Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE
OF WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., L.L.D.

REVISED AND ENLARGED UNDER THE
SUPERINTENDENCE
OF BENJAMIN E. SMITH, A.M., L.H.D.

VOLUME III
Hoop. to O.



THE CENTURY CO.
NEW YORK.

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VOLUME III



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ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. — adjective.
abbr. — abbreviation.
abl. — ablative.
acc. — accusative.
accom. — accommodated, accommodation.
act. — active.
adv. — adverb.
AF. — Anglo-French.
agri. — agriculture.
AL. — Anglo-Latin.
alg. — algebra.
Amer. — American.
anat. — anatomy.
anc. — ancient.
antiq. — antiquity.
aor. — aorist.
appar. — apparently.
Ar. — Arabic.
arch. — architecture.
archæol. — archæology.
arith. — arithmetic.
art. — article.
AS. — Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. — astrology.
astron. — astronomy.
attrib. — attributive.
aug. — augmentative.
Bav. — Bavarian.
Beng. — Bengali.
biol. — biology.
Bohem. — Bohemian.
bot. — botany.
Braz. — Brazilian.
Bret. — Breton.
bryol. — bryology.
Bulg. — Bulgarian.
carp. — carpentry.
Cat. — Catalan.
Cath. — Catholic.
caus. — causative.
ceram. — ceramics.
cf. — L. *confer*, compare.
ch. — church.
Chal. — Chaldee.
chem. — chemical, chemistry.
Chin. — Chinese.
chron. — chronology.
colloq. — colloquial, colloquially.
com. — commerce, commercial.
comp. — composition, compound.
compar. — comparative.
conch. — conchology.
conj. — conjunction.
contr. — contracted, contraction.
Corn. — Cornish.
craniol. — craniology.
craniom. — craniometry.
crystal. — crystallography.
D. — Dutch.
Dan. — Danish.
dat. — dative.
def. — definite, definition.
deriv. — derivative, derivation.
dial. — dialect, dialectal.
diff. — different.
dim. — diminutive.
distrib. — distributive.
dram. — dramatic.
dynam. — dynamics.
E. — East.
E. — English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. — ecclesiastical.
econ. — economy.
e. g. — L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. — Egyptian.
E. Ind. — East Indian.
elect. — electricity.
embryol. — embryology.
Eng. — English.
engin. — engineering.
entom. — entomology.
Epis. — Episcopal.
equiv. — equivalent.
esp. — especially.
Eth. — Ethiopic.
ethnog. — ethnography.
ethnol. — ethnology.
etym. — etymology.
Eur. — European.
exclam. — exclamation.
f., fem. — feminine.
F. — French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. — Flemish.
fort. — fortification.
freq. — frequentative.
Fries. — Friesic.
fut. — future.
G. — German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. — Gaelic.
galv. — galvanism.
gen. — genitive.
geog. — geography.
geol. — geology.
geom. — geometry.
Goth. — Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. — Greek.
gram. — grammar.
gun. — gunnery.
Heb. — Hebrew.
her. — heraldry.
herpet. — herpetology.
Hind. — Hindustani.
hist. — history.
horol. — horology.
hort. — horticulture.
Hung. — Hungarian.
hydraul. — hydraulics.
hydros. — hydrostatics.
Icel. — Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. — ichthyology.
i. e. — L. *id est*, that is.
impers. — impersonal.
impf. — imperfect.
impv. — imperative.
improp. — improperly.
Ind. — Indian.
ind. — indicative.
Indo-Eur. — Indo-European.
indef. — indefinite.
inf. — infinitive.
instr. — instrumental.
interj. — interjection.
intr., intrans. — intransitive.
Ir. — Irish.
irreg. — irregular, irregularly.
It. — Italian.
Jap. — Japanese.
L. — Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. — Lettish.
LG. — Low German.
lichenol. — lichenology.
lit. — literal, literally.
lit. — literature.
Lith. — Lithuanian.
lithog. — lithography.
lithol. — lithology.
LL. — Late Latin.
m., masc. — masculine.
M. — Middle.
mach. — machinery.
mammal. — mammalogy.
manuf. — manufacturing.
math. — mathematics.
MD. — Middle Dutch.
ME. — Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. — mechanics, mechanical.
med. — medicine.
mensur. — mensuration.
metal. — metallurgy.
metaph. — metaphysics.
meteor. — meteorology.
Mex. — Mexican.
MGr. — Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG. — Middle High German.
milit. — military.
mineral. — mineralogy.
ML. — Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG. — Middle Low German.
mod. — modern.
mycol. — mycology.
myth. — mythology.
n. — noun.
n., neut. — neuter.
N. — New.
N. — North.
N. Amer. — North America.
nat. — natural.
naut. — nautical.
nav. — navigation.
NGr. — New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. — New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. — New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. — nominative.
Norm. — Norman.
north. — northern.
Norw. — Norwegian.
numis. — numismatics.
O. — Old.
obs. — obsolete.
obstet. — obstetrics.
OBulg. — Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. — Old Catalan.
OD. — Old Dutch.
ODan. — Old Danish.
odontog. — odontography.
odontol. — odontology.
OF. — Old French.
OFlem. — Old Flemish.
OGael. — Old Gaelic.
OHG. — Old High German.
OIr. — Old Irish.
OIt. — Old Italian.
OL. — Old Latin.
OLG. — Old Low German.
ONorth. — Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. — Old Prussian.
orig. — original, originally.
ornith. — ornithology.
OS. — Old Saxon.
OSp. — Old Spanish.
osteol. — osteology.
OSw. — Old Swedish.
OTeut. — Old Teutonic.
p. a. — participial adjective.
paleon. — paleontology.
part. — participle.
pass. — passive.
pathol. — pathology.
perf. — perfect.
Pers. — Persian.
pers. — person.
persp. — perspective.
Peruv. — Peruvian.
petrog. — petrography.
Pg. — Portuguese.
phar. — pharmacy.
Phen. — Phenician.
philol. — philology.
philos. — philosophy.
phonog. — phonography.
photog. — photography.
phren. — phrenology.
phys. — physical.
physiol. — physiology.
pl., plur. — plural.
poet. — poetical.
polit. — political.
Pol. — Polish.
poss. — possessive.
pp. — past participle.
ppr. — present participle.
Pr. — Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. — prefix.
prep. — preposition.
pres. — present.
pret. — preterit.
priv. — privative.
prob. — probably, probable.
pron. — pronoun.
pron. — pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. — properly.
pros. — prosody.
Prot. — Protestant.
prov. — provincial.
psychol. — psychology.
q. v. — L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. — reflexive.
reg. — regular, regularly.
repr. — representing.
rhet. — rhetoric.
Rom. — Roman.
Rom. — Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. — Russian.
S. — South.
S. Amer. — South American.
sc. — L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. — Scotch.
Scand. — Scandinavian.
Scrip. — Scripture.
sculp. — sculpture.
Serv. — Servian.
sing. — singular.
Skt. — Sanskrit.
Slav. — Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. — Spanish.
subj. — subjunctive.
superl. — superlative.
surg. — surgery.
surv. — surveying.
Sw. — Swedish.
syn. — synonymy.
Syr. — Syriac.
technol. — technology.
teleg. — telegraphy.
teratol. — teratology.
term. — termination.
Teut. — Teutonic.
theat. — theatrical.
theol. — theology.
therap. — therapeutics.
toxicol. — toxicology.
tr., trans. — transitive.
trigon. — trigonometry.
Turk. — Turkish.
typog. — typography.
ult. — ultimate, ultimately.
v. — verb.
var. — variant.
vet. — veterinary.
v. i. — intransitive verb.
v. t. — transitive verb.
W. — Welsh.
Wall. — Walloon.
Wallach. — Wallachian.
W. Ind. — West Indian.
zoögeog. — zoögeography.
zoöl. — zoölogy.
zoöt. — zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
å as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ë̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

★**hoop**[1] (höp or hůp), *n.* [< ME. *hoope, hope,* a hoop, < AS. **hōp,* not found in the same sense of 'hoop,' but what seems to be essentially the same word is found in cŏmp., *fen-hōp, mōr-hōp* (poet.), a hollow or pool, or a mound or hummock, or more prob. a recess, in a fen or moor; *hōp-gehnæst* (poet.), the dashing of the waves (against the shore of a bay ?), deriv. *hōpig* (poet.), in hills and hollows (of the waves); also in compound place-names, as *Éast-hōp,* E. *East-hope, Bethlinghōp,* etc. (see *hope*[2], 2); further in comp. *hōp-pāda,* in a gloss, i. e. a 'hoop-tunic,' or circular cloak (?); = OFries. *hōp,* a hoop, band, = North Fries. *hop,* a hoop, band, ring, = D. *hoep* (also dim. *hoepel*), a hoop, = Icel. *hōp,* a small landlocked bay or inlet (named appar. from its circular form), > E. *hope*[3], a bay or inlet: see *hope*[2] and *hope*[3]. Root unknown.] **1.** A circular band or flattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially, a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or for any similar purpose; also, that part of a finger-ring which surrounds the finger, as distinguished from the chaton.

A *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The performance of leaping through barrels without heads, and through *hoops,* especially the latter, is an exploit of long standing. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

2. A large ring of wood or iron for a child to trundle.

Trundling the *hoop* is a pastime of uncertain origin, but much in practice at present, and especially in London, where the boys appear with their *hoops* in the public streets, and are sometimes very troublesome to those who are passing through them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490.

Men whose understandings are narrowed by being brought into the society of men when they ought to have been spinning a top or twirling a *hoop.*
Mary Wollstonecraft, Rights of Woman, p. 82.

The rosy children . . . run past with *hoops.*
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xviii.

The boy . . .
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His *hoop* to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A circular band of stiff material serving to expand the skirt of a woman's dress: often used, either in the singular or in the plural, for the skirt itself so expanded. The hoop or hoop-skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century. (See *farthingale.*) The time of its greatest extravagance was the middle of the eighteenth century, when the bell-shaped skirt was expanded to enormous dimensions by hoops. At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures, one over each hip, the two being held together by a girdle. The use of hoops continued with some intermissions till about 1820. About 1852 skirts began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petticoats (see *crinoline*), for which were afterward substituted underskirts (called *hoop-skirts*) with a series of hoops, at first of ratan and whalebone and afterward of flat flexible steel, which at times were nearly as large as those of a century earlier. They went out of use again about 1870.

Th' important charge, the petticoat, . . .
Though stiff with *hoops,* and arm'd with ribs of whale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 120.

But from the *hoop's* bewitching round,
Her very shoe has power to wound.
E. Moore, Spider and Bee, Fable x.

It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 *hoops* had almost entirely gone out of fashion.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

4. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular: technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ.*

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a *hoop?* *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2.

Each organism forms a small box, the silicious walls of which completely enclose a space; these walls in many, if not in all, species are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own *hoop,* one of which embraces or slides over the other like the lid of a box. This *hoop,* connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure. *Challenger Reports,* II. 3.

5†. A certain quantity of drink, up to the first hoop on a quart pot (which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel).

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented that every man should take his *hoope,* and no more.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

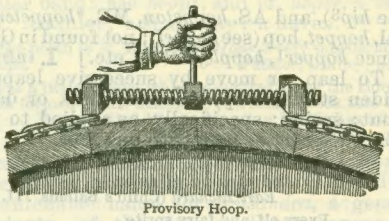
6†. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks.

Half a *hoop* of corn.
Tullie, Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

7. The casing inclosing a pair of millstones; also, a reinforcing band about one of the stones.

—**Provisory hoop,** in *cask-making,* a device for straining up and holding the staves. It consists of a chain and double screws for tightening it. See cut in next column.

—**To set the cock on hoop.** See *cock*[1].



Provisory Hoop.

hoop[1] (höp or hůp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hoopen;* from the noun.] **1.** To bind or fasten with a hoop or with hoops; provide with a hoop: as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

Good son, loke thy bagges be *hoopid* at the mothe a-bove,
The surere mayst thow put in thy wyne vn-to thy behoue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

2. To clasp; encircle; surround.

Off with these robes of peace and clemency,
And let us *hoop* our aged limbs with steel,
And study tortures for this tyranny!
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

hoop[2] (höp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whoop.*

hoop[3]† (höp), *n.* [Also *whoop, houpe, hoope;* < F. *huppe,* OF. *huppe, hupe* = It. *upupa,* formerly also *upega,* < L. *upupa* = Gr. ἔποψ, a hoopoe; prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry; hence the variation of forms. Cf. OHG. *wituhopfo, -hoffo,* MHG. *witehopfe,* G. *wiedehopf,* > appar. MD. *weedhoppe, wedehoppe* (also simply *weede, wede,* and *hoppe,* D. *hop*), a hoopoe, lit. 'wood-hopper,' < OHG. *witu,* = AS. *widu, wudu,* E. *wood*[1], + OHG. **hopfōn,* MHG. G. *hopfen* = AS. *hoppian,* E. *hop*[1]; but the second element may have been suggested by the imitative name. Cf. Servian *hupak, hupac,* hoopoe; the general Slavic name is also imitative, in another form, OBulg. *vŭdodŭ, vŭdidŭ,* Bohem. *dud,* Pol. *dudek,* Russ. *udodŭ,* Little Russ. *vdod, vudvud, udod, odud, udul,* etc. See *hoopoe,* the form now in use.] Same as *hoopoe.*

hoop[4] (höp), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *hoop*[3].] A bullfinch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoop-ash (höp'ash), *n.* **1.** A species of ash, *Fraxinus nigra,* so named from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops. Also called *black ash, ground-ash.*—**2.** The American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis.* See *hackberry.*

hoop-bee (höp'bē), *n.* A fossorial bee of the genus *Eucera.*

hoop-cramp (höp'kramp), *n.* In *coopering,* a clutch for clasping and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-driver (höp'drī″vėr), *n.* A hand-tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel; also, a power-machine for doing the same work.

hooper[1] (hö'pėr or hůp'ėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[1], *v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper[2] (hö'pėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[2] + *-er*[1]; its cry is said to resemble the syllable *hoop.*] The European whooping swan, *Cygnus musicus:* so called from its cry. It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the breast-bone, and the bill not tuberculate. The adult is snow-white, with black feet, and a black bill blotched with yellow.

hooper[3] (hö'pėr), *n.* Same as *hoopoe.*

hooper's-hide†, *n.* The game of blindman's-buff. *Nares.*

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hooper's hide.*
The Winchester Wedding (old ballad).

hooping (hö'ping or hůp'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** Hoops in general, or the materials used for hoops.—**2.** The hoops used in building or strengthening any article, as the hoops shrunk on a built-up gun.

For the whole length of the breech-screw, *hooping* is of no avail, for only longitudinal strains are here developed.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 77.

hooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf'), *n.* See *whooping-cough.*

hoop-iron (höp'ī″ėrn), *n.* Strap-iron or thin ribbon-iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton, securing packing-boxes, etc.

hoopkoop-plant (höp'köp-plant), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A low, spreading leguminous plant, *Lespedeza striata,* originally from China or Japan, but introduced (about 1850) into the southern Atlantic States, where it is rapidly spreading in old fields and waste places. It is greedily eaten by cattle.

hoople (hö'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *hoop*[1], after D. *hoepel,* dim. of *hoep.*] A child's hoop, usually trundled with a wand called a *hoople-stick.* [New York, U. S.]

hoop-lock (höp'lok), *n.* A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-net (höp'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop, as a handle-net, dip-net, scoop-net, etc. A hoop-net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fish under the ice.

hoopoe, hoopoo (hö'pö), *n.* [The form *hoopoe* was doubtless orig. pron. like *hoopoo,* which, with *hoopoop,* first appears about 1667–78; an imitative var. or clipped reduplication of the earlier *hoop,* appar. after L. *upupa:* see *hoop*[3].] A tenuirostral non-passerine bird of the family *Upupidæ.* The best-known species is *Upupa epops,* the common hoopoe of Europe, a bird about 12 inches long,



Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

with a slender, sharp, decurved bill about 2½ inches long, and a large, thin, compressed, and semicircular crest, erectile at will, on the head. The general color is buff of some shade, varied with black and white on the wings and tail. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, and is widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are several other species of *Upupa.* The birds of the neighboring family *Irrisoridæ* are known as *wood-hoopoes.* Also *hooper.*

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vanneau": which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the upupa of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo.*
Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue, p. 22.

You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville among the ladies' pretty feet—eh? with hooked noses and cinnamon crests? Of course. *Hoopoes*—Upupa, as the classics have it.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxvi.

hoopoop†, *n.* Same as *hoopoe. Charleton.*

hoop-petticoat (höp'pet″i-kōt), *n.* **1.** Same as *hoop-skirt.*

Must we accept the costume of to-day, and carve, for example, a Venus in a *hoop-petticoat?*
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xiv.

2. A plant, *Narcissus Bulbocodium,* a native of heaths in France, so called from the shape of its flowers. See *narcissus.*

The daffodil, the "pheasant-eye," and the *hoop-petticoat* are all narcissuses, and bloom freely in-doors.
J. Habberton, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 367.

hoop-pine (höp'pīn), *n.* A large coniferous tree, *Araucaria Cunninghami,* a native of eastern Australia, where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Also called the *Moreton Bay pine.*

hoop-pole (höp'pōl), *n.* A smooth, straight shoot of green wood, usually a sapling of small diameter, for making hoops for casks. [U. S.]

hoop-ring†, *n.* [< ME. *hope-ring;* < *hoop*[1] + *ring*[1].] A finger-ring.

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe.*
MS. Ashmole, 802, fol. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.
W. Cartwright, Lady Errant (1651).

hoop-shell (höp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Trochus;* a top-shell.

hoop-skirt (höp'skėrt'), *n.* A petticoat stiffened and expanded by means of hoops of ratan, whalebone, or steel. Also *hoop-petticoat.*

The *hoop-skirts* now in vogue typify the swelling conceit, the empty pride and vanity, which, beginning with the upper circles, is mimicked and caricatured by all the orders of society, from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and fruit-dealer.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 315.

hoop-snake (höp'snāk), *n.* A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop; specifically, *Abastor erythrogrammus,* a harmless species of the family *Colubridæ,* abundant in the southern United States.

hoop-tree (höp'trē), *n.* *Melia Azedarach*, a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres. Used as an ornamental shade-tree. See *Melia*.

hoort, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer*.

hoose, hooze (hös, höz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hoarse* (ME. *hose*, etc.): see *hoarse*; prob. confused in part with *hoast, haust, whoost*, etc.] A disease incident to cattle, especially to calves, characterized by a husky cough, loss of appetite, dry muzzle, coat rough and staring, quickened respiration, the horns hot, but the ears, nose, and legs cold, and the bowels frequently constipated. It is caused by the filling of the bronchial tubes and air-passages with hair-like white worms, the eggs of which are found on the grass in damp pastures.

Hoosier (hö'zhėr), *n.* [A name of homely form, doubtless of some forgotten local origin. Various stories are told to account for it, but none are authenticated by evidence.] An inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname: also used adjectively. [U. S.]

It has been in my mind since I was a *Hoosier* boy to do something toward describing life in the back-country districts of the Western States.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

hoot (höt), *v.* [< ME. *houten, huten, hoten*, prob. of Scand. origin, < OSw. *huta*, in the phrase *hut ut en*, cast out with contempt, as one would a dog, lit. 'hoot out one,' Sw. *huta ut*, take one up sharply, lit. 'hoot out.' Cf. MHG. *hiuzen, hūzen*, call to the pursuit; imitative words, in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables, Sw. *hut*, begone, Sc. *hoot, hout*, q. v. (cf. W. *hwt*, off, away, Ir. *ut*, out, pshaw, Gael. *ut ut*, interj. of dislike), D. *hui*, Dan. *huj*, ho, halloo. The reg. form repr. ME. *houten* would be *hout* (riming with *shout*, so reg. *houp* for *hoop*[2]); but the imitation preserves the more sonorous sound.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

And thow, Astrot, *hot* out and haue oute oure knaues,
Coltyng and al hus kynne oure catel to saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 289.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children *howted* at her. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

I am wretched!
Open'd, discover'd, lost to my wishes!
I shall be *hooted* at.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The agitators harangued, the mobs *hooted*. *Disraeli*.

2. To cry as some owls: distinguished from *screech*.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint spirits. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Away, and let me shift; I shall be *hooted* else.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

His play had not been *hooted* from the boards.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

★ **hoot** (höt), *n.* [< *hoot*, *v.*] A cry or shout in contempt.

hoot (höt), *interj.* [See *hoot*, *v.*] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to *fie, tut, tush, pshaw*, etc. Also *hoot-toot, hout, hout-tout*. [Scotch.]

hooting-owl (hö'ting-oul), *n.* Same as *hoot-owl*.

hoot-owl (höt'oul), *n.* An owl that hoots: distinguished from *screech-owl*.

He could hear the . . . quail, *hoot-owl*, and screech-owl sing to perfection. *Connecticut Courant*, June 9, 1887.

hoot-toot (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

hoove[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *hove*[3].

hoove[2], **hooven** (höv, hō'vn), *n.* [< *hooven*, *a.*] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated with gas, caused generally by eating too much green food. Also *hove*.

hooven, hoven[2] (hō'vn, hō'vn), *a.* [Orig. pp. (dial. *hooven*) of *heave*, q. v.] Affected with the disease called hoove: as, *hooven* cattle.

hop[1] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< ME. *hoppen*, hop, leap, dance, < AS. *hoppian* (found only once, in the sense of 'hop, leap,' but the sense of 'dance' is proved by the deriv. *hoppestre*, a female dancer), also *hoppetan* = MD. *hoppen, hobben*, freq. *hoppelen*, leap, dance, D. *hoppen*, hop, = OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* (also *hoppen*, freq. *hoppeln*, of LG. origin) = Icel. *hoppa*, hop, skip, = Sw. *hoppa*, hop, leap, jump, = Dan. *hoppe*, hop, skip, jump. Other forms are AS. **hyppan*, ME. *hyppen, huppen, hippen*, E. dial. *hip*, hop, skip, etc. (see *hip*[3]), and AS. *hoppetan*, ME. **hoppeten*, E. dial. *hoppet*, hop (see *hoppet*); not found in Goth. Hence *hopper*[1], *hopple, hobble*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap, or move by successive leaps or sudden starts; skip, as birds; frisk or dance about; spring; specifically, as applied to persons, to spring or leap with one foot.

He cam *hauping* on ae foot,
And winking wi' ae ee.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 398).

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 46.

2. To limp; halt; walk lame.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

A diminutive old hag, who, with crutches, *hopped* forward to Abudah.
Sir C. Morell, tr. of Tales of the Genii, p. 25.

3†. To dance.

We olde men, I drede, so fare we,
Til we be roten, can we nat be rype:
We *hoppen* alway, whil the world wol pype.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 22.

Where wooers *hoppe* in and out, long time may bring
Him that *hoppeth* best at last to have the ring.
J. Heywood, Proverbs.

Hopping mad, so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes. Old Miss C—— went straight and told her; which made Liddy Ann *hoppin' mad*.
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 275.

=**Syn.** *Leap, Trip*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To jump over. [Colloq.]—2. In cutting rasps, to carry (the punch) with a skipping movement the required distance between the teeth: as, to *hop* the punch.—**To hop the twig.** (*a*) To escape one's creditors. (*b*) To die. [Slang in both senses. The latter is more common.]=**Syn.** See *skip*, *v. i.*

hop[1] (hop), *n.* [= Dan. *hop* = Sw. *hopp*, a leap on one foot; from the verb.] 1. A leap, especially on one foot; a light spring.—2. A dance; a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

Dancings are here [north of England, 1776] vulgarly called *Hops*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 302, note.

I remember last Christmas, at a little *hop* at the Park, he danced from eight o'clock till four.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, ix.

The visitors lived in huge hotels, at one or other of which there was a ball every night—a *hop* was the charming Saratoga expression.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 166.

Hop, skip, and jump, the act of taking in succession a ★leap with one foot, a skip, and a jump with both feet.

hop[2] (hop), *n.* [< ME. *hoppe* ("*hoppe*, sede for beyre [var. *bere*], hummulus, secundum extraneos"—Prompt. Parv., A. D. 1440—the earliest instance in E.), < MD. *hoppe*, D. *hop* = MLG. LG. *hoppe* = OHG. *hopfo*, MHG. *hopfe*, G. *hopfen*, the hop. The ML. *hupa*, F. *houblon, houbelon*, Walloon *hubillon*, hop, OF. *hoppe, houppe*, beer, are of D. origin. The MD. *hommel*, Icel. *humall*, Sw. Dan. *humle*, > ML. *humulus, hummulus*, NL. *humulus*, the hop, may be ult. connected with *hop*[2]; but evidence is lacking.] 1. A plant, *Humulus Lupulus*, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, with long twining stems and abundant 3- to 5-lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobiles or catkins, are used to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and to preserve them from fermentation, their active properties depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin, called *lupulin*, secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop-plant is a dicecious perennial, indigenous in temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It is trained upon poles, and requires to be cultivated with great care; a full crop is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when ripe are picked by hand, dried in a kiln called an *oast*, and packed into bags or pockets. They can be kept several years by tight packing. In medicine hops are used as a tonic and soporific, in tincture and infusion, and in some cases in bulk.



Male Flowering Branch (1) and Fruiting Branch (2) of Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, single fruit; *d*, embryo.

A land of *hops* and poppy-mingled corn.
Tennyson, Alymer's Field.

There are makers of beer who substitute for the clean bitter of the *hops* some deleterious drug.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

2. *pl.* The flowers of this plant, as used in brewing, medicine, etc.—3. Wood fit for hop-poles. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hop[2] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< *hop*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with hops: as, to *hop* ale.

The worts [in operations of brewing beer] are then boiled and *hopped* in the copper.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 140.

The beers are very strongly *hopped*.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 229.

II. *intrans.* To pick or gather hops.

After that, I was a-*hopping*, and made my 15*s.* regular at it, and a-haymaking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 104.

hop-back (hop'bak), *n.* The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hopbind† (hop'bīnd), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *bind*.] Same as *hopbine*.

It is . . . made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

hopbine (hop'bīn), *n.* [Prop. *hopbind*, q. v. Cf. *woodbine, woodbind*.] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.

hop-bush (hop'bush), *n.* A shrub, *Dodonæa triquetra*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Australia, where the capsules are used as a substitute for hops.

hop-clover (hop'klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 1.

hop-cushion (hop'kush″on), *n.* Same as *hop-*★*pillow*.

hop-dog (hop'dog), *n.* A tool used for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

hop-drier (hop'drī″ėr), *n.* A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops; a hop-kiln.

hope[1] (hōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoped*, ppr. *hoping*. [< ME. *hopen*, hope, sometimes merely expect, think, guess, without implication of desire; < AS. *hopian* (pret. *hopode*), hope, look for (followed by prep. *tō*, to, or by a clause with *thæt*, that), = D. *hopen, hoopen* = MLG. LG. *hopen, hapen* = MHG. *hoffen*, G. *hoffen* = Icel. *hopask*, refl., = Sw. *hoppas*, refl., = Dan. *haabe*, hope. Root unknown; the L. *cupere*, desire, does not agree phonetically: see *cupidity*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To entertain or indulge an expectation of something desired.

But if we *hope* for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. Rom. viii. 25.

Are we to *hope* for more rewards or greatness,
Or any thing but death, now he is dead?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

2. To have confidence; trust with earnest expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *hope* thou in God. Ps. xlii. 11.

And I can weep, can *hope*, and can despond,
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee!
Cowper, Task, iii. 841.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 91.

To hope against hope, to hope without hopeful prospect or encouragement; hope in the absence of all the conditions which justify hope.

II. *trans.* 1. To desire with expectation; look forward to as desirable, with the expectation of obtaining: with a clause (with or without *that*) or, less commonly, a noun as object.

My father dead, my fortune lives for me;
And I do *hope* good days, and long, to see.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

Now am I feeble grown; my end draws nigh;
I *hope* my end draws nigh.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*Hope* is also loosely used as synonymous with *desire, long for,* or *wish.*)

2†. To expect; regard as likely to happen: not implying desire: with a clause as object.

Thare ere many maners of thynkynges, whilke ere beste to the I cane noghte say, bot I *hope* the whilke thou felis maste sauour in and maste riste for the tyme it es beste for the. *Hampole,* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Oure manciple, I *hope* he wil be deed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 109.

In his bosum he hid his hand
And said he hurt it on a brand.
"Thar-on," he said, "I haue slike pine [pain]
That I *hope* my hand to tyne [lose]."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

3. To imagine; have an impression; think: with an effect of irony: as, I *hope* I know what I am talking about. [Colloq.]

Why, very well; I *hope* here be truths.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

hope[1] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope,* hope, expectation, ground or object of hope, < AS. *hopa* (also in comp. *tō-hopa*) = D. *hoop* = MHG. *hoffe* = Sw. *hopp* = Dan. *haab,* hope; from the verb.] **1.** Expectation of something desired; desire accompanied by expectation.

Captain Swan . . . and his Men being now agreed, and they incouraged with the *hope* of gain, which works its way thro' all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes, March the 31st, 1686. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 280.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 9.

It was natural that the rage of their disappointment should be proportioned to the extravagance of their *hopes.*
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future disposition or conduct of some person; trust, especially a high or holy trust.

Who [Abraham] against *hope* believed in *hope,* that he might become the father of many nations. Rom. iv. 18.

We have receiv'd a comfortable *hope*
That all will speed well.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Just so much *hope* I have of thee
As on this dry staff fruit and flowers to see!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 387.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or promise of desired good; promise.

When their brave *hope,* bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers sharing joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1430.

I was my parents' only *hope,*
They ne'er had ane but me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

Then they [the nobles] enacted, that Edwi Brother of Edmund, a Prince of great *hope,* should be banish't the Realm. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

For we are saved by hope; but *hope* that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?
Rom. viii. 24.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 6.

5†. Expectation, without reference to desire; prognostication. [Rare.]

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Forlorn hope. See *forlorn.* =**Syn. 3.** Reliance, dependence.

hope[2] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope,* a valley, < AS. **hōp,* prob. in the same sense, but it is not found except in comp., with indeterminate sense: see *hoop*[1].] **1.** A hollow; a valley; especially, the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes: nearly equivalent to *comb*[3]. [South of Scotland and north of England: entering into such place-names as *Hopekirk, Dryhope, Easthope.*]

Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes, . . .
Thorowe *hopes* and hymlande hillys and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2503.

Descending by a path towards a well-known ford, Dumple crossed the small river, . . . and approached . . . the farm-steading of Charlie's-*hope.*
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing their cattle in the grains and *hopes* of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

2. An inlet; a small bay; a haven. *N. E. D.*

hope[3] (hōp), *n.* [< Icel. *hōp,* a small landlocked bay or inlet, named appar. from its circular form, the word being prob. identical with *hōp,* a recess or inlet, = AS. **hōp,* E. *hoop*[1], a circular band: see *hoop*[1], and cf. *hope*[2], a valley.] An inlet; a small bay; a haven.

To the north is St. Margaret's *Hope,* a very safe harbour for ships. *Wallace,* Orkney, p. 8.

It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . . It was called Wolf's-*hope* (i. e. Wolf's haven).
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

Hopea (hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL., after John *Hope,* professor of botany in Edinburgh (1725–86).] An untenable name for *Neisandra,* a genus of plants, of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ.* It is characterized by a short calyx-tube of five parts, two of which are extended into wings, a 5-cleft convolute corolla, 15 or 10 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary. They are resinous trees, with entire coriaceous leaves and flowers, often secured along the ramifications of the panicle. About 46 species are known, natives of tropical Asia. *Neisandra odorata* (*Hopea odorata* of Roxburgh) is a native evergreen tree of British Burma and the Andaman Islands. The wood is yellow or yellowish-brown, hard, and close-grained. It is the chief timber-tree of southern Tenasserim, being used for house-building, cart-wheels, etc. The tree yields a yellow resin, used by the natives, when mixed with beeswax and red ocher, to make a wax with which to fasten their arrow- and spear-heads.

hopeful (hōp'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *hope*[1] + *-ful.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Full of hope; having desire with expectation of its fulfilment.

If ever he have child, abortive be it, . . .
Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May fright the *hopeful* mother at the view.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

For the air of youth,
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton,* P. L., xi. 543.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising advantage or success: as, a *hopeful* prospect: often used ironically.

Horse could never passe;
Much lesse their chariots, after them: yet for the foot there was
Some *hopefull* service, which they wisht.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

While they [the people] were under the sense of their present miseries, Samuel puts them into the most *hopefull* way for their deliverance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

A republic in an over-civilized, highly centralized, bureaucratically governed country, with a religiously hollow, hasty, violent, excitable people, seems of all social experiments the least *hopeful.*
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 429.

Among others, one of Lady Lizard's daughters, and her *hopeful* maid, made their entrance.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

=**Syn. 1.** Confident, sanguine, buoyant, enthusiastic.

II. *n.* A more or less wilful, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family. [Colloq.]

The young *Hopeful* was by no means a fool, and in some matters more than a match for his father.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxiv.

Mrs. Dr. Land's youngest *hopeful,* who had been brought away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonial alliance with the butler.
The Atlantic, LIX. 185.

hopefully (hōp'fûl-i), *adv.* In a hopeful or encouraging manner; in a manner to excite hope; with ground for expectation of advantage, success, or pleasure.

hopefulness (hōp'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of giving ground for hope.

hopeite, hopite (hō'pīt), *n.* [After Professor Thomas Charles *Hope* of Edinburgh (1766–1844).] A transparent, light-colored mineral, a hydrous zinc phosphate, found in the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

hopeless (hōp'les), *a.* [= Dan. *haablös* = Sw. *hopplös;* as *hope*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Without hope; having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Hopeless grief that knows no tears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 51.

2. Affording no ground of hope or expectation of good; despaired of: as, a *hopeless* case; a *hopeless* scamp.

The most *hopeless* idleness is that most smoothed with excellent plans. *Bagehot,* Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 150.

3†. Unhoped for; unexpected.

His watry eies drizling like deawy rayne
He up gan lifte toward the azure skies,
From whence descend all *hopelesse* remedies.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 34.

Giuing thanks to God for so *hopelesse* a deliuerance, it pleased his Diuine power, both they and their prouision came safely aboord.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 94.

=**Syn. 1.** Desponding, discouraged.—**2.** Incurable, irremediable, incorrigible, irreparable.

hopelessly (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner; without hope; utterly; irretrievably.

For thus their sense informeth them, and herein their reason cannot rectifie them; and therefore *hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hopeless; discouragement; despair.

hoper (hō'pėr), *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*

hopes (hōps), *n.* A plant, *Microstigma incanum,* the common stock.

hop-factor (hop'fak″tor), *n.* A dealer in hops; one who buys and sells hops, either on his own account or for a commission.

hop-feeder (hop'fē″dėr), *n.* An insect which feeds upon the hop.

hop-flea (hop'flē), *n.* A very small coleopterous insect, *Haltica concinna,* destructive to hops. It is about one tenth of an inch long. The turnip-flea is another species of this genus.

hop-fly (hop'flī), *n.* An aphid, *Phorodon humuli,* found on hops.

hop-frame (hop'frām), *n.* A trellis or frame of poles or wires, on which growing hop-vines may be supported.

hop-frogfly (hop'frog″flī), *n.* Same as *hop-frothfly.*

hop-frothfly (hop'frôth″flī), *n.* A species of froth-fly, *Aphrophora interrupta,* or *Amblycephalus interruptus,* which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about one fourth of an inch long, and of a yellow color variegated with black.

hop-garden (hop'gär″dn), *n.* Same as *hop-yard.*

Accounting new land best for hops, the Kentish planters plant their *hop-gardens* with apple-trees at a large distance, and with cherry-trees between.
Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

hop-harlot†, *n.* Same as *hap-harlot.*

hop-hornbeam (hop'hôrn″bēm), *n.* The American ironwood, *Ostrya Virginiana:* so called from the resemblance of the inflated involucre to the fruit of the hop.

hopingly (hō'ping-li), *adv.* With hope; with expectant desire.

hopite, *n.* See *hopeite.*

hop-jack (hop'jak), *n.* In *brewing,* a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash-tubs, and to allow the wort to flow away. Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled, and the hops are then added.

hop-kiln (hop'kil), *n.* An apartment for drying hops; a hop-drier.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* (see def.) + *-ian.* The surname *Hopkins* is a patronymic possessive or genitive of *Hopkin,* which stands for *Hobkin,* < *Hob,* a familiar form of *Robin* or *Robert* (see *hob*[2]), + dim. *-kin.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the New England divine Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* An adherent of the theological system founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others.

Also called *Hopkinsonian.*

Hopkinsianism (hop-kin'zi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hopkinsian* + *-ism.*] The theological principles or doctrines maintained by Dr. Samuel Hopkins.

Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into *Hopkinsianism,* Emmonsism, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 700.

Hopkinsonian (hop-kin-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* + *-on-ian.*] Same as *Hopkinsian.*

Hoplegnathidæ (hop-leg-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplegnathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hoplegnathus.* It is characterized by perfect ventral fins, the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, naked jaws, and jaw-teeth confluent into a trenchant lamella. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Pacific ocean. Also erroneously written *Hoplognathidæ.*

Hoplegnathus (hop-leg'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (originally *Oplegnathus*): so called in ref. to the form of the jaws, likened to a horse's hoof; irreg. < Gr. *ὁπλή,* hoof (< *ὅπλον,* a shield, *ὅπλα,* arms), + *γνάθος,* jaw.] The typical genus of the family *Hoplegnathidæ,* remarkable for the



Hoplegnathus fasciatus.

exposed naked jaws, which somewhat resemble the margin of a hoof.

Hoplia (hop′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1803), < Gr. ὅπλα, arms: see *hoplite*.] A large genus of scarabæoid beetles, typical of the family *Hopliidæ*, having the last abdominal segment very short and the pygidium vertical in both sexes. There are more than 100 species, of all parts of the world; 12 are North American.



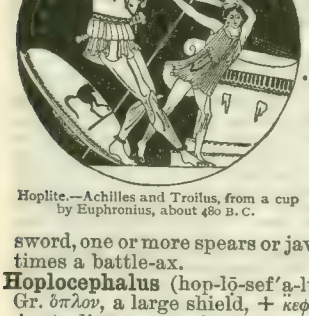
Hoplia mucorea.
(Line shows natural size.)

Hoplichthyidæ (hop-lik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Hoplichthys*. The body and head are much depressed, a single dorsal row and on each side a lateral row of large plates are developed, the body is bony, and the interoperculum is reduced and separated from the other opercular bones. The only known species, *Hoplichthys langsdorffi*, is an inhabitant of the Japanese seas.

Hoplichthys (hop-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, a large shield, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Hoplichthyidæ*. Also written *Oplichthys*.

Hopliidæ (hop-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplia* + *-idæ*.] A family of the melolonthid group of scarabæoid beetles, proposed by Burmeister in 1844, but not generally adopted.

hoplite (hop′līt), *n.* [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. ὁπλίτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, < ὅπλον, lit. an implement or tool, pl. ὅπλα, implements of war, arms and armor.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, armed with helmet, cuirass or thorax, and greaves, and bearing a large shield, and, as weapons, a sword, one or more spears or javelins, and sometimes a battle-ax.



Hoplite.—Achilles and Troilus, from a cup by Euphronius, about 480 B. C.

Hoplocephalus (hop-lō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, a large shield, + κεφαλή, head.] An Australian genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows, entire subcaudal scutes, and no distinct neck. They are viviparous, very poisonous, and when irritated spread the neck to some extent like a cobra. *H. superbus* is an example. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Hoplonemertea (hop″lō-ne-mėr′tē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] A division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet, as in *Nemertes* proper, *Amphiporus*, etc. *Hubrecht.* Same as *Tremacephalidæ* (Keferstein).

hoplonemertean (hop″lō-ne-mėr′tē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hoplonemertea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hoplonemertea*.

hoplonemertine (hop″lō-ne-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hoplonemertean*.

Hoplonemertini (hop-lō-nem-ėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] Same as *Hoplonemertea*.

Hoplophoridæ (hop-lō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil armadillos of South America, named from the genus *Hoplophorus;* the glyptodons: same as *Glyptodontidæ*, 1. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

Hoplophorus (hop-lof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὁπλοφόρος, bearing arms, armed, < ὅπλα, arms, armor, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A genus of crustaceans. Also written *Oplophorus*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1837.—2. The typical genus of *Hoplophoridæ*. Several species are described from the Pleistocene of South America, as *H. euphractus*, *H. ornatus*. *Lund*, 1839.

Hoplopidæ (hop-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mites, typified by the genus *Hoplopus*. Also *Hoplopini*. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hoplopleurid (hop-lō-plō′rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Hoplopleuridæ*.

Hoplopleuridæ (hop-lō-plō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πλευρά, rib, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Cretaceous and early Tertiary fishes, with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular scutes with intermediate scale-like smaller ones, and the head long and with produced jaws. It includes the genera *Dercetis*, *Leptotrachelus*, *Saurorhamphus*, etc. *Dercetidæ* is a partial synonym.

Hoplopterus (hop-lop′tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing; the spur-winged plovers. *H. spinosus* is an example. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Hoplopus (hop′lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles: synonymous with *Anomala*. *Samouelle*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Odyneridæ*, with about 20 European species. Also, improperly, *Oplopus*. *Wesmael*, 1833. (*c*) In *Arachnida*, a genus of mites, typical of the family *Hoplopidæ*, erected for the reception of the *Cæculus echinipes* of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hop-marjoram (hop′mär″jō-ram), *n.* A small labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, a native of Crete.

hop-medick (hop′med″ik), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 2.

hop-mildew (hop′mil″dū), *n.* A fungus, *Sphærotheca humuli*, living upon the hop.

hop-oil (hop′oil), *n.* An acrid oil obtained by distilling with steam the flower-heads of the hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-o'-my-thumb (hop′o-mī-thum′), *n.* [For *hop on my thumb*, early mod. E. *hoppe upon my thombe* (Palsgrave), meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one's thumb.] A tiny dwarf: sometimes applied in derision to a diminutive person.

> He . . . was always wild ever since he was a *hop-o'-my thumb* no higher than the window-locker.
> *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 67.

> At the next station we drank large quantities of hot milk, flavored with butter, sugar, and cinnamon, and then pushed on, with another chubby *hop-o'-my-thumb* as guide and driver. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

hopper[1] (hop′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hopper*, *hoper*, a mill-hopper, a seed-basket, a basket (not found in lit. sense), < AS. **hoppere*, a dancer (a masc. form to *hoppestre*, a female dancer (see *hoppestere*), not found, and probably an invention of Somner's), < *hoppian*, hop: see *hop*[1].] 1. One who or that which hops.

> Here were a *hopper* to hop for the ring.
> *J. Heywood*, The Four P's.

Specifically—(*a*) A cheese-hopper. (*b*) A butterfly: same as *skipper*. (*c*) A grasshopper. (*d*) A saltatorial homopterous insect; a cercopid, in a broad sense: as, a frog*hopper*; a tree-*hopper*. (*e*) A saltatorial beetle; one of the *Halticidæ*. (*f*) A seal of the second year. [Newfoundland.] (*g*†) A wild swan. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 24.

2. *pl.* A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.—3. A trough, usually shaped like an inverted cone, through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill: so called because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now stationary, and leads the grain to the shaking-shoe.

> The feed *hopper* of the thrashing-machine.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 26.

4. A tray or basket in which a sower carries seed; a seed-basket.

> He heng an *hoper* on his bac in stude of a scrippe,
> A busschel of bred-corn he bringeth ther-inne.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 57.

5. A boat having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, on opening the bottom, the mud or gravel falls out. Also called *hopper-barge*.—6. Same as *hopper-car*.

> Of the fifty-seven *hoppers* thrown over Opequan bridge, one-half can be put into suitable order again.
> *New York Tribune*, June 10, 1862.

7. In a double-action pianoforte movement, a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer. It permits the key to escape from the hammer after having impelled it, so that the hammer can immediately fall away from the string. Also called *grasshopper*.

8. Same as *hoppet*, 3.

hopper[2] (hop′ėr), *n.* [< *hop*[2], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A hop-picker.

> Many of these *hoppers* are Irish, but many come from London. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xi.

2. In *brewing*, a vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort.

hopper-boy (hop′ėr-boi), *n.* A rake moving in a circle, used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

hopper-cake (hop′ėr-kāk), *n.* [Cf. *hockey-cake*.] A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hopper-car (hop′ėr-kär), *n.* On railroads, a car for carrying coal, gravel, etc., in form resembling the hopper of a mill. Also *hopper*.

hopper-closet (hop′ėr-kloz″et), *n.* A water-closet having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing.

hopper-hipped† (hop′ėr-hipt), *a.* Lame in the hip.

> She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipped*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

hopper-hood (hop′ėr-hůd), *n.* A hooded seal in its second year; a bedlamer.

hop-pest (hop′pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to hops.

hoppesteret, *n.* [ME., mod. E. as if **hopster*, lit. a danceress, < AS. *hoppestre*, a danceress, a female dancer, < *hoppian*, hop, dance, + *-stre*, fem. suffix, E. *-ster*.] A woman who dances.

> Yet sawgh I brent the schippes *hoppesteres*,
> The hunte strangled with the wilde beres.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1159.

[That is, literally, 'Further I saw burnt the dancing ships, the hunter strangled by the wild bears.' The true explanation appears on comparing the original *bellatrices carinæ* (Statius, Thebaid, vii. 57), lit. 'warlike ships,' *bellatrices* being misread as **ballatrices*, fem. of LL. *ballator*, a dancer ◇ Sp. Pg. *bailador*, a dancer: see *bayadere*), < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].]

hoppet (hop′et), *v. i.* [< ME. **hoppeten*, < AS. *hoppetan*, hop: see *hop*[1], *v.*] To hop. [Prov. Eng.]

hoppet (hop′et), *n.* [A variation of *hopper*[1], *n.*, after *hoppet*, *v.*] 1. A hand-basket.—2. In *mining*, the dish used by miners to measure ore in.—3. In *glass-making*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter: sometimes called a *hopper*, from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill.—4. An infant in arms. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

hop-picker (hop′pik″ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks hops.—2. A contrivance for picking hops; specifically, a combined mill and cleaning-machine for stripping hops from the vines, sorting them, and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems.

hop-pillow (hop′pil″ō), *n.* A pillow stuffed with hops, considered to be a soporific.

hopping[1] (hop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who hops or dances. Specifically—2. A dance; a hop; a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amusement. [Prov. Eng.]

> Men made song and *hopinges*,
> Ogain the come of this kinges.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Formerly, on the Sunday after the Encœnia, or Feast of the Dedication of the Church, it was usual for . . . the Inhabitants of the Village . . . to go to Feasting and Sporting, which they continued for two or three Days. In the northern parts, the Sunday's Feasting is almost lost, and they observe only one day for the whole, which among them is called *hopping*, I suppose from the dancing and other exercises then practised.
Bourne, Antiquitates Vulgares, xxx.

3. A game of prison-bars, in which the players hop throughout the game. [Prov. Eng.]

hopping[2] (hop′ing), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines; hop-picking.

hopping-dick (hop′ing-dik), *n.* A species of thrush common in Jamaica, the *Merula leucogenys*, which in its lively and familiar manners, as well as its sable plumage, and clear, rich, mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

hopping-john (hop′ing-jon), *n.* A stew of bacon ★with rice and peas. [Southern U. S.]

hopple (hop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoppled*, ppr. *hoppling*. [See *hobble*.] To fetter or hamper the legs, as of a horse, to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to trammel; entangle.

Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions. *Dr. H. More.*

A dozen or more oboz drivers were gathered around a cheerful camp-fire in the midst of their wagons, while their liberated but *hoppled* horses grazed and jumped awkwardly here and there along the road. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVI. 21.

hopple (hop′l), *n.* [< *hopple*, *v.*] A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze, to prevent them from leaping or straying: used chiefly in the plural.

hoppo (hop′ō), *n.* [A corruption of Chin. *hupu*, board of revenue.] The superintendent of customs at Canton, China: so called by foreigners.

hop-pocket (hop′pok″et), *n.* A coarse sack for containing hops. As a measure a pocket of hops is 1½ hundredweight, and is about 5¾ feet in circumference and 7½ feet long.

hop-pole (hop′pōl), *n.* A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop-vine. The arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, is most frequently employed in the United States, and the chestnut, *Castanea sativa* (*C. vesca* of Gärtner), in England.

hop-press (hop′pres), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hoppy (hop′i), *a.* [< *hop*² + *-y*¹.] Abounding with hops; having the flavor of hops.

hop-raising (hop′rā″zing), *n.* In *brewing*, the ★second stage of fermentation.

hop-sacking (hop′sak″ing), *n.* A coarse bagging made of a combination of hemp and jute.

hopscott†, *n.* See *hop-scotch*.

hop-scotch (hop′skoch′), *n.* [Appar. < *hop*¹, *v.*, + obj. *scotch*¹, a line scotched or scored. In this view the form *hopscot*, formerly in use, is a perversion.] A children's game in which the ★player, while hopping on one leg, drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced or scotched (scored) on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line.

A very common game at every school called *hop-scot*. *Archæologia*, IX. 18 (1789).

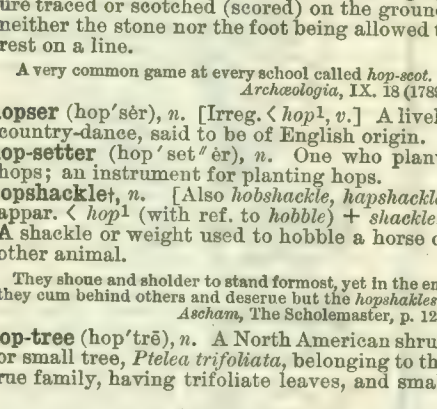
hopser (hop′sėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *hop*¹, *v.*] A lively country-dance, said to be of English origin.

hop-setter (hop′set″ėr), *n.* One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.

hopshackle†, *n.* [Also *hobshackle*, *hapshackle*; appar. < *hop*¹ (with ref. to *hobble*) + *shackle*.] A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or other animal.

They shoue and sholder to stand formost, yet in the end they cum behind others and deserue but the *hopshakles*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

hop-tree (hop′trē), *n.* A North American shrub or small tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, belonging to the rue family, having trifoliate leaves, and small



Hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

greenish-white flowers in terminal cymes. The fruit is a 2-celled and 2-seeded samara, winged all around, bitter, and said to be used as a substitute for hops. Also called *wafer-ash*.

hop-trefoil (hop′trē″foil), *n.* **1.** A leguminous plant, *Trifolium procumbens*, or yellow clover, naturalized in the United States from Europe. It is readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers, which wither to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, to which it has some resemblance. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value. Also called *hop-clover*.

2. A farmers' name for *Medicago lupulina*, a plant closely resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume. Also called *hop-medick*.

hop-vine (hop′vīn), *n.* The climbing stem or bine of the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-yard (hop′yärd), *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Hor (hôr), *n.* [Egypt.] Same as *Horus*.

horal (hō′ral), *a.* [< LL. *horalis*, < *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] Relating to an hour; hourly.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. *Science*, VIII. 179.

horally† (hō′ral-i), *adv.* Hourly.

horarious (hō-rā′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **horarius*, of an hour: see *horary*.] In *bot.*, enduring for only an hour or two, as the petals of *Cistus*.

horary (hō′rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *horaire* = Sp. Pg. *horario* = It. *orario*, < ML. *horarius* (mostly as a noun) (cf. LL. *horarium*, neut., a dial), < L. *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] **1.** Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours: as, the *horary* circle. —**2.** Continuing or lasting an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His *horary* shifts
Of shirts and waistcoats.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Their tranquillity was of no longer duration then these *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc. See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā′shan), *a.* [< L. *Horatianus*, relating to Horace, < *Horatius*, Horace (> F. *Horace*, > E. *Horace*). The poet's full name was *Quintus Horatius Flaccus; Horatius* was the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaccus (Horace, 65–8 B. C.); resembling the poetry or style of Horace.

hord¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoard*¹.

hord²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horde*.

horde (hōrd), *n.* [= D. *horde* = G. *horde* = Dan. ★*horde* = Sw. *hord*, < F. *horde* (16th century) = Sp. *horda* = Pg. *horda* = It. *orda*, a horde, = Bohem. Serv. *ordija* = Little Russ. *orda*, an army, = Ar. *'aurdui*, a camp, < Turk. *ordū*, *urdū*, *ordī*, *ordā*, a camp, < Pers. *ōrdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *urdū*, a camp, an army, the Hindustani language: see *Urdu*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to the French.] **1.** A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle, or for war or plunder.

His [a Tatar's] *hord*, which consisted of about a thousand housholds of a kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

Hence—**2.** A gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.—**3.** A tribe in the most primitive stage of social organization, having no recognized subdivisions based on blood-relationship.

Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little *horde* of men.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

Society is now one polish'd *horde*,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

Golden Horde, a name given to the possessors of the khanate of Kiptchak, a Mongol realm in eastern Russia and western and central Asia. This realm was founded in the thirteenth century and overthrown in 1480.

horde (hōrd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *horded*, ppr. *hording*. [< *horde*, *n.*] To live in hordes; huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe: usually followed by *together*. *Byron*.

hordeaceous (hôr-dē-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *hordeaceus*, of or relating to barley, < *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] Barley-like; resembling barley.

Hordeæ (hôr-dē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hordeum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses typified by the genus *Hordeum*; the barley tribe. The spikelets are one- to many-flowered, sessile on opposite sides of a zigzag-jointed rachis, which is excavated or channeled on one side of each joint, forming a spike; glumes frequently abortive or wanting. The name has also been written *Hordeæ* and *Hordeineæ*.

hordein, hordeine (hôr′dē-in), *n.* [< L. *hordeum*, barley, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A pulverulent substance left undissolved on treating barley-starch with acidulated water. It is not a simple body, but a mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

hordeolum (hôr-dē′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *hordeola* (-lä). [NL., neut., < LL. *hordeolus*, m., a sty (so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley), dim. of L. *hordeum*, barley.] In *pathol.*, a sty or small inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

Hordeum (hôr′dē-um), *n.* [L., also *ordeum*, OL. *fordeum*, barley, = OHG. *gerstā*, MHG. G. *gerste* = D. *gerst*, barley; perhaps connected with L. *horrere*, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle, said of the hair: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] A genus of grasses, the barley, type of the tribe *Hordeeæ*, characterized by having the spikelets 1-flowered, 3 at each joint, but the 2 lateral usually sterile, and the glumes 6 in number, forming a kind of involucre, side by side in front of the spikelets, slender and pointed with an awn or of the form of a bristle. The grain is ovoid-oblong or narrow, adherent to the paleæ. About 20 species are known, natives of boreal Europe, Africa, temperate Asia, and America, including *H. sylvaticum*, the wood-barley of Europe; *H. nodosum*, the meadow-barley of Europe and North America; *H. murinum*, the mouse- or wall-barley of Europe; *H. maritimum*, the sea-barley or squirrel-tail grass of western Europe; and *H. jubatum*, the American squirrel-tail grass. The cultivated barley belongs here, but the exact origin of the several forms under cultivation is obscure.

hore¹†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer*.

hore²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whore*.

hore³†, *pron.* See *he*¹.

horecop†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *horecoppe*, *horcop*, < *hore*, whore, + *cop* (uncertain).] A bastard. *Palsgrave*.

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
A *horcop* to be yowre heyre.
Sir Tryamoure, l. 223.

horehound, *n.* See *hoarhound*.

horestrong†, **horestrang**†, *n.* Same as *harstrong*.

Horia (hō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. after L. *horia*, *oria*, a small vessel, a fishing-smack. The dim., NL. *Horiola* (< L. *horiola*, a skiff, a fishing-boat), is applied to a genus of hemipters.] A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family *Cantharidæ*, the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size.

Horiidæ (hō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Horia* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, ★named from the genus *Horia*. *Westwood*, 1839.

horizon (hō-rī′zon), *n.* [Formerly with the accent on the first syllable (in ME. *orizonte* on the last), as from the F.; now pron. as if directly from the L.; = D. *horizon* = G. *horizont* = Dan. Sw. *horisont*, < F. *horizon* = Pr. *orizon* = Sp. Pg. *horizonte* = It. *orizzonte*, < L. *horīzon* (*horizont-*), < Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*), the bounding circle, the horizon, ppr. of *ὁρίζειν*, bound, limit, < *ὅρος*, a boundary, limit.] **1.** The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the *apparent*, *sensible*, or *visible horizon*, in distinction from the *astronomical horizon* (which see, below).

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hence—**2.** The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

Our *horizon* is never quite at our elbows.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

3. Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

The history of one *horizon* of life is that its own completion but prepares the way for a higher one, furnishing the latter with conditions of a still further development.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 433.

4. In *geol.*, a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils. Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossils in question, and such a distinctly marked division is sometimes called a *horizon*, as forming a convenient plane of reference for other groups of strata occurring above and below, and not so definitely marked by peculiar fossil contents.

Lepidodendra are especially characteristic trees of this *horizon*. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, App., p. 277.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the *horizon* of the teeth; the *horizon* of the diaphragm.—**Artificial horizon**, a contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the altitude of a star above the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. The angle subtended at the eye by the star and its image in a fluid being double the star's altitude, this angle, when measured and halved, gives the altitude of the star.—**Astronomical horizon**, the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nadir, its plane being perpendicular to gravity at any station.—**Celestial horizon**. Same as *astronomi-*

cal horizon.—**Geographical horizon,** a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, having any given station as its pole. The sensible horizon, or horizontal plane tangent to the surface of the earth at a given station, is sometimes distinguished from the *rational horizon,* or plane parallel to the sensible horizon passing through the center of the earth. —**Horizon of an artificial globe,** the broad horizontal ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—**On the same horizon,** in *geol.*, said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age.—**Physical horizon,** the circle of tangency with the terrestrial sphere, or geoid, of a cone having its vertex at the eye of the observer.—**Rational or true horizon.** Same as *astronomical horizon.*—**Visible horizon.** See def. 1.

horizon-glass (hō-rī′zon-glȧs), *n.* In *astron.*, the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered. In measuring an altitude of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun. Formerly two horizon-glasses were often used, one the front glass as above described, the other, the back glass, so placed that the observer looked through it to the point of the horizon opposite to that under the sun: this glass had simply a narrow unsilvered strip across its middle.

horizontal (hor-i-zon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *horizontaal* = G. *horizontal* = Dan. Sw. *horisontal* = F. Sp. Pg. *horizontal* = It. *orizzontale,* < ML. **horizontalis,* < L. *horizon,* horizon: see *horizon.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the horizon.

> As when the sun new-risen
> Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
> Shorn of his beams. *Milton,* P. L., i. 595.

2. Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a *horizontal* line or surface; a *horizontal* position. Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, acting or working, or placed, wholly or with respect to its main parts, in a level plane: as, a *horizontal* drill; a *horizontal* boring-machine; a *horizontal* saw-mill and mortising-machine; a *horizontal* pump; a *horizontal* escapement; a *horizontal* steam-engine. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, being, as the parts, organs, surfaces, marks, etc., of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body: as, *horizontal* wings (those which, in repose, lie flat over the body, so as to be parallel to the supposed plane).

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, *horizontal* distance.—**Horizontal bar, battery, cornice, distance, leaf, mill, parallax,** etc. See the nouns.—**Horizontal line.** (*a*) In *persp.*, the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes; an imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its base or bottom line, and at the assumed level of the eye of the observer. (*b*) In *figured bass,* a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass.—**Horizontal line of Camper,** in *craniom.*, the intersection of the horizontal plane of Camper with the median plane of the head.—**Horizontal plane,** a plane parallel to the horizon, or not inclined to it; in *persp.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Horizontal plane of Camper,** in *craniom.*, the plane passing through the center of the external auditory meatus on either side and the inferior nasal spine.—**Horizontal projection,** a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—**Horizontal range of a projectile,** the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—**Horizontal root, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *craniom.*, the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane of cranial measurements. See *horizontalization.*

horizontality (hor″i-zon-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ity.*] The state of being horizontal.

> No vase nor statue breaks the dead *horizontality* of the parapet. *The American,* XIII. 57.

horizontalization (hor-i-zon″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *craniom.*, the act of placing the skull for craniometrical measurement so that the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane shall be truly horizontal. Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum-plane. Some use the alveolocondylean plane, that is, a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles; others use a plane passing through the lower edge of the orbital cavity and the upper rim of the external ear. These planes nearly coincide with that of the orbital axes. When the skull is fragmentary the selection of other datum-planes is necessary.

horizontally (hor-i-zon′tal-i), *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; in the direction of the horizon; on a level: as, a line stretched *horizontally.*

> It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as *horizontally* or equatorially. *Paley,* Nat. Theol., viii.

horkey (hôr′ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

horkey-load (hôr′ki-lōd), *n.* Same as *hockey-load.*

Hormaphis (hôr′mā-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅρμος,* a cord, chain, necklace, + NL. *aphis.*] A genus of plant-lice founded by Osten-Sacken in 1861, having the antennal joints deeply incised and well separated, and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork. The spinous



Female Spinous Gall-louse (*Hormaphis spinosus*), the fore wings showing abnormal venation. (Much enlarged.)

gall-louse, *H. spinosus,* forms on the stems of wych-hazel a gall, which is a deformation of the flower-bud.

Horminum (hôr-mī′num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὅρμινον,* a kind of sage.] A monotypic genus of plants belonging to the family *Menthaceæ,* the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Horminеæ,* to which Engler gives tribal rank. It is characterized by having the calyx 2-lipped; the corolla with incurved, ascending tube; the anthers linear, 1-celled, confluent; leaves mostly radical, dentate, the upper reduced to narrow bracts; whorls 6-flowered; flowers violet-purple. The single species, *H. Pyrenaicum,* is a native of the mountains of Europe. Bentham made *Horminum* a section of the genus *Salvia;* Moench, a subgenus of *Mentha;* Tournefort, a synonym for the genus *Salvia.*

hormogone, hormogon (hôr′mō-gōn, -gon), *n.* Same as *hormogonium.*

hormogonia, *n.* Plural of *hormogonium.*

hormogonimium (hôr″mō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonimia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ὅρμος,* a cord, chain, + *γόνιμος,* productive: see *gonimium.*] One of the common forms of gonimia of lichens, especially characteristic of the *Collemaceæ.* It is small, moniliform, and contained in a syngonimium.

hormogonium (hôr-mō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ὅρμος,* a cord, chain, + *γόνος,* offspring.] In *bot.*, a special reproductive body in the blue-green algæ, having the form of a chain of roundish cells, from which new filaments are formed. Also *hormogone.*

hormogonous (hôr-mog′ō-nus), *a.* [As *hormogon-ium* + *-ous.*] Possessing or resembling a hormogonium.

hormone (hôr′mōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁρμῶν,* ppr. of *ὁρμᾶν,* set in motion.] A substance secreted or formed in some organ or tissue and carried thence in the blood to another organ or tissue which it stimulates to functional activity. It is by means of hormones that the various organic functions are regulated and synchronized; thus, when the mass of partly digested food from the stomach enters the duodenum, it excites the cells of this part of the bowel to secrete a hormone, called secretin; this is carried to the pancreas and causes this organ to secrete fluid which further digests the food newly arrived in the bowel.

Hormospermeæ (hôr-mō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅρμος,* a cord, chain, + *σπέρμα,* a seed, + *-eæ.*] One of the principal divisions of the *Florideæ,* as proposed by Agardh (1851).

horn (hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *horn,* < AS. *horn* = OS. *horn* (in comp.) = OFries. *horn* = OD. *horn, horen,* D. *horen* = MLG. *horen,* LG. *horn* = OHG. MHG. G. *horn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *horn* = Goth. *haurn* = L. *cornu* (> ult. E. *corn*[2], *cornet,* etc.) = W. Gael. and Ir. *corn* (the Old Celtic form is represented by the entry *κάρνον,* trumpet, in Hesychius), a horn; with formative *-n,* akin to Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn (see *cerato-* and *carat*), with formative *-t;* of the same root as AS. *heorot, heort,* E. *hart,* and L. *cervus,* deer: see *hart*[1] and *Cervus.* See *hornet.*] **1.** An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goats are familiar examples. Such horns, technically called *cornua cava* or hollow horns, are permanent or non-deciduous; they always grow upon the head, and are hollow, being formed upon a solid core of true bone. They are usually in one pair, right and left; sometimes in two pairs. The horns of rhinoceroses are solid. There may also be but one, as in some species, or there may be two placed one behind the other, as in others. True horns are distinguished from antlers by being hollow, permanent, and unbranched (except in the pronghorn antelope). They occur usually in both sexes. See *Cavicornia, cornu.*

> And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten *horns,* and upon his *horns* ten crowns. Rev. xiii. 1.

> It is said, "God sends a curst cow short *horns.*" *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

2. An antler of a deer. Antlers are not true horns, but are bony, solid, and deciduous, and are for the most part confined to the male sex. They are technically called *cornua solida* or *cornua decidua* (that is, solid or deciduous horns). See *antler.*

3. Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle, as that of which nails, claws, and hoofs consist, differing from hair or other cuticular structures chiefly in density and massiveness. The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage is well illustrated in the pronghorn antelope, in which the transition from a mass of agglutinated hairs covering a bony core of the frontal bone to hard horny substance at the tip is very gradual and readily observed. The thickened skin of the human heel is horn, and similar special thickenings are called *corns.* Tortoise-shell is another kind of horn, as are also the hard covering of the beak and feet of birds, the scales of reptiles, etc. Horn in this sense is related to bone or cartilage only in that it belongs to the same general group of connective tissues.

> Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn,
> Beneath a pane of thin translucent *horn,*
> A book. *Cowper,* Tirocinium, l. 120.

4. Something made of horn, or like or likened to a horn in position, shape, use, or purpose.

> The conquering Brute on Corineus brave
> This *horn* of land bestow'd, and mark'd it with his name.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, i. 505.

> We skirt the western *horn* of Sabioncello, and another turn leads us through the channel.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 192.

> The wood which grides and clangs
> Its leafless ribs and iron *horns.*
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cvii.

Specifically—(*a*) A feeler; a tentacle; an antenna; an ovipositor; also, the tuft of feathers upon the head of sundry birds, resembling a horn; a plumicorn, as that of various owls.

> As the snail, whose tender *horns* being hit,
> Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with pain.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1033.

(*b*) A wind-instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape and size, and originally made of horn: as, a hunting-*horn;* a tin *horn.* In the simpler forms the horn is used chiefly to give signals, producing single or slightly variable loud tones. The hunting-horn, however, was early elaborated and made capable of producing a variety of calls, fanfares, and simple tunes. Wood, ivory, and various metals have been used for making horns.

> He's blawn his *horn* sae sharp and shrill;
> Up start the deer on every hill.
> *Bothwell* (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

> With *horns* and trumpets now to madness swell,
> Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, ii. 228.

> Waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
> As of a silver *horn* from o'er the hills
> Blown. *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

(*c*) By extension, a musical wind-instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn (previously modified for use in orchestras under the name *corno di caccia*), and distinctively called the *French horn,* having a slender tube of brass or silver, several feet long, gracefully curved upon itself, terminating in a flaring bell, and blown through a mouthpiece of conoidal bore. Its tones are harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, produced by slightly varying the method and pressure of the blowing. Its compass is about four octaves, the series of tones in the two upper octaves being diatonic and partially chromatic. In addition to these primary or open tones, modified or closed tones are produced by inserting the hand into the bell, so as to alter the pitch of an open tone chromatically. The pitch of the fundamental tone, and thus of the whole series of open tones, is altered by detachable crooks, which increase the actual length of the tube. From eight to twelve such crooks are made, pitching the instrument in nearly all the chromatic keys between the second C below middle C and the second B♭ below that. The key in which the instrument is to be set is indicated at the beginning of each piece; but the music is written in the key of C. The pitch of the tube is still further affected by the *tuning-slide,* which is one of the curves of the tube so arranged that it can be pushed in or out at will. Ventils or valves are sometimes added to the tube to facilitate rapid passages. Horns are the most valuable orchestral instruments of their class. Their tone is mellow, pervasive, and blending, with a peculiar romantic quality. The French horn is sometimes used singly or as a solo instrument, but in orchestras it is nearly always combined in pairs or in quartets, and used both for melodic effects, especially in fanfares and similar figures, and for sustained chords as a harmonic basis for free instrumentation.



1, coaching-horn; 2, French or orchestral horn; 3, flügelhorn, or keyed bugle; 4, post-horn; 5, hunting-horn.

(*d*) A drinking-vessel of the shape of a horn or made of a horn. See *drinking-horn.*

> They attended the banquet and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale. *Mason,* Notes on Gray's Poems.

> They sit with knife in meat and wine in *horn.*
> *Tennyson,* Merlin and Vivien.

(*e*) A long projection, frequently of silver or gold, worn on the forehead by natives of some Asiatic countries. (*f*) One of the extremities (cusps) of the moon when waxing and waning, and hence of any crescent-shaped object.

I saw a dolphin hang i' the *horns* of the moon,
Shot from a wave.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned *horns*
Their phalanx. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 978.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*. *Dryden*.

The *horns*, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. *Cook*, Voyages, I. i. 7.

(*g*) The horn of a cow or other animal, or, now, any similar case or flask, used for holding gunpowder; a powder-horn or powder-flask.

Each man . . . places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his *horn* upon it as will cover it. *Audubon*, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

(*h*) *pl.* A head-dress worn during the first half of the fifteenth century, the general shape of which was that of a pair of horns spreading like those of an ox. These head-dresses consisted of stuffs embroidered and set with jewels, or of nets (compare *crespine*) by which the hair was entirely or almost entirely concealed, a veil covering the whole. (*i*) A projecting part of a head-dress, especially of that of women in the fourteenth century. (*j*) *Eccles.*, either of the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an altar. In Christian churches, that at the left of the priest when facing the altar is the *gospel horn;* that at his right, the *epistle horn.*

Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the *horns* of the altar. Ps. cxviii. 27.

(*k*) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory.

All the *horns* of the wicked also will I cut off; but the *horns* of the righteous shall be exalted. Ps. lxxv. 10.

And hath raised up an *horn* of salvation for us in the house of his servant David. Luke i. 69.

(*l*) In railroad-cars, a part rigidly fastened to the coupler or draw-bar, by means of which the coupler and buffer-springs are connected. *Car-Builder's Dict.* (*m*) Either of two projections on a side-saddle, serving to support the right leg. (*n*†) The beak of an anvil. (*o*) A branch of a subdivided stream.

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 409.

(*p*) *Naut.*, one of the ends of the crosstrees. (*q*) One of the alternatives of a dilemma. See *dilemma*, 1. (*r*†) The imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.] [This use, derived through Italian from Greek, is extremely frequent in the plays of Shakspere and his contemporaries.]

If I have *horns* to make me mad, let the proverb go with me; I'll be *horn* mad. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

(*s*) In *bot.*, any process or appendage which is shaped somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the petals in *Linaria*, or the crest borne by the hoods in *Asclepias.*

5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a *horn*. See def. 4 (*d*). [Colloq.]

The chaplain gave us a pretty stiff *horn* of liquor apiece. *W. E. Burton*, Waggeries.

6. In *arch.*, the Ionic volute.—**Alpine horn**, a long trumpet used by the Swiss mountaineers for signaling and for musical effects.—**Amalthea's horn**, the cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from *Amalthea's horn*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 356.

At the horn†, put out of the protection of the law; proclaimed an outlaw. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 354, note. [Slang.]—**Bass horn**, a large deep horn, once used in military bands.—**English horn**, a tenor oboe. See *oboe*.—**French horn**, the orchestral horn. See def. 4 (*c*).—**Horn for the thumb**†, a kind of horn thimble worn by pickpockets on the thumb to support the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.

I have your name, now I remember me, in my book of horners; *horns for the thumb*, you know how.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Horn of plenty, or *cornucopia*, in *classical myth.*, the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the quality of becoming filled with whatever its possessor might wish for; hence, in representation, a goat's horn as a symbol of plenty or abundance in general.—**Horn-of-plenty grass**, an Oriental grass, *Cornucopiæ cucullatum*.—**In a horn**, not at all: a humorous expression of doubt or denial: as, he will do it—*in a horn* (that is, will not do it). Sometimes, in provincial English use, extended to *in a horn when the devil is blind.* [Colloq. or slang.]—**Sax horn.** See *saxhorn*.—**To blow the buck's horn**†. See *buck*1.—**To come out at the little end of the horn**, to come off ill from any encounter or experience; come to grief: used especially of one who completely fails in a boastful or pretentious undertaking. [Colloq.]—**To pull or draw in one's horns**, to repress one's ardor, or restrain one's pride: in allusion to the snail's habit of withdrawing its feelers when startled.—**To put to the horn**, in *old Scots law*, to denounce as a rebel; outlaw for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority.—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*1.—**Valve-horn**, a musical horn ★with valves for altering the pitch of particular tones.

horn (hôrn), *v. t.* [< *horn*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with horns.—2†. To cause to wear "horns" as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Low.]

Vol. I not repent me of my late disguise.
Mos. If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

The moon embraces her shepherd;
And the queen of love her warrior;
While the first does *horn*
The stars of the morn,
And the second the heavenly farrier.
Tom o' Bedlam.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, etc. See *horning*, 2. [Local, U. S.]—5. To adjust (the frames of a ship) in process of construction so that they shall be exactly at right angles with the line of the keel.

hornaget, *n.* [< *horn* + *-age*, after the equiv. F. *cornage*, < L. *cornu* (= E. *horn*) + *-age*.] A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plow on lands within his jurisdiction. *Cotgrave*, under *droict.*

horn-band (hôrn'band), *n.* A band of trumpeters.—**Russian horn-band**, a band of musicians each one of whom plays upon a horn a single note only of the scale. The horns vary in length from 12 feet to 9 inches, according to the pitch of the note, and to play the chromatic scale through a compass of 3 octaves requires 37 players. This method of performing music was invented, with a suitable system of notation, by J. A. Maresch, a Bohemian domiciled in Russia, who gave his first performance before the imperial court in 1755. His method has been preserved in Russia down to the present time. It admits of the performance with precision of somewhat complicated music, including runs, trills, and other embellishments, but the artistic value of the result is necessarily small.

horn-bar (hôrn'bär), *n.* The cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays.

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), *n.* The garfish: same as *horn-eel*, 2.

hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), *n.* A small tree belonging to the genus *Carpinus*, of the family *Betulaceæ*. The American hornbeam, also called *blue beech*, *water-beech*, and *ironwood*, is *C. Caroliniana*. It is a shrub or small tree, from ten to twenty feet high, with very heavy, hard, close-grained wood, which is sometimes used in making carpenters' tools, handles, etc. The European hornbeam, *C. Betulus*, is also a small tree, much planted in England. The wood makes a fine elastic tip for a fishing-rod, and is also used for agricultural implements, mallets, cogs of wheels, etc. Also called *yoke-elm*, *hardbeam*, and *horn-beech*. See cut under *Carpinus.*

With thee, where Easna's *horn-beam* grove
Its foliage o'er me interwove,
Along the lonely path I've stray'd.
J. Scott, Ode to Leisure.

horn-beast† (hôrn'bēst), *n.* An animal with horns; a horned beast.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but *horn-beasts.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

horn-beech (hôrn'bēch), *n.* Same as *hornbeam.*

hornbill (hôrn'bil), *n.* A large non-passerine ★bird of the family *Bucerotidæ:* so called from



Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

the horny casque, in some cases of enormous size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itself very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the hornbills have been associated with the toucans; they must be classed, however, with the kingfishers and hoopoes, notwithstanding the slightness of their superficial resemblance to these birds. There are two groups of hornbills, the tree-hornbills and ground-hornbills. The latter, which constitute the genus *Bucorvus*, have the casque quite hollow and in some cases open in front. One of the largest of the tree-hornbills is the rhinoceros hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*, having a bill nearly a foot in length, and surmounted by a horn nearly as large. It inhabits Sumatra. The concave-casqued hornbill of Asia is *B. bicornis*. A Philippine species is *B. hydrocorax*. African hornbills are chiefly of the genera *Tockus*, as *T. erythrorhynchus*, and *Bycanistes*, as *B. buccinator;* the ground-hornbills are also exclusively African. All these singular birds are for the most part frugivorous, and some of them are known to have the curious habit of imprisoning the female in the hole in which she lays her eggs, by stopping up the entrance, leaving room only to pass in food to her during her confinement.

hornbill-cuckoo (hôrn'bil-kūk″ö), *n.* An ani. See *Crotophaga.*

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* [< G. *hornblende*, < *horn*, = E. *horn*, + *blende*, > E. *blende:* see *blende*.] A common mineral, crystallizing in the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle of 124½°. Parallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms, varying in structure from compact to columnar and fibrous, with the fibers parallel or curved, and also, but less often, lamellar. In composition it varies widely, from the white tremolite, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, to the green actinolite, which contains also more or less iron, and to the dark-green, brown, and black varieties, pargasite and common hornblende, which contain alumina as well as lime, magnesia, and iron; manganese is also present in some varieties, and less commonly sodium and potassium. Asbestos, mountain-cork, and mountain-leather are included here, and nephrite or jade is a tough, compact variety. Hornblende is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende schist, some kinds of trachyte, andesite, etc. The name *amphibole* is often used as the general term to include all the varieties. The hornblende or amphibole group of minerals includes also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and the monoclinic arfvedsonite, crocidolite, glaucophane, etc. In geology, *hornblende* or *hornblendic* is often prefixed to names of rocks to indicate the accidental presence in greater or less quantity of that mineral, in addition to the other ingredients which the rock usually contains. Hornblende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other minerals, especially of augite.—**Hornblende andesite.** See *andesite*.—**Hornblende basalt**, a variety of feldspar basalt containing a notable amount of hornblende which in thin sections of the rock has a strong brown color. This hornblende is often present in large crystals.—**Hornblende gabbro**, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende.—**Hornblende rock**, a rock consisting chiefly of black or dark-green hornblende, but often interlaminated with feldspar, quartz, or mica. Also called *amphibolite.* The same rock when it has a schistose character is called *hornblende slate* or *hornblende schist.*—**Labrador hornblende.** See *hypersthene.*

hornblendic (hôrn-blen'dik), *a.* [< *hornblende* + *-ic.*] Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.—**Hornblendic granite.** Same as *hornblende* ★*granite.* See *granite*, 1.

horn-blower (hôrn'blō″ėr), *n.* [< ME. **hornblowere*, earlier *hornblawere*, < AS. *hornblāwere*, < *horn*, horn, + *blāwere*, blower.] One who blows a horn; a trumpeter.



Hornbook.

The *Horn-blower* [at Ripon] winds a horn every morning at nine o'clock, before the mayor's door and at the town cross.
Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 1710.

hornbook (hôrn'bůk), *n.* 1. A leaf or page, usually one containing the alphabet, the nine digits, and the Lord's Prayer, covered with transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle: formerly used in teaching children to read.

He teaches boys the *horn-book.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

To Master John the English Maid
A *Horn-book* gives of Ginger-bread;
And that the Child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the Letter.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Hence—2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a primer.

horn-bug (hôrn'bug), *n.* A very common North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of large size, elongate form, and shining black color with pitch-black legs, the elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of punctures, and the head armed with a stout curved horn. Its whitish larva, found in decaying



Horn-bug (*Passalus cornutus*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, under side of three thoracic joints of larva, showing legs; *e*, metathoracic leg of larva.

stumps and logs, has the third pair of legs rudimentary, but the two anterior pairs are well developed. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139.

horn-card (hôrn'kärd), *n.* A transparent plate of horn graduated for use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone. *Smyth.*

horn-coot (hôrn'köt), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus.* [Local, Eng.]

horn-core (hôrn'kōr), *n.* The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a horn is supported and molded. It is true bone, of which the horny substance forms only a sheath.

The horns of the Bovidæ consist of permanent, conical, usually curved, bony processes, into which air-cells continued from the frontal sinuses often extend, called *horn-cores*, ensheathed in a case of true horn.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

horn-cuirass (hôrn'kwē-ras″), *n.* A coat of fence made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See *scale-armor*.

horn-distemper (hôrn'dis-tem″pėr), *n.* A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance or core of the horn.

horn-drum (hôrn'drum), *n.* A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sections, used for raising water. *E. H. Knight.*

horned (hôrnd), *a.* [< ME. *horned* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrned* (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. *gi-hurnet*, MHG. *ge-hürnet*, G. *ge-hörnt* = Dan. *hornet*; = L. *cornutus*, > E. *cornute*, q. v.); as *horn* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as, *horned* cattle; a *horned* lizard; the *horned* moon.

In that Desert ben many wylde men, that ben hidouse to loken on: for thei ben *horned*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to outroar
The *horned* herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The dim and *hornèd* moon hung low. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, having feathers on the head projecting like horns: as, the *horned* owl; a *horned* grebe. (*b*) In *entom.*, having one or more large horn-like projections. See cut under *horn-buy*. (*c*†) Mitered. *Halliwell.* (*d*) In *her.*, having horns: an epithet used when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the creature.—**Horned beetle, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, screamer,** etc. See the nouns.—**Horned syllogism.** See *syllogism* and *dilemma*, 1.—**Horned toad, viper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Horned wavey,** in *her.* See *wavey*.

hornedness (hôrnd'nes or hôr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being horned.

The antient Druids had their superstitious Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The *Hornedness* of the New Moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.

horn-eel (hôrn'ēl), *n.* 1. The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called from its elongated body and produced jaws. [Prov. Irish.]

hornel (hôr'nel), *n.* [Reduced form of *horn-eel.*] The horn-eel. [Prov. Eng.]

hornen† (hôr'nen), *a.* [ME. *hornen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrnen* (= OHG. *hurnin*, MHG. *hürnen*, *hornin*, G. *hörnern*), of horn, < *horn*, horn: see *horn* and *-en*[2].] Of horn.

In vois of the *hornene* trumpe.
Wyclif, Ps. xcvii. 6 (Oxf.).

horner (hôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *hornere*, *hornare* (= MD. MLG. *horener*), a trumpeter; < *horn* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.—2. One who works or deals in horn.

Even the horns of cattle are prohibited to be exported; and the two insignificant trades of the *horner* and comb-maker enjoy, in this respect, a monopoly against the graziers. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 8.

3†. One who horns or cuckolds. [Low.]—4. In *old Scots law*, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed; an outlaw. [Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

horneress†, *n.* A female horn-maker. *Palsgrave.*

Horner's method of approximation. See *approximation*.

Horner's muscle. See *muscle*.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* [< ME. **hornet* (with restored vowel; not found), < AS. *hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnette, hyrnetu* (with mutated vowel), earliest instance *hurnitu* (in a gloss, "crabro, waefs [wasp] vel *hurnitu*"), = MLG. *hornte, hornetse* = OHG. *hornuz, hornaz*, MHG. *hornuz, horniz*, G. *horniss;* G. dial. dim. *hornissel* = MD. *hornsel, horsel, hursel* (Kilian), D. *horzel*, a hornet; appar. < AS. OHG., etc., *horn*, with the same formative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. *heor-ot, heor-t*, E. *hart* = OHG. *hiruz*, G. *hirsch* (see *hart*[1] and *horn*), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antennæ, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. *horener*, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. "*horn-beron*, crabrones," hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps) 'trumpeters,' = AS. *horn-bora*, tr. L. *cornicen*, a trumpeter. The connection with *horn* is further shown by OFries. *horen-bie*, a hornet (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' *horen-toren*, a wasp (Kilian), LG. *hornke*, a hornet: cf. *hornken*, a little horn; cf. G. dial. *hornech*, and E. dial. *hornicle*, a hornet. But this connection may have originated in popular etymology; and the word may be really cognate with L. *crabro* (for **crasro* (?)); cf. L. *tenebræ* as related to Skt. *tamisrā:* see *dim*), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. *sršsha*, a wasp, *sršsheni*, a hornet, = Bohem. *srch, srsheň, srshaň* = Pol. *szerszeń* = Russ. *shershene*, etc., a hornet; OPruss. *sirsilis*, hornet, = Lith. *shirshlīs, shirshū*, a wasp; cf. Bohem. *srsheti*, buzz. Observe that *wasp* also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the wasp family, of the genus *Vespa*, much larger and stronger than wasps of other species, and capable of inflicting a more severe and painful sting. Hornets congregate in a cellular nest formed of a substance resembling coarse paper, elaborated from leaves and particles of wood. The nest is sometimes pendent, and sometimes placed in a hollow tree. The European hornet, *V. crabro*, and the American hornet, or yellow-jacket, *V. maculata*, are similar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidable wasp, especially one whose sting is exceptionally painful.


American Hornet (*Vespa maculata*), natural size.

He's like a *hornet* now, he hums and buzzes
Nothing but blood and horror.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

Who seem a swarm of *Hornets* buzzing out
Among their Foes, and humming round about,
To spet their spight against their Enemies,
With poysonie Darts, in noses, brows, and eyes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Figuratively, a person who annoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the *hornets* in their nest. *Prescott.*

To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears, to stir up enemies against one's self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.

hornet-clearwing (hôr'net-klēr″wing), *n.* A hornet-moth, as *Ægeria apiformis* or *Æ. bembeciformis*.

hornet-fly (hôr'net-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ;* a robber-fly.

hornet-moth (hôr'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ* and genus *Sesia* or *Ægeria:* as, the lunar *hornet-moth, Sesia bembeciformis*.

horn-finch (hôrn'finch), *n.* The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. [Local, Eng.]

horn-fish (hôrn'fish), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *hornfisc* (= Icel. *hornfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hornfisk*), garfish, < *horn*, horn, + *fisc*, fish.] 1. The garfish, *Belone belone:* so called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A species of *Syngnathidæ;* a pipe-fish: so named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.—3. The sand-pike or sauger, *Stizostedium canadense*, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to its color.

hornfoot† (hôrn'fůt), *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

horn-footed (hôrn'fůt″ed), *a.* [ME. not found; AS. *horn-fōted*, horn-footed.] Hoofed. [Rare.]

Jingle of bits,
Shouts, arrows, tramp of the *hornfooted* horse
That grind the glebe to powder! *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

hornful (hôrn'fůl), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ful.*] As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask, especially one made of horn. See *horn*, 4 (*d*) and (*g*).

horngeld (hôrn'geld), *n.* Same as *cornage*.

Hornie, *n.* See *Horny*.

hornify (hôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hornified*, ppr. *hornifying*. [< *horn* + *-i-fy:* see *-fy.*] 1. To make horny or of the consistence of horn.

A wrought-iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vulcanite, or *hornified* india-rubber.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. lxxxii.

2†. To cuckold. [Low.]

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

★ **horning** (hôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *horn, v.*] 1. The appearance of the crescent moon.

They account . . . from the *horning* [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 168.

2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disapproval, as of some obnoxious person. [Local, U. S.]

A few moments after the ceremony a gun was heard outside—the signal for the *horning*, without which in that region no wedding would be thought complete.
Examiner and Chronicle.

3. Public proclamation by the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as *letters of horning.* [Scotch.]—**Letters of horning,** in *Scots law*, a process issued under the signet, after a debt has been judicially established, directing a messenger to charge the debtor to pay within a specified time, under pain of being declared rebel, with a warrant also to seize movables, etc. See *caption*.

hornish† (hôr'nish), *a.* [< *horn* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like horn; horny.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh. *Sir M. Sandys*, Essays (1634), p. 21.

hornist (hôr'nist), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ist.*] A horn-player.

hornito (ôr-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *horno*, an oven, kiln, furnace: see *horno.*] In *geol.*, a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and according to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanos. Also called *horno*.

In every direction [in the lava desert in Iceland] there are innumerable *hornitos*, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwisted snakes of inordinate thickness.
Nature, XXX. 564.

hornkecke†, *n.* The garfish, *Belone belone*. *Palsgrave.*

horn-lead (hôrn'led), *n.* Lead chlorid: so called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny appearance in fusing. See *phosgenite*.

hornless (hôrn'les), *a.* [< *horn* + *-less.*] Having no horns.

The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceedingly small, and many of them, males as well as females, are *hornless*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Ox.

Heaps of ruin, *hornless* unicorns . . .
And shatter'd talbots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell from. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

hornlessness (hôrn'les-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute of horns.

Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of *hornlessness* has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.

hornlet (hôrn'let), *n.* [< *horn* + *-let.*] A little horn or projection.

Wings . . . embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants, No. 60.

horn-machine (hôrn'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for sewing on shoe-soles: so called because the shoe is placed on a horn.

horn-mad (hôrn'mad), *a.* Enraged as, or like, a horned animal.

Keep him from women, he thinks h'as lost his mistress; And talk of no silk stuffs, 'twill run him *horn-mad*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

horn-madness (hôrn'mad″nes), *n.* The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.

Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere *hornmadness:* have a care.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 332.

horn-mail (hôrn'māl), *n.* Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See *scale-armor*. This armor has been used by Oriental nations, and was introduced by the Emperor Henry V. of Germany as the defensive dress of a body of his troops. Horn has been found a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare *tilting-target*.

horn-maker (hôrn'mā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes horns, especially drinking-cups so called.—2†. A maker of cuckolds. [Low.]

Virtue is no *horn-maker;* and my Rosalind is virtuous.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

horn-mercury (hôrn'mėr″kū-ri), *n.* Mercurous chlorid, or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *calomel*. Also *horn-quicksilver*.

horn-mullet (hôrn'mul″et), *n.* The stone-roller or black sucker, *Hypentelium* or *Catostomus nigricans*. [Chesapeake Bay.]

horno (ôr'nō), *n.* [Sp., an oven, kiln, furnace, < L. *furnus, fornus*, an oven, furnace: see *furnace.*] Same as *hornito*.

horn-of-plenty (hôrn'ov-plen'ti), *n.* A European plant, *Fedia Cornucopiæ*.

hornotine (hôr'nō-tin), *n.* [< L. *hornotinus*, of this year, < *hornus*, of this year (adv. *horno*, this year), perhaps contr. of **hovernus*, < *hic*, abl. *hoc*, this (cf. *hodie*, this day, to-day), + *ver*, spring (for 'year'): see *vernal*.] In *ornith.*, a bird of the year; ▪ yearling.

horn-owl (hôrn'oul), *n.* See *owl*.

hornpie (hôrn'pī), *n.* The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

horn-pike (hôrn'pīk), *n.* [< *horn* + *pike*; cf. *horn-fish*. The AS. *horn-pīc* means 'horn-peak,' the pinnacle of a temple.] The horn-fish or garfish, *Belone belone*.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *hornpype*, *hornepipe*; < *horn* + *pipe*.] **1.** A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales, perhaps the precursor of the English horn.

> To awake
> The nimble *horn-pipe*, and the timburine,
> And mix our songs and dances in the wood.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. An English country-dance of varied and hilarious character, usually performed by one person, and very popular among sailors.

> Wherever in a lonely grove
> He set up his forlorn pipes,
> The gouty oaks began to move,
> And flounder into *hornpipes*.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

3. Music for such a dance or in its style.

horn-pith (hôrn'pith), *n.* The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn.

> Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric acid are formed in glue factories, by treating with muriatic or sulphuric acid and water bones and *horn-piths*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 349.

hornplant (hôrn'plant), *n.* A seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*: probably so called from the leathery frond. Also called *hornweed*.

horn-plate (hôrn'plāt), *n.* One of the guide-plates in the pedestal of a car-truck, serving to hold the axle-box, and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs; an axle-guard.

horn-player (hôrn'plā″ėr), *n.* A performer upon the horn.

horn-pock, horn-pox (hôrn'pok, -poks), *n.* A light form of smallpox or of chicken-pox: a name loosely applied.

horn-poppy (hôrn'pop″i), *n.* Same as *horned poppy* (which see, under *poppy*).

horn-pout (hôrn'pout), *n.* Same as *horned pout* (which see, under *pout*[1]).

> You have pleasanter memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for *horn pouts*—that queer bat among the fishes. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

horn-pox, *n.* See *horn-pock*.

horn-press (hôrn'pres), *n.* A special form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes.

horn-presser (hôrn'pres″ėr), *n.* A horn-maker. The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by heat into shape by means of molds, etc.

horn-quicksilver (hôrn'kwik″sil-vėr), *n.* Same as *horn-mercury*.

horn-shavings (hôrn'shā″vingz), *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the antlers of deer.

horn-shoot (hôrn'shöt), *v. i.* To incline or diverge: said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of a wall. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

horn-silver (hôrn'sil″vėr), *n.* Silver chlorid: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *cerargyrite*.

hornsman (hôrnz'man), *n.*; pl. *hornsmen* (-men). [< *horn's*, poss. of *horn*, + *-man*.] The horned ★adder or plumed viper, *Clotho cornuta*.

horn-snake (hôrn'snāk), *n.* The wampum-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. [Local, U. S.]

> All in the same instant a blaze of lightning discovered the maimed form and black and red markings of a "bastard *hornsnake*." *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 733.

hornstone (hôrn'stōn), *n.* A very compact siliceous rock, differing but little from flint. It is usually of a dark color, and occurs in nodular masses and bands. The term is rarely used, and no distinct line of division can be drawn between flint, hornstone, and chert. Hornstone is used in pottery-manufacture to make the grinding-blocks of flint-mills.

horn-swivel (hôrn'swiv″l), *n.* A hook-swivel made of horn.

horntail (hôrn'tāl), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Uroceridæ*; a tailed wasp: so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male. It is related to the saw-fly. See *Sirex* and *Urocerus*.

horn-thumb† (hôrn'thum), *n.* **1.** A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb, used by pick-pockets as a protection in cutting out purses.

> I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.
>
> I cut this from a new-married wife,
> By the help of a *horn-thumb* and a knife.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

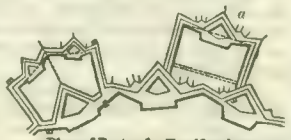
Hence—**2.** A pickpocket.

horn-tip (hôrn'tip), *n.* A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal, as a guard or for ornament.

hornweed (hôrn'wēd), *n.* Same as *hornplant*.

hornwood†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *hornewood*; < *horn* + *wood*[2]. Cf. *horn-mad*.] Same as *horn-mad*. *Stanihurst*.

hornwork (hôrn'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, ▪ work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, for the purpose of occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering ▪ bridge-head, strengthening any weak salient, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in an independent fortress itself, by tenail, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defense, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.



Plan of Parts of a Fortification.
a, hornwork.

> As the turne came about, I watched on a *horne worke* neere our quarters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1641.
>
> Where once they form'd their troops, Brigados,
> Their *hornworks*, rampires, pallizados.
> *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 6.

hornwort (hôrn'wėrt), *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus *Ceratophyllum*, one of the species of which, *C. demersum*, is common in ponds and slow streams in most parts of the world. See cut under *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* The sea-mat or ★lemonweed, a kind of polyzoan. See *Flustra*.

horny (hôr'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *horn* + *-y*[1]. The earlier adj. was *hornen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting or composed of horn, or something like horn; corneous.

> Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood,
> And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
> Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 267.
>
> Reach me the weapons of the shooting god,
> Apollo's gift, the shafts and *horny* bow.
> *J. Hughes*, Orestes, i. 2.

2. Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like horn; callous: as, *horny* hands.

> Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
> Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden*.
>
> Unwonted tears throng to the *horny* eyes.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in pieces of any bigness, because of the *horny* intervening ridges. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 437.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, chitinous: used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior organs of an insect. (*b*) In *bot.*, hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (*c*) In sponges, fibrous; ceratodous, as an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or a glass-sponge.

3. Having a horn or horns; having corns, callosities, or processes like horns.—**Horny sponge.** See *sponge*.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The devil, as usually represented with horns: generally with the prefix *old* (Scotch *auld*). Also spelled *Hornie*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Oh thou! whatever title suit thee,
> *Auld Hornie*, Satan, Nick, or Clootie.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

horny-fisted (hôr'ni-fis″ted), *a.* Same as *horny-handed*.

horny-handed (hôr'ni-han″ded), *a.* Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor.

> Soft and tender as any woman was that *horny-handed*, snell, peremptory little man.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.
>
> The prejudice against the *horny-handed* toiler exists.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 87.

hornyhead (hôr'ni-hed), *n.* The American river-chub, *Hybopsis biguttatus* or *kentuckiensis*, a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States. Also called *jerker*.

horny-hoolet (hôr'ni-hö″let), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. Also *hornie-hoolet*, *horny-oolet*. [Scotch.]

hornywink (hôr'ni-wingk), *n.* [Cf. the Gael. name, *adharcan-luachrach*, i. e. little horn of the rushes.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horograph (hor'ō-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. ὅρος, ▪ boundary, limit, + γράφειν, write.] A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round ▪ closed contour drawn upon that surface.

horographer (hō-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horography* + *-er*[1].] Same as *horologiographer*.

horography (hō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *horographie*, < Gr. ὡρογραφία, in pl. ὡρογραφίαι, annals, < ὡρογράφος, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, < ὥρα, season, period, hour, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** An account of the hours.—**2.** The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* [< ME. *horologe*, *orologe*, *orloge*, *horlege*, *orlige*, etc., < OF. *horologe*, *horloge*, F. *horloge* = It. *orologio* = (with loss of first syllable) Pr. *reloge*, *relotge* = Sp. *relox*, *reloj* = Pg. *relogio*, a clock or dial, < L. *horologium*, < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour (ὡρολόγιον σκιοθηρικόν, a sun-dial, ὡρολόγιον ὑδραύλικον, a water-clock, clepsydra), < ὡρολόγος, lit. 'telling the hour' (applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried ▪ horologe), < ὥρα, hour, + λέγειν, speak, tell. Cf. *horology*.] **1.** A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a clock; a time-piece of any kind.

> I, whom thou seest with *horyloge* in hande,
> Am named tyme.
> *Sir T. More*, Pageant, Int. to Utopia (trans.), p. lxviii.
>
> Repeated smoke-clouds, whereon, as on a culinary *horologe*, I might read the hour of the day. For it was the smoke of cookery. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 129.
>
> On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the *horologe*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 6.

2†. One who tells the hour; a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours.

> The kok that *orloge* is of thorpis lyte.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

horologer (hō-rol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *horologe* or *horology* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One versed in horology; a writer on horology.—**2.** A maker or vender of clocks and watches.

> Master George Heriot . . . paused at the shop-door of . . . the ancient *horologer*, and having caused Tunstall, who was in attendance, to adjust his watch by the real time, he desired to speak with his master.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

horologia, *n.* Plural of *horologion* and *horologium*.

horologic (hor-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< L. *horologicus*, < Gr. ὡρολογικός, telling the hour, < ὡρολόγος: see *horologe*.] **1.** Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—**2.** In *bot.*, opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horological (hor-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *horologic* + *-al*.] Same as *horologic*.

horologiographer (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horologiography* + *-er*[1].] A describer or a maker of clocks or dials. Also *horographer*.

horologiographic (hor-ō-lō″ji-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *horologiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to horologiography.

horologiography (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὡρολόγιον, a horologe, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] **1.** An account of instruments that mark the hour of the day.—**2.** The art of constructing timepieces, as clocks, watches, and dials; horography.

horologion (hor-ō-lō'ji-on), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ä). Same as *horology*, 2.

> The *Horologion* . . . contains the daily hours of prayer, so far as respects their immoveable portions.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 848.

horologist (hō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [As *horology* + *-ist*.] One versed in horology; a maker of time-pieces.

> As the *horologist*, with interjected finger, arrests the beating of the clock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

horologium (hor-ō-lō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour, in ML. and MGr. a clock: see *horologe*.] **1.** A clock.

> It may be inferred from various allusions to *horologia*, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a *horologium* was sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 13.

2. Same as *horology*, 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] A southern constellation of twelve stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—**Horologium Floræ**, or *Flora's clock*. (*a*) A horologe composed of different growing flowers, in which the hour is supposed to be shown by the successive opening and closing of certain developed buds. Thus, in England, the flower of the chicory opens from 4 to 5 A. M.; of the dandelion, from 5 to ▪; of the pimpernel, after 8; and of the tiger-lily, from 11 to 12. (*b*) In *bot.*, a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

horologue (hor′ō-log), *n.* [Var. of *horologe*, with sense taken from *horoscope*.] The horoscope; destiny as indicated by the stars.

Seven days after the birth of Meleager the Fates told the *horologue* of the child. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 212.

horology (hō-rol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *horologies* (-jiz). [< L. *horologium*, < Gr. *ὡρολόγιον*, a horologe: see *horologe*. In def. 3 used as if < Gr. **ὡρολογία*, < *ὡρολόγος*, telling the hour: see *horologe* and *-ology*.] **1†.** A contrivance for measuring time; ■ timepiece.

He betaketh himselfe to the refreshing of his bodie, which is noted and set downe by the Greek letters of the diall (wherewith the Romane *horologies* were marked, as ours be with their numerall letters), whereby the time is described. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, vii.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours, from matins (mesonycticon) to complin (apodeipnon) inclusive, as well as antiphons, hymns, etc., from the menology and other books, some short occasional offices, and several canons of odes. Generally the calendar is prefixed. In its complete form the book is called *The Great Horology*. On the whole, the horology corresponds to the Western breviary, with considerable differences, however, both of contents and arrangement. Also called *horologion* or *horologium*.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing, regulating, testing, etc., instruments for indicating divisions of time, as sun-dials, clocks, and watches.

horometer (hō-rom′o-tėr), *n.* [= F. *horomètre* = Pg. *horometro*, < Gr. *ὥρα*, an hour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring time.

horometrical (hor-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [As *horometry* + *-ic-al*.] Belonging to horometry.

horometry (hō-rom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *horométrie* = Pg. *horometria* = It. *orometria*; as *horometer* + *-y*³.] The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

Horometrie is an art mathematicall which demonstrateth how at all times appointed the precise usuall denomination of time may be known for any place assigned. *Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1580).

It is, I confess, no easie wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice (of wheels). *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

horopter (hō-rop′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅρος*, a boundary (see *horizon*), + *ὀπτήρ*, one who looks, < *ὀπτεσθαι*, see: see *optic*.] The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

The *horopter*, being the only line or surface of single vision, has to be transferred to a remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to effect the combination of homonymous images, and to a nearer position by the inward or convergent movement in order to combine heteronymous images. *J. H. Hyslop*, Mind, XIII. 505.

horopteric (hor-op-ter′ik), *a.* [< *horopter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the horopter.

Objects lying in a horizontal circle passing through the point of sight and the centers of the eyes are usually supposed to be seen single. . . . This circle has been called the *horopteric* circle of Müller. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 99.

horoscope (hor′ō-skōp), *n.* [< F. *horoscope* = Sp. Pg. *horoscopo* = It. *oroscopo* = L. *horoscopium*, < Gr. *ὡροσκοπεῖον*, also *ὡροσκόπιον*, a nativity, horoscope (also a horologe), < *ὡροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of a birth, also a horoscope, < *ὥρα*, hour, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *hour* and *scope*, *skeptic*.] **1.** In *astrol.*: (*a*) That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

May stormless stars control thy *horoscope*. *Lowell*, Bon Voyage.

(*b*) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

Let the twelve houses of the *horoscope*
Be lodged with fortitudes and fortunates,
To make you blessed in your designs.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, vii. 147.

"There lay," said Sir Edward, "on his table his *horoscope* and nativity calculated, with some writing under it." *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—**3.** A table of the length of the days and nights at different places.—**To cast a horoscope**, to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of a nativity or at the moment of asking a horary question, and thence to erect a figure of the heavens, with a view to considering the influences of the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a person.

The court astrologers, according to custom, *cast the horoscope* of the infant, but were seized with fear and trembling as they regarded it. *Irving*, Granada, p. 15.

horoscoper (hor′ō-skō-pėr), *n.* One versed in horoscopy. Also *horoscopist*.

The astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of Mathematicians. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

horoscopic (hor-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< L. *horoscopicus*, < *horoscopium*, horoscope: see *horoscope*.] Relating to horoscopy.

horoscopical (hor-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *horoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *horoscopic*.

horoscopist (hō-ros′kō-pist), *n.* [< *horoscope* + *-ist*.] Same as *horoscoper*.

horoscopy (hō-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὡροσκοπία*, casting a nativity, < *ὡροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of birth, ■ horoscope: see *horoscope*.] **1.** The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets. —**2.** The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

The aspect of the stars at their nativity . . . was called *horoscopy*, and esteemed a part of judicial astrology. *Hobbes*, Of Man, xii.

horow†, *a.* Same as *hory*.

Horra goose. See *goose*.

horrendous† (ho-ren′dus), *a.* [= OF. *horrende* = It. *orrendo*, < L. *horrendus*, fearful, terrible, ger. of *horrere*, tremble with fright: see *horrent*, *horrid*.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor′ent), *a.* [< L. *horren(t-)s*, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of *horrere*, bristle, shake, shiver, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle. Cf. *Hordeum*.] **1.** Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed,
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 513.

2. Horrible; abhorring. *Bailey*.

horribile dictu (ho-rib′i-lē dik′tū). [L.: *horribile*, neut. of *horribilis*, horrible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*.] Horrible to relate; dreadful to say.

horrible (hor′i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *horrible*, *horreble*, *orrible*, < OF. *horrible*, *orible* = Pr. *horrible*, *orrible* = Sp. *horrible* = Pg. *horrivel* = It. *orribile*, < L. *horribilis*, terrible, fearful, dreadful, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear, dread: see *horrent*.] **1.** Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible: as, a *horrible* sight; *horrible* cruelty; a *horrible* story.

All aboute hym all full of *horryble* peple and blacke whiche had speres and swerdes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton*, P. L., i. 61.

2. Hideous; shocking; extremely repulsive: as, *horrible* deformity; a *horrible* smell.

But surely we see yt his [Solomon's] continual wealth made him fal, first into such wanton folie, on multiplying wiues to an *horrible* number, contrary to the commandment of God. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 38.

The Devil had afflicted Job with *horrible* diseases, and might therefore afflict others. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

=**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); frightful, fearful, horrid, awful, revolting.

horribleness (hor′i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness; shocking repulsiveness.

horriblete†, *n.* [ME., also *orriblite*, < OF. *horriblete*, *orriblete*, etc., < *horrible*, horrible: see *horrible* and *-ty*.] Something horrible.

Ful many an other *orriblite*
May men in that booke see. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7187.

horribly (hor′i-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *horribly*; < *horrible* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a horrible manner; to ■ horrible degree; dreadfully: as, he was *horribly* mutilated; *horribly* afraid.

To speak my secret sentiments, most reverent Fum, the ladies here are *horribly* ugly. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.

2. Exceedingly; intolerably: as, I am *horribly* tired. [Colloq.]

I will be *horribly* in love with her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

horrid (hor′id), *a.* [= Sp. *hórrido* = Pg. *horrido* = It. *orrido*, < L. *horridus*, rough, bristly, shaggy, rude, savage, horrid, < *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent*.] **1†.** Rough; rugged; bristling.

His haughtie Helmet, *horrid* all with gold,
Both glorious brightnesse and great terrour bredd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 31.

Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with *horrid* thorn!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 20.

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; shocking: as, a *horrid* spectacle.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

I myself will be
The priest, and boldly do those *horrid* rites
You shake to think on. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, v. 4.

What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale,
And of the *horrid* foulness that he wrought?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Very bad or offensive; abominable; execrable.

My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels to answer it next Sessions: which is a *horrid* shame. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 23, 1668.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: For this is a *horrid* place for Worms. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 108.

[*Horrid* and *horrible*, originally distinct in meaning in their Latin forms, but sometimes used interchangeably by later writers, are now almost entirely synonymous in English; but *horrid* commonly has a milder or less positive force than *horrible*.] = **Syn. 2.** Horrible, frightful, awful, appalling, harrowing, dire, revolting.

horridly (hor′id-li), *adv.* In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

He [Talleyrand] looks *horridly* old, but seems vigorous enough and alive to everything. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 9, 1830.

horridness (hor′id-nes), *n.* The quality of being horrid, abominable, or shocking.

He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly demerit. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 333.

horrific (ho-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *horrifique* = Sp. *horrífico* = Pg. *horrifico*, < L. *horrificus*, that causes terror, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear (see *horrent*, *horrid*), + *facere*, cause, make.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed. *Is. Taylor.*

I have a vivid memory of a tendency in the Sienese painters to the more *horrific* facts of Scripture and legend. *Howells*, The Century, XXX. 671.

horrification (hor′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *horrify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of some German *horrifications*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, iii.

horrify (hor′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horrified*, ppr. *horrifying*. [< L. *horrificare*, make rough or terrible, cause terror, < *horrificus*, causing terror: see *horrific*.] To cause to feel horror; strike or impress with horror.

★ I was *horrified* at the notion. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

horripilate (ho-rip′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horripilated*, ppr. *horripilating*. [Formed from *horripilation*.] To produce horripilation in; cause to shrink or creep, as flesh. [Recent and rare.]

Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh *horripilated* by a Thought! *L. Hearn*, The Porcelain God.

horripilation (hor′i-pi-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *horripilation* = Sp. *horripilación* = Pg. *horripilação* = It. *orripilazione*, < LL. *horripilatio(n-)*, < *horripilare*, bristle with hairs, be shaggy, < L. *horrere*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.] A contraction of the cutaneous muscles, producing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as cutis anserina or goose-flesh. It is accompanied by a kind of creeping sensation in the skin, and may be produced by cold, peculiar and sudden emotions, such as fear, or certain nervous affections.

A wonderful desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the holy spot, and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear, *horripilation* and tears. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 388.

horrisonant (ho-ris′ō-nant), *a.* [< *horrison-ous* + *-ant*, after *sonant*.] Same as *horrisonous*. [Rare.]

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and *horrisonant* terms. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

horrisonous (ho-ris′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *horrisonus*, that makes ■ horrid sound, < *horrere*, be terrible, horrid, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, make a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering or emitting ■ terrible sound. [Rare.]

horror (hor′ọr), *n.* [Formerly also *horrour*; = F. *horreur* = Sp. Pg. *horror* = It. *orrore*, < L. *horror*, a bristling, a shaking, trembling as with cold or fear, terror, < *horrere*, bristle, shake, be terrified: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] **1†.** A bristling or ruffling, as of the surface of water; a rippling.

such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*

2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

When lo! a spectre rose, whose index-hand
Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. . . .
O'er every vein a shuddering *horror* runs;
Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 143.

A sudden *horror* chill
Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorrence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Horrour is that very strong and painful emotion which is excited by the view or contemplation of something peculiarly atrocious in the conduct of another; by some vice which exceeds the usual extravagance of vice; enormities that surpass the bounds of common depravity.
T. Cogan, The Passions, I. ii. § 3.

I met her gray eyes glazed
With sudden *horror* most unspeakable.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in *horror;* to have a *horror* of falsehood.

Sympathising with an English reader's pious *horror* for unpronounceable Asiatic names, I will try to avoid them as much as possible. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 471.

5. That which excites horror or terror; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the *horrors* of war; a place of *horrors*.

Ye haue encreased the fault of your vile rebellion with the *horrour* of bloudshed. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown *horror*, and dispel the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.

Intervals of a groping twilight alternated with spells of utter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying *horror* of the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

The novel bristles with nonsense and unnecessary *horrors*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 146.

The horrors. (*a*) Extreme depression; the blues. [Colloq.]

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of *the horrors*, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable.
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, iii.

(*b*) Delirium tremens. [Colloq.]

He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has *the horrors*. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xl.

horror-stricken, horror-struck (hor′or-strik′n, -struk), *a.* Struck with horror; horrified.

horry (hor′i), *a.* See *hory*.

horst†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horse*[1], in Middle English both singular and plural.

hors concours (hôr kôṅ-kör′). [F., out of competition: *hors*, out; *concours*, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in an exhibition.

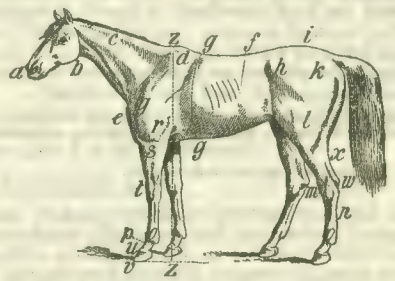
hors de combat (hôr dė koṅ-bä′). [F., out of the fight: *hors*, prep., out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors, without (see *forisfamiliate*, *forfeit*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *combat*, fight: see *combat*.] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.

hors-d'œuvre (hôr′dėvr′), *n.* [F., lit. outside (the) work: *hors*, out; *de*, of (see *hors de combat*); *œuvre*, work (see *ure*).] In *gastronomy*, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, etc.

Tried all *hors-d'œuvres*, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and greatly daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

★ **horse**[1] (hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *hors* (pl. *hors* and *horses*), < AS. *hors* (pl. *hors*) = OS. *hors*, *hros* (*hross-*) = OFries. *hors*, *hars* = D. *ros* = OHG. *hros*, *ros*, MHG. *ros* (*ross-*), G. *ross* (> It. *rozza* = Pr. *rossa* = F. *rosse*, a jade) = Icel. *hross*, *hors* = Sw. Dan. dial. *hors*, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with AS. *horsc* = MHG. *rosch*, swift, referring both to a root shown in L. *currere* (for **cursere*?), run: see *current*[1]. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by Skt. *açva* = Gr. ἵππος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc.: see *Equus*. The ordinary Teut. terms outside of E. are D. *paard*, G. *pferd* (see *palfrey*); Sw. *häst*, Dan. *hest* (see *henchman*); the Rom. words are F. *cheval*, Sp. *caballo*, etc. (see *cheval*, *caple*[1], *cavalry*, etc.).]

1. A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus; E. caballus*. It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, comparatively large rounded hoofs, shapely head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind leg below the hock, in addition to one on the fore leg above the so-called "knee," and a peculiar voice called a "neigh." These are the principal distinctive characters of the existing horses, of whatever variety, in comparison with the asses and zebras, which are commonly placed in the same genus (*Equus*). The horse has no distinctive coloration, but is never conspicuously striped in any regular pattern, and seldom shows even the dorsal and shoulder stripe characteristic of the ass, though there is often an indication of this marking in horses which have reverted to a feral state and tend to assume a dun color. The horse is now known only as a domesticated and artificially bred animal, though in both North and South America, in Australia, and in some parts of Asia the descendants of domesticated ancestors run wild in troops. The native country of the horse and the period of its subjection to man are unknown. Animals congeneric with the present horse, if not conspecific, have left their remains with those of the mammoth and other extinct animals in the bone-caves of both the old and new worlds, but the genus *Equus* appears not to have been fully established before the close of the Pliocene. The evolution of the modern forms has been traced back through the whole Tertiary period, by the discovery of such genera as *Hipparion* and *Pliohippus* of the Pliocene, *Anchitherium*, *Miohippus*, and *Mesohippus* of the Miocene, and *Orohippus* and *Eohippus* of the Eocene. In the course of this evolutionary series is observed a very gradual and unbroken geologic pedigree, going back to a small animal, not larger than a fox, with several separate toes on each foot. The size has steadily increased, and other progressive modifications, especially of the limbs, have resulted in the existing horse in all its numberless artificial breeds, races, and strains, combining in various degrees the qualities of size, strength,



Horse.

a, muzzle; *b*, gullet; *c*, crest; *d*, withers; *e*, chest; *f*, loins; *gg*, girth; *h*, hip or ilium; *i*, croup; *k*, haunch or quarters; *l*, thigh; *m*, hock; *n*, shank or cannon; *o*, fetlock; *p*, pastern; *q*, shoulder-bone or scapula; *r*, elbow; *s*, fore thigh, or arm; *t*, knee; *u*, coronet; *v*, hoof; *w*, point of hock; *x*, hamstring; *zz*, height.

speed, and bottom. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present varieties. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigor for draft-horses and for those formerly used in war; while, when mailed armor was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred the speed and endurance which distinguish the hunter. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flemish blood, and best for draft and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, Shetland, etc. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, endurance, strength, or size, etc., may be required. Horses are said to have "blood" or "breeding" in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tatary is called a *tarpan*, that of northern Africa a *koomrah*, and that of America a *mustang*, the last being descended from imported Spanish parents. The male of the horse is a *stallion;* when gelded, a *gelding;* the female is a *mare;* the young, a *foal*—if a male, a *colt*, if a female, a *filly*. The colt and filly become "of age" when the "corner-nippers" (outer incisors) attain functional development. The age of the horse may be determined by the marks on the front teeth, which change with the wearing down of the crowns by use. When the mark disappears, as it generally does in the eighth or ninth year, the horse is "aged." The period of gestation is eleven months, and foals are generally dropped in the spring. Horses vary greatly in size, some standing more than twice as high as others. Very small horses are called *ponies*, as those bred in Shetland.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sones for to make hem redy and sette hem on two swifte *horse*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 525.

Hast thou given the *horse* strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Job xxxix. 19.

The *horse* that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils. *Marlowe.*

In the earliest period, the *Horse* seems to have been the favourite animal for sacrifice; there is no doubt that before the introduction of Christianity its flesh was universally eaten. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 47.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the horse family, or *Equidæ*; the species of the genus *Equus* and related genera. These include all the existing asses of the restricted genus *Asinus*, and the quagga, dauw, and zebra, of the restricted genus *Hippotigris*, together with all the extinct forms of the Tertiary period which, however different from the modern horse, are connected closely by intermediate links. See *Equidæ*.

3. The male of the horse kind, in distinction from the female or mare; a stallion or gelding.

Lo, the unback'd breeder, full of fear,
Jealous of catching, swiftly doth forsake him,
With her the *horse*, and left Adonis there.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 322.

No cow-boy ever rides anything but *horses*, because mares give great trouble where all the animals have to be herded together. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

4. A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of *horse*.

Our nineteen legions thou shalt hold by land,
And our twelve thousand *horse*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

The *horse* was the first that marched o'er,
The foot soon followed a'ter.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 254).

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and *horse;*
Pageants on pageants in long order drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of *easel*[1].

A kind of *horse*, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 299.

Specifically—(*a*) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium. (*b*) A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment: sometimes called a *timber mare*. (*c*) A saw-horse. (*d*) A clothes-horse. (*e*) A curriers' board, used in dressing hides. (*f*) In *printing*, a sloping board, with its support, placed on the bank close to the tympan of a hand-press, on which is laid the paper to be printed. (*g*) A support for the cables of a suspension-bridge. (*h*) A board on which the workman sits in grinding the bevels and edges of tools in their manufacture. Also *horsing*.

6. In *mining*, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

The miner takes his chance of luck. He is generally content if he manages to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a little for the day when a *horse* or cut makes its appearance in the vein, confident that sooner or later he may strike a rich stretch of ore.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 128.

7. In *metal.*, same as *bear*, 7.—8. An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifically—(*a*) A clamp for holding screws for filing. (*b*) A hook-shaped tool used in making raised or hammered work. (*c*) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten the contact of the pieces which the pin holds together.

Thanne is ther a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is cleped the *hors*, that streyneth alle thise parties to hepe.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 14.

(*d*) *Naut.*: (1†) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay, on the forward or after side of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.

A *horse* . . . is used in sailing craft generally, for sheets to travel upon. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 34.

(4) The iron bar between the posts of a fife-rail to which the leading-blocks are fastened.

9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]—10. Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—11†. A term of opprobrium. Compare *ass*[1], similarly used.

Your mayor (a very *horse*, and a traitor to our city) . . . must quarrel with the boys at their recreations.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 635).

[*Horse*, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-crab, *horse*-mackerel, *horse*-play, etc.]—**Barbary horse.** Same as *barb*[3], 1.—**Dark horse.** (*a*) In *horse-racing*, a horse whose performances or capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had.

The first favourite was never heard of, the second favourite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-oners were in the race, and a *dark horse* which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 5.

Hence—(*b*) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity is at first concealed, as for reasons of strategy; one who is unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate, or for nomination in a convention: much used in American politics.

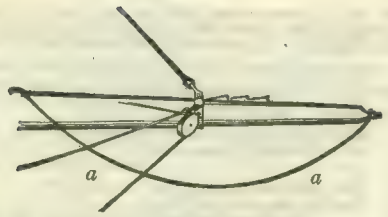
Every now and then a *dark horse* is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. *Cambridge Sketches.*

Polk was what, in the political slang of to-day, is called "a *dark horse*"; but as to the test question, he could have been implicitly trusted.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See *entire.*—**Flemish horse,** a short foot-rope on a topsail-yard, outside the foot-rope proper, used in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.—**Green horse,** in *sporting.* See the extract.

A *green horse* is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money, either double or single.
Rules Nat. Trotting Assoc., p. 51.

Horned horse, the gnu, *Catoblepas* or *Connochætes gnu*. See cut under *gnu*.—**Horse and foot,** or **horse, foot,**



a, *a*, Flemish Horse.

and dragoons. (*a*) The cavalry and infantry — that is, the whole army: as, they were routed, *horse, foot, and dragoons.* Hence — (*b*) As used adverbially, indiscriminately; without favor.

She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats *horse and foot.*
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 87.

I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him *horse and foot.* *Grim the Collier*, iv.

Horse night-cap. See *night-cap.* — **Iron horse,** a locomotive engine. — **Master of the horse.** See *master.* — **Salt horse.** See *salthorse.* — **The age of a horse.** See *age.* — **To change a horse.** See *change.* — **To chant a horse.** See *chant.* — **To flog a dead horse,** to try to revive interest in a worn-out topic. — **To hitch horses.** See *hitch.* — **To horse.** (*a*†) On horseback; mounted.

Whan the gomes of grece were alle *to horse,*
Araied wel redi, of romayns to rekkenc the numbre,
Treuli twenti thousand, a-tired atte best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1947.

(*b*) Take horse; mount: used absolutely, as a signal or command.

To horse, to horse! urge doubts to them that fear.
Shak., Rich II., ii. 1.

"*To horse,*"
Said Ida; "home! *to horse!*"
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentation; prance or show off.

Rooster forsooth must *ride the high horse* now he is married and lives at Chanticlere. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Now *dismounted from her high horse* and sitting confidentially down close to her visitor.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvi.

He *mounted the* classic *high horse*, and modeled himself on Demosthenes and Cicero.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 24.

It rarely happens that what is called a popular success [in literature] is achieved by such delicate means, with so little forcing of the tone or *mounting of the high horse.*
N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To nick a horse's tail. See *nick.* — **To pay for a dead horse,** to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as if for a horse that has died before being paid for. — **To pull the dead horse,** to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.] — **To put the cart before the horse.** See *cart.* — **To take horse.** (*a*) To mount for a ride on horseback.

They summon'd up their meiny, straight *took horse,*
Commanded me to follow. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) To be covered, as a mare. (*c*) In *mining*, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein. — **Winged ★horse.** See *Pegasus.*

horse[1] (hôrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *horsed*, ppr. *horsing.* [< ME. *horsen*, set on horseback; < *horse*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a horse; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

The duke was *horsede* agayne,
He prikked faste in the playne.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 134. (*Halliwell.*)

The Crimme Tartar . . . came out of his owne countrey, . . . accompanied with a great number of his nobilitie well *horsed.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 469.

I can see nothing but people better *horsed* than myself, that out-ride me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

Our Maron [a guide or conductor] of Turin, who *horsed* our company from Lyons to Turin.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. To cover: said of the male. — **4.** To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]

Not his [the orator's] will, but the principle on which he is *horsed*, . . . thunders in the ear of the crowd.
Emerson, Art.

5. To mount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.]

The capteine commanded the child to be *horsed* up and scourged. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 81.

A naughty boy ready *horsed* for discipline. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*, to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to *horse* a ship's crew. — **7.** To make out or learn by means of a translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to *horse* a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.] — **To horse a bill,** to try to get pay for work not yet done. [Printers' slang.] — **To horse on,** to drive on; push, as a person or work. [Slang, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To get on horseback; mount or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was *horsing, horsing* in haste.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all *horsed* away to Cambridge.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 19, 1661.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.] — **3.** In *calking*, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a horsing-iron and a mallet: often with *up.*

horse[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hoarse.* *Chaucer.*

horse-aloes (hôrs'al″ōz), *n.* See *fetid aloes*, under *aloes.*

horse-ant (hôrs'ant), *n.* The common red ant, *Formica rufa.*

horse-arm (hôrs'ärm), *n.* In *mining*, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

horse-armor (hôrs'är″mor), *n.* Armor for the protection of a horse in battle. See *bard*[2].

horse-artillery (hôrs'är-til″ę-ri), *n.* See *artillery.* — **Horse-artillery gun.** See *gun*[1].

horseback (hôrs'bak), *n.* [< ME. *horseback, horsbak* (= Icel. *hrossbak*); < *horse*[1] + *back*[1].] **1.** The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase *on horseback*, often abbreviated to *horseback*, and used adverbially.

That euery brother schal be in his liuere for that zere *on hors-bac* at certeyn place, be oure and time assigned.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 447.

I . . . saw them salute *on horseback.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

2. A low and somewhat sharp ridge of sand or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, especially in Maine. Also called *hogback, hog's-back*, and *boar's-back.* Such ridges are called by Scotch geologists *kames*, by the Irish *eskars.*

horseback (hôrs'bak), *adv.* On the back of a horse: as, to ride *horseback.* See *horseback, n.*, 1.

horse-balm (hôrs'bäm), *n.* A strong-scented labiate plant of the American genus *Collinsonia*, having large leaves and yellowish flowers. *C. Canadensis*, the best-known species, also known as the *richweed* or *stoneroot*, is used in infusion as a diuretic, and its leaves are applied to wounds and bruises.

horse-bane (hôrs'bān), *n.* A poisonous umbelliferous plant, *Œnanthe aquatica*, a native of temperate Europe and Russian Asia: so called from its being supposed to cause a kind of ★palsy in horses.

horse-bean (hôrs'bēn), *n.* A variety of *Vicea Faba*, a sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is *Canavali ensiforme.*

horse-beech (hôrs'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech.*

horse-blob (hôrs'blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Scotch.]

The yellow *horse-blob's* early flower.
Clare, Village Minstrel, I. 49.

horse-block (hôrs'blok), *n.* **1.** A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.

A *horse-block* with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.

2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks. — **3.** In *ship-building*, a grating or platform elevated above the deck of a ship at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck.

horse-boat (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by horses working in a treadmill.

horse-boot (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching or interfering.


Horse-boot.

horse-bot (hôrs'bot), *n.* The larva of the horse bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi.* See *bot*[1], and cut under *bot-fly.*

horse-box (hôrs'boks), *n.* **1.** A closed car for transporting horses by rail. — **2.** An inclosure for horses in a vessel.

horse-boy (hôrs'boi), *n.* A boy employed in grooming and tending horses; a stable-boy.

Having bene once brought up an idle *horse-boy*, he will never after fall to laboure, but is onely made fitt for the halter. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

horse-bramble (hôrs'bram″bl), *n.* A brier; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-bread† (hôrs'bred), *n.* [< ME. *horsbrede*; < *horse*[1] + *bread*[1].] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.

That no hosteller make *horse bread* in his hostry nor without, but bakers shall make it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

Save this piece of dry *horse-bread*, chave byt no byt this lyvelonge daie. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke, far worse then *Horse-breade.*
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 20.

You thread-bare, *horse-bread*-eating rascals!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

horse-breaker (hôrs'brā″kėr), *n.* One whose employment is to break or train horses.

horse-brier (hôrs'brī″ėr), *n.* The common greenbrier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia.*

horse-cadger (hôrs'kaj″ėr), *n.* A knavish dealer in horses.

A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger* and a Whitechapel bully might furnish some psychological parallel.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

horse-cane (hôrs'kān), *n.* A tall coarse American composite plant, *Ambrosia trifida*, the great ragweed. See *ragweed.*

horse-capper (hôrs'kap″ėr), *n.* A swindler who sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.]

horse-car (hôrs'kär), *n.* **1.** A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses. — **2.** A street-car drawn by horses. [U. S.]

horse-cassia (hôrs'kash″ią), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Cassia marginata*, bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.

horse-chanter (hôrs'chän″tėr), *n.* See *chanter*[1], 3.

horse-charge†, *n.* [ME. *horsecharche*; < *horse*[1] + *charge.*] A horse-load.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches'nut), *n.* [So called, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. *Horse* occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] **1.** A tree belonging to the genus *Æsculus*, especially *Æ. Hippocastanum.* It is a large and highly ornamental tree, a native originally of Asia, introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The native American species of the same genus are commonly called *buckeye.* The fruit of the horse-chestnut resembles the chestnut, but is coarse and bitter. See *Æsculus* and *buckeye.*

2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut. — **3.** In *entom.*, a geometrid moth, *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria*: an English collectors' name.

horse-clipper (hôrs'klip″ėr), *n.* A form of shears for clipping the coats of horses, in which a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut under *clipping-shears.*

horse-cloth (hôrs'klôth), *n.* A cloth used to cover a horse, or as a part of its trappings.

The furniture and the *horse-cloaths* will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and where you please. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

horse-collar (hôrs'kol″ąr), *n.* A collar, commonly made of leather stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under *harness.*

horse-colt†, *n.* [ME.] A colt.

As an *horse-colt* he shalbe dryue.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxiii. 30.

horse-coper, horse-couper (hôrs'kō″pėr, -kou″pėr), *n.* A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

We were told there were not less than an hundred jockeys or *horse-kopers*, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 397.

Some turned *horse-coopers*, some pedlers.
Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.

horse-courser† (hôrs'kōr″sėr), *n.* [< *horse*[1] + *courser*[2]. In def. 2 associated with *courser*[1].] **1.** A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like so many *horse-coursers* at a fair.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

Hee musters together all the Hackneymen and *Horse-coursers* in and about Colman-streete.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 20.

2. One who runs horses, or keeps race-horses.

horse-coursing† (hôrs'kōr″sing), *n.* Horse-dealing or horse-racing.

E. Love. What yet-unheard-of course to live doth your imagination flatter you with? your ordinary means are devoured.

Y. Love. Course! why, *horse-coursing*, I think.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

horse-crab (hôrs′krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab.*

horse-crevalle (hôrs′kre-val″e), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Caranx hippos*, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistinction to the pampano, there known as *crevalle.*

horse-cucumber (hôrs′kū″kum-bėr), *n.* A large ★green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

horse-daisy (hôrs′dā″zi), *n.* Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).

horse-dealer (hôrs′dē″lėr), *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

horse-doctor (hôrs′dok″tọr), *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.]

horse-drench (hôrs′drench), *n.* 1. A dose of physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiricutick, and . . . of no better repute than a *horse-drench.*

Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

2. A horn or other instrument by which medicine is administered to a horse.

horse-elder (hôrs′el″dėr), *n.* [An accom. form of *horseheal*, simulating *elder*[2].] Same as *horseheal.*

horse-emmet (hôrs′em″et), *n.* Same as *horse-ant.*

horse-eye (hôrs′ī), *n.* A name for the so-called sea-beans, *Stizolobium urens* and *S. altissimum*, often washed up on shore in tropical America, and used in jewelry.—**Horse-eye bean.** (*a*) Same as *horse-eye.* (*b*) The fruit of another leguminous plant, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of the East Indies.

horse-faced (hôrs′fāst), *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

horse-fair (hôrs′fãr), *n.* A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.

horse-fettler (hôrs′fet″lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

horse-finch (hôrs′finch), *n.* The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]

horse-fish (hôrs′fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Vomer setipinnis*, having a much-compressed oblong body, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called *moonfish*, *dollar-fish*, and *blunt-nosed shiner.*—2. A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, closely resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under *horsehead.*—3. The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense.* [Western U. S.]—4. A sea-horse, as *Hippocampus hudsonius.*

horseflea-weed (hôrs′flē-wēd), *n.* Same as ★*horsefly-weed.*

horse-flesh (hôrs′flesh), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have generally regarded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-eating has always existed among some rude races, and has been advocated by many gastronomers in Europe. In Paris horse-flesh has long been surreptitiously dealt in as a cheap article of diet, and its sale, under strict official supervision, was authorized in 1866. The necessary use of it there during the siege of 1870–1 brought it into more general favor, which has been maintained. It is also eaten to some extent in other countries.

2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [Colloq. or slang.]

He is a cogger of dice, a chanter of *horse-flesh.*

Thackeray, Legend of the Rhine.

3. A leguminous tree of Cuba, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, probably so named from the color of the wood.

II. *a.* Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peculiar reddish-bronze color.—**Horse-flesh mahogany.** Same as *sabicu.*—**Horse-flesh ore**, the mineral bornite: so called by Cornish miners because of its color on the fresh fracture.

Near the surface, especially on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or *horse-flesh ore* was found.

Ure, Dict., IV. 283.

horse-flower (hôrs′flou″ėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. Flem. *peerd-bloeme*, horse-flower.] A species of cow-★wheat, *Melampyrum sylvaticum.*

horse-fly (hôrs′flī), *n.* [< ME. *horsflege*, etc.; < *horse*[1] + *fly*[2].] 1. A hexachætous dipterous insect, as *Tabanus bovinus* and other species of the family *Tabanidæ*, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattle. Also called *breeze*, *breeze-fly*, and *gadfly.* See cuts under *breeze*[1] and *gadfly.*—2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*; a forest-fly or tick-fly. Also called *horse-tick.*—3. A dichætous dipterous insect of the family *Œstridæ*; a true bot-fly, as the horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi.* See cut under *bot-fly.*

horsefly-weed (hôrs′flī-wēd), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, the wild indigo or rattlebush. Also *horseflea-weed.*

horsefoot (hôrs′fůt), *n.* [< ME. *horsfot*; < *horse*[1] + *foot.*] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiens for that tulke had tene at hor hert;
Kayron euyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue;
Harlet hym fro *horsfet*, had hym away.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5833.

2. A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*: same as *coltsfoot.*—3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus.*

horsefoot-crab (hôrs′fůt-krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab.*

horsefoot-snipe (hôrs′fůt-snīp), *n.* A name applied both to the knot, *Tringa canutus*, and to the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*, along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from their feeding on the spawn of the horsefoot.

horse-furniture (hôrs′fėr″ni-tụr), *n.* The trappings of a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc.; the housings, caparison, and (if an armored war-horse) bards or armor.

horse-gear (hôrs′gēr), *n.* 1. Same as *horse-furniture.*

The cruel curb-bit and heavy stock-saddle, with its high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spanish-American *horse-gear.*

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [Eng.]

horse-gentian (hôrs′jen″shian), *n.* See *gentian.*

horse-gin (hôrs′jin), *n.* A gin driven by a horse for raising great weights. See *gin*[4].

horse-ginseng (hôrs′jin″seng), *n.* Same as *horse-gentian* (which see, under *gentian*).

horse-godmother (hôrs′god″muᴛʜ-ėr), *n.* A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. [Prov. Eng.]

In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.

Wolcot, Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode (In Continuation).

How do, my dear? Come to see the old man, hay? 'Gad—you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old *horse-godmother*, your mother. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

horse-gogs (hôrs′gogz), *n.* A kind of wild plum, a variety of *Prunus domestica.*

horse-gowan (hôrs′gou″an), *n.* One of several plants, as *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, and *Taraxacum officinalis.*

horse-gram (hôrs′gram), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Dolichos biflorus*, a native of tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated in southern India as a food-plant.

horse-guards (hôrs′gärdz), *n. pl.* 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See *guard.*—2. [*cap.*] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.—3. [*cap.*] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in distinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for ★War.

horsehair (hôrs′hãr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *horsher* (= Icel. *hrosshār*); < *horse*[1] + *hair*[1].] **I.** *n.* The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of haircloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions, etc.

This holi man seint Edmund werede stronge here [see *hair*[1], *n.*] . . .
Of hard *horsher* ymaked. *St. Edm. Conf.*, l. 158.

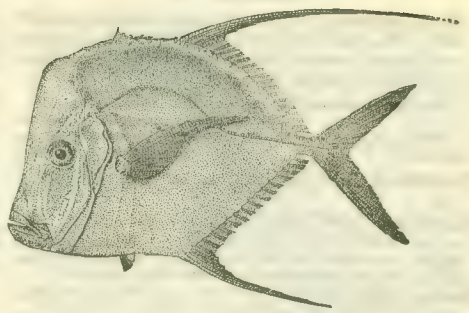
II. *a.* Made of horsehair; covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, *horsehair* covering; a *horsehair* mattress.

horsehair-lichen (hôrs′hãr-lī″kėn), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen.*

horsehair-worm (hôrs′hãr-wėrm), *n.* A hair-★worm or gordius. See cut under *Gordius.*

horsehead (hôrs′hed), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Selene* or the genus *Vomer*; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as *Selene vomer* or *Vomer setipinnis.* See cut in next column.—2. A fish of the family *Hippocampidæ*; a sea-horse.—3. A cast of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of *Trigoniidæ.*—4. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*, more fully called *horsehead coot.* [Maine, U. S.]

horseheal, horseheel (hôrs′hēl), *n.* [< ME. *horsehele*, < AS. *hors-helene*, *hors-elene*, elecampane, < *hors*, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the L. name *inula*, taken as *hinnula*, a colt), + *elene*, < L. *helenium*, elecampane: see *Helenium.* In later use the second element was supposed to have something to do with *heel*[1] or *heal*[1]. Another perversion appears in *horse-elder.*] A coarse composite plant, *Inula Helenium*, the elecampane. See cut under *elecampane.*



Horsehead (*Selene vomer*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

horse-herd† (hôrs′hėrd), *n.* [< ME. *horsherde*, < AS. *horshyrde*, a horse-keeper, a groom, < *hors*, horse, + *hyrde*, a keeper: see *horse*[1] and *herd*[2].] A keeper of horses; a groom.

"Canst thou tell me," said Child Rowland to the *horse-herd*, "where the king of Elfland's castle is?"

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 247).

horse-hoe (hôrs′hō), *n.* See *hoe*[1].

horse-holder (hôrs′hōl″dėr), *n.* Stocks or a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses while shoeing, or for supporting sick or disabled ★horses.

horsehoof (hôrs′hōf), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot.*

horse-hook (hôrs′hůk), *n.* An iron hook attached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and forming an attachment for a rope by which the vehicle can be drawn. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

horse-iron (hôrs′ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *horsing-iron.*

horse-jag (hôrs′jag), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horse-jockey (hôrs′jok″i), *n.* 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form *jockey.*

My brother lives with *horse-jockeys* and trainers, and the wildest bloods of the town.

Thackeray, Virginians, lvi.

2†. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky dealer; a knavish horse-trader.

horse-jug (hôrs′jug), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horsekeeper† (hôrs′kē″pėr), *n.* [< ME. *horskepere*; < *horse*[1] + *keeper.*] One who keeps or takes care of horses.

And he called unto his *horsekeeper*,
"Make ready you my steede."

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 316).

horse-knacker (hôrs′nak″ėr), *n.* One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.

horse-knave† (hôrs′nāv), *n.* [< ME. *hors-, horse-knave*; < *horse*[1] + *knave.*] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltris forth with me,
And am but as here *horse-knave.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. (*Halliwell.*)

horse-knob (hôrs′nob), *n.* Same as *horse-knop.*

horse-knop (hôrs′nop), *n.* The flower-head of *Centaurea nigra*, knap- or knopweed.

horse-lark (hôrs′lärk), *n.* The common corn-bunting of Europe, *Emberiza miliaria.* See cut under *bunting*[4]. [Cornwall, Eng.]

horse-latitudes (hôrs′lat″i-tūdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a belt of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the torrid zone, notorious for tedious calms. Said (very doubtfully) to have been so named from the fact that vessels with a cargo of horses were often so delayed in this belt that the animals perished from lack of water. The term is now sometimes used as a general name for the same belt in other oceans. Other explanations of the name are given.

horse-laugh (hôrs′läf), *n.* [< *horse*[1] + *laugh*: such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 38.

On my conscience, I believe she could spread a *horse-laugh* through the pews of a tabernacle.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a *horse-laugh.*

Dickens.

horse-leech (hôrs′lēch), *n.* 1. A large leech, as *Hæmopsis sanguisorba* or *Aulastoma gulo.*—

2. A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or farrier.—**3.** An inveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.

The *horseleach* hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. Prov. xxx. 15.

We'll all join, and hang upon him like so many *horse-leeches*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

horseleek (hôrs'lēk), *n.* A plant, the bullock's-eye.

horseless (hôrs'les), *a.* Having no horse; propelled without the aid of horses.—**Horseless carriage**, a carriage, such as is drawn by horses, containing an electric or other motor by which it is propelled.

horse-litter (hôrs'lit″ėr), *n.* A kind of wheelless carriage or palanquin hung on poles between two horses, going one behind the other.

The king [Edward I.], now weak and sick, followed in a *horse-litter*. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., xvi.

horse-load (hôrs'lōd), *n.* [< ME. *horselode*; < *horse*[1] + *load*.] A load for a horse; hence, a large quantity or number.

Tonnes and barelles tht cometh in carte sholde custome a peny; an *horselode*, an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horse-load* of citations and fathers at your door. *Milton*, Church-Government.

horse-loaf† (hôrs'lōf), *n.* [< ME. *horselof*; < *horse*[1] + *loaf*. Cf. *horse-bread*.] A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbis of the same, make butt ij. *horselofys* to a peny, and of clene beanys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horseloaf*; Something to hearten me. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, v. 1.

horse-lock†, *n.* A hobble; a fetlock. See *fetlock*, 3.

Horse-locks nor chains Shall hold her from me. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

horse-lot (hôrs'lot), *n.* A lot or pasture for horses.

horsely (hôrs'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *horsly*; < *horse*[1] + *-ly*.] Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good horse. [Obsolete or rare.]

Therwith so *horsly*, and so quik of eye, As it a gentil Poileys courser were. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 186.

★ **horse-mackerel** (hôrs'mak″ėr-el), *n.* One of several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (*a*) The common tunny. [U. S.] (*b*) The scad or cavally, *Caranx vulgaris*. [Eng. and New Zealand.] (*c*) The jurel, *Caranx pisquetus*. [North Carolina, U. S.] (*d*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. [Rhode Island, U. S.] (*e*) The black candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See *Anoplopomidæ*, and cut under *candle-fish*. [Puget Sound.] (*f*) The Californian hake or merluccio, *Merlucius productus*. [Sequely, California, U. S.] (*g*) The ten-pounder, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*. [Fort Macon, North Carolina, U. S.]

horseman (hôrs'man), *n.*; pl. *horsemen* (-men). [< ME. *horsman*; < *horse*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance; Townsfolk, my strength. *Sir P. Sidney*, Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 479).

He knew her, as a *horseman* knows his horse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.

Most valiant and hardy, With *horsemen* and footmen March'd towards the town. *Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 126).

3. A book-name of a sciænoid fish of the genus *Eques*.—**4**†. One of sundry tattlers or sandpipers, scolopacine birds of the genus *Totanus*; a gambet; a chevalier.—**5.** A kind of domestic pigeon.—**Green-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus glottis*; the greenshank. See cut under *greenshank*.—**Horseman's hammer.** Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Red-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus calidris*; the redshank.

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), *n.* [< *horseman* + *-ship*.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See *manège*.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

horse-marine (hôrs'ma-rēn″), *n.* One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element and unfit for his place, as such a soldier would be on board ship: also humorously employed in a literal sense. [Slang.]

This old sea-dog organized a body of *horse-marines* to patrol the shore. *Adm. Porter*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 225.

horse-marshal† (hôrs'mär″shal), *n.* A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskild mediciners, and *horsemarshels*, slays both man and beast. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

horse-masher (hôrs'mash″ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horsemaster (hôrs'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A manager of horses; a rider.

Of all classes in the kingdom, that from which the town volunteers spring is perhaps the least fitted by nature, habit, and training to yield us good *horsemasters*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 169.

horse-match (hôrs'mach), *n.* See *horse-smatch*.

horse-meal† (hôrs'mēl), *n.* Food without drink. *Davies*.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; *horse-meals* indeed are enough to choak human creatures. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, I. 220.

horse-meat† (hôrs'mēt), *n.* Food for horses; provender.

Who gives you your maintenance, I pray you? who allows you your *horse-meat* and man's-meat? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

horse-mill (hôrs'mil), *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner† (hôrs'mil″i-nėr), *n.* One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses. [An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight, For the *horse-milliner* his head with poses dight. *Chatterton*, Rowley's Balade of Charitie.

One comes in foreign trashery Of tinkling chain and spur, A walking haberdashery Of feathers, lace, and fur; In Rowley's antiquated phrase, *Horse-milliner* of modern days. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

horsemint (hôrs'mint), *n.* [< ME. *horsminte*, < AS. **horsminte* (Lye — not authenticated) = Sw. *horsmynte*, *Mentha arvensis* (prob. taken from E.); < *hors*, horse, + *minte*, mint.] **1.** A wild mint of Europe, *Mentha sylvestris*.—**2.** An American plant, *Monarda punctata*, common from New York southward.—**Round-leafed horsemint**, *Mentha rotundifolia*, a native of Europe, but now naturalized in the United States.—**Sweet horsemint**, *Cunila origanoides*, the American dittany.

horse-musher (hôrs'mush″ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horse-mushroom (hôrs'mush″röm), *n.* Same as *hedge-mushroom*.

horse-mussel (hôrs'mus″l), *n.* A large mussel of the genus *Modiola*, especially *M. modiolus*, common to the shores of northern Europe and America, having a smooth blackish shell.

horse-nail (hôrs'nāl), *n.* A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.

horse-nest† (hôrs'nest), *n.* Same as *mare's nest*.

Soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an *horse nest*, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dooe knowe better then hee. *Stanihurst*, tr. of Virgil, To the Reader.

horse-net (hôrs'net), *n.* A net to protect a horse from flies.

horse-nettle (hôrs'net″l), *n.* A pernicious American weed, *Solanum Carolinense*, of the nightshade family, ranging from Canada to Texas.

horse-parsley (hôrs'pärs″li), *n.* A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage or celery. It is a native of Europe.

horse-path (hôrs'pȧth), *n.* A path for horses; specifically, a bridle-path, or the tow-path along a canal.

horse-pick (hôrs'pik), *n.* A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

horse-piece (hôrs'pēs), *n.* A large or coarse piece of blubber. A horse-piece of whale's blubber is a very tough piece selected to be placed under the mass which is to be cut up, to protect the edge of the knife.

The fat [of the sea-elephant] . . . is cut into *horse-pieces*, about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

horse-pile (hôrs'pīl), *n.* A large pile or lot of salted fish heaped up to drain; a water-horse.

Cod placed in what is called a *horse-pile* to drain. *Perley*.

horse-pipe (hôrs'pīp), *n.* One of several species of *Equisetum*, the horsetail or scouring-rush.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pis″tol), *n.* A pistol of large caliber, formerly carried in holsters by dragoons and other horsemen.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* Coarse or rude play.

Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse. *Sim.* Fellows, you use no *horse-play* in my house. *Middleton*, Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

The humour of the underplot constantly verges on *horse-play*, and is certainly neither delicate nor profound. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 541.

By personal raids upon the gallery when not acting, Mr. Phelps succeeded in stopping the *horse-play* and coarseness of audiences. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 581.

horse-plum (hôrs'plum), *n.* **1.** A small red plum which is regarded as a variety of *Prunus domestica*. Also called *horse-jag*, *horse-jug*. [Eng.]—**2.** The wild plum, *Prunus Americana*. The fruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree is frequently cultivated either for its fruit or as a stock on which to graft the varieties of the domestic plum. [U. S.]

horse-pond (hôrs'pond), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

horsepond (hôrs'pond), *v. t.* [< *horse-pond*, *n.*] To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]

If she had ordered me to be *horseponded*, I do protest to you I would not have demurred. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 10.

horse-poppy (hôrs'pop″i), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Seseli Hippomarathrum*.

horse-post (hôrs'pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched; a hitching-post.

★ **horse-power** (hôrs'pou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The power of a horse or its equivalent: hence, a unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works. Several values have been assigned to this unit, but the one which prevails at the present time in England and America is Watt's horse-power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per second. The horse-power is equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds per minute; 746×10^7 ergs per second; 75.9 kilogram-meters per second or 745.650 watts. The British horse-power, as above, is 1.0139 times the corresponding French unit of power known as the *force de cheval*. The horse-power is a purely arbitrary unit. The average power of animals in foot-pounds per minute working for periods of eight hours has been estimated to be as follows: horse, 21000; ox, 12000; mule, 10000; man (in rowing) 4000; man (turning handle) 2600. An ordinary man can, by great effort, as in the act of running up-stairs, exert for a short time about one horse-power. The real power of a horse is about three quarters of a horse-power. Abbreviated *H. P.*

2. A machine for converting the weight or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmills or circular sweeps.—**Electrical horse-power**, the power of an electric generator or motor producing or consuming 745.650 watts.—**Indicated horse-power**, the work, expressed in horse-power, performed per minute by steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the computation of which the mean effective pressure per square inch of piston is taken from an indicator diagram. See *indicator*. Also called *true*, *actual*, *real*, or *dynamic horse-power*.—**Nominal, calculated, or commercial horse-power**, horse-power calculated from the area of the piston, on assumption of prevalent pressures and speeds. Though the commercial horse-power is arbitrarily called *calculated horse-power*, it is easy to calculate the true horse-power by the principles of thermodynamics when the volume or weight and pressure of the steam, air, or gas used for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.

horsepox (hôrs'poks), *n.* A pustular disease of horses: said to produce cowpox in cows.

horse-purslane (hôrs'pėrs″lān), *n.* A plant, *Trianthema monogyna*, a native of Jamaica.

horse-race (hôrs'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-races are desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gallop quite out of their fortunes. *Burton*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

horse-racer (hôrs'rā″sėr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps horses for the purpose of racing.

The first Lord Godolphin was a *horse-racer* as well as gambler. *Athenæum*, Sept. 22, [1888, p. 381.

2. One who rides in races; a jockey.

horse-racing (hôrs'rā″sing), *n.* The practice or sport of running horses.

horse-rack (hôrs'-rak), *n.* A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.

He's a-standin' out yander by the *horse-rack*. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's [Mag., LXXVI. 707.

horse-radish (hôrs'rad'ish), *n.* A cultivated cruciferous plant,



Horse-radish (*Roripa Armoracia*).

1, rhizome, with two leaves; 2, part of the inflorescence, with flowers and fruit; 3, leaf from the stem; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit, opened to show the seeds.

Roripa Armoracia, originally a native of middle Europe and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See *Cochlearia*[1].

horseradish-tree (hôrs'rad'ish-trē), *n.* A tree, *Moringa Moringa* (*Guilandina Moringa* of Linnæus), cultivated in India, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled. It has pinnate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod-like capsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of the horse-radish. In the Philippines it is called *malunggai*.

horse-railroad (hôrs'rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a *tramway* in Great Britain.

horse-rake (hôrs'rāk), *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. See *rake*.

horse-rider (hôrs'rī″dėr), *n.* A circus-rider. [Eng.]

> The *horse-riders* never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. *Dickens*, Hard Times, v.

horse-riding (hôrs'rī″ding), *n.* A circus. [Eng.]

> Sleary's *horse-riding*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii.

horse-rough (hôrs'ruf), *n.* A calk or ice-creeper which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.



Horse-rough.

horse-run (hôrs'run), *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, etc.

horse-running†, *n.* A horse-race. *Davies*.

> The Forest of Galtres, . . . very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne *horse-running*, wherein the horse that outrunneth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 723.

horse-sense (hôrs'sens'), *n.* A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.

> He was a plain man; his sympathies were with the people; he had what is roughly known as *horse-sense*, and he was homely. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

> Happily, the latent *horse-sense* of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate the nuisance. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 377.

★**horseshoe** (hôrs'shö), *n.* [< ME. *horscho* (for *hors-scho*, var. *horsissho*, *horsis sho* — Prompt. Parv.); < *horse*[1] + *shoe*.] 1. A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Its parts are the *toe*, the two *heels*, the *quarters* between the toe and the heels, the *calks*, or projections from the lower part of each heel, the *clip*, a kind of claw, usually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof and assisting in keeping the shoe in place, and the *fullering*, or crease in the lower face, in which the nail-holes, usually eight, are punched. The horseshoe, in its most primitive form, is of great antiquity. An old and very popular superstition, almost universally prevalent among peasantry, ascribes to the horseshoe (especially to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barring the passage of witches. For this purpose the shoe is nailed to the door or the threshold.

> To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled, glowing hot, in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

> Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a *horse-shoe* on your chamber-door. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xi.

> Nailing of *horse-shoes* [to thresholds] seems to have been practised as well to keep witches in as to keep them out. *Hone's Year-Book*, p. 953.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. Specifically—(*a*) A loop-like bend in a river. (*b*) In *fort.*, a small round or oval work with a parapet. (*c*) A movable support in a lathe, for regulating the gearing and speed of the screw which works the slide.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A horseshoe-crab.

> I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead *horse-shoes*, etc. *Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 171.

(*b*) A bivalve mollusk, *Lutraria elliptica*. Also called *clump*.—4. *pl.* The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching. —**Horseshoe arch.** See *arch*[1], 2.—**Horseshoe clamp, magnet**, etc. See the nouns.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horseshoed*, ppr. *horseshoeing*. [< *horseshoe*, *n.*] 1. To provide with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe.

> Sinclair Lithgow, *horse-shoeing* smith,
> Works up this close wi' a' his pith.
> *Blacksmith's sign in Scotland.*

2. In *arch.*, to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.

> There is at Takt-i-Gero a Sassanian arch of nearly the same age and equally classical in design, which is, like this one, *horseshoed* to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 391.

horseshoe-anvil (hôrs'shö-an″vil), *n.* A form of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the socket-hole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hôrs'shö-bat), *n.* An old-world bat of the family *Rhinolophidæ;* any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two European species, *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros*, both of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily *Rhinolophinæ*. Another horseshoe-bat is the Indian and Chinese *Phyllorhina armigera*, which is a representative of the *Phyllorhininæ*, the other subfamily of the rhinolophids. The term is loosely extended to some other phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

horseshoe-crab (hôrs'shö-krab), *n.* A merostome of the family *Limulidæ*, as *Limulus polyphemus* or *L. moluccanus:* so called from its shape. Also called *horseshoe*, *horsefoot*, *horse-crab*, *horsefoot-crab*, and *king-crab*. See *Limulus*.



Horseshoe-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

horseshoe-head (hôrs'shö-hed), *n.* A disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open: opposed to *head-mold shot*.

horseshoeing (hôrs'shö″ing), *n.* The act or business of shoeing horses; farriery.

horseshoe-kidney (hôrs'shö-kid″ni), *n.* In *anat.*, a congenital abnormal conformation in which the two kidneys are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-machine (hôrs'shö-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which bar-iron is cut and formed into horseshoes.

horseshoer (hôrs'shö″ėr), *n.* One who shoes horses.

horseshoe-vetch (hôrs'shö-vech), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Hippocrepis*, *H. comosa*, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also *horse-vetch*.

horse-shovel (hôrs'shuv″l), *n.* A road-scraper.

horse-smatch (hôrs'smach), *n.* A bird, *Saxicola œnanthe;* the stonechat or wheatear. Also *horse-match*, *horse-masher*, *horse-musher*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-soldier (hôrs'sōl″jėr), *n.* A cavalry soldier.

> Not having his *horse-soldiers* with him, . . . he [Julius Cæsar] ran great risk of being totally defeated. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., i.

horse-sorrel (hôrs'sor″el), *n.* A coarse species of sorrel, *Rumex Hydrolapathum:* same as *water-dock*.

horse-sponge (hôrs'spunj), *n.* The commercial bath-sponge, *Spongia equina*, found in the Mediterranean.

horse-stinger (hôrs'sting″ėr), *n.* The dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.

horse-sugar (hôrs'shůg″ăr), *n.* A tree or shrub: ★same as *sweetleaf*.

horsetail (hôrs'tāl), *n.* 1. A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.

> Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's *horse-tail* till they kiss their hands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

> Then, by the rule that made the *horse-tail* bare,
> I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 63.

2. A hippurite.—3. In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called *cauda equina*. See *cauda*.—4. A plant of the genus *Equisetum*. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*.

> Following the sound of the water in the runnel, a rare spectacle awaits you where the Equisetum, the vulgar *horsetail* of the daylight, now stands transfigured, a marvel of nature's bijoutry. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 153.

Horsetail standard, a modern Turkish military standard consisting of a horsetail surmounted by a crescent. It appears to have originated from "the people bearing the horsetail as a distinction of rank, the two ranks of pasha being distinguished respectively by three and two tails, and a further distinction of rank being marked by the elevation of one of the tails above the others" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam).—**Female horsetail**†, an old name for the plant mare's-tail. *N. E. D.*—**Shrubby horsetail**, a popular name for plants of the genus *Ephedra*, of the family *Gnetaceæ*. See *Ephedra*. The fruit of *E. distachya*, abundant in the southern part of Russia, is eaten by the peasants. It is sometimes called *sea-grape*.

horsetail-lichen (hôrs'tāl-lī″ken), *n.* A popular name for various species of *Alectoria* (particularly *A. jubata*), a genus of lichens, of the family *Parmeliaceæ*, closely related to the genus *Usnea*. The thallus is slender, soon filiform, terete, and tufted or pendulous from the branches of trees, whence the plant is also called *tree-hair* and *horsehair-lichen*.

horsetail-tree (hôrs'tāl-trē), *n.* A name of trees or shrubs (principally Australian) of the genus *Casuarina*, of the family *Casuarinaceæ*, and particularly of *C. equisetifolia*, a tree sometimes 150 feet in height, now extensively naturalized in many tropical and subtropical countries of both the old and the new world: so called from the leafless, wiry branches, which much resemble the stems of *Equisetum*.

horse-thistle (hôrs'this″l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Carduus*, especially *C. lanceolatus*, rough prickly thistles, having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenia crowned with a soft feathery pappus.

horse-thrush (hôrs'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-thyme (hôrs'tīm), *n.* The wild basil, *Clinopodium vulgare*.

horse-tick (hôrs'tik), *n.* Same as *horse-fly*, 2.

> The forest-fly or *horse-tick*, Hippobosca. *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 417.

horsetongue (hôrs'tung), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus:* same as *butcher's broom* (which see, under *broom*[1]).

horse-trainer (hôrs'trā″nėr), *n.* One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who trains horses for racing.

horse-tree (hôrs'trē), *n.* The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-trick (hôrs'trik), *n.* A rough practical joke.

> Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing,
> And play me *horse-tricks*. *Merry Devil of Edmonton*.

horse-vetch (hôrs'vech), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-vetch*.

horse-violet (hôrs'vī″o̤-let), *n.* The dog-violet, *Viola canina*.

horseway (hôrs'wā), *n.* [< ME. *horse wey*, < AS. *hors-weg*, < *hors*, horse, + *weg*, way.] A way or road by which a horse may pass. Compare *footway*.

> Also with owt the Citys ys an *horse wey* vnder neth a mownteyn, by the space of a myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 66.

> *Glo.* Know'st thou the way to Dover?
> *Edg.* Both stile and gate, *horse-way* and foot-path. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

horseweed (hôrs'wēd), *n.* A composite plant, *Leptilon Canadense* (*Erigeron Canadensis*), a troublesome American weed. This is one of the few American weeds that have become extensively naturalized in other parts of the world. Also called *bloodstanch*, *butter-weed*, *colt's-tail*, *fireweed*, etc. See *Leptilon*, in the supplement.



Horseweed (*Leptilon Canadense*). *a*, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower.

horsewell-grass (hôrs'wel-grȧs), *n.* A small marsh-plant, *Veronica Beccabunga:* probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities.

horsewhale† (hôrs'hwāl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; in mod. E. an adaptation of AS. *horshwæl* (= Icel. *hrosshvalr*), < *hors*, horse, + *hwæl*, whale. Cf. *walrus*, which contains the same elements reversed.] The walrus or morse.

> The principall purpose of his traueile this way was to encrease the knowledge and discouerie of these coasts and countreyes, for the more commoditie of fishing of *horse-whales*, which haue in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

horse-whim (hôrs'hwim), *n.* In *mining*, a machine worked by a horse for raising ore or water from a mine.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *n.* A whip for driving or controlling horses.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsewhipped* (also *horsewhipt*), ppr. *horsewhipping*. To chastise with a horsewhip.

> I told him to consider himself *horsewhipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

horse-winkle (hôrs'wing″kl), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*.

horsewoman (hôrs'wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *horsewomen* (-wim″en). A woman who rides on horseback.

> His cousins . . . wearied him beyond measure. One was blue, and a geologist; one was a *horsewoman*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis.

horsewomanship (hôrs'wụm″an-ship), *n.* [< *horsewoman* + *-ship*.] Skill as a horsewoman. [Rare.]

horsewood (hôrs'wụd), *n.* In Jamaica, a leguminous shrub or small tree of the genus *Anneslia*. *A. comosa* (*Mimosa comosa* of Swartz) is of small size. Also *Pithecolobium latifolium*.

horse-worm (hôrs'wėrm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; the larva of an œstrus or a botfly, *Gasterophilus equi*.

horse-wrangler (hôrs'rang″glėr), *n.* [Said to have been sug. by, and in part a corruption of, Sp. **caballerango*.] A herder having charge of a saddle-band, or string of ponies, among stockmen. [Western U. S.]

> There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers* — one for the day and one for the night. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 851.

horsfordite (hôrs'fȯrd-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. *Horsford*, an American chemist.] A silver antimonide, occurring in silver-white masses.

horsify (hôr'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsified*, ppr. *horsifying*. 1. [< *horse*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To transform into a horse.

> In the same duchy [Brunswick] a witch in tormentis once revealed a sentence that would *horsify* a man in a minute. *F. L. Oswald*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 474.

2. [< *horsy* + *-fy*.] To render horsy. [Rare in both uses.]

horsiness (hôr'si-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horsy. (*a*) Some quality suggestive of a horse, as a horsy smell.

> It shall be all my study for one hour
> To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
> Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

(*b*) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; a disposition to devote one's time and thoughts to horse-breeding or horse-racing, etc.

horsing (hôr'sing), *n.* [ME. *horsing;* verbal n. of *horse*[1], *v.*] 1†. Supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.

> The chaunceler answeres for hor clothyng,
> For ȝomen, faukeners, and hor *horsyng*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

2. Same as *horse*[1], 5 (*h*).

horsing-block (hôr'sing-blok), *n.* A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks, as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in canal- and railroad-work.

horsing-iron (hôr'sing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A large calking-iron with a long handle, held by one man and driven by another. Also called *horse-iron*.

horsly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *horsely*.

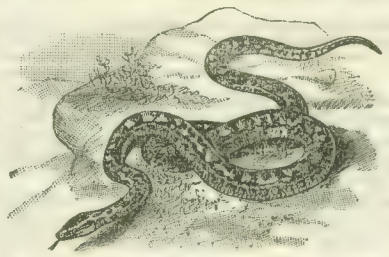
horst-beech (hôrst'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech*.

horsy (hôr'si), *a.* [Also written *horsey;* < *horse*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to or concerned with horses: as, *horsy* talk.—2. Characteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a *horsy* smell.—3. Fond of or interested in horses; especially, devoted to or interested in horse-racing or horse-breeding: as, *horsy* company.

> Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is *horsy*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 259.

> Mr. Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man, whose tastes were *horsey*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 550.

Hortalia (hôr-tā'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; also *Hortulia*.] A genus of African rock-snakes or pythons, containing such as *H. natalensis* (*Python sebæ*), the fetish-snake. *J. E. Gray*, 1831.



Fetish-snake (*Hortalia natalensis*).

hortation (hôr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *hortatio(n-)*, < *hortari*, urge strongly, incite, encourage, contr. of *horitari*, freq. of *hori*, urge, incite. Cf. *dehort*, *exhort*.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice and encouragement; exhortation.

hortative (hôr'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortatif* = Pg. *hortativo* (rare), < L. *hortativus*, that serves for encouragement, < *hortari*, encourage, incite: see *hortation*.] I. *a.* Giving exhortation; encouraging; inciting.

II.† *n.* An address intended to incite or encourage; an exhortation.

> For soldiers, I find the generals, commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon*, Marriage and Single Life.

> In *hortatives* and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand, so is the judgement or the fancy most required. *Hobbes*, On Man, i. 8.

hortatory (hôr'tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *hortatorio* (rare), < LL. *hortatorius*, encouraging, cheering, < *hortator*, an encourager, exhorter, < *hortari:* see *hortation*.] Encouraging; inciting; urging to some course of conduct or action: as, a *hortatory* address; a *hortatory* style.

> I also send you here another *hortatory* letter, written in Latin, to the brethren who are embracing Christ with the cross. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 207.

> He animated his souldiers with many *hortatorie* orations. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 202.

hortensial† (hôr-ten'shạl), *a.* [< L. *hortensius*, *hortensis*, of or for a garden, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus*.] Fit for a garden.

> Such [weedy plants] as are sative and *hortensial*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

horticultist (hôr'ti-kul-tist), *n.* [< L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultus*, cultivation, + *-ist*.] A horticulturist. [Rare.]

> See, what various crops,
> In quick succession, crown the garden'd fields
> On Thames prolifick bank. On culture's hand
> Alone do these *horticultists* rely?
> *Dodsley*, Agriculture, ii.

horticultor (hôr'ti-kul-tọr), *n.* [= F. *horticulteur*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultor*, a cultivator.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.]

horticultural (hôr-ti-kul'tụr-ạl), *a.* [< *horticulture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

horticulture (hôr'ti-kul-tụr), *n.* [= F. *horticulture*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultura*, cultivation, culture, < *colere*, cultivate, till. Cf. *agriculture*.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which on a large scale are cultivated separately, but in small gardens are usually more or less combined.—**Electrical horticulture**, a process of horticulture recommended by Dr. Siemens, by which fruits, flowers, etc., are kept under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the daytime, to promote their rapid growth. *Greer*, Dict. Elect., p. 72.

horticulturist (hôr-ti-kul'tụr-ist), *n.* [< *horticulture* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a profession.

hortonolite (hôr'tọn-ọ-līt), *n.* [Named after Silas P. *Horton*.] A member of the chrysolite group, intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite, found in Orange county, New York.

horts (hôrts), *n.* [Var. of *hurt*[2].] The blueberry or bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hortulan† (hôr'tụ-lạn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortolain, ortolain, hortolan* = Sp. *nortelano* = Pg. *hortelão, hortolão* = It. *ortolano*, n., a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, of or belonging to a garden, < *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden. Cf. *ortolan*, from the same source.] I. *a.* Belonging to a garden; relating to gardening: as, a *hortulan* calendar.

> This *hortulan* calendar is yours, mindful of the honour once conferred on it, when you were pleased to suspend your nobler raptures, and think it worthy your transcribing. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Ep. Ded. to A. Cowley.

II. *n.* A bird: same as *ortolan*.

Hortulanus (hôr-tụ-lā'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *hortulan* and *ortolan*.] A genus of fringilline birds. The word is variously used: (*a*) By Vieillot (1807) for sundry American finches, now called *Pipilo* and *Spiza*. (*b*) By W. E. Leach (1816) for snow-buntings, now called *Plectrophanes*.

hortus siccus (hôr'tus sik'us). [L. (the phrase appears to be NL.), lit. a dry garden: L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χόρτος*, a yard, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], of which *garth*[1] and *gard-en* are other forms: see *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden;* L. *siccus*, dry, > ult. E. *sack*[3], q. v.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for botanical purposes; a herbarium.

> A choice of old authors should be a florilegium, and not a botanist's *hortus siccus*, to which grasses are as important as the single shy blossom of a summer. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 293.

hortyard†, *n.* [A sophisticated form of *orchard*, earlier **ortyard*, simulating L. *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus* and *orchard*.] An orchard.

> Of all ornaments of house and home, a pleasant garden and *hortyeard*, with a lively spring, is above all domesticall delight, and meetest for the melancholy heart and brayne. *Bright*, Treatise of Melancholy (1613), p. 320.

> The *hortyard* entering, admires the fair
> And pleasant fruits. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Horus (hō'rus), *n.* [LL. *Horus*, < Gr. Ὧρος, < Egypt. *Hor*.] In *Egypt. myth.*, a divinity of dual relations. He was Horus the elder, a brother of Osiris, and Horus the child, the offspring of Osiris and Isis. By the Greeks of the decadence Horus the child was identified with Harpocrates, and his worship was also carried on in Rome. Like Ra, Horus was represented in art as hawk-headed. Also called *Hor*.

hory†, *a.* [E. dial. *horry;* < ME. *hory, hoory, hori*, once pl. *horowe*, foul, unclean, < AS. *horig*, once *horhig*, foul, unclean (= MHG. *horwic, horwig, horig, horg*, muddy, filthy), < *horu* = OFries. *hore* = OS. *horu*, dirt, filth, = OHG. *horo* (*horow-, horaw-*), mud, filth; cf. AS. *horh, horg*, a clammy humor, phlegm, rheum. *Hoary*, 4, moldy, is prob. the same word, mixed with *hoary*, gray: see *hoary*.] Impure; unclean; dirty; foul.

> Envyous folke with tunges *horowe*. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 206.

> Any unclene, whos touchynge is *hoory*. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxii. 5 (Oxf.).

hosanna (hō-zan'ȧ), *interj.* and *n.* [Formerly also *osanna;* < LL. *osanna* (var. *ozanna, ossanna, ossana*), ML. also *hosanna*, < Gr. *ὡσαννά, ὡσαννά* (var. *ὡσανά, ὁσσανά*), repr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā*, lit. save, I pray (or we pray), < *hōshia'*, save, a stem of *yāsha'*, be large (cf. *Jesus*, from the same stem), + *nā*, a particle denoting entreaty.] An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. This exclamation originated from the Hebrew words rendered "Save now" in Ps. cxviii. 25, a psalm forming part of the Hallel used at the Passover. The form *hosanna* is recorded in Mat. xxi. 9, 15, and in the parallel passages (Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), as used by the multitude in acclamation to Christ entering Jerusalem in triumph on the Sunday before his crucifixion, with the additions "to the son of David" and "in the highest." It has been in liturgical use from very early times. It appears in the Clementine Liturgy, in the response to the Sancta Sanctis, and in the liturgical directions of the book called The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. In both the Western and the principal Eastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus. The English Prayer-Book of 1549 retained the hosanna (*osanna*) in the first "hosanna in excelsis," but altered the second to "Glory be to thee, O Lord, in the highest." (See Luke xix. 38.) Later revisions omitted the first hosanna and changed 'in the highest' to 'most High.' See *Benedictus*.

> Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: *Hosanna* in the highest. Mark xi. 10.

> Loud *hosannas* fill'd
> The eternal regions. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 348.

Day or Sunday of Hosanna or of Hosannas, Hosanna Sunday, in the early church, in the medieval Western Church, and among the Nestorians, Palm Sunday.

hose (hōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.*; pl. formerly *hoses* or *hosen*. [< ME. *hose*, pl. *hosen*, < AS. *hosa*, pl. **hosan* (glossed 'caliga vel ocrea') = MD. *hose*, D. *hoos*, hose, stocking, spout, water-spout, = MLG. *hose, hase* = OHG. *hosa*, MHG. G. *hose*, breeches, = Icel. *hosa*, a covering for the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter, = Dan. *hose*, pl. *hoser*, hose, stockings. The Rom. forms, OF. *hose*, OSp. *huesa*, OPg. *osa*, It. *uosa*, ML. *hosa, osa*, are of G. origin; W. and Corn. *hos* are from E.] 1. Originally, a

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn by men. The hose of the middle ages generally covered the person from the waist to the toes; they were secured to the upper garment by points or some similar device. At times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of different material and color from that of the other side. In the sixteenth century the leg-coverings were divided into two parts, and the word *hose* was applied rather to the breeches, the covering of the lower part of the leg and foot being called the *stocking* or *nether-stock*.

Departynge of hire *hoses* in whit and reed.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Doublet and *hose* ought to show itself courageous to petticoat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

And he had on yet all this while a paire of *hosen* of Deere-skinnes with the haire on.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Towards the close of the [sixteenth] century the *hose* of that period also became "breeches"; and so, in process of time, the old and long-used word "hose" came to be retained only as an equivalent for "stockings."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. In present use (as either singular or plural), covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings. Short stockings, not reaching to the knee, are distinctively called *half-hose* or *socks*, or, rarely, *ankle-hose*.

The belted plaid and tartan *hose*
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 25.

The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was *hose*; and the better to show the gay colors of these, he wore low-cut shoes of the finest calf-skin, turned up at the toes. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point, as water for the service of a fire-engine, for watering a garden, etc. Hose of the larger kinds for such uses, to which the term is usually restricted, is made chiefly of leather, gutta-percha, cotton, or india-rubber. Smaller tubing, as for gas in a drop-light, for acoustic instruments, etc., to which the name may also be applied, is made of many different materials and in various ways.

It was now towards sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the fronts of the houses with the *hose*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 148.

4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a like kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5†. In *printing*, formerly, upright iron rods, which connected the spindle of the old hand-press with its platen, and regulated its movement. *Moxon.*—6. A sheath; specifically, the sheath inclosing the ear or straw of corn or grain. *Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), II. i. 2.—7. In *golf*, the socket in the iron head of a golf-club into which the shaft fits.—**Ankle-hose.** See def. 2.—**Hose of mail.** See *chausses*.

hose (hōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hosed*, ppr. *hosing*. [< ME. *hosen*; < *hose*, *n.*] 1†. To clothe with hose; clothe.

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynste the wulle can neuer *hoose* a manne cleane. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 124.

2. To play upon with a hose; drench with water from a hose. [Recent.]

In the morning we go on deck at an early hour. Tom and the Doctor help to man the pumps. . . . Then we are most of us *hosed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3199, p. 207.

hose-bridge (hōz′brij), *n.* A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire-engine, which may be laid across the track during a fire. Also called *hose-jumper*, *hose-protector*, and *hose-shield*.

hose-carriage (hōz′kar″āj), *n.* A truck or carriage with a reel or rests on which the hose for a fire-engine is carried. Also *hose-cart*.

hose-carrier (hōz′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A gripper or hand-tool for lifting hose when full of water; a pair of hose-hooks.

hose-cart (hōz′kärt), *n.* Same as *hose-carriage*.

hose-clamp (hōz′klamp), *n.* A flexible band with a screw for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together.

hose-company (hōz′kum″pạ-ni), *n.* A body of firemen to attend and man a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling (hōz′kup″ling), *n.* A joint-piece, or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which sections of hose can be joined together end to end.—**Half-hose coupling.** See *coupling*.

hose-hook (hōz′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for lifting the hose of a fire-engine.—2†. *pl.* In *printing*, the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing-press was suspended.

hose-in-hose (hōz′in-hōz′), *n.* A gardeners' name for certain flowers in which the corolla appears to be double. This state of things is brought about usually by the calyx becoming petaloid, as in *Azalea Indica* of the gardens, but also by actual duplication of the corolla, as in *Primula acaulis*, or by the presence of an inner series of petal-like stamens, which by their cohesion form a second pseudo-corolla within the first, as in *Datura fastuosa*, *Gloxinia*, etc.

hose-jumper (hōz′jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoseman (hōz′mạn), *n.*; pl. *hosemen* (-men). One of the men who manage the hose of a fire-engine, and direct the stream.

The electricity would descend by the stream of water and enter the bodies of the *hosemen* managing the apparatus. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. 2.

hosen†, *n.* An old plural of *hose*.

hose-protector (hōz′prọ̄-tek″tọr), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoser†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *hosier*.

hose-reel (hōz′rēl), *n.* 1. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyance.—2. A hose-carriage. [Rare.]

hose-shield (hōz′shēld), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoshen (hō′shen), *n.* [Sc., also *hoeshins* (ingeniously accom. to *shins*), altered with additional pl. suffix from ME. *hosen*, pl. of *hose*, q. v.] Same as *hogger*.

hosier (hō′zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *hosier*, *hosyer*, *hoseare*, *hosiare*, *hosegere* (also *hoser*); < *hose*[1] + *-ier*[1], as in *grazier*, *brazier*[1], etc.] One who deals in hose (stockings and socks), or in goods knitted or woven like hose, such as undergarments, jerseys, cardigans, and the like. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready-made.

hosiery (hō′zhėr-i), *n.* [< *hosier* + *-y*, or < *hose* + *-i-ery*: see *hosier* and *-ery*.] 1. Specifically, hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings and socks collectively; by extension, the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals; the stock of a hosier.—2. A factory where stockings, undergarments, etc., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.—**Balbriggan hosiery,** hosiery of brown or unbleached cotton, of which the threads are unusually hard, having very little nap or woolly surface: from Balbriggan in the county of Dublin, Ireland, where it is made.

hosiomartyr (hō″si-ọ̄-mär′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅσιος, holy, + μάρτυρ, martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a monk or a nun.

hospice (hos′pis), *n.* [< F. *hospice* = Sp. Pg. *hospicio* = It. *ospizio*, < L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*[2].] A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers; especially, such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers. Originally they were probably for pilgrims on the journey to Rome. The best-known hospice is that of the Great St. Bernard.

hospitable (hos′pi-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hospitable* = Sp. *hospedable* = It. *ospitabile*, < ML. as if **hospitabilis*, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate*, *host*[2], *v.*, and cf. *hospital*.] 1. Kind and cordial toward strangers or guests; freely affording shelter and food; extending a generous welcome to visitors.

We were received with open arms by all our old friends; and when they do open their arms, there are no people so kind and so *hospitable* as the Scotch.
Lady Holland, Sidney Smith, viii.

A king
Whom all men rate as kind and *hospitable*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment; indicating or devoted to hospitality: as, *hospitable* manners; a *hospitable* table.

His *hospitable* gate
The richer and the poor stood open to receive.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd;
At last an *hospitable* house they found.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the *hospitable* fireside of his ancestors. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

3. Figuratively, generous in mind; free in receiving and entertaining that which is presented to the mind: as, *hospitable* to new ideas.

It [the religion of the Greeks] was *hospitable* to novelties and was composite in character.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 86.

hospitableness (hos′pi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hospitable; hospitality.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

hospitably (hos′pi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner; with generous and cordial entertainment.

The former liveth as plously and *hospitably* as the other.
Swift.

hospitage† (hos′pi-tāj), *n.* [= Pg. *hospedagem*, < ML. *hospitagium*, accom. form of *hospitaticum*, a right of exacting entertainment, hospitality, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate* and *host*[2].] Hospitality.

Of vile ungentlenesse, or *hospitages* breach.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 6.

★ **hospital** (hos′pi-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *hospital* = Sp. *hospital* = It. *ospitale*, a., < L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host; as a noun, a guest; < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*[2], *n.* Hence *hospitality*. II. *n.* < ME. *hospital*, *hospitalle* (also abbr. *spitel*, early mod. E. *spital*, *spittle:* see *spittle*[2]), < OF. *hospital*, a hospital, mod. F. *hôpital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hospital* = It. *ospedale* = G. Dan., etc., *hospital*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn, neut. sing. (cf. L. *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, neut. pl.) of L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host: see I. The same word, contracted, appears in E. as *hostel* (of ME. origin) and *hotel* (of recent introduction); a fourth form appears in the obs. *spittle*[2].] I.† *a.* Hospitable.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

II. *n.* 1†. A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

Whenas they spide a goodly castle, plaste
Foreby a river in a pleasaunt dale;
Which choosing for that evenings *hospitale*,
They thither marcht. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

2. An institution or establishment for dispensing hospitality or caring for the needy; an asylum for shelter or maintenance. This old sense still appears in the term *foundling hospital*, and in the names of some institutions in Great Britain founded for either the care or education, or both, of persons needing help: as, Greenwich *Hospital* for retired seamen, a national institution; Christ's *Hospital* for the free education of boys, founded by the corporation of London, chartered in 1553, and often called the Blue-Coat school, from the uniform of its pupils.

Whan the kynge Amaunt was deed, the kynge Bohors cleped hys companye, and seide that gladly wolde he ther make an *hospitall* where-ynne a man myght euer after serue oure lorde god for the soule of hym as longe as the worlde dured. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

The Foundling *Hospital* of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1739. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 483.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or institution for the care of the sick or wounded, or of such as require medical or surgical treatment. Hospitals are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, and general or special with respect to the kinds of disease or classes of persons admitted. In ancient Greece the sanctuaries of Æsculapius included establishments closely akin to medieval and modern hospitals.

A Roman lady named Fabiola, in the fourth century, founded at Rome, as an act of penance, the first public *hospital*, and the charity planted by that woman's hand overspread the world. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 85.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever *hospitals* were generally called "houses of recovery."
Encyc. Brit., XII. 302.

Convalescent hospital. See *convalescent*.—**Cottage hospital,** a small and inexpensive establishment, simply organized, and designed to provide hospital accommodation and care in a small and isolated community. The first cottage hospital in England was established at Cranleigh in 1859, and was merely an ordinary cottage.—**Cottage-hospital system** a system of which the aim is to provide small and isolated communities with inexpensive, serviceable, and easily managed hospitals.—**General hospital,** a hospital to which cases of all kinds were formerly admitted. Under later provisions and regulations, however, certain classes of disease may be excluded from a general hospital, such as smallpox, venereal disease, dementia, etc.—**Hospital gangrene.** See *gangrene*.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *Hospital Sunday*.—**Hospital steward.** (*a*) A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army who compounds prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property. Hospital stewards are graded as first, second, and third class, and are permanently attached to the medical corps. (*b*) In the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary.—**Hospital Sunday,** a Sunday set apart annually in all the churches, chapels, etc., for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hospitals. In London the first Hospital Sunday was observed in June, 1873, in response to an invitation sent out to the churches from the Mansion House, and since that time the collection has always been made in June. In New York Hospital Sunday, appointed for a similar collection for the hospitals, falls on the last Sunday in the year. The money so collected is distributed among the hospitals in proportion to the number of free patients, without regard to sect or creed. On the preceding Saturday, known as *Hospital Saturday*, similar collections are made in the synagogues, and also in many places of business. In London, on Hospital Saturday, in addition to the collections made at places of business, factories, etc., ladies take charge of boxes in the streets.—**Lock hospital,** a general name in Great Britain for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (*Thomas*, Med. Dict.) The origin of the name is indicated in a bequest made in 1452 by Ralph Holland, a merchant tailor, of twenty shillings to the "Lock lazar-house, outside St. George's gate." This "Lock lazar-house," which was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined, afterward became an infirmary

for syphilitic cases, and seems to have given the name to hospitals of that class.—**Magdalen hospital,** a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female reformatory. Also called *Magdalen asylum.*—**Marine hospital,** a hospital established at a seaport or elsewhere for the relief of sick seamen. In the United States a marine hospital for merchant seamen, under the charge of the supervising surgeon-general, an officer of the Treasury Department, has been established at nearly every large seaport and at several stations on the lakes and rivers.—**Maternity hospital,** a hospital for the reception of women about to give birth to children.—**Naval hospital,** in the United States, a hospital for the medical care of officers and men of the navy, under charge of naval surgeons.—**Special hospital,** one of a class of hospitals set apart for the reception and treatment of cases in certain special diseases, or in special emergencies, as smallpox, ophthalmic, and lying-in hospitals, hospitals for incurables, etc.

hospitalary†, *n.* [< ML. *hospitalarius:* see *hospitaler.*] A hospitaler.

The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the *Hospitalaries* of Ierusalem. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 144.

hospitaler (hos'pi-tal-ėr), *n.* [Also written *hospitaller;* < ME. *hospitaler, hospiteler, hospitler,* < OF. *hospitalier* = Pr. *hospitaleir, espitaler* = Sp. *hospitalero* = Pg. *hospitaleiro,* < ML. *hospitalarius,* < *hospitale,* a hospital: see *hospital* and *-er*1.] One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals; specifically, a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen, monks, knights, etc., who bound themselves to observe certain monastic rules, generally the rule of Augustine, and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals. The principal order was the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded for pilgrims at Jerusalem about A. D. 1048. They are best known as the Knights Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John (in full, Knights Hospitalers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of Rhodes or of Malta. (See below.) The Teutonic Knights developed in a similar way. Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spirit, etc.

Toward the Southe, a 200 Paas, is the gret Hospitalle of Seynt John; of the whiche the *Hospitleres* hadde here foundacioun. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 81.

Amalric, leaving Cyprus under the administration of the *Hospitallers,* transferred his court to Acre.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, a body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the twelfth century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the fourteenth century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, were given possession of the island of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points, the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta.* It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a council residing at Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 may denote some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē″vėr), *n.* 1. Typhus fever.—2. Pyemia.

hospitalism (hos'pi-tal-izm), *n.* [< *hospital* + *-ism.*] A depressed state of mind and body observed in the attendants and other officials consequent upon long exposure to hospital influences; formerly, also the liability to erysipelas and hospital gangrene incurred by patients in infected hospital wards.

The sick require protection against the evils which they themselves create, and which collectively are known as *hospitalism.* *The Nation,* Dec. 16, 1875, p. 388, note.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hospitalities* (-tiz). [< F. *hospitalité* = Pr. *hospitalitat* = Sp. *hospitalidad* = Pg. *hospitalidade* = It. *ospitalità,* < L. *hospitalita(t-)s,* hospitality, < *hospitalis,* hospitable: see *hospital, a.*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with liberality and kindness.

Julius Cæsar made his abode here, who kept very honourable *hospitality* in this Citie. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 126.

I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of *hospitality* the governor taught . . . by distributing about to all the Arabs of the good fare they had brought, even before he had served himself.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 48.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the fugacious *hospitalities* of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

The open-handed spirit, frank and blithe,
Of ancient *hospitality.* *Lowell,* Under the Willows.

hospital-ship (hos'pi-tal-ship), *n.* A vessel fitted up for the care of sick or wounded seamen, or of patients taken from a ship in quarantine.

hospitate† (hos'pi-tāt), *v.* [< L. *hospitari,* dep., be a guest, ML. *hospitare,* act or entertain as a guest, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest, a host: see *host*2, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To receive with hospitality; treat as a guest.

II. *intrans.* To be the recipient of hospitality; reside or lodge as a guest.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.
N. Grew, Museum.

hospitia, *n.* Plural of *hospitium.*

hospiticide† (hos-pit'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hospiticīda,* < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest (see *host*2), + *-cīda,* killer, < *cædere,* kill.] One who murders his guests. *Bailey,* 1731.

hospitious† (hos-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *hospitium,* hospitality (see *hospice*), + E. *-ous.*] Hospitable.

We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend. *Chapman,* Iliad, vi.

Ouse, having Ouleney past, . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's *hospitious* town she in her course divide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 24.

hospitium (hos-pish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hospitia* (-ä). [L.: see *hospice.*] 1. An inn or a place for the reception of strangers; a hospice.—2. In *Eng. law,* an inn of court.

hospodar (hos'pō-dăr), *n.* [< Rum. *hospodar,* Upper Sorbian *hospodar,* Lower Sorbian *gospodar,* Pol. *hospodar* (borrowed), prop. *gospodarz,* Serv. *gospodar,* Russ. *gospodare,* OBulg. *gospodare,* etc., lord, master, < OBulg. Russ. *gospode,* Bulg. *gospod,* Serv. *gospod,* etc., lord, the Lord, God, = L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), host: see *host*2.] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, and still used as a title (*gosudar*) of the Czar of Russia.

host1 (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, ost,* < OF. *host* = Pr. *ost* = Sp. *hoste, hueste* = Pg. *hoste* = It. *oste,* a host, an army, < L. *hostis,* OL. *fostis,* a stranger, foreigner, enemy, pl. *hostes,* the enemy, hence in ML. sing. *hostis,* an army; = OBulg. Russ., etc., *gostĕ,* a guest, visitor, stranger, = AS. *gæst,* E. *guest,* etc.: see *guest*1. Hence *host*2 (a contracted compound), and possibly *host*3, q. v.] 1. An army; a multitude of men organized for war.

In that See was Pharao drowned and alle his *Hoost* that he ladde. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 57.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden.*

He strove with the heathen *host* in vain,
And fell with the flower of his people slain.
Bryant, Rizpah.

2. Any great number or multitude.

Evening approached; but, oh! what *hosts* of foes
Were never to behold that evening close!
Addison, The Campaign.

Arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heav'nly temper, [he] furnishes with arms . . .
The sacramental *host* of God's elect!
Cowper, Task, ii. 349.

Host of heaven, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, and stars.

Lest thou, . . . when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the *host of heaven,* shouldest be driven to worship them. Deut. iv. 19.

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite *host of heaven.*
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Lord of hosts, a title of Jehovah, found more than 260 times in the Old Testament; sometimes also *Lord God of hosts,* or *God of hosts.* The term *hosts* in this phrase includes all the myriads of angels who people the celestial spheres, and includes the celestial spheres themselves. It is probably given with reference to the idolatrous worship of Jehovah, and as a means of asserting His universal supremacy.

host1 (hōst), *v. i.* [< *host*1, *n.* Cf. *hosting, n.*] To assemble or move as an army. [Rare.]

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people, and advanced forward with them towarde his enimies, an *hosting* pace. *Holinshed.*

With scanty force, where should he lift the steel,
While *hosting* foes immeasurably wheel?
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi.

host2 (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, ost, hoste, oste,* < OF. *hoste,* F. *hôte* = Pr. *hoste, oste* = Sp. It. *oste,* a host, innkeeper, < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), fem. *hospita,* an entertainer, a host, also a sojourner, visitor, guest; hence, a foreigner, a stranger; prob. contr. of orig. **hostipes* (**hostipit-*), lit. 'guest-master,' one who receives guests or strangers (= OBulg. Russ., etc., *gospode,* lord, master, the Lord: see *hospodar*), < *hostis,* a stranger (see *host*1), + *-pes* (*-pit-*), connected with *potis,* powerful, orig. lord, = Gr. *-πότης* in *δεσπότης,* lord, master (see *despot*), = Skt. *pati,* master, governor, lord: see *potent, posse.* From this L. *hospes* are derived also E. *hospitable, hospital, hospitate, hostel, hostler, ostler, hostelry, hotel, spittle*2, etc.] 1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for pay; an entertainer; specifically, the landlord of a public house or inn: the correlative of *guest*1.

Greet chiere made oure *host* us everichon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 747.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped.
Sir P. Sidney.

London hath receiv'd,
Like a kind *host,* the dauphin and his powers.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

2. An animal or a plant in relation to a parasite habitually dwelling in or upon it. The correlative term, in either case, is *guest.* See *commensal, guest*1, 4, *inquiline, parasite, hyperparasite.* (*a*) In botany the term is used chiefly with reference to parasitic fungi, such as *Uredinales, Ustilaginaceæ, Erysiphaceæ,* etc. Some species of fungi are confined to a single host, some are found on a number of related plants, while others pass through the different stages of their development on very unlike hosts, as, for example, the heterœcious rusts. The term is also applied to the plants upon which the dodder (*Cuscuta*), the mistletoe, and others are parasitic.

That curious phenomenon included under the term heterœcism, which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one *host,* and the development of another generation upon a different *host.*
Encyc. Brit., IV. 162.

(*b*) In zoölogy the term is a very general and comprehensive one, since almost all animals are infested, or liable to infestation, by parasites of some kind; and some parasites are themselves hosts of others.

Almost every group of birds becomes the *host* of some specific or varietal form [of parasites] with distinct adaptations. *Nature,* XXX. 621.

3. In *mineral.,* a mineral which incloses another.—4†. One who is entertained by another as his guest; a guest.

Than he made his *hoste* the beste chere that he myght, and made hem richely be serued at ese in a feire chambre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

5†. [With sense of L. *hospitium:* see *hospice.*] An inn; a lodging.

Make redy to me an *ooste* or hous for to dwelle inne.
Wyclif, Phil. 22 (Oxf.).

This mayden that was feire com to Bredigan, where-as the kynge soiourned, and was at *hoste* with a riche burgeys. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Your goods, that lay at *host,* sir, in the Centaur.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

To reckon without (or formerly **before**) **one's host,** to count up the cost of one's entertainment without consulting the host or landlord (whose reckoning is likely to be higher, or at least more careful); hence, not to consider all the circumstances; to reach a conclusion on insufficient data, or without taking into account some important fact or facts.

But thei *reckened before their host,* and so payed more then their shotte came to.
Hall, Henry VI., f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

The old English proverb telleth us that "they that *reckon without their host* are to reckon twice"; and so it fared with this infatuated people.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, I. 93.

host2† (hōst), *v.* [< OF. *hoster, oster,* < L. *hospitare,* lodge, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*2, *n.* Cf. *hospitate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lodge, as at an inn; receive entertainment; be a guest. [Rare.]

They say that God talks with him face to face,
Hoasts at his house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host.*
Shak., C. of E., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To give entertainment to; receive as a guest.

Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

And caused hym to be *hosted* with a worshypfull man of that citie called Chremes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

host3 (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host, hoste, hoost, oost,* also *hostie,* < OF. *hostie,* F. *hostie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hostia* = It. *ostia,* a sacrifice or thing sacrificed, < L. *hostia,* OL. *fostia,* an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (in ML. applied to the consecrated bread), prob. < *hostire* (OL.), strike; cf. *hasta,* a spear: see *hastate,* and *gad*1, *goad*1.] 1†. An offering; a sacrifice.

Anon, said Isaac; Father, heer I see
Knife, fire and faggot, ready instantly:
But wher's your *Hoste?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

2. In the *Western Ch.*: (*a*) The sacramental victim in the eucharist; Christ offered under the

species of bread and wine, or under either species separately. According to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, not only is Christ as both God and Man in the sacrament of the eucharist and in every part of it, but the substances of bread and wine cease to exist after consecration. The outward acts of adoration are therefore not directed to bread and wine, but only to Christ; and the sacrament is accordingly to be worshiped with latria, the worship due to God only.

> The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
> And then anon the great cathedral bell.
> It was the elevation of the *Host*.
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 3.

(*b*) One of the pieces of bread used for consecration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, oblate, or wafer. It is unleavened, small, thin, flat, circular, and generally stamped with a cross, IHS., the figure of the crucified Christ, or the Agnus Dei. The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread and of the sacrament under the form of bread. See *altar-bread*, *oblate*.

> After the consecration [in the Mozarabic missal] the *host* is broken into nine fragments, which are so arranged on the paten as to form a cross.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 105.

Adoration of the Host, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's body and blood; latria or divine worship rendered to Christ under the sacramental species, especially that of bread. The Host is adored immediately after consecration and at other times, as when taken by a priest to a sick person.—**Blood of the Host.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Elevation of the Host.** See *elevation*, 7.

host[3]†, *v. t.* [< *host*[3], *n.*] To administer the sacrament to. *Nares.*

> He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting.
> *Scogan's Jests*, p. 27.

host[4] (hōst), *n.* Same as *hoast*. [Scotch.]

hostage[1] (hos′tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hostage*, *ostage*, < OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, mod. F. *ôtage* = Pr. *ostatge* = Sp. *hostaje* = It. *ostaggio*, also *statico* (ML. reflex *hostagium*, *hostaticum*), < ML. **obsidaticus*, a hostage, < LL. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage, < L. *obses* (*obsid-*), OL. *opses*, a hostage, a surety, pledge, lit. one who remains behind (with the enemy), < *obsidere*, sit, stay, remain, abide, < *ob*, at, on, about (see *ob-*), + *sedere* = E. *sit*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to simulation of L. *hostis*, enemy: see *host*[1].] **1.** A person given or held as a pledge of or security for the performance of certain stipulations, as those of a treaty, or the satisfaction of certain demands.

> He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.
> *Bacon*, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

> But the king had alienated them by his mistrust, and had confined the lord Strange, son of lord Stanley, as a *hostage* for his father's fidelity. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 362.

2. A thing given as a pledge. [Rare.]

> And *hostage* from the future took
> In trained thought and lore of book.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

hostage[1]†, *v. t.* [< *hostage*[1], *n.*] To give as a hostage.

> Nor is it likely now they would haue so *hostaged* their men, suffer the building of a Fort, and their women and children amongst them, had they intended any villainy.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

hostage[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hostage*, *ostage*, < OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, *houstage*, lodging, < *hoster*, *oster*, lodge: see *host*[2], *v.*] An inn; a lodging.

> He's on to the *hostage* gone,
> Asking there for charitie.
> *Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 234).

hostage-house†, *n.* An inn; a hostel.

> No news hae I this day to thee,
> But fifteen lords in the *hostage-house*
> Waiting Wallace for to see.
> *Willie Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

hostager†, *n.* [< *hostage*[1] + *-er*[1].] A hostage.

> The same season ther wer styll in England *hostagers*, the erle Dolphyn of Auuergne, therle of Forseen, the lorde of Mallurer, and dyuers other.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxlvi.

hostay†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hostayen*, < OF. **hosteier*, *hostoier*, *ostoier* (= Pr. *osteiar* = It. *osteggiare*), make a hostile incursion, < *host*, *ost*, a host: see *host*[1].] To make a hostile incursion or foray.

> "Bee Estyre," sais the emperour, "I ettylle myselfene,
> To *hostaye* in Almayne with armede knyghtez."
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 555.

hostel (hos′tel), *n.* [< ME. *hostel*, *ostel*, *hostell*, < OF. *hostel*, *ostel*, *houstel*, *hosteil*, etc., F. *hôtel* (> E. *hotel*, q. v.) = Pr. *hostal*, *ostal* = Sp. *hostal* = It. *ostale*, also *ostello*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn: see *hospital*, which is the fuller form of the same word, *hotel* and *spittle*[2] being other forms.] **1.** A house of entertainment; an inn.

> Now up the hede, for al is wel;
> Seynt Julyan, lo, bon *hostel!*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1022.

> Than departed the knyghtes, and wente to theire *hostelles* for to slepe and resten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

> And thus our lonely lover rode away,
> And pausing at a *hostel* in a marsh,
> There fever seized upon him.
> *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several hostels in Cambridge.

> There are also in Oxford certeine *hostels* or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges, if it were not that there is more libertie in them than is to be seen in the other. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, iii.

> The inconvenience and discomfort of this system, together with its moral dangers, led to the establishment of what were afterwards known as *Hostels*, due apparently to the voluntary action of the students themselves, "who with the connivance of the University," according to Dr. Caius, "rented any empty houses from the townspeople they could obtain possession of, which they termed *Hostels* or literary Inns." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 404.

> There arose at Paris *hostels* or houses set apart for the various nations, where lodging and some sort of protection and superintendence might be obtained at a moderate cost. *Laurie*, Universities, xiii.

3†. Lodging.

> For his love shull ye haue *hostell* at youre volunte.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 606.

> The x. artycle. And that no man take *hostel* [var. *ostage*, Index, p. 2] within ye wallis of London nor in Portsouth by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal.
> *Charter of London*, Rich. II. (Arnold's Chron., p. 17).

hostel†, *v.* [< ME. *hostelen*, < OF. *hosteler*, *osteler*, < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To harbor; shelter.

> And alle that fieble and faynt be that Faith may nougt teche,
> Hope shal lede hem forth with loue as his lettre telleth,
> And *hostel* hem and hele thorw holicherche bileue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 118.

II. *intrans.* To take lodging; lodge; put up.

> To Emaus castelle can thai pas
> There *hostyld* thay alle thre.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 289.

hosteler (hos′tel-ėr), *n.* [Also *osteler;* in mod. use chiefly in the contr. form *hostler*, *ostler*, q. v.; < ME. *hosteler*, *hostiler*, *osteler*, *hosteller*, *hostiller*, *ostiller*, *ostler*, etc., < OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier* = Pr. *hostalier*, *ostelier* = OSp. *hostalero* = It. *ostelliere* (ML. reflex *hostellarius*, in def. 3), < ML. *hospitalarius*, one who entertains guests, a hospitaler, < *hospitale*, a large building, an inn, a hostel, hospital: see *hospitaler*, which is a doublet of *hosteler*, *hostler* and *ostler* being reduced forms.] **1**†. An innkeeper.

> He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
> And everych *hostiler* and tappestere.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

> What office then doth the star-gazer bear?
> Or let him be the heaven's *osteler*,
> Or tapster some, or some be chamberlain,
> To wait upon the guests they entertain.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. vii. 40.

2. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge in England. See *hostel*, 2.—**3.** [Also *hosteller*, archaically *hostillar;* ML. *hostellarius.*] *Eccles.*, formerly, the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—**Hosteler external**, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—**Hosteler intrinsic**, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

hostelment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostelry (hos′tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *hostelries* (-riz). [Formerly also *ostelry;* < ME. *hostelrie*, *ostelrie*, < OF. *hostelerie*, F. *hôtellerie* (= Pr. *ostalaria*), < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel* and *-ry*.] An inn; a lodging-house.

> I never yet lodged in a *hostelrie*,
> But I paid my lawing before I gaed.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

> "The Egyptians," we are told by Diodorus, "call their houses *hostelries*, on account of the short time during which they inhabit them; but the tombs they call eternal dwelling-places." *Faiths of the World*, p. 141.

hostess (hōs′tes), *n.* [Formerly often *hostis;* < ME. *hostes*, **hostesse*, *ostesse*, < OF. *hostesse*, F. *hôtesse* (= It. *ostessa*), fem. of *hoste*, a host: see *host*[1] and *-ess*.] A female host; a woman who entertains guests; especially, a woman who keeps an inn.

> And therby is the hous of Martha, our Lordes *hostes*, and the hous of the sayd Mary Magdalene, whiche we vysyted. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 40.

> I doubt not but at yonder tree I shall catch a Chub: and then we'll return to an honest cleanly *hostess*, that I know right well; rest ourselves there; and dress it for our dinner. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

hostess-ship (hōs′tes-ship), *n.* [< *hostess* + *-ship*.] The character or business of a hostess.

> It is my father's will I should take on me
> The *hostess-ship* o' the day. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

host-house†, *n.* An ale-house for the reception of lodgers. *Pegge; Halliwell.*

hosticide (hos′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *hostis*, an enemy, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an enemy. *Wharton.*

hostie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *host*[3].

hostile (hos′til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hostile* = Sp. Pg. *hostil* = It. *ostile*, < L. *hostilis*, of or belonging to an enemy, < *hostis*, an enemy: see *host*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an enemy: as, *hostile* ground.

> With *hostile* forces he'll o'erspread the land.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

> Thus, great in glory, from the din of war
> Safe he return'd without one *hostile* scar.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xi.

2. Of inimical character or tendency; having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism; antagonistic: as, a *hostile* manifesto; *hostile* criticism.

> One strong nation promises more durable peace, and more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into *hostile* fragments.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 166.

> The Roman commonwealth fell, because it had become to a great extent *hostile* to freedom.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 334.

=**Syn. 2.** *Averse*, *Adverse*, *Inimical*, *Hostile;* unfriendly, warlike. *Averse* applies to feeling, *adverse* to action: as, I was very *averse* to his going; an *adverse* vote; *adverse* fortune. *Inimical* expresses both feeling and action, generally in private affairs. *Hostile* also expresses both feeling and action, but applies especially to public affairs; where it applies to private matters, it expresses either strong or conspicuous action or feeling, or both, or all.

> I pleased, and with attractive graces won
> The most *averse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 763.

> In our proper motion we ascend
> Up to our native seat: descent and fall
> To us is *adverse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 77.

> We cannot admit that men who get a living by the pursuits of literature are at all competent to decide the question whether commerce or banking be *inimical* to poetry. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 39.

> A higher mode of belief is the best exorciser, because it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instead of *hostile*, or at best alien.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

II. *n.* An enemy; specifically, in the United States, a hostile Indian; an Indian who is engaged in warfare against the whites.

> General Howard . . . moved on the *hostiles*.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 135.

hostilely (hos′til-li or -tīl-li), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

hostilement†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostility (hos-til′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hostilities* (-tiz). [< F. *hostilité* = Pr. *hostilitat* = Sp. *hostilidad* = Pg. *hostilidade* = It. *ostilità*, < LL. *hostilita(t-)s*, enmity, < *hostilis*, hostile: see *hostile*.] **1.** The state of being hostile; inimical feeling; antagonism.

> Our ancestors, we suppose, knew their own meaning; and, if we may believe them, their *hostility* was primarily not to popery, but to tyranny. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Hostile action; open opposition by war or other means; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare.

> Take an oath . . .
> To honour me as thy king and sovereign;
> And neither by treason, nor *hostility*,
> To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

> *Hostility* being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Sir J. Hayward.*

> One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of *hostilities*.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 346.

Act of hostility. (*a*) Any act of a diplomatic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. (*b*) A hostile act which follows a declaration of war.=**Syn. 1.** *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity* (see *animosity*); unfriendliness, opposition, violence, aggression.—**2.** War, fighting.

hostilize (hos′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hostilized*, ppr. *hostilizing*. [= Sp. Pg. *hostilizar;* as *hostile* + *-ize*.] To make hostile; cause to become an enemy. [Rare.]

> The powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation.
> *Seward*, Letters (1794), iii. 376.

hostillar†, *n.* See *hosteler*.

hosting (hōs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *host*[1], *v.*] A mustering or assemblage of armed men; a muster. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> This I have often heard, that when the Lord Deputye hath raysed any generall *hostinges*, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them, by graunte from the Kinges of England under the Greate Seale exhibited.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Strange to us it seem'd,
> At first, that angel should with angel war,
> And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 98.

> Do ye na ken, woman, that ye are bound to be liege vassals in all hunting, *hosting*, watching, and warding?
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Every springtide came war and *hosting*, harrying and burning. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 169.

hostler, ostler (hos′- or os′lėr, os′lėr), *n.* [Contr. of *hosteler, osteler:* see *hosteler.*] **1†.** Same as *hosteler*, 1.—**2.** The person who has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

Bid the *ostler* bring my gelding out of the stable. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

An *Ostler* is a thing that scrubbeth unreasonably his horse, reasonably himselfe. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, An Ostler.

Wrinkled *ostler*, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

hostleress, ostleress (hos′- or os′lėr-es, os′lėr-es), *n.* [< *hostler, ostler,* + *-ess.*] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]

Because she [the empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativitie, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been stabularia, an *ostleresse*, or a she-stable-groom. *Fuller*, Holy War, i. 4.

A plump-arm'd *Ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running at the call. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

hostless† (hōst′les), *a.* [< *host*[2] + *-less.*] Inhospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostlesse* hous. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 3.

hostry† (hos′tri), *n.* [Formerly also *ostry;* < ME. *hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie* (cf. Sp. *hosteria* = It. *osteria*), a contr. form of *hostelry*, q. v.] **1.** A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearefull ewftes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an *hostry* mongst the croking frogs.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. A stable for horses.

Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the *ostry* with a vengeance. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 3.

host's-man†, *n.* [ME. *hostes man.*] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde,
That was hir *hostes-man*, and bar a sak,
And what men gaf hem leyde it on his bak.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 46.

★ **hot**[1] (hot), *a.*; compar. *hotter*, superl. *hottest.* [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly *hote* (like *wrote, boat*), early mod. E. also *whot, whote;* < ME. *hot, hote, hoot,* < AS. *hāt* = OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēt* = D. *heet* = MLG. *hēt*, LG. *het* = OHG. MHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss* = Icel. *heitr* = Sw. *het* = Dan. *hed* (Goth. **haits*, not found), hot; from the root **hit* in AS. *hit* (occurs once, spelled *hyt*, in Beowulf) = D. *hitte, hette* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze*, f., = Icel. *hiti*, m., heat, *hita*, f., a heating (the E. *heat* is ult. from *hot*); perhaps extended from a root **hi*, > OHG. MHG. *hei, gehei*, heat, and perhaps Goth. *hais*, a torch). See *heat.*] **1.** Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees being denoted by *warm.*

Lords, I am *hot* with haste in seeking you. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

While the palate is still *hot* with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Having or communicating sensible heat, especially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by *warm.*

Toward the Southe, it is so *hoot*, that no man ne may duelle there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Master Peercy saith in Guadaluza they found a bath so *hote* that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 901.

As *hot* the day was, as when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 119.

3. Having the property of exciting the effect or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent; peppery: as, a *hot* blister.

And ginger shall be *hot* i' the mouth too. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

It [the fruit] is as great as a Melon; the iuice thereof is like sweet Must: it is so *hot* of Nature that if a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

4. Ardent in feeling or temper; fiery; vehement; passionate.

Catesby . . . finds the testy gentleman so *hot*
That he will lose his head ere give consent.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The wars are dainty dreams to young *hot* spirits.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

The Boleyns were ever a *hot* and plain-spoken race, more hasty to speak their mind than careful to choose their expressions. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

5. Violent; keen; brisk: as, a *hot* engagement; a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in pursuit.

Hongur full *hote* harmyt hom then,
And fayntid the folk, failet the strenkith.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9377.

Not heavy, as that hound which Lancashire doth breed;
Nor as the Northern kind, so light and *hot* of speed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 38.

He came in a very bad time, for ye Stat was full of trouble, and ye plague very *hote* in London.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

6. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

7. Figuratively, heated by constant use, as if by friction.

The New York and Washington wire is kept *hot* for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associated Press with more details collected in New York.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 679.

8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is *hot*—i. e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly—it must be prepared with a mixture of lime, one handful; whiting, the same; glue, ½ lb.; soft-soap, ¼ lb. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 252.

Hot and heavy. (*a*) Furious and severe; brisk and effective: as, the engagement was *hot and heavy.* (*b*) Vigorously or violently; with might and main; with quick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]—**Hot and hot,** in *cookery*, said of food cooked or served in hot dishes as required, and coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.

The crisp slices came off the gridiron *hot and hot.*
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxviii.

Hot at hand†. See *hand.*—**Hot blast.** See *blast.*—**Hot box.** See *box*[2].—**Hot cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**Hot coppers.** See *copper.*—**Hot o' the spur,** very hotly earnest upon any point. *Nares.*

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business
Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.
Shirley, Doubtful Heir, v.

Hot wave. See *wave.*—**In hot blood.** See *blood.*—**Piping hot.** See *piping.*—**To be in hot water,** to be in trouble arising from strife or from any embarrassment, as if from being plunged into hot water.

Tom . . . *was in* everlasting *hot water* as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, i.

To blow hot and cold. See *blow*[1].—**To make a place too hot for one,** to make a place, through persecution or other means, so unpleasant for a person that he leaves.

When a Papal legate showed his face, they *made the town too hot* to hold him.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 77.

=Syn. 1. Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing.—**3.** Piquant, highly seasoned.—**4.** Excitable, irascible, hasty, precipitate, choleric.

hot[2] (hot), *n.* [< ME. *hotte,* < OF. (and F.) *hotte*, a basket for the back, < G. dial. *hotte*, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. *hotze, hotte, hutte*, a cradle. E. *hod*[1] is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

Twigges . . .
Swich as men to these cages thwyte,
Or maken of these paniers,
Or elles *hottes* or dossers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

hot[3]**†.** A preterit of *hight*[2].

hot[4]**†.** An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of *hit*[1].

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonied.
R. Scott, Witchcraft, sig. ¶ 8.

hot-and-hot (hot′and-hot′), *n.* [< *hot and hot,* phrase under *hot*[1], *a.*] Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To serve the *hot-and-hot.*
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

hotbed (hot′bed), *n.* **1.** In *hort.*, a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.

In the garden [at Bryant's home] a small conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the cold season of the year, and numerous *hotbeds* assist the tender plants in spring. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 117.

2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind: generally in a bad sense: as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Gregory of Nyssa, a *hotbed* of debauchery. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 161.

During my experience of Khartoum it was the *hotbed* of the slave-trade. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xii.

3. In *rail-making*, the bed on which the red-hot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool.

hot-blooded (hot′blud″ed), *a.* Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; high-spirited; irritable; passionate; amatory.

Now, the *hot-blooded* gods assist me. . . . You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

hotbrain†, *n.* An impetuous, fiery person; a hothead. *Davies.*

As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and *hot-brains.*
Machin, Dumb Knight, i.

hot-brained (hot′brānd), *a.* Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You shall find 'em either *hot-brain'd* youth
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

hotch (hoch), *v.* [< F. *hocher*, shake, wag, jog, < OD. *hutsen, hotsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt. Cf. D. freq. *hutselen*, shake, jog, shake together, shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket, > E. *hustle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shake; jolt; shake in order to separate, as beans from peas after they are threshed together.—**2.** To drive (cattle).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To shake; move by sudden jerks or starts.—**2.** To limp.—**3.** To be restless. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain,
And *hotch'd* and blew wi' might and main.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

hot-chisel (hot′chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for cutting metal which is first heated: distinguished from *cold-chisel.*

In the first place, cold and *hot chisels* are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisels are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other hard substances, the iron of which they are made is more highly tempered. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 151.

hotchpot (hoch′pot), *n.* [< ME. *hochepot* (with irreg. var., by riming variation, *hochepoche* (> mod. E. *hotchpotch*, q. v.), < OF. *hochepot*, a mingled mass, < OD. *hutspot*, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, < *hutsen*, also *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, + *pot*, pot: see *hotch* and *pot.* Hence, by later variation, *hotchpotch, hodgepodge.*] **1†.** A mixture of various ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.

Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an *hochepot* [variants *hoche potte, hoche poche, hochpot*], and enclined youre herte to the moore partie and to the gretter nombre.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Goose in a *hoggepot.* *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32.

The old sway of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth, Lombard, Greek, and German, had thrown rights and wrongs [in Italy] into an inextricable *hotchpot.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. In *law*, the aggregating of shares or properties, actually or theoretically, in order to secure equality of division. Thus, a child who has had a portion of an estate in advance of the others is required to bring what he has received into *hotchpot*, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distribution of the residue. *Collation* is the Scotch term.

With us it is denominated bringing those lands into *hotchpot*, which term I shall explain in the very words of Littleton: "It seemeth that this word *hotch-pot* is in English a pudding; for in a pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things together."
Blackstone, Com., II. xii.

hotchpotch (hoch′poch), *n.* [< ME. *hochepoche*, a rimed variation of orig. *hotchpot*, ME. *hochepot:* see *hotchpot.* With final sonants, *hodgepodge.*] **1.** A cooked dish containing a medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vegetables.

Although their Bellies strout with too-much meat, . . .
Yet still they howl for hunger; and they long
For Memphian *hotch-potch*, Leeks, and Garlick strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.

[He] thrusteth them in together, makyng of them an *hoche-poche*, all contrarye to the wholesome doctryne of Saynt Paule. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 33.

Others think they made *hotchpotch* of Iudaisme and Gentilisme, as Herod had done.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

But a careful examination of Captain Burton's translation shows that he has . . . made a *hotchpotch* of various texts. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 180.

=Syn. 2. See *mixture.*

hote[1]**†**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hot*[1].

hote[2]**†**, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hotel (hō-tel′), *n.* [< F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*, an inn, etc., > ME. *hostel*, E. *hostel*, q. v.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See *inn.*—**2.** A private city dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]

This venerable nobleman [the Comte de Florac] . . . has his chamber looking out into the garden of his *hotel.* . . . The rest of the *hotel* he gives up to his son, the Vicomte de Florac, and Madame la Princesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

3. A public office or building: as, the *Hôtel* de Ville (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.]

=Syn. 1. See *tavern.*

hotel-car (hō-tel'kär), *n.* A sleeping-car with a kitchen for cooking, and arrangements for serving meals. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hot-flue (hot'flö), *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; also, a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, etc., are dried.

hotfoot (hot'fůt), *adv.* In great haste; with great speed.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow, for which he made off *hot-foot*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

hothead (hot'hed), *n.* A hot-headed or violent, impetuous person.

The rant of a few *hot-heads* and the malice of a few newspapers. *The American*, IX. 99.

hot-headed (hot'hed″ed), *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* **1†.** A house in which to sweat and cup the body; a bath-house.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot-house*, and be well rubbed and froted.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2†. A brothel.

Now she professes a *hot-house*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical plants, or for the production of native fruits, flowers, etc., out of season. In degree of temperature, strictly, the hothouse stands between the greenhouse and the stove or orchid-house.

4. In *manuf.*, any heated chamber or building; a drying-room; specifically, the warmest drying-room in which green pottery is dried before going to the kiln.

hot-livered (hot'liv″ėrd), *a.* Having a hot temper; fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable. *Milton.*

hotly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently.

hot-mouthed (hot'mouthd), *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable, as a horse irritated by the chafing of its mouth by the bits.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

hotness (hot'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; heat; violence; vehemence; fury.

hot-pint† (hot'pīnt), *n.* A kind of New Year's drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle. It was customary to go about to friends' houses with a mug of the liquor and a bun at midnight and after.

Soon as the steeple clock strikes the ominous twelve [on New Year's Eve], . . . *hot-pints* in clear scoured copper kettles are seen in all directions.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 21.

★**hot-plate** (hot'plāt), *n.* A gas-stove for heating the copper bits employed in soldering.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* **1.** In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau. *Thackeray.*

2. A drink made by mixing warm ale with spirits.

hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* **1.** A press in which papers or fabrics are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated metal plates.—**2.** A hydraulic press for extracting oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam-heated radiators.

hot-press (hot'pres), *v. t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to *hot-press* paper or cloth.

hot-saw (hot'sâ), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a circular saw or disk for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being piled, reheated, and rerolled.

hot-short (hot'shôrt), *a.* More or less brittle when heated: as, *hot-short* iron.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or *hot-short*).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

hot-shot (hot'shot), *n.* A foolish, inconsiderate fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hotskull (hot'skul), *n.* A hot-headed person; one who is difficult to deal with. [Rare.]

I have many of my house, scrupulous as yon *hotskull*, to win over. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, ii. 1.

hot-spirited (hot'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a fiery spirit; vehement; passionate. *Irving.*

hotspur (hot'spėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *hot*[1] + *spur*.]
I. *n.* **1.** A person who spurs or pushes on recklessly; one who is violent, passionate, heady, or rash.

A hare-brain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2†. A kind of pea of early growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

II.† *a.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hot-spurre* youth so scorning to be crost.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 35.

hotspurred† (hot'spėrd), *a.* Vehement; rash; headstrong.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A *hot-spurred* youth, hight Hylas.
Chalkhill, Thealma and Clearchus, p. 41.

hottet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hut*[1].

hot-tempered (hot'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a violent temper.

For so confident and *hot-tempered* a man, he bore the blow remarkably well.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

★**Hottentot** (hot'n-tot), *n.* [< D. *Hottentot*, lit. '*hot* and *tot*' (D. *en* = E. *and*), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. *hateren*, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), *tateren*, stammer, hesitate, speak imperfectly, also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet (Kilian). See *click*[1], 2. The native name for Hottentot is *Khoikhoin*.] A member of a race of South Africa, which differs from the other South African races, being of a dark yellowish-brown complexion, of smaller stature, and of more ungainly build. They live in German Southwest Africa and in Cape Colony. At present they are much mixed with whites and most of them have lost their tribal independence. It seems probable that at an earlier period they extended farther to the north in regions now occupied by Bantu tribes. They are distantly related to the Bushmen.—**Hottentot bread-fruit, cherry, fig**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hottentot rice**, a name for the eggs of a large species of ant, eaten by the Hottentots.—**Hottentot's-bread.** See *bread*[1].—**Hottentot's-tea.** See *tea*[1].

Hottentotic (hot-n-tot'ik), *a.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Hottentots; characteristic of the Hottentots.

Many other examples of the results of the anthropological, or ethnopsychological, or agriological, or *Hottentotic* method might be mentioned.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 65.

Hottentotism (hot'n-tot-izm), *n.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ism*.] That which is peculiar to the Hottentots; something characteristic of the Hottentots.

The term *Hottentotism* has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 172.

Hottentot's-bread (hot'n-tots-bred), *n.* A species of *Testudinaria*.

Hottentot's-head (hot'n-tots-hed), *n.* A cycadaceous plant, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a native of tropical Africa.

Hottentot's-tea (hot'n-tots-tē), *n.* See *Helichrysum*.

hottering (hot'ėr-ing), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *hatter*, 2.] Raging. *Davies.*

Haply, but for her I should ha' gone *hottering* mad.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

Hottonia (ho-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Hotton*, a Dutch botanist (1649–1709).] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, belonging to the family *Primulaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hottonieæ*, with 5-parted calyx, salver-shaped corolla with short tube and 5-parted limb, and finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow, almost leafless flower-stems, with whorls of white or pale-pink flowers, with 5 included stamens. The species, *H. palustris* in Europe and *H. inflata* in the United States, are called *water-violet* or *featherfoil*.

Hottonieæ (hot-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hottonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Primulaceæ*, founded by Endlicher, and embracing the single genus *Hottonia*; the *Huttoniaceæ* of Reichenbach, and the *Huttonidæ* of Lindley. It differs from the other tribes of the *Primulaceæ* by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by the base.

hot-wall (hot'wâl), *n.* A wall inclosing hot-air flues, constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their protection while budding and blossoming.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the best *hot-walls* in the north of England, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house. *J. Baillie.*

★**hot-well** (hot'wel), *n.* In a condensing steam-engine, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hot-water pump.

houbara (hö-bä'rą), *n.* [Ar. *houbāra*.] **1.** An African bustard, *Otis houbara*, or *Houbara undulata*. Also spelled *hubara*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of bustards, of which the houbara is the type, containing also the Indian *H. macqueeni*. *Bonaparte*, 1832.

houdah, *n.* See *howdah*.

Houdan (hö'dąn), *n.* [< *Houdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.] A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, heavy, globular crest, full beard or muff, evenly mottled black-and-white plumage, and the presence of five toes on each foot. It lays large white eggs, and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table.

houdie, *n.* See *howdie*.

houff, *n.* and *v.* See *howff*.

hough[1], *n.* and *v.* See *hock*[1].

hough[2], *n.* A variant of *how*[2].

hougher, *n.* See *hocker*[1].

houghite (huf'īt), *n.* [Named after Franklin B. *Hough* of Somerville.] A hydrated oxid of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel, found at Somerville in St. Lawrence county, New York. Also called *hydrotalcite*.

houghmagandie (hoch-ma-gan'di), *n.* Fornication. *Burns.* [Scotch slang.]

houguette (hö-get'), *n.* [F.] A needle used by marble-workers in etching.

Etching needles called *houguettes*, partly flattened, and sharp. *Marble-worker*, § 99.

houk, *v.* See *howk*.

houlet†, *n.* A variant of *howlet*, for *owlet*.

hoult†, *n.* An obsolete form of *holt*[1].

houn†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hound*. *Chaucer.*

hounce (houns), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of *ouch*, an ornament: see *ouch*.] An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

hound (hound), *n.* [< ME. *hound*, *hund*, < AS. *hund*, a dog (the ordinary word for 'dog,' the word *dog* being of later introduction), = OS. *hund* = OFries. *hund*, *hond* = D. *hond* = MLG. *hunt*, LG. *hund* = OHG. MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund* = Icel. *hundr* = Sw. Dan. *hund* = Goth. *hunds*, all with formative *-d*, not found in the cognate forms; = L. *canis* = Gr. κύων (κυν-) = Lith. *szunis*, also *szuo* (gen. *szuns*) = OPruss. *sunis* = OIr. *cū* (gen. *con*) = Gael. *cū* = W. *ci* (pl. *cwn*) = Zend *çunis* = Skt. *çvan*, a dog; cf. Russ. Pol. *suka*, Hung. *szuka*, etc., a bitch. Root unknown.] **1.** A dog; specifically, a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, or the otter. The principal breeds of dogs distinctively classed as hounds (sometimes considered as constituting a species, *Canis sagax*) are the beagle, bloodhound, buckhound, foxhound, greyhound, harrier, and staghound. (See these words.) Hounds commonly hunt by scent, and are for the most part used in numbers together, called *packs*, to run down and capture or kill the game. Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or trained for this purpose, as it is the mode of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves. In England *hound* without qualification means a foxhound: as, to follow the *hounds*.

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell;
Of that *hond* grette drede he had.
Visions of Tundale, p. 25.

Sleep! the deer is in his den;
Sleep! thy *hounds* are by thee lying.
Scott, L. of the L., i. (song).

2. A mean, contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon: as, a low *hound;* a sly *hound*.

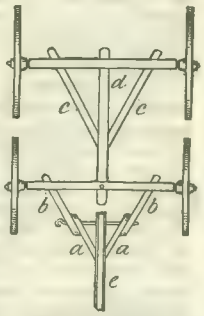
Thanne shal borel clerkes ben abasched to blame ȝow or to greue,
And carpen nouȝte as thei carpen now and calle ȝow doumbe *houndes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 287.

3. Same as *houndfish*, 1.

The species both of Mustelus and of Rhinotriacis . . . share the name of *hound*, . . . doubtless due to their following their prey in packs. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

4. The oldwife, or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis:* so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds. [Newfoundland.] —**5.** *Naut.*, a projection at the masthead on either side, serving as a support for the trestle-trees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels. Also called *hounding*.—**6.** Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery-limbers to connect the splinter-bar and pole with the axle.—**7.** Either of a pair of side-bars or horizontal

braces for reinforcing various parts of the running-gear of a vehicle.—**Gabriel hounds**, in English folk-lore, a name given to various sounds heard high in the air after dark and in the early morning, resembling the cry of a pack of hounds; in reality, the noise made by wild geese and curlews, but supposed to proceed from lost souls with which the angel Gabriel is hunting other souls. The sound is supposed to forebode trouble.—**Hare and hounds.** See *hare*[1].—**Pack of hounds**, a number of hounds bred and trained together for hunting. A regularly established pack of foxhounds is commonly maintained for the joint use and at the joint expense of the principal huntsmen of a district, under the charge of one of them called the "master of the hounds," who summons the association to a "meet" whenever a general hunt is intended.



Wagon Running-gears.
a, *a*, tongue-hounds; *b*, *b*, hounds; *c*, *c*, hind hounds; *d*, coupling-pole, or reach; *e*, tongue.

hound (hound), *v. t.* [< *hound*, *n.*] **1.** To set on the chase; incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds: as, to *hound* deer.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To pursue or harass as if with hounds: as, to *hound* one on to ruin.

I shall be *hounded* up and down the world;
Now every villain that is wretch enough
To take the price of blood dreams of my throat.
Otway, Caius Marius, iv. 2.

It is to be *hounded* off and shouted down.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 68.

4. To follow like a hound; track; trail.

It is no more but by following and as it were *hounding* nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her afterwards to the same place again.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

To hound out, to set on; encourage to do injury to others. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 350 (note). [Slang.]

hounder (houn'dėr), *n.* One who pursues game ★with hounds: as, a deer-*hounder*.

houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* [< ME. *houndfisch*, *hund-fisch*, *-fyssh*; < *hound* + *fish*[1]. Cf. *dogfish*.] **1.** A shark of the genus *Scylliorhinus* and some similar species. See *dogfish*, 1. Also called *hound*.—**2.** A species of belonids belonging to the genus *Tylosurus*, such as *T. raphidoma* and *T. acus*.—**3.** The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, formerly called *blue houndfish* in Massachusetts. See cut under *bluefish*.—**4.** The Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, formerly called *speckled houndfish* in Massachusetts.

Of Blew-fish, or *Hound-fish*, two kinds, speckled *Houndfish* and Blue *Hound-fish*, called Horse-fish.
Josselyn, New England's Rarities Discovered (1673).

hounding (houn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hound*, *v.*] **1.** The method or practice of hunting game with hounds; coursing; specifically, the pursuit of deer with hounds, which drive them toward the hunter.

Hounding is practiced during the winter, when the snow covers the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 56.

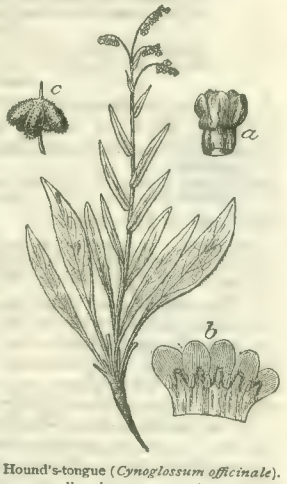
2. *Naut.*, same as *hound*, 5.

hound-plate (hound'plāt), *n.* A bracing-plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage join the coupling.

hound's-berry (houndz'ber″i), *n.* [A mistaken equivalent for *dogwood*.] The common European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

hound-shark (hound'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Cynias canis*, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

hound's-tongue (houndz'tung), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hundes tunge* (= OHG. *huntes zunga*): *hundes*, gen. of *hund*, hound; *tunge*, tongue. Cf. *Cynoglossum*.] A familiar and troublesome weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, a native of Europe and Russian Asia, but now naturalized in North America. The large nutlets adhere to the fleece of sheep. Also called *dog's-tongue*.



Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*).
a, corolla; *b*, same, opened; *c*, fruit.

hound's-tree (houndz'trē), *n.* Same as *hound's-berry*.

houp[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *whoop*.

houp[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoop*[3], now *hoopoe*.

houp[3]†, *n.* A variant spelling of *hope*[3].

hour (our), *n.* [The initial *h* has never been ★sounded in E.; it was inserted in the spelling, in later ME. and OF., in imitation of the L. form; early mod. E. also *houre*, *howre*, *hower*; < ME. *houre*, earlier without *h*, *our*, *owr*, *oure*, *ure*, < AF. *ure*, OF. *ure*, *ore*, *hure*, *hore* (> also D. *uur*, hour (*uurwerk*, clock, watch), = G. *uhr* = Dan. *uhr* = Sw. *ur*, hour, clock, watch), F. *heure* = Pr. *ora*, *hora* = Sp. Pg. *hora* = It. *ora*, hour, < L. *hora*, an hour, in pl. *horæ*, a horologe, clock, poet. time of year, season, < Gr. *ὥρα*, a time, period, season, time of day, later, specifically, an hour, the 24th part of a day (in this sense first used by Hipparchus about 150 B. C.); pl. *αἱ Ὧραι*, the Hours; prob. = AS. *gēar*, E. *year*, q. v. Hence *horal*, *horologe*, etc.] **1.** A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the *hour* of death.

And sone after vpon an *our*
He hurde of Mordred the tretour
That hadde alle this lond on warde.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 539.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. John ii. 4.

I cried, Waken, gude master,
For now is the *hour* and time.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable *hour*. *Gray*, Elegy.

Their regular *hours* stupefy me — not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. The time marked or indicated by a timepiece; the particular time of day: as, what is the *hour*? at what *hour* shall we meet?

Imo. What *hour* is it?
Lady. Almost midnight, madam.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

3. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night. This division of time was invented by the Babylonians. Until modern times the hour was commonly considered as the twelfth part of the interval from sunrise to sunset or from sunset to sunrise. Until some time in the eighteenth century mean time was not used for ordinary purposes. Thus the Italians began the day half an hour after sunset, and reckoned 24 hours in each day. Until watches came into common use, in the seventeenth century, the time of day was determined ordinarily by the altitude of the sun, as in the following extract from Palladius, where the length of the shadow of a staff 4 feet long placed vertically determines the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise. Abbreviated *h*.

With October Marche *houres* feet beth even
The first hath XXV. feet, XV
Feet hath the seconde *houre*, the thirdde XI,
The fourthe hath VIII, and V up six sustene,
And six hath V. In VI, VII demene,
And so goo forth. X hath feet thries V.
XI goth with XXV blyve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

It is sixteen *hours* or two small days journey with a loaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 113.

I measure many a league an *hour*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve *hours'* fast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. *pl.* (*a*) Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under *canonical*). (*b*) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See *book of hours*, below.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven. They were held especially to personify the agreeable characteristics of the seasons, were closely associated with the Graces, and were attached to the train of Aphrodite. In art and poetry they were represented as young and graceful, decked with flowers and jewels.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the *Hours* in dance,
Led on the eternal spring. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 267.

At the eleventh hour. See *eleventh*.—**Babylonian hour.** (*a*) A twelfth part of a civil day. (*b*) The hour reckoned from sunrise as the beginning of the day.—**Book of hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book of devotion containing offices for private use especially during the canonical hours, in addition to those appointed in the breviary or portiforium: often called simply *the hours*. Many medieval books of hours are still preserved in manuscript, or printed, and ornamented with beautiful illuminations, paintings, etc. The most widely used of these among the laity as well as among ecclesiastics were the "Hours of the Blessed Virgin," or "Hours of Our Lady."—**Canonical hours.** See *canonical*.—**Eight-hour law**, a law limiting the day's work of certain classes of working men to eight hours. The United States Congress passed an eight-hour law in 1868, applying to government work, and most of the States have similar laws, usually providing for extra pay for extra time. Several States have laws fixing eight hours as the general limit of a day's work: the first was passed in California in 1887.—**Equinoctial hour**, a twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day, being the length of a temporary hour at the equinoxes.—**Forty hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a continuous exposition of the eucharist for forty hours. See *exposition of the sacrament*, under *exposition*.—**Hour angle.** See *angle*[3].—**Hours of prayer.** Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**In a good hour!**, fortunately.

Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed, he preised it moche in his herte, and drough hym a litill vp hit to be-holde, and coueyted it right sore, and thought that *in goode houre* were he born that it myght conquere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 340.

Inequal hour†. See *inequal*.—**Little hours**, the canonical hours of prime, terce, sext, and none.—**Morning hour**, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business.—**Office hours.** See *office*.—**Sidereal hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—**Solar hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day.—**Temporary hours** [Gr. *ὧραι καιρικαί*], among the Greeks, hours of varying length resulting from the practice of dividing the natural day and night each into twelve equal parts: so called because of their variation according to the season of the year.—**Ten-hour law**, a law fixing the length of an ordinary day's work at ten hours. Such a law exists in several States.—**The small hours**, the early hours of the morning, designated by small numbers, as one, two, etc.—**Three hours, three hours' service, three hours' agony**, a service held on Good Friday from noon to 3 P. M. in Roman Catholic and many Anglican churches, in commemoration of Christ's sufferings on the cross, the time answering to that recorded in Mat. xxvii. 45 (Mark xv. 33, Luke xxiii. 44).—**To keep good hours**, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest.

hour-bell (our'bel), *n.* A bell that sounds the hours.

To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change.
Cowper, Task, v. 404.

hour-circle (our'sėr″kl), *n.* In *astron.*: (*a*) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours.

hour-glass (our'glȧs), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle, through which a quantity of sand, or sometimes of mercury, runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour. At the end of the hour the glass may be reversed, when the sand will run back for another hour. Hour-glasses are now seldom used, though formerly very common. Similar instruments intended to mark shorter intervals are named accordingly, as a *half-hour* or a *ten-minute* glass. A three-minute glass, to boil eggs by, is called an *egg-glass*.

I should not see the sandy *hour-glass* run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Time, like a preacher in the days of the Puritans, turned the *hour-glass* on his high pulpit, the church belfry.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2†. The time measured by an hour-glass; an hour.

Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an *hour-glass*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

II. *a.* Having the form of an hour-glass.—**Hour-glass contraction.** See *contraction*.

hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece.

houri (hö'- or hou'ri), *n.* [< F. *houri*, repr. Pers. *huri*, pl. *hūr*, < Ar. *hūriya*, pl. *hūr*, a nymph of Paradise, lit. black-eyed, < *ahwar*, fem. *hawrā*, black-eyed.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise. In the Koran the houris are represented as beautiful virgins, endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Or, thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of *Houris* bow'd to see
The dying Islamite, with hands and eyes
That said, We wait for thee.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

hour-line (our'līn), *n.* In *astron.*, a line indicating the hour; a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

hourly (our'li), *a.* [< *hour* + *-ly*[1].] Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; continuing from hour to hour; hence, frequent; often repeated.

Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance, and increasing,
Hourly joys be still upon you!
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled. *Swift.*

hourly (our'li), *adv.* [< *hour* + *-ly*².] Every hour; hour by hour; frequently.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 352.

hour-plate (our'plāt), *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

housage† (hou'zāj), *n.* [< *house*¹ + *-age.*] A fee paid for housing goods. *Minsheu.*

housal†, *a.* [< *house*¹ + *-al.*] Domestic.

Ichneumon [F.]. The Indian or more properly the Ægyptian Rat, Pharoes Mouse, a mortal enemy as to the Crocodile, so to all Serpents, and therefore usually tamed, and made *housal*, by the people of Ægypt. *Cotgrave.*

housbond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husband.*

housbondry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husbandry.*

house¹ (hous), *n.*; pl. *houses* (hou'zez). [< ME. *hous, hows, hus,* < AS. *hūs* = OS. OFries. *hūs* = D. *huis* = MLG. *hūs* = OHG. MHG. *hūs,* G. *haus* = Icel. *hūs* = Dan. Sw. *hus* = Goth. *hūs* (only in comp. *gud-hūs,* house of God, temple); prob. connected with *hut* and *hoard*¹, and ult. from the root of *hide*¹, cover, conceal: see *hide*¹, *hut, hoard*¹.] 1. A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-*house;* a banking-*house;* a *house* of worship; a public *house.* In law the word *house,* used for a dwelling-place, is sometimes interpreted as excluding and sometimes as including outbuildings.

It is right a feir *Hows,* and it is alle round, and highe, and covered with Leed, and it is well paved with white Marble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

I rode to Papia or Pavia, a cite and universite, ther lyes Seynt Austyn, the gretf Doctor, in a *howse* of Religion, of Chanons reguler, and ffryers Austyns.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

He is for this bonnie lass,
To keep his *house* in order.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 34).

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Hence — 2. An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its *house* on its back.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the *house* appointed for all living. Job xxx. 23.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody *house* of life.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

According to M. Fol, who has studied the formation of the *house* [the mucilaginous cuticular investment] with great care, the Appendicularieæ have no proper test, and what I have described as the structureless gelatinous investment of the anterior part of the body is the commencement of the *house.* It increases, assumes a peculiar fibrous structure, and in the course of an hour, in a vigorous animal, it is separated as an envelope in which the whole body is capable of free movement.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

3. A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-*house;* a ware*house;* a tool-*house.*

And of all thynges let the butterye, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder *house,* with all other *houses* of offyces, be kepte cleane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

4. The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

As for me and my *house,* we will serve the Lord.
Josh. xxiv. 15.

My mother weeping, my father wailing, . . . and all our *house* in a great perplexity. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

5. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the *house* of Hapsburg; the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel or of Judah.

A patrician,
A man, I must confess, of no mean *house.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

The coat-armour of every *house* was a precious inheritance, which descended, under definite limitations and with distinct differences, to every member of the family.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 471.

6. (*a*) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative branch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the *House* of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the *House* of Representatives in the United States Congress; the *House* of Bishops and the *House* of Delegates in the American Episcopal Church. The less numerous or higher in rank of the two bodies composing a bicameral legislature is commonly spoken of, though not officially designated, as the *upper house,* the other as the *lower house.* (*b*) [*cap.*] Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See *congress,* 4.

The *House,* in addition to its legislative powers, has the sole power of impeachment. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 176.

7. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full *house*)
The slope of faces from the floor to roof
Relax'd into a universal grin.
Cowper, Task, iv. 201.

The whole *house* broke out into acclamations.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 9, 1831.

8. In *com.*, a firm or commercial establishment: as, the *house* of Jones Brothers.

Many a year went round before I was a partner in the *house.* *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lviii.

9. Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

Like a pestilence, it doth infect
The *houses* of the brain.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

10. In *astrol.*, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, excluding the parts that never rise and that never set, were thus divided into twelve parts, six being above the horizon and six below. But there was considerable diversity in the details of the rule for dividing the heavens into houses. They are of different relative magnitudes, according to the different rules which were used for finding their limits. The twelve houses were numbered round from east to south, and so on, beginning with that which lay in the east immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of parents; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of sickness; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death; the ninth, that of religion and learning; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity. The succeedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. The cadent houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth.

Saturn being in the sixth *house,* in opposition to Mars retrograde in the *House* of Life, cannot but denote long and dangerous sickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

11. A square or division on a chess-board.—12. The workhouse; poorhouse. [Colloq.]

We've had Larkins the baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, Mrs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the *house.*
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, iv.

"He was brought up in the" — with a shiver of repugnance — "the *House.*" *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

Beehive house. See *beehive.*—**Call of the house.** See *call*¹.—**Distaff side of the house.** See *distaff.*—**Full house.** See *full*¹.—**Glass house.** See *glass* and *glass-house.*—**Holy house,** a religious house; a sanctuary.

They . . . defendedyn hem by the sikernesse of *holy howses,* that is to seyn fledden into seyntuarye.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

House community. See *community.*—**House of call,** a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, especially when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.—**House of Commons.** See *commons,* 3.—**House of congregation.** See *congregation,* 8.—**House of Convocation.** See *convocation.*—**House of correction.** See *correction.*—**House of Delegates.** See *delegate.*—**House of detention.** See *detention.*—**House of God, of the Lord, of prayer, of worship,** a temple, church, or other place set apart for divine service and worship.

This [the place of Jacob's vision] is none other than the *house of God.* Gen. xxviii. 17.

House of ill fame, a bawdy-house.—**House of Keys.** See *key*⁴.—**House of Lords.** See *lord.*—**House of non-regents,** an assembly of the resident masters of a medieval university not members of the house of regents.—**House of office**†, a building or room for some domestic purpose. (*a*) A household office; a pantry.

If thou be admitted . . . as Butler or Panter, . . . Keepe euery *house of offyce* cleane, and all that belongeth to it. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

(*b*) An outhouse; a privy.—**House of refuge.** See *refuge.*—**House of regents,** the governing assembly of a medieval university, consisting of the body of masters engaged in lecturing.—**House of Representatives.** See *representative.*—**House of water,** an old, abandoned mine filled with water. [Cornish.]—**House out of windows**†, a state of confusion. *Davies.* [Colloq.]

We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the *house* flung *out of the windows.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inner house, the higher branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, and it ordinarily sits in two divisions of four judges each.—**Like a house o' fire,** as fast as a house could burn; very fast.

I am getting on, thank Heaven, *like a "house o' fire,"* and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others.
Dickens, in Forster, I. vi. 158.

Lower house. See def. 6 (*a*).—**Muniment house.** See *muniment.*—**Outer house,** the lower branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its judges hold courts of first instance.—**Out of house and hauld.** See *hauld.*—**Picts' houses.** See *beehive house,* under *beehive.*—**Public house,** a house of general resort; specifically, in Great Britain, a licensed house for the sale of liquors at retail. [In the latter sense, commonly with a hyphen. See *public-house.*]—**Spear side** and **spindle side of the house.** See *spear* and *spindle.*—**Sponging house.** See *sponging-house.*—**To bring down the house, to carry the house, to count out the house, to count the house, to divide the house, to eat one out of house and home,** etc. See the verbs.—**To keep a good house,** to provide well for the household; entertain visitors well; furnish good fare, etc.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, chearful, gay, and hearty; *keeps a good house* both in town and country.
Addison.

To keep house, to be at the head of a household, or to manage its affairs.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff:
In this the children play'd at *keeping house.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To keep open house, to offer hospitality freely and generally.

I believe papa had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sparkler twice or thrice, but it was nothing. We had so many people about us, and *kept* such *open house* that . . . it was less than nothing. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 7.

To keep the house, to be confined to the house; stay within doors.

Gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more,
But *kept the house,* his chair, and last his bed.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To live in a glass house. See *glass, a.*—**Upper house.** See def. 6 (*a*).—**Syn. 1.** *Inn, Hotel,* etc. See *tavern.*

house¹ (houz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *housed,* ppr. *housing.* [< ME. *housen, howsen,* < AS. *hūsian,* house (= OFries. *husa,* receive into a house, = D. *huizen,* lodge, dwell, reside, = MLG. *husen,* receive into a house, = OHG. *hūsōn,* MHG. *husen,* G. *hausen,* reside, keep house, house, lodge, = Icel. *hýsa* = Dan. *huse,* house, harbor), < *hūs,* house: see *house*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or receive into a house; provide with a dwelling or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover; shelter; protect by covering.

Thereabowte ye shalle yow *howse,*
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, good sir, *house* your head.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Are they in safety? Are they *housed?*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. To cause to take shelter.

Even now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The priest ran away: they followed him till they *housed* him; what followed I know not.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

3. To hide. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If Mason had been a person of less habitual self-repression, he would not have been able to *house* his feelings so securely. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxi.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain. (*b*) To remove from exposure; put in a place of deposit or a state of security: as, to *house* a boat or a sail. A gun is housed by running it in on deck and securing it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching, after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzle rests against the side of the ship above the port. Topmasts and topgallantmasts are housed by partly lowering them, to lessen the effect of wind on the masts and rigging.

5. In *carp.*, to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into another.

Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers. . . . They may be *housed* or left solid.
F. T. Hodgson, Stairbuilding, p. 12.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,
And where she *houses,* come and let me know.
The Strand Garland.

We *house* with the insane, and must humor them; then conversation dies out. *Emerson*, Experience.

Hunting the exile tow'rd the wood,
To *house* with snipe and moor-hen.
Lowell, Gold Egg.

2. In *astrol.*, said of a planet situated in its own celestial house.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses,* and where Hermes joins.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 459.

★**house**² (hous), *n.* [Also written *housse,* and formerly *houss;* < ME. *howse, *housse* (?), < OF. *housse,* a short mantle, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet; cf. ML. refl. *housia, husia, hussia,* a long tunic, a coverlet for a horse, *hucia,* a long tunic, the more orig. ML. form being *hulcia,*

hulcitum, prob. < MHG. *hulst*, a covering, or *hulse*, *hulsche*, OHG. *hulsa*, G. *hülse*, a husk, shell, = D. *hulse*, a husk, shell; the same, with added formative *-s*, as E. *hull*[1]: see *hull*[1] and *holster*.] **1†.** A covering; housing; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

> Six lyons' hides, with thongs together fast;
> His upper part defended to his waist;
> And where man ended, the continued vest
> Spread on his back the *houss* and trappings of a beast.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. A child's coverlet. [Prov. Eng.]—**House of mail**, in *horse-armor*, a kind of bard consisting of a more or less complete covering of chain-mail, usually in two parts, one for the head, neck, and fore quarters of the horse, the other for the croup and hind quarters. Compare *trapper*.

house[2] (hous), *v. t.* [Formerly also *houss;* < OF. *housser*, *houser*, cover with a housing; from the noun: see *house*[2], *houss*, *n.* Cf. *housing*.] To cover with or as with a housing.

> He [the Protector] was carried from Somerset-house in a velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *houss'd* wth ye same. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1658.
>
> This dark, crimson-*housed* bedstead. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 108.

house-agent (hous'ā″jent), *n.* One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

house-ball (hous'bâl), *n.* A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player may strike it with a bat on the rebound.

house-boat (hous'bōt), *n.* A boat fitted up as a house, and commonly more or less resembling one in form and arrangements, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such boats have long been the only dwellings of many thousands of families in the waters of some eastern countries, intended either to be stationary or to be moved by towing or by oars or sweeps, and in Hindustan and Burma are known as house-boats. They abound even more largely in China; but the boat distinctively called a house-boat there is one for use in excursions or in traveling. The English house-boat is an adaptation of the latter idea, being supplied with all conveniences for living on board as in a house during a prolonged excursion, especially on the Thames.

> The ordinary *house-boat*, as you know, is a great big unwieldy thing, with a square stern; you don't go voyages in her; . . . and you take down your party of friends, and have skylarking. *W. Black*, Strange Adventures of a House-Boat, iii.

house-bote (hous'bōt), *n.* [< *house* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*[1], payment.] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel: a right enjoyed by some tenants on ★English manors.

housebreaker (hous'brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with felonious intent.

> Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door,
> We would not be *house-breakers*.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

housebreaking (hous'brā″king), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *breaking*. Cf. AS. *hūs-brice* = OFries. *hūsbreke*, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. See *burglary*.

house-car (hous'kär), *n.* A box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.

house-carl† (hous'kärl), *n.* [A mod. form repr. late AS. *hūscarl*, < *hūs*, house, + *carl*, carl: see *carl*.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, chieftain, or king.

> He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and a few thousands of *huscarls*, a paid bodyguard which was strong enough to check isolated disaffection, but helpless against a national revolt. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ix. 408.
>
> The *Housecarl*, the professional soldier, with his coat of mail and his battle-axe. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 259.

house-cricket (hous'krik″et), *n.* The common cricket, *Acheta domestica*, or *Gryllus domesticus*.

house-dog (hous'dog), *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

house-dove† (hous'duv), *n.* One who stays at home.

> Then the home-tarriers and *house-doves* that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Coriolanus]. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.
>
> I . . . was not such a *house-dove* . . . but that I had visited some houses in London. *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 401).

house-duty (hous'dū″ti), *n.* In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834, but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also *house-tax*.

house-engine (hous'en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor (hous'fak″tor), *n.* Same as *house-agent*.

housefather (hous'fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *father;* after G. *hausvater* = D. *huisvader* = Icel. *hūsfadhir* = Dan. Sw. *husfader*.] The father of a family; the male head of a household, or of any collection of persons living as a family or in common, as in a primitive community.

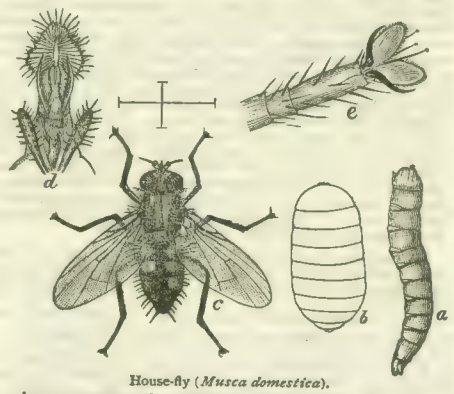
> He was dozing, after the fashion of honest *housefathers*. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxii.
>
> The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed *House Father* hovered round the place he loved in life. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 39.

house-finch (hous'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

house-flag (hous'flag), *n.* The distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house or firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.

> [I] turned my eyes aloft where the *house-flag*, dwarfed by height, was rattling like a peal of musketry at the main-royal-masthead. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

★**house-fly** (hous'flī), *n.* [= D. *huisvlieg* = Dan. *husflue* = Sw. *husfluga*.] The common fly, *Musca domestica*. It is a dipterous or two-winged insect, of the family *Muscidæ* and the order *Diptera*, of the suborder *Brachycera* (having short feelers or antennæ), and of the subdivision *Dichætæ* (having the sucker or proboscis composed of only two pieces). It is a good representative of the large family *Muscidæ*, and indeed of the whole order *Diptera*. It is found in nearly all parts of the world. It lays its eggs in bunches or clusters in almost any kind of decaying animal or vegetable matter, as carrion, manure, and other filth, and the maggots hatch in a day or less, according to the degree of heat (of decomposition) to which they are subjected. The larvæ are small, headless, legless maggots, which attain their full size in about two weeks, and then crawl into some dry place to pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on its completion the perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substance, it exudes a liquid; this, by moistening the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating in a disk which is supposed to act as a sucker, enabling it to walk on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceiling. These disks are supposed to exude a liquid, making the adhesion more perfect. See also cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1].



House-fly (*Musca domestica*).
a, larva or maggot; *b*, puparium; *c*, adult fly (cross shows natural size); *d*, mouth-parts; *e*, foot. (All magnified.)

houseful (hous'fûl), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *-ful*.] A full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or as it requires: as, a *houseful* of goods, of furniture, or of people.

> There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a *houseful* of servants to manage. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

house-fungus (hous'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

househead†, *n.* The housetop.

> As she was up on the *househead*,
> Behold, on looking down,
> She saw Adam o' Gordon and his men,
> Coming riding to the town.
> *Loudoun Castle* (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).

house-hen†, *n.* [< ME. *houshenne*.] A domestic hen.

> Rith as the *hous-hennes* vppon londe hacchen,
> And cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of the wynter.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 143.

househilling†, *n.* [ME. *howsehillinge*.] Roofing. *Prompt. Parv.*

household (hous'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *household*, *howsold* = Sw. *hushåll*, household, family, = G. *haushalt*, housekeeping; cf. D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. *husholdning* = Sw. *hushållning*, housekeeping); from a verb assumed from *householder*, q. v.; not directly < *house*[1] + *hold*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.

> In so moche that in on House men maken 10 *Households*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.
>
> Thanne cometh the .vij. deedli synnes
> With the wickid aungil *housholde* to holde.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.
>
> My father and Lavinia shall forthwith
> Be closed in our *household's* monument.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.
>
> The Protestant officers of the royal *household* were informed that his majesty [Louis XIV.] dispensed with their services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.
>
> Every person who was in the Hand of the same Father was a member of the *Household*, and offered his vows at the same hearth and at the common tomb. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 66.

2. A family considered as consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.

> I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas. 1 Cor. i. 16.

3†. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.

> For wel ye knowe, a lord in his *houshold*
> Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
> Somme ben of tree.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.
>
> My will is that all my plate and other . . . *household*, and books shall be equally divided between them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 440.

4. *pl.* A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. *Fallows.*—**Controller of the household.** See *controller*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Marshal of the king's** (or **queen's**) **household.** See *marshal*.—**Master of the household.** See *master*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, *household* furniture; *household* ways.

> The *household* nook,
> The haunt of all affections pure.
> *Keble*, Christian Year, First Sunday in Lent.

Household Brigade. See *household troops*, below.—**Household gods.** See *god*[1].—**Household stuff**, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—**Household suffrage**, or **household franchise**, in *British politics*, the right enjoyed by householders and lodgers of voting for members of Parliament. Household suffrage was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of 1867–68, and greatly enlarged and extended to the counties by the Franchise Bill of 1884.—**Household troops**, in Great Britain, a body of troops employed as a special guard of the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regiments of cavalry (the 1st and 2d Life-Guards and the Royal Horse-Guards) and three of infantry (the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards), the former numbering about 1,300 and the latter 6,000. Collectively they are called the *Household Brigade*.—**Household word**, a word, name, or saying in very familiar use.

> Then shall our names,
> Familiar in his mouth as *household words*, . . .
> Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

householder (hous'hōl″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *householder*, *househaldere* = D. *huishouder* = LG. *hushölder* = G. *haushälter* = Sw. *hushållare* = Dan. *husholder*, householder, i. e. housekeeper; < *house*[1] + *holder*. Hence a verb not used in E., = D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* = Sw. *hushålla*, and the noun *household*, q. v.] **1.** The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

> The lord that is a *howsholder*,
> With faire festis folk he fat.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.
>
> The kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an *householder*, which went out . . . to hire labourers into his vineyard. Mat. xx. 1.

2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in *law*, one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent on him.

> Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant. *Macaulay*.

Compound householder. See *compound*[1].

householdry†, *n.* [< *household* + *-ry*.] Household stuff.

> To furnish house with *householdry*,
> And make provision skilfully.
> *Tusser*, Ladder to Thrift.

housekeep (hous'kēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *housekept*, ppr. *housekeeping*. [< *house-keep-er*, *housekeep-ing;* cf. *householder*, *household*.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., U. S.]

housekeeper (hous'kē″pėr), *n.* [< ME. *housekepere;* < *house*[1] + *keeper;* a later equiv. of *house-*

holder.] 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder.

Her brother was Gamwel, of great Gamwel-Hall,
A noble *house-keeper* was he.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Thomas Cholmondeley . . . was a cryed-up landlord, a constant and generous *housekeeper*.
Quoted in *Ormerod's* Cheshire (2d ed.), II. 156.

The modern Egyptian does not become a *housekeeper* until he is married.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 269.

2. A woman, whether mistress or servant, who superintends the work of a household; a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house.

There were some stately footmen. . . . There was a very pretty show of young women; and above them the handsome old face and fine responsible portly figure of the *housekeeper* towered pre-eminent.
Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

3. One who keeps much at home; a stay-at-home. [Rare.]

How do you both? you are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

4†. One who keeps or guards the house; a house-dog.

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift [dog], the slow, the subtle,
The *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

housekeeping (hous'kē″ping), *n.* and *a.* [< *house*[1] + *keeping*, verbal n. of *keep*, *v.*; cf. *housekeeper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.

Housekeeping is an occupation involving wages like any other business, except that the owner consumes the whole result. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 285.

2. Supply of provisions for household use. [Rare.]

"Tell me, softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?" "Small *housekeeping* enough," said Phœbe.
Scott, Woodstock, iii.

3†. Hospitality.

Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy *housekeeping*
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *a.* Domestic; used in a family: as, *housekeeping* commodities.

housel (hou'zel), *n.* [< ME. *housel*, < AS. *hūsel*, *hūsl* = Icel. *hūsl*, the housel, = Goth. *hunsl*, a sacrifice; usually compared with Gr. *καίνειν*, *κτείνειν*, kill, Skt. √ *kshan*, wound.] 1†. The eucharist; the sacrament.

For as moche as man and wyf
Shulde shewe her paroche prest her lyf
Onys a yeer, as seith the book,
Er ony wight his *housel* took.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6386.

2. The act of taking or receiving the sacrament. [Archaic.]

So the stately Queen abode
For many a week, unknown among the nuns;
Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for *housel* or for shrift.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

housel† (hou'zel), *v. t.* [< ME. *houselen*, *houslen*, *huselen*, *huslen*, < AS. *hūslian* = Icel. *hūsla* = OSw. *husla*, give the eucharist to, = Goth. *hunsljan*, sacrifice; from the noun.] 1. To administer the eucharist to.

He shal *housele* me anon. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6442.

Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be *houseled*, for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Upon the gracyous trust of God and of hem, wee leet synge Masse, and made every man to ben schryven and *houseld*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

Hence—2. To prepare for a journey. [Rare.]

May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hackneys that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

house-lamb (hous'lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

housel-box†, *n.* The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried.

They haue a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vnder their right arme, like vnto a deacon carying the *houssel-boxe* in time of lent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.

houseleek (hous'lēk), *n.* [< ME. *howsleek*, *howsleke* (= D. *huislook* = MLG. *hūslōk*, LG. *huslook* = MHG. *hūslouch*, G. *hauslauch* = ODan. *huslog*, Dan. *huslög* = Sw. *huslök*, houseleek); < *house*[1] + *leek*, in the general sense of 'herb': see *leek*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Sempervivum*, and the family *Crassulaceæ*. The common houseleek, *S. tectorum*, was originally found native in the great mountain-ranges of central and southern Europe to the Caucasus, whence it has spread widely over northern Europe and America, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It is a succulent herb with very thick, bushy leaves and pink flowers, and is very tenacious of life. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safeguard against lightning. In Scotland it is called *fou* or *fouet*. In England it is sometimes called *homewort*.



Houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). *a*, fruit.

Howsleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba Jovis, semperviva, jubarbium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 251.

houseleek-tree (hous'lēk-trē), *n.* *Sempervivum* (*Æonium*) *arboreum*, a native of the Levant, whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640. It bears loose panicles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms.

houseless (hous'les), *a.* [< ME. *housles*; < *house*[1] + *-less*.] Without a house or habitation; without shelter: as, the *houseless* child of want.

How shall your *houseless* heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

house-line (hous'līn), *n.* [< *house* (application not obvious) + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings, etc. Also *housing*.

houseling[1] (hou'zel-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *houselyng*, *housling*; verbal n. of *housel*, *v.*] **I.**† *n.* The act of administering the eucharist.

We fast the eaue, we feast the day
Of euery saint they make,
Their *houslings*, shrifts, and sacraments,
Most reuerently we take.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 23.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eucharist: as, *houseling* bread. [Archaic.]—2†. Pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as marriage.

And to the knight his daughter deare he tyde
With sacred rites and vowes for ever to abyde. . . .
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

Houseling people†, communicants.

The sayd Guyld is wythin the paryshe church of saynt Laurence, within which paryshe ben M.D.CCC *housling people*, or theraboutes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

houseling[2] (hous'ling), *n.* A tame animal, or one brought up by hand. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

houseling-cloth (hou'zel-ing-klôth), *n.* A long strip of white linen or other white stuff held for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers, or spread over the rails at the time of communion: used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called *communion-cloth*. [Archaic.]

It is not generally known that *houseling cloths* are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
Notes and Queries, 4th ser., IX. 318.

house-lot (hous'lot), *n.* A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* A female servant employed in general work about a house.

You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
He likes your house, your *housemaid*, and your pay.
Cowper, Truth, l. 210.

Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic inflammation of the bursa or sac over the kneepan, usually with thickening and effusion into the bursa: so called because it was thought to be most common among housemaids who had to work much upon their knees in scrubbing floors, etc.

house-martin (hous'mär″tin), *n.* Same as *house-swallow*.

house-master (hous'mås″tèr), *n.* 1. The master or head of a house or household.

It may be confidently alleged that the Aryan *House-master* was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief, and that he was also a member of a body of near kinsmen within that clan, by whatever name that body was called, and whether it had or had not a special president. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 289.

2. In English public schools, a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school.

housemate (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion.

The pupil of manifold experiences, . . . who had known poverty as a *housemate* and had been the companion of princes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 229.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and with grave salutation stood before the two rather astonished *housemates*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housemonger (hous'mung″gèr), *n.* One who deals in houses. [Rare.]

Those speculative *housemongers* who are the worst feature of the present system.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 20, 1884.

housemother (hous'muᴛʜ″èr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *mother*; after G. *hausmutter* = D. *huismoeder* = Dan. Sw. *husmoder*.] The mother of a family; the female head of a household, or of a family community.

The good Gretchen, for all her fretting, watched over him and hovered round him as only a true *housemother* can. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housen (hou'zn), *n.* An obsolete or provincial plural of *house*[1].

house-painter (hous'pān″tèr), *n.* An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician (hous'fi-zish″an), *n.* A physician resident in a hospital or any similar public institution.

house-pigeon (hous'pij″ọn), *n.* A tame or domesticated pigeon.

house-place (hous'plās), *n.* The common room in a farm-house; a living-room. [Prov. Eng.]

It was well for the harmony of the evening that Bell and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the *house-place*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

house-proud (hous'proud), *a.* Careful and busy as a housekeeper; vain of one's housekeeping. [Prov. Eng.]

house-raising (hous'rā″zing), *n.* A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house. [U. S.]

house-room (hous'röm), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *husrum*.] Room or accommodation in a house.

But go thy waies to him, and fro me say,
That here is at his gate an errant Knight,
That *house-rome* craves. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 41.

house-shrew (hous'shrö), *n.* A common European shrew, *Crocidura aranea*, found about houses and in gardens.

housesmith (hous'smith), *n.* A mechanic who works upon the ironwork of buildings.

house-snake (hous'snāk), *n.* Same as *chain-snake*.

house-sparrow (hous'spar″ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a native of Europe, now introduced in many other countries, as in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States it is commonly known as *English sparrow*, though most of the birds which have been imported into this country came from the continent of Europe, particularly Germany. See cut under *Passer*.

house-spider (hous'spī″dèr), *n.* A spider commonly found in houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* and *Theridium vulgare*, both of the family *Theridiidæ*.

housestead (hous'sted), *n.* A plot of ground on which a house stands.

house-steward (hous'stū″ärd), *n.* A man employed to superintend the internal affairs of a household, or of a club-house or similar establishment.

house-surgeon (hous'sèr″jọn), *n.* The resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-swallow (hous'swol″ō), *n.* The common European swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. Also called *eaves-swallow* or *easing-swallow*, *house-martin*, etc.

house-tax (hous'taks), *n.* Same as *house-duty*.

housetop (hous'top), *n.* The roof or top of a house.

Let him which is on the *housetop* not come down to take any thing out of his house. Mat. xxiv. 17.

Every window and *housetop* was filled with spectators.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

house-urn (hous'èrn), *n.* Same as *hut-urn*.

housewarm (hous'wârm), *v. t.* [Developed from *housewarming*.] To feast or entertain, on entering upon the occupation of a new house. [Rare.]

November 1st. Up, and was presented . . . with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go

with to-day, and some wine, and *housewarm* my Betty Michell. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

housewarming (hous'wâr″ming), *n.* A merry-making entertainment to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home.

A good town-house obtain'd,
The next thing to be thought of is now
The *house-warming* party.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 347.

housewife[1] (hous'wīf or huz'wif or huz'if), *n.*; pl. *housewives* (-wīvz or huz'ivz). [Colloq. or obs. *huswife;* < ME. *houswif, housewif, hosewif, huswif, -wyf;* < *house*[1] + *wife*. Cf. the var. forms of *huswife*[1], *hussy*[1].] The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.

A *housewife*, that by selling her desires
Buys herself bread and clothes.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Mrs. Robson was a Cumberland woman, and, as such, was a cleaner *housewife* than the farmers' wives of that northeastern coast, and was often shocked at their ways.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Housewife's cloth†, a linen cloth of moderate fineness, used for family purposes in general. The phrase was in use from the close of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century.

housewife[1] (hous'wif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *housewifed, housewived*, ppr. *housewifing, housewiving*. [< *housewife*[1], *n.*] To manage like a housewife, or with skill and thrift; economize. [Rare, or not now used.]

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well *housewived*. *Fuller*.

housewife[2] (hous'wīf or huz'wif), *n.* [An accom. form of *huswife*[2].] A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.: same as *hussy*[2].

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want. *Cowper*.

I had also a substantial *housewife:* . . . it was a roll of canvass, . . . garnished with needles and thread, cobblers'-wax, buttons, and other such articles.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 36.

housewifely (hous'wīf-li), *a.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

My Araminta, a retir'd sweet life,
Private, and close, and still, and *housewifely*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

housewifely (hous'wīf-li), *adv.* [< ME. *houswyfly:* < *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With the economy of a careful housewife.

Houswijfli thou schalt goon on the worke day (iwis),
Pride, reste, & ydilnes, makith on-thriftines.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

housewifery (hous'wīf-ri or huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ry*.] The business of the mistress of a household; the woman's part in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

So Somerset herself to profit doth apply,
As given all to gain, and thriving *housewifry*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 362.

The Old Lady . . . is a great though delicate connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of *housewifery*.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 191.

housewifeskep (huz'if-skep), *n.* [Sc., vernacularly *hussyfskep, hussyskep, hissieskip,* < *housewife*[1], *hussif*[1], + *-skep, -skip*, dial. var. of *-ship*.] Housewifery. [Scotch.]

Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,
"Get up and bar the door."
"My hand is in my *hussyskep*,
Goodman, as ye may see;
An' it shou'dna be barr'd this hunder year,
It's ne'er be barr'd by me."
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

housework (hous'wėrk), *n.* Domestic work; the work of housekeeping.

housewright (hous'rīt), *n.* A builder of houses.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, *housewrights;* some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1662), p. 193.

housing[1] (hou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *housinge, howssynge*, housing, shelter, dwelling (= MLG. *husing*, LG. *husing, hüsing* = MHG. *hūsunge*); verbal n. of *house*[1], *v.* In some senses overlapped by *housing*[2], q. v.] **1.** The act of putting in a house or under shelter.—**2**†. The building of houses.

As wel freres as other folke folilich spenen [spend]
In *housyng*, in haterynge, and in-to hiegh clergye shewynge,
More for pompe than for pure charite.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 76.

3†. A collection or range of houses.

Merlin comaunded the kynge to beilde feire *howsynge*, where he sholde euer after holde his courte and his hye festes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

But ye shal vnderstande that, at this day [A. D. 981], the cytie of London had most *howsynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcvii.

4. Provision of house or shelter; the act of providing with houses: as, the *housing* of the poor.—**5.** Any covering or shelter, as a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock.

The shepheardes tente or pauillion, the best *housing*, because it was the most auncient & most vniuersall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth, until they were settled and fitted for *housing* to receive them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

6. In *carp.*, the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—**7.** In *arch.*, a niche for a statue.—**8.** *Naut.*, same as *house-line*.—**9.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a *jaw*. (*b*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. (*c*) One of the lateral plates of the box of a car-axle; a housing-box; a journal-box.—**10**†. All that appertains to the house or homestead, its outbuildings, etc. *Bartlett*.

It is enacted by the court and authoritie thereof, that henceforth no person or persons shall permit any meetings of the Quakers to bee in his house or *housing*.
Plymouth Colony Laws, 1661.

housing[2] (hou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *house*[2], *v.*] **1.** A covering; specifically, the trappings or caparison of a horse; especially, a complete covering used for defense or to cover and conceal defensive armor, or for ceremonial purposes only: generally in the plural. Compare *trapping, bard*[2], *caparison*.

The Chingani . . . make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for *housings* of saddles, and other uses.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 207.

The cattle used for draught in this country [Bologna] are cover'd with *housings* of linnen fring'd at the bottome.
Evelyn, Memoirs, 1645.

The knightly *housing's* ample fold
Was velvet blue, and trapped with gold.
Scott, Marmion, i. 6.

2. The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. *Halliwell*.

housing-box (hou'zing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *journal-box*.

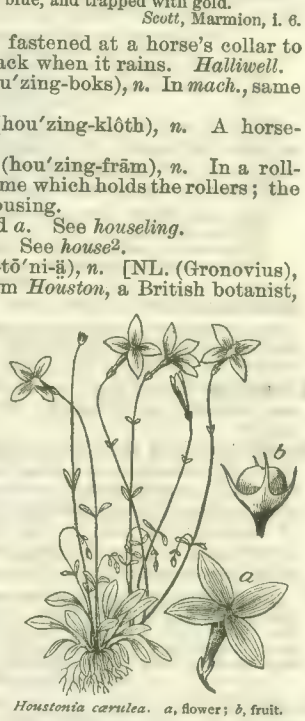
housing-cloth (hou'zing-klôth), *n.* A horse-cover.

housing-frame (hou'zing-frām), *n.* In a rolling-mill, the frame which holds the rollers; the bearer of the housing.

houslingt, *n.* and *a.* See *houseling*.

housst, *n.* and *v.* See *house*[2].

Houstonia (hös-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), after Dr. William *Houston*, a British botanist, who died in 1733.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, and the tribe *Hedyotideæ*. It has flowers with the calyx-lobes mostly distant, and the corolla salverform to funnelform with 4-parted limb. About 25 species are known, natives of North America. They are low herbs with heterogonous dimorphous flowers, the corolla blue or purple to white. *H. cærulea* is a delicate perennial forming dense tufts from 2 to 4 inches high, with corolla lilac-blue varying to white, with yellowish eye. It is common from Canada to Michigan, and south to Georgia and Alabama, and is known by the name of *bluet*, but is also sometimes called *innocence*.



Houstonia cærulea. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

housty (hous'ti), *n.*; pl. *housties* (-tiz). [Var. of *haust*[1], *hoast*.] A sore throat. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady Grenvile . . . had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a *housty*, i. e. sore-throat.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv.

hout (höt), *interj.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *hoot*.

houting (hou'ting), *n.* A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe.

hout-tout (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

"*Hout tout*, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

houvet, *n.* [Now only in dial. form *how* (see *how*[5]); ME. *houve, howve,* < AS. *hūfe* (= D. *huif* = LG. *huve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hube*, G. *haube* = Icel. *hūfa* = Sw. *hufva* = Dan. *hue*), a covering for the head; prob. akin to *heáfod*, head: see *head*.] A hood; a coif; a cap; a head-covering of various kinds. See *hood*. *Chaucer*.

Houyhnhnm (hou'inm or hö'inm), *n.* [A fantastic combination of letters, not necessarily intended to imitate the sound of neighing. The pronunciation assigned is arbitrary.] One of the beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, who bear rule over the Yahoos or man-like beings, a vicious, disgusting race.

Our countrymen would hardly think it probable that a *Houyhnhnm* should be the presiding creature of a nation, and a Yahoo the brute. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious *Houyhnhnm* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Houyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.
Pope, Mary Gulliver to Lemuel Gulliver.

hova[1] (hō'vä), *n.* [Malagasy.] A mole-like Madagascan mammal, *Oryzoryctes hova*.

Hova[2] (hō'vä), *n.* and *a.* [Malagasy.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the dominant race inhabiting Madagascar.

Only a few months ago French politicians called the *Hovas* barbarians. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 435.

2. As a native plural, the Hovas taken collectively. See the extract.

The *Hòva* or commoners form the mass of the free population of Imérina. . . . This is, of course, a special and restricted use of the word, *Hòva* in its widest sense being a tribal name, and including all ranks of people in Imérina —royalty, nobles, commoners, and slaves alike.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 172.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Hovas or to their language, which is a form of Malagasy.

hove[1]† (hōv), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoven*, wait, linger, hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, move (stand aside), rarely tr. entertain, cherish, foster, < AS. as if **hofian* (= OFries. *hovia* = OD. *hoven*, receive into one's house, entertain), < *hof* = OFries. *hof*, etc., house: see *hovel*. The place of *hove*[1] is taken in mod. E. by its freq. *hover*, q. v. The W. *hofio*, hover, fluctuate, is from the E.] **1.** To wait; linger; loiter; hover about.

Upon Candelmas euen, the maior being warned that the king should come to Westminster, he with the more part of the aldermen came vnto Knight's Bridge, and *houed* there to salute the king, and to know his further pleasure.
Grafton, Hen. III., an. 41.

2. To hover in the air.

In the heghest to *houe* and beholde ouer,
All the lond for to loke when hym lefe thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1640.

Thus hawkyd this Egle and *houed* aboue, . . .
That he ne [lauȝte] with his lynage ne louyd ffull sone.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 176.

3. To float.

A little bote lay *hoving* her before,
In which there slept a fisher old and pore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

4. To move; stand aside.

Hove out of my sonne
And lette it shine into my tonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 323.

hove[2] (hōv). Preterit and past participle of *heave*.

hove[3] (hōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoved*, ppr. *hoving*. [< ME. *hoven;* a form of *heave* (ME. *heven*) due to pret. *hove*, pp. *hoven:* see *heave*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift; heave. [North. Eng.]—**2.** To swell; inflate. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise; ascend.—**2.** To swell. [Scotch.]

hove[4]†, *v.* An obsolete aphetic form of *behove, behoove*.

Me *houeth* to yelde the to Ihesu Criste, of that he hath yove me power, and that I may not do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

hove[5] (hōv), *n.* Same as *hoove*[2].

hove[6] (hōv), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*.

Hovea (hō'vē-ä), *n.* [NL., after Anthony Pantaleon *Hove*, a Polish botanist.] A small genus of highly ornamental leguminous shrubs from Australia, having blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes, alternate simple leaves, and short turgid pods. It is the type of Lindley's tribe *Hoveæ*.

Hoveæ (hō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hovea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lindley (1846), and adopted by Bentham, but now referred to the tribe *Genisteæ*. See *Hovea*.

hove-dance†, *n.* [ME., < OD. *hofdans* = MHG. *hovetanz*, G. *hoftanz*, < D. *hof* (= G. *hof*), court (see *hovel*), + *dans* (= G. *tanz*), dance.] A court-dance.

To lerne *hove-daunces* [var. *love-dances*], sprynges,
Reye and these straunge thynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1235.

And if it nedes so betide,
That I in compaigny abide
Where as I muste daunce and singe
The *hove-daunce* and carolinge,
Or for to go the newe fote,
I may nought wel heve up my fote,
If that she be nought in the way.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 6.

hovel (hov'- or huv'el), *n.* [< ME. *hovel*, *hovil*, *hovylle*, dim. of AS. *hof*, also *hofa*, a house, hall, = OS. *hof* = OFries. *hof*, a house, = D. *hof*, garden, court, = MLG. *hof* = OHG. MHG. G. *hof*, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. *hof*, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. Sw. *hof*, after G.) a court. Cf. *hovel*[1] and *hover*.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a *hovel;*
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Nor does the boarded *hovel* better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 443.

2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.

This glorious sun, does he not send as glad a ray into the *hovel* as into the palace?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

3†. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.

A *hovel* with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas [of the ymage of oure lady].
Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19.

4. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a cone-shaped brick structure surrounded by the ovens or firing-kilns.

hovel (hov'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoveled* or *hovelled*, ppr. *hoveling* or *hovelling*. [< *hovel*, *n.*] 1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7.

When the poor are *hovell'd* and hustled together, each sex, like swine. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to *hovel* a chimney. See *hoveling*.

hoveler, hoveller (hov'el-ėr), *n.* 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: probably so called from their use of hovels on shore for shelter.

This word [*hoveler*] was originally a Cinque Port term for a pilot. It has since become applied to sturdy vagrants who infest the seacoast in bad weather for purposes of wreck and plunder. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 20.

With great difficulty, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, the *hovellers*, as they are called [in Kent and Sussex], had contrived to bring off the whole of the crew.
G. P. R. James, Morley Ernstein, xxiii.

Hence—2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.

There'll be a whole fleet of *hovelers* around 'em before another hour's gone.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

hovel-house†, **hovel-housing**† (hov'el-hous, -hou"zing), *n.* [< *hovel*, 3, + *house*[1], *housing*[1].] A canopied niche for a statue.

hoveling, hovelling (hov'el-ing), *n.* [< *hovel*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. A chimney so built.

hoveller, *n.* See *hoveler*.

hoven[1]† (hō'vn). A former past participle of *heave*.

hoven[2], *a.* See *hooven*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hoveren* (rare), wait, linger; freq. of *hoven*, wait: see *hovel*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To keep lingering about; wait near at hand; move about waveringly, cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near or about a place or an object.

This fleete *houered* about the Streights of Gibralter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 286.

They rade their horse, they ran their horse,
Then *hover'd* on the lee.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 229).

Straight *hover* round the fair her airy band.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 113.

What haunting harmonies *hover* around us deep and eternal like the undying barytone of the sea.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while seeking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or an object.

Those cloudes, that are continually *hovering* about the Alpes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

So numberless were those bad angels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 345.

"What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time?" *Addison.*

3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspense or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient *hovering* between life and death; a mind *hovering* on the verge of madness.

He dayly looketh after chaunges and alterations, and *hovereth* in expectation of newe worldes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her thoughts ten thousand sweets examin'd, and
Hover'd in gazing doubt which to prefer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 237.

II. *trans.* To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl: as, a hen with more chickens than she can ★*hover*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *hovel*[1], with ref. to the related *hover*, *v.*] 1†. A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]

Nothing of the nature of the *hover* is met with, every successive step being invariably accented, whether falling on words ordinarily capable or not.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 38.

hoverer (huv'- or hov'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which hovers.

About him flew the clamours of the dead,
Like fowles, and still stoopt cuffing at his head.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt vp and downe,
His shaft still nockt: and, hurling round his frowne
At those vext *houerers*, aiming at them still.
Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

2. An artificial "mother" or warmed shelter-box for young chicks; a brooder.

hover-ground† (huv'ėr-ground), *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

hover-hawk (huv'ėr-hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hoveringly (huv'- or hov'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

hoverly†, *adv.* [< *hover* + *-ly*[2].] While waiting; transiently; while on the way.

My mynde was but *houerly* and faintlye moued to synne, euen as we are wonte sklenderlye to loue suche thinges, whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our pleasure.
J. Udall, On Rom. vii.

hovite (hō'vit), *n.* [< *Hove* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and calcium, but its composition is doubtful.

how[1] (hou), *adv.* [< ME. *how*, *hou*, *hough*, *hwow*, *hwou*, *hwu*, *wu*, *w*, *hu*, North. *quow*, *quhu*, < AS. *hū*, how (interrogative and relative), = OS. *hwō* = OFries. *hū*, *hō*, *hoe* = D. *hoe*, how; nearly identical with AS. *hwȳ*, *hwī*, *hwig*, for what, for what cause or reason, why: see *why*. Practically *how* is a doublet of *why*, differentiated in form and use.] A. *interrogative.* 1. In what way? in what manner?

Hu ma it ben,
Adam ben king and Eue quuen?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4.

2. By what means?—as, *how* did he do it? *how* did you come?

"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
That folks did apple dumplings sew."
"No!" cries the staring monarch, with a grin;
"*How*, *how* the devil got the apple in?"
Wolcot, Apple Dumplings and a King.

3. To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity?—qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, *how* large was it? *how* far did you go? *how* many tickets did you get?

How long wilt thou speak these things? and *how* long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?
Job viii. 2.

How much owest thou unto my lord? Luke xvi. 5.

How long hast thou been a gravemaker?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

In this use often exclamatory in form and affirmative in meaning.

How much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith!
Luke xii. 28.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Such sentences also take in modern speech the affirmative form: as, *how* much better you are looking! *how* little you have changed! *how* stupid he is!

4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden, Æneid.

So colloquially, in reference to one's health or affairs: as, *how* do you do? *how* have you been? *how's* your family? he asked *how* you all were; *how* is business?

Hee has an excellent memorie for his acquaintance, though there past but "*how* doe you?" betwixt them seuen yeeres agoe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

5. At what price?—as, *how* do you sell your potatoes? *how* is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to ly at the Alter, *how* wantest thou a priest to say thy soule Masse?
Blame of Kirk-burial, xi. (*Jamieson.*)

How saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die for her. Gen. xxvi. 9.

Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

7. To what effect? what?—with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple *what?*—as, *how* say you, gentlemen of the jury? *How* used alone, instead of *what*, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, *hough* seye ye now be that?
The quene Sereyne wold right fayne se you ther.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 610.

Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't—let me beg you—don't say "*How?*" for "What?"
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

With this use of *how* is connected its interjectional use, marking surprise, or being a mere greeting or call.

How! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 86.

Abraham! *how!* Abraham! Lyst and herke weylle unto me. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 51.

How! not one poor welcome,
In answer of so long a journey made
Only to see you, brother?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

In this use often with *now:* as, *how now!* what are you doing?

How now! why thus? what cause of this dejection?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

B. *relative.* 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . .: introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctional adverb.

Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru
Of Hauelock and of Goldeborw,
Hw he weren born, and *hw* fedde,
And *hwou* he weren with wronge ledde.
Havelok, l. 2984.

Alisandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thought hire ful busily *howe* best were to werche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

So to Charing Cross stairs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who tells me *how* he hath been persecuted.
Pepys, Diary, III. 377.

By this means it becomes a rule, not so much to regard what we do, as *how* we do it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

Those . . . were cautious *how* they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

The hawkers . . . are wary *how* they buy any animal suspected to be stolen.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, II. 62.

2. By what means; the means by which.

But he saugh not *how* he myght with hym be acorded with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 450.

You taught me *how* to know the face of right.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free choise, is not said. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The Christians . . . came upon us, we know not whence or *how*, and scaled the walls of the castle in the night.
Irving, Granada, p. 38.

When there is something to be done, the world knows *how* to get it done. *Emerson*, Fate.

To know *how* to exercise the attention, *how* to call forth its full activity, is . . . the first condition of success in education. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 104.

3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know *how* large it is; I asked him *how* far he had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde
Of that mayden *hw* wel she ferde,
Hw wis sho was, *hw* chaste, *hw* fayr, . . .
The bigan Godrich to sike. *Havelok*, l. 287.

I sall assaye the see
How depe that it is here.
York Plays, p. 51.

His Maty told me *how* exceedingly the Dutch were displeas'd at my treatise of the "Historie of Commerce."
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

By *how* much such an act towards him is detestable, by so much an act of kindness towards him is laudable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

Mordecai walked every day . . . to know *how* Esther did. Esther ii. 11.

We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Commissioner to inspect their actions in New England, and from time to time report *how* their people stood affected.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1672.

5. At what price: as, he inquired *how* the stocks were selling.—**6.** For what reason; why.—**7.** That: with reference to the manner, and also to the result: in objective clauses, after *say*, *tell*, *relate*, *report*, etc.

Whan Merlin a-while hadde be ther he tolde hym *how* the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

He sayed *how* ther was a knight,
A ryche man of gret myght.
Seven Sages, l. 726.

Especially in combination: (*a*) *How that*, that. [Nearly obsolete.]

Brother Ned related *how that*, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

(*b*) *As how*, that. [Vulgar.]

She says *as how* I bawl worser than the broom man.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

How and about. Same as *about*, *prep.* [Colloq.]

Be good, and write me everything *how and about* it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minute.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 63.

how[1] (hou), *n.* [< *how*[1], *adv.*] The manner of doing or becoming; way.

The people remarked that it was "a straange pity to see good coäls used e' this *how*, for if rich men led 'em away e' big lots like this, all th' coals e' Yorksheer wo'd be bont up in a year or two." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 224.

Science investigates the *how*, but revelation defines the why. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 661.

The feverous days,
That, setting the how much before the *how*,
Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give."
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Careful of honest custom's *how* and when.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

how[2] (hou), *n.* [Also *hough*, *hoe*; < ME. *hogh* (pl. *hoes* for **hoges*), a hill, < Icel. *haugr*, a how, mound, = Sw. *hög*, a heap, pile, mound, = Dan. *höj*, a hill, = OHG. *houg*, MHG. *houc* (*houg-*), a hill (in mod. G. proper names, as Donners*haugk*), dim. *hügel*, a hill; < Icel. *hár* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *höj* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. G. *hoch* = AS. *heáh*, E. *high*: see *high*, of which *how*[2] is thus a derivative, through the Scand.; cf. G. *höhe*, a height, and E. *height*, in same sense.] A low hill: obsolete or dialectal, but retained in some place-names: as, Silver *How*, near Grasmere; Fox *How*. [Eng.]

The hunteres thay haulen by hurstes and by *hoes*.
Anters of Arther, st. 5 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. [Robson).

Bath ouer hil and *hogh*.
Cursor Mundi (Gött. MS.), l. 15826.

Lyk hartes, up *howes* and hillis thei ranne.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Witnes yet unto this day
The westerne *Hogh*, besprincled with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot, whome in stout fray
Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

how[3] (hou), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *hole*[1], *a.*] **I.** *a.* Hollow; deep or low. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This is the *how* and hungry hour.
Waity and Madge, Herd's Collection.

II. *n.* **1†.** Any hollow place.

He taks the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a toilsome height and *how*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 44.

2†. The hold of a ship.—**3.** A glen; a dell; also, a plain. [Scotch.]

They . . . showr'd their shot down in the *howe*.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 151).

This sheltered farm-house, called, from its situation in a low woody dell, The *How*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 168.

how[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *howen*, *hogen*, < AS. *hogian*, think, care, mind, akin to *hycgan*, think.] To care.

how[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hogu*, care, anxiety, < *hogian*, think, care: see *how*[4], *v.*] Care; anxiety.

Wel neighe wode for dred and *howe*,
Up thou schotest a windowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

how[4]†, *a.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hoga*, careful, prudent, < *hogu*, care: see *how*[4], *n.*] Careful.

The *howe* wiif anon it fett,
And yede and held it bi the fer.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

how[5] (hou), *n.* A Scotch form of *houve*.—**Silly how**, literally, a blessed cap, or caul. See the quotation.

Various were the Superstitions, about half a Century ago, concerning a certain membranous Covering, commonly called the *Silly How*, that was sometimes found about the Heads of new-born Infants.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 368.

how[6] (hou), *interj.* [Amer. Ind., also written phonetically (as in continental use) *hau:* a mere aspirated syllable, like *ha*[1], *ho*[1], q. v., perhaps in part an abbr. of the common E. greeting "*How* do you do?"] A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians. "When friends or kindred have not met for about a month they say, on meeting, '*Hau!* kagéha,' *ho! younger brother*, '*Hau!* negiha,' *ho! mother's brother*, etc., calling each other by their respective kinship titles, if there be any, and then they shake hands. There are no other verbal salutations." (*Dorsey*, Omaha Sociology, 3d An. Rep. Bur. Ethn., 1881–2.)

howadji (hou-aj'i), *n.* [< Ar. *khawāja*, in Bagdad *kauja*, < Pers. *kh'āja*, a merchant, a rich gentleman.] In the East, a merchant; a rich gentleman; a European gentleman.

howball†, *n.* Same as *hoball*.

howbe† (hou'bē), *adv.* Howbeit.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* [< ME. *hou be it*; cf. *albeit*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

And off bestes wilde many on gan sle,
Hou be it that he suffred full grett pain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5910.

Howbeit I know, if ancient prophecies
Have err'd not, that I march to meet my doom.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* [Also *houdah*, sometimes *hauda*, < Hind. *haudah*, a corrupt form of Ar. *haudaj* (> Turk. *hevdej*), a litter carried by a camel (in Arabia, etc.) or an elephant (in India), in which persons (in Arabia chiefly women) are conveyed; cf. Ar. *hudāja*, *hudāsha*, a camel-saddle.] A seat, commonly with a railing and canopy, erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

Most of our party . . . were soon to be seen leaning over the rails of the *Howdahs*, surveying the surrounding country from their commanding eminence.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 60.

The sturdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat in the *howdah*, and to kill his game with somewhat less risk than usual. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

howdee (hou'dē), *interj.* See *howdy*[1].

howdie, howdy[2] (hou'di), *n.* [Sc., in comp. *howdy-wife;* there is also a Sc. verb *howd*, act as midwife. "Perhaps ludicrously formed from *how d' ye?* this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying-in woman" (Webster's Dict.): see *howdy*[1].] A midwife. Also *houdie*.

howdy[1] (hou'di), *interj.* [Formerly also *howdee;* a further contraction of *how d' ye* for *how do you* or *how do ye* (do)?] A contraction of *how do you* (do)?—a colloquial greeting, now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States, the fuller form *howdy do?* being used elsewhere: also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase.

Such was thy suddain *how-dee* and farewell,
Such thy return, the angels scarce could tell
Thy miss. *Fletcher.*

I have been returning the visits of those that sent *howdees* in my sickness. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, May 10, 1712.

"*Howdy*, Rachel!" said Henry Miller, as he reached the gate, and "*Howdy! Howdy!*" came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered "*Howdy!* Come in!" meant for the three. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

howdy[2], *n.* See *howdie*.

howdy-do (hou'di-dō'), *n.* [< *howdy do?* a contracted form of greeting: see *howdy*[1].] **1.** A greeting.—**2.** An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one. [Colloq.]

"You've confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you." "Fer what? Fer savin' the life uv a innercent man? That'd be a purty *howdy-do*, now wouldn't it?"
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxviii.

Here's a *howdy-do*,
If I marry you! . . .
Here's a pretty state of things,
Here's a pretty *howdy-do!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mikado.

Howea (hou'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Beccari, 1877), named after Lord *Howe*.] A genus of feather-palms of the tribe *Arecæ*, distinguished from related genera by its numerous stamens, the absence of staminodia in the female flowers, and the erect fruit. Only two species, or according to some authors three, are known, exclusively confined to Lord Howe's Island off the coast of Australia. They are tall trees with a thick trunk, and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length. The oblong or ellipsoid fruit is one and one half inches long; the pericarp is hard in a dried state. *H. Forsteriana* is the thatch or flat-leafed palm.

howel (hou'el), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *hövl* = Sw. *hyfvel* = mod. Icel. *hefill* = MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, G. *hobel*, a plane; root uncertain.] A coopers' tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

howel (hou'el), *v. t.* To smooth; plane.

however (hou-ev'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *how*[1] + *ever*, in its indef. generalizing use. Not in ME.; cf. *howsoever*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In whatever manner; to whatever extent or degree: as, *however* badly or rudely one may act; *however* distant from the starting-point.

Every device, *however* paltry, was resorted to.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

However or whenever we who live endeavour to realize an end to this healthy life of action in ourselves or in our brethren, the effort is a painful one.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

I prefer in every case the ruined, *however* ruined, to the reconstructed, *however* splendid: . . . the one is history, the other is fiction. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 152.

2†. At all events; in any case; by any means.

So wise he judges it to fly from pain
However, and to 'scape his punishment.
Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

He that swears often, many times swears false, and, *however*, lays by that reverence which, being due to God, the Scripture determines it to be due to his name.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

[*However* often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use, chiefly in England, for *how*[1], interrogative and relative, where the proper usage is *how . . . ever*, one or more words intervening. So *whatever* is similarly used for *what . . . ever*.

Oh, bitter is my cup!
However could I do it?
I mixed those children up,
And not a creature knew it!
W. S. Gilbert, Pinafore.]

II. *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still: as, a costly article, which, *however*, is worth the price.

2 *Gent.* He of Winchester
Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's. . . .
3 *Gent.* All the land knows that:
However, yet there's no great breach.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

howff, houff (houf), *n.* [Sc., also *hoif*, and in less corrupt forms *hove* and *hoff*, a hall, a haunt, a burial-place, appar. < ME. **hof*, < AS. *hof*, a house (or from the Scand. form of the same), affected, as to the sense 'a haunt,' by the sense of the related verb *hove*, linger, loiter: see *hove*[1], *hover*, *hovel*.] Any place of resort; a haunt, as a drinking-house. [Scotch.]

The company had not long left the *Howff*, as Blane's public-house was called, when the trumpets and drums sounded. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

howff, houff (houf), *v. i.* [< *howff*, *n.*] To resort frequently to a place; hang around. [Scotch.]

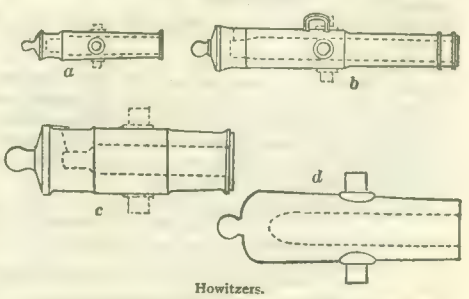
Where was 't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

howgates† (hou'gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *howegates;* < *how*[1] + *gates*, adv. gen. of *gate*[2].] In what way or manner; how (interrogative or relative).

That will Jesu be justified
By oure jugement;
But *howe-gates* bought schall he be?
Bidde furthe thy bargayne. *York Plays*, p. 229.

Thise thre commandementes lerres mane *howgates* he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201. (*Halliwell.*)

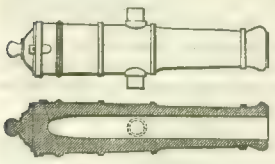
howitz† (hou'its), *n.* [= F. *obus* = Sp. *obús* = Pg. *obuz* = It. *obiza*, *obice*, < G. *haubitze*, formerly *haubnitze*, late MHG. *hawffnitz*, < Bohem. *haufnice*, *haufenice*, a howitzer, orig. a sling for casting stones.] Same as *howitzer*.



Howitzers.

a, mountain howitzer; *b*, field-howitzer; *c*, siege-howitzer, 1890; *d*, siege-howitzer, 1861.

howitzer (hou'it-sėr), *n.* [< *howitz* + *-er*[1].] A comparatively short and light piece of ordnance, large in caliber, designed for curved fire and intended to reach the troops behind a parapet or to breach masonry, earthworks, etc. The heavy shell used has a large capacity for bursting charge and the propelling charge is comparatively small. Modern howitzers are breech-loading with caliber of about 7 inches.—**Mountain howitzer,** a 12-pounder bronze gun formerly used in the United States service, especially for carriage on the back of a mule or horse. Its weight was 220 pounds and its length a little over 3 feet.



Brass Howitzer (24-pounder).

howk, houk (houk), *v.* [A dial. var. of *holk*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To dig; scoop; make hollow: as, to *howk* a hole.

> He *howkit* a cave monie fathoms deep,
> And put May Marg'ret there.
> *Hynde Etin* (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

II. *intrans.* To burrow. [Scotch in both uses.]

howker† (hou'kėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an obsolete form of *hooker*[2].

howl (houl), *v.* [< ME. *howlen, houlen, whowlen,* rarely *hulen* = D. *huilen* = MLG. *hulen*, LG. *hülen, hüilen* = MHG. *hiuweln, hiulen*, G. *heulen*, howl, cry out (the OHG. *hiwilōn, hiuwilōn*, exult, shout for joy, is a different word, an aspirated freq. of equiv. *juwen*, reflecting L. *jubilare:* see *jubilate*), = Icel. *ýla* = Sw. *yla* = Dan. *hyle*, howl: cf. L. *ululare*, howl, yell, shriek, cry out, wail, etc. (> It. *urlare* and *ululare* = Sp. *aullar* and *ulular* = Pg. *ulular* = OF. *huler, husler, usler, hurler, huller*, F. *hurler*, howl, yell), = Gr. *ὑλᾶν*, bark, bay, howl; orig. imitative, and strengthened, in Teut., etc., by aspiration; the L. form is reduplicated; so Gr. *ὀλολύζειν*, cry aloud, Skt. *ululi, ulūlu*, a howling: see *ululate*. Not from *owl*, AS. *ūle*, L. *ulula*, etc., which is rather from this verb: see *owl, owlet, howlet.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud, prolonged, and mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf.

> As soone as the catte was fallen she be-gan to *whowle* and to bray so lowde, that it was herde thourgh the hoste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

> An he had been a dog that should have *howled* thus, they would have hanged him; and I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief!
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> He *howl'd* fearfully;
> Said he was a wolf.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

2. To give out a loud wailing sound, as the wind: as, the storm *howls.*

> The wind is *howling* in turret and tree.
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

3. To wail; lament; make a loud mournful outcry.

> Shrighte Emelye and *howleth* Palamon.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

> But he sawe a barge goe from the land,
> And hee heard ladyes *howle* and crye.
> *King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, I. 48).

> My mother weeping, my father wailing, my sister crying, our maid *howling.*
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

> Why do you not *howl* out, and fill the hold
> With lamentations, cries, and base submissions,
> Worthy our scorn? *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud wailing tone.

> I have words
> That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

> She *howl'd* aloud, "I am on fire within."
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

howl (houl), *n.* [< *howl, v.*] 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or any sound resembling that cry.

> Wither'd murther,
> Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
> Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

> The wolf's long *howl* from Oonalaska's shore.
> *Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, i. 66.

2. A cry of anguish or distress; a loud wail.

> Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
> Whiles the mad mothers with their *howls* confus'd
> Do break the clouds. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

howler (hou'lėr), *n.* [< *howl* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who howls.—2. A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Mycetinæ:* as, the ursine *howler, Mycetes ursinus.* There are several species, so named from the extraordinary volume of their voice, due to a peculiar conformation of the laryngeal and hyoidean apparatus, which is enormously enlarged and excavated, functioning as a reverberator.



Howler (*Mycetes ursinus*).

howlet (hou'let), *n.* [Also *houlet, hoolet, hulote, hullat, hullert*, etc., varied forms of *owlet*, < OF. *hulotte*, also *hulette*, F. *hulotte* (also *huette*, < *huer*, cry), an owl: see *owlet* and *howl.*] Same as *owlet.*

> There was three fools fell out about an *howlet:*
> The one said it was an owl;
> The other he said nay.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

howling (hou'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *howl, v.*] 1. Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds.

> He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

> It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, when first visited by Europeans, was a *howling* wilderness inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

2. Very "loud"; intense: as, a *howling* swell. [Slang.]—**Howling dervish.** See *dervish.*

howlite (hou'līt), *n.* [Named after Henry *How*, a mineralogist of Nova Scotia.] A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gypsum at Brookville, Nova Scotia. Also called *silicoborocalcite.*

howm (houm), *n.* A Scotch form of *holm*[1].

> Ye needna burst your gude white steed
> Wi' racing o'er the *howm.*
> *The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

> Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *hown.*
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

howp†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *whoop. Chaucer.*

howry (hou'ri), *a.* [E. dial., a form of *hory*, q. v.] Nasty; filthy.

> I eärs es 'e'd gie fur a *howry* owd book thutty pound an moor. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife, vii.

howso†, *adv.* [< *how* + *so;* or, rather, abbr. of *howsoever*, which is older.] Howsoever; however.

> Then is she mortall borne, *how-so* ye crake.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

> Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
> And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

howsoever (hou'sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *hou so evere, hu se ever;* < *how*[1] + *so* + *ever*, in its generalizing use.] 1. In what manner or to what degree soever.

> For *how-so-euer* that it be I will go, for I haue lever ther to dye than here for to lyve as in prison.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

2. Although; notwithstanding.

> But *howsoever* these things are thus in men's depraved judgments and affections, yet truth . . . teacheth that the inquiry of truth . . . is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

> The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> *Howsoe'er* we have been tempted lately
> To a defection, that not makes us guilty.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

3. Be that as it may; in any case; nevertheless.

> But all the story of the night told o'er . . .
> More witnesseth than fancy's images,
> And grows to something of great constancy;
> But, *howsoever*, strange, and admirable.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> *Ana.* Shall we have any sport?
> *Amo.* Sport of importance; *howsoever*, give me the gloves. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Yet *howsoever*, let vs fight like men, and not die like sheepe. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

howsomever, howsomdever (hou'sum-ev'ėr, -dev'ėr), *adv.* Dialectal corruptions of *howsoever.* Also written *howsumdever.*

> I let them have share and share while it lasted; *howsomever*, I should have remembered the old saying.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xli.

> I didn't like my berth tho', *howsumdever*,
> Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter.
> *Hood*, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

> *Howsumdever*, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

howster (hou'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus. Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]

howve†, *n.* See *houve.*

how-were-it†, *adv.* [ME. *hou were it.* Cf. *howbeit.*] Howbeit; however.

> *Hou-were-it* that ioy of hys fader had,
> And of Melusine his moders welfaire,
> Thay were hole and sounde, of that was he glad.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3207.

hox† (hoks), *n.* [< ME. *hox*, i. e. **hoks, *hocks* (the *s* being ult. due prob. to AS. *hōhsino*) for *hog*, hock: see *hock*[1], *v.* and *n.*] The hock.

> Dauid hoxide [var. kitte the *hoxes* of] alle the drawynge beestys in charis. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] viii. 4 (Purv.).

hox† (hoks), *v. t.* [Also *hocks;* < ME. *hoxen,* < *hox*, hock: see *hox, n.*] To hock; hamstring.

> Thou shalt *hoxe* the horsis of hem.
> *Wyclif*, Josh. xi. 6 (Purv.).

> Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither afterward to *hocks* Cattle. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxer† (hok'sėr), *n.* [Also *hockser;* < *hox* + *-er*[1].] One who hoxes or hamstrings cattle.

> When the *Hockser* is mounted, he lays the Pole over the Head of his Horse, with the Iron forward, and then Rides after his Game; and having overtaken it, strikes his Iron just above the Hock, and Hamstrings it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxing-iron† (hok'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Formerly also *hocksing-iron.*] A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle.

> His arms is a *hocksing-iron*, which is made in the shape of a half-moon, and from one corner to the other is about six or seven inches, with a very sharp edge.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

Hox-Tuesday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day.*

hoy[1] (hoi), *n.* [= F. *heu*, < Flem. *hui*, D. *heu, heude*, a hoy, a lighter; origin uncertain.] A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast, or in doing heavy work in a road or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighing anchors, etc.

> Hee had assembled aboue a hundreth small ships called *hoyes.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 594.

> Your *hoy*
> Carries but three men in her, and a boy.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

> The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company.
> *Cowper.*

> The master of this *Hoy*, wanting more ballast, ran into the Isle of Sheppey to get it. *Dickens*, Hist. Eng., xxxvi.

Anchor-hoy, gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, lighters attached to a navy-yard for such services as their names indicate.

hoy[2] (hoi), *interj.* [< D. *hui*, come! up! well! = Dan. *hoi*, hoy! ahoy! an aspirated syllable of exclamation, like *ho, ha*, etc.: cf. *ahoy.*] Ho! hello! an exclamation used to call attention. Also *hoigh.*

hoy[2] (hoi), *v. t.* [< *hoy, interj.* Cf. Icel. *hōa*, shout 'ho' or 'hoy,' of a shepherd, with dat., call to the sheep, gather them, < *hō*, interj., ho!] To incite; chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

> They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice;
> They hecht him some fine braw ane.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

Hoya (hoi'ä), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Hoy*, a British gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ* and the tribe *Marsdenieæ.* They have a small 5-parted calyx; corona of 5 rather thick fleshy segments inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading like a star in the center of the corolla; and 2 pollen-masses in each anther. They are herbaceous plants, with twining or climbing stems, and usually thick fleshy leaves. The flowers, which are also fleshy or waxy, are pink, white, or yellow, in dense axillary sessile or pedunculate umbels. About 70 species are known, natives of southern Asia and tropical and subtropical Australia and the Malay archipelago. They are among the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, and are generally known by the name of *wax-plant* or *honey-flower. H. carnosa* is the wax-plant of India.

hoyden, *n., a.,* and *v.* See *hoiden.*

hoyman (hoi'man), *n.*; pl. *hoymen* (-men). [< *hoy*[1] + *man.*] A man who navigates a hoy.

> It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common *hoyman*, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody.
> *Sir W. Jones*, Law of Bailments.

hoyse†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hoist.*

hoyte†, *v. i.* A variant of *hoit.*

★**H. P.** An abbreviation of *horse-power.*

H-piece. See *aitchpiece.*

H. R. An abbreviation of *House of Representatives.*

H. R. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Royal Highness.*

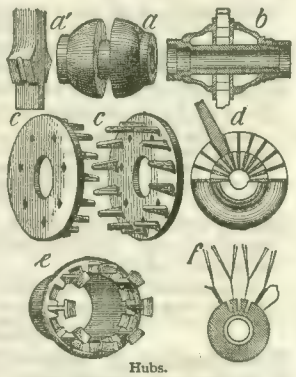
H. S. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Serene Highness.*

Huamilies bark. See *bark*[2].

huanaco, huanacu (hwä-nä′kō, -kö), *n.* Same as *guanaco.*

huano† (hwä′nō), *n.* Same as *guano.*

hub (hub), *n.* [See *hob*[1].] 1. A lump; a ridge; a small mass; any rough protuberance or projection: as, a *hub* in the road. [U. S.]—2. A small stack of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog when digging for peat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A block of wood for stopping a carriage-wheel.—5. In *die-sinking,* a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, etc. *Knight.*—7. In *plumbing,* a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. When one end is smaller than the other, to form a reducing-joint, it is a *reduced hub.*—8. The wooden or metal center of a carriage- or wagon-wheel, into which the spokes are inserted; the nave. It is slipped over the arm of the axle, and turns upon it. In metallic car-wheels the hub is the central part next to the axle; in paper car-wheels it is the central metallic part to which the paper web is clamped. See *wheel.*



Hubs.

a, hub with circumferential groove; *a'*, spoke for same; *b*, section of a hub which has two hollow disks around the hollow axle-box; *c, c*, hub with two metallic disks, and projecting lugs to form spoke-mortises; *d*, hub which has a metallic band with beveled mortise; *e*, hub with two hollow shells, and T-shaped lugs which interlock to form spoke-sockets; *f*, hub with a metallic band whose mortises receive the spokes in clusters.

9. Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central position or importance.

Boston State House is the *hub* of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

10. A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.—11. The hilt of a weapon. [Rare.]

Also *hob* in some uses.

Suspension hub, a hub supported from the felly by rods: a common form for the wheels of bicycles.—**The Hub,** short for *the Hub of the universe*—that is, Boston in Massachusetts. [Humorous.]—**The hub of the universe,** the center of all things: humorously applied to places supposed to be regarded by their inhabitants as of the first importance; originally and usually to Boston in Massachusetts: compare the passage from Holmes quoted under def. 9.

Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were *the hub of the universe.*
Cor. Daily News (London), Jan. 18, 1876.

hubara, *n.* See *houbara,* 1.

hubbaboo (hub′a-bö′), *n.* See *hubbubboo.*

hub-band (hub′band), *n.* A reinforcing ring or metal band placed about the end of a wooden hub.

Hubbite (hub′īt), *n.* [< *hub* ("The Hub," as applied to Boston in Massachusetts) + *-ite*[2].] A Bostonian. [Humorous.]

As keen and as wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born *Hubbite.*
Congregationalist, April 28, 1877.

hubble (hub′l), *n.* [Dim. of *hub.*] 1. A small lump; a small prominence, as a hump in a road, or ice formed on the surface of water. *The Advance,* Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]—2. A "heap," as of work. [Scotch.]

She says: "and they'll a' be in a *hubble* o' work" at home. . . . I tell her . . . that "the *hubble* at home" will go on rightly enough in her absence. *Carlyle,* in Froude.

3. An uproar or tumult; a row. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubble;*
For cudgells now were seen to bounce
Aff sculls and bloody noses.
Gall, Encyc., p. 267.

hubble-bubble (hub′l-bub′l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *bubble.*] 1. A continued bubbling or gurgling sound.—2. A primitive form of pipe for smoking, popular among the lower classes in India. It consists of a cocoanut-shell having a bowl and reed inserted in the top, and a hole in the side, usually without a mouthpiece, through which the smoke is drawn, as it passes from the bowl through the reed into water contained in the shell, causing the bubbling or gurgling sound which gives the name to the pipe. The name is also applied to similar pipes made of clay, glass, silver, etc. Compare *hooka* and *narghile.* Also *hobble-bobble.*


Hubble-bubble.

Dealers in metal or earthen vessels, every man sitting knee-deep in his wares, smoking the eternal *hubble-bubble.*
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

A glimpse of the heavenly profile of some half-caste Armenian maiden, as she lights her father's *hubble-bubble* in the back shop.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 53.

hubbleshow (hub′l-shō), *n.* [Also *hobbleshow, hubbyshoo,* etc.: see *hubbub.*] Confusion; tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hubble-shubble†, *n.* Same as *hubbleshow.*

With that all was on a *hubble-shubble.*
Doctour Double Ale. (*Halliwell.*)

hubbly (hub′li), *a.* [< *hubble* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubbles; rough: as, *hubbly* ice; a *hubbly* road; *hubbly* skating or sleighing. *The Advance,* Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]

hub-borer (hub′bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or a power-machine for boring out carriage-hubs for the boxing or for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes.

hubbub (hub′ub), *n.* [Formerly also *hobub, hooboob,* also *whoobub* (appar. simulating *whoop, hoop*[2]); also extended or reduplicated *hubbubboo, hubbleshow, hubble-shubble*—words showing imitative variation of a base **hub,* prob. of interjectional origin, but perhaps in part a form of *hoop*[2], shout.] 1. A great noise of many confused voices or sounds; a tumult; uproar; riot.

And shrieking *Hububs* them approching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrour fill.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 43.

A universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused.
Milton, P. L., ii. 951.

Down the street arose a great *hubbub.* Dogs and boys were howling and barking; men were laughing, shouting, groaning, and blowing horns, whooping, and clanking cowbells, whinnying and howling, and rattling pots and pans.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

2†. An old game played by the Indians who formerly inhabited New England, with bones and a platter or tray, and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word "Hubhub" or "Hubbub."

hubbubboo (hub′u-bö′), *n.* [Also *hubbaboo,* etc.: see *hubbub.*] A din; a racket.

They come running with a terrible yell and *hubbabowe,* as yf heaven and earth would have gone togither.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

hubby[1] (hub′i), *a.* [< *hub* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubs or inequalities; hubbly: as, a *hubby* road. [U. S.]

hubby[2] (hub′i), *n.*; pl. *hubbies* (-iz). A vulgar contraction of *husband.*

hübnerite (hüb′nėr-īt), *n.* [For Adolph *Hübner* of Freiberg. *Chester.*] Manganese tungstate, a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleavable masses of a brownish-red color.

Hubshee (hub′shē), *n.* [< Ar. *Habashi,* Pers. *Habshi,* an Abyssinian: see *Abyssinian.*] 1. In the East, an Ethiopian; a negro; a descendant of Abyssinians.

The Negro blood in the veins of the present Sultan affects no Mussulman's loyalty, and *Hubshees,* who looked, though they were not, Negroes, have in India carved out thrones. *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 167.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A Himalayan pony having short curly hair.

One of my Tibetan ponies had short curly brown hair and was called . . . a *hubshee.*
Sir J. D. Hooker, Himalayan Journals.

huccatoon (huk-a-tön′), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured especially for the African trade.

huchen (huk′en), *n.* Same as *hucho,* 1.

hucho (hū′kō), *n.* [NL.: see *huck*[9].] 1. A salmonid of the Danube, *Hucho* or *Salmo hucho,* of long and slender form, with a flat snout, large teeth, and silvery color dotted with black. Also *huck, huchen.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Salmonidæ,* differing from *Salmo* in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters. The type is the hucho, *Hucho hucho.*

huck[1]† (huk), *v. i.* [Late ME. *huk, hucke* (= G. *höken*), haggle, traffic; developed, like the equiv. and ult. identical *hawk*[2] (q. v.), from the associated noun: see *huckster.* The orig. verb **huck,* bend, crouch, is represented in E. by *hug,* q. v., and by the derivatives *huckster, huckle,* etc.] To higgle in trading.

Auccionor [L.], to merchaunt or *huk.*
Medulla, in Prompt. Parv., p. 252, n. 4.

I *hucke,* as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, je harelle, je marchande. *Palsgrave.*

Now is the time (time is a god) to worke our loue good lucke,
Long since I cheapned it, nor is my coming now to *hucke.*
Warner, Albion's England, v. 26.

huck[2] (huk), *n.* A dialectal form of *hook.*

huck[3] (huk), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *husk*[1].

huck[4] (huk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow or knock. [Prov. Eng. (Sussex).]

huck[5] (huk), *n.* [A var. of *hock*[1].] In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

huck[6] (huk), *n.* [Short for *huckle;* perhaps in part due to *huck*[5] = *hock*[1].] The hip. [Prov. Eng.]

Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my *huck.*
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

huck[7]† (huk), *n.* Same as *huke*[1]. *Patent Rolls,* 13 Hen. VII., p. 33.

huck[8] (huk), *n.* and *a.* A commercial contraction of *huckaback:* as, *huck* towels or toweling.

huck[9] (huk), *n.* [< G. *huch,* m., or *huche,* f., a kind of river-trout.] Same as *hucho,* 1.

huckaback (huk′a-bak), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. of LG. origin, and appar., as Skeat suggests (evidence is lacking), orig. 'peddler's ware,' < LG. *hukkebak* (> G. *huckeback*), pickaback (cf. MLG. *hokeboken,* carry on the back), < *huken, *hukken* (= MD. *hucken,* crouch, bend, = G. *hocken,* crouch, bend: cf. LG. *hukke,* G. *hucke,* back, bunch—the verb being represented in E. by *hug,* q. v., and *huck*[1] (*huckster,* etc.)), + *bak,* back.] I. *n.* A coarse and very durable cloth of linen, or linen and cotton, woven with alternate elevations and depressions so as to have a rough face. It is used especially for towels, and is made in separate towels or in lengths which may be cut at will.

Campbell-goodness no more wears out than Campbell-beauty; all their good qualities are *huckaback.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of huckaback: as, a *huckaback* towel.

Often shortened to *huck.*

huckberry (huk′ber″i), *n.* Same as *hackberry.*

huckery†, *n.* [< ME. *hukkerye, hockerye:* cf. G. *hockerei, höckerei, hükerei,* < *höcker,* huckster: see *huckster,* and cf. *huckstery.*] Huckstering; petty traffic; peddling.

Rose the regrater was hir riȝte name;
She hath holden *hokkeryе* al hire lyf-tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 227.

huckie-buckie (huk′i-buk′i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a varied redupl. of **huck,* crouch: see *huckster, hug, huckle.*] A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

huckle (huk′l), *n.* [E. dial., lit. 'bender' (cf. *bender,* leg): prob. of LG. origin, < LG. **hukken, huken* = OD. *hucken,* bend, crouch: see *huck*[1], *hug,* and cf. *huckaback, hucklebacked, hucklebone.*] 1. The hip.

For getting up on stump and *huckle,*
He with his foe began to buckle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 925.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

hucklebacked (huk′l-bakt), *a.* [E. dial., < *huckle,* implying 'bent' or 'crooked,' or 'crook' (see *huckle, n.*), + *backed:* cf. *huckaback.*] ★Round-shouldered; humpbacked.

huckleberry (huk′l-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *huckleberries* (-iz). [Prob. a corruption of *hurtleberry:* see *hurtleberry, whortleberry.*] A name for the different species of *Gaylussacia,* and for some of the species of *Vaccinium,* which belong to the family *Vacciniaceæ,* as also for their fruit. The name is properly restricted to the species of *Gaylussacia.* They are shrubs with either evergreen or deciduous alternate leaves, commonly glandular or resin-bearing; flowers in lateral racemes, from separate scaly buds, with tubular reddish- or greenish-white corolla; calyx-tube adnate to the ovary, which in fruit becomes drupaceous, crowned with the calyx-lobes, 10-celled, with 10 seed-like nutlets.



Branches of Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*), with flowers and fruit. *a*, single flower on larger scale.

G. resinosa is the common high-bush huckleberry or black huckleberry of the markets; *G. frondosa* is the bluetangle or blue huckleberry; *G. ursina* of North and South Carolina is the bear-huckleberry. For the huckleberries of the genus *Vaccinium*, see *blueberry*, their more appropriate name. *V. corymbosum* is also called the blue huckleberry, and *V. Pennsylvanicum* the sugar-huckleberry or low-bush huckleberry. Also called *whortleberry*, *hurtleberry*.

The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a "*huckleberry* pastur."
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 42.

★ **hucklebone** (huk'l-bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *huccle-bone;* < *huckle* + *bone*.] 1†. The hip-bone.

The hip, . . . wherein the joint doth move
The thigh, 'tis called the *hucklebone*. *Chapman*.

2. The ankle-bone; the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See cut under *foot*.

The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beasts.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.

Jug. I can shew you very fine tricks.
Bov. Prithee, hocus pocus, keep thy grannam's *hucklebone*, and leave us. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iii. 1.

huckler†, *n.* A kind of dance.

Some speeches; of the rest, dancing the *huckler*, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.
Ashton, Diary (1617).

huck-muck (huk'muk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *hugger-mugger*.] 1. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hucksont (huk'sŏn), *n.* [E. dial. also *hucksheen;* < ME. *hokschyne*, etc., hock: see *hock*[1].] The hock or ham.

Or, sweet lady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bee;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his *huckson*, to my scrip.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 289.

huckster (huk'stèr), *n.* [Sometimes written *huxter* (cf. *baxter*), early mod. E. also *hucster;* < ME. *hukster, hucster, hukstere, hokestere, hoggester*, < MD. *heukster* (cf. Sw. *hugster*, < E. ?), with suffix *-ster*, equiv. to **hucker* (not used in E., except in variant form *hawker*[2], q. v.), < MD. *hucker*, a huckster or a mercer, D. *heuker*, a retailer (= MLG. *hoker* = G. *höcker*, a huckster (prob. from D.), = Dan. *höker*, a chandler, huckster, = Sw. *hökare*, a cheesemonger); prob. lit. 'stooper' or 'croucher' (i. e. a peddler stooping under the burden of his wares), as a particular use of MD. *hucker*, a stooper, from the verb represented by E. *hug* (with now deflected meaning) for **huck*, < MD. *hucken*, stoop, bow, = LG. *huken*, crouch, = G. *hocken*, crouch, squat, take upon the back, also be idle, = Icel. *hūka*, sit on one's hams (> *hokra*, go bent, crouch, creep, slink about; in mod. usage, live as a small farmer); cf. G. dial. *hucke*, LG. *hukke*, the back, prop. the bent back. See *huckaback, huckle, hucklebacked*. Connected with *hug*, and ult. with *huck*[2] = *hook*, q. v.] 1. A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; now, especially, a small dealer in agricultural produce.

The Wardones of the said crafte hafe full power to make serche, with a sergent, att all *hoggesters* houses with-yn the Jurisdiccion of the said Cite, vppon alle forenes brede broght to the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

These were the first inuenters of coyning money, the first *hucsters* and pedlers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 329.

And watched her table with its *huckster's* wares
Assiduous, through the length of sixty years.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,
This *huckster* put down war! *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2. A wholesale fish-dealer; one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade. [North Carolina, U. S.]

huckster (huk'stèr), *v.* [< *huckster, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; hence, to higgle; contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions.

But I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and *huckster* with merit.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

The estates . . . irritated the Prince of Orange by *huckstering* about subsidies. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 522.

There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely *huckstering* ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To expose for sale; make a matter of bargain. [Rare.]

Som who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in Supreme Councills and Committees, (as thir breeding was) fell to *huckster* the Commonwealth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

hucksterage (huk'stèr-āj), *n.* [< *huckster* + *-age*.] The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

Ignoble *hucksterage* of piddling tithes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hucksterer (huk'stèr-èr), *n.* [< *huckster, v.*, + *-er*[1], or a mere extension of *huckster, n.*] A huckster.

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current. *Swift*.

huckstery†, *n.* [ME. *hoxterye;* as *huckster* + *-y*[1].] Same as *huckery*.

huckstress (huk'stres), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *huxteress;* < *huckster* + *-ess*. In ME. *huckster* was used of both sexes, being strictly only fem.] A female huckster or peddler. Also written *hucksteress*.

In the Pyncheon-house, where she [Hepzibah] has spent all her days—reduced now, in that very house, to be the *hucksteress* of a cent-shop! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

hud (hud), *n.* [A dial. form of *hood*.] The shell or hull of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]

huddle (hud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huddled*, ppr. *huddling*. [< ME. as if **hudelen* for **huderen*, of which the only two examples found present the spelling *hoderen* (*hodre, hodur*), huddle or press together, also cover, = LG. **hudern* (Mätzner), dim. *hudderken*, of hens, sit upon the chickens and keep them warm, also of nurses, to cuddle or coddle children (*de kinder in den slaap hudderken*, lull children to sleep), freq. of ME. *huden, hiden*, < AS. *hȳdan* (= LG. *hüden*), hide, cover: see *hide*[1]. The change from *-er* to *-el* (*-le*) may have been due to ME. *hudels, hudles, hidels*, etc., < AS. *hȳdels*, a hiding-place, < *hȳdan*, hide. The D. *hoetelen*, bungle, = Dan. *hutle*, huddle, botch, bungle, = Sw. *hutla*, shuffle, = G. *hudeln*, do a thing hastily and carelessly, is a different word, connected with *hustle*, q. v., but it may have affected the form and sense of the E. word.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

She told me . . . that I was the prince's jester, and that I was duller than a great thaw; *huddling* jest upon jest. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that man may know that things are not *huddled* and lumped, but sundered and individual. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 38.

The sedimentary rocks have not been *huddled* together at random. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i. 37.

2. To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*, *over*, or *together*.

A weake Man is one whom Nature *huddled vp* in haste, and left his best part vnfinish't.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

A man, in the least degree below the spirit of a saint or a martyr, will loll, *huddle over* his duty, look confused. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

Humbled by the events of the war, and dreading the just anger of Parliament, the English ministry hastened to *huddle up* a peace with France and Holland at Breda. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3. To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with *on*.

Now all in haste they *huddle on*
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.
Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

I got up and *huddled on* my clothes.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), lxxxi.

I perceive
That fear is like a cloak which old men *huddle*
About their love, as if to keep it warm.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

4†. To hush (up). *Nares*.

The matter was *hudled* up and little spoken of it.
Wilson, James I. (1653), p. 285.

5. To embrace. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal.
Milton, Comus, l. 495.

Huddling together on the public square, . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer. *Prescott*.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be taken.

If he has not kept the requisite exercises, he goes to the sophs' schools and *huddles* for that part which he has not kept. *Wall*, Senate House Ceremonies (1798), p. 112.

huddle (hud'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *huddle, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

This filled my mind with such a *huddle* of ideas that, upon my going to sleep, I fell into the following dream.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

The soldiers were crowded together in a *huddle*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 223.

2. A winning cast at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a *huddle*."
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

3†. An old decrepit person.

This old miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonne, he aunswered a thousand groates: a thousand groats, God shield, aunswered this olde *huddle*, I can haue two seruaunts of yat price.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 133.

What, ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddypouls, ye *huddes* [read *huddles*], do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also? *Latimer*, Works, I. 136.

4†. A list. [Prov. Eng.]—**Huddle upon huddle**, all in a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, *huddle upon huddle*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, iv.

II.† *a.* Confused; jumbled.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought
Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method.
The Revengeful Queen (1698).

huddle† (hud'l), *adv.* [< *huddle, a.*] In disorder; confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God knoweth!) tumultuously spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes *huddle*, so that one couldn't well hear another.
Ridley, p. 304. (*Davies*.)

huddle-duddle†, *n.* A decrepit person.

Those gray-beard *huddle-duddles*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

huddler (hud'lèr), *n.* One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

huddup (hud-up'), *interj.* Get up; go along: addressed to a horse. [New Eng.]

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"*Huddup!*" said the parson.—Off went they.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hudibras* + *-t-ic*, after *enthusiastic*, etc. The name *Hudibras* is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table, Sir *Hugh de Bras*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, "Hudibras," a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663; burlesque-heroic: as, *Hudibrastic* verse; *Hudibrastic* humor.

There is nothing puffy, blustering, or *Hudibrastic* in his (Clement Marot's) onslaught.
W. J. Eckoff, Appleton's Journal, XI.

Dr. Bryant . . . was fond of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughts into verse, and succeeded in producing some very respectable *Hudibrastic* lines. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 20.

II. *n.* A line or verse in the style of Butler's "Hudibras": as, a poem composed in *Hudibrastics*.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Hudson* (see defs.) + *-ian*.] 1. Pertaining to Henry Hudson (died about 1611), an English navigator in the English and Dutch service, discoverer of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, pertaining to Hudson's Bay, or to the fauna or flora of that region: applied to numerous animals, etc.—**Hudsonian fauna**, a fauna of North America intervening between the Canadian and Arctic faunæ, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 57° F.

The next ornithological fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the *Hudsonian Fauna*, . . . that portion of boreal America situated between the Canadian Fauna and the Barren grounds.
J. A. Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II. 400.

hudsonite (hud'sŏn-īt), *n.* [< *Hudson*, the river so named, which flows by Cornwall (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county, New York.

Hudson River group. See *group*[1].

hue[1] (hū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hew;* < ME. *hew, hewe, heu, heow, heowe, hiw*, etc., form, appearance, color, < AS. *hiw, heow, heó*, form, appearance, = Sw. *hy*, skin, complexion, = Icel. *hē-* (in *hē-gilja*, a vain song, nonsense, tittle-tattle, *hē-gōma*, speak falsely or vainly) = Goth. *hiwi*, form, show, appearance.] 1†. Form; appearance; guise.

He taught to imitate that Lady trew,
Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *hew*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 46.

"Have over ferryman," there cried a boy;
And with him was a paragon for *hue*,
A lovely damsel beauteous and coy.
Greene, Never too Late.

2. Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or on a sur-

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ. *Hue* is the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the same luminosity and chroma. Thus, scarlet and crimson differ in *hue*, but buff and yellow especially in chroma, myrtle and emerald-green chiefly in luminosity.

The Hollanders in the Bay of Anton Gil Southwards from Madascar in sixteene degrees saw the King, blacke of *hew*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 710.

Don Carlos is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, for he is black-haired, and of a Spanish *Hue*.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

A smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 619.

Of ripen'd Quinces, such the yellow *Hue*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. In *painting*, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.]

hue[2] (hū), *n.* [Formerly also *hew;* < ME. *hue*, < OF. *hu, hui, huy, huit, huyt, heu* (also *huee*, F. *huée*), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry in pursuit, as in the chase; cf. *huer, huier, huyer*, cry, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. *hoo, ho*, etc. Cf. *hoot*.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase *hue and cry*.

A *hue* fro heuen I herde thoo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 872.

Hue and cry. [OF. *hu et cri, hui et cry;* ML. *huesium (hutesium) et clamor.*] (*a*) In *law:* (1) The pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise a *hue and cry*, and thereupon all persons, constables as well as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

In Love's name you are charged hereby
To make a speedy *hue and cry*,
After a face who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a strong *hue and cry* in the teeth.
Donne, Letters, xxi.

"Harro and help, and *hue and cry*, every true man!" said the mercer; "I am withstood in seeking to recover mine own." *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

(2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. *Burrill.* (*b*) A general outcry or alarm; a great stir or clamor made about any matter.—**Hue and Cry Act,** an English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 13) amending the old laws respecting hue and cry (1285, Stat. of Winchester, c. 1 and 2, 13 Edw. I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the liability of the hundred to half the value of goods stolen, and requiring that pursuit be made by horsemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a justice.

hued (hūd), *a.* [Formerly also *hewed;* < ME. *hewed;* < *hue*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, golden-*hued*, bright-*hued*, etc.

Phebus wax old and *hewed* lyk latoun [brass].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

But thus muche I dare saine that she
Was white, rody, fresh and lifely *hewed*,
And euery day her beaute newed.
The Isle of Ladies.

huel[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

huel[2], *n.* A variant of *wheal*.

huel-bone†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whalebone*.

hueless (hū'les), *a.* [< *hue*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of hue or color.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those *hueless* and sunken features. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vi.

A vapour heavy, *hueless*, formless, cold.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

huer (hū'ėr), *n.* [Also *hooer;* < *hue*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accordingly.—2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called *balker*.

They lie houering upon the coast, and are directed . . . by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliffe-side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilcherd. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

hufe†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *hove*[1].

huff (huf), *v.* [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (*huff* for **hough:* cf. *rough* (ruf), *tough* (tuf), and *duff* = *dough*, with orig. guttural); cf. Sc. *hech*, breathe hard, *hauch*, the forcible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) *hūchen*, G. *hauchen*, breathe, blow, aspirate; ult. imitative of hard breathing: cf. *puff*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To puff or blow.

When on the Surges I perceiue, from far,
Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or *huffing* Physeter.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Surely all Æol's *huffing* brood
Are met to war against the flood.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 215).

Those high sky-kissing mounts,
Where *huffing* winds cast up their airy accounts.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i., Prol.

2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread *huffs*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South*, Sermons.

Shew the gentlemen what thou canst do; speak a *huffing* part. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

You shall not wrong a lady
In a high *huffing* strain, and think to bear it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

He *huffs* and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* 1. To swell; puff; distend.

When the said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground, was not powerful enough to break forth and make issue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 85.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air. *Grew.*

2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; hector.

One went to Holland, where they *huff* Folk,
T'other to vend his Wares in Suffolk.
Prior, The Mice.

You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. (*a*) In *chess*, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (*b*) In *checkers*, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penalty for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See *huff*, *n.*, 3.

huff (huf), *n.* [< *huff*, *v.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.

Shall I fear an anger . . . that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short phester and *huff* of passion?
South, Works, VII. xii.

He had a great dispute with the congressman about politics, and left the place in a *huff*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 20.

2†. One puffed up with an extravagant opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.
South, Sermons.

3. In *checkers*, the removal of a player's piece from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The latter may, however, if he deems it to his advantage, demand the capture instead of removing the piece. The removal is usually marked by blowing on the piece.

4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]

huff (huf), *a.* [Short for *huffish*.] Angry; huffish. *Gay.*

huff-cap (huf'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]

As for you, Colonel *Huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Strong ale. [Cant.]

When this nippitatum, this *huffe-cappe*, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it.
Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 472.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.

A *huff-cap*, swaggering sir.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Strong; heady.

In what towne there is the signe of the three mariners, the *huffe-cappest* drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

huffer (huf'ėr), *n.* A swaggerer; a blusterer.

Therefore not to make much noise to disturbe these infallible *huffers* (and they cannot hear a little for their own), I softly step by them.
Glanville, On Witchcraft, Pref.

huffily (huf'i-li), *adv.* In a huffy or petulant manner or mood.

I watched my Richard walking *huffily* off.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

huffiness (huf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being huffy; petulance; ill humor.

It would be time well spent that should join professional studies with that degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures *huffiness*.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? iv. 11.

huffingly (huf'ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,
And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride. *Old ballad.*

huffish (huf'ish), *a.* [< *huff* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Swaggering; hectoring.—2. Petulant; ill-humored.

huffishly (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petulance.

huffishness (huf'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being huffish; petulance; bluster.

huffle (huf'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *huffled*, ppr. *huffling*. **I.** *intrans.* [E. dial., freq. of *huff*.] 1. To shift; waver.—2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]

Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus *huffling*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 75.

II. *trans.* To rumple; roughen. [Prov. Eng.]

huffle (huf'l), *n.* [< *huffle*, *v.*] A merrymeeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.]

huffing (huf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *huffle*, *v.*] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.

Embroidering or *huffling* gilded leather [patent of 1638].
Art Journal, 1881, p. 202.

huff-puffed†, *a.* Swollen; bloated. *Davies.*

Huff-puffe Ambition, tinder-box of war,
Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

huff-snuff† (huf'snuf), *n.* A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles "hospitibus tantum metuendi."
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, IV. xxiii., Pref.

huffy (huf'i), *a.* [< *huff* + *-y*[1].] 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, *huffy* bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a *huffy* person.

Well, you see, he found Canterbury & Co. rather *huffy*, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 311.

3. Characterized by petulance or ill temper: as, a *huffy* mood.

hufty†, *n.* [Var. of *huff*.] A swagger. *Nares.*

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine *hufty*. *Melton*, p. 52.

hufty-tufty†, *n.* [A varied redupl. of *hufty*.] Swaggering manners.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huftie tuftie* can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes.
Breton, Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters (1637).

★ **hug** (hug), *v.;* pret. and pp. *hugged*, ppr. *hugging*. [Not found in ME.; the first recorded sense (def. I. 1) appar. arises from *ugge* (see *ug*). The trans. senses may be of different origin or may have developed in the order 'shrink, crouch, hold oneself close,' etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shrink as with cold; crouch.

I *hugge*, I shrink in my bedde. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold.
Palsgrave.

2. To lie close; cuddle.

To lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks;
To *hug* with swine. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast.

Within his arms he *hugged* them both.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 413).

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Braisted and I sprang out instantly, *hugged* each other in delight, and rushed into the warm inn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 96.

Cold to the very bone. . . .
He *hugged* himself against the biting wind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 364.

2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to *hug* delusions.

The inventors rather *hug* their errors than improve upon them, and go on struggling with nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

With what greediness
Do I *hug* my afflictions!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Everywhere we see men . . . *hugging* their prejudices of education and training as chains were never *hugged* before. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 233.

3. To keep close to: as, to *hug* the land.

Lund's cutlery warehouse . . . *hugs* St. Peter's Church so closely as nearly to form a part of it.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily *hugging* the corners, we got to the foot of the street at last.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, liv.

4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hug one's self**, to congratulate one's self; chuckle, as with secret satisfaction.

We cannot *hug ourselves* upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.

hug (hug), *n.* [< *hug*, *v.*] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a *hug;* the *hug* of a bear.—**Cornish hug**, formerly, in *wrestling*, a tackle or grip in which one wrestler gets the other on his breast and holds him there; hence, figuratively, treacherous or deceitful treatment or dealing.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the *Cornish hug*, or hipt.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

huge (hūj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *huge, hoge, howge*, also with guttural *g, hugge, hughe, hogge, hoghe*, by apheresis for **ahuge*, **ahoge*, < AF. *ahoge, ahuge*, OF. *ahoge, ahuge, ahoje, ahoege, ahugue*, high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase, *a hoge*, lit. at height: *a*, < L. *ad*, at, on, in; *hoge, hogue*, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the noun represented by E. *how*[2], and thus ult. from the adj. *high:* see *how*[2], *high*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* beetle.

Other Snayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so *huge* as the other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

I call it a *huge* amphitheatre, because it is reported it contained at least fiftie thousand persons.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 63.

In Australia a *huge* marsupial, with the head of an ox, and compared to which our kangaroo is only a great rat, straddled and hopped about as it pleased.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 177.

2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a *huge* difference. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He . . . seyde, "Lord! this is an *huge* reyne!
This were a weder for to slepen inne."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 656.

The patch [Launcelot] is kind enough; but a *huge* feeder.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

But, O! ere long,
Huge pangs and strong
Will pierce more near his heart.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 27.

He took the *hugest* pains to adorn his big person.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** Vast, bulky, immense, gigantic, colossal, prodigious. See *bulky*.

II.† *n.* Great bulk.

The Arke of God, which wisedom more did holde,
In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde;
And more than euer Rome could comprehend
In *huge* of learned books that they ypend.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 102.

huge† (hūj), *adv.* [< *huge*, *a.*] Hugely.

He talked *huge* high that my Lord Protector would come in place again. *Pepys*, Diary, March 3, 1660.

They are both *huge* angry with your master.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hugely, -li, -liche;* < *huge* + *-ly*[2].] In a huge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

All impatience . . . is perfectly useless to all purposes of ease, but *hugely* effective to the multiplying the trouble.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 4.

They love one another *hugely*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hugenys;* < *huge* + *-ness.*] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the *hugeness* of a mountain, or of an elephant.

The piled-up arches [of the Coliseum], jutting into the blue air, in their shattered *hugeness*, seemed like vast overhanging rocks. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 245.

hugeous† (hū'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *hogeous;* < *huge* + *-ous;* an extension of *huge*.] Huge.

He made his hawke to fly
With *hogeous* showte and crye.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by *hugeous* length of trunk.
Byrom, Verses spoken at Breaking-up.

hugeously†, *adv.* Hugely; very greatly. *Nares.*

Catch. To satisfie you
In that point, we will sing a song of his.
And. Let 's ha 't; I love these ballads *hugeously*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651).

hugger[1] (hug'ėr), *n.* [< *hug* + *-er*[1].] One who hugs or embraces.

hugger[2]† (hug'ėr), *v.* [Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in ambush; lurk. *Bp. Hall.*

II. *trans.* To muffle; conceal.

Goe, Muse, abroade, and beate the world about,
Tell trueth for shame and *hugger* vp no ill.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 11.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *hucker-mucker, hugger-mucker, hocker-mocker, hoker-moker, huker-moker, hudder-mudder* (Ascham has *huddermother* (Toxophilus, 1545), Skelton *hoder-moder*), etc.; in similar uses are found *huggrie-muggrie, hudge-mudge*, ME. *hody-moke*. The second element is perhaps ME. *mokeren, mukren*, hoard up, conceal, but, as in many other riming compounds, the parts seem to have lost their specific meaning, and the word took on a vague general sense not capable of etymologic analysis.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Privacy; secrecy.

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke is law, and he says, The Attorney-general or any other prosecutor may speak with us in open Court, to inform us about the business before us in open court.
Lilburne. Not in *hugger-mugger*, privately or whisperingly. . . .
Ld. Keble. No sir; it is no *hugger-mugger* for him to do as he did; spare your words.
State Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne.

2. Disorder, confusion; a medley, muddle. *N. E. D.*

An *hugger-mugger* of meddlesom beings all at jars.
N. Fairfax, Bulk & Selv., 74.

Huggermugger was the type of his [L. Hunt's] economics. *Carlyle*, Remin., II. 174.

Muddle flies before it, and *hugger-mugger* becomes a thing unknown. *Smiles*, Charac., II. (1876) 54.

In hugger-mugger. (*a*) In privacy or secrecy; in concealment.

We know not any man's intent (God only knoweth the heart), yea, the words we know not, they are so spoke *in hugger-mugger*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' *in hugger-mugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 267.

(*b*) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low and colloq.]

II. *a.* **1.** Clandestine; sly; underhanded.—**2.** Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very *hugger-mugger* fashion.

Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To hush; smother.

That is a venial offence, to be *hugger-muggered* up.
New York Tribune, June 1, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.

Listening to keyhole revelations, and *hugger-muggering* with disappointed politicians.
New York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.

huggle† (hug'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hug.*] To hug; embrace. *Holland.*

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* [= Sp. *Hugonote* = Pg. *Huguenote* = It. *Ugonotto* (NL. *Hucnoticus*, A. D. 1562), < F. *Huguenot*, a Huguenot; prob. ult. < F. *Huguenot*, a personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of *Hugo, Hugon, Hugues*, < MHG. *Hūg, Hūc*, Hugh, a man's name, < MHG. *huge*, OHG. *hugu* = OS. *hugi* = AS. *hyge, hige*, mind, thought: cf. *hogu*, care: see *how*[4]. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being appar. imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named *Huguenot* is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if it is of personal origin, may have taken that form as a popular substitute for some obscure original. Scheler mentions some 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name *Hugo* or *Hugues*. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss *eidguenot*, repr. G. *eidgenoss*, pl. *eidgenossen*, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' < *eid* = E. *oath*, + *genoss*, MHG. *genōz* = AS. *geneát*, a fellow, companion: see *oath* and *geneat*. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of *Genevan*, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 1572, they continued numerous and powerful, and the edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685) and the subsequent persecutions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), *n.* [< *Huguenot* + *-ism.*] The religion and principles of the Huguenots.

Huguierian (hū-gi-ē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804–73), a French surgeon.—**Huguierian canal.** See *canal*[1].

hugy† (hū'ji), *a.* [< *huge* + *-y*[1]; an extension of *huge:* cf. *vasty* for *vast.*] Huge.

The Langa, skimming (as it were)
The Oceans surface, seeketh every where
The *hugy* Whale.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A serpent from the tomb began to glide;
His *hugy* bulk on seven high volumes roll'd.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 111.

huia-bird (hö'iä-bėrd), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*. See cut under *Heteralocha*.

huisher†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *usher.*

In alle his wey he fyndeth no let.
That dore can none *huissher* schet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

Studying
For footmen for you, fine-paced *huishers*, pages,
To serve you on the knee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

hukah, *n.* Same as *hooka.*

huke† (hūk), *n.* [Also *heuk, huik, huck;* < ME. *huke, hewk, hewke*, also *heyke* (after the OD.), < OF. *huque, hucque*, ML. *huca*, a mantle, < OD. *huycke*, D. *huik* = MLG. *hoike, heike, huke, hoke*, LG. *heuken, hoiken* = MHG. *hoike*, cloak, mantle.] An outer garment worn during the fifteenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. *Fairholt.*

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.
Muses' Recreation, Defiance to K. Arthur.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

huke†, *v. t.* [< *huke*, *n.*] To cloak. *Nares.*

And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to *huke* and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.
H. King, Halfe-pennyworth of Wit (1613), Ded.

hulch† (hulch), *n.* and *a.* [A form of *hunch*, appar. by mixture with *hulk*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hump or hunch.—**2.** A slice.

II. *a.* Crooked. *Halliwell.*

hulchbacked† (hulch'bakt), *a.* [A form of *hunchbacked:* see *hulch* and *hunch.*] Hunchbacked.

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?" "With fair gullies, which are little *haulch-backed* demi-knives." *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

hulched† (hulcht), *a.* Having hulches or humps.

hulchy† (hul'chi), *a.* [< *hulch* + *-y*[1].] Humpy.

What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging of her *hulchy* shoulders? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

huldee (hul'dē), *n.* [Hind. *haldī.*] An East Indian plant, *Curcuma longa*, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called *turmeric*, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal purposes.

hulder†, *n.* Apparently a variant of *alder*[1].

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and salowe . . . make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 125.

hulfere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hulver.*

hulk[1] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. "*hulke*, shyppe, hulcus" (Prompt. Parv.), < AS. *hulc* (rare), glossed by L. *liburna* (which means prop. a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley), = OD. *hulke, holke*, D. *hulk* = MLG. *holk, hollik, hulk, holke*, LG. *holk* = OHG. *holcho*, MHG. *holche*, G. *holk*, also *hulk, hülke*, = ODan. *holk* = OSw. *holker* = OF. *hurque, orque*, a hulk or huge ship, < ML. *hulca, hulka, hulcus, olca*, prop. *holcas*, a ship of burden, < Gr. *ὁλκάς*, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman (cf. *ὁλκός*, a machine for dragging ships on land), < *ἕλκειν*, draw, drag, = OBulg. *vlěka, vlěšhti* = Pol. *wloke* = Bohem. *vleku* = Russ. *vlechĭ*, etc., drag, draw.] **1**†. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

O sacred Patron! pacifie thine ire;
Bring home our *Hulk;* these angry floods retire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

As when the Mast of some well-timbred *hulke*
Is with the blast of some outragious storme
Blowne downe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

2. Anything bulky or unwieldy; a large unwieldy person.

Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The *hulk* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *Bp. Hall.*

3. [By confusion with *hull*[2], q. v.] The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid up as unfit for sea-service, or a dismasted wreck.

Nay, even the *hulks* of the ships that carried them, though not converted into constellations in the heavens, used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon earth. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 1.

4†. [By confusion with *hull*[1], q. v.] A hull or husk. *Pegge.*—**The hulks**, in England, old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons.

There was one H——, who, I learned, in after days was seen expiating some maturer offence in *the hulks*.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

hulk[2] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. *hulke, holke,* a hut, hovel, sty, < AS. *hulc*, a hulk, hovel, prob. connected with *hulu*, E. *hull*[1], and AS. **hulian*, E. *hill*[2], cover, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover, hide: see *hull*[1], *hill*[2], and *heal*[2].] 1†. A hut.

Thei maden litle housis (ether *hulkis*) in desert places.
Wyclif, Wisdom xi. 2 (Purv.).

2. A pigsty or a cattle-pen. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[3] (hulk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *holly*[1], AS. *holegn;* the *-k* repr. the orig. guttural.] The holly. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[4] (hulk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *holk*.] 1. To take out the entrails of: as, to *hulk* a hare. [Rare.]

I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,
Like a hare at a poulter's. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v.

2. In *mining*, to take down or remove, as the softer part of a lode, before removing the harder part. See *gouge*, *n.*, 5.

hulk[4] (hulk), *n.* [< *hulk*[4], *v.*] In *mining:* (*a*) The removal of the gouge or soft part from the side of the lode before breaking any part of the hard metalliferous portion of it down. (*b*) The excavation made by this operation.

hulking (hul'king), *a.* [< *hulk*[1], 2, + *-ing*[2].] Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy. [Colloq.]

You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you last. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

hulky (hul'ki), *a.* [< *hulk*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1†. Bulky; unwieldy.—2. Clumsy; loutish; hulking. [Colloq.]

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lvi.

hull[1] (hul), *n.* [< ME. *hule, hole, hoole, holl,* a hull, husk, shell, < AS. *hulu*, hull, husk, = MD. *hulle*, D. *hul*, a veil, covering for the head, hood, cap, = OHG. *hulla*, MHG. G. *hülle*, a veil, cover, hood, cap, sheath, husk, case; also with formative *-s*, MD. *hulse*, also *hulsche, huldsche*, D. *hulze*, hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. *huls*, LG. *hulse* = OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *huls, hulse, hulsche, hülsche*, G. *hülse*, hull, husk, etc.; connected with the verb, AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulen, hilen, hillen*, E. *hill*[2], cover (cf. Sc. *hill* = *hull*), ult. from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover, hide: see *heal*[2], *hill*[2], and cf. *hull*[2].] An outer covering, particularly of a nut or of grain; a husk.

The hulkes, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator.*

I learnt more from her in a flash
Than if my brainpan were an empty *hull*,
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To unhusk truth a-hiding in its *hulls*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 988.

★=Syn. *Husk*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hull[1] (hul), *v. t.* [< ME. *hullen;* < *hull*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to *hull* grain; to *hull* strawberries.—2†. To strip off.

Hastili *hulde* we the hides of thise bestes,
Greithe we vs in that gere to go ferther hennes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2587.

Hulled barley. See *Scotch barley*, under *barley*[1].—**Hulled corn**, a preparation of whole grains of Indian corn or maize for food, made by maceration in a weak lye to remove the hulls, subsequent cleansing, and a thorough boiling in ★milk.

hull[2] (hul), *n.* [Conformed to, and usually identified with, *hull*[1], as if the 'shell' of a ship, but really a different word; < ME. *holl, holle, hoole, hole*, the hull of a ship, a particular use of *hole*[1], a hollow. *Hull*[2] is thus identical with *hold*[3], both being variations of *hole*[1], in a sense prob. derived from the D.: cf. "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's *hold* or *hull*" (Sewel): see *hold*[3] and *hole*[1], *n.*] The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

Here I beheld ye sad spectacle, more than halfe that gallant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatter'd, hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many wrecks and *hulls*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 17, 1666.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the *hull*
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

A hull†, at hull† (*naut.*). Same as *ahull*.

By reason of contrary windes, which blew somewhat hard, we lay *a hull* vntill morning.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

They could bear no sail, but were forced to lie *at hull* many days together.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 33.

Hull down. (*a*) *Naut.*, so far off, as a ship, that the hull is invisible, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface, while the masts and sails are still seen.

Now, at 15 miles, a ship is *hull down;* so it comes to this, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on to the deck of a ship before we can see it! *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 340.

Hence—(*b*) In *sporting*, so far behind as to stand no chance of winning. [Slang.]

hull[2] (hul), *v.* [< *hull*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-ball.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a hard-port helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot *hulling* her.
The Century, XXXVI. 428.

II.† *intrans.* To float or drift on the water, as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails.

Being then little winde, and neere the land, they tooke in their sayles, and lay *hulling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 422.

Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Toward this remedy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 840.

hull[3]† (hul), *v. t.* A variant of *hill*[2].

hull[3] (hul), *n.* [< *hull*[3], *v.* Cf. also *hulk*[2].] A hovel; a pen; a sty. [Prov. Eng.]

hull[4], *n.* [A dial. var. of *hollen, holly*[1].] Holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her *hull* tree. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 74.

hull[5] (hul), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *whole*, common in New England.

hullabaloo (hul″a-ba-lō′), *n.* [Also written *hallabaloo, hullaballoo*, Sc. *hullie-bulloo, hillie-bulloo, hullie-bullow, hillie-balow, hullie-bullie, hallobalboo;* a varied redupl. of indefinite elements; cf. *hullo* = *hello, hallo*[1], *hubbubboo*, and *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; racket; noisy confusion.

Thinkest thou that we are dying of silence here, and only to be preserved, like the infant Jupiter, by a *hullabaloo?*
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.

huller (hul'ėr), *n.* [< *hull*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine; a hulling-mill or huller-gin.

huller-gin (hul'ėr-jin), *n.* A cotton-gin for ginning cotton gathered with the bolls. *E. H. Knight.*

hullet (hul'et), *n.* A dialectal variant of *owlet*.

hull-gull (hul'gul'), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *whole goll*, with ref. to the closed hand (see *goll*, fist). Cf. *gull*[1], 7, *hull*[5].] A guessing game for children. One player takes a number of beans, peas, or the like in his closed hand, saying, "*Hull gull.*" Another says, "Hand full." Then the first says, "Parcel how many?" The other player then guesses at the number, taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the discrepancy.

hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing the hulls from grain. In such hulling-machines as the wheat-huller, the barley-mill, and the hominy-mill, the hull is broken and torn from the grain without crushing the grain itself. In the pearl-barley mill, the hull is removed and the grain rounded by grinding. In cotton-cleaning the bolls with the seed and lint are sometimes treated together in the huller-gin. All these hulling-machines, except the last, are essentially grinding-mills, and employ either rotating stones or roughened revolving cylinders.

hullite (hul'īt), *n.* [After Prof. Edward *Hull* of Dublin.] A black massive mineral filling cavities in basalt near Belfast, Ireland. It is a hydrous silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium.

hullo (hu-lō'), *interj.* Another form of *hello*.

Hullo! (and here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not put Hillo, or Halloa, instead, both of which are base compromises which represent no sound that ever yet issued from any Englishman's lips). *Dickens*, Household Words.

hullock† (hul'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

hully[1] (hul'i), *a.* [< *hull*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having husks or pods; siliquous.

hully[2]†, *n.* [Cf. *hull*[1].] 1. A long wicker trap used for catching eels.—2. A perforated chest for keeping crabs and lobsters in the sea till wanted. *Halliwell.*

huloist (hū'lō-ist), *n.* Same as *hyloist*.

hulotheism, hulotheist. Same as *hylotheism, hylotheist*.

Hulsean (hul'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Hulse, an English clergyman (born 1708, died 1789 or 1790). By his will he provided for several endowments or foundations in the University of Cambridge, the principal of which are the Hulsean lectureship on the evidences of Christianity or on difficulties in the Scriptures, and the Hulsean professorship of divinity. The Hulsean lecturer (called by him the "Christian Preacher") is chosen annually (beginning with 1820), and now delivers from four to six (but formerly more) lectures or sermons before the university, which are published. The Hulsean professorship was substituted in 1860 for the office of "Christian Advocate" instituted by Hulse.

hulst (hulst), *n.* [D. *hulst*, holly.] Holly. See *holleu*.

hulster†, *v. t.* [ME. *hulstren*, conceal, hide, ult. < AS. *heolstor*, a covering, concealment, darkness; see *holster*.] To hide; conceal.

I wol herberwe me
Ther I hope best to *hulstred* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6146.

hulver (hul'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *hulver, holver* (*hulvur, holvur*), *hulfere*, holly, < Icel. *hulfr*, dogwood (otherwise called *beinvidhi*, prop. ebony, ebony-wood, < *beinn*, ebony (< L. *ebenus*), assimilated to *bein*, leg, bone, = E. *bone*[1]). Connection with *holly, hollen*, ME. *holi, holin*, etc., doubtful.] Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*. The knee-hulver is *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's broom; the sea-hulver is *Eryngium maritimum*.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

huly, *a.* and *adv.* A variant of *hooly*.

hum[1] (hum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [< ME. *hummen*, hum, = MHG. G. *hummen*, hum (cf. OD. *hummen, hemmen*, mutter, hum (def. 2), hem, D. *hemmen*, cry hem after); freq. *humble*[1], q. v.; orig. imitative, like ME. *bummen*, E. *bum*[1] and *boom*[1], bumble, hum, buzz, MHG. G. *summen* = Dan. *summe*, buzz, Sp. *zumbar*, hum, resound, Pg. *zumbir*, buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a prolonged droning sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur; buzz.

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes
A knobby flint, that *hummeth* as it goes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will *hum* about mine ears. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound, such as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent, etc.

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it.
Johnson, Bp. Sprat.

3. Same as *hem*[2].

If you chance to be out, do not confess it with standing still, or *humming*, or gaping one at another.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to say? Don't stand *humming* and hawing, but speak out."
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 11.

To make things hum, to set matters in rapid motion or great activity. [U. S.]

Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday [Christmas], . . . we have *made it hum*, as we like to say.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 161.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing with shut mouth, as to the sound *m;* murmur without articulation; mumble: as, to *hum* an air.

Pray, let me look upon the gentleman
With more heed: then I did but *hum* him over
In haste, good faith, as lawyers chancery sheets.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And *hummed* a surly hymn.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2†. To express approbation of, or applaud, by humming.

Such Sermons as are most *humm'd* and applauded there would scarce be suffer'd the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Here Nash, if I may be permitted the use of a polite and fashionable phrase, was *humm'd*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

hum[1] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; a faint continuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

In drawling *hums* the feeble insects grieve.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Sounds that come
(However near) like a faint distant *hum*
Out of the grass, from which mysterious birth
We guess the busy secrets of the earth.
Keats, Vox et præterea nihil.

With the *hum* of swarming bees
Into dreamful slumber lull'd.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

The *hum* outliving the hushed bell.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

Specifically—(*a*) A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

No sound of life is heard, no village *hum*.
Bryant, Earth.

(*b*) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation. (*c*) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, *hums* and haws. Also (and now more commonly) *hem*.

I take my chair,
And, after two or three majestic *hums*,
. . . Peruse my writings.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

My solemn *hums* and ha's the servants quake at.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

2†. [Prob. from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

Lord, what should I ail!
What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some *hum*. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

Venous hum, in *pathol.*, the humming sound heard in the large veins at the base of the neck, especially in anemic states.

hum[1] (hum), *interj.* [Another form of *hem*, *h'm*, *interj.*, q. v. see *hum*[1], *n.*, esp. in sense 1 (*c*). Cf. LG. *hum*, *humme*, an interjection of forbidding or directing; F. *hum*, *hum*, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem; h'm.

Bar. *Hum*, *hum*——
Jam. That preface,
If left out in a lawyer, spoils the cause,
Though ne'er so good and honest.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

hum[2] (hum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [Orig. dial.; appar. a particular use of *hum*[1], *v.*, I., 2, II., 2; cf. Sp. *zumbar*, joke, jest, make oneself merry, Pg. *zombar*, joke, jest, a particular use of Sp. *zumbar*, Pg. *zumbir*, hum, buzz: see *hum*[1]. Cf. *humbug*.] To trick or delude; impose on; cajole.

I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to *hum* or be *hummed* in that manner.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 153.

hum[2] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[2], *v.*] An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

'Tis true his friend gave out that he was hanged;
But to be sure, 'twas all a *hum*.
Garrick, quoted in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, p. lxxxvi.

It's "No Go"—it's "Gammon"—it's "all a *Hum*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 186.

I daresay all this is *hum*, and that all will come back.
Lamb, To Manning.

★ **human** (hū'man), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *humane*, *humaine*, < ME. **human* (in adv. *humanly*), *humain*, < OF. *humain*, F. *humain* = Pr. *human*, *uman* = Sp. Pg. *humano* = It. *umano*, < L. *humanus*, of or belonging to a man, human, humane, < *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *Homo*. Cf. *humane*, a doublet of *human*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, *human* life or nature; a *human* being; *human* shape.

Neuer *humain* ey saw to it egal!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 951.

It is not impossible to me . . . to set her before your eyes to-morrow, *human* as she is.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

But who his *human* heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer? *Whittier*, Burns.

Human nature . . . is a composite thing, a constitution of many parts differing in kind and quality.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 202.

2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; mundane; secular; not divine: as, *human* knowledge, wisdom, or science; *human* affairs.

My hand was in all *human* probability the first that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a century.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Human sign. (*a*) In *logic*, a sign instituted by a convention among men; a conventional sign, as a stroke of a bell for a sign of the hour. (*b*) In *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human being. The human signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. =**Syn. 1.** *Human*, etc. See *humane*.

II. *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. [Now colloq. or humorous.]

Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and bloud
Of *humanes*, and their ruin'd wals. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

Humans for men, which Mr. Bartlett includes in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," is Chapman's habitual phrase in his translation of Homer. I find it also in the old play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Parson B—— . . . is just as fierce upon the dogs when they annoy him as he is upon the *humans* who cross his path. *Harper's Mag.*, XVI. 137.

To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect a silly *human* with alarm.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 121.

humanate† (hū'man-āt), *a.* [< ML. *humanatus*, pp. of *humanari*, become human, < L. *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Made human; endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 369.

humane (hū-mān'), *a.* [Formerly not separated from *human*, which was also spelled *humane*, *humaine* (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the L. *humānus*, human, also humane: see *human*, and cf. *-an*, *-ane*.] **1†.** Of or pertaining to man; human. See *human*, *a.*, 1.—**2†.** Profane; secular. See *human*, *a.*, 2.

His ignorance acquites him of all science, *humane* or divine. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, An Hypocrite.

Aristotle, . . . Euripides, Sophocles, and all *humane* authors. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

It is the *humane* way: the other course
Will prove too bloody. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

From racks, indeed, and from all penalties directed against the persons, the property, and the liberty of heretics, the *humane* spirit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with horror. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See *humanity*, 5.

He was well skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 310.

It [theology] is too universal in its relations to be able to stand alone; it will disclose its best treasures only to those who come to it cultivated by the study of the *humaner* letters. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

=**Syn. 3.** *Humane*, *Merciful*; tender, tender-hearted, kind-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic. *Humane* differs from the ordinary use of *merciful* in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while *merciful* expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was *humane*; Shylock should have been *merciful*; the Royal *Humane* Society; a *merciful* judge.

Human, *Humane*. Human is that which belongs to man as man; *humane* means not inhuman, compassionate. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 51.

And we most humbly beseech thee, O *merciful* Father, to hear us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Communion Service, [Invocation.

humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* [< *humane* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *humanly*.] In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

humaneness (hū-mān'nes), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

human-heartedness (hū'man-här"ted-nes), *n.* Humaneness; humanity.

His [Scott's] own wonderful *humanheartedness*—so broad, so clear, so genial, so humorous.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 108.

humanhood (hū'man-hůd), *n.* [< *human* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being human; humanity. [Rare.]

If a man attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his *humanhood*, he is obliged . . . to run counter to his age. *Maccall*, Elem. of Individualism, p. 90.

humanics (hū-man'iks), *n.* [< *human* + *-ics*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine or science of human nature, or of matters relating to humanity. *Collins*.

humaniform (hū-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *humanus*, human, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]

All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or *humaniform*, the structure of the spirit world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.
Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.

humanify (hū-man'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humanified*, ppr. *humanifying*. [< L. *humanus*, human, + *facere*, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]

I will not dispute whether he could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be *humanified*, and being man to be crucified. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 211.

humanisation, humanise, etc. See *humanization*, etc.

humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* [< *human* + *-ism*.] **1.** Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of mind belonging to a man as such is termed *humanism*. *Meyer*.

According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher *humanism*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 12.

2. A system or mode of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.

The Hegelian idealism first bred the more sensualistic system of *humanism*, and then *humanism* bred socialism.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 114.

Here we have the stern Puritanism of old Birmingham passing into modern nonconformity, . . . and this milder form of the old spirit mellowing at last into nineteenth-century *humanism*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of *humanism* in the future. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 249.

3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligent and appreciative study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.

humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *humaniste* = Sp. Pg. *humanista* = It. *umanista*; as *human* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truer understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthusiasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Renaissance.

The author of Utopia was known for tolerant and liberal: he was a *humanist* and a reformer.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Among the men of letters were many of the most eminent *humanists*, such as Leonardo Bruni Aretino, scholar and statesman, born in 1369.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 252.

He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the noblest living *humanists*, as contrasted with the specialist on the one hand, and with the eclectic . . . on the other.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 94.

2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.

Equally pleased with a watch, a coach, . . . or a fact in hydrostatics, Pepys was pleased yet more by the beauty, the worth, the mirth, or the mere scenic attitude in life of his fellow-creatures. He shows himself throughout a sterling *humanist*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

II. *a.* Humanistic.

Italy, that holy land of *Humanist* enthusiasm.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 412.

humanistic (hū-ma-nis'tik), *a.* [< *humanist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its *humanistic* devotion. *J. Caird*.

Science . . . substitutes a world of force and law for a world of *humanistic* divinities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.

The old Plutonic gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, and the more modern *humanistic* divinities bear sway.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 113.

humanistically (hū-ma-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a humane manner; by means of the humanities.

Apart from current controversies stood the teachings of the school of Chartres, *humanistically* nourished on the study of the ancients. *A. Seth*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 423.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *humanity* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *theol.*, affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ,

but denying his divinity.—2. Having regard to the interests of humanity, or all mankind; broadly philanthropic.

Humanitarian, wider of scope than philanthropic, is a word pregnant with significance.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 316.

II. *n.* 1. In *theol.*: (*a*) One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denies his divinity; a Unitarian. Some humanitarians hold that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which rendered his human nature an extraordinary one. (*b*) One who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—2. One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.—3. A philanthropist.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *humanitarian* + *-ism*.] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.—2. The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.—3. The doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties.

Pierre Leroux, who at a later period became the exponent of *Humanitarianism*, a kind of Saint-Simonism modified and tinctured with Hegelian philosophy.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 72.

4. Humane or humanitarian principles; comprehensive humanism or philanthropy.

Christianity, by reason of the simplicity of its doctrines, the sublime *humanitarianism* of its ethics.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 58.

Humanitarianism aims at the reorganization of society, so that all shall possess equal advantages for gaining a livelihood and contributing to the welfare of society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 450.

humanitian† (hū-ma-nish′an), *n.* [Irreg. < *humanity* + *-ian*.] A humanist.

There was an orator there, a man of great reading, a singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 588.

Nay, sir, I have read history. I am a little *humanitian*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

humanity (hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humanitye*, < OF. *humanite, humainete*, F. *humanité* = Pr. *humanitat* = Sp. *humanidad* = Pg. *humanidade* = It. *umanità* = D. *humaniteit* = G. *humanität* = Dan. Sw. *humanitet*, < L. *humanita(t-)s*, human nature, humanity, also humane conduct, < *humanus*, human, humane: see *human, humane*.] 1. The condition or quality of being human; human character or nature.

The nature and condition of man, wherin he is lesse than God Almyghty, and excellynge not withstandyng al other creatures in erth, is called *humanitie*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 8.

There is no such thing as stereotyped *humanity*; it must ever be a vague, bodiless idea, because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 268.

In the deluge, Fintan escaped by taking the form of a salmon, until the receding waters left him high and dry on Tara Hill, when he resumed his *humanity*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 4.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of *humanity* from the body politic to make a soldier of.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 61.

3. The character of being humane; consideration for the sensibilities of others, and sympathy with their needs or suffering; kindness; benevolence; a disposition to relieve distress, whether of men or of animals, and to treat all creatures kindly.

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other—that is a point of *humanity* and gentleness, which never taketh away so much commodity as it bringeth again.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Are you angry, sir,
Because you are entertain'd with all *humanity*?
Freely and nobly us'd?
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

The notion of what, for want of a better phrase, I must call a moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of history, and we have now a large abstract term answering to this notion—*Humanity*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

4†. Politeness; civility.

To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no *humanitye*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

There cannot be a greater argument of the general good understanding of a people than a sudden consent to give their approbation of a sentiment which has no emotion in it. If it were spoken with never so great skill in the actor, the manner of uttering that sentence could have nothing in it which could strike any but people of the greatest *humanity*—nay, people elegant and skilful in observations upon it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 502.

5. Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind: opposed to *divinity*: generally in the plural, with reference to the several branches of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In Scotland, in the singular, applied to Latin and Latin literature alone: as, a professor of *humanity*.

Philological studies, when philology . . . was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called literæ humaniores, or, in English, *the humanities*; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called literæ humaniores, *the humanities*, by way of opposition to the literæ divinæ, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

humanization (hū″man-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *humanize* + *-ation*.] The act of humanizing, or the state of being humanized; a making human or humane; assimilation to humanity. Also spelled *humanisation*.

It is under that name [duty] that the process of *humanization* ought to begin and be conducted throughout.
Coleridge, Table Talk.

humanize (hū′man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humanized*, ppr. *humanizing*. [= F. *humaniser* = Pg. *humanisar*; as *human* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make human; give or attribute a human character to; render conformable to human nature or requirements.

Socrates, . . . by his plain simplicity, without any counterfeit vanity whatsoever, hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 986.

Man, . . . considered simply as a being of this world, was to the Greek the expression of all that was best and brightest in his thoughts. What could he do but *humanise* his gods?
Faiths of the World, p. 163.

2. To render humane or gentle; make susceptible or agreeable to human feeling; refine or soften the human character of; civilize.

Song might tell
What *humanizing* virtues near her cell
Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide around.
Wordsworth, Oil Saint Bees' Heads.

It is always *humanizing* to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kindlier instincts of the heart.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

Humanized lymph. See *lymph*.—**Humanized virus.** See *virus*.

II. *intrans.* To become human or humane; become civilized.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery.
Franklin.

Also spelled *humanise*.

humanizer (hū′man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who humanizes. Also spelled *humaniser*.

humankind (hū′man-kīnd′), *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and *human kind*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 640.

humanly (hū′man-li), *adv.* [< ME. *humanly*, courteously, kindly: see *humanely* and *human*.] 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to human knowledge or belief: as, *humanly* speaking, it is impossible.

Look at this little seed. See . . . how *humanly* it dies; how *humanly* it puts forth its spring leaves.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

2†. Kindly; humanely.

Though learn'd, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 636.

humanness (hū′man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity.

The naïve innocence of the child's untainted *humanness*.
H. B. Forman, Living Poets, p. 226.

humate (hū′māt), *n.* [< *hum(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of humic acid.

From the solution of *humates* or ulmates contained in the soil.
Berkeley, Cryptog. Bot., §§ 227, 237.

humation† (hū-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. *humatio(n-)*, a burying, < *humare*, cover with earth, inter, bury, < *humus*, earth: see *humus*. Compare *exhumation, inhumation*.] Interment; inhumation.

Lancashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this church my *humation*.
J. Weever, Epitaph, in Fuller's Worthies, Lancashire.

humbird (hum′bėrd), *n.* [< *hum*1 + *bird*1.] A humming-bird. [Rare.]

Some from the *hum-bird's* downy nest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

humble1† (hum′bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *humbelen, humblen*, for **hummelen* (= OD. *hommelen*), hum, freq. of *hummen*, E. *hum*1, like *bumble*, freq. of *bum*1, *boom*1: see *hum*1. Cf. *humblebee*. For the form, cf. *humble*2, *humble*3, *hamble, nimble*, etc.] To hum.

To *humble* like a bee.
Minsheu.

humble2 (hum′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [Sc. *hummel* (in sense 2); ult. a secondary form of *hamble*, mutilate, hamstring: see *hamble*. Cf. *humble*2, *a.*] 1†. To break; make sore.

Kibed or *humbled* heeles.
Holland, tr. of Pliny (ed. 1634), II. 88.

2. To break off the ears of (barley) with a flail; separate from the awns. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3†. To break off the horns of.

The polled or *humbled* cattle come next under our consideration, a kind well deserving of notice.
G. Culley, Observations on Live Stock (1786).

humble2† (hum′bl), *a.* [Sc. *hummel, hummle*, OSc. *homyll*, having no horns (cf. Sc. *humlie*, a cow having no horns); < *humble*2, *v.*] 1. Broken; bruised; sore.—2. Having no horns, as a cow.

Quhen vncouth [strange] ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyll* sall beir the wyte. *Bellenden*, Cron. B., x. c. 12. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Pertaining to a humble cow.

The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly *hummel* characteristic.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 886.

humble3 (hum′bl or um′bl), *a.* [< ME. *humble*, < OF. *humble, humle, humele*, F. *humble* = Pr. *humil, omil* = OSp. *humil*, Sp. Pg. *humilde* = It. *umile*, < L. *humilis*, low, slight, hence mean, humble (cf. Gr. *χαμαλός, χαμηλός*, on the ground, low, trifling), < *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, = Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground: see *humus, human*, etc., and *chamæleon, chameleon, chamomile, camomile*.] 1. Lowly in kind, state, condition, amount, etc.; of little worth or moment; unimportant; low; common: as, a *humble* cottage; a man of *humble* origin; a *humble* follower; my *humble* means.

These *humble* considerations make me out of love with my greatness.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Let Innocence
Be written on my tomb, though ne'er so *humble*,
'Tis all I am ambitious of.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

I said, I thank thee, Fate,
I who went forth so *humble*,
That I come back so great.
Bryant, Poet's First Song.

2. Lowly in manner or guise; modest; unpretending; submissive: as, a *humble* apology.

And alle that ben byfore
Yow in this stede, salue withe *humble* Face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

In him the painter labour'd with his skill
To hide deceit, and give the harmless show
An *humble* gait, calm looks, eyes wailing still.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1508.

To please, you must a hundred changes try;
Sometimes be *humble*, then must soar on high.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 579.

3. Lowly in feeling; lacking self-esteem; having a sense of insignificance, unworthiness, dependence, or sinfulness; meek; penitent.

God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the *humble*.
1 Pet. v. 5.

Show me thy *humble* heart, and not thy knee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Prayer of humble access. See *access*.=**Syn. 2.** Unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious.

humble3 (hum′bl or um′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [< ME. *humblen*, refl.; < *humble*3, *a.*] 1. To make lower; bring down; bow down.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys.
Hakewill, Apology.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To make lower in state or condition; reduce in power, possessions, esteem, etc.; abase: as, to *humble* one's foes; to *humble* the pride of a rival.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruell to an *humbled* foe?
Spenser, Sonnets, xli.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 151.

3. To make humble or lowly in feeling; bring down the pride or vanity of; make meek and submissive; humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

They [the lords] *humble themselves* to the King, and crave Pardon for that they had done, which they obtained. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

=Syn. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. See *abase*.

humblebee (hum′bl-bē), *n.* [< ME. *humbylbee*, *hombulbe*, E. dial. also *hummobee*; (AS. not found) = D. *hommelbij* = Dan. *humlebi*, humblebee; not directly compounded of *humble*[1], hum, + *bee*[1], the simple noun **humble*, a humblebee, being older (OHG.); ME. not found alone, OSc. *hummel*, a drone, = OD. *hommel* (equiv. to *bommel* = E. *bumble*bee), a humblebee, a drone, a wasp, = OHG. *humbal*, MHG. *humbel*, *hummel*, G. *hummel*, humblebee, drone, = Dan. *humle* = Sw. *humla*, humblebee. The *mb* in OHG. *humbal* can hardly be the ordinary dissimilation of *mm* as in *humble*[1], *v.*, *humble*[2], *humble*[3], though the word cannot well be separated in its origin from the imitative base *hum*[1]. Cf. *bumblebee*.] Same as *bumblebee*.

Kill me a red-hipped *humble-bee*, on the top of a thistle. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

The young *humble bee* . . . breeds in long grass. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

Burly, dozing *humble-bee!*
Where thou art is clime for me.
Emerson, The Humble-Bee.

humblefication (hum″- or um″bl-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *humble*[3] + *-fication*.] Humility. [Ludicrous and rare.]

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly *humblefication* which is not sincere. *Southey*, Letters (1809), II. 120.

humblehede†, *n.* In some Chaucer manuscripts a reading of *humble bed*.

humblely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *humbly*.

humble-mouthed (hum′bl-moutht), *a.* Humble in speech.

You are meek, and *humble-mouth'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

humbleness (hum′- or um′bl-nes), *n.* [< *humble*[3] + *-ness*.] The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

For my part, I am rather, with all subjected *humbleness*, to thank her excellencies. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Her dress . . .
Is homely — fashioned to express
A wandering Pilgrim's *humbleness*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

humble-pie (hum′bl-pī′), *n.* [< *humble-s*, for *umble-s*, orig. *numble-s*, q. v., + *pie*[1].] A pie made of the umbles or numbles (that is, the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails) of the deer. —**To eat humble-pie**, to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; apologize or humiliate one's self abjectly: in allusion to the humble-pie, or pie made of the umbles or numbles of a deer, formerly, at hunting feasts, set before the huntsman and his followers, but with further and now exclusive allusion to the adjective *humble*.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldier said. "You must get up and *eat humble-pie* this morning, my boy." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xiv.

Your "You'll see nex' time!" an' "Look out bumby!" Most ollers ends in *eatin' umble-pie*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 61.

humble-plant (hum′bl-plant), *n.* The common sensitive-plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

humbler (hum′- or um′blėr), *n.* One who or that which humbles; one who reduces pride or mortifies.

humbles (um′- or hum′blz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *umbles*, originally *numbles*. See *humble-pie* and *numbles*.

humblesse†, *n.* [ME., also *humblis*; < OF. *humblece*, *humblesse*, humility, < *humble*, humble: see *humble*[3].] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. *Chaucer*.

Go, litille bill, with all *humblis*
Vnto my lady, of womanhede the floure,
And saie hire howe [a] newe Troiles lithe in distreȝ
All onely for hire sake.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

With faire fearefull *humblesse* towards him shee came. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 26.

humblesso†, *n.* An obeisance: a jocular form of *humblesse*. *Davies*.

He kissed his hands thrice and made as many *humblessos* ere he would finger it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172).

humbling[1]† (hum′bling), *n.* [< ME. *humbeling*, *humbling*, verbal n. of *humbelen*, *humblen*, hum, humble: see *humble*[1].] A humming.

Lyke the last *humblynge*
After the clappe of a thundring.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1039.

humbling[2]† (hum′- or um′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *humble*[3], *v.*] Humiliation.

I like these tears well, and this *humbling* also. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

humblingly (hum′- or um′bling-li), *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner.

humbly (hum′- or um′bli), *adv.* [< ME. *humbliche*, *humeliche*, *humblely*; < *humble*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

A warrior, with his shield of pride
Cleaving *humbly* to his side,
And hands in resignation prest,
Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

Humboldt blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.

humboldtilite (hum′bōl-ti-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Humboldt* (Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), the German naturalist) + *-lite*, < Gr. λίθος, stone.] A variety of melilite; a silicate of aluminium and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group.

humboldtine (hum′bōl-tin), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ine*[2].] A native oxalate of the protoxid of iron.

humboldtite (hum′bōl-tīt), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *datolite*: a name given by Lévy to crystals from Tyrol, on the supposition that they differed from ordinary datolite in form.

humbug (hum′bug), *n.* [First in use about 1735–40, as a piece of fashionable slang, with exactly its present sense; but Dean Milles defines it (about 1760) as "a false alarm, a bugbear," appar. a more orig. sense; < *hum*[2], a dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole, + *bug*[1], a specter, goblin (see *hum*[2] and *bug*[1]); but, as in other slang terms, little regard was paid to the elements of which it is formally composed. The use of *humbug* in ref. to a person is more recent; cf. *fraud*, similarly used in colloquial speech.] 1. A trick; an imposition, especially an imposition perpetrated under fair and honorable pretenses; a hoax.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which, though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! — "This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. — These theatrical managers humbug the town damnably!" — *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it! *The Student* (1751), II. 41. (*Todd.*)

I remember the origin of that word *humbug*, which has reigned in high vogue for several years, but I hope this will not prove another *humbug*. *British Mag.*, April, 1763, p. 542.

The great and illustrious *humbug* of ancient history was The Eleusinian Mysteries. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. A spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretense; sham: as, there is a great deal of *humbug* about him. —3. An impostor; a cheat; a deceitful fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

In reading it ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] one feels that he is at least a man among men, and not a *humbug* among *humbugs*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

4. A form of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose in refractory cattle. *E. H. Knight*. —5. A kind of candy. See the extract. [Prov. Eng.]

He had provided himself with a paper of *humbugs* for the child — *humbugs* being the North-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well flavored with peppermint. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

humbug (hum′bug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humbugged*, ppr. *humbugging*. [< *humbug*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

With other fine things,
Such as Kings say to Kings
When each tries to *humbug* his dear Royal Brother, in Hopes by such "gammon" to take one another in. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 300.

II. *intrans.* To practise deceit or trickery.

'Twixt nations and parties, and state politicians,
Prim shop-keepers, jobbers, smooth lawyers, physicians;
Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test
Is — mark ye, my friends! — who shall *humbug* the best. *Brookes*, Epilogue on Humbugging.

humbugable (hum′bug-a-bl), *a.* [< *humbug*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being humbugged; gullible. [Rare.]

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (*humbuggable* as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. *Southey*, Letters (1825), III. 488.

humbugger (hum′bug-ėr), *n.* One who humbugs.

humbuggery (hum′bug-ėr-i), *n.* [< *humbug* + *-ery*.] The practice of humbug; false pretense; imposition.

humbuzz (hum′buz), *n.* [< *hum* + *buzz*.] 1. A cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

William had caught another may-bee, or cockchafer, or *humbuzz* (for so that insect is called in different places). *Mrs. Sherwood*, May-bee, p. 13.

2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, gives a humming or buzzing sound; a bull-roarer. [Prov. Eng.]

humdrum (hum′drum), *a.* and *n.* [In form a compound of *hum*[1] and *drum*[1], perhaps orig. *drone*[1], being thus in effect a redupl. of *hum*[1], i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.] **I.** *a.* Dull; commonplace; homely; tedious.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *hum-drum*,
And see stout bruin, all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 112.

Yet am I by no means certain that she would take me with the impediment of our friends' consent, a regular *humdrum* wedding, and the reversion of a good fortune on my side. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Every one knows that at the age of fifty a plodding, *humdrum*, methodical printer [Richardson] . . . proved himself an original genius. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 45.

II. *n.* 1. A droning tone of voice; monotonous or tedious talk.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his *humdrum*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 191.

2. Monotony; tediousness; ennui.

There is as regards the more definite constituents of the field of consciousness a close resemblance between natural sleepiness and the state of monotonous *humdrum* we call tedium or ennui. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

3†. A dull, tedious fellow; a bore.

I scorn it, I, so I do, to be a consort for every *hum-drum*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

4. A small, low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse. [Prov. Eng.]

humdrum (hum′drum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humdrummed*, ppr. *humdrumming*. [< *humdrum*, *a.*] To pass the time in a dull manner.

humdudgeon (hum′duj-ǫn), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *dudgeon*[2].] A complaint or outcry without sufficient reason. [Scotch.]

I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

humect† (hū-mekt′), *v. t.* [< F. *humecter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *humectar* = It. *umettare*, < L. *humectare*, correctly *umectare*, moisten, wet, < *humectus*, correctly *umectus*, of a moist nature, moist, damp, < *humere*, correctly *umere*, be moist: see *humid*.] To moisten; wet; water. [Rare.]

Galen wyll not permytte that pure wyne, without alaye of water, shulde in any wise be gyuen to chyldren, for as much as it *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is conueniente. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 11.

humectant† (hū-mek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *humectant* = Sp. Pg. *humectante* = It. *umettante*, < L. *humectan(t-)s*, *umectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *humectare*, *umectare*, moisten: see *humect*.] **I.** *a.* Moistening; diluent.

Fumes and odours, passing so easily through the air, will very naturally insinuate into their vehicles also; which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch which we mortals call tasting; if more subtile and dry, that which we call smelling. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 4.

II. *n.* A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

humectate† (hū-mek′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *humectatus*, *umectatus*, pp. of *humectare*, *umectare*, moisten: see *humect*.] Same as *humect*.

Native Lucca olives afford [an oyl] fit to allay the tartness of vinegar and other acids, yet gently to warm and *humectate* where it passes. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

humectation (hū-mek-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *humectation* = Pr. *humectacio* = Sp. *humectación* = Pg. *humectação* = It. *umettazione*, < LL. *humectatio(n-)*, *umectatio(n-)*, < L. *humectare*, *umectare*, moisten: see *humect*.] 1. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

A garden that is watered with short and sudden showers is more uncertain in its fruits and beauties than if a rivulet waters it with a perpetual distilling and constant *humectation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

He would sometimes say "Drink, my children; health consists in the suppleness and *humectation* of the parts; drink water in great abundance; it is an universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salt." *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 3.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, to cleanse it, to prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grind-

ing, or the like. (*b*) The application of moistening remedies.

humective† (hū-mek′tiv), *a.* [< *humect* + *-ive.*] Having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū′mē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humefied*, ppr. *humefying*. [< L. *humefacere, umefacere*, make moist, < *humere, umere*, be moist, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To make moist; soften with water. *Goldsmith.*

humeral (hū′mē-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *huméral* = Sp. Pg. *humeral* = It. *umerale*, < NL. *humeralis;* cf. neut. LL. *humerale*, a covering for the shoulders, < L. *humerus, umerus*, the shoulder: see *humerus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the humerus.—2. Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to, or situated on or near, a humerus or anterior corner of the thorax or wing-cover.—**Humeral angle,** in *entom.*: (*a*) The exterior front angle of the thorax or pronotum. (*b*) The exterior angle of a beetle's elytrum, adjoining the pronotum. (*c*) A bend in the anterior margin of the wing, near the base, found in certain insects.—**Humeral artery.** Same as *brachial artery* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Humeral callosities,** dilated spaces on the front angles of the thorax, seen in many *Diptera*, formed by a coalescence of parts of the prothorax with the metathorax.—**Humeral cincture,** in *ichth.* See *cincture.*—**Humeral veil,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a long narrow veil of silk, of the color of the ecclesiastical season, worn at solemn mass by the sub-deacon, hanging from his neck and over his shoulders. He covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the credence at the offertory, and while he holds the paten elevated after the oblation of the unconsecrated chalice, and until the end of the Lord's Prayer. See *patener.*

II. *n.* 1. A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. *N. E. D.*

The priest put on the *humeral*, beset with precious stones. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

humeri, *n.* Plural of *humerus.*

humero-abdominal (hū″mē-rō-ab-dom′i-nal), *a.* Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen, or the upper arm and the belly.

humero-abdominalis (hū″mē-rō-ab-dom-i-nā′lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen, and connects the humerus with the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerocubital (hū″mē-rō-kū′bi-tal), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the humerus and to the cubit or ulna, as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones.—2. In *ichth.*, relating to the confluent so-called humerus, ulna, and radius exemplified in siluroid fishes; of or belonging to the coracoid or paraglenal. *Günther.*

humerodigital (hū″mē-rō-dij′i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and a finger; arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

humerodorsal (hū″mē-rō-dôr′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the back.

humerodorsalis (hū″mē-rō-dôr-sā′lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the origin of the humero-abdominalis, passing through the axilla, and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerometacarpal (hū″mē-rō-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus; arising from the humerus and inserted into the metacarpus, as a muscle.

humeroradial (hū″mē-rō-rā′di-al), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the radius, or the upper arm and the forearm: specifically applied to the ratio of length between these parts.

A long forearm (*humero-radial* index 80).
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., [XXVIII. 316.



Front View of Right Human Humerus.

b, bicipital groove; *cf*, coronoid fossa; *ec*, external condyle, or epicondyle; *gt*, greater tuberosity, or trochiter; *h*, head; *ic*, internal condyle, or epitrochlea; *th*, capitellum, for articulation with radius; *lt*, lesser tuberosity, or trochin; *t*, trochlea, for articulation with ulna. Between *h* and *gt* or *lt* is the anatomical neck of the bone; a little below *b* is the surgical neck of the bone.

humerus (hū′mē-rus), *n.*; pl. *humeri* (-rī). [= F. *humérus* = Sp. *húmero* = Pg. *humero* = It. *umero, omero*, < L. *humerus*, a common but incorrect spelling of *umerus*, the shoulder, prop. the upper bone of the arm; = Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, = Goth. *amsa*, the shoulder, = Skt. *ansa*, the shoulder.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. In all the higher vertebrates it is a single bone, usually of much greater length than thickness, and more or less cylindrical, but in a few cases short and stout and very irregular. It articulates above with the scapula, or scapula and coracoid, by a convex head; below by its condyles with the bones of the forearm. It is remarkably slender and cylindrical in man, and still more so in bats. See cut under *epicondyle.* (*b*) The proscapula of fishes: so called by Cuvier and his followers. (*c*) The mesocoracoid of fishes: so designated by Owen and others. (*d*†) The shoulder or upper arm and associated parts.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The femur of the fore leg; the brachium. *Kirby and Spence.* (*b*) The subcostal or submarginal vein of the fore wing of certain hymenopters. *Walker.* (*c*) The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above; the shoulder: this may be the prothorax, as in *Coleoptera*, or the mesothorax, as in *Diptera.*—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal.*

humet, humette[1] (hū-met′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a fesse or bar couped or cut off short at each end, and so forming a simple rectangle with its longer sides horizontal.

humeté, humetté, humettee (hū-me-tā′, -tē′), *a.* In *her.*, couped at each end or arm, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon: applied to the chevron, fesse, cross, and the like.

humette[2] (hū-met′), *n.* A cap of fence worn by archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century.

humgruffin (hum′gruf-in), *n.* [A made word, based on *hum*[1], *v. i.*, + *gruff*[1], mixed with *griffin.*] A terrible or repulsive person. [Humorous.]

All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye,
Save one horrid *Humgruffin*, who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

humhum (hum′hum), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humian (hū′mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Hume (1711–76), a Scottish philosopher and historian, or to his philosophy or writings. Hume carried sensationalism and individualism to their extreme consequences, resulting in philosophical skepticism. The study of Hume roused Kant to the production of his "Critique of the Pure Reason," which is largely a refutation of Hume's skepticism.

The principal effort of the *Humian* school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality, but from the sphere of consciousness. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 4.

The *Humian* theory was believed to lead inevitably to scepticism and infidelity. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 387.

humic (hū′mik), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from mold (humus).—**Humic acid,** an acid found in humus, or formed from it by boiling with an alkali. Its salts are called *humates.*

humicubation† (hū″mi-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *cubatio*(*n-*), a lying down, < *cubare*, lie down.] A lying on the ground; penitential prostration.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance.
Abp. Bramhall.

Lents, Embers, Vigils, Groans, *Humicubations.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 146.

humid (hū′mid), *a.* [< F. *humide* = Pr. *humid* = Sp. *húmedo* = Pg. *humido* = It. *umido*, < L. *humidus*, correctly *ūmidus*, moist, < *hūmēre*, correctly *ūmēre*, be moist, akin to *ūvens*, moist, *ūvidus, ūdus*, moist: cf. Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist (see *hygro-*), Icel. *vökr*, moist, > E. dial. *wokey*, moist, ME. *wokien*, be moist. Hence *humor*, etc.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; containing, or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or watery; damp.

On which the sun more glad impress'd his beams
Than in fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow.
Milton, P. L., iv. 151.

Fearless of *humid* air and gathering rains,
Forth steps the man. *Cowper*, Task, i. 212.

Humid process. See *assaying.*—**Syn.** *Damp, Dank*, etc. See *moist.*

humidify (hū-mid′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humidified*, ppr. *humidifying.* [< *humid* + *-i-fy.*] To make humid. [Rare.]

Humidifying the air in mills. *The Engineer*, LXV. 353.

humidity (hū-mid′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humidytee*, < OF. *humidite*, F. *humidité* = Pr. *humiditat* = Sp. *humididad* (cf. Pg. *humidade*) = It. *umidità*, < L. *humidita*(*t-*)*s*, correctly *umidita*(*t-*)*s*, moisture, < *umidus*, moist: see *humid.*] 1. The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; especially, a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

Til it be harde, unwattred must it be,
Lest alle the werk corrupte *humyditee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. In *meteor.*, the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is required to saturate it under the given condition as to temperature: specifically called *relative humidity.* If the atmosphere is completely saturated, the humidity is expressed as 100; if perfectly dry, as 0. The humidity varies widely in different places, and in the same place at different times.

humidness (hū′mid-nes), *n.* Humidity.

humifuse (hū′mi-fūs), *a.* [= F. *humifuse*, < L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *fusus*, pour or spread out, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] In *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent: as, a *humifuse* plant.

humile†, *a.* [< L. *humilis*, low, humble: see *humble*[3], the older form.] Lowly; humble.

humile†, *v. t.* [< *humile*, *a.* Cf. *humiliate, humble*[3], *v.*] To humble.

Davyd ought to *humyle* himselfe. *Bp. Fisher.*

humiliant (hū-mil′i-ant), *a.* [= F. *humiliant* = Sp. *humillante* = Pg. *humilhante* = It. *umiliante*, < LL. *humilian*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate.*] Humiliating. [Rare.]

The melancholy of *humiliant* thoughts.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

humiliate (hū-mil′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humiliated*, ppr. *humiliating.* [< LL. *humiliatus*, pp. of *humiliare* (> It. *umiliare* = Sp. *humillar* = Pg. *humilhar* = Pr. *humiliar, umiliar, omeliar* = F. *humilier*), abase, humble, < L. *humilis*, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] To cause to be or appear lower or more humble; depress; especially, to abase in estimation; subject to shame or disgrace; mortify: as, to *humiliate* one's self by a confession; to *humiliate* a boaster.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *Arnold.*

=**Syn.** *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); mortify, shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor.

humiliating (hū-mil′i-ā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *humiliate, v.*] Humbling; depressing or bating pride; mortifying.

The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most *humiliating* concessions.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

This *humiliating* peace of Presburg, by which Austria lost 23,000 square miles of territory and almost 3,000,000 of inhabitants, was a prelude to the complete overthrow of the German empire.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 401.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *humiliation* = Pr. *humiliatio* = Sp. *humillación* = Pg. *humiliação* = It. *umiliazione*, < LL. *humiliatio*(*n-*), < *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate.*] The act of humiliating or humbling, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity: the latter an *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

The miseries and *humiliations* of dependence . . . had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Note the *humiliation* he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amongst men.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

humility (hū-mil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *humilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *humilite*, < OF. *humilite*, F. *humilité* = Pr. *humilitat, omilitat* = Sp. *humildad* = Pg. *humildade* = It. *umiltà*, < L. *humilita*(*t-*)*s*, lowness, meanness, baseness, in LL. (eccl.) humility, < *humilis*, low, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] 1. The state or character of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a low estimate of one's self; self-abasement.

The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honour is *humility.* Prov. xv. 33.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind, and with many tears. Acts xx. 19.

Owe not thy *humility* unto humiliation from adversity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 14.

It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest service, the greatest spirit only attaining to *humility.*
Emerson, Civilization.

2†. An act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king.
Sir J. Davies.

3. A name of several different tattlers or totanine birds of the family *Scolopacidæ.* (*a*) The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata.* [Massachusetts.] (*b*) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus. Audubon.* [Maine.] (*c*) The Bartramian sandpiper. *Trumbull.* [Long Island, New York.] (*d*) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* [Local, U. S.]

=**Syn.** 1. Meekness, humbleness, lowliness, diffidence.

humin (hū′min), *n.* [< *humus* + *-in*2.] A neutral indifferent substance said by Mulder to exist in black humus. It may also be prepared from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral acid. Its composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

Humiri (hū-mī′ri), *n.* [NL., < *umiri*, *umire*, the native name (Tupi) in Brazil and Guiana.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or trees, of the family *Humiriaceæ*, founded by Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-cleft at the apex, and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted; the leaves are alternate, simple, entire, or crenulate; and the flowers are white and arranged in cymes. Three species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. balsamiferum* is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when wounded yields a reddish balsamic juice, which is burned as a perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of an ointment. *H. floribundum* is a small tree called *umiri*. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully fragrant yellow balsam known as *balsam of umiri*.

Humiriaceæ (hū-mir-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humiri* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, typified by the genus *Humiri*. The species are, with few exceptions, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. They are characterized by having regular hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynous deciduous petals, 10 or many hypogynous monadelphous stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. The fruit is a drupe, with albuminous seed and orthotropous embryo.

Humism (hū′mizm), *n.* [< *Hume* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of David Hume. See *Humian*.

Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward *Humism*, as, for example, where he says: "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul. Mind is a congeries of perceptions. Take away perceptions, and you take away mind. Put the perceptions, and you put the mind."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 86.

★**humite** (hū′mīt), *n.* [Named after Sir Abraham *Hume*.] Originally, a mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in color, and belonging, as was believed, to three types of crystalline form. It was regarded as identical with chondrodite. At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct species or subspecies, and are called *humite*, *chondrodite*, and *clinohumite*. The name *humite* includes only the kind crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; the other two are monoclinic, but differ in angles and planes. They have all nearly the same chemical composition, being fluosilicates of magnesium and iron. See *chondrodite*.

humlet, *a.* An obsolete form of *humble*2.

hummel (hum′el), *v.* and *a.* See *humble*2.

hummeler (hum′el-ėr), *n.* [< *hummel* + *-er*1.] One who or that which humbles; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

hummeling-machine (hum′el-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with several beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case, so as to beat the grain as it falls. *E. H. Knight.*

hummer (hum′ėr), *n.* [< *hum*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which hums.

Loved of bee — the tawny *hummer*.
Emerson, To Ellen.

Denizens of water and marsh sent forth their voices, jerky and out of accord with the united buzz of the hosts of field and wood *hummers*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

2. One who or that which excels in any quality, especially in general energy or speed. [Slang.] —3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird.—**Attic hummer.** See *Attic*1.—**Helmet hummer**, any bird of the subgenus *Calypte*.

hummie (hum′i), *n.* [Cf. *hump*, *hummock*.] A small protuberance. See the quotation, and *hump*, *n.*, 2. *Jamieson.*

A growth on the back of the neck called a *hummie*, the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

humming (hum′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hum*1, *v.*] A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

Good man, he's troubled with matter of more moment; *Hummings* of higher nature vex his brains, sir.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

The musical accents of the Indians to us are but inarticulate *hummings*. *Glanville.*

humming (hum′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hum*1, *v.*] 1. Resounding with hums.

And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer spice the *humming* air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

2. Such as to bubble or froth much, or as to cause a humming in the head: applied to strong malt liquors.

They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does,
With *humming* strong liquor likewise.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V 221).

A glass of wine or *humming* beer,
The heart and spirit for to cheer.
Poor Robin (1735).

★**humming-bird** (hum′ing-bėrd), *n.* A bird whose wings, by their rapid vibration, make a humming sound; any bird of the family *Trochilidæ*. Humming-birds are the most brilliant as well as the smallest of birds, averaging under 3 inches in length, including the bill, which is relatively long and slender, and usually straight, but sometimes decurved or recurved. The tongue is slender and extensile, and constructed like a double-barreled tube; it is used, like the haustellum of an insect, to suck the sweets of flowers. The birds, however, also eat insects. They build a nest, generally like a little cup, coated outside with lichens, and lined with gossamer, plant-down, and other delicate fibers. The eggs are always two in number, and pure white. The wings are narrow and acute or falcate, and so rapidly vibrated as to become indistinct to view; the flight is very swift. The feet are very small and fitted only for perching, not for progression. The tail is of every shape, and sometimes longer than the rest of the bird. A few of the humming-birds are dull-colored, but most of them glitter with the most exquisite hues of iridescent quality or metallic luster, changing in different lights. Shining grass-green is the most frequent color, but many other tints are found, as purple, violet, steel-blue, golden green, crimson, and various shades of fiery red, particularly about the head, where many species are also ornamented with crests, ruffs, and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color. All the humming-birds are confined to America, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, and they are especially numerous between the tropics. The latest critical authority on the subject describes 426 species, of 125 genera. About 16 genera are known to occur in the United States. The commonest of these, and the only one known east of the Mississippi, is the ruby-throat, *Trochilus colubris*. The northernmost is the rufous or Nootka Sound hummer, *Selasphorus rufus*. The largest in the United States is *Eugenes fulgens*, about 4 inches long. *Amazilia fuscicaudata* is a rather large one. The giants among them all reach a length, bill included, of about 7 inches. Also called *humbird* and *hummer*.



Humming-birds.
Upper figure, *Trochilus colubris;* lower figure, *Amazilia fuscicaudata.*

Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd:
The dull may waken to a *humming-bird*.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Humming-bird bush, a small leguminous shrub, *Æschynomene Montevidensis*, of South America: so called because the humming-birds are specially fond of visiting its flowers.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth*.

★**hummock** (hum′ok), *n.* [Also written *hommock* and *hammock;* perhaps an assimilated form of **humpock*, dim. of *hump* (like *hillock*, dim. of *hill*1); cf. LG. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound: see *hump*. Cf. *hummie*.] 1. A low elevation, hillock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance. It is now chiefly applied — (*a*) to the protuberances on the surface of a mass of rough ice, particularly in high latitudes; (*b*) to the hillocks or more or less solid spots rising above the general level of a swamp or of marshy land. Hummocks, or islets as they are sometimes called, constitute a marked feature of the swamps and savannas of the southern Atlantic States, and are often covered with dense forest-growth.

Along a flat, level country, over delightful green savannas, decorated with *hommocks* or islets of dark groves consisting of Magnolia grandiflora.
Bartram, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc. [(Lond., 1792), p. 219.

A *hummock* is a protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level. . . . To *hummocks*, principally, the ice is indebted for its variety of fanciful shapes, and its picturesque appearance.
Scoresby, Account of Arctic Regions (Edin., 1820), I. 226.

I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day, jumping from *hummock* to *hummock*, from willow-root to willow-root.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 339.

2. (*a*) The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line, or bunched with the end of the thumb: as, to mak' a *hummock*. (*b*) As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent: as, a *hummock* of meal. [Scotch.]

hummocked (hum′okt), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-ed*2.] Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hills [of Iceland] are in long *hummocked* masses.
Miss Oswald.

hummocky (hum′ok-i), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-y*1.] Abounding in or full of hummocks.

Ice . . . so *hummocky* that sledging over it would be impracticable. *C. F. Hall*, Polaris Expedition, p. 141.

hummum, *n.* See *hammam*.

★**humor, humour** (hū′- or ū′mor), *n.* [< ME. *humour*, humor, in the old med. sense, also (after L.) moisture, < OF. *humor*, later *humeur*, F. *humeur*, moisture, sap, juice, wet, = Pr. *humor*, *umor*, *ymor* = Sp. Pg. *humor* = It. *umore*, humor, = D. *humeur*, temper, humor, disposition, *humor*, humor, sensibleness (of style), = G. *humor*, humor, *hūmor*, moisture, humor, = Dan. Sw. *humor*, humor, *humör*, humor, mood, temper (partly < F., partly < L.), < L. *humor* (*humōr-*), correctly *umor* (*umōr-*), moisture, < *humēre*, correctly *umēre*, be moist: see *humid*.] 1. Moisture; an exhalation.

Lette diche it deep that *humoure* oute may leke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Is it physical
To walk unbraced, and suck up the *humours*
Of the dank morning? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. An animal fluid, whether natural or morbid; now, especially, any of the thinner bodily fluids, limpid, serous, or sanious, as the constituent fluids or semi-fluids of the eye, or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions. The four *cardinal humors* of ancient physicians were the blood, choler (yellow bile), phlegm, and melancholy (black bile), regarded by them as determining, by their conditions and proportions, a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition. See *temperament*.

Mens bodies be not more full of ill *humors* than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fansies, opinions, errors, and faults. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 115.

Emil. Is he not jealous?
Des. Who, he? I think the sun, where he was born,
Drew all such *humours* from him. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

Good Blood causeth good *Humours*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Hence—3. One's special condition of mind or quality of feeling; peculiarity of disposition, permanent or temporary; mental state; mood: as, a surly *humor;* a strange *humor*.

Therefore as one lackynge the quyche *humure* of deuocion, I cannot long contynue in prayer.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii.

Page. Sir Hugh is there, is he?
Host. He is there: see what *humour* he is in.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3.

The French Nation value themselves upon Civility, and build and dress mostly for Figure: This *Humour* makes the Curiosity of Strangers very easie and welcome to them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) Disposition, especially a capricious disposition; freak; whim; vagary; oddness of mood or manners: in this sense very fashionable in the time of Shakspere.

Cob. What is that *humour?* some rare thing, I warrant. . . .
Cash. It is a gentleman-like monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Give me leave to tell you that there is one Frailty, or rather ill-favoured Custom, that reigns in you, which weighs much; it is a *Humour* of swearing in all your Discourses.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Not thinking my self very safe, indeed, under a Man whose *humours* were so brutish and barbarous.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 518.

The ambiguity of the term [*humour*] has confounded it with humour itself: they are, however, so far distinct, that a *humour*—that is, some absorbing singularity in a character—may not necessarily be very humorous; it may be only absurd. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 241.

The village-folk, with all their *humours* quaint.
Whittier, The Countess.

(*b*) A facetious or jocular turn of mind, as in conversation; the disposition to find, or the faculty of finding, ludicrous aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

To entertain an audience perpetually with *humour* is to carry them from the conversation of gentlemen, and treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancients, indeed, appear not to have possessed that comic quality that we understand as *humour*, nor can I discover a word which exactly corresponds with our term *humour* in any language, ancient or modern.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 434.

Humour . . . is counted something genial and loving.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 249.

(*c*) In *lit.*, witty, droll, or jocose imagination, conspicuous in thought and expression, and tending to excite amusement; that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous in the choice or treatment of a theme: distinguished from *wit*, which implies superior subtlety and finer thought. Humor in literature may be further distinguished by its humane and sympathetic quality, by force of which it is often found blending the pathetic with the ludicrous, and by the same stroke moving to tears and laughter, in this respect improving upon the pure and often cold intellectuality which is the essence of wit.

What an ornament and safeguard is *humor!* Far better than wit for a poet and writer. It is a genius itself, and so defends from the insanities. *Emerson*, Scott.

The satire [of Chaucer] . . . is genial with the broad sunshine of *humor*, into which the victims walk forth with a delightful unconcern. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 254.

In those admirable touches of tender *humour*—and I should call *humour*, Bob, a mixture of love and wit—who can equal this great genius [Dickens]?
Thackeray, Brown the Younger, i. 3.

Acrimony of the humors. See *acrimony*.—**Albugineous, aqueous, crystalline,** etc., **humor.** See the adjectives.—**Good humor,** a cheerful, tranquil, unruffled temper or disposition. [Often written with a hyphen.]

What then remains, but well our power to use,
And keep *good-humour* still, whate'er we lose?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 30.

This portable quality of *good humour* seasons all the parts and occurrences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Ill humor, disturbed temper; a state of irritation; crossness; moroseness. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Out of humor,** displeased; vexed; cross.

As they are *out of humour* with the World, so they must in time be weary of such slavish and fruitless Devotion, which is not attended with an active Life.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

Vitreous humor. See *vitreous*.=**Syn. 3.** Vein, predilection.—**3.** (*a*) Fancy, whimsey, crotchet, fad.—**3.** (*b*) and (*c*) *Wit, Humor* (see *wit*); pleasantry, jocoseness, facetiousness, jocularity.

humor, humour (hū′- or ū′mor), *v. t.* [< *humor, n.*] **1.** To comply with the humor, fancy, or disposition of; soothe by compliance; indulge; gratify.

The king, struck with the beauty of the picture, and thinking blood enough had been already shed upon religious scruples, was resolved to *humour* the spirit of persecution no farther, . . . and the picture was placed on the altar of Atronsa Mariam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 88.

We love variety more than any other nation; and so long as the audience will not be pleased without it, the poet is obliged to *humour* them.
Dryden, Love Triumphant, Ded.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side,
Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride.
Crabbe, Works, V. 237.

2. To endeavor to comply with the peculiarities or exigencies of; adapt one's self to; suit or accommodate: as, to *humor* one's part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

I thank you, good master, for this piece of merriment, and this song, which was well *humoured* by the maker, and well remembered by you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 114.

Not one of whom [Peter Stuyvesant's negroes] but allowed himself to be taken in, and *humored* his old master's jokes, as became a faithful and well-disciplined dependant. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

=**Syn. 1.** *Indulge*, etc. See *gratify*.

humoral (hū′- or ū′mor-al), *a.* [= F. *humoral* = Sp. Pg. *humoral* = It. *umorale*, < NL. *humoralis*, < *humor*, humor: see *humor, n.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

If a *humoral* tumour be made by any external cause, as by a wound, bruise, &c., it is easily discerned.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 2.

Humoral pathology, that bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributed all morbid phenomena to a disordered condition of the humors.

humoralism (hū′- or ū′mor-al-izm), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being humoral.—**2.** The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors of the body.

humoralist (hū′- or ū′mor-al-ist), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ist.*] One who favors the humoral pathology.

humored, humoured (hū′- or ū′mord), *p. a.* **1.** Having or manifesting a humor or disposition of a certain kind: used in composition: as, a good-*humored* man; you are very ill-*humored* to-day.—**2†.** Governed by humor; capricious; humorous.

I know you are a woman, and so *humour'd*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

humoresque (hū- or ū-mor-esk′), *n.* [= G. Dan. *humoreske;* as *humor* + *-esque.*] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character; a caprice. [Recent.]

Grieg calls them *Humoresques*, and invests them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollicking sort.
Musical Record, April, 1888, p. 10.

humoric (hū′- or ū′mor-ik), *a.* [< *humor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to humor or humors. *Imp. Dict.*

humorific (hū- or ū-mo-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *humor*, humor, + *facere*, make.] Producing humor. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

humorism (hū′- or ū′mor-izm), *n.* [= F. *humorisme* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ism.*] **1.** An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.—**2.** The manner or disposition of a humorist.

humorist (hū′- or ū′mor-ist), *n.* [= F. *humoriste* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ist.*] **1†.** One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors; a humoralist.—**2.** A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

Mit. A *humourist*, too?
Cor. As humourous as quicksilver; do but observe him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

He has not the least idea of cheerfulness in conversation; is a *humorist*, very supercilious, and wrapt up in admiration of his own country.
H. Walpole, To Grey, Jan. 25, 1766.

3. A person who possesses the faculty of humor; one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a *humourist*,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Int.

His standpoint in regard to most matters was that of the sympathetic *humorist*, who would be glad to have the victim of circumstances laugh with him, but was not too much vexed when the victim could not.
The Century, XXX. 250.

humoristic (hū- or ū-mo-ris′tik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to medical humorism: as, the *humoristic* theory; *humoristic* remedies.—**2.** Pertaining to or like a humorist; characteristic of a humorist or of humorists.

He [Cervantes] has also more or less directly given impulse and direction to all *humoristic* literature since his time. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

But both Southey and the anonymous poet curiously misconceived the *humoristic* touch of Lamb.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 317.

humorize (hū′- or ū′mor-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humorized*, ppr. *humorizing.* [< *humor* + *-ize.*] **1†.** To fall in with the humor of a person or thing; agree; harmonize.

His clothes doe sympathize,
And with his inward spirit *humorize*.
Marston, Satires, iii.

2. To be humorous; make odd or humorous remarks or reflections; regard things from a humorous or facetious point of view. [Rare.]

He had a little "mental twist" which caused him to moralize and *humorize* over life in a fashion quite his own. *Art Mag.*, March, 1884.

humorless, humourless (hū′- or ū′mor-les), *a.* [< *humor* + *-less.*] Without humor; sober; dull.

One of these *humorless* sublime utopias is Comte's institution of spiritual marriage. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 279.

humorology (hū- or ū-mor-ol′o̤-ji), *n.* [< *humor* + *-ology*, q. v.] The study or science of humor. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Oh men ignorant of *humorology!* more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism!
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiii.

humorous (hū′- or ū′mor-us), *a.* [= OF. *humoreux* = Pr. *humoros* = Sp. *humoroso* = It. *umoroso*, humorous, < LL. *humorosus*, correctly *umorosus*, only in lit. sense moist, < L. *humor, umor*, moisture: see *humor, n.*] **1†.** Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 47.

2. Prone to be moved by humor or caprice; whimsical; crotchety.

Why should the *humorous* boy forsake the chase?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. Characterized by or full of humor; exciting laughter; comical; diverting; funny: as, a *humorous* story or author.

The Prince . . . with another *humorous* ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.
Tennyson, Geraint.

This very seriousness is often the outward sign of that *humorous* quality of the mind which delights in finding an element of identity in things seemingly the most incongruous, and then again in forcing an incongruity upon things identical. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

It is related of Sheridan that, being found in the streets in the early hour of the morning thoroughly drunk, a watchman asked him his name, on which with *humorous* malice he stammered out "Wilberforce."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 377.

=**Syn. 3.** Facetious, jocose, witty, droll.

humorously (hū′- or ū′mor-us-li), *adv.* In a humorous manner. (*a*) Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, . . . rashly, . . . or *humorously*.
Calamy.

(*b*) With humor; pleasantly; jocosely.

When a thing is *humourously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause; we compare the absurdity of the character represented with our own, and triumph in conscious superiority.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

humorousness (hū′- or ū′mor-us-nes), *n.* **1†.** Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.—**2.** The state or quality of being humorous. (*a*) Fickleness; capriciousness. (*b*) Oddness of conceit; jocularity.

humorsome, humoursome (hū′- or ū′mor-sum), *a.* [< *humor* + *-some.*] **1.** Influenced by the humor of the moment; moody; capricious; peevish; petulant.

The divine way of working is not parti-colour or *humoursome*, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdome. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the direction of an old *humoursome* father than in pursuit of his own inclinations. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

I know him to be light, and vain, and *humoursome*.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

humorsomely, humoursomely (hū′- or ū′mor-sum-li), *adv.* In a humorsome manner; capriciously; whimsically; oddly; humorously.

The difference being only this: that this was a thing intelligible, but *humoursomely* expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

humorsomeness, humoursomeness (hū′- or ū′mor-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome, capricious, or odd.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 25.

humour, humoured, etc. See *humor*, etc.

humous (hū′mus), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from humus or mold.

hump (hump), *n.* [Not in ME.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *homp*, a hump, lump, = LG. *hump*, heap, hill, stump (Mahn), dim. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound; perhaps a nasalized form of the root (**hup*) of *heap*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *κῦφος*, a hump, *κύφωμα*, a hunch on the back, *κυφόνωτος*, humpbacked, Lith. *kumpas*, hunchbacked, Skt. *kubja*, humpbacked. Cf. *hummock, hummie.*] A protuberance; a swelling.

Here upon this *hump* of granite
Sit with me a quiet while. *J. S. Blackie.*

Especially—(*a*) A hunch or protuberance on the back, caused by an abnormal curvature of the spine, or by natural growth: as, a man with a *hump;* a camel with two *humps;* the *hump* on the back of a whale. (*b*) In *entom.*, a projection on the back of a larva, formed by an upward enlargement of a whole segment, which is then said to be *humped.* Projections of this kind are very common in the larvæ of the *Lepidoptera.*

hump (hump), *v.* [< *hump, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend or hunch so as to form a hump, as the back in some kinds of labor, like that of a miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy weather.

The ponies did not seem to mind the cold much, but the cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes except for an hour or two at mid-day when they ventured out to feed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 110.

2. To prepare for a great effort; gather (one's self) together; hurry; exert (one's self): as, *hump* yourself now. [Slang, U. S.]

Col. Burns said, "Now you all watch that critter *hump* himself." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

3. To huff; vex. [Slang.]

In serving me, this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cup, true Japan, upon my honor—the rogue does nothing else. Yesterday, for instance, did he not *hump* me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini, of which the carving alone cost me three hundred francs?
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, On some Fashionable [French Novels.

4. In *cutlery*, to round off, as scissors.

The *humping* or rounding of scissors.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

II. *intrans.* To use great exertion; put forth effort. [Slang, U. S.]

I spent my evening flitting from one to the other [theater], and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him *hump*. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 10, 1886.

humpback (hump′bak), *n.* **1.** A crooked or hunched back.

The . . . chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and a very high nose. *Tatler.*

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured *humpback* as a companion than to stand looking out of the study-window. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

3. A whalebone-whale of the genus *Megaptera*.—4. A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus, O. gorbuscha*, more fully called *humpbacked salmon*. Also called *pink salmon*. See *salmon*. —**Humpback butter-fish.** See *butter-fish*, 1 (*b*).

humpbacked (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunched.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor *humpbacked* gentleman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 559.

The *humpback'd* willow; half stands up
And bristles; half has fall'n and made a bridge.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

humped (humpt), *a.* [< *hump* + *-ed*².] Having a hump or protuberance.

A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a *humped* back.
Guardian, No. 102.

The *humped* cattle were domesticated, as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments, at least as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is 2100 B. C.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 82.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gables and *humped* roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.
Art Age, IV. 40.

humph (humf), *interj.* [A stronger form of *hum*², *h'm*, *hem*².] An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grunt, and expressive of disbelief, doubt, or dissatisfaction.

humph (humf), *v. i.* [< *humph*, *interj.*] To utter the syllable *humph*, as in dissatisfaction; mutter; grumble.

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlv.

humpless (hump'les), *a.* [< *hump* + *-less*.] Without a hump.

The European breeds of *humpless* cattle are numerous.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 83.

humpty (hump'ti), *a.* [< *humped* (*humpt*) + *-y*¹.] Humped; hunchbacked. [Prov. Eng.]

humpty-dumpty (hump'ti-dump'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *humpty* + *dumpy*², the latter element made to rime with the former.] **I.** *a.* Short and broad. Hence the name "Humpty-Dumpty" in "Mother Goose," personifying an egg.

II. *n.* A favorite Gipsy beverage, consisting of ale boiled with brandy.

humpy¹ (hum'pi), *a.* [< *hump* + *-y*¹.] Full of humps; marked by protuberances.

Before the early grass starts in the spring, the emaciated appearance of one of these little ponies in the far Northwest will sorely try the feelings of an equine philanthropist, should he look along the *humpy* ribs and withered quarters.
The Century, XXXVII. 339.

humpy² (hum'pi), *n.*; pl. *humpies* (-piz). [Australian.] A house; a hut.

But the family loved it, and in spite of the fits of new housebuilding which periodically attacked Mr. Gray, the owner of the station, they continued to dwell in the familiar old bark *humpy* so full of happy memories.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 133.

humstrum (hum'strum), *n.* [< *hum* + *strum*; the elements being vaguely used.] 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a hurdy-gurdy. [Prov. Eng.]

Bonnell Thornton had just published a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the antient British Musick; viz. the saltbox, the Jewsharp, the marrow-bones and cleaver, the *humstrum*, or hurdygurdy, &c.
Boswell, Johnson (ed. 1791), I. 227.

2. Music poorly played.

humulin, humuline (hū'mū-lin), *n.* [< *Humulus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *lupulin*.

Humulineæ (hū-mū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humulus* (*-lin-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, proposed by Dumortier (1829), typified by the genus *Humulus*, the hop. This tribe is not retained by recent botanists, the genus being placed in the tribe *Cannabineæ*.

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *humulus*, *hummulus*, also *humulo*, *humolo*, *humlo* (cf. OF. *houblon*, hop); appar. of Teut. origin: see *hop*²; but according to another view < L. *humus*, the ground, the plant creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, of the family *Moraceæ* and tribe *Cannabineæ*. They have dicœious flowers, the male in loose axillary panicles, with 5 sepals and 5 erect stamens, the female in short axillary and solitary spikes or catkins, with foliaceous imbricated bracts, each 2-flowered, in fruit forming a sort of membranaceous strobile. The plants are twining rough perennials, with mostly opposite, heart-shaped, and palmately 3- to 7-lobed leaves. Only two species are known: *H. Lupulus*, the common hop, which is widely cultivated, and another, a native of China and Japan. One species, *H. palæolupulus*, has been found in a fossil state in the Pliocene formation at Meximieux in the department of Ain, France. See cut under *hop*².

humus (hū'mus), *n.* [L., the earth, the ground, the soil, locative *humi* (= Gr. *χαμαί*), on the ground, to the ground: see *Homo*, *chthonic*, *chameleon*, etc. Hence *humble*, *humility*, etc.] Vegetable mold. It is a dark-brown or black substance, varying greatly in composition, produced by the decay of vegetable matter with a limited supply of air. It includes the brown vegetable matter of soils generally as well as swamp-muck, peat, etc. Humus contains several tolerably well-defined chemical compounds, including ulmin and ulmic acid, and humin and humic acid, and is an important factor in the fertility of soils. A precipitate from it is called *gein*.

humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), *n.* Same as *saprophyte*.

Hun¹ (hun), *n.* [AS. *Hūnas* and *Hūne* = Icel. *Hūnar* = MHG. *Hiune*, etc.; < LL. *Hunni*, LGr. Οὖννοι, also LL. *Chunni*, *Chuni*, LGr. Χοῦννοι, Χοῦνοι, pl., LL. sing. **Hunnus*, *Chunus*, repr. the native name, identified, with some probability, with that of the *Heungnoo* or *Hiongnu*, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted, about the end of the 3d century B. C., a powerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian. This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were of the Finnic branch; but the name is not connected, unless very remotely, with that of the *Hungarians* (Magyars), also of Finnic origin.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in European history about A. D. 375. In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don, defeated the Goths, and drove them beyond the Danube. In the reign of their king Attila (about 434–454) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila their power was broken, but their name continued to be applied in an indefinite way during the middle ages. They are described as ugly and savage, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard. Some authorities suppose that they were identical with the Finnic Bulgarians of later history.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons,
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of *Huns*!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 90.

White Huns, an ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were possibly ancestors of the Turkomans.

Hun² (hun), *n.* [Partly another use of *Hun*¹, by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples, and partly (in the U. S.) an abbr. of *Hungarian*.] A Hungarian.

Where furious Frank and fiery *Hun*
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

hunch (hunch), *n.* [Not found in early records; an assibilated form of *hunk*¹, q. v.] 1. A hump; a protuberance: as, the *hunch* of a camel.—2. A thick piece; a hunk; a lump: as, a *hunch* of cheese.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good *hunch*, and took another for myself. *Cobbett*.

3. [< *hunch*, *v.*] A push or jog with the fist or elbow, or by a cow with the horn.

hunch (hunch), *v. t.* [< *hunch*, *n.* In def. 2, prob. due in part to *haunch*, *v.*] 1. To round or thrust out or up in a protuberance; crook, as the back.

In a lake called Lyn Rathlyn, in Meireonethshire, is a very singular variety of perch: the back is quite *hunched*, and the lower part of the back bone, next the tail, strangely distorted. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Common Perch.

Sometimes one of them got up and went to the desk, on which he leaned his elbows, *hunching* a pair of sloping shoulders to an uncollared neck.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

2. To push or thrust with the elbow or (as a cow) with the horn; jog; hook.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

hunchback (hunch'bak), *n.* [< *hunch* + *back*¹.] A humpback; a humpbacked person.

hunchbacked (hunch'bakt), *a.* Having a hunched or crooked back.

That foul *hunch-backed* toad. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

hundred (hun'dred), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hundreth*, dial. *hunderd*, < ME. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondred*, *honderd*, *hondert*, also *hundreth*, *hundrith*, < AS. *hundred*, rarely *hundræth*, ONorth. *hundrath* (after Icel.) (= OS. *hundarod* = OFries. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondert* = D. *honderd* = MLG. *hundert* = MHG. *hunterit*, *hundert*, G. *hundert* = Icel. *hundradh* = Sw. *hundrade*, *hundra* = Dan. *hundrede*), prop. a collective noun, a hundred, lit. a 'count' or tale of a hundred, < AS. *hund*, a hundred, + *-red*, *-ræd* = Icel. *-radh*, also *-rædhr*, in *ātt-rædhr*, 80, *nī-rædhr*, 90, *tī-rædhr*, 100, *tōlf-rædhr*, 120 (E. as if **eight-red*, **nine-red*, **ten-red*, **twelve-red*), connected with OS. *redhia* = MLG. *rede*, account, = OHG. *radia*, *redia*, *redea*, *reda*, account, reckoning, tale, MHG. G. *rede*, speech, account, = Dan. *rede* = Sw. *reda*, account, = Goth. *rathjō*, number, reckoning: cf. L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, computation, relation, proportion, reason: see *ratio* = *ration* = *reason*, and *rate*¹. The more usual AS. term for 'hundred' was *hund* = OS. *hund* = OHG. *hunt* = Goth. *hund* = W. *cant* = Gael. *ciad* = OIr. *cēt*, Ir. *cead* = Lith. *szimtas* = Lett. *simts* = OBulg. *sŭto* = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorbian, Russ. *sto* = L. *centum* (see *cent*, etc.) = Gr. *ἑ-κατόν* (see *hecato-*) = Skt. *çata-m*, a hundred, prob. repr. a type **kanta*, a reduced form of **dakanta* for orig. **dakan-dakan-ta* (cf. Goth. *taihun-taihund*, *taihun-tēhund*, a hundred, of which *hund* may be regarded as an abbr. or reduced form), i. e. 'ten-ten-th', < **dakan*: see *ten*¹ and *tenth*. The same orig. elements, without the suffix *-d*, *-th*, appear in OHG. *zehanzo* = AS. *teón-tig*, a hundred, E. as if **ten-ty*, like *twen-ty*, *nine-ty*, etc. The element *hund-*, repr. 'ten' or 'tenth,' occurs in AS. *hund-seofontig*, seventy, etc., *hund-endlefontig*, a hundred and ten (E. as if **eleventy*), *hund-twelftig*, a hundred and twenty (E. as if **twelfty*), appar. developed by cumulation (*hund-* and *-tig* being ult. from the same root, that of *ten*) from **hund-seofon*, i. e. 'ten-seven,' 'tenth seven,' etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score. In England hundreds of score, of 132, and of 124 formerly had also a limited use. Similar usages existed in continental Europe. See *great hundred*, below.

& thay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng that went;
A *hundreth* of hunteres, as I haf herde telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1143.

They sat down in ranks, by *hundreds* and by fifties.
Mark vi. 40.

2. In *early Teutonic hist.*, a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a *wapentake*). In ancient Germany the hundred also denoted, according to Tacitus, a group of persons. The origin of the territorial hundred is uncertain. Many consider it to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred warriors; others find the origin in divisions of a hundred hides of land, groups of a hundred families, etc. The division of hundred was introduced into the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and still exists in the last-named State. These divisions in England were the basis for the organization of the military service and for the administration of fiscal matters; each hundred had its *hundred-moot* and its *hundred-court*, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In Maryland they served for election districts.

The constable's wife
Of some odd *hundred* in Essex.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a *hundred*, as consisting of ten times ten families.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

It is very probable, as already stated, that the colonists of Britain arranged themselves in *hundreds* of warriors; it is not probable that they carved out the country into equal districts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

Equally involved in obscurity is the beginning of the *hundred* in Virginia, and the history of its various phases is rather curious, not only because it was the first English local division instituted in America, but, besides having both a territorial and personal signification, it assumed different relations to the general government of the colony at different periods.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 143.

Chiltern Hundreds, a hilly district of Buckinghamshire, England, which has belonged to the British crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, of which the holder is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons not in any respect disqualified cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a place of honor and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the recipient usually resigns immediately after appointment.—**Council of Five Hundred.** See *council*.—**Great hundred, long hundred**, in old reckoning, six score; 120. It was legal for balks, deals, eggs, spars, stone, etc. "The technical meaning attached by merchants to the word *hundred*, associated with certain objects, was six score—a usage which is commemorated, though perhaps in too sweeping and general a form, in the popular distich:

Five score of men, money, and pins,
Six score of all other things."
Peacock, Encyc. Metropolitana, I. 381.

Old Hundred, properly **Old Hundredth**, a celebrated tune set in England about the middle of the sixteenth century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, and marked "Old Hundredth" in Tate and Brady's new version in 1696, as being retained from the old version. The earliest extant copy of the tune is in the Genevan psalter of 1554, where it is set to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm; but

there is evidence that it was of earlier origin, and was originally a popular tune set to words of a light, gay character.

II. *a.* [Strictly a collective noun; it is always preceded by a definitive, usually an article or a numeral, and the following noun is, historically, a genitive partitive—a hundred *of* men, a hundred *of* dollars, etc.] One more than ninety-nine; ten times ten: as, a *hundred* men; two *hundred* dollars; a *hundred* thousand times. —**The Hundred Days,** the closing period of the first Emperor Napoleon's career in France in 1815, after his escape from Elba. The reckonings of the time are various, none amounting to exactly 100 days. The nearest is that from March 13th, when Napoleon was joined by Ney with his army, to June 22d, the date of his abdication after the battle of Waterloo, making inclusively 102 days; but the most exact reckoning is that of his actual second reign, dating from his reëntry into Paris, and making 95 days (March 20th to June 22d).

hundredal (hun′drḗd-al), *a.* [< *hundred* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving the organization of a hundred. See *hundred, n.*, 2.

The ancient towns in demesne of the crown either possessed a *hundredal* jurisdiction at the time of the Conquest or obtained "sac and soc" by grant from the crown.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

hundred-court (hun′drḗd-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.

The constant recurrence of the number of twenty-four in this connexion may possibly imply an early connexion with the jury system, and the "jurati" of the early communes, which again must have been connected with the system of the *hundred court*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

hundreder (hun′drḗd-ėr), *n.* [< *hundred* + *-er*[1].] 1. An inhabitant or a freeholder in a hundred. —2. In *Eng. law*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also *hundredor, hundredman, hundredary.*

Hundredors, aldermen, magistrates, &c.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

hundred-eyes (hun′drḗd-īz), *n.* The periwinkle, *Vinca major* and *V. minor.*

hundredfold (hun′drḗd-fōld), *n.* [< ME. *hundredfold, -fald, hundryḋfoold* (AS. only *hund-feald* and *hundteóntig-feald*) = MHG. *hundertvalt* = Icel. *hundradhfaldr* = Sw. *hundrafalt* = Dan. *hundredefold;* < *hundred* + *-fold.*] 1. A hundred times as much.—2. The plant *Galium verum:* so called on account of its very numerous flowers. [Eng.]

hundred-legs (hun′drḗd-legz), *n.* A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousand-legs. See cut under *centiped.*

hundredman (hun′drḗd-man), *n.*; pl. *hundredmen* (-men). Same as *hundreder*, 3.

The term hundred in a legal sense is first met with in England in the laws of King Edgar, 959–975. "A thief shall be pursued. If there be present need, let it be made known to the *Hundredman*, and let him make it known to the Tithingman," &c.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, *n.* Same as *hundreder*, 3.

hundred-penny (hun′drḗd-pen″i), *n.* The hundredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

hundredth (hun′drḗdth), *a.* and *n.* [< *hundred* + *-th*[2]. The AS. term was *hundteóntigōtha.*] **I.** *a.* Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one *hundredth* ($\frac{1}{100}$) of a mile.

hundredweight (hun′drḗd-wāt), *n.* In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *cwt.*, containing originally 112 pounds. It is subdivided into 4 quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 112 pounds. In the United States and Canada a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds, and this is usual and legal in England for very many articles.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of *hang.*—**Hung beef.** See *beef.*

Hungarian (hung-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Hungaria*, Hungary, < *Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Wengri, Ugri*, MGr. Οὔγγροι, etc., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. *Ugrian, Ugric.* Connection with *Hun*, if any, remote: see *Hun*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was established in A. D. 1000, and its crown, after various changes of dynasty, was permanently settled (from 1527) on princes of the house of Austria. This relation still exists, but politically Hungary proper is now united with Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, as the Transleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, formed in 1867.

2†. Freebooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use found in old plays, the word apparently contains a double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry.*" *Nares.*

O base *Hungarian* wight! wilt thou the spigot wield?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers [filchers], we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Hungarian balsam, an oleoresinous product of *Pinus montana*, from the Carpathian mountains.—**Hungarian bowls,** a peculiar form of amalgamating-machine, used in the gold-mines of Schemnitz, and to a limited extent in some other mining districts. The amalgamation is effected in cast-iron basins, in which wooden runners revolve just above the surface of the mercury which covers the bottom of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the auriferous sand or slime.—**Hungarian grass, lambskin, lotus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hungarian machine,** a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain (which see, under *fountain*): so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine in Hungary.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See *Magyar.* —2†. A freebooter; a thievish beggar.

The middle aile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton, London (Harl. Misc., IX. 314).

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians.* *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

3. The language spoken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magyar.

Hungary fever, water. See *fever, water.*

hunger (hung′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunger, honger,* < AS. *hunger, hungor* = OS. *hunger, hungar*, OFries. *hunger, honger* = D. *honger* = OHG. *hungar*, MHG. G. *hunger* = Icel. *hungr* = Sw. Dan. *hunger* = Goth. **huggrus, huhrus* (for **hunhrus*), hunger; cf. *hunger, v.*] 1. An uneasy or painful sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite.

With *hunger* and cold she had her fill,
Till she was quite worn away.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, III. 385).

With *hunger* made
Anatomies while we live.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 4.

But canst thou, tender Maid, canst thou sustain
Afflictive Want, or *Hunger's* pressing Pain?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hence—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

A *hunger* seized my heart; I read . . .
The noble letters of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Excellence is lost sight of in the *hunger* for sudden performance and praise. *Emerson*, Success.

3. A famine. [Now Eng.]

And he ordeynyde him [Joseph] souereyn on Egipte and on al his hous, & *hungur* cam into al Egipte and Chanaan.
Wyclif, Acts vii.

hunger (hung′gėr), *v.* [< ME. *hungren, hongren,* < AS. *hyngran* = OS. *ge-hungrian* = OFries. *hungera* = D. *hongeren* = OHG. *hungiren, hungerōn*, MHG. G. *hungern* = Icel. *hungra* = Dan. *hungre* = Sw. *hungra* = Goth. *huggrjan*, hunger; from the noun. Cf. *ahungered, anhungered.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel the uneasiness or longing which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; crave food.

If thine enemy *hunger*, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. Rom. xii. 20.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hence—2. To have an eager desire; long.

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. Mat. v. 6.

Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II.† *trans.* To starve.

At last the Prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To *hunger* Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, st. 132.

I'll put her intill a dungeon dark,
And *hunger* her till she die.
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 52).

hungerbaned†, *a.* Afflicted or cursed with hunger.

We beyng there were *hungerbaned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iv.

hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung′gėr-bit, -bit″n), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hungor-biten,* < *hungor*, hunger, + *biten*, bitten, pp. of *bītan*, bite.] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be *hunger-bitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Job xviii. 12.

hungered† (hung′gėrd), *a.* See *ahungered.*

hungerer (hung′gėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hungrere;* < *hunger, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Voide he shal make the souls of the *hungreres.*
Wyclif, Isa. xxxii. 6 (Oxf.).

Nothing in Milton is finelier fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine *Hungerer.*
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.
Croly, Hist. Sketches, Church in Ireland

hunger-flower (hung′gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The whitlow-grass, *Draba incana:* so called because it grows in poor soils.

hungerful (hung′gėr-fûl), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ful.*] Full of hunger; hungry. [Rare.]

That nestling *hungerful*, who sees and hears
His mother towards him flying through the wood.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.

hunger-grass (hung′gėr-gràs), *n.* The foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis.*

hungerlin†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An outer garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.

A letter or epistle should be short-coated, and closely couched; a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown. *Howell*, Letters, i.

hungerly† (hung′gėr-li), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ly.*] Hungry.

His beard grew thin and *hungerly*,
And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

hungerly† (hung′gėr-li), *adv.* Hungrily.

Certayne rootes, on the which hee fedde *hungerlye.*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 233.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

O yes; eat with 'em as *hungerly* as soldiers.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

hunger-rot (hung′gėr-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

hunger-starved† (hung′gėr-stärvd), *a.* [< *hunger* + *starved;* in ME. *hunger-storven*, with ME. pp. of *starve.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. *Minsheu.*

hunger-strike (hung′gėr-strīk), *n.* A persistent refusal to eat, as on the part of an imprisoned suffragette.

hunger-strike (hung′gėr-strīk), *v. i.* To enter upon a hunger-strike.

hungerweed (hung′gėr-wēd), *n.* The corn-buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called because its abundance indicates a bad crop.

hungerwort†, *n.* Insatiable hunger. *Davies.*

hungrily (hung′gri-li), *adv.* [< *hungry* + *-ly*[2].] In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

hungriousness† (hung′gri-us-nes), *n.* [< **hungrious* (not found: irreg. < *hungry* + *-ous*) + *-ness.*] Hungriness; hunger.

Whan was excessyue riotous banketting, potte companyoning, and bely chearynge more outragiously vsed, and the pore *hungriousnes* lesse refreshed, than now?
J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol.

hungry (hung′gri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hongry;* < ME. *hungry, hungri, hongry, hungriz,* < AS. *hungrig* (= OFries. *hungerich, hongerich* = D. *hongerig* = MLG. *hungerich* = OHG. *hungarag, hungereg*, MHG. *hungerc*, G. *hungrig* = Dan. Sw. *hungrig* (cf. Icel. *hungradhr*), hungry, < *hunger*, hunger: see *hunger.*] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Conetyse I couthe him not discreue,
So *hungri* and so holewe sire Herui him loked.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 107.

He hath filled the *hungry* with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away. Luke i. 53.

Come, hostess, where are you? is supper ready? Come, first give us drink; and be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very *hungry.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Hence—2. Having an eager desire for anything; longing.

For always roaming with a *hungry* heart,
Much have I seen and known.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

Still *hungrier* for delight as delights grow more rare.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Central Riverina, which embraces the country lying to the north and south of the Murrumbigee River, the wool presents what is called a *hungry* appearance, being not only tender and short in staple, but containing in many instances a large quantity of earth, sand, and burr. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxiv. (1886), p. 141.

4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden ful *hungry* hous and hadde much defaute.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 208.

Whan it was in the sowre *hungry* tyme there was establissed or cryed grevos and unplitable co-empcion.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

And stop and eat, for well you may
Be in a *hungry* case. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge*, Sermons.

The filth with which the peasant feeds
His *hungry* acres. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 503.

6†. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

They [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all the chief Towns in the Country, especially to Mexico, where, tho' but a *hungry* sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

7. Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]—**Hungry evil†**, a ravenous appetite in horses. *Bailey.*—**Hungry fish**, haddock caught on set-lines: so called in depreciation by the British beam-trawlers, who consider them inferior. *J. W. Collins.*—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi.*—**Syn. 1** and **3.** Greedy, famishing, ravenous.

hunit, huniet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *honey*.

hunk[1] (hungk), *n.* [Not found in early records; commonly assibilated, *hunch*, q. v.; origin uncertain; it has been regarded (1) as a nasalized form of dial. *huck*[2] for *hook*, or of **huck* (LG. *hukke*, G. *hucke*, the bent back, G. *höcker*, a hunch on the back), represented by *huckster* and *hug*, and *hunker*[1], q. v.; or (2) as a var. of *hump*.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [Colloq.]

Here's a *hunk* of bread; put it in your pocket, case you should need it! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 200.

Any hungry man or woman may enter the hall and be served with a mug of water and a *hunk* of bread.
Daily News (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

hunk[2] (hungk), *n.* [Cf. *Hunker*[2] and *hunks*.] A sluttish, indolent woman. *Jamieson.* [Local.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *n.* [Also *honk;* adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. *honk*, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases *ik heb honk*, I am on my post, *zijn honk bewaaren*, keep one's post, *van honk loopen*, quit one's post. Cf. *Hunker*[2].] In *tag* and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach *hunk;* to be on *hunk*. [Local, New York.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *adv.* or *a.* [Abbr. of *on hunk:* see *hunk*[3], *n.* Cf. *hunky*.] **1.** On hunk; at the goal. [Local, New York.]

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base," . . . call it being *honk*. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 492.

Hence, used adjectively—**2.** In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all *hunk*. Also *hunky*. [Slang, U. S.]

Mr. L—— had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River without authority; and now he felt himself all *hunk*, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city.
Quoted in *New York Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1856.

hunker[1] (hung'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. *hokra*, crouch, creep, *hūka*, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by *hug*, orig. crouch, and *huckster*, etc.: see *hug*, *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [Scotch.]

Upo' the ground they *hunkered* down a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.
Ross, Helenore (1st ed.), p. 81.

Hunker[2] (hung'kėr), *n.* [Supposed to be < D. *honk*, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who sticks to his post or stays at home: see *hunk*[3]. Cf. *hunks*.] In *American politics*, a conservative; one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy: first applied in the State of New York as a name to the conservative section of the Democratic party who opposed the Barnburners or radical section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.

Egypt, the *hunker* conservative of antiquity, . . . is hid in the tomb it inhabited.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 268.

hunkered (hung'kėrd), *a.* [< *hunker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Elbowed; crooked. [Prov. Eng.]

hunkerism (hung'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Hunker*[2] + *-ism*.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. [U. S.]

hunkers (hung'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *hunker*[1], *v.*] The hams; the haunches. [Scotch.]

I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his *hunkers* in a hag, as gray's a tombstane. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

hunk-o'-Dee (hungk'ọ-dē'), *n.* [Formerly *hunk over Dee;* origin not clear. Cf. *hunk*[3].] A boys' game, similar to I-spy. Instead of saying, "I spy Brown," etc., the player says, "*Hunk-o'-Dee* Brown," etc. [Pennsylvania and western New Jersey and Delaware.]

hunks (hungks), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *hunniel*, a miser, a mean old man; dial. *hungry*, stingy, very mean; but a connection with *hungry* cannot be asserted. Cf. *hunk*[2].] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; ■ niggard.

Well, Sir, and make a very pretty Shew in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close *Hunks*.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Irus has, ever since he came into this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skilfully could of being a close *hunks* worth money. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 331.

hunky (hung'ki), *a.* [< *hunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

hunky-dory (hung'ki-dō'ri), *a.* [Also *hunkidory;* an elaborated form of *hunky*.] Same as *hunky*, *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

Hunnic (hun'ik), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Huns.

But there was a *Hunnic* party amongst the Khazar chiefs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 60.

Hunnish (hun'ish), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.

In person, Attila is described as having been of true *Hunnish* type, short, but strongly made, with a large head, flat, widespread nostrils, and small, glittering eyes.
Encyc. Brit., III. 62.

★ **hunt** (hunt), *v.* [< ME. *hunten*, *honten*, *hounten*, < AS. *huntian*, hunt; ■ secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. *fra-hinthan*, seize, take captive, pp. *fra-hunthans*, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usually referred *hent*[1], seize, take, *hind*[1], as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and *hand*, as that which takes or seizes things: see *hent*[1], *hind*[1], and *hand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing; search for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am *huntid* as an herte to a-bay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The lord he lov'd to *hunt* the buck,
The tiger, and the boar.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

He [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, at a country-seat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he *hunted* the stag. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
Hownteș and hewes downe the heythene tykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him.
Ps. cxl. 11.

He therefore through close paths of wary hast
Hunts his escape. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 235.

3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

When he [a dog] is to be *hunted* with other dogs he requires to be made "steady behind"—that is to say, he must be taught to "back" another dog as the latter stands.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 235.

4. To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was *hunted* by the foxhounds.

When an opportunity occurred, he took to *hunting* the county. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, i.

"They *hunt* old trails," said Cyril, "very well."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hunt the fox, a boys' game in which one of the players is given a start, and the others try to catch him before he can reach home again; hare and hounds.

And also when we play and *hunt the fox*,
I outrun all the boys in the schoole.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 487.

Hunt the hare. Same as *hunt the fox*. *Strutt.*—**Hunt the pig**, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig was chased. The person who caught and held the pig by the tail received him as a prize.—**Hunt the slipper.** See the extract.

Hot cockles succeeded next, questions and commands followed that, and last of all, they sat down to *hunt the slipper*. As every person may not be acquainted with this primeval pastime, it may be necessary to observe that the company in this play plant themselves in a ring upon the ground, all except one, who stands in the middle, whose business it is to catch a shoe, which the company shove about under their hams from one to another, something like a weaver's shuttle. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and apparently older way of playing "*hunt the squirrel*" is a game in which the child touched follows the toucher until he has caught him, pursuing him both in and out of the ring, being obliged to enter and leave the circle at the same point as the latter.
Newell, Games of American Children, No. 117.

The raising of the siege of Prague and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at *hunt the squirrel* have disgusted me from inquiring about this war.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

To hunt at force†, to run the game down with dogs, instead of shooting it.

The stag for goodly shape, and stateliness of head,
Is fitt'st to *hunt at force*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 111.

Rob. Had you good sport i' your chase to-day?
John. O, prime!
Mar. A lusty stag.
Rob. And *hunted* ye *at force?*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt change†, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase. *Halliwell.*

John. And never *hunted change!*
Rob. You had stanch hounds then?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt down, to bring to bay; chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by persecution or violence; pursue to the bitter end.—**To hunt for hares with a tabor†.** See *hare*[1].—**To hunt from**, to pursue and drive out or away.—**To hunt out or up**, to seek; search for; find by search.

I do *hunt out* a probability. *Spenser.*

All living creatures either *hunt out* their aliment, pursue their prey, or seek their pleasures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

The same impulse . . . compelled me to *hunt up* the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4.

To hunt the clean shoe or boot, to follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 10, 1888.

You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bloodhound] pups to *hunt the clean boot*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.

And the cause whi he was cleped Dodynell was for euer was in the feeldes and forestes for to *hunte* at the herte and other deer and wylde swyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

The princess comes to *hunt* here in the park.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. To make a search or quest; seek: with *for* or *after*.

Contenting yourself with your own pleasure in learning, you never *hunt after* vulgar praises, nor receive them willingly, though they be offered you.
Sir T. More, To his Daughter, Utopia, Int., p. xxii.

He *after* honour *hunts*, I *after* love.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man *hunting for* his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

3. In *bell-ringing*, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. When the place of the bell is changing from first to last, the process is called *hunting-up;* when from last back to first, *hunting-down.*—**To hunt counter**, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent backward; retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say they *hunt counter*.
Gentleman's Recreations (8vo ed.), p. 16.

★ **hunt** (hunt), *n.*[1] [< *hunt*, *v.* The AS. words for 'hunting' were, besides *huntung*, hunting, *huntath* or *huntoth*, *huntnath* or *huntnoth:* see *huntеth*.] **1.** The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

2. A pack of hounds engaged in the chase.

Whilst the babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double *hunt* were heard at once,
Let us sit down and mark their yelping noise.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian *hunt*.

In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire *hunt*. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxix.

4. The region of country hunted with hounds.—**5†.** Game killed in the chase.

Boys, we'll go dress our *hunt*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquisition.

I had a pretty good *hunt*, finding nothing on his table but a small pocket Bible, about the size and shape of the thing I expected to find, but not the thing I expected to find. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 315.

Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual silence and caution; hence, in *American politics*, a canvass conducted in a quiet and secret manner.

hunt† (hunt), *n.*[2] [< ME. *hunte*, *honte*, < AS. *hunta*, a hunter, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.* This noun has been supplanted by *hunter*, which is found first in ME.; it survives in the surname

Hunt.] One who hunts; a hunter; a huntsman.

Ther overtok I a grete route
Of *huntes* and eke of foresterys.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 361.

huntable (hun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *hunt* + *-able.*] Able or fit to be hunted. [Rare.]

In this plantation or in that are, it may be, fifteen or twenty deer, of which but one or two are *huntable.*
Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

hunt-counter† (hunt'koun″tėr), *n.* [See *to hunt counter*, under *hunt, v. i.*] A dog that hunts counter; hence, one who turns upon another, or "talks back"; a malapert.

Attendant. Give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat, if you say I am any other than an honest man.
Falstaff. I give thee leave to tell me so? . . . You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt!
★ *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

hunter (hun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunter, huntere, honter;* < *hunt, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals.

Cel. He was furnished like a *hunter.*
Ros. O ominous! he comes to kill my hart!
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.
Milton, P. L., xi. 188.

2. An animal that hunts game or prey, or is employed in the chase; especially, a horse used in hunting.

Of dogs: the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The representative of Cambridge, riding a good steady *hunter*, . . . cantered in by himself.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iv.

3. A large cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*, found in Jamaica.—4. A spider which hunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it, as a lycosid or wolf-spider. Also called *hunting-spider.*

Hunterian (hun-tē'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after—(*a*) John Hunter, a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist (1728–93), founder of the Hunterian collection of specimens in anatomy, etc., the nucleus of the present great Hunterian Museum in London; or (*b*) his brother, William Hunter (1718–83), anatomist, and founder of the Hunterian collection in Glasgow.

The *Hunterian* Oration, instituted in 1813 by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, is delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February, which [John] Hunter used to give as the anniversary of his birth.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 385.

Hunterian canal. See *Hunter's canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hunterian chancre**, the true or hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Hunter's canal, press, screw. See the nouns.

huntetht, *n.* [ME., also *honteth*, < AS. *huntath, huntoth*, also *huntnath, huntnoth*, hunting, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt, v.*] Hunting; the chase. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 375.

huntilite (hun'ti-līt), *n.* [Named after T. S. *Hunt*, an American scientist.] A silver arsenide occurring with metallic silver at Silver ★Islet in Lake Superior, Michigan.

hunting (hun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *hunting, honting*, < AS. *huntung*, verbal n. of *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt, v.*] 1. The pursuit of game; the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them; the chase, either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in England, fox-hunting; coursing.

In our time [twelfth century], . . . *hunting* and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employments, and most excellent virtues, by our nobility.
John of Salisbury, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 62.

My lords, a solemn *hunting* is in hand.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

In one of these *huntings* they found me in the discovery of the head of the river of Chickahamania, where they slew my men, and tooke me prisoner in a Bogmire.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 134.

There being little plough-land, and few woods, the Vale is only an average sporting country, except for *hunting.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

2. In *change-ringing*, the operation of changing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung. See *hunt, v. i.*, 3.=**Syn.** *Shooting.* See *gunning.*

hunting-box (hun'ting-boks), *n.* In Great Britain, a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season. Such a house is commonly called *shooting-box* in the United States.

It was apparently originally erected as a *hunting-box* on the edge of the desert for the use of the Persian king.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 387.

hunting-cap (hun'ting-kap), *n.* A cap worn in the hunting-field, resembling a jockey-cap, but stiffer and harder.

One of those horsey-looking men who are to be found in all hunting-fields, who wear old breeches, . . . old *hunting-caps.*
Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxvii.

hunting-case (hun'ting-kās), *n.* A watch-case having a hinged cover to protect the crystal, originally against accidents in hunting. See *hunting-watch.*

hunting-coat (hun'ting-kōt), *n.* A coat worn by huntsmen, usually of some distinctive color, as scarlet or green.

hunting-cog (hun'ting-kog), *n.* In *mach.*, an extra cog in that one of two cog-wheels which is thus cut with one tooth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other. Thus, for example, if a shaft is required to revolve three times as fast as its driving-shaft, 72 and 24 are a pair of numbers for teeth that would effect this result; and such numbers would suit a watchmaker, one being a multiple of the other; but the millwright would add one tooth to the larger wheel (the *hunting-cog*), and thus obtain 73 and 24, which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio. In the pair of wheels whose numbers are so obtained, any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth may be said to *hunt* the other, whence the name. The object of adding the hunting-cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutions. (*Willis.*)

hunting-crop (hun'ting-krop), *n.* See *crop*, 14.

hunting-dog (hun'ting-dog), *n.* See *dog.*

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dō'ni-an), *n.* *Eccles.*, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91), after their separation from the Wesleys. The sect is congregational in polity.

hunting-field (hun'ting-fēld), *n.* The place where a hunt is carried on.

The privates are from the classes which either possess or can borrow riding horses and subscribe a little money at a pinch; many of them are to be seen more or less often in the *hunting-field.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

hunting-ground (hun'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region for hunting.

So to the *hunting-ground* he hies,
To chase till eve the forest-game.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

Happy hunting-grounds, the North American Indians' heaven.

hunting-horn (hun'ting-hôrn), *n.* A simple horn used in hunting; a bugle. See cut under *horn.*

hunting-jug (hun'ting-jug), *n.* A jug or pitcher ornamented with dogs, horsemen, stags, etc., in relief.

hunting-knife (hun'ting-nīf), *n.* A knife used in the chase, sometimes to kill the game, but more commonly to skin and cut it up. See *break, v. t.*, 12.

hunting-leopard (hun'ting-lep″ärd), *n.* The chetah, *Guepарda jubata* or *Cynælurus jubatus* of India. See cut under *chetah.*

hunting-seat (hun'ting-sēt), *n.* A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting season.

hunting-shirt (hun'ting-shėrt), *n.* A blouse or shirt worn by trappers and hunters, originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented. *Bartlett.*

A light, figured, and fringed *hunting-shirt* of cotton covered his body, while leggings of deerskin rose to his knee.
J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, xi.

hunting-skiff (hun'ting-skif), *n.* A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes, of many sizes and styles.

hunting-song (hun'ting-sông), *n.* A song sung in connection with hunting, or a composition of similar character. The melody generally introduces effects like the winding of a bugle-horn.

hunting-spider (hun'ting-spī″dėr), *n.* Same as *hunter*, 4.

hunting-sword (hun'ting-sōrd), *n.* A sword made expressly for use in the chase, to kill the game when it is brought to bay. In the middle ages the hunting-sword is often represented in pictures of the boar-hunt, stag-hunt, etc., as exactly like a war-sword and held in the same manner; but swords of special pattern were also made without a guard, or with a very small guard, one-edged and resembling a long knife.

hunting-tide (hun'ting-tīd), *n.* The season of hunting; time of hunting.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang out like hollow woods at *hunting-tide.*
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

hunting-watch (hun'ting-woch), *n.* A watch the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting-case or metallic cover.

hunting-whip (hun'ting-hwip), *n.* Same as *hunting-crop.* See *crop*, 14.

Frank . . . could see that the man was dressed for hunting, . . . and that he was driving the pony with a *hunting-whip.*
Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxviii.

huntress (hunt'res), *n.* [< ME. *hunteresse;* < *hunter* + *-ess.*] A woman who hunts or follows the chase.

And therwithal Diane gan appere
With bowe in hond, right as an *hunteresse.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1489.

Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen.
Milton, Comus, l. 441.

hunt-sergeant (hunt'sär″jent), *n.* An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians, which were carried on with hounds. *Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts* ★*Bay* (ed. Goodell), I. 599.

huntsman (hunts'man), *n.*; pl. *huntsmen* (-men). [< *hunt's*, poss. of *hunt*, *n.*[1], + *man.*] 1. One who hunts, or who practises hunting; a hunter.

Lyke as a *huntsman* after weary chace.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

Go, bid the *huntsmen* wake them with their horns.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. The manager of a hunt; a man employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game.

huntsman's-cup (hunts'manz-kup'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, particularly *S. purpurea*, the pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower of peat-bogs.

huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), *n.* [< *huntsman* + *-ship.*] The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a huntsman.

huntsman's-horn (hunts'manz-hôrn'), *n.* A plant, *Sarracenia flava*, a native of the southern Atlantic States, having curious leaves resembling a hunter's horn; also, one of the leaves.

hunt's-up (hunts'up), *n.* [From the sentence "the *hunt's up*," i. e. the hunt is beginning, common in old songs and as a form of call.] The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, in literature, something calculated to arouse.

The County Palatine
Is come this morning with a band of French,
To play him *hunt's-up* with a point of war.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But *hunt's up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 44.

So dreamy-soft the notes, so far away
They seem to fall, the horns of Oberon
Blow their faint *Hunt's-up* from the good-time gone.
Lowell, To a Lady Playing on the Cithern.

Huon pine (hū'on pīn'), *n.* [< *Huon* river in Tasmania.] A tree of the yew family, *Dacrydium Franklinii*, found in Tasmania. It is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference; the wood, which is light-yellow in color, marked with dark wavy lines, is much esteemed in boat-building and various other uses. It is the best Australian wood for carving.

hup[1]†, **hupe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *hip*[1]. *Chaucer.*

hup[2]†, **huppe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *hip*[3].

hurt, *v. i.* See *hurr.*

Hura (hū'rä), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of tropical American plants, belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and differing from all other plants of the family in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans*, the sand-box tree, is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, whence it is often called the *monkey's dinner-bell.* It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous dicœcious flowers, and furrowed roundish fruits of the size of an orange.



Branch of Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

huraulite, *n.* See *hureaulite.*

hurcheon (hėr'chon), *n.* A northern English and Scotch form of *urchin.*

hurd†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hoard*[1].

hurdace†, **hurdas**†, *n.* See *hurdice.*

hurde†, *n.* [ME.: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hurdle*.

The castel become on a fyr al
Fro the tour to the outermeste wal,
Her houses brende and her *hurdys*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6125.

hurdel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hurdle*.

hurden† (hėr'dn), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *harden*².] Same as *harden*². *Nares*.

Thou shalt lie in *hurden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

hurdice†, *n.* [ME., also *hurdace*, *hurdas*; < OF. *hurdeis* (ML. *hurdicium*).] Same as *hurdle*, (*b*).

Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes,
One hyndire *hurdace* one highte helmede knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3627.

hurdiced†, *a.* [ME. *hurdeysed*; < *hurdice* + *-ed*².] Protected or fenced with a hurdice.

Foure were mene, and the fifthe was gret and high, and well *hurdeysed* a-boute with-ynne and with-oute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

hurdies (hur'diz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The loins; the crupper; the buttocks. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung owre his *hurdies* wi' a swirl.
Burns, Twa Dogs.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *n.* [< ME. *hurdel*, *hyrdel*, pl. *hurdles*, *herdles*, < AS. *hyrdel*, a hurdle, dim. of **hord* or **hyrd*, ME. *hurde* (see *hurde*) = D. *horde* (see *hoard*²) = OHG. *hurt*, MHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a door (i. e. of wickerwork), = Icel. *hurdh*, a hurdle, = Goth. *haurds*, a door, = L. *crates*, *cratis*, a hurdle (> ult. E. *crate*, *grate*², q. v.: see also *cradle* and *griddle*), = Gr. *κύρτη*, *κύρτος*, a fishing-basket, weel, *κυρτία*, wickerwork, a wicker shield (cf. *κάρταλλος*, a (woven) basket): cf. Skt. √*kart*, spin, *chart*, bind, connect.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars, rods, or narrow boards, crossing each other.

Clusters of ripe grapes we pack
In Vintage-time vpon the *hurdles* back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The houses of the village, which are built round the inside of the Kane, are made of *hurdles*, covered with clay, and their fuel was dried cow dung.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

Specifically—(*a*) A sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Let false Audley
Be drawn upon an *hurdle* from the Newgate
To Tower-hill. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

A sledge *hurdle* is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. vi.

(*b*) In *fort.*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3½ feet, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones.

They had made Trenches in the Ground three Foot deep, covering them with Twigs and *Hurdles*, where the English Horsemen were to pass.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

(*c*) In *agri.*: (1) A frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles, they are put down end to end, and fastened to the ground and to one another.

Straight they clap a *hurdle* for a gate
(In steed of hinges hanged on a With),
Which with a sleight both shuts and openeth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He has put the gray suddenly and quite close to a *hurdle*-fence, that nobody but such a man would face.
Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

(2) A space inclosed by hurdles; a fold. [Local.] (*d*) A kind of permanent mattress of willow or other branches, built on a river-bank and fastened down with short sticks, to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the stream. (*e*) In *racing*, a bar or frame placed across a race-course at a certain height, in semblance of a fence, to be cleared by the contesting men or horses. (*f*) In *hat-making*, a grid or frame of wood or wire, in which a mass ★of felting-hair is placed to be bowed.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurdled*, ppr. *hurdling*. [< *hurdle*, *n.*] To make, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In *hurdled* cotes amid the field secure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

hurdleman (hėr'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *hurdlemen* (-men). A man in charge of a hurdle or fold; specifically, a keeper of new-born lambs. [Australia.]

"Toothless, ragged old grannies," muttered the *hurdleman*. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 260.

hurdle-race (hėr'dl-rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants (men or horses) are required to jump over hurdles or similar obstacles.

hurds (hėrdz), *n.* Same as *hards*.

hurdy-gurdy (hėr'di-gėr'di), *n.* [A riming for- ★mula, appar. in imitative description of the sound of the instrument. Cf. *hirdy-girdy*.] 1. A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute, having four or more strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a drone-bass, and the other two in unison, but so arranged that they can be shortened by pressing finger-keys connected with an apparatus of tangents not unlike that of the clavichord. Additional strings, when present, are intended to reinforce the tone by sympathetic vibration. The strings are sounded by the revolution against them of a rosined wheel turned by a crank for the left hand. The keys are played by the right hand. The hurdy-gurdy is a rustic instrument, its tone being harsh and its artistic manipulation exceedingly limited. It is known to have existed in the ninth century, and was fashionable for a time in the eighteenth century, but is now played only by street musicians. A large variety called the *organistrum* was intended for two performers, one of whom simply turned the wheel. Other names are *lira rustica*, *vielle*, *rota*, and *bauernleier*.

The Italian boy delights all the ears of those who hear with his *hurdy-gurdy*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 54.

Shall we debase the soul by liking things that can be ground out by *hurdy-gurdies*?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 961.

2. In California, a wheel moved by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a conical nozle, and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel; an impact-wheel. The buckets were originally flat, but their shape has been modified in various ways, and materially improved.

3. A crank or windlass used by halibut-fishermen for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy. It is rigged on one side of a dory; one man turns the crank while another stands aft and takes in the trawl.

hure¹†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hire*¹.

hure²†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hure*, the hair of the head (of man or beast) (ML. *hura*, a cap).] 1. A cap.

Ther set an old cherl in a blake *hure*.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

2. In *her.*, the head of a boar, wolf, or bear, used as a bearing.

Hureæ (hū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hura* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Müller and adopted by de Candolle in 1866, typified by the genus *Hura*. The same as the *Hurideæ* of Baillon, 1858. It is the subtribe *Hurinæ* of Engler and Prantl, placed by them in the tribe *Hippomaneæ*. See cut under *Hura*.

hureaulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), *n.* [< *Hureaux* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A rare phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in small monoclinic crystals of a yellowish-brown to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

hureek (hū-rēk'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

hurin (hū'rin), *n.* [< *Hura*, q. v., + *-in*².] In *chem.*, an acrid crystallizable substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans*.

hurk¹†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hurken* = D. *hurken* = MLG. *hurken*, crouch, squat. In mod. use confused with **huckle* (cf. *hurkle-bone*, *-bane*, for *hucklebone*, *hurkle-backit* for *hucklebacked*), freq. of **huck* (= LG. *huken*), crouch: see *huckle*, *hucklebone*, *hucklebacked*, *huckster*.] To crouch.

hurk²†, *n.* [< OF. *hurque*, *urque*, *orque*, var. of *hulque*, *hulke*, etc.: see *hulk*¹.] A sort of sailing vessel.

Vurchio, a hulke, a *hurk*, a crayer, a lyter, or whirree or such vessel of burthen. *Florio*.

hurkara (hėr-kä'rä), *n.* [Also *hircarrah*, *hurcurrah*, *hurkaru*, Hind. *harkāra*, messenger, courier, scout, < *har*, every, + *kār*, work, business.] In India, a native messenger; a courier; a scout.

A *Hircarrah* came up and delivered him a letter from Colonel Baillie. *Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro*, in Gleig, I. 26.

A large force of Mahrattas . . . advanced as far as Sundra Col when first descried by their *Hurcurrahs*.
Unpublished Records of Government for 1748–1767 (ed. [Long).

hurkle (hur'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hurkled*, ppr. *hurkling*. [< ME. *hurklen*; freq. of *hurk*¹.] To crouch; squat; cower; stoop; nestle. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hygest hylle that *hurkled* on erthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 406.

hurl¹ (hėrl), *v.* [< ME. *hurlen*, rarely *horlen*, *hourlen*, a contr. form of, and used interchangeably with, *hurtlen*, dash against, strike forcibly, jostle, hurtle, intr. fall or rush violently: see *hurtle*. Cf. *hurl*².] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To throw; fling; toss: without the idea of violent or impetuous motion.

A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 150.

What soeuer yong man commeth prepared to this purpose, *hurling* off his garments, with a great voice he goeth into the middest. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootes, which they vse in stead of Bread, which they doe not put, but *hurle*, into their mouthes without losse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To throw with violence; send whirling or whizzing through the air; fling with great force.

I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and *hurl* him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

To wield the Sword, and *hurl* the pointed Spear;
To stop or turn the Steed in full Career.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3†. To drag with violence.

To be *hurlet* with horses vpon hard stones,
And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1969.

4. Figuratively, to emit or utter with vehemence.

He *hurles* out vowes, and Neptune oft doth blesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 32.

Wouldst thou not spit at me, and spurn at me,
And *hurl* the name of husband in my face?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 669.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw; fling; discharge a missile. [Obsolete or rare.]

If he . . . *hurl* at him by laying of wait. Num. xxxv. 20.

2†. To rush.

Then *hurlet* into howses all the hed knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13360.

3†. To fall or strike with violence.

Ho keppit the kyng, kest hym to ground,
Till his head with the hard yerthe *hurlit* full sore.
So faght that freike with hur fyne strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10888.

4. To play at the game of hurling.

About the year 1775, the *hurling* to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at the back of the British Museum.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

In *hurling* to the country, "two or three or more parishes agree to *hurl* against two or three other parishes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

hurl¹ (hėrl), *n.* [< *hurl*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of throwing with violence.

Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl*.
Congreve, Taking of Namur.

2†. Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurle* the king was fain to flee.
Mir. for Mags., p. 358.

3. A scolding. [Scotch.]

She ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't.
H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

hurl² (hėrl), *v.* [A var. of *whirl*, prob. due to confusion with *hurl*¹, throw: see *hurl*¹ and *whirl*. Cf. comp. *hurlbat*, *hurlblast*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To whirl; turn round rapidly.—2†. To turn; twist.

He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet. *Fuller*.

3. To wheel; convey by means of a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

Sweet Fanny of Timmol! when first you came in
To the close little carriage in which I was *hurl'd*,
I thought to myself, if it were not a sin,
I could teach you the prettiest tricks in the world.
Moore, Fanny of Timmol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To whirl; turn rapidly; rush or dash. [Rare.]

They are men without al order in the field,
For they runne *hurling* on heapes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

And Lancelot bode a little, till he saw
Which were the weaker; then he *hurl'd* into it
Against the stronger. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or *hurl* in a cartie. *Burns*.

hurl² (hėrl), *n.* [< ME. *hurle*, a whirlpool; < *hurl*², *v.*] 1†. A whirlpool; whirling water.

The wawis of the wild see apone the wallis betes;
The pure populand *hurle* passis it umby.
King Alexander, p. 40.

2. Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire? *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 92.

hurl³ (hėrl), *n.* [E. dial., contr. of *hurdle*: cf. *furl*, contr. of *furdle*.] A hurdle.

hurl⁴ (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

hurlbat† (hėrl'bat), *n.* [A form of *whirlbat*, q. v.; < *hurl*², = *whirl*, + *bat*¹.] 1. A kind of club or cudgel, so called because whirled around the head. It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown.

Hurlebats having pikes of yron in the end, aclides.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317.

Laying about him as if they had beene fighting at *hurlebats.* *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in one form of the game of hurling. *Strutt.*

hurlblast† (hėrl′blȧst), *n.* [A form of *whirlblast*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *blast*.] Same as *whirlblast*.

hurlbone (hėrl′bōn), *n.* [A form of *whirlbone*, q. v.] Same as *whirlbone*.

hurler[1] (hėr′lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.

This cunning Shimei, a *hurler* of stones, as well as a railer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hurler[2] (hėr′lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *whirler*, q. v.] One employed in carrying stones, peat, or other material on a wheelbarrow. [Scotch.]

hurley (hėr′li), *n.* [Cf. *hurl*[1].] The game of hockey or hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]

The game of hockey is called *hurley* in Ireland; so *hurleys* are probably hockey-sticks. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 300.

hurley-house, *n.* See *hurly-house*.

hurling[1] (hėr′ling), *n.* [< ME. *hurlynge*, *hurlunge*; verbal n. of *hurl*[1], *v.*] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. As described by Carew in Cornwall in 1602, the former was called hurling to goal, and the latter (in which the people of the whole district took sides) hurling to the country. As played at the present time in Ireland, the game is the same as hockey.

Hurling was practised with a passionate enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

2†. Strife.

And therefore I pray you telle me now sone,
Was ther any *hurlyng* in hande? *York Plays*, p. 428.

hurling[2] (hėr′ling), *n.* The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

hurlment†, *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-ment*.] Confusion. *Davies.*

King Edward, . . . discouering both this accident and the *hurlement* made by the change of place, slacks not to take aduantage thereof. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 200.

hurlwind† (hėrl′wind), *n.* [A form of *whirlwind*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2] + *wind*.] An obsolete form of *whirlwind*.

Oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 69.

hurly[1]† (hėr′li), *n.* [See *hurly-burly*[1].] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

For though we be here at Burley,
We'd be loth to make a *hurly*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

hurly[2] (hėr′li), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[2].

hurly-burly[1] (hėr′li-bėr′li), *n.* [First in the 16th century; also written *hurlie-burlie*, *hurly-burle* (Sc. *hurry-burry*, assimilated to *hurry-skurry*); a varied redupl. of *hurly*[1], if that is not itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a *hurlie burlie*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 6.

Such a *hurly-burly* in country inns!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

hurly-burly[2] (hėr′li-bėr′li), *n.* [Also simply *hurly*.] The last; the lag: a term very commonly used among young people. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurlygush (hėr′li-gush), *n.* [< E. *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *gush*.] The bursting out of water, as from a pond. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurly-hacket (hur′li-hak″et), *n.* [Also written *hurlie-, hurley-hacket*; origin obscure; referred by Jamieson to Sw. (dial.) *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (see *hurry*), + Sw. *halka*, slip. The first element seems to rest on E. *hurl*[1].] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. [Scotch in both senses.]

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*," she said, as she seated herself, "and sic a like thing as it is—scarce room for twa folks!"
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

hurlyhawkie (hur′li-hâ″ki), *n.* [< *hurly* (?) + *hawkie*, *hawkey*, a cow with a white face: see *hawkey*[3].] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

hurly-house (hur′li-hous), *n.* [< *hurly* (cf. *hurly-hacket*) + *house*.] A large house so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. Also spelled *hurley-house*. [Scotch.]

hurnet†, *n.* See *hern*[1].

Huron[1] (hū′ron), *n.* [A F. form of an Amer. Ind. name.] 1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquois family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.—2. [*l. c.*] [< NL. *Huro*, after Lake *Huron*.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name *Huro*, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. The systematic relations of the fish were misunderstood by Cuvier, on account of the imperfect state of the dorsal fin of the specimen examined by him.

huron[2] (hū′ron), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *furo(n-)*, a ferret: see *ferret*[1].] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family *Mustelidæ*: specifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Huron*[1] (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British America. In geology the name was first applied by Logan, the Canadian geologist, to a series of pre-Cambrian sedimentary rocks and their associated eruptives north of Lake Huron. Homotaxial equivalents occur around Lake Superior containing rich deposits of iron-ore. Following the Canadian practice, Archean rocks were subsequently generally classified in North America into a lower series, the Laurentian, and an upper series, the Huronian.

huronite (hū′ron-īt), *n.* [< *Huron* (Lake Huron) + *-ite*[2].] An impure kind of feldspar found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.

hurr†, **hurt** (hėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *hurren*, buzz; cf. Dan. *hurre*, buzz, hum, G. *hurren*, whir, whirl; an imitative word: see *hurry* and *whir*.] 1. To hum; buzz.

Hurron [var. *hurryn*, *hurren*] or bombon, as bees or other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl.

R is the dog's letter and *hurreth* in the sound.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä′ or hu-rä′), *interj.* [Vulgarly *hurray*, *hooray*; formerly also spelled *whurra*; < G. *hurra*, MHG. *hurra*, > also Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. and Bohem. *hurá*, hurrah; in another form *huzzah*, *huzza*, < G. *hussa*; like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. *hurren*, whir, whirl: see *hurr*, *hurry*, *whir*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun.

Coach. The same good man that ever he was.
Gard. Whurra! *Addison*, The Drummer, v. 1.

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, bravo!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Hurrah's nest, a state of confusion and disorder. [Colloq., U. S.]

Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen for three days. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 31.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä′ or hu-rä′), *v.* [< *hurrah*, *hurra*, *interj.*] I. *intrans.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

II. *trans.* To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.

hurr-bur (hėr′bėr), *n.* [Perhaps for **hurd-bur*, < *hurds*, same as *hards*, + *bur*[1]. Cf. *burdock*.] ★The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Eng.]

hurricane (hur′i-kān), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; also written *herocane* (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled **herricane*), and with a seeming Sp. term. *hurricano*, *herricano*, *hericano*, *hirecano* (see *hurricano*), and sometimes *furicano* (simulating L. *furia*, fury), = D. *orkaan* (> Dan. Sw. *orkan*, G. *orkan*) = F. *ouragan* = It. *uracano* (and *oragano*, after the F.), < Sp. *huracán* = Pg. *furacão*, a hurricane, < Caribbean *hurakan* (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9, gives the accom. "Indian" forms *furicane* or *urican*), a hurricane.] 1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and also in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as *typhoons*.

Violent tempests, besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.
Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of one.

Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the *hurricane* of steel.
Aytoun, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, iii.

3†. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.] = Syn. *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

hurricane-deck (hur′i-kān-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

hurricano† (hur-i-kā′nō), *n.* [See *hurricane*.] 1. Same as *hurricane*.

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a *Hericano*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 234.

I am possess'd
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricano*.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

2. A waterspout.

Not the dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the *hurricano* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

hurried (hur′id), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hurry*, *v.*] Done in a hurry; exhibiting hurry.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here.
Milton, P. L., v. 778.

hurriedly (hur′id-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur′id-nes), *n.* The state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur′i-ėr), *n.* [< *hurry* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Mars . . . (that horrid *hurrier* of men).
Chapman, Iliad, xvii.

2. One who draws a corf or wagon in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.]

hurrok†, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *orruck*, an oar.] An oar.

hurry (hur′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurried*, ppr. *hurrying*. [< ME. *horien* (found only once), hurry. a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (dial. *hurr*, great haste, hurry), = Norw. *hurra*, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. *hurren*, move quickly, G. *hurren*, whirl, whir, hurr (*hurre*, adv., with a whirring noise); cf. Dan. *hurre*, hum, buzz, ME. *hurren*, E. *hurr*, buzz, Icel. *hurr*, a great noise: see *hurr* and *whir*, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] I. *trans.* 1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

Sir Edward, who had been going with great composure, *hurried* his steps a little.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiii.

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Would they, wise Clarion, were not *hurried* more
With covetise and rage. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.] = Syn. 1. *Hasten*, *Hurry* (see *hasten*, *v. i.*); precipitate.—2. To flurry.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the trav'ller urg'd his steed,
And *hurried*, but with unsuccessful speed.
Cowper, Truth, l. 245.

Hope bids them *hurry*, fear's chain makes them slow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 8.

2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never *hurries*: atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. *Emerson*, Farming.

★ = Syn. *Hasten*, *Hurry*. See *hasten*, *v. i.*

hurry (hur′i), *n.*; pl. *hurries* (-iz). [< *hurry*, *v.*] 1. The act of hurrying. (*a*) The act of making haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bustle; haste.

This place is full of charge, and full of *hurry*;
No part of sweetness dwells about these cities.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

This way of life is recommended . . . in such a manner as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular *hurry* of life in which he is engaged. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

It was curious to see the footmen picking up stones in a great *hurry* to throw with their slings, which they have always tyed about their waists.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

(*b*) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; confusion.

The present peace
And quietness o' the people, which before
Were in wild *hurry*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought.
Addison.

The *hurry* of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 181.

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.]—3. In *dram. music*, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a *hurry*), and goes on in the most shocking manner. *Dickens*, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

= Syn. 1. Haste (see *hasten*, *v. i.*), flurry, flutter.

hurry-burry (hur'i-bur'i), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[1]. [Scotch.]

hurry-durry† (hur'i-dur'i), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *hurry*.] Rough; hasty. *Davies.*

'Tis a *hurry-durry* blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *n.* and *a.* [< *hurry* + *skurry*, in sense associated with *hurly-burly*, Sc. *hurry-burry*, etc.] **I.** *n.* Fluttering haste; swift disorderly movement. [Colloq.]

They lock'd the bower, they lit the torch,
'Twas *hurry-skurry* a'.
Young Child Dyring (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along past the farm-houses at midnight, with whoop and halloo, . . . and the old dames, startled out of their sleep, would listen a moment till the *hurry-scurry* had clattered by.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *a.* Rushing headlong; disorderly.

"I hope it is in good plain verse," said my uncle—"none of your *hurry-scurry* anapæsts, as you call them, in lines which sober people read for plain heroics."
Clough, Dipsychus, Prol.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *adv.* [< *hurry-skurry*, *a.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.

Run *hurry-scurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

hurse-skin (hėrs'skin), *n.* [< *hurse* (?) (origin not ascertained) + *skin*.] Shagreen prepared from fish-skins, used for making covers for surgical instruments, etc. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

hurst (hėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hirst;* < ME. *hurst, hirst,* < AS. *hyrst,* a grove, a wood, found only in place-names, as *Hyrst*, now *Hurst*, in Kent, *Thornhyrst*, *Thornhurst, *Hegethornhyrst*, *Hawthornhurst, etc.; = MD. *horscht, horst* = MLG. *horst, hurst, host* = OHG. MHG. *hurst, horst*, a grove, a thicket, G. *horst*, a cluster, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin uncertain; Skeat connects it with *hurdle*, as if an 'interwoven thicket.'] **1.** A wood or grove: now used chiefly in local names, as *Hurst*, Hazle*hurst*, Lynd*hurst*, etc. See the etymology.

The courteous Forest show'd
So just conceivèd joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 187.

He turned to where a daisied footpath, leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway, wound under the oaks and alders of the *Hurst*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 13.

2. The husk or frame of a run of millstones. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** The ring of the helve of a trip-hammer, which supports the trunnions. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or *hirst* that lay on the margin of the river.
State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

hurst-beech (hėrst'bēch), *n.* The hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus*. Also called *horst-* or *horse-beech*. See cut under *Carpinus*.

hurt[1] (hėrt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurt*, formerly also *hurted*, ppr. *hurting*. [< ME. *hurten, hirten, hyrten, horten* (pret. *hurte, hirte*, pp. *hurt, hirt*, or *hurted, hirted*), knock, hit, dash against, injure, hurt, intr. stumble (the alleged AS. **hyrt*, hurt, belongs to ME.), < OF. *hurter, heurter*, F. *heurter;* cf. Pr. *urtar, hurtar* = It. *urtare* (ML. *hortare, ortare*), push, thrust, knock, hit, dash against; MD. *horten, hurten*, knock, dash against, D. *horten*, jolt, shake, = MLG. LG. *hurten*, push, = MHG. *hurten*, dash against, *hurt*, a knock, hit, push (> *hurtec, hurteclich*, G. *hurtig* = Dan. Sw. *hurtig*, quick, nimble); all prob. from OF., and that of Celtic origin: W. *hyrddu*, ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, *hwrdd*, push, thrust, butt, < W. *hwrdd*, pl. *hyrddod*, = Corn. *hordh*, later *hor*, a ram (cf. Manx *heurin*, a he-goat): cf. E. *ram, v.*, knock, push, thrust, now used without direct reference to the noun *ram* (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a root meaning 'push, thrust.' Hence freq. *hurtle*[1] and its contr. form *hurl*[1]: see *hurtle*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To knock, hit, or dash against, so as to wound or pain; inflict suffering upon. (*a*) To injure physically; give physical pain to; wound.

Challenge me the count's youth to fight with him; *hurt* him in eleven places. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

I am afraid he is *hurted* very sadly.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 273.

Hurt in his first tilt was my son, Sir Torre,
And so, God wot, his shield is blank enough.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To give mental pain to; wound or injure in mind or feelings; grieve; distress.

Hence satire rose, that just the medium hit,
And heals with morals what it *hurts* with wit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 262.

The plant he meant grew not far off,
And felt the sneer with scorn enough;
Was *hurt*, disgusted, mortified,
And with asperity replied.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

2. In general, to do harm or mischief to; affect injuriously; endamage.

There *hurteth* you noo thyng but youre conceyte:
Be Iuge youre self, for soo shal ye it fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Theyrs be the charge, that speke so large,
In *hurtynge* of my name.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Be not offended; for it *hurts* not him
That he is lov'd of me. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

The Elizabeth Dorcas . . . having a long passage, and being *hurt* upon a rock at Scilly, and very ill victualled, she lost sixty passengers at sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 162.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cause injury, harm, or pain of any kind, mental or physical.

Which sacrament or sign, though it seem superfluous, . . . yet as long as the signification bode, it *hurted* not.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

They shall not *hurt* nor destroy in all my holy mountain. Isa. xi. 9.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and *hurt* not.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2†. To rush with violence.

The bore anoone *hurted* to hym and ranne fast toward the Erle.
Quoted in *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.

hurt[1] (hėrt), *n.* [< ME. *hurt, hurte*, a hurt, injury, < OF. *hurt, heurt*, F. *heurt*, m. (OF. also *hurte, heurte*, f.), = It. *urto* (cf. MHG. *hurt* = D. *hurt, hort*), a knock, hit, blow, bruise; from the verb.] An injury, especially one that gives physical or mental pain, as a wound, bruise, insult, etc.; in general, damage; impairment; detriment; harm.

Thei smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste,
That all his hyde in *hurth* was hastely hidde.
York Plays, p. 427.

In hys iaw bare a *hurt* ful of pain
Off a lyon, which al hys life bare ful sighty.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

That which he willeth by occasion, is also to his own good. For how should God will *hurt* to himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Nothing doth more *hurt* in a State than that cunning men pass for wise. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

Get him to bed, and let his *hurt* be look'd to.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Harm, Mischief*, etc. See *injury*.

hurt[2] (hėrt), *n.* [Also in comp. *hurtberry*, short for *hurtleberry:* see *hurtberry, hurtleberry*. In the heraldic use only in pl. *hurts, heurts*, and appar. a different word (identical with *hurt*[1], *n.*, though confused, as the extracts show, with *hurt*[2], a huckleberry, except in *hurtberry*), < OF. "*heurtes*, small azure balls; tearmed (in heraldry) *hurts* on men and tongue-moles on women" (Cotgrave): see *hurt*[1], *n.*] 1†. The huckleberry, particularly *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Cape Cod . . . is onely a headland of high hils, ouergrowne with shrubby Pines, *hurts*, and such trash, but an excellent harbour for all weathers.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 194.

There are three sorts of *hurts*, or huckleberries, upon bushes from two to ten feet high.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 13.

2. In *her.*, a roundel azure, representing the huckleberry.

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries save that the antient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a cheveron betwixt three *hurts* proper for their arms. *Fuller*, Worthies (ed. Nichols), I. 271.

hurt[3]†. Contracted third person singular indicative present for *hurteth*. *Chaucer.*

hurtberry† (hėrt'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hurtberries* (-iz). Same as *hurt*[2], 1.

Hurtberries. In Latine Vaccinia, most wholsome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature: so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people.
Fuller, Worthies (ed. 1811), II. 271.

hurted (hėr'ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *hurty*.

hurter[1] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hurts.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the *hurter* of these things.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

My heart, my heart! and yet I bless the *hurter*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

hurter[2] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [Also written *hurtoir;* < F. *heurtoir*, a knocker, < *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[1].] **1.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A beam placed at the lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. (*b*) A wooden or iron piece bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage, either in front or in the rear (in the latter case called a *counter-hurter*), to check its motion.—**2.** In a vehicle: (*a*) The shoulder of an axle, against which the hub strikes. (*b*) A reinforcing piece on the shoulder of an axle.

hurtful (hėrt'fůl), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-ful.*] Tending to hurt or impair; injurious; mischievous; causing harm or damage.

The Tygre, which being hungry is very *hurtfull*, being full will flee from a Dogge. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

A good principle not rightly understood may prove as *hurtfull* as a bad. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

=**Syn.** Disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, deleterious, baneful, unwholesome, pernicious, noxious, destructive.

hurtfully (hėrt'fůl-i), *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

hurtfulness (hėrt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtful or detrimental; injuriousness.

hurtle[1] (hėr'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurtled*, ppr. *hurtling*. [< ME. *hurtlen, hurtelen*, sometimes *hortelen*, knock, dash against, dash, throw, hurl; intr., dash, rush, or fall with violence; freq. of *hurten*, dash against, etc., hurt; contr. *hurlen*, dash, hurl: see *hurt*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To dash, push, or knock violently; throw or hurl.

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1758.

If by haterede a man *hurtlith* ethir schoufith [or shoveth] a man. *Wyclif*, Num. xxxv. 20 (Purv.).

2. To move about with violence or impetuosity; whirl round; brandish.

His harmefull club he gan to *hurtle* hye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

II. *intrans.* To rush violently and noisily; move rapidly and impetuously; go swiftly with a whirring, clashing, or clattering sound.

Whan thei made here menstracie eche man wende [thought],
That heuen hastili & erthe schuld *hurtel* to-gader.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5013.

A strong man *hurtlide* agens a strong man.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvi. 12 (Purv.).

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air,
Horses do neigh, and dying men did groan.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vi. 41.

The great war-eagle,
Master of all fowls with feathers,
Screamed and *hurtled* through the heavens.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

hurtle[2]†, *n.* [A var., in a fig. use, of *whurtle, whortle*, a whortleberry: see *whortle*.] A pimple or wart.

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurtells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkewormes and their Flies (1599).

hurtleberry (hėr'tl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hurtleberries* (-iz). [A dial. var. of *whurtleberry, whortleberry*, q. v. Shortened *hurtberry, hurt*[2], q. v., and corrupted *huckleberry*, q. v.] Same as *huckleberry*.

hurtless (hėrt'les), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Inflicting no injury; harmless; innoxious.

Been murderers of so much paper,
Or wasted many a *hurtless* taper.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Her [Nature's] fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like *hurtless* light
Opening the peaceful clouds.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

2. Having received no injury; unharmed.

hurtlessly (hėrt'les-li), *adv.* Without harm.

Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* have performed that match. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

hurtlessness (hėrt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

The maids . . . hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the *hurtlessness* of their sex, shall excuse the breach of the commandement. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

hurtsickle (hėrt'sik″l), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + obj. *sickle.*] The *Centaurea Cyanus*, or bluebottle: so named with reference to the difficulty of cutting it down. [Eng.]

hurty (hėr'ti), *a.* [< F. *heurté*, pp. of *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[2].] In *her.*, strewed with hurts, without regard to number; semé of hurts. Also *hurted*.

hust†, *n.* A Middle English form of *house*[1].

husband (huz'band), *n.* [< ME. *husbonde, housbonde, hosebonde, hosbonde, -bond* (rarely ending in *bande, -band*, which is etym. incorrect), the master of the house, a married man in relation

to his wife, a tiller of the ground, < AS. *hūsbonda, hūsbunda*, the master of a house (a fem. form *hūsbonde*, the mistress of a house, appears to occur in one passage, in dat. pl. *hūsbōndum*) (= Icel. *hūsbōndi*, the master of a house, a married man, = Sw. *husbonde* = Dan. *husbonde, husbond*, master, husband), < *hūs*, house, + *bonda, bunda*, orig. with long vowel *bōnda, būnda*, the master or head of a family, a householder, a married man (> ME. *bonde*, a householder, a man of inferior condition, > E. *bond*[2], *bondman, bondage*, etc., which, by confusion with *bond*[1], have taken on an implication of servitude), orig. a contr. of AS. *būende* (= Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *būandi, bōandi*), dwelling, ppr. of *būan* = Icel. *būa*, dwell: see *bond*[2], *bondman*, etc., *boor, bower*[1], *bower*[5], *big*[2], *be*[1]. *Husband* thus means lit. 'house-dweller,' i. e. householder. According to a popular etymology, it is sometimes explained as *house*[1] + *band*[1].] **1†.** The master of a house; the head of a family; a householder.

The *husebonde* that is wis warneth his hus.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 247.

2. A man joined in marriage to a woman, who bears the correlative title of *wife*.

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe,
Housbondes at chirche dore sche hadde fyfe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 460.

And when the woman herde hem so sey, she was abaisshed, and seide, . . . "but I be-seche yow telle it not my *housbonde*, for than he wolde me sle."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

The law appointeth no man to be an *husband;* but if a man have betaken himself unto that condition, it giveth him then authority over his own wife.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

See my guardian, her *husband*. Unfashionable as the word is, it is a pretty word: the house-band that ties all together: is not that the meaning?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 375.

3†. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens mot we were;
For *husbondes* and hunters all this goode is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

But loke ye do no *housbonde* harme
That tylleth with his plough.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground
Shall find, all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill.

4. A manager of property; one who has the care of another's belongings or interests; a steward; an economist. [Archaic.]

He took measure
Of his dear time like a most thrifty *husband*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

Those are the best *husbands* of any Saluages we know; for they prouide Corne to serue them all the yeare, yet spare. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 64.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good *husband* of the entrates [revenues] of the Exchequer.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 83.

5. A polled tree; a pollard: so called in humorous allusion to the traditional bald head of husbands with energetic wives. [Prov. Eng.]

That all trees called Pollengers or *Husbords* [read *husbonds*], and all other trees at the time of the Trespass, etc.
Heydon and Smith's Case, 13 Coke, 67.

Ship's husband, a man who has the care of a ship or ships in port; one who oversees the general interests of a ship or a line of ships, as berthing, provisioning, repairing, entering and clearing, etc.

The *ship's husband* he was looking over the papers, and "What's this?" says he, "how come the ship to run up a tailor's bill?"
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

husband (huz'band), *v. t.* [< ME. *husbonden*, < *husbonde*, the master of a house: see *husband*.] **1.** To manage or administer carefully and frugally; use to the best advantage; economize: as, to *husband* one's resources.

Let us therefore *husband* time in which we may gain eternity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

The Dutch frugally *husband* out their pleasures.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

2†. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

A pitte in it, for wynes white and rede
That over renne of ignoraunt kepynge,
To make is oon goode poynte of *husbondyng*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone, who . . . created the Progenitors of the present Indians, and taught them to *husband* the earth and the trees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 880.

The Natural Woods on the South-west side the House are well *Husbanded*, and cut into small and bigger Alleys, to save the Trees. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 196.

3. To provide with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded?*
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

I am not so set on wedlock as to choose
But where I list, nor yet so amorous
That I must needs be *husbanded*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

4. To engage or act as a husband to; figuratively, to assume the care of or responsibility for; accept as one's own.

That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Nor should I deem it wise in me to *husband* a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.
H. H. Bancroft, Central America, I. 318.

husbandable (huz'ban-dạ-bl), *a.* [< *husband* + *-able*.] Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy. [Rare.]

husbandage (huz'ban-dāj), *n.* [< *husband* + *-age*.] *Naut.*, the allowance or commission of a ship's husband for attending to business matters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field† (huz'band-fēld), *n.* A cultivated field.

Some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth.
Scott, Don Roderick, The Vision, l. 39.

husbandhood (huz'band-hụd), *n.* [< *husband* + *-hood*.] The state of being a husband.

husband-land (huz'band-land), *n.* [< *husband* + *land*.] Formerly, a virgate equivalent to two oxgangs; a yard-land; in Scotland, twenty-six acres—that is, as much as could be tilled with a plow or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

In my note on rating by the oxgang (North Riding Records, III. 178) I have supplied proof that among the various other specific names for the divers ranks in society as it existed down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox *husband-land* consisting of two oxgangs.
J. C. Atkinson, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 363.

husbandless (huz'band-les), *a.* [< *husband* + *-less*.] Destitute of a husband.

His children fatherlesse,
And *husbandlesse* his wife,
May wand'ring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cix.

husbandly (huz'band-li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *husband* + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a (good) husband.

Nor is it manly, much less *husbandly*,
To expiate any frailty in your wife
With churlish strokes.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

2. Frugal; thrifty. [Rare.]

In. I'll turn 'em into money.
Qu. That's thy most *husbandly* course, i' faith, boy.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 2.

Upon the whole do find that the late times, in all their management, were not more *husbandly* than we.
Pepys, Diary, I 127.

II. *adv.* Frugally; economically. [Rare.]

The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for however moderately and *husbandly* the cause was managed, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for the lawyers. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 36.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.*; pl. *husbandmen* (-men). [< ME. *husbondman, husbandman*, householder; < *husband* + *man*.] **1†.** The master of a house; the head of a family.

Syk lay the *housbondman* whos that the place is.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 60.

Thei [maidens] lat lyȝt be *husbondmen*,
When thei at the ball rene;
Thei cast hyr love to ȝong men.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 27.

2. A farmer; a tiller of the soil; one engaged in agriculture.

And Noah began to be an *husbandman*, and he planted a vineyard. Gen. ix. 20.

The royal *husbandman* appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And bless'd th' obedient field.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis.

3†. A husband of property; an economist.

He was an excellent *husbandman*, but had resolved not to exceed such a degree of wealth.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* [< ME. *husbondrie, husbonderye, hosboundrie*, domestic economy, agriculture (> AF. *husbondrie, husbonderie*, marriage); < *husband* + *-ry*.] **1.** Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; frugality; thrift.

Also to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in xij. [men's] hands, wherein symythe to be small *husbandrye*. *MS. Cotton*, quoted in Piers Plowman's Crede [(E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 38.

For litel was hire catel and hire rente;
By *housbondrye* of such as God hire sente
Sche fond hireself, and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 8.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

5th. This day, not for want, but for good *husbandry*, I sent my father, by his desire, six pair of my old shoes, which fit him, and are good. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 318.

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer; farming; agriculture.

In thinges IIII alle *husbondrie* mot stande:
In water, aier, in lande, and gouvernance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Seths Sons, knowing Nature soberly,
Content with little, fell to *Husbandry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

So far as one could judge from looking over the fields, Norwegian *husbandry* is yet in a very imperfect state, and I suspect that the resources of the soil are not half developed. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 248.

3. The product of husbandry or of cultivated soil. [Poetical.]

Alas! she [Peace] hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bailiff in husbandry. See *bailiff*.—**Garden husbandry.** See *garden*.—**Patrons of Husbandry.** See *grange*, 4.

huscarl†, *n.* See *house-carl*.

husel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *housel*.

hush (hush), *v.* [< ME. *husshen, hussen, hoschen*, only in the pp. *hussht, hust, hoscht, huyst*, and *whist* (> mod. E. *whist*, *a.*) = LG. *hüssen*, dim. *hüsseken, inhüssken*, lull (children) to sleep: cf. *hüschen, hüsken*, swing, rock, *husse-busse*, a lullaby, MHG. *husch*, an interj. to denote shivering, G. *husch*, quick! at once! (also translated 'hush!'), > G. *huschen* (colloq.), slip off, vanish, = Dan. *hysse*, v., hush, *hys!* interj., hush! Ult. imitative, the forms *'sh, 'ss, hush*, and, with a final check, *'sht, 'st, husht, hust, hist, whist*, being sibilations requiring the least muscular effort and admitting of the faintest utterance: see *hist*[1], *husht, 'sh, 'st, whist*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce to silence; make still or quiet; check or suppress the sound of.

My lord would speak, my duty *hushes* me.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground.
Bryant, A Summer Ramble.

With wide wing
The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her,
Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To appease; allay; calm, as commotion or agitation.

It [retirement] . . . *hushes* and lays asleep those troublesome passions which are the great disturbers of our repose and happiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

All her fears were *hush'd* together. *Cowper*, A Fable.

3. In *mining*, to clear off (the soil and surface dirt), in order to expose the bed-rock, so that it can be ascertained whether there are indications of a vein or metalliferous deposit. [Not used in the U. S.]—**To hush up**, to suppress mention or discussion of; procure silence concerning; keep unmentioned or concealed.

When the plague begins in many places and they certainly know it, they command silence and *hush it up*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 277.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser.

To hush up, to be silent; cease; hold one's tongue. [Colloq.]

We passed out, Greene following us with loud words, which brought the four sailors to the door, when I told him to *hush up*, or I would take him prisoner.
W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 37.

hush (hush), *interj.* [Partly interj., partly impv. of *hush*, *v.*] Forbear; be still; hist; attend.

Hush! here comes Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

"My sister." "Comely too, by all that's fair,"
Said Cyril. "O *hush, hush!*" and she began.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Alicia gave him a warning look to stop him, and Russell Penton put forth his hand with an impressive *hush!*
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

hush (hush), *n.* [< *hush*, *v.*] A state of stillness; profound quiet.

It is the *hush* of night. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

As an unbroken *hush* now reigned again through the whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

It broke the desert's *hush* of awe,
A human utterance sweet and mild.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

hush (hush), *a.* [< *hush*, *v.* Earlier *husht*, q. v.] Silent; still; quiet.

The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Walked through the House, where most people mighty *hush*, and methinks, melancholy. I see not a smiling face through the whole Court. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

hushaby (hush′a-bī), *interj.* [< *hush* + *-aby*, a mere termination, as in *lullaby*, *rockaby*.] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Hushaby [var. *rockaby*], baby, in the tree-top.
Nursery rime.

hushaby (hush′a-bī), *a.* [< *hushaby*, *interj.*] Tending to quiet or lull. *Eclectic Rev.*

hush-bagaty (hush′bag″a-ti), *n.* [Cf. *husk*[2].] The lump-fish or sea-owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. Also called *hush-paddle*. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181.

hushel (hush′el), *n.* An old, worn-out person or implement. [Scotch.]

The Galloway *hushel*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

husher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

hush-money (hush′mun″i), *n.* A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round.
Swift.

hush-paddle (hush′pad″l), *n.* Same as *hush-bagaty*. [Prov. Eng.]

husht† (husht), *a.* [< ME. *hussht*, *hoscht*, *hust*, *huyst*, *whist*, in form pp. of *husshen*, *hush*, v., but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and *husht*, *interj.*, *hush*, *hist*[1], *whist*[1], etc.] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

I your moder am withoute lese;
But ye must kepe this mater *husht* and pece.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, and *husht*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 10.

husht† (husht), *interj.* [< ME. *husht*, etc.: see *husht*, *a.*, and cf. *hush*, *interj.*] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. *Husht* — a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 3.

Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

hushtly†, *adv.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Silently; mutely.

Verely I shal then speake vnto you *huishtlie* and without woordes, but I shal speake assured and manifest thinges if so bee ye aske them. *J. Udall*, On John xvi.

hushtness†, *n.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Silence; stillness.

A generall *hushtnesse* hath the world possest.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

★ **husk**[1] (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske*, orig. identical with LG. *hūske* = E. Fries. *hūske* = MD. *huysken* = G. *häuschen*, a little house, also (MD.) a husk, (E. Fries.) the core of an apple, a case, a paper bag, etc., dim. of LG. *hūs*, etc., = AS. *hūs*, E. *house*[1]. No connection with *hull*[1]. Cf. Norw. *husk* = Sw. dial. *hysk*, *hösk* = Dan. dial. *hösken*, a tap of leather.] 1. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, epicarp, rind, or hull; in the United States, specifically, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.



Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

Husks
Wherein the acorn cradled.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out,
(In Haruest) hath a stand of Pikes about,
And Chaffie *Husks* in hollow Cods inclose-it.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husk*, or shell.
Milton, P. L., v. 342.

Through *husks* that, dry and sere,
Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

[The "husks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son were carob-pods, which are long, thin, and husky, but contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are fed to domestic animals in Syria and elsewhere.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the *husks* that the swine did eat. Luke xv. 16.]

2. Something resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous covering of an insect, or (sometimes) the shells of oysters.

This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle *husk* falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old *husk*: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse; waste.

The very *husks* and shells of sciences, all the kernel being forced out and expulsed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 243.

And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Decrees of councils, elaborate treatises of theologians, creeds, liturgies, and canons, are all but the *husks* of religious history. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 120.

4. The frame which supports a run of millstones. — **Capillary husk**, an envelop or investment of capillaries in the spleen. = **Syn.** 1. *Hull*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

husk[1] (husk), *v. t.* [< *husk*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip off the external integument or covering of.

Being thoroughly *husked* and cleansed, grind it into meal as is aforesaid. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

Then in the golden weather the maize was *husked*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [Georgia.]

husk[2] (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske* (see quot.); cf. OF. *husse*, a dogfish; cf. also *hush-bagaty*, *hush-paddle*.] The greater dogfish, *Scylliorhinus canicula*.

Huske [var. *husk*], fyshe, squamus [var. *squarus*].
Prompt. Parv.

husk[3] (husk), *a.* [Var. of *hask*, dry, rough, harsh: see *hask*[1]. Cf. *husky*[2].] Dry; parched. ★[Prov. Eng.]

husk[3] (husk), *n.* [< *husky*[2].] Huskiness. [Rare.]

"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Doctor Gaster, after clearing the *husk* in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very sceptical and, I must say, atheistical conversation." *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, i.

husk[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A company of hares.

A *huske* or a down of hares.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus′ka-nâ, -noi), *n.* [< Powhatan equiv. of Mass. *wuskeno*, he is young.] Formerly, among the Virginia Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.

The Appomattoxes, formerly a great nation, though now an inconsiderable people, made a *huskanaw* in the year 1690. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 32.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus′ka-nâ, -noi), *v. t.* [< *huskanaw*, *huskanoy*, *n.*] To subject to the ceremony of the huskanaw.

The choicest and briskest young men . . . are chosen out by the rulers to be *huskanawed*.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 32.

He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of one *huskanoyed*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.

husked† (huskt), *a.* [< *husk*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a husk.

They haue a small fruit growing on little trees, *husked* like a Chestnut. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

Like Jupiter *huskt* in a female skin.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638).

★ **husker** (hus′kėr), *n.* [< *husk*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [U. S.]

The corn was piled in the centre of the capacious kitchen; around the heap squatted the *huskers*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name,
Their milking and their home tasks done, the merry *huskers* came. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize. — 3. Among oystermen, an oyster-opener; a shucker. — 4. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Deglubitores*, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See *Deglubitores*.

They are generally gregarious after the breeding season, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by means of the sharp edges of the bill, of their outer covering or pericarp, whence the name *Huskers*, given to the order. *Macgillivray*, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.

husk-hackler (husk′hak″lėr), *n.* A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hemp-brake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are passed to split and comb the dried leaves.

huskily (hus′ki-li), *adv.* [< *husky*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

"It is true," Markheim said *huskily*, "I have in some degree complied with evil." *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

huskiness (hus′ki-nes), *n.* [< *husky*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emotion.

"I tell no lies," said the butcher, with the same mild *huskiness* as before. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, vi.

husking (hus′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *husk*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stripping off husks, as of maize. — 2. A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called *husking-bee*. [U. S.]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbors to the *husking* come.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, iii.

In modern times, the jolly little God [Cupid] . . . has become modernized in his arts, and invented *huskings*, apple-bees, sleigh-rides, "droppin's," gymnastics, etc.
Hallberger's Illus. Mag., 1876, p. 686.

husking-bee (hus′king-bē), *n.* Same as *husking*, 2. [U. S.]

The shining floor suggests the flail-beat of autumn, that pleasantest of monotonous sounds, and the later *husking-bee*, where the lads and lasses sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 276.

husking-peg (hus′king-peg), *n.* Same as *husking-pin*.

husking-pin (hus′king-pin), *n.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

husky[1] (hus′ki), *a.* [< *husk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks; hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 314.

★ **husky**[2] (hus′ki), *a.* [A var. (after *husk*[3]) of E. dial. *hasky*, dry, rough, unpleasant, *hask*, dry, rough, harsh, parched: see *hask*[1], *harsk*, *harsh*. According to Skeat, *husky* stands for **husty* or **hausty*, < *haust*[1], *hoast*, *host*[4], a dry cough.] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly: said of the voice or utterance.

The priest was a dry old man, with a *husky* and broken voice, and he proceeded as if all feeling had left his soul long ago. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 45.

But the voices sank yet lower, sank to *husky* tones of fear.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

★ **Husky**[3] (hus′ki), *n.*; pl. *Huskies* (-kiz). [A corruption of *Eskimo*.] An Eskimo; also, the Eskimo language; also [*l. c.*], an Eskimo dog.

The original *Husky* has always been an animal requiring firm treatment, naturally dangerous, and to a great extent devoid of affection.
Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

huso (hū′sō), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *hūso*, MHG. *hūse*, *hūsen*, G. *hausen* = D. *huizen*, MD. *huyzen*, the huso: see *isinglass*, which is a corruption of MD. *huyzen-blas*, 'huso-bladder.'] 1. The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the rivers falling into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See *sturgeon*. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of such fishes.

huss† (hus), *v. i.* [A var. of *hiss*; cf. *huzz*.] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.

When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find such a *hussing* Breez that sometimes we are not able to ply against it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 38.

hussar (hu-zär′), *n.* [= F. *hussard* = Sp. *húsar*, *husaro* = Pg. *hussar* = It. *ussaro* = D. *huzaar* = Dan. Sw. *husar* = G. *husar* = Bohem. Pol. *hūsar*, < Hung. *huszár*, orig. a freebooter, < OServ. *husar*, *gusar*, *hursar*, *gursar*, *kursar* (OBulg. *kurŭsarĭ*, MGr. κουρσάρης, Turkish *kursan*), < Italian *corsaro*, *corsare*, a freebooter: see *corsair*.] A member of a class of light cavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Hungarian hussars were famed for their activity and courage. Their dress was semi-oriental, and has set the type of uniform for the hussars of other nations. The latter are conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which important parts have been the dolman and busby. Of late years the dolman has been abandoned, and the hussar uniform is distinguished by brilliant colors, elaborate braidings, etc.

I was about as perfect a type of the *hussar* as need be. My jacket seemed to fit tighter — my pelisse hung more jauntily — my shako sat more saucily on one side of my head. *Lever*, Maurice Tiernay, viii.

hussif[1] (huz′if), *n.* [Assimilated form of *housewife*[1] (ME. *huswife*) = *housewife*[1]: see *housewife*[1] and *hussy*[1].] A housewife.

hussif[2] (huz′if), *n.* [Also written *huzzif*; an alteration, simulating *hussif*[1] for *housewife*[1], of

hussy[2], which has on the other hand attracted *hussif*[1] into the form *hussy*[1]: see *hussy*[2], *hussy*[1].] Same as *hussy*[2].

Hussite (hus'īt), *n.* [< late ML. *Hussitæ*, pl. The name *Huss*, or more prop. *Hus*, is an abbr., adopted by Huss himself (about 1396), of his full name (Johann) *Hussinetz* (so called from his native village *Hussinetz*).] A follower of John Huss of Bohemia, the religious reformer, who was burned in 1415. The Hussites organized themselves immediately afterward into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections, called *Taborites* and *Calixtines*; the former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist,
Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.
Taylor's Motto (1622). (*Halliwell.*)

The cardinal [Beaufort] had already forwarded to Chichele the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money for the *Hussite* crusade.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

hussy[1] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *hussey*, *huzzy*, and dial. *huzz;* a reduced form of *hussif*[1], *huswife*[1], *housewife*[1]: see *housewife*[1].] **1†.** The mistress of the house: same as *housewife*[1].

"Dame, ye mon to the pluch [plow] to morne;
I salbe *hussy*, gif I may."
"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl; a quean; a jade; a wench: used either in reproach or jocosely.

Now you think me a corrupt *Hussey*.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

Meet me in the evening and I'll give you an answer to this. So, *hussy*, take a kiss beforehand, to put you in mind.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

hussy[2] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *huzzy;* usually regarded as a particular use of *hussy*[1] = *huzzy* = *huswife*[1] = *housewife*[1], but according to Skeat < Icel. *hūsi*, a case (comp. *skæris-hūsi*, a scissors-case), < *hūs* (= Norw. *huss*), a house, also a case, = AS. *hūs*, a house: see *house*[1].] A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc. Also *housewife*, *hussif*.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my *hussy;* and when I came near the tiles I said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt my *hussy*."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 162.

hust†. An obsolete past participle of *hush*.

hustilment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

husting (hus'ting), *n.* [< ME. *husting* (> OF. *husteng*), a council, < late AS. *hūsting*, a council (of Danes), < Icel. *hūsthing*, a council or meeting to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen, < *hūs* (= AS. *hūs*, E. *house*[1]) + *thing*, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law; = AS. and E. *thing:* see *house*[1] and *thing*.] **1.** A public meeting for conference; a council; specifically, a court: now usually in the plural, *hustings*, used also as singular. Courts so called were formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, and Norwich, and are still held in London, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. They formerly had exclusive authority in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but their jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desuetude. In Virginia, the municipal courts established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants were at one time called *hustings* courts.

A *husting* court (for the purpose of a city of London school) was held in 1885, and again in 1888.
Academy (London), June 1, 1889, p. 374.

[By Henry the First's charter to London] the ancient assemblies, *husting*, folk-motes, ward-motes, are to be kept up. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 314.

Now the idea of representation begins to work in the National Council — the Sheriff of each Shire is directed to send up a certain number of freeholders, or royal tenants, to talk with the King. These are chosen by the free votes of their fellows at the Shire-moot or *Hustings*, as it was called later. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 11.

2. *pl.* (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Parliament were made, and from which a candidate addressed his constituency. Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of hustings has been discontinued, but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which electioneering speeches are delivered. [Great Britain.]

I stood on the *hustings*, . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

That so, when the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies,
A wretched vote may be gain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

He was . . . a second-rate *hustings* orator.
Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 513.

Hustings court, in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, a court having a criminal jurisdiction nearly exclusive as to offenses committed within the city limits, and a jurisdiction in many other cases, civil and criminal, concurrent with the circuit court, but locally limited.

★ **hustle** (hus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hustled*, ppr. *hustling*. [< D. *hutselen*, shake, jolt, freq. of *hutsen*, *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, > ult. E. *hotch:* see *hotch*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake or throw together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; shove roughly, as by crowding; jostle: as, to *hustle* things out of the way; he was *hustled* off the course.

She saw a blue-jay washing itself, ducking its crest, and *hustling* the water with its wings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

And then
Was *hustled* by the sullen baffled men
Who shouldered past him back into the hall.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 352.

A beggar woman *hustled* the duchess as she was standing astonished because her maid had left her to carry her own bag. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 42.

When night after night a ministry is *hustled* and jostled in argument; when its members are unable to hold their own in the fiery ordeal of House of Commons interrogation, . . . their end is not far off. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 272.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To push or crowd; move about with difficulty, as in a crowd; shuffle or shamble hurriedly.

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed. *Scott.*

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door. *Thackeray.*

2. To make haste; move or act energetically: as, come, *hustle* now. [Colloq., U. S.]—**3.** To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle. See below.

The owner of the nearest halfpenny claims the privilege to *hustle* first. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 370.

Pitch and hustle, an old game in which the contestants pitch halfpence at a mark, to see who can come the nearest to it. The halfpence are then collected, shaken together, and deposited on the ground, and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn head upward. The remaining halfpence are again shaken together and deposited on the ground, and the player who pitched a halfpenny next nearest the mark takes all that turn head upward. This continues until all the halfpence are taken. *Strutt.*

hustle-cap (hus'l-kap), *n.* Same as *pitch and hustle*. See *hustle, v. i.*

Squandered what little money they could procure at *hustle-cap* and chuck-farthing.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

hustlement (hus'l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hustlement, hustilment, hostilement*, < OF. *hustilement, hostilement, hostillement, ostillement*, an implement, pl. furniture, also simply *hostil, ostil, ustil*, later *oustil*, F. *outil*, an implement, utensil, < ML. as if **ustellum*, < L. *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, use: see *utensil* and *use*.] **1†.** Furniture.—**2.** Odds and ends. [Prov. Eng.] [In ★ both senses usually in the plural.]

hustler (hus'lèr), *n.* One who hustles; specifically, one who is active and energetic in business; a lively worker. [Colloq., U. S.]

A strictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young man, a *hustler* in every respect, wants a strictly first-class position. *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 18, 1886.

Superintendent B—— is a *hustler*, and he is backed by an active company. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

huswife[1]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [< ME. *huswif:* see *housewife*[1]. Hence *hussif*[1], *hussy*[1].] **1.** A housewife.

Sith th' onely Spider teacheth every one
The Husbands and the *Huswifes* function.
For, for their food the valiant Male doth roam;
The cunning Female tends her work at home.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The poore husbandmans baken, halfe lost for lacke of a good *huswifes* looking too.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 113.

It was the hour when *huswife* morn
With pearl and linen hangs each thorn.
Churchill, The Ghost.

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a hussy. See *hussy*[1], 2.

If she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light *huswife*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 74.

Why should you dare to imagine me
So light a *huswife* that, from four hours' knowledge,
You might presume to offer to my credit
This rude and ruffian trial?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

huswife[1]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *v. t.* [< *huswife*[1], *n.*] To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 9.

huswife[2]† (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [See *hussif*[2], *hussy*[2].] Same as *housewife*[2].

huswifely† (huz'wif-li or huz'if-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a housewife; housewifely.

This care hath a huswife all day in her head,
That all thing in season be *huswifely* fed.
Tusser, Instructions to Huswifery.

huswifery†, huswifry† (huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *huswife*[1] + *-ry*.] Housewifery.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

By Ceres *huswifrie* and paine,
Men learn'd to burie the reviving graine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 34.

★ **hut**[1] (hut), *n.* [< ME. **hutte, hotte*, < OF. *hutte, hute*, a cot, cottage, F. *hutte*, a hut, a cottage, = MD. *hutte*, D. *hut* = Dan. *hytte* = Sw. *hydda* (an accom. of the expected **hytta*), a hut, < OHG. *hutta*, MHG. *hütte*, G. *hütte*, a hut, cottage, bower; prob. = Goth. as if **hudja*, AS. as if **hydd*, from the root of AS. *hȳdan*, ME. *hyden, huden, hiden*, E. *hide*[1], cover, whence also ult. AS. *hūs*, E. *house:* see *hide*[1], *house*[1].] **1.** A small or humble house; a hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson*, Winter, l. 337.

They built, and thatch'd with leaves of palm, a *hut*,
Half *hut*, half native cavern. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. *Milit.*, a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops, as during a winter. Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men.—**3.** The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

The Barrels . . . shall be smoothed in the finished State with the Breeches in the percussioned State, *Huts* filed up. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 277.

hut[1] (hut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hutted*, ppr. *hutting*. [< *hut*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To place in a hut or in huts: as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

There was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon *hutted* ourselves.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 203.

These tools are a light coolie load, but they will be found invaluable for cutting a camping-ground out of the side of a hill, and for *hutting* both yourself and attendants. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 587.

II. *intrans.* To lodge in a hut or in huts.

hut[2]† (hut), *n.* [< ME. *hutte*, var. of **hotte*, a heap.] A clod.

With a shelle or a *hutte* [tr. L. *gleba*] adoune hem [lettuces] presse,
And thai wol glade and fate under this presse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

hutch[1] (huch), *n.* [< ME. *hucche, huche, hoche, whucche*, a box, chest, < OF. *huche*, F. *huche*, a hutch, bin, a kneading-trough or -tub, a mill-hopper, = Sp. OPg. *hucha*, < ML. *hutica*, a chest; prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps connected ult. with OHG. *hutta*, a hut, shelter: see *hut*[1].] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored: as, a grain-*hutch*. The name was formerly applied specifically to one of the chests into which smaller receptacles called forcers, hanapers, etc., were packed; documents and valuable articles were commonly stored in this way.

That Arke or *Hucche*, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A bakers' kneading-trough.—**3.** A box or trough used in connection with certain ore-dressing machines. [Eng.]—**4.** A low-wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—**5.** As a measure: (*a*) A measure of two Winchester bushels.

Hutch, a measure of 2 Winchester bushels. Six *hutches* of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt. *Simmonds.*

(*b*) In Renfrewshire, Scotland, two hundredweight of pyrites.—**6.** The casing of a flour-bolt.—**7.** A box, coop, or pen in which a (small) animal is confined: as, a rabbit-*hutch*.

A drunken face . . . flaring out of a heap of rags on the floor of a dog-*hutch* which is her private apartment.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

In a *hutch* near the corner of the house was William's pointer. *C. Reade*, Never Too Late to Mend, i. 3.

8. A fisherman's shanty. [Local, U. S.]

hutch[1] (huch), *v. t.* [< *hutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipp'd ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with. *Milton*, Comus, l. 719.

2. In *mining*, to wash, as ore, in a tub or hutch.

hutch[2] (huch), *v. t.* [A var. of *hotch:* see *hotch*, and cf. *hustle*.] To shrug. [Prov. Eng.]

Hutchinsia (hu-chin'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Miss *Hutchins*, an Irish cryptogamist. The surname *Hutchins*, ME. *Huchyns*, is a patronymic geni-

tive of *Huchin*, an assibilation of *Huckin*, a dim. of *Hugh*. The name *Huggins* is similarly derived from ME. *Hugyn*, *Hugon*, < OF. *Hugon*, *Hugo*, another form of *Hugh:* see *Huguenot.*] A genus of small perennial and annual cruciferous plants of Europe and Asia, with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers. They are chiefly alpine in habitat. *H. petræa*, an annual, grows on rocks and walls in England and Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō′ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [The surname *Hutchinson*, ME. *Huchynson*, *Hochinson*, is a patronymic equiv. to *Hutchins*, i. e. *Hutchin's son:* see *Hutchinsia.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the nineteenth century.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a follower of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher, in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson, or to the doctrines of either of them.

Hutchinsonianism (huch-in-sō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hutchinsonian* + *-ism.*] The system of doctrine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson. See *Hutchinsonian, n.*

Hutchins's goose. See *goose.*

hutet, *v.* A Middle English form of *hoot.*

hutment (hut′ment), *n.* [< *hut*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] Accommodation in huts; housing. [Rare.]

On foreign stations the only important sanitary works appear to be a contribution of £300 towards the drainage of Cape Town, . . . and £14,230 for *hutment* for increased garrison at Malta. *The Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 650.

huttet, *v.* A Middle English form of *hit*[1].

Huttonian (hu-tō′ni-an), *a.* In *geol.*, relating to ★the views and theories of James Hutton (1726–1797). Hutton wrote and published voluminously in various departments of natural science and metaphysics, but when the term *Huttonian* is used it is generally with reference to his work in geology. The most important feature of Hutton's theories was his attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by the aid of natural agencies exclusively. In opposition to Werner, he maintained that granite and basalt were rocks which had undergone fusion by subterranean heat, and this view and others held by him were for some years the subject of violent controversies.

hut-urn (hut′ėrn), *n.* A type of cinerary urn of pottery characteristic of primitive Italic peoples, although simpler forms are found in central Europe. The urn has the shape of a circular cabin or hut, with a conical roof, imitating a rude structure in osiers plastered with clay. These urns are found in all the sites of archaic Italic civilization, as at Vetulonia, Cività Castellana, in the oldest tombs of Corneto, in the ancient necropolis of Torre del Mordillo near Sybaris, and notably in the cemetery of Alba Longa, beneath the strata of eruptive deposits from the volcanoes of Latium. The form persisted in the Roman temples of Vesta, which were always circular and with a conical roof, like the primeval huts of the race. Sometimes called *house-urn.*



Hut-urn.

huvette, *n.* [F., < OF. *huvette*, *huveste*, a kind of hat used by soldiers: cf. *huve*, an ornament for the head, a woman's head-gear: see *houve.*] Same as *humette*[2].

hux (huks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps transposed from **husk*, < *husk*, a certain fish: see *husk*[2].] To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

huxter, *n.* See *huckster.*

Huygenian (hī-gē′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Christian *Huygens* (often written *Huyghens*), a Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician (1629–95). Also *Huyghenian.*—**Huygenian eyepiece.** See *eyepiece.*

huz (huz), *pron.* A vulgar pronunciation of *us.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He hasna settled his account . . . wi *huz* for sax weeks. *Scott*, Antiquary, I. 318.

What need we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks nae thing frae *huz*, ye ken. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

huzzt, *v. i.* [Imitative: cf. *buzz*[1] and *hizz*, *hiss*, *whizz.*] To buzz; hum; murmur.

If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise, wee find by experience that it forsheweth tempest and stormie weather.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steäm
Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed feälds wi' the Divil's oän teäm. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

huzza, huzzah (hu-zä′ or -zā′), *interj.* [< G. *hussa*, another form of *hurrah:* see *hurrah.*] Variants of *hurrah.* Sometimes *huzzay.*

You begin to be something too old for us, we are for the brisk *Huzza's* of Seventeen or Eighteen.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i.

"There are woodcocks for supper," says my lord, "*Huzzay!*" *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, II. vii.

The company rose twice and manifested their approbation by nine *huzzas.* *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 120.

huzza (hu-zä′ or -zā′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* Same as *hurrah.*

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table.
Tatler, No. 45.

II. *trans.* Same as *hurrah.*

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

huzzy, *n.* See *hussy*[1].

hw-. The original form, in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, of the consonant sequence now written *wh-.* For all words so beginning, see under *wh-.*

hwang (hwäng), *n.* See *fung-hwang.*

hy[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high.*

hy[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *hie.*

hy[3] (hī), *interj.* See *hi.*

hyacinet, *n.* A corrupt form of *hyacinth.*

Deepe empurpled as the *Hyacine.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 54.

★**hyacinth** (hī′a-sinth), *n.* [In older E. *jacinth*, *jacint* (see *jacinth*), < OF. *hyacinthe*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, the hyacinth (a plant-name appar. comprehending the blue iris, the gladiolus, and the larkspur); also a precious stone of blue color (prob. not the mod. hyacinth, but perhaps the sapphire); origin obscure; according to one conjecture, connected with *iov* (**Fiov*) = L. *vio-la*, violet. Doublet *jacinth, jacint.*] **1.** An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus* (*H. orientalis*), of the family *Liliaceæ.* A native of the Levant, growing in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colors, and both single- and double-flowered. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden-flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now one of the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. [The so-called *yellow sickness* of the hyacinth is produced by a parasitic bacterium which occurs as yellow slimy masses in the vessels. "In the resting bulb the bacteria are confined to the vascular bundles of the bulb-scales; at flowering time they are found also in the leaves, and not in the vessels only, but in the parenchyma also, where they fill the intercellular spaces, [and] destroy the cells." (*De Bary*, Comp. Morph. and Biol., p. 482.)]



Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*).
a, Flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely; *c*, seed cut longitudinally, showing the embryo.

The letter'd *hyacinths* of darksome hue,
And the sweet violet, a sable blue.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, x.

Sheets of *hyacinth*
That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. By transfer, a plant of some other genus. The California hyacinths are liliaceous plants of the genera *Hookera* and *Hesperoscordum*, often called *Brodiæa*; the Cape hyacinth, *Hyacinthus corymbosus* and *H. brevifolius*; the fair-haired hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the grape-hyacinth, or globe-hyacinth, the genus *Muscari*; the lily-hyacinth, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*; the hyacinth of Peru, *Scilla Peruviana*; the star-hyacinth, *Scilla amœna*; the starch-hyacinth, *Muscari racemosum*; the tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the wild hyacinth, *Quamasia hyacinthina* (see the supplement).

3. (*a*) Among the ancients, a gem of bluish-violet color, supposed to be the sapphire. (*b*) In modern usage, a gem of a reddish-orange color which is a variety of the mineral zircon. Some varieties of garnet and topaz also receive this name.

Dishes of agat set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, *hyacinths*, and rubies.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, the tincture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones. See *blazon.*—**5.** In *ornith.*, a purple gallinule, as of the genus *Ionornis* or *Porphyrio*; a sultan.—**Hyacinth beans.** See *Egyptian beans*, under *bean*[1].

hyacinthian (hī-a-sin′thi-an), *a.* Same as *hyacinthine.*

hyacinthine (hī-a-sin′thin), *a.* [< L. *hyacinthinus*, < Gr. *ὑακίνθινος*, hyacinthine, < *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth.*] **1.** Made or consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in color or odor.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 301.

Her lips more fragrant than the summer air;
And sweet as Scythian musk her *hyacinthine* hair.
Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

They [Manhattan Island garnets] do not . . . possess the *hyacinthine* hue of the Alaskan examples, and are less translucent. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 311.

2. Very beautiful or attractive: in allusion to Hyacinthus, a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom.
Emerson, Threnody.

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin′thus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyacinthus:* see *hyacinth.*] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about 30 species, natives of central Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is characterized by having the perianth infundibuliform-campanulate, not constricted at the throat, the lobes shorter, or rarely longer, than the tube, and the stamens fixed in the tube or throat, with slender filaments dilated at the base. *H. orientalis* has been long celebrated for the endless varieties which culture has produced from it. One of these is the Roman hyacinth, a small white-blossomed species, often grown as an early spring flower; there is also a pale-blue Roman hyacinth, the true *Hyacinthus Romanus* of Linnæus. *H. amethystinus* is the amethyst or Spanish hyacinth. See cut under *hyacinth.*

Hyades (hī′a-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ὑάδες (sing. Ὑάς not used), prob. < *ὗς* (cf. LGr. *συάς*, a sow) = L. *sus*, a pig, swine, like the equiv. L. *suculæ*, the Hyades, lit. 'piglings,' < *sus*, a pig: see *Sus*, *sow*[2], and *swine.* But the ancient derivation was < Gr. *ὗειν*, rain, whence Virgil calls them *Pluviæ*, 'rainy' (see *pluvious*). See also the def.] **1.** In *astron.*, a group of about seven stars, of which the principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. In Greek mythology the Hyades were originally nymphs who nursed the infant Bacchus, and were transformed into stars in compassion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother, who was torn to pieces by a wild beast. Also *Hyads.*

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

2. [Used as a singular.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval.*

Hyads (hī′adz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hyades*, 1.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The Pleiads, *Hyads*, and the Northern Car.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 207.

Hyæna (hī-ē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyæna*, hyena: see *hyena.*] **1.** (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Hyænidæ.* There are two living species of the genus in its restricted use: the common striped hyena, *H. striata*, and the brown hyena, *H. brunnea.* The spotted hyena is *H. crocuta*, or *Crocuta maculata.* The genus is now confined to the warmer parts of the old world, but the cave-hyena, *H. spelæus*, formerly inhabited much of Europe, its remains being now found in caverns in Germany, France, and England. See cut under *hyena.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of *Canis hyæna*, equivalent to the modern family *Hyænidæ.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Oken*, 1816.—**3.** [*l. c.*] See *hyena.*

Hyænarctidæ (hī-e-närk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænarctos* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil arctoid mammals, the type of which is the genus *Hyænarctos.*

Hyænarctos (hī-e-närk′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαινα*, hyena, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear: see *arctic.*] A genus of fossil bear-like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene, referred to the *Ursidæ*, or made the type of a family *Hyænarctidæ.* The genus, established by Cautley and Falconer, is equivalent to *Agriotherium* of Wagner, *Sivalarctos* and *Amphiarctos* of De Blainville, and *Hemicyon* of Lartet. Fossil remains referred to this genus have been named *H. hemicyon* and *H. insignis.*

hyænic, *a.* See *hyenic.*

Hyænidæ (hī-en′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Feræ fissipedia*, belonging

to the series *Æluroidea hyæniformia;* the hyenas. They have 3 incisors and 1 canine on each side above and below, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar on each side above and below—in all 34 teeth, which are very strong. The large molars are close together; the upper true molars are reduced in size, and tubercular; and the lower true molars and last upper premolar are sectorial. The feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws; the tail is short and bushy; the eyes and ears are prominent; and the tongue is rough with prickles. There are two genera, *Hyæna* and *Crocuta*. With *Hyænidæ* proper is sometimes associated the genus *Proteles*, now usually made the type of a family *Protelidæ*. See *hyena*.

hyæniform, *a.* See *hyeniform*.

Hyæniformia (hī-en-i-fôr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + L. *forma*, form.] A group or series of *Æluroidea*, constituted by the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*, having 34 or 32 teeth, no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw, no septum of the auditory bulla, and digitigrade feet.

hyænine, *a.* See *hyenine*.

Hyænodon (hī-en′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene and Miocene, of uncertain systematic position. They had apparently forty-two teeth, of a canine type; the fourth upper premolar and first lower molar were sectorial, and all the succeeding teeth were also sectorial, but not tuberculate as in existing carnivores. In *H. leptorhynchus*, for example, the last lower molar is the largest and most completely sectorial of the series. This species is described by Boyd Dawkins, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Many other species have been found in both Europe and America. The animals were about as large as leopards.

Hyænodontidæ (hī-en-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct carnivorous mammals, represented by the genus *Hyænodon*.

hyænoid, *a.* See *hyenoid*.

Hyalæa, *n.* See *Hyalea*, 1. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Hyalæidæ (hī-ą-lē′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hyaleidæ*. *Cantraine*.

Hyalea (hī-ā′lē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑάλεος*, of glass, < *ὕαλος*, glass: see *hyaline*.] 1. The genus of pteropods which gives name to the family *Hyaleidæ:* a synonym of *Cavolinia*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæa*. *Lamarck*, 1801; *Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *Cavolinia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hyaleacea (hī-ā-lē-ā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-acea*.] A group of pteropods, including the genus *Hyalea*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæacea*. *Menke*, 1828.

Hyaleidæ (hī-ą-lē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, taking name from the genus *Hyalea;* the glass-shells: synonymous with *Cavoliniidæ*. Also (wrongly) *Hyalæidæ* and *Hyalidæ*.

hyalescence (hī-ą-les′ens), *n.* [< *hyalescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The process of becoming, or the quality or state of being, glassy in texture or transparency; glassiness.

hyalescent (hī-ą-les′ent), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-escent*.] Becoming hyaline; exhibiting hyalescence; hyaloid.

hyalin (hī′ą-lin), *n.* [< LL. *hyalīnus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass: see *hyaline*.] The chief nitrogenous constituent of hydatid cysts, containing about 5 per cent. of nitrogen. When boiled with sulphuric acid it is said to yield 50 per cent. of its weight of a dextrorotatory sugar. *Gamgee*.

hyaline (hī′ą-lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyaline* = Sp. *hialino* = Pg. *hyalino*, < LL. *hyalīnus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass, < *ὕαλος*, also *ὗελος*, glass, a word said to be of Egyptian origin; glass was first made in Egypt.] **I.** *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent: as, the *hyaline* or crystalline lens of the eye. In anatomy the word is specifically applied to the purest or most typical kind of cartilage, as that of the fetal skeleton, articular ends of adult bones, etc., as distinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—**Hyaline cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Hyaline degeneration,** in *pathol.*, transformation of tissues into a glassy substance resembling lardaceous tissue, but not giving its chemical reactions. It affects the walls of the blood-vessels, involuntary muscular fiber, and apparently interstitial connective tissue. Also called *vitreous, fibrinous,* and *waxy degeneration*.—**Hyaline layer,** Kölliker's name of the innermost layer of a hair-follicle.

II. *n.* 1. A glassy or transparent substance or surface.

> Witness this new-made world, another heaven,
> From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
> On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 619.

Specifically—(*a*) The hyaloid membrane of the eye. See *hyaloid*. (*b*) Hyaline cartilage. See *cartilage*. (*c*) A pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous division of cells or originates cell-nuclei; hyaloplasm.

hyalite (hī′ą-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. Gr. *ὑαλῖτις*, of glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. It is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small botryoidal incrustations, especially on basaltic rocks. Also called *Muller's glass*.

hyalithe (hī′ą-lith), *n.* [Contr. < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *λίθος*, stone.] A strong, dark-colored glass, sometimes used as a substitute for porcelain.

hyalitis (hī-ą-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass (with ref. to the vitreous humor), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vitreous humor.

hyalo-. [< Gr. *ὑαλο-ς*, glass: see *hyaline*.] An element in some scientific compounds, meaning 'glass.' As a prefix to names of rocks, it indicates that the forms thus designated are in a more or less completely vitrified condition: thus, *hyalo*-andesite, *hyalo*-basalt, *hyalo*-trachyte, etc.

hyalograph (hī-al′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for etching on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hī-ą-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of ★writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hī′ą-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hyaloides*, glass-green, < Gr. *ὑαλοειδής*, like glass, < *ὕαλος*, glass, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Hyaline; transparent; glassy.—**Hyaloid canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Hyaloid membrane,** the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye; a delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane, investing the vitreous body except in front, where it is continuous with the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. See second cut under *eye*[1].

II. *n.* The hyaloid membrane.

hyaloiditis (hī″ą-loi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *hyaloid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hyalomelan (hī-ą-lom′e-lan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *μέλας* (*μέλαν-*), black.] One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varieties of basalt, under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals. See *tachylyte* and *obsidian*.

Hyalonema (hī″ą-lō-nē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] The typical genus of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

hyalonemid (hī″ą-lō-nē′mid), *n.* A glass-sponge of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

Hyalonemidæ (hī″ą-lō-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinelline sponges, or glass-sponges, of the order *Silicoidea*, and typified by the genus *Hyalonema*, having a long stem of fine silicious threads, at one end of which is the sponge proper; the glass-rope sponges. There are several other genera, as *Pheronema, Stylocalyx,* and *Poliopogon*. Also *Hyalonematidæ*.



Hyalonema sieboldi, reduced.

hyaloplasm (hī′ą-lō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] A clear, homogeneous protoplasm; hyaline.

> The subdivisions within the fibre are the "primitive tubules," and these contain the "*hyaloplasm*," which is the true nervous substance.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

> A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasm*.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. [ii. 199.

hyaloplasmic (hī″ą-lō-plaz′mik), *a.* Having the character of hyaloplasm.

hyalopterous (hī-ą-lop′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having hyaline or transparent wings, as an insect.

hyalosiderite (hī″ą-lō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σιδερίτης*, of iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite*.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivin or chrysolite.

hyalospermous (hī″ą-lō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having transparent seeds. [Rare.]

Hyalospongia (hī″ą-lō-spon′ji-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A superfamily group of sponges, equivalent to *Hexactinellidæ* or *Hyalonemidæ* in a broad sense; the glass-sponges. In Claus's system of classification the *Hyalospongia* are the fourth order of the class *Spongia*, characterized as sponges with a firm, often hyaline, latticework of 6-rayed silicious spicules, which may be cemented together by a stratified silicious substance.

hyalotekite (hī″ą-lō-tē′kīt), *n.* [Prop. **hyalotecite*, < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *τήκειν*, melt, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of lead with barium and calcium, from Sweden. It occurs in white to gray crystalline masses, with a vitreous to greasy luster, and fuses easily to a clear glass.

Hyas (hī′as), *n.* [NL.: see *Hyades*.] A genus of birds: same as *Cursorius*.

Hyawa gum. See *gum*[2].

hybernaclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *hibernacle*.

hybernatet, hybernationt. Obsolete forms of *hibernate, hibernation*.

Hyblæan (hi-blē′an), *a.* [< L. *Hyblæus*, < *Hybla, Hyble*, < Gr. Ὕβλη: see def.] Pertaining to Hybla, an ancient city on the coast of Sicily, north of Syracuse, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hybla is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Mount Hybla. The city was closely connected and finally apparently identical with the later one of Megara (Megara Hyblæa). It was also called Hybla Minor, to distinguish it from another Sicilian town, Hybla Major.

Hybocodon (hī-bok′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, + *κώδων*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Hybocodonidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Hybocodonidæ (hī-bok-ō-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybocodon* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Hybocodon*.

hybodont (hib′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hybodus* (*hybodont-*), q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hybodontidæ*. Also *cladodont*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Hybodus* or family *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontes (hib-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὑβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group of fossil sharks, corresponding to the family *Hybodontidæ*. *Agassiz*.

hybodontid (hib-ō-don′tid), *n.* One of the *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontidæ (hib-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybodus* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sharks, typified by the genus *Hybodus*. They are characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases, which have a large cusp or cone, and two or more lesser secondary cones on the sides. The fin-spines are barbed, and situated in front of each of the two dorsal fins; the skin is covered with sparsé shagreen. The family prevailed throughout the Oölitic, Triassic, and Cretaceous periods. In Owen's system of classification the family, together with the *Cestraciontidæ*, composes the suborder *Cestraphori* of the order *Plagiostomi*. The species were very closely related to the *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*, and are by some referred to that family.

Hybodus (hib′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὑβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hybodontidæ*. ★*Agassiz*.

hybrid (hī′brid or hib′rid), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *hybride;* < F. *hybride* = Sp. *híbrido* = Pg. *hybrido* = It. *ibrido*, < L. *hybrida, hibrida, ibrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. The spelling *hybrida* rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from Gr. *ὑβρις* (*ὑβριδ-*), insult, wantonness, outrage.] **I.** *n.* 1. The offspring or progeny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more or less frequent according to the less or greater zoölogical difference of their parents. Thus, the commonest are those resulting from the union of opposite sexes of varieties of the same species; and these hybrids are in fact of much more frequent occurrence than has usually been supposed. Hybrids or half-breeds of the human race are among the best-known examples, and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is very frequent. The most familiar hybrids between distinct species are mules, bred between the horse and the ass. Hybrids between different genera are rare; but they occur, as in the case of the cross between the dog and the fox. The fertility of hybrids among themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearness of their parents, fertile hybrids between varieties being common, those between species less so, those between genera least so. Hybrids between distinct species are commonly infertile, at least with one another, though they may propagate with an individual of the pure breed of either parent. The natural tendency is thus for hybrids to die out unless artificially kept up by repeated cross-breeding. But the degree of sterility is not always dependent solely upon the zoölogical affinity of the parents, for reciprocal hybrids of the same two species may differ in this respect. In botany a hybrid is an individual which results from the union of the male element of one species of plant with the female of another, a process frequently occurring in oaks, willows, etc. The resulting offspring resembles both parents, yet differs in certain more or less marked characters from either. Horticulturalists formerly believed that a graft established upon a plant might combine characters of this plant with those of the plant which produced the shoot used as a graft, or become a *graft-hybrid;* but there is no scientific support for this opinion. The ingrafted species retains its characteristics intact.

Hence—2. Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things, or comes from two different sources, as a word formed of elements from two different languages. See II., 2.—**Reciprocal hybrids,** hybrids the sexes of whose respective parents are reversed. Thus, the mule of a stallion and a she-ass, and the mule of a jackass and a mare, are *reciprocal hybrids*.

II. *a.* 1. Produced from the union of opposite sexes of two different or distinct varieties,

species, or genera; half-bred; cross-bred; mongrel. See I.

The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera, but even those classed in distinct families—as the pheasant and the black grouse—sometimes produce *hybrid* offspring in a state of nature, is itself an argument against there being any constant infertility between the most closely allied species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 311.

Hence—**2.** Of heterogeneous origin; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, architecture combining diverse styles, etc. Hybrid words of various kinds abound in English. Examples are *bank-rupt*, *dis-belief*, *atone-ment*, and *eat-able*, in which Teutonic and Latin elements are joined. In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned, though many have been retained in science; it is not regarded as an infringement of the laws of precedence to rectify or wholly reject them. A word bodily transferred from Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin inflections is not regarded as a hybrid; but if Greek and Latin inflections or Greek and Latin stems are mixed it is so regarded. Some hybrids have come into general use, and have been allowed to remain.—**Hybrid porcelain**, a ceramic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of China, nor the soft-paste porcelain discovered in France, much used in Europe before the discovery of the secret of hard porcelain by Böttcher at Meissen. Quartz and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware, with but little kaolin.—**Hybrid syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.

hybridation (hī-bri- or hib-ri-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ation*.] Same as *hybridization*. [Rare.]

The theory of *hybridation* advocated by some ostreiculturists. *The American*, V. 88.

hybridisable, hybridisation, etc. See *hybridizable*, etc.

hybridism (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dizm), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state or condition of being hybrid; the character of a hybrid. Also *hybridity*.

Until recently, the interest attaching to *hybridism* was almost entirely of a practical nature.
G. J. Romanes, Encyc. Brit., XII. 422.

2. The act of hybridizing; the production or formation of hybrids of any kind.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of *Hybridism*. . . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., §§ 247, 248.

Inappropriate *hybridism* is checked by the Law of Sterility. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.

hybridist (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dist), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ist*.] One who hybridizes. *Quarterly Rev.*

hybridity (hī- or hi-brid′i-ti), *n.* [< *hybrid, a.*, + *-ity*.] Same as *hybridism*, 1.

The test of *hybridity* cannot be applied in one case in ten thousand. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 161.

The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and *hybridity* had shown that . . . crosses between slightly different varieties led to increased fertility.
The Century, XXV. 427.

hybridizable (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *hybridize* + *-able*.] Capable of hybridizing or of being hybridized; able to produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species. Also spelled *hybridisable*.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker.*

hybridization (hī″bri- or hib″ri-di-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *hybridize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization; cross-breeding. See *hybrid*, *n.*, 1. Also *hybridisation*.

For anything we can show to the contrary, many existing species may have had their origin in *hybridisation*.
Lond. Jour. Sci., CXXIV. 190.

hybridize (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hybridized*, ppr. *hybridizing*. [< *hybrid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

Yet in some other genera [than *Primula*], species which are not heterostyled, and which in some respects appear not well adapted for hybrid-fertilisation, have likewise been largely *hybridised*.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 55.

Hence—**2.** To form or construct in a hybrid manner, as words.

II. *intrans.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids; cross or interbreed, as two different varieties or species of plants or animals.

Also spelled *hybridise*.

hybridizer (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dī-zėr), *n.* One who crosses different varieties or species, etc., to produce hybrids; a hybridist. Also spelled *hybridiser*.

The evidence from fertility adduced by different *hybridisers*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (6th ed.), p. 237.

It is important to remark that *hybridisers* usually experiment with very distinct species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 310.

hybridous (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dus), *a.* [< *hybrid, n.*, + *-ous*.] Of hybrid character; heterogeneous. [Rare.]

No *hybridous* architecture or nondescript figures.
★ *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 290.

hydatid (hī′dā-tid), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. L. *hydatis* (*-id-*), a water-colored gem, < Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*-ιδ-*), a drop of water, a water-vesicle, hydatid, a gem, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water: see *hydra*, *hydro-*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *pathol.*, a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its larval state, especially in man by *Tænia echinococcus*. The name has also been applied loosely to various other cysts filled with a watery fluid. More fully called a *false hydatid*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the encysted larval state of the wandered scolex of a tapeworm, especially of *Tænia echinococcus*. Its character was formerly misunderstood, and it was called *Echinococcus hominis* when occurring in man. Other true hydatids, in a zoölogical sense, are called *cysticerci* and *cœnures*. See *echinococcus*, *cysticercus*, *cœnure*, and cut under *Tænia*.

This remarkably minute parasite [the hydatigenous tapeworm, *Tænia echinococcus*], though not resident in man in its adult condition, is nevertheless in one of its larval stages of frequent occurrence in the human body. Whilst the full-grown creature seldom attains the fourth of an inch in length, the larvæ, on the other hand, acquire a prodigious size. The latter are familiarly known to the [medical] profession under the name of *hydatids*.
T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1886), p. 55.

Hydatid of Morgagni, in *anat.*, a name applied to the one or more small pedunculated growths which lie beside the globus major of the epididymis, and are formed mainly of connective tissue and blood-vessels. They are commonly regarded as the remains of Müller's duct.

II. *a.* In *zoöl.*, encysted; being in the cystic state, as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a cysticercus, cœnure, or echinococcus.

hydatidiform (hī-dā-tid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*-ιδ-*), a hydatid, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the character of a hydatid. Also *hydatiform*.

They [tubes in the organ of Rosenmüller] are flexuous, of unequal calibre, and sometimes the seat of cystic or *hydatidiform* enlargements.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 29.

hydatidinous (hī-dā-tid′i-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting one or more hydatids.

hydatiform (hī-dat′i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydatidiform*.

hydatigenous (hī-dā-tij′e-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-genous*.] Bearing or producing hydatids: as, a *hydatigenous* tapeworm.

Hydatigenous formations connected with the chorion.
T. S. Cobbold.

Hydatina (hī-dat′i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδάτινος*, of water, watery, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water.] **1.** A genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Hydatinidæ*, containing such species as *H. senta*, one of the best known of the wheel-animalcules. *Ehrenberg*, 1830. See cut under *Rotifera*.

Hydatina senta is a classical animal, because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehrenberg studied the anatomy of this group of animalcules. The broad body has only a very short foot-stalk, which is forked behind. The mouth is armed with two jaws and many teeth. There are no eye-specks whatsoever. The cuticle is delicate and soft. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 205.

Hydatinidæ (hī-dā-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydatina*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of schizotrochous rotifers, typified by the genus *Hydatina*. The trochal disk or wheel-organ is transverse and has ciliated prominences, the wreath is double, the trophi are malleate, and the foot is furcate. There are many genera besides *Hydatina*, such as *Diglena*, *Notommata*, and *Monocerca*.

hydatis (hī′dā-tis), *n.* A hydatid.

hydatism (hī′dā-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *-ism*.] In *med.*, a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

hydatoid (hī′dā-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδατοειδής*, like water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Watery; aqueous; resembling water in any way; specifically, in *anat.*, pertaining to the aqueous humor of the eye.

II.† *n.* **1.** The aqueous humor of the eye, as distinguished from the vitreous humor.—**2.** The investing membrane of the aqueous humor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

hyde[1]†, **hyde**[2]†, **hyde**[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *hide*[1], *hide*[2], *hide*[3].

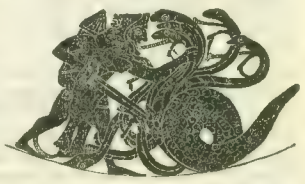
hyder†, *n.* [< F. *hydre*, a water-adder: see *hydra*.] A water-snake. *Cotgrave.*

Hydnei (hid′nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Hydnum* + *-ei*.] A suborder of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hydnum*.

hydnoid (hid′noid), *a.* [< NL. *Hydnum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling in form or structure the genus *Hydnum*.

Hydnum (hid′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδνον*, an edible fungus, prob. the truffle.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Hydnaceæ*, characterized by having the hymenium inferior and spread over persistent spines or teeth which project from the pileus. The pileus is tough, or even coriaceous, in most of the species; but there are a few in which it is fleshy, and a small number, as *H. repandum* and *H. coralloides*, are described as edible. Two well-authenticated fossil species of *Hydnum* are known, from the Miocene deposits of Switzerland and Hesse.

hydra (hī′drä), *n.*; pl. *hydras*, *hydræ* (*-drä-z*, *-drē*). [= F. *hydre*, < L. *hydra*, < Gr. *ὕδρα*, Ionic *ὕδρη*, the Lernæan serpent, masc. *ὕδρος*, a water-snake, the ringed snake, *Coluber natrix*, also a smaller kind of water-animal (= Lith. *udra*, an otter, = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra*, an otter, = OHG. *otter* = AS. *oter*, E. *otter*), < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *otter*, *hydro-*, and *water*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous serpent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.


Combat between Hercules and the Lernæan Hydra. (From an archaic Greek amphora.)

Another king! they grow like *Hydras'* heads.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Gorgons, and *hydras*, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews
Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xv.

3. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one star of the second magnitude, and about four hundred stars visible to the naked eye.



The Constellation Hydra.

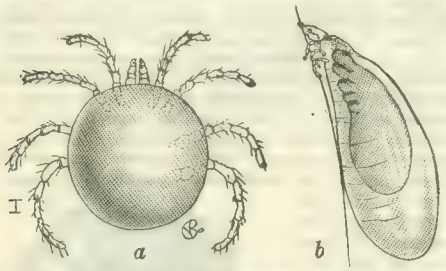
4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the *Hydrophidæ* of the Indian ocean. *G. Cuvier.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa:* (1) [*cap.*] A genus of freshwater polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family *Hydridæ*. Among the species are *H. viridis*, *H. fusca*, and *H. vulgaris*. The body has the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyl of plants. The base is disk-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread-cells common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, and no anal orifice. Each part of a hydra divided into almost any number of fragments will develop into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by means of ova and sperm-cells. The genus is said to have been first described by Trembley in 1774, but it is attributed by Agassiz to Linnæus (1756), and the animal was described by A. van Leeuwenhoek in 1703. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The wonderful power which *Hydra* possesses of reproducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley, of Geneva, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He determined that even a small piece of *Hydra vulgaris* possesses the power, under favorable conditions, of developing into a perfect animal.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 76.

(2) An individual or a species of the genus *Hydra*. (3) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus *Hydra*.—**5.** A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface ex-

posed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity.—**Cor Hydræ.** See *cor*[1].—**Hydra tuba** (pl. *hydræ tubæ*), in *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of certain *Discophora;* as a classifying name, a larval form of such acalephs, which was supposed to be a distinct animal. See *scyphistoma.*

Hydrachna (hī-drak′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀχνη*, foam, froth, chaff, the least bit (mite).] 1. A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781, at present restricted to those fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the



Hydrachna belostomæ.
a, adult (line shows natural size); *b*, mature larva, with pupa forming within (highly magnified).

palpi is the longest, the beak is as long as the palpi, and the mandibles have sharp blades. These mites are parasitic only during the early stages upon aquatic insects, attaching themselves to species of *Nepa, Ranatra, Dytiscus,* etc. *H. belostomæ* is often found upon bugs of the family *Belostomidæ*, especially *Perthostoma aurantiaca.*

2. A genus of water-beetles, family *Dytiscidæ*, containing such as the European *H. tarda.*

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrachna* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Hydrachna;* the water-mites. The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin, and the body is apparently unsegmented. Most of the *Hydrachnidæ* inhabit fresh water, and many are parasitic on mollusks, fishes, and aquatic insects. Other genera besides *Hydrachna* are *Atax, Hydrochoreutes, Limnochares, Pontarachna,* and *Thalassarachna,* the last two being marine. Also *Hydrarachnidæ.*

hydracid† (hī-dras′id), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acid.*] In *chem.*, an acid formed by union of hydrogen with an electronegative element not containing oxygen.

hydracrylic (hī-dra-kril′ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acrylic.*] Differing from acrylic by the addition of the elements of water, H_2O.—**Hydracrylic acid,** $C_3H_6O_3$, an isomer of lactic acid, which when concentrated is a thick non-crystallizable acid syrup, and decomposes on heating into water and acrylic acid.

Hydractinia (hī-drak-tin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *Actinia.*] The typical genus of *Hydractiniidæ. H. echinata* is an example. Colonies of these polyps may be found growing on shells, forming a delicate white moss-like structure.

Hydractiniidæ (hī-drak-ti-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydractinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ, of which the type is the genus *Hydractinia.* These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of hydrorhizæ, whence simple or branched hydrocauli arise with three kinds of zoöids: ordinary nutritive zoöids with a verticil of filiform tentacles; reproductive zoöids of each sex; and a third kind, of slender form, without tentacles, but bearing cnidocells for the defense of the colony. The free medusæ have ocelli at the base of the tentacles, but no otoliths. The fertilized ova develop into planulas.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **hydradephagus:* see *hydradephagous.*] The aquatic and adephagous beetles, comprising the two families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, in which the legs are fitted for swimming: distinguished from *Geadephaga. Macleay*, 1825. The group is also called *Hydrocanthari.*

hydradephagous (hī-dra-def′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. **hydradephagus*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀδηφάγος*, gluttonous: see *adephagous.*] Aquatic and predatory, as certain beetles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydradephaga.*

Hydræ, *n.* Latin plural of *Hydra.*

hydræmia, hydræmic. See *hydremia, hydremic.*

hydraform (hī′dra-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydriform.*

hydragogic (hī-dra-goj′ik), *a.* Having the character or effect of a hydragogue.

hydragogue (hī′dra-gog), *n.* [< F. *hydragogue*, < LL. *hydragogus*, conducting water, a plant so called, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water, a water-carrier, an aqueduct, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead, conduct: see *agent.*] In *med.*: (*a*) An active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal membrane, and consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (*b*) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic.

hydragogy†, *n.* [= Sp. *hidrogogía*, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγία*, a conducting of water, < *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water: see *hydragogue.*] The art of constructing aqueducts, or of conducting water through channels.

Hydragogie demonstrateth the possible leading of water by nature's law, and by artificiall help, from any head (being a spring standing or running water) to any other place assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hydra-headed (hī′drä-hed″ed), *a.* Having numerous heads, like the Lernæan Hydra; hence, difficult of extirpation; self-renewing; springing up again after suppression, as abuses, vices, and the like.

Never *Hydra-headed* wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Hydralgæ (hī-dral′jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *alga*, seaweed.] Same as *Hydrophyta.*

hydramnios (hī-dram′ni-os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii. See *liquor* and *amnion.*

Hydrangea (hī-dran′jē-ä; properly hī-dran-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγγειον*, vessel: see *angio-.*] 1. A genus of shrubs or herbs, of the family *Hydrangeaceæ*, sometimes referred to the *Saxifragaceæ*, about 35 species, natives of Asia and America, characterized by having the ovary inferior, 4 or 5 valvate pet-



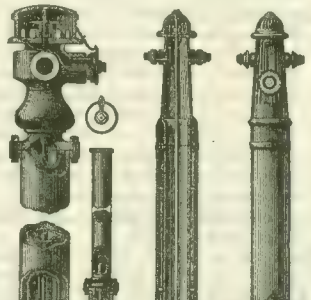
Hydrangea arborescens. *a*, *b*, fertile and sterile flowers; *c*, fruit cut transversely; *d*, fruit entire.

als, 4 or 5 styles, free or connate at base, the fruit a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persistent. The common hydrangea, *H. opuloides*, is a native of China. It was introduced into England by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favorite for the beauty and size of its flowers, which form immense globular clusters, blue, pink, or white. *H. arborescens*, the wild American hydrangea, was introduced into European cultivation from Virginia in 1736; it is not much cultivated in the United States. *H. quercifolia*, the oak-leafed hydrangea, is wild from Georgia south, and is hardy at the north in cultivation. The genus is found in a fossil state, five extinct species having been described from the Miocene of Europe. Sometimes spelled *Hydrangia.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Hydrangeaceæ (hī-dran-jē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrangea* + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants related to the *Saxifragaceæ.* They are shrubs or trees with opposite exstipulate leaves, petals often valvate, stamens often epigynous, and the ovary in most of the genera 3- to 5-celled.

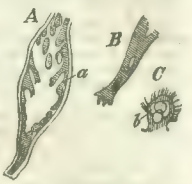
hydrangead (hī-dran′jē-ad), *n.* [< *Hydrangea* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Hydrangeaceæ*, by some placed in the family *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ.*



Street Fire-hydrants.

hydrant (hī′drant), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *-ant*[1].] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main (particularly from a main in a street), consisting of a hollow cylinder provided with one or more nozles to which hose may be attached, or with a spout, or the like, and usually with a valve and pipe for the escape of the excess of water, in order to guard against freezing. The common form of a fire-hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing about two feet above the ground, as on the edge of a sidewalk, with a nozle to which the filling-hose or suction-pipe of a fire-engine can be attached. The valve is below, next to the main, and is so arranged that the closing of it opens the waste-pipe and frees the hydrant from water. See cut in preceding column.

hydranth (hī′dranth), *n.* [< *Hydra*, 4, + Gr. *ἀνθος*, flower.] A polypite; the fundamental structural element in *Hydrozoa.* It consists (with various modifications) of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral aperture leading into a digestive cavity. The walls of the sac are formed of at least two cellular membranes, inner and outer, or endoderm and ectoderm, which have the morphological valence respectively of the epithelium and epidermis of the higher animals. Between these membranes a third layer, the mesoderm, may be developed. See also cuts under *Campanularia* and *Diphyidæ.*



A, hydranth of *Athorybia rosacea*, with *a*, one of the villi; *B*, a villus in extension, enlarged; *C*, a small retracted villus, still more magnified, with its vacuolar spaces (*b*) and cilia.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single *hydranth*, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoa, new *hydranths* are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. *Huxley.*

hydrapult (hī′dra-pult), *n.* See *hydropult.*

Hydrarchus (hī-drär′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A genus of fossil cetaceans: same as *Basilosaurus.* Also *Hydrarchos. Koch.*

hydrargillite (hī-drär′ji-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργιλλος*, white clay: see *argillaceous.*] A crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxid of aluminium.

hydrargiret, *n.* See *hydrargyre.*

hydrargochlorid, hydrargochloride (hī-drär-gō-klō′rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *hydrarg(yrum)* + *chlorid.*] A double chlorid of mercury and some other base: as, *hydrargochlorid* of ammonium.

hydrargyral†, *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-al.*] Mercurial. *Bailey.*

hydrargyrate (hī-drär′ji-rāt), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to mercury.

hydrargyret, *n.* [= Sp. *hidrargirio* = Pg. *hydrargyro* = It. *idrargiro;* < L. *hydrargyrus*, quicksilver: see *hydrargyrum.*] Quicksilver; mercury. Also spelled *hydrargire.*

Th' hidden loue that now-a-dayes doth holde
The Steel and Loadstone, *Hydrargire* and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

hydrargyria (hī-drär-jir′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum.*] Same as *hydrargyriasis.*

hydrargyriasis (hī-drär-ji-rī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, mercurial poisoning; a morbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal system. Also called *hydrargyrism, hydrargyrosis, hydrargyria, hydrargysm.*

hydrargyric (hī-drär-jir′ik), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hydrargyrum, or mercury; mercurial.

hydrargyrism (hī-drär′ji-rizm), *n.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ism.*] Same as *hydrargyriasis.*

hydrargyrum (hī-drär′ji-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *hydrargyrus*, < Gr. *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver (as artificially prepared from cinnabar ore; native quicksilver was called *ἀργυρος χυτός*, 'fused silver'), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργυρος*, silver: see *argent.*] Chemical symbol, Hg. Quicksilver; mercury. See *mercury.*

hydrargysm (hī-drär′jizm), *n.* Same as *hydrargyriasis.*

hydrarthrosis (hī-drär-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis.*] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a joint-cavity.

hydrarthrus (hī-drär′thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρθρον*, joint.] Same as *hydrarthrosis.*

Hydraspidæ (hī-dras′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Hydraspididæ.*

Hydraspididæ (hī-dras-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Hydraspis.* The head is depressed and covered with small polygonal plates, and the flat skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or less elevated occipital arch. The species inhabit South America and Australia. In Cope's system of classification

the family is limited to pleurodirous tortoises with three phalanges to most of the digits, and no zygomatic but a parietomastoid arch.

Hydraspis (hī-dras′pis), *n.* [NL. (Bell), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Hydraspididæ*, containing such turtles as the Brazilian *H. maximiliani*.

hydrastine (hī-dras′tin), *n.* [< *Hydrastis* + *-ine*².] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also *hydrastia*.—2. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Hydrastis (hī-dras′tis), *n.* [NL. (said to allude to the active properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δρᾶν*, act: see *drastic*.] A genus of North American plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. There are 2 species, one of which, *H. Canadensis*, is a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple 2-leafed hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is sometimes used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow color; hence the common names *yellowroot*, *orangeroot*, *goldenseal*, and *yellow puccoon*.

hydratation (hī-drā-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ation*.] Same as *hydration*.

hydrate (hī′drāt), *n.* [= F. *hydrate;* as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, a compound of one or more molecules of water with a molecule of an element or compound: as, chlorin *hydrate*, $Cl_2.(H_2O)_{10}$; chloral *hydrate*, $C_2Cl_3HO.H_2O$. Improperly used as synonymous with *hydroxid*.—**Croton-chloral hydrate.** ★See *croton*.

hydrate (hī drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrated*, ppr. *hydrating*. [= F. *hydrater;* as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] 1. To combine or impregnate with water.—2. To form into a hydrate.

To *hydrate* the milk and cane-sugar.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 96.

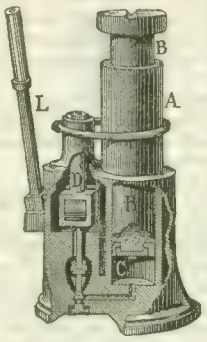
★**Hydrated copper oxid.** See *copper*.

hydration (hī-drā′shọn), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ion*.] The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also *hydratation*.

The truths he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the *hydration* of compounds, the transpiration and the diffusion of liquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 226.

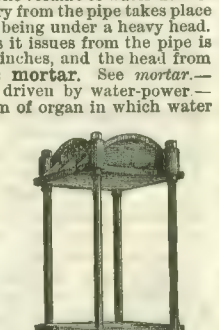
The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and *hydration*. *Science*, III. 511.

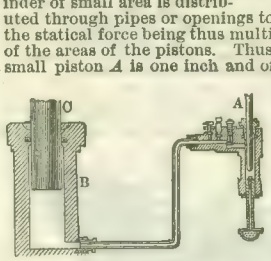
★**hydraulic** (hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [< F. *hydraulique* = Sp. *hidráulico* = Pg. *hydraulico* = It. *idraulico* (cf. D. G. *hydraulisch* = Dan. Sw. *hydraulisk*), < L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. *ὑδραυλικός*, pertaining to the water-organ, < *ὑδραυλις*, also *ὑδραυλος*, a water-organ invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, lit. a water-pipe, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αὐλός*, a tube, pipe: see *auletic*.] Pertaining or relating to fluids in motion, or to hydraulics. See *hydraulics*.—**Hydraulic balance**, a regulator or governor for a water-wheel.—**Hydraulic bear**, a form of hydraulic press especially designed for punching rivet-holes or shearing iron.—**Hydraulic belt**, a water-lifting device consisting of an endless belt fitted with caps or buckets, like the lifter of a grain-elevator. The lower part works on a wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loads as they turn over an upper wheel.—**Hydraulic block**, in a repairing-dock, a hydraulic lifting-press used as a substitute for a building block under the keel of a vessel. It is adjustable as to height, and is used in straightening hogged or sagged vessels.—**Hydraulic blower**, a form of bellows operated by a hydraulic motor.—**Hydraulic brush**, a brush at the end of a long handle, the handle serving as a pipe to convey water to the brush from a hose, or acting as an aquapult or syringe.—**Hydraulic buffer**, a device for checking the recoil of a cannon. A piston-rod working in a cylinder filled with liquid is fastened to the top carriage. The liquid escapes through holes in the piston-head, but so slowly that it hinders the motion of the piston, thus acting as a buffer.—**Hydraulic cane**, a rude form of pump, consisting of a tube having a valve opening inward at the lower end. By plunging the lower end in water and moving it rapidly up and down, the water can be made to rise in the tube.—**Hydraulic cement.** See *cement*.—**Hydraulic compressor**, in a gun-carriage, a device to prevent the recoil of the piece, by receiving the impact upon a piston which forces liquid through holes in a diaphragm contained in a chamber.—**Hydraulic condenser**, in *gas-manuf.*, a chamber in which gas from the retorts is cooled.—**Hydraulic crane**, an apparatus for the raising or hoisting of loads on the principle of the hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic dock**, a floating dock. See cut under *dock*.—**Hydraulic elevator.** See *elevator*.—**Hydraulic engine**, a motor employing water under pressure as the source of power.—**Hydraulic engineering**, a special branch of civil engineering concerned with the construction of water-works and hydraulic machinery, and the improvement and control of streams, navigable waters, and canals.—**Hydraulic gage** a kind of manometer used to record the pressure in a hydraulic press, pump, or engine.—**Hydraulic indicator**, a gage to indicate the pressure of water.—**Hydraulic jack**, a jack or lifting-apparatus operated by means of some liquid, usually oil, acting against a piston or plunger, the pressure on the liquid being produced by a force-pump.—**Hydraulic lime**, a species of lime that hardens in water, or which can be used for making hydraulic cement.—**Hydraulic main**, in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled with water, into which all the pipes bringing the raw gas from the retorts enter, dipping below the water to form a seal. The main serves as the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to convey the crude gas to the condenser.—**Hydraulic mill**, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is steamed and pressed.—**Hydraulic mining**, a method of attacking the gravel or auriferous detritus and bringing it into the sluices, invented and until recently extensively employed in California. It has also been introduced into other gold regions, notably those of Australia. The essential feature of the method is that the gravel is broken up and washed down into the head of the sluice by one or more powerful jets of water, thrown upon the bank and used in such a way as to furnish a current of sufficient velocity to carry the debris down into the sluice. The volume of water used is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the water being under a heavy head. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is sometimes as much as 6 or 8 inches, and the head from 100 to 200 feet.—**Hydraulic mortar.** See *mortar*.—**Hydraulic motor**, a motor driven by water-power.—**Hydraulic organ**, an old form of organ in which water was used to regulate the pressure of the air. Also called *hydraulicon*.—**Hydraulic pivot**, in *mach.*, a device by which a film of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called *liquid bearing*. *E. H. Knight*.—**Hydraulic press**, a press operated by the pressure of a liquid, under the action either of gravity or of some mechanical device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressure upon a body of water is distributed equally in all directions throughout the whole mass, whatever its shape. In the more common forms the pressure of a piston upon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio of the areas of the pistons. Thus, if the diameter of the small piston *A* is one inch and of the larger piston *C* in cylinder *B* is one foot, the area of *C* will be 144 times that of *A;* and if a load of one ton is applied to *A*, *C* will exert an upward statical force of 144 tons. The press properly so called is simply a frame placed over the large plunger so that its upward thrust can be exerted against any material held in the frame. Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted in any direction, it is used as the basis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic block, crane, jack, dock, hoist, lift, punch, rail-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper and other materials. The pressure is applied to the water in the smaller cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, as in the hydrostatic bellows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a lever or a screw, etc. Also called *hydrostatic press* and *Bramah's press*.—**Hydraulic ram.** (*a*) A self-contained and automatic pump operated partly by the pressure of a column of water in a pipe, and partly by the vis viva or living force acquired by intermittent motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. *A* is the supply-pipe; *E*, the source of supply; *B*, a hollow ball-valve seating upwardly, of less diameter than the inside diameter of *A*, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water in *A*, and fall away from its seat when the water is at rest. *D* is an air-chamber connected at the bottom with *A*, and near the bottom with a much smaller discharge-pipe, *F*. *C* is a clack-valve. Water at first flows freely through *A*, by the ball-valve, and out at *B*. The column in *A* soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the ball-valve to its seat, abruptly stopping the flow at *B;* but the living force of the column in *A* is now sufficient to overcome the back pressure upon, and lift, the valve *C*, and to force a part of the water from *A* into the chamber *D*. The discharge-pipe, *F*, being much smaller than *A*, the flow into *D* is temporarily much larger than the discharge from *F*. The confined air in *D* is therefore compressed. This pressure soon becomes sufficient to bring the liquid column in *A* to rest. The valve *C* then closes, but the pressure of the air in *D* still acts with diminishing force to expel water from *D* through *F*. The valve *B* now drops away from its seat, which again begins the series of operations, and so the action is indefinitely repeated. The water escaping from *B* is wasted. The machine can be used to raise water to a height many times greater than the available head. In another form this machine is adapted to draw water from a source independent of that which supplies the power for operating it. (*b*) The larger or lifting piston of a hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic valve**, an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, forming a water-seal, and closing the pipe against the passage of air or gases. *E. H. Knight*.



Hydraulic Jack.
A, cylinder; *B*, *B*, ram; *C*, space beneath the ram; *D*, plunger; *L*, lever.


Hydraulic Mining.


Hydraulic Press.



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, etc., of Hydraulic Press.



Hydraulic Ram.

hydraulical (hī-drâ′li-kạl), *a.* [< *hydraulic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydraulic*. [Rare.]

I look not on a human body as on a watch or a handmill, . . . but as an *hydraulical*, or rather hydraulo-pneumatical engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion.
Boyle, Works, p. 232.

hydraulically (hī-drâ′li-kạl-i), *adv.* By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.

hydraulician (hī-drâ-lish′an), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

hydraulicity (hī-drâ-lis′i-ti), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ity*.] The qualities necessary for making hydraulic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.

hydraulicking (hī-drâ′li-king), *n.* [< *hydraulic*(*k*) + *-ing*¹.] Hydraulic mining. See *hydraulic*.

hydraulicon (hī-drâ′li-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδραύλικον* (sc. *ὄργανον*), the hydraulic organ: see *hydraulic*.] Same as *hydraulic organ* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

hydraulics (hī-drâ′liks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydraulic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering, etc.

hydraulist (hī-drâ′list), *n.* [< *hydraul*(*ic*) + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

Meton (the astronomer and *hydraulist*).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 111.

hydrazine (hī′dra-zin), *n.* [< *hydr*(*ogen*) + *az*(*ote*) (?) + *-ine*².] 1. Diamide, H_4N_2, a colorless fuming liquid, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction.—2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this body by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, *ethyl hydrazine*, $C_2H_5N_2H_3$.

hydremia, hydræmia (hī-drē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of water in the blood.

hydremic, hydræmic (hī-drem′ik), *a.* [< *hydremia*, *hydræmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydremia; affected with hydremia: as, a *hydremic* state of the blood.

hydrencephal (hī-dren′se-fal), *n.* [< *hydrencephalus*.] Same as *hydrencephalon*.

hydrencephalocele (hī-dren-sef′ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] 1. A cephalocele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.—2. A monster having this deformity. *Dunglison*.

hydrencephaloid (hī-dren-sef′ạ-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrencephalon (hī-dren-sef′ạ-lon), *n.* A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephal*.

hydrencephalus (hī-dren-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1.

hydrenterocele (hī-dren′tėr-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which incloses water.

hydria (hī′dri-ą), *n.*; pl. *hydriæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. *ὑδρία*, a water-pot, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *hydro-*.] In *archæol.*, a large Greek vase, used especially for carrying water. It has a capacious body, with a narrow mouth and usually a broad rim, and three handles, one at the back extending above the rim, and a smaller one on each side.



Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hydriad (hī′dri-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδριάς* (*ὑδριαδ-*), of the water (*ὑδριάδες νύμφαι*, water-nymphs), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] In *myth.*, a water-nymph.

hydriæ (hī′dri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Plural of *hydria*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

hydric (hī′drik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, combined with, or containing hydrogen.

hydrid[1], **hydride** (hī′drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus *hydrid*; amyl *hydrid*.

hydrid[2] (hī′drid), *n.* A fresh-water polyp of the family *Hydridæ*; a hydra.

Hydridæ (hī′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of hydrozoans, typified by the fresh-water genus *Hydra*, alone representing in some systems the suborder *Eleutheroblastea*, of the order *Hydroida*. They are solitary polyps of simplest structure, maturing the sexual products in the gastral wall, and also propagating asexually by budding or fission. The process of budding is similar to that which takes place in colonial hydromedusans, only the buds become detached so that the polyp remains solitary; therefore Claus and others consider the *Hydridæ* simply as a family of *Hydromedusæ*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

2. In Gray's classification, a group of serpents, containing the venomous sea-serpents or *Hydrophidæ*, with many harmless snakes belonging properly to several different families.

hydride, *n.* See *hydrid*[1].

hydriform (hī′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hydriformis*, < *hydra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Relating to or resembling a hydra, or one of the *Hydroida*; hydroid. Also *hydraform*.

hydriodate (hī′dri-ō-dāt), *n.* [< *hydriod(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydriodic acid.

hydriodic (hī-dri-od′ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic*.] Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.—**Hydriodic acid**, HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air. Its compounds with bases are called *iodides*.

hydro-. [< L. *hydro-* (> It. *idro-* = Sp. *hidro-* = Pg. F. *hydro-*), < Gr. *ὑδρο-*, before a vowel *ὑδρ-*, the usual combining form (*ὑδατ-* being the usual derivative form) of *ὑδωρ* (stem *ὑδατ-*), water: see *water*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'water.' In chemical compounds other than *hydrogen* it usually represents *hydrogen*.

hydroa (hī-drō′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, egg.] In *pathol.*, a name of certain forms of vesicular or bulbous eruptions, usually regarded as forms of pemphigus, also of forms of herpes and herpes iris, and of sudamina.

hydroadenitis (hī-drō-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (prop. **hydradenitis*), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *adenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hydroadipsia (hī″drō-a-dip′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *adipsia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a lack of thirst.

hydrobarometer (hī″drō-ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobata (hī-drob′ą-tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go, walk.] A genus of birds, the dippers, giving name to the family *Hydrobatidæ*: a synonym of *Cinclus*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Hydrobates (hī-drob′ą-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *Hydrobata*.] 1. Same as *Hydrobata*. *Boie*, 1822. —2. The typical genus of water-bugs of the family *Hydrobatidæ*. *Erichson*, 1848.

Hydrobatidæ (hī-drō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrobata* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of turdoid passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, named from the genus *Hydrobata*: a synonym of *Cinclidæ*. See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*.—2. A family of heteropterous insects, of elongate form, with the head sunken in the thorax up to the prominent rounded eyes, reflexed rostrum, 4-jointed antennæ, and inconspicuous ocelli if any. They live on the surface of the water, and are collectively called *water-striders*.

hydrobenzamide (hī-drō-ben′za-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *benzamide*.] A compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$) obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter-almond oil.

hydrobiosis (hī″drō-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βίος*, life, + *-osis*.] The development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms.

hydrobiotite (hī-drō-bī′ō-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *biotite*.] A hydrated biotite, related to the vermiculites.

Hydrobius (hī-drō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and slender palpi, with well-compressed and ciliated hind tarsi. It is a large and very wide-spread group, including 16 North American species.



Hydrobius globosus. (Line shows natural size.)

hydroboracite (hī-drō-bō′rą-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *borax* (*-ac-*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of white color, resembling fibrous and foliated gypsum. It is hydrated calcium and magnesium borate.

hydrobranch (hī′drō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchia (hī-drō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchiata (hī-drō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In Lamarck's latest classification, a division of gastropods, distinguished from *Pneumobranchiata*, and containing species which breathe water only. The section imperfectly corresponds to the nudibranchiates, inferobranchiates, and tectibranchiates of Cuvier.

hydrobranchiate (hī-drō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

hydrobromate (hī-drō-brō′māt), *n.* [< *hydrobromic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrobromic acid: same as *bromide*. Also called *bromhydrate*.

hydrobromic (hī-drō-brō′mik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ic*.] Composed of hydrogen and bromine.—**Hydrobromic acid**, HB, an acid prepared by bringing phosphorus and bromine together with a little water. It is a colorless gas, having a strong suffocating odor, fuming in the air, and very soluble in water. Its salts are called bromides. The acid is somewhat used in medicine as a substitute for the bromides.

Hydrocampa (hī-drō-kam′pą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] The typical genus of moths of the



Hydrocampa genuinalis. (About twice natural size.)

family *Hydrocampidæ*, having conspicuous maxillary palpi, distinct ocelli, and a short proboscis. The larvæ live hidden under floating leaves, and make for themselves cases of two oval bits of leaf. The genus is widely distributed in most parts of the world, though the species are few and none are North American. *H. nymphæata* and *H. stagnata* are two British species, known as *china-marks*. Also *Hydrocampe*.

Hydrocampidæ (hī-drō-kam′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Hydrocampa*: so called from the aquatic habits of the larvæ.

Hydrocantharidæ (hī-drō-kan′thą-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κάνθαρος*, a beetle.] In Latreille's system of entomological classification, the swimmers; the third tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, including the aquatic carnivorous beetles, of the old genera *Dytiscus* and *Gyrinus*. It thus includes the modern families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, and is identical with the modern group *Hydradephaga*. Also *Hydrocantharida*, *Hydrocantharidæ*.

hydrocarbide (hī-drō-kär′bid or -bīd), *n.* Same as *hydrocarbon*.

hydrocarbon (hī-drō-kär′bon), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carbon*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon. The hydrocarbons are a large and important group of compounds, and with their derivatives form the subject-matter of organic chemistry. In *dietetics*, the name includes fatty foods as distinguished from the carbohydrates, or sugars and starches.—**Hydrocarbon black, burner, engine, furnace**, etc. See the nouns.

hydrocarbonaceous (hī-drō-kär-bo-nā′shius), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which *hydrocarbonaceous* compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 5.

hydrocarbonate† (hī-drō-kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ate*[1].] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocarbonic (hī″drō-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbonous (hī-drō-kär′bo-nus), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ous*.] Same as *hydrocarbonic*.

This *hydrocarbonous* pyrocone is closely surrounded or enveloped by gyrating, strongly-heated atmospheric air. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 71.

hydrocarburet† (hī-drō-kär′bū-ret), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carburet*, q. v.] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocardia (hī-drō-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *hydropericardium*.

hydrocastorite (hī-drō-kas′tọr-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *castorite*: see *castor*[3].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, derived from the alteration of petalite from Elba.

hydrocauli, *n.* Plural of *hydrocaulus*.

hydrocauline (hī-drō-kâ′lin), *a.* [< *hydrocaulus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the character of a hydrocaulus.

hydrocaulus (hi-drō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *hydrocauli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *καυλός*, a stem.] In *zoöl.*, the main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoan.

hydrocele (hī′drō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *hydrocèle*, < L. *hydrocele*, < Gr. *ὑδρωκήλη*, hydrocele, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis. *Dunglison*.

hydro-cellulose (hī-drō-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* See the extract.

Cotton completely disorganised by acid, and obtained as a fine powder, seems to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary cellulose, and the substance thus produced has been termed *hydro-cellulose*. *Hammel*, Dyeing of Textile Fabrics (1886), p. 7.

hydrocephalic (hī″drō-sē-fal′ik or hī-drō-sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *hydrocephal-us* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid (hī-drō-sef′ą-loid), *a.* [< *hydrocephalus* + *-oid*.] Resembling hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephaloid*.—**Hydrocephaloid disease**, a condition of somnolence or coma developed occasionally in children in conditions of exhaustion. It appears to depend on cerebral anemia

hydrocephalous (hī-drō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *hydrocephalus*: see *hydrocephalus*.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [= F. *hydrocéphale* = Sp. *hidrocéfalo* = Pg. *hydrocephalo*, < NL. *hydrocephalus*, < Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλον*, water in the head, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space (external hydrocephalus) or in the ventricles (internal hydrocephalus). Acute hydrocephalus is usually, and apparently always, due to meningitis. (See *meningitis*.) Chronic hydrocephalus may be due to atrophy of the brain, to pressure on the veins of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products, or to other causes. Also *hydrencephalus*, *hydrocranium*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Barrande*, 1846.

hydrocerusite (hī-drō-ser'ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cerusite*, q. v.] A basic lead carbonate occurring in thin hexagonal plates.

Hydrocharidaceæ (hī″drō-kar-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Hydrocharis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Lindley in 1847 to a family of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, which had been called *Vallisneriaceæ* by Dumortier in 1829. The name was subsequently corrected to *Hydrocharitaceæ* and has been used by many authors in both forms. Under these names it is called the frogbit family from the type genus *Hydrocharis*, the frogbit. Under the older name, which is to be preferred, it is called the tape-grass family from the type genus *Vallisneria*, the tape-grass. The other principal genera are *Philotria*, *Halophila*, *Hydrilla*, *Saivala*, *Thalassia*, *Stratiotes*, and *Ottelia*, and upon these as types as many tribes are recognized by some authors. Some distinguish several subfamilies, and still others consider the somewhat heterogeneous group as constituting two or more families.

Hydrocharis (hī-drok'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ὑδροχαρής*, delighting in water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χαίρειν*, delight, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*, having floating stems, with floating tufts of radical leaves, peduncles, and submerged roots. The peduncles of the male plant are short, 2- or 3-flowered; the female spathe is sessile among the leaves; stamens 3 to 12; styles 6 with 2-cleft stigmas. *H. Morsus-ranæ*, the frogbit, one of the two species, is dispersed over Europe and northern and central Asia. The form appears to have been more abundant in Miocene times, four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Europe.

Hydrochelidon (hī-drō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or terns, known as *black terns* or *short-tailed sea-swallows*. It contains several species of small size, with short and emarginate or moderately forked tail, very long and ample wings, and small feet with deeply emarginate webs. These birds undergo



Common Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*).

changes of plumage unusual in the group, the adults being chiefly black or blackish. There are several species, found in all parts of the world, such as the common black tern of Europe and America, *H. lariformis*, or *fissipes*, or *nigra*; the white-winged black tern, *H. leucoptera*; and the whiskered black tern, *H. hybrida*. *Boie*, 1822.

hydrochinon (hī-drō-kī'non), *n.* Same as *hydroquinone*.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō'rāt), *n.* [< *hydrochloric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric (hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *chlor(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or compounded of chlorin and hydrogen gas. Also *chlorhydric*, *chlorohydric*, *chlorydric*.—**Hydrochloric acid**, HCl, a colorless gas having a suffocating odor and an acid taste. It is irrespirable, and not a supporter of combustion. It is extremely soluble in water, and its solution forms the hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid of commerce. It is one of the most important acids commercially, and is made as a by-product of the soda-ash manufacture. Its salts, the chlorids, are quite widely distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts. Also called *hydrogen chlorid*.—**Hydrochloric ether**. Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).

Hydrochœridæ (hī-drō-ker'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrochœrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, represented by the genus *Hydrochœrus*, related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

Hydrochœrus (hī-drō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] The typical and only genus of *Hydrochœridæ*, commonly referred to the *Caviidæ*. There is but one species, *H. capibara*. See cut under *capibara*.

Hydrochoreutes (hī″drō-kō-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1837), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χορευτής*, a dancer, < *χορεύειν*, dance, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] A notable genus of water-mites, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*. They are parasitic upon water-bugs, as *H. globulus* upon *Nepa cinerea*, and their larvæ have been found adhering to the eyes of the larvæ of *Libellulidæ*.

hydrocinchonine (hī-drō-sing'kō-nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cinchonine*, q. v.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) which was erroneously thought to have been formed by the reduction of cinchonine.

hydrocœlia (hī-drō-sē'li-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, the belly.] In *pathol.*, same as *ascites*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Hydrocorallinæ (hī-drō-kor-ạ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* (q. v.) + LL. *corallinus*, coralline.] An order or suborder of *Hydroidea*, class *Hydrozoa*, resembling true corals, or coralligenous *Actinozoa*, but belonging to a different class; the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as millepores or milleporic corals. They have a hard coral-like polypary and two kinds of zoöids, the ordinary nutritive gastrozoöids and the mouthless tentacular forms known as dactylozoöids; the cœnosarc consists of a network of anastomosing cells; reproduction is by means of gonophores. The *Hydrocorallinæ* include two families, *Milleporidæ* and *Stylasteridæ*.

hydrocoralline (hī-drō-kor'ạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrocorallinæ*, or having their characters; milleporic.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrocorallinæ*; a millepore or some similar coral.

Hydrocorax (hī-drok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόραξ*, a raven, crow.] 1. A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, in which Brisson (1760) placed all the species of hornbills known to him: restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnæus is the type, characterized by a flattened casque, chestnut-red and black plumage, and white tail.—2. A genus of cormorants, of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ*: a synonym of *Phalacrocorax* or *Graculus*. *Vieillot*, 1816. See cut under *cormorant*.

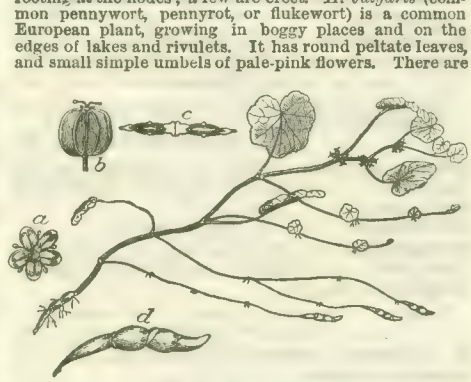
Hydrocores (hī-drok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] Same as *Hydrocorisæ*.

Hydrocorisæ (hī-drō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A division of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, embracing the aquatic species. They are characterized by having short antennæ concealed in cavities beneath the eyes, and natatorial legs. Called *Cryptocerata* by Douglass and Scott, and by Fallen distributed into two divisions. Also *Hydrocores*, *Hydrocorisa*.

hydrocotarnia (hī″drō-kō-tär'ni-ạ), *n.* Same as *hydrocotarnine*.

hydrocotarnine (hī″drō-kō-tär'nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cotarnine*, q. v.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$) occurring in small amount in opium.

Hydrocotyle (hī-drō-kot'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοτύλη*, a cavity, a cup. The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the family *Apiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*, having the fruit much compressed, the calyx-teeth minute or obsolete, the petals concave, valvate, or imbricate, and the umbels simple. About 70 species are known, very widely distributed over the warm and temperate parts of the world. They are usually small herbs, creeping and rooting at the nodes; a few are erect. *H. vulgaris* (common pennywort, pennyrot, or flukewort) is a common European plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale-pink flowers. There are



Hydrocotyle Americana.
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, same cut transversely; *d*, tuber.

several American species, of which *H. Americana* and *H. umbellata* are the most abundant, the former being common in the Northern States, and the latter from Massachusetts south. *H. Americana* has recently been observed to produce tubers. (See cut.) *H. umbellata* has sometimes been called *sheep's-bane*, from its being supposed to cause foot-rot. *Centella Asiatica*, employed in India as an alterative tonic, and the South African *Centella glabrata*, have been referred to the genus.

Hydrocotyleæ (hī″drō-kō-til'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Hydrocotyle* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Apiaceæ*, in which the fruit is laterally much compressed or with the commissures often narrowly constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the back. Also written *Hydrocotylidæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocotylineæ* (Sprengel), and *Hydrocotyleneæ* (Koch).

hydrocranium (hī-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κρανίον*, the skull, head.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1. *Dunglison*.

hydrocuprite (hī-drō-kū'prīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cuprite*, q. v.] A supposed hydrated oxid of copper.

hydrocyanic (hī″drō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.—**Hydrocyanic acid**, HCN, a colorless liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 80°. Its specific gravity is about 0.7. It dissolves freely in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus-paper but slightly. Laurel-leaves, bitter almonds, and many stone-fruits contain amygdalin, which under the action of a ferment breaks up into grape-sugar, oil of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid. It is generally prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium ferrocyanide. It is one of the most prompt and virulent poisons known. Very dilute hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough. Its salts are called *cyanides*, and some of them are of great commercial importance, particularly potassium cyanide and the complex cyanides, potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Also *prussic acid*.

hydrocyanide (hī-drō-sī'ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *hydrocyanic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of hydrocyanic acid: same as *cyanide*.

hydrocyanite (hī-drō-sī'ạ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-ite*[2]: see *cyanite*.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in pale-green crystals, found at Vesuvius as a sublimation product of the eruption of October, 1868. When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright-blue.

Hydrocyon (hī-dros'i-on), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Hydrocynus*, Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Hydrocyoninæ*. It includes African fresh-water fishes with elongated canine teeth, whence the name.

Hydrocyoninæ (hī-drō-sī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Characinidæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrocyon*. They have large conical teeth in both jaws; an adipose fin; a short dorsal fin; rather narrow gill-openings, the gill-membranes being grown to the isthmus; and the nasal openings close together. Species occur in the fresh waters of both Africa and South America.

hydrocyst (hī'drō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the cœnosarc of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans, borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem, constituting a gonoblastidium or blastostyle. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

hydrocystic (hī-drō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *hydrocyst* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a hydrocyst.

Hydrodictyeæ (hī″drō-dik-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Hydrodictyon* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of green-spored algæ, typified by the genus *Hydrodictyon*. Also written *Hydrodictyoneæ* (Hassall), *Hydrodictyonideæ* (Gray), and *Hydrodictieæ* (Mathew).

Hydrodictyon (hī-drō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Roth, 1800), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of curious fresh-water green algæ, the type of the family *Hydrodictyaceæ*, order *Protococcales*. The cells are oblong-cylindrical, united into a reticulated saccate cœnobium; all are fertile; some produce macrogonidia, which join themselves into a cœnobium within the mother-cell; others produce microgonidia, which are furnished with vibratile cilia and a lateral red spot; these after a brief motile period subside into protococcoid, thick-walled spores. (*Cooke*.) The plant when full-grown resembles a long purse, whence the name *water-net*, and consists of a beautifully regular network of threads. The single known species, *H. utriculatum*, is common to North America and Europe.

The *Hydrodictyon* may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are conjoined in accordance with a definite plan, so as to make a body of definite shape and size, yet in which each cell is an independent being, drawing nothing from its neighbors.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 93.

hydrodynamic (hī″drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrodynamique*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relating to hydrodynamics.

An important property of the harmonic nodal line, indicated by an interesting *hydrodynamic* theorem due to Rankine, is that, when self-cutting at any point or points, the different branches make equal angles with one another round each point of section.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ii. ¶ 780.

hydrodynamical (hī″drō-dī-nam'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrodynamic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrodynamic*.

hydrodynamics (hī″drō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrodynamic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids. As *dynamics* is used in two senses, the wider to include the theories both of rest and of motion, the narrower to include only the theory of motion, there are two corresponding senses of the word *hydrodynamics*. See *dynamics*. Also called *hydrokinetics*.—**Equation of hydrodynamics**. See *equation*.

hydrodynamometer (hī-drō-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *dynamometer*.]

An instrument for measuring the pressure exerted by a flowing liquid, and hence for determining its velocity.

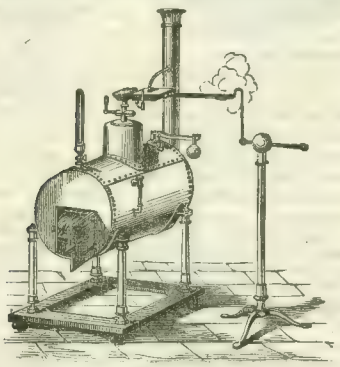
Hydræcia[1] (hī-drē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, having the male antennæ not pectinate, the proboscis moderately long, and the legs stout. There are many species, confined to Europe and North America. *H. immanis* is a hop-pest in the United States. Synonymous in part with *Gortyna*.

hydræcia[2], *n.* Plural of *hydræcium*.

hydræcial (hī-drē′si-ạl), *a.* [< *hydræcium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydræcium.

hydræcium (hī-drē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *hydræcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A sac attached to the swimming-bell or nectocalyx of certain oceanic hydrozoans, as calycophorans, into which the cœnosarc may be retracted. See cut under *Diphyidæ*.

hydro-electric (hī″drō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *electric*.] Effecting the development or transmission of electricity by means of steam or water.—**Hydro-electric machine**, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling-box) are electrified by friction. Positive electricity is collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

hydroferricyanic (hī″drō-fer″i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferricyanic*.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferricyanogen.—**Hydroferricyanic acid**, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, a strong hexavalent acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium ferricyanide. It forms brown deliquescent crystals.

hydroferrocyanic (hī″drō-fer″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferrocyanic*, q. v.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferrocyanogen.—**Hydroferrocyanic acid**, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, a strong tetrabasic acid formed by the action of dilute acid on potassium ferrocyanide.

hydrofluoboric (hī-drō-flō-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluoboric*.] Same as *fluoboric*.

hydrofluoric (hī″drō-flō-or′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluor(in)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. Also *fluohydric*, *fluorhydric*.—**Hydrofluoric acid**, HF, an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. It has an intensely irritating, suffocating odor, and a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is most destructive to animal matter. Also called *fluoric acid*.

hydrofluosilicate (hī-drō-flō-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *hydrofluosilic(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base.

hydrofluosilicic (hī″drō-flō″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluosilicic*.] Consisting of hydrofluoric and fluosilicic acid.—**Hydrofluosilicic acid**, a compound acid (H_2SiF_6) which is formed when silicon tetrafluoride is led into water. The saturated solution is a very acid, fuming, colorless liquid.

hydrofuge (hī′drō-fūj), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *fugare*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *zoöl.*, shedding water; impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.

hydrogalvanic (hī″drō-gal-van′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *galvanic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids: as, a *hydrogalvanic* current.

Hydrogastreæ (hī-drō-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher and Unger, 1843), < *Hydrogastrum* + *-eæ*.] A former family of fresh-water algæ, allied closely to the *Vaucheriaceæ*. The plants are small, terrestrial, and unicellular, in the form of an expanded sack or bag at the top, with the lower portion excessively and finely branched, but with the cavity continuous. It contained the single genus *Botrydium* (*Hydrogastrum*). Also written *Hydrogastrideæ* (Lindley).

Hydrogastrum (hī-drō-gas′trum), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1810) (so called in allusion to the sack-like shape of the plants), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A former genus of fresh-water algæ, now *Botrydium*.

hydrogen (hī′drō-jen), *n.* [= F. *hydrogène* = Sp. *hidrógeno* = Pg. *hydrogeneo*, *hydrogenio* = It. *idrogeno*, < NL. *hydrogenium*, hydrogen (so called because it is one of the elements of water, H_2O), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, H. One of the elementary substances, existing as a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas. It is the lightest substance known, and for that reason its specific gravity has been taken as the unit for comparing the specific gravity of gases, though air is also a commonly accepted standard. Under like conditions of temperature and pressure, hydrogen is approximately 14.4 times as light as an equal volume of air. Its combining weight is also less than that of any other element, and is therefore called unity, all the other atomic weights being expressed as multiples of it. It is but slightly soluble in water or any other liquid. Hydrogen refracts light slightly, is extremely diffusible, and is absorbed or occluded in a remarkable manner by certain metals when they are heated, as though it formed a kind of alloy with them. Hydrogen burns in air with a very pale blue flame and intense heat, the sole product of combustion being water, H_2O, which is the protoxid of hydrogen. A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and six of air or one of oxygen explodes violently when brought in contact with a flame or the electric spark. Hydrogen is not specifically poisonous when inhaled, but is fatal to life by preventing or hindering access of oxygen to the blood. It is prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc or iron, by passing steam through a red-hot tube filled with iron turnings, by the electrolysis of water, and in a variety of other ways. Hydrogen occurs free in nature in small quantity in the emanations of volcanoes and of some oil-wells, but generally it is found only in its combinations, which are universally distributed. One ninth of the weight of water consists of hydrogen, and it is an indispensable element of every animal or vegetable structure. It is a component of all acids, and its replacement in them by bases produces salts. For a long time uncondensed, it was at last liquefied and solidified by Olszewski and Dewar. The boiling-point is −252.5° C.; the melting-point is about −256.3° C.; the density as liquid is .07 (water = 1).—**Arseniureted hydrogen.** See *arseniureted*.—**Bicarbureted** or **heavy carbureted hydrogen.** Same as *ethylene*.—**Hydrogen chlorid, iodide, bromide**, etc. Same as *hydrochloric acid*, *hydriodic acid*, etc.—**Hydrogen sulphid**, or **sulphureted hydrogen**, H_2S, a colorless inflammable gas having a sweetish taste and an exceedingly fetid smell resembling rotten eggs. It is extremely poisonous when inhaled. It has feeble acid properties, and its compounds with bases are called *sulphids*. It occurs in the emanations of volcanoes, and is evolved when animal or vegetable tissue containing sulphur decays. It also occurs in mineral springs, being liberated by the reduction of gypsum or other sulphates through the action of a microbe.—**Light carbureted hydrogen.** See *carbureted*.—**Seleniureted hydrogen.** Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

hydrogenate (hī′drō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenated*, ppr. *hydrogenating*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ate*[2].] To cause to combine with hydrogen; hydrogenize.

hydrogenation (hī″drō-je-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *hydrogenate* + *-ion*.] The act of hydrogenating, or the state of being hydrogenated.

This *hydrogenation* is easily effected by treating cuprous acetylene with hydrogen.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 284.

hydrogeniferous (hī″drō-je-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hydrogen.

hydrogenise, *v. t.* See *hydrogenize*.

hydrogenium (hī-drō-jē′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *hydrogen*.] 1. Hydrogen regarded as a metal; solidified hydrogen.

Water is the rust of *hydrogenium*, a true metal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.

2. Hydrogen occluded by palladium. See *occlusion*. *Graham*.

hydrogenize (hī′drō-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenized*, ppr. *hydrogenizing*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ize*.] To combine with hydrogen; form a hydrogenous compound of. Also spelled *hydrogenise*.

Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of *hydrogenized* carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen more or less completely. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 493.

hydrogenous (hī-droj′e-nus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.—2. Formed or produced by water: applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, or those formed by the action of heat.

hydrogeology (hī″drō-jē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *geology*.] The geology of water; that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth. The term is but little used, and rarely, if ever, with reference to chemical changes brought about at depth by the agency of water, or in which water plays a part.

hydrogiobertite (hī″drō-jō-bėrt′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *giobertite*, q. v.] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in small spherical forms of a light-gray color at Vesuvius.

hydrognosy (hī-drog′nō-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidrognosia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] A treatise on, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

hydrographer (hī-drog′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography.

In all coasts, what moon maketh full sea, and what way the tides and ebbes come and go, the *hydrographer* ought to record. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

He [Dr. Halley] likewise corrected the position of the coast of Brazil, which had been very erroneously laid down by all former *hydrographers*. *Anson*, Voyage, i. 8.

hydrographic (hī-drō-graf′ik), *a.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or treating of hydrography: as, a *hydrographic* survey or treatise.—**Hydrographic Office**, an office of the Navy Department of the United States, controlled by the Bureau of Equipment. Its duties are to provide nautical charts, sailing directions, etc., for United States vessels and others. Its head is called the *hydrographer*. Other governments have similar bureaus.

hydrographical (hī-drō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrographic*.

The artificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to all these, and consequently have had a comprehension of divers celestial and *hydrographical* truths. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 724.

hydrography (hī-drog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *hydrographie* = Sp. *hidrografía* = Pg. *hydrographia* = It. *idrografia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce. It embraces pilotage and marine surveying, the determination of winds, currents, etc., as well as the art of forming charts exhibiting not only the seacoast, gulfs, bays, islands, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbors. It also embraces the study of the relation of changes in depth to their causes.

Hydrographie requireth a perticular register of certain landmarks (where marks may be had) from the sea well able to be skried, in what points of the sea-compasse they appear, and what apparent form, situation, or bigness they have in respect of any dangerous place in the sea or neer unto it assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

Setting downe alwayes with great care and diligence true observations & notes of al those countreys, islands, coasts of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of nauigation and *hydrographie*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the *hydrography* of North America.

hydroguret (hī-drog′ū-ret), *n.* [< *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a base.

hydrogureted, hydroguretted (hī-drog′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydroguret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with hydrogen, as a metal or other base.

hydrohematite, hydrohæmatite (hī-drō-hem′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *hematite*.] A hydrated iron sesquioxid, resembling the anhydrous iron sesquioxid hematite, particularly in its red streak. See *turgite*.

hydrohemostat, hydrohæmostat (hī-drō-hem′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*. Cf. *hemostatic*.] A device to arrest a hemorrhage, consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed, while it is pressed against the surface.

hydroid (hī′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροειδής*, like water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *εἶδος*, form. In defs. 2 and 3, as *Hydra* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Like water; living in the water.—2. Resembling the hydra, or an animal of the genus *Hydra*.—3. Pertaining to the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea*, or having their characters: as, a *hydroid* hydrozoan.—**Hydroid stock**, a stolon; a hydrorhiza.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydroidea*.

In the Gulf of Mexico are communities of *hydroids* so organized that they seem to constitute but one animal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 318.

Calyptoblastic hydroids. See *calyptoblastic*.—**Tubularian hydroids.** See *Gymnoblastea*.

Hydroidea (hī-droi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hydroid*.] An order or subclass of the class *Hydrozoa*, approximately equivalent to *Hydrophora*, and consisting of the eleutheroblastic, gymnoblastic, and calyptoblastic hydrozoans.

In some systems of classification it also includes the *Trachymedusæ* and *Hydrocorallinæ*. The group *Hydromedusæ* of some authors is equivalent to *Hydroidea*. Also *Hydroida*.

hydrokinetic (hī″drō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κινητικός*, of moving, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

Hydrokinetic permeability—a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which, when placed in a moving frictionless liquid, it modifies the flow.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Reprint of Papers, § 628.

hydrokinetical (hī″drō-ki-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrokinetic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrokinetic*.

hydrokinetics (hī″drō-ki-net′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrokinetic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of *kinetics*.

Hydrolea (hī-drō′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus) (so called because growing in wet places), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *oleum*, oil (or Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil).] A name given by Linnæus in 1762 to *Nama*, a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*. They have a subrotate 5-cleft corolla, sepals distinct in the bud, stamens about the length of the corolla, filaments dilated at the insertion, ovary 2- or 3-celled, and styles 2 or 3. They are herbs or rarely suffruticose plants with ovate or lanceolate entire leaves, which are numerous on the stem and often with a spine in the axils, and clustered blue or white flowers. About 15 species are known, widely distributed in warm countries. Four species are found in the southern United States. *Nama Zeylanica* of India has bitter leaves, which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores, with good effect.

Hydroleaceæ (hī-drō-lē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown), < *Hydrolea* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydroleeæ (hī-drō-lē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1816), < *Hydrolea* + *-eæ*.] An old tribe of plants of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, based on *Hydrolea* (*Nama*).

hydrolite (hī′drō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] The zeolitic mineral gmelinite.

hydrologic (hī-drō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *hydrolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

We . . . consider the forests . . . as regulators of *hydrologic* conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 226.

hydrological (hī-drō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrologic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrologic*.

hydrologist (hī-drol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hydrolog-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in hydrology.

hydrology (hī-drol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hydrologie* = Sp. *hidrología* = Pg. *hydrologia* = It. *idrologia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

hydrolysis (hī-drol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λύσις*, a dissolving, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. Thus, by hydrolysis cane-sugar takes up a molecule of water and is resolved into one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *hydrolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Producing hydrolysis, or related to the process or results of hydrolysis.

Hydrolytic decompositions, that is to say, such as are connected with the union of the elements of water with the decomposing body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 671.

hydromagnesite (hī-drō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *magnesia* + *-ite*2.] A white native hydrous carbonate of magnesium, sometimes occurring in crystals, but more frequently amorphous, earthy, and chalk-like.

hydromancy (hī′drō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidromancia* = It. *idromanzia*, < L. *hydromantia*, < Gr. as if **ὑδρομαντεία* (cf. *ὑδρόμαντις*, one who divines from water), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by some use or from some ★phenomenon of water.

hydromania (hī-drō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, a species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning. It sometimes appears in pellagra.

hydromantic (hī-drō-man′tik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hydromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to hydromancy.

II. *n.* The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

hydromechanics (hī″drō-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *mechanics*, q. v.] The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and also hydraulics.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the important place which the subject of *hydromechanics* has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids. *Science*, III. 78.

hydromedusa (hī″drō-mē-dū′sạ), *n.*; pl. *hydromedusæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. Ὑδρομέδουσα, the name of a frog in the poem "Batrachomyomachia"), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + Μέδουσα, Medusa: see *Medusa, medusa*.] 1. Same as *hydromedusan*.

One *hydromedusa* lays its eggs early in the morning.
Science, IV. 429.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*.

Hydromedusæ (hī″drō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hydromedusa*, q. v.] A zoölogical group, variously limited. (*a*) A class of cœlenterates corresponding to the class *Hydrozoa*. *C. Vogt*, 1851. (*b*) A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, contrasted with *Scyphomedusæ*, containing all those hydrozoans which are related to *Hydra* through the fact of reproducing by means of lateral gemmation, not by strobilation or scyphistoma. This subclass is composed of the gymnoblastic and calyptoblastic hydroids, the trachymedusans and narcomedusans, the hydrocorallines, and the siphonophorans. The non-sexual individuals constitute the characteristic hydroids, of comparatively narrow and elongate form, often branching or aggregated in colonies. In this sense the group corresponds to the cryptocarpous discophorans of Eschscholtz, the *Craspedota* of Gegenbaur, the *Cycloneura* of Eimer, and the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea* of various authors.

hydromedusan (hī″drō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydromedusæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Hydromedusæ*. Also *hydromedusa*.

Hydromedusinæ (hī-drō-mē-dū-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromedusa* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromedusoid (hī″drō-mē-dū′soid), *a.* [< *Hydromedusa* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of the *Hydromedusæ*; resembling the *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromel (hī′drō-mel), *n.* [< F. *hydromel* = Sp. *hidromel* = Pg. *hydromel* = It. *idromele*, < L. *hydromel*, *hydromeli*, < Gr. *ὑδρόμελι*, a kind of mead made of water and honey, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented or unfermented: in the former case called *vinous hydromel*, and also *mead*.

As touching the mead called *Hydromell*, it consisted in times past of rain water, well purified, and hony.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 6.

Hydromel, or water-hony, in long continuance will become wine. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 566.

In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern regions, the common drink is *hydromel*, made of water fermented with honey; and indeed, if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed, and the fermentation be skillfully ordered, there may be that way, as experience hath assured us, prepared such a liquor, both for clearness, strength, and wholesomeness, as few that have not tasted such a one would believe.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Philos., ii. 4.

They [British Gauls] drank beer and *hydromel*, which was carried about in metal beakers or jugs of earthenware. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 122.

hydromeningitis (hī-drō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, meningitis with serous effusion. See *meningitis*.

hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met′ạl-ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *metallurgy*.] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

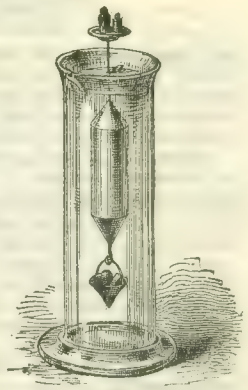
hydrometamorphism (hī-drō-met-ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *metamorphism*.] A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water, in contradistinction to *pyrometamorphism*, or metamorphism of sedimentary rocks effected by heat.

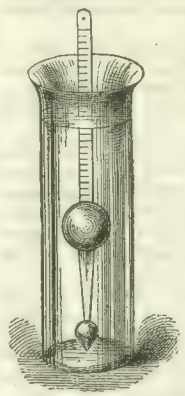
hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē′tē-ọr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + (NGr.) *μετέωρον*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural, all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, etc.

hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē″tē-or-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrometeorology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē″tē-ō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*. Cf. *hydrometeor*.] That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, ★clouds, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδρομέτριον*, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring specific gravity, especially that of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. In Nicholson's hydrometer for solids (see cut) the weight is first determined which, placed in the upper pan, will depress the instrument to the zero-mark (*a*); then the weights are found which are needed to do this when the body experimented upon is placed, first in the upper and then in the lower pan. The difference between these last weights and that first found gives the weight of the body in air and in water respectively, whence the specific gravity is calculated in the usual manner. The common type of hydrometer for liquids consists of a glass tube with a graduated stem of uniform diameter, a bulb to cause it to float in the liquid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand upright as it floats. From the reading of the scale at the point which is on a level with the surface of the liquid in which it is floating, the specific gravity is ascertained either directly or by a simple calculation. Scales in common use are those of Baumé, as applicable to liquids either more or less dense than water; in the former case the zero is near the top, and in the latter near the bottom of the stem; the graduation is conventional, and the specific gravity is obtained from the reading by means of a series of tables. Another form is that of Tweddell. Hydrometers constructed to measure the purity, density, or degree of concentration of particular liquids receive special names, as *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, etc.


Nicholson's Hydrometer.


Common Form of Hydrometer for liquids, in hydrometer-glass.

2. An instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

Hydrometra1 (hī-drom′e-trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, ▪ measure.] The typical genus of the family *Hydrometridæ*. The European *H. stagnorum* and the American *H. lineata* are examples. The genus as originally established by Fabricius (1796) was divided by Latreille (1807) into *Hydrometra* proper, *Gerris*, and *Velia*.

hydrometra2 (hī-drō-mē′trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] In *pathol.*, catarrhal endometritis.

There sometimes exists a form of catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus, giving rise to a mucous or muco-purulent secretion. . . . If the fluid is watery, this is called *hydrometra*.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 180.

hydrometric (hī-drō-met′rik), *a.* [As *hydrometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to ▪ hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, etc., of fluids.—2. Made by means of ▪ hydrometer: as, *hydrometric* observations.—**Hydrometric pendulum**, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the center of ▪ graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current; a current-gage.

hydrometrid (hī-drom′e-trid), *n.* An insect of the family *Hydrometridæ*.

Hydrometridæ (hī-drō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrometra*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water, typified by the genus *Hydrometra*. The family formerly included the genus *Hydrometra* in a broad sense, but the genera *Velia* and *Gerris* are now removed to other families. Species of the restricted family are frequently observed on the surface of pools and streams, where they walk with the very slender body elevated upon their long legs, but do not swim in the water like the true water-bugs, *Hydrocorisæ*. Also called *Hydrometrides*, *Hydrometrina*, and *Hydrometrites*.

hydrometrograph (hī-drō-met′rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write, record.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time.

hydrometry (hī-drom′e-tri), *n.* [As *hydrometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, etc., of fluids.

hydromica (hī-drō-mī′kạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *mica*, q. v.] A variety of potash-mica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite, and is less elastic. See *mica*.

hydromicaceous (hī″drō-mī-kā′shius), *a.* [< *hydromica* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of hydromica; containing hydromica.

Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 282.

hydromotor (hī-drō-mō′tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *motor*, motor.] A form of motor, designed for the propulsion of vessels, in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern.

The little vessel supplied with the *hydromotor* met with a fair degree of success. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 47.

hydromphalum (hī-drom′fa-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδρόμφαλος*, having water in the umbilical regions, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀμφαλός*, boss, knob, navel.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia, or simply the extension of the umbilicus by ascites. Also *hydromphalon*.

hydromyd (hī′drō-mid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Hydromys*. *E. Blyth*.

hydromyelia (hī″drō-mi-ē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μυελός*, marrow.] In *pathol.*, the distention of the central canal or ventricular cavity of the spinal cord with a serous liquid. See *hydrorachis*. Also *hydromyelus*.

Hydromyinæ (hī″drō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, of which the type is the genus *Hydromys*, and in which the teeth are only 12 in number.

Hydromys (hī′drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily *Hydromyinæ*, confined to the Australian region, where the species are known as *water-rats* and *beaver-rats*. *H. chrysogaster* is an example. *Geoffroy*, 1805. See cut under *beaver-rat*.

hydromysta, hydromystes (hī-drō-mis′tạ, -tēz), *n.* [< LGr. *ὑδρομύστης*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μύστης*, one who initiates: see *mystagogue*.] In the *early church*, a presbyter or cleric who sprinkled with holy water the people entering or leaving a church.

hydronaphthol (hī-drō-naf′thol), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *naphthol*.] An antiseptic preparation, probably one of the naphthols, prepared from naphthalene. [Trade-name.]

Hydronemateæ (hī″drō-nē-mā′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νῆμα*(*τ-*), a thread, + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

hydronephelite (hī-drō-nef′e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *nephelite*, q. v.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, related to thomsonite in composition, and derived from the alteration of elæolite (nephelite).

hydronephrosis (hī″drō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter, so that the ureter and the renal pelvis become greatly distended.

hydronephrotic (hī″drō-nef-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

hydronette (hī′drō-net), *n.* [< F. *hydronette*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-n-*, a mere insertion, + *-ette*.] 1. A syringe.—2. A portable force-pump for use in gardens and conservatories.

Hydroparastatæ (hī″drō-pa-ras′tā-tē), *n. pl.* [< LGr. *ὑδροπαραστάται*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *παραστάτης*, one who stands by, an assistant: see *parastatic*.] A sect which separated from the early church in the latter part of the second century: so named from their use of water only, instead of wine and water, in the eucharist. Also called *Aquarians* and *Encratites*.

hydropath (hī′drō-path), *n.* [< *hydropath-y*.] ★Same as *hydropathist*.

hydropathic, hydropathical (hī-drō-path′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to hydropathy.

hydropathist (hī-drop′ạ-thist), *n.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in or practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homœopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed *hydropathist*.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures.

hydropathy (hī-drop′ạ-thi), *n.* [= F. *hydropathie*; a name formed after the supposed analogy of *homeopathy*, *allopathy*, etc., and intended to signify 'water-cure' or 'water-treatment'; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water; hydrotherapeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See *water-cure*.

hydropericardium (hī-drō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity. Also called *hydrocardia*.

hydroperitoneum (hī-drō-per″i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] In *pathol.*, the effusion of lymph into the peritoneal cavity; ascites.

hydrophane (hī′drō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φανός*, clear, < *φαίνειν*, show, shine.] A partly translucent whitish or light-colored variety of opal, which absorbs water upon immersion and then becomes transparent. Also called *oculus mundi*.

hydrophanous (hī-drof′ạ-nus), *a.* [As *hydrophane* + *-ous*.] Made transparent by immersion in water. See *hydrophane*.

Hydrophasianus (hī-drō-fā-si-ā′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φασιανός*, a pheasant.] A genus of jacanas, of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, established by Wagler in 1832, containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, *H. chirurgus*. See *Jacana*.



Asiatic Water-pheasant (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

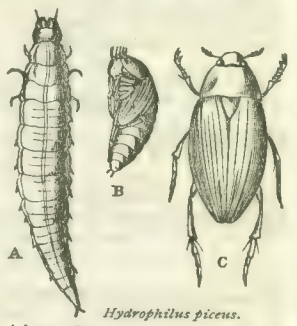
hydrophid (hī′drō-fid), *n.* A venomous sea-snake of the family *Hydrophidæ*.

Hydrophidæ (hī-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidians of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, with permanently erect poison-fangs, and the tail compressed and fin-like, and thus fitted for swimming; the sea-snakes, or marine venomous serpents. These snakes inhabit the Indian ocean and tropical parts of the Pacific, and are extremely poisonous. There are several genera, as *Hydrophis*, *Platurus*, and *Pelamis*.

hydrophile (hī′drō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Hydrophilus*.] A water-beetle of the genus *Hydrophilus*, or one of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

hydrophilid (hī-drof′i-lid), *n.* One of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, with numerous genera and species. The dorsabdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; at least one pair of tarsi are 5-jointed; the palpi are distant at base; and the angles of the large quadrate mentum are not prolonged. The same or a corresponding group of water-loving beetles is called *Hydrophilida*, *Hydrophili*, *Hydrophilii*, *Hydrophilini*, *Hydrophilites*, or *Hydrophilioidea*. See also cut under *Hydrobius*.



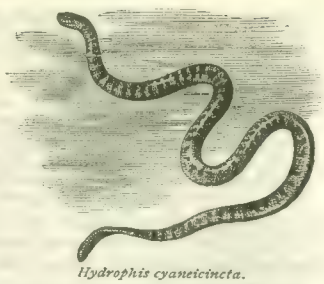
Hydrophilus piceus.
A, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (About natural size.)

hydrophilite (hī-drof′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*2.] Native calcium ★chlorid. Also called *chlorocalcite*.

hydrophilous (hī-drof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of water. Compare *anemophilous*, *entomophilous*.

Hydrophilus (hī-drof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Hydrophilidæ*. It contains the largest beetles of the family, such as the giant water-beetle, *H. triangularis*, a common North American species, of a shining black color, 1½ inches long. The corresponding European species is *H. piceus*. Also called *Hydrosoma*.

Hydrophis (hī′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] The typical genus of *Hydrophidæ* or sea-snakes. One of the commonest sea-snakes is the chital, *H. cyaneicincta*, which attains a length of 5 or 6 feet, and is of a greenish color becoming yellowish below, with numerous transverse black blotches.



Hydrophis cyaneicincta.

hydrophite (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, snake, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of a green color. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to deweylite and to serpentine.

hydrophobe (hī′drō-fōb), *n.* [= F. *hydrophobe* = Sp. *hidrófobo* = Pg. *hydrophobo* = It. *idrofobo*, < L. *hydrophobus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water: see *hydrophobia*.] One who is suffering from hydrophobia.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [Also *hydrophoby*, formerly *hydrophobie*, < F. *hydrophobie* = Sp. *hidrofobia* = Pg. *hydrophobia* = It. *idrofobia*; < LL. *hydrophobia*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, a horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, < *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φέβεσθαι*, fear, *φόβος*, fear.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A symptom of rabies in man, consisting in a furious aversion to liquids and an inability to swallow them. See *rabies*. Hence —(*b*) Rabies, especially in human beings.

Athenodorus . . . writeth that not only the . . . leprosie, but also the *hydrophobie*—that is to say, the fear of water occasioned by the biting of a mad dog—were first discovered in the days of Asclepiades.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

(*c*) Any morbid or unnatural dread of water, such as may exist independently of rabies.

hydrophobic (hī-drō-fō′bik), *a.* [< LL. *hydrophobicus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβικός*, < *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia: see *hydrophobia*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydrophobia or rabies; rabid.

There are people who deny the existence of *hydrophobic* infection. *The American*, VI. 277.

hydrophobophobia (hī-drō-fō-bō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia, + *-φοβία*, fear, as in *hydrophobia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies, which may simulate its real or supposed symptoms.

hydrophoby (hī′drō-fō-bi), *n.* [See *hydrophobia*.] Hydrophobia. [Rare.]

They set up the long howl of *hydrophoby* at my principles. *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof′ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water: see *hydrophore*.] One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the *Hydrozoa*, the other two being the *Discophora* and the *Siphonophora*. The members are, in all cases except that of *Hydra*, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all *Sertularidæ* and *Tubulariidæ*—there is a hard chitinous cuticular skeleton or cœnosarc, which usually gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals round the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusæ, *Gymnophthalmata*, are simply the free-swimming gonophores of *Hydrophora*.

hydrophoran (hī-drof′ọ-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Hydrophora*; pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophore (hī′drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface.

hydrophorous (hī-drof′ọ-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophthalmia (hī-drof-thal′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, an increase in the quantity of either the aqueous or the vitreous humor. *Dunglison*.—**Hydrophthalmia anterior.** Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydrophthalmy (hī′drof-thal-mi), *n.* Same as *hydrophthalmia*. [Rare.]

Hydrophyceæ (hī-drō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed (see *fucus*), + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

Hydrophyllaceæ (hī″drō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Hydrophyllum* + *-aceæ*.]

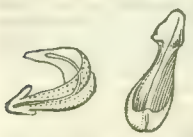
A family of plants, the waterleaf family, consisting mostly of herbs, or rarely shrubs, with a watery insipid juice, alternate or rarely opposite leaves, no stipules, mostly scorpioid inflorescence, regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers, with the stamens borne on the lower part of the corolla and alternate with its lobes, a dimerous ovary, and 2 distinct styles. There are 16 genera and about 160 species, most of which are North American. Called *Hydroleaceæ* by Robert Brown in 1810.

Hydrophylleæ (hī-drō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hydrophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, differing from the other tribes in having the corolla-lobes often contorted.

hydrophyllia, *n.* Plural of *hydrophyllium*.

hydrophylliaceous (hī-drō-fil-i-ā′shius), *a.* [⟨ *Hydrophyllium* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a hydrophyllium.

hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyllia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The peculiar protective envelop or hydrotheca of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans, as the *Siphonophora*, of laminar or foliaceous character. Also called *bract*.



Detached Hydrophyllia of *Athorybia rosacea*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan.

hydrophylls (hī′drō-filz), *n. pl.* [(Lindley, 1846) ⟨ *Hydrophyllum*.] Lindley's name for the waterleaf family, the *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydrophyllum (hī-drō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort) (so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small quantity of water), ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the type genus of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Hydrophylleæ*. They are characterized by having the calyx nearly open, with or without a small appendage at each sinus; the corolla campanulate, the tube within bearing a linear longitudinal appendage opposite each lobe, with infolded edges forming a nectariferous groove; filaments and style long-exserted; ample petioled leaves; and the flowers white or pale-blue, and cymose. Only 6 or 8 species are known, all natives of North America. They are all called *waterleaf*.



Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum Virginicum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hydrophysocele (hī-drō-fī′sō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦσα*, a bellows, a bubble, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia containing both serous fluids and gas.

Hydrophyta (hī-drof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] 1. A name proposed as a substitute for the word *Algæ*. The word has never been much used, and is, moreover, objectionable, since not all submerged plants are algæ, and it is not applicable to aërial forms.

★2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *hydrophyton*.

hydrophyte (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

hydrophytography (hī″drō-fī-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The description of water-plants. [Rare.]

hydrophytology (hī″drō-fī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of botany which relates to aquatic ★plants.

hydrophyton (hī-drof′i-ton), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyta* (-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In the hydroid acalephs, the common support by which the several zoöids of a colony are connected one with another. The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the *hydrorhiza*; the intermediate part between the hydrorhiza and the hydranth is the *hydrocaulus*.

hydrophytous (hī-drof′i-tus), *a.* [As *hydrophyton* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a hydrophyton.

hydropic (hī-drop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ ME. *ydropik*, ⟨ OF. *hydropique*, *idropique*, F. *hydropique* = Sp. *hidrópico* = Pg. *hydropico* = It. *idropico*, ⟨ L. *hydropicus*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*, dropsical, ⟨ *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydropsy*, *dropsy*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or produced by water; dropsical.

Drye folk & *ydropike*, & dede at the laste;
Alle called on that cortayse & claymed his grace.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1096.

Hydropick humors not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshinesse of body.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

II. *n* 1. A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.—2. A dropsical person.

hydropical (hī-drop′i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *hydropic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydropic*.

Waterish or *hydropical* tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 23.

hydropically (hī-drop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hydropical or dropsical manner.

It may I confess by siccity and astriction afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed, and such as be *hydropically* disposed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

hydropisy†, *n.* An earlier form of *hydropsy*.

hydroplanula (hī-drō-plan′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *hydroplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., ⟨ *Hydra*, a genus of hydrozoans, + *planula*, a stage of the embryo.] The transitional stage of the embryo of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula.

hydropneumatic (hī″drō-nū-mat′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνευματικός*, of or caused by wind or air: see *pneumatic*.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas.—**Hydropneumatic accumulator.** See *accumulator*.

hydropneumonia (hī″drō-nū-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumonia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, dropsy or edema of the lungs.

hydropneumopericardium (hī-drō-nū-mō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνεῦμα*, breath, wind (cf. *πνεύμων*, lung), + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity.

hydropneumothorax (hī-drō-nū-mō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumothorax*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the presence of air ★and serous fluid in a pleural cavity.

hydropolyp (hī′drō-pol-ip), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp: see *polyp*.] A hydroid polyp; a hydrozoan, as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan.

Hydropolypinæ (hī-drō-pol-i-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp, + *-inæ*.] A suborder of *Hydromedusæ*, multiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of medusæ. The budding polyps may be disintegrated from the parent and so all remain solitary, or they may remain attached and so form a colony. In both cases sexual multiplication alternates with the process of budding. The sexual products are matured in the wall of the body-cavity, which may form hollow tentacular processes in which the ova and spermatozoa are found.

hydropropulsion (hī″drō-prō-pul′shọn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *propulsion*.] Propulsion of vessels by a hydromotor.

hydrops (hī′drops), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy, ⟨ *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *hydro-*. Cf. *hydropsy*.] Same as *hydropsy*.—**Hydrops of the anterior chamber.** Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydropsy (hī′drop-si), *n.* [Earlier *hydropisy*, ⟨ F. *hydropisie* = Sp. *hidropesía* = Pg. *hydropesia*, *hydropisia* = It. *idropisia*, ⟨ L. *hydropisis*, for **hydropiasis*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑδρωπίασις*, dropsy, ⟨ *ὑδρωπιᾶν*, have the dropsy, ⟨ *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydrops*.] Dropsy: the original form, of which *dropsy* is a contraction.

Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*:
Unwieldy man; with belly monstrous round.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

Hydropsyche (hī-drop-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ψυχή*, a butterfly: see *Psyche*.] The typical genus of *Hydropsychidæ*.

Hydropsychidæ (hī-drop-sik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Curtis, 1835), ⟨ *Hydropsyche* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydropsyche*, having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and filiform, the antennæ setaceous, and the feet spurred. The larvæ are aquatic and predaceous, and inhabit stationary cases.

Hydropterideæ (hī-drop-te-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτερίς* or *πτέρις* (*-ιδ-*), a fern, + *-eæ*.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicales*, comprising the families *Marsileaceæ* and *Salviniaceæ*, which are characterized by possessing both macrospores and microspores. Also called *Rhizocarpeæ*. They are now classed with the ferns.

hydroptic (hī-drop′tik), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ *hydropsy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hydropsy; dropsical; hence, thirsty. [Rare.]

This I made account that I begun early, when I understood the study of our laws; but was diverted by the worst voluptuousness, which is an *hydroptic* immoderate desire of human learning and languages. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

He, soul-*hydroptic* with a sacred thirst,
Sucked at the flagon.
Browning, Grammarian's Funeral.

Hydroptila (hī-drop′ti-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτίλον*, down, feathers.] The typical genus of caddis-flies of the family *Hydroptilidæ*, having ocelli, scarcely acuminate wings, and the head with elevated lobes posteriorly.

Hydroptilidæ (hī-drop-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), ⟨ *Hydroptila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydroptila*, containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopterous insects. They are very hairy, with simple palpi and short antennæ. The larvæ are found in both running and standing water, and build free membranous cases, to which a few grains of sand are sometimes added.

hydropult (hī′drō-pult), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. (*cata*)*pult*.] A portable force-pump; a garden-pump. Also *hydrapult*.

hydropyretic (hī″drō-pī-ret′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to fever that is accompanied by sweating.

hydroquinone (hī-drō-kwī′nōn), *n.* [⟨ *hydro(gen)* + *quinone*.] A dibasic phenol ($C_6H_4(OH)_2$) prepared by the oxidation of aniline and treatment of the quinone formed with sulphurous acid. It is a crystalline substance with a sweet taste, and is readily soluble in hot water. It is much used in place of pyrogallic acid as an agent for the development of photographic plates. Also *hydrochinon* and *ericinone*, and more properly 1, 4-*phendiol*.

Hydroquinone belongs to a class of organic bodies that the chemist calls diphenols. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 376.

hydrorachis, hydrorrhachis (hī-dror′a-kis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] In *pathol.*, serous effusion in the spinal canal. When this is in cavities within the spinal cord it is called *hydrorachis interna*, or *hydromyelia*; when between the cord and the walls of the canal, *hydrorachis externa*. *Hydrorachis* alone usually denotes *hydrorachis externa*.

hydrorhiza (hī-drō-rī′zạ), *n.*; pl. *hydrorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥίζα*, root.] The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydrozoan; the common base of a colony of hydroids, by which it is attached to some support.

The base begins to divide up and send out processes. These latter grow and ramify in a manner strikingly like that of the roots of a tree, and produce what is technically known as the *hydrorhiza*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 78.

hydrorhizal (hī-drō-rī′zạl), *a.* [⟨ *hydrorhiza* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydrorhiza; pertaining to a hydrorhiza.

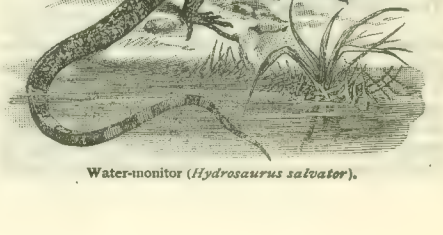
hydrorhodonite (hī″drō-rō′dō-nīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *rhodonite*.] A hydrated manganese silicate found at Långban in Sweden.

hydrorrhea, hydrorrhœa (hī-drō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *hydrorrhœa*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑδρόρροια*, lit. a flowing of water, ⟨ *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, ⟨ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a copious watery discharge.

hydrosalpinx (hī-drō-sal′pingks), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a Fallopian tube.

hydrosarcocele (hī-drō-sär′kō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *sarcocele*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydrosaurus (hī-drō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A notable



Water-monitor (*Hydrosaurus salvator*).

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ:* so named from their aquatic habits. *H. salvator*, the water-monitor, is said to attain a length of 8 feet; it inhabits India and the Malay peninsula, and is known there as the *kabaragoya*. An Australian species, *H. giganteus*, is known as ★the *lace-lizard*.

hydroscope (hī′drō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *hydroscope* = Pg. *hydroscopo* = It. *idroscopo*, < Gr. *ὑδρωσκόπιον*, a water-clock (cf. *ὑδροσκόπος*, seeking or finding water), < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of water-clock or instrument formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.—2. A hygroscope.

hydroselenate (hī-drō-sel′e-nāt), *n.* [< *hydroselen-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called *selenide*.

hydroselenic (hī″drō-sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *hydro-*(*gen*) + *selen*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—**Hydroselenic acid**, H_2Se, a colorless gas which resembles sulphureted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also called *seleniureted hydrogen*.

hydrosoma (hī-drō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Pl. *hydrosomata* (-ma-tą). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usually compounded of several hydranths. Also *hydrosome*.

> In an early stage . . . every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . but, in many cases, the buds developed from the primary hydranth remain connected together by a common stem or cœnosarc, and thus give rise to a compound body, or *hydrosoma*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, same as *Hydrophilus*. *Laporte*, 1840.

hydrosomal (hī-drō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *hydrosoma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a *hydrosomal* expansion; a *hydrosomal* layer. See extract under *Millepora*. Also *hydrosomatous*.

hydrosomata, *n.* Plural of *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosomatous (hī-drō-som′ą-tus), *a.* Same as *hydrosomal*.

hydrosome (hī′drō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *hydrosoma*.] Same as *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosphere (hī′drō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe; the water existing on the surface of the globe and forming the transition between the atmosphere above and the lithosphere below; as used by some, the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

hydrospire (hī′drō-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of lamellar tubes which lie between and below the ambulacra of some blastoid echinoderms, supposed to have been connected with the respiratory function.

> Pores on the antambulacral surface may be . . . arranged to form pectinated rhombs or *hydrospires*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 638.

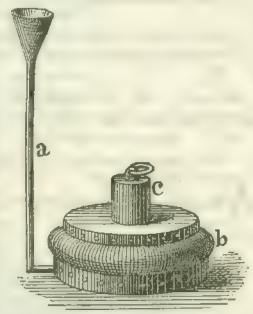
Hydrostachyaceæ (hī-drō-sta-ki-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. de Jussieu), < *Hydrostachys* (*-y-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, by some referred to the *Podostemonaceæ* and called *Hydrostachydeæ* or *Hydrostachyeæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrostachys*.

Hydrostachys (hī-dros′tā-kis), *n.* [NL. (Dupetit Thouars), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, family *Hydrostachyaceæ*. It has dicœcious flowers in dense spikes; the flowers naked; the male with 1 stamen, the female with a 1-celled ovary and 2 parietal placentæ; stem tubular; and leaves long, dilated at the base, and simply pinnatifid or pinnatisected. About 10 species are known, natives of Madagascar and Africa.

hydrostat (hī′drō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance: see *hydrostatic*.] 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing injury to a steam-boiler from low water.—2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.

> The first *hydrostat* I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 331.

hydrostatic (hī-drō-stat′ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrostatique* = Sp. *hidrostático* = Pg. *hydrostatico* = It. *idrostatico*, < NL. *hydrostaticus* (NGr. *ὑδροστατικός*), hydrostatic, < Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στατός*, standing, > *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also *hydrostatical*.—**Hydrostatic acalephs.** See *Hydrostatica*.—**Hydrostatic arch**, a linear arch suited for sustaining at each point a normal pressure, proportional, like the pressure of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane.—**Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatic bed.** Same as *water-bed*.—**Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any part of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force, every part of the surface of the confining vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by an equal force. It generally consists of two circular boards connected by leather fastened closely round their edges, as in an ordinary bellows, and having a small upright tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and a weight is placed upon the upper board, the water in the tube will rise above the level of the water in the bellows; but a point will be reached where (on account of the above-mentioned principle) the pressure caused by the weight of the small quantity of water in the tube will balance that of the water in the bellows and of the weight; the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained by it. See *hydraulic press*, under *hydraulic*.—**Hydrostatic joint**, a joint used for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of sheet-lead, which is driven into the bell of the pipe by pressure applied to a liquid in an annular space within the bell. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it is left in the pipe after the joint is closed.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. See *hydrostatic bellows*, above.—**Hydrostatic press.** Same as *hydraulic press* (which see, under *hydraulic*).—**Hydrostatic weighing-machine**, a machine operating upon the same hydrostatic principle as the hydrostatic bellows, which latter may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a body is indicated by or inferred from the height of a column of distilled water, at a temperature of 4° C., which holds the body to be weighed in equilibrium.



Hydrostatic Bellows.
a, funnel-mouthed tube; *b*, box with flexible sides; *c*, weight.

Hydrostatica† (hī-drō-stat′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hydrostaticus:* see *hydrostatic*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Acalepha*, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels ★filled with air, by means of which they suspend themselves in the water. The term is not now used; the group corresponds to the *Siphonophora* or oceanic hydrozoans, orders *Physophora* and *Calycophora*.

hydrostatical (hī-drō-stat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrostatic*.

> But this scarce evitable imperfection of *hydrostatical* and the like experiments does not hinder, but that by their help we may make good estimates of the weights and bulks of very many bodies. *Boyle*, Works, V. 455.

hydrostatically (hī-drō-stat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatician (hī″drō-stą-tish′an), *n.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-ian*. Cf. *statician*.] One who is versed in hydrostatics.

> It is known to *hydrostaticians* that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor, when the solid floats freely upon it. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 482.

hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrostatic:* see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

hydrostomia (hī-drō-stō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth. *The Lancet*, No. 3413, p. 161.

hydrosudopathy (hī″drō-sū-dop′a-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *sudare*, sweat (*sudor*, n., sweating), + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering: see *hydropathy*.] The treatment of diseases by ★cold water and sweating.

hydrosulphid (hī-drō-sul′fid), *n.* [< *hydro*(*gen*) + *sulphid*.] Same as *sulphid*.

hydrosulphuret (hī-drō-sul′fū-ret), *n.* [< *hydro*(*gen*) + *sulphuret*.] Same as *sulphid* or *sulphuret*.

hydrosulphureted, hydrosulphuretted (hī-drō-sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydrosulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

hydrosulphurous (hī-drō-sul′fėr-us), *a.* [< ★*hydro*(*gen*) + *sulphur* + *-ous*.] Containing hydrogen. Compounded of hydrogen and sulphur.—**Hydrosulphurous acid**†, hyposulphurous acid, $H_2S_2O_4$ or H_2SO_2.

hydrotachylyte (hī-drō-tak′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *tachylyte*.] A variety of tachylyte containing as much as 15 per cent. of water.

hydrotalcite (hī-drō-tal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *talcite*.] In *mineral.*, same as *houghite*.

hydrotellurate (hī-drō-tel′ū-rāt), *n.* [< *hydrotellur*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrotelluric acid with a base; a telluride.

hydrotelluric (hī″drō-te-lū′rik), *a.* [< *hydro*-(*gen*) + *tellur*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

hydrotheca (hī-drō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *hydrothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροθήκη*, a reservoir of water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θήκη*, a case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *zoöl.*, a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the *Sertularida* and *Campanularida* is protected; a calycle. See cut under *Campanularia*.

> In many Hydrozoa, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (Campanularidæ, Sertularidæ), this cuticular investment, on the hydranth, takes the shape of a case or "cell"—the *hydrotheca*—into which the hydranth may be more or less completely retracted. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117

hydrothecal (hī-drō-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotheca* + *-al*.] Having the character of hydrotheca; calycular.

hydrotherapeutic (hī-drō-ther-ą-pū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *therapeutic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrotherapeutics: as, *hydrotherapeutic* treatment.

hydrotherapeutics (hī-drō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrotherapeutic:* see *-ics*.] The use of water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes.

hydrotherapy (hī-drō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [= F. *hydrothérapie* = Sp. *hidroterapia*, < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεραπεία*, cure, < *θεραπεύειν*, cure.] Same as *hydrotherapeutics*.

hydrothermal (hī-drō-thėr′mal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θερμός*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.

hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid in one or ★both pleural cavities.

hydrotic† (hī-drot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *hidrotic*, < Gr. *ἱδρωτικός*, < *ἱδρώς*, sweat.] **I.** *a.* Sudorific.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a sudorific.

hydrotical† (hī-drot′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrotic*.

hydrotimeter (hī-drō-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used in the determination of the hardness of water. It consists of a tube so graduated that an alcoholic soap-solution of standard strength contained in 23 divisions of it shall give a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of a solution of calcium chlorid of standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that "the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter," it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

hydrotitanite (hī-drō-tī′tạn-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *titanite*, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perofskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.

hydrotrophe (hī′drō-trōf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τρέφειν*, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. ★*E. H. Knight*.

hydrotropic (hī-drō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τρόπος*, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.

hydrotropism (hī-drot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *hydrotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organs which curve so as to apply themselves to the moist surfaces are termed *positively hydrotropic;* those which are induced to curve away from the dampness are termed *negatively hydrotropic*.

hydrous (hī′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous*.] 1. Containing water; watery.—2.

hydroxid, hydroxide (hī-drok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *oxid*.] A metallic or basic radical combined with one or

more hydroxyl groups: as, potassium *hydroxid*, KOH; ethyl *hydroxid*, C_2H_5OH. Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH), by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical. An acid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid, the term *hydroxid* being reserved for basic compounds. Also spelled *hydroxyd*, *hydroxyde*.

hydroxyl (hī-drok′sil), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] A compound radical (OH) which in the isolated state is known as hydrogen dioxid or peroxid, $(HO)_2$ or H_2O_2. Thus, the oxygen bases are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sodium hydroxid, NaOH. The oxygen acids are also regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electronegative atoms or radicals, as sulphuric acid, $SO_2(OH)_2$. Water may be regarded as hydrogen hydroxid, HOH.

hydrozinkite (hī-drō-zing′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *zinkite*.] A hydrous zinc carbonate occurring in massive earthy forms of a white or nearly white color.

Hydrozoa (hī-drō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hydrozoön*, q. v.] A class of *Cœlenterata*, one of two prime divisions of that subkingdom, *Actinozoa* being the other. The *Hydrozoa* are aquatic and chiefly marine organisms, single or oftener compound, and nearly always soft and gelatinous (in some cases with a chitinous perisarc). Each individual polypite consists



Diagrams of Principal Forms of the *Hydrozoa* in their mutual relations.

1, hydra; 2, sertularian; 3, calycophoran; 4, physophoridan; 5, lucernarian. I, II, III, IV, successive stages of a medusiform gonophore, or medusoid. In any figure: *a*, ectoderm; *b*, endoderm; *c*, digestive and somatic cavity; *A*, air-vesicle; *B*, hydrophyllium; *C*, hydrotheca; *F*, pneumatophore; *G*, gonophore; *N*, nectocalyx; *P*, tentaculum; *S*, hydranth; *T*, cœnosarc.

essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer (ectodermal) and an inner (endodermal) membrane, with a simple gastrovascular cavity or stomach-sac, not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general body-cavity, developed as an outward process of the body-wall, and usually furnished with tentacular processes. The reproductive organs are external to the body. Reproduction is accomplished either by sexual elements (ova and spermatozoa) or by gemmation or fission; the generative zoöids are developed as medusoid organisms, which may become detached and free-swimming, or remain permanently attached to the parent stock. The class is of world-wide distribution, and includes the numerous creatures known as *hydroids*, *acalephs*, *medusans*, *jelly-fish*, *sea-blubbers*, etc. Their forms are endlessly varied, and range in complexity from the simple fresh-water hydra to the complicated structure of the oceanic hydroids, as the Portuguese man-of-war. The classification of the *Hydrozoa* varies with different writers, and it is difficult to define most of the larger groups into which they have been divided. They are separated into from three to six groups, as the *Hydrophora*, *Discophora*, and *Siphonophora* of Huxley's arrangement, or the *Hydroida*, *Siphonophora*, *Lucernarida*, *Discophora*, *Graptolitidæ*, and *Hydrocorallinæ* of Nicholson's arrangement. The class is sometimes called *Polypomedusæ*. It was named as a class of *Polypi* by Owen in 1843.

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō′ạl), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

> The theca of *hydrozoal* polypes. *Huxley.*

hydrozoan (hī-drō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrozoa*; resembling the *Hydrozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrozoa*, as an acaleph, medusan, or jelly-fish.

hydrozoic (hī-drō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

> As a question of development, the formation of the radiate Echinoderm within its vermiform larva seems to me to be analogous to the formation of a radiate Medusa upon a *Hydrozoic* stock. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 282.

hydrozoön (hī-drō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *hydrozoa* (*-ạ*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zoön*.] A hydrozoan.

Hydrureæ (hī-drö′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meneghini, 1838), < *Hydrurus* + *-eæ*.] A former division of fresh-water algæ, of the old order *Coccophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrurus*. This division is no longer accepted, the genera being now referred to various groups.

hydruret† (hī′drọ-ret), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-uret*.] Same as *hydrid*[1].

hydruria (hī-drö′ri-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrurus (hī-drö′rus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of simple organisms most recently classified under the family *Chromulinaceæ* of the *Flagellata*. The thallus, which is from 2 to 12 inches long, is adnate, gelatinous, more or less firm, variously divided, and sticky; the cells are at first globose or subglobose, afterward elongated or elliptic, and arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal families; propagation is by means of agile gonidia. In a fresh state some of the species have a very offensive odor.

Hydrus (hī′drus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδρος*, a water-snake: see *hydra*.] 1. A southern constellation introduced in the eighteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.—2. A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family *Hydridæ*: now disused, the genus being termed *Hydrophis*, and the family *Hydrophidæ*. *Schneider*, 1799.—3. [*l. c.*] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

> Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear. *Milton*, P. L., x. 525.

hye[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

hye[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *high*.

hyemal†, *a.* An improper form of *hiemal*.

hyemate†, hyemation†. Obsolete forms of *hiemate*, *hiemation*.

hyen†, hyene†, *n.* [< ME. *hyene*, < OF. *hyene*, F. *hyène*, < L. *hyæna*: see *hyena*.] Obsolete forms of *hyena*.

> The nedith not the galle of no *hyene*
> That cureth eyen derked for penaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 35.

> I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art inclined to sleep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

hyena (hī-ē′nạ), *n.* [Formerly *hyen*, *hyene*, q. v.; = F. *hyène* = Pr. *hiena*, *yenna*, *iana* = Sp. *hiena* = Pg. *hyena* = It. *jena* = D. *hyena* = G. *hyäne* = Dan. *hyæne* = Sw. *hyena*, < L. *hyæna*, < Gr. *ὑαινα*, a hyena, so called from its bristly mane, like a hog's, < *ὗς*, a hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*), + fem. term. *-αινα*.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Hyæna* or family *Hyænidæ*. There are several kinds of hyenas. The common striped or laughing hyena, *Canis hyæna* or *Hyæna striata*, known to the ancients as a wild beast of Libya, has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws, its formidable teeth, its prowling nocturnal habits, its singular voice, and its propensity for robbing graves. It has a wide geographical distribution, including most of Africa and much of Asia, as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. It is an unsightly animal of ferocious aspect, of the size of a large dog, with shaggy pelage bristling over the shoulders, a short bushy tail, large eyes and ears, thick blunt muzzle, and peculiar carriage, due to the low hind quarters, high shoulders, and long heavy neck. Its feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws. Its color is brownish-gray, more or less distinctly and extensively banded or striped crosswise with black on the back, sides, and limbs. The animal is nocturnal, hiding by day in caves, and hunting by night in packs for its food, which is chiefly carrion, though it often preys upon living animals. It is not less cowardly than ravenous, but is capable of being tamed and even domesticated. The brown hyena, *H. brunnea*, inhabits southern Africa; it belongs to the same restricted genus as the striped hyena, but is mostly of a dark-brown color, banded only on the limbs, and the pelage is remarkably long and shaggy, growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and sides. The spotted hyena, *H. crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*,



Spotted Hyena (*Hyæna crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*).

ta, is a more distinct species, generically different from either of the foregoing, inhabiting southern parts of Africa. As its name implies, it is spotted instead of striped; and it is rather smaller than *H. striata*, and has a less shaggy pelage. In this species the length of the neck, size of the head, shortness of the loins, and lowness of the hind quarters are specially notable. The cave-hyena, *H. spelæus*, is an extinct form closely related to the spotted hyena; its remains occur in caverns. There are also many other fossil representatives of the genus *Hyena* occurring in the Tertiaries. The hyena-dog is called *painted hyena*.

> And scorning all the taming arts of man,
> The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 921.

2. The pouched dog, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits. See *zebra-wolf*.

Also spelled *hyæna*.

hyena-dog (hī-ē′nạ-dog), *n.* 1. The aardwolf. See *Proteles*. *W. Swainson.*—2. The hunting-dog, or painted hyena, *Lycaon pictus*, a large spotted wild dog of Africa, resembling a hyena in some superficial respects. It is, however, a true dog, of the subfamily *Caninæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

hyenet, *n.* See *hyen*.

hyenic (hī-en′ik), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ic*.] Like a hyena; having the character of a hyena. Also spelled *hyænic*.

> The Arabs . . . call certain men *hyænic*, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna. *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 203.

hyeniform (hī-en′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hyæniformis*, < L. *hyæna*, a hyena, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a hyena or of the *Hyænidæ*; pertaining to the *Hyæniformia*. Also spelled *hyæniform*.

hyenine (hī-ē′nin), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a hyena; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hyænidæ*; hyeniform. Also spelled *hyænine*.

> The *hyenine* habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting or defending itself, with the object of defending its feet from injury. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 435.

hyenoid (hī-ē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hyena-like; hyeniform; hyenine. Also spelled *hyænoid*.

hyetal (hī′e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑετός* (= Umbrian *savitu*), rain, < *ὕειν*, send rain, *ὑει*, it rains, = Zend √*hu* = Skt. √*su*, express juice (see *soma*).] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions, or seasons, or hours; pluvial; rainy.

hyetograph (hī′e-tọ-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *γραφειν*, write.] A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions.

hyetographic (hī″e-tọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *hyetography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hyetography.

hyetographical (hī″e-tọ-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hyetographic*.

> Such [rain-]maps are generally called *Hyetographical* or Hyetological maps. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 46.

hyetography (hī-e-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of showing the distribution of rain; that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts, etc., the rainfall of different localities in a given time.

hyetological (hī″e-tọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hyetology.

hyetology (hī-e-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena of rain.

hyetometer (hī-e-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A rain-gage.

hyetometrograph (hī″e-tọ-met′rọ-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] A rain-gage which automatically registers the amount of rainfall and the time of its occurrence.

> In Hermann's *hyetometrograph*, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 257.

Hyetornis (hī-e-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of American cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, *H. pluvianus*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862. Also called *Hyetomantis*. *Cabanis*, 1862.

Hygeia (hī-jē′ạ), *n.* [The usual form given to L. *Hygēa* or *Hygīa*, strictly **Hygīēa* or, after the Gr. spelling (of the diphthong), **Hygieia*, < Gr. *Ὑγίεια*, the goddess of health, a personification of *ὑγίεια*, health, soundness of body, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: cf. Skt. *ugra*, formidable.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the goddess of health, the chief of the daughters of Æsculapius (Asklepios). She is represented as a maiden, fully draped, and usually holding a patera. She frequently has also the long staff or scepter, another attribute of her father, and is commonly accompanied by the Æsculapian serpent, which may be looked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apollo.

2. The 10th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1849.

Hygeian (hī-jē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-an*.] 1. Relating to Hygeia,

the goddess of health.—2. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to health or to its preservation. Also *hygiean*.

hygeiolatry (hī-jē-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of health or of hygiene. [Rare.]

His voice, I think, would have been loudest in the denunciation of that *hygeiolatry* which threatens to become our only religion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 804.

hygeist, *n.* See *hygieist*.

hygeology (hī-jē-ol′o-ji), *n.* Same as *hygiology*.

hygh†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hyghe†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

hygiean, *a.* See *hygeian*, 2.

hygieist (hī′jē-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-ist*.] One versed in hygiene or the science of health. Also spelled *hygeist*.

hygienal (hī-ji-en′al), *a.* [Formerly *hygieinal*; < *hygiene* + *-al*.] Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Presenting some things relating to the *hygieinal* part of physic. *Boyle*, Works, II. 103.

hygiene (hī′ji-ēn), *n.* [< F. *hygiène* = Sp. *higiene* = Pg. *hygiena*, *hygiene* = It. *igiene* = D. G. Sw. *hygiene* = Dan. *hygieine*, irreg. < Gr. *ὑγιαίνειν*, be healthy, sound, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: see *Hygeia*.] That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.

hygienic (hī-ji-en′ik), *a.* [< F. *hygiénique*; as *hygiene* + *-ic*.] Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health or the science of health.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of *hygienic* knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Medication without insuring favorable *hygienic* conditions is like amputation without ligatures. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 203.

hygienically (hī-ji-en′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hygienic manner; in accordance with the laws of health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hygienic*: see *-ics*.] The art of maintaining health; hygiene; sanitary science.

So many books have been written on the care of the health, and so much attention has been called to *hygienics* within a few years. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 66.

hygienism (hī′ji-en-izm), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ism*.] Same as *hygienics*. *Imp. Dict.*

hygienist (hī′ji-en-ist), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in hygiene.

The business of the *hygienist* and of the physician is to know the range of these modifiable conditions (such as are capable of being indefinitely modified by our own actions), and how to influence them toward the maintenance of health and the prolongation of life. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 669.

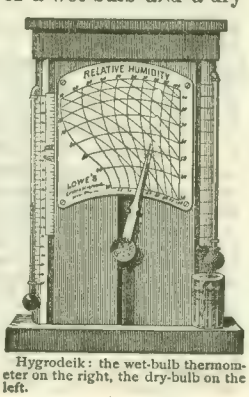
hygiology (hī-ji-ol′o-ji), *n.* [Prop. **hygieology*, < Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *Hygeia* and *-ology*.] The art of the preservation of health. *Science*, VI. 512. Also spelled *hygeology*.

hygrine (hī′grin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-ine*2.] A liquid and volatile alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves. It forms crystallizable salts with acids.

hygro-. [L., etc., *hygro-*, < Gr. *ὑγρό-ς*, wet, moist, running, fluid, akin to L. *ūvens* (for **ugvens*), moist, < *umere*, be moist: see *humid*, *humor*, etc.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'wet,' 'moist.'

hygroblepharic (hī-grō-blef′a-rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.

hygrodeik (hī′grō-dīk), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] A form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer (see *thermometer* and *psychrometer*) supported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale. The humidity is indicated by the extremity of an index whose position is determined by the heights of the two mercury-columns.



Hygrodeik: the wet-bulb thermometer on the right, the dry-bulb on the left.

Hygrogeophila (hī″grō-jē-of′i-la), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *Gehydrophila*.

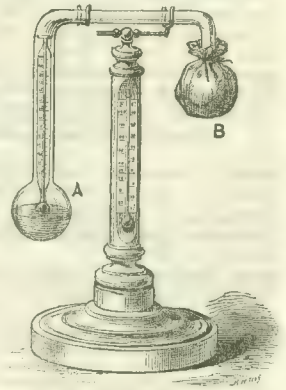
hygrograph (hī′grō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygrology (hī-grol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of humidity, as that of the atmosphere.

hygroma (hī-grō′ma), *n.*; pl. *hygromata* (-ma-ta). [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling with serous contents, such as lymphangiomata, bursæ mucosæ distended with lymph, etc.

hygromatous (hī-grom′a-tus), *a.* [< *hygroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or affected with hygroma.

hygrometer (hī-grom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of the moisture of the atmosphere, or more accurately for determining the hygrometric state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that required in order to saturate it completely. A common form is the Daniell hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being dropped on the muslin of the upper bulb, the vapor within is condensed, and the consequent evaporation of the ether from the other bulb cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the temperature is taken from the inclosed thermometer; the mean between this temperature and that observed when the moisture disappears is the dew-point. The hygrometric state is the ratio between the pressure of water-vapor corresponding respectively to the dew-point and to the temperature of the air at the time as given by the thermometer on the stand. This form is called a *dew-point* or *condensing hygrometer*. Instead of a black glass bulb, a silver vessel is sometimes used, as in Regnault's hygrometer. In the *chemical hygrometer* a known volume of air is passed over some hygroscopic substance, as calcium chlorid, contained in a drying-tube. This absorbs the aqueous vapor, and by its increase in weight gives the means of calculating the amount present in the unit of volume. The *wet-bulb thermometer*, or *psychrometer* (see *psychrometer*), also gives a simple method of obtaining the hygrometric state, by means of appropriately constructed tables.



Daniell Hygrometer.

A, bulb containing ether; *B*, evaporation bulb covered with muslin.

hygrometric (hī-grō-met′rik), *a.* [As *hygrometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; relating to or depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

The rate of evaporation is greatly affected by the *hygrometric* state of the air. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 68.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as, *hygrometric* substances or plants.—**Hygrometric balance**, a popular form of hygroscope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes.—**Hygrometric state.** See *humidity* and *hygrometer*.

hygrometrical (hī-grō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *hygrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hygrometric*.

hygrometry (hī-grom′e-tri), *n.* [As *hygrometer* + *-y*3.] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of gases, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

To get materials for further advance, astronomy requires . . . the direct aid of an advanced optics, of barology, of thermology, of *hygrometry*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 186.

hygrophanous (hī-grof′a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] In *bot.*, transparent, or like water, when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygrophila1 (hī-grof′i-la), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), fem. sing., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*, the type of the subtribe *Hygrophileæ*. It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow, nearly equal divisions; a bilabiate corolla; 4 perfect didynamous stamens; entire opposite leaves; and axillary sessile or subsessile flowers. The plants are erect or diffuse herbs. A few of them have infra-axillary spines. About 30 species are known, from the tropical or subtropical parts of the world.

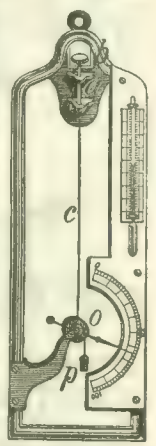
Hygrophila2 (hī-grof′i-la), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1839), neut. pl., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods, including the basommatophorous fresh-water family *Limnæidæ*, etc.

Hygrophileæ (hī-grō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Hygrophila*1 + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Ruellieæ*, typified by the genus *Hygrophila*, characterized by a 2-lipped corolla, and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases.

Hygrophorus (hī-grof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (E. Fries, 1838), < MGr. *ὑγροφόρος*, carrying water, < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to the agarics, from which they differ in their peculiar habit, and their waxy (not membranaceous) gills and granular intermediate substance. Many of the species are exceedingly brilliant in coloring, which, however, is not a constant character, *H. conicus*, for example, ranging in color from yellow to scarlet.

hygroplasma (hī-grō-plaz′ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the fluid part of protoplasm. Compare *stereoplasma*.

hygroscope (hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument or apparatus in which the hygroscopic property of some substance is employed for indicating approximately the humidity of the air, without attempting its accurate measurement. The most noted hygroscope is that of Saussure (also called the *hair hygrometer*), in which a prepared human hair, which expands or contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index over a scale graduated from 0 to 100. By an adjusting-screw the index may be set at 100 whenever the air in the case is known to be saturated, and a fiducial point on the scale is thereby maintained.



Hair Hygroscope of Saussure.

c, the hair supported by the clamp *a*, adjusted by the screw *b*, and stretched over the pulley *o* by the weight *p*.

hygroscopic (hī-grō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *hygroscope* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope.—2. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, as *hygroscopic* tissue, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

However dry the air may appear to be, it always contains more or less . . . moisture. Though not recognized by the senses, its presence is readily revealed by the behaviour of certain substances which greedily absorb moisture, and are consequently said to be *hygroscopic*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 66.

3. In *bot.*, sensitive to moisture; caused by moisture; moving when moistened and then dried, as the elaters of *Equisetum* or the peristome of mosses.

We may illustrate what we mean by the *hygroscopic* movements of plants: if the tissues on one side of an organ permit of rapid evaporation, they will dry quickly and contract, causing the part to bend to this side. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 489.

hygroscopical (hī-grō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *hygroscopic*.

hygroscopicity (hī″grō-skō-pis′i-ti), *n.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the character of being hygroscopic; the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and expanding or shrinking accordingly.

hygrostatics (hī-grō-stat′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*, *statics*.] The science or art of expressing or measuring degrees of moisture.

Hygrotrechus (hī-grō-trē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1867), < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of water-bugs of the heteropterous family *Hydrobatidæ*. *H. remigis* is the most common North American species, of a brown color, frequently seen running over the surface of the water of ponds and streams.

hyke1†, *n.* Same as *huke*.

hyke2 (hīk), *n.* Same as *haik*2.

Hyla (hī′la), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, a forest, woodland, copse, wood cut down, firewood, timber, stuff, material, matter (cf. E. *matter*, ult. < L. *materia*), prob. orig. **ὕλ-Fη* = L. *silva*, *silua*, a wood: see *silvan*.] A genus of tree-toads of the family *Hylidæ*, instituted by Laurenti in 1768. The species are numerous. *H. versicolor* is so called from the chameleon-like color-changes it undergoes. *H. pickeringi* is a common species

of the United States, the shrill piping of which is heard in early spring. *H. arborea* is a European species.

hylactism (hī-lak′tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑλακτεῖν*, bark (< *ὑλάν*, bark), + *-ism.*] A barking or baying. [Rare.]

There are turkeys, too, . . . and two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp *hylactism.* *Shelley*, Letters, p. 54.

Hyladæ (hī′lā-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hylidæ.*

hylæosaur (hī′lē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Hylæosaurus*, q. v.] A gigantic fossil lizard, of the genus *Hylæosaurus.*

Hylæosaurus (hī″lē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλαῖος*, of the wood or forest (< *ὕλη*, a wood: see *Hyla*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of gigantic dinosaurs, established upon remains discovered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England, and characterized by the development of the dermal scutes into prodigious spines along the middle line of the back. One of these great lizards was probably about 25 feet long.

Hylaplesia (hī-la-plē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *πλησίος*, near, close to.] A genus of tropical American frog-like toads, typical of the family *Hylaplesiidæ.* The species are very prettily



Hylaplesia tinctoria.

or brightly colored; they are such as *H. tinctoria, H. picta,* and *H. speciosa,* the latter living in the Andes of the United States of Colombia at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea. *Boie*, 1827.

Hylaplesiidæ (hī″la-plē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylaplesia* + *-idæ.*] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Hylaplesia*, having the sacral apophyses not flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends, perfect ears, and no neck-glands. The few species are confined to tropical America. Also *Hylaplesidæ.* Synonymous with *Dendrobatidæ.*

hylde[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *heeld.*

hylde[2]†. A Middle English form of *held*, preterit of *hold*[1].

hyleg (hī′leg), *n.* [Also *hileg, hylech:* Pers. *hailāj*, nativity.] In *astrol.*, the giver of life: that is, according to Ptolemy, the sun if in the first, seventh, ninth, tenth, or eleventh house; the moon if situated in one of these divisions when the sun is not there; if neither be there, the degree ascending. Same as *apheta.*

hylephobia (hī-lē-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-φοβία*, fear: cf. *hydrophobia.*] Morbid fear of materialism; dread of the result of materialistic doctrines. [Rare.]

Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness, as epilepsy used to be.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., Nov., 1887, p. 152.

hylicism (hī′li-sizm), *n.* Same as *hylism.*

hylicist (hī′li-sist), *n.* A materialist; specifically, one of the early Ionic philosophers.

Hylidæ (hī′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; improp. *Hyladæ;* < *Hyla* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, named from the genus *Hyla*, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phalanges. The species are commonly called *tree-toads* or *tree-frogs.* The limits of the family have varied widely with different writers. The very obvious character of the dilated disk-like ends of the toes is by no means peculiar to the *Hylidæ*, and has caused various toads and frogs, some even of a different suborder of batrachians, to be erroneously referred to this family. Elimination of all such greatly restricts the family, conformably to the definition here given.

hylism (hī′lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ism.*] In *metaph.*: (*a*) Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers. (*b*) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also *hylicism.*

hyll†. An obsolete spelling of *hill.*

hylobate (hī′lō-bāt), *n.* [< *Hylobates.*] A member of the genus *Hylobates* or subfamily *Hylobatinæ;* a long-armed ape or gibbon.

Hylobates (hī-lob′ą-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλοβάτης*, one who haunts the woods, < *ὕλη*, a wood, forest, + *βάτης*, one who mounts, < *βαίνειν*, go.] 1. A genus of anthropoid apes, the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily *Hylobatinæ.* It usually includes all the gibbons, being thus conterminous with the subfamily, but the siamang is sometimes separated from the rest under the genus *Siamanga.* There are several true species of *Hylobates*, such as *H. lar.* See *ape* and *gibbon.* *Illiger*, 1811.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

Hylobatinæ (hī-lob-ą-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylobates* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ*, typified by the genus *Hylobates*, containing the gibbons. They are characterized by their very slender form with extremely long limbs (especially the arms), and the presence of ischial callosities.

hylobatine (hī-lob′a-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylobatinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hylobatinæ.*

Hylobius (hī-lō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Germar), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ.* The species live in wood. *H. abietis* is destructive to firs and other conifers.

Hylocharis (hī-lok′ą-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, forest, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] A genus of humming-birds, based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs, *Trochilus sapphirinus.* The name was subsequently applied by various authors to several different groups of *Trochilidæ.*

Hylocichla (hī-lō-sik′lą), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1864), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush.] A genus of *Turdidæ*, including the American wood-thrushes. The type is the common wood-thrush, *H. mustelina;* other abundant and well-known species of the United States are Wilson's thrush or veery, the olive-backed thrush, and the hermit-thrush. See *wood-thrush, veery.*

Hylodes[1] (hī-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλώδης*, woody, wooded (of the wood), < *ὕλη*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian birds: now called *Drymodes.* *J. Gould*, 1841.

Hylodes[2] (hī-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Hyla* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing such species as *H. oxyrhynchus* of the West Indies. They resemble tree-toads.

hylogenesis (hī-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The origin of matter.

hylogeny (hī-loj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] Same as *hylogenesis.*

hyloid (hī′loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyla* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hylidæ.*

hyloidealism (hī″lō-ī-dē′al-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + E. *idealism.*] The doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object or belief as such; sensuous subjectivism.

hyloist (hī′lō-ist), *n.* [Prop. **hylist*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ist.*] One who believes matter to be God. Also *huloist.*

hylology (hī-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth.*

Hylomys (hī′lō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] A genus of insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*, differing from *Gymnura* in the shorter tail and smaller third upper premolar. *H. suillus* is a species formerly wrongly referred to the *Tupaiidæ.* *Müller and Schlegel*, 1843.

hylopathic (hī-lō-path′ik), *a.* [As *hylopath-ism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism (hī-lop′a-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *πάθος*, feeling, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist (hī-lop′ą-thist), *n.* [As *hylopathism* + *-ist.*] A believer in hylopathism.

hylophagous (hī-lof′ą-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑλοφάγος*, eating wood, feeding in the woods, < *ὕλη*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating wood; xylophagous, as certain beetles.

Hylophilus (hī-lof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *ornith.*, a genus of American greenlets, of the family *Vireonidæ.* It differs from *Vireo* proper in the stouter feet with larger claws and equal lateral toes, more conical bill with straighter culmen, and other characters. The wings are about as long as the tail, and both are rounded. The genus contains upward of 15 species, all of the warmer parts of continental America; *H. sclateri* is an example. *C. J. Temminck*, about 1823.

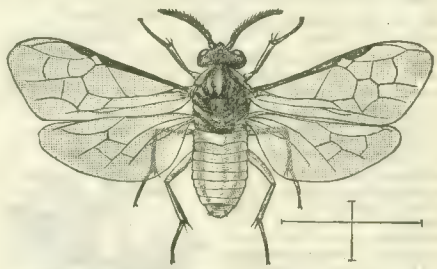


Hylophilus sclateri.

hylotheism (hī′lō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. Also *hulotheism.*

hylotheist (hī′lō-thē-ist), *n.* [< *hylothe-ism* + *-ist.*] One who believes that matter is God. Also *hulotheist.*

Hylotoma (hī-lot′ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), fem. to *Hylotomus.*] A genus of sawflies, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or *Hylotomidæ.* The second and third submarginal cells of the fore



Rose Saw-fly (*Hylotoma rosæ*). (Cross shows natural size.)

wing each receive a recurrent nervure. There are about 25 European and 15 North American species, of rather small size. *H. rosæ* is the rose saw-fly.

Hylotomidæ (hī-lō-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylotoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of insects, named from the genus *Hylotoma:* now usually merged in *Tenthredinidæ.*

hylotomous (hī-lot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] Wood-cutting: ★applied to certain insects which bore into wood.

hylozoic (hī-lō-zō′ik), *a.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of hylozoism.

The numen which the *hylozoick* corporealist pays all his devotions to is a certain blind shee-god or goddess, called Nature, or the life of matter.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

hylozoical (hī-lō-zō′i-kąl), *a.* [< *hylozoic* + *-al.*] Same as *hylozoic.*

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism, called by us *hylozoical.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

hylozoism (hī-lō-zō′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.

Hylozoism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

When we have attained to this conception of *hylozoism*, of a living material universe, the mystery of Nature is solved. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

hylozoist (hī-lō-zō′ist), *n.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter, and every particle of it, has a species of life or animation.

The *hylozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms, imagining them endued with a quality which, though not perception, might be stiled the seed or principle whereout by the junction of many of them together perception might be compleated.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

The *hylozoist* can attribute consciousness to the falling stone, while Descartes denied it to even the highest brutes.
McK. Cattell, Mind, XIII. 436.

hylozoistic (hī″lō-zō-is′tik), *a.* [< *hylozoist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the *hylozoistic* conception of the universe.

A Monism that — though essentially based on *hylozoistic* assumptions — pretends, nevertheless, to explain everything in strict keeping with mechanical principles.
The Open Court, March 17, 1887.

hylozoistically (hī″lō-zō-is′ti-kąl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen[1] (hī′men), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὑμήν (*ὑμεν-*), the god of marriage; origin obscure.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Aphrodite (Venus), or of Apollo and one of the Muses, in some legends originally a mortal youth, invoked in hymeneal songs for reasons variously given. Also called *Hymenæus.*

Here's eight that must take hands
To join in *Hymen's* bands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 591.

Hence — 2. Marriage; the wedded state. [Poetical or archaic.]

We'll have all, sir, that may make your *Hymen* high and happy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

To whose bounty
Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our *hymen?*
Massinger, Renegado, v. 3.

Would this same mock-love, and this
Mock-*Hymen*, were laid up like winter bats,
Till all men grew to rate us at our worth.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

hymen[2] (hī′men), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a thin skin, a membrane.] A membrane. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.*, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (*b*†) In *conch.*, the ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

Hymenæa (hī-me-nē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets), fem. of L. *Hymenæus*, relating to the god of marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] A genus of trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* and the tribe *Amherstieæ*. They have leathery leaves, each of 2 leaflets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or ovate pods. About 8 species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. Courbaril* grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 pounds. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the *locust-tree* or *varnish-tree*, and in Panama as *algarroba*. Six extinct species of this genus have been described from the Cretaceous of Bohemia, and one from the Miocene of Croatia.



Hymenæa Courbaril.

Hymenaic (hī-me-nā′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hymenaicus* (cf. Gr. Ὑμέναιος), < Gr. Ὑμήν, Hymen: see *Hymen*[1].] Pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke the god Hymen, as in hymeneal songs or epithalamia.—**Hymenaic meter**, a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (– ◡ ◡ – ◡ ◡).

Hymenanthera (hī″men-an-thē′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1818), referring to the scales borne by the anthers, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + NL. *anthera*, an anther.] A small genus of rigid shrubs or small trees, of the family *Violaceæ* and tribe *Rinoreeæ*. They have small, axillary, frequently polygamous flowers, with the sepals and petals nearly equal, the latter short; anthers almost sessile, united in a tube around the pistil, and bearing on the back an erect scale; placentas of the ovary 2 or rarely 3, each bearing 1 ovule; and the leaves alternate, often clustered. Only 4 species are known, natives of Australia or New Zealand. *H. dentata*, the scrub-boxwood, is a much-branched shrub often many feet in height. It bears a profusion of very fragrant flowers. The New Zealand species are *H. crassifolia* and *H. Traversii*.

Hymenantheræ (hī″men-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hymenanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural family *Violaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hymenanthera*. It is referred by Engler and Prantl to the tribe *Rinoreeæ*.

hymeneal (hī-me-nē′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *hymenean* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to marriage. Also *hymenial*.

Chorus *hymeneal*
Or triumphal chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt.
Shelley, To a Skylark, xiv.

It was pleasant to her to be led to the *hymeneal* altar by a belted earl. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, I. 236.

=Syn. *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

II. *n.* A marriage-song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 220.

hymenean (hī-me-nē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *hymenean*, < L. *Hymenæus*, *Hymeneius*, < Gr. Ὑμέναιος, belonging to Hymen or marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

II. *n.* A marriage-song; an epithalamium.

And heavenly quires the *hymenæan* sung.
Milton, P. L., iv. 711.

hymenia, *n.* Plural of *hymenium*.

hymenial[1] (hī-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ial*; a var. of *hymeneal*.] Same as *hymeneal*.

hymenial[2] (hī-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *hymen*[2], or *hymenium*, + *-ial*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the hymen.—**2.** In *bot.*, belonging to the hymenium.—**Hymenial alga** or **gonidium**, in *lichenology*, the algal cells in a sporocarp.—**Hymenial gelatin**, an amyloid substance in the hymenia of some lichens.—**Hymenial layer**. Same as *hymenium*.

hymenic (hī-men′ik), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ic*.] Hymeneal.

hymenicolar (hī-me-nik′ō-lär), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting the hymenium. *Cooke.*

hymeniferous (hī-me-nif′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with a hymenium.

Hymenini (hī-me-nī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), < *hymenium* (which these plants possess) + *-ini*.] An old order of hymenomycetous fungi, containing 8 genera, such as *Agaricus*, *Hydnum*, *Polyporus*, etc. They are placed by later authorities in the families *Agaricaceæ*, *Polyporaceæ*, *Hydnaceæ*, etc.

hymeniophore (hī-mē′ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμένιον*, taken in the sense of *hymenium*, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the structure or part which bears the hymenium. Sometimes *hymenophore*, *hymenophorum*.

hymenitis (hī-me-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *hymen*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hymen.

hymenium (hī-mē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hymenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑμένιον*, dim. of *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane.] In *bot.*, the fructifying surface in fungi, especially when the spores are naked. It is an aggregation of spore mother-cells, with or without sterile cells, in a continuous stratum or layer upon a sporophore. In the common mushroom, *Agaricus*, for example, the *hymenium* or spore-bearing surface is naked or exposed, and spread over the gills, covering them on all sides with a delicate membrane, upon which the reproductive organs are developed. Also called *hymenial layer*. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

Hymenodictyon (hī″men-ō-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), so called with ref. to the thin reticulated leaves, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees or shrubs, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, characterized by having the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branching paniculate spikes, with foliaceous bracts, and opposite, reticulated, long-petioled leaves. About 5 species are known, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The bark of *H. excelsum* of India has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark, but it is of little value. The wood is used for making agricultural implements, etc.

Hymenogaster (hī″men-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (C. Vittadini, 1831), with ref. to the membranous structure of the interior, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fungi, of the family *Hymenogastraceæ*. It is characterized by having the peridium thin and villous; the cavities at first empty, radiating or irregular; trama composed of elongated cells; and spores ovate or fusiform. These fungi are globose, fleshy or rather soft, and much like the common puffballs, only smaller.

Hymenogastraceæ (hī″men-ō-gas-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hymenogaster* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fungi, of the division *Gasteromycetes*, typified by the genus *Hymenogaster*. They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simpler forms of the *Gasteromycetes*, possessing usually the simple structure of the type, but including also the genera *Gautieria*, which is without a peridium, and *Rhizopogon*, which has a thick, somewhat leathery peridium. Also written *Hymenogastrei* and *Hymenogasterei*.

hymenogeny (hī-me-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, -producing: see *-geny*.] The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

hymenography (hī-me-nog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenoid (hī′men-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑμενοειδής*, membranous, < *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane (see *hymen*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a hymenium in structure; membranous: applied by Léveillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia form a sort of membrane.

hymenolichen (hī″men-ō-lī′ken), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] A lichen having the character of fructification of the *Hymenomycetes*.

hymenological (hī″men-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hymenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hymenology.

hymenology (hī-me-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism.—**2.** A treatise on such membranes.

hymenomycetal (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′tạl), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycete (hī″men-ō-mī′sēt), *n.* One of the *Hymenomycetes*.

The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Peziza rather than to a *Hymenomycete*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 302.

Hymenomycetes (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] An order of fungi, of the group *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having a hymenium on the free, exposed surface of the sporophore, the compound structure which bears it. It includes the *Agaricaceæ* (which are typified by the common mushroom), *Polyporaceæ*, *Hydnaceæ*, *Thelephoraceæ*, *Clavariaceæ*, and the *Hypochnaceæ*. Not used by Engler.

hymenomycetoid (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′toid), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycetous (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hymenomycetes*. Also *hymenomycetal*, *hymenomycetoid*.

Hymenopappeæ (hī″men-ō-pap′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini), < *Hymenopappus* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hymenopappus*: now placed in the tribe *Heleniеæ*.

Hymenopappus (hī″men-ō-pap′us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. L'Héritier de Brutelle, 1788), so called from the hyaline pappus, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + NL. *pappus*, q. v.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heleniеæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hymenopappeæ*. The heads are homogamous and discoid, the bracts of the involucre are free, the style-branches are linear and obtuse, and the pappus scales short, obtuse, or nearly equal. They are herbs with radical or alternate pinnisected leaves, and corymbose white or yellow flower-heads. Eight species are known, all natives of North America.

hymenophore (hī′men-ō-fōr), *n.* Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophoreæ (hī″men-ō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), as *hymenophorum* + *-eæ*.] A division of ferns, not now recognized, including the tribes *Aspidiaceæ*, *Aspleniaceæ*, etc.

hymenophorum (hī-me-nof′ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophyllaceæ (hī″men-ō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of homosporous ferns. It is characterized by having the sporangia borne on an elongated, often filiform, receptacle, surrounded by a complete transverse ring opening vertically; sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a vein; indusium inferior, usually of the same texture as the frond; fronds delicately membranous and pellucid. There are only 2 genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, and about 175 species, mostly confined to the tropics.

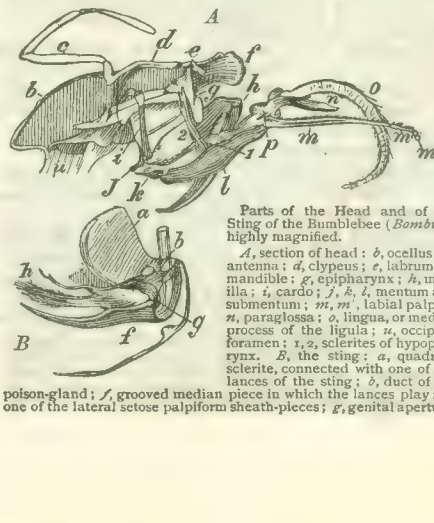
hymenophyllaceous (hī″men-ō-fi-lā′shius), *a.* Having the appearance or characters of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophylleæ (hī″men-ō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Hymenophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns, but including the same genera as the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophyllum (hī″men-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot, damp tropical forests of both hemispheres; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to the genus *Trichomanes*, from which it differs in having the two valves of the involucre separate and not blended into a cup. Two extinct species of this genus have been described from the Carboniferous of Europe, one from the Cretaceous of Kansas, and one from the Laramie group of Colorado. *H. Tunbridgense*, the Tunbridge fern, is a native of England.

hymenopter (hī-me-nop′tėr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect; one of the *Hymenoptera*. Also ★*hymenopteran*.

Hymenoptera (hī-me-nop′te-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), neuter plural of *hymenopterus*: see *hymenopterous*.] A large and important order of the class *Insecta*. The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wings, of which the hind pair is almost always smaller than the front pair, and has comparatively few nervures. The mouth bears man-



Parts of the Head and of the Sting of the Bumblebee (*Bombus*), highly magnified.

A, section of head: *b*, ocellus; *c*, antenna; *d*, clypeus; *e*, labrum; *f*, mandible; *g*, epipharynx; *h*, maxilla; *i*, cardo; *j*, *k*, *l*, mentum and submentum; *m*, *m′*, labial palpus; *n*, paraglossa; *o*, lingua, or median process of the ligula; *u*, occipital foramen; *1*, *2*, sclerites of hypopharynx. *B*, the sting; *a*, quadrate sclerite, connected with one of the lances of the sting; *b*, duct of the poison-gland; *f*, grooved median piece in which the lances play; *h*, one of the lateral setose palpiform sheath-pieces; *g*, genital aperture.

dibles, and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxillæ. The tarsi are generally 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, rarely 3-jointed, and very seldom heteromerous. The abdomen of the female is provided with a multivalve ovipositor, which may act as a sting, a saw, or a borer. The larvæ are vermiform and footless, except in *Phyllophaga* and *Xylophaga*, in which they are caterpillar-like and have feet. The *Hymenoptera* are usually placed at the head of the class of insects, not only on account of their high structural development, but also with regard to their extraordinary instinctive faculties and social qualities. In modern systems the order is divided into 8 series and 36 families. The series are: (1) *Phyllophaga*, the saw-flies; (2) *Xylophaga*, the horntails; (3) *Parasitica*, with six families, the species of which are mainly parasitic; (4) *Tubulifera*, or cuckoo-bees; (5) *Heterogyna*, the four families of ants; (6) *Fossores*, eleven families of sand- and wood-wasps; (7) *Diploptera*, with two families of solitary and one of social wasps; and (8) *Anthophila*, with the two families of bees. In number of species this order stands next to *Coleoptera;* it probably includes nearly one fourth of all insects. More than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe alone, and there are over 7,000 described European species. Between 6,000 and 7,000 species have been described for America north of Mexico, and yet the extensive group of *Parasitica* is little known, especially in its smaller forms. —**Fossorial Hymenoptera.** See *fossorial*.

hymenopteral (hī-me-nop′tę-ral), *a.* [< *hymenopter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *hymenopterous*.

hymenopteran (hī-me-nop′tę-ran), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-an*.] Same as *hymenopter*.

hymenopterist (hī-me-nop′tę-rist), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-ist*.] One who collects or studies the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterologist (hī-me-nop-tę-rol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *hymenopterology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of *Hymenoptera*. *Lubbock*.

hymenopterology (hī-me-nop-tę-rol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopteron (hī-me-nop′tę-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *hymenopterous*.] One of the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterous (hī-me-nop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenopterus*, < Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*, membrane-winged, < *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having membranous wings; specifically, having the characters of the *Hymenoptera;* pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteral*.

Hymenothalameæ (hī″men-ǭ-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *θάλαμος*, chamber.] A division of lichens, now referred to the family *Lecideaceæ*.

hymenotomy (hī-me-not′ǭ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the membranes of the animal body; hymenological anatomy.—2. In *surg.*, incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus. *Dunglison*.

hymenulum (hī-men′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hymenula* (-lą̈). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane: see *hymen*[2], *hymenium*.] In *bot.*, a shield containing asci. *Cooke*.

Hymettian (hī-met′i-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Hymettius*, < *Hymettus*, < Gr. *Ὑμηττός*, Hymettus: see def.] Of or pertaining to Hymettus, a mountain of Attica in Greece, celebrated for its flowers, honey, and marble; like that of Hymettus. The mountain is covered with heather, the blossoms of which give it, when seen from a distance, a rosy-purple coloring.

A lovely bee . . . absconding himself in *Hymettian* flowers. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 76.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble from the quarries of Mount Hymettus. It is an excellent building-stone, and was much used in antiquity, as at the present day.

Hymettic (hī-met′ik), *a.* [< *Hymettus* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hymettian*.

The censor L. Crassus was much censured about the year 650 on account of his house with six small columns of *Hymettic* marble.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 188.

hymn (him), *n.* [< ME. *hympne*, *himpne*, usually *ympne*, *impne*, < AS. *hymen*, *ymen*, pl. *ymnas*, in ME. mixed with OF. *ymne*, later *hymne* = Pr. *hymne*, *ymne* = Sp. *himno* = Pg. *hymno* = It. *inno* = D. G. Dan. *hymne* = Sw. *hymn*, < LL. *hymnus* (in eccl. use), < Gr. *ὕμνος*, a hymn, festive song, or ode in praise of gods or heroes. Origin uncertain; only once in Homer, in the phrase *ὑμνος ἀοιδῆς*, which may perhaps mean lit. 'a web of song'; cf. *ὑφή*, a web, *ὑφ-αίνειν* = AS. *wefan*, E. *weave*.] 1. In general, a religious ode, song, or other poem: as, the Homeric *hymns;* the *hymns* of Pindar. In Christian literature the term covers a wide range of poems, including those that embody not only adoration, thanksgiving, confession, and supplication to God, but also instruction and exhortation for men.

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also in psalmes and *ympnes* and antyms of Haly Kyrke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Than thai toke that haly tre [the cross], . . .
And bare it furth so tham omang,
With *himpnes* and with nobil sang.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian *hymns*, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—2. A metrical formula of public worship, usually designed to be sung by a company of worshipers. The hymns of the ancient Hebrews are technically called *psalms*. From the early Christian period many traces of hymns remain, as in the Magnificat, Benedictus, etc., in the New Testament, in such references as 1 Cor. xiv. 15, Eph. v. 19, Jas. v. 13, etc., and in the universally recognized Gloria Patri, Gloria in Excelsis, and Te Deum. The long succession of important Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Poitiers (both of the fourth century) respectively, though several productions of known authorship antedate their time. Most of the great medieval Latin hymns were composed as sequences, the most famous being the Dies Iræ. The Roman Catholic Church possesses a large number of such hymns, mostly in Latin. The Reformation in Germany was distinguished by a remarkable outburst of hymns of every description. English hymnody began in the sixteenth century, but was principally confined to metrical versions of the Psalms until the first publication of Isaac Watts (in 1707) and the hymns of Charles and John Wesley. Since then the production of hymns has been constant and significant in both England and America. Medieval and modern hymns are nearly always divided into equal and similar sections of from three to twelve lines or strophes each, which are called *stanzas* or *verses*.

And when they had sung an *hymn*, they went out into the mount of Olives. Mat. xxvi. 30.

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns* and spiritual songs. Col. iii. 16.

3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem of worship: opposed to *psalm*. Specially used in connection with the discussions about the propriety of using any musical formulæ in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible.—**Abecedarian hymns.** See *abecedarian*.—**Angelic hymn, cherubic hymn, communion hymn, Marseillaise hymn,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song*, 1.—**Seven great hymns,** a collective name for the following medieval Latin hymns: Dies Iræ; Hora Novissima; Jesu, dulcis memoria; Stabat Mater; Veni, Creator Spiritus; Veni, Sancte Spiritus; and Vexilla Regis.

hymn (him), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hymned* (himd or him′ned), ppr. *hymning* (him′ing or him′ning). [< *hymn*, *n.* Cf. LL. *hymnire*, sing hymns; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To celebrate or worship in song; address hymns to; salute with song.

As sons of one great Sire,
Hymning the Eternal Father.
Milton, P. L., vi. 96.

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
The mulberry-tree was *hymn'd* with dulcet airs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 697.

There the wild wood-robin
Hymns your solitude.
R. T. Cooke, Trailing Arbutus.

2. To express in a hymn; sing as a hymn: as, "*hymned* thanks," *J. Baillie*.

The perpetual poem *hymned* by wind and surge.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

II. *intrans.* To sing hymns.

And touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised God and his works. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 258.

Around in festive songs the *hymning* choir
Mix the melodious voice and sounding lyre.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

hymnal (him′nąl), *a.* and *n.* [< *hymn* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns; of the nature of or suitable for a hymn.

The grave, majestic, *hymnal* measure swells like the peal of an organ. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

II. *n.* A hymn-book.

hymnar† (him′nąr), *n.* [< ML. *hymnare*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*. Cf. *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

That our Anglo-Saxon brethren were not slow in adopting these beautiful outpourings of the Christian poet we know from one of Ælfric's enactments, requiring each clerk to have, along with other volumes, a *hymnar*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 13.

hymnarium (him-nā′ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and *hymnarium*.
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 281.

hymnary (him′nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *hymnaries* (-riz). [< ML. *hymnarius* (sc. *liber*), also *hymnarium*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*.] A hymn-book. [Rare.]

They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart, so as to need no book, their psalter, their *Hymnary*, and their Anthem-book. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 59.

hymn-book (him′bůk), *n.* A book of hymns ★for use in public worship.

hymnic (him′nik), *a.* [< *hymn* + *-ic*.] Relating to hymns; of the character of a hymn; lyric.

Where she (faire ladie), tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string,
For your affect, to hear that virgin's praise,
Makes choice of your chast selfe to heare her sing.
Mir. for Mags., p. 773.

hymnish†, *adv.* [< *hymn* + *-ish*[1].] In the manner of a hymn.

Sonnets are carroled *hymnish*
By lads and maydens. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 248.

hymnist (him′nist), *n.* [< *hymn* + *-ist*.] A composer of hymns; one skilled in the writing of hymns; a hymnologist.

Our familiar *hymnist*, Watts.
H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

hymnodist (him′nǭ-dist), *n.* [< *hymnody* + *-ist*.] A hymnist.

hymnody (him′nǭ-di), *n.* [< ML. *hymnodia*, < Gr. *ὑμνῳδία*, the singing of a hymn, hymning, < *ὑμνῳδός*, singing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *ἀείδειν*, *ἀδειν*, sing: see *ode*. Cf. *psalmody*.] 1. The act or art of singing hymns or sacred songs; psalmody.—2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to a particular period, country, sect, or author.

hymnographer (him-nog′rą-fėr), *n.* [< *hymnography* + *-er*[1].] A hymn-writer.

hymnography (him-nog′rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὑμνογραφία*, < *ὑμνογράφος*, writing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or the act of writing hymns.

hymnologist (him-nol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *hymnology* + *-ist*.] 1. A student of hymnology; a connoisseur in the history, classification, criticism, and use of hymns.—2. A hymn-writer.

hymnology (him-nol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< LL. as if **hymnologia*, < Gr. *ὑμνολογία*, < *ὑμνολόγος*, singing hymns (> LL. *hymnologus*, a singer of hymns), < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of hymns, treating of their history, classification, criticism, and use. —2†. Hymnody.

That *hymnologie* which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist.
J. Mede, Dialogues, p. 56.

hymn-tune (him′tūn), *n.* A musical setting of a hymn, usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas. Certain kinds of hymn-tunes are called *chorals*.

hymn-writer (him′rī″tėr), *n.* A writer or composer of hymns; a hymnist.

hympne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hymn*.

hynd[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hind*[1].

hynd[2]†, *a.* Same as *hend*[2].

hyng†. An obsolete preterit of *hang*. *Chaucer*.

hyobranchial (hī-ǭ-brang′ki-ąl), *a.* [< *hyo*(*id*) + *branchial*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ.

Hyodon (hī′ǭ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑ*, the letter upsilon, Υ (in ref. to *hyoid*), + *ὀδοντ-* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hyodontidæ*, having teeth on the hyoid bone, whence the name. *H. tergisus* is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States. *Lesueur*, 1818. See *mooneye*. Originally *Hiodon*.

hyodont (hī′ǭ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having teeth on the hyoid bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hyodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Hyodontidæ*.

Hyodontidæ (hī-ǭ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hyodon;* the toothed herrings, or mooneyes. The body is covered with large silvery cycloid scales; the head is naked; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the latter being articulated to the ends of the former; the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal part of the vertebral column; the stomach is horseshoe-shaped, and without a blind sac; the intestine is short, with one pyloric appendage; and the ova fall into the abdominal cavity before exclusion. Three species are found in the Mississippi basin and the Great Lakes of North America; they have a distant resemblance to a clupeoid fish. Originally *Hiodontidæ*.

hyo-epiglottic (hī″ǭ-ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *hyo*(*id*) + *epiglottic*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.—**Hyo-epiglottic ligament,** an elastic band connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

hyo-epiglottidean (hī″ǭ-ep″i-glo-tid′ē-ąn), *a.* Same as *hyo-epiglottic*.

hyoganoid (hī-ǭ-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Hyoganoidei*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyoganoidei*.

hyoganoidean (hī″ǭ-ga-noi′dē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyoganoid*.

Hyoganoidei (hī″ǭ-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *hyo*(*id*) + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] A superorder of true fishes, including the most teleosteoid of the ganoid fishes, having the hyoid ap-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of the teleosts. It includes the orders *Cyclоganoidei* and *Rhomboganoidei*, represented in the existing fauna only by the *Amiidæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*, but in ancient times having numerous and diversified representatives. *Gill.*

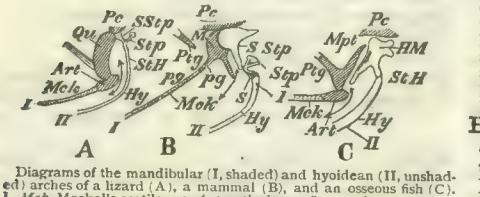
hyoglossal (hī-ō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue.—**Hyoglossal membrane**, a fibrous sheet connecting the base of the tongue with the hyoid bone.—**Hyoglossal muscle**, the hyoglossus.

II. *n.* Same as *hyoglossus*.

hyoglossus (hī-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hyoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < *hyo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A muscle of the hyoid bone and the tongue. In man the hyoglossus is a thin, flat, somewhat square muscle, arising from the whole length of the hyoid bone, on each side of its body, and inserted into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and lingualis. The origin of the muscle from different parts of the hyoid bone, namely, from the body and the lesser and greater cornua, has caused the description of the muscle as three, called *basioglossus*, *ceratoglossus*, and *chondroglossus*. Also called *basiceratochondroglossus*.

hyoid (hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyoïde*, < NL. *hyoides*, < Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter upsilon, Υ, now commonly printed Υ, *υ*; ὀστοῦν ὑοειδές, the hyoid bone (also called ὑψιλοειδής, upsilon-shaped, and λαμβδοειδής, lambda-shaped [Λ]: see *upsilon*, and *lambda*, *lambdoid*); < ὑ, the letter upsilon, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon, Υ. In biology and embryology it is applied to the bony or hard parts developed in the second postoral visceral arch of the embryo, this being called the *hyoid* or *hyoidean arch* or *apparatus*, as distinguished from preceding mandibular or succeeding branchial parts.—**Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, *n.*

II. *n.* The tongue-bone or os linguæ; the hyoidean bone or collection of bones: so called from its shape in man. In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue, lying nearly horizontal with its convexity forward, usually about on a level with the lower border of the under jaw, considerably above the Adam's apple; but it is displaced in every act of swallowing. This horseshoe-shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue. (See cut under *mouth*.) No fewer than 10 muscles arise from or are inserted into it; and it is besides suspended from the skull by the stylohyoid ligament, and connected with the larynx by the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament, and with the epiglottis by the hyo-epiglottic ligament. Its comparatively small size and simple structure in man are unusual; in most animals the bone is either relatively larger, or consists of a number of separate bones, indications of which are found in the human species in the several ossific



Diagrams of the mandibular (I, shaded) and hyoidean (II, unshaded) arches of a lizard (A), a mammal (B), and an osseous fish (C). I, *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage; *Art*, articulare; *Qu*, quadratum; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *M*, malleus; *pg*, processus gracilis; *Ptg*, pterygoid bone. II, *Hy*, hyoidean cornu; *StH*, stylohyal; *S*, stapedius; *Stp*, stapes; *S.stp*, supra-stapedial; *Hm*, hyomandibular bone; *Pc*, periotic capsule. The arrow is in the first visceral cleft.

centers from which the bone originates. Thus, the body of the human hyoid is the basihyal; the lesser cornua or horns are the ceratohyals, and the greater cornua are the thyrohyals. (See cut under *skull*.) In a sauropsidan, as a bird, the so-called hyoid bone is the whole skeleton of the tongue, consisting of several parts developed in a branchial arch, as well as hyoidean parts properly so called. These parts are the basihyal, glossohyal, and ceratohyal or epihyal of the hyoidean arch proper; with the urohyal or basibranchial, the epibranchial, and the ceratobranchial, these three belonging to a branchial arch, and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyoid bone. The elements of the hyoid bone of an osseous fish are the basihyal, glossohyal, urohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, and stylohyal.

hyoideal (hī-oi'dē-al), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-al.*] Same as *hyoid*.

This development [of the skull] relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus [of the howlers].
Owen, Anat., II. 531.

hyoidean (hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *hyoid*.

hyomandibular (hī″ō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mandibular.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower jaw.

The hyoidean arch becomes segmented into two noteworthy portions, the upper of which is known as the *hyomandibular* portion. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 114.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone or element of the suspensorium of the lower jaw next to or articulating with the cranium. Also called *epitympanic* and *temporal*.

II. *n.* Same as *hyomandibular bone*.

hyomental (hī-ō-men'tal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mental*[2].] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin.

★**hyoplastral** (hī-ō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoplastron.

hyoplastron (hī-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *plastron.*] The second lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: a name given by Huxley to what others call the *hyosternum*. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

Hyopotamidæ (hī″ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of omnivorous ungulate mammals, represented by the genus *Hyopotamus* and related to the *Suidæ*, or swine. *Kowalewsky.*

Hyopotaminæ (hī-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-inæ.*] The *Hyopotamidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Anthracotheriidæ*, having the four upper premolars resembling the true molars, and with tubercles in transverse series separated by transverse valleys, and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides *Hyopotamus*, the subfamily contains the genus *Bothriodon* (Aymard) or *Ancodus* (Pomel). *T. Gill*, 1872.

Hyopotamus (hī-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὗς, a pig, hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*[2]), + ποταμός, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] A genus of fossil non-ruminant artiodactyl mammals, supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine, whence the name, given by Owen in 1848. The remains occur in the Tertiary strata, Eocene and Miocene, of England and the continent of Europe. The genus has been referred to the *Suidæ* and to the *Anthracotheriidæ*, and also made the type of a family *Hyopotamidæ*.

hyoscapular (hī-ō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *scapular*, q. v.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula; omohyoid.

hyoscine (hī'o-sin), *n.* [< *Hyosc(yamus)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_4$, obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*. It has a midriatic effect as powerful as that of hyoscyamine. Same as *scopolamine*.

Hyoscyameæ (hī″o-sī-ā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hyoscyamus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Solanaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hyoscyamus*, having the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate, the stamens all perfect, and the fruit a capsule.

hyoscyamine (hī-o-sī'a-min), *n.* [< *Hyoscyamus* + *-ine*[2]. Cf. L. *hyoscyaminus*, < Gr. ὑοσκύαμινος, of henbane.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane. It is the levorotatory form corresponding to atropin, which is optically inactive. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odor like that of nicotine. It neutralizes acids, forming salts, some of which, particularly the sulphate, are used in medicine. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous.—**Amorphous hyoscyamine**, hyoscine.

Hyoscyamus (hī-o-sī'a-mus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὑοσκύαμος, henbane, lit. hog's bean, < ὑός, gen. of ὗς, a hog, + κύαμος, a bean.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hyoscyameæ*. They have a tubular-campanulate calyx, an infundibuliform corolla with an oblique limb and imbricated unequal lobes, and a capsule opening by a median transverse circumcision, the top falling off like a lid. They are herbs with the leaves sinuate-dentate or incised, and yellowish flowers in usually 1-sided leafy spikes. About 11 species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. *H. niger* is the henbane or black henbane. See cut under *henbane*.

Hyoserideæ (hī″ō-se-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyoseris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of cichoriaceous plants, typified by the genus *Hyoseris*. They are herbs, having the pappus more or less chaffy, small, with alternate bristles, and the apex of the achenia truncate.

Hyoseris (hī-os'e-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑς, a hog, + σέρις, succory.] A small genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, the type of the subtribe *Hyoserideæ*, having the habit and foliage of *Taraxacum*. The flower-scape is thickened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two kinds in each head, the outer corky and cylindrical, the inner compressed or two-winged. The pappus is biserial, and consists of narrow and unequal scales. Four species are known from the Mediterranean region, one extending into southern Germany. Two fossil species closely related to this genus have been described from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia, under the name *Hyoserites*.

★**hyosternal** (hī-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternal.*] 1. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast-bone; sternohyoid.—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the hyoplastron: as, a *hyosternal* scute.

hyosternum (hī-ō-stėr'num), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternum.*] The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonian; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hyostylic (hī-ō-stī'lik), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. στῦλος, pillar, style.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the skull by a special suspensorium: the opposite of *autostylic*.

Most modern researches have also tended to emphasize the distinction between fishes with autostylic and those with *hyostylic* skulls.
A. S. Woodward, Cat. Fossil Fishes, B. M., I. p. vii. (1889).

hyp, *n.* and *v.* See *hip*[4].

hyp-. See *hypo-*.

hypacusis (hip-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, diminished power of hearing.

hypæsthesia (hip-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *esthetic*, etc.] In *pathol.*, diminished capacity for sensation; a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness.

hypæsthesic (hip-es-thē'sik), *a.* [< *hypæsthesia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia.

hypæthra, *n.* Plural of *hypæthron*.

hypæthral, *a.* See *hypethral*.

When processions of men and maidens bearing urns and laurel-branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting pæans and prosodial hymns, toward the glistening porches and *hypæthral* cells. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

hypæthron (hī-pē'thron), *n.*; pl. *hypæthra* (-thrä). [LL. *hypæthrum*, < Gr. ὑπαιθρον, the uncovered part of a temple, < ὑπό, under, + αἰθήρ, the sky: see *ether*[1].] In *arch.*, an open court or inclosure; a place or part of a building that is hypethral, or roofless. See *hypethral*.

The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a court, or *hypæthron*, in front of the cell, which was lighted through its inner wall.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 265.

hypalgesia (hip-al-jē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγεῖν, be in pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, diminished susceptibility to painful impressions; incipient analgesia.

hypalgia (hī-pal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγος, pain.] Same as *hypalgesia*.

hypallage (hi-pal'ą-jē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, a figure of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged (metonymy, epidiorthosis, enallage, hypallage), < ὑπαλλάσσειν, exchange, < ὑπό, under, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, > ἀλλαγή, change, exchange: see *allagite*. Cf. *enallage*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical relation between two words, each assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other. Thus, in Virgil (Æneid, iii. 61), "dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleets) is substituted for the usual construction "dare classes austris" (to give the fleets to the winds); the dative and accusative—that is, the indirect and direct objects—having been interchanged. Hypallage is a bold departure from the customary mode of expression, and is almost entirely confined to poetry.—**Hypallage of the adjective**, the transfer of the attribute from that one of two interdependent substantives with which it would usually agree to the other, especially from a substantive in the genitive to that governing it. See *enallage*.

hypanisognathism (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypanisognathous* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, that inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper; one of two types of anisognathism, the other being epanisognathism. *Cope.*

hypanisognathous (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀνισος, unequal, uneven, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *zoöl.*, having the lower teeth narrower than the upper. *Cope.*

Hypante (hī-pan'tē), *n.* See *Hypapante*.

hypanthia, *n.* Plural of *hypanthium*.

hypanthial (hī-pan'thi-al), *a.* [< *hypanthium* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hypanthium: as, a *hypanthial* receptacle.

hypanthium (hī-pan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *hypanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx. *Gray.* This term has been widely, but incorrectly, applied to the fruit of the fig and allied forms, which properly come under *syconium* or *hypanthodium*.

hypanthodium (hī-pan-thō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + NL. *anthodium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

hypantrum (hī-pan'trum), *n.*; pl. *hypantra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. ὑπαντρος, cavernous, with caverns underneath, < ὑπό, under, + ἄντρον, a cavern: see *antre*.] In *anat.*, the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hyposphene articulates. See *hyposphene*, and compare *zygantrum*.

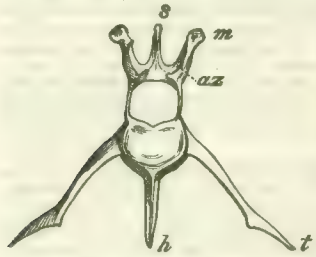
Hypapante (hip-a-pan'tē), *n.* [LGr. ὑπαπαντή, a later form of ὑπαντή, equiv. to Gr. ὑπάντησις, a coming to meet, < ὑπαντᾶν, go to meet, < ὑπό, under, + ἀντᾶν, come opposite to, < ἀντα, over

against, face to face: see *ante-*, *anti-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western *Purification* or *Candlemas*. Also *Hypante*.

hypapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypapophysis*.

hypapophysial (hip-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hypapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hypapophysis: as, the *hypapophysial* arch.

hypapophysis (hip-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a sprout or process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process or apophysis from the under or ventral side of the centrum of a vertebra: opposed to *epapophysis*. The anterior portion of the ring of the human atlas is regarded as a hypapophysis by those who hold that its body ankyloses with the axis as the odontoid process of the latter.



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare.

h, hypapophysis; *t*, very long transverse process; *s*, spinous process; *m*, metapophysis; *az*, prezygapophysis.

hypargyrite (hip-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz.

hyparterial (hip-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπασπιστής*, a shield-bearer, armor-bearer, < *ὑπασπίζειν*, serve as shield-bearer, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a shield-bearer or an armor-bearer; an esquire; in the Macedonian army, one of a royal guard of light-armed foot-soldiers, so called from their shields.

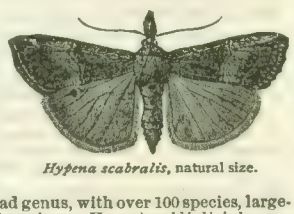
hypate (hip'ā-tē), *n.* [< L. *hypate*, < Gr. *ὑπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch, fem. of *ὑπατος*, highest, lowest, extreme, superl. equiv. to *ὑπέρτατος*, superl. of *ὑπέρ*, over: see *hyper-*.] In *anc. music*, the first or lowest tone in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones, corresponding loosely to the modern B and E.

hypaton (hip'ā-ton), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπατον*, neut. of *ὑπατος*, highest: see *hypate*.] See *tetrachord*.

hypaxial (hī-pak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *axis*.] In *anat.*, beneath the vertebral axis of the body; situated on the ventral side of or below the bodies of the vertebræ: opposed to *epaxial*.—**Hypaxial muscles**, those muscles lying beneath the spinal column, on the ventral aspect of the vertebral centra.

hypemia, *n.* An erroneous form of *hyphemia*.

Hypena (hī-pē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), ★< Gr. *ὑπήνη*, the hair on the upper lip, mustache, appar. < *ὑπό*, under, + *-ηνη*, perhaps = Skt. *āna*, the part under the nose.] A genus of noctuid moths, characterized by the small, rather prominent head, naked globose eyes, simple antennæ, very long laterally compressed palpi, a projecting scaly tuft on the front, and unarmed legs. It is a large and wide-spread genus, with over 100 species, largely Asiatic and South American. *H. proboscidialis* is known as the *snout-moth*, from the prominent palpi. *H. humuli* is a hop-feeder in the United States. *H. scabralis* is a common North American species whose larva feeds on grass and clover.


Hypena scabralis, natural size.

Hypenidæ (hī-pen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypena* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, typified by the genus *Hypena*, of the group *Noctuina*. They have broad wings, the anterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales, the anterior legs not tufted, palpi long and ascending, and antennæ in the male generally ciliate or pubescent. It is an extensive group, of about 16 genera.

hyper[1] (hī'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypercritic*.] A hypercritic. [Humorous and rare.]

> Criticks I read on other Men,
> And *hypers* upon them again.
> *Prior*, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

hyper[2] (hī'pėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move about actively; bustle. [Local, U. S.]

> *Hyper:* to bustle. "I must *hyper* about an' git tea."
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

★**hyper-.** [= F. *hyper-* = Sp. *hiper-* = Pg. *hyper-* = It. *iper-*, < L. *hyper-*, < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, prep., over, above, beyond, across, for, in behalf of, instead of, about, concerning; prefix *ὑπερ-*, over, above (in all relations); = L. *super*, above, = AS. *ofer*, E. *over*: see *super-*, *over*, *over-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'over,' and usually implying transcendence or excess. It is freely used as an English formative, often with only secondary reference to the Greek. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the same as *super-*, indicating the highest of a series of compounds: thus, *hyperchloric acid* signifies the highest of the series of chlorin acids, containing more oxygen than chloric acid. The prefix *per-* is now generally used for *hyper-*, as *perchloric*, *permanganic*, etc. (*b*) In *ancient* and *medieval music:* (1) Of intervals, measured upward; ascending: as, *hyper*diapente. (2) Of modes or scales, beginning at a higher point, usually a perfect fourth above: opposed to *hypo-*. See *hypo-*. (*c*) In names of ecclesiastical modes, a mere mark of distinction from those with the prefix *hypo-*: thus, *hyperdorian* and *Dorian* denoted the same mode.

hyperabelian (hī″pėr-ā-bel'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Abelian*[2].] In *math.*, similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.—**Hyperabelian function**, a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions of one of the following forms:

$$\left(\xi, \eta; \frac{a\,\xi + b}{c\,\xi + d}, \frac{a'\,\eta + b'}{c'\,\eta + d'}\right)$$

$$\left(\xi, \eta; \frac{a'\,\eta + b'}{c'\,\eta + d'}, \frac{a\,\xi + b}{c\,\xi + d}\right)$$

hyperacanthosis (hī-pėr-ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *-osis*.] Hypertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

hyperacidity (hī″pėr-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acidity*, q. v.] Excessive acidity.

hyperactivity (hī″pėr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *activity*, q. v.] Over-activity; excessive energy.

> Organs which are in a state of *hyperactivity* easily become diseased. *Medical News*, LII. 608.

hyperacuity (hī″pėr-a-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acuity*, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

> A case of alleged hypnotic *hyperacuity* of vision.
> *Mind*, XII. 154.

hyperacusis (hī″pėr-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hyperacuteness (hī″pėr-a-kūt'nes), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + E. *acuteness*, q. v.] Excessive acuteness.

> Subtlety and *hyperacuteness* were the bane of Scholasticism, and, by disgusting all serious minds, greatly contributed towards its overthrow.
> *F. Winterton*, Mind, XIII. 389.

hyperadenosis (hī-pėr-ad-e-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the enlargement of lymphatic glands, as in Hodgkin's disease.

hyperæmia, hyperæmic. See *hyperemia*, etc.

hyperæolian, hyperæolic (hī-pėr-ē-ō'li-an, -ol'ik). See under *mode*.

hyperæsthesia (hī″pėr-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἴσθησις*, the faculty of sensation: see *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sensibility; exalted sensation. Also *hyperesthesia*, *hyperæsthesis*, *hyperesthesis*.

> To such a degree has this *hyperæsthesia* been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched.
> *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, xx.

hyperæsthetic, *a.* See *hyperesthetic*.

hyperalgesia (hī″pėr-al-jē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἄλγησις*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalgesic (hī″pėr-al-jē'sik), *a.* [< *hyperalgesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperalgesia.

hyperalgia (hī-pėr-al'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Hyperalgesia.

hyperaphic (hī-pėr-af'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἁφή*, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, touch.] In *pathol.*, having excessive sensitiveness to touch. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hyperapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hyperapophysis*.

hyperapophysial (hī-pėr-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hyperapophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or having the character of a hyperapophysis.

hyperapophysis (hī″pėr-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hyperapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] A backwardly projecting process of the neural spine of a vertebra.

> It is possible, however, for a neural spine to send back a pair of processes (*hyperapophyses*), as in Galago, etc., embracing the neural spine next below.
> *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 45.

hyperaspist (hī-pėr-as'pist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπερασπιστής*, one who holds a shield over, a protector, < *ὑπερασπίζειν*, cover with a shield, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield. Cf. *hypaspist*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who protected another engaged in fighting by holding a shield over him; hence, a protector or defender.

> I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field.
> *Chillingworth*, Works (ed. 1704), p. 26.

> Such an opinion, if it should meet with peevish opposites on the one side, and confident *hyperaspists* on the other, might possibly make a sect.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

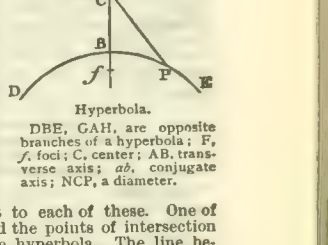
hyperbata, *n.* Plural of *hyperbaton*.

hyperbatic (hī-pėr-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερβατικός*, delighting in hyperbata, < *ὑπέρβατον*, hyperbaton: see *hyperbaton*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

hyperbatically (hī-pėr-bat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By the figure hyperbaton; by transposition or inversion.

hyperbaton (hī-pėr'bā-ton), *n.*; pl. *hyperbata* (-tą). [L., < Gr. *ὑπερβατός*, transposed, verbal adj. of *ὑπερβαίνειν*, step over, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure consisting in departure from the customary order by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence; transposition or inversion, especially of a bold or violent sort. Hyperbaton is principally used for emphasis: as, "*Great* is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts xix. 28), for "Diana of the Ephesians is *great*." It also frequently serves to facilitate clearness of connection between clauses. In ancient Greek and Latin literature it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arranging words on metrical rather than syntactical principles. It is most frequently used in poetry, being one of the principal means of differentiating poetic diction from that of prose; but it is by no means rare in oratory in passages of an especially earnest or passionate character, and it is very common in excited or vehement conversation. Also called *trajection*. See *synchysis*. (*b*) An instance or example of such transposition.

★**hyperbola** (hī-pėr'bō-lą), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbola* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbola*, < NL. *hyperbola*, < Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, the conic section hyperbola (so called by Apollonius because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum) (see *ellipse*), lit. excess (see *hyperbole*), < *ὑπερβάλλειν*, throw over, exceed, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] **1.** A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with **two similar cones placed apex to apex, so that one is the continuation of the other.** If the plane cuts only one of the cones, the section is a circle, an ellipse, or a parabola; but if both cones are cut, the section is a hyperbola. A hyperbola may be formed by throwing upon a table the shadow of a ball the top of which is higher than the source of light. It has two asymptotes. If through any point of the curve lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, the parallelogram so formed will be of constant area for any given hyperbola. The point of intersection of the asymptotes is the center of the hyperbola, and is equidistant from the two intersections of any line through it with the hyperbola. The two lines through the center bisecting the angles of the asymptotes are the lines of the axes of the hyperbola, and the curve is symmetrical with respect to each of these. One of these lines cuts the curve, and the points of intersection are called the *vertices* of the hyperbola. The line between the vertices is the *transverse axis* of the hyperbola. If from the vertices lines be drawn parallel to the two asymptotes, the two points at which these lines will meet will be the extremities of the *conjugate axis*. The equation of the hyperbola, referred to its center and axes, is



Hyperbola.

DBE, GAH, are opposite branches of a hyperbola; F, *f*, foci; C, center; AB, transverse axis; *aȧ*, conjugate axis; NCP, a diameter.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

The *foci* of the hyperbola are two points on the line of the transverse axis distant from the center as far as the vertices are from the extremities of the conjugate axis. If from any point of the curve lines be drawn to the two foci, the difference of the lengths of these lines is constant for any given hyperbola, and the angle between them is bisected by the tangent at that point. The *eccentricity* of the hyperbola is the secant of half the angle between the asymptotes. The *parameter* or *latus rectum* of a hyperbola is a chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis.

2. An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.—**Acute hyperbola,** a hyperbola which lies in the acute angle between its asymptotes.—**Ambigenal, anguineal,** etc., **hyperbola.** See the adjectives.—**Circumscribed hyperbola,** a hyperbola that crosses both asymptotes.—**Common** or

conic hyperbola, = hyperbola proper, defined under def. 1, above.—**Conjugate hyperbolas,** two hyperbolas having common asymptotes, the transverse axis of either being the conjugate axis of the other.—**Cubical hyperbola.** See *cubical.*—**Deficient or defective hyperbola.** See *deficient.*—**Equilateral hyperbola,** a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another, and whose axes are consequently equal.—**Focal hyperbola.** See *focal.*—**Infinite hyperbola,** a hyperbola in the Newtonian sense. See def. 2, above.—**Inscribed hyperbola,** a hyperbola which does not cross its asymptotes.—**Logarithmic hyperbola,** the section of a right cylinder having a hyperbola as its base by a paraboloid. This name was given by Booth in 1851.—**Nodated hyperbola.** See *nodated.*—**Obtuse hyperbola,** = hyperbola which lies in the obtuse angle between its asymptotes.—**Pitch hyperbola,** a hyperbola the inverse squares of whose diameters are proportional to the pitch of the parallel generators of the cylindroid whose generators are the possible screws of a rigid body having two degrees of freedom.

hyperbolæon (hī″pėr-bō-lē′on), *n.* See *tetrachord.*

hyperbole (hī-pėr′bō-lē), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbole* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbole,* < L. *hyperbole,* < Gr. *ὑπερβολή,* excess, overstrained phrase, etc.: see *hyperbola,* the same word with accom. L. termination.] In *rhet.,* an obvious exaggeration; an extravagant statement or assertion not intended to be understood literally.

When we speake in the superlatiue and beyond the limites of credit, that is by the figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

Three-pil'd *hyperboles,* spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical. *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.

No city brings better home to us than Ragusa the Eastern *hyperbole* of cities great and fenced up to heaven.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 226.

★=**Syn.** See *exaggeration.*

hyperbolic (hī-pėr-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *hyperbolique* = Sp. *hiperbólico* = Pg. *hyperbolico* = It. *iperbolico,* < L. *hyperbolicus,* < Gr. *ὑπερβολικός,* extravagant, < *ὑπερβολή,* hyperbole: see *hyperbole.* In mod. use the adj. goes also with *hyperbola.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; obviously exaggerating or exaggerated.

Among the Zulus the *hyperbolic* compliment to the king, "Thou who art as high as the mountains," passes from the form of simile into the form of metaphor when he is addressed as "You Mountain."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyperbola.—3. Having a pair of real points at infinity. Thus, *hyperbolic space* is so called because in it every right line has two real points at infinity; so *hyperbolic transformation, substitution,* etc.—**Hyperbolic amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude.*—**Hyperbolic arc,** an arc of the hyperbola.—**Hyperbolic conoid.** See *conoid*1, 1 (*a*).—**Hyperbolic curvature, function, geometry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hyperbolic cylindroid,** a solid generated by the rotation of a hyperbola about its conjugate axis. *Sir C. Wren.*—**Hyperbolic leg** or **branch** of a curve, a leg or branch having an asymptote or asymptotes.—**Hyperbolic logarithm,** a natural logarithm, or one whose base is 2.7182818. See *logarithm.*—**Hyperbolic singularity** of a function, an essential singularity: so called because such singularities of a theta Fuchsian function are connected with hyperbolic substitutions of the fundamental Fuchsian group.—**Hyperbolic space,** a space in which the sum of the three angles of a triangle would be less than two right angles.—**Hyperbolic spiral,** a spiral curve the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hyperbolical (hī-pėr-bol′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyperbolic* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *hyperbolic,* 1.

You shout me forth
In acclamations *hyperbolical,*
As if I loved my little should be dieted
In praises sauced with lies. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 9.

The shewes in our Lady street being so *hyperbolical* in pomp that day that it exceeded the rest by many degrees.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 38.

I have a *hyperbolical* tongue; it catches fire as it goes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 243.

2. Same as *hyperbolic,* 2. [Rare.]

hyperbolically (hī-pėr-bol′i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a hyperbolic manner; with obvious exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla is . . . *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

Created natures allow of swelling hyperboles; nothing can be said *hyperbolically* of God.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 2.

2. In the form of a hyperbola.

hyperboliform (hī-pėr-bol′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *hyperboliforme;* as *hyperbola* + *-form.*] Having the form of a hyperbola of a higher kind.

hyperbolise, *v.* See *hyperbolize.*

hyperbolism1 (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [< *hyperbola* + *-ism.*] In *geom.,* a curve the equation of which is derived from that of another curve by writing *xy* for *y.*

hyperbolism2 (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *hyperbolisme;* as *hyperbole* + *-ism.*] The use of hyperbole; the character of being hyperbolical.

The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style.
Horsley, Works, I. v.

hyperbolist (hī-pėr′bō-list), *n.* [= Pg. *hyperbolista;* as *hyperbole* + *-ist.*] One who uses hyperbole.

hyperbolize (hī-pėr′bō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hyperbolized,* ppr. *hyperbolizing.* [= F. *hyperboliser* = Sp. *hiperbolizar;* as *hyperbole* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use hyperbole; speak or write with obvious exaggeration.

The Spanish traveller . . . was so habituated to *hyperbolize* . . . and relate wonders that he became ridiculous.
Howell, Forreine Travell, xiv.

II. *trans.* To exaggerate; represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people *hyperbolizing* his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 203.

Also spelled *hyperbolise.*

hyperbolograph (hī-pėr-bol′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπερβολή,* hyperbola, + *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument for the description or drawing of hyperbolas.

hyperboloid (hī-pėr′bō-loid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπερβολή,* hyperbola, + *εἶδος,* form.] 1. A quadric surface having a center not at infinity, and some of its plane sections hyperbolas. There are two kinds of hyperboloid, those of one and of two sheets. The hyperboloid of one sheet has a real intersection with every plane in space; that of two sheets has only imaginary intersections with some planes. In either case all the plane sections perpendicular to one of the axes are ellipses, and those perpendicular to either of the others are hyperbolas.

2. A hyperbola of a higher order.

hyperboloidal (hī-pėr-bō-loi′dạl), *a.* [< *hyperboloid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hyperboloid.

The crests of the teeth of a skew-bevel wheel are parallel to the generating straight line of the *hyperboloidal* pitch-surface. *W. J. M. Rankine,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 759.

hyperborean (hī-pėr-bō′rē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyperboréen,* < LL. *Hyperboreanus,* < L. *hyperboreus,* adj. (> It. *iperboreo* = Pg. *hyperboreo* = Sp. *hiperbóreo* = F. *hyperborée*), *Hyperborei,* n. pl., < Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος,* adj., beyond the north wind, Ὑπερβόρεοι, n. pl., the Hyperboreans, an imaginary people in the extreme north, < *ὑπέρ,* over, beyond, + *βορέας,* the north wind (perhaps orig. the 'mountain' wind, Ὑπερβόρεοι, the people 'beyond the (Rhipæan) mountains'): see *hyper-, Boreas,* and *oread.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated in or inhabiting the far north: as, the *hyperborean* regions; a *hyperborean* race; the *hyperborean* phalarope.

From *hyperborean* skies,
Embodied dark, what clouds of Vandals rise!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 85.

Hence—2. Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching *hyperborean* atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 6.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the imaginary race of Hyperboreans.—4. Arctic.

The first, or *Hyperborean* group (of the Native Races of the Pacific States), comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America, and includes races perfectly distinct from one another. *N. A. Rev.,* CXX. 37.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] 1. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted 1,000 years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to the inhabitants of northern countries generally.

2. *pl.* In *ethnol.,* the tribes of the arctic.

hyperbrachycephalic (hī-pėr-brak″i-se-fal′ik or hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [As *hyperbrachycephal-y* + *-ic.*] Extremely brachycephalic; exhibiting hyperbrachycephaly.

hyperbrachycephaly (hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *brachycephaly.*] In *craniom.,* extreme brachycephaly; the character of a skull of which the cranial index is over 85. See *craniometry.*

hyperbranchial (hī-pėr-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + *βράγχια,* gills.] Situated over the gills or branchiæ: as, the *hyperbranchial* groove of the pharynx of a lancelet.

hyper-Calvinist (hī-pėr-kal′vin-ist), *n.* See *Calvinist.*

hypercardia (hī-pėr-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + *καρδία,* heart.] In *pathol.,* hypertrophy of the heart. *Dunglison.*

hypercatalectic (hī-pėr-kat-ạ-lek′tik), *a.* [< L. *hypercatalecticus,* equiv. to *hypercatalectus,* < Gr. *ὑπερκατάληκτος,* < *ὑπέρ,* over, beyond, + *κατάληκτός,* stopping off: see *catalectic.*] In *pros.,* having an additional syllable or half-foot (thesis or arsis) after the last complete dipody: as, a *hypercatalectic* colon or verse. The epithet *hypercatalectic,* like *brachycatalectic,* is applicable to those meters only which are scanned by dipodies—that is, to iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and occasionally and exceptionally to dactylic meters.

hypercatalexis (hī-pėr-kat-ạ-lek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, beyond, + *κατάληξις,* an ending, termination, catalexis: see *catalexis.*] In *pros.,* excess of a final syllable or half-foot after the last measure in a series or line measured by dipodies. In classical poetry hypercatalexis is found as the apparent excess of an arsis (metrically unaccented part of a foot) at the end of one colon or series, the arsis at the beginning of the next being wanting; so that, if such an arsis be reckoned to the second colon, all the measures would be complete: thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ ‖ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –.

hypercatharsis (hī″pėr-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερκάθαρσις,* excessive purging, < *ὑπερκαθαίρεσθαι,* be purged excessively, < *ὑπέρ,* over, + *καθαίρειν,* cleanse, purge, > *κάθαρσις,* a purging: see *catharsis, cathartic.*] In *med.,* an excessive purging; action of the bowels excited by a violent cathartic.

hypercathartic (hī″pėr-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + *καθαρτικός,* purging (see *cathartic*), after *hypercatharsis.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hypercatharsis.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces excessive purging.

hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *chloric.*] Same as *perchloric.*

hyperchromasia (hī″pėr-krō-mā′si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + *χρῶμα,* color.] A pathological condition marked by excess of pigment.

hyperchromatism (hī-pėr-krō′mạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + *χρῶμα(τ-),* color, + *-ism.*] A state of unusually heightened or intensified coloration, as that of melanism or erythrism, in an animal.

hypercinesia, hypercinesis, etc. See *hyperkinesis,* etc.

hypercomplex (hī-pėr-kom′pleks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *complex.*] Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities. Thus, a quantity $ai + bj +$, etc., where a, b, etc., are complex scalars, while i, j, etc., are peculiar units, having their proper multiplication-table, is a hypercomplex quantity.

hyperconic (hī-pėr-kon′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *conic.*] In *math.,* relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order.

hypercoracoid (hī-pėr-kor′ạ-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ,* over, + E. *coracoid.*] The upper of the two bones of typical fishes interposed between the actinosts or fin-bearing elements and the proscapula or principal bone of the scapular arch. Called by Cuvier *radial,* by Owen *ulna,* and by later naturalists *scapula.* See cut under *scapulo-coracoid.*

hypercritic (hī-pėr-krit′ik), *n.* [= F. *hypercritique* = It. *ipercritico;* as *hyper-* + *critic.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

hypercritical (hī-pėr-krit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *critical.* Cf. *hypercritic.*] 1. Excessively or captiously critical; judging adversely from trivial or irrelevant considerations; unduly finical or unjustly severe in judgment.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any *hypercritical* rules.
A. Lincoln, First Inaugural Address.

2. Excessively exacting or scrupulous. [Rare.]

We are yet far from imposing . . . these nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers . . . oblige our Gard'ners to. *Evelyn,* Calendarium Hortense, Int.

hypercritically (hī-pėr-krit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hypercritical manner; with excessive criticism.

We cannot afford to speak contemptuously of any sort of knowledge, and God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or *hypercritically* of any honest worker.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

hypercriticise, *v. t.* See *hypercriticize.*

hypercriticism (hī-pėr-krit′i-sizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *criticism.*] Excessively minute or severe criticism.

To insist on points like these is mere *hypercriticism.*
Scotsman (newspaper).

hypercriticize, hypercriticise (hī-pėr-krit′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypercriticized, hypercriticised,* ppr. *hypercriticizing, hypercriti-*

cising. [< *hyper-* + *criticize, criticise.*] To criticize with excessive severity; criticize captiously.

hypercycle (hī′pėr-sī-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

hyperdeterminant (hī″pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *determinant.*] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, invariantive.

II. *n.* In *math.*, an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by *invariant.*

hyperdiapason (hī-pėr-dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of the octave when measured upward; a superoctave.

hyperdiapente (hī-pėr-dī-a-pen′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπερ*, over, + *διάπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured upward.

hyperdiatessaron (hī-pėr-dī-a-tes′a-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward.

hyperdiazeuxis (hī-pėr-dī-a-zūk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis.*] In *anc. music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave, as between the hypaton and the hyperbolæon. See *tetrachord.*

hyperdistributive (hī″pėr-dis-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *distributive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously. Thus, if

$$F(x, y) + F(\xi, \eta) = F(x + \xi, y + \eta),$$

the function, operation, or symbol, F, is said to be hyperdistributive.

II. *n.* A hyperdistributive function.

hyperditonos (hī-pėr-dit′ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a major third when measured upward.

hyperdorian (hī-pėr-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Dorian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdoric (hī-pėr-dor′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Doric.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdulia (hī″pėr-dū-lī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *δουλεία*, service: see *dulia.*] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary: so called because it is higher than that given to other saints, which is known as *dulia*, while the worship due to God alone is called *latria.* See *dulia.* Also *hyperduly.*

hyperdulical (hī-pėr-dū′li-kal), *a.* [< *hyperdulia* + *-ic-al.*] Of the nature of hyperdulia.

hyperduly (hī′pėr-dū-li), *n.* [< F. *hyperdulie*, < NL. *hyperdulia*, q. v.] Same as *hyperdulia.*

hyperdynamic (hī″pėr-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερδύναμος*, of higher power, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, characterized by excessive violence or excitement, as the vital powers in some kinds or states of disease.

hyperelliptic (hī″pėr-e-lip′tik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *elliptic*, q. v.] Transcending what is elliptic.—**Hyperelliptic curve**, a curve whose Cartesian coördinates are expressible rationally by a parameter, λ, and the square root of an entire function, Q_λ, of degree $2p + 2$, where p is the class of the curve.—**Hyperelliptic function**, a function arising from the conversion of hyperelliptic integrals in the same manner in which elliptic functions arise from the conversion of elliptic integrals.—**Hyperelliptic integral**, the integral of the square root of an integral function higher than the fourth degree.

hyperemesis (hī-pėr-em′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*[1].] In *pathol.*, excessive vomiting.

hyperemetic (hī″pėr-ē-met′ik), *a.* [< *hyperemesis*, after *emetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis.

hyperemia, hyperæmia (hī-pėr-ē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *hyperæmia*, < Gr. as if **ὑπεραιμία* (cf. *ὑπεραιμοῦν*, have overmuch blood), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—**Active or arterial hyperemia**, excess of blood due to dilatation of the arterioles, the velocity of the current being increased.—**Passive or venous hyperemia**, excess of blood due to obstruction of the outflow through the veins, the velocity of the current being diminished.

hyperemic, hyperæmic (hī-pėr-ē′mik), *a.* [< *hyperemia, hyperæmia*, + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, affected with hyperemia.

hyperesthesia, *n.* See *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthesic (hī″pėr-es-thē′sik), *a.* [< *hyperesthesia* + *-ic.*] Same as *hyperesthetic.*

Hyperæsthesic states. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 339.

hyperesthesis (hī″pėr-es-thē′sis), *n.* Same as *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthetic, hyperæsthetic (hī″pėr-es-thet′-ik), *a.* [< *hyperæsthesis*, after *esthetic*, q. v.] Morbidly sensitive; affected with hyperæsthesia. Also *hyperesthesic.*

The disorder [neuralgic dysmenorrhea] . . . is generally associated with a highly susceptible nervous temperament, which may be defined as the *hyperæsthetic* temperament. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 195.

A sleepy, phlegmatic creature will get up from bed in half the time it takes your *hyperæsthetic* patient to find himself among all the confusion of worries he has drawn around him, and to shake himself free from them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 923.

hyperfuchsian (hī-pėr-fōk′si-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Fuchsian.*] In *math.*, resulting from an extension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.—**Hyperfuchsian function**, a function of two variables with a four-dimensional fundamental sphere as its natural limit, and connected with the discontinuous group of substitutions

$$\left(x, y; \frac{ax + by + c}{Ax + By + C}, \frac{a'x + b'y + c'}{Ax + By + C}\right).$$

Hyperfuchsian group. See *group*[1].

hypergenesis (hī-pėr-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Excessive production.

hypergenetic (hī″pėr-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *hypergencsis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis.

hypergeometric (hī-pėr-jē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *geometric.*] Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.—**Hypergeometric function**, the function expressed by a hypergeometric series, or by the equation

$$\phi x - d^n y/dx^n + \sum_0^{n-1} (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k}\, \phi^{n-k} x + (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k-1}\, \psi^{n-k-1} x \right\} d^k y/dx^k = 0,$$

where ϕx and ψx are integral functions of the nth and $(n-1)$th degrees respectively, and λ is a constant.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series* (which see, under *Gaussian*).

hypergeusia (hī-pėr-gū′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, taste.] Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste.

hyperhexapod (hī-pėr-hek′sa-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἑξάπους*, six-footed.] **I.** *a.* Having more than six legs, as an arthropod; pertaining to the *Hyperhexapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperhexapoda.*

Hyperhexapoda (hī″pėr-hek-sap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hyperhexapod.*] Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs; the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hī″pėr-hi-drō′sis, -i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sweating.

Hyperia (hī-pē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Hyperiidæ.*

Hypericaceæ (hī″pėr-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Hypericum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants, of which the genus *Hypericum* is the type. It contains 14 genera and 380 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary, solitary, cymose or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, with 5 sepals and usually 5 petals, and the numerous stamens usually united into 3 or 5 bundles at their base. Also called *Hypericineæ, Hypericeæ, Hypericinæ.*

Hypericeæ (hī-pe-ris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypericum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Hypericaceæ*, containing the genera *Hypericum* and *Ascyrum.* They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal, seeds not winged, and smooth petals.

Hypericum (hī-pe-rī′kum, usually hī-per′i-kum), *n.* [L., also *hypericon*, < Gr. *ὑπέρεικον* (also *ὑπέρικον*), neut., *ὑπέρεικος*, fem., St.-John's-wort, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἐρείκη*, also *ἐρίκη*, L. *erice*, heath, heather: see *Erica.*] 1. A large genus of plants, the type of the family *Hypericaceæ*, containing about 200 species, very generally distributed over the earth, characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the stamens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels. They are herbs or shrubs with cymose yellow flowers. *H. perforatum*, or St.-John's-wort, is a small species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid dots common to the leaves of most of the species are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. It is a native of Europe, now extensively naturalized in the United States. *H. Ascyron*, the great St.-John's-wort of the eastern United States, is a tall shrubby plant with pods an inch or more long. *H. Kalmianum*, Kalm's St.-John's-wort, is a bushy shrub 1 to 6 feet high, growing along the northern lakes. *H. densiflorum* occurs in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. *H. mutilum*, the dwarf St.-John's-wort, only 3 to 9 inches high, is common in low grounds everywhere in the eastern United States. *H. Androsæmum*, the tutsan or tutsan hypericum, is a somewhat woody species of southern Europe and central Asia. From its succulent capsule, which turns red and then black, it is placed by some in a separate genus. It was once considered a panacea. *H. quadrangulum* of Europe is the St.-Peter's-wort or hard-hay. *H. aureum* is a handsome species of the southern United States.



Branch of *Hypericum aureum*, with flower and young fruit.
a, cluster of stamens; *b*, fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods,
That scarce a leaf appears. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 165.

hyperideation (hī-pėr-ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *ideation.*] Excessive mental activity; restlessness of mind.

hyperidrosis, *n.* See *hyperhidrosis.*

Hyperiidæ (hī-pe-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hyperia.* They have a large subglobular head, large lateral eyes, straight antennæ, palps to mandibles, the last five pairs of pereiopods ambulatorial, and the seventh pair not transformed. Representatives occur in almost all seas. Also *Hyperina.*

Hyperiidea (hī″pėr-ī-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idea.*] A tribe or superfamily of amphipod crustaceans, having a free head, large lateral eyes, maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, uropods natatorial, and telson undivided. It contains many families, of which the most important is the *Hyperiidæ.*

hyperinosis (hī″pėr-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which it forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin: opposed to *hypinosis.*

hyperinotic (hī″pėr-i-not′ik), *a.* [< NL. *hyperinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyperinosis.

hyperionian (hī″pėr-ī-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperionic (hī″pėr-ī-on′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionic.*] Same as *hyperionian.*

hyperite (hī′pe-rīt), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite.*] A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate character. Some of the rocks designated as hyperite belong with diabase, and others with diorite. Some writers have used *hyperite* as the equivalent of *hypersthenite.* The latest use of it, and that adopted by Rosenbusch, is by Törnebohm, who designates under the name of *hyperite* a rock intermediate in character between normal gabbro and olivin gabbro. Also called *hypersthene gabbro.*

hyperjacobian (hī″pėr-ja-kō′bi-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Jacobian.*] In *math.*, derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface or curve. If $U = 0$ is a surface of degree n, and $\phi = 0$, $\psi = 0$, etc., are surfaces of the same degree m, generally different from n, if $D_X U = u$, $D_Y U = v$, $D_Z U = w$, $D_t U = k$, $D_X \phi = a$, $D_Y \phi = b$, $D_Z \phi = c$, $D_t \phi = d$, $D_X \psi = a'$, $D_Y \psi = b'$, etc., and if Δ, Δ', etc., be symbols of any higher derivatives, let the following matrix be formed:

$$\begin{matrix} u, & v, & w, & k, & \Delta U, & \Delta' U, & \dots \\ a, & b, & c, & d, & \Delta\phi, & \Delta'\phi, & \dots \\ a', & b', & c', & d', & \Delta\psi, & \Delta'\psi, & \dots \end{matrix}$$

This matrix must have one more column than it has rows. From this two independent determinants may be formed; and these being equated to zero give the equations to the *hyperjacobian surfaces* of the system, while their intersection is the *hyperjacobian curve.*

hyperkinesis, hypercinesis (hī″pėr-ki-nē′sis, -si-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, abnormal amount of muscular action; spasmodic action; spasm. Also *hyperkinesia, hypercinesia.*

hyperkinetic, hypercinetic (hī″pėr-ki-net′ik, -si-net′ik), *a.* [< *hyperkinesis*, after *kinetic.*] Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

hyperlydian (hī-pėr-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Lydian.*] See under *mode.*

hypermedication (hī-pėr-med-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *medication.*] In *med.*, the excessive use of drugs.

hypermetamorphic (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting hypermetamorphism; undergoing repeated transformations.

hypermetamorphism (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphism.*] In *entom.*, the character of being subject to hypermetamorphosis; the process of undergoing complete transformation. Hypermetamorphism is a type of development found in beetles of the families *Meloidæ*, *Rhipiphoridæ*, and *Stylopidæ*, in which an active larva-stage is followed by one or two inactive stages (the last called the pseudo-pupa) before the true pupa-state is attained. Many of the insects characterized by hypermetamorphism are parasitical in or on the bodies of *Hymenoptera* during at least a part of their lives. Some insects pass through no fewer than six recognizable stages after hatching from the egg and before reaching maturity. In the case of the blister-beetles or meloids these stages have been severally named, from the resemblance the larvæ bear to those of certain other insects, as, 1st, triungulin; 2d, caraboid; 3d and 4th, scarabæoid; 5th, coarctate; 6th, scolytoid.

Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain conditions in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 147.

hypermetamorphosis (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] In *entom.*, complete metamorphosis; radical transformation; change from one form to a very different one. See *hypermetamorphism.*

Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a *hyper-metamorphosis* — that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 363.

hypermetamorphotic (hī-pėr-met″a-môr-fot'-ik), *a.* [< *hypermetamorphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *hypermetamorphic.* [Rare.]

The extraordinary genus Sitaris (equally *hypermetamorphotic*), a parasite in bees' nests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 149.

hypermetaphorical (hī-pėr-met-a-for'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metaphorical.*] Excessively metaphorical.

Entangled, *hypermetaphorical* style. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 203.

hypermeter (hī-pėr'me-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *hypermeter* (Diomedes, Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος*, going beyond the meter, beyond measure, < *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *μέτρον*, meter, measure.] **1.** In *pros.*: (*a*) A verse or period having one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter which it represents; especially, a heroic hexameter with an additional syllable in the last foot, usually intended to be elided by synaphea before a vowel beginning the next line; a dolichurus. (*b*) A period consisting of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. (*c*) A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or measure. The word is not infrequently found in this sense in books on English versification; but it is a departure from the original nomenclature of prosody. **2.** Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. [Rare.]

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

hypermetra, *n.* Plural of *hypermetron.*

hypermetric (hī-pėr-met'rik), *a.* [As *hypermeter* + *-ic.*] In *pros.*: (*a*) Exceeding the correct measure; having a syllable at the end in excess of the meter represented; especially, dolichuric: as, a *hypermetric* verse or line. (*b*) Of more than usual length; more than dicolic or tricolic: as, a *hypermetric* period. See *hypermeter*, *hypermetron.*

hypermetrical (hī-pėr-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hypermetric* + *-al.*] Same as *hypermetric.*

hypermetron (hī-pėr'me-tron), *n.*; pl. *hypermetra* (-trä). [< Gr. *ὑπέρμετρον*, neut. of *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond the meter: see *hypermeter.*] In *anc. pros.*, a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter; a period longer than the ordinary line or verse.

hypermetrope (hī-pėr-met'rōp), *n.* [< *hypermetropia*, without the suffix.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

When the *hypermetrope* wishes to examine anything close to him, an undue amount of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked at. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 719.

hypermetropia (hī″pėr-me-trō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus (that is, of parallel rays when the accommodation is completely relaxed) falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the opposite of *myopia.* Also *hyperopia*, *hypermetropy*, and *hyperpresbyopia.* — **Absolute hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays cannot be brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye. — **Facultative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina without converging the visual lines. — **Latent hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is not detected by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina, but which, being due to involuntary accommodation, may reveal itself after the use of convex glasses for a while, or the instillation of atropin. — **Manifest hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is determined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina. — **Relative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina only by converging the visual lines.

hypermetropic (hī″pėr-me-trop'ik), *a.* [< *hypermetropia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

When . . . the *hypermetropic* eye loses its power of adjustment with age, then even distant objects can not be seen distinctly. Such persons, therefore, while young, should habitually wear slightly convex glasses, which make their eyes normal. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 52.

hypermetropy (hī-pėr-met'rō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *hypermetropia.*] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hypermixolydian (hī-pėr-mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *mixolydian.*] See under *mode.*

hypermnesia (hī-pėrm-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μνήσις*, remembrance.] Unusual power of recollection.

The phenomena, whether of amnesia or *hypermnesia*, which mesmerists allege, reach no such marvellous pitch as this. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 283.

hypermyriorama (hī-pėr-mir″i-ō-rä'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μυρίος*, countless, myriad, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama.*] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. *Imp. Dict.*

hypernic (hī'pėr-nik), *n.* [A trade-name, < *hyper-* + *Nic*(*aragua wood*), or *nic*(*ric*), itself < *Nic*(*aragua wood*).] Among American dyers, Nicaragua wood, or any other red wood or red-wood extract of the same class. *J. W. Slater.*

hyperoa, *n.* Plural of *hyperoön.*

Hyperoartia (hī″pėr-ō-är'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *ἄρτιος*, complete, perfect, < *ἄρτι*, just, exactly.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, marsipobranchiates, or *Cyclostomata*, including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate, the single nasal duct not penetrating it. Various values have been assigned to it. By J. Müller it was regarded as an order; by Günther it was ranked as a suborder; and by E. R. Lankester it was raised to the rank of a class of vertebrates. Its only living representatives belong to the family of *Petromyzontidæ* or lampreys.

hyperoartian (hī″pėr-ō-är'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperoartia.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperoartia.*

Hyperodon (hī-per'ō-don), *n.* Same as *Hyperoödon.*

Hyperoödon (hī-pėr-ō'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of whales of the family *Physeteridæ* and subfamily *Ziphiinæ*; the typical bottle-nosed whales. They have a globular head, rising abruptly from a small distinct snout, whence the name *bottlenose.* The vertebræ number 45; the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed; and there is a small concealed tooth at the end of each mandibular ramus. The details of cranial structure are characteristic, in relation with the peculiar shape of the head. *H. rostratus* and *H. latifrons* inhabit the northern Atlantic, attaining a length of from 20 to 30 feet; the former is the common bottlenose. The genus was founded by Lacépède in 1803. *Anarnacus* is a synonym.

Hyperoödontidæ (hī-pėr-ō-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperoödon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of toothed whales, named from the genus *Hyperoödon:* same as the subfamily *Ziphiinæ.*

hyperoön (hī-pėr-ō'on), *n.*; pl. *hyperoa* (-ä). [< Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, an upper story or room, neut. of *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, < *ὑπέρ*, above: see *hyper-.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, an upper story in a building; particularly, a gallery over a side aisle in a temple.

hyperopia (hī-pėr-ō'pi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hyperopic (hī-pėr-op'ik), *a.* [< *hyperopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia.

The glass, however, which will correct the simple hypermetropia or myopia will not answer for the *hyperopic* or myopic astigmatism. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 720.

hyperopsia (hī-pėr-op'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄψις*, view: see *optic.*] Extremely acute vision.

hyperorexia (hī″pėr-ō-rek'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄρεξις*, a longing: see *orexis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive desire for food; inordinate appetite; bulimia.

hyperorthodox (hī-pėr-ôr'thō-doks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodox.*] Extremely orthodox.

hyperorthodoxy (hī-pėr-ôr'thō-dok-si), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodoxy.*] Extreme orthodoxy.

hyperorthognathic (hī-pėr-ôr-thog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *hyperorthognathy* + *-ic.*] Exceedingly orthognathic; exhibiting hyperorthognathy.

hyperorthognathy (hī″pėr-ôr-thog'nā-thi), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthognathy.*] In *craniom.*, excessive orthognathy, as when the cranial index is 91 or over.

hyperosmia (hī-pėr-os'mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, a smell, odor: see *osmium.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sensitiveness to odors.

hyperostosis (hī″pėr-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] **1.** A morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone. — **2.** An overgrowth of bone; a normal (not morbid) exostosis or increase of bony tissue.

These bones are rough with a *hyperostosis* of their surfaces. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 319.

Hyperotreta (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *ὑπερῳή*, the palate, + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adjective of *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single nasal canal. It has been variously ranked as an order by J. Müller, as a suborder by Günther, and as a class of vertebrates by E. R. Lankester. Its few living representatives have been combined in one family, *Myxinidæ*, by some ichthyologists, and by others have been segregated into two, *Myxinidæ* and *Eptatretidæ* or *Heptatremidæ.* Also called *Hyperotreti.*

hyperotretan (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperotreta.* Also *hyperotrete*, *hyperotretous.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperotreta.*

hyperotrete (hī'pėr-ō-trēt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperotretous (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tus), *a.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-ous.*] Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperoxidation (hī-pėr-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxidation.*] Excessive oxidation.

hyperoxygenated (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenated.*] Supersaturated with oxygen.

hyperoxygenation (hī-pėr-ok″si-je-nā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenation.*] The process or state of being hyperoxygenated.

hyperoxygenized (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-īzd), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenized.*] Same as *hyperoxygenated.*

hyperparasite (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasite.*] A hyperparasitic insect, or one which exhibits hyperparasitism.

hyperparasitic (hī-pėr-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitic.*] Parasitic upon a parasite; characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism, as many insects.

Various parasitic and *hyper-parasitic* groups [of ants]. *Nature*, XXXIV. 16.

hyperparasitism (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt-izm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitism.*] In *entom.*, the parasitism of certain *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, etc., which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

hyperpharyngeal (hī″pėr-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx): see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal.*] Situated over or above the pharynx.

The *hyperpharyngeal* groove of Amphioxus. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 350.

hyperphasia (hī-pėr-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάναι*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, lack of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphasic (hī-pėr-fā'zik), *a.* [< *hyperphasia* + *-ic.*] Affected with hyperphasia.

hyperphenomenal (hī″pėr-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φαινόμενα*, phenomena: see *phenomenal.*] Superior to the phenomenal; noumenal.

About the *hyperphenomenal* reality of our own existence, the existence of God, and the existence of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 761.

hyperphrygian (hī-pėr-frij'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Phrygian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperphysical (hī-pėr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *physical.*] Superior to matter; higher than the physical; immaterial.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something *hyper-physical*, something of the nature of a soul. *Whewell.*

hyperphysics (hī-pėr-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*. Cf. *metaphysics*.] The science of that which transcends physics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and *hyperphysics*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 15.

★**hyperplasia** (hī-pėr-plā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells; excessive cell-reproduction. Compare *hypertrophy*, 1.

Interstitial *hyperplasia* of the connective tissue.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 659.

hyperplasic (hī-pėr-plas'ik), *a.* [< *hyperplasia* + *-ic*.] Same as *hyperplastic*.

hyperplastic (hī-pėr-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *hyperplasia*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperplasia: as, a *hyperplastic* tonsil.

The cervix was composed of dense, hard, *hyperplastic* tissue, almost cartilaginous in character.
Medical News, XLIX. 383.

hyperpnœa (hī-pėr-nē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, energetic or labored respiration.

hyperpyrexia (hī″pėr-pi-rek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, a fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, a high degree of pyrexia or fever.

hyperpyrexial (hī″pėr-pi-rek'si-ąl), *a.* [< *hyperpyrexia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperpyrexia.

hyper-resonance (hī-pėr-rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *resonance*.] Exaggerated resonance.

hypersarcoma (hī″pėr-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *hypersarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσάρκωμα*, overgrown flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have or get an excess of flesh, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh. Cf. *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, proud or fungous flesh.

hypersarcosis (hī″pėr-sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσάρκωσις*, an overgrowth of flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have an excess of flesh: see *hypersarcoma*.] Same as *hypersarcoma*.

hypersecretion (hī″pėr-sē-krē'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *secretion*.] Excessive secretion.

Catarrh is essentially a *hypersecretion* of the epithelium.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 378.

hypersensitive (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensitive*.] Excessively sensitive.

There have descended to us numerous persons whose nerves are naturally *hypersensitive*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 659.

hypersensitiveness (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *hypersensitive* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being over-sensitive.

My pictures are likely to remain as private as the utmost *hypersensitiveness* could desire.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

hypersensual (hī-pėr-sen'sū-ąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensual*.] Same as *supersensual*.

hyperspace (hī'pėr-spās), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *space*.] A space of more than three dimensions.

The notion of the quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in *hyperspace* is employed by Salmon.
Cayley, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).

hyperspherical (hī-pėr-sfer'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *spherical*.] Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.—**Hyperspherical function of the first kind**, the function $P_n(l, x)$ when $\Sigma a^n P_n(l, x)$ is the development by powers of a of $1/(a^2-2ax+1)^l$.—**Hyperspherical function of the second kind**, a function, $Q_n(l, x)$, related to the hyperspherical function of the first kind as Q is related to P in ordinary spherical functions.

hyperstene (hī'pėr-stēn), *n.* An erroneous form of *hypersthene*.

hypersthene (hī'pėr-sthēn), *n.* [So named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded; < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] A mineral related to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. It was early called *Labrador hornblende*. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but often with a peculiar copper-red luster or shimmer on the cleavage-surface, due to the presence of minute inclusions. It is usually found foliated and massive.—**Hypersthene andesite.** See *andesite*.—**Hypersthene gabbro.** Same as *hyperite*.—**Hypersthene rock.** Same as *hypersthenite*.

hypersthenia (hī-pėr-sthē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

hypersthenic[1] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthenia* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

hypersthenic[2] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ic*.] Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

hypersthenite (hī-pėr-sthē'nīt), *n.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ite*[2].] A name given by G. Rose (1835) to a crystalline aggregate of labradorite and hypersthene, for which the name *norite* is now preferred. It is a rock closely allied to gabbro. Also called *hypersthene rock*.

hyperthesis (hī-pėr'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρθεσις*, a passing over, a transposition (also excess, the superlative degree), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, put over, set over, put off (in mid. exceed), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τιθέναι*, set, put, > *θέσις*, a putting down: see *thesis*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logaœdic series, so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe, a long is apparently transferred to a position before a short, which it would normally succeed, or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long. See *polyschematic*.—**2.** In *philol.*, a transfer or "attraction" of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; orthographic transposition, or metathesis: thus, in Greek, *μέλαινα* is used for **μελανια*.—**3.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a fast in addition to those regularly observed.

hyperthetic (hī-pėr-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερθετικός*, superlative (cf. *hyperthesis*), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, set over: see *hyperthesis*, and cf. *superlative*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or exemplifying hyperthesis: as, the *hyperthetic* form (of a foot or meter); a *hyperthetic* license.

hyperthetical† (hī-pėr-thet'i-kąl), *a.* [As *hyperthetic* + *-al*.] Superlative.

But herein this case is ruled against such men, that they affirme these *hyperthetical* or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold, and bumbasted.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Comment.

hypertrichosis (hī″pėr-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis*.] An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hypertridimensional (hī-pėr-trī-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *tridimensional*.] In *math.*, having more than three dimensions.

hypertrophic (hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hypertrophy; producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hypertrophical (hī-pėr-trof'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic-al*.] Of the nature of hypertrophy; hypertrophic.

hypertrophous (hī-pėr'trō-fus), *a.* [< *hypertroph-y* + *-ous*.] Characterized by hypertrophy: as, *hypertrophous* cirrhosis.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τροφή*, nutrition, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements; specifically, an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements, as distinguished from *hyperplasia*, where there is a multiplication of the cellular elements. Hence —**2.** Figuratively, excessive growth or accumulation of any kind.

Nights of financial *hypertrophy*.
The Century, XXVI. 419.

Language is not swift enough to give expression to his [the hasheesh-eater's] rapid thoughts. There is, as it were, an *hypertrophy* of ideas. What in the normal state would cause very trifling discomfort, now (from the effects of hasheesh) becomes an unbearable evil, and the patient cries and begs for commiseration.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 483.

3. In *bot.*, a general term for all cases of excessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants, whether the increase is general or in a single direction. It includes enlargements, or swollen and thickened conditions, which usually result from a disproportionate formation of the cellular tissue as contrasted with the woody framework of the plant, as in the rootstocks of the cultivated carrots, turnips, etc.; elongations, as of roots searching for water; and enation, or excessive development, produced by the action of insects or by parasitic fungi or bacteria. See *gall*[3].—**Concentric hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with diminished cavity.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart**, increase in size of a heart-cavity, accompanied by hypertrophy of the substance of its wall. Also called *hypertrophy with dilatation*.—**Simple hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with unchanged cavity.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypertrophied*, ppr. *hypertrophying*. [< *hypertrophy*, *n.*] To become hypertrophous or enlarged from excessive nutrition.

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to *hypertrophy*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 72.

hypertypic (hī-pėr-tip'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *typic*.] Surpassing the type; attypic to an extreme degree. Compare *hypotypic*.

hypertypical (hī-pėr-tip'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypertypic*.

They [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a *hypertypical* form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos, or mountaineers of the interior of the Feejee Islands.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 318.

hypethral, hypæthral (hī-pē'thral), *a.* [< L. *hypæthrus*, < Gr. *ὑπαίθρος*, under the sky, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *αἰθήρ*, the sky: see *ether*[1].] Open to the sky; roofless; not covered in; in the open air, as a court, inclosure, or place.

From time immemorial, in hot and rainy lands, a *hypæthral* court surrounded by a covered portico, either circular or square, was used for the double purpose of church and mart.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 74.

To this day the Mohammedan mosque retains the outer *hypæthral* court.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 209.

It is noticeable, too, in passing, what a *hypæthral* story it [" Don Quixote "] is, how much of it passes in the open air, how the sun shines, the birds sing, the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it.
Lowell, Don Quixote.

In architecture *hypethral* is specifically applied to a supposed ancient type of building lighted by the omission of a large section of the roof. This notion is based upon interpretations of Vitruvius and the negative evidence afforded until now by the lack of remains explaining methods of lighting among the ruins of Greek temples. It is certain, however, that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather. The temples called hypethral by Greek writers were roofless either from accident or from being unfinished. In the smaller Greek temples it is probable that daylight was admitted only by the door, and that it was supplemented by artificial light. In large temples, such as the Parthenon at Athens, of which the cella interior was 100 feet long, it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial; but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management. It has been conjectured that such interiors were lighted by a system of narrow open channels in the roof, over the side aisles, or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows, and capable of being closed. There was no break in the ridge-line of the roof, and no superstructure or clearstory ★rising above the roof. See cut under *temple*.

hypha (hī'fą), *n.*; pl. *hyphæ* (-fē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, a web, < *ὑφ-αίνειν*, weave, = AS. *wéfan*, E. *weave*: see *web*, *weave*.] The element of a thallus in *Fungi*; a cylindric thread-like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops. *Göbel*. It is the filament or thread of a fungus. The vegetative or growing hyphæ taken in quantity are called the *mycelium*. The *ascogenous hyphæ* are the hyphæ or cells from which the asci are derived, as in the sporocarps of some *Ascomycetes*. See *fungus*.

hyphæmia, *n.* See *hyphemia*.

Hyphæne (hī-fē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1801), < Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ*, with branching trunks, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves, from among which the branching catkin-like spikes of flowers are produced. The different sexes are in separate trees. The fruit has a thick fibrous rind with a smooth polished skin, inclosing a single hollow seed. Nine species are known, natives of tropical Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. *H. Thebaica* is the gingerbread-tree or doom-palm.

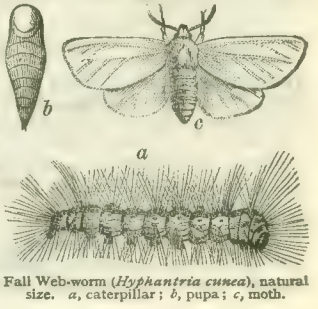
hyphæresis, *n.* See *hypheresis*.

hyphal (hī'fal), *a.* [< *hypha* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypha: as, *hyphal* tissue.

In Lichens the thallus consists of a *hyphal* element of anastomosing and interlacing filaments.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 107.

Hyphantes (hī-fan'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφάντης*, a weaver, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] **1.** A genus of American orioles, of a family *Icteridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816, in the form *Yphantes*, for such species as the Baltimore oriole and the orchard-oriole. See *Icterus*, 3.—**2.** A genus of arachnidans. *Billberg*, 1820.

Hyphantornis (hī-fan-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφάντης*, a weaver, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A leading genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, covering a large number of species usually classed under *Ploceus* or *Textor*, such as *H. cucullata*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.



Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*), natural size. *a*, caterpillar; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth.

Hyphantria (hī-fan'tri-ą), *n.* [NL.,

< Gr. *ὑφάντρια*, fem. of *ὑφάντης*, a weaver: see *Hyphantes*.] A genus of bombycid moths, having wings like those of *Spilosoma*, from which it differs in the labial palpi, of which the second joint is very short, and the terminal joint almost rudimentary. *H. cunea* is a common species, which forms a web on forest- and shade-trees, in which the larvæ live gregariously; they are known as *fall web-worms*. *Harris*, 1841.

hyphasma (hī-faz′mą), *n.*; pl. *hyphasmata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφασμα*, a thing woven, a web, robe, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] 1. In *bot.*, a name formerly applied to certain nonfructifying mycelial growths common in damp, dark places. They probably represent the sterile mycelia of some of the higher fungi.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of four small pieces of cloth, embroidered with the names or symbols of the evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar, before it is vested with the catasarca and ependysis.

hyphemia, hyphæmia (hī-fē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *hyphæmia*, < Gr. *ὑφαιμος*, suffused with blood, bloodshot, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Deficiency of blood. (*b*) Extravasation of blood.

hyphen (hī′fen), *n.* [< LL. *hyphen*, n. and adv., < Gr. *ὑφέν*, a sign (⌣) for joining two syllables or words, also used in music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together; prop. an adv., *ὑφέν*, or rather a phrase, *ὑφ' ἑν*, under one, into one, together, as one word: *ὑφ'*, aspirated form before the rough breathing of *ὑπ'*, the form before a vowel of *ὑπό*, under; *ἑν*, neut. acc. of *εἷς*, one.] 1. In *paleography*, a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word, and to indicate that they are not to be separated or read as distinct words: as, *διοσκουροι*—that is, *διόσκουροι*, not *Διὸς κοῦροι*; *περικλεους*—that is, *περικλέους*, not *περὶ κλέους*; *antevolans*—that is, *antevolans*, not *ante volans*, etc. In its use the hyphen is the exact opposite of the diastole or hypodiastole.

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a short line (-) used to connect two words or elements: namely, (*a*) to connect two words which are so used as properly to form a compound word; (*b*) to join syllables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated, as in regular syllabication (as in el-e-men-tal), at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word (as in the third line of this paragraph), to indicate the pronunciation (as in the respellings for the pronunciations in this dictionary), and to indicate or separate the etymological parts of a word, stem, affixes, etc., often without regard to the syllables (as in element-al, intro-duct-ion, su-spicious). At the end of such an etymological element it indicates a prefix, as *a-*, *in-*, *pre-*, etc.; before an element it indicates a suffix, as *-a*, *-in*, *-ous*, etc.

Hyphen is, as it wer, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as, a hand-maed.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

hyphen (hī′fen), *v. t.* [< *hyphen*, *n.*] To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word. Also *hyphenize*, *hyphenate*.

hyphenate (hī′fen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyphenated*, ppr. *hyphenating*. [< *hyphen* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *hyphen*.

hyphenation (hī-fe-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *hyphenate* + *-ion*.] The act of joining with a hyphen, or the state of being so joined; use of hyphens.

The folio does not differ in the way of italicising, *hyphenation*, etc., from scores of books at that time.
The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

hyphenic (hī-fen′ik), *a.* [< *hyphen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hyphen.

The following I should call a *hyphenic* error.
N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization (hī″fen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *hyphen* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of hyphening, or the condition of being hyphened.

A neglect of mental *hyphenization* often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication. *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenize (hī′fen-īz), *v. t.* Same as *hyphen*.

hypheresis, hyphæresis (hī-fer′e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hyphæresis*, < Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις*, a taking away, in the omission of a letter, < *ὑφαιρεῖν*, take away from under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] In *philol.*, the act of taking away or shortening: as, syllabic *hypheresis*.

hyphodrome (hī′fọ-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, + *δρόμος*, a running.] In *bot.*, having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyl, and very indistinctly visible or wholly concealed: a term introduced into the nomenclature of leaf-nervation by Ettingshausen in 1854. See *nervation*.

Hyphomycetes (hī″fọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1824), < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web (see *hypha*), + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] One of the large groups into which fungi have been divided, characterized by having the spores naked, on simple or branched septate hyphæ. It includes *Monilia*, *Penicillium*, etc. In modern systems of classification the *Hyphomycetes* are referred to what are called *Fungi Imperfecti*, or imperfectly known forms, many of which are known or suspected to be asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The group includes both parasitic and saprophytic fungi. The genera and species are widely distributed. Also called *filamentous fungi*.

hyphomycetous (hī″fọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Hyphomycetes*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, the *Hyphomycetes*; contained in the group *Hyphomycetes*: as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

The Entylomeæ, on the other hand, are simple *hyphomycetous* forms, and other species, those especially which live in leaves (species of Tilletia and Urocystis), are intermediate between the two extremes.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 172.

hyphostroma† (hī-fọ-strō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web, + *στρῶμα*, a bed: see *stroma*, 2.] In *bot.*, the mycelium or spawn of fungals. *Lindley*.

hypidiomorphic (hip-id″i-ọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *hyp-*, *hypo-*, + *idiomorphic*.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes *hypidiomorphic*.
Amer. Geologist, I. 204.

hypidiomorphically (hip-id″i-ọ-môr′fi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hypidiomorphic manner; not entirely idiomorphically.

The rock is *hypidiomorphically* granular.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

hypinosis (hip-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the blood in which an unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting: opposed to *hyperinosis*.

hypinotic (hip-i-not′ik), *a.* [< *hypinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by deficiency of fibrin.

hypisomerous (hip-i-som′ẹ-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰσομερής*, isomerous: see *isomerous*.] In *odontog.*, noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth: opposed to *isomerous*: correlated with *anisomerous*.

Hypnæi (hip-nē′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, including the single genus *Hypnum*. Also called *Hypneaceæ* and *Hypneæ*.

hypnagogic (hip-na-goj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] Leading to sleep; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

It has been noted by H. Meyer of "*hypnagogic* illusions," and by Gruithuisen of hallucinations which consist in the surviving of dream-images into waking moments, that they can give rise to after-images.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note.

Hypnea (hip′nē-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A genus of red or purple algæ, belonging to the subclass *Florideæ* and the family *Sphærococcaceæ*. They have filiform fronds, virgately branched, with subulate branchlets, composed of an internal layer of large roundish-angular cells, which become smaller outward, and a cortex of small, colored, polygonal cells. The tetraspores are zonate, and the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets. The genus contains 25 or 30 species, mostly tropical and ill-defined. *H. musciformis* is found on the southern coast of New England.

Hypneaceæ (hip-nē-ā′shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of red algæ, of the subclass *Florideæ*, including, according to Agardh, the tribes *Endocladieæ* and *Hypneæ* and 7 genera.

Hypneæ (hip′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algæ, typified by the genus *Hypnea*. The fronds are filiform or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filamentous placenta. (*b*) Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnobate (hip′nọ-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] A sleep-walker; somnambulist. [Rare.]

hypnobatia (hip-nọ-bā′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < *hypnobate*, q. v.] Somnambulism; a condition of the nervous system which occasions the performance during sleep of actions that normally take place only in the waking state.

★**hypnocyst** (hip′nọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A sleeping cyst; a quiescent encysted protozoan which does not sporulate.

The sclerotia are similar to the *hypnocysts* and other Protozoa. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

Some of the Ciliata (notably the common Vorticellæ) have been observed to enclose themselves in cysts; but it does not appear that these are anything more than "*hypnocysts*," from which the animal emerges unchanged after a period of drought or deficiency of food.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Hypnodes (hip-nō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνώδης*, of a sleepy nature, drowsy, < *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is *H. cristata*, of India, Ceylon, and Java. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

hypnogenesis (hip-nọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The production of hypnotism; induction of the hypnotic state. Also *hypnogeny*.

hypnogenetic (hip″nọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *hypnogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially *hypnogenetic* zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. *Science*, XII. 222.

hypnogenetically (hip″nọ-jẹ-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By hypnogenesis; as regards hypnogenesis.

hypnogenic (hip-nọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *hypnogeny* + *-ic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Polarizing action is in general *hypnogenic*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 502.

hypnogenous (hip-noj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing hypnotism; inducing the hypnotic condition; pertaining to hypnogeny. Also *hypnogenetic*, *hypnogenic*.

No attempt . . . has been made to correlate this *hypnogenous* force or suggestion at a distance with *hypnogenous* agencies employed in the subject's actual presence.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 127.

hypnogeny (hip-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Same as *hypnogenesis*.

Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or *hypnogeny*.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

Hypnoideæ (hip-noi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnological (hip-nọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypnology.

hypnologist (hip-nol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *hypnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hypnology.

hypnology (hip-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning sleep.

hypnone (hip′nōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-one*.] A crystalline substance (C_8H_8O) fusing at 20.5° C., boiling at 202° C., used in medicine as a hypnotic; acetophenone.

Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as . . . *hypnone* and methylal.
Medical News, LII. 547.

hypnophobia (hip-nọ-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of falling asleep.

hypnoscope (hip′nọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] See the extract.

The *hypnoscope*, which is simply a small hollow magnet to be held on the finger, and, when thus giving rise to peculiar sensations, is claimed to show that the holder is a good hypnotic subject. *Science*, X. 188.

hypnosis (hip-nō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*.] 1. The production of sleep. *Dunglison*.—2. The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

In *hypnosis*, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 514.

hypnosperm (hip′nọ-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a resting spore; in algæ, an oösperm or zygosperm, as the case may be, which after the act of fertilization has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water, where it passes through a period of rest before germinating. Also *hypnospore*.

It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or *hypnosperm*, germinating in the spring. *Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 266.

hypnosporange (hip-nọ-spọ-ranj′), *n.* [< *hypnosporangium*.] Same as *hypnosporangium*.

hypnosporangium (hip″nọ-spọ-ran′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, spore, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a sporangium containing or inclosing hypnospores.

hypnospore (hip′nọ-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A resting spore; a spore that reposes some time before germinating. Compare *hypnosperm*.

hypnosporic (hip-nō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *hypnospore* + *-ic.*] After the manner or nature of a hypnospore.

hypnotic (hip-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hypnotique*, < LL. *hypnoticus*, < Gr. ὑπνωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, < ὑπνοῦν, put to sleep, < ὕπνος, sleep, = L. *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the property of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.

The pulse, in from fifteen to thirty minutes after the *hypnotic* dose is taken, becomes accelerated some six or eight beats in a minute, but falls again to its previous rate before sleep ensues.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 785.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism.

According to Weinhold, the *hypnotic* state begins in a gradual loss of taste, touch, and the sense of temperature; next colors are imperfectly distinguished; then forms grow indistinct; and then the eye is immovable and nothing is seen. The ear never slept in his experiments. The subject believes, and at last does, all that is commanded.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 135.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

He writes as an *hypnotic* for the spleen.
Young, To Pope.

It should not be forgotten that the activity of *hypnotics* is increased by combination. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 79.

2. One who is subject to hypnotism; one in whom hypnotism has been induced.

In certain cases the *hypnotic* is insensitive.
Science, XIII. 50.

It is a recognized fact that the senses of *hypnotics* fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer.
N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 705.

hypnotically (hip-not′i-kal-i), *adv.* By hypnotism; as regards hypnotism.

It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance-condition is produced *hypnotically*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 257.

hypnotisable, hypnotisation, etc. See *hypnotizable*, etc.

hypnotism (hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [= F. *hypnotisme;* as *hypnot-ic* + *-ism.*] An abnormal state of the mind and nervous system, characterized in varying degree by anæsthesia (sometimes accompanied by special hyperæsthesia), lack of control of the muscles, amnesia, and suggestibility; especially, that variety of this state which is artificially induced, usually by concentrating the attention of the subject upon some single sense impression or upon the operator, who generally seeks to suggest the result by making passes with his hands. When in this state, the mental action and the volition of the subject are to a large extent under the control of the operator. See *mesmerism*. Also called *braidism*.

Hypnotism or induced somnambulism, whether accompanied by consciousness or not, has been regarded as covering the whole ground. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 219.

Hypnotism may be regarded as an artificial catalepsy.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 282.

hypnotist (hip′nō-tist), *n.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ist.*] One who hypnotizes, or believes in hypnotism.

Attention has been frequently called to the affinity between transference of impressions obtained when the "subject" is in a normal state, and those results which have been held to indicate a special sympathy or "rapport" between a *hypnotist* or mesmerist and a sensitive "subject." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 12.

hypnotistic (hip-nō-tis′tik), *a.* [< *hypnotist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or inducing hypnotism.

hypnotizability (hip-nō-tī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *hypnotizable:* see *-bility.*] Susceptibility to hypnotization.

The author has invented an improved "hypnoscope" or little magnet, to be applied to the finger, and by the sensations then aroused to furnish a criterion of the *hypnotizability* of the subject. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 520.

hypnotizable (hip′nō-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *hypnotize* + *-able.*] Susceptible to hypnotizing influences. Also spelled *hypnotisable*.

A *hypnotisable* hysterical girl.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 406.

hypnotization (hip″nō-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *hypnotize* + *-ation.*] The act of hypnotizing, or the state of being hypnotized. Also spelled *hypnotisation*.

Binet holds, many persons who are slightly hypnotizable may resist *hypnotization* successfully, and ought to be responsible for consenting to submit themselves to the experiment. *Science*, IX. 221.

hypnotize (hip′nō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypnotized*, ppr. *hypnotizing*. [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ize.*] To bring into the condition of hypnotism. Also spelled *hypnotise*.

The *hypnotising* process may carry a sensitive "subject" in a minute or less from a condition of normal waking into hypnotic sleep.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 63.

hypnotizer (hip′nō-tī-zėr), *n.* One who hypnotizes or induces hypnotism in another. Also spelled *hypnotiser*.

With early *hypnotizers*, "mesmerizers," or "magnetizers," these experiments were successful, almost without exception, with women only.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 139.

hypnotoid (hip′nō-toid), *a.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-oid.*] Like hypnotism; somewhat hypnotic; due to or resembling the hypnotic state.

The wonderful *hypnotoid* sensitiveness, leading up, weeks afterwards, to an accurately-timed hallucination.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, March, 1889, p. 295.

Hypnum (hip′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕπνον, moss growing on trees.] The largest genus of mosses, embracing 30 or more subgenera that have by many authors been considered as genera. It belongs to the series *Pleurocarpi*, in which the fruit is lateral, and sessile upon the stems or branches, and the sexual organs are in axillary buds. The capsule is solid; long-pedicellate, cernuous or horizontal, more or less incurved, not pendent, and very rarely erect and regular. The peristome is double, the outer consisting of 16 strong, densely articulate, lanceolate-acuminate teeth, the inner of a broad membrane divided to (or nearly to) the middle into 16 carinate yellow segments, alternating with the outer teeth and with intermediate cilia, which are either solitary or in groups of 2 or 3. The genus is widely distributed in all parts of the world. There are 200 North American and 90 or more British species. The genus is frequently found in a fossil state, about 30 extinct species having been described from the Miocene and Quaternary deposits of Europe, and from the arctic regions. One species (*H. Haydenii*) occurs in the Green River group (Eocene) of Colorado.

hypo[1] (hī′pō), *n.* Like *hyp*, an abbreviation of *hypochondria:* commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]

Polly had strictly forbidden us even to mention that corner of the garret to Miss Mehitable, or to ask her leave to look at it, alleging as a reason that "'t would bring on her *hypos*." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 333.

hypo[2] (hī′pō), *n.* In *photog.*, a common abbreviation of *hyposulphite of soda*, a chemical extensively used in most photographic processes.

hypo-. [L., etc., *hypo-*, < Gr. ὑπό, prep., under (in all senses), with deriv. meanings through, by, after, etc.; as a prefix, *ὑπο-*, under, sometimes diminutive in force; = L. *sub*, under: see *sub-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *sub-* of Latin origin, and meaning primarily 'under,' either in place or in degree ('less,' 'less than'). Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, indicating a lower place in a series of compounds, or inferior strength, as *hypo*sulphurous acid, the lowest in the series of sulphur acids: opposed to *hyper-* or *per-*. (*b*) In *anc.* and *medieval music:* (1) Of intervals, measured downward, as *hypo*diapente: opposed to *hyper-* and *epi-*. (2) Of modes and scales, beginning at a lower point, usually a perfect fourth below: opposed to *hyper-*.

hypoæolian (hī″pō-ē-ō′li-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Æolian.*] See under *mode*.

hypoaria (hī-pō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A pair of ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of typical fishes.

In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the prepyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions (*hypoaria*); their bulk is increased by added grey matter, which variegates their outer surface; they are well developed in the common cod, in which, as in some other fishes, they contain a cavity (hypoarian ventricle).
Owen, Anat. Vert., I. 279.

hypoarian (hī-pō-ā′ri-an), *a.* Of or relating to the hypoaria.—**Hypoarian ventricle,** a cavity within each of the hypoaria.

hypobacchius (hī″pō-ba-kī′us), *n.*; pl. *hypobacchii* (-ī). [< Gr. ὑποβάκχειος, < ὑπό, under, + βακχεῖος (sc. πούς), bacchius: see *bacchius*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of one short time or syllable followed by two longs, thus, ⏑ – –: usually called *bacchius*. See *antibacchius, bacchius, palimbacchius*.

hypobasal (hī-pō-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βάσις, base.] Behind the basal wall: in botany, a term used by Leitgeb to designate the posterior half of the developing proembryo of vascular cryptogams, or that part which becomes the root.

hypoblast (hī′pō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βλαστός, a shoot, a bud, a germ.] 1. In *bot.*, the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass.—2. In *biol.*, the internal or inferior layer of cells of the embryo of metazoic animals, forming the endoderm or innermost membrane: the opposite of *epiblast:* correlated with *mesoblast*. From the hypoblast is ultimately developed the lining of the enteric cavity, or the superficial layer of cells of the alimentary canal and its annexes. Also *endoblast*. *Foster and Balfour.*

hypoblastic (hī-pō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *hypoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a hypoblast; developed in or from a hypoblast; endodermal: as, *hypoblastic* cells.

hypobole (hī-pob′ō-lē), *n.* [< Gr. ὑποβολή, a throwing under, a suggesting, reminding, < ὑποβάλλειν, throw under, < ὑπό, under, + βάλλειν, throw. Cf. *hyperbole*.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, but each of which is refuted in order.

Hypobranchia (hī-pō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchial (hī-pō-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Situated below the gills, or beneath the branchial apparatus in general.—**Hypobranchial groove,** in ascidians, the endostyle.

II. *n.* The internal piece of the inferior part of the branchial arch in fishes.

Hypobranchiata (hī-pō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Hypobranchia* + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchiate (hī-pō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypobranchia;* inferobranchiate.

hypobromite (hī-pō-brō′mīt), *n.* [< *hypobrom-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hypobromous acid.

hypobromous (hī-pō-brō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. *brom(ine)* + *-ous.*] Used only in the following phrase:—**Hypobromous acid,** $HBrO$, an acid known only in its aqueous solution, which is a light-yellow liquid having a strong oxidizing action and a bleaching effect.

hypocarpogean (hī-pō-kär-pō-jē′an), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + καρπός, fruit, + γῆ, the earth.] Same as *hypogeal*. [Rare.]

hypocastanum† (hī-pō-kas′tā-num), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + κάστανα, chestnuts: see *Castanea, chesten.*] A brown lake prepared from the horse-chestnut; chestnut-brown.

hypocatharsis (hī″pō-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποκάθαρσις, in lit. sense a purging downward, < ὑποκαθαίρειν, purge downward: see *catharsis.*] In *pathol.*, a slight purging.

hypocaust (hī′pō-kâst), *n.* [< L. *hypocaustum, hypocauston,* < Gr. ὑπόκαυστον, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, < ὑποκαίειν, burn or heat from below, < ὑπό, under, below, + καίειν, burn, > καυστός, verbal adj.: see *caustic.*] In *arch.*, an arched fire-chamber, from which heat is distributed through earthenware pipes to the rooms above it. The term is also sometimes applied to a fireplace, furnace, or oven.

The stube, or stove, of a German inn derived its name from the great *hypocaust*, which is always strongly heated to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

In the rear were the reservoirs to contain the requisite supply of water, and below them the *hypocaust* or furnace, by which it [the baths of Caracalla] was warmed with a degree of scientific skill we hardly give the Romans of that age credit for. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 332.

Hypocephalidæ (hī″pō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1876), < *Hypocephalus* + *-idæ.*] A peculiar and anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, represented by the genus *Hypocephalus*.

Hypocephalus (hī-pō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1832), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + κεφαλή, head.] An aberrant genus of beetles, the type of the family *Hypocephalidæ*, represented by one species, *H. armatus* of Brazil. This beetle is nearly 3 inches long, and of strange form, having an enormous prothorax and curiously curved spiny legs. The position of the genus has been much disputed; Burmeister and others place it with the prionine group of cerambycids, while Le Conte considers it to be allied to the rhynchophorous series.

hypochil (hip′ō-kil), *n.* Same as *hypochilium*.

hypochilium (hī-pō-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochilia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + χεῖλος, the lip.] In *bot.*, the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

hypochlorite (hī-pō-klō′rīt), *n.* [< *hypochlorous* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a salt of hypochlorous acid. The hypochlorites are usually prepared by leading chlorin gas into a solution of an alkali hydroxid, or over solid calcium hydroxid. Calcium hypochlorite is the chief constituent of bleaching-powder.

hypochlorous (hī-pō-klō′rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *chlorous.*] In *chem.*, applied to an acid ($HClO$) having marked bleaching properties, obtained in solution by treating bleaching-powder with mercuric oxid. It is the active principle of bleaching-powder.

Hypochœrideæ (hī-pō-kē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Hypochœris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of cichoriaceous plants, typified by the genus *Hypochœris*. They are annual or perennial herbs with radical leaves, scapiform stems, the bracts of the involucre in many imbricated series, more or less contracted achenia, and plumose or simple pappus.

Hypochœris (hī-pō-kē'ris), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποχοιρίς*, a plant of the succory kind, appar. (?) < *ὑπό*, under, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hypochœrideæ*. About 50 species are known, distributed over temperate portions of the world. *H. radicata* of Europe and Asia, also sparingly introduced into the United States, is the cat's-ear. Also written *Hypochæris*.

hypochon† (hip'ō-kon), *n.* An abbreviation of *hypochondria*[1]. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You have droop'd within a few years into such a dispirited condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the *hypocon* for a few minutes. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 233.

hypochonder† (hī-pō-kon'dėr), *n.* [< *hypochondrium*, q. v.] Same as *hypochondrium*.

hypochondria[1] (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ą), *n.* [= F. *hypochondrie* = Sp. *hipocondría* = Pg. *hypocondria* = It. *ipocondria* = G. *hypochondrie* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondri*, < ML. *hypochondria*, fem. sing., the morbid condition so called, supposed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen, < NL. *hypochondrium*.] A morbid condition characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety as to one's health, and also by extreme general depression; low spirits: in this sense often abbreviated *hypo*, or formerly *hyp*, *hip*. See *hypo*[1], *hip*[4]. Hypochondria, real or affected, was formerly also called *spleen*, *vapors*, and other vague names. Also *hypochondriacism*, *hypochondriasis*, *hypochondriasm*.

hypochondria[2], *n.* Plural of *hypochondrium*.

hypochondriac (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hypochondriaque* = Sp. *hipocondríaco* = Pg. *hypocondriaco* = It. *ipocondriaco* (cf. D. G. *hypochondrisch* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondrisk*) (see *hypochondria*[1]), < NL. *hypochondriacus*, < Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός*, affected in the hypochondrium, < *ὑποχόνδριον*: see *hypochondrium*.]

I. *a.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated below the cartilages of the ribs — that is, under the "short ribs": specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium. See third cut under *abdominal*. (*b*) Same as *hypochondrial*. — **2.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the hypochondria, or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the *hypochondriac* segment. — **3.** In *pathol.*, suffering from hypochondria; morbidly anxious about one's health, and affected with general depression of spirits; also, characteristic of or produced by hypochondria.

Democritus, that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply *hypochondriac* as Heraclitus that bewailed them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Seized with an *hypochondriac* alarm at every new sensation. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally, a soft excitement in your aspect, which told of no bitter, bilious, *hypochondriac* brooding. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

II. *n.* A person affected with hypochondria; one who is morbidly anxious about his health, and generally depressed.

Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs* to exertions they had deemed impossible. *T. Cogan*, On the Passions, I. ii. 3.

These *hypochondriacs* are the torments of their physicians, and think they are insulted if their complaints are called imaginary. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 97.

hypochondriacal (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'ą-kąl), *a.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-al*.] Same as *hypochondriac*, 3.

hypochondriacally (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'ą-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hypochondriacism (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'ą-sizm), *n.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-ism*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondrial (hī-pō-kon'dri-ąl), *a.* [< *hypochondrium* + *-al*.] Situated upon the flanks: as, *hypochondrial* feathers. Also *hypochondriac*. *Macgillivray.*

hypochondriasis (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., a more correct term for *hypochondria*[1]; < *hypochondrium* + *-iasis*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriasm (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-azm), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-asm*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriast (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ast), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-ast*.] One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac.

hypochondrie† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondry*.

hypochondrium (hī-pō-kon'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochondria* (-ą). [NL. (formerly Englished *hypochondry*, pl. *hypochondries*, and *hypochonder*, < F. *hypochondre*), < L. *hypochondrium* (in pl.), < Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, pl. *ὑποχόνδρια*, the soft part of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, < *ὑπό*, under, + *χόνδρος*, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage, esp. of the breast-bone: see *chondrus*. Hence *hypochondria*[1], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) In *human anat.*, a superior and lateral part of the abdomen, beneath the lower ribs; one of the specific regions of the abdomen, situated on either side of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*. (*b*) Some abdominal region corresponding to the above, as the flank or side of the rump of a bird; an iliac region. — **2.** *pl.* In *entom.*, two lateral pieces at the base of the abdomen beneath, behind the metasternum and posterior coxæ: so called by Kirby. They are found in many *Coleoptera*, etc., and are really parts of the first ventral segment, which is hidden in the middle.

hypochondry† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondrium*.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypocondrie*. If from the spleene, hardnesse and grief in the left *hypocondrie*, a rumbling, much appetite, and small digestion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 200.

hypocist (hī'pō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *hypocistis*, < L. *hypocisthis*, < Gr. *ὑποκιστίς*, improp. *ὑποκιστύς*, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *κίστος*, cistus.] An inspissated juice obtained from a plant, *Hypocistis Hypocistis*, family *Rafflesiaceæ*. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit, evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hypoclidia, *n.* Plural of *hypoclidium*.

hypoclidian (hī-pō-klī'di-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoclidium: as, a *hypoclidian* process. Also *hypocleidian*.

hypoclidium (hī-pō-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypoclidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle.] In *ornith.*, the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird; an inferomedian process of the united clavicles. It is well shown in the common fowl, where the hypoclidium is the thin flat rounded bit of bone at the junction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone. See cut under *furcula*. Also *hypocleidium*.

hypocoracoid (hī-pō-kor'ą-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *coracoid*.] In *ichth.*, the lower one of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes. It was considered to be homologous with the cubital by Cuvier, with the radius by Owen, and with the coracoid by later ichthyotomists.

hypocoristic (hī″pō-kō-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, same as *diminutive*.

hypocotyl (hī'pō-kot-il), *n.* [Short for *hypocotyledonous stem*.] In *bot.*, that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons. Also called the *caulicle*, and erroneously the *radicle*.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (i. e. the organs which represent the first leaves) has been called by many botanists the "hypocotyledonous stem," but for brevity's sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 5.

hypocotyledonary (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'dọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or resembling the hypocotyl or hypocotyledonous stem.

Water-plants; seed with little or no endosperm, but a strongly developed *hypocotyledonary* axis to the embryo. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 553.

hypocotyledonous (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin.* See *hypocotyl*.

hypocotylous (hī-pō-kot'i-lus), *a.* [< *hypocotyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature.*

hypocrass†, *n.* A former spelling of *hippocras*.

hypocrater (hī-pō-krā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρατήρ*, a mixing-vessel: see *crater*.] In *archæol.*, a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form, particularly an apodal vase. See cut under *dinos*.

hypocrateriform (hī″pō-krą-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater (see *hypocrater*), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, salver-shaped: an epithet applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat and spreading limb, as in the cowslip and phlox.

hypocraterimorphous (hī″pō-krą-ter-i-môr'fus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *hypocrateriform*.

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.*; pl. *hypocrisies* (-siz). [< ME. *hypocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, etc., < OF. *ypocrisie*, *hypocrisie* = Pr. *ypocrisia* = Sp. *hipocresía* = Pg. *hypocrisia* = It. *ipocrisia*, < LL. *hypocrisis*, hypocrisy, also an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, < Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, a reply, an orator's delivery, hypocrisy, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρίνεσθαι*, contend, dispute: see *crisis*, *critic*.] Dissimulation of one's real character or belief; especially, a false assumption of piety or virtue; a feigning to be better than one is; the action or character of a hypocrite.

In fraytour thei faren best of all the foure orders,
And [vsen] *ypocricie* in all that they werchen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii. 1.

Next stood *Hypocrisy*, with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 564.

This then is *hypocrisy* — not simply for a man to deceive others, knowing all the while that he is deceiving them, but to deceive himself and others at the same time. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 127.

=Syn. Pretense, cant, formalism, sanctimoniousness, Pharisaism. See *dissemble*, *dissembler*, and *deceit*.

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit), *n.* [< ME. *hypocrite*, *ypocrite*, < OF. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite* = Pr. *ypocrita* = Sp. *hipócrita* = Pg. *hypocrita* = It. *ipocrita*, *ipocrito*, < LL. *hypocrita*, a hypocrite; L., a mimic who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures; < Gr. *ὑποκριτής*, one who answers, a player, also a pretender, hypocrite, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part: see *hypocrisy*.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not, or to feel or believe what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

The fawning, sneaking, and flattering *hypocrite*, that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

=Syn. *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite* (see *dissembler*); Pharisee, formalist, cheat.

hypocritely† (hip'ō-krit-li), *adv.* Hypocritically.

He is re-hardned: like a stubborn Boy
That plies his Lesson, *Hypocritely* coy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

hypocritic (hip-ō-krit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκριτικός*, acting a part, < *ὑποκριτής*: see *hypocrite*.] Hypocritical. [Rare.]

hypocritical (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypocritic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; dissembling; feigned.

Indeed it is an easie matter for any to make a slight formal profession, to run in a round of *hypocriticall* duties, and live a moral civil life. *Hopkins*, Works, p. 733.

Make thy choice whether still to be subtle, worldly, selfish, iron-hearted, and *hypocritical*, or to tear these sins out of thy nature, though they bring the life-blood with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

=Syn. Dissembling, insincere, hollow, sham; sanctimonious, canting, pharisaical.

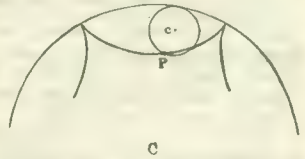
hypocritically (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy; without sincerity.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*. *Government of the Tongue.*

hypocritish† (hip'ō-krit-ish), *a.* [< *hypocrite* + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical.

The Lord . . . hath gathered him a flock, to whom he hath given ears to hear that the *hypocritish* wolves cannot hear. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *cycloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle.



Hypocycloid. — *C* is the center of the fixed, *c* of the moving, circle; *P* is the point of the latter whose path is traced.

hypodactylum (hī-pō-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypodactyla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, the under side of the toe of a bird: opposed to *acrodactylum*. [Rare.]

hypoderm (hī'pō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *hypoderma*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *hypoderma*, 1. — **2.** In arthropods, an epithelial integumentary layer below the cuticular or chitinized crust.

hypoderma (hī-pō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα* (*τ-*), skin.] **1.** In *bot.*, the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf; also extended to the external cortex under the epidermis of a stem: introduced in the

first sense by Kraus (1865). It is most commonly collenchyma. Also *hypoderm.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hypodermic dipterous insects, or botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, species of which live under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. *H. bovis* is the bot-fly of the ox. A related species, *H. Lineata*, is known in Texas as the *heel-fly*, from attacking the heels of cattle. *Clark*, 1815.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of chiropterous mammals, or bats. *Geoffroy*, 1829.

hypodermal (hī-pō-dėr′mal), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *hypodermic.*—2. Of or pertaining to the hypoderma.

II. *n.* In sponges, a hypodermate.

hypodermale (hī″pō-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *hypodermalia* (-li-ą). [NL.: see *hypodermal.*] A pentact sponge-spicule of the outer surface, with immersed radial ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

hypodermatic (hī″pō-dėr-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-atic*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *hypodermic.* [Rare.]

I should resort to *hypodermatic* injections.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 11.

II. *n.* A hypodermic injection.

I again administered the *hypodermatic* of morphia.
Medical News, LII. 293.

hypodermatically (hī″pō-dėr-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* Hypodermically.

It is, moreover, impossible to use the bichloride *hypodermatically* about the legs without producing abscesses.
Medical News, LII. 273.

Hypodermiæ (hī-pō-dėr′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] A division of fungi, propagated, so far as known, only by asexual spores, and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants. By Fries it was called an order, including the *Ustilaginaceæ* and *Uredinaceæ* as suborders. De Bary (1861) made it one of the four groups into which he divided the fungi, without altering its application. In Cohn's system of classification (1872) it was made a section of the order *Basidiosporeæ*, still including, however, the *Ustilaginaceæ* and *Uredinaceæ*. The studies of De Bary and others have thrown much additional light upon the life-history of these forms, with the result of showing that the two groups are not very closely related. Consequently, by later systematists the *Uredinales* have been raised to the rank of an order, and the *Ustilaginaceæ* included in the order *Ustilaginales*, the division *Hypodermiæ* being abandoned.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dėr′mik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin (cf. *hypoderm*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; subcutaneous; employed in introducing foreign substances under the skin: specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin: as, a *hypodermic* syringe.

The galvanic excitation of the lower limb, or the *hypodermic* injection of strychnine into it.
Prize Essays, Conn. Med. Soc., 1868.

2. Burrowing in or under the skin; infesting the integuments: as, a *hypodermic* insect.—3. Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthropods: as, a *hypodermic* layer; *hypodermic* cells.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a remedy introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.—2. A hypodermic injection or syringe.

hypodermical (hī-pō-dėr′mi-kal), *a.* Same as *hypodermic.*

hypodermically (hī-pō-dėr′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypodermic manner; under the skin.

hypodermis (hī-pō-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδερμίς*, lit. underskin, < *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. In annelids, as the earthworm, a thick layer, below the cuticula, of reticulated or nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance. It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other animals.—2. In *entom.*, a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, within the chitinous investment. The more superficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis, the ★deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm.

hypodermoclysis (hī″pō-dėr-mok′li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *κλύσις*, a drenching by a clyster.] The injection of a liquid, as salt water, under the skin, with a view to replenishing the blood.

hypodiapason (hī-pō-dī-ą-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason.*] In *early music*, the interval of an octave when measured downward; ■ suboctave.

hypodiapente (hī-pō-dī-ą-pen′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διὰπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente.*] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured downward.

hypodiastole (hī″pō-dī-as′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδιαστολή*, a slight stop, a mark to divide the syllables of a word, < *ὑπό*, under, + *διαστολή*, a separation: see *diastole.*] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *diastole*, 3.

hypodiatessaron (hī-pō-dī-ą-tes′ą-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron.*] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured downward.

hypodiazeuxis (hī-pō-dī-ą-zūk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis.*] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth, as between the meson and the diezeugmenon. See *tetrachord.*

hypodidascal† (hī″pō-di-das′kal), *n.* [< L. *hypodidascalus*, < Gr. *ὑποδιδάσκαλος*, an underteacher, < *ὑπό*, under, + *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher: see *didascalic.*] An under-teacher. [Rare.]

There is the star of eloquence, under whom I am an *hypodidascal*—in English, his usher.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

hypoditone (hī-pō-dī′tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone.*] In *early music*, the interval of a major third when measured downward.

hypodorian (hī-pō-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Dorian.*] See under *mode.*

hypodorianic (hī-pō-dō-ri-an′ik), *a.* [< *hypodorian* + *-ic.*] See under *mode.*

hypogæal, hypogæan, etc. See *hypogeal,* etc.

Hypogæi (hī-pō-jē′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *hypogæus, hypogeus*, underground: see *hypogeal.*] A suborder of gasteromycetous fungi (Berkeley), resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth.

hypogastria, *n.* Plural of *hypogastrium.*

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas′trik), *a.* [< *hypogastrium* + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.—**Hypogastric artery,** the principal branch of the internal iliac artery of the fetus, passing out of the body at the navel, and along the umbilical cord to the placenta, whence also called *umbilical artery.* There are a pair of these arteries, right and left. After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is cast off, and that portion within the body which becomes an impervious cord takes part in the formation of the urachus, while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the *superior vesical artery.* See cut under *embryo.*—**Hypogastric lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, one of the posterolateral subdivisions of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura.*—**Hypogastric plexuses,** plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the aortic plexus.—**Hypogastric region,** the hypogastrium. See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas′tri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypogastria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, neut. of *ὑπογάστριος*, pertaining to the lower part of the belly, abdominal, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In *human anat.*, the lower part of the belly; an abdominal region below the umbilical region and between the right and left iliac or inguinal regions. See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*

hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas′trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

hypogea, *n.* Plural of *hypogeum.*

hypogeal, hypogæal (hī-pō-jē′al), *a.* [< LL. *hypogeus, hypogæus,* < Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, later Attic *ὑπόγαιος*, under the earth, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γῆ, γαῖα*, the earth, the ground.] Subterranean; underground; in *bot.*, growing beneath the surface of the earth, as parts of plants, or in a few instances entire plants, as the truffle and the tuckahoe. Also *hypogeous, hypogæous, hypogean, hypogæan.*

This Roman site . . . is certain to reveal a rich *hypogeal* harvest if it be systematically approached.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

hypogean, hypogæan (hī-pō-jē′an), *a.* [As *hypogeal* + *-an.*] Same as *hypogeal.*

In any *hypogean* insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organs is apparent.
Science, V. 519.

hypogee (hī′pō-jē), *n.* [< L. *hypogeum:* see *hypogeum.*] Same as *hypogeum.*

The earlier accounts of the painted *hypogees* of Etruria.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 177.

hypogeiody† (hī-pō-jī′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, underground (see *hypogeal*), + *ὁδός*, way.] The art of laying out mines and tunnels and of mapping caves; subterranean surveying. *Dee,* Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hypogene (hī′pō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced: see *-gen.*] Produced or formed under or below (the earth's surface); netherformed; specifically, in *geol.*, said of rocks which have assumed their present form and structure beneath the surface; Plutonic: a term applied more especially to the granitic rocks: opposed to *epigene.*

hypognathous

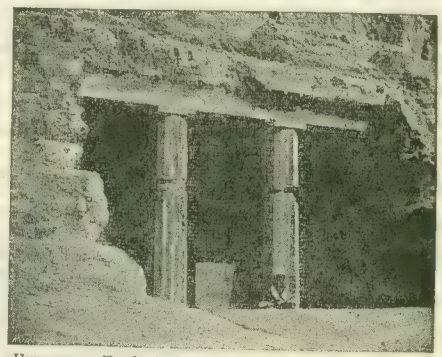
I proposed in the Principles of Geology the term "*hypogene,*" . . . a word implying the theory that granite, gneiss, and the other crystalline formations are alike nether formed rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface.
Lyell, Elem. of Geology (ed. 1865), p. 9.

Hypogene or Plutonic action. The changes within the earth caused by original internal heat and by chemical action.
A. Geikie, Geology (2d ed.), p. 178.

hypogenous (hī-poj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced (cf. *hypogene*), + *-ous.*] 1. Produced below or upon the under surface: applied to fungi growing upon the under side of leaves: distinguished from *epigenous* and *epiphyllous.* Also *hypophyllous.*—2. Growing beneath the surface, as the cephalodia of some lichens. Also *hypomenous.*

hypogeous, hypogæous (hī-pō-jē′us), *a.* [< LL. *hypogæus,* underground: see *hypogeal.*] Same as *hypogeal.*

hypogeum, hypogæum (hī-pō-jē′um), *n.*; pl. *hypogea, hypogæa* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *ὑπόγειον, ὑπόγαιον*, an underground chamber, neut. of *ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγαιος*, underground: see *hypogeal.*] In *arch.*,



Hypogeum.—Tomb of Khnoumhotpou, at Beni-Hassan, Egypt, showing the so-called proto-Doric columns.

that part of a building which is below the level of the ground, including cellars, vaults, etc.; also, any underground construction, chamber, etc., as the syringes of ancient Egypt, or the tombs of the Etruscans. Also *hypogee.*

The tombs of Beni Hassan . . . are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only *hypogea* that are so placed in Egypt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 110.

A series of *hypogea* or caves sunk in the solid rock.
Encyc. Brit., II. 395.

hypogeusia (hī-pō-jō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, give to taste: see *gust*[2].] Diminution of the sense of taste.

hypoglossal (hī-pō-glos′al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *-al.* Cf. *hypoglossis.*] **I.** *a.* Situated under the tongue, wholly or in part: specifically applied to a pair of nerves.—**Hypoglossal nerve,** either of the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates. It is the motor nerve of the tongue and associate parts. In man the hypoglossal arises from the medulla oblongata by several filaments, in a line with the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, leaves the cranial cavity by the anterior condyloid foramen, descends the neck deeply to a point opposite the angle of the lower jaw, winds around the origin of the occipital artery, crosses the carotid, and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylohyoid muscle and the hyoglossal. See second cut under *brain.*

II. *n.* A hypoglossal nerve. Also *hypoglossus.*

hypoglossi, *n.* Plural of *hypoglossus.*

hypoglossis, hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos′is, -glot′-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογλωσσίς, ὑπογλωττίς*, ■ swelling on the under side of the tongue, the under surface of the tongue, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα, γλῶττα*, the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, the under part of the tongue.—2. Anything under the tongue. (*a*) In *pathol.*, a sublingual tumor. See *ranula.* (*b*) A lozenge or pill to be kept under the tongue till dissolved. 3. In *entom.*, an outer division of the mentum, generally concealed or aborted, but visible in certain *Coleoptera.*

hypoglossus (hī-pō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *hypoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A nerve of some fishes, as sharks, formed by the coalescence of the ventral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves, and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder-girdle. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of fishes, containing the halibut: same as *Hippoglossus. Smith*, 1833.—2. In *anat.*, same as *hypoglossal.*

hypoglottis, *n.* See *hypoglossis.*

hypognathism (hī-pog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The quality or condition of being hypognathous. *Coues*, 1864.

hypognathous (hī-pog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the

under mandible longer than the upper, as the black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra:* applied either to the bird or to its beak. *Coues.* See cut under *Rhynchops.*

hypogonation (hī″pō-gō-nat′i-on), *n.* [< MGr. *ὑπογονάτιον*, a kneeling-cushion, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] Same as *epigonation.*

hypogyn (hī′pō-jin), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous.*] A hypogynous plant.

Hypogynæ (hī-poj′i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of sympetalous plants proposed by Sachs, in which the corolla is hypogynous. It includes his *Tubifloræ* with 5 orders, the *Labiatifloræ* with 11 orders, the *Diandræ* with 2 orders, and the *Contorteæ* with 5 orders.

hypogynic (hī-pō-jin′ik), *a.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-ic.*] Inserted in a hypogynous manner: said of parts of a flower.

hypogynous (hī-poj′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **hypogynus*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. pistil, ovary).] In *bot.*, situated beneath the pistil: applied to parts which, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*, are inserted or borne on the receptacle of the flower, which has the sepals, petals, numerous stamens, and many or few pistils, all distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit. —**Hypogynous insertion.** See *insertion.*

hypogyny (hī-poj′i-ni), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.*, the condition or state of being hypogynous.

Hypohippus (hī-pō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., prop. **hyphippus*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl ungulate mammals, of the family *Anchitheriidæ. J. Leidy.*

hypoiastian, hypoiastianic (hī″pō-ī-as′ti-an, -an′ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Iastian.*] See under *mode.*

hypoionian, hypoionianic (hī″pō-ī-ō′ni-an, -an′ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Ionian.*] See under *mode.*

hypojacobian (hī-pō-ja-kō′bi-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Jacobian.*] In *math.*, formed from a rectangular Jacobian matrix of one more variable than function by omitting one column.

hypokinetic (hī-pō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κινητικός*, moving: see *kinetic.*] Exhibiting less than the normal amount of action.

hypolais (hī-pō-lā′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπολαΐς*, some small bird.] 1. In *ornith.*, an old (Aristotelian) name of some small European bird, perhaps a warbler, sylvia, or beccafico, made by Aldrovandi the same as *curruca.* Hence—(*a*) In the form *hippolais*, the Linnean specific name of the icterine warbler, *Motacilla hippolais*, the *Sylvia hypolais* of other writers. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of small sylviine warblers of Europe, etc., of which the icterine warbler, *Hypolais icterina*, is the type: synonymous with *Asilus, Curruca, Ficedula*, etc. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829; *Cabanis*, 1850. Also written *Hippolais. C. L. Brehm*, 1828.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of pyralid moths. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hypolepideæ (hī-pol-e-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fée), < *Hypolepis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Hypolepis*, now referred to the tribe *Pterideæ.*

Hypolepis (hī-pol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λεπίς*, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Pterideæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hypolepideæ.* The sori are marginal, placed usually in the sinuses of the frond, small, subglobose, uniform, and distinct. The fronds are from twice to four times pinnate, with free veins. About a dozen species are known, widely distributed in tropical countries.

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid′i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Lydian.*] See under *mode.*

Hypolytreæ (hī-pō-lit′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees, 1834), < *Hypolytrum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypolytrum.*

Hypolytrum (hī-pol′i-trum), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1805), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λύτρον*, a plant, loosestrife.] A genus of monocotyledonous rush-like plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hypolytreæ.* The inflorescence is in fascicled or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flowered; there are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest; there is no calyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtropical countries.

hypomanikion (hī″pō-ma-nik′i-on), *n.* [< MGr. *ὑπομανίκιον*, also *ὑπομάνικον*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μανίκιον*, sleeve: see *epimanikion.*] Same as *epimanikion.*

hypomanikon (hī-pō-man′i-kon), *n.* Same as *epimanikion.*

hypomenous (hī-pom′e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑπομένειν*, stay behind, remain, < *ὑπό*, under, + *μένειν*, remain: see *remain.*] Same as *hypogenous*, 2. *Lindley.*

hypomeral (hī-pom′ę-ral), *a.* [< *hypomere* + *-al.*] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; of or pertaining to a hypomere.

hypomere (hī′pō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μέρος*, a part.] That lower part of some sponges which has all three fundamental layers, ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, but develops no flagellated chambers or choanosome: distinguished from *spongomere.*

The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the *hypomere.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid′i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *mixolydian.*] See under *mode.*

hyponastic (hī-pō-nas′tik), *a.* [As *hyponasty* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyponasty. *Darwin.*

When the upper surface of the organ [a leaf] is growing the more rapidly the growth is said to be epinastic, when the lower, *hyponastic.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 58.

hyponasty (hī′pō-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ναστός*, close-pressed, solid, < *νάσσειν*, press close.] In *bot.*, increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upward. Compare *epinasty.*

hyponeuria (hī-pō-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *pathol.*, morbidly diminished nervous energy. *Dunglison.*

hyponitrite (hī-pō-nī′trit), *n.* [< *hyponitr-ous* + *-ite*2.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

hyponitrous (hī-pō-nī′trus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *nitrous.*] Used only in the following name:—**Hyponitrous acid**, a very unstable substance, which is obtained in colorless crystalline leaflets, formula $H_2N_2O_2$.

hyponoia (hī-pō-noi′ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόνοια*, hidden thought, deeper meaning, < *ὑπονοεῖν*, think secretly, suspect, < *ὑπό*, under, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, mind.] In *theol.*, a supposed hidden meaning or double sense underlying the language of the Bible.

hyponome (hī′pō-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπονομή*, an underground passage, < *ὑπόνομος*, going underground, < *ὑπό*, under, + *νέμειν*, dwell in, inhabit.] The ambulatory pipe or so-called fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 123.

hypopharyngeal (hī″pō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] I. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the pharynx.—2. Situated at the lower part of the pharynx.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the hypopharynx.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically applied to the lower pharyngeal bones: opposed to *epipharyngeal.* See the extract.

There are [in osseous fishes] usually five pair of branchial arches connected by median ventral ossifications. The posterior pair are single bones, which underlie the floor of the pharynx, bear no branchial filaments, but commonly support teeth, and are called *hypopharyngeal* bones. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

Hypopharyngeal band, in ascidians, a ciliated tract continued backward from the pharyngeal band along the middle of the neural surface of the pharynx to or toward the esophageal opening. See cut under *Salpa.*—**Hypopharyngeal fold**, either of a pair of longitudinal lamellæ on the middle line of the branchial sac or pharyngeal cavity of an ascidian.

II. *n.* One of the lower pharyngeal bones: generally used in the plural.

hypopharynx (hī-pō-far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *hypopharynges* (*-fa-rin′jēz*). [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *entom.*, a fleshy organ, generally strengthened with chitinous sclerites, projecting from the floor of the mouth at the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It sometimes has a tongue-like prolongation called the *lingua*, or that name may be given to the whole hypopharynx. See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

The anterior surface of the lingua and *hypopharynx* is beset with fine hairs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 353.

hypophet (hī′pō-fet), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποφήτης*, a suggester, interpreter, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φάναι*, speak. Cf. *prophet.*] An expounder or interpreter. *Bunsen.* [Rare.]

hypophlœodal (hī-pō-flē′ō-dal), *a.* Same as *hypophlœodic.*

hypophlœodic (hī″pō-flē-od′ik), *a.* [As *hypophlœous* + *-ode* + *-ic.*] In *lichenol.*, living in the periderm of a plant; situated beneath the outer layers of the bark. Compare *epiphlœodic.*

hypophlœous (hī-pō-flē′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φλοιός*, bark.] Same as *hypophlœodic.*

hypophora (hī-pof′ō-rą), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὑποφορά*, a putting under, subjoining, hypophora, < *ὑποφέρειν*, carry away under, put under, subjoin, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *rhet.*, the statement of an opponent's objection or of an argument which might be urged against the speaker's or writer's position. The hypophora is followed by the answer or counter-argument, called the *anthypophora.* Hypophora and anthypophora frequently take the form of a series of questions and answers. The word *hypophora* has accordingly been used sometimes as equivalent to *eperotesis.*

hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *hypophosph*(*orous*) + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of hypophosphoric acid with a base.

hypophosphite (hī-pō-fos′fit), *n.* [< *hypophosph*(*orous*) + *-ite*2.] In *chem.*, a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

hypophosphoric (hī″pō-fos-for′ik), *a.* Containing less oxygen than does phosphoric acid.

hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fos′fō-rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *phosphorous.*] In *chem.*, containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid contains.—**Hypophosphorous acid**, H_3PO_2, an acid formed by decomposing phosphides with water. It may be obtained as a syrupy acid liquid or a white crystalline solid. Its salts are used to some extent as medicine.

hypophrygian (hī-pō-frij′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποφρύγιος*, < *ὑπό*, under, + *Φρύγιος*, Phrygian.] See under *mode.*

Hypophthalma (hī-pof-thal′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] 1. *pl.* In Latreille's system of classification (1831), the ninth tribe of crabs of the division *Heterochelæ*, having the hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or abortive.—2. *sing.* A genus of arachnids. *Taczanowsky*, 1873.

hypophyge (hī-pof′i-jē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποφυγή*, a refuge (a recess), < *ὑποφεύγειν*, flee from under, retire a little, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φεύγειν*, flee.] In *arch.*, a depression of curved profile beneath some feature, as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals, as at Pæstum and Selinus; an apophyge; a scotia. See cut under *column.*

hypophyllium (hī-pō-fil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypophyllia* (*-ą*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, a small abortive leaf or scale destitute of laminæ, and situated beneath another leaf or cluster of leaf-like branches, as in asparagus. More correctly spelled *hypophyllum.*

hypophyllous (hī-pō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *hypogenous*, 1.

hypophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypophysis.*

hypophysial (hī-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis. See *conario-hypophysial.*

hypophysical (hī-pō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φυσικός*, physical.] Inferior to the physical; beneath or below the physical.

All kinds of knowledge were entirely familiar to him [Jesus]: as the narrative expresses it, the physical and the metaphysical, the hyperphysical and [the] *hypophysical.* *Stowe*, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 229.

hypophysis (hī-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypophyses* (*-sēz*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόφυσις*, an undergrowth, a process, < *ὑποφύειν*, make to grow from below, pass. grow from below, grow up, < *ὑπό*, under, + *φύειν*, make to grow, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow. Cf. *epiphysis.*] 1. The pituitary body of the brain, which is lodged in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum. It occurs in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus.* It does not appear to be of true nervous tissue, and its function, if any, is unknown. The name is correlated with *epiphysis* as a name of the conarium. More fully called *hypophysis cerebri.* See second cut under *brain.*

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In angiosperms, the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the successive fission of the penultimate cell of the suspensor, which gives rise to the primary root and root-cap. (*b*) In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule. Also called, less correctly, *apophysis.* See cut under *Andreæa.*

hypopial (hī-pō′pi-al), *a.* [< *hypopus* + *-ial.*] Relating to the hypopus stage of certain acaroids. See *hypopus*, 2.

The *hypopial* period takes the place of that between two ecdyses in the ordinary life-history. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 389.

hypoplastral (hī-pō-plas′tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoplastron of a turtle.

hypoplastron (hī-pō-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *hypoplastra* (*-trą*). [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: applied by Huxley ("Anat. Vert.," p. 174) to what others call *hyposternum.* See second cut under *Chelonia.*

hypopodium (hī-pō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopodia* (*-ą*). [NL. (cf. LL. *hypopodium*, < Gr. *ὑποπόδιον*, a foot-stove), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, the stalk or foot of the carpels. *Lindley.* [Rare.]

hypopselaphesia (hī-pop-sel-ą-fē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ψηλάφησις*, a touching, < *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel, touch.] In *pathol.*, partial loss of the tactile sense.

hypopterate (hī-pop′tę-rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπόπτερος*, winged, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having a wing produced at the base or below. *Lindley.* [Rare.]

Hypopterygiaceæ (hī-pop-tę-rij-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτέρυξ, πτερύγιον*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rows united on the upper side of the stem, with a third median row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts. It belongs to the classification of C. Müller, who also wrote it *Hypopterygei*: a classification not generally followed.

hypoptila, *n.* Plural of *hypoptilum.*

hypoptilar (hī-pop′ti-lär), *a.* [< *hypoptilum* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the hypoptilum; hyporachidian.

hypoptilum (hī-pop′ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypoptila* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτίλον*, feather.] In *ornith.*, the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather; the whole of the supplementary plume which springs from the stem of the main feather at the junction of calamus and rachis. Hypoptila are usually present in the general plumage of birds, but are wanting in some families, as owls, and are never developed on the remiges or rectrices. They are usually much smaller than the main feather, but in some cases are about as large, when the feather appears to be double, but with a single barrel. See *hyporachis* and *aftershaft*, both of which are more frequently used than *hypoptilum.*

Hypopus (hī′pō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πούς* = E. *foot.*] **1.** A supposed genus of acaroids. *Dugès*, 1834. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] A heteromorphous nymph of certain acaroids, formerly supposed to be a generic type of the acaroids.

The true *hypopus* is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus, and possibly of some allied, or other genera. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 379.

hypopygia, *n.* Plural of *hypopygium.*

hypopygial (hī-pō-pij′i-ąl), *a.* [< *hypopygium* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, situated under the end of the abdomen; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypopygium.—**Hypopygial valves,** two oval or oblong cleft plates on the lower side of the last abdominal segments, such as are found in many *Tenthredinidæ.*

hypopygium (hī-pō-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopygia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποπύγιον*, the rump, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πυγή*, the buttocks.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The lamellate clasping-organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects, designed to retain the female. In some species it is very large, and turned under the abdomen. (*b*) The last visible ventral segment of an insect's abdomen, immediately beneath the pygidium, or last dorsal segment. *Kirby.*

hypopyum, hypopyon (hī-pō′pi-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόπυον*, a kind of ulcer, neut. of *ὑπόπυος*, tending to suppuration, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πύον*, pus: see *pus, pyemia.*] In *pathol.*, an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or between the layers of the cornea. [Rarely used.]

hyporachidian (hī″pō-ra-kid′i-an), *a.* [< *hyporachis* (*-id-*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or having the character of the hyporachis. Also *hyporrhachidian.*

hyporachis (hī-por′ą-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόραχις*, the hollow above the hip, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥάχις*, the spine.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the aftershaft; the rachis accessoria; the stem or seape of the supplementary feather which grows upon many feathers of most birds.

Structural characters no less important separate the Rheas from the Emeus, and, apart from their very different physiognomy, the former can be readily recognized by the rounded form of their contour-feathers, which want the *hyporrhachis* or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 505.

(*b*) The whole of such a supplementary feather; a hypoptilum: more frequently but less correctly used in this sense. See *hypoptilum* and *aftershaft.* Also written *hyporrhachis.*

hyporadial (hī-pō-rā′di-ąl), *a.* [< *hyporadii* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the hyporadii.

hyporadii (hī-pō-rā′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *radius*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the accessory radii or barbs of a feather. The barbs of the hyporachis or hypoptilum are to the supplementary feather what the radii or barbs are to the main feather; they may bear barbules or hyporadioli, but never hamuli or hooklets.

hyporadioli (hī-pō-rā-dī′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *hyporadii.*] The barbules of the hyporadii; the lesser processes borne upon the barbs of a hyporachis or of a hypoptilum.

hyporchem, *n.* See *hyporcheme.*

hyporchema (hī-pôr-kē′mą), *n.*; pl. *hyporchemata* (-mą-tą). [NL.] Same as *hyporcheme.*

hyporchematic (hī″pôr-kē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *hyporchema*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] Consisting in or pertaining to a hyporcheme or hyporchesis; characterizing or employed in hyporchemes: as, a *hyporchematic* dance; *hyporchematic* rhythms.—**Hyporchematic prosodiac,** in *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter, consisting of an anapestic prosodiac and an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑– | ⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑).

hyporcheme, hyporchem (hī′pôr-kēm, -kem), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχημα*, < *ὑπορχεῖσθαι*, dance with or to music, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *pros.*, a hymn or poem sung by the main body of the chorus, while some of their number accompanied it with mimetic dancing and gesticulation. The hyporcheme, like the pæan, was originally a hymn or song in honor of Apollo, but of a less solemn character than the pæan. This kind of composition is said to have been first developed by Thaletas in the seventh century B. C., and we still possess fragments of hyporchemes by Simonides, Pratinas, Bacchylides, and Pindar.

hyporchesis (hī-pôr-kē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχησις*, a dancing to the hyporcheme: see *hyporcheme.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a choric dance with singing, accompanied by some of the chorus with pantomimic action. The poem sung was called a *hyporcheme.*

hyporrhythmic (hī-pō-rith′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρρυθμος*, subrhythmical, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm.*] Deficient in rhythm: applied to a heroic hexameter in which the end of a foot coincides throughout with the end of a word. Such a line, having as many diereses as there are feet ending within the line, and no true cesura, loses all rhythmic coherence and continuity. An example is:

Spārsīs ‖ hāstīs ‖ lōngīs ‖ cāmpūs ‖ splēndĕt ĕt ‖ hōrrĕt. *Ennius.*

hyposcenium (hī-pō-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hyposcenia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσκήνιον*, the wall under the front of the stage, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σκήνη*, the stage: see *scene.*] In the ancient Greek theater, the low wall beneath the logeion or front part of the stage, which was raised upon it above the orchestra or konistra. This wall was frequently ornamented with sculptured reliefs, as in the Dionysiac theater at Athens, or with columns and other architectural features, as in the theater of Epidaurus. A flight of steps in the middle or on either side afforded communication between the stage and the orchestra.

hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel′e-tąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, developed, as muscles, below the endoskeleton: opposed to *episkeletal.*

The *hyposkeletal* muscles are separated from the episkeletal, not only by the endoskeleton of the trunk, . . . but by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

hypospadia (hī-pō-spā′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσπαδίος* or *ὑποσπαδιαῖος*, one having hypospadia, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] An arrest of development of the male generative organs, the urethra being more or less extensively open along its under side. Also *hypospadias.*

hypospadiac (hī-pō-spā′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypospadia* + *-ac.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hypospadia.

★ **II.** *n.* One who is affected by hypospadia.

hyposphenal (hī-pō-sfē′nąl), *a.* [< *hyposphene* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hyposphene; characterized by or possessing a hyposphene, as a vertebra; articulated by means of a hyposphene: as, a *hyposphenal* process, vertebra, or articulation. Also rarely *diplosphenal.*

hyposphene (hī′pō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σφήν*, a wedge.] The median and single wedge-shaped process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses of the vertebræ of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian period: so called by Cope, and later named *diplosphene* by Marsh. The process projects into the neural canal from the hinder part of the neural arch, and, with a corresponding formation on the fore part of the neural arch of a succeeding vertebra, affords an articulation additional to those made by the zygapophyses proper.

hyposporangium† (hī″pō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σπορά*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The indusium growing from beneath the spore-case of a fern. *Cooke.* Also called *indusium inferior.*

hypostasis (hī-pos′tą-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypostases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, a supporting, foundation, substance, reality, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing, lit. set under, < *ὑφιστάναι*, set under, pass. stand under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἱστάναι*, set, = L. *stare* = E. *sta-nd.*] **1.** That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis of something; foundation; support.—**2.** In *theol.*, a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God. The Christian uses of the term *hypostasis* started from the meaning 'a reality; a real personal subsistence or substance.' In this sense the word could be used of God either as the Trinity or as each person of the Trinity. Accordingly, the meaning of the phrase "character of his [the Father's] *hypostasis*," in Heb. i. 3, has been variously understood, the authorized version translating it "express image of his person," and the revised version, "the very image [margin, the impress] of his substance," and the general usage of the early church being unsettled down to the time of the Arian controversy. In the Western Church the word *person* (*persona*, *πρόσωπον*) had come into use in the sense still retained by us, and *hypostasis*, *substance*, or *subsistence* (*substantia*, *subsistentia*) was used as equivalent to 'essence' (*οὐσία*). The Greeks objected to *persona* or *πρόσωπον* (properly, a mask or dramatic character), as conveying the Patripassian or Sabellian idea of a mere difference of manifestation, and *πρόσωπον* never became thoroughly adopted as a Greek theological term. At Alexandria, in the third and fourth centuries, on the other hand, *hypostasis* had come to be generally used in the sense of 'person,' while at Antioch in the middle of the fourth century there were two different parties among the orthodox: the Meletians, who used *hypostasis* in the sense of 'person,' and the Eustathians, who used it as equivalent to 'substance' or 'essence' (*οὐσία*). At a council in Alexandria, A. D. 362, under St. Athanasius, it was agreed that both parties were equally orthodox, and held the same doctrine under a different terminology, and after this the use of *hypostasis* in the sense of 'essence' was gradually abandoned.

That two natures . . . could have been concentred into one *hypostasis.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 759.

Essence denotes that which is common to Father, Son, and Spirit. It denominates the substance, or constitutional being, of the Deity, which is possessed alike and differently by each of the personal distinctions. . . . *Hypostasis* is a term which was more subtle in its meaning than Essence. It denotes not that which is common to the Three in One, but that which is distinctive of and peculiar to them. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, I. 364.

3. In *metaph.*, a substantial mode by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be incommunicable; subsistence.—**4.** A hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things spoken and thought of as if it were a substance.

With death the personal activity of which the soul is the popular *hypostasis* is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is an immortality by deputy (according to Mr. Harrison's theory). *Huxley.*

5. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.—**6.** In *med.*: (*a*) A sediment, as of the urine; any morbid deposition in the body. (*b*) An overfullness of blood-vessels caused by a dependent position, as of the veins of the legs (varicose veins), etc.; hypostatic congestion.

Also *hypostasy.*

hypostasization (hī-pos″tą-si-zā′shon), *n.* Same as *hypostatization.*

hypostasize (hī-pos′tą-sīz), *v. t.* [< *hypostasis* + *-ize.*] Same as *hypostatize.*

The *hypostasizing* of cause as will seems to us only a more refined form of the *hypostasizing* of particular processes or forces of Nature as persons, to which mythology is largely referable. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 223.

hypostasy (hī-pos′tą-si), *n.* [< NL. *hypostasis*, q. v.] Same as *hypostasis.*

Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an *hypostasie.* *Bp. Gardiner*, Explication, fol. 117.

hypostatic (hī-pō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποστατικός*, belonging to substance, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing: see *hypostasis.*] **1.** Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary. The hypostatic principles are salt, sulphur, and mercury. See *hypostasis*, 5.

Of late, divers learned men, having adopted the three *hypostaticall* principles, are very inclinable to reduce all qualities or bodies to one or other of those three principles; and particularly assign for the cause of blackness the sooty steam of a dust or torrified sulphur. *Boyle*, Hist. Colours, Experiment xv.

2. In *theol.*, personal, or distinctly personal; pertaining to or constituting a distinct being or substance. See *hypostasis*, 2.

Christians who . . . opposed the doctrine of a *hypostatic* Logos, . . . or of an independent personal subsistence of the Divine Word. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

3. In *med.*, arising from downward pressure; caused by dependence: as, *hypostatic* congestion.—**Hypostatic union,** the union of two natures, the divine and the human, in the one hypostasis or person of Christ.

The personal or *hypostatic union* of the two natures in Christ. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 80.

hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *hypostatic* + *-al.*] Same as *hypostatic.*

But the word *hypostatical* is understood only by those . . . that are learned in the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. *Hobbes*, Ans. to Bp. Bramhall, p. 434.

hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hypostatic manner; personally; in actual substance.

The only true and eternal God *hypostatically* joined with his holy humanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 20.

hypostatization (hī-pos″tạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *hypostatize* + *-ation.*] The act of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also *hypostasization.*

Cousin is correct in pointing out, from the Realistic point of view, that it is one thing to deny the *hypostatization* of an accident like colour or wisdom, and another thing to deny the foundation in reality of those "true and legitimate universals" which we understand by the terms genera and species. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 421.

hypostatize (hī-pos'tạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypostatized*, ppr. *hypostatizing.* [< *hypostat-ic* + *-ize.*] To attribute substantial existence to; make into or regard as a distinct individual substance or reality. A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the subject of attributes or characters; and a hypostatized relation is one treated as having relations to other relations. Also *hypostatise, hypostasize.*

We then *hypostatise* the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

If we can *hypostatize* the community, and treat it as an individual with magnified but human wants and satisfactions, then, for this leviathan, the ethical end will correspond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universalistic Hedonism. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 43.

hyposterna, *n.* Plural of *hyposternum.*

hyposternal (hī-pō-stėr'nạl), *a.* 1. Situated or occurring below the sternum; substernal: as, *hyposternal* pain.—2. Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the *hyposternal* scute of a tortoise. See *plastron.*

hyposternum (hī-pō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *hyposterna* (-nạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόστερνον*, neut. of *ὑπόστερνος*, under the breast, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στέρνον*, the breast.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: called the *hypoplastron* by Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia.*

hypostigma (hī-pō-stig'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hypostigmai* (-mī). [< Gr. *ὑποστιγμή*, a comma, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στιγμή*, a point: see *stigma.*] In *paleography*, a point like the modern period, used with the value of a comma. Also *hypostigme.*

hypostoma (hī-pos'tō-mạ), *n.*; pl. *hypostomata* (hī-pō-stō'mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An inferior part or organ of the mouth of arthropods and some other animals. (*a*) The clypeus of dipterous insects. (*b*) The broad curved sclerite behind the lamina labialis of myriapods. *Meinert.* (*c*) A median formation below and behind the mouth-parts of some crustaceans, as the *Eurypterida.* Also called *metastoma.* (*d*) The labium or under lip of trilobites. (*e*) The proboscis of hydrozoans. *Hyatt.* Also *hypostome.*

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Hypostomus.*

Hypostomata (hī-pō-stō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An order or suborder of fishes, confined to the eastern seas, alone represented by the family *Pegasidæ*, of uncertain position, but now supposed to be related to the sticklebacks and sea-horses. Originally written in the French form *Hypostomides* by Duméril.—2. A group of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. Infusorians in which the mouth is inferior or ventral. *Diesing*, 1865.

hypostomatous (hī-pō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [As *hypostoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having the mouth inferior or ventral, as some infusorians.

hypostome (hī'pō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *hypostoma*, q. v.] Same as *hypostoma*, 1.

Hypostomidæ (hī-pō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Hypostomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, named from the genus *Hypostomus:* same as *Loricariidæ.*

hypostomous (hī-pos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having the mouth inferior.

Hypostomus (hī-pos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is inferior and under the snout, typical of the family *Hypostomidæ. Lacépède*, 1803. Also *Hypostoma.*

hypostrophe (hī-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποστροφή*, a turning about, recurrence, < *ὑποστρέφειν*, turn about, return, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe.*] 1†. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of a patient in turning himself. (*b*) Return of a disease; relapse.—2. In *rhet.*, the use of insertion or parenthesis; return to the subject after parenthesis.

hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόστυλος*, resting on pillars set underneath, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] I. *a.* In *arch.*, having the roof supported by pillars: as, the *hypostyle* hall at Karnak.

We come to a *hypostyle* hall of great beauty, formed by two ranges of larger columns in the centre, and three rows of smaller ones on each side. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 117.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a structure, with or without inclosing walls, the ceiling of which is supported by columns; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall: applied specifically to the many-



Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, Egypt.

columned halls of a type characteristic of ancient Egyptian religious architecture. The cut shows part of the interior of one of the greatest of these halls. An exterior view of a later and smaller example is given under *Egyptian.*

hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fīt), *n.* [< *hyposulph-urous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hyposulphurous acid (H_2SO_2). *Sodium hyposulphite* (hyposulphite of soda) is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphate, a salt of thiosulphuric acid ($H_2S_2O_3$), which is used by dyers for reducing indigo, and generally in the arts as a reducing or deoxidizing agent—notably in photography, as the usual chemical for fixing plates and prints.

hyposulphuric (hī″pō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* Same as *dithionic.*

hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *sulphurous.*] Next in a series below sulphurous: used only in the following phrase. —**Hyposulphurous acid.** (*a*) An acid, H_2SO_2, differing in composition from sulphurous acid only by having one less oxygen atom in the molecule. (*b*) A totally distinct acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, now called *thiosulphuric acid.* See *thiosulphuric.*

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *syllogistic.*] Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hyposynaphe (hī-pō-sin'ạ-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποσυναφή*, < *ὑποσυνάπτειν*, combine slightly, < *ὑπό*, under, + *συνάπτειν*, join together, combine, < *σύν*, along with, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord conjunct with both, as between the hypaton and the synnemenon. See *tetrachord.*

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποτακτικός*, subordinate, subjoined, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject: see *hypotaxis.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypotaxis; dependent: as, two temporal clauses in *hypotactic* construction.

hypotarsal (hī-pō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *hypotarsus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of the hypotarsus.

hypotarsus (hī-pō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *hypotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot: see *tarsus.*] In *ornith.*, the talus or so-called calcaneum; a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone, supposed to answer to distal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mammalian foot. It is usually a prominent feature of the upper end and plantar aspect of a bird's tarsus, and is perforated by canals for the passage of tendons of flexor muscles of the toes. See cut under *tarsometatarsus.*

hypotaxis (hī-pō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόταξις*, subjection, submission, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] In *gram.*, dependent construction: opposed to *parataxis.*

Now to make *hypotaxis* out of parataxis, we must have a joint. *B. L. Gildersleeve*, Jour. Philol., XVI. 420.

hypotenusal, hypothenusal (hī-pot-, hī-poth-e-nū'sạl), *a.* [< *hypotenuse, hypothenuse,* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of internal incidence at the *hypotenusal* side is nearly equal to the angle of total reflection. *Airy*, Optics, prop. xvii.

hypotenuse, hypothenuse (hī-pot'-, hī-poth'-e-nūs), *n.* [Prop. *hypotenuse*, but the erroneous form *hypothenuse* is more common; < F. *hypoténuse* = Sp. *hipotenusa* = Pg. *hypothenusa* = It. *ipotenusa*, < LL. *hypotenusa*, < Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, or in full *ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα πλευρά*, the side subtending the right angle, ppr. fem. of *ὑποτείνειν*, stretch under, subtend, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *τείνειν* (= L. *tendere*), stretch: see *tend*[1], *tone*[1].] In *geom.*, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothalli, *n.* Plural of *hypothallus.*

hypothalline (hī-pō-thal'in), *a.* [< *hypothallus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to the hypothallus.

hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *hypothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In lichens, a mass of delicate filaments upon which a thallus is first developed. It is a horizontal stratum, which is developed immediately upon the prothallus, and consists of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cellules. It is sometimes of a white or whitish color, but is usually dark or blackish. A secondary form consists of vertical rhizoid fibrillæ, which are usually branching and tufted at the extremities.

hypothec (hī-poth'ek), *n.* [= D. *hypotheek* = G. Dan. *hypothek* = Sw. *hypotek*, < F. *hypothèque* = Pr. *hypoteca, ypotheca* = Sp. *hipoteca* = Pg. *hypotheca* = It. *ipoteca*, < LL. *hypotheca*, < Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, a pledge, deposit, mortgage, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under: see *hypothesis* and *theca.*] 1. Same as *hypothecation*, 1.

Possession, Usucaption, Bonitarian ownership, and *Hypothek* occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 357.

2. In *Scots law*, a legal lien given to a creditor upon property, to secure the payment of his demand. It usually if not always implies that possession remains with the debtor, and that the creditor has only a right of action. In case of vessels it may be created by agreement. Tacit or legal hypothec exists by implication of law, as in the case of a landlord's lien on crops for rent, and the lien of an attorney or law agent for costs. The term is also applied in a general sense to the preference over other debts against an estate given by law to some demands, such as funeral expenses, wages, etc.

hypothecary (hī-poth'ẹ-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *hypothecarius*, < *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec.*] Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage: as, a *hypothecary* note (that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation). Also *hypothecatory.*—**Hypothecary action,** in *civil law*, an action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its sale, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt.—**Hypothecary debt.** See *debt.*

hypothecate (hī-poth'ẹ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypothecated*, ppr. *hypothecating.* [< ML. *hypothecatus*, pp. of *hypothecare*, hypothecate, < LL. *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec.*] 1. To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor corporeal control; mortgage, leaving the owner in possession.—2. To put in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hī-poth-ẹ-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *hypothecatio(n-)*, < *hypothecare*, hypothecate: see *hypothecate.*] 1. In *Rom. law*, mortgage; a contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. It usually if not always related to real property, while security upon personal property was given by possession, and termed *pignus*, or pledge.

The Athenian *ἀποτίμηματα*, or *hypothecations*, were open and notorious like our old feoffments. *Sir W. Jones*, A Commentary on Isæus.

2. In *French law* (*hypothèque*), a lien on immovable property for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. *Legal hypothecation* is that which is implied by law; *judicial hypothecation*, that which is established by a judgment of a court, affecting particular real property or all the real property of a particular debtor; and *conventional hypothecation*, that which is created by contract before a magistrate or notary. Immobilized shares in the Bank of France are deemed immovable property for the purpose of allowing hypothecation. Vessels may be the subject of conventional hypothecation.

3. In American financial usage, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotiable securities, given by a debtor by transfer-

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor until payment of his debt.

> I would give
> My laurels, living and to live,
> Or as much cash as you could raise on
> Their value by *hypothecation*.
> *Halleck*, The Recorder.

4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase *hypothecation bond*, a bottomry bond or respondentia bond. See *bottomry* and *respondentia*.

hypothecator (hī-poth′ē-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *hypothecate* + *-or*.] One who pledges anything as security.

hypothecatory (hī-poth′ē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hypothecate* + *-ory*.] Same as *hypothecary*.

hypothecial (hī-pō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *hypothecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the hypothecium.

hypothecium (hī-pō-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the layer, usually dense, of hyphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.

hypothek, *n.* See *hypothec*.

hypothenar (hī-poth′e-när), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποθέναρ*, the part of the palm next the fingers, < *ὑπό*, under, + *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See *thenar*. Also called *hypothenar eminence*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated upon the hypothenar.—**Hypothenar muscles**, those muscles which collectively act upon the metacarpal bone and the base of the first phalanx of the little finger.

hypothenusal, hypothenuse. See *hypotenusal*, ★*hypotenuse*.

hypothesis (hī-poth′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypotheses* (-sēz). [= D. G. Dan. *hypothese* = Sw. *hypotes* = F. *hypothèse* = Sp. *hipótesis* = Pg. *hypothese* = It. *ipotesi*, < Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, a groundwork, foundation, base, supposition, lit. a placing under, that which is placed under, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τιθέναι*, place, put, > *θέσις*, a putting: see *thesis*. Cf. *hypothec*.] **1.** A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the *hypothesis* of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]—**2.** A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.

> Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extravagance of *hypothesis* to which the superstitious man will not resort. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 385.

> When some *hypothesis*, absurd and vain,
> Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain.
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 444.

3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

> The angles BGH, GHD are equal to two right angles by *hypothesis*. *Playfair's Euclid*, I. 28.

4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has always been applied in this sense to theories of the planetary system. Kepler held the hypothesis that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun in one focus, describing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a certain size, shape, and situation, and the perihelion being reached at a certain epoch. Of the three coördinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent position, were directly observed, but the third, its varying distance from the earth, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted because it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A hypothesis is of the general nature of an inductive conclusion, but it differs from an induction proper in that it involves no generalization, and in that it affords an explanation of observed facts according to known general principles. The distinction between induction and hypothesis is illustrated by the process of deciphering a despatch written in a secret alphabet. A statistical investigation will show that in English writing, in general, the letter *e* occurs far more frequently than any other; this general proposition is an induction from the particular cases examined. If now the despatch to be deciphered is found to contain 26 characters or less, one of which occurs much more frequently than any of the others, the probable explanation is that each character stands for a letter, and the most frequent one for *e*: this is *hypothesis*. At the outset, this is a hypothesis not only in the present sense, but also in that of being a provisional theory insufficiently supported. As the process of deciphering proceeds, however, the inferences become more and more probable, until practical certainty is attained. Still the nature of the evidence remains the same; the conclusion is held true for the sake of the explanation it affords of observed facts. Generally speaking, the conclusions of hypothetic inference cannot be arrived at inductively, because their truth is not susceptible of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conclusions of inductions, on account of their generality, be reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any historical fact, as that Napoleon Bonaparte once lived, is a hypothesis; for we believe the proposition because its effects—current tradition, the histories, the monuments, etc.—are observed. No mere generalization of observed facts could ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Again, we inductively infer that every particle of matter gravitates toward every other. Hypothesis might lead to this result for any given pair of particles, but never could show that the law is universal. The chief precautions to be used in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pains not to confine our verifications to certain orders of effects to which the supposed fact would give rise, but to examine effects of every kind; secondly, before a hypothesis can be regarded as anything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For example, hypotheses concerning the luminiferous ether have had the defect that they would necessitate certain longitudinal oscillations to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds; and consequently these theories ought not to be held as probably true, but only as analogues of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, which it was constructed to explain, it had little importance; but when it was shown that diffusion, viscosity, and conductibility in gases were connected and subject to those laws which theory had predicted, the probability of the hypothesis became very great.

> I asked him what he thought of Locusts, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing them to be the winged Creatures that fell so thick about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it appear'd he had never heard of any such *Hypothesis*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

> We have explained the phænomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity. . . . But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phænomena, and I frame no *hypotheses;* for whatever is not deduced from the phænomena is to be called an *hypothesis;* and *hypotheses*, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.
> *Newton*, Principia (tr. by Motte), iii.

5. An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

> An *hypothesis* is any supposition which we make (either without actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insufficient), in order to endeavor to deduce from it conclusions in accordance with facts which are known to be real; under the idea that if the conclusions to which the *hypothesis* leads are known truths, the *hypothesis* either must be, or at least is likely to be true. *J. S. Mill.*

Documentary, monophyletic, nebular, etc., **hypothesis.** See the adjectives.—**Hypothesis of degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Syn.** *Speculation*, etc. See *theory*.

hypothesise, *v. i.* See *hypothesize*.

hypothesist (hī-poth′e-sist), *n.* [< *hypothes(is)* ★+ *-ist*.] One who defends a hypothesis.

hypothesize (hī-poth′e-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothesized*, ppr. *hypothesizing*. [< *hypothes(is)* + *-ize*.] To form hypotheses. Also *hypothesise, hypothetize*.

> One certain proof is, that the Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

> We might write and talk and *hypothesize*, theorize, and reason! *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 229.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet′ik), *a.* [= F. *hypothétique* = Sp. *hipotético* = Pg. *hypothetico* = It. *ipotetico* (cf. D. G. *hypothetisch* = Dan. *hypothetisk* = Sw. *hypotetisk*), < LL. *hypotheticus*, one who proceeds hypothetically, < Gr. *ὑποθετικός*, supposed, hypothetical, < *ὑπόθεσις*, hypothesis: see *hypothesis*.] Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; supposititious; conjectural.

> Essential errors in first principles naturally and necessarily lead to erroneous inferences; and it is in vain that *hypothetic* notions will be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to any particular theory.
> *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, ii. 1.

Hypothetic inference. See *inference*.—**Hypothetic realism** or **dualism,** the metaphysical doctrine that objects external to the consciousness of the subject, though not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomena of consciousness.

hypothetical (hī-pō-thet′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypothetic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *hypothetic*, and the more common form.

> I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of variation in the language of logicians in regard to the terms conditional and *hypothetical*. You are aware that conditionalis in Latin is commonly applied as a translation of hypothetikos in Greek; and by Boethius, who was the first among the Latins who elaborated the logical doctrine of hypotheticals, the two terms are used convertibly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term *hypothetical* (hypotheticus) was used to denote the genus, and the term conditional to denote the species, and from them this nomenclature has passed into many of the more modern compends of logic—and among others, into those of Aldrich and Whately. This latter usage is wrong. If either term is to be used in subordination to the other, conditional, as the more extensive term, ought to be applied to designate the genus; and so it has accordingly been employed by the best logicians.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> The numerical estimates of a large savage population must, of course, be in a great degree *hypothetical*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., note.

> The great event of Wordsworth's school-days was the death of his father, who left what may be called a *hypothetical* estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in this form: If A is, B is; but B is not, therefore A is not.—**Hypothetical argument.** See *argument*.—**Hypothetical baptism.** Same as *conditional baptism* (which see, under *baptism*).—**Hypothetical period,** in *gram.*, a sentence expressing a condition and conclusion, or composed of a protasis and an apodosis.—**Hypothetical proposition,** in *logic:* (*a*) A proposition consisting of an antecedent and a consequent clause; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possibility. (*b*) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities.—**Hypothetical question,** a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence for the purpose of calling out the opinion of an expert witness, such facts as the interrogating counsel claims he has already proved being stated as a hypothesis, and the witness being requested to state to the jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be true.—**Hypothetical syllogism,** a syllogism in which one of the premises is a hypothetical proposition. The following is an example of the form of inference which is usually considered as the direct hypothetical syllogism: If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; hence, it will thunder. But some logicians refuse the name of *syllogism* to this inference, and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syllogism to be: If it lightens, it will thunder; if it rains, it will lighten; hence, if it rains, it will thunder.

II. *n.* A hypothetical proposition.

> Universal abstract judgments and *hypotheticals*, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion of ideal content, and therefore point only to that in the real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following. *Mind*, IX. 128.

hypothetically (hī-pō-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

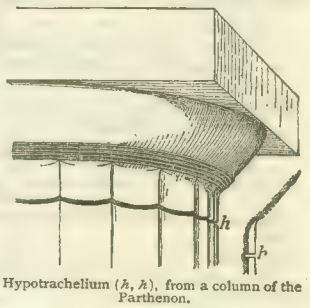
> Whenever anatomical investigation shows the combined action of several distinct fibres, the resulting sensation may, *hypothetically*, be regarded as composite.
> *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.

hypothetico-disjunctive (hī-pō-thet″i-kō-dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* Combining the characters of the hypothetic and disjunctive forms of proposition.—**Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition,** a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent.

hypothetist (hī-poth′e-tist), *n.* [< *hypothet(ic)* + *-ist*.] Same as *hypothesist*.

hypothetize (hī-poth′e-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothetized*, ppr. *hypothetizing*. [< *hypothet(ic)* + *-ize*.] Same as *hypothesize*.

hypotrachelium (hī″pō-trā-kē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *hypotrachelia* (-ä). [< L. *hypotrachelium*, in arch., < Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον*, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column, < *ὑποτράχηλος*, under the neck, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τράχηλος*, the neck.] In *arch.*, in the Doric order, the junction of the capital and the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of the capital block. The channeling is carried across the hypotrachelium, upon the capital, as far as the annulets. The hypotrachelium has the appearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its material function was to preserve the sharp arrises of the capital from chipping when the block was put in place; its artistic function is to serve as the first step in the transition from the vertical lines of the shaft to the horizontal lines of the entablature. Vitruvius applies the term *hypotrachelium* to the entire neck of the capital, or that part which, while in one block with the echinus, forms a continuation of the shaft. Also *incision, hypotrachelion*.



Hypotrachelium (*h*, *h*), from a column of the Parthenon.

Hypotricha (hī-pot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are free-swimming, and are mostly flattened or compressed; the locomotive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal surface is usually smooth or glabrous, but occasionally bears a few scattered or longitudinal rows of immotile setose cilia; the oral and anal apertures are conspicuously developed, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Stein, and is contrasted with *Heterotricha, Holotricha*, and *Peritricha*. It contains about 6 families and 40 genera.

hypotrichous (hī-pot′ri-kus), *a.* [As *Hypotricha* + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, or to one of them.—**2.** Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body: specifically said of the *Hypotricha*.

hypotrichously (hī-pot′ri-kus-li), *adv.* So as to be ciliate underneath. *S. Kent.*

Hypotriorchis (hī-pot-ri-ôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτριόρχης*, a kind of broad-winged hawk, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τριόρχης*, a kind of hawk, prob. the buzzard, < *τριόρχης*, with three testicles, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), = E. *three*, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] A genus of true falcons, of the subfamily *Falconinæ*, of small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (*H. subbuteo*) and merlin (*H. æsalon*), and the American pigeon-hawk (*H. columbarius*): now commonly rated as a subgenus of *Falco*. *Boie*, 1826.

hypotrochoid (hī-pot'rō-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *trochoid*.] A curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

This curve [one described by a gyroscopic pendulum] . . . is a species of *hypotrochoid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 353.

hypotympanic (hī″pō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum: see *tympanum*.] **I.** *a.* Situated beneath the tympanum: as, the *hypotympanic* bone.

II. *n.* The so-called tympanic bone, as of birds and reptiles, commonly called the *quadrate* or *os quadratum*, which in many vertebrates below mammals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw. Correlated with *epitympanic*. See *quadrate*, *n.* See cuts at *Crotalus* and *Gallinæ*.

hypotypic (hī-pō-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, type.] Subtypical; not quite typical: opposed to *hypertypic*.

hypotypical (hī-pō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *hypotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypotypic*.

hypotyposis (hī″pō-ti-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*, a sketch, outline, < *ὑποτυποῦν*, form slightly, sketch out, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] 1. In *rhet.*, vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.—2. A sketch or outline of a science.—**The Hypotyposes**, the title of the exposition of the Pyrrhonian philosophy by Sextus Empiricus.

hypoxanthic (hī-pok-san'thik), *a.* [< *hypoxanth(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthine.

hypoxanthine (hī-pok-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόξανθος*, yellowish- or lightish-brown (< *ὑπό*, under, + *ξανθός*, yellow), + *-ine*².] A substance ($C_5H_4N_4O$) found in the muscles, liver, spleen, and other organs, which crystallizes in needles and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is also produced during the putrefaction of proteids. Also called *sarcine*.

hypoxid (hī-pok'sid), *n.* [< *Hypoxis* (*-id-*).] A plant of the order *Hypoxidaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Hypoxidaceæ (hī-pok-si-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A former family of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Hypoxideæ*.

Hypoxideæ (hī-pok-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypoxis*. The rhizome is tuberous or small; the leaves are radical (rarely a few on the stem); and the flowers are solitary on the scape, or sometimes spiked or racemose, rarely umbellate.

Hypoxis (hī-pok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, prop. *Hypoxys*, so called because the pod is acute at the base), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hypoxideæ*. The perianth is 6-parted, and without a tube; the 3 outer segments of the perianth are slightly herbaceous outside; the stamens are 6 in number, and inserted upon a disk surrounding the ovary, which is 3-celled; and the capsule opens by a lid. They are herbaceous plants with mostly narrow, sometimes grass-like leaves, and single or racemose pretty flowers. About 50 species are known, widely distributed, but found mostly in the tropics. *H. hirsuta*, the star-grass, is a yellow-flowered species, a native of the United States. *H. decumbens*, of tropical America, is called *star-of-Bethlehem*.



Hypoxis hirsuta. *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, same, cut transversely.

Hypoxylon (hī-pok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the stroma corky or brittle, the perithecia immersed, and the sporidia ovate or lanceolate, simple, and dark-colored. They grow on trees, decaying wood, dead branches, etc. The species are numerous and widely distributed in temperate and subtropical regions.

hypoxylous (hī-pok'si-lus), *a.* [< *Hypoxylon*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Hypoxylon*.

hypozeuxis (hī-pō-zūk'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὑποζευξις*, a subduing, a subordinate connection, < *ὑποζευγνύναι*, yoke under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ζευγνύναι*, yoke: see *zeugma*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure or construction in which, in a succession of clauses, each subject has its own verb: as, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever," Isa. xl. 8. The following is another example:

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire glimpsed. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

If this supplie be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated, and by seuerall words, so as euery clause hath his owne supplie, then it is called by the Greekes *Hypozeuxis*; we call him the substitute. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.

Hypozoa (hī-pō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Protozoa*.

hypozoan (hī-pō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypozoa*; protozoan.

II. *n.* One of the *Hypozoa*; a protozoan.

hypozoic[1] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, below the limit of life.

hypozoic[2] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Hypozoa* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the *Hypozoa*; hypozoan; protozoan.

hypped, hyppish. See *hipped*², *hippish*.

Hypsibates (hip-sī'bạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ὑψιβάτης*, going aloft; cf. *ὑψίβατος*, set on high, < *ὕψι*, on high (see *hypsosis*), + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*.] 1. A genus of very long-legged grallatorial birds; the stilts. Also called *Himantopus*. *Nitzsch*, 1829.—2. A genus of reptiles. Originally written *Hypsibatus*.

Hypsibrachycephali (hip-si-brak-i-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, aloft (*ὕψος*, height), + *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, those races of men that are characterized by high broad skulls; persons characterized by high and broad skulls.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip-si-brak″i-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* Having the characters of the Hypsibrachycephali.

hypsibrachycephalism (hip-si-brak-i-sef'ạ-lizm), *n.* [As *hypsibrachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls.

hypsicephalic (hip″si-se-fal'ik or -sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *κεφαλή*, head.] High, as a skull; exhibiting hypsicephaly.

hypsicephaly (hip-si-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [As *hypsicephal-ic* + *-y*.] The character of a skull the cranial index of which is over 75. See *craniometry*.

hypsiloid (hip'si-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, shaped like upsilon, < *ὑ ψιλόν*, upsilon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; curved or arched like U.

The palatal index of the male . . . is exceptionally low, viz. 1038, the general form of the palate being remarkably *hypsiloid*. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 9.

Hypsilophodon (hip-si-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest, ridge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of fossil Mesozoic dinosaurs, of the family *Iguanodontidæ*, found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight, and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds, especially in the beak and hind limbs. The ends of the premaxillæ appear to have been toothless and beak-like, and the mandibular symphysis is excavated to receive them, almost as in a parrot; the ischia are very long and slender, with a median ventral symphysis; the pubic bones are as long and slender as in a typical bird, and directed downward and backward, parallel with the ischia, leaving only a very narrow lengthened obturator foramen divided by the obturator process.

hypsilophodont (hip-si-lof'ō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

It remains to be seen how far the *hypsilophodont* modification extended among the Ornithoscelida. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 225.

Hypsilophodontidæ (hip-si-lof-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsilophodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurs with four functional digits in the hind feet, typified by the genus *Hypsilophodon*: now included in the *Iguanodontidæ*.

Hypsiprymninæ (hip″si-prim-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsiprymnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Macropodidæ*, typified by the genus *Hypsiprymnus*; the kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs. It contains small marsupials, about as large as a rabbit, differing considerably from the true kangaroos in anatomical characters, as well as in general appearance and habits. They feed much on roots, which they dig up by means of their fore feet, the three middle digits of which are elongate. Besides *Hypsiprymnus*, the group includes such genera as *Æpyprymnus* and *Bettongia*.

hypsiprymnine (hip-si-prim'nin), *a.* Same as *hypsiprymnoid*.

hypsiprymnoid (hip-si-prim'noid), *a.* [< *Hypsiprymnus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a kangaroo-rat; having the characters of the *Hypsiprymninæ*.

As to the Didelphia, if we may trust the evidence which seems to be afforded by their very scanty remains, a true *Hypsiprymnoid* form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 199.

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψίπρυμνος*, with high stern, < *ὕψι*, on high, aloft, + *πρύμνα*, the stern of a ship, prop. adj. (sc. *ναῦς*, ship), the hindmost, fem. of *πρυμνός*, hindmost, endmost.] The typical genus of *Hypsiprymninæ*, including the true kangaroo-rats or potoroos, such as *H. murinus* of New South Wales, with a long scaly tail like a rat's, produced snout, and long coarse pelage. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< Gr. Ὑψιστάριοι, pl., a Christian sect that distinguished between *ὁ ὕψιστος θεός*, the Most High God, and *ὁ πατήρ*, the Father; < *ὕψιστος*, highest, most high, superl. adj., < *ὕψι*, adv., on high, aloft.] One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth century, whose doctrines combined pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. They were perhaps successors of the Sabæans, but worshiped God only under the name of the Most High, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. They were found chiefly in Cappadocia.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fossil fishes of large size, once considered to be related to the pikes, with long, pointed, and erect teeth. The remains occur in the Cretaceous formation of England. *Agassiz*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Hypsodon*.

hypsodont (hip'sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having lengthened crowns and short roots, the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the socket: applied to such teeth as the molars of *Bovidæ*, in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of *Cervidæ*. See *brachyodont*. [The epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus *Hypsodon*.]

Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a *hypsodont* type. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 429.

hypsography (hip-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, aloft, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] See the extract.

Eidography, . . . a word suggested as useful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its ups and downs, its hills and hollows. The words *hypsography* and "topography" are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form, and "topography" has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it. *Science*, XII. 280.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, aloft, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer, with which the temperature of the boiling-point of water at the given height is determined.

hypsometric (hip-sō-met'rik), *a.* [< *hypsometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

The accuracy of the barometer as a *hypsometric* instrument may be very considerably increased. *J. D. Whitney*, Barometric Hypsometry, Pref.

hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *hypsometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hypsometric*: as, *hypsometrical* maps, which exhibit the heights of mountains, etc.

hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* According to the rules and principles of hypsometry.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), *n.* [As *hypsometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by leveling, by the barometer, by the thermometer, by trigonometrical observations, or otherwise

The many curious and instructive results which a rather extensive examination of the literature of *hypsometry* since the beginning of the present century has brought to light.
J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, p. 25.

hypsophyl, hypsophyll (hip'sō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The involucral leaves, bracts and bracteoles, glumes and paleæ of flowers: a word introduced by Henfrey as a translation of the German *Hochblatt*. Compare *cataphyllum*, *euphyllum*.

hypsophyllary (hip-sof'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *hypsophyl* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypsophyl.

hypsosis (hip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕψωσις*, a lifting high, elevation, < *ὑψοῦν*, lift high, < *ὕψι*, on high, aloft, *ὑψοῦ*, on high (*ὕψος*, height), prob. connected with *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The elevation of the eucharist. (*b*) The elevation of the panagia. (*c*) [*cap.*] The Exaltation of the Cross; Holy-Cross day (September 14th).

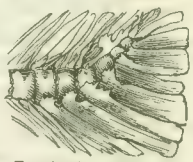
hypt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hyptideæ (hip-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Hyptis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants, typified by the genus *Hyptis*, belonging to the tribe *Ocimeæ*. Also written *Hyptidæ*, *Hyptidinæ*.

Hyptis (hip'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1786), so called because the limb of the corolla is turned back; irreg. < Gr. *ὑπτιος*, laid back, supine, < *ὑπό*, under.] A very large genus of labiate plants, of the tribe *Ocimeæ*. The calyx is ovoid-campanulate, with 5 very acute teeth; the corolla is about as long as the calyx; and the upper lip has 4 entire lobes, the lower lip 1, undivided. They are herbs or shrubs of polymorphous habit. Three hundred species are known, nearly all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. *H. suaveolens* is called *spikenard*.

Hypudæus (hip-ū-dē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδαίος*, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *οὐδας*, poet., the ground.] A notable genus of voles or field-mice, of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The word is used in various senses: (*a*) As proposed by Illiger (1811), a synonym of *Arvicola* (Lacépède), and therefore nearly equivalent to the *Arvicolinæ* collectively. (*b*) As restricted by Keyserling and Blasius (1842), and by Baird (1857), a synonym of *Evotomys* (Coues, 1874), ★the type being *Mus rutilus* of Pallas. See *Evotomys*.

hypural (hī-pū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Situated beneath or on the under side of the tail: specifically applied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail, supporting fin-rays.



Termination of Spinal Column of Salmon, with many expanded hypural bones.

In most osseous fishes the *hypural* bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded, and either remain separate, or coalesce into a wedge-shaped, nearly symmetrical bone.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

hyrt, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hyraces (hī'rā-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hyrax*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *Wagler*, 1830.

hyraceum, hyracium (hī-rā'sē-um, -si-um), *n.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*), q. v.] A product of commercial value derived from the hyrax, and imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castoreum.

hyracid (hī-ras'id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Hyracidæ*; a hyrax.

Hyracidæ (hī-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] The name formerly applied to the then only known family of the order *Hyracoidea*: now replaced by *Procaviidæ*, since the name *Hyrax* is antedated by *Procavia*.

hyraciform (hī-ras'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *hyracoid*.

Hyracina (hī-rā-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

hyracium, *n.* See *hyraceum*.

Hyracodon (hī-rak'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὗραξ*, shrew-mouse, hyrax, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of primitive rhinoceros-like perissodactyls from the Lower Miocene of North America, type of the family *Hyracodontidæ*. They had 44 teeth, and only 3 digits on each foot. It is sometimes referred to the *Rhinocerotidæ*.

hyracodont (hī-rak'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Hyracodon*(*t-*).] Having the form of dentition characteristic of *Hyracodon*, *Hyrax*, and *Rhinoceros*, in which the under molars have the external tubercles crescentic in section, longitudinally compressed, and continuous with the corresponding internal tubercles.

Hyracodontidæ (hī-rak-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyracodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhinoceros-like perissodactyls, established for the reception of the genus *Hyracodon*.

hyracoid (hī'rā-koid), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to the *Hyracoidea*, or having their characters. ★Also *hyraciform*.

Hyracoidea (hī-rā-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oidea*.] An order of monodelphian mammals, represented by the single family *Hyracidæ*; the hyraxes. It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds with others of rodents, the molars being like those of the rhinoceros in pattern, while the upper incisors are long, curved, and grow from persistent pulps as in the rodents. The dental formula is: 2 incisors in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 4 premolars and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 36. There are no clavicles. The fore feet are 4-toed, and the hind feet 3-toed; both are padded underneath, as in carnivores and rodents, not hoofed, as in ungulates; the digits end in stout flat nails. This remarkable order of mammals is of a very generalized type, combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodents and insectivores on the other. The animals are of about the size of rabbits, and their general appearance is suggestive of these rodents; they are known as *rock-rabbits*, and by other names, and the order is also called *Gliriformia* and *Lamnunguia*. See *Hyracidæ*, *Hyrax*, and ★*Hyracoidea*. Also called *Hyraces* and *Hyracina*.

hyracotherian (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining or related to *Hyracotherium*.

hyracotheriine (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-in), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *hyracotherian*.

Hyracotherium (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὗραξ* (*ὑρακ-*), a shrew-mouse, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls of the tapiroid section, referred to the family *Lophiodontidæ*. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors above and 3 below on each side, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 42. The genus was based upon the skull of an animal of the size of a rabbit, from the London clay. The generic term, as used by De Blainville (1844), has been definitely located in the *Lophiodontidæ*, and identified with *Pachynolophus* of Pomel (1847).

Hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὗραξ*, a mouse, shrew-mouse, = L. *sorex*, shrew-mouse: see *Sorex*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Hyracidæ* and order *Hyracoidea*, having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern, the lower incisors only slightly notched, the upper incisors approximated, and the upper lip cleft. It has 7 cervical, 22 dorsal, 8 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 6 caudal vertebræ. The genus contains the terrestrial and saxicoline species of Africa and Syria, as *H.*



Daman (*Hyrax syriacus*).

capensis, *H. habessinicus*, *H. syriacus*, variously known as *conies*, etc. The name is antedated by *Procavia* and this is used for existing species.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Hyrax*.

Hyrcanian (hėr-kā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Hyrcania in Asia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 428.

hyre[1]†, *v. t.* See *hire*[1].

hyre[2]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

hyrnet, *n.* See *hern*[1].

hyrse (hėrs), *n.* See *hirse*.

hyrst, *n.* See *hurst*.

hyson (hī'sn), *n.* [< Chinese *hi ch'un*, lit. blooming spring, i. e., first crop.] A China green tea made from the early pluckings. See *hyson* ★*tea*. —**Hyson skin**, a tea consisting of the uncurled broken or coarser leaves of hyson material, of a quality depending upon that from which it was separated.

hy-spy (hī'spī), *n.* See *I-spy*.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* [Formerly *hissop*, *hisop*; earlier without the aspirate, ME. *isopp*, *ysope*, < AS. *ysope* = D. *hijzop* = MLG. *isop* = MHG. *isōpe*, *isōp*, *ispe*, G. *isop*, *ysopp* = Sw. Dan. *isop* = OF. *ysope*, *hysope*, *hyssope*, F. *hysope* = Sp. *hisopo* = Pg. *hysopo*, *hyssopo* = It. *isopo*, *issopo*, < L. *hysopum*, *hyssopum*, *hyssopus*, ML. also *ysopus*, < Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, *ὕσσωπον*, an aromatic plant, < Heb. *ēzōph*, an aromatic plant, different from the mod. hyssop, which is not found in Syria or Egypt.] 1. A small bushy herb of the genus *Hyssopus*, family *Menthaceæ*. *H. officinalis*, common in gardens, is aromatic and stimulating, and was formerly used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings. See *Hyssopus*.



Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. In *Scrip.*, a plant the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the ceremony of purification. It is supposed by some to have been the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*, and by others a plant or several plants growing in Palestine and allied with the European hyssop.

He [Solomon] spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the *hyssop* that springeth out of the wall.
1 Ki. iv. 33.

He took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and *hyssop*, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people.
Heb. ix. 19.

He passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with *hyssop*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 8.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *aspersorium*, 1. See quotation from Prescott under *aspersion*, 1. —**Solomon's hyssop**, thought by some to be a minute moss, *Gymnostomum truncatulum*; by others identified with the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*. —**Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*.

Hyssopeæ (his-ō-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Hyssopus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A former subtribe of plants, containing the single genus *Hyssopus*, belonging to the family *Menthaceæ*; the subtribe *Hyssopinæ*, in the system of Engler and Prantl.

Hyssopus (hi-sō'pus), *n.* [L.: see *hyssop*.] A monotypic genus of plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Saturejeæ*. The calyx is tubular, 15-nerved, equally 5-toothed, and naked in the throat; the corolla equals the calyx, and has two lips; the stamens are 4 in number, exserted and diverging; and the nutlets are ovoid. It is a perennial herb with wand-like simple branches, lanceolate or linear entire leaves, and blue-purple flowers in small clusters crowded in a spike. *H. officinalis*, the only species, originally from the Mediterranean region and middle Asia, but now widely cultivated and naturalized, is the hyssop of the gardens.

hystatite (his'tā-tīt), *n.* [After the orig. G. *hystatisches eisenerz* (Breithaupt); formation not obvious.] A variety of ilmenite or titanic iron.

hysteralgia (his-tę-ral'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστεραλγής*, causing pains in the uterus, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the uterus.

hysteralgic (his-tę-ral'jik), *a.* [< *hysteralgia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hysteralgia.

hysteranthous (his-tę-ran'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕστερος*, later, after (see *hysteresis*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers: as, the willows, poplars, etc., are *hysteranthous* plants.

hysterectomy (his-tę-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (his-tę-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρησις*, a coming short, deficiency, < *ὑστερεῖν*, be behind or later, come short, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter, coming after, behind, second (= AS. *ūttera*, E. *utter*, *outer*), compar. (with superl. *ὕστατος*), from a base **υδ* (= Skt. *ud* = AS. *ūt*, E. *out*): see *out*.] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other. The changes in the thermo-electric and magnetic quality of stretched iron wire, due to cyclical variations in the stress to which it is subjected, lag behind the changes in stress, and this lagging is called *hysteresis*. The word is applied also to other physical phenomena of a similar character.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, uterus (= L. *ūterus*, for **uterus* (?)), m., the womb, = Skt. *udara*, neut., the belly), prob. fem. to *ὕστερος*, latter (lower): see *hysteresis* and *uterus*.] A peculiar psychical state in which there is a mental dissociation of ideas and functions, with a tendency to a splitting of consciousness, or a hypnoid condition. The symptoms (anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, paralysis, convulsions, vasomotor derangements, etc.) are such as can be produced by autosuggestion or suggestion from without. According to the Freudian theory, hysteria is due to a repressed complex, the mental affect being converted into a somatic manifestation. Also called *hysterics*: as, to ★have a fit of *hysterics*.

hysteric (his-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hystérique* = Sp. *histérico* = Pg. *hysterico* = It. *isterico* (cf.

D. G. *hysterisch* = Dan. Sw. *hysterisk*), < L. *hystericus*, < Gr. *ὑστερικός*, suffering in the uterus, hysterical, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus: see *hysteria*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, resulting from, affected with, or subject to hysteria.

> Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
> Who give th' *hysteric* or poetic fit.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 60.

2. Having the characteristics of hysteria; emotionally disordered; fitful; frantic.

> With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

Hysteric aura. See *aura*[1].

II. *n.* A fit of hysteria: commonly in the plural.

> The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of *hysteric*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxv.
>
> A love of freedom rarely felt,
> Of freedom in her regal seat
> Of England; not the schoolboy heat,
> The blind *hysterics* of the Celt.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

★ **hysterical** (his-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *hysteric* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteric*, and the more common form.

> With all his great talents, and all his long experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a *hysterical* woman.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.
>
> The last *hysterical* struggle of rhyme to maintain its place in tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 41.

hysterically (his-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteriform (his-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria (in 2d sense < NL. *Hysterium*), + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** Resembling or having the character of hysteria.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus *Hysterium*.

Hysterineæ (his-tę-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hysterium*.

hysteritis (his-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-ῖτις*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

Hysterium (his-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστερος*, later: see *hysteresis*.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the perithecium labiate, the border entire, and the asci clavate or cylindrical and brown, two or more septate. They grow on decayed wood, branches, etc.

hysterocele (his'tę-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A form of hernia involving the uterus.

hysterodynia (his″tę-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain of the womb.

hystero-epilepsy (his″tę-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* In *pathol.*, a form of convulsive attack which presents a greater amount of coördination than ordinary epilepsy, and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack. Also called *hysteroid convulsion*.

★ **hystero-epileptic** (his″tę-rō-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* Having the character of hysteria and of epilepsy; hysterically epileptiform.

hysterogenic (his″tę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *hystero-geny* + *-ic*.] **1.** Producing hysteria; also, related to the production of hysteria.

> In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of sleep and the hysterical state, I shall briefly allude to the so-called "*hysterogenic*" and "hypnogenic" pressure points discovered by Professors Charcot and Pitres. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N.S., XLI. 737.
>
> She presents various *hysterogenic* points, one cutaneous in the precordial region, below the mamma, and one over the right ovary. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 365.

2. In *bot.*, a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old, partly differentiated tissues. Compare *protogenic*.

hysterogenous (his-tę-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< *hysterogeny* + *-ous*.] Same as *hysterogenic*.

hysterogeny (his-tę-roj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Production of hysteria; induction of hysterics or hysterical states.

hysteroid (his'tę-roid), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling hysteria: as, a *hysteroid* disease or symptom.

> *Hysteroid* conditions and feigned diseases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 475.

Hysteroid convulsion. Same as *hystero-epilepsy*.

hysteroidal (his-tę-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hysteroid* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteroid*.

> Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable *hysteroidal* impress which they bear. *Medical News*, L. 37.

hysterology[1] (his-tę-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus.

hysterology[2] (his-tę-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hystérologie*, < LL. *hysterologia*, < Gr. *ὑστερολογία*, hysteron-proteron, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter; cf. *ὑστερολόγος*, speaking last, < *ὕστερος*, the latter (see *hysteresis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

hysteromania (his″tę-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus (see *hysteria*), + *μανία*, madness.] **1.** Hysterical mania; a mania developing in persons who have previously exhibited hysterical symptoms, and which presents many hysterical features, with delusions, hallucinations, illusions, and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention.—**2.** Nymphomania.

hysterometer (his-tę-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine sound.

hysteron-proteron (his″tę-ron-prot'ę-ron), *n.* [LL., < Gr. **ὕστερον πρότερον*, lit. the latter first, also called *πρωθύστερον*, lit. the first last (latter); neut. of *ὕστερος*, later, latter, and *πρότερος*, compar., former, fore, first (*πρῶτος*, superl., first).] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is introduced first, and vice versa; a transposition of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects. The motive for the use of this figure is to mention first the idea which is the more prominently before the mind. An example is: "Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus" (Let us die, and rush into the midst of the fray), *Virgil*, Æneid, ii. 353. Also called *hysterology* and *prothysteron*, and sometimes considered the same as *anastrophe*.

2. In *logic*, the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some theorem which can be proved only by means of that axiom.

hysterophore (his'tę-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A pessary for supporting the uterus.

Hysterophyta (his-tę-rof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), pl. of *hysterophytum*: see *hysterophyte*.] A section of thallophytes containing the single class *Fungi*.

hysterophytal (his″tę-rō-fī'tal), *a.* [< *Hysterophyta*.] Having the characters or appearance of the *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*.

★ **hysterophyte** (his'tę-rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *hysterophytum*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Properly, a member of the *Hysterophyta*; a fungus of any kind; in common usage, any fungus growing upon organic matter, from which it derives its nourishment; a saprophyte.

hysterotome (his'tę-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομός*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting the uterus; especially, a knife or scissors for enlarging the cervical canal of the uterus.

hysterotomy (his-tę-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the uterus.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his″tę-rō-trā-kē-lor'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τράχηλος*, the neck, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

hystriciasis (his-tri-sī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-iasis*.] Same as *hystricismus*.

hystricid (his'tri-sid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Hystricidæ*.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines; the porcupines. They are of large size as compared with other hystricine rodents. Some are terrestrial and fossorial, with very long spines, and confined to the old world; others are chiefly arboreal, with short spines, and confined to the new world. The latter are now placed in a separate family, *Erethizontidæ* (which see, in the supplement).

Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*; the old-world or ground porcupines. They inhabit the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. There are two leading genera, *Hystrix* and *Atherura*. The subfamily is sometimes called *Atherurinæ*.

hystricine (his'tri-sin), *a.* [< L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), a porcupine, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a porcupine; hystricomorphic.

hystricismus (his-tri-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, an extreme form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis grows out into spines. Also *hystriciasis*.

hystricomorph (his'tri-kō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Hystricomorpha*.

Hystricomorpha (his″tri-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), porcupine, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of simplicident rodents; one of two prime divisions of rodents, including the porcupines and their congeners. The group is characterized by normal upper incisors and distinct tibia and fibula, the angular part of the mandible springing from the outer side of the bony covering of the incisor. The dental formula is: 1 incisor in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 20 (except in *Ctenodactylus*, which has no premolars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in *Chætomys*). The group corresponds to the *Hystricina* of Waterhouse, and includes the seven families *Hydrochœridæ*, *Caviidæ*, *Dinomyidæ*, *Dasyproctidæ*, *Chinchillidæ*, *Hystricidæ*, and *Octodontidæ*. There is the greatest diversity in the external aspect and habits of these animals, few of which specially resemble porcupines in general appearance. Except four remarkable outlying genera of *Octodontidæ* and the old-world porcupines of the genera *Hystrix* and *Atherura*, the whole series is American, and almost confined to South America; for there are only three West Indian forms (as *Capromys*), and only two species of porcupine, of the genus *Erethizon*, occur in North America.

hystricomorphic (his″tri-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Hystricomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Hystricomorpha*, or having their characters; hystricine, in a broad sense.

Hystrix (his'triks), *n.* [L., also written *Histrix* (stem *hystric-* instead of **histrich-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. < *ὗς*, a hog, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** The typical genus of *Hystricidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the common old-world porcupines, with very long spines or quills, such as those used for penholders. *H. cristata* is the leading species, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. See *porcupine*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

hyte (hīt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mad; crazy. Also *hite*. [Scotch.]

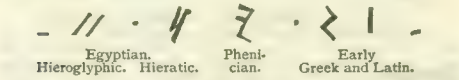
> The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers
> Ha'e put me *hyte*. *Burns*, To Major Logan.

hythe, *n.* See *hithe*.





★ **1.** The ninth letter and third vowel in the English alphabet. The character comes, like most of its predecessors (see *A*, etc.), through the Latin and Greek from the Phenician, and ultimately perhaps from the Egyptian. The correspondences are as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician character represented rather a consonant, a *y*, than a vowel, but it was converted to vowel value by the Greeks, and has continued to bear that value since (though in Latin used as consonant also). Our "short *i*" of *it*, etc., is not far from the original sound; yet nearer is the sound which we perversely call "long *e*" (of *mete, meet, meat*, etc.), or the *i* of *machine, pique*, etc. Because the words which anciently showed this latter sound have in great measure changed it to a diphthongal utterance (nearly *ä* + *i*, or the *ai* of *aisle*), we have come to call the altered sound "long *i*." The true *i*-sounds (in *pick, pique*) are close vowels, made with as near an approximation of the organs as is possible without giving rise to a fricative utterance. The approximation is made by the upper flat surface of the tongue to the palate, at or near the point where a complete closure makes a *k*-sound. Hence the *i*-sound has palatal affinities, and it (as also in less degree the *e*) is widely active in palatalizing a consonant: for example, in converting in modern English a *t* to *ch*, a *d* to *j*, an *s* to *sh*, a *z* to *zh*; having in older English, and in other languages, a like influence on a *k* or *g*. Hence, also, it is a vowel close to a consonant, and very nearly identical with the consonantal *y*, into which it passes freely. (See *Y*.) *I* has also gained in many words before *r* the same sound that *e* and *u* have in the same situation: for example, *fir, first*. It enters into various digraphs, as *ai, ei, ie, oi, ui*.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The number one in the Roman notation. It is repeated for subsequent numbers up to three (formerly to four) (II, III, IIII). These numerals placed after symbols of higher numbers increase their value: as, VI, six; VII, seven, etc.; XII, twelve; LIII, fifty-three; formerly CIIII, one hundred and four. Instead of the old IIII and VIIII for four and nine, an I is now prefixed to V or X to decrease the value by one: thus, IV, four; IX, nine.

> Thider come the kynge Vrien of gorre, that was a yonge knyght, and moche preised in armes, and with hym *viij* C [four hundred] knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

(*b*) In *logic*, a symbol of the particular affirmative proposition: derived from the second vowel of the Latin word *affirmo*, I assert. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).

> A doeth affirme, E doeth denigh, which are bothe universall:
> *I* doeth affirme, O doeth denigh, which we particular call.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

(*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *iodine*.—**3.** An abbreviation—(*a*) In dental formulæ, in *zoöl.*, for *incisor*. (*b*†) Same as *i. e.* (*c*) See *i. e.*, *i. q.*

I[2] (ī), *pron.* and *n.*; poss. *my* or *mine*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *me*, pl. nom. *we*, poss. *our* or *ours*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *us*. [Also dial. *I* (pron. ē), *a, ich*; < ME. *i*, reduced form of (Northern) *ik*, assibilated (Southern) *ich, uch*, < AS. *ic* = OS. *ic, ik, ec* = OFries. *ik* = D. *ik* = MLG. LG. *ik, ek* = OHG. *ih*, MHG. G. *ich* = Icel. *ek* = Sw. *jag* = Dan. *jeg* = Goth. *ik* = W. *i* = L. *ego* (> It. *io* = Pg. *eu* = Sp. *yo* = Pr. *eu, ieu* = OF. *eo, jeo, jo*, mod. F. *je* = E. *ego* as a philosophical term: see *ego*) = Gr. *ἐγώ, ἐγών* = Lith. *asz* = Lett. *es* = OBulg. *azŭ, jazŭ* = Russ. Pol. Bohem. *ja* = Skt. *aham*, prob. standing for **agam*, I, conjectured to be compounded of a pronominal base *a*, with an enclitic particle **-gam*, **-ga*, Skt. *-ha*, Vedic *-gha* = Gr. *-γε* = Goth. *-k* in *mi-k* = AS. *me-c*, E. *me*, Goth. *thu-k* = AS. *the-c*, E. *thee*, Goth. *si-k*, oneself. The first personal pronoun was declined in AS. as follows: sing. nom. *ic*, gen. *mīn*, dat. and instr. *mē*, acc. *mē*, older *mec*; pl. *wē*, gen. *ūser, ūre*, dat. and instr. *ūs*, acc. *ūs*, older *ūsic*; dual nom. *wit* (we two), gen. *uncer*, dat. and instr. *unc*, older *uncit*; with similar forms in the other Teut. tongues. There are in AS. and E. four apparent stems, represented by *I, me, we*, and *us*: see *me, we, our, us*.] **I.** *pron.* The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

> Mow *i* geten a grece that *i* gaynli knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 636.
>
> But *ik* am oold: me list not pley for age.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 13.
>
> So pray *I* to my lordes all,
> Now in min age, how so befalle,
> Thot *I* mot stonden in their grace.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.
>
> But here's the joy: my friend and *I* are one.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlii.
>
> But as he grows he gathers much,
> And learns the use of *I*, and *me*,
> And finds "*I* am not what *I* see,
> And other than the things *I* touch."
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlv.

[The pronoun may take (rarely) a qualifying adjective.

> Poor *I* was slain when Bassianus died.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.]

I AM, a title of Jehovah (Ex. iii. 14). The Hebrew word here rendered *I AM* is equivalent in meaning to *Jehovah*, and differs from it very slightly in form. In the margin of the revised version it is rendered "I will be," and some make it "I shall be." The word expresses absolute, and therefore unchanging and eternal, being.

II. *n.* **1.** The pronoun *I* used as a substantive.—**2.** In *metaph.*, the object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself as thinking, feeling, and willing; the ego.

> It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that desire, I that will, I that am conscious. The *I*, indeed, is only manifested in one or other of these special modes; but it is manifested in them all; they are only the phenomena of the *I*, and, therefore, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind is, most simply and unambiguously, said to be conversant about the phenomena of the *I* or the Ego. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

I[3]† (ī), *interj.* An obsolete form of *aye*[3].

> *Bayes.* They do me the right, Sir, to approve of what I do.
> *Johns. I, I*, they will clap, I warrant you.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, i.

i[4]†, *n.* An occasional obsolete spelling of *eye*. *Skelton*.

i[5], **i'**. [< ME. *i* = Icel. *i*, reduced form of *in*: see *in*[1], and cf. *a*[3], reduced form of *an, on*, and *a*[2], reduced form of *an*[1].] A light form of *in*[1]: as, "a worm *i'* the bud," *Shak.*

i-[1]. [ME. *i-, y-*, sometimes *e-, a-*, early *ge-*, < AS. *ge-* = OS. *gi-* = OFries. *gi-, ge-, ie-* = D. *ge-* = MLG. LG. *ge-* = OHG. *ga-, gi-, ge-* (*ka-, ke-*), MHG. *gi-, ge-*, G. *ge-* (extremely common) = Icel. *g-* (scarcely found except in *glīkr*, mod. *líkr* = AS. *gelīc*, E. *like*[2], *a.*) = Goth. *ga-*: a general Teut. prefix, in some uses equiv. to L. *con-* (*com-, co-*, etc.) = Gr. *ξυν-, συν-*, together, with (see *con-, syn-*), but hardly of the same origin.] A prefix (often spelled *y-*, and sometimes *e-* and *a-*) common in Middle English, as in *i-blent, i-cast, i-don, i-take, i-cleped, i-wis*, etc. (also spelled *y-blent, y-cast, y-don*, etc.), but entirely lost in modern English, except as traces remain in *y-wis*, adv. (sometimes erroneously written *I wis*), and in *y-clept* and a few other archaic perfect-participle forms affected by Spenser and other poets, and in *alike, along*[2], *among, enough, everywhere, handiwork*, and a few other common words in which the syllable concerned is not now recognized as a prefix. This prefix was extremely common in Anglo-Saxon, being used with nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs (having with these a collective or generalizing force, often so indefinite as not to be felt), but especially with verbs (having with these a collective force often translatable by *together* or *with*, or a completive or transitive force, and hence much used in the formation of transitive from intransitive verbs); in many instances it added nothing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed. In Anglo-Saxon many verbs, as in German all verbs, without this or another prefix in the finite forms, take it in the past participle.

i-[2]. A form of the negative prefix *in-*[3] before *gn-* in some words of Latin origin, as in *ignoble, ignore, ignorant*, etc.

-i-[1]. [See *i-*[1].] An apparent connective, but properly a prefix, in *hand-i-work* and *hand-i-craft* (altered from *hand-craft* in imitation of *handiwork*), and (now spelled *-y-*) in *ever-y-where*. See these words, and compare *i-*[1].

-i-[2]. [L. *-i-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = Gr. *-ο-*, rarely *-ι-*: see *-o-*.] The usual 'connecting vowel,' properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Latin, as in *mult-i-form, cent-i-ped, ens-i-form, omn-i-potent, aur-i-ferous, bell-i-gerent*, etc. In forming New Latin compounds, the vowel is regularly *-i-*, as *scut-i-fera* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + *-fera*], even when the second element is Greek, as *scut-i-phora* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*), + Gr. *φόρος*]; but in the latter case the vowel *-o-*, proper to Greek compounds, is often used, as *scut-o-pterus* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + Gr. *πτερόν*]. Even when both elements are Latin, the connective *-o-* is sometimes used; but it is properly confined to Greek and other non-Latin compounds. See *-o-*.

-ia[1]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ία*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[1], nom. suffix of first declension: see *-a*[1].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns (chiefly feminine), many of them in English use, being *-a*[1] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *tib-ia, fasc-ia, milit-ia, man-ia, scor-ia*, etc. When such forms are Anglicized, the termination becomes *-y*, as in *family*, from Latin *familia*.

-ia[2]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ία*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[2], nom. pl. suffix: see *-a*[2].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns, many of them in English use, being *-a*[2] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *regal-ia, saturnal-ia*, etc.

-iac, -iacal. See *-ac*.

Iache (ī'a-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἰάχη*, a nymph, companion of Proserpine; cf. *ἰαχή*, a cry, shout, a joyous sound, < *ἰάχειν*, cry, shout.] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidæ*, of which the type is the broad-billed hummer, *I. latirostris*, a Mexican species, occurring also in the United States. *D. G. Elliot*, 1879. Also called *Circe*.

iacint†, *n.* See *jacinth*.

-ial. A form of *-al*, being *-al* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-al*.

Ialtris (ī-al'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰάλλειν* (verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*), send forth.] A genus of colubriform ophidians, related to *Dromicus*, but having no solid teeth on the maxillary bone behind the long median one. The type is *I. vultuosa* of Hayti. *E. D. Cope*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1862, p. 73.

iamb (ī'amb), *n.* [= F. *iambe* = Sp. *yambo* = Pg. It. *jambo*, < L. *iambus*: see *iambus*.] Same as *iambus*. [Rare.]

> The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last *iamb*. *Brande*.

iambelegus (ī-am-bel'e-gus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰαμβέλεγος*, < *ἰαμβος*, iambus, + *ἔλεγος*, an elegiac poem: see *iambus* and *elegy*.] In *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter consisting of an iambic colon followed by a dactylic penthemimeres (half an elegiac pentameter).

iambic (ī-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *iambique* = Sp. *yámbico* = Pg. It. *jambico*, < LL. *iambicus*, < Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, iambic, < *ἴαμβος*, an iambus: see *iambus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the iambus; employing iambics: as, *iambic* meter; an *iambic* poet.—**2.** Consisting of an iambus, or of iambics: as, an *iambic* foot; an *iambic* verse or poem.—**Iambic class** (of feet). Same as *diplasic* or *double class*. See *diplasic*.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Same as *iambus*. (*b*) A verse or metrical period consisting of iambi. Iambics have been a favorite or prevalent form of verse in the poetry of many nations. They were used among the Greeks from early times in popular poetry, especially of a festive or a vituperative character. English heroic verse is the iambic pentapody or trimeter brachycatalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ –). Iambics of various lengths form the great bulk of all English poetry, other meters being comparatively rare. See *choliamb, Hipponactean, ischiorrhogic, scazon, trimeter, senarius, septenarius, octonarius*.

iambical (ī-am'bi-kal), *a.* [< *iambic* + *-al*.] Same as *iambic*. [Rare.]

Amongst us I name but two *Iambical* poets, Gabriel Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind. *Meres* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 100).

iambically (ī-am′bi-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

iambize (ī-am′bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iambized*, ppr. *iambizing*. [< Gr. *ἰαμβίζειν*, assail in iambics, lampoon, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, iambic verse, a lampoon: see *iambus*.] To satirize in iambic verse. [Rare.]

Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Twining*, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i. § 6.

iambographer (ī-am-bog′ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of iambic poetry. [Rare.]

Mont. I am an *iambographer;* now it is out.
Cata. For honour's sake, what's that?
Mont. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

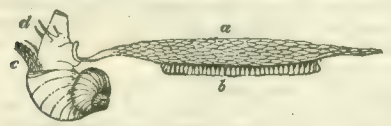
iambographic (ī-am-bō̤-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics (see *iambographer*), + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the writing of iambics.—2. Accustomed to write iambic poetry. [Rare.]

The melic and *iambographic* poets.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 378.

iambus (ī-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *iambi* (-bī). [< L. *iambus*, < Gr. *ἴαμβος*, an iambus, an iambic verse, an iambic poem, esp. a lampoon; so called, it is said, because first used by satiric writers; < *ἰάπτειν*, send or drive on, throw, assail with words, = L. *jacere* (*iacere*), throw: see *jactitate*, *jet*[1].] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented. The iambus of modern or accentual versification consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the two syllables. Thus in English verse the words *dĭlĭght′*, *dīlāte′*, *ĕmĭt′*, *dbēt′* would all be treated as iambi, while on the principles of ancient prosody the first of these words would be an iambus, but the second a spondee (an anapestic spondee, — ⏑), the third a trochee, and the last a pyrrhic. The iambus of Greek and Latin poetry (⏑ —) is quantitative, and as the first syllable is short, and the second being long is equal to two shorts, the whole foot has a magnitude of three shorts (is trisemic). Also called *iamb*, *iambic*.

-ian. A form of *-an*, being *-an* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-an*.

Ianthina (ī-an′thi-nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ianthinus*, < Gr. *ἰάνθινος*, violet-colored, < *ἰον* (**Fίον*), violet (= L. *vio-la*, violet), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Ianthinidæ;* the oceanic violet-snails. One of the best-known species is *I. fragilis*. They are found floating in



Violet-snail (*Ianthina fragilis*). *a*, float; *b*, eggs; *c*, gills; *d*, tentacles.

shoals on the open seas of warm latitudes, buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot, and are often cast ashore in vast numbers during storms. The animal when irritated pours out a violet secretion, serving to some extent for concealment, like the ink of the cuttlefish.

2. [*l. c.*] A violet-snail.

Ianthinidæ (ī-an-thin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ianthina* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic gastropods, having a small foot, the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float, which buoys the animal in the water, and under which the eggs are received; the violet-snails. The shell is thin and violet-colored, with a twisted pillar, 4-sided aperture, and waved outer lip giving passage to exposed gills. The head is large, obtuse, and protruded beyond the mouth, with a short proboscis and bifid tentacles. The radula is without central teeth, but has many long, curved, pen-like teeth on the sides. The remarkable appendage or float is several times as long as the body. There was formerly much question as to the position of the family, which has even been classed with the *Heteropoda*.

Iapetus (ī-ap′e-tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰαπετός*, in myth. a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.] 1. In *astron.*, the eighth, formerly called the fifth, of the satellites of Saturn.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Stål*, 1863.

Iapygian (ī-a̤-pij′i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iapygia*, Gr. *Ἰαπυγία*, < L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἰάπυγες* (see *Iapyx*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Iapygia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, so called by the Greeks, corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia, anciently also called Messapia and Calabria, and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Italic race inhabiting Iapygia, including the Messapians and other tribes.

iapygid (ī-ap′i-jid), *n.* A member of the family *Iapygidæ*.

Iapygidæ (ī-a̤-pij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iapyx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects, represented by the genus *Iapyx*, having a pair of anal forceps instead of bristles, and no movable appendages along the under side of the body.

Iapyx (ī-ā′piks), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iapyx*, < Gr. *Ἴαπυξ* (*-υγ-*), the northwest or rather west-northwest wind, pl. a river in Italy, also Iapyx, the son of Dædalus, the mythical progenitor (eponym) of the Iapyges, L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἴάπυγες*, a people of southern Italy.] The representative genus of insects of the family *Iapygidæ*. There are several eyeless species. *I. solifugus* is one of southern Europe, of pale color, about half an inch long; *I. gigas* of Cyprus is twice as long. A United States species is *I. subterraneus*, found under stones near the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

iarfine, *n.* [Ir., < *iar*, after, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. See *geilfine*.

-iasis. [NL., < L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-ίασις*, as in *ἐλεφαντίασις*, elephantiasis, *φθειρίασις*, phthiriasis, etc., from verbs in *-άειν*, contr. *-ᾶν*, the *-ι-* being of the stem, or euphonic.] A termination of New Latin names of diseases, as *elephantiasis*, *phthiriasis*, *psoriasis*, *hypochondriasis*. Also *-asis*.

iaspt, *n.* See *jasp*, *jasper*. *Spenser*.

Iassidæ, Iassus. See *Jassidæ*, *Jassus*.

Iastian (ī-as′ti-a̤n), *n.* [Gr. *Ἰάστιος*, Ionic, < *Ἰάς*, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] Same as *Ionian*.

iatraliptict (ī-ā-tra̤-lip′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατραλείπτης*, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like (*ἡ ἰατραλειπτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, such practice), < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *ἀλείπτης*, an anointer, < *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions.—**The iatraliptic method**, in *med.*, same as *epidermic method* (which see, under *epidermic*).

iatric (ī-at′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρικός*, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

iatrical (ī-at′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *iatric* + *-al*.] Same as *iatric*.

iatrochemical (ī-ā-trō-kem′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the chemical theory of medicine: applied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which, progressive in its tendencies, applied with a certain exclusiveness and extravagance chemical doctrines to the explanation of physiological and pathological phenomena: opposed to *iatrophysical*.

iatrochemist (ī-ā-trō-kem′ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemist:* cf. *iatromathematician*.] A member of the iatrochemical school.

iatroliptict, iatroleptict, *a.* Erroneous forms of *iatraliptic*.

iatrology (ī-ā-trol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρολογία*, the study of medicine, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also, the science of medicine.

iatromathematical (ī-ā-trō-math-ē-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematical*. See *iatromathematician*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

Some *iatromathematical* professors are too superstitious, in my judgment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

iatromathematician (ī-ā-trō-math″ē-mā-tish′a̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematician*, after Gr. *ἰατρομαθηματικοί*, pl., those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *μαθηματικός*, a mathematician.] A member of the iatrophysical school.

iatromechanical (ī-ā-trō-mē-kan′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mechanical*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

iatrophysical (ī-ā-trō-fiz′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *physical*.] A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy in the seventeenth century. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles.

ib. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

ibet. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

I-beam (ī′bēm), *n.* Any form of rolled iron having a cross-section resembling the letter I.

ibent. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

Iberian[1] (ī-bē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < Gr. *Ἰβηρία*, the ancient Greek name of Spain, < *Ἴβηρες*, L. *Ibēres*, *Hibēres*, sometimes *Ibēri*, *Hibēri*, the inhabitants of Spain.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe, which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France: as, the *Iberian* peninsula.

Roving the Celtick and *Iberian* fields.
Milton, Comus, l. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia; specifically, in *art*, noting the productions of the earlier races of the Spanish peninsula, which show no trace of Roman influence.

II. *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Iberian[2] (ī-bē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < *Iberes*, *Hiberes*, Gr. *Ἴβηρες*, the ancient inhabitants of the region now called Georgia.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcaucasia.

From . . . Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs
Of Caucasus, and dark *Iberian* dales.
Milton, P. R., iii. 318.

Iberideæ (ī-bē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iberis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus *Iberis*, now referred to the tribe *Sinapeæ*.

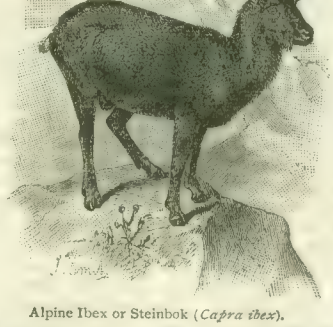
Iberis (ī-bē′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβηρίς*, a kind of pepperwort, prob. < *Ἰβηρία*, Iberia, Spain, as its place of growth.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, distinguished by having the two outer petals larger than the others. About 30 species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in gardens, under the name of *candytuft*. *I. amara*, the bitter candytuft, is found growing as a weed in western and central Europe. The root, stems, leaves, and especially the seeds, possess medicinal properties. It is said to have been used by the ancients in cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. *I. umbellata* is the purple candytuft.



Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

iberite (ī-bē′rīt), *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, Spain, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo.

ibex (ī′beks), *n.* [< L. *ibex*, a kind of goat, the chamois.] 1. A wild goat, the bouquetin, steinbok, or other species of the genus *Ibex*. There are several different species, inhabiting mountain-ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the best-known of which, and the one to which the name was originally given, is the steinbok or bouquetin of the Alps and Apennines, *Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*. The male is about 4½ feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders; it sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. The color is brownish- or reddish-gray in summer, and gray in winter. The horns are very large (sometimes 3 feet along the curve), closely approximated at the base, diverging regularly to the tip, curved sharply backward and outward, and longitudinally ridged on each side, the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes. It has a short dark beard, and the ears and tail are partly white. The female is smaller, of a gray color, and its horns are shorter and more like those of the domestic goat. The kids are gray. The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species, *Ibex pyrenaica;* its horns are more divergent for some distance and then incurved at the tip, presenting


Alpine Ibex or Steinbok (*Capra ibex*).

when viewed together from the front a resemblance to a lyre; each horn is compressed, and keeled in front. See *ægagrus*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of ibexes, or a subgenus of *Capra*.

ibid. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

Ibidæ (ī'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ibididæ*.

ibidem (i-bī'dem), *adv.* [L., in the same place, < *ibi*, there (< *i-*, pronominal root as in *i-s*, that, he (see *he*[1]), + *-bi*, dat. or locative ending as in *ti-bi:* see *bi-*[1], *be-*[1], *by*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix as in *i-dem*, the same, etc.] In the same place; at the place or in the book already mentioned: used in order to avoid the repetition of references. Commonly abbreviated to *ibid.* or *ib.*

Ibides (ī'bi-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Ibis*, q. v.] A series of altricial grallatorial birds, a suborder of *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*, corresponding to the *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families *Ibididæ* and *Platalæidæ*, or the ibises and spoonbills. They have a schizorhinal skull, with produced and recurved mandibular angle; a sternum double-notched on each side; the carotids double; two normal intestinal cæca; an extremely small tongue; an ambiens muscle; a tufted oil-gland; no pulviplumes; tarsi reticulate (rarely scutellate); the hallux not completely insistent; the middle claw scarcely or not at all pectinate; and the sides of the upper mandible deeply grooved for its whole length. The *Ibides* are one of three series of *Herodiones*, the others being the *Herodii* proper, or herons, and the *Ciconiæ*, or storks. The genera and species are numerous. Also *Ibidides*.

Ibididæ (ī-bid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibis* (*Ibid-*) + *-idæ*.] One of two families of *Ibides*, of the order *Herodiones;* the ibises. They have a long, slender, subcylindric, and decurved bill, deeply grooved on the sides of the upper mandible, and resembling a curlew's. There are about 24 species, differing much in minor details of structure, so that they have been made types of almost as many genera. See *ibis*. Also *Ibidæ*.

Ibidides (ī-bid'i-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Ibides*.

ibidine (ī'bi-din), *a.* [< L. *ibis* (*ibid-*) + *-ine*[2].] Having the character of an ibis; of or pertaining to the *Ibides*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 713.

Ibidorhynchus (ī-bi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβις* (*ἰβιδ-*), ibis, + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of curlews, of the family *Scolopacidæ:* so called from the likeness of the bill to that of an ibis. *I. struthersi* of Asia is the only species. *G. R. Gray*, 1844. Originally written *Ibidorhyncha*. *N. A. Vigors*, 1831.

ibigau, ibijau (ib'i-gou, -jou), *n.* The native name of the earth-eater, giant night-jar, or grand goatsucker of South America, *Nyctibius grandis*, a bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. See *Nyctibius*.

-ibility. The termination of abstract nouns formed in *-ity* from adjectives in *-ible*, as in *credibility, legibility*, etc., from *credible, legible*, etc. It is properly the double suffix *-bility*, with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i-*. Compare *-ability*, and see *-bility*.

ibis (ī'bis), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *ibis* = It. *ibi*, < L. *ibis*, < Gr. *ἶβις*, ibis; of Egyptian origin.] **1.** A bird of the family *Ibididæ*, or of the genus *Ibis* in a wide sense. There are about 24 species, of numerous modern genera, chiefly inhabitants of the lakes and swamps of the warmer parts of the globe. They resemble herons, storks, and other large altricial grallatorial birds. They feed on fish, reptiles, and other animals, chiefly aquatic, nest on the ground or in trees or bushes, lay a few eggs of a uniform color, and rear their young in the nest. The most notable species, and the one to which the name *ibis* appears originally to have been given, is the sacred ibis of Egypt and other parts of Africa (*Ibis religiosa*), an object of veneration among the old Egyptians,



Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*).

frequently mummified after death, and represented in pictographs upon their monuments. It is about 2 feet long; the plumage is white and black; the naked head, bill, and feet are black. The glossy, bay, or black ibis (*Ibis falcinellus, Falcinellus igneus, Plegadis falcinellus*, etc.) is the most nearly cosmopolitan species, inhabiting chiefly the old world, but straying to North America, and reaching cold-temperate latitudes in both hemispheres. It is iridescent with green and black, varied by opaque dark-chestnut tints. The white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna*, is a related species abundant in warm parts of America, and found in the southwestern United States. The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*, inhabits the southern United States, where it is known as the *Spanish curlew*. The plumage of the adult is pure white, with black-tipped wings. A splendid species of tropical and subtropical America is the scarlet ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*, which when adult is scarlet, with black-tipped wings. Many of the other species present equally notable characters, as the Australian straw-necked ibis (*Geronticus* or *Carphibis spinicollis*), the African (*Geronticus* (*Hagedashia*) *hagedash*), the white Japanese (*Geronticus* (*Nipponia*) *nippon*), etc.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of the family *Ibididæ*, formerly more than coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to various generic types of ibises. Its current uses are now for that group which the sacred ibis typifies, and for that of which the scarlet ibis is the type. Modern genera which have been detached from the old genus *Ibis* are *Falcinellus* of Bechstein, *Geronticus, Eudocimus, Harpiprion, Theristicus, Phimosus, Cercibis* of Wagler, *Threskiornis* of G. R. Gray, *Pseudibis* of Hodgson, *Hagedashia* of Bonaparte, *Leucibis, Carphibis, Lophotibis, Comatibis, Molypbdophanus, Bostrychia, Nipponia* of Reichenbach, and others.

3. Some bird like an ibis, or supposed to be an ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See *Tantalinæ*.

Ibla (ib'lä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cirripeds of the order *Thoracica* and family *Pollicipedidæ*. It is related to *Scalpellum;* in both genera some species are dicœcious, while others present the unique combination of males with hermaphrodites.

Iblees, *n.* See *Eblis*.

Iblidæ (ib'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibla* + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds, named from the genus *Ibla*. Originally written *Ibladæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1825.

Ibycter (ī-bik'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβυκτήρ*, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song.] A South American genus of vulturine hawks, of the subfamily *Polyborinæ*, family *Falconidæ*, having the nostrils circular, the head partly denuded, the



Ibycter americanus.

tail normal, and the coloration chiefly black. It is related to *Daptrius, Milvago, Senex*, and *Phalcobœnus*. The type is the so-called gallinaceous eagle, *Falco aquilinus*, now called *Ibycter americanus*, which is black, with white abdomen and thighs, eyes and bare parts of head red, and blue cere; its length is about 19½ inches. (*Vieillot*, Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornith. (1816), p. 22.) *Gymnops* is a synonym. Also written *Ibicter*. *Kaup*, 1845.

-ic. [Formerly *-ick, -ik*, often *-ique*, < ME. *-ik;* = F. *-ique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ico* (cf. D. G. *-isch* = Dan. Sw. *-isk*), < L. *-icus* = Gr. *-ικος*, a term. consisting of the stem-vowel *-i-* (original or supplied: see *-i-*[2]) + formative *-co-* = Gr. *-κο-*, + nom. ending *-s* = Gr. *-ς*; = Goth. *-a-gs* = AS. *-ig*, E. *-y*[1], q. v.] **1.** An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin, very common in adjectives taken from Latin or Greek, as in *public, metallic*, etc., and also much used in modern formations, as *artistic, electric*, etc. Such words, derived from or modeled upon Latin or Greek adjectives, may be also or exclusively nouns, as *public, mystic, logic, music*. In Middle English this termination was usually written *-ik* or *-ike;* and from an early period down to the nineteenth century the form *-ick* (*classick, critick, musick, ethicks, mathematicks*, etc.) was used, some dictionaries retaining it till about 1840.

2. In *chem.*, a suffix denoting a less basic or more acid state than the termination *-ous*, as *ferric* chlorid, distinguished from *ferrous* chlorid, *phosphoric* anhydrid, distinguished from *phosphorous* anhydrid, etc.

Icacina (ī-kā-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. of Sp. *icaco*.] A small genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Icacinaceæ* and of the tribe *Icacineæ*. They have a 5-cleft or 5-parted calyx; 5 hypogynous valvate petals; 5 stamens with filiform filaments, alternate with the petals, and inserted on a hypogynous disk; and a 1-celled, 2-seeded ovary. They are evergreen shrubs, with ascending or climbing branches and smooth leaves. Five species only are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Icacinaceæ (ī-kas-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, of which the genus *Icacina* is the type.

Icacineæ (ī-kā-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Icacinaceæ*, typified by the genus *Icacina*. The members are evergreen tropical or subtropical trees and shrubs. *Villaresia Congonha* of Brazil is the congonha or gongonha from which a kind of maté is made.

icaco (ē-kä'kō), *n.* [W. Ind.] The cocoa-plum, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, a native of Florida and the West Indies. It is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with fruit about the size of a plum, which is white, yellow, red, or purple in color. It forms a favorite conserve in the West Indies.

-ical. [< L. *-ic-al-is*, more common in NL.: see *-ic* and *-al*.] A compound adjective termination, usually equivalent to the simple *-ic*, as *hysteric, hysterical*, but often slightly differentiated, as in *comic, comic-al, historic, historic-al, politic, politic-al*. When the form in *-ic* is used chiefly or exclusively as a noun (either in singular or in plural form), the adjective is regularly in *-ic-al:* as, *critic, critic-al, music, music-al, logic, logic-al, politics, politic-al*, etc. Adverbs formed from adjectives regularly ending in *-ic*, but which may have *-ical*, regularly take *-al-* before *-ly:* as, *graphic, graphic-al-ly; intrinsic, intrinsic-al-ly*. See *-ic* and *-al*.

Icarian (ī-kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ἰκάριος*, pertaining to Icarus (L. *Icaria*, Gr. *Ἰκαρία*, Icaria), < *Ἴκαρος*, Icarus in Greek legend, a son of Dædalus: see def.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, to escape the wrath of Minos, is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened on with wax. In defiance of his father's warning, he flew too high; the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the Ægean sea, between the Cyclades and Caria, hence known as the Icarian sea; hence applied to any foolhardy or presumptuous exploit or enterprise.

> High-bred thoughts disdain to take their flight,
> But on th' *Icarian* wings of babbling fame.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

2. (*a*) Relating to Icarus or Icaria, now Nikaria, an island in the Icarian sea, near Samos. (*b*) Of or relating to Icaria, a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelicus, noted as the home of Thespis, the reputed founder of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birthplace of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica.—**3.** Pertaining or relating to Icaria, an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed, described in the work "Voyage to Icaria" (*Voyage en Icarie*), published by the French communist Étienne Cabet in 1840; pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work. An Icaria was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in Illinois (after a failure in Texas in 1848), which, after some dissensions and divisions, was removed to Adams county, Iowa, in 1860. Another community was established in Sonoma county, California, in 1881, under the name of Icaria-Speranza. Their number has always been small.

> The *Icarian* system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy. The president, elected for a year, is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Icaria.—**2.** A follower of the communist Cabet; a settler in an Icarian commune.

> The *Icarians* reject Christianity; but they have adopted the communistic idea as their religion. This any one will see who speaks with them. But devotion to this idea has supported them under the most deplorable poverty and long-continued hardship for twenty years.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

Icarianism (ī-kā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Icarian* + *-ism*.] The communistic system described by Étienne Cabet as existing in Icaria (see *Icarian*, *a.*, 3), and advocated by him.

> The apostles of *Icarianism* should, like Christ, whose principles they were only carrying out, convert the world by teaching, preaching, writing, discussing, persuading, and by setting good examples.
> *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 50.

icary†, *n.* [< Russ. *ikra*, dial. *ikro* (= Pol. Serv. OBulg. *ikra* = Bohem. *jikra* = Lith. *ikrai* = Lett. *ikra* = Hung. *ikra*), roe, caviar.] Caviar.

> Of the Roes of these foure kinds they make very great store of *Icary* or Cauеary. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

icchet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *itch*. *Chaucer*.

iccle, *n.* See *ickle*[1].

ice (īs), *n.* [Now spelled with *c* as if of F. origin (see *-ce*[2]), but prop., as often in early mod. E., with *s, ise*, < ME. *ise, is, ys*, < AS. *īs* (= OFries. *īs* = D. *ijs* = MLG. *īs* = OHG. MHG. *īs*, G. *eis* = Icel. *īss* = Sw. *is* = Dan. *is* = Goth. **eis* (not recorded), ice. The form suggests a connection with *iron*, AS. *īsen, īsern* = Goth. *ei-*

sarn; but evidence is lacking: see *iron.*] **1.** The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about $\frac{1}{11}$ of its bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of ice is 0.918, and hence it floats on the water with about $\frac{9}{10}$ of its volume submerged. The temperature of freezing is lowered .0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure. Freezing is retarded by substances in solution; thus, seawater freezes at about 27° F. (−3° C.). Ice is produced in unlimited quantities by the processes of nature in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of various kinds. See *ice-machine.*

His wijf walked him with, with a longe gode . . .
Barfote on the bare *ijs* that the blod folwede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

I finde no peace and yet mie warre is done,
I feare and hope, and burne and freese like *ise.*
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

The cold brook,
Candied with *ice.* *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3.

The high rocks which surround the snug little bathing cove made the water as cold as *ice.*
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

2. Same as *icing.*—**3.** A frozen confection consisting (*a*) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (*b*) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (water-ice).—**Anchor ice.** See *anchor-ice.*—**Block ice,** ice cut or made artificially in blocks, for commercial and domestic uses.

The cost of producing clear *block ice* in this country.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

Ice age, the period, more generally designated as the *glacial epoch* (see *glacial*), during which there was a much more extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. It is generally supposed that the glacial epoch occurred in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been numerous repetitions of this condition.—**Ice system,** a system of glaciers radiating from one common center or ice-cap: a term used by some geologists to distinguish regions where the glaciation has diverged from several independent centers from those where it has all moved in one direction, and in the main independently of the topographical features of the country.

Under such circumstances, Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems.*
Bonney, Abstract of Proc. Geol. Soc. of London, [Session 1875–76.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap,* 1.—**Sailing ice,** ice loosened from a pack, and scattered by the wind.—**To break the ice.** See *break.*—**Young ice,** in arctic regions, ice recently formed, in contradistinction to that which has been formed in a previous winter.

The winter floes seemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the *young ice,* steadily forming, was from four to six inches in thickness.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 123.

ice (īs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iced,* ppr. *icing.* [= MD. *ijsen,* D. *ijzen* = MLG. *isen,* break ice, = OHG. *īsēn,* MHG. *īsen,* G. *eisen,* ice, freeze, = Icel. *ísa,* freeze, = Dan. *ise* = Sw. *isa,* ice; cf. Dan. *isne,* chill, run cold; from the noun.] **1.** To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 11.

This sight hath stiffen'd all my operant powers,
Ic'd all my blood, benumb'd my motion quite.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

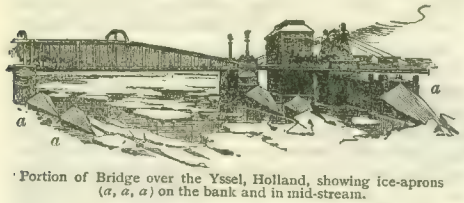
2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preserve in ice, as meat.—**3.** To cover with concreted sugar; frost.

-ice. [< ME. *-ice, -ise, -is,* < OF. F. *-ice* = Sp. *-icio,* m., *-icia,* f., = Pg. *-iço,* m., *-iça,* f., *-ice, -ise,* m. and f., = It. *-izio,* m., *-izia,* f., < L. *-i-tiu-s,* m., *-i-ti-a,* f., *-i-tiu-m,* n.: see *-ce*[3].] A particular form (including the stem-vowel *-i-*) of the termination *-ce,* of Latin origin, as in *avarice, justice, malice, notice, service, novice,* etc.; also in words of later formation, as in *cowardice.* In *practice* the termination is historically a feminine form of *-ic.*

ice-anchor (īs′ang″kor), *n. Naut.,* an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.

The ordinary *ice-anchor* was a large iron hook bent nearly at a right angle, with a point to be inserted in a hole in the ice.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155.

ice-apron (īs′ā″prun), *n.* An ice-breaker or



Portion of Bridge over the Yssel, Holland, showing ice-aprons (*a, a, a*) on the bank and in mid-stream.

starling placed on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier to protect it from moving ice.

ice-auger (īs′â″gėr), *n.* An implement for boring ice, in ice-fishing, which has superseded the ordinary ice-chisel. It bores a 6-inch hole, cutting out a plug of ice of that diameter.

ice-ax (īs′aks), *n.* An ax for cutting or cleaving ice; especially, an ax used by alpine guides and alpinists generally for cutting steps in making the ascent of steep ice-slopes. The ax is carried sometimes as a part of the alpenstock, and sometimes as an entirely separate implement. The forms in use are much varied.

ice-bag (īs′bag), *n.* A caoutchouc bag for holding broken ice when used as a cold application in surgical treatment, especially for the eye, spine, etc.

ice-banner (īs′ban″ėr), *n.* See *ice-feathers.*

ice-beam (īs′bēm), *n. Naut.,* a plank or beam used to strengthen the stem and bows of ships when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.

ice-bearer (īs′bār″ėr), *n.* In *physics,* a cryophorus.

ice-belt (īs′belt), *n.* Same as *ice-foot.*

On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning cliffs and rock-covered *ice-belt* that we had left greeted us.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 96.

★**iceberg** (īs′bėrg), *n.* [= D. *ijsberg* = G. *eisberg;* adapted from Scand., < Sw. Norw. *isberg* = Dan. *isbjerg,* lit. 'ice-hill': see *ice* and *berg*[2] (*berg*[2] in E. is due to the compound *ice-berg*).] A large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the glacier downward causes it to protrude into the sea, by which it is in part supported until the weight becomes so great that more or less of it breaks off, often with great noise and commotion of the sea. This process is called *calving.* The portion detached from the glacier floats about, driven by winds and currents, and is an iceberg. This is the mode of formation of the best-known bergs—those which often encumber a part of the North Atlantic in spring and early summer, having come down from the ice-clad plateaus of Greenland. The more or less completely frozen surface of the water in the northern polar region is known as *pack-ice,* or simply *pack, floe-ice, floe,* and *floe-berg.* (See *floe* and *floe-berg.*) Many icebergs of the Antarctic Ocean are of tabular form and of great size, being portions of the antarctic ice-sheet.

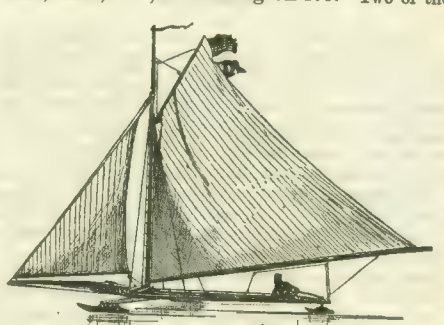
★**iceberger** (īs′bėr″gėr), *n.* One who has had experience of icebergs. *N. E. D.*

ice-bird (īs′bėrd), *n.* The little auk or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle,* or *Alle nigricans.* See cut under *dovekie.*

ice-blink (īs′blingk), *n.* [= Dan. Norw. Sw. *isblink,* G. *eisblink.*] A peculiar twinkle in the air near the horizon caused by the reflection of sunlight from the surface of an ice-pack or floating mass of ice, or from land covered with snow.

An *ice-blink* all along the horizon to leeward, indicating the situation of the pack.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 272.

ice-boat (īs′bōt), *n.* **1.** A strong boat, propelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.—**2.** A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Two of the



Ice-boat.

runners are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extending across the frame at the point of its greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the stern and serves as a rudder.

ice-bone (īs′bōn), *n.* One of the numerous variants of *aitchbone.*

ice-bound (īs′bound), *a.* Obstructed by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an *ice-bound* ship; *ice-bound* coasts.

ice-box (īs′boks), *n.* **1.** An ice-chest; a small refrigerator.—**2.** The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice.

★**ice-breaker** (īs′brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A structure of masonry or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.—**2.** An ice-boat for breaking channels through ice in a river or harbor.—**3.** The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus:* a whalers' name.

ice-brook (īs′brůk), *n.* An ice-cold brook or stream. "The allusion [in the extract] is to the ancient Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it red-hot in the rivulet Salo near Bilbilis [now Calatayud in Aragon]." (*Schmidt.*) [Rare.]

I have another weapon in this chamber,
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

ice-built (īs′bilt), *a.* Built or composed of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

ice-calorimeter (īs′kal-ọ-rim″e-tėr), *n.* See *calorimeter.*

ice-canoe (īs′ka-nö″), *n.* A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.

ice-cap (īs′kap), *n.* **1.** A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the arctic regions. The continuous covering with snow and névé of the higher and larger part of Greenland is sometimes called the *ice-cap,* but more generally the *inland ice.*

A decided *ice-cap* was observed above the land at Newman Bay, also one inshore of Cape Britannia, far away towards the north-east.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 72.

2. In *therap.,* a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.

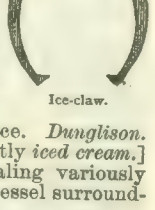
ice-chair (īs′chār), *n.* A chair set on runners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.

ice-chest (īs′chest), *n.* A form of domestic ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigerator. See *refrigerator.*

ice-chisel (īs′chiz″el), *n.* A long-handled chisel-pointed tool used in harvesting ice: a tool for cutting holes in ice.

The *ice-chisel,* . . . called by the Eskimos too'-oke.
Science, IV. 82.

ice-claw (īs′klâ), *n.* An appliance for grappling blocks of ice; ice-tongs.



Ice-claw.

ice-closet (īs′kloz″et), *n.* A large refrigerator, or a small room for cold storage.

ice-cold (īs′kōld), *a.* [< ME. **iscold,* < AS. *īs-ceald* (= D. *ijskoud* = G. *eiskalt* = Dan. *iskold,* Sw. *iskall*), < *īs,* ice, + *ceald,* cold.] **1.** Cold as ice; extremely cold.—**2.** In *pathol.,* experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of ice. *Dunglison.*

ice-cream (īs′krēm′), *n.* [Strictly *iced cream.*] A confection made by congealing variously flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.

The Deacon, not being in the habit of taking his nourishment in the congealed state, had treated the *ice-cream* as a pudding of a rare species.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Ice-cream fork, a small table-fork, broad and with short tines, for eating ice-cream.—**Ice-cream freezer,** an apparatus for making ice-cream, consisting of a can or metallic vessel plunged in a tub or cylindrical casing filled with broken ice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirred or whirled about by means of a dasher, or by rotation.—**Rock ice-cream.** Same as *granite,* 2.

ice-crusher (īs′krush″ėr), *n.* A device for ★grinding or crushing ice.

iced (īst), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with ice; converted into ice; frozen.—**2.** Cooled with ice; very cold: as, *iced* tea; *iced* wine.—**3.** Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, *iced* cake.—**4.** In *bot.,* covered with particles like icicles.

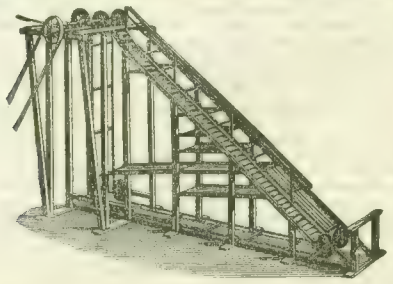
ice-drift (īs′drift), *n.* Masses of loose or floating ice.

The strait was already filled with *ice-drift.*
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 557.

ice-drops (īs′drops), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* transparent processes resembling icicles.

ice-elevator (īs′el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for lifting blocks of ice from the water to the ice-house. The most common form is an inclined plane extending from under the water to the top gallery of the ice-house. On the incline travel two endless chains, with bars joining them at intervals. Cakes of ice floated up to the foot of the elevator are caught by

these bars and dragged up the incline. Arrangements are also made for diverting the ice to any level of the house. Another form, sometimes called an *ice-screw*, consists of an inclined plane in the form of a spiral. In the well of the spiral is an upright shaft having radial arms; as the shaft revolves these engage the blocks of ice, and push them up the spiral incline to the ice-house.



Ice-elevator.

ice-escape (īs′es-kāp″), *n.* An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons who have broken through the ice.

A number of sledge-chairs and an *ice-escape* were conveyed to the place of amusement.
Illus. London News, Jan. 9, 1864.

ice-fall (īs′fâl), *n.* 1. The dislodgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.

And then the *ice-fall* with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosionlike voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.
New York Independent, April 22, 1862.

2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye *ice-falls!* ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain. . . .
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

ice-feathers (īs′feᴛʜ″ėrz), *n. pl.* Peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice, occasionally seen on and near the summits of high mountains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptional conditions of the weather the surface at times becomes covered with a considerable thickness of ice, parts of which assume a more or less distinctly marked feathery appearance. This feathery incrustation manifests itself especially on the edges of rocks, buildings, and projections of all kinds, from which elongated masses of crystals sometimes project with slight fan-like divergence for a distance of two or three feet, pointing in the direction from which the wind was blowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon has been called *frost-feathers*, *frostwork*, and *icework*; and those who have observed it as exhibited on Lassen's Peak in California have named it *ice-banner*.

ice-fern (īs′fėrn), *n.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

Fine as *ice-ferns* on January panes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

ice-field (īs′fēld), *n.* A great sheet or floe of ice, at times so extensive in arctic seas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.

The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excitement to us. The roar and crash of the *ice-fields* could be heard a great distance.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 229.

ice-fishing (īs′fish″ing), *n.* The act or method of fishing through holes cut in the ice, usually with hook and line. The most common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tilt-up. See *tilter*.

ice-float (īs′flōt), *n.* Same as *ice-floe*.

ice-floe (īs′flō), *n.* [= Dan. *isflage*, *isflag* = Norw. *isflak*, *isflake*, *isflok* = Sw. *isflake*, < *is*, ice, + *flage*, Norw. *flake*, floe: see *ice* and *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *floe*.] A large sheet of floating ice.

ice-foot (īs′fůt), *n.* A belt of ice, in northern seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of the autumn snowfall, which becomes converted into ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sea upward, increasing in height as the snow accumulates. The upper surface is level with the top of high water, and the bottom of the ice-cliff is at the low-water level. Also called *ice-belt*, *ice-ledge*, and *ice-wall*.

The separation of the true *ice-foot* from our floe was at first a simple interval, which by the recession and advance of the tides gave a movement of about six feet to our brig.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 162.

The usual mode of travel is by dog-sleds along the *ice-foot* which everywhere skirts the land.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 200.

ice-fork (īs′fôrk), *n.* A three-tined fork of special pattern, used for picking ice into fragments before it is ground fine in an ice-crusher. Such a fork, as used in the fisheries, has tapering tines about 1 inch wide and from 6 to 9 inches long, united above, and fitted with a socket for a wooden handle 4 or 5 feet long.

ice-fox (īs′foks), *n.* The isatis or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

ice-glass (īs′glȧs), *n.* Same as *crackle-glass*.

ice-gull (īs′gul), *n.* 1. The glaucous gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*. See cut under *burgomaster*. ★—2. The ivory-gull. *Coues*.

ice-hill (īs′hil), *n.* [< *ice* + *hill*[1], translating *iceberg*, q. v.] Same as *iceberg*. [Rare.]

ice-hook (īs′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook attached to a pole, used in moving blocks of ice.—2. A small ice-anchor.

ice-house (īs′hous), *n.* [= Dan. *ishus*; as *ice* + *house*[1].] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usually incloses a pit or well, which has a drain to carry off the water resulting from the melting of the ice. A year's supply of ice for private use is often kept in a small ice-house constructed on this principle, sometimes partly or wholly underground. Ice-houses for supplying the trade in ice are commonly placed close to a lake or stream, and fitted with elevators and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but less properly, applied to cold-storage rooms and large refrigerators.

Considering at how little expense and trouble an *ice-house* can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it.
Ure, Dict., II. 878.

Icel. An abbreviation of *Icelandic*.

Iceland† (īs′land), *n.* [Also *Island*; abbr. of *Iceland dog*, q. v.] An Iceland dog.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Iceland crystal. See *crystal*.

Iceland cur† (īs′land kėr). Same as *Iceland dog*. Erroneously, *Isling cur*.

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling curs*;
For never powder, not the crisping iron,
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Iceland dog† (īs′land dog). [Also *Iseland* (*Island*, *Isling*) *dog* (or *cur*), also simply *Iceland* (*Island*, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.

Pish for thee, *Iceland dog!* thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

Use and custome hath intertained other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Iseland dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the lenght of their heare make showe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres forsoothe, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roome of the spaniell gentle or comforter.
A. Fleming, tr. of Caius on English Dogs (1576). (*Nares*.)

Icelander (īs′lan-dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *Islænder*, Sw. *Isländer* (Icel. *Islendingr*); as *Iceland* (< ME. *Island*, *Islond*, < Icel. *Island* (Sw. and Dan. *Island* = D. *Ijsland* = G. *Island*), < *íss*, ice, + *land*, land: so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the polar ice which filled the fiords) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Iceland.

Iceland falcon, gull. See *falcon*, *gull*.

Icelandic (īs-lan′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Islandicus*; the analogical E. form would be **Icelandish* = Icel. *Íslenzkr* = Sw. Dan. *Islandsk*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.

II. *n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the oldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages. In its older form, called *Old Norse*, it stands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech as first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are the modern continental forms. Modern Icelandic dates from the Reformation; it preserves in great part the external form of the Old Icelandic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary. Many important historical, poetical, theological, and other works have been written in Icelandic, from the tenth century to the present time. Abbreviated *Icel*.

Iceland moss, spar, etc. See the nouns.

ice-leaf (īs′lēf), *n.* Mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ice-ledge (īs′lej), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*.

ice-leveler (īs′lev″el-ėr), *n.* An implement used in clearing and cleaning the surface of ice previous to sawing and gathering.

ice-loon (īs′lön), *n.* The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis* or *torquatus*.

ice-machine (īs′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of ice. Ice-machines are based on one or the other of two general principles, or on a combination of the two, namely, the principle of the absorption of the latent heat of vaporization or of liquefaction from surrounding or contiguous bodies by substances which evaporate or liquefy at low temperatures, and the principle of the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of previously compressed and cooled gas or vapor, in such manner that the work performed is expended upon another isolated volume of the same material which this work assists in compressing for subsequent use in expansion. The prime mover is usually a steam-engine. The compressed gas or vapor is led into and expanded in a cylinder like that of a steam-engine. In machines employing compressed air, the air is first compressed in and discharged from a compressor cylinder into a receiver. The work of compression is thereby converted into heat in the compressed air. This heat is taken out of the air by various methods, water at ordinary temperatures being generally used for this cooling. The air is next inducted to an engine-cylinder, wherein it acts, first at full pressure and then expansively, against a piston so connected that, during the period of expansion, outer work is performed at the expense of the heat remaining in the air at the beginning of this period. Heat is thus converted into work, and the temperature of the air passed out of the cylinder is greatly reduced. The cold air is generally passed into a system of pipes surrounded by a saline solution which resists freezing at very low temperatures, and this solution, so refrigerated, is used to freeze water in metal molds set in the cold brine. In ice-cream manufacture the mutual liquefaction of ice and salt takes place at 0° F. when these substances are mixed in proper proportions, and the latent heat of this liquefaction being extracted from the cream, the latter freezes. Ether, ammonia, and sulphur dioxid are the most important substances used in machines which operate upon the first principle. By cooling and compression these substances liquefy. They are then allowed to evaporate and seize heat from saline solutions, which are utilized for ice-making as above described, or which are pumped through systems of piping for cooling storage- and fermenting-rooms. Anhydrous ammonia has proved most efficient for ice-machines, and is now more used than any other material. See *refrigerating-machine*, under *refrigerate*.

ice-mallet (īs′mal″et), *n.* A mallet used by ★fishermen and others to break or crush ice.

iceman (īs′man), *n.*; pl. *icemen* (-men). 1. A man skilled in traveling upon ice.

The actual deposit of ice upon our decks would have tried the nerves of the most experienced *icemen*.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 76.

The glacier [des Bois] maintains this wild and chaotic character for some time; and the best *iceman* would find himself defeated in an attempt to get along it.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 41.

2. One who is engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice for commercial or domestic uses; a dealer in ice; also, one who distributes ice to customers.

ice-mark (īs′märk), *n.* In *geol.*, a scratch, groove, or polished surface produced by glacial action or left by a moving mass of ice; any in-★dication of the former presence of ice.

ice-master (īs′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A pilot or seaman of experience, employed to assist in navigating through ice in the Arctic ocean.

ice-mountain (īs′moun″tạn), *n.* Same as *iceberg*.

Thus are these amazing *icemountains* launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both poles.
Goldsmith, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), I. 247.

ice-pack (īs′pak), *n.* A great field of ice, consisting of separate masses packed together or lying closely adjacent to one another, as in the arctic seas.

ice-pail (īs′pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket intended to be filled with ice for cooling wine in bottles or decanters. Such a vessel is sometimes made of fine material, as porcelain, is fitted with a lining, cover, etc., and may serve as an ornament for a sideboard.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*.
Bulwer, Pelham, xvii.

ice-paper (īs′pā″pėr), *n.* Very thin, transparent gelatin in sheets, for copying drawings. Also called *papier glacé*.

ice-pick (īs′pik), *n.* A small hand-tool, shaped like an awl, used for breaking ice.

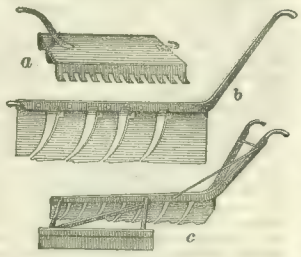
ice-pit (īs′pit), *n.* A pit dug in the ground, lined with some non-conducting material, and used for the storage and preservation of ice.

ice-pitcher (īs′pich″ėr), *n.* A pitcher for holding iced water, often made of metal, with double or non-conducting walls.

ice-plane (īs′plān), *n.* 1. In *ice-harvesting*, an implement used in removing roughnesses and irregularities from the surface of ice that is to be cut. It is drawn by horses.—2. A tool for removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-blocks before storing them.—3. An instrument for shaving ice from the lump or block for use in the preparation of cooling drinks, etc.

ice-plant (īs′plant), *n.* A plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, belonging to the family *Aizoaceæ*. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is indigenous in Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; in the Canaries large quantities of the plant are collected and burned, and the ashes are sent to Spain for use in glass-making. It is frequently cultivated. Also called *dew-plant*. The name *ice-plant* is also applied to *Crassula falcata* of the *Crassulaceæ*, but less commonly. *Monotropa uniflora* is sometimes called the *American ice-plant*, from its white, transparent color.

ice-plow (īs'plou), *n.* An implement for cutting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the right size for harvesting. It is a very narrow plane (practically, a saw) with a series of blades in line, each blade being usually a little longer than the one before it. It is usually made with a marker that serves to indicate the position of the next cut, or with a guide that travels in the last cut made by the plow. Sometimes called an *ice-cutter*, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a slight cut and to be followed by a heavier blow, an *ice-marker*.



Ice-plows.

a, plow for cutting three parallel grooves in moderately thick ice; *b*, plow with five shares following in the same groove, for cutting deep ice; *c*, ice-plow or -cutter with guide.

ice-poultice (īs'pōl″tis), *n.* In *med.*, a poultice made by filling a bag or bladder with pounded ice; an ice-bag.

ice-quake (īs'kwāk), *n.* [< *ice* + *quake*, after *earthquake*.] The rending and crashing which precede the breaking up of floes of ice.

icer (ī'sėr), *n.* One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

ice-river (īs'riv″ėr), *n.* A fanciful or poetical name for a glacier.

It is indubitable that an *ice-river* . . . once flowed through the vale of Hasli.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 146.

ice-saw (īs'sâ), *n.* A large saw used for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been ★frozen in, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage.

ice-scraper (īs'skrā″pėr), *n.* An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice before cutting and storing it.

ice-screw (īs'skrö), *n.* See *ice-elevator*.

ice-sheet (īs'shēt), *n.* A glacial covering or ice-cap extending over a large area of country, as that which is believed by many geologists to have covered much of eastern North America during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating *icesheet* still occupied the St. Lawrence valley. *The American*, X. 316.

ice-ship (īs'ship), *n.* A ship fitted for passage through ice.

The first [sealers] are distinctively *ice-ships*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 113.

ice-spade (īs'spād), *n.* A hand-tool used in harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow.


Ice-spade or -chisel.

ice-spar (īs'spär), *n.* A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ice-stream (īs'strēm), *n.* 1. A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the ice-stream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, bearing the last remains of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar sea, which is chiefly thus designated.

I found that we had run deeper into the *ice-stream* than I had intended, and was forced to haul out from five to ten miles farther away from the land.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 8.

2. A stream-like glacier; a stream of slowly moving ice.

Near the village of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, there are two great *ice-streams* called respectively the upper and the lower Grindelwald glaciers.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 93.

ice-table (īs'tā″bl), *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

ice-tongs (īs'tôngz), *n. pl.* 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. They are generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer, and with larger claws or grapples.

ice-wall (īs'wâl), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*. Sometimes, however, an "ice-wall" is formed by the pressure of the pack, which throws masses of ice on to the shore and piles them up to a considerable height in the form of a solid wall. Some of the belts of ice which line the arctic shores are formed in part from the snow derived from the land, and in part from the sea-ice thrown upon the shore by the pressure of the pack.

I secured the ship to a small indentation of the ice-foot or *ice-wall*. *Nares*, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 115.

ice-water (īs'wâ″tėr), *n.* [In the second sense, strictly *iced water*.] 1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

ice-whale (īs'hwāl), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus:* so called by whalemen because its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the ice-fields or barriers.

ice-wool (īs'wůl), *n.* Same as *eis-wool*.

icework (īs'wėrk), *n.* See *ice-feathers*.

ice-worn (īs'wōrn), *a.* Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus.

ice-yacht (īs'yot), *n.* An ice-boat.

ice-yachting (īs'yot″ing), *n.* Sailing with ice-yachts.

ice-yachtsman (īs'yots″mạn), *n.* One who sails in an ice-yacht.

ich[1]†, *pron.* A form of *I*, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.

ich[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

ich dien (iċh dēn). [< MHG. G. *ich diene, ich dien*, I serve: *ich* = AS. *ic* = E. *I*[2]; *dienen*, OHG. *dionōn* = OS. *thionōn*, serve, connected with OHG. *deo* = AS. *theów* = Goth. *thius*, m., OHG. *diu* = OS. *thiwi, thiu* = AS. *theówe* = Goth. *thiwi*, f., a female servant: see *thew*[2].] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crécy in France in 1346. It was adopted, together with his crest of three ostrich-feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, who served in that battle, and both have been retained by the Princes of Wales since.

ichiboo, ichibu (ē″chi-bö), *n.* [Jap., < *ichi*, one, + *bú*, a division, name of a coin.] See *bu*.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, ichneumon; cf. *ἴχνευμα*, a track.] 1. An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mungooses, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*, having a long bushy tail and hairy soles. The type is *I. leucura* or *albicauda*. It is of dark-gray color, due to annulation of the hairs with black and white. *St. Hilaire*, 1837.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the white-tailed *ichneumia*.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mọn), *n.* [< L. *ichneumon*, < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, an Egyptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. *ἴχνευμα*, a track), < *ἰχνεύειν*, track or trace out, hunt after, < *ἴχνος*, a track or footstep.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, a kind of mungoose (*Viverra ichneumon* of Linnæus, now known as *Herpestes ichneumon*), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is of slender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The body is about 19 inches long, and of a grizzled brownish and yellowish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different shades; the muzzle and paws are black, and the tail is tufted. It feeds on various small mammals, reptiles, or other animals, and has long been noted for devouring crocodiles' eggs, on which account it was held in great regard by the Egyptians. It is easily domesticated, and is useful in destroying vermin. Also called *Pharaoh's rat*.


Pharaoh's Rat (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species *I. pharaonis*. See *Herpestes*. *Lacépède*, 1797.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenopters, now restricted to certain species of ichneumon-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine *Ichneumonidæ*. (*b*) A species of the genus *Ichneumon* or family *Ichneumonidæ;* an ichneumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.

Ichneumones (ik-nū'mọ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichneumon*, 3.] In *entom.*, the ichneumon-flies or *Ichneumonides*. The group is divided into *Ichneumones genuini* and *Ichneumones adsciti*, which correspond respectively with the modern families *Ichneumonidæ* and *Braconidæ*.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mọn-flī), *n.* A cuckoo-fly or ichneumon. See *Ichneumonidæ*.

Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichneumon* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hymenoptera pupivora* or parasitic hymenopters, established by Leach in 1817; the cuckoo-flies, ichneumon-flies, or ichneumons. The family was formerly much more extensive than it is now, having been restricted, by the exclusion of those ichneumons called *Adsciti* (see *Braconidæ*), to those which have two recurrent nerves in each fore wing. These insects were formerly called *Muscæ tripiles*, on account of the three threads which spring from the abdomen, and *Muscæ vibrantes*, from their habit of vibrating the antennæ. The genera and species are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone. They are all parasitic on other insects, living usually as internal parasites. The abdomen is attached to the hinder extremity of the metathorax, between the bases of the posterior coxæ. The wings are veined, the anterior pair always exhibiting perfect cells. The ovipositor is straight and often exserted. The antennæ are usually thread-like, and are composed of more than 16 joints, with very few exceptions among the smaller species. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed, this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on each side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; others again in the nests of wasps. See cuts under *Cryptus*, *Ophion*, and *Pimpla*.

ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ichneumonidæ*.

II. *n.* An ichneumon-fly or ichneumonid.

ichneumoniform (ik-nū-mon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ichneumon*, ichneumon, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of an ichneumon-fly.

ichneumonized (ik-nū'mọn-īzd), *a.* [< *ichneumon* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, infested with ichneumon parasites: applied to the larvæ of insects.

ichneumonology (ik-nū-mọ-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< *ichneumon* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which is concerned with the study of ichneumon-flies.

ichneumous (ik-nū'mus), *a.* [< *ichneum-on* + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, parasitic; having the habits of an ichneumon: said of insects which deposit their eggs in or on larvæ, as the *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and many others.

ichnite (ik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footstep, footprint, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil footprint; the fossilized track or trace of an animal: used mostly in compounds: as, *ornithichnite, sauroidichnite, tetrapodichnite*. See these words, and cut under *footprint*.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nọ̄-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (so called in ref. to the slender seed-vessel), < Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1809 to *Quirivelia*, a genus of climbing shrubs of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The species have opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *Quirivelia frutescens* is ★sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

ichnograph (ik'nọ̄-gràf), *n.* [See *ichnography*.] In *drawing*, a ground-plan. *E. H. Knight*.

ichnographic (ik-nọ̄-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichnography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ichnographical (ik-nọ̄-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *ichnographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichnographic*.

ichnography (ik-nog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< L. *ichnographia*, < Gr. *ἰχνογραφία*, a tracing-out, a ground-plan, < *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing ground-plans; the representation of a ground-plot, or of the site of an object on a horizontal plane.

Ichnography, by which we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists often call'd the geometrical plan or plat-forme.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

ichnolite (ik'nọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone presenting the impression of the foot of a fossil animal; a fossil footprint or ichnite. See cut under *footprint*.

Bones and teeth of the elephant and of the horse have also been found in the sandstone beds above the *ichnolites*.
Science, IV. 273.

ichnolithological (ik-nọ̄-lith-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to ichnolithology; ichnological.

ichnolithology (ik″nọ̄-li-thol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ichnolites; ichnology.

ichnolitic (ik-nọ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ichnolite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ichnolite.

ichnological (ik-nọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to ichnology; ichnolithological.

ichnology (ik-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of paleontology which treats of

fossil footprints; the science of fossil footprints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints.

ichor (ī'kôr), *n.* [= F. *ichor* = Sp. *icor* = Pg. *ichor* = It. *icore*, < NL. *ichor*, < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, juice, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph; cf. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, *ἰκμαίνειν*, wet.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

Upon Diomedes wounding the Gods, there flow'd from the Wound an *Ichor*, or pure kind of Blood, which was not bred from Mortal Viands. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

2. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey; a thin, watery, acrid discharge from an ulcer, a wound, etc.

Long, snaky locks, stiff with loathsome *ichor*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 412.

ichoræmia, *n.* See *ichorrhæmia*.

ichorose (ī'kō-rōs), *a.* [= F. *ichoreux* = Sp. It. *icoroso*; as *ichor* + *-ose*.] Full of ichor; ichorous.

ichorous (ī'kō-rus), *a.* [< *ichor* + *-ous*.] 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.—2. Full of ichor; ichorose.

ichorrhæmia (ī-ko-rē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, ichor, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the condition of the blood when contaminated by absorption from a suppurating part. Also spelled *ichoræmia*.

ichth. An abbreviation of *ichthyology*.

ichthidin (ik'thi-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-id-* + *-in*^{2}.] A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ichthin (ik'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-in*^{2}.] The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumin.

ichthulin (ik'thū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὕλη*, matter, + *-in*^{2}.] A constituent of the eggs of certain fishes, especially cyprinoids, containing 53.4 per cent. carbon, 7.6 hydrogen, 15.6 nitrogen, 0.4 sulphur, 0.4 phosphorus, and 0.1 iron.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυικός*, of a fish, fishy, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish; ichthyomorphic; ichthyopsidan; piscine. *R. Owen.*

ichthyo-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἰχθυο-*, combining form of *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'fish.'

Ichthyobus (ik-thī'ō-bus), *n.* See *Ictiobus*.

Ichthyocephali (ik″thi-ō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of physostomous fishes, founded by Cope (1870) as an order, including eels of the family *Monopteridæ*.

ichthyocephalous (ik″thi-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ichthyocephali*.

ichthyocol (ik'thi-ō-kol), *n.* Same as *ichthyocolla*.

ichthyocolla (ik″thi-ō-kol'ą), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἰχθυόκολλα*, fish-glue, i. e. isinglass, also (in Pliny) the fish which produces it, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass. See *isinglass*.

ichthyocoprolite (ik″thi-ō-kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, stone: see *coprolite*.] The fossilized excrement of a fish.

ichthyocoprus (ik″thi-ō-kop'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung.] Same as *ichthyocoprolite*.

Ichthyocrinidæ (ik″thi-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wachsmuth and Springer), < *Ichthyocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate crinoids, typified by the genus *Ichthyocrinus*. They had small basal plates, the dorsal cup chiefly built up of radial plates of different orders, abutting laterally against one another or separated by interradials, and arms bifurcating and forming a wall continuous with the calyx. Most of them lived in the Devonian seas.

ichthyocrinoid (ik-thi-ok'ri-noid), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

Ichthyocrinus (ik-thi-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Conrad), < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] An extinct genus of crinoids, typical of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

ichthyodorulite (ik″thi-ō-dor'ō-līt), *n.* [Prop. **ichthyodorylite*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *δόρυ*, a spear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. Ichthyodorulites are chiefly the spines which armed the front of the dorsal fins in selachians; but certain other extinct forms, named *Acanthodidæ*, had spines also on the anal, pectoral, and ventral fins. They are found in the greatest abundance in deposits of the Devonian epoch, and many of the fishes of that age are known only from such remains.

When, as in many cases, they [placoid forms of the exoskeleton] take the form of spines, these are called dermal defenses, and, in a fossil state, *ichthyodorulites*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

ichthyographic (ik″thi-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichthyography.

ichthyography (ik-thi-og'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes; descriptive ichthyology.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής*, fish-like, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish, or having the characters of a fish.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*; any fish-like vertebrate. *Huxley*, 1863.

ichthyoidal (ik-thi-oi'dal), *a.* [< *ichthyoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyoid*.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-ol*.] A clear, reddish-brown syrupy liquid with bituminous odor and taste, obtained by neutralizing ichthyosulphonic acid with ammonia; ammonium ichthyosulphonate. Used as an alterative and antiseptic.

ichthyolatrous (ik-thi-ol'ą-trus), *a.* [As *ichthyolatry* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of ichthyolatry; practising ichthyolatry; worshiping ichthyomorphic gods.

ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Fish-worship; adoration of a fish-god. See *Dagon*^{2}.

ichthyolic (ik-thi-ol'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or composed of ichthyol.

This is best met by using an *ichthyolic* ointment, or by painting on a zinc-ichthyol-gelatine preparation afterward.
Medical News, XLIX. 438.

ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossilized fish, or the cast of a fossil fish.

ichthyologic (ik″thi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; related to ichthyology.

ichthyological (ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ichthyologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyologic*.

ichthyologically (ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ichthyology.

ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ichthyologie* = Pg. *ichthyologia* = It. *ictiologia*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *ἰχθυολογεῖν*, speak of fish.] The science of fishes; that department of zoölogy which treats of fishes, with reference to their structure, relations to one another and to other animals, classification, habits, and uses. Abbreviated *ichth.*

ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυομαντεία*, < *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μάντις*, a diviner.] Divination by means of the heads or the entrails of fishes.

ichthyomantic (ik″thi-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish: see *ichthyomancy*.] Relating to ichthyomancy.

Ichthyomorpha (ik″thi-ō-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] In Owen's system, an order of *Amphibia*, or a suborder of *Batrachia*, including the tailed batrachians. The term was contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Theriomorpha*. ★ It is equivalent to *Urodela*.

ichthyomorphic (ik″thi-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having the characters of a fish, or morphologically related to fishes; ichthyopsidan.—2. In *myth.*, formed like a fish, altogether or in part; partaking of the form or character of a fish: as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Assyria and Syria. See *Dagon*^{2}.

ichthyopatolite (ik″thi-ō-pat'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πάτος*, a foot-path (see *path*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish believed to have been able to move upon solid surfaces by means of these organs.

ichthyophagi, *n.* Plural of *ichthyophagus*.

ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'ą-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats fish, or lives on fish-diet.

ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'ą-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ichthyophagus*, < Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος* (also *ἰχθυφάγος*), eating fish, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish; fish-eating; piscivorous.

A wretched *ichthyophagous* people must make shocking soldiers, weak as water. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches.

ichthyophagus (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *ichthyophagi* (-jī). [NL.: see *ichthyophagous*.] One who eats fish; one who subsists on fish.

They are still *Ichthyophagi*, existing without any other subsistence but what the sea affords.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 144.

ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of'ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυοφαγία*, the eating of fish, < *ἰχθυοφάγος*, eating fish: see *ichthyophagous*.] The practice of eating fish.

ichthyophthalmite (ik″thi-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ite*^{2}.] Fish-eye stone. See *apophyllite*.

Ichthyophthira (ik″thi-of-thī'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φθείρ*, a louse: see *phthiriasis*.] An order of degraded crustaceans parasitic upon fishes; the fish-lice. They have a suctorial mouth, no respiratory organs, reduced or rudimentary limbs, and external ovisacs in the female. Excluding some forms which have been included in this order, but which are referable to rhizocephalous cirripeds or elsewhere, the *Ichthyophthira* consist of the modern orders *Siphonostoma* and *Lernæodea*, the term being thus synonymous with *Epizoa*.

ichthyophthiran (ik″thi-of-thī'ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ichthyophthira* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyophthira*.

II. *n.* A fish-louse; one of the *Ichthyophthira*.

ichthyopodolite (ik″thi-ō-pod'ō-līt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been made by members of a hypothetical genus *Ichthyopodolites*. *Buckland*, 1844.

ichthyopsid (ik-thi-op'sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*, *ichthyopsidian*.

The spinal accessory exists in no *Ichthyopsid* vertebrate.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 69.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*.

Ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὄψις*, appearance, view, + *-ida*.] One of three primary groups or provinces of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two being *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branchiate or anamniotic *Vertebrata*. They have no amnion, and at most a rudimentary allantois, and breathe by gills during a part or the whole of life. They have urinary organs in the form of persistent Wolffian bodies; a tubular, bilocular, or at most a trilocular heart; never fewer than two aortic arches in the adult; nucleated blood-corpuscles; and no diaphragm, corpus callosum, or mammary glands. Also called *Branchiata*, *Branchiotoca*.

ichthyopsidan (ik-thi-op'si-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely piscine and reptilian, or *ichthyopsidan* and sauropsidan.
Nature, XXXV. 391.

ichthyopsidian (ik″thi-op-sid'i-an), *a.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

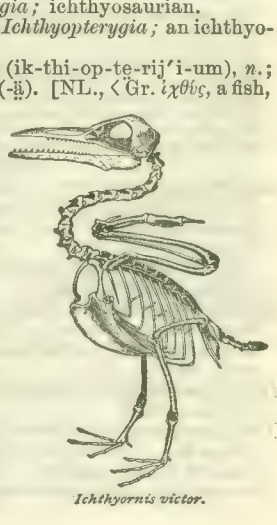
Ichthyopterygia (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] 1. An order of extinct reptiles; the ichthyosaurs. In Owen's classification of 1860 it is the third order of the class *Reptilia*, and in that of 1866 the fifteenth order of *Hæmatocrya*, or cold-blooded vertebrates, having a fish-like body, with a very short neck; limbs adapted for swimming, and with more than 5 many-jointed digits; numerous short, biconcave vertebræ, and no sacrum; the anterior ribs with bifurcate heads; episternum, clavicles, postorbital and supratemporal bones, and parietal foramen present; small maxillaries; long and large premaxillaries; the teeth confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones, and implanted in a common alveolar groove; large orbits with a circle of sclerotic plates; and two small nostrils. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *ichthyopterygium*.

ichthyopterygian (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopterygia*; ichthyosaurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

ichthyopterygium (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ichthyopterygia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin: contrasted with *chiropterygium*.


Ichthyornis victor.

Ichthyornidæ (ik-thi-ôr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ichthyornithidæ*.

Ichthyornis (ik-thi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A remarkable genus of birds, founded by Marsh

(1872) upon remains from the pteranodon beds, of Cretaceous age, in Kansas: so called from the resemblance of the vertebræ to those of fishes. After *Archæopteryx*, of Jurassic age, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis* are the most notable genera in ornithology; each furnishes a type of a primary division of the class *Aves*, and they are collectively known as *Odontornithes*, or birds with teeth. *Ichthyornis* represents the family *Ichthyornithidæ* and the order or subclass *Odontotormæ*, or birds with socketed teeth and biconcave vertebræ, yet with developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, carinate sternum, and short coccyx, as in modern birds. *I. dispar*, the leading species, was about as large as a pigeon. Several other species are also described.

Ichthyornithes (ik-thi-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichthyornis*.] Those birds in which the vertebræ are biconcave, as the *Ichthyornithidæ*.

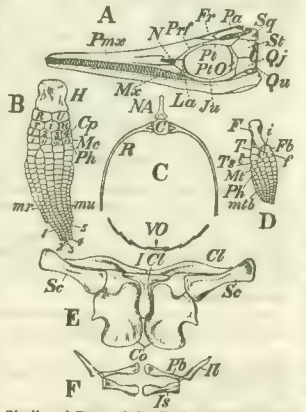
ichthyornithic (ik″thi-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [As *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-ic*.] Having the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes; specifically, having the characters of the *Ichthyornithidæ*, especially biconcave vertebræ.

Ichthyornithidæ (ik″thi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds of the order *Odontotormæ*, typified by the genus *Ichthyornis*, having biconcave vertebræ and socketed teeth. Also *Ichthyornidæ*.

ichthyosarcolite (ik″thi-ō-sär'kō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σάρξ* (*σάρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*, belonging to the family *Hippuritidæ* (or *Rudistæ*). *Desmarest.*

ichthyosaur (ik'thi-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Ichthyosaurus*.] A fish-like saurian; a member of the order *Ichthyosauria*.

Ichthyosauria (ik″thi-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyosaurus*.] An order of gigantic extinct marine fish-like *Reptilia*, having somewhat the shape of a cetacean mammal, with an enormous head, no obvious neck, and a tapering body, with four paddle-like flippers, and a broad homocercal tail-fin. The vertebræ are very short, biconcave, and peculiar in other respects (see the extract); the spinal column is without a sacrum, and is divisible only into caudal and precaudal regions, the former being distinguished by the presence of chevron-bones, the latter by the presence of ribs which do not articulate with the sternum. The order is the same as the *Ichthyopterygia* of Owen, but is named more conformably with some other orders of extinct reptiles. Also *Ichthyosaura*, *Ichthyosauri*.



Skull and Parts of the Skeleton of *Ichthyosaurus intermedius*.

A, skull: *Fr*, *Ju*, and *La*, frontal, jugal, and lacrymal bones; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Pt*, postfrontal; *PtO*, postorbital; *N*, nasal orifice. The following bones are also shown: *Pa*, parietal; *Qj*, quadratojugal; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *St*, an anomalous bone called "temporal" by Cuvier, suggested as a stapes (columella of ear) by Huxley, or separate opisthotic. *B*, fore limb: *H*, humerus; *R*, radius; *U*, ulna; *r*, radiale; *i*, intermedium; *u*, ulnare; *Cp*, 1, 2, 3, 4, carpalia; *Mc*, i, ii, iii, iv, metacarpalia; *Ph*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, phalanges; *mr*, *mu*, radial and ulnar marginal ossicles. *C*, a dorsal vertebra: *C*, centrum; *NA*, neural arch; *R*, rib; *VO*, ventral ossifications. *D*, hind limb: *F*, femur; *Fb*, fibula; *T*, tibia; *t*, tibiale; *i*, intermedium; *f*, fibulare; *Ts*, tarsalia; *Mt*, metatarsalia; *Ph*, phalanges; *mtb*, tibial marginal ossicles. *E*, pectoral arch, ventral aspect: *Cl*, clavicle; *Icl*, interclavicle; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula. *F*, pelvic arch, ventral aspect: *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis.

The vertebræ of *Ichthyosauria* in general have certain characters by which they differ from those of all other Vertebrata. Not only are the centra flattened disks, very much broader and higher than they are long, and deeply biconcave, . . . but the only transverse processes they possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these centra; and the neural arches are connected with two flat surfaces, one on each side of the middle line of the upper surface of the vertebræ, by mere synchondroses.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

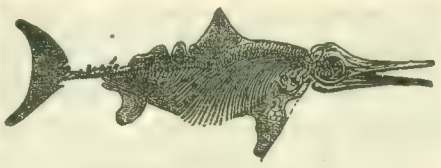
ichthyosaurian (ik″thi-ō-sâ'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyosauria*; ichthyopterygian. Also *ichthyosauroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyosauria* or *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

Ichthyosauridæ (ik″thi-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ichthyosaurus* + *-idæ*.] The ichthyosaurs as the typical family of *Ichthyosauria*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

ichthyosauroid (ik″thi-ō-sâ'roid), *a.* Same as *ichthyosaurian*.

Ichthyosaurus (ik″thi-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Ichthyosauridæ*. *I. communis* is one of the earliest- and best-known species. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ichthyosauri* (-rī).] A species of the genus *Ichthyosaurus*; an ichthyosaur.



Ichthyosaurus quadricissus. Quenst.
Skeleton showing outline of integument and dorsal and caudal fins. About one twentieth natural size. After E. Fraas. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a congenital disease of the epidermis, in which it presents the form of hard dry scales and plates. Also called *fish-skin disease*.

ichthyotic (ik-thi-ot'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ichthyosis.

The general health of *ichthyotic* subjects is usually good. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. F.

ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *ichthyotomy* + *-ist*.] An ichthyological anatomist; a dissector of fishes.

It is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*. *Owen*, Anat., viii.

ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. *Owen.*

ichthys (ik'this), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, ΙΧΘΥΣ, lit. a fish, chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the order of the initial letters of the words by which it is interpreted: 'Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.'] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, etc., belonging to the early period of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ. See the etymology.

-ician. [F. *-icien*, < ML. *-ici-ān-us*: see *-ic* and *-ian*.] A compound termination of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ic* or nouns in *-ic*, *-ics*: as, *geometrician*, *logician*, *mathematician*, *physician*, *statistician*, etc.

Icica (is'i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the Tupi name of the plant.] 1. A name given by Aublet in 1775 to *Protium*, a genus of plants, belonging to the family *Balsameaceæ*. The species are mostly large trees, natives of tropical regions and particularly of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. *Protium altissimum*, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making canoes, on account not only of its great size, but of its durability. It is also esteemed by cabinet-makers as one of the best woods for bookcases, its odor preserving the books from insects. *P. heptaphyllum* is the hyawa tree or incense-wood of Guiana. It yields a fragrant balsam. *P. Guianense* yields the hyawa gum.

2. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from a species of *Icica* (*Protium*). It is used for incense.

Icichthyinæ (i-sik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icosteidæ*, having the body covered with scales, and perfect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays. *Icichthys*, the only genus, is represented by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast.

icichthyine (i-sik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Icichthyinæ*.

Icichthys (i-sik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἴκειν*, yield, give way (cf. AS. *wīcan*, give way: see *weak*), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of *Icichthyinæ*, with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *isicle*, etc.; < ME. *iseickle*, *isikel*, *isykle*, *ysekel*, *iseyokel*, *isechel*, *iiseikkle*, *hysehykylle*, etc., < AS. *īs-gicel* (Leo) also *īses* (gen.) *gicel* (*giccl*), icicle, < *īs*, ice, + *gicel*, mod. E. dial. *ickle*, an icicle: see *ickle*[1]. The word is thus a compound of *ice* + *ickle*[1]. The latter element came to lose its independent meaning, and has suffered under popular etymology; explained in books as a mere dim. termination *-icle*, as in *article*, *particle*, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or dial. forms *ice-sickle*, *ise-sickle*, *ice-shackle*, *ice-shoggle*, OSc. *iceshogle*, *icechokill*, etc.; = LG. *is-jäkel*, *ishekel*, icicle. Cf. MD. *ijskekel*, D. *ijskegel* (Norw. *iskegle*), and simply MD. *kekel*, *keghel*, D. *kegel*, icicle, merged in MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel* = G. *kegel*, a cone, ninepin, = Dan. *kegle*, skittle: see *kail*[2], *keel*[3]. The E. dial. *ice-candle*, icicle, is an independent formation; so MD. *ijsdroppe*, *ijsdroppel*, 'ice-drop,' G. *eiszapfen* = Dan. *istap*, 'ice-peg' (see *tap*[1]), etc.] 1. A pendent mass of ice tapering downward to a point, formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of attachment.

As men may se in wyntre
Yseheles in eueses thorw hete of the sonne
Melteth in a mynut-while to myst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 227.

Ghiacciuoli [It.], *Ise-sickles*, dropping ises. *Florio.*

Whether the evedrops fall,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent *icicles*.
Coleridge, Frost at Midnight.

2. In *her.*, same as *goutte* or *drop*, but reversed, with the point downward. Compare *gutté reversed*, under *gutté*.

icicled (ī'si-kld), *a.* [Formerly also *iscled*; < *icicle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with icicles: as, the *icicled* eaves.

Bleak Winter is from Norway come,
And such a formidable groom,
With *iscled* beard and hoary head.
Cotton, Winter.

The bottom curve of that *icicled* S on your soda fountain. *Howells*, Wedding Journey.

icily (ī'si-li), *adv.* [< *icy* + *-ly*[2].] In an icy manner; coldly; frigidly.

Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

iciness (ī'si-nes), *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

With the mercury almost down to freezing-point, and an atmosphere of moist *iciness*, the body becomes benumbed, and the mind sluggish. *Science*, XII. 299.

icing (ī'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ice*, *v.*; = Icel. *ising*, sleet.] A coating of concreted sugar. Also called *frosting* and *ice*.

The splendid *icing* of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 492.

-icity. [F. *-icité*, etc., < L. *-icita(t-)s*: see *-ic* and *-ity*.] A compound termination of nouns (in *-ity*) from adjectives in *-ic* (the *c* pronounced as *s* before *i*), as *catholicity*, *domesticity*, *electricity*, *publicity*, from *catholic*, *domestic*, *electric*, *public*, etc. Comparatively few of these formations are found in Latin; examples are *lubricity* (LL. *lubricitas*), *mendicity* (L. *mendicitas*), *rusticity* (L. *rusticitas*), etc.

icker (ik'ėr), *n.* [< ONorth. *eher*, *æhher*, the uncontr. form of AS. *eár*, ear: see *ear*[2].] An ear of corn. [Scotch.]

A daimen [occasional] *icker* in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

ickle[1] (ik'l), *n.* [E. dial., also written *iccle*; < ME. *ikel*, *ikyl*, *iekyll*, *ycle*, *ykle*, *ychele*, *yokle*, *igokelle* (the last two forms after the Second.), < AS. *gicel*, an icicle, in comp. *īs-gicel*, icicle, *cyle-gicel*, lit. 'chill-ickle,' *hrīm-gicel*, 'rime-ickle,' poet. *hilde-gicel*, 'battle-ickle,' i. e. dripping blood; = LG. *-jäkel* in comp. *is-jäkel* = Icel. *jökull*, an icicle, also ice, a glacier, = Norw. *jökul*, *jukul*, *jukel*, an icicle, = Dan. *egel*, in *hus-egel* (Aasen); dim. of a primitive lost in AS., = Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, prob. = Ir. *aigh* = Gael. *eigh* = W. *ia* (for **iag*), ice. In comp. *ice-ickle*, written *icicle*: see *icicle*, where the variations of *ickle* under popular etymology are mentioned.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

ickle[2] (ik'l), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Northamptonshire, Eng.]

icomet, **icoment**. Middle English forms of the past participle of *come*.

icon (ī'kon), *n.*; pl. *icones* and *icons* (ī'kō-nēz, ī'konz). [< L. *icon*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, a likeness, image, portrait, similitude, semblance, phantom, < **εἴκειν*, found only in perf. ind. *ἔοικα*, etc., be or look like, seem likely, seem fitting.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Glory was his aim, and he [a dog] attained it; for his *icon*, by the hand of Caldecott, now lies among the treasures of the nation. *R. L. Stevenson*, Character of Dogs.

2. In the *Greek* or *Orthodox Eastern Church*, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, etc. There are always two at least in a Greek church, one of Christ at the right of the holy doors, as one faces toward the bema, and one of the Theotocos on the left. In accordance with the decision of the seventh ecumenical council (the second of Nicæa, A. D. 787), icons are honored with a relative worship or adoration (*προσκύνησις*), manifested by kissing, offerings of incense and lights, etc., but not with latria, or the supreme worship due to God alone. They are regarded as sacred, and many are believed to be miraculous. A small icon, of the kind generally carried by the Russian peasantry, is a triptych, diptych, or similar folding tablet, of wood or metal, decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects. Also *eikon*, *ikon*.

When robbing a church, a man will often offer several roubles' worth of candles to a neighboring *icon*, if it will only help him to pull out the jewels of the one he is attacking. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, i.

The "miracle-working" *ikon* of Our Lady of Kazan, in the Kazan Cathedral at St. Petersburg, is adorned with jewels to the value of $60,000. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 882.

3. In *logic*, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it.

Icons are so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguished from them. Such are the diagrams of geometry. A diagram, indeed, so far as it has a general signification, is not a pure *icon;* but in the middle part of our reasonings we forget that abstractness in great measure, and the diagram is for us the very thing. So in contemplating a painting, there is a moment when we lose the consciousness that it is not the thing, the distinction of the real and the copy vanishes, and it is for the moment a pure dream—not any particular existence, and yet not general. At that moment, we are contemplating an *icon*. *C. S. Peirce*, Amer. Jour. Math., VII. 181.

4. In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation.

iconantidyptic (ī-kon-an-ti-dip′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ἀντι*, opposite, + *δύπτειν*, equiv. to *δύειν*, dive, duck.] Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called *diplantidian*.

icones, *n.* Latin plural of *icon*.

iconic (ī-kon′ik), *a.* [< L. *iconicus*, < Gr. *εἰκονικός*, representing a figure, copied, < *εἰκών*, a figure, likeness: see *icon*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture; of the nature of a portrait.

The library also contains a magnificent series of portraits by Holbein, eighty-seven in number, highly finished in sepia and chalk, representing the chief personages of Henry VIII.'s court—all of them works of the highest beauty, and marvels of *iconic* vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

Perhaps, in dealing with the men that make portraits, we may be allowed to use a word that is scarcely English, and call them "*iconic* sculptors." . . . The French have helped themselves to this convenient adjective, and we may borrow it of them. *E. W. Gosse*, The Century, XXXI. 39.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image, or the style of such image-paintings.—**3.** In *art*, conventional: applied to such work as the statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity, or to memorial statues and portrait-busts executed after fixed models or types, as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice.

Judging from the character of the heads, it seems probable that most of the statues are *iconic*, and may be the portraits of Cyprian priests and kings, dedicated, like those from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, to the deity of the temple. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

Iconic alabastrum. See *alabastrum*.

iconical (ī-kon′i-kal), *a.* [< *iconic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconic*.

As the work is entirely *iconical*, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages, it was new, and uncommon to the bookbinders. *E. Mendes da Costa*, Elem. of Conchology, p. 36.

iconism (ī′kon-izm), *n.* [< L. *iconismus*, < Gr. *εἰκονισμός*, delineation; cf. *εἰκόνισμα*, a copy, image, < *εἰκονίζειν*, image: see *iconize*.] A figure or representation. [Rare.]

The fancy will employ itself . . . in making some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms*, symbolical adumbrations and resemblances. *Cudworth*.

iconize (ī′kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iconized*, ppr. *iconizing*. [< Gr. *εἰκονίζειν*, mold into form, give a semblance of, image, < *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always *iconized*, or perpetually renewed. *Cudworth*.

iconoclasm (ī-kon′ō-klazm), *n.* [= F. *iconoclasme*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + **κλασμός*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] **1.** The act of breaking or destroying images; specifically, a general destruction of the images and pictures set up in churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth centuries, and by Protestants in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

The general feeling of the community, fostered diligently by a numerous class of its most energetic and pious members, the monks, continued unchanged in its aversion to *iconoclasm;* and, although at the end of his reign Constantine succeeded in imposing upon every citizen of Constantinople an oath never again to worship an image, there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households secret leanings to image worship had been intensified rather than weakened by repressive measures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 713.

Hence—**2.** The act of attacking cherished beliefs or traditional institutions regarded as based on error or superstition; the doctrine or spirit of one who so attacks.

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of antiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 476.

The time has been marked by a stress of scientific *iconoclasm*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 7.

iconoclast (ī-kon′ō-klast), *n.* [= F. *iconoclaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *iconoclasta*, < MGr. NGr. *εἰκονοκλάστης*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + **κλάστης*, a breaker (cf. *κλάστης*, a vine-dresser), < *κλᾶν*, break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of images; a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] One of a sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries which opposed all use and veneration of icons or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct. See *iconoclastic*.

Under his [Constantinus Copronymus's] auspices a council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., an. 741.

(*b*) One of those Protestants of the Netherlands who, during the reign of Philip II., riotously destroyed the images in many of the Roman Catholic churches.

Hence—**2.** Any destroyer, denouncer, or exposer of errors or impostures; one who systematically attacks cherished beliefs.

iconoclastic (ī-kon-ō-klas′tik), *a.* [= Pg. *iconoclastico;* as *iconoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm, or to the opinions and practices of the Iconoclasts; given to breaking images, or to exposing errors of belief or false pretensions: as, *iconoclastic* enthusiasm.

Both were embellished with a profusion of statues; most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the *iconoclastic* emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

iconograph (ī-kon′ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write: see *iconography*.] A figured illustration; the representation of anything by its image, as in drawing or engraving.

The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful *iconographs*. *Science*, IV. 28.

iconographer (ī-kō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *iconograph-y* + *-er*2.] A person versed in iconography.

The lepidopteral *iconographer*, when the ultimate butterfly has been described, will sigh vainly for more fields to conquer. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

iconographic (ī-kon-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *iconograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to iconography; representing or describing by means of pictures or diagrams. *A. Drummond*.

iconographical (ī-kon-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *iconographic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconographic*. [Rare.]

Namatia read aloud the history of her husband, but she does not seem to have prescribed its *iconographical* representation. *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 488.

iconography (ī-kō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *iconographie* = Pg. *iconographia* = It. *iconografia*, < Gr. *εἰκονογραφία*, a sketch, description, < *εἰκονογράφος*, a portrait-painter, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** That branch of knowledge which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings, drawings, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—**2.** The art of producing likenesses, portraits, or graphic representations; the art of illustration.

As to the execution of the plates, no *iconography* of the present time excels them. *Science*, VI. 308.

3. Pictorial representation in general; an illustrative figure or collection of figures.

The inspection alone of these curious *iconographies* of temples and palaces affects one as much by reading, almost, as by sight. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 269.

iconolater (ī-kō-nol′a-tėr), *n.* [= F. *iconolâtre*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λατρεύς*, a worshiper; cf. *idolater*.] An image-worshiper.

iconolatry (ī-kō-nol′a-tri), *n.* [= Pg. *iconolatria*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λατρεία*, worship; cf. *idolatry*.] The worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iconologist (ī-kō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *iconology* + *-ist*.] One versed in iconology; one who makes a specialty of the study and identification of statues, painted or engraved likenesses, etc. *I. D'Israeli*.

iconology (ī-kō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *iconología* = Pg. *iconologia*, < Gr. *εἰκονολογία*, figurative speaking, < *εἰκών*, a figure, image, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science or art of representation by effigies or pictures.—**2.** A description of statues, pictures, engravings, etc.

iconomachal†, *a.* [Erroneously *iconomical* (see the extract); with term. *-al*, = Sp. *iconómaco* = Pg. It. *iconomaco*, < Gr. *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] *Eccles.*, opposed or hostile to pictures or images.

We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

iconomachist (ī-kō-nom′a-kist), *n.* [< *iconomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to and contends against the use and cultus of icons; an iconoclast.

The noted *iconomachist* Antony of Sylæum was raised in 821 to the patriarchate of Constantinople. *Robertson*, History of the Christian Church, III. 300.

iconomachy (ī-kō-nom′a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκονομαχία*, a war against images, < *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images: see *iconomachal*.] Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images; the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts.

The monastic party [at the Nicene Council of A. D. 787] declared that *iconomachy* was worse than the worst of heresies, because it denied the Saviour's incarnation. *Robertson*, History of the Christian Church, III. 135.

iconomatic (ī-kon-ō-mat′ik), *a.* [Appar. abbr. for **icononomatic*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ὄνομα(τ-)*, name.] Expressing ideas or representing words by means of pictured objects: as, *iconomatic* writing. *Brinton*.

iconomaticism (ī-kon-ō-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *iconomatic* + *-ism*.] A system of picture-writing, or the representation of words by pictured objects.

How complete a system of *iconomaticism* they [Egyptian and Chinese characters] passed through is unknown. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 56.

iconomical†, *a.* See *iconomachal*.

iconophilism (ī-kō-nof′i-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] A liking or taste for pictures or engravings. [Rare.]

He [a print-dealer] tells you that he instructs his customers in bibliomania, in bibliopegy, in grangerism, in *iconophilism*, in the knowledge of art. *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconophilist (ī-kō-nof′i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + E. *-ist*.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an *iconophilist* without the study and application required for any grave pursuit. *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconostas (ī-kon′ō-stas), *n.* Same as *iconostasis*.

iconostasia, *n.* Plural of *iconostasium*.

iconostasion, iconostasium (ī-kon-ō-stā′si-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *iconostasia* (-ą). [NL., < NGr. *εἰκονοστάσιον*, < *εἰκονόστασις*: see *iconostasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a movable desk or stand on which icons are placed, especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day.

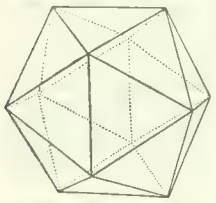
iconostasis (ī-kō-nos′tą-sis), *n.* [< NGr. *εἰκονόστασις*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *στάσις*, a standing, position, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] In Greek churches, a high solid screen, usually of wood, reaching at least half-way and often nearly or quite to the ceiling of the church, and separating the bema, chapel of prothesis, and diaconicon from the rest of the church. It has three doors, the holy doors in the center, leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary (*ἱερατεῖον*), a door on the right of this, as one faces the bema, admitting to the diaconicon or sacristy, and one on the left opening into the chapel of prothesis. It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and the Great Entrance (see *entrance*) emerge. The doors, especially the central or holy doors, are provided with a veil (*amphithyra*). As the choir of an Oriental church does not intervene between the sanctuary and the nave, the iconostasis answers in some respects both to the Western altar-rails and to a rood-screen. Ritually it corresponds to altar-rails, as it divides the sanctuary from all the rest of the church, the choir included.

icosacolic (ī″kō-sa-kō′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσάκωλος*, of twenty clauses, < *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *κῶλον*, member, clause: see *colon*1.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of twenty cola (members or series): as, an *icosacolic* canticum. Also spelled *eicosacolic*.

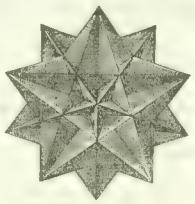
icosahedral (ī″kō-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [Also *icosihedral;* < *icosahedr-on* + *-al*.] Having twenty faces. —**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Icosahedral group.** See *group*1.—**Ico-**

sahedral number, one of the numbers 1, 12, 48, 142, 255, 456, etc., whose form is $\frac{1}{2}n(5n^2-5n+2)$.

icosahedron (ī″kō-sa-hē′drŏn), *n.* [Also written *icosaedron*, *icosihedron*; < Gr. εἰκοσάεδρον, a body with twenty sides, neut. of εἰκοσάεδρος, εἰκοσίεδρος, of twenty sides, < εἴκοσι, twenty (see *icosian*), + ἕδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], a seat.] A solid bounded by twenty planes. In the ordinary regular icosahedron the faces are equal equilateral triangles, equally inclined each to those adjacent to it. It has 12 summits and 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per summit.—**Great icosahedron**, a regular solid of which each face subtends at the center the space subtended by 4 faces and 6 half-faces of the ordinary icosahedron. It has 20 faces, 12 summits, 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per summit. Each summit is enwrapped twice by the series of faces about it, and the center is inclosed seven times.—**Truncated icosahedron**, a dyocætriacontahedron formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the original faces are regular hexagons, so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal faces.



Regular Icosahedron.



Great Icosahedron.

icosander (ī-kō-san′dėr), *n.* [< NL. *icosandrus*: see *icosandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosandria (ī-kō-san′dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens: see *icosandrous*.] In *bot.*, the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx, as in the rose family. The plants in this class produce the most esteemed fruits.

icosandrian (ī-kō-san′dri-ąn), *a.* [< *Icosandria*, + *-ian*.] Same as *icosandrous*.

icosandrous (ī-kō-san′drus), *a.* [< NL. *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens, < Gr. εἴκοσι, twenty, + ἀνήρ (ανδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen): see *-androus*.] Of or pertaining to the *Icosandria*.

icosasemic (ī″kō-sa-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. εἴκοσι, twenty, + σῆμα, a mark, σημεῖον, a mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of twenty moræ or normal shorts: thus, a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is *icosasemic*. Also spelled *eicosasemic*.

icosian (ī-kō′si-ąn), *a.* [< Gr. εἴκοσι, dial. εἴκατι, βείκατι, ϝείκατι, twenty, = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*: see *twenty*.] Pertaining to twenty.—**Icosian game**, a game in which there are twenty stations each united with three others by paths, as the 20 vertices of an ordinary dodecahedron are connected by the 30 edges. Five stations being named as consecutive, a player endeavors to pass through all the other stations without passing through any one twice.

icosidodecahedron (ī″kō-si-dō″dek-ą-hē′drŏn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εἴκοσι, twenty, + δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.—**Truncated icosidodecahedron**, a solid having 12 decagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, 20 hexagonal faces belonging to the icosahedron, and 30 square faces belonging to the semi-regular triacontahedron. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

icosihedral, icosihedron. See *icosahedral*, *icosahedron*.

icositetrahedron (ī″kō-si-tet-ra-hē′drŏn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εἴκοσι, = E. *iwenty*, + τέτρα-, τέτταρες, = E. *four*, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a solid, belonging to the isometric system, which is contained by twenty-four similar four-sided planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron.

icosteid (ī-kos′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ*.

Icosteidæ (ī-kos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Icosteus*, fishes with a loose flaccid skin, unarmed head, long dorsal and anal fins with scarcely differentiated spines, and thoracic ventral fins. It was constituted for two deep-sea fishes obtained off the Californian coast. It is scarcely distinguishable from *Stromateidæ*.

icosteine (ī-kos′tē-in), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ*.

Icosteus (ī-kos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. εἴκειν, yield, give way, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Icosteidæ*, having a naked body with some spinules along the lateral line, and quadriradiate ventrals. *I. enigmaticus* is a deep-sea fish of California.



Icosteus enigmaticus.

icret, *n.* A misprint for *dicker* (ten as a unit of exchange).

> As we find in the Survey booke of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Icres* of Iron, and Iron barres. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 361.
>
> An *icre* is ten Bars. *Gibson*, tr. of Camden (margin).

-ics. [< *-ic* + pl. *-s*[2], after L. and Gr. plurals in *-ic-a*, *-ικ-ά*, neut. pl. of adjectives in *-ic-us*, *-ικ-ός*, in names of sciences or arts, as in *μαθηματικά*, mathematical (matters), interchanging with forms in the fem. sing. L. *-ic-a*, or *-ic-e*, Gr. *-ικ-ή* (*ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, science, or *τέχνη*, art, being understood), as *μαθηματική*, L. *mathematica*, *mathematice*, mathematical (science). In F., G., etc., these words follow the fem. sing. form; in E. either or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting a science or an art. Words with this termination are properly plural, but are now commonly regarded as singular, being often accompanied by forms actually in the singular, as *mathematics*, *hydrostatics*, *esthetics* or *esthetic*, *metrics* or *metric*, etc. In some cases the singular alone is in use, as in *logic*, *music*, the adjective being then exclusively in *-ic-al*, as *logical*, *musical*, while in a few a distinction of meaning has grown up, as between *physic* and *physics*. Any adjective in *-ic*, applicable to a branch of knowledge, may have an accompanying noun in *-ics*.

Icteria (ik-tē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰκτερος, a certain bird: see *Icterus*.] A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds; the yellow-breasted chats or chattering flycatchers. It was founded by Vieillot in 1807, and has been variously referred to the *Turdidæ* or thrushes, *Vireonidæ* or greenlets, or made the type of the *Icterinæ* as a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*. It is characterized by a stout compressed bill with high arched culmen, greenish coloration above, with bright-yellow breast and white abdomen, and a size unusual in the last-named family. The type is *I. virens* or *I. viridis*, which abounds in the United States, is migratory and insectivorous, a voluble and versatile songster with remarkable powers of mimicry, and which nests in shrubbery, laying usually four white eggs with reddish speckles. *I. longicauda* is another species or variety, inhabiting the southwestern portions of the United ★States. See cut under *chat*[2].

icteric (ik-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ictérique* = Sp. *ictérico* = Pg. *icterico* = It. *itterico*, < L. *ictericus*, < Gr. ἰκτερικός, jaundiced, < ἰκτερος, jaundice: see *icterus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Preventing or dispelling jaundice.—**Icteric fever, icteric remittent fever, remitting icteric fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

icterical (ik-ter′i-kąl), *a.* [< *icteric* + *-al*.] Same as *icteric*.

> Our understandings, if a crime be lodged in the will, being like *icterical* eyes, transmitting the species to the soul with prejudice, disaffection, and colours of their own framing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

icterid (ik′tę-rid), *n.* One of the *Icteridæ*.

Icteridæ (ik-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icterus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, and angulated commissure. The family is very closely related to the *Fringillidæ*; it has also affinities with the *Corvidæ*, and represents in America the *Sturnidæ* or starlings of the old world. There are upward of 100 species, assigned to many genera, containing the birds variously known as American starlings, blackbirds, orioles or hangnests, meadow-larks, cow-birds, bobolinks, etc. The family is divided by Coues into four subfamilies, *Agelæinæ* or marsh-blackbirds, *Sturnellinæ* or meadow-larks, *Icterinæ* or orioles and hangnests, and *Quiscalinæ* or crow-blackbirds. A subfamily *Icterinæ* includes all the American orioles or hangnests and related forms.

icterine (ik′tę-rin), *a.* [< NL. *icterinus*, < Gr. ἰκτερος, jaundice: see *icterus*.] Yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; specifically, having the characters of the *Icteridæ* or *Icterinæ*.

icteritious (ik-tę-rish′us), *a.* [< L. *icterus*, Gr. ἰκτερος, the jaundice, + E. *-it-ious*.] Yellow; having the color of jaundiced skin.

icteritous (ik-ter′i-tus), *a.* Same as *icteritious*.

icteroid (ik′tę-roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰκτεροειδής*, contr. *ἰκτερώδης*, jaundiced, < ἰκτερος, jaundice, + εἶδος, form.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

icterus (ik′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *icterus*, Gr. ἰκτερος, jaundice; also a bird of a yellowish-green color, by looking at which, according to the simple therapeutics of the ancients, a jaundiced person was cured—the bird died; cf. ἰκτερίας (sc. λίθος), L. *icterias*, a yellowish kind of stone.] 1. The jaundice.—2. In *bot.*, a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold.—3. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Brissonian (1760) genus of birds, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Icteridæ*; subsequently used with various limitations, or as conterminous with the subfamily *Icterinæ*; now restricted to the American orioles or hangnests, such as the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. The type is technically considered to be the troopial, *Oriolus icterus* (Linnæus), now called *Icterus vulgaris*. See cut under *troopial*.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mam-★mals. *Griffith*, 1827.

ictic (ik′tik), *a.* [< L. as if **icticus*, < *ictus*, a blow: see *ictus*.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. *Bushnell.* [Rare.]

Icticyon (ik-tis′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰκτις, the yellow-breasted marten (taken in general sense of a 'weasel'), + κύων, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A genus of *Canidæ* with small molars, 1 above and 2 below on each side, containing *I. venaticus*, the bush-dog of South America, a small, close-haired species with short limbs and tail. The genus is a peculiar one; it is sometimes referred wrongly to the family *Mustelidæ*, but belongs to the true dogs, *Caninæ*, and is related to the African *Lycaon* and the Indian *Cyon*. *Lund*, 1842. Also written *Ictidocyon*.

ictide (ik′tid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ictides* (or *Arctictis*); a binturong: as, the black *ictide*, *Ictides ater*.

Ictides (ik-tī′dēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἰκτις, the yellow-breasted marten, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Arctictinæ*, containing the binturongs: a synonym of *Arctictis*.

Ictinia (ik-tin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰκτῖνος, a kite.] A notable genus of kites, of the subfamily *Milvinæ* and family *Falconidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The tail is short and even; the wings are moderate, with the third and second primaries longest, and the first very short; the tarsi are scutellate in front; the bill is small but robust, with very convex culmen and small subcircular nostrils; and the plumage is dark-plumbeous or bluish. There are two species, both American, one of which is the common Mississippi kite, *I. subcærulea* or *mississipiensis*, and the other the South American, *I. plumbea*.

Ictiobinæ (ik″ti-ō-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ictiobus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*, with an elongate dorsal fin, compressed oblong body, and an interparietal fontanelle. It embraces a few large fishes, inhabiting chiefly the Mississippi and Great Lake basins, known as *buffalo-fishes* or *buffaloes*, and *carp-suckers*. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictiobus (ik-tī′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., a perversion of *Ichthyobus*, < Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish, + βοῦς, an ox (taken for 'buffalo': see *buffalo*).] A genus of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, popularly known as *buffalo-fishes*, typical of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*. *Rafinesque*, 1820. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictitherium (ik-ti-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰκτις, the yellow-breasted marten, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Pliocene of Greece and elsewhere, of uncertain systematic position: in some respects related to the *Viverridæ*, whence the name, given by Gaudry; in others ★allied to the *Hyænidæ*.

ictus (ik′tus), *n.*; pl. *ictus*. [L. *ictus*, a blow, stroke, stab, thrust; in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat; < *icere*, pp. *ictus*, strike, hit, smite.] 1. A stroke: as, *ictus* solis, sunstroke.—2. In *pros.* and *music*, rhythmical or metrical stress; additional intensity of utterance or delivery distinguishing one time or syllable in a foot or series from the others. Metrical ictus in poetry is analogous to syllabic stress or accent in ordinary speech. In modern or accentual poetry an ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic stress or accent, primary or secondary. In classical or quantitative poetry the ictus was also stress-accent, but was independent of the syllabic accent, which was a difference in tone or pitch. It regularly attached itself to a long time or syllable as contrasted with one or more shorts, but a long or longs could be metrically unaccented. The conflict between ictus and accent in ancient poetry may be exemplified by the line

> *Connúbio júngam stábili própriámque dicábo*
> (*Virgil*, Æneid, i. 73),

in which the accent is marked and the syllables bearing the ictus are italicized. The part of a foot on which the ictus falls is called the *thesis* (but see *arsis*). In a dipody one ictus is stronger than the other. In a colon the ictus of

one measure dominates all others. A subordinate ictus can also accompany the principal ictus within the same foot.

icy (ī'si), *a.* [< ME. **isy*, < AS. *isig* (= D. *ijzig*, G. *eisig* = Sw. *isig*); < *is*, ice, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling, or abounding with ice: as, an *icy* surface; *icy* coldness; the *icy* regions of the north.

There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his *icy* hands on kings.
Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.

Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 389.

Solar beams powerful enough to fuse the snows and blister the human skin . . . may pass through the air, and still leave it at an *icy* temperature.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 102.

2. Figuratively, characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, etc.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 136.

=**Syn.** 2. Frosty, cold-hearted, stony.

icy-pearled (ī'si-pėrld), *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. [Rare.]

So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long, till thee he spied from far.
Milton, Ode, D. F. I., iii.

id. An abbreviation of *idem*.

-id[1]. [Formerly also *-ide* (< F.); = F. *-ide* = ★Sp. Pg. It. *-ido*, < L. *-idus*, a term. forming adjectives from verbs in *-ēre*, *-ere*, or from nouns, as in *acidus*, acid, < *acēre*, be sour, *aridus*, arid, < *arēre*, be dry, *fluidus*, fluid, < *fluere*, flow, *vividus*, living, < *vivere*, live, *morbidus*, morbid, < *morbus*, disease, *turbidus*, turbid, < *turba*, disturbance, etc. The suffix is really *-dus* (*-do-*), the *-i-* repr. the orig. or supplied stem-vowel; it occurs without the vowel in *absurdus*, absurd, *blandus*, bland, *crudus*, raw (crude), etc. Cf. Gr. *-ιδ-ης*, *-ι(δ)ς*, etc.: see *-id*[2].] 1. A common termination in adjectives (and nouns derived from adjectives) of Latin origin, as in *acid*, *arid*, *fluid*, *vivid*, *turbid*, *morbid*, *flaccid*, *frigid*, *torrid*, *solid*, etc. It is not used as a formative in English.—2. [NL. *-idum*, neut. of L. *-idus*.] In *chem.*, a formative (also spelled *-ide*, and when so spelled generally pronounced -īd) suffixed to names of elements to form names of compounds, as in *oxid*, *chlorid*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *sulphid*, etc., designating compounds of oxygen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, sulphur, etc. Usage is, in general, in favor of the form *-ide;* but in new formations, ★and in many of the old ones, the form *-id* is also in use.

-id[2]. [(1) L. NL. *-is* (*-id-*), pl. *-id-es*, fem.; (2) L. NL. *-id-es*, pl. *-id-æ;* both of Greek origin: see *-ides*, *-idæ*, and *-is*[2]; cf. *-ad*[2].] 1. The termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on the Greek model) in *-is*, as *caryatid*, *hydatid*, etc. —2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ*, as *felid*, from *Felidæ*, *fringillid*, from *Fringillidæ*, etc. In this dictionary such English forms, being always adjacent to their obvious primitives, are usually left without etymological note.

-ida. [NL., assumed as a neut. pl. to *-ides*, pl. *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a frequent termination of the names of groups of animals, of no determinate rank in the classificatory scale. Entomologists often use it for subfamilies, in which case it is the same as *-inæ*. It may or may not be etymologically the same as *-oida*.

-idæ. [L. NL., pl. of *-ides*, < Gr. *-ιδης*, pl. *-ιδαι*, patronymic suffix: see *-ides*.] 1. In words of Greek origin, a suffix denoting the descendants of a person to whose name the suffix is attached, or a family or kindred of a particular origin: as, the *Heraclidæ*, *Homeridæ*, *Eupatridæ*, etc. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the regular termination of the names of families, suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived, as *Felidæ* (from *Felis*), *Laniidæ* (from *Lanius*), *Apodidæ* (from *Apus*), etc. When the stem ends in *-i-*, the termination is properly, according to Greek analogies, *-adæ*, as *Laniadæ*, *Simiadæ*, etc.; but, for mechanical uniformity, zoölo-★gists prefer to use *-idæ* in all cases. See *-id*[2].

Idæan (ī-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Idæus*, < Gr. *Ἰδαῖος*, < *Ἰδη*, L. *Ida* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Ida, (*a*) a mountain near the ancient Troy, or (*b*) the chief mountain in Crete, the mystic birthplace of Zeus: as, the *Idæan* Zeus.

Here eke that famous golden Apple grew . . .
For which th' *Idæan* Ladies disagreed.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 54.

Idalian (ī-dā'liạn), *a.* [< L. *Idalius*, adj., < *Idalium*, also *Idalia*, Gr. *Ἰδάλιον*, a city in Cyprus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Œnone.

ide[1] (īd), *n.* [< Norw. *id*, also called *idmurt* (*murt*, *mort*, small-fry, also a roach), = Sw. *id*, ide; in NL. *idus*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Idus idus*. The golden ide is a cultivated variety, known as the *orfe*. It resembles the chub, and is found in northern European waters.

ide[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *ides*.] See *ides*.

The first [season in the year] . . . is Vere, and yᵗ begynneth the vij. *ide* of Feuerell and endurith to the vij. *ide* of May. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 176.

-ide[1]. [See *-id*[1].] 1. An obsolete form of *-id*[1] in adjectives like *acide*, *fluide*, etc. See *-id*[1], 1. —2. In *chem.*, same as *-id*[1], 2.

-ide[2]. [See *-id*[2].] 1. Same as *-id*[2], 1.—2. In ★*zoöl.*, same as *-id*[2], 2.

idea (ī-dē'ạ), *n.* [Also dial. *idee;* = F. *idée* = Sp. It. *idea* = Pg. *idea*, *ideia* = D. G. Dan. *idee* = Sw. *idé*, < L. *idea* (*idĕa*, in ML. appar. *idēa*) (first in Seneca; Cicero writes it as Greek), a (Platonic) idea, archetype, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, form, the look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality, a kind, sort; in the Platonic philosophy the *ἰδέαι* were general or ideal forms, pattern forms, archetype models, L. *formæ*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect antitypes or representations; < *ἰδεῖν*, see, = L. *videre*, see, = Skt. √ *vid*, know, perceive, = AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective *Platonic*.

The more probable view, Parmenides, of these *ideas* is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them; and that what is meant by the participation of other things in the *ideas* is really assimilation to them.
Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.

Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the bent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract *ideas* and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an *idea* of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?

I think that there are such abstract *ideas*, said Socrates.

Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract *ideas* of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all that class of notions?

Yes, he said, I should.

And would you make an abstract *idea* of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?

I am often undecided, Parmenides, as to whether I ought to include them or not.
Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 246.

2. A mental image or picture. [Although Sir W. Hamilton says that *idea* never was used in any language in any but the Platonic sense (def. 1) until the time of Descartes, in English, as in French, this second meaning has been since the middle of the sixteenth century the commoner one in literature.]

Within my hart, though hardly it can shew
Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye,
The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew
And every parte remaines immortally.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlv.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The *idea* of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

[Species] is called *idea* [of the Greeks], which is as much to say as a common shape conceiued in the mind, through some knowledge had before of one or two individuums having that shape: so as after we have seen one wolfe, or two, we beare the shape thereof continually in our minds, and thereby are able to know a wolfe whensoever we find him. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv.

Yet still how faint by precept is expresst
The living image in the painter's breast;
Thence endless streams of fair *ideas* flow,
Strike in the sketch or in the picture glow.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of consciousness—that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks. With the nominalists Berkeley and Hume, the meaning of the word hardly departs from def. 2; with Reid, Dugald Stewart, and others, it denotes an object different from the real thing and from the mind, but mediating between them. Hume, however, uses the word *idea* in a somewhat peculiar sense, to mean a sensation reproduced and worked over. In modern psychology, an idea is a complex of sensations, presented or represented (= G. *vorstellung*).

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 9.

Since therefore the objects of sense exist only in the mind, and are withal thoughtless and inactive, I choose to mark them by the word *idea*, which implies those properties. *Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, I. 29.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call Impressions and *Ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thoughts or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with the most force and violence we name impressions; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking and reasoning. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. § 1.

The term *idea* is commonly used to include both images and concepts, marking off the whole region of the representative from the presentative. But like the term notion, it tends now to be confined to concepts.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., vii.

4. A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

For anie understanding knoweth the skil of the artificer standeth in that *idea* or foreconceit of the work, and not in the work itselfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.

I thought you once as fair
As women in th' *idea* are.
Cowley, The Mistress.

There is what I call the American *idea*. . . . This *idea* demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the *idea* of Freedom.
Theodore Parker, Speech at Antislavery Convention, [Boston, May 29, 1850.

5. In the *Kantian philos.*, a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the *Hegelian philos.*, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression—the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the finite expression of that fundamental antithesis of thought.
Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, xxiii.

6. An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one *idea*, and that a wrong one. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1770.

Unluckily Lord Palmerston became possessed with the *idea* that the French minister in Greece was secretly setting the Greek Government on to resist our claims.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

7. An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circumstances.

France went to war for the *idea* when she had nothing else to go to war for; and, having bound liberty hand and foot at home, proclaimed herself again the apostle of liberty. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

8. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian *Nymphalis idea:* now called *Hestia*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—9. In *music*, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a *musical idea*.—**Absolute idea**, the idea considered as the source of all reality.—**Architectonic idea**, the preliminary plan or sketch of a science.—**Association of ideas.** See *association*.—**Complex, duplex idea**, a union of two or more complex ideas in one.—**Determinate idea.** See *determinate*.—**Innate idea.** See *innate*.—**Material idea**, or **idea in the brain**, an impression made upon the brain by an external object.—**Platonic idea.** See def. 1.

ideaed, idea'd (ī-dē'ạd), *a.* [< *idea* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas: used chiefly in compounds: as, a one-*ideaed* man.

The writer had omitted to put the *idea'd* words into red ink; so they had to be picked out with infinite difficulty from the mass of un*idea'd* ones.
C. Reade, Love me Little, vi.

ideagenous (ī-dē-aj'e-nus), *a.* [< *idea* + *-genous*.] Generating or giving rise to ideas.

Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an *ideagenous* molecule, so to speak; . . . it is these *ideagenous* molecules which are the ★physical basis of memory. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

ideal (ī-dē'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ideal*, now *idéal* = Sp. Pg. *ideal* = It. *ideale* = D. *ideaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *ideal*, < LL. *idealis*, existing in idea,

< L. *idea*, idea: see *idea*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.

The plays of children are endless imitation, and the constant exercise of the *ideal* faculty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 176.

Even now few Americans set a proper value on the relative bearing of our *ideal* and intellectual progress thus far. *Stedman*, Poets of America, Int., p. ix.

It will be understood that by an *ideal* object is meant an object present in idea but not yet given in reality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 229, note.

2. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination. Hence—(*a*) Not real or practical; imaginary; visionary; incapable of being realized or carried out in fact: as, *ideal* wealth or happiness; an *ideal* scheme of benevolence.

He [Spenser] lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an *ideal* distance where no mortal, I had almost said human, fleck is visible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

(*b*) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection; perfect.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

Planning *ideal* commonwealths. *Southey.*

All virtue, all duty, all activeness of the human character, are set out by him [Spenser], under the forms of chivalry, for our instruction: but his *ideal* knight is Christian to the core. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 211.

3. In *philos.*, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism.

The advantage of the *ideal* theory over the popular faith is this, that it presents the world in precisely that view which is most desirable to the mind. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the *ideal* school in art or literature; an *ideal* statue or portrait.—**Ideal beauty.** See *beauty.*—**Ideal bitangent**, a real line which touches a curve at two imaginary points.—**Ideal chord**, in *geom.*, that part of a line not really cutting a conic which lies between two points, H and H′, conjugate with respect to the conic and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the line.—**Ideal diameter.** See *diameter.*—**Ideal number**, in the theory of complex numbers, a number not in the scheme of complex numbers considered in any investigation, but specially introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system of complex numbers considered is concerned.—**Ideal partition**, in *logic*, a division of a whole into parts which can be sundered only in abstraction, not in reality; metaphysical partition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*=**Syn. 2.** Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical.

II. *n.* **1.** That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

A rigid solid . . . is an *ideal*; no substance is absolutely rigid. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 199.

2. An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the *ideal* of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the *ideal* of chivalry.

While the idea gives rules, the *ideal* serves as the archetype for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves, though we can never reach it. These *ideals*, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered as chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 491.

Æsthetic effects call up not merely ideas, but *ideals*. A great work of art improves upon the real in two respects: it intensifies and it transfigures.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's *ideal* of enjoyment; our *ideals* are seldom attained.—**Beau ideal.** See *beau-ideal.* =**Syn. 2.** *Pattern, Model*, etc. See *example.*

idealess (ī-dē′a-les), *a.* [< *idea* + *-less.*] Destitute of ideas.

idealisation, idealise, etc. See *idealization, idealize*, etc.

idealism (ī-dē′a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *idéalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealismo* = D. G. *idealismus* = Dan. *idealisme* = Sw. *idealism*, < LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ism.*] **1.** The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature psychical.

It is our cognizance of the successiveness or transitoriness of feelings that makes us object intuitively to any *idealism* which is understood to imply an identification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 37.

It is the very essence of the Kantian *idealism* that objects are not there till they are thought.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 327.

2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty, truth, justice, etc.—**3.** In *art*, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be.—**Absolute idealism**, the doctrine of G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831), that things derive their reality from their being made by thought, which has an objective existence as a part of the divine absolute idea (this being the organic unity of all thought), and that things are not merely phenomena to us, but are of their inner nature phenomena or thoughts. The term is by English writers sometimes applied to any dogmatic idealism, such as that of Berkeley.—**Berkeleian idealism**, the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley (1685–1753), that the souls of men and of God, and the ideas in them, are the only existences, and that the reality of external things consists only in their permanence and coherency. Also called *theistic, phenomenal*, and *empirical idealism.*—**Cosmothetic idealism**, the doctrine that the external world exists, but that we have no immediate knowledge of it.—**Egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that ideas are modes of the human mind itself, and are destitute of external prototypes.—**Fichtean** or **subjective idealism**, the doctrine of J. G. Fichte (1762–1814), that the universal subject or ego (not the ego of an individual person) is the source of the object, the external world, or non-ego.—**Objective idealism**, the doctrine of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854), that the relation between the subject and the object of thought is one of absolute identity. It supposes that all things exist in the absolute reason, that matter is extinct mind, and that the laws of physics are the same as those of mental representations.—**Transcendental idealism**, the doctrine of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), that the things to which the conceptions of reality, actuality, etc., are applicable are merely phenomena or appearances, and not *things-in-themselves*, or things as they are apart from their relation to the thinker. Things-in-themselves are held to be absolutely unknowable.

idealist (ī-dē′a-list), *n.* [= F. *idéaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealista* = D. Dan. Sw. *idealist*, < LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ist.*] **1.** One who holds some form of the philosophical doctrine of idealism: opposed to *realist.*

All are *idealists*, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare, and who regard the Idea as the only substance. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 3.

2. One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good.—**3.** An imaginative, unpractical person; a day-dreamer.—**Cosmothetic idealist**, one who holds that we have no immediate intuition of a real non-ego or external world, but who nevertheless maintains that its existence is known inferentially by its effects in sensation. The term was introduced by Sir W. Hamilton (Reid's Works, note C).

idealistic (ī-dē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *idealist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists.—**2.** Belonging to an ideal or ideals; striving for or imagining ideal perfection or good: as, *idealistic* poetry or art; *idealistic* dreams.

ideality (ī-dē-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *idéalité* = Sp. *idealidad* = It. *idealità* = G. *idealität* = Dan. Sw. *idealitet*, < ML. **idealita(t-)s*, ideality, < LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ity.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to *reality*; in the *Hegelian philos.*, existence only as an element, factor, or moment.

The reality of a body is its separateness as an isolated object; its *ideality* begins when its reality is abolished and it has become a moment or dynamic element in a larger unity. *Wallace.*

2. The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

Thus we might expect to find, wherever the fancy, the imagination, and the *ideality* are strong, some traces of a sentiment innate in the human organization.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 325.

3. That which is ideal or unreal.

Sensuous certitude and the abstract classifications of science have put to flight the winged and mist-clad *idealities* of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 34.

Transcendental ideality, existence regarded as dependent upon the conditions of possible experience.

We maintain the empirical reality of space, so far as every possible experience is concerned, but at the same time its *transcendental ideality*: that is to say, we maintain that space is nothing, if we leave out of consideration the condition of a possible experience, and accept it as something on which things by themselves are in any way dependent.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 25.

idealization (ī-dē″a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *idéalisation* = Sp. *idealización*; as *idealize* + *-ation.*] The act of forming in idea or in thought; the act of making ideal. Also spelled *idealisation.*

idealize (ī-dē′a-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idealized*, ppr. *idealizing.* [= F. *idéaliser* = Sp. *idealizar* = Pg. *idealisar* = D. *idealiseren* = G. *idealisiren* = Dan. *idealisere* = Sw. *idealisera*; as *ideal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make ideal; give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; embody in an ideal form: as, to *idealize* a portrait.

The kinship of pity to love is shown among other ways in this, that it *idealizes* its object.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 18.

II. *intrans.* To form ideals.
Also spelled *idealise.*

idealizer (ī-dē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist. Also spelled *idealiser.*

There is no *idealizer* like unavailing regret, all the more if it be a regret of fancy as much as of real feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 67.

ideally (ī-dē′al-i), *adv.* **1.** In idea; in thought.

Factors *ideally* separated from their combinations.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

Truth to nature can be reached *ideally*, never historically. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

2. According to an ideal.

idealogic (ī-dē-a-loj′ik), *a.* See *ideologic.*

idealogue (ī-dē′a-log), *n.* See *ideologue.*

idealogy (ī-dē-al′ō-ji), *n.* See *ideology.*

ideal-real (ī-dē′al-rē′al), *a.* Both ideal and real; having the characteristics of ideal-realism.

The half-and-half systems, the *ideal-real*, as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.
New Princeton Rev., I. 22.

ideal-realism (ī-dē′al-rē′al-izm), *n.* A metaphysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism. The ideal-realism of Schleiermacher, Beneke, Trendelenburg, Ueberweg, Wundt, and others consists in acknowledging the correctness of Kant's account of the subjective origin of space, time, and the conceptions of cause, substance, and the like, and in holding, in addition, that these things have also an existence altogether independent of the mind. The ideal-realism of Ulrici, B. Peirce, and others consists in the opinion that nature and the mind have such a community as to impart to our guesses a tendency toward the truth, while at the same time they require the confirmation of empirical science.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ideated*, ppr. *ideating.* [< *idea* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *idear* = It. *ideare.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To form in idea or thought; fancy.

Letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak. . . . But for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne, To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To form ideas; think.

Feeling in general is . . . the immediate consciousness of the rising or falling of one's power of *ideating.*
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 503.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *idea* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *metaph.*, produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue of its participation in an idea.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. *G. H. Lewes.*

ideation (ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *ideate* + *-ion.*] The process or the act of forming ideas.

There is in it [the will] an element of conception, *ideation*, or intellectual retentiveness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 352.

★ **ideational** (ī-dē-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *ideation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the exercise of this faculty; of or pertaining to the formation of ideas.

What has never been presented could hardly be represented, if the *ideational* process were undisturbed: even in our dreams white negroes or round squares, for instance, never appear. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

ideative (ī-dē′a-tiv), *a.* [< *ideate* + *-ive.*] Same as *ideational.*

The acoustic images, by awaking in the *ideative* field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 215.

idelt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *idle.*

idem (ī′dem), *adv.* [L. *idem*, m., n., *eadem*, f., the same, < *i-*, a pronominal root in *is*, he, that, etc. (see *he*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix; cf. *ibidem.* Hence *identic*, etc.] The same; the same as above or before: used to avoid repeating something already written. Abbreviated *id.*

idemfaciend (ī-dem-fā′shiend), *a.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *faciendus*, ger. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact.*] Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is any other vid such that $ij = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfaciend.*

idemfacient (ī-dem-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact.*] Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is another vid such that $ji = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfacient.*

idemfactor (ī-dem-fak′tor), *n.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *factor*, one who makes: see *factor.*] A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent (ī-dem′pō-tent), *n.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *poten(t-)s*, having power: see *potent*.] In *multiple algebra*, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is *idempotent*.

identic (ī-den′tik), *a.* [Formerly *identick*, *identique*, < F. *identique* = Sp. *idéntico* = Pg. It. *identico* (cf. D. G. *identisch* = Dan. Sw. *identisk*), < ML. *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identity*.] Same as *identical*. [Rare.]

> Lady, your bright
> And radiant eyes are in the right;
> The beard's th' *identique* beard you knew,
> The same numerically true.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 149.

To aggregate the particles of matter in *identic* shapes. *Duke of Argyll.*

identical (ī-den′ti-kal), *a.* [< *identic* + *-al*.] 1. Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point.

Absolute justice and absolute love are never antagonistic, but *identical*. *Theodore Parker*, Love and the Affections.

I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii. 1.

The choice of a representative was once *identical* with the choice of a chief. Our House of Commons had its roots in local gatherings like those in which uncivilized tribes select head warriors. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 496.

2. Expressing identity.

That a ton equals a ton is an *identical* proposition; that the weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt. of stones is an equivalent proposition. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80.

Identical equation. See *equation*.—**Identical note**, in *diplomacy*, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion. —**Identical operation**, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.—**Identical proposition** [ML. *propositio identica*, a phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th century], a proposition which is true by virtue of the definitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything that is at once tall and either a man or a woman is either a tall man or a tall woman," is an *identical proposition*.

If those who blame my calling them trifling propositions had but read, and been at the pains to understand, what I had above writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by *identical propositions* I mean only such wherein the same term, importing the same idea, is affirmed of itself: which I take to be the proper signification of *identical propositions*; and concerning all such, I think I may continue safely to say that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. . . . But if men will call propositions identical wherein the same term is not affirmed of itself, whether they speak more properly than I others must judge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. viii. § 3.

★ **identically** (ī-den′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by *the same* or *alike* to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two *identically* worded notes; their views are *identically the same* or *alike*.—**Identically true**, in older writings, said of that which is true as a fact by virtue of the identity in existence of the subject and predicate; now used in the sense of that which is true as an identical proposition or equation.

identicalness (ī-den′ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being identical; sameness.

She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their *identicalness*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 201.

identifiable (ī-den′ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *identify* + *-able*.] Capable of being identified.

identification (ī-den″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *identification* = Pg. *identificação*: see *identify* and *-fication*.] 1. The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith. *Bp. Watson*, Charge.

Resemblance itself may be fatal to *identification* when the law of being is change. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thing is, or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, the determining of the species to which a given specimen belongs; also, the determination thus made.

identify (ī-den′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *identified*, ppr. *identifying*. [= F. *identifier* = Sp. Pg. *identificar* = It. *identificare*, identify, < ML. *identicus*, the same, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *identic* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.

Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

To *identify* theology with the doctrine of the supernatural is, as I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

2. To determine or establish the identity of; ascertain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thing or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, to determine to what species a given specimen belongs: as, the child was *identified* by its clothing; the owner *identified* his goods.

Ultima Thule, the furthest of the Britannic Isles, has been *identified* with all sorts of localities. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 67.

3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to show what the thing marked is; serve as a means of identification for.

There is here not merely mental arrest but actual conflict; the voice perceived *identifies* Jacob, at the same time the hands *identify* Esau. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

To identify one's self with. (*a*) To regard one's self as being the essence or chief factor of.

As a statesman, he *identified himself with* the state. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

(*b*) To make one's self a part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be conspicuously active in the promotion of: as, he early *identified himself with* the abolition movement.

II. *intrans.* To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will *identify* with an interest more enlarged than public. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

identism (ī-den′tizm), *n.* [< *ident(ic)* + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. ★See *identity*.

identity (ī-den′ti-ti), *n.* [= F. *identité* = Sp. *identidad* = Pg. *identidade* = It. *identità* = D. *identiteit* = G. *identität* = Dan. Sw. *identitet*, < ML. *identita(t-)s*, sameness, < *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identic* and *idem*.] The state of being the same; absolute sameness; that relation which anything bears to itself; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, *identity* belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

In no form of government is there an absolute *identity* of interest between the people and their rulers. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

Absolute identity. See *absolute*.—**Generic identity.** See *generic*.—**Personal identity.** See *personal*.—**Principle of identity**, in *logic*, the general formula A = A. ★=**Syn.** See *sameness*.

ideogram (ī′dē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Same as *ideograph*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 8. ★

ideograph (ī′dē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *γράφειν*, write.] A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. ★

ideographic (ī″dē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *idéographique* = Sp. *ideográfico*; as *ideograph* + *-ic*.] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names: applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. All written signs are believed to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese characters, and the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians for the most part.

The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a . . . family of *ideographic* forms. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 19.

A few years ago a religious work was printed at Vienna in the Mikmak language, in which no less than 5701 *ideographic* symbols are employed. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 21.

ideographical (ī″dē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *ideographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ideographic*.

ideographically (ī″dē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence expressed *ideographically*.

ideographics (ī″dē-ō-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ideographic*: see *-ics*.] A method of writing in ideographic characters. See *ideographic*.

ideography (ī-dē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *idéographie* = Pg. *ideographia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs. See *ideographic*.

ideologic (ī″dē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Also *idealogic*; = F. *idéologique* = Sp. *ideológico* = It. *ideologico*; as *ideology* + *-ic*.] Same as *ideological*.

His [Napoleon's] hatred of idealogues is well known, but the novel was that species of *idealogic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of imperialism. *Chambers's Encyc.*

ideological (ī″dē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ideologic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to ideology.

I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, IV. i. § 4.

2. Relating to or depending on the idea or signification. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 188.

ideologist (ī-dē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *idéologiste*; as *ideolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real significance or value; one who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.

As to the cultivated and intelligent liberals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; they are *ideologists*: in other words, their pretended knowledge is mere drawing-room prejudice and the imagination of the closet. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 294.

2. One who advocates the doctrines of ideology.

The society of *ideologists* at Auteuil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 497.

ideologue (ī-dē′ō-log), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogue*; < F. *idéologue* = Sp. *ideólogo* = Pg. *ideologo*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *ideologist*.

> Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
> And coldly chooses empire, where as well
> He might republic.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

ideology (ī-dē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogy*; < F. *idéologie* = Sp. *ideología* = Pg. It. *ideologia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

Our neighbours . . . have made choice of the term *ideology* . . . to express that department of knowledge which had been called the science of the human mind. *D. Stewart*, Philosophical Essays, iii.

ideomotion (ī″dē-ō-mō′shon), *n.* [< *idea* + *motion*.] In *physiol.*, motion induced by the force of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ideomotor (ī″dē-ō-mō′tor), *a.* [< L. *idea*, idea, + *motor*, mover.] In *physiol.*, a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of *ideo-motor* action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 548.

ideopraxist (ī″dē-ō-prak′sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *πρᾶξις*, doing (see *praxis*), + *-ist*.] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying out of an idea. [Rare.]

He himself, says the Professor, was among the completest Ideologists, at least *Ideopraxists*: in the Idea . . . he lived, moved, and fought. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 123.

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [In ME. *idus*, also in sing. *ide*; F. *ides* = Sp. *idus* = Pg. *idus*, *idos* = It. *idi* = G. *idus*, etc., = Gr. *εἰδοί*, < L. *īdūs*, often *eidus*, pl. of unused sing. **īdŭs* (*īdu-*), the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones — that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The seven days after the nones in each month are identified by their ordinal numbers before the ides (the ides themselves included), as the eighth, seventh, sixth, etc., day before the ides.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

id est (id est). [L.: *id*, neut. of *is*, he, that, = Goth. *is*, he (see *he*[1] and *hit*[2], now *it*); *est* = E. *is*.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation *i. e.* ★

Idia (id′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. They are of medium size and blackish-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on the abdomen. The eyes are naked; the antennæ are appressed, with the third joint half as long again as the second; the bristle is comb-like; the legs are slim and slightly hairy; the middle tibiæ are naked on the inner side; the wings have no marginal thorn; and the abdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The species abound in tropical countries: one is European and another North American.

idiasm (id'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδιασμός*, peculiarity, < *ἰδιάζειν*, be peculiar, < *ἴδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A peculiarity.

The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the *idiasms* of Shakespeare will be thoroughly understood, and so much that now goes by the board in all modern editions will be restored with intelligent reverence.
C. M. Ingleby, Shakespeare: the Man and the Book, I. 118.

idio-. [L. *idio-*, < Gr. *ἰδιο-ς*, one's own, private, peculiar: see *idiom*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'one's own,' 'private,' 'peculiar.'

idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *βλαστός*, offshoot.] A term proposed by Sachs for certain individual cells or tissue-elements which differ greatly, as regards their contents, from the surrounding tissues. Such are the resin-cells, tannin-cells, crystal-cells, etc., found in various plants.

idiocrasy (id-i-ok'rā-si), *n.* [= F. *idiocrasie*, *idiocrase*, < Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*, a peculiar temperament, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar (see *idiom*), + *κρᾶσις*, mixture, temperament: see *crasis*.] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; that temperament or vital state which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy. [Rare.]

idiocratic (id″i-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *idiocrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic*; cf. *aristocratic*.] Peculiar in respect of constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

idiocratical (id″i-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *idiocratic*.

idiocy (id'i-ō-si), *n.* [Also *idiotcy*, < *idiot* + *-cy*; not directly < Gr. *ἰδιωτεία*, uncouthness, want of education, also private life or business, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, etc.: see *idiot*.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding; mental imbecility. See *idiot*.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy* if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. *F. W. Robertson.*

idiocyclophanous (id″i-ō-sī-klof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Same as *idiophanous*.

Idiodactylæ (id″i-ō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's system, a group of oscine passerine birds related to the crows, consisting of the birds of paradise and sundry others, and constituting the fourth family of the cohort *Coliomorphæ*.

idiodinic (id″i-ō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] In *zoöl.*, reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body devoted exclusively to this function, and through which the genital products are extruded. When idiodinic animals have a special gonaduct, this is called an *idiogonaduct*.

The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and *Idiodinic*, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*ἴδιος*) pore being developed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

idioelectric (id″i-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + E. *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state.

II. *n.* A term introduced by Gilbert for those substances which become electrified by friction, in distinction from *anelectric*. This distinction was, however, based upon the erroneous idea that certain substances (as metals) could not be electrified in this way.

idioglottic (id″i-ō-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γλωττικός*, of the tongue: see *glottic*[1].] Using words or names invented in one's own mind.

The boy soon gave up his *idioglottic* endeavors, learning German before his next-born sister had reached the age of beginning speech. *Science*, XII. 146.

idiogonaduct (id″i-ō-gon'a-dukt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *gonaduct*, q. v.] The gonaduct of an idiodinic animal.

The genital ducts of idiodinic forms may be called *idiogonaducts*, as distinguished from the nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

idiograph (id'i-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a private mark or trade-mark.

idiographic (id″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *idiograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

idiogynous (id-i-oj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, not having a pistil.

idiolatry (id-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem. [Rare.]

Idolatry . . . differs but a letter with *idiolatry*.
Bp. Andrews, Ninety-six Sermons, II. 393 (ed. 1841–44).

idiom (id'i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *ideom*; D. *idioom* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiom* = F. *idiome* = Sp. Pg. It. *idioma*, < LL. *idioma*, < Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, a peculiarity, property, a peculiar phraseology, idiom, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, appropriate to oneself, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, private, personal, peculiar, separate, in older Gr. *Fίδιος*, prob. for **Fεδιος*, **σFεδιος*, **σFεϝος* (= L. *suus*, one's own, his, her, etc.), connected with *σφεῖς*, acc. *σφέας*, *σφε*, they, and with *οὖ*, = L. *sui*, of oneself: see *sui generis*.] **1.** A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology; a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language, whether written or spoken, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one. See *idiotism*, 1.

There are certain *idioms*, certain forms of speech, certain propositions, which the Holy Ghost repeats several times, upon several occasions in the Scriptures.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Some that with Care true Eloquence shall teach,
And to just *Idioms* fix our doubtful Speech.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 34.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language; hence, a peculiar form or variation of language; a dialect.

The beautiful Provençal, . . . more rich and melodious than any other *idiom* in the Peninsula.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=**Syn. 2.** *Dialect*, *Diction*, etc. See *language*.

idiomatic (id″i-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *idiomatique* = Sp. *idiomático* = Pg. It. *idiomatico* (cf. G. *idiomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *idiomatisk*), < NL. *idiomaticus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωματικός*, peculiar, characteristic, < *ἰδίωμα(τ-)*, a peculiarity, idiom: see *idiom*.] **1.** Peculiar to or characteristic of a certain language; pertaining to or exhibiting the particular cast of a language or its characteristic modes of expression.—**2.** Given to or marked by the use of idioms: as, an *idiomatic* writer.

Now, there is not in the world so certain a guarantee for pure *idiomatic* diction, without tricks or affectation, as a case of genuine excitement. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Like most *idiomatic* as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

idiomatical (id″i-ō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiomatic* + *-al*.] Idiomatic.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditiæ."
T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Horace, i. 5.

His enthusiastic mode of thinking, and his foreign and *idiomatical* manner of expressing himself, often excited a smile on the grave cheek of the count.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxv.

idiomatically (id″i-ō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

idiomorphic (id″i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *μορφή*, form.] Having its own or characteristic form. This term was introduced into lithology by Rosenbusch, to indicate that a mineral forming part of a rock-mass has the crystalline faces which belong to it as a species, and that it has not been forced by the other minerals with which it is associated to take their form more or less completely.

The normal plutonic rocks are characterized by a structure in which *idiomorphic* constituents occur only in small proportion. *Geol. Mag.*, 3d dec., IV. 123.

idiomorphically (id″i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomorphic manner.

All of the constituents are *idiomorphically* developed.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

idiomuscular (id″i-ō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + E. *muscular*.] Pertaining to muscle exclusively.—**Idiomuscular contraction**, the contraction of muscular fibers when struck. The local wheal which appears at the point struck, and usually remains there, but sometimes divides and travels off in either direction as a sluggish wave, is called the *local*, and the contraction of the entire band of fibers to the ends of the muscle the *general idiomuscular contraction*.

idiopathetic (id″i-ō-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *idiopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathetically (id″i-ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *idiopathically*.

idiopathic (id″i-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *idiopath-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to a primary morbid state; not secondary or arising from any other disease: as, an *idiopathic* affection: opposed to *symptomatic*.—**Idiopathic anemia, fever,** etc. See the nouns.

idiopathical (id″i-ō-path'i-kal), *a.* Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathically (id″i-ō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

idiopathy (id-i-op'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *idiopathies* (-thiz). [= F. *idiopathie* = Sp. *idiopatía* = Pg. *idiopathia* = It. *idiopatia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, feeling for oneself alone, < *ἰδιοπαθής*, affected for oneself in a peculiar way, < *ἴδιος*, one's own (see *idiom*), + *πάθος*, feeling, affection.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an idiopathic character of disease; a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—**2†.** An individual or personal state of feeling; a mental condition peculiar to one's self.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies* that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, Pref.

idiophanism (id-i-of'a-nizm), *n.* [< *idiophan-ous* + *-ism*.] The property of being idiophanous.

idiophanous (id-i-of'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus: said of certain crystals, as epidote. These figures are sometimes called *epoptic figures*. Also *idiocyclophanous*.

Idiophyllum (id″i-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name proposed by Lesquereux in 1879 for a fossil plant, from the Allegheny Coal Measures at Mazon Creek, Illinois, having the aspect of a small round or broadly obovate leaf, the areolation of which resembled that of the Mesozoic genus *Dictyophyllum*. Subsequent examination of the fossil has shown it to be a fern of another genus, probably *Neuropteris*, in vernation.

idioplasm (id'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *idioplasma*, < Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed: see *plasma*.] **1.** The directive matter of a cell. According to Nägeli, most of the material of the body of a cell or of an organism is passive (*trophoplasm*), but traversed in all directions by a continuous network of directive matter, or *idioplasm*.

2. According to Weismann, the substance of inheritance. Ancestral idioplasm, or germ-plasm, is the substance of inheritance of the whole organism, and is handed on from generation to generation in successive germ-cells, while each cell that is formed during individual development is furnished with its own specific sort of *idioplasm* by heterokinesis or differential cell-division. See *doctrine of* ★*germ-plasm* (in the supplement).

idiopsychological (id″i-ō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *psychological*.] Of or pertaining to one's own mind. *F. L. Patton.*

idiorepulsive (id″i-ō-rē-pul'siv), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *repulsive*.] Repelling itself.

The early theories regarded [electrical] phenomena as produced either by a single fluid, *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of the other.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 88.

idiorrhythmic (id″i-ō-rith'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] Self-regulated; consisting of self-governing members: an epithet of those convents of the Greek Church in which each member of the community is left to regulate his own manner of life. Also written *idiorhythmic*.

In an *idiorrhythmic* monastery each monk lives as he pleases; if rich he has a suite of apartments, if poor he shares a cell with a brother. Discipline is kept up by public opinion rather than by authority; a monk is not bound to attend vespers, but if he omitted to do so two days running without valid excuse his brethren would begin to talk about his laxity and show signs of disapproval. Instead of an abbot an *idiorrhythmic* convent is governed by a deliberative assembly and two or three annually elected presidents. *Athelstan Riley*, Athos, or the Mountain of the [Monks (1887), p. 66.

idiostatic (id″i-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *στατικός*, static: see *static*.] Pertaining to a mode of measurement of electricity in which no auxiliary electrification is employed.

The accessory electrometer or gauge is called an *idiostatic* electrometer.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 56.

idiosyncrasy (id″i-ō-sin'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *idiosyncrasies* (-siz). [= F. *idiosyncrasie* = Sp. It. *idiosincrasia* = Pg. *idiosyncrasia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, also *ἰδιοσύγκρασις*, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + *σύγκρασις*, a mixture, tempering, < *συγκεραννύναι*, mix with, < *σύν*, with, + *κεραννύναι*, mix, > *κρᾶσις*, a mixing: see *crasis*.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility or antipathy inherent in an individual; special mental disposition or tendency.

I have no antipathy, or rather *idio-syncrasy*, in diet, humour, air, anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

That I am fond of indulging, beyond a hope of sympathy, in such retrospection, may be the symptom of some sickly *idiosyncrasy*. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Idiosyncrasies are, however, frequent; thus we find one person has an exceptional memory for sounds, another for colours, another for forms.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

idiosyncratic (id″i-ō-sin-krat′ik), *a.* [< *idiosyncrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiosyncrasy; of or arising from individual disposition or susceptibility: as, *idiosyncratic* sympathy.

Only by comparison are we able to generalize, and to discover what is *idiosyncratic* in these manifestations.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 374.

★ Both sensory and non-sensory hallucinations . . . are *idiosyncratic* and unshared. *E. Gurney*, Mind, X. 162.

idiot (id′i-ọt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ideot*; < ME. *idiot*, *ydiot* = D. *idioot* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiot*, < OF. *idiot*, F. *idiot* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiota*, an idiot, < L. *idiota*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person, < Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, a common man, one who has no professional knowledge, an ignorant, ill-informed man, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar: see *idiom*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A private person.

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons.
Jer. Taylor.

2†. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person.

Estwarde and westwarde I awayted after faste,
And ȝede forth as an *ydiote* in contre to aspye
After Pieres the Plowman.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 170.

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort. *Blount.*

3†. A fool or dupe; one who is fooled.

Wenest thou make an *ydiot* of our dame?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 311.

4†. A professional fool; a jester; a clown.

The *ideot* likes with bables for to plaie; . . .
A motley coate, a cockescombe, or a bell,
Hee better likes then Jewelles that excell.
G. Whitney, Emblems (1586), p. 31.

The head of an *ideot* dressed in a cap and bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. *Spectator*, No. 47.

5. A human being destitute of the ordinary mental powers; one who is born without understanding or discernment, or who has utterly lost it by disease, so as to have no lucid intervals; one who, by deficiency of the intellectual faculties, is unfit for the social condition, or for taking care of himself in danger.

Genetous *idiots* are rarely physically well made. They appear to have received, in many instances, with the heritage of a defective brain, an enfeebled, dwarfed, often crippled body. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 92.

6. In *old Eng. law*, one who has been without understanding or reasoning powers from his birth, as distinguished from a *lunatic*. "At the present day idiocy is considered as a species of insanity or lunacy." (*Rapalje and Lawrence.*)

An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

II. *a.* Afflicted with or indicating idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Ye mar a comely face with *idiot* tears.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Idiot stitch, a name given to tricot stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework.*

idiot (id′i-ọt), *v. t.* [< *idiot*, *n.*] To make or render idiotic.

And being much befool'd and *idioted*
By the rough amity of the other, sank
As into sleep again. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

idiotcy (id′i-ọt-si), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-cy*; prop. *idiocy*, q. v., the *t* being involved in the *c*.] Same as *idiocy*. [Rare.]

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an enactment or a penalty — as infancy, *idiotcy*, insanity, ignorance of the dialect spoken — excuses the individual from punishment.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 521.

Idiothalameæ (id″i-ō-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *idiothalamus* (see *idiothalamous*) + *-eæ*.] A former division of lichens including the *Gyrophoraceæ*, *Graphidiaceæ*, etc., now placed in several tribes. Also written *Idiothalami*, *Idiothalamia*, and *Idiothalamii*.

idiothalamous (id″i-ō-thal′a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *idiothalamus*, < Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *θάλαμος*, a room: see *thalamus*.] In *bot.*, having certain parts of a different color and texture from the thallus: applied to lichens.

idiotic (id-i-ot′ik), *a.* [= F. *idiotique* = Sp. *idiótico* = Pg. It. *idiotico*, idiotic, < LL. *idioticus*, uneducated, ignorant, < Gr. *ἰδιωτικός*, private, unprofessional, unskilful, rude, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person: see *idiot* and *-ic*.] **1†.** Uncultured; plain; simple. See extract under *idiotical*. — **2.** Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; having the quality of idiocy; very foolish; stupid.

The stupid succession [of Epicureans] persisted in maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the eye, and other such *idiotic* stuff against mathematical demonstration.
Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 49.

idiotica, *n.* Plural of *idioticon*.

idiotical† (id-i-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *idiotic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *idiotic*, 1.

Truth is content, when it comes into the world, to wear our mantles, to learn our language; it speaks to the most *idiotical* sort of men in the most *idiotical* way. The reason of this plain and *idiotical* style of Scripture it may be worth our farther taking notice of.
J. Smith, Select Discourses, VI., On Prophecy.

2. Same as *idiotic*, 2.

idiotically (id-i-ot′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiotic manner; very foolishly.

You are *idiotically* shouting yourself black in the face.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 106.

idioticalness (id-i-ot′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being an idiot. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

idioticon (id-i-ot′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *idiotica* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *ἰδιωτικόν*, neut. of *ἰδιωτικός*, private, taken in the sense of *ἴδιος*, peculiar to oneself: see *idiotic* and *idiom*.] A vocabulary or word-book of a particular dialect; a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. [Rare.]

idiotish (id′i-ọt-ish), *a.* [= Dan. Sw. *idiotisk*; as *idiot* + *-ish*[1].] Idiotic.

And euerye man thought his own wysdome best, which God hath proued stark folyshnesse all, and moost *ydiotyshe* dottage. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, i.

idiotism (id′i-ọt-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *ideotism*; = D. G. *idiotismus* = Dan. *idiotisme* = Sw. *idiotism* = F. *idiotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiotismo*, < L. *idiotismus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, the way or fashion of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, < *ἰδιωτίζειν*, put into common language, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, a common person: see *idiot* and *-ism*.] **1.** An idiom; a peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language.

Scholars . . . sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented or translated out of other languages.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 165.

When they [the apostles] came therefore to talk of the great doctrines of the cross, to preach up the astonishing truths of the Gospel; they brought to be sure their old *idiotisms* and plainness of speech along with them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

The expression "in or with respect" is an *idiotism*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 85.

2. A personal peculiarity of expression. [Rare.]

Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual.
H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 287.

3. Idiocy; the state of being an idiot. [Rare.]

To say that this matter [the earth] was the cause of itself, this, of all other, were the greatest *idiotism*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 49.

If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the matter professed, . . . it must be somewhat worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy *idiotism*, and is diverted by toys and baubles. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

idiotize (id′i-ọt-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *idiotized*, ppr. *idiotizing*. [< *idiot* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *ἰδιωτίζειν*, put into common language: see *idiotism*.] To become stupid. [Rare.]

idiotry (id′i-ọt-ri), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-ry*.] Idiocy. [Rare.]

I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his *idiotry*; for it is my principle to be constant in my friendships.
Warburton, Note in Pope's Works (ed. 1751), V. 22.

Idiotypa (id-i-ot′i-pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] **1.** A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily *Diapriinæ*, having the fore wings with a basal vein. Only European species are known. *Förster*, 1856. — **2.** A genus of ortalid flies, containing one Cuban species. *Loew*, 1873.

idiotype (id′i-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] An object or a substance typical of a class; one of a series exhibiting like peculiarities. "A term applied by Guthrie (Chem. Soc. Jour., xiii. 35) to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other. The same term was applied by Wackenroder (J. pr. Chem., xxiv. 18) to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure." (*Watts.*)

idiotypic (id″i-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *idiotype* + *-ic*.] Of or related to a particular class or type. See ★*idiotype*.

idle (ī′dl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *idel*, < AS. *īdel*, empty, useless, vain, = OS. *īdal*, *īdil* = OFries. *īdel* = D. *ijdel*, vain, frivolous, trifling, = MLG. LG. *idel*, empty, mere, = OHG. *ītal*, empty, useless, mere, MHG. *ītel*, G. *eitel*, vain, conceited, trifling, = Sw. *idel*, sheer, pure, downright, = Dan. *idel*, sheer, mere, perhaps orig. 'clear,' = Gr. *ἰθαρός*, clear, pure (of springs), of common root with Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (see *ether*[1], *œthrioscope*), *αἰθειν*, burn, Skt. √ *indh*, kindle, AS. *ād*, a fire, a funeral pile, *āst*, E. *oast*, a kiln: see *oast*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Empty; vacant; not occupied: as, *idle* hours.

Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd; ne come nazt beuore god mid zuorde adraȝe and mid blodi honden ne *ydel* honden. *Ayenbyte of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Repent at *idle* times as thou may'st.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Dozing out all his *idle* noons,
And ev'ry night at play.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

2. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

The bee has thre kyndis [characteristics]. Ane es that scho es neuer *ydill*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* Mat. xx. 6.

The Queen sat *idle* by her loom.
D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip.

3. In a state of disuse; remaining unused.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.
Milton, Nativity, l. 55.

4. Useless; ineffectual; vain; bootless; unavailing; futile: as, *idle* rage.

They pass by me as the *idle* wind,
Which I respect not. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Apologies are *idle* things; I will not trouble you with them. *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 400.

Yet life I hold but *idle* breath,
When love or honour's weighed with death.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 17.

5. Of no importance; trivial; irrelevant; flippant; pointless; unprofitable: as, an *idle* story.

He did not smile, and say to himself that this was an *idle* whim. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Honour and shame, truth, lies, and weal and woe,
Seemed *idle* words, whose meaning none might know.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 302.

6. Acting idly or unconcernedly; careless; indifferent.

They are coming to the play; I must be *idle*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

7. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor; lazy: as, an *idle* fellow.

Gladde was Gaheret hem to be-holden, and so was his companye, that a-gein diden so well that noon was founden cowarde ne *ydell*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.

Will he be *idle* who has much t' enjoy?
Me therefore studious of laborious ease,
Not slothful. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 360.

8†. Wandering in mind; light-headed: an occasional use in old plays. *Halliwell.*

Kath. Why do you talk so?
Would you were fast asleep!
Frank. No, no, I'm not *idle*.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

Idle worms†, worms which were believed or humorously said to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle worms* in thy fingers' ends. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Shakspere refers to this belief in the following passage:

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

To run idle, to run loose, without transmitting power or producing effect: said of parts of machinery, as a loose pulley, which serves only to preserve a strain on the driving-belt. = **Syn. 6** and **7**. *Inactive*, *Inert*, *Idle*, *Lazy*, *Indolent*, *Slothful*, *Sluggish*. The first three of these words are not necessarily unfavorable in meaning; the next four are always so. Circumstances may make a man *inactive*; he may be *idle* for lack of work, or may rest from toil by taking an *idle* hour; disease may leave him quite *inert*; but it is blameworthy to be *lazy*, etc. Fabius showed a masterly *inactivity* in opposition to Hannibal, but one may be *inactive* when he ought to be at work. All the words often apply to character or temperament, and the last four always do so. To be *inert* is to be like dead matter, destitute of motion or activity. To be *idle* is

to be unemployed, whether through necessity, need of rest, passing fancy, or permanent disposition. To be *lazy* is to have a strong repugnance to physical exertion, and especially to continued application. *Slothful* and *sluggish* express slowness of movement and a corresponding temperament or disposition. See *listless*.

II.† *n.* 1. Idleness; indolence.

His brains rich Talent buries not in *Idle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. An indolent person.

Young Boies and Girles Saluages, or any other, bee they neuer such *idles*, may turne, carie, or returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 189.

In idle†, in vain.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy purveiaunce
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye nothyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 139.

Goddis name *in ydil* take thou not.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

To be sick of the idles†, to be lazy. *Nares.*

Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene *sicke of the idles* to-day. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 558.

idle (ī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idled*, ppr. *idling*. [< ME. *idlen*, < AS. *idlian*, become useless (in comp. *ā-idlian*, make useless or vain), < *īdel*, idle: see *idle*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or waste time in inaction or without employment.

The gossamers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

My battle-harness *idles* on the wall.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

II. *trans.* To spend in idleness; waste: generally followed by *away:* as, to *idle away* time.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it *away?* *Chesterfield.*

idle-brained† (ī'dl-brānd), *a.* Foolish; wandering.

Is the man *idle-brain'd* for want of rest?
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

idlefull† (ī'dl-fúl), *a.* [< *idle* + *-ful.*] Marked by or due to idleness; indolent; listless.

Keepes her in *idlefull* delitiousnesse.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

idlehead†, *n.* [ME. *idelhed* (= D. *ijdelheid* = MLG. *idelheit* = MHG. *itelcheit*, G. *eitelkeit*); < *idle* + *-head.* Cf. *idlehood.*] Idleness.

idle-headed† (ī'dl-hed″ed), *a.* [< *idle* + *head* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-headed*, q. v.] 1. Confused; foolish.

The superstitious *idle-headed* eld
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age,
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

2. Delirious; distracted.

He could not sleep, and for want of sleep became *idle-headed.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

idlehood (ī'dl-hůd), *n.* [< *idle* + *hood.* Cf. *idlehead.*] The state of being idle; a habit of idling; idleness.

Thy craven fear my truth accused,
Thine *idlehood* my trust abused.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

idlely† (ī'dl-li), *adv.* An obsolete form of *idly*.

idleman (ī'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *idlemen* (-men). A gentleman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

idle-moss (ī'dl-môs), *n.* Same as *beard-moss*.

idleness (ī'dl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *idelnesse*, < AS. *īdelnes* (= OS. *idilnussi* = OFries. *idelnisse* = OHG. *italnissa*), < *īdel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ness.*] The condition of being idle, in any sense of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; unprofitableness; worthlessness; foolishness.

Finding by experience that many times *idlenesse* is lesse harmefull then vnprofitable occupation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Either to have it steril with *idleness*, or manured with industry. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

=**Syn.** See *idle*.

idle-pated† (ī'dl-pā″ted), *a.* [< *idle* + *pate* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-pated*, q. v.] Idle-headed; foolish; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idle-pated*, he is still a grave drunkard. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Sexton. ★

idler (īd'lėr), *n.* [< *idle*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a loafing or lazy person; a sluggard.

An *idler* is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 681.

2. (*a*) *Naut.*, a member of a ship's crew who is not required to keep night-watch.

Having called up the *idlers*—namely carpenter, cook, and steward—we began washing down the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

(*b*) On board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales.—3. In *mach.*, an idle-wheel.

idlesby† (ī'dlz-bi), *n.* [< *idle* + *-s* + *-by*, as in *rudesby.*] An idle or lazy person.

Those "nihil agentes," *idlesbys*, or "male agentes," ill spenders of their time.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 301.

idleship†, *n.* [ME. *idelship*; < *idle* + *-ship.*] Idleness; sloth; laziness.

For of *idelship*
He [Loue] hateth all the felaushipe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

idless, idlesse (ī'dles), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic, < *idle* + *-esse*, in imitation of *humblesse*, *noblesse*, q. v.] Idleness. [Poetical and rare.]

Now a days, so irksome *idless'* slights
And cursed charms have witch'd each student's mind,
That death it is to any of them all,
If that their hands to penning you do call.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

idleton (ī'dl-tọn), *n.* [< *idle* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton.*] A lazy person. [Prov. Eng.]

idle-wheel (ī'dl-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel (*C*, fig. 1) placed between two others (*A* and *B*) for the purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrier-wheel. If *A* and *B* were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of *C* they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

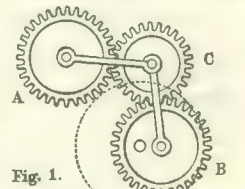
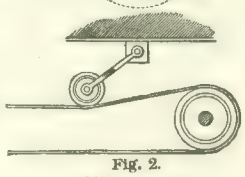


Fig. 1.

2. A wheel that performs a duty other than the transmission of power, as the preservation of a strain on a belt, etc. In fig. 2 the small wheel rests upon the belt to maintain its tension, and runs idly, transmitting no power to other parts of the machine.


Fig. 2.
Idle-wheels.

idly (īd'li), *adv.* [Formerly *idlely*; < ME. *idelliche*, < AS. *īdellīce* (= MHG. *itellīche* = Dan. *ideligen*; cf. Sw. *ideligen*), < *īdel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ly*².] In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; carelessly; vainly; uselessly; unprofitably; foolishly.

Thus may ge sen my besy whel,
That goth not *ideliche* aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, *f.* 111. (*Halliwell.*)

God would that (void of painfull labour) he
Should liue in Eden; but not *idlely.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

But it would hurt you both extremely to have her marry herself *idly.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 468.

Idmonea (id-mō'nē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἰδμων, in legend, son of Apollo, an Argonaut and seer: cf. ἰδμων, knowing, skilful, < ἰδεῖν, see, εἰδέναι, know: see *idea.*] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Idmoneidæ*. *Lamarck.*

Species of Tubulipora and *Idmonea* are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 241.

Idmoneidæ (id-mō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idmonea* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Idmonea*. The zoarium is usually erect, and the branches are generally subcylindrical and free or anastomosing. Species occur in almost all seas. Also called *Idmoneadæ* and *Horneridæ*.

i-dot. A Middle English past participle of *do*¹.

idocrase (ī'dō-krās), *n.* [< Gr. εἶδος, form, shape, figure, + κρᾶσις, mixture: see *crasis.*] The mineral vesuvianite. ★

idol (ī'dọl), *n.* [< ME. *idole* = D. *idool* = G. Dan. Sw. *idol*, < OF. *idole*, also *idele*, *idle*, F. *idole* = Pr. *idola* = Sp. Pg. It. *idolo*, < L. *idolum*, *idolon*, an image, form, esp. an apparition, ghost, LL. eccl. an idol, < Gr. εἴδωλον, an image, a phantom, eccl. an idol, < εἰδέναι, know, middle εἶδεσθαι, be seen, appear: see *wit*, and cf. *idea*. Cf. *idolon*, *idolum*, *eidolon.*] 1. An image, effigy, figure, or likeness of anything. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Fie, lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,
Well-painted *idol*, image dull and dead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 212.

In many mortal forms I rashly sought
The shadow of that *idol* of my thought.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

Summe worschipen Symulacres, and summe *Ydoles.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

All the gods of the nations are *idols.* Ps. xcvi. 5.

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning *idol* all of blackest hue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 207.

Hence—3. A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God himself.

To the celestial, and my soul's *idol*, the most beautified Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The Prince wrote to his *idol* in the style of a worshipper; and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and address. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See *idolon.*

The *idols* of preconceived opinion. *Coleridge.*

Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: (1) idols of the tribe (*idola tribus*), fallacies incident to humanity in general; (2) idols of the den (*idola specus*), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (3) idols of the market-place (*idola fori*), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; (4) idols of the theatre (*idola theatri*), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idol†, *v. t.* [< *idol*, *n.*] To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

O happy people, where good Princes raign, . . .
Who *idol* not their pearly Scepters glory.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

idola, *n.* Plural of *idolon*.

idolant†, *n.* [< *idol* + *-ant.*] An idolater.

A count-less hoast of craking *idolants*,
By Esay's Faith, is heer confounded all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 3.

idolaster†, idolastre†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *idolaster*, *idolastre*, < OF. *idolastre*, an erroneous form of *idolatre:* see *idolater.*] **I.** *n.* Obsolete forms of *idolater*.

He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an *idolastre.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1054.

II. *a.* Idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of Alabastre
Made Heathen men of her more *idolastre.*
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358.

idolater (ī-dol'a-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *idolatre*, < OF. *idolatre*, F. *idolâtre* = Sp. *idólatra* = Pg. *idolatra* = It. *idolatra*, *idolatro*, < LL. (eccl.) *idolatres*, < Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης, an idol-worshiper, < εἴδωλον, an idol, + λάτρις, a workman for hire, a hired servant, λατρεύειν, work for hire, serve, worship (> λατρεία, service, worship: see *latria*), < λάτρον, pay, hire. Cf. *idolaster.*] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything; one who worships as a deity that which is not God.

Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven, . . .
Count the more base *idolater* of the two;
Crueller, as not passing thro' the fire
Bodies, but souls. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. An adorer; a devotee; a great admirer.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,
Tender *idolater* of absent charms.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 220.

The *idolater* of minute rules will not be offended, as at Aosta, with Doric triglyphs placed over Corinthian capitals. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 114.

idolatress (ī-dol'a-tres), *n.* [< *idolater* + *-ess*; cf. It. *idolatrice.*] A female worshiper of idols.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Beguiled by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton*, P. L., i. 444.

idolatrical† (ī-dō-lat'ri-kal), *a.* [< ML. *idolatricus*, < *idolatria*, idolatry: see *idolatry.*] Idolatrous.

Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so; which is a demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is *idolatrical.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

idolatrize (ī-dol'a-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolatrized*, ppr. *idolatrizing.* [< *idolatr-y* + *-ize.* Cf. OF. *idolatrier*, F. *idolâtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *idolatrar* = It. *idolatrare*, < ML. *idololatrare*, < Gr. εἰδωλολατρεύειν, worship idols, < εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see *idolater.*] **I.** *intrans.* To worship idols; practise idolatry. [Rare.]

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To adore or worship idolatrously; make an idol of; idolize. [Rare.]

Apollo easily perceived that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus. *Boccalini* (trans.), p. 17. (*Latham.*)

idolatrous (ī-dol'a-trus), *a.* [< *idolatry* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry; hence, practising or feeling superstitious adoration: as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

Baptysed bells, bedes, . . . altars, holye water, and the devyll and all of soche *idolatrouse* beggery.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 65 (1543).

Neither may the picture of our Saviour . . . be drawn to an *idolatrous* use. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

2. Worshiping idols or false gods; hence, cherishing undue reverence or affection; inordinately or profanely devoted.

My *idolatrous* fancy
Must sanctify his relics. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

The Saxons were a sort of *idolatrous* pagans.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

3. Used in or designed for idolatry; devoted to idols or idol-worship: as, an *idolatrous* image or temple.

And this *idolatrous* grove of images, this flasket of idols, which I will pull down.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

idolatrously (ī-dol'ạ-trus-li), *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (ī-dol'ạ-tri), *n.*; pl. *idolatries* (-triz). [< ME. *idolatrie*, < OF. *idolatrie*, F. *idolâtrie* = Pr. *ydolatria* = Sp. *idolatría* = Pg. It. *idolatria*, < ML. *idolatria*, contr. of LL. *idololatria*, < Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, idolatry, < *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idolater: see *idolater*.] 1 The worship of idols or images; more generally, the paying of divine honors to any material object considered as the representative of supernatural powers.

And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statue in thy stead.
Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 4. 205.

Swear by thy gracious self,
Which is the god of my *idolatry*.
Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 114.

What some fools are made by art,
They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
The gross *idolatry* blind heathens teach
Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.
Cowper, Hope, l. 499.

Scientifically defined, *idolatry* is a mode of thought under which all causation is attributed to entities.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

2. Immoderate veneration or love for any person or thing; admiration bordering on adoration.

Let not my love be call'd *idolatry*,
Nor my beloved as an idol show.
Shak., Sonnets, cv.

I loved the man [Shakspere], and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

And I, with wild *Idolatry*,
Begin [my prayers] to God, and end them all to Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

idolet (ī'dọl-et), *n.* [< *idol* + *-et*.] A small idol. [Rare.]

idol-fire (ī'dọl-fīr), *n.* A fire burned in honor of an idol, or on a pagan altar. [Rare.]

Regard gradation, lest the soul
Of Discord race the rising wind;
A wind to puff your *idol-fires*,
And heap their ashes on the head.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

idolify (ī-dol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *idolified*, ppr. *idolifying*. [< L. *idolum*, an idol, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make an idol of. [Rare.]

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*.
Southey, The Doctor, cxliv.

idolisation, idolise, etc. See *idolization*, etc.

idolish† (ī'dọl-ish), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ish*[1].] Idolatrous; heathenish.

When they have stufft their *Idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates, will they yet have any compassion upon you?
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

idolism† (ī'dọl-izm), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ism*.] 1. The worship of idols.

Much less permits he [the King] (through all his Land)
One rag, one relique, or one signe to stand
Of *Idolism*, or idle superstition.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A false or misleading notion; fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 234.

idolist† (ī'dọl-ist), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of images; an idolater.

I . . . to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and oped the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton*, S. A., l. 453.

idolization (ī"dọl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *idolize* + *-ation*.] The act or habit of idolizing; immoderate veneration or admiration. Also spelled *idolisation*.

idolize (ī'dọl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolized*, ppr. *idolizing*. [< *idol* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To worship as an idol; make an idol of.

Here it is not the Stile to claw and compliment with the King, or *idolize* him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty; but the Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 10.

Hence—2. To reverence immoderately; love or admire to adoration: as, to *idolize* a hero; to *idolize* children.

Not fearing either Man or God,
Gold he did *idolize*.
Prior, The Viceroy, iv.

II. *intrans.* To practise idol-worship. [Rare.]

To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt. *Fairbairn.*

Also spelled *idolise*.

idolizer (ī'dọl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who idolizes; one who venerates or loves unduly: as, an *idolizer* of Shakspere. Also spelled *idoliser*.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xlviii.

idoloclast (ī-dol'ọ-klast), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an image, idol, + **κλάστης*, a breaker, < *κλᾶν*, break. Cf. *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols or images; an iconoclast. *Hare.* [Rare.]

idolographical (ī-dol-ọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλον*, idol, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic-al*.] Treating of idols or idolatry. [Rare.]

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary *idolographical* work. *Southey*, Letters (1826), III. 539.

idolon, idolum (ī-dō'lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *idola* (-lạ). [NL., < L. *idolum*, < Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an image, phantom: see *idol*.] 1. An image.—2. A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

It is a treatise on the wisdom needed for the management of the individual mind, so as that it may overcome the *idola* or common tendencies to error against which Bacon had warned mankind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 757.

Those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and *idola*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 5.

We avoid the "*idola specus*" by trusting Common Sense, but what is to guard us against the "*idola tribus*"?
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 137.

Also spelled *eidolon*.

idolothytic (ī-dol-ọ-thit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλόθυτα*, meats sacrificed to idols, neut. pl. of *εἰδωλόθυτος*, sacrificed to idols, < *εἰδωλον*, idol, + *θυτός*, verbal adj. of *θύειν*, sacrifice.] Permitting the eating of meats sacrificed to idols. [Rare.]

Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols—whether they are Gnostics or not, these last I have called *idolothytic* Christians, because I cannot devise a better name, not because it is strictly defensible etymologically. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXV. 495.

idolous† (ī'dọl-us), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ous*.] Idol-like; heathenish.

When such an image or *idolouse* prince is thus vp set or constituted by authoritie, he maye in no wyse speake, but oute of that spirit y[t] their coniurers, confessours I shuld sai, haue put into him.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

idol-shell (ī'dọl-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ampullaria*; a kind of apple-shell. See cut under *Ampullariidæ*.

In the true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called *idol-shells* by the Indians, the pipe is long and the operculum horny.
P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca.

idol-worship (ī'dọl-wėr"ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Idomenean (ī-dọ-mē'nē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [In form < L. *Idomeneus*, Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς*, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. *n.* One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, pretends to quote an account from the philosopher Anepigraphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. *Reid*, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

i-don†. A Middle English past participle of *do*[1].

idoneal† (ī-dō'nē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *idoneus*, fit, + *-al*.] ★Idoneous.

Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will;
Fine paper too, *idoneal* Types for Jargon.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 403.

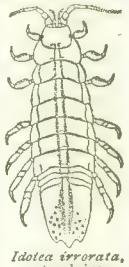
idoneous† (ī-dō'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *idoine* = Sp. *idóneo* = Pg. It. *idoneo*, < L. *idoneus*, fit, proper.] Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]

He expresses his conception and idea for the judicious collocation, *idoneous* and apt disposition, right casting and contrivement, of the several parts and rooms, according to their distinct offices and uses.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Especially if, on the same sheet of paper, some other fit mineral water or *idoneous* liquor be likewise dropped.
Boyle, Works, IV. 806.

idorgan (id'ôr-gạn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδ(έα)*, idea, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] A morphological individual or morphon of the second grade of individuality, composed of cells combined into tissues and organs and itself forming one of the structural units in the body of an individual of a higher grade. An idorgan may or may not be an organ in the functional or physiological sense. The two halves of the human body, the five arms of a starfish, the segments of a medusa, are idorgans which are not physiological organs, while the last segment of the body of the lobster is both a structural idorgan and a functional swimming-organ.

Idotea (ī-dō'tē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), prop. *Idothea*, < Gr. *Εἰδοθέα*, *Εἰδοθέη*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.] The typical genus of *Idoteidæ*. *I. irrorata* is a marine species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere, abundant in tide-pools along the North Atlantic coast. Also written *Idothea*, *Eidotea*, *Eidothea*.


Idotea irrorata, natural size.

Idoteidæ (ī-dọ-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idotea* + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus *Idotea*. These small and slender marine crustaceans have 4 antennæ in the same horizontal line, the outer pair of which have a long many-jointed filament; the branchial operculum is well developed; several of the abdominal segments are united in a terminal plate or caudal shield; and the last pair of abdominal legs is modified into an annulate operculum. *Idotea*, *Chiridotea*, and *Arcturus* are leading genera. Some of the species are known as *box-slaters*. Also *Arcturidæ* and *Idoteoides*.

idoteiform (ī-dọ-tē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Idotea* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Idoteidæ*. Applied by Kirby to certain unidentified Brazilian larvæ of flattened form, and with the last abdominal segment greatly enlarged, found under bark in Brazil; they probably belong to the coleopterous family *Histeridæ*.

idrialin, idrialine (id'ri-ạ-lin), *n.* [< *idrial(ite)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A fusible inflammable substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

idrialite (id'ri-ạ-līt), *n.* [< *Idria* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A massive opaque mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish-black color, found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its inflammability and the admixture of mercury it is called *inflammable cinnabar*.

idrosis (i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *hidrosis*.

Idumean, Idumæan (ī-dụ-mē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Idumæus*, < Gr. *Ἰδουμαῖος*, < *Ἰδουμαία*, L. *Idumæa*, < Heb. *Ēdōm*, Edom, lit. red.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Idumæa or Edom, an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestine and Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah.

Herod was the name of a family of *Idumæan* origin.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 754.

II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting ancient Idumæa or Edom, represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau; an Edomite.

Iduna (i-dū'nạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of old-world warblers, of the family *Sylviidæ*, having as type *Sylvia caligata* of Europe and Asia: now merged in *Hypolais*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Ortalidæ*. *Loew*, 1873.

Idunæ (i-dū'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Iduna*.] A group of warblers taking name from the genus *Iduna*. *H. Seebohm*, 1881.

idust, *n.* [ME., < L. *idus*: see *ide*[2], *ides*.] Same as *ides*.

The last *Idus* of March, after the yeer.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 39.

Idyia (i-dī'yạ), *n.* [NL. (also *Idya*), < Gr. *εἰδυία*, fem. of *εἰδώς*, part. of *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d perf. of **εἰδειν*, know, *ἰδεῖν*, see: see *idea*.] 1. (*a*) A notable genus of comb-bearing jelly-fishes or ctenophorans, of the family *Beroidæ*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

One of the most beautiful of all the jelly-fishes is the rose-colored *idyia*. It attains a length of three or four inches, and in form is not very unlike an elongated melon with one end cut square off. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 320.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* [Also written *idyll*; = D. G. *idylle* = Dan. *idyl* = Sw. *idyll*, < F. *idylle* = Sp. *idilio* = Pg. *idyllio* = It. *idillio*, < L. *idyllium*, *edyllium*, < Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, < *εἶδος*, a form, shape, figure, image (see *idol*), + dim. term. *-ύλλιον*.] 1. Primarily, a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events; a pastoral or rural poem, like the *idyls* of Theocritus, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," or Burns's

"Cottar's Saturday Night": applied also to longer poems of a descriptive and narrative character, as Tennyson's "*Idylls* of the King," and to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetic style.

> I heard her turn the page; she found a small
> Sweet *Idyl*, and once more, as low, she read.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

[Tennyson spells the word in both ways, as here given.] **2.** An episode, or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, fit for an idyl.—**3.** In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character.

idylist, idyllist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* [< *idyl* + *-ist.*] A writer of idyls; an idyllic poet or writer; one who depicts idyllic or pastoral subjects, as a painter.

> The work of Mrs. Thaxter, Piatt, and other recent *idyllists*, . . . is natural, sympathetic—in short, thoroughly American. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 47.

idyllic (ī-dil'ik), *a.* [= F. *idyllique* (cf. D. G. *idyllisch* = Dan. Sw. *idyllisk*); as *idyl* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or belonging to descriptive or pastoral poetry; having the form or sentiment of an idyl.—**2.** In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral; suitable for an idyl; fit to be related or described in an idyl: as, an *idyllic* custom; an *idyllic* experience.

idyllical (ī-dil'i-kal), *a.* [< *idyllic* + *-al.*] Same as *idyllic.*

idyllist, *n.* See *idylist.*

ie. A common English digraph, of various origin. (*a*) It occurs medially with the original power of long *i*, namely ē, in *bield, field, wield, yield, belief, believe, bier, lief,* and some other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, where it takes the place of early modern English *ee*, Anglo-Saxon *e, y, ē, ȳ, eá, ǣ.* In *sieve* it represents an English and Anglo-Saxon short *i.* It also occurs medially with the sound ē in *brief, chief, grief, niece, piece, relief, relieve, reprieve, retrieve, siege, mien,* and other words of French and other non-English origin, representing in most of these an early modern English *ee*, but an original French *ie.* (*b*) It occurs terminally with the present sound of long *i*, namely ī, in *hie, lie*[1], *lie*[2], *tie* (and in *drie, rie,* etc., obsolete spellings of *dry, rye,* etc.), and other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and also in *pie*[1], *pie*[2], *vie* (and in *crie, frie,* etc., obsolete spellings of *cry, fry,* etc.), and other words of French and other non-English origin; also terminally, with the short sound of *i*, in *familie, amitie,* etc., and other obsolete spellings, where now *-y* is used (*family, amity,* etc.), the plurals (*families,* etc.), however, retaining the original *ie.* The digraph occurs also in other words of different origin.

-ie[1]. See *-y*[1].

-ie[2]. See *-y*[2].

-ie[3]. See *-y*[3].

i. e. An abbreviation of *id est.*

I. E. In *philol.*, an abbreviation of *Indo-European.*

ield†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *yield.*

-ier[1]. [Also *-yer*; < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere,* being the suffix *-er*[1] preceded by *-i-*, formative of weak verbs in AS. *-ian*, ME. *-ien, -en:* see *-en*[1].] A suffix denoting the agent, the same as *-er*[1] with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears in *brazier*[1], *grazier, hellier = hillier,* and, spelled *-yer,* in *hillyer,* another spelling of *hillier,* and *lovyer,* an obsolete or dialectal variant of *lover.* In *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer,* the suffix *-yer* is slightly different. See *-yer.*

-ier[2] (-ēr'). [< F. *-ier,* ult. < L. *-arius:* see *-er*[2] and *-eer.*] Another form of the suffix *-eer,* retaining the French spelling, and occurring in more recent words from the French, as in *brigadier, halberdier,* etc. See *-eer, -er*[2].

ier-oe (ēr-ō'), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *iar-ogha,* a great-grandchild, < *iar,* = Ir. *iar,* after, + *ogha* = Ir. *ua,* a grandchild: see *o*[6] and *oe.*] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

> Till his wee curlie John's *ier-oe,*
> When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
> The last sad mournful rites bestow.
> *Burns,* Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

if (if), *conj.* [= Sc. *gif,* < ME. *if, ef, yef, gif, gef,* North. *gif, gef,* < AS. *gif* = OS. *ef, of* = OFries. *gef,ief, ef, of, if* = D. *of,* or, *if,* whether, but, = OHG. *ibu, oba, ube, upa, upi,* MHG. *obe, ob, op,* G. *ob,* if, whether, = Icel. *if, ef,* if, = Goth. *iba, ibai,* whether, perhaps; with negative, *niba, nibai,* if not, unless, in comp. *jabai* (< *jah,* and, also, + *ibai,* the contraction of *jah* with the radical *i* explaining the other Teut. forms with initial *o* or *u*), if; orig. the dat. or instr. case ('on the condition') of a noun represented by OHG. *iba,* condition, stipulation, doubt, = Icel. *if, ef,* neut., *ifi, efi,* m., doubt, hesitation, > *ifa, efa,* v., doubt, = Sw. *jäf,* an exception, challenge, > *jäfva,* make an exception against, challenge. The notion to which Horne Tooke gave currency, that *if,* AS. *gif,* was orig. the impv. of the verb *give* (AS. *gifan,* impv. *gif*), in the assumed sense of 'grant, suppose,' has no foundation in fact.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; on condition that: used in introducing a conditional sentence or clause: as, I will go *if* you do; *if* he is there, I shall see him. In logic that which the conditional proposition expresses is such knowledge that the additional knowledge of the fact expressed in the clause introduced by *if* would give us the knowledge of the fact expressed in the other clause. "If A happens, B happens," implies not only that whenever A happens B happens, in the actual circumstances, but that it would do so under a certain variation of circumstances from those which actually occur. Thus, "if I were to throw my inkstand on the floor, I should spoil the carpet," and "if the result of throwing the inkstand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet, I shall not throw it on the floor," may both be true at once, although in logical form the propositions appear to conflict.

> "We mote," he seyde, "be hardy, and stalworthe, and wyse,
> *Gef* we wol habbe oure lyf, and holde oure franchise."
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 155.
>
> *If* he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 40.
>
> Wherfore I preye to alle the Rederes and Hereres of this Boke, *zif* it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 316.
>
> *Yefe* eny brother or sister falle in pouert, or in mischief, euery brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye woke to ye officers. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.
>
> *If* thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

[*If* was formerly often followed by *that.*

> For certes, suche a maladie
> As I now haue, and long haue hadde,
> It might make a wise man madde
> *If that* it shulde longe endure.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.]

2. Whether: used in introducing an object clause.

> The Duke is expected over immediately; I don't know *if* to stay, or why he comes. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 116.
>
> She'll not tell me *if* she love me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.
>
> He knows at last *if* Life or Death be best.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.
>
> I know not *if* to pray
> Still to be what I am, or yield, and be
> Like all the other men I see.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

3. Although; notwithstanding that: as, I am honest, *if* I am poor; he is strong, *if* he is little. *If,* like *and, but,* and other conjunctions, is sometimes used as a noun, with reference to sentences so beginning.

> What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me I wene wt *iffes* & with andes, I tel the thei haue so done, & that I will make good on thy body traituor.
> *Sir T. More*, Works (1577), p. 55.
>
> And you may avoid that too, with an *If.* I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an *If,* as, "If you said so, then I said so"; and they shook hands and swore brothers. Your *If* is the only peacemaker; much virtue in *If.*
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.
>
> Where the frail hair-breadth of an *if*
> Is all that sunders life and death.
> *Lowell*, To Happiness.

As if. See *as*[1].

> You look
> *As if* you held a brow of much distraction:
> Are you mov'd, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

If anything. See *anything, adv.*

ife, *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *if,* yew, of Teut. origin, = AS. *īw* = D. *iif,* etc.: see *yew.*] The yew. [Prov. Eng.]

ifecks† (i-feks'), *interj.* A corrupt form of *in faith.*

> *Ifecks,* you are a pretty little damsel.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

i-fere†, *adv.* [ME., also *ifeere, yfere,* etc.: see *in fere,* under *feer*[1].] Together: same as *in fere* (which see, under *feer*[1]).

> Than ferde thei alle forth *i-fere* fayn of here liues.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2817.
>
> And save hire browes joyneden *ifeere,*
> Ther was no lakke in oght I kan espien.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 813.

-i-ferous. See *-ferous.*

i-fet†. A Middle English past participle of *fet*[1].

-i-form. See *-form.*

ifrit (if-rit'), *n.* Same as *afrit.*

-i-fy. See *-fy.*

i'gad (i-gad'), *interj.* Same as *egad.*

> They refus'd it, *I gad,* the silly Rogues.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, ii. 3.
>
> If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play;
> *I'gad!* we know all that as well as they.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Phædra.

Igdrasil, *n.* See *Ygdrasil.*

ighe†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *eye*[1].

ight†. A Middle English form of *ought,* obsolete preterit of *owe.*

igloo (ig'lö), *n.* [Eskimo.] **1.** Among the Eskimos, a dome-shaped hut, usually built of shaped blocks of hard snow, with a window made of ice or intestines. In huts used as winter residences the entrance is protected by means of a smaller hut, sometimes called a *storm-igloo.*

An *igloo* is usually built of snow. The word, however, means house, and as their [Eskimos'] houses consist of a single room, it also means room. Sometimes, at points that are regularly occupied during the winter months, *igloos* are built of stones, and moss piled up around and over them, so that when covered by the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings.
W. H. Gilder, Schwatka's Search, p. 256.

Hence—**2.** The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole. See *seal.*

ignaro† (ig-nä'rō), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *ignaro,* ignorant, < L. *ignarus,* not knowing, ignorant, < *in-,* not, + **gnārus,* knowing, acquainted: see *ignorant, ignore.*] An ignorant fellow; a blockhead.

> This was the auncient keeper of that place,
> And foster father of the Gyaunt dead;
> His name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 31.
>
> It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxi.

Ignatian (ig-nā'shan), *a.* [< L. *Ignatius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about A. D. 107.—**Ignatian epistles,** epistles under the name of St. Ignatius, existing in three different forms or recensions: the first, extant only in a Syriac version, contains but three epistles, to Polycarp, to the Ephesians, and to the Romans; the second, or shorter Greek form (found also in Latin, Armenian, Syriac, and Coptic translations), consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text, with addition of four others, to the Smyrnæans, Magnesians, Philadelphians, and Trallians; the third, or longer Greek recension (also existing in Latin), presents in a still longer form all seven epistles already named, together with six others. The second form was known in the Eastern Church from early times, and continued in circulation side by side with the third form after the latter made its appearance. In the Western Church the third form was the only one known for many centuries. The strong assertions of these epistles in favor of episcopacy caused continental Protestants in the sixteenth century to regard them with suspicion, and in the first half of the seventeenth century a vehement controversy was kept up between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, especially in England, as to their genuineness. The controversy was revived again in the present century, when the first or Syriac form of the epistles became known.

Ignatius' bean (ig-nā'shus bēn). See *St. Ignatius' beans,* under *bean*[1].

ignavus (ig-nā'vus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ignavus* (> It. Pg. *ignavo*), inactive, lazy, < *in-,* not, + **gnavus, navus,* busy, diligent.] **1.** The specific name of the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. *Klein.*

igneo-aqueous (ig''nē-ō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *igneus,* of fire, + *aqua,* water: see *aqueous.*] In *geol.*, formed by the joint action of fire and water: thus, ashes thrown from a volcano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of *igneo-aqueous* origin.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *igné* = Sp. *igneo* = Pg. It. *igneo,* < L. *igneus,* of fire, fiery, burning, < *ignis,* fire, = Skt. *agni,* fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire: as, *igneous* particles; *igneous* appearances.—**2.** Produced through the agency of heat, or as the result of volcanic and eruptive forces: used in geology in contradistinction to *aqueous.* A rock has an igneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcano; it has an aqueous origin when deposited from water. All aqueous rocks are made up of the debris of igneous ones, with the exception of such as are the result of organic agencies—that is, such as have been formed through the agency of plants or animals. Some rocks, however, are at the same time of both aqueous and igneous origin, as when volcanic ashes are thrown into water, and deposited in a stratified form.—**Igneous fusion.** See *fusion.*

ignescent (ig-nes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ignescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *ignescere,* take fire, kindle, burn, < *ignis,* fire: see *igneous.*] **I.** *a.* Taking or giving out fire; emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating: as, *ignescent* stones. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [Rare.]

> Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents,* produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.
> *Fourcroy* (trans.).

ignes fatui. Plural of *ignis fatuus.*

ignicolist (ig-nik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *ignis,* fire, + *colere,* worship, + E. *-ist.*] A worshiper of fire. [Rare.]

> In whatever region of the Earth this infatuated race of *Ignicolists* took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. *Maurice*, Ruins of Babylon, ii. 26.

ignify† (ig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *ignis,* fire, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *-fy.*] To make into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 20.

ignigenous (ig-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *ignigenus*, fire-producing, < *ignis*, fire, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Engendered in or by fire. *Bailey*, 1731.

ignipotent (ig-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ignipotente* (cf. It. *ignipossente*), < L. *ignipoten(t-)s*, an epithet of Vulcan, < *ignis*, fire, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty: see *potent*.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.
Pope, tr. of Homer.

It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein,
Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain.
Savage, On the Recovery of a Lady.

ignipuncture (ig-ni-pungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture with a red-hot styliform cautery.

Each gland should be treated by *ignipuncture*.
Medical News, LIII. 216.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us); pl. *ignes fatui* (ig'nēz fat'ū-ī). [NL., lit. 'fool's fire,' i. e. illusive fire, a term first used in the ML. or NL. period: L. *ignis*, fire; *fatuus*, foolish: see *igneous* and *fatuous*.] A feeble light that sometimes appears in summer and autumn nights, flitting in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spontaneous combustion of small jets of gas (carbureted or phosphureted hydrogen) generated by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has been popularly known in England by such names as *will-o'-the-wisp*, from its resemblance to a lighted wisp of straw, *Jack-o'-lantern*, *corpse-candle*, *kit-of-the-candlestick*, etc. Before the introduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatuus was an ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstitious awe, as of evil portent, or as the treacherous signal of evil spirits seeking to lure benighted travelers to destruction.

In a dark night, if an *ignis fatuus* do but precede us, the glaring of its lesser flames does so amuse our eyes that we follow it into rivers and precipices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 2

A light which illuminates centuries must be more than an *ignis fatuus*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii. § 2.

ignitability (ig-nī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ignitable*: see *-bility*.] See *ignitibility*.

ignitable (ig-nī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *ignite* + *-able*.] See *ignitible*.

ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ignited*, ppr. *igniting*. [< L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, set on fire, make red-hot, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn: as, to *ignite* a match.—2. To make incandescent; cause to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to *ignite* iron; in *chem.*, to heat intensely; roast.

A mode of forming nails, and the shafts of screws, by pinching or pressing *ignited* rods of iron between indented rollers. *Ure*, Dict., III. 384.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; begin to burn.

A fuzee fell upon the hot sand and *ignited*.
R. Richardson, Travels in Sahara.

★ **igniter** (ig-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *ignite* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which ignites; specifically, a signal-holder having a piston in the end for igniting a blue-light by compression.

An infernal machine is a device containing an explosive or highly combustible substance, and provided with a time exploder or *igniter*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 187.

ignitibility (ig-nī-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *ignitability*; < *ignitible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ignitible: as, the *ignitibility* of timber.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ignitable*; < *ignite* + *-ible*.] Capable of being ignited.

Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitible* parts within them, and those strike best which abound most in them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

★ **ignition** (ig-nish'on), *n.* [< F. *ignition* = Sp. *ignición* = Pg. *ignição* = It. *ignizione*, < L. as if **ignitio(n-)*, < *ignire*, set on fire: see *ignite*.] 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. *Bailey*.—2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]

This arm [the breech-loading percussion-gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own *ignition* were used. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 101.

3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Wolsey . . . is represented in his fury to have condemned the volume to a public *ignition*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 284.

4. In *chem.*, the process of roasting or intensely heating a substance.

ignivomous† (ig-niv'ō-mus), *a.* [= F. *ignivome* = Sp. *ignívomo* = Pg. It. *ignivomo*, < LL. *ignivomus*, vomiting fire, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains . . . are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 3.

★ **ignobility** (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= ME. *ignobylite*, < OF. *ignobilite*, F. *ignobilité* = Sp. *ignobilidad* = Pg. *ignobilidade* = It. *ignobilità*, *ignobiltà*, < L. *ignobilita(t-)s*, want of fame, obscurity, low origin, < *ignobilis*, unknown to fame: see *ignoble*.] The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.

His *ignobylite* or vnworthines was torned in to sublymite and heyth. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son, . . . would sport with his *ignobility*.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Its [self-devotion's] object, whether described simply as the service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service of God manifested in suffering and *ignobility*, is one which the philosophic Greek would scarcely have recognized as a form of the καλόν.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 259.

The sense of the *ignobility* of Egoism adds force to that recoil from it which this perception of the conflict with duty naturally causes.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* [< F. *ignoble* = Sp. *ignoble*, *innoble* = Pg. *ignobil* = It. *ignobile*, < L. *ignobilis*, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, < *in-* priv. + **gnobilis*, *nobilis*, known, illustrious, noble: see *in-*[3] and *noble*.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station.

You must all confess
That I was not *ignoble* of descent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value.

This Clermont is a mean and *ignoble* place, having no memorable thing therein. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 23.

Go! if your ancient but *ignoble* blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 211.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all *ignoble* use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

The *ignoble* noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *falconry*, to those short-winged hawks, as species of *Astur* or *Accipiter*, which chase or rake after the quarry: in distinction from the *noble* or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. See *hawk*[1]. (*b*) In *ornith.*, also to those birds of prey, as buzzards, harriers, or eagles, which are not used in falconry. =**Syn. 1.** Plebeian, vulgar.—2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible, low-lived.

ignoble† (ig-nō'bl), *v. t.* [< *ignoble*, *a.*] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepute.

Making a perambulation or pilgrimage about the northern seas, and *ignobling* manie shores and points of land by shipwreck. *Bacon*, Discourse in Prayse of Queen Elizabeth.

ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; unworthiness; meanness.

The low stoopings and descents of the holy Jesus to the nature of a man, . . . to the *ignobleness* of a servant.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Among those which I hope to be able to explain when I have thought of them more are the laws which relate to nobleness and *ignobleness*; that *ignobleness* especially which we commonly call "vulgarity."
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii. 9.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner; unworthily; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, *ignobly* born; the troops fled *ignobly*.

York, then, which had the regency in France,
They force the king *ignobly* to displace.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *a.* [= F. *ignominieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominioso*, < L. *ignominiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, < *ignominia*, disgrace: see *ignominy*.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamous: as, *ignominious* punishment; *ignominious* intrigues.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear; . . .
With other vile and *ignominious* terms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thus doth soft pleasure but abuse the minde,
And, making one to servile thoughts descend,
Doth make the body weake, the judgement blinde,
An hateful life, an *ignominious* end.
Stirling, To Prince Henry, Son of James I.

The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant Kip an *ignominious* kick, which laid him prostrate with uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 113.

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

One single, . . . obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift*.

=**Syn.** Disgraceful, opprobrious, disreputable. See *ignominy*.

ignominiously (ig-nō-min'i-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner; so as to impart or incur disgrace; degradingly; basely.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [Formerly also contr. *ignomy*, q. v.; < F. *ignominie* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominia*, < L. *ignominia*, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, < *in-* priv. + **gnomen*, *nomen* (*-in-*), name, fame, renown: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] 1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contempt; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.
Addison.

What was before me—the magic vista of romance, or the bitter *ignominy* of a snub? *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 662.

2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.

Death, which Sir Thomas Brown has called the very disgrace and *ignominy* of our natures.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, *Infamy*, *Ignominy*. These words all started from the idea of one's being talked about shamefully, so that one's name or fame is in great dishonor. *Obloquy* still stays at that point; *opprobrium* has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or not; *infamy* carries the evil repute to an extreme, abhorrence and loathing being now a part of the idea; *ignominy* expresses that peculiarly passive state of being in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it may express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal conduct. *Ignominy* may be supposed to be the state most humbling and painful to the person concerned.

ignomious†, *a.* A contraction of *ignominious*, like *ignomy* for *ignominy*.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works, . . .
Wherein, as well as famous facts, *ignomious* placed are,
Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.
Peele, Sir Clyomon, Prol.

ignomyt, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *ignominy*.

The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.
Mir. for Mags, p. 765.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus). [L., lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignorare*, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see *ignore*.] 1. In *law*, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it,' which a grand jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superseded in some States by the phrase "not a true bill," or "not found"; but the jury is still said to *ignore* the bill or the indictment. The indorsement "ignoramus" on a bill returned by a grand jury properly implied no more than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursue the matter; but it was often taken as an indication of ignorance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributively.

And I haue seene the best, yea, naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen sticke faste in the myre, and at last giue it ouer, or giue their verdict with an *Ignoramus*.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 5.

Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors:
And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires.
Dryden, Prol. to the Duke of Guise.

2. *n.* An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

O *Ignoramus* in the Law! Can you bring an Action of Theft for Trover or Conversion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forswears it, that puts a Trick upon one, by some such Artifice?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 274.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, . . . I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!
South, Sermons, II. 335.

★ **ignorance** (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [< ME. *ignorance*, < OF. *ignorance*, F. *ignorance* = Pr. *ignorantia*, *ignoransa* = Sp. Pg. *ignorancia* = It. *ignoranza*, < L. *ignorantia*, want of knowledge or information, < *ignoran(t-)s*, not knowing: see *ignorant*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.

And how much are we bound to God, that he hath delivered us from these gross *ignorances*!
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

O, answer me;
Let me not burst in *ignorance*!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Preach, my dear sir, a crusade against *ignorance;* establish and improve the law for educating the common people. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 45.

Acquired knowledge asserts itself, and will not let us see as we saw in the day of our *ignorance.*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 400.

Ignorance (more properly, **ignoration**) **of the elench.** See *ignoration.*

ignorancy†, *n.* Same as *ignorance.*

So sore haue our false prophets brought ye people out of their wittes, & haue wrapped them in darcknes, and haue rocked them in blyndnes and *ignorauncy.*
Tyndale, Works, p. 157.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ignorant,* < OF. *ignorant,* F. *ignorant* = Pr. *ignorans* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignorante,* < L. *ignoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *ignorare,* have no knowledge of, be ignorant: see *ignore.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Destitute of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

I am ashamed to be *ignorant* in what sea that island standeth whereof I write so long a treatise.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 9.

They be *ignorant* of poesie that call such long tales by the name of Epitaphes; they might better call them Elegies. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Fools, alike *ignorant* of man and God!
Browning, King and Book, I. 319.

The Dutch governor was at this time (1781) absolutely *ignorant* of the existence of a war between England and Holland. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Keeping one in ignorance. [Rare.]

I beseech you,
If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2.

3†. Unconscious; unaware.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4†. Done unconsciously or innocently; unknown to one's self as being of the kind mentioned.

Alas! what *ignorant* sin have I committed?
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

5. Showing want of knowledge; arising from or caused by ignorance: as, an *ignorant* proceeding; *ignorant* remarks.

Whose *ignorant* credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shak.,* W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Ignorant, Illiterate, Unlettered, Unlearned,* uneducated. *Ignorant* is the most general of these words (as, he is an *ignorant* fellow), except where it is limited to some subject or point (as, *ignorant* of the ways of the world). *Illiterate* means not having read or studied, or, specifically, not able to read. The *illiterate* are presumably *ignorant* outside of their own work, but not necessarily so; the *ignorant* are necessarily *illiterate.* In modern times it is as reprehensible to be *illiterate* as to be *ignorant. Unlettered* is used sometimes for *illiterate* and sometimes for *unlearned,* with corresponding measures of blame. *Unlearned*—that is, not learned—is, like *ignorant,* either general or special: as, to be *unlearned* in theology; as learning is the privilege of few, it is not especially blameworthy to be even generally *unlearned.*

Man, proud man!
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most *ignorant* of what he's most assur'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *illiterate* warriors of the Middle Ages revived Totems in the form of armorial bearings.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 203.

That *unlettered,* small-knowing soul.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were *unlearned* and *ignorant* men, they marvelled. Acts iv. 13.

This doctrine may have appeared to the *unlearned* light and whimsical. *Addison.*

II.† *n.* A person who is untaught or uninformed; one who is unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

You are a herd of hypocritical proud *ignorants.*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I that was ere while the *ignorant,* the loyterer, on the sudden by his permission am now granted to know something. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

Ignorantine (ig-nō-ran'tin), *n.* [< F. *ignorantin,* < NL. *Ignorantinus,* < L. *ignoran(t-)s,* ignorant.] 1. A name of the Brethren of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, an order founded in 1495.—2. See *Brethren of the Christian Schools.*

ignorantism (ig'nō-ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *ignorantisme* = Sp. *ignorantismo;* < *ignorant* + *-ism.*] Same as *obscurantism.*

ignorantist (ig'nō-ran-tist), *n.* [= F. *ignorantiste* = Sp. *ignorantista;* < *ignorant* + *-ist.*] Same as *obscurant.*

ignorantly (ig'nō-rant-li), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information: opposed to *designedly.*

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. ★ Acts xvii. 23.

ignoration (ig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ignoración,* < L. *ignoratio(n-),* ignorance, < *ignorare,* not to know: see *ignore.*] A want of precise discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.—**Ignoration of coördinates.** (*a*) A method in analytical geometry in which a single letter represents that quantity which being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line, circle, or other locus. (*b*) The dynamical theory of generalized coördinates.—**Ignoration of the elench** (*ignoratio elenchi*), in *logic,* a fallacy which consists in refuting not the position of the antagonist, but another more or less similar position. Thus, if one party maintains that it is dangerous to base the definition of a word upon its derivation, and the other party replies by showing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the meanings of words, this reply is an ignoration of the elench.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ignored,* ppr. *ignoring.* [= D. *ignoreren* = G. *ignoriren* = Dan. *ignorere* = Sw. *ignorera,* < F. *ignorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ignorar* = It. *ignorare,* < L. *ignōrare,* have no knowledge of, mistake, take no notice of, ignore, < *ignārus,* not knowing, < *in-* priv. + *gnārus,* knowing (Gr. *γνωρίζειν,* make known), < **gno-scere, no-scere,* = Gr. *γιγνώσκειν* = E. *know:* see *know.*] 1. Not to know; be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians, who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it.
Boyle, Works, II. 56.

2. To pass over or by without notice; treat as if not known; shut the eyes to; leave out of account; disregard: as, to *ignore* facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind.
Mrs. Browning, First News from Villafranca.

The moral law, *ignoring* all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 70.

3. In *law,* to throw out as being unsupported by evidence. See *ignoramus,* 1.

ignorement (ig-nōr'ment), *n.* [< *ignore* + *-ment.*] The act of ignoring, or the state of being ignored. *Imp. Dict.*

ignoscible† (ig-nos'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *ignoscibilis,* pardonable, < L. *ignoscere,* pardon, forgive, excuse, < *in-* priv. + **gnoscere, noscere,* know; cf. *ignore.*] Pardonable. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

ignote† (ig-nōt'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ignoto,* < L. *ignotus,* unknown, < *in-* priv. + **gnotus, notus,* known, pp. of **gnoscere, noscere,* = E. *know.*] **I.** *a.* Unknown; obscure.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? *E. Phillips,* Theatrum Poeticum, Pref. (1675).

II. *n.* An unknown person.

Their judgement was, the girts of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an *ignote* unto King James.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 169.

iguana (i-gwä'nä), *n.* [NL., E., etc., E. also *guana,* formerly *guano,* < Sp. *iguana,* from the native Carib name, given variously as *igoana, huana, yuana.*] 1. A large lizard of the warmer parts of America, of the genus *Iguana;* also, some similar lizard of a related genus. The best-known species is the tuberculated iguana, *I. tuberculata,* of the West Indies and South America. It attains a length of 5 feet or more, and presents a rather formidable appearance, but is inoffensive unless molested; it feeds upon vegetables, and its flesh is much used for food. The tail is very long, compressed, and tapering; a row of scales along the back is developed into a serrate crest or dorsal ridge; the head is covered with scaly plates; and the throat has a large dewlap. The iguana is of arboreal habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. Its coloration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.



Tuberculated Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

2. [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of the family *Iguanidæ.* It was formerly of great extent, but is now restricted to *I. tuberculata* (see above), and species closely related to it, such as the naked-necked iguana of South America, *I. delicatissima,* and the horned iguana of San Domingo, *I. cornuta.*

iguanian (i-gwä'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to an iguana; belonging or relating to the *Iguanidæ.*

The *Iguanian* lizards are lower than the Acrodont.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 113.

II. *n.* An iguana, or some similar lizard. Also *iguanoid.*

iguanid (i-gwan'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Iguanidæ.*

Iguanidæ (i-gwan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguana* + *-idæ.*] A family of lizards of the superfamily *Agamoidea* and order *Lacertilia,* typified by the genus *Iguana.* The family was formerly of larger extent than now, including acrodont forms now referred to *Agamidæ.* Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition. The species are characteristically American, and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America; but two genera occur in Madagascar, and one in the Fiji Islands. The typical forms have a compressed body, and are adapted to an arboreal life; others, like the so-called horned toads, have a flattened form and are of terrestrial habits; a few are aquatic. Some attain a length of 5 or 6 feet. A prominent feature of many of these lizards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of spines and crest along the back and elsewhere. The flesh of some is an important article of food. Leading genera of this family, besides *Iguana,* are *Polychrus, Cyclura, Basiliscus, Phrynosoma, Sceloporus, Crotaphytus, Holbrookia,* etc. By some *Anolis* is also referred to the family, while by others it is considered typical of a peculiar family *Anolidæ* or *Anolididæ.* The species found in the United States are all comparatively small and inoffensive lizards, such as the common fence-lizard, the so-called chameleon, the horned toads, etc. See cuts under *Basiliscus, Cyclura,* and *iguana.*

iguaniform (i-gwan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *iguana* + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling an iguana; iguanian.

Iguanodon (i-gwan'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *iguana* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] 1. The typical genus of the fossil family *Iguanodontidæ:* so called from the resemblance of the teeth to those of *Iguana.* The species, of which several are described, were of gigantic size, some being 30 feet long. They stood up on their hind limbs, which were long and strong in comparison with the fore limbs; the latter were used for prehension rather than for locomotion. The tail was long and heavy, serving to steady the animal in the erect posture and for swimming. The best-preserved specimen, an almost perfect skeleton, is that of *I. bernissartensis,* found in Belgium, which, as mounted, stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long.

2. [*l. c.*] A species or a specimen of the genus *Iguanodon* or family *Iguanodontidæ.* The name is also loosely used for many related reptiles, being thus almost synonymous with *dinosaur* or *dinosaurian.*

iguanodont (i-gwan'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *iguanodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having teeth like those of the iguana: specifically applied to the *Iguanodontidæ.*

II. *n.* An animal of the family *Iguanodontidæ.*

Iguanodontidæ (i-gwan-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguanodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of gigantic extinct dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Iguanodon,* belonging to the order *Dinosauria* (or *Ornithoscelida*), possessing clavicles and an incomplete post-pubis. These enormous saurians present a bird-like type of structure, especially in the hind limbs. The pelvic bones are strikingly like those of birds, especially in the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubis, and the obturator process of the former bone. The hind limbs are enlarged in comparison with the fore limbs; the anterior vertebræ are slightly amphicœlous, the posterior flat; the premaxillæ are beak-like and toothless; and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak, as in some birds. The teeth are large and broad, transversely ridged, implanted in sockets and not ankylosed to the jaw, and worn down by mutual attrition. There does not appear to have been any dermal armor. Several genera besides *Iguanodon* have been referred to this family, as *Hypsilophodon, Scelidosaurus,* and others; its limits vary with different writers.



Iguanodon bernissartensis, Boul.
Greatly reduced. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

iguanoid (i-gwan'oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *iguanian.*

Iguvine (ig'ū-vin), *n.* Same as *Eugubine.*

ihleite (ē'lē-īt), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia.] A hydrous iron sulphate forming an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite at Mugrau, Bohemia, derived from the alteration of pyrites.

ihram (i-räm'), *n.* [Ar., < *ḥarama*, forbid: see *haram*, *harem*.] 1. The dress assumed by Mohammedan pilgrims. It consists of two white cotton cloths, each 6 feet long by 3½ feet wide, one of which is girded around the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

> The wife and daughters of a Turkish pilgrim of our party assumed the *ihram* at the same time as ourselves.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 358.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be from the time he assumes this distinctive garb until he lays it aside. When in this state, the pilgrim is prohibited from hunting or slaying animals (except vermin, etc.), the use of perfumes, anointing or shaving the head, cutting the beard, paring the nails, covering the face, kissing women, etc. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

I. H. S. [In ME., ML., etc., written IHS, *Ihs*, repr. Gr. ΙΗΣ, a contraction, as the mark indicates, of the full form ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, L. IESUS, Jesus: see *Jesus*. The Latin contraction, in its ML. form, came to be regarded as an abbr. for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, Saviour of men, or for *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), by this sign (conquer) (the motto inscribed with the cross on the banner of Constantine), or for *In Hac* (*cruce*) *Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.] An abbreviation or symbol originally representing the name of Jesus (see etymology), much used, often in monogram, as a symbol or ornament on church walls or windows, altars, altar-cloths, prayer-books, tombstones, etc.

I-iron (ī'ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron beam, rod, or the like, in section like a capital I. Compare *angle-iron* and *T-iron*.

ik†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *I*[2].

ik†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ilk*[2].

ik†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *eke*.

ikon, *n.* See *icon*, 2.

il-[1]. An unusual and un-English assimilation of *in-*[1] before *l*, after the analogy of or by confusion with *il-*[2], *il-*[3]: perhaps only in the rare and obsolete *illighten* for *inlighten*, *enlighten* (compare *alighten*[1]).

il-[2]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *l*. (See *in-*[2].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

il-[3]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative prefix *in-*[3] before *l*. (See *in-*[3].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

-il, -ile. [ME. *-il*, *-ile*, *-yl*, *-yle*, F. *-il*, *-ile*, fem. *-ile*, Pr. *-il*, *-ile* = Sp. Pg. *-il* = It. *-ile*, < (1) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives from verbs, being attached to the inf. stem, as in *agilis*, agile, *facilis*, facile, *fragilis*, fragile, *habilis*, manageable, habile, etc., or to the pp. stem in *-t-* or *-s-*, as in *fertilis*, fertile, *fossilis*, fossil, *missilis*, missile, *textilis*, textile, *volatilis*, volatile, etc. (and similarly to nouns, as *fluviatilis*, fluviatile, *aquatilis*, aquatile, etc.), or to noun-stems, as *gracilis*, slender, *humilis*, humble, etc.; (2) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as *civīlis*, civil, *hostīlis*, hostile, *juvenīlis*, juvenile, *servīlis*, servile, etc. See the corresponding E. words. In older words this suffix often appears as *-le* (syllabic *l*), as in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., esp. in the compound form *-ble*, < L. *-bi-lis:* see *-le*, *-ble*. The suffix is prop. *-l*, L. *-lis*, the preceding vowel belonging to the stem or being supplied. Cf. *-al*, *-el*[2], *-ule*.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming in Latin adjectives and nouns derived from them, and less frequently nouns directly from verbs and nouns, many of which formations have come into English. The proper English spelling when the vowel is short is *-il*, as in *civil*, *fossil*, etc., and formerly *fertil*, *fragil*, *hostil*, etc.; but in most cases *-ile* now prevails, as in *fertile*, *fragile*, *hostile*, *missile*, *textile*, *volatile*, *juvenile*, *servile*, etc. When the vowel is pronounced long, *-ile* exclusively is used, as in *gentile* and other nouns, and, in an unapproved pronunciation, *hostile*, *juvenile*, etc. The same original suffix appears as *-le* in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., and is still further disguised in *genteel* and *jaunty*.

ilandt, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *island*[1].

ilce†, **ilche**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *ilk*[1].

ilce†, **ilche**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *each*.

ildt (ild), *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *yield*. It occurs in the phrase *God ild*, for *God yield*. See under *God*[1].

ildet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *isle*[1].

ile[1]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *isle*[1]. *Chaucer*.

ile[2]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *aisle*.

ile[3]† (īl), *n.* A form of *ail*[2].

ile[4] (īl), *n.* A dialectal form of *oil*.

ile[5]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *īl*, *īgel*, a hedgehog. See *echinus*.] A hedgehog.

ile[6] (īl), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *ile*[5].] A small flat trematoid worm found in the livers of sheep.

ile[7]† (īl), *n.* Same as *ileum*.

> Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheep have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named *ile*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

ile[8]†. A former spelling of *I'll*, a colloquial contraction of *I will*.

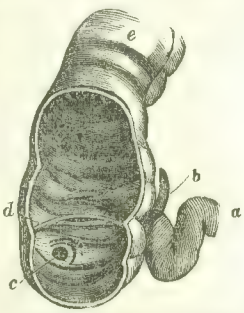
-ile. See *-il*.

ileac (il'ē-ak), *a.* [< *ileum* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—**Ileac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1. See *iliac*.

ileitis (il-ē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum.

ileocæcal (il″ē-ō-sē'kạl), *a.* [< *ileum* + *cæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the ileum and the cæcum.—**Ileocæcal valve,** the valvula Bauhini, the valve guarding the opening of the ileum at the cæcum. See the extract. Also called *ileocolic valve*.

> The opening of the small intestine into the large is provided with prominent lips, which project into the cavity of the latter, and oppose the passage of matters from it into the small intestine, while they readily allow of a passage the other way. This is the *ileocæcal valve*.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, [Physiol., § 188.



a, ileum, terminating in the cæcum, the latter continuing in *e*, the colon; *d*, the ileocæcal valve; *b*, the vermiform appendage, opening at *c* in the cæcum.

ileocolic (il″ē-ō-kol'-ik), *a.* [< NL. *ileocolicus*, < *ileum* + *colon*[2]: see *colic*.] Of or pertaining to the ileum and the colon.—**Ileocolic artery.** See *ileocolica*.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.

ileocolica (il″ē-ō-kol'i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *ileocolicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *ileocolicus:* see *ileocolic*.] The ileocolic artery, one of the larger branches of the superior mesenteric artery, supplying parts of the ileum and colon.

ileocolitis (il″ē-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *colon*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileodictyon (il″ē-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileum*, *ilium*, ileum, + Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi generally united with *Clathrus*. They have gelatinous volva, and receptacle with hollow branches. *I. cibarium* is eaten by the New-Zealanders, and is called *thunder-dirt*.

ileoparietal (il″ē-ō-pạ-rī'e-tạl), *a.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] Pertaining to the ileum and to the wall of the body-cavity.—**Ileoparietal band,** in *Brachiopoda*, a kind of mesentery which passes from the hind-gut to the parietes of the cœlomatic cavity.

ileostomy (il-ē-os'tọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum, as between the jejunum and the ileum.

> Jejuno-*ileostomy* and ileo-*ileostomy* were performed in identically the same way. *The Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 531.

ileotyphus (il″ē-ō-tī'fus), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *typhus*.] Typhoid or enteric fever.

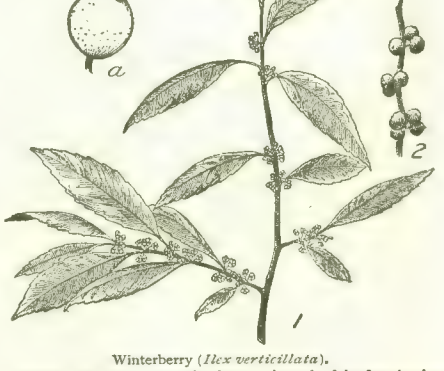
ilesite (īlz'īt), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, an American metallurgist (born 1852).] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, found in friable crystalline aggregates in Park county, Colorado.

ileum (il'ē-um), *n.* [NL. application of L. *ileum*, *ilium* (see *ilium*), or *ile*, usually in pl. *ilia*, that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank; prob., like *ileus*, ult. < Gr. *εἰλειν*, roll, wind, turn: see *ileus*. Hence (from L. *ilia*) ult. E. *jade*[2], q.v.] 1. In *anat.*, the lower one of three parts into which the small intestine is divisible, continuous with the jejunum and ending in the large intestine: more fully called *intestinum ileum*, from its many coils or convolutions. In man the ileum is taken to be the terminal three fifths of the small intestine, though its beginning is indistinguishable from the ending of the jejunum; but it ends abruptly at the cæcum, or commencement of the colon. The ileum has on an average a smaller diameter than the preceding part of the intestine, and its coats are thinner and less vascular. It lies chiefly in the umbilical, hypogastric, and right iliac regions of the abdomen. In many animals, especially those which lack a cæcum or cæca, no ileum is certainly distinguishable either from preceding or succeeding portions of the intestine; but whenever the beginning of a colon can be determined, a preceding portion of the intestinal tract, of however indefinite extent, is regarded as an ileum. See cuts under *ileocæcal* and *intestine*.

2. Hence, in general, the lower part, of indeterminate extent, of the small intestine; or, when there is no distinction between large and small intestine, a part of the intestine preceding the cæcum or the cæca.—3. In *entom.*, a narrow part of the intestine of an insect, generally adjoining the ventriculus or stomach, and divided from the broader colon or second intestine by a constriction or valve. The ileum may be long and convoluted or straight and short; in the *Hemiptera* and some *Neuroptera* it is entirely wanting.

ileus (il'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileos*, < Gr. *εἰλεός*, or *ἰλιός*, a grievous disease of the intestines, a severe kind of colic, < *εἰλεῖν*, *εἰλειν*, *εἴλλειν*, roll up, wind, turn, in pass. also shrink up, √ **ϝελ* = L. *volvere* = E. *wallow:* see *volute* and *wallow*. Cf. *ileum*.] 1. In *pathol.*, severe colic, attended with stercoraceous vomiting, due to intestinal obstruction: also applied loosely to severe colic of other origin. Also called *ileac* or *iliac passion*.—2. Same as *ileum*.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* [L., the holm-oak.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Aquifoliaceæ*, or holly family. It is characterized by having the flowers more or less dicœciously polygamous; the calyx small, and with 4 to 6 teeth; the corolla rotate, and divided into 4, rarely 5 or 6, parts; 4 to 6 stamens; and an ovary with 4 to 6, rarely 7 or 8, cells forming a berry-like drupe. The plants of this genus have alternate, often thick, evergreen leaves, and white flowers, usually axillary. It comprehends about 160 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are: *I. Aquifolium* and *I. opaca* (see *holly*[1]); *I. Balearica*, the broad-leafed holly of Minorca, a very handsome species; and *I. Paraguariensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of *Paraguay tea* or *maté*. (See *maté*[4].) *I. verticillata* is the Virginia winterberry or black alder. *I. vomitoria* is the yaupon. *I. lævigata* is the smooth winterberry of the eastern United States; *I. Cassine*, the dahoon holly of Virginia and southward. *I. sideroxyloides* of the West Indies is a large tree called *Dominica oak*. The genus is widely known in a fossil state, some 50 or 60 extinct species having been described, chiefly from the Miocene of Europe, but ranging from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary. Several occur in the Green River Group (Eocene) of the Rocky Mountain region.



Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).
1, flowering branch of the male plant; 2, branch of the female plant, with fruit; *a*, single fruit on larger scale.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree or shrub of this genus.

> There oft, in goat-skin clad, a sunburnt peasant
> Like Pan comes frisking from his *ilex* wood.
> *Locker*, An Invitation to Rome.

ilia, *n.* Plural of *ilium*.

iliac[1] (il'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [(1) Partly < L. *iliacus*, relating to the colic, < *ileos*, the colic (see *ileus*); (2) partly < F. *iliaque* = Sp. *ilíaco* = Pg. It. *iliaco*, < NL. *iliacus* (not in L.), pertaining to the ileum, < *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, L. *ileum*, *ilium*, the ilia, the flank: see *ileum*.] I. *a.* 1†. Pertaining to the ileum; ileac. Also *iliacal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—**Circumflex iliac artery,** one of two principal branches of the external iliac, arising opposite the origin of the epigastric, and running along the inner lip of the crest of the ilium.—**External iliac artery,** the outer and larger branch of the common iliac, lying, in man, along the inner border of the psoas magnus muscle, and extending to Poupart's ligament, beneath which it passes and becomes the femoral artery. Its chief branches are the epigastric and circumflex iliac.—**Iliac artery,** one of two arteries, right and left, formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, and in turn bifurcating to form the external and

internal iliac arteries on each side of the body. More fully called *common iliac artery*. In man the bifurcation occurs opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. Each common iliac is about two inches long, the right being a little longer and somewhat more oblique than the left; no large branches are usually given off till the artery forks into the external and the internal iliac, the latter supplying the pelvic walls and viscera, the former continuing, under the name of *femoral artery*, to supply the lower extremities.—**Iliac crest.** See *crista ilii*, under *crista*.—**Iliac fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.—**Iliac muscle.** Same as *iliacus*, 1.—**Iliac** (properly **ileac**) **passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1.

He [Stephen] was suddenly taken with the *Iliack Passion*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

Iliac region. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—**Iliac symphysis,** the junction of opposite ilia with each other, or the junction of an ilium with another bone.—**Iliac vein,** either one, right or left, of two veins corresponding to and accompanying the iliac arteries, formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava or post-caval vein. They bring blood from the pelvis and lower extremities. See cut under *embryo*.—**Internal iliac artery,** the inner, and in the adult the smaller, of the branches of the common iliac. In the fetus it is comparatively much larger, and known as the *hypogastric artery*. (See cut under *embryo*.) It dips deeply into the pelvis, from the point of bifurcation of the common iliac to the sacrosciatic notch, and divides into two main trunks, anterior and posterior, which give off numerous branches to the walls and contents of the pelvis. The principal of these are the iliolumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal, from the posterior division, and the obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and several vesical arteries, together with uterine and vaginal arteries in the female from the anterior.—**Superficial circumflex iliac artery,** a small subcutaneous branch of the femoral artery, running parallel with Poupart's ligament.

II. *n.* An iliac artery.

Iliac[2] (il′i-ak), *a.* [< Gr. Ἰλιακός, Trojan, < Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy: see *Iliad*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium, or to the Trojan war; Ilian: as, "the *Iliac* cycle," *Gladstone*.

iliacal (i-lī′a-kal), *a.* [< *iliac* + *-al*.] Same as *iliac*[1], 1.

It is a strange *iliacal* passion that so hardens a man's bowels. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 635.

iliacus (i-lī′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *iliaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *iliac*[1].] 1. The iliac muscle, occupying the venter of the ilium or iliac fossa, and passing over the brim of the pelvis to be inserted with the psoas magnus into the trochanter minor of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the technical specific name of the red-wing or red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*: probably given from the coloration of the flanks.

Iliad (il′i-ad), *n.* [= F. *Iliade* = Sp. *Ilíada* = Pg. It. *Iliade*, < L. *Ilias* (*Iliad-*), < Gr. Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), the Iliad, < Ἴλιον (L. *Ilium*, *Ilion*) or Ἴλιος (L. *Ilius*), Ilium, Troy, so called, according to tradition, from its mythical founder *Ilus*, Gr. Ἶλος.] One of the two great Greek epic poems of prehistoric antiquity (the other being the Odyssey), attributed to Homer. These poems are considered by some scholars to represent not the work of any one man, but an elaboration of a series of legends sung by a school of ancient Ionic rhapsodists. The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athena, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem. The Iliad and Odyssey were universally looked upon by the Greeks, in spite of endless variations and differences from legends received later, as an authoritative and inspired record of the early history and the religious beliefs and doctrines of their race. As epics, the first rank in poetry has always been conceded to them.

iliadize (il′i-ad-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iliadized*, ppr. *iliadizing*. [< *Iliad* + *-ize*.] To celebrate or relate as in the Iliad; narrate epically. [Rare.]

Ulysses, . . . of whom it is *Illiadized* that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

Ilian (il′i-an), *a.* [< *Ilium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy, or to the Greco-Roman city in the Trojan plain called New Ilium.

Hector on *Ilian* coins. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

Iliceæ (i-lis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loesener, 1901), < *Ilex* (*Ilic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Aquifoliaceæ*, containing the 2 genera *Ilex* and *Nemopanthes*, and about 271 species, which are distributed in North and South America and Asia, with a few in Africa and Australia. See ★*Aquifoliaceæ*, *Ilex*, and *Nemopanthes*.

ilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

ilicin, ilicine (il′i-sin), *n.* [< *ilex* (*ilic-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The non-nitrogenous bitter principle of *Ilex Aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, is very bitter, and is said to have febrifuge qualities.

iliket, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

But theire strokes were not alle *I-like*, ffor Pounce smote the kynge vpon the helme that he enclyned vpon his horse crowpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

Evere *ylike* faire and fresh of hewe;
And I love it, and ever *ylike* newe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 55.

Iliche fre fro thinges thre thowe twynne,
Sterilitee, infirmitee, and synne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

ilio-aponeurotic (il″i-ō-ap″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *aponeurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ilium, and having the character of an aponeurosis.

iliocaudal (il″i-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to both the ilium and the tail: applied to certain muscles connecting the ilium with the tail.

II. *n.* An iliocaudal muscle.

iliocaudalis (il″i-ō-kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocaudales* (-lēz). [NL.] Same as *iliocaudal*.

iliococcygeal (il″i-ō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *coccyx* (*-yg-*): see *coccygeal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the coccyx; iliocaudal.

iliococcygeus (il″i-ō-kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *iliococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ilium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle of some animals connecting the ilium with the coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.

iliocostal (il″i-ō-kos′tal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and to the ribs: as, the *iliocostal* muscle.

iliocostalis (il″i-ō-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *iliocostal*.] A muscle of the back; a part of the outer mass of the erector ★spinæ. Also called *sacrolumbalis*.

iliofemoral (il″i-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *femur*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the thigh-bone; connecting the ilium and the femur.—**Iliofemoral ligament,** a special thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

iliohypogastric (il″i-ō-hī-pō-gas′trik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + E. *hypogastric*.] Pertaining to the iliac and hypogastric abdominal regions: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-inguinal (il″i-ō-ing′gwi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *inguen*, groin: see *inguinal*.] Pertaining to the iliac region and to the groin: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-ischiac (il″i-ō-is′ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *ischium*: see *ischiac*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the ischium; iliosciatic: as, the *ilio-ischiac* articulation or ankylosis.

ilio-ischiatic (il″i-ō-is-ki-at′ik), *a.* Same as *ilio-ischiac*.

iliolumbar (il″i-ō-lum′bär), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the loins, or to the iliac and lumbar regions.—**Iliolumbar ligament,** a fibrous band between the last lumbar vertebra and the crest of the ilium.

ilioparietal (il″i-ō-pa-rī′e-tal), *a.* An incorrect form of *ileoparietal*. *E. R. Lankester*.

iliopectineal (il″i-ō-pek-ti-nē′al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb.] Pertaining to that crest or comb of the ilium which forms in part the brim of the true pelvis.—**Iliopectineal line,** or **iliopectineal eminence,** a ridge on the ilium and pubis, assisting in marking the distinction between the true and the false pelvis; morphologically, one of the borders of the ilium, slightly exhibited in man, but in some animals an elongated process, even having an independent center of ossification. Also called *linea iliopectinæa*. See cut under *innominatum*.

iliopectinium (il″i-ō-pek-tin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *iliopectinia* (-ä). [NL.: see *iliopectineal*.] An iliopectineal part, or representation of a rudimentary pelvis, such as exists in an amphisbænid, for example.

iliperoneal (il″i-ō-per-ō-nē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ilium* + Gr. περόνη, fibula: see *peroneal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the fibula: applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* A muscle which in many animals connects the ilium with the fibula, thus repeating substantially the connections of the long head of the human biceps femoris.

iliopsoas (il-i-op′sō-as), *n.* [NL., < *ilium* + *psoas*.] The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together, or some muscle which represents them.

Thus the two muscles, so far as their action goes, may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the *iliopsoas*. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 510.

iliopsoatic (il-i-op-sō-at′ik), *a.* [< *iliopsoas*, after *psoatic*.] Pertaining to the iliac bone and the psoas muscle: as, the *iliopsoatic* muscle; the *iliopsoatic* region.

iliosacral (il″i-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum; sacro-iliac: as, the *iliosacral* arthron.

iliosciatic (il″i-ō-sī-at′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sciaticus*, sciatic.] Ilio-ischiac.

In all ordinary birds, the ischium . . . . extends back, nearly parallel with the hinder part of the ilium, and is united with it by ossification, posteriorly. The *iliosciatic* interval is thus converted into a foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 250.

iliotibial (il″i-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *tibia*: see *tibial*.] Pertaining to or extending between the ilium and the tibia.—**Iliotibial band,** the thickest part of the fascia lata of the femur, lying over the vastus externus, binding this muscle down, and giving insertion to the tensor vaginæ femoris and part of the glutæus maximus.

ilium (il′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ilia* (-ä). [NL., a special application of L. *ilium*, *ileum*, the flank: see *ileum*.] In *anat.*, the anterior or superior bone of the pelvic arch, commonly ankylosed with the ischium and pubis at the acetabulum, and then forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone, and effecting the principal or only articulation of the pelvic arch with the vertebral column, especially with the sacrum. The ilium is present in the great majority of vertebrates above the fishes; it is sometimes entirely free from the vertebral column. It is primitively a prismatic cartilaginous rod, which ultimately becomes, as a rule, the most expanded part of the haunch-bone, as in man. It frequently ankyloses with some of the ribs as well as with vertebræ, as in many *Sauropsida*. The shape and relative position of the human ilium are highly exceptional, in comparison with those of other vertebrates. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosauria*, *innominatum*, and *skeleton*.—**Crista ilii.** See *crista*.

Iliupersis (il″i-ū-pėr′sis), *n.* [G., < Gr. Ἰλίου πέρσις, the title of several poems: Ἰλίου, gen. of Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy (see *Iliad*); πέρσις, destruction, sacking, < πέρθειν, waste, destroy.] In *classical myth.*, *archæol.*, etc., the destruction of Troy or Ilium; hence, a poem or an account treating of the destruction of Troy, or a graphic or plastic representation of the destruction of Troy, or of some episode connected with its fall.

How far the scene of a besieged city may have been influenced by the *Iliupersis* of Polygnotos on the [Painted] Portico just mentioned and again in the Lesche at Delphi it is impossible to say. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 223.

ilixanthin (ī-lik-san′thin), *n.* [Short for **ilicixanthin*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), holm-oak, + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of holly. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

ilk[1] (ilk), *a.* [< ME. *ilke*, *ulke*, *ilce*, assibilated *ilche*, *yche*, < AS. *ilc*, *ylc*, the same, < **ȳ*, instr. of a pronominal root represented by Goth. *i-s*, he (see *he*[1]), and L. *i-dem*, the same (see *idem*, *identic*), + *-līc*, connected with *ge-līc*, like, and appearing also similarly in *each*, *which* = Sc. *whilk*, *such* = Sc. *sic*, Sc. *thilk*, etc.] Same; very same: often used absolutely with *that*. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box,
And blent it with warme sweet milke;
And there put it unto the horne,
And swilled it about in *that ilke*.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, [I. 243).

Of that ilk. (*a*) Of the same (estate): a phrase added to a person's surname to denote that this name and the name of his ancestral estate are the same: as, Kinloch *of that ilk* (that is, Kinloch of Kinloch).

The person of Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, Esq., *of that ilk*, commonly called Baron of Bradwardine. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvi.

Hence, blunderingly—(*b*) Of that sort or kind: as, men *of that ilk*. [Colloq.]

ilk[2], **ilka** (ilk, il′kä), *a.* [Sc., < ME. *ilc*, *ilk*, < AS. *ælc*, each: see *each*. The final vowel in *ilka* stands for the inflexive *-e* or for the attached art. *a*.] Each; every.

Then all oyer pageantz fast followyng *ilk* one after oyer as yer course is, without tarieng.
Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my *ilka* day's coat. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 113.

Ilka deal, every part; wholly.

Sone the cause was declaret with a clene wit,
Of the dede, *ilke-a-dele*, to the derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3656.

ilkon†, **ilkoon**†, *pron.* [ME., < *ilk*[2] + *on*, *oon*, one.] Each one.

Than were aryued in Humber thritty schippes & flue,
Ilkone with folk inouh, redy to bataile.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 16.

Thurgh the lond they praysed hir *ilkoone*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 113 (Harl. MSS.).

ill (il), *a.* and *n.* [Also *ille*, *yll*, *ylle*; ME. *il*, *ill*, *yl*, *yll*, < Icel. *illr* = Dan. *ild-* = Sw. *ill-* (in comp.; independently only as adv.), ill; origin unknown. Not, as assumed, a contraction of AS. *yfel*, E. *evil*, etc.: see *evil*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** Inherently bad or evil; of pernicious quality or character; vicious; wicked; malevolent. [In this abstract sense now obsolete, archaic, or local.]

That was the gifte that she gaf to me
In hir malice, wreth, and *ill* cruelte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5591.

Inhumane soules, who, toucht with bloudy Taint,
Ill Shepheards, sheare not, but euen flay your fold,
To turn the Skins to Cassakins of Gold.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 544.

Such [fear] as *ill* men feel, who go on obstinately in their *ill* courses, notwithstanding it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

Ill, "vicious," is common in East Tennessee, and, according to Bartlett, also in Texas, where they ask, "Is your dog *ill?*" meaning vicious. Prof. Schele De Vere says, too, that in Texas "an *ill* fellow" means a man of bad habits. I heard a man in the Smoky Mountains say "Some rattlesnakes are *iller* 'n others"; and another said that "black rattlesnakes are the *illest*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

2. Causing evil or harm; baneful; mischievous; pernicious; deleterious: as, it is an *ill* wind that blows nobody good.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

A good dish of prawns. . . . I told thee they were *ill* for a green wound. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat.
Bacon, Building.

The image answered him: I am thy *ill* angell, Brutus, and thou shalt see me by the city of Philippes.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 616.

3. Marked or attended by evil or suffering; disastrous; wretched; miserable: as, an *ill* fate; an *ill* ending.

An *ill* death let me die. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Thou knowest that, for the most part, his servants come to an *ill* end, because they are transgressors against me and my ways. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

To whom no pain nor weariness seemed *ill*
Since now once more she knew herself beloved.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 278.

4. Of bad import, bearing, or aspect; threatening; forbidding; harsh; inimical: as, *ill* news travels fast; an *ill* countenance.

But my noble Moor
Is true of mind, . . . it were enough
To put him to *ill* thinking. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

A Gallant Man is above *ill* words.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 47.

Pan came and ask'd, what magic caused my smart,
Or what *ill* eyes malignant glances dart?
Pope, Autumn, l. 82.

5. In a bad or disordered state morally; unbalanced; cross; crabbed; unfriendly; unpropitious; hostile: as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper; *ill* feeling; *ill* will.

There was a fish, and it was a deil o' a fish, and it was *ill* to its young anes.
J. Wilson, in Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North, i.

6. In a disordered state physically; diseased; impaired: as, to be *ill* of a fever; to be taken *ill;* *ill* health.

Unquiet meals make *ill* digestions. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

My hand is soo *ill* as I know not when I shall be able to trave!. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 420.

Here to-night in this dark city,
When *ill* and weary, alone and cold.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

7. Not proper; not legitimate or polite; rude; unpolished: as, *ill* manners; *ill* breeding.

Oli. What manner of man?
Mal. Of very *ill* manner; he'll speak with you, will you or no. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

That's an *ill* phrase, a vile phrase: beautified is a vile phrase. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The smoothest verse and the exactest sense
Displease us, if *ill* English give offence.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i.

Where Modesty's *ill* Manners, 'Tis but fit
That Impudence and Malice pass for Wit.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. Unskilful; inexpert: as, I am *ill* at reckoning.

O dear Ophelia, I am *ill* at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am *ill* at dates; but I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 241.

Agatha was *ill* at contrivance; but she managed somehow to get away. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, vii.

[Except in sense 6, and in some established locutions under the other senses, *bad*, *evil*, or some synonymous word is now more common than *ill.*]—**Ill at ease.** See *at ease*, under *ease*.—**Ill blood.** See *bad blood*, under *blood*.—**Ill nature.** See *nature*.—**Syn. 6.** *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

II. *n.* **1.** Evil; wrong; wickedness; depravity.

But she with vehement prayers urgeth still
Under what colour he commits this *ill*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 476.

The first steps towards *ill* are very carefully to be avoided, for men insensibly go on when they are once entered, and do not keep up a lively abhorrence of the least unworthiness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the *ill*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

2. Misfortune; calamity; adversity; disaster; disease; pain.

Love worketh no *ill* to his neighbour. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nothing here [in Heaven] is wanting, but the want of *ills*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 34.

Which of you all suspects that he is wronged,
Or thinks he suffers greater *ills* than Cato?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Is there one who ne'er
In secret thought has wished another's *ill?*
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 34.

3. Anything that is discreditable or injurious.

This is all the *ill* which can possibly be said of him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

Comitial ill†. See *comitial*.

ill (il), *adv.* [< ME. *ille*, < Icel. *illa* = Sw. *illa* = Dan. *ilde*, adv., ill, badly; from the adj., being ult. identical with E. *evil*[1], *adv.*] **1.** Badly; imperfectly; unfavorably; unfortunately.

I play to please myselfe, all be it *ill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Like most of theirs who teach,
I *ill* may practise what I well may preach.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

A time like this, a busy, bustling time,
Suits *ill* with writers, very *ill* with rhyme.
Crabbe, Works, I. 169.

The speaker was *ill* informed.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 247.

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so *ill* in this?
Bryant, Future Life.

2. Not easily; with hardship, pain, or difficulty: as, he is *ill* able to bear the loss.

Frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can *ill* afford.
Cowper, Task, ii. 651.

To go ill with. See *to go hard* (*a*), under *go*.—**To take it ill**, to take offense; be offended.

Look, when I serve him so, he *takes it ill*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

I was very desirous to go to my boat; but it was said the Sheik would *take it ill* if I would not stay and eat with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

[Of the many compounds of *ill* with participles or participial adjectives, only such are given below as seem to have some use or signification not obviously suggested by the separate words. In general such pairs are properly compounded (hyphened) only when they jointly stand in immediate or constructive relation to nouns as direct qualifiers; in other cases *ill* has only its regular adverbial effect.]

ill† (il), *v. t.* [< ME. *illen*, < Icel. *illa*, harm; from the adj.: see *ill*, *a.*] **1.** To do evil to; harm; injure.

And so, the Sparrow with her angry bill
Defends her brood from such as would them *ill*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To slander; defame.

To *ill* thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

illabile† (i-lab'il), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *labile*.] Not liable to slip or err; infallible. *G. Cheyne.*

illability† (il-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illabile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being illabile; infallibility.

And as he has treated all his disciples, so all lapsed intelligent beings must pass through Jesus Christ . . . before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability*.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 326.

ill-advised (il'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Resulting from bad advice; injudicious; tending to erroneous or injurious consequences: as, an *ill-advised* proceeding.

In the early part of 1860, Pius IX. had been *ill-advised* enough to abandon for a time the attitude of passive resistance which constituted the real strength of the Papacy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 246.

ill-affected (il'ą-fek'ted), *a.* **1.** Not well inclined or disposed: as, *ill-affected* adherents.—**2**†. Affected with disease.

illapsable[1]† (i-lap'są-bl), *a.* [< *illapse* + *-able*.] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse.

illapsable[2]† (i-lap'są-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *lapse* + *-able*.] Incapable of lapsing or slipping.

Indeed, they may be morally immutable and *illapsable:* but this is grace, not nature; a reward of obedience, not a necessary annex of our beings.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

illapse (i-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *illapsed*, ppr. *illapsing*. [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall, slip, or flow into, < *in*, into, + *labi*, fall, slip: see *lapse*.] To pass, glide, or slide: usually followed by *into*. [Rare.]

Powerful being *illapsing into* matter. *G. Cheyne.*

illapse (i-laps'), *n.* [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, a falling, gliding, or flowing in, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall into: see *illapse*, *v.*] **1.** A gliding in or into; entrance as by permeation; influx: used especially of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

So let us mind him [God] as to admit gladly his gentle *illapses*. *Barrow*, Sermon, Trinity Sunday (1663).

Would we have our spirit softened and enlarged, and made fit for the *illapses* of the divine Spirit?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

As a piece of iron, by the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *J. Norris*, Miscellanies.

It was by the *illapse* of the dove that the Saviour Æon [according to the Marcosians] descended upon Jesus.
Harvey, Irenæus (Cambridge, 1857), I. 139, note.

2. Inspiration; divine influx.

Those that pretend to a discovery of them had better pretend to oracles, prophecies, *illapses*, and divinations, then to the sober and steady maximes of philosophie.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos. (2d ed.), p. 86.

3. A falling on; onset.

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

[Rare in all uses.]

illaqueable (i-lak'wē-ą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illaqueabilis*, < *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] Capable of being illaqueated or insnared. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

illaqueate (i-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illaqueated*, ppr. *illaqueating*. [< L. *illaqueatus*, *inlaqueatus*, pp. of *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare* (> It. *illaqueare* = Pg. *illaquear*), insnare, < *in*, in, + *laqueare*, insnare: see *lace*.] To insnare; entrap; entangle. [Rare.]

. I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

illaqueation (i-lak-wē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **illaqueatio*(*n*-), < *illaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] **1.** The act of illaqueating, or the state of being illaqueated, insnared, or entrapped.

There is a seducement that worketh by the strength of the impression, and not by the subtilty of the *illaqueation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

He also urgeth the word ἀπήγξατο in Matthew doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation*, . . . but also suffocation, strangulation, or interception of breath. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 11.

2. A snare; a noose. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

illation (i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *illation* = Sp. *ilación* = Pg. *illação* = It. *illazione*, < LL. *illatio*(*n*-), *inlatio*(*n*-), a carrying in, an inference, a conclusion (tr. Gr. ἐπιφορά), < L. *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, carry in, infer: see *infer*.] **1.** The act of inferring from premises; inference.

We consider the collation and reference of the text, and then the *illation* and inference thereof.
Donne, Sermons, i.

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

From an illustration he makes it an *illation*.
Warburton, Works, XI. Remarks on Tillard.

It is permissible to smile at such an *illation* from such a major and minor. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 251.

3. In *liturgics:* (*a*) The act of bringing the eucharistic elements into the church and placing them on the altar. (*b*) In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, the eucharistic preface. It is of great length, and varies according to the Sunday or ★festival.

illative (il'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illatif* = Sp. *ilativo* = Pg. It. *illativo*, < L. *illativus*, *inlativus*, illative, < *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, infer: see *infer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to illation; drawing or able to draw inferences.

Sometimes, I say, this *illative* faculty is nothing short of genius. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 320.

2. Due to illation; inferential; inferred.

His subtle demonstrations present me with an inferred and *illative* truth at which we arrived not but by the help of a train of ratiocinations. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 421.

3. Denoting an inference: as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*.—**Illative conversion**, in *logic*, that conversion in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition "No virtuous man is a rebel" becomes by illative conversion "No rebel is a virtuous man."—**Illative sense**, a name given by J. H. Newman to that faculty of the human mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

II. *n.* 1. That which denotes illation or inference.—2. An illative particle.

This [word] "for," that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative;* referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven; for Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 186.

illatively (il'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By illation or inference.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, [p. 434.

illaudable (i-lâ'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *illaudabile, illodabile,* < L. *illaudabilis, inlaudabilis*, not praiseworthy, < *in-* priv. + *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] Not laudable; not to be approved or commended; provoking censure; blameworthy.

All the commendable parts of speech were set foorth by the name of figures, and all the *illaudable* partes vnder the name of vices, or viciosities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

His actions are diversly reported, by Huntingdon not thought *illaudable*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

illaudably (i-lâ'da-bli), *adv.* In an illaudable manner; unworthily.

It is natural for people to form not *illaudably* too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

illawarra-palm (il-a-war'ä-päm), *n.* [*Illawarra*, a district of New South Wales.] A palm, *Archontophœnix Cunninghamiana* (*Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana* of Wendland), a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

ill-beseeming (il'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unsuitable; unbecoming; indecorous.

How *ill-beseeming* is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

ill-boding (il'bō"ding), *a.* Foreboding evil; inauspicious; unlucky.

O malignant and *ill-boding* stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

My greatness threaten'd by *ill-boding* eyes.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

ill-bred (il'bred'), *a.* 1. Badly brought up; impolite; rude.—2. Badly bred, as a mongrel dog.

ill-breeding (il'brē"ding), *a.* Breeding mischief or evil.

She may strew
Dangerous conjectures in *ill-breeding* minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

ill-conditioned (il'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Being in bad condition, or having bad qualities; disordered or disorderly. In geometry, a triangle which has very unequal angles is said to be *ill-conditioned*.

A populous place, but possessed with a very *ill-conditioned* and idle sort of people.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

Some *ill-conditioned*, growling fellow may say to me "What's the use of these legal and equitable abuses?"
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

Yon whey-faced brother, who delights to wear
A weedy flux of *ill-conditioned* hair.
O. W. Holmes, Moral Bully.

ill-deedie (il'dē'di), *a.* Mischievous; troublesome. [Scotch.]

An *ill-deedie*, . . . wee, rumblegairie urchin of mine.
Burns, Works, IV. 235.

ill-defined (il'dē-find'), *a.* Not distinct; not well marked out: as, an *ill-defined* sensation; specifically, in *zoöl.*, without definite borders: said of marks, depressions, etc.

ill-disposed (il'dis-pōzd'), *a.* 1. Not friendly; inclined to oppose or refuse.

Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill-disposed;* others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2†. Unwell; indisposed.

Agam. Where is Achilles?
Patr. Within his tent; but *ill-disposed*, my lord. . . .
Ulyss. We saw him at the opening of his tent: he is not sick. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Illecebraceæ (i-les-ē-brā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illecebrum* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. They have small and regular, often hermaphrodite, flowers, with the perianth herbaceous or coriaceous, and with 4 or 5 lobes or parts. The petals are wanting, or reduced to minute staminodia. The group has been variously classified, but is now generally placed in the family *Silenaceæ*, constituting the tribe *Paronychieæ*.

illecebration† (i-les-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *illecebratus, inlecebratus*, pp. of *illecebrare, inlecebrare*, entice, < L. *illecebra, inlecebra* (> It. *illecebra* = Sp. (obs.) *ilécebra* = Pg. *illecebras*, pl.), an enticement, < *illicere, inlicere*, entice: see *lecebrous*.] The act of alluring, or the state of being allured; enticement.

Modesty . . . restrains the too great freedom that youth usurps, the great familiarity of pleasant *illecebrations*, the great continual frequentations of balls and feasts.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 292.

illecebrous† (i-les'ē-brus), *a.* [= It. *illecebroso*, < L. *illecebrosus, inlecebrosus*, alluring, enticing, seductive, < *illecebra, inlecebra*, an allurement, charm, < *illicere, inlicere*, allure: see *entice, illect.*] Enticing; alluring; full of allurement.

He [Alexander] had rather se the harpe of Achilles, wherto he sange, not the *illecebrous* dilectatyons of Venus, but the valyant actes and noble affaires of excellent princis. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 7.

Illecebrum (i-les'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *illecebra*, an allurement, charm: see *illecebrous.*] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*, containing only one species, *I. verticillatum*, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched annual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white, shining flowers; it occurs in the southwest of England.

illeck (il'ek), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*. Also called *fox* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

illect†, *v. t.* [< L. *illectus, inlectus*, pp. of *illicere, inlicere*, allure, entice, < *in*, in, + *lacere*, entice. Cf. *allicient.*] To entice; allure.

Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse. *S. Fish*, Supplication for the Beggars.

illegal (i-lē'gal), *a.* [= F. *illégal* = Sp. *ilegal* = Pg. *illegal* = It. *illegale*, < ML. *illegalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *legalis*, lawful: see *legal.*] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit: as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* commerce. It usually implies substantial contravention of law, as distinguished from mere irregularity in procedure, and from error in judicial decision.

In all times the Princes in England have done something *illegal* to get money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 75.

Whatever else men call punishment or censure is not properly an evil, so it be not an *illegal* violence.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

If Hugh Capet laid hands on all the possessions of the Duke of Normandy, this might be unjust and immoral; but it would not be *illegal*, in the sense in which the ordinances of Charles the Tenth were *illegal*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt.*—**Syn.** *Illegal, Felonious*, etc. (See *criminal.*) *Unlawful, Illegitimate*, etc. (See *lawful.*)

illegalise, *v. t.* See *illegalize.*

illegality (il-ē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illégalité* = Sp. *ilegalidad* = Pg. *illegalidade;* as *illegal* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being illegal; unlawfulness: as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of arrest without warrant.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Here it is not, how long the people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments, but whether we have a right to substitute our occasional opinion in the place of law. *Burke*, Speech on Middlesex Election.

Its clear *illegality* was due to the principle . . . that the captor of a neutral vessel has no right to concern himself as to the persons who may be therein.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 179.

illegalize (i-lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegalized*, ppr. *illegalizing*. [< *illegal* + *-ize*.] To render illegal or unlawful. Also spelled *illegalise*.

illegally (i-lē'gal-i), *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully: as, to be arrested *illegally*.

Congress may pass, the President may assent to, a measure which contradicts the terms of the constitution. If they so act, they act *illegally*, and the Supreme Court can declare such an act to be null and void.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 192.

illegalness (i-lē'gal-nes), *n.* Illegality.

illegibility (i-lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illegible:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being illegible.

illegible (i-lej'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ilegible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *legibilis*, legible: see *legible.*] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so as not to be decipherable; loosely, hard to read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howell.*

illegibleness (i-lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

illegibly (i-lej'i-bli), *adv.* In an illegible manner: as, a letter written *illegibly*.

illegitimacy (il-ē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *illegitima(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being illegitimate; specifically, bastardy; spuriousness: as, the *illegitimacy* of a child; the *illegitimacy* of an argument.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *legitimate*, after F. *illégitime* = Sp. *ilegitimo* = Pg. *illegitimo* = It. *illegittimo*, < LL. **illegitimus*, **inlegitimus* (in adv. *illegitime*), not legitimate, < L. *in-* priv. + *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate.*] Not legitimate. (*a*) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; contrary to custom or usage; spurious: as, an *illegitimate* production; an *illegitimate* word.

Nor did I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it. *Brome.*

A government founded on conquest may become thoroughly legitimate on the morrow of the conquest; it may remain utterly *illegitimate* five hundred years after it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 418.

(*b*) Not logically inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical: as, an *illegitimate* inference.

Beat. Then if your husband have stables enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns.
Marg. O *illegitimate* construction! I scorn that with my heels. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard: as, an *illegitimate* child. See *legitimate.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness . . . which a good man finds in the love . . . of a parent. *Addison.*

(*d*) In *bot.*, produced by irregular or abnormal fertilization. See phrase below.

These *illegitimate* plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

Illegitimate fertilization, in *bot.*, in dimorphic plants, the fertilization of a female plant by the pollen from a male plant of the same form, this union being comparatively unfertile.—**Illegitimate function.** See *function.*—**Syn.** *Unlawful, Illicit* (see *lawful*); improper, unauthorized, unfair.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimated*, ppr. *illegitimating*. [< *illegitimate, a.*] To render or prove illegitimate; attaint as having been born out of wedlock; bastardize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

illegitimately (il-ē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority.

The mid-styled form of Lythrum salicaria could be *illegitimately* fertilised with the greatest ease by pollen from the longer stamens of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

illegitimation (il-ē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *illegitimation;* as *illegitimate* + *-ion*.] The act of illegitimating, or the state of being illegitimate. (*a*) Bastardy; declaration of illegitimacy.

Without any appellation that would infer *illegitimation*. *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I. 291.

(*b*†) Want of genuineness; spuriousness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear . . . the apparent brands of *illegitimation*. *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 57.

illegitimatize (il-ē-jit'i-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimatized*, ppr. *illegitimatizing*. [< *illegitimate* + *-ize*.] To render illegitimate; illegitimate.

illeviable (i-lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *leviable*.] Incapable of being levied or collected.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge.
Sir M. Hale.

ill-fa'ard, ill-faurd (il'fârd), *a.* [< *ill* + *fa'ard*, contr. of *favored*.] 1. Ill-favored; ill-looking; ugly; repulsive.

Puir auld Scotland suffers eneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the *ill-fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

2. Mean; discreditable; disgraceful.

Sae proud 's I am, that ye hae heard
O' my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nae that *ill-fawrd*.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

[Scotch in both uses.]

illfare (il'fâr), *n.* [< *ill* + *fare*1, after *welfare*.] Failure; adversity; infelicity. [Rare.]

I must own to the weakness of believing that material welfare is highly desirable in itself, and I have yet to meet with the man who prefers material *illfare*.
Huxley, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 292.

Determining the welfare or *ill-fare* of men.
The Century, XXXIII. 922.

ill-faringly† (il'fâr"ing-li), *adv.* Unbecomingly; ungracefully; awkwardly.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as *illfaringly* in this verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 23.

ill-fated (il'fā'ted), *a.* 1. Bringing bad fortune.

Declare, O muse! in what *ill-fated* hour
Sprung the fierce strife, from what offended pow'r?
Pope, Iliad, i. 11.

2. Having bad fortune.

Few were to be seen of all that proud array, which had marched up the heights so confidently under the banners of their *ill-fated* chiefs the preceding evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

ill-faurd, *a.* See *ill-fa'ard*.

ill-favored (il'fā'vȯrd), *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; repulsive; ugly.

A poor virgin, sir, an *ill-favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

About nine of the clock I went on shore, and hired an *ill-favoured* horse, and away to Greenwich, to my lodgings.
Pepys, Diary, II. 325.

I had a fair opportunity of observing his features, which, though of a dark complexion, were not *ill-favoured*.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

ill-favoredly (il'fā'vȯrd-li), *adv.* 1. With deformity or ugliness.

Does my hair stand well? Lord, how *ill-favour'dly*
You have dress'd me to-day! how badly! Why this cloak?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 2.

2†. Roughly; rudely.

He shook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell.*

ill-favoredness (il'fā'vȯrd-nes), *n.* The state of being ill-favored; ugliness; deformity. *Johnson.*

ill-footing (il'fu̇t'ing), *n.* Dangerous position; unsafe anchorage.

A shipwreck without storm or *ill-footing*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

ill-headed† (il'hed'ed), *a.* Wrong-headed; without judgment.

Every man
Surcharg'd with wine were heedlesse and *illhedded*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

ill-humored (il'hū'mȯrd), *a.* Of or in bad humor; out of sorts; cross; surly; disobliging.

ill-humoredly (il'hū'mȯrd-li), *adv.* With bad humor; crossly; disobligingly.

illiberal (i-lib'ē-rạl), *a.* [= OF. *illiberal*, *inliberal*, F. *illibéral* = Sp. (obs.) *iliberal* = Pg. *illiberal* = It. *illiberale*, < L. *illiberalis*, *inliberalis*, unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, < *in-* priv. + *liberalis*, of a freeman, generous, liberal: see *liberal*.] 1. Not liberal; ignoble. (*a*) Not free or generous; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; stingy; shabby.

The earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

(*b*) Not catholic; of narrow or prejudiced opinions or judgment.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *Eikon Basilike.*

These move the censure and *illib'ral* grin
Of fools. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 744.

(*c*) Not manifesting or not promoting high culture; contracted; vulgar; coarse.

He is a great proficient in all the *illiberal* sciences, as cheating, drinking, swaggering.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Not liberal science but *illiberal* must that needs be, that mounts in contemplation merely for money.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

The best of our schools and the most complete of our university trainings give but a narrow, one-sided, and essentially *illiberal* education—while the worst give what is really next to no education at all.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 51.

2†. Not elegant: as, *illiberal* Latin. = **Syn. 1.** (*a*) Miserly, close-fisted, mean, selfish. (*b*) Uncharitable, narrow-minded.

illiberalism (i-lib'ē-rạl-izm), *n.* [< *illiberal* + *-ism*.] Illiberality. *Imp. Dict.*

illiberality (i-lib-ē-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illibéralité* = Pg. *illiberalidade* = It. *illiberalità*, < L. *illiberalita(t-)s*, *inliberalita(t-)s*, illiberality, < *illiberalis*, *inliberalis*, illiberal: see *illiberal*.] The fact or quality of being illiberal or ungenerous; narrowness of mind; uncharitableness; meanness.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmfulle errour, and . . . acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon*, Parents and Children.

illiberalize (i-lib'ē-rạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illiberalized*, ppr. *illiberalizing*. [< *illiberal* + *-ize*.] To make illiberal.

illiberally (i-lib'ē-rạl-i), *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; ignobly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Illicieæ (il-i-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Illicium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, typified by the genus *Illicium*, and containing two other genera. They are evergreen trees or shrubs with glabrous leaves without stipules.

illicit (i-lis'it), *a.* [= F. *illicite* = Sp. *ilícito* = Pg. *illicito* = It. *illicito*, *illecito*, < L. *illicitus*, *inlicitus*, not allowed, forbidden, < *in-* priv. + *licitus*, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be permitted or allowed: see *license*.] 1. Not authorized or permitted; prohibited; unlicensed; unlawful: as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse.

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads to another. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

2. Acting unlawfully; clandestine.

The abolition of this tax [on salt], by cheapening one of the chief ingredients in the manufacture of glass, enabled the *illicit* manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 5.

Fallacy of an illicit process, fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy*. = **Syn.** *Unlawful*, *Illegitimate*, etc. See *lawful*.

illicitly (i-lis'it-li), *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illicitness (i-lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

illicitous† (i-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *illicitus*, not allowed: see *illicit*.] Illicit. *Coles*, 1717.

Illicium (i-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the perfume, < L. *illicere*, allure, entice, charm: see *illect*.] A genus of eastern Asiatic and American evergreen shrubs, belonging to the family *Magnoliaceæ*. The various plants of this genus are called *anise-trees*, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the star-anise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liqueurs or cordials, such as anisette. *I. religiosum* is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of its flowers, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the property of the bark of consuming slowly and uniformly, the watchmen in Japan burn it powdered in a tube to mark the time. The American species *I. Floridanum* and *I. parviflorum* are natives of the southern United States. The former is an evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with somewhat fleshy leaves and large flowers. The latter has smaller flowers. Fruits of this genus have been recognized in a fossil state in the London Clay (Eocene) of the Isle of Sheppey, and in the lignites of Brandon in Vermont, probably of the same age, and leaf-impressions in the Cretaceous of Bohemia.



Chinese Anise (*Illicium anisatum*).
a, flower; *b*, same, showing the ovary and stamens, with the petals removed; *c*, fruit, seen from above; *d*, fruit, seen from the side.

illify (il'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illified*, ppr. *illifying*. [< *ill* + *-i-fy*.] To speak ill of; give an ill name to; reproach or defame. [North. Eng.]

Illigera (i-lij'ē-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after J. K. *Illiger*, a noted naturalist.] A small genus of climbing shrubs belonging to the family *Hernandiaceæ*, the type of Lindley's old group *Illigeraceæ*. They have hermaphrodite flowers, in which the calyx-tube is provided with a 5-parted limb and the corolla has 5 linear-oblong petals. The leaves are alternate, and the flowers are large and in lax pedunculate cymes. Eight species are known, mostly natives of India and the adjacent islands of the Malay archipelago. *I. appendiculata*, a large woody climber, is common in the tropical forests of Burma.

Illigeraceæ (i-lij-ē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illigera* + *-aceæ*.] A former group or suborder of plants included in the *Combretaceæ*, now referred to the family *Hernandiaceæ*, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by the fact that their anthers dehisce by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

illighten† (i-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *il-*[1], *in-*[1], + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlighten*.] To enlighten.

Th' *illightened* soul discovers clear
Th' abusive shows of sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 4.

The flesh is overshadowed with the imposition of the hand, that the soul may be *illightened* by the Spirit.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands.

illimitability (i-lim'i-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illimitable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being illimitable.

To know one's own limit is to know one's own *illimitability*. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxxvii.

illimitable (i-lim'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *illimitable* = Sp. *ilimitable*, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *limitabilis*, limitable: see *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; having no determinate limits.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

His manners were preposterous in their *illimitable* absurdity. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 73.

This so vast and seemingly solid earth is but an atom among atoms, whirling, no man knows whither, through *illimitable* space. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 14.

= **Syn.** Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast.

illimitableness (i-lim'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (i-lim'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limitation. *Johnson.*

illimitation (i-lim-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *illimitation*, < L. *in-* priv. + *limitatio(n-)*, limitation: see *limitation*.] The state of being illimitable; freedom from limitation. [Rare.]

Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

illimited (i-lim'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *limited*.] Unlimited. [Rare.]

Neither can any creature have power to command it [to take a man's life], but those only to whom he hath committed it by speciall deputation; nor they neither by any independent or *illimited* authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 1.

illimitedness (i-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* Absence of limitation; boundlessness. [Rare.]

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, II. 510.

illinition (il-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *illinere*, *inlinere*, pp. *illitus*, *inlitus*, also *illinitus*, *inlinitus*, smear or spread on, < *in*, on, + *linere*, smear, spread: see *liniment*.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment; inunction.—2. That which is smeared or rubbed in.—3. A thin crust of extraneous substance formed on minerals. [Rare in all uses.]

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

★**Illinoisan, Illinoisian** (il-i-noi'ạn, -zi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Illinois*, a State named from a tribe of Indians so called (orig. by the F. explorers), < *Illini*, their native name, said to mean 'men.' + *-ois*, F. term., = E. *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Illinois, one of the United States, bordering on Lake Michigan.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Illinois.

A drama of like cast, and successfully adapted to the stage, is "Pendragon," the work of an *Illinoisian*, William Young. *The Century*, XXX. 793.

Illinois-nut (il-i-noi'nut'), *n.* The pecan, *Hicoria Pecan*.

illiquation (il-i-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] The melting of one thing into another.

illiquefact† (i-lik'wē-fakt), *v. t.* [< LL. *illiquefactus*, *inliquefactus*, melted, liquefied, < L. *in*, in, to, + *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*, liquefy: see *liquefy*, *liquefaction*.] To soften with moisture; dissolve.

See how the sweat fals from His bloodlesse browes,
Which doth *illiquefact* the clotted gore.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

illiquid (il-lik'wid), *a.* [= OF. *illiquide* = Sp. *iliquido*, < L. *in-* priv. + *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid*.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, not liquid, clear, or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court: said of a debt or claim.

Further progress was comparatively easy, the way being open for the construction of formulæ upon *illiquid* claims arising from transactions in which the practice of stipulation gradually dropped out of use.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 708.

illision† (i-lizh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *illisio(n-)*, *inlisio(n-)*, a striking against, < L. *illidere*, *inlidere*, pp. *illisus*, *inlisus*, strike against, < *in*, on, against, + *lædere*, strike; cf. *collision*, *elision*.] The act of striking into or against something.

Cleanthes, in his Commentaries of nature, . . . set this down, that the vigour and firmitude of things is the *illision* and smiting of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 867.

Aristotle affirmeth this sound [humming of bees] to be made by the *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

illiteracy (i-lit'ē-rā-si), *n.* [< *illitera(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; absence of education.

Both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 452.

Mohham'mad gloried in his *illiteracy*, as a proof of his being inspired.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 229, note.

The dense *illiteracy* in many parts of the United States, shown by the last census, is an argument in behalf of public education that no statesman who loves humanity can with sound reason oppose. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 310.

2. An error in the use of letters; a literal or a literary error. [Rare.]

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakspere's] works. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

illiteral (i-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literalis, litteralis*, literal: see *literal*.] Not literal. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

illiterate (i-lit'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illettré* = Sp. *iliterato* = Pg. *illiterato* = It. *illetterato*, < L. *illiteratus, inliteratus*, more correctly *illitteratus, inlitteratus*, unlettered, uneducated, < *in-* priv. + *literatus, litteratus*, lettered, educated: see *literate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ignorant of letters or books; having little or no learning; unlettered; uncultivated: as, the *illiterate* part of the population; an *illiterate* tribe. In census statistics and educational works *illiterate* is used in the specific sense of unable to read; but in common use it implies only a notable or boorish want of culture, a person unable to read being said to be *totally illiterate*.

No more can Iudgis *Illitturate*
Discus ane mater (weill I wat).
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

The *illiterate*, that know not how
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

It is more than a mere epigram to affirm that unlettered races must of necessity be *illiterate*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 3.

Intrepid, with muscles of steel, and finely formed, they are very *illiterate*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

2. Showing illiteracy or want of culture; rude; barbarous.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Brown monks with long dangling hair, and faces kindly but altogether *illiterate*, hang about in desultory groups.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 275.

=Syn. *Unlettered, Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

II. *n.* An illiterate person; one unable to read or to write.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and some German states, there are hardly any *illiterates*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 640.

These *illiterates* belong almost exclusively to the colored race. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 382.

illiterately (i-lit'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

To unread 'squires *illiterately* gay;
Among the learn'd, as learned full as they.
Savage, To John Powell.

illiterateness (i-lit'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being illiterate; illiteracy.

What blindness pursues them, that they mark the things He made only with their museum-labels, and think they have exhausted its contribution when they have never even been within sight of it? This is not even atheism. It is simple *illiterateness*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 213.

illiterature (i-lit'e-rā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literatura, litteratura*, literature.] Want of learning; unlettered condition; illiteracy; ignorance. [Rare.]

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The *illiterature* of the age approached to barbarism; the evidences of history were destroyed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 247.

ill-judged (il'jujd'), *a.* Done without judgment; injudicious; unwise.

ill-laid†, *a.* Badly conceived or proposed; unreasonable.

'Tis such another strange *ill-laid* request
As if a beggar should intreat a king
To leave his sceptre and his throne to him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

ill-lived (il'livd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *life* + *-ed*2.] Leading a disreputable or wicked life.

A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher. *Bp. Hall.*

ill-looked (il'lukt'), *a.* Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. *Scott.*

ill-looking (il'luk'ing), *a.* Having a bad look or appearance; ugly; uncomely.

ill-mannered (il'man'erd), *a.* Of bad manners; uncivil; impolite; rude; boorish.

ill-natured (il'nā'tūrd), *a.* **1.** Having a bad nature or character.

It is impossible that any besides an *ill-natured* man can wish against the Being of a God.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 4, quoted [in Fowler, p. 118.

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. Having a bad temper; churlish; crabbed; surly; spiteful: as, an *ill-natured* person.

It might be one of those *ill-natured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

3. Indicating ill nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

4. Of uncertain temper; petulant; peevish; intractable. [Scotch.]

He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*. *Jamieson.*

ill-naturedly (il'nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; spitefully; surlily.

ill-naturedness (il'nā'tūrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; spitefulness.

illness (il'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ilnesse, ylnesse*; < *ill* + *-ness*.] **1**†. Evilness; badness; wickedness; iniquity; moral perversion.

I haue lefte to hir the gardeins of Vulcan, whiche I caused to make for her recreation. And if thou take it from hir, thou shewest thyne *ylnesse*. *Golden Book*, xlvii.

The best examples haue neuer such forse to moue to any goodnes as the bad, vaine, light, and fond haue to all *ilnes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

2†. A bad or unfavorable state or condition; unfavorableness.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

3. An attack of sickness; ailment; malady; disease: as, he has recovered from his *illness*.

This is the first letter that I have ventured upon, which will be written, I fear, vacillantibus literis; as Tully says, Tyro's letters were after his recovery from an *illness*.
Atterbury.

=Syn. **3.** *Illness, Sickness, Ailment*, complaint, disorder. *Sick* and *sickness* have been considered until within the present century essentially synonymous with *ill* and *illness*. Of late, English usage has tended to restrict *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and American usage has followed it so far as to regard *illness* as a rather more elegant and less definite term: beyond that it does not seem likely to go. An *ailment* is generally of small account, comparatively, and local: as, his *ailment* was only a headache. None of these words represent ordinarily so serious an attack as *disease*, but *illness* and *sickness* may do so. See *disease* and *debility*.

illocable (i-lō'ka-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *illocavel*, < L. *illocabilis, inlocabilis*, lit. that cannot be placed, < *in-* priv. + *locabilis*, < *locare*, place: see *locate*.] In *law*, incapable of being placed out or hired.

illocal (i-lō'kal), *a.* [< ML. *illocalis*, without place, < *in-* priv. + *localis*, local.] Without place; not in any definite portion of space.

This is in itself very absurd, to suppose . . . finite and particular beings to be thus *illocal* and immoveable, nowhere and every where.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 783.

Nor is the presence of Christ in the bread and wine (*illocal*, uncircumscribed) based upon the fact that the body of Christ is glorified. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 686.

illocality (il-ō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illocal* + *-ity*.] Want of locality or place; the state of not existing in a locality or place.

An assertion of the inextension and *illocality* of the soul was long and very generally eschewed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ill-off (il'of'), *a.* Badly provided for; not in comfortable circumstances: opposed to *well-off*.

Doubtless it is true that the greater part of the money exacted comes from those who are relatively well-off. But this is no consolation to the *ill-off* from whom the rest is exacted. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 73.

illogical (i-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *logical*. Cf. F. *illogique*.] **1.** Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* disputant.

Even the most *illogical* of modern writers would stand perfectly aghast at the puerile fallacies which seem to have deluded some of the greatest men of antiquity.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* inference.

What is there among the actions of beasts so *illogical* and repugnant to reason? *Cowley*, Shortness of Life.

This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other. *South*, Works, VIII. vi.

=Syn. **2.** Inconclusive, inconsequent, unsound, fallacious, sophistical.

illogicality (i-loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illogical* + *-ity*.] **1.** Illogicalness; want of logic or sound reasoning.

It accuses the subtle Berkeley . . . of *illogicality*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 329.

2. That which is illogical; a case of illogicalness.

Even Irish extraction would scarcely suffice to account for the *illogicality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 406.

illogically (i-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

illogicalness (i-loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being illogical; opposition to sound reasoning.

There are divers texts of the Old Testament applied to Christ in the New, which, though they did not now inevitably conclude against the present Jews, were without any *illogicalness* employed against their ancestors.
Boyle, Works, II. 274.

ill-omened (il'ō'mend), *a.* Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred.

Remembering his *ill-omen'd* song, [she] arose
Once more thro' all her height.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

illoricate (i-lor'i-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *loricate*.] In *zoöl.*, not loricate; having no lorica.

Illosporiacei (il-ō-spō-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < *Illosporium* + *-acei*.] A division of gymnomycetous fungi, of which the genus *Illosporium* is the type. It is referred by Saccardo to the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariew*.

Illosporium (il-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1817), < Gr. (dial.) *ἰλλός*, the eye, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A genus of fungi placed by Saccardo in the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariew*, having the conidia globular and agglutinated by a gelatinous substance. They occur among mosses and lichens and on the trunks of trees.

ill-part†, *a.* Ill-conditioned. *Nares.*

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington (1601).

ill-set (il'set'), *a.* **1.** Set or disposed to evil; ill-natured; spiteful. [Scotch.]

Auld luckie cries; "Ye're o'er *ill-set*;
As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met."
The Farmer's Ha', st. 38.

2. Having the type incorrectly set; ill-printed.

If lovers should mark everything a fault,
Affection would be like an *ill-set* book,
Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

ill-sorted (il'sôr'ted), *a.* **1.** Ill-assorted; ill-arranged; hence, ill-matched; ill-paired: as, an *ill-sorted* couple.—**2.** Ill-suited; ill-satisfied. [Scotch.]

Ye'll be *ill-sorted* to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

ill-starred (il'stärd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *star*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *disastrous*.] Under the influence of an evil star; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened. [A word borrowed from astrology.]

Now, how dost thou look now? O *ill-starr'd* wench!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then from thy foolish Heart, vain Maid, remove
An useless Sorrow, and an *ill-starr'd* Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

ill-tempered (il'tem'perd), *a.* **1**†. Distempered; disordered.

Hath Cassius liv'd
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus,
When grief, and blood *ill-temper'd*, vexeth him?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Put on a half shirt first this summer, it being very hot; and yet so *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.
Pepys, Diary, II. 139.

2. Having a bad temper; morose; crabbed; petulant; surly; cross.

When I spoke that I was *ill-temper'd* too.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

=Syn. **2.** See *ill-natured*.

illth (ilth), *n.* [< *ill* + *-th*; formed after the analogy of *wealth*.] Ill-being: the opposite of *wealth* (well-being). [Rare.]

The squandering of a nation's labor in the production not of wealth but of *illth* results in the robbery of the wage-workers. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

ill-time (il'tīm'), *v. t.* [< *ill* + *time*, *v.*] To do or attempt at an unsuitable time; mistime. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ill-timed (il'tīmd'), *p. a.* Not at a suitable time; unseasonable; inopportune.

Madness, we fancy, gave an *ill-tim'd* Birth
To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

He calls the speech as *ill-timed* as it was rare.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 522.

ill-treat (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat unkindly or unjustly.

ill-turned (il'tėrnd'), *a.* Badly fashioned or composed.

He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring
These *ill-turned* verses to new hammering.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

illude (i-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuded*, ppr. *illuding*. [< OF. *illuder* = Pg. *illudir* = It. *illudere*, < L. *illudere, inludere*, play with, sport or jest with, scoff at, mock, deceive, < *in*, in, on, + *ludere*, play; cf. *allude, collude, delude, elude*.]

To play upon; mock; deceive with false hopes. [Now rare.]

Yes, quod he, sauynge that I take the bydding by scripture for the more sure. For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be *illuded*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 166.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And falsed oft his blowes, t' *illude* him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

And of his lady too he doth reherse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

illume (i-lūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumed*, ppr. *illuming*. [< OF. *illumer* (= Pg. *illumiar* = It. *illumare*), contr. of *illuminer*, < L. *illuminare, inluminare*, light up: see *illumine, illuminate*.] To illumine; illuminate. [Poetical.]

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Her looks were fix'd, entranced, *illumed*, serene.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 188.

illuminable (i-lū′mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *illuminabilis*, < L. *illuminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] Capable of being illuminated.

illuminant (i-lū′mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *illuminante*, < L. *illuminan(t-)s, inluminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *illuminare, inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to illumination; affording light.

II. *n.* That which illuminates or affords light; a material from which light is procured.

They are near enough to the truth . . . to represent the actual relation of the two *illuminants*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 585.

As lately as fifty years ago the candle was the chief *illuminant* in use. *Science*, XIII. 55.

With a new *illuminant* competing for favour, consumers growled more openly at "bad gas" and high gas bills.
Nature, XXX. 270.

illuminary (i-lū′mi-nā-ri), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-ary*, after *luminary*.] Pertaining to illumination; illuminative. *Scott.* [Rare.]

illuminate (i-lū′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *illuminated*, ppr. *illuminating*. [< L. *illuminatus, inluminatus*, pp. of *illuminare, inluminare* (> ult. E. *illumine* and *illume*, q. v.), light up, illuminate, < *in*, on, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give light to; light up.

It [sherris-sack] *illuminateth* the face; which, as a beacon, gives warning. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

God . . . made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven
To *illuminate* the earth. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 350.

Reason or Guide, what can she more reply,
Than that the Sun *illuminates* the Sky?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. To light up profusely; decorate with many lights, as for festivity, triumph, or homage: as, to *illuminate* one's house and grounds; the city was *illuminated* in honor of the victory.—3. To enlighten; inform; impart intellectual or moral light to.

The light of natural understanding, wit, and reason, is from God; he it is which thereby doth *illuminate* every man entering into the world. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

The learned men of our Nation, whom he [Isaac Casabonus] doth exceedingly *illuminate* with the radiant beames of his most elegant learning.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

It was with a certain desperation that Shelley now clung to his project of *illuminating* and elevating the Irish people. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 255.

4. To throw light upon; make luminous or clear; illustrate or elucidate.

To *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

To Bridgewater House, to see the pictures, where we met Sterling. His criticisms very useful and *illuminating*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 182.

5. To decorate in color by hand; adorn with pictures, ornamental letters, designs, etc., in colors, gold, silver, etc., in flat tints, especially without shading, or with merely conventional shading: as, the *illuminated* missals or manuscripts of the middle ages.

The large brazen eagle, upon the outstretched wings of which lay open the heavy Grail, or widely-spreading Antiphoner—from the noted and *illuminated* leaves of which they [the rulers of the choir] were chanting.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

I say *illuminated*, because the miniatures are painted in bright colours on grounds of burnished gold—a true example of the original meaning of the word.
The Academy, June 1, 1889.

Illuminated clock. See *phosphorescent dial*, under *dial*.

II. *intrans.* To display a profusion of lights, in order to express joy, triumph, etc.

The [Irish] people eleven years afterwards *illuminated* for General Grose on his return to the country, because that general, "the one we have now among us, was kind to the people" in the rebellion.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 466.

Gay London continues to *illuminate* on the Queen's birthday, and make merry at princely anniversaries and royal festivities. *Peep at Our Cousins*, i.

illuminate (i-lū′mi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illuminé* = Sp. *iluminado* = Pg. *illuminado* = It. *illuminato*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Enlightened; illuminated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as he then looked behind him he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 993.

If they be *illuminate* by learning. *Bacon.*

2. Decorated with or as with colored pictures.

Illuminate missals open on the meads,
Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.
R. H. Stoddard, Hymn to Flora.

II. *n.* One who makes pretension to extraordinary light and knowledge. See *illuminati*.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā′tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *illuminatus*, enlightened: see *illuminate, a.*] 1†. *Eccles.*, persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given to them as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. —2. [*cap.*] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados (the Enlightened) of Spain in the sixteenth century, an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France (also called *Guérinets*) in the seventeenth century, and an association of mystics in southern France in the eighteenth century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the freemasons.

3. [*cap.*] See *Order of the Illuminati*, below.—4. In general, persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or not; persons who lay claim to superior knowledge in any department: often used satirically.

Any one can see that the book which forms the centre of the group is not a Bible, and the *illuminati* know that it is a photographic album. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 283.

The great arcanum [the secret of futurity] can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity. . . . Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our *illuminati* have to solve. *H. Rogers.*

Order of the Illuminati, a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was deistic and republican in principle, aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny, had an elaborate organization, was to some extent associated with freemasonry, and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order excited much antagonism, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered ★for some time elsewhere.

illumination (i-lū-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *illumynacyon* = D. *illuminatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illumination*, < OF. *illumination*, F. *illumination* = Sp. *iluminación* = Pg. *iluminação* = It. *illuminazione*, < LL. *illuminatio(n-), inluminatio(n-)*, a lightening up, < L. *illuminare, inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] 1. Supply of light; emanation of luminous rays; light afforded by a luminous body or substance.

The amount of *illumination* diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance from the source of *illumination*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 23.

2. The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specifically, an unusual or profuse display of light; decoration by means of many lights, as in festivity or rejoicing: as, the *illumination* of a city.

Bonfires, *illuminations*, and other marks of joy appeared, not only in London, but over the whole kingdom.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1710.

3. Mental enlightenment; knowledge or insight imparted.

The deuelle entirs than by fals *illumynacyons*, and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssaues a mans saule.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

By leaving them [men] to God's immediate care for farther *illumination*, he doth not bid them depend upon extraordinary revelation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

There is no difficulty so great in Scripture but that, by the supernatural *illuminations* of God's Spirit concurring with our natural endeavours, it is possible to be mastered.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

4. In a special use, the doctrine of the Illuminati; worship of enlightenment or knowledge.

One among many results of Scott's work was to turn the tide against the *Illumination*, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 105.

5. Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practised in the middle ages; adornment by means of pictures, designs, and letters in flat colors, gilt, etc., practised especially in devotional works: as, the art of *illumination*.

Perfect *illumination* is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture-making it has lost its dignity and function. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 143.

6. A representation or design in an illuminated work: as, the *illuminations* of a psalter.

In a glorious large folio Salisbury Missal, on vellum, and written out towards the middle of the fourteenth century, now lying open before me, the T [beginning the canon or Te igitur] is so drawn as to hold within it an *illumination* of Abraham about to slay his son Isaac.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 103.

Circle of illumination, that circle on the earth which separates places where it is day from places where it is night; that great circle on the earth whose plane is perpendicular to the line joining the centers of the earth and sun.—**Direct illumination.** See *direct*.

illuminatism (i-lū′mi-nā-tizm), *n.* [< *illuminate, a.*, + *-ism*.] Same as *illuminism*.

illuminative (i-lū′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *illuminatif* = Sp. *iluminativo* = Pg. It. *illuminativo*; as *illuminate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of producing or giving light; tending to enlighten or inform; illustrative.

We then enter into the *illuminative* way of religion, and set upon the acquist of virtues, and the purchase of spiritual graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

What makes itself and other things be seen (as being accompanied by light) is called fire; what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, iv.

Illuminative month. Same as *synodical month* (which see, under *month*).

illuminato (il-lö-mi-nä′tō), *n.* [It.: see *illuminate, a.*] One of the illuminati; a person claiming to possess exceptional enlightenment.

An *illuminato* like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.
Contemporary Rev. LI. 592.

illuminator (i-lū′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *illuminateur* = Sp. *iluminador* = Pg. *illuminador* = It. *illuminatore*, < LL. *illuminator, inluminator*, an enlightener, < L. *illuminare, inluminare*, enlighten, illuminate: see *illuminate*.] 1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; a natural or artificial source of light, literally or figuratively: as, the sun is the primary *illuminator*.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chaucer, who, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

The chemists will perhaps be ready . . . to produce a cheap *illuminator* from water. *The Century*, XXVI. 339.

2. One who decorates manuscripts, books, etc., with ornamental pictures, designs, letters, etc., in the style called illumination.

As no book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated initials or capital letters, there was no want of *illuminators*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 682.

3. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for concentrating the light. —4. A glass tile or floor-light.—5. An apparatus for directing a beam of light upon some object, as in lighting parts of the body in surgical or medical examinations.—6. A device for carrying a small electric light into the mouth in examining the teeth.—**Opaque illuminator,** an illuminator for a microscope, formed by a circular disk of thin glass, placed at an angle of 45° with the axis of the instrument, and reflecting rays from a side aperture downward upon the object.—**Parabolic illuminator,** in a microscope, a reflector of semiparaboloid form placed over an opaque object to illuminate it. It is silvered inside, and the object is placed in its focus.

illumine (i-lū′min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumined*, ppr. *illumining*. [= D. *illumineren* = G. *illuminiren* = Dan. *illuminere* = Sw. *illuminera*, < F. *illuminer* = Pr. *enlumenar, illuminar, illumenar, ellumenar* = Sp. *iluminar* = Pg. *illuminar* = It. *illuminare*, < L. *illuminare, inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*. Cf. *illume*.] To illuminate; light up; throw light upon, literally or figuratively.

And as the bright sun glorifies the sky,
So is her face *illumined* with her eye.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 486.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

At civic revel and pomp and game,
And when the long-*illumined* cities flame.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

illuminee (i-lū-mi-nē′), *n.* [< F. *illuminé*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see *illuminate, a.*] An illuminate; specifically, a member of a sect or of the order of Illuminati.

illuminer (i-lū′mi-nėr), *n.* One who illuminates; an illuminator. [Rare.]

He [E. Norgate] became the best *Illuminer* or Limner of our age. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

illuminism (i-lū′mi-nizm), *n.* [= F. *illuminisme* = Sp. *iluminismo* = Pg. *illuminismo*; as *illumine*

+ *-ism.*] The principles or claims of illuminati, or of a sect or the order of Illuminati. Also *illuminatism.* [Rare.]

illuministic (i-lū-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-istic.*] Relating to illuminism, or to the Illuminati.

illuminize (i-lū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuminized*, ppr. *illuminizing.* [< *illumine* + *-ize.*] To initiate in the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Imp. Dict.*

illuminous (i-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< *il-*[3] + *luminous.*] Not luminous; dark; obscure. [Rare.]

This life, and all that it contains, to him
Is but a tissue of *illuminous* dreams.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

illupi (il'u-pi), *n.* [Tamil *iluppai.*] An Indian tree, *Madhuca longifolia* (*Bassia longifolia* of Linnæus). The flowers are roasted and eaten, and are also boiled to a jelly; the leaves and milky juice of the unripe fruit are used medicinally; the bark contains a gummy juice used in rheumatism, and the bark itself is used as a remedy for the cure of itch. The seeds furnish an oil called *illupi-oil* or *illupi-butter.* Also applied to the allied species *M. Indica.*

illupi-oil (il'u-pi-oil), *n.* An oil from the seeds of *Madhuca longifolia* and *M. Indica.*

illure† (i-lūr'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *lure;* a var. of *allure*[1].] To lure; allure; entice.

The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally. *Fuller.*

illusion (i-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= D. *illusie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illusion* = F. *illusion* = Pr. *illusio* = Sp. *ilusión* = Pg. *illusão* = It. *illusione,* < L. *illusio(n-),* a mocking, jesting, irony, < *illudere, inludere,* pp. *illusus, inlusus,* play with, mock: see *illude.*] 1. That which illudes or deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; false show.

All her furniture was like Tantalus's gold described by Homer, no substance, but mere *illusions.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

Have you more strange *illusions*, yet more mists,
Through which the weak eye may be led to error?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. i.

Still less can appearance and *illusion* be taken as identical. For truth or *illusion* is not to be found in the objects of intuition, but in the judgments upon them, so far as they are thought. It is therefore quite right to say that the senses never err, not because they always judge rightly, but because they do not judge at all.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 293.

The cleverest, the acutest men are often under an *illusion* about women; . . . their good woman is a queer thing, half doll, half angel; their bad woman almost always a fiend. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

Specifically — 2. In *psychol.*, a false perception due to the modification of a sense impression by associated ideas: distinguished from false appearances due to the imperfection of the bodily organs of sense, such as irradiation, and from hallucinations, in which no sense impression is involved. See *hallucination*, 2. — 3. The act of deceiving or imposing upon any one; deception; delusion; mockery.

I told my lord the duke, by the devil's *illusions*
The monk might be deceiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

In Cappadocia was seated the Citie Comana, wherein was a Temple of Bellona, and a great multitude of such as were there inspired and rauished by deuillish *illusion.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's *illusion* given.
Moore, This World is all a Fleeting Show.

The daring was only an *illusion* of the spectator.
Emerson, Courage.

4. A thin and very transparent kind of tulle. — **Fantastic illusion,** a perception which is influenced by an excited imagination, as when a bush is supposed to be a bear. — **Physiological illusion,** an illusion in which perception is influenced by memory and ordinary expectation, as when one fails to detect a typographical error: same as *illusion,* 2. =**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion,* etc. See *delusion.*

illusionable (i-lū'zhọn-a-bl), *a.* [< *illusion* + *-able.*] Subject to illusions; liable to be deceived; easily imposed upon. [Rare.]

Burke was not a young poet, but an old and wary statesman, . . . one who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths [Wordsworth and Coleridge] were in their cradles.
The Academy, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.

illusionist (i-lū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *illusion* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is subject to illusion; one who trusts in illusions.

The man of sense is the visionary or *illusionist*, fancying things as permanencies, and thoughts as fleeting phantoms. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 174.

2. One who produces illusions for deception or entertainment; specifically, a sleight-of-hand performer.

Jugglers, and *illusionists*, and sleight-of-hand performers of every grade, prefer examining committees composed of leading citizens — and instinctively dread the criticism of children and of day-laborers, who, being unable to read or write, or to think or reason according to the books, are obliged to trust their instincts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.

illusive (i-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *ilusivo* = Pg. *illusivo;* < L. as if **illusivus,* < *illudere, inludere,* pp. *illusus, inlusus,* illude: see *illude.*] Deceiving by illusion; deceitful; false; illusory.

I am that Truth, thou some *illusive* spright.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

In yonder mead behold that vapour
Whose vivid beams *illusive* play;
Far off it seems a friendly taper
To guide the traveller on his way.
J. G. Cooper, Tomb of Shakspeare.

illusively (i-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

illusiveness (i-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being illusive; deception; false show.

illusor (i-lū'sọr), *n.* [< LL. *illusor, inlusor,* a mocker, scoffer, < L. *illudere, inludere,* pp. *illusus, inlusus,* mock, illude: see *illude.*] A deceiver; a mocker. [Rare.]

The English lords, who then held the king in tutelage, . . . refused him [Leo V. of Armenia] in the first instance his passport — said that though he proffered peace he only wanted money; he was an *illusor*, and they would have nothing to do with him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 197.

illusory (i-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illusoire* = Sp. *ilusorio* = Pg. It. *illusorio,* < LL. *illusor, inlusor,* a mocker, < L. *illudere, inludere,* pp. *illusus, inlusus,* mock: see *illude.*] **I.** *a.* Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illusory creations of imagination. *J. Caird.*

A wider scope of view, and a deeper insight, may see rank, dignity, and station all proved *illusory*, so far as regards their claim to human reverence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** Deceptive, delusive. See *delusion.*

II.† *n.* An illusion; a cheat. *Nares.*

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare *illusorye.* *Letter of Queen Elizabeth* (1599).

illustrable (i-lus'- or il'us-trạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illustrabilis,* < *illustrare,* light up: see *illustrate.*] Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

Who can but magnifie the power of decussation, inservient to contrary ends, solution and consolidation, union and division *illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nut-cracker. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

illustrate (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illustrated*, ppr. *illustrating.* [< L. *illustratus, inlustratus,* pp. of *illustrare, inlustrare* (> It. *illustrare* = Pg. *illustrar* = Sp. *ilustrar* = F. *illustrer*), light up, make light, illuminate, < *illustris, inlustris,* lighted up, bright: see *illustrious.*] 1. To illuminate; make clear, bright, or luminous. [Archaic.]

He had a star to *illustrate* his birth; but a stable for his bedchamber. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 807.

Swamps and twilight woods which no day *illustrates.*
Thoreau, Walden, p. 136.

2. To give honor or distinction to; make distinguished or illustrious; glorify.

Your honour's sublimity doth *illustrate* this habitation.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton*, P. L., v. 739.

Jurists turned statesmen have *illustrated* every page, every year of our annals. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 136.

3. To make plain and conspicuous to the mind; display vividly; also, to make clear or intelligible; elucidate.

The sense was dark; 'twas therefore fit
With simile to *illustrate* it.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd, l. 62.

We alluded to the French Revolution for the purpose of *illustrating* the effects which general spoliation produces on society. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

Instead of *illustrating* the events which they narrated by the philosophy of a more enlightened age, they judged of antiquity by itself alone. *Macaulay*, History.

Each new fact *illustrates* more clearly some recognized law. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

4. To elucidate or ornament by means of pictures, drawings, etc. (*a*) To furnish with pictorial illustrations: as, to *illustrate* a book. (*b*) To grangerize.

illustrate† (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *a.* [< L. *illustratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Famous; renowned; illustrious.

The right reuerend and *illustrate* lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 73.

The king's command, and this most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

illustration (il-us-trā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *illustratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illustration* = F. *illustration* = Sp. *ilustracion* = Pg. *illustração* = It. *illustrazione,* < L. *illustratio(n-), inlustratio(n-),* vivid representation (in rhet.), < *illustrare, inlustrare,* light up, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] 1. The act of illustrating, or of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation; exemplification.

Analogy, however, is not proof, but *illustration.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 9.

2. The state of being illustrated or illumined. [Obsolete in the literal sense.]

One Conradus, a devout priest, had such an *illustration*, such an irradiation, such a coruscation, such a light at the tops of those fingers which he used in the consecration of the sacrament, as that by that light of his fingers' ends he could read in the night as well as by so many candles. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The incredulous world had, in their observation, slipped by their true prince, because he came not in pompous and secular *illustrations.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

3. That which illustrates. Specifically — (*a*) A comparison or an example intended for explanation or corroboration.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish *illustration*, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

(*b*) A pictorial representation, map, etc., placed in a book or other publication to elucidate the text.

4. Illustriousness; distinction. [Rare.]

It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom . . . if the college in which the intellectual life of Daniel Webster began, and to which his name imparts charm and *illustration*, should give no formal expression to her grief in the common sorrow.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 241.

illustrative (i-lus'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to illustrate. (*a*) Tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify: as, an argument or a simile *illustrative* of a subject.

Purging and pruning with all industrie . . .
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 41.

(*b*†) Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honorific.

illustratively (i-lus'trā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

They being many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference unto action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

illustrator (i-lus'- or il'us-trā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *illustrateur* = Sp. *ilustrador* = Pg. *illustrador* = It. *illustratore,* < LL. *illustrator, inlustrator,* an enlightener, < L. *illustrare, inlustrare,* illustrate: see *illustrate.*] 1. One who illustrates, or renders bright, clear, or plain; one who exemplifies something in his own person.

To the right gracious *illustrator* of virtue . . . the Earle of Montgomrie. *Chapman*, Ded. of Sonnet.

2. One who draws pictorial illustrations.

The finest work of the illuminator, the *illustrator*, and the binder. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LX. 219.

illustratory (i-lus'trā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative. [Rare.]

illustret†, *v. t.* [< F. *illustrer*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] To illustrate.

All *illustred* with Lights radiant shine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

illustrious (i-lus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *illustre* = Sp. *ilustre* = Pg. It. *illustre,* < L. *illustris, inlustris,* lighted up, bright, clear, manifest, honorable, illustrious, < *in,* in, + **lustrum,* light (ML. a window): see *luster.* Cf. *illustrate.*] 1†. Possessing luster or brilliancy; luminous; bright; shining.

The Cliff parted in the midst, and discovered an *illustrious* concave, filled with an ample and glistering light.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. Distinguished by greatness, genius, etc.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent: as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince or author.

There goes the parson, O *illustrious* spark!
And there, scarce less *illustrious*, goes the clerk!
Cowper, On Observing Some Names of Little Note.

3. Conferring luster or honor; brilliant; transcendent; glorious.

His right noble mind, *illustrious* virtue,
And honourable carriage. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,
And every conqueror creates a muse.
Waller, Panegyric on Cromwell.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Distinguished, Eminent,* etc. (see *famous*); remarkable, signal, exalted, noble, glorious.

illustriously (i-lus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; eminently; gloriously.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity.
Bp. Atterbury.

illustriousness (i-lus′tri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.

illuxurious (il-ug-zū′ri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *luxurious*.] Not luxurious. [Rare.]

The Widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasures of the English court.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

ill-will (il′wil′), *n.* Enmity; malevolence. [Not properly a compound.]

Ros. Why look you so upon me?
Phe. For no *ill will* I bear you.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

=Syn. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

ill-willer (il′wil′ėr), *n.* One who wishes another ill; an enemy.

As who would say her owne ouermuch lenitie and goodnesse made her *ill willers* the more bold and presumptuous. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Queen Elizabeth knowing well that she had drawn many *ill-willers* against her State, she endeavour'd to strengthen it by all the means she could devise.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 332.

ill-willy (il′wil′i), *a.* [Sc., also *ill-willie*; < *ill-will* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious.

An *ill-willy* cow should have short horns.
Scotch proverb.

2. Grudging; niggardly: as, an *ill-willy* wife.

ill-wisher (il′wish′ėr), *n.* One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.

ill-wrestingt, *a.* Misinterpreting; putting a bad construction upon matters.

Now this *ill-wresting* world is grown so bad,
Mad slanderers by mad ears believed be.
Shak., Sonnets, cxl.

illy (il′i), *adv.* [< *ill*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an ill or evil manner; not well; unsatisfactorily; ill. [*Illy*, though correctly formed from the adjective *ill*, is not in common or good use, the adverb *ill* being preferred.]

How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage. *Strype*, Memorials, i. 2.

Whereby they might see how *illy* they were served.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 366).

Thou dost deem
That I have *illy* spared so large a band,
Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd troops.
Southey.

Illyrian (i-lir′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Illyrius*, Illyrian, *Illyria*, Illyria, < *Illyrii*, Gr. Ἰλλύριοι, the Illyrians.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, an ancient region east of the Adriatic, comprising in its widest extent modern Albania, Bosnia, Servia, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc., conquered by the Romans and made a province, and later a prefecture.—2. Pertaining to modern Illyria, a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, comprising at present Carinthia, Carniola, and the Maritime Territory.—3. Pertaining to the modern Serbo-Croatian race or language.—**Illyrian Provinces**, a government formed by Napoleon in 1809, comprising various territories taken from Austria, lying north and east of the Adriatic. It was under French control, was abolished in 1814–15, and in 1816 was made a nominal kingdom of the Austrian empire. See def. 2.

II. *n.* 1. A native of ancient Illyricum. The Illyrians were perhaps allied to the Thracians, and are now represented by the Albanians.—2. An inhabitant of the modern titular kingdom of Illyria.—3. A member of the Serbo-Croatian race, now living in the territory of ancient Illyricum.

ilmenite (il′men-īt), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a black color and submetallic luster, consisting of the oxids of iron and titanium, and isomorphous with hematite. The original ilmenite is from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), but the same mineral is common elsewhere. Some of its varieties are crichtonite, hystatite, washingtonite, etc. Also called *titanic iron ore* and *menachanite*.

ilmenium (il-mē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ium*.] A name given by Hermann to an element supposed by him to be present in the æschynite from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), also in yttrotantalite and some related minerals. His conclusions have not been accepted by other chemists.

ilmenorutile (il″men-ō-rō′til), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *rutile*.] A variety of rutile from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), containing some iron sesquioxid.

ilomet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* (= OHG. *gilōmo*), frequently.] Often; frequently.

Of this mis farinde pruyde he herde tellen ofte and *i-lome*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

ilpa (il′pä), *n.* Same as *illupi*.

ilvaite (il′va-īt), *n.* [< L. *Ilva*, Elba, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of iron and calcium occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is found in the island of Elba and elsewhere. Also called *lievrite* and *yenite*.

Ilybius (i-lib′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime, + βίος, life.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*. There are about 15 North American and a number of European species, separated from *Colymbetes* and other related genera by having the penultimate joint of the labial palpi as long as the last joint, and by the more convex form of the body. *I. ater*, of the United States, is an example. *Erichson*, 1832. Properly *Ilyobius*.



Ilybius biguttatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Ilysanthes (il-i-san′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, + ἄνθος, a flower; from its habit.] A genus of annual herbs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, and tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is characterized by having a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect and 2-lobed and the lower lip spreading and thrice cleft, and 2 included stamens. They are small smooth plants with opposite leaves and small axillary purplish flowers or the upper racemed. *I. dubia* of the United States is the *false pimpernel*.

Ilysia (i-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime.] A genus of short-tailed serpents, of the family *Tortricidæ*. The coral-snake of Guiana is *I. scytale*. Also called *Tortrix*.

im-[1]. An assimilated form of *in-*[1] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *im-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[1].

im-[2]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

im-[3]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative *in-*[3] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

★**image** (im′āj), *n.* [< ME. *image*, *ymage*, < OF. *image*, F. *image* = Pr. *image*, *emage* = Sp. *imagen* = Pg. *imagem* = It. *immagine*, *imagine*, *immage*, *image*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image, < **im*, root of *imitari*, copy, imitate: see *imitate*. Hence *imagine*, etc.] 1. A likeness or similitude of a person, animal, or thing; any representation of form or features, but more especially one of the entire figure, as by sculpture or modeling; a statue, effigy, bust, relief, intaglio, portrait, etc.: as, an *image* in stone, bronze, clay, or wax; a painted or stamped *image*; to worship idolatrous *images*.

And before that Chirche is the *Ymage* of Justynyan the Emperour, covered with Gold.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

I saw an *Image*, all of massie gold,
Placed on high upon an Altare faire.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 491.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*: . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them.
Ex. xx. 4.

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

2. A natural similitude, reproduction, or counterpart; that which constitutes an essential representation, copy, or likeness: as, the child is the very *image* of its mother.

They which honour the law as an *image* of the wisdom of God himself are notwithstanding to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

Let us make man in our *image*, after our likeness.
Gen. i. 26.

This play is the *image* of a murther done in Vienna.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The married state, with and without the affection suitable to it, is the completest *image* of heaven and hell we are capable of receiving in this life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A concrete mental object, not derived from direct perception, but dependent upon cerebral conditions only; a mental picture.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

The *image* of his father was less fresh in his mind.
Disraeli.

4†. Semblance; show; appearance; aspect.

For by the *image* of my cause I see
The portraiture of his. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The Apocalyps of Saint John is the majestick *image* of a high and stately Tragedy.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears.
Dryden, Æneid.

5. In *rhet.*, a metaphor so expanded as to present a complete likeness or picture to the mind; a similitude wrought out by description; an illustrative comparison: as, a metaphor suggests a likeness, but an *image* paints it with a few verbal touches.

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Encyc.*

6. An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture. See *vision*, *mirror*, and *lens*.—7. In *math.*, when imaginary quantities are represented by points on a plane, a point representing any given function of a quantity represented by another point, the former point is said to be the *image* of the latter.—**Aërial image.** See *aërial*.—**After image.** See *after-image*.—**Double image.** See *double*.—**Electric image** (as defined by Maxwell), an electrified point, or system of points, on one side of a surface which would produce on the other side of that surface the same electrical action which the actual electrification of that surface really does produce. (*Thomson.*)—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Multiple images**, images formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.—**Negative or accidental image**, the image which is perceived when the eye, after looking intently at a bright-colored object, is directed to a white surface. The color is complementary to that of the original, on account of the fatigue and consequent failure to act of the nervous mechanisms called into play in the first instance.—**Worship of images.** See *image-worship*.

image (im′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imaged*, ppr. *imaging*. [< *image*, *n.* Cf. *imagine*, *v.*] 1. To form an image of; represent by an image; reflect the likeness of; mirror: as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

My soul, though feminine and weak,
Can *image* his; e'en as the lake,
Itself disturbed by slightest stroke,
Reflects the invulnerable rock.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 10.

They in their leaf-shadowed microcosm
Image the larger world.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Yet a few great natures even then began to comprehend the charm and mystery which the Greeks had *imaged* in their Pan. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 243.

2. To present to the mental vision; exhibit a mental picture of; portray to the imagination.

The Flight of Satan to the Gates of Hell is finely *imaged*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 309.

3. To form a likeness of in the mind; call up a mental image or perception of; imagine.

Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 362.

The prolonged effort to recall or *image* colors or visual forms tires the visual organs.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 542.

4. To be like; resemble: as, he *imaged* his brother. *Pope.*

imageable (im′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *image* + *-able*.] Capable of being imaged or imagined. [Rare.]

image-breaker (im′āj-brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast.

imaged (im′ājd), *a.* [< *image* + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with human figures: applied to porcelain and fine pottery: as, an *imaged* tea-service.

imageless (im′āj-les), *a.* [< *image* + *-less*.] Having no image; not using images.

But a voice
Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless*. *Shelley.*

image-mug (im′āj-mug), *n.* A pitcher or jug formed in the general shape of a human being, or of a head and bust.

imagert, *n.* [ME. *imageour*, < OF. **imageor*, *imageur* (also *imagier*, *imager*), a sculptor, < *image*, an image.] One who images; a sculptor or painter.

Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
Life to his lovely picture to confer,
Did not extract out of the elements
A certain secret chymik quint-essence.
Du Bartas (trans.).

imagery (im′āj-ri or -ėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *imagerie*, *ymagerie*, < OF. (also F.) *imagerie*, imagery; as *image* + *-ry*.] 1. Representation in an image or by images; formation of images by art; also, images collectively.

Giue euery one his particular name, as Resemblance by Pourtrait or *Imagery*, which the Greeks call Icon, Resemblance morall or misticall, which they call Parabola, & Resemblance by example, which they call Paradigma.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

You would have thought . . . that all the walls,
With painted *imagery*, had said at once—
Jesu preserve thee! *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Those high chancel screens surmounted by *imagery* and paintings, by which the chancel arch was often completely filled up. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 49.

2†. A type or general likeness; similitude.

Dress your people unto the *imagery* of Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 127.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. Descriptive representation; exhibition of ideal images to the mind; figurative illustration.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

That poverty of thought and profusion of *imagery* which are at once the defect and the compensation of all youthful poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 215.

4. Mental representation; formation of images in the mind; fanciful or fantastic imagination.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

image-worship (im′āj-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of images; as a term of reproach, the worship of idols; idolatry. The veneration of images, as the crucifix, or paintings or statues of the Virgin Mary or of the saints, is practised in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches. The Roman Catholic doctrine concerning such veneration is, "that the images of Christ, of the Virgin Mother of God, and of the other saints, are to be had and retained particularly in temples, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them; not that any divinity, or virtue, is believed to be in them, on account of which they are to be worshipped; or that any thing is to be asked of them; or that trust is to be reposed in images, as was of old done by the Gentiles, who placed their hope in idols; but because the honor which is shown them is referred to the prototypes which those images represent; in such wise that by the images which we kiss, and before which we uncover the head and prostrate ourselves, we adore Christ, and we venerate the saints whose similitude they bear." *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (quoted in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 201).

imagilet†, *n.* [< It. as if **imagiletto*, < *imagine*, *immagine*, image: see *image* and *-let*.] A small image.

Italy affords finer alabaster, whereof those *imagilets* wrought at Leghorn are made.
Fuller, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 124.

imaginable (i-maj′i-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *imaginable* = Pr. *ymaginable* = Sp. *imaginable* = Pg. *imaginavel* = It. *imaginabile*, now *immaginabile*, also *immaginevole*, < ML. *imaginabilis*, < L. *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

He ran into all the extravagances *imaginable*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

imaginableness (i-maj′i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being imaginable.

imaginably (i-maj′i-na-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being imagined; in a conceivable manner; possibly.

We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter to keep out the air from getting at all in at ★any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle*, Works, I. 10.

imaginal (i-maj′i-nal), *a.* [= OF. *imaginal*, < LL. *imaginalis*, figurative, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image, figure: see *image*.] 1. Characterized by imagination; imaginative. [Rare.]—2. Given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]—3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect.—**Imaginal disk.** See the extract.

The apodal maggot [of *Muscidæ*], when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. . . . As the *imaginal disks* develop, the preëxisting organs contained in the head and thorax of the larva undergo complete or partial resolution. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 386.

imaginant† (i-maj′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginant* = It. *immaginante*, < L. *imaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] **I.** *a.* Imagining; conceiving.

And (we will enquire) what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 900.

II. *n.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

It is an inquiry of great depth and worth concerning imagination, how and how far it altereth the body proper of the *imaginant*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 186.

Story is full of the wonders it works upon hypochondrical *imaginants;* to whom the grossest absurdities are infallible certainties, and free reason an impostour.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

imaginarily (i-maj′i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* By means of the imagination; in imagination.

You make her tremble;
Do you not see 't *imaginarily?*
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

imaginariness (i-maj′i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary.

imaginarity (i-maj-i-nar′i-ti), *n.* [< *imaginary* + *-ty*[2].] In *math.*, the state of being imagi-★nary.

imaginary (i-maj′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginaire* = Pr. *imaginari* = Sp. Pg. *imaginario* = It. *immaginario*, < L. *imaginarius*, seeming, imaginary, LL. also, lit., pertaining to an image, < *imago* (*imagin-*), an image: see *image*.]

I. *a.* 1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; due to erroneous belief or conception; not real; baseless; fancied: opposed to *actual*.

Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only *imaginary*, for which the physicians have invented *imaginary* cures. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison*, Cato.

Most of the names throughout the work are as *imaginary* as those of its pretended authors.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 192.

Nor, surely, did he miss
Some pale, *imaginary* bliss
Of earlier sights whose inner landscape still was Swiss.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2. In *math.*, unreal and feigned in accordance with the theory of imaginary quantities.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity,** its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**Imaginary calculus, ens,** etc. See the nouns.—**Imaginary coördinate,** a coördinate whose value is imaginary.—**Imaginary curve,** a feigned curve every point of which is imaginary.—**Imaginary envelop,** the real curve which results from the substitution for the imaginary coördinates, $x = a + bi$, $y = c + di$, of $x' = a + b$, $y' = c + d$, upon the assumption that dy/dx is real.—**Imaginary exponent,** an exponent which is an imaginary quantity.—**Imaginary geometry,** analytical geometry in which the coördinates are allowed to take imaginary values.—**Imaginary integral,** an integral which appears under an imaginary form, usually on account of an imaginary constant being added to it.—**Imaginary line,** a feigned line some of the coefficients of the equation to which are imaginary.—**Imaginary point,** in *analytical geom.*, a feigned point one or more of the coördinates of which are imaginary quantities.—**Imaginary projection,** a central projection from an imaginary center or upon an imaginary plane.—**Imaginary quantity,** in *alg.*, an expression of the form $A + Bi$, where i is a symbol the square of which is negative unity (-1). The object of introducing imaginary quantities is to avoid a multitude of distinct cases between which it is not desired to discriminate, and to state what is true in general terms. Thus, a quadratic equation, as $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$, is said to have two roots. But these roots are real and distinct only if $B2 - 4AC$ is positive. If this quantity vanishes, the two roots coalesce; and if it is negative, they become imaginary. The introduction of imaginaries greatly facilitates the reasoning of mathematics, even in cases where the conclusion has nothing to do with imaginaries. The greater part of the known propositions of higher analytical geometry are only true when account is taken of imaginary quantities. Imaginary quantities are feigned quantities, or they may be considered as quantities outside the ordinary system of quantity. Also called *impossible quantity.*—**Imaginary tangent,** a feigned tangent which is an imaginary line.—**Imaginary transformation,** a transformation by means of equations containing imaginary coefficients.—**Syn. 1.** Ideal, fanciful, fancied, visionary, unreal, shadowy, Utopian. *Imaginary* and *imaginative* are never synonymous: *imaginary* means existing only in the imagination; *imaginative* means possessed of or showing an active imagination.

II. *n.*; pl. *imaginaries* (-riz). In *alg.*, an imaginary expression or quantity.—**Conjugate imaginaries.** See *conjugate*.

imaginatet (i-maj′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *imaginatus*, pp. of *imaginare*, give an image of: see *image*, *v.*] Imaginative.

Whereas the *imaginate* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 12.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *imaginacioun*, *ymaginacioun*, < OF. *ymagination*, *ymaginacion*, F. *imagination* = Pr. *ymaginatio*, *emagenassio* = Sp. *imaginación* = Pg. *imaginação* = It. *immaginazione*, < L. *imaginatio*(*n-*), imagination, < *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object, or the generic name for the totality of such images; consciousness of objects other than those now presented to the senses; the reproduction or combination of memories of sense-objects; especially, the higher form of this process manifested in poetry and art. Imagination is commonly divided into reproductive and productive; *reproductive imagination* being the act or faculty of reproducing images stored in the memory under the suggestion of associated images; *productive imagination* being the creative imagination which designedly recombines former experiences into new images. The phrase *productive imagination* is also used in the Kantian philosophy to denote the pure transcendental imagination, or that faculty by which the parts of the intuitions of space and time are combined into continua.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong *imagination;*
That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy;
Or, in the night, imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

It is evident that true *imagination* is vastly different from fancy; far from being merely a playful outcome of mental activity, a thing of joy and beauty only, it performs the initial and essential functions in every branch of human development. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 201.

2. An image in the mind; a formulated conception or idea.

Experience techith that colerik men geueth to summe *ymagynaciouns*, and sangueyn men ben ocupied aboute summe othere *ymagynaciouns*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

My brain, methinks, is like an hour-glass,
Wherein my *imaginations* run like sands.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

He that uses the word "tarantula" without having any *imagination* or idea of what it stands for pronounces a good word, but so long means nothing at all by it.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 32.

3. The act of devising, planning, or scheming; a contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse *ymagynacioun*,
Homo proponit et deus disponit and gouerneth alle good vertues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 33.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. Lam. iii. 60.

I was at my wits' end, and was brought into many *imaginations* what to do.
Capt. R. Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35).

4. A baseless or fanciful opinion.

For my purpose of proceeding in the profession of the law, so far as to a title, you may be pleased to correct that *imagination* where you find it. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space or expansion of itself naturally leads us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

Combinatory imagination. See *combinatory.*—**Creative imagination.** See *creative.*—**Syn. 1.** *Imagination*, *Fancy.* By derivation and early use *fancy* has the same meaning as *imagination*, but the words have become more and more distinctly separated. (See Wordsworth's preface to his "Lyrical Ballads.") *Imagination* is the more profound, earnest, logical. *Fancy* is lighter, more sportive, and often more purely creative. We call "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" works of Shakspere's *imagination*, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" of his *fancy*.

Consider for a moment if ever the *Imagination* has been so embodied as in Prospero, the *Fancy* as in Ariel, the brute Understanding as in Caliban.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 199.

Warm glowing colors *fancy* spreads
On objects not yet known.
Mrs. H. More, David and Goliath, ii.

imaginational (i-maj-i-nā′shon-al), *a.* [< *imagination* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the imagination; imaginary.

imaginative (i-maj′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *imaginatif*, < OF. (and F.) *imaginatif* = Pr. *ymaginatiu* = Sp. Pg. *imaginativo* = It. *immaginativo*, < ML. **imaginativus*, < L. *imaginari*, pp. *imaginatus*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. Forming images; endowed with imagination; given to imagining: as, the *imaginative* faculty; an *imaginative* person.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

Of all people children are the most *imaginative*.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist.

Sir Thomas Browne, our most *imaginative* mind since Shakespeare. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 153.

2. Characterized by or resulting from imagination; exhibiting or indicating the faculty of imagination.

I think it [the third canto of the Purgatorio] the most perfect passage of its kind in the world, the most *imaginative*, the most picturesque. *Macaulay*, Dante.

The more indolent and *imaginative* complexion of the Eastern nations makes them much more impressible.
Emerson, Eloquence.

His [Ælfred's] love of strangers, his questionings of travellers and scholars, betray an *imaginative* restlessness.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 168.

3†. Inquisitive; suspicious; jealous.

Nothyng list hym to been *ymaginatyf*,
If any wight had spoke whil he was oute
To hire [her] of love, he hadde of it no doubt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 366.

The kynge enclyned well thereto, but the duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymagynatyue*, wolde nat agree therto. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxi.

=**Syn.** Inventive, creative, poetical. See *imaginary*.

imaginatively (i-maj′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imaginative manner; with or by the exercise of imagination.

To write *imaginatively* a man should have—imagination! *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 35.

imaginativeness (i-maj′i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being imaginative.

imagine (i-maj′in), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imagined*, ppr. *imagining*. [< ME. *imaginen*, *imagenen*, < OF. *ymaginer*, *imaginer*, F. *imaginer* = Pr. *imaginar*, *ymaginar*, *emaginar* = Sp. Pg. *imaginar* = It. *immaginare*, < L. *imaginari*, picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, < *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image: see *image*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form a mental image of; produce by the imagination; especially, to construct by the productive imagination.

For to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, Be ther *ymagyned* a Figure that hathe a gret Compas; and

aboute the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre, be made another litille Compas.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

Our view of any transaction . . . will necessarily be imperfect . . . unless we can . . . *imagine* ourselves the agents or spectators.
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Studies.

And far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. To conceive in the mind; suppose; conjecture.

The grettyst preseruacion of peas and gode rule to be hadde within the toune and shire of Bristowe that can be *ymagened*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

That which hitherto we have set down is . . . sufficient to shew their brutishness, which *imagine* that religion and virtue are only as men will account of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast;
And what I do *imagine*, let that rest.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

If the Rebellion is at all suppressed in any time, I *imagine* some of our troops will go. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

3. To contrive in purpose; scheme; devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?
Ps. lxii. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Surmise*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), fancy, picture to one's self, apprehend, believe, suppose, deem.—**3.** To plan, frame, scheme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form images or conceptions; exercise imagination.—**2.** To suppose; fancy; think.

The matter was otherwise received than they *imagined*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 415.

imaginer (i-maj'i-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who imagines, or forms ideas or conceptions; a contriver.

Others think also that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 121.

2†. A plotter; a schemer.

For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imagyners*. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

imagines, *n.* Latin plural of *imago*.

imaging (im'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *image*, *v.*] The forming of mental images; expression by means of imagery.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

imagining (i-maj'i-ning), *n.* [< ME. *imagininge*; verbal n. of *imagine*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forming images in the mind.—**2.** That which is imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3†. Scheming; plot; contrivance.

There were iij lordes came on to the kyng,
Desireng hym on huntyng for to goo,
ffull ontrewly ther with *ymagenyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 963.

imaginous† (i-maj'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *immaginoso*, *imaginoso*, < ML. **imaginosus*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image: see *image*.] Full of or characterized by imagination; imaginative.

There is a kind of cure
To fright a lingering fever from a man
By an *imaginous* fear.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, v. 1.

imago (i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *imagos*, *imagines* (-gōz, i-maj'i-nēz). [NL. use of L. *imago*, an image, likeness: see *image*.] In *entom.*, the final, perfect stage or state of an insect, after it has undergone all its transformations and become capable of reproduction. The name is due to the fact that such an insect, having passed through its larval stages, and having, as it were, cast off its mask or disguise, has become a true representation or image of its species. See cut under *Diptera*.

imam, imâm, imaum (i-mäm', i-mâm'), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *iman* = Pers. Turk. *imām*, < Ar. *imām*, a guide, chief, leader, < *amma*, walk before, preside.] A Mohammedan chief or leader. Specifically—(*a*) The religious title of the four successors of Mohammed, and of the four great doctors of the four orthodox sects; hence, a Mohammedan prince or religious leader: as, the *Imam* of Muscat. (*b*) The title of the great leaders of the Shiites or Shiahs. These are Ali, believed by them to have been constituted by Mohammed *the Imam* or head of the faithful (called *calif* by the Sunnis), and his ten successors, the twelfth being yet to come in the person of the Mahdi or Messiah predicted by Mohammed. (*c*) The person who leads the daily prayers in the mosque, and receives its revenues.

The word *imām* literally means the chief, or guide. In public prayer it signifies the officiating minister, whose words the people repeat in a low voice, and whose gestures they imitate; he is a delegate of the supreme Imām, the successor of Mahomet.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 87.

imamate (i-mäm'āt), *n.* [< *imam* + *-ate*[3].] The office or function of an imam; the calif ate.

The caliphate . . . is also called El Imámah, the *Imamate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 714.

imaret (im'a-ret), *n.* [Turk. *imāret*.] A kind of hospice or hostelry for the free accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims and other travelers in the Turkish empire.

Their Hospitals they call *Imarets*; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions. They found them for the reliefe of the poore, and of Trauellers, where they haue food allowed them (differing according to the vse of the place), and lodging places, without beds. They are open for the most part to all men of all religions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

imaum, *n.* See *imam*.

imbalm†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embalm*.

imban (im-ban'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ban*[1].] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. *J. Barlow.* [Rare.]

imband (im-band'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *band*[1].] To form into a band or bands. [Rare.]

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

imbank†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embank*.

imbankment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embankment*.

imbannered (im-ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *banner* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with banners.

imbar† (im-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out. See *embar*.

So do the kings of France unto this day.
Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness claiming from the female;
And rather choose to hide them in a net
Than amply to *imbar* their crooked titles,
Usurp'd from you and your progenitors.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

[The sense of *imbar* in this passage is disputed; it may be an error. Some editions have *imbare*, which is defined "to make or lay bare; expose."]

imbargo†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embargo*.

imbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embark*.

imbarkation†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embarkation*.

imbarkment†, *n.* Same as *embarkment*.

imbarren†, *v. t.* Same as *embarren*.

imbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

imbastardize† (im-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* Same as *embastardize*.

imbathe† (im-bāŦʜ'), *v. t.* Same as *embathe*.

imbattle (im-bat'l), *v. t.* Same as *embattle*[2].

imbattled (im-bat'ld), *p. a.* Same as *embattled*.

imbay†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embay*[1].

imbayed (im-bād'), *p. a.* Same as *embayed*.

imbecile (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *imbecile*, *imbecille*, F. *imbécile* = Sp. Pg. *imbecil* = It. *imbecille*, < L. *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, usually *imbecillus*, *inbecillus*, weak, feeble; origin unknown. The common derivation < *in*, on, + *bacillus*, a staff (as if referring to the feeble steps of age), is improbable. The first syllable is more likely *in-* priv. Hence *imbecile*, *v.*, and its doublet *embezzle*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without physical strength; feeble; impotent; helpless. [Rare.]

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow, Works, II. xxii.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; having the mental faculties undeveloped or greatly impaired. See *imbecility*.

The man became
Imbecile; his one word was "desolate."
Dead for two years before his death was he.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Marked by mental feebleness or incapacity; indicating weakness of mind; inane; stupid: as, *imbecile* efforts; an *imbecile* speech.

To Americans, the whole system of Italian education seems calculated to reduce women to a state of *imbecile* captivity before marriage. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. Foolish, driveling, idiotic. See *debility*.

II. *n.* One who is imbecile.

imbecile† (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *v. t.* [Earlier also *imbecil*, *imbecill*, *imbecell*, etc., and, with devious forms, *imbezzle*, *embezzle*, etc. (see *embezzle*, ult. a doublet of *imbecile*, *v.*); from the adj.] **1.** To make imbecile; weaken.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding that he dares not suffer the remedy of all his calamities.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 7.

2. To embezzle.

Princes must, in a special manner, be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *inbeciled*, or in any sense be exposed to the rapine of covetous persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 2.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres much of the armes was *imbecell'd*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

imbecilitate† (im-be-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *imbecility* + *-ate*[2].] To weaken; render feeble.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *imbecilete*, *imbecillite*, F. *imbécillité* = Sp. *imbecilidad* = Pg. *imbecillidade* = It. *imbecillità*, < L. *imbecillita(t-)s*, *inbecillita(t-)s*, weakness, feebleness, < *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, weak: see *imbecile*, *a.*] The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; weakness of either body or mind, but especially of the latter. Mental imbecility is such a weakness of mind, owing to defective development or to loss of faculty, as to incapacitate its subject for the ordinary duties of life, and for legal consent, choice, or responsibility.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

No one can doubt that his [Petrarch's] poems exhibit, amidst some *imbecility* and more affectation, much elegance, ingenuity, and tenderness. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Though to the larger and more trifling part of the sex [men] *imbecility* in females is a great enhancement of their personal charms, there is a portion of them too reasonable and too well-informed themselves to desire anything more in woman than ignorance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

=**Syn.** *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, etc. (see *debility*); feebleness, childishness, idiocy, dotage.

imbed, *v. t.* See *embed*.

imbellic (im-bel'ik), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *bellicus*, warlike: see *bellic*. Cf. L. *imbellis*, *inbellis*, unwarlike, < *in-* priv. + *bellum*, war.] Not warlike or martial; unwarlike. [Rare.]

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 423.

imbellish†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embellish*.

imbellishing†, *n.* Same as *embellishment*.

The devices and *imbellishings* of man's imagination.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

imbenching† (im-ben'ching), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *bench* + *-ing*[1].] A raised work like a bench.
Parkhurst.

imber, imber-diver, imber-goose (im'bėr, -dī''vėr, -gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

imbezzle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embezzle*.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbibed*, ppr. *imbibing*. [< ME. **enbiben*, F. *imbiber* = Sp. Pg. *embeber* = It. *imbevere*, < L. *imbibere*, *inbibere*, drink in, < *in*, in, + *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *bibulous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink in; absorb by or as if by drinking: as, a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

Various are the Colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty Woolł *imbibes* the Dye.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

So barren sands *imbibe* the show'r.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 184.

This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and *imbibes* delight through every pore.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To receive or admit into the mind; imbue one's mind with: as, to *imbibe* errors.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

One wise rule of behaviour, deeply *imbibed*, will be useful to us in hundreds of instances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

3†. To cause to drink in; imbue.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water: and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.
Newton.

II. *intrans.* To drink; absorb liquid or moisture.

O to watch the thirsty plants
Imbibing! *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

imbiber (im-bī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbuthnot.

★ **imbibition** (im-bi-bish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imbibition* = Sp. *imbibición*; as *imbibe* + *-ition*.] The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the passages or pores of a body.

Beside the common way and road of reception by the root, there may be a refection and *imbibition* from without; for gentle showrs refresh plants, though they enter not the roots. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

A drop of oil let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it which by the *imbibition* of the liquor acquires a greater continuity and some transparency will appear much darker than the rest. *Boyle.*

The variation in the amount of water present produces a corresponding variation in the volume of the cell-wall; hence the absorption of water or *imbibition* by the cell-wall has come to be termed its "swelling-up."
Vines, Physiol. of Plants, p. 14.

imbitter† (im-bit'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embitter*.

imbitterer† (im-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *embitterer*.

imblaze†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblaze*.

imblazon†, *v.* An obsolete form of *emblazon*.

imboccatura (im-bok-kä-tö′rä), *n.* [It., mouth, bit; cf. *imboccare*, feed, disembogue: see *embogue*, *embouchure*.] The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument.

imbodier†, **imbodiment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embodier*, etc.

imboil†, *v.* Same as *emboil*.

imbolden† (im-bōl′dn), *v. t.* Same as *embolden*.

imbolish†, *v. t.* [A dubious word, appar. a var. of *abolish*, confused with *imbecile*, *v.*, *embezzle*, *v.*] To steal; embezzle.

You poore theeves doe only steale and purloyne from men, and the harme you doe is to *imbollish* men's goods, and bring them to poverty.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 391).

imbonity† (im-bon′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *imbonita(t-)s*, *inbonita(t-)s*, inconvenience, lit. 'ungoodness,' < L. *in-* priv. + *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bounty*.] Want of goodness or of good qualities.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, insuavities are swallowed up. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

imborder† (im-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emborder*.

imborsation (im-bôr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< It. *imborsazione*, < *imborsare*, put in a purse: see *imburse*.] In central Italy, the act of placing in a purse or sack (*borsa*) the names of candidates for certain municipal offices, to be afterward selected by lot. According to Sismondi, this method is still in use.

The magistrates who were now in offices, having great power, took upon themselves to constitute a signory out of all the most considerable citizens, to continue forty months. Their names were to be put into a bag or purse, which was called *imborsation*, and a certain number of them drawn out by lot at the end of every second month; whereas before, when the old magistrates went out of office, new ones were always chosen by the council.
J. Adams, Works, V. 32.

imbosom (im-bûz′um), *v. t.* See *embosom*.

imboss†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

imbost†, *n.* [For **imboss*, < *imboss* = *emboss*[1], *v.*, with ref. to *embossed*, 6.] The foam that comes from a hunted deer. *Nares*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbost* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. *N. Cox*, Gentleman's Recreation, p. 73.

imbosture† (im-bos′tụr), *n.* [< *imbost*, pp. of *imboss* = *emboss*[1], + *-ure*.] Embossed work.

Learch. This is no rich idolatry.
Ruf. Yes, sure,
And set out to the full height; there nor wants
Imbosture nor embroidery.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

imbound† (im-bound′), *v. t.* Same as *embound*.

imbow (im-bō′), *v. t.* See *embow*.

imbowel, imboweler, etc. See *embowel*, etc.

imbower, *v.* See *embower*.

imbowment† (im-bō′mẹnt), *n.* See *embowment*.

imbrace†, **imbracement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embrace*[1], etc.

imbraid†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

imbrangle, *v. t.* See *embrangle*.

imbrave†, *v. t.* Same as *embrave*.

imbreed (im-brēd′), *v.* Same as *inbreed*.

imbreket (im-brēk′), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

imbrex (im′breks), *n.*; pl. *imbrices* (im′bri-sēz). [L., < *imber* (*imbr-*), a shower, heavy rain, rain-water, = Gr. ὄμβρος, a shower.] 1. A gutter-tile or other tile of curved surface; a pantile.

The absence of *imbrices*, which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 193.

2. One of the scales or compartments of an imbrication.

Imbricatæ (im-bri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of L. *imbricatus*: see *imbricate*, *a.*] A division of plants founded upon the purely artificial character of imbricate leaves or scales, including the families *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Balanophoraceæ*, and *Cytinaceæ*.

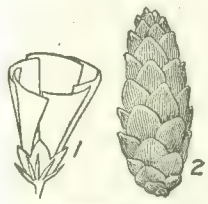
imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbricated*, ppr. *imbricating*. [< L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, cover with gutter-tiles, form like a gutter-tile, < *imbrex* (*imbric-*), a hollow tile, a gutter-tile: see *imbrex*.] **I.** *trans.* To lay or lap one over another, so as to break joint, as or like tiles or shingles, either with parts all in one horizontal row or circle (as in the estivation of a calyx or corolla, when at least one piece must be wholly external and one internal), or with the tips of lower parts covering the bases of higher ones in a succession of rows or spiral ranks.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks, whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths.
Beckford, Vathek.

II. *intrans.* To overlap serially.

In all essential family characters they [*Echinothuria* and *Calveria*] agree. The plates *imbricate* in the same directions and on the same plan.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 164.

imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *a.* [= F. *imbriqué* = Sp. Pg. *imbricado*, < L. *imbricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile or pantile.—2. Lying one over another or lapping, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over another, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants, the scales of fishes and of reptiles, or the feathers of birds.—3. Decorated with a pattern resembling a surface of lapping tiles.—4. Consisting of lines or curves giving a resemblance to a surface of overlapping tiles: as, an *imbricate* pattern.—**Imbricate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are somewhat conical, each attached by its narrow end to a deep hollow on one side of the preceding one, as in *Prionus*. See cut under *Prionus*.—**Imbricate elytra**, elytra one of which laps slightly over the other.



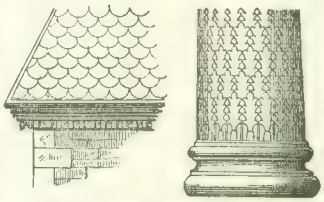
1, imbricate flower-bud of *Althæa rosea*; 2, imbricate scales of the cone of hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

imbricated (im′bri-kā-ted), *a.* [< *imbricate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *imbricate*.

A close-fitting mail of flattened cells coats our surface with a panoply of *imbricated* scales.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 233.

imbricately (im′bri-kāt-li), *adv.* In an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im-bri-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imbrication*; as *imbricate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges (real or simulated), like that of tiles or shingles.



Imbrication.—Roof and Column.

And let us consider that all is covered and guarded with a well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Masonry laid in ornamental designs, in stone of various colors, brick, terra-cotta, or a combination of these materials.—3. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.

imbricative (im′bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imbricatif* = Sp. *imbricativo*; < *imbricate* + *-ive*.] Forming an imbrication; imbricated. [Rare.]

imbrices, *n.* Plural of *imbrex*.

imbrier†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket. *Davies*.

Why should a gracious prince *imbrier* himself any longer in thorns and do no good, but leave his wooll behind him?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 192.

imbroccata, imbrocata (im-bro-kä′tä), *n.* [Also *imbroccato*, *embrocado*; < It. *imbroccata*, a hit or thrust with the sword, < *imbroccare*, hit the mark, < *in*, on, in, + *broccare*, spur, urge, orig. thrust with a sharp point, broach: see *broach*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a thrust in tierce. *Gifford*.

You have your passages and *imbrocatas* in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoccato, your *imbroccato*, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

imbroder†, *v. t.* Same as *embroider*. [In the quotation it refers to tattooing.]

Their women [of Virginia] *imbroder* their legges, hands, &c., with diuers workes, as of Serpents, and such like, with blacke spots in the flesh. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

imbrodry†, *n.* Same as *embroidery*.

The gardens without are very large, and the parterrs of excellent *imbrodry*, set with many statues of brasse and marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

imbroglio (im-brō′lyō), *n.* [It., confusion, < *imbrogliare*, confuse, embroil: see *embroil*[2].] 1. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature, as between persons or nations; an entanglement.

This wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbroglio* of Convention business.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 3.

2. An intricate or complicated plot, as against a person, or of a romance or drama.

The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous *imbroglio*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 95.

3. In *music*, a passage in which the rhythms of different voice-parts are conflicting or contradictory.

imbroider†, *v. t.* See *embroider*.

imbroil†, *v. t.* See *embroil*[2].

imbrother†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *embroider*.

imbrown†, *v.* See *embrown*.

imbrue (im-brö′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbrued*, ppr. *imbruing*. [Formerly also *imbrew*, *embrue*, *embrew*; < ME. *imbrowen*, < OF. *embruer*, *embruver*, *embreuver*, *embruvrer*, *embeverer*, *embevrer*, give to drink, make drunk (refl. drink), imbrue, bedabble, < *en-* + **bevrer*, give to drink, < *bevre*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], and cf. *bever*[3]. Cf. *imbibe*.] 1. To wet or moisten; soak; drench in a fluid, now especially in blood; bedabble.

Youre handes eke that they in no manere
Imbrowe the cuppe, for thanne shulle noone be lothe
Withe yow to drynke that ben withe yow yfere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Are not the mad, armed mob in those writings instigated to *imbrue* their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens? *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 335.

Who has not heard how brave O'Neale
In English blood *imbrued* his steel?
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 6.

2. To soak into, as a fluid, especially blood.

When smoking strains of crimson blood
Imbru'd the fatten'd ground.
Chatterton, Bristow Tragedy.

imbruement (im-brö′mẹnt), *n.* [< *imbrue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbruing, or the state of being imbrued.

imbrute (im-bröt′), *v.* See *embrute*.

imbud (im-bud′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *imbudded*, ppr. *imbudding*. [< *in-*[2] + *bud*[1].] To put forth buds. [Rare.]

What a return of comfort dost thou bring,
Now at this fresh returning of our blood;
Thus meeting with the op'ning of the Spring,
To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

imbue (im-bū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbued*, ppr. *imbuing*. [< OF. *imbuer*, F. *imboire* = Sp. Pg. *imbuir* = It. *imbuire*, < L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, wet, moisten, soak, < *in*, in, + *-buere*, allied to *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *imbibe*. Cf. *imbrue*.] 1. To impregnate by steeping or soaking: used especially with reference to dyes.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.
Boyle.

2. To tincture deeply; cause to become impregnated or penetrated: as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.
Milton, P. L., viii. 216.

A thoughtful mind, *imbued* with elegant literature.
Sumner, Hon. Joseph Story.

If we are really *imbued* with the grace of holiness, we shall abhor sin as something base, irrational, and polluting. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 13.

imbuement (im-bū′mẹnt), *n.* [< *imbue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbuing, or the state of being imbued.

imburse† (im-bėrs′), *v. t.* [Also *emburse*; < OF. *embourser* = It. *imborsare*, < ML. *imbursare*, put in a purse, pocket, pay, < L. *in*, in, + *bursa*, burse, purse: see *burse*, *purse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To supply money to; stock with money.

imbursement† (im-bėrs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *imburse* + *-ment*.] The act of imbursing or supplying money.

imbushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*. *Latimer*.

imbution† (im-bū′shọn), *n.* [< L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, pp. *imbutus*, *inbutus*, wet, moisten: see *imbue*.] The act of imbuing; imbuement.

imell, imellet (i-mel′), *adv.* and *prep.* [E. dial. *amell*; ME. *imell*, *emell*, *emelle*, *omell*, < Icel. *á milli*, *á millum* (or equiv. OSw. *i mælli* = Dan. *imellem*), amid, < *á*, = E. *on* (or *i* = E. *in*), + *midhil*, *medhal*, mid, middle: see *middle*.] **I.** *adv.* In the middle; between.

Sen erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes *emel*.
York Plays, p. 6.

II. *prep.* Amid; among.

My lorde! we haue bourded with this boy,
And holden hym full hote *emelle* vs.
York Plays, p. 269.

imide (ī′mid or ī′mid), *n.* [An arbitrary variation of *amide*.] In *chem.*, a substituted am-

monia in which two hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by a bivalent acid radical, and the whole acts as a monobasic acid. An imide therefore contains the group NH, as succinimide, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NH$.

imitability (im″i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imitable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability,* so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

imitable (im′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *imitable* = Sp. *imitable* = Pg. *imitavel* = It. *imitabile,* < L. *imitabilis,* that may be imitated, < *imitari,* imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather *imitable* by our thoughts than our corporeal motions. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Simple and *imitable* virtues, which are within every man's reach, but which, unfortunately, are not exercised by many, or this world would be a paradise. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 28.

2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

imitableness (im′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imitable; imitability.

imitancy (im′i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *imitan(t)* + *-cy.*] A tendency to imitate; the habit of imitating. [Rare.]

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle,* Misc., III. 67.

imitant (im′i-tạnt), *n.* [= It. *imitante,* < L. *imitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *imitari,* imitate: see *imitate.*] That which imitates; hence, a counterfeit article. [Rare.]

The tendency, therefore, is to lower the quality and finish of confectionery, to foster the use of *imitants* and adulterants, and to give the well known houses a monopoly of the business. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVIII. 135.

imitate (im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imitated,* ppr. *imitating.* [< L. *imitatus,* pp. of *imitari* (> It. *imitare* = Sp. Pg. *imitar* = F. *imiter*), copy, portray, imitate, a deponent freq., < ✓ **im,* whence also *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, image: see *image.*] 1. To use as a model or pattern; make a copy, counterpart, or semblance of.

The ornament [of Italian thirteenth-century painted glass] shows the influence of Byzantine conventions, but the ornamentists *imitated* natural forms of foliage sooner than northern artists. *Encyc. Brit.,* X. 668.

2. To take example by, in action or manner; follow or endeavor to copy as an exemplar; act in the manner or character of; pattern after.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

All we ought, or can, in this dark State,
Is, what we have admir'd, to *imitate.*
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

The tendency to *imitate* those about us is a very important aid to the development of the will.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 612.

=Syn. *Imitate, Counterfeit, Mimic, Ape, Mock.* *Imitate* is the general word for the expression of the idea common to these five words. To *counterfeit* is to *imitate* exactly or as closely as possible, more often for a dishonest purpose; to *mimic* is to *imitate* in sport or ridicule, as to *mimic* one's affectations in speech or carriage; to *ape* is to *imitate* with servility. *Mock,* whose first meaning was to *imitate* in derision, has changed ground so as now generally to mean to deride by imitation, or, still more broadly, to treat with scorn, to tantalize.

imitation (im-i-tā′shọn), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *imitation* = Sp. *imitación* = Pg. *imitação* = It. *imitazione,* < L. *imitatio*(*n-*), imitation, < *imitari,* imitate: see *imitate.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of imitating; an imitating or copying.

Imitation is a facultie to expresse liuelie and perfitelie that example which ye go about to fol[l]ow. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 116.

It seemeth the idolatrous Priests carried the Tabernacle of their Idoll on their shoulder, in apish *imitation* of the true Priests and Leuites. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 68.

The peculiar notes of birds are acquired by *imitation.*
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 222.

2. That which is made or produced by imitating; hence, in general, a likeness or resemblance; a simulated reproduction or representation; more loosely, a likeness or resemblance in general.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Pleasing and ingenious *imitations* of the manner of the great masters appear. *Macaulay,* Dryden.

The waiters exhibited in their eagerness a good *imitation* of unselfish service.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 30.

3. Specifically, in *music,* the process or act of repeating a melodic phrase or theme, either at a different pitch or key from the original, or in a different voice-part, or with some rhythmic or intervallic modification not so great as to destroy the resemblance. The original phrase or theme is often called the *antecedent,* and the imitation the *consequent.* Imitation is reckoned one of the chief beauties of polyphonic writing and of composition in general. Its esthetic value lies in the combined unity and variety that it introduces into intricate works, and in the opportunity it affords for ingenuity and skill. Imitation is said to be *strict* when the succession of intervals is identical in both antecedent and consequent, and *free* when some modification of the one appears in the other. The commonest regular varieties of free imitation are: by augmentation (*augmented imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically increased, as when quarter-notes are represented by half-notes; by diminution (*diminished imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically lessened, as when quarter-notes are represented by eighth-notes; by inversion (*inverted imitation, inverted counterpoint,* or *imitation in contrary motion*), in which every upward interval in the antecedent is represented in the consequent by an equivalent downward interval, and vice versa; and *retrograde* or *reversed imitation,* in which the intervals of the antecedent are taken in reverse order in the consequent. The interval of pitch by which the consequent is separated from the antecedent is indicated by calling the imitation *at the fifth, at the octave,* etc. Strict imitation is *canonic,* and the result, if of some extent, is a *canon* (which see); imitation is also the basis of the *fugue* (which see).

II. *a.* Made in imitation; counterfeit; not genuine; copied: as, *imitation* stone, lace, gold, etc.

imitational (im-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *imitation* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by imitation. [Rare.]

imitationist (im-i-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *imitation* + *-ist.*] One who practises imitation; a mere imitator; one who wants originality. *Imp. Dict.*

imitative (im′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imitativo,* < ML. **imitativus,* < L. *imitari,* imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Imitating or inclined to imitate or copy.

At present, we are become an *imitative,* not to say a mimic, race. *Gifford,* Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlii.

2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model.

The doctrine which he [Aristotle] established, that poetry is an *imitative* art, when justly understood, is to the critic what the compass is to the navigator.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

3. Formed after or presenting a similitude of a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 527.

In the genesis of language the interjection, even if not technically a part of speech, and the onomatopoetic or *imitative* words, must be regarded as the primary linguistic utterances. *G. P. Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

In the 6th century capital-writing enters on its period of decadence, and the examples of it become *imitative.*
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 152.

imitatively (im′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imitative manner; by imitation.

imitativeness (im′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being imitative.

imitator (im′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *imitateur* = Sp. Pg. *imitador* = It. *imitatore,* < L. *imitator,* one who imitates, < *imitari,* imitate: see *imitate.*] One who imitates, copies, or patterns after a model.

A servile *imitator,* who, without one spark of Cowley's admirable genius, mimicked whatever was least commendable in Cowley's manner. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

imitatorship (im′i-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ship.*] The office or state of an imitator.

But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

imitatress (im′i-tā-tres), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ess.* Cf. *imitatrix.*] A female imitator.

imitatrix (im′i-tā-triks), *n.* [= F. *imitatrice* = It. *imitatrice,* < L. *imitatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *imitator,* an imitator: see *imitator.*] Same as *imitatress.*

Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them.
Sir Gyles Goosecappe (1606), iii. 1.

immaculacy (i-mak′ū-lạ-si), *n.* The state of being immaculate.

immaculate (i-mak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *immaculate* = F. *immaculé* = Sp. *inmaculado* = Pg. *immaculado* = It. *immacolato,* < L. *immaculatus, inmaculatus,* unspotted, unstained, < *in-* priv. + *maculatus,* spotted: see *maculate.*] 1. Unspotted; spotless; stainless; pure; undefiled; without blemish or impurity: as, an *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; an *immaculate* edition.

"To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless" was to teach the gospel of Christ without mixture of corrupt and unsound doctrine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thou sheer, *immaculate,* and silver fountain.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

Thy ruin grand
With an *immaculate* charm which cannot be defaced.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* without spots or colored marks; unicolored.—**Immaculate conception,** in *Rom. Cath. theol.,* the freedom from original sin which the Virgin Mary possessed from the time of her conception in the womb of her mother: now an established dogma of the church. The controversy regarding this dogma commenced about the twelfth century. It was debated by the schoolmen, the universities, the orders of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans, and the councils of Basel and Trent. Opinion gradually prevailed in its favor, and it was formally proclaimed by Pope Pius IX., December 8th, 1854, in the bull "Ineffabilis Deus." The feast of the Immaculate Conception is observed in the Roman Catholic Church on December 8th.

Gregory XV. . . . forbade anyone to accuse those who denied the *immaculate conception* of heresy or mortal sin.
Catholic Dict., p. 429.

Immaculate Heart. See *heart.*=Syn. Unspotted, stainless, unsullied, unblemished, untarnished.

immaculately (i-mak′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

immaculateness (i-mak′ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The character of being immaculate; spotless purity.

Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation is required of such as are sequestred for God by some vow or consecration. *W. Montague,* Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 2.

immailed† (im-māld′), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *mail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing mail or armor.

Whilst their inhabitants, like heards of deere
By kingly lyons chas'd, fled from our armes
If any did oppose instructed swarmes
Of men *immayl'd.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

immalleable (i-mal′ē-ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmaleable;* as *in-*[3] + *malleable.*] Unmalleable; incapable of being extended by hammering.

Though it [aqua fortis] make not a permanent solution of crude tin, it quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it to an *immalleable* substance.
Boyle, Works, IV. 319.

immanacle (im-man′ạ-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immanacled,* ppr. *immanacling.* [< *in-*[2] + *manacle.*] To put manacles on; manacle.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton,* Comus, l. 665.

immanation (im-ạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *in,* in, + *manare,* pp. *manatus,* flow; cf. *emanation.*] A flowing or entering in.

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

immane (i-mān′), *a.* [= Pg. *immano* = It. *immane,* cruel, savage, < L. *immanis, inmanis,* huge, vast, cruel, savage, inhuman; perhaps < *in-* intensive (*in-*[2]) + *magnus,* great.] Monstrous in size or character; huge; prodigious; monstrously perverse, savage, cruel, etc. [Archaic.]

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?
Evelyn, Sylva, i. 18.

He had been brought very close to that *immane* and nefandous Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

immanely (i-mān′li), *adv.* Monstrously; hugely. [Archaic.]

A man of excessive strength, Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but *immanely* Cruell. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

immanence (im′ạ-nens), *n.* [< *immanen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immanence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of pantheism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own.
J. D. Morell, Manchester Papers, No. 2, p. 108.

A modification of a prevailing Latin conception of the divine transcendence by a clearer and fuller appreciation . . . of the divine *immanence.* *Prog. Orthodoxy,* p. 16.

immanency (im′ạ-nen-si), *n.* Same as *immanence.*

Christ, as we have seen, never reflected on transcendency and *immanency.* *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVI. 469.

immanent (im′ạ-nent), *a.* [= F. *immanent* = Sp. *inmanente* = Pg. It. *immanente,* < LL. *immanen(t-)s, inmanen(t-)s,* ppr. of *immanere, inmanere,* remain in or near, < L. *in,* in, + *manere,* remain: see *remain.* Cf. *remanent, remnant.*] Remaining within; indwelling. This word (in its Latin form, *immanens*) was introduced in the thirteenth century to express the distinction, of which Aristotle makes much, between *doing* (or acting within one's self) and *making* (or producing an external effect). An *immanent action* is one whose effect remains within the subject and within the same faculty, while a *transient* or *transitive action* produces an effect upon something different from the subject, or at least upon something different from the faculty exercised. In modern philosophy the word is applied to the operations of a creator con-

ceived as in organic connection with the creation, and to such a creator himself, as opposed to a *transient* or *transcendent* creating and creator from whom the creation is conceived as separated. The doctrine of an immanent deity does not necessarily imply that the world, or the soul of the world, is God, but only that it either is or is in God.

The workes of God, which are either inward and *immanent*, or outward and transient.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 5.

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, iv. 1.

In the doctrine of the eternal Son revealing the Father, *immanent* in nature and humanity as the life and light shining through all created things, as the divine reason in which human reason shares, there was the recognition of . . . the tie which binds the creation to God in the closest organic relationship.
A. Allen, Continuity of Christian Thought.

Immanent act. See *act*.—**Immanent action.** See *action*, and def. above.—**Immanent cause.** See *cause*, 1, and *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.—**Immanent principle**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle*.

Immanes (i-mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *immanis*, monstrous, enormous: see *immane*.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of recently extinct gigantic ratite birds of New Zealand, containing the two families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. *Dinornithes* is a synonym.

immanifest (i-man′i-fest), *a.* [= OF. *immanifeste* = It. *immanifesto*, < LL. *immanifestus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *manifestus*, manifest.] Not manifest or apparent. [Rare.]

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

immanity† (i-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immanité* = It. *immanità*, < L. *immanita(t-)s*, *inmanita(t-)s*, hugeness, vastness, cruelty, savageness, < *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, cruel, savage: see *immane*.] The condition of being immane; monstrosity; savageness.

No man can but marvel, saith Comineus, at that barbarous *immanity*, feral madness, committed betwixt men of the same nation, language, and religion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 39.

They were so far from doing what Nestorius had suggested that they restrained him from his violence and *inmanity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

immantle (im-man′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immantled*, ppr. *immantling*. [< *in-*2 + *mantle*.] To envelop as with a mantle. [Poetical.]

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Immantled all the world, and the stiff ground
Sparkled in ice.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

O joy to him in this retreat,
Immantled in ambrosial dark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man′ū-el), *n.* [LL. *Emmanuel*, < Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, < Heb. *Immanuel*, lit. 'God with us,' < *im*, with, + *anu*, us, + *el*, God.] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name, also written *Emanuel*.

immarcescible† (im-är-ses′i-bl), *a.* [Improp. written *immarcessible*; = F. *immarcescible*, formerly improp. *immarcessible*, = Sp. *inmarcesible* = Pg. *immarcescivel* = It. *immarcescibile*, < LL. *immarcescibilis*, *inmarcescibilis*, unfading, < L. *in-* priv. + *marcescere*, wither, fade: see *marcescent*.] Unfading.

They should feed the flock of God, and the great Bishop and Shepherd should give them an *immarcessible* crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 351.

immarcescibly† (im-är-ses′i-bli), *adv.* Unfadingly.

The honour that now I reach at is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, . . . but *immarcessibly* eternal, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 12.

immarginate (i-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + NL. *marginatus*, marginate.] Having no margin. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, destitute of a rim or border. *Gray.* (*b*) In *entom.*, without a defined margin; having no raised or thickened border; without an impressed line parallel to the edge.

immartial (i-mär′shal), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *martialis*, warlike, martial: see *martial*.] Not martial; not warlike. [Rare.]

Assay not me like one,
Yong and *immartiall*, with great words, as to an Amazon dame.
Chapman, Iliad, vii.

immask† (im-mask′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mask*.] To cover with or as with a mask; disguise.

Cases of buckram . . . to *immask* our noted outward garments.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

immatchable† (i-mach′a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matchable*.] Incapable of being matched; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Drayton, Legend of T. Cromwell.

immatchless† (i-mach′les), *a.* [< *in-*3 (here intensive) + *matchless*.] Incomparable; matchless.
Davies.

Thou great Soveraigne of the earth,
Onelie *immatchlesse* Monarchesse of hearts.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Ded. to the Fairest).

immaterial (im-ā-tē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immatériel* = Sp. *inmaterial* = Pg. *immaterial* = It. *immateriale*; as *in-*3 + *material*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; not material.

Forms *immaterial* are produced by an efficient cause in the matter: but the matter itself does not contribute towards the action. All forms of natural things, the human soul excepted, are material, which only is *immaterial*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The most elementary study of sensation justifies Descartes' position, that we know more of mind than we do of body; that the *immaterial* world is a firmer reality than the material.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. Without special significance or importance; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.
Cowper.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Not relevant; having no bearing on the question: as, *immaterial* evidence. (*b*) Not absolutely essential to constitute the cause of action or defense: as, an *immaterial* averment (a statement of unnecessary particulars).—**Immaterial cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.

=**Syn. 2.** Unessential, non-essential, insignificant.

II. *n.* Something not material.

As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see,
As these should write by reason, rhyme, and rule,
Or he turn wit whom nature doom'd a fool.
W. Harte, Essay on Satire.

Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive *immaterials*; our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

immaterialise, *v. t.* See *immaterialize*.

immaterialism (im-ā-tē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *immatérialisme* = Sp. *inmaterialismo* = Pg. *immaterialismo*; as *immaterial* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—**2.** The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind; idealism.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philosophy.

immaterialist (im-ā-tē′ri-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *immatérialiste* = Sp. *inmaterialista* = Pg. *immaterialista*; as *immaterial* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Going to England very young, about thirteen years ago, he [Berkeley] became founder of a sect there called the *immaterialists*, by the force of a very curious book upon that subject.
Swift, To Carteret, Sept. 3, 1724.

immateriality (im-ā-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immatérialité* = Sp. *inmaterialidad* = Pg. *immaterialidade* = It. *immaterialità*; as *immaterial* + *-ity*.] **1.** The character or quality of being immaterial or spiritual: as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

There are exterminating angels, that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality* and an uncommunicating nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

2. An immaterial existence or essence; that which is without matter.

A school of French philosophers to-day . . . speak of man as the union of an organism with an *immateriality*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

3. The character of being unimportant, non-essential, or irrelevant.

immaterialize (im-ā-tē′ri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immaterialized*, ppr. *immaterializing*. [= F. *immaterialiser* = Sp. *inmaterializar*; as *immaterial* + *-ize*.] To make immaterial or incorporeal; separate or free from matter. Also spelled *immaterialise*.

For though possibly assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to *immaterializ'd* spirits, yet is it more then our embodyed souls can bear without lassitude or distemper.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

immaterially (im-ā-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* [< *immaterial* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Not corporeally.—**2.** Unimportantly; not necessarily or essentially.

immaterialness (im-ā-tē′ri-al-nes), *n.* The character of being immaterial; immateriality.

immateriate† (im-ā-tē′ri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *materiate*.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things immerse in matter, to interpose some subject which is *immateriate*, or less materiate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immatter (i-mat′ėr), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *matter*. Cf. *immaterial*.] That which is immaterial, or not matter.
Ashburner, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 29, note. [Rare.]

immature (im-ā-tūr′), *a.* [= OF. *immature* = Sp. *inmaduro* = Pg. *immaturo* = It. *immaturo*, < L. *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe, < *in-* priv. + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] **1.** Not mature or ripe; not complete in growth or development; hence, unfinished; not perfected: as, *immature* fruit; an *immature* youth; *immature* plans or counsels.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryon *immature* involved,
Appear'd not.
Milton, P. L., vii. 277.

2†. Coming before the natural time; premature; too early.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

The *immature* death of Mr. Robinson in Holland.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Raw, green, crude, unfinished, undigested.

immatured (im-ā-tūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matured*.] Not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (im-ā-tūr′li), *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; prematurely; crudely.

immatureness (im-ā-tūr′nes), *n.* Immaturity.

immaturity (im-ā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [= OF. *immaturite*, F. *immaturité* = It. *immaturità*, < L. *immaturita(t-)s*, *inmaturita(t-)s*, unripeness, < *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe: see *immature*.] The state or character of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.

How far the validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age, it belongs to human laws to determine.
Beattie, Moral Science, iii. 1.

Shelley appears always to have labored under an essential *immaturity*; it is very possible that if he had lived a hundred years he would never have become a man.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 99.

immaze† (im-māz′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *maze*.] To involve in a maze or labyrinth; entangle.

The prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had *immazed* themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

immeability† (im″ē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **immeabilita(t-)s*, < **immeabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *meabilis*, passable, < *meare*, pass, go: see *meatus*.] Impassableness; impermeability.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and *immeability* of the matter impacted in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. § 29.

immeasurability (i-mezh″ūr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immeasurable*: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being measured; immeasurableness.

immeasurable (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *immesurable* = It. *immisurabile*; as *in-*3 + *measurable*; ult. identical with *immensurable*, q. v.] Incapable of being measured; immense; limitless; indefinitely extensive.

Safe have you gain'd the peaceful port of ease,
Not doom'd to plough th' *immeasurable* seas.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

Man's measures cannot mete the *immeasurable* All.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Ætna.

immeasurableness (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement; limitless extent.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone.
F. W. Robertson.

immeasurably (i-mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* To an immeasurable extent or degree.

Where wilds *immeasurably* spread
Seem length'ning as I go.
Goldsmith, The Hermit, st. 2.

immeasured† (i-mezh′ūrd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *measured*.] Unmeasured; unlimited.

They brought forth Geaunts, and such dreadful wights
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

A stream, that silently but swiftly glides
To meet eternity's *immeasured* tides!
Broome, Death.

immechanical† (im-ē-kan′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mechanical*.] Not mechanical; not consonant with the laws of mechanics.

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.
Mead.

immechanically† (im-ē-kan′i-kal-i), *adv.* Not mechanically.

immediacy (i-mē′di-ā-si), *n.* [< *immedia(te)* + *-cy*.] The character of being immediate.

(*a*) Direct relation or connection; freedom from any intervening medium.

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face to face, in the same *immediacy* of relation which the idea holds in the representative theory of the philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton.

(*b*) Specifically, the condition of being in direct relation with a head or chief; the feudal rank next to that of the suzerain.

He led our powers;
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All immediate church territory was secularized except a little part of that of Mayence, and, this not sufficing, all but six of the fifty-one imperial towns and the villages of the same class lost their *immediacy*, and were put into the hands of princes who received compensation.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 398.

(*c*) In *metaph.*, direct presence; spontaneous existence, not dependent on anything; absolute or non-relative being.

The a priori aspect or *immediacy* of thought, where there is a mediation not made by anything external but by a reflection into self, is another name for universality, the complacency or contentment of thought which is so much at ease with itself that it feels an innate aversion to descend to particulars. *Hegel*, tr. by Wallace.

A primitive *immediacy* or absolute identity of subject and object at some point back of all of individual experience perhaps is thus postulated.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 172.

immediate (i-mē′di-āt), *a.* [= F. *immédiat* = Sp. *inmediato* = Pg. It. *immediato*, < ML. **immediatus*, not mediate, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *mediatus*, mediate: see *mediate*, *a.*] 1. Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; independent of any intermediate agency or action: opposed to *remote:* as, an *immediate* cause.

He hath bin pleas'd to make himselfe the agent and *immediat* performer of their desires.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

The sensible qualities are the *immediate* objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities, the mediate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

The Consistory, like the Bishop, is under the *immediate* direction of the Holy Governing Synod.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1184.

2. Having no space or object intervening; nearest; proximate; having the closest relation: as, *immediate* contact; the *immediate* neighborhood.

What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
Th' *immediate* heir of England!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

These two commandments are *immediate* to each other, and of the greatest cognation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

3. Without any time intervening; without any delay; present; instant: often used, like similar absolute expressions, with less strictness than the literal meaning requires: as, an *immediate* answer; *immediate* despatch.

'Tis time we twain
Did show ourselves i' the field; and, to that end,
Assemble me *immediate* council.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion. *Milton.*, P. L., vii. 176.

The dead lulls of tropical seas are the *immediate* forerunners of tornadoes. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The commander of the Swiss, and some other officers, were for *immediate* action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *metaph.*, indemonstrable; intuitive; of the character of a direct perception not worked over by the mind. *Immediate truths* are of two kinds, those which are the direct testimony of the senses, and general axioms: the existence of both kinds is in question.

Where certainty is mediate, one judgment is often spoken of as the ground of another; but a syllogism is still psychologically a single, though not a simple, judgment, and the certainty of it as a whole is *immediate.*
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

Immediate agglutination, certainty, evidence. See the nouns.—**Immediate contraries.** See *contrary.*—**Immediate good,** that which is recognized as an end in itself, and is not merely useful in bringing about some end.—**Immediate inference,** the name first given by Wolf to a necessary inference from a single premise, because it has no middle term, being a mere transformation of a proposition.—**Immediate knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of a thing or an event in its existence, as here and now, by a consciousness of its direct presence. In this sense, immediate knowledge does not imply a perception of the thing-in-itself, but only a real and direct consciousness of the reaction between self and not-self. (*b*) Knowledge of an object as it exists, so that the qualities of our cognition are the qualities of the thing-in-itself.—**Immediate testimony,** in *law*, testimony to the personal experience of the witness.

immediately (i-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly.

Knowing myself to take and hold the said Archbishopric *immediately* and only of your Highness, and of none other.
Abp. Cranmer's Oath of Office, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., iii., note.

If the sun were in the zenith or *immediately* overhead, the most vivid effects would be found on the horizon.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 81.

2. Without lapse of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. Mat. viii. 3.

He'll eat but half a dozen bits, and rise *immediately.*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** Instantaneously, promptly, forthwith, straightway.

immediateness (i-mē′di-āt-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being immediate, in any sense of that word.

immediatism (i-mē′di-ā-tizm), *n.* [< *immediate* + *-ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

immedicable (i-med′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmedicable* = It. *immedicabile*, < L. *immedicabilis*, *inmedicabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *medicabilis*, curable: see *medicable.*] Not amenable to medicine; incapable of being healed; incurable.

My griefs . . .
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene.
Milton, S. A., l. 620.

But who rains down
Evil, the *immedicable* plague?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

immelodious† (im-ē-lō′di-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *melodious.*] Unmelodious.

When *immelodious* winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

immemorable† (i-mem′ō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immémorable* = Sp. *inmemorable* = Pg. *immemoravel* = It. *immemorabile*, immemorial, < L. *immemorabilis*, *inmemorabilis*, not worth mentioning, also silent, < *in-* priv. + *memorabilis*, to be mentioned: see *memorable.*] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Minsheu*, 1617.

immemorial (im-ē-mō′ri-al), *a.* [= Sp. *inmemorial* = Pg. *immemorial;* as *in-*3 + *memorial.*] Not within the bounds of memory; of unknown duration; extending back beyond record or tradition.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.
Sir M. Hale.

A country belonging to a people who were in possession for time *immemorial.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.

In the oldest forms of nobility, the origin of the distinction is strictly *immemorial;* there is no record of the way it began, no record how this and that house in a state came to be looked on as more noble than others.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 282.

immemorially (im-ē-mō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an immemorial manner; from time out of mind.

The territory of Saba, which *immemorially* has been the mart of frankincense, myrrh, and balsam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 444.

immense (i-mens′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *immense* = Sp. *immenso* = Pg. It. *immenso*, < L. *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasured, boundless, < *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*1, *measure.*] I. *a.* 1. So great as to be beyond measurement; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; incomprehensible.

Witness this new-made world, another heaven, . . .
Of amplitude almost *immense.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 620.

God is too large, too *immense*, and then man is too narrow, too little to be considered; for who can fix his eye upon an atom? *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. Of vast extent, bulk, or quantity; very great; huge; inordinate: as, an *immense* territory; an *immense* sum; an *immense* eater (a colloquial expression).

A corner cupboard, knowingly left open, displayed *immense* treasures of old silver and well-mended china.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

I could only distinguish an *immense* vault, like a high cavern, without aisles. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 139.

3. Very good or fine; very striking, attractive, or interesting. [Slang.]

The afterpiece is said to be *immense.*
Florida Times-Union, Feb. 8, 1888.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Excessive*, etc. See *enormous.*

II. *n.* Infinite space; immensity. [Poetical.]

When this ball of rock and clay
Crumbles from my feet away,
And the solid shores of sense
Melt into the vague *immense.*
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

immensely (i-mens′li), *adv.* To an immense extent or degree; exceedingly.

immenseness (i-mens′nes), *n.* The character or state of being immense; immensity.

immensible† (i-men′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*1, *measure.*] Immeasurable.

For should I touch thy minde (intangible,
Fraught with whateuer makes or good or great,
As learning, language, artes *immensible*,
Witt, courage, courtesie, and all compleat),
I should but straine my skill to do thee wrong.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

immensity (i-men′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *immensities* (-tiz). [= F. *immensité* = Pr. *immensitat*, *inmensitat* = Sp. *inmensidad* = Pg. *immensidade* = It. *immensità*, < L. *immensita(t-)s*, *inmensita(t-)s*, unmeasurableness, < *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasurable: see *immense.*] 1. The character or state of being immense. (*a*) Immeasurableness; boundlessness; infinitude.

Through the thick Fogs of Adversity . . . we come to see God, and the *Immensity* of his Love, in a fuller Proportion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) Vastness; hugeness; enormous extent or degree: as, the *immensity* of the Roman empire.

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man. *Is. Taylor.*

2. That which is immense; an extent not to be measured; infinity; especially, infinite space or the universe in space.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns. *Blackmore.*

Mighty Rome, to the north, lying at no great length in the idle *immensity* around it.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 172.

3. A vast extent, degree, bulk, or quantity; a very great amount.

immensive† (i-men′siv), *a.* [< OF. *immensif;* as *immense* + *-ive.*] Immense.

Then this *immensive* cup
Of aromatike wine,
Catullus, I quaffe up
To that terce muse of thine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

immensurability (i-men″sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immensurable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being immensurable; immeasurableness.

immensurable (i-men′sū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immensurable* = Sp. *inmensurable* = Pg. *immensuravel* = It. *immensurabile*, < LL. *immensurabilis*, immeasurable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensurabilis*, mensurable: see *mensurable.*] Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature, . . . a term of *immensurable* extent.
Ward.

immensurate (i-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *immensuratus*, not measured, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensuratus*, measured, pp. of *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate, measure, v.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable. [Rare.]

Created nature . . . fell into an *immensurate* distance from it [heaven]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 1.

immer (im′ėr), *n.* Same as *ember-goose.*

immerd† (i-mėrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *emmerder*, cover with dung, < L. *in*, on, + *merda*, dung.] To cover with dung.

Let daws delight to *immerd* themselves in dung, whilst eagles scorn so poor a game as flies.
Quarles, Emblems, Int.

immerge (i-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immerged*, ppr. *immerging.* [= F. *immerger* = Sp. *inmergir* = It. *immergere*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into, < *in*, in, + *mergere*, dip, plunge: see *merge.* Cf. *emerge.*] I.† *trans.* To plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid; immerse.

The church of God . . . was then holy, not in title only and design, but practically and materially, and persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 29.

You may *immerge* it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Wig.

II. *intrans.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerger (i-mėr′jėr), *n.* That which immerges or dives: specifically applied in ornithology to the *Mergitores* or divers.

immer-goose (im′ėr-gōs), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ember-goose.*

immerit† (i-mer′it), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *merit, n.*] Want of merit or worth; demerit.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

immerited† (i-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *merited.*] Unmerited.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour have darted on me. *King Charles*, in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

immeritous† (i-mer'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *immérité* = Sp. *inmérito* = Pg. It. *immerito*, < L. *immeritus*, *inmeritus*, undeserving, < *in-* priv. + *meritus*, deserving: see *merit*, *v.*] Undeserving.

And gives sentence that his confuting hath bin employed about frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton*, Colasterion.

immersable†, *a.* [< L. *immersabilis*, that cannot be sunk.] Incapable of being immersed. *Cockeram*, 1623.

immerse (i-mèrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immersed*, ppr. *immersing*. [< L. *immersus*, *inmersus*, pp. of *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into: see *immerge*.] 1. To plunge into anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip.

More than a mile *immersed* within the wood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 89.

These the Moldaw's raging flood
Swept with their wattled cotes, as o'er its banks
It rose redundant, swol'n with beating rains,
And deep *immers'd* beneath its whirling wave.
Warton, Eclogues, i.

He, . . . *immers'd*
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserv'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 554.

2. Specifically, to baptize by immersion.—3. Figuratively, to plunge into, as a state, occupation, interest, etc.; involve deeply: as, to *immerse* one's self in business.

When I see a person wholly *immersed* in affairs of the World, or spending his time in luxury and vanity, can I possibly think that man hath any esteem of God or of his own Soul? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He who is *immersed* in what concerns person or place cannot see the problem of existence. *Emerson*, Intellect.

The Queen, *immersed* in such a trance, . . .
Came to that point where first she saw the King
Ride toward her from the city.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

immerse† (i-mèrs'), *a.* [= Pg. It. *immerso*, < L. *immersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Immersed; buried; covered; deeply sunk.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject which is immateriate, or less materiate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immersed (i-mèrst'), *p. a.* 1. Deeply plunged into a fluid, or, figuratively, into some state, occupation, etc.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing wholly under water, as aquatic plants. (*b*) Originating beneath the surface of the matrix, or beneath the soil. In mosses the capsule is said to be immersed when covered over and concealed by the leaves of the perichætium. The fructification of lichens is immersed when sunk or plunged into the thallus.

3. In *entom.*, said of a part which is somewhat or wholly sunken in another part, as the head when it is covered by the prothorax.—**Immersed eyes**, eyes which are not raised above the surface of the surrounding integument, appearing partly covered by it, as in certain beetles, etc.

immersible (i-mèr'si-bl), *a.* [< *immerse* + ★*-ible.*] Capable of being immersed.

immersion (i-mèr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immersion*, < LL. *immersio(n-)*, *inmersio(n-)*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, pp. *immersus*, *inmersus*, dip or plunge into: see *immerse*, *immerge*.] 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into a fluid.

The Monitor, with only twelve feet *immersion*, could take any position. *The Century*, XXIX. 744.

Specifically—2. A mode of administering baptism by dipping or plunging the whole person into water.

In baptism we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water again: which was the manner of baptising in the Christian church, by *immersion*, and not by aspersion, till of late times. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Figuratively, the act of overwhelming, or the state of being deeply engaged; absorption: as, *immersion* in scientific studies.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. In *astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion*. The occultation of a star is *immersion* of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, *immersion* of the second kind. Also called *incidence*.

5. In *microscopy*, the placing of a drop of liquid, such as water, between the object-glass and the object. The rays of light thus pass into the objective from a denser medium than the air which is otherwise present, and there is consequently less loss of light at the two reflecting surfaces; such an objective (*immersion-objective* or *immersion-lens*) has the advantage of greater working distance than a "dry objective." If instead of water a liquid having the same refractive and dispersive powers as the glass is employed, the method is called *homogeneous immersion*.

6. In *ceram.*, the application of the glaze to a piece of pottery by plunging it into a vessel filled with the glaze in a liquid state.—**Immersion gilding.** See *gilding*.

immersionist (i-mèr'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *immersion* + *-ist.*] One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism. See *Baptist*, 2.

Immersores (im-èr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *immersor*, dipper, < L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*: see *immerse*.] In Macgillivray's system, an artificial order of birds which dive, as the water-ouzels and kingfishers. [Not in use.]

immesh (im-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mesh.* Cf. *enmesh.*] To involve in or as in the meshes of a net; entangle; enmesh. Also *inmesh*.

I thus became *immeshed* in the web he had spun for my reception. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lii.

immethoded† (i-meth'ọd-ed), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ed*2.] Unmethodical.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 157.

immethodical (im-ē-thod'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *methodical.*] Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; disorderly; irregular; confused.

In grammar, rhetoric, logic, my education was imperfect, because *immethodical*.
J. Adams, Letters to his Wife, cxlvii.

immethodically (im-ē-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

immethodicalness (im-ē-thod'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

immethodize (i-meth'ọd-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immethodized*, ppr. *immethodizing*. [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ize.*] To render immethodical. [Rare.]

immetrical (i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *metrical.*] Not metrical; unmetrical.

French and Italian most *immetricall*,
Their many syllables, in harsh collision,
Fall as they brake their necks.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 154.

Lamb allowed the meaningless and *immetrical* word "destiny" to stand at the end of this line, in place of the obviously right reading ["disdain"].
Swinburne, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 83.

immeuble (i-mē'bl), *n.* [F.: see *immobile.*] In *French law*, an immovable; real property.—**Immeubles fictifs**, quasi-immovable property; mixed property.

immew†, *v. t.* See *emmew*.

immigrant (im'i-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immigrant* = Sp. *inmigrante* = Pg. *immigrante*, < L. *immigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *immigrare*, remove into: see *immigrate*.] **I.** *a.* Immigrating; having immigrated.

Our first colonial period . . . transmits to us a body of writings produced by *immigrant* Americans.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 7.

II. *n.* One who or that which immigrates, as a person, an animal, or a plant; specifically, a person who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: correlative to *emigrant*, as strictly used.

It is to the age of Burke, and of his fellow liberalists who came just after him, that we are beholden for the word *immigrant*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 283.

It has become more and more the habit of the richer class in Ireland to go to England for its enjoyment, and to feel itself socially rather English than Irish. Thus the chasm between the *immigrants* and the aborigines has grown deeper. *J. Bryce*, New Princeton Rev., III. 54.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *immigrated*, ppr. *immigrating*. [< L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, *inmigrare* (> Sp. *inmigrar* = F. *immigrer*), remove into, < *in*, in, + *migrare*, remove: see *migrate*. Cf. *emigrate*.] To pass or come into, as a new habitat or place of residence; especially, to remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; migrate or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals after a meal containing fat by the *immigrating* leucocytes.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 89.

=Syn. *Emigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

immigration (im-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immigration* = Sp. *inmigración* = Pg. *immigração*, < L. as if **immigratio(n-)*, < *immigrare*, *inmigrare*, pp. *immigratus*, *inmigratus*, remove into: see *immigrate*.] The act of immigrating; the act or process of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 101.

A great tide of *immigration* sets continually to America. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons, Int.

Commissioners of immigration, in the United States, officers appointed to supervise the entrance and transportation of immigrants, and to care for their interests generally.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* [= F. *imminence* = Sp. *inminencia* = Pg. *imminencia* = It. *imminenza*, < L. *imminentia*, *inminentia*, < *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over: see *imminent*.] 1. The quality or condition of being imminent.

The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all *imminence* that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

The morbid *imminences* of this age [puberty] are few; disorders of the nervous system, chorea and epilepsy, may arise: anæmia and rheumatism are common enough.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1151.

imminent (im'i-nent), *a.* [= F. *imminent* = Sp. *inminente* = Pg. It. *imminente*, < L. *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over or toward, overhang, < *in*, on, + *minere*, project. Cf. *eminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Overhanging; fixed pendently or so as to overlook; projecting from above. [Archaic.]

Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The gloom of high-lying, old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *R. L. Stevenson*, Foreigner at Home.

Hence—2. Threatening or about to fall or to occur; impending threateningly; hanging over one's head.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Void of all fear, they run into *imminent* dangers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 40.

Commingled with the gloom of *imminent* war,
The shadow of His loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

imminently (im'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

immingle (im-ming'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immingled*, ppr. *immingling*. [< *in-*1 + *mingle.*] To mingle; mix or unite together. [Rare.]

In graceful dance *immingled*, o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.

imminution† (im-i-nū'shọn), *n.* [< L. *imminutio(n-)*, *inminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *imminuere*, *inminuere*, pp. *imminutus*, *inminutus*, lessen, < *in*, in, on, + *minuere*, lessen: see *minish.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin*; *Ray.*

And where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or *imminution* of the theocracy, which Mr. W.'s gradual withdrawing of the extraordinary providence is not liable unto? *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

immiscibility (i-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immiscibilité* = Sp. *inmiscibilidad*; as *immiscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The character of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

immiscible (i-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *immiscible* = Sp. *inmiscible* = Pg. *immiscivel*, < ML. **immiscibilis*, unmixable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *miscibilis*, mixable: see *miscible.*] Not miscible; incapable of being or becoming mixed, as oil and water.

It is incredible . . . that this . . . is the result of such a chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

immission (i-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *immission* = Sp. *inmision*, < L. *immissio(n-)*, *inmissio(n-)*, a letting in, < *immittere*, *inmittere*, pp. *immissus*, *inmissus*, let in: see *immit.*] 1. The act of immitting or sending in; injection: correlative to *emission*.

It is ordinarily impossible never to wander with a thought or to be interrupted with a sudden *immission* into his spirit in the midst of prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, ii. 12.

2. That which is immitted or sent in.

Faith . . . is presented to be an infused grace, an *immission* from God. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref.

immit (im-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immitted*, ppr. *immitting*. [= It. *immittere*, < L. *immittere*, *inmittere*, send or let in, < *in*, in, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit*, *emit*, etc.] To send in; inject: correlative to *emit*.

Having stopped it [a receiver] close with a screw, I filled it further with air, which I *immitted*.
Boyle, Works, IV. 533.

immitigable (i-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mitigable.*] Not mitigable; incapable of being mitigated or appeased.

These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men. *Harris.*

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

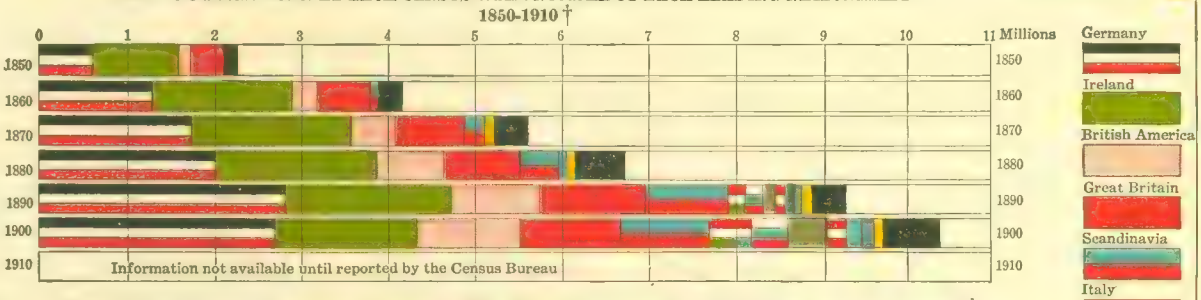




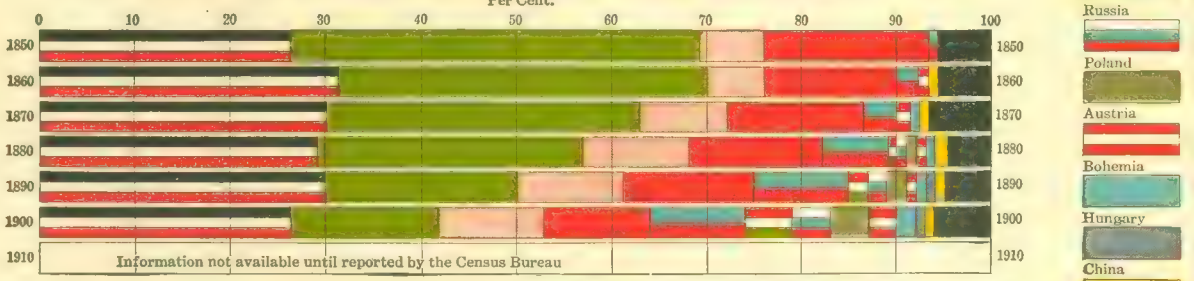
GRAND DIVISION OF RACES
Coming from all Countries in the World, 1910

KEY TO COLORS OF MAP ABOVE *
SLAVIC
IBERIAN
TEUTONIC
CELTIC
UNCLASSIFIED

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN AT EACH CENSUS WITH NUMBER OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY 1850-1910 †



PROPORTION OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY TO TOTAL FOREIGN BORN AT EACH CENSUS 1850-1910 †

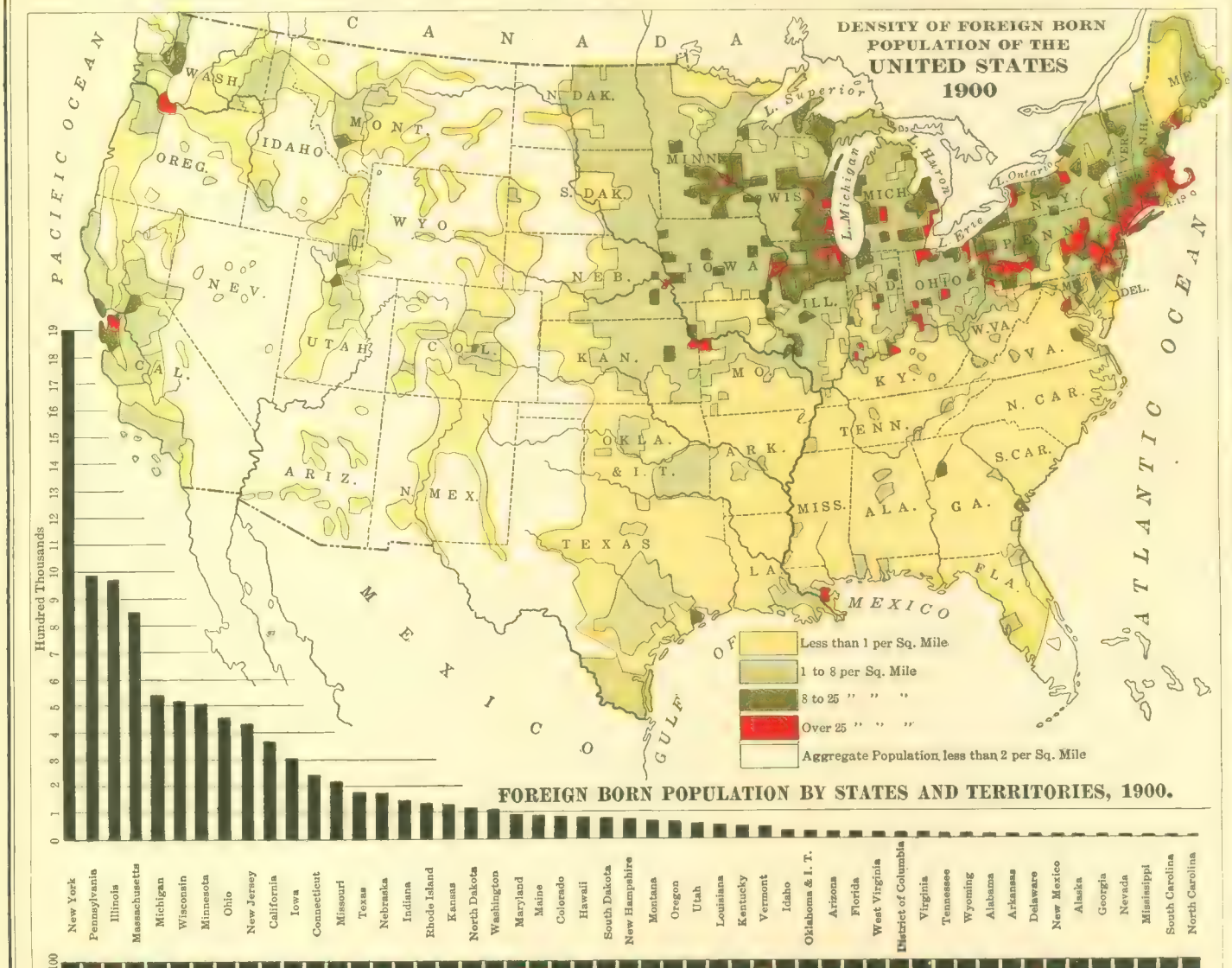


* NOTE: The Semitic Race being mixed with other races of Europe and having no country of its own is not shown on the map by a separate color, but is otherwise designated by blue.

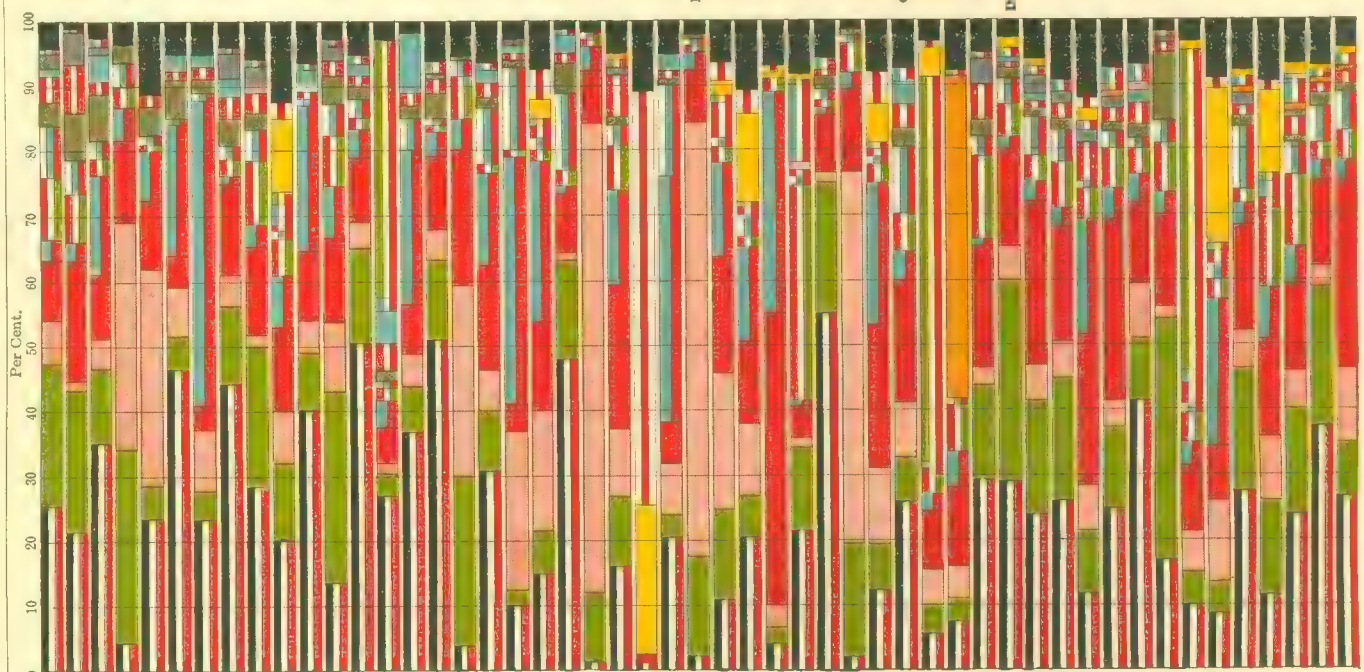
† NOTE: The two lower diagrams relate to the foreign born residents within the United States at each census as indicated. The upper diagrams and map relate to the influx of foreigners in 1910 only.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.



FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900.



PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN OF EACH LEADING NATIONALITY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900.

GERMANY
IRELAND
BRITISH AMERICA
GREAT BRITAIN
SCANDINAVIA
ITALY
RUSSIA
POLAND
AUSTRIA
BOHEMIA
HUNGARY
WEST INDIES
FRANCE
MEXICO
CHINA
JAPAN
ALL OTHERS

immitigably (i-mit′i-gạ-bli), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

immix (im-miks′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mix*. Cf. equiv. L. *immiscere, inmiscere*, < *in*, in, + *miscere*, mix.] To mix; mingle.

Samson, with these *immix'd*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1657.

immixable (i-mik′sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixable*.] Not capable of being mixed; immiscible.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour and *immixable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

immixed† (i-mikst′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixed*.] Unmingled; pure.

Where it doth steddy stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immix't*, innocuous, mild.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 22.

Now to assure you, sir, how pure and *immixed* the design is from any other than the public interest.
Boyle, Works, VI. 291.

immixture† (i-miks′tụ̄r), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixture*.] Freedom from mixture; absence of alloy.

So that we are, as I may say, allowed what our nature aboundeth the most in, which is sorrow, to make up that wherein our loue is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

immobile (i-mō′bil), *a.* [Formerly *immoble*; = F. *immobile*, also *immeuble* = Sp. *inmoble* = Pg. *immobil, immovel* = It. *immobile*, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis*, immovable, < *in-* priv. + *mobilis*, movable: see *mobile*.] Not mobile; incapable of moving or of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable.

immobility (im-ō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immobilité* = Pr. *immobilitat* = Sp. *inmovilidad* = Pg. *immobilidade* = It. *immobilità*, < LL. *immobilita(t-)s, inmobilita(t-)s*, immovableness, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis*, immovable: see *immobile*.] The character or condition of being immobile or irremovable; fixedness.

The great legislative changes that were effected at the Revolution — the *immobility* of the judges, the reform of the trials for treason, etc. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

immobilization (i-mō″bi-li-zā′shọn), *n.* A making immobile; reduction to immobility.

Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 780.

immobilize (i-mō′bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immobilized*, ppr. *immobilizing*. [< *immobile* + *-ize*.] 1. To render immobile; fix so as to be or become immovable.

In cases of doubt it is better to abstain from much handling, and treat the case as if it were compound, using every means to keep the wound aseptic, and to *immobilize* the limb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 235.

2. To deprive of the capacity for mobilization.

Four French army corps and half of the French fleet are *immobilized*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 885.

immoblet, *a.* Same as *immobile*.

And therefore be lawes called holy, because it is not lawfull to breke them; but they be ferme and *immoble*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

immoderate (i-mod′ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= F. *immodéré* = Sp. *inmoderado* = Pg. *immoderado* = It. *immoderato*, < L. *immoderatus, inmoderatus*, without measure, < *in-* priv. + *moderatus*, measured: see *moderate*, *a.*] Not moderate; not confined to just or reasonable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

So every scope, by the *immoderate* use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

It is not the greatness of men's condition, but their *immoderate* love to the world, which ruins and destroys their souls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

=Syn. Intemperate, exorbitant, inordinate.

immoderately (i-mod′ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod′ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

It is for the Christian heart to be taken up with other desires, such as wherein there can be no danger of *immoderateness*. *Bp. Hall*, Contentation, § 23.

immoderation (i-mod-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *immodération* = Sp. *inmoderación* = Pg. *immoderação*; < L. *in-* priv. + *moderatio(n-)*, moderation.] Excess; want of moderation.

immodest (i-mod′est), *a.* [= F. *immodeste* = Sp. *inmodesto* = Pg. It. *immodesto*, immodest, < L. *immodestus, inmodestus*, unrestrained, excessive, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *modestus*, restrained, moderate, modest: see *modest*.] 1. Not modest as regards one's pretension or assertions; forward; arrogant.

For a man to deny that ever such things happened . . . is so *immodest* a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 7.

I am not *immodest* enough to assume to speak for other readers, but for my own part I have become rather tired of African travellers. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 197.

2. Not modest in conduct, utterance, or significance; wanting delicacy or propriety; especially, showing lewdness of thought or feeling; indelicate; indecent.

To gain the language,
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon, Translated Verse, l. 113.

immodestly (i-mod′est-li), *adv.* In an immodest manner.

immodesty (i-mod′es-ti), *n.* [= F. *immodestie* = Sp. *inmodestia* = Pg. It. *immodestia*, < L. *immodestia, inmodestia*, unrestrained conduct, immodesty, < *immodestus, inmodestus*, immodest: see *immodest*.] Want of modesty. (*a*) Forwardness; arrogance or want of proper reserve.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 71.

(*b*) Indecency; indelicacy; unchastity.

Pray you, think it no *immodesty*, I kiss you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

immolate (im′ọ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immolated*, ppr. *immolating*. [< L. *immolatus, inmolatus*, pp. of *immolare, inmolare* (> It. *immolare* = Pg. *immolar* = Sp. *inmolar* = F. *immoler*), sacrifice, orig. sprinkle (the victim) with sacrificial meal (meal mixed with salt), < *in*, on, + *mola*, meal mixed with salt, grits, also a mill: see *mill*[1], *mole*[4].] To kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

Barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them [their deities] the lives of men but . . . the virtue and honour of women. *Boyle*, Works, V. 262.

The ministers . . . had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

In Peru, where there were habitual human sacrifices, men taken captive were *immolated* to the father of the Yncas, the Sun. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

★=Syn. See *sacrifice*, *v.*

immolation (im-ọ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *immolation* = Sp. *inmolación* = Pg. *immolação* = It. *immolazione*, < L. *immolatio(n-), inmolatio(n-)*, < *immolare, inmolare*, sacrifice: see *immolate*.] 1. The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 8.

Oh, if our ends were less achievable
By slow approaches than by single act
Of *immolation*, any phase of death,
We were as prompt to spring against the pikes,
Or down the fiery gulf, as talk of it.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A sacrificial offering; a sacrifice.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

immolator (im′ọ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *immolateur* = Sp. *inmolador* = Pg. *immolador* = It. *immolatore*, < L. *immolator, inmolator*, < *immolare, inmolare*, sacrifice: see *immolate*.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

immoment† (i-mō′mẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *moment*, taken as equiv. to *momentous*.] Trifling.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

immomentous† (im-ọ̄-men′tus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *momentous*.] Not momentous; unimportant.

immonastered†, *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *monaster(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dwelling secluded in a monastery.

Immonaster'd in Kent, where first she breath'd the air.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1272.

immoral (i-mor′ạl), *a.* [= F. *immoral* = Sp. *inmoral* = Pg. *immoral* = It. *immorale*, < ML. **immoralis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *moralis*, moral: see *moral*.] 1. Not moral; not conforming to or consistent with the moral law; unprincipled; dissolute; vicious; licentious.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson.*

Give up money, . . . give the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an *immoral* act.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 285.

Morality is deeply interested in this, that what is *immoral* shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

2. Contrary to good order or public welfare; inimical to the rights or common interests of others: as legal and commercial sense.

He [a political leader] would be less *immoral*, even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

When we call a thing *immoral* in a legal sense, we do not mean so much that it is ethically wrong as that, according to the common understanding of reasonable men, it would be a scandal for a court of justice to treat it as lawful or indifferent, though the transaction may not come within any positive prohibition or penalty.
Quoted in *Rapalje and Lawrence's* Law Dict., I. 627, note.

=Syn. *Illegal, Wicked*, etc. See *criminal*.

immorality (im-ọ̄-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *immoralities* (-tiz). [= F. *immoralité* = Sp. *inmoralidad* = Pg. *immoralidade* = It. *immoralità*, < ML. **immoralita(t-)s*, immorality, < **immoralis*, immoral: see *immoral*.] 1. The character of being immoral; transgression of the moral law; immoral thought or action; wickedness; dissoluteness; licentiousness.

A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality*. *Sir W. Temple*, Life and Fortune.

2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury and sloth, and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities*, broke loose among them.
Milton, Def. of the People of England.

immorally (i-mor′ạl-i), *adv.* In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; viciously; licentiously.

immorigerous† (im-ọ̄-rij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *morigerous*.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient.

Every indignation against the person of the man in us is pride and self-love, and towards others ungentleness, and an *immorigerous* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

immorigerousness† (im-ọ̄-rij′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* Rudeness; incivility; disobedience.

We shall best know that our will is in obedience, by our cheerful managing, by our swift execution, for all degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

immortal (i-môr′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *immortal, inmortal* = F. *immortel* = Sp. *inmortal* = Pg. *immortal* = It. *immortale*, < L. *immortalis, inmortalis*, undying, < *in-* priv. + *mortalis*, liable to death, mortal: see *mortal*.] I. *a.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; having unlimited existence; undying.

Wherfore thou scholdest thenke and impresse it in thi mynde that nothing is *immortalle* but only God, that made alle thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 295.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever. 1 Tim. i. 17.

Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul *immortal*.
Lowell, Longing.

Hence — 2. Unceasing; inextinguishable; imperishable; destined to endure for all time: as, *immortal* hopes; *immortal* fame.

I have
Immortal longings in me.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to *immortal* verse.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

That breast imbued with such *immortal* fire.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 39.

3†. Perpetual; unchanging.

This I was glad of, and so were all the rest of us, though I know I have made myself an *immortal* enemy by it.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 29, 1668.

=Syn. *Perpetual, Everlasting*, etc. (see *eternal*); incorruptible, deathless, enduring, unfading.

II. *n.* 1. One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation. — 2. One of the gods of classical mythology: usually in the plural.

Never, believe me,
Appear the *Immortals*,
Never alone.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods (Imit. of Schiller).

The Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy: an affected designation, alluding to the perpetuity of their number and succession, and to their supposed enduring fame in their several departments of literature. — **The immortals.** (*a*) The classical divinities. See def. 2, above. (*b*) The name of the royal guard of ancient Persia, the members of which were magnificently equipped and numerously attended.

immortalisation, immortalise. See *immortalization, immortalize*.

immortalist (i-môr′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *immortal* + *-ist*.] One who holds that the soul is immortal.

This learning they had from the inhabitants by Ister, who were called *Immortalists*, because in the midst of all their dark notions of things they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermons, 392. (*Latham.*)

immortality (im-ôr-tal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immortalité* = Sp. *inmortalidad* = Pg. *immortalidade* = It. *immortalità*, < L. *immortalita(t-)s, inmortalita(t-)s*, undyingness, < *immortalis, inmortalis*, undying: see *immortal*.] 1. The condi-

tion or quality of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel.
2 Tim. i. 10.

After many a summer dies the swan.
Me only cruel *immortality*
Consumes. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

We have strongly within us the sense of an undying principle, and we transfer that true sense to this life and to the body, instead of interpreting it justly as the promise of spiritual *immortality*.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 14.

2. Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity: as, the *immortality* of fame.

I held it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches: . . .
. . . *Immortality* attends the former,
Making a man a god. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for *immortality*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 43.

Conditional immortality, in *theol.* See *conditional*.

immortalization (i-môr″ṭal-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *immortalize* + *-ation*.] The act of immortalizing, or the state of being immortalized. Also spelled *immortalisation*.

immortalize (i-môr′ṭal-īz) *v.*; pret. and pp. *immortalized*, ppr *immortalizing*. [= F. *immortaliser* = Sp. *inmortalizar* = Pg. *immortalizar* = It. *immortalizzare;* as *immortal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render immortal: endow with immortality: as, the demigods *immortalized* by Jupiter. —2. To exempt from oblivion; bestow unending fame upon, perpetuate.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalis'd*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams *immortalized* in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Blest be the Art that can *immortalize*,
The Art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it. *Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* To become immortal. [Rare.]

Fix the years precise
When British bards began to *immortalise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 54.

Also spelled *immortalise*.

immortally (i-môr′ṭal-i), *adv.* 1. In an immortal manner; eternally; with exemption from death or from oblivion.

There is your crown:
And He that wears the crown *immortally*
Long guard it yours! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Therefore she is *immortally* my bride;
Chance cannot change that love, nor time impair.
Browning, Any Wife to any Husband.

2†. Exceedingly: as, "*immortally* glad," *Rev. R. Burton*.

immortelle (im-ôr-tel′), *n.* [F., fem. of *immortel*, undying: see *immortal*.] Any one of the flowers commonly called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers. From their papery texture, these flowers retain their natural color and appearance after drying, and are therefore much used for wreaths for graves, or dyed of other colors for ornamental purposes. See *everlasting*, *n.*, 3.

Alas for love, alas for fleeting breath—
Immortelles bloom with Beauty's bridal roses.
Locker, A Human Skull.

immortification† (i-môr″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *immortification* = Sp. *immortificación* = Pg. *immortificação* = It. *immortificazione;* as *in-*[3] + *mortification*.] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

Arguments of an ill condition, of *immortification* of vicious habits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 328.

immotile (i-mō′til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *motile*.] Not motile; stationary; not moving.

Propagation by means of three *immotile* organs, generally placed upon distinct plants.
H. C. Wood, Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl., XIX. 213.

immound†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *mound*.] To inclose within mounds or high banks; dam up.

The siluer fronted Star . . .
Pours with less pow'r her plentious influence
Vpon these straight and narrow streamed Fennes
And In-land Seas, which many a Mount *immounds*,
Then on an Ocean vast and void of bounds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

immovability (i-mö-vạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immovable:* see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

immovable (i-mö′vạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immovable, immouvable*, F. *immouvable* = Sp. *inmovible;* as *in-*[3] + *movable*. Cf. *immobile*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of being moved or displaced; too heavy or firm to be moved; firmly fixed; fast.

Population, we see, produces a sward of grass round ancient cities in the most desert parts of Africa, which keeps the sand *immoveable* till the place is no longer inhabited.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 11.

Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.
Milton, P. L., ii. 602.

2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter: as, a man who remains *immovable*.

Mr. Jorkins has his opinion on these points. . . . Mr. Jorkins is *immovable*. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxiii.

3. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable: as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.—4. That cannot be affected; not impressible; impassive; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains *immovable* and smiles at the madness of the dance about him?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. In *law*, not liable to be removed; permanent in place; real, as distinguished from personal.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Bouvier*.

Immovable feast. See *feast*[1]. =**Syn.** Firm, stable, unshaken, rooted, resolute.

II. *n.* That which cannot be moved; specifically, in *law*, land, or any appurtenance fixed to or running with the land. Immovables are things that are stationary by nature, as land and trees, or are so made by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories, or by the objects to which they apply, as servitudes.

Also *immoveable*.

immovableness (i-mö′vạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being immovable.

immovably (i-mö′vạ-bli), *adv.* In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or altered; unalterably; unchangeably.

immund† (i-mund′), *a.* [= F. *immonde* = Sp. *inmundo* = Pg. *immundo* = It. *immondo*, < L. *immundus, inmundus*, unclean, < *in-* priv. + *mundus*, clean: see *mundation*.] Unclean.

Immund and sordid manner of life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

immundicity† (im-un-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immondicité*, irreg. < ML. *immundicitia*, for L. *immunditia, inmunditia*, uncleanness, < *immundus*, unclean: see *immund*.] Uncleanness.

Whosoever will enter into a course of purging his nature of that humour . . . shall recover the right savour and gust of purity by the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

★ **immune** (i-mūn′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immun, immune* = Sp. *inmune* = Pg. It. *immune*, < L. *immunis, inmunis*, exempt from public service or charges, free, exempt, < *in-* priv. + *munis*, serving, *munus*, service, duty, charge; cf. *common, commune*[1].] **I.** *a.* Exempt; specifically, protected by inoculation: as, an *immune* animal.

II. *n.* One who is exempt; specifically, one who is protected from a particular disease by inoculation or by a previous attack.

★ **immunity** (i-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *immunities* (-tiz). [= F. *immunité* = Pr. *immunitat* = Sp. *inmunidad* = Pg. *immunidade* = It. *immunità*, < L. *immunita(t-)s, inmunita(t-)s*, exemption from public service or charges, < *immunis*, exempt from public service or charges: see *immune*.] 1. Exemption from obligation or responsibility in any respect, conferred by law or a sovereign act; freedom from legal liability; an exemption conferred, as from public service or charges, or from penalty for any particular act or course of conduct; hence, special privilege; liberty to do or refrain from doing any particular thing.

The old Hans had extraordinary *Immunities* given them by our Henry III. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

When they could hope in nothing but their innocence, *immunity* was offered them again if they would confess.
D. Webster.

Claims restitution of the dowry paid,
Immunity from paying any more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

2. Exemption from any natural or usual liability.

But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long *immunity* from grief and pain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 82.

Do men desire the more substantial and permanent grandeur of genius? Neither has this an *immunity*. He who by force of will or of thought is great, and overlooks thousands, has the charges of that eminence.
Emerson, Compensation.

3. In *eccles. usage*, the exemption of certain sacred places and ecclesiastical personages from secular burdens and functions, and from acts regarded as repugnant to their sanctity. This immunity is of three kinds: (1) *local*, giving to the sacred place the character of a refuge or asylum to any one fleeing to its protection (see *sanctuary*); (2) *real*, exempting the property of the church and the clergy from secular jurisdiction and taxation; (3) *personal*, exempting the clergy themselves from the civil duties incumbent on other citizens and from lay jurisdiction. These ecclesiastical immunities, once very numerous, are now very much restricted.

4. See the quotation.

I have hitherto described the association of freemen whose rank was equal, or but slightly different, and who lived together upon terms of equality. Outside this association there were two other forms of society. There was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households. There were the relations of the Household to its inferiors arising from their common subordination. The independent position of the Household may be called *Immunity*, as opposed to the Community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 232.

★**Congregation of Immunities.** See *congregation*, 6 (*a*).

immure (i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immured*, ppr. *immuring*. [Formerly also *enmure;* < OF. *emmurrer* = Pr. *enmurar, emurar*, < ML. *immurare*, shut within walls, < L. *in*, in, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural, mure*.] 1†. To surround with walls; wall; fortify; protect.

Alexander dying, Lysimachus . . . *immured* it [the city] with a wall. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

Such things which were great instruments of public ends, and things of highest use, were also, in all societies of men, of greatest honour, and *immured* by reverence and the security of laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

2. To inclose within walls; hence, to shut up or confine, in general.

I mean, setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person; thou wert *immured*, restrained, captivated, bound.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

Immured
In the hot prison of the present.
M. Arnold, Growing Old.

immure† (i-mūr′), *n.* [< *immure*, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

immurement (i-mūr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *immure* + *-ment*.] The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

Our peregrinations made it very clear that Carcassonne was impregnable; it is impossible to imagine, without having seen them, such refinements of *immurement*, such ingenuities of resistance. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 151.

=**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. See *captivity*.

immusical†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *musical*. Cf. LL. *immusicus, inmusicus*, unmusical.] Unmusical.

All sounds are either musical sounds, which we call tones, . . . which sounds are ever equal: or *immusical* sounds, which are ever unequal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 101.

immutability (i-mū-ṭa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immutabilité* = Sp. *inmutabilidad* = Pg. *immutabilidade* = It. *immutabilità*, < L. *immutabilita(t-)s, inmutabilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *immutabilis, inmutabilis*, unchangeable: see *immutable*.] The quality of being immutable; immutableness; unchangeableness; invariableness.

God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath. Heb. vi. 17.

The Egyptians are the Healthiest People of the World, by reason of the *immutability* of their Air.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming (ed. 1705), p. 147.

immutable (i-mū′ṭa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *immutable*, < OF. *immutable*, also *immuable*, F. *immuable* = Sp. *inmutable* = Pg. *immutavel* = It. *immutabile*, < L. *immutabilis, inmutabilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] 1. Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.
Heb. vi. 18

"Such," continues the Arabian [chronicler], "was the *immutable* decree of destiny."
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

2. In *zoöl.*, not subject to variation in different individuals of a species; permanent: as, *immutable* characters or marks.—**Immutable accent.** See *accent*, 7. =**Syn.** Constant, stable, permanent, undeviating, fixed.

immutableness (i-mū′ṭa-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

immutably (i-mū′ṭa-bli), *adv.* In an immutable manner; unchangeably; invariably.

immutate† (i-mū′tāt), *a.* [< L. *immutatus, inmutatus*, unchanged, < *in-* priv. + *mutatus*, changed: see *mutate*.] Unchanged.

immutation† (im-ū-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *immutation* = Sp. *inmutación* = It. *immutazione*, < L. *immutatio(n-), inmutatio(n-)*, < *immutare, inmutare*, change: see *immute*.] Change; transformation; substitution of one thing for another.

Some evident defect, or surplusage, or disorder, or *immutation* in the same speaches notably altering either the congruitie grammaticall, or the sence, or both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 136.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate!
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 23.

Natural immutation† is where the form of that which brings about the change is received in the thing that undergoes the change as it existed in the former, as where one body heats another.—**Spiritual immutation**† is where the form of the first thing is received in the second in esse spirituale. Thus, when a colored object affects the eye the latter does not become colored.

immute† (i-mūt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *immuer, inmuer* = Sp. *inmutar* = Pg. *immutar* = It. *immutare*, < L. *immutare, inmutare*, change into something else, < *in*, in, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]. Cf. *commute*.] To change into another form; transform.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt . . . whatsoever pleaseth his divine majesty.
Salkeld, Treatise of Angels, p. 106.

Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*, or its gravity sensibly decreased, yet that from thence some vertue may proceed . . . we cannot safely deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imou-pine (im′ö-pīn), *n.* A valuable New Zealand tree, *Dacrydium cupressinum*. The trunk attains a height of 80 feet and a thickness of from 4 to 5 feet. ★The wood is red, solid, and heavy. Also called *rimu*.

imp (imp), *n.* [< ME. *impe, ympe*, < AS. *impe* = Sw. *ymp* = Dan. *ympe* (W. *imp*, < E.) = OF. F. *ente* (> D. *ent*) = Pr. *empeut*, a scion, shoot, twig, < ML. *impotus*, a graft: see *imp*, *v.*] **1**†. A scion; shoot; graft; bud; slip.

"I am Wrath," quod he; "I was sum tyme a frere,
And the couentes gardyner for to graffe *ympes;*
On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped,
Tyl thei bere leues of low speche lordes to plese."
Piers Plowman (B), v. 137.

Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched *ympes*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 68.

When the . . . cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood . . . untill such time as the *impe* or graffe . . . were set handsomely close within the rift.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 14.

2†. A son; offspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Let us pray for . . . the king's most excellent majesty and for . . . his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic *imp*. *Pathway of Prayer*.

An angel's trumpe from heauen proclaim'd his name
Iesus who came lost Adam's *impes* to saue.
England's Welcome to James (1603).

3. A young or small devil.

They be impious idolaters, wicked heretics, persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Such withal we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, . . .
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 89.

4. A mischievous or pert child.

The little *imp* fell a squalling. *Swift*.

5†. A spirit other than a devil.

Ye sacred *imps* that on Parnasso dwell,
And there the keeping have of learnings threasures, . . .
Guyde ye my footing. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., Prol., st. 2.

6. Something added or united to another thing to repair or lengthen it out; particularly, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird. See *imp*, *v. t.*, 2.=**Syn. 3.** Sprite, hobgoblin.

imp (imp), *v. t.* [< ME. *impen*, < AS. **impian* (in Somner, not authenticated) = MLG. *inpoten* = OHG. *impitōn, impton, imphōn*, MHG. *impfeten, impfen*, G. *impfen* = Sw. *ympa* = Dan. *ympe* = OF. and F. *enter* (> D. *enten*) = Pr. *empeltar, enpeutar*, < ML. **impotare*, graft, < *impotus*, a graft, < Gr. *ἐμφυτος*, implanted, inborn (> *ἐμφυτεύειν*, implant, graft), < *ἐμφύειν*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν*, in, + *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow (> *φυτόν*, a plant).] **1.** To graft. [Archaic.]

Thus taught and preched hath Resoun,
But Love spilte her sermoun,
That was so *ymped* in my thought
That hir doctrine I sette at nought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5137.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of *imping*, which the Southron call grafting. *Scott*.

The heraldic nurseryman, skilled to *imp* a slip of Scroggins on a stock of De Vere or Montmorenci.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; extend or mend, as (in falconry) a broken or deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; qualify for flight or use; strengthen.

Euen the best translation is, for mere necessitie, but an euill *imped* wing to flie withall.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

Thence gathering plumes of perfect speculation,
To *impe* the wings of thy high flying mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie, l. 135.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. To rob. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

impacable†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pacabilis*, payable, lit. to be appeased, < L. *pacare*, appease, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Not to be appeased or quieted; unappeasable.

So happie are they, and so fortunate,
Whom the Pierian sacred sisters love,
That, freed from bands of *impacable* fate
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 395.

impacket†, **impaquet**†, *v. t.* [< OF. *empaqueter*, pack up, < *en-* + *paquete*, pack up: see *packet*, *v.*] To pack up; place in a packet.

I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Nov. 10, 1699.

impackment (im-pak′ment), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *pack* + *-ment*.] The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. *Kane*. [Rare.] (*Webster*.)

impact (im-pakt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *impacter, empacter*, press close together, < L. *impactus*, pp. of *impingere, inpingere*, strike against: see *impinge*.] To drive close; press closely or firmly; pack in.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and immeability of the matter *impacted* in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 30.

When I was . . . wont to ride *impacted* between the knees of fond parental pair. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

Impacted fracture, in *surg.*, a fracture in which the fragments are driven firmly together, so that they will not move on one another.

impact (im′pakt), *n.* [< *impact*, *v.*] The act of striking against something; a blow; a stroke.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven
True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey*.

The *impact* of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin empire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 6.

Slight puffs of dust were beaten upward by each *impact* of his horse's hoofs. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, the blow, or act of striking, of a body having momentum; also, the change of momentum in amount and direction produced by such a blow.

In gases, the molecules are flying about in all directions, frequently coming into collision and rebounding; and it is on these mutual *impacts* that the slowness of diffusion among gases depends.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 74.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the single blow of a projectile against a fixed or moving object.—**Center of impact**, in *gun.*, the mean point of impact of a number of projectiles fired at a given distance with the piece always aimed at the center of the target. It is determined by measuring the horizontal and vertical distances of each point of impact from the lower left-hand corner of the target. The sum of the vertical distances divided by the number of shots will give the vertical coördinate for the center of impact, and the sum of the horizontal distances divided by the number of shots will give the horizontal coördinate, estimated from this same corner. The distance of the center of impact from the center of the target is called the *absolute mean deviation*.

impaction (im-pak′shon), *n.* [< L. *impactio(n-)*, *inpactio(n-)*, a striking against, impact, < *impingere, inpingere*, pp. *impactus, inpactus*, strike against: see *impact*, *impinge*.] The act of impacting, or the state of being impacted; close fixation.

Impaction of a tooth within the maxillary bone.
T. Bryant, Surgery, p. 432.

Should the cause of morbid action be *impaction* of feces, . . . they must . . . be exercised or urged along the bowel by prudent force. *Medical News*, LII. 585.

impaint† (im-pānt′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *paint*.] To paint; adorn with colors.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. i.

impair[1] (im-pār′), *v.* [< ME. *empairen, empeiren, empeyren, enpeyren, enpayren*, < OF. *empeirer, empirer*, F. *empirer* = Sp. *empeorar* = Pg. *empeiorar* = It. *impeggiorare*, < ML. *impejorare*, make worse, < L. *in*, in, + *pejorare*, make worse, < *pejor*, worse, a compar. associated with *malus*, bad: see *pejorative*. Cf. *appair*.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, strength, or any other desirable quality; deteriorate; weaken; enfeeble: as, to *impair* the health or character; to *impair* one's fortune.

Why couet we combraunse, or cachyng of harme,
In *enpayryng* of our persons & pyllyng our goodes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2281.

Wherein it [night] doth *impair* the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

It will *impair* my honesty,
And strike deep at my credit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** To lessen, decrease, reduce, injure.

II.† *intrans.* To become worse; be lessened or enfeebled; deteriorate.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason
Can repair. *Spenser*, F. Q.

She was many days *impairing*, and endur'd the sharpest conflicts of her sicknesse with admirable patience.
Evelyn, Diary (1635).

impair[1]† (im-pār′), *n.* [< *impair*[1], *v.*] Diminution; decrease; loss; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it [a bribe] for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

Of the outward husk of the cod, good cordage; of the inward, brushes, &c.—such and such like afford they yearly without *empair* to themselves. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 80. ★

impair[2]†, *a.* [Appar. < F. *impair*, unequal: see *impar*.] Unequal; unworthy; unjust.

For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows;
Yet gives he not till judgment guides his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Some editions read *impure*.]

impairer (im-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which impairs.

impairment (im-pār′ment), *n.* [< ME. *empairement, enpeirment*, < OF. *empirement*, < *empirer*, etc., impair: see *impair*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.

I laboured, and wasted my youth and the vigour of my days, more to the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health than the improvement of my fortune.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

impalatable (im-pal′ā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *palatable*.] Unpalatable. *Todd*. [Rare.]

impale, empale[1] (im-, em-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaled, empaled*, ppr. *impaling, empaling*. [< F. *empaler* = Sp. Pg. *empalar* = It. *impalare*, < ML. *impalare*, impale, < L. *in*, in, on, + *palus*, a pole, stake: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] **1.** To fix upon a stake; drive or thrust a sharpened stake through: an ancient and Oriental mode of capital punishment.

With what life remains, *impaled* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

The King *impaled* him for his piracy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to render helpless as if pierced through or impaled: as, to *impale* a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.

I point a moral for you: I have no right to *impale* others upon it. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To surround or inclose with or as with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Until my mis-shap'd trunk, that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Frost-fearing myrtle shall *impale* my head.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

4. (*a*) In *her.*, to display side by side on one shield, separated palewise each from the other, as when the arms of husband and wife are represented together. Hence—(*b*) To place side by side as of similar importance and signification.

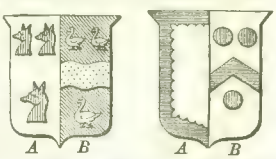
Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same, to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof. *Fuller*.

impalement, empalement (im-, em-pāl′ment), *n.* [< F. *empalement* (= Sp. *empalamiento*), < *empaler*, impale: see *impale*.] **1.** The act of impaling, or putting to death by driving a stake through the body.—**2.** The act of inclosing with stakes, or paling.—**3.** A paling or hedge; an inclosure; hence, a floral inclosure or flower-cup.

The rules of Church-discipline are not only commanded, but hedg'd about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands, as he that will break through wilfully to violate the least of them must hazard the wounding of his conscience even to death. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The flower's forensic beauties now admire,
The *impalement*, foliation, down, attire,
Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil,
That intercepts the keen or drenching gale.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

4. A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space.—**5.** In *her.*, the marshaling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one. See *impale*, 4. The common case of impalement is that of the arms of husband and wife; a bishop also impales his own arms with those of the see, the arms of the see occupying the dexter half. In some cases other offi-



Impalement. The arms of the wife (*B*) impaled with those of the husband (*A*).

cers, as the heads of colleges in England, and always kings-at-arms and often heralds, use impalement in charging their arms. In early heraldry impalement consisted in giving half of each original escutcheon, but in modern times the whole of each escutcheon is placed right or left of the pale.

A most interesting account of the assignment of arm and *impalement* borne by the father of Shakespeare.
The American, VIII. 381.

impallid† (im-pal'id), *v. t.* [< *in*-3 + *pallid*.] To make pallid or pale.

This [envy], the green sickness of the soul, that feeding upon coals and puling rubbish *impalids* all the body to an hectique leanness. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 54.

impalm† (im-päm'), *v. t.* [= OF. *empalmer*, strike with the hand, box, = Sp. *empalmar*, dovetail, = Pg. *empalmar*, palm, conceal in the palm of the hand, = It. *impalmare*, give into another's hand, betroth, < L. *in*, in, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*1.] To grasp; take in the hand. *Cotgrave.*

impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impalpabilité* = Pg. *impalpabilidade*; as *impalpable* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being impalpable, or imperceptible by touch.

He [Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection should be solid or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *impalpable* = Sp. *impalpable* = Pg. *impalpavel* = It. *impalpabile*; as *in*-3 + *palpable*.] 1. Incapable of being perceived by touch; wanting palpable substance or consistency; too unsubstantial or too fine to be felt. In chemical analysis a fragment of a rock or mineral is often required to be ground or pulverized to so fine a powder that when it is rubbed between the fingers no grit is perceptible. This is called reducing to an *impalpable* powder.

When these things come to pass, you will no longer be a warden, but a brown and *impalpable* powder in the tombs of Dulwich. *Sydney Smith*, to John Allen.

Twenty-nine times the Prince changed his encampment, and at every remove the Duke was still behind him, as close and seemingly as *impalpable* as his shadow.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 255.

Hence — 2. That cannot be grasped by the intellect; incomprehensible; intangible: as, *impalpable* distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 200.

Our ordinary distinctions become so trifling, so *impalpable*, so ridiculously visionary. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

=Syn. Imperceptible, intangible, unsubstantial.

impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended; inappreciably.

impalsy (im-pâl'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impalsied*, ppr. *impalsying*. [< *in*-2 + *palsy*.] To strike with palsy; paralyze; deaden.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impanated*, ppr. *impanating*. [< ML. **impanatus*, pp. of **impanare*, embody in bread (> Sp. *empanar*, inclose in bread), < L. *in*, in, into, + *panis*, bread.] *Eccles.*, to embody in bread. See *impanation*.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches? *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 249.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *a.* [= Pg. *impanato*, < ML. **impanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embodied in bread.

Therefore in this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*, the conuersion of the substance of the visible elementes shuld not therfore be.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstantiation, fol. 115.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, fol. 369.

impanation (im-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impanation* = Sp. **empanación* = Pg. *impanação* = It. *impanazione*, < ML. **impanatio*(*n*-), < **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally included in the bread and wine after consecration. It differs from *transubstantiation*, or the doctrine that the bread and wine are actually changed by the consecration into the body and blood of Christ. The term has been erroneously employed to designate the Lutheran view of Christ's mystical presence in the eucharist. See *consubstantiation*.

impanator (im'pā-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *impanateur*, < ML. *impanator*, < **impanare*, impanate: see *impanate*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, one who holds the doctrine of impanation. *Imp. Dict.*

impanet† (im-pān'), *v. t.* [< ML. **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] To impanate. *Bale.*

impanel, impannel (im-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaneled, impanneled, impanelled, impannelled*, ppr. *impaneling, impanneling, impanelling, impannelling*. [Also *empanel, empannel*; < AF. *empaneler*, impanel, < *in*-2 + *panel*, panel: see *panel*.] 1. To write or enter in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; specifically, to make a list of; form, complete, or enroll, as a body of persons to be called as jurors in a court of justice. — 2. More loosely, of a jury, to draw or select from the panel and swear in.

Therefore a Jurie was *impaneld* streight
T' enquire of them, whether by force, or sleight,
Or their owne guilt, they were away convayd?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 34.

The moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law, it was not possible to *impanel* an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 284.

impanelment, impannelment (im-pan'el-ment), *n.* [< *impanel* + *-ment*.] The act of impaneling, or the state of being impaneled; the act of enrolling in a list: as, the *impanelment* of the jury. Also *empanelment, empannelment*.

impaquet†, *v. t.* See *impacket*.

impar† (im-pär'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *impair, impar*, F. *impair* (see *impair*2) = Sp. Pg. *impar* = It. *impari*, < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, < *in*- priv. + *par*, equal: see *par, pair, peer*2.] **I.** *a.* Unequal.

II. *n.* A thing unequal to another with which it is associated.

Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than the other; to wit, either in quantity of bulk or perfection; and so silver and gold, gold and virtue, are esteemed to be *impars*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xxi., ax. 17.

imparadise (im-par'a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imparadised*, ppr. *imparadising*. [= It. *imparadisare*; as *in*-2 + *paradise*.] To put in paradise, or in a place of high felicity; make supremely happy. Also *emparadise*.

Now had he ripen'd all his hopes at full,
Imparadis'd his soul in dear content.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Imparadised in one another's arms.
Milton, P. L., iv. 506.

imparalleled† (im-par'a-leld), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *paralleled*.] Unparalleled.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly that, if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.
Bp. Burnet, Rochester, p. 168.

impardonable† (im-pär'don-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impardonnable* = Sp. *imperdonable* = Pg. *imperdoavel* = It. *imperdonabile*; as *in*-3 + *pardonable*.] Unpardonable.

There are . . . some fearful lest the enormity of their crimes be so *impardonable* that no repentance can do them good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

impardonably† (im-pär'don-a-bli), *adv.* Unpardonably; without pardoning.

He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jewes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

imparidigitate (im-par-i-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal (see *impar*), + *digitus*, finger: see *digit, digitate*.] In *zoöl.*, having an odd or uneven number of digits, whether fingers or toes, as one, three, or five; anisodactyl; perissodactyl. The human hand or foot, the hoofs of a horse, etc., are *imparidigitate*.

imparipinnate (im-par-i-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, unequally pinnate, as a pinnate leaf with a single leaflet at the apex. Also *odd-pinnate*.


Imparipinnate Leaf of *Robinia*.

imparisyllabic (im-par"i-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *imparisyllabique*; < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *syllaba*, syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. — **Imparisyllabic noun**, in *gram.*, a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases, as Latin *lapis, lapidis*, Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.

imparity (im-par'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imparité* = It. *imparità*, < L. as if **imparita*(*t*-)*s*, unequalness, < *impar, inpar*, unequal: see *impair*2.] 1. Want of parity, equivalence, or correspondence; inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, amount, quantity, etc.; quantitative diversity.

What other *imparity* there was among themselves, we may safely suppose it depended on the dignity of their birth and family. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

Universally you cannot affirm any *imparity* where the ground is preoccupied by disparity. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2†. Numerical unevenness; indivisibility into two equal portions.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; . . . and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

impark (im-pärk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empark*; < OF. *emparquer, enparker, emparchier*, impark, < *en*- + *parc*, park: see *park*.] 1. To inclose for a park; make into a park by inclosure; sever from a common. — 2. To inclose or shut up in or as if in a park.

When the laws had appropriated rivers, and divided shores, and *imparked* deer, and housed pigeons, it became theft to take them without leave.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (1614), p. 32.

imparl (im-pärl'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *emparl*; < OF. *emparler*, < *en*- + *parler*, talk: see *parl, parley*.] 1†. To hold a parley; consult.

The Lord Baglione *imparld* with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 127.

2. In *law*, to hold a consultation for amicable settlement or adjustment, as of a suit or claim.

Which being read and heard, the said Charles prays leave to *imparl* therein here until the octave of the Holy Trinity. *Blackstone*, Com., III., App. xxii.

★ **imparlance** (im-pär'lans), *n.* [Formerly also *emparlaunce*; < OF. *emparlance*, < *emparler*, talk: see *imparl*. Cf. *parlance*.] 1†. Mutual discourse; conference; parley.

Full oftentimes did Britomart assay
To speake to them, and some *emparlance* move.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

After many *imparlances* and days of humiliation, by those of Boston and Roxbury, to seek the Lord for Mr. Welde his disposing, and the advice of those of Plimouth being taken, etc., at length he resolved to sit down with them of Roxbury. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 98.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In the old common law, leave to delay putting in a plea to the declaration, or other responsive pleading, until a future day; an extension of time to plead, founded on the representation or fiction that the applicant desired time to negotiate for a compromise. (*b*) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day; extension of time to put in a response to the adversary's claim or defense.

This now, if I may borrow our lawyer's phrase, is my wife's *imparlance*; at her next appearance she must answer your declaration.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

Special imparlance, an imparlance in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.

imparous (im'pā-rus), *a.* [< L. *in*-, not, + *-parus*, < *parere*, bring forth.] Having never been pregnant: applied to a woman.

imparsonnee (im-pär-sō-nē'), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *impersonatus*, < L. *in*-, in, + *persona*, person, ML. parson: see *parson*.] **I.** *a.* In *Eng. eccles. law*, presented, instituted, and inducted into the possession of a parsonage or rectory.

II. *n.* A clergyman inducted into a benefice. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

impart (im-pärt'), *v.* [< OF. *empartir* = Sp. *impartir* = It. *impartire*, < L. *impertire, impertire*, also *impartire, inpartire*, give part in, share with, < *in*, in, + *partire*, part, divide, < *par*(*t*-)*s*, part, share: see *part*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give part in; grant a share or portion of.

Expressing well the spirit within thee [Adam] free,
My [God's] image, not *imparted* to the brute.
Milton, P. L., viii. 441.

2. To communicate; give.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he *imparted* to her understanding. Job xxxix. 17.

Please you, to shew the bounty of your mind, sir, to *impart* some ten groats, or half a crown, to our use.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

To the nails the hheńna *imparts* a more bright, clear, and permanent colour than to the skin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 45.

3†. To part; share; divide; parcel out: followed by *with*.

This first Volume, which if thou shalt as thankefully accept, as I haue willingly and freely *imparted with* thee I shall bee the better encouraged.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

4. To communicate knowledge of; make known; show by words or tokens.

These be those reules which worthie Master Cheke dyd *impart* vnto me concernyng Salust.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 159.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

I came to *impart* a secret to you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 5.

5†. To take part in; partake of; share.

Grieves it thee
To *impart* my sad disaster? . . .
Thou shared'st a fortune with me in my greatness.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may *impart*. *Munday.*

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Communicate, Impart* (see *communicate*), reveal, disclose, discover, divulge.

II. *intrans.* To give a part or share; make a dispensation or gift.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. Luke iii. 11.

Tuc. Did not Minos *impart?*
Cris. Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

impartation (im-pär-tā'shon), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ation.*] The act of imparting.

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation.* *Is. Taylor.*

impartener†, *n.* [< *impart* + *-n-er*, as in *partner.*] One who imparts.

Not much vnlike to the figure of reference is there another with some little diuersitie which we call the *impartener*, because many times, in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

imparter (im-pär'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who imparts.

By whose friendly communication they may often learn that in a few moments which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study. *Boyle*, Works, II. 61.

2†. One made to impart; a financial dupe.

His chief exercises are, taking the whiff, squiring a cockatrice, and making privy searches for *imparters.*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

Imparters, as the name signifies, were persons drawn in by artful pretences to part with their money to such impudent impostors as Shift. The word is often found in Jonson.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *a.* [= F. *impartial* = Sp. Pg. *imparcial* = It. *imparziale*, < ML. **impartialis*, impartial, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *partialis*, partial: see *partial.*] **1.** Not partial; not favoring one more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just: as, an *impartial* judge or judgment; *impartial* favors.

Men ought to take an *impartial* view of their own abilities and virtues. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 332.

The King's *impartial* Anger lights on all,
From Fly-blown Acca'ron to the thundring Baâl.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Nature is *impartial* in her smiles. She is *impartial* also in her frowns. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 68.

2†. Indifferent; not taking part. *Schmidt.*

In this I'll be *impartial;* be you judge
Of your own cause. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. [By apparent association with *in part*, or else by improper assumption of the prefix as intensive.] Partial. [An erroneous use.]

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?
Shak., R. and J. (4to ed. 1597).

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.
Swetnam, The Woman-Hater. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 1. Unbiased, fair, honorable, even-handed.

impartialist (im-pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *impartial* + *-ist.*] One who is impartial. [Rare.]

And truly, for my part, I am professedly enough an *impartialist* not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible and the learnedest expositors on it with somewhat particular aims and dispositions.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartialité* = Sp. *imparcialidad* = Pg. *imparcialidade* = It. *imparzialità*, < ML. **impartialita(t-)s*, < **impartialis*, impartial: see *impartial.*] The character of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; fairness: as, *impartiality* of judgment or of treatment.

Impartiality is the soul of mercy, as well as justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

There is a certain *impartiality* necessary to make what a man says bear any weight with those he speaks to.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

=Syn. Fairness, honor, justice, fair play, candor.

impartially (im-pär'shal-i), *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; justly; fairly.

God, whose equall hand *impartially* doth temper
Greatnesse and goodnesse. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.

impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* Impartiality. [Rare.]

He spoke of it as a thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness* in the general affair.
Sir W. Temple, To the King, Jan. 29, 1675.

impartibility[1] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impartible*[1]: see *-bility.*] The quality of being impartible or communicable. *Blackstone.*

impartibility[2] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartibilité* = Sp. *impartibilidad* = Pg. *impartibilidade;* as *impartible*[2] + *-ity.*] The quality of being impartible or not subject to partition.

As numerous as is the multitude of individuals by partition, so numerous also is that principle of unity by universal *impartibility.* *Harris*, Hermes.

impartible[1] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *impart* + *-ible.*] Capable of being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

impartible[2] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *impartible* = Sp. *impartible* = Pg. *impartivel* = It. *impartibile*, < L. *impartibilis, inpartibilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *partibilis*, partible: see *partible.*] Not partible or subject to partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

Furthermore the very present time which we call now is said to be *impartible* and indivisible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 835.

But our current Real Property Law is coloured throughout by the feudal view of land, which is that, when held in individual enjoyment, it is primarily *impartible* or indivisible. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

imparticled (im-pär'ti-kld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *particled.*] Not particled; not consisting of particles.

impartment (im-pärt'ment), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ment.*] The act of imparting or communicating; also, that which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It [the ghost] beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

impassable (im-pàs'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passable.*] Not passable; that cannot be passed, or passed over: as, an *impassable* road.

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious, let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

An exploring party . . . were appalled by the aspect of the Appalachian chain, and pronounced the mountains *impassable.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 44.

=Syn. Impervious, impenetrable, pathless.

impassableness (im-pàs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impassable.

impassably (im-pàs'a-bli), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impassibilité* = Sp. *impasibilidad* = Pg. *impassibilidade* = It. *impassibilità*, < LL. *impassibilita(t-)s, inpassibilita(t-)s*, impassibility (tr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*: see *apathy*), < *impassibilis, inpassibilis*, impassible: see *impassible.*] The character or condition of being impassible, in either sense of that word.

By this gift of *impassibility* their bodies are freed from all miseries which our bodies now suffer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impassible* = Sp. *impasible* = Pg. *impassivel* = It. *impassibile*, < LL. *impassibilis, inpassibilis*, not capable of passion, passionless, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *passibilis*, capable of passion, feeling, or suffering: see *passible*[1].] **1.** Incapable of suffering; insensible to pain or harm.

Before the incarnation of Christ we could not, in passive graces, imitate God, who was *impassible.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 43.

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved to passion or sympathy; having or exhibiting no emotion.

Gwendolen, keeping her *impassible* air, as they moved away from the strand, felt her imagination obstinately at work. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii. 54.

impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impassibility.

impassion (im-pash'on), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empassion;* = It. *impassionare*, < ML. **impassionare*, move with passion, < L. *in*, in, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

Then do not thou, with teares and woes, *impassion* my affects. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix.

The Damzell was full deepe *empassioned*,
Both for his griefe, and for her peoples sake,
Whose future woes so plaine he fashioned.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 43.

Beyond a mortal man *impassion'd* far.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 36.

impassionable (im-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *impassion* + *-able.*] Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

impassionate[1] (im-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impassionated*, ppr. *impassionating.* [< ML. *impassionatus* (as adj.), pp. of **impassionare*, move with passion: see *impassion.*] To affect powerfully; stir with passion.

Our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow, another while very strongly carried away with zeal and anger.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i.

impassionate[1]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [Formerly also *empassionate;* < ML. *impassionatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Strongly affected; stirred by passion.

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 46.

impassionate[2]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *passionatus*, passionate.] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate.

It being the doctrine of that sect [the Stoics] that a wise man should be *impassionate.* *Bp. Hall.*

impassioned (im-pash'ond), *p. a.* Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardor of feeling; animated; excited.

The young Herodotus had wandered forth in a rapture of *impassioned* curiosity, to see, to touch, to measure, all those great objects whose names had been recently so rife in men's mouths. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

It is not easy to speak too favourably of the poetry of this play in the more *impassioned* passages.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passive.*] **1.** Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain,
Against unpain'd, *impassive.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 455.

Impassive as the marble in the quarry. *De Quincey.*

2. Not showing sensibility or emotion; unmoved; apathetic: as, an *impassive* manner.

Under their *impassive* exterior they preserve memories, associations, emotions of burning intensity.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain or suffering; without sign of feeling or sensibility.

impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being impassive or insusceptible of suffering; insensibility.

By this means they arrogated no less to man's sufficiency then even the power of remaining in a calme apathy and *impassiveness* in all offencive emergencies.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 1.

impassivity (im-pa-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *impassive* + *-ity.*] Impassiveness.

We have cold aristocratic *impassivity*, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 7.

impastation (im-pas-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impastation* = Pg. *impastação*, < ML. *impastatio(n-)*, < *impastare*, impaste: see *impaste.*] **1.** The act of impasting or making into paste.—**2.** That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colors and consistencies, baked or united by a cement and hardened by the air: used of works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, etc.

impaste (im-pāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impasted*, ppr. *impasting.* [Formerly also *empaste;* = OF. *empaster*, F. *empâter* = Sp. *empastar* = Pg. *impastar* = It. *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster, < ML. *impastare*, put or cook in paste or dough, mix, < L. *in*, on, + LL. *pasta*, paste: see *paste.*] **1.** To make into paste; knead.

Now is he total gules; horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons;
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. In *painting*, to lay on thickly and boldly the colors of. A picture is said to be impasted when heavily loaded with colors so blended together that the work seems continuous, and as if painted with a single stroke of the brush. The expression is used also of colors put in their proper places, and not blended together, so that in this sense a figure may be said to be impasted in the same sense that it is said to be painted.

Impasting is the term applied to laying colours in thick masses on the lights. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 138.

★**impasto** (im-pàs'tō), *n.* [It., < *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster: see *impaste.*] In *painting*, the thick laying on of pigments. Compare *impaste*, 2.

Impasto is the application of thick and opaque pigments undiluted with any medium except the oil they are ground in, and not too much of that. It differs from loading in being less prominent and in covering a larger surface. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 306.

impatible† (im-pat′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impatibile*, < L. *impatibilis*, *inpatibilis*, *impetibilis*, *inpetibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] 1. Incapable of being borne or endured; intolerable. *Cockeram.*—2. Incapable of suffering; impassible.

A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire. *Fuller.*

Thus you see what be the powers and faculties of the soul of this universality, . . . entring into the frail, mortal, and passible instruments of bodies, however they be in themselves incorruptible, *impatible*, and the same. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

impatience (im-pā′shens), *n.* [< ME. *impacience*, *inpacience*, < OF. *impacience*, *impascience*, F. *impatience* = Pr. *inpaciencia* = Sp. Pg. *impaciencia* = It. *impazienza*, *impazienzia*, < L. *impatientia*, *inpatientia*, impatience, < *impatien(t-)s*, *inpatien(t-)s*, impatient: see *impatient*.] 1. The state or character of lacking patience; restlessness under existing conditions; eager desire for relief or change.

Impatience makes an ague to be a fever, and every fever to be a calenture. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Intolerance of anything that thwarts or hinders; passionate vehemence; in a milder sense, quickness of temper; touchiness.

Your fierce *impatience* forc'd us from your presence,
Urg'd us to speed, and bade us banish pity.
Johnson, Irene, v. 11.

His bloody sword he brandish'd over me,
And, like a hungry lion, did commence
Rough deeds of rage and stern *impatience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

impatiency† (im-pā′shen-si), *n.* Same as *impatience*.

With some *impatiency* he bare the length of his oration. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

With what *impatiency*
Of grief we parted!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, v. 3.

Impatiens (im-pā′shi-enz), *n.* [NL. use (referring to the elasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched) of L. *impatiens*, impatient: see *impatient*.] A genus of annual plants belonging to the family *Impatientaceæ*, having curious irregular flowers, in which the calyx and corolla are colored alike and are not clearly distinguishable. The sepals are apparently 4 in number; the anterior one (apparently interior as the flower hangs on its stalk) is largest and forms a spurred sack. The petals are 2 in number, unequal-sided and 2-lobed; the stamens 5, and short; and the pod has 5 valves, which coil elastically and project the seeds in bursting, whence the popular names *snapweed* and *touch-me-not*. Besides the above described flowers, there are other inconspicuous ones that are fertilized in the bud. About 220 species are known, of which 2 are North American, 6 European or North Asian, about 65 African, and the rest from tropical Asia, known as *balsam* and *jewel-weed*. The American species are *I. aurea*, the pale touch-me-not, and *I. biflora*, the spotted touch-me-not. (See cut under *balsam*.) The latter has become naturalized in England. The common European species is *I. Noli-tangere*, the yellow balsam, touch-me-not, or quick-in-hand. *I. Balsamina* is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the names *garden-balsam* and *lady's-slipper*.

impatient (im-pā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impacient*, < OF. *impacient*, F. *impatient* = Pr. *inpacient* = Sp. Pg. *impaciente* = It. *impaziente*, < L. *impatien(t-)s*, *inpatien(t-)s*, that cannot or will not bear or endure, impatient, < *in-* priv. + *patien(t-)s*, bearing, enduring, suffering: see *patient*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring with composure or patience; uneasy under existing conditions, and eager for relief or change; excited by opposition or the thwarting of one's desires; quick-tempered.

You are of an *impatient* spirit, and an *impatient* spirit is never without woe. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison*, Spectator.

So she, *impatient* her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in strange things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul (ed. 1819), Int.

2. Intolerant; non-endurant; resistant: as, *impatient* of control.

Impatient of any interruptions, he spent the whole of his time that could be spared from the duties of his parish in reading and writing. *Bp. Hurd*, Warburton.

Peltigera venosa, perhaps always less *impatient* of cold, was particularly fine. *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 38.

3. Prompted by or springing from impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience: as, an *impatient* manner.

What, will you tear
Impatient answers from my gentle tongue?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

To assuage
Th' *impatient* fervour. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 502.

4†. Not to be borne; intolerable.

Ay me! deare Lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pitty and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 44.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Restless, unquiet, hasty, eager, precipitate, impetuous, vehement.

II. *n.* One who lacks patience. [Rare.]

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him with "cur me cædis?" *Seasonable Sermons*, p. 39.

impatiently (im-pā′shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner; with impatience, uneasiness, or restlessness; intolerantly.

impatron†, *v. t.* [< OF. *impatroner* = It. *impadronire*, put in possession of, make master of; as *in-*[2] + *patron*.] To put in possession; invest with power.

He . . . *impatroned* himselfe with three peeces of ordinance, which he caused to be haled into the Tower. *Remarkable Occurrences in the Northerne Parts* (1642), [p. 10.

impatronization† (im-pā″tron-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *impatronisation*; as *impatronize* + *-ation*.] Absolute seigniory or possession; the act of putting into full possession, as of a benefice.

impatronize†, **empatronize**† (im-, em-pā′tron-īz), *v. t.* [As *impatron* + *-ize*.] Same as *impatron*.

They [the Spaniards] have now twice sought to *impatronize* themselves of this kingdom of England. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

His father Lewis . . . did *impatronize* himselfe upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys. *Fenton*, Guicciardin (1599).

impave (im-pāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaved*, ppr. *impaving*. [< *in-*[2] + *pave*.] To pave in; form in a pavement. [Rare.]

Climbing a tall tower,
There saw, *impaved*, with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
An Eagle with stretched wings, but beamless eye.
Wordsworth, On Revisiting Dunolly Castle.

impavid (im-pav′id), *a.* [= Sp. *impávido* = Pg. It. *impavido*, < L. *impavidus*, fearless, < *in-* priv. + *pavidus*, fearing: see *pavid*.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid. [Rare.]

Placid Lord Ullin received the news by telegraph: . . . he put the message into his pocket without remark, and won the rubber before he rose. . . . *Impavid* as the Horatian model-man. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xviii.

impavidly (im-pav′id-li), *adv.* In an impavid manner; fearlessly; undauntedly; intrepidly. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

impawn (im-pân′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empawn*; = Sp. *empeñar* = Pg. *empenhar* = It. *impegnare*; as *in-*[2] + *pawn*[1].] To put in pawn; pledge; deposit as security.

Go to the king; and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Alas! what comfort is there left for me,
If those dear jewels be *impawn'd* to thee.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

A wise man will never *impawn* his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event. Nature and God will instruct him in that hour. *Emerson*, War.

impeach (im-pēch′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empeach*, *empeche*; < ME. *empechen*, *empeshen* (> *impesh*, q. v.), < OF. *empescher*, *empeescher* (ML. reflex *impechiare*), F. *empêcher*, hinder, stop, bar, appar. = Pr. *empedegar*, < ML. *impedicare*, *inpedicare*, catch, entangle, lit. fetter, < L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, a fetter, < *pe(d-)s*, foot (see *foot*), but mixed in sense with OF. *empacher* = Pr. *empaichar*, *empaitar*, *enpazar*, *empechar* = Sp. *empachar* = Pg. *empachar*, overload, = It. *impacciare*, delay, appar. < ML. as if **impactiare*, < L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, strike against, fasten upon, fasten: see *impact*, *impinge*. The same radical elements are involved in *depeach*, *despatch*, q. v. Hence, by variation, *appeach*, and, by apheresis of this, *peach*[2], q. v.] 1†. To hinder; impede.

Empeche his head, his face; have at his gorge;
Beare at the breste, or sperne him one the side.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 185.

Swelling throbs *empeach*
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

The Scots were assembled . . . to *impeach* the passage of our said army.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 116).

2. To call in question; accuse of wrong or error; bring discredit on; disparage; accuse: as, to *impeach* one's motives; to *impeach* the credit of a witness.

He . . . doth *impeach* the freedom of the state
If they deny him justice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

I doubt not of your generosity, but people unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you with avarice.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

To speak favourably of a character you have oppressed would be *impeaching* your own.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

3. Specifically, to prefer charges of official misconduct against, before a competent tribunal; bring to account by trial for malfeasance in office. See *impeachment*, 3.

And arm'd with Truth *impeach'd* the Don
Of his enormous Crimes.
Prior, The Viceroy, vi.

In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to *impeach* him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 247.

The *impeached* minister, like the king who is put on his trial, when he has become weak enough to be *impeached*, may remain too strong to be acquitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 371.

4. To call to account; charge as answerable.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached*. *Z. Swift.*

To impeach a witness, to adduce evidence intended to meet the testimony of the witness by showing him to be unworthy of credit. =Syn. *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

impeach† (im-pēch′), *n.* [< *impeach*, *v.*] Same as *impeachment*.

If they may (without *impeach*) enjoy their wills, no quieter creatures under heaven.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

Ourself
Will here sit by, spectator of your sports;
And think it no *impeach* of royalty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

impeachable (im-pē′cha-bl), *a.* [< OF. *empechable*, *empeschable*, that may be arrested; as *impeach* + *-able*.] Liable or making liable to be impeached; chargeable with wrong-doing; censurable; liable to be called in question.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

The *impeachable* offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors."
J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 255.

impeacher (im-pē′chèr), *n.* 1†. One who or that which impeaches or hinders.

So that instead of finding Prelaty an *impeacher* of schism or faction, the more I search, the more I grow into all persuasion to think rather faction and she, as with a spousal ring, are wedded together, never to be divorc'd.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. One who brings or institutes an impeachment; an accuser.

impeachment (im-pēch′ment), *n.* [< OF. *empeschement* (ML. reflex *impechiamentum*), F. *empêchement*, hindrance, < *empescher*, hinder: see *impeach*.] 1. Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. [Obsolete except in law. See *impeachment of waste*, below.]

I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The Earl of Warwick, having Notice that his Father the Earl of Salisbury was upon march to meet him, passeth over his Men, and, without *Impeachment*, joined with him and his Friends near Exeter. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

2. A calling in question; accusation of wrong or error; disparagement: as, an *impeachment* of one's motives or conduct, or of the credibility of a witness.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

Without any *impeachment* of the prosperous operation of our system, prejudices may arise between the different sections of the country, etc. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

3. A calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanor; specifically, the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a high public officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States; the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments, the Chief Justice presiding at the trial of a President; and a two-thirds vote is necessary for conviction. In the case of State officers, there is generally a similar division of functions between the upper and the lower branch of the legislature. In the history of the federal government there have been seven cases of impeachment, the most famous being that of President Johnson in 1868. In only two cases, both of district judges, was a verdict of guilty given. In Great Britain, impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Prominent impeachments in English history were those of Lord Bacon and Warren Hastings.

The practice of *impeachment* directed against Michael de la Pole in 1386 was revived in 1450 for the destruction of his grandson. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

Articles of impeachment. See *article*.—**Court of impeachment,** a tribunal, usually the upper branch of a legislature, sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment.—**Impeachment of a witness.** See *impeach, v. t.*—**Impeachment of waste,** in *law*, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste, done by a tenant to the prejudice of the right of another's estate or interest in the property.

impearl (im-pėrl′), *v. t.* [Also *empearl*; < *in*-[2] + *pearl*.] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 747.

2. To decorate with or as if with pearls.

The Mountains, or the flowry Meads,
Impearld with tears, that sweet Aurora sheads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Husht as the falling Dews, whose noiseless Show'rs
Imperle the folded Leaves of Ev'ning Flow'rs.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Proud be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head *impearling*.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

impeccability (im-pek-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impeccabilité* = Sp. *impecabilidad* = Pg. *impeccabilidade* = It. *impeccabilità*, < ML. **impeccabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin: see *impeccable*.] The character of being impeccable; exemption from liability to do wrong.

This last state may be the finishing operation, to eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings. *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 326.

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 6.

impeccable (im-pek′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impeccable* = Sp. *impecable* = Pg. *impeccavel* = It. *impeccabile*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin, < L. *in-* priv. + **peccabilis*, liable to sin: see *peccable*.] Not liable to err; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable?* *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 43.

We perhaps may think it very convenient that we should at first have been made *impeccable*, and secured from falling. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. vii.

I may do a virtuous action without being *impeccable*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

impeccance (im-pek′ans), *n.* [= F. *impeccance* = Sp. *impecancia* = Pg. *impeccancia*, < LL. *impeccantia*, *inpeccantia*, sinlessness, < **impeccan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s*, impeccant: see *impeccant*.] Same as *impeccancy*.

impeccancy (im-pek′an-si), *n.* The condition or character of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

She [the Church of Rome] stands upon it, that she cannot erre, and stubbornely chalenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

impeccant (im-pek′ant), *a.* [= Sp. *impecante*, < LL. **impeccan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s* (in deriv. noun), < L. *in-* priv. + *peccan(t-)s*, sinning, sinful, ppr. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Doing no wrong; sinless; unerring.

With a vengeance selecting, from all other classes,
Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses.
Byrom, To G. Lloyd.

impectinate (im-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, not pectinated; simple: as, an *impectinate* antenna.

impecuniosity (im-pē-kū-ni-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impécuniosité*; as *impecunious* + *-ity*.] The state of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impecuniosity* of which I complain.
Scott, Quentin Durward, Int.

impecunious (im-pē-kū′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *impécunieux*; as *in*-[3] + *pecunious*.] Having no money; poor; penniless.

Who let in that rag there amongst us? Put him out, an *impecunious* creature. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time.
W. Black.

★ **impedance** (im-pē′dans), *n.* [< *impede* + *-ance*.] Hindrance; specifically, in *elect.*, an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit.

A few words may suffice to explain the nature of the *impedance* which alternating currents meet with in passing through a conductor. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 518.

impede (im-pēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impeded*, ppr. *impeding*. [= Sp. Pg. *impedir* = It. *impedire*, < L. *impedire*, *inpedire*, entangle, insnare, hinder, lit. catch or hold the feet of, < *in*, in, on, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, = E. *foot*. Cf. *expede*.] To be an obstacle to; stand in the way of; hinder; obstruct.

It is one of the principal tenets of the Utilitarians that sentiment and eloquence serve only to *impede* the pursuit of truth. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The pathless ocean does not *impede*, it accelerates the progress of the intellectual energy.
Everett, Orations, I. 421.

=**Syn.** To clog, retard, delay, check, fetter, hamper.

impedible (im-ped′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impedibile;* as *impede* + *-ible*.] Capable of being impeded.

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i.

★ **impediment** (im-ped′i-ment), *n.* [= F. *impédiment* (in pl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *impedimento*, < L. *impedimentum*, *inpedimentum*, a hindrance, pl. *impedimenta*, *inpedimenta*, baggage, esp. military baggage, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*.] That which impedes or hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit *impediments*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

Hott countries are subject to greevous diseases, and many noysome *impediments*, which other more temperate places are freer from.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 28.

Let the laws be purged of every barbarous reminder, every barbarous *impediment* to women.
Emerson, Woman.

Diriment impediments of marriage. See *diriment*.—**Impediment in speech,** a defect which prevents distinct articulation.—**Syn.** *Difficulty, Obstruction*, etc. (see *obstacle*); encumbrance, bar, barrier, check.

impediment† (im-ped′i-ment), *v. t.* [= It. *impedimentare*, *impedimentire*, impede; from the noun.] To impede.

Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xv.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men′tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *impedimentum*, a hindrance: see *impediment, n.*] Things which hinder, impede, or encumber; specifically, articles taken with one on a journey which impede one's progress; especially, military baggage; supplies carried along with an army; in general, baggage.

I will only state that I and my *impedimenta*—which consisted of a hand-bag and an overcoat—went ashore in three boats. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

impedimental (im-ped-i-men′tal), *a.* [< *impediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of impediment; hindering; obstructing.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

impedite† (im′pē-dīt), *v. t.* [< L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*. Cf. *expedite*.] 1. To impede.

Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impedited*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 457.

2. In *astrol.*, to affect by evil stars.

The moon is *impedited* in the highest degree when in conjunction with the sun. *Lilly*.

impedite† (im′pē-dīt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *impedido* = It. *impedito*, < L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hindered; obstructed.

Our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and *impedite* faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 900.

impedition† (im-pē-dish′on), *n.* [= Pg. *impedição* = It. *impedizione*, < L. *impeditio(n-)*, *inpeditio(n-)*, a hindrance, obstruction, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] A hindering. *Coles*, 1717.

impeditive (im-ped′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *impeditif* = Sp. Pg. It. *impeditivo*, < ML. *impeditivus*, < L. *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] Causing hindrance; obstructive; impeding.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

What were more easy than to say that six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion; that the wings for so massie a bulk had been uselesse? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xxiii.

impel (im-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impelled*, ppr. *impelling*. [Formerly also *impell;* = OF. *impeller* = Sp. *impeler* = Pg. *impellir* = It. *impellere*, < L. *impellere*, *inpellere*, push, drive, or strike against, drive forward, urge, impel, < *in*, on, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *propel*, *repel*. Hence *impulse*, etc.] To drive or urge forward; press on; incite or constrain to action in any way: as, steam is the *impelling* force of a locomotive.

The wave behind *impels* the wave before.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 271.

Practice . . . urges and *impels* to action, choice, and determination. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

And shame and doubt *impell'd* him in a course
Once so abhorr'd, with unresisted force.
Crabbe, Works, V. 19.

With fire and sword
Come Spoilers, horde *impelling* horde.
Wordsworth, The Highland Broach.

=**Syn.** *Prompt, Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); to influence, push on, force on, move, lead, set on. (See list under *incite*.)

impellent (im-pel′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *impellen(t-)s*, *inpellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, drive forward: see *impel*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of impelling.

Such ponderous bodies do take an enforc'd flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 427.

II. *n.* A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impelling power.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, ii. 8.

★ **impeller** (im-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which impels.

Is it possible to be an effect produced without a cause? Is it [a moving stone] impelled without an *impeller?*
Clarke, Second Defence of the Immateriality, etc.

He [Ignatius] is by his very nature an *impeller* of men.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 470.

impen (im-pen′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impenned* or *impent*, ppr. *impenning*. [< *in*-[1] + *pen*[1].] To pen in; confine or inclose in a narrow place.

Yet these from other streames much different;
For others, as they longer, broader grow;
These, as they run in narrow banks *impent*,
Are then at least, when in the main they flow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

But notwithstanding all this, a man at rest in his chamber (like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold) is subject only to unusual events, and such as rarely happen.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 59.

impend (im-pend′), *v.* [= Pg. *impender* = It. *impendere*, < L. *impendere*, *inpendere*, hang over, overhang, be imminent, < *in*, on, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To overhang; be ready to fall; be imminent; threaten; be on the point of occurring, as something evil.

Destruction hangs o'er yon devoted wall,
And nodding Ilion waits th' *impending* fall.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

An extensive lake displayed its glassy bosom, reflecting on its broad surface the *impending* horrors of the mountain. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

II.† *trans.* To hang over. [Rare.]

We seriously consider the dreadful judgments that now *impend* the nation. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

impendence, impendency (im-pen′dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *impenden(t)* + *-ce, -cy*.] The state of being impendent or overhanging; a menacing attitude.

Far above, in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling *impendence* of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin*.

impendent (im-pen′dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impendente*, < L. *impenden(t-)s*, *inpenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *impendere*, *inpendere*, impend: see *impend*.] Impending; imminent; threatening: as, an *impendent* evil.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her cataracts of fire,
Impendent horrours, threatening hideous fall
One day upon our heads? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 177.

Lo! with upright sword
Prefiguring his own *impendent* doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

impenetrability (im-pen″ē-tra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impénétrabilité* = Sp. *impenetrabilidad* = Pg. *impenetrabilidade* = It. *impenetrabilità;* as *impenetrable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] 1. The character or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, in any sense of that word.—2. In *physics*, specifically, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

Matter possesses *impenetrability*, which means that no two portions of matter can occupy the same place at the same time.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 11.

impenetrable (im-pen′ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impénétrable* = Sp. *impenetrable* = Pg. *impenetravel* = It. *impenetrabile*, < L. *impenetrabilis*, *inpenetrabilis*, not penetrable, < *in*- priv. + *pene-*

trabilis, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated; not penetrable, in any sense of that word.

Highest woods, *impenetrable*
To star or sun-light. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1086.

These instances of cunning, which she thought *impenetrable*, yet which everybody saw through.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The progress of the most salutary inventions and discoveries is buried in *impenetrable* mystery.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Specifically, in *physics*, having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.

impenetrableness (im-pen′ē-trạ-bl-nes), *n.* Impenetrability.

We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do. *Boyle*, Works, V. 210.

impenetrably (im-pen′ē-trạ-bli), *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable.

The inviolable saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire,
Invulnerable, *impenetrably* arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 400.

impenitence (im-pen′i-tens), *n.* [= F. *impénitence* = Sp. Pg. *impenitencia* = It. *impenitenza*, < LL. *impœnitentia*, *inpœnitentia*, < *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, impenitent: see *impenitent*.] The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Rogers*.

I thought you would not slay *impenitence*—
Teased first contrition from the man you slew—
I thought you had a conscience.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 299.

impenitency (im-pen′i-ten-si), *n.*; pl. *impenitencies* (-siz). Same as *impenitence*.

What is this sin? Final *impenitency*, and, some say, impugning of the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He undertook a grief great enough . . . to satisfy for the *impenitencies* of all the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

impenitent (im-pen′i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impenitente*, < LL. *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, not penitent, < L. *in-* priv. + *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*.] **I.** *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

I pity the flatteries and self applauses of a careless and *impenitent* heart. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xi.

So died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 423.

II. *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of *impenitents* is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond*.

impenitently (im-pen′i-tent-li), *adv.* In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

impenitible†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pœnitere*, repent, + *-ible*.] Incapable of repentance.

As death works upon man, and concludes him, and makes him *impenitible* for ever, so works the fall upon the angels, and concludes them for ever too. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

impennate (im-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* Featherless or wingless; specifically, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

II. *n.* A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Impennes (im-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] A group of birds, the penguins. Also called *Sphenisciдæ* and *Sphenisciformes*. *Illiger*. See *Aptenodytidæ*.

impennous† (im-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] Wingless; having no wings; apterous.

It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects by many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

impeople† (im-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *people*.] Same as *empeople*.

Thick were the Walls *impeopled* with the stories
Of those whom Chastity had clothed in White.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 44.

imper. An abbreviation of *imperative*.

imperance† (im′pē-rans), *n.* [< ML. **imperantia*, < L. *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Command; mastery. *Halliwell*.

imperant† (im′pē-rant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *imperante*, < L. *imperan(t-)s*, *inperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Commanding.

imperate (im′pē-rāt), *a.* [< L. *imperatus*, *inperatus*, pp. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, enjoin, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *empire*.] Performed by a faculty other than the will, at the command of the will: opposed to *elicit*.

I see the energy of my soul in every particle of my body, though not using intellectual actions in every part, yet using some that are *imperate*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

Imperate act. See *act*.

imperativæ (im-per-ạ-tī′vē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *feriæ*, feasts) of *imperativus*, imperative: see *imperative*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, special or extraordinary feasts or holidays. See *feriæ*.

imperatival (im-per-ạ-tī′vạl or im-per′ạ-ti-vạl), *a.* [< *imperative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, belonging or peculiar to the imperative mode.

imperative (im-per′ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *imperatief* = G. Dan. Sw. *imperativ*, the imperative mode, = F. *impératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperativo*, < L. *imperativus*, *inperativus*, of a command, imperative (as a noun, sc. *modus*, the imperative mode), < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order: see *imperate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expressing command; containing positive command; peremptory; absolute: as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative*.
Bp. Hall, David with Bathsheba and Uriah.

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding: as, an *imperative* duty or necessity.

The priest who needs must carry sword on thigh
May find *imperative* use for it.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

Imperative mode, the mode or form or set of forms of a verb which express command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation: as, *come* here; *restrain* yourself; *be comforted*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Imperious*, *Imperative* (see *imperious*), absolute, express, positive, decided, not to be gainsaid.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a mode or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.—2. In *philos.*, a deliverance of conscience; a monition of the moral sense.

By *imperative*, in general, every proposition that expresses a possible free action, by which a certain end is to be realized, is to be understood.
Kant, tr. by Richardson.

Such precepts are merely, what Kant calls them, Hypothetical *Imperatives*; they are not addressed to any one who has not first accepted the end.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 7.

But when the instruction has been conveyed, the self-imposed *imperative* to turn it to account for the bettering of life remains to be given: and it is only from a conscience responsive to an ideal of virtue that it can proceed. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 307.

Categorical imperative. See *categorical*.

imperatively (im-per′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an imperative manner; peremptorily.—2. By way or in the manner of the imperative mode.

imperativeness (im-per′ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being imperative or obligatory; absolute requirement.

All the animal functions, in common with the higher functions, have . . . their *imperativeness*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 76.

Neither [theory] explains the *imperativeness* with which recognized moral law speaks to the human heart.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 418.

imperator (im′pē-rā-tor), *n.* [L., also *imperator*, OL. *induperator*, *endoperator*, a commander, emperor, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*. Hence ult. E. *emperor*.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*: (*a*) In general, a commander, chief, or ruler: in this sense a descriptive title (placed after the name) of any one possessing the imperium or power of enforcing his authority, as a general, or a consul, proconsul, or other magistrate. (*b*) In later times, more especially, a general-in-chief or holder of an independent command during active service: a title often conferred by the senate on a victorious general, or acclaimed by his army.

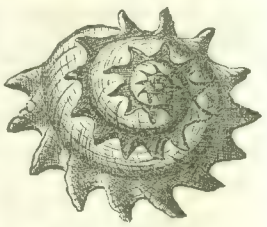
The powers of the *imperator* or commander of the Roman army ceased on his return to the city.
Encyc. Brit., III. 80.

(*c*) After the fall of the republic, the official title (used as a prenomen) of the monarch or supreme ruler as permanent generalissimo of the Roman armies; emperor: originally conferred by the senate for a term, and afterward assumed in perpetuity.

This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid, . . .
Sole *imperator*, and great general
Of trotting paritors. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trochiform prosobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Turbinidæ*. *Montfort*.

Imperatoria (im-per-ạ-tō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander: see *imperatory*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ*, by some regarded as a section of *Peucedanum*. *I. Ostruthium*, the great masterwort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Europe, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. The root yields the vegetable resin imperatorin.



Imperator imperialis.

imperatorial (im-per-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator or emperor: as, "*imperatorial* laurels," *C. Merivale*.—2. Like an imperator; of a commanding nature or quality; imperial.

Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, thou shalt do this, and thou shalt not do that.
Norris, The Beatitudes, p. 239.

The *imperatorial* character of the language itself [Latin]—the speech of masters, not of men.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

Also *imperatory*.

imperatorian (im-per-ạ-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-an*.] Imperatorial. [Rare.]

He professed not to meddle by any *Imperatorian* or Senatorian power with matters of Religion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

imperatorin (im-per′ạ-tō-rin), *n.* [< *Imperatoria* + *-in*2.] A compound ($C_{15}H_{14}O_4$) found in the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, or great masterwort. It forms long transparent prisms, soluble in alcohol and ether. Same as *peucedanin*, *oreoselone*, *monomethylether*.

imperatorious† (im-per-ạ-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *imperatorius*: see *imperatory*.] Same as *imperatorial*. *Davies*.

You have heard his Majesty's speech, though short, yet full and princely, and rightly *imperatorious*, as Tacitus said of Galba's. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 9.

imperatory (im-per′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *impératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperatorio*, < L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander, < *imperator*, a general: see *imperator*.] Same as *imperatorial*.

All which stand
In awe of thy high *imperatory* hand.
Chapman, Hymn to Hermes.

imperceivable (im-pėr-sē′vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *perceivable*.] Imperceptible. [Rare.]

There is yet another way by which a temptation arrives to its highest pitch or proper hour; and that is by a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches of the flesh upon the spirit. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

imperceivableness (im-pėr-sē′vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Imperceptibleness. [Rare.]

And this *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus, in the third of St. John.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. v.

imperceived† (im-pėr-sēvd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *perceived*.] Unperceived.

Then finding the bladder to be pumped up, we would have tied up the contained air, but could not do it by reason of an *imperceived* hole. *Boyle*, Works, V. 620.

imperceptibility (im-pėr-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperceptibilité* = Sp. *imperceptibilidad* = Pg. *imperceptibilidade* = It. *impercettibilità*; as *imperceptible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness. *Ash*.

imperceptible (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imperceptible* = Sp. *imperceptible* = Pg. *imperceptivel* = It. *impercettibile*, < ML. *imperceptibilis*, not perceptible, < L. *in-* priv. + *perceptibilis*, perceptible.] **I.** *a.* Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived. (*a*) Incapable by nature of affecting the senses.

Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap
In *imperceptible* water. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

(*b*) Too minute, fine, gradual, subtle, or evanescent to be discerned by the senses; producing an excitation of the nerves less than the threshold of sensation. See *threshold*.

Strange play of Fate! when mightiest human things
Hang on such small *imperceptible* things.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible*. *Burke*.

The three-millionth part of a milligramme of a salt of Sodium, an *imperceptible* particle of dust to the naked eye, is yet capable of colouring the flame yellow, and of giving the yellow line of Sodium in the spectroscope.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 152.

He [Herschel] was (as he said himself) led on by almost *imperceptible* degrees from evident clusters, such as the Pleiades, to spots without a trace of stellar formation.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

Imperceptible increase, that kind or rate of progress which cannot be perceived by inspection, unless inspection be made at different times so as to compare the different stages of progress: thus used in the law of accretion.

II. *n.* That which cannot be perceived with the naked eye, or realized by sensation. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*. *Tatler*, No. 119.

imperceptibleness (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptibly (im-pėr-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceived.

imperception (im-pėr-sep′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *perception*.] Want of perception.

Why then may not a spirit that has subtiler fingers than the finest matter, I mean the spirit of Nature, lay hold on that imperceptive part of the soul, or on the soul itself, in the state of silence, of *imperception*?
Dr. H. More, Philos. Writings, Gen. Pref.

No one, not even Sydney Smith's Scotchman, is willing to confess his *imperception* of humor. *Science*, XII. 305.

imperceptive (im-pėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceptive*.] Not perceiving, or not able to perceive.

Ye would gaze on God
With *imperceptive* blankness.
Mrs. Browning.

Thus both conceived perceptivity to arise from a certain combination or aggregation of *imperceptive* particles.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

impercipient (im-pėr-sip′i-ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *percipient*.] Not perceiving; having no power to perceive.

The insensible, *impercipient* body.
Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

imperdibility† (im-pėr-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperdible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being imperdible.

Neither are those precious things of greater use to the making of vessels and utensils, unless some little niceties and curiosities, by means of their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 9, note 5.

imperdible (im-pėr′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *imperdible*; cf. F. *imperdable*: < L. *in-* priv. + **perdibilis*, that may be lost, < *perdere*, lose: see *perdition*.] Not capable of being lost; not easy to be lost.

But as they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay. *Feltham*, On Eccles., ii. 11.

imperence (im′pę-rens), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *impertinence*.

imperfect (im-pėr′fekt), *a.* and *n.* [In mod. use altered (like *perfect*) to suit the orig. L.; < ME. *imparfit*, *inparfit*, *inperfit*, < OF. *imparfeit*, F. *imparfait* = Sp. *imperfecto* = Pg. *imperfeito* = It. *imperfetto*, < L. *imperfectus*, *inperfectus*, unfinished, incomplete, < *in-* priv. + *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect: see *perfect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; lacking completeness, correctness, or excellence; falling short of a standard or ideal; defective; incomplete: as, an *imperfect* copy of a book; *imperfect* vision.

Upon this foreseide plate ben compassed certein cercles that hihten almicanteras, of which som of hem semen perfit circles and somme semen *inperfit*. *Chaucer.*

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, . . . which imports to the kingdom so much fear and danger that his personal return was most required. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He stammered like a child, or an amazed *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

We ascended the hills to the south, passing by several grots, on which there were some very *imperfect* remains of Greek inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

2. Characterized by or subject to defects; not completely good; frail; inadequate.

My prayers and alms, *imperfect* and defil'd,
Were but the feeble efforts of a child.
Cowper, Truth, l. 577.

As year succeeds to year, the more
Imperfect life's fruition seems.
Locker, Reply to a Letter.

3. In *gram.*, designating incomplete or continuous action, or action or condition conceived as in process when something else takes place, as in Latin *amabat*, French *aimait*, Greek *ἔλυε*, as distinguished from the simple past forms (aoristic), without further implication, *amavit*, *aima*, *ἔλυσε*. In the languages most familiar to us only past time is thus distinguished; and hence the English simple past tense, or preterit, is often, but improperly, called *imperfect*.

4. In *music*. See the phrases below.—**5**†. Unjust; unfair.

Thei wilnen and wolde as best were for hemselue,
Thauh the kyng and the comune al the cost hadde,
Al reson reproueth such *imparfit* puple.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 389.

Imperfect cadence. See *cadence*.—**Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*.—**Imperfect ▪volute.** See *evolute*.—**Imperfect flower**, in *bot.*, a flower wanting certain parts that are usually present, as one wanting either stamens or pistils.—**Imperfect intervals**, in *music*, intervals a half-step shorter than perfect intervals, as imperfect fourths or fifths.—**Imperfect measure, rhythm, time**, in *medieval music*, all non-triple rhythms.—**Imperfect melody.** See *melody*.—**Imperfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which the pupa-stage is not well marked, the insect remaining active and gradually changing its external form in successive molts. Also called *incomplete metamorphosis*.—**Imperfect mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth in which some of the trophi are partly or wholly aborted, or so modified as not to be apparent: a term applied by Kirby to the mouths of all suctorial insects.—**Imperfect note.** See *note*.—**Imperfect number**, a number whose aliquot parts added together make a sum either greater or less than the number itself, and which is called an *abundant number* in the former case and a *defective number* in the latter.—**Imperfect proof**, ▪ proof in which some essential part, especially a premise, is unexpressed.—**Imperfect stop**, in *organ-building*, an incomplete stop. =**Syn. 1.** Incomplete, faulty.—**2.** Weak, erring.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, an imperfect tense; a past continuous tense.

imperfect† (im-pėr-fekt′), *v. t.* [< *imperfect*, *a.*] To render imperfect.

I withdrew myself to think of this; and the intenseness of my thinking ends in this, that by my help God's work should be *imperfected*, if by any means I resisted the amazement. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

imperfectibility (im-pėr-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperfectibilité* = Pg. *imperfectibilidade*; as *imperfectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being imperfectible or incapable of perfection. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfectible (im-pėr-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperfectible* = Sp. *imperfectible* = Pg. *imperfectivel*; as *in-*[3] + *perfectible*.] Incapable of being made perfect. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfection (im-pėr-fek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *imperfeccioun*, < OF. *imperfection*, F. *imperfection* = Sp. *imperfección* = Pg. *imperfeição* = It. *imperfezione*, < LL. *imperfectio(n-)*, *inperfectio(n-)*, imperfection, < L. *imperfectus*, *inperfectus*, imperfect: see *imperfect*.] **1.** The character or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; defectiveness; faultiness.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. An imperfect detail; a particular in which perfection is lacking; a defect, physical, mental, or moral.

Gretly [wrong] is it noght, hurtyng no reson,
By no menes of *imperfeccion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6578.

Euery man may decently reforme by arte the faultes and *imperfections* that nature hath wrought in them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

=**Syn.** Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice.

imperfectly (im-pėr′fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully or completely.

imperfectness (im-pėr′fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

We cannot do our works so perfectly, by the reason of our corrupt flesh, but that there is some *imperfectness* therein, as in the works of them that be not their craftsmaster.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 173.

imperforable (im-pėr′fọ-ra-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *imperforavel*, < L. *in-* priv. + **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Incapable of being perforated or bored through.

Imperforata (im-pėr-fọ-rā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *imperforatus*: see *imperforate*.] A division of the *Foraminifera*, including such families as *Gromiidæ*, *Lituolidæ*, and *Miliolidæ*, in which pseudopodia protrude from only one end of the body, the rest of which is incased in an imperforate membranous or hardened exoskeleton: opposed to *Perforata*.

imperforate (im-pėr′fọ-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *imperforatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] Not perforated; having no perforations, foramina, or pores; atresial; in *zoöl.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Imperforata*.—**Imperforate ear-shells**, shells of an ear-like form like *Haliotis*, but without perforations, such as *Stomatia*, *Sigaretus*, etc., formerly supposed to be related to the ear-shells (*Haliotidæ*), but now known to be very remote from them.

imperforated (im-pėr′fọ-rā-ted), *a.* Imperforate. [Rare.]

imperforation (im-pėr-fọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imperforation* = Sp. *imperforación* = It. *imperforazione*; as *imperforate* + *-ion*.] The state of being imperforate or without aperture. [Rare.]

imperial (im-pē′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperial*; < ME. *imperial*, *emperial*, *emperale*, < OF. *imperial*, *emperial*, F. *impérial* = Pr. *emperial*, *imperiau*, *enperiau* = Sp. Pg. *imperial* = It. *imperiale*, < L. *imperialis*, *inperialis*, of the empire or emperor, < *imperium*, *inperium*, empire: see *imperate*, *empire*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or empress.

He himselfe sate much higher then any of his nobles in a chaire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an *emperial* crowne vpon his head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 238.

Now Sabrine, as a Queen, miraculously fair,
Is absolutely plac'd in her *Emperial* Chair
Of crystal richly wrought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 2.

My due, from thee, is this *imperial* crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The *imperial* ensign, which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; august; commanding.

The philosophre despised hys coinage,
He thowght vertu was more *imperialle*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

I ne myhte nat knowen what that womman was of so *imperial* auctorite. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of imposing size or excellence.

Bid harbours open, public ways extend; . . .
These are *imperial* works, and worthy kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 204.

Imperial blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Imperial Chamber**, in the old German empire, a superior court of justice established by Maximilian I. in 1495.—**Imperial city.** (*a*) [*cap.*] Rome, as the capital of the Roman empire. (*b*) In the old German empire, a city directly subordinate to the empire, having a seat and vote in the Reichstag. The constitutions of such cities varied greatly, some being democratic and others aristocratic. Of the fifty-one imperial cities existing in the eighteenth century, nearly all lost their practical independence in 1803, and were annexed to other states. Three of them — Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck — are members of the modern German empire.—**Imperial dome or roof**, in *arch.*, a dome or roof of which the form is generated by the revolution around the apex of the dome of an ogee curve of which the concave arc is directed toward the apex.—**Imperial drink.** See *drink*.—**Imperial folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Imperial indiction.** See *indiction*, 2 (*b*).—**Imperial paper.** See II., 6.—**Imperial Parliament**, the Parliament of the British empire: so called since the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1st, 1801.—**Imperial pound, yard, gallon**, etc., the new pound, yard, gallon, etc., of Great Britain.—**Imperial problem**, the problem to divide a circumference into four equal parts by the compasses alone: so called because proposed and solved by Napoleon I., emperor of the French.—**Imperial yellow porcelain**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court. The name is also loosely given to porcelain of any make supposed to resemble the preceding in color.

II. *n.* **1.** A gold coin issued by imperial authority; specifically, a Russian gold coin of the present value of 15 rubles. The half-imperial is of the value of 7.5 rubles.—**2.** In *arch.*, an imperial roof or dome.—**3.** The top of a carriage, especially of ▪ diligence; hence, ▪ case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the *imperial* was carrying out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxv.

Couriers and ladies'-maids, *imperials* and travelling carriages. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

4. A small part of the beard left growing from the middle of the chin near the under lip, the rest being shaved off: said to be named from the emperor Napoleon III., who wore his beard in this way, but probably of earlier origin.—**5.** Anything which is of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, etc.—**6.** A size of writing-paper, 22 × 30 inches; also, ▪ size of printing-paper, 22 × 32 inches.—**7.** A size of slates, 2 feet wide and from 1 foot to 2½ feet in length.—**8**†. A rich fabric in use throughout the middle ages, the material and nature of which are unknown, except that it was often enriched by the use of gold.—**9**†. A game at cards mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII. *Halliwell.*—**10.** A beverage made by dissolving half an ounce of cream-of-tartar in three pints of boiling water, and adding four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon-peel.—**Double imperial**, a size of printing-paper measuring 32 × 44 inches.—**Half imperial**, a size of heavy paper or mill-board, 23½ × 16½ inches.

imperialism (im-pē′ri-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *impérialisme* = Sp. Pg. *imperialismo*; as *imperial* + *-ism*.] **1.** Imperial state or authority; the system of imperial government.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; promotion of or devotion to imperial interests.

Under the pretext of *Imperialism* and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 39.

★ **imperialist** (im-pē′ri-a̤l-ist), *n.* [= F. *impérialiste* = Sp. Pg. *imperialista;* as *imperial* + *-ist.*] 1. A subject or follower of an emperor; one who upholds the cause of an emperor or an empire; specifically, one of the partizans of the empire, or of the combatants for the imperial cause, as in the thirty years' war in Germany (1618–48).—2. One who favors imperial government, or government by an emperor; one who favors the establishment or maintenance of an empire.

imperialistic (im-pē″ri-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *imperial* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; favoring imperialism.

Confessed his own *imperialistic* faith.
The Century, XXVIII. 542.

imperiality (im-pē-ri-al′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *imperialities* (-tiz). [= It. *imperialità*, devotion to the cause of an emperor; as *imperial* + *-ity.*] Imperial rank, power, or dignity.

imperialization (im-pē″ri-a̤l-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *imperialize* + *-ation.*] Formation or conversion into an empire; establishment or extension of imperial power.

The [British] Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after *imperialization*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 405.

imperialize (im-pē′ri-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperialized*, ppr. *imperializing.* [< *imperial* + *-ize.*] To make imperial; endow with imperial form, character, or authority.

The Roman Church is the child of the Roman Empire: . . . but the *imperialized* Church has its own peculiar activities.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 214.

imperially (im-pē′ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an imperial manner.—**Imperially crowned**, in *her.*, crowned with a regal or imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal coronet or the like: said of a bearing.

imperialty (im-pē′ri-a̤l-ti), *n.* [< *imperial* + *-ty*[2].] 1. Imperial government or authority.

A short Roman *imperialty* or empire.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 165.

2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, etc.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialties* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold.
W. Tooke, Russian Empire, II. 531.

imperie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *empery.*

So also he can not wel indure in his hert an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.
Taverner's Adagies (1552), I. 1.

imperil (im-per′il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperiled* or *imperilled*, ppr. *imperiling* or *imperilling.* [Formerly also *emperil;* < *in-*[2] + *peril.*] To bring into peril; endanger.

But Braggadochio said, he never thought
For such an Hag, that seemed worse then nought,
His person to *emperill* so in fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 10.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author by this calumny?
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

=Syn. See list under *endanger.*

imperilment (im-per′il-ment), *n.* [< *imperil* + *-ment.*] The act of putting in peril; the state of being in peril; imminent danger. [Rare.]

We must weigh the gain of any particular deception against the *imperilment* of mutual confidence involved in any violation of truth.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

imperious (im-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *emperious;* = F. *impérieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperioso*, < L. *imperiosus, inperiosus*, full of command, powerful, domineering, imperious, < *imperium, inperium*, command: see *imperate, empire.*] 1†. Imperial.

The most renowned and *Emperious* Cæsar.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 145.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

As when it was decreed by all-foredooming Fate,
That ancient Rome should stoop from her *emperious* state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 254.

2. Of a domineering character or quality; dictatorial; overbearing: as, an *imperious* tyrant or temper.

Be not too *imperious* ouer hir, that will make hir to hate thee, nor too submisse [demisse], that will cause hir to disdaine thee.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 475.

To his experience and his native sense
He join'd a bold *imperious* eloquence.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 7.

3. Of an urgent or pressing nature; overmastering; compulsory; imperative: as, *imperious* circumstances; an *imperious* necessity.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 837.

The newspaper is as *imperious* as a ukase; it will be had, and it will be read.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 6.

=Syn. 2. *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), tyrannical, despotic, wilful, determined.—2 and 3. *Imperious, Imperative. Imperious* applies to the spirit or manner of the person ruling or giving a command, and of rule in general; *imperative*, to the nature of a command. An *imperious* person is determined to have his will obeyed; *imperious* rule is characterized by the haughty, overbearing, and determined nature of the ruler. An *imperative* command is absolute, express, peremptory, and not to be questioned or evaded. *Imperative* is not properly applicable to persons.

The knight
Had vizor up, and show'd a youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.
Tennyson, Geraint.

No theory could be conceived more audacious than the one rendered *imperative* by circumstances.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

imperiously (im-pē′ri-us-li), *adv.* 1†. Imperially; in imperial state.

Within their beloved Priapus is *imperiously* enthronized upon a Brasen Mount.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descriptions (1671), p. 29.

2. In an imperious manner; commandingly; dictatorially; with pressing urgency.

imperiousness (im-pē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness; urgency.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them.
Locke.

imperishability (im-per″i-sha̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *impérissabilité;* as *imperishable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or quality of being imperishable.

imperishable (im-per′i-sha̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *impérissable;* as *in-*[3] + *perishable.*] Not perishable; not subject to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently: as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 435.

imperishableness (im-per′i-sha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

imperishably (im-per′i-sha̤-bli), *adv.* So as to be imperishable.

Still light my thoughts, nor listen to a prayer
Would make thee less *imperishably* fair!
Lowell, Endymion, i.

imperium (im-pē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *imperia* (-ä). [L.: see *imperial, empire.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military chief command; specifically, the authority to command the national military forces, conferred by a special law upon a general or upon the governor of a province. See *imperator.*

Before setting out for his province, the governor, clad in the purple military robe of his office, offered sacrifice on the Capitol; then immediately after receiving the *imperium* or military command he marched out of the city (for the *imperium* could only be exercised outside of Rome and was forfeited by staying in the city).
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

2. Empire; an empire.—**Imperium in imperio** [L.], an empire within an empire; a state within a state.

No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an *imperium in imperio* formed of one race unit.
Contemporary Rev., L. 133.

impermanence (im-pėr′ma̤-nens), *n.* [= F. *impermanence* = Sp. Pg. *impermanencia;* as *impermanen(t)* + *-ce.*] Want of permanence or continued duration.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings.
Seward, Letters (1796), iv. 264.

The deplorable *impermanence* of first impressions.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 144.

impermanency (im-pėr′ma̤-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impermanence.*

Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

impermanent (im-pėr′ma̤-nent), *a.* [= F. *impermanent* = Sp. Pg. *impermanente;* as *in-*[3] + *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring.

We conclude, That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and *impermanent* state, till he reach his æthereal or pure fiery vehicle.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, iii.

impermeability (im-pėr″mē-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperméabilité* = Sp. *impermeabilidad* = Pg. *impermeabilidade* = It. *impermeabilità;* as *impermeable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or property of being impermeable; impermeableness.

impermeable (im-pėr′mē-a̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperméable* = Sp. *impermeable* = Pg. *impermeavel* = It. *impermeabile;* as *in-*[3] + *permeable.*] Not permeable; not permitting the passage of a fluid (especially water) through its substance.

The sandy soil of the Landes of Gascony is malarious. At a depth of about three feet is an *impermeable* stratum, brown in color and strong in structure, known as the alios.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 621.

impermeableness (im-pėr′mē-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impermeable.

impermeably (im-pėr′mē-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

impermeator (im-pėr′mē-ā-tor), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + LL. *permeator*, one who passes through: see *permeator.*] In a steam-engine, an instrument or device for forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder for lubricating the walls of the cylinder and the piston. This term has been recently adopted to distinguish this class of lubricators from those which supply oil through a wick or by the action of gravity. Impermeators are constructed on various principles. Condensed water accumulating in a reservoir from steam admitted through a small pipe, and uniformly displacing oil from the reservoir, and causing it to flow through a duct into the cylinder, has been successfully used.—**Mechanical impermeator**, a combined receptacle and force-pump, the action of which uniformly supplies oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The gearing of one form of impermeator consists of a ratchet-lever worked from the nearest valve-rod, which operates a nut fitted to a screw on a plunger, thus moving the plunger a definite distance, and forcing into the cylinder a specific quantity of oil at each revolution of the crank-shaft.

impermissible (im-pėr-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *permissible.*] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed. [Rare.]

imperscrutable (im-pėr-skrö′ta̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperscrutable* = Sp. *imperscrutable* = It. *imperscrutabile;* as *in-*[3] + *perscrutable.*] Not capable of being searched out.

imperscrutableness (im-pėr-skrö′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being capable of scrutiny.

imperseverant† (im-pėr-se-vēr′ant), *a.* [< *in-* + *perseverant.*] 1. Unpersevering.—2. An old spelling of *imperceiverant*, unperceiving.

Beyond him in the advantage of the time, above him in birth, alike conversant in general services, and more remarkable in single oppositions; yet this *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1.

impersistent (im-pėr-sis′tent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *persistent.*] Not persistent or enduring.

The unconformity in this case is, however, indicated . . . by the occurrence at the line of junction of an eroded and *impersistent* bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone ("cank"). *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 7.

impersonal (im-pėr′son-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impersonnel* = Pr. Sp. *impersonal* = Pg. *impessoal* = It. *impersonale*, < NL. *impersonalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *personalis*, personal: see *personal.*] **I.** *a.* Not personal. (*a*) Not existing or manifested as a person; having no conscious individuality; not endued with personality.

Impersonall, . . . L. Impersonalis. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream
Of power, *impersonal* and cold.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Routine work was credited to the assistants in charge, and not to the *impersonal* office. *Science*, IX. 334.

(*b*) Not relating to a person, or to any particular person or persons; having no personal reference; not bearing the stamp of any particular personality: as, an *impersonal* remark.

Even love, which is the deification of persons, must become more *impersonal* every day. *Emerson.*

What I long for is knowledge—some other knowledge than comes to us in formal, colorless, *impersonal* precept.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 200.

(*c*) In *gram.*, said of a verb not used with a personal subject, or employed to express action without specification of an actor, and hence used only in the third person, and either without a subject expressed, or with only the indefinite *it* (French *il*, German *es*, etc.): thus, Latin *me tædet*, French *il m'ennuie*, German *es ärgert mich*, it irks me; or German *mich dünkt*, methinks—that is, (to) me (it) seems (*methinks* is nearly the sole relic left in English of the pure impersonal construction without subject); or *it rains*—that is, rain is going on; or Latin *pugnatur*, it is fought—that is, fighting is going on. In many quasi-impersonal phrases the *it* is a grammatical subject, anticipating a logical subject that comes later: thus, *it* hurts one to fall—that is, falling hurts one; and so on.

Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles. *Udall*, Flowres, fol. 11.

II. *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him. *Johnson*, Eng. Gram., Accidence.

impersonality (im-pėr-so̤-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *impersonnalité* = Sp. *impersonalidad* = Pg. *im-*

pessoalidade; as *impersonal* + *-ity.*] The character or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of.
Draper, Letters of Junius, iv.

impersonally (im-pėr′sọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an impersonal manner; without individual agency or relation.

It will be well to indicate the kind of law which originates *impersonally* from the prevailing sentiments and ideas. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 533.

impersonate (im-pėr′sọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonated,* ppr. *impersonating.* [< *in-*[2] + *personate.*] 1. To invest with personality; ascribe the qualities of a person to; represent in bodily form; personify; embody.

The assertion you see is, that the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune. *Warburton,* Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Little bustling passions that eclipse,
As well they might, the *impersonated* thought,
The idea, or abstraction of the kind.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Lewis XIV. and Frederick the Great *impersonate* the two principles, or aspects of the one principle, that might gives right. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 231.

2. To assume the person or character of; personate, especially on the stage: as, to *impersonate* Hamlet.

impersonate (im-pėr′sọn-āt), *a.* [See *impersonate, v.*] Personified; invested with personality

If Love *impersonate* was ever dead,
Pale Isabella kiss'd it, and low moan'd.
Keats, Isabella.

impersonation (im-pėr-sọ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-ion.*] The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated. (*a*) Representation in personal form, or as a personality; personification.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity. *Talfourd,* Lamb.

(*b*) Representation of a person; personation: as, an *impersonation* of Lear.

impersonator (im-pėr′sọ-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-or.*] One who impersonates.

impersonification (im-pėr-son″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *impersonify,* after *personification.*] Impersonation. [Rare.]

Impersonifications of the powers of evil.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 143.

impersonify (im-pėr-son′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonified,* ppr. *impersonifying.* [< *in-*[2] + *personify.*] To impersonate. [Rare.]

He, or some other man, . . . *impersonifies* Mumbo Jumbo. *Livingstone's Life Work.*

imperspicuity (im-pėr-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperspicuous* + *-ity.*] Lack of perspicuity or clearness to the mind. [Rare.]

Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one or suffer the dismembering in the other must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.
Instructions for Oratory (Oxford, 1682), p. 98.

imperspicuous (im-pėr-spik′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *imperspicuus, inperspicuus,* not clear, < *in-* priv. + *perspicuus,* clear: see *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. [Rare.]

impersuadable (im-pėr-swā′da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *persuadable.*] Incapable of being persuaded; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

impersuadableness (im-pėr-swā′da-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impersuadable; inflexibility. [Rare.]

You break my heart, indeed you do, by your *impersuadableness.* *Tom Brown,* Works, I. 3.

impersuasible (im-pėr-swā′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *impersuasible* = It. *impersuasibile;* as *in-*[3] + *persuasible.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

impertinence (im-pėr′ti-nens), *n.* [= F. *impertinence* = Sp. Pg. *impertinencia* = It. *impertinenza,* < ML. *impertinentia,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging: see *impertinent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being appropriate to the matter in hand; irrelevance.

They [Virginian courts] used to come to the merits of the cause as soon as they could without injustice, never admitting such *impertinences* of form and nicety as were not absolutely necessary. *Beverley,* Virginia, iv. ¶ 22.

2. That which is impertinent; that which is irrelevant or out of place, as in speech, writing, or manners.

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinences* any parts of learning that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

We were taken up next morning in seeing the *impertinences* of the carnival. *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 27, 1645.

3. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, etc.; incivility; presumption; forwardness.

It is always considered a piece of *impertinence* in England if a man of less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

Tickets! presents! — said I. — What tickets, what presents has he had the *impertinence* to be offering to that young lady? *O. W. Holmes,* The Professor, iv.

4. In *law,* matter (especially in a pleading or an affidavit) which is immaterial in substance, and from prolixity or extent is so inconvenient as to render its presence objectionable. =Syn. 3. *Pertness, Effrontery,* etc. See *impudence.*

impertinence (im-pėr′ti-nens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impertinenced,* ppr. *impertinencing.* [< *impertinence, n.*] To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility; affect as with impertinence. [Rare.]

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt. *Walpole,* To Mann (1756), III. 155.

impertinency (im-pėr′ti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impertinence.*

Nevertheless the governour . . . considered the *impertinency* and insignificancy of this usage [of drinking to one another] as to any of those ends that are usually pretended for it. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., ii. 4.

impertinent (im-pėr′ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impertinent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impertinente,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging, < *in-* priv. + *pertinen(t-)s,* belonging: see *pertinent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapposite; out of place.

This insertion is very long and vtterly *impertinent* to the principall matter, and makes a great gappe in the tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

To church again, where we had an Oxford man give us a most *impertinent* sermon upon "Cast your bread upon the waters," etc. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 254.

2. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; careless; frivolous. [Rare.]

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to inquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Contrary to the rules of propriety or good breeding; uncivil; speaking or acting presumptuously or offensively; pragmatical; meddling: as, *impertinent* behavior; an *impertinent* boy.

He has a very satirical eye, and if I do not begin by being *impertinent* myself, I shall soon grow afraid of him.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, vi.

=Syn. 3. *Impertinent, Officious,* saucy, impudent, insolent, rude, unmannerly, pert, bold. *Impertinent* means forward, intrusive, generally from curiosity, but sometimes with undesired advice, etc.; *officious* means forward to offer and undertake service where it is neither needed nor desired. A busybody may be either *impertinent* or *officious,* or both. See *impudence.*

II. *n.* One who interferes in what does not concern him; one who is rude, uncivil, or offensive in behavior; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity.
Pope.

impertinently (im-pėr′ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; presumptuously.

impertransibility (im-pėr-tran-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impertransible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being impertransible; incapability of being overpassed or passed through. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *impertransibility* of eternity.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 110.

impertransible (im-pėr-tran′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pertransibilis,* that may be gone through, < L. *pertransire,* go through, < *per,* through, + *transire,* go over: see *transit.*] Not to be passed through or over; impassable. [Rare or obsolete.]

imperturbability (im-pėr-tėr-ba-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperturbabilité* = Sp. *imperturbabilidad* = Pg. *imperturbabilidade* = It. *imperturbabilità;* as *imperturbable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable (im-pėr-tėr′ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperturbable* = Sp. *imperturbable* = Pg. *imperturbavel* = It. *imperturbabile,* < LL. *imperturbabilis, inperturbabilis,* that cannot be disturbed, < *in-* priv. + **perturbabilis,* that can be disturbed: see *perturbable.*] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; self-contained; calm.

He sustained reverses with *imperturbable* composure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

imperturbably (im-pėr-tėr′ba-bli), *adv.* In an imperturbable manner; with serenity.

imperturbation† (im-pėr-tėr-bā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *imperturbazione,* < LL. *imperturbatio(n-), inperturbatio(n-),* < L. *imperturbatus, inperturbatus* (> It. *imperturbato* = Pg. *imperturbado,* undisturbed), < *in-* priv. + *perturbatus,* pp. of *perturbare,* disturb: see *perturb.*] Absence of perturbation; calmness; serenity.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation,* we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the World, but the spirit which is of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 2.

imperturbed† (im-pėr-tėrbd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perturbed.*] Unperturbed. *Bailey,* 1776.

imperviability (im-pėr″vi-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperviable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being impervious; imperviousness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviable (im-pėr′vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *impervi-ous* + *-able.*] Impervious. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviableness (im-pėr′vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Imperviability. *Craig.* [Rare.]

impervious (im-pėr′vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impervio,* < L. *impervius, inpervius,* that cannot be passed through, < *in-* priv. + *pervius,* that can be passed through: see *pervious.*] Not pervious; not to be passed through or penetrated; impermeable; impenetrable: as, a substance *impervious* to moisture.

But lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious,* let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton,* P. L., x. 254.

Leafy lanes, rendered by matted and over-arching branches alike *impervious* to shower or sunbeam.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Whether an Egoist who remains obstinately *impervious* to what we have called Proof may be persuaded into practical Utilitarianism by a consideration of Sanctions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 461.

=Syn. Impenetrable, impassable, pathless.

imperviously (im-pėr′vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably; impermeably.

imperviousness (im-pėr′vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impervious.

impery†, *n.* [ME. *imperie,* etc.: see *empery.*] An obsolete variant of *empery.*

impesh (im-pesh′), *v. t.* [< OF. *empescher,* F. *empêcher,* hinder, impede: see *impeach.*] To hinder; prevent; interfere with. [Scotch.]

Hardly ony man of whatsomever quality can walk upon the streets, nor yet stand and confer upon the streets, nor under stairs, but they are *impeshit* by numbers of beggars. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 353.

impest† (im-pest′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pest.*] To fill with pestilence; infect.

O'er seas of bliss Peace guide her gondelay,
Ne bitter dole *impest* the passing gale.
Pitt, Epistles, Imit. of Spenser.

impester† (im-pes′tėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pester.*] To vex; tease; pester.

impeticost, *v. t.* A nonsense-word put by Shakspere in the mouth of a fool: perhaps a misprint.

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; had'st it?
Clo. I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3.

impetiginous (im-pe-tij′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *impétigineux* = Pg. It. *impetiginoso,* < LL. *impetiginosus, inpetiginosus,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo* (*-gin-*), impetigo: see *impetigo.*] Relating to or of the nature of impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-tī′gō), *n.* [= F. *impétigo* = Sp. *impétigo* = Pg. *impetigo* = It. *impetigine, impetiggine,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo,* impetigo, < *impetere, inpetere,* rush upon, attack: see *impetus.*] In *med.,* a name formerly given to various pustular eruptions, and at present usually retained in the designation of three diseases, *impetigo simplex, contagiosa,* and *herpetiformis.* The first is a pustular eruption, with febrile symptoms and without itching. The second resembles somewhat the first but is distinctly contagious; both occur chiefly in children. The third occurs only in pregnant women, and is of grave prognosis.

impetrable† (im′pē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impétrable* = Sp. *impetrable* = Pg. *impetravel* = It. *impetrabile,* < L. *impetrabilis,* that may be obtained, < *impetrare, inpetrare,* obtain: see *impetrate.*] 1. Capable of being impetrated or obtained by prayer or petition. — 2. Capable of impetration; persuasive.

How *impetrable* hee was in mollifying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

impetrate† (im′pē-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impetratus, inpetratus,* pp. of *impetrare, inpetrare* (> It. *im-*

petrare = Sp. Pg. Pr. *impetrar* = OF. *empetrer, empitrer* (> ME. *impetren:* see *impetre*), F. *impétrer*), accomplish, effect, get, obtain, < *in*, in, + *patrare*, accomplish, effect.] To obtain by entreaty or petition.

Whiche desyre *impetrated* and obteyned, the messenger shortly returned to his lorde and prince.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

impetration† (im-pē-trā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *impetracion*, F. *impétration* = Sp. *impetración* = Pg. *impetração* = It. *impetrazione*, < L. *impetratio(n-)*, < *impetrare*, get, obtain: see *impetrate*.] The act of impetrating or obtaining by prayer or petition; procurement; specifically, in old English statutes, the procurement from the court of Rome of benefices and church offices in England which by law belonged to the disposition of the king and other lay patrons.

When I fast, it is first an act of repentance for myself, before it can be an instrument of *impetration* for him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

In those better blessings, earnestness of desire, and fervour of prosecution, was never but answered with a gracious *impetration*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iv. § 6.

impetrative† (im′pē-trā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impetrativo;* as *impetrate* + *-ive*.] Able or tending to impetrate or obtain by entreaty.

Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and favour.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

impetratory† (im′pē-trā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impetratorio;* as *impetrate* + *-ory*.] Containing or expressing entreaty.

The celebration . . . is *impetratory*, and obtains for us, and for the whole church, all the benefits of the sacrifice which is now celebrated and applied.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

impetre†, *v. t.* [ME. *impetren*, < OF. *impetrer*, < L. *impetrare*, obtain: see *impetrate*.] To impetrate or obtain by prayer or entreaty.

For which it semyth that men mowen speke with God, and by reson of supplicacion be conjoynyd to thilke cleernesse that nis nat aproched no rather or that men besekyn and *impetrent* [var. *emprenten;* read *impetren*] it.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 3.

To *impetre* of her ye grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynaunce to accomplisshe this werke.
Fabyan, Chron., I. xxvii.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impétuosité* = Sp. *impetuosidad* = Pg. *impetuosidade* = It. *impetuosità*, < ML. *impetuosita(t-)s*, < L. *impetuosus, inpetuosus*, impetuous: see *impetuous*.] The character or quality of being impetuous; vehement or rash action, temper, or disposition; sudden or violent energy in thought or act.

I will . . . drive the gentleman . . . into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Audacity and *impetuosity* which may become ferocity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

impetuoso (im-pet-ū-ō′sō). [It.: see *impetuous*.] In *music*, impetuous: noting passages to be so rendered.

impetuous (im-pet′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *impétueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *impetuoso*, < LL. *impetuosus, inpetuosus*, < L. *impetus, inpetus*, a rushing upon, an attack: see *impetus*.] Having or characterized by great impetus; rushing with force and violence; acting with sudden, vehement, or rash energy; performed or delivered with sudden, overbearing force: as, an *impetuous* torrent; an *impetuous* charge or harangue.

The passions are roused, and, like a winter torrent, rush down *impetuous*. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

The brave *impetuous* heart yields everywhere
To the subtle, contriving head!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. Precipitate, hot, furious, vehement, passionate.

impetuously (im-pet′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner; with sudden force; violently; rashly.

And therewithall attonce at him let fly
Their fluttring arrowes, thicke as flakes of snow,
And round him flocke *impetuously*,
Like a great water flood. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 18.

impetuousness (im-pet′ū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being impetuous; impetuosity; vehemence.

He [Hannibal] very well knew how to overcome and asswage the fury and *impetuousness* of an enemy.
North, tr. of Thevet's Gutenberg, p. 70.

impetus (im′pē-tus), *n.* [= Sp. *ímpetu* = Pg. It. *impeto*, < L. *impetus, inpetus*, a rushing upon, an attack, assault, onset, < *impetere, inpetere*, rush upon, attack, < *in*, upon, + *petere*, seek, fall upon: see *petition*.] 1. Energy of motion; the power with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: as, the *impetus* of a cannon-ball; hence, figuratively, impulse; impulsion; stimulus.

The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus* superadded to the pressure it has upon the score of its wonted gravity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 138.

His scholars and teachers . . . did exactly as he told them, neither running nor faltering, but marching with cool, solid *impetus*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvii.

He, meanwhile, felt the *impetus* of his indignation directed toward Philip. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

This . . . gave a great *impetus* to the construction of iron bridges. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 659.

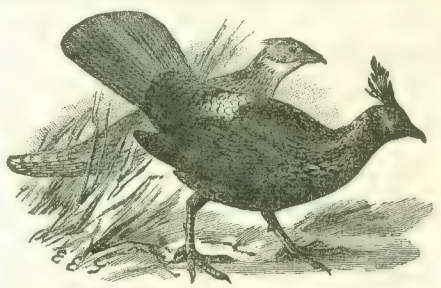
2. In *gun.*, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.—3. The sudden force of passion. [Rare.]

He with a great *impetus* returns to them with his Money, throws it among them with that, said farewel to them all, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

impey (im′pi), *n.* Same as *impeyan*.

impeyan (im′pi-an), *n.* [Short for *Impeyan pheasant*.] Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

Impeyan pheasant (im′pi-an fez′ant). A kind of East Indian pheasant, a variety of monaul: so called by Latham, in 1787, after Sir Elijah Impey, or his wife Lady Impey, who tried to bring living examples of this pheasant to England. Lady Impey's pheasant was at first classed as *Phasianus impeyanus* or *impeianus;* but it is now known as *Lophophorus impeyanus*, and the name is extended to some other species of the restricted genus *Lophophorus* or *Impeyanus*. The head is crested, and the plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and golden bronze. The female and young are brown, mottled with gray and yellow. The bird is capable of domestication. Its Nepalese name *monaul* signifies 'bird of gold.' These fine birds inhabit the colder or more elevated regions of India and countries adjoining on the north.



Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

Impeyanus (im-pi-ā′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *Phasianidæ*, containing the Impeyan pheasants or monauls: now called *Lophophorus*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Impey pheasant (im′pi fez′ant). Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

imphee (im′fē), *n.* [Zulu *imfe*.] The African sugar-cane, *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatum*, resembling the Chinese sugar-cane.

impi (im′pi), *n.* [Zulu.] A band of Kafir warriors; a native military expedition.

impicture† (im-pik′tūr), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *picture*.] To impress with or as if with a representation or appearance.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft with teares.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 163.

impierce† (im-pērs′), *v. t.* [Also *empierce, enpierce;* < *in*-2 + *pierce*.] To pierce through; penetrate.

He feeds those secret and *impiercing* flames,
Nurs'd in fresh youth, and gotten in desires.
Drayton, Moses, l.

impierceable† (im-pēr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pierceable*.] Not pierceable: incapable of being pierced.

For never felt his *imperceable* brest
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 17.

Your weapons and armour are spirituall, therefore irresistable, therefore *impierceable*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 76.

impierment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *impairment*. *Bailey*.

impiety (im pī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *impieties* (-tiz). [= F. *impiété* = Pr. *impietat* = Sp. *impiedad* = Pg. *impiedade* = It. *impietà*, < L. *impieta(t-)s, inpieta(t-)s*, impiousness, < *impius, inpius*, impious: see *impious*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impious or devoid of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; wickedness.

The succeeding prosperities of fortunate *impiety*, when they meet with punishment in the next, or in the third age, or in the deletion of a people five ages after, are the greatest arguments of God's providence, who keeps wrath in store. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion.

Then, if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those *impieties* for the which they are now visited.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. Violation of natural duty or obligation toward others; want of reverence or respect, in general; undutifulness, as toward parents: as, filial *impiety*.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

impignorate (im-pig′nō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impignorated*, ppr. *impignorating*. [< ML. *impignoratus, impigneratus*, pp. of *impignorare, impignerare*, put in pledge, pledge, < L *in*, in, + *pigneratus*, ML. also *pignoratus*, pp. of *pignerare*, ML. also *pignorare*, pledge, < *pignus* (*pignor-, pigner-*), a pledge: see *pignoration*.] To pledge or pawn. [Rare.]

On September 8, 1468, the sovereignty of Orkney and Shetland was temporarily pledged (*impignorated*) to the Crown of Scotland in security for part of the dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark and Norway, at that time betrothed to King James III. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 685.

impignoration (im-pig-nō-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *impignoratio(n-)*, a pledging, < *impignorare*, pledge: see *impignorate*.] The act of pawning or pledging; transfer of possession or dominion as security for the performance of an obligation.

All arrestments, reprisals, and *impignorations* of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia, made before the date of these presents, are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 151.

His [the parent's] right of sale . . . was restricted to young children, and permitted only when he was in great poverty and unable to maintain them, while their *impignoration* by him was prohibited under pain of banishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 706.

imping (im′ping), *n.* [< ME. *impynge;* verbal n. of *imp*, *v.*] 1. A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.—2. In *falconry*, the operation or method of mending broken feathers.

impinge (im-pinj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *impinged*, ppr. *impinging*. [< L. *impingere, inpingere* (> It. *impingere, impignere* = Pg *impingir*), pp. *impactus, inpactus*, push, drive, or strike at, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *pingere*, strike: see *pact*. Cf. *impact*.] To come in collision; collide; strike or dash: followed by *on, upon*, or *against*.

A ship that is void of a pilot, must needs *impinge upon* the next rock or sands. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 265.

When light comes out of a vacuum and *impinges upon* any transparent medium, say *upon* glass, we find that the rate of transmission of all the light is diminished.
W. K. Clifford, First and Last Catastrophe.

impingement (im-pinj′ment), *n.* [< *impinge* + *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

impingent (im-pin′jent), *a.* [< L. *impingen(t-)s, inpingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impingere, inpingere*, impinge: see *impinge*.] Falling or striking against or upon something; impinging.

imping-needle (im′ping-nē″dl), *n.* In *falconry*, a piece of tough, soft iron wire about two inches long, tapering from the middle to the ends, and rough-filed so as to be three-sided, used to mend a hawk's broken wing-feather *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

impinguate† (im-ping′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impinguatus, inpinguatus*, pp. of *impinguare, inpinguare* (> It. *impinguare* = Sp. *impingar*), make fat, become fat, < *in*, in, + *pinguis*, fat: see *pinguid*.] To fatten; make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

impinguation† (im-ping-gwā′shon), *n.* [= It. *impinguazione;* as *impinguate* + *-ion*.] The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

impious (im′pi-us), *a.* [= F. *impie* = Sp. *impío* = Pg. It. *impio*, < L. *impius, inpius*, irreverent, undutiful, ungodly, < *in-* priv. + *pius*, reverent, dutiful, godly: see *pious*.] 1. Not pious; lacking piety or reverence for God; irreligious; profane; wicked.

An *impious*, arrogant, and cruel brood;
Expressing their original from blood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 208.

The *impious* challenger of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 546.

2. Characterized by want of piety; of an irreverent or wicked character: as, an *impious* deed; *impious* writings.

Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or *impious* discontent. *Pope*, Universal Prayer.

The war which Truth or Freedom wages
With *impious* fraud and the wrong of ages.
Whittier, The Preacher.

=Syn. *Unrighteous, Profane*, etc. See *irreligious*.

impiously (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Ungrateful times! that *impiously* neglect
That worth that never times again shall show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being impious; impiety.

impiret, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *umpire*. *Huloet*.

impish (im'pish), *a.* [< *imp* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or behavior of an imp; devilish.

impishly (im'pish-li), *adv.* In an impish manner; like an imp.

impiteous† (im-pit'ē-us), *a.* [An obsolete form of *impetuous*.] Violent; having great impetus or force.

In mean shyppes men scape best in a mean sea, soner than in great carrackes in the waues of the roryng and *impiteous* seas. *Golden Book*, xliii.

impitous†, *a.* [< OF. *impiteux*, pitiless, < *in-* priv. + *piteux*, piteous: see *pitous, piteous*.] Pitiless.

And of all weather beware that you do not ryde nor go in great and *Impytous* wyndes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

implacability (im-plā-ka̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *implacabilité* = Pg. *implacabilidade* = It. *implacabilità*, < LL. *implacabilita(t-)s, inplacabilita(t-)s*, < L. *implacabilis, inplacabilis*, implacable: see *implacable*.] The quality of being implacable or inexorable; a state of irreconcilable enmity or anger.

These men have necessarily a great dread of Bonaparte —a great belief in his skill, fortune, and *implacability*.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

implacable (im-plā'ka̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *implacable* = Sp. *implacable* = Pg. *implacavel* = It. *implacabile*, < L. *implacabilis*, unappeasable, < *in-* priv. + *placabilis*, appeasable: see *placable*.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; not to be pacified or reconciled; inexorable: as, an *implacable* prince; *implacable* malice.

I find the Malayans in general are *implacable* Enemies to the Dutch. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 117.

An *implacable* feud that admits of no reconciliation.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

To forget an enmity so long and so deadly was no light task for a nature singularly harsh and *implacable*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

=Syn. 1. *Relentless*, etc. (see *inexorable*), unappeasable, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless, rancorous.

implacableness (im-plā'ka̤-bl-nes), *n.* Implacability.

There is most ordinarily much severity, and persecution, and *implacableness* and irreconcileableness.
Sir M. Hale, Discourse of Religion.

implacably (im-plā'ka̤-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner or degree; with resentment not to be appeased or overcome.

No kind of people are observed to be more *implacably* and destructively envious to one another than these.
Bacon, Political Fables, x., Expl.

implacement (im-plās'mẹnt), *n.* Same as *emplacement*.

We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff *implacements*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 281.

implacental (im-plā-sen'ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *implacentalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] **I.** *a.* Having no placenta; not placental; specifically, pertaining to the *Implacentalia* or having their characters. Also *implacentate*.

II. *n.* An implacental mammal, as a marsupial or a monotreme.

Implacentalia (im″plā-sen-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *implacentalis*: see *implacental*.] A group of mammalia constituted by the marsupials and monotremes, representing the subclasses *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*, as together contrasted with the *Placentalia* or *Monodelphia*. Though the marsupials and monotremes agree with each other and differ from other mammals in some features, as the absence of a placenta, in many important respects they differ from each other as much as they do from other mammals collectively. The term *Implacentalia*, therefore, has no exact classificatory significance, being now only a convenient collective term for those mammals which are devoid of a placenta. Also *Implacentata, Aplacentalia, Aplacentaria*.

Implacentata (im″plā-sen-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Implacentalia*. *Sir R. Owen*.

implacentate (im-plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *implacentatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] Same as *implacental*.

implaint†, *v. t.* [ME. *implaynen*, < L. *in-* + *planare*, make plane: see *plane, plain*.] To plaster.

Oyldregges mixt with clay thou must *implayne*
Thi wowes with, and leves of olyve,
In stede of chaf upon thi wowes dryve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

implant (im-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *implanter*, OF. *emplanter* = Pg. *implantar* = It. *impiantare*, < ML. *implantare*, lit. plant in (found in sense of 'install, invest'), < L. *in*, in, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant, v.*] 1. To plant, set, fix, or lodge; cause to take root or form a vital union: with *in*: as, to *implant* living tissue from one part of the body *in* another; to *implant* sound principles *in* the mind.

Nature has *implanted* fear *in* all living creatures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted in* it. *Ray*.

2†. To cause to be supplied or enriched; imbue or endow: with *with*.

Implant me *with* grace. *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

Minds well *implanted with* solid and elaborate breeding. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Implanted crystals. See *crystal*. =Syn. 1. *Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse*. Principles may be *implanted* in the mind in childhood, they are *ingrafted* on an existing stock later in life; they are *inculcated* (trodden in) by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are *instilled* (dropping as the dew), or they are *infused* (poured in) by more vigorous effort. *Infused* sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are *instilled*. (*Angus*, Hand-Book of Eng. Tongue, § 40.) *Implant, ingraft*, and *inculcate* denote most of vigorous effort; *inculcate* and *instil* most of protracted work; *instil*, and next to it *infuse*, most of subtlety or quietness on the part of the agent and unconsciousness on the part of the person acted upon. The first three words apply most often to opinions, beliefs, or principles; the last two to sentiments or feelings; but a sentiment or feeling may also be *implanted*.

implantation (im-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *implantation* = Pg. *implantação*; as *implant* + *-ation*.] The act of implanting, or the state of being implanted; the act of setting or fixing firmly in place.

Whose work could it be but his alone to make such provision for the direct *implantation* of his church?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Their mode of *implantation* varies, but they [teeth] are not ankylosed to the jaws. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 265.

Articulation by implantation. Same as *gomphosis*.

implate (im-plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implated*, ppr. *implating*. [< *in-*[3] + *plate*.] To cover or protect with plates; sheathe; plate: as, to *implate* a ship with iron. [Rare.]

implausibility (im-plâ-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *implausible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being implausible; want of plausibility.

implausible (im-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility; of dubious aspect.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.

implausibleness (im-plâ'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Implausibility.

implausibly (im-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an implausible or dubious manner.

impleach† (im-plēch'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pleach*.] To interweave.

These talents [lockets] of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

implead (im-plēd'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emplead, emplete;* < ME. *empleden, empleten*, < AF. *empledier, enpledier*, OF. *emplaidier, enpleider*, etc., plead, pursue at law, < *en-* + *pledier, plaidier*, etc., plead: see *plead*.] 1. To sue or prosecute by judicial proceedings: as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

The ordre of pledgynge that me pledeth in the Cytee of Wynchestre ys by swych a-vys, that euerych man of the fraunchyse that is *empled* may habbe thre resonable somounces to-fore shewynge zif he hit habbe wele.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

The barons of Poictou legally *impleaded* John for his treatment of the Count of la Marche.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 218.

2. To impeach; accuse.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *impleaded* them of impiety that referr'd it to naturall causalities. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

We are not the only persons who have *impleaded* persecution, and justified Liberty of Conscience as Christian and rational. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

impleadable† (im-plē'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

An impenetrable judge, an *impleadable* indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

impleader (im-plē'dėr), *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser; an impeacher.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity! *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 176.

impledge (im-plej'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pledge*.] To pledge; pawn. *Sherwood*. [Rare.]

The Lower Lis
They to the utterance will dispute, for there
Their chief, who lacks not capability,
Will justly deem their all to be *impledged*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 2.

implement (im'plē-mẹnt), *n.* [= OF. *emplement* = Pg. *implemento*, < LL. *implementum, inplementum*, a filling up, < L. *implere, inplere*, fill up: see *implete*. Cf. *complement, explement, supplement*.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing: as, in *implement* of a contract. [Scotch.] —2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, or utensil; an instrumental appliance or means: as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

Such *implements* of mischief as shall dash
To pieces and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 488.

Speaks Miracles; is the Drum to his own Praise—the only *implement* of a Soldier he resembles, like that being full of blustering Noise and Emptiness.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 5.

A golden bough, we see, was an important *implement*, and of very complicated intention in the shows of the mysteries. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

Flint implements. See *flint*. =Syn. 2. *Instrument, Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

implement (im'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *implement*, *n.*] 1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; accomplish.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following.
Nichol.

2. To fulfil or perform; carry into effect or execution: as, to *implement* a contract or decree. [Scotch.]

Revenge . . . in part carried into effect, executed, and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.
Scott, Guy Mannering.

3. To provide, supply, or fit with implements or instrumental means.

Whether armed for defence, or *implemented* for industry.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 362.

implemental (im-plē-men'ta̤l), *a.* [< *implement* + *-al*.] Acting or employed as an implement; serving to implement.

The *implemental* forces by which he is to work.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law.

implete (im-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impleted*, ppr. *impleting*. [< L. *impletus, inpletus*, pp. of *implere, inplere*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *plere*, fill, akin to *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete, deplete*.] To fill; pervade. [Rare.]

It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun . . . to *implete* the Government silently with Southern principles.
New York Independent, July 31, 1862.

impletion (im-plē'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *impletio(n-), inpletio(n-)*, < *implere, inplere*, pp. *impletus, inpletus*, fill up: see *implete*.] 1. The act of impleting or filling, or the state of being full.

He [Theophrastus] conceiveth . . . that upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual *impletion* with all Divine gentleness, peace, and innocence.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256.

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge*.

implex (im'pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *implexe* = Pg. *implexo*, < L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp. of *implectere, inplectere*, plait or twist in, entwine, interweave, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plectere*, weave, plait. Cf. *complex*.] **I.** *a.* Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a doubly infinite system of surfaces.

implexion (im-plek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *implexio(n-), inplexio(n-)*, an entwining, entangling, < *implectere, inplectere*, pp. *implexus, inplexus*, entwine, entangle: see *implex*.] The act of infolding or involving, or the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

implexous (im-plek'sus), *a.* [< L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp., entwined: see *implex*.] In *bot.*, entangled; interlaced.

impliable (im-plī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impliable*; < *in-*[3] + *pliable*.] Not pliable; not to be adjusted or adapted. [Rare.]

All matters rugged and *impliable* to the design must be suppressed or corrupted. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implicated*, ppr. *implicating*. [< L. *implicatus, inplicatus*, pp. of *implicare, inplicare* (> It. *implicare* = Sp. Pg. *implicar* = Pr. *inplicar* = F. *impliquer*), infold, involve, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait, plicate*. Cf. *implicit*, and see *employ, imply*, older forms from the same L. verb.] **1.** To infold or fold over; involve; entangle.

I will not *implicate* you with ambages and circumstances. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves
Wove twilight o'er the Poet's path.
Shelley, Alastor.

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and *implicated*. *Science*, III. 482.

2. To cause to be affected; show to be concerned or have a part; bring into connection or relation: with *by, in*, or *with:* as, the disease *implicates* other organs; the evidence *implicates* several persons *in* the crime.

The high laws which each man sees *implicated in* those processes with which he is conversant.
Emerson, Compensation.

Confucianism is deeply *implicated with* it [ancestor-worship]. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 63.

We know that the brain is pathologically *implicated in* insanity. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 633.

=**Syn.** *Implicate, Involve, Entangle.* *Implicate* and *involve* are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to *fold into* a thing; the second, to *roll into* it. What is *folded*, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is *involved* is rolled many times. Hence, men are said to be *implicated* when they are only under suspicion, or have taken but a small share in a transaction; they are said to be *involved* when they are deeply concerned. In this sense *implicate* is always used of persons; *involve* may be used of persons or things; both words being always metaphorically employed. *Entangle* is used either literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *n.* [< *implicate, v.*] The thing implied; that which results from implication.

The *implicate* of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 95.

A great deal of the historic socialism has been regarded as a necessary *implicate* of idealism.
★ *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 206.

implication (im-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *implication* = Sp. *implicación* = Pg. *implicação* = It. *implicazione*, < L. *implicatio(n-), inplicatio(n-)*, an entwining, entanglement, intermixing, < *implicare, inplicare*, pp. *implicatus, inplicatus*, entwine, implicate: see *implicate, v.*] **1.** The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Jesus "made a whip of cords," to represent and to chastise the *implications* and enfoldings of sin.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

2. That which is implied but not expressed; an inference that may be drawn from what is said or observed.

Paint a body well,
You paint a soul by *implication*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

The protest of Luther, when its logical *implications* are unfolded, involves the assertion of the right of each individual to decide for himself what theological doctrines he can or can not accept. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 265.

implicative (im′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *implicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to implicate or to imply; pertaining to implication.

Considering of the . . . offensive passages in his book (which, being written in very obscure and *implicative* phrases, might well admit of doubtful interpretation), they found the matters not to be so evil as at first they seemed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 147.

In the Rationalistic philosophy, . . . as we find it in Leibnitz, "the *implicative* nature of thought" . . . may be said to be preserved. *Mind*, IX. 444.

II.† *n.* A thing of hidden meaning; a statement or writing implying something different from its literal meaning. [Rare.]

When I remember me that this Eglogue . . . was conceiued by Octavian the Emperour to be written to the honour of Pollio, a citizen of Rome, and of no great nobilitie, the same was misliked againe as an *implicatiue*, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

implicatively (im′pli-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* By implication. [Rare.]

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646), p. 102.

implicit (im-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *implicite* = Sp. *implícito* = Pg. It. *implicito*, < L. *implicitus, inplicitus*, later pp. of *implicare, inplicare*, infold, involve, entangle: see *implicate, v.*] **1.** Infolded; entangled. [Rare.]

Th' humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 323.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope*.

2. Complicated; involved; puzzling. [Rare.]

If I had the ill nature of such authors as love to puzzle, I also might leave the foregoing enigma to be solved, or, rather, made more *implicit*, in such ways as philosophy might happen to account for.
Brooke, Fool of Quality (ed. 1792), I. 203.

3. Implied; resting on implication or inference; that may or should be understood, though not directly expressed; tacitly included.

Now that both the titles are conjunct, we may observe the symbol of an *implicit* and folded duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 170.

A good present behaviour is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

An *implicit* recognition of human fellowship when as yet there was no explicit recognition of it possible.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 151.

4. Involved in or resulting from perfect confidence in or deference to some authority or witness; hence, submissive; unquestioning; blind: as, *implicit* faith; *implicit* assent; *implicit* obedience.

Implicit faith is belief or disbelief without evidence.
Dr. John Brown, An Estimate, etc. (ed. 1758), I. 56.

Those parliaments . . . presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the throne with *implicit* humility.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lvi.

To him the whole nation was to yield an immediate and *implicit* submission. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

5†. Submissively yielding; unquestioningly obedient; trusting confidently or blindly.

A parcel of silly *implicit* fools had done the business for him. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 30.

None of these great prescribers do ever fail providing themselves and their notions with a number of *implicit* disciples. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

This curious dish
Implicit Walton calls the swallow-fish.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs, p. 293.

Cecilia was peremptory, and Mary became *implicit*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 8.

Implicit contradiction, a contradiction which is not directly expressed as such; a contradiction implied or to be inferred: opposed to *explicit contradiction*, or contradiction in terms.—**Implicit differentiation.** See *differentiation.*—**Implicit function.** See *function.*=**Syn.** 3. Tacit.—**4.** Unreserved, unhesitating, undoubting.

implicitly (im-plis′it-li), *adv.* **1.** By implication; virtually.

He that denies this [the providence of God] doth *implicitly* deny his existence. *Bentley*.

Their rights have not been expressly or *implicitly* allowed. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Trustfully; without question, doubt, or hesitation.

Mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and *implicitly* to obey.
Burke, Speech at the Conclusion of the Poll, 1774.

implicitness (im-plis′it-nes), *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

impliedly (im-plī′ed-li), *adv.* By implication; so as to imply; virtually.

If a gentleman at the servant's request sends for a physician, he is not liable to pay the doctor's bill unless he . . . expressly or *impliedly* engages to be answerable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 806.

imploration (im-plō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imploration* = Sp. *imploración* = Pg. *imploração* = It. *implorazione*, < L. *imploratio(n-), inploratio(n-)*, < *implorare, inplorare*, implore: see *implore.*] The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Wicked hearts . . . doe all they can to avoid the eyes of His displeased justice, and if they cannot do it by colours of dissimulation, they will doe it by *imploration* of shelter. *Bp. Hall*, Jeroboam's Wife.

imploratort (im-plōr′ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *implorateur* = Pg. *implorador* = It. *imploratore*, < L. as if **implorator*, < *implorare, inplorare*, pp. *imploratus, inploratus*, implore: see *implore.*] One who implores or entreats.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers;
Not of the eye which their investments show,
But mere *implorators* of unholy suits.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

imploratory (im-plōr′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *implore* + *-atory*.] Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.

That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, vii.

implore (im-plōr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *implored*, ppr. *imploring*. [Formerly also *emplore;* = F. *implorer* = Sp. Pg. *implorar* = It. *implorare*, < L. *implorare, inplorare*, invoke with tears, beseech, < *in*, in, on, upon, + *plorare*, cry out, weep. Cf. *deplore.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call upon in supplication; beseech or entreat; pray or petition earnestly.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope, Odyssey, ii. 472.

2. To pray or beg for earnestly; seek to obtain by supplication or entreaty: as, to *implore* aid or pardon.

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shak., W. T., v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1] and *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To supplicate; entreat.

Who knows what tale had been to tell, if she
Had met his first proud look all tearfully,
With weak *imploring* looks?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 325.

implore† (im-plōr′), *n.* [< *implore, v.*] Earnest supplication.

With percing wordes and pittifull *implore*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 37.

implorer (im-plōr′ėr), *n.* One who implores.

imploringly (im-plōr′ing-li), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

implosion (im-plō′zhọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *-plosion*, after *explosion*, q. v. Cf. ML. *implodere*, put on with clapping, inflict.] A sudden collapse or bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. [Recent.]

What Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterized as an *implosion:* the pressure having apparently been resisted until it could no longer be borne, and the whole having been disintegrated at the same moment.
Library Mag., April, 1880.

employ†, **employment**†. Obsolete variants of *employ, employment*.

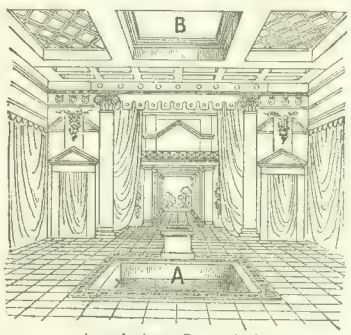
implumed† (im-plōmd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *plumed*.] Plumeless; deprived of plumes or feathers.

At which sad sight, this poor *implumed* crew
Stand faintly trembling in their sovereign's view.
Drayton, The Owl.

implumous† (im-plō′mus), *a.* [Cf. Sp. Pg. It. *implume;* < L. *implumis, inplumis*, without feathers, < *in-* priv. + *pluma*, feathers: see *plume*.] Unfeathered; featherless.

implunge†, *v. t.* See *emplunge*.

impluvium (im-plō′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *impluvia* (-ä). ★[L., also *inpluvium*, < *impluere, inpluere*, rain into, < *in*, in, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvious*.] In ancient Roman houses, a basin to receive the



A, impluvium; *B*, compluvium.

rain-water, situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, below the compluvium or open space in the roof. See *atrium* and *compluvium*.

The atrium contained a large quadrangular tank or *impluvium*. . . . On the west side of the *impluvium*, below the step of the tablinum, the pavement represented five rows of squares.
Baring-Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages (1884), p. 342.

imply (im-plī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implied*, ppr. *implying*. [< ME. *implien, emplien*, < OF. as if **emplier*, var. of *empleier, employer*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve: see *implicate*. Cf. *employ*, a doublet of *imply*, and see *ply, apply, reply*.] **1**†. To infold; inclose; inwrap.

The wateres imedlyd wrappeth or *implieth* many fortunel happis or maneres [tr. L. mistaque fortuitos *implicet* unda modos]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himselfe in streighter bands too rash *implyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 23.

And as a poplar, shot aloft, set by a river side,
In moist edge of a mightie fenne his head in curls *implide*,
But all his body plaine and smooth. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

2. To contain by implication; include virtually; involve; signify or import by fair inference or deduction; hence, to express indirectly; insinuate.

Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addrest,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 92.

Whoever wishes to *imply*, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Self-knowledge does not come as a matter of course; it *implies* an effort and a work.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 49.

All necessity for external force *implies* a morbid state.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

Doctrine of implied powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States grants to the government by implication powers in addition to those expressly defined in it.—**Implied allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Implied contract.** See *contract*.—**Implied discord**, in *music*, a harmonic interval which is not in itself dissonant, but which forms part of a dissonant chord, as a minor third in a diminished seventh chord.—**Implied interval**, in *figured bass*, an interval not indicated, but understood, as where the third is implied by the indicated sixth. See figure.—**Implied malice, trust, warranty**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 2.** *Imply, Involve.* The derivation of these words—folding and rolling one thing into another—is not particularly helpful in showing the difference between them. When a thing is *implied*, it is fairly to be inferred from the words used or the acts performed; when a thing is *involved*, its connection is necessary, so that the things in question cannot be separated. What is *implied* precedes in the order of nature, and is generally a thing left unspoken but understood; what is *involved* follows in the order of nature, and must be done or suffered. An action *implies* ability or preparation, and *involves* consequences. The act of signing an enlistment-roll *implies* that one is of age and otherwise legally able to enlist; it *involves* the necessity of obeying orders, enduring hardships, and incurring risks.


6

Experience *implies* failure, not failure every time, but failure one or more times, and the history of business proves that this implication is fully justified by fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 560.

It [feudalism] *involved* the presence on the soil of a large mass of men who had almost no rights.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

impne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

impocket (im-pok′et), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *pocket*.] To put in the pocket. [Rare.]

There he sat, hands *impocketed*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin—Wanted, xxiii.

impoison†, **impoisoner**†, etc. Same as *empoison*, etc.

impolarily† (im-pō′lăr-i-li), *adv.* [< *in*-3 + *polary* + *-ly*2.] Not in the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will in a short time exchange its poles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

impolarizable (im-pō′lăr-ī-zą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polarizable*.] Not subject to polarization: sometimes said of a voltaic battery.

The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called *impolarizable* battery.
E. Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 240.

impolicy (im-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *policy*1. Cf. F. *impolice*, indecorum, want of policy.] The quality of being impolitic; inexpediency; unsuitableness to the end proposed or to be desired: as, the *impolicy* of a measure or a course of action.

Those who governed Scotland under him [Charles II.], with no less cruelty than *impolicy*, made the people of that country desperate. *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora, Pref.

The extreme *impolicy* of the course which was adopted was abundantly shown by the event.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolished† (im-pol′isht), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polished*. Cf. *impolite*.] Unpolished; crude.

These *impolished* leaves of mine.
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller (1593).

In hopes also of a short vacation for the consummation of my Malayan grammar, I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 614.

impolite (im-pō-līt′), *a.* [= F. *impoli* = Pg. *impolido*, < L. *impolitus*, *inpolitus*, unpolished, rough, unrefined, < *in*- priv. + *politus*, polished: see *polite*.] **1**†. Unpolished; unfinished.

To your honour's hands, as the great patron of languages and arts, this *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect presumeth to make its submissive addresses.
Boyle, Works, VI. 614.

2. Unpolished in manner; not polite; ill-mannered; rude; uncivil.

The vain egotism that disregards others is shown in various *impolite* ways. *Eclectic Mag.*, XXVI. 501.

impolitely (im-pō-līt′li), *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly; rudely.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt′nes), *n.* Incivility; rudeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Chesterfield*.

impolitic (im-pol′i-tik), *a.* [= F. *impolitique* = Sp. *impolitico* = Pg. It. *impolitico*, impolitic; as *in*-3 + *politic*.] Not politic; not conforming to or in accordance with good policy; inexpedient; injudicious: as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

In effect, it would be the most unjust and *impolitick* of all things, unequal taxation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

It is always an *impolitic* thing to impose on a great power conditions so ignominious and dishonouring as to produce enduring resentment. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolitical† (im-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [As *impolitic* + *-al*.] Impolitic.

It will be no difficult matter to prove that the Crusades were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences, as the superficial readers of History are habituated to esteem them.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, vii., notes.

impolitically† (im-pō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* Impoliticly.

impoliticly (im-pol′i-tik-li), *adv.* In an impolitic manner; without policy or expediency; unwisely; indiscreetly. *Tooke*.

impoliticness (im-pol′i-tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-pon″dėr-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impondérabilité* = It. *imponderabilità*; as *imponderable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (im-pon′dėr-ą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impondérable* = Sp. *imponderable* = Pg. *imponderavel* = It. *imponderabile*; as *in*-3 + *ponderable*.] **I.** *a.* Not ponderable; not capable of being weighed; without gravity.

No one wave of this *imponderable* medium [ether] can give the requisite motion to this atom of ponderable matter. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

Spirit, which floods all substances with its life, is the solvent force quickening the *imponderable* essences.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 129.

II. *n.* In *physics*, a thing which has no weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances, and still used of the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imponderableness (im-pon′dėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderable.

imponderous† (im-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ponderous*.] Not ponderous; imponderable.

If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions, it may be unjust to deny the possible efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imponderousness† (im-pon′dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderous.

impone† (im-pōn′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *imponer* = Pg. *impor* = It. *imporre*, *imponere*, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, put, place, lay, or set in or upon, set over, give to, < *in*, on, upon, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *impose*.] To lay upon; lay as a stake or wager.

The king, sir, hath waged with him six Barbary horses; against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

imponent (im-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *imponen(t-)s*, *inponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imponere*, *inponere*, impone, lay on: see *impone*.] **I.** *a.* Imposing; competent to impose, as an obligation. [Rare.]

Were there no Church, . . . moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an *imponent* authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be, though the authority might be single instead of twofold.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

II. *n.* One who imposes; one who enjoins or prescribes. [Rare.]

Having previously discarded the imagination of Church or King or Divine Lawgiver as *imponents* of duty.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

impoof (im-pōf′), *n.* [S. African; also *impoofo*, *impoofoo*.] The South African eland or canna; the so-called elk of the Cape, *Antilope oreas* (Pallas), now *Oreas canna*. See *eland*.

impoon (im-pōn′), *n.* [S. African.] The duyker or diving-buck of South Africa, *Cephalophus mergens*. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

impoor† (im-pōr′), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *poor*. Cf. *empover*, *impoverish*.] To impoverish. *W. Browne*.

impopular† (im-pop′ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *impopulaire* = Sp. Pg. *impopular* = It. *impopolare*; as *in*-3 + *popular*.] Unpopular. *Bolingbroke*.

imporosity (im-pō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imporosité*; as *imporous* + *-ity*.] Want of porosity; extreme compactness or denseness in texture.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

imporous (im-pō′rus), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *porous*.] Destitute of pores; extremely close or compact; solid.

If all these atoms should descend plum down with equal velocity, as according to their doctrine they ought to do, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, . . . they would never the one overtake the other.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

import (im-pōrt′), *v.* [= OF. *emporter*, *importer*, carry, F. *emporter*, carry away, prevail, *importer*, import, matter, signify; also, more recently, in the lit. sense of the L., introduce, import, = Sp. Pg. *importar* = It. *importare*, signify, express, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce from abroad, bring about, occasion, cause, < *in*, in, + *portare*, carry: see *port*3. Cf. *export*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring from without; introduce from abroad; especially, to bring from a foreign country, or from another state, into one's own country or state: opposed to *export*: as, to *import* wares and merchandise.

Others *import* yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to fiddle, and make senates dance.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 596.

From Greece they [the Latins] derived the measures of their poetry, and, indeed, all of poetry that can be *imported*. *Macaulay*, History.

Wheat and corn are extensively *imported* into Cork.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 406.

Hence—**2.** To bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: as, to *import* irrelevant matter into a discussion.

There is also such a thing as consciousness of the ultimate unity of all pursuits that contribute to the perfection of man, which may *import* a certain enthusiasm of humanity into the devotion with which the scholar or artist applies himself to his immediate object.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

3. To bear or convey in meaning or implication; signify; mean; denote; betoken.

His [God's] commanding those things to be which are, and to be in such sort as they are, . . . *importeth* the establishment of nature's law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The message *imported* that they should deliver up their arms. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

Pan, as the name *imports*, represents the universe.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

4. To be of importance, interest, or consequence to; concern; have a bearing upon.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

All Men know there is nothing *imports* this Island more than Trade. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

In these four sciences, Logic, Morals, Criticism, and Politics, is comprehended almost everything which it can any way *import* us to be acquainted with.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

You never will know the two things in the world that *import* you the most to know. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

II. *intrans.* To have significance; be of importance.

It is the depth at which we live, and not at all the surface extension, that *imports*.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 164.

import (im′pōrt), *n.* [= OF. *emport*, a carrying away, influence, favor, importance; from the verb: see *import*, *v.*] **1.** That which is imported or brought from without or from abroad; especially, merchandise brought into one country from another: usually in the plural: opposed to *export*.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

Whatever shadings of mortality,
Whatever *imports* from the world of death
Had come among these objects heretofore,
Were, in the main, of mood less tender.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

2. The intrinsic meaning conveyed by anything; the significance borne by, or the interpretation to be drawn from, an event, action, speech, writing, or the like; purport; bearing: as, the *import* of one's conduct.

The oath of the President contains three words, all of equal *import*: that is, that he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

Ha! how the murmur deepens! I perceive
And tremble at its dreadful *import*. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. Importance; consequence; moment.

I will propound to your learned imitation those men of *import* that haue laboured with credit in this laudable kinde of Translation. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

And tell us, what occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Such idle Themes no more can move,
Nor any thing but what's of high *Import*.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Sense, gist, tenor, substance.

importable1 (im-pōr′tą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *emportable*, that can be carried away; as *import* + *-able*.] Capable of being imported.

importable2† (im-pōr′tą-bl), *a.* [< ME. *importable*, *inportable*, < OF. *importable* = Sp. (obs.) *importable* = Pg. *importavel* = It. *importabile*, *importevole*, < LL. *importabilis*, *inportabilis*, that cannot be borne, insupportable, < L. *in*- priv. + LL. *portabilis*, that can be borne: see *portable*.] Unbearable; not to be endured or carried out.

This storie is seyd nat for that wyves sholde
Folwen Grisild as in humilitee,
For it were *importable*, though they wolde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1058.

Burdons that ben *importable*
On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen
That they nyl with her fyngris touchen.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6904.

The tempest would be *importable* if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

importablenessꝑ (im-pōr'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unendurable.

But when, by time and continuance, the mind is accustomed to it, though the yoke be the same, yet it finds no such severity and *importableness* in it.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Affliction.

importance (im-pôr'tans), *n.* [= F. *importance* = Sp. Pg. *importancia* = It. *importanza*, < ML. *importantia*, importance, < L. *importan(t-)s*, *importan(t-)s*, important: see *important*.] **1.** The quality of having much import or moment; consequence; concernment; momentousness.

Their priests were next in dignity to the King, and of his Counsell in all businesses of *importance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 81.

Not a question of words and names, as Gallio thought it, but a matter of the highest *importance* to the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, II. i.

This accident of noblesse was a matter of curious and exceptional *importance* at this Court [that of Louis XVIII.], which was itself an accident. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, iv. 563.

2. Personal consequence or consideration; standing; dignity; social or public position.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 35.

The man who dreams himself so great,
And his *importance* of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

3. Pretentiousness; pompousness: as, he walked in with an air of great *importance*.—**4ꝑ.** Significance; meaning; import.

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

5ꝑ. A matter of weight or moment.

A cunning man, hight Sidrophel, . . .
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep *importances* repair.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 110.

6ꝑ. [Cf. *important*, 3.] Importunity; urgency. *Heywood*.

Maria writ
The letter, at Sir Toby's great *importance*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

The shortness of time, and this said bringer's *importance* is only the let [that] I neither send you spectacles, the price of the Paraphrases, nor thanks for your cheese.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 6.

importancyꝑ (im-pôr'tan-si), *n.* [As *importance*: see *-cy*.] Importance.

We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turk.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

important (im-pôr'tant), *a.* [< F. *important* = Sp. Pg. It. *importante*, < ML. *importan(t-)s*, important, momentous, prop. ppr. of L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce, ML. (Rom.) signify, express: see *import*.] **1.** Of much import; bearing weight or consequence; momentous; grave; significant.

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day,
The great, the *important* day, big with the fate
Of Cato and of Rome. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

The recognition of the right of property in ideas is only less *important* than the recognition of the right of property in goods. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 160.

2. Consequential; pretentious; pompous: as, an *important* manner.—**3ꝑ.** [Appar. confused with *importunate*. Cf. *importunate*, 1.] Importunate; eager; pressing.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

importantly (im-pôr'tant-li), *adv.* **1.** In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

It is not likely
That when they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires, have both their eyes
And ears so cloy'd *importantly* as now,
That they will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

2. Pompously.—**3ꝑ.** Importunately.

importation (im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *importation* = Sp. *importación* = Pg. *importação* = It. *importazione*, < ML. **importatio(n-)*, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in: see *import*.] **1.** The act or practice of importing, or of bringing in or introducing from another country or state: as, the *importation* of live stock: opposed to *exportation*. Importation into the United States can be made only at ports of entry constituted by law. All goods, wares, and merchandise so imported must be entered at a custom-house by presenting a bill of lading, a statutory declaration of the importer describing the goods, and an invoice which, if one hundred dollars or more in value, must have been duly certified by the United States consul at the port or place of exportation. Entry may be made by an authorized agent or attorney if the importer is sick or absent. If the goods are free of duty, a permit to deliver is issued subject to official inspection and verification of the goods. If the goods are dutiable, the duties are estimated at the custom-house and paid in United States coin or equivalent government notes, and an order is issued to send at least one package out of every ten to the appraiser's stores for examination, the importer being permitted to take the residue under bond to produce them if called upon to do so within a specified time. Goods which are reported by the appraiser to the collector as being undervalued are subject to duty on the excess value, if the duty is ad valorem, and are subject to additional duty on the whole appraised value, varying according to the percentage of excess value, as a penalty. If the appraised value exceeds the declared value by more than fifty per cent., the entry shall be deemed presumptively fraudulent and the goods seized. An appeal may be taken on questions of value and protest made on questions of classification to one of the United States general appraisers and from him to a board of three United States general appraisers, whose decision is final on questions of value. Goods may be warehoused in bond for three years and may be withdrawn within that time on payment of duty, or for bonded transportation, or export without payment of duty. A drawback or refund of duty, less one per cent., may be obtained upon the exportation from a bonded warehouse of goods on which duty has been paid, and upon the exportation of goods manufactured from material on which import duty has been paid, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Goods may be transported in bond, without appraisement, immediately from the importing vessel at the port of first arrival to other ports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. One who or that which is brought from abroad; a person or thing brought into one country from another: as, the coachman was a recent *importation;* this umbrella is an *importation*. [Colloq.]—**3ꝑ.** The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 239.

importer (im-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who imports; a merchant or other person, or a corporate body, by or for whom goods are brought from another country or state: opposed to *exporter*.

importlessꝑ, *a.* [< *import* + *-less*.] Without import; of no weight or consequence.

Matter needless, of *importless* burden.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

importrayꝑ, *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *portray*.] To portray; depict.

Whome Philautus is now with all colours *importraying* in ye Table of his hart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 311.

importunableꝑ (im-pôr-tū'na-bl), *a.* [< *importune* + *-able*.] Insupportable; onerous.

Importunable burdens. *Sir T. More.*

importunacy (im-pôr'tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *importuna(te)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being importunate; importunity; urgent solicitation or pressure.

importunate (im-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *importunatus*, pp. of *importunari*, importune: see *importune*, *v.* According to the sense in E., the form should be **importunant*, < ML. *importunan(t-)s*, ppr.] **1.** Troublesomely solicitous or pressing; vexatiously persistent; pertinacious.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

In fancy leave this maze of dusty streets,
For ever shaken by the *importunate* jar
Of commerce. *Bryant*, A Rain-Dream.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be *importunate* in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 438.

2ꝑ. Troublesome; vexatious.

Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 142.

importunately (im-pôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner; with persistent or urgent solicitation.

importunateness (im-pôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* Importunity.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved.
Sir P. Sidney.

importunatorꝑ (im-pôr'tū-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *importunador*, < ML. as if **importunator*, < *importunari*, importune: see *importune*.] An importuner.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

importuneꝑ (im-pôr-tūn' or im-pôr'tūn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *importune*, < OF. (also F.) *importun* = Sp. Pg. It. *importuno*, < L. *importunus*, *inportunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, rude, unmannerly, orig. without access, < *in-* priv. + *portus*, access, a harbor: see *port*[2]. Cf. the opposite *opportune*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

I trow I haue this day done you much tribulation with my *importune* obiections of very litle substance.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

The musical airs which one entertains with most delightful transports to another are *importune*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

Further way
It [the stroke] made, and on his hacqueton did lyte,
The which dividing with *importune* sway,
It seizd in his right side. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 38.

2. Importunate.

Oft they did lament his lucklesse state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate
That heapd on him so many wrathfull wreakes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Pru. Flies are busy.
Lady F. Nothing more troublesome,
Or *importune*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

What doth not *importune* labour overcome?
Foxe (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

II. *n.* An importunate person; one offensively persistent.

In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an *importune*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

importune (im-pôr-tūn', formerly also im-pôr'tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *importuned*, ppr. *importuning*. [< F. *importuner* = Sp. Pg. *importunar* = It. *importunare*, < ML. *importunari*, be troublesome, < L. *importunus*, troublesome: see *importune*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press or harass with solicitation; ply or beset with unremitting petitions or demands; crave or require persistently.

She with great lamentation, and abundance of tears, *importuned* Jupiter to restore her.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.

2ꝑ. To crave or require persistently; beg for urgently.

All this is no sound reason to *importune*
My leave for thy departure.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

3ꝑ. To annoy; irritate; molest.

Of his two immediate successors, Eugenius the Fourth was the last pope expelled by the tumults of the Roman people, and Nicholas the Fifth, the last who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxx.

4ꝑ. [A false use, by confusion with *import*.] To import; signify; mean.

But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 16.

=**Syn. 1.** *Request*, *Beg*, *Tease* (see *ask*[1]); appeal to, plead with, beset, urge, plague, worry, press, dun.

II. *intrans.* To make requests or demands urgently and persistently.

I shall save Decorums if Sir Rowland *importunes*. I have a mortal Terror at the Apprehension of offending against Decorums. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Creditors grow uneasy, talk aside,
Take counsel, then *importune* all at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 154.

importunelyꝑ (im-pôr-tūn'li or im-pôr'tūn-li), *adv.* **1.** Importunately.

Wtout any fere of God, or respect of his honour, murmure or grudge of yᵉ worlde, he would *importunely* pursue hys appetite. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 63.

The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce,
To weet who called so *importunely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

2. Inopportunely.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with much importunity, but very *importunely*, urged by the disciplinarians.
Bp. Sanderson.

importuner (im-pôr-tū'nėr), *n.* One who importunes or urges with earnestness and persistence.

Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational innovating *importuners*.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 187.

importunity (im-pôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *importunities* (-tiz). [< F. *importunité* = Sp. *importunidad* = Pg. *importunidade* = It. *importunità*, < L. *importunita(t-)s*, *importunita(t-)s*, unsuitableness, unfitness, troublesomeness, < *importunus*, *inportunus*, unfit, troublesome: see *importune*.] **1ꝑ.** Unseasonableness; inopportunity.

Euery thing hath its season, which is called Oportunitie, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called *Importunitie*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 274.

2. The act or state of being importunate; pertinacity in solicitation or demand; persistent urgency or insistence.

By much *Importunity* and his own Presence, he got of the Abbot of Ramsey a hundred Pounds.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

Indeed, Sir Peter, your frequent *importunity* on this subject distresses me extremely.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Lib'ral of their aid
To clam'rous *Importunity* in rags.
Cowper, Task, iv. 414.

The army demand with *importunity* their arrears of pay. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

imposable (im-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *imposable*; as *impose* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being imposed or laid on.—2†. Capable of being imposed upon or taken advantage of. [Rare.]

If he had been a dissolute ranting man, as some were, or a weak *imposable* wretch, they had liked him much better. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 54.

imposableness (im-pō′za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imposed*, ppr. *imposing*. [< F. *imposer*, OF. *imposer*, *emposer*, *enposer*, lay on, impose, taking the place of L. *imponere*, pp. *impositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone* and *pose*[3], and cf. *appose*[1], *compose*, *depose*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay on, or set on; put, place, or deposit: as, to *impose* the hands in ordination or confirmation. [Obsolete or archaic except in this use.]

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

He sprinkleth upon the altar milk, then *imposeth* the honey. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

Bishops had a power of *imposing* hands, for collating of orders, which presbyters have not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. To lay as a burden, or something to be borne or endured; levy, inflict, or enforce, as by authority, power, or influence: as, to *impose* taxes or penalties; to *impose* one's opinions upon others.

In the Sound also there be some extraordinary Duties *imposed*, whereat all Nations begin to murmur.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.

If laws be *imposed* upon us without our personal or implied consent, we cannot be accounted better than slaves.
Quoted in *Bancroft's* Hist. U. S., I. 169.

Each man, too, is a tyrant in tendency, because he would *impose* his idea on others.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The race dominant enough to maintain or *impose* its language usually more or less maintains or *imposes* its civilization also. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 44.

3. To obtrude fallaciously or deceitfully; palm off; pass off.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.

He . . . is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he *imposed* upon me as his sister.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

4. To fix upon; impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

6. In *printing*, to lay upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press and secure in a chase, as pages of type or stereotype plates. Pages or plates constituting a form or sheet are imposed in such order and at such intervals that they will appear in their right places and with the desired margin when the sheet printed from them is folded.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay or place a burden or restraint; act with constraining effect: with *upon*: as, to *impose upon* one's patience or hospitality.

It is not only the difficulty and labour which men take in finding out of truth, nor again that, when it is found, it *imposeth upon* men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

2. To practise misleading trickery or imposture; act with a delusive effect: with *upon*: as, to *impose upon* one with false pretenses.

Do we hope to *impose upon* God, as we sometimes do upon men, by a mere form of godliness, without the power of it? *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

The Catalogue alone of these Stamps, no bigger than two small Almanacks, cost me 14 Livres; so much Strangers are *imposed upon* by the Crafty Booksellers of Rue St. Jaques. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

impose† (im-pōz′), *n.* [< *impose*, *v.*] Command; injunction.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

imposer (im-pō′zėr), *n.* One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins or exacts.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *I. Walton*.

imposing (im-pō′zing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding; stately; striking: as, an *imposing* manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Ep. Hobart*.

The silence and the solemn grandeur of the immense buildings around me were most *imposing*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 124.

He is almost always more fortunate, and sometimes powerful and *imposing*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 220.

imposingly (im-pō′zing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-pō′zing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

imposing-stone (im-pō′zing-stōn), *n.* A slab, originally of carefully leveled stone, but now often of iron, resting upon a frame, on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed, and on which type-correcting in the page is done.

imposing-table (im-pō′zing-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *imposing-stone*.

imposition (im-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *imposition* = Pr. *emposicio*, *impositio* = Sp. *imposición* = Pg. *imposição* = It. *imposizione*, < L. *impositio(n-)*, *inpositio(n-)*, a laying upon, application, < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay upon: see *impone*, *impose*.] 1. A placing, putting, or laying on: as, the *imposition* of hands in ordination or confirmation.

The ancient custom of the Church was, after they had baptized, to add thereunto *imposition* of hands with effectual prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

2. The act of positing or fixing; affixment; attachment: with *on* or *upon*.

By our apprehension of propositions I mean our *imposition* of a sense *on* the terms of which they are composed.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 7.

3. A laying or placing as a burden or obligation; the act of levying, enjoining, enforcing, or inflicting: as, the *imposition* of taxes or of laws.

Disciplined
From shadowy types to truth; from flesh to spirit;
From *imposition* of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 304.

4. In *printing*, the laying of pages of type or plates upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and securing them in a chase. See *impose*, *v. t.*, 6.—5. That which is laid on, enjoined, levied, enforced, or inflicted, as a burden, tax, duty, or restriction; specifically (in the plural), in *Eng. hist.*, duties upon imports and exports imposed at the pleasure of the king.

Fortune layeth as heavy *impositions* as virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

All the commodities that go up into the country, of which there are great quantities, are clogged with *impositions* as soon as they leave Leghorn.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 491.

The order of the Jesuits was enriched by an *imposition* on the fisheries and fur-trade. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Most important of all, there was the question of *Impositions*, that is, of the King's right to impose duties at will upon exports and imports. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 120.

6. A trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollett*.

In none of these [treaties of the United States with Japan] do we find as cunning devices of diplomatic *imposition*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 410.

7. An exercise imposed upon a student as a punishment; a task.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. *Warton*.

I may with justice
Accuse my want of judgment, to expect
He should perform so hard an *imposition*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

Case of the impositions. Same as *Bates's case* (which see, under *case*[1]).—**Imposition of hands.** See *hand*.

impositive (im-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *positive*, with ref. to *impose*.] Not positive. [Rare.]

He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that yours is *impositive*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 275.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *impossibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *impossibilité* = Pr. *impossibilitat* = Sp. *imposibilidad* = Pg. *impossibilidade* = It. *impossibilità*, < LL. *impossibilita(t-)s*, *inpossibilita(t-)s*, < L. *impossibilis*, impossible: see *impossible*.] 1. The quality of being impossible; incapability of being or being done.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South*.

2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be or be done.

A poet without love were a physical and metaphysical *impossibility*. *Carlyle*, Burns.

The distribution of wealth which the Democratic programme demands is a scientific *impossibility*, and no laws could accomplish it. *Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 39.

3†. Helplessness; impotence.

When we say Lead us not into temptation, we learn to know our own *impossibility* and infirmity.
Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 432.

impossible (im-pos′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impossible*, *inpossible*, < OF. (also F.) *impossible* = Pr. *impossible*, *inpossible* = Sp. *imposible* = Pg. *impossivel* = It. *impossibile*, < L. *impossibilis*, *inpossibilis*, not possible, < *in-* priv. + *possibilis*, possible: see *possible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not possible; non-existent or false by necessity. (*a*) Beyond the strength or power of the agent. (*b*) Not possible from the nature of things; contrary to a general principle or law of nature or of thought; that not only is not, and will not exist or happen, under actual circumstances, but would not be under any circumstances, within certain limits. (See *possible*.) The modes of specializing these limits constitute the differences between the variations of the meaning of the word, which are often distinguished by means of adverbs applied to the adjective *impossible*, or of the corresponding adjectives applied to the abstract noun *impossibility*. If the limits are the widest possible, so that no change either in the facts or laws of the universe could make the object spoken of real, the latter is said to be *logically impossible:* as A that is not A. So Berkeley maintains that a thing not thought of is logically impossible. If the principles of mathematics would have to be changed to make the object real, it is *mathematically impossible:* thus, it is mathematically impossible to turn a closed bag inside out; but if space had four dimensions, this could be done. It is in this sense that imaginaries are sometimes termed *impossible quantities*. By modern mathematicians mathematical impossibility is generally regarded as a higher grade of physical impossibility. If no change of special facts without new laws of nature would suffice to realize the object, it is said to be *physically impossible:* as a perpetual motion. But in a second sense this phrase means beyond the strength or physical resources of the agent, no matter what efforts he might make: thus, it is physically impossible for the Portuguese to overrun and conquer Africa. A supposed action utterly inconsistent with the moral character of the agent is said to be *morally impossible*. This phrase is also used to mean 'extremely improbable': thus, for a pitched coin to turn up heads and tails alternately for a hundred throws is morally impossible.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix. 26.

It is *impossible* that any man should feel for a fortress on a remote frontier as he feels for his own house.
Macaulay, History.

Of what contraries consists a man!
Of what *impossible* mixtures! vice and virtue.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

Consciousness itself is *impossible* apart from limit.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clv.

2. In *law*, in a stricter sense, prevented only by the act of God or a public enemy. Whatever a person binds himself by contract to do, if not absurd, is not regarded as impossible in this sense, if it might be accomplished by human means, these obstacles only excepted; and his practical inability is not deemed to render performance impossible.

3. Excessively odd; not to have been imagined; such as would not have been thought possible: as, she is a most *impossible* person; he wears an *impossible* hat. [An affected French use.]

Is there a cupola ship changed to a broadsider, or an unserviceable three-decker converted into an *impossible* frigate, without costing the nation the charge of many Viceroys? *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 605.

Impossible quantity, in *math.*, an imaginary quantity. See *imaginary*.—**Syn.** *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. *Impossible* means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while *impracticable* refers rather to a thing so hard to effect, by reason of difficulties, that its accomplishment is beyond our power and practically out of the question. Thus, it may be *impracticable* to extort money from a miser, but it is not *impossible;* or the construction of a railway over a morass may be *impracticable*, but not *impossible* if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that "nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable*."

II.† *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer*.

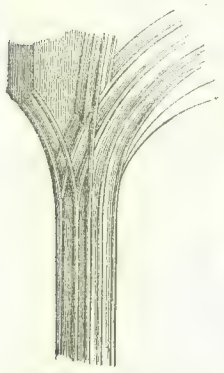
impossibly (im-pos′i-bli), *adv.* Not possibly.

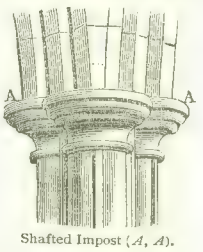
impost (im′pōst), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, m. (= Pg. *imposto*, m., It. *imposta*, f.), < ML. *impostus*, m., *imposita*, f., a tax imposed; in def. 2, < F. *imposte* = Sp. Pg. It. *imposta*, f., an impost in arch.; < L. *impositus*, *inpositus*, pp. of *imponere*, *inponere*, lay upon, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] 1. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty. To prevent interference with national commerce by the separate States, the Constitution of the United States (art. I. § 10) provides that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States."

Slacken the reans of our late Servitude:
Lighten our gall'd backs of those Burthens rude,
Those heauy *Imposts* of thy Father.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Tithes were hated as an unequal and oppressive *impost* falling upon a people who were already sunk in the lowest depths of poverty, and religious feeling had little or nothing to say to the antipathy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. In *arch.*, the point where an arch rests on a wall or column; also, the condition of such resting or meeting. In classic architecture the impost is typically marked by a horizontal member; but in medieval work many different forms of imposts are used, and such horizontal members or moldings are frequently absent. Imposts have been classified as *continuous imposts* (see phrase below); *discontinuous imposts*, where the arch-moldings


Continuous Impost.



Shafted Impost (*A*, *A*).

abut and are stopped on the pier; *shafted imposts*, where the arch-moldings spring from a capital and are different from those of the pier; and *banded imposts*, where the pier and arch have the same moldings.

3. In *sporting slang*, a weight placed upon a horse in a handicap race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*—**Continuous impost**, in *arch.*, the continuation of the arch-moldings down the pillar that supports the arch, without any member to mark the impost-point—that is, the point at which arch and pillar meet. See *interpenetration*, 2.—**Syn. 1.** *Duty, Assessment*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

imposter (im-pos'tėr), *n.* See *impostor*.

imposterous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

imposthumate†, **imposthumation†**, etc. See *impostumate*, etc.

impostor (im-pos'tor), *n.* [Also *imposter*; < F. *imposteur* = Sp. Pg. *impostor* = It. *impostore*, < LL. *impostor*, *inpostor*, a deceiver, contr. of L. *impositor*, *inpositor*, one who imposes (used only of one who imposes or applies a name), < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] One who imposes on others; a person who practises deception, usually under a false guise or an assumed character.

Witches and old women and *impostors* have had a competition with physicians.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

impostorious† (im-pos-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *impostor* + *-ious*; cf. *impostorous*, prop. *imposturous*.] Same as *imposturous*.

I was formerly acquainted with the *impostorious* nunns of Loudune in France, which made such noise amongst the Papists. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 5, 1670.

impostorous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

impostorship (im-pos'tor-ship), *n.* [Also *impostership*; < *impostor* + *-ship*.] The character or practices of an impostor.

Inclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, than Saint Paul an examiner and discoverer of this *impostorship*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

impostress (im-pos'tres), *n.* [< OF. *impostresse*; as *impost(o)r* + *-ess*.] A female impostor. *Bacon*.

impostrix (im-pos'triks), *n.* [< ML. *impostrix*, fem. of L. *impostor*, an impostor: see *impostor*.] Same as *impostress*. *Fuller*.

impostrous† (im-pos'trus), *a.* Same as *imposturous*.

impostumate†, **imposthumate†** (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, as *impostume*, *imposthume* of *aposteme*, *apostem*: see *apostemate*, *impostume*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with an impostume or abscess; make swollen or bloated.

He [Lord Rutland] . . . fell a casting and vomiting up divers little *imposthumated* Bladders of congealed Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

II. *intrans.* To form an abscess; gather; collect pus in a cyst or cavity; hence, to draw to a head, as an abscess.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 574.

impostumate†, **imposthumate†** (im-pos'tū-māt), *a.* and *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, q. v., as *impostume* of *aposteme*.] **I.** *a.* Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter; affected with an abscess.

When the friend of Philotimus, the physician, came to him to be cured of a sore finger, . . . he let his finger alone, and told him "that his liver was *imposthumate*."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

II. *n.* One who is affected with an impostume; one who is swelled or bloated.

A Samian peer, more studious than the rest
Of vice, who teem'd with many a dead-born jest . . .
(Ctesippus nam'd), this lord Ulysses ey'd,
And thus burst out th' *imposthumate* with pride.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 358.

impostumation†, **imposthumation†** (im-pos-tū-mā'shon), *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemation*, q. v.] **1.** The act of forming an abscess. *Bailey.*—**2.** An abscess; an impostume.

We do find his wound
So festered near the vitals, all our art,
By warm drinks, cannot clear th' *imposthumation*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 2.

The *imposthumation* is supposed to have proceeded, not from his fall last year, but from a blow with a tennis-ball. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 247.

impostume†, **imposthume†** (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [< OF. *empostume*, a corrupt form of *apostume*, and that of *aposteme*, an abscess: see *apostem*, *aposteme*, of which *impostume* is thus merely a corrupt form.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

And such *imposthumes* as Phantaste is
Grow in our palace? We must lance these sores.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I have learned nothing but that the Prince of Orange died of an *imposthume* in his head.
Walpole, Letters, II. 271.

impostume†, **imposthume†** (im-pos'tūm), *v.* [< *impostume*, *n.*] Same as *impostumate*.

How can an *imposthumed* heart but yield forth evil matter by his mouth? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

imposturage† (im-pos'tū-rāj), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-age*.] Imposition.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c., no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 127.

imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* [= F. *imposture* = Sp. Pg. It. *impostura*, < LL. *impostura*, *inpostura*, deceit, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, impose upon, deceive: see *impone*, *impose*.] The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised, usually under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*.
Johnson, Irene.

Tis more than strange; my reason cannot answer
Such argument of fine *imposture*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

=Syn. Trick, cheat.

imposture† (im-pos'tūr), *v. t.* [Cf. *imposture*, *n.*] To impose upon; practise an imposture on; declare to be, or give the character of imposture to.

impostured† (im-pos'tūrd), *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ed*².] Having the nature of imposture; deceitful. [Rare.]

What have vile I to do with noble Day
Which shews Earth Heav'ns bright face? that face which I
Want only scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 136.

imposturious†, *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ious*.] Same as *imposturous*.

Yet there are some *imposturious* companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell . . . that they attribute unto him the truth of the knowledge of Things.
Hystorie of Hamblet (1608), iv.

imposturous (im-pos'tū-rus), *a.* [Also variously *imposturious*, *impostorous*, *imposterous*, *impostrous*, *impostorious*, the last forms being associated with *impostor*, *imposter*; but prop. *imposturous*, < *imposture* + *-ous*.] Having the character of an impostor or of imposture; deceitful.

Thou takest upon thee the habit of a grave physician, but art indeed an *impostorous* empiric.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

[He] protested against him and Mr. Humfrey, that they were a couple of *imposterous* knaves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 234.

Yet even his [Plato's] evidence . . . will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, *impostrous* pretence of knowledge, &c., which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.
Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

impostury† (im-pos'tū-ri), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-y*³.] Same as *imposture*.

But the Aegyptians, soon weary of their oppressions, not long after the *impostury* of Mahomet . . . called in the Saracens to assist them in the expulsion of the Greeks.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 83.

impotable (im-pō'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *impotabilis*, *inpotabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *potabilis*, drinkable: see *potable*.] Undrinkable; unfit for drinking.

Distilled water is made *impotable* and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 532.

impotence (im'pō-tens), *n.* [< ME. *impotence*, < OF. (also F.) *impotence* = Pr. *inpotencia* = Sp. Pg. *impotencia* = It. *impotenzia*, *impotenza*, < L. *impotentia*, *inpotentia*, powerlessness, inability, ungovernableness, < *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, impotent: see *impotent*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being impotent; want of power or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; defect of power, more especially adventitious power, to perform anything.

O *impotence* of mind, in body strong!
Milton, S. A., l. 52.

In their complete military *impotence*, the Popes looked abroad for some foreign succour, and they naturally turned to the Franks, whose martial tastes and triumphs were universally renowned. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 283.

2. Complete failure of sexual power in the male; also, rarely, such weakness in the female.—**3.** Want of self-restraining power; ungovernable passion.

The being your sister would anew inflame me
With much more *impotence* to dote upon her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 1.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

impotency (im'pō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *impotence*.

impotent (im'pō-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impotent*, < OF. (also F.) *impotent* = Pr. *inpotens* = Sp. Pg. It. *impotente*, < L. *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, weak, feeble, without self-control, ungovernable, < *in-* priv. + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not potent; lacking power, strength, or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; powerless; weak; feeble.

There sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, . . . who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

Bishops then grow to be most vigorous and potent, when Princes happ'n to be most weak and *impotent*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

Weak to protect, or *impotent* to wound.
Crabbe, Works, I. 200.

2. Wholly lacking in sexual power: said of the male, and rarely of the female.—**3.** Lacking the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable.

O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes,
And *impotent* desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

An *impotent* lover
Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched,
Hating as deadly.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be,
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. A male without sexual power.

impotently (im'pō-tent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an impotent manner; without strength or force.—**2.** Without self-restraint; beyond power of control.

He loves her most *impotently*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

★ **impound** (im-pound'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empound*; < *in-*¹ + *pound*².] **1.** To put, shut, or confine in or as in a pound or close pen; restrain within bounds; confine: as, to *impound* stray horses, cattle, etc.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

The things distreined must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker.
Blackstone, Com., III. 1.

2. To take and retain possession of, as a forged document produced as evidence in a trial and directed to be held in custody of the law, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it.

impoundage (im-poun'dāj), *n.* [< *impound* + *-age*.] The act of impounding, as stray cattle.

impounder (im-poun'dėr), *n.* One who impounds.

impoverish (im-pov′ėr-ish), *v. t.* [Formerly *empoverish*, *emporish* (cf. *empover*, *impoor*); < OF. *empoviss-*, *enpoveriss-*, stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *enpoverir* (equiv. to *appovrir*, F. *appauvrir*) = Sp. Pg. *empobrecer* = It. *impoverire*, make poor, < L. *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor: see *poor*, *poverty*.] 1. To make poor; reduce to poverty or indigence.

It is no constant rule that trade makes riches; for there may be trade that *impoverishes* a nation.
Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, vi.

2. To make poor in quality or character; reduce in vigor, capacity, productiveness, etc.; cause to deteriorate.

Nothing can more certainly tend to *impoverish* all that is most beautiful in human thought and life than a generally accepted belief that man is essentially a beast in origin and nature.
St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 174.

impoverisher (im-pov′ėr-ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.

impoverishly† (im-pov′ėr-ish-li), *adv.* So as to impoverish. *Imp. Dict.*

impoverishment (im-pov′ėr-ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *empoverissement*; as *impoverish* + *-ment*.] The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; reduction of vigor, capacity, fertility, etc.; deterioration.

Latterly, from the *impoverishment* of the higher classes in this country [Egypt], the demand for white slaves has been small. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 234.

impower† (im-pou′ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *empower*.

impracticability (im-prak″ti-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impracticable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being impracticable.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to *impracticability*, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

impracticable (im-prak′ti-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impraticable* = Sp. *impracticable* = Pg. *impraticavel* = It. *impraticabile*; as *in-*[3] + *practicable*.] I. *a.* 1. Incapable of accomplishment; not to be practised, performed, carried out, or effected by the means at command.

Every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their [the barons'] continual petty wars with each other. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, Int.

2. Incapable of being used; unfit for the purpose intended or desired; unserviceable; unavailable; of persons, unmanageable; untractable.

The fiction of a material finite universe, moving forward in an infinite empty space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and *impracticable*.
Clarke, Leibnitz, Fifth Paper.

A poor *impracticable* creature! I tried once or twice to know if he was fit for business; but he had scarce talent to be groom-porter to an orange-barrow.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. See *impossible*.—1 and 2. *Impracticable*, *Unpractical*. The meanings of the two words approach each other at two points, but still are clearly distinct: (1) Of a thing: *impracticable*, not possible to be done without expense or sacrifice greater than is advisable; *unpractical*, not dictated by or in harmony with the lessons of experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* plan. (2) Of a person: *impracticable*, not easily managed; *unpractical*, not showing that sort of wisdom which is the result of experience in affairs.

II. *n.* One who is unmanageable, unreasonable, or stubborn.

A body of men chosen without solicitation of their own . . . would scorn such work, but the lawyer regards them generally as . . . *impracticables*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 762.

impracticableness (im-prak′ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impracticable.

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times.

And indeed I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this in any great degree under our present circumstances. *Swift*, Present State of Affairs.

impracticably (im-prak′ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

impractical (im-prak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *practical*.] Unpractical. [Rare.]

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and *impractical* fellow. *Harper's Mag.*

imprecate (im′prē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imprecated*, ppr. *imprecating*. [< L. *imprecatus*, *inprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, *inprecari* (> It. *imprecare* = Sp. Pg. *imprecar*), invoke (good or evil) upon, pray to, call upon, < *in*, upon, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray for; express a strong desire for; invoke: in a good sense. [Rare.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only *imprecate* patience till he shall again have "got the hang" (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

Specifically—2. To call down by prayer, as some evil upon an enemy, or in anger; invoke or express a malevolent desire for, as something evil.

The falling sicknesse is usuall among the Iewes, and they use to *imprecate* it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 216.

I on them
Did *imprecate* quick ruin, and it came.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

Curses always recoil on the head of him who *imprecates* them. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. To invoke a curse or evil upon; curse.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*.
Rochester, Death of Mary, Princess of Orange.

imprecation (im-prē-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imprécation* = Sp. *imprecación* = Pg. *imprecação* = It. *imprecazione*, < L. *imprecatio(n-)*, *inprecatio(n-)*, an invoking (of evil), < *imprecari*, *inprecari*, invoke upon: see *imprecate*.] The act of imprecating or invoking evil; a malediction; a prayer or expressed wish that a curse or calamity may befall some one.

This was done by a maner of *imprecation*, or as we call it by cursing and banning of the parties, and wishing all euill to a light vpon them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous prayer.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 629.

=Syn. *Curse*, *Execration*, etc. See *malediction*.

imprecatory (im′prē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *imprécatoire* = Sp. *imprecatorio*; as *imprecate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory: as, the *imprecatory* passages in the Psalms.

imprecision (im-prē-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *imprécision*; as *in-*[3] + *precision*.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Imp. Dict.*

impregn† (im-prēn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *empreigner*, *impreigner*, etc., F. *imprégner* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = It. *impregnare*, < LL. *impregnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] To impregnate. [Poetical.]

As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he *impregns* the clouds
That shed May flowers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 500.

No wholesome scents *impregn* the western gale,
But noxious stench exhal'd by scorching heat.
Cooper, Hymn to Health.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impregnable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being impregnable.

impregnable (im-preg′na-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *impreignable* (the *g* in this word, as also in the simple form *pregnable*, being erroneously inserted, as in *foreign*, *sovereign*, and of course orig. not pronounced); < OF. *imprenable*, F. *imprenable* (= Pr. *emprenable*, *imprenable*), that cannot be taken, < *in-* priv. + *prenable*, that may be taken: see *pregnable*.] 1. Not pregnable; not to be taken or reduced by force: as, an *impregnable* fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*.
Sir P. Sidney.

With him were the horse of Sir Arthur Haslerigge, so well armed that (if of proof as well within as without) each souldier seemed an *impregnable* fortification.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire.

2. Not to be moved, shaken, or overcome; invincible: as, *impregnable* virtue.

A just man is *impregnable*, and not to be overcome.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363.

Pearls and golden Bullets may do much upon the *impregnablest* Beauty that is. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

impregnableness (im-preg′na-bl-nes), *n.* Impregnability. *Bailey*, 1727.

impregnably (im-preg′na-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy attack.

impregnant† (im-preg′nant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *imprægnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] I. *a.* Impregnating; making pregnant. In the quotation, used erroneously for *impregnate*, *a.*

Nor was it [chaos] yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* That which impregnates. [Rare.]

It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgements seldom decline from the direction of this *impregnant*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiv.

impregnate (im-preg′nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impregnated*, ppr. *impregnating*. [< LL. *imprægnatus*, pp. of *imprægnare*, *inprægnare* (> It. *impregnare* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = F. *imprégner*, > E. *impregn*, q. v.), make pregnant, < L. *in*, in, + *prægnan(t-)s*, pregnant: see *pregnant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pregnant, as a female; cause to conceive; get with young; fertilize.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; fecundate; fertilize; imbue.

The winds that blow from . . . the western desert are *impregnated* with death in every gale.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

3. To infuse into, as particles of another substance; communicate the qualities of another substance to, as (in pharmacy) by mixture, digestion, etc.; saturate.

The air of this place [Vesuvius] must be very much *impregnated* with saltpetre.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 439.

Impregnating-tube. In certain forms of fungi the antherid arises by the side of the oösphere, either as a branch from it or terminal from a hypha near it, and is applied closely to its wall, through which it sends a delicate tube, the *impregnating-tube*. Through this tube the gonoplasm enters the oösphere, and the act of impregnation is accomplished.

II. *intrans.* To become impregnated or pregnant. [Rare.]

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 127.

impregnate (im-preg′nāt), *a.* [< *impregnate*, *v.*] Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. [In the second extract *impregnate* is used by mistake in the sense of *impregnable*.]

There Juno stopp'd, and (her fair steeds unloos'd)
Of air condens'd a vapour circumfus'd:
For these, *impregnate* with celestial dew,
On Simois' brink ambrosial herbage grew.
Pope, Iliad, v. 968.

Bring me the caitiff here before my face,
Tho' made *impregnate* as Achilles was.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, ii.

★ **impregnation** (im-preg-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imprégnation* = Pr. *impregnacio*, *enpregnacio* = Sp. *impregnación* = Pg. *impregnação* = It. *impregnazione*, < ML. *imprægnatio(n-)*, < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] 1. The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation.

Impregnation is the physical admixture of protoplasmic matter derived from two sources, which may be either different parts of the same organism, or different organisms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 32.

2. Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—3. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations?* *Derham*, Physico-Theology

4. In *geol.*, an irregular form of mineral deposit, not a true vein, but having some of the characters of one. See *segregation*, *segregated vein* (under *vein*), and *carbona*.

impregnatory (im-preg′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *impregnate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or connected with impregnation; impregnating.

According to Berkley, "the spermatozoids vary a little in shape. Derbès and Solier figure many of them with a delicate appendage. . . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly *impregnatory* organs."
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 383.

imprejudicate (im-prē-jō′di-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prejudicate*.] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man is as sufficient as the clamour of a whole nation, and with *imprejudicated* apprehensions begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

imprenable† (im-prē′na-bl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *impregnable*.

impreparation (im-prep-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *preparation*.] Lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

Which *impreparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that cursed fancy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

impresa (im-prā′sä), *n.* [It.: see *imprese*, *impress*[3], and *emprise*.] A device: an Italian term often used in English, especially of such devices as were peculiarly personal in their character. See *device*, 7, and *impress*[1], *n.*, 2. Also *impresse*.

My *impresa* to your Lordship, a swan flying to a laurel for shelter; the mot, amor est mihi causa.
Webster, Monumental Column (end).

impresario (im-pre-sä′ri-ō), *n.* [It. *impresario*, undertaker, stage-manager, < *impresa*, enterprise, = E. *emprise*: see *emprise*.] A manager, agent, or conductor of a troupe of operatic or concert singers; also, rarely, a teacher or trainer of such singers.

imprescribable (im-prē-skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prescribable.*] Same as *imprescriptible.*

The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and *imprescribable* entail.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

imprescriptibility (im-prē-skrip-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imprescriptibilité* = Pg. *imprescriptibilidade;* as *imprescriptible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imprescriptible.

The Pontifical letters of Gregory XIII., in 1580, by which the rights and dues belonging to the State were recalled to vigour, and their *imprescriptibility* established.
Ure, Dict., IV. 859.

impreſcriptible (im-prē-skrip′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imprescriptible* = Sp. *imprescriptible* = Pg. *imprescriptivel* = It. *imprescrittibile;* as *in-*[3] + *prescriptible.*] Not founded on prescription; existing independently of law or convention; not justly to be violated or taken away. Also *imprescribable.*

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncontrollable *imprescriptible* prerogatives of the monarchy. *Hallam.*

The award of the tribunal of posterity is a severe decision, but an *imprescriptible* law.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 254.

impreſcriptibly (im-prē-skrip′ti-bli), *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.

impreset, impress[3]† (im-prēs′, im-pres′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *impresse;* < OF. *imprese* (= Sp. *empresa, emprise* = It. *impresa*), a mark, badge, as of a knight undertaking an enterprise, a particular use of *emprise*, an enterprise: see *emprise.* Cf. *impresa.*] A badge, cognizance, or device worn by a noble or his retainers; an impresa.

The beautiful motto which formed the modest *impresa* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister. *Lamb*, Melancholy of Tailors.

His armour and attire of sea colour, his *impress* a fish called a sepia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, P. L., ix. 35.

★**impress**[1] (im-pres′), *v.* [< ME. *impressen, enprecen,* < OF. *empresser, impresser,* < L. *impressus, inpressus,* pp. of *imprimere, inprimere* (> It. *imprimere* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = Pr. *enpremar* = F. *imprimer*), press into or upon, stick, stamp, or dig into, < *in,* in, upon, + *premere,* press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *imprint*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press upon or against; stamp in; mark by pressure; make an impression upon.

As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword *impress* as make me bleed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step.
Shelley, Alastor.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is *impressed* in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

Hence—**2.** To affect forcibly, as the mind or some one of its faculties; produce a mental effect upon: as, to *impress* the memory or imagination; the matter *impressed* him favorably.

Nothing *impresses* the traveller more, on visiting the once imperial city, than the long lines of aqueducts that are seen everywhere stretching across the now deserted plain of the Campagna. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 373.

3. To produce or fix by pressure, or as if by pressure; make an impression of; imprint, literally or figuratively: as, to *impress* figures on coins or plate; to *impress* an image on the memory.

There is *impressed* upon all things a triple desire or appetite proceeding from love to themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

In proportion as an incident force *impresses* but little motion on a mass, it is better able to *impress* motion on parts of the mass in relation to each other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 9.

A self-sustained intellectual might is *impressed* on every page. *Whipple*, Essays, I. 177.

Hence—**4.** To stamp deeply on the mind; fix by inculcation.

But nothing might relent her hasty flight,
So deepe the deadly feare of that oule swaine
Was earst *impressed* in her gentle spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

We should . . . *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts until we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

To keep man in the planet, she [Nature] *impresses* the terror of death. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Impressed forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).

II.† *intrans.* To be stamped or impressed; fix itself.

Swich feendly thoughtes in his herte *impresse.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 60.

impress[1] (im′pres), *n.* [< ME. **empresse, enpresse,* < LL. *impressus, inpressus,* a pressing upon, < L. *imprimere,* pp. *impressus,* press upon: see *impress*[1], *v.*] **1.** A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything imparted by pressure, or as if by pressure; stamp; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

They [angels] were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 899.

Every day our garments become more assimilated to ourselves, receiving the *impress* of the wearer's character.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 25.

2†. Semblance; appearance.

This noble cite of ryche *enpresse*
Watȝ sodanly ful with-outen sommoun
Of such vergyneȝ.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1096.

impress[2] (im-pres′), *v. t.* [An alteration, in simulation of *impress*[1], of *imprest*[2] (as *press*[2], pret. *prest*[2]): see *imprest*[2].] **1.** To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; take into service by compulsion, as nurses during an epidemic.

About a year after, being *impressed* to go against the Pequods, he gave ill speeches, for which the governour sent warrant for him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 239.

2. To seize; take for public use: as, to *impress* provisions.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

impress[2] (im-pres′), *n.* [< *impress*[2], *v.*] Impressment.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

They complain of these *impresses* and rates as an unsupportable grievance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 353.

impress[3]†, *n.* See *imprese.*

impressed (im-prest′), *p. a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: ★(*a*) Lower than the general surface, and appearing as if stamped into it: as, an *impressed* line or dot. (*b*) Having one or more impressions.

impress-gang† (im-pres′gang), *n.* A press-gang.

impressibility (im-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impressible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressible.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility* and sympathysing disposition.
Philos. Letters on Physiognomy, p. 229.

Increased *impressibility* by an external stimulus requires an increased peripheral expansion of the nervous system on which the stimulus may fall.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

impressible (im-pres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressible* = Pg. *impressivel;* as *impress*[1] + *-ible.*] Capable of being impressed; susceptible of receiving impression.

Without doubt an heightened and obstinate fancy hath a great influence upon *impressible* spirits.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 36, § 7.

The Bushman is *impressible* by changes in the field of view which do not impress the European.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 80.

impressibleness (im-pres′i-bl-nes), *n.* Impressibility.

impressibly (im-pres′i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

★**impression** (im-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *impressioun,* < OF. (also F.) *impression* = Pr. *empressio* = Sp. *impresión* = Pg. *impressão* = It. *impressione,* < L. *impressio(n-), inpressio(n-),* a pressing into, impression, assault, < *imprimere, inprimere,* pp. *impressus, inpressus,* press in or into: see *impress*[1].] **1.** The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping, or the state of being impressed or stamped.

And the divine *impression* of stol'n kisses,
That seal'd the rest, should now prove empty blisses?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

2. That which is impressed, imprinted, or stamped; a mark made by or as if by pressure; a stamp; an impress.

An unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Honours, like an *impression* upon coin, may give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Ded. to a Great Man.

He took off an *impression* of the lock and key, and had a key made. *Mrs. Riddell*, City and Suburb, p. 463.

Specifically—**3.** In *printing*, a copy taken by pressure from type, or from an engraved or stereotyped plate or block, or from an assemblage of them.

He can also print wonderful counterproofs from the original *impressions.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 335.

4. The aggregate of copies of a printed work made at one time.

He did, upon my declaring my value of it, give me one of Lilly's grammars of a very old *impression,* as it was in the Catholique times, at which I shall much set by.
Pepys, Diary, II. 216.

5. An image; an appearance in the mind caused by something external to it. [This is the earliest philosophical use of the word, and is a translation of the Stoic τύπωσις.]

Hence our desires, feares, hopes, love, hate, and sorrow, In fancy make us heare, feele, see *impressions.*
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 13.

However late in the evening I may arrive at a place, I cannot go to bed without an *impression.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 75.

Turner's advice was to paint your "*impressions,*" but he meant by *impressions* something very different from the *impressions* of the modern impressionists.
The Portfolio, No. 228, p. 232.

6. The first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward perception; sensation: as, the *impressions* made on the sense of touch. [This precise use of the word was introduced by Hume.]

All perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call *impressions* and ideas. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind, and make their way into our thought or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence we may name *impressions;* and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 1.

A fresh condition of the brain is an important element in the retention of *impressions.*
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 231.

Mere *impressions* are isolated and unconnected. They have no relation to each other, and hence no relation to any object more permanent than themselves.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 199.

7. Effect, especially strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings; the sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

Sir, I have so many and so indellible *impressions* of your favour to me as they might serve to spread over all my poor race. *Donne*, Letters, liii.

We speak of moral *impressions,* religious *impressions, impressions* of sublimity and beauty.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.

He [Thoreau] was forever talking of getting away from the world, but he must be always near enough to it . . . to feel the *impression* he makes there.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 204.

8. A notion, remembrance, or belief, especially one that is somewhat indistinct or vague.

Whatever be the common *impressions* on the point, there are singular facilities in England for the cultivation of Roman law. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 378.

My *impression* is that they are the buildings Fa Hian describes as preaching halls—the chaitya or ceremonial halls attached to the great dagobas.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

9. That which is impressed; a thing producing a mental image.

The Pont du Gard [at Nîmes] is one of the three or four deepest *impressions* they [the Romans] have left; it speaks of them in a manner with which they might have been satisfied. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 171.

10†. Impressing force or power.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.* *Bentley.*

11. In *painting:* (*a*) The first coat, or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors. (*b*) A single coat or stratum of color laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rusting. —**12.** In *zoöl.*, an impressed or sunken dot, short line, or small space on a surface.

The head has a lunate *impression* on each side. *Say.*

Action of the first impression, an action which has no known precedent; a case presented for adjudication which, being brought on a state of facts such as have not previously given rise to actions, must be determined on general principles.—**Colic impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, marking the hepatic flexure of the colon.—**Confluent, digital, muscular,** etc., **impressions.** See the adjectives.—**Renal impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, caused by the right kidney.

impressionability (im-presh″on-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impressionable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions; great sensibility.

Our difference of wit appears to be only a difference of *impressionability,* or power to appreciate faint, fainter, and infinitely faintest voices and visions.
Emerson, Success.

impressionable (im-presh′ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressionnable;* as *impression* + *-able.*] Susceptible of impression; capable of receiving impressions; emotional.

The only special *impressionable* organs for the direction of their actions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 437.

Here was this princess paying to him such attentions as must have driven a more *impressionable* man out of his senses. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 32.

The public is like a child, as simple and as *impressionable*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 420.

impressionableness (im-presh′ọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Impressionability. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

impressional (im-presh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *impression* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to impression; conformable to or guided by impressions or immediate or momentary effects on the mind: as, the *impressional* school of art or of literature.

The resemblance, after all, could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word *impressional* from the vocabulary of spirit mediums. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 279.

impressionalist (im-presh′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *impressional* + *-ist.*] Same as *impressionist.*

As there is no limit to the number of our impressions, so there is no end to the descriptive efforts of the *impressionalists.* *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1876, p. 163.

impressionary (im-presh′ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *impression* + *-ary.*] Same as *impressionistic. Art Journal*, No. 53, p. 140.

impression-cup (im-presh′ọn-kup), *n.* A metallic holder for the wax used to obtain an impression of the teeth in making artificial teeth.

★Also called *impression-tray.*

impressionism (im-presh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *impression* + *-ism.*] In *art* and *lit.*, the doctrines and methods of the impressionists; the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye in their immediate and momentary effects—that is, without selection, or artificial combination or elaboration.

That aim at tone and effect, and nothing more, which is merely the rebound from photographic detail into the opposite extreme of fleeting and shadowy *Impressionism.* *F. T. Palgrave*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 88.

Impressionism implies, first of all, impatience of detail. *The Century*, XVIII. 482.

impressionist (im-presh′ọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *impressioniste;* as *impression* + *-ist.*] One who yields to the influence of impressions, as in descriptive writing; specifically, a painter who aims to reproduce his immediate and momentary impressions of natural objects; one who attempts to render only the larger facts of mass, color, and effect, without regard to exactness of form or completeness of detail and finish.

Some artists say, "We do not paint truth of fact, but truth of impression." . . . The modern French sect of *Impressionistes* have tried . . . to carry the theory out in practice. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 30.

impressionistic (im-presh-ọn-is′tik), *a.* [< *impressionist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the impressionists; characterized by impressionism.

We have frequently found English critics speaking of any French work not belonging to the classical school as *impressionistic.* *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

impressionless (im-presh′ọn-les), *a.* [< *impression* + *-less.*] Without impression or effect; unimpressible.

impression-tray (im-presh′ọn-trā), *n.* Same as ★*impression-cup.*

impressive (im-pres′iv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impressivo;* as *impress*[1] + *-ive.*] 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch the feelings or the conscience: as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

The faint sound of music and merriment . . . but rendered more *impressive* the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 84.

Few scenes of architectural grandeur are more *impressive* than the now ruined Palace of the Cæsars. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 364.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [Rare.]

A soft and *impressive* fancy. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 75.

=Syn. 1. Moving, stirring, affecting, touching, powerful.

impressively (im-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

impressiveness (im-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-pres′ment), *n.* [< *impress*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve: as, the *impressment* of provisions, or of sailors or nurses.

In modern times, princes raise their soldiers by conscription, their sailors by *impressment.* *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

impressor (im-pres′or), *n.* [= OF. *empressor, impresseur,* < ML. *impressor,* one who presses upon or prints, NL. a printer, typographer, < L. *imprimere,* pp. *impressus,* press: see *impress*[1].] One who or that which impresses.

It is the first rule that whatever is not offered to the memory upon very easy terms is not duly tendered. For fancy is the receiver and *impressor.* *Boyle*, Works, VI. 333.

impressure† (im-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *impress*[1] + *-ure.*] A mark made by pressure; indentation; impression; stamp; dent.

I knew not what fair *impressure* [in old editions *impressier*] I received at first; but I began to affect your society very speedily. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 1.

The *impressure* her Lucrece, with which she uses to seal. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

imprest[1] (im-prest′). A former and still occasional spelling of *impressed,* preterit and past participle of *impress*[1].

imprest[2] (im-prest′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prest*[2]. Hence *impress*[2].] To advance on loan. [Eng.]

Nearly £90,000 was set under the suspicious head of secret service, *imprested* to Mr. Guy, secretary of the treasury. *Hallam.*

★**imprest**[2] (im′prest), *n.* [< *imprest*[2], *v.*] A form of loan; money advanced. See the extract. [Eng.]

Moreover, sometimes the King's money was issued by Way of Prest, or *Imprest* de præstito, either out of the Receipt of Exchequer, the Wardrobe, or some other of the King's Treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the Nature of a concreditum, or accommodatum. And when a man had money imprested to him, he immediately became accountable to the Crown for the same. *Madox*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 253.

Imprest accountant. See the extract.

An "imprest" means an advance of public money, to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the *imprest accountant.* *Ure*, Dict., II. 888.

Imprest money, money paid on enlisting soldiers; also, money advanced by the crown for the purpose of being employed for its use. [Eng.]—**Imprest office,** a department of the admiralty which provides for loans or advances to paymasters and other officers. [Eng.]

imprevalence, imprevalency (im-prev′a-lens, -len-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *prevalence, -cy.*] Incapability of prevailing; want of prevalence. [Rare.]

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 276.

impreventability (im-prē-ven-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impreventable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being impreventable. *Imp. Dict.*

impreventable (im-prē-ven′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *preventable.*] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable. *Imp. Dict.*

imprevisibility (im-prē-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imprevisible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being imprevisible or unforeseeable.

The notion of *imprevisibility.* *Mind*, XII. 622.

imprevisible (im-prē-viz′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *previsible.*] That cannot be foreseen.

It must be allowed that the whole conception of which these strictly *imprevisible* acts form part can not be scientifically disproved. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XIII. 119.

imprevision (im-prē-vizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *imprévision* = Pg. *imprevisão;* as *in-*[3] + *prevision.*] Lack of foresight; carelessness with regard to the future; improvidence.

The whole realm of beggary and *imprevision* will make a hitch forward. *The Century*, XXVI. 825.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā′tėr). [L. (NL.), 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere,* press upon, NL. print: see *impress*[1], *print.*] 1. Let it be printed: a formula signed by an official licenser of the press and attached to the matter so authorized to be printed.—2. *n.* A license to print, granted by the licenser of the press; hence, a license in general.

As if the learned grammatical pen that wrote it would cast no ink without Latin; or perhaps, as they thought, because no vulgar tongue was worthy to express the pure conceit of an *imprimatur.* *Milton*, Areopagitica.

As if a lettered dunce had said "'Tis right,"
And *imprimatur* ushered it to light.
Young, Satires, vii.

imprime†, *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *prime.*] To unharbor the hart. *Halliwell.*

imprimery† (im-prim′ėr-i), *n.* [< F. *imprimerie,* printing, a printing-office or printing-house, < *imprimer,* print, press: see *imprint, impress*[1].] 1. The art of printing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. A printing-house.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie* which other universities cannot boast of. *Lord Arlington*, To Oxford University.

3. A print; an impression. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

imprimingt, *n.* [< L. *in,* in, + *primus,* first, + E. *-ing*[1]. Cf. *imprimis.*] First action or motion.

And these were both their springings and *imprimings,* as I may call them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

imprimis (im-prī′mis), *adv.* [L., also *inprimis,* and prop. as two words, *in primis,* lit. in the first, among the first things: *in,* in; *primis,* abl. neut. pl. of *primus,* first: see *prime.*] In the first place; first in order: a word introducing a series of specified particulars, as in the beginning of a will.

In-primis, Grand, you owe me for a jest
I lent you, on meere acquaintance, at a feast.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxiii.

imprint (im′print), *n.* [Formerly *emprint,* < OF. *empreinte* (F. *empreinte* = Pr. *emprenta* = Sp. It. *imprenta*), impression, stamp, mark, < *empreint,* pp. of *empreindre,* F. *empreindre* = Pr. *empremar* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = It. *imprimere,* impress, imprint, < L. *imprimere, inprimere,* press upon, impress, NL. print: see *impress*[1], and cf. *print.*] 1. An impression made by printing or stamping; hence, any impression or impressed effect.

Though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their hands is everywhere discernible. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. v.

2. The publisher's name, place, and date (if given) in a book or other publication, on the title-page or elsewhere (originally often at the end of a book); also, the printer's name and address: called respectively the *publisher's* and the *printer's imprint.*

But Pedro Venegas de Saavedra was a Sevilian gentleman, and Antonio hints that the *imprint* of the volume may not show the true place of its publication. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 29.

imprint (im-print′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emprint, enprint;* < late ME. *emprinten, enprinten;* < OF. *empreinter, emprainter,* stamp, engrave; from the noun: see *imprint, n.* In E. the noun is rather from the verb. Cf. *impress*[1] and *print, v.*] 1. To impress by printing or stamping; mark by pressure; stamp: as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or metal.

They cut off the noses of men, and *imprinted* pictures in the flesh of women, whom they ouercame. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print.

Enprynted by Wylliam Caxton at Westmestre. *Colophon of Caxton's Quatuor Sermones.*

Howbeit, two feats they may thank us for. That is the science of *imprinting,* and the craft of making paper. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 6.

The soul of man being therefore at the first as a book, wherein nothing is and yet all things may be *imprinted;* we are to search by what steps and degrees it riseth unto perfection of knowledge. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

3. To impress, as on the mind or memory; stamp.

[Some] haue with long and often thinking theron *imprinted* that feare so sore in theyr ymaginacion that some of them haue not after cast it of without greate difficultie. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1197.

It seeming to me near a contradiction to say that there are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not; *imprinting,* if it signify anything, being nothing else than the making certain truths to be perceived. *Locke*, Human Understanding, I. ii. 5.

imprison (im-priz′n), *v. t.* [Formerly *emprison;* < ME. *imprisonen,* < OF. *emprisonner* (F. *emprisonner* = Pr. *empreisonar* = It. *imprigionare*), imprison, < *en-* + *prison,* prison: see *prison.*] 1. To put into a prison; confine in a prison or jail; detain in custody.

The Kynge, foryetyng his royalle honeste, toke this Geffray, and *imprisoned* him. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 464, note.

When a debt is ordered to be paid by instalments, nonpayment of any instalment constitutes a default for which the debtor may be *imprisoned.* *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 338.

2. To confine, limit, or restrain in any way or by any means.

Sad Æsculapius far apart
Emprisond was in chaines remedilesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

They haue much gold, but hold it an high offence to *imprison* it, as some do with vs, in Chests or Treasuries. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 1. To incarcerate, immure.

imprisoner (im-priz'n-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons another.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *emprisonnement* = It. *imprigionamento;* as *imprison* + *-ment.*] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in or as if in prison; any forcible restraint within bounds.

Imprisonment and poison did reveal
The worth of Socrates.
Daniel, To H. Wriothesly.

All his sinews woxen weake and raw
Through long *enprisonment*, and hard constraint,
Which he endured in his late restraint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Constructive imprisonment, such a restraint upon personal liberty, though without actual imprisonment within walls, as the law may treat as equivalent to actual imprisonment for the purpose of giving redress.—**Duress of imprisonment.** See *duress.*—**False imprisonment**, any imprisonment which is without lawful authority. =**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. (see *captivity*); custody, duress, durance.

improbability (im-prob-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbabilité* = Sp. *improbabilidad* = Pg. *improbabilidade* = It. *improbabilità;* < L. as if **improbabilita(t-)s*, < *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, improbable: see *improbable* and *-bility.*] Want of probability; unlikelihood.

It is a meere *improbability*, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 115.

improbable (im-prob'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *improbable* = Sp. *improbable* = Pg. *improvavel* = It. *improbabile*, not probable, < L. *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, not deserving of approval, < *in-* priv. + *probabilis*, deserving of approval: see *probable.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an *improbable* fiction. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

When two armies fight, it is not *improbable* that one of them will be very soundly beaten.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

improbably (im-prob'ạ-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwall, who *improbably* sided with them against his own country, hardly escaping. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A few years more may, not *improbably*, leave him [Gibbon] without one admirer.
Bp. Hurd, On the Prophecies, App.

improbate (im'prō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *improbated*, ppr. *improbating.* [< L. *improbatus, inprobatus*, pp. of *improbare, inprobare* (> ult. E. *improve*[3], q. v.), disapprove, < *in-* priv. + *probare*, approve: see *prove.* Cf. *approbate, reprobate.*] To disallow; refuse to approve. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

improbation (im-prō-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *improbation* = Pg. *improvação*, < L. *improbatio(n-), inprobatio(n-)*, disapproval, < *improbare, inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] **1†.** The act of disallowing; disapproval. *Bailey.*—**2.** In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

improbative (im-prob'ạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *improbatif* = It. *improbativo;* as *improbate* + *-ive.*] Disproving or disapproving; tending to disprove; containing or expressing disproof or disapproval. [Rare.]

"The form or mode of treatment," he [Dante] says, "is poetic, fictive, . . . probative, *improbative*, and positive of examples." *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

improbatory (im-prob'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *improbate* + *-ory.*] In *Scots law*, same as *improbative.*

improbity (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbité* = Pg. *improbidade* = It. *improbità*, < L. *improbita(t-)s, inprobita(t-)s*, badness, dishonesty, < *improbus, inprobus*, bad, < *in-* priv. + *probus*, good: see *probity.*] Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Nor yet dissembling the great abuse whereunto . . . this [the custom of processions] had grown by men's *improbity* and malice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

improficience (im-prō-fish'ẹns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficience.*] Same as *improficiency.*

But this misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

improficiency (im-prō-fish'ẹn-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficiency.*] Lack of proficiency.

For my part, the excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency*, increases my presaging fears of the approaching misery of the people.
Boyle, Works, I. 35.

improfitable† (im-prof'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *improfitable;* as *in-*[3] + *profitable.*] Unprofitable.

Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

improgressive (im-prō-gres'iv), *a.* [< F. *improgressif;* as *in-*[3] + *progressive.*] Unprogressive. [Rare.]

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition. *De Quincey.*

improgressively (im-prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* Unprogressively. *Hare.* [Rare.]

improlific† (im-prō-lif'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prolific.*] Unprolific. *Latham.*

improlificate† (im-prō-lif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prolificate.*] To impregnate.

[This] may be a mean to *improlificate* the seed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

improminent (im-prom'i-nẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prominent.*] In *zoöl.*, not prominent; less prominent than usual; but little raised above the surface or advanced from a margin.

impromptu (im-prompt'), *a.* [< L. *impromptus, inpromptus*, not ready, < *in-* priv. + *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Not ready; unprepared; sudden. [Rare.]

Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter, so *impromptu!* so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* [< L. *in promptu*, in readiness: *in*, in; *promptu*, abl. of *promptus*, readiness, < *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Offhand; without previous study or preparation: as, a verse written *impromptu.*

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impromptu*, n.; < *impromptu, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Prompt; offhand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion: as, an *impromptu* epigram.

He made multitudes of *impromptu* acquaintances.
G. A. Sala, Make your Game, p. 213.

II. *n.* **1.** Something said or written, played, etc., at the moment, or without previous study or preparation; an extemporaneous composition or performance.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus.* *Dryden.*

2. In *music:* (*a*) An extemporized composition; an improvisation. (*b*) A composition in irregular form, as if extemporized; a fantasia.

improper[1] (im-prop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *improper*, < OF. and F. *impropre* = Pr. *impropri* = Sp. *impropio, improprio* = Pg. *improprio* = It. *impropio, improprio*, < L. *improprius, inproprius*, not proper, < *in-* priv. + *proprius*, proper: see *proper.*] **1†.** Not proper or peculiar to any individual; general; common.

They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *Fletcher.*

2. Not of a proper kind or quality; not adapted to or suitable for the purpose or the circumstances; unfit; unbecoming; indecorous: as, an *improper* medicine; an *improper* appointment; *improper* conduct or language.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. Not proper in form or method; not according to nature, truth, rule, or usage; abnormal; irregular; erroneous: as, *improper* development; *improper* fractions; *improper* pronunciation; an *improper* use of words.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

And to their proper operation still
Ascribe all good; to their *improper*, ill.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 58.

Improper conversion, in *logic.* See *conversion*, 2.—**Improper fraction.** See *fraction*, 4.=**Syn.** Unsuitable, inappropriate, unseemly, indecorous.

improper[2]**†**, *v. t.* [< ML. *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] To impropriate.

Man is *impropred* to God for two causes.
Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 267.

Improper and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 671.

improperation† (im-prop-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **improperatio(n-)*, < *improperare, inproperare*, pp. *improperatus, inproperatus*, reproach, taunt, appar. for **improbrare*, < *in*, in, on, + *probrum*, a disgrace.] A reproach; a taunt.

Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility.
Sir T. Browne.

improperia (im-prō-pē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of LL. *improperium, inproperium*, a reproach: see *impropery.*] Antiphons and responses which on Good Friday are substituted for the usual mass of the Roman ritual. They are sung according to the revision of Palestrina in 1560 only in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, but to other plain-chant melodies in England and some parts of the continent of Europe.

improperly (im-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *improperlich;* < *improper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously: as, to speak or write *improperly.*—**Improperly equivalent**, in the theory of numbers, said of two forms either of which can be converted into the other by a transformation the determinant of which is equal to negative unity.

impropert† (im-prop'ėr-ti), *n.* [< *improper*[1] + *-ty*, after *property.* Cf. *impropriety.*] Impropriety.

impropery†, *n.* [< OF. *improperie*, also *impropere*, < LL. *improperium, inproperium*, reproach, < L. *improperare, inproperare*, reproach, appar. a corruption of **improbrare*, reproach, cast upon as a reproach, < *in*, on, + *probrum*, a reproach.] Reproach.

Sara, the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the *impropery* and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default wherewith one of her father's handmaidens did imbraid her and cast her in the teeth, forsook all company. *Becon*, Works, I. 131.

impropitious† (im-prō-pish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *propitious.*] Not propitious; unpropitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 574.

improportion† (im-prō-pōr'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proportion.*] Lack of proportion.

If a man be inclined to a lesser good more than to a greater, he will, in action, betake himself to the lesser good and desert the greater, merely out of the *improportion* of the two inclinations or judgments to their objects.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

improportionable† (im-prō-pōr'shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ML. *improportionabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *proportionabilis*, proportionable: see *proportionable.*] Not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dar'd so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 3.

improportionate† (im-prō-pōr'shọn-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *improporcionado* = It. *improporzionato;* as *in-*[3] + *proportionate.*] Not proportionate; not adjusted.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 59.

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impropriated*, ppr. *impropriating.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp. of *impropriare*, take as one's own, < L. *in*, in, to, + *proprius*, own: see *proper.* Cf. *appropriate, expropriate.* Cf. also *improper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To appropriate for one's own or other private use; appropriate.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament: the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Well may men of eminent guifts set forth as many forms and helps to praier as they please, but to impose them upon Ministers lawfully call'd, and sufficiently tri'd, as all ought to be, ere they be admitted, is a supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, to place in the hands of a layman, for care and disbursement, the profits or revenue of; devolve upon a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriating the liuing of the Altar to them that liued not at the Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To practise impropriation; become an impropriator.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share.
Jer. Taylor, The Marriage Ring (Sermon on Eph. v. 32, 33).

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1†.** Appropriated to private use.

Man gathered [the general mercies of God] . . . into single handfuls, and made them *impropriate.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, devolved into the hands of a layman.

Many of these *impropriate* Tithes are . . . the spoils of dissolved Monasteries.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 280.

impropriation (im-prō-pri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriação*, < ML. *impropriatio(n-)*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] **1†.** The act of appropriating to private use; exclusive possession or assumption.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.
Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 29.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law:* (*a*) The act of putting the revenues of a benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation. Impropriation, which was executed chiefly under Henry VIII., includes the obligation to provide for the performance of the spiritual duties of the parish from the impropriated revenues.

To make an *Impropriation*, there was to be the Consent of the Incumbent, the Patron, and the King; then 'twas confirmed by the Pope. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

Appropriation is the term for the possession of a benefice by a spiritual corporation, *impropriation* for its possession by a layman. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 209.

(*b*) That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

With *impropriations* he hath turned preaching into private masses. *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

These *impropriations* were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. *Hallam.*

impropriator (im-prō′pri-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriador*, < ML. *impropriator*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate.*] One who impropriates; especially, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a layman who holds possession of the lands of the church or of an ecclesiastical living.

While sacrilege abounds, while *impropriators* are seizing each their four or six or more parishes, and giving the cure of souls to their grooms or bailifs.
Bucer, in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

This design he thought would be more easily carried on if some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues, which they had too long retained. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

impropriety (im-prō-prī′ę-ti), *n.*; pl. *improprieties* (-tiz). [< F. *impropriété* = Pr. *impropietat* = Sp. *impropiedad*, *impropriedad* = Pg. *impropriedade* = It. *impropietà*, *improprietà*, < L. *improprieta(t-)s*, *inproprieta(t-)s*, impropriety, < *improprius*, *inproprius*, improper: see *improper*[1]. Cf. *improperty.*] 1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; unseemliness: as, *impropriety* of language or behavior.

Elizabeth, however, had never been blind to the *impropriety* of her father's behavior as a husband.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xlii.

2. That which is improper; an erroneous or unsuitable expression, act, etc.

This was the sum of my speech, delivered with great *improprieties* and hesitation.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

=Syn. 1. Indelicacy, unseemliness.—2. Mistake, blunder, slip.—*Barbarism*, *Solecism*, *Impropriety*. In treatises on rhetorical style these words have distinct meanings. "Purity . . . implies three things. Accordingly in three different ways it may be injured. First, the words used may not be English. This fault hath received from grammarians the denomination of *barbarism*. Secondly, the construction of the sentence may not be in the English idiom. This hath gotten the name of *solecism*. Thirdly, the words and phrases may not be employed to express the precise meaning which custom hath affixed to them. This is termed *impropriety*." (*G. Campbell*, Philos. of Rhetoric, ii. 3, Pref.) "In the forms of words, a violation of purity is a *barbarism;* in the constructions, a violation of purity is a *solecism;* in the meanings of words and phrases, a violation of purity is an *impropriety*." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, i.) Examples of *barbarisms* in English are *heft*, *pled*, *proven*, *systemize;* of *solecism*, "*Who* did you see?" of *improprieties*, "There let him *lay*" (*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 180), and the use of *enormity* for *enormousness*, or of *exceptionable* for *exceptional.*

improsperity† (im-pros-per′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *improsperite;* as *improsper-ous* + *-ity*, after *prosperity.*] Lack of prosperity or success.

The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

improsperous† (im-pros′pėr-us), *a.* [= F. *improspère* = Sp. *impróspero* = Pg. It. *improspero*, < L. *improsper*, *inprosper*, not fortunate, < *in-* priv. + *prosper*, fortunate: see *prosperous.*] Unprosperous.

Now seuen revolving years are wholly run,
Since this *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

improsperously† (im-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unprosperously.

The with'ring leaves *improsp'rously* doth cast.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

improvability (im-prö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *improvable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being improvable; susceptibility of improvement, or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

improvable (im-prö′va-bl), *a.* [< *improve*[1] + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; that may become or be made better.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands.
Addison, Spectator.

2. That may be used to advantage or for the bettering of anything.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

improvableness (im-prö′va-bl-nes), *n.* Improvability.

improvably (im-prö′va-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of improvement.

improve[1] (im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improved*, ppr. *improving.* [Early mod. E. *emprowe*, *enprowe*, < OF. (AF.) **emprower*, a var., with prefix *em-*, *en-* (*im-*[2]), of *apprower*, *approuer*, improve: see *approve*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make better; ameliorate the condition of; increase in value, excellence, capability, estimation, or the like; bring into a better, higher, more desirable, or more profitable state: as, to *improve* the mind by study; to *improve* the breeds of animals; to *improve* land by careful tillage.

Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall *improve* his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so *improve* shall secure his lands against other men's cattle, and shall not compel such as joyn upon him to make any fence with him, except he shall so *improve* in several as the other doth.
Mass. Colony Laws, etc. (§ 7, A. D. 1642), quoted in Pickering.

Nothing can be *improved* beyond its own species, or farther than its original nature will allow.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

My *improved* lot in the Town of Alexandria . . . I give to her [Martha Washington] and to her heirs forever.
Will of George Washington.

2. To turn to advantage or account; use profitably; make use of: as, to *improve* an opportunity; to *improve* the occasion.

His [Chaucer's] Englysh well alowed,
So as it is *enproved*,
For as it is enployd,
There is no English voyd.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

Ann Cole . . . was taken with very strange fits, wherein her tongue was *improved* by a dæmon, to express things unknown to herself. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 8.

A day or two afterwards, three quails were caught in the public square, and the commandant *improved* the circumstance by many quaint homilies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 500.

It is quite as difficult to *improve* a victory as to win one. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. To increase in force or amount; intensify in any respect. [Rare.]

A lake behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Bp. Porteous.*

Improving-furnace. Same as *calcining-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*).=**Syn. 1.** *Correct*, *Better*, etc. See *amend.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow better in any way; become more excellent or more favorable; advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, amount, value, etc.: as, his health is *improving;* the price of cotton *improves*[3] daily.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence.
Bp. Atterbury.

He does not consider in whose hands his money will *improve* most, but where it will do most good.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If we look back five hundred years or one hundred years or fifty years or any smaller number of years, we shall find that all Western governments have *improved*, while the Turk alone has gone back.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

2†. To increase; grow. [Rare.]

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

To improve on or upon, to make additions or amendments to; bring nearer to perfection or completeness.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved upon* the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Junius*, Letters.

improve[2]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [A var. of *approve*[1], by confusion with *improve*[1].] To approve; prove; test.

The most *improv'd* young soldier of seven kingdoms.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

improve[3]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [< F. *improuver* = Sp. Pg. *improvar* = It. *improvare*, < L. *improbare*, *inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] To disapprove; censure; blame.

None of the phisitions that have any judgement *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Paynel's Hutton.* (*Nares.*)

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 108.

improve[4]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [After *improve*[3], < *in-*[3] + *prove.* Cf. OF. *improvable*, unprovable.] To disprove; prove false; refute.

Erasmus hath *improved* many false books, which ye have feigned and put forth in the name of St. Jerome, Augustine, Cyprian, Dionyse, and of other.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1350), p. 135.

improvement (im-pröv′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *emprowement*, *enprowement*, *empruement*, *enpruement*, var. of *aprowement*, etc., improvement: see *approvement*[2] and *improve*[1].] 1. The act of improving or making better, or the state of being made better; advancement or increase in any good quality; betterment.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

This gift of God . . . was capable of *improvement* by industry, and of defailance by neglect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 268.

There is no faculty whatever that is not capable of *improvement.* *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 146.

2. Profitable use or employment; practical or advantageous application: as, the *improvement* of one's time. The concluding part of a discourse or sermon, enforcing the practical use or application of the principles taught, was formerly called the *improvement.*

It only remains that I conclude with a few words of farther *improvement.* *Doddridge*, Funeral Sermons, ii.

They might be kept close together, both for more saftie and defence, and ye better *improvement* of ye generall imployments. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 168.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine.
Tillotson.

Improvement as applied to the conclusion of a sermon is now obsolete, and was always a technicality of the pulpit only. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 370.

3. Use; practice; indulgence. [Rare.]

The corruption of men's manners by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle. *South*, Works, V. i.

4. A betterment; that by which the value or excellence of a thing is enhanced; a beneficial or valuable change or addition. In patent law an improvement is an addition to or change in some specific machine or contrivance, by which the same effects are produced in a better manner than before, or new effects are produced. An improvement in real property is something done or added to it which increases its value, as cultivation or the erection of or addition to buildings.

This place [Gethsemane] was formerly covered with olive-trees, but it is now without any *improvement.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

But my aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the *improvements.* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

I know of only one example of its use [in England] in the purely American sense, and that is, "a very good *improvement* for a mill" in the "State Trials" (Speech of the Attorney-General in the Lady Ivy's case, 1684).
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Policy of internal improvements, in *U. S. hist.*, the policy of constructing or developing roads, canals, harbors, rivers, etc., at national expense. The question at one time (about 1820–60) entered largely into politics, and the policy was on principle opposed by the Democrats as an undue stretch of the Constitution, and supported by the Whigs. Particular applications of it, however, have been favored by members of all parties, and for a long period large appropriations have been made, generally each year, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and similar works.

improver (im-prö′vėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which improves.

Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments, are these the *improvers* of an excellent constitution? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. One who labors at a trade for the purpose of increasing his knowledge or skill, and who accepts the opportunity of improvement as compensation in whole or in part for services rendered.—3. A pad or cushion worn by women with the object of improving the figure or the hang of a dress; a bustle.

improvided† (im-prō-vī′ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *provided.*] 1. Unprovided.

He was in ieopardye of his lyfe, and all *improuided* for dread of death, coacted to take a small balynger, and to sayle into Fraunce. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

2. Unforeseen; unexpected.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vaine,
To worke new woe and *improvided* scath.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 34.

improvidence (im-prov′i-dens), *n.* [= OF. *improvidence* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *improvidencia* = It. *improvidenza*, < LL. *improvidentia*, *improvidentia*, unforesightedness, < **improviden(t-)s*, **improviden(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *improvident.* Cf. *imprudence.*] The quality of being improvident; lack of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

The house is gone;
And, through *improvidence* or want of love
For ancient worth and honorable things,
The spear and shield are vanished.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

=Syn. Imprudence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, shiftlessness, unthrift. See *wisdom.*

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *improvidente*, < L. **improviden(t-)s*, **inproviden(t-)s* (in deriv. *improvidentia* and contr. *impruden(t-)s*: see *imprudent*), equiv. to *improvidus* (> It. Pg. *improvido* = Sp. *improvido*), unforesighted, < *in-* priv. + *providus*, foresighted: see *provident*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; neglecting to provide for future needs or exigencies; unthrifty.

The followers of Epimetheus are *improvident*, see not far before them, and prefer such things as are agreeable for the present. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

The colonists . . . abandoned themselves to *improvident* idleness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

=Syn. Imprudent, shiftless, careless, prodigal. See *wisdom*.

improvidently (im-prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* With improvidence; without foresight or forecast.

A weak young man *improvidently* wed.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 5.

★ **improving** (im-prö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *improve*[1], *v.*] The act of making improvement.—**Improving lease**, in *Scots law*, a lease of more than ordinary duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make permanent improvements in the condition of the holding, in the hope of reaping the benefit of them.

improving (im-prö'ving), *p. a.* Tending to cause improvement; affording means or occasion of improvement; that may be used to advantage.

Life is no life without the blessing of an *improving* and an edifying conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Beneath the humorous exaggeration of the story I seemed to see the face of a very serious and *improving* moral.
Lowell, Democracy.

improvingly (im-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In an improving manner.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *improvisated*, ppr. *improvisating*. [< NL. as if **improvisatus*, pp. of **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] To improvise. [Rare.]

His [Gladstone's] extemporaneous resources are ample. Few men in the House can *improvisate* better.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 151.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *a.* [< NL. **improvisatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improvisation* = Sp. *improvisación* = Pg. *improvisação*, < NL. **improvisatio(n-)*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] 1. The act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously.

Poverty in rhyme is one of the reasons why the talent of *improvisation*, so common and so astonishingly developed in degree in Italy, is almost unknown in England and among ourselves.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiii.

2. A product of extemporaneous composition; an impromptu poem or musical performance.

Most of the Italian rispetti and stornelli seem to be *improvisations;* and to improvise in English is as difficult as to improvise in Italian is easy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

improvisatize (im-prō-viz'a-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvisatized*, ppr. *improvisatizing*. [Irreg. < *improvisate* + *-ize*.] Same as *improvisate*.

improvisator (im-prov'i-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *improvisateur* = Pg. *improvisador* = It. *improvvisatore*, < NL. **improvisator*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] One who improvises; an improviser.

improvisatore, *n.* Same as *improvisator*.

improvisatorial (im-prō-viz-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *improvisator* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the power of extemporary composition, as of rimes or poems.

Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most *improvisatorial*, is the least *improvisatorial* of writers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 197.

improvisatory (im-prō-viz'a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *improvisatorial*.

That *improvisatory* knack at repartee for which he [Samuel Foote] was already conspicuous in certain fashionable circles. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

improvise (im-prō-vīz' or -vēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvised*, ppr. *improvising*. [< F. *improviser* = Sp. Pg. *improvisar* = It. *improvvisare*, < NL. **improvisare*, improvise, < L. *improvisus*, *inprovisus* (> It. *improvviso* = Sp. Pg. *improviso*), unforeseen, < *in-* priv. + *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, foresee: see *provide*, *provise*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; speak or perform extemporaneously, especially verse or music.—2. To do or perform anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; contrive or bring about in an offhand way.

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley.*

The young girls of the country wreathe themselves into dances, and *improvise* the poetry of motion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To compose verses or music extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment or in an offhand way.

Theodore Hook *improvised* in a wonderful way that evening; he sang a song, the burden of which was "Goodnight," inimitably good, and which might have been written down. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 15, 1835.

improviser (im-prō-vī'zėr or -vē'zėr), *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

improvision† (im-prō-vizh'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *provision*. Cf. *improvise*.] Want of forecast; improvidence.

The sad accidents which afterwards happened did not invade and surprise him, in the disadvantages of ignorance or *improvision*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 267.

improviso† (im-prō-vī'sō), *a.* [< L. *improviso*, on a sudden, prop. abl. of *improvisus*, unforeseen: see *improvise*.] Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous: as, "*improviso* translation," *Johnson*.

improvvisatore (im-prō-vē-zä-tō're), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatori* (-tō'rē). [It.: see *improvisator*.] Same as *improvisator*.

improvvisatrice (im-prō-vē-zä-trē'che), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatrici* (-chi). [It., fem. of *improvvisatore*.] A woman who improvises.

imprudence (im-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *imprudence* = Sp. Pg. *imprudencia* = It. *imprudenza*, *imprudenzia*, < L. *imprudentia*, *inprudentia*, unforesightedness, < *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *imprudent*.] 1. The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence, caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; indiscretion; rashness.

Good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 686.

2. An imprudent act.

It were a strange *imprudence*, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniencies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 283.

imprudent (im-prö'dent), *a.* [= F. *imprudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *imprudente*, < L. *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted, imprudent, < *in-* priv. + *pruden(t-)s*, foresighted, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *improvident*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; not careful of consequences; indiscreet; rash; heedless.

And thus, by the *imprudent* and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited, and that valiant English knight ouermatched.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

The spirit of the person was to be declared caitive and *imprudent*, and the man driven from his troublesome and ostentatious vanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

=Syn. Incautious, careless, unadvised, inconsiderate.

imprudently (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner; with imprudence.

He so *imprudently* demeaned hymselfe that within shorte space he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 39.

imp-tree† (imp'trē), *n.* [ME. *impe tre*, *ympe tre*; < *imp* + *tree*.] A grafted tree.

Loke, dame, to morwe thatow be
Rizt here under this *ympetre.*
Sir Orfeo, quoted in Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 189.

Apparently it is her sleeping under an *ympe* (or grafted) *tree* that gives the fairies power over Heurodys.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 190.

impuberal (im-pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes* (*-puber-*), not grown up (< *in-* priv. + *pubes* (*puber-*), grown up: see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Not having reached puberty. [Rare.]

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult.
Sir W. Hamilton.

impuberty (im-pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *puberty*. Cf. *impuberal*.] The state of not having reached the age of puberty.

impubic (im-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes*, not grown up, + *-ic*.] Below the age of puberty.

impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* [< ME. *impudence*, < OF. (also F.) *impudence* = Sp. Pg. *impudencia* = It. *impudenza*, < L. *impudentia*, *inpudentia*, shamelessness, < *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless: see *impudent*.] The character or quality of being impudent. (*a*) Want of modesty; shamelessness; indelicacy.

King. What dar'st thou venture?
Hel. Tax of *impudence*,
A strumpet's boldness, a divulged shame.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

(*b*) Impudent behavior; brazenness; effrontery; insolence.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And the more loathsome Age,
Where pride and *impudence* (in fashion knit)
Usurp the chair of wit!
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

Off, my dejected looks! and welcome *impudence!*
My daring shall be deity, to save me.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

Well, for cool native *impudence*, and pure innate pride, you haven't your equal. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

=Syn. *Impertinence*, *Impudence*, *Effrontery*, *Sauciness*, *Pertness*, *Rudeness*, audacity, insolence, assurance, presumption, boldness, face. *Impertinence* is primarily nonpertinence, conduct not pertaining or appropriate to the circumstances, and is hence a disposition to meddle with what does not pertain to one, and more specifically unmannerly conduct or speech. *Impudence* is unblushing impertinence manifesting itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. *Effrontery* is extreme impudence, which is not abashed at rebuke, but shows unconcern for the opinion of others; it is audacious and brazen-faced. *Sauciness* is a sharp kind of impertinence, chiefly in language, and primarily from an inferior. It is, in language, essentially the same with *pertness*, which, however, covers all indecorous freedom of bearing toward others; *pertness* is forwardness inappropriate to one's years, station, or sex. *Rudeness* is the only one of these words seeming to refer primarily to character; in this use it implies manners or language which might be expected from lack of culture or good breeding, and includes what is said or done from a desire to be offensive or uncivil. See *arrogance*.

impudency† (im'pū-den-si), *n.* 1. Lack of pudency; shamelessness; immodesty.

We, viewing their incontinencie, should flye the lyke *impudencie*, not follow the like excesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 98.

2. Effrontery; insolence.

Pray heaven she can get him to read! he should do it of his own natural *impudency.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* [< ME. *impudent* = F. *impudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impudente*, < L. *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless, < *in-* priv. + *puden(t-)s*, ashamed: see *pudency*.] 1. Immodest; shameless; brazen; indelicate.

With that a joyous fellowship issewd
Of Minstrales making goodly meriment,
With wanton Bardes, and Rymers *impudent.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

A woman *impudent* and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. Offensively forward in behavior; intentionally disrespectful; insolent; possessed of unblushing assurance.

Nor that the calumnious reports of that *impudent* detractor . . . hath at all attached, much less dejected me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. Manifesting impudence; exhibiting or characterized by disrespect toward or disregard of others.

There is not so *impudent* a thing in Nature as the sawcy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Apartments so decorated can have been meant only for . . . people for whom life was *impudent* ease and comfort. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

=Syn. 2. Bold, bold-faced, brazen-faced, presumptuous, pert, rude, saucy. See *impudence*.

impudently (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner; insolently.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *impudicité*, < ML. **impudicita(t-)s*; equiv. to It. *impudicizia* = Sp. Pg. *impudicicia*, < L. *impudicitia*, *inpudicitia*, immodesty; < *impudicus*, *inpudicus*, immodest, < *in-* priv. + *pudicus*, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] Lack of pudicity; immodesty; shamelessness.

Many of them full of *impudicitie* and ribaudrie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

impugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empugn*; < ME. *impugnen*, *inpugnen*, < OF. (also F.) *impugner* = Pr. *impugnar*, *enpugnar*, *empunhar* = Sp. Pg. *impugnar* = It. *impugnare*, *impungare*, < L. *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack, assail, impugn, < *in*, on, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *oppugn*.] To attack by words or arguments; contradict; assail; call in question; gainsay.

And which [what sort of] a pardoun Peres hadde alle the peple to conforte,
And how the prest *impugned* it with two propre wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 147.

The Commons were insisting on severer measures against heresy, and still were *impugning* the laws and courts, by which only heresy could be extirpated.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 282.

impugnable (im-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *impugnable* = It. *impugnabile*; as *impugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being impugned.

impugnation (im-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impugnation* = Pr. Sp. *impugnacion* = Pg. *impug-*

nação = It. *impugnazione*, < L. *impugnatio(n-)*, *inpugnatio(n-)*, an attack, < *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack: see *impugn*.] Assault; opposition; contradiction. [Rare.]

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation* and self-conflict, either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 18.

No one can object any thing to purpose against præexistence from the unconceivableness of it, until he know the particular frame of the hypothesis, without which all *impugnations* relating to the manner of the thing will be wide of the mark, and but little to the business.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

impugner (im-pūʹnėr), *n.* One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts.

I mean not only the seditious libellers, but *impugners* of the king's regalities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

impugnment (im-pūnʹment), *n.* [< *impugn* + *-ment*.] The act of impugning, or the state of being impugned. [Rare.]

It must not be an *impugnment* to his manhood that he cried like a child. *E. Howard*, Jack Ashore, xlvii.

impuissance† (im-pūʹi-sans), *n.* [< F. *impuissance*, < *impuissant*, powerless: see *impuissant*.] Powerlessness; impotence; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

John de la Casse was a genius of fine parts and fertile fancy; and yet . . . he lay under an *impuissance*, at the same time, of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 16.

impuissant† (im-pūʹi-sant), *a.* [< F. *impuissant*, powerless, < *in-* priv. + *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

Craving your honour's pardon for so long a letter, carrying so empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service, but yet a true and unfeigned signification of an honest and vowed duty, I cease. *Bacon*, To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

impulse (imʹpuls, formerly im-pulsʹ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impulso*, < L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, a push, pressure, incitement, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push on, impel: see *impel*.] **1.** Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; a thrust; a push.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly. . . .
An inner *impulse* rent the veil
Of his old husk. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

The sensation of red is produced by imparting to the optic nerve four hundred and seventy-four millions of millions of *impulses* per second.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 66.

A shuttlecock which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the *impulse* of the battledore.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) An infinite force or action enduring for an infinitely short time, so as to produce a finite momentum. Strictly speaking, there is no such natural force; but mathematicians find it convenient to treat such actions as the blow of a hammer as if of this nature. (*b*) The resultant of all such forces acting on a body at any instant, resolved into a couple and a force along the axis of that couple. (*c*) The momentum produced by a force in any time.

The product of the time of action of a force into its intensity if it is constant, or its mean intensity if it is variable, is called the *Impulse* of the force.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xlix.

3. A stimulation of the mind to action; the impelling force of appetite, desire, aversion, or other emotion; especially, a sudden disposition to perform some act which is not the result of reflection; sudden determination.

He abandoned himself to the *impulse* of the moment, whether for good or evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

The term *impulse* (Trieb) is commonly confined to those innate promptings of activity in which there is no clear representation of a pleasure, and consequently no distinct desire. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 580.

Does he take inspiration from the Church,
Directly make her rule his law of life?
Not he: his own mere *impulse* guides the man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

4. Any communication of force; any compelling action; instigation.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 976.

He [Dean Stanley] was a constant preacher, and gave a great *impulse* to the practice already begun of inviting distinguished preachers to the abbey.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 452.

5. A mental impression; an idea. [Rare.]

I had always a strong *impulse* that I should some time recover my liberty. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

6. Shock; onset. [Rare.]

Unmov'd the two united Chiefs abide,
Sustain the *Impulse*, and receive the War.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne (1706), st. 13.

Impulse of a motion, the system of impulsive forces required to produce the motion, compounded into a single impulsive wrench.—**Impulse-wheel.** See *wheel*.—**Nervous impulse**, the molecular disturbance which travels along a nerve from the point of stimulation. In the conduction of such impulses, which serve as stimuli to peripheral or central organs, the function of nerve-fibers consists.=**Syn. 3.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement.

impulse (im-pulsʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impulsed*, ppr. *impulsing*. [< L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, pp. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, impel: see *impel*, *v.*, and *impulse*, *n.*] To give an impulse to; incite; instigate.

I leave these prophetesses to God, that knows the heart, . . . whether they were *impulsed* like Balaam, Saul, and Caiaphas, to vent that which they could not keep in, or whether they were inspired like Esaias and the prophets of the Lord. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 49.

impulsion (im-pulʹshon), *n.* [< F. *impulsion* = Pr. *impulsio* = Sp. *impulsión* = Pg. *impulsão* = It. *impulsione*, < L. *impulsio(n-)*, *inpulsio(n-)*, a pushing against, pressure, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push against: see *impel*, *impulse*.] **1.** The act of impelling or imparting an impulse; impelling force or action.

Medicine . . . considereth the causes of diseases, with the occasions or *impulsions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 193.

They know the right and left-hand file, and may
With some *impulsion* no doubt be brought
To pass the A B C of war, and come
Unto the horn-book.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Moving or inciting influence on the mind; instigation; impulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting how thou mightst
Find some occasion to infest our foes.
Milton, S. A., l. 422.

Surely it was something in woman's shape that rose before him with all the potent charm of noble *impulsion* that is hers as much through her weakness as her strength.
Lowell, Wordsworth.

impulsive (im-pulʹsiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impulsif* = Pr. *impulsiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *impulsivo*; as *impulse* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

His quick eye, fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when prick'd with the *impulsive* goad.
Drayton, Moses, ii.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior*.

2. Actuated or controlled by impulses; swayed by the emotions: as, an *impulsive* child.—**3.** Resulting from impulse: as, *impulsive* movements or gestures.—**4.** In *mech.*, acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously: said of forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).=**Syn. 2.** Rash, quick, hasty, passionate.

II. *n.* That which impels; impelling cause or reason. [Rare.]

Every need is an *impulsive* to this holy office.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 225.

impulsively (im-pulʹsiv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

impulsiveness (im-pulʹsiv-nes), *n.* The character of being impulsive or actuated by impulse.

That want of *impulsiveness* which distinguishes the Saxon. *G. H. Lewes*, Ranthorpe.

impulsor† (im-pulʹsọr), *n.* [= OF. *impulseur*, < L. *impulsor*, *inpulsor*, one who impels, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, impel: see *impel*, *impulse*.] One who or that which impels.

The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

impunctate (im-pungkʹtāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *punctate*.] Not punctate; not marked with points. Also *impunctured*.

impunctual (im-pungkʹtū-al), *a.* [= It. *impuntuale*; as *in-*[3] + *punctual*.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

impunctuality (im-pungk-tū-alʹi-ti), *n.* [= It. *impuntualità*; as *impunctual* + *-ity*.] Lack or neglect of punctuality. [Rare.]

Unable to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him.
Observer, No. 139. (*Latham*.)

impunctured (im-pungkʹtụrd), *a.* Same as *impunctate*.

impune† (im-pūnʹ), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impune*, < L. *impunis*, without punishment, < *in-* priv. + *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*, *penal*.] Unpunished.

The breach of our national statutes can not go *impune* by the plea of ignorance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 235.

impunely† (im-pūnʹli), *adv.* Without punishment. *Nares*.

Thou sinn'st *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Owen's Epigrams Englished (1677).

impunible† (im-pūʹni-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *impunivel* = It. *impunibile*, not deserving punishment, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *punibilis*, punishable, < L. *punire*, punish: see *punish*.] Not punishable.

impunibly† (im-pūʹni-bli), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that . . . no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.

impunity (im-pūʹni-ti), *n.*; pl. *impunities* (-tiz). [< F. *impunité* = Sp. *impunidad* = Pg. *impunidade* = It. *impunità*, < L. *impunita(t-)s*, *inpunita(t-)s*, omission of punishment, < *impunis*, *inpunis*, without punishment: see *impune*.] **1.** Exemption from punishment or penalty.

Impunity and remissenes, for certain, are the bane of a Commonwealth. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

The *impunity* with which outrages were committed in the ill-lit and ill-guarded streets of London during the first half of the eighteenth century can now hardly be realised. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or discomfort.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland, and the national motto is very appropriate, being "Nemo me impune lacesset," Nobody shall provoke me with *impunity*. *Brande*.

impuration† (im-pū-rāʹshon), *n.* [< L. **impuratio(n-)*, < **impurare*, make impure: see *impure*, *v.*] The act of making impure.

And for these happy regions, which are comfortably illumined with the saving doctrine of Jesus Christ, may it please you to forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions, whose very principles are professedly rebellious.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

impure (im-pūrʹ), *a.* [= F. *impur* = Sp. Pg. It. *impuro*, < L. *impurus*, *inpurus*, not pure, < *in-* priv. + *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] **1.** Not pure physically; mixed or impregnated with extraneous, and especially with offensive, matter; foul; feculent; tainted: as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

Breathing an *impure* atmosphere injures the mind as well as the body. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 395.

2. Not simple or unmixed; mixed or combined with something else: said of immaterial things.

Unless one surface of the prism be covered by an opaque plate, with a narrow slit in it parallel to the edge of the prism, the spectrum produced in this way is very *impure*, i. e. the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 593.

3. Not pure morally; unchaste; obscene; lewd: as, *impure* language or ideas; *impure* actions.

Mine eyes, like sluices, . . .
Shall gush pure streams to purge my *impure* tale.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1078.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison*.

4. Of a contaminating nature; causing defilement, physical or moral; unclean; abominable.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 746.

The notion that there is something *impure* and defiling, even in a just execution, is one which may be traced through many ages, and executioners, as the ministers of the law, have been from very ancient times regarded as unholy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 41.

5. Not in conformity with a standard of correctness, simplicity, etc.: as, an *impure* style of writing.—**Impure syllogism**, a syllogism which involves an immediate inference.=**Syn. 1.** Dirty, filthy.—**2.** Coarse, gross, ribald, vulgar, immodest, bawdy.

impure† (im-pūrʹ), *v.* [< L. **impurare* (in pp. *impuratus*), make impure, < *impurus*, *inpurus*, impure: see *impure*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make impure; defile.

What longer suffering could there be, when Religion it self grew so void of sincerity, and the greatest shows of purity were *impur'd?* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *intrans.* To grow impure. *Davies*.

Pure, in she [the soul] came; there living, Shee *impures*; And suffers there a thousand Woes the while.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Memorials of Mortality.

impurely (im-pūrʹli), *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness (im-pūrʹnes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impuritan† (im-pūʹri-tan), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *Puritan*.] One who is not a Puritan. [Rare.]

If those who are tearmed Rattle-heads and *Impuritans* would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would honour their manlinesse.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 32.

impurity (im-pūʹri-ti), *n.*; pl. *impurities* (-tiz). [= F. *impureté* = Pr. *impuritat* = Sp *impuridad* = Pg. *impuridade* = It. *impurità*, < L. *impurita(t-)s*, *inpurita(t-)s*, impurity, < *impurus*, *inpu-*

rus, impure: see *impure*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impure, in either a physical or a moral sense.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 6.

Our Saviour, to shew how much God abhors *Impurity*, . . . declares that the unmortified Desires and inward Lusts are very displeasing to God; and therefore, that those who hope to see God must be Pure in Heart. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

2. That which is or makes impure, physically or morally: as, *impurities* in a liquid.

But no perfection is so absolute
That some *impurity* doth not pollute.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 854.

=Syn. 1. Uncleanness, dirtiness, filthiness; immodesty, ribaldry, grossness, vulgarity.

impurple, *v. t.* See *empurple*.

imputability (im-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imputabilité* = Sp. *imputabilidad* = Pg. *imputabilidade*; as *imputable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character of being imputable.

If now we can say what is commonly presupposed by *imputability*, we shall have accomplished the first part of our undertaking, by the discovery of what responsibility means for the people. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

imputable (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imputable* = Sp. *imputable* = Pg. *imputavel* = It. *imputabile*; as *impute* + *-able*.] 1. That may be imputed, charged, or ascribed; attributable.

These [sins], I say, in the law were *imputable*, but they were not imputed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 434.

This circumstance is chiefly *imputable* to the constancy of the national legislature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

2†. Accusable; chargeable with fault.

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

imputableness (im-pū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

imputably (im-pū'ta-bli), *adv.* By imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imputation* = Sp. *imputación* = Pg. *imputação* = It. *imputazione*, < LL. *imputatio(n-)*, *inputatio(n-)*, a charge, an account, < *imputare*, *inputare*, charge, impute: see *impute*.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription: as, the *imputation* of wrong motives.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

This [self-conscious volition] is the condition of *imputation* and responsibility, and here begins the proper moral life of the self. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 267.

2. That which is imputed or charged; specifically, an attribution of something censurable or evil; censure; reproach.

Truly I must needs lay an *imputation* of great discretion upon myselfe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 189.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Doctrine of imputation, in *theol.*, the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed or laid to the charge of his posterity, so that they are treated as guilty because of it, and that the righteousness of Christ is attributed or credited to the believer, so that he is treated as righteous because of it.—**Mediate imputation**, the doctrine that not the guilt, but only the consequences of Adam's sin, attach to his descendants.

imputative (im-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imputatif* = Sp. Pg. *imputativo*, < LL. *imputativus*, charging, accusatory, < L. *imputare*, charge, impute: see *impute*.] Coming by imputation; imputed.

Some say they have *imputative* faith; but then so let the sacrament be too: that is, if they have the parents' faith, . . . then so let baptism be imputed also by derivation from them. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

imputatively (im-pū'tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By imputation.

impute (im-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imputed*, ppr. *imputing*. [< F. *imputer* = Sp. Pg. *imputar* = It. *imputare*, < L. *imputare*, *inputare*, enter into the account, reckon, set to the account of, attribute, < *in*, in, to, + *putare*, estimate, reckon: see *putative*. Cf. *compute*, *depute*, *repute*.] 1. To charge; attribute; ascribe; reckon as pertaining or attributable.

Let not my lord *impute* iniquity unto me. 2 Sam. xix. 19.

God *imputes* not to any man the blood he spills in a just cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

Men oft are false; and, if you search with Care,
You'll find less Fraud *imputed* to the Fair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We *impute* deep-laid, far-sighted plans to Cæsar and Napoleon; but the best of their power was in nature, not in them. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. To reckon as chargeable or accusable; charge; tax; accuse. [Rare.]

All that I say is certain; if you fail,
Do not *impute* me with it; I am clear.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime,
Are pronest to it, and *impute* themselves.
Tennyson, Merlin.

3. To attribute vicariously; ascribe as derived from another: used especially in theology. See *doctrine of imputation*, under *imputation*.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 291.

4. To take account of; reckon; regard; consider. [Rare.]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon.*

Imputed malice. See *malice*.—**Imputed quality**†, in *metaph.*, the power of a body to affect the senses, as color, smell, etc.

Secondary and *imputed qualities*, which are but the powers of several combinations of those primary ones, when they operate without being distinctly discerned. *Locke.*

=Syn. *Attribute*, *Ascribe*, *Refer*, etc. See *attribute*.

imputer (im-pū'tėr), *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< *im-*[3] + *putrescible*.] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

imrigh, imrich (im'riċh), *n.* [< Gael. *eanraich*, soup.] A sort of strong soup, made of parts of the ox, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cogues or wooden vessels ★. . . containing *imrich*. *Scott*, Waverley, xvii.

in[1] (in), *prep.* and *adv.* [With the simple form *in* became merged in later ME. and early mod. E. several deriv. forms, *inne*, etc. I. *prep.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, *yn*, < AS. *in* = OFries. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *in* = Icel. *í* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *in* = OIr. *in* = W. *yn* = L. *in* = Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*, dial. *ἰν*, in; related to Gr. *ἀνά* = Goth. *ana* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*: see *on*[1], and cf. *in*[2], *an-*[1], *ana-*, *in-*[1], *in-*[2], etc. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *ine*, earlier *innen*, < AS. *innan*, in, within, = OS. *innan* = OFries. *inna* = OHG. *innana*, *innan*, *innena*, MHG. G. *innen* = Icel. *innan* = Dan. *inden*, *inde* = Sw. *innan*, *inne* = Goth. *innana*, from within, within. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = OS. *inne* = OFries. *inne* = OHG. *inna*, *inni*, *inne*, MHG. G. *inne*, within, etc. II. *adv.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, < AS. *in* = OS. OFries. *in* = OHG. MHG. *in*, also, with lengthened vowel, OHG. MHG. *īn*, G. *ein* = Icel. *inn* = Sw. *in* = Dan. *ind* = Goth. *inn*, adv., in. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *innen*, < AS. *innan*, etc. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = Goth. *inna*, etc.: in forms similar to those of the prep. See I. With these are associated numerous other deriv. forms. In early use (AS. and early ME.) the prep. *in* was often interchangeable with the related *on*, which was indeed generally used in AS. where *in* now appears. In ME. and mod. poet. and dial. use, in G. dial., and reg. in Scand., the prep. *in* is reduced to *i*, in present E. commonly printed *i'*.] **I.** *prep.* A word used to express the relation of presence, existence, situation, inclusion, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, condition, circumstances, etc. 1. Of place or situation: (*a*) Within the bounds or limits of; within: as, *in* the house; *in* the city; to keep a subject *in* mind.

His word was *in* mine heart as a burning fire. Jer. xx. 9.

These letters lay above fourteen days *in* the bay, and some moved the governour to open them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 359.

The king pitched his tents *in* a plantation of olives, on the banks of the river. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

Ordinary language justifies us in speaking of the soul as *in* the body, in some sense in which this term does not apply to any other collection of material atoms. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 635.

(*b*) Among; in the midst of.

Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the Grekes,
With a pestylence *in* the pepull pynet hom sore:
Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,
And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8410.

2. Of time: (*a*) Of a point of time, or a period taken as a point: At.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

In the instant that I met with you,
He had of me a chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

(*b*) Of a course or period of time: Within the limits or duration of; during: as, *in* the present year; *in* two hours.

In the while that kynge Leodogan toke thus his counseile of his knyghtes, entred in the kynge Arthur and his companye in to the Paleise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

Whosoever were vanquished, such as escape vpon their submission *in* two dayes after should liue. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 135.

We left Alexandria *in* the afternoon. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 17.

(*c*) Of a limit of time: At the expiration of: as, a note due *in* three months.

In a bond "payable *in* twenty-five years" means, at the end of that period, not within nor at any time during the period. *Anderson*, Dict. Law, p. 529.

3. Of action: Under process of; undergoing the process or running the course of: used especially before verbal nouns proper, or the same used participially.

Forty and six years was this temple *in* building. John ii. 20.

This space, extending Eastward from Ob, a Russe was a Summer *in* trauelling, and liued there 6 yeares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are *in* tuning their instruments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. xxiv. § 1.

The Moorish cavaliers, when not in armor, delighted *in* dressing themselves in Persian style. *Irving*, Granada, p. 5.

4. Of being: Within the power, capacity, or possession of: noting presence within as an inherent quality, distinguishing characteristic, or constituent element or part, or intimacy of relation: as, he has *in* him the making of a great man; it is not *in* her to desert him.

At that day ye shall know that I am *in* my Father, and ye *in* me, and I *in* you. John xiv. 20.

If any man be *in* Christ, he is a new creature. 2 Cor. v. 17.

Why, thou dissemblest, and
It is *in* me to punish thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

But to giue him his due, one wel-furnisht Actor has enough *in* him for fiue common Gentlemen. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

5. Of state, condition, circumstance, or manner: In the condition, state, etc., of: as, *in* sickness and *in* health; painted *in* yellow; *in* arms (armed); *in* doubt; *in* very deed; paper *in* quires; grain *in* bulk; the party *in* power.

He *in* the red face had it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Look to my shop; and if there come ever a scholar *in* black, let him speak with me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

I am at this instant *in* the very agonies of leaving college. *Gray*, Letters, I. 16.

Muley Abul Hassan received the cavalier *in* state, seated on a magnificent divan. *Irving*, Granada, p. 12.

How could I know that your son would arrive *in* safety? *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

6. Of range, purview, or use: With regard to; within the range of: as, *in* politics; *in* theology or philosophy; *in* botany, etc.—7. Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: (*a*) Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens *in* a hundred; four quarts *in* a gallon; the good men *in* a community. (*b*) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn *in* a thousand dollars.

Whereupon the Thebans at their returne home condemned euery man *in* the summe of ten thousand Drachmes. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Pelopidas, p. 321.

Lord Elibank, a very prating, impertinent Jacobite, was bound for him *in* nine thousand pounds, for which the Duke is determined to sue him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 40.

8. Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue *in* bronze; a worker *in* metal; to paint *in* oils; a book written *in* Latin; a volume *in* leather or cloth; music *in* triple time.

Crispe heris & clene, all *in* cours yelowe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3968.

For I will raise her statue *in* pure gold. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

It [a newspaper] is *in* Turkish and Arabic. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 351.

But besides these statues *in* wood and stone, a few *in* bronze have also been discovered. *Lucy M. Mitchell*, Hist. Ancient Sculpture, ii.

9. Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

In thee shall all nations be blessed. Gal. iii. 8.

You shew your loves *in* these large multitudes
That come to meet me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

I, very providently preventing the worst, dismounted from my horse, and lead him *in* my hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

10. Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice *in* an ancient lineage; *in* the name of God.

If tears must be,
I should *in* justice weep 'em, and for you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Old Ali Atar had watched from his fortress every movement of the Christian army, and had exulted *in* all the errors of its commanders. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

Every feature in that marvelous scene delighted him, both *in* itself and for the sake of the innumerable associations and images which it conjured up.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 322.

11. Of end: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

And they glorified God *in* me. Gal. i. 24.

For the slaughter committed, they were in great doubt what to do *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 300.

There is nothing else I could disobey you *in*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Men adroit
In speech, and for communion with the world
Accomplished. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xiii.

12. Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one *in* ten.

Few *in* millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

13. Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing *in* two; to put *in* operation.

I wil the, withouten drede,
In suche another place lede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1914.

Hence, villain! never more come *in* my sight.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2.

His Pipe *in* pieces broke.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

14. Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act *in* self-defense; *in* conclusion.

It is not many years ago since Lapirius, *in* wrong of his elder brother, came to a great estate by gift of his father.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

In answer to the breath of prayer.
Whittier, Cypress-Tree of Ceylon.

15. According to: as, *in* all likelihood.

In all decencie the stile ought to conforme with the nature of the subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

16†. Occupied with.

He was much *in* the troublesome thoughts of the sins he had committed, both since and before he began to be a Pilgrim. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 212.

17. On; upon: as, *in* the whole; *in* guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by *on*.

And on this daye it was founden of Helayne *in* the mounte of caluarye. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

"*In* condicioun," quod Conscience, "that thow konne defende
And rule thi rewme in resoun."
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 474.

In the third day of May,
To Carleile did come
A kind curteous child.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

In his returne he discovered the Towne and Country of Warraskoyack.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 156.

A certain rule could not be found out for an equal rate between buyer and seller, though much labor had been bestowed *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

We were forced to cut our mainmast by the board; which so disabled the ship that she could not proceed *in* her voyage. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 342).

In act, actual; existing.—**In action.** (*a*) See *action*. (*b*) In *law*. See the extract.

A thing is said to be *in action* when it is not in possession, and for its recovery an action is necessary.
Rapalje and Lawrence.

In act to. See *act*.—**In all.** See *all*.—**In and for itself,** in the *Hegelian philos.*, in the relations and connections which are really essential to it, and developed out of it.—**In as far as,** to the extent that.

Self-fertilization is manifestly advantageous *in as far as* it insures a full supply of seed.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 57.

In as much as, or **inasmuch as,** seeing that; considering that; since.—**In battery.** (*a*) Prepared for action: said of a field-gun. (*b*) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.—**In blank.** (*a*) With blank spaces to be filled out; in outline: as, to issue commissions *in blank*. (*b*) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.—**In boards,** in *bookbinding:* (*a*) Having the sideboards laced or tipped to the rounded back, preparatory to covering with cloth or leather. (*b*) Bound with boards. See *board*, 11.—**In bulk,** in the heap; not packed in bags, barrels, boxes, or other separate packages: as, a cargo of grain *in bulk*.—**In course.** See *course*1.

In course . . . it must have been the owner of the chestnut, and no one else. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

In energy, in operation.—**In itself** (as a thing), apart from what is not essential to it; apart from its relations, especially from its relation to the mind and senses of man; as it is intrinsically.

A thing known *in itself* is the (sole) presentative or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a presentative or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real, existent or represented, object of mediate knowledge. . . . A thing to be known *in itself* must be known as actually existing, and it cannot be known as actually existing unless it be known as existing in its when and its where. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvii.

In that, for the reason that; because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; . . . some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In the abstract, viewed abstractly; not taking account of inessential conditions.—**In the concrete,** as things are found in the real world.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition *in:* as, the master is not *in* (in the house, or at home); the ship is *in* (in port); come *in* (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper *in* (in restraint, or within bounds).

Whiche havyn ys callyd Swafane, in Turkey, And whanne we war *inne* we cowd nott get owt nor kast our Anker.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

They went *in* to Hezekiah the king. 2 Chron. xxix. 18.

Well, would I were *in*, that I am out with him once.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

I am *in*,
And what was got with cruelty, with blood
Must be defended. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

It being for their advantage to hold *in* with us, we may safely trust them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 133.

The old Finn stood already with a fir torch, waiting to light us *in*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 146.

2. Inward; coming in, as to a place.

I see that there are three trains *in* and three out every Sabbath. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, p. 29.

3. Close; home.

They [left-handed fencers] are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

4. In *law*, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be *in* by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).—**5.** *Naut.*, furled or stowed: said of sails.—**6.** In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars *in*. [Colloq.]

And so you have the fight *in*, gratis. *Dickens.*

7. Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown *in*. [Colloq.]—**To be in for** (a thing), to be destined to receive, suffer, or do (something); be bent upon or committed to: as, to *be in for* a beating; to *be in for* a lark.

I *was in for* a list of blunders.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

To be or **keep in with.** (*a*) To be or keep close or near: as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—**To bind in, come in, give in,** etc. See the verbs.—**To breed in and in.** See *breed*.—**To have one's hand in.** See *hand*.—**To throw in,** to add in excess; give beyond what is bargained or paid for: as, the remnant of the piece was *thrown in*.

in[1] (in), *n.* [< *in*[1], *adv.*] **1.** A person in office; specifically, in *politics*, a member of the party in power.

And doom'd a victim for the sins
Of half the outs and all the *ins*.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

There was then [1755] only two political parties, the *ins* and the outs. The *ins* strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the *ins* out.
J. Hutton.

The disappointed Outs are lukewarm and often envious of the *Ins*. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 67.

The "*ins*" . . . always have . . . averred, with a fervor which can only spring from heartfelt conviction, that the incoming of the "outs" will be shortly followed by the final crack of doom. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 459.

2. A nook or corner: used chiefly in the phrase *ins and outs.*—**Ins and outs.** (*a*) Nooks and corners; turns and windings: as, the *ins and outs* of a garden, or of an old house.

Take my arm; I can guide you better so. It's dark, and I know the *ins and outs*.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

Hence—(*b*) All the details or intricacies of a matter: as, the *ins and outs* of a question.

Mrs. Harper was standing moralizing on the *ins and outs* of family life. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xiii.

in[1]† (in), *v. t.* [Also *inn*, now with ref. only to *inn*, *n.*; < ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, get in, lodge, < *inn*, *in*, in: see *in*[1], *prep.*] To get in; take or put in; house.

And Goddis mercy schal *ynne* my corn,
And fede me with that that y neuere sewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

All was *inned* at last into the King's Barne.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. 1641), p. 67.

in[2] (in), *prep.* [L., = AS. and E. *in*, etc.: see *in*[1].] A Latin preposition, cognate with English *in*. It occurs in many phrases more or less current in English use, as *in loco parentis*, *in absentia*, *in esse*, *in posse*, *in statu quo*, etc.

in[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *inn*.

In. In *chem.*, the symbol for *indium*.

in. An abbreviation of *inch* or *inches*.

in-[1]. [ME. *in-*, < AS. *in-* = OS. OFries. D. *in-* = OHG. MHG. G. *in-*, with long vowel OHG. MHG. *în-*, G. *ein-* = Icel. *í-*, *inn-* = Dan. *ind-* = Sw. *in-* = Goth. *in-* = L. *in-* (> E. *in-*[2], q. v.) = Gr. *ἐν-*; being the prep. and adv. in comp.: see *in*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[2] of Latin origin; but the latter in English apprehension is often unmeaning, while *in-*[1] always conveys the distinct sense of 'in' or 'into,' as in *inborn*, *inbred*, *income*, *inland*, *inlet*, *inmate*, *inside*, *insight*, *insnare*, *inwrap*, etc. In *ingot*, however, the prefix is unfelt, the word being no longer recognized as a compound. In consequence of its formal and original identity with *in-*[2], it may assume the same phases, becoming *im-* before a labial, as in *impark*, *impen*, *imbitter*, *imbody*, *immesh*, *immingle*, or varying to *en-*, as in *encloud*, *enfeter*, before a labial to *em-*, as in *embed*, *embody*, *embitter*, etc., the distinction being purely historical and depending on the origin, native or foreign, of the primitive. In the etymologies of this dictionary it depends on the origin of the primitive whether the prefix *in-*, meaning 'in,' is marked *in-*[1] or *in-*[2].

in-[2]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, < OF. *in-*, reg. *en-*, mod. F. *in-*, *en-* = Sp. *in-*, *en-* = Pg. *in-*, *en-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-*, being the prep. *in* (see *in*[2]) in comp., and conveying, according to the verb, the notion of rest or existence in, or of motion, direction, or inclination into, to, or upon; often merely intensive, and in later use sometimes without assignable force. In classical L. *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions, but later was usually assimilated, *im-* before a labial, *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, whence the same in mod. languages. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., reg. *en-*, but with a constant tendency to revert to the L. *in-*, the form in *en-* often ceasing to be used in E. or being used alongside of *in-* without distinction.] A prefix of Latin origin, being the Latin preposition *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[1] of English origin, having the same literal sense; but it is often merely intensive, and in many words has in modern apprehension no assignable force. Before a labial *in-* in later Latin, and hence in Romance, English, etc., becomes *im-*, as in *imbibe*, *imperil*, *immanent*, etc.; before *l* it becomes *il-*, as in *illation*, *illude*, *illumine*, etc.; before *r* it becomes *ir-*, as in *irradiate*, *irrigate*, etc. In many words derived in fact or form through the French, *in-* interchanges with or has displaced the earlier English and French *en-*, the tendency being to use *in-* whenever there is a corresponding Latin form in *in-*, as in *inclose* or *enclose*, *inquire* or *enquire*, etc. See *in-*1, *en-*1, *en-*2. This prefix occurs unfelt, with the accent, as *en-* in *envy*.

in-[3]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, OF. *en-*, *in-*, F. *en-*, *in-* = Sp. Pg. *in-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-* = Gr. *ἀν-*, before a consonant *ἀ-*, called *ἀ-* privative, = Goth. OHG. AS. E., etc., *un-*, not, -less, without: see *un-*[1], *an-*[5], *a-*[18]. In classical L. the negative *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions; but later it was subject to the same assimilations and changes as *in-*[2] above. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., sometimes *en-*, but then in E. unfelt as a negative, as in *en-emy* (cf. *in-imical*, etc.).] A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, 'not, -less, without.' It is cognate with the English prefix *un-*[1], with which it may interchange in English formations; but the rule is to use *in-* with an obvious Latin primitive and *un-* with a native or thoroughly naturalized primitive, as in *inanimate*, *incredulous*, *inaccessible*, *inequality*, as against *unliving*, *unbelieving*, *unapproachable*, *unequal*, etc. The two forms coexist in *inedited*, *unedited*, *incautious*, *uncautious*, etc. This prefix *in-*[3] assumes the same phonetic phases as *in-*[1], *in-*[2], as in *impartial*, *immense*, *immeasurable*, *illiterate*, *irregular*, etc.; it is reduced to *i-* in *ignore*, *ignorant*, etc. It occurs unfelt, with the accent, in *enemy*, *enmity*.

-in[1], **-ine**[1]. [1. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, < OF. and F. *-in*, *-ine* = Pr. *-in*, *-ina* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, *-ina*, < L. (*a*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum* = Gr. *-ῖνος*, *-ίνη*, *-ῖνον*, forming adjectives, as in *adamantīnus* (< Gr. *ἀδαμάντινος*), adamantine, *pristīnus*, pristine, etc.; and sometimes nouns, as *cophinus*, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket; (*b*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as in *caninus*, < *canis*, a dog, *divinus*, < *divus*, a god, *equinus*, < *equus*, a horse, *femininus*, < *femina*, a woman, *peregrinus*, < *pereger*, a traveler, etc.; very common in proper names, orig. appellatives, as *Augustinus*, *Calvinus*, *Crispinus*, *Justinus*, etc. 2. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, OF. and F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, forming fem. abstracts from verbs (from the inf. or through derivatives) or from undetermined roots, as in *rapīna*, rapine (E. also, through F., *ravin*, *raven*[2]), < *rapere*, snatch, *ruīna*, ruin, <

ruere, fall, *doctrīna*, teaching, < *doctor*, a teacher (< *docere*, teach), *medicina*, medicine, < *medicus*, physician, *vagina*, sheath, etc. In *-īnus*, *-īnus*, *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ōnus*, *-unus*, etc., the suffix is prop. **-no-*, **-na-*, being the extremely common Indo-Eur. suffix **-na-* with a preceding vowel belonging or supplied to the stem. The suffix *-in*, *-ine* appears sometimes as *-en* and is ult. = AS. and E. *-en:* see *-en*[2], and cf. *-an*, *-ane*, *-ain*, *-one*, *-une*. In *margin*, *origin*, *virgin*, etc., the suffix, not felt as such, is historically distinct, though related (L. *-o*, *-ōn-*, *-in-*): see these words.] 1. A suffix of Latin (or Greek) origin forming, in Latin, adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, many of which formations have come into or are imitated in modern Latin and English. The proper English spelling, when the vowel is short, is *-in*, which was formerly in use, alongside of *-ine*, in all cases, as in *genuin*, *feminin*, etc.; but in present spelling *-ine* prevails, whether the vowel is short, as in *genuine*, *feminine*, *masculine*, etc., or long, as in *canine*, *divine*, *equine*, etc. The form *-in* occurs in a few words, especially old contracted forms, as *matin*, *a.*, *matins*, *coffin*, *cousin*, *pilgrim* (for **pilgrin*), alongside of *-ine*, as in *lupin*, *lupine*. In proper names *-ine* is found, as in *Augustine*, *Collatine*, but regularly *-in*, as in *Augustin*, *Austin*, *Calvin*, *Crispin*, *Justin*, etc.

2. A suffix of Latin origin occurring, unfelt in English, in nouns formed as nouns in Latin, as in *ravin* or *raven*[2] (doublet *rapine*), *ruin*, *discipline*, *doctrine*, *medicine*, etc. It occurs also in its Latin form *-ina* (which see), and is ultimately identical with *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].

-in[2], **-ine**[2]. [F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. NL. *-ina*, < L. *-ina* = Gr. *-ίνη*, fem. of the adj. suffix above described, *-in*[1], *-ine*[1]; used in Gr. as a fem. formative dim. and patronymic (= AS. and E. *-en* = G. *-in:* see *-en*[3]), as in *ἡρωίνη*, > L. *heroina*, > F. *héroine*, whence its use in NL. *-ina*, E. *-in*[2], *-ine*[2], in forming the names of chem. derivatives.] 1. A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, ultimately identical with the fem. of the preceding (*-in*[1], *-ine*[1]), occurring as a feminine formative in *heroine*.—2. The same suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature, forming names of some of the elements, as in *bromine*, *chlorin*, etc., but usually derivatives, as in *glycerin*, *acetin*, etc. In spelling usage wavers between *-in* and *-ine*. In this dictionary, in accordance with the proper pronunciation, and with the best recent usage in chemistry, the form *-in* is generally used in preference to *-ine* when both forms are in use. In chemistry a certain distinction of use is attempted, basic substances having the termination *-ine* rather than *-in*, as *aconitine*, *aniline*, etc., and *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, glycerides, glucosides, and proteids, as *albumin*, *palmitin*, etc.; but this distinction is not observed in all cases. In names of minerals *-ine* is generally used. From its chemical use the suffix has come to be much used in the formation of trade-names, more or less absurd, of proprietary "remedies," "cures," soaps, powders, etc.

-ina[1]. [NL. Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, fem. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1] and *-in*[2].] The feminine form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin, and Latin form, occurring in some English words adopted from or formed after one or another of these languages, as in *farina*, *vagina*, and other original Latin nouns. This suffix is common in New Latin feminine generic and specific names.

-ina[2]. [NL., L., neut. pl. of *-inus*, adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix of Latin or New Latin names of groups of animals, being properly adjectives in the neuter plural, with *animalia* (animals) understood, as in *Anoplotherina*, *Siderina*, etc.

inability (in-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *inabilità;* as *in-*[3] + *ability*. Cf. *inhability*.] 1. The state of being unable, physically, mentally, or morally; want of ability; lack of power, capacity, or means: as, *inability* to perform a task, or to pay one's debts.

> Others, . . . once seated, sit,
> Through downright *inability* to rise.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 480.

There seems to be, in the average German mind, an *inability* or a disinclination to see a thing as it really is, unless it be a matter of science.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Highly nervous subjects, too, in whom the action of the heart is greatly lowered, habitually complain of loss of memory and *inability* to think.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, want of power to obey the law of God. Theologians have distinguished between *natural inability*, or a supposed total natural incapacity to obey the divine law without special divine grace, and *moral inability*, or a want of power due, not to incapacity, but to a perverted will. =**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability* (see *disability*), weakness, incapacity, incompetence, impotence.

inablet, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

inablementt, *n.* Same as *enablement*.

inabstinence (in-ab′sti-nẹns), *n.* [= F. *inabstinence;* as *in-*[3] + *abstinence*.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

> What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
> Shall bring on men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 476.

inabstractedt (in-ab-strak′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *abstracted*.] Not abstracted. *Hooker*.

inabusivelyt (in-ạ-bū′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *abusively*.] Without abuse.

That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.
Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise (1682), p. 91.

inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaccessibilité* = Sp. *inaccesibilidad* = Pg. *inaccessibilidade;* as *inaccessible* + *-ity*.] The character of being inaccessible, or not to be reached or approached.

That side which flanks on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice. *Butler*, Remains, I. 417.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaccessible* = Sp. *inaccesible* = Pg. *inaccessivel* = It. *inaccessibile*, < LL. *inaccessibilis*, unapproachable, < *in-* priv. + *accessibilis*, approachable: see *accessible*.] 1. Not accessible; not to be reached or approached.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because, though always present, they are *inaccessible*. *Emerson*, Nature.

He was pleased to say that he found me by no means the remote and *inaccessible* personage he had imagined.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

2†. Unapproachable in power.

Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods in heav'n
Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence,
When my *inaccessible* hands shall fall on thee.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 550.

Inaccessible altitude. See *altitude*.—**Inaccessible distances.** See *distance*.

inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessibly (in-ak-ses′i-bli), *adv.* So as to be inaccessible; unapproachably.

> Ev'n in the absence of Emathia's prince
> At Athens, friendship's unremitted care
> Still in Sandauce's chamber held the queen
> Sequester'd, *inaccessibly* immur'd.
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xxi.

inaccommodatet (in-ạ-kom′ọ-dāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accommodate*, *a.*] Inconvenient; incommodious; cramped.

Halfe of their company dyed, . . . being infected with ye scurvie & other diseases, which this long voiage & their *inacomodate* condition had brought upon them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 91.

inaccordant (in-ạ-kôr′dạnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accordant*.] Not in accordance; not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak′ū-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *inaccuracies* (-siz). [< *inaccura(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

A few instances of *inaccuracy* . . . can never derogate from the superlative merit of Homer and Virgil.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

We may say, therefore, without material *inaccuracy*, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving. *J. S. Mill*.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error.

The single description of a moonlight night in Pope's Iliad contains more *inaccuracies* than can be found in all the Excursion. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=**Syn.** 1. Incorrectness, inexactness.—2. Slip, inadvertence, blunder.

inaccurate (in-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous; of persons, disposed to commit errors; careless as regards accuracy of statement.

He is often *inaccurate* in his statement of facts, and sometimes hasty in his generalizations.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

A notion may be *inaccurate* by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

=**Syn.** Incorrect, inexact, blundering, loose.

inaccurately (in-ak′ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

inacquaintance (in-ạ-kwān′tạns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquaintance*.] Unacquaintance.

An *inacquaintance* with the principles of gravitation.
W. Russell, Mod. Europe, IV. 290.

inacquiescent (in-ak-wi-es′ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquiescent*.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

inactt (in-akt′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *act*. Cf. *enact*.] To bring into action or a state of activity.

The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inaction (in-ak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inaction* = Sp. *inaccion* = Pg. *inacção* = It. *inazione;* as *in-*[3] + *action*.] Want of action; abstention from labor; idleness; rest.

If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful *inaction*, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years? *H. Blair*, Works, I. xi.

One by one, the noiseless years had ebbed away, and left him brooding in charmed *inaction*, forever preparing for a work forever deferred.
★ *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 302.

inactive (in-ak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *inactif* = Sp. Pg. *inactivo*, < ML. *inactivus*, inactive, < L. *in-* priv. + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Not active or acting. (*a*) Incapable of action; without power of movement or exertion; inert; lifeless: as, matter is of itself *inactive*. (*b*) Inoperative; not producing results; ineffective: as, an *inactive* medicine or chemical agent. (*c*) Not disposed or prepared to act; in a state of non-action; idle; indolent; sluggish: as, an *inactive* man; *inactive* machinery.

I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were; they had not agility enough to avoid one stroke. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xl.

> A limb was broken; . . . and on him fell, . . .
> Yet lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Marked by inaction or sluggishness; destitute of activity: as, an *inactive* existence; the *inactive* stage of insect life (that is, the period of metamorphosis, generally passed in concealment). =**Syn.** *Inert*, *Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*), passive, supine.

inactively (in-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, effort, or employment.

Mark how he [your son] spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away when . . . left to his own inclination. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inactivité* = Pg. *inactividade;* as *inactive* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being inactive; want of action or exertion; indisposition to act or exert one's self; sluggishness.

The commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly *inactivity*.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Causes of Revolution of 1688, vii.

=**Syn.** See *idle*.

inactuatet (in-ak′tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *actuate*. Cf. *inact*.] To put in action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inactuationt (in-ak-tū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *inactuate* + *-ion*.] Operation.

That those powers should each of them have a tendency to action, and in their turns be exercised, is but rational to conceive, since otherwise they had been superfluous. And . . . that they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

inadaptability (in-ạ-dap-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inadaptable:* see *-bility*.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.

This system is supposed to have the drawback of *inadaptability* to extensions.
The Engineer (London), No. 1483.

inadaptable (in-ạ-dap′tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inadaptable;* as *in-*[3] + *adaptable*.] That cannot be adapted; not admitting of adaptation; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-ad-ap-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adaptation*.] The state of being not adapted, fitted, or suited.

inadaptive (in-ạ-dap′tiv), *a.* Same as *inadaptable*.

inadequacy (in-ad′ẹ-kwạ-si), *n.* [< *inadequa(te)* + *-cy*, after *adequacy*.] The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness.

A generation ago discussion was taking place concerning the *inadequacy* and badness of industrial dwellings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

inadequate (in-ad′ẹ-kwāt), *a.* [= F. *inadéquat* = Sp. *inadecuado* = Pg. *inadequado* = It. *inadeguato;* as *in-*[3] + *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient to effect the end desired; incomplete; disproportionate; defective.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 1.

A scene the full horrors of which words . . . would be *inadequate* to express. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 197.

=**Syn.** Incommensurate, incompetent.

inadequately (in-ad′ẹ-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us. *Bp. Hurd*, To Dr. Leland.

inadequateness (in-ad′ẹ-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 11.

inadequationt (in-ad-ẹ-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adequation*.] Want of exact correspondence; incongruity.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.
Quoted in *Puller's* Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 418.

inadherent (in-ad-hēr'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadhérent* = Pg. *inadherente;* as *in-*[3] + *adherent.*] Not adhering; specifically, in *bot.*, free, or not attached to any other organ, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adhesion.*] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

inadhesive (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* Not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inadmissibilité;* as *inadmissible* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument or of evidence.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inadmissible* = Sp. *inadmisible* = Pg. *inadmissivel* = It. *inammissibile;* as *in-*[3] + *admissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, *inadmissible* testimony; *inadmissible* treatment of disease; an *inadmissible* proposition.

He, the said Warren Hastings, did, on pretence of certain political dangers, declare the relief desired to be without hesitation totally *inadmissible.*
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

inadvertence (in-ad-vėr'tẹns), *n.* [= F. *inadvertance* = Sp. Pg. *inadvertencia* = It. *inavvertenza;* as *inadverten(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The condition or character of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.—2. An effect of inattention; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from mental negligence.

I do not dwell on this topic at present, but content myself with noticing the serious *inadvertence* of regarding the genus "Feeling" as made up exclusively of pleasure and pain. *A. Bain,* Mind, XII. 578.

=Syn. *Oversight,* etc. See *negligence.*

inadvertency (in-ad-vėr'tẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inadvertence.*

Such little Blemishes as these, when the Thought is great and natural, we should, with Horace, impute to a pardonable *Inadvertency.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 285.

inadvertent (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadvertant* = It. *inavvertente* (in adv.); as *in-*[3] + *advertent.*] 1. Not properly attentive; heedless; careless; negligent.

However, he allows at length that men may be dishonest in obtruding circumstances foreign to the object; and we may be *inadvertent* in allowing those circumstances to impose upon us.
Warburton, Postscript to Ded. to the Free-Thinkers.

An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

2. Unconscious; unintentional; accidental.

Another secret charm of this book [White's "Natural History of Selborne"] is its *inadvertent* humor, so much the more delicious because unsuspected by the author.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 2.

=Syn. Inattentive, unobservant, thoughtless.

inadvertently (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately; unintentionally.

She *inadvertently* approached the place . . . where I sat writing. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxxv.

inadvertisement†, *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *advertisement.*] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement,* upon us. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

inadvisability (in-ad-vī-zạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inadvisable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inadvisable.

inadvisable (in-ad-vī'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *advisable.*] Unadvisable.

-inæ. [NL., L., fem. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of subfamilies of animals, being properly adjectives in the feminine plural, with *bestiæ* (beasts) understood, as in *Felinæ, Caninæ,* etc. The family names end in *-idæ.*

in æquali jure (in ē-kwā'lī jö'rē). [L.: *in,* in; *æquali,* abl. neut. of *æqualis,* equal; *jure,* abl. of *jus,* right: see *equal* and *jus.*] In equal right: said of persons having conflicting claims of apparently equal validity. In such a case the maxim of the law is that the position of the defendant is superior—that is to say, whichever claim is asserted by legal proceedings is to be treated as inferior to the other, because he who takes legal proceedings against another has the burden of showing a better right than his adversary has.

inæqui-. For words so beginning, see *inequi-.*

in æquilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). [L.: *in,* in; *æquilibrio,* abl. of *æquilibrium,* equilibrium: see *equilibrium.*] See *equilibrium,* 1.

Inæquivalvia (in-ē-kwi-val'vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *æquus,* equal, + *valva,* the leaf of a door.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801), one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa,* containing the inequivalve bivalves and the brachiopods: opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 1.—2. In Latreille's system (1825), one of two divisions (called families) of pedunculate *Brachiopoda,* represented by the genus *Terebratula:* opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 2.

inaffability (in-af-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaffabilité;* as *inaffable* + *-ity.*] Want of affability; reserve in conversation. *Coles,* 1717.

inaffable (in-af'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaffable;* as *in-*[3] + *affable.* Cf. *ineffable,* of the same ult. formation.] Not affable; reserved. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffectation† (in-af-ek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *affectation.*] Freedom from affectation. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffected† (in-ạ-fek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *affected*[2], after F. *inaffecté* = It. *inaffettato* = Sp. *inafectado,* < L. *inaffectatus,* not affected.] Unaffected. *Minsheu,* 1617.

inaffectedly† (in-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* Unaffectedly. *Cockeram.*

inaggressive (in-a-gres'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aggressive.*] Not aggressive.

The strong individuality and the *inaggressive* nature of the early cults. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 325.

inaidable (in-ā'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aid* + *-able.*] Not to be aided. [Rare.] *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 1.

inaja-palm (in-ä-jä'päm), *n.* [Tupi *inajá.*] A South American palm, *Englerophœnix regia,* having a trunk upward of 100 feet high, and leaves from 30 to 50 feet long, and whose woody spathes are used by the Indians as cradles and by hunters to cook in. The fruit is eaten by the Indians and much relished by monkeys.

inalienability (in-āl″yen-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaliénabilité* = Pg. *inalienabilidade* = It. *inalienabilità;* as *inalienable* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being inalienable.

inalienable (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaliénable* = Sp. *inalienable* = Pg. *inalienavel* = It. *inalienabile;* as *in-*[3] + *alienable.*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; that cannot or should not be transferred or given up.

One of the first things to be done after the resumption was to consolidate and render *inalienable,* or, so to speak, amortize the crown lands. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 365.

inalienableness (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inalienability. *Bailey,* 1727.

inalienably (in-āl'yen-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be alienable: as, rights *inalienably* vested.

The sacred rights of conscience *inalienably* possessed by every man. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

inalimental (in-al-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *alimental.*] Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.

The dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and making of things *inalimental* to become alimental may be an experiment of great profit, for making new victual. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 649.

inalterability (in-âl″tėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inalterabilité* = Sp. *inalterabilidad* = Pg. *inalterabilidade* = It. *inalterabilità;* as *inalterable* + *-ity.*] Unalterability.

From its lightness and *inalterability* in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights. *W. A. Miller,* Elem. of Chem., § 661.

inalterable (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaltérable* = Sp. *inalterable* = Pg. *inalteravel* = It. *inalterabile;* as *in-*[3] + *alterable.*] Unalterable.

inam (i-näm'), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *in'ām,* a favor, gift, present, donation.] In India: (*a*) A favor; a boon. Hence—(*b*) A gift or grant, usually of rent-free lands, made for religious endowments or for services rendered to the state. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 186.

inamel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enamel.*

The tombe is . . . couered with lead, and the top all *inamelled* with golde. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 211.

inameller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamiability† (in-ā″mi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inamiable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being unamiable.

Insomuch as the reprover oversteps the exact truth of occurrences, in order to heighten their interest, and to make the wished-for impression, his cutting *inamiability* is usually met with flat, direct negation by the party castigated. *Jon Bee,* Essay on Samuel Foote.

inamiable† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *amiable.*] Unamiable. *Coles,* 1717.

inamiableness† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Unamiableness.

inamiller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamissible† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inamissible* = Sp. *inamisible* = Pg. *inamissivel* = It. *inammissibile,* < LL. *inamissibilis,* that cannot be lost, < *in-* priv. + *amissibilis,* that may be lost: see *amissible.*] Not to be lost.

Had we been so fixt in an *inamissible* happinesse from the beginning, there had been no vertue in the world, nor any of that matchlesse pleasure which attends the exercise thereof. *Glanville,* Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

inamissibleness† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inamissible. *Bailey,* 1727.

inamorata (in-am-ọ-rä'tạ), *n.* [< It. *innamorata,* fem. of *innamorato:* see *inamorate.*] A woman with whom one is in love.

The carriage stopped, as I had expected, at the hotel door; my flame (that is the very word for an opera *inamorata*) alighted. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xv.

inamorate† (in-am'ọ-rāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *inamourate;* = F. *enamouré* = Sp. *enamorado* = Pg. *enamorado, namorado* = It. *innamorato,* < ML. *inamoratus,* pp. of *inamorare,* cause to love, *inamorari,* fall in love, < L. *in,* in, + *amor,* love: see *amor.* Cf. *enamour.*] Enamoured.

His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue
To rauish into true *inamourate* fire.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

inamorato (in-am-ọ-rä'tō), *n.* [< It. *innamorato:* see *inamorate.*] A man who is in love; a lover.

If a man had such an army of lovers (as Castilio supposeth), he might soon conquer all the world, except by chance he met with such another army of *inamorates* to oppose it. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 517.

inamour (in-am'ọr), *v. t.* Same as *enamour.*

in-and-in (in'and-in'), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *and* + *in*[1].] 1. From animals of the same parentage; from animals closely related by blood: as, to breed *in-and-in.*—2. With constant interaction of any kind.

The whole flotsam and jetsam of two minds forced *in and in* upon the matter in hand from every point of the compass. *R. L. Stevenson,* Talk and Talkers, i.

in-and-in (in'and-in'), *n.* [< *in-and-in, adv.*] An old gambling game played by two or three persons with four dice, each person having a box. *In* implied a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in-and-in,* two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer,
At *in-and-in.* *B. Jonson,* New Inn, iii. 1.

At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In,*
Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne.
Travels of Twelve-Pence (1630), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

inane (in-ān'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inane,* < L. *inānis,* empty, void, appar. < *in-* priv. + **-ānis,* an element of unknown origin and meaning.] **I.** *a.* Empty; void; especially, void of sense or intelligence; senseless; silly.

Vague and *inane* instincts. *Is. Taylor.*

Shylock hesitated for a moment on the threshold, and exhibited a species of *inane* surprise at finding a child instead of his brother-comedian, Mr. Effingham, in the apartment. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xxviii.

For what *inane* rewards he still must try
To pierce the inner earth or scale the sky.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 194.

=Syn. Frivolous, puerile, trifling.

II. *n.* That which is void or empty; void space; emptiness; vacuity.

When one can find out and frame in his mind clearly and distinctly the place of the universe, he will be able to tell us whether it moves or stands still in the undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

Pinnacled dim in the intense *inane.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

Folly and Fear are sisters twain:
One closing the eyes,
The other peopling the dark *inane*
With spectral lies.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

inangular (in-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *angular.*] Not angular. [Rare.]

inaniloquent† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loquen(t-)s,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak, talk.] Same as *inaniloquous. Coles,* 1717.

inaniloquous† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwus), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loqui,* speak, talk.] Given to empty talk; loquacious; garrulous. *Bailey,* 1731.

inanimate[1]† (in-an'i-māt), *v. t.* [< ML. *inanimatus,* pp. of *inanimare* (> It. *inanimare, inanimire*), put life in, animate, < L. *in,* in, + *anima,* life: see *animate, v.*] To infuse life or vigor into; animate; quicken.

Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk. *Donne,* Anat. of World, i.

inanimate[2] (in-an'i-māt), *a.* [= F. *inanimé* = Sp. Pg. *inanimado* = It. *inanimato;* as *in-*[3] + *animate, a.*] 1. Not animate; having lost life or vital force: as, the *inanimate* body of a man.

Nature *inanimate* employs sweet sounds,
But animated Nature sweeter still.
Cowper, Task, i. 197.

The stars and planets attract each other according to the laws which we know regulate *inanimate* bodies on the earth. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 192.

2. Not animated; without vivacity or briskness; spiritless; inactive; sluggish; dull: as, *inanimate* movements; *inanimate* conversation.

All the people in the date villages . . . had an *inanimate*, dejected, grave countenance, and seemed rather to avoid than wish any conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

=Syn. Dead, lifeless, inert, soulless, spiritless.

inanimated (in-an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* Made inanimate; without life; without animation; lifeless; spiritless. [Rare.]

O fatal change! become in one sad day
A senseless corpse! *inanimated* clay!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 561.

Everything that comes from them is flat, *inanimated*, and languid. *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

inanimateness (in-an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being inanimate; want of spirit; dullness.

Albeit the mover had been more excellent, might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject mov'd?
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ii. 3.

inanimation[1]†, *n.* [< ML. as if **inanimatio(n-)*, < *inanimare*, animate: see *inanimate*[1].] Infusion of life or spirit; vivifying influence.

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.

inanimation[2] (in-an-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *animation*.] Inanimateness. [Rare.]

inanitiate (in-ā-nish'i-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[1].] Affected with inanition; exhausted by lack of nourishment.

inanitiate (in-ā-nish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inanitiated*, ppr. *inanitiating*. [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[2].] To affect with inanition; exhaust by lack of nourishment.

inanitiation (in-ā-nish-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *inanitiate* + *-ion*.] The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted from lack of nourishment: usually called *inanition*.

inanition (in-ā-nish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *inanition* = Pr. *inanicio* = Sp. *inanición* = Pg. *inanição*, < LL. *inanitio(n-)*, emptiness, < L. *inanire*, pp. *inanitus*, make empty, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] The condition or consequence of being inane or empty; hence, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, either physical or mental; starvation due to deficiency or mal-assimilation of food.

And as he must not eat overmuch, so he may not absolutely fast; for, as Celsus contends, repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extreames.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 235.

I was now nearly sick from *inanition*, having taken so little the day before. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

inanity (in-an'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inanities* (-tiz). [< F. *inanité* = It. *inanità*, < L. *inanita(t-)s*, emptiness, empty space, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] 1. The state of being inane. (*a*†) Emptiness; vacuity.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as no body whatever can come to but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

(*b*) Mental vacuity; senselessness; silliness; frivolity.

But nothing still from nothing would proceed:
Raise or depress, or magnify or blame,
Inanity will ever be the same.
C. Smart, The Hilliad.

To flow along through a whole wilderness of *inanity*, without particularly arousing the reader's disgust.
De Quincey, Rhetoric, p. 227.

(*c*) Hollowness; worthlessness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and *inanity* of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy. *Kinglake*.

2. An instance of frivolity or vanity: as, the *inanities* of his conversation.

inantherate (in-an'thėr-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *anther* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

in antis (in an'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *antis*, abl. of *antæ*, projecting ends of walls, etc.: see *anta*[1].] In *classical arch.*, between antæ or pilasters: a phrase noting porticoes or buildings without a peristyle, of which the side walls are prolonged beyond the front, forming antæ, which with columns between them support an entablature. See *anta*[1].

External façades high up in the cliffs, consisting each of two columns *in antis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

inapathy (in-ap'a-thi), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apathy*.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

inapertous (in-a-pėr'tus), *a.* [< L. *inapertus*, not open, < *in-* priv. + *apertus*, open: see *apert*.] In *bot.*, not open: applied to an unopened corolla. [Rare.]

inapostate† (in-ą-pos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + LL. *apostata*, < Gr. *ἀποστάτης*, taken in the lit. sense, 'standing away': see *apostate*.] Not standing or turning away; attentive.

The man that will but lay his eares
As *inapostate* to the thing he heares,
Shall be [by] his hearing quickly come to see
The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 354.

inappealable (in-ą-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appealable*.] Unappealable.

inappeasable (in-ą-pē'zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapaisable*; as *in-*[3] + *appeasable*.] Not to be appeased.

inappellability (in-ą-pel-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inappellable*: see *-bility*.] 1. Incapability of being appealed from: as, "the *inappellability* of the councils," *Coleridge*.—2. The condition of being without appeal.

inappellable (in-ą-pel'ą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inapelable* = It. *inappellabile*; as *in-*[3] + *appellable*.] Not to be appealed from; not admitting of appeal: as, "*inappellable* authority," *Coleridge*.

Inappendiculata (in-ap-en-dik-ū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *inappendiculate*.] A section of bivalve mollusks whose external branchiæ are destitute of posterior extensions or appendages. Some (for example, *Ostrea*, *Area*) are tetrabranchiate and others (*Lucina*) dibranchiate.

inappendiculate (in-ap-en-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, an appendage: see *appendage*, *appendix*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, unprovided with appendages, as the branchiæ of certain bivalve or lamellibranchiate mollusks of the group *Inappendiculata*.—2. In *bot.*, not appendaged, as the anthers in some of the genera of the *Ericaceæ*, in distinction from those genera in which they are appendaged.

inappetence (in-ap'ē-tęns), *n.* [< F. *inappétence* = Sp. *inapetencia* = Pg. *inappetencia* = It. *inappetenza*; as *in-*[3] + *appetence*.] 1. Lack of appetence; failure of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 23.

2. Lack of desire or inclination. See *appetence*.

inappetency (in-ap'ē-tęn-si), *n.* Same as *inappetence*.

Ignorance may be said to work as an *inappetency* in the stomach, and as an insipidness, a tastelessness in the palate. *Donne*, Sermons, xxvii.

inapplicability (in-ap″li-ką-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inapplicabilité*; as *inapplicable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inapplicable; unsuitableness.

You have said rather less upon the *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles, than of the general maxims of state.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, v. 3.

inapplicable (in-ap'li-ką-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapplicable* = Sp. *inaplicable* = Pg. *inapplicavel*; as *in-*[3] + *applicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being or not proper to be applied; not suited or suitable; not fitting the case: as, the argument is *inapplicable* to the case.

If such an exhortation proved, perchance,
Inapplicable, words bestowed in waste,
What harm, since law has store, can spend nor miss?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 155.

=Syn. Unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite, irrelevant.

inapplicableness (in-ap'li-ką-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inapplicable or unsuitable.

inapplicably (in-ap'li-ką-bli), *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

inapplication (in-ap-li-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inapplication* = Sp. *inaplicación* = Pg. *inapplicação*; as *in-*[3] + *application*.] Lack of application; negligence; indolence. *Bailey*, 1731.

inapposite (in-ap'ō-zit), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent: as, an *inapposite* argument.

I assured her gravely I thought so too; but forbore telling her how totally *inapposite* her application was.
Mrs. H. More, Cœlebs, I. 236.

inappositely (in-ap'ō-zit-li), *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

inappreciable (in-ą-prē'shi-ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inappréciable* = Sp. *inapreciable* = Pg. *inapreciavel* = It. *inapprezzabile*, < ML. *inappretiabilis*, not to be estimated; as *in-*[3] + *appreciable*.] Not appreciable; not to be valued or estimated; hence, of no consequence.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

Glory was the cheap but *inappreciable* meed bestowed by the economical sovereign.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 135.

inappreciation (in-ą-prē-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciation*.] Want of appreciation.

inappreciative (in-ą-prē'shi-ą-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciative*.] Not appreciative; not valuing or justly esteeming.

We are thankful for a commentator at last who passes dry-shod over the turbide onde of *inappreciative* criticism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

inapprehensible (in-ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= It. *inapprensibile*, < LL. *inapprehensibilis*, not apprehensible, < *in-* priv. + *apprehensibilis*, apprehensible: see *apprehensible*.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestiall songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defil'd with women.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

For here is a predicate which he sufficiently apprehends, what is *inapprehensible* in the proposition being confined to the subject. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 13.

inapprehension (in-ap-rē-hen'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehension*.] Want of apprehension. *Bp. Hurd*.

The young men . . . discussed the politics of the province and scrutinized the behavior of their English rulers with more or less *inapprehension*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 593.

inapprehensive (in-ap-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehensive*.] Not apprehensive; without apprehension; without suspicion or fear.

Neither are they hungry for God, nor satisfied with the world; but remain stupid and *inapprehensive*, without resolution and determination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 639.

For when were they ever more secure and *inapprehensive* of their danger than at this time?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

inapproachable (in-ą-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *approachable*.] Unapproachable.

inapproachably (in-ą-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* Unapproachably.

inappropriate (in-ą-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appropriate*.] Not appropriate or pertinent; not proper; unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remarks.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies.
P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clinical Medicine.

inappropriately (in-ą-prō'pri-āt-li), *adv.* Not appropriately or suitably.

inappropriateness (in-ą-prō'pri-āt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.

inapt (in-apt'), *a.* [= F. *inapte* = It. *inatto*; as *in-*[3] + *apt*. Cf. *inept*.] 1. Not apt in kind or character; ill adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable; not fit or qualified: as, a person *inapt* for a particular service.

In intelligence the bronco has no equal, unless it is the mule—though this comparison is *inapt*, as that hybrid has an extra endowment of brains, as though in compensation for the beauty which he lacks.
The Century, XXXVII. 342.

2. Not apt in action or manner; not ready or skilful; dull; slow; awkward; unhandy: as, an *inapt* student or workman. Also *unapt*. See *inept*.

inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inaptitude* = Sp. *inaptitud* (cf. Pg. *inaptidão*) = It. *inattitudine*; as *in-*[3] + *aptitude*.] 1. Lack of aptitude or adaptation; unsuitableness; unfitness.

From diffidence, and perhaps from a certain degree of *inaptitude* for extemporary speaking, he took a less public part in the contests of ecclesiastical politics than some of his contemporaries. *Blair*, Dr. Hugh Blair.

2. Lack of readiness; unskilfulness; awkwardness; unhandiness: as, *inaptitude* in workmanship. See *ineptitude*.

The bursting of the 43-ton breech loading Woolwich gun on board the "Collingwood" is another illustration of the *inaptitude* characteristic of the history of our national armaments. *Broad Arrow*, May 8, 1886.

inaptly (in-apt'li), *adv.* In an inapt manner; unfitly; unsuitably; awkwardly.

inaptness (in-apt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inapt; inaptitude; unreadiness; awkwardness.

The poor man held dispute
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through *inaptness* to perceive
General distress in his particular lot.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

We often hear persons who have a constitutional or habitual *inaptness* to pronounce an r, and who turn it into a w, or an l. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

inaquate (in-ā'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquare*, turn into water, < *in*, into, + *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Transformed into water; embodied in water. [Rare.]

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate:* that is to say, made water, beyng sacramentally joyned to the water in baptism.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 368.

inaquation (in-ā-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *inaquate* + *-ion.*] Embodiment in or transformation into water. [Rare.]

The solution to the seconde reason is almost soundely handled, alludynge from impanacion to *inaquation*, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstan., fol. 127.

inar (ē′när), *n.* [Ir.] An outer garment worn by the ancient Irish. In the usual representations it appears as a sleeved frock worn over the leinidh, the kilt of which shows below it.

Over the lenn came the *inar*, a kind of closely fitting tunic reaching to the hips. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

inarable (in-ar′ą-bl), *a.* [= It. *inarabile;* as *in-*[3] + *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

inarch (in-ärch′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enarch;* < *in-*[2] + *arch*[1].] To graft by approach; graft by uniting to the stock, as a scion, without separating the scion from its parent tree.


Inarching.

inarching (in-ärʹching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inarch, v.*] The act of grafting by approach; rarely, anaplasty.

We might abate the art of Taliacotius, and the new *inarching* of noses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

inarm (in-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *arm*[1].] To embrace in or as if in the arms; encircle. [Rare.]

Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle, for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xiii.

Behold the mountain rillet, become a brook, become a torrent, how it *inarms* a handsome boulder.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxvii.

Inarticulata (in-är-tik-ū-lāʹtą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *inarticulatus:* see *articulate.*] 1. Deshayes's name, given in 1836, of a division of *Brachiopoda* containing those brachiopods which have inarticulate or non-articulate valves, including the families *Lingulidæ, Discinidæ,* and *Craniidæ:* now called *Lyopomata.* See *Articulata. Ecardines* is a synonym.—2. One of two divisions of the cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, containing the families *Idmoneidæ, Tubuliporidæ, Diastoporidæ, Lichenoporidæ,* and *Frondiporidæ,* which have the zoarium without internodes: opposed to *Articulata.* Also called *Incrustata.*

inarticulate (in-är-tikʹū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *inarticulé* = Sp. Pg. *inarticulado* = It. *inarticolato,* < LL. *inarticulatus,* not articulate, not distinct, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *articulatus,* pointed, articulate: see *articulate.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* not articulated; having no articulation or joint; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* lyopomatous; ecardinal.

In the calcareous sponges the spicules are frequently regularly disposed; and in the Sycons in particular a definite arrangement, on two plans, the articulate and *inarticulate,* can be traced in the skeleton of the radial tubes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

2. Not articulate; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations, as sounds or speech; not distinct or with distinction of syllables.

Mingling with these *inarticulate* sounds in the low murmur of memory. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

3. Not articulating or speaking; incapable of expressing thought in speech.

That poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy.
Walpole, Letters, II. 379.

Inarticulate with rage and grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 186.

inarticulated (in-är-tikʹū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulated.*] 1. In *zoöl.,* not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate.—2. In *Brachiopoda,* of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* having the shell hingeless; lyopomatous.

inarticulately (in-är-tikʹū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner; with indistinct utterance; indistinctly.

inarticulateness (in-är-tikʹū-lāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance; want of distinct articulation.

inarticulation (in-är-tik-ū-lāʹshọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulation.*] Inarticulateness. [Rare.]

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Chesterfield.*

in articulo mortis (in är-tikʹū-lō môrʹtis). [L.: *in,* in; *articulo,* abl. of *articulus,* joint, article; *mortis,* gen. of *mor(t-)s,* death: see *mortal.*] In the article of death; at the very point of death; in the death-struggle. See *article.*

inartificial (in-är-ti-fishʹąl), *a.* [= F. *inartificiel;* as *in-*[3] + *artificial.*] 1. Not artificial; not according to the rules of art; formed or performed without art or artifice: as, *inartificial* work; an *inartificial* style.

The allegation is very *inartificial,* and the charge peevish and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 254.

An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. Simple; artless; without contrivance or affectation: as, an *inartificial* manner.

His [James Hogg's] vanity was so *inartificial* as to be absolutely amusing.
S. C. Hall, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 97.

Inartificial argument, in *rhet.* See *artificial argument,* under *artificial.*

inartificially (in-är-ti-fishʹąl-i), *adv.* In an inartificial or artless manner; in a manner regardless of the rules of art; without art.

If, in the definition of meditation, I should call it an unaccustomed and unpractised duty, I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 4.

The incidents were *inartificially* huddled together.
Scott, Monastery, Int.

inartificialness (in-är-ti-fishʹąl-nes), *n.* The state of being inartificial. [Rare.]

inartistic (in-är-tisʹtik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic.*] Not artistic; not conformable to the rules or principles of art; deficient in liking for or appreciation of art.

An author's growth, and the happiness of both parties, are vastly imperilled by his union with the most affectionate of creatures, if she has an *inartistic* nature and a dull or commonplace mind. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

inartistical (in-är-tisʹti-kąl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic* + *-al.*] Same as *inartistic.*

The originality and power of this [dramatic literature] as a mirror of life can not be contested, however much may be said against the rudeness and *inartistical* shape of the majority of its products. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 12.

inartistically (in-är-tisʹti-kąl-i), *adv.* In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the principles of art.

inasmuch (in′az-muchʹ), *adv.* [Orig. a phr., *in as much,* < ME. *in as moche:* see *in*[1], *as*[1], *much.* Cf. *forasmuch.*] 1. In so far; to such a degree: followed by *as.*

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.
Mat. xxv. 40.

2. In view of the fact; seeing; considering: followed by *as.*

He was not worthy of death, *inasmuch as* he hated him not in time past. Deut. xix. 6.

The very force and contrivance of these collects [of our liturgy] is highly useful to raise and to enliven our devotions, *inasmuch as* they generally begin with the awful mention of some of God's attributes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

inassimilation (in-ą-sim-i-lāʹshọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *assimilation.*] Want of assimilation; non-assimilation.

It is one of the frequent occurrences in *inassimilation* that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 541.

inattention (in-ą-tenʹshọn), *n.* [= F. *inattention;* as *in-*[3] + *attention.*] 1. Want of attention; failure to fix the mind attentively on an object or a subject; heedlessness; negligence.

The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the publick. *Tatler*, No. 187.

2. An act of neglect; failure of courtesy.—**Syn.** 1. Thoughtlessness, absence of mind, carelessness. See *negligence.*

inattentive (in-ą-tenʹtiv), *a.* [= F. *inattentif;* as *in-*[3] + *attentive.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind attentively; heedless; careless; negligent: as, an *inattentive* habit.

What prodigies can pow'r divine perform
More grand than it produces year by year,
And all in sight of *inattentive* man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 120.

—**Syn.** *Abstracted, Preoccupied,* etc. See *absent.*

inattentively (in-ą-tenʹtiv-li), *adv.* In an inattentive manner; without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

In a letter to Addison, he expresses some consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect.
Johnson, Pope.

inattentiveness (in-ą-tenʹtiv-nes), *n.* The state of being inattentive; inattention.

The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation.
Paley, Moral Philos., v. 5.

inaudibility (in-â-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inaudible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-âʹdi-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaudible* = Sp. *inaudible* = Pg. *inaudivel* = It. *inaudibile,* < LL. *inaudibilis,* not audible, < L. *in-* priv. + (ML.) *audibilis,* audible: see *audible.*] Not audible; incapable of being heard: as, an *inaudible* whisper.

A soft and lulling sound is heard
Of streams *inaudible* by day.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

inaudibleness (in-âʹdi-bl-nes), *n.* Inaudibility.

inaudibly (in-âʹdi-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

inaugur† (in-âʹgėr), *v. t.* [< F. *inaugurer* = Sp. Pg. *inaugurar* = It. *inaugurare,* < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] To inaugurate.

Inaugured and created king. *Latimer.*

inaugural (in-âʹgū-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *inaugural* = Sp. Pg. *inaugural* = It. *inaugurale;* as *inaugur* + *-al,* after *augural.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or forming part of an inauguration: as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, vii. 2.

II. *n.* An inaugural address.

General Jackson, . . . in his first *inaugural,* declared that a national debt was "incompatible with real independence." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

inaugurate (in-âʹgū-rāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *inaugurated,* ppr. *inaugurating.* [< L. *inauguratus,* pp. of *inaugurare* (> ult. E. *inaugur*), practise augury, divine, consecrate or install into office with augural ceremonies, < *in,* in, + *augur,* an augur: see *augur.* Cf. *exaugurate.*] 1. To introduce or induct into office with suitable ceremonies; invest formally with an office.

The seat on which her Kings *inaugurated* were.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 138.

If a church has power to call a pastor, it has power to *inaugurate* him as pastor—that is, install him.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 414.

2. To make a formal beginning of; put in action or operation; initiate, especially something of dignity or importance: as, to *inaugurate* a reform.

We will *inaugurate* the new era for the noblest manhood and the purest womanhood the world has ever seen.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Unwilling . . . to *inaugurate* a novel policy . . . without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Chargé d'Affaires near each of those new States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 168.

[The word is often inelegantly applied in this sense, especially in newspapers, to trivial or ignoble subjects.

Their [special agents'] object is not to prevent crime, but to *inaugurate* it.
Gazette (Washington, D. C.), Jan. 11, 1874.]

3. To institute or initiate the use of, especially by some formal opening ceremony: as, to *inaugurate* a railroad, a public building, or a statue.

inaugurate† (in-âʹgū-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inaugurado,* < L. *inauguratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inaugurated; invested with office; inducted; installed.

In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdomes, hee [Numa] provideth by good orders, lawes, and customes, to reedifie as it were that citie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 14.

inauguration (in-â-gū-rāʹshọn), *n.* [< F. *inauguration* = Sp. *inauguración* = Pg. *inauguração* = It. *inaugurazione,* < LL. *inauguratio(n-),* a beginning (not found in lit. sense 'consecration by augury'), < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] 1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; ceremonial investiture with office.—2. The act of solemnly or formally introducing or setting in motion anything of importance or dignity; a definite beginning or initiation: as, the *inauguration* of a new era or a new system.—3. A ceremonial or formal introduction or opening, as of something intended for public use: as, the *inauguration* of a monument or an exhibition. [Among the ancient Romans the act of inauguration (not expressed by *inauguratio,* but by a circumlocution with the verb) consisted in the consultation of the auspices by the augurs, and sometimes by other priests, to ascertain the will of the gods with reference to the induction of men into office or to any proposed public measure or proceeding. If the signs were deemed favorable, the declaration of that fact completed the inauguration.]—**Inauguration day.** See *day*[1].

inaugurator (in-âʹgū-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inaugurateur* = Pg. *inaugurador;* as *inaugurate* + *-or.*] One who inaugurates; one who begins or initiates.

George I. . . . comes on the stage of English History . . . as the *inaugurator* of a period of national prosperity.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

inauguratory (in-â′gū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *inauguratorio;* as *inaugurate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or suited to inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before. *Johnson*, Dryden.

inaurate† (in-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp. of *inaurare* (> It. *inaurare*), cover or overlay with gold, < *in*, on, + *aurare*, cover with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*[1]. Cf. *deaurate.*] To cover with gold; gild. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaurate (in-â′rāt), *a.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt. *Maunder.*—2. In *entom.*, having metallic golden luster, as striæ, punctures, foveæ, and depressed margins in certain *Coleoptera.*

inauration† (in-â-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inaurate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of gilding or overlaying with gold.

Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

inauspicate† (in-âs′pi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *inauspicatus*, without auspices, with bad auspices, unlucky, < *in-* priv. + *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, consecrate by auspices: see *auspicate.*] Ill-omened; unlucky.

With me come burn those ships *inauspicate;*
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

inauspicious (in-âs-pish′us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable: as, an *inauspicious* time.

O, here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It was with that *inauspicious* meaning in his glance that Hollingsworth first met Zenobia's eyes, and began his influence upon her life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

=Syn. Unpropitious, unpromising, untoward.

inauspiciously (in-âs-pish′us-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unluckily; unfavorably.

The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun and so feebly carried on.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

inauspiciousness (in-âs-pish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness. *Bailey*, 1727.

inauthoritative (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *authoritative.*] Having no authority; unauthoritative.

inauthoritativeness (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inauthoritative or without authority or commission. [Rare.]

I furnished them not with precarious praters, . . . in whom ignorance and impudence, inability and *inauthoritativeness*, contend which shall be greatest.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 53.

We cannot close the volumes without being struck with the general looseness and absence of all regard for authority which pervade them. This should not be. . . . Far-reaching interests will not excuse *inauthoritativeness.*
Nature, XXXVII. 442.

in banco (in bang′kō). [ML.: L. *in*, in, on; ML. *bancus*, bench: see *bank*[1], *bench.*] In full bench; at a session where a quorum of all the judges are present, as distinguished from a branch of the court. A trial in banco is one held before a number of judges for the sake of greater deliberation, so that questions arising may be determined at once by a consultation of the full bench. Also *in banc, en banc.*

inbarge† (in-bärj′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *barge*[1].] To cause to embark, as on a barge or bark.

Whither his friends she caused him to *inbarge.*
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

inbarn (in-bärn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *barn*[1].] To deposit in a barn.

A fair harvest, . . . well inned and *inbarned.*
Herbert, Priest to the Temple, xxx.

inbassett, *n.* A Middle English variant of *embassade.*

inbeaming† (in′bē-ming), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *beaming.*] The ingress of light; irradiation.

And, for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations, that man that follows his reason, both in the choice and defence of his religion, will find himself better led and directed by this one guide than by an hundred Directories. *South*, Works, IV. vii.

inbearing (in′bãr-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bearing.* Cf. *overbearing.*] Officious; meddlesome. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Then out it speaks an auld skipper,
An *inbearing* dog was hee—
"Ye've stay'd ower lang in Noroway,
Spending your king's monie."
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

inbeat†, *v. t.* [ME. *inbeten;* < *in-*[1] + *beat*[1].] To beat in.

Thenne with a barre *inbete* it, batte it ofte,
And playne it rough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S), p. 155.

inbeing (in′bē-ing), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence.

When we say the bowl is . . . round, . . . the boy is . . . witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.
Watts, Logic, i. 2.

inbent (in′bent), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bent*[1].] Bent or turned inward.

Inbent eyes
Can scarce discern the shape of mine own pain.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

I can distinguish no regular markings on the *inbent* surfaces of the radials between the spines.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 152.

inbind (in-bīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbound*, ppr. *inbinding.* [= D. *inbinden* = G. *einbinden* = Dan. *indbinde* = Sw. *inbinda;* as *in-*[1] + *bind.*] To bind or hem in; inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound*
Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled.
Fairfax.

inblandt, *v. t.* [ME. *inblanden* (= Dan. *indblande* = Sw. *inblanda*, intermingle, intersperse); < *in-*[1] + *bland*[1].] To mingle; blend.

Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete,
Bothe quit & red *in-blande.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1205.

inblown† (in′blōn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *blown*[1].] Blown into. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 29.

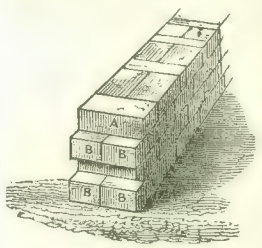
inboard (in′bōrd), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *board.*] 1. Within the hull or interior of a ship or boat; also, in the middle part of the hold of a ship: as, stow the freight well *inboard.*—2. Within the rail or bulwarks; toward or nearer to the ★center: as, to draw the sail *inboard.*

inboard (in′bōrd), *a.* [< *inboard, adv.*] 1. In the interior of a ship or boat; being within the hull or hold: as, *inboard* cargo: opposed to *outboard.*

New bulkheads and *inboard* works, new spars, rigging, sails, and boats, were added.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exped., p. 29.

2. Not projecting over the rail or bulwarks: as, an *inboard* spar or sail.

inbond (in′bond), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bond*[1].] In *arch.*, laid lengthwise across a wall, as a brick or stone; formed in whole or part of materials so laid, as a wall: opposed to *outbond*, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. Inbond and outbond bricks or stones are called respectively *headers* and *stretchers.* See *bond*[1], 12.



Inbond and Outbond Wall.
A, header; B, B, stretchers.

in bonis (in bō′nis). [L.: *in*, in; *bonis*, abl. of *bona*, q. v. Cf. *bonus*, *boon*[3].] In goods; in respect of his goods.

inborn (in′bôrn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *born*[1].] 1. Innate; implanted by nature.

I cannot make you gentlemen; that's a work
Rais'd from your own deservings; merit, manners,
And *in-born* virtue does it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

An *inborn* grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

2†. Native; aboriginal.

The hills . . . on everie side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborn* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

=Syn. 1. *Innate, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreadt, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *bread*[1] (tr. ML. *impanare:* see *impane*).] To embody in bread; impanate. *Davies.*

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be impaned or *inbreaded* for their bellies' commonwealth. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 206.

in-breadt, *n.* The extra piece or number of a bakers' dozen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker.*

inbreak (in′brāk), *n.* [= D. *inbreuk* = G. *einbruch;* as *in-*[1] + *break.*] A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak.* [Rare.]

Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first *inbreak*, have been beheaded. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

He saw that he had cleared the way for the *inbreak* of materialist scepticism, which he loathed.
The American, IX. 136.

inbreaking (in′brā-king), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *breaking.*] The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad. [Rare.]

inbreathe (in-brēᴛʜ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbreathed*, ppr. *inbreathing.* [< ME. *inbrethen;* < *in-*[1] + *breathe.*] To infuse by breathing; communicate by inspiration.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mix'd power employ,
Dead things with *inbreathed* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Solemn Musick, l. 4.

inbred (in′bred), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inbreed.*] 1. Produced or developed within; innate; inherent; intrinsic: as, *inbred* modesty or good sense.

His face and carriage
Seem to declare an *in-bred* honesty.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

No natural, *inbred* force and fortitude could prove equal to such a task. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Bred in-and-in. =Syn. 1. *Innate, Ingrained*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreed (in′brēd or in-brēd′), *v. t.* [Also *imbreed;* < *in-*[1] + *breed.*] 1. To breed, generate, or develop within.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

2. To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; breed in-and-in.

inburning (in′bėr-ning), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *burning.*] Burning within.

Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

inburst (in′bėrst), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *burst.*] A bursting in from without; an irruption: opposed to *outburst.* [Rare.]

Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

inby, inbye (in′bī), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *by*[1].] Toward the interior; nearer to; specifically, in *coal-mining*, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft or other place where the surface is reached: the opposite of *outby.* Also *in-over.*—**To go inby**, to go from the door toward the fire. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

inca (ing′kạ), *n.* [Sometimes written *ynca;* = F. *inca, incas* = It. *inca,* < Sp. Pg. *inca,* < Peruv. *inca* (see def. 1).] 1. [*cap.*] A member of the dominant tribe in Peru previous to the Spanish conquest. See Vol. XI (the Cyc. of Names).—2. (*a*) Leadbeater's cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) of Australia, having the crest red, yellow, and white. (*b*) [NL.] The specific name of various birds: used only with a generic term. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, related to the noddies, having dark plumage with a bundle of white curly plumes on each side of the head. The only species is *Sterna inca* (Lesson), now *Inca mystacalis* (Jardine). See *Nænia.* (*d*) A bird of this genus.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, comprising a number of large robust Mexican and Central and South American forms, usually of a reddish-bronze color, flying actively at midday and frequenting flowering trees. *Serville*, 1825.—4. A name given about 1850 to some varieties of alpaca cloth.—**Inca dog**, a kind of South American dog, unlike any of the canines peculiar to that country, and supposed to be derived from the Mexican wolf.


Inca Tern (*Inca mystacalis*).

Incadæ† (ing′kā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inca* + *-adæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Inca.* *Burmeister*, 1842.

incage, *v. t.* See *encage.*

incalculability (in-kal′kū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incalculable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incalculable, or indeterminable by calculation.

The one set of machines are characterized by their calculability—the other by their *incalculability.*
B. Stewart, Cons. of Energy, p. 159.

incalculable (in-kal′kū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incalculable* = Sp. *incalculable* = Pg. *incalculavel* =

It. *incalcolabile;* as *in-*[3] + *calculable.*] **1.** Not calculable; incapable of being calculated or reckoned; indeterminable by calculation.

They may even in one year of such false policy do mischiefs *incalculable.* *Burke,* Scarcity.

2. Not to be reckoned upon; that cannot be forecast. [Rare.]

It is only the great poets who seem to have this unsolicited profusion of unexpected and *incalculable* phrase. *Lowell,* Democracy.

incalculableness (in-kal′kū-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incalculable.

incalculably (in-kal′kū-la-bli), *adv.* In an incalculable degree or manner; immeasurably.

incalescence (in-ka-les′ens), *n.* [= It. *incalescenza;* as *incalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being incalescent; the state of growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

The two ingredients were easily mingled, and grew not only sensibly but considerably hot, and that so nimbly, that the *incalescence* sometimes came to its highth in about a minute of an hour by a minute clock. *Boyle,* Works, I. 104.

incalescency (in-ka-les′en-si), *n.* Same as *incalescence.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency,* which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray,* Works of Creation.

incalescent (in-ka-les′ent), *a.* [< L. *incalescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incalescere,* grow warm or hot, < *in,* in, to, + *calescere,* grow warm: see *calescence.*] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

incalzando (in-kal-tsän′dō). [It., ppr. of *incalzare, incalciare* = OSp. *encalzar* = Pr. *encausar* = OF. *enchaucer,* chase, pursue, follow on the heels of, < L. *in,* on, + *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2].] In *music,* same as *stringendo.*

incameration (in-kam-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *incamération* = Pg. *incameração* = It. *incamerazione,* confiscation; < ML. **incameratio(n-),* < **incamerare* (in pp. *incameratus,* confined to a chamber), < L. *in,* in, + *camera,* chamber: see *camera.*] The act or process of incorporating with the fiscal department of a government, as an estate or other source of revenue; particularly, annexation to the Pope's exchequer or apostolic chamber.

incampt, *v.* An obsolete form of *encamp.*

incampment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *encampment.*

Incan (ing′kan), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru. Also, rarely, *Incarial.*

We have no accurate knowledge of the *Incan* history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards under Pizarro. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* VI. 216.

incandesce (in-kan-des′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incandesced,* ppr. *incandescing.* [< L. *incandescere,* become warm or hot, glow, kindle, < *in,* in, + *candescere,* kindle, glow: see *candescent.*] **I.** *intrans.* To glow with heat; be or become incandescent.

A wire which remained dull at ordinary atmospheric pressure *incandesced* when a moderate vacuum was obtained. *Nature,* XXXVII. 570.

II. *trans.* To cause to glow or become incandescent.

A wire . . . *incandesced* by alternate or direct currents. *Nature,* XXXVII. 448.

incandescence (in-kan-des′ens), *n.* [= F. *incandescence* = Sp. Pg. *incandescencia* = It. *incandescenza;* as *incandescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being incandescent; glowing heat. Rarely *candescence.*

The main source of light is *Incandescence.* *Tait,* Light, § 25.

incandescency (in-kan-des′en-si), *n.* Same as *incandescence.*

A platinum wire 18 B. W. G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid *incandescency.* *Dredge's Electric Illumination,* I. 153.

incandescent (in-kan-des′ent), *a.* [= F. *incandescent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incandescente,* < L. *incandescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incandescere,* become warm or hot, glow: see *incandesce, candescent.*] Glowing with heat; rendered luminous by heat. Rarely *candescent.*

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *Is. Taylor.*

When bodies retain a solid or liquid form when *incandescent,* their constituent molecules give out rays of light. *J. N. Lockyer,* Spect. Anal., p. 120.

Incandescent electric light. See *electric light,* under *electric.*

incanescent (in-ka-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *incanescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incanescere,* become gray or hoary, < *in,* in, on, + *canescere,* become gray: see *canescent.*] Same as *canescent.*

incanous (in-kā′nus), *a.* [< L. *incanus,* quite gray, < *in,* in, on, + *canus,* gray.] Hoary; canescent.

incantation (in-kan-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *incantacion* = F. *incantation* = Sp. *incantación* = It. *incantazione,* < LL. *incantatio(n-),* < L. *incantare,* chant a magic formula over, enchant: see *enchant.*] The art or act of enchanting by uttering magical words, with ceremonies supposed to have magical power; also, the formula of words or the ceremony employed.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong for me to buckle with.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

Medicine was always joined with magick; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and *incantation.* *Burke,* Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

incantator (in′kan-tā-tor), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *enchanter*), < L. *incantare,* enchant: see *enchant, enchanter.*] An enchanter. [Rare.]

This neophyte, moreover, was a wizard, an aspirant in more supernatural arts, an *incantator,* a spirit-seer! *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 295.

incantatory (in-kan′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *incantatorio,* < LL. as if **incantatorius,* < *incantator,* enchanter: see *incantator.*] Dealing by enchantment; practised in incantation; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 3.

It is related that the necromancers of Thessaly added the blood of infants to that of black lambs in their *incantatory* rites, that the evoked spirits would render themselves objective from the exhalations of the blood. *Gentleman's Mag.,* quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 212.

incanting† (in-kan′ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **incant,* < L. *incantare,* enchant: see *enchant.*] Enchanting; ravishing; delightful.

Incanting voices, . . . poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration. *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels in Africa, p. 306.

incanton (in-kan′ton), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *canton*[1].] To unite in or incorporate as a canton.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed at a general diet the incorporating Geneva in the number of the cantons, the Roman Catholick party . . . proposed at the same time the *incantoning* of Constance, as a counterpoise. *Addison,* Travels in Italy, Switzerland.

incapability (in-kā-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incapable:* see *-bility.*] The character or condition of being incapable; want of mental or physical capacity, or of legal competency; inability or disability.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

incapable (in-kā′pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incapable,* < LL. *incapabilis,* incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *capabilis,* capable: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* Not capable. (*a*) Lacking in capacity, ability, or fitness; inefficient; incompetent; inadequate.

The wheelbarrow of this civilization is . . . a ponderous, *incapable* body. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xx.

(*b*) Lacking sufficient capacity or capaciousness; insufficient, unfit, or unqualified: in this and the succeeding uses commonly followed by *of.*

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

(*c*) Not capable of receiving or admitting; not susceptible: as, his lot is *incapable of* amelioration.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 434.

(*d*) Not capable of understanding or comprehending; wanting appreciation; unconscious. [Rare.]

She chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable of* her own distress.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Incapable and shallow innocents,
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

(*e*) Not capable legally; unqualified; disqualified by law; wanting legal warrant or capacity.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable of* purchasing any more. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** *Incapable, Unable.* *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate: as, a body once dead is *incapable* of restoration to life. The word often applies to moral inability: as, he is quite *incapable* of doing a thing so base; or otherwise it approaches essentially the more active meanings of *unable.* *Unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, being applicable to the body or to the mind: we could not say that Achilles was *unable* to be wounded, but we could say that Achilles was *incapable* of a wound. In law *capable* and *incapable* refer more frequently to legal qualification, *able* and *unable* to physical facility or hindrance: as, a man may not be legally *incapable* of doing an act, yet from circumstances be practically *unable* to do it.

II. *n.* One who lacks mental or physical capacity, either general or special.

The preservation of *incapables* is habitually secured by our social arrangements. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 170.

"All prisoners who have certificates from the doctor, step out!" shouted Captain Gudeem, and twenty-five or thirty *incapables*—some old and infirm, some pale and emaciated from sickness—separated themselves from the main body of convicts. *The Century,* XXXVII. 36.

incapableness (in-kā′pa-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability. *Bailey,* 1727.

incapably (in-kā′pa-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-kā-pā′shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incapaz* = It. *incapace,* < LL. *incapax,* incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + *capax,* capable, capacious: see *capacious.*] **1.** Not capacious; not spacious; of small content or compass; contracted.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2†. Incapable.

Can art be so dim-sighted, learned sir?
I did not think her so *incapacious.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

incapaciousness (in-kā-pā′shus-nes), *n.* The condition of being incapacious; want of containing space; contractedness.

incapacitate (in-kā-pas′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapacitated,* ppr. *incapacitating.* [< *in-*[3] + *capacitate.* Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *incapacitar.*] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power; render or make incapable: followed by *from* or *for.*

Physical weakness *incapacitated* him *from* the public practice of his art. *J. W. Hales,* Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Concentrated attention, unbroken by rest, so prostrates the brain as to *incapacitate* it *for* thinking. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 62.

2. To deprive of competent ability or qualification; render unfit; disqualify: as, insanity *incapacitates* one for marriage.

The old law of Scotland declared that a butcher should not sit upon a jury; he was *incapacitated* by his profession. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 196.

Any one deliberate habit of sin *incapacitates* a man for receiving the gifts of the Gospel. *J. H. Newman,* Parochial Sermons, i. 95.

3. To deprive of legal or constitutional capacity or privilege; withhold or nullify the right of.

The people cannot *incapacitate* the king, because he derives not his right from them, but from God only. *Dryden,* Vind. of Duke of Guise.

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. *Milman,* Latin Christianity, xi. 7.

incapacitation (in-kā-pas-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *incapacitate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapacitating, or the state of being incapacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqualification.

If they suffer this power of arbitrary *incapacitation* to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the House of Commons. *Burke,* Present Discontents.

incapacity (in-kā-pas′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incapacité* = Sp. *incapacidad* = Pg. *incapacidade* = It. *incapacità;* as *in-*[3] + *capacity.*] **1.** Lack of capacity; lack of ability or qualification; inability; incapability; incompetency.

Heaven, seeing the *incapacity* of . . . [philosophy] to console him, has given him the aid of religion. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xxix.

The eldest son of a rich nobleman
Is heir to all his *incapacities.*
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

The chief cause of sectarian animosity is the *incapacity* of most men to conceive hostile systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 141.

2. In *law,* the lack of legal qualification; that condition of a person which forbids a given act on his part, and makes the act legally inefficacious even if he does it: as, infancy constitutes an *incapacity* to contract; a trust creates in the trustee an *incapacity* to buy the trust property for himself at his own sale. =**Syn.** Disability, disqualification, unfitness.

in capita (in kap′i-tä). [L.: *in,* in; *capita,* acc. pl. of *caput,* head (person): see *caput.*] In or among the persons.

in capite (in kap′i-tē). [L. (ML.), in chief: L. *in,* in; *capite,* abl. of L. *caput,* head, chief: see *caput* and *chief.*] In *old law,* in chief. A tenant *in capite,* or in chief, was anciently a tenant who held lands under the king without any intermediate feudal superior, more specifically one holding by virtue of a direct grant by the crown to him or his ancestor. Tenure *in capite* did not include cases where a tenant of a mesne lord became a tenant under the crown by escheat or forfeiture of the mesne lord's estate. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II., xxiv. (1672).

incapsulate (in-kap′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapsulated,* ppr. *incapsulating.* [< L. *in,* in, + *capsula,* a box, chest (see *capsule*), + *-ate*[2].] **1.** Same as *encapsulate.*—**2.** To put one inside of another, like a nest of boxes; insert repeat-

edly; compose by parenthesis within parenthesis: applied metaphorically to certain American-Indian languages in which various modifying elements are inserted in a verb-form.

incapsulation (in-kap-sū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *incapsulate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapsulating, or the state of being incapsulated.

The sentences [of the Mexican language] are formed by a sort of *incapsulation*, and may be compared to those boxes shut up one within another which afford so much amusement to children.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech, p. 177.

incarcer† (in-kär′sėr), *v. t.* [< F. *incarcérer* = Pr. *encarcerar* = Sp. *encarcelar* = Pg. *encarcerar* = It. *incarcerare*, < ML. *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate.*] To incarcerate.

This grieves mee most, that I for grievous sinne
Incarcer'd lye within this floating Inn.
Z. Boyd, Flowers of Zion.

incarcerate (in-kär′sę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarcerated*, ppr. *incarcerating.* [< ML. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcerare* (> ult. E. *incarcer*, q. v.), imprison, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, a prison: see *carcerate.*] 1. To imprison; confine in a jail.—2. To confine; shut up or inclose; constrict closely: as, *incarcerated* hernia.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

incarceration (in-kär-sę-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *incarcération* = Pr. *encarceration* = Sp. *encarcelación* = It. *incarceragione, incarcerazione*, < ML. *incarceratio(n-)*, < *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate.*] 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.

It [the doctrine of preëxistence] supposeth the descent into these bodyes to be a culpable lapse from an higher and better state of life, and this to be a state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. In *surg.*, obstinate constriction, as of a hernia, or retention, as of the placenta in childbirth; strangulation, as in hernia.—**Syn. 1.** *Imprisonment, Confinement*, etc. See *captivity.*

incarcerator (in-kär′sę-rā-tor), *n.* [< *incarcerate* + *-or.*] One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

incardinate[1]†, *a.* A perversion of *incarnate*[1].

The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate.*
★ *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

incardinate[2] (in-kär′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incardinated*, ppr. *incardinating.* [< ML. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardinare* (also *cardinare*), receive or install (a priest) into a church, lit. 'hinge' (fit in so as to attach), < L. *in*, in, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo, cardinal.*] To attach corporately or as a cardinal part, as a priest to a particular church.

[The idea] that cardinal priests were those refugees from persecution who were received and *incardinated* into the clerical body of churches more happily circumstanced.
Encyc. Brit., V. 96.

Incarial (ing-kā′ri-al), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-ari-al.*] Same as *Incan.* [Rare.]

The . . . Museum of *Incarial* Antiquities [in Cuzco].
Encyc. Brit., VI. 744.

incarn† (in-kärn′), *v.* [< F. *incarner*, OF. *encharner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encarnar* = It. *incarnare*, become incarnate, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate: see *incarnate*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To invest with flesh; incarnate.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.
Wiseman, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become invested or covered with flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.*
★ *Wiseman*, Surgery.

incarnadine (in-kär′nạ-din), *a.* [< F. *incarnadin*, for **incarnatin* (= Sp. *encarnadino*, flesh-colored), < *incarnat*, flesh-colored: see *incarnate*[1], *a.*] Of a carnation-color; pale-red. [Archaic.]

Such whose white satin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadine*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.
Lovelace, To my Lady H.

incarnadine (in-kär′nạ-din), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarnadined*, ppr. *incarnadining.* [< *incarnadine, a.*] To dye red or carnation; tinge with the color of flesh.

No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

[In some editions erroneously *incarnardine.*]

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun *incarnadines.*
Longfellow, Sonnets, The Evening Star.

incarnardine†, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *incarnadine.*

incarnate[1] (in-kär′nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incarnated*, ppr. *incarnating.* [< LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.* Cf. *incarn.*] **I.** *trans.* To clothe with flesh; embody in flesh.

They believed in Christ to be *incarnated*, and to suffer death.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

Given a human foible, he [Shakspere] can *incarnate* it in the nothingness of Slender, or make it loom gigantic through the tragic twilight of Hamlet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

II. *intrans.* To form flesh; heal, as a wound, by granulation. [Rare.]

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well; . . . 'twas just beginning to *incarnate.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

incarnate[1] (in-kär′nāt), *a.* [< ME. *incarnate*, embodied in flesh, = F. *incarnat* = Sp. Pg. *encarnado* = It. *incarnato*, incarnate, flesh-colored, < LL. *incarnatus*, pp., incarnate: see the verb.] 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was *incarnate* by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man.
Book of Common Prayer, Nicene Creed.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and Man. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 315.

2. Of a red color; flesh-colored.

In one place they are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering, *incarnate*, and rosate colour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 1.

The tubes of the corolla of the common red and *incarnate* clovers (Trifolium pratense and incarnatum) do not on a hasty glance appear to differ in length.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 97.

incarnate[2]† (in-kär′nāt), *a.* [As if < *in*-[3] + *carnate.*] Not carnate or in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied. [Erroneous.]

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 46.

incarnation (in-kär-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *incarnacion, incarnacioun*, < OF. *incarnatiun, incarnation, incarnacion*, F. *incarnation* = Pr. *encarnatio* = Sp. *encarnación* = Pg. *encarnação* = It. *incarnazione*, < ML. *incarnatio(n-)*, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh: see *incarnate*[1].] 1. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated. In theology the doctrine of the incarnation is the doctrine that the Divine Being has assumed human nature, or has dwelt on the earth in a human form. The doctrine has been held in both forms in the Christian church. The orthodox opinion is that God, in Jesus Christ his Son, not merely assumed a human body, and became subject to the limitations of the human flesh, but also that he assumed a proper human nature, and so is at once truly God and truly man. Hindu mythology represents Vishnu as having undergone certain avatars, descents, or incorporations or incarnations, but they are in part in other than human forms.

Also thei beleeven and spekn gladly of the Virgine Marie and of the *Incarnacioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 132.

2. In *surg.*, the process whereby a wound heals, the affected part becoming filled with new flesh; granulation.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification; a visible embodiment; a distinct exemplification in form or act.

Shall it take two or three generations of weary experimenting to bring into existence some *incarnation* of material force like the steam-engine, and may it not take a hundred generations for the human mind to ascertain for itself experimentally what it can know and what it cannot know? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

Of the universal mind each individual man is one more *incarnation.* *Emerson*, History.

4†. The color of flesh; carnation.—5†. In *bot.*, the carnation.—**Era of the Incarnation.** See *era.*

incarnative† (in-kär′nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incarnatif* = Pr. *encarnatiu* = Sp. Pg. *encarnativo* = It. *incarnativo*; as *incarnate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and *incarnative.*
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 24.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

I deterg'd the abscess more powerfully by the use of vitriol-stone and precipitate, and afterwards incarned by the common *incarnative* used in such cases.
Wiseman, Surgery, I. 9.

incarnification (in-kär″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *carnification.*] Formation into or embodiment in flesh; incarnation. [Rare.]

Incarvillea (in-kär-vil′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), named after P. d'*Incarville*, a Jesuit missionary in China, who first sent specimens of this plant to Bernard de Jussieu in 1743.] A monotypic genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ* and tribe *Tecomeæ.* The calyx is campanulate, with the apex 5-lobed; the corolla has an ample tube; the stamens are didynamous and included; and the ovary is 2-celled. There are 5 species. *I. Sinensis* is a native of China, and is an erect branched annual or biennial herb, with alternate 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and large red flowers in terminal racemes.

Incarvilleæ (in-kär-vil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Incarvillea* + *-eæ.*] In Endlicher's classification, a suborder of the *Bignoniaceæ*, containing the genus *Incarvillea* only: by de Candolle reduced to a subtribe.

incase, encase (in-, en-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incased, encased*, ppr. *incasing, encasing.* [< *in*-[2], *en*-[1], + *case*[2].] To inclose in or as in a case; cover or surround with something.

Oh! in that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear,
In radiant panoply his limbs *incas'd.*
Pope, Odyssey, i. 333.

I can conceive nothing more impressive than the eastern view of this great range [the Cordilleras], as forcing the mind to grapple with the idea of the thousands of thousands of years requisite for the denudation of the strata which originally *encased* it.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

Incased pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which is protected by a cocoon.

incasement, encasement (in-, en-kās′ment), *n.* [< *incase, encase*, + *-ment.*] 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in or as if in a case.

That mythical period of universal *incasement* in ice, of which, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in so far as Canada is concerned, there is no evidence whatever.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 233.

2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.

Several parts of the outer tunic of the animal's body [*Pollicipes polymerus*] presented the remarkable fact of being calcified, but to a variable degree; whereas in several specimens from California there was no vestige of this *encasement.* *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 314.

Theory of incasement, an old theory of reproduction which assumed that when the first animal of each species was created, the germs of all other individuals of the same species which were to come from it were incased in its ova. The discovery of spermatozoa developed the theory in two opposite directions: the ovulists, or ovists, held still to the theory of incasement in the female, while the animalculists, or spermists, entertained the theory of incasement in the male.

incask† (in-kàsk′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *cask*[1].] To cover with or as if with a casque.

Then did he *incask* his pate in his hat.
★ *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13.

incast (in′kàst), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cast*[1].] Something thrown in in addition; an amount given by a seller above the exact measure, as a pound in a stone of wool, or a fleece in a pack.

incastellated† (in-kas′te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *incastellatus*, fortify with a castle, castellate, < L. *in*, in, + *castellum*, a castle: see *castellate.*] Same as *incastelled.*

incastelled† (in-kas′teld), *a.* [As *incastell*(*ate*) + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fortified with castles.—2. Hoof-bound.

incatenation (in-ka-tē-nā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *incatenatio(n-)*, < *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catena*, a chain: see *chain.* Cf. *enchain.*] The act of chaining or linking together. [Rare.]

A philosopher . . . sedulous in the *incatenation* of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

incautelous†, *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautelous.*] Incautious.

All advantage of cavil at the expressions of the Judges, if any had been *incautelous*, was lost to the faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 288.

incautelously†, *adv.* Incautiously.

incautelousness†, *n.* Incautiousness.

By this means is the passion strengthened, and the person whom it respects weakened, this by *incautelousness* and credulity, that by restraint and suppression.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 144.

incaution (in-kâ′shon), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *caution.*] Lack of caution; heedlessness.

Lest through *incaution* falling thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me. *Pope.*

As though perfection on disorder hung,
And perfect order from *incaution* sprung.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, ii.

incautious (in-kâ′shus), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautious.* Cf. L. *incautus*, incautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless.

The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind, . . .
Commits her eggs *incautious* to the dust,
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 791.

=Syn. Indiscreet, imprudent, impolitic, uncircumspect, inconsiderate.

incautiously (in-kâ′shus-li), *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly. *Byrom.*

incautiousness (in-kâ′shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incautious; lack of caution or foresight; unwariness.

incavate (in-kā′vāt), *a.* [< L. *incavatus*, pp. of *incavare*, make hollow: see *encave*, *v.*] Made hollow; hollowed.

incavated (in-kā′vā-ted), *a.* Same as *incavate*.

incavation (in-kā-vā′shọn), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incave, *v. t.* See *encave*.

incavern (in-kav′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cavern*.] To inclose in a cavern.

Then Lid creeps on along, and, taking Thrushel, throws
Herself amongst the rocks; and so *incavern'd* goes, . . .
To bellow under earth. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 222.

incavo (in-kä′vō), *n.* [It., a hollow, cavity, < L. *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *encave*.] The hollowed or incised part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

There is no enamel, but the whole of the *incavo* is filled with gold. *A. Nesbitt*, S. K. Cat., Glass Vessels.

incede† (in-sēd′), *v. i.* [< L. *incedere*, go, step, or march along, triumph, < *in*, in, on, + *cedere*, go.] To go along, step, or march in pride or exultation.

incedingly (in-sē′ding-li), *adv.* [< *inceding*, ppr. of *incede*, + *-ly*[2].] Triumphantly. [Rare.]

Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mœnad movement royally, imperially, *incedingly* upborne. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxiii.

incelebrity (in-sē-leb′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **incelebrita(t-)s*, < *incèleber*, not famous, < *in-* priv. + *celeber*, famous: see *celebrate*, *celebrity*.] Lack of celebrity. *Coleridge.*

incend† (in-send′), *v. t.* [< L. *incendere*, set on fire, kindle, burn, < *in*, in, on, + *candere*, shine, glow, be on fire: see *candid*. Cf. *accend*, *incense*[1].] To inflame; make fiery.

Oh, there's a line *incends* his lustfull blood!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

They fetch up the spirits into the brain, and with the heat brought with them, they *incend* it beyond measure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

incendiarism (in-sen′di-ą-rizm), *n.* [< *incendiary* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of an incendiary; malicious burning.

incendiary (in-sen′di-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incendiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *incendiario*, < L. *incendiarius*, causing a fire; as a noun, an incendiary; < *incendium*, a fire, conflagration, < *incendere*, set on fire: see *incend*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing or adapted to cause combustion; used in starting a fire or conflagration; igniting; inflammatory: as, *incendiary* materials; an *incendiary* match or bomb. Specifically—2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in malicious or criminal setting on fire or burning: as, an *incendiary* mania; the *incendiary* torch; an *incendiary* fire.

Burn the parish! Burn the rating,
Burn all taxes in a mass.
Hood, *Incendiary* Song.

3. Tending to excite or inflame passion, sedition, or violence.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution. *Hist. Duelling* (1770), p. 146.

The writing of *incendiary* letters . . . calls for . . . condign and exemplary punishment. *Paley*, Moral Philos., II. ix.

The true patriot, unmoved by frightened and angry denunciation, will close his ears to *incendiary* utterances. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 525.

Incendiary match, a match made by boiling slow-match in a saturated solution of niter, drying it, cutting it into pieces, and plunging it into melted fire-stone. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 666.—**Incendiary shell**, a cast-iron or steel shell filled with a combustible composition. The composition, when ignited by a fuse or the flash of the charge, burns with an intense flame for several minutes. For smooth-bore guns the shell is spherical, and is pierced by two or more holes, from which the flames issue. It is used in bombarding for setting fire to cities, shipping, wooden barracks, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *incendiaries* (-riz). 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a house, shop, barn, or other inflammable property; one who is guilty of arson.

The stables of the Castle Berlifitzing were discovered to be on fire; and the unanimous opinion of the neighborhood added the crime of the *incendiary* to the already hideous list of the Baron's misdemeanors and enormities. *Poe*, Tales, I. 477.

2. One who or that which excites or inflames; a person who excites antagonism and promotes factious quarrels; a violent agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 606.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

incendious† (in-sen′di-us), *a.* [= It. *incendioso*, < LL. *incendiosus*, burning, < L. *incendium*, a fire, burning: see *incendiary*.] Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

incendiously† (in-sen′di-us-li), *adv.* So as to promote contention.

incensation (in-sen-sā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *incensación* = It. *incensazione*, < ML. as if **incensatio(n-)*, < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*[2], *v.*] The burning or offering of incense. [Rare.]

The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins *incensation* before the introit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 721.

incense[1] (in-sens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [Formerly also *insense*; < L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incend*. This verb in the lit. sense is different from *incense*[2], which is from the noun *incense*[2].] 1†. To set on fire; cause to burn; inflame; kindle.

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame,
Incenst, or tears up mountains by the roots.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2†. To make hot or eager; enkindle; incite; stimulate.

To fly the boar before the boar pursues
Were to *incense* the boar to follow us.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

To *incense* us further yet, John, in his apocalypse, makes a description of that heavenly Jerusalem. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Will God *incense* his ire
For such a petty trespass?
Milton, P. L., ix. 692.

In particular—3†. To burn as incense; use in burning incense.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed*, or crushed. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

After this, the said Prelate goeth to an Altar there, richly adorned, on which is a red Table, with the name of the Great Can written in it, and a Censer with Incense, which he *incenseth* in stead of them all, with great reuerence performed vnto the Table. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 417.

4. To enkindle or excite to anger or other passion; inflame; make angry; provoke.

Augustus, . . . being greviously *incensed* against them of Cremona, deprived them of their grounds. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

=Syn. 4. *Irritate*, *Provoke*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, ★anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

incense[2] (in′sens), *n.* [< ME. *encens*, < OF. *encens*, F. *encens* = Pr. *encens*, *ensens*, *ences*, *eces*, *esses* = Sp. *incienso* = Pg. It. *incenso*, < LL. *incensum*, incense, orig. neut. of L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incense*[1], *incend*.] 1. Any aromatic material, as certain gums, which exhales perfume during combustion; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, etc., with gum-resin, compounded for the purpose of producing a sweet odor when burned. The substance most generally used for incense, and therefore often specifically so called, is olibanum or frankincense. (See *olibanum*.) The burning of incense as an act of worship existed among the Jews, and is practised in both the Eastern and Western churches of the present day, as well as by Buddhists and others.

And he made . . . the pure *incense* of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary. Ex. xxxvii. 29.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. Lev. x. 1.

2. The perfume or scented fumes arising from an odoriferous substance, as frankincense, during combustion; the odor of spices and gums burned as an act of worship in some religious systems.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

As the *incense* wafts its fragrance now throughout the material building. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 209.

A mist
Of *incense* curl'd about her, and her face
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Any grateful odor, as of flowers; agreeable perfume or fragrance.

See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the *incense* of the breathing spring.
Pope, Messiah, l. 24.

4. Figuratively, gratifying admiration or attention; flattering regard and deference; homage; adulation.

Die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
With your uncleanness that which is divine;
Offer pure *incense* to so pure a shrine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 194.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame.
Gray, Elegy.

He courted the soft *incense* of flattery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

incense[2] (in′sens or in-sens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [< ME. *incensen*, *encensen*, *encencen*, < OF. *encenser*, F. *encenser* = Pr. *encessar* = Sp. Pg. *incensar* = It. *incensare*, < ML. *incensare*, perfume with incense, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2], *n.* Hence also *cense*[2], *v.* Cf. *incense*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perfume with incense.

Al the hous of the pacient schal be *encensid* strongly . . . with frankencense, mirre, and rosyn, terbentyn and rewe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

The procession goes to the two other altars, and then again to the high altar, where the pilgrim is *incensed*, and coming down to the lower end of the church, he puts out his candle, and the litany is said. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

2. To offer incense to; worship; flatter extravagantly.

She myghte in his presence
Doon sacrifice and Jupiter *encense*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 413.

He is dipp'd in treason and overhead in mischief, and now must be bought off and *incensed* by his Sovereign. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

II.† *intrans.* To burn or offer incense.

After the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to *encencen*; and al the multitude of the puple was without fourth and preyede in the hour of *encencyng*. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 9, 10.

They nolde *encense* ne sacrifice ryght nought.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 395.

incense-boat (in′sens-bōt), *n.* A vessel, frequently of a boat-like shape (that is, with a hollow, rounded oblong body rising at the ends), used to hold incense for transfer to the censer or thurible.

incense-breathing (in′sens-brē″ŦHing), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense or fragrance.

The breezy call of *incense-breathing* morn.
Gray, Elegy.

incense-burner (in′sens-bėr″nėr), *n.* A stand, vase, etc., upon or in which to burn incense.

Chinese and Japanese incense-burners are familiar as ornaments, often being fantastic bronze figures of men or animals.



Japanese Incense-burner.

incense-cedar (in′ sens - sē″-dăr), *n.* The white or post cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, from Oregon south, growing on the mountains. It is a large tree with light, soft, but durable wood.

incense-cup (in′sens-kup), *n.* 1. An incense-burner, small and of simple form.—2. One of a class of small pottery vessels, such as are found in prehistoric graves. Their use is unknown.

incensement (in-sens′mẹnt), *n.* [< *incense*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of incensing, or the state of being incensed; especially, heat of passion; fiery anger.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

incenser (in-sen′sėr), *n.* One who or that which incenses, inflames, or excites.

Seneca understanding, by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd ★*incensers* did accuse him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1005.

incense-tree (in′sens-trē), *n.* A name applied to several trees of tropical America yielding aromatic resins, especially to *Terebinthus Simaruba*, *Protium guianense*, and *Trichilia moschata*. Also *incense-wood*.

incension† (in-sen′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *incension* = It. *incensione*, < L. *incensio(n-)*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being exposed to the action of fire.

Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and generally subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 23.

incensive† (in-sen'siv), *a.* [= OF. *incensif* = It. *incensivo*, < L. as if **incensivus*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] Tending to inflame or excite; inflammatory.

To be extremely hated and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of humane passion.
Barrow, Works, III. x.

incensor† (in-sen'sor), *n.* [= F. *encenseur* = Sp. *incensor*, < LL. *incensor*, an inciter, instigator, < L. *incendere*, kindle, incite: see *incense*[1].] Same as *incenser*.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Sir J. Hayward.*

incensorium (in-sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *incensoria* (-ä). [ML.: see *incensory*, *censer*[1].] A censer. See *thurible*.

incensory† (in'sen-sō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *incensorium*, a censer, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2] and *censer*[1], ult. < ML. *incensorium*.] The vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held
On th' holy *incensory* pour'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 686.

Other Saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of greate cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 14, 1645.

incensurable (in-sen'shȯr-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incensurable* = Pg. *incensuravel*; as *in*-[3] + *censurable*.] Not censurable; uncensurable.

incensurably (in-sen'shȯr-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to deserve censure; uncensurably.

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. *incentivo*, < L. *incentivus*, that strikes up or sets the tune, LL. serving to incite, < *incinere*, pp. *incentus*, sound (an instrument), sing, < *in*, in, on, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*. II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *incentivo*, < LL. *incentivum*, an incentive, neut. of *incentivus*, serving to incite: see I. Sometimes used as if connected with *incensive* and *incense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2†. Setting fire; igniting; firing; incendiary.

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 519.

Whilst the cavern'd ground,
With grain *incentive* stor'd, by sudden blaze
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war,
In fiery whirls. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

II. *n.* That which moves the mind or stirs the passions; that which incites or tends to incite to action; motive; spur: as, pride is a powerful *incentive*.

Love seems to be the appetite, or *incentive*, of the primitive matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Every great life is an *incentive* to all other lives.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 186.

Incentives come from the soul's self.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

incentively (in-sen'tiv-li), *adv.* In an incentive or inciting manner; as an incentive.

incentor (in-sen'tor), *n.* [Also *incenter*; < L. *incentor*, one who sets the tune, an inciter.] **1**†. One who sings the descant. *Blount.*—**2**. One who incites to action, strife, etc.

incentre† (in-sen'tėr), *v.* [< *in*-[2] + *center*[1].] To center.

Nor is your love *incentred* to me only in your own breast, but full of operation. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 135.

incept (in-sept'), *v.* [= OF. *incepter*, begin, < L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take in, take up (not used in the lit. sense), < *in*, in, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To take in; seize. [Rare.]

Which will carry such *incepted* matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 88.

II. *intrans.* To commence or begin; specifically, in old universities, to become a master of arts or doctor; originally, to begin teaching under the license of a university; complete the taking of a degree.

The M. A. *incepts* in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree, though he does not become a full M. A. till the July following—three years and a half in all.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 348.

What is technically known as admission to that degree [licentia docendi] was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to *incept*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835.

incepting† (in-sep'ting), *p. a.* [< *incept* + *-ing*[2].] Incipient; beginning.

Incepting poets and philosophers must pay for their whistle. *Spectator.*

inception (in-sep'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inception*, < L. *inceptio*(*n*-), < *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin, lit. take in, take up: see *incept*.] **1.** A taking in, as by swallowing; the process of receiving within. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inception*, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs. *E. A. Poe.*

2. The incipient or initial stage; beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the *inception* of religion, . . . we have reason to conjecture that the *inception* of mankind was not long before.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 166.

The *inception* of the blockade was somewhat irregular.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 31.

If . . . we arrange the schools of Greek philosophy in numerical order, according to the dates of their *inception*, we do not mean that one expired before another was founded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 621.

3. In *entom.*, a starting-point; the place of beginning, as of a longitudinal mark, etc. In this sense the inception may be at either end, and must be determined by the context: as, the *inception* of a dark line on the costal border.

4. The formal qualification of a master of arts in the old universities, preliminary to taking his degree; the solemn act kept by the candidate for the degree of master of arts immediately before receiving the degree; the commencement.

By *inception* was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inceptif*, < NL. *inceptivus*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beginning; starting; noting the initial point or step: as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb (one that expresses the beginning of action).

Inceptive and desitive propositions: as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

You see, in speaking, or by sound or ink,
The grand *inceptive* caution is to think.
Byrom, Art of Eng. Poetry.

2. In *math.*, serving to initiate or produce: applied to such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line, of a surface; and a surface, of a solid. *Wallis.*

II. *n.* That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or a verb. Also *inchoative*.

inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

inceptor (in-sep'tor), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *inceptor*, < LL. *inceptor*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] **1.** A beginner; one who is in the rudiments. [Rare.]—**2.** One who is about to take the degree of master of arts at an English or other old university, having fulfilled all the conditions.

Next follow'd ye disputations of the *Inceptor* Doctors in Medicine, the speech of their Professor Dr. Hyde, and so in course their respective creations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

The *Inceptor* or candidate then began his speech, wherein I found little edification.
Locke, quot. in Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 50.

inceration (in-sē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incération*, < L. as if **inceratio*(*n*-), < *incerare* (> It. *incerare*, = Sp. Pg. *encerar*), pp. *inceratus*, cover with wax, < *in*, on, + *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] **1.** The act of covering or treating with wax; waxing.

He's ripe for *inceration*, he stands warm,
In his ash-fire. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. The act of incorporating wax with some other body; also, the operation of communicating to a dry substance the consistence of wax. Also called *encerosis*. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

incerative (in'sē-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *incerat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

inceremonious† (in-ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *ceremonious*.] Unceremonious.

One holds it best to set forth God's service in a solemn state and magnificence; another approves better of a simple and *inceremonious* devotion.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xvii.

incertain† (in-sėr'tān), *a.* [< ME. *incertain*, < OF. (also F.) *incertain*; as *in*-[3] + *certain*. Cf. L. *incertus* (> It. Pg. *incerto* = Sp. *incierto*), uncertain.] Uncertain.

To be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and *incertain* thoughts
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

A Wanderer, and subject to *incertain* Removes, and short Sojourns in divers Places before.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

incertainly† (in-sėr'tān-li), *adv.* Uncertainly.

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Huloet.*

incertainty (in-sėr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *incertainties* (-tiz). [< OF. *incertainete*, < *incertain*, incertain: see *incertain*. Cf. *certainty*, *uncertainty*.] Uncertainty.

The hazard
Of all *incertainties*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Arranging the opinions of men only to show their *incertainty*. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. of the World.

incertitude (in-sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *incertitude* = Sp. *incertidumbre*, obs. *incertitud* = It. *incertitudine*, < ML. *incertitudo* (*-din-*), uncertainty, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in*- priv. + *certus*, certain: see *certain*, *certitude*.] **1.** The state or condition of being uncertain; doubtfulness; uncertainty arising from doubt or hesitation.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life, and of humane affaires. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 716.

He fails and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *Is. Taylor.*

2. Obscurity; indefiniteness.

Visit it [London] . . . in the autumn, and towards the close of the day, when the gray *incertitude* lies on the mighty city. *The Century*, XXVI. 821.

incessable† (in-ses'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incessable* = Sp. *incesable* = It. *incessabile*, < L. *incessabilis*, unceasing, < *in*- priv. + **cessabilis*, < *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Unceasing; continual.

He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes, but could not espy the cause of them.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

incessably† (in-ses'a-bli), *adv.* Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

incessancy (in-ses'an-si), *n.* The quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance. [Rare.]

Whose white bones wasting lie
In some farre region, with th' *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them.
Chapman, Odyssey, i.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* [= F. *incessant* = Sp. *incesante* = Pg. It. *incessante*, < LL. *incessan*(*t-*)*s* (in adv. *incessanter*), < L. *in*- priv. + *cessan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Continued or repeated without interruption or intermission; unceasing; ceaseless: as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamor.

From skies descending down, a swarme of bees beset the bowes,
Incessant thick with noise. *Phaer*, Æneid, vii.

The people are proud, clever, and active, and all engaged in *incessant* cares of commerce.
Quoted in *C. Elton's* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Continuous*, *Incessant*, *Continual*, *Perpetual*; unremitting, unremitted. *Continuous* means unbroken, and is passive; *incessant* means unceasing, and is active. The former is preferable to note duration, condition, or result; the latter, to describe the exertion by which the condition or result is produced. We speak of a *continuous* or an *incessant* fever, according as we think of the fever as a state or as an activity; and similarly of a *continuous* or *incessant* strain of music, and the *continuous* or *incessant* murmur of a brook; but only of a *continuous* railroad-track or telegraph-wire. *Continual* regularly implies the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, etc.: as, a *continual* succession of storms. In the Bible *continual* is sometimes used for *continuous*, but the distinction here indicated is now clearly established. *Perpetual* is continuous with the idea of lastingness: as, *perpetual* motion. It is often used in the sense of *continual*: as, I am sick of such *perpetual* bickerings. In either sense, unless the thing is really everlasting, it is used by hyperbole, as implying that one sees no end to the matter. See *eternal*.

incessantly (in-ses'ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *incessantli*; < *incessant* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In an incessant manner; with constant repetition; unceasingly.

The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete,
That dazzles eyes; flakes after flakes, *incessantly* descending. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix.

He was so *incessantly* given to his devotion and prayers as no man more in the whole house.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

2†. Instantly; immediately.

If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrifie *incessantly*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 8.

If I catch any one among you, upon any pretence whatsoever, using the particle or, I shall *incessantly* order him to be stripped of his gown, and thrown over the bar.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

incessantness (in-ses'ant-nes), *n.* The character of being incessant.

incession† (in-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. as if *incessio*(*n*-), < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go along, go forward: see *incede*.] A going; progression; locomotion.

The *incession* or local motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

incest (in'sest), *n.* [< ME. *incest*, < OF. (also F.) *inceste* = Sp. Pg. It. *incesto*, < L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, neut. of *incestus*, unchaste (> *incestus* (*incestu-*), m., incest), < *in*- priv. + *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*.] The offense of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein mar-

riage is prohibited by the law or established usage of a country. In this offense illegitimate consanguinity is of the same effect as legitimate. —**Spiritual incest.** (*a*) Sexual intercourse between persons who have been baptized or confirmed together: sometimes recognized as an offense by ecclesiastical authorities in the middle ages. (*b*) The holding, by a vicar or other beneficiary, of two benefices, one of which depends upon the collation of the other.

incestuous (in-ses′tū-us), *a.* [< F. *incestueux* = Pr. *encestuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *incestuoso*, < LL. *incestuosus*, < L. *incestus* (*incestu-*), incest: see *incest.*] 1. Guilty of incest: as, an *incestuous* person.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South*, Sermons.

2. Involving the crime of incest: as, an *incestuous* connection.

For have we not as natural a sense or feeling of the voluptuous? yes, he will say, but this sense has its proper object, virtuous love, not adulterous or *incestuous*. *Warburton*, Ded. to the Freethinkers, Postscript.

incestuously (in-ses′tū-us-li), *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state ★or quality of being incestuous.

inch[1] (inch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *inche, ynche*, < AS. *ynce, ince*, an inch, < L. *uncia*, Sicilian Gr. *οὐγκία*, a twelfth part, as an inch (one twelfth of a foot), an ounce (one twelfth of a pound), orig. a small weight; cf. Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, weight. See *ounce*[1], a doublet of *inch.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. It is of Roman origin, and was formerly divided into 12 lines. The text-books of arithmetic, following an old statute, divide the inch into 3 barleycorns. A binary division is most common in rough mechanical work, while for finer work it is divided into thousandths (as in gunnery), or even into ten-thousandths (by makers of gages only). The English inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters. The old Scotch inch was slightly longer than the English, being one thirty-seventh part of the Edinburgh ellwand. See *foot*, 10. Abbreviated *in.*

Arthur smote hym on the lifte shuldre in to the flesshe two large *ynche*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Most ancient measures have been derived from one of two great systems, that of the cubit of 20.63 *inches*, or the digit of .729 *inch*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 483.

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; the least part or amount.

There's not a lord in England breathes
Shall gar me give an *inch* of way.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

With me they'd starve, for want of Ivory;
For not one *Inch* does my whole House afford.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3†. A critical moment.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

If it fall out, we are ready; if not, we are scatter'd:
I'll wait you at an *inch*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

At inches, very near or close. [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction or sale by inch of candle.** See *auction.*—**By inches,** or **inch by inch,** by slow or small degrees; very gradually.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down; all swearing . . .
They'll give him death *by inches*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

No, don't kill him at once, Sir Rowland, starve him gradually, *Inch by Inch*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Every inch, in every respect; completely; every whit.

All spoke of one who was *every inch* the gentleman and the parson. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Miners' inch, nominally, the amount of water passing through a square inch of opening under 6 inches of head: in practice from 1.2 to 2.76 cubic feet per minute. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness.—**Inch stuff,** in *carp.*, deal boards sawed one inch thick.

inch[1] (inch), *v.* [< *inch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive or force by inches or small degrees: as, to *inch* one's way along. [Rare.]

Like so much cold steel *inched* through his breast-blade. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 118.

2. To deal out by inches; give sparingly. *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]—3. To mark with lines an inch apart.

II. *intrans.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, to *inch* away from the fire. [Rare.]

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix.

inch[2] (inch), *n.* [< Gael. *innis*, an island: see *innis, ennis.*] An island. *Inch* is an element frequent in names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inch*colm, *Inch*keith. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland were islands: as, the *Inches* of Perth. In Irish names it appears in the forms *Innis, Ennis.*

He disbursed, at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

inchace†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

inchafe†, *v.* Same as *enchafe.*

inchain†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enchain.*

inchamber (in-chām′bėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *chamber.* Cf. *incameration.*] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

inchant†, **inchanter**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *enchant*, etc.

incharge†, *v. t.* Same as *encharge.*

incharitable† (in-char′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *charitable.*] Uncharitable.

Is not the whole nation become sullen and proud, ignorant and suspicious, *incharitable*, curst, and, in fine, the most depraved and perfidious under heaven?
Evelyn, Apology for the Royal Party.

incharity† (in-char′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *incharité;* as *in*-[3] + *charity.*] Uncharitableness.

Some charg'd the Popes
Of meere *incharitie*, for that
To wreake their priuate spight
Gainst kingdomes kingdomes they incense.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

It is high *incharity* to proceed . . . severely upon meer suppositions. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

inchase (in-chās′), *v. t.* Same as *enchase*[2].

inchaste†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incasto* (rare) = It. *incasto* (L. *incestus:* see *incest*); as *in*-[3] + *chaste.*] Unchaste.

Now you that were my father's concubines,
Liquor to his *inchaste* and lustful fire,
Have seen his honour shaken in his house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 476.

inchastity† (in-chas′ti-ti), *n.* [< F. *inchasteté* = It. *incastità;* as *in*-[3] + *chastity.*] Unchastity.

'Tis not the act that ties the marriage knot,
It is the will; then must I all my life
Be stained with *inchastitie's* foul blot.
P. Hannay, Sheretine and Mariana.

inched (incht), *a.* [< *inch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Containing inches: used in composition. [Rare.]

Made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. Marked with inches for measuring: as, an *inched* staff or rule.

inchest†, **enchest**† (in-chest′, en-chest′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[3] + *chest*[1].] To put into a chest; keep in or as if in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they [thy] breast *enchest* such anger still?
Vicars, Æneid (1632).

inchipin†, *n.* Same as *inchpin.*

inchmeal† (inch′mēl), *adv.* [< *inch*[1] + *-meal.* Cf. *piecemeal*, etc.] By inches; inch by inch: often with *by* preceding.

God loves your soul, if he be loth to let it go *inchmeal*, and not by swallowing. *Donne*, Letters, xi.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

inchoant (in′kō-ant), *a.* [< L. *inchoan(t-)s, incohan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inchoare, incohare*, begin: see *inchoate.*] Inchoating; beginning.—**Inchoant cause,** the procatarctic cause; that which extrinsically excites the principal cause into action.

inchoate (in′kō-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inchoated*, ppr. *inchoating.* [< L. *inchoatus, incohatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, prop. *incohare* (> OIt. *incoare* = Sp. *incoar*), begin, < *in*, in, on, to, + **cohare*, not otherwise found.] To begin. [Rare.]

Conceives and *inchoates* the argument.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

inchoate (in′kō-āt), *a.* [= Sp. *incoado* = Pg. *inchoado* = It. *incoato*, < L. *inchoatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Recently or just begun; incipient; in a state of incipiency; hence, elementary; rudimentary; not completely formed or established: as, *inchoate* rights.

Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas . . . were not once *inchoate*, embryo, dubious, unformed.
M. Arnold, Lit. and Dogma, i.

Each one of us has the prerogative of completing his *inchoate* and rudimental nature.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 336.

In his early days Maximilian had tempted him [Henry] with the offer of the Empire, he himself to retire on the popedom with an *inchoate* claim to canonization.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

Inchoate right of dower. See *dower*[2].

inchoately (in′kō-āt-li), *adv.* In an inchoate manner; rudimentarily.

inchoatio (in-kō-ā′shi-ō), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-), incohatio(n-)*: see *inchoation.*] In *plain-song*, the intonation or introductory tones of a melody. See *intonation*[2], 3.

inchoation (in-kō-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-), incohatio(n-)*, < L. *inchoare, incohare*, begin: see *inchoate.*] The act of beginning; inception; rudimentary state.

Then doth baptism challenge to itself but the *inchoation* of those graces the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Religion of Nature is a mere *inchoation* and needs a complement,—it can have but one complement, and that very complement is Christianity.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 473.

inchoative (in-kō′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inchoatif* = Pr. *enchoatiu* = Pg. *inchoativo* = Sp. It. *incoativo*, < LL. *inchoativus, incohativus*, < L. *inchoare, incohare*, pp. *inchoatus, incohatus*, begin: see *inchoate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In the state of inception or formation; incipient; rudimentary.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 387.

2. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb (otherwise called *inceptive*).

II. *n.* That which begins, or that which expresses the beginning of, an action or state; specifically, in *gram.*, an inchoative verb.

The Latins go farther and have a species of verbs derived from others which do the duty of these tenses; and are themselves for that reason called *inchoatives* or inceptives.
Harris, Hermes, i. 7.

inchpin† (inch′pin), *n.* [Also corruptly *inchipin, inne-pin;* appar. < *inch*[1] + *pin.*] The sweetbread of a deer. Also called *fatgut.*

Gras boyau [F.], or *Boyau culier* (the right gut); in beasts called the *Inch-pin* or *Inne-pin.* *Cotgrave.*

Mar. Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets.—
Rob. What, and the *inch-pin?*
Mar. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

inch-pound (inch′pound), *n.* A unit of work, being the work done in raising a pound through an inch. It is equal to about 1,152 units of the c. g. s. system, or about 1,130,200 ergs; but its value varies in different localities, being dependent on gravity.

inchurch† (in-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *church.*] To form or receive into a church.

They that left Roxbury were *inchurched* higher up the ★river at Springfield. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

inchworm (inch′wėrm), *n.* A dropworm or measuring-worm. See *looper.*

incicurable (in-sik′ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + **cicurabilis*, < *cicurare*, tame, < *cicur*, tame. Cf. L. *incicur*, not tame.] Not to be tamed; untamable. *Ash.* [Rare.]

incide† (in-sīd′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *incidir* = It. *incidere*, < L. *incidere*, cut into, cut open, < *in*, in, + *cædere*, strike, cut. Cf. *incise.*] 1. To cut into.—2. In *med.*, to resolve or disperse, as a coagulated humor.

Saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus.
★*Arbuthnot.*

incidence (in′si-dens), *n.* [< F. *incidence* = Sp. Pg. *incidencia* = It. *incidenza*, < ML. *incidentia*, a falling upon, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, falling upon: see *incident.*] 1†. A subordinate occurrence or thing; an incident; something incidental or casual.

These meaner *incidences*. *Bp. Hall*, Solomon's Choice.

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the surgeon and other *incidences*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 4.

2. The manner of falling; direction of the line of fall; course.

You may alter the *incidence* of the mischief, but the amount of it will inevitably be borne somewhere.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

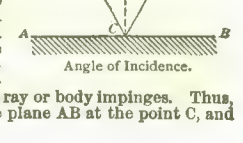
The *incidence* of our taxation is, I believe, as equitable as it can be made; the amount of it is far lighter than it used to be. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 110.

It [hearth-money] was hated on account of its *incidence* on a poorer class of persons than had been usually taxed under the easy régime of the subsidies.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

3. In *physics*, the falling or impinging of a ray of light or heat, etc., upon a surface: used especially with reference to the direction of the ray.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton*, Opticks.

4. In *astron.*, same as *immersion*, 4.—5. In *geom.*, the situation of two figures in which they have something more in common than they would have in some other situation, but do not completely coincide. The four kinds of incidence that are particularly considered are: 1st, that of a point and a line when the former lies on the latter; 2d, that of a point and a plane when the former lies in the latter; 3d, that of two lines when they cut each other; and 4th, that of a line and a plane when the former lies in the latter.—**Angle of incidence.** (*a*) In *physics*, the angle formed by the line of incidence and a line drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the incident ray or body impinges. Thus, if a ray EC impinges on the plane AB at the point C, and



Angle of Incidence.

a perpendicular CD be erected, then the angle ECD is called the angle of incidence, and the plane ECD the plane of incidence.

Those bodies which give light by reflexion, can there only be perceived where the angle of reflexion is equal to the *angle of incidence*.
Bp. Wilson, Discovery of a New World.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the longer axis of a projectile makes with the surface struck.—**Axis of incidence**, the normal to a surface at the point at which a ray or body strikes upon it.—**Cathetus of incidence.** Same as *axis of incidence*.—**Incidence formula**, in *enumerative geom.*, a formula expressing the number of incidences between different figures. For example, one such formula expresses the following proposition: In any unidimensional system of curves the number of them which cut a given straight line added to the number which touch a given plane give the number which so cut a plane that the tangent at the point of intersection cuts a given straight line.—**Plane of incidence**, the plane passing through the incident ray (EC) and the normal to the surface (CD). See figure above.

incidency† (in'si-den-si), *n.* Same as *incidence*, 1.

But wise men, philosophers and private judges, take in the accounts of accidental moments and *incidencies* to the action, said Cicero. *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, iii. 3.

incident (in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incident* = Sp. Pg. It. *incidente*, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *incidere*, fall upon, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Falling or striking upon something, as a ray of light or a projectile; impinging or acting upon anything from without.

That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the *incident* forces. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

If light be *incident* at the polarizing angle, the reflected and refracted rays will be at right angles to one another. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 9.

2. Likely to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally appertaining; necessarily conjoined.

I have been looking at the fire, and in a pensive manner reflecting upon the great misfortunes and calamities *incident* to human life. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Truly and heartily will he know where to find a true and sweet mate, without any risk such as Milton deplores as *incident* to scholars and great men. *Emerson*, Love.

3. Appertaining to or following another thing; conjoined as a subordinate to a principal thing; appurtenant: as, rent is *incident* to a reversion.

To whom it was *incident* as a fee of his office.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

4†. Subordinate; casual; incidental.

Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Incident proposition, in *logic*, a subordinate proposition or clause inserted in a principal proposition, and called *determinative* or *explicative* according as it forms an essential or only an accessory member of it: as, Naples, *where I met my friends*, is a beautiful city.—**Syn.** *Incident, Liable.* "*Incident* is improperly confounded with *liable*. Says a living writer, 'The work was *incident* to decay.' He should have turned it end for end. Decay may be *incident* to a work; the work is *liable* to decay." *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 371.

The regular jealous-fit that's *incident*
To all old husbands that wed brisk young wives.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 76.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

II. *n.* 1. That which falls out or takes place; an occurrence; something which takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of greater importance.

A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxvi.

The *incident* had occurred and was gone for me; it was an *incident* of no moment, no romance, no interest in a sense; yet it marked with change one single hour of a monotonous life. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. A thing necessarily or frequently depending upon, appertaining to, or legally passing with another that is the principal or more important; a natural or characteristic accompaniment.

Representative Councils, &c., are a mere *incident* and not an essential to Corporations. The whole body is the Corporation.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxii.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar *incidents* which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill.*

3. In *decorative art*, the representation of any action, often much conventionalized, but still to be recognized: thus, a frieze may consist of a number of *incidents* relating collectively some historical event.—**Syn. 1.** *Occurrence, Circumstance*, etc. See *event*[1].

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *incident* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Occurring, inseparably or fortuitously, in conjunction with something else, usually of greater importance; of minor importance; occasional; casual: as *incidental* expenses.

The pleasure *incidental* to the satisfaction of an interest cannot be attained after loss of the interest itself.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

It would be very useful indeed to have a record of the *incidental* discoveries, and of the minor studies which every historical scholar makes in the process of his work.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

Poverty has one *incidental* advantage; it lets things fall to ruin, but it does not improve or restore.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

In England inequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure; in America it is a late, *incidental*, unrecognized product. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 179.

=**Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* Something subordinate or casual: often used in the plural to mean minor expenses.

So many weak, pitiful *incidentals* attend on them. *Pope.*

Your father said that I might pay you five francs a day for *incidentals* and pocket money.
Jacob Abbott, Rollo in Paris, i.

incidentally (in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an incidental manner; as an incident; casually.

I . . . treat either purposely or *incidentally* of . . . colours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 665.

incidentary†, *a.* [< *incident* + *-ary.*] Incidental.

He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvon and the town of Conway, unless by *incidentary* visits. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 208.

incidentless (in'si-dent-les), *a.* [< *incident* + *-less.*] Without incident; uneventful.

My journey was *incidentless*, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 158.

incidently† (in'si-dent-li), *adv.* Incidentally.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

incinderment† (in-sin'dèr-ment), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *cinder* + *-ment.* Cf. *incinerate.*] Incineration.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon result from His *incinderment*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

incinerable (in-sin'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **incinerabilis*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate.*] Capable of being reduced to ashes: as, *incinerable* matter. [Rare.]

Other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh that they could feel no sindge from fire.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

★ **incinerate** (in-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incinerated*, ppr. *incinerating*. [Formerly also *encinerate*; < ML. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinerare* (> It. *incenerare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *incinerar* = F. *incinérer*), burn to ashes, < L. *in*, in, to, + *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinerary.*] To burn to ashes.

Near the same plot of ground, for about six yards compasse, were digged up coals and *incinerated* substances.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, ii.

incinerate† (in-sin'e-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *incineratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Burnt to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

incineration (in-sin-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incinération* = Pr. *incineratio* = Sp. *incineración* = Pg. *incineração* = It. *incenerazione*, < ML. *incineratio(n-)*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate.*] The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combustion.

Tobacco stalks may be mentioned as yielding upon *incineration* large quantities of potassium salts.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 255.

incinerator (in-sin'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **incinerator*, < *incinerare*, incinerate: see *incinerate.*] A furnace or retort for consuming, or reducing to ashes, any substance or body.

The *incinerator* (Dr. Sargeant's Patent), for destroying the refuse of hospitals, asylums, workhouses, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII., p. xxvii. of adv'ts.

incipience, incipiency (in-sip'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *incipient.*] The condition of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

★ **incipient** (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incipiente*, < L. *incipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take up, < *in*, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable.* Cf. *incept.*] Beginning; commencing; entering on existence or appearance.

He dashed my *incipient* vanity to the earth at once.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Its blasting rebuke causes *incipient* despotism to perish in the bud. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Incipient cause, a cause which extrinsically excites the principal cause to action; a procatarctic or inchoating cause.

incipiently (in-sip'i-ent-li), *adv.* In an incipient manner.

in-circle (in'sèr-kl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *circle.*] An inscribed circle.

incircle (in-sèr'kl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *circle.*] Same as *encircle.*

incirclet† (in-sèr'klet), *n.* Same as *encirclet.*

incircumscriptible (in-sèr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *incirconscriptible* = It. *incircoscrittibile*; as *in-*[3] + *circumscriptible.*] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited; illimitable.

The glorious bodie of Christ, which should bee capable of ten thousand places at once, both in heaven and earth, invisible, *incircumscriptible*.
Bp. Hall, The Old Religion, § 2.

incircumscription (in-sèr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *circumscription.*] The condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.

His mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre, and *incircumscription*, and infinity, unless it issues forth upon us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

incircumspect (in-sèr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *incirconspect* = It. *incircospetto*; as *in-*[3] + *circumspect.*] Not circumspect; heedless.

Our fashions of eating make us . . . unlusty to labour, . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
Tyndale, Works, p. 227.

incircumspection (in-sèr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *incirconspection*; as *in-*[3] + *circumspection.*] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

An unexpected way of delusion, and whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

incircumspectly (in-sèr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* Not circumspectly.

The Christians, inuading and entring into the munition *incircumspectly*, were pelted and pashed with stones.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

incise (in-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incised*, ppr. *incising*. [< F. *inciser*, < L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, cut into: see *incide.*] To cut in or into; form or treat by cutting; specifically, to engrave; carve in intaglio.

I on this grave thy epitaph *incise*.
Carew, Death of Dr. Donne.

The hair is indicated by masses broadly modelled, with *incised* lines on the surface.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 110.

Whereon a rude hand is *incised*—a favorite Mohammedan symbol of doctrine. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 135.

incised (in-sīzd'), *p. a.* 1. Cut; caused by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.—2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, appearing as if cut; having marginal slits or notches, as an oak-leaf or an insect's wing.—**Incised enamel.** Same as *champlevé enamel.* See *enamel.*—**Incised ware.** See *ware*[2].

incisely (in-sīs'li), *adv.* [< **incise*, a., incised (< L. *incisus*, pp.: see *incise, v.*), + *-ly*[2].] With or by incisions or notches. *Eaton.* [Rare.]

incisiform (in-sī'si-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **incisoriform*, < NL. *incisor*, incisor, + L. *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling an incisor tooth; incisorial: as, "lower canines *incisiform*," *Flower.*

In the genus Dinoceras there are three incisor teeth, and a small *incisiform* canine on each side.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 187.

(*b*) More particularly, having the form or character of the incisor teeth of a rodent; gliriform, as teeth. See *incisor.*

incision (in-sizh'on), *n.* [< F. *incision* = Pr. *incizio* = Sp. *incisión* = Pg. *incisão* = It. *incisione*, a cutting into, < L. *incisio(n-)*, a cutting into, used only in fig. senses, division, cesura, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide, incise.*] 1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance; specifically, the act of cutting into flesh, as for the purpose of bloodletting.

A fever in your blood! why, then *incision*
Would let her out in saucers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

With nice *incision* of her guided steel
She [the chisel] ploughs a brazen field.
Cowper, Task, i. 708.

When as Nature teaches us to divide any limb from the body to the saving of its fellows, . . . how much more is it her doctrine to sever by *incision* . . . a sore, the gangreen of a limb, to the recovery of a whole man?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A division or passage made by cutting; a cut or cutting; a gash.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

3. Figuratively, trenchancy; incisiveness. [Rare.]

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp *incision*. *J. S. Blackie.*

4. In *bot.* and *entom.*, a slit or deep notch resembling a cut.—5. In *Doric arch.*, same as *hypotrachelium.* Sometimes, especially in provincial examples, the incision is repeated to emphasize the separation of the shaft and capital. See cut under *hypotrachelium.*

6†. A cutting away; removal, as by an acid or a drug.

Abstersion is a scouring off or *incision* of viscous humours. *Bacon.*

incisive (in-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incisif* = Pr. *incisiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *incisivo*, < L. as if **incisivus*, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide*, *incise*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything; cutting, or used for cutting: as, the *incisive* teeth.—2. Figuratively, sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

A quick-witted, outspoken, *incisive* fellow.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

When Annie asked about their families, she answered with the *incisive* directness of a country-bred woman.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, v.

3†. Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viscid or coagulated humors.

The fig-tree sendeth from it a sharpe, piercing, and *incisive* spirit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 608.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle*.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the character, function, or situation of an incisor tooth; incisorial. (*b*) Pertaining in any way to an incisor; situated near incisors; containing incisors: synonymous with *premaxillary* or *intermaxillary* and *prepalatine*.—**Incisive bones**, the premaxillary bones.—**Incisive edge or tooth**, a sharp prominence at the base of the mandible in certain insects, used for cutting.—**Incisive foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).—**Incisive fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Incisive teeth**, the incisors.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, the incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle. See *incisive edge*, above.

incisively (in-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; penetratingly; trenchantly; sharply; acutely.

"In that case," she says, *incisively*, "I can not understand his consenting to become the bearer of such a message." *Rhoda Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 3.

incisiveness (in-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-sī'sọr), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *incisore*, < NL. *incisor*, a cutting tooth (cf. ML. *incisor*, a surgeon), < L. *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *incisors*, *incisores* (-sọr-z, in-sī-sō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an incisive or cutting tooth; a front tooth; any tooth of the upper jaw which is situated in the premaxillary or intermaxillary bone, or any corresponding tooth of the lower jaw. The name was originally given to those teeth which have sharp edges and a single fang, and are situated in front of the canines of either jaw. It is now technically used of teeth, whatever their character, which are situated as above described. When there are no upper incisors, the lower incisors are those situated nearest the symphysis of the lower jaw. Incisors are technically distinguished chiefly in mammals. Most mammals possess them in both jaws. The typical number is 6 above and below; but this number is frequently reduced to 4 or 2, sometimes to none, in one or both jaws. The number in either jaw is always even, and there is usually the same number in each jaw. A striking exception to this is seen in the ruminants, which usually have only lower incisors, biting against a callous pad in the upper jaw. (See cut under *Ruminantia*.) Among the most highly specialized incisors are those of the rodents or *Glires*, which are perennial, persistently growing from open pulps, with fangs rooted through much of the extent of each jaw, and with the cutting edges beveled like an adz; teeth of this character are sometimes termed *gliriform*. (See cut under *Rodentia*.) The greatest number of incisors is possessed by the opossum, this marsupial having 10 above and 8 below. For topography of the tooth, see cuts under *tooth*, 1, in the supplement.

II. *a.* 1. Same as *incisorial:* as, an *incisor* tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to the incisor teeth: as, *incisor* nerves.—**Incisor canal, foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).

incisorial (in-sī-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *incisor* + *-ial*.] Having the character of an incisor tooth; incisive, as a tooth.

incisory (in-sī'sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *incisoire* = Sp. Pg. *incisorio;* as *incise* + *-ory*.] Having the property of cutting; incisive.

incisure (in-sizh'ụr), *n.* [= F. *incisure* = Pg. It. *incisura*, < L. *incisura*, a cutting into, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] A cut; an incision; a slit-like opening; a notch.

In some creatures it [the mouth] is wide and large, in some little and narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 11.

incitant (in-sī'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *incitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] That which incites or stimulates to action; an exciting cause. *Smart.*

incitation (in-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incitation* = Sp. *incitación* = Pg. *incitação* = It. *incitazione*, < L. *incitatio(n-)*, < *incitare*, pp. *incitatus*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

All the affections that are in man are either natural, or by chance, or by the *incitation* of reason and discourse.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive.

The whole race of men have this passion in some degree implanted in their bosoms, which is the strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler*, No. 23.

incitative (in-sī'tā-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *incitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *incitativo;* as *incite* + *-ative*.] A provocative; a stimulant; an incitant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote.

incite (in-sīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incited*, ppr. *inciting*. [< F. *inciter* = Sp. Pg. *incitar* = It. *incitare*, < L. *incitare*, set in motion, hasten, urge, incite, < *in*, in, on, + *citare*, set in motion, urge: see *cite*[1].] To move to action; stir up; instigate; spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), stimulate, urge on, rouse, fire, provoke, excite, encourage, animate, set on, drive, persuade. See list under *impel*.

incitement (in-sīt'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *incitement* = Sp. *incitamento*, *incitamiento* = Pg. It. *incitamento*, < L. *incitamentum*, an incentive, incitement, < *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting; instigation.—2. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

Duke William had *Incitements* to invade England, and some Shew of a Title. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 21.

From the long records of distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

inciter (in-sī'tẹr), *n.* One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this [these?] which I have depainted to thee are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6.

incitingly (in-sī'ting-li), *adv.* In an inciting manner; so as to excite to action.

incitive (in-sī'tiv), *a.* [< *incite* + *-ive*.] Having the power or capacity to incite. [Rare.]

The style is thus instructive and *incitive*.
T. W. Hunt, New Princeton Rev., Nov., 1888, p. 363.

incitomotor (in-sī-tọ-mō'tọr), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *incitare*, incite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, inciting to motion; causing muscle to act.

incitomotory (in-sī-tọ-mō'tọ-ri), *a.* [As *incitomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *incitomotor*.

incivil† (in-siv'il), *a.* [= F. *incivil* = Sp. Pg. *incivil* = It. *incivile*, < L. *incivilis*, impolite, uncivil, < *in-* priv. + *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] Uncivil.

Cym. He was a prince.
Gui. A most *incivil* one. The wrongs he did me
Were nothing prince-like. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incivilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incivilité* = Sp. *incivilidad* = Pg. *incivilidade* = It. *incivilità*, < LL. *incivilita(t-)s*, incivility, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil: see *incivil*.] 1†. Lack of civilization; an uncivilized condition.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God. *Raleigh.*

2. Lack of civility or courtesy; rudeness of manner toward others; impoliteness.

Cour. How say you now? is not your husband mad?
Adr. His *incivility* confirms no less.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least *incivility*.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 88.

=**Syn. 2.** Disrespect, unmannerliness.

incivilization (in-siv″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *civilization*.] The state of being uncivilized; lack of civilization; barbarism. *Wright.*

incivilly† (in-siv'i-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

incivism (in'si-vizm), *n.* [< F. *incivisme;* as *in-*[3] + *civism*. The words *civisme* and *incivisme* came into use during the first French revolution, when an appearance of active devotion to the existing government was the great test of good citizenship, and incivism was regarded as a crime.] Neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

Give up your *incivisme*, which at most is only a century old, for with all his faults the Irish gentleman of 1782 was Irish, and did not try to be West British.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 251.

There were rumors of coming trouble, and of an unhealthy condition of the banks; but it was considered *incivism* to look too curiously into such matters.
The Century, XXXIII. 369.

inclamation† (in-klā-mā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inclamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < L. *inclamare*, cry out against, < *in*, on, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *exclaim*, etc.] A shout; an exclamation.

She foretold
Troy's ruin: which, succeeding, made her use
This sacred *inclamation:* "God" (said she)
"Would have me utter things uncredited."
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclamations*. *Bp. Hall*, Elijah with the Baalites.

inclasp, *v. t.* See *enclasp*.

inclaudent (in-klâ'dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, not closing.

inclavated (in-klā'vā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *inclavatus*, pp. of *inclavare*, fasten with a nail, < L. *in*, into, + *clavare*, fasten with a nail: see *clavate*[2].] Set; fast fixed.

inclave (in-klāv'), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *clavus*, a nail. Cf. *enclave*.] In *her.*, shaped like a series of dovetails, or cut at the edge in a series of dovetail or patté projections alternating with notches of the same shape: thus, a chief *inclave* projects into the field below in dovetailed projections.

incle[1]†, *v.* See *inkle*[1].

incle[2]†, *n.* See *inkle*[2].

inclemency (in-klem'ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *inclémence* = Sp. Pg. *inclemencia* = It. *inclemenza*, < L. *inclementia*, < *inclemen(t-)s*, inclement: see *inclement*.] The character of being inclement; lack of clemency. (*a*) Severity of temper; unmercifulness or harshness of feeling or action.

The *inclemencie* of the late pope labouring to forestall him in his just throne. *Bp. Hall*, Impress of God, ii.

(*b*) Severity of climate or weather; tempestuousness.

Or on an airy mountain's top to lie,
Exposed to cold or heaven's *inclemency*.
Dryden, Lucretius, iii. 73.

(*c*) Adversity; disagreeableness.

Providence, tempering the *inclemency* of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

inclement (in-klem'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inclément* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclemente*, < L. *inclemen(t-)s*, unmerciful, harsh, < *in-* priv. + *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] Not clement. (*a*) Unmerciful; harsh; severe; adverse. (*b*) Severe, as climate or weather; tempestuous, disturbed, or extreme, as the elements or temperature.

The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, P. L., x. 1063.

inclemently (in-klem'ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inclement manner.

inclinable (in-klī'nạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inclinable*, < L. *inclinabilis*, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1†. Leaning; tending.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last.
Bentley.

His [Otway's] person was of the middle size, about five feet seven inches high, *inclinable* to fatness.
Quoted in *Malone's* Dryden, p. 468, note.

2. Having a mental bent or tendency in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed: as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

She was more *inclinable* to pity her than she had deserved. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

3. Capable of being inclined.

inclinableness (in-klī'nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

Her *inclinableness* to conform to the late establishment of it. *Strype*, Memorials Edw. VI., an. 1551.

★**inclination** (in-kli-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inclinacioun* = F. *inclinaison*, *inclination* = Pr. *enclinatio* = Sp. *inclinación* = Pg. *inclinação* = It. *inchinazione*, *inclinazione*, < L. *inclinatio(n-)*, a leaning, bending, inclining, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1. The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; a leaning; any deviation from a given direction or position.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art,
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. In *geom.* and *mech.*, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination*.—3. The angle which a line or plane makes with the horizon; declivity. In gunnery inclination is the elevation or depression of the axis of a piece above or below a horizontal plane passing through the axis of the trunnions, supposed to be horizontal.

4. An inclined surface; a slope or declivity, as of land.

They [the Arabs] dashed over rocks, . . . up and down steep *inclinations*. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 77.

5. A set or bent of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; a leaning, liking, or preference:

as, an *inclination* for poetry; a strong *inclination* toward law.

An hundred Years on one kind Word I'll feast:
A thousand more will added be,
If you an *Inclination* have for me.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Diet.

When Habit and Custom is joyned with a vicious *Inclination*, how little doth human Reason signifie?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

I shall certainly not balk your *inclinations*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

6. A person for whom or a thing for which one has a liking or preference. [Rare.]

Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine.
Sir W. Temple, Works, i. 458. (*Latham.*)

7. In *Gr.* and *Latin gram.*, same as *enclisis*.—**Angle of inclination.** See def. 2.—**Inclination compass.** Same as *dipping-compass*.—**Inclination of an orbit**, in *astron.*, the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**Inclination of the groove**, the angle made by the tangent to the groove of a rifled gun at any point with the rectilinear element of the bore passing through that point. See *twist*.—**Inclination** or **dip of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Prayer of inclination**, in Oriental liturgies, a prayer between the Lord's Prayer and the communion, expressing adoration, humiliation, and a desire for worthy reception of the sacrament. Its character varies considerably, however, in different liturgies. In the liturgies of Constantinople it is introduced by the exhortation "Let us bow down (incline) our heads to the Lord," and other liturgies contain a similar direction, or allusions to this posture of bowing down from which the prayer takes its name. By English liturgiologists it is also called the *prayer of humble access*. The Coptic liturgy of St. Basil has, in addition, a *prayer of inclination after the communion*, preceding the benediction. The name *prayer of inclination* or *of bowing down the head* (εὐχὴ τῆς κεφαλοκλισίας) is also given to a prayer for protection during the night, said at hesperinon (vespers), and to a prayer for forgiveness of sins, at orthron (lauds), in the Greek Church. In the Syriac baptismal offices prayers of inclination are said secretly by the priest, invoking sanctification of the water and of the candidate.—**Syn. 1.** Obliquity, slope, slant.—**5.** *Propensity, Bias*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), proclivity.

inclinatorium (in-klī-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inclinatoria* (-ä). [NL. (cf. ML. *inclinatorium*, an elbow-rest), neut. of **inclinatorius*, < L. *inclinare*: see *incline*.] The inclination compass or dipping-needle. See *dipping-needle*.

incline (in-klīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inclined*, ppr. *inclining*. [Formerly also *encline*; < ME. *inclinen*, *enclinen*, < OF. *encliner*, *incliner*, F. *incliner* = Pr. *enclinar*, *inclinar* = Sp. Pg. *inclinar* = It. *inchinare*, *inclinare*, < L. *inclinare* (= Gr. ἐγκλίνειν), bend down, lean, incline, < *in*, on, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline*, *decline*, *recline*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend down; lean; turn obliquely from or toward a given direction or position; deviate from a line or course; tend: as, the column *inclines* from the perpendicular.

Thei rode a softe paas, theire hedes *enclyned* vnder theire helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

Your nose *inclines*,
That side that's next the sun, to the queen-apple.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2†. To bow; bend the head or the body, especially as a mark of courtesy or respect.

Whan thei ben thus apparaylled, thei gon 2 and 2 togedre, fulle ordynatly before the Emperour, with outen speche of ony Woord, saf only *enclynynge* to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 234.

If that any neighebor of myne
Wol nat in chirche to my wyf *enclyne*, . . .
Whan she comth home, she rampeth in my face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 14.

3. To have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed; tend, as toward an opinion, a course of action, etc.

[They] holde of hym theire londes and theire fees in honour, ffor he hath made hem alle *enclyne* to hym by his prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix. 3.

4. To tend, in a physical sense; approximate.

The flower itself is of a golden hue,
The leaves *inclining* to a darker blue.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. In *marching*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Inclining dial.** See *dial*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bend down; cause to lean; give a leaning to; cause to deviate from or toward a given line, position, or direction; direct.

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's *inclined*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 150.

2. To bend (the body), as in an act of reverence or civility; cause to stoop or bow.

Soft himselfe *inclyning* on his knee
Downe to that well. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 3.

With due respect my body I *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

3. To give a tendency or propension to; turn; dispose.

I will *incline* mine ear to a parable; I will open my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36.

The presence of so many of our countrymen was *inclining* us to cut short our own stay. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 95.

Inclined dial, engine, plane, etc. See the nouns.

incline (in-klīn′), *n.* [< ME. *encline*, < OF. *enclin*, an inclination, bow, disposition, < *encliner*, incline: see *incline*, *v.*] **1†.** An inclination; a bow.

He saluzed the soverayne and the sale aftyr,
Ilke a kynge aftyre kynge, and mad his *enclines*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. An inclined plane; an ascent or a descent, as in a road or a railway; a slope.

The traveller does not go there [to Cincinnati] to see the city, but to visit the suburbs, climbing into them, out of the smoke and grime, by steam *inclines* and grip railways. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 430.

3. A shaft or mine-opening having considerable inclination. The words *shaft*, *incline*, and *level* express all possible conditions of a mine-opening in respect to position with reference to the horizontal plane. If the incline is worked "to the rise," the material mined is transported downward by some self-acting arrangement; if "to the deep," it is raised by a steam or other engine.

incliner (in-klī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which inclines.—**2.** An inclined dial. *Ash.*

inclining (in-klī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *incline*, *v.*] **1.** Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

Were you not sent for? Is it your own *inclining*? Is it a free visitation? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2†. Side; party.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my *inclining*, and the rest.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *inclinare*, incline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** In *magnetism*, an apparatus for determining the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.—**2.** An instrument for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; a clinometer or batter-level.—**Chain-inclinometer**, a device attached to a surveyors' chain to indicate its departure from a level.

inclip (in-klip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclipped*, ppr. *inclipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *clip*[1].] To grasp; inclose; surround. [Rare.]

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have 't. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

incloister (in-klois′tėr), *v. t.* See *encloister*.

Such a beatific face
Incloisters here this narrow floor,
That possess'd all hearts before.
Lovelace, Epitaph on Mrs. Filmer.

inclose, enclose (in-, en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclosed, enclosed*, ppr. *inclosing, enclosing*. [< ME. *enclosen*, < OF. (also F.) *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, inclose, include (cf. *enclose*, an inclosure): see *include*. Cf. *close*[1].] **1.** To close or shut in; environ or encompass, as a space, or an object or objects within a space; cover or shut up on all sides; include or confine: as, to *inclose* land with a fence; to *inclose* a letter in an envelop.

Thai hadde a semli sigt of a cite nobul,
Enclosed comeliche a-boute with fyn castel-werk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2220.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *inclose* the lock. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 148.

2. To insert in the same cover or inclosure with an original or the main letter, report, or other paper in a matter: as, he *inclosed* a report of the proceedings.

I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty, in order to his Majesty's ratification.
Sir W. Temple, To Lord Arlington.

3†. To put into harness.

They went to coach and their horse *inclose*. *Chapman.*

incloser, encloser (in-, en-klō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

The grand *encloser* of the commons, for
His private profit or delight, with all
His herds that graze upon 't are lawful prize.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

inclosing-net (in-klō′zing-net), *n.* See *fish-net*.

inclosure, enclosure (in-, en-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *inclose* + *-ure*. Cf. OF. *enclosture*, *encloture*, an inclosure.] **1.** The act of inclosing, or the state of being inclosed.

The primitive monks were excusable in their retiring and *enclosures* of themselves. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence; hence, the appropriation of things common; reduction to private possession.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common. . . . God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. That which incloses; anything that environs, encompasses, or incloses within limits.

Within the *inclosure* was a great store of houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 311.

Much more might be written of this antient wise Republic [Venice], which cannot be comprehended within the narrow *Inclosure* of a Letter. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

The kingdom of thought has no *inclosures*, but the Muse makes us free of her city.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 307.

4. That which is inclosed or shut in; a space or an object surrounded or enveloped. Specifically—**5.** A tract of land surrounded by a fence, hedge, or equivalent protection, together with such fence or hedge.

Delicious Paradise,
Now nearer, crowns with her *enclosure* green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 133.

6. A letter or paper inclosed with another in an envelop. See *inclose*, 2.—**Inclosure Acts**, English statutes, especially those of 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 109) and 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 118), for acquiring and divesting rights over common and waste lands, usually by allotting them among adjoining landowners, which could previously be done only by means of private acts of Parliament.—**Inclosure commissioner**, in *Eng. law*, an officer, formerly appointed under special acts, but in recent times one of a permanent board, empowered to take proceedings for the inclosing and allotting to private ownership of lands formerly held as commons or as subject to rights of common, which preclude cultivation.

inclosurer† (in-klō′zūr-ėr), *n.* [< *inclosure* + *-er*[1].] One who makes an inclosure of land; in the extract, a squatter.

And so live meanly and poorly, and, turning Cottiers or *Inclosurers* on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing and intertainers of Vagabonds.
Statute (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 448.

incloud (in-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *cloud*[1].] Same as *encloud*.

include (in-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *included*, ppr. *including*. [< ME. *includen*, *encluden* = OF. *enclore*, *enclure*, F. *inclure* = Pr. *enclure* = Sp. *incluir* = Pg. *incluir*, *encludir* = It. *inchiudere*, *includere*, include, < L. *includere*, shut in, include, < *in*, in, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, etc.] **1.** To confine within something; hold as in an inclosure; inclose; contain.

The flouring tree trunk in leed
Enclude, or in an edder skynne it wynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Where likeliest he might find
The only two of mankind, but in them
The whole *included* race. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 416.

2. To comprise as a part, or as something incident or pertinent; comprehend; take in: as, the greater *includes* the less; this idea *includes* many particulars; the Roman empire *included* many nations. In logic a term is said to *include under* it the subjects of which it can be predicated, and to *include within* itself its essential predicates.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harms.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

3†. To conclude; terminate.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Included clypeus or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus lying between two lateral produced parts of the front, as in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*. Such a clypeus is often called a *tylus*.—**Included stamens**, in *bot.*, stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in *Cinchona*.—**Included style**, in *bot.*, a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.

includible (in-klō′di-bl), *a.* [< *include* + *-ible*.] Capable of being included. *Bentham.*

Inclusa (in-klō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*: see *include*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of his *Acephala testacea*, including the clams, razor-shells, pholades, ship-worms, and some other lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot. In some the mantle is prolonged at the posterior end to a tube of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of ★burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stone.

inclusel†, *a.* [ME. *incluse*, < L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*, include: see *include*.] Inclosed; shut in; cloistered; recluse.

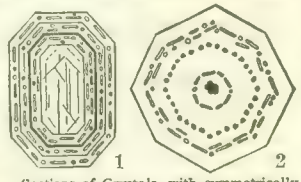
Thou sall be safe as ane ankir *incluse*, and noghte anely thou bot all cristene men.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

★**inclusion** (in-klō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *inclusion* = Sp. *inclusión* = Pg. *inclusão* = It. *inchiusione*, *inclusione*, < L. *inclusio*(*n*-), a shutting up, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *include*.] **1.** The act of including, or the state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies.
Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond.

The logical process of *Inclusion* is the same both in the mind of the animal and in the mind of a philosopher.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 51.

2. That which is included or inclosed. Used in mineralogy of a body, usually minute, such as a liquid or a small crystal, which is inclosed within the mass of another. Thus, topaz often contains *inclusions* consisting of liquid carbon dioxid. The inclusions in a crystal have often a definite orientation with reference to the crystallographic axes, as for example in the mineral leucite. According to the nature of the inclosed substance, the inclusions are spoken of as *gas inclusions*, *glass inclusions*, *fluid inclusions*, etc., and the cavities themselves are called *gas-cavities* or *gas-pores*, *glass-cavities*, etc.— **Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*. See *copula*.— **Fluid inclusion**. See def. 2.— **Formal inclusion**. See *formal*.



Sections of Crystals, with symmetrically arranged inclusions. 1, augite; 2, leucite. (After Zirkel.)

inclusive (in-klö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inclusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclusivo*, < L. as if **inclusivus*, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *inclose*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inclosing; encircling; comprehensive; including: with *of*.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

2. Included in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive* (that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday).

II. *n.* A term of inclusion.

This man is so cunning in his *inclusiues* and exclusiues that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

inclusively (in-klö′siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

incoagulable (in-kō-ag′ū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoagulable* = Sp. *incoagulable*; as *in-*[3] + *coagulable*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted. *Boyle*, Works, III. 527.

incoercible (in-kō-ėr′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoercible* = Pg. *incoercivel*; as *in-*[3] + *coercible*.] 1. Not to be coerced or compelled; incapable of being constrained or forced.—2. In *physics*, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure. Certain gases were formerly supposed to have this property. See *gas*.

incoexistence† (in-kō-eg-zis′tens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coexistence*.] The opposite of *coexistence*.

The coexistence or *incoexistence* . . . of different ideas in the same subject.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 12.

incog (in-kog′), *a.* An abbreviation of *incognito*.

He has lain *incog* ever since. *Tatler*, No. 230.

What! my old guardian!—What! turn inquisitor, and take evidence *incog*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

incogent (in-kō′jent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogent*.] Not cogent; not adapted to convince. [Rare.]

[They] reject not the truth itself, but *incogent* modes in which it is occasionally presented.
The Nation, Jan. 6, 1870, p. 14.

incogitability (in-koj″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incogitable, or incapable of being thought, or of being directly and positively thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incogitable (in-koj′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incogitable* = It. *incogitabile*, < L. *incogitabilis*, unthinking, unthinkable, < *in-* priv. + *cogitabilis*, thinkable, conceivable: see *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; unthinkable.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us *incogitable*, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory.
Sir W. Hamilton.

incogitance, incogitancy (in-koj′i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< L. *incogitantia*, thoughtlessness, < *incogitan(t-)s*, thoughtless, unthinking: see *incogitant*.] The quality of being incogitable; want of thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness.

He passes the time with *incogitancy*, and hates the employment, and suffers the torment of prayers which he loves not. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

incogitant (in-koj′i-tant), *a.* [= OF. *incogitant* = Pg. *incogitante*, < L. *incogitan(t-)s*, unthinking, thoughtless, < *in-* priv. + *cogitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. Not thinking; thoughtless.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, ii.

2. Not capable of thinking: opposed to *cogitant*.

As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is *incogitant*.
J. Howe, Works, I. 65.

incogitantly (in-koj′i-tant-li), *adv.* In an incogitant manner; without consideration.

I did not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities, as if they might sometimes be but seeming ones.
Boyle, Works, V. 217.

incogitative (in-koj′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogitative*.] Not cogitative; not thinking; lacking the power of thought.

It is as impossible to conceive that ever bare *incogitative* matter should produce a thinking intelligent being as that nothing should of itself produce matter.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10.

incogitativity (in-koj″i-tā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitative* + *-ity*.] The quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, § 9.

incognisable, incognisance, etc. See *incognizable*, etc.

incognita (in-kog′ni-tą), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incognita*, < L. *incognita*, fem. of *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown or disguised: said of a woman or a girl.

II. *n.* A woman unknown or disguised.

Ha! Violante! that's the lady's name of the house where my *incognita* is. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Wonder, v. 1.

incognito (in-kog′ni-tō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *incognito*, < It. *incognito*, < L. *incognitus*, unknown, < *in-* priv. + *cognitus*, known: see *cognition*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown; disguised under an assumed name and character: generally with reference to a man, usually of some distinction, who passes, actually or conventionally, as in travel, under an assumed name or in disguise, in order to avoid notice or attention.

I' th' dark o' th' evening I peep out, and *incognito* make some visits. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A man unknown, or in disguise, or living under an assumed name.—2. Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of disguise or of a feigned character.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott*.

incognizability (in-kog″ni- or in-kon″i-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state of being incognizable or unknown.

incognizable (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; such as no finite mind can know; not to be known by man; not to be recognized. Also spelled *incognisable*.

The relation of unlikeness . . . is *incognizable* unless there exist other relations with which it may be classed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 331.

incognizance (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-zans), *n.* [= OF. *incongnoissance*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizance*.] Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisance*.

This *incognizance* may be explained on three possible hypotheses. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incognizant (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-zant), *a.* [= OF. *incongnoissant*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizant*.] Not cognizant; failing to cognize or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisant*.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incognoscibility (in-kog-nos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *incognoscibilità*; as *incognoscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incognoscible, or beyond being known.

If . . . the imperial philosopher should censure the still incognoscible author for still continuing in *incognoscibility*, . . . I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xix.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incognoscible* = Sp. *incognoscible* = Pg. *incognoscivel* = It. *incognoscibile*, < L. *incognoscibilis*, not to be known, < *in-* priv. + *cognoscibilis*, to be known: see *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; such as cannot be known or recognized; incognizable.

Incognito I am and wish to be, and *incognoscible* it is in my power to remain. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xx.

incoherence (in-kō-hēr′ens), *n.* [= F. *incohérence* = Sp. Pg. *incoherencia* = It. *incoerenza*; as *incoheren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. Want of physical coherence or cohesion; the state or quality of not holding or sticking together; looseness; separateness of parts: as, the *incoherence* of particles of sand; the *incoherence* of a fluid.

The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to be put in motion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 388.

2. Want of coherence or connection in thought or speech; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another: as, *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke*.

The system of his politicks, when disembroiled, and cleared of all those *incoherences* and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece, will be as follows.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

incoherency (in-kō-hēr′en-si), *n.* Incoherence.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr′ent), *a.* [= F. *incohérent* = Sp. Pg. *incoherente* = It. *incoerente*; as *in-*[3] + *coherent*.] 1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; loose; unconnected; not coalescing or uniting.

His armour was patched up of a thousand *incoherent* pieces. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

The pollen is so *incoherent* that clouds of it are emitted if the plant be gently shaken on a sunny day.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 401.

2. Without coherence or agreement; not properly related or coördinated; incongruous; inconsistent; inconsecutive: chiefly used of immaterial things: as, *incoherent* thoughts.

No prelate's lawn with hair-shirt lined
Is half so *incoherent* as my mind; . . .
I plant, root up; I build, and then confound.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 166.

These are only broken, *incoherent* memoirs of this wonderful society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

incoherentific (in-kō-hēr-en-tif′ik), *a.* [< *incoherent* + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

incoherently (in-kō-hēr′ent-li), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts; disconnectedly.

It . . . [is] the nature of violent passion to . . . make man speak *incoherently*. *Beattie*, Moral Science, IV. i. 3.

The middle section of the country through which somewhat *incoherently* permeated Massachusetts and Virginia ideas. *J. Schouler*, Hist. U. S., p. 11.

incoherentness (in-kō-hēr′ent-nes), *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

incohering† (in-kō-hēr′ing), *a.* Incoherent.

They entirely, or for the most part, consist of lax *incohering* earth. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 2.

incohesion (in-kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [= F. *incohésion*; as *in-*[3] + *cohesion*.] Absence of cohesion; incoherence.

Our own Indian Empire, . . . held together by force in a state of artificial equilibrium, threatens some day to illustrate by its fall the *incohesion* arising from lack of congruity in components. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 450.

incoincidence (in-kō-in′si-dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in′si-dent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

incolant† (in′kō-lant), *n.* [As L. *incola*, an inhabitant (< *incolere*, cultivate, inhabit, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*), + *-ant*.] An inhabitant.

The sinful *incolants* of his made earth.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

incolumity† (in-kō-lū′mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *incolumite* = Sp. *incolumidad*, < L. *incolumita(t-)s*, uninjured state, soundness, < *incolumis*, uninjured, safe, < *in-* intensive + *columis*, safe. Cf. *calamity*.] Safety; security.

The Parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a People, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a Country. *Howell*, Letters.

incombining† (in-kom-bī′ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *combining*, ppr. of *combine*, *v.*] Incapable of combining or agreeing; disagreeing; disjunctive.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.
Milton, Divorce, i. 1.

incombre†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *encumber*.

incombrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incombustibility (in-kom-bus-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incombustibilité* = Sp. *incombustibilidad* = Pg. *incombustibilidade* = It. *incombustibilità*; as *incombustible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incombustible.

incombustible (in-kom-bus′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incombustible* = Sp. *incombustible* = Pg. *incombustivel* = It. *incombustibile*; as *in-*[3] + *combustible*.] **I.** *a.* Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.

Manye philosophoris clepid this quinta essencia an olle *incombustible*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

In Eubœa's isle
A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven
Vests *incombustible*. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

II. *n.* A substance or thing that will not burn, or cannot be consumed by fire.

incombustibleness (in-kọm-bus′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incombustibility.

incombustibly (in-kọm-bus′ti-bli), *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

income (in′kum), *n.* [< ME. *income* = D. *inkomen* = G. *einkommen* (in sense 6) = Icel. *innkvāma*, income; cf. D. *inkomst* = Dan. *indkomst* = Sw. *inkomst* (in sense 6); as *in*-[1] + *come*.] **1†.** A coming in; arrival; entrance; introduction.

Bot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2171.

At mine *income* I lowted low.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 334.

2. A new-comer or arrival; an incomer. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

An *Income*, incola, aduena.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

The new year comes; then stir the tipple; . . .
Let's try this *income*, how he stands,
An' eik us sib by shakin' hands. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

3†. An entrance-fee.

Though he [a farmer] pay neuer so great an annuall rent, yet must he pay at his entrance a fine, or (as they call it) an *income* of ten pound, twenty pound, . . . whereas in truth the purchase thereof is hardly worth so much.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (1583), ii. 29.

4. A coming in as by influx or inspiration; hence, an inspired quality or characteristic, as courage or zeal; an inflowing principle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whose presence seemed the sweet *income*
And womanly atmosphere of home.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. A disease or ailment coming without known or apparent cause, as distinguished from one induced by accident or contagion. See *ancome*, *oncome*. [Scotch.]

She had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, III. 191.

Maister John, this is the mistress; she's got a trouble in her breast — some kind o' an *income*, we're thinkin'.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

6. That which comes in to a person as payment for labor or services rendered in some office, or as gain from lands, business, the investment of capital, etc.; receipts or emoluments regularly accruing, either in a given time, or, when unqualified, annually; the annual receipts of a person or a corporation; revenue: as, an *income* of five thousand dollars; his *income* has been much reduced; the *income* from the business is small. — **Income bonds.** See *bond*[1]. — **Income tax,** a tax levied in some countries and states on incomes above a specified limit. From 1861 to 1872 an income tax was levied by the United States government. As arranged in 1862, incomes under $5,000 were taxed 5 per cent. (with exemption of $600 and paid house-rent), incomes of over $5,000 and not over $10,000 were taxed 7½ per cent., and those over $10,000 were taxed 10 per cent. without exemption. There were various modifications; the exemption limit was raised in 1865 to $1,000, and in 1870 to $2,000. In Great Britain and Ireland the tax is assessed at a rate per pound fixed from time to time by Parliament. Since 1877 there is an abatement of £120 and since 1894 of £160 on incomes under £400, and special exemptions have been made for incomes from £400 to £700, while incomes under £160 are not now charged. The Finance Act of 1909–10 raised the rate upon unearned incomes, and placed a super-tax upon incomes of over £5,000, at the additional rate of sixpence on every pound above £3,000. A tax of 2 per cent. on the amount of income over and above $4,000 was adopted by Congress in 1894 as part of the (Wilson) tariff act, to be levied from January 1st, 1898, until January 1st, 1900. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, April 8th, 1895, on the ground that it was a direct tax and that the act imposing it was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution concerning such taxes. The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution (accepted by three fourths of the States in 1913) provides that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration." = **Syn.** *Income*, *Revenue*, *Value*, *Profit*. *Revenue* is the income of a government or state, without reference to expenditures; *profit* is the gain made upon any business or investment when both the receipts and the expenditures are taken into account. Property may have *value* and yield neither *income* nor *profit*.

incomer (in′kum″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who comes in; a new-comer; an immigrant.

This body was continually reinforced by fresh *incomers* from the north. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

2. One who comes in place of another; a successor: used of tenants, occupants, office-holders, etc., and opposed to *outgoer*. — **3.** One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or community. [Scotch.] — **4.** In *shooting*, a bird which flies toward the sportsman.

incoming (in′kum″ing), *n.* [< *in*-[1] + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming in, entering, or arriving.

He, at his first *incomming*, charg'd his spere
At him that first appeared in his sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

incoming (in′kum″ing), *a.* [< *in*-[1] + *coming*, ppr. of *come*, *v.*] **1.** Coming in as an occupant, office-holder, or the like: as, an *incoming* tenant; the *incoming* administration. — **2.** Coming in as the produce of labor, property, or business; accruing.

It is . . . the first and fundamental interest of the labourer that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour. *Burke*, On Scarcity.

3. Ensuing: as, the *incoming* week. [Scotch.]

incomity† (in-kom′i-ti), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *comity*.] Lack of comity; incivility. *Coles*, 1717.

in commendam. See *commendam*.

incommensurability (in-kọ-men″sū-rạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incommensurabilité* = Sp. *inconmensurabilidad* = Pg. *incommensurabilidade* = It. *incommensurabilità*, < *incommensurable*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incommensurable.

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side, and gives a hint of the manner in which it was demonstrated.
★ *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

incommensurable (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommensurable* = Sp. *inconmensurable* = Pg. *incommensuravel* = It. *incommensurabile*; as *in*-[3] + *commensurable*.] **I.** *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure: thus, two quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; in *arith.*, having no common divisor except unity. See *commensurable*.

All primes together are generally called (by arithmeticians) numbers *incommensurable*, which is as much as to say, as numbers not able to be measured together by any one number; for although all true numbers universally are measurable together by an unit, yet sith unitie causeth no alteration, neyther by division nor yet by multiplication, but the numbers measured or multiplied by it alwayes returne immutably the selfe same both for quotient and product that they themselves were before, therefore they are named numbers *incommensurable*.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), xi.

Incommensurable in power, having incommensurable squares. *Euclid*, x., def. 2.

II. *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

incommensurableness (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bl-nes), *n.* Incommensurability.

incommensurably (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bli), *adv.* In an incommensurable manner.

incommensurate (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *commensurate*.] **1.** Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure. — **2.** Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate: as, means *incommensurate* to our wants.

incommensurately (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-li), *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

incommensurateness (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

incommiscible (in-kọ-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *incommiscibile*, < LL. *incommiscibilis*, that may not be mixed, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *commiscibilis*, that may be mixed, < L. *commiscere*, mix: see *commix*.] Incapable of being commixed or commingled; that cannot be mixed or combined. *Coles*, 1717.

incommixture† (in-kọ-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *commixture*.] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, . . . we have not met with a good account.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, viii.

incommodate† (in-kom′ọ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp. of *incommodare*, inconvenience: see *incommode*. Cf. *accommodate*.] To incommode.

The soul is . . . *incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

incommodate†, *a.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Uncomfortable.

The scurvy and other diseases, which this long voyage and their *incommodate* condition had brought upon them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 50.

incommodation (in-kom-ọ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *incommodate* + *-ion*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommodated or incommoded.

incommode (in-kọ-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incommoded*, ppr. *incommoding*. [< F. *incommoder* = Sp. *incomodar* = Pg. *incommodar* = It. *incomodare*, < L. *incommodare*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*, and cf. *commode*.] To subject to inconvenience or trouble; disturb or molest; worry; put out: as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours *incommode* a family.

I descended more conveniently, tho' not without being much *incommoded* by the sand which falls down from the top. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 53.

'Tis scarce credible that the mind of so wise a man as my father was could be so much *incommoded* with so small a matter. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

= **Syn.** To discommode, annoy, try.

incommode† (in-kọ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommode* = Sp. *incómodo* = Pg. *incommodo* = It. *incomodo*, *incommodo*, < L. *incommodus*, inconvenient, < *in-* priv. + *commodus*, convenient: see *commode*.] **I.** *a.* Troublesome; inconvenient.

To be obliging to that Excess as you are . . . is a dangerous Quality, and may be very *incommode* to you.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, Ded.

II. *n.* Something troublesome or inconvenient.

Praying you effectually to follow the same, always foreseeing that the number be not too great, in avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof. Quoted in *Strype's* Memorials, an. 1518.

incommodement† (in-kọ-mōd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *incommode* + *-ment*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommoded; inconvenience. *Cheyne*, English Malady (1733), p. 315.

incommodious (in-kọ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *commodious*, after L. *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a traine, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*. *Cowley*, Greatness.

incommodiously (in-kọ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-kọ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-kọ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incommodities* (-tiz). [< F. *incommodité* = Pr. *incommoditat*, *encommoditat* = Sp. *incomodidad* = Pg. *incommodidade* = It. *incomodità*, < L. *incommodita(t-)s*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] **1†.** Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage.

Verily she [Nature] commandeth thee to use diligent circumspection, that thou do not seek for thine own commodity that which may procure others *incommodity*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

2. That which is incommodious or troublesome; anything that incommodes or causes loss; an inconvenience; a trouble.

For fear that either scarceness of victuals, or some other like *incommodity*, should chance.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

There came into Ægypt a notable Oratour, whose name was Hegesias, who inueyed . . . much against the *incōmodities* of this transitory life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

The . . . voyage . . . has burdened him with a bulk of *incommodities* such as nobody will care to rid him of.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int.

incommunicability (in-kọ-mū″ni-kạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incomunicabilidad* = Pg. *incommunicabilidade*; < *incommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

incommunicable (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommunicable* = Sp. *incomunicable* = Pg. *incommunicavel* = It. *incomunicabile*, < LL. *incommunicabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **communicabilis*, communicable: see *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

Hee, contrary to what is heer profess'd, would have his conscience not an *incommunicable* but a universal conscience, the whole Kingdoms conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

incommunicableness (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bl-nes), *n.* Incommunicability.

As by honouring him we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *J. Mede*, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 93.

incommunicably (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

To annihilate is, both in reason and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine and above nature as is creation itself. *Hakewill*, Apology.

incommunicated† (in-kọ-mū′ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *communicated*.] Not communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

incommunicating† (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *communicating.*] Not communicating; having no communion or intercourse. *Sir M. Hale.*

incommunicative (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *incommunicativo;* < *in-*[3] + *communicative.*] Not disposed to impart to others, as information or ideas; reserved; uncommunicative.

Her chill, repellent outside—her diffident mien and *incommunicative* habits. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxi.

incommunicatively (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

incommunicativeness (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incommunicative.

The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of *incommunicativeness.* *Lamb,* Quakers' Meeting.

incommutability (in-kō-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *inconmutabilidad* = Pg. *incommutabilidade* = It. *incommutabilità;* as *incommutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being incommutable.

This order, by its own *incommutability,* keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Boëthius* (trans., Oxf., 1674), p. 187.

incommutable (in-kō-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommutable,* OF. *incommuable* = Sp. *inconmutable* = It. *incommutabile,* < L. *incommutabilis,* unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *commutabilis,* changeable: see *commutable.*] Not commutable; incapable of being commuted or exchanged with another.

incommutableness (in-kō-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Incommutability.

incommutably (in-kō-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

incompact (in-kom-pakt'), *a.* [= OF. *incompact;* as *in-*[3] + *compact*[1].] Not compact; of loose consistence as to parts or texture; not solid. *Coles,* 1717.

incompacted (in-kom-pak'ted), *a.* Same as *incompact. Boyle,* Works, I. 546.

incomparability (in-kom"pa-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *incomparabilidade;* as *incomparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incomparable or not admitting comparison; especially, unapproached excellence.

The absolute *incomparability* of work done [in astronomy] with the costliness and variety of the instrumental outfit. *Science,* III. 529.

incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incomperable,* < OF. (also F.) *incomparable* = Sp. *incomparable* = Pg. *incomparavel* = It. *incomparabile,* < L. *incomparabilis,* that cannot be equaled, < *in-* priv. + *comparabilis,* that can be equaled: see *comparable.*] **I.** *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison; especially, without a match, rival, or peer; unequaled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit *incomparable.* *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He was of *incomparable* parts and great learning. *Evelyn,* Diary, Nov. 16, 1651.

They are *incomparable* models for military despatches. *Macaulay,* History.

=**Syn.** Matchless, peerless, unrivaled, unparalleled, nonpareil.

II. *n.* In *ornith.,* the painted finch, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris,* more commonly called *nonpareil.*

incomparableness (in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being incomparable; incomparability; excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison.

incompared†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compared,* pp. of *compare*[1], *v.*] Not matched; peerless.

That Mantuane Poetes *incompared* spirit. *Spenser,* To Sir F. Walsingham.

incompass†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encompass.*

incompassion† (in-kom-pash'on), *n.* [= It. *incompassione;* as *in-*[3] + *compassion.*] Lack of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion;* we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Bp. Sanderson,* Sermons (1681), p. 148.

incompassionate (in-kom-pash'on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Sherburne,* Poems, Lydia (1651).

incompassionately (in-kom-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* In an incompassionate manner; without pity or tenderness.

Plead not, fair creature, without sense of pity,
So *incompassionately,* 'gainst a service
In nothing faulty more than pure obedience.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

incompassionateness (in-kom-pash'on-āt-nes), *n.* Lack of compassion or pity. *Granger,* Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 94.

incompatibility (in-kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *incompetibility;* = F. *incompatibilité* = Sp. *incompatibilidad* = Pg. *incompatibilidade* = It. *incompatibilità;* as *incompatible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity; irreconcilableness.

Whoever, therefore, believes, as we do most firmly believe, in the goodness of God, must believe that there is no *incompatibility* between the goodness of God and the existence of physical and moral evil. *Macaulay,* Sadler's Law of Population.

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *incompetible;* = F. *incompatible* = Sp. *incompatible* = Pg. *incompativel* = It. *incompatibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compatible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not compatible; incapable of harmonizing or agreeing; mutually repelling; incongruous.

You are *incompatible* to live withal. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now the necessary mansions of our restored selves are those two contrary and *incompatible* places we call heaven and hell. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 49.

The critical faculty is not of itself *incompatible* with imaginative and creative power. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 99.

Black and white are not *incompatible* save as attributes of the same thing. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

Specifically—**2.** That cannot coexist or be conjoined, as mutually repellent substances, or ingredients in a medicine which react on each other, causing precipitation or serious change of composition, or remedies which have opposite medicinal properties. Such substances are distinctively called *incompatibles.*—**Syn.** *Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous,* unsuitable, discordant, irreconcilable. *Incompatible* has reference to action or active qualities: as, *incompatible* medicines; those who are of *incompatible* temper cannot well coöperate. *Inconsistent* implies a standard, as of truth, right, or fitness: as, it is *inconsistent* with one's duty or profession. *Incongruity* is a want of suitableness, matching, or agreement, producing surprise, annoyance, or a sense of the absurd: as, *incongruous* colors; he had gathered a party of the most *incongruous* people. Drunkenness is *incompatible* with efficiency in an official, *inconsistent* with his manifest duty and perhaps his pledges, and *incongruous* with the dignity of his place. *Inconsistent* has somewhat wider uses: as, a man, or his course, or his statements, may be quite *inconsistent,* one part of his course or one statement furnishing a standard by which judgment is formed.

II. *n. pl.* Persons or things that are incompatible with each other. See I., 2.

incompatibleness (in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompatibility.

incompatibly (in-kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

incompetence (in-kom'pē-tens), *n.* [= F. *incompétence* = Sp. Pg. *incompetencia* = It. *incompetenza;* as *incompeten(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *incompetency.*

incompetency (in-kom'pē-ten-si), *n.* [As *incompetence:* see *-cy.*] **1.** The character or condition of being incompetent; lack of competence; inability, whether physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; inadequacy.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate . . . ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern the motions of natural [heavenly] bodies. *Boyle,* Works, I. 447.

Alleged *incompetency* on the part of the people has been the reason assigned for all state-interferences whatever. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 367.

2. In *law,* lack of qualification for the performance of a legal act, or to serve a legal purpose, as incapacity for acting in court as judge, juror, or witness, from personal interest, lack of jurisdiction, or other special or legal unfitness.

★

incompetent (in-kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= F. *incompétent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incompetente,* < LL. *incompeten(t-)s,* insufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *competen(t-)s,* sufficient: see *competent.*] **1.** Not competent; wanting ability or qualification; unable; incapable; inadequate.

Some men were ambitious, and by *incompetent* means would make their brethren to be their servants. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Incompetent as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xii.

2. In *law,* not competent; not qualified; incapacitated. In the law of evidence *incompetent* is most appropriately used of evidence not fit for the purpose for which it is offered. *Irrelevant* indicates that kind of incompetence which results from having no just bearing on the subject. *Inadmissible* indicates that form of incompetence which results from there being no suitable allegation in the pleading to justify admission. See *incapacity,* 2.

In matters which the royal tribunal was *incompetent* to decide, a right of appeal under royal licence was recognised. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 403.

=**Syn.** Insufficient, unfit, disqualified.

incompetently (in-kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

incompetibility†, **incompetible**†. Obsolete forms of *incompatibility, incompatible. Sir M. Hale; Milton; Hammond.*

Incompletæ (in-kom-plē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. G. Gmelin, 1768), so called as lacking a corolla, fem. pl. of LL. *incompletus,* incomplete.] A division of plants embracing the *Apetalæ.* As used by Batsch, it included the *Amentaceæ, Agrostales,* and *Spadicales;* as used by Reichenbach, the *Amentaceæ, Urticaceæ,* etc. The name is now sometimes used for the *Apetalæ.*

incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* [= F. *incomplet* = Sp. Pg. *incompleto* = It. *incompiuto, incompleto,* < LL. *incompletus,* incomplete, < L. *in-* priv. + *completus,* complete: see *complete.*] Not complete; not fully finished or developed; lacking some part or particular; defective; imperfect.

When I consider that I doubt, in other words that I am an *incomplete* and dependent being, the idea of a complete and independent being, that is to say of God, occurs to my mind with . . . much clearness and distinctness. *Descartes,* Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

Our knowledge of the vibrations of particles will be *incomplete* until the vibration is known from the extreme violet (invisible) to the extreme red (invisible). *J. N. Lockyer,* Spect. Anal., p. 144.

Incomplete equation. See *equation.*—**Incomplete estates.** See *estate,* 5 (*b*).—**Incomplete flower,** a flower wanting some essential component part, as one or more of the four kinds of organs which constitute a complete flower. Such are apetalous, monochlamydeous, staminate, and pistillate flowers.—**Incomplete inference.** See *inference.*—**Incomplete metamorphosis.** Same as *imperfect metamorphosis* (which see, under *imperfect*).—**Incomplete stop,** in *organ-building,* a stop or set of pipes which contains less than the full number of pipes; a half-stop.

incompleted (in-kom-plē'ted), *a.* Uncompleted.

Without entering into the details of an *incompleted* research, I may indicate the general character of the results by means of a diagram. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 415.

incompletely (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

incompleteness (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being incomplete; lack of some part or particular; defect.

Incompleteness—want of beginning, middle, and end—is [the] . . . too common fault of [Emerson's poems]. *O. W. Holmes,* R. W. Emerson, xiv.

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our *incompleteness.* *Mrs. Browning,* Rhyme of the Duchess May, Conclusion.

incompletion (in-kom-plē'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *completion.* Cf. *incomplete.*] Incompleteness; the state of being unfinished.

Independence means isolation and *incompletion;* association is the true life. *The Century,* XXVI. 828.

I have lost the dream of Doing,
And the other dream of Done, . . .
First recoil from *incompletion,* in the face of what is won.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

incomplex (in-kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *incomplexe* = Sp. Pg. *incomplexo* = It. *incomplesso;* as *in-*[3] + *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, vii. 2, note 4.

incomplexly (in-kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In an incomplex manner; without complexity or confusion: as, the divine mind cognizes *incomplexly* those things that in their own nature are complex.

incompliable† (in-kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliable.*] Not disposed to comply. *Mountagu.*

incompliance (in-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [< *incomplian(t)* + *-ce.*] The quality of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; an unyielding or unaccommodating disposition.

They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her [Mary's] *incompliance* in religion gave countenance to the disturbances. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

incompliant (in-kom-plī'ant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding to solicitation; not disposed to comply. Also *uncompliant.*

We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower: Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Heath, of Worcester; and Day, of Chichester. *Strype,* Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

incompliantly (in-kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In an unaccommodating or unyielding manner. Also *uncompliantly.*

incomportable† (in-kom-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incomportable* = Pg. *incomportavel* = It. *incom-*

portabile, incomportevole; as *in-*[3] + *comportable.*] Intolerable; unbearable.

It was no new device to shove men out of their places by contriving *incomportable* hardships to be put upon them. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 39.

incomposed† (in-kom-pōzd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *composed.*] Discomposed; disordered; disturbed.

With faltering speech and visage *incomposed.* *Milton,* P. L., ii. 989.

incomposedly† (in-kom-pō′zed-li), *adv.* In a disorderly or discomposed manner. *Bp. Hall.*

incomposite (in-kom-poz′it), *a.* [= Sp. *incompuesto* = Pg. *incomposto,* < L. *incompositus,* not well put together, < *in-* priv. + *compositus,* put together: see *composite.*] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.—**Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers.* See *prime.*

incompossibility (in-kom-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incompossibilidad* = Pg. *incompossibilidade* = It. *incompossibilità;* as *incompossible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition of being incompossible; incapability of coexistence; incompatibility. [Rare.]

However, you grant there is not an *incompossibility* betwixt large revenews and an humble sociablenesse; yet you say it is rare. *Bp. Hall,* Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

"It is yet unknown to men," Leibnitz says on one occasion, "what is the reason of the *incompossibility* of different things" (i. e. the impossibility of different things existing together). *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 83.

incompossible (in-kom-pos′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompossible* = Sp. *incompossible* = Pg. *incompossivel* = It. *incompossibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compossible.*] Not possible to be or to be true together; incapable of coexistence; incompatible. [Rare.]

Ambition and faith, believing God and seeking of ourselves, are incompetent, and totally *incompossible.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

If there be any positive existences which are *incompossible*—i. e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict— . . . then it is obvious that all positive existence cannot be combined in God. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 84.

incomprehense† (in-kom-prē-hens′), *a.* [< LL. *incomprehensus,* not comprehended, < L. *in-* priv. + *comprehensus,* pp. of *comprehendere,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] Not comprehended, or incomprehensible.

Thou must prove immense,
Incomprehense in virtue. *Marston,* Sophonisba, v. 2.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-prē-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incomprehensibilité* = Sp. *incomprensibilidad* = Pg. *incomprehensibilidade* = It. *incomprensibilità,* < ML. *incomprehensibilita(t-)s,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that may not be seized: see *incomprehensible.*] The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South,* Sermons, III. 217.

Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence (as the Schools say) so far as affects the mode of the Divine existence in itself, as well as all things real and possible. The *incomprehensibility* of God is sometimes expressed by this formula, "God is in all and beyond all." . . . But *incomprehensibility* must not be confused with ubiquity, for the first is essential to God, the latter is contingent on the existence of place: in other words, on creation.

★ *Bp. Forbes,* Explanation of the Nicene Creed, p. 50.

incomprehensible (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< ME. *incomprehensibele,* < OF. *incomprehensible,* F. *incompréhensible* = Pg. *incomprehensivel* = Sp. *incomprensible* = It. *incomprensibile,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that cannot be seized, or comprehended, < *in-* priv. + *comprehensibilis,* comprehensible: see *comprehensible.*] 1. Not to be comprehended or comprised within limits; illimitable.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 55.

The Father *incomprehensible,* the Son *incomprehensible:* and the Holy Ghost *incomprehensible.* . . . Also there are not three *incomprehensibles,* nor three uncreated: but one uncreated, and one *incomprehensible.* *Athanasian Creed.*

2. Not to be comprehended or understood; that cannot be grasped by the mind. That is *incomprehensible* which may be known or believed as a fact, but of which the mode of existence or of operation, or of coming to pass, cannot be understood.

Surely Socrates was right in his opinion, that philosophers are but a soberer sort of madmen, busying themselves in things totally *incomprehensible,* or which, if they could be comprehended, would be found not worthy the trouble of discovery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 50.

Strength is *incomprehensible* by weakness. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

incomprehensibleness (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Incomprehensibility.

The distance, obscurity, *incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world. *Stillingfleet,* Works, IV. iv.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-prē-hen′si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; to an extent or a degree which is incomprehensible.

Thou art that *incomprehensibly* glorious and infinite self-existing Spirit, from eternity to eternity, in and from whom all things are. *Bp. Hall,* Holy Rapture.

incomprehension (in-kom-prē-hen′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehension.*] Lack of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

incomprehensive (in-kom-prē-hen′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehensive.*] Not comprehensive; not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 4.

incomprehensively (in-kom-prē-hen′siv-li), *adv.* Not comprehensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-prē-hen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kom-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incompressibilité* = Pg. *incompressibilidade;* as *incompressible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incompressible or of resisting compression.

incompressible (in-kom-pres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompressible* = Pg. *incompressivel;* as *in-*[3] + *compressible.*] Not compressible; incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure.

incompressibleness (in-kom-pres′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompressibility.

incomputable (in-kom-pū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. *incomputabilis,* not computable, < L. *in-* priv. + *computabilis,* computable: see *computable.*] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

inconcealable (in-kon-sē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concealable.*] Not to be concealed, hidden, or kept secret; unconcealable.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves . . . will hourly prompt us our corruption. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 10.

inconceivability (in-kon-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inconcevabilité* = It. *inconcepibilità;* as *inconceivable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inconceivable.

That *inconceivability* is the criterion of necessity is manifestly erroneous. *Hamilton,* Note to Reid's Intellectual Powers, iv. 3.

The *inconceivability* of its negation is the test by which we ascertain whether a given belief invariably exists or not. *H. Spencer,* Psychology (1855), § 7.

The history of science teems with *inconceivabilities* which have been conquered, and supposed necessary truths which have first ceased to be thought necessary, then to be thought true, and have finally come to be deemed impossible. *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, ix.

The test of inconceivability, the unimaginableness or incredibility of the contradictory opposite of a proposition, regarded as the absolute criterion of truth, or universal postulate. This test had long been used and known by this name, but had been discredited, when brought again into notice by the advocacy of Herbert Spencer. The doctrine is: first, that there is a fixed set of first principles; second, that recognition of the truth of these is attained by the principle of excluded middle, that if one proposition is false its opposite must be true; and third, that inconceivability is a guaranty of impossibility, or at least of a congenital necessity of thought. To understand the real significance of the doctrine, it is to be remarked that it conflicts with the following opinions, more or less widely held: first, that there is no fixed set of first truths, but that reasoners must under different circumstances set out with different assumptions; second, that the evidence of mathematical truth is a positive perception of relations, and not a feeling of dilemma or powerlessness; third, that the principle of excluded middle plays but a small part in reasoning, and that even the principle of contradiction, with which the former is often confounded, is only of secondary importance; and fourth, that inconceivability, as ascertained by direct trial, is exceedingly deceptive evidence that a proposition is impossible or likely long to remain incredible.

inconceivable (in-kon-sē′va-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconcevable* = Sp. *inconcebible* = Pg. *inconcebivel* = It. *inconcepibile;* as *in-*[3] + *conceivable.*] Incapable of being conceived, or realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable. An expression which conveys no conception whatever, but is mere gibberish, is not called *inconceivable,* but *unintelligible.* The word *inconceivable* (see also *unconceivable*) is used in the following senses in philosophy: (*a*) Involving a contradiction in terms, such as the idea of a non-existent being.

The school-philosophers, . . . to solve the more mysterious phænomena of nature, nay and most of the familiar ones too, they scruple not to . . . have recourse to agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable,* at least to men that cannot admit any save rational and consistent notions. *Boyle,* Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies.

A necessary truth . . . is a truth . . . the opposite of which is *inconceivable,* contradictory, nonsensical, impossible; more shortly, it is a truth in the fixing of which nature had only one alternative. . . . Nature could not have fixed that two straight lines should . . . enclose a space; for this involves a contradiction. *Ferrier,* Institutes of Metaph., Int., § 27.

(*b*) Unacceptable to the mind because involving a violation of laws believed to be well established by positive evidence, as a perpetual motion.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton,* Opticks.

A contradiction is *inconceivable* only when all experience opposes itself to the formation of the contradictory conception. *Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. xiii.

The mistaking mere effects of association for ultimate facts, the negative of which is really, and not apparently only, *inconceivable.* *Hodgson,* Phil. of Reflection, II. vi. § 6.

(*c*) Unimaginable by man on account of an inseparable association, although not perhaps involving any contradiction nor even physically impossible, as the perception of color without extension. [This is the sense in which Herbert Spencer professes to use the word exclusively.]

For my part, I see evidently that it is not in my power to frame the idea of a body extended and moved, but I must withal give it some colour or other sensible quality which is acknowledged to exist only in the mind. In short, extension, figure, and motion, abstracted from all other qualities, are *inconceivable.* *Bp. Berkeley,* Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 10.

A mere hypothesis . . . which, even as a hypothesis, is absolutely *inconceivable.* *Dr. T. Brown,* Phil. of the Human Mind, xxx.

(*d*) Unimaginable to a particular person from novelty, as the idea that parallel straight lines meet at infinity.

It seems *inconceivable* that A should move until B hath left its place. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, vi.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception how matter might at first be made, and begin to exist, by the power of that eternal first Being; but to give beginning and being to a spirit would be found a more *inconceivable* effect of omnipotent power. *Locke,* Human Understanding, IV. x. § 18.

(*e*) Capable of being conceived only by a negative or relative notion, such as the idea of infinity.

We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself. We are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, or substance; but this substance cannot be conceived by us except negatively — that is, as the unapparent, the *inconceivable* correlative of certain appearing qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Discussions, App. I. (A).

(*f*) Incredible; not to be imagined as believed in by any man, as the supposition of an event undetermined by a cause. [This is the meaning which J. S. Mill undertakes to show is really attached to the word by Spencer.]

Things are often said to be *inconceivable* which the mind is under no incapacity of representing to itself in an image. It is often said that we are unable to conceive as possible that which, in itself, we are perfectly well able to conceive: we are able, it is admitted, to conceive an imaginary object, but unable to conceive it realized. This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which to the mind simply contemplating it appears incredible. [*Foot-note.*— I do not mean what is really incredible.] *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, vi.

inconceivableness (in-kon-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.

An alleged fact is not therefore impossible because it is inconceivable, for the incompatible notions in which consists its *inconceivableness* need not each of them really belong to it in that fulness which involves their being incompatible with each other. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 49.

inconceivably (in-kon-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond the power of conception.

Without foundation, and placed *inconceivably* in emptiness and darkness. *Johnson,* Vision of Theodore.

So *inconceivably* minute a quantity as the one twenty-millionth of a grain. *Darwin,* Insectiv. Plants, p. 272.

inconceptible† (in-kon-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconceptible;* as *in-*[3] + *conceptible.*] Inconceivable.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, . . . should after be corrupted. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 86.

inconcerning† (in-kon-sėr′ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concerning.*] Unimportant; trivial.

Trifling and *inconcerning* matters. *Fuller.*

inconcinn†, *a.* [= Sp. *inconcino* = It. *inconcinno,* < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Same as *inconcinnous.*

Dissimilar and *inconcinn* moleculæ, i. e. atoms of different magnitude and figures. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 16.

inconcinnity (in-kon-sin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *inconcinnita(t-)s,* inelegance, < *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Lack of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion, or an instance of such lack; unsuitableness.

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Godliness, p. 184.

inconcinnous† (in-kon-sin′us), *a.* [Also *inconcinn,* q. v.; < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant, < *in-* priv. + *concinnus,* well-ordered, elegant: see

concinnous.] Unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; discordant. *Craig.*

inconcludent† (in-kon-klö′dent), *a.* [= F. *inconcluant*, < L. *in-* priv. + *concluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude.*] Not conclusive; not furnishing adequate grounds for a conclusion or inference.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

inconcluding† (in-kon-klö′ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concluding.*] Inconclusive. *Bp. Pearson.*

inconclusion (in-kon-klö′zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusion.*] Inconclusiveness. [Rare.]

It was a real trouble to her for a time that Dr. Morrell, after admitting the force of her reasons, should be content to rest in a comfortable *inconclusion* as to his conduct. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

inconclusive (in-kon-klö′siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusive.*] 1. Not conclusive in evidence or argument; not leading to a determination or conclusion; not decisive or convincing; indeterminate.

Preservation of hair alone, as a trophy, is less general; doubtless because the evidence of victory which it yields is *inconclusive.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 352.

We must not be expected to accept facts and to make inferences in the case of Red Indians and Australians on evidence which we should set aside as *inconclusive* if we were making inquiries about Greeks or Germans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 252.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no definite conclusion or result; producing no conclusive effect; ineffective; inefficient: as, *inconclusive* experiments.

Our guide was picturesque, but the most helpless and *inconclusive* cicerone I ever knew.
Howells, Venetian Life, p. 215.

inconclusively (in-kon-klö′siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kon-klö′siv-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

The novelist must be the blindest of leaders if he fail to secure temporary adherents to his conclusions about life and death and immortality, or worshippers for the moment of his unrecognized *inconclusiveness.*
The Nation, XLVII. 459.

inconcoct† (in-kon-kokt′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concoct*, *a.*] Inconcocted.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert . . . it, it is (all that while) crude and *inconcoct.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

inconcocted† (in-kon-kok′ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concocted.*] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unconcocted.

When I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 23.

inconcoction† (in-kon-kok′shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *concoction.*] The state of being undigested; unripeness.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inconcrete (in-kon-krēt′), *a.* [< LL. *inconcretus*, not concrete, bodily, < L. *in-* priv. + *concretus*, concrete.] Not concrete; abstract; discrete.

All our affirmations, then, are only *inconcrete*, which is the affirming not one abstract idea to be another, but one abstract idea to be joined to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

inconcurring† (in-kon-kėr′ing), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concurring.*] Not concurring; discrepant.

Deriving effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency whatever.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconcussible (in-kon-kus′i-bl), *a.* [Also improp., *inconcussable*; = OF. *inconcussible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *concussibilis*, that can be shaken, < L. *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake: see *concuss.*] Not concussible; unshakable.

As the roundell or Spheare is appropriat to the heauens, . . . so is the square for his *inconcussable* steadinesse likened to the earth. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

incondensability (in-kon-den-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incondensable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being incondensable. Sometimes written *incondensibility.*

incondensable (in-kon-den′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *condensable.*] Not condensable; incapable of being made more dense or compact. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2. Sometimes written *incondensible.*

incondite (in-kon′dit or in′kon-dīt), *a.* [< L. *inconditus*, not put together, not ordered, disordered, < *in-* priv. + *conditus*, put together: see *condite*2, *condiment.*] Ill constructed; unpolished; rude. [Rare.]

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes, with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

His actual speeches were not nearly so ineloquent, *incondite*, as they look. *Carlyle.*

inconditional† (in-kon-dish′on-al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditional.*] Unconditional; without qualification or limitation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconditionate† (in-kon-dish′on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditionate.*] Unconditioned; not limited by conditions; absolute.

Their doctrine who ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election, or reprobation. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

inconform†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conform*, *a.*] Not conformed; disagreeing or variant.

A way most charitable, most comfortable, and no way *inconform* to the will of God in His Word.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 291.

inconformable† (in-kon-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conformable.*] Unconformable.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions. *Heylin*, Abp. Laud (1671), p. 190.

inconformity† (in-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conformity.*] Nonconformity; incompliance.

We have thought their opinion to be that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

inconfused† (in-kon-fūzd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confused.*] Not confused; distinct; clear.

So that all the curious diversitie of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small crany, *inconfused.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 192.

inconfusion† (in-kon-fū′zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *confusion.*] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.

The confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

inconfutable (in-kon-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confutable.*] Not to be confuted or disproved.

inconfutably (in-kon-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an inconfutable manner; unanswerably. *Jer. Taylor.*

incongealable (in-kon-jē′la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incongelable*, < L. *incongelabilis*, that cannot be frozen, < *in-* priv. + **congelabilis*, that can be frozen: see *congealable.*] Not to be congealed or frozen; uncongealable.

This train oil, swimming upon the surface of the water, and being *incongealable* by the cold. *Boyle*, Works, II. 517.

incongenial (in-kon-jē′ni-al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *congenial.*] Uncongenial. *Craig.*

incongruet†, *a.* [< F. *incongru*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent: see *incongruous.*] Incongruous.

To allow of *incongrue* speech, contrary to the rules of grammar. *Blundeville.*

incongruence (in-kong′grö-ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incongruencia* = It. *incongruenza*, < LL. *incongruentia*, inconsistency, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *incongruent.*] Lack of congruence or agreement; incongruity.

The humidity of a body is but a relative thing, and depends . . . upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those . . . bodies that it touches.
Boyle, Works, I. 391.

incongruent (in-kong′grö-ent), *a.* [= It. *incongruente*, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruen(t-)s*, consistent: see *congruent.*] Incongruous.

But sens we be now occupied in the defence of poetes, it shall not be *incongruent* to our matter to shewe what profytte maye be taken by the dyligente redynge of auncient poetes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

incongruity (in-kon-grö′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incongruities* (-tiz). [= F. *incongruité* = Sp. *incongruidad* = Pg. *incongruidade* = It. *incongruità*; as *incongru-ous* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity or mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; lack of adaptation.

Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous, and, in its highest development, of the *incongruity* between the actual and the ideal in men and life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 132.

2. That which is incongruous; something not suitably conjoined, related, or adapted: as, this episode is an *incongruity.*

She, after whom what form soe'er we see
Is discord and rude *incongruity.*
Donne, Anat. of World.

What pleasant *incongruities* are these? to see men grow rich by Vows of Poverty, retired from the world, and yet the most unquiet and busie in it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

★ **incongruous** (in-kong′grö-us), *a.* [= F. *incongru* = Sp. Pg. It. *incongruo*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruus*, consistent: see *congruous.*] 1. Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally fitting and agreeing; unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

As the first ship upon the waters bore
Incongruous kinds who never met before.
Crabbe, Works, I. 178.

Incongruous mixtures of opinion. *Is. Taylor.*

The eastern emperours thought it not *incongruous* to choose the stones for their sepulchre on the day of their coronation. *Comber*, Companion to the Temple, iv. 1.

2. Consisting of inappropriate parts, or of parts not fitly put together; disjointed: as, an *incongruous* story.

The result was an *incongruous* framework, covered with her thronging, suggestive ideas.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

=Syn. *Inconsistent*, etc. (see *incompatible*), unsuitable, unsuited, unfit, inappropriate, ill-matched, out of keeping.

incongruously (in-kong′grö-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; inappropriately; disjointedly.

But in the course of the sentence he drops this construction, and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxiii.

incongruousness (in-kong′grö-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous, inharmonious, or inappropriate.

That inequality and even *incongruousness* in his [Dryden's] writing which makes one revise his judgment at every tenth page. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 22.

in-conic (in′kon-ik), *n.* [< *in*1 + *conic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed conic.

inconnected† (in-ko-nek′ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *connected.*] Unconnected.

It being surely more reasonable to adapt different measures to different subjects than to treat a number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects in the same measure. *Bp. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writing.

inconnection†, **inconnexion**† (in-ko-nek′shon), *n.* [= F. *inconnexion* = Sp. *inconexión* = Pg. *inconnexão*; as *in-*3 + *connection*, *connexion.*] Lack of connection; disconnection.

Neither need wee any better or other proofe of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders than that of their own Dominicus a Soto.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. 3.

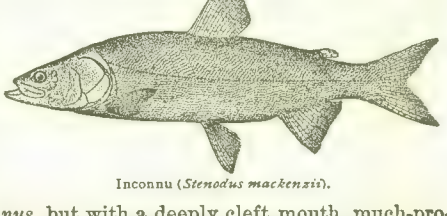
inconnexed† (in-ko-nekst′), *a.* [< LL. *inconnexus*, *inconexus*, not connected, < L. *in-* priv. + *connexus*, *conexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *conectere*, connect.] Lacking connection; disconnected.

inconnexedly† (in-ko-nek′sed-li), *adv.* Without connection or dependence; disconnectedly.

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

inconnexion†, *n.* See *inconnection.*

inconnu (in-ko-nü′; F. pron. aṅ-ko-nü′), *n.* [F., unknown: see *incognito.*] In *ichth.*, a salmonoid fish, the Mackenzie river salmon, *Stenodus mackenzii*, resembling the whitefishes, *Corego-*



Inconnu (*Stenodus mackenzii*).

nus, but with a deeply cleft mouth, much-projecting lower jaw, broad lanceolate supramaxillaries, and teeth in bands on the vomer, palatines, and tongue. It inhabits the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers and their tributaries in northwestern Canada, and reaches a large size. It was an unknown fish to the Canadian voyageurs who first saw it, and the name perpetuates the impression first conveyed.

inconscient (in-kon′shient), *a.* [= F. *inconscient*; as *in-*3 + *conscient.*] Unconscious; subconscious; wanting self-consciousness. [Rare.]

The old doctrines did not recognize in the brain the organic conditions of thought, and suspected not the immense efficacy of the *inconscient*, which is the foundation of mental life. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 486.

inconscionable† (in-kon′shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscionable.*] Unconscionable; not conscientious.

His Lord commaunded him, and it was the least thing he could doe for his Lord to sweare for him; soe *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or theyr owne sowles good.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

inconscious (in-kon′shus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscious.*] Unconscious. *Beattie.* [Rare.]

inconsecutive (in-kon-sek′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consecutive.*] Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

Clement of Alexandria has preserved excerpts of a very *inconsecutive* character. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 38.

inconsecutiveness (in-kon-sek′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

The *inconsecutiveness* of the primitive mind is curiously evident in other ways. *Andover Rev.*, VIII. 240.

inconsequence (in-kon′sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *inconséquence* = Sp. *inconsecuencia* = Pg. *inconsequencia* = It. *inconseguenza*, < L. *inconsequentia*, < *inconsequen(t-)s*, inconsequent: see *inconsequent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of proper or logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

Strange that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning. *Bp. Hurd*, To Rev. Dr. Leland.

2. That which is inconsequent; something that does not properly follow; an unrelated or misplaced sequence.

All this seems remarkable and strange, when we consider only the absurdities and *inconsequences* with which such fictions necessarily abound. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Though Kant certainly did not overlook the *inconsequences*, or over-estimate the value of common sense, yet he clearly recognised that the distinction between it and science is a vanishing one. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

inconsequent (in-kon′sē-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inconséquent* = Sp. *inconsecuente* = Pg. *inconsequente* = It. *inconseguente*, < L. *inconsequen(t-)s*, not consequent, < *in-* priv. + *consequen(t-)s*, consequent: see *consequent.*] 1. Not consequent; not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant: as, *inconsequent* remarks; his actions are very *inconsequent.*—2. Not following from the premises; of the nature of an inference the conclusion of which might be false though the premises were true; illogical; formally fallacious.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

inconsequential (in-kon-sē-kwen′shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consequential.*] 1. Not consequential; not following from the premises; without cause or without consequences; illogical; irrational: as, *inconsequential* reasons or actions.

That marvelous and absolutely *inconsequential* principle by which a given man finds himself determined to love a certain woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 116.

2. Of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

As my time is not wholly *inconsequential*, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

Trying to be kind and honest seems an affair too simple and too *inconsequential* for gentlemen of our heroic mould. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

inconsequentiality (in-kon-sē-kwen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *inconsequential* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being inconsequential.—2. That which is inconsequential. [Rare.]

inconsequentially (in-kon-sē-kwen′shal-i), *adv.* In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction.

He infers *inconsequentially* in supposing that, from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. *Warburton*, View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

inconsequently (in-kon′sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In an inconsequent manner; irrelevantly.

With the exception of its flowery ending, in which, a little *inconsequently*, the author descants on the blessings of universal peace, the whole of this chapter is sensible. *The Academy*, No. 885, p. 269.

inconsequentness (in-kon′sē-kwent-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsequent or irrelevant; inconsequence.

There is always some *inconsequentness* or incoherency in madness, but there is more of this in Swift. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 816.

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconsiderable* = Sp. *inconsiderable* = Pg. *inconsideravel* = It. *inconsiderabile;* as *in-*[3] + *considerable.*] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

The buildings of what is plainly no *inconsiderable* city stand out against their mountain background. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

The troubles between them were *inconsiderable* till 1448 and 1449, when the hard proceedings of the Constable against others of the friends and relations of Mendoza led him into a more formal opposition. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 333.

=Syn. Petty, slight, trifling, immaterial.

inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being inconsiderable or unimportant.

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness* in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

inconsiderably (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree; very little.

inconsideracy† (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-si), *n.* [< *inconsidera(te)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness; want of consideration: as, "the *inconsideracy* of youth," *Chesterfield.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid′ėr-at), *a.* [= F. *inconsidéré* = Sp. Pg. *inconsiderado* = It. *inconsiderato*, < L. *inconsideratus*, not considerate, < *in-* priv. + *consideratus*, considerate: see *considerate.*] 1. Not considerate; not guided by proper considerations; thoughtless; heedless; inadvertent.

Folly and vanity in one of these ladies is like vice in a clergyman: it does not only debase him, but make the *inconsiderate* part of the world think the worse of religion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

It is too much the fashion of the day to view prayer chiefly as a mere privilege, such a privilege as it is *inconsiderate* indeed to neglect, but only *inconsiderate*, not sinful. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

Like an *inconsiderate* boy,
As in the former flash of joy,
I slip the thoughts of life and death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxii.

2. Inattentive; negligent; without consideration: followed by *of*.

He . . . cannot be . . . *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. Inconsiderable; insignificant.

A little *inconsiderate* peece of brass. *E. Terry* (1655).

=Syn. Careless, inattentive, incautious, negligent, hasty, giddy, harebrained.

inconsiderately (in-kon-sid′ėr-at-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration; thoughtlessly; heedlessly.

The President . . . found his company planted so *inconsiderately*, in a place not onely subiect to the rivers invndation, but round invironed with many intollerable inconueniences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid′ėr-at-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence.

Their *inconsiderateness* therefore brands their bretheren with crimes whereof they were innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Altar of the Reubenites.

Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and *inconsiderateness.* *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. ii. 28.

inconsideration (in-kon-sid-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inconsidération* = Sp. *inconsideración* = Pg. *inconsideração* = It. *inconsiderazione*, < LL. *inconsideratio(n-)*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consideratio(n-)*, consideration: see *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; disregard of consequences; inconsiderate action.

The greatness of John's love, when he had mastered the first *inconsiderations* of his fear, made him to return a while after into the high priest's hall. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 292.

inconsistence (in-kon-sis′tens), *n.* [= F. *inconsistance* = Sp. Pg. *inconsistencia;* as *inconsisten(t)* + *-ce.*] Inconsistency. [Rare.]

What *inconsistence* is this? *Bentley*, Of Free-thinking, § 1.

inconsistency (in-kon-sis′ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inconsistencies* (-siz). [As *inconsistence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The quality of being inconsistent; want of consistency or agreement between ideas or actions; contradictory relation of parts or particulars; intrinsic opposition in fact or in principle; incongruity; contrariety; discrepancy.

There is no kind of *inconsistency* in a government being democratic as far as the privileged order is concerned and oligarchic as far as concerns all who lie outside the privileged order. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 287.

2. A want of consistency in feeling, idea, or act; lack of agreement or uniformity in manifestation; incongruity.

The fool lies hid in *inconsistencies.* *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 70.

It is good to be often reminded of the *inconsistency* of human nature, and to learn to look without wonder or disgust on the weaknesses which are found in the strongest minds. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. Incoherency, irreconcilability, discrepancy, contradictoriness. See *incompatible.*

inconsistent (in-kon-sis′tent), *a.* [= F. *inconsistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconsistente;* as *in-*[3] + *consistent.*] 1. Not consistent in conception or in fact; wanting coherence or agreement; discordant; discrepant.

When we say that one fact is *inconsistent* with another fact, we mean only that it is *inconsistent* with the theory which we have founded on that other fact. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Lacking self-agreement or uniformity; self-contradicting.

Now let him alone, Hal, and you shall hear the *inconsistent* old sophist contradicting all he has said to-night. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

Man, in short, is so *inconsistent* a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Incongruous*, etc. See *incompatible.*—2. *Contradictory*, etc. See *contrary.*

inconsistently (in-kon-sis′tent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent or contradictory manner; incongruously; discrepantly.

This is the only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently.* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inconsistentness† (in-kon-sis′tent-nes), *n.* Inconsistency.

No contradictious *inconsistentnesse.* *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

inconsistible† (in-kon-sis′ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consist* + *-ible.*] Inconsistent; variable. [Rare.]

It hath a ridiculous phiz, like the fable of the old man, his ass, and a boy, before the *inconsistible* vulgar. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 629.

inconsisting† (in-kon-sis′ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consisting.*] Inconsistent.

The persons and actions of a Farce are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconsolable* = Sp. *inconsolable* = Pg. *inconsolavel* = It. *inconsolabile*, < L. *inconsolabilis*, inconsolable, < *in-* priv. + *consolabilis*, consolable: see *consolable.*] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled or alleviated: as, an *inconsolable* mourner; *inconsolable* grief.

Judge what I endured, terrified with dreams, tormented by my apprehensions. I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable.* *Dryden*, Letter in Dryden's Life.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable* by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd,
And from her cheek the rose of beauty fled.
Falconer, Occasional Elegy.

inconsolableness (in-kon-sō′la-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsolable.

inconsolably (in-kon-sō′la-bli), *adv.* In an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconsolately† (in-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* [< **inconsolate* (not recorded) (= It. *inconsolato*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consolatus*, consoled, pp. of *consolare*, console: see *console, consolate, v.*) + *-ly*[2].] Without consolation; disconsolately.

Rejoyce . . . not in your transitory honours, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull. *Bp. Hall*, Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal. ii. 20.

inconsonance (in-kon′sō-nans), *n.* [< *inconsonan(t)* + *-ce.*] Disagreement; want of harmony; discordance.

inconsonancy (in-kon′sō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inconsonance.*

inconsonant (in-kon′sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *inconsonnant*, < LL. *inconsonan(t-)s*, unsuitable, < L. *in-* priv. + *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, suitable: see *consonant.*] Not consonant or agreeing; discordant.

They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

He is of too honest a breed to resort to . . . measures *inconsonant* with the English tongue. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 250.

inconsonantly (in-kon′sō-nant-li), *adv.* In an inconsonant or discordant manner.

Inconspicuæ (in-kon-spik′ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous: see *inconspicuous.*] A very heterogeneous group of plants, embracing the *Taxaceæ*, *Santalaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ.*

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik′ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous, < L. *in-* priv. + *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous.*] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; not to be easily perceived by the sight; so small or unobtrusive as readily to escape notice.

Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous*, and that a man cannot look upon the sun without being dazzled. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

inconspicuously (in-kon-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

inconspicuousness (in-kon-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being inconspicuous.

inconstance† (in-kon'stans), *n.* [< ME. *inconstance*, < OF. *inconstance*, F. *inconstance* = Sp. Pg. *inconstancia* = It. *inconstanza*, < L. *inconstantia*, inconstancy, < *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant: see *inconstant*.] Inconstancy.

But in her face semed great variaunce—
While parfite truth, and whiles *inconstaunce*.
Chaucer, Testament of Creseide.

Some do menace, wrong, and insult over their inferiors, never considering the uncertainty and *inconstance* of mutable fortune, nor how quickly that which was aloft may be flung down. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* [As *inconstance*: see *-cy*. Cf. *constancy*.] **1.** Lack of constancy in action, feeling, etc.; mutability or instability; unsteadiness; fickleness: as, the *inconstancy* of a flame, or of one's temper.

A quicke capacitye
Berayde with blots of light *Inconstancie*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Lack of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

=**Syn.** Changeableness, vacillation, wavering.

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [< ME. *inconstaunt*, < OF. (also F.) *inconstant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconstante*, < L. *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant, < *in-* priv. + *constan(t-)s*, constant: see *constant*.] Not constant; subject to change; not firm; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said chiefly of persons: as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

At several Hopes wisely to fly,
Ought not to be esteem'd Inconstancy;
'Tis more *inconstant* always to pursue
A thing that always flies from you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

The captives gazing stood, and every one
Shrank as the *inconstant* torch upon her countenance shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii. 28.

=**Syn.** Unstable, vacillating, wavering, volatile, unsettled, uncertain.

inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconstrictipedes (in-kon-strik-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *constrictus*, constricted, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to *Constrictipedes*, and approximately corresponding with the *Præcoces* of Bonaparte, and with the *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

inconsumable (in-kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

Whereof [asbestos] by art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats *inconsumable* by fire.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called *inconsumable*, in opposition to corn, wine, money, and those things which perish.
Paley, Moral Philos., i. 5.

inconsumably (in-kon-sū'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be inconsumable.

inconsummate (in-kon-sum'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inconsummatus*, unfinished, < L. *in-* priv. + *consummatus*, finished: see *consummate*.] Not consummated; unfinished; incomplete.

Conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xiii.

inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'āt-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsummate or incomplete.

inconsumptible† (in-kon-sump'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inconsomptible*, *inconsumptible*; as *in-*[3] + *consumpt* + *-ible*.] Not consumable; inconsumable. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, viii.

incontaminate (in-kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *incontaminé* = Sp. Pg. *incontaminado* = It. *incontaminato*, < L. *incontaminatus*, not contaminated, < *in-* priv. + *contaminatus*, contaminated: see *contaminate*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure.

Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate*, well borne, and abhorring to dishonour . . . yr selfe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I., Letter to Col. Morley.

incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Uncorrupted state.

incontentation† (in-kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *contentation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin*.

incontestability (in-kon-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontestable*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being incontestable.

incontestable (in-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incontestable* = Sp. *incontestable* = Pg. *incontestavel* = It. *incontestabile*; as *in-*[3] + *contestable*.] Not contestable; not admitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity. *Locke*.

The genius and daring of Bolingbroke were, indeed, *incontestable*, but his defects as a party leader were scarcely less. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 141.

=**Syn.** Indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

incontestableness (in-kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incontestable.

incontestably (in-kon-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be contested or disputed; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

It [tragedy] must always have a hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest, upon whom the attention may be fixed and the anxiety suspended. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 156.

As the company with which I went was *incontestably* the chief of the place, we were received with the greatest respect. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

incontested† (in-kon-tes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *contested*.] Not contested; uncontested.

We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle, that chance never acts in perpetual uniformity and consistence with itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 543.

incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *incontiguus*, that cannot be touched (not contiguous), < L. *in-* priv. + *contiguus*, touching, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle*.

incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright*.

incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *incontinence*, < OF. (also F.) *incontinence* = Pr. *incontinenza* = Sp. Pg. *incontinencia* = It. *incontinenza*, < L. *incontinentia*, inability to contain, < *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing: see *incontinent*.] **1.** The quality of being incontinent; want of continence or holding in; unrestrained movement or flow; superabundant outpour.

The Carlylists, with their theoretic admiration of silence, and their practical *incontinence* of chatter.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

Specifically—**2.** Lack of due restraint of the appetites or passions; intemperance in sexual intercourse; unchasteness; licentiousness.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold *Incontinence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 397.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 454.

3. In *med.*, the inability of any of the physical organs to restrain discharges of their contents; involuntary discharge or evacuation: as, *incontinence* of urine.

incontinency (in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *incontinence*: see *-cy*.] Incontinence.

Come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency*. 1 Cor. vii. 5.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incontinent* = Pr. *encontenen* = Sp. Pg. It. *incontinente*, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing or retaining, not holding back, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *continen(t-)s*, containing, continent: see *continent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not continent; not holding or held in; unceasing or unrestrained: as, an *incontinent* tattler; an *incontinent* flow of talk. Specifically—**2.** Unrestrained in indulgence of appetite or passion; intemperate in sexual intercourse; unchaste; licentious.—**3.** In *med.*, unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—**4.** Not delayed; immediate; offhand. [Colloq.]

Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an *incontinent* cure! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

II. *n.* One who is incontinent or unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* [< ME. **incontinent*, *encontynent*, ML. *incontinente*, without holding back, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not holding back: see *incontinent*, *a.*] Incontinently; instantly; immediately. [Archaic.]

"Madame," quod he, "right now *encontynent*
I wold that he hym self were with yow here."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2819.

And put on sullen black, *incontinent*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6.

So he took his old flat cap, and threadbare blue cloak, and, as I said before, he will be here *incontinent*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an incontinent manner; without restraint; with unrestrained appetites or passions; specifically, with undue indulgence of the sexual appetite. —**2.** Without holding back; without delay; forthwith; at once.

Who, beeing willyng to haue the matche made, was content *incontinentlye* to procure the meanes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

I will *incontinently* drown myself. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The rabble *incontinently* took to their heels; even the burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 458.

He enjoined the generals *incontinently* to hang and strangle all persons the moment they should be taken.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 189.

incontracted† (in-kon-trak'ted), *a.* Not contracted; uncontracted.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classicks, i. 288.

incontrollable (in-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *incontroulable*; < F. *incontrôlable*; as *in-*[3] + *controllable*.] Not controllable; uncontrollable. [Rare.]

Absolute, irresistible, *incontroulable* power.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, v.

incontrollably (in-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* [Formerly also *incontroulably*; < *incontrollable* + *-ly*[2].] Uncontrollably. [Rare.]

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

incontrovertibility (in-kon-trō-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontrovertible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incontrovertible* = Pg. *incontrovertivel* = It. *incontrovertibile*, as *in-*[3] + *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.

incontrovertibleness (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incontrovertibility.

incontrovertibly (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* [< ME. *inconvenience*, *ynconvenyns*, < OF. *inconvenience* (also *inconvenance*), F. *inconvenance* = Sp. Pg. *inconveniencia* = It. *inconvenienza*, < LL. *inconvenientia*, inconsistency, ML. inconvenience, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *inconvenient*.] **1.** The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience.—**2.** Incommodiousness; embarrassing character; troublesomeness; unfitness: as, the *inconvenience* of an ill-planned house.

All this *inconuenience* grew by misuse of one word, which being otherwise spoken & in some sort qualified had easily holpen all.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 226.

He only is like to endure austerities who has already found the *inconvenience* of pleasures.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

3. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; anything that impedes or hampers; disadvantage; difficulty.

Yf thou be trobyllyd with *ynconvenyens*,
Arme the alway with Inward pacyens.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

Is not this exposition playne? This taketh away all *inconueniences?* By this exposition God is not the auctor of euill? *Barnes*, Works, p. 280.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson*.

=**Syn.** Awkwardness, unwieldiness, incommodiousness, trouble, annoyance.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inconvenienced*, ppr. *inconveniencing*. [< *inconvenience*, *n.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode.

For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as our selves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Rom. xiv. 1.

The early Spanish missionaries in America were *inconvenienced* by finding that the only native word they could use for God also meant devil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 153.

inconveniency (in-kon-vē'nien-si), *n.*; pl. *inconveniencies* (-siz). [As *inconvenience*: see *-cy*.] Same as *inconvenience*. [Rare.]

I think that the want of seasonable Showrs is one of the greatest *Inconveniencies* that this part of the Country suffers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 84.

To attain the greatest number of advantages with the fewest *inconveniencies*. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Hist. Eng.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *inconvenient*, < OF. *inconvenient*, F. *inconvénient* = Pr. *inconvenient, inconvenien* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconveniente*, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, not accordant, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *convenien(t-)s*, accordant, convenient: see *convenient*.] Not convenient. (*a*) Giving trouble or uneasiness; embarrassing; incommodious; inopportune: as, an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs.

Th' emphatic speaker dearly loves t' oppose,
In contact *inconvenient*, nose to nose!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 270.

(*b*) Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient.

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate, and find
No *inconvenient* diet nor too light fare.
Milton, P. L., v. 495.

=Syn. Troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, unwieldy, awkward, unhandy.

inconveniently (in-kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; so as to cause trouble or embarrassment; incommodiously.

You speak unseemly and *inconveniently*, so to be against the officers for taking of rewards.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

There is many an holy soul that dwels *inconveniently*, in a crazy, tottering, ruinous cottage, ready to drop downe daily upon his head. *Bp. Hall*, Mourners in Sion.

inconversable (in-kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconversable* = It. *inconversabile*; as *in-*[3] + *conversable*.] Not conversable; uncommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

inconversant (in-kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *conversant*.] Not conversant; not acquainted or familiar.

Though himself not *inconversant* with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

inconverted† (in-kon-vėr'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *converted*.] Not converted or turned.

Wheresoever they rested, remaining *inconverted*, and possessing one point of the compass, whilst the wind perhaps had passed the two and thirty.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

inconvertibility (in-kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *inconvertibilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable: see *inconvertible*.] The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, the *inconvertibility* of banknotes or other currency into gold or silver.

inconvertible (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconvertible* = Sp. *inconvertible* = Pg. *inconvertivel* = It. *inconvertibile*, < LL. *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; *inconvertible* bonds (bonds that cannot be exchanged for others of a different tenor).

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion into the siege. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

There could never exist any motive to make notes legally *inconvertible*, save for the purposes of state-banking.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 437.

inconvertibleness (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Inconvertibility.

inconvertibly (in-kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

inconvincible (in-kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconvincible* = Sp. *inconvencible*, < LL. *inconvincibilis*, not convincible, < L. *in-*, not, + **convincibilis*, convincible.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue, p. 195.

inconvincibly (in-kon-vin'si-bli), *adv.* So as not to be capable of being convinced. *Sir T. Browne.*

inconyt, *a.* [Prob. < F. *inconnu*, unknown (< L. *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*), used like the ult. related *uncouth*, in the abbr. form *unco*, in the sense of 'strange, rare, fine.' Cf. *unco*.] Rare; fine; pretty.

O' my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

O, a most *incony* body!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

O superdainty canon, vicar *incony!*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

incoop†, *v. t.* [Also *incoup*; < *in-*[1] + *coop*.] To coop in; inclose.

With sodain olindness [Elisha] smites the Syrian Troup
The which in Dothan did him round *incoup*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

incoördinate (in-kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coördinate*.] Not coördinate.

incoördinated (in-kō-ôr'di-nā-ted), *a.* Incoördinate.

incoördination (in-kō-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incoordination*; as *in-*[3] + *coördination*.] Lack of coördination.

incopresentability (in-kō-prē-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incopresentable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incopresentable. [Rare.]

Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and cold; we cannot open and close the same hand at the same moment, but we can open one hand while closing the other. Such *incopresentability* or contrariety is thus more than mere difference, and occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incopresentable (in-kō-prē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *co-* + *presentable*.] Not presentable together. [Rare.]

At the beginning, whatever we regard as the earliest differentiation of sound might have been *incopresentable* with the earliest differentiation of colour, if sufficiently diffused, just as now a field of sight all blue is *incopresentable* with one all red. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incoronate (in-kor'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. as if **incoronatus*, pp. of **incoronare*, < *in*, in, on, + *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.* Cf. *encrown*.] Crowned. [Rare.]

I saw hither come a Mighty One,
With sign of victory *incoronate*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 53.

incorporal† (in-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [= F. *incorporel* = Pr. Sp. *incorporal* = It. *incorporale*, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporalis*, bodily: see *corporal*[1].] 1. Not in bodily form; incorporeal.

Alas, how is 't with you,
That you do bend your eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Not consisting of matter; immaterial.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*. *Raleigh.*

incorporality† (in-kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporalité* = It. *incorporalità*, < LL. *incorporalita(t-)s*, bodilessness, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless: see *incorporal*.] The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporeality.

incorporally† (in-kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incorporated*, ppr. *incorporating*. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare* (> It. *incorporare* = Sp. Pg. *incorporar* = Pr. *encorporar, incorporar* = F. *incorporer*), unite to a body, embody, < *in*, in, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To form into a body; combine, as different individuals, elements, materials, or ingredients, into one body.

The Apostle affirmeth plainly of all men Christian that, be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The process of mixing [gunpowder] is in some mills dispensed with entirely, the *incorporating* mills being made to do the work of the drum; but it causes more waste.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 311.

2. To unite with a body or substance; unite intimately; work in; introduce and combine so as to form a part.

To them who are *incorporated* into Christ, their head, there can be no beheading. *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

The Hans-Towns, being a Body-politic *incorporated* in the Empire, complain'd hereof to the Emperor.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Every animal sustains itself and grows by *incorporating* either the materials composing other animals or those composing plants. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

3. To place in a body; give material form to; incarnate; embody.

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein.
Stillingfleet.

4. To form into a body corporate or politic; constitute as a corporation, with power to act as one person and have perpetual succession; confer corporate rights upon: as, to *incorporate* a city or a town; to *incorporate* a bank or a railroad company.

Izacke says that "the cordwainers and curriers were first *incorporated* by grant under the common seal of the city 21 R. II. 1387."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331, note.

Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 678.

Who do not believe Congress has the power to *incorporate* a bank, under any form.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To blend, merge, consolidate.

II. *intrans.* To unite with another body so as to make a part of it; be mixed, blended, or combined; be worked in: usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate with* right so far,
As it might come to seem the same in show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

I'll wed my Daughter to an Egyptian Mummy, ere she shall *incorporate with* a contemner of Sciences, and a defamer of virtue. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 5.

Far from *incorporating with* them, he was regarded as a foreigner and an enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *incorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; intimately associated.

"True is it, my *incorporate* friends," quoth he [the belly], "That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon." *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

We most heartily thank thee, for that thou . . . dost assure us . . . that we are very members *incorporate* in the mystical body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office.

Gazing on thee, sullen tree,
Sick for thy stubborn hardihood,
I seem to fail from out my blood
And grow *incorporate* into thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

incorporate[2] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporate*.] 1. Not corporeal; not bodily or material; not having a material body.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation. [Rare and doubtful.]

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incorporacion*, < OF. and F. *incorporation* = Pr. *incorporatio* = Sp. *incorporación* = Pg. *incorporação* = It. *incorporazione*, < LL. *incorporatio(n-)*, an embodying, embodiment, incorporation, < *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*[1].] The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated. (*a*) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in *med.*, the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence.

A mercurial spirit must be superadded, which by its activity may . . . promote the more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients. *Boyle*, Works, I. 546.

(*b*) The act of uniting with another body, substance, or mass; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The *incorporation* of one town with another, though effected with brilliant results in the early history of Attika, involved such a disturbance of all the associations which in the Greek mind clustered about the conception of a city that it was quite impracticable on any large or general scale. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

(*c*) The act of placing in a body, or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. [Rare.] (*d*) In *law*, the formation or existence of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

This yere, there was a greate controversye betwene the Mayor and Citesens of the one partie, and the companye of the Taylors of the other partie, for and concernynge a new *incorporacion*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

(*e*) The body so formed. [For this sense the more appropriate word is *corporation*.]—**Articles of incorporation**. See *articles of association*, under *article*.—**Incorporation by reference**, the bringing into one document, in legal effect, of the contents of another by referring to the latter in such manner as to adopt it. Thus, the rule that a deed of lands must describe or identify the land is satisfied by its referring to another specified deed, the description in which is then said to be incorporated by reference.

incorporative (in-kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *incorporate*[1] + *-ive*.] Tending to incorporate. Specifically applied in philology to languages, also called *intercalative* and *polysynthetic*, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which tend to combine the various modifiers of the verb, as the object and adverbs, into one word with it. Thus, in Basque, *hoponi*, to wash, *hopocuni*, to wash hands, *hopoaduni*, to wash feet.

incorporator (in-kôr'pō-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *incorporatore*; as *incorporate*[1] + *-or*.] One who forms a corporation; specifically, one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company.

Mr. . . . of Georgia expressed a fear that the *incorporators* would, after getting their Bill, come back and ask the Government to maintain the enterprise by subscriptions. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 58.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporeal*. Cf. Sp. *incorpóreo* = It. *incorporeo*, < L. *incorporeus*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporeus*, bodily: see *corporeal*.] 1. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter, or not having a material body; immaterial.

This time, because it is an *incorporeal* thing, and not subject to sense, we mock ourselves the fineliest out of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense.
Milton, P. L., i. 789.

2. In *law*, existing in contemplation of law, and enjoyable as a right (as distinguished from that which has tangible form), as a franchise, or a right of way.—**Incorporeal hereditament.** See *hereditament.*—**Syn. 1.** Unsubstantial, spiritual, disembodied.

incorporealism (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ism.*] The condition of being incorporeal: immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

So in like manner did all the other ancient atomists generally, before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 27.

incorporealist (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ist.*] One who believes in incorporealism or incorporeal existence.

Those atomick physiologies that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them *incorporealists.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

incorporeality (in-kôr-pō-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ity.*] The character of being incorporeal; incorporeity.

incorporeally (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; without body or embodiment; immaterially.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

incorporeity (in-kôr-pō-rē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporéité* = Pr. *incorporeitat* = Sp. *incorporeidad* = Pg. *incorporeidade* = It. *incorporeità*; as *incorpore(al)* + *-ity.*] The quality of being incorporeal; disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorporing†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of **incorpor*, < L. *incorporare*, embody: see *incorporate*[1].] Incorporation.

Eek of our materes *encorporing.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 262.

incorpse† (in-kôrps′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *corpse*, body.] To incorporate.

He grew into his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave beast. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

incorrect (in-kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= F. *incorrect* = Sp. Pg. *incorrecto* = It. *incorretto*, < L. *incorrectus*, uncorrected, unimproved, < *in-* priv. + *correctus*, correct: see *correct.*] **1.** Not correct in form or structure; not according to a copy or model, or to established rule; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect?*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 45.

2. Not correct as to fact; inaccurate; erroneous; untrue: as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—**3.** Not correct in manner or character; improper; irregular; disorderly: as, *incorrect* habits.

I will therefore only observe to you that the wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada.

4†. Not corrected or regulated; not chastened into proper obedience.

'Tis unmanly grief;
It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

incorrection† (in-kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorrection* = Sp. *incorrección* = Pg. *incorrecção* = It. *incorrezione*, < L. as if **incorrectio(n-)*, < *incorrectus*, incorrect: see *incorrect.*] Want of correction; incorrectness.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Arnway*, The Tablet (1661), p. 9.

incorrectly (in-kọ-rekt′li), *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly: as, *incorrectly* copied; *incorrectly* stated.

incorrectness (in-kọ-rekt′nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard or rule; inaccuracy.—**2.** That which is incorrect; an error.

As to his speech, you see it; people hold it very cheap, tho' several *incorrectnesses* have been altered in the printed copy. *Gray*, Letters, I. 139.

incorrespondence (in-kor-e-spon′dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *correspondence.*] Lack of correspondence; disproportion. *Coleridge.*

incorrespondency (in-kor-e-spon′den-si), *n.* Same as *incorrespondence.*

incorresponding (in-kor-e-spon′ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corresponding.*] Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*

incorrigibility (in-kor″i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorrigibilité* = Sp. *incorregibilidad* = Pg. *incorrigibilidade* = It. *incorrigibilità*, < ML. *incorrigibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *incorrigibilis*, incorrigible: see *incorrigible.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible; incapability of correction or amendment.

incorrigible (in-kor′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incorrigible* = Sp. *incorregible* = Pg. *incorrigivel* = It. *incorrigibile, incorreggibile*, < ML. *incorrigibilis*, not corrigible, < *in-* priv. + *corrigibilis*, corrigible: see *corrigible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Incapable of being corrected or amended.

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Bad beyond correction or reform; irreclaimable: as, an *incorrigible* sinner or drunkard.

There are not only diseases incurable in physic, but cases indissolvable in laws, vices *incorrigible* in divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

He was long considered as an *incorrigible* dunce.
Goldsmith, Taste.

=**Syn.** Incurable, hopeless, irrecoverable, irreclaimable; graceless, shameless, hardened.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of amendment or reform.

A small room where my *incorrigibles* are kept for forty hours without food in solitary confinement.
Livingstone's Life Work, p. 424.

incorrigibleness (in-kor′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Incorrigibility; the quality of not admitting of correction.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.* *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

incorrigibly (in-kor′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; irreclaimably.

incorrodible (in-kọ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrodible.*] Incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (in-kọ-rupt′), *a.* [= OF. *incorrupt* = Sp. Pg. *incorrupto* = It. *incorrotto*, < L. *incorruptus*, uninjured, not corrupt, < *in-* priv. + *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt.*] **1.** Not corrupt physically; not affected by corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled: used of organic matter of any kind.

And mortal food, as may dispose him best
For dissolution, wrought by sin, that first
Distempered all things, and of *incorrupt*
Corrupted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 56.

2. Not corrupt spiritually; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.

Most wise, most honourable, and most *incorrupt* judges.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 1.

incorrupted† (in-kọ-rup′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrupted.*] Not corrupted; uncorrupted.

And breath'd into their *incorrupted* breasts
A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int. (ed. 1819).

incorruptibility (in-kọ-rup-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. **incorruptibilitee, incorrumptibiletee* = F. *incorruptibilité* = Pr. *incorruptibilitat* = Sp. *incorruptibilidad* = It. *incorrottibilità*, < LL. *incorruptibilita(t-)s*, < *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible: see *incorruptible.*] The character or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

The vertu of brennynge watir is sich that naturely it drawith out of gold alle the vertues and propirtees of it, and it holdith *incorrumptibiletee* and an euene heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

incorruptible (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incorruptible*, < OF. (also F.) *incorruptible* = Sp. *incorruptible* = Pg. *incorruptivel* = It. *incorrottibile*, < LL. *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible, < *in-* priv. + *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not corruptible physically; incapable of corruption or decay.

The vertu therof [quintessence of antimony] is *incorruptible* and merueilous profitable.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

The dead shall be raised *incorruptible.* 1 Cor. xv. 52.

2. Not corruptible morally; not liable to perversion or debasement; that cannot be affected by contaminating influences, especially bribery or hope of gain or advancement: as, *incorruptible* principles; an *incorruptible* judge.

An integrity *incorruptible*, and an ability that always rose to the need.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

II. *n. pl.* [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the Aphthartodocetæ.

incorruptibleness (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incorruptibility.

incorruptibly (in-kọ-rup′ti-bli), *adv.* In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

incorruption (in-kọ-rup′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorruption* = Sp. *incorrupción* = Pg. *incorrupção* = It. *incorruzione*, < LL. *incorruptio(n-)*, incorruption, < L. *incorruptus*, not corrupt: see *incorrupt.*] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.*
1 Cor. xv. 42.

incorruptive (in-kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *incorruptif*; as *in-*[3] + *corruptive.*] Not liable to corruption or decay. [Rare.]

[The lyre] struck
For sounds of triumph, to proclaim her toils
Upon the lofty summit, round her brow
To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 435.

incorruptly (in-kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.

Observation will show us many deep counsellors of state and judges to demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

incorruptness (in-kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt, physically or morally; exemption from decay or deterioration; immunity from contaminating influences.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.
Woodward.

incounter†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *encounter.*

incourage†, **incouragement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encourage*, etc.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incrassated*, ppr. *incrassating.* [< LL. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare* (> Pg. *incrassar* = Sp. *incrasar*), make thick, < L. *in*, in, + *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick or thicker; thicken; specifically, in *phar.*, to make thicker, as a fluid, by the mixture of something less fluid, or by evaporating the more fluid parts.

Some find sepulchral vessels containing liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Of such concernment too is drink and food,
To *incrassate* and attenuate the blood.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 651.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *a.* [= Pg. *incrassado*, < LL. *incrassatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened; swollen from fatness.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.
Hammond, Works, IV. 657.

2. In *bot.*, becoming thicker by degrees; swelling or swollen.—**3.** In *entom.*, gradually swollen in one part, generally toward the apex.—**Incrassate antennæ**, such antennæ as are much thickened in one part, but not at the base or apex.—**Incrassate femora**, such femora as are much thickened and formed for leaping, as in the grasshoppers.—**Incrassate joint**, a joint thicker than the adjoining ones.—**Incrassate margin**, a margin somewhat swollen and rounded, without any sharp edge.

incrassated (in-kras′ā-ted), *a.* Same as *incrassate.*

incrassation (in-kra-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of incrassating or thickening, or the state of becoming incrassated or thickened; inspissation; fatty enlargement.

The *incrassation* of the hind legs does not, as in the Halticæ, indicate saltatorial powers. *Westwood.*

2. A swelling out as if from fatness; a thickening.

Whatsoever properly nourisheth before its assimulation, by the action of natural heat it receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

incrassative (in-kras′ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

II. *n.* That which has the power to thicken; specifically, a medicine, as a mucilaginous substance, formerly believed to thicken the humors when too thin.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

increasable (in-krē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *increase* + *-able.*] Capable of being increased.

increasableness (in-krē′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being increasable.

The necessity of enlarging infinitely means no more than that we find an indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them. *Law*, Enquiry, i.

increase (in-krēs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *increased*, ppr. *increasing*. [Formerly also *encrease*; < ME. *increassen*, *incressen*, *incresen*, *encressen*, *encrescen*, *encresen*, < OF. **encreiser*, *encreistre*, *encrestre*, *encroistre*, *encricier* = Pr. *encreisser* = It. *increscere*, < L. *increscere*, increase, < *in*, in, on, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, *crease*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become greater in any respect; become enlarged, extended, or multiplied; grow or advance in size, quantity, number, degree, etc.; augment; multiply; wax, as the moon.

Of been the swarmes nowe begynne *encrese*,
Nowe in the hony combe is bredde the bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thes. iii. 12.

The people also besprinkle the Bride with wheat, crying out, *Increase* and multiplie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

While the stars burn, the moons *increase*,
And the great ages onward roll. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

II. *trans.* To make greater in any respect; enlarge or extend in bulk, quantity, number, degree, etc.; add to; enhance; aggravate: opposed to *diminish*.

Nothynge elles thei diden but ete and drinke, and *encreced* her peple that assembled euery day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

Hie thee from this slaughterhouse,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I can never see one of those plays which are now written, but it *increases* my admiration of the ancients.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

This *increases* the difficulties tenfold.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

increase (in′krēs, formerly also in-krēs′), *n.* [< ME. *encres*, *encrese*, *encresse*, < OF. (AF.) *encresse*, *encrece*, *encreas*, increase; from the verb.] **1.** A growing larger, as in size, number, quantity, degree, etc.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; multiplication.

Dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful! . . .
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

God made the woman for the use of man,
And for the good and *increase* of the world.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. The amount or number added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce; issue; offspring.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*. Lev. xxv. 36.

All the *increase* of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii. 33.

Beyond Roanoak are many Isles full of fruits and other Naturall *increases*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

3. In *astron.*, the period of increasing light or an increasing luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Imperceptible increase. See *imperceptible*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Enlargement, growth, addition, accession, expansion.

increaseful† (in-krēs′fůl), *a.* [< *increase*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of increase; abundantly productive.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 958.

increasement† (in-krēs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *increase* + *-ment*.] Increase; aggrandizement.

Then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England in the *increasement* of the greatnesse of France, by the addition of such a countrey.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 56.

increaser (in-krē′sėr), *n.* One who or that which increases.

The medicine being the *increaser* of the disease, as when fire is quenched with oile. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Craven's traction-*increaser* . . . has lately been tried on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.
The Engineer, LXV. 425.

increase-twist (in′krēs-twist), *n.* In *firearms* and *ordnance*, a system of rifling in which the twist or inclination of the spiral grooves to the axis of the bore increases from the breech to the muzzle. See *twist*.

increasingly (in-krē′sing-li), *adv.* In an increasing manner; growingly: as, *increasingly* uncomfortable.

increate (in′krẹ-āt), *a.* [ME. *increate*; = F. *increé* = Sp. Pg. *increado* = It. *increato*; < L. *in-* priv. + *creatus*, created: see *create*.] Not created; uncreated. [Poetical.]

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate. *Lydgate*.

Since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

increated† (in-krẹ-ā′ted), *a.* Same as *increate*.

The unexpressible notions rising out of a fruitive contemplation of the *increated* verity.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 1.

incredibile dictu (in-krẹ-dib′i-lē dik′tū). [L.: *incredibile*, neut. of *incredibilis*, incredible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Incredible to relate; strange to say.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incredibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incrédibilité* = Sp. *incredibilidad* = Pg. *incredibilidade* = It. *incredibilità*, < LL. *incredibilita(t-)s*, incredibility, incredulity, < L. *incredibilis*, incredible: see *incredible*.] **1.** The quality of being incredible or beyond belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.
Dryden.

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with *incredibilities*. *Johnson*.

incredible (in-kred′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incredible* (also vernacularly *increable*, F. *incroyable*) = Sp. *increíble* = Pg. *incredivel*, *increivel*, *incrivel* = It. *incredibile*, < L. *incredibilis*, not to be believed, < *in-* priv. + *credibilis*, to be believed: see *credible*.] **1.** Not credible; that cannot be credited; surpassing the possibility of belief.

Which might amaze the beholders, and seeme *incredible* to the hearers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

Is it *incredible*, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker?
Cowper, Conversation.

An oak growing in the sea, and a sea-weed on the top of a hill, are *incredible* combinations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 27.

2. Surpassing belief as to what is possible; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

In Asia there is no Beer drank at all, but Water, Wine, and an *incredible* variety of other Drinks.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

incredibleness (in-kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incredibility.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.
Casaubon, Credulity and Incredulity (1668), p. 180.

incredibly (in-kred′i-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.—**2.** Beyond prior belief or conception; unimaginably; inconceivably.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 245.

increditable† (in-kred′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *creditable*.] Discreditable.

Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always *increditable*, but in matters of religion monstrous.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 145.

incredited† (in-kred′i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *credited*.] Discredited; disbelieved.

He [Hazael] was brought to this self-*incredited* mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it, at last he performed it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

incredulity (in-krẹ-dū′li-ti), *n.* [= OF. *encredulitet*, F. *incrédulité* = Pr. *incredulitat* = Sp. *incredulidad* = Pg. *incredulidade* = It. *incredulità*, < L. *incredulita(t-)s*, unbelief, < *incredulus*, unbelieving: see *incredulous*.] The quality of being incredulous or indisposed to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster*.

The human mind not infrequently passes from one extreme to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute *incredulity*. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

= **Syn.** Disbelief, distrust, doubt.

incredulous (in-kred′ụ-lus), *a.* [= F. *incrédule* = Sp. Pg. It. *incredulo*, < L. *incredulus*, unbelieving, unbelievable, < *in-* priv. + *credulus*, believing: see *credulous*.] **1.** Not credulous; not disposed to admit the truth of what is related; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; skeptical.

These [witnesses] may be so qualified as to their ability and fidelity that a man must be a fantastical *incredulous* fool to make any doubt of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

"I am the man." At which the woman gave
A half-*incredulous*, half-hysterical cry.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. Not easy to be believed; incredible.

No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incredulously (in-kred′ụ-lus-li), *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

incredulousness (in-kred′ụ-lus-nes), *n.* Incredulity.

incremable† (in-krem′ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incremable*, < LL. as if **incremabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *cremabilis*, combustible, < L. *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] Incapable of being burned; incombustible.

Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incremate (in-krē′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incremated*, ppr. *incremating*. [< LL. as if **incrematus*, pp. of **incremare*, < L. *in*, in, + *cremare*, burn, cremate: see *cremate*.] To cremate.

incremation (in-krẹ-mā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **incrematio(n-)*, < **incremare*, burn: see *incremate*.] The act of burning or of consuming by fire, as a dead body; cremation.

Not very long after we passed those *incremations* I was seated in the drawing-room of the Bengal Club, with mirrors and lights. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 126.

increment (in′krẹ-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *incrément* = Sp. Pg. It. *incremento*, < L. *incrementum*, growth, increase, < *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] **1.** The act or process of increasing; a growing or swelling in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

Divers conceptions there are concerning its [the Nile's] *increment* or inundation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

Faith in every of its stages, at its first beginning, at its *increment*, at its greatest perfection, is a duty made up of the concurrence of the will and the understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 146.

2. Something added; an increase or augmentation; specifically, in *math.*, the excess (positive or negative) of the value which a function would have if its independent variable were increased by any amount, especially by unity, over the value which it has for any particular value of the variable; the difference of a function; also, an arbitrary supposed increase of an independent variable.

Here heaps of gold, there *increments* of honours.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

All scale-readings begin at zero, and extend by practically uniform *increments* to the maximum reading.
Science, XIII. 99.

3. In *rhet.*, a species of amplification which consists in magnifying the importance of a subject (person or thing) by stating or implying that it has no superior, or that the greatest of all others is inferior to it: as, Thou hast slain thy mother. What more can I say? Thou hast slain thy mother.—**4.** In *Latin gram.*, a syllable in another form of a word additional to the number of syllables in the nominative singular of a noun, adjective, etc., or the second person singular of the present indicative active of a verb. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the first, and those succeeding it are the second and third respectively, the last syllable not being counted. Thus in *i-1ti-2ne-3ri-bus* from *i-ter*, *au-1di-2vis-3se-tis* from *au-di-o*, *au-dis*, the increments are numbered as indicated.

5. In *her.*, the state of the moon when crescent: as, the moon in her *increment*.—**Method of increments**, the calculus of finite differences, especially that part which treats of the differences and sums of different forms of functions.

incremental (in-krẹ-men′tal), *a.* [< *increment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of increment or increase.

The exclusion of the rule of "subtraction" and the substitution of what the writer calls "*incremental* or complementary addition." *Nature*, XXXIII. 29.

incrementation†, *n.* [ME. *incrementacion*, < ML. *incrementatio(n-)*, increase, < L. *incrementum*, increase: see *increment*.] Increase; growth.

In Marche and September putacion
To chastens is *incrementacion*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

increpate† (in′krẹ-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *increpatus*, pp. of *increpare* (> It. *increpare* = Sp. Pg. *increpar* = OF. *increper*, *encreper*), make a noise, exclaim against, < *in*, on, + *crepare*, make a noise: see *crepitate*.] To chide; rebuke.

increpation† (in-krẹ-pā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *increpation* = Sp. *increpación* = Pg. *increpação* = It. *increpazione*, < LL. *increpatio(n-)*, a chiding, < L. *increpare*, exclaim against, chide: see *increpate*.] A chiding or rebuking; censure.

God was angry; but yet . . . it was but such an anger as ended in an instruction rather than in an *increpation*.
Donne, Sermons, v.

When they desired to know the time of his restoring their kingdom, . . . his answer was a kinde of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

increscent (in-kres′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling: specifically applied to the moon.



Heraldic representation of the moon increscent, or crescent increscent.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

increst† (in-krest′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *crest.*] To crest.

Two foaming billows flow'd upon her breast,
Which did their top with coral red *increst.*
Drummond, Sonnets, i. 13.

incriminate (in-krim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incriminated*, ppr. *incriminating*. [< ML. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare* (> It. *incriminare* = Sp. Pg. *incriminar* = Pr. *encriminar* = F. *incriminer*), accuse of crime, < L. *in*, on, + *criminare*, accuse of crime: see *criminate.*] 1. To charge with a crime; accuse; criminate.

In cases in which the clerk . . . was accused, the clerical immunity from trial by the secular judge was freely recognised. If the ordinary claimed the *incriminated* clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

The evidence, it is said, does not *incriminate* the higher members of the corporation as individuals, although it shows that they assented to a loose general application of the city's funds. *New York Times*, March 2, 1887.

2. To make a subject of accusation; charge as a crime. [Rare.]

Fifteen years had passed since the *incriminated* acts were committed. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse.*

incriminatory (in-krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incriminate* + *-ory.*] Tending to criminate; accusatory. *Athenæum.*

incroach†, **incroachment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encroach*, etc.

incroyable (F. pron. aṅ-krwo-yä′bl), *n.* [F., lit. incredible: see *incredible.*] In France, during the time of the Directory (about 1795–9), a man or woman who affected a grotesque and extreme foppishness in dress.

The republican [French] young man of fashion, the *incroyable.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 947.

incruciated† (in-krö′shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cruciated.*] Untormented; free from torture.

His ignorance gave him . . . a kind of innocence, whereby he [Œdipus] might have passed away his life *incruciated*, without the sense of so fatal misfortunes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 31.

incruental† (in-krō̤-en′tal), *a.* [< L. *incruentus*, not made bloody, < *in-* priv. + *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood.] Not bloody; not accompanied with blood.

He musters out as many places as he can find that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 408.

incrust, encrust (in-, en-krust′), *v. t.* [< OF. *encrouster*, F. *encroûter*, also *incruster* = Sp. Pg. *incrustar* = It. *incrostare*, < L. *incrustare*, cover with a rind or crust, < *in*, on, + *crusta*, crust: see *crust.*] 1. To cover with a crust; form a crust or coating on the surface of; coat; overlay: as, an ancient coin *incrusted* with rust.

In the Persian Gulf a ship had her copper bottom *encrusted* in the course of twenty months with a layer of coral two feet in thickness. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 106.

All the wonderful acuteness and dialectics of the Greek mind were employed for centuries in *incrusting* the Christian faith with the subtile and curious conceits of the Oriental systems. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 256.

As Christianity spread over the Roman world, it became *encrusted* with pagan notions and observances. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 79.

2. In *decorative art*, to cover with a different and generally more precious material in plates or pieces of appreciable thickness, requiring to be held in place by cramps, hooks, cement, or other appliances.

The principal [chapels of St. Peter's] are four, *incrusted* with most precious marbles and stones of various colours. *Evelyn*, Diary, Rome, Nov. 19, 1644.

3. To apply or inlay, as mosaic, slabs of precious marbles, enameled tiles, or the like, so as to form a decoration or covering.

The form of the cross, the domes, the *incrusted* decoration [of St. Mark's], were all borrowed from the East, and all had their prototypes in Byzantine buildings. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

In good [mosaic] work not a trace [of cement] should appear between the *encrusted* stones and the marble, not even when seen through a magnifying glass. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 49.

Incrusted enamel. See *enamel.*—**Incrusted work**, in metal, work the surface of which is decorated by attaching to it ornaments also in metal, as silver on copper, copper on brass, etc. In some instances one metal is incrusted on another, as tin on brass, and then cut through in figured patterns. A modern mechanical method consists in painting the design on the metal surface in watercolor, then varnishing the unpainted parts, and placing the object in a dilute bath of nitric acid. After the painted parts are bitten in by the acid, the object is electroplated, the deposit forming on the unvarnished parts. On removing the varnish, the plated parts appear as incrusted.

Incrustata (in-krus-tā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *incrustatus*, incrustate: see *incrustate, a.*] A division of cyclostomatous polyzoans: same as *Inarticulata*, 2: opposed to *Radicata.*

incrustate (in-krus′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] To incrust; form an incrustation on. [Rare.]

If it was covered with mud, it must have been *incrustated* mud. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of *incrustating* springs. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 187.

incrustate (in-krus′tāt), *a.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Incrusted.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Coated, as with earthy matter. (*b*) Growing so firmly to the pericarp as to appear to have but one integument: said of seeds. —3. Incrusting; forming a crust, as a polyzoan or a lichen.

incrustation (in-krus-tā′shọn), *n.* [Also rarely *encrustation*; = F. *incrustation* = Sp. *incrustación* = Pg. *incrustação*, < LL. *incrustatio*(*n-*), < L. *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] 1. The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance; the state of being incrusted.

It [St. Mark's] is the purest example in Italy of the great school of architecture in which the ruling principle is the *incrustation* of brick with more precious materials. *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 24.

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering, coating, or scale, as of mineral substances deposited by a spring or stream, or by the water in a steam-boiler; an efflorescence, as of salt or soda on the surface of the ground.

The application of hydrochloric acid removed the stalactite *encrustation* by which the letters had hitherto been obscured. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 235.

The country at this point is inexpressibly dreary and volcanic-looking, the salt *incrustations* lying thick upon the earth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, i.

A merely sceptical age will create nothing; but an age of uninquiring credulity will hand down to later generations its most sacred truths disfigured and imperilled by a thick *incrustation* of error. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 266.

3. An inlaying of anything, as a plaque, tile, lacquer, veneer, mosaic, or the like, into or upon the surface, as of a cabinet, mantelpiece, etc.

Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of *incrustation.* *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

4. An incrusted or inlaid object or substance.

The material of the structure was brick, but the whole surface of the building [St. Mark's], within and without, was to be covered with precious *incrustations* of mosaic or of marble. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

The doorways are a labyrinth of intricate designs, in which the utmost elegance of form is made more beautiful by *incrustations* of precious agates and Alexandrine glass-work. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

Cameo incrustation. See *cameo.*

incrustive (in-krus′tiv), *a.* [< *incrust* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to a crust, or to the formation of a crust.

incrustment (in-krust′mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *incrostamento*; as *incrust* + *-ment.*] That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is overlaid or surrounded. Also *encrustment.*

The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error. *Is. Taylor.*

incubate (in′kū-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incubated*, ppr. *incubating*. [< L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare* (> Sp. *encobar*, *incubar* = Pg. *incubar*), lie in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *cubare*, lie.] **I.** *trans.* To sit upon for the purpose of hatching; hatch out, or produce by hatching: often used figuratively: as, to *incubate* eggs; to *incubate* a book or a project.

Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and *incubate* their ova. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sit, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brood: as, a bird that *incubates* for two weeks.—2. In *pathol.*, to go through the stage or process of incubation. See *incubation*, 2.

incubation (in-kū-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incubation* = Sp. *incubación* = Pg. *incubação* = It. *incubazione*, < L. *incubatio*(*n-*), < *incubare*, lie in or upon: see *incubate.*] 1. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brooding; hatching: often used figuratively, as of writings, schemes, etc.

First, the Swiss Republicks grew under the guardianship of the French monarch. The Dutch Republicks were hatched and cherished under the same *incubation.* *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Incubation is performed, as is well known, by the female of nearly all Birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

2. In *pathol.*, the unnoticed or unknown processes or changes which occur in the interval between the exposure to an infectious disease and the development of its first symptoms.

This [whooping-cough] has generally one week, or even two, of *incubation* before the first febrile and catarrhal symptoms appear. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. A lying in or within; specifically, the act of sleeping in a temple for the purpose of obtaining revelations by dreams, or in the hope of being visited by the god and relieved of some ailment, as in the Greek sanctuaries of Æsculapius.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, i. e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

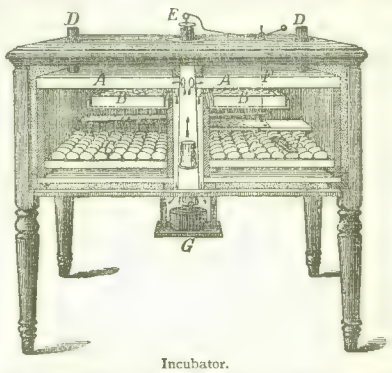
A type of the usual method, which was called *incubation* or ἐγκοίμησις, is the oracle of Amphiaraus near Oropus, beside the spring where the hero had risen from the earth to become a god. The inquirer, after abstaining from wine for three days and from all food for twenty-four hours, slept in the temple on the skin of a ram which he had sacrificed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 808.

Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by artificial warmth, as practised from antiquity in Egypt and China. Of late years this industry has become general in Europe and America.—**Period of incubation.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, the length of time required to hatch eggs, or during which a bird incubates them. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

incubative (in′kū-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; of the nature of incubation; in *pathol.*, relating to the period during which a disease is supposed to be hatching in the system before manifesting itself.

The germs of all the *incubative* diseases are reproduced in the bodies of the sick. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

incubator (in′kū-bā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *incubator*, one who lies in a place, < L. *incubare*, lie in or upon, incubate: see *incubate.*] One who or that which incubates, as a bird. Specifically—(*a*) A bird that sits upon or shows a disposition to sit upon eggs. (*b*) A machine for the artificial incubation of eggs. While many different incubators are in use, they are essentially alike



Incubator.

A A, hot-air tank; *B B*, tray for holding pans of water; *C, C*, egg-trays; *D, D*, ventilators; *E*, automatic regulator; *F*, rod connecting thermostat with regulator; *G*, lamp; *H*, thermostat; *I*, thermometer.

in principle, and comprise a case containing one or more drawers or trays for holding the eggs, some form of hot-water or hot-air apparatus (usually a lamp for heating), and, in the most practical forms, a thermostat of some kind for regulating the temperature, besides ventilators, appliances for saturating the heated air in the interior with moisture, etc. Some incubators are also fitted with appliances for turning the eggs without opening the machine.

The egg which the birds . . . cannot cover may be hatched artificially in an *incubator.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 37.

(*c*) A suitable appliance for the artificial development of germs in the cultivation of micro-organisms.

Artificial cultivations of micro-organisms in suitable nourishing media in the *incubator.* *E. Klein.*

(*d*) A couveuse.

incubatory (in-kū′bā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to incubation; employed in the process of incubation. See *ovicyst.*

The ascidiozooids develop *incubatory* pouches. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 617.

incube† (in-kūb′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cube.*] To make a cube of; place or fix as if forming part of a cube.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

incubi, *n.* Latin plural of *incubus.*

in-cubic (in′kū-bik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cubic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed cubic.

incubiture† (in-kū′bi-tụr), *n.* [< L. *incubitus*, pp. of *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate.*] The act of incubating or brooding; incubation.

The *incubiture* of the female [bird] on the back of the male. *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 153.

Incubation or *incubiture*, a philosophical term for brooding or sitting upon eggs as birds do. *Phillips.*

The last [circumstance] is the use of those strings, as Cardan supposes, for the better keeping them together in this *incubiture*.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

incubous (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *a.* [< NL. *incubus*, adj., lying upon: see *incubus*.] In *bot.*, imbricate in such a manner that the apex of a leaf lies on the base of the next one above, as in the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

incubus (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *n.*; pl. *incubuses*, *incubi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [ME. *incubus*; = F. *incube* = Sp. *incubo* = Pg. It. *incubo*; < LL. *incubus*, nightmare, ML. a demon supposed to be the cause of nightmare, < L. *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate*.] 1. The nightmare. — 2. An imaginary being or demon, supposed to be the cause of nightmare; especially, such a being of the male sex who was supposed to consort with women in their sleep. In the middle ages this belief was accepted by the church and the law. Deformed children were supposed to be the results of such association. Compare *succubus*.

For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the lymytour hym self, . . .
Wommen may now go saufly up and doun;
In every bussh or under every tree,
Ther is noon oother *incubus* but he,
And he ne wol doon hem but dishonour.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 24.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *Incubus*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 152.

A not less distinct product of the savage animistic theory of dreams, as real visits from personal spiritual beings, lasted on without a shift or break into the belief of mediæval Christendom. This is the doctrine of the *incubi* and succubi, those male and female demons which consort with men and women.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 173.

3. Figuratively, a heavy or oppressive burden; especially, a heavy weight on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the faculties.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey.
Farley, Resources of Turkey.

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*: synonymous with *Microgaster* of Latreille. *Schrank*, 1802.

incudal (ing'kū-dal), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the incus.

incudate (ing'kū-dāt), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-ate*[1].] Having an incus, as the mouth-parts of a rotifer: as, trophi *incudate*.

incudes, *n.* Plural of *incus*.

incudius (ing-kū'di-us), *n.*; pl. *incudii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *incus* (*incud-*), anvil: see *incus*.] A muscle or ligament of the tympanum, oftener called *laxator tympani*: correlated with *malleāius* and *stapedius*. *Coues*, 1887.

in cuerpo. See *cuerpo*.

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculcated*, ppr. *inculcating*. [< L. *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare* (> It. *inculcare* = Sp. Pg. *inculcar* = F. *inculquer*), tread in, tread down, force upon, < *in*, in, on, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx*, heel: see *calk*[1].] To impress by frequent admonitions, or by forcible statement or argument; enforce or stamp upon the mind.

I shall be pardoned if I have dwelt long on an argument which I think . . . needs to be *inculcated*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. v. 16.

Innocent had sent to London two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation, both by admonition and example.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. *Ingraft*, *Instil*, etc. See *implant*.

inculcation (in-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculcation* = Sp. *inculcacion* = It. *inculcazione*; from the verb.] The act of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions; forcible or persistent teaching.

By these frequent *inculcations* of the Archbishop and some of his fellow Bishops, and by their discreet behaviour towards the Queen, she was at length brought off from the fancy of images. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, I. 193.

The days that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected, and assertions of tenets already received. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 151.

inculcator (in-kul'kā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *inculcador* = It. *inculcatore*, < LL. *inculcator*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

Des Cartes, . . . the greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent], declares that he would have it practised only about human speculations, not about human actions. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 183.

inculcatory (in-kul'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculcate* + *-ory*.] Intended or fitted to inculcate.

As typical and *inculcatory*, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices.
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 233.

inculk† (in-kulk'), *v. t.* [< F. *inculquer*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] To inculcate.

I am here compelled to *inculk* and iterate it with so many words.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

Pride and covetousnesse, by corrupt blast blowne,
Into my hart *inculked* by fancie fond.
J. Heywood, The Spider and the Flie (1556).

inculpt†, *v. t.* [< F. *inculper*, < ML. *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] To inculpate.

For if Chrysostom's impatience and headlong desire slew him, why shuld mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal? *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 6.

inculpable (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incoupable*, F. *inculpable* = Sp. *inculpable* = Pg. *inculpavel* = It. *incolpabile*, < LL. *inculpabilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + *culpabilis*, blamable: see *culpable*.] Not culpable; not meriting blame; innocent.

The case is such in the rules of morality that no ignorance of things lying under necessary practice can be totally *inculpable*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

inculpableness (in-kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inculpable; blamelessness.

True puritee consisteth in the *inculpablenesse* and innocencie of the heart. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

inculpably (in-kul'pa-bli), *adv.* In an inculpable manner; without blame; innocently.

Those things which are not in our power — that is, such things in which the flesh is *inculpably* weak.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 675.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculpated*, ppr. *inculpating*. [< ML. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpare* (> It. *incolpare* = Sp. *inculpar* = Pr. *encolpar* = F. *inculper*), bring in fault, < L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault: see *culpable*, *culprit*.] To expose to blame or imputation of wrongdoing; incriminate.

They renewed their prayers to be excused from serving in the council of state, in order that they might not be afterwards *inculpated* for the faults of others.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 385.

inculpation (in-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculpation* = It. *incolpazione*, < ML. **inculpatio(n-)*, < *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] The act of inculpating, or the state of being inculpated; incrimination.

Among the lower, or rather the lowest, political tactics, *inculpation* of a retiring administration has often been resorted to for promoting the success of the opposite party. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 246.

inculpatory (in-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or criminate; criminatory: opposed to *exculpatory*: as, *inculpatory* disclosures.

It furnished especial facilities for destroying *inculpatory* evidence. *The American*, VIII. 69.

incult (in-kult'), *a.* [= F. *inculte* = Sp. Pg. *inculto* = It. *incolto*, *inculto*, < L. *incultus*, untilled, uncultivated, < *in-* priv. + *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] Untilled; uncultivated; wild; hence, unpolished; unrefined; rude, as style. [Rare.]

Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, *incult*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 62.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 884.

incultivate (in-kul'ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] Uncultivated; untaught. [Rare.]

Hence grew the impostures of charms, and amulets, and other insignificant ceremonies: which to this day impose upon common belief, as they did of old upon the barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

incultivated (in-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [< *incultivate* + *-ed*[2].] Uncultivated.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour that it procreates without seed.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 380.

incultivation† (in-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *cultivation*.] Lack or neglect of cultivation.

In that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 108.

inculture† (in-kul'tūr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incultura*; < L. *in-* priv. + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Lack or neglect of culture.

The *inculture* of the world would perish into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.*; pl. *incumbencies* (-siz). [= Sp. Pg. *incumbencia* = It. *incumbenza*; as *incumben(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something: as, the *incumbency* of a burden. [Rare or obsolete.] — 2. That which is incumbent; a superincumbent weight, physical, mental, or moral; hence, a grave duty, responsibility, or obligation. [Rare.]

We find them more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.
Evelyn, Sylva, I. iii. § 17.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

3. The state of being an incumbent or holder of an office; the discharge of official or stated functions of any kind, especially of ecclesiastical functions; specifically, the state of holding or being in possession of a church benefice.

Some things are mine by possession, some by use; some by title, some by *incumbency*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his ★*incumbency* in the same see. *Swift*.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *incumbere*, lay oneself down upon, recline upon, < *in*, on, + **cumbere*, nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cumbent*. Cf. *incubate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or resting on something.

He steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 226.

Meanwhile, *incumbent* o'er the shining share
The master leans. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 41.

Specifically — 2. Lying, leaning, or resting lengthwise, in whole or in part, upon a surface to which there is only one point of actual attachment or none. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of cotyledons when the back of one is applied to the radicle, as in some of the *Brassicaceæ*; said of an anther when it is fixed by the middle or any other part of the back, and lies along the inner side of the filament. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, said of hairs, spines, etc., and of organs which lie against the surface to which they are joined. (*c*) In *ornith.*, said of the hallux or hind toe of a bird when its whole length rests on the ground or is applied to a supporting object, owing to its insertion on a level with the anterior toes. (*d*) In *entom.*, said of wings which, in repose, lie horizontally one over the other.

3. Lying or resting as a duty or obligation; imposed, and pressing to performance.

The goodness and excellency of God are more *incumbent* and actually pressing upon their spirit than any considerations of reward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 842.

It . . . appeared a duty *incumbent* upon me to attempt to reclaim them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

II. *n.* One who discharges stated functions; the holder of an office of any kind; especially, one who discharges ecclesiastical functions; one who holds a benefice.

Many livings in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northampton were rendered vacant by the suspension of the *incumbents* from the steeples of their churches. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

incumbentess† (in-kum'ben-tes), *n.* [< *incumbent* + *-ess*.] A female incumbent. [Rare.]

You may make your court to my Lady Orford by announcing the ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last *incumbentess*.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 371.

incumbently (in-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

incumber, incumberingly. See *encumber*, *encumberingly*.

incumbition† (in-kum-bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *incumbere*, lie or lean upon (see *incumbent*), + *-ition*.] A lying upon or among something.

The souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and *incumbition*, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

incumbrance, incumbrancer. See *encumbrance*, *encumbrancer*.

incumbrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl., cradle-clothes, swaddling-clothes, hence a cradle, birthplace, origin, < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, neut. pl., a cradle, dim. of *cunæ*, fem. pl., a cradle. Cf. *cunabula*.] 1. The cradle or early abode; the place in which a thing had its earliest development, as a race, an art, etc.; hence, first trace; beginning; origin.

It is also in Orissa, if anywhere, that we may hope to find the *incunabula* that will explain much which is now mysterious in the forms of the temples and the origin of many parts of their ornamentation.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 435.

2. In *ornith.*, a breeding-place; the resort of a bird to breed. — 3. In *bibliography*, books printed in the infancy of the art; generally, books printed before the year 1500: in this sense rarely with a singular *incunabulum*.

Including such rare works as 430 *Incunabula*, from A. D. 1469 to 1510. *Cat. Union Theol. Sem.*, 1882–3.

incur (in-kėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurred*, ppr. *incurring*. [Early mod. E. also *incurr*, *incurre*; < ME. *incurren*, *encorren*, < OF. *encorre*, *encorir*, *encourir*, F. *encourir* = Pr. *encorre*, *encorrer* = Sp. *incurrir* = Pg. *incorrer* = It. *incorrere*, < L. *incurrere*, run into, run toward, meet, < *in*, into, on, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†.

To run upon; impinge upon; run against or strike.

He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense, and suffers not itself to be disregarded, is far from being gratefull. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

2. To encounter, as some undesirable or injurious consequence; become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon one's self: as, to *incur* liabilities.

For so Actæon, by presuming far,
Did, to our grief, *incur* a fatal doom.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I know I *incur* the imputation of unnecessary hardness and stoicism from those who compose the Court and Parliament of Love. *Emerson*, Love.

Sweden was slow in *incurring* the resentment of Napoleon. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 407.

II.† *intrans.* To enter; pass; occur; come to pass.

If anything *incurr* to you of curious, . . . you will greately oblige that assembly of virtuosi [the Royal Society] in communicating any productions of the places you travell thro. *Evelyn*, To Mr. William London at Barbados.

Light is discerned by itself, because by itself it *incurrs* into the eye. *South*, Works, V. vii.

incurability (in-kūr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incurabilité* = Pg. *incurabilidade*; as *incurable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incurable.

incurable (in-kūr′a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incurable*, < OF. (also F.) *incurable* = Pr. Sp. *incurable* = Pg. *incuravel* = It. *incurabile*, < LL. *incurabilis*, not curable, < *in-* priv. + *curabilis*, curable: see *curable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine: as, an *incurable* disease.

Your Absence, if it continue long, will prove to me like the Dust of Diamonds, which is *incurable* Poison. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

It is . . . the last attempt that God uses to reclaim a people by, and if these Causticks [fires] will not do, it is to be feared he looks upon the wounds as *incurable*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

2. Not admitting correction: as, *incurable* evils.

=**Syn.** Irremediable, remediless, hopeless, irreparable, incorrigible.

II. *n.* A person diseased beyond the possibility of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift*.

incurableness (in-kūr′a-bl-nes), *n.* Incurability.

incurably (in-kūr′a-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable; to an extent or degree that renders cure or remedy impossible; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke*.

incuriosity (in-kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incuriosité* = It. *incuriosità*, < LL. *incuriosita(t-)s*, carelessness, < L. *incuriosus*, careless: see *incurious*.] The state or character of being incurious; want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

But his [Pilate's] *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, . . . shews him in a light much less excusable. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

incurious (in-kū′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *incurieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *incurioso*, < L. *incuriosus*, careless, negligent, < *in-* priv. + *curiosus*, careful: see *curious*.] **1.** Not curious; careless; negligent; indifferent.

The gods look down;
Incurious of themselves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

Of immortality the soul when well employed is *incurious*. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

His faint *incurious* ease he nursed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 177.

2. Not curious or striking; deficient in interest.

In confirmation of these truths, we may conclude this part of our subject with a not *incurious* anecdote. *John Brown*, An Estimate, etc., I. 57.

It is no *incurious* part of the economy of nature that manure and high cultivation should banish those coarse hardy plants, and substitute the finer grasses in their room, in a scanty degree, which are commonly gone by November. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

incuriously (in-kū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an incurious manner.

incuriousness (in-kū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being incurious; incuriosity.

incurrence (in-kur′ens), *n.* [< *incurren(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to something: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.—**2.** Incursion; entrance. *Davies*. [Rare in both uses.]

We should no more think of the Blessed Deity without the conceit of an infinite resplendence than we can open our eyes at noonday without an *incurrence* and admission of an outward light. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 421.

incurrent (in-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *incurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *incurrere*, run into or upon: see *incur*.] Running inward; entrant: with reference to the place of entrance or inflow: as, an *incurrent* orifice.

Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the *incurrent* blood-vessel. *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 39.

incursion (in-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incursion* = Sp. *incursión* = Pg. *incursão* = It. *incursione*, < L. *incursio(n-)*, a running against, onset, < *incurrere*, run against: see *incur*.] A running in or into something; an inroad or invasion.

The Moorish cavaliers, whose greatest delight was a tala, or predatory *incursion* into the Christian territories. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South*, Sermons.

=**Syn.** Irruption, raid.

incursive (in-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *incursif*, < L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, run in (see *incur*), + *-ive*.] Making incursions; invading; aggressive.

incurtain† (in-kėr′tạn), *v. t.* Same as *encurtain*.

incurvate (in-kėr′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incurvated*, ppr. *incurvating*. [< L. *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, bend in: see *incurve*.] To turn from a right line or straight course; curve; crook.

Age doth not rectify, but *incurvate* our natures, turning bad dispositions into worser habits. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

incurvate (in-kėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *incurvatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curved inward or upward.

incurvation (in-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incurvation* = It. *incurvazione*, < L. *incurvatio(n-)*, a bending, < *incurvare*, bend: see *incurve*.] **1.** The act of incurving or bending.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incurvation* and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet*.

2. The state of being incurved or bent; curvature, as of the spine; crookedness.

The first reflections of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary *incurvation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

incurvature (in-kėr′vā-tụr), *n.* [= Sp. *encorvadura* = It. *incurvatura*, incurvature, < ML. *incurvatura*, incurvature (applied to a bishop's staff); as *incurvate* + *-ure*.] A curving or the state of being curved.

The greater *incurvature* of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the southern Indian Ocean is next considered. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 359.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being curved inward. (*b*) A part or margin curved inward, or toward the median line.

incurve (in-kėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurved*, ppr. *incurving*. [= Sp. *encorvar* = Pg. *encurvar*, < L. *incurvare*, bend in, < *in*, in, + *curvare*, bend: see *curve*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make crooked; bend; curve; specifically, to cause to curve or bend inward: as, the *incurved* antennæ of an insect.

Yon hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head *incurv'd* salutes
The passing wave. *Somerville*, The Chase.

II. *intrans.* To curve or bend inward.

To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the *incurving* angle of the wind's spiral. *Science*, III. 42.

incurvity (in-kėr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *incurvus*, bent (< *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*), + *-ity*.] The state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

Being the hieroglyphick of celerity, and swifter than other animals, men best expressed their [the dolphins'] velocity by *incurvity*, and under some figure of a bow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

incus (ing′kus), *n.*; pl. *incudes* (ing′kụ-dēz). [L., an anvil, < *incudere*, forge with a hammer: see *incuse*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the bones of the inner (middle) ear of a mammal: so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It is the middle one of the chain of bones, or ossicula auditus, the other two being the malleus and the stapes. The human incus strikingly resembles a bicuspid tooth; it has a body and two processes, short and long, diverging from each other at nearly a right angle. The long process ends in a small globular head, the *orbicular* or *lenticular process*, tipped with cartilage and articulated with the head of the stapes. The body of the incus articulates with the malleus. Both articulations are movable. The lenticular process exists as a separate ossification in early life. In vertebrates below mammals the homologies of the incus are much disputed, and different bones or cartilages have been taken as its representative, especially those which constitute a proximal element of the hyoidean arch. See *ear*[1], and cut under *tympanic*. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the anvil or median piece of the trophi of a wheel-animalcule, upon which the mallei work. See *malleus*, *mastax*.

incuse (in-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incused*, ppr. *incusing*. [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with a hammer, lit. pound down, < *in*, on, + *cudere*, strike, pound.] To impress by striking or stamping, as a coin. [Rare.]

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. N. Humphreys*.

incuse (in-kūz′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with the hammer: see *incuse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Hammered, stamped, or struck in; having a pattern impressed or stamped upon the surface.

The coin has been driven into the die, and not struck with it, and the *incuse* impression has been made before or after the other. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

In some few instances the types of two cities are combined on the same coin, in token of an alliance. As art advanced, the *incuse* repetition fell into disuse, and a type in relief was substituted for it. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 407.

The reverse type [of a coin] is a flaming torch in an *incuse* square. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

Incuse square, in *numis.*, the intaglio impression or sinking produced on Greek coins by the punch or die from which they were struck. Such rude sinkings constituted the sole "type" of one side of many of the earliest Greek coins; but later Greek coins have a design in relief placed within the incuse square. The incuse square is chiefly found on coins issued before 400 B. C.



1



2

1. Reverse of coin of Ægina, with early incuse square.—British Museum. 2. Reverse of coin of Phocis, with later incusesquare, inclosing the type.—British Museum. (Each coin size of the original.)

II. *n.* An impression; a stamp, as that on a coin made by the surface upon which the object rests to be struck by the die.

Antiquaries have supposed this *incuse* to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. [(1876), p. 63.

incusst, *v. t.* [< L. *incussus*, pp. of *incutere*, strike upon: see *incute*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To strike. *Halliwell*.

The first events are those which *incusse* a dauntingnesse or daring. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

in custodia legis (in kus-tō′di-ạ lē′jis). [L.: *in*, in; *custodiā*, abl. of *custodia*, custody, *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *custodia*, *custody*, *legal*, *lex*.] In the custody of the law; taken into the charge of an officer of the court under its authority: said of property of which the court thus assumes charge pending litigation about it.

incut (in′kut), *a.* Set in by or as if by cutting; specifically, in *printing*, inserted in a reserved space of the text instead of in the margin: as, *incut* notes at the sides of the pages in a book.

incutet, *v. t.* [= It. *incutere*, < L. *incutere*, strike upon or into, inspire with, < *in*, in, on, + *quatere*, shake, strike.] Same as *incuss*.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin. *Becon*, Works (1843), p. 63.

ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *indicative*; (*b*) of the Latin *in dies*, daily, every day, used in medical prescriptions.

indagate† (in′dā-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare* (> It. *indagare* = Sp. Pg. *indagar*), trace out, track, investigate.] To seek or search out. *Bailey*.

indagation† (in-dā-gā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *indagación* = Pg. *indagação* = It. *indagazione*, < L. *indagatio(n-)*, a searching, investigation, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her [the soul's] *indagations* ofttimes new scents put her by. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Chymists seem not to have taken notice of what importance such experiments may be in the *indagation* of the nature, and especially of the number of the elements. *Boyle*, Works, I. 483.

indagative† (in′dā-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ive*.] Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigating.

The church might not be ambitious or *indagative* of such employment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 244.

indagator† (in′dā-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indagador* = It. *indagatore*, < L. *indagator*, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious *indagators*, fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

indagatory† (in′dā-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to indagation.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion**, reserve of definitive judgment with the intention of further inquiry.

indamage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

indanger†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endanger*.

indart (in-därt′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endart*; < *in-*[2] + *dart*.] To dart inward.

But no more deep will I *endart* mine eye
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

indet†, *a.* [ME., also *ynde*, < OF. *inde*, *ynde*, azure, violet-colored, < L. *India*, India: see *India*.] Azure-colored.

It had hewes an hundred payre
Of gras and flouris, *ynde* and pers.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 67.

The tother hew next to fynde
Is al blew, men callen *ynde*. *Cursor Mundi.*

indeart†, **indearing**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *endear*, etc.

indeavour† (in-dev′ọr), *v.* An obsolete form of *endeavor*.

indebt† (in-det′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *debt*. Earlier in p. a. *indebted*.] To place in debt; bring under obligation.

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

indebted (in-det′ed), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *indetted*, < ME. *endetted*, after OF. *endeté*, *endebté*, F. *endetté* = Sp. *endeudado* = Pg. *endividado* = It. *indebitato*, < ML. *indebitatus*, pp. of *indebitare*, charge with debt, *indebitari* (> It. *indebitare* = Sp. *endeudar* = Pg. *endividar* = Pr. *endeptar* = OF. *endeter*, *endetter*), be in debt, < L. *in*, in, + *debitum*, debt: see *debt*.] 1. Owing; being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital.

And yet I am *endetted* so therby
Of gold that I have borowed, trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it quyte never.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 181.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 57.

2. Beholden; under obligation; owing gratitude, care, recognition, and the like.

Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand
For more than half the tresses it [her head] sustains.
Cowper, Task, iv. 543.

indebtedness (in-det′ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being indebted, without regard to ability or inability to pay the debt.—2. The amount owed; debts collectively: as, the *indebtedness* of an individual or a corporation.

indebtment (in-det′ment), *n.* [< *indebt* + *-ment*.] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs willingly live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

The gentlemen of this country had . . . become deeply involved in that state of *indebtment* which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortunes.
Jefferson, in Wirt's Patrick Henry (ed. 1841), p. 45.

indecence† (in-dē′sens), *n.* [< F. *indécence* = Sp. Pg. *indecencia* = It. *indecenza*, < L. *indecentia*, unbecomingness, unseemliness, < *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent: see *indecent*.] Same as *indecency*.

Carried to an *indecence* of barbarity.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, III., Int.

indecency (in-dē′sen-si), *n.*; pl. *indecencies* (-siz). [As *indecence*: see *-cy*.] 1. The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness; especially, extreme vulgarity or obscenity of speech, action, or representation; immorality.

Pope . . . was shocked at the *indecency* of a rake who, at seventy, was still the representative of the monstrous profligacy of the Restoration. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. That which is indecent or unbecoming; language, or behavior, or pictorial representation, etc., that violates modesty or decorum; specifically, that which is obscene or grossly vulgar.

They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

Public indecency, in *law*, the exhibition of something indecent: an indefinite term, ordinarily excluding mere indecency of language. The courts, by a kind of judicial legislation, in England and the United States, have usually limited the operation of the term to public displays of the naked person, the publication, sale, or exhibition of obscene books or prints, or the exhibition of a monster—acts which have a direct bearing on public morals, and affect the body of society. *McJunkins* v. *State*, 10 Ind. 145.

=Syn. 1. *Indelicacy*, etc. (see *indecorum*); immodesty, grossness, obscenity.

indecent (in-dē′sent), *a.* [= F. *indécent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indecente*, < L. *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, < *in-* priv. + *decen(t-)s*, becoming, seemly, decent: see *decent*.] Not decent. (*a*) Unbecoming; unseemly; violating propriety in language, behavior, etc.

Who [Job] behaved himself with admirable patience and submission to the will of God, under all his severe afflictions, insomuch that he did not suffer an *indecent* expression to come from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

(*b*) Grossly vulgar; offensive to modesty; obscene; lewd.

When wine has given *indecent* language birth,
And forc'd the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 263.

=Syn. (*b*) Indelicate, indecorous, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, filthy, obscene, nasty.

Indecidua (in-dē-sid′ū-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *indeciduus*, not deciduous: see *indeciduous*.] A series of placental mammalians which are indeciduate; the *Nondeciduata*: opposed to *Deciduata*.

indeciduate (in-dē-sid′ū-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deciduate*.] Not deciduate, as a placenta: applied also to those placental mammals in which the uterus develops no decidua or deciduous membrane. See *deciduate*.

indeciduous (in-dē-sid′ū-us), *a.* [< NL. *indeciduus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *deciduus*, falling: see *deciduous*.] Not deciduous or liable to fall, as leaves; lasting; evergreen.

The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

indecimable† (in-des′i-ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + **decimable*, < *decima(te)* + *-able*.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowell.*

indecipherable (in-dē-sī′fėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

indecision (in-dē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *indécision* = Sp. *indecisión* = Pg. *indecisão*; as *in-*[3] + *decision*.] Want of decision; vacillation of purpose; irresolution.

Indecision . . . is the natural accomplice of violence.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

=Syn. *Irresolution*, etc. (see *decision*); vacillation, hesitation, uncertainty.

indecisive (in-dē-sī′siv), *a.* [= F. *indécisif*; as *in-*[3] + *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a decision; inconclusive.

Hence it was that operations languid and *indecisive* beyond any recorded in history . . . make up the military history of Italy during the course of nearly two centuries.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

indecisiveness (in-dē-sī′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī′na-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indéclinable* = Sp. *indeclinable* = Pg. *indeclinavel* = It. *indeclinabile*, < L. *indeclinabilis*, inflexible, unchangeable, indeclinable, < *in-* priv. + *declinabilis*, declinable: see *declinable*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, not declinable; not varied by declension; showing no variety of form for case, number, or the like.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that is not declined.

In ways first trodden by himself excels,
And stands alone in *indeclinables*:
Conjunction, preposition, adverb.
Churchill, Rosciad.

indeclinably (in-dē-klī′na-bli), *adv.* 1†. Without declining or turning aside.

To follow *indeclinably* . . . the discipline of the Church of England. *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 111.

2. Without grammatical declension.

indecomposable (in-dē-kọm-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *indécomposable*; as *in-*[3] + *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition, or of being resolved into parts or elements.

The general *indecomposable* character of the lava in this Archipelago. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 129.

indecorous (in-dē-kō′rus or in-dek′ọ-rus), *a.* [= It. *indecoro* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *indecoroso*, < ML. *indecorosus*), < L. *indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming, < *in-* priv. + *decorus*, seemly, becoming: see *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating propriety or the accepted rules of conduct; unseemly.

Graceful and becoming in children, but in grown . . . men *indecorous*, as the sports of boyhood would seem in advanced years. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 123.

=Syn. Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, rude, unmannerly.

indecorously (in-dē-kō′rus-li or in-dek′ọ-rus-li), *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

indecorousness (in-dē-kō′rus-nes or in-dek′ọ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good manners.

indecorum (in-dē-kō′rum), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indecoro*, indecorum, < L. *indecorum*, neut. of *indecorus*: see *indecorous*.] 1. Lack of decorum; impropriety of behavior; violation of the accepted rules of conduct.—2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

As if a herald, in the atchievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Indecorums in respect of style may possibly be accounted for as attempts at humor by one who has an imperfect notion of its ingredients.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 261.

=Syn. *Indecorum*, *Indelicacy*, *Indecency*. An *indecorum* violates a rule or rules of civility or order: as, it is an *indecorum* to interrupt a speaker in debate; an *indelicacy* and an *indecency* are a low and a high degree of violation of the rules of modesty: as, there would be a manifest *indelicacy*, not to say *indecency*, in his putting himself forward for a public office; *indelicacies* or *indecencies* in speech or action. *Indecency* is used rather freely for anything shameful in conduct.

indeed (in-dēd′), *adv.* [< ME. *indede*; being the prep. phrase *in deed*, sometimes with adj. *in very deed*, in fact: see *in*[1] and *deed*.] In fact; in reality; in truth: used emphatically, or as noting a concession or admission; or interjectionally, as an expression of surprise; or interrogatively, for the purpose of obtaining confirmation: as, do you believe it? yes, *indeed*; *indeed!* that is surprising; *indeed?* I can hardly believe it.

Be it done euyn *in dede* as thi dissire is!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.

Behold an Israelite *indeed*, in whom is no guile!
John i. 47.

No man can justly censure or condemn another, because *indeed* no man truly knows another.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

The name of freedom, *indeed*, was still inscribed on their banners, but the spirit had disappeared.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

[Originally written separately as two words, as still when an adjective, as *very*, qualifies the noun.

And *in very deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.]

indefatigability (in-dē-fat′i-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *indefatigable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.

His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled.
Life of Bp. Andrews (1650).

indefatigable (in-dē-fat′i-ga-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indefatigable*, < L. *indefatigabilis*, that cannot be tired out, < *in-* priv. + **defatigabilis*, that can be tired out: see *defatigable*.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued not easily exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

Of all men they [learned men] are the most *indefatigable*, if it be towards any business that can hold or detain their mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 21.

The French were *indefatigable* in their efforts to obtain a naval ascendency on the coast.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Unwearied, untiring, tireless, unflagging, persevering, assiduous, persistent, sedulous.

indefatigableness (in-dē-fat′i-ga-bl-nes), *n.* Indefatigability.

indefatigably (in-dē-fat′i-ga-bli), *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

indefatigation† (in-dē-fat-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *defatigation*.] Unweariedness.

Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 267.

indefeasibility (in-dē-fē-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *indefeasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or character of being indefeasible, or not liable to be made void: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

indefeasible (in-dē-fē′zi-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indefeisible*; < *in-*[3] + *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void; that cannot be set aside or overcome.

Others objected that, if the blood gave an *indefeasible* title, how came it that the Lady Jane's mother did not reign? *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

indefeasibleness (in-dē-fē′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Indefeasibility.

indefeasibly (in-dē-fē′zi-bli), *adv.* In an indefeasible manner; so as not to be defeated or made void; so as not to be set aside or overcome.

As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

indefectibility (in-dē-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indefectibilité* = Sp. *indefectibilidad* = Pg. *indefectibilidade* = It. *indefettibilità*; as *indefectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay.

His [God's] unity first, then his eternity and *indefectibility*, his immense omnipresence.
Barrow, Works, II. viii.

indefectible (in-dē-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéfectible* = Sp. *indefectible* = Pg. *indefectivel* = It. *indefettibile*, < ML. **indefectibilis* (in deriv. *indefectibiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **defectibilis*, defectible: see *defectible*.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing; not defeasible.

Certitudes, indeed, do not change, but who shall pretend that assents are *indefectible?*
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 232.

indefective (in-dē-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *indefectivo* = It. *indefettivo*, < ML. *indefectivus*, not defective, imperishable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *defectivus*, imperfect: see *defective.*] Not defective; perfect; complete. [Rare.]

Repentance and forgiveness stand in the breach, and supply the impossibilities of *indefective* obedience.
South, Works, VIII. xii.

indefeisible†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *indefeasible.* *Dr. H. More.*

indefensibility (in-dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible.

indefensible (in-dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *endefensible*, also *indefensable;* as *in-*3 + *defensible.*] Not defensible; that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified, by either force or speech: as, an *indefensible* frontier; conduct that is *indefensible.*

Thomas . . . had seen three instances of persons raised from the dead by our Saviour, . . . which must needs . . . render his unbelief and doubting of our Saviour's own resurrection (so unquestionably attested) utterly *indefensible.*
South, Works, V. iv.

indefensibleness (in-dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indefensible; indefensibility.

indefensibly (in-dē-fen'si-bli), *adv.* In an indefensible manner; so as to admit of no defense.

If there is propriety, however, in thus representing the amours of guilty intoxication, by which figure Milton calls it, some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix., note 32.

indefensive† (in-dē-fen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *defensive.*] Having no defense; undefended.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 337.

indeficiency† (in-dē-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *indeficien(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being indeficient or unfailing.

A sermon about the *indeficiency* of faith, final perseverance, etc. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1595.

indeficient† (in-dē-fish'ent), *a.* [= OF. *indeficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *indeficiente*, < LL. *indeficien(t-)s*, not deficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *deficien(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient.*] Unfailing.

In this field [Heaven]
The *indeficient* spring no winter fears.
Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death, st. 37.

indefinable (in-dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *definable.*] Not definable; incapable of being defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition: as, an *indefinable* boundary; an *indefinable* word; *indefinable* sensations.

That scramble after the undefined and *indefinable* rights that ends always in despotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

indefinably (in-dē-fī'na-bli), *adv.* In an indefinable manner; so as not to be capable of definition.

indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *a.* [= F. *indéfini* = Sp. *indefinido* = Pg. *indefinido, indefinito* = It. *indefinito*, < L. *indefinitus*, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *definitus*, limited, definite: see *definite.*] **1.** Not definite; not defined; not precise; vague: as, an *indefinite* time, proposition, term, or sensation.

It were to be wished that, now that those begin to quote chymical experiments that are not themselves acquainted with chymical operations, men would leave off that *indefinite* way of vouching "the chymists say this" or "the chymists affirm that." *Boyle*, Works, I. 460.

2. Infinite in number. The term was introduced by Pascal. Descartes distinguished between the *indefinite*, which has no particular limit, and the *infinite*, which is incomparably greater than anything having a limit. The distinction is considered as highly important by many metaphysicians.

The *indefinite* is sometimes confounded with the infinite; though there are hardly two notions which, without being contradictory, differ more widely. The indefinite has a subjective, the infinite an objective relation. The one is merely the negation of the apprehension of limits, the other the negation of the existence of limits.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iv.

The strength of a bar of metal is the total effect of an *indefinite* number of molecular adhesions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, uncertain in number or too great to be easily counted: for example, the stamens when more than 10, and not clearly in multiples of the ground number of the flower, are said to be *indefinite.*—**4.** In *logic*, indeterminate in logical quantity; not distinguishing between "some" and "all."

Indefinite propositions, those in which the subject is not overtly or articulately declared to be either universal, particular, or individual. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiii.

Indefinite article. See *article*, 11.—**Indefinite growth of branches,** the mode of growth of those branches that grow onward indefinitely until arrested by the cold of autumn, as in the rose, raspberry, sumac, and honey-locust. The terminal or uppermost buds are consequently young and unmatured, and are usually killed by the frosts of winter.—**Indefinite inflorescence,** a flower-cluster that develops internode after internode of the axis, and one or more bracts at each node, with a flower in the axil of each bract, until its strength or capability is exhausted. Also called *indeterminate inflorescence.*—**Indefinite integral,** in *math.*, an integral in which the limits of integration are not fixed, the upper limit being variable and the lower limit being usually left arbitrary.—**Indefinite numeral, pronoun,** etc. See the nouns.—**Indefinite proposition,** in *logic*, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, "man is mortal."—**Indefinite term,** in *logic*, an infinite or infinitated term: a term with a sign of negation prefixed, as *not-man.*=**Syn. 1.** Undefined, loose, unlimited, indeterminate, uncertain, vague, inexact, obscure, indistinct, confused.

indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li), *adv.* With indefiniteness; without settled limitation or precision; infinitely.

In his [Theobald's] reports of copies and editions he is not to be trusted without examination. He speaks sometimes *indefinitely*, when he has only one.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare.

indefiniteness (in-def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The character of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality.
Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.

indefinitude (in-dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= It. *indefinitudine;* as *in-*3 + *definitude.*] **1.** Number or quantity beyond determination or estimation. [Rare.]

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, iv.

indefinity† (in-dē-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefinite* + *-ity.*] Vagueness; indefinitude.

He can insinuate the vilest falsehoods in the world, and upon trial come off upon the ambiguity or *indefinity* of his expressions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 144.

indeformable (in-dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *deformable.*] Rigid; incapable of deformation.

No visible motion is produced in an ordinary *indeformable* body, such as we meet in nature, by the action of two equal forces acting in opposite directions along the same line. *Minchin*, Statics, I. 5.

indehiscence (in-dē-his'ens), *n.* [< *indehiscen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*, the property of being indehiscent.

indehiscent (in-dē-his'ent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *dehiscent.*] In *bot.*, not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when mature, as a capsule or anther.

The capsule is *indehiscent*, and the spores are set free only by its decay. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 358.

indelebility, indeleble, etc. See *indelibility*, etc.

indelectable (in-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indelectable;* as *in-*3 + *delectable.*] Not delectable; unpleasant; unamiable.

Then stiffened and starched . . . into dry and *indelectable* affectation, one sort of these scholars assume a style as rough as frequently are their manners.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 327.

indeliberate (in-dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *indélibéré* = Sp. Pg. *indeliberado* = It. *indeliberato;* as *in-*3 + *deliberate.*] Not deliberate; unpremeditated.

A man drinks himself into a present rage, or distraction of mind; in which condition he is perhaps carried to commit a rape or a murder, which action is indeed in itself sudden and *indeliberate.* *South*, Works, VII. x.

indeliberated† (in-dē-lib'e-rā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *deliberated.*] Not deliberated upon.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.
Abp. Bramhall.

indeliberately (in-dē-lib'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an indeliberate manner; without deliberation or premeditation.

indeliberation (in-dē-lib-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indélibération* = Sp. *indeliberación* = Pg. *indeliberação* = It. *indeliberazione;* as *in-*3 + *deliberation.*] Lack of deliberation.

She should have no liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance, and *indeliberation*, and a petulant fancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 253.

indelibility, indelebility (in-del-i-bil'i-ti, -ē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indelible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being indelible.

My lords, upon a late occasion this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this house. *Horsley*, Speech, April 13, 1804.

indelible, indeleble (in-del'i-bl, -ē-bl), *a.* [Prop. *indeleble;* = F. *indélebile* = Sp. *indeleble* = Pg. *indelevel* = It. *indelebile*, < L. *indelebilis*, that cannot be destroyed, < *in-* priv. + *delebilis*, that can be destroyed: see *deleble.*] **1.** Not deleble; not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or obliterated.

Moreover, the character of the chancellour is esteemed so sacred and inviolable that it remains altogether *indelebile* but by death onely. *Evelyn*, State of France.

There is an *indelible* mark of goodness in those who sincerely possess it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

He carried with him into his new service the brand not only of failure, but of *indelible* disgrace.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household. *Bp. Sprat.*

Indelible ink. See *ink*1.=**Syn. 1.** Ineffaceable, ingrained, abiding.

indelibleness, indelebleness (in-del'i-bl-nes, -ē-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being indelible.

indelibly, indelebly (in-del'i-bli, -ē-bli), *adv.* So as to be indelible; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

indelicacy (in-del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *indelicacies* (-siz). [< *indelica(te)* + *-cy.*] The character or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language; offensiveness to modesty or refined taste.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Kaimes . . . should have expressed himself upon this subject of the *indelicacy* of English comedy. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xlvii.

=**Syn.** *Indecency*, etc. (see *indecorum*), grossness, vulgarity.

indelicate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* [= F. *indélicat;* as *in-*3 + *delicate.*] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to a refined sense of propriety, or to modesty or purity of mind; beyond the bounds of proper reserve or restraint.

He . . . seemed . . . most eager to preserve the acquaintance, and without any *indelicate* display of regard . . . was soliciting the good opinion of her friends.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 225.

Immorality and indelicacy are different things. Rabelais is *indelicate* to the last degree, but he is not really immoral. Congreve is far less *indelicate*, but far more immoral. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 347.

indelicately (in-del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In an indelicate manner; with indelicacy; unbecomingly; indecently.

indemnification (in-dem″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *indemnify* + *-ation:* see *-fication.*] **1.** The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.—**2.** That which indemnifies; reparation; reimbursement.

indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indemnified*, ppr. *indemnifying.* [< L. *indemnis*, unhurt, + *facere*, make: see *indemnity* and *-fy.*] **1.** To preserve or secure against loss, damage, or penalty; save harmless: followed by *against*, formerly by *from.*

I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them *from* all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple*, To Lord Arlington.

2. To make good to; reimburse; remunerate: followed by *for.*

Its enterprising navy *indemnified* the nation *for* the scantiness of its territory at home.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Of the servile Hindoos we are told that "they *indemnify* themselves *for* their passiveness to their superiors by their tyranny, cruelty, and violence to those in their power." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. To engage to make good or secure against anticipated loss; give security against (future damage or liability).=**Syn.** *Compensate, Recompense, Remunerate, Reimburse, Indemnify, Requite. Compensate* and *recompense* are very general words for paying or rendering an equivalent, in money or otherwise. Either of them may mean to make a loss good to one. *Remunerate* has not this meaning, being confined to the idea of payment for expense or service with money or its equivalent. To *reimburse* a person is to make a loss or expenditure good to him with money. *Indemnify* formerly meant to save a person from damage or loss, but now much more often means to make good after loss or the damage of property. To *requite* is to render a full return. *Requite* is perhaps more often used in a bad sense. Archaically *recompense* may be used in a good or a bad sense for *return:* as, "*Recompense* to no man evil for evil," Rom. xii. 17; "*Recompense* injury with justice, and *recompense* kindness with kindness," *Confucius*, Analects (trans.), i. 4. The others are always used in a good sense. See *requital.*

indemnitee (in-dem-ni-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-ee*1.] The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given. [This word is of recent origin; and although objection has been made to its formation, its analogy to other legal terms and its convenience have given it considerable currency.]

indemnitor (in-dem'ni-tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-or.*] One who has promised to indemnify another person against loss or liability.

indemnity (in-dem′ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *indemnité* = Sp. *indemnidad* = Pg. *indemnidade* = It. *indennità*, < LL. *indemnita(t-)s*, security from loss or damage, < L. *indemnis*, unhurt, undamaged, < *in-* priv. + *damnum*, hurt, damage: see *damage*.] 1. Security given against or exemption granted from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

I am content to graunt him for the while that they wyl sufficiently prouide for th*indempnitye* of the witnesses.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 970.

2. Indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury sustained; reimbursement.

A promise is held out of an *indemnity*, in the shape of new territory, for the expenses of Prussia in the war, should it come to a happy issue.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 408.

3. In *law*, that which is given to a person who has assumed or is about to assume a responsibility at the request or for the benefit of another, in order to make good to him any loss or liability which has or may come upon him by so doing. More specifically—(*a*) The actual reimbursement of such loss or discharge of such liability. (*b*) A transfer, mortgage, or pledge of property, or the giving of an obligation, to provide for future reimbursement or discharge in case loss or liability should occur. There is an important distinction, in this latter use of the term as designating a contract for future protection, between indemnity against loss and indemnity against liability. If the object of a contract for indemnity is expressed as being to secure against loss or damage, or in other equivalent words, the obligation becomes enforceable only when actual loss or damage has been incurred. If it is expressed to be against liability, or in equivalent words, the obligation is enforceable whenever the person to whom it is given becomes liable, by conduct or forbearance such as was contemplated, and the other does not promptly relieve him of the liability by satisfying it at once, so as to prevent his incurring loss or damage. Thus, upon an indemnity "against costs," the party is entitled to receive not what costs he is liable to pay, but only what costs he has actually paid.—**Act of indemnity**, an act or decree absolving a public officer or other person who has used doubtful powers, or usurped an authority not belonging to him, from the technical legal penalties or liabilities therefor, or from making good losses incurred thereby. In Great Britain an indemnity act was formerly passed every year, until the general act of 31 and 32 Vict., c. 72, § 16, was passed to absolve those who had failed to take an oath of office required of them.—**Bond of indemnity.** See *bond*[1].

indemonstrability (in-dē-mon-stra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *indemonstrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable (in-dē-mon′stra-bl), *a.* [= F. *indémontrable* = Sp. *indemostrable*, < LL. *indemonstrabilis*, that cannot be proved, < *in-* priv. + *demonstrabilis*, that can be proved: see *demonstrable*.] 1. Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

Because the degree of malignity in every errour was oftentimes undiscernable, and most commonly *indemonstrable*, their zeal was alike against all.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 2.

2. Immediately evident; axiomatical; not capable of being made more evident.

We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon′stra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indemonstrable.

indenization (in-den-i-zā′shon), *n.* Same as *endenization*.

indenize† (in-den′īz), *v. t.* Same as *endenize*.

indenizen (in-den′i-zn), *v. t.* Same as *endenizen*.

indent[1] (in-dent′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *dent*[1], after *indent*[2].] 1. To make a dent or depression in, as by a blow or by pressure; dent or dint.

With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

2. To dent or press in; form as a dent or depression.

There was a struggle within her, which found expression in the depth of the few last lines the parasol *indented* into the table-cloth.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 2.

indent[2] (in-dent′), *v.* [< ME. *indenten*, *endenten*, indent (def. I., 2), < OF. *endenter*, F. *enderter* = Sp. Pg. *endentar* = It. *indentare*, < ML. *indentare*, make notches in like teeth, notch, jag, indent (a document), < L. *in*, in, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make notches in resembling teeth; cut into points or jags like a row of teeth; notch; jag; serrate.

Our siluer Medway (which doth deepe *indent*
The Flowrie Medowes of My natiue Kent).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Thus did he *indent* a passage for this Riuer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Fold upon fold of the *indented* hills and islands melting from the brightness of the sea into the untempered brilliance of the sky.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 208.

The niches which surround the three high doors . . . and *indent* the four great buttresses.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 11.

Specifically—2. Formerly, to notch the edges of (two copies of a writing, as a deed, covenant, articles of agreement, etc., in which two parties had an interest), as a conventional means of identification and security. It was the custom to write duplicates of the deed or covenant on one sheet, and then cut them apart by a waving or jagged line. One part was given to each party in interest, and its genuineness could be subsequently attested by the coincidence of its indented margin with the indented margin of the other part.

And for to deliuere, be bill *endented*, to the newe Aldirman and maistres, alle manere of ornemens and other diuerse nescesaries to the fraternite longynge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

Articles of agreement, *indented*, between the spectators or hearers . . . and the author.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

Hence—3. To covenant or bargain for; transfer by covenant; indenture.

We should follow his word in serving of him, and take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is *indented* by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 318.

Below them [the upper and ruling classes] were the *indented* servants, some of whom were convicts, and some of whom had bound themselves for a term of years to defray the expenses of their transportation.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. ii.

4. In *type-setting* and *writing*, to throw or sink inward by a blank space in the margin, as the first line of a paragraph; hence, to begin, or exceptionally to begin and end, with a fixed amount of blank space, whether evenly or unevenly, as lines of poetry or of type specially arranged. See *indention*[2].

Indenting after a Break . . . is an m Quadrat . . . set at the beginning of a line. But when verses are *indented*, two, three, or four m Quadrats are used.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises, II. 226.

Authors should make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by *indenting* the first line of it far enough to distinguish it from the preceding line.
Stower, Printer's Grammar, p. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To move in a zigzag course; wind in and out; double in moving.

His head growes giddy, and his foot *indents*,
A mighty fume his troubled brain torments.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare] Turn and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

2. To contract; bargain; make a compact.

Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with feres?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

The Polanders *indented* with Henry Duke of Anjou, their new chosen king, to bring with him an hundred families of artificers into Poland.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 58.

I fire with indignation, when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius *indent* to the press.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

★ **indent**[2] (in-dent′), *n.* [< *indent*[2], *v.*] 1. A cut or notch in the margin, or a recess like a notch; an indentation.

It [the Trent] shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

The deep-worn ruts
Of faith and habit, by whose deep *indent*
Prudence may guide if genius be not lent.
Lowell, The Brakes.

The Bay of Chaleurs or other important *indents* of the coasts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 402.

2. A writing, as a deed, covenant, contract, order for goods, articles of agreement, etc., having the edges indented (see *indent*[2], *v. t.*, 2, 3); hence, any covenant.

In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their faauour by humilitie, and not by sternnesse, nor to trafficke with them by way of *indent* or condition, but frankly, and by manner of submission to their wils.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 299.

3. An indented certificate issued by the United States government at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Burrill.*

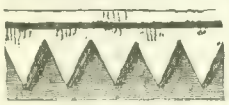
indentation[1] (in-den-tā′shon), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ation*. In form the same as *indentation*[2], which goes with *indent*[2], the verbs *indent*[1] and *indent*[2] being partly confused: see *indent*[1] and *indention*[1].] A small hollow or depression; a dent or slight pit, as from a blow or from pressure; an impressed cavity: as, the *indentations* in a battered shield.

She showed the *indentations* made by the lieutenant-governor's sword-hilt in the door-panels of the apartment.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

An indistinct *indentation* of a round stamp, about the size of an American one-cent piece.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 270.

indentation[2] (in-den-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *indentation* = Pg. *endentação*, < ML. as if **indentatio(n-)*, a notching, < *indentare*, notch, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; the act of notching, or of cutting into points or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression.—3. In *printing*. See *indention*[2].

indented (in-den′ted), *p. a.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. equiv. F. *indenté* = Sp. Pg. *endentado*, < ML. *indentatus*, pp. of *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. Having the edge or margin cut into points like teeth; zigzag: as, an *indented* paper; an *indented* molding. Indented moldings are a common ornamental feature in medieval architecture.


Indented Molding.

It [a snake] unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having one or more angular notches: said of margins and of the edges of color-marks. (*b*) Having one or more sharp depressions: as, an *indented* stria or surface.—3. In *her.*, like dancetté, but cut with smaller teeth: thus, a fesse *indented* will have eight or nine points, as opposed to three or four of dancetté. Also *inraced* and *danché*.—**Indented at a distance**, in *her.*, having notches or projecting teeth with a short horizontal outline between them. It is usual to express in the blazon the number of dents—that is, notches or projections.—**Indented battery.** See *battery*.—**Indented embowed**, in *her.*, same as *hacked*.—**Indented in point**, in *her.*, having the dents or notches of the whole width of the bearing, so that the points reach alternately to the opposite sides. Thus, a fesse *indented in point*, or a fesse *indented per fesse in point*, is divided by a zigzag line which touches both of its edges.—**Indented line**, in *fort.*, a serrated line having salient and reëntering angles and sides which defend each other.—**Indented parapet**, a parapet having vertical recesses in its interior slope, forming standing-places for the men to fire along the front of the work.


Indentee borderwise.

indentee (in-den-tē′), *a.* [< F. *indenté*, indented: see *indented*.] In *her.*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

indentilly (in-den-til′i), *a.* [< OF. *endentelé*, equiv. to *endenté*, indented: see *indented*, and cf. *dentil*, *dentel*.] In *her.*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined: as, a fesse *indentilly* at the bottom.


Fesse Indentilly at the bottom.

indention[1] (in-den′shon), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ion*.] A dent or denting in; an impressed hollow; a slight depression.

Should the piece of paper [adhering to the block] remain unnoticed for some time, it will make a small *indention* in the block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions printed after its removal.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 564.

indention[2] (in-den′shon), *n.* [A short form for *indentation*[2], with ref. to *indent*[2], *indenting*, in printers' use.] In *type-setting* and *writing*, an indenting or sinking inward by a blank space, as of the beginning of a line beyond that of adjoining lines; hence, any determinate space left before the beginning, or exceptionally after the end, of lines, whether alternating or equal throughout, as in poetry, etc.

The mere *indention* of an em [is] scarcely perceptible when the measure is very long.
Adams, Typographia, p. 113.

Diamond indention, in *printing*, an indenting of every line after the first with even shortening on both sides, and with an increasing blank, so that the printed lines tend to a point on the last line.—**Hanging indention**, an indention of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, that one being of full width, and so overhanging the others, as with the matter below a title-word in this dictionary. A paragraph so indented is called a *hanging paragraph*.—**Motto indention**, an indention forming a blank of about one half the width of the measure on the left-hand side.

indentment† (in-dent′ment), *n.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ment*.] Indenture. *Bp. Hall.*

indenture (in-den′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *endenture*, < ML. *indentura* (cf. It. *indentatura*), an indenture, < *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; indentation.

The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories.
Mitford, Hist. Greece (ed. 1829), VIII. 317.

Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp *indenture*.
A. C. Swinburne, A Cameo.

2. In *law:* (*a*†) A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, having the edge indented for identification and security. See *indent*[2], *n.*, 2.

Their [the Javans'] Crisses or Daggers are two foote long, waued *Indenture* fashion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

Each [deed] should be cut or indented . . . on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

(*b*) Now, in general, a deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties.

It was a common clause in the *indentures* of children apprenticed in Hereford that they should not be compelled to live on Salmon more than two days in a week.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 126.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 94.

The sheriff is himself to bring up the names of the persons chosen and the writ, until by the statute of Henry IV. in 1406 the *indenture* tacked to the writ is declared to be the sheriff's return. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 419.

indenture (in-den′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indentured*, ppr. *indenturing*. [< *indenture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To indent; wrinkle; furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow.
Woty, Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by indenture: as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

I was suspected to be some runaway *indentured* servant.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* To run in a zigzag course; double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook;
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man scap'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 134.

indepartable†, *a.* [ME., < *in-*[3] + *departable*.] Not to be parted; indivisible.

Thre persons *in-departable* perpetuel were euere,
★ Of o wyl, of o wit. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 27.

independence (in-dē-pen′dens), *n.* [= F. *indépendance* = Sp. Pg. *independencia* = It. *independenza*, *indipendenza*, < NL. **independentia*, < **independen(t-)s*, independent: see *independent*.] **1.** The state of being independent; exemption from dependence upon another or others, or from another's control; self-support or self-government.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope*.

We commonly say that the rich man can speak the truth, can afford honesty, can afford *independence* of opinion and action; — and that is the theory of nobility.
Emerson, Farming.

By *independence* we intend to set forth the negative side of sovereignty — that is, to deny that any other state has any right to interfere with the exercise of a state's rights and sovereign powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 37.

2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; a competency.

In old-fashioned times an *independence* was hardly ever made without a little miserliness as a condition.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Declaration of Independence, in *U. S. hist.*, a document promulgated by the second Continental Congress, setting forth the reasons for severing the connection of the thirteen colonies with Great Britain, and proclaiming their existence as "free and independent states." The Declaration opens with a preamble in regard to human rights, recapitulates the offenses of the reigning king (George III.) toward the colonies, recounts the efforts made by them for reconciliation, and closes with a solemn assertion of independence. A resolution in favor of independence was introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, June 7th, 1776, and after debate was referred to a committee of five. The chairman of this committee, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration, which was reported June 28th, debated from the 1st to the 3d of July, slightly modified, and, after considerable opposition, passed on July 4th by the votes of 12 of the 13 colonial delegations (the New York delegation refusing to vote). The signatures of the members were affixed at different times. —**Independence day.** See *day*[1]. —**Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*. = **Syn. 1.** *Liberty*, etc. See *freedom*.

independency (in-dē-pen′den-si), *n.* [As *independence:* see *-cy*.] **1.** Independence.

To support the *independency* of the other powers of Europe. *Goldsmith*, Seven Years' War, i.

There is no such thing as an absolute *independency* of antecedents. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

2. *Eccles.*, the principle that the individual congregation or church is a society strictly voluntary and autonomous, standing directly under the authority of Jesus Christ, living in immediate dependence on him, and responsible to him alone for its beliefs and acts as a Christian society; specifically, the principles of the Independents or English Congregationalists, as distinguished from those of the Congregationalists of the United States. Independency is distinguished from Episcopacy by having no gradation of ministerial or clerical orders, and no officials superior to the laity and invested with administrative or judicial authority; and from Presbyterianism by having no gradation of courts or representative bodies possessed of legislative and judicial functions. (See *Independent*, *n.*, and *congregationalism*.) In its extreme form it is the absolute freedom of the local church from external control of any kind. Also *independentism*.

The Leyden church is the purest of *Independency*, alike in England and America. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 725.

Independency is possible without Congregationalism.
R. W. Dale, Manual of Cong. Principles, p. 76.

independent (in-dē-pen′dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *independant;* = F. *indépendant* = Sp. Pg. *independente* = It. *independente*, *indipendente*, < NL. **independen(t-)s*, not dependent, < L. *in-* priv. + *dependen(t-)s*, dependent: see *dependent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not dependent; not requiring the support or not subject to the control or controlling influence of others; not relying on others for direction or guidance; not subordinate; of things, not standing in a relation of dependence to something else: used absolutely or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on:* as, a person's fortunes in life are quite *independent of* the configuration of the planets at his nativity.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison*.

Let us, for a moment, imagine the legislature of New York *independent on* that of Great Britain.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 55.

I am *independent*, sir, as well as rich; I am my own mistress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Not due to or connected with dependence; pertaining to or permitting freedom of action; free of control or restraint: as, an *independent* income, estate, or position; *independent* action.

Choosing rather far
A dry but *independent* crust, hard earn'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 409.

3. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His riband, star, an' a' that,
The man o' *independent* mind,
He looks an' laughs at a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-confident; bold; unconstrained: as, an *independent* air or manner. — **5.** Irrespective; exclusive; without taking note or notice: followed by *of*.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, *independent of* its being more safe. *Brougham*.

I mean the account of that obligation in general under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent of* those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. Ward*.

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists; belonging to the Independents.

A very famous *Independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison*, Spectator.

How had that man of God and exemplary *Independent* minister, Mr. Ainsworth, of persecuted sanctity, conducted himself when a similar occasion had befallen him at Amsterdam? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

7. In *math.*, not depending upon another for its value: said of a quantity or function. — **8.** Having a competency; able to live well without labor; well-to-do.

As I am an idle personage, . . . and pay my bill regularly every week, I am looked upon as the only *independent* gentleman of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

Functions independent of a group of operations, a set of *n* functions such that none of the *n* operations of the group performed on any one of them gives another of them. — **Independent chord** or **harmony,** in *music*, a chord that is complete, concordant, and final in itself, not needing another chord to form a resolution or completion of it. — **Independent circuits,** in *math.* See *circuit*. — **Independent company, contractor, covenant.** See the nouns. — **Independent drill,** a machine-tool having several drills so arranged that each in turn may be used in forming the same hole. See *drill*[1]. — **Independent equations.** See *equation*. — **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church*. — **Independent party.** Same as *Greenback party* (which see, under *greenback*). — **Independent treasury, variable,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 6.** *Congregational, Independent.* See *congregational*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who acts with independence; one who acts in accordance with his own will, judgment, or conscience. — **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one who maintains the principles of independency, or the freedom of the local church from external control; specifically, in England, a name given to a Congregationalist. The Independents of England differ from the Congregationalists of the United States in laying less stress upon and making less provision for the fellowship of the local churches. The name *Congregationalists* is assumed by both the English and American bodies; the use of the name *Independent* as a denominational title is almost exclusively confined to Great Britain. The English Independents attained great political power at the time of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *politics:* (*a*) One who acts independently of any organized party; one who opposes or supports measures or men on independent grounds.

When the Chicago convention was held, the Young Republicans of Massachusetts and the *Independents* of Pennsylvania joined with the scratchers of New York in sending a representation. *The Nation*, XXXV. 422.

(*b*) One of an organized party assuming the name "Independent"; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a member of the party otherwise called the Greenback party.

The ground being . . . cleared for the work of reform, the *Independents* propose in their resolutions to get rid of "the gold base fallacy," and issue paper money on "the faith and resources of the Government."
The Nation, XVIII. 388.

independented† (in-dē-pen′den-ted), *a.* [< *independent* + *-ed*[2].] Governed by the principles of the Independents.

The new titles or style of bodyed and congregated, associated or *independented*, and new-fangled Churches.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 43.

independentism (in-dē-pen′den-tizm), *n.* [< *independent* + *-ism*.] Same as *independency*, 2.

Anabaptisme or Presbyterisme, or *Independentisme*, . . . rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 564.

independently (in-dē-pen′dent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an independent manner; with independence. — **2.** Apart from or without regard to something else: followed by *of:* as, *independently of* being safe, it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing everything *independently* the one *of* the other. *Dryden*.

Independently of the strength of its works, it [Tarento] was rendered nearly inaccessible by its natural position.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

independing† (in-dē-pen′ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *depending*.] Not depending or dependent; independent.

These, therefore, being distinct and proper actions, do necessarily evince an *independing* and self-subsisting agent. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. 1.

indepravate† (in-dep′rā-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *indepravatus*, uncorrupted, < L. *in-* priv. + *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, corrupt, deprave: see *deprave*.] Undepraved; pure.

O let these Wounds, these Woundes *indepraued*,
Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

indeprecable (in-dep′rē-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *indeprecabilis*, that cannot be averted by prayer, < *in-* priv. + *deprecabilis* (LL.), that may be entreated: see *deprecable*.] Incapable of being deprecated. *Coles*, 1717.

indeprehensible† (in-dep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indeprehensibilis*, indiscoverable, < *in-* priv. + **deprehensibilis*, that can be seized: see *deprehensible*.] Incapable of being seized or apprehended; incomprehensible.

A case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 174.

indeprivable (in-dē-prī′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deprivable*.] **1.** Incapable of being deprived. — **2.** Incapable of being taken away. [Rare.]

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and . . . *indeprivable*.
Harris, Happiness, i.

inder, inderly. See *inner, innerly*.

indescribability (in″des-krī″ba-bil′i-ti), *n.* **1.** Lack of the quality of being describable; incapability of being described.

I have now done my best to describe what . . . I may term the *indescribability* of Transatlantic warfare.
G. A. Sala, Daily Telegraph, London, Sept. 21, 1864.

2. Something which cannot be described.

Ably conveying the assumed hoyden, and falling somewhat short of critical conception in the *indescribabilities*.
The Examiner, 1824, p. 456. *N. E. D.*

indescribable (in-des-krī′ba-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *describable*.] **I.** *a.* Not describable; incapable of being described.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers. [A humorous euphemism.]

A pair of *indescribables* of most capacious dimensions.
Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

indescribably (in-des-krī′ba-bli), *adv.* In an indescribable manner; so as not to admit of description.

indescriptive (in-des-krip′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *descriptive*.] Not descriptive; not containing just description. [Rare.]

indesert (in-dē-zėrt′), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *desert*[2].] Lack of merit or desert. [Rare.]

Tis my own *indesert* that gives me fears.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

indesignate (in-des'ig-nāt), *a.* Not designate; indefinite.

indesinent (in-des'i-nent), *a.* [= It. *indesinente*; < *in-*[3] + *desinent.*] Not ceasing; perpetual. [Rare.]

The last kind of activity . . . is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first.
A. Baxter, Human Souls, I. 351.

indesinently (in-des'i-nent-li), *adv.* Without cessation. [Rare.]

His verdant blood
In brisk saltation circulates and flows
Indesinently vigorous.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, i.

indesirable† (in-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *desirable.*] Undesirable.

indestructibility (in-dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indestructibilité* = Sp. *indestructibilidad* = Pg. *indestructibilidade*; as *in-*[3] + *destructibility.*] The character of being indestructible: as, the *indestructibility* of matter and energy.

indestructible (in-dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indestructible* = Sp. *indestructible* = Pg. *indestructivel* = It. *indistruttibile*; as *in-*[3] + *destructible.*] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

Our consciousness of the Absolute is not negative but positive, and is the one *indestructible* element of consciousness, "which persists at all times, under all circumstances, and cannot cease until consciousness ceases."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 455.

indestructibleness (in-dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indestructibility.

indestructibly (in-dē-struk'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be indestructible.

indeterminable (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéterminable* = Sp. *indeterminable* = Pg. *indeterminavel* = It. *indeterminabile*, < LL. *indeterminabilis*, that cannot be defined, < *in-* priv. + *determinabilis*, that can be defined: see *determinable.*] 1. Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed.

Either the question is *indeterminable*, or, which is worse, men will never be convinced.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 3, Ded.

2. Not to be determined or ended; interminable. [Rare.]

His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable, ever remembering to do us good.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

3. In *nat. hist.*, not definable; incapable of specialization: said of a specimen which, from its nature or condition, cannot be properly classified and named.

indeterminableness (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminable.

indeterminate (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *indeterminat* = F. *indéterminé* = Sp. Pg. *indeterminado* = It. *indeterminato*, < LL. *indeterminatus*, undefined, unlimited, < L. *in-* priv. + *determinatus*, defined, limited: see *determinate, a.*] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; not exclusively possessing either of a pair of contradictory attributes.

The greatest part of the questions and controversies that perplex mankind, depending on the doubtful and uncertain use of words, or (which is the same) *indeterminate* ideas, which these are made to stand for.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions.
Newton, Opticks.

Indeterminate analysis, a branch of algebra in which there is always given a greater number of unknown quantities than of independent equations, on which account the number of solutions is indefinite.—**Indeterminate coefficients**, in *math.*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of the form

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessarily equal to 0.—**Indeterminate constant, contract, curvature, equation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Indeterminate form**, in *math.*, one of the forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \times \infty, 0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty, \text{etc.},$$

whose values are indeterminate, but to which definite conventional values are attached.—**Indeterminate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *indefinite inflorescence*, which see under *indefinite.*—**Indeterminate multiplier**, in *alg.*, a multiplier whose value is at first left indeterminate, and afterward fixed to suit the exigencies of the problem.—**Indeterminate problem**, in *math.*, a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results.—**Indeterminate quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values.—**Indeterminate series**, in *math.*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

indeterminately (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-li), *adv.* So as to be indeterminate; indefinitely; without precision.

The unpractised mind . . . *indeterminately* feels and thinks about itself and the field of its existence.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 18.

indeterminateness (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminate; lack of settled limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

We have but to remember that, growing clustered together as Oysters do, they must interfere with one another in various ways and degrees, to see how the *indeterminateness* of form and the variety of form are accounted for.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 251.

Index of indeterminateness. See *index.*

indetermination (in-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indétermination* = Sp. *indeterminación* = Pg. *indeterminação* = It. *indeterminazione*; as *in-*[3] + *determination.*] Lack of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Ans. to Hobbes.

indetermined (in-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Undetermined.

The eternal height of *indetermin'd* space!
The eternal depth of condescending grace!
Brooke, Universal Beauty, v.

indeterminism (in-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *determinism.*] The doctrine that, though the will is somewhat influenced by motives, it is not entirely governed by them, but has a certain freedom and spontaneity. *Hodgson.*

The cloisters of Christendom resounded . . . with disputations about determinism and *indeterminism.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 441.

indeterminist (in-dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* [As *indetermin-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in indeterminism.

indevirginate† (in-dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devirginate.*] Not devirginate or deprived of virginity.

Pallas, . . .
Who still lives *indevirginate*.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Venus.

indevote† (in-dē-vōt'), *a.* [= F. *indévot* = Sp. Pg. *indevoto* = It. *indevoto, indivoto*, < LL. *indevotus*, undevout, < *in-* priv. + L. *devotus*, attached, faithful, LL. devout: see *devote, devout, a.*] Not devout; indevout.

There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age.
Bentley, Letters, p. 181.

indevoted† (in-dē-vō'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devoted.*] Not devoted.

Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, iii., note.

indevotion (in-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [= F. *indévotion* = Sp. *indevoción* = Pg. *indevoção* = It. *indevozione, indivozione*; as *in-*[3] + *devotion.*] Lack of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion.

If we live in an age of *indevotion*, we think ourselves well assoiled if we be warmer than their ice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 57.

The greatness of the example may entice us on a little farther than the customs of the world, or our own *indevotions*, would engage us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

indevout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devout.* Cf. *indevote.*] Not devout; irreligious.

A wretched, careless, *indevout* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Sermon (1653).

★ **index** (in'deks), *n.*; pl. *indexes, indices* (in'dek-sez, -di-sēz). [Formerly also *indice* (< F.); = F. *index*, formerly *indice* = Sp. *índice* = Pg. It. *indice*, an index, < L. *index* (*indic-*), a discoverer, informer, spy; of things, an indicator, the forefinger, a title, superscription; < *indicare*, point out, show: see *indicate.*] 1. That which points out; anything that shows, indicates, or manifests.

Whatever stripes of ill-luck La Fleur met with in his journeyings, there was no *index* in his physiognomy to point them out by. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 34.

The standing army, the arsenal, the camp, and the gibbet do not appertain to man. They only serve as an *index* to show where man is now; what a bad, ungoverned temper he has, what an ugly neighbor he is; how his affections halt; how low his hope lies. *Emerson*, War.

2. In *logic*, a sign which signifies its object by virtue of being really connected with it. Demonstrative and relative pronouns are nearly pure indices, because they denote things without describing them; so are the letters on a geometrical diagram, and the subscript numbers which in algebra distinguish one value from another without showing what those values are.

3. Something intended to point out, guide, or direct, as the hand of a clock or a steam-gage, the style of a sun-dial, an arm of a guide-post, or the figure of a hand (☞).

There was a sun-dial in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the *index* fell on the line of noon.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxxii.

4. A detailed alphabetic (or, rarely, classified) list or table of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated or mentioned in a book or a series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume.

Methinks tis a pitiful piece of knowledge that can be learnt from an *index*, and a poor ambition to be rich in the inventory of another's treasure.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

English grammars usually draw the distinction that *indexes* is the form used in speaking of the plural of *index*, as of a book, while *indices* is the scientific term, as in algebra. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 69.

5†. Prelude; prologue.

Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index?*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

6. (*a*) In *anat.*, the forefinger or pointing finger. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the principal or middle digit of the wing of a bird: so called by those who hold that it is homologous with the forefinger of a mammal; by those who hold that the middle digit of the wing is the middle digit of a mammal, the pollex or thumb of a bird's wing is called the *index.*—7. In *math.*, the figure or letter which shows to what power a quantity is involved; the exponent. In the *theory of numbers* the *index* of a number to a given base for a given prime modulus of which that base is a prime root is the *index* of the power of the base which is congruous to the number. (See *exponent*, 3.) The *index-law* is the principle that $a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$. The word *index* is, besides, used in various special senses in mathematics. See phrases below.

8. In *crystal.*, in the notation of Whewell and Miller, one of three whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal: in the notation of Bravais, four numbers constitute the indices of a face of a hexagonal crystal.—9. In *musical notation*, a direct.—10. [*cap.*] Same as *Index Expurgatorius.*

The *Index* and Inquisition still survive, and the censures of the Church are not obsolete, though her last offices are more frequently rejected than withheld.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 297.

Alveolar, basilar, cephalic, facial, etc., **index.** See *craniometry.*—**Discriminantal index.** See *discriminantal.*—**Index finger.** See def. 6 (*a*), and *index-finger.*—**Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (Index of Prohibited Books), **Index Expurgatorius** (Expurgatory Index), catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they must not read unless in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, often reprinted with additions under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."—**Index of a line** relatively to a quadric surface, the quotient of the square of its secant by the fourth power of the parallel semidiameter.—**Index of a logarithm**, otherwise called *the characteristic*, the integral part of the logarithm; the index is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3; if of five figures the index is 4, and so on. See *logarithm.*—**Index of a plane** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its distances from its pole and from the center of the quadric.—**Index of a point** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its two distances from the surface in any direction divided by the square of the parallel semidiameter.—**Index of a series of curves** of order n satisfying $\frac{1}{2}n(n+3)-1$ conditions, the number of these curves passing through an arbitrary point.—**Index of friction.** Same as *coefficient of friction* (which see, under *coefficient*).—**Index of indeterminateness** of a problem, the excess of the number of unknowns over that of the really independent equations.—**Index of refraction**, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction for a ray of light passing from one medium (usually the air) into another. Thus, this ratio for a ray passing from air into water is about 4:3, or, more exactly, 1.336, which is therefore the index of refraction of water. Also called *refractive index.* See *refraction.*

The *index of refraction* in the passage of light from one medium into another must be equal to the relation that the rapidity of propagation of light in the first medium bears to its rapidity in the second.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 236.

Index rerum, an index of subjects.—**Index verborum**, an index of words; a verbal index.

index (in'deks), *v. t.* [< *index, n.*] 1. To point out, as an index; indicate. [Rare.]

Whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face *indexed* his age at near seventy years. *The Century*, XXIX. 683.

2. To make an index to, or place in an index: as, to *index* a book, or the contents of a book.

Where are the Somerset County records kept? Have they been *indexed* and calendared; or are they still in utter confusion? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 69.

index-correction (in′deks-kō-rek″shon), *n.* In *astron.*, the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error.

index-digit (in′deks-dij″it), *n.* The forefinger; the index-finger; also, that digit in other animals which represents the human index.

index-error (in′deks-er″ọr), *n.* The reading of the graduated limb of an astronomical or other instrument in the position of the telescope in which the reading ought to be zero.

index-finger (in′deks-fing″gėr), *n.* The forefinger: so called from its being used in pointing.

index-gage (in′deks-gāj), *n.* A measuring instrument with a pointer and dial, or some other means of indicating the distance between its jaws. The object to be measured is placed between the jaws, and the scale gives the measurement.

index-glass (in′deks-glȧs), *n.* In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer. See *sextant*.

indexical (in-dek′si-kạl), *a.* [< *index* + *-ic-al*.] Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Besides lists of indexes and *indexical* works. *The American*, VIII. 267.

indexically (in-dek′si-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an index.

I would have the names of those scribblers printed *indexically* at the beginning or end of the poem, with an account of their works for the reader. *Swift.*

index-law (in′deks-lâ), *n.* In *math.* See *index*, 7.

indexless (in′deks-les), *a.* [< *index* + *-less*.] Destitute of an index.

My bewildering *indexless* state. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

indexlessness (in′deks-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without an index. [Rare.]

Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its *indexlessness*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 174.

★**index-machine** (in′deks-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *weaving*, a modification of the Jacquard loom mechanism, in which the cards of the original Jacquard device are replaced by a shedding motion, effecting the same results as the cards so far as the pattern is concerned, but affording some advantages not obtainable in the primitive device; a dobby. In one form of index-machine pins arranged in accordance with the prescribed pattern are inserted in the bars or slats of a lath-work, the bars corresponding to the cards of the older device. In all kinds of index-machines the devices employed have for their object to throw in or out of action a series of hooks or bars which actuate the healds to form a shed for the passage of the shuttle according to a previously conceived system. The attachment is sometimes placed at the top and sometimes at the end of the loom. In Eccles's improvement a device is added for throwing the shedding motion out of action, and to permit the weaving of plain borders for handkerchiefs, etc.

indexterity (in-deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indextérité*; as *in*-3 + *dexterity*.] Lack of dexterity, skill, or readiness in any respect; clumsiness; awkwardness; unskilfulness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

indfine (ind′fin), *n.* [Ir., < *ind*, head, + *fine*, tribe, family.] One of the groups into which the ancient Irish clans were divided. See *geilfine*.

The eldest member of the Iarfine moved into the *Indfine*; and the eldest member of the *Indfine* passed out of the organization altogether. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

India (in′di-ạ). [< L. *India*, < Gr. *Ἰνδία*, India: see *Indian*.] In an attributive use: Indian; pertaining to India or the East Indies; made in, named from, or connected with India: as, *India* goods; the *India* trade. In English law or usage India generally means "all territories and places within her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor-General of India." The principal territories under British administration are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwestern Provinces, Central Provinces, Panjâb, Assam, and Burma. Many native states are under British protection.—**East India Company**, a company formed for carrying on commerce in India and the East Indies. Various companies were organized under this name about the seventeenth century, as the Dutch, Swedish, Danish, French, etc., East India Companies. The most famous was the English East India Company, chartered in 1600; it founded many factories in India in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth acquired extensive political power over a large part of the country. It was governed by a court of directors, chosen from the wealthiest stockholders. A joint share in the government was in 1784 given to a board of control in London, and in 1834 the property of the company was vested in the crown and administered for it by the company; but in consequence of the Indian mutiny of 1857–58 all power was in 1858 transferred to the crown.—**India cotton**, a heavy kind of figured chintz, used for upholstering.—**India docks**, in London, extensive docks and warehouses formerly used for the accommodation of the shipping engaged in the East and West India trade.—**India ink**, or **China ink**, or **Chinese ink**, a black pigment made originally and principally in China and Japan (though inferior imitations are made elsewhere). It is probably made from a carefully prepared lampblack, which is formed into a paste with a solution of gum in water and pressed into and dried in molds, forming sticks of various shapes. Also *Indian ink*.—**India matting**, a kind of grass matting made in India, usually from *Cyperus tegetum*.—**India mull**, a thin, soft muslin made in India, and used for dresses and trimmings. See *mull*.—**India myrrh**. See *myrrh*.—**India opium**. See *opium*.—**India paper**, a thin, soft, absorbent paper, usually of a pale-buff tint, made in China and Japan, and imitated in Europe and the United States, where it is used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, called *India proofs*.—**India proof**, an early and choice impression taken from an engraved plate or block on India paper.—**India rubber**. See *india-rubber*.—**India senna**. See *senna*.—**India shawl**, a Cashmere shawl. See *Cashmere*.

indiadem (in-di′ạ-dem), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *diadem*.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem. [Rare.]

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem
Indiademed? *Southey.*

Indiaman (in′di-ạ-man), *n.*; pl. *Indiamen* (-men). In general, a ship engaged in the India trade; specifically and strictly, a ship of large tonnage, formerly officered and armed by the East ★India Company for that trade.

Indian (in′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also in U. S. colloq. or dial. use *Injin*, *Injun*; = F. *Indien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Indiano* (cf. D. *Indiaansch* = G. *Indianisch* = Dan. Sw. *Indiansk*, a.), < LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, Gr. *Ἰνδία*, India, L. *Indus*, Gr. *Ἰνδός*, an Indian, < L. *Indus*, Gr. *Ἰνδός*, the river so called, OPers. *Hindu*, Zend *Hindu*, Pers. Hind. *Hind*, < Skt. *sindhu*, a river.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining, or relating to India or to the Indies (now specifically called the *East Indies* in distinction from the *West Indies*), or to the languages of India.

The springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, *Indian* streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 436.

Ere yet the morn
Breaks hither over *Indian* seas.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

2. Pertaining or relating (*a*) originally to the West Indies or their inhabitants; (*b*) now, in an extended sense, to the whole race of American Indians or aborigines: as, *Indian* arrows; an *Indian* blanket; an *Indian* name.

Then smote the *Indian* tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Listen to this *Indian* Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Prol.

3. Made of maize or Indian corn: as, *Indian* meal; *Indian* bread.

If I don't make a johnny-cake every day, Kier says, "Ma, why don't you make some *Indian* bread?"
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 70.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an officer of the U. S. Interior Department charged with the management of the Indian tribes (exclusive of Alaska) and of the transactions of the government with them.—**East Indian cork-tree**. See *cork-tree*.—**Indian aconite**. Same as *Nepâl aconite* (which see, under *aconite*).—**Indian agency**. See *agency*, 4.—**Indian apple**, the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Indian architecture**, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which have been classified as the Buddhist styles, as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burma, Ceylon, Java, China, and Tibet (see *Buddhist*); the Jain style, developed from preëxisting styles after A. D. 450; the Dravidian or Tamul style of southern India (see *Tamul*); the Northern Hindu, Indo-Aryan, or Sanskrit style, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries (see *Sanskrit*); the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between the last two; the Modern Hindu, Indian-Saracenic, or Mohammedan, comprehending the forms assumed by Indian architecture under the influence of Mohammedan ideas and traditions; and the local developments peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts. No stone architecture existed in India before 250 B. C. The earliest stone buildings reproduce closely the details and constructive forms of the elaborately framed and decorated wooden architecture previously practised, forms more proper to construction in stone being gradually developed. The buildings of the first five or six centuries of stone architecture are Buddhist. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples and halls, such as those at Ellora, where series of courts, pillared chambers, porches, cells, and cloisters extend for miles, all excavated from the solid rock, and covered with elaborate carving. Lofty towers and pagodas, and the conical pseudo-domes of the Jains, built in horizontal courses, are also characteristic. A system of horizontal architraves is consistently applied; and many of the piers and columns in the later works display capitals resembling closely those of some medieval styles of Europe. But no regular order appears, like those of the classical styles; nor can the development of an arched style be consecutively traced, in spite of many patent resemblances to European art, as in the palace of Madura. The carved decoration is usually exceedingly rich and varied, introducing freely human and animal forms, and often cov-



Indian Architecture, Dravidian style.
Detail of Horse Court, Temple of Madura.

ering piers, arches, and flat surfaces, both without and within. Sculpture was at its best in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but shows the Oriental characteristic of decline almost from the beginning. Animals and botanical details are well done; the human figure, though life-like, is conventionalized and not beautiful. Indian architecture has been very thoroughly and intelligently treated by native writers.—**Indian balm**, the purple trillium or birthroot, a native of North America. See *Trillium*.—**Indian bark, bay, bean, bee-king**. See the nouns.—**Indian berry**, *Cocculus Cocculus*, a climbing shrub of the family *Menispermaceæ*, a native of India and the Malay islands. It bears panicles of flowers 1 to 1½ feet long. The fruit, when dried, is known as *cocculus indicus*. See *Cocculus*.—**Indian blue**. Same as *indigo*.—**Indian bread**. See def. 3.—**Indian chickweed**. See *chickweed*.—**Indian chocolate**. See *Geum*.—**Indian club**, a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, used in gymnastic exercises to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Indian copal**. Same as *white dammar-resin* (which see, under *dammar-resin*).—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, *Zea Mays*, otherwise called *maize*, and its fruit. See *maize*.

The Summers [in New England] are commonly hot and dry, there being seldom any Rain, yet are the Harvests good, the *Indian Corn* requiring more heat than wet to ripen it. *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. 29.

Indian couch-grass, a name sometimes given to the Bermuda grass, *Capriola Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.—**Indian Councils Act**. See *council*.—**Indian country**, a term which has varied in application with the changes in Indian occupation of lands within the territory of the United States. It is now understood as meaning all the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, whether within a reservation or not, except, perhaps, the regions occupied by Indians in Alaska, whose title to the soil, or right of occupancy, is disputed.—**Indian cress**. See *cress*.—**Indian crocus**, a name for some of the species of the genus *Pleione*, of the family *Orchidaceæ*. They are dwarf epiphytic plants with large, handsomely colored flowers, and are natives of the alpine regions of northern India.—**Indian cucumber**. Same as *cucumber-root*.—**Indian currant**. See *currant*2.—**Indian dart** or **dart-iron**, a peculiar harpoon used in killing swordfish.—**Indian drug**†, a name for tobacco. *Nares*.

His breath compounded of strong English beere
And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Indian elm, the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*.—**Indian fan-palm, fig**. See the nouns.—**Indian file**. See *file*3.

The party . . . moved up the pathway in single or *Indian file*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxviii.

Indian fire, a pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and niter. It burns with a brilliant white flame.—**Indian fort**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian geranium**. See *geranium*.—**Indian ginger**. Same as *wild ginger*. See *ginger*1.—**Indian giver**, one who takes back a gift after having bestowed it upon another: in allusion to the fact that an Indian expects an equivalent for his gift, or its return. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Indian grass**. See *millet*.—**Indian greenfinch**. Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*1).—**Indian hazelnuts**. Same as *bonduc-seeds*.—**Indian heliotrope, hemp, indigo**. See the nouns.—**Indian hen**, the American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*. See *bittern*2.—**Indian ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Indian ipecac, ivy, jalap, lake**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indian meal**, meal made from maize or Indian corn.—**Indian millet**. See *millet*.—**Indian mound**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian myrobalan**. Same as *hara-nut*.—**Indian oak**, the teak-tree, *Tectona grandis*. See *teak*.—**Indian ocher**. Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**Indian physic**. See *Gillenia*.—**Indian pipe**. See *Indian-pipe*.—**Indian plague**. See *plague*.—**Indian plantain**. See *Cacalia*.—**Indian pudding**. (*a*) Same as *hasty-pudding*, 2. [Rare.]

He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and *Indian pudding*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 152.

(*b*) A baked, boiled, or steamed pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, and in New England in former times almost universally, and still quite extensively, forming a part of the Sunday dinner.

The *Indian pudding*, with its gelatinous softness, matured by long and patient brooding in the motherly old oven. *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, xvi.

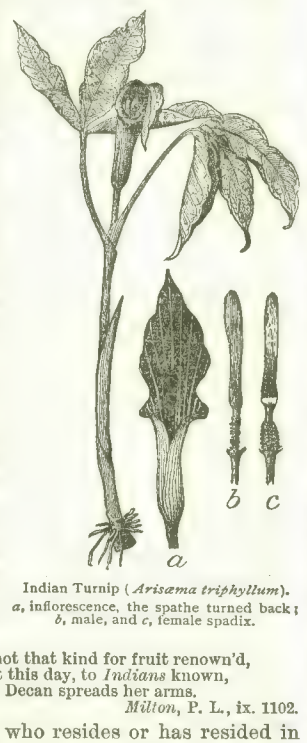
Indian red, reed, reservation, rice, etc. See the nouns. —**Indian ringworm.** Same as *dhobie's itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot.*—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz.*—**Indian summer,** in the United States, a period in autumn characterized by calm and absence of rain. This condition is especially well manifested in the upper Mississippi valley, where it is in conspicuous contrast with the climatic phenomena which precede and follow it. West of the belt of States lying adjacent to the Mississippi the rainfall is so small that the chief characteristic of the Indian summer is not exceptional enough to excite attention; and from the Mississippi valley eastward, the autumnal periods of calm and dryness become more and more irregular in their occurrence, and are, on the whole, of shorter duration. Hence in the Eastern States any period of unusually quiet, dry, and hazy weather, even if it lasts only a few days, may be designated the Indian summer, provided it occurs at any time between the middle of September and the early part of December. The haze which fills the air at such times is simply the dust and smoke which are not blown away by the wind, but float near the earth's surface. The origin and original meaning of the name are unknown, notwithstanding many hypotheses and much research. It appears first in 1784 as in general use from Maine to Virginia and westward.

That delicious season known as "*Indian Summer*" is often prolonged into December, when a calm, soft, hazy atmosphere fills the sky, through which, day after day, the sun, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a globe of fire. *J. W. Foster*, The Mississippi Valley, p. 205.

What visionary tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air!
Lowell, An *Indian-Summer* Reverie.

The warm, late days of *Indian Summer* came in, dreamy and calm and still, with just frost enough to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm trances of benignant, sunny hours at noon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

Indian tobacco, *Raputium inflatum:* same as *gagroot.* —**Indian turnip,** a North American plant, *Arisæma triphyllum*, which has a very acrid root resembling a small turnip, one or two leaves, divided into three leaflets, and blossoms resembling those of plants of the genus *Arum.*—**Indian walnut.** See *walnut.*—**Indian yellow.** See *yellow.*—**Order of the Indian Empire,** an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction.—**West Indian bark.** See *bark*2.



Indian Turnip (*Arisæma triphyllum*). *a*, inflorescence, the spathe turned back; *b*, male, and *c*, female spadix.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of one of the native races of India or the East Indies; an East Indian.

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to *Indians* known,
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1102.

2. A European who resides or has resided in the East Indies; an Anglo-Indian.

He [Colonel Newcome] appeared at Bath and at Cheltenham, where, as we know, there are many old *Indians.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxi.

Our best *Indians*, . . . in the idleness and obscurity of home [Great Britain], . . . look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished. *Elphinstone*, in Colebrooke, I. 366.

3. An aboriginal native of North or South America: so named by Columbus and other early navigators, who thought that the lands discovered by them were parts of India. In English writers of the sixteenth century this name is confined to those tribes with whom the Spaniards came in contact; after 1600 it is applied also to the aboriginal inhabitants of North America generally

Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the *Indians*; . . .
Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

He was an *Indian* of the Llanos, . . . and had actually been upon the Orinoco. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxi.

Mr. Prescott, in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, also states that the North American *Indians* do not pray to the Great Spirit. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 254.

East Indian, a native or an inhabitant of the East Indies. —**Red Indian,** one of the aborigines of America: so called from the copper color of their skin. Also called *red man* and, colloquially, *redskin.*—**West Indian,** a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies.

Indian (in'di-an), *v. i.* [< *Indian*, *n.*, 3.] To prowl about or live like an Indian. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jake Marshall and me has been *Indianing* round these 'ere woods more times 'n you could count. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 189.

indianaite (in-di-an'a-īt), *n.* [< *Indiana* + *-ite*2.] A kind of white clay found in Lawrence county, Indiana, and used in making porcelain.

Indian-arrow (in'di-an-ar"ō), *n.* The burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, a small ornamental American shrub.

Indian-cup (in'di-an-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia;* a pitcher-plant.

Indianeer (in"di-a-nēr'), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-eer.*] An Indiaman. [Rare.]

Indian-eye (in'di-an-ī), *n.* A pink, *Dianthus plumarius:* so called from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla.

Indian-heart (in'di-an-härt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, particularly *C. corindum:* so called from the prominent, white, heart-shaped scars on the seed, which mark the point of attachment.

Indianian (in-di-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Indiana* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Indiana, one of the interior States of the United States.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Indiana.

Indianist (in'di-an-ist), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-ist.*] A student of, or an expert in, the languages and history of India.

The problems remained unsolved, because the Sinologues had known no Sanskrit and the *Indianists* had known no Chinese. *F. W. Farrar*, Families of Speech, p. 13.

indianite (in'di-an-īt), *n.* [< *Indian*, *a.*, 1, + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, where it is the gangue of corundum.

Indian-pipe (in'di-an-pīp), *n.* The corpse-plant or pine-sap, *Monotropa uniflora:* so named from the resemblance of the plant when in flower to a white clay pipe. See cut under *Monotropa.*

Indian-poke (in'di-an-pōk), *n.* The American white or false hellebore, *Veratrum viride.*

Indian-root (in'di-an-röt), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa.*

Indian-sal, Indian-saul (in'di-an-sal, -sâl), *n.* A large East Indian tree, *Shorea robusta*, the wood of which is widely used in Bengal, and ranks next to teak. Also called *sal-tree.*

Indian's-dream (in'di-anz-drēm), *n.* A North American fern, *Pellæa atropurpurea.*

Indian-shoe (in'di-an-shö), *n.* The moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium:* so called from the resemblance of the inflated lip to a moccasin.

Indian-shot (in'di-an-shot), *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna*, particularly *C. Indica:* so called from the hard shot-like seeds, of which there are several in the pod. See cut under *Canna.*

india-rubber (in'di-ą-rub'ėr), *n.* **1.** An elastic gummy substance, the coagulated milky juice of various plants; gum elastic; caoutchouc. India-rubber is derived from a large number of plants and is obtained by tapping the stem or branches and coagulating the milky juice which flows from the wound. The twenty-five most important plants which yield india-rubber in commercial quantities are natives of the tropics and belong to the families *Moraceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, and *Asclepiadaceæ.* The most important genera yielding india-rubber are the following (which see, under their respective names): *Castilla*, *Ficus*, *Hevea*, *Manihot*, *Pacouria* (in supplement), and *Sapium.* See also *rubber*, in the supplement. It is the most freely elastic of substances. Its elasticity may be removed by stretching it and placing it in this condition in cold water, but is regained by immersion in warm water. It yields to pressure in any direction, and returns instantly to its original form when the pressure is removed. Cold renders it hard and stiff, but never brittle. Heat makes it supple. It melts at a temperature of 248° F., partially decomposing, and forming a viscous mass which does not again become solid when cold. It vaporizes at 600° F. At a red heat it yields a gas at the rate of 30,000 cubic feet per ton, which has a high illuminating power. When ignited in contact with the air it burns freely, with a bright flame and a great deal of smoke. India-rubber dissolves in bisulphid of carbon, naphtha, benzol, washed ether, and chloroform, and in the oils of cajeput, lavender, sassafras, and in turpentine. An oily liquid which is an excellent solvent is obtained from the gum itself by exposing it to a temperature of 600° F. in a close vessel. When treated with sulphur, as in the process of vulcanizing, india-rubber becomes black and takes a horny consistence, retaining its elasticity even when cold, and is more easily worked, so that its value for many commercial purposes is greatly increased. Since the process of vulcanization was discovered (by Charles Goodyear in 1844), pure rubber is rarely used, the vulcanized or changed rubber being far preferable for almost every use.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. [Colloq., U. S.]—**India-rubber tree,** the name of several trees which produce india-rubber, but particularly of *Ficus elastica.* In the West Indies *F. lævigata* is so designated.—**India-rubber vine,** an East Indian twining asclepiadaceous plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, now also introduced sparingly into the West Indies. It yields a very pure caoutchouc.

Indic (in'dik), *a.* [< L. *Indicus*, < Gr. 'Ινδικός, pertaining to India or the Indians, < 'Ινδία, India, 'Ινδός, Indian: see *Indian.*] Originating or flourishing in India: a comprehensive epithet sometimes applied to the Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, including the ancient Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali, and the modern Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, etc.

indical† (in'di-kal), *a.* [< L. *index* (*indic-*), an index, + *-al.*] Related to or derived from indexes.

I confess there is a lazy kind of Learning which is only *indical.* *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk.

indican (in'di-kan), *n.* [< NL. *indicum*, indigo (see *indigo*), + *-an.*] The natural glucoside ($C_{14}H_{17}NO_6$) by the decomposition of which indigo blue is produced from the various species of indigo-producing plants. It forms orthorhombic crystals containing 3 molecules of H_2O. The hydrated crystals melt at 51° C., the anhydrous compound at 102° C. By the action of dilute mineral acids it splits up, forming indigo blue and glucose.

indicant (in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *indican(t-)s*, ppr. of *indicare*, show, point out: see *indicate.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to indicate, point out, or suggest.

II. *n.* That which serves to point out or indicate; specifically, in *med.*, that which indicates a suitable remedy or treatment, as a symptom or combination of symptoms, or the history of the case.

indicate (in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indicated*, ppr. *indicating.* [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indicare* (> It. *indicare* = Sp. Pr. *indicar* = F. *indiquer*), point out, indicate, < *in*, in, to, + *dicare*, declare, orig. point: see *diction.* Cf. *index.*] **1.** To point out; show; suggest, as by an outline or a word, etc.: as, the length of a shadow *indicates* the time of day; to *indicate* a picture by a sketch.

Above the steeple shines a plate
That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather.
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

A white-washed, high-roofed, one-storied building in front was *indicated* as the dâk bungalow and posting station. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 135.

2. Especially, to give a suggestion of; serve as a reason or ground for inferring, expecting, using, etc.; also, merely suggest; hint: as, a falling barometer *indicates* rain or high wind; certain symptoms *indicate* certain remedies in the treatment of disease.

Surely the uniformity of the phænomenon *indicates* a corresponding uniformity in the cause. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Indicated duty, the work done by a steam-engine per unit weight of coal consumed, as shown by the steam-engine indicator.—**Indicated horse-power.** See *horse-power.*—**Indicated power,** the power of the steam-engine as measured by the instrument called an *indicator.*—**Syn.** To mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence, betoken.

indication (in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indication* = Pr. *indicatio* = Sp. *indicación* = Pg. *indicação* = It. *indicazione*, < L. *indicatio(n-)*, a showing, < *indicare*, show: see *indicate.*] **1.** The act of indicating or pointing out; a showing; exhibition; manifestation; prognostication.

Without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

Configurations and *indications* of the various phases of the moon, the motion and place of the sun in the ecliptick, and divers other curious *indications* of celestial motions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 340.

3. In *med.*, a special symptom or group of symptoms calling for a special remedy or mode of treatment; thus, the occurrence of fluctuation in an abscess is an indication for operation.

indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indicatif* = Pr. *indicatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *indicativo* = G. *indicativ*, < LL. *indicativus*, serving to point out, < L. *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, point out.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing.

And I understand . . . the truth of this manner of operation in the instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative*, optative, enunciative.
Jer. Taylor, Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.

It often happens that clouds are not so *indicative* of a storm as the total absence of clouds.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 674.

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb which indicates (that is, simply predicates or affirms), without any further modal implication: as, he *writes;* he *is writing;* they *run; has* the mail *arrived?*

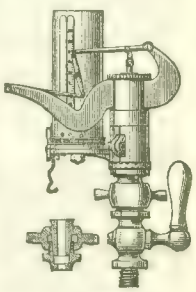
II. *n.* In *gram.*, the indicative mode. See I., 2. Abbreviated *ind.*

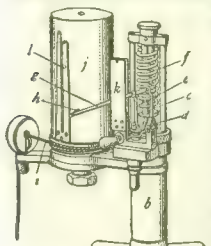
indicatively (in-dik'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

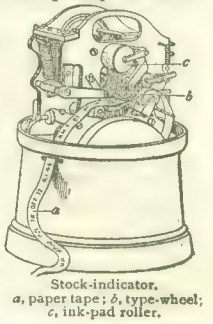
★**indicator** (in'di-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *indicateur* = Sp. Pg. *indicador* = It. *indicatore*, < LL. *indicator*, one who points out, < L. *indicare*, point out: see *indicate*.] 1. One who indicates or points out; that which points out, directs, or reports, as a grade-post on a railroad, the pointer on a steam-gage, etc. It is used in compound names to describe a number of gaging or indicating appliances: as, leak-*indicator*, speed-*indicator*, etc.

Reasoning by analogy, we find that, in many cases of bodily disease, the state of the mind is the first *indicator* of the mischief going on in the system.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 213.

Specifically—(*a*) A steam (cylinder) pressure-gage. It is an apparatus for recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam-engine. The accompanying cut represents a type of the indicator. The pipe with the stop-cock is screwed to the cylinder so that when the cock is opened the pressure of the steam within may enter the cylinder above, press the piston upward against the action of a spring constructed to give a definite resistance in pounds per square inch, and cause the lever-arm to rise and mark on the hollow cylinder at the left a vertical trace, the altitude of which measures the pressure. A card or a sheet of paper may be fitted to this cylinder, and the trace be made on the paper. The hollow cylinder is free to revolve. Such graphic curves are called *indicator-diagrams*, the marked card being called an *indicator-card*. See *indicator-diagram*, under *diagram*. (*b*) A signal-telegraph consisting of a dial having the letters of the alphabet printed upon it, and a pointer that traverses the circle, pausing before the letters of the word transmitted, thus spelling out the message. See *telegraph*. (*c*) In a microscope, an arrangement for marking the position of a particular object in the field of view. Quekett's indicator was a steel finger connected with the eyepiece. (*d*) In *mining*, an arrangement by means of which the position of the cage in the shaft is known to the man in charge of the winding-engine. (*e*) In the *theory of numbers*, the exponent of that power of any number less than and prime to any modulus, which power is the least power of the same number congruous to unity. (*f*) In *anat.*, the extensor indicis, a muscle which extends the forefinger, as in the act of pointing. It arises from the back of the ulna, and is inserted into the index-finger, which can thus be straightened independently of the other fingers. [In this sense only the plural is *indicatores.*] 2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A honey-guide; a species of the genus *Indicator* or family *Indicatoridæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of *Indicatoridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816. *I. major* and *I. minor* are examples. See *Indicatoridæ*.—**Celestial indicator**, an apparatus for finding the relative positions of the principal stars and constellations. — **Hydraulic indicator.** See *hydraulic*.—**Indicator-card.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator-diagram.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator-muscle**, the extensor indicis.—**Low-water indicator**, a device for showing the depth of water in a steam-boiler, usually a glass tube placed vertically at the end of the boiler in which the water rises.—**Stock-indicator**, an electric-telegraph machine which records automatically in letters and figures, on a strip of paper called a tape, the names and prices of stock and other funds sent out from a central office, and, in general, news of a character likely to affect the money-market. Also called *ticker*.


Indicator.


Steam-pressure Indicator.
a, connection to engine-cylinder; *b*, cylinder which contains piston and rod; *c*, end of piston-rod connected with spiral spring; *d*, connection between piston-rod and lifting-rod; *e*, lifting-rod which raises and lowers pencil-bar; *f*, spring; *g*, pencil-bar; *h*, pencil; *i*, cord wound around base of drum which causes it to revolve when fastened to moving part of engine; *j*, drum or cylinder around which is wound the chart or indicator-card for marking; *k*, guides for pencil-bar; *l*, spring-clip.


Stock-indicator.
a, paper tape; *b*, type-wheel; *c*, ink-pad roller.

Indicatoridæ (in"di-kā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-idæ*.] A family of zygodactyl picarian birds, related to the barbets (*Capitonidæ*) and woodpeckers (*Picidæ*); the honey-guides or indicators. It is a small family of about 12 species of small dull-colored birds, noted for serving as guides to places where honey may be found. They build pensile nests, lay white eggs, and some are said to be parasitic, like cuckoos. Three species inhabit the Oriental region, *Indicator xanthonotus* of India, *I. malayanus* of Malacca, and *I. archipelagicus* of Borneo. The rest are African, as *I. major*, etc.

Indicatorinæ (in-di-kā-tọ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-inæ*.] The honey-guides as a subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, or of some other family of zygodactyl birds. *W. Swainson; G. R. Gray; A. H. Garrod.*

indicatory (in'di-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *indicate* + *-ory*.] Serving to show or make known; showing.

The box which covers the coil and *indicatory* part of the thermometer is merely to protect it from accidental injury. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 294.

★**indicatrix** (in-di-kā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. to *indicator*.] 1. In *geom.*, the curve of intersection of any surface with a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point. The indicatrix is a hyperbola, a pair of parallel lines, or an ellipse, according as the surface is anticlastic, cylindrical, or synclastic, at the point of tangency. 2. In the theory of equations, a curve which exhibits the joint effect of the two middle criteria of Newton's rule, in the case of an equation of the fifth degree having all its roots imaginary.—**Spherical indicatrix**, the spherical curve traced on a unit sphere by the extremity of a radius drawn parallel to the tangent of a tortuous curve.

indicavit (in-di-kā'vit), *n.* [L., he has shown, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] In *Eng. eccles. law*, a variety of the writ of prohibition.

indice† (in'dis), *n.* [< F. *indice*, < L. *index*, index: see *index*.] An index.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indices, *n.* Latin plural of *index*.

indicia (in-dish'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, a notice, information, discovery, sign, mark, token, < *index* (*indic-*), index: see *index*.] Discriminating marks; badges; tokens; indications; symptoms: as, *indicia* of fraud; *indicia* of disease.

indicible† (in-dis'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *indicible*, < ML. *indicibilis*, that cannot be said, < *in-* priv. + *dicibilis*, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Unspeakable; inexpressible.

If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be *indicible*.
Evelyn, To Lord Cornebery, Sept. 9, 1665.

indicot, *n.* An obsolete form of *indigo*.

indicolite (in-dik'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of tourmaline of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. Also *indigolite*.

indict (in-dīt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endict;* the *c* is a mod. insertion, in imitation of the orig. L.; prop., as the pron. shows, *indite*, *endite*, the older form being now differentiated in sense; < OF. *enditer*, *endicter*, *inditer*, *indicter*, indict, accuse, point out, < L. *indictare*, declare, accuse, freq. of *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare, appoint (in sense appar. in part confused with L. *indicare*, point out), < *in*, in, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] 1. To compose; write: properly and still usually written *indite* (which see.) [Obsolete or archaic.]—2†. To appoint publicly or by authority; proclaim.

And therefore, as secular princes did use to *indict* or permit the indiction of synods of bishops, so, when they saw cause, they confirm'd the sentences of bishops and pass d them into laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year.
Evelyn.

3. To find chargeable with a criminal offense, and in due forms of law to accuse of the same, as a means of bringing to trial: specifically said of the action of a grand jury. See *indictment*.

No matter in the phrase that might *indict* the author of affectation. *Shak.*, Hamlet (Globe ed.), ii. 2.

About the same Time, Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, came to Coventry, where he *indicted* two thousand Persons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 143.

You are here *indicted* by the names of Guildford Dudley, Lord Dudley, Jane Gray, Lady Jane Gray, of capital and high treason against our most sovereign lady the queen's majesty. *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat.

=Syn. 3. *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

indictable (in-dī'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *indict* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being indicted; liable to indictment: as, an *indictable* offender.—2. That may subject one to an indictment; that may be punished by a proceeding commenced by indictment: as, an *indictable* offense.

indictee (in-dī-tē'), *n.* [< *indict* + *-ee*[1].] One who is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dī'tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who indicts.

And then maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the *indighters* vse not to shewe ye names of them that gaue them informacion.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 987.

indiction (in-dik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indiction*, < L. *indictio*(*n-*), a declaration of imposition of a tax, LL. a space of 15 years, < *indicere*, declare: see *indict.*] 1†. A declaration; proclamation.

After a legation "ad res repetendas," and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict or *indiction*.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

2. A fiscal period of fifteen years, established by Constantine the Great after the reorganization of the Roman Empire, being the term during which the annual tax on real property was paid on the basis of a valuation made and proclaimed at the beginning of each quindecennial period. This became a common and convenient means for dating ordinary transactions.

By a very easy connection of ideas, the word *indiction* was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, xvii.

Hence—3. In *chron.*, a year bearing a number, or the number attached to the year, showing its place in a cycle of fifteen years, counting from A. D. 313. To find the indiction, add 3 to the number of the year in the vulgar era, and divide by 15; the remainder is the indiction, or, if there is no remainder, the indiction is 15. There were three varieties, differing only in the commencement of the year: the original *Greek* or *Constantinopolitan*, reckoned from September 1st of what we consider the previous year; the *Roman* or *Pontifical* (a bad designation, since it was not used preferentially in the bulls of the popes), beginning with the civil year, January 1st, December 25th, or March 25th; and the *Constantinian*, *Imperial*, or *Cæsarean* (due to a blunder of the Venerable Bede), beginning September 24th.

Giuen in the moneth of November, and vpon the tenth *Indiction*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

The name and use of the *Indictions*, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman Tributes.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

indictive† (in-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *indictivus*, < L. *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare: see *indict*, *indiction.*] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought, with a vast train of followers, into the forum.
Kennet, Antiquities of Rome, ii. 5.

★**indictment** (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *endictment;* < *indict* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of indicting; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances; formal complaint before a tribunal.

All their lives,
That by *indictment*, and by dint of sword,
Have since miscarried under Bolingbroke.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the formal complaint by which a criminal offense, found by the grand jury to have been committed, is by it charged against the supposed offender for presentation to the court, that he may be put on trial. It is generally drafted by the public prosecutor, and is termed a *bill* until it has received the sanction of the grand jury, which must be by the concurrence of at least twelve of the jurors, attested by oath or affirmation.

An *indictment* is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *Scots law*, a form or process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate. It runs in the name of the lord advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges the latter with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.—**Bill of indictment.** See def. 2.—**Finding an indictment**, the act of the grand jury, on investigating an offense, in approving an indictment of the supposed offender.

indictor, *n.* See *indicter*.

indienne (F. pron. aṅ-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Indien*, Indian: see *Indian.*] Printed calico, especially that printed in bright colors with a rather small pattern: the French term, often used in English.

indifference (in-dif'ẹ-rens), *n.* [< F. *indifférence* = Sp. *indiferencia* = Pg. *indifferença* = It. *indifferenza*, < L. *indifferentia*, < *indifferen*(*t-*)*s*, indifferent: see *indifferent.*] 1. The state of

being indifferent, as between persons or things; absence of prepossession or bias; impartiality.

He is through such pryde farre fro such *indifference* & equitie as ought and must be in the judges which he sayth I assigne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1008.

After praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

2. The state of being indifferent or apathetic; the absence of definite preference or choice; want of differentiation or variation of feeling; absence of special interest; apathy; insensibility.

Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive *indifference* which is sometimes the result of debility and bodily exhaustion. *Sir H. Halford.*

This absolute *indifference* to the sight of human suffering does not represent the full evil resulting from the gladiatorial games. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 295.

3. The character of being indifferent or immaterial; want of essential difference with respect to choice, use or non-use, etc.; immateriality; unimportance: as, the *indifference* of particular actions or things.—**4.** The condition of being indifferent in character or quality; a falling short of the standard of excellence; comparative mediocrity: as, the *indifference* of one's penmanship or work.

Also *indifferency*.

Doctrine of indifference, an opinion current in the twelfth century concerning the question of the nature of universals: namely, that nothing exists except individuals, but that, if the mind neglects the peculiar properties of this or that individual, and considers only those characters wherein one individual agrees with others, the object of thought, though still the individual, is in the state of being a species or genus.—**Liberty of indifference,** freedom from necessity; the freedom of the will: so called because before the choice or election is made the action of the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting, a state called *indifference of action.*—**Point of magnetic indifference.** See *magnetic.*=**Syn. 1.** *Neutrality*, etc. See *neutrality.*—**2.** *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. (see *apathy*); *Inattention*, etc. (see *negligence*); carelessness, coolness, coldness, heedlessness, nonchalance.—**4.** Poorness, low grade.

indifferenced† (in-dif'e-renst), *a.* Having an appearance of indifference. *Davies.*

I again turned to her, all as *indifferenced* over as a girl at the first long-expected question, who waits for two more. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 186.

indifferency (in-dif'e-ren-si), *n.* Same as *indifference.*

An I had but a belly of any *indifferency*, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Thus do all things preach the *indifferency* of circumstances. The man is all. *Emerson*, Compensation.

indifferent (in-dif'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *indifferent*, < OF. *indifferent*, F. *indifférent* = Sp. *indiferente* = Pg. It. *indifferente*, < L. *indifferen(t-)s*, not different, < *in-* priv. + *different(t-)s*, different: see *different.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without difference of inclination; not preferring one person or thing to another; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested: as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

My lords, be as the law is,
Indifferent, upright; I do plead guilty.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This general and *indifferent* temper of mine doth more nearly dispose me to this noble virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; apathetic: as, a man *indifferent* to his eternal welfare.

I'll give you your Revenge another time, when you are not so *indifferent*; you are thinking of something else now, and play too negligently.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

In every man's career are certain points
Whereon he dares not be *indifferent.*
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; immaterial; of no account: as, it is *indifferent* which road we take.

Dangers are to me *indifferent.* *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

4. Regarded without difference of feeling; not exciting special interest; uninteresting.

Mutual love gives an importance to the most *indifferent* things, and a merit to actions the most insignificant.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

I cannot say that I particularly wish him to have more affection for me than he has. . . . When people are long *indifferent* to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxi.

5. Falling short of any standard of excellence; of common or mediocre quality or kind; only passable or tolerable; ordinary.

Ham. Good lads, how do ye both?
Ros. As the *indifferent* children of the earth.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things that it were better my mother had not borne me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very *indifferent* companion. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

6. In *biol.*, undifferentiated; primitive; common; not specialized.—**Indifferent cells or tissues.** See *cell.*—**Indifferent equilibrium.** See *equilibrium*, 1.=**Syn. 2.** Cold, cool, lukewarm, inattentive, heedless.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is indifferent or apathetic.

The mass of Christians throughout the world are even now no better than *indifferents.*
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 180.

2. That which is indifferent or an object of indifference; that which affords no decisive ground of choice.

Now, where there are no *indifferents* and no choice between them, rights are never wider than duties.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 191.

indifferentiated (in-dif-e-ren'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *differentiate* + *-ed*[2].] Not differentiated.

indifferentism (in-dif'e-ren-tizm), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ism.*] **1.** Systematic indifference; avoidance of choice or preference; specifically, the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.

The zeal for liberal studies, the luxury of life, the religious *indifferentism*, the bureaucratic system of state government, which mark the age of the Italian Renaissance. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 171.

A large number of voters abstained from *indifferentism* rather than from real hostility to Home Rule.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 599.

2. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of absolute identity; the doctrine that to be in idea or thought and to exist are one and the same thing. See *absolute identity*, under *absolute.*

indifferentist (in-dif'e-ren-tist), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ist.*] One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who adopts the attitude of religious indifferentism.

indifferently (in-dif'e-rent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an indifferent manner; without difference or distinction; impartially; without concern or preference.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently.*
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

You are both equal and alike to me yet, and so *indifferently* affected by me as each of you might be the man if the other were away. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Grant . . . that they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.
Book of Common Prayer, [English] Communion Service, [Prayer for Church Militant.

2. Not particularly well, but still not ill; tolerably; passably.

I hope we have reformed that *indifferently* with us.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

But I am come to myself *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it. *Howell.*

I took my leave very *indifferently* pleased, but treated with wondrous good breeding. *Gray*, Letters, I. 123.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diffusible.*] Not diffusible.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* [< F. *indigence*, < L. *indigentia*, need, want, < *indigen(t-)s*, needy: see *indigent.*] The condition of being indigent; insufficiency of means of subsistence; poverty; penury.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their *indigence* from the rest. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** *Penury, Want*, etc. See *poverty.*

indigency (in'di-jen-si), *n.* Same as *indigence.*
Bentley.

indigene (in'di-jēn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *indigène*, < L. *indigenus*, born in a country, native: see *indigenous.*] **I.** *a.* Indigenous; native.

They were *Indigene*, or people bred vpon that very soyle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

II. *n.* One who or that which is native or indigenous; a native or aborigine; an autochthon.

It might have been expected that the plants which would succeed in becoming naturalized in any land would generally have been closely allied to the *indigenes*; for these are commonly looked at as specially created and adapted for their own country.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 112.

★ **indigenous** (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* [= F. *indigène* = Sp. *indígena* = Pg. *indigena* = It. *indigeno*, < LL. *indigenus*, born in a country, native, L. *indigena*, a native, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + *gignere, genere*, bear: see *-genous.*] **1.** Born or originating in a particular place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic.

Negroes . . . are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

He belonged to the genuinely *indigenous* school of Spanish poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 335.

Under the Frankish law, "the tything-man is Decanus, the hundred-man Centenarius"; and whatever may have been their *indigenous* names, divisions into tens and hundreds appear to have had . . . an independent origin among Germanic races. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 512.

2. Figuratively, innate; inherent; intrinsic.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *Is. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** *Native*, etc. See *original, a.*

indigenously (in-dij'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an indigenous manner; by indigenous means.

The art seems not to have *indigenously* extended beyond that stage in any but arid regions. *Science*, XI. 220.

indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* [< F. *indigent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigente*, < L. *indigen(t-)s*, needy, ppr. of *indigere*, need, be in want of, < *indu*, in, + *egere*, need, be in want.] **1**†. Wanting; lacking: followed by *of.*

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How do I see that our Sex is naturally *indigent of* Protection? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Lacking means of comfortable subsistence or support; wanting necessary resources; needy; poor.

The nakedness of the *indigent* world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

=**Syn.** Destitute, necessitous, reduced.

indigently (in'di-jent-li), *adv.* In an indigent or destitute manner.

indigest† (in-di-jest'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indigeste* = Pr. *indigest* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigesto*, < L. *indigestus*, unarranged, < *in-* priv. + *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, digest: see *digest.*] **I.** *a.* Not digested; crude; unformed; shapeless.

To fortify the most *indigest* and crude stomach.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Me thinkes a troubled thought is thus exprest,
To be a chaos rude and *indigest.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

II. *n.* A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

indigested (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *digested.*] **1.** Not digested in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repletion and complexion bred,
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 142.

2. Not regularly disposed or arranged; not reduced to form and method; mentally crude: as, an *indigested* scheme.

They cannot think any doubt resolv'd, and any doctrine confirm'd, unlesse they run to that *indigested* heap and frie of Authors which they call Antiquity.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

In hot reformations, in what men more zealous than considerate call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested.* *Burke*, Economical Reform.

3. In *phar.*, not digested; not prepared or softened with the aid of heat, as chemical substances.—**4**†. In *med.*, not advanced to suppuration: as, an *indigested* wound.

indigestedness (in-di-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being indigested.

They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it.
Quoted in *Bp. Burnet's* Life of Hale.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indigestibilité* = Pr. *indigestibilitat* = It. *indigestibilità*; as *indigestible* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *indigestible* = Sp. *indigestible* = It. *indigestibile*, < LL. *indigestibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *digestibilis*, digestible: see *digestible.*] **1.** Not digestible physically; unassimilable, as food.

Brown bread, oatmeal porridge, etc., are taken for the very aperient action they induce, owing to the irritating nature of the *indigestible* husks they contain.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Not digestible mentally; not to be assimilated by the mind; not to be stomached or brooked; incomprehensible or unendurable: as, an *indigestible* statement; an *indigestible* affront.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similes? *T. Warton*, Poems attributed to Rowley, p. 79.

indigestibleness (in-di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indigestibility.

indigestibly (in-di-jes'ti-bli), *adv.* Not digestibly; so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *indigestion* = Sp. *indigestión* = Pg. *indigestão* = It. *in-*

digestione, < LL. *indigestio(n-)*, indigestion, < *in-* priv. + *digestio(n-)*, digestion.] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Fat Brom Van Bummel, who was suddenly carried off by an *indigestion*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 393.

indigestive (in-di-jes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *indigestif;* as *in-*[3] + *digestive*.] Affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.

She was a cousin, an *indigestive* single woman, who called her rigidity religion. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxv.

indigitate† (in-dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *indigitatus*, pp. of *indigitare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] To indicate with or as if with the finger; point out.

Horace, . . . Juvenal, and Persius were no prophets, although their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point at our times. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

★ We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted. *Harvey*.

indigitation† (in-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *indigitate* + *-ion*.] The act of pointing out with or as if with the finger; indication.

We shall find them [the stewards of Christ] out by their proper direction and *indigitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 30.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

indiglucin (in-di-glö'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] The syrupy mass obtained from the liquid from which indirubin has been separated, by adding excess of acetate of lead, filtering, and treating with excess of ammonia. It is now believed that indiglucin is merely impure glucose.

indign† (in-dīn'), *a.* [< ME. *indign*, *indigne* (also *undign*), < OF. (also F.) *indigne* = Sp. Pg. *indigno* = It. *indegno*, < L. *indignus*, unworthy, < *in-* priv. + *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*, and cf. *condign*.] Unworthy.

It were the most *indigne* and detestable thinge that good lawes shulde be subiecte and under euyll men.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation!
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 30.

indignance† (in-dig'nans), *n.* [< ML. *indignantia*, indignation, < L. *indignan(t-)s*, indignant: see *indignant*.] The quality of being indignant; indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 13.

indignancy† (in-dig'nan-si), *n.* Same as *indignance*.

Engrossed by the pride of self-defence, and the *indignancy* of unmerited unkindness, the disturbed mind of Camilla had not yet formed one separate reflection.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 1.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [< L. *indignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *indignari* (> It. *indignare*, *indegnare* = Sp. Pg. *indignar* = Pr. *indignar*, *endignar* = F. *indigner*), consider as unworthy, be angry or displeased at (cf. *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*), < *in-* priv. + *dignari*, consider as worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*.] Affected with indignation; moved by mixed emotions of anger and scorn; provoked by something regarded as unjust, ungrateful, or unworthy.

When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an *indignant* mien,
Counsel of her country's gods.
Cowper, Boadicea.

=Syn. Incensed, provoked, exasperated.

indignantly (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* 1. In an indignant manner; with indignation.—2†. Unworthily; disgracefully; with indignity. [An erroneous use.]

To others he wrote not, especially the mayor, because he took himself so *indignantly* used by him as he disdained so far to grace him.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift, an. 1602.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *indignacion*, *indignacioun*, < OF. (also F.) *indignation* = Pr. *indignacio*, *endignacio* = Sp. *indignación* = Pg. *indignação* = It. *indignazione*, < L. *indignatio(n-)*, displeasure, < *indignari*, pp. *indignatus*, be displeased at: see *indignant*.] 1. Anger, especially anger excited by that which is unjust, ungrateful, or base; anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence; scornful displeasure.

And why that he maked hyt thus,
This was the resoun y-wyss—
That no man schulde sytt aboue other,
Ne haue *indignacioun* of hys brother.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. Esther v. 9.

The resentful feeling sometimes receives the name of "Righteous *Indignation*," from the circumstance that some great criminality or flagrant wrong has been the instigating cause. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 144.

2. Effect of indignant feeling; anger expressed or manifested in judgment, punishment, or violence.

O, let them [the heavens] . . . hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or *indignation* of the Moores, detesting images.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 102.

Indignation meeting, a meeting of the public, or of any particular class of citizens, called for the purpose of giving formal expression to indignation against something done or threatened, and to devise means to correct or prevent it. [U. S.]

Instead of those *indignation meetings* set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses, groan over the evils of the time, and make each other miserable, there were joyous meetings of the two sexes to dance and make merry.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 404.

=Syn. 1. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

indignify† (in-dig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *dignify;* or as *indign* + *-i-fy*.] To treat unworthily or unbecomingly.

Where that discourteous Dame with scornfull pryde
And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 30.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *indignities* (-tiz). [= F. *indignité* = Sp. *indignidad* = Pg. *indignidade* = It. *indignità*, *indegnità*, < L. *indignita(t-)s*, unworthiness, unworthy behavior, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] 1†. Unworthiness; shamefulness; base character or conduct.

Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold,
And honour with *indignitie* debased!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

He had rather complaine than offend, and hates sin more for the *indignity* of it than the danger.
Bp. Hall, An Humble Man.

2. Contemptuous conduct unjustly directed toward another; any action designed to lower the dignity of another; injury accompanied with insult.

Stung with the thousand *indignities* I had met with, I was willing to cast myself away. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

To a native of rank, arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal *indignity*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Insult*, *Indignity*, etc. (see *affront*); contumely, slight, disrespect, dishonor.

indignly† (in-dīn'li), *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used? *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

The Israelites were but slaues, and the Philistins were theire masters: so much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it, to be thus affronted by one of theire owne vassals. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Victory.

★**indigo** (in'di-gō), *n.* [Formerly also *indico;* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *indigo* = F. *indigo*, < Sp. *indigo*, *indico*, OSp. *endico* = Pg. *indico* = It. *indico*, OIt. *indigo*, *endego* = MHG. *indich*, G. *indich*, < L. *indicum*, < Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, lit. Indian (sc. *φάρμακον*, dye), neut. of *Ἰνδικός*, L. *Indicus*, Indian, < *Ἰνδία*, India: see *Indic*, *Indian*.] 1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*, and used as a blue dye. See *indigo-plant*. Indigo does not exist ready-formed in the indigo-plant, but is produced by the decomposition of a glucoside called *indican*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, depositing a blue substance, which is collected and dried in the form of the cubic cakes seen in commerce. In this state indigo has an intensely blue color and an earthy fracture, the kind most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. The indigo of commerce, besides indigo blue, consists of indigo red, indigo brown, and some earthy glutinous matters. Also called *Indian blue*.

2. The violet-blue color of the spectrum, extending, according to Helmholtz, from G two thirds of the way to F in the prismatic spectrum. The name was introduced by Newton, but has lately been discarded by the best writers.—**Bastard indigo or false indigo**, an American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha fruticosa*. Also called *wild indigo*. See *Amorpha*.—**Carmine of indigo**. See *indigo carmine*.—**Egyptian indigo**, a leguminous plant, *Cracca Apollinea* (*Galega Apollinea*). It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are occasionally mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated in Nubia for its indigo.—**False indigo**. (*a*) See *bastard indigo*. (*b*) An American leguminous plant, *Baptisia australis*. See *Baptisia*. Also called *blue false indigo* and *wild indigo*.—**Indian indigo**, the common indigo of cultivation, *Indigofera tinctoria*.—**Indigo blue**, indigotin, the blue coloring matter of indigo, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, on which the value of commercial indigo depends. It is a crystalline solid, without odor or taste, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents, it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue color. It is precipitated without color by the acids, and instantly becomes blue again on exposure to the air. Indigo blue may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, or by acting with oxidizing agents upon indigo white. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue color and metallic luster. In solution it is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of *Saxony* or *liquid blue*. Also called *vat-blue* and *indigotin*.—**Indigo brown**, a brown resinous compound obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of indican for some time, and then treating with an acid. It consists of a mixture of indihumin, $C_8H_8NO_2$, soluble in alcohol, and indiretin, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol. Indihumin is probably the indigo brown of Berzelius.—**Indigo carmine**, the sodium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (see *indigo extract*, below), which is used for dyeing silk in a sulphuric-acid bath. It is sometimes used as a water-color in painting, and as a washing-blue in laundries.—**Indigo extract**, the solution obtained by dissolving indigo in strong sulphuric acid. It is the indigotin disulphonic acid. It is used in dyeing wool.—**Indigo red**, a substance (C_8H_5NO) obtained by the decomposition of indican, especially when oxalic or tartaric acid is used. It forms long red needles, insoluble in caustic alkalis, but soluble in cold concentrated sulphuric acid, giving a beautiful purple color. This solution, on dilution with water, can be used for dyeing silk, cotton, and wool. It is not affected by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassium, a character which distinguishes it from indigotin. Also called *indigo purple* and *indirubin*.—**Indigo white**, a crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$) obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing iron protosulphate, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. It forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but on free exposure to the air absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo white is also called *indigogen*.—**Soluble indigo**, same as *indigo carmine*.—**Sulphate of indigo**, a dyers' name for *indigo extract*. (See above.)—**Wild indigo**. See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.

indigo-berry (in'di-gō-ber''i), *n.* 1. The name of the fruit of several species of rubiaceous trees of the genus *Randia*, particularly *R. aculeata*, the fruits of which are used in dyeing.—2. The fruit of the South American plant *Passiflora tuberosa*, a member of the passion-flower family.

indigo-bird (in'di-gō-bėrd), *n.* A painted-finch of North America, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*, belonging to the family *Fringillidæ*. It is about 6¼ inches long. The male is indigo-blue, rich and constant on the head, glancing greenish on some parts, and the face, back, wings, and tail are blackish. The female is plain brown, with a black stripe along the gonys. It inhabits the eastern United States and Canada, nests in bushes, lays 4 or 5 bluish-white eggs, and is often kept as a cage-bird for the beauty of its plumage and song. Also called *indigo-finch*.



Indigo-bird
(*Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*).

indigo-broom (in'di-gō-bröm), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop''ėr), *n.* In *mineral.*, same as *covellin*.

Indigofera (in-di-gof'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < *indigo* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A large genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, tribe *Galegeæ*, and type of the subtribe *Indigofereæ*, including about 350 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shrubs, with pinnate or digitate leaves, and small rose-colored or purplish flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See *indigo-plant*.

Indigofereæ (in''di-gō-fer'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham), < *Indigofera* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ* and tribe *Galegeæ*, typified by the genus *Indigofera*. They are herbs or shrubs having axillary flowers in racemes or spikes, and a two-valved legume. Also called *Indigoferinæ*.

indigo-finch (in'di-gō-finch), *n.* Same as *indigo-bird*.

indigogen, indigogene (in'di-gō-jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *indigogène;* as *indigo* + *-gen*.] Same as *indigo white*.

indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), *n.* Same as *indicolite*.

indigometer (in-di-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the coloring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gom'e-tri), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or

method of determining the coloring power of indigo.

indigo-mill (in′di-gō-mil), *n.* A mill for grinding indigo into a paste. It is a quadrangular tank with semi-cylindrical bottom, having two lids so arranged as to leave between their inner margins a parallel-sided opening. A set of six iron rollers pivoted to a swinging frame operate upon the indigo at the bottom of the tank, the frame being caused to oscillate by a bar attached to it and extending upward through the opening between the lids, the bar being pivoted to a support at the upper end and actuated by a crank-mechanism. The paste when sufficiently triturated is drawn off through a stop-cock.

indigo-plant (in′di-gō-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is *I. tinctoria*, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo-plant is *I. Anil*, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo.



Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

indigo-snake (in′di-gō-snāk), *n.* The gopher-snake, *Spilotes couperi*. [Local, southern U. S.]

indigotate (in′di-gō-tāt), *n.* [= F. *indigotate;* as *indigot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or a metallic oxid: as, *indigotate* of ammonia or of mercury.

indigotic (in-di-got′ik), *a.* [= F. *indigotique* = Sp. *indigótico;* as *indigot(in)* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigotin.—2. In *bot.*, very deep blue.—**Indigotic acid**†, an acid probably identical with 5-nitrosalicylic acid.

indigotin (in′di-gō-tin), *n.* [< *indigo* + *-t-* inserted + *-in*[2].] Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

indigo-weed (in′di-gō-wēd), *n.* The wild or false indigo. See *Baptisia*.

indihumin (in-di-hū′min), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *humus* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indilatory† (in-dil′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dilatory*.] Not dilatory or slow.

Since you have firmed — new orders — you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution.
Cabbala, Sup., Cornwallis to the Span. King, an. 1654.

indiligence† (in-dil′i-jens), *n.* [= F. *indiligence* = Sp. Pg. *indiligencia* = It. *indiligenza;* as *in-*[3] + *diligence*[1].] Lack of diligence; slothfulness.

If we put off our armour too soon, we . . . are surprised by *indiligence* and a careless guard.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 641.

Is it not . . . an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgrac'd?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indiligent† (in-dil′i-jent), *a.* [= F. *indiligent* = Pg. *indiligente;* as *in-*[3] + *diligent*.] Not diligent; idle; slothful.

A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive, trusting that the goodness of his cause will do it alone.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. vii.

indiligently† (in-dil′i-jent-li), *adv.* Without diligence.

I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

indiminishable† (in-di-min′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diminishable*.] Undiminishable.

Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* Majestie of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

indin (in′din), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) of a beautiful rose color, isomeric with indigo blue.

indirect (in-di-rekt′), *a.* [= F. Pr. *indirect* = Sp. Pg. *indirecto* = It. *indiretto*, < L. *indirectus*, not direct, < *in-* priv. + *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Not direct in space; deviating from a straight line; devious; circuitous: as, an *indirect* course in sailing.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths *indirect*, or in the midway faint!
Milton, P. L., xi. 631.

2. Not direct in succession or descent; not lineal; of irregular derivation; out of direct line from the prime source or origin: as, *indirect* descent or inheritance; an *indirect* claim; *indirect* information.

His title, the which we find
Too *indirect* for long continuance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

3. Not direct in relation or connection; not having an immediate bearing or application; not related in the natural way; oblique; incidental; inferential: as, an *indirect* answer; an *indirect* effect; *indirect* taxes.

The direct effect of this change was important. The *indirect* effect has been more important still.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 4.

The direct losses occasioned by the decay of our ocean commercial marine are insignificant in comparison with the *indirect* losses due to the loss of trade from an inability to make exchanges promptly, regularly, and cheaply with foreign countries.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 39.

4. Not direct in action or procedure; not in the usual course; not straightforward; not fair and open; equivocal: as, *indirect* means of accomplishing an object.

He needs no *indirect* or lawless course
To cut off those that have offended him.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

They [the covetous] made new principles, and new discourses, such which were reasonable in order to their private *indirect* ends, but not to the public benefit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other.
Tillotson.

The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Indirect demonstration. See *demonstration*.—**Indirect discourse**, the form in which, in any language, the words or thoughts of another are reported, as distinguished from *direct discourse*, or the reporting of them in the other's own words. It involves subordinate or dependent construction, the use of certain tense or mode forms, etc. Thus, *he said he was on the way and should soon arrive* is indirect discourse; *he said, "I am on the way and shall soon arrive,"* is direct. Also called, in Latin, *oratio obliqua*.—**Indirect equilibration**, the adjustment of a group of organisms to changing circumstances by the destruction of members of the group or by atrophy of organs which are not adapted to those circumstances.—**Indirect evidence**, in *law*, evidence which raises an inference as to the truth of a matter in dispute, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, or actual statement of it by a competent document, but by showing collateral facts which render the main fact more or less probable or certain.—**Indirect inference.** See *inference*.—**Indirect object**, in *gram.*, a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it: usually said of a dative, answering to an English noun with *to* or *for*.—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication*, under *direct*.—**Indirect proof**, in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Indirect syllogism**, a syllogism whose cogency can be made more evident by a reduction.—**Indirect tax.** See *tax*.—**Indirect testimony**, testimony given for another purpose than that of making known the fact directly testified to.—**Syn. 1-3.** Roundabout, tortuous.—**4.** Unfair, dishonest, dishonorable.

indirection (in-di-rek′shon), *n.* [= F. *indirection;* as *indirect* + *-ion*.] Oblique or irregular course or means; unfair or deceitful action or proceeding; indirectness.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any *indirection!*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Franklin] was . . . a Statesman . . . who never solicited an office, nor used any *indirection* to retain one when it was in his possession.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 16.

indirectly (in-di-rekt′li), *adv.* 1. In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; not expressly; not by direct or straightforward means.

St. Paul, that calls the Cretans liars, doth it but *indirectly*, and upon quotation of their own poet.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Political control *indirectly* entails evils on those who exercise it, as well as on those over whom it is exercised.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

The University of Oxford finds in Aristotle one of her most powerful engines of ethical, and *indirectly* of Christian teaching.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 129.

2. Unfairly; crookedly.

If any reports have come unto your Lordship's ears that in the causes of my Lord of Essex I have dealt *indirectly*, I assure your Lordship they have done me wrong.
E. Waterhouse (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 472).

indirectness (in-di-rekt′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.

indiretin (in-di-rē′tin), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *ret-* for *res(in)* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indirubin (in-di-rö′bin), *n.* Same as *indigo red* (which see, under *indigo*).

indiscernible (in-di-zėr′ni-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indiscernable* = Sp. *indiscernible* = Pg. *indiscernivel* = It. *indiscernibile;* as *in-*[3] + *discernible*.] I. *a.* Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour have ever since gone on in a very visible increase and progress.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1689.

II. *n.* That which is not discernible.—**Principle of the identity of indiscernibles**, the doctrine of Leibnitz that things altogether alike are one and the same individual.

indiscernibleness (in-di-zėr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.

I should haue shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness* (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states, till God by his promulgate sentence haue made the separation.
Hammond, Works, IV. 494.

indiscernibly (in-di-zėr′ni-bli), *adv.* In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscerpibility (in-di-sėr-pi-bil′i-ti) *n.* [< *indiscerpible:* see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indiscerpible.

Endowing it [a being] with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

indiscerpible (in-di-sėr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerpible*.] Not discerpible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

I have taken the boldness to assert, that matter consists of parts *indiscerpible*, understanding by *indiscerpible* parts particles that have indeed real extension, but so little that they cannot have less and be anything at all, and therefore cannot be actually divided.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

Which supposition is against the nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

indiscerpibleness (in-di-sėr′pi-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscerpibility. Also *indiscerptibleness*.

indiscerpibly (in-di-sėr′pi-bli), *adv.* In an indiscerpible manner. Also *indiscerptibly*.

indiscerptibility (in-di-sėrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerptible:* see *-bility*.] Same as *indiscerpibility*.

indiscerptible (in-di-sėrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerptible*.] Same as *indiscerpible*.

Truth or absolute existence is one, immutable, unconditioned, *indiscerptible*.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 124.

He also [E. Montgomery], taught by biological research, is quite convinced that the feeling and thinking subject is an identically enduring, *indiscerptible* unity.
Mind, IX. 367.

indisciplinable (in-dis′i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisciplinable* = Sp. *indisciplinable* = Pg. *indisciplinavel* = It. *indisciplinabile*, < ML. *indisciplinabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *disciplinabilis*, disciplinable: see *disciplinable*.] Incapable of being disciplined, or subjected to discipline; undisciplinable.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable*.
Sir M. Hale, Provision for the Poor, Pref.

indiscipline (in-dis′i-plin), *n.* [= F. *indiscipline* = Sp. Pg. *indisciplina*, < LL. *indisciplina*, want of education, < L. *in-* priv. + *disciplina*, education: see *discipline*.] Lack of discipline or instruction; disorder.

The [army of the] Scots . . . not only exacting contributions, but committing . . . great excesses of *indiscipline*.
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 176.

But there were degrees in demoralization; the émigrés and the English contended for the prize of *indiscipline*.
Athenæum, No. 3074, p. 393.

indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discoverable*.] Undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law which is by us *indiscoverable*.
Conybeare, Sermons, II. 166.

indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv′ėr-i), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discovery*.] Want of discovery; failure of a search or an inquiry.

Although in this long journey we miss the intended end, yet are there many things of truth disclosed by the way; and the collateral verity may, unto reasonable speculations, requite the capital *indiscovery*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt′), *a.* [= F. *indiscret* = Sp. Pg. It. *indiscreto;* as *in-*[3] + *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or prudence; not in accordance with sound judgment.

By the *indiscreet* steering of Ralph Skinner, their boat was overset. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their *indiscreet* and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

It is on these occasions that the wise man shows his wisdom above the *indiscreet*, who must needs tell all he knows at all times. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

=**Syn.** Imprudent, unwise, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash.

indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; without prudence or judgment.

To speak *indiscreetly* what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this publick vehicle, is in some degree assaulting us on the high road. *Spectator*, No. 132.

indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Want of discreetness; indiscretion.

indiscrete (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *indiscretus*, not separated, < *in-* priv. + *discretus*, separated: see *discrete*.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall*, Antiquities, p. 132.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'on), *n.* [= F. *indiscrétion* = Pr. *indiscretio* = Sp. *indiscreción* = Pg. *indiscrição* = It. *indiscrezione, indiscrizione;* as *in-*[3] + *discretion*.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence; rashness.

My friend's rash *indiscretion* was the bellows
Which blew the coal, now kindled to a flame.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt. *Burke*.

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act; a step showing lack of judgment or caution.

By what they haue done in his absence, the world may see what they would haue done in his presence, had he not prevented their *indiscretions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 233.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminate*.] Not discriminate; not carefully discriminated or discriminating; undistinguishing; promiscuous: as, *indiscriminate* praise; an *indiscriminate* faultfinder.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. iii. 25.

All parties strangely rushed into a war, destined . . . to subvert, crush, and revolutionize, with *indiscriminate* fury, every continental party and government drawn into its vortex. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; confusedly; promiscuously.

The common people call wit mirth, and fancy folly: fanciful and folliful they use *indiscriminately*. *Shenstone*.

Luxurious mansions are dropped down *indiscriminately* among mean abodes and the homes of dirt.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminating*.] Undiscriminating; not making distinctions.

Undeveloped intellectual vision is just as *indiscriminating* and erroneous in its classings as undeveloped physical vision. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The confiscation was absolutely *indiscriminating*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discrimination*.] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination or distinction.

Since God already had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword, he resolved to send a sword of *indiscrimination* and confusion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminative*.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.

indiscussed† (in-dis-kust'), *a.* [< LL. *indiscussus*, not discussed, < L. *in-* priv. + *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, discuss: see *discuss*.] Not discussed.

But upon reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me I might mistake your often long and busie letters.
Donne, To Sir H. G.

indisin (in'di-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *indi(go)* + *-s-* inserted + *-in*[2].] A violet coloring matter obtained when aniline containing toluidine is oxidized. Also called *mauvein* and *Perkin's violet*, having been discovered by Perkin in 1856. It is little used in dyeing at the present day.

in disparte (in dis-pär'tē). [It.: *in*, in; *disparte*, apart, aside; cf. *dispart*.] In *dramatic music*, aside.

indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indispensabilité* = Sp. *indispensabilidad* = Pg. *indispensabilidade* = It. *indispensabilità;* as *indispensable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] 1. The state or quality of being indispensable; indispensableness.

Contrary to all their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, iii.

I have nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its *indispensability*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

2†. The condition of being without dispensation or license.

The *indispensability* of the first marriage.
Lord Herbert.

★ **indispensable** (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [Formerly also, improp., *indispensible;* = F. *indispensable* = Sp. *indispensable* = Pg. *indispensavel* = It. *indispensabile*, < ML. **indispensabilis* (in adv. *indispensabiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *dispensabilis*, dispensable: see *dispensable*.] 1†. Not to be set aside, evaded, or escaped; inevitable.

Age and other *indispensable* occasions. *Fuller*.

All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1532.

2. Not to be dispensed with; not to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

I went as far as Hounslow with a sad heart, but was obliged to return upon some *indispensible* affaires.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

I find from experiments that humble-bees are almost *indispensable* to the fertilization of the heart's-ease (Viola tricolor), for other bees do not visit this flower.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 79.

All of us alike, Pagan, Mussulman, Christian, have practised the arts of public speaking as the most *indispensable* resource of public administration and of private intrigue. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3†. Not permissible by dispensation or license; incapable of being legalized.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage, as incestuous and *indispensable*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add. i.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

Thus these fathers bore witness to the *indispensableness* of classical literature for a higher Christian education, and the church has ever since maintained the same view.
P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The Presbyterians in England were the first to assert the *indispensableness* of a particular form of organization.
The Century, XXXII. 488.

indispensably (in-dis-pen'sa-bli), *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily; unavoidably.

It was thought *indispensably* necessary that their appearance should equal the greatness of their expectations.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

indispersed†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dispersed*.] Unscattered; not dispersed abroad. *Dr. H. More*.

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indisposed*, ppr. *indisposing*. [< F. *indisposer* (cf. Sp. *indisponer* = Pg. *indispor*), indispose, < *in-* priv. + *disposer*, dispose: see *dispose*.] 1. To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial in the same cases, under the same government, is of itself sufficient to *indispose* every well regulated judgment towards it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxxiii.

When our hearts are in our work, we shall be *indisposed* to take the trouble of listening to curious truths (if they are but curious), though we might have them explained to us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 214.

Professor Dowden's pleadings for Shelley, though they may sometimes *indispose* and irritate the reader, produce no obscuring of the truth.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 25.

2. To render unfit or unsuited; disqualify.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life any farther than that it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Bp. Atterbury*.

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Affected with indisposition or illness; somewhat ill; slightly disordered.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *I. Walton*.

Acres. Odds blushes and blooms! she has been as healthy as the German spa.
Faulk. Indeed!—I did hear that she had been a little *indisposed*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

indisposedness (in-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; indisposition.

Not that we should in the midst of a sensible *indisposedness* of heart fall suddainly into a fashionable devotion. *Bp. Hall*, Extremes of Devotion.

indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *indisposition* = Sp. *indisposición* = Pg. *indisposição* = It. *indisposizione*, < ML. *indispositio(n-)*, unsuitableness, < L. *in-* priv. + *dispositio(n-)*, disposition: see *disposition, indispose*.] 1. The state of being indisposed in mind; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion; dislike: as, an *indisposition* to travel.

The mind by every degree of affected unbelief contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Bp. Atterbury*.

2. Lack of tendency or appetency: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.—3†. Unsuitableness; inappropriateness.

This is not from any failure or defect in the illumination itself, but from the *indisposition* of the object, which, being thus blacken'd, can neither let in nor transmit the beams that are cast upon it. *South*, Works, III. ii.

4. Slight illness or ailment; tendency to sickness.

He [the Prince] came back with Victory, yet he brought back with him such an *Indisposition* of Body that he was never thoroughly well after. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 125.

Two kinds of disease are apt to beset the emigrant: the first is the climatic *indisposition* already mentioned; the second, the real climatic disease. *Science*, VII. 169.

=**Syn.** 1. Reluctance, backwardness.—4. *Distemper, Malady*, etc. See *disease*.

indisputability (in-dis-pū"- or in-dis"pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indisputabilité* = Pg. *indisputabilidade;* as *indisputable* + *-ity*.] Indisputableness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisputable* = Sp. *indisputable* = Pg. *indisputavel* = It. *indisputabile*, < LL. *indisputabilis*, indisputable, < L. *in-* priv. + *disputabilis*, disputable: see *disputable*.] Not disputable; not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; incontrovertible; incontestable.

For it shall be sufficient for him to have . . . the king's *indisputable* prerogative. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Introd. Dis.

The two regions of *indisputable* certainty are the two extremes of the mental world, Sensation and Abstraction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind (ed. 1874), I. 266.

=**Syn.** Unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, obvious.

indisputableness (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of dispute; unquestionably.

Physical pain is *indisputably* an evil, yet it has been often endured, and even welcomed.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

indisputed† (in-dis-pū'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *disputed*.] Undisputed.

This moral principle of doing as you would be done by is certainly the most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other in the world, how ill soever it may be practised by particular men.
Sir W. Temple, Popular Discontents.

indissipable (in-dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= It. *indissipabile;* as *in-*[3] + *dissipable*.] Incapable of being dissipated. *Imp. Dict.*

indissociable (in-di-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indissociabilis*, inseparable, < L. *in-* priv. + *dissociabilis*, separable: see *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable: as, *indissociable* states of consciousness. *H. Spencer*.

indissolubility (in-dis"ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indissolubilité* = Sp. *indisolubilidad* = Pg. *indissolubilidade* = It. *indissolubilità;* as *indissoluble* + *-ity*.] The quality of being indissoluble. (*a*) Incapability of being dissolved or liquefied. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke*.

(*b*) Perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

To give this contract [marriage] its most essential quality, namely *indissolubility*. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissoluble (in-dis'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *indissoluble* = Sp. *indisoluble* = Pg. *indissoluvel* = It. *indissolubile*, < L. *indissolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved: see *dissoluble*.] 1. Not dissoluble or dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

Their union will be so *indissoluble* that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle*.

2. Not dissoluble in force or obligation; not to be rightfully broken or violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable: as, an *indissoluble* covenant.

I do not find in myself such a necessary and *indissoluble* sympathy to all those of my blood.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

The most distant provinces of the Peninsula were knit together by a bond of union which has remained *indissoluble*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Indissoluble association. See *association*.

indissolubleness (in-dis'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

The most durable perseverance of the *indissolubleness* of the alcalisate salt . . . is (in great part) a lasting effect of the same violence of the fire. *Boyle*, Works, V. 209.

indissolubly (in-dis'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as not to be dissolved, sundered, or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 69.

indissolvable (in-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indissolvible;* < *in-*[3] + *dissolvable.*] That cannot be dissolved or loosened; indissoluble.

It is from God that two are made one by an *indissolvable* tie. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

indistancy† (in-dis'tan-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *distance.*] Lack of distance or separation; closeness.

By way of determination and *indistancy.* *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. **indistinct* (in adv. *indistinctly*); = F. Pr. *indistinct* = Sp. *indistinto* = Pg. *indistincto* = It. *indistinto*, < L. *indistinctus*, not distinguishable, obscure, < *in-* priv. + *distinctus*, distinct: see *distinct.*] 1. Not distinct to the senses; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible; not to be discriminated; confused; blurred; obscure: as, *indistinct* outlines; an *indistinct* sound.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*,
As water is in water. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an *indistinct* and faltering voice. *J. Caird.*

2. Not distinct to the mind; not clearly defined as to parts or details; indefinite; confused: as, *indistinct* notions. See *clear*, 6.—**3.** Not giving or having distinct impressions, images, or perceptions; dim; dull; imperfect: as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* remembrance.

Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language utter'd in a dream.
Cowper, To Mary (1793).

=Syn. Undefined, indistinguishable, dim, vague, uncertain, ambiguous.

indistinctible† (in-dis-tingk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinct* + *-ible.*] Indistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knyghtes, Amys and Amelion. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III., Dis. on [the Gesta Romanorum.

indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *indistinction* = Sp. *indistinción* = Pg. *indistincção* = It. *indistinzione;* as *in-*[3] + *distinction.*] 1. Lack of distinction in kind or character; confusion; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

There is nothing in any one of these so numerous love songs to indicate who or what the lady was. . . . Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalized in cold *indistinction?* *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

2. Absence of distinction in condition or rank; equality; sameness.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. Indistinctness; obscurity; dimness. [Rare.]

The winds bore the warning sounds away;
Wild *indistinction* did their place supply;
Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinctive.*] 1. Indistinguishable from others. —2. Not capable of distinguishing or of making distinction.

indistinctiveness (in-dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being indistinguishable from others.

The general *indistinctiveness* from distance. *De Quincey.*

2. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions. *Worcester*, Supp.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *indistinctly;* < *indistinct* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an indistinct manner; not clearly or definitely; obscurely; dimly: as, the border is *indistinctly* marked; the words were *indistinctly* pronounced.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly.* *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. Without distinction or preference.

The hoore [white]
And every hewe [of swine] to have in places warme
Is *indistinctly* good, and may not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness: as, *indistinctness* of vision or of voice.—2. In *psychol.*, a character of sensation or its derivatives consisting in a lack of self-insistence or of delimitation from the other, simultaneously present contents of consciousness. Distinctness or indistinctness may be predicated of all intellectual processes as known by introspection; in attention, the processes are distinct, in inattention, indistinct. As a last source of *indistinctness* may be mentioned the intrusion of feeling into the intellectual domain. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 407.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishable.*] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated.

The screams which accompany bodily suffering are *indistinguishable* from those which accompany suffering of mind. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

indistinguishableness (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indistinguishable. *H. Spencer.*

indistinguishably (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

indistinguished† (in-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguished.*] Indiscriminate; confused.

In that *indistinguisht* mass all things seemed one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

indistinguishing† (in-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishing.*] Undistinguishing; indiscriminative. *Johnson.*

indistributable (in-dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distributable.*] Incapable of distribution or apportionment.

That in respect of which all are to count alike cannot be happiness itself, which is *indistributable.* *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 236.

indisturbance (in-dis-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *disturbance.*] Freedom from disturbance; repose; tranquillity; calmness.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

inditch (in-dich'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ditch.*] To bury in a ditch.

Deserv'dst thou ill? well were thy name and thee,
Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 2.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the river, and dragged to shore and *indiched.* *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

indite (in-dīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indited*, ppr. *inditing.* [Formerly also *endite;* < ME. *enditen*, < OF. *enditer, enditier, inditer*, etc., write, accuse: see *indict.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put into verbal form; compose; write.

He cowde songes make and wel *endite*,
Juste and eek daunce, and wel purtreye and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 95.

Nigel writing his verses, polishing the great medieval satire Burnellus, or *inditing* the prose letter in which he castigates the faults of the secular clergy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

2. To conceive the form of; arrange for utterance or writing: only in the place cited.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. [Revised version, "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter."] Ps. xlv. 1.

3†. In the following passage, to invite: perhaps a misprint.

She will *indite* him to some supper.
Shak. (Globe ed.), R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To compose; write.

Thou art young and handsome yet, and well enough
To please a widow; thou canst sing, and tell
These foolish love-tales, and *indite* a little.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

inditement (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [< *indite* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of inditing.—**2**†. That which is indited; an indictment.

The *inditement* was drawn, and the case pleaded before the governour of Macedon, for that the Romans did send no governours at that time into Greece.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 410.

inditer (in-dī'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enditer;* < ME. *enditer, enditour*, < OF. *enditour*, < *enditer*, indite: see *indite.*] One who indites; a writer or scribbler.

The first were of *enditours*
Of olde Cronike, and eke auctours.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer* that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton*, Colasterion.

The Muses are no longer invoked by every unhappy *inditer* of verse. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 367.

indium (in'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *ind(icum)*, indigo, a blue pigment (see *indigo*), + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, In; atomic weight, 114. A rare metallic element found in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, Saxony, and some other localities, and discovered by means of the spectroscope: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft white metal, lustrous, malleable, of specific gravity 7.42, fusing at 176° C. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame.

indivertible (in-di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divertible.*] Not divertible; incapable of being turned aside or out of a course.

Thomas Coventry, . . . *indivertible* from his way as a moving column. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 152.

individable† (in-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dividable.*] Not dividable; indivisible.

The best actors in the world . . . for . . . scene *individable*, or poem unlimited. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

individed† (in-di-vī'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divided.*] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity.
Bp. Patrick, On Gen. xviii. 2.

★ **individual** (in-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *individuel* = Sp. Pg. *individual* = It. *individuale*, < ML. *individualis* (cf. F. *individu* = Sp. Pg. It. *individuo*), < L. *individuum*, an indivisible thing, neut. of *individuus*, indivisible, undivided, < *in-* priv. + *dividuus*, divisible: see *dividuous.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Indivisible; inseparable.

He [Don Carlos] hath neither Office, Command, Dignity, or Title, but is an *individual* Companion to the King.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Milton, P. L., iv. 486.

2. Not susceptible of logical subdivision; determinate in every respect; having a continuity of existence in all its changes; not divisible without loss of identity.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul.
Milton, P. L., v. 610.

Everything in nature is *individual*, and 'tis utterly absurd to suppose a triangle really existent which has no precise proportion of sides and angles.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 7.

3. Of but one person or thing; pertaining or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, or each separate person or thing: opposed to *collective:* as, *individual* character; *individual* labor or effort; *individual* action.

As touching the manners of learned men, it is a thing personal and *individual.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 29.

Their *individual* imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The members of a primitive horde, loosely aggregated, and without distinctions of power, coöperate for immediate furtherance of *individual* sustentation, and in a comparatively small degree for corporate sustentation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

4. Serving or intended for the use of one person only: as, an *individual* salt-cellar. [Colloq.]—5. Of which each is different or of a different design from the others: as, a set of *individual* coffee-cups (that is, a harlequin set).—**Individual difference, liability,** etc. See the nouns.—**Individual property,** property which belongs to one person and is not shared by others with whom he is united: as, the *individual property* of a partner.

II. *n.* A single thing; a being, animate or inanimate, that is or is regarded as a unit.

And the *individual* withers, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*a*) That which is not susceptible of logical subdivision, but is completely determinate, so that only one of a pair of contradictory attributes can be possessed by it.

Every genus, though one, is multiplied into many; and every species, though one, is also multiplied into many, by reference to those beings which are their proper subordinates. Since then no *individual* has any such subordinates, it can never in strictness be considered as many, and so is truly an *individual* as well in nature as in name.
Harris, Hermes, iv.

(*b*) A thing which by being in only one place at one time, or otherwise, has a continuity of existence in time. (*c*) Especially, a human being; a person.

The tyranny of an *individual* is far more supportable than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

A "nation" is really changed, so far as the *individuals* composing it are concerned, every moment of time by the operation of the laws of population.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.

(*d*) In *biol.*, any organism or part of an organized whole regarded as having (actually or in certain relations) an independent existence. The word is often applied specifically to one of a group or colony of organisms to distinguish it from the colony or group. Thus, many botanists regard each bud as a true individual, the whole plant or tree constituting a colony or compound organism.

A biological *individual* is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 74.

(*e*) A person merely; a man. [Colloq.]—**Vague individual,** something indicated as individual, but not explicitly designated, as "that man": opposed to *determinate individual.* See *determinate.*—**Syn.** *Personage*, etc. See *person.*

individualisation, individualise, etc. See *individualization*, etc.

individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *individualisme* = Sp. Pg. *individualismo;* < *individual* + *-ism.*] 1. The quality of being dis-

tinct or individual; subsistence as a distinct entity; individual character.—2. Individuality or independence in action; the principle of acting according to one's own will or for one's own ends; individual as opposed to associate action or common interests.

The institution [communism] provides that there shall be no quarrelling about material interests; *individualism* is excluded from that department of affairs.
J. S. Mill, Socialism, p. 114.

Human progress has been by strong societies with a well-developed social and public virtue. The excessive development of *individualism* within a society has been its weakness and ruin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 219.

Hence—3. That theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of individuals: opposed to *socialism* or *collectivism*.

Socialism and *individualism* are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 209.

4. In *logic:* (*a*) The tendency to the doctrine that nothing is real but individual things. The doctrine is, for example, that the laws of nature are not real, but only the things whose mode of behavior is formulated in these laws.

Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic *individualism* of Leibnitz?
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

(*b*) The doctrine of pure egoism, or that nothing exists but the individual self.

individualist (in-di-vid′ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *individualiste* = Sp. Pg. *individualista;* as *individual* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who accepts any theory or doctrine of individualism.

The extremest *individualist* would shrink from destroying government altogether, and repealing the whole of the criminal law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 143.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to individualism; individualistic.

The world has not been made on this Socialist principle alone, nor on this *individualist* principle alone.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 380.

individualistic (in-di-vid′ū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *individual* + *-ist-ic.*] Of or pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

English socialism is *individualistic*, but tends toward a gradual elimination of the personal element from politics, industry, and commerce. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 280.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *individualities* (-tiz). [= F. *individualité* = Sp. *individualidad* = Pg. *individualidade* = It. *individualità*, < ML. *individualita(t-)s*, < *individualis*, individual: see *individual* and *-ity.*] 1. The condition or mode of being individual. (*a*) The being individual in contradistinction to being general. (*b*) Existence independent of other things; that which makes the possession of characters by the subject a distinct fact from their possession by another subject. (*c*) The unity of consciousness; the connection between all the different feelings and other modifications of consciousness which are present at any one instant of time. (*d*) The simplicity of the soul; the indivisible unity of the substance of the mind as it exists at any instant. (*e*) Personality; the essential characters of a person. [This use of the word, which has not a wide currency, tends to vagueness, owing to confusion with the meaning (*b*).]

According to Kant, it cannot be properly determined whether we exist as substance or as accident, because the datum of *individuality* is a condition of the possibility of our having thoughts and feelings.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

Any one of the myriads of millions of molecules might take the place of any other. But if each is considered as having some destiny to fulfill, some end to which it is adapted, that end defines its *individuality*.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 627.

Individuality in its highest form is not merely negative and exclusive, but also positive and inclusive; it is not merely the consciousness of a self in opposition to other things and beings, but also the consciousness of a self in relation to and unity with them.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 80.

2. The particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from another; idiosyncrasy: as, a person of marked *individuality*.

I have heretofore been proud of my *individuality*, and resisted, so far as one may, all the world's attempts to merge me in the mass.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

3. A personality; a personage; an individual. [Rare.]

Crispi's . . . tall figure and snow-white mustache make him one of the striking *individualities* of the Chamber, and he has in his face the unmistakable look of a man of power and courage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 183.

4. The existence, efforts, interests, or concerns of the individual as distinguished from the interests or concerns of the community.

To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. *Individuality* is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

individualization (in-di-vid″ū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individualisation* = Sp. *individualización* = Pg. *individualisação.*] The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized. Also spelled *individualisation*.

That minuteness of *individualisation* which we have no sufficient store of similars to entrap.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. v. § 2.

individualize (in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individualized*, ppr. *individualizing.* [= F. *individualiser* = Sp. *individualizar* = Pg. *individualisar;* as *individual* + *-ize.*] 1. To note or consider separately or as individuals: as, careful observation *individualizes* the features of a landscape.—2. To stamp with individual character; give a distinctive character to; distinguish: as, Carlyle's peculiar style strongly *individualizes* his works.

Also spelled *individualise*.

individualizer (in-di-vid′ū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which individualizes. Also spelled *individualiser*. *Imp. Dict.*

individually (in-di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an individual or distinctive manner; as individuals; separately: as, apple-trees differ *individually*, but not specifically; all were *individually* summoned.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Indivisibly; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

3. Personally; in an individual capacity, as distinguished from official or corporate capacity. See *individual*, *a.*, 3.

individuand (in-di-vid′ū-and), *a.* [< ML. *individuandus*, gerundive of *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate.*] In *logic*, capable of being embodied in an individual; bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuand nature**, any general form or character constituting the essence of a species or other general class.

individuant (in-di-vid′ū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *individuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *individuare:* see *individuate.*] Bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuant difference**, a special form or individual difference, conceived as the principle of individuation.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individuated*, ppr. *individuating.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp. of *individuare* (> It. *individuare* = Sp. Pg. *individuar* = F. *individuer*), make individual, < L. *individuus*, individual: see *individual.*] To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

Two or more such aggregates, . . . well *individuated* by their forms and structures, are united together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 185.

The conception of the most complex matter and its manifold energies *individuated* as a living organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 18.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1†.** Undivided; indivisible.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!
The Student (1751), II. 311.

2. In *metaph.*, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

See the wonder of beauty matched with the *individuate* [*i. e.*, peculiar to this individual] adjunct, unsolled constancy. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Individuate nature, a general form as it exists in an individual.

individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individuation* = Sp. *individuacion* = Pg. *individuação* = It. *individuazione*, < ML. *individuatio(n-)*, < *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate.*] 1. In *metaph.*, the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; the development of the individual from the general. The *principle of individuation* is the (supposed) general cause of such transformation of the general into the individual. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was much controversy among the scholastic philosophers as to what this principle may be, whether matter or form, or a peculiar and indescribable hæcceity. The difficulty has reappeared in later metaphysical thought, as in the philosophy of Schopenhauer; it is, indeed, inherent in every idealistic system which begins with thought, or the general, as the first principle.

What is the *individuation* of the soul in the state of separation? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 62.

2. Separate or individual existence or independence; that by which such individuality is developed and maintained.

Grouping under the word *Individuation* all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained, and enlarging the meaning of the word Genesis so as to include all processes aiding the formation and perfecting of new individuals, we see that the two are fundamentally opposed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

individuator (in-di-vid′ū-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which individuates.

He is composed of the same individual matter, for it hath the same distinguisher and *individuator*, to wit, the same form or soul.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

individuify† (in-di-vid′ū-i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *individuus*, individual, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To individualize.

The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuifie* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.
Fuller, General Worthies.

individuity† (in″di-vi-dū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *individuité* = Sp. (obs.) *individuidad* = It. *individuità*, < LL. *individuita(t-)s*, indivisibility, < L. *individuus*, indivisible: see *individual.*] Separate existence; individual character.

Zorobabel's Temple, acquiring by Herod's bounty more beauty and bigness, continued the same Temple, God's uninterrupted service (the life and soul thereof) preserving the *individuity* or oneness of this Temple with the former. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. iv. § 6.

indivine† (in-di-vīn′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divine.*] Ungodly; unholy.

His brother Clarence (O crime capitall!)
He did rebaptize in a butt of wine,
Being jelous of him (how soere loiall):
A Turkish providence most *indivine*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57.

indivinity† (in-di-vin′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivinité;* as *in-*[3] + *divinity.*] Lack of divinity or divine power.

How openly did he [Ammon] betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus . . . [with] the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate! *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivisibilité* = Sp. *indivisibilidad* = Pg. *indivisibilidade* = It. *indivisibilità;* < *indivisible* + *-ity.*] The state or property of being indivisible.

When I speak of *indivisibility*, that imagination create not new troubles to herself, I mean not such an *indivisibility* as is fancied in a mathematical point; but as we conceive in a sphere of light made from one lucid point or radiant center.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

indivisible (in-di-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indivisible* = Pr. *endivisible* = Sp. *indivisible* = Pg. *indivisivel* = It. *indivisibile*, < LL. *indivisibilis*, not divisible, < *in-* priv. + *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible.*] **I.** *a.* Not divisible into parts or fragments; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; inseparable.

Let there be, therefore, betweene our selves and our subjects, an *indiuisible* vnitie of friendship and peace, and safe trade of marchandise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 128.

The right of sovereignty in all nations is inalienable and *indivisible*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 308.

II. *n.* That which is indivisible; specifically, in *geom.*, one of the elements, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

It is not with evidences of fact as it is with logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles*, for that which thus is demonstratively true is impossible to be false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

The method of indivisibles, a method of calculating areas, volumes, centers of gravity, etc., invented by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635, and more or less used until the invention of the integral calculus. It is a modification of the ancient method of exhaustions.

indivisibleness (in-di-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility.

indivisibly (in-di-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

indivision (in-di-vizh′on), *n.* [= OF. *indivision* = Sp. *indivision;* < L. *in-* priv. + *divisio(n-)*, division: see *division.*] The state of being undivided. [Rare.]

I will take leave to maintain the *indivision* of the Church of England in the dogmatical point of faith. *Bp. Hall.*

indivulsively† (in-di-vul′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *divulsive* + *-ly*[2].] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

They [the highest souls] are so near akin to that highest good of all as that they so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 566.

Indo-. [< Gr. *Ἰνδο-*, stem of *Ἰνδός*, Indian: see *Indian*.] An element in compound geographical or ethnological adjectives and nouns, meaning 'Indian,' concerning or involving India (together with some other country or people): as, *Indo*-Chinese, Indian and Chinese, relating to India and China.

Indo-Briton (in'dō-brit'ọn), *n.* A person of British parentage born in India.

Indo-Chinese (in'dō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the southeastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

indocibility (in-dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *indocibilita(t-)s*, unteachableness, < *indocibilis*, unteachable: see *indocible*.] The state or quality of being indocible or unteachable; indocility; unteachableness. [Rare.]

indocible† (in-dos'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indocible*, < LL. *indocibilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docibilis*, teachable: see *docible*.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable. [Rare.]

Enough, if nothing else, to declare in them a disposition not only sottish, but *indocible*, and averse from all civility and amendment.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool.
M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 72.

indociblenessf (in-dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indocible. [Rare.]

Peevishness and *indocibleness* of disposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

indocile (in-dos'il or in-dō'sil), *a.* [= F. *indocile* = Sp. *indócil* = Pg. *indocil* = It. *indocile*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docilis*, teachable: see *docile*.] Not teachable; not submissive to instruction or guidance; intractable.

Some of the Elephants are very gentle and governable, others are more *indocil* and unruly.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 69.

It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face; the face of a man difficult to lead, and impossible to drive.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

indocility (in-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indocilité* = Sp. *indocilidad* = Pg. *indocilidade* = It. *indocilità*, < LL. *indocilita(t-)s*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable: see *indocile*.] The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

If I still persevere in my old opinions, it is no small comfort to me that it is not with regard to doctrines properly yours that I discover my *indocility*.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

indoct† (in-dokt'), *a.* [= Sp. *indocto* = It. *indotto*, < L. *indoctus*, unlearned, < *in-* priv. + *doctus*, learned, taught, pp. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.
Owen, Epigrams (1677).

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indoctrinated*, ppr. *indoctrinating*. [Formerly also *endoctrinate*; < ML. **indoctrinatus*, pp. of **indoctrinare* (> It. *indottrinare* = Sp. *indoctrinar* = OF. *endoctriner*, *endotriner*), indoctrinate, < *in*, in, + *doctrinare*, teach, < *doctrina*, teaching: see *doctrine*.] To imbue with learning, or with a particular doctrine or principle; cause to hold as a doctrine or belief; instruct.

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon*.

If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully *indoctrinated* into that as into any which he publishes.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

indoctrination (in-dok-tri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-ion*.] The act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in doctrines or principles.

indoctrinator (in-dok'tri-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-or*.] One who indoctrinates, or instructs in principles or doctrines.

indoctrinet (in-dok'trin), *v. t.* [Also *endoctrine*; < ML. **indoctrinare*, indoctrinate: see *indoctrinate*.] To indoctrinate.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters by Strabo.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 2.

indoctrinization (in-dok"tri-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *indoctrine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Instruction in doctrine; indoctrination.

We have, Protestant and Romanist alike, a common essential Christianity, abundantly sufficient for the purposes of the public schools, and all that remains for specific *indoctrinization* may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches respectively.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 32.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing'glish), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

II. *n. pl.* English who are born or reside in India.

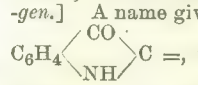
Indo-European (in'dō-ū-rọ-pē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of India and Europe: a term applied to a family of languages also called *Aryan* and sometimes *Japhetic* or *Sanskritic* or (by the Germans) *Indo-Germanic*, and generally classified into seven chief branches, viz. Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc.), Iranian or Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, etc.), Celtic, Greek, Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian, and the Romance tongues), Slavo-Lettic (Russian, Lithuanian, Lettish, etc.), and Teutonic or Germanic (including English, German, etc.). But the Slavo-Lettic branch is also divided into two, Slavic and Lettish; the Armenian is better separated from the Iranian, in which it has been generally included; and the Albanian is now regarded as belonging to the family, and an independent branchlet.

II. *n.* A member of one of the races speaking the Indo-European languages; an Aryan.

Indogæa (in-dō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Indus* (*India*) + Gr. *γαῖα*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Indogæan realm. See *Indogæan*.

Indogæan (in-dō-jē'ạn), *a.* [< *Indogæa* + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, Indian or Oriental: noting a prime division or zoölogical realm of the earth's land-surface, including in general terms Asia south of the Himalayas (south of the isotherm separating the Eurygæan realm) and eastward through Farther India and the Indomalayan archipelago to Wallace's line.

indogene (in'dō-jēn), *n.* [For **indigene*, < *indigo* + *-ene*; or for **indigogene*, < *indigo* + *-gene*, *-gen*.] A name given by Baeyer to the group



which is characteristic of indigo and some related compounds.

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jėr-man'ik), *a.* Indian and Germanic; Indo-European; Aryan.

indoin (in'dō-in), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *-in*2.] A blue flocculent precipitate ($C_{32}H_{20}N_4O_5$) obtained when o-nitrophenyl propiolic acid in sulphuric-acid solution is treated with ferrous sulphate. It differs from indigo in not easily yielding a sulphonic acid on heating.

indol (in'dol), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline compound, having feeble basic properties, formed by the reduction of derivatives of indigo by zinc-dust. It is also produced in the putrefaction of albuminoids, but is antiseptic in its effect. It is largely used in an aqueous solution as a test for lignified cell-walls, staining them a bright red.

indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* [= F. *indolence* = Sp. Pg. *indolencia* = It. *indolenza*, *indolenzia*, idleness, < L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain, < **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain: see *indolent*.] The state of being indolent. (*a*) Freedom from pain, grief, care, or trouble. [Obsolete except in medical use. See *indolent*, 1.]

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*.
Bp. Hough.

Indolence is methinks an intermediate state between pleasure and pain, and very much unbecoming any part of our life after we are out of the nurse's arms.
Spectator, No. 100.

For mere *indolence* resulting from insensibility, or join'd with it, if it be happiness, is a happiness infinitely diminish'd: that is, it is no more a happiness than an unhappiness, upon the confine of both, but neither.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 17.

(*b*) Love of ease; indisposition to labor; avoidance of exertion of mind or body; idleness; laziness.

Their houses [in Nicomedia] are mostly up the side of the hills, and the Christians live towards the top, as it does not suit so well with the Turkish *indolence* to take the pains to ascend so high.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 96.

They passed their lives in voluptuous *indolence*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 322.

=**Syn.** Sloth, slothfulness, inertness, sluggishness. See *idle*.

indolency (in'dō-len-si), *n.* Same as *indolence*.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Bp. Burnet*.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest. *Dryden*.

Even these men themselves have had recourse to *indolency* [ἀπονία], and the good state and disposition of the body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and *indolency*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 11.

indolent (in'dō-lent), *a.* [= F. *indolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indolente*, < L. **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain, < *in-* priv. + *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, be in pain, grieve: see *dolent*.] 1. In *med.*, causing little or no pain: as, an *indolent* tumor.—2. Avoiding, or characterized by the avoidance of, exertion; indulging or given to indulgence in ease; indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish: as, an *indolent* person or life.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . .
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 30.

Some are too *indolent* to read anything till its reputation is established. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 2.

They [Indians] become drunken, *indolent*, feeble, thievish, and pusillanimous. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

=**Syn.** *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); *Supine*, *Careless*, etc. (see *listless*).

indolently (in'dō-lent-li), *adv.* In an indolent manner; without activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

indoles (in'dō-lēz), *n.* [L., an inborn or native quality, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + **olere*, grow: see *adolescent*.] Natural disposition or temperament; natural tendencies or proclivities, whether of mind or body. [Rare.]

indomable† (in-dom'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *indomable* = Sp. *indomable* = Pg. *indomavel* = It. *indomabile*, < L. *indomabilis*, untamable, < *in-* priv. + *domabilis*, tamable: see *domable*.] Indomitable. *Coles*, 1717.

indomitable (in-dom'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indomptable*, < ML. **indomitabilis*, untamable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **domitabilis*, tamable, < *domitare*, tame: see *domable*.] That cannot be tamed, subdued, or repressed; untamable: applied chiefly to human beings and their attributes: as, *indomitable* energy, obstinacy, courage, etc.

He [Warren Hastings] pursued his plan with that calm but *indomitable* force of will which was the most striking peculiarity of his character. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Of his perilous adventures,
His *indomitable* courage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iv.

indomptablef (in-domp'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *indomptable*, < ML. *indomitabilis*, untamable: see *indomitable*.] Indomitable. *Tooke*.

indomptiblef (in-domp'ti-bl), *a.* An erroneous ★form of *indomptable*. *Irving*.

Indonesian (in-dō-nē'si-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Indi*, < Gr. *Ἰνδός*, Indian, + *νῆσος*, island.] Of or from the East Indian islands. [Rare.]

The presence of this [pre-Malay Caucasic] *Indonesian* element, as it is called by Dr. Hamy, may now be regarded as an ascertained fact. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 324.

indoor (in'dōr), *a.* [< *in doors*, prep. phrase.] 1. Situated, carried on, performed, employed, etc., within doors, and not in the open air: as, an *indoor* service.

Indoor amusements only became more lively and varied in consequence of the stop put to outdoor gayety.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. Downward (into the cylinder): as, the *indoor* stroke of the piston of a Cornish engine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Indoor relief, stroke,** etc. See the nouns.

indoors (in'dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*1 + *doors*; cf. *adoors* and *outdoors*.] Within doors; into or inside a house or building.

A pretty face is well, and this is well,
To have a dame *indoors*, that trims us up,
And keeps us tight. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

★**Indo-Pacific** (in'dō-pạ-sif'ik), *a.* Relating to the Indian and Pacific oceans.—**Indo-Pacific region**, the tropical portion of the confluent Indian and Pacific oceans regarded as a continuous ocean or area.

indophenol (in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *phenol*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine. It comes into commerce as a blue powder resembling indigo. It produces on cotton and wool indigo-blue shades, fast to light and bleaching-powder, but destroyed by even weak acids.—**Indophenol blue.** Same as *naphthol blue* (which see, under *naphthol*).

indorsable, endorsable (in-, en-dôr'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being indorsed.

indorsation, endorsation (in-, en-dôr-sā'-shọn), *n.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-ation*.] The act of indorsing.

Endorsation means the act of endorsing, endorsement the result of that act. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 96.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indorsed*, *endorsed*, ppr. *indorsing*, *endorsing*. [= F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, *endoser* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar* = It. *indossare*, < ML. *indorsare* (also *indossare*, after Rom.), put on the back, indorse, < L. *in*, on, + *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*1.] **1†.** To place something on the back of; burden; load.

Nor wanted . . . elephants *indorsed* with towers
Of archers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 329.

2. To write one's name, or some brief remark, statement, or memorandum, on the back of (a paper or document), as in assigning, or guaranteeing the payment of, a note or bill of exchange, or in briefing or docketing legal papers, invoices, etc.: as, the bill was *indorsed* to the bank; he was looking for a friend to *indorse* his note; a letter *indorsed* "London, 1868": loosely used of writing added upon any part of a document.

The direction is individuall, as Beza himself takes it; as if a letter be *indorsed* from the lords of the counsell to the Bishop of Durham or Salisbury.
Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

What he [Hastings] has *endorsed* on the bonds, or when he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself.
Burke, Affairs of India.

3. To sanction; ratify; approve: as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another.

This perchance may be your policy, to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to endear me the more to you.
Howell, Letters, iv. 1.

Mr. Mill does not *endorse* the Berkeleian denial of the objective reality. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 82.

4. In *her.*, to place back to back.

Terrible creatures to the rabble rout, but which couch or rise, turn the head regardant or extend the paw, display or *indorse* their wings, at Merlin's beck.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

Indorsed writ, in *Eng. law practice*, a process for commencing an action, bearing an indorsement showing the demand sued for: used in some cases to dispense with the formality and delay of pleading.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse, v.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the pale, but of much less width. It is commonly charged one on each side of the pale. It is often considered a subordinary.

indorsed, endorsed (in-, en-dôrst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed back to back: same as *adorsed*. (*b*) Having an indorse on each side: said of the pale.

indorsee, endorsee (in-, en-dôr-sē'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse,* + *-ee*[1].] The person or party to whom any right is assigned or transferred by indorsement, as by indorsing a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument.

indorsement, endorsement (in-, en-dôrs'ment), *n.* [= F. *endossement* = Pg. *endossamento*, < ML. **indorsamentum* (also, after Rom., *indossamentum*), < *indorsare*, indorse: see *indorse*.] **1.** Superscription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; a docketing; briefing.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter. *Tatler*, No. 164.

2. In *law*, an incidental or subsidiary writing upon the back of a paper, writing, or other document, to the contents of which it relates or pertains. A memorandum indorsed is more permanently and inseparably connected with the principal document than one made upon another paper and annexed. More specifically—**3.** In *commercial law*: (*a*) The signature of the payee of a note, bill, or check, or that of a third person, written on the back of the note or bill in evidence of his transfer of it, or of his assuring its payment, or both. An indorsement may be: (1) *in full*, mentioning the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made; (2) *in blank*, consisting simply of the name of the indorser written on the back of the instrument without qualifying words; (3) *absolute*, binding the indorser to pay on no other condition than the failure of the prior parties to do so, and of due notice to him of their failure (an indorsement in blank by a party or holder is in legal effect absolute); (4) *conditional*, containing some other condition to the indorser's liability; (5) *restrictive*, so worded as to restrict the further negotiability of the instrument; (6) *qualified*, without recourse; (7) *joint*, made when a note is payable to several persons who are not partners. *Successive indorsements* are made by several persons rendering themselves liable in the order in which they indorse. (*b*) The transfer or assurance so manifested.—**4.** Ratification; sanction; approval.

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the *endorsement* of the public.
American Publishers' Circular.

He [Classen] gives Böttticher's work a hearty *indorsement*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 506.

Accommodation indorsement. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—**Blank indorsement.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).—**Indorsement without recourse**, an indorsement by which a payee or holder, by writing "without recourse," or similar words, with his name, merely transfers the paper without assuming any liability upon it.—**Irregular indorsement**, an indorsement made by a stranger before indorsement by the payee, and usually intended to be a mere assurance of payment to the payee without the indorser becoming an apparent party to any transfer of the paper.—**Special indorsement**, an indorsement with qualifying words, such as, "pay to A. B. or order," or "for collection."

indorser, endorser (in-, en-dôr'sėr), *n.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange.

indorsor, endorsor (in-, en-dôr'sọr), *n.* Same as *indorser*.

indotint (in'dō-tint), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ind(ia ink)* + *tint*.] **I.** *n.* In *photog.*, a print produced in printing-ink by a special process from a gelatin surface bearing an image in relief, or the process by which such prints are produced: as, an *indotint*, or a picture in *indotint*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting such pictures, or the process by which they are produced.

indowt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endow*.

Indra (in'drä), *n.* [Skt., of unknown derivation.] In *Hindu myth.*, in the oldest or Vedic religion, the god of the thunder-storm, whose office it is to transfix the demon that hides and keeps back the rain, and to pour this out upon the earth. He is the most conspicuous and most lauded god in the Vedic pantheon. In the later religion he is the chief of the gods of second rank. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture.

indraft, indraught (in'drâft), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] **1.** A drawing in; a draft or drawing of something into a place or situation; an inward flow or current, as of air, caused by some attracting or impelling force or an undercurrent of sea-water.

Those foure *Indraughts* were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 122.

Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the *indraught* of another.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

A new *indraft* of rough barbaric blood was poured into the population. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 35.

2†. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inward.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to obtain wealth.
Bacon.

indraw (in-drâ'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *draw*.] To draw in or inward.

He trauailed alone, and purposely described all the Northerne Islands, with the *indrawing* seas.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an *indrawing* spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 51.

indrawn (in'drân), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *drawn*.] Drawn in; introverted; manifesting or indicative of mental abstraction or introspection: as, an *indrawn* look. [Rare.]

"Lancaster—the name is not unknown to me," remarked Mr. Grant, but in an *indrawn* tone, characteristic of a man accustomed to commuuing with himself.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 17.

A pace or two behind him stood Mr. Peck, regarding the effect of this apparition upon the company with the same dreamy, *indrawn* presence he had in the pulpit.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

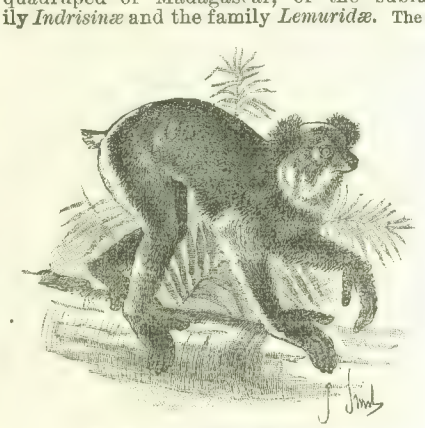
indreadt (in-dred'), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *dread*. Cf. *adread*.] To fear or be afraid.

So Isaak's sonnes *indreading* for to feel
This tyrant, who pursued him at the heel,
Dissundring fled.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 57.

indrenchf (in-drench'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *drench*[1].] To overwhelm with water; drown; drench.

Reply not in how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1.

indri (in'dri), *n.* [< Malagasy *indri*, lo! see! erroneously taken as the name.] The babakoto, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*, a lemurine quadruped of Madagascar, of the subfamily *Indrisinæ* and the family *Lemuridæ*. The tail is extremely short; the hind limbs are disproportionately long; and both hands and feet are, on account of their large size and the separation of the thumbs and great toes, well fitted for grasping. The muzzle is short and nearly naked; the pelage is soft and woolly, and very variable in coloration. The animal is of about the size of a cat, lives in trees, and has a wailing cry.



Indri, or Babakoto (*Indris brevicaudatus*).

Indris (in'dris), *n.* [NL., < *indri*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Indrisinæ*, having 30 teeth, a rudimentary tail, long hind limbs, prehensile paws, a short snout, and a woolly coat. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire.* See *indri*. Also called *Lichanotus*.

Indrisinæ (in-dri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, comprising the genera *Indris* or *Lichanotus*, *Avahis* or *Microrhynchus*, and *Propithecus*. The indri and avahi are leading representatives.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us), *a.* [< L. *indubius*, not doubtful, < *in-* priv. + *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] **1.** Not dubious or doubtful; certain. —**2.** Not doubting; unsuspecting.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

indubiously (in-dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly.

Clearly and *indubiously* the election of bishops and presbyters was in the apostles' own persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 219.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *indubitable* = Sp. *indubitable* = Pg. *indubitavel* = It. *indubitabile*, < L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitabilis*, that can be doubted: see *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt: as, *indubitable* proof.

There may be an *indubitable* certainty where there is not an infallible certainty.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 3.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** See list under *indisputable*.

indubitableness (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū'bi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner; unquestionably; without or beyond doubt; evidently.

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Had he lived in the age of the crusades, he would *indubitably* have headed one of those expeditions himself.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

An inference of this kind could not so *indubitably* be drawn. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

indubitate[1]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indubitatus*, pp. of *indubitare*, doubt of, < *in*, in, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] To cause to be doubted; bring into doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

indubitate[2]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *indubitatus*, not doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*] Undoubted; evident; certain.

Thou hast an heir *indubitate*,
Whose eyes already sparkle majesty.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iv. 3.

induce (in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *induced*, ppr. *inducing*. [< ME. *enducen* (= OF. *induire* (> E. *endue*[3]), F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire, endurre* = Sp. *inducir* = It. *indurre, inducere*), < L. *inducere*, lead in, bring in or to, introduce, < *in*, in, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *abduce, adduce, conduce, produce*, etc. Cf. also *induct*.] **1**†. To lead in; bring in; introduce.

In til a potte of erthe *enduce* a floure,
Upon his bough downe bounden ther to dwelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

In place of these foure Trocheus ye might *induce* other feete of three times, as to make the three sillables.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

These *induced* the masquers, which were twelve nymphs.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2†. To draw on; place upon.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Induc'd a splendid cover. *Cowper*, Task, i. 32.

3. To lead by persuasion or influence; prevail upon; incite.

I do believe,
Induc'd by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Pray what could *induce* him to commit so rash an action? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To lead to; bring about by persuasion or influence; bring on or produce in any way; cause: as, his mediation *induced* a compromise; opium *induces* sleep.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Apoplexy, *induced* by the excesses of the preceding night, Sir Giles's confidential leech pronounced to be the cause of his sudden dissolution.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

Solitude *induced* reflection, a reliance of the mind on its own resources, and individuality of character.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

5. In *physics*, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or apparent transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of an electrically charged body or a magnet respectively.—**6.** To infer by induction.

From a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is *induced*, the authority of which increases with the number and weight of those results. *Science*, XII. 304.

= **Syn. 3** and **4**. *Impel, Induce*, etc. See *actuate*, and list under *incite*.

induced (in-dūst′), *p. a.* Caused by induction.—**Induced current**, in *elect.*, a current excited by the variation of an adjacent current or of the surrounding magnetic field. See *induction*, 6.—**Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it or brought near. See *induction*, 6.

inducement (in-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *induce* + *-ment*.] **1.** That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; that which influences one's conduct; motive; incentive.

If this *inducement* move her not to love,
Send her a letter of thy noble deeds.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All Mankind abhorr suffering so much that one of the great *Inducements* to the study of Morality of old was to find out some Antidotes against the common Accidents of Life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

2†. A preamble, preface, or introductory explanation; an induction. See *induction*, *n.*, 4.

Howsoeuer (in these wretched daies) the dedication of Bookes is growne into a wretched respect; because the *Inducements* looke a wrie, sometimes from vertue, pointing at ostentation (which is grosse), or at flatterie (which is more base), or else at gaine, which is the most sordid of all other. *Sir T. More*, Dedication, Int. to Utopia, p. clxxi.

3. In *law*, a statement which leads to the main statement; facts and circumstances stated by way of preliminary to show out of what the act or transaction directly in question arose.=**Syn. 1.** *Incentive*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement. See *actuate*.

inducer (in-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

induciæ (in-dū′shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., more correctly *indutiæ*, a cessation of hostilities, a cessation, pause, delay.] In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of his appearance in the action or process: more fully called *induciæ legales*.

inducible (in-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *induce* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being induced; that may be caused, brought about, or made to take place. —**2.** Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be concluded or inferred.

That the extreme and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited is also *inducible* from the like testimonies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

induct (in-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *inductus*, pp. of *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*.] **1.** To introduce; initiate.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvi.

2. To introduce, especially into an office or employment; put formally in possession; inaugurate or install.

The prior, when *inducted* into that dignity, took an oath not to alienate any of their lands.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

★ **inductance** (in-duk′tans), *n.* [< *induct* + *-ance*.] The coefficient of induction of an electric circuit, or the number of interlinkages of the circuit with the lines of magnetic force produced by unit current in the same or in another circuit. In the former case it is called *self-inductance*, in the latter *mutual inductance*. The practical unit of inductance is the *henry*. See *induction*, 6.

inductative† (in-duk′tā-tiv), *a.* [ME. *inductatife*; appar. < *induct* + *-ative*, but prob. intended for *inductive*.] Serving to induct.

Or natural goodnes of euery substance, is nothing els than his substaunciall being, which is ycleaped goodnes, so as it is *inductatife*, by meanes into the first goodnes.

Chaucer, Testament of Love, ii.

inducteous (in-duk′tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *induct* + *-eous*.] In *elect.*, rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

inductile (in-duk′til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *ductile*.] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductility (in-duk-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *inductile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inductile.

★ **induction** (in-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *induccion*, < OF. (also F.) *induction* = Pr. *inductio* = Sp. *inducción* = Pg. *inducção* = It. *induzione*, < L. *inductio*(*n-*), a leading in, bringing in or upon, an inference (tr. Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*), < *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** The act of inducting or bringing in.—**2.** Specifically, the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies; installation; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the official act of putting a clergyman in actual possession of the church and its temporalities, to which he has been presented: usually performed by virtue of a mandate under the seal of the bishop.—**3†.** Beginning; commencement; introduction.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Plots have I laid, *inductions* dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Some straight way said (their tungs with enuy fret)
Those wanton layes *inductions* were to vice.

G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne. (*Arber.*)

4. In a literary work, an introduction or preface; a preamble; a prologue; a preliminary sketch or scene; a prelude, independent of the main performance, but exhibiting more or less directly its purpose or character: as, the *induction* to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Gentlemen, *Inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, Prol.

The opening or *induction* to these tales contains perhaps the most poetical passages in Berceo's works.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 28.

5. In *logic*, the process of drawing a general conclusion from particular cases; the inference from the character of a sample to that of the whole lot sampled. Aristotle's example is: Man, the horse, and the mule are animals lacking a gall-bladder; now, man, the horse, and the mule are long-lived animals; hence, all animals that lack the gall-bladder are long-lived. Logicians usually make it essential to induction that it should be an inference from the possession of a character by all the individuals of the sample to its possession by the whole class; but the meaning is to be extended so as to cover the case in which, from the fact that a character is found in a certain proportion of individuals of the sample, its possession by a like proportion of individuals of the whole lot sampled is inferred. Thus, if one draws a handful of coffee from a bag, and, finding every bean of the handful to be a fine one, concludes that all the beans in the bag are fine, he makes an induction; but the character of the inference is essentially the same if, instead of finding that all the beans are fine, he finds that two thirds of them are fine and one third inferior, and thence concludes that about two thirds of all the beans in the bag are fine. On the other hand, induction, in the strict sense of the word, is to be distinguished from such methods of scientific reasoning as, first, reasoning by signs, as, for example, the inference that because a certain lot of coffee has certain characters known to belong to coffee grown in Arabia, therefore this lot grew in Arabia; and, second, reasoning by analogy, where, from the possession of certain characters by a certain small number of objects, it is inferred that the same characters belong to another object, which considerably resembles the objects named, as the inference that Mars is inhabited because the earth is inhabited. But the term *induction* has a second and wider sense, derived from the use of the term *inductive philosophy* by Bacon. In this second sense, namely, every kind of reasoning which is neither necessary nor probable deduction, and which, though it may fail in a given case, is sure to correct itself in the long run, is called an *induction*. Such inference is more properly called *ampliative inference*. Its character is that, though the special conclusion drawn might not be verified in the long run, yet similar conclusions would be, and in the long run the premises would be so corrected as to change the conclusion and make it correct. Thus, if, from the fact that female births are generally in excess among negroes, it is inferred that they will be so in the United States during any single year, a probable deduction is drawn, which, even if it happens to fail in the special case, will generally be found true. But if, from the fact that female births are shown to be in excess among negroes in any one census of the United States, it is inferred that they are generally so, an induction is made, and if it happens to be false, then on continuing that sort of investigation, new premises will be obtained from other censuses, and thus a correct general conclusion will in the long run be reached. Induction, as above defined, is called *philosophical* or *real induction*, in contradistinction to *formal* or *logical induction*, which rests on a complete enumeration of cases and is thus induction only in form. A real induction is never made with absolute confidence, but the belief in the conclusion is always qualified and shaded down. *Socratic induction* is the formation of a definition from the consideration of single instances. *Mathematical induction*, so called, is a peculiar kind of demonstration used by Fermat, and better termed *Fermatian inference*. This demonstration, which is indispensable in the theory of numbers, consists in showing that a certain property, if possessed by any number whatever, is necessarily possessed by the number next greater than that number, and then in showing that the property in question is in fact possessed by some number, N; whence it follows that the property is possessed by every number greater than N.

Socrates used a kind of *induccion* by askyng many questions, the whiche when thei were graunted he broughte therupon his confirmacion concerning the present controversie; which kinde of argumente hath his name of Socrates himself, called by the learned *Socrates induction*.

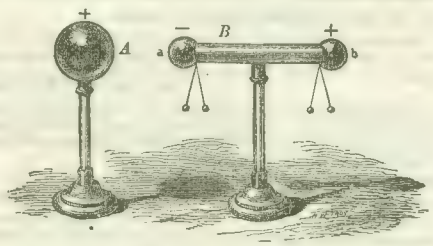
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Our memory, register of sense,
And mould of arts, as mother of *induction*.

Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 14.

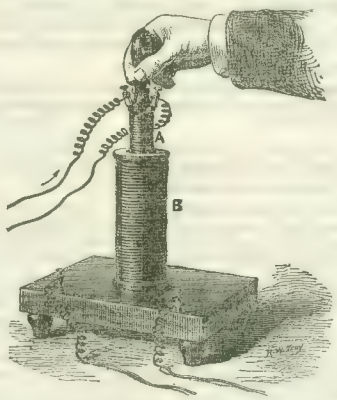
Inductions will be more sure, the larger the experience from which they are drawn. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 5.

6. In *physics*, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact; electrical influence. *Statical* or *electrostatic induction* is the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of another body which is charged with statical electricity. For example, if a brass sphere *A* having an electrostatic charge is brought near to a neutral conductor *B*, it calls forth or induces in it a state of electrification opposite to that of *A* on the nearer end *a*, and of the same kind on *b*. The presence of the charges on the surface of *B* may be shown by the divergence of the pith balls. The charge at *a* is bound by the charge on *A*, while that at *b* is free. If a ground connection is made, as by touching *B* with the finger, that at *b* will pass off, leaving only the opposite kind of charge on *B*, which, if the sphere *A* is removed, will then diffuse itself over the whole surface and be free, *B* becoming charged negatively by induction with



Statical Induction.

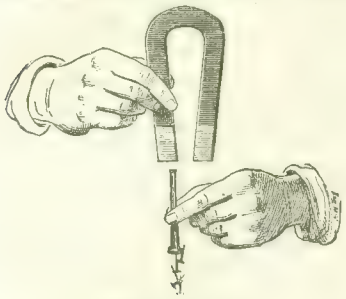
negative electricity if the charge of *A* be positive. It can be shown by experiment that the inductive influence is transmitted through the non-conducting medium, which may be considered as in a state of strain or tension. It is found, further, that the character of the medium determines the amount of induced electricity. The power of a non-conducting substance to transmit this influence, as compared with that of dry air, is called its *specific inductive capacity*, or *dielectric capacity*. For example, for glass it is several times that of dry air. The principle of *statical induction* is involved in the electrophorus, in the Holtz and other influence or induction machines, and in the condenser, as in the Leyden jar. *Voltaic* or *electrodynamic induction* is the production of an electric



Electrodynamic Induction.

current or rather an electromotive force by the influence of an electric current, and is called *self-induction* or *extra current*, if it is the induction of the current upon its own circuit, *mutual induction*, if it is the induction of the current upon another circuit. When the current is induced by the action of a magnet, or when a magnetic condition is induced by an electric current, the phenomenon is spoken of as *electromagnetic induction*. Suppose we have a coil or bobbin of insulated copper wire connected with a source of electric current, called the *primary coil*, *A*, and another hollow coil of wire, also insulated, called the *secondary coil*, *B*, whose poles are connected with a galvanometer. It will be found that if *A* is first inserted within *B*, and then a current is sent through *A*, at the instant when the circuit is made a momentary current (*induced current*) will be induced in *B*, opposite in direction to that of *A*; also that, when the primary circuit is broken, there will be a momentary induced current in the same direction as that in *A*—that is, in an opposite direction to the current induced in making the primary circuit, *B*. If, therefore, the primary current is rapidly made and broken, the wire of the secondary coil will be traversed by a current whose direction is alternating. A similar result will be produced if the primary current is varied rapidly in strength, an increase in strength producing an inverse, and a decrease a current in the same direction. If while *A* is continually traversed by a current it is first inserted within *B* and then withdrawn, an induced current will be caused in *B*, first inverse and on the withdrawal in the same direction, and so on. Similarly, if a magnet is first introduced within *B* and then withdrawn, the result is to induce in *B* a current respectively inverse and direct to the amperian currents of the magnet consid-

ered as a solenoid. (See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.) Again, if a piece of soft iron is placed within the coil *B*, and a magnet is rapidly approached and withdrawn from it, the effect (see *magnetic induction*, below) is to magnetize the soft iron, and with the approach of the magnet this magnetism increases in strength, and (analogous to case 3, above) a current inverse to the amperian current is induced, and conversely when the magnet is taken away. The principles of *electromagnetic induction* are used in the induction-coil (which see), in all magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see under *electric*), and also in the telephone (which see), and in many other devices. Induced currents can be made to have a very high electromotive force, it being in many cases comparable with that produced by a Holtz machine; but this depends upon the relative number of turns of the secondary coil as compared with that of the primary coil. *Magnetic induction* is the production of magnetic properties in a magnetic substance, as a



Magnetic Induction.

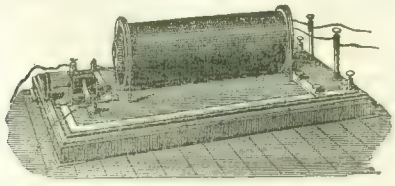
bar of soft iron, by a neighboring magnet or by an electric current. The effect of the magnet is to develop the magnetic polarity of each molecule of the soft iron, and hence to make the whole bar a magnet, with poles reversed as compared with the inducing magnet. If several pieces of soft iron are placed near together, the inductive effect is transmitted from the first to the second, and so on. The *magnetic induction* in a magnet, or magnetic medium, is the force which would exist within a narrow crevice cut out of the magnet with its plane sides normal to the direction of force. See *magnetic*.—**Flow of induction.** See *flow*[1].—**Induction by simple enumeration.** See *enumeration*.—**Mutual induction,** the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other, due to variations in the distance between them or in the strength of the current carried by them.—**Peristaltic induction,** a term applied by Thomson to the mutual electrostatic induction between the wires of a multiple cable.—**Self-induction,** the reaction of a circuit upon itself, due to variations in shape or current strength. See def. 6, above.

inductional (in-duk′shọn-al), *a.* [< *induction* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by induction; inductive.

induction-balance (in-duk′shọn-bal″ans), *n.* An electrical device consisting of two primary coils through which an alternating current is sent, and two secondary coils so connected that the currents induced in them just balance or neutralize each other. This condition is indicated by the silence of a telephone connected with the secondary coils; but if the current in one of the coils is varied in intensity, as by introducing within it a piece of metal, the balance will be disturbed, and this is announced by the telephone. The instrument has been used to measure the change of conductivity of metals by certain alloys. A simplified modification of it was employed to search for a bullet in a human body, the proximity of the metal being sufficient to disturb the balance.

induction-bridge (in-duk′shọn-brij), *n.* An induction-balance arranged in a manner similar to a Wheatstone's bridge and used for induction and other electrical measurements.

induction-coil (in-duk′shọn-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, an apparatus for producing currents by induction, and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on a hollow cylinder, within which is a core formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils (see *induction*, 6), called the *primary coil*, of comparatively coarse wire, is connected with the battery by means of an arrangement for making and breaking connection with it, so as to produce temporary currents; the other, the *secondary coil*, of very fine wire, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction



Induction-coil.

every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by the induction-coil may have a very high electromotive force and hence great power of overcoming resistance. With a very large induction-coil, in the construction of the secondary coil of which nearly 300 miles of wire were used, sparks over 40 inches in length have been obtained. The induction-coil is often called the *Ruhmkorff coil*, or *inductorium*. See *transformer*.

induction-machine (in-duk′shọn-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for generating electricity by means of induction: generally applied to machines generating static electricity by induction.

induction-pipe (in-duk′shọn-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe through which the live steam passes to the steam-chest.

induction-port (in-duk′shọn-pōrt), *n.* The opening from the steam-chest of a steam-engine, into the cylinder through which live steam flows: also analogously used for similar openings in air-engines, gas-engines, etc.

induction-valve (in-duk′shọn-valv), *n.* In an engine, the valve controlling the induction of live steam to the cylinder.

inductive (in-duk′tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inductif* = Pr. *inductiu* = Sp. Pg. *inductivo* = It. *induttivo*, < LL. *inductivus*, serving to induce or to infer, < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, induce, induct: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. Leading or drawing; inducing; tempting: with *to*. [Rare.]

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve.
Milton, P. L., xi. 519.

2. Tending to induce or cause; productive: with *of*. [Rare.]

They may be probable and *inductive of* credibility.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of induction: as, *inductive* syllogism, reasoning, or proof.

To fulfil the conditions of *inductive* inquiry, we ought to be able to observe the effects of a cause coming singly into action, while all other causes remain unaltered.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 20.

4. Having the character of an induction or prologue; introductory.

The introduction or exposition forms an integral part of the action, even if (as with the Greeks) it be presented in the form of a Prologue, or (as in some of our older English plays and in many modern dramas) by means of a separate Induction, or even by an *inductive* Dumb-show.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xi.

5. In *elect.*: (*a*) Able to produce electricity by induction: as, *inductive* force. (*b*) Operating by induction: as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*c*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction: as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity. See *induction*, 6.

Those substances which are good dielectrics are said to possess a high *inductive* capacity.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 56.

Dr. John Hopkinson is pursuing his examination of the specific *inductive* capacity of oils and other liquids.
Nature, XXXVII. 303.

Inductive inference. See *induction*, 5.—**Inductive philosophy,** the name given by Bacon to science founded on induction or observation; experimental science.—**Inductive reasoning.** See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.—**Inductive retardation,** in *telegraphy*, the retardation of speed, or the slowness of signaling, caused by the electrostatic capacity of the line.—**Inductive science,** any special branch of science founded on positive observed fact. Formerly, when induction was supposed to be peculiarly appropriate to physics and natural history, the phrase was usually restricted to those sciences, but at the present day it would be understood to embrace almost every science, when properly pursued, except mathematics and perhaps theology and law.—**Specific inductive capacity.** See *capacity* and *induction*.

inductively (in-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.

It [reviling] is utterly useless to all rational intents and purposes, and this I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents to which with any colour of reason it may be designed; and then, by showing how utterly unfit it is to reach or affect any of them.
South, Works, VIII. vii.

inductivity (in-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *inductive* + *-ity.*] The power or capacity for induction; specifically, a measure or coefficient of induction, as of magnetic induction; specific inductive capacity.

When the *inductivities* are equal, there is a material simplification.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 367.

inductometer (in-duk-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct(ion)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances, consisting of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to and at equal distances from one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electroscope.

inductor (in-duk′tọr), *n.* [< L. *inductor*, one who stirs up, an instigator, lit. 'one who leads in,' < *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or charge.—2. In *elect.*, any part of an instrument or apparatus which acts inductively on another or is so acted upon. See *earth-inductor*.

inductorium (in-duk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inductoria*, *inductoriums* (-ą, -umz). [NL. (cf. L. *inductorium*, a covering), < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in, bring on: see *induce*, *induct*.] Same as *induction-coil*.

A large *inductorium*, capable of giving a spark in air of about twenty inches in length.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 43.

inductoscope (in-duk′tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct(ion)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

induct-pipe (in-dukt′pīp), *n.* A pipe which inducts or lets in air, etc.

inductric (in-duk′trik), *a.* [Irreg. < *induc(tion)* + *(elec)tric.*] In *elect.*, acting on other bodies by induction, as an electrified body; relating to induction. *Faraday.*

indue[1] (in-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [Also *endue* (see *endue*[1]); < L. *induere*, put on (dress), get into, prob. < *ind-*, on, + *u-*, *ev-*, put on, in *exuere*, put off.] 1. To put on, as a garment. [Archaic.]

That with a clean and purified heart
The fitlier I may *indue* my robe.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jackboots of large dimensions.
Scott.

2. To clothe; invest. [Archaic.]

Indu'd with robes of various hue she flies,
And flying draws an arch (a segment of the skies).
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

See where she stands! a mortal shape *indued*
With love and life and light and deity.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

The more I strove to *indue* myself in actual righteousness, the wider gaped the jaws of hell within me.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

indue[2] (in-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [A var. of *endue*[2], q. v.] 1. To furnish; supply; endow.

He it *indued*, of his liberality,
With pleasant possessions & large liberty.
Rob. of Gloucester, II. 597, App.

Of those, some were so from their sourse *indewd*
By great Dame Nature. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 6.

Lords of the wide world, and wild watery seas,
Indued with intellectual sense and souls.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

2†. To inure; accustom.

Her clothes spread wide;
And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and *indued*
Unto that element. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

induement (in-dū′ment), *n.* [< *indue*[1] + *-ment.*] Same as *endowment*.

They sit still, and expect guifts, and prostitute every *induement* of grace, every holy thing to sale.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

indulge (in-dulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indulged*, ppr. *indulging*. [= It. *indulgere*, < L. *indulgere*, be kind or complaisant to, give oneself up to, appar. < *in*, in, on, + **dulgere*, of uncertain origin, connected by some with *dulcis*, sweet, gracious, by others with Gr. *δολιχός*, long, Skt. *dīrgha*, long.] I. *trans.* 1. To be kind or complaisant to; yield to the wish or humor of; gratify by compliance; refrain from restraining; humor: as, to *indulge* a child.

Pelham . . . felt that an ally [like Pitt] so little used to control, and so capable of inflicting injury, might well be *indulged* in an occasional fit of waywardness.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Georgiana, who had a spoiled temper, a very acrid spite, a captious and insolent carriage, was universally *indulged*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ii.

2†. To grant, as a favor; bestow in compliance with desire or petition; accord.

But we *indulge* ourselves no such liberties as these.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people must not without high reason and great necessities be revoked by their successors.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. § 2.

3. To give way to; give free course to: as, to *indulge* a propensity or a passion.

In the first ranks *indulge* thy thirst of fame;
Thy brave example shall the rest inflame.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 558.

[They] think if they are abstemious with regard to . . . wine, they may *indulge* their other appetites.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The Indulged, in *Scottish hist.*, those ministers of the Presbyterian Church who in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. accepted government toleration and protection. See *indulgence*, 5.

The feud between *the Indulged* and the "non-Indulged" took the place of that between Resolutioners and Protesters.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 683.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humor*, etc. (see *gratify*); favor, pamper.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gratify one's self freely; give free course to the gratification of one's desires or appetites: followed by *in* before the object of desire, etc.: as, to *indulge in* the use of tobacco.

Most men are more willing to *indulge in* easy vices than to practise laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2†. To yield; give way: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

indulgement (in-dulj'ment), *n.* [< *indulge* + *-ment.*] Indulgence. [Rare.]

indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* [< ME. *indulgence* = F. *indulgence* = Pr. *indulgencia, endulgencia, endulgensia* = Sp. Pg. *indulgencia* = It. *indulgenza*, < L. *indulgentia*, < *indulgen(t-)s*, indulgent: see *indulgent.*] **1.** The act of indulging; forbearance of restraint or control; gratification of desire or humor; also, the character of being indulgent.

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,
Let your *indulgence* set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

Some sons
Complain of too much rigour in their mothers:
I of too much *indulgence*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, i. 1.

It was by this *indulgence* of men in their sins, that vile Sect of the Gnosticks gained so much ground in the beginnings of Christianity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. Something with which one is indulged or gratified; a favor granted; an act of grace.

Hee was for his blinde zeal punished with blindnesse; of which, soone after hee recouered by diuine *indulgence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 327.

3. In *com.*, forbearance of present payment; an extension, through favor, of the time in which a debt can be paid: as, to grant an *indulgence* of three months on a note.—**4.** In *Rom. Cath. theol.*: (*a*) Remission of sins: used in this sense by the earlier ecclesiastical writers. (*b*) A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the church on the part of a lawful superior. *Eusebius Amort*, History of Indulgences, quoted in Cath. Dict. Indulgences are classed as *plenary* or *partial*, *general* (that is, for the whole church) or *particular*, etc.

An *Indulgence* is a remission, granted out of the Sacrament of Penance, of that temporal punishment which, even after the sin is forgiven, we have yet to undergo either here or in Purgatory. *Full Catechism of Catholic Religion* (1863).

Indulgence cannot be obtained for unforgiven sin. Before any one can obtain for himself the benefit of an *indulgence* the guilt must have been washed away and the eternal punishment, if his sin has been mortal, must have been forgiven. *Cath. Dict.*

(*c*) Relaxation of an ecclesiastical law, or exemption of a particular individual from its provisions: properly called *dispensation*.—**5.** In *Scottish hist.*, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., permission to hold religious services.

His uncle's family attended the ministry of one of those numerous Presbyterian clergymen who, complying with certain regulations, were licensed to preach without interruption from the government. This *indulgence*, as it was called, made a great schism among the Presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries, who refused the proffered terms. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

Congregation of Indulgences. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). —**Declaration of Indulgence,** in *Eng. hist.*, a royal proclamation promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal were: (*a*) A proclamation by Charles II. in 1671 or 1672, promising the suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. (*b*) A proclamation by James II. in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious tests for office. The refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.—**Sale of indulgences,** the traffic ascribed to some of the popes of the 16th century, consisting in the granting of remission of temporal penalties due to sin in return for certain payments. Catholics admit that there were some local abuses but deny any papal responsibility. The sale of indulgences by the Dominican preacher Tetzel in 1517 called forth the opposition of Luther and the publication of his theses, and thus led to the German Reformation. = **Syn. 1.** Lenience, tenderness, kindness. See *gratify.*

indulgency† (in-dul'jen-si), *n.* Indulgence.

indulgent (in-dul'jent), *a.* [= F. *indulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulgente*, < L. *indulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] Disposed or prone to indulge, humor, gratify, or give way to one's own or another's desires, etc., or to be compliant, lenient, or forbearing; showing or ready to show favor; favorable; indisposed to be severe or harsh, or to exercise necessary restraint: as, an *indulgent* parent; to be *indulgent* to servants.

God or angel guest
With man, as with his friend, familiar used
To sit *indulgent*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 3.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 936.

Indulgent gales,
Supply'd by Phœbus, fill the swelling sails.
Pope, Iliad, i. 624.

He was quick to discern the smallest glimpse of merit; he was *indulgent* even to gross improprieties, when accompanied by any redeeming talent. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

= **Syn.** Lenient, forbearing, tolerant, gentle. See *gratify.*

indulgential (in-dul-jen'shal), *a.* [< L. *indulgentia*, indulgence, + *-al.*] Relating to ecclesiastical indulgences.

'Tis but getting some of those rusty pieces which Pope Sixtus the Fifth found once under the rubbish of an old wall, then presently you are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, x.

indulgently (in-dul'jent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; with indulgence, leniency, or compliance, or without severity or restraint.

My mother, father,
And uncle love me most *indulgently*,
Being the only branch of all their stocks.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

indulger (in-dul'jer), *n.* One who indulges.

And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xiii. § 5.

indulgiate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < *indulge* + *-ate*2.] To indulge. *Davies.*

Sergius Oratus was the first that made pits for them about his house here, more for profit than to *indulgiate* his gluttony. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 293.

induline (in'dū-lin), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ul-*, L. dim. suffix, + *-ine*2.] A name of various coal-tar colors used in dyeing. The various members of the group called *indulines* are made by different processes, but all possess somewhat similar dyeing properties. Those used for dyeing cotton are insoluble in water, and require to be dissolved in alcohol. For dyeing wool and silk they are made soluble in water by strong sulphuric acid. They all yield dark dull-blue colors similar to indigo. They are fairly fast to light, only moderately so to weak alkalis, but withstand the action of acids perfectly. These colors are all closely related to violaniline (which see). Those soluble in alcohol are obtained by phenylizing violaniline. They are known by a variety of commercial names, as *violaniline, nigrosine, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupier's blue, Roubaix blue*, etc.

indult (in-dult'), *n.* [= F. *indult* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulto*, < LL. *indultum*, an indulgence, privilege, neut. of L. *indultus*, indulged, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] **1†.** An indulgence; license; permission; grant.

The free and voluntary *indult* of temporal princes. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 246.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a license or permission granted by the Pope for the performance of some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church; an exemption; a privilege.

In former times *indults* chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities or benefices. *Cath. Dict.*

Of course every Roman Catholic knows that now mass may not be said after midday, except by a special *indult*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 271.

3. In Spain, an impost formerly paid to the king on everything brought in galleons from America.

indult† (in-dult'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *indultar* = It. *indultare*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] To indulge; grant; permit; accord.

So many magnificent colleges, athenæes, houses and schooles, founded and erected for them and their professors, and endowed with lands, . . . and vnto them royale priuiledges *indulted*. *Stow*, Universities, xlviii.

indultif†, *n.* An error for *inductyf* (inductive) in the following extract as given by Halliwell.

Than of brod cloth a zerde, be my lyf;
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultyf*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **indulto** (in-dul'tō), *n.* [< It. *indulto*, indult: see *indult.*] Same as *indult.*

indumentum (in-dū-men'tum), *n.* [L., a garment, < *induere*, put on (clothes): see *indue*1.] **1.** In *bot.*, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating. *Gray.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, plumage; a bird's feathers, collectively considered.

induperator (in-dū'pe-rā-tor), *n.* [L., var. of *imperator*, emperor: see *imperator, emperor.*] An emperor: used affectedly in the passage quoted.

To chaunt and carroll forth the alteza and excelsitude of this monarchall fludy *induperator*. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, on, + *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

induplication (in-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< *induplicate* + *-ion.*] The state of being induplicate; something induplicate.

The whole *induplication* is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 389.

induplicative (in-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [As *induplicate* + *-ive.*] Same as *induplicate.*

indurable† (in-dūr'a-bl), *a.* An obsolete form of *endurable.*

indurance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *endurance.*

indurascent† (in-dū-ras'ent), *a.* [< *indur(ate)* + *-ascent*, equiv. to *-escent.*] In *bot.*, hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth-bush. *Lindley.*

indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indurated*, ppr. *indurating.* [< L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, harden, < *in*, in, + *durare*, harden: see *dure* and *endure.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow hard; harden; become hard: as, clay *indurates* by drying and by extreme heat.—**2†.** To become fixed or habitual; pass into use; inure.

And now, through custom or rather corruption, it has *indurated* that a mass priced at three or four denars or one shilling is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests. Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 37.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make hard: as, extreme heat *indurates* clay.

On the flood,
Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
Lies undissolv'd. *Cowper*, Task, v. 98.

2. To make hard in feeling; deprive of sensibility; render obdurate.

And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 232.

indurate† (in'dū-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *endure*; < L. *induratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hardened; unfeeling; indurated.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares. *Holinshed*, Chron.

The nature of those hard and *indurate* adamant stones is to draw all to them.
★ *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

indurated (in'dū-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, hardened; made thick and dense; calloused: as, an *indurated* swelling: applied in entomology to hard spots or elevations on a soft surface, etc.

induration (in-dū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *induration* = Sp. *induración* = Pg. *induração*; as *indurate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of hardening, or the process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or of having become hard.

Fire is the cause of *induration*, but respective to clay. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain *induration* of character which had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

3. An indurated, hardened, or callous part.—**Brown induration of the lungs,** a hardening or induration of the lung-tissue, which becomes red in color with brown spots scattered through it. The capillaries are dilated, and there is more or less increase of the connective tissue and epithelial proliferation. The brown spots are due to small extravasations of blood. Such tissue occurs in the lungs of persons affected with mitral disease, and is produced by the passive hyperemia consequent on the cardiac lesion.

indurative (in'dū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *indurativo*; as *indurate* + *-ive.*] Producing induration; hardening: as, an *indurative* process.

Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 255.

indure†, *v.* An obsolete form of *endure.*

indusia, *n.* Plural of *indusium.*

indusial (in-dū'zi-al), *a.* [< *indusium* + *-al.*] Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.—**Indusial limestone,** in *geol.*, a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larvæ of caddis-flies.

indusiate (in-dū'zi-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, having an indusium.

The *indusiate* sorus of this family of Ferns. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 395.

indusiated (in-dū'zi-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *indusiate.*

indusium (in-dū'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *indusia* (-ä). [L., a tunic, < *inducre*, put on: see *indue*1.] **1.** In

Rom. antiq., one of the two tunics commonly worn by both men and women, probably the outer tunic, though some archæologists have contended that it was the inner tunic of the women.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The covering of the sori or fruit-dots in ferns. Frequently the indusium is only an excrescence of the epidermis—that is, the epidermis is simply lifted up and forms a covering of various shapes, being sometimes lateral, sometimes shield-shaped, sometimes spherical, etc. In other cases it is formed by an outgrowth of the tissue of the frond itself, and may then be composed of several layers of cells, and its border may be entire or ciliate. In the *Lygodieæ* each sporangium is inclosed in a pocket-shaped formation from the tissue of the leaf, as if in a bract. In certain genera, as *Notholäna*, *Cheilanthes*, *Pteris*, etc., the margin of the frond is folded or rolled back over the sori, forming a sort of false indusium, as there is no new formation from the frond. In certain other forms it is beneath the sporangia, as in *Woodsia*, when it is said to be *inferior*. Called by Cooke *hyposporangium*. (*b*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower.—**3.** In *entom.*, the coat or covering of a larval insect, as the case of a caddis-worm.—**4.** In *anat.*, the amnion, ★the innermost membrane enveloping the fetus.



Indusium.

1, part of a fertile pinnule of *Lygodium palmatum* showing the scale-like imbricate indusia. 2, pinnule of *Filix bulbifera* with hood-like indusium. 3, part of a pinnule of *Asplenium Trichomanes* with linear indusium. 4, pinnule of *Polystichum acrostichoides* with orbicular indusium. 5, pinnule of *Woodsia obtusa* showing inferior indusium which early bursts into irregular lobes. 6, section of pinnule of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* through the sorus, showing origin of indusium from tissues of frond: *a*, *a*, indusium; *b*, frond; *c*, *c*, sporangia. (Fig. 6 highly magnified.)

industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *indystrial*, F. *industriel* = Sp. Pg. *industrial* = It. *industriale*, < ML. *industrialis*, pertaining to industry, < L. *industria*, industry: see *industry*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to industry or its results; relating to or connected with productive industry or the manufacture of commodities: as, the *industrial* arts; an *industrial* exhibition; *industrial* activity or depression.

Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the *industrial* classes. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

The breaking down of the ancient political divisions . . . is furthered by that weakening of them consequent on the growing spirit of equality fostered by *industrial* life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

Industrial accession, in *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labor exercised thereon.—**Industrial school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry.=**Syn.** *Industrious, Industrial.* See *industrious*.

II. *n.* A person engaged in an industrial pursuit; a producer of commodities; one engaged in manufacturing, as contrasted with commercial and extractive pursuits.

Of Comte's three fundamental classes of society, . . . the second or proletariate was subdivided into merchants, *industrials*, and agriculturists. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 266.

The establishment of these *industrials*, in which the working force of the whole family finds active employment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 350.

industrialism (in-dus'tri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *industrialisme*; as *industrial* + *-ism*.] Devotion to industrial pursuits and interests; predominance of industrial interests or activity; also, the characteristics of industrial life, especially of the manufacturing industry.

Has he not seen the Scottish Brassmith's Idea [the steam-engine] . . . rapidly enough overturning the whole system of Society; and for Feudalism and Preservation of the Game, preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

When *industrialism* has grown predominant, the violence and the deception which warriors glory in come to be held criminal. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 38.

That vindictive and short-sighted revolution which is extirpating it [the monastic system] from Europe is destroying one of the best correctives of the excessive *industrialism* of our age. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, III. 156.

industrialist (in-dus'tri-al-ist), *a.* [= F. *industrialiste*; as *industrial* + *-ist*.] Marked by the influence of industrialism; characterized by industry.

What Saint-Simon desired . . . was an *industrialist* state directed by modern science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 197.

industrialize (in-dus'tri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *industrialized*, ppr. *industrializing*. [< *industrial* + *-ize*.] To imbue with the spirit of industrialism; interest in industrial pursuits.

Contempt of civilians, patronage of "trades-people," survive from the middle-age predominance of the noblesse, through this necessity, with a persistence that strikes our *industrialized* sense as puerile. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

industrially (in-dus'tri-al-i), *adv.* In an industrial manner; with reference to industrial pursuits or interests.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *industrieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *industrioso*, < L. *industriosus*, diligent, active, industrious, < *industria*, diligence, industry: see *industry*.] **1.** Given to industry; acting or working with diligence; sedulous: as, a person *industrious* in business.

He himself, . . . being very excellently learned, and *industrious* to seeke out the trueth of these thinges concerning the originall of his owne people, hath . . . sett downe the testimonyes of the auncientes truely. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He is not so well opinion'd of himselfe as *industrious* to make other, and thinke [thinks] no vice so preiudiciall as blushing. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

Supply
Is obvious, plac'd within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and *industrious* hands.
Cowper, Task, i. 599.

2. Marked by industry; done with or characterized by diligence; busily pursued, performed, or employed: as, an *industrious* life; *industrious* researches.

They gape and point
At your *industrious* scenes and acts of death.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Plies all the sinews of *industrious* toil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 69.

3†. Expert; clever; shrewd.

They that be called *industrious* do most craftely and depely vnderstande in al affayres what is expedient, and by what meanes & wayes they may sonest exployte them. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

=**Syn.** *Industrious, Industrial*; busy, laborious, active, hard-working, sedulous. *Industrious*, having the activity or the moral quality of industry; *industrial*, connected with the application of industry to manufactures: as, the *industrious* ant; *industrial* statistics.

Headlong sent
With his *industrious* crew to build in hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 751.

An *industrial* spirit creates two wholly different types of character—a thrifty character and a speculating character. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 146.

industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; assiduously.

Principles, let me add, which were still more *industriously* disseminated at the Revolution by Locke, at the Accession by Hoadly, and a hundred years before either by Hooker. *Mason*, Ded. to Soame Jenyns.

industriousness (in-dus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being industrious; diligence.

Industrialism is not to be confounded with *industriousness*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 1.

industry (in'dus-tri), *n.*; pl. *industries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *industrie*, *industree*; = D. G. *industrie* = Dan. Sw. *industri*, < F. *industrie* = Pr. *industria*, *endustria* = Sp. Pg. It. *industria*, < L. *industria*, diligence, activity, industry, < *industrius*, OL. *indostruus*, diligent, active, industrious; formation unknown.] **1.** Habitual diligence in any employment or task, whether bodily or mental; sedulous attention to business; assiduity.

During which time, in every good behest,
And godly worke of Almes and charitee,
Shee him instructed with great *industree*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 45.

Sterile with idleness, or manured with *industry*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. Productive labor; specifically, labor employed in manufacturing; manufacture; hence, a particular branch of work; a trade: as, the iron *industry*; the cotton *industry*: often used, in the plural, of trades in general: as, the arts and *industries* of a country.

The food of labourers and the materials of production have no productive power; but labour cannot exert its productive power unless provided with them. There can be no more *industry* than is supplied with materials to work up and food to eat. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. 1.

The *industry* of making straw hats began at Hatboro', as many other *industries* have begun in New England, with no great local advantages. *Howells*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 130.

=**Syn. 1.** *Application, Diligence*, etc. (see *assiduity*); activity, laboriousness.

indute† (in-dūt'), *a.* [< L. *indutus*, pp. of *induere*, clothe: see *indue*[1].] Clothed; indued. *Halliwell.*

indutive (in-dū'tiv), *a.* [< L. *induere*, pp. *indutus*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, having the usual integumentary covering: said of seeds. [Rare.]

induviæ (in-dū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, the withered leaves which remain persistent on the stems of some plants.

induvial (in-dū'vi-al), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, persistent as an envelop: applied to a calyx when it is persistent and covers the fruit, as that of *Physalis Alkekengi*. [Rare.]

induviate (in-dū'vi-āt), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, covered with induviæ.

indweller (in'dwel″ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *dweller*.] One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. [Chiefly poetical.]

Since which, those Woods, and all that goodly Chase,
Doth to this day with Wolves and Thieves abound;
Which too-too true that lands *in-dwellers* since have found.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 55.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 110.

indwelling (in'dwel″ing), *a.* Dwelling within; living interiorly; specifically, abiding in the mind or soul; having a permanent mental lodgment: as, an *indwelling* faith.

These souls may become temples for *indwelling* Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

Energy . . . is the symbol expressive of that *indwelling* capacity of doing work possessed by every agent. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., V. i. § 4.

Indwelling grace. See *grace*.

indwelling (in'dwel″ing), *n.* [< ME. *indwelling*, < *in*[1] + *dwelling*.] A dwelling within; especially, lodgment or habitation in the mind or soul.

The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers. *South*, Works, V. vii.

Then will humanity on earth be the partner of its Redeemer's love, the sanctuary for his *indwelling*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 506.

ine†, *n. pl.* A Middle English form of *eyen*, former plural of *eye*[1].

-ine[1]. See *-in*[1].

-ine[2]. See *-in*[2].

inearth (in-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *earth*[1]. Cf. *inter*[1].] To put into the earth; inter. [Poetical.]

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest,
Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd*
My poor lost brother. *Southey.*

The Ethiop, keen of scent,
Detects the ebony,
That deep-*inearth'd*, and hating light,
A leafless tree, and barren of all fruit,
With darkness feeds her boughs of raven grain.
Southey, Thalaba, i.

inebriacy (in-ē'bri-ā-si), *n.* [< *inebria(te)* + *-cy*.] The habit of drunkenness.

No faith in any remedy for *inebriacy*, except as an aid to . . . strong purpose . . . of the one who suffers from it. *Christian Union*, Dec. 27, 1876.

inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inebriant*, < L. *inebrian(t-)s*, ppr. of *inebriare*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] **I.** *a.* Intoxicating.

II. *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inebriated*, ppr. *inebriating*. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriare* (> It. *inebriare* = Sp. Pg. *inebriar* = Pr. *enieurar*, *eniurar* = F. *enivrer*), make drunk, < *in*, in, + *ebriare*, make drunk, < *ebrius*, drunk: see *ebrious*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make drunk; intoxicate.

The bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not *inebriate* wait on each.
Cowper, Task, iv. 40.

2. Figuratively, to exhilarate extravagantly; intoxicate mentally or emotionally.

Let me be wholly *inebriated* with love, and that love wholly spent in doing such actions as best please thee. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

The Water blush'd, and started into Wine
Full of high sparkling vigour, taught by mee
A sweet *inebriated* extasy.
Crashaw, tr. of Grotius, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., V. 301.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

II.† *intrans.* To become intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inebriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Drunk; intoxicated, literally or figuratively.

Thus spake Peter as a man *inebriate* and made drounken with the swetenesse of this vision, not knowing what he sayed. *J. Udall*, On Luke ix.

II. *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, etc. *Darwin.*

inebriation (in-ē-bri-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inebriation, inebriacion* = It. *inebriazione*, < LL. *inebriatio(n-)*, drunkenness, < L. *inebriare*, pp. *inebriatus*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; hence, extravagant exhilaration of any kind; mental or moral intoxication.

Reason and philosophy . . . did not preserve him [Napoleon] from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

"Thou art an homunculus, Abel," responded Master Elliman, waving to and fro betwixt *inebriation* and an attempt to be merry. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* intensive + *ebrieta(t-)s*, drunkenness: see *ebriety*, and cf. *inebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

Sudden partial loss of consciousness of variable duration he believes to occur in the majority of cases of *inebriety* when there are no symptoms of intoxication. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

inebriism (in-ē'bri-izm), *n.* [Irreg. < *inebrious* + *-ism*; or abbr. of **inebriatism*.] Habitual inebriety.

Dr. ——— has written an original and instructive book, and he can be congratulated upon having made a permanent contribution to the subject of *inebriism*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 716.

inebrious (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* [= It. *inebrioso*, < L. *in-* intensive + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] 1. Drunk or partly drunk; inebriated.

The worthy but *inebrious* burgomaster Vandunk. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., II. 217.

2. Causing drunkenness; intoxicating.

Whilst thou art mixing fatal wines below,
Such that with scorching fever fill our veins,
And with *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 331.

ineche†, *v. t.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *eche*, now *eke*: see *eke*, *v.*] To add; insert.

If that I at loves reverence
Have any word *ineched* for the beste,
Doth therwithal ryght as youreselven leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1329.

inedia (in-ē'di-ạ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inedia*, < L. *inedia*, abstinence from food, fasting, starvation, < *in-* priv. + *edere*, eat: see *eat*, *edible*.] 1. Starvation.—2. Abstinence; an eating less than usual. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inedibility (in-ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inedible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being inedible.

A great many species [of beetles] with a soft shell, that invites attack, are protected by their *inedibility*, and are usually lustrous and bright. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedible (in-ed'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *inedibilis*, not eatable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *edibilis*, eatable: see *edible*.] Not eatable; unfit or unsuitable for food: as, *inedible* roots; an *inedible* fruit.

A very peculiar and yet widely current mode of protection is by becoming distasteful and *inedible* to the attacking animal. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedita (in-ed'i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ineditus*, not made known, unpublished, < *in-* priv. + *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, make known: see *edit*.] Unpublished compositions; pieces written but not published.

The luminous exposition of the grammar and the happy choice of the pieces in the chrestomathy—all *inedita*—with the admirable notes drawn from an enormous reading in MS. sources, make them altogether different from ordinary text-books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 141.

inedited (in-ed'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *edited*, after L. *ineditus* (> It. Pg. *inedito* = Sp. *inédito* = F. *inédit*), not made known: see *inedita*.] Not edited; unpublished; not made known by publication; not issued: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

An *inedited* coin of Michael Palæologus, Emperor of Nicæa. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 277.

Ineducabilia (in-ed″ū-kā-bil'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ineducabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *educabilis*, educable: see *Educabilia*.] The lower one of two main series of monodelphian or placental mammals, consisting of the orders *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* or *Rodentia*, and *Bruta* or *Edentata*, whose cerebrum is comparatively small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum exposed, and whose corpus callosum is oblique, ends before the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and has no well-defined rostrum. The series exactly corresponds with the *Microsthenes* of Dana, and with the *Lissencephala* of Owen. See *Educabilia*. *C. L. Bonaparte; T. N. Gill.*

ineducabilian (in-ed″ū-kā-bil'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ineducabilia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An ineducabilian mammal.

ineducable (in-ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *educable*.] Not educable; not capable of being taught.

He is childish, not to say babyish, in intellect, and *ineducable* beyond the first standard. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 272.

ineffability (in-ef-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ineffabilité* = Sp. *inefabilidad* = Pg. *ineffabilidade* = It. *ineffabilità*; as *ineffable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being ineffable; ★unspeakableness.

ineffable (in-ef'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffable* = Sp. *inefable* = Pg. *ineffavel* = It. *ineffabile*, < L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable, < *in-* priv. + *effabilis*, that can be uttered: see *effable*.] 1. Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible: as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; *ineffable* disgust.

A book which comes from God . . . is given to us, on purpose to open to us some discoveries concerning the divine nature, its essence, and *ineffable* perfections. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

In their branching veins
The eloquent blood told an *ineffable* tale.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. That must not be spoken: as, the *ineffable* name. See *Jehovah*.

ineffableness (in-ef'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness.

ineffably (in-ef'a-bli), *adv.* In an ineffable manner; so as not to be expressed in words; unspeakably.

But in this indefinite description there is something *ineffably* great and noble. *Guardian*, No. 89.

ineffaceable (in-e-fā'sạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffaçable*; as *in-*[3] + *effaceable*.] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced.

The mediæval systems of education have left marks in history as *ineffaceable* as mediæval theories of government in Church and State. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 361.

ineffaceably (in-e-fā'sạ-bli), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaceable.

ineffectible† (in-e-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ineffectable*; < *in-*[3] + *effectible*.] 1. That cannot be effected; impracticable.—2. That cannot be effected by ordinary physical means; supernatural; occult.

There he, in an *ineffectible* manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth.

ineffective (in-e-fek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ineffectif* = Pg. *ineffectivo*; as *in-*[3] + *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect desired; wanting effective energy or operation; inefficient; impotent: as, *ineffective* efforts; an *ineffective* blow.

An *ineffective* pity and a lazy counsel, an empty blessing and gay words, are but deceitful charity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. xii.

The rules and prohibitions of morality, taken by themselves, are *ineffective*, but heaven and hell all can understand. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 161.

ineffectively (in-e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; weakly.

ineffectiveness (in-e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffective.

ineffectual (in-e-fek'tụ-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effectual*.] Not effectual; not producing or not able to produce the desired effect; of no efficacy; inefficient: as, an *ineffectual* remedy.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,
Though *ineffectual* found. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 301.

Even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet*, Works, II. x.

All day they [the army of the Christians] made *ineffectual* attempts to extricate themselves from the mountains. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

=Syn. *Fruitless*, *Unavailing*, etc. See *useless*.

ineffectuality (in-e-fek-tụ-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffectual* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being ineffectual; ineffectualness.—2. That which is ineffectual; something that fails to produce the desired effect. [Rare.]

Lope de Vega . . . plays at best, in the eyes of some few, as a vague aurora borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

ineffectually (in-e-fek'tụ-al-i), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain.

Hereford was surprised on the 18th of December by Colonel Birch and Colonel Morgan, after it had been besieged for about two months *ineffectually* by the Scotts. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 145.

ineffectualness (in-e-fek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of power to produce effect; inefficacy.

The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1548.

ineffervescence (in-ef-ėr-ves'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescence*.] Lack of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

ineffervescent (in-ef-ėr-ves'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescent*.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not subject to effervescence.

ineffervescibility (in-ef-ėr-ves-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffervescible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ineffervescible.

ineffervescible (in-ef-ėr-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescible*.] Not capable of effervescence.

inefficacious (in-ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [< L. *inefficax* (> It. *inefficace* = Sp. *ineficaz* = Pg. *inefficaz* = Pr. *ineficax* = F. *inefficace*), inefficacious, < *in-* priv. + *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate force.

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious*, as all other authorities have proved, to restrain the growth of disorders either in India or in Europe. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

inefficaciousness (in-ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inefficacious; lack of effect, or of power to produce the desired effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word. Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles*, p. 194.

inefficacy (in-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [= Sp. *ineficacia* = Pg. It. *inefficacia*, < LL. *inefficacia*, < L. *inefficax*, inefficacious: see *inefficacious*.] Lack of efficacy or power to produce the desired effect; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

I suppose they must talk of assignats, as no other language would be understood. All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inefficiency (in-e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *inefficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inefficient; lack of efficiency; incompetency; inadequacy.

The *inefficiency* of our own minds as causal agents. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 332.

inefficient (in-e-fish'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing or not capable of producing the desired effect; incapable; incompetent; inadequate: as, *inefficient* measures; an *inefficient* police.

He is as insipid in his pleasures as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

inefficiently (in-e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an inefficient or incapable manner.

inelaborate (in-ē-lab'ọ-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Coles*, 1717.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elastic*.] Not elastic; not returning after a strain; lacking elasticity. The so-called 'incompressible' fluids (liquids) are sometimes called *inelastic fluids*. See *fluid*, *n.*

Doubtless . . . the elastic and the *inelastic fluids* will be distinguished by appropriate designations in English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ix.

inelasticate (in-ē-las'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inelasticated*, ppr. *inelasticating*. [< *inelastic* + *-ate*[2].] To make inelastic; deprive of elasticity.

Each thread [of caoutchouc] is *inelasticated* individually in the act of reeling. *Ure*, Dict., I. 701.

inelasticity (in-ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *elasticity*.] The character of being inelastic; lack of elasticity.

inelegance (in-el'ē-gans), *n.* [= F. *inélégance* = It. *ineleganza*, < LL. *inelegantia*, inelegance, < L. *in-* priv. + *elegantia*, elegance: see *elegance*.] 1. The state or character of being inelegant; want of elegance or refinement; lack of any quality required by good taste.

Whene'er his images betray'd
Too strong a light, too weak a shade,
Or in the graceful and the grand
Confess'd *inelegance* of hand.
Cawthorne, Birth and Education of Genius.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

2. That which is inelegant or ungraceful: as, *inelegances* of style.

inelegancy (in-el'ē-gan-si), *n.* Same as *inelegance*.

inelegant (in-el'ē-gant), *a.* [= F. *inélégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inelegante*, < L. *inelegan(t-)s*, not elegant, < *in-* priv. + *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *ele-*

gant.] Not elegant; ungraceful; unrefined; deficient in any quality required by correct taste. [Obsolete as used in the first extract.]

Most ample fruit,
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

=**Syn.** Ungraceful, homely, plain, clumsy, ungainly, rough, awkward.

inelegantly (in-el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an inelegant manner; ungracefully; rudely.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*. *Chesterfield.*

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.
T. Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

ineligibility (in-el′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inéligibilité*, < ML. *ineligibilita(t-)s*, < *ineligibilis*, ineligible: see *ineligible.*] 1. Lack of eligibility in any respect; the character of being unworthy to be selected or chosen; unfitness; inexpediency: as, the *ineligibility* of a suitor.—2. Specifically, the condition of being ineligible to a specified office or employment; disqualification for election or choice: as, the *ineligibility* of a candidate.

ineligible (in-el′i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéligible* = Pg. *inelegivel* = It. *ineligibile*, < ML. *ineligibilis*, that cannot be chosen, < *in-* priv. + **eligibilis*, that can be chosen: see *eligible.*] 1. Not eligible, in general; unworthy of choice; unsuitable; inexpedient: as, an *ineligible* site for a building.

In the first view, appeals to the people at fixed periods appear to be nearly as *ineligible* as appeals on particular occasions as they emerge. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 50.

2. Specifically, not eligible to a specified office or post of honor; legally or otherwise disqualified.

He that cannot be admitted cannot be elected; and, the votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. *Johnson*, The False Alarm.

I wish that at the end of the four years they had made him [the President] forever *ineligible* a second time.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

ineligibly (in-el′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

ineliminable (in-ē-lim′i-na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *eliminable.*] Not eliminable; that cannot be eliminated, thrown out, or set aside.

The number of laborers is an *ineliminable* element in the problem. What is the amount of possible wages?
F. A. Walker, N. A. Rev., CXX. 108.

ineloquence (in-el′ō-kwens), *n.* [< *ineloquen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; a habit of silence or reserve in speech.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 11.

ineloquent (in-el′ō-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inéloquent* = Pg. It. *ineloquente*, < LL. *ineloquen(t-)s*, < L. *in-* priv. + *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; wanting the quality or characteristics of eloquence.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek:
Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 219.

ineloquently (in-el′ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

ineluctable (in-ē-luk′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéluctable* = Pg. *ineluctavel* = It. *ineluttabile*, < L. *ineluctabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *eluctabilis*, that may be escaped from, < *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate.*] Not to be overcome or escaped from.

She realized that she and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, *ineluctable*.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxviii.

ineludible (in-ē-lū′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ineludible;* as *in-*3 + *eludible.*] Not eludible; not to be eluded or escaped.

One would think that an opinion so very obnoxious, and so lyable to such grand inconveniences, should not be admitted but upon most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inembryonate (in-em′bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *embryonate.*] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo. [Rare.]

inemendable† (in-ē-men′da-bl), *a.* [= It. *inemendabile;* as *in-*3 + *emendable.*] Not to be emended; not to be atoned for: said formerly of certain crimes. *Kersey*, 1708.

inenarrable†, *a.* [< OF. *inenarrable*, F. *inénarrable* = Sp. *inenarrable* = Pg. *inenarravel* = It. *inenarrabile*, < L. *inenarrabilis*, that cannot be described, < *in-* priv. + *enarrabilis*, that can be described, < *enarrare*, describe, relate in detail: see *enarration.*] Incapable of being narrated or told.

This blyssed Lorde is to be set by aboue al thynge, he is to be loued best, for his *inenarrable* goodnes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxlvii.

The princes then, and nauie that did bring
These so *inenarrable* troopes, and all their soyles, I sing.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

inenchyma (in-eng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *in*, in, + Gr. ἐγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] In *bot.*, a fibrocellular tissue the elements of which have the appearance of spiral vessels. *Baillon.*

inept (in-ept′), *a.* [= F. *inepte* = Sp. Pg. *inepto* = It. *inetto*, < L. *ineptus*, unsuitable, improper, senseless, < *in-* priv. + *aptus*, suitable: see *apt.* Cf. *inapt.*] 1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; inapt.

The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries, and therefore of no accommodation to the use of life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

The genius of the order [of Druids] admitted of no *inept* member. For the acolyte unendowed with the faculty of study, all initiation ceased.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 18.

2. Inappropriate; out of place; foolish.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The suggestion which from a later standpoint appears *inept* may be recognized as ingenious from the earlier.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 303.

Inepti (in-ep′ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ineptus*, stupid: see *inept.*] 1. A term proposed by Illiger (1811) to include birds related to the dodo, *Didus ineptus.*—2. In Bonaparte's system of classification (1854), the fourth order of *Aves*, of his subclass *Insessores* (see *Altrices*), consisting of the family *Dididæ*, in which he misplaces the struthious genus *Æpyornis*, together with his *Ornithoptera* and *Cyanornis:* the last two are equivalent to *Apterornis* of Selys. The group is thus an artificial one.

ineptitude (in-ep′ti-tūd), *n.* [= OF. and F. *ineptitude* = Sp. *ineptitud* = It. *inettitudine*, < L. *ineptitudo*, < *ineptus*, inept: see *inept.* Cf. *inaptitude.*] The quality or state of being inept; lack of aptness or adaptation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; foolishness.

To avoid therefore that *ineptitude* for society, which is frequently the fault of us scholars, . . . I take care to visit all publick solemnities. *Tatler*, No. 203.

The unthinking *ineptitude* with which even the routine of life is carried on by the mass of men.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 303.

It would seem likely that the French word [Topinambour] is an endeavour to imitate phonetically the red Indian name of the plant [artichoke], a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary *ineptitude*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 110.

ineptly (in-ept′li), *adv.* In an inept manner; unsuitably; awkwardly; foolishly.

They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied . . . [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision wherein all the species of external objects were terminated. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

ineptness (in-ept′nes), *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; awkwardness; ineptitude.

The feeblenesse and miserable *ineptnesse* of Infancy.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existency of the Soul, Pref.

inequable (in-ē′kwa-bl or in-ek′wa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equable.*] Not equable; not uniform; changeable; fitful: as, an *inequable* climate or temper.

inequal (in-ē′kwal), *a.* [< ME. *inequal*, < OF. *inequal*, F. *inégal* = Sp. *inigual* = It. *ineguale, inuguale, inequale*, < L. *inæqualis*, not equal, uneven, < *in-* priv. + *æqualis*, equal: see *equal.*] 1†. Unequal; unjust.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Such a divulsion may be made in glass by but an *inequal* motion between the neighbouring parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 459.

2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.—**Inequal hour**, an hour formed by dividing the day (from sunrise to sunset) and the night (from sunset to sunrise) into twelve parts each.

inequalitarian (in-ē-kwol-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *inequality* + *-arian.*] A believer in inequality; one who upholds the principle of social or political inequality. [Rare.]

In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined *inequalitarians*.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 202.

★ **inequality** (in-ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *inequalite*, F. *inégalité* = Sp. *igualdad* = It. *inegualità*, < L. *inæqualita(t-)s*, unequalness, unevenness, < *inæqualis*, unequal: see *inequal.*] 1. Lack of equality in character or attributes; unlikeness between things of the same kind; diversity; disparity: as, *inequality* in size, numbers, etc.; the *inequality* of the fingers.

Though human souls are said to be equal, yet is there no small *inequality* in their operations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. Lack of equality in the state or condition of a person or thing; want of uniformity of relation, level, surface, etc.; variation or variableness; unevenness: as, *inequalities* of temper; *inequalities* of rank or fortune; *inequalities* of the earth's surface.

An infinite variety of *inequalities* and shadowings, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 483.

Inequality of condition is . . . indispensable to progress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 56.

The *inequality* . . . desired by the artist and the man of science is an *inequality* in fame; that desired by the productive laborer is an *inequality* in riches.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 123.

3. Injustice; partiality.

We sometimes find men complaining of *inequalities* in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal providence. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. § 4.

4. In *astron.*, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In *alg.*, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or <; thus, $a > b$, signifying that a is greater than b, and $a < b$, signifying that a is less than b, are *inequalities.*—**Diurnal inequality.** See *diurnal.*—**First inequality**† (*inæqualitas soluta*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which is irrespective of its angular distance from the sun. In the case of a planet it is corrected by the equation of the argument, in that of the moon by the equation of the orbit (see both, under *equation*).—**Second inequality**† (*inæqualitas alligata*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which depends upon its angular distance from the sun, and disappears at oppositions and conjunctions. In the case of the moon it is the evection (which see).—**Third inequality**† of the motion of the moon, the variation (which see).—**Fourth inequality**† of the motion of the moon, an inequality discovered by Tycho Brahe, consisting in a quicker motion of the moon while the sun is in perigee than while he is in apogee. Its greatest effect upon the longitude is about 12′.

inequation (in-ē-kwā′shon or -zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *equation.*] In *math.*, an inequality. See *inequality*, 5.

inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis′tant), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equidistant.*] Not equidistant; not equally distant.

inequilateral (in-ē-kwi-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equilateral.*] 1. Not equilateral; having unequal sides: as, an *inequilateral* triangle.—2. In *conch.*, specifically, having the anterior and posterior ends of each valve, as divided by an imaginary vertical line from the umbones, unequal. All true or lamellibranch bivalves are more or less inequilateral, while the brachiopods, with very few exceptions, are equilateral. Those lamellibranchs which are least inequilateral, as for example the *Lucinidæ*, are described as subequilateral. See *inequivalve.*

3. In *Foraminifera*, not having the convolutions of the shell in the same plane, but obliquely wound around an axis.—4. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical from the greater development of one side, as the leaves of *Begonia*, the elm, etc.

in equilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib′ri-ō). See *equilibrium*, 1.

inequilobate (in-ē-kwi-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate.* Cf. *equilobed.*] Unequally lobed; having unequal lobes.

inequipotential (in-ē″kwi-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equipotential.*] In a condition of unequal stresses; potentially unstable.

inequipotentiality (in-ē″kwi-pō-ten-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *inequipotential* + *-ity.*] A condition of potential instability, as that of a glacier.

inequitable (in-ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equitable.*] Not equitable; not according to the principles of equity; unjust.

Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer, as often was the case, have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. The proportions seemed not *inequitable*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Inequitable government can be upheld only by the aid of a people correspondingly *inequitable* in its sentiments and acts. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 398.

inequitably (in-ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inequitable manner; unjustly; unfairly.

Conditions which if passed into law would, it is contended, press *inequitably* upon employers.
The Engineer, LXV. 303.

inequitate† (in-ek′wi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inequitatus*, pp. of *inequitare*, ride upon or over, < *in*, on, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation.*] To ride on; ride over or through. *Sir T. More.*

Inequitelæ (in-ē-kwi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Iniquitelæ*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal (see *iniquous*), + *tela*, web.] A group of true spinning-spiders, having conical, convergent, slightly exserted spinnerets arranged in a rosette, eight unequally large eyes arranged in two transverse rows, and very slender legs: opposed to *Tubitelæ* and *Orbitelæ*. These spiders spin irregular webs, the threads of which cross in all directions, whence the name.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequities* (-tiz). [< *in-*[3] + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*, ult. of the same formation.] Lack of equity or abstract justice; disagreement with equitable principles; injustice; also, an unjust action or proceeding.

The *inequity* implied by it [militant organization] ramifies throughout all social relations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 109.

The looseness, the uncertainty, the recklessness, the possible misapprehension, of this form of vengeance [the vendetta], apart from higher considerations, is its condemnation. To this we must add its radical *inequity*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 74.

inequivalve (in-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equivalve*.] In *conch.*, having unequal valves, as a bivalve mollusk; having one of the valves larger than the other: applied both to lamellibranch bivalves, in which the valves are lateral, and to brachiopods, in which the valves are a dorsal and a ventral one. An *inequilateral* valve is unsymmetrical in itself; an *inequivalve* bivalve has one valve unsymmetrical with the other. An oyster-shell is both inequilateral and inequivalve, having a flat valve and a deep valve, neither of which is equal-sided.

The shell [of a brachiopod] is always *inequivalve* and equilateral: that is to say, each valve is symmetrical within itself, and more or less unlike the other valve.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 397.

inequivalved (in-ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *inequivalve* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *inequivalve*.

inequivalvular (in-ē-kwi-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< *inequivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *inequivalve*.

ineradicable (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *eradicable*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

An *ineradicable* bloodstain on the oaken stair yet bids defiance to the united energies of soap and sand.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an ineradicable manner; so as not to be eradicable.

inerasable (in-ē-rā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erasable*.] Not to be erased or obliterated: as, the *inerasable* records of sin.

inergetical† (in-ėr-jet'i-kal), *a.* Having no energy or activity.

Those eminent stars and planets that are in the heavens are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies, or as if they were set only to be as bare candles to us, but as bodies full of proper motion, of peculiar operation, and of life.
Boyle, Works, V. 640.

inerm (in-ėrm'), *a.* [= F. *inerme* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerme*, < L. *inermis*, unarmed, < *in-* priv. + *arma*, arms: see *arm*[2].] In *bot.*, unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf. Also *inermous*.

Inermes (in-ėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A group of achætous gephyrean worms, represented by such genera as *Sipunculus* and *Priapulus;* the spoon-worms, or *Sipunculacea* proper: opposed to *Armata* or *Chætifera*. Also *Inermi*.

Inermia (in-ėr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A tribe of dictyonine silicious sponges without uncinates and scopulæ. It contains the family *Meandrospongidæ*.

inermian (in-ėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Inermia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Inermia*.

inermous (in-ėr'mus), *a.* Same as *inerm*.

inerrability (in-ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inerrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

It is now meet, that I add some few words: viz., what our opinion is of the *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified as hath been formerly described.
Hammond, A Parænesis, v. § 15.

inerrable (in-ėr'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inerrable* = It. *inerrabile*, < LL. *inerrabilis*, unerring, < *in-* priv. + **errabilis*, erring: see *errable*.] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

He [the sonne] is the profoundite of thy *inerrable* wysedom, so yt he knew what was profytable for us, and what was acceptable to thee.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

inerrableness (in-ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inerrability.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* . . . [are] assumed and inclosed by the Romish Church.
Hammond, Works, I. 479.

inerrably (in-ėr'a-bli), *adv.* With freedom from error; infallibly.

inerrancy (in-er'an-si), *n.* [= Sp. *inerrancia;* as *inerran(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being inerrant; freedom from error.

In neither case does it [Article XIX.] militate against the *inerrancy* of the whole Church collectively.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 40.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive *inerrancy*, thus to set up . . . his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

inerrant (in-er'ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inerrante;* as *in-*[3] + *errant*[1].] Unerring; free from error.

Is there any one who does not hold that the original autograph manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures were absolutely *inerrant?*
Christian Union, XXXV. 20.

inerratic (in-e-rat'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erratic*.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

inerring† (in-ėr'ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *erring*, ppr. of *err*, *v.*] Unerring.

inerringly† (in-ėr'ing-li), *adv.* Unerringly. *Glanville*.

inert (in-ėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inerte* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerte*, < L. *iner(t-)s*, unskilled in any art, inactive, indolent, < *in-* priv. + *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*[2].] 1. Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; without inherent force; inanimate; lifeless: applied to matter in its intrinsic character: as, an *inert* mass of clay; an *inert* corpse.

But if you'l say that motion is not of the nature of matter, but that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 1.

Then the head fell back upon his shoulder, and there was a piteous murmur and a flutter, as he laid his *inert* burden on the grass.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 291.

2. Indisposed or unable to move or act; inactive; sluggish: as, an *inert* drug.

Accordingly, as we ascend from creatures that are *inert* to creatures that are vivacious, we advance from weak to strong skeletons, internal or external.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Is it not strange, if the albuminate of mercury is so *inert*, that the disinfection of these cultures should be so successful?
Science, XIII. 64.

Inert pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which exhibits no movements, or only very slight ones: opposed to *active pupa*.

★=Syn. *Inactive, Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*); lifeless, passive.

inertia (in-ėr'shią), *n.* [= F. *inertie* = Sp. Pg. *inercia* = It. *inerzia*, < L. *inertia*, lack of art or skill, inactivity, indolence, NL. inertia (def. 2), < *iner(t-)s*, unskilled, inactive: see *inert*.] 1. Lack of activity; sluggishness; passiveness; inertness.—2. In *physics*, that property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause changes that state. Also called *vis inertiæ* (force of inertia). Quantitatively considered, inertia is the same as mass. The term was introduced by Kepler. See *mass*[2] and *momentum*.

How the force must be applied which causes a body, in spite of its *inertia*, to move on a curve, is easily understood from some common instances.
Tait, Properties of Matter, § 115.

The ether by means of which light is transmitted, though possessed of *inertia*, is not, like the atmosphere, affected by the force of gravity.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. 141.

3. In *med.*, want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly in parturition.—**Center of inertia.** See *center*[1].—**Electric inertia**, the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self and mutual induction, but not to electrostatic charge.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *momental ellipsoid*, under *ellipsoid*.—**Magnetic inertia**, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized when subjected to magnetic force.—**Moment of inertia.** (*a*) Of a body or system of bodies upon or round an axis, the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass by the square of its distance from the axis. (*b*) With regard to a plane or point, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the square of its distance from the given plane or point.—**Principal screw of inertia**, one of a system of screws equal in number to the degrees of freedom of the body whose inertia is considered, such that an impulsive wrench about any one of these screws will make the body begin to twist about that screw alone. See *screw*.—**Product of inertia**, with reference to two orthogonal axes or two planes perpendicular to those axes, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two planes.—**Reduced inertia** of a machine, the mass which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same kinetic energy as the entire machine.—**The principal axes of inertia.** See *axis*[1].

inertial (in-ėr'shiąl), *a.* [< *inertia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to inertia; of the nature of inertia.

This the author attempts by means of the subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of "the *inertial* system, the *inertial* scale, *inertial* rotation, and *inertial* rest."
Mind, XII. 151.

inertion (in-ėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *inert* + *-ion*.] Inertia; inertness; absence of exertion. [Rare.]

Inaction, bodily and intellectual, pervading the same character, cannot but fix disgust upon every stage and every state of life. Vice alone is worse than such double *inertion*.
Miss Burney, Camilla, i. 5.

The young and impatient poet was mortified with the *inertion* of public curiosity.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 75.

inertitude† (in-ėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< LL. **inertitudo* (given from a glossary in the erroneous form *inersitudo*), inertia, < L. *iner(t-)s*, inert: see *inert*.] Inertness. *Coles*, 1717.

inertly (in-ėrt'li), *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively; sluggishly.

Dread Chaos, and eternal Night! . . .
Suspend awhile your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 7.

inertness (in-ėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inert. (*a*) Lack of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

It is not humanity, but lazincss and *inertness* of mind, which produces the desire of this kind of indemnities.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

The Universities are not, as in Hobbes's time, "the core of rebellion," no, but the seat of *inertness*.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) The state of being inherently destitute of the power of motion or action; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion derived from external force. See *inertia*.

So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and *inertnesse* may much more reasonably be thought to blot out the memory of another life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

The especial characteristic by which we distinguish dead matter is its *inertness*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

inerudite (in-er'ö-dīt), *a.* [= It. *inerudito*, < L. *ineruditus*, uninstructed, < *in-* priv. + *eruditus*, instructed: see *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned. *Imp. Dict.*

inescapable (in-es-kā'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inescapable;* as *in-*[3] + *escapable*.] Not to be eluded or escaped, or escaped from; inevitable.

She was looking along an *inescapable* path of repulsive monotony.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

Looking back over the history of the nation, we can now see that the civil war was *inescapable*.
The Century, XXXIV. 155.

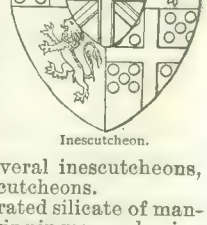
inescate† (in-es'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inescatus*, pp. of *inescare* (> It. *inescare*), allure with bait, < *in*, in, + *esca*, bait.] To bait; allure with bait; allure; tempt.

Proteus like in all formes and disguises [they] goe abroad in the night, to *inescate* and beguile young women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 496.

inescation† (in-es-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inescatio(n-)*, < *inescare*, allure with bait: see *inescate*.] The act of baiting or alluring; temptation.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.
Hallywell, Excellence of Moral Virtue (1692), p. 107.

inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'on), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, a small escutcheon, or the representation of a shield, used either as a bearing or charged upon the escutcheon for a special purpose, as an escutcheon of pretense, or very small and borne in chief by a baronet, in which case it is charged with the red hand of Ulster. When there are several inescutcheons, they are usually called escutcheons.


Inescutcheon.

inesite (in'e-sīt), *n.* A hydrated silicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in masses having a fibrous and radiated structure and flesh-red color. It is found in the Dillenburg region, Germany, and also in Sweden, where it has been called *rhodotilite*.

inespecially†, *adv.* [An erroneous form, due to a confusion of *in especial*, improp. written as one word, with *especially*.] Especially.

Inespecially for as muche as, a great number of hys souldyers beinge eyther deade or maymed wyth woundes, the matter was driuen to so hard a point that fewe remayned able to make defence.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 136.

in esse (in es'ē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *esse*, be (here used as a noun, being): see *ens*, *essence*.] In being; in actuality; actually existing. Compare *in posse*.

Over the sofa, Mrs. Bayham Badger when Mrs. Dingo. Of Mrs. Bayham Badger *in esse* I possess the original, and have no copy.
Dickens, Bleak House, xiii.

inessential (in-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *essential*.] 1. Not essential; unessential.

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not *inessential* to your happiness.
Ruskin.

2. Immaterial. [Rare.]

His *inessential* figure cast no shade
Upon the golden floor.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.

Prime sister of th' *inessential* bands,
Erect, persuasive Expectation stands.
Brooke, Constantia.

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inestimable*, < OF. (also F.) *inestimable* = Pr. *inestimable* = Sp. *inestimable* = Pg. *inestimavel* = It. *inestimabile*, < L. *inæstimabilis*, inestimable, < *in-* priv. + *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation: see *estimable*.] 1. Not to be estimated or computed; beyond measure.

"The *inestimable* wasting and consumption of the ancient revenues of the realm" was noticed as "manifestly apparent" by the Commons on their first grant of a subsidy to queen Elizabeth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 28.

2. Of very great value or excellence: as, *inestimable* blessings.

A most *inestimable* rich crosse, very gorgeously adorned with wondrous abundance of pretious stones.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

Heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The heathen Philosophers thought that vertue was for its owne sake *inestimable*, and the greatest gaine of a teacher to make a soule vertuous.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be incapable of being estimated or rated.

A crown in some sort proportionate to, and yet *inestimably* outvaluing, the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it.
Boyle, Works, II. 388.

ineunt (in'ē-unt), *n.* [< L. *iniens* (*ineunt-*), ppr. of *inire*, go in, begin: see *initial*.] In *math.*, a point of a curve.

The line through two consecutive *ineunts* of the curve is the tangent at the *ineunt*. The point of intersection of two consecutive tangents is the *ineunt* on the tangent.
Cayley, Sixth Memoir on Quantics (1859), § 185.

ineunt-point (in'ē-unt-point), *n.* Same as *ineunt*.

inevasible (in-ē-vā'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *evasible*.] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

inevidence† (in-ev'i-dens), *n.* [= Pg. *inevidencia*; as *in-*[3] + *evidence*.] The quality of being inevident; lack of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches — that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches.
Barrow, Works, I. 1449.

inevident† (in-ev'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *inevidente*; < *in-*[3] + *evident*.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.]

They may as well be deceived by their own weakness as persuaded by the arguments of a doctrine which other men, as wise, call *inevident*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.

inevitability (in-ev″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *inevitabilite*, < ML. *inevitabilita(t-)s*, < L. *inevitabilis*, inevitable: see *inevitable*.] The state or character of being inevitable; inevitableness.

Ambition . . . falls under the *inevitability* of such accidents, which either could not be foreseen or not prevented.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inevitable*, F. *inévitable* = Sp. *inevitable* = Pg. *inevitavel* = It. *inevitabile*, < L. *inevitabilis*, unavoidable, < *in-* priv. + *evitabilis*, avoidable: see *evitable*.] Not evitable; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion: as, *inevitable* calamities.

Thei would destroy ye fre wil of man & lay ye weight of their owne synnes to ye charge of God's *ineuytable* presciens, & their own *ineuitable* destiny.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 645.

Alcides bore not long his flying foe,
But, bending his *inevitable* bow,
Reach'd him in air, suspended as he stood,
And in his pinion fix'd the feather'd wood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Not warped . . . into that constraint or awkwardness which is the *inevitable* effect of conscious exposure to public gaze.
De Quincey, Style, i.

The profound ignorance of all agricultural pursuits *inevitable* in a man who had passed life hitherto in towns.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, v.

Inevitable accident. (*a*) An accident which ordinary and reasonable human care or foresight could not guard against. (*b*) In a more strict sense, equivalent to an *act of God* (which see, under *act*). — **The inevitable**, that which cannot be avoided or evaded; that which is sure to happen: as, it is in vain to fight against *the inevitable*.

inevitableness (in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being inevitable; inevitability.

There was such an infallibility, *inevitableness*, in that which he [a prophet] had said, as that his very saying of it seemed to them some kind of cause to the accomplishing thereof.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inevitable manner; so as to render escape or evasion impossible; unavoidably.

Power is as *inevitably* lost by inactivity as it is gained by activity.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 310.

inewe† (i-nū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *ineaw*; < *in-*[2] + *ewe*[2].] To dip or plunge into water.

And [when] the sharp, cruel hawks they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineawe*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 234.

in ex. An abbreviation of *in (the) exergue*. See *exergue*.

inexact (in-eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *inexact* = Sp. Pg. *inexacto* = It. *inesatto*; as *in-*[3] + *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactitude (in-eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inexactitude* = Sp. *inexactitud*; as *in-*[3] + *exactitude*.] The state or character of being inexact or inaccurate; inexactness.

This résumé will afford me a suitable opportunity of exhibiting the numerous *inexactitudes* into which both Kupffer and Meynert have fallen.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 315.

We have another example furnished of geographical *inexactitude*.
The American, VIII. 379.

inexactly (in-eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an inexact manner; not exactly; not with accuracy or precision; not correctly.

He [William of Orange] spoke and wrote French, English, and German, inelegantly, it is true, and *inexactly*, but fluently and intelligibly.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

This element of earthquake motion, the velocity of transmission through the earth's crust, is very *inexactly* known.
Science, IV. 518.

inexactness (in-eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inexact; incorrectness; want of precision.

inexcitability (in-ek-sī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being inexcitable. *Roget*.

inexcitable (in-ek-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcitable*, < L. *inexcitabilis*, < *in-* priv. + LL. *excitabilis*, that may be excited: see *excitable*.] Unexcitable; not to be easily excited or roused.

What pleasure, late emploid, letts humour steepe
Thy lidds in this *inexcitable* sleepe?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

inexcusability (in-eks-kū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcusable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

The worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and *inexcusability*, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 368.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcusable* = It. *inescusabile*, < L. *inexcusabilis*, < *in-*[3] + *excusabilis*, excusable: see *excusable*.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified: as, *inexcusable* folly.

Therefore thou art *inexcusable*, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest.
Rom. ii. 1.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children.
Spectator, No. 181.

=Syn. Unjustifiable, unpardonable, indefensible.

inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being inexcusable.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.
South, Sermons, II. 263.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; unpardonably.

He that sins against these inward checks presumes, and, what is more, he presumes *inexcusably*.
South, Works, VII. xi.

inexcussible† (in-eks-kus'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *excuss* + *-ible*.] Not to be seized and detained by law.

inexcussibly† (in-eks-kus'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexcussible manner.

inexecrable (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [Appar. < *in-*[2] intensive + *execrable*; but prob. an orig. misprint for *inexorable*.] Most execrable. For this form, in the following passage some modern editions substitute *inexorable*.

O, be thou damn'd, *inexecrable* dog!
And for thy life let justice be accus'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

inexecutable (in-ek-sē-kū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed, performed, or enforced.

The king has accepted this constitution, knowing beforehand that it will not serve; he studies it, and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found *inexecutable*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 5.

inexecution (in-ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *execution*.] Lack or neglect of execution; nonperformance: as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

He . . . decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, tr. of Varilla's Hist. Medici (1686), p. 306.

inexertion (in-eg-zėr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *exertion*.] Want of exertion; defect of effort or action. *Imp. Dict.*

inexhalable (in-eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhalable*.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a greater stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

inexhausted† (in-eg-zâs'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhausted*.] Unexhausted.

A quarre of free stone . . . ministreth that *inexhausted* plenty of stone for their houses.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

Nay, we might yet carry it farther, and discover, in the smallest particle of this little world, a new *inexhausted* fund of matter, capable of being spun out into another universe.
Spectator, No. 420.

inexhaustibility (in-eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexhaustible*: see *-bility*.] Inexhaustibleness.

inexhaustible (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inexhaustible*: < *in-*[3] + *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted, spent, or wearied; unfailing: as, an *inexhaustible* supply of water; *inexhaustible* patience.

An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote.
Macaulay.

They [mountaineers] are, however, almost *inexhaustible* by toil.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 207.

Inexhaustible bottle, a toy used by conjurers, consisting of an opaque bottle, usually of sheet-iron or gutta-percha, with several inclosed vials, which communicate with the exterior by small finger-holes, each vial having a neck or tube which passes up into the neck of the bottle. Different kinds of liquor are put into the vials, and any one of these can be poured out at pleasure by removing the finger from the corresponding hole, thus admitting air to the bottom of the vial, and permitting the liquor to escape.

inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible. *Bailey*, 1727.

inexhaustibly (in-eg-zâs'ti-bli), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Cambridge is delightfully and *inexhaustibly* rich.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 302.

It [a scientific pursuit] may be full of an occupation for the thoughts so *inexhaustibly* interesting as to make ennui, in such a man's life, an extinct and almost fabulous form of evil.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 116.

inexhaustive (in-eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhaustive*.] 1. Not exhaustive; that does not exhaust, empty, or totally consume. — 2†. Not to be exhausted or spent.

Those aromatick gales
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Spring, l. 477.

inexist (in-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *exist*.] To exist in something else; inhere. [Rare.]

The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them substances *inexisting* within the divine mind.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 11.

inexistence[1]† (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= Sp. *inexistencia*; as *in-*[2] + *existence*.] Existence within; inherence. Also *inexistency*.

Concerning these gifts we must observe also that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.
South, Sermons, III. 414.

They [spirits] are not divided from the subsistence of the Father, but are in the Father, and the Father in them, by a certain *inexistence*, or inhabitation so called.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. v.

inexistence[2] (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inexistence*; as *in-*[3] + *existence*.] Lack of existence; non-existence.

When we talk of these as instances of *inexistence*, we do not mean that, in order to live, it is necessary we should be always in jovial crews.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

inexistency† (in-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inexistencies* (-siz). Same as *inexistence*[1].

If you examine what those forms and ideas were, you will find they were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying somewhat that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 15.

inexistent[1]† (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inexistente*; as *in-*[2] + *existent*.] Existing in something else; inherent. Also *inexisting*.

Though it could be proved that earth is an ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies, . . . yet it would not necessarily follow that earth, as a preexistent element, does with other principles convene to make up those bodies.
Boyle, Works, I. 578.

inexistent[2] (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *existent*.] Not existing; having no existence; pertaining to non-existence.

Oh sleep! thou sweetest gift of heaven to man,
Still in thy downy arms embrace my friend,
Nor loose him from his *inexistent* trance.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

inexorability (in-ek″sō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexorabilité* = Pg. *inexorabilidade* = It. *inesorabilità*: see *inexorable* and *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me.
Johnson, in Boswell.

inexorable (in-ek'sō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexorable* = Sp. *inexorable* = Pg. *inexoravel* = It. *inesorabile*, < L. *inexorabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exorabilis*, that can be moved by entreaty: see *exorable*.] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting: as, an *inexorable* creditor; *inexorable* law.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

They pay off their protection to great crimes and great criminals by being *inexorable* to the paltry frailties of little men. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

But she
No saint — *inexorable* — no tenderness —
Too hard, too cruel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=Syn. *Inexorable*, *Unrelenting*, *Relentless*, *Implacable*; immovable. *Inexorable*, literally not to be moved or changed by prayer or petition, expresses an immovable firmness in refusing to do what one is entreated to do, whether that be good or bad; it is also used figuratively: as, *inexorable* death, time, fate. The other three words apply to feeling, which is generally bad, but *unrelenting* and *relentless* may by figure apply also to action: as, an *unrelenting* pursuit; a *relentless* massacre. *Implacable* applies wholly to feeling, meaning unappeasable, and in this use is the strongest of the three; it goes with such strong words as *animosity* and *resentment*.

Kieft was *inexorable*, and demanded the murderer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 289.

Slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

Let there be nothing between us save war and *implacable* hatred. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

inexorableness (in-ek'sō-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.

The former aversation and *inexorableness* is taken away.
Chillingworth, Sermon on Rom. viii. 34.

inexorably (in-ek'sō-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

There find a Judge *inexorably* just.
Cowper, Hope, l. 227.

inexpansible (in-eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Tyndall*.

inexpectable† (in-eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expectable*.] Not to be expected; not to be looked for.

With what *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy were they answered! *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 223.

inexpectant (in-eks-pek'tant), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expectant*.] Not expecting; unexpectant.

Loverless and *inexpectant* of love.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiii.

inexpectation† (in-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *expectation*.] The state of having no expectation or prevision.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like Multiplying-glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 5.

inexpected† (in-eks-pek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expected*.] Not expected; unexpected.

An imposed and *inexpected* end. *Ford*, Line of Life.

inexpectedly† (in-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* [< *in-*3 + *expected* + *-ly*2.] Unexpectedly.

How could it bee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers, that had beene long used to an uncontrolled soveraigntie, finde themselves so *inexpectedly* suppressed.
Bp. Hall, Athalia and Joash.

inexpectedness† (in-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* Unexpectedness.

The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable. *Bp. Hall*, Esther Suing.

inexpectly† (in-eks-pekt'li), *adv.* [< *in-*3 + *expect(ed)* + *-ly*2.] Same as *inexpectedly*.

I startled to meet so *inexpectly* with the name of Bishop Hall disgracefully ranked with Priests and Jesuits.
Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 503.

inexpedible† (in-eks-ped'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *inexpedibilis*, that cannot be extricated, < *in-* priv. + **expedibilis*, < *expedire*, expedite, extricate: see *expede*.] Cumbersome; not to be got rid of. *Bailey*.

inexpedience (in-eks-pē'di-ens), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-ce*.] Inexpediency. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inexpedient, inappropriate, or unadvisable; unsuitableness to the purpose or circumstances; inadvisability.

By this subscription they seemed to allow the lawfulness of the garments, though on account of the *inexpediency* of them they declined to use them.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1654.

It is not the rigour but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 5.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expedient*.] Not expedient; not suited to the purpose or the circumstances; not judicious or advisable.

A little reflexion will shew that they [certain pursuits] are indeed *inexpedient* — that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xlviii.

It is indeed possible that a tax might be laid on a particular article by a state which might render it *inexpedient* that a further tax should be laid on the same article by the union. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxii.

=Syn. Unadvisable.

inexpediently (in-eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expensive*.] Not expensive or costly.

Leaving Millicent to bemoan his want of appetite, and to devise elegant but *inexpensive* suppers.
E. S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester, iii. 1.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [= F. *inexpérience* = Sp. *inexperiencia* = Pg. *inexperiencia* = It. *inesperienza*, < LL. *inexperientia*, inexperience, < L. *in-* priv. + *experientia*, experience: see *experience*.] Want of experience, or of knowledge gained by experience: as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind.
Addison.

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth, . . .
But soon, alas! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine *inexperience* loves to make.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 56.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *experienced*.] Lacking, or characterized by lack of, experience or the knowledge or skill gained by experience; not experienced.

But (as a child, whose *inexperienc'd* age
Nor evil purpose fears nor knows) enjoys
Night's sweet refreshment, humid sleep sincere.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

In his letter introductory to Green's Arcadia, Nash uses the expression "in my *inexperienced* opinion."
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 32.

Left . . . the poor *inexperienced* bride
To her own devices.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67.

=Syn. Unpractised, unversed, "raw," "green."

inexperiencedness (in-eks-pē'ri-enst-nes), *n.* Lack of experience; inexperience. [Rare.]

The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the *inexperiencedness* of her age.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 318.

inexpert (in-eks-pėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inexpert* = Sp. Pg. *inexperto* = It. *inesperto*, < L. *inexpertus*, untried, unaccustomed, unproved, < *in-* priv. + *expertus*, tried, experienced: see *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; not having knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

By this means the secrets of state are frequently divulg'd, and matters of greatest consequence committed to *inexpert* and novice counsellors, utterly to seek in the full and intimate knowledge of affairs past.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

O [Albion] *inexpert* in arms,
Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile
With dreams of hope these near and loud alarms!
Akenside, To the Country Gentlemen of England.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior*.

inexpertness (in-eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Lack of expertness.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpiable* = Sp. *inexpiable* = Pg. *inexpiavel* = It. *inespiabile*, < L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for, < *in-* priv. + **expiabilis*, that can be atoned for: see *expiable*.] 1. Not to be expiated; admitting of no expiation or atonement: as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

If they do follow him into error, the matter is not so *inexpiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 372.

Should I offend, by high example taught,
'Twould not be an *inexpiable* fault.
Pomfret, Love's Triumph over Reason.

2. Not to be satisfied or appeased by expiation; implacable.

They will not speake one to another: so *inexpiable* hatred doe the other Iewes conceiue against them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton*, S. A., l. 839.

As well might we in England think of waging *inexpiable* war upon all Frenchmen for the evils which they have brought upon us in the several periods of our mutual hostilities. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Inexpiable war, a war between Carthage and its mercenary troops which lasted for about three years after the close of the first Punic war (241 B. C.).

inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexpiable.

inexpiably (in-eks'pi-a-bli), *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; so as to admit of no atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad;
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-āt), *a.* [< LL. *inexpiatus*, not expiated, < L. *in-* priv. + *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Not expiated, appeased, or pacified.

To rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

inexplainable (in-eks-plā'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *explainable*.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. *Bailey*, 1731.

inexplebly† (in-eks'plē-bli), *adv.* [< L. *inexplebilis*, insatiable, < *in-* priv. + **explebilis*, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletive*.] Insatiably.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 8.

inexplicability (in-eks″pli-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexplicabilité*; as *inexplicable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexplicable; also, something that is inexplicable.

The insistence upon this one ultimate *inexplicability* left no solid basis for the natural science of mind or body.
Mind, IX. 370.

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inexplicable* = Sp. *inexplicable* = Pg. *inexplicavel* = It. *inesplicabile*, < L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded or loosed, < *in-* priv. + *explicabilis*, that can be unfolded: see *explicable*.] I. *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not to be made plain or intelligible: as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

The groundlings, who for the most part are capable of nothing but *inexplicable* dumb shows and noise.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Their views become vast and perplexed, to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain.
Burke, Rev. in France.

That night, by chance, the poet watching
Heard an *inexplicable* scratching.
Cowper, Retired Cat.

There is always a charm to me in the *inexplicable* windings of these wayward tracks.
Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 242.

=Syn. Unaccountable, incomprehensible, inscrutable, mysterious.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "inexpressibles." [A humorous euphemism.]

He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light *inexplicables* without a spot.
Dickens, Sketches (Mr. Minns).

inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be explained.

But what of all this, now the power of godliness is denyed by wicked men. How then? what is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, inconceivably fearefull.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite.

★ **inexplicate** (in-eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *explicate*.] In *bot.*, not completely rolled or closed up, as the apothecia of some lichens. [Rare.]

inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *explicit*.] Not explicit or clear in terms or statement; not clearly stated.

inexplorable (in-eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexplorable*; as *in-*3 + *explorable*.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *explosive*.] Not liable to explode; not of an explosive nature or character; free from explosions.

Going forth to enjoy themselves in the mild, *inexplosive* fashion which seems to satisfy Italian nature.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

The *inexplosive* materials of which dynamite is compounded. *The American*, VIII. 38.

inexposable† (in-eks-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *expose* + *-able*.] Secure or free from exposure.

Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made *inexposable* to easy ruin may pass unmolested.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 83.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*3 + *expressible*.] I. *a.* Not expressible; incapable of being expressed; that cannot be uttered or represented in words; unspeakable; unutterable: as, *inexpressible* grief or joy.

Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers that have name.
Milton, P. L., viii. 113.

She bore an *inexpressible* cheerfulness and dignity in her aspect. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

=Syn. Unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "unmentionables." [A humorous euphemism.]

Such "mixed spirits" . . . as could condescend to don at the same time an Elizabethan doublet and Bond-street *inexpressibles.* *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably: as, an *inexpressibly* dreary day.

It [the hair] is . . . fastened with a bodkin, in a taste which we thought *inexpressibly* elegant. *Cook,* Second Voyage, II. xii.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *inexpressif* = Pg. *inexpressivo;* as *in-*[3] + *expressive.*] **1.** Not expressive; wanting expression; not distinctly significant or representative: as, an *inexpressive* gesture or portrait.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself. *Akenside.*

2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; ineffable. [Rare.]

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, i. 124.

Harpings high of *inexpressive* praise.
W. Mason, Elfrida, Chorus, Ode.

inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

inexpugnable (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpugnable* = Sp. *inexpugnable* = Pg. *inexpugnavel* = It. *inespugnabile,* < L. *inexpugnabilis,* that cannot be taken by assault, < *in-* priv. + *expugnabilis,* that can be taken by assault: see *expugnable.*] Not expugnable; that cannot be overcome by force, nor taken by assault; unconquerable; impregnable.

Its lofty embattled walls, its bold, projecting, rounded towers, that pierce the sky, strike the imagination, and promise *inexpugnable* strength. *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iv.

This had been not only acknowledged by his Highness himself, but with vehement and *inexpugnable* reasons and authorities defended. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bli), *adv.* In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably: as, "*inexpugnably* lodged," *Dr. H. More.*

inexsuperable† (in-ek-sū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *inexuperable;* < L. *inexsuperabilis,* insurmountable, < *in-* priv. + *exsuperabilis,* surmountable: see *exsuperable.*] Not to be passed over or surmounted; impassable; insurmountable. *Coles,* 1717.

inextended (in-eks-ten'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extended.*] Unextended; without extension.

They suppose it [the soul] to be *inextended,* or to have no parts or quantity. *Watts,* Essay towards Proof of a Separate State, § 1.

inextensibility (in-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inextensible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inextensible.

Its quality of *inextensibility* [that of timber] is greatly diminished in value to the constructor on account of the comparatively slight resistance it offers to compressing power. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 448.

inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextensible* = Pg. *inextensivel;* as *in-*[3] + *extensible.*] That cannot be stretched; not extensible: applied in geometry to a surface which can be bent in any way, but only so that each element remains unchanged in magnitude and shape.

A physical line is flexible and *inextensible,* and cannot be cut. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 127.

The famous theorem that, in whatever way a flexible and *inextensible* surface may be deformed, the sum of the principal curvatures at each point will always be the same. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXIII. 698.

inextension (in-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *extension.*] Lack of extension; unextended state.

in extenso (in eks-ten'sō). [ML. (NL.): L. *in,* in; ML. *extenso,* abl. of *extensum,* a full statement, an original from which an abridgment is made, neut. of L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* stretch out: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extend.*] At full length; in full; without abridgment: as, to print a paper *in extenso.*

inexterminable (in-eks-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexterminable,* < LL. *inexterminabilis,* < *in-* priv. + *exterminabilis,* exterminable: see *exterminable.*] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminated.

inextinct (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extinct.*] Not extinct or quenched.

inextinguible† (in-eks-ting'gwi-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextinguible* = Sp. *inextinguible* = Pg. *inextinguivel* = It. *inestinguibile;* as *in-*[3] + **extinguible,* < L. *extinguere,* extinguish (see *extinguish*), + *-ible.*] Inextinguishable.

The chaffe and strawe he shall burne up with *inextinguible* fyre. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 825.

Being once afire, it [bitumen] is *inextinguible,* unlesse it be by throwing dust upon it. *Holland,* tr. of Ammianus, p. 444.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extinguishable.*] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battels main, with ruinous assault
And *inextinguishable* rage. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 217.

The just Creator condescends to write,
In beams of *inextinguishable* light,
His names of wisdom, goodness, pow'r, and love,
On all that blooms below, or shines above.
Cowper, Hope, l. 134.

inextinguishably (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

inextirpable† (in-eks-tėr'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextirpable* = Pg. *inextirpavel* = It. *inestirpabile,* < L. *inexstirpabilis,* that cannot be rooted out, < *in-* priv. + **exstirpabilis,* that can be rooted out, < *exstirpare,* root out: see *extirp, extirpate.*] Not extirpable; incapable of being extirpated. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

in extremis (in eks-trē'mis). [L.: *in,* in; *extremis,* abl. pl. of *extremus,* extreme: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extreme.*] In extremity. Used specifically—(*a*) Of a person at the point of death, implying a mortal wound or illness under which the sufferer, if conscious, is aware that his end is near. (*b*) Of a person or thing in extreme danger.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextricable* = Sp. *inextricable* = Pg. *inextricavel* = It. *inestricabile, inestrigabile,* < L. *inextricabilis,* that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, < *in-* priv. + **extricabilis,* that can be disengaged: see *extricable.*] Not extricable; that cannot be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication.

To deceive him
Is no deceit, but justice, that would break
Such an *inextricable* tie as ours was.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Man
To man, were grappled in the embrace of war,
Inextricable but by death or victory. *Shelley,* Hellas.

inextricableness (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee. *Donne,* Devotions (1625), p. 122.

inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner; beyond extrication or disentanglement.

Her adamantine grapple from their decks
Fate threw, and ruin on the hostile fleet
Inextricably fasten'd. *Glover,* Leonidas, vii.

The æsthetic and religious elements were *inextricably* interwoven. *J. Caird.*

inextricate† (in-eks'tri-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *inextricatus,* unextricated, undeveloped, < L. *in-* priv. + *extricatus,* pp. of *extricare,* extricate: see *extricate.*] Permitting no extrication or escape; inextricable.

But the equall fate
Of God withstood his stealth; *inextricate*
Imprisoning bands, and sturdy churlish swaines,
That were the heardsmen, who withheld with chains
The stealth attempter. *Chapman,* Odyssey, xi.

inexuperable†, *a.* Same as *inexsuperable.* *Cockeram.*

ineye† (in-ī'), *v. t.* [Late ME. *eneye;* < *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *eye*[1]. Cf. *inoculate.*] To inoculate or bud; propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *in-eyeing.* *J. Philips,* Cider, i.

inf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *infra,* below; (*b*) of *infinitive;* (*c*) of *infantry.*

in facie curiæ (in fā'shi-ē kū'ri-ē). [L.: *in,* in; *facie,* abl. of *facies,* face; *curiæ,* gen. of *curia,* court: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies, curia.*] Before the court.

in facie ecclesiæ (in fā'shi-ē e-klē'zi-ē). [L.: *in,* in; *facie,* abl. of *facies,* face; *ecclesiæ,* gen. of *ecclesia,* church: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies, ecclesia.*] Before the church; with priestly sanction; with ecclesiastical publicity: said of marriage solemnized by the church, as distinguished from a clandestine or a purely secular contract.

infair, *n.* See *infare.*

infall† (in'fâl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *fall*[1].] An incursion; an inroad. [Rare.]

Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own Malignancies too. *Carlyle,* Cromwell, Letters, May, 1643.

infallibilism (in-fal'i-bi-lizm), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ism.*] The principle of papal infallibility; belief in or adherence to the dogma of infallibility.

infallibilist (in-fal'i-bi-list), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ist.*] One who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Plantier, Archbishop of Nismes, . . . was a zealous *infallibilist.* *Harper's Weekly,* June 19, 1875.

infallibility (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infaillibilité* = Sp. *infalibilidad* = Pg. *infallibilidade* = It. *infallibilità,* < NL. *infallibilita(t-)s,* < ML. *infallibilis,* infallible: see *infallible.*] **1.** The quality of being infallible, or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error. In theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the church* is the doctrine that the church as a whole cannot err in its spiritual faith and its religious teaching, and that consequently the religious teaching of the church is infallibly true. In Roman Catholic theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the Pope* is the doctrine that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals) he is divinely guarded from all error. The theory of the Pope's official infallibility was long maintained by ultramontane theologians as the basis of pontifical supremacy; but it was first promulgated as a binding dogma by the Vatican Council in 1870, in the restricted form above given. See *Old Catholics,* under *catholic.*

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

The highest *infallibility* in the teachers doth not prevent the possibility or the danger of mistaking in the hearers. *Stillingfleet,* Works, IV. ii.

Infallibility . . . is just that which certitude is not; it is a faculty or gift, and relates not to some one truth in particular, but to all possible propositions in a given subject-matter. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 214.

2. Incapability of failure; absolute certainty of success or effect: as, the *infallibility* of a remedy.

The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its *infallibility.* *Kane,* Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 216.

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *infaillible* = Sp. *infalible* = Pg. *infallivel* = It. *infallibile,* < ML. *infallibilis,* not fallible, < *in-* priv. + *fallibilis,* fallible: see *fallible.*] **1.** Not fallible in knowledge, judgment, or opinion; exempt from fallacy or liability to error; unerring.

It is humane frailty to err, and no man is *infallible* here on earth. *Milton,* True Religion.

For not two or three of that order, . . . but almost the whole body of them, are of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings, not only in the spirituals but temporals. *Dryden,* Religio Laici, Pref.

A man is *infallible* whose words are always true, . . . but a man who is certain in some one definite case is not on that account *infallible.* *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

2. Unfailing in character or effect; exempt from uncertainty or liability to failure; absolutely trustworthy.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity against which our advertising doctors are not possessed with a most *infallible* antidote. *Goldsmith,* Quack Doctors.

His face, that *infallible* index of the mind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 150.

He . . . mended china with an *infallible* cement.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

infallibleness (in-fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Infallibility; exemption from liability to failure or error.

I have not at all said enough of the *infallibleness* of fine technical work as a proof of every other good power. *Ruskin,* Lectures on Art.

infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely.

If this disorder continues, learning and philosophy is *infallibly* torn to pieces. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

The lessening of the sun's heat would *infallibly* diminish the quantity of aqueous vapour, and thus cut off the glaciers at their source. *Tyndall,* Forms of Water, p. 21.

infamation† (in-fā-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *infamation* = Sp. *infamación* = Pg. *infamação* = It. *infamazione,* < LL. *infamatio(n-),* calumny, defamation (not found in sense of 'reproach, rebuke'), < *infamare,* disgrace, defame, also reproach, rebuke, blame: see *infame, v.*] Reproach; blame; censure.

For vpon thys lesson he bryngeth in, as you see, his charitable *infamacion* of the cleargies crueltie. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 915.

infame† (in-fām'), *a.* [< F. *infâme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infame,* < L. *infamis,* without (good) fame, of ill fame, < *in-* priv. + *fama,* fame: see *fame.* Cf. *infamous.*] Infamous.

I believe it is the first time that a scandalous *infame* state libel was honoured with a direct encomium in a solemn History that titles itself compleat. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 142.

infame† (in-fām'), *v. t.* [< F. *infamer* = Pr. *infamar, enfamar* = Sp. Pg. *infamar* = It. *infamare,* < L. *infamare,* bring into ill repute, de-

fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] To reproach; censure; defame.

Yet bicause he was cruell by nature, he was *infamed* by writers. *Holinshed*, Chron., I. 8.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

Hitherto obscured, *infamed*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 797.

infamed (in-fāmd′), *p. a.* Defamed or disgraced: specifically applied in heraldry to a lion or other beast shown without a tail.

infamize (in′fā-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infamized*, ppr. *infamizing*. [< *infame*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make infamous; defame. [Rare.]

With scornfull laughter (grace-less) thus began
To *infamize* the poor old drunken man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother?
Coleridge, Zapolya, i. 1.

infamonize† (in-fam′ō-nīz), *v. t.* A perverse extension of *infamize*. [Ludicrous.]

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

infamor†, *n.* [< *infame*, *v.*, + *-or*.] One who brings infamy or disgrace.

Nor Rome shall not repute theim as hir naturall children, but as cruell enemies; and not for augmentours of the commonwelth, but *infamours* and robbers of clemency. *Golden Book*, xi.

infamous (in′fā-mus, formerly also in-fā′mus), *a.* [< OF. *infameux*, < ML. *infamosus*, equiv. L. *infamis*, of ill fame, ill spoken of: see *infame*, *a.*, *famous*.] 1. Of ill fame; famous or noted for badness of any kind; notoriously evil; of vile character or quality; odious; detestable: applied to persons or things.

Is it not pity, I should lose my life
By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

We had a very *infamous* wretched lodging. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

As the Christians are worse here than in any other parts, so also the Turks indulge those vices here to the highest degree for which they are generally *infamous;* with many of them, drinking wine takes the place of opium; but they are secret in this practice. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 125.

The islanders, however, were not alone guilty of this *infamous* trade in men. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

After all, perhaps, the next best thing to being famous or *infamous* is to be utterly forgotten, for this also is to achieve a kind of definite result by living. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 347.

2. Involving or attributing infamy; branded, or that brands, with infamy: as, an *infamous* crime; *infamous* punishment.

Infamous punishments are mismanaged in this country, with respect both to the crimes and the criminals. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 9.

Infamous crime or offense, in *law*: (*a*) In the common-law rule of evidence disqualifying convicts to testify as witnesses or serve as jurors, an offense a conviction of which would at common law disqualify the person as a witness or juror, because creating a strong presumption against truthfulness; in general, an offense punishable in a state prison. (*b*) In the constitutional provision that no one can be held to answer for an infamous offense without presentment or indictment by grand jury, a crime punishable capitally or by imprisonment in a state prison or penitentiary, with or without hard labor. In this sense restricted by some authorities to those offenses which involve falsehood and are calculated to affect injuriously the public administration of justice. =**Syn. 1.** *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); disgraceful, shameful, grossly dishonorable, nefarious, execrable, ignominious.

infamously (in′fā-mus-li), *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; odiously; scandalously; disgracefully.

Now was the time to unlock the sealed fountain of royal bounty which had been *infamously* monopolized and huckstered. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

infamousness (in′fā-mus-nes), *n.* The condition, quality, or character of being infamous; infamy. *Bailey*, 1727.

infamy (in′fā-mi), *n.* [= F. *infamie*, OF. *infame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infamia*, < L. *infamia*, ill fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] 1. Evil fame; public reproach or disgrace; scandalous repute.

Fie, what dishonour seek ye! what black *infamy!* *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. Infamous character; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness: as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, the public disgrace or loss of character incurred by conviction of an infamous offense. See *infamous*. =**Syn. 1.** *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, etc. (see *ignominy*), dishonor.—2. Wickedness, atrocity, villainy, shamefulness. See *atrocious*.

★**infancy** (in′fan-si), *n.* [= F. *enfance* = Sp. Pg. *infancia* = It. *infanzia*, < L. *infantia*, inability to speak, infancy, < *infan(t-)s*, unable to speak, an infant: see *infant*.] 1†. Inability to speak distinctly; want of utterance; verbal hesitation.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. The state of being an infant; the earliest period of life, in formal classification reckoned as extending to the seventh year, but commonly or popularly as including only about two years, or the time of teething, after which childhood begins.

Great God, which hast this World's Birth made me see,
Vnfold his Cradle, shew his *Infancy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Babe yet lies in smiling *infancy*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 151.

Heaven lies about us in our *infancy*.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 5.

3. In *common law*, the period of a person's life from birth to the age of majority or legal capacity, at the end of the twenty-first year; nonage; minority.—4. Figuratively, that period in the history, existence, or development of a thing which corresponds to the earliest years of childhood; the first age, beginning, or early period: as, the *infancy* of the world; the *infancy* of an institution or an art.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuthnot*, Weights and Measures.

infandous† (in-fan′dus), *a.* [< L. *infandus*, unspeakable, < *in-* priv. + *fandus*, gerundive of *fari*, speak: see *fate*.] Unspeakable; unspeakably odious.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than anywhere else. *Howell*, Letters (10th ed.), I. v. 11.

infangtheft† (in′fang-thef), *n.* [ME. (ML.), repr. AS. *infangenetheóf*, < *infangen*, pp. of *infón*, *onfón*, seize (< *in*, *on*, on, + *fón*, pp. *fongen*, seize: see *fang*), + *theóf*, thief. Cf. *outfangthef*.] In *old Eng. law*, the privilege of the lord of a manor to sit in judgment upon thieves taken on his manor.

They shall haue *Infangthefe*, and that they shall be wreckefree, lastagefree, and louecopfree.
Charter granted by Edw. I. to Barons of the Cinque Portes, [quoted in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

In 20 Edward I. (1292), the prior of Kertmel was called, on a Quo Warranto, to show his right to have sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of sea, waif, *infangenthef*, to hold pleas of withernam, in Kertmel in Furneys, and to be exempt for himself and men from fines and amerciaments, and from suit and service to county and wapentake. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 678.

★**infant** (in′fant), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *enfant*, OF. *enfant* (> ult. ME. *faunt*) = Pr. *enfan*, *effan*, *efan* = Sp. Pg. It. *infante*, < L. *infan(t-)s*, a child that cannot yet speak, an infant, prop. adj., not speaking, < *in-* priv. + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A child during the earliest period of its life; a young child. See *infancy*.

And the stretis of the citee schulen be fillid with *infauntis* and maydens pleynge in the stretis of it.
Wyclif, Pistil on the II^d Wednesday of Advent, Zech. viii.

From fields of death when late he shall retire,
No *infant* on his knees shall call him sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 498.

2. In *law*, a person who is not of full age; specifically (in Great Britain, the United States, etc.), one who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. Technically, by an application of the old rule that the law does not regard fractions of a day, it has been settled that a person becomes of age at the beginning of the last day of the twenty-first year. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

3†. A noble youth. See *child*, *n.*, 8.

The *Infant* [Arthur] hearkned wisely to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 34.

Infant-class, infant-school, a class of or school for infants or young children, usually under seven years of age.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of infancy; hence, tender; infantile; incipient: as, *infant* beauty; *infant* fortunes.—2. Of or pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minor.

A very important part of the law of infancy . . . is that which determines the obligation of the parents in respect to *infant* children. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 267.

3. Figuratively, not yet fully grown; still in an early stage of development or growth: as, *infant* colonies; an *infant* bud.

Within the *infant* rind of this weak flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

Our humble petition to your honors . . . is, that you will be pleased to continue your favorable aspect upon these poor *infant* plantations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 363.

Shall I shriek if a Hungary fail?
Or an *infant* civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

infant† (in′fant), *v. t.* [< F. *enfanter* = Pr. *enfantar*, *effantar*, *efantar* = It. *infantare*, bring forth, < LL. *infantare*, nourish as an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*, *n.*] To bring forth as an infant; hence, to give origin or rise to.

But newly he was *infanted*,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

If we imagine that all the godly Ministers of England are not able to new mould a better and more pious Liturgy then this which was conceav'd and *infanted* by an idolatrous Mother, how basely were that to esteeme of Gods Spirit! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Have not I invention afore him? learning to better that invention above him? and *infanted* with pleasant travel?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

infanta (in-fan′tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., fem. of *infante*: see *infante*.] A Spanish or Portuguese princess of the royal blood. See *infante*.

infante (in-fan′te), *n.* [Sp. Pg., an infant, child; specifically, as in def.: see *infant*, and cf. *child*, *n.*, 8.] A son of a Spanish or Portuguese sovereign; in specific use as a title, a younger prince of the royal blood. The oldest son or heir apparent in Spain is called Prince of Asturias, and the heir apparent of Portugal was called Prince of Brazil until that country became independent.

infanthood (in′fant-hud), *n.* [< *infant* + *-hood*.] The state of being an infant; infancy.

infanticidal (in-fan′ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *infanticide* + *-al*.] Relating to infanticide.

infanticide[1] (in-fan′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticida*, < LL. *infanticida*, one who kills an infant, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an infant.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants.
Christophalgia (1680), p. 52.

infanticide[2] (in-fan′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticidio*, < LL. *infanticidium*, the killing of an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, whether newly born, in the course of parturition, or still in utero; child-murder. In Christian and Hebrew communities infanticide has always been regarded as not less criminal than any other kind of murder; but in most others, in both ancient and modern times, it has been practised and regarded as even excusable, and in some enjoined and legally performed, as in cases of congenital weakness or deformity among some of the communities of ancient Greece.

Infanticide, as is well known, was . . . admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined, upon what we should now call "the greatest happiness principle," by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 27.

Though among the Tasmanians the paternal instinct is described as having been strong, yet there was *infanticide*, and a new-born infant was buried along with its deceased mother. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 37.

★**infantile** (in′fan-til or -tīl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *infantil* = It. *infantile*, < L. *infantilis*, of or belonging to infants, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Of or belonging to infants or little children; pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

The flie lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following spring. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

The children at any age, however incapable of choice in other respects, however immature, or even *infantile*, are yet considered sufficiently capable to disinherit their parents. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Hectic infantile fever, infantile remittent fever. See *fever*[1].—**Infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*. =**Syn.** *Infantine*, etc. See *childlike*.

infantine (in′fan-tin or -tīn), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ine*.] Same as *infantile*.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke*, Marriage Act.

infantly† (in′fant-li), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ly*[1].] Infant-like; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

★**infantry** (in′fan-tri), *n.* [< F. *infanterie*, < Sp. *infantería* = Pg. *infanteria* = It. *infanteria*, *fanteria*, infantry; < Sp. Pg. *infante* = It. *infante*, *fante*, a young person, a foot-soldier (orig. appar. a page to a knight: see *infant*, *n.*, 3), < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Soldiery

serving on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; that part of a military establishment using small-arms, and equipped for marching and fighting on foot, constituting the oldest of the "arms" into which armies are conventionally divided: as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. Abbreviated *inf*.

Claverhouse, . . . leading them [his cavalry] in squadrons through the intervals and round the flanks of the royal *infantry*, formed them in line on the moor.
Scott, Old Mortality, xix.

As soon as mounted *infantry* begins to attempt manœuvres on horseback, it necessarily becomes a very inferior cavalry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 359.

2. [As if directly < *infant*, *n.*, 1, + *-ry*.] Infants in general; an assemblage of children. [Humorous.]

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.
B. Jonson, Masques, Time Vindicated.

infantryman (in'fan-tri-man), *n.*; pl. *infantrymen* (-men). A foot-soldier.

To re-enforce his own small body of cavalry with picked *infantrymen*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xv. 53.

infarce† (in-färs'), *v. t.* Same as *enfarce*.

By fury changed into a horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 99 b.

My facts [deeds] *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mir. for Mags., p. 145.

Betweene which . . . they are rather *infarced* . . . than otherwise laid and reared orderly.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 13.

infarct (in-färkt'), *n.* [< L. **infarctus*, prop. *infartus* or *infarsus*, pp. of *infarcire*, stuffed: see *enfarce*.] In *pathol.*, that which stuffs; the substance of an infarction.

A hemorrhagic *infarct* is a firm, red, usually wedge-shaped patch, which is found in certain organs as the effect of arterial embolism. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 434.

infarcted (in-färk'ted), *a.* [< LL. **infarctus*, pp. (see *infarct*), + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by infarction; stuffed; obstructed.

Sclerosis of the cortex in infantile syphilis . . . may possibly be sometimes primary, although generally it is the result of inflammation in *infarcted* areas.
The Lancet, No. 3411, p. 64.

infarction (in-färk'shon), *n.* [< *infarct* + *-ion*.] The act of stuffing or filling; the condition of being stuffed; the substance with which something is stuffed or filled. Formerly applied in pathology to a variety of morbid local conditions; now usually restricted to certain conditions caused by a local fault in the circulation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey*.

The congestion and *infarction* following embolism are produced by an afflux of arterial blood into the territory from collateral channels. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Just as a capsule forms around any foreign body, as around a bullet or an old *infarction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 413.

Embolic infarction, the morbid condition in the area of distribution of an end-artery after it is obstructed as by an embolus. This may be red by reflux engorgement of its vessels and hemorrhage into the tissues (*hemorrhagic infarction*), or this engorgement may be wanting and the color of the necrosed tissue may be light (*white infarction*). The term *hemorrhagic infarction* is sometimes applied to simple hemorrhage into the tissues.

infare (in-fär'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *infared*, ppr. *infaring*. [< ME. *infaren*, < AS. *infaran* (= OFries. *infara* = D. *invaren* = MLG. *invaren* = G. *einfahren*), < *in*, in, + *faran*, fare, go: see *fare*[1].] To go in; enter. [Local, Eng.]

infare (in'fär), *n.* [< ME. *infare*, < AS. *infaru*, a going in, invasion, *infær*, entrance, < *infaran*, go in: see *infare*, *v.*] 1. An entertainment given to friends upon newly entering a house; a housewarming. *Jamieson*.

And quhen the houssis biggit wer,
He gert purway him rycht weill thar;
For he thoucht to mak an *infar*,
And to mak gud cher till his men.
Barbour, The Bruce, xvi. 340 (MS.).

2. A wedding reception; the housewarming entertainment given by a newly married couple. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Infare (groom's wedding dinner).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

There could be no wedding in a Hoosier village thirty or forty years ago without an *infare* on the following day. In those days the faring into the house of the bridegroom's parents was observed with great rejoicing.
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xxix.

Also *infair*.

infashionable† (in-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *fashionable*.] Unfashionable.

infatigable† (in-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *infatigable* = Sp. *infatigable* = Pg. *infatigavel* = It. *infaticabile*, *infatigabile*, < L. *infatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *fatigabilis*, that may be wearied: see *fatigable*.] Indefatigable.

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infatuated*, ppr. *infatuating*. [< L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare* (> It. *infatuare* = Sp. Pg. *infatuar* = F. *infatuer*), make a fool of, < *in*, in, + *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1†. To make foolish; reduce to foolishness, or show the foolishness of.

God hath *infatuated* your high subtle wisdom.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

We are furnished with answer enough to *infatuate* this pretence for lay-elders.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 249.

Almighty God . . . *infatuated* his [Shaftesbury's] counsels, and made him slip his opportunity.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. To affect with folly; inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion beyond the control of reason; excite to extravagant feeling or action: as, to be *infatuated* with pride, or with a woman.

Certainly then that people must needs be mad or strangely *infatuated* that build the chief hope of thir common happiness or safety on a single Person.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Such is the bewitching nature of spiritual Pride and Hypocrisie that it *infatuates* the minds of Men to their ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Some the style [of a book]
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranc'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 103.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *infatuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infatuated.

There was never wicked man that was not *infatuate*.
Bp. Hall, Asa.

infatuated (in-fat'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Manifesting extravagant folly; caused by infatuation: as, an *infatuated* passion for cards. =**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); deluded, doting. See also list under *foolish*.

infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infatuation* = Sp. *infatuación* = Pg. *infatuação*, < LL. *infatuatio*(*n-*), < L. *infatuare*, infatuate: see *infatuate*.] The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; extravagant folly; fatuous devotion or passion: as, *infatuation* for an unworthy object.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule.
H. Blair, Works, II. vii.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Is. Taylor*.

infaust (in-fâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *infausto*, < L. *infaustus*, unfortunate, unpropitious, < *in-*, not, + *faustus*, propitious.] Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. [Rare.]

It was an *infaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton.
Bulwer, The Caxtons, vii. 1.

Taurus, . . . whose *infaust* aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 303.

infausting† (in-fâs'ting), *n.* [< *infaust* + *-ing*[1].] Unluckiness; ill fortune.

Hee did with all bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage as an ill prognosticke.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 196.

infeasibility (in-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *infeasible*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being infeasible; impracticability.

The *infeasibility* of the thing they petitioned for to be done with justice gave the denyall to their petition.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 42.

infeasible (in-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *feasible*.] Not feasible; incapable of accomplishment; impracticable.

It was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and infatuated adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly *infeasible*. *Hallam*.

infeasibleness (in-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infeasibility.

Presently then, in conformitie to this order, he began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the *infeasableness*, pursu'd his task, and perfected it in less time than he had before lost in sleeping.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vi. § 3.

★ **infect** (in-fekt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infecten*, *enfecten*, < OF. *infecter*, F. *infecter* = Sp. Pg. *infectar* = It. *infettiare*, infect, < L. *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, put in, dip in, dye, mix, spoil, infect, < *in*, in, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *affect*, *confect*, etc.] 1. To affect as with something infused or instilled; imbue; impregnate; permeate: used especially of that which is bad or hurtful, but sometimes also of that which is good or indifferent.

He [a dead dragon] *Enfecte* the firmament with his felle noise [offensive savor].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 936.

One droppe of poyson *infecteth* the whole tunne of Wine; one leafe of Colloquintida marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porredge. *Lyly*, Euphues (1579), p. 39.

Breathing . . . a holy vow
Never to taste the pleasures of the world,
Never to be *infected* with delight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Men have used to *infect* their meditations, opinions, and doctrines with some conceits which they have most admired. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 56.

Our sweating hinds their salads now defile,
Infecting homely herbs with fragrant oil.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 91.

I had been reading Fichte, and Emerson, and Carlyle, and had been *infected* by the spirit of these great men.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 334.

Specifically—2. To taint with disease or the seeds of disease, either physical or moral: as, to *infect* a person with smallpox; literature *infected* with immorality.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Till I [Sin] in man residing, through the race,
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all *infect*.
Milton, P. L., x. 608.

But vice and misery now demand the song,
And turn our view from dwellings simply neat
To this *infected* row we term our street.
Crabbe, Works, I. 42.

3. In *law*, to taint or contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty, seizure, or forfeiture. =**Syn.** To poison, pollute, defile.

infect† (in-fekt'), *a.* [< ME. *infect*, *enfecte*, < OF. *infect*, < L. *infectus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Infected; tainted; affected unfavorably.

A grete laboure is to correcte
A molde in this maner that is *enfecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Beware of subtle craft and guyle, therewith be not *infect*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And in the imitation of these twain . . . many are *infect*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Contaminated with illegality; having a flaw in the title.

Al was fee symple to him in effecte,
His purchasyng mighte nought ben *enfecte* [var. *suspect*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 320.

3. Marred; discolored; darkened.

The hornes of the fulle moene waxen pale and *infect* by the boundes of the derke nyght.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

infectedness (in-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The fact or state of being infected.

The *infectedness* of the patient is first made known to the observer by . . . general pyrexia. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

infecter (in-fek'tèr), *n.* One who or that which infects.

infectible (in-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infected.

Such was the purity and perfection of this thy glorious guest [Christ] that it was not possibly *infectible*, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others' sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

★ **infection** (in-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *infection* = Pr. *infectio*, *infeccio* = Sp. *infección* = Pg. *infecção* = It. *infezione*, < LL. *infectio*(*n-*), a dyeing (infection), < L. *inficere*, pp. *infectus*, dye, mix, infect: see *infect*.] 1. The act of infecting. (*a*) Communication of some quality, property, or state, whether good or bad, by contact, diffusive or emanative influence, example, etc.; more especially, the communication of some taint, or noxious or pernicious quality or element, etc.; contamination; taint.

There, while her tears deplor'd the godlike man
Through all her train the soft *infection* ran;
The pious maids their mingled sorrows shed,
And mourn the living Hector, as the dead.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 645.

(*b*) The communication of disease or of disease germs, whether by contact with a diseased person or with morbid or noxious matter, contaminated clothing, etc., by inoculation, either direct or through the medium of infected mosquitos or other insects, by inhalation, by ingestion of contaminated food or water, or in other ways. Cf. *contagion*, 1.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection*. *De Foe*.

(*c*) Contamination by illegality, as in possessing contraband goods, etc.

In 1744, under Louis XV., a regulation freed neutral ships from the *infection* of the hostile cargo, but the same enactment ordained that neutral goods, the growth or fabric of enemies, should be confiscated.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

2. That which infects, or by which some quality or state is communicated. (*a*) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; contaminating influence: as, the *infection* of error, or of an evil example.

It was her [Queen Margaret's] chance to light
Amidst the gross *infection* of those times.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

(*b*) That by which disease is or may be communicated; an infecting agency; morbific emanation or influence; virus.

Thou hast eyes
Like flames of sulphur, which, methinks, do dart
Infection on me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

If he bring with him his bill of health, and that he is now cleare of *infection* and of no danger to the other sheep, then with incredible expressions of joy all his brethren receive him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Finding that the sickness had been ceased at Christophers three months before they came forth, so as there could be no danger of *infection* in their persons, they gave them liberty to continue on shore.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 381.

3. In *gram.*, a modification of a vowel-sound by another following, whereby the first takes on the sound of the second: applied to such modification in Celtic speech. *Windisch*, Irish Gram. (trans.).

infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* [= F. *infectieux*; as *infecti(on)* + *-ous.*] **1.** Communicable by infection; easily diffused or spread from person to person or from place to place, as a disease, a moral influence, or a mental condition: specifically applied to diseases which are capable of being communicated from one to another, or which pervade certain places, attacking persons there, independently of any contact with those already sick. Infectious diseases include contagious and miasmatic diseases.

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames.*

Infectious horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

His gayety was so irresistible and so *infectious* that it carried everything before it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. Capable of communicating infection; that infects, taints, or corrupts; contaminating: as, *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; an *infectious* vice.

Which haue made all the worlde druncken and mad with her poyson and *infectious* drincke.
J. Udall, On Rev. xviii.

Thy flatteries are *infectious*, and I'll flee thee
As I would do a leper.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

It [the court] is necessary for the polishing of manners, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

Every sewage contamination which chemistry can trace ought, primâ facie, to be held to include the possibility of *infectious* properties.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

3. In *law*, capable of contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure or forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

=Syn. 1. Catching, communicable.—2. Contaminating, poisoning, defiling.

infectiously (in-fek'shus-li), *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.

The will dotes that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects,
Without some image of the affected merit.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being infectious: as, the *infectiousness* of a disease, of an evil example, or of mirth.

Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness* and malignity.
Boyle, Works, V. 65.

infective (in-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *infectif*, < OF. *infectif* = Sp. *infectivo* = It. *infettivo*, < L. *infectivus*, serving to dye (in neut. pl. as noun, dyestuffs), < *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, dye, infect: see *infect.*] **1†.** Of a nature to infect or affect injuriously; injurious.

Whenne it is uppe and hath fertilitee,
Turne it efte in, it doungeth best the vynes,
All other dounge is *infectif* of wynes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Infectious; tending to communicate or spread, or capable of communicating, infection.

Yt is ordered that all such persons as have any notorious *infective* decease uppon him shall not be sente to the said house of correction to remayne there.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 118.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.
Sir P. Sidney.

All *infective* material . . . should be destroyed.
Science, IV. 441.

The morbid products are absorbed, and originate tuberculosis by an *infective* process. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 697.

infectiveness (in-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* Infective quality or power.

The conversion of ordinarily harmless microphytes into agents of deadly *infectiveness*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 715.

The essential feature of malignancy was due not to *infectiveness*, but to the indefinitely sustained activity of certain lowly organised cells. *The Lancet*, No. 3414, p. 222.

infectivity (in-fek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infective* + *-ity.*] Tendency or capacity to infect; infectiousness.

It is from the London Congress that another important advance dates its confirmation, namely the possibility of attenuating the different viruses, varying their *infectivity*, and preserving them by means of suitable cultures.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 306.

infecund (in-fē-kund' or in-fek'und), *a.* [< ME. *infecunde* = F. *infécond* = Sp. Pg. *infecundo* = It. *infecondo*, < L. *infecundus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund.*] Not fecund; not bearing; unfruitful; barren.

Fesanntes up to bringe is thus to doo:
Take noon but of oon yere; for, *infecunde*
Are olde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

infecundity (in-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [= F. *infécondité* = Sp. *infecundidad* = Pg. *infecundidade* = It. *infecondità*, < L. *infecundita(t-)s*, unfruitfulness, < *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund.*] The state of being infecund; absence of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Such a state of original promiscuity as that which McLennan and Morgan postulate tends nowadays to a pathological condition very unfavourable to fecundity; and *infecundity*, amid perpetually belligerent savages, implies weakness and ultimate destruction.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 205.

infecundous† (in-fē-kun'dus), *a.* [< L. *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund.*] Unfruitful; infecund.

That the Aristotelian physiology cannot boast itself the proper author of any one invention, is prægnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

infeeble† (in-fē'bl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeeble.*

infeftment (in-feft'ment), *n.* [< *infeft*, pp. of **infeff*, *infeoff*, + *-ment.*] In *Scots law*, the old process of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.

The Sacrament [the Lord's Supper] is one of the seals of the covenant of grace which God makes with believers in Christ; & by it He gives them seisine and *infeftment* of all the benefits of the covenant, and of the glorious inheritance purchased for them by Christ.
Rev. J. Willison, Practical Works.

Base infeftment, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.—**Infeftment in security**, a temporary infeftment to secure payment of some debt.—**Infeftment of relief**, a similar security to relieve a cautioner.

infelicific (in-fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *infelix* (*-ic-*), unhappy (see *infelicity*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Productive of unhappiness. [Rare.]

The breach of any moral rule is pro tanto *infelicific*, from its injurious effects on moral habits generally.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 423.

infelicitous (in-fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felicitous.*] **1.** Not felicitous, happy, or fortunate; unhappy: as, an *infelicitous* marriage.—**2.** Unskilful; inapt; inappropriate; ill-timed: as, an *infelicitous* expression.

infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infelicities* (-tiz). [= F. *infélicité* = Sp. *infelicidad* = Pg. *infelicidade* = It. *infelicità*, < L. *infelicita(t-)s*, misfortune, unhappiness, ill luck, < *infelix*, unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy, < *in-* priv. + *felix*, happy: see *felicity.*] **1.** Lack of felicity or good fortune; unhappiness; misfortune; misery.

To suppresse and hide a mans mirth, and not to haue therein a partaker, or at least wise a witnes, is no little griefe and *infelicity*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicity*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 52.

2. Unfavorableness; inappropriateness; inaptness: as, the *infelicity* of the occasion.

With characteristic *infelicity* he blundered into the room. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 171.

3. An inapt, unskilful, or imperfect mode of expression, or the expression itself: as, *infelicities* of style.

Errors and *infelicities* are . . . thoroughly wrought into our minds, as parts of our habitual mode of expression.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 16.

infelonious (in-fē-lō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felonious.*] Not felonious; not legally punishable.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder [of a canary-bird] had always made her wince.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

infelt (in'felt), *a.* [< *in*1 + *felt.*] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of *in-felt* passion.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

infeodation†, *n.* Same as *infeudation.*

infeoff†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeoff.*

infeoffment†, infeofment†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *enfeoffment.*

infer (in-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inferred*, ppr. *inferring.* [= F. *inférer* = Sp. Pg. *inferir* = It. *inferire*, < L. *inferre*, bring in or upon, bring against, infer, < *in*, in, on, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1. Cf. *illation.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bring in, on, or about; lead forward or advance; adduce.

One day *inferres* that foile
Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.
Arthur, A Tragedy, F 4, b. (*Nares.*)

Without doing, *inferring*, or inflicting, or suffering to be done, *inferred*, or inflicted, to them or any of them, in body or goods, any disturbance or impeachment.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 212.

What need I *infer* more of their prodigal glisterings and their spangled damnations, when these are arguments sufficient to show the wealth of sin?
Middleton, Black Book.

When the King preferreth any to the dignitie of a Mandarine, or to a higher office, their custome is to put vp a libell of supplication, *inferring* their insufficiencie, with many modest refusals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2. To form as an opinion or belief in consequence of something else observed or believed; derive as a fact or consequence, by reasoning of any kind; accept from evidence or premises; conclude.

The wit no sooner conceiueth that there is a God, but the will *inferreth* that he ought to be worshipped.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

Judging from the past, we may safely *infer* that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 436.

From mere difference we can *infer* nothing.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

3. To bear presumption or proof of; imply.

To stay with follies, or where faults may be,
Infers a crime, although the party free.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Creation *inferring* providence (for what father forsaketh the child that he hath begotten), and providence presupposing creation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 44.

What he dared not do *inferred* some peril, I suppose.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 292.

II. *intrans.* To conclude; reach a conclusion by reasoning.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's state
Secure. *Milton*, Comus, l. 408.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

inferable (in-fėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *infer* + *-able.* Cf. *inferrible.*] Capable of being inferred or deduced; that may be concluded from evidence or premises. Sometimes *inferrible.*

I have seen much of human prejudice, suffered much from human persecution, yet I see no reason hence *inferable* which should alter my wishes for their renovation.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 218.

If excess of pressure arrests nerve-action, and if the normal amount of pressure allows the normal amount of nerve-action; then it is *inferable* that nerve-disturbances will pass with undue facility if the pressure is deficient.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

infere†, *adv.* See *in fere*, under *feer*1.

inference (in'fėr-ens), *n.* [= F. *inférence* = Sp. Pg. *inferencia*, < ML. *inferentia*, inference, < L. *inferre*, infer: see *infer.*] **1.** The formation of a belief or opinion, not as directly observed, but as constrained by observations made of other matters or by beliefs already adopted; the system of propositions or judgments connected together by such an act in a syllogism—namely, the premises, or the judgment or judgments which act as causes, and the conclusion, or the judgment which results as an effect; also, the belief so produced. The act of inference consists psychologically in constructing in the imagination a sort of diagram or skeleton image of the essentials of the state of things represented in the premises, in which, by mental manipulation and contemplation, relations that had not been noticed in constructing it are discovered. In this respect inference is analogous to experiment, where, in place of a diagram, a simplified state of things is used, and where the manipulation is real instead of mental. *Unconscious inference* is the determination of a cognition by previous cognitions without consciousness or voluntary control. The lowest kind of conscious inference is where a proposition is recognized as inferred, but without distinct apprehension of the premises from which it has been inferred. The next lowest is the simple consequence, where a belief is recognized as caused by another belief, according to some rule or psychical force, but where the nature of this rule or leading principle is not recognized, and it is in truth some observed fact embodied in a habit of inference. Such, for example, is the celebrated inference of Descartes, *Cogito, ergo sum* ('I think, therefore I exist'). Higher forms of inference are the direct syllogism (see *syllogism*); apagogic inference, or the reductio ad absurdum, which involves the principle of contradiction; dilemmatic inference, which involves the principle of excluded middle; simple inferences turning upon relations; inferences of transposed quantity (see below); and

the Fermatian inference (see *Fermatian*). Scientific inferences are either inductive or hypothetic. See *induction*, 5, and *analogy*, 3.

2. Reasoning from effect to cause; reasoning from signs; conjecture from premises or criteria; hypothesis.

An excellent discourse on . . . the inexpressible happiness and satisfaction of a holy life, with pertinent *inferences* to prepare us for death and a future state.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1703.

He has made not only illogical *inferences*, but false statements. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Take, by contrast, the word *inference*, which I have been using: it may stand for the act of inferring, as I have used it; or for the connecting principle, or inferentia, between premises and conclusions; or for the conclusion itself.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 254.

Alternative inference. See *alternative*.—**Ampliative inference.** See *explicative inference*, below.—**Analogical inference,** the inference that a certain thing, which is known to possess a certain number of characters belonging to a limited number of objects or to one only, also possesses another character common to those objects. Such would be the inference that Mars is inhabited, owing to its general resemblance to the earth. Mill calls this inference from particulars to particulars, and makes it the basis of induction.—**Apagogical inference,** an inference reposing on the principle of contradiction, that A and not-A cannot be predicated of the same subject; the inference that a proposition is false because it leads to a false conclusion. Such is the example concerning mercury, under *deductive inference*, below.—**Comparative inference.** See *comparative*.—**Complete inference,** an inference whose leading principle involves no matter of fact over and above what is implied in the very conception of reasoning or inference: opposed to *incomplete inference*, or *enthymeme*. Thus, if a little girl says to herself, "It is naughty to do what mamma tells me not to do; but mamma tells me not to squint; therefore, it is naughty to squint," this is a complete inference; while if the first premise does not clearly and explicitly appear in her thought, although really operative in leading her to the conclusion, it ceases to be properly a premise, and the inference is incomplete.—**Correct inference,** an inference which conforms to the rules of logic, whether the premises are true or not.—**Deductive inference,** inference from a general principle, or the application of a precept or maxim to a particular case recognized as coming under it: a phrase loosely applied to all explicative inference. Example: Mercury is a metal, and mercury is liquid; hence, not all metals are solid. The general rule here is that all metals are solid, which is concluded to be false, because the necessary consequence that mercury would be solid is false.—**Direct deductive inference,** the simple inference from an antecedent to a consequent, in virtue of a belief in their connection as such. Example: All men die; Enoch and Elijah were men; therefore they must have died.—**Disjunctive inference.** Same as *alternative inference*.—**Explicative inference,** an inference which consists in the observation of new relations between the parts of a mental diagram (see above) constructed without addition to the facts contained in the premises. It infers no more than is strictly involved in the facts contained in the premises, which it thus unfolds or explicates. This is the opposite of *ampliative inference*, in which, in endeavoring to frame a representation, not merely of the facts contained in the premises, but also of the way in which they have come to present themselves, we are led to add to the facts directly observed. Thus, if I see the full moon partly risen above the horizon, it is absolutely out of my power not to imagine the entire disk as completed, and then partially hidden; and it will be an addition to and correction of this idea if I then stop to reflect that since the moon rose last the hidden part may have been torn away: the inference that the disk of the moon is complete is an irresistible ampliative inference. All the demonstrations of mathematics proceed by explicative inferences.—**Fermatian inference.** See *Fermatian*.—**Hypothetic inference,** the inference that a hypothesis, or supposition, is true because its consequences, so far as tried, have been found to be true; in a wider sense, the inference that a hypothesis resembles the truth as much as its consequences have been found to resemble the truth. Thus, Schliemann supposes the story of Troy to be historically true in some measure, on account of the agreement of Homer's narrative with the findings in his excavations, all of which would be natural results of the truth of the hypothesis.—**Immediate inference.** See *immediate*.—**Incomplete inference.** See *complete inference*, above.—**Indirect inference,** any inference reposing on the principle that the consequence of a consequence is itself a consequence. The same inference will be regarded as direct or indirect, according to the degree of importance attached to the part this principle plays in it. Example: All men die; but if Enoch and Elijah died, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs.—**Inductive inference.** See *induction*, 5.—**Inference of transposed quantity,** any inference which reposes on the fact that a certain lot of things is finite in number, so that the inference would lose its cogency were this not the case. The following is an example: Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but nobody is killed by more than one person; consequently, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot. If the foolish first premise is supposed to hold good of the finite number of Hottentots who are living at any one time, the inference is conclusive. But if the infinite succession of generations is taken into account, then each Hottentot might kill a Hottentot of the succeeding generation, say one of his sons, and yet many might escape being killed.—**Leading principle of inference,** the formula of the mental habit governing an inference.—**Necessary inference,** an explicative inference in which it is logically impossible for the premises to be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Probable inference,** a kind of inference embracing all ampliative and some explicative inference, in which the premises are recognized as possibly true without the truth of the conclusion, but in which it is felt that the reasoner is following a rule which may be trusted to lead him to the truth in the main and in the long run.—**Ricardian inference,** the mode of inference employed by Ricardo to establish his theory of rent. See *Ricardian*.—**Statistical inference,** an inference in regard to the magnitude of a quantity, where it is concluded that a certain value is the most probable, and that other possible values gradually fall off in probability as they depart from the most probable value. All the inferences of those sciences which are dominated by mathematics are of this character.=**Syn.** *Analysis, Anticipation, Argument, Argumentation, Assay, Assent, Assumption, Conclusion, Conjecture, Conviction, Corollary, Criterion, Decision, Deduction, Demonstration, Dilemma, Discovery, Elench, Enthymeme, Examination, Experiment, Experimentation, Finding, Forecast, Generalization, Guess, Hypothesis, Illation, Induction, Inquiry, Investigation, Judgment, Lemma, Moral, Persuasion, Porism, Prediction, Prevision, Presumption, Probation, Prognostication, Proof, Ratiocination, Reasoning, Research, Sifting, Surmise, Test, Theorem, Verdict.* Of these words, *illation* is a strict synonym for *inference* in the first and principal meaning of the latter word, but is pedantic and little used. *Reasoning* has the same meaning, but is not used as a relative noun with *of*; thus, we speak of the *inference of* the conclusion from the premises, and of *reasoning from* the premises to the conclusion. A *reasoning* may consist of a series of acts of *inference*. *Ratiocination* is abstract and severe reasoning, involving only necessary inferences. *Conclusion* differs from *inference* mainly in being applied preferentially to the result of the act called *inference;* but *conclusion* would further usually imply a stronger degree of persuasion than *inference*. *Conviction* and *persuasion* denote the belief attained, or its attainment, from a psychological point of view, while *inference, illation, reasoning, ratiocination,* and *conclusion* direct attention to the logic of the procedure. *Conviction* is perhaps a stronger word than *persuasion*, and more confined to serious and moral inferences. *Decision, judgment, finding,* and *verdict* are inferences from which practical results will immediately follow. *Discovery* is the inferential or other attainment of a new truth. *Analysis, assay, examination, experiment, experimentation, inquiry, investigation,* and *research* are processes analogous to inference, and also involving acts of inference. *Anticipation, assent, assumption,* and *presumption* express the attainment of belief either without inference or considered independently of any inference. *Presumption* is used for a probable inference or for the ground of it. *Argument, argumentation, demonstration, probation,* and *proof* set forth the logic of inferences already drawn. *Criterion* and *test* are rules of inference. *Elench* is that relation between the premises which compels assent to the conclusion; it is translated "evidence" in Heb. xi. 1, where an intellectual perception is meant. *Corollary, deduction, dilemma, enthymeme, forecast, generalization, induction, lemma, moral, porism, prediction, prevision, prognostication, sifting,* and *theorem* are special kinds of inference. (See these words.) *Conjecture, guess, hypothesis,* and *surmise* are synonyms of *inference* in its secondary sense. *Guess* and *surmise* are weaker words.

inferential (in-fẹ-ren′shal), *a.* [< ML. *inferentia*, inference, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

It is not an *inferential*, but a palpable fact, that England is crowded. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 15.

The faith of Christ is not identical with the body of *inferential* theology which is the growth of later ages.
Contemporary Rev., L. 356.

inferentially (in-fẹ-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.

It is shown *inferentially* that movements correspond to the action of the central nerve-mechanism.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 50.

inferiæ (in-fē′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < *inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: see *inferior, infernal.*] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased members of their families.

inferior (in-fē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inférieur* = Sp. Pg. *inferior* = It. *inferiore*, < L. *inferior*, lower, inferior, compar. of *inferus*, low, nether, underground, orig. a compar. Cf. Skt. *adhara*, lower, related with *adhas*, down, beneath.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lower in space; situated below or in a lower position; subjacent: as, the *inferior* maxillary bone; the *inferior* limb of the moon.

The right membrana tympani was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a narrow rim, the remains of the *inferior* and posterior portions of the membrane.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 245.

The mouth, instead of opening in the *inferior* part of the head, as in common sharks, was at the extremity of the head, the jaws having the same bend.
Nature, XXX. 365.

2. Lower in grade or in any scale of reckoning; less important or valuable; of smaller consideration; subordinate: as, goods of *inferior* quality; a man of *inferior* rank.

Our nation is in nothing *inferiour* to the French or Italian for copie of language, subtiltie of deuice, good method and proportion in any forme of poeme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 48.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferiour* nature, is wiser in its own plain way, and attends its own business more directly than the mind, with all its boasted subtilty.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Why be at the charge of providing logic of the best quality, when a very *inferior* article will be equally acceptable? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. In *bot.*, growing below some other organ. An *inferior calyx* is one that is inserted below the ovary, or free; an *inferior ovary* is one with adnate or superior calyx. Compare *superior*.

4. In *astron.*: (*a*) Situated or occurring between the earth and the sun: as, the *inferior* planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (*b*) Lying below the horizon; as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.—5. In *music*, lower in pitch.—6. In *entom.*, pertaining to the lower or ventral surface of an insect; below; nearer the ventral surface than other parts.—7. In *printing*, occupying the lower part of the shank of the type; standing below other type in the same line: as, the *inferior* figures used in chemical notation.—**Inferior antennæ or eyes,** antennæ or eyes situated on the lower surface of the head.—**Inferior court.** (*a*) A court not of general jurisdiction. (*b*) A court the proceedings or determinations of which are subject to the supervision or review of another court, of general jurisdiction, of the same state. Few phrases in law are more indeterminate than this. It is a well-settled maxim that jurisdiction is presumed in favor of the proceedings of superior, but not those of inferior, courts. The rule originated in England, where the courts of Chancery, Queen's (or King's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all having an ancient common-law existence, and general, though not identical, jurisdiction, were known as the superior courts; and the distinction between them and inferior courts of special or limited jurisdiction was clear. In American law the term is variously used, without an exact meaning, except as afforded by the context.—**Inferior margin of a wing,** the margin lying beneath when the wing is folded against the body; the anterior margin: used principally in describing the tegmina of grasshoppers, etc.—**Inferior surface of a wing,** the surface lying beneath when the wing is spread.—**Inferior valve,** in *zoöl.*, the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.—**Inferior wings,** in *entom.*, the posterior or hind wings: so called because they fold under the anterior pair.

II. *n.* A person who ranks below another; one who holds a lower place; a subordinate: as, an *inferior* in qualifications or experience; the *inferiors* in a great household.

It is fit I should commit offence to my *inferiors*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South*, Sermons.

The man who chooses to be with his *inferiors* is degraded. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 248.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infériorité* = Sp. *inferioridad* = Pg. *inferioridade* = It. *inferiorità*, < ML. *inferiorita(t-)s*, < L. *inferior*, lower: see *inferior*.] 1. The state of being inferior, especially in degree or quality; a lower state or condition.

The genuine effect of a nearer or more attentive view of infinite excellency is a deep sense of our own great *inferiority* to it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 154.

I declare I always feel my *inferiority* almost too much when I am with people who can really talk—talk like that. *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xv.

2. In *logic*, the character of a sign, name, proposition, or inference which is applicable to only a part of the cases to which another is applicable.

inferiorly (in-fē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or relation; on or in the direction of the lower part or the inferior surface: as, an insect marked *inferiorly* with black, or having a band dilated *inferiorly*.

infernal (in-fėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infernal*, < OF. *enfernal, infernal*, F. *infernal* = Pr. *infernal, yfernal* = Sp. Pg. *infernal* = It. *infernale*, < LL. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions, < L. *infernus*, lower, underground, belonging to the lower regions, < *inferus*, low: see *inferior*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.

The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the *infernal* jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 233.

As deep beneath th' *infernal* centre hurl'd
As from that centre to th' ethereal world.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 19.

O thou, whose worth thy wond'rous works proclaim;
The flames, thy piety; the world, thy fame;
Though great be thy request, yet shalt thou see
Th' Elysian fields, th' *infernal* monarchy.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable or appropriate to hell or its inhabitants; hellish; fiendish; diabolical: as, *infernal* cruelty. [Often used colloquially as an adjective of emphasis, equivalent to *outrageous:* as, an *infernal* shame; an *infernal* nuisance.]

A goat's rough body bore a lion's head;
Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire;
Her gaping throat emits *infernal* fire.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 224.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings.
Addison, Spectator, No. 243.

To look at Him who form'd us and redeem'd, . . .
To recollect that, in a form like ours,
He bruis'd beneath his feet th' *infernal* powers.
Cowper. Charity, l. 584.

Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'sdeath! there is certainly some *infernal* mystery in it I can't comprehend! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

Infernal fig, *Argemone Mexicana*, the prickly poppy or Mexican poppy: probably so called on account of the very prickly pod. Also called *devil's-fig.*—**Infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus, usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object, contrived to produce explosion, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—**Infernal stone** (*lapis infernalis*), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash. =**Syn.** 1. Tartarean, Stygian.—2. Devilish, satanic, fiendlike, nefarious.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

That instrument ne'er heard,
Struck by the skilful bard,
It strongly to awake;
But it th' *infernals* scar'd,
And made Olympus quake.
Drayton, To Himself and the Harp.

2. A person or thing of an infernal character in any sense, or of supposed infernal appearance: specifically applied to a fire-ship, torpedo, infernal machine, or the like.

This [part of the line] the commodore ordered to be instantly cut away, for fear of hauling up another of the *infernals*, as he termed it.
Men and Manners in America, p. 189.

infernality (in-fėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *infernalidad* = Pg. *infernalidade* = It. *infernalità*; as *infernal* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being infernal; hellishness.

The appalling union of the infallibility of Heaven with the *infernality* of Hell. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 261.

infernally (in-fėr'nal-i), *adv.* In an infernal or devilish manner; diabolically; outrageously.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false. *Bp. Hacket.*

inferno (in-fėr'nō), *n.* [< It. *inferno*, hell (the title and subject of one part of Dante's "Divina Commedia"), < L. *infernus*, of the lower regions, *inferna*, the lower regions: see *infernal*.] Hell; the infernal regions.

The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving *inferno* of black sea with their starlike specks, beyond which tumbled the upward avalanches of the breakers.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 19.

infero-. [Mod. combining form of L. *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower.] An element in some recent scientific compounds, meaning 'low' or 'lower,' and implying that something is below, on the lower side, or inferior in position or relation. =**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. In zoölogy these prefixes refer to position or relation of parts, not to quantity, quality, or degree. *Infero-* generally means low or down with reference to the thing itself; *infra-* means below or under something else; but this distinction is not always observed. Thus, *infero*branchiate means having the gills low down; *infra*branchial would mean being below the gills.

infero-anterior (in″fe-rō-an-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *anterior*, that is in front: see *anterior*.] Situated below and in front.

inferobranch (in'fe-rō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Inferobranchiata*. *S. P. Woodward*. Also *inferobranchian*.

Inferobranchia (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2. *Latreille*, 1825.

inferobranchian (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *inferobranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *inferobranch*.

Inferobranchiata (in″fe-rō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inferobranchiatus*: see *inferobranchiate*.] 1. In the old systems of De Blainville and Cuvier, an order of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills under an expanded mantle, as the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Diphyllidiidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) they were the fourth order of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica*, composed of the two genera *Phyllidia* and *Linguella*.

2. In later systems, a suborder of nudibranchiates extended to include forms without branchiæ, but otherwise resembling the typical forms. Thus extended, the order embraces the families *Phyllidiidæ*, *Hypobranchæidæ*, *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, and *Dermatobranchiidæ*.

Also called *Inferobranchia*, *Hypobranchia*, *Hypobranchiata*, *Dipleurobranchia*.

inferobranchiate (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *inferobranchiatus*, < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills inferior in position; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inferobranchiata*. Also *inferobranchian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Inferobranchiata*.

inferolateral (in″fe-rō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Situated below and to one side; inferior and lateral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 322.

inferomedian (in″fe-rō-mē'di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle: see *median*.] Situated in the middle of the under side.

inferoposterior (in″fe-rō-pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] Situated below and behind.

inferrible (in-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [< *infer*(*r*) + *-ible*.] See *inferable*.

From this experiment made in two receivers, it seems to be *inferrible* that air produced from cherries doth promote the alteration both of colour and also of firmness in apricocks. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 534.

infertile (in-fėr'til), *a.* [= F. *infertile* = Pg. *infertil* = It. *infertile*, < LL. *infertilis*, not fertile, < L. *in-* priv. + *fertilis*, fertile: see *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; sterile: as, an *infertile* soil; *infertile* ideas.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue*.

If we say "Man is man," the proposition is *infertile*, because the identity is simply affirmed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 79.

The offspring are usually entirely *infertile*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 129.

infertility (in-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infertilité* = Pg. *infertilidade*, < LL. *infertilita(t-)s*, < *infertilis*, not fertile: see *infertile*.] The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness: as, the *infertility* of land.

Commonly the same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesom.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 214.

infest† (in-fest'), *a.* [< L. *infestus*, disturbed, molested, unsafe, attacking, hostile, troublesome, < *in*, in, on, + **festus*, for **fedtus*, < *fendere*, strike: see *fend*[1].] Hostile; hurtful; mischievous; harassing; troublesome.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

For well she knew the wayes to win good will
Of every wight, that were not too *infest*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 41.

Toward others he was so *infest* and cruell.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

infest (in-fest'), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *infester* = Sp. Pg. *infestar* = It. *infestare*, < L. *infestare*, attack, molest, < *infestus*, hostile: see *infest*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack; molest; harass; haunt or prowl around mischievously or hurtfully; attack parasitically.

The part of the desert towards the convent was very much *infested* with a large yellow hornet, call'd Dembeh, that stings the beasts as well as men.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 158.

The cares that *infest* the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

This cow was soon after stolen by a notorious thief named Drac, who *infested* the neighbourhood.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xx.

The county of Suffolk was especially agitated, and the famous witch-finder, Matthew Hopkins, pronounced it to be *infested* with witches. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 125.

=**Syn.** To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, molest, overrun.

II.† *intrans.* To become confirmed in evil; become habitually vicious.

Their vitious living shamefully increaseth and augmenteth, and by a cursed custome so grown and *infested* that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostasie than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., vi. 310.

infestation (in-fes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infestation* = Sp. *infestación* = Pg. *infestação* = It. *infestazione*, < LL. *infestatio(n-)*, a molesting, troubling, < L. *infestare*, molest: see *infest*, *v.*] 1. The act of infesting or harassing; harassment; molestation.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon*, Speech in the Star-Chamber, 1617.

Infranchiz'd with full liberty equal to their conquerors, whom the just revenge of ancient pyracies, cruel captivities, and the causeless *infestation* of our coast had warrantably call'd over, and the long prescription of many hundred years. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

2. A harassing inroad; a malignant or mischievous invasion.

The experiences of remorse and horror I was undergoing were diabolic *infestations*, rather than any legitimate operation of the Divine spirit within me.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 123.

infester (in-fes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which infests.

infestered† (in-fes'tėrd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *fester*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rankling; inveterate.

infestive[1]† (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [< *infest* + *-ive*.] Troublesome; annoying.

For I will all their ships inflame, with whose *infestive* smoke,
Fear-shrunk, and hidden near their keels, the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 151.

infestive[2] (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *infestivo*, < L. *infestivus*, not festive, not agreeable, < *in-* priv. + *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] Not festive; cheerless; joyless. *Cockeram*. [Rare.]

infestivity (in-fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infestive* + *-ity*.] Lack of festivity; lack of cheerfulness or mirth. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

infestuous† (in-fes'tū-us), *a.* [As *infest*, *a.*, + *-uous*.] Mischievous; harmful; noxious. Also *infestious*.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.
Bacon.

Caus'd them from out his kingdom to withdraw,
With this *infestious* skill, some other-where.
Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

infeudation (in-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *infeodation*; = F. *inféodation* = Sp. *enfeudación* = Pg. *enfeudação* = It. *infeudazione*, < ML. *infeudatio(n-)*, < *infeudare*, *infeodare*, confer in fee, < *in*, in, + *feudum*, a feud, fee: see *feud*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The act of conferring an estate in fee; the relation of lord and vassal established by the grant and acceptance of an estate in fee.

The relation of the lord to the vassals had originally been settled by express engagement, and a person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood by commendation or *infeudation* came to a distinct understanding as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 353.

(*b*) The granting of tithes to laymen.

A decree of the Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1179, only prohibited what was called the *infeudation* of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

(*c*) The deed so granting an estate or tithes.

infibulate (in-fib'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infibulated*, ppr. *infibulating*. To clasp or confine with or as with a buckle or padlock.

infibulation (in-fib-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infibulation* = Pg. *infibulação* = It. *infibulazione*, < ML. **infibulatio(n-)*, < L. *infibulare*, put a clasp or buckle on, < *in*, on, + *fibula*, a clasp: see *fibula*.] 1. The act of clasping or confining with or as with a buckle or padlock.—2. The attachment of a ring, clasp, buckle, or the like to the sexual organs in such manner as to prevent copulation. This operation was very generally practised in antiquity upon both young men and young women, but in later times chiefly upon the latter; and it is said to be still in use in some parts of the East.

infidel (in'fi-del), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infidèle* = Sp. Pg. *infiel* = It. *infedele*, faithless, unfaithful, unbelieving, < L. *infidelis*, unfaithful, faithless (LL. unbelieving, ML. also as noun, an unbeliever), < *in-* priv. + *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*, *feal*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Without faith; unbelieving; disbelieving; especially, rejecting the distinctive doctrines of a particular religion, while perhaps an adherent of some other religion.

The barbarous Turk is satisfied with spoil;
And shall I, being possess'd of what I came for,
Prove the more *infidel*?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Specifically—2. Rejecting the Christian religion while accepting no other; not believing in the Bible or any divine revelation: used especially of persons belonging to Christian communities.—3. Due to or manifesting unbelief.

Through profane and *infidel* contempt
Of holy writ. *Cowper*, Task, i. 740.

II. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; a disbeliever; one who denies the distinctive tenets of a particular religion.

And sore we war offeryd to be dryff in to Barbaria, where Dwellyth ower Mortall Enimys, as Turkes, Mamnoluks, Sarrazyns, and other *infidelys*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Now, *infidel* [Shylock], I have thee on the hip.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and *infidels* [Mohammedans] adore. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 7.

Mohammed . . . now began to threaten the *infidels* with the judgment of God for their contempt of His message and His messenger. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 549.

Specifically—2. A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation in general; especially, one who denies or refuses to believe in the Christian religion while accepting no other; one who rejects the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity as revealed in the Bible.

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, *Infidels*, and Heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

3†. In *feudal law*, one who violated fealty. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* =**Syn.** *Infidel, Unbeliever, Disbeliever, Deist, Atheist, Agnostic, Skeptic, Free-thinker.* The word *infidel* is generally used in opprobrium. It may mean either a disbeliever in one's own religion as opposed to another (as a Christian in the view of a Mohammedan, or the contrary), or a deist, an atheist, or an agnostic. (See below.) In strict use, however, it is not applicable to one who has never heard of Christianity, nor to one who rejects some particular doctrine of the Christian church, while he accepts Christianity as a divinely revealed religion, nor to one who is in avowed doubt respecting the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but willing to be taught and persuaded. The first is a heathen, the second a heretic, the third a skeptic. *Unbeliever* and *disbeliever* are negative in form, but *disbeliever* is positive in its implication that one actually refuses to believe; the *unbeliever* only fails to believe. (See *disbelief.*) *Unbeliever* is almost always general, applying to Christianity as a whole; *disbeliever* is specific, but has a wider range of possible application: as, a *disbeliever* in the divine right of kings. A *deist* believes in a God, but denies the fact or possibility of a revelation. An *atheist* denies the existence of a God. An *agnostic* denies (*a*) any possible or (*b*) any actual knowledge concerning God and a future life. A *skeptic* either doubts whether any truth or principle can be philosophically established, or, specifically, doubts the truth of all propositions in the field of religion. *Free-thinker*, though inoffensive by derivation, is opprobriously used, the freedom of thinking being held to be lawlessness or license. None of these words draws the line distinctly between honesty and dishonesty in the treatment of the evidences of Christianity.

The Saxons were *Infidels*, and brought in with them Diversity of Idols, after whose names they gave Appellations to the several Days of the Week. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 2.

I love to consider an *infidel*, whether distinguished by the title of *deist*, *atheist*, or *free-thinker*, in three different lights: in his solitudes, his afflictions, and his last moments. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 111.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 172.

He on the thought-benighted *skeptic* beamed
Manifest Godhead.
Coleridge, Religious Musings, l. 31.

infidelity (in-fi-del′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infidelities* (-tiz). [< F. *infidélité* = Pr. *infidelitat* = Sp. *infidelidad* = Pg. *infidelidade* = It. *infedelità*, *infedeltà*, *infidelità*, unfaithfulness, unbelief, < L. *infidelita(t-)s*, unfaithfulness, < *infidelis*, unfaithful, unbelieving: see *infidel*.] **1.** Lack of faith or belief; unbelief; disbelief: with reference to the essential tenets of any religion.

The promyses of God can not be disapointed by mannes *infidelite*, as S. Paule saith.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, fol. 78.

That the fume of an Agath will avert a tempest, or the wearing of a Chrysoprase make one out of gold, as some have delivered, we are yet, I confesse, to believe, and in that *infidelity* are likely to end our days.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 5.

Specifically—**2.** Disbelief in revealed religion; rejection of the doctrine of inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; or, yet more broadly, disbelief in all forms of religious faith. Thus, infidelity includes atheism, or disbelief in God; deism, or belief in God accompanied with disbelief in Christianity; and agnosticism, or disbelief in the possibility of extramundane knowledge.

I hear with sorrow . . . that a very anti-christian article has crept in the last number of the Edinburgh Review. . . . You must be thoroughly aware that the rumour of *infidelity* decides not only the reputation, but the existence of the Review. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, viii.

3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or an obligation; dishonesty; disloyalty; deceit: as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant.

I have had, in twenty years' experience, enough of the uncertainty of princes, the caprices of fortune, . . . and the *infidelity* of friends.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs from the Peace in 1697.

The *infidelities* of the post-offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 325.

Specifically—**4.** Unfaithfulness to the marriage-vows; adultery.

Too much indulgence has been shown to the extravagance, dishonesty, and domestic *infidelity* of men of wit.
Lord John Russell, in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith, vi., [note.

infield† (in-fēld′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] To inclose, as a piece of land; make a field of.

infield (in′fēld), *a.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] Under crop; noting arable land which is still kept under crop: distinguished from *outfield*. [Scotch.]

in-field (in′fēld), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] **1.** That part of a farm or plantation nearest to the buildings and so more easily manured and cultivated. —**2.** In *base-ball*. See *field*, *n.*, 3.

in fieri (in fī′e-rī). [L.: *in*, in; *fieri*, become (here as a noun, becoming), used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fiat*.] In process; yet in the making: said of legal proceedings which, though actually pending, have not yet been completed, and therefore may yet be molded as accuracy and justice require.

infile† (in-fīl′), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *file*3. Cf. *enfile*.] To place in a file; arrange in a file or rank. *Holland*.

infill (in′fil), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *fill*1, *v.*] To fill in; fill.

The impressions have been produced by the *infilled* tracks and burrowings of marine animals.
Geol. Mag., N. S., IV. 89.

infilling (in′fil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *infill*, *v.*] That which fills in, or has been made to occupy cavities or vacant places of any kind or dimensions: same as *filling*.

The skeleton is more or less extensively composed of phosphate of lime, with the chambers occupied, throughout or in part, by phosphatic *infilling*.
Amer. Geologist, I. 255.

infilm (in-film′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *film*.] To cover with a film, as in gilding.

infilter (in-fil′tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *infiltrer* = Sp. Pg. *infiltrar* = It. *infiltrare*; as *in*-2 + *filter*1.] To filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil′trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infiltrated*, ppr. *infiltrating*. [< *in*-2 + *filtrate*. Cf. *infilter*.] **I.** *intrans.* To pass by filtration; percolate through pores or interstices.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *trans.* To pass into or through the pores or interstices of; filter into or through.

The quantity [of rain] which *infiltrated* the chalk district in the neighbourhood of King's Langley to replenish the springs and rivers of that neighbourhood was ascertained and recorded.
T. Bailey Denton, Sanitary Engineering, p. 25.

infiltrate (in-fil′trāt), *n.* [< *infiltrate*, *v.* Cf. *filtrate*, *n.*] That which infiltrates; specifically, in *pathol.*, the substance which passes into the tissues to form a morbid accumulation, as the ★fat of fatty infiltration.

infiltration (in-fil-trā′shon), *n.* [= F. *infiltration* = Sp. *infiltración* = Pg. *infiltração* = It. *infiltrazione*; as *infiltrate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act or process of infiltrating.

The landslips are occasioned by *infiltrations* of water into ground which retains it in great quantity.
Trans. in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 249.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of any portion of tissue produced by the accumulation in it of substances introduced from without: distinguished from *degeneration*, where the substance abnormally present is produced from the tissue itself through faulty metabolism.—**3.** That which infiltrates; a fluid, or matter carried by a fluid, which enters the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

Albuminous infiltration. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Amyloid infiltration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Fatty infiltration,** the deposit in the cells of globules of fat, taken up by the cell from without, and not formed by the degeneration of the proteid substance of the cell.

infinitant (in-fin′i-tant), *a.* [< ML. *infinitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *infinitare*, infinitate: see *infinitate*.] In *logic*, applied to a sign of negation which is closely connected with a general term, as the *non* in *non*-existent.

infinitary (in-fin′i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to infinite quantity.—**Infinitary property of a function,** in *math.*, a property belonging to the function when the variable becomes infinite.—**Infinitary type of fx,** a quantity having a finite ratio to $fx : f'x$ when x becomes infinite.

infinitate (in-fin′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infinitated*, ppr. *infinitating*. [< ML. *infinitare* (Abelard), negate, mark as infinite, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] To render infinite; in *logic*, to negate by attaching a sign of negation to: said particularly of terms, as objects of the action, and also of propositions.

infinitation (in-fin-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *infinitate* ★+ *-ion*.] The act or result of infinitating.

infinite (in′fi-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infinite*, *infynyte* = F. *infini* = Pr. *infinit*, *enfenit* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinito*, < L. *infinitus*, boundless, unlimited, without end, endless, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *finitus*, bounded, ended: see *finite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Immeasurably or innumerably great; so great as to be absolutely incapable of being measured or counted. Space is the most familiar example of an object ordinarily conceived to be infinite. Anaximander and other early Greek philosophers appear to have called this ἄπειρον, unbounded, and the Latin *infinitum* is a translation of this Greek word. The two ideas, that of the immeasurable and that of the unbounded, were confused by the early Greeks, and also by some modern philosophers, as Hobbes and Hegel. Ordinary geometry regards space as both unbounded and immeasurable; but the hypothesis of modern geometers concerning the properties of space, called elliptic non-Euclidean geometry, makes space measurable (in that it supposes that a point proceeding along a straight line, after having traversed a vast but finite distance, would return from behind to its original starting-point), and this supposition, which is entirely self-consistent, leaves space unbounded just as the surface of a spherical body, such as a pea, or the circumference of a circle is unbounded. But it is no more the usage of ordinary language than of mathematics to call the surface of a pea *infinite*. On the other hand, geometers conceive that if from an unbounded and immeasurable (infinite) right line a small part be cut off, what remains, having two terminals, is bounded but immeasurable; and in ordinary as in mathematical language such a line would be called *infinite*. Thus, the usual and mathematical meaning of the word *infinite* departs from the suggestion of its etymology. Mathematicians speak of the ratios of infinite quantities; such an expression supposes that the arrangement of the units or elements remains essentially unchanged in the measurement. Thus, a line two inches long, comprising an infinity of points, may be said to have twice as many points as one which measures only one inch and also comprises an infinity of points; but this only means that the former multitude appears twice as great as the latter when the points are not completely disintegrated. So *orders of infinity* are spoken of. (See *infinitesimal*.) These expressions have led metaphysicians to suppose that the infinite quantity of the mathematicians is not the maximum, and consequently is not truly infinite. But the points of a line, however short, can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with those of all space—that is, for every point in all space there is a distinct and separate point in the line, and that although the space considered have an infinite multitude of dimensions; so that the multitude of points in a line is the greatest possible quantity. Mathematicians distinguish, however, two kinds of infinity. The multitude of finite whole numbers may be said to be *infinite*, since the counting of them cannot be completed. But the multitude of points upon a line, which corresponds to the multitude of numbers expressible by an infinite series of decimals, is infinitely greater, in that it cannot be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with the former. If ∞ represents the former multitude, 10^{∞} will represent the latter, so that the former is analogous to a logarithmic infinite, or infinite of order zero. The former is said to be *improperly* or *discretely infinite*, the latter *properly* or *continuously infinite*.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great, we must distinguish between unboundedness and *infinite* extent; the former belongs to the extent-relations, the latter to the measure-relations.
Riemann, Hypotheses at the Bases of Geometry (tr. by [W. K. Clifford), III. § 2.

2. All-embracing; lacking nothing; the greatest possible; perfect; absolute: applied only to Divinity.

But shining with such vast, such various Light,
As speaks the Hand that form'd them [stars] *Infinite.*
Prior, Solomon, i.

That which is conceived as absolute and *infinite* must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being.
Mansell, Limits of Religious Thought.

3. Boundless; unbounded; endless; without limit; interminable. In this sense the surface of a pea is infinite, while a plane of immeasurable extent whose continuity is interrupted by one small hole is finite. [Rare, except by confusion with def. 1 (which see).]

The environment of any finite portion of space is and must be necessarily other portions of space. But if any limited space has space for its environment, it is not limited by it, but continued by it. Any possible limited or finite space is continued by an environment of space, and the whole of space is *infinite*. . . . Self-environment is the characteristic of the *infinite*.
W. T. Harris, Philos. in Outline, § 10.

4. By hyperbole, indefinitely extensive; beyond our powers of measuring or reckoning.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite* deal of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how *infinite* in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Man differs from man; generation from generation; nation from nation. Education, station, sex, age, accidental associations, produce *infinite* shades of variety.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

5. [Tr. Gr. ἀόριστος: see *aorist*.] In *logic*, modified, as a term, by a sign of negation.—**Infinite being,** a being in whose mode of existence there is no defect; specifically (the *Infinite Being*), God; the absolute Deity.—**Infinite decimal,** a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3.14159265, etc., carried to infinity.—**Infinite distress, divisibility, group, hyperbola,** etc. See the nouns.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptois*.—**Infinite series,** a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See *series*.=**Syn.** Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded.

II. *n.* Anything which is infinite, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *philos.*, the Infinite Being; the absolute Deity.

The nothingness of the finite is due to an implicit consciousness of the *Infinite* that is rising within the spirit.
J. Caird, in Faiths of the World.

The finite is relative to something else; the *infinite* is self-related. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

The being of the *Infinite* may be a consciousness, but it is not our consciousness, nor is ours related to it as the part to the whole, or in any way necessary to it.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliii.

(*b*) In *math.*, a fictitious or supposed quantity, too great to be capable of measurement. See *infinitesimal*.

It is already a doctrine of Aristotle's that an infinity can never be actu (i. e. actual and given), but only potentiâ. . . . He expounds the antinomies in his short way,

and then says, "A mediator is required"; upon which he gives the solution that the *infinite*, both of the world in space, and in time and in division, is never before the regressus, or progressus, but in it. This truth then lies in the rightly apprehended conception of the *infinite*. Thus one misunderstands himself if he imagines that he can think the *infinite*, of whatever kind it may be, as something objectively present and complete, and independent of the regressus.

Schopenhauer, Will, tr. by Haldane and Kempe, ii. 115.

If Zero is the sign of a vanished quantity, the *Infinite* is the sign of that Continuity of Existence which has been ideally divided into discrete parts in the affixing of limits.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 5.

(*ct*) A large number; a crowd.

Their gates are walled vp; and there are *infinite* of Frier-like companions passing to and fro in the Citie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

Gods defend me,
What multitudes they are, what *infinites!*

Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Arithmetic of infinites, a name given by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* Innumerably; immeasurably; incomparably; in the highest conceivable degree: often used in hyperbole: as, to be *infinitely* obliged for favors.

I am a soldier, and a bachelor, lady;
And such a wife as you I could love *infinitely.*

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

We know that a good constitution is *infinitely* better than the best despot. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Matter is concluded not to be *infinitely* divisible.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 194.

infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; immensity.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Jer. Taylor.*

If we consider the quality of the person appearing, that he was no other than the eternal Son of God, how ought we to be wrapt with wonder and astonishment at the *infiniteness* of the divine condescention!

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xi.

infinitesimal (in″fi-ni-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitésimal* = Sp. Pg. *infinitesimal* = It. *infinitesimale*, < NL. *infinitesimalis*, infinitesimal, < *infinitesimus* (fem. *infinitesima* (> It. *infinitesima* = Pg. *infinitesima* = F. *infinitésime*), sc. *pars*, an infinitesimal), a quasi-ordinal numeral, a term of an infinite convergent series which is preceded by an infinite number of terms, hence infinitely small, < *infinitum*, a quasi-cardinal, neut. of L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*. For the ordinal termination, cf. *centesimal*, *millesimal*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Its [homeopathy's] leaders have long ceased to insist upon *infinitesimal* dosage as an essential principle of treatment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 537.

Infinitesimal analysis, in *math.* See *analysis*, 3 (*c*).—**Infinitesimal transformation.** See *transformation*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a fictitious quantity so small that by successive additions to itself no sensible quantity, such as the unit of quantity, could ever be generated. If a is a finite quantity, and i an infinitesimal, we always assume $a + i = a$, a fundamental proposition of the infinitesimal calculus; but whether this is because the infinitesimal is a fictitious quantity strictly zero, or because equality is used in a generalized sense in which this is true, is a question of logic, concerning which mathematicians are not agreed. Most writers use the *method of limits* (which see, under *limit*), which avoids this and other difficulties. It is assumed that all the mathematical operations can be performed on these quantities. Every power of an infinitesimal is infinitely smaller than any inferior power of the same infinitesimal. (See *infinite*, 1.) Any infinitesimal may be assumed as a base or standard, by comparison with which the magnitudes of others are estimated. The base itself is said to be of the first order, its square of the second order, its cube of the third order, etc. Finite quantities are of the zero order of infinitesimals, and infinite quantities are generally of negative orders. The logarithm of any infinitesimal of a finite order is of order zero, although it is infinite. In like manner, in every order of infinitesimals there are quantities infinitely greater and quantities infinitely smaller than the power of the base of that order. The square, cube, etc., of an infinitesimal of the zero order remains of the zero order: yet there is nothing peculiar about these infinitesimals; any one of them might have been taken as the base, and then its square would have been reckoned as of the second order, while the infinitesimal in comparison with which it was of the zero order would now appear as of the infinite order.

Infinites are composed of finites in no other sense than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals.*

Dr. Clark, Fourth Reply to Leibnitz.

infinitesimally (in″fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Just as he himself forms an *infinitesimally* small part of the universe, so his personal knowledge is utterly incommensurate with the sum total of existence.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 13.

infinition† (in-fi-nish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *infinicion*, < L. *infinitio*(*n-*), boundlessness, infinity, < *infinitus*, boundless: see *infinite*.] Infinitation; negation.

For what joy is so great but the conceipt
Of falling to his *Infinition*
Of blacke Non-essence will confound it streight?

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 23.

infinitival (in-fin-i-tī'val or in-fin'i-ti-val), *a.* [< *infinitive* + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or belonging to the infinitive.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex -able only.

★ *F. Hall*, -Able and Reliable, p. 47.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitif* = Pr. *infinitiu*, *enfenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinitivo* = D. *infinitivus* = G. Dan. Sw. *infinitiv*, < LL. *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite (*modus infinitivus* or simply *infinitivus*, the infinitive mode), < L. *infinitus*, unlimited: see *infinite*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, unlimited; indefinite: noting a certain verb-form sometimes called the *infinitive mode*. See II.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a certain verb-form expressing the general sense of the verb without restriction in regard to person or number, as English *give*, German *geben*, French *donner*, Latin *dare*, Greek διδόναι. In the grammar of Latin and of the most familiar modern languages, it is used as the representative form of the whole verb-system. It is by origin simply a verbal noun in an oblique case (oftenest dative); and hence its tendency to use with a stereotyped prefixed preposition, as *to* in English, *zu* (= English *to*) in German, *at* (= English *at*) in Scandinavian, *de* ('of') or *à* ('to') in French, and so on; but the preposition is no part of the infinitive. In the old grammars, and in many recent ones, it is called a *mode;* but the term is objectionable, and is going out of use. Abbreviated *inf.*

2†. An endless quantity or number; an infinity.

Fie, that the spyrit of a single man
Should contradict innumerable wills;
Fie, that *infinitiues* of forces can
Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 69.

Historical infinitive. See *historical*, 4.

infinitively (in-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In *gram.*, in the manner of an infinitive.

infinito (in-fi-nē'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *infinite*, q. v.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *infinitude*, < ML. as if **infinitudo*, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] **1.** The state or quality of being the greatest possible, or inconceivably great: as, the *infinitude* of power or grace.

And thou the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude*, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding. *Spectator*, No. 412.

2. Infinite extension; infinity; innumerable or immeasurable quantity: as, an *infinitude* of space or of stars.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.

Addison, Spectator.

The *infinitude* of the universe, in which our system dwindles to a grain of sand.

Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-uple*, as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Multiplied ★an infinite number of times. *Wollaston.* [Rare.]

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infinité* = Pr. *infinitat*, *enfenitat* = Sp. *infinidad* = Pg. *infinidade* = It. *infinità*, < L. *infinita*(*t-*)*s*, boundlessness, endlessness, < *infinitus*, boundless, endless: see *infinite*.] **1.** The condition of being infinite or the greatest possible; immeasurableness; innumerability; perfection: as, the *infinity* of God; *infinity* of duration.

One whose eternity passeth al time, and whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 636.

If we dare not trust God with the circumstance of the event, and stay his leisure, . . . we disrepute the *infinity* of his wisdom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

This endless addition or addibility . . . of numbers . . . is that . . . which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of *infinity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 8.

2. Unlimited extension; figuratively, exhaustless quantity or number: as, inconceivable *infinity;* an *infinity* of details.

Here has been that *infinity* of strangers!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Adorn'd with an *infinity* of statues, pictures, stately altars, and innumerable reliques.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

In an *infinity* of things thus relative, a mind which sees not infinitely can see nothing fully.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, ii. § 4, quoted in Fowler, p. 111.

3. In *geom.*, the part of space at an infinite distance from the part chiefly considered. Owing to the mechanical properties of the straight line, the most important mode of geometrical transformation is that which transforms every straight line into a straight line, its position only being changed. But this transforms the part of space at infinity into a plane, just as in a perspective view of an unbounded plane the infinitely distant parts are compressed into a line. Hence, mathematicians generally speak of the *plane at infinity*, or the *line at infinity* in a plane. In analytical geometry the plane at infinity is best considered as two coincident planes, fastened together at an imaginary nodal circle, and constituting a degenerate sphere, called the *sphere at infinity*. (See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.) In the theory of functions, the most important mode of transformation of the plane is one which preserves the magnitudes of all angles, and this transforms the infinitely distant parts of the plane into a point; hence, in that branch of mathematics, the *point at infinity* is spoken of.—**Infinity plug**, in *elect.*, a plug in a resistance-box which when removed from its seat opens the circuit (makes the resistance infinite).

infirm (in-fėrm'), *a.* [< ME. *infirm*, < OF. *infirm*, *enferm*, *anferm*, *emfarm*, F. *infirme* = Pr. *eferm*, *enferm* = Sp. Pg. *enfermo* = It. *infermo*, *infirmo*, < L. *infirmus*, not strong or firm, < *in-* priv. + *firmus*, strong: see *firm*.] **1.** Not firm, stable, or strong; lacking stability or solidity; faltering; feeble: as, an *infirm* support; an *infirm* judgment.

The sonne . . . may . . . nat by the *infirme* lyht of his beemes brekyn or percen the inward entrailes of the erthe.

Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 2.

Lady M. *Infirm* of purpose!
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 307.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground.

South, Sermons.

Specifically—**2.** Not sound in health; impaired in health or vitality; enfeebled; weak: as, *infirm* in body or constitution.

Here I stand, your slave,
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The unhealthful east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone
Of the *infirm*, is wholesome air to thee.

Cowper, Task, iv. 365.

3. Voidable; obnoxious to legal objection that may destroy apparent efficacy. =**Syn. 1.** Vacillating, wavering, shaky.—**2.** Enfeebled, debilitated, sickly, decrepit, shackly.

infirm† (in-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< F. *infirmer* = Pr. *enfermar*, *enfirmar* = Sp. Pg. *enfermar*, *infirmar* = It. *infirmare*, < L. *infirmare*, make infirm, weaken, ML. also be infirm or sick, < *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] **1.** To weaken; enfeeble.

If they be strong, you do what you can to *infirm* their strength. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.

2. To make less firm or certain; render doubtful, questionable, or dubious.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh*, Essays.

This is not *infirmed* because we read how God doth seem in some things to alter his will, before not determined, but dependant upon man's behaviour.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Socrates, . . . professing to affirm nothing, but to *infirm* that which was affirmed by another, hath exactly expressed all the forms of objection, fallacy, and redargution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

infirmarer† (in-fėr'ma-rėr), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (see *infirmarian*) + E. *-er*[1].] Same as *infirmarian*. *I. Campbell*, St. Giles Lect., 1st ser., p. 78.

infirmarian (in-fėr-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (as defined) (see *infirmary*) + *-an.*] An officer in a monastery who has charge of the quarters for the sick.

Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea.

Life of St. Kotka, p. 83.

The Community [Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes], which during the whole time of the war had sent five hundred *infirmarians* into the battle fields.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 354.

infirmary (in-fėr'ma-ri), *n.*; pl. *infirmaries* (-riz). [Formerly *enfermerie*, by apheresis *fermary*, *fermery*, *fermory*, *firmary*, etc. (see *fermery*); < OF. *enfermerie* (also *fermerie*), F. *infirmerie* = Pr. *effermeria*, *efermaria* = Sp. *enfermeria* = Pg. *enfermaria* = It. *infermeria*, < ML. *infirmarium*, an infirmary or hospital (cf. *infirmarius*, m., one in charge of the sick), < L. *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] A place for the treatment of the infirm, or persons suffering from disease or injury.

Here, in the farthest Nook of the Meadow, is a little Banquetting House; there I sup sometimes in Summer, and I make Use of it, as an *Infirmary*, if any of my Family be taken ill with any infectious Disease.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 200.

More particularly—(*a*) A general hospital for the inhabitants of a small town, or for the members of an institution, as a convent or school. (*b*) A bureau or office for gratuitous aid and advice to outdoor patients in general, or for the treatment of special infirmities or deformities, as of the eye, ear, throat, etc.

infirmative† (in-fėr′ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *infirmatif;* as *infirm* + *-ative.*] Weakening; tending to make void. *Cotgrave.*

infirmatory† (in-fėr′ma-tō-ri), *n.* [Also *infirmitory;* < ML. *infirmatorium,* also *infirmitorium,* an infirmary, < L. *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm, a.*] An infirmary.

The *Infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various colour'd marbles. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

infirmity (in-fėr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *infirmities* (-tiz). [< ME. *infirmite,* < OF. *enfermete, enfermeteit,* F. *infirmité* = Pr. *enfermetat, infermetat* = Sp. *enfermedad* = Pg. *enfermidade* = It. *infermità,* < L. *infirmita(t-)s,* infirmity, < *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm.*] 1. The state of being infirm; weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a malady: as, the *infirmities* of age.

A certain man was there which had an *infirmity* thirty and eight years. John v. 5.

2. A weakness; failing; fault; foible.

We then that are strong ought to bear the *infirmities* of the weak, and not to please ourselves. Rom. xv. 1.

We cannot "be perfect, as our heavenly Father is," but shall have more of human *infirmities* to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescences and condition of our nature. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Natural infirmity, a natural incapacity of regulating one's actions according to a natural law.=**Syn.** *Indisposition, Malady,* etc. (see *disease*); *Imbecility,* etc. (see *debility*).

infirmly (in-fėrm′li), *adv.* In an infirm manner.

The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand.
Wordsworth, French Army in Russia.

infirmness (in-fėrm′nes), *n.* The state of being infirm; infirmity; weakness.

The *infirmness* and insufficiency of the common peripatetick doctrine (about colour). *Boyle,* Works, I. 695.

infistulated (in-fis′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *infistulatus,* pp. of *infistulare* (> OF. *infistuler*), produce a fistula in, < L. *in,* in, on, + *fistula,* a fistula: see *fistula.*] Converted into a fistula; full of fistulas. *Bailey.*

infit (in′fit), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *fit*[1]. Cf. *outfit.*] To furnish with supplies for use on shore. [Local.]

The merchant is as anxious to "*infit*" as he was to "outfit" him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226.

infitter (in′fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when their vessel returns from a fishing-cruise. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226. [Local.]

infix (in-fiks′), *v. t.* [< OF. *infixer,* < L. *infixus,* pp. of *infigere,* fix in, thrust in, < *in,* in, + *figere,* fix: see *fix.*] 1. To fix or fasten in; insert forcibly; implant firmly: as, to *infix* a dart; to *infix* facts in the memory.

The poysnous sting which infamy
Infixeth in the name of noble wight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 1.

How vain those cares! when Meges in the rear
Full in his nape *infix'd* the fatal spear.
Pope, Iliad, v. 96.

2. To insert additionally or accessorily. See *infix, n.*

Of the *infixing* of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 347.

infix (in′fiks), *n.* [< *infix, v.*] Something infixed; in *gram.,* an element having the value of a suffix or a prefix, but inserted in the body of a word, as practised in some languages.

Sometimes it [the derivative element] is intercalated in the body of the word, and is then called an *infix;* but that method of derivation is rare. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 103.

infixion (in-fik′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **infixio(n-),* < *infigere,* pp. *infixus,* infix: see *infix.*] The act of infixing; insertion. See *infix, n.*

★ The *infixion* of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 789.

inflame (in-flām′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inflamed,* ppr. *inflaming.* [Formerly also *enflame;* < ME. **enflammen, enflawmen,* < OF. *enflammer,* F. *enflammer* = Pr. *enflamar* = Sp. *inflamar* = Pg. *inflammar* = It. *infiammare,* < L. *inflammare,* set on fire, inflame, < *in,* in, on, + *flamma,* flame: see *flame.*] I. *trans.* 1. To set on fire; kindle; cause to burn with a flame.

Old wood *inflam'd* doth yield the bravest fire.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A flash
Of *enflamed* powder, whose whole light doth lay it
Open to all discovery. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, i. 1.

The sunlight may then be shut off, and a photo made on the lower half of the plate of the spectrum of any substance *inflamed* in the electric light.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To raise to an unnatural or morbid heat; make hot or red as if from flame; excite inflammation in: as, wine *inflames* the blood; the skin is *inflamed* by an eruption.

For not the bread of man their life sustains,
Nor wine's *inflaming* juice supplies their veins.
Pope, Iliad, v. 426.

3. To excite to a high degree; stimulate to high or excessive action or emotion; exacerbate; make violent: as, to *inflame* the passions; to *inflame* the populace.

But nowe Pryde, Covetyse and Envye han so *enflawmed* the Hertes of Lordes of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Such continued ill usage was enough to *inflame* the meekest spirit. *Swift,* Conduct of Allies.

The particular skill of this lady has ever been to *inflame* your wishes, and yet command respect.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

The meditations of a single closet, the pamphlet of a single writer, have *inflamed* or composed nations and armies. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 129.

4. To aggravate in amount; magnify; exaggerate. [Rare.]

I have often seen a good sideboard, or a marble chimneypiece, though not actually put in the bill, *inflame* the reckoning confoundedly.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

=**Syn.** 3. To fire, arouse, nettle, incense, enrage.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; burst into flame; glow with ardor of action or feeling.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire *inflame* with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

inflamed (in-flāmd′), *p. a.* In *her.,* either burning, as a torch (see *flamant*), or decorated with separate flames along the edge, as a bend, fesse, or the like.



Bend inflamed.

★ **inflamer** (in-flā′mėr), *n.* One who or that which inflames.

Interest is . . . a great *inflamer,* and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.
Addison, Spectator, No. 185.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflammabilité* = Sp. *inflamabilidad* = Pg. *inflammabilidade* = It. *infiammabilità;* as *inflammable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] 1. The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire: as, the *inflammability* of alcohol.—2. Liability to sudden excitement; excitability; fieriness.

He has one foible, an excessive *inflammability* of temper. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 90.

inflammable (in-flam′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflammable* = Sp. *inflamable* = Pg. *inflammavel* = It. *infiammabile,* < L. as if **inflammabilis,* < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. Capable of being set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily fired.

The term "naphtha" originally included all *inflammable* fluids produced during the destructive distillation of organic substances. *Ure,* Dict., III. 386.

2. Easily excited or inflamed; highly excitable.

In this *inflammable* state of public feeling, an incident occurred which led to a general explosion.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

Mrs. Ducklow's *inflammable* fancy was so kindled by it that she could find no comfort in prolonging her visit.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 43.

Inflammable air, hydrogen: formerly so called on account of its inflammability.—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

inflammableness (in-flam′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of. *Boyle,* Works, III. 336.

inflammably (in-flam′a-bli), *adv.* In an in-
★ flammable manner.

inflammation (in-fla-mā′shon), *n.* [= D. *inflammatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *inflammation* (in sense 3), < F. *inflammation* = Pr. *enflamacio, inflammacio* = Sp. *inflamación* = Pg. *inflammação* = It. *infiammagione, infiammazione,* < L. *inflammatio(n-),* a setting on fire, < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. The act of inflaming; the act of setting on fire or of taking fire, actually or figuratively.

For prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 34.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. *Sir W. Temple.*

The temperature at which *inflammation* occurs varies widely with different substances.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 182.

2. A fiery, heated, or inflamed condition, especially as resulting from passion, excessive stimulation, as by intoxicating liquors, etc. [Rare.]

They are generally fools and cowards: which some of us should be too, but for *inflammation.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Bp. Wilkins,* Dædalus.

I like London better than ever I liked it before, and simply, I believe, from water-drinking. Without this, London is stupefaction and *inflammation.*
Sydney Smith, Letters, cvii.

3. In *pathol.,* a morbid condition usually characterized by swelling, pain, heat, and redness. The inflamed tissue contains blood in excess, or is hyperemic, and the blood-vessels are so modified as to allow a large transit of plasma and blood-corpuscles through their walls; these extravasated materials accumulate in the surrounding tissues, which exhibit more or less profound derangement of nutrition.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to *inflammations.*
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

Adhesive inflammation, croupous inflammation, etc. See the adjectives.—**Parenchymatous inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).

inflammative (in-flam′a-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *inflammatif;* as *inflammat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

inflammatory (in-flam′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inflammatoire* = Sp. *inflamatorio* = Pg. *inflammatorio* = It. *infiammatorio,* < ML. as if **inflammatorius,* < L. *inflammare,* inflame: see *inflame.*] 1. Tending to inflame, or to excite or produce inflammation: as, *inflammatory* medicines.—2. Of the nature of, or accompanied or caused by, the morbid condition called inflammation: as, *inflammatory* rheumatism.—3. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of inflammation, or an inflamed condition: as, *inflammatory* symptoms.—4. Tending to excite passion, desire, etc.; of a nature to rouse anger, animosity, tumult, sedition, etc.: as, an *inflammatory* harangue.

Far from anything *inflammatory,* I never heard a more languid debate in this house. *Burke,* American Taxation.

Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire, . . .
Howe'er disguised th' *inflammatory* tale.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 327.

Inflammatory fever. See *fever*[1].

inflatable (in-flā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *inflate* + *-able.*] Capable of inflation; that may be inflated or distended.

An *inflatable* proboscis overhanging the mouth [of the hooded seal]. *Science,* IV. 340.

inflate (in-flāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inflated,* ppr. *inflating.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp. of *inflare* (> It. *enfiare* = Sp. Pg. *inflar* = Pr. *enflar, eflar* = F. *enfler*), blow into, puff up, < *in,* in, + *flare,* blow: see *flatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by inhaling or injecting air or gas; distend in any manner: as, to *inflate* the lungs, a bladder, or a balloon.

When passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes,
To nature's outline can we draw too true,
Or nature's colours give too full to view?
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of the balloon, M. Godard asserted that it could be *inflated* in half an hour.
Encyc. Brit., I. 193.

2. To swell or extend unduly; expand beyond proper or natural limits; raise above the just amount or value: as, to *inflate* the currency or prices; to *inflate* the market (that is, the price of marketable commodities, as stocks).—3. To puff out or up; make swollen or turgid.

Poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap. *Goldsmith,* Metaphors.

4. To puff up; elate: as, to *inflate* one with pride or self-importance.

The crowd, . . . if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Are we to refrain from acts of benevolence, because we may *inflate* ourselves upon them with our insane pride?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 289.

inflate (in-flāt′), *a.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inflated. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inflated (in-flā′ted), *p. a.* 1. Swollen or puffed out by air or gas; hence, in *zoöl.* and *bot.,* distended or dilated in every direction, and hollowed out, as if by inflation: as, *inflated* petioles;

inflated bladderwort: applied in conchology to rotund shells of light, thin texture, in contradistinction from *ventricose*.—2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous: as, *inflated* oratory.—**Inflated antenna** or **pedipalp**, one having the terminal joint much larger than the rest and irregularly globular.—**Inflated joint**, a joint that is round and bladder-like.

inflater (in-flā′tėr), *n.* [< *inflate* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which inflates or distends; specifically, one who inflates prices. As applied to certain mechanical appliances, also spelled *inflator*.

The clamor of contending *inflaters* . . . at the stock exchange. *The American*, VIII. 84.

inflatile (in-flā′til), *a.* [= OF. *inflatil*, < LL. *inflatilis*, of or for blowing, < *inflare*, blow in: see *inflate* and *flatile*.] In *music*, sounded by means of air: as, *inflatile* instruments (that is, wind-instruments).

inflatingly (in-flā′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inflation* = Pr. *inflacio*, *enflazon* = Sp. *inflación* = Pg. *inflação* = It. *enfiagione*, < L. *inflatio*(*n-*), a blowing into, blowing up, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] 1. The act of inflating or distending with air or gas.

The improvements that have been made in the management and *inflation* of balloons in the last ninety years have only had reference to details. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 189.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention: as, the *inflation* of the lungs.—3. Undue expansion or elevation; increase beyond the proper or just amount or value: as, *inflation* of trade, currency, or prices; *inflation* of stocks (that is, of the price of stocks).—4. The state of being puffed up; turgidness; pretentiousness; conceit: as, *inflation* of style or manner.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

inflationist (in-flā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *inflation* + *-ist*.] One who inflates; one who causes or favors inflation; specifically, in the United States, one who favors increased issues of paper money: opposed to *contractionist*.

Mr. M. . . . will have double work to do trying to get the *inflationists* to be satisfied with the "Fathers' Dollar." *The Nation*, XXVII. 169.

The cry that we want "sufficient money for the demands of trade" is the cry of the *inflationist*, the demagogue, or the ignoramus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 100.

inflator, *n.* See *inflater*.

inflatus (in-flā′tus), *n.* [L., a blowing into, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration; afflatus: as, "ineffable *inflatus*," *Mrs. Browning*.

inflect (in-flekt′), *v.* [= F. *infléchir* = It. *inflettere*, < L. *inflectere*, bend, inflect, < *in*, in, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bend; turn from a direct line or course.

Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton*, Opticks.

The outer integument is *inflected* inwards, . . . and becoming of excessive tenuity, runs to near the bottom of the sack. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 53.

2. In *gram.*, to vary, as a noun or verb, by change of form, especially in regard to endings; decline, as a noun or adjective, or conjugate, as a verb; more specifically, to denote a change of office in (words), not by added elements only, but more or less by alteration of the stem or root itself.

The irreconcilability of the Norman and the Saxon modes of *inflecting* adjectives compelled the English to discard them both. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiv.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *intrans.* To receive inflection; undergo grammatical changes of form.

The verb *inflects* with remarkable regularity. *Science*, III. 550.

★ **inflected** (in-flek′ted), *p. a.* 1. Bent or turned from a direct line or course: as, an *inflected* ray of light.—2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, bent or turned inward or downward: as, the *inflected* mandibular angle of marsupials; *inflected* leaves, stamens, or petals.—3. In *gram.*, denoting change of office by variation of form: as, an *inflected* verb.—**Inflected arch** or **curve**, an ogee ★arch or curve.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek′shọn), *n.* [Prop. *inflexion* (cf. *flection*, *flexion*); = F. *inflexion* = Sp. *inflexión* = Pg. *inflexão* = It. *inflessione*, < L. *inflexio*(*n-*), a bending, < *inflectere*, pp. *inflexus*, bend: see *inflect*.] 1. The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; a bend or bending.

They affirm it [the elephant] hath no joynt, and yet concede it walks and moves about; whereby they conceive there may be a progression or advancement made in motion without *inflexion* of parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

The first step is seen to be the subdivision of the endochrome, and the *inflexion* of the ectoplasm around it. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 252.

2. In *optics*, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body, usually attended by the formation of colored fringes: more commonly called *diffraction*.

The course of Light-rays is altered not only by refraction when they pass from one transparent medium into another, and by reflexion when they fall on polished surfaces which they do not enter, but also by *inflection* at the edges of objects by which they pass. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 156.

3. In *gram.*, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; more specifically, variation in part by internal change, and not by added elements alone.

Inflections are the changes made in the forms of words, to indicate either their grammatical relations to other words in the same period, or some accidental condition of the thing expressed by the inflected word. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xv.

We have . . . as corresponding present and preterit, I lead and I led, . . . I give and I gave. These two are the only tenses distinguished by real *inflection* in our verb. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 103.

4. Modulation of the voice in speaking, or any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

The airs [of the Spanish muleteer] are rude and simple, consisting of but few *inflections*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 13.

5. In *geom.*, the place on a curve where a tangent moving along the curve by a rolling motion changes the direction of its turning, and begins to turn back; a stationary tangent. The point of tangency at an inflection is called a *point of inflection* or *point of contrary flexure*; but as it is now usual to consider a curve as being as much generated by the rolling tangent as by the moving point, geometricians speak of the inflection, meaning the tangent which becomes here for an instant stationary, and do not mention the point without special reason for doing so.—**Plane inflection**, a stationary osculating plane in the generation of a non-plane curve. Through three consecutive points of the curve let a plane be described; then, if the infinitely neighboring parts of the curve preceding and following these points lie on opposite sides of the plane, there is a *plane inflection* at that place; otherwise, not. Or, the tortuous curve may be considered as the envelop of a moving plane, and this plane as always turning about an instantaneous axis lying within itself; then, where the direction of rotation of the plane is reversed, there is a *plane inflection*.—**Syn. 4.** *Inflection*, *Modulation*, *Accent*. *Inflection* and *modulation* may be the same, but *modulation* is always musical and agreeable, while *inflection* may be harsh; *modulation* also may refer to more delicate changes of pitch in the voice than are expressed by *inflection*. *Accent* is used to express such habitual *inflections* or *modulations* as mark a person, district, race, rank, etc.: as, an Irish *accent*; the Parisian *accent*. See *emphasis*.

inflectional, inflexional (in-flek′shọn-al), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or having inflection.—2. In *gram.*, exhibiting inflection; inflective; pertaining to inflection.

The radical nature of the vowel sounds, together with the delicate *inflexional* machinery of the Aryan languages, must be reckoned among the chief reasons why the final stages of alphabetic development should in so many cases have been effected by Aryan nations. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 49.

Inflectional languages. See under *agglutinate*.—**Inflectional tangent of a plane curve**, the tangent at inflection. See *inflection*, 5.—**Inflectional tangents** to a surface at any given point, in *geom.*, two lines having each a three-point contact with the surface: they are the asymptotes of the indicatrix, and of course are only real in case the surface is saddle-shaped.

inflectionless, inflexionless (in-flek′shọn-les), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-less*.] Characterized by loss or absence of inflection.

The language [modern English] had at length reached the all but *inflexionless* state which it now presents. *J. A. H. Murray*, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 398.

inflective (in-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *inflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *inflexive*[1].] 1. Having the power of bending.

Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations, yet is it not without some considerable benefit to navigation. *R. Hooke*, Posth. Works (ed. Derham), Navigation, p. 446.

2. In *gram.*, exhibiting or characterized by inflection, or variation of the grammatical character of words in part by internal change: distinguished from *agglutinative*.

The Caucasian dialects present many exceptional and difficult features, and are in great part of so high a grade of structure as to have been allowed the epithet *inflective* by those who attach special importance to the distinction thus expressed. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

infledged (in-flejd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fledged*.] Not feathered; unfledged. [Rare.]

He therein made nests for many birds which otherwise, being either *infledged* or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

inflesh (in-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *flesh*.] Same as *enflesh*.

Who th' Deity *inflesht*, and man's flesh deified.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

Himself a fiend *infleshed*. *Southey*.

inflex (in-fleks′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflectere*, bend: see *inflect*.] To inflect; bend; flex or curve inward.

David's right-heartedness became *inflex'd* and crooked. *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

inflexed (in-flekst′), *p. a.* Turned; bent. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, bent inward. An inflexed leaf is one that is curved upward and has the apex turned inward toward the stem. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, inflected; bent or folded downward or inward: as, an *inflexed* margin.

The *inflexed* portions of the elytra, along the sides, are called epipleuræ. *Leconte*.

Inflexed head, in *entom.*, a head so much bent that the superior surface forms an acute angle with the pronotum, as in a roach.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflexibilité* = Sp. *inflexibilidad* = Pg. *inflexibilidade* = It. *inflessibilità*; as *inflexible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince, nor fear control.
Churchill.

=**Syn.** Tenacity, resolution, perseverance; doggedness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

inflexible (in-flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflexible* = Sp. *inflexible* = Pg. *inflexivel* = It. *inflessibile*, < L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent, < *in-* priv. + *flexibilis*, that can be bent: see *flexible*.] 1. Not flexible; incapable of bending or of being bent; rigid: as, an *inflexible* rod.

I had previously seen snakes in frosty mornings in my path with portions of their bodies still numb and *inflexible*, waiting for the sun to thaw them out. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 46.

2. Unyielding in temper or purpose; that will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; incapable of being turned; not to be prevailed on.

Let him look into the errors of Phocion, and he will beware how he be obstinate or *inflexible*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 20.

Be not unlike all others, not austere
As thou art strong, *inflexible* as steel.
Milton, S. A., l. 816.

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the executions of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison*.

3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable; not permitting variation.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *Watts*.

In religion the law is written and *inflexible*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Rigid, stiff.—2. Inexorable, inflexible, resolute, steadfast, unbending, unyielding, immovable, unrelenting; obstinate, stubborn, dogged.

inflexibleness (in-flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility.

inflexibly (in-flek′si-bli), *adv.* In an inflexible manner; rigidly; inexorably.

All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest opposed every step that was made with great vehemence. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1706.

inflexion, inflexional, etc. See *inflection*, etc.

inflexive[1] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *inflex* + *-ive*.] Inflective. [Rare.]

inflexive[2] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *flexive*.] Inflexible; inexorable. [Rare.]

And to beare safe the burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*, and inhuman hates,
Secure from violent and harmeful fates.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Ode to Mars.

inflexure (in-flek′sūr), *n.* [< *inflex* + *-ure*. Cf. *flexure*.] An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five *inflexures*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

inflict (in-flikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere* (> It. *infliggere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *infligir* = F. *infliger*), strike on or against, < *in*, on, + *figere*, strike. Cf. *afflict*, *conflict*.] To lay on or impose as something that must be borne or suffered; cause to be suffered: as, to *inflict* punishment on offenders; to *inflict* a penalty on transgressors.

On him, amidst the flying numbers found,
Eurypylus *inflicts* a deadly wound.
Pope, Iliad, v. 104.

Death . . . was never *inflicted* except for murder. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 251.

So ended the year 1744, during which a fearful sum of human misery had been *inflicted* on the world. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th. Cent., iii.

inflicter (in-flik′tėr), *n.* One who inflicts.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank th' *inflicter* of the blow.
Chatterton, The Resignation.

infliction (in-flik'shon), *n.* [= F. *infliction* = Sp. *inflicción* = Pg. *inflicção* = It. *inflizione*, < LL. *inflictio(n-)*, < L. *infligere*, pp. *inflictus*, strike on or against, inflict: see *inflict*.] 1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South*, Sermons.

2. That which is inflicted; suffering or punishment imposed.

Gods, let me ask ye what I am, ye lay
All your *inflictions* on me? hear me, hear me!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. xii.

inflictive (in-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inflictif* = Sp. Pg. *inflictivo*; as *inflict* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to inflict.

Though Britain feels the blows around,
Ev'n from the steel's *inflictive* sting
New force she gains.
★ *Whitehead*, Ode, For his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1779.

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *inflorescence* = Pg. *inflorescencia*, < LL. *inflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, begin to blossom, < L. *in*, in, + *florescere*, begin to blossom: see *florescence*.] 1. A beginning to blossom; a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—2. In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis and in relation to each other. This term, meaning literally time of flower-bearing, was first proposed by Linnæus, and should be replaced by the more correct term *anthotaxis*, which is formed on the analogy of *phyllotaxis*. Inflorescence is really the subject of ramification or branching, but is also interested in part in foliation and phyllotaxy. Notwithstanding the seemingly many diverse kinds of inflorescence, they are all reducible to two fundamental types, the *definite* or *cymose* and the *indefinite* or *botryose*. The figures above illustrate some of the most important modifications of the two types.



Inflorescence.
1, spike of *Plantago*; 2, simple umbel of *Asclepias*; 3, corymb of *Aronia arbutifolia*; 4, raceme of *Convallaria majalis*; 5, spadix of *Calla* within the spathe; 6, head of *Cephalanthus*; 7, female catkin of *Salix*; 8, anthodium of *Solidago*; 9, compound umbel of *Sium*; 10, panicle of *Caulophyllum*; 11, cyme of *Cerastium*.

We may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute *inflorescence* as among the morphological differentiations produced by local innutrition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 240.

Acropetal or **centripetal inflorescence.** See *centripetal*.—**Centrifugal, definite,** or **determinate inflorescence.** See *centrifugal*.—**Conglobate, indefinite,** etc., **inflorescence.** See the adjectives.—**Indeterminate inflorescence.** Same as *indefinite inflorescence*.

inflow (in'flō), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *flow*[1], *n.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

The sole communication . . . with the arctic basin is a strait so shallow as only to permit an *inflow* of warm surface water. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 137.

inflowed (in-flōd'), *a.* [< *in*[-1] + *flow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] That has flowed in. [Rare.]

Either of these [prescriptions], if timely applied, will not only resist the influx, but dry up the *inflowed* humour. *Wiseman*, Chirurgical Treatises, i. 3.

inflowering (in-flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *flower* + *-ing*[1].] In *perfumery*, the process of extracting the aroma of flowers by absorbing the essential oils in an inodorous fatty body, without recourse to heat; enfleurage.

Certain flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, violet, cassia, either do not yield their attars by distillation at all, or do it so sparingly as not to admit of its collection for commercial purposes. . . . In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of *inflowering* (enfleurage), or by maceration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 526.

influence (in'flö-ens), *n.* [< ME. *influence*, < OF. *influance*, *influence*, F. *influence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *influencia* = It. *influenza*, < ML. *influentia*, a flowing in, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in: see *influent*.] 1†. A flowing in; direct influx of energy: followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. 56.

Those various temperaments that have ingredience and *influence into* him [man]. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. In *astrol.*, the radiation of power from the stars in certain positions and collocations, affecting human actions and destinies; a supposed positive occult power exerted by the stars over human affairs.

Influence [F.], a flowing in, and particularly an *influence*, or influent course, of the planets; their vertue infused into, or their course working on, inferiour creatures. *Cotgrave*.

The astrologers call the evill *influences* of the starrs, evil aspects. *Bacon*, Envy.

He is my star; in him all truth I find,
All *influence*, all fate.
J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

3. Outgoing energy or potency that produces effects (primarily internal), or affects, modifies, or sways by insensible or invisible means that to which it is directed or on which it operates: sometimes used for the effect produced: as, the *influence* of heat on vegetation; the *influence* of climate on character; the *influence* of the moon on the tides; the *influence* of example on the young.

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 118.

It was not without the *influence* of a Divinity that his decessor Augustus, about the time of Christ's nativity, refused to be called Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

We do not yet know precisely how early the Bactrian kingdom extended to the Indus, but we feel its *influence* on the coinage, on the sculpture, and generally on the arts of India, from a very early date.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 48.

4. Capacity or power for producing effects by insensible or invisible means; authority; power; ascendancy over others; sway: as, a man of *influence*; a position of great *influence*.

This town [Bayreut] is under the *influence* of the Maronites and Druses, as many other places are under the Arabs. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

She was wise, shrewd, and loving, and she gradually controlled her little charge more and more by simple *influence*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 299.

5. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, same as *induction*, 6.

When any magnetic body is placed in a magnetic field, it becomes itself a magnet. This is a magnetisation by *influence*, or induced magnetisation.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Physical influence, in *metaph.* See *physical influx*, under *influx*.—**Syn. 4.** *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy,* etc. See *authority*.

influence (in'flö-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *influenced*, ppr. *influencing*. [= F. *influencer*; from the noun.] 1. To exercise influence on; modify, affect, or sway, especially by intangible or invisible means; act on or affect by the transmission of some energy or potency: as, the sun *influences* the tides; to *influence* a person by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton*.

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice if they attend. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Who will say that the esteem and fear of the world's judgment, and the expectation of worldly advantages, do not at present most powerfully *influence* the generality of men in their profession of Christianity?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

The career of Charles the Great has *influenced* the history of the world ever since.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 222.

2. Electrostatic induction. See *induction*.

influence-machine (in'flö-ens-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *elect.*, a machine for producing charges of electricity by electrostatic induction. See *induction*, 6, and *electric*.

influencer (in'flö-en-sėr), *n.* One who or that which influences.

influencive (in-flö-en'siv), *a.* [< *influence* + *-ive*.] Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

How *influencive* and inevitable the sympathy!
★ *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 168.

influent (in'flö-ent), *a.* [< ME. *influent*, influential, < OF. *influent*, F. *influent* = Sp. Pg. It. *influente*, influential, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in, ppr. of *influere*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just æquilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. 3.

They . . . laid down the reported lake in its supposed position, showing the Nile both *influent* and effluent.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 163.

2†. Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller*.

And as it [humility] is healthful for their own minds, so it is more operative and *influent* upon others than any other vertue. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 2.

influential (in-flö-en'shal), *a.* [< *influence* (ML. *influentia*) + *-al*.] Having or exerting power or influence; possessing or characterized by the possession of influence, or of power to influence: as, *influential* friends.

Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble flame. *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

With a discontented people, the wrong-thinkers are certain to be most *influential*, and they may therefore come to have the making of our laws.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 514.

influentially (in-flö-en'shal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to exercise influence; so as to affect, sway, incline, or direct.

Of those who are to act *influentially* on their fellows we should expect always something large and public in their way of life, something more or less urbane and comprehensive in their sentiment for others.
★ *R. L. Stevenson*, John Knox.

influenza (in-flö-en'zä), *n.* [= F. *influenza*, < It. *influenza*, influenza, lit. influence: see *influence*.] 1. An epidemic catarrh of an aggravated kind, attended with serious febrile symptoms and rapid prostration. It attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is not frequently fatal except to the aged, or the very young, or to those suffering from other diseases. It occurs usually under one of three forms, called catarrhal or pulmonary, gastric, and cerebral, according as the disease affects the respiratory organs, mucous membranes, the digestive organs, or the brain. It is due to the action of a minute micro-organism, the *Bacillus influenzæ*. See the supplement.

The year [1837] began with the *influenza*. Everybody had it. The offices of the various departments of the Civil Service were deserted because all the clerks had *influenza*. Business of all kinds was stopped because merchants, clerks, bankers, and brokers all had *influenza*; at Woolwich fifty men . . . were taken into hospital daily, with *influenza*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 19.

2†. A prevailing influence; an epidemic.

The learned Michaelis has taken notice of this fatal attachment, and speaks of it as a strange illusion; he says that it is the reigning *influenza*, to which all are liable who make the Hebrew their principal study.
J. Bryant, New System (1774), I. 199.

influing†, *n.* [< L. *influere*, flow in: see *influent*.] Influence. *Davies*.

Canst thou restrain the pleasant *influing*
Of Pleiades (the Ushers of the Spring)?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 451.

influx (in'fluks), *n.* [= F. *influx* = Sp. *influjo* = Pg. *influxo* = It. *influsso*, < L. *influxus*, a flowing in, < *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influent*.] 1. The act of flowing in; an inflow: as, an *influx* of light.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Sir M. Hale*.

It is man's power to combine and direct the spiritual elements of his being, his power to free the intellect from prejudice and open it to the *influx* of Truth.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

2. Infusion; intromission.

Up to the present time philosophers have inferred the existence of a spiritual *influx* proceeding from the soul into the body.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 101.

3†. Influence; power.

Your Lordship knows that there be divers Meridians and Climes in the Heavens, whence *Influxes* of differing Qualities fall upon the Inhabitants of the Earth.
Howell, Letters, ii. 60.

4. A flowing or coming in; continuous introgression: as, a great *influx* of goods into a country.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

Henry II. avoided either ruling or controlling England by foreign ministers, and did very little to encourage an *influx* of foreign ecclesiastics.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 136.

5. The place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea: as, at the *influx* of the brook.—**Physical influx** or **influence**, in *metaph.*, the process of producing effects of sensation upon the mind by a causal action through the brain. The doctrine is that matter can act immediately upon mind, and be acted upon by it, by direct causation.

influxion (in-fluk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *influxion*, < LL. *influxio(n-)*, a flowing in, < L. *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influx*.] An influx or flowing in; inflow; infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Preserve the brain from those sudden *influxions* of blood to which it would . . . be . . . exposed.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 735.

influxionism (in-fluk′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *influxion* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxionist (in-fluk′shọn-ist), *n.* [< LL. *influxionista*; as *influxion* + *-ist.*] An adherent of the metaphysical theory of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxious† (in-fluk′shus), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ious.*] Influential.

Men will be men while there is a world, and as long as the moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours, they will be ever greedy and covetous of novelties and mutation. *Howell*, England's Tears.

influxive† (in-fluk′siv), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ive.*] 1. That flows or tends to flow in.—2. Influential; that has or exerts a modifying, directing, or swaying influence.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is in any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth*, Inauguration Sermon (1642), p. 9.

influxively† (in-fluk′siv-li), *adv.* In an influxive manner; by influxion.

infold (in-fōld′), *v. t.* [Also *enfold*; < *in-*[1] + *fold*[1].] 1. To wrap up or inwrap; involve; inclose.

So were the weeds *infolded* with the water, not to be waded, nor by boat to be past thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

So that first intelligible world *infoldeth* the second: in this are nine Spheres, moued of the immoueable Empyrean. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 175.

Doth gouty Mammon's griping hand *infold*
This secret saint in sacred shrines of sov'reign gold?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; embrace.

Let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

infoldment (in-fōld′ment), *n.* [< *infold* + *-ment.*] The act of infolding, or the state of being infolded. [Rare.]

infoliate (in-fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infoliated*, ppr. *infoliating*. [Also *enfoliate*; < *in-*[2] + *foliate.*] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Rare.]

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

inforce†, inforcement†. Obsolete forms of *enforce, enforcement.*

in fore (in fō′rē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *fore*, fut. inf. of *esse* (ind. *sum*), be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] In prospect; prospective; future: as, the governor *in fore* (the future governor). Compare *in esse, in posse.*

inforest† (in-for′est), *v. t.* Same as *enforest.*

All such [forests] as were found to haue been *inforested* since the first coronation of Henry the second to be disafforested. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 128.

inform[1] (in-fôrm′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *enform*; < ME. *informen, enformen*, < OF. *enformer, enfourmer, informer*, F. *informer* = Sp. Pg. *informar* = It. *informare* (cf. D. *informeren* = G. *informiren* = Dan. *informere* = Sw. *informera*), < L. *informare*, give form to, delineate, sketch, inform, instruct, < *in*, in, on, + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impart form or essence to, the object of the verb denoting some kind of matter, and the result being the production of a thing of some definite kind; determine the character or quality of; hence, to animate; actuate.

If the potter please t' *inform* the clay, . . .
That proves a vessel, which before was mire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

If one soul were so perfect as to *inform* three distinct bodies, that were a petty trinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Her constant beauty doth *inform*
Stillness with love, and day with light.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Sleeping Beauty.

2. To enlighten; teach; instruct; advise: as, to *inform* one how he should proceed.

Thou shalt observe to do according to all that they *inform* thee. Deut. xvii. 10.

Princesse, my Muse thought not amys
To *enforme* your noble mynde of this.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

That you are poor and miserable men
My eyes *inform* me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

3. To communicate information to; acquaint with facts; apprise.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul.
Acts xxiv. 1.

4†. To make known; disclose; tell of or about.

He commanded, of his specyalle grace, to all his Subgettes, to lete me seen alle the places, and to *enforme* me pleynly alle the Mysteries of every place.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

Haply thou mayst *inform*
Something to save thy life.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

At the court it was *informed* that some of Salem had taken out a piece of the cross in their ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 462.

My servant talk'd to a favourite janizary of the Aga's he had appointed to be with me, as if he was a spy, and had *inform'd* what presents I had made.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

5†. To guide; direct.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath *inform'd*
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 335.

=**Syn.** 1. To inspire, quicken.—2 and 3. Of *inform of*: To apprise of, signify, communicate, disclose, reveal, acquaint with, advise of, notify or notify of, teach.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take form or shape; become visible.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. To give intelligence or information: generally with *against* or *on*.

Alb. Knows he the wickedness?
Mess. Ay, my good lord; 'twas he *inform'd against* him.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

Informing form, in *metaph.* See *form.*

inform[2]† (in-fôrm′), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *informe* = Sp. Pg. It. *informe*, < L. *informis*, that has no form, < *in-* priv. + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *deform*[1], *a.*] Without regular form; shapeless; deformed.

An office that . . . joins in marriage as Cacus did his oxen, in rude, *inform*, and unhallowed yokes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 261.

You . . . who are able to make even these *informe* blocks and stones daunce into order. *Evelyn*, To A. Cowley.

informal (in-fôr′mal), *a.* [= Sp. *informal*; as *in-*[3] + *formal.*] 1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form or manner; not according to rule or custom; unceremonious; irregular: as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings; an *informal* visit.

The proffered cession of Venetia was neither accepted nor refused, and there ensued a sort of *informal* suspension of hostilities, which was neither war nor peace.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

I saw everything up to Gravelotte in virtue of an *informal* scrap of permission General von Goeben had given me as I passed through Coblentz on my way to the front.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 39.

2†. Distracted or deranged in mind.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member
That sets them on. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

informality (in-fôr-mal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *informalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *informalidad*: as *informal* + *-ity.*] The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; an informal act or procedure: as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

But they concluded that, whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves, the Pope was the only competent judge of it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

informally (in-fôr′mal-i), *adv.* In an informal manner; irregularly; without the usual forms; unceremoniously.

informant (in-fôr′mant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *informante*, < L. *informan(t-)s*, ppr. of *informare*, inform: see *inform*[1].] **I.** *a.* Giving form; transmuting matter by communicating to it a form; informing.—**Informant act**, in *metaph.* See *act.*—**Informant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which affects the specific essence of a thing, which penetrates the being of the matter, and is not merely extrinsically joined to it, as an assistant form, producing only motion.

II. *n.* One who informs or gives information; an informer.

It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

"Ahmed," said the *informant*, "spurns at restraint, and scoffs at thy authority." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 466.

=**Syn.** *Informant, Informer.* *Informant* is special, relating only to a given occasion; as, who was your *informant*? *Informer* may be special or general, relating to one occasion or, more commonly, to a practice or occupation, as implying a habit of informing, or a dishonorable betrayal of knowledge gained in confidence. It has acquired odious associations.

This sour *informer*, this bate-breeding spy, . . .
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

in forma pauperis (in fôr′mą pâ′pe-ris). [L.: *in*, in; *formā*, abl. of *forma*, form; *pauperis*, gen. of *pauper*, poor: see *form* and *pauper.*] In the character of a pauper. Courts of equity having discretionary power to award or refuse costs adopted the practice of granting leave to sue, without liability to costs in case of unsuccess, to suitors showing a good cause of action, and making oath to poverty, the privilege being confined to those not having above £5 or $20. The power to grant such leave is now generally extended by statute to common-law courts, and in some jurisdictions the limit has been increased.

information (in-fôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *informacion, enformacion* (= D. *informatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *information*), < OF. *information*, F. *information* = Sp. *información* = Pg. *informação* = It. *informazione*, < L. *informatio(n-)*, outline, sketch, idea, conception, representation, < *informare*, sketch, inform: see *inform.*] 1. Communication of form or element; infusion, as of an animating or actuating principle. [Rare.]

There does not seem any limit to these new *informations* of the same Spirit that made the elements at first.
Emerson, Works and Days.

2. Knowledge communicated or received; particular intelligence or report; news; notice: as, to get *information* of a shipwreck.

Also whan the Prelate of the Abbeye is ded, I have undirstonden, be *informacioun* that his Lampe quenchethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

I went, in Suez, to the house of a Greek priest, and the next day met with a Turkish captain of a ship, a very obliging man, who gave me several *informations* in relation to the navigation of the Red sea.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

H—— was at a loss in what manner to communicate his *information* to the officer in command at Bedford.
Cooper, The Spy, vi., note.

3. Knowledge inculcated or derived; known facts or principles, however communicated or acquired, as from reading, instruction, or observation: as, a man of various *information*; the *information* gathered from extended travel.

Sweet bashfulness! it claims at least this praise:
The dearth of *information* and good sense
That it foretells us always comes to pass.
Cowper, Task, iv. 71.

His *information* is various, and his learning catholic, as well as profound. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 595.

4. In *law*: (*a*) An official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. *Wharton.* This is the sense in which it is more commonly used in American law. In American constitutional law, clauses securing trial by jury in prosecutions by indictment or *information* are construed as excluding complaints before local magistrates for minor offenses, such as have always been summarily tried. (*b*) A criminal charge made under oath, before a justice of the peace, of an offense punishable summarily.

Seeking tales and *informations*
Against this man. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

Informations were given in to the magistrates against him [Fust] as a magician, and searching his lodgings a great number of copies [of the Bible] were found.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 133.

(*c*) A complaint, in a qui tam action in a court of common-law jurisdiction, to recover a penalty prescribed by statute or ordinance. (*d*) In *Eng. law*, a complaint in the name of the crown, in a civil action, to obtain satisfaction of some obligation to, or for some injury to the property or property rights of, the crown. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a written argument in court.—5. In *metaph.*, the imparting of form to matter. In logic the information of a term is the aggregate of characters predicable of it over and above what are implied in the definition. [This meaning is found in Abelard.]

The sum of synthetical propositions in which the symbol is subject or predicate is the *information* concerning the symbol. *C. S. Peirce.*

Bill of information, an information; the document or pleading stating the ground of complaint.—**Criminal information**, in *law*. See *criminal.*—**Ex officio informations**, in *Eng. law*, the term by which purely public prosecutions by information were designated (usually had in the King's Bench), as distinguished from *crown informations*, by which prosecutions in the interest of private or property rights were designated (had in the Exchequer), and from *qui tam informations*, or *informations qui tam*, those prosecuted for a penalty which the informer is entitled to take or share.—**Information of intrusion**, a suit in the English Exchequer against a trespasser on crown lands, or the pleading by which such a suit was instituted.

informative (in-fôr′mą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *informatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *informativo*; as *inform* + *-ative.*] 1. Having power to form or animate.

Many put out their force *informative*
In their ethereall corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

2. Didactic; instructive: as, a simply *informative* rather than dogmatic spirit.

Mr. ——'s editorial notes are, moreover, precisely what editorial notes should be—*informative*, elucidatory, sometimes speculative and suggestive.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, No. 895, p. 439.

informatory (in-fôr'mạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inform* + *-at-ory*.] Full of information; affording knowledge; instructive.

The passage is *informatory*, but too long to quote fully.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 301.

informed[1] (in-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< *inform*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Formed; animated; actuated.

Man is a soul, *informed* by divine ideas, and bodying forth their image. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 166.

Informed breadth and depth, the logical breadth and depth of a term in a given state of positive knowledge or information.

informed[2] (in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formed*. Cf. *inform*[2].] Unformed; formless; shapeless.

So, after Nilus inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

Informed stars, in *astron.*, stars not included within the figures of any of the ancient constellations. Ptolemy, in his star-catalogue, under each constellation begins with a list of stars each described as being situated in this or that part of the human or other figure supposed to be represented. After this follows another list, headed οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀμόρφωτοι, stars lying without the figure, Latin *stellæ informes*, informed stars.

informer (in-fôr'mėr), *n.* **1.** One who informs or animates.

Informer of the Planetary Train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead.
Thomson, Summer, l. 104.

2. One who imparts intelligence or gives information; an informant.—**3.** In *law*, one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; a person who lays an information against or prosecutes in the courts one who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a *common informer*, if he makes it his business to lay informations for the purpose of obtaining a reward.

But these are call'd *informers;* men that live
By treason, as rat-catchers do by poison.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Hence—**4.** One who makes a business of informing against others; a mischief-maker.

But woo to suche *informers*, who they be,
That maketh their malice the mater of the power.
Skelton, Euell Information.

=**Syn.** *Informant*, *Informer*. See *informant*.

informidable† (in-fôr'mi-dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formidable*.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Of limb
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould;
Foe not *informidable!* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 486.

informity† (in-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *informité* = Sp. *informidad* = It. *informità*, < LL. *informita(t-)s*, unshapeliness, < L. *informis*, unshapely, shapeless: see *inform*[2].] Lack of form; shapelessness.

If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

informous† (in-fôr'mus), *a.* [< L. *informis*, shapeless: see *informity*.] Of no regular form or figure; formless; shapeless.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen . . . is an opinion . . . delivered by ancient writers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

in foro conscientiæ (in fō'rō kon-si-en'shi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *conscientiæ*, gen. of *conscientia*, conscience: see *forum* and *conscience*.] In the court of the conscience; according to the verdict of the moral sense.

in foro domestico (in fō'rō dō-mes'ti-kō). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *domestico*, abl. neut. of *domesticus*, domestic: see *forum* and *domestic*.] In a domestic court; in a tribunal of the home jurisdiction, as distinguished from a foreign court.

in foro seculari (in fō'rō sek-ū-lā'rī). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *secularī*, abl. neut. of *secularis*, secular: see *forum* and *secular*.] In a secular court; according to the law of a civil tribunal, as distinguished from that of an ecclesiastical court.

infortunate† (in-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [ME. *infortunate* = Pr. *infortunat* = Sp. Pg. *infortunado* = It. *infortunato*, < L. *infortunatus*, unfortunate, < *in-* priv. + *fortunatus*, fortunate: see *fortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I was
Of alle lovers the most *infortunate*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

infortunately† (in-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* Unfortunately.

infortune† (in-fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *infortune*, < OF. *infortune*, F. *infortune* = Sp. Pg. *infortunio* = It. *infortunio*, *infortuno*, < L. *infortunium*, mischance, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, chance, fortune: see *fortune*.] **1.** Ill fortune; misfortune.

Yf thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commvnion, that the *infortune* of oone hurte not the other. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

For of Fortunes sharp adversite
The worste kynde of *infortune* is this:
A man to han ben in prosperite,
And it remembren, when it passed is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1626.

The *infortune* is threatened by the malignant and adverse aspect, through means of a youth, and, as I think, a rival. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

2. In *astrol.*, the planet Saturn or Mars, or even Mercury when he is much afflicted. *W. Lilly.*

infortuned†, *a.* [ME., < *infortune* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *infortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I, woful wrech and *infortuned* wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 744.

infortunity (in-fôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [= OF. *infortunite*, < L. *infortunita(t-)s*, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, fortune. Cf. *infortunate*.] Misfortune.

Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie* only to the stroke and punishment of God. *Hall*, Edward IV., an. 9.

They [the Romans] are well tamed with the *infortunitie* of this battell. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1152.

infossous (in-fos'us), *a.* [< L. *infossus*, pp. of *infodere*, dig into, < *in*, in, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*[2].] In *bot.*, sunk in, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.

infound† (in-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infounden*, < OF. *infondre*, *infundre* = Sp. Pg. *infundir*, < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in, < *in*, in, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *infund*, *infuse*.] To pour into; infuse.

Wynedregges olde in water let *infounde;*
Yeve hem this drinke, anoon thai wol be sounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe, if that him lyste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 582.

infra. [L. *infra*, adv. and prep., on the under side, below, LL. ML. also 'within,' contr. of *inferā*, abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *inferus*, low, below: see *inferior*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'below, beneath,' occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English.

infra-. [L. *infra*, prep. and adv., used as a prefix: see *infra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'below, beneath.'=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. See *infero-*.

infra actionem (in'frą ak-shi-ō'nem). [L.: *infra*, below, within; *actionem*, acc. of *actio(n-)*, action (canon): see *action*.] In the canon of the Roman mass, a prayer: same as *communicantes*.

infra-axillary (in″frą-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *axilla*, axil: see *axilla*, *axillary*.] **1.** In *bot.*, situated beneath the axil, as a bud. —**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated below the axilla or armpit.

infrabranchial (in-frą-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *conch.*, situated below the gills: applied especially to the inferior chamber of the pallial cavity.

infrabuccal (in-frą-buk'ạl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *bucca*, cheek (mouth): see *buccal*.] Situated beneath the buccal mass or organ of a mollusk: as, an *infrabuccal* nerve.

infraclavicular (in″frą-klą-vik'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Situated below or beneath the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Infraclavicular fossa** or **triangle**, a space below the clavicle bounded by that bone above, by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle below and on the inner side, and by the fore border of the deltoid muscle on the outer side. Deep pressure in this region compresses the axillary artery against the second rib.—**Infraclavicular region**, a region of the front of the chest bounded above by the clavicle and below (in ordinary usage) by the third rib.

infraconstrictor (in″frą-kon-strik'tọr), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *constrictor*, q. v.] The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

infracortical (in-frą-kôr'ti-kạl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark (NL. cortex): see *cortical*.] Lying or occurring below the cerebral cortex.

infracostal (in-frą-kos'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *infracostalis*, < L. *infra*, below, + *costa*, rib.]

I. *a.* In *anat.*, situated below or beneath a rib; subcostal: as, an *infracostal* artery, nerve, or muscle.

II. *n.* An infracostal muscle.

infracostalis (in″frą-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *infracostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *infracostal*.] An infracostal muscle. In man there are a series of infracostales, arising from the under side of a given rib, and inserted into the first, second, or third rib next below. In their oblique direction they resemble internal intercostal muscles. They occur most frequently on the lower ribs.

infract[1] (in-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break off, break, weaken: see *infringe*.] To break off; violate; interrupt. [Rare.]

Falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course, and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 604.

infract[2]† (in-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, unbroken, < *in-* priv. + *fractus*, broken: see *fraction*.] Unbroken; sound; whole.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,
A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.
Mir. for Mags., p. 785.

Their [martyrs'] faith *infract* with their owne bloods did seal,
And never did to any Tyrant stoope.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 23.

infracted (in-frak'ted), *a.* In *zoöl.*, bent suddenly inward, as if partly broken; geniculate.

infractible (in-frak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infract*[1] + *-ible*.] ★Capable of being infracted or broken. [Rare.]

infraction (in-frak'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infraction* = Sp. *infracción* = Pg. *infracção* = It. *infrazione*, < L. *infractio(n-)*, a breaking, < *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] **1.** The act of infracting or breaking; a breakage or fracture. [Rare.]

Very distinct in type from the *infractions* and extravagant distortions of the osteomalveic skeleton.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 997.

2. Breach; violation; infringement: as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, or law.

An *infraction* of God's great law of Right and of Love.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Whoso suggests or urges the *infraction* of another's rights must be held to have transgressed the law of equal freedom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

infractor (in-frak'tọr), *n.* [= F. *infracteur* = Sp. Pg. *infractor*, < ML. *infractor*, one who breaks or violates, < L. *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd *infractors* of them? *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

infractous (in-frak'tus), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break: see *infract*[1], *infringe*.] In *bot.*, bent abruptly inward. [Rare.]

infra dig. (in'frą dig). [An abbr. of L. *infra dignitatem: infra*, below; *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignita(t-)s*, dignity: see *dignity*.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming to one's character, position, or status in society. [Colloq.]

infra-esophageal (in″frą-ē-sō-faj'ē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *œsophagus*, esophagus: see *esophageal*.] Same as *subesophageal*.

The nervous system in the Amphipoda consists of supra-œsophageal or cerebral ganglia, united by commissures with an *infra-œsophageal* mass.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 316.

infraglottic (in-frą-glot'ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *glottis*, glottis: see *glottis*, *glottic*[2].] Situated below the glottis.

infragrant (in-frā'grant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fragrant*.] Not fragrant; inodorous.

We shall both be a brown *infragrant* powder in thirty or forty years. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xii.

infragular (in-frą-gū'lạr), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *gula*, the throat: see *gular*.] Subesophageal, as a ganglion of certain mollusks.

The under part of the *infragular* ganglion is 6-lobed [in *Helicidæ*], whilst it is 4-lobed in Limacidæ.
Knight's Cyc. Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 65.

infrahuman (in-frą-hū'mạn), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Having attributes or qualities lower than the human in the scale of being: the opposite of *superhuman*.

We must conceive of it [ultimate entity] as either intellectual or unintellectual, and if it is not human, then as superhuman or *infrahuman*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 65.

infrahyoid (in-frą-hī'oid), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid: see *hyoid*.] Situated below the hyoid bone: specifically applied in human anatomy to a region of the front of the neck, and to a group of muscles in this region,

as the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid, collectively known as *depressors of the os hyoides:* opposed to *suprahyoid.*

infralabialis (in-frā-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *infralabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *labium*, lip: see *labial.*] A muscle of the lower lip, commonly called the *depressor labii inferioris. Coues and Shute.*

infralapsarian (in-frā-lap-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below (after), + *lapsus*, fall, lapse (see *lapse*, *n.*), + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to infralapsarianism or to those who hold it.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One who believes in infralapsarianism.

infralapsarianism (in″frā-lap-sā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *infralapsarian* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine, held by Augustinians and by many Calvinists, that God planned the creation, permitted the fall, elected a chosen number, planned their redemption, and suffered the remainder to be eternally punished. The Sublapsarians believe that God did not permit but foresaw the fall, while the Supralapsarians hold that God not only permitted but decreed it.

Even the Canons of Dort, the Westminster Confession, and the Helvetic Consensus Formula, which are most pronounced on the doctrine of decrees, stop within the limits of *infralapsarianism.*
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

inframammary (in-frā-mam′a-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mamma*, breast: see *mammary.*] Lying below the breasts.—**Inframammary region**, the region of the front of the chest bounded above by the sixth rib and below by the lower limit of the chest.

inframarginal (in-frā-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *margo* (*-gin-*), breast: see *marginal.*] In *entom.*, below or posterior to the marginal cell in an insect's wing.—**Inframarginal cell**, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphids, or plant-lice, behind the marginal cell, and limited posteriorly by the furcal vein.—**Inframarginal convolution**, the superior temporal convolution.

inframaxillary (in-frā-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated under the jaws; submaxillary: as, the *inframaxillary* nerves.—2. Of or pertaining to the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone in general; mandibular.—**Inframaxillary nerve**, the third or lower division of the fifth cranial or trifacial or trigeminus nerve, more commonly called the *inferior maxillary division.*

II. *n.*; pl. *inframaxillaries* (-riz). The mandible or lower jaw-bone of a vertebrate; the inferior maxillary bone. See *intermaxillary.*

inframe (in-frām′), *v. t.* Same as *enframe.*

This nature in which we are *inframed* answers to the subjective frame-work of our own mind.
Hoppin, Old England, p. 198.

inframedian (in-frā-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *medius*, middle: see *median.*] In *zoögeog.*, below the median belt or zone: applied to one of five zones into which the sea-bottom has been divided with reference to its fauna. The inframedian is succeeded by the abyssal zone. See *zone.*

inframercurial (in″frā-mėr-kū′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial.*] Same as *intramercurial.*

inframundane (in-frā-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Lying or being beneath the world; belonging to the lower regions or infernal world.

infranatural (in-frā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] Below nature; subnatural; hypophysical: the opposite of *supernatural.* See *hypophysical.*

If there is a craving in man for the preternatural generally, there seems to be a special tendency in the human mind, when left to itself, to hanker after the *infra-natural* forms of it. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 421.

infranchise†, infranchisement†. Obsolete forms of *enfranchise*, *enfranchisement.*

infrangibility (in-fran-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infrangible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

infrangible (in-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *infrangible* = Sp. *infrangible* = It. *infrangibile;* as *in-*[3] + *frangible.*] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible.*
G. Cheyne.

The sword broke short, nor could the force withstand
(No earthly temper of a mortal hand
Could arms divine, *infrangible* sustain);
The brittle weapon shiver'd on the plain.
Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, vii.

2. Not to be violated or infringed; inviolable: as, an *infrangible* oath.

infrangibleness (in-fran′ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible.

infra-obliquus (in″frā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *infra-obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *obliquus*, oblique: see *obliquus.*] The lower oblique muscle of the eyeball; the obliquus inferior.

infra-ocular (in″frā-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] In *entom.*, below the compound eyes: said of antennæ when they are inserted beneath these eyes.

infra-orbital (in″frā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital.*] Situated on the floor of, or below, the orbit of the eye; suborbital: chiefly applied to a branch of the trifacial nerve, to the track of that nerve along the floor of the orbit, and to a foramen on the cheek just under the orbit, whence the nerve emerges.—**Infra-orbital canal, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.

infra-orbitar (in″frā-ôr′bi-tär), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infra-orbitary (in″frā-ôr′bi-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infrapatellar (in″frā-pā-tel′är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *patella*, the kneepan.] Below the patella.

infrapose (in-frā-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infraposed*, ppr. *infraposing.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *pose:* see *pose*[2].] To place under or beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing . . . his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels at the east end of the Isle of Wight.
Austen, Proc. Geol. Soc., No. 42.

infraposition (in″frā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *positio(n-)*, position: see *position.*] Position or situation beneath or under.

infraradular (in-frā-rad′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *radula*, q. v.] Situated under or below the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.

On the top of the muscles of the *infraradular* sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. 627.

infrarectus (in-frā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *infrarecti* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *rectus*, right: see *rectus.*] The lower straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus inferior. See cut under *eyeball.*

infra-red (in′frā-red), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *red*[1].] Below the red. The infra-red rays of the spectrum are those invisible rays which have a greater wave-length and are less refrangible than the red rays at the lower end of the visible spectrum. (See *spectrum.*) Contrasted with *ultra-violet.*

infrascapular (in-frā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular.*] Situated beneath the scapula—that is, on its under surface or venter; lying beneath the shoulder-blade; subscapular.

infrascapularis (in-frā-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *infrascapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *infrascapular.*] The teres minor. See *teres.*

infraserratus (in″frā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraserrati* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *serratus*, serrate: see *serrate.*] The serratus posticus inferior.

infraspinal (in-frā-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinate (in-frā-spī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinatus (in″frā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraspinati* (-tī). [NL.: see *infraspinate.*] The muscle which occupies the infraspinous fossa, and is inserted into the middle facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

infraspinous (in-frā-spī′nus), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous.*] Situated below the spine of the scapula. Also *infraspinal*, *infraspinate.*—**Infraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns.

infrastapedial (in″frā-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *stapes*, stirrup, mod. stapes.] **I.** *a.* Situated below the axis or main part of the stapes or columella auris: specifically applied to an element or part of that bone in some animals, as birds, supposed by Flower to represent the stylohyal bone of a mammal.

The stylo-hyal of a mammal is not fairly developed in a bird, unless contained in or represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra-stapedial* element).
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 186.

II. *n.* An inferior element of the columella auris; an infrastapedial bone.

Infra-stapedial, which will unite with . . . the stylohyal. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 154.

infrastigmatal (in-frā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stigma*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, an *infrastigmatal* line on a larva.

infrastipular (in-frā-stip′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stipula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, situated below the stipules: applied to outgrowths, usually in the nature of spines, below the stipules, as in some roses.

infrathoracic (in″frā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *thorax*, q. v.] 1. Situated below the thorax.—2. Situated on the lower part of the thorax: specifically applied to the lower six pairs of thoracispinal nerves.

infratrochlear (in-frā-trok′lē-är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea.*] Situated below the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, at the inner corner of the orbit of the eye: as, the *infratrochlear* nerve, a branch of the fifth cranial nerve, which issues from the orbit below the trochlea.

He had relieved the pain in a glaucoma absolutum by lacerating the *infratrochlear* nerve—Badal's operation.
Medical News, XLIX. 136.

in fraudem legis (in frâ′dem lē′jis). [L.: *in*, in; *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, fraud; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *fraud* and *lex.*] In fraud of the law: said of something devised so as to evade or circumvent the law or to pervert its proceeding, in such sense as to be void on that account.

infravaginal (in-frā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + LN. *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] Situated below the vaginal junction: as, the *infravaginal* cervix uteri.

infrequence (in-frē′kwens), *n.* [= F. *infréquence* = Sp. *infrecuencia* = Pg. *infrequencia* = It. *infrequenza*, < L. *infrequentia*, a small number, fewness, solitariness, < *infrequen(t-)s*, seldom, rare, infrequent: see *infrequent.*] Same as *infrequency.* [Rare.]

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation? This may perhaps be troublesome to a man that knows not to entertain himself. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

infrequency (in-frē′kwen-si), *n.* [As *infrequence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The state of being infrequent or of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God. *Young*, Sermons (1678), p. 18.

2†. The state of being little frequented; seclusion; solitude.

It was the solitude and *infrequency* of the place that brought the dragon thither.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1078.

infrequent (in-frē′kwent), *a.* [= F. *infréquent* = Sp. *infrecuente* = Pg. It. *infrequente*, < L. *infrequen(t-)s*, infrequent, seldom, rare, < *in-* priv. + *frequen(t-)s*, crowded, frequent: see *frequent.*] 1. Not frequent or customary; rare; uncommon; unaccustomed.

The acte where of [frugality] is at this daye as *infrequent* or out of use amonge all sortes of men as the termes be Straunge vnto them which haue not bene well instructed in Latyn. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, being, as component parts, far removed from one another; distant; not numerous or close: as, *infrequent* spines, punctures, etc.

infrequently (in-frē′kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently.

infriction (in-frik′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *friction.*] A rubbing in, as of a medicine.

The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth *infriction.* *Medical News*, LIII. 101.

infrigidate† (in-frij′i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infrigidatus*, pp. of *infrigidare*, make cold, < L. *in*, in, to, + *frigidare*, make cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] To chill; make cold; refrigerate.

Whose coldness as it seems did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass to whose level the liquor itself did not reach. *Boyle*, Works, I. 393.

infrigidation† (in-frij-i-dā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *infrigidation*, < LL. *infrigidatio(n-)*, a cooling, < *infrigidare*, make cold: see *infrigidate.*] The act of infrigidating or making cold; refrigeration.

The *infrigidation* of that air by the snow.
Boyle, Works, II. 513.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation.* *Tatler*, No. 126.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infringed*, ppr. *infringing*. [< L. *infringere* (> It. *infringere* = Sp. Pg. *infringir* = F. *enfreindre*), break off, break, bruise, weaken, destroy, < *in*, in, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *infract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To commit a breach or infraction of; act contrary to, as a law, right, or obligation; transgress, either by action or by negligence; violate; break.

The King told them it never was in his Thought to *infringe* their Liberties. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 130.

Why should we attempt to *infringe* the rights and properties of our neighbors?
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 456.

He could *infringe* the franchises of the fellows of a college and take away their livings.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2†. To annul or hinder.

Homilies . . . do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

All our power
To be *infringed*, our freedom and our being.
Milton, P. R., i. 62.

II. *intrans.* To encroach; trespass; intrude: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

The sides of the front are dilated, *infringing on* the eyes. *Horn.*

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon, Trench upon*, etc. See *trespass, v. i.*

infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* [< *infringe* + *-ment.*] A breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression.

We scarce ever had a prince who, by fraud or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Where an attempt at *infringement* was made, the aggressor found himself matched against a wide and powerful union of powers instinctively actuated by the intention of right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 213.

Infringement of copyright, patent, or **trade-mark,** such a copying, imitation, or reproduction as violates the exclusive right of the owner, and therefor will sustain an action. =**Syn.** Breach, non-fulfilment, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.

infringer (in-frin'jėr), *n.* One who infringes or violates; a violator.

To see the *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned, he gave charge to all justices, maiors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and constables.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

infringible† (in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* [< OF. *infringible, infrangible*, < L. *in-* priv. + *frangere*, break.] Unbreakable; indissoluble. [Rare.]

Hauing betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the *infringible* band of faith and troth in the heart, . . . hee tooke leaue of his faire lady.
Breton, An Olde Man's Lesson, p. 13.

infructuose (in-fruk'tụ̄-ōs), *a.* Same as *infructuous.*

infructuous (in-fruk'tụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *infructueux* = Pr. *infructuos* = Sp. Pg. *infructuoso* = It. *infruttuoso*, < L. *infructuosus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fructuosus*, fruitful: see *fructuous.*] Not fruitful; unproductive; unprofitable.

Lutheranism . . . bound itself hastily to definitions and formulæ which produced new divisions, and a scholasticism more bitter, controversial, and *infructuous* than the old. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 715.

infructuously (in-fruk'tụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In an infructuous manner; uselessly; unprofitably.

He [the actor] soon found that his art was *infructuously* employed in obtaining applause; his reputation began to depend upon press notices.
Dion Boucicault, N. A. Rev., CXLV. 36.

infrugal (in-frö'gal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugal.*] Not frugal; extravagant; prodigal; wasteful.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 21.

infrugiferous† (in-frö-jif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugiferous.*] Not bearing fruit. *Bailey*, 1727.

infucate† (in'fụ̄-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infucatus*, painted, as if pp. of **infucare*, paint, < *in*, in, on, + *fucare*, paint, < *fucus*, paint: see *fucus.*] To paint; stain; daub. *Coles*, 1717.

infucation† (in-fụ̄-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *infucate* + *-ion.*] The act of painting or staining, especially the face. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

infula (in'fụ̄-lą), *n.*; pl. *infulæ* (-lē). [L., a band, a woolen fillet.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a flock of white and red wool, drawn into the form of a wreath or fillet, worn on the head on solemn occasions, as by priests and vestals, and bound to the head of sacrificial victims. Brides also carried wool on a distaff, which they twisted into an infula and fixed upon the husband's door on entering his house.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *ancient church*, a head-covering of Christian priests or bishops. (*b*) In medieval times, a chasuble. (*c*) One of the two lappets of a miter. Formerly called *fanon.*—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) A cap or head-dress used as a bearing. Many different forms have been used. (*b*) One of the ribbons of a miter or of the electoral crown, generally represented as fringed.

Two short bands of some rich material, fringed at the ends, form the *infulæ* of a mitre, and depend from it, one on either side. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

infumate (in'fụ̄-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infumated*, ppr. *infumating.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp. of *infumare*, smoke: see *infume.*] To dry by smoking; smoke.

Infumated, smoked; dried in the smoke. *Bailey*, 1737.

infumate (in'fụ̄-māt), *a.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded slightly with brownish black; shaded as if with smoke.

infumated (in'fụ̄-mā-ted), *a.* Same as *infumate.*

infumation (in-fụ̄-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *infumate* + *-ion.*] The act of drying or curing in smoke; smoking. *Bailey*, 1731.

infume† (in-fūm'), *v. t.* Same as *enfume.*

infund (in-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *infundere*, pour in: see *infound*, an older form. Cf. *fuse*[1].] To pour in. *Davies.*

They are . . . only the ministers of Him which *infundeth* and poureth into all men grace. *Becon*, Works, II. 562.

infundibula, *n.* Plural of *infundibulum.*

infundibular (in-fun-dib'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *infundibulum* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *infundibuliform.*

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib-ụ̄-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *infundibulatus:* see *infundibulate.*] Gervais's name for the marine polyzoans as an order of *Polyzoa* which have the cell-mouth circular and infundibulate. It corresponds to the modern order *Gymnolæmata*, and contains the *Chilostomata*, *Cyclostomata*, and *Ctenostomata*, as distinguished from the *Phylactolæmata.*

infundibulate (in-fun-dib'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *infundibulatus*, < L. *infundibulum*, funnel: see *infundibulum.*] **1.** Having a funnel or infundibulum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Infundibulata.*—**2.** Same as *infundibuliform.*

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.



Infundibuliform Corolla of *Datura Stramonium.*

Where the sac of an inguinal hernia passes through the internal ring, the *infundibuliform* process of the transversalis fascia forms one of its coverings. *H. Gray*, Anat.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the form of a tube enlarging gradually upward and spreading widely at the summit: said of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of a morning-glory. (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when the basal part is cylindrical or nearly so, and the apical part gradually increases in diameter: distinguished from *crateriform.* Also *infundibular, infundibulate.*

Certain ciliated *infundibuliform* organs . . . occur on the intestinal mesentery of Sipunculus. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 70.

Infundibuliform fascia. See *fascia.*

infundibulum (in-fun-dib'ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *infundibula* (-lą). [L., a funnel, lit. that which is poured into, < *infundere*, pour into, < *in*, into, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1]. Hence ult. *funnel.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a funnel-shaped organ or part.—**2.** In *zöol.*: (*a*) The funnel or siphon of a cephalopod, formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia: supposed by Huxley to be formed by the union and folding into a tubular form of processes which correspond to the epipodia of pteropods and branchiogastropods. See cut under *Dibranchiata.* (*b*) One of the gastric cavities of the *Ctenophora*, into which the gastric sac leads; a chamber connecting the gastric cavity with the entire system of canals of the body, and also leading to the aboral pores. It corresponds to the common axial cavity of actinozoans. See cut under *Ctenophora.* (*c*) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird, which receives the ovum from the ovarium, corresponding to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube of a mammal.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Infundibula of the kidney.** (*a*) The calyces. (*b*) The two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the confluence of the calyces.—**Infundibula of the lungs,** the elongated and funnel-shaped sacs set with air-cells which terminate the air-passages of the lungs.—**Infundibulum of the brain,** the funnel-shaped downward prolongation of the floor of the third ventricle, which it connects with the pituitary body.—**Infundibulum of the cochlea,** the thin plate of bone, shaped like one half of a funnel divided longitudinally, at the apex of the modiolus of the ear. It is the termination of the lamina of bone which divides the turns of the cochlea from one another.—**Infundibulum of the ethmoid bone,** the passage in the ethmoid bone which leads up from the middle meatus of the nose to the anterior ethmoid cells.—**Infundibulum of the heart,** the conical upper part of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. Also called *conus arteriosus* (arterial cone).

infuneral† (in-fū'ne-ral), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *funeral.*] To bury with funeral rites.

As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
Her buried ghost. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory.

infurcation (in-fėr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *furcation.* Cf. ML. *infurcare*, suspend on a gibbet, < L. *in*, on, + *furcare*, fork, gibbet.] A forked expansion or divergence. *Craig.*

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuriated*, ppr. *infuriating.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, enrage, < L. *in*, in, + *furiare*, enrage, < *furia*, rage, fury: see *fury.*] To render furious or mad; enrage; make raging.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives, before they lacerated their bodies by their massacres.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enraged; raging; mad: as, an *infuriate* lunatic.

A mine with deadly stores
Infuriate burst, and a whole squadron'd host
Whirl'd through the riven air.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuscated*, ppr. *infuscating.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp. of *infuscare*, make dark or dusky, < *in*, in, + *fuscare*, make dark, < *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fuscous.* Cf. *obfuscate.*] To darken; make dusky; obscure. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *a.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded with brown; darkened with fuscous shade or cloud: as, apex of the wing *infuscate.*

infuscation (in-fus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *infuscate* + *-ion.*] The act of darkening; obscuration; the state of being dusky or clouded. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

infuse (in-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infused*, ppr. *infusing.* [< ME. *enfusen* = F. *infuser*, < L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, pour in, spread over: see *infund, infound.*] **1.** To pour in or into, as a liquid; introduce and pervade with, as an ingredient: as, to *infuse* a flavor into sauce.

'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound man
Infus'd at the creation of the kind.
Cowper, Task, iv. 733.

2. To introduce as by pouring; cause to penetrate; insinuate; instil: with *into:* chiefly in figurative uses.

Many other axioms and advices there are touching those proprieties and effects which studies do *infuse* and instil *into* manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 299.

It is tropically observed by honest old Socrates that heaven *infuses into* some men at their birth a portion of intellectual gold. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

It [Alexander's conquest] had the effect of uniting into one great interest the divided commonwealths of Greece, and *infusing* a new and more enlarged public spirit *into* the councils of their statesmen. *Emerson*, War.

3. To steep; extract the principles or qualities of, as a vegetable substance, by pouring a liquid upon it; make an infusion of.

Yet such [Rack] as they have they esteem as a great Cordial; especially when Snakes and Scorpions have been *infused* therein, as I have been informed.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 53.

One ounce of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*

4. To affect or modify by infusion; mingle; hence, to imbue; tinge: followed by *with.*

Drink *infused with* flesh will nourish faster and easier than drink and meat together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Methinks a woman of this valiant spirit
Should, if a coward hear her speak these words,
Infuse his breast *with* magnanimity.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Besides, the Briton is so naturally *infus'd*
With true poetic rage that in their measures art
Doth rather seem precise than comely.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 252.

5†. To pour, or pour out; shed; diffuse.

Yf ofte uppon the rootes as thai stonde
The boles galle *enfused* be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

With those clear rays which she *infus'd* on me,
That beauty am I bless'd with which you may see.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Infused cognition. See *cognition.* =**Syn. 2.** *Instil, Inculcate*, etc. See *implant.*

infuse† (in-fūz'), *n.* [< L. *infusus*, a pouring in, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse, v.*] An infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestiall dew,
That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 47.

★**infuser** (in-fū′zėr), *n.* One who or that which infuses.

It was a strange exaction of Nebuchadnezzar upon his magi to declare to him not onely the meaning, but the very dream, as if they had been the *infusers* of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

infusibility[1] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infusible*[1] + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being infused or poured in.

infusibility[2] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infusibilité* = Sp. *infusibilidad* = Pg. *infusibilidade* = It. *infusibilità*; as *infusible*[2] + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being fused or melted.

infusible[1] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [As *infuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infused. [Rare.]

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

infusible[2] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *infusible* = Pg. *infusivel* = It. *infusibile*; as *in-*[3] + *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being melted: as, an *infusible* crucible; *infusible* substances.

infusibleness (in-fū′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infusibility.

infusion (in-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *infusion* = Pr. ★*infusio*, *enfuzio* = Sp. *infusión* = Pg. *infusão* = It. *infusione*, < L. *infusio*(*n-*), a pouring in, a watering, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infound*, *infuse*.] **1.** The act of infusing, pouring in, imbuing, or instilling: as, the *infusion* of good principles.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ. *Addison.*

In Italy the question of rights had become so complicated that nothing but the *infusion* of an element of idea could have produced even a semblance of order out of the chaos. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. That which is infused or diffused; something poured in or mingled.

With what *infusion* doth it [deceitfulness] so far intoxicate mankind to make them dote upon it, against the convictions of reason and dictates of Conscience.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

She could not conceive a game wanting the spritely *infusion* of chance. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

There is then an undoubted British *infusion* in the English people. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues. —**4.** A liquid extract or essence obtained by steeping a vegetable substance.

Infusions are generally prepared by pouring boiling water upon the vegetable substance, and macerating in a tightly closed vessel till the liquid cools.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 788.

5. A pouring, or pouring out, as upon an object; affusion: formerly used of that method of baptism in which the water is poured upon the person.

The priests, when they baptize, shall not only pour water on the head of the children, but shall plunge them into the laver. This shows that baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

The infant is represented as seated naked in the font, while from a vessel the priest pours the water upon the head. Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by *infusion* became gradually the established practice, and all doubts as to its validity were removed by appeal to papal and other high authority.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 361.

Method of infusion, in *beer-manuf.*, a method of preparing the mash by treating the bruised malt with water at a temperature of 70° to 75°.

infusive (in-fū′siv), *a.* [< *infuse* + *-ive*.] Having the power of infusion; capable of infusing or imbuing.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on Man.
Thomson, Spring, l. 866.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *infusorium*, q. v.] **1.** A name given by Otho Fr. Müller to an indiscriminate assemblage of minute, and for the most part microscopic, animal and vegetable organisms frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic substances. The *Infusoria* in this sense comprehended various desmids, diatoms, and other low plants, with many protozoan animalcules, and also rotifers or wheel-animalcules. Some of these organisms were known to Linnæus, and thrown by him into a genus which he called *Chaos*, at the end of his class *Vermes*. Lamarck, Gmelin, and others followed Müller in his understanding of *Infusoria*. Cuvier made *Infusoria* the fifth class of *Radiata*, divided into two orders, *Rotifera* and *Homogenea*. See *Microzoa*, *Polygastrica*.

2. A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animalcules, provisionally regarded as the highest class of *Protozoa*. They are endoplastic, having a nucleus; there is a mouth and a rudimentary stomach or gastric cavity; there are vibratile cilia or flagella, but no proper pseudopodia. Most are aquatic and free-swimming, and some are internal parasites; but others form colonies by budding, and when adult are fixed to some solid object. The body consists of an outer transparent cuticle, a cortical layer of firm sarcode, and a central mass of soft or semiliquid sarcode, which acts as a stomach, and in which vacuoles may appear. Embedded in the sarcode is a nucleus (macro-nucleus), near which lies a nucleolus (micro-nucleus). Both of these bodies undergo complicated changes in the reproductive processes. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibers. Reproduction takes place variously. The cilia or flagella are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. The *Infusoria* have been variously subdivided. A current classification is by division of the class into four orders, based on the character of their cilia or flagella, namely, *Ciliata*, *Flagellata*, *Choanoflagellata*, and *Suctoria* or *Tentaculifera*. By S. Kent the *Infusoria* are called a "legion" or superclass of *Protozoa*, and include the sponges; and they are divided into three classes, *Flagellata* or *Mastigophora*, *Ciliata* or *Trichophora*, and *Tentaculifera*.



Infusoria in a Drop of Water, highly magnified.

1, 1, *Astasia hæmatodes*; 2, 2, *Phacus longicauda*; 3, 3, *Stentor polymorphus*; 4, *Codosiga botrytis*; 5, *Dinobryon sertularia*; 6, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*; 7, *Anthophysa vegetans*; 8, *Dendrosoma virgaria*; 9, *Acineta ferrum equinum*; 10, *Podophrya gemmipara*; 11, *Chilodon cucullus*; 12a, *Stylonychia mytilus*; 12b, the same, conjugation of two individuals; 12c, the same, full of *Sphærophrya* (parasites); 13a, *Vorticella microstoma*, beginning of fission; 13b, the same, individuals separating; 14, *Aspidisca lyncaster*.

Excluding from the miscellaneous assemblage of heterogeneous forms which have passed under this name the Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, Volvocineæ, and Vibrionidæ, which are true plants, on the one hand, and the comparatively highly organized Rotifera on the other, there remain three assemblages of minute organisms, which may be conveniently comprehended under the general title of *Infusoria*. These are — (*a*) The so-called "Monads," or *Infusoria flagellata*; (*b*) the Acinetæ, or *Infusoria tentaculifera*; and (*c*) the *Infusoria ciliata*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 89.

infusorial (in-fū-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Developed in infusions, as animalcules. (*b*) Containing or consisting of infusorians: as, *infusorial* earth. (*c*) Having the characters of the *Infusoria*; pertaining in any way to the *Infusoria*.— **Infusorial earth**, a very fine white earth resembling magnesia, but composed largely of the microscopic silicious shells of the vegetable organisms called diatoms. Deposits are found in many parts of the world including certain parts of the United States, especially in Virginia, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, and California, where there are masses of rock, hundreds of feet in thickness, largely made up of infusorial earth, occurring usually interstratified with volcanic materials, and often in connection with a fine-grained white ash, from which the infusorial beds are not easily distinguished by the eye. This earth is used for polishing articles of metal, and as an absorbent in making explosives with nitroglycerin. Also called *infusorial silica*, *tripoli*, *tripoli powder*, and *fossil flour*. See *Diatomaceæ*, *dynamite*, *tripoli*.

It [nitro-glycerin] has been found so dangerous that its use by itself has been given up; but on the other hand the mixture of nitro-glycerin and *infusorial earth* (Kieselguhr) called dynamite or giant powder is now one of the commonest explosives met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 445.

infusorian (in-fū-sō′ri-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* An infusorial animalcule; one of the *Infusoria*.

II. *a.* Same as *infusorial*.

infusoriform (in-fū-sō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-form*.] Infusorial in form; resembling an infusorian.

As Kölliker first pointed out, the Dicyemids produce two very distinct kinds of embryos, which he distinguished by the terms vermiform and *infusoriform*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 197.

Infusoriform embryo, in *Dicyemida*, the embryo of a rhombogenous dicyema. It is bilaterally symmetrical, and consists of an urn, a ciliated body, and two refractive bodies. See cut under *Dicyema*.

infusorium (in-fū-sō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **infusorius* (cf. LL. *infusorium*, equiv. to *suffusorium*, a vessel for pouring, < *infusor*, one who pours), < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse*, *infusion*.] One of the *Infusoria*; an infusorial animalcule.

An *infusorium* swims randomly about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 10.

infusory (in′fū-sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **infusorius*: see *infusorium*.] **I.** *a.* Infusorial, as an animalcule, or as earth containing infusorial shells.

II. *n.*; pl. *infusories* (-riz). An infusorian.

in futuro (in fū-tū′rō). [L.: *in*, in; *futuro*, dat. of *futurus*, future: see *future*.] In the future; at a future time; for the future.

ing (ing), *n.* [< ME. *ing*, < AS. *ing* = Icel. *eng*, f., a meadow, *engi*, neut., meadow-land, = Dan. *eng* = Sw. *äng*, a meadow.] A meadow; especially, a low meadow near a river. The word is found in some local names, as *Ingham*, *Ingthorpe*, *Dorking*, *Deeping*, *Wapping*, etc. *Coles*; *Bailey*. [Prov. Eng.]

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1773.

Those alluvial flats which are locally known as *ings*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 239.

In the lowest situation, as in the water-formed base of a rivered valley, or in swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands, lay an extent of meadow grounds, or *ings*, to afford a supply of hay, for cows and working stock, in the winter and spring months.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 91.

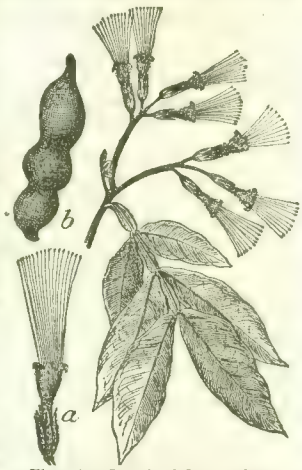
-ing[1]. [< ME. *-ing*, *-yng*, *-inge*, *-ynge*, < AS. *-ung*, later also *-ing* (= OS. *-ung* = OFries. *-ing* = D. *-ing* = MLG. LG. *-ung* = OHG. *-unga*, MHG. *-unge*, *-ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ung* = Dan. *-ing* = Sw. *-ing*), a suffix forming nouns of action or being from verbs.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, usually forming nouns from verbs, expressing the action of the verb. Such nouns may be formed from any verb whatever, and are usually called *verbal nouns*, being in grammars and dictionaries usually accounted a part of the verb-inflection. It is often a mere chance whether, in a particular instance, the form in *-ing* is treated as a noun or as a verb. These verbal nouns are now identical in form with the present form of adjectives (present participles) in *-ing*[2]. In sentences like "he is *building* a house," the form in *-ing*[2], though originally a noun in *-ing*[1], is now regarded as a present participle in *-ing*[2], and treated, with the auxiliary *is*, as a finite transitive verb. Strictly, all verbal nouns in *-ing*[1], being independent words, and no part of the verb, should be entered and defined separately in the dictionaries; but their great number (limited only by the number of verbs) makes this impracticable, and their mixture with the verb, from which their meaning can always be inferred, makes it unnecessary. In this dictionary verbal nouns are entered when there is anything noteworthy in their use or history; others are, to save space, ignored, or if noticed, as in quotations, are included under the original verb. The suffix *-ing* as attached to verbs is equivalent in force to the Latin suffix *-tio*(*n-*), E. *-tion* (*-ation*, etc.). In some words, as *evening*, *morning*, no accompanying verb is in use.

-ing[2]. [< ME. *-ing*, *-yng*, *-inge*, *-ynge*, an alteration, through confusion with the verbal-noun suffix *-ing*[1], of orig. *-end*, *-ende*, *-inde* (*-and*, *-ande*), < AS. *-ende* (in derived nouns *-end*) = OS. *-ende* = OFries. *-and* = D. *-end* = MLG. *-ende*, LG. *-end* = OHG. *-anti*, *-enti*, *-ende*, MHG. G. *-end* = Icel. *-andi* = Dan. *-ende* = Sw. *-ande* = Goth. *-ands* (*-jands*, *-ōnds*, *-jōnds*) = L. *-an*(*t-*)*s*, *-en*(*t-*)*s*, *-ien*(*t-*)*s* = Gr. *-ων* (*-οντ-*), suffix of ppr. of verbs, all such present participles being also usable as simple adjectives, and such adjectives as nouns of agent: see *-ant*[1], *-ent*, which are thus ult. identical with *-ing*[2].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, the regular formative of the English present participle of verbs, as in *coming*, *blowing*, *hearing*, *leading*, etc., such participles being often used as ordinary adjectives, as in 'the *coming* man,' 'a *leading* citizen,' 'a *charming* woman,' etc. It corresponds to the Latin suffixes *-ant*, *-ent* (which see). By reason of the alteration and the mixture of idiomatic uses of the verbal noun (in *-ing*[1]) and the verbal adjective (present participle), great confusion has resulted, and in many constructions the form in *-ing* may be referred with equal propriety to either origin. See *-ing*[1].

-ing[3]. [< ME. *-ing*, < AS. *-ing* = OHG. *-ing*, *-inc*, MHG. *-ing*, *-ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ungr*, *-ingr*, orig. an adj. suffix.] A suffix of nouns, denoting origin, and hence a common patronymic, remaining in some English family or local names and having usually a derivative or patronymic force, 'son of . . . ,' as in Anglo-Saxon *Billing*, son of Bill (literally, 'a sword'); *Beorming*, son of Beorm; *Æthelwulfing*, son of Ethelwulf; *æthling*, son of a noble, etc. Such patronymic names, extending to all the members of a particular family, or tribe, or community, gave rise to many local names formed of such patronymics, properly in genitive plural, with *hām*, home (village), as in Anglo-Saxon *Beormingahām*, 'the Beormings' town,' Birmingham; *Wælsingahām*, Walsingham; *Snottingahām*, Nottingham; etc. In some words, as *farthing*, *herring*, *riding*[2], *whiting*[2] (a fish), *lording*, *gelding*, the suffix is less definite. In *penny* and *king* the suffix is disguised.

-ing[4]. An apparent suffix in some local names, being *ing*, a meadow, in composition, as in *Dorking*, etc.

Inga (ing'gä), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Mimosaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ingeæ*. They are large unarmed shrubs, or trees growing to a height of 60 feet or more, with spikes or heads of large red or white flowers, and abruptly pinnate leaves. The pods are flattened or roundish, with thickened edges, and the seeds are enveloped in a sweet, generally white, pulp. About 200 species are known, all natives of tropical or subtropical America. *I. vera*, called *inga-tree* and *coco-wood*, has pods about 8 inches long, curved like a sickle, and leaves with winged stalks. *I. spectabilis* is a large showy tree of the Isthmus of Panama, and is cultivated for its edible pods, as is also *I. Feuillei* of Peru. It is an ancient form, five extinct species having been recognized in a fossil state in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe.



Flowering Branch of *Inga vulpina*. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

ingage†, ingagement†. Obsolete forms of *engage, engagement*.

ingalley†, *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *galley*.] To confine in the galleys.

It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

ingan, ingun (ing'gan, -gun), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *inion*1, a variant of *onion*.

And if frae hame
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,
To please my wame.
Ramsay, A Miser's Last Speech.

ingang† (in'gang), *n.* [< ME. *ingang, ingong*, < AS. *ingang* (= OFries. *ingong, ingung* = D. *ingang* = MLG. *ingank* = OHG. *ingang, inkang, incanc*, MHG. *inganc*, G. *eingang* = Icel. *inngangr* = Dan. *indgang* = Sw. *ingång*), < *in*, in, + *gang*, a going: see *gang*.] An entrance or entranceway; specifically, the porch of a church.

ingannation† (in-ga-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingannagione*, < *ingannare*, cheat, dupe, < *inganno*, fraud: see *inganno*.] Cheat; fraud.

Whereunto whosoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, . . . yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and democratical enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

inganno (in-gän'nō), *n.* [It., fraud, error, = OF. *engan, engaing, engen*, m., etc., *engaigne, engane*, etc., f., address, trick, ruse, dexterity, etc.; ult. < L. *ingenium*, ingenuity: see *engine*, etc.; also *ingannation*.] In *music*, an interrupted cadence (which see, under *cadence*); also, an unexpected or sudden resolution or modulation.

ingaol†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* [< *in*1 + *gate*1.] **1†.** Entrance; passage inward.

One noble person, who . . . stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evill that is looked for. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In *founding*, the aperture in a mold through which fused metal is poured: also called *inset* and *tedge*. —**3.** In *coal-mining*, an entrance to a mine from the shaft.

ingather (in-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< *in*1 + *gather*.] **I.** *trans.* To gather in; bring together.

Two senatus consults . . . enabled the [beneficiary] . . . to treat directly with debtors and creditors of the testator's and himself *ingather* the corporeal items of the inheritance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 707.

II. *intrans.* To gather together.

Then the *ingathering* streams are to branch off like the Nile into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it. *The Advance*, March 24, 1887.

ingathering (in'gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ingather*, *v.*] The act of gathering or collecting together; specifically, the gathering in or storing of a harvest.

I require you in God's behalf to consider the great need the prisoners of God are in the prisons at London, and make some *ingatherings* amongst your neighbours for the relief of them.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 400.

Feast of Ingathering. Same as *Feast of Tabernacles* (which see, under *tabernacle*).

The *feast of ingathering*, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Ex. xxiii. 16.

Ingeæ (in'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Mimosaceæ*, typified by the genus *Inga*, having regular flowers, a valvate calyx and corolla, many, often very numerous, stamens, and the pollen-grains aggregated.

ingelable (in-jel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. **ingelabilis*, < *in-* priv. + **gelabilis*, that may be frozen, < *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*1.] Incapable of being congealed.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingeminare*, redouble, repeat, < *in*, in, + *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] To redouble; repeat.

Euclia . . . appears in the heavens, singing an applausive Song or Pæan of the whole, which she takes occasion to *ingeminate* in the second chorus.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace!
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Redoubled; repeated.

In this we are sufficiently concluded by that *ingeminate* expression used by St. Paul: "In Jesus Christ nothing can avail but a new creature."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 185.

ingemination† (in-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *ingeminate* + *-ion*.] Repetition; reduplication; iteration.

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

ingent†, *n.* A Middle English form of *engine*.

Agaynste jeauntis on-gentill haue we joined with *ingendis*. *York Plays*, p. 292.

ingender†, ingenderer†. Obsolete forms of *engender, engenderer*.

ingendrure†, *n.* See *engendrure*.

ingenet†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, genius: see *ingenious, engine, ingine*.] Genius; wit; ingenuity.

ingener†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

ingenerability1 (in-jen″ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*1: see *-bility*.] Capability of being ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerability2**†** (in-jen″ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*2: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being generated.

ingenerable1 (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ingenerabilis*, that may be generated, < *ingenerare*, ingenerate, generate: see *ingenerate*1.] That may be ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerable2**†** (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *ingénérable* = Sp. *ingenerable* = It. *ingenerabile*; as *in-*3 + *generable*.] Not generable; incapable of being engendered or produced.

Xenophanes holdeth the world to be eternall, *ingenerable*, uncreated, and incorruptible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

I must mind you that, if you will not disbelieve Helmont's relations, you must confess that the tria prima are neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 502.

ingenerably† (in-jen'ė-ra-bli), *adv.* Not by generation; so as not to be generable.

Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 35.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingenerated*, ppr. *ingenerating*. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare* (= It. *ingenerare*, etc.: see *engender*), generate within, generate, engender, < *in*, in, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*, and cf. *engender, gender*, *v.*] To generate or produce within. [Rare.]

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The Spirit of God must . . . *ingenerate* in us a true humility, and a christian meekness of spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 6.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare*, generate within: see *ingenerate*, *v.*] Generated within; inborn; innate.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

By your Allegiance and *ingenerate* worth, . . .
By everything, I you conjure to be
True to yourselves. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 204.

ingenerate2 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Not generated; unbegotten; not brought into existence or not receiving being by generation. At the time of the Arian controversy the Arians used a corresponding word (ἀγέννητος) of God the Son in the sense 'not receiving being by generation,' while the orthodox understood it, as so applied, in the sense 'not brought into existence, increate,' and discriminated the word from ἀγέννητος, unbegotten.

ingeneration (in-jen-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingenerazione*, < L. as if **ingeneratio*(*n-*), < *ingenerare*, produce, engender: see *engender* and *generate*.] The act of ingenerating or producing within. *Bushnell*.

in genere (in jen'ė-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *genere*, abl. of *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] In kind; in like or similar articles, as distinguished from *in specie*, or the very same article.

ingeniate† (in-jē'ni-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ingeniatus*, pp. of *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] To contrive; plan.

I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

ingenio (in-jē'ni-ō; Sp. pron. in-hā'ni-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *ingenho, engenho*: see *engine*.] Engine; mill; works; specifically, sugar-works; a sugar-plantation. [Cuba.]

The *ingenios* or sugar estates, with large buildings and mills for sugar-refining and distillation of rum, are the most important industrial establishments of the island [Cuba]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 681.

ingeniosity† (in-jē-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingéniosité* = Sp. *ingeniosidad*, < ML. *ingeniosita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious: see *ingenious*.] The quality of being ingenious; wit; ingenuity; contrivance; ingeniousness.

The like straine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurned at for their grand impiety.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639).

Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art or known specific can possibly reach to by imitation.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 68. (*Latham*.)

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *a.* [= F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = Sp. *engeñoso, ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso, ingenioso* = It. *ingenioso*, < L. *ingeniosus, ingenuosus*, endowed with good natural capacity, gifted with genius, < *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, natural capacity, genius, a genius, an invention (> ult. E. *engine*, obs. *ingine, ingen*, and contr. *gin*4, q. v.), < *in*, in, + *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce: see *genus*.] **1.** Possessing inventive genius or faculty; apt in inventing, contriving, or constructing; skilful in the use of things or words: as, an *ingenious* mechanic; an *ingenious* author.

The Natives [of Guam] are very *ingenious* beyond any People in making Boats, or Proes, as they are called in the East-Indies, and therein they take great delight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 298.

As chance is the operator assigned in a fortuitous concourse of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wise and *ingenious* artist, is. *Brooke*, Universal Beauty, ii., note.

2†. Mentally bright or clever; witty; conversable.

We had ye greate poet Mr. Waller in our companie, and some other *ingenious* persons. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 5, 1646.

3. Marked or characterized by inventive genius; displaying or proceeding from skill in contrivance or construction; witty or clever in form or spirit; well conceived; apt: as, an *ingenious* machine; an *ingenious* process or performance; *ingenious* criticism. —**4†.** Manifesting or requiring mental brightness or cleverness; intellectual; improving.

Here let us breathe, and haply institute
A course of learning, and *ingenious* studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

5†. Ingenuous. [*Ingenious* and *ingenuous* were formerly often used interchangeably, and sometimes it is difficult to determine which sense was really intended.]

Amintor, thou hast an *ingenious* look,
And shouldst be virtuous: it amazeth me
That thou canst make such base malicious lies.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Such was the Operation of your most *ingenious* and affectionate Letter, and so sweet an Entertainment it gave me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 32.

The [early] printers did not discriminate between . . . ingenuous and *ingenious*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

= **Syn. 1.** Inventive, bright, acute, constructive. See *genius*.

ingeniously (in-jē'nius-li), *adv.* **1.** In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; cleverly.

It was *ingeniously* said of Vaucanson that he was as much an automaton as any which he made.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 137.

2†. Ingenuously; frankly.

For my part, I *ingeniously* acknowledge that hitherto . . . I never fawned upon any man's fortunes, whose person and merit I preferred not. *Ford*, Line of Life.

ingeniousness (in-jē'nius-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. —**2†.** Cleverness; brightness; aptness.

He shewed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousnesse* who cavilled at the map of Grecia for imperfect because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

3†. Ingenuousness; candor.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness*, as well as innocence, there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle*, Works, II. 444.

ingenite† (in-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *ingénito* = Pg. It. *ingenito*, < L. *ingenitus*, inborn, pp. of *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate, implant, < *in*, in, + *gignere* (OL. *genere*), produce, generate, pp. *genitus*, born: see *genus*. Cf. *ingenuous*.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

It is natural or *ingenite*, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain. *Burton.*

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

Since their *ingenite* gravity remains,
What girder binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iv.

ingenium (in-jē'ni-um), *n.* [L., ability, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*.] Bent or turn of mind; innate talent. [Rare.]

It [a poem] will serve to show something of Jan's youthful *ingenium*. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 96.

ingénue (aṅ-zhā-nü'), *n.* [F., fem. of *ingénu*, < L. *ingenuus*, ingenuous: see *ingenuous*.] An ingenuous, artless girl or young woman; a woman or girl who displays innocent candor or simplicity; specifically, such a character represented on the stage, or the actress who plays it.

Was this lady more or less of a woman of the world than he had imagined? Was there not after all something of the *ingénue* about her? To be sure, a widow cannot, as a general thing, be accurately described as an *ingénue;* but, practically, this widow might be so.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 67.

He must be entreated . . . to permit us more of beauty and of charm than is vouchsafed by the scanty utterances of the *ingénue* of the present play.
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

ingenuity (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingénuité* = Sp. *ingenuidad* = Pg. *ingenuidade* = It. *ingenuità*, ingenuity, cleverness, < L. *ingenuita(t-)s*, the condition or character of a free-born man, frankness, < *ingenuus*, native, free-born: see *ingenuous*. The senses are in part (2, 3) dependent on the related adjective *ingenious*.] **1†.** Ingenuousness; frankness; openness of heart.

He had found upon Oath such a Clearness of *Ingenuity* in the Duke of Buckingham that satisfied him of his Innocency. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29.

See the *ingenuity* of Truth, who, when she gets a free and willing hand, opens herself faster than the pace of method and discours can overtake her.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 22.

True faith is full of *ingenuity* and hearty simplicity, free from suspicion, wise and confident.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 1.

2. The quality of being ingenious; inventive capacity or faculty; aptness in contrivance or combination, as of things or ideas; skill; cleverness: as, *ingenuity* displayed in the construction of machines, or of arguments or plots.

I think their greatest *ingenuity* [that of the Achinese] is in building their Flying Proes; which are made very smooth, kept neat and clean, and will sail very well.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I do not know what can occur to one more monstrous than to see persons of *ingenuity* address their services and performances to men no way addicted to liberal arts.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

There is no limit to the *ingenuity* of a lover in framing excuses for the actions of the person beloved.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

3. Ingenious contrivance; skilfulness of design, construction, or execution: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine; the *ingenuity* of a puzzle or a poem. =**Syn. 2.** *Abilities*, *Cleverness*, etc. (see *genius*); inventiveness, turn, knack, smartness.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *ingénu* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingenuo*, < L. *ingenuus*, native, free-born, noble, upright, frank, candid, < *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate: see *ingenite*.] **1†.** Free-born; of honorable extraction.

Rods and ferulas were not used by Ammonius, as being properly the punishment of slaves, and not the correction of *ingenuous* freeborn men. *Dryden*, Plutarch, II. 359.

2. Generous; noble: as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal.

Nothing depraves *ingenuous* Spirits, and corrupts clear Wits, more than Want and Indigence.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

3. Free from restraint or reserve; frank; open; candid: used of persons or things: as, an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* confession.

And in 's *ingenuous* countenance having read
Pure characters of Worth, he doubted not
All freest Trust in his fair Slave to put.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 140.

That finest color in nature, according to the ancient Greek, the blush of an *ingenuous* youth.
Sumner, Orations, I. 169.

Elaborate sculptures, full of *ingenuous* intention and of the reality of early faith, are in a remarkable state of preservation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 79.

4†. Same as *ingenious*.

Let us spend . . . all our desires and stratagems, all our witty and *ingenuous* faculties, . . . towards the arriving thither. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. § 4.

=**Syn. 3.** *Frank*, *Naïve*, etc. (see *candid*); unreserved, artless, guileless, straightforward, truthful.

ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly; openly; candidly.

ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; candor.

In Petrarch's [sonnets] all *ingenuousness* is frittered away into ingenuity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Same as *ingenuity*, 2.

By his *ingenuousness* he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it. *Fuller*, Holy State, ii. 19.

ingeny†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, genius: see *ingene*, *ingine*, *engine*.] Wit; ingenuity; genius.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.
Becon, Works, p. 277.

Sir, I receive your son, and will wind up his *ingeny*, fear it not. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

ingere (in-jēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingered*, ppr. *ingering*. [Also *ingire*, *injeer;* < F. *ingérer* = Sp. Pg. *ingerir* = It. *ingerire*, thrust in, refl. thrust oneself in, meddle, < L. *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] To thrust in or introduce by indirect means; insinuate. [Scotch.]

To *ingire* hymself to Latyne King.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 315.

This is a shaft out of the heretic's quiver — a stratagem from first to last, to *injeer* into your confidence some espial of his own. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

ingerminate (in-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingerminated*, ppr. *ingerminating*. [< *in-*[2] + *germinate*.] To cause to germinate or sprout. *North British Rev.*

ingest (in-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry, put, pour, or throw into or upon, < *in*, in, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*[2].] To put, bring, or throw in: used chiefly of the introduction of substances, as food, into the body.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

It may be premised that the fate which befalls a given example of *ingested* food does not depend solely upon the theoretical power of the digestive juices to act upon it.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 676.

ingesta (in-jes'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] Substances introduced into an organic body, especially through the alimentary passage; hence, any things put or taken in and incorporated, as into the mind: opposed to *egesta*.

Objects are taken up from without into the interior of the growing and moving plasmodium, one may say engulfed by it, . . . and they may be provisionally termed the solid *ingesta*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 425.

For the time being, the bulk of the *ingesta* must be determined by the existing capacity.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 244.

ingestion (in-jes'chọn), *n.* [= F. *ingestion* = Sp. *ingestión* = Pg. *ingestão*, ingestion, < LL. *ingestio(n-)*, an uttering, < *ingerere*, pp. *ingestus*, carry or pour in: see *ingest*.] The act of throwing, putting, or taking in, as into the stomach: as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food: opposed to *egestion*.

ingestive (in-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *ingest* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ingestion; having the function of ingestion.

The dermal pores take on the function of *ingestive* canals. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 113.

Inghamite (ing'ạm-īt), *n.* [< *Ingham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of an English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), which combines elements of Methodism and Moravianism. The conversion of Ingham to Sandemanian views led to the disruption and nearly total extinction of the denomination.

ingine (in'jin or in-jīn'), *n.* [< ME. *ingyne;* a var. of *engine*, ult. < L. *ingenium*, ability, genius, ML. an ingenious contrivance, an engine: see *engine*, *ingenious*, *ingeny*, etc.] **1†.** Mental endowment; natural ability; ingenuity: same as *engine*, 1.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.
Fairfax, Tasso, i. 83.

And this is there counted for a grete myracle, bycause it is done without mannes *ingyne*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Argument.

Thou may'st find . . . a strop whereon to sharpen thine acute *ingine*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

2†. An artful contrivance; a subtle artifice: same as *engine*, 2.

This boast of law, and law, is but a form,
A net of Vulcan's filing, a mere *ingine*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3 (in'jīn). A mechanical contrivance; a machine: same as *engine*, 4. [Now only a prov. Eng. and U. S. pronunciation of *engine*.]

inginer†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

He is an architect, an *inginer*,
A soldier, a physician, a philosopher.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

inginous†, *a.* Same as *enginous*.

ingire, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

ingirt† (in-gėrt'), *v. t.* Same as *engirt*.

ingle[1] (ing'gl), *n.* [< Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine, = Corn. *engil*, fire; prob. < L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni*, fire: see *igneous*.] **1†.** Fire; flame; blaze. [Scotch.]

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 410.

2. A household fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

His wee bit *ingle*, blinkin' bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thriftie wifie's smile, . . .
Does a' his weary kiaugh an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

ingle[2]**†** (ing'gl), *n.* [Also *engle* (irreg. *enghle*); in form exactly as if < ME. *engle*, *engel*, < AS. *engel*, angel (see *angel*); but the connection lacks confirmation. Also, with epithesis of *n* (from the art. *an*, or poss. *mine*), *ningle*. The history is obscure, the word being usually taken in a sinister sense.] **1.** A favorite, particularly a male favorite, in a bad sense; a paramour.

What! shall I have my son a stager now? an *enghle* for players? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. In a general sense, a person beloved; a friend.

Ingle, I prithee make recourse unto us; we are thy friends and familiars, sweet *ingle*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

His quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

"Ha! my dear friend and *ingle*, Tony Foster!" he exclaimed, seizing upon the unwilling hand.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

ingle[2]**†** (ing'gl), *v. t.* [Also *engle;* < *ingle*[2], *n.*] To wheedle; coax.

Do not *ingle* me; do not flatter me.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chēk), *n.* The fireside. [Scotch.]

There, lanely, by the *ingle-cheek*,
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek.
Burns, The Vision.

ingle-nook (ing'gl-nůk), *n.* A corner by the fire. [Scotch.]

The *ingle-nook* supplies the simmer fields,
An' aft as mony gleefu' maments yields.
Fergusson, An Eclogue.

ingleside (ing'gl-sīd), *n.* A fireside. [Scotch.]

It's an auld story now, and everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingleside*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xii.

inglobate (in-glō'bāt), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *globate*.] Formed into a globe or sphere, as nebulous matter aggregated by the force of gravity.

inglobe (in-glōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inglobed*, ppr. *inglobing*. [< *in-*[2] + *globe*.] To make a globe of; fix within or as if within a globe.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to *inglobe* or incube herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *inglorieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *inglorioso*, < ML. **ingloriosus*, inglorious, < L. *in-* priv. + *gloriosus*, glorious. Cf. L. *inglorius*, without glory, < *in-* priv. + *gloria*, glory.] **1.** Not glorious; without fame or renown; obscure.

The *inglorious* arts of peace.
Marvell, Cromwell's Return from Ireland.

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land.
J. Philips, Blenheim.

Me would'st thou move to base *inglorious* flight?
Pope, Iliad, v. 311.

=**Syn. 1.** Undistinguished, unhonored. — **2.** Discreditable, disreputable.

ingloriously (in-glō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner; without glory, fame, or honor.

ingloriousness (in-glō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inglorious; want of fame or honor.

inglut†, *v. t.* Same as *englut*.

But alasse, Deuouring Time, that swalloweth his owne off-spring, was not content to haue *inglutted* his insatiable paunch with the flesh of those beasts and men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

ingluvial (in-glö′vi-al), *a.* [< *ingluvies* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

ingluvies (in-glö′vi-ēz), *n.* [L., perhaps < *in*, in, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] In *zoöl.*, a crop, craw, or some other dilatation of the digestive tube situated in advance of the true stomach or digestive cavity proper. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the crop or craw.

The œsophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch—the crop or craw, *ingluvies*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion before passing on to the true stomach.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

(*b*) In *mammal.*, the paunch or rumen of a ruminant. (*c*) In *entom.*, an expansion of the esophagus forming a kind of preliminary stomach or crop, before the proventriculus. In many haustellate insects it is transformed into an expansible sucking-stomach, and in some groups it is wanting. The ingluvies lies in the posterior part of the thorax or partly in the abdomen. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

ingluvin (in-glö′vin), *n.* [< L. *ingluvies*, the crop, maw, + *-in*2.] A preparation made from the gizzards of fowls, used as a substitute for pepsin and to allay vomiting.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ingoing*; verbal n. of **ingo*, v.] The act of entering; entrance.

Hit is ful hard, bi myn hed! eny of ow alle
To gete *in-goynge* at that ȝat bote grace beo the more.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 117.

The ushers on his path would bend
At *ingoing* as at going out.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *a.* Going in; entering: opposed to *outgoing*: as, an *ingoing* tenant.

ingore†, *v. t.* Same as *engore*1.

ingorge†, *v.* See *engorge*.

ingot (ing′gọt), *n.* [< ME. *ingot*, a mold for molten metal, orig. that which is poured in (= MHG. *înguz*, G. *einguss*, a pouring in, an ingot), < AS. **ingoten*, pp. of **ingeótan* (not found) (= D. *ingieten* = G. *eingiessen* = Dan. *indgyde* = Sw. *ingjuta*), pour in, < *in*, in, + *geótan* (= D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjōta* = Dan. *gyde* = Sw. *gjuta* = Goth. *giutan*), pour: see *gush*, and cf. *gut*, from the same AS. verb *geótan*. The F. *lingot*, ingot, orig. *l'ingot*, i. e. *le* (def. art.) *ingot*, is from E.] 1†. A mold into which to pour metals; an ingot-mold.

And for I wot wel *ingot* have I noon,
Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalk-stoon;
For I wol make oon of the same shap
That is an *ingot*, if I may han hap.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 195.

2. A mass of metal cast in a mold. Ingots of gold and silver are of various sizes and shapes. Those produced in the United States mint for coining are about 12 inches long and ⅛ inch thick, the width varying from 1 to 2½ inches, according to the size of the coin to be made.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent
Into great *Ingowes* [read *ingotes*] and to wedges square.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Whoso . . . hath seen rich *Ingots* trade,
When forc'd by Fire their treasures they diuide
(How fair and softly Gold to Gold doth pass,
Siluer seeks Siluer, Brass consorts with Brass).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

Again I say to thee, aloud, Be rich.
This day thou shalt have *ingots*; and, to-morrow,
Give lords th' affront. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

ingot-mold (ing′gọt-mōld), *n.* A flask in which metal is cast into blocks or ingots. Those for cast-steel are made of cast-iron, in two parts separating longitudinally, and secured by collar-clamps and wedges.
E. H. Knight.

ingowet, *n.* An error for *ingot*, found in Spenser. It is a mere misprint, or else one of his sham archaisms. See quotation under *ingot*, 2.

ingracious†, *a.* Ungracious. *Holland.*

ingraff† (in-grȧf′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *graff*2.] To ingraft.

According to our humanitie and gracious *ingraffed* disposition, the requests of her Maiestie were accepted of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 143.

His [King Richard's] greatest Trouble was with Philip King of France, in whom was . . . *ingraffed* a Spleen against K. Richard. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

ingraft, engraft (in-, en-grȧft′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engraff*; < *in-*2 + *graft*2.] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; propagate by insertion; hence, to fix as on or in a stock or support; embed; insert: as, to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

Faith *ingrafts* us into Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; furnish with a graft.—3. Figuratively, to set or fix deep and firm; infix; implant.

The *ingrafted* love he bears to Cæsar. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

For a spur of diligence therefore we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

The most frightful maxims were deliberately *engrafted* into the code of morals. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

The dialogue [in the Greek drama] was *ingrafted* on the chorus, and naturally partook of its character.
Macaulay, Milton.

4†. To inoculate. Compare *inoculate*, 1.

The small-pox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, xxxi.

=Syn. 3. *Inculcate*, etc. See *implant*.

ingraft†**, engraft**† (in-, en-grȧft′), *p. a.* Ingrafted. [Rare.]

Hatred is *ingraft* in the heart of them all.
Lord Buckhurst, quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, [II. 123.

ingraftation (in-grȧf-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *ingraft* + *-ation*.] Same as *ingraftment*. [Rare.]

ingrafter, engrafter (in-, en-grȧf′tėr), *n.* One who ingrafts.

ingraftment, engraftment (in-, en-grȧft′-mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *engraffment*; < *ingraft* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of ingrafting.

In the planting and *engraftment* of Classical learning in England at that time, St. John's College, Cambridge—founded on 9th April 1511—had a most distinguished share. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ingrail, ingrailed, etc. Same as *engrail*, etc.

ingrain, engrain (in-, en-grān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *engreynen*; < *in-*2 + *grain*1, *v.*; with special ref. to the phrase *in grain*: see under *grain*1, *n.*] 1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes-insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring color.

And round about he taught sweete flowres to growe:
The Rose *engrained* in pure scarlet die.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde,
Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde,
With Leaves *engrained* in lusty greene?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. To dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture. Hence—3. To work into the natural texture; imbue thoroughly; impregnate the whole substance or nature of, as the mind.

Our fields *ingrain'd* with blood, our rivers dy'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all.
Helps.

It may be admitted that this taste for calling names is deeply *ingrained* in human nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

The virtue of dogmas had been so *ingrained* in all religious thought, by the teaching of more than twelve centuries, that it required a long and painful discipline to weaken what is not yet destroyed.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 80.

4†. To lay on, as color.

Thenne *engreyne*
A smaller coote [of whitewash] above on that, and thenne
A thridde on alle, as small as it may renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

★=Syn. 3. *Ingrained, Inbred, Inborn*, etc. See *inherent*.

ingrain (in′grān), *a.* and *n.* [< *ingrain*, *v.*, or the phrase *in grain*.] I. *a.* 1†. Dyed with grain or kermes. See *grain*1, 11.—2. Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: said of a textile fabric.—3. Belonging to the fabric from the beginning; imparted to it in the thread or yarn: said of a color used in dyeing.—**Ingrain carpet.** See *carpet*.

II. *n.* 1. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.—2. A quarter of a chaldron of coals given in excess of the measure when the total exceeds 5 chaldrons.

ingrammaticism (in-gra-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *grammatic* + *-ism*.] An ungrammatical form or construction. [Rare.]

She has discarded the present tense, but remains constant to her quotations and *ingrammaticisms*.
Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 304.

ingrapple† (in-grap′l), *v.* [< *in-*2 + *grapple*.] I. *trans.* To grapple; seize on.

Look how two lions fierce, both hungry, both pursue
One sweet and selfsame prey, at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 292.

II. *intrans.* Same as *engrapple*.

Ingrassian (in-gras′i-an), *a.* [< *Ingrassias* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Italian anatomist Ingrassias (sixteenth century).—**Ingrassian processes**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the orbitosphenoids.

ingrate (in′grāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ingrat*, < OF. (and F.) *ingrat* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrato*, < L. *ingratus*, unpleasant, disagreeable, unthankful, < *in-* priv. + *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grate*3, *grateful*.] I. *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Porchase al the pardoun of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences yknowe and be *ingrat* to thy kynde.
The holygost huyreth the nat ne helpeth the, be thow certayn. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd recreant to God, *ingrate* and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; one who rewards favors with enmity or treachery.

Ingrate, he had of me
All he could have. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 97.

ingrateful† (in-grāt′fụl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *grateful*. Cf. *ingrate*.] Ungrateful.

Ingrateful to heaven's bounty.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

What he gives
(Whose praise be ever sung) to man in part
Spiritual, may of purest spirits be found
No *ingrateful* food. *Milton*, P. L., v. 407.

ingratefully†(in-grāt′fụl-i), *adv.* Ungratefully.

ingratefulness† (in-grāt′fụl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness.

ingrately†, *adv.* Ungratefully.

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, p. 135.

ingratiate (in-grā′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingratiated*, ppr. *ingratiating*. [< ML. as if **ingratiatus*, pp. of **ingratiare* (> It. *ingraziare*), bring into favor, < L. *in*, in, + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. To establish in the confidence, favor, or good graces of another; make agreeable or acceptable: used reflexively, and followed by *with*.

The Alcmaeonides, to *ingratiate themselves with* the oracle, . . . rebuilt it [the temple of Delphi] with Parian marble. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 486.

I wanted, at first, only to *ingratiate myself with* Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To introduce by exciting gratitude or good will; insinuate or recommend by acceptable conduct or sentiments: absolute or with *into*.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself *into* our favor. *Cook.*

In order to *ingratiate* myself, I stept in to his assistance. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

Perhaps the mention of the duke's name was designed to *ingratiate* him *into* their toleration.
I. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Lit., IV. 398.

3†. To recommend.

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

4†. To bring into a state of grace.

God hath *ingratiated* us; He hath made us gracious in the Son of His love. *T. Brooks*, Works, V. 220.

ingratitude (in-grat′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *ingratitude* = Pr. *ingratitut* = Sp. *ingratitud* = Pg. *ingratitude* = It. *ingratitudine*, < LL. *ingratitudo* (*-din-*), unthankfulness, < L. *ingratus*, unthankful: see *ingrate*. Cf. *gratitude*.] Lack of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate favors; a state of unthankfulness for benefits conferred.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's *ingratitude*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are beleper'd with the curse
Of foul *ingratitude* unto death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

It is the *ingratitude* of mankind to their greatest benefactors, that they who teach us wisdom by the surest ways . . . should generally live poor and unregarded.
Dryden, Plutarch.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

ingratuity†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ingratus*, ungrateful; as if < *in-*3 + *gratuity*.] Ingratitude.

Did Curtius more for Rome than I for thee,
That willingly (to saue thee from annoy
Of dire dislike for *ingratuitee*)
Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy?
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 19.

ingrave1† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *grave*1. Cf. *engrave*1.] An obsolete form of *engrave*1.

ingrave2† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *grave*2. Cf. *engrave*2.] Same as *engrave*2.

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be *ingraved*!
Romeus and Juliet, l. 338. (*Nares.*)

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.
Fairfax.

ingravescent (in-grā-ves'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *ingravescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingravescere*, grow heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravescere*, grow heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, grave.] In *pathol.*, increasing in gravity; growing more severe: as, *ingravescent* apoplexy.

ingraviate† (in-grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *ingravidatus*, pp. of *ingravidare*, make heavy, make gravid, impregnate, < *in*, in, + *gravidare*, make gravid, < *gravidus*, gravid: see *gravid.*] To impregnate.

ingraviation† (in-grav-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *ingravidate* + *-ion.*] The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

ingreat† (in-grāt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *great.*] To make great.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 174.

ingredience† (in-grē'di-ẹns), *n.* [< *ingredien(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. A going or entering into as an ingredient.

Those various temperaments that have *ingredience* and influence into him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. [Appar. orig. an erroneous spelling of *ingredients.*] An ingredient.

No poorer *ingrediences* than the liquor of coral [or] clear amber. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

ingredienced (in-grē'di-ẹnst), *a.* [< *ingredience* + *-ed*[2].] Having ingredients; compounded. [Rare.]

May the descending soot never taint thy well *ingredienced* soups. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 187.

ingrediency† (in-grē'di-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *ingredience:* see *-cy.*] The state of being an ingredient; ingredience.

It should be upon the account of its *ingrediency*, and not of its use, that anything should be affirmed or denied to be an element. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ingrédient* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrediente*, an ingredient (II., 2); < L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredi*, go into, enter, engage in, begin, < *in*, into, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1], *gradient.*] **I.**† *a.* Entering as a component part; constituent.

He makes a bishop to be *ingredient* into the definition of a church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

II. *n.* 1†. A person entering; an incomer.

If sin open her shop of delicacies, Solomon shews the trap-door and the vault; . . . if she discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the *ingredients*, Latet anguis in herbâ — The serpent lurks there.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 159.

2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of a compound or mixture; one of the elements of a combination or composition, as a dish, drink, or medicine.

This even-handed justice
Commends the *ingredients* of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

There's one main *ingredient*
We have forgot, the artichoke.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

She thought him . . . a very fine gentleman; and such as consider what powerful *ingredients* a good figure, fine clothes, and fortune are, in that character, will easily forgive her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

ingress (in'gres), *n.* [< ME. *ingress*; = Sp. *ingreso* = Pg. It. *ingresso*, < L. *ingressus*, a going into, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, go into: see *ingredient.* Cf. *congress*, *egress*, etc.] 1. A going in; the act of entering or passing in; entrance.

Til Octob'r from the *ingresse* of this moone
Ys Coriander (sette) is [in ?] fatty londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

The phænomena seem very favourable to their hypothesis that suppose congelation to be effected by the *ingress* of frigorifick atoms into the water or other bodies to be congealed. *Boyle*, Works, II. 530.

For your *ingress* here
Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land,
You did but come as goblins in the night.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Provision for going in; a place of entrance: as, the *ingress* and egress are on opposite sides.

Lete honge it in thi yates or *ingress*
Of hous or towne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

3. In *astron.*, the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, or of a planet upon the disk of the sun in a transit; in *astrol.*, the transit of a planet over the point of the zodiac at which the sun, moon, medium cæli, or ascendant has arrived by direction. — 4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7. — **Ingress paper.** See *paper.*

ingress (in-gres'), *v. i.* [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi*, go into, enter: see *ingredient.*] To go in or enter. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

ingression (in-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *ingression* = Sp. *ingresión*, < L. *ingressio(n-)*, an entering, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, enter: see *ingress.*] The act of entering, as into union or incorporation with something; a passing into or within.

Mercury . . . may happily have a more powerful *ingression* into gold than any other body.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, c. 15.

Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the *ingression* of antique forms.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 371.

ingressive (in-gres'iv), *a.* [< *ingress* + *-ive.*] Entering; denoting entering on or beginning.

The sigmatic aorist is decidedly *ingressive*, and we do not want the *ingressive* action here, however desirable it may be in the final sentence proper.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 71.

ingressu (in-gres'ū), *n.* [That is, a writ *de ingressu*, of entry: L. *de*, of; *ingressu*, abl. of *ingressus*, entry, ingress: see *ingress*, *n.*] In *law*, a former writ of entry into lands and tenements.

ingressus (in-gres'us), *n.* [L., ingress: see *ingress.*] In *Eng. law*, the relief which the heir at full age formerly paid to the head lord for being allowed to enter as owner of the fee, after lands had reverted by the tenant's death or by forfeiture.

Ingrian falcon. See *falcon.*

ingrieve† (in-grēv'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *grieve*[1].] To make more grievous.

Phalantus' disgrace was *ingrieved*, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who, telling him she never looked for other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

ingroove (in-gröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingrooved*, ppr. *ingrooving.* [< *in-*[1] + *groove.*] To groove in; join or fix as in a groove.

So let the change which comes be free
To *ingroove* itself with that which flies,
And work, a joint of state, that plies
Its office, moved with sympathy.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

ingross†, **ingrosser**†. Obsolete forms of *engross*, *engrosser.*

ingrowing (in'grō-ing), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *growing.*] Growing inward; in *surg.*, growing into the flesh: as, an *ingrowing* nail.

ingrowth (in'grōth), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *growth.*] Growth inward; also, that which grows inward.

In embryonic development the [retina] . . . is an outgrowth from the brain, the [lens] . . . an *ingrowth* from the epidermis and cutaneous tissues.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 24.

The pouch is nothing but an *ingrowth* of part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

ingrum†, *a.* A provincial corruption of *ignorant.*

Pray, take my fellow, Ralph; he has a psalm-book;
I am an *ingrum* man.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

inguen (ing'gwen), *n.* [L.] The groin. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

inguilty† (in-gil'ti), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *guilty.*] Guiltless; innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Cont. Haman Hanged.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [= F. *inguinal* = Sp. Pg. *inguinal* = It. *inguinale*, < L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen* (*inguin-*), the groin.] Of or pertaining to the groin: as, an *inguinal* tumor or hernia. — **Inguinal arch.** Same as *crural arch* (which see, under *crural*). — **Inguinal canal.** See *canal*[1]. — **Inguinal glands.** See *gland.* — **Inguinal hernia.** See *hernia.* — **Inguinal rings,** *external* and *internal*, the abdominal rings. See *abdominal.*

ingulf, *v. t.* See *engulf.*

ingulfment, *n.* See *engulfment.*

ingun, *n.* See *ingan.*

ingurgitate (in-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ingurgitated*, ppr. *ingurgitating.* [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgitare* (> It. *ingurgitare* = Sp. *ingurgitar* = F. *ingurgiter*), plunge into, gorge, < *in*, in, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a gulf: see *gorge.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 112.

2. To plunge; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it [pleasure], let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 206.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely; swill.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 283.

ingurgitation (in-gėr-ji-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *ingurgitation* = Sp. *ingurgitación*, < LL. *ingurgitatio(n-)*, immoderate eating and drinking, < L. *ingurgitare*, plunge into, gorge: see *ingurgitate.*] 1. The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity. — 2. That which is thus swallowed.

It is written of Epicurus that, after his disease was judged desperate, he drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 197.

ingustable (in-gus'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *ingustabilis*, that cannot be tasted, < *in-* priv. + *gustabilis*, that may be tasted: see *gustable.*] That cannot be tasted; tasteless; insipid. Also, less properly, *ingustible.*

The body of that element [air] is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

ingwort† (ing'wėrt), *n.* [< *ing* + *wort.*] The meadowwort or meadowsweet.

inhabile† (in-hab'il), *a.* [= F. *inhabile* = Sp. Pg. *inhabil* = It. *inabile*, < L. *inhabilis*, that cannot be managed, unfit, unable, < *in-* priv. + *habilis*, that can be managed, fit: see *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1]. Cf. *inable.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient: as, *inhabile* matter. — 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified: used of persons. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

inhability† (in-ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhabilité*, *inhabileté* = Sp. *inhabilidad* = Pg. *inhabilidade* = It. *inabilità*, < L. as if **inhabilita(t-)s*, < *inhabilis*, inhabile: see *inhabile.* Cf. *inability.*] The quality of being inhabile; unfitness; inaptness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.* [Formerly also *enhabit*; < ME. *inhabiten*, *enhabiten*, *enabiten*, < OF. *inhabiter*, *enhabiter* = It. *inabitare*, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To live or dwell in; occupy as a habitation or dwelling-place; have an abode or residence in.

Zif it hadde Ryveres and Welles, and the Lond also were as it is in other parties, it scholde ben als fulle of Peple and als fulle *enhabyted* with Folk as in other Places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

With Riches full Rife & myche Ranke godys,
The yle well *enabit* & onest with in,
And lyuet after law of the lell gentils.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that *inhabiteth* eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

To *inhabit* a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds.
Cowper, Catharina.

2†. To make at home; hence, figuratively, to be bound by the tie of residence.

She that I serve, ywis, what so thou seye,
To whom myn herte *enhabit* is by right,
Shal han me holly hires, til that I deye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 443.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dwell; live; abide.

Nother man ne woman durste ther-ynne *enhabite*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

O thou that dost *inhabit* in my breast.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

2†. To rest or be kept fixedly.

Her eye *inhabits* on him. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

inhabitable[1] (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Cf. AF. *enhabitable*, inhabitant; < LL. *inhabitabilis*, that can be inhabited, < L. *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit.*] Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; suitable for habitation; habitable.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

inhabitable[2]† (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inhabitable*, < OF. (also F.) *inhabitable* = Sp. *inhabitable* = Pg. *inhabitavel* = It. *inabitabile*, *inabitevole*, < L. *inhabitabilis*, that cannot be inhabited, < *in-* priv. + *habitabilis*, habitable: see *habitable.*] Not habitable; uninhabitable.

He caused it [the town] to be defaced and razed flat to the earth, and made it *inhabitable*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

In Ynde and abouten Ynde ben mo than 5000 iles gode and grete, that men duellen in, withouten tho that ben *inhabitable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

Some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

inhabitance, inhabitancy (in-hab'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ance*, *-ancy.*] 1. Residence; abode in a dwelling-place for the time being. It is distinguished from the temporary sojourn of a transient person; but, as often used, it does not necessarily imply the finality of intention respecting abode that is implied by *domicile*. *Inhabitance* refers rather to the actual abiding; *domicile* to the legal relation, which is not necessarily suspended by absence.

Persons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their *inhabitancy*.
Hallam.

He [Sterling] is come to look at some habitations with an eye to *inhabitancy*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 132.

2†. The state of being inhabited; inhabitation.

Here's nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
No promise of *inhabitance;* neither track
Of beast nor foot of man.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< AF. OF. *inhabitant*, < L. *inhabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit*.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting; resident. [Rare.]

The *inhabitant* householders resident in the borough. . . . It is highly probable the word burgess . . . meant literally the free *inhabitant* householder of a borough.
Hallam, Hist. Eng., III. 46.

The rates were levied by select vestries of the *inhabitant* householders. *Macaulay*, St. Denis and St. George.

II. *n.* A resident; one who dwells in a place, as distinguished from a transient or occasional lodger or visitor. In law the term *inhabitant* is used technically with varying meaning in respect of permanency of abode. In some of the New England States the word is used (in the plural) of the citizens of a town in their collective capacity as a body corporate.

To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come: that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed *inhabitants*, even though they dwelt in another town.
E. Channing, Town and County Gov't in Eng. Colonies [of North America.

The Jackal is not an importation from anywhere else into Curzola; he is an old *inhabitant* of Europe, who has kept his ground in Curzola after he has been driven out of other places. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

Capital inhabitant, in English municipal corporation law, a chief inhabitant; an inhabitant or citizen chosen as a member of the common council of the city, from among the inhabitants and citizens at large, and corresponding to the common-councilmen or assistant aldermen of American municipalities.

inhabitate† (in-hab'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhabitatus*, pp. of *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit*.] To inhabit; dwell in.

Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 992.

inhabitation (in-hab-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= AF. *enhabitacion* = It. *inabitazione*, < LL. *inhabitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit*.] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited.

Temporary hollow clay idols . . . which receive no veneration for themselves, and only become objects of worship when the officiating brahman has invited the deity to dwell in the image, performing the ceremony of the "adhivâsa" or *inhabitation*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 163.

2†. Population; the mass of inhabitants.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd!
Milton, S. A., l. 1512.

inhabitative (in-hab'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *inhabitate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

inhabitativeness (in-hab'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ative-ness*.] Inhabitiveness.

inhabited[1] (in-hab'i-ted), *p. a.* [< *inhabit* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Dwelt in; having inhabitants: as, a thinly *inhabited* country.

How had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat?
Milton, P. L., x. 690.

2†. Lodged.

Touch. I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, Ovid, was among the Goths.
Jaq. [Aside.] O knowledge ill-*inhabited!* worse than Jove in a thatched house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

inhabited[2]**†** (in-hab'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *habited*. Cf. F. *inhabité* = Sp. Pg. *inhabitado* = It. *inabitato*, uninhabited.] Not habited; uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing,
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

inhabitedness (in-hab'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being inhabited or occupied.

inhabiter†, inhabitor† (in-hab'i-tėr, -tọr), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] An inhabitant.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth! Rev. viii. 13.

The length of this side is (according to the opinion of the *Inhabiters*) seuen hundred miles.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

inhabitiveness (in-hab'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ive* + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, a propensity for remaining in an accustomed place of habitation; love of locality, country, and home: supposed to be indicated by a posterior cranial development called the *organ of inhabitiveness*. Combe gives the propensity a larger scope, as indicated by the same development, and calls it *concentrativeness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

Some persons think that *inhabitiveness* may give the delight to see foreign countries, and to travel, but it is quite the reverse; the former delight depends on Locality. Those who have *Inhabitiveness* large, and Locality small, do not like to leave home; those who have both organs large, like to travel, but to return home and settle at last.
Combe, System of Phrenol. (ed. 1843), I. 213.

inhabitor†, *n.* See *inhabiter*.

inhabitress† (in-hab'i-tres), *n.* [< *inhabiter* + *-ess*.] A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 350.

inhablet†, *v. t.* [< **inhable*, *inable*, *a.*] To make unable; disable.

Sik fault as *inhables* the person of the giuer to be a distributer of the sacrament.
Acts James VI., 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 167.

in hac parte (in hak pär'tē). [L.: *in*, in; *hac*, abl. fem. of *hic*, this (see *he*[1]); *parte*, abl. of *pars*, a part: see *part*.] On this part or side; in this behalf.

inhalant (in-hā'lạnt), *a.* [= It. *inalante*, < L. *inhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in): see *inhale*.] That inhales; serving for inhalation: as, the *inhalant* end of a duct; the *inhalant* pores of sponges (that is, the pores through which streams of water enter). See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*. Also spelled *inhalent*.

These *inhalent* and exhalent currents go on, so long as the animal [the fresh-water mussel] is alive and the valves are open. *Huxley*, Biology, xi.

inhalation (in-hā-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inhalation* = Sp. *inhalación* = Pg. *inhalação* = It. *inalazione*, < L. as if **inhalatio(n-)*, < *inhalare*, inhale: see *inhale*.] **1.** The act of inhaling; inspiration; an indrawing, as of air or medicinal vapors into the lungs.

The medicine of *inhalation* is still in its infancy.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

2. In *phar.*, a preparation intended to be inhaled in the form of vapor.

Stimulating moist *inhalations* can be prepared with various volatile oils. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhaled*, ppr. *inhaling*. [= F. *inhaler* = Pg. *inhalar* = It. *inalare*, < L. *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in), < *in*, in, into, on, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale*[1].] To draw in, as air into the lungs; draw in by breathing, or by some analogous process.

That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air. *Cowper*, Task, i. 137.

inhalent (in-hā'lent), *a.* Same as *inhalant*.

inhaler (in-hā'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales.—**2.** In *med.*, an apparatus for inhaling vapors and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapor of chloroform, iodine, etc.—**3.** An apparatus which enables a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who breathe an atmosphere charged with metallic particles; a respirator.

inhance†, inhancement. Obsolete forms of *enhance, enhancement*.

inharmonic (in-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *inharmonico;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; not according to the principles of harmony in music; inharmonious; discordant.—**Inharmonic relation.** Same as *false relation* (which see, under *false*).

inharmonical (in-här-mon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *inharmonic* + *-al*.] Same as *inharmonic*.

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *inharmonieux* = Sp. Pg. *inharmonioso;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonious*.] **1.** Not harmonious in sound; destitute of musical harmony; discordant: as, *inharmonious* voices; *inharmonious* verse.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh.
Cowper, Task, i. 207.

2. Not harmonious in sentiment, action, or relation; disagreeing; conflicting: as, *inharmonious* proceedings; *inharmonious* colors.

inharmoniously (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.

inharmoniousness (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 13.

inharmony (in-här'mọ-ni), *n.* [= F. *inharmonie* = Sp. *inharmonía;* as *in-*[3] + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; disharmony. [Rare.]

inhauler (in'hâ-lėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *hauler*.] *Naut.*, a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

inhaunt† (in-hänt' or -hânt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *haunt*.] To frequent; haunt.

This creeke with runing passadge thee channel *inhaunteth.* *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 168.

inhaust (in-hâst'), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *haustus*, pp. of *haurire*, draw: see *haust*[2]. Cf. *exhaust*.] To draw or drink in. [A humorous coinage.]

He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxii.

inhearse (in-hėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhearsed*, ppr. *inhearsing*. [Formerly also *inherse;* < *in-*[2] + *hearse*[1].] To put into a hearse.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

inheeld†, inhield†, *v. t.* [ME. *inhilden, inhielden, inhelden;* < *in*, in, + *hilden, helden*, pour, incline: see *heeld*.] To pour in.

Ye in my nakyd herte sentement
Inhilde [var. *inhield*.]
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 44.

inhell†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hell*[1].] To consign to hell; put in hell.

She, for whose sake
A man could finde in his heart to *in-hell* him-selfe.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *inhered*, ppr. *inhering*. [< L. *inhærere* (> It. *inerire* = Pg. *inherir*), stick in, stick, inhere, < *in*, in, + *hærere*, stick: see *hesitate*. Cf. *adhere, cohere*.] **1.** To be in, as an accident is in a substance; be related as an accident to a substance, as the predicate of a proposition is related to its subject, or an adjective to its substantive.

An accident cannot *inhere* in another accident.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, I. v. § 1.

2. To dwell or exist as an element; have place as a quality or attribute; belong intrinsically; be innate or characteristic.

So fares the soul which more that power reveres
Man claims from God than what in God *inheres*.
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire versified.

The leading influence of Roman absolutism, a tendency that *inhered* in it from the start, aided essentially in producing a sense of equality among men.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 52.

inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* [= F. *inhérence* = Sp. Pg. *inherencia* = It. *inerenza*, < ML. *inhærentia*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, inherent: see *inherent*.] **1.** The state of being inherent or of inhering; intrinsic existence.—**2.** The relation to its subject of an accident, or that which cannot exist out of a substance as subject. Thus, the relation of mortality to man is *inherence*.

inherency (in-hēr'en-si), *n.* Same as *inherence*.

Borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xviii.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *inhérent* = Sp. Pg. *inherente* = It. *inerente*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhærere*, stick in, inhere: see *inhere*.] **1.** Inhering; infixed; sticking within; strongly lodged or incorporated. [Rare.]

I will not do 't:
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth,
And, by my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Ful. I can forgo things nearer than my gold.
Piero. But not your love, Fulgoso.
Ful. No, she's *inherent*, and mine own past losing.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

2. Existing as an element, quality, or attribute; innately characteristic; intrinsic: as, *inherent* color; *inherent* beauty of character.

There was *inherent* in them [the bishops] a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours.
Spectator, No. 215.

The forms . . . have an *inherent* power of adjustment to each other and to surrounding nature.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 268.

Condition inherent. See *condition*.—**Inherent form,** in *metaph.* See *form*.—**Syn. 2.** *Inherent, Innate, Inborn, Inbred, Ingrained*, native, natural. *Inherent* implies permanence and inseparableness: as, an *inherent* weakness or defect. *Innate* and *inborn* are literally the same, but *innate* is chiefly the word of philosophy, while *inborn* is the word of common life and literature: as, it is disputed whether there are *innate* ideas or an *innate* belief in a God, but few deny that there are *inborn* aptitudes for excellence in certain kinds of work; he has an *inborn* love of truth. *Inbred* applies to that which is worked into one by breeding or training, or, more figuratively, by habit: as, *inbred* laziness. *Ingrained* applies to that which has become thoroughly worked into the texture or fiber, literally or figuratively: as, *ingrained* baseness. See *intrinsic*, under *inner*.

inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.* [< ME. *inheriten, enheriten*, < OF. *enheriter, inheriter*, < LL. *inhereditare*, appoint as heir, ML. also put in possession, inherit, < L. *in*, in, + *heres* (*hered-*), heir: see *heir* and *heritage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *law*, to take by descent from an ancestor; get by succession, as the representative of the former possessor;

receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease: as, the eldest son of a nobleman *inherits* his father's title. In law it is used in contradistinction to acquiring by will; but in popular use this distinction is often disregarded.

When he maketh his sons to *inherit* that which he hath, . . . he may not make the son of the beloved firstborn before the son of the hated, which is indeed the firstborn. Deut. xxi. 16.

Though a man's body is not a property that can be *inherited*, yet his constitution may fitly be compared to an entailed estate. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

2. To receive from one's progenitors as part of one's physical or mental constitution; possess intrinsically through descent.

Habits are *inherited*, and have a decided influence: as in the period of the flowering of plants when transported from one climate to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 25.

Some peculiar mystic grace
Made her only the child of her mother,
And heap'd the whole *inherited* sin . . .
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

3. To receive by transmission in any way; have imparted to or conferred upon; acquire from any source.

Good Master, what shall I do that I may *inherit* eternal life? Mark x. 17.

An Generall Instructioun to Kyngis, how thay sal alsweill *inhereit* the Heuin as the erth.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

4. To succeed by inheritance. [Rare.]

For surely now our household hearths are cold:
Our sons *inherit* us; our looks are strange.
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

5†. To put in possession; seize: with *of*.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be vested with a right to a thing (specifically to real property) by operation of law, as successor in interest on the death of the former owner; have succession as heir: sometimes with *to*.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.
Judges xi. 2.

The king and all our company else being drowned, we will *inherit* here. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The children of a deceased son *inherited to* the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him.
Brougham.

inheritability (in-her″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inheritable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being inheritable, or of being descendible to heirs.

inheritable (in-her′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (AF.) *inheritable, enheritable,* < *inheriter*, inherit: see *inherit* and *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; heritable: as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

While property continued only for life, testaments were useless and unknown; and, when it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. Capable of being transmitted by or received from progenitors: as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

All organic beings are modifiable, [and] all modifications are *inheritable*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

3. Capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*.
Blackstone.

inheritably (in-her′i-ta-bli), *adv.* By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be capable of being inherited.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less *inheritably*. *Brougham.*

inheritage† (in-her′i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *inheritage, enheritage;* < *inherit* + *-age*. Cf. *heritage*.] Possession.

I graunte yow *inheritage*
Peaceably withoute strive.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1192.

Where standeth a little Chappell, . . . the *inheritage* of the Calargy, a family that for this thousand yeers have retained a prime repute in this Island.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 174.

★ **inheritance** (in-her′i-tans), *n.* [Formerly also *enheritance;* < OF. (ÄF.) *enheritance, enheritaunce*, inheriting, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] **1.** The act of inheriting, in any sense of that word: as, the *inheritance* of property or of disease.

You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritaunce*, but got into ye seate of Cyrus by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 143.

In these laws of *inheritance*, as displayed under domestication, we see an ample provision for the production, through variability and natural selection, of new specific forms. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 61.

Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,
Hope more for these than some *inheritance*
Of such a life, a heart, a mind?
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

We are led to the conclusion that the oldest customs of *inheritance* in England and Germany were in their remote beginnings connected with a domestic religion and based upon a worship of ancestral spirits, of which the hearthplace was essentially the shrine and altar.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 216.

2. In *law*, the estate cast upon the heir by law immediately on the death of the ancestor (*Broom and Hadley*); a legal right to real property not limited by years or the owner's life, so that it will pass by descent; an estate inuring to a person and his heirs; real estate. See *estate of inheritance*, under *estate*.

The commons prayed that neither in parliament nor council should any one be put on trial for articles touching freehold and *inheritance*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

3. That which is or may be inherited; the immovable property passing in a family by descent; in a more general sense, any property passing by death to those entitled to succeed; a patrimony; a heritage.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

In all his ancient *inheritances*, he hath houses built after their manner like arbours.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

My father's blessing and this little coin
Is my *inheritance*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

4. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent possession.

Meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints in light. Col. i. 12.

5†. Possession; ownership; acquisition.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king; which had return'd
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras,
Had he been vanquisher. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Canons of inheritance. See *canon*[1].—**Inheritance Act,** an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106) recasting the law of descent.—**Inheritance tax law,** a statute imposing a tax on those acquiring property by inheritance or will: sometimes taxing only collateral relatives and strangers, and in such case commonly called a *collateral-inheritance tax law.*—**Several inheritance,** a several estate of inheritance: as, where a partition between two heirs allotted the land for half of the year to each in turn, their cotenancy was terminated and each was said to have a several inheritance; or where land was given to two persons (who could not possibly intermarry) and their issue, they had a joint inheritance for their joint lives, and their issue had several inheritance.—**Words of inheritance,** expressions in a conveyance or will manifesting an intent that the grantee or devisee should take more than a life estate, the usual words being "and to his heirs forever," added after the designation of the grantee; commonly also with the words "and assigns," to manifest intent that the estate is assignable. By statute in many of the United States words of inheritance are not required in order to pass an estate of inheritance.

inheritor (in-her′i-tor), *n.* [< ME. *enheritour,* < AF. **enheritour*, an heir, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

Thierry was the a full noble knyght;
Gaffray ther hym made hys *enheritour*
Off all the contre which he hild hym dyght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6120.

From that time forward the priests were not chosen out of the whole number of Levites, as our bishops, but were born *inheritors* of the dignity.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

inheritress (in-her′i-tres), *n.* [< *inheritor* + *-ess*.] An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit. Also *inheritrix*.

Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

inheritrix (in-her′i-triks), *n.* [< AF. *inheritrix;* fem. form of *inheritor*.] Same as *inheritress*.

Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame
The proof of beauty's worth, th' *inheritrix* of fame.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 565).

inherset†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inhearse*.

inhesion (in-hē′zhon), *n.* [= It. *inesione,* < LL. *inhæsio(n-)*, a hanging or adhering to, < L. *inhærere*, pp. *inhæsus*, inhere: see *inhere*.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Many have maintained that body is only a collection of qualities to which we give one name; and that the notion of a subject of *inhesion*, to which those qualities belong, is only a fiction of the mind.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 8.

in-hexagon (in′hek″sa-gon), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *hexagon*.] An inscribed hexagon.

inhiate†, *v. i.* [< L. *inhiatus*, pp. of *inhiare*, gape, stand open, < *in*, in, on, + *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] To open the jaws; gape.

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon. *Becon*, Works (1843), I. 253.

inhiation† (in-hī-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inhiatio(n-)*, an opening of the mouth, < L. *inhiare*, open the mouth, gape: see *inhiate*.] An opening of the jaws; a gaping, as in eager desire.

A thirst and *inhiation* after the next life, and a frequency of prayer and meditation in this. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

inhibit (in-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere* (> It. *inibire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inhibir* = F. *inhiber*), hold back, restrain, forbid, < *in*, in, on, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *exhibit, prohibit*.] **1.** To hold back; hinder by obstruction or restriction; check or repress.

Rather than they would be suspected of any lothsome infirmity, which might *inhibit* them from the Princes presence, or entertainment of the ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

What shall be done to *inhibit* the multitudes that frequent those houses where drunk'nes is sold and harbour'd?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2. To forbid; prohibit; interdict.

Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
Hall, Union, etc., 1548, Hen. V., fol. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Humaine weakenes, that pursueth still
What is *inhibited*. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

It [the treaty-making power vested in the government of the United States] is . . . limited by all the provisions of the constitution which *inhibit* certain acts from being done by the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 203.

inhibiter, inhibitor (in-hib′i-tėr, -tor), *n.* **1.** One who or that which inhibits.

They operated as *inhibitors* of digestion.
Medical News, LIII. 23.

2. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a person who takes ★out inhibition, as against a wife or a debtor.

inhibition (in-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *inhibition* = Sp. *inhibicion* = Pg. *inhibição* = It. *inibizione,* < L. *inhibitio(n-)*, a restraining, < *inhibere*, restrain: see *inhibit*.] **1.** The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint; embargo.

Mahomet . . . made a strict *Inhibition* to all his Sect from drinking of Wine, as a Thing profane.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

This is the Question heer, or the Miracle rather, why his onely not agreeing should lay a negative barr and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *Eng. law*, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him, issuing usually from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal.—**3.** In *physiol.*, the lowering of the action of a nervous mechanism by nervous impulses reaching it from a connected mechanism.

Now, however skilfully we may read older statements between the lines, no scientific—that is, no exact—knowledge of *inhibition* was possessed by any physiologist until Weber, by a direct experiment on a living animal, discovered the inhibitory influence of the pneumogastric nerve over the beating of the heart.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

It is evident, therefore, that reflex actions may be restrained or hindered in their development by the action of higher centres. This is termed the "*inhibition* of reflex action." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 23.

Inhibition against a debtor, in *Scots law*, a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's demand.—**Inhibition against a wife,** at the instance of a husband, in *Scots law*, a writ passing the signet which prohibits all persons from dealing with the wife or giving her credit.

inhibitive (in-hib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inhibit* + *-ive*.] Inhibitory.

inhibitor, *n.* See *inhibiter*.

inhibitory (in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *inhibitorio* = It. *inibitorio,* < ML. *inhibitorius*, inhibitory, < L. *inhibere*, inhibit: see *inhibit*.] Inhibiting or tending to inhibit; holding back; curbing, restraining, or repressing; checking or stopping.

Pain . . . has an *inhibitory* effect on all the reflex actions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 101.

We referred a short time back to the phenomena of "inhibition." It is not too much to say that the discovery of the *inhibitory* function of certain nerves marks one of the most important steps in the progress of physiology during the past half-century.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

Inhibitory nerves, nerves which, when stimulated, diminish or repress action. Thus, the vagus contains fibers which on stimulation lower the pulse-rate.

inhield†, inhilde†, *v. t.* See *inheeld*.

inhive (in-hiv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhived*, ppr. *inhiving*. [< *in*-[1] + *hive*.] To put into a hive; hive. [Rare.]

in hoc (in hok). [L.: *in*, in; *hoc*, abl. of *hoc*, neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*.] Herein; in this respect.

inhold (in-hōld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld*, ppr. *inholding*. [< *in-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To have inherent; contain within. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth. *Raleigh.*

inholder† (in-hōl′dėr), *n.* An indweller, or anything indwelling; an inhabitant or occupant; in the extract, the active forces of nature.

I [Dame Nature] do possesse the worlds most regiment;
As if ye please it into parts divide,
And every parts *inholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

inhoop† (in-höp′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hoop*[1].] To confine or inclose as with a hoop or hoops; coop up.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd*, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

inhospitable (in-hos′pi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inhospitable* = Sp. *inhospitable;* as *in-*[3] + *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; indisposed to exercise hospitality; unfavorable or inimical to visitors; not affording accommodation or shelter: as, an *inhospitable* tribe; *inhospitable* wilds.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

Jael, who with *inhospitable* guile
Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nail'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 989.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starv'd at your *inhospitable* door?
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 250.

inhospitableness (in-hos′pi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inhospitable.

inhospitably (in-hos′pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly.

inhospital†, *a.* [< OF. *inhospital* = Sp. *inhospital;* as *in-*[3] + *hospital*.] Inhospitable.

Lonely hermit's cage *inhospitall.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal′i-ti), *n.* Inhospitableness. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, x. § 2.

inhuman (in-hū′man), *a.* [= F. *inhumain* = Sp. Pg. *inhumano* = It. *inumano*, inhuman, < L. *inhumanus*, not suitable to the human condition, rude, savage, ill-bred, also LL. superhuman, < L. *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human: see *human*. Cf. *inhumane*.] 1. Not human; not governed by feelings proper to human nature; specifically, not humane; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

He did not only scorn to read your letter,
But, most *inhuman* as he is, he curs'd you,
Curs'd you most bitterly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

Princes and peers, attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 246.

2. Not proper to human nature; destitute of human quality; specifically, showing want of humanity; marked by unfeelingness or cruelty.

Thy deed, *inhuman* and unnatural,
Provokes this deluge most unnatural.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Thou most unjust, most odious in our eyes!
Inhuman discord is thy dire delight,
The waste of slaughter, and the rage of fight.
Pope, Iliad, v. 1098.

The place yielded to the Emperor, whose soldiers soon surrendered themselves to the *inhuman* excesses of war.
Sumner, Orations, I. 221.

=Syn. Pitiless, merciless, brutal, ruthless, remorseless.

inhumane (in-hū-mān′), *a.* [Formerly identical with *inhuman*, but in present form and accent like *humane*, directly from the L.; < L. *inhumanus*, savage, inhuman, < *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human, humane: see *inhuman*.] Not humane; inhuman; hard-hearted; cruel.

Bloud was so odious in each Ethnicke's sight,
That who did kill (as *inhumane*) none lov'd.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

inhumanely† (in-hū-mān′li), *adv.* Inhumanly.

inhumanity (in-hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhumanité* = Sp. *inhumanidad* = Pg. *inhumanidade* = It. *inumanità*, < L. *inhumanita(t-)s*, inhuman conduct, barbarity, ill breeding, < *inhumanus*, inhuman: see *inhuman*.] The state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty; barbarity.

Howsoeuer the bodies of these men before the Floud were composed, certain their mindes were disposed to all monstrous *inhumanity*, which hastened their destruction.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was made to Mourn.

=Syn. Unkindness, brutality, ruthlessness.

inhumanly (in-hū′man-li), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously.

inhumate† (in′hū-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhumatus*, pp. of *inhumare*, bury: see *inhume*.] To inhume. *Bailey*, 1731.

inhumation (in-hū-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *inhumación* = It. *inumazione*, < L. as if **inhumatio(n-)*, < *inhumare*, bury: see *inhumate*.] 1. The act of burying in the ground, especially as opposed to incremation; interment.

The soberest nations have rested in two ways, of simple *inhumation* and burning. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

In the year 1810, a case of living *inhumation* happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 327.

2. In *chem.*, a method, now obsolete, of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or manure.

inhume (in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhumed*, ppr. *inhuming*. [= F. *inhumer* = Sp. *inhumar* = It. *inumare*, < L. *inhumare*, bury in the ground, < *in*, in, + *humus*, ground: see *humus*. Cf. *exhume*.] 1. To deposit in the earth, as a dead body; bury; inter.

They had a neate Chapell, in which the heart of the Duke of Cleve, their founder, lies *inhum'd* under a plate of brasse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

No hand his bones shall gather or *inhume.*
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 376.

2. In *chem.*, to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth or manure.—3†. To serve as a tomb for.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 126.

-ini. [NL., L., masc. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of some groups in zoölogy, as in *Acanthurini*, *Salmonini*, *Stenini*.

Inia[1] (in′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, type of the family *Iniidæ*. It contains the Amazonian dolphin, *I. geoffrensis* or *I. boliviensis*, about 8 feet long, with the dorsal fin a mere ridge, a long cylindrical snout, the jaws armed with from 104 to 132 teeth, the vertebræ about 40, the ribs 13, and the sternum consisting of a single piece. *F. Cuvier*, 1836.

inia[2], *n.* Plural of *inion*[2].

inial (in′i-al), *a.* [< *inion*[2] + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the inion.

iniid (in′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Iniidæ*.

Iniidæ (i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inia* (native name in Bolivia) + *-idæ*.] A family of dolphins, of the order *Cete* and suborder *Denticete*, typified by the genus *Inia*. They have the prolonged rostrum and other characters of the *Delphinoidea*, lacrymal bones coalesced with the jugals, the tubercular and capitular articulations of the ribs blending posteriorly, unossified costal cartilages, rudimentary maxillary crests, teeth mostly with complete cingulum, eyes of moderate size, and a transversely crescent-shaped blow-hole. Also *Iniinæ*, as a subfamily of *Platanistidæ*.

inimaginable† (in-i-maj′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimaginable* = Sp. *inimaginable* = It. *inimaginabile;* as *in-*[3] + *imaginable*.] Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Bp. Pearson.*

inimical (i-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *inimicalis*, unfriendly, hostile, < L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, an enemy: see *inimicous*, *enemy*[1].] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; hostile: chiefly applied to private enmity.

I am sorry the editors of the Review should so construe my article as to suppose it *inimical* to the free circulation of the Scriptures. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.
Brand, Political Associations (1796).

The reaction which ensued throughout the continent upon the collapse of the revolutionary outbreak was *inimical* to the political principles for which Sardinia had contended. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 109.

=Syn. *Averse*, *Adverse*, etc. (see *hostile*), unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, hurtful.

inimicality (i-nim-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *inimical* + *-ity*.] The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. *Boucher.*

inimically (i-nim′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

inimicitious†, *a.* [< L. as if **inimicitiosus*, < *inimicitia*, hostility, < *inimicus*, hostile: see *inimicous*.] Inimical; unfriendly.

His majesty's subjects, with all the *inimicitious* passions which belong to them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 23.

inimicous† (i-nim′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile, < *in-* priv. + *amicus*, friendly, a friend, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. Cf. *enemy*[1], ult. < L. *inimicus*.] Inimical.

And indeed (besides that they [radishes] decay the teeth) experience tells us that . . . it is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

inimitability (in-im″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inimitabilité:* see *inimitable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being inimitable.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding: or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

inimitable (in-im′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimitable* = Sp. *inimitable* = Pg. *inimitavel* = It. *inimitabile*, < L. *inimitabilis*, that may not be imitated, < *in-* priv. + *imitabilis*, that may be imitated: see *imitable*.] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 508.

The original national genius may now come forward in perfectly new forms, without the sense of oppression from *inimitable* models. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

=Syn. Matchless, peerless.

inimitableness (in-im′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Inimitability.

inimitably (in-im′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

These two small but *inimitably* fine Poems ["L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"] are as exquisite as can be conceived.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xl.

in infinitum (in in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] Without limit; indefinitely.

in initio (in i-nish′i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, a beginning: see *initial*.] In the beginning; at the outset.

in integrum (in in′tē-grum). [L.: *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. neut. of *integer*, entire: see *integer*, *entire*.] Entire.

in invitum (in in-vī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *invitum*, acc. of *invitus*, unwilling, reluctant.] Against the unwilling; compulsory. A decree divesting an insolvent or bankrupt of his property by adverse proceedings is said to be *in invitum*, as contrasted with a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

iniome (in′i-ōm), *n.* Any member of the *Iniomi*.

Iniomi (in-i-ō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck (see *inion*[2]), + *ὠμος*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] A suborder or an order of teleost fishes, having the shoulder-girdle disconnected from the side of the cranium and at most impinging upon the back of the cranium at the nape or nuchal region, and the coracoid bones and actinosts normally developed. It includes fishes of the families *Synodontidæ*, *Scopelidæ*, *Chauliodontidæ*, *Plagyodontidæ*, *Sternoptychidæ*, and a number of others.

iniomous (in-i-ō′mus), *a.* [< *Iniomi* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Iniomi*, or having their characters.

The characteristics and families of *iniomous* fishes.
Science, VII. 374 a.

inion[1]† (in′yon), *n.* [Also corruptly *ingan*, *ingen*, *ingun;* var. of *onion:* see *onion*.] An onion. This pronunciation is shown, without the changed spelling, in the second extract.

Your case in lawe is not worth an *inion.*
J. Heywood, Spider and Flie (1556).

And you that delight in trulls and minions,
Come buy my four ropes of hard St. Thomas's *onions.*
R. Taylor, Hog hath Lost his Pearl (Hazlett's Dodsley, [XI. 436).

inion[2] (in′i-on), *n.*; pl. *inia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle between the occiput and the back, the back of the head, the nape of the neck, < *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a sinew, fiber, lit. strength, force, orig. **Fἰς* = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*.] In *anat.*, a ridge of the occiput to which muscles of the nape are attached; now, specifically, the external occipital protuberance.

Iniophthalma† (in″i-of-thal′mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A tribe of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the eyes sessile behind the tentacles. The principal families are *Actæonidæ*, *Pyramidellidæ*, and *Solariidæ*.

iniquitable†, *a.* [Var. of *inequitable*, after *iniquity*.] Same as *inequitable*.

Who ever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although . . . it may be as *iniquitable* as any action of a single person can be?
Roger North, Examen, p. 333.

iniquitous (i-nik′wi-tus), *a.* [< *iniquity* + *-ous*.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked: as, an *iniquitous* bargain.

In this city Athens there were parties, and avowed ones too, for the Persians, Spartans, and Macedonians, supported each of them by one or more demagogues pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Las Casas lived to repent, . . . declaring afterwards that the captivity of black men is as *iniquitous* as that of Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 135.

=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Wicked*, etc. (see *criminal*); unfair, inequitable, unrighteous, unprincipled, nefarious.

iniquitously (i-nik′wi-tus-li), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

iniquity (i-nik′wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *iniquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *iniquite*, < OF. *iniquitcit*, *iniquite*, F. *iniquité* = Pr. *iniquitat*, *inequitat* = Sp. *iniquidad* = Pg. *iniquidade* = It. *iniquità*, < L. *iniquita(t-)s*, unequalness, injustice, < *iniquus*, unequal, unjust: see *iniquous*. Cf. *equity*, *inequity*.] 1. Lack of equity; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness: as, the *iniquity* of the slave-trade.

Some contesting for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of *iniquity*, their gibberish laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. A violation of right or duty; an unjust or wicked action; a wilful wrong or crime.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Isa. lix. 2.

He himself dispatches post after post to demand justice, as upon a traitor; using a strange *iniquity* to require justice upon him whom he then waylayd and debarr'd from his appearance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

3†. In *Scots law*, inequity; a judicial act or decision contrary to law or equity.—4†. [*cap.*] A comic character or buffoon in the medieval English moralities or moral plays, often otherwise called the *Vice*, and sometimes by the name of the particular vice he represented. His chief business was to make sport by tormenting the impersonated Devil, and he was the prototype of the later clown or fool, Punch, and Harlequin.

Thus, like the formal Vice, *Iniquity*,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Sin*, *Transgression*, etc. See *crime*.

iniquous† (in-ī′kwus), *a.* [=F. *inique* = Pr. *inic*, *enic* = Pg. It. *iniquo*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal, uneven, unjust, < *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous.

Whatsoever is done thro' any unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry concerning Virtue, I. ii. § 3.

inirritability (in-ir″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inirritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inirritable; good nature.

inirritable (in-ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritable*.] Not irritable; good-natured; in *physiol.*, not reacting to stimulation.

inirritative (in-ir′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritative*.] Not irritative; not producing or attended with irritation or excitement.

inisle (in-īl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *isle*[1].] Same as *enisle*.

Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she throws,
And oft *inisles* the shore, as wantonly she flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 448.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An ouzy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

★ **initial** (i-nish′al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initial* = Sp. Pg. *inicial* = It. *iniziale*, < L. *initialis*, of the beginning, incipient, initial, < *initium*, beginning, < *inire*, go in, enter upon, begin, < *in*, in, + *ire*, go: see *iter*, *iterate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* step in a proceeding.

The highest form of the incredible is sometimes the *initial* form of the credible. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

In the case of voluntary attention the *initial* stimulus is some internal motive. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 94.

Even when the *initial* move has been made by the missionary, the trader, scenting the chance for gain, is not slow to follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head: as, the *initial* letter of a word, or of a chapter in a book.

There, now, is an *initial* letter!
Saint Ulric himself never made a better!
Finished down to the leaf and the snail,
Down to the eyes on the peacock's tail!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Initial cells, in *bot.*, the cells from which the primordial layers or masses of nascent tissue arise.—**Initial letter.** See II., 1, 2.—**Initial line.** See *polar coördinates in a plane*, under *coördinate*.—**Initial stress.** See *stress*.—**Initial tension**, the stress developed in the consecutive elementary cylinders of a composite cylinder, or the body of a built-up gun, by the method of fabrication, or, in the case of a cast gun, by cooling from the interior. Initial tension is produced by shrinking over another a heated tube or hoop that will have a slightly smaller diameter when cooled, or by forcing it over by hydrostatic pressure. Each cylindrical layer compresses the one beneath it. In a properly constructed gun the greatest initial tension exists in the exterior cylindrical layer, and decreases progressively toward the bore, where the initial tension is *negative*, or becomes an *initial compression*. The initial tension should never exceed the elastic limit of the material.

II. *n.* 1. The initial or first letter of a word; an initial letter. A person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. To sign a paper with one's initials is to write only the first letter of each of one's names, including the surname. A person's surname being known or separately written, his initials are the first letters of his other names: as, what are Mr. Jones's *initials?*

2. The first letter of a book or writing, or of any division of it, distinguished from the body of the text by larger size or more ornamental character, or both. The initials of medieval manuscript books are often works of high art, elaborate in design and bright in color, generally red. Ornamented and colored initials were also used in many early printed books, sometimes separately executed by hand. In modern books initials, when used, are either plain or ornamental; and they are still sometimes printed in red.

No book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated *initials* or capital letters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 682.

3. In *plain-song*, a tone with which a melody may begin. In strict usage the initials for each mode are prescribed, and called *absolute initials*.

initial (i-nish′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *initialed* or *initialled*, ppr. *initialing* or *initialling*. [< *initial*, *n.*] To put one's initial or initials to or on; sign or mark with initials: as, an *initialed* handkerchief; *initialed* paper.

Oval plaque, . . . *initialed* by the artist. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 100.

initially (i-nish′al-i), *adv.* In an initial manner; at the beginning; at first.

The vibration of the ether is *initially* of the nature of forced vibration. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 432.

initiate (i-nish′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *initiated*, ppr. *initiating*. [< LL. *initiatus*, pp. of *initiare* (> It. *iniziare* = Sp. Pg. *iniciar* = F. *initier*), begin, originate (in classical L. only the special sense 'initiate'), < L. *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To begin or enter upon; make a beginning of; introduce; set going or on foot.

Mutual dependence of parts is that which *initiates* and guides organization of every kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 331.

A few gentlemen met at a room, or office, in "the Kremlin," a building so called, in Buffalo, and then and there *initiated* the "Anti-Masonic party." *N. Sargent*, Public Men and Events, I. 140.

2. To introduce by preliminary instruction or forms; guide primarily; admit formally; induct: as, to *initiate* a person into an art, or into a society.

The first Element of his knowledge is to be shewne the Colledges, and *initiated* in a Tauerne by the way, which hereafter hee will learne of himselfe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A meere young Gentleman of the Vniuersitie.

You are not audacious enough; you must frequent ordinaries a month more, to *initiate* yourself. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I was not *initiated* into any rudiments till neere four yeares of age. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 7.

The bookseller . . . *initiated* Leonard into many of the mysteries of the bibliographist. *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 16.

The initiated, those who have been formally instructed on any particular subject, or in the theories of any particular association, especially a secret one; specifically, in the *early church*, those who had been baptized and admitted to the full privileges of the church, and to a knowledge of the more exalted teachings of Christianity.

II.† *intrans.* To do the first act; perform the first rite; take the initiative.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 564.

initiate (i-nish′i-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *initiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Pertaining or incident to the beginning or introduction; initial or initiatory.

Come, we'll to sleep: my strange and self abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Initiated; commencing; introduced to knowledge; prepared for instruction.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

Initiate tenancy by the courtesy. See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy*.

II. *n.* One who is initiated; specifically, one who has been admitted to a knowledge of or participation in secret doctrines, mystic rites, or the like.

initiation (i-nish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *initiation* = Sp. *iniciación* = Pg. *iniciação* = It. *iniziazione*, < L. *initiatio(n-)*, an initiation (in mysteries or sacred rites), < *initiare*, begin, initiate: see *initiate*.] 1. The act of initiating or setting on foot; a beginning or starting: as, the *initiation* of a new enterprise.—2. Introduction by preliminary instruction or ceremony; initial guidance or admission, especially in some set or formal way, as into knowledge of or participation in anything, membership in an association, or the like.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

John Ogilby was one who, from a late *initiation* into literature, made such a progress as might well style him the prodigy of his time. *Winstanly*, quoted in Pope's Dunciad, i. 141, notes.

In cases of children, and much more so in the case of strangers, a special *initiation* was required before any person could be admitted as a member of the Household. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

★ **initiative** (i-nish′i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initiative*, n., = Sp. *iniciativo*, a., = Pg. *iniciativa*, n., = It. *iniziativo*, a., < ML. **initiativus*, serving to initiate, < LL. *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

II. *n.* 1. An introductory act or step; the first procedure in any enterprise; leading movement: as, to take the *initiative*.

When all reinforcements should have arrived, I expected to take the *initiative* by marching on Corinth, and had no expectation of needing fortifications. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 332.

She was the only one whose mind was disengaged and free to follow every new *initiative*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

2. The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot; the power of taking or the ability or disposition to take the lead: as, the popular branch of a legislature usually has the *initiative* in making appropriations.

And if private enterprise is more advantageous than joint-stock management, because it has more *initiative* and adaptability, so joint-stock management is for the same reason more advantageous than the official centralised management of all industry. *J. Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 361.

The Emperor reserves the *initiative* concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 457.

Nobody felt so deeply as Mr. Lincoln the terrible embarrassment of having a general in command of that magnificent army who was absolutely without *initiative*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 919.

initiator (i-nish′i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *initiateur* = It. *iniziatore*, *inizzatore*, < LL. *initiator*, a beginner, founder, < *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] One who or that which initiates.

An absolutely uniform species . . . would be deprived of that *initiator* of change which maintains its existence as a species. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 96.

Gaetano Cenni, in vol. i. of his "Dissertations," does not agree with Benedict XIV., but thinks Leo IX. was the *initiator* of the Golden Rose. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 114.

Those sublime *initiators* without whom the Academy would be but a collection of fossils. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9085.

initiatory (i-nish′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *initiate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory: as, an *initiatory* step.

The *initiatory* movements of the States General were concerted by Lafayette and a small circle of friends. *Everett*, Orations, I. 487.

2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by prescribed formalities.

It hath been euer the fashion of God to exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Marriage.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *initiatories* (-riz). An introductory process or form.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 67.

initiatrix (i-nish′i-ā-triks), *n.* [=It. *iniziatrice*, *inizzatrice*, < LL. *initiatrix*, fem. of *initiator*, a beginner, a founder: see *initiator*.] A female initiator.

inition† (i-nish′on), *n.* [< OF. *inition*, *inicion*, < ML. **initio(n-)*, a beginning, < L. *inire*, pp. *initus*, begin: see *initial*.] A beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg., Lord Essex.

injealous† (in-jel'us), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *jealous.*] To make jealous.

They liued together in that amitie as on[e] bed and boord is sayd to haue serued them both, which so *inieal-osed* the olde king as he called home his sonne.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

inject (in-jekt'), *v. t.* [< F. *injecter* = Sp. *inyectar* = Pg. *injectar* = It. *injettare*, < L. *injectare*, lay on, apply, freq. of *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw or put in, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, etc.] 1. To throw in; cause to pass in by impulsion or driving force, as a fluid into a passage or cavity: as, to *inject* medicine by means of a syringe; to *inject* cold water into a steam-condenser.

I observed three vertical dikes, so closely resembling in general appearance ordinary volcanic dikes that I did not doubt, until closely examining their composition, that they had been *injected* from below.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 439.

2. To treat by injection; charge with an impelled fluid.

Another method of anatomical preparation consists of *injecting* the vessels with some colored substance.
Amer. Cyc., I. 459.

Since almost any animal *injected* may afford some organ worth preserving, it seems better to employ permanent colors for tinging the mass.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 224.

When the whole brain is to be preserved, its vessels should be *injected* under slow pressure till the fluid comes out of the veins. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 561.

3. Figuratively, to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; insert out of place or unseasonably; lug in: as, to *inject* a polemical argument into a prayer.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

The District Attorney tried to *inject* an objection.
New York Evening Post, April 27, 1885.

4†. To cast or throw in general.

They . . . surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Odyssey.

injecta (in-jek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *injectus*, thrown in: see *inject.*] Things thrown in; substances injected: opposed to *ejecta*.

injected (in-jek'ted), *p. a.* Filled as by injection; hyperemic; bloodshot.

After massage the eyes were still more *injected*, but on the day following were less so than before massage.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

The whole eyeball was highly *injected*, and tender to the ★touch. *The Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 570.

injection (in-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *injection* = Sp. *inyección* = Pg. *injecção* = It. *injezione*,< L. *injectio*(*n-*), a throwing in, < *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] 1. The act of injecting or throwing in; the act of forcing in, as a fluid into a passage, cavity, or substance of loose texture: as, the *injection* of a drug by means of a syringe; the *injection* of cold water into a steam-condenser to produce a vacuum. —2. In *anat.*, the act of injecting a body for dissection; the process of filling the vessels or other cavities of a body, or some part of a body, with a preservative, coloring, or other fluid.— 3. Specifically, in *med.*, the giving of an enema; also, the enema given.—4. That which is injected, as a fluid; specifically, any substance or preparation forced into an animal body to preserve it, display it, or otherwise fit it for dissection or other examination. There are many kinds of injections, all reducible to three categories: (1) Preservative injections, which retard or arrest decomposition, thus keeping a subject, or any part of one, fit for dissection. Arsenic is the usual basis of such injections. (2) Pigmentary injections, which contain coloring matters that tinge or stain certain parts of a different color from their surroundings, thus displaying them. Injections often combine the preservative and coloring properties. (3) Gaseous injections, as air, used to display a tissue or organ by distention or inflation. Quicksilver is also used as an injection to infiltrate and distend minute vessels.

5. The state of being hyperemic or bloodshot: as, the *injection* of the conjunctiva of an inflamed eye.

Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive *injection*, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

6. Figuratively, a throwing in, as of a remark, hint, or suggestion; an injected saying or influence. [Rare.]

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any *injection* of Satan. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

Hard injection, an injection which is used in a fluid state, and afterward solidifies or sets, on cooling or drying. Plaster of Paris, white or colored, makes the usual hard injection.—**Hypodermic injection.** See *hypodermic*, 1.

injection-cock (in-jek'shon-kok), *n.* In a steam-engine, the valve which controls the entrance of cold water into a condenser.

injection-condenser (in-jek'shon-kon-den″sėr), *n.* A vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.

injection-engine (in-jek'shon-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser.

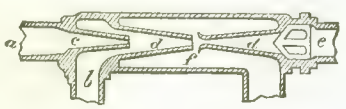
injection-pipe (in-jek'shon-pīp), *n.* A pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.

injection-syringe (in-jek'shon-sir″inj), *n.* In *anat.*, a syringe used in injecting.

injection-valve (in-jek'shon-valv), *n.* The valve controlling the entrance of water into the condenser of a steam-engine.

injection-water (in-jek'shon-wâ″tėr), *n.* The water which is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine in order to condense the steam.

injector (in-jek'tor), *n.* [= F. *injecteur*, < L. as if **injector*, < *injicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] One or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for forcing water into a steam-boiler. It was first reduced to practical form by Giffard, hence often called *Giffard's injector*. It is essentially a jet-apparatus by which a jet of steam impinges on a stream of water by which it is condensed and of which it becomes a part. The resultant jet of warmed water receives from the steam a velocity and a living force due to its mass, sufficient to overcome a pressure equal to that of the original steam-jet or greater; the mechanical energy of the jet of water is due to the heat-energy which is transferred to it from the steam-jet. The essential parts of



Giffard's Injector.

the Giffard injector are shown in the diagram, in which *a* is the steam-pipe with conical nozle *c*, *b* the water-supply pipe, *d d* a combining-tube, *e* a water-tube leading to the interior of the boiler, and *f* an overflow for water and steam. A check-valve prevents back-flow. Adjustability of the steam-nozle and various modifications which increase efficiency and render the injector more convenient in use have been added by other inventors. In operation steam flows through the pipe *a*, and, driving the air out of *d*, produces a partial vacuum in *b*. Water rising through *b* to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozle and steam-jet, sudden condensation follows, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives it and the water which has entered *d* past the central opening in *d d* and past the check-valve into the tube *e*, and thence into the boiler. The proportion of water to steam requires careful adjustment. In the Sellers injector the combining-tube is self-acting, and regulates the supply of water to the pressure of the steam. In other injectors a separate lever must be moved to adjust the apparatus to the pressure, to prevent waste of steam or water. In the diagram the excess of either water or steam escapes between the opposed nozles at *f*. Injectors are also used to obtain a vacuum in continuous railroad-brakes, but in this instance the apparatus seems to be more properly an ejector. See *ejector*.

injector-valve (in-jek'tor-valv), *n.* The valve between the boiler and the injector in the supply-pipe of a steam-boiler, which prevents the back-flow of the water.

injeer, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

injelly (in-jel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injellied*, ppr. *injellying*. [< *in-*[2] + *jelly.*] To bury in jelly.

A pasty costly-made,
Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay,
Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded and *injellied*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

injoint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjoin*.

injoint[1] (in-joint'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *joint.*] To unite together as with joints; join. [Rare.]

The Ottomites, reverend and gracious,
Steering with due course toward the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injointed* them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

injoint[2]†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *joint.*] To unjoint; disjoin.

Those miserable wretches had their ears cropt and their noses cut off, for that the foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was *injoynted* and broken.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

injoy†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enjoy*.

injucund† (in-jö'kund), *a.* [< L. *injucundus*, unpleasant, < *in-* priv. + *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund.*] Unpleasant. *Bailey.*

injucundity† (in-jö-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *injucundita*(*t-*)*s*, unpleasantness, < *injucundus*, unpleasant: see *injucund.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. *Cockeram.*

injudicable (in-jö'di-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicable.*] Not cognizable by a judge. *Bailey.*

injudicial (in-jö-dish'al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicial.*] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

in judicio (in jö-dish'i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *judicio*, abl. of *judicium*, judicial investigation, trial: see *judicial*, *juise.*] In court; in judicial proceedings.

injudicious (in-jö-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *injudicieux*; as *in-*[3] + *judicious.*] 1. Not judicious in thought, speech, or action; deficient in judgment; imprudent: as, an *injudicious* ally.

It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man who, in his heart, towered above the petty arts of fraud and imposition, against an *injudicious* biographer, who undertook to be his editor, and the protector of his memory.
A. Murphy, On the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson.

2. Not judicious in character or kind; ill-judged or ill-advised; contrary to sound judgment or discretion; unwise: as, an *injudicious* measure.

One of the victims of his [James II.'s] *injudicious* parsimony was the poet laureate. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The most *injudicious* charity . . . has commonly a beneficial and softening influence upon the donor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 80.

=**Syn.** Indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, rash, hasty.

injudiciously (in-jö-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

The artillery, also, was so *injudiciously* placed as to be almost entirely useless. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

injudiciousness (in-jö-dish'us-nes), *n.* The ★quality of being injudicious or unwise.

injunction (in-jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *injonction* = Pr. *injunction* = Cat. *injuncio*, < LL. *injunctio*(*n-*), a command, < L. *injungere*, pp. *injunctus*, command, enjoin: see *enjoin.*] 1. The act of enjoining or directing; admonition as to action or duty; requirement.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. That which is enjoined; a command, order, or admonition.

I shall most willingly conform to any other *Injunctions* of your Lordship's, and esteem them always as Favours.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets, but with strict *injunctions* never to change it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

3†. An obligation; engagement; imposition.

Ar. I am enjoin'd by oath to observe three things. . . .
Por. To these *injunctions* every one doth swear
That comes to hazard for my worthless self.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

His error was imperious, and would command all other men to renounce their own reason and understanding, till they perish'd under the *injunction* of his all-ruling error.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. In *law*, a judicial process or order requiring the person to whom it is directed to do or not to do a particular thing. An injunction is binding on all persons having knowledge of it.

She . . . once tried to procure an *injunction* to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 35.

5†. Conjunction; union.

It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life whose inseperable *injunction* depends meerly upon flesh and bones. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

Ad interim injunction, injunction pendente lite, interlocutory injunction, preliminary injunction, provisional injunction, temporary injunction, an injunction granted in an action, before the rights of the parties have been tried, as a provisional remedy, for the purpose of maintaining the subject of the action in statu quo meanwhile, as distinguished from a final injunction, which is awarded only by judgment. The terms are interchangeably used, except that *preliminary injunction* is more appropriate where the application is made at the commencement of the action than where it is delayed; *temporary*, *ad interim*, and *preliminary* are more appropriate to indicate an injunction for a transient period, as until further order, or until a hearing of the defendant in opposition, while *pendente lite* indicates that the injunction is intended to continue till judgment, and *interlocutory* is not often used of an ex parte injunction.—**Common injunction**, an injunction such as is ordinarily incident to actions of a class (such, for instance, as creditors' suits), and commonly granted in default of opposition, or even without notice, and which remains in force until answer and the further order of the court, as distinguished from a *special injunction*, which is ordinarily expressed to continue in force until answer or further order.—**Mandatory injunction**, an injunction which in effect commands the doing of an act, as, for instance, the removal of a wall, by forbidding the person to whom the injunction is addressed to permit the wall to remain.—**Permanent injunction.** (*a*) An injunction which is final or perpetual, as distinguished from one pending the action. (*b*) An injunction granted to continue pending the action, as distinguished from one merely *temporary*, or until opposition can be heard.—**Special injunction**, a prohibi-

tory writ or interdict against some act of a party, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, etc.

injuret, *n.* A Middle English form of *injury*.

injure (in'jŏr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injured*, ppr. *injuring*. [Formerly also *injury*, q. v.; < OF. *injurier, injurer*, F. *injurier* = Pr. *enjuriar* = Sp. Pg. *injuriar* = It. *ingiuriare*, < L. *injuriari*, do an injury, injure, < *injuria*, an injury: see *injury*.] To do harm to; inflict damage or detriment upon; impair or deteriorate in any way; subject to any deleterious or noxious action or influence; hurt; harm: a word of very wide application: as, to *injure* property by misuse or neglect; to *injure* the health by overwork or dissipation; to *injure* another's reputation by slander; to *injure* the cause of morality by bad example.

When have I *injur'd* thee? when done thee wrong?—
Or thee?—or thee?—or any of your faction?
A plague upon you all! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Ay me! can Pity *injure* Justice so
As to relieve me with a gracious glance?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 148.

He [Bacon] thought he could serve Essex without *injuring* himself. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** To mar, disfigure, abuse, maltreat, wrong.

in jure (in jō'rē). [L.: *in*, in; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just*[1].] In law; in jurisprudence.—**Confession in jure**, in *Rom. law*. See *confession*, 1 (*e*).

injured (in'jŏrd), *p. a.* Manifesting a sense of injury; hurt; offended.

The keeper had fired four times at an Indian, but he said, with an *injured* air, that the Indian had skipped around so 's to spile everything. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing It, iv.

injurer (in'jŏr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which injures or harms.

Ill deeds are well turned back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer* the revenge is just.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or sufferer.
Bp. Atterbury.

An injured man may be moved by an impulse of pity to spare his *injurer*, while a regard for justice and a desire of revenge combined impel him to inflict punishment.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 349.

injuria (in-jō'ri-ą), *n.* [L.: see *injury*.] In *law*, a violation of rights; a wrong of such nature that the law will take cognizance of it. *Injury* includes all kinds of hurt. *Injuria* does not include those that are done without any violation of right, as where one consents to undergo a surgical experiment, or where a child is punished by its parent, or where public authority changes the grade of a road which it has free right to change, impairing the use and value of the property of the abutting owner. In all these cases there may be *injury*, but no *injuria*. Such a case is *damnum absque injuria*.—**Injuria absque damno** [L.: *injuria*, injury (see *injury*); *absque* (< *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*), without; *damno*, abl. of *damnum*, harm: see *damnum*], a violation of one's rights without causing any harm, as where, to a stream which was already sufficiently polluted by others to complete the nuisance to an owner below, another wrong-doer adds other foul matter; or where one sets his foot on another's land against objection, but doing no harm. In such cases the law gives a remedy, but the absence of damage is considered in determining the measure of relief or redress.

injurious (in-jō'ri-us), *a.* [< F. *injurieux* = Pr. *enjurios* = Sp. Pg. *injurioso* = It. *ingiurioso*, < L. *injuriosus*, acting unjustly, wrongful, injurious, < *injuria*, wrong, injury: see *injury*.] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; inflicting harm, wrong, or mischief; of a harmful nature or quality; deleterious; detrimental; hurtful: as, an *injurious* action or speech; conduct *injurious* to health or morality.

Tho' I have been content to let you debate the Matter of Succession, yet I advise you to beware, that you be not *injurious* to your Prince's Patience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 335.

One part of carbonic acid in a thousand parts of respired air indicates the presence of an amount of organic matter which, according to Dr. Parkes, is perceptible to the senses and positively *injurious* to health.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 383.

2. Prone to injure; having disposition or capacity to inflict harm or suffering; hostile; dangerous.

Did *injurious* nature bind
My soul earth's 'prentice, with no clause to leave her?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

The result is the death of his proud and *injurious* enemy. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 130.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possess'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1003.

3. Abusive; insulting.

Injurious duke, that threat'st where is no cause.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Sharp was his voice, which, in the shrillest tone,
Thus with *injurious* taunts attack'd the throne.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 274.

=**Syn. 1.** Damaging, disadvantageous, prejudicial, mischievous, destructive.

injuriously (in-jō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; mischievously; abusively; maliciously.

I mean that defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Pref.

The poison of the cobra acts far more *injuriously* on the protoplasm of the higher animals than on that of Drosera.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 209.

injuriousness (in-jō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious or harmful; hurtfulness.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *Eikon Basilike.*

injury (in'jŏ-ri), *n.*; pl. *injuries* (-riz). [< ME. *injurie*, also *injure*; < OF. (and F.) *injure* = Pr. *injuria, enjuria* = Sp. Pg. *injuria* = It. *ingiuria*, < L. *injuria*, wrong, violence, harm, injury, < *injurius*, acting unlawfully or wrongfully, injurious, < *in-* priv. + *jus* (*jur-*), law, right: see *just*[1].] **1.** That which injures; harm inflicted or suffered; mischief; damage; hurt.

And put to all *iniuryes* yt myght be deuysed, and fynally condempned to deth.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

She us'd few words,
But yet enough to make me understand
The baseness of the *injury* you did her.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

There is no such *injury* as revenge, and no such revenge as the contempt of an *injury*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

2†. Injurious speech; detraction; calumny.

He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

Mess. "Tell him," quoth she, "my mourning weeds are done,
And I am ready to put armour on."
K. Edw. . . . But what said Warwick to these *injuries*?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Civil injury, a violation of a right of a party, as distinguished from a criminal offense; a wrong in respect of which the law entitles the injured party to redress for his own benefit against the wrong-doer, as distinguished from the amenability of the wrong-doer to punishment by the state. The same act may be both a civil injury and a criminal offense, as an assault or a libel. Civil injury has been sometimes defined as the violation of the right of an individual as an individual; but by this is meant only the same distinction. The violation of a private right of a corporation, or even of the state, such as the breach of a contract with the government, is a civil injury as truly as if it affected only an individual.—**Irreparable injury.** See *irreparable.*=**Syn. 1.** *Injury, Detriment, Damage, Hurt, Harm, Mischief, Injustice.* These words represent evil inflicted with or without intention, except that in the last three instances it is presumably intentional. Each has considerable range of meaning. *Injury* is the general word, but usually expresses more than slight loss; *damage* is a diminution of value greater than *detriment*; *harm* is presumably less in degree and kind; by *hurt* we mean something more serious, especially something physical and attended with pain; *mischief* may be great, especially widespread, and is often the result of wantonness or love of evil. *Injustice* is the strongest in its expression of intention. *Detriment* is chosen when the smallest degree of *harm* is to be included; as, it is the duty of the dictator to see that the state suffers no *detriment*. See *loss*.

injury† (in'jŏ-ri), *v. t.* [< *injury*, *n.*] To injure; hurt; harm.

They are always in mutuall wars one with another, yet will not they *iniury* a stranger.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 624.

That accordingly iustice may equally be done vnto our marchants by you & your subiects, which marchants haue in like sort bene *iniuried*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Pray, use me like a gentleman; take all, but *injury* not my body. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

injust†, *a.* [< ME. *injust*, < OF. (and F.) *injuste* = Pr. *injust* = Sp. Pg. *injusto* = It. *ingiusto*, < L. *injustus*, not just, < *in-* priv. + *justus*, just: see *just*[1].] Unjust.

This is the descripcion of a wyked and *iniust* iudge.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iii.

injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* [< F. *injustice* = Pr. Sp. *injusticia* = Pg. *injustiça* = It. *ingiustizia*, < L. *injustitia*, injustice, < *injustus*, not just: see *injust*.] Lack of justice or equity; unjust action; violation of another's rights; wrong inflicted.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with *injustice* is corrupted.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

It were great *injustice* . . . that honest creditors should be cousened and defrauded of the summe of thirty or forty thousand duckats. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

The idea to which the name *injustice* is given being the invasion or violation of that right [property].
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

=**Syn.** *Damage, Harm*, etc. (see *injury*); unfairness, foul play, grievance.

injustifiable† (in-jus'ti-fi-ą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *justifiable*.] Not justifiable; unjustifiable.

Or whether it was that they blindly resolved to follow that *injustifiable* precedent of passing over so necessary a rule to all courts, of giving the partys accused an hearing.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

injustly†, *adv.* Unjustly.

The Burgonions beynge sore displeased assembled a greate army, bothe to reuenge their querrelles, and also to recouer againe the tounes from theim *injustely* taken.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 11.

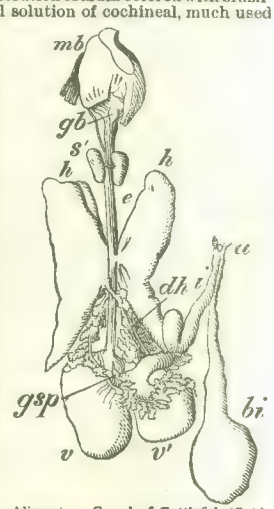
★**ink**[1] (ingk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inek*; < ME. *inke, ynke, inc, enk, enke, encke* = D. *inkt*, < OF. *enque, enche*, F. *encre* = Pr. *encaut* = It. *inchiostro*, ink, < LL. *encaustum*, < LGr. ἔγκαυστον, purple ink, later (MGr.) any ink, neut. of ἐγκαυστος (> L. *encaustus*), burnt in: see *encaustic*. Other words for 'ink' are Sp. Pg. *tinta*, G. *tinte, dinte* (see *tint*); Sw. *bläk*, Dan. *blæk* (see *black*); NGr. μελάνη (black), etc.] **1.** A colored fluid of slight viscosity used for writing or drawing, or a more viscous colored substance used in printing: distinguished as *writing-ink* and *printing-ink*. Common black writing-ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum arabic. The coloring matter is the gallotannate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the color. Sulphate of copper is also sometimes used in making writing-ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. Printing-ink is a mechanical mixture of boiled oil and a black or colored pigment. For most inks boiled linseed-oil is used, generally with some rosin; but rosin alone is used for the coarsest inks, and nut-oil or other fine oil for the finest. The pigment for black ink is lampblack or other carbonaceous matter. Soap is added to increase the facility of impression.

Y haue mo thingis to write to 30u, and I wolde not bi parchemyn and *enke* [var. *ynke*]. *Wyclif*, 2 John 12 (Purv.).

And where also he asked penne and *ynke*, and wrote of his sone. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote them with *ink* in the book. Jer. xxxvi. 18.

2. In *zoöl.*, the inky fluid of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish.—**Blue writing-ink**, an ink consisting of sulphate of indigo dissolved in water or of Chinese blue made soluble with oxalic acid.—**Book-ink**, a printing-ink prepared from refined gas-black and other ingredients mixed with a thicker and more carefully prepared oil than news-ink.—**China ink.** See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Copying-ink**, an ink composed partly of a soluble material, as gum arabic, sugar, or glycerin, to prevent it from drying too rapidly or thoroughly. When letters or manuscripts written with it are placed against a moistened sheet, a part of the ink is transferred, making a reversed copy. Translucent paper is used for taking the copy, which is turned over to bring the copied letters into their normal position, and read from the opposite side.—**Diamond ink**, a dilute solution of hydrofluoric acid, preserved in gutta-percha bottles, and used for writing on glass.—**Gold** or **silver ink**, writing-fluid in which gold or silver, or some imitation of either metal, is suspended in a state of fine division in water by means of gum arabic or honey.—**Indelible ink**, a special ink so made as to make a mark that cannot easily be obliterated by washing or use: used especially for marking linen, etc. Such ink is usually made efficacious by the incorporation of a chemical agent, as nitrate of silver. Also called *marking-ink*.—**India** or **Indian ink.** See *India, a.*—**Invisible ink.** Same as *sympathetic ink*.—**Lithographic ink**, an ink used in lithography for writing on stone, or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.—**Marking-ink.** (*a*) Same as *indelible ink*. (*b*) A mixture of lampblack and turpentine used with a brush or stencil for marking packing-cases and other packages.—**News-ink**, a printing-ink usually made of lampblack and linseed-oil slightly boiled.—**Permanent ink.** Same as *indelible ink*.—**Red writing-ink**, a solution of alum colored with brazil-wood or an ammoniacal solution of cochineal, much used for the specific parts of formal writings, as records, deeds, diplomas, etc.—**Safety-ink.** (*a*) A delicate printing-ink for checks, to prevent tampering. (*b*) A writing-ink which cannot be changed by chemicals.—**Sympathetic ink**, a writing-fluid which remains invisible on the paper until it is developed by some means, such as exposure to heat, strong light, or chemical reaction. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens, and lemon-juice turns brown. Also called *invisible ink*.—**To sling ink**, to write, especially to make a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]



Alimentary Canal of Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

a, anus; *bi*, ink-bag; *mb*, buccal mass; *gb*, buccal ganglion; *s'*, posterior salivary glands; *e*, esophagus; *h*, liver; *dh*, hepatic duct; *v*, stomach; *v'*, pyloric cæcum; *gsp*, splanchnic ganglion; *i*, intestine.

★**ink**[1] (ingk), *v. t.* [< *ink*[1], *n.*] **1.** To color with ink.—**2.** To spread ink over; daub with ink.—**To ink fat**†. See *fat*[1], *a.*

ink[2] (ingk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *falconry*, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of the bird that a hawk preys upon. *Halliwell.*—**2.** The socket of a mill-spindle. *Bailey.*

ink-bag (ingk'bag), *n.* A bladder-shaped sac found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger or pursuit, they can render the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves. This fluid is used to some extent in the fine arts, under the name of *sepia*, from the genus which first supplied it for commerce. Also *ink-gland*, *ink-sac*. See cut on preceding page.

ink-ball (ingk'bâl), *n.* **1.** Same as *ball*[1], 9.—**2.** A kind of round oak-gall, produced by some cynipid, and containing tannin enough to be used in making a poor quality of ink.

The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as "*ink balls*," usurped the place of ink. *The Century*, XXXVI. 765.

ink-bench (ingk'bench), *n.* The inking-table of a printing-press.

inkberry (ingk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *inkberries* (-iz). **1.** An elegant shrub, *Ilex glabra*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to more than 4 feet high, has slender, flexible stems and leathery evergreen leaves, shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries. **2.** The plant *Randia aculeata*, called the *West Indian inkberry*.—**3.** The plant *Wilkiea macrophylla* (*Kibara macrophylla* of authors), called the *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*.

inkberry-weed (ingk'ber″i-wēd), *n.* The poke-weed, *Phytolacca Americana*.

ink-block (ingk'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a small square table, sometimes with a slightly raised rim, used with some hand-presses, on which printing-ink is spread out or distributed in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller.

ink-bottle (ingk'bot″l), *n.* An inkstand; also, the receptacle for ink in an inkstand. [Eng.]

Take a little bit of glass, as a wine-glass, or the *ink-bottle*, and play it about a little on the side of your hand farthest from the window.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 54.

ink-brayer (ingk'brā″ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a short wooden cylinder fitted with a handle, used to spread ink on an ink-block.

ink-cup (ingk'kup), *n.* A dip-cup for ink, usually of glass or india-rubber.

ink-cylinder (ingk'sil″in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-machine, a revolving drum of iron, usually placed between the inking-trough and the inking-rollers to facilitate the even distribution of ★printing-ink.

ink-duct (ingk'dukt), *n.* A contrivance which conducts printing-ink from an ink-fountain to the distributing-table or rollers. It is usually an iron roller made to vibrate and revolve at stated intervals.

inker (ingk'kėr), *n.* **1.** A device on a recording instrument by which the dot or trace is made. *Knight.*—**2.** One of the large rollers on a printing-press which apply the ink to the type.

inket (ing'ket), *n.* [< *ink*[1] + *-et.*] An inkstand. [Eng.]

A small mahogany table furnished with a papier mâche *inket* and blotting-case.
Mrs. Riddell, Her Mother's Darling, iv.

inkfish (ingk'fish), *n.* Same as *calamary*, 1.

ink-fountain (ingk'foun″tān), *n.* An iron trough attached to a printing-press to contain ink and control its flow to the inking-rollers; an inking-trough.

ink-gland (ingk'gland), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkholder (ingk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel for holding ink; the part of an inkstand that contains the ink.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ynkhorn, enkhorn*; < *ink*[1] + *horn.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A portable case for ink and writing-instruments, made of a horn, or (usually) of wood or metal, formerly in common use in Europe, and still in some parts of the East. See *kalamdan*.

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. Ezek. ix. 2.

Hang him with his pen and *inkhorn* about his neck.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The notary had his small table, his *ink-horn* and quills, his books, papers, and assistant scrivener, in an angle of the lower hall. *The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

2. In *her.* See *penner*.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to an inkhorn, or to a writer or pedant; bookish; pedantic.

Hee that can catche an *ynke horne* terme by the taile, him they coumpt to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 165.

Strange and *inkhorne* tearmes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

Inkhorn mate, a fellow who carries an inkhorn; a bookish or pedantic man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn mate*,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

inkhornism† (ingk'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ism.*] A bookish, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

Singing his love, the holy Spouse of Christ,
Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. viii. 12.

inkhornize† (ingk'hôrn-īz), *v. i.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ize.*] To use inkhorn terms. *Cotgrave.*

Escorcher le Latin [F.], to *inkhornize* it, or use inkhorn tearmes. *Cotgrave.*

inkhornizer† (ingk'hôrn-ī-zėr), *n.* One who inkhornizes. *Cotgrave.*

inkindle† (in-kin'dl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enkindle*.

inkiness (ing'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inky.

inking-ball (ing'king-bâl), *n.* Same as *ball*[1], 9.

inking-pad (ing'king-pad), *n.* An absorbent pad of felt or other porous material for holding and supplying ink to hand-stamps and other printing and recording devices.

inking-roller (ing'king-rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an elastic cylinder made of a composition of glue and molasses, or of glue, glycerin, and sugar, cast in a mold around a spindle or stock, for applying ink to type by being rolled over it. Inking-rollers (first made of cloth covered with leather) did not entirely supersede inking-balls for ordinary use till the early part of the nineteenth century. The stock was originally of wood, but is now usually of wrought-iron. The diameter of inking-rollers for power-presses is about 3½ inches, but as formerly made for hand-presses it was considerably more. Inking-rollers are rotated on a table or in contact with other rollers to spread the ink evenly before they are rolled over the types or plates for the impression. On different kinds of presses they are used either singly or in gangs of two or more. Also *ink-roller*.

inking-table (ing'king-tā″bl), *n.* In *printing*, a table of wood, iron, or stone, used with some kinds of hand- and power-presses, on which printing-ink is evenly spread out in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller or gang of rollers, which conveys it to the type.

inking-trough (ing'king-trôf), *n.* The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink: called by American printers *ink-fountain*.

ink-knife (ingk'nīf), *n.* In *printing*, a long blade in the ink-duct regulated by means of screws so as to govern the amount of ink to be given at each impression.

inkle[1] (ing'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inkled*, ppr. *inkling*. [< ME. **inklen, inclen*, hint at; from *inkling.*] **1.** To hint at; disclose. [Found only in the following passage, where the alliteration requires it.]

A brem brasen borde bringes hee soone,
Imped in iuory, too *incle* the truthe,
With goode siluer & golde gailich atired.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

2. To have a hint or inkling of; divine. [Rare.]

"He has stolen a hundred thousand pounds." "John," cried my mother, "you are mad!" And yet she turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lii.

inkle[2] (ing'kl), *n.* [Also *incle*, perh. from D. *enkel* (*enckel, inckel*), single, referring to a narrow or inferior tape.] **1.** A kind of linen material formerly made in various widths and used in many ways, for example, as narrow tape to tie up papers, and as broad tape for girdles. It also was wide enough to "make amices." The name is now given to a broad linen tape.

He hath ribands of all the colours i' the rainbow: . . . *inkles*, caddisses, cambrics, lawns; why, he sings them over, as they were gods or goddesses; you would think a smock were a she-angel: he so chants to the sleeve-band, and the work about the square on't.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4.

My wife is learning now, sir, to weave *inkle*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

'I twitch'd his dangling Garter from his Knee;
He wist not when the hempen String I drew;
Now mine I quickly doff of *Inkle* Blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week (1714), p. 37.

2. The linen thread or yarn before it is made into tape, etc.; it is now known as "unwrought inkle." It was formerly used for embroidering.

And with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry;
That even her art sisters the natural roses;
Her *inkle*, silk, twin with the rubied cherry.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol.

He can thread needles on horseback, or draw a yard of *inkle* through his nose.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought *inkle*. *E. H. Knight.*

inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* [< ME. **inkling, ynkling*; < OF. *enclin*, inclination.] **1.** A hint; an intimation; an imperfect idea or notion.

He was thither come with all his hoste and power before the confederates hearde any *inkelyng* of his marchyng forward. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Whilst these Things were enacted, Cardinal Wolsey had an *Inkling* of the King's Affection to Anne Bullen, Daughter of the Viscount Rochford. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 277.

Aug. I thought you, Julio, would not thus have stolen a marriage without acquainting your friends.
Jul. Why, I did give thee *inklings*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

2†. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

ink-mushroom (ingk'mush″röm), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Coprinus*, which is closely allied to the genus *Agaricus* or common mushrooms, from which it differs by the habit of deliquescing into a blackish fluid resembling ink, whence the popular name.

in-kneed (in'nēd), *a.* Knock-kneed.

inknit (in-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknitted* or *inknit*, ppr. *inknitting*. [< *in*[1] + *knit.*] To knit in. *Southey.*

inknot (in-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknotted*, ppr. *inknotting*. [< *in*[1] + *knot*[1].] To bind with or as if with knots.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum." *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 131.

ink-nut (ingk'nut), *n.* The astringent fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, as *T. Chebula*, *T. Bellerica*, etc., used by the natives of India in producing a permanent black. It is exported under the name of *myrobalan*.

ink-pad (ingk'pad), *n.* Same as *inking-pad*.

ink-pencil (ingk'pen″sil), *n.* A pencil filled with a coloring material of varied composition that makes an ink-like mark, which is indelible and can be reproduced in the copying-press.

ink-plant (ingk'plant), *n.* A low European shrub, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, used in dyeing black.

ink-pot† (ingk'pot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An inkhorn; an inkholder.

II. *a.* Pedantic: same as *inkhorn*.

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot* termes, smelleth of affectation.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (Cens. Lit., IX. 175).

ink-powder (ingk'pou″dėr), *n.* A powder from which ink can be readily made by steeping it in water. This is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but in 1718 James Austen introduced in London "Persian ink-powder."

ink-roller (ingk'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *inking-roller*.

Turning the *ink-roller* on the left, which takes its supply from another roller. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 683.

ink-root (ingk'röt), *n.* The marsh-rosemary, *Limonium Carolinianum*.

ink-sac (ingk'sak), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkshed (ingk'shed), *n.* A shedding or spilling of ink: a facetious imitation of *bloodshed*.

What *inkshed* springs from altercation!
What loppings off of reputation!
Lloyd, A Familiar Epistle, To J. B., Esq.

ink-slinger (ingk'sling″ėr), *n.* A professional writer; one who makes a business of writing. ★[Slang, U. S.]

inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* A small cup-like receptacle, with or without a cover, for holding the ink used in writing. Inkstands are of various materials, as glass, porcelain, metal, etc., or of combinations of materials (as a glass cup or ink-well in a wooden or metallic container), and of many forms, as the globular, the well, the fountain, the chambered, and the invertible inkstands.

ink-stone (ingk'stōn), *n.* **1.** Native copperas or iron sulphate (also called *iron vitriol* and, in mineralogy, *melanterite*), or a stone containing this substance: used in making ink.—**2.** A slab of slate, sometimes of marble or other stone, used for rubbing down the Chinese and Japanese solid ink known in Europe as India ink, usually made with a gradual slope terminating in a well at one end. Occasionally it is carved around the edge, or has a border of sculpture. See *writing-box*.

ink-table (ingk'tā″bl), *n.* An inking-table.

ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* A cup or reservoir for ink in use, fitted into the top of a desk, an inkstand, or other convenient receptacle; the containing part of an inkstand, as distinguished from the frame.

inkwood (ingk'wůd), *n.* A small tree, *Exothea paniculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies.

ink-writer (ingk'rī″tėr), *n.* In *teleg.*, a recording instrument using ink.

The form of instrument [telegraph recorder] almost universally used in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is sometimes called the *ink-writer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 119.

inky (ing'ki), *a.* [< *ink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared or stained with ink; resembling ink; black.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Seing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and impassable, I will therefore in an *inkie* Sea finde an easier passage for the Reader. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

Peter had a son, who . . . would needs exchange the torn and *inky* fustian sleeves for the blue jacket and white lapelle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. i.

Strew'd were the streets around with milk-white reams,
Flow'd all the Canongate with *inky* streams.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

inlace (in-lās'), *v. t.* Same as *enlace*.

inlagary† (in-lag'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagaria* (E. as if **inlawry*), < **inlagus*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagary*.] The restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law. *Minsheu*.

inlagation† (in-lā-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagatio(n-)*, < *inlagare*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagation*.] Same as *inlagary*. *Coles*, 1717.

inland (in'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *land*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The interior part of a country.

Besides, her little rills, her *in-lands* that do feed,
Which with their lavish streams do furnish every need.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 403.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retired, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium, city and proud seat.
Milton, P. L., x. 423.

2. In *feudal law*, land reserved by the lord of the manor to be cultivated by his serfs or used for the manor, as distinguished from the lands occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. See *outland*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the interior, as distinguished from the coast; away or retired from the sea or the main ocean: as, an *inland* town or lake.

In this wide *Inland* sea, that hight by name
The Idle lake, my wandring ship I row.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 10.

Where brief sojourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forgot their *inland* heats, hard toil, and year-long care.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The Istrian hills, . . . and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the *inland* scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

In the act of July 2, 1864, § 7, that no property seized upon "any of the *inland* waters of the United States" by the naval forces shall be regarded as maritime prize, "*inland*" applies to all waters upon which a naval force could go, other than bays and harbors on the sea-coast.
Anderson, Law Dict.

2. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* trade.—**3.** Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange (distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another).—**4**†. Somewhat refined or polished; civilized: opposed to *upland*, the old expression for 'rustic.'

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man, one that knew courtship too well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—**Inland navigation, revenue,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inland sea,** a large body of salt water only slightly or not at all connected with the ocean. The only true inland seas are the Black (with that of Azov), Caspian, and Aral, in Europe and Asia; but the name is sometimes applied to great lakes, as Lake Superior in North America. The Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee are small lakes, the former of salt water. The so-called Inland Sea of Japan (the Suwonada) is a part of the Pacific ocean inclosed by three of the principal islands.

inland (in'land), *adv.* [< *inland*, *a.*] In or toward the interior of a land.

Yet am I *inland* bred,
And know some nurture.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The greatest waves of population have rolled *inland* from the east. *Sharon Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons, I. 1.

inlander (in'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

The *inlanders* . . . live of milke and flesh, and clad themselves in skins. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 29.

inlandish† (in-lan'dish), *a.* [< *inland* + *-ish*[1].] Inland; native: opposed to *outlandish*.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces.
Rede, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham*.)

inlapidate† (in-lap'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: see *lapidate*.] To convert into a stony substance; petrify.

There are some natural spring waters that will *inlapidate* wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 85.

inlard† (in-lärd'), *v. t.* Same as *enlard*.

inlarge†, **inlargement**†. Obsolete forms of *enlarge*, *enlargement*.

inlate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inlet*.

inlaw†, *n.* [ME. *inlagh*, *inlage* (ML. (AL.) **inlagus*), < AS. *in*, in, + *lagu*, law. Cf. *outlaw*.] One being within or restored to the protection and benefit of the law.

inlaw (in-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inlawen*, **inlagen* (> ML. (AL.) *inlagare*: see *inlagary*, *inlagation*), inlaw; < *inlaw*, *n.* Cf. *outlaw*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection and benefit of the law.

It should be a great incongruitie to haue them to make lawes who themselves were not *inlawed*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

Swegen was *inlawed*—that is, his outlawry was reversed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 75.

The scandalous *inlawing* of such a criminal.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 98.

★ **inlay** (in-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid*, ppr. *inlaying*. [Formerly also *enlay*; < *in*-[1] + *lay*[1].] **1**†. To lay in, as a hiding-place; conceal.

From the world's common having sever'd thee,
Inlaid thee, neither to be seen nor see.
Donne, Elegy.

Of all the *inlaid* Isles her sovereign Severne keeps,
That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret deeps.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 19.

2. To lay in; provide; store up. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To lay or insert in something; fix into or upon something, as for ornamentation.

When I every day see Greek, and Roman, and Italian, and Chinese, and Gothic architecture embroidered and *inlaid* upon one another. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 455.

4. To decorate with ornamental materials laid in a common groundwork; ornament with inserted work: as, to *inlay* a cabinet with ivory or ebony; an *inlaid* table.

A broad rich Baldrick there extendeth round,
In-laid with gold vpon an azure ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

But these are things related of Alexander and Caesar, and, I doubt, thence borrow'd by the Monks to *inlay* thir story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A thousand tumbling rills *inlay*
With silver veins the vale.
T. Warton, The First of April.

Inlaid appliqué, appliqué embroidery in which the pieces of cloth are fitted close together, so as to make a sort of mosaic.

inlay (in'lā or in-lā'), *n.* [< *inlay*, *v.*] **1.** That which is inserted or laid in something else, especially for the production of ornamental effect.

The sloping of the moon-lit sward
Was damask-work and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

In the Crimean tombs have been found many precious fragments, showing how ivory *inlays*, gilding, and colour were applied for the decoration of wood.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 398.

2. An ornamental design produced by inlaying one material in another, or by inserting several materials in combination, as in a mosaic.

This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzib (the sixth Mogul Emperor, A. D. 1658–1707). . . . The *inlay*, much of which has unfortunately been destroyed, is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 43.

inlayer (in'lā-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who produces inlaid work for artistic decoration.

The swelling bunches which are now and then found on the old trees afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chambletted. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xviii. § 5.

2. Something laid in; something forming an inner layer, sheathing, or coating.

The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper *inlayer* of paper. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 63.

Into each cone of wool or bat an *inlayer* is now placed to prevent the inside from matting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 519.

3. In *zoöl.*, an entoderm: correlated with *mid-layer* and *outlayer*.

★ **inlaying** (in-lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inlay*, *v.*] The art of decorating articles, as arms, furniture, objects of art, etc., with pieces of wood, metal, marble, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., disposed in patterns and let into the surface. See *buhl*, *damascene work* (under *damascene*), and *marquetry*.

When I was at Florence the celebrated masters were, for Pietra Commessa (a kind of mosaiq or *inlaying* of various coloured marble, and other more precious stones), Dominico Benetti and Mazzotti. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1645.

inleague† (in-lēg'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *league*[1].] An obsolete form of *enleague*.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.
Ford.

inleaguer† (in-lē'gėr), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *leaguer*[2].] To encamp with an army; lay siege.

Scylla did *inleaguer* before the City of Athens.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 161.

★ **inleak**† (in'lēk), *n.* [Also *inleck*; < *in*[1] + *leak*.] A hole where water leaks in.

Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered *inlecks*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 538.

inlet (in-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlet*, ppr. *inletting*. [< ME. *inleten* (= D. LG. *inlaten*); < *in*-[1] + *let*[1], *v.*] **1**†. To let in; admit.

Upon the *inletting* of this external air, the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube whence it began to fall, but was stopped in its ascent near an inch beneath the top. *Boyle*, Works, I. 48.

2. To insert; inlay.

All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory, chased with arabesques, are *inlet*, and the topmost part of each panel is marked off for an even richer display of chased tablets and crosses.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

inlet (in'let), *n.* [< ME. *inlate* (= LG. *inlat* = G. *einlass*); < *inlet*, *v.* Cf. *outlet*.] **1.** A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

He commanded us rather to "put our eyes out" than to suffer them to become an offence to us—that is, an *inlet* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

An increase of our possessions is but an *inlet* to new disquietudes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Though barks or plaited willows make you hive,
A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. A waterway leading into a sea, lake, or lagoon and forming part of it; a strip of water running from a larger body into the land; a creek; a channel.

On the inmost shore of one of the lake-like *inlets* of the Hadriatic . . . lay his own Salona, now desolate, then one of the great cities of the Roman world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 140.

Shallows on a distant shore,
In glaring sand and *inlets* bright.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Inserted material. *Simmonds*.

inletter† (in-let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *letter*.] To engrave with or in letters; inscribe.

When he had razed the walls of Thebes, she offer'd to re-edify them, with condition this sentence might but on them be *inletter'd*: "Alexander pulled them down, but Phryne did rebuild them." *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

inliche[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *inly*.

inliche[2]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

inlier (in'lī-ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lier*.] In *geol.*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another that rests upon it: opposed to *outlier*.

inlight†, *v. i.* [ME. *inligten*, < AS. *inlīhtan*, *inlȳhtan*, *inleóhtan*, enlighten, < *in* on, + *līhtan*, light: see *light*[1], *v.*] To shine.

He hath *inligted* in oure hertis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 6 (Oxf.).

inlighten† (in-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< ME. *inligtnen*; < *in*-[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *inlight* and *enlighten*.] An obsolete form of *enlighten*.

in limine (in lim'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *limine*, abl. of *limen*, threshold: see *eliminate*.] On the threshold; at the outset. Technical objections to the regularity of legal proceedings are for the most part required to be taken *in limine*, and are waived by going on without objecting.

inlist†, **inlistment**†. Obsolete forms of *enlist*, *enlistment*.

inlive† (in-līv'), *v. t.* Same as *enlive*.

What she did here, by great example, well,
T' *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell.
Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Anne Pawlet.

inlock† (in-lok'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *lock*[1].] Same as *enlock*. *Cotgrave*.

in loco (in lō'kō). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place: see *locus*.] In place; in the particular place in question.

in loco parentis (in lō'kō pą-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *parentis*, gen. of *paren(t-)s*, parent.] In place of a parent. One who has voluntarily assumed to stand *in loco parentis* cannot ordinarily claim to be reimbursed from the child's property for support.

inlook (in'lůk), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *look*.] Introspection.

A hearty sincere *inlook* tends . . . in no manner to self-glorification. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

in-lot (in'lot), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lot*.] In parts of the United States acquired from France, one of the lots in a village, large enough for houses, outhouses, and gardens, and so occupied. Such lots generally contain about half an arpent.

inlumine† (in-lū'min), *v. t.* Same as *enlumine*.

inly† (in'li), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Internal; inward.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

inly (in'li), *adv.* [< ME. *inly, indly, inliche*; < *in*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Internally; inwardly; within; secretly.

So *inly* ful of drede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 31.

I will do . . . whatever *inly* rejoices me and the heart approves. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

I *inly* curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon.
Lowell, Without and Within.

2†. Heartily; fully; hence, extremely.

Then vnto ther way went thay ful nere,
For the mone gan shine *inly* fair and clere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 168.

Perdie, so farre am I from envie,
That their fondnesse *inly* I pitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

inmantle† (in-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mantle*.] To inwrap as in a mantle; enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world. *G. Fletcher.*

inmate (in'māt), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] or *inn* + *mate*[1].] I. *n.* One who is a mate or associate in the occupancy of a place; hence, an indweller; an associated lodger or inhabitant: as, the *inmates* of a dwelling-house, factory, hospital, or prison.

Religion, which before had bin a priuate *in-mate* in Adams household, was now brought into publike exercise. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

He is but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Without acquaintance of more sweet companions
Than the old *inmates* to my love, my thoughts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed
In serpent, *inmate* bad! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 495.

II.† *a.* Dwelling in the same place; residing jointly.

Now grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 166.

None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Unknowing that beneath thy rugged rind
Conceal'd an *inmate* spirit lay confin'd.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, vi.

inmatecy† (in'māt-si), *n.* [< *inmate* + *-cy*.] The state or condition of being an inmate. [Rare.]

As became a great mind, thither the Doctor repaired, like a good Christian, and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an *inmatecy*, poor and penyless. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. clxvii., note.

inmeat (in'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *inmete, inmette* = Sw. *inmäte*, intestines; as *in*[1] + *meat*.] 1. *pl.* The entrails.

Ewyne into *inmette* the gyaunt he hyttez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1122.

I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

2. Part of the intestines of an animal used for food, as the sweetbread, kidneys, etc. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat* were given for attendance. *Maxwell's Select Transactions*, p. 275.

in medias res (in mē'di-as rēz). [L.: *in*, in; *medias*, acc. fem. pl. of *medius*, that is in the middle; *res*, acc. pl. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] Into the midst of things or matters.

inmellet, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell*.

in memoriam (in mē-mō'ri-am). [L.: *in*, in, to; *memoriam*, acc. of *memoria*, memory.] In memory (of); to the memory (of); as a memorial (to): a phrase often put at the beginning of epitaphs or obituary inscriptions or notices.

inmesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mesh*. Cf. *immesh*.] Same as *immesh*.

inmew† (in-mū'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mew*[4].] Same as *emmew*: in the extract, error for *inewe*.

I have seen him scale
As if a falcon had run up a traine,
Clashing his warlike pinions, his steel'd curasse,
And at his pitch *inmew* the town below him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

in-mid†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amid*.] Amid.

He fel wete
In-myd the see, and ther he dreynte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 923.

in-middest, *prep.* [ME.: see *amidst*.] Amidst.

Ryght even *in-myddes* of the wey
Betwexen hevene and erthe and see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 714.

inmoevablete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *immovability*. *Chaucer.*

inmong†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *among*.

inmongest†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amongst*.

inmore†, *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-more*. Cf. *inmost*.] Inner.

Of these Angles, some part having passed forward into the *inmore* quarters of Germanie, . . . went as farre as Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 131.

inmortal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *immortal*.

in mortua manu (in môr'tū-ä mā'nū). [L.: *in*, in; *mortua*, abl. fem. of *mortuus*, dead; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *mortmain*.] In a dead hand; in mortmain.

inmost (in'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inmost, inmest, ynmast, inemast, innemest*, < AS. *innemest*, with superl. suffix *-est*, < **innema*, superl. of *inne*, in: see *in*[1] and *-most*.] I. *a. superl.* 1. Furthest within; remotest from the boundary, surface, or external part: as, the *inmost* recesses of a forest.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. Deepest; most interior or intimate; most real or vital.

From thy *inmost* soul
Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul.
Pope, Iliad, i. 107.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his *inmost* thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To enthrone God in our *inmost* being is an immeasurably grander aim than to dispose of all outward realms.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

After a calm of fifteen years the spirit of the nation was again stirred to its *inmost* depths.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

II. *n.* The most interior part. [Rare.]

He shot through the shild & the shene maile,
To the *ynmast* of his armur, angardly fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6402.

Briefly partake a secret; but be sure
To lodge it in the *inmost* of thy bosom.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

inn[1] (in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *in*; < ME. *inn, in*, < AS. *inn, in* (= Icel. *inni*), an inn, a house, a chamber, < *in, inn*, in, within: see *in*[1], *prep.* and *adv.*] 1†. A house; a dwelling; a dwelling-place; an abode.

For who-so wolde senge a cattes skyn,
Than wolde the cat wel dwellen in his *in*;
And if the cattes skyn be slyk and gay,
She wol nat dwelle in house half a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 350.

Thou most beauteous *inn*,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehouse guest?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

2†. Habitation; abode; residence.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to take up his *inne* some with beggary, etc.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 47.

Therefore with me ye may take up your *In*
For this same night. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 33.

3. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; in *law*, a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of such as may choose to visit it, and providing what is necessary for their subsistence, for compensation; a tavern; a public hotel. In consequence of thus holding out the house as a place of public entertainment, the keeper comes under obligation to serve all comers, and to answer, within restrictions provided by the law, for the safety of their property.

And she brought forth her firstborn son . . . and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the *inn*. Luke ii. 7.

When I leave this Life, I leave it as an *Inn*, and not as a Place of Abode. For Nature has given us our Bodies as an *Inn* to lodge in, and not to dwell in.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 183.

4†. A college or building in which students were lodged and taught: now retained only for the Inns of Court, in London. See below. [Eng.]—5†. The town residence of a person of quality; a private hotel: as, Leicester *Inn*. [Eng.]

Clifford's *Inn* was the residence of the Lords Clifford, Scrope's *Inn* of the family of the Scropes, and Mackworth's *Inn* may have been, and in all probability was, the town residence of the Mackworths.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 141.

Inns a court†. See *inns of court*.—**Inns of chancery**, colleges in London in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc.—**Inns of court**. (*a*) Non-corporate legal societies in London, which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examinations for that purpose.

Shal. He is at Oxford still, is he not?
Sil. Indeed, sir, to my cost.
Shal. He must, then, to the *inns of court* shortly. I was once of Clement's Inn. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpreter* (1655), p. 27.

(*b*) The precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars, whence the name *Temple*.

The Queen [Dulness] confers her titles and degrees.
Her children first of more distinguished sort,
Who study Shakespear at the *Inns of Court*, . . .
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 568.

=**Syn. 3.** *Hotel, House*, etc. See *tavern*.

inn[1]† (in), *v.* [< ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, put in, lodge, < *in, inn*, in: see *in*[1], *v.* Now taken as directly < *inn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To furnish entertainment and lodging to; place in shelter.

He hadde brought hem into his cite,
And *ynned* hem. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1334.

Eche man al nigt *inned* him where he migt,
& whan hit dawed deliuerli dede hem homward.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2479.

Cock. When came you?
Easy. I have but *inn'd* my horse since.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take up lodging; lodge.

Art sure old Mayberry *inns* here to-night?
Dekker and Webster, North-ward Ho, i. 1.

Where do you intend to *inn* to-night?
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

inn[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*[1].

innascibility† (i-nas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< **innascible* (= Sp. *inacible*), < LL. *innascibilis*, that cannot be born, < L. *in-* priv. + *nascibilis*, that can be born, < *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Incapability of being born; hence, self-existence.

Innascibility we must admitt
The Father. *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 17.

innatable† (i-nā'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *natabilis*, that can swim, < *nare*, pp. *natus*, swim. Cf. L. *innabilis*, that cannot be swum in, < *in-* priv. + *nare*, swim.] That cannot be swum in. *Bailey.*

innate (in'nāt or i-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *inné* = Sp. Pg. It. *innato*, < L. *innatus*, inborn, pp. of *innasci*, be born in, grow up in, < *in*, in, + *nasci*, be born: see *natal, native*. Cf. *agnate, cognate*.] 1. Inborn; natural; pertaining to the inherited constitution of body or mind; not derived or acquired from any external source; especially, native to the mind; instinctive: as, an *innate* tendency to virtue or vice; *innate* ideas.

There is a great deal of difference between an *innate* law and a law of nature; between something imprinted on our minds . . . and something that we, being ignorant of, may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural faculties.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. 13.

Now shine these Planets with substantial Rays?
Does *innate* Lustre gild their measur'd Days?
Prior, Solomon, i.

The greater height, weight, and fertility of the crossed plants may be attributed to their possessing greater *innate* constitutional vigour.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 285.

So far from the mathematical intuitions being *innate*, the majority of mankind pass to the grave without a suspicion of them. *Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. § 189.

Dryden knew Latin literature very well, but that *innate* scepticism of his mind which made him an admirable critic would not allow him to be subjugated by antiquity.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Borne on the apex of the supporting part: as, an *innate* anther, which is one that directly continues and corresponds to the apex of the filament. (*b*) Born within; originating within the matrix, or within the substance of the plant.—**Innate idea**, an idea which arises not from sensuous experience, but from the constitution of the mind; an idea which the mind possesses independently of sense-experience, though it may not be conscious of it except on the occasion of such experience. The question of the existence of such ideas is a much-disputed point in philosophy. Their existence is denied especially by the followers of Locke, who affirm that sense-experience is the source of all ideas; that without the senses the mind is an unwritten tablet—*tabula rasa*. None of their opponents, however, not even the Platonists, who have attributed some of our ideas to a reminiscence of a previous state of existence, have maintained that there are ideas innate in the sense that they are actually in the consciousness at birth, and do not require any occasion to call them forth. Nor has any one, on the other hand, carried the doctrine of the tabula rasa to such an extreme as to deny that the character of the feelings excited in us by given excitations depends to some extent upon the nature of the mind. Accordingly, there are strictly only differences of degree between the opinions of philosophers in regard to this matter. Modern scientific psychologists carry the belief in innate ideas further than did any of its older metaphysical advocates; but their attitude toward the question is a radically different one, being based not upon metaphysical presuppositions and natural judgments, but upon the principles and methods of modern science.=**Syn. 1.** *Inborn, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent*.

innate† (i-nāt'), *v. t.* [< *innate, a.*] To bring or call into existence; inform.

The First *Innating* Cause. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

innated† (i-nā′ted), *a.* [< *innate* + *-ed*².] Innate; inborn.

Their countenances labouring to smother an *innated* sweetnes and chearefulnes.
Decker, Entertainment of James I. (1604), sig. E, 4.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

innately (in′nāt- or i-nāt′li), *adv.* In an innate manner; by birth.

innateness (in′nāt- or i-nāt′nes), *n.* The quality of being innate. *Bailey.*

innative (i-nā′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*² + *native*, after *innate*.] Native or natural. [Rare.]

All that love
Which by *innative* duty I did owe her
Shall henceforth be converted into hate.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

And some *innative* weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait.
Lowell, Abraham Lincoln.

innaturally† (i-naṭ′ū-raḷ-i), *adv.* Unnaturally. *Fabyan.*

innavigable (i-nav′i-gạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *innavigable* = Sp. *innavegable* = Pg. *innavegavel* = It. *innavigabile*, < L. *innavigabilis*, not navigable, < *in-* priv. + *navigabilis*, navigable: see *navigable*.] Not navigable; unnavigable.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 204.

inne¹†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*¹.

inne²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inn*¹.

innect†, *v. t.* [< L. *innectere*, fasten together, < *in*, in, to, + *nectere*, tie, fasten; cf. *annect*, *connect*.] To fasten together.

He . . . gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets *innected* in his paternal coat. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

inner (in′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inner*, *innere*, *inre*, < AS. *innera*, *innra*, *inra*, adj. (*innor*, adv.) (= OFries. *inre* = OHG. *innōr*, *innero* (also *innarōro*, *innerero*), MHG. *inner*, G. *inner* = Dan. *indre* = Sw. *inre*), compar. of *inne*, *in*, in: see *in*¹.]

I. *a.* **1.** Further inward; interior: as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace: opposed to *outer*.

They cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the *inner* prison. Acts xvi. 24.

2. Inward; internal; not outward: as, to refresh the *inner* man, physically or spiritually.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part.
Milton, P. R., ii. 477.

Some o'erflowing rays,
Streamed from the *inner* glory, shall abide
Upon thy spirit through the coming days.
Bryant, The Life that Is.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, lying nearer the median line.—**4.** Coming from within; inward; not loud; smothered, as if coming from far within. [Rare.]

With an *inner* voice the river ran.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

5. Not obvious; dark; esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.—**Inner apical nervures**, in the anterior wings of certain *Hymenoptera*, two diagonal cross-veins, between the median and submedian veins, inclosing the apical cell. Also called the *submarginal nervures*.—**Inner barrister.** Same as *bencher*, 1.—**Inner form, house, light,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inner marginal cell,** an apical cell behind the first longitudinal vein, and limited posteriorly by the second longitudinal, found in the wings of certain *Diptera*.—**Inner margin of the wing,** in *entom.*, the part of the posterior margin extending from the base to the posterior angle or to the anal angle, when either of these is present. In the *Hymenoptera* it includes the edge from the base to the inner angle, which is a notch in the posterior border of the wing, formed by the junction of the internal and submedian veins.—**Inner part** or **voice,** in *music*, a voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as, in ordinary four-part music, the alto or the tenor.—**Inner pedal,** in *music*, a pedal or organ-point in an inner voice-part. See *organ-point*.—**Inner peridium.** See *peridium*.—**Inner sense.** Same as *internal sense* (which see, under *internal*).—**Inner tunic.** See *tunic*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inner*, *Inward*, *Internal*, *Interior*, *Intrinsic*. *Inner*, *internal*, and *interior* are primarily physical, the others moral. *Inner*, as a comparative, is opposed to *outer*: as, the *outer* door was of oak, and the *inner* of baize. Within the *inner* may be an *innmost* or *innermost*. *Inward* is opposed to *outward* or *visible*. An example of the occasional use of *inward* in a physical sense is:

The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an *inward* bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Internal is opposed to *external*: as, the *internal* arrangements of a house; an *internal* injury; the *internal* fires of a volcano. *Internal* applies to all that is within the surface or boundary; *interior* generally applies to that which is at some distance within it: as, they pressed on into the *interior* districts. *Intrinsic* indicates that a quality is in or belongs to a person or thing by nature, as opposed to that which is *extrinsic*, or added in any way from without; the *intrinsic* worth of an honorary medal may be very small in proportion to the esteem in which it is held. See *inherent*.

The cloud filled the *inner* court. Ezek. x. 3.

How angerly I taught my brow to frown,
When *inward* joy enforc'd my heart to smile!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

For nearly two hundred years after the age of Tacitus very little is known of the *internal* history of the German tribes, and nothing new of their political institutions.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 20.

With Shakespeare the plot is an *interior* organism, in Jonson an external contrivance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 198.

Among the many noted critics and essayists . . . there is none who has . . . justified his popularity by compositions of more *intrinsic* excellence than Thomas Babington Macaulay. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

II. *n.* **1.** The division of a target next to and outside of the center. See *target*.—**2.** A shot which strikes the inner of a target.

innert, *adv.* [ME. *innere* (= MHG. *innere*); < *inner*, *a.*] Further within.

Wolde they . . . lete hem pleye in the porche, and presse non *ynnere*. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 195.

innerest†, *a. superl.* [ME., also *inrest* (= OFries. *inrost*, *inrest* = OHG. *innōrōst*, *innerost*, MHG. *innerest*, *innerst*, G. *innerest*, *innerst* = Dan. *inderst* = Sw. *innerst*); < *inner* + *-est*¹.] Inmost.

Thilke cercle that is *innerest* or most withinne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

innerly (in′ėr-li), *a.* [= D. *innerlijk* = MHG. G. *innerlich* = Dan. *inderlig* = Sw. *innerlig*; as *inner* + *-ly*¹.] Inward; deep-seated. [Rare.]

So mature, so large, and so *innerly* was his [Dr. W. H. Scott's] knowledge, that after his death letters of sorrow came . . . indicating that he was considered twice his real age. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 286.

innerly (in′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *innerly*, inwardly (= D. *innerlijk*, intrinsically, = Dan. *inderlig*, excessively); < *inner* + *-ly*².] Within; inwardly. [Rare.]

The swerd of the Lord . . . *innerly* fattid [L. *incrassatus est adipe*, Vulgate] it is with tabz of blod of lombis and of get [goats]. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

The white hardhack, a cream-like flower, *innerly* blushing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

innermore†, *adv.* [ME., also *innermare*; < *inner* + *-more*.] Further within.

Wold come non *innermare*
For to kythe what be war.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1233.

innermost (in′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *inner* + *-most*.] Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. Prov. xviii. 8.

innermostly (in′ėr-mōst-li), *adv.* In the innermost part or place. [Rare.]

His ebon cross worn *innermostly*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

innervate (i-nėr′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innervated*, ppr. *innervating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *nervus*, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-ate*².] To give nervous influence to; stimulate through nerves; innerve: as, the facial nerve *innervates* the muscles of expression.

The olfactory ganglion in the lamellibranch would *innervate* the gills, adductor muscle, mantle, and rectum, parts which in gastropods are *innervated* from the visceral ganglia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 106.

We not only dream of speaking and being spoken to, but we actually *innervate* the appropriate muscles and talk in our sleep. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 25.

The digestive organs are mainly *innervated* by the pneumogastrics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 643.

innervation¹ (in-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *innervis*, nerveless (< *in-* priv. + *nervus*, nerve), + *-ation*.] A state of nervelessness. *Ogilvie.*

innervation² (in-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *innervation*; < *innerve* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of innervating or innerving; in *physiol.*, supply of nervous influence or control; the sending of stimulation to some organ through its nerves.

Counting requires a series of *innervations*, if not of actual muscular contractions. *Mind*, XI. 59.

Unequal *innervation* of the two sides of the face is common. *Mind*, IX. 96.

Derangements of function precede abnormalities of structure, hence the *innervation* must be at fault before the organ fails. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 529.

2. In *anat.*, the disposition of the nervous system in an animal body or any part of it.—**Feeling or sensation of innervation,** a feeling which was formerly supposed by many psychologists to accompany acts of innervation, and to account in the main for the sense of effort, which is now almost universally ascribed to ordinary sensations from muscle, tendon, etc.

The *sensations of innervation* constitute a uniform state of mind, though there are appreciable differences of degree at different stages of the movement.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 158.

innerve (i-nėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innerved*, ppr. *innerving*. [= It. *innervare*; as *in-*² + *nerve*.] To give nerve to; invigorate; strengthen.

inness (in′nes), *n.* [< *in*¹ + *-ness*.] The condition or state of being in or within; inwardness; interiority. [Rare.]

Gravitation knows nothing of *inness* and outness.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 156.

It is the mersion only, the position of *inness*, which is called for. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. 100.

innest†, *a.* [ME., also *ynnest*; < *in*¹ + *-est*¹. Cf. *innerest*, *inmost*.] Inmost.

He hath cast awai hise *ynneste* thingis.
Wyclif, Ecclus. x. 9 (Purv.).

innholder (in′hōl″dėr), *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; an innkeeper; a taverner.

You shall also inquire whether . . . butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge, etc.

No *innholder*, vinter, alehouse-keeper, common victualler, common cook, or common table-keeper shall utter or put to sale upon any Friday . . . any kind of flesh victuals.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

The "Licensed Victuallers' Association," as the Guild or Trades society of *inn-holders* and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 215.

inning (in′ing), *n.* [< ME. *inninge*, < AS. *innung*, a putting in, verbal n. of *innian*, put in: see *in*¹, *v.*, *inn*¹, *v.* The second sense is recent.] **1**†. A bringing or taking in; an ingathering, as of grain; a harvesting. *Tusser Redivivus.*

2. The time during which a person or party is in, or in action, in a game or an operation; a turn: usually (in Great Britain always) in the plural form, whether with a singular or a plural sense. Specifically—(*a*) In *cricket*, *base-ball*, and similar games, as much of the game as is played (1) while one side is at the bat (in this case often called a *half-innings* with respect to the next use), or (2) while each side in turn is at the bat—that is, between the appearance of one side at the bat and its reappearance.

The Marylebone men played carelessly in their second *innings*, but they are working like horses now to save the match. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

All-Muggleton had the first *innings*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, vii.

(*b*) The term of office of a person; the time during which a party is in power; more generally, any opportunity for activity or influence: as, it is your *innings* now.

3. The act of inclosing or reclaiming land; the land inclosed, especially marshland.

By the ill-judged gaining, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea.
Campbell, Survey. (*Latham.*)

innis. See *ennis*.

innitency† (i-nī′tẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *inniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *inniti*, lean upon, rest upon, < *in*, on, + *niti*, lean.] A resting upon; pressure.

The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

innixion† (i-nik′shọn), *n.* [< L. *innixus*, pp. of *inniti*, rest upon: see *innitency*.] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

innkeeper (in′kē″pėr), *n.* The keeper of an inn; an innholder; a taverner; in *law*, one who holds himself out to the public as ready to accommodate all comers with the conveniences usually supplied to travelers on their journeys.

The shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host of Saint Alban's, or the red-nose *innkeeper* of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

innoblet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ennoble*.

innocence (in′ọ-sens), *n.* [< ME. *innocence*, < OF. (also F.) *innocence* = Pr. *innocencia*, *ignocencia* = Sp. *inocencia* = Pg. *innocencia* = It. *innocenza*, *innocenzia*, < L. *innocentia*, harmlessness, blamelessness, uprightness, < *innocen(t-)s*, harmless: see *innocent*.] **1.** Harmlessness; innoxiousness: as, the *innocence* of a neutral article of diet in disease.—**2.** Freedom from moral wrong; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity; sinlessness; artlessness: as, the *innocence* of childhood; angelic *innocence*.

Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the hasty-footed time
For parting us—O, is it all forgot?
All school-days' friendship, childhood *innocence*?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Receive him pleasantly, dress up your Face in *Innocence* and Smiles; and dissemble the very want of Dissimulation.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 1.

In Eden, ere yet *innocence* of heart
Had faded, poetry was not an art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 585.

3. Freedom from legal or specific wrong; absence of particular guilt or taint; guiltlessness: as, the prisoner proved his *innocence*.

It was . . . [the king's] interest to sacrifice Bacon on the supposition of his guilt; but not on the supposition of his *innocence*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. Freedom from legal taint; absence of illegality: said of things, particularly of property that might be contraband of war: as, the *innocence* of a cargo or of merchandise.—**5.** Simplemindedness; mental imbecility; want of knowledge or of sense; ignorance or idiocy.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son; who has not only his *innocence* (which seems much) to justify him, but a handkerchief, and rings, of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

6. The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*. See *Houstonia*.

innocency (in′ō-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *innocencies* (-siz). The state or quality of being innocent; innocence; an innocent trait or act.

If euer the nature of man be giuen at any tyme more than other to receiue goodnes, it is in *innocencie* of yong yeares. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

Ruthless stare turned in upon one's little *innocencies* of heart. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvi.

innocent (in′ō-sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innocent, innosent*, < OF. (also F.) *innocent* = Pr. *innocent, ignocen* = Sp. *inocente* = Pg. *innocente* = It. *innocente*, < L. *innocen(t-)s*, harmless, blameless, upright, disinterested, < *in-* priv. + *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Free from any quality that can cause physical or moral injury; harmless in effect; innoxious.

Down dropp'd the bow; the shaft with brazen head
Fell *innocent*, and on the dust lay dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 547.

I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or cursorily but to his *innocent* entertainment.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, July 9, 1783.

2. Free from any moral wrong; not tainted with sin; upright; pure: as, *innocent* children; an *innocent* action.

The aidless *innocent* Lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus, l. 574.

3. Free from legal or specific wrong; guiltless: as, to be *innocent* of crime.

Of all this werk the kyng was *innocent*,
And of ther falsed no thing perseyuyd,
The more pite he shuld be so disseyued.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Mat. xxvii. 24.

4. Free from illegality: as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent.—**5.** Artless; naïve.

Shall I tell you your real character? . . . You are an *innocent* fox! *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

Chaucer indeed made a very *innocent* use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poems ending happily or unhappily.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 7.

6. Simple; wanting knowledge or sense; imbecile; idiotic.

I can find out no rhyme to "lady" but "baby," an *innocent* rhyme. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

That same he is an *innocent* fool.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

7. Small, modest, and pretty: applied to children and flowers. [Colloq.]—**Innocent conveyance.** See *conveyance*.=**Syn.** Guiltless, spotless, immaculate, sinless, unblamable, blameless, faultless, clean, clear.

II. *n.* **1.** An innocent person, especially a little child, as free from actual sin.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor *innocents*. Jer. ii. 34.

Oh, wicked men!
An *innocent* may walk safe among beasts;
Nothing assaults me here.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

2. An artless or simple person; a natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

The shrieve's fool, . . . a dumb *innocent*, that could not say him nay. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Then she hits me a blow o' the ear, and calls me *Innocent!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

3. Same as *innocence*, 6. [U. S.]

Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure *Innocents*.
Marion Harland, The Hidden Path, p. 410.

Innocents' day, a church festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents murdered by Herod. Also called *Holy Innocents* and *Childermas*.—**Massacre or slaughter of the innocents**, the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16.

innocently (in′ō-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly.

Innocua (i-nok′ū-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *innocuus*, innocuous: see *innocuous*.] The innocuous serpents; the colubriform or non-venomous serpents; in some systems, one of three suborders of *Ophidia* (the other two being *Suspecta* and *Venenosa*). The *Innocua* have no poison-fangs or venom-glands; they have solid hooked teeth in both jaws, the body scaled, and the head plated. The term is equivalent to *Colubrina* or *Colubriformia*, and most snakes belong to this group of ophidians.

innocuity (i-no-kū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *innocuité*, < L. as if **innocuita(t-)s*, < *innocuus*, harmless: see *innocuous*.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness. [Rare.]

innocuous (i-nok′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *innocuo*, < L. *innocuus*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocere*, hurt: see *nocent*.] **1.** Harmless; producing no ill effect; incapable of harm or mischief.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

The doves and squirrels would partake
From his *innocuous* hand his bloodless food.
Shelley, Alastor.

Under the guidance of a forester armed with an *innocuous* gun. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 117.

Specifically—**2.** In *herpet.*, not venomous.

innocuously (i-nok′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without injurious effects.

Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

innocuousness (i-nok′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Their [Dominicans'] *innocuousness* in Ireland is surprising, because one can trace in them ancestral traits of paganism which might have held on in Ireland as many others did. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 117.

innodate† (in′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *innodatus*, pp. of *innodare* (> Pg. *innodar*), fasten with a knot, < *in*, in, + *nodare*, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node*.] To bind up in or as if in a knot; knot up.

Those which shall do the contrary we do *innodate* with the like sentence of anathema.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. ii. 24.

innominable (i-nom′i-nạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innominable*, < OF. *innominable* = It. *innominabile*, < LL. *innominabilis*, that cannot be named, < L. *in-* priv. + **nominabilis*, that can be named, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] **I.**† *a.* Not to be named; unnamable.

And then namely of foule thyngs *innominable*.
Testament of Love, i.

II. *n. pl.* "Inexpressibles"; trousers. [Humorous.]

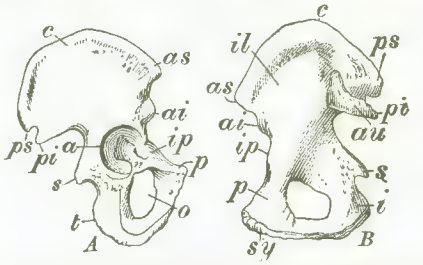
The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey*, The Doctor, p. 688.

innominata[1] (i-nom-i-nā′tạ), *n.*; pl. *innominatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The innominate or brachiocephalic artery; the anonyma; one of the great arteries arising from the arch of the aorta. In man there is but one innominata, the right, arising from the beginning of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right for an inch and a half or two inches, and dividing opposite the sternoclavicular articulation into the right subclavian and right common carotid artery. It rests upon the trachea behind, has the left common carotid to its left and the right lung and pleura to its right, and is covered in front by the manubrium sterni, the right sternoclavicular articulation, the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, the left brachiocephalic vein, the right inferior thyroid vein, and the right inferior cervical cardiac branch of the pneumogastric nerve. See cut under *lung*. (*b*) An innominate or brachiocephalic vein; a vein which joins another to form a precava or superior caval vein. In man there are two innominatæ, right and left, each formed primarily by the union of the internal jugular with the subclavian vein, and usually receiving other veins, as vertebral, thyroid, thymic, mammary, pericardiac, and intercostal, especially on the left side. The right and the left vein differ much in length and direction: the former is nearly vertical, lying alongside the innominate artery, and about an inch and a half long; the latter crosses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, passing in front of the origins of the three great branches of the aortic arch, and is about three inches long. See cut under *lung*.

innominata[2], *n.* Plural of *innominatum*.

innominate (i-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *innominé* = Sp. Pg. *innominado* = It. *innominato*, < LL. *innominatus*, unnamed, nameless, < L. *in-* priv. + *nominatus*, named: see *nominate*.] Having no name; anonymous: in *anat.*, specifically noting an artery, a vein, and a bone. See *innominata*[1], *innominatum*.—**Innominate artery.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*a*).—**Innominate bone.** Same as *innominatum*.—**Innominate contract, cause of action, right.** In *Rom. law*, an innominate contract was an unclassified contract. Some transactions more complex than the ordinary classes of contracts were thus termed, such as exchange, compromise, etc. In modern usage the term *innominate cause of action, contract*, or *right* is sometimes used to designate one which has not some recognized short name like *bond* or *deed, foreclosure* or *partition*, but requires description, such as a contract for support during life, or an action to determine conflicting claims to real property.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).

innominatum (i-nom-i-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *innominata* (-tạ). [NL., neut. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*. The bone was prob. so called as being left nameless after the concrescence of the three named bones of which it is composed.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innominate bone, more expressly called *os innominatum*; the haunch-bone, flank-bone, hip-bone, or os coxæ. It is formed of three confluent bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis; it forms, with its fellow of the opposite side and with the sacrum and coccyx, the bony basin called the pelvis; and it furnishes the socket for the femur or thigh-bone, thus making the hip-joint. The two innominata form the hip-girdle or pelvic arch. In man each innominatum is articulated behind with the sacrum by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and joined in front with its fellow by the pubic symphysis. The iliac part is flattened and expansive; the ischiac and pubic parts are narrower, and by their rami meet again to circumscribe the obturator



Outer (*A*) and Inner (*B*) Surface of Right Human Innominate Bone.

a, acetabulum; *ai*, anterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *as*, anterior superior spinous process of ilium; *au*, auricular surface for articulation with sacrum; *c*, crest of ilium; *i*, ischium; *il*, iliac fossa; *ip*, iliopectineal eminence; *n*, cotyloid notch; *o*, obturator foramen; *p*, horizontal ramus of pubis; *pi*, posterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *ps*, posterior superior spinous process of ilium; *s*, spine of ischium; *t*, tuberosity of ischium; *sy*, symphysis pubis. Between *s* and *t* is the lesser sciatic notch; between *s* and *pi* is the greater sciatic notch.

foramen. The three parts of the compound bone come together at the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity. The main axis of the bone is in the direction of the iliopectineal line, which forms the brim of the true pelvis. The right and left innominate bones are together called *ossa innominata*. See also cut under *pelvis*.

2. Something whose use and name are unknown: a term used frequently in schedules and the like with respect to objects of antiquity.

in nomine (in nom′i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *nomine*, abl. of *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] **1.** In the name (of a person mentioned).—**2.** In *medieval music*: (*a*) A certain kind of motet or antiphon: probably so called because once written for a text containing the words "in nomine." (*b*) Noting a fugue in which the answer does not exactly correspond to the subject; a free or "nominal" fugue.

innovate (in′ō-vāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *innovated*, ppr. *innovating*. [< L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare* (> It. *innovare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *innovar* = F. *innover*), renew, < *in*, in, + *novare*, make new, < *novus* = E. *new*: see *novel*. Cf. *ennew*.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To change or alter by bringing in something new.

It is objected that to abrogate or *innovate* the Gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt it, were most heinous and cursed sacrilege.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Wherein Moses had *innouated* nothing, as some will haue him, neither in the letters, nor in the Language, but vsed them as they were long before his time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

2. To bring in as new; introduce or perform by way of innovation.

So that if any other do *innouate* and brynge vp a woorde to me afore not vsed or not hearde, I would not dispraise it. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

Every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 277.

II. *intrans.* To bring in something new; make changes in anything established: with *on* and sometimes *in* before an object.

It were good . . . that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

Though he [Horace] *innovated* little, he may justly be called a great refiner of the Roman tongue.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada, ii.

The Bill, however, does indirectly *innovate upon* the British practice. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 702.

innovation (in-ō-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *innovation* = Pr. *ennovacio* = Sp. *innovación* = Pg. *innovação* = It. *innovazione*, < LL. *innovatio(n-)*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] **1.** The act of innovating; the introduction of new things or methods.

Some of them desirous of *innouation* in the state, others aspiring to greater fortunes by her libertie and life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Innovation is not necessarily improvement.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 359.

2. A novel change in practice or method; something new introduced into established arrangements of any kind; an unwonted or experimental variation.

There can hardly be discovered any radical or fundamental alterations and *innovations* in nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 173.

Private property, though an *innovation*, may still be a wholesome *innovation*. But an *innovation* it certainly is; the property of the tribe is older than the property of the individual. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects, p. 284.

3. In *Scots law*, the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Also called *novation*.—4. In *bot.*, a newly formed shoot or extension of the stem: used especially with reference to the mosses, in which the new shoot becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent axis.

innovationist (in-ō-vā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *innovation* + *-ist.*] One who favors or practises innovation; a believer in or advocate of experimental change.

innovative (in′ō-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *innovate* + *-ive.*] Tending to bring in something new; introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations.

Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are *innovative*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 27.

innovator (in′ō-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *innovateur* = Sp. Pg. *innovador* = It. *innovatore*, < L. as if **innovator*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Myself
Attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to the public weal. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

innoxious (i-nok′shus), *a.* [= Pg. *innoxio*, < L. *innoxius*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *noxius*, harmful: see *noxious*. Cf. *innocuous*.] Not noxious or harmful; doing no harm; innocuous: as, an *innoxious* drug.

Thrice happy race! that, innocent of blood,
From milk, *innoxious*, seek their simple food.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 12.

innoxiously (i-nok′shus-li), *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

innoxiousness (i-nok′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness.

innuate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *innuere*, nod to, intimate (see *innuent*), + *-ate*2.] To intimate; signify; insinuate.

As if Agamemnon would *innuate* that, as this sow (being spayed)is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix., Comment.

innubilous (i-nū′bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *innubilus*, unclouded, < *in-* priv. + *nubila*, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. *Blount.* [Rare.]

in nuce (in nū′sē). [L.: *in*, in; *nuce*, abl. of *nux*, nut.] In a nutshell.

innuendo (in-ū-en′dō). [L., abl. ger. of *innuere*, give a nod or sign, intimate, hint: see *innuent*.] 1. [L.] Intimating; insinuating; signifying: a word used at the beginning of an explanatory parenthetical clause in Latin (Middle Latin), and still occasionally in English, pleadings, introducing the person or thing meant: as, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) did so and so.—2. *n.*; pl. *innuendos* or *innuendoes* (-dōz). An oblique hint; an indirect intimation about a person or thing; an allusive or inferential suggestion: commonly used in a bad sense, but sometimes in an innocent one. Also, erroneously, *inuendo*.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking, . . .
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

They so intoxicated me with their sly insinuations and delicate *inuendos* of compliment, that if it had not been for a lucky recollection . . . I had certainly looked upon myself as a person of no small consequence.
Burns, Letter to Mrs. Dunlop, Nov. 13, 1788.

What is the universal sense of want and ignorance, but the fine *innuendo* by which the soul makes its enormous claim? *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

Solomon's Proverbs, I think, have omitted to say, that as the sore palate findeth grit, so an uneasy consciousness heareth *innuendoes*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 327.

= **Syn.** See *hint*1, *v. t.* (end of comparison).

Innuit (in′ū-it), *n.* [Eskimo, lit. the people.] The native name of the Eskimos.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and proudly as *Innuit*, that is 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the earth.
Quarterly Rev.

innumerability (i-nū″mę-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *innumerabilidad* = Pg. *innumerabilidade* = It. *innumerabilità:* as *innumerable* + *-ity.*] The state of being innumerable.

innumerable (i-nū′mę-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *innumerable*, < OF. *innumerable*, also *innombrable*, F. *innombrable* = Sp. *innumerable* = Pg. *innumeravel* = It. *innumerabile*, < L. *innumerabilis*, that cannot be numbered, < *in-* priv. + *numerabilis*, that can be numbered: see *numerable*.] 1. That cannot be counted; incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; countless; hence, indefinitely, very numerous.

Beholdyng them with countenaunce right stabill,
Hym semyd they were pepill *innumerable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1988.

Ye cedars, with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more!
Milton, P. L., ix. 1089.

2. Not measurable by rhythmical numbers; unmusical; tuneless. [Rare.]

The grasshoppers spin into mine ear
A small *innumerable* sound.
A. Lampman, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 822.

=**Syn. 1.** Unnumbered, numberless, myriad.

innumerably (i-nū′mę-ra-bli), *adv.* Without number; in numbers so great as to be beyond counting.

innumerous (i-nū′mę-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *innúmero* = Pg. It. *innumero*, < L. *innumerus*, numberless, countless, < *in-* priv. + *numerus*, number: see *number*. Cf. *numerous*.] Without number; numberless; innumerable. [Poetical.]

In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus, l. 349.

As in a poplar grove when a light wind wakes
A lisping of the *innumerous* leaf and dies.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

innutrition (in-ū-trish′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *nutrition.*] Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutrition will afterwards cause prostration or paralysis. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

innutritious (in-ū-trish′us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *nutritious.*] Not nutritious; deficient in nourishing qualities; supplying little or no nourishment.

The *innutritious* residuum is eventually cast out by the way it entered. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biology, p. 96.

innutritive (i-nū′tri-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *nutritive.*] Not nutritive or nourishing; supplying little or no nutriment.

Ino (ī′nō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰνώ*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, also called *Leucothea*.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Pyromorphidæ:* synonymous with *Procris*. *W. E. Leach*, 1819.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.—4. A genus of mollusks. *Hinds*, 1843.

-ino. [Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, m., < L. *-inus*, m., *-inum*, neut.: see *-in*1, *-ine*1.] The Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian form of the suffix *-in*1, *-ine*1, occurring in some nouns more or less current in English, as in *albino*, *bambino*, *casino*, *merino*, etc.

inobedience† (in-ō-bē′di-ęns), *n.* [< ME. *inobedience*, < OF. *inobedience* = Sp. Pg. *inobediencia* = It. *inobbedienzia*, < LL. *inobœdientia*, *inobaudientia*, < *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient: see *inobedient*.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

I hadde in custom to come to scole late; . . .
Wex obstynat by *inobedience*.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xliv.

Ther is *inobedience*, avauntynge, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, etc. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobedient† (in-ō-bē′di-ęnt), *a.* [< ME. *inobedient*, < OF. *inobedient* = Sp. Pg. *inobediente* = It. *inobbediente*, *inobbediente*, < LL. *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient, ppr. of *inobœdire*, not to obey, < L. *in-* priv. + *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*.] Disobedient.

In-obedient to holy churche and to hem that ther seruen.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 19.

Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the comandementz of God and to hise sovereyns and to his goostly fader. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobediently† (in-ō-bē′di-ęnt-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner; disobediently.

Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* offended.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1536.

inobeisance†, *n.* [ME. *inobeishaunce*, < OF. *inobeissance*, disobedience; as *in-*3 + *obeisance.*] Disobedience. *Wyclif.*

inobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *inobeisant*, < OF. *inobeissant*, disobedient; as *in-*3 + *obeisant.*] Disobedient. *Wyclif.*

inobservable (in-ọb-zėr′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *observable.*] Incapable of being directly observed even with the aid of instruments.

inobservance (in-ọb-zėr′vans), *n.* [= F. *inobservance* = Sp. Pg. *inobservancia*, < L. *inobservantia*, inattention, < (LL.) *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive: see *inobservant*.] Lack of observance; neglect of observing; nonobservance.

Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politic laws for government. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness. *Barrow*, The Creed.

inobservancy (in-ọb-zėr′van-si), *n.* The act or habit of nonobservance; inobservance.

This unpreparedness and *inobservancy* of mind.
Hodgson, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 727, note.

inobservant (in-ọb-zėr′vant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inobservante*, < LL. *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive, unobserving, < L. *in-* priv. + *observan(t-)s*, attentive: see *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; unobservant.

If they are petulant or unjust, he, perhaps, has been *inobservant* or imprudent. *Ep. Hurd*, Works, VI. xxiii.

inobservation (in-ob-zėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inobservation;* as *in-*3 + *observation.*] Neglect or lack of observation. [Rare.]

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford*, The Creation, p. 118.

inobtrusive (in-ọb-trö′siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *obtrusive.*] Unobtrusive.

inobtrusively (in-ọb-trö′siv-li), *adv.* Unobtrusively.

inobtrusiveness (in-ọb-trö′siv-nes), *n.* Unobtrusiveness.

Inocarpeæ (ī-nō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1841), < *Inocarpus* + *-eæ.*] A section of plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*, including the genus *Inocarpus*. This arrangement is no longer accepted, the genus *Inocarpus* being referred to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*.

inocarpin (ī-nō-kär′pin), *n.* [< NL. *Inocarpus*, < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, nerve, lit. strength, force (orig. **Fίς* = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A red coloring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree growing in islands of the Pacific.

Inocarpus (ī-nō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber (see *inion*2), + *καρπός*, a fruit, in allusion to the fibrous envelops.] A small genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the old section *Inocarpeæ*. They are large unarmed trees, with unifoliate coriaceous leaves and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. Only three species are known, natives of the Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. *I. edulis*, the Fiji chestnut, which is a large tree, furnishes seeds that are much prized as food by the natives of the Indian archipelago. When roasted they taste not unlike chestnuts. The juice yields the red coloring matter inocarpin.

inoccupation (in-ok-ū-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inoccupation;* as *in-*3 + *occupation.*] Lack of occupation. *Sydney Smith.*

Inoceramus (ī-nō-ser′a-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, + *κέραμος*, a tile, shell: see *ceramic*.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the family *Pernidæ*, characteristic of the Cretaceous period. The genus was founded by Sowerby. The shell has a long straight hinge furnished with numerous ligamentary pits, and the form is oval or oblong with prominent umbones. The internal layer of the shell is nacreous and the external thick, prismatic, and fibrous. Numerous species are described.


Inoceramus sulcatus.

inoculability (in-ok″ū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inoculabilité;* as *inoculable* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being inoculable.

The *inoculability* of tubercle.
Austin Flint, Pract. of Medicine, p. 41.

inoculable (in-ok′ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *inocul*(*ate*) + *-able.*] Capable of being inoculated, as a person, or of being communicated by inoculation, as a disease.

inocular (in-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *entom.*, within the compound eyes: said of the antennæ of insects when they are inserted in notches in the inner margins of the eyes, which partly surround their bases, as in many *Cerambycidæ*.

inoculate (in-ok′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoculated*, ppr. *inoculating*. [< ME. *inoculate*, < L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, ingraft an eye or bud of one plant into (another), implant, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, an eye: see *ocular*. Cf. *inocule* and *ineye*.] 1. To graft by budding; insert a bud or germ in, as a tree or plant, for propagation.

In Aprill figtreen *inoculate*
May best be there as drie landes be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock but we shall relish of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1, 119.

Hence—2. To introduce a foreign germ or element into; specifically, to impregnate with disease by the insertion of virus; treat by inoculation for the purpose of protecting from a more malignant form of the disease: as, to *inoculate* a person for the smallpox: often used figuratively. ★

inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *inoculacion* = F. *inoculation* = Sp. *inoculación* = Pg. *inoculação* = It. *inoculazione*, < LL. *inoculatio(n-)*, an inoculating, ingrafting, < L. *inoculare*, pp. *inoculatus*, ingraft, implant: see *inoculate*.] 1. The act or practice of grafting by budding.

Nowe have I made *inoculacion*
Of pere and appultree; the experience
Hath preved wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Fruit comes slowly from the kernel, but soon by *inoculation* or incision. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Hence—2. The ingrafting of any minute germ in a soil where it will grow; especially, the act or practice of communicating disease by introducing through puncture infectious matter into the tissues; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the tissues by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; specifically, in *med.*, the direct insertion of the virus of smallpox in order, by the production of a mitigated form of it, to prevent a more severe attack of the disease in the natural way. The operation was introduced into Europe from the East by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and was first performed in London in 1721. It was superseded about 1800 by the milder and more successful practice of inoculating with vaccine virus. See *vaccination*.—**Inoculation of grasslands**, in *agri.*, a process for securing a luxuriant growth of grass, consisting in preparing the soil as if it were to be seeded down with grass-seed, but covering it first with small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture-land, after which grass-seed mixed with clover in the ordinary way is scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the pieces of sod and press in the seed.

inoculative (in-ok′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *inoculate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining or relating to inoculation; inoculatory.

Cultivation of spores of molds, etc., is . . . found to cause a depreciation of their *inoculative* efficacy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 425.

The few *inoculative* experiments that have been made upon monkeys have been unsuccessful. *Science*, XI. 140.

inoculator (in-ok′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *inoculateur* = Sp. Pg. *inoculador*, < L. *inoculator*, an ingrafter, < *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] A person who or a thing which inoculates; one who or that which propagates by inoculation.

Holy relics . . . are *inoculators* of all manner of contagious diseases. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 52.

inocule†, *v. t.* [ME. *inoculen*, < OF. (and F.) *inoculer* = Sp. Pg. *inocular* = It. *inocchiare*, *inoculare*, < L. *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] Same as *inoculate*, 1. *Palladius.*

inodiate† (in-ō′di-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. **inodiatus*, pp. of **inodiare*, > It. *inodiare*, *innodiare* (rare), bring into hatred, make hateful, annoy, < L. *in*, in, + *odium*, hate: see *odium*. Cf. *annoy*, ult. < ML. **inodiare*.] To make hateful.

God intends, in the calamities which he inflicts upon a pardoned person, partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South*, Works, VI. vi.

inodorate† (in-ō′dọ-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *odorate.*] Inodorous.

Whites are more *inodorate* (for the most part) than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 507.

inodorous (in-ō′dọ-rus), *a.* [= F. *inodore* = Sp. *inodoro* = Pg. It. *inodoro*, < L. *inodōrus*, without smell, < *in-* priv. + *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *odorous*.] Destitute of odor; having no scent or smell.

The white of an egg is a viscous . . . *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

inodorousness (in-ō′dọ-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odor.

inoffensive (in-ọ-fen′siv), *a.* [= F. *inoffensif* = Sp. *inofensivo* = Pg. *inoffensivo*; as *in-*[3] + *offensive.*] Not offensive; giving no offense; doing no harm; not causing disturbance or uneasiness; free from anything of a displeasing or disturbing nature: as, an *inoffensive* animal; *inoffensive* remarks.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must, and meaths
From many a berry. *Milton*, P. L., v. 345.

Tillotson, the most popular preacher of that age, and in manners the most *inoffensive* of men. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

inoffensively (in-ọ-fen′siv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without giving offense; in a manner not to offend, disturb, or displease.

inoffensiveness (in-ọ-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

inofficial (in-ọ-fish′al), *a.* [= F. *inofficiel*; as *in-*[3] + *official.*] Not official; destitute of official character or authority; unofficial: as, *inofficial* intelligence.

It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an *inofficial* dictator of principle. *Everett*, Orations, I. 515.

inofficially (in-ọ-fish′al-i), *adv.* In an inofficial manner; without official character or authority.

inofficious (in-ọ-fish′us), *a.* [= F. *inofficieux* = Sp. *inoficioso* = Pg. *inofficioso* = It. *inofficioso*, *inoffizioso*, < ML. *inofficiosus*, contrary to duty, harmful, < L. *in-* priv. + *officiosus*, dutiful, officious: see *officious*.] Regardless of the obligations incident to one's office or position; contrary or inattentive to duty. [Rare.]

Up, thou tame river, wake;
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake;
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation Entertainment.

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune by alleging that "every man may do what he will with his own." *Paley*, Moral Philos., III. iii. 9.

Inofficious testament or **will**, a testament or will disposing of property contrary to the dictates of natural affection and to just expectations.

inogen (in′ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), nerve, fiber, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A hypothetical complex substance which is assumed by certain physiologists to decompose in the muscular tissue during contraction, yielding carbonic acid and lactic acid and a nitrogenous body, and to be re-formed during repose.

inogenic (in-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to inogen.

inoil†, *v. t.* Same as *enoil*. *Davies.*

If it [the oil] be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was *inoiled*. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 1.

inomet. A Middle English past participle of *nim.*

Inomycetes (ī-nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1817), < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), a fiber, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A former division including mostly hyphomycetous fungi.

inoperable (in-op′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *operable.*] That cannot be operated on. [Rare.]

The treatment of *inoperable* uterine cancer. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 462.

inoperation† (in-op-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **inoperatio(n-)*, < *inoperari*, effect, produce, < L. *in*, in, + *operari*, work, operate: see *operate.*] Agency; intimate influence; inworking.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth. *Bp. Hall*, Remedy of Discontentment, § 25.

inoperative (in-op′e-ra-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *operative.*] Not operative or operating; destitute of activity or of effect; inert: as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be *inoperative*, like the Pope's bull against the comet! *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 213.

inopercular (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *opercular.*] Same as *inoperculate*. *Sir R. Owen.*

Inoperculata (in-ọ-pėr-kū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inoperculatus*, without an operculum: see *inoperculate*.] A division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves the shell of which has no operculum, such as snails. Most of these mollusks are inoperculate, as the families *Helicidæ* or snails, *Limacidæ* or slugs, *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, and others. In many species which hibernate, however, there is formed a temporary operculum called the *epiphragm*. See *Operculata*.

inoperculate (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *inoperculatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *operculatus*, covered: see *operculate.*] 1. Having no true operculum, as a snail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inoperculata*.

The rest [of the *Pulmonifera*] are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shell-less. *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca (1875), p. 285.

2. In *bot.*, not provided with an operculum or lid.

Also *inopercular*, *inoperculated*.

inoperculated (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *inoperculate*.

inopinable† (in-ọ-pī′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inopinable* = Sp. *inopinable* = Pg. *inopinavel* = It. *inopinabile*, < L. *inopinabilis*, not to be supposed, < *in-* priv. + *opinabilis*, that is supposed, imaginary, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine.*] Not to be expected. *Latimer*, Works, I. 476.

inopinate† (in-op′i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inopinado* = It. *inopinato*, *innopinato*, < L. *inopinatus*, not expected, < *in-* priv. + *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, suppose, expect: see *opine.*] Unexpected.

Casualt and *inopinate* cases, as wounds, poysons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harmes. *Time's Storehouse*, 760, 2. (*Latham.*)

inopportune (in-op-ọr-tūn′), *a.* [= F. *inopportun* = Sp. *inoportuno* = Pg. It. *inopportuno*, < L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable, < *in-* priv. + *opportunus*, suitable: see *opportune.*] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit.

God at first makes all alike; but an indisposed body, or an *inopportune* education, or evil customs superinduce variety and difference. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

=**Syn.** Untimely, ill-timed, malapropos.

inopportunely (in-op-ọr-tūn′li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

inopportuneness (in-op-ọr-tūn′nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inopportune.

The *inopportuneness* of the proposal at a time of foreign war, when the rebellion, too, in Ireland was not completely suppressed, was the main argument of Fox and his followers in opposition at Westminster. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 529.

inopportunity (in-op-ọr-tū′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *inopportunité* = Sp. *inoportunidad* = It. *inopportunità*; as *inopportune* + *-ity*, after *opportunity.*] Lack of opportuneness; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

The light, . . . hidden under the bushel of misapprehension or *inopportunity*, flames forth at fitting moment. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 146.

inoppressive (in-ọ-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *oppressive.*] Unoppressive; not burdensome.

inopulent (in-op′ū-lent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *opulent.*] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

inorb (in-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *orb.*] To form or constitute as an orb.

Sceptred genius, aye *inorbed*,
Culminating in her sphere.
Emerson, Hermione.

inorder†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *order.*] To order; arrange. *Howell.*

inordinacy (in-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *inordina(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being inordinate; a going beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; disorderly excess; immoderateness: as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion.

'Tis, I say, great odds, but that we should be carried to *inordinacy*, and exceed the bounds the divine laws have set us. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inordinancy† (in-ôr′di-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inordinacy*. *Davies.*

inordinate (in-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *inordoné* = Sp. *inordenado* = It. *inordinato*, < L. *inordinatus*, not arranged, disordered, irregular, < *in-* priv. + *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, arrange, order: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; not adequately limited or restrained; disorderly; excessive; immoderate: as, *inordinate* demands; *inordinate* vanity: rarely applied to persons.

Marcus Antonius . . . was indeed a voluptuous man, and *inordinate*. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

Sir, this is from your wonted course at home:
When did you there keep such *inordinate* hours?
Go to bed late, start thrice, and call on me?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this *inordinate* passion to administer. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

Inordinate proportion, a statement of equality of ratios in which the order of statement of the terms is irregular.

inordinately (in-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively; immoderately.

The commons thought they had a right to the things that they *inordinately* sought to have. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

inordinateness (in-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* Inordinacy; immoderateness; excess. *Bp. Hall.*

inordination† (in-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *inordinazione*, < LL. *inordinatio(n-)*, disorder, irregularity, < L. *inordinatus*, disordered: see *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right; inordinateness.

Some things were made evil by a superinduced prohibition, as eating one kind of fruit; some things were evil by *inordination*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

inorganic (in-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [= F. *inorganique* = Sp. *inorgánico* = Pg. It. *inorganico*; as *in-*[3] + *organic.*] 1. Not organic; not organized; specifically, not having that organization which characterizes living bodies. See *organic* and *organism*.

The horizontal lines of surface decoration break injuriously upon the vertical lines of the windows, and the forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously *inorganic*. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 229.

Both [Comte and Spencer] saw that Evolution begins with *inorganic* matter and ends with human society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 145.

2. Not produced by vital processes: as, an *inorganic* compound.—3. In *philol.*, of unintended or accidental origin; not normally developed: as, the distinctions of *lead* and *led*, of *man* and *men*, of *was* and *were*, which are of phonetic origin; or the *i* of Fr. *vient* (L. *venit*), as compared with that of *mais* (L. *magis*). —**Inorganic chemistry**, the branch of chemistry which treats of those substances which do not contain carbon. Formerly organic chemistry treated of substances produced by animal or vegetable organisms or formed by metamorphoses of such organisms, which invariably contained carbon, and usually both hydrogen and oxygen, while nitrogen was present in very many of them. They were called *organic compounds*. Inorganic chemistry treated of all other substances. It was the prevalent opinion that organic substances could be produced only by a force peculiar to living organisms, called *vital force*. But since many so-called organic compounds have been made artificially from inorganic materials, the distinction has disappeared. Organic chemistry is now the chemistry of carbon and all its compounds, and inorganic chemistry is the chemistry of all other elements and compounds.

inorganical (in-ôr-gan'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *organical.*] Same as *inorganic*. *Boyle.*

inorganically (in-ôr-gan'i-kal-i), *adv.* Without organs or organization.

inorganisable, inorganisation, etc. See *inorganizable*, etc.

inorganity† (in-ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *inorgan(ic)* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inorganic.

This is a sensible and no inconsiderable argument of the *inorganity* of the soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

inorganizable (in-ôr'ga-nī-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *organizable.*] Not organizable; incapable of being organized. Also spelled *inorganisable*.

It [the brain] is exposed to the effects of anæmia and hyperæmia, the latter being sometimes accompanied by organizable or *inorganizable* exudates.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 34.

inorganization (in-ôr″gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *organization.*] The state of being unorganized; absence of organization. Also spelled *inorganisation*.

No other department of study will do so much [as that of chemical action] to take away the idea of grossness, of *inorganization*, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter. *Science*, VI. 66.

inorganized (in-ôr'gan-izd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *organized.*] Not having organic structure; unorganized. Also spelled *inorganised*.

inornate (in-ôr-nāt'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *ornate.*] Not ornate; plain.

His [Lord Stowell's] style is chaste, yet not *inornate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 580.

inorthography† (in-ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *orthography.*] Incorrect orthography; a misspelling. *Feltham.*

inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inosculated*, ppr. *inosculating*. [< L. *in*, in, on, + *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth (> *osculari*, kiss): see *osculate.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite by openings, as two vessels in an animal body; anastomose.

It is an opinion . . . that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 34.

The latter [the Roman code] has been adopted, or, if I may say so, *inosculated*, into the juridical polity of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 505.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *anat.*, to unite by little openings; have intercommunication by running together, as the vessels of the body; anastomose: as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

The underlying muscles and *inosculating* fibrous tissue.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 190.

Hence—2. To unite or be connected so as to have intercommunication or continuity; run together; blend by being connected terminally.

Drear, dark, *inosculating* leaves. *Crabbe.*

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inosculation* = It. *inosculazione*; as *inosculate* + *-ion.*] 1. The union of two vessels of an animal body by openings into each other, so as to permit the passage of a fluid; anastomosis. Hence—2. Some analogous union or relation; a running together; junction: as, in botany, the *inosculation* of the veins of a leaf, or of a scion with the stock in grafting.

There has been a perpetual *inosculation* of the sciences and the arts. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 188.

inosic (i-nos'ik), *a.* [Appar. < **inose* (< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, force, nerve, fiber, + *-ose*) + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, a word used only in the following phrase.—**Inosic acid**, a name given by Liebig to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. Its existence as a definite compound is doubtful.

inosite (in'ō-sīt), *n.* [< *inos-ic* + *-ite*2.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$) found in the muscular substance of the heart and in the lungs, kidneys, brain, etc. It has been found in the urine in some cases of glucosuria and of albuminuria, and it exists also in several plants. It is very sweet, and does not undergo alcoholic fermentation, but yields lactic acid when fermented.

inought†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete form of *enough*.

in-over (in-ō'vėr), *adv.* [< *in*1 + *over.*] Nearer to or toward: in toward something, especially the fire. See *inby*. [Scotch.]

Syne she sets by the spinning-wheel,
Taks them *in-o'er*, and warms them weel.
W. Beattie, Tales, p. 32.

in-over (in'ō″vėr), *a.* Same as *inby*.

in ovo (in ō'vō). [L.: *in*, in; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum.*] In the egg; in an inchoative state.

inower (in-ō'ėr), *adv.* Same as *in-over*.

inoxidizable (in-ok'si-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *oxidizable.*] In *chem.*, that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxid.

inoxidized (in-ok'si-dīzd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *oxidized.*] Not oxidized.

The newly-formed pigment is separated from the *inoxidized* copper by washing on a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 411.

inp-. For words formerly so beginning, see *imp-*.

in-parabola (in'pa-rab″ō-la), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *parabola.*] An inscribed parabola.

inpart†, *n.* [< *in*2 + *part.*] An inward part.

O, my breast, break quickly;
And shew my friends my *in-parts*, lest they think
I have betrayed them. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

in partibus infidelium (in pär'ti-bus in-fi-dē'li-um). [L.: *in*, in; *partibus*, abl. pl. of *par*(*t-*)*s*, a part, portion, region; *infidelium*, gen. pl. of *infidelis*, unbelieving, infidel: see *infidel.*] In the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers: in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a phrase describing titular bishops (called briefly *bishops in partibus*) consecrated to a see which formerly existed but has been lost to the church.

inpath† (in'path), *n.* [< *in*1 + *path.*] An intricate way. *Davies.*

Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerous *inpaths*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 396.

in-patient (in'pā″shent), *n.* [< *in*1 + *patient.*] A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary. See *out-patient*.

in pectore (in pek'tō-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *pectore*, abl. of *pectus*, breast, bosom: see *pectoral.*] In or within the breast; in reserve: as, a cardinal *in pectore* (one whose appointment has not been promulgated).

in-pensioner (in'pen″shon-ėr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pensioner.*] In the *British army*, a pensioned man who is lodged and maintained in a public institution: opposed to *out-pensioner*, who lives where he pleases.

in-pentahedron (in'pen-ta-hē″dron), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *pentahedron.*] An inscribed pentahedron.

inperfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *imperfect*.

in perpetuum (in pėr-pet'ū-um). [L.: *in*, in, on, for; *perpetuum*, acc. of *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual, perpetuity.*] In perpetuity; for ever.

in persona (in pėr-sō'na). [L.: *in*, in; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person: see *person.*] In person. See *in propria persona*.

in personam (in pėr-sō'nam). [L.: *in*, in, to, against; *personam*, acc. of *persona*, person: see *person.*] Against the person: used in law of a right resting in a purely personal obligation of another, and of proceedings to enforce a right by judgment binding only on the party proceeded against, such as a suit to recover a debt: in contradistinction to a right or a proceeding *in rem*, which binds all the world, such as a proceeding to condemn a ship or to dissolve a marriage. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in petto (in pet'tō). [It.: *in*, in; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast. Cf. *in pectore.*] In or within the breast; in reserve; not disclosed.

in-polygon (in'pol'i-gon), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *polygon.*] An inscribed polygon.

in posse (in pos'ē). [NL.: L. *in*, in; *posse*, be able, can (used as a noun): see *posse, possible.*] In a potential state of being; not yet actually existing, but ready to come into existence when certain conditions are fulfilled.

in potentia (in pō-ten'shiä). [L.: *in*, in; *potentiā*, abl. of *potentia*, power: see *potent, power*, etc.] Potentially; in possibility.

in potestate parentis (in pō-tes-tā'tē pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *potestate*, abl. of *potesta*(*t-*)*s*, power; *parentis*, gen. of *paren*(*t-*)*s*, a parent: see *potestat, parent.*] Subject to the authority of a parent.

inpour (in'pōr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pour.*] Same as *inpouring*.

The perpetual *inpour* of a coin made full legal tender for its face. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxvii.

inpouring (in'pōr″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pouring.*] A pouring in; a great influx.

With this *inpouring* of labor came railroads, factories, and a thousand prolific industries.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 4.

May we describe Christianity as a vast extension and deepening of all the higher ranges of human consciousness, by means of which the *inpouring* of divine influence, in greatly increased volume, was made possible?
F. H. Johnson, Andover Rev., VII. 290.

in præsenti (in prē-zen'ti). [L.: *in*, in; *præsenti*, abl. of *præsen*(*t-*)*s*, present: see *present.*] Now; at the present time: in contradistinction to *in futuro*. The promise of marriage at the betrothal is a promise *in futuro*; that at the wedding is a promise *in præsenti*.

inpravable† (in-prā'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *pravable.*] Not capable of being corrupted.

He . . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
Becon, Works, I. 105.

in propria causa (in prō'pri-ä kâ'zä). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *causā*, abl. of *causa*, cause: see *proper* and *cause.*] In his or her own suit.

in propria persona (in prō'pri-ä pėr-sō'nä). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprus*, own, proper; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person.] In one's own person; by or through one's self and not another.

in puris naturalibus (in pū'ris nat-ū-ral'i-bus). [L.: *in*, in; *puris*, abl. neut. pl. of *purus*, pure, mere; *naturalibus*, abl. neut. pl. of *naturalis*, natural.] In mere natural guise; entirely unclothed; naked.

inpushing (in'push″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pushing.*] A pushing in.

This is accomplished by *inpushings* of the epiblast at the extremities of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, Int., p. xi.

input† (in-pût'), *v. t.* [ME. *inputten*; < *in*1 + ★*put*1.] To put in; put on. *Wyclif.*

input (in'pût), *n.* [< *input*, *v.*] Contribution, or share in a contribution. [Scotch.]

An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be dune—ilka ane to be liable for their ane *input*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

in-quadric (in'kwod″rik), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadric.*] An inscribed quadric surface.

in-quadrilateral (in'kwod-ri-lat″ė-ral), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadrilateral.*] An inscribed quadrilateral.

inquartation (in-kwâr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*2 + *quartation.*] In *metal.*, same as *quartation*.

inquere†, *v.* See *inquire*.

inquest (in'kwest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inquist*; < ME. *enquest, enqueste*, < OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête* = Pr. *enquesta* = It. *inchiesta*, inquiry, < L. *inquisita*, ML. *inquista* (sc. *res*), a thing inquired into, an inquiry, prop. fem. of *inquisitus, inquistus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*. Cf. *quest.*] 1. Inquiry; search; quest.

For-thy, syr, this *enquest* I require yow here,
That ȝe me telle with trawthe, if euer ȝe tale herde
Of the grene chapel.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*, Works, I. vi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; specifically, a proceeding before a jury to determine the amount to be recovered in an action, when there is no trial in the ordinary sense, because the right to recover has been admitted; in common use, a coroner's inquest.

Also that the Baillies from this tyme take [not] eny *enquest* for the kynge, but by xij trewe just and lawfulle men.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

(*b*) The jury itself.

The next day the governour charged an *inquest*, and sent them aboard with two of the magistrates.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., I. 271.

Coroner's inquest. See *coroner*.—**Great inquest**†, a grand jury.

And that the price of ale be sessed at euery lawday by the *gret enquest*, or by the moste party of them.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

Halifax inquest. See *Halifax law*, under *law*[1].—**Inquest of office**, an inquiry made by the sheriff, coroner, or escheator, or by commissioners specially appointed, acting with the aid of a jury, concerning any matter that entitles the state or sovereign to the possession of real or personal property, as to determine the right to lands claimed to be held by aliens. The term is also loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited.

The proceeding [impeachment of Judge Pickering] was a mere *inquest of office* under a judicial form.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 133.

inquiet† (in-kwī′et), *v. t.* [< F. *inquiéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inquietar* = It. *inquietire, inquietare*, < L. *inquietare*, make unquiet, disturb, < *inquietus*, unquiet: see *inquiet, a.*] To disturb; disquiet.

That no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, &c., be troubled, impeached, sued, *inquieted*, or molested, for or by reason of any offence.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

inquiet† (in-kwī′et), *a.* [< F. *inquiet* = Sp. Pg. It. *inquieto*, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet, < *in-* priv. + *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Unquiet.

inquietation† (in-kwī-e-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inquiétation* = Sp. *inquietación* = Pg. *inquietação* = It. *inquietazione*, < L. *inquietatio(n-)*, disturbance, < *inquietare*, disturb: see *inquiet, v.*] The act of disquieting; disturbance.

To the high displeasure of God, the *inquyetacon* & damage of the Kyngis People, & to the marvaylous disturbance of the Comon Weale of this Realme.
Laws of Hen. VIII. (1530), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 73.

How many semely personagis, by outrage in riote, gaminge, and excesse of apparaill, be induced to theft and robry, and somtime to murder, to the *inquietation* of good men? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

inquietness†, *n.* Inquietude; disturbance.

It will gender sedicions and vprores and miche *inquietenes* in thy realme. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

inquietude (in-kwī′e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *inquiétude* = Pr. *inquietut* = Sp. *inquietud* = It. *inquietudine*, < LL. *inquietudo*, restlessness, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet: see *inquiet, a.*] 1. Lack of quietude or tranquillity; restlessness of manner or feeling; unrest.—2. Disturbance of mind or body; a feeling of uneasiness or apprehension; disquietude.

There mighty Love
Has fix'd his hopes, *inquietudes*, and fears.
Johnson, Irene, iii. 1.

Inquilinæ (in-kwi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *inquilinus*, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: see *inquiline.*] A group of hymenopterous insects, the guest gall-flies, a division of *Cynipidæ*, containing those cynipids which are unable to produce galls themselves, and consequently lay their eggs in galls made by other insects.

inquiline (in′kwi-lin), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inquilino*, < L. *inquilinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, for **incolinus*, < *incola*, an inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture.*] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, either at its expense, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects, or merely as a cotenant, as a pea-crab which lives in an oyster-shell, or a sea-anemone growing on a crab's back; a commensal. See cut under *cancrisocial.*

There are several genera of gall-flies which, although they live in galls, do not produce them. These are known as guest gall-flies or *inquilines*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 510.

II. *a.* Having the character of an inquiline; commensal.—**Inquiline gall-fly.** Same as *guest-fly.*

inquilinous (in-kwi-lī′nus), *a.* [< *inquiline* + *-ous.*] Same as *inquiline*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

inquinate† (in′kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inquinatus*, pp. of *inquinare* (> It. *inquinare* = Sp. Pg. *inquinar*), defile, befoul, < *in*, in, on, + OL. *cunire*, void excrement.] To pollute; contaminate.

For an opinion it was of that nation [the Ægyptian] that Ibis feeding upon serpents, that venemous food so *inquinated* their ovall conceptions, or eggs within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

inquination† (in-kwi-nā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *inquinação*, < LL. *inquinatio(n-)*, < *inquinare*, defile: see *inquinate.*] The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

And the middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called (by some of the ancients) *inquination* or incoction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 837.

inquirable (in-kwīr′a-bl), *a.* [< *inquire* + *-able.*] Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

Taking in hand to shewe the articles *inquirable* before the Iustice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 17.

inquirance†, **enquirance**†, *n.* [ME. *enquirance, enqueraunce*; as *inquire* + *-ance.*] Inquiry.

Of Goddes mystery and his werking
Make never, my childe, to ferre *enqueraunce*.
MS. Cantab Ff. i. 6, f. 156. (*Halliwell.*)

inquiration (in-kwi-rā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *inquire* + *-ation.*] Inquiry. [Rare.]

A decent woman as spoke to her about . . . making secret *inquiration* concerning of me.
Dickens, David Copperfield, li.

inquire (in-kwīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inquired*, ppr. *inquiring*. [Also *enquire*; < ME. *inqueren, enqueren*, < OF. *enquerre, enquerir*, F. *enquérir* = Pr. *enquerer, enquerir, enquerre, inquerer* = Sp. Pg. *inquirir* = It. *inquerire, inquirere, inchierere*, < L. *inquirere*, seek after, search for, inquire into, < *in*, into, + *quærere*, seek: see *query, quest.* Cf. *acquire, exquire, require, conquer.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To search for; seek out; make investigation concerning.

She pulled off her gowne of greene,
And put on ragged attire,
And to faire London she would go,
Her true love to *enquire*.
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington (Child's Ballads, IV. 159).

2. To ask about (a thing or person); seek knowledge of by asking.

Of euery man he *enqueryd* the certente,
Whiche of his men were ded and which were take.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, *enquire* who in it is worthy. Mat. x. 11.

There mighty nations shall *inquire* their doom.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 381.

3†. To call; name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly *inquyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 12.

4†. To ask of; question.

She asked and *enquered* hym of many thinges, and he her taught all her askynge for the grete love that he hadde to hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

To inquire out, to find or find out by question; gain knowledge of by inquiry or investigation: as, to *inquire out* the plans of an enemy.

Enquire her *out*, do'st hear, Fellow? And tell her her Nephew, Sir Wilfull Witwoud, is in the House.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

=**Syn.** *Ask, Inquire, Question*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek for knowledge or information; make inquisition or investigation; use means for discovering or learning something.

That is the path of righteousness,
Though after it but few *enquires*.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The most Antichristian Councel, and the most tyrannous Inquisition that ever *inquir'd*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 12.

He who *inquires* has not found; he is in doubt where the truth lies. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

2. To ask for information; seek knowledge of something by asking a question or questions: as, I will *inquire* about it.

Sir, it seems your nature is more constant than to *inquire* after state-news. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

[The principal prepositions used after *inquire* are *of* before the person or subject questioned; *for*, and sometimes *after*, before a thing the discovery or possession of which is desired; *about, concerning*, or *after*, and sometimes *of*, before a thing about which information is sought; and *into* before a subject for detailed investigation or examination. *At* is used before the place where or source whence information is sought, and *by* (in the Bible) before the person through whose agency inquiry is made.]

inquire†, *n.* [< *inquire, v.*] Inquiry; search; investigation.

At last from Tyre,
Fame answering the most strange *inquire*, . . .
Are letters brought. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 22.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren′dō), *n.* [< L. (*de*) *inquirendo*, (of) inquiring, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquirent† (in-kwīr′ent), *a.* [< L. *inquiren(t-)s*, ppr. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] Making inquiry; inquiring; seeking to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone*, Economy, ii.

inquirer (in-kwīr′ėr), *n.* One who inquires, searches, or examines; a seeker; an investigator. Also *enquirer.*

Expert *inquirers* after truth;
Whose only care, might truth presume to speak,
Is not to find what they profess to seek.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 192.

inquiring (in-kwīr′ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry or investigation; searching; inquisitive: as, an *inquiring* mind or look. Also *enquiring.*

inquiringly (in-kwīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. Also *enquiringly.*

inquirist† (in-kwīr′ist), *n.* [< *inquire* + *-ist.*] An inquirer.

But the *inquirist* keeping himself on the reserve as to employers, the girl refused to tell the day or to give him other particulars. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 321.

inquiry (in-kwīr′i), *n.*; pl. *inquiries* (-iz). [Also *enquiry*; an extended form of *inquire, enquire, n.*, perhaps suggested by *query.*] 1. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles: as, an *inquiry* into the truth of a report.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

Learning stimulated *inquiry*; *inquiry* created doubt.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

2. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; inquisition.

He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquirie* learne, nor ghesse by ayme.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *enquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.
Acts x. 17.

3. A question; an interrogation; a query.

It is an *inquiry* of great wisdom, what kinds of wits and natures are most apt and proper for what sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 257.

Inquiries none they made; the dreadful day
No pause of words admits, no dull delay.
Pope, Iliad, v. 631.

Court of inquiry. See *court.*—**Writ of inquiry**, a writ directing an inquest; more specifically, a process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.=**Syn.** 1. *Investigation, Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination* and *inference*), study.—3. *Query, Interrogation.* See *question.*

inquisible† (in-kwiz′i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into (see *inquire*), + *-ible.*] Admitting of judicial inquiry. *Sir M. Hale.*

inquisite†, *v. i.* [< L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire, v.*] To make inquisition; inquire. *Davies.*

He *inquisited* with justice and decorum, and determined with as much lenity towards his enemies as ever prince did. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *inquisition* = Pr. *inquisicio* = Sp. *inquisición* = Pg. *inquisição* = It. *inquisizione*, < L. *inquisitio(n-)*, a seeking or searching for, a seeking for grounds of accusation, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, seek for, inquire into: see *inquire.*] 1. The act of inquiring; close search or examination; investigation; inquiry.

The two principal senses of *inquisition* [are] the eye and the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

But what concerns it thee, when I begin
My everlasting kingdom? Why art thou
Solicitous? What moves thy *inquisition?*
Milton, P. R., iii. 200.

But it is dangerous to institute an *inquisition* into the motives of individuals. *Everett*, Orations, I. 289.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Inquiry by a jury impaneled by the sheriff, a coroner, or a board of commissioners, to ascertain facts necessary for judicial or legal purposes other than the trial of an action. The term is used of a proceeding, or the verdict on a proceeding, taken by a magistrate or administrative officer and a jury to inquire into a matter of fact concerning any special case, as distinguished from the trial by jury in court of a contested issue between parties. (*b*) The document embodying the result of such inquiry.—3. [*cap.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical court, officially styled the Holy Office, for the suppression of heresy by the detection and punishment of heretics and by other means. Punishment of heretics, even by death, was practised from the fourth century onward, but the Inquisition proper arose in the twelfth century. It was developed in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent III. and the synod of Toulouse, and extended to France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries. The original inquisitors were the bishops in their own dioceses, with special assistants. On the formal organization of the Inquisition, it was placed in charge of the Dominican order, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office. The Spanish Inquisition was reorganized and put under the control of the state at the end of the fifteenth century, and became especially noted for its severity and the number of its victims, who (as elsewhere) were burned or otherwise punished, according to sentence, by the secular authority. (See *auto de fe.*) The proceedings of the court were conducted with the utmost secrecy; and the confidential officers employed by it were called *familiars*. It was at its height in the sixteenth century, and its methods were extended into Por-

tugal, the Netherlands, and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The influence of the Inquisition diminished in the eighteenth century. It was suppressed in France in 1772, in Portugal under John VI. (died 1826), and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists as a branch of the papal system, but its chief concern is now with heretical literature.—**Inquisition of the dead, inquisition post mortem,** in *law,* an inquest had to determine the devolution of property by escheat on the death of one leaving no heirs.=**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Scrutiny,* etc. See *examination.*

inquisition† (in-kwi-zish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *inquisition, n.*] To subject to inquisition or inquiry; investigate. *Milton.*

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by inquisition; especially, marked by strict or harsh inquiry; inquisitorial.

It is thought irony, addressed to some hot bigots then in power, to shew them what dismal effects that *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed would have on literature in general, at a time when public liberty looked with a very sickly face!
Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers, an. 1738.

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition.

inquisitionary (in-kwi-zish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-ary.*] Inquisitional. [Rare.]

inquisitive (in-kwiz′i-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *enquesitif,* < OF. *inquisitif,* F. *inquisitif* = Sp. *inquisitivo,* < L. as if **inquisitivus,* < *inquirere,* pp. *inquisitus,* inquire into: see *inquire.*] **1.** Addicted to inquiry or research; disposed to seek information; given to prying into matters; eagerly curious.

Whan these four hundred of the castell come to these sex score, Ewein white honde, that was more *enquesitif,* asked of whens thei were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Sir, I am not *inquisitive*
Of secrecies without an invitation.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

Errors . . . are incident oftentimes even to the best and most *inquisitive* of men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 418.

2. Marked by inquiry; questioning; curious; hence, searching out; bringing to view.

That our desires of serving Christ be quick-spirited, active, and effective, *inquisitive* for opportunities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

That holds
Inquisitive attention while I read.
Cowper, Task, iv. 52.

A girl in a white-figured gown at work, . . . white window-curtains about her, and the *inquisitive* light streaming around her. *Mag. of Art,* VII. 163.

=**Syn.** *Prying,* etc. (see *curious*), inquiring.

inquisitively (in-kwiz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

inquisitiveness (in-kwiz′i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being inquisitive; the disposition to inquire, ask questions, or investigate; curiosity to learn: as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

inquisitor (in-kwiz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inquisiteur* = Sp. Pg. *inquisidor* = It. *inquisitore,* < L. *inquisitor,* a seeker, searcher, < *inquirere,* pp. *inquisitus,* inquire into: see *inquire.*] **1.** One who inquires or investigates; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine: as, the *inquisitors* of the Holy Office or Inquisition.

Whereas God hath appointed them ministers of holy things, they make themselves *inquisitors* of men's persons a great deal farther than need is.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

He dismissed the impertinent *inquisitors.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 263.

Where they looked for proof, it was in a way more becoming *inquisitors* than judges.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.

2†. An inquisitive or curious person. *Feltham.*

—**Grand Inquisitor,** a director of a court of inquisition in certain countries, particularly in Portugal and Spain.

inquisitor-general (in-kwiz′i-tọr-jen′ẹ-ral), *n.* The head of the court of inquisition in several European countries, as Spain, the Netherlands, etc. The most noted in history were Torquemada (appointed in 1483) and his successors in the Spanish Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *inquisitorial* = Sp. *inquisitorial;* as *inquisitor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

For a while the latter [Marsh] was unobservant of the *inquisitorial* survey with which he was regarded.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 138.

The bishops themselves could and did exercise stringent *inquisitorial* powers. *Catholic Dict.*

The council of five [at Carthage] had criminal jurisdiction and *inquisitorial* power. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 471.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

inquisitorious† (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **inquisitorius,* < L. *inquisitor,* an inquisitor: see *inquisitor.*] Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

inquisitress (in-kwiz′i-tres), *n.* [< *inquisitor* + *-ess.*] A female inquisitor; an inquisitive or curious woman.

Little Jesuit *inquisitress* as she was, she could see things in a true light. *Charlotte Brontë,* Villette, xxvi.

inquisiturient† (in-kwiz-i-tū′ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. as if **inquisiturien(t-)s,* ppr. of **inquisiturire,* desire to inquire, a desiderative verb, < *inquirere,* pp. *inquisitus,* inquire: see *inquire.*] Given to inquisition, or making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

This was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up and so ilfavourdly imitated by our *inquisiturient* Bishops.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

inraced (in-rāst′), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *race* = *rase.*] In *her.,* same as *indented,* 3.

inracinate (in-ras′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inracinated,* ppr. *inracinating.* [< F. *inraciner,* enroot (< L. *in,* in, + *racine,* a root), + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *deracinate.*] To root; implant. *Imp. Dict.*

inragе†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrage.*

inrail† (in-rāl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *rail*[1].] Same as *enrail.*

It plainly appeareth that in things indifferent, what the whole Church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

inrapture†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrapture.*

in re (in rē). [L.: *in,* in; *re,* abl. of *res,* a thing: see *res.*] In the matter of: used especially in legal phraseology.

inred†, *a.* [ME. *inred, inread;* < *in-*[1] (intensive) + *red.*] Very red.

He was nowthir whyit no blake,
And [an] *inred* man he was.
Seven Sages, l. 60.

inregister†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enregister.*

in rem (in rem). [L.: *in,* in, to; *rem,* acc. of *res,* a thing: see *res.*] In relation to a thing: as, an action *in rem:* opposed to *in personam.* See *action,* 8 (*b*).

in rerum natura (in rē′rum nā-tū′rạ). [L.: *in,* in; *rerum,* gen. pl. of *res,* a thing; *naturā,* abl. of *natura,* nature.] In the nature of things; from the very constitution of things.

I. N. R. I. An abbreviation of Latin *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews): an ecclesiastical inscription in designation of Christ in the Christian church, taken from the writing placed by Pilate over Christ's cross (John xix. 19).

inrich†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrich.*

inring†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enring.*

inrise†, *v. i.* [ME. *inrisen* (tr. L. *insurgere*); < *in-*[1] + *rise*[1].] To rise up. *Wyclif.*

inriser†, *n.* [ME. *inrisere* (tr. L. *insurgen(t-)s*); < *inrise* + *-er*[1].] One who rises up. *Wyclif.*

inro (in′rō), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *yin,* a seal or stamp, + *lung,* a basket. Chin. *l* becomes Jap. *r,* and Chin. *-ang, -ing, -ung,* and *-ūng* usually become Jap. *-ō.*] A small ornamental nest of boxes of lacquer-ware, ivory, etc., carried by Japanese at the girdle, and used to hold the seal (hence the name), medicines, perfumes, or the like. The boxes fit upon one another in such a way as to form a single flattened cylinder with almost invisible lines of division, and are held together by a silk cord which passes through tubular holes at the sides, and to which is fastened the netsuke or "bob" by which the inro is suspended from the girdle.

inroad (in′rōd), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *road.*] **1.** A predatory or hostile incursion; a raid by public enemies; a temporary or desultory invasion.

Neither wer there any more *inrodes* now by land as they were wont to be from Corinth side by the way of Megara along into their territories.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 785.

In the 1st century B. C. the great Scythian *inroad* expelled the Macedonians from Bactria.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 326.

2. Forcible entrance; powerful or sudden influx or incursion; forcible or insidious encroachment.

The luminous inferior orbs, inclosed
From Chaos, and the *inroad* of Darkness old.
Milton, P. L., iii. 421.

A fierce banditti, . . .
That with a black, infernal train,
Make cruel *inroads* in my brain.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

inroad (in′rōd), *v.* [< *inroad, n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To make an inroad into; invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitain.
Fuller.

II. *intrans.* To make an inroad; encroach; depredate. [Rare.]

A growing liberalization is *inroading* upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 269.

inroader (in′rō-dėr), *n.* [< *inroad* + *-er*[1].] An invader. [Rare.]

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inroaders* than inhabitants. *Fuller,* Worthies, xxiv.

inroll†, **inrol**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *enroll.*

inrolled (in′rōld), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *rolled.*] In *bot.,* rolled in, as the apex or margin of a leaf.

Fertile specimens [of *Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have *inrolled* apices. *Farlow,* Marine Algæ, p. 157.

inroller†, **inrolment**†. Obsolete forms of *enroller, enrolment.*

inruption (in-rup′shọn), *n.* [A 'restored' form of *irruption.*] A breaking in; irruption. [Rare.]

The true mouth [in the development of an aurelia] then forms by *inruption* at the opposite pole.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 557.

inrush (in′rush), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *rush, n.*] A rushing in; a sudden invasion or incursion; an irruption.

Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

inrush† (in-rush′), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *rush, v.*] To rush in.

The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Keimes. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 654.

in sæcula sæculorum (in sek′ū-lạ̈ sek-ū-lō′-rum). [L.: *in,* in, unto; *sæcula,* acc. pl., *sæculorum,* gen. pl., of *sæculum,* an age: see *secular.*] To ages of ages; to all eternity: a phrase occurring in a common Latin form of doxology.

insafety† (in-sāf′ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *safety.*] Lack of safety. *Naunton.*

insalivate (in-sal′i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insalivated,* ppr. *insalivating.* [< *in-*[2] + *salivate.*] To salivate, or mix with the saliva, as food.

Meal, if fed alone, especially to young calves, should be spread thinly on the bottom of troughs, so that it will be eaten slowly, and be *insalivated.* *Science,* IV. 576.

insalivation (in-sal-i-vā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *salivation.*] In *physiol.,* the mixing of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious (in-sạ-lū′bri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; unfavorable to health; unwholesome: as, *insalubrious* air.

I was perswaded not to venture over land by reason of the *insalubrious* season, the dog-star then raging.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 234.

=**Syn.** See *healthy.*

insalubrity (in-sạ-lū′bri-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrity.*] Lack of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its *insalubrity* repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted. *Macaulay,* Frederic the Great.

insalutary (in-sal′ū-tạ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *insalutaire,* < LL. *insalutaris,* not salutary, < L. *in-* priv. + *salutaris,* salutary: see *salutary.*] **1.** Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness; unwholesome.

So *insalutary* are the conditions of the environment of the poor in the cities that only by fitting themselves to unfavorable conditions is life worth living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

2. Not safe; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

insalveable (in-sal′vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salveable.*] That cannot be salved or healed; irremediable. [Rare.]

A disgrace *insalveable.* *Middleton,* Family of Love, iv. 4.

in-same†, *adv.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *same.*] Together; in one place.

Women that be of yuell name,
Be ȝe not to-gedere *in-same.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 48.

insanability (in-san-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insanabilidade;* as *insanable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state of being insanable or incurable.

insanable (in-san′ạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *insanable* = Sp. *insanable* = Pg. *insanavel* = It. *insanabile,* < L. *insanabilis,* incurable, < *in-* priv. + *sanabilis,* curable: see *sanable.*] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable. For the legal sense, see *insanity.*

insanableness (in-san′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Insanability.

insanably (in-san′ạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable.

insane (in-sān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insano,* < L. *insanus,* unsound in mind, insane, < *in-* priv. +

sanus, sound, sane: see *sane*.] **1.** Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind; crazy.

Soon after Dryden's death she [Lady Elizabeth] became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone*, Dryden.

2. Characteristic of a person mentally deranged; hence, wild; insensate; senseless.

The crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some *insane* delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. [Attrib. use of *insane* used as a noun in the pl.] Devoted to the use or care of the insane: as, an *insane* asylum.—**4†.** Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the *insane* root
That takes the reason prisoner?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Crazed, lunatic, demented, maniacal.

insanely (in-sān′li), *adv.* In an insane manner; madly; without reason.

insaneness (in-sān′nes), *n.* Insanity.

insaniate† (in-sā′ni-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *insanire*, be insane, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] To make unsound, distempered, or insane.

Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?
Feltham, Resolves, i. 64.

insanie† (in-sā′ni), *n.* [< OF. *insanie* = Sp. Pg. It. *insania*, < L. *insania*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] Insanity; madness; insane folly.

He clepeth a calf, cauf; . . . This is abhominable (which he would call abominable); it insinuateth me of *insanie*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

In the days of sixth Henry, Jack Cade made a brag,
With a multitude of people; but in the consequence,
After a little *insanie* they fled tag and rag,
For Alexander Iden he did his diligence.
Wilfred Holme, Fall and Evil Successe of Rebellion.

insanify (in-san′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insanified*, ppr. *insanifying*. [< *insane* + *-i-fy*.] To make insane; madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. *Sydney Smith.*

insanitary (in-san′i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; not salubrious; violating sanitary rules or requirements.

Misery, *insanitary* dwellings, and want of food account for this high mortality. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

Mr. Punch draws attention to the *insanitary* state of London slums. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 64.

insanitation (in-san-i-tā′shọn), *n.* An insanitary condition; lack of proper sanitary arrangements. [Rare.]

Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. *The American*, IX. 25.

insanity (in-san′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insanité*, < L. *insanita(t-)s*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] A seriously impaired condition of the mental functions, involving the intellect, emotions, or will, or one or more of these faculties, exclusive of temporary states produced by and accompanying acute intoxications or acute febrile diseases. From the denotation of the word are also usually excluded mental defects resulting from arrested development and idiocy, and such conditions as simple trance, ecstasy, and catalepsy, and often senile dementia. The forms of mental disease are very varied, and no classification is universally accepted. The following is that of Krafft-Ebing (1888): **A.** Mental disease in the developed brain. (*a*) Functional psychoses, or mental diseases without recognizable anatomical lesion. (1) Psychoneuroses, mental diseases developed in brains not congenitally weak, nor impaired by early disease, such as meningitis and other cerebral diseases, including melancholia, mania, mania hallucinatoria, acute dementia. (2) Psychical degenerations, diseased states developing in brains weak from birth or from early disease, including reasoning mania, paranœa, periodical insanity, and insanities consequent on certain neurotic conditions, as neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria, or epilepsy. (*b*) Mental diseases with recognized anatomical lesions, including delirium acutum, dementia paralytica, senile dementia, cerebral syphilis. To these may be added, as constituting, however, a link between *a* and *b*, mental derangement forming part of chronic alcoholism and morphinism. **B.** Mental defect from arrested development, or idiocy. Insanity develops at all ages, but most frequently in women between twenty-five and thirty-five, and in men between thirty-five and fifty. The age of puberty, the menopause, and old age are times of peculiar liability to mental disease. Among the factors of insanity may be mentioned congenital predisposition; the nervous strain of modern life; lack of rest and amusement, and consequent indulgence in stimulants of various kinds; poor food; severe illness; failure of organs other than the brain, resulting in prolonged cerebral anemia and toxemia; poisons, such as alcohol, opium, ergot, chloral, absinthe, lead, and mercury; sexual excesses; child-bearing and lactation; injuries to the head; auto-intoxication; and severe and depressing emotions. Ordinarily several of these factors combine to produce the derangement. The percentage of cures varies in different hospitals from 20 to 60, depending largely on the classes of cases which predominate.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd,
By med'cine well applied; but, without grace,
The heart's *insanity* admits no cure.
Cowper, Task, vi. 523.

Insanity is an expression only of functional and organic disorder; remove the disorder upon which the *insanity* depends, and the return to mental soundness is secured.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 543.

In its legal use, insanity consists in the lack of such mental soundness as renders a person criminally responsible, or capable of making a valid contract, conveyance, or will, or of managing his own affairs. There is great difference of opinion as to what extent of disease or imperfect development, and what, if any, aberrations of mind not traceable to disease or imperfection of the brain, should be regarded as constituting this degree of mental unsoundness. The tendency of legal opinion has long been to enlarge the scope of the word, and extend the rules as to insanity to derangements not recognized in earlier times, when *insane* was used as the equivalent of *mad* or *lunatic*, and *insanity* generally implied *furor* or *mania*, or, at least, obvious forms of total defect of responsible understanding. What constitutes legal insanity — that is, exonerative or incapacitating insanity — in doubtful cases is now universally regarded as depending upon the relation between the defect in the particular mind and the nature of the act in question. Thus, insanity, as a defense in criminal law, means, according to the rule in England and in many of the United States, incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, in respect to the act in question, or incapacity to be conscious of acting contrary to law; while by some authorities inability to control the will (irresistible morbid impulse) also is recognized as insanity. Insanity in reference to the law of contracts is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from a rational assent, considering the nature of the contract, whether marriage, partnership, sale, etc. Insanity (or, as more commonly expressed, unsoundness of mind) in reference to the law of wills is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from knowing or collecting in mind the facts respecting the property to be disposed of and the persons naturally and justly to be considered in its disposal, or from making an intelligent and rational choice as to its disposal. It has often been defined too narrowly, as consisting only in delusion. It is a disputed question whether the existence of disease or defect in the brain itself is an essential fact. Some of those who hold that one or the other always characterizes insanity are understood to assert that the disease or defect may be inferred from the irrationality of conduct, without other independently adequate evidence.

That insane persons accused of crimes sometimes feign *insanity* has long been recognized, and the examiner must remember that the discovery of deceit on the part of a suspected feigner is not proof of sanity.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 88.

Affective insanity, moral insanity.—**Circular insanity**. See *circular*.—**Communicated insanity**, insane delusions communicated by an insane person to a person predisposed to insanity, who thereby becomes insane.—**Emotional insanity**, derangement of the emotional powers, or inability to control one's impulses.—**Homicidal insanity**, an irresistible desire to kill.—**Impulsive insanity**, instinctive monomania.—**Insanity of action**, moral insanity.—**Insanity of adolescence**, hebephrenia.—**Insanity of doubt**. See the extract.

The peculiar borderland of insanity known as the *insanity of doubt*. The patient has a morbid impulse to do things over and over again, for fear they are not done exactly right. *Science*, X. 53.

Insanity of grandeur, megalomania.—**Insanity of persecution**, insanity in which delusions of being persecuted are prominent features.—**Insanity of puberty**, hebephrenia.—**Katatonic insanity**, katatonia.—**Manic-depressive insanity**, circular insanity.—**Moral insanity**, irresistible inclination to perverse and illegal action.

What is most difficult to deal with in the way of legal responsibility is the state termed *moral insanity*, where the subject is not beyond being influenced by motives of prospective pain or pleasure, but has contracted such a furious impulse towards some one crime that the greatest array of motives that can be brought to hear is not sufficient. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 490.

Partial insanity, monomania.—**Pellagrous insanity**, insanity appearing as a feature of pellagra.—**Periodical insanity**, a form of mental degeneration in which similar periods of mania or melancholic condition recur at regular intervals. Between such attacks the nervous system shows more or less extensive departure from a normal condition. It includes circular insanity.—**Primary delusional insanity**, a primary derangement characterized by somewhat fixed, systematized, and limited delusions. There is little or no mental enfeeblement at first.—**Primary insanity**, paranœa.—**Secondary delusional insanity**, a form of insanity characterized by the presence of delusions with mental enfeeblement, and developed out of various other forms of derangement, such as mania or melancholia. It either constitutes the final term in the mental decline, or is succeeded by terminal dementia.—**Suicidal insanity**, a form of instinctive monomania characterized by an intense desire to commit suicide. =**Syn.** *Insanity, Lunacy, Derangement, Craziness, Madness, Mania, Frenzy, Delirium.* *Insanity* is the scientific and colorless word for marked disturbance of the mental functions as above described. Its various forms are enumerated in the classification given, and will be found defined under those names. *Lunacy*, aside from its derivation, suggests a condition of some permanence, and is in literary and legal use. *Derangement* is a softened form of expression for *insanity*. *Craziness* expresses the same thing as *insanity*, but with a suggestion of contempt and an implication of peculiar and absurd behavior. It seems to imply a certain amount of incoherence and dementia. *Madness*, as far as it goes beyond the generic meaning of *insanity*, suggests violence in act or expression; so too, and to a greater degree, do *mania* (especially in its popular use) and *frenzy*. *Delirium* indicates a lack of attention to surrounding things and the presence of accredited illusions and hallucinations, with more or less extensive delusions. It is applied especially to temporary states, as in fevers. Most or all of these words may be used by hyperbole to denote foolish or peculiar actions not indicative of insanity.

Blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire *insanity?*
Tennyson, Lucretius.

I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's *lunacy*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 49.

The wretch who neglects or maltreats the unfortunate subject of mental *derangement* intrusted to his care, if not himself insane and irresponsible, should be regarded with universal contempt.
Chambers, Library of Universal Knowledge, VIII. 41.

There is no *crasinesse* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
Bp. Mountagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

Madness in great ones must not unwatched go.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 197.

It is perfectly certain that the brain of a man suffering from melancholia differs altogether from that of one in acute *mania*. *Quain*, Dict. of Med., p. 715.

Demoniac *phrensy*, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

Delirium this is call'd which is mere dotage,
Sprung from ambition first.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

insapory† (in-sap′ō-ri), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sapor*, taste (< *sapere*, taste, know), + *-y*[1].] Tasteless; wanting flavor; insipid.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

insatiability (in-sā-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insatiabilité* = Sp. *insaciabilidad* = Pg. *insaciabilidade* = It. *insaziabilità*, < LL. *insatiabilita(t-)s*, < L. *insatiabilis*, insatiable: see *insatiable*.] The state of being insatiable; unappeasable desire or craving; insatiableness.

He [Mr. Sverdrup] is believed to recognize the folly of Radical *insatiability*, and the mischief that would result were Norway to insist on measures which Sweden thinks it impossible to accept. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 61.

insatiable (in-sā′shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insatiable* = Sp. *insaciable* = Pg. *insaciavel* = It. *insaziabile*, < L. *insatiabilis*, that cannot be satisfied, < *in-* priv. + **satiabilis*, that can be satisfied: see *satiable*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy: as, *insatiable* desire; *insatiable* thirst.

She was a rhymer at the age of ten. . . . Apparently, too, she had a mind of that fine northern type which hungers after learning for its own sake, and to which the study of books or nature is an instinctive and *insatiable* desire.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

The populace are instinctive, free-born, *insatiable* beggars. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 57.

=**Syn.** Unappeasable, unquenchable, voracious.

insatiableness (in-sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* Insatiability; unappeasable craving or greed.

As the eye in its owne nature is covetous, in that it is not satisfied with seeing (Eccl. i. 8), so the eye of the covetous hath a more particular *insatiablenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

insatiably (in-sā′shia-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner; so as to be insatiable.

We lounged about the gentle close, and gazed *insatiably* at that most soul-soothing sight, the waning, wasting afternoon light. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

insatiate (in-sā′shiāt), *a.* [< LL. *insatiatus*, unsatisfied, < L. *in-* priv. + *satiatus*, pp., satisfied: see *satiate*.] Not to be satisfied or sated; insatiable: as, *insatiate* greed.

The *insaciate* couetous men are neuer content, nor wyll open their affection, but locke vp theyr treasures.
Golden Book, xvii.

Hate
Bred in woman is *insatiate*.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice: and thrice my peace was slain.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 212.

insatiately (in-sā′shiāt-li), *adv.* In an insatiate manner; so as not to be satisfied.

But youth had not us therewith to suffice;
For we on that *insatiately* did feed
Which our confusion afterwards did breed.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 321.

insatiateness (in-sā′shiāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiable.
Bailey, 1727.

insatiety† (in-sā-tī′e-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insatiete*, < L. *insatieta(t-)s*, < *in-* priv. + *satieta(t-)s*, satiety: see *satiety*.] Absence of satiety; unsatisfied desire or demand.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "when goods increase, they are increased that eat them."
Granger, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 123.

insatisfaction (in-sat-is-fak'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *satisfaction.*] Lack of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. [Rare.]

In all natures you breed a farther expectation than can hold out, and so an *insatisfaction* in the end.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

Nor will it acquit the *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

insaturable† (in-sat'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *saturable.*] Incapable of being saturated or glutted; insatiable.

Enemies . . . whose hatred is *insaturable*. *Tooker.*

insience† (in'siens), *n.* [= OF. *insience* = Pg. *insciencia*, < L. *inscientia*, ignorance, < *inscien(t-)s*, ignorant: see *inscient*[2].] Ignorance; want of knowledge or skill; nescience.

inscient[1] (in'sient), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know.] Endowed with insight or discernment. [Rare.]

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

inscient[2]† (in'sient), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inscient* = Pg. It. *insciente*, < L. *inscien(t-)s*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-* priv. + *scien(t-)s*, knowing, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *science.*] Not knowing; ignorant; unskilful. *Coles*, 1717.

insconce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce.*

inscribable (in-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *inscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being inscribed.

inscribableness (in-skrī'ba-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inscribable.

inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inscribed*, ppr. *inscribing.* [= F. *inscrire* = Pr. *inscrire* = Sp. *inscribir* = Pg. *inscrever* = It. *inscrivere*, *iscrivere*, < L. *inscribere*, write in or upon, < *in*, in, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] **1.** To write or engrave; mark, as letters or signs, by writing or engraving; specifically, to display in writing on something durable or conspicuous: as, to *inscribe* a name on a roll, tablet, or monument.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, "Ego et Rex meus"
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 315.

And 'midst the stars *inscribed* Belinda's name.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 150.

2. To write or engrave the name of, as on a list or tablet; enroll in writing: as, to be *inscribed* among the councilors.

Am I *inscribed* his heir for certain?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. To mark with characters or words.

Oh let thy once-loved friend *inscribe* thy stone,
And with a father's sorrows mix his own.
Pope, Epitaph on Harcourt.

The finest collections of *inscribed* Greek marbles are of course at Athens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. To dedicate or commend (a book or other writing) by a short address less formal than a dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, . . . is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

5. To imprint deeply; impress: as, to *inscribe* something on the memory.—**6.** In *geom.*, to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one. A figure having angular points or vertices (as a polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in a figure having lines, curves, or surfaces, when every vertex of the former is incident upon the latter; a curved figure is said to be inscribed in a polygon or polyhedron when every side (in the former case) or every face (in the latter) is tangent to it.—**Inscribed hyperbola.** See *hyperbola.*

inscribed (in-skrībd'), *p. a.* In *entom.*, having conspicuous, more or less angulated, colored lines or marks, somewhat resembling written letters.

inscriber (in-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who inscribes.

Diagrams . . . which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 48.

inscriptible (in-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscriptible* = It. *inscrittibile*; < L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ible.*] Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within anything: specifically applied in geometry to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures or solids.—**Inscriptible quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral four of whose vertices lie on the circumference of a circle.

inscription (in-skrip'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inscription* = Pr. *escriptio* = Sp. *inscripción* = Pg. *inscripção* = It. *inscrizione*, *iscrizione*, < L. *inscriptio(n-)*, a writing upon, inscription, title, < *inscribere*, pp. *inscriptus*, write upon: see *inscribe.*] **1.** The act of inscribing, in any sense of that word.—**2.** Inscribed symbols, letters, or words; specifically, a descriptive, explanatory, or illustrative memorandum, as a name, title, motto, panegyric, etc., written, engraved, or stamped, as on a monument, a medal, etc.: as, an *inscription* on a tombstone, on a gem, a book, or a picture; the *inscriptions* on the obverse and reverse of a coin or a medal.

Upon the highest Mountain amongst the Alps She left this ostentous *Inscription*, upon a great Marble Pillar.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 29.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' *inscription* value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 36.

Monna Giovanna, his beloved bride, . . .
Enthroned once more in the old rustic chair,
High-perched upon the back of which there stood
The image of a falcon carved in wood,
And underneath the *inscription*, with a date,
"All things come round to him who will but wait."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Specifically—**3.** In *archæol.*, a historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface: as, the *inscription* on the Rosetta or the Moabite stone; the cuneiform *inscriptions* on rocks or brick cylinders; the *inscriptions* on the Egyptian temples or in the Roman catacombs; the *inscriptions* on Greek vases, votive tablets of terra-cotta, etc. It is to such inscriptions that our knowledge of Egyptian, Assyrian, and some other ancient languages and institutions is chiefly due; and study of the mass of such records left by the Greeks and Romans has corrected and completed an understanding of the history and civilization of these peoples, and contributed greatly to what we know of their language, their laws, their methods of thought, their traditions, and their public and private institutions and industries of all kinds.

Roman *Inscriptions* (by which general name are designated, in classical archæology, all non-literary remains of the Latin language, with the exception of coins, letters, and journals) fall into two distinct classes, viz. (1) those which were written upon other objects of various kinds, to denote their peculiar purpose, and in this way have been preserved along with them; and (2) those which themselves are the objects, written, to be durable, as a rule, on metal or stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. A form of complimentary presentation or offering of a book or work of art, less elaborate than a dedication.—**5.** In *early church music*, a sign or motto, or both combined, placed at the beginning of a canon written in an enigmatical manner, to show how it was to be resolved. The inscription was often designedly more puzzling than the canon itself.—**6.** In the *civil law*, a consent by an accuser that, if the accusation be false, he will submit to the same punishment which would have been inflicted upon the accused had he been guilty.—**7.** Entry on the calendar, as of a cause in court.—**Ancyrene inscription.** See *Ancyrene.*

inscriptional (in-skrip'shọn-al), *a.* [< *inscription* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an inscription; having the character of an inscription.

Inscriptional hexameters.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 510.

inscriptive (in-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ive.*] Of the character of an inscription; inscribed.

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music—"God us ayde!"
That was the sound they seemed to speak;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

inscroll (in-skrōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *scroll.*] To write on a scroll. [Rare.]

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limbs, in judgment old,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7, 72.

inscrutability (in-skrö-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inscrutable*: see *-bility.*] The character of being inscrutable or not subject to scrutiny.

So let all our speculations, when they are admitted to the most familiaritie with these mysteries, be still afraid to inquire directly what they are, remembering that they are God's own *inscrutabilitie*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. i. § 3.

inscrutable (in-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscrutable* = Sp. *inscrutable* = Pg. *inscrutavel* = It. *iscrutabile*, *inscrutabile*, < LL. *inscrutabilis*, inscrutable, < L. *in-* priv. + **scrutabilis*, scrutable: see *scrutable.*] Incapable of being searched into or scrutinized; impenetrable to inquiry or investigation; incognizable: as, the ways of Providence are often *inscrutable*.

The historian undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and *inscrutable*.
Macaulay, History.

Every mind is thus *inscrutable* to every other mind.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 15.

=**Syn.** Impenetrable, undiscoverable, incomprehensible, unsearchable, mysterious.

inscrutableness (in-skrö'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered or explained; mysteriously.

But there are cases in which it is *inscrutably* revealed to persons that they have made a mistake in what is of the highest concern to them.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 58.

insculp† (in-skulp'), *v. t.* [= OF. *insculper* = Sp. Pg. *insculpir* = It. *insculpere*, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in or upon, engrave, < *in*, in, + *sculpere*, cut, engrave: see *sculp*, *sculpture.*] To engrave; carve.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde than any forme may be *insculped* upon metall or marble.
Palace of Pleasure, II. 8 4. (*Nares.*)

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

insculpsit (in-skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. perf. ind. of *insculpere*, carve in, engrave: see *insculp.*] He engraved (it): a word appended to an engraving, with the engraver's name or initials prefixed.

insculpt (in-skulpt'), *a.* [< L. *insculptus*, pp. of *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] In *bot.*, embedded in the rock: said of some saxicolous lichens.

insculption† (in-skulp'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insculptio(n-)*, a cutting or carving, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] The act of engraving, or that which is engraved; carved inscription.

What is it to have
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *n.* [= OF. *insculpture* = Pg. *insculptura*; as *insculp* + *-ture*, after *sculpture.*] Sculpture; an engraved inscription.

My noble general, Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the sea;
And on his grave-stone this *insculpture*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4, 67.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *v. t.* Same as *ensculpture.* *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

in se (in sē). [L.: *in*, in; *se*, refl. pron., sing. and pl., abl., itself.] In itself; in themselves.

insea† (in-sē'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *sea.*] To engulf in the sea.

Horse and foot *insea'd* together there.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 637.

inseal (in-sēl'), *v. t.* Same as *enseal.*

inseam†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[1].

insearch† (in-sėrch'), *v.* Same as *ensearch.*

insecable† (in-sek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *insécable* = Sp. *insecable* = Pg. *insecavel* = It. *insecabile*, < L. *insecabilis*, that cannot be cut up, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *secabilis*, that can be cut, < *secare*, cut: see *section.*] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Bailey.*

insect (in'sekt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *insekt* = F. *insecte* = Sp. Pg. *insecto* = It. *insetto*, < L. *insectum*, an insect (cf. Gr. ἔντομον, insect, of same lit. sense), prop. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, < *in*, in, + *secare*, cut: see *section.* The name was orig. applied to those insects whose bodies seem to be cut in or almost divided in segments. See *Entoma.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small, usually winged and many-legged, invertebrate creature whose body appears to consist of several segments: a term used in popular speech without exactitude, being applied not only to flies, fleas, dragon-flies, butterflies, moths, bees, wasps, crickets, grasshoppers, roaches, beetles, bugs, lice, and other familiar creatures properly called insects, but also, improperly, to other small creatures whose structure and relations are not popularly understood, as the so-called coral *insect*, which is an actinozoan.

So morning *insects*, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

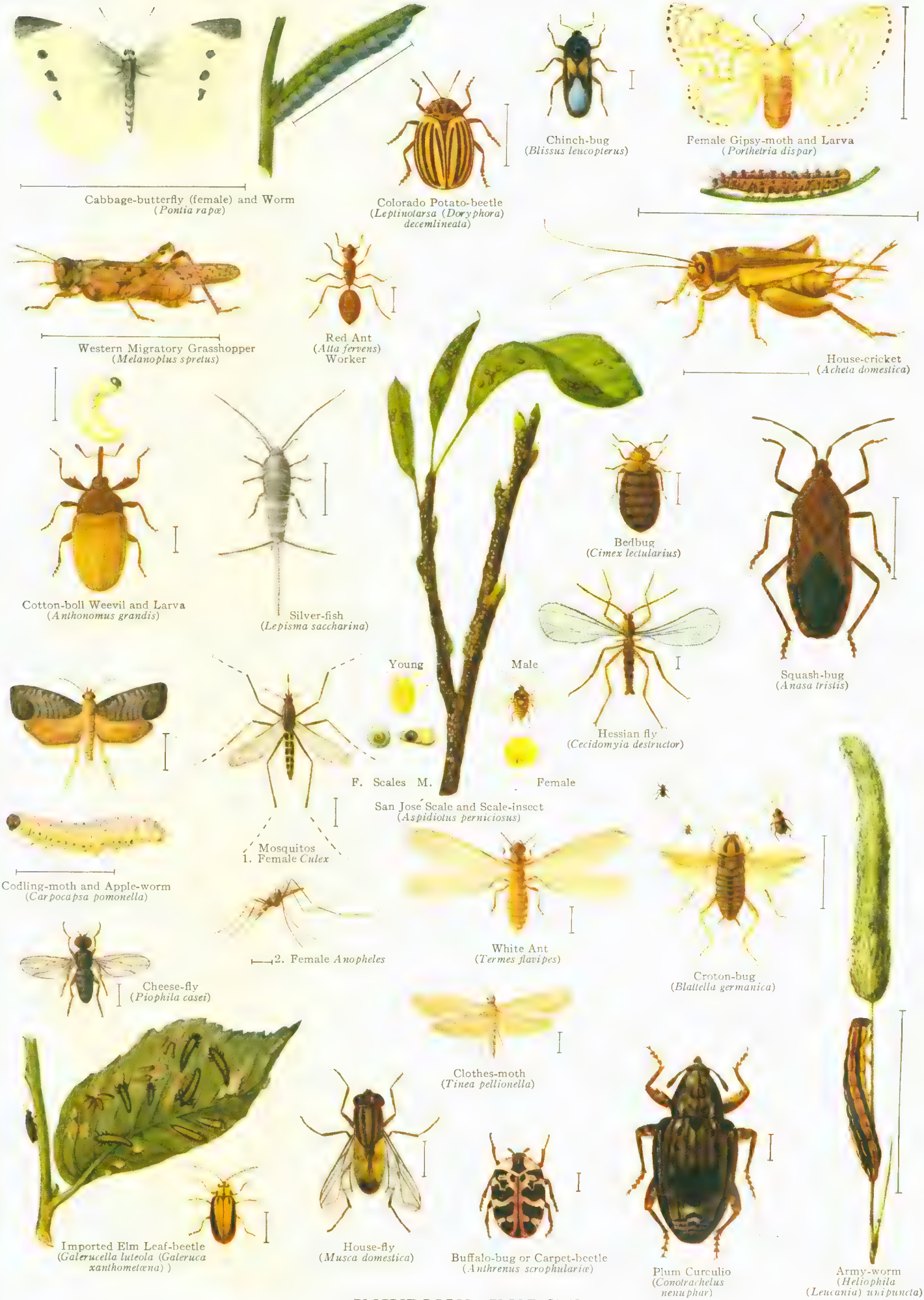
May *insects* prick
Each leaf into a gall. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. In *zoöl.*, any member of the class or other division of animals called *Insecta*; an arthropod; a condylopod; an articulated animal with articulated legs, especially one with six such legs; a hexapod. See *Insecta* and *Hexapoda*, 1.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*[1].—**Coral insect, deciduous insects,** etc. See the adjectives.—**To expand an insect.** See *expand.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect or insects: as, *insect* transformations; *insect* architecture.

The *insect* youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied Spring.
Gray, Spring.

2. Like an insect in any respect; small; mean; contemptible.



INJURIOUS INSECTS

Insecta (in-sek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insectum*, insect: see *insect*.] A class or other large division of invertebrated animals, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With Linnæus, a class divided into eight orders: *Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera,* and *Aptera.* But the last of these orders included crustaceans and arachnidans, so that in this sense *Insecta* corresponds to the Cuvierian *Articulata,* the Latreillean *Condylopoda,* or the modern *Arthropoda,* one of the main branches of the animal kingdom. (*b*) With Latreille, by exclusion of *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* (but with retention of *Myriapoda*), the third class of articulated animals with articulated legs, divided into twelve orders: *Myriapoda, Thysanura, Parasita, Suctoria, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Rhipiptera,* and *Diptera.* (*c*) By exclusion of *Myriapoda,* the six-footed articulated animals; hexapod arthropods, or *Hexapoda.* In this, the current use of the word, the *Insecta* constitute the largest class of the *Arthropoda.* They have the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct or distinguishable from one another; 3 pairs of legs in the adult, all situated upon the thorax; a pair of antennæ; tracheal respiration; and distinct sexes. The somites or segments of the body number not more than 20, 11 being assumed as the typical number. The head, apparently a single segment, is presumed to consist of several coalesced somites: besides the antennæ, it bears a pair of eyes, simple or oftener compound, and the usually complicated mouth-parts. The thorax is composed of three definable segments, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, the last two of which usually bear each a pair of wings, either fitted for flight, or, in the case of the anterior pair, modified into wing-covers or elytra, which may or may not cover all the abdominal segments. The abdominal segments, in adult insects, have no wings or legs; but some of the terminal segments may be modified into external sexual organs (of either sex), as ovipositor, etc., or bear long filaments. The legs are always jointed, and normally consist of 5 principal divisions: coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus; the tarsal segment being composed of from 1 to 5 joints, and usually ending in a pair of claws. Insects are always produced from eggs, though in some the phenomenon of parthenogenesis occurs, as in plant-lice. Nearly all insects undergo metamorphosis, or more or less complete transformation from the embryo to the imago. Among the many classifications of *Insecta* which have been proposed, that which is primarily based upon the absence, incompleteness, or perfection of metamorphosis is now usually adopted, giving the three subclasses *Ametabola, Hemimetabola,* and *Metabola* (*Holometabola*). The *Ametabola* are wingless as well as not subject to metamorphosis. By some they are made to include four orders, *Anoplura, Mallophaga, Collembola,* and *Thysanura;* but the first two of these orders are often differently placed, and the last two merged in one. The *Hemimetabola* undergo incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in being smaller and wingless, and the pupa being generally active, or at least capable of movement. The orders *Hemiptera* (*Homoptera* and *Heteroptera*), *Orthoptera,* and *Pseudoneuroptera* are hemimetabolous. The *Metabola* (*Holometabola*) undergo complete transformation, the larva being worm-like, as a caterpillar, maggot, or grub, and the pupa quiescent. These have five leading orders: *Neuroptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera,* and *Hymenoptera,* to which *Aphaniptera* and *Strepsiptera* are sometimes added. Sundry other orders of *Insecta* are adopted by some writers, as *Thysanoptera, Euplexoptera.* The class *Insecta* is by far the largest class of animals, outnumbering all the rest of the animal kingdom in genera, species, and individuals. There are known to be more than 200,000 species, and there are doubtless many thousands undescribed. They exist in all parts of the world, and play a most important part in the economy of animated nature, furnishing food to one another and to numberless other animals, and affecting vegetable life, both by assisting in the fertilization of plants and by devouring or otherwise destroying them.



Morphology of Parts of the Head of an Insect, giving nomenclature.

I., II., III., side, upper, and under views of head of cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). I. and II.: *a*, epicranial suture on the epicranium, *e*, branching to *b*, the fenestræ; *f*, antennæ; *g*, eyes; *lb*, labrum; *mn*, mandibles; *ca*, cardo; *st*, stipes; *ga*, galea; *pl*, palpus of maxilla; *p*, palpus of labium, or labial palp, borne upon the palpiger; *q*, mentum and submentum of labium; *k*, the margins of the occipital foramen; *ic*, two inferior cervical sclerites; *lc*, lateral cervical sclerites; *pn*, pronotum of prothorax. III. Labium and right maxilla, from below: letters as before, except *la*, lacinia of maxilla; *pg*, paraglossa; *li*, ligula; *m*, mentum; *sm*, submentum.

insectarium (in-sek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *insectaria, insectaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *insectum*, insect, + *-arium*.] A place in which a collection of living insects is kept; an entomological vivarium; also, the collection itself.

The *insectarium* at the Zoölogical Gardens.
W. A. Forbes.

insectary (in'sek-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *insectaries* (-riz). [< NL. *insectarium*, q. v.] Same as *insectarium*.

We hope that the time is near when the need of an *Insectary* for entomological work will be as fully appreciated as is the necessity for a propagating house for the horticulturist or a conservatory for the botanist.
J. H. Comstock, Amer. Nat., Dec., 1888, p. 1129.

insectation† (in-sek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *insectatio(n-)*, a pursuing, pursuit, < *insectari*, pursue, follow upon, freq. of *insequi*, follow upon: see *insequent*.] Persecution; calumniation; backbiting.

My soule stirred by mine owne conscience (without *insectation*, or reproche laieng to any other mans).
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1431.

insectator† (in'sek-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *insectator*, a pursuer, < *insectari*, pursue: see *insectation*.] 1. A prosecutor or adversary at law.—2. A persecutor. *Bailey.*

insectean (in-sek'tē-an), *a.* [< *insect* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insecta;* insectiform: as, an *insectean* form or organ.

insected† (in-sek'ted), *a.* [< L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, cut in: see *insect*.] Incised; cut into segments like an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal [the bee]. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

insect-fungi (in'sekt-fun"jī), *n. pl.* Fungi parasitic upon insects, as the *Entomophthoraceæ,* of which the principal genera are *Empusa* and *Entomophthora.* They attack the house-fly and other insects. *Botrytis Bassiana* produces the disease known as muscardine in silkworms. See cut under *Cordyceps.*

insect-gun (in'sekt-gun), *n.* A small bellows for blowing insect-powder into crevices in walls and furniture, or for distributing it upon house-plants; a powder-blower.

insecticidal (in-sek-ti-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the killing of insects, or having the property of ★killing them.

insecticide[1] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills insects.

Its [the starling's] varied song, its sprightly gestures, its glossy plumage, and, above all, its character as an *insecticide*—which last makes it the friend of the agriculturist and the grazier—render it an almost universal favourite.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 457.

When the value of Paris green as an *insecticide* was first discovered. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 354.

insecticide[2] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of killing insects.

insectiform (in-sek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an insect; insect-like; insectile.

Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather *insectiform* stones.
A. D. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 440.

insectifuge (in-sek'ti-fūj), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *fugare*, cause to flee.] A substance which serves as a preventive or protective remedy against insects by expelling them, but not necessarily killing them.

insectile (in'sek-til), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *insectil;* as *insect* + *-ile*.] I. *a.* Insect-like; having the nature or character of an insect; insectiform: as, *insectile* animals.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* An insect. [Rare.]

It is destruction of all the hopes and happiness of infants, a denying to them an exemption from the final condition of beasts and *insectiles.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 388.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *insectivorus:* see *insectivorous*.] 1. In *mammal.*: (*a*) An order of placental quadrupeds, comprising small mammals of the most varied forms, aspects, and habits, terrestrial and fossorial, arboreal, or natatorial, and mostly insectivorous, but in one group principally frugivorous. They have a relatively small, smooth cerebrum, the hemispheres of which are one-lobed and do not cover the cerebellum; the uterus bicornuate; the testes abdominal or inguinal; the penis pendent or suspended; the placenta discoidal deciduate; the dentition diphyodont and heterodont; the teeth enameled, and typically 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw, but variable (always more than two lower incisors, and the molars tuberculate and rooted); limbs well developed, and ambulatorial or modified for climbing, swimming, or digging; clavicles present (except in *Potamogalidæ*); the carpal and metacarpal bones well developed and differentiated; the feet unguiculate and nearly always five-toed; and the body furry or spiny. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora,* containing the *Galeopithecidæ* or flying-lemurs, and *Insectivora vera* or *Bestiæ,* including all the rest, which consist of ten families with many genera and numerous species, the most familiar of which are the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. (*b*) A division of the order *Chiroptera,* including the insectivorous as distinguished from the frugivorous bats. The name being preoccupied by another order of animals, the term *Animalivora* has been proposed as a substitute for *Insectivora* in this sense.

2. In *entom.*, a group of insectivorous hymenopterous insects. *J. O. Westwood.*

Insectivoræ (in-sek-tiv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] In Temminck's classification (1815), an order of insectivorous birds, such as swallows. Also *Insectivores.* [Not in use.]

insectivore (in-sek'ti-vōr), *n.* An insectivorous animal; one of the *Insectivora* or *Insectivoræ;* especially, a member of the order *Insectivora.*

Insectivores (in-sek-tiv'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Insectivora*.] Same as *Insectivoræ.*

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *insectivore* = Sp. *insectivoro* = Pg. *insectivoro* = It. *insettivoro,* < NL. *insectivorus,* < L. *insectum*, insect, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding or subsisting on insects, as an animal or a plant. A number of insectivorous plants have in recent times been shown to exist, as the genera *Dionæa* and *Drosera.*

Drosera is properly an *insectivorous* plant.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora,* in any use of that name, or having their characters.

insect-net (in'sekt-net), *n.* A light hand-net used for the capture of insects. A usual form consists of a hoop of wire attached by a ferrule to a wooden handle, and carrying a bag of mosquito-netting, thin muslin, or bobbin-net lace. The depth of the bag is a little more than twice its diameter.

insectologer† (in-sek-tol'ō-jėr), *n.* [As *insectology* + *-er*.] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers,* of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

insectology† (in-sek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *insectologie* = Pg. *insectologia,* < L. *insectum*, insect, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of insects; entomology.

insect-powder (in'sekt-pou"dėr), *n.* A dry powder used to kill or expel insects; an insecticide or insectifuge. The principal kinds, used against museum and household pests, are the Persian, made from the dry flowers of *Chrysanthemum roseum;* the Dalmatian (also called Persian), from those of *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium;* and the Californian, also made from the last-named plant, all of which are known as *buhach.*

insecure (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* [= Sp. *inseguro;* as *in-*[3] + *secure*.] 1. Not secure, firm, or safe; liable to give way; unsafe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Bp. Hurd.*

Four columns had shown such weakness that the vaulting arches and the walls that rested upon them had become *insecure.*
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 171.

2. Not fully assured; not free from apprehension, fear, uncertainty, or doubt; uncertain.

He . . . is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

But is she truly what she seems?
He asks with *insecure* delight,
Asks of himself and doubts.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

insecure†, *v. t.* [< *insecure, a.*] To make insecure; imperil.

Every degree of recession from the state Christ first put us in, is a recession from our hopes, and an *insecuring* our condition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Great Exemplar, I. 187.

insecurely (in-sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner; without security or safety.

When I say secured, I mean in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely.* *Chesterfield.*

insecureness (in-sē-kūr'nes), *n.* Insecurity.

insecurity (in-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *insécurité;* as *in-*[3] + *security*. Cf. *insecure*.] 1. The state of being insecure or unsafe; liability to give way, be lost, or become unsafe or fraught with danger; want of secureness or stability; instability; liability to damage or loss: as, the *insecurity* of a staircase or of a foundation.

There is also a time of *insecurity,* when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

In drawing, the picture is not faultless; there is a touch of *insecurity* in some of the outlines.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 176.

2. Lack of assurance or confidence, especially in regard to one's safety, or the security or

stability of something; apprehensiveness of change, loss, or damage; doubt; uncertainty: as, a feeling of *insecurity* pervaded the community.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne.*

insecution† (in-sē-kū′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insecutio*(*n-*), a pursuing, < L. *insequi*, pp. *insecutus*, pursue: see *insectation.*] A following after something; close pursuit.

Æacides, that wishly did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew
Amongst the Greeks, and with what ruth the *insecution* grew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inseminate (in-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inseminated*, ppr. *inseminating.* [< L. *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, sow or plant in, < *in*, in, + *seminare*, sow, plant, < *semen*, seed: see *semen.* Cf. *disseminate.*] To sow; inject seed into; impregnate.

insemination (in-sem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *insémination*, < L. as if **inseminatio*(*n-*), < *inseminare*, sow or plant in: see *inseminate.*] The act of sowing or of injecting seed; impregnation.

insensate (in-sen′sāt), *a.* [< LL. *insensatus*, < *in-* priv. + *sensatus*, endowed with sense, < L. *sensus*, sensation, sense: see *sense.*] 1. Not endowed with sense; destitute of the power of feeling; naturally senseless; inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wanting or deprived of sense; destitute of natural sense or feeling; stupid.

As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1685.

We wonder that a man could possibly be so sottish; and yet we ourselves by temptation become no less *insensate.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. 1836), ii. 47.

3. Marked by want of sense or feeling; manifesting insensibility; irrational; maniacal.

Wisely they
Despise the *insensate* barbarous trade of war. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 844.

The vast, black, raging spaces, torn and wild,
With an *insensate* fury answer back
To the gale's challenge. *C. Thaxter*, At the Breaker's Edge.

insensateness (in-sen′sāt-nes), *n.* The state of being insensate or senseless; want of sense or feeling; stupidity.

insense[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *incense*[1].

insense[2] (in-sens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insensed*, ppr. *insensing.* [Appar. < *in-*[2] + *sense;* but most instances cited are certainly to be referred to *incense*[1] (formerly often spelled *insense*), in a similar meaning. Prob. the more mod. instances (dial.) are understood as < *in-*[2] + *sense.*] To instruct; inform; make to understand. *Grose.*

insenseless† (in-sens′les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] (here cumulative) + *senseless.*] Senseless; without feeling; insensible. [Rare.]

In other men 'tis but a huff
To vapour with, instead of proof,
That, like a wen, looks big and swells,
Insenseless, and just nothing else. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 394.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insensibilité* = Sp. *insensibilidad* = Pg. *insensibilidade* = It. *insensibilità;* as *insensible* + *-ity.*] 1. Lack of physical sensibility; the state of being insensible to physical impressions; absence of feeling or sensation.

There holdeth me sometyme by Almighty God as it were euen a swone, and an *insensibilitie* for woonder. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

Insensibility to suffering was no longer professed; indomitable strength was no longer idolised; and it was felt that weakness and sorrow have their own appropriate virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 256.

2. Lack of moral sensibility, or the power to be moved or affected; lack of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion.

Peace (if *insensibility* may claim
A right to the meek honours of her name). *Cowper*, Hope, l. 235.

One great cause of our *insensibility* to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty. *Paley.*

Man only can be aware of the *insensibility* of man towards a new gown. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility,* etc. See *apathy.*

insensible (in-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insensible* = Sp. *insensible* = Pg. *insensivel* = It. *insensibile*, < LL. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt, that cannot feel, < L. *in-* priv. + *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not perceptible by the senses; imperceptible; inappreciable.

The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by *insensible* transitions. *J. Caird.*

Already in the distance the white waves, the "skipper's daughters," had begun to flee before a breeze that was still *insensible* on Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

In inland seas, such as the Mediterranean, the tides are nearly *insensible* except at the ends of long bays. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 354.

2. Not sensible to the mind; not consciously apprehended or appreciated; unconscious.

How many persons do you meet, the *insensible* influence of whose manners and character is so decided as often to thwart their voluntary influence! *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 191.

There are *insensible* transitions between the humble salaams of the Hindoo, the profound bow which in Europe shows great respect, and the moderate bend of the head expressive of consideration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 385.

3. Without the power of feeling or sensation; without corporeal sensibility.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! *Milton*, P. L., x. 777.

Anything which renders a human being totally *insensible*, sometimes for hours, to the sharpest pain, must be attended with considerable danger to life. *E. T. Tibbits*, Med. Fashions, p. 21.

4. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling or tenderness: as, to be *insensible* to the sufferings of others.

Art thou grown
Insensible in ill, that thou goest on
Without the least compunction? *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Nothing disturbs the tranquillity of their souls, equally *insensible* to disasters and to prosperity. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 68.

Laura was . . . not *insensible* to the renown which his sonnets brought her. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

5†. Void of sense or meaning; meaningless.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, ii. 24.

Insensible caloric, an obsolete term for *latent heat.* See *heat.*—**Syn. 1.** Imperceivable.—**4.** Dull, torpid, senseless, unconscious, unfeeling, unsusceptible, indifferent, hard, callous.

II.† *n.* One who is lacking in sensibility; a thoroughly apathetic person.

His reason and the force of his resolutions enabled him on all occasions to contain himself, and to curb the very first risings of passion — and that in such a degree that he was taken almost for an *insensible.* *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 53.

What an *insensible* must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 405.

insensibleness (in-sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Insensibility.

And Panætius, one of the wisest of the Stoicks, is so far from making *insensibleness* of pain the property of a wise man that he makes it not the property of a man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

insensiblist (in-sen′si-blist), *n.* [< *insensible* + *-ist.*] One who is insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy. [Rare.]

Mr. Meadows, . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, iv. 2.

insensibly (in-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived; imperceptibly.

His behaviour in an assembly [is] peculiarly graceful in a certain art of mixing *insensibly* with the rest, and becoming one of the company, instead of receiving the courtship of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

The war of Granada had *insensibly* trained up a hardy militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

insensitive (in-sen′si-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *insensitivo;* as *in-*[3] + *sensitive.*] Not sensitive; having little or no sensibility.

In certain cases the hypnotic is *insensitive.* *Science*, XIII. 50.

People have lived and died without the use of eyes, but nobody has ever grown up with an *insensitive* skin. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

insensitiveness (in-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being insensitive.

The relation between depth of sleep and frequency of dreams seems explicable on the supposition that the *insensitiveness* to outside excitations present in deep sleep also induces *insensitiveness* to internal impressions. *Science*, XIII. 88.

insensuous (in-sen′sụ-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sensuous.*] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous.* *Mrs. Browning.*

insentient (in-sen′shient), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sentient.*] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of feeling.

The mind is the sentient being; and as the rose is *insentient*, there can be no sensation, nor any thing resembling sensation, in it. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, ii. 16.

inseparability (in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inséparabilité* = Sp. *inseparabilidad* = Pg. *inseparabilidade*, < LL. *inseparabilita*(*t-*)*s*, inseparableness, < L. *inseparabilis*, inseparable: see *inseparable.*] The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. § 14.

inseparable (in-sep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inséparable* = Sp. *inseparable* = Pg. *inseparavel* = It. *inseparabile*, < L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be separated, < L. *in-* priv. + *separabilis*, separable.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

He fell into a sort of criticism upon magnanimity and courage, and argued that they were *inseparable.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

Clouds, and intermingling mountain-tops,
In one *inseparable* glory clad. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and *inseparable.* *Webster*, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

Inseparable accident, in *logic*, an accident which cannot be separated from its subject.—**Inseparable adjunct**, in *logic*, an adjunct which cannot really be separated from its subject, although the latter may be conceived without the adjunct.—**Inseparable association.** See *association.*—**Inseparable prefix**, in *gram.*, a prefix not having also the character of an independent word, and so not separable or to be separated from the forms to which it is added: as *be-* (of *begin*, etc.) in English and German, *re-* and *con-* in Latin, etc.

inseparableness (in-sep′a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Inseparability.

inseparably (in-sep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner; so as not to be capable of being separated.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Prison within prison
Inseparably dark? *Milton*, S. A., l. 154.

The wheat and the tares grow together *inseparably*, and must either be spared together or rooted up together. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

inseparate (in-sep′a-rāt), *a.* [= It. *inseparato*, < LL. *inseparatus*, not separate, < L. *in-* priv. + *separatus*, separate: see *separate.*] Not separate; united.

Joy, which is *inseparate* from those eyes. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 553).

inseparation (in-sep-a-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inseparate* + *-ion.*] In *bot.*, the congenital union of contiguous organs, as the petals of a sympetalous corolla: a term proposed by Masters as a substitute for the terms *coalescence* and *adnation.*

inseparized†, *a.* [Irreg. < *insepar*(*ate*) + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Inseparable.

Knew well the Cares from Crowns *inspariz'd.* *Sylvester*, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 43.

insequent (in′sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *insequen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *insequi*, follow upon, pursue, < *in*, on, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent.*] Following on; subsequent.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his Apocha or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all *insequent* demands. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 25.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *inserenus*, not serene, < *in-* priv. + *serenus*, serene: see *serene.*] Not serene; unserene.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *v. t.* [< *inserene*, *a.*] To deprive of serenity; disturb.

Death stood by,
Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 18.

insert (in-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere* (> It. *inserire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *inserir* = F. *insérer*), put, bring, or introduce into, insert, < *in*, in, + *serere*, join: see *series.* Cf. *exsert.*] 1. To put in; place or cause to be placed in or among; introduce: as, to *insert* a key in a lock; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

I will not here *insert* any consolatory sentences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 530.

Now the cleft rind *inserted* graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than Nature gives. *Pope*, Vertumnus and Pomona, l. 13.

Since I have communicated to the world a plan which has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to disoblige, I must *insert* the following remonstrance. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, to attach, as a muscle or ligament to a bone. See *insertion*, 3.—**Inserted column.** Same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).

insert (in'sėrt), *n.* [< *insert*, *v.*] Something inserted. Specifically—(*a*) An additional sentence or passage annexed to a proof to be inserted in the print; a rider. (*b*) In the postal service, a paper, circular, etc., placed within the folds of a newspaper or the leaves of a book, periodical, etc.

inserted (in-sėr'ted), *p. a.* Put or set in. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower: as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* on the receptacle. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having the base covered by the parts behind: opposed to *free*: as, an *inserted* head. (2) Situated in; springing from: as, antennæ *inserted* at the sides of the front. (*c*) In *anat.*, having an insertion, as a muscle or ligament; attached, as the smaller or more movable end of a muscle: as, the muscle arises from the humerus and is *inserted* in the ulna.

insertion (in-sėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insertion* = Pr. *insercio* = Sp. *inserción* = Pg. *inserção* = It. *inserzione*, < LL. *insertio(n-)*, a putting in, ingrafting, < L. *inserere*, pp. *insertus*, put in, insert: see *insert*.] 1. A putting in; the act of inserting, or placing, or setting something in or among other things: as, the *insertion* of a beam in a wall.

I would not be understood to speak in prejudice of Lucan, who has not only adorned his subject by this digression from it, but fully compensated for its unseasonable *insertion*.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, iv. 667, note.

2. That which is inserted. Specifically—(*a*) A passage or paragraph inserted in the text of a writing.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

The redactional *insertion* displaced it [the prayer of Solomon in 1 Ki. viii.] in one recension and led to its mutilation in the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 84.

(*b*) A band of lace or other ornamental material inserted in a plain fabric for decorative purposes. Such bands are often made with both edges alike, and with a certain amount of plain stuff on either side, to allow them to be sewed on strongly.

3. Place or manner of attachment. (*a*) In *bot.*, the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support. (*b*) In *anat.*, the place or the mode of attachment of a muscle to the part to be moved: opposed to *origin*. There is no absolute distinction between the origin and the insertion of a muscle, these being convertible terms, as referring to the two ends of the muscle; but the more movable point of attachment is usually considered the insertion. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, attachment of a part or organ, with special reference to the site or manner of such attachment.—**Epigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion on the summit of the ovary. See cut under *epigynous*.—**Hypogynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion beneath the ovary.—**Perigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

insertor†, insertour† (in-sėr'tọr), *n.* See the quotation.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [Parenthesis], or by an English name the [*Insertour*], and is when ye will seeme for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the midst of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

inservet (in-sėrv'), *v. t.* [< L. *inservire*, be of service to, serve, be devoted to, < *in*, in, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] To conduce to; be of use to.

He had *inserved* to the Villany to please the Tyrant. *E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706).

inservient† (in-sėr'vi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *inservire*, serve: see *inserve*.] Of use in the attainment of an end; assisting.

The other (by which tis conceived the drink doth pass) is the weazon, rough artery, or wind-pipe, a part *inservient* to voice and respiration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

By conducting the spirits into the nerves and muscles *inservient* to the motion of the limbs, [music] doth make the patient leap and dance. *Boyle*, Works, II. 181.

insession† (in-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *insessio(n-)*, < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *sedere*, sit: see *session*.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon; especially, the act of sitting in a bath; a sitz-bath.

Also ointments, baths, *insessions*, foments, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Burrough's Method of Physick* (1624).

2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

Insessores (in-se-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *insessor*, a besetter, waylayer, lit. 'one who sits upon,' < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon: see *insession*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The perchers; in Vigors's system of classification, adopted by Swainson and many others, an extensive order of birds, of arboreal habits, having the feet fitted for perching, with 3 toes in front and 1 behind, and not raptorial. A majority of all birds were included in this order, of which the leading types were *Conirostres*, *Dentirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, and *Fissirostres*. The group thus constituted corresponds exactly to no modern order, but is nearly equivalent to *Passeres* together with those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, thus including all the true passerine or passeriform birds, and many others. The term has been used with varying latitude of definition, and is now obsolete, the group of birds it designated being an artificial one. (*b*) In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, one of two subclasses of *Aves* (the other being called *Grallatores*), including those (chiefly monogamous) birds which rear their young in the nest. As the term had been before employed in a very different sense, it was subsequently changed to *Altrices*. (*c*) In Coues's system of classification (1884), the perchers proper: same as *Passeres*.

insessorial (in-se-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [As *Insessor-es* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insessores*; habitually perching, as a bird; suited for perching, as a bird's foot.

In the most accomplished *insessorial* foot, the front toes are cleft to the base, or only coherent to a slight extent; the hind toe is completely incumbent, and as long and flexible as the rest. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 129.

★**inset** (in-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inset*, ppr. *insetting*. [< ME. *insetten*, < AS. *insettan*, ONorth. *insetta*, appoint, lit. set in (= D. *inzetten* = MLG. LG. *insetten* = G. *einsetzen* = Dan. *indsætte* = Sw. *insätta*), < *in*, in, + *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] To set in; infix or implant.

The sorwe that is *inset* greveth the thought.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

★**inset** (in'set), *n.* [< *inset*, *v.*] 1. That which is set in; an insertion; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves previously folded, usually in the center of the folding. The inset of a sheet of duodecimo consists of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pages of the sheet. A map or print specially inserted in a book is also an inset.

2. Influx, as of the tide.

The *inset* into the Bay of Biscay, which, when it exists, runs at the rate of a mile the hour.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, p. 244.

3. Same as *ingate*, 2.

inseverable (in-sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *severable*.] Incapable of being severed.

We had suffered so much together, and the filaments connecting them with my heart were . . . so *inseverable*. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, i. 88.

inshadet†, *v. t.* See *enshade*.

inshave (in'shāv), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *shave*.] A coopers' tool for dressing the inner sides of barrel-staves.

insheathe, ensheathe (in-, en-shēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insheathed*, *ensheathed*, ppr. *insheathing*, *ensheathing*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *sheathe*.] To sheathe; put into a sheath. [Rare.]

On high he hung the martial sword *insheath'd*.
J. Hughes, Triumph of Peace.

The outer lobe *ensheathing* the long, sharp-toothed inner lobe. *Packard.*

inshell (in-shel'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *shell*.] To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6, 45.

inship (in'ship), *adv.* [< *in* + *ship*.] On board ship.

inship (in-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inshipped*, ppr. *inshipping*. [< *in-*[1] + *ship*.] To place on board a ship; ship; embark.

See them guarded,
And safely brought to Dover, where *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1, 49.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

inshore (in'shōr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *shore*[1]; cf. *ashore*.] Near the shore; toward the shore; on the shore side: as, the ship lay, or was moving, *inshore*.

In-shore their passage tribes of sea-gulls urge.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

The Polaris was anchored just *inshore* of the largest iceberg seen since entering Kennedy channel.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 110.

inshore (in'shōr), *a.* [< *inshore*, *adv.*] Situated near the shore; relatively near to the shore; specifically, as applied to fishing or fisheries, situated within about five miles of the shore: opposed to *offshore*: as, *inshore* fishing. In the mackerel-fishery, when a school is raised within the limit, it is still *inshore* fishing, no matter how far out the school may be followed.

With a high tide and an *inshore* wind, their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

In former days the *inshore* cod and halibut fisheries on the coast of New England were exceedingly valuable.
Science, XII. 220.

inshrinet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enshrine*.

inshroudt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enshroud*.

insiccation (in-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act of drying in.

inside (in'sīd or in-sīd'), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *side*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The inner side or part; the interior, as opposed to the outside or exterior: as, the *inside* of the hand; the *inside* of a house; the *inside* of a newspaper.

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3, 833.

If I had an ostrich in my *inside*—I would drink till twelve every night, and eat broiled-bones till six every morning. *Trollope*, The Claverings, I. 277.

2. *pl.* Interior parts or appurtenances; things within. Specifically—(*a*) The entrails. (*b*) Internal thoughts or feelings, etc.

We count him a wise man that knows the minds and *insides* of men. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 100.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles, l. 178.

The lord lieutenant . . . alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage . . . bearing eight *insides* and six outsides. The *insides* were their Graces in person.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

Inside of a sheet, in *printing*, the side which is folded in; that side of a sheet which contains the second page; an inner form. See *form*, 6.—**Inside of a sword-hilt**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the inside or palm of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *outside*.—**Patent inside.** See *patent*.

II. *a.* Being on the inside; inner; interior; internal: as, an *inside* view; an *inside* seat in a coach.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? is meeting noses?
Kissing with *inside* lip? . . . is this nothing?
Shak., W. T., i. 2, 287.

Inside gear. See *gear*.—**Inside gearing**, teeth cut on the concave side of an arc.—**Inside tin**, in *bookbinding*, a sheet of thin metal placed between the cover and the fly-leaf, before the process of pasting down, with intent to keep the leaves smooth and prevent dampness.—**To have the inside track**, to have the inner side of a track or course in racing and running; hence, colloquially (as the inner side is shorter on the curves than the outer), to have the advantage; be in a position of superiority.

inside (in'sīd), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *inside*, *n.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Of space: To, into, or in the interior; within.

A woman asked the coachman, "Are you full *inside?*" . . . Lamb put his head through the window and said, "I am quite full *inside;* that last piece of pudding at Mr. Gilman's did the business for me."
Leslie, Autobiographical Recollections.

2. Of time or space: Within the limit: followed by *of*. [U. S.]

Both animals had been killed *inside of* five minutes.
Hartford Courant, Jan. 13, 1887.

II. *prep.* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* the circle; *inside* the letter.

insider (in-sī'dėr), *n.* [< *inside* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is inside; one who is within the limits of some place, structure, society, organization (as a church), etc.

Yet he was, or he meant to be, as pious as he was aggressive, and he cordially believed that his interest in the welfare of souls, outsiders and nominal *insiders*, was as good as the best. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 891.

Hence—2. One who has some special advantage, as in a business enterprise. [Colloq.]

insidiatet† (in-sid'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *insidiatus*, pp. of *insidiari* (> It. *insidiare* = Sp. Pg. *insidiar*), lie in wait, lie in ambush, < *insidiæ*, an ambush: see *insidious*.] To lie in ambush for. *Heywood.*

insidiationt† (in-sid-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *insidiation*, < ML. **insidiatio(n-)*, < L. *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] An insidious or treacherous act.

Though heaven be sure and secure from violent robbers, yet these by a wily *insidiation* enter into it, and rob God of His honour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 131.

insidiatort† (in-sid'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *insidiateur* = Sp. Pg. *insidiador* = It. *insidiatore*, < L. *insidiator*, one who lies in wait, < *insidiari* lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] One who insidiates or lies in ambush.

They [kings] are most exposed to dangers and disasters, . . . having usually . . . many both open enemies and close *insidiatours*. *Barrow*, Works, I. x.

insidious (in-sid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *insidieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *insidioso*, < L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful, deceitful, < *insidiæ*, a lying in wait, an ambush, artifice, stratagem, < *insidere*, lit. sit in or upon: see *insession*.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, deceitful; sly; treacherous.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,
The *insidious* waters wash its base away. *Canning.*

I wished never to see the face again of that *insidious*, good-for-nothing, old grey impostor. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. Designed or adapted to entrap; deceptive; insnaring: as, *insidious* arts.

Till, unemploy'd, she felt her spirits droop,
And took, *insidious* aid! th' inspiring cup.
Crabbe, Works, I. 125.

What cannot be denied is extenuated, or passed by without notice; concessions even are sometimes made: but this *insidious* candour only increases the effect of the vast mass of sophistry. *Macaulay*, History.

Insidious disease, disease progressing to a serious condition without exciting the notice or alarm of the patient or his friends. =**Syn.** Crafty, wily, cunning, artful, guileful, snaky, foxy.

insidiously (in-sid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.

Pope was not the only man he [Addison] *insidiously* injured, though the only man of whom he could be afraid. *Johnson*, Addison.

insidiousness (in-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being insidious; deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *insiht, insigt, insight* (= D. *inzigt* = G. *einsicht* = Dan. *indsigt* = Sw. *insigt*); < *in*[1] + *sight*.] 1†. Perception; observation.

So that to fore ne behynde
He seeth no thyng, but as the blynde,
Withoute *insight* of his courage,
He doth merualles in his rage.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2. Mental vision; intellectual discernment or penetration.

Man, y sente thee kindeli *in-sigte*
Of vndir-stondyng, skil, & witt,
To rewle thi silf bi resoun rigt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Franklin had an immense reason, which gave him a great *insight* and power in all practical, philosophic, and speculative matters.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 38.

Could ever a man of prodigious mathematical genius convey to others any *insight* into his methods?
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

3. The immediate cognition of an object; intuition. [Rare.] =**Syn.** 2. See list under *acumen*.

insighted† (in'sī-ted), *a.* [< *insight* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of insight.

Justus Lipsius, deepely *insighted* in understanding old authors. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

insign (in'sīn), *v. t.* In *her.*, same as *ensign*, 2.

insignia (in-sig'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [= F. *insigne* = Sp. Pg. *insignia*; < L. *insignia*, insignia, pl. of *insigne*, a badge of honor or of office, neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable, distinguished, < *in*, in, on, + *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign*. Cf. *ensign*.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor: as, the *insignia* of an order of knighthood. The insignia of an honorary order are the crosses, medallions, stars, ribbons, etc., which are worn by its members on occasions of ceremony. Military men wear these when in uniform, and civilians when in evening dress. The size of each badge is fixed by statute of the order; but there has been introduced a custom of wearing miniature crosses, medallions, etc., a number of which can be worn at once suspended from a gold chain round the neck and hanging on the shirt-bosom, or attached to the lapel of the coat. When the cross, medallion, etc., is not worn, it is customary to wear a small rosette or knot of ribbon in the buttonhole, the color being that of the ribbon of the order. The knot or rosette is worn by members of the lowest class, the ribbon by all others. See *cordon, cross, star, collar, rosette, ribbon*, and cut under *garter*.

2. Marks, signs, or visible tokens by which anything is known or distinguished.

Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the Beggar's robes, and graceful *insignia* of his profession.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

insignificance (in-sig-nif'i-kạns), *n.* [= F. *insignifiance* = Sp. Pg. *insignificancia*; as *insignifican(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being insignificant; lack of significance or import; unimportance; triviality; meanness; want of force, influence, or consideration.

Higher motives and deeper thoughts, such as engross the passions and the souls of men, and sink into comparative *insignificance* the comforts of social life.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 410.

insignificancy (in-sig-nif'i-kạn-si), *n.* Same as *insignificance*.

There is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a led friend of small consideration, who is a darling for his *insignificancy*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kạnt), *a.* [= F. *insignifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insignificante*; as *in-*[3] + *significant*.] 1. Not significant; void of signification; without meaning.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial.

Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments, whereby men may be induced to the observance of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 11.

He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too *insignificant* to illustrate the operation of laws, of religion, and of education, and to mark the progress of the human mind. *Macaulay*, History.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible: as, an *insignificant* fellow. =**Syn.** 2. Immaterial, inconsiderable, trifling, paltry, petty.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif'i-kạnt-li), *adv.* In an insignificant manner; without meaning; without importance or effect.

The vulgar may thus heap and huddle terms of respect, and nothing better be expected from them; but for people of rank to repeat appellatives *insignificantly* is a folly not to be endured. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

insignificative (in-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *insignificativus*, not significative (only as a noun (sc. *modus*), applied to the infinitive), < *in-* priv. + *significativus*, significative: see *significative*.] Not significative; signifying nothing; not expressive by means of external signs. [Rare.]

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative:* for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy (1751), p. 230.

insimulate† (in-sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *insimulatus*, pp. of *insimulare*, accuse, charge, < *in*, against, + *simulare*, represent, pretend: see *simulate*.] To accuse; charge.

That he [Christ] might give spiritual comfort to all sorts of women, first to those who should be unjustly suspected and *insimulated* of sin and incontinency, when indeed they were innocent, he was content to come of a mother who should be subject to that suspicion. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [< L. *insincerus*, not genuine, not candid, < *in-* priv. + *sincerus*, genuine, candid, sincere: see *sincere*.] 1†. Not genuine; unsound; imperfect.

But, ah! how *insincere* are all our joys!
Which, sent from heaven, like lightning make no stay.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Oh, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessing *insincere?*
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 1060.

2. Not sincere in character; making a false or hypocritical show of opinions or feelings.

We might call him [Horatio] *insincere:* not that he was in any sense a hypocrite, but only that he never was and never could be in earnest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 217.

3. Not sincere in quality; simulated; deceptive; false.

Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are *insincere*, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 785.

=**Syn.** 2. Disingenuous, uncandid, double-faced, hollow.

insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity; with duplicity.

insincerity (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *insincerities* (-tiz). [= F. *insincérité* = Pg. *insinceridade*, < L. as if **insincerita(t-)s*, < *insincerus*, insincere: see *insincere*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or ingenuousness; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; duplicity.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *H. Blair*, Works, V. xvii.

He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable *insincerities* of his day.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xi.

insinew† (in-sin'ū), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *sinew*.] To strengthen; give vigor to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action,
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 172.

insinking (in'sing"king), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sinking*.] A sinking in; a depression.

An *insinking* of the surface of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

That the primary stigma formed by the *insinking* of the respiratory book is not the functional one of the adult.
J. S. Kingsley, Micros. Science, N. S., XXV. 538.

insinuant† (in-sin'ū-ạnt), *a.* [= F. *insinuant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insinuante*, < L. *insinuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] Insinuating.

Commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever proving very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insinuated*, ppr. *insinuating*. [< L. *insinuatus*, pp. of *insinuare* (> It. *insinuare* = Sp. Pg. *insinuar* = Pr. *insinuar, ensinuar* = F. *insinuer*), bring in by windings or turnings, wind or creep in, steal in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, a winding, bend, bay, fold, bosom: see *sinus, sine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring in tortuously or indirectly; introduce by devious means or by imperceptible degrees; worm in.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to *insinuate* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. To hint obliquely; suggest indirectly, or by remote allusion.

Wilt thou *insinuate* what I am, and praise me,
And say I am a noble fellow?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Elohim; which word, as is sayd, is of the plural number, *insinuating* the Holy Trinity.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

You would seem to *insinuate*, Madam, that I have particular reasons. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

=**Syn.** 2. *Intimate, Suggest*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move tortuously; wind. [Rare.]

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 348.

2. To creep or flow softly in; enter imperceptibly or stealthily. [Rare.]

Pestilential miasmas *insinuate* into the humours and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3†. To gain on the affections or confidence by cautious or artful means; ingratiate one's self.

He would *insinuate* with thee, but to make thee sigh.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 152.

I, . . . to *insinuate* with my young master, . . . have got me afore in this disguise.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. To make hints or indirect suggestions.

insinuating (in-sin'ū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Tending to enter treacherously; insensibly winning favor or confidence.

His sly, polite, *insinuating* style
Could please at Court, and make Augustus smile.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 19.

He warns us against it [hypocrisy] as leaven, as a subtle *insinuating* evil which will silently spread itself throughout the whole character.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 134.

insinuatingly (in-sin'ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insinuation* = Pr. *insinuation* = Sp. *insinuación* = Pg. *insinuação* = It. *insinuazione*, < L. *insinuatio(n-)*, < *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a tortuous or stealthy passage, as into crevices, or (figuratively) into favor or affection.

Their defeat
Does by their own *insinuation* grow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 59.

2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing into the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by indirect allusion; an oblique hint; an innuendo.

For he gaue them an *insinuacion* & signification therof, in that he said, And yt bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1112.

As Fear moves mean Spirits, and love prompts Great ones to obey, the *Insinuations* of Malecontents are directed accordingly. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Ded.

4. In *civil law*, the lodging of an alleged will with the officer charged with the duty of registering wills, as a step toward procuring its probate, and establishing it as a part of the records.—5. In *rhet.*, a kind of exordium, in which the favor of the judge or hearers is sought to be gained indirectly or by special considerations, in spite of a discreditable client, an unfavorable case, prejudice or weariness on the part of the judge, etc.: distinguished from the exordium or proem in the narrower sense, in which a favorable hearing is claimed or solicited directly and openly.

His *insinuation* being of blushing, and his division of sighs, his whole oration stood upon a short narration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=**Syn.** 3. *Intimation, Suggestion*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

insinuative (in-sin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *insinuativo*; as *insinuate* + *-ive*.] 1. Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.

Is a man conscionable? he is an hypocrite; . . . is he wisely *insinuative?* he is a flatterer.
Bp. Hall, Great Impostor.

2. Stealing into the affections; ingratiating.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

insinuator (in-sin'ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *insinuador*, < LL. *insinuator*, an introducer, < L. *insinu-*

are, bring in, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] One who or that which insinuates. *Defoe.*

insinuatory (in-sin′ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *insinuate* + *-ory*.] Insinuating; insinuative. *Westminster Rev.*

insipid (in-sip′id), *a.* [= F. *insipide* = Pr. *insipid* = Sp. *insípido* = Pg. It. *insipido*, < LL. *insipidus*, tasteless, < L. *in-* priv. + *sapidus*, having a taste, savory: see *sapid*.] 1. Without any taste; not exciting the sense of taste; without flavor or savor.

I could propose divers ways of bringing this to trial, there being several *insipid* bodies which I have found this way diversifiable. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 263.

2. Without a definite taste; having a taste which from its faintness and undecided character appears negative, insufficient, or slightly disagreeable; flat in taste.

A faint blossom and *insipid* fruit. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Hence—3. Without power to excite interest or emotion; without attraction; uninteresting; dull; flat.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows *insipid*, and has lost its relish.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

A refined, *insipid* personage, however exalted in station, was his aversion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

=Syn. 3. Lifeless, stale, tame, prosaic, stupid.

insipidity (in-si-pid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insipidité* = Pr. *insipiditat*, < LL. as if **insipidita(t-)s*, < *insipidus*, tasteless: see *insipid*.] The quality of being insipid. (*a*) Tastelessness.

My friend led the way up the slopes of his olive-orchard, . . . and rewarded my curious palate with the *insipidity* of the olive which has not been salted.
The Century, XXX. 207.

(*b*) Dullness; lack of interest.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

insipidly (in-sip′id-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner; without spirit or life; without flavor.

insipidness (in-sip′id-nes), *n.* Insipidity. *Boyle.*

insipience (in-sip′i-ens), *n.* [< ME. **insipience*, *incypyens*, < OF. *insipience* = Sp. Pg. *insipiencia* = It. *insipienza*, *insipienzia*, < L. *insipientia*, unwisdom, < *insipien(t-)s*, unwise: see *insipient*.] Lack of sapience or wisdom; folly; foolishness. [Rare.]

Whan in women be fownd no *incypyens*,
Than put hem in trust and confydens.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 67.

Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of *insipience*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

insipient (in-sip′i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *insipient* = Sp. Pg. It. *insipiente*, < L. *insipien(t-)s*, unwise, < *in-* priv. + *sapien(t-)s*, wise: see *sapient*.] **I.** *a.* Not sapient or wise; unwise; foolish. [Rare.]

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the *insipient* man and the fool. *Clarendon*, Tracts. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* An unwise person. [Rare.]

Verely, if he admitte the booke of Sapience to be true and autentike, I feare me it will go nye to proue hym an *insipient* for grauntyng that there is a purgatory.
Fryth, Works, p. 40.

insist (in-sist′), *v. i.* [< F. *insister* = Sp. Pg. *insistir* = It. *insistere*, < L. *insistere*, stand upon, follow, pursue, apply oneself to, persevere, persist, < *in*, in, on, + *sistere*, stand, < *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, etc.] 1†. To stand or rest; find support: with *on* or *upon*.

The angles on one side *insist upon* the centres of the bottom of the cells [of a honeycomb] on the other side. *Ray.*

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate earnestly or repeatedly; urge: with *on* or *upon*: as, I must *insist upon* your coming.

We *insist* rather *upon* what was actual then what was profitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

I shall not *insist upon* the clime nor soil of the country, its commodities, or discommodities.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

3. To assert or argue emphatically; express a desire or a belief with urgency or persistence.

Yet I *insisted*, yet you answer'd not.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 245.

Now, as I have already *insisted*, the presence in our consciousness of the first principles of morality is an indubitable fact. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 73.

4†. To be urgent in action; proceed persistently; persevere.

Nor still *insist*
To afflict thyself in vain. *Milton*, S. A., l. 913.

He first trod this winepress, and we must *insist* in the same steps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 70.

insistence (in-sis′tens), *n.* [= F. *insistance* = Sp. Pg. *insistencia* = It. *insistenza*, *insistenzia*; as *insisten(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of insisting; urgent or persistent maintenance of an opinion, principle, right, or the like; perseverance in pressing or supporting anything.

He [Turgot] habitually corrected the headlong *insistence* of the revolutionary philosophers.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 173.

2. Persevering action; demonstrative persistence; pertinacity.

What tones were those that caught our own,
Filtered through light and distance,
And tossed them gayly to and fro
With such a sweet *insistence*?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

insistent (in-sis′tent), *a.* [= F. *insistant* = Pg. *insistente*, < L. *insisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *insistere*, insist: see *insist*.] 1†. Standing or resting on something.

That the breadth of the substruction be double to the *insistent* wall. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

2. Urgent in dwelling upon anything; persistent in urging or maintaining.

The British shopkeeper has been *insistent* on a purchase.
The Century, XXI. 947.

I suspect that Virgil . . . was also an *insistent* questioner of every sagacious landholder.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, Virgil.

Hence—3. Extorting attention or notice; coercively staring or prominent; vivid; intense.

A world of colonial and Queen Anne architecture, where conscious lines and *insistent* colors contributed to an effect of posing which she had never seen off the stage.
W. D. Howells, Annie Kilburn, x.

4. In *ornith.*, standing on end: specifically said of the hind toe of a bird when its base is inserted so high on the shank that only its tip touches the ground: correlated with *incumbent*.

insistently (in-sis′tent-li), *adv.* In an insistent manner; pressingly.

"Then tell me what better I could do," said Gwendolen, *insistently*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

insisture† (in-sis′tūr), *n.* [< *insist* + *-ure*.] A dwelling or standing on something; fixedness.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 87.

insitiency† (in-sish′i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sitien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sitire*, thirst, < *sitis*, thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

The *insitiency* of a camel. *Grew.*

insition† (in-sish′on), *n.* [< L. *insitio(n-)*, an ingrafting, < *inserere*, pp. *insitus*, sow or plant, implant, ingraft, < *in*, in, + *serere*, sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

The flesh of one body transmuted by *insition* into another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

in situ (in sī′tū). [L.: *in*, in; *situ*, abl. of *situs*, site: see *site*.] In its site or position; in its original or proper location; in place; in the place which it occupied at the time it was formed or (in speaking of artificial constructions) built: in geological use applied to a mass of rock which is in its proper place, as a part of the formation to which it belongs, whether stratified or unstratified.

inskonse†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce*.

insmite†, *v. t.* [ME. *insmiten* (awkwardly tr. L. *incutere*); < *in-*[1] + *smite*.] To strike in. *Wyclif.*

insnare, ensnare (in-, en-snār′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insnared*, *ensnared*, ppr. *insnaring*, *ensnaring*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *snare*.] To take in a snare; allure; entrap.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared*. Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider
Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 243.

insnarer, ensnarer (in-, en-snār′ėr), *n.* One that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snār′ing-li), *adv.* So as to insnare.

insnarl† (in-snärl′), *v. t.* Same as *ensnarl*[2].

insobriety (in-sō-brī′e-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insobriedade*; as *in-*[3] + *sobriety*.] Lack of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

No sooner had we parted than he had visibly lapsed again into hiccoughs, incoherency, and other ugly testimonials to *insobriety*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 121.

insociability† (in-sō-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insociabilité* = Sp. *insociabilidad* = Pg. *insociabilidade*; as *insociable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Unsociability. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 4.

insociable† (in-sō′shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insociable* = Sp. *insociable* = Pg. *insociavel* = It. *insociabile*, < L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, < *in-* priv. + *sociabilis*, that can be joined together, sociable: see *sociable*.] 1. Unsociable; not inclined to society or conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 809.

2. Incapable of being associated or conjoined.

Lime and wood are *insociable*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

insociably† (in-sō′shia-bli), *adv.* Unsociably.

insociate† (in-sō′shi-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sociate*.] Not associated; unsocial; solitary.

The most honoured state of man and wife
Doth far exceed the *insociate* virgin-life.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

insolate (in′sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insolated*, ppr. *insolating*. [< L. *insolatus*, pp. of *insolare* (> Pg. Sp. *insolar* = F. *insoler*), place in the sun, expose to the sun, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun: see *sol*, *solar*.] To expose to the rays of the sun; affect by exposure to the sun, as for drying, ripening, arousing or stimulating (as the vital forces of a patient), or the like.

Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period, if it is kept in an opaque tube hermetically closed.
★ *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 125.

insolation (in-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insolation* = Sp. *insolación* = Pg. *insolação*, < L. *insolatio(n-)*, < *insolare*, place in the sun: see *insolate*.] 1. Exposure to the sun's rays; subjection to the influence of solar heat and light, as for drying, maturing, or the production of chemical action; in *med.*, treatment by exposure to the sun, in order to stimulate the vital forces.

I am almost become confident that one of my thermometers, by such *insolation* as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor.
Boyle, Works, VI. 394.

The *insolation* [of the ground in northern valleys] during the day interferes but slightly . . . with the equilibrium of air strata obtained during the night.
Science, III. 563.

2. A local injury of plants caused by exposure to too strong light, or to the rays of the sun concentrated as by inequalities in the glass of a greenhouse, producing excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.—3. The state of being heated by the sun; the effect of exposure to the sun's rays; specifically, as applied to persons, sunstroke.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances.
Encyc. Brit.

Disabled in the deserts by *insolation* produced by excessive heat. *The Century*, XXIX. 661.

in-sole (in′sōl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sole*[1].] 1. The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to *outsole*. See cut under *boot*.—2. A thickness of some warm or water-proof material laid inside a shoe.

insolence (in′sō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *insolence*, < OF. (also F.) *insolence* = Sp. Pg. *insolencia* = It. *insolenza*, *insolenzia*, < L. *insolentia*, unaccustomedness, unusualness, excess, immoderation, arrogance, insolence, < *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unusual: see *insolent*.] 1†. The quality of being rare; unusualness. *Spenser.*—2. Overbearing or defiant behavior; scornful or presumptuous treatment of others; insulting speech or conduct.

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with *insolence* and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

O monster! mix'd of *insolence* and fear,
Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer!
Pope, Iliad, i. 297.

3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. [Rare.]

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers.
Fuller.

=Syn. 2. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); rudeness, abusive language or conduct, sneering.

insolence† (in′sō-lens), *v. t.* [< *insolence*, *n.*] To treat with haughty contempt. [Rare.]

The bishops, who were first fouly *insolenced* and assaulted. *Eikon Basilike.*

insolency (in′sō-len-si), *n.* 1†. Same as *insolence*, 1. [Rare.]

Every evil example . . . is a scandal; because it invites others to do the like, leading them by the hand, taking off the strangeness and *insolency* of the act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 277.

2. Insolent character or quality; manifestation of insolence. [Rare.]

No laws will serve to repress the pride and *insolency* of our days. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 476.

insolent (in′sō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *insolent*, < OF. (and F.) *insolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insolente*, < L. *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, immoderate, excessive, arrogant, insolent, < *in-* priv. + *solen(t-)s*, ppr. of *solere*, be accustomed,

be wont.] 1†. Unwonted; unusual; uncommon.

They admitted all men that desired it; . . . sometimes with some little restraint in great or *insolent* cases (as in the case of apostacy, in which the council of Arles denied absolution). *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; contemptuously impertinent.

Ajax. A paltry, *insolent* fellow!
Nest. How he describes himself!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 218.

Does not the *insolent* soldier
Call my command his donative? and what can take
More from our honour?
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from insolence; insulting; supercilious: as, *insolent* words or behavior.

The rugged frowns and *insolent* rebuffs
Of knaves in office, partial in the work
Of distribution. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 411.

4. Producing the effect of insolence; excessive; unbearable. [Rare.]

I shall hate the *insolent* monotony of ocean all my days.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, viii.

5†. Unfrequented; lonely.

Where is lande unkept & *insolent*,
Take from the trunncke al clene until so hie
As beestes may by noon experiment
Attayne, and there let bowes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Insolent*, *Insulting*; abusive, impudent, contemptuous. *Insolent* is now chiefly used of language that is intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious. Where it applies to conduct, the conduct includes language as the most offensive thing. *Insulting* is freely applicable to either words or deeds that are intended to lower a person's self-respect: as, an *insulting* gesture. *Insolent* generally implies pride, but *insulting* does not. A man may be *insolent* or *insulting* to his superior, his inferior, or his equal. See *arrogance* and *affront*, *n.*

insolently (in'sō-lent-li), *adv.* 1†. Unusually; strangely.

The interpreter of Hans Bloome names it [Tænia] the top of a pillar, but very *insolently*; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

2. In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insoliblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *insoluble*.

insolidt (in-sol'id), *a.* [= OF. *insolide*; < L. *insolidus*, not solid, < *in-* priv. + *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Not solid; incoherent; flimsy.

The second defect in the eye is an *insolid* levity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 381.

insolidity (in-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insolidité*; as *in-*[3] + *solidity*.] Lack of solidity; weakness: as, the *insolidity* of a wall.

in solido (in sol'i-dō). [L.: *in*, in; *solido*, neut. abl. of *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Jointly. A number of persons are said to be liable *in solido* when they are liable severally to the same extent, each for the whole.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insolubilité* = Sp. *insolubilidad* = Pg. *insolubilidade* = It. *insolubilità*, < LL. *insolubilita(t-)s*, insolubility, < L. *insolubilis*, insoluble: see *insoluble*.] 1. Lack of solubility; incapability of being dissolved.

Cocaine itself is not employed for administration on account of its *insolubility*, but its salts dissolve in water readily and several are in use.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, II. 219.

2. Incapability of being solved, as a problem or a doubt; inexplicability.

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **insoluble*, *insolible*, < OF. (and F.) *insoluble* = Sp. *insoluble* = Pg. *insoluvel* = It. *insolubile*, < L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed, < *in-* priv. + *solubilis*, that can be loosed: see *soluble*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. That cannot be loosed or undone.

Another prest, . . . the which is not maad vp the laws of fleischly maundement, but vp vertu of lyf *insolible*, or that may not be vndon. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 16.

2. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved.

Absolutely *insoluble* bodies are, without exception, tasteless. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 312.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; not susceptible of solution or explanation.

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen [move] motifs meny tymes *insolibles* and fallaces,
That bothe lered and lewed of here by-leyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 231.

For one great *insoluble* problem of astronomy or geology there are a thousand *insoluble* problems in the life, in the character, in the face of every man that meets you in the street. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 74.

II. *n.* A thing which is insoluble; a problem that cannot be solved.

This is an *insolible*;
If I strogel, slaundred shal I be;
To satisfye it is but impossible.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 43.

insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Insolubility. *Boyle*, Works, III. 624.

insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *insolvable*; as *in-*[3] + *solvable*.] 1. Not solvable; incapable of being solved or explained: as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.—2. Incapable of being paid or discharged. *Johnson.*—3. Incapable of being loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts thy care demands:
Lest, in thy slumbers on the wat'ry main,
The hand of rapine make our bounty vain.
Pope, Odyssey, viii.

★**insolvency** (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [= OF. *insolvence* = Sp. Pg. *insolvencia*; as *insolven(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *solvency*.] 1. The condition of being insolvent; want of means or of sufficiency for the discharge of all debts or obligations; bankruptcy; failure of resources: as, the *insolvency* of a person or of an estate. When used of traders or merchants, and in bankrupt and insolvent laws generally, *insolvency* signifies the inability of a person to pay his debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. But the mere fact that a debtor having ample assets is unable in an emergency to pay every existing obligation as it becomes due, is not regarded as insolvency if he is able to avoid making any actual default by obtaining further credit, or if the exigency is a general panic suspending all business, and his suspension of payment is temporary and terminates with the restoration of a reasonable degree of general confidence.

2. A proceeding for the application of all the assets to the payment of debts by judicial authority: as, a petition in *insolvency*.—**Assignee in insolvency.** See *assignee*.—**Discharge in insolvency.** See *discharge*.= **Syn.** *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *insolvente*; as *in-*[3] + *solvent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not solvent; unable or inadequate to satisfy all claims; bankrupt: as, an *insolvent* debtor or estate.

When a person is unable to pay his debts, he is understood to be *insolvent*. Thus an instrument executed by an indebted person, reciting that "he is indebted to divers persons in considerable sums of money, which he is at present unable to pay in full," admits his insolvency.
Cunningham v. Norton, 125 U. S., 77.

We see that most nations are *insolvent*, cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

Of positive truth he was born *insolvent*.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 72.

2. Of or respecting insolvency or bankruptcy: as, *insolvent* laws.—**Insolvent law**, a law providing for the release of a debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from debt itself, on a surrender of his property. The term is often defined as extending only to laws which do this at the application of the debtor. In the United States the term has recently become extended to cover State laws which release the debtor at the application of either party, in contradistinction to the United States or national bankruptcy laws, which, wherever in force, suspend the State laws to a considerable extent. See *bankruptcy laws*, under *bankruptcy*.

II. *n.* A debtor who is not solvent. See *insolvency*.

insomnia (in-som'ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *insomnie* = Sp. *insomnio* = Pg. *insomnia* = It. *insonnio*, < L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness, < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-* priv. + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Sleeplessness; inability to sleep, especially when chronic.

Various cases are on record in which absolute *insomnia* has lasted not only for days but even for weeks, interrupted only by mere snatches of sleep. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

insomnious (in-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *insomniosus*, < *insomnia*, sleeplessness: see *insomnia*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless, or restless in sleep: as, *insomnious* patients. *Blount.*

insomnolence (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *insomnolencia*; as *in-*[3] + *somnolence*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia. [Rare.]

Twelve by the kitchen clock!—still restless!—One! O, Doctor, for one of thy comfortable draughts!—Two! here's a case of *insomnolence!* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A. 1.

insomuch (in'sō-much'), *adv.* [Orig. written separately, *in so much*. Cf. *inasmuch*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, and formerly sometimes by *as*.

There wee found a mightie riuer, *insomuch that* wee were constrained to imbarke our selues, and to saile ouer it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

And he answered him to never a word; *insomuch that* the governor marvelled greatly. Mat. xxvii. 14.

insouciance (in-sö'si-ans, F. aṅ-sö-syoṅs'), *n.* [< F. *insouciance*, < *insouciant*, careless, heedless: see *insouciant*.] The quality of being insouciant; heedless indifference or unconcern; carelessness of feeling or manner.

It was precisely this gay *insouciance*, this forgetfulness that the world existed for any but a single class in it, and this carelessness of the comfort of others, that made the catastrophe [the French Revolution] possible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

insouciant (in-sö'si-ant, F. aṅ-sö-syoṅ'), *a.* [< F. *insouciant*, careless, heedless, < *in-* priv. + *souciant*, ppr. of *soucier*, care, < *souci*, care.] Destitute of care or forethought; heedless of consequences or of the future; indifferent; unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and *insouciant* when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? *J. S. Mill.*

insoul (in-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *soul*.] 1. See *ensoul*. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To place one's soul, or the affections of one's soul, in.

Modest she was, and so lovely; That whosoever look't but stedfastly upon her, could not, but *insoul* himself in her. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 9.

inspan (in'span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspanned*, ppr. *inspanning*. [< D. *inspannen* (= G. *einspannen*), yoke, as draft-oxen, < *in*, in, + *spannen*, stretch, tie, join, = E. *span*: see *in*[1] and *span*.] **I.** *trans.* To yoke to a vehicle; make ready by yoking up: as, to *inspan* the oxen or the wagon. See *outspan*. [S. African Eng.]

The oxen and they [the Kafirs] reached us undrowned, however, and were *inspanned* to our cart.
Froude, Sketches, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* To yoke oxen, or other draft-animals, to a cart, especially in preparation for a journey. [S. African Eng.]

inspect (in-spekt'), *v.* [= F. *inspecter*, < L. *inspectare*, look at, observe, view, freq. of *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at, inspect, < *in*, in, on, at, + *specere*, look, view: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. *aspect*, *expect*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To view closely and critically; examine (a thing or place) in order to ascertain its quality or condition; especially, to examine officially in order to make a formal report.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine, and to *inspect* every part of her household furniture as much as her looking-glass.
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

=**Syn.** To scrutinize, investigate, oversee.

II.† *intrans.* To look closely; examine: with *into*. *Davies.*

Their General . . . was a great Mandarin, and was the person appointed by the King to *inspect into* our English Traffick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 79.

He had not more vigilantly *inspected into* her sentiments than he had guarded his own from a similar scrutiny.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 1.

inspect† (in'spekt), *n.* [< L. *inspectus*, a looking at, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*, *v.*] Inspection.

Not so the Man of philosophic eye,
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1134.

inspectingly (in-spek'ting-li), *adv.* In an examining manner.★

inspection (in-spek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *inspection* = Pr. *inspection* = Sp. *inspección* = Pg. *inspecção* = It. *ispezione*, *inspezione*, < L. *inspectio(n-)*, an examination, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] The act of inspecting; critical examination; close or careful survey; specifically, a formal or official inquiry by actual observation into the state, efficiency, safety, quality, etc., of something of special moment, as troops, police, buildings, steam-vessels, drugs, etc.

Lat hym advert and have *inspeccioun*
What ther befyl in Awstynes tyme.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 137.

Conceal yoursel' as well 's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But keek through ev'ry other man
Wi' sharpen'd, sly *inspection*.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

=**Syn.** *Investigation*, *Search*, etc. See *examination*.

inspectional (in-spek'shon-al), *a.* [< *inspection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspection; giving results by direct inspection: applied to an instrument from which results are read directly or by inspection, no reduction or calculation being required.

inspection-car (in-spek'shon-kär), *n.* On railroads, a large hand-car provided with seats, or a platform car fitted with a hood and seats designed to be pushed before an engine, for use in inspecting the road.

inspective (in-spek'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *inspectivus*, contemplative, considering, < L. *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] Pertaining to inspection; inspecting; that may be inspected.

These three draughts upon paper belong as much to the ordonance as the disposition, shewing and describing the measures and dimensions of the *inspective* parts, order, and position. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

inspector (in-spek'tor), *n.* [= F. *inspecteur* = Sp. Pg. *inspector* = It. *ispettore*, *inspettore*, < L. *inspector*, one who views or observes, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, view: see *inspect*.] 1. One who inspects or oversees; one whose duty it is to secure by supervision the proper performance of work of any kind, or to ascertain by

examination the quality or condition of the work, or of any article offered for sale or transfer; a public officer charged with such duties: as, the *inspectors* of election or of police; an *inspector* of weights and measures. Specifically —2. An initiate in the mysteries of Eleusis; an epopt or seer.

These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols, and . . . the completely initiated were called ★*inspectors*. *R. P. Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 5.

inspectorate (in-spek′tọr-āt), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ate*[3].] 1. A district under the charge or supervision of an inspector; specifically, one of the two larger administrative districts into which western Greenland is divided.—2. A body of inspectors or overseers.

inspector-general (in-spek′tọr-jen′ē-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the oversight of some system of inspection, as that of an army, a class of public works or of machinery, etc.—**Supervising inspector-general of steam-vessels**, an officer of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, who, with the aid of a board of inspectors, administers the steamboat-inspection laws.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *inspector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an inspector; relating to inspectors.

We are then confronted by a question which was once proposed in an *inspectorial* report. *The Times* (London).

inspectorship (in-spek′tọr-ship), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ship*.] The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.—**Deed of inspectorship**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, providing for forbearance, and the carrying on of the business meanwhile by the debtor, under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors, called *inspectors*, to whom power is usually given to extend the period fixed by the deed.

inspectress (in-spek′tres), *n.* [= F. *inspectrice*; as *inspector* + *-ess*.] A female inspector.

Inspectress General of the royal geer.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 36.

insperset (in-spėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *inspersus*, pp. of *inspergere*, scatter into or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] To sprinkle upon. *Bailey*.

inspersion† (in-spėr′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inspersio(n-)*, a scattering or sprinkling upon, < L. *inspergere*, pp. *inspersus*, scatter upon: see *insperse*.] The act of sprinkling; a sprinkling. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inspeximus† (in-spek′si-mus), *n.* [L., we have inspected (1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *inspicere*, look into, inspect: see *inspect*): the first word in many old charters and letters patent.] An exemplification; a royal grant.

An *inspeximus* consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regrant thereof. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 411.

insphere, *v. t.* See *ensphere*.

in-sphere (in′sfēr), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *sphere*.] An inscribed sphere.

inspirable (in-spīr′a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inspirable* = Pg. *inspiravel*; as *inspire* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inspired or breathed; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.

2. That may become inspired or infused with something; capable of being affected by or as if by inspiration.

inspirant (in-spīr′ant), *n.* [< L. *inspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] An inspirer; one who inspires or incites. [Rare.]

He presented and read the following lines which he [Hartley Coleridge] had written, . . . Aunt Charles being the *inspirant*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 8.

inspiration (in-spi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inspiracioun*, < OF. (also F.) *inspiration* = Pr. *inspiratio* = Sp. *inspiración* = Pg. *inspiração* = It. *ispirazione*, *inspirazione*, < LL. *inspiratio(n-)*, inspiration, < L. *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] 1. The act of inspiring or breathing in; a drawing into the lungs, as of air; inhalation; the first movement in the act of respiration, followed by expiration.—2. A breathing or infusion into the mind or soul; an awakening or creation of thought, purpose, or any mental condition, by some specific external influence; intellectual exaltation; an inexplicable cognition, as the knowledge of an axiom, according to a priori philosophers.

Thei hopen that thorghe *inspiracioun* of God and of him thei schulle have the better Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *inspiration* of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Job xxxii. 8.

Childhood, that weeps at the story of suffering, that shudders at the picture of wrong, brings down its *inspiration* "from God, who is our home." *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 92.

3. In *theol.*, an influence directly and immediately exerted by the Spirit of God upon the soul of man: in Christian theology, used especially with reference to the Old and New Testaments, regarded as written under the direct influence of God exercised upon the thoughts and feelings of the writers. This doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures has been maintained in various forms, and with various definitions of the nature and extent of the divine influence, the principal being the following: (*a*) *verbal inspiration*, the immediate communication or dictation to the writers of every word written; (*b*) *plenary inspiration*, inspiration which is full, complete, entire: involving the doctrine that the Bible was inspired in all its parts and the writers in all their faculties, so that every statement of the inspired writers, whether moral and religious, or only chronological or scientific, is to be accepted as true and authoritative; (*c*) *moral inspiration*, inspiration only for a definite purpose, namely, the moral and spiritual redemption and development of the race, so that the Bible is to be accepted as authoritative only in matters of religious faith and practice; (*d*) *dynamical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as acting upon and through the natural faculties: in contrast to (*e*) *mechanical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as an influence which merely uses human organs as an instrument for expression. Thus, *dynamical* inspiration is nearly equivalent to *moral* inspiration, the one word indicating, however, rather the method employed, the other the themes to which inspiration is supposed to be limited; while *mechanical* inspiration is nearly synonymous with *verbal* inspiration.

All scripture is given by *inspiration* of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. [In Wyclif, "Al scripture of God ynspired is profitable," etc.; in the revised version, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable," etc.] 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Inspiration then, according to its manifestation in Scripture, is *Dynamical* and not *Mechanical:* the human powers of the divine messenger act according to their natural laws, even when these powers are supernaturally strengthened. Man is not converted into a mere machine, even in the hand of God. *Westcott*, Introd. to Study of Gospels, Int., p. 14.

4. The state or condition of being inspired; determination or purpose excited by a specific external influence; communicated bent of mind.

The knights . . .
On Emily with equal ardour look,
And from her eyes their *inspiration* took.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 433.

5. That which is impressed by an inspiring influence; a thought or an emotion borne in upon one by an occult prompting or impulse.

Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2, 31.

The age which we now live in is not an age of *inspirations* and impulses. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. iv.

It is ever an *inspiration*, God only knows whence; a sudden, undated perception of eternal right coming into and correcting things that were wrong; a perception that passes through thousands as readily as through one. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 408.

inspirational (in-spi-rā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *inspiration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration.

In their *inspirational* states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 321.

inspirationist (in-spi-rā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *inspiration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures, or in direct supernatural prompting of any kind.

inspirator (in′spi-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *inspirador* = It. *ispiratore*, *inspiratore*, < LL. *inspirator*, inspirer, < L. *inspirare*, breathe in, inspire: see *inspire*.] In a steam-generator, a double injector, or two combined injectors, the one raising the water from the pump-chambers or reservoirs and delivering it to the other, which forces it into the boiler. Instead of delivering the water to the boiler, the second injector might throw the water outboard, in which mode of operation it would be an *ejector*, and it is sometimes so called. See *injector*.

inspiratory (in-spīr′a-tō-ri or in′spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inspire* + *-atory*.] Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

inspire (in-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspired*, ppr. *inspiring*. [< ME. *inspiren*, *ynspyren*, *enspiren*, < OF. *inspirer*, *espirer*, F. *inspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inspirar* = It. *inspirare*, *ispirare*, < L. *inspirare*, blow or breathe into or upon, animate, excite, inflame, < *in*, in, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To breathe in; draw into the lungs; inhale: as, to *inspire* pure air: opposed to *expire*.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey*.

It seems as if the intellect resembled that law of nature by which we now *inspire*, now expire the breath. *Emerson*, Intellect.

2. To breathe into; infuse by or as if by breathing.

Her harty wordes so deepe into the mynd
Of the yong Damzell sunke, that great desire
Of warlike armes in her forthwith they tynd,
And generous stout courage did *inspyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 57.

Still he breatheth and *inspireth* light into the face of his chosen. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

The buildings have an aspect lugubrious,
That *inspires* a feeling of awe and terror
Into the heart of the beholder.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

Hence—3. To actuate or influence; animate; affect, rouse, or control by an infused, animating, or exalting influence.

Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspired hath in every holte and heethe
The tendre croppes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 7

What zeal, what fury, hath *inspir'd* thee now?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 229.

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing;
The breathing instruments *inspire*.
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 2.

The expression, the sentiment, the thought, the soul, which *inspires* the work.
Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Specifically—4. To guide or control by divine influence; instruct or infuse with spiritual or divine knowledge.

A prophet then, *inspir'd* by heav'n, arose,
And points the crime, and thence derives the woes.
Pope, Iliad, i. 498.

Any one is *inspired*, as we now speak, just as far as he is raised internally, in thought, feeling, perception, or action, by a Divine movement within.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air; draw air into the lungs: opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

2†. To blow; blow in.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspyre*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 30.

inspired (in-spīrd′), *p. a.* 1. That is or has been inhaled; taken into the lungs: as, *inspired* air.—2. Actuated, guided, or controlled by divine influence; informed, instructed, or directed by the Holy Spirit: as, an *inspired* teacher. —3. Produced under the direction or influence of inspiration: as, the *inspired* writings (that is, the Scriptures).

inspirer (in-spīr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which inspires.

Inspirer and hearer of prayer,
Thou Shepherd and Guardian of thine.
Toplady, Hymn.

inspiring† (in-spīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inspire*.] Inspiration.

Attributed to a secret instinct and *inspiring* . . . touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 207.

inspiringly (in-spīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an inspiring manner; in such a way as to inspire, as with courage, hope, etc.

inspirit (in-spir′it), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *spirit*. Cf. *inspire*.] To infuse or excite spirit within; enliven; animate; give new life to; encourage; invigorate.

But a discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies . . . *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

The life and literature of a people may be *inspirited*, stimulated, modified, but not habitually sustained and nourished, by exotic food or the dried fruits of remote ages. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

=Syn. To inspire, rouse, cheer, stimulate, fire.

inspissate (in-spis′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inspissated*, ppr. *inspissating*. [< LL. *inspissatus*, pp. of **inspissare*, thicken, < L. *in*, in, + *spissare*, thicken: see *spissate*.] To thicken, as a fluid, by evaporation; bring to greater consistence by evaporation or admixture with a solid.

Wine sugred inebriateth less than wine pure — the cause is, for that the sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolve into vapour. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 726.

inspissate (in-spis′āt), *a.* [< LL. *inspissatus*, thickened: see the verb.] Thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spi-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *inspissate* + *-ion*.] The act of inspissating, or the state of being inspissated; increased consistence, as of a fluid substance.

What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction than *inspissation* and condensation?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 881.

in-square (in′skwār), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *square*.] An inscribed square.

★**inst.** An abbreviation (*a*) of the adjective *instant;* (*b*) of *instrumental.*

instability (in-stā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *instabilité* = Sp. *instabilidad* = Pg. *instabilidade* = It. *instabilità,* < L. *instabilita(t-)s,* unsteadiness, < *instabilis,* unsteady: see *instable.*] The state of being unstable; want of stability or firmness, physical or moral; liability to fall, fail, give way, or suffer change.

The uncertainty, *instability,* and fluctuating state of human life, which is aptly represented by sailing the ocean. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

instable† (in-stā′bl), *a.* [= F. *instable* = Sp. *instable* = Pg. *instavel* = It. *instabile,* < L. *instabilis,* unsteady, < *in-* priv. + *stabilis,* steady, stable: see *stable*[2].] Not stable; unstable.

instableness† (in-stā′bl-nes), *n.* Unstableness; instability. *Howell.*

install, instal (in-stâl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *installed,* ppr. *installing.* [Formerly also *enstall;* < F. *installer* = Sp. *instalar* = Pg. *installar* = It. *installare,* < ML. *installare,* put in a place or seat, < *in,* in, + *stallum,* < OHG. *stal,* a place, = E. *stall:* see *stall.*] 1. To place in a seat; give a place to.

Mr. Weller, after duly *installing* Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle inside, took his seat on the box by the driver. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxxix.

2. To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; invest with any charge, office, or rank with the customary ceremonies.

And, to be had in the more reputacion among the people, he [the cardinal] determined to be *installed* or inthronised at Yorke with all the pompe that might be. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 22.

3. To place in position for service or use. [A Gallicism.]

This road has recently been *installed* by the . . . Electric Railway and Motor Company. *Science,* XIII. 116.

installation (in-stâ-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *installation* = Sp. *instalación* = Pg. *installação* = It. *installazione,* < ML. *installatio(n-),* < *installare,* install: see *install.*] 1. The act of installing; the formal induction of a person into a rank, an order, or an official position: as, the *installation* of a Knight of the Garter; the *installation* of a clergyman over a charge. In the Church of England the installation of a canon or prebendary of a cathedral consists in solemnly inducting him into his stall in the choir and his place in the chapter. The installation of an archbishop or a bishop is called *enthronization.* Installation differs from *institution,* which is the act by which a bishop commits the spiritual care of a parish to the clergyman nominated, and also from *induction* into a parish, which gives him temporal possession of the goods and income annexed to the cure of souls. In non-episcopal churches installation is a religious service placing the minister elect over his particular charge, and differs from *ordination* in that the latter inducts the clergyman into the pastoral office generally, while *installation* places him over the particular church or parish to which he is called: he is *ordained* but once; he is *installed* whenever he takes a new parish.

2. A placing in position for service or use; also, a complete mechanical apparatus or "plant" in position and ready for use: especially used of electrical apparatus. [A Gallicism.]

instalment, installment (in-stâl′ment), *n.* [< *install* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of installing or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities; installation.

The *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shak.,* Rich. III., iii. 1, 163.

2. The seat in which one is installed. [Rare.]

The several chairs of order look you scour
With juice of balm and every precious flower.
Each fair *instalment,* coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be bless'd!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 67.

3. A partial payment on account of a debt due; one of several parts into which a debt is divided for payment at different times: as, to pay for a purchase by or in *instalments;* to sell goods on *instalments* (that is, on condition of taking pay by instalments, sometimes with a stipulation that in default of payment of an instalment the seller may retake the goods and keep by way of forfeiture what has been paid).—4. A part of anything produced or furnished in advance of the remainder; one of a number of parts produced at different times: as, to publish a novel or to deliver stores in or by *instalments.*

An acquisition of exclusive privilege may be an assertion of a right which, if the surrounding classes were already free, would look like usurpation, but which, when they are downtrodden, gives a glimpse and is itself an *instalment* of liberty. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 485.

Instalment plan, a system adopted by some traders in substantial articles, such as furniture, sewing-machines, pianos, etc., by which the seller retains the ownership until payment, and stipulates for the right to retake the article, without return of some or any part of what has already been paid, if the buyer makes default in any instalment.

instamp (in-stamp′), *v. t.* Same as *enstamp.*

instance (in′stans), *n.* [< ME. *instaunce,* < OF. ★(and F.) *instance* = Pr. *instanssa, instancia* = Sp. Pg. *instancia* = It. *istanza, instanza, istanzia, instanzia,* < L. *instantia,* a being near, presence, also perseverance, earnestness, importunity, urgency, LL. also objection, instance, < *instan(t-)s,* urgent: see *instant.*] 1†. Presence; present time.

Thou ne shalt nat demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou shalt demen it more rygtfully that it is science of presence or of *instaunce* that neuer ne fayleth. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, p. 174.

2. A happening or occurring; occurrence; occasion: as, it was correct in the first *instance;* a court of first *instance* (that is, of primary jurisdiction).—3. A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or a precedent; an example; originally, a case offered to disprove a universal assertion: as, this has happened in three *instances.*

It is almost without *instance* contradictory, that ever any government was disastrous that was in the hands of learned governors. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern *instances.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 156.

As to the puff oblique, or puff by implication, it is too various and extensive to be illustrated by an *instance.* *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 2.

Hence—4†. Evidence; proof; token.

I have receiv'd
A certain *instance* that Glendower is dead.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1, 103.

For *instance* of thy safety,
I offer thee my hand. *Ford,* Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

5†. An impelling motive; influence; cause.

But he that temper'd thee bade thee stand up,
Gave thee no *instance* why thou shouldst do treason.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2, 119.

6†. The process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

7. In *Scots law,* that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.—8. The act or state of being instant or urgent; insistence; solicitation; urgency. [Now only archaic or technical except in the phrase *at the instance of.*]

The puple criede to the Lord with gret *instaunce.* *Wyclif,* Judith iv. 8 (Oxf.).

It becomes vs Councellors better to vse *instance* for our friend then for the Iudges to sentence at *instance.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

But, Mr. Todd, surely there is no such *instance* in the business that ye could no' wait and look about you. *Galt.*

At the instance of, at the solicitation or suggestion of.

Edmund Earl of Arundel, John Daniel, and Thomas Micheldene, *at the Instance of* Mortimer, are all three beheaded. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 112.

Causes of instance, causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.—**For instance,** for example: introducing a case to illustrate a general statement.—**Instance court,** a branch of the former court of admiralty in England, distinct from the prize-court, and having jurisdiction in cases of maritime contracts and torts committed at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects. See *admiralty court,* under *admiralty.*—**Instance side of the court,** a district court of the United States sitting in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction in admiralty to determine questions of private right, etc., as distinguished from prize causes.=**Syn. 3.** *Pattern, Model,* etc. See *example.*

instance (in′stans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *instanced,* ppr. *instancing.* [< *instance, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cite as an instance; adduce in illustration or confirmation; mention as an example.

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes.

It is not a natural, but a religious sobriety, and may be *instanced* in fasting or abstinence from some kinds of meat. *Jer. Taylor,* Works, I., Pref.

He *instances* some lewd Practices at Feasts, and by the bye touches the Nobility. *Congreve,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

2. To furnish an instance or example of; exemplify; manifest. [Rare.]

Never think yourself safe because you do your duty in ninety-nine points; it is the hundredth which is to be the ground of your self-denial, which must evidence, or rather *instance* and realize, your faith. *J. H. Newman,* Parochial Sermons, i. 68.

II.† *intrans.* To take or receive example or examples; give or find illustration: followed by *in.*

This story doth not only *instance in* kingdoms, but *in* families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

A teacher . . . (I might *instance in* St. Patrick's dean)
Too often rails to gratify his spleen.
Cowper, Charity, l. 499.

instancy (in′stan-si), *n.* Instance; insistency.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

You will bear me out with what *instancy* I besought you to depart. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Dynamiter, p. 146.

instant (in′stant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *instant* = Sp. Pg. It. *instante,* < L. *instan(t-)s,* standing by, being near, present, also urgent, importunate, ppr. of *instare,* stand upon, press upon, urge, pursue, insist, < *in,* on, upon, + *stare,* stand: see *state.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Present; current; now passing: as, on the 8th of June *instant;* the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day "in the present month," Latin *instante mense*). [Now rare or obsolete except as opposed to *ultimo* or *proximo* after the name of a month, or with the word *month* understood (then often abbreviated *inst.*).]

I never knew
The perfect treasure thou brought'st with thee more
Than at this *instant* minute.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

The bride-day, you say, is to be on the thirtieth of the *instant* month. *Scott,* Fortunes of Nigel, xxxvii.

2. Immediate; with no interval of time intervening; instantaneous.

The wreath he won drew down an *instant* curse.
Cowper, Charity, l. 61.

The victories of character are *instant.*
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3†. Immediate in succession; very next.

Upon the *instant* morrow of her nuptials.
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

4. Insistent; urgent; earnest; pressing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Preach the word; be *instant* in season, out of season. 2 Tim. iv. 2.

We are too much wearied and disquieted with the importunate and *instant* complaints of our subiects. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 161.

Say our rites are *instant.* *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, v. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A particular point of time regarded as present.

I can, at any unseasonable *instant* of the night, appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber-window. *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 2, 16.

The great rule, methinks, should be, to manage the *instant* in which we stand with fortitude, equanimity, and moderation. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 374.

2. A point in duration; a moment; a very small period or interval of time: as, he will return in an *instant.*

This gracious all-commanding beauty fades in an *instant.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

An *instant* . . . is that which takes up the time of only one idea in our minds without the succession of another, wherein therefore we perceive no succession at all. *Locke,* Human Understanding, II. xiv. 10.

3†. Application; instance.

Upon her *instant* unto the Romanes for aide.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

=**Syn. 2.** *Minute,* etc. See *moment.*

instant† (in′stant), *adv.* [< *instant, a.*] Instantly; very soon.

Here he will *instant* be; let's walk a turn.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 157.

instant† (in′stant), *v. t.* [< OF. *instanter,* press upon, < L. *instan(t-)s,* pp. of *instare,* press upon: see *instant, a.*] To importune; urge.

Pilate would shed no innocent blood, but laboured to mitigate the bishops' fury, and *instanted* them, as they were religious, to shew godly favour. *Bp. Bale,* Select Works, p. 242.

instantaneity (in″stan-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *instantane-ous* + *-ity.*] The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness. *Shenstone.*

instantaneous (in-stan-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus,* instantaneous, < L. *instan(t-)s,* instant: see *instant* and *-aneous.* Cf. *momentaneous, contemporaneous,* etc.] 1. Done or produced in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time.

The work is done by *instantaneous* call;
Converts at once are made, or not at all.
Crabbe, Works, II. 65.

2. In *mech.,* existing in or referring to an instant of time; momentary: as, *instantaneous* position, displacement, velocity, acceleration, etc. (that is, the position, etc., at any instant).—**Instantaneous axis, instantaneous sliding axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*[1].—**Instantaneous photograph.** See *photography.*

instantaneously (in-stan-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

instantaneousness (in-stan-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being instantaneous.

instantany†, *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus:* see *instantaneous.*] Instantaneous.

An *instantany* and entire creation of the world.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

instanter (in-stan′tėr), *adv.* [< L. *instanter,* urgently, pressingly, ML. also presently, at once,

〈 *instan(t-)s*, present, urgent: see *instant, a.*] At the present time; immediately; without delay: as, the party was compelled to plead *instanter*. When used of legal proceedings, it is usually deemed to mean within twenty-four hours. In some jurisdictions, when said of an act to be done in open court, it is construed to mean before the rising of the court for the day; of any other act affecting the record, before the hour for closing the clerk's office for the day.

Ay, marry will I, and that *instanter*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 84.

instantial (in-stan′shal), *a.* [〈 *instance* (L. *instantia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an instance or example; illustrating by instances. [Rare.]

At length all these are found to be *instantial* cases of this great law of attraction acting in various modes.
Theodore Parker, Sermons.

instantly (in′stant-li), *adv.* **1†.** At the same time; simultaneously.

He . . . chid his truant youth with such a grace
As if he master'd there a double spirit,
Of teaching, and of learning, *instantly*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 55.

2. Immediately after; without any intervening time: as, to be *instantly* killed.

Be not too hasty when ye face the enemy,
Nor too ambitious to get honour *instantly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

3†. With urgency; insistently; earnestly; assiduously.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, That he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii. 4.

instar (in-stär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instarred*, ppr. *instarring*. [〈 *in-*[1] + *star*.] **1.** To set or adorn with stars or with brilliants; star.

Where pansies mixt with daisies shine,
And asphodels *instarr'd* with gold.
W. Harte, The Ascetic.

2. To make a star of; set as a star.

Our heart is high *instarr'd* in brighter spheres.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 2.

instate (in-stāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instated*, ppr. *instating*. [Formerly also *enstate;* 〈 *in-*[2] + *state*.] **1.** To set or place; establish, as in a rank or condition.

Hard was the thing that he could not persuade,
In the king's favour he was so *instated*.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Do what you please — only oust Roguery and *instate* Honesty. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

2†. To invest.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 249.

He knew the place to which he was to go
Had larger titles, more triumphant wreathes
To *instate* him with. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

instatement (in-stāt′ment), *n.* [〈 *instate* + *-ment*.] The act of instating; establishment.

We expect an *instatement* of the latter.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 83.

in statu pupillari (in stā′tū pū-pi-lā′rī). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *pupillari*, abl. of *pupillaris*, pupilary: see *pupilary*.] In the English universities, in a state of pupilage; subject to collegiate laws, discipline, and officers.

in statu quo (in stā′tū kwō). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *quo*, abl. of *qui*, who, which.] In the condition in which (it was before): a part of the phrase *in statu quo ante fuit*, or *ante bellum*, in the condition in which it was before, or before the war, used with reference to the restoration of any person or property to the situation existing at a previous time (in this case, sometimes, *in statu quo ante*), or to the maintenance of the present situation unchanged.

instaurate† (in-stâ′rāt), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instaurare* (〉 It. *instaurare* = Sp. Pg. *instaurar* = F. *instaurer*, 〉 E. *instaure*, and ult. *instore, enstore*), set up, restore, repair, renew, repeat, 〈 *in*, in, + **staurare*, set up, found also in *restaurare*, set up again, restore: see *store, enstore, restore*.] To restore; repair.

instauration (in-stâ-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instauration* = Sp. *instauración* = Pg. *instauração* = It. *instaurazione*, 〈 L. *instauratio(n-)*, a renewal, repetition, restoration, 〈 *instaurare*, renew: see *instaurate*.] Restoration; renewal; repair.

I rather thought, and with religion think,
Had all the characters of Love been lost, . . .
That both his nature and his essence might
Have found their mighty *instauration* here.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

instaurator† (in′stâ-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instaurateur* = Sp. Pg. *instaurador* = It. *instauratore*, 〈 L. *instaurator*, a restorer, renewer, 〈 *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate*.] A restorer.

They pretend to be the great *instaurators* of his empire. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203.

instaure† (in-stâr′), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instaurare*, restore, renew: see *instaurate*.] To renew or renovate.

All things that show or breathe
Are now *instaur'd*, saving my wretched brest.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

instead (in-sted′), *prep. phr.* [Prop., as orig. (ME. *in stede*), two words, *in stead*, and still so written when the article or a pron. is used (*in the stead, in his stead*, etc.): see *in*[1] and *stead*.] **1.** In the stead; in place or room; hence, in equivalence or substitution: followed by *of*.

In that Valeye is a Feld where Men drawen out of the Erthe a thing that men clepen Cambylle; and thei ete it *in stede of* Spice, and thei bere it to selle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat, and cockles *instead of* barley. Job xxi. 40.

Especially he [the orator] consults his power by making *instead of* taking his theme. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In its stead; in place of it, or of the thing or act mentioned.

To rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of words unknown.
Milton, P. L., xii. 54.

insteadfast (in-sted′fast), *a.* [〈 *in-*[3] + *steadfast*.] Not steadfast or firm. *Cooke*, Theogony of Hesiod. [Rare.]

insteep (in-stēp′), *v. t.* [〈 *in-*[1] + *steep*[2].] To steep or soak; drench.

York, all haggled over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay *insteep'd*,
And takes him by the beard.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6, 12.

instellation (in-ste-lā′shon), *n.* [〈 L. *in*, in, + *stellatus*, starred: see *stellate*, and cf. *constellation*.] A putting among the stars. [Rare.]

Shakspere has been long enthroned in *instellation*.
★ *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

instep (in′step), *n.* [First recorded as *insteppe*, later sometimes *instip, instup, instoppe;* appar. 〈 *in-*[1] + *step*, but the formation is not clear.] **1.** The arch of the foot; the highest part of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; technically, the upper surface of the tarsus.

Low at leave-taking, with his brandish'd plume
Brushing his *instep*, bow'd the all-amorous Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence — **2.** A corresponding part of the hind limb of some animals, as the front of the horse's hind leg from the hock to the pastern.

instigate (in′sti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instigated*, ppr. *instigating*. [〈 L. *instigatus*, pp. of *instigare* (〉 It. *instigare, istigare* = Sp. Pg. *instigar* = Pr. *instigar, istiguar* = F. *instiguer*), stimulate, set on, incite, urge, 〈 *in*, on, + **stigare*, akin to *stinguere*, push, goad: see *distinguish, stigma, stimulus*.] **1.** To stimulate to an action or course; incite to do something; set or goad on; urge: generally in a bad sense: as, to *instigate* one to commit a crime.

By . . . vaunts of his nobility [the duke]
Did *instigate* the bedlam brain-sick duchess
By wicked means to frame our sovereign's fall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 51.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, . . . the servant is accessory. *Blackstone*.

2. To stir up; foment; bring about by incitement or persuasion: as, to *instigate* crime or insurrection; to *instigate* a quarrel. = **Syn.** *Impel, Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); tempt, prevail upon. See list under *incite*.

instigatingly (in′sti-gā-ting-li), *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

instigation (in-sti-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instigation* = Sp. *instigación* = Pg. *instigação* = It. *istigazione, instigazione*, 〈 L. *instigatio(n-)*, 〈 *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate*.] The act of instigating; incitement, as to wrong-doing; temptation; prompting.

As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

All the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South*, Sermons.

What wonder, then, that the words of that prediction should have succeeded in setting and keeping at variance two families already predisposed to quarrel by every *instigation* of hereditary jealousy? *Poe*, Tales, I. 476.

instigator (in′sti-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instigateur* = Pr. *istiguador* = Sp. Pg. *instigador* = It. *istigatore, instigatore*, 〈 L. *instigator*, an instigator, 〈 *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate*.] One who or that which instigates; an inciter.

He aggravated the guilt of his perfidy, in the most atrocious degree, by being himself the first mover and *instigator* of that injustice.
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

instil, instill (in-stil′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instilled*, ppr. *instilling*. [〈 F. *instiller* = Sp. *instilar* = Pg. *instillar* = It. *instillare*, 〈 L. *instillare*, pour in by drops, 〈 *in*, in, on, + *stillare*, drop, 〈 *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2]. Cf. *distil*.] **1.** To pour in by drops.

The juice of it being boiled with oile, and so dropped or *instilled* into the head, is good for the paines thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17.

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instil*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 87.

Hence — **2.** To infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind or feelings; cause to be imbibed; insinuate; inject.

How hast thou *instill'd*
Thy malice into thousands!
Milton, P. L., vi. 269.

= **Syn.** *Infuse*, etc. See *implant*.

instillation (in-sti-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instillation* = Sp. *instilación* = Pg. *instillação*, 〈 L. *instillatio(n-)*, 〈 *instillare*, pour in by drops: see *instil*.] **1.** The act of instilling or of pouring in by drops or by small quantities; the act of infusing or insinuating into the mind.

Those petty qualities . . . are every moment exerting their influence upon us, and make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible *instillations*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 72.

2. That which is instilled or infused.

instillator (in′sti-lā-tor), *n.* [〈 L. as if **instillator*, 〈 *instillare*, pp. *instillatus*, instil: see *instil*.] One who instils or infuses; an instiller. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

instillatory (in-stil′a-tō-ri), *a.* [〈 *instil* + *-atory*.] Relating to instillation. *Imp. Dict.*

instiller (in-stil′ėr), *n.* One who instils.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

instilment, instillment (in-stil′ment), *n.* [〈 *instil* + *-ment*.] The act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

instimulate† (in-stim′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instimulatus*, pp. of *instimulare*, push or urge on, 〈 *in*, on, + *stimulare*, prick, urge: see *stimulate*.] To stimulate; excite. *Coles*, 1717.

instimulation† (in-stim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [〈 *instimulate* + *-ion*.] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging. *Bailey*, 1731.

instinct (in-stingkt′), *a.* [〈 L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, incite, instigate, 〈 *in*, in, on, + *stinguere*, prick: see *sting, stimulus*, etc. Cf. *distinct, extinct*.] Urged or animated from within; moved inwardly; infused or filled with some active principle: followed by *with*.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity, . . .
Itself *instinct with* spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 752.

What betrays the inner essence of the man must be so grasped and rendered [by the painter] that all that meets the eye — look, attitude, action, expression — shall be *instinct with* meaning. *J. Caird*.

The close buds,
That lay along the boughs, *instinct with* life, . . .
Feared not the piercing spirit of the North.
Bryant, Winter Piece.

instinct† (in-stingkt′), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, impel, instigate: see *instinct, a.*] To impress as by an animating influence; communicate as an instinct.

Unextinguishable beauty, . . . impressed and *instincted* through the whole. *Bentley*.
★

instinct (in′stingkt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *instinkt* = F. *instinct* = Sp. *instinto* = Pg. *instincto* = It. *instinto, istinto*, 〈 L. *instinctus*, impulse, instigation, 〈 *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct, a.*] **1.** A special propensity, in any organized being, but more especially in the lower animals, producing effects which appear to be those of reason and knowledge, but which transcend the general intelligence or experience of the creature; the sagacity of brutes. Instinct is said to be blind — that is, either the end is not consciously recognized by the animal, or the connection of the means with the end is not understood. Instinct is also, in general, somewhat deficient in instant adaptability to extraordinary circumstances. The question whether instincts are innate or induced is still a subject of controversy.

The lion will not touch the true prince. *Instinct* is a great matter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 299.

It will be universally admitted that *instincts* are as important as corporeal structures for the welfare of each species under its present conditions of life. Under changed conditions of life it is at least possible that slight modifi-

cations of *instinct* might be profitable to a species; and if it can be shown that *instincts* do vary ever so little, then I can see no difficulty in natural selection preserving and continually accumulating variations of *instinct* to any extent that was profitable. It is thus, as I believe, that all the most complex and wonderful *instincts* have originated.
Darwin, Origin of Species (1869), p. 187.

Instinct is purposive action without consciousness of the purpose. . . . The end to which a definite kind of instinctive action is subservient is not conceived once for all by a mind standing outside the individual like a providence, and the necessity to act conformably thereto externally thrust upon the individual as something foreign to him; but the end of the *instinct* is in each single case unconsciously willed and imagined by the individual, and the choice of means suitable to each special case unconsciously made.
E. von Hartmann, Philosophy of the Unconscious, tr. by [Coupland, A. iii.

Every animal that has well-developed eyes presents an instance of the adaptation of means to purpose by unconscious formative intelligence, which is quite as definite as that shown in any motor *instinct*, and far more delicate and subtle. *Murphy*, Habit and Intelligence, xxvii.

All *instincts* probably arose in one or other of two ways. (1) By the effects of habit in successive generations, mental activities which were originally intelligent become, as it were, stereotyped into permanent *instincts*. . . . (2) The other mode of origin consists in natural selection, or survival of the fittest, continuously preserving actions which, although never intelligent, yet happen to have been of benefit. *Romanes*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 157.

2. Natural intuitive power; innate power of perception or intuition.

They [poets] came by *instinct* diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits), to be made apt to receaue visions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

Willingly would I now have gone and asked Mrs. Reed's pardon; but I knew, partly from experience and partly from *instinct*, that was the way to make her repulse me with double scorn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

The truth was felt by *instinct* here—
Process which saves a world of trouble and time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 182.

instinction† (in-stingk′shon), *n.* [< OF. *instinctio(n-)*, < L. as if **instinctio(n-)*, < *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct*.] 1. Instinct.—2. Instigation; inspiration.

Tulli in his Tusculane questions supposeth that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses sufficiente and commentable, or that his eloquence may flowe without labour, wordes well sounyng and plentuouse, without celestial *instinction*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

instinctive (in-stingk′tiv), *a.* [< *instinct* + *-ive*.] Prompted by or of the nature of instinct.

Raised
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung.
Milton, P. L., viii. 259.

An action which we ourselves should require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal, more especially by a very young one, without any experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be *instinctive*.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 201.

A sceptre once put in the hand, the grip is *instinctive*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Whether young children have an *instinctive* dread of the dark might of course be determined by a careful collection of testimony.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 13.

instinctively (in-stingk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

They prepar'd
A rotten carcase of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast; the very rats
Instinctively have quit it.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 148.

We *instinctively* demand that everything in God's plan shall stand in the strict unity of reason.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 261.

instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *instinctive* + *-ity*.] The character of being instinctive or prompted by instinct. [Rare.]

There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or—a better word—*instinctivity*, in insects. *Coleridge*.

instipulate (in-stip′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *stipulate*.] In *bot.*, having no stipules: same as *exstipulate*.

institorial (in-sti-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *institorius*, < *institor*, an agent, factor, broker, huckster, < *insistere*, pp. *institus*, stand upon, follow, pursue: see *insist*.] In *law*, pertaining to an agent or factor.—**Institorial action**, an action allowed in Roman law against the principal upon contracts of those whom he employed as managers or superintendents of a farm or any other particular branch of business.

institute (in′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instituted*, ppr. *instituting*. [< L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere* (> It. *instituire*, *istituire* = Sp. Pg. *instituir* = F. *instituer*), set up, place or set upon, purpose, begin, institute, < *in*, in, on, + *statuere*, set up, establish: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*.] 1. To set up; establish; put into form and operation; set afoot: as, to *institute* laws, rules, or regulations; to *institute* a government or a court; to *institute* a suit or an investigation.

The last particular in the fable is the Games of the torch, *instituted* to Prometheus.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1, 8.

The monastic and hermit's life was *instituted* here in the fourth century by St. Saba; they say, there have been ten thousand recluses here at one time.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

2. To establish in an office; appoint; in ecclesiastical use, to assign to a spiritual charge; invest with the cure of souls: used absolutely, or followed by *to* or *into*.

When Timothy was *instituted into* that office [to preach the word of God], then was the credit and trust of this duty committed unto his faithful care.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Cousin of York, we *institute* your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 162.

A Rev. Alexander Pope was *instituted to* the living of Thruxton, Hants, Jan. 5, 1630. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 374.

3†. To ground or establish in principles; educate; instruct.

A painfull School-master, that hath in hand
To *institute* the flowr of all a Land,
Giues longest Lessons vnto those where Heav'n
The ablest wits and aptest wills hath giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

They have but few laws. For to people to instruct and *institute* very few do suffice.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

Instituted sign, in *logic*, a sign which is not natural, but established, either by human convention (as a clock-bell to strike the hours) or by divine ordinance, as a sacrament, which is a visible sign of an invisible grace, according to St. Augustine.—**Syn. 1.** To ordain, settle, fix, set in motion.

institute†, *a.* [ME. *institut*; < L. *institutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Instituted; established.

When this newe parsoun is *institut* in his churche,
He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedlichest worche.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 326.

★ **institute** (in′sti-tūt), *n.* [= D. *instituut* = G. Dan. Sw. *institut*, < F. *institut* = Pr. *istitut* = Sp. Pg. *instituto* = It. *instituto*, *istituto*, < L. *institutum*, a purpose, design, regulation, ordinance, instruction, etc., prop. neut. of *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, set up, institute: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. An established principle, rule, or law; a settled order.

Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*, [was] thought little enough to wash off the original spot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We profess ourselves servants of so meek a Master, and disciples of so charitable an *institute*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 293.

Greek *institutes* require
The nearest kindred on the fun'ral stage
The dead to lay. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxvi.

2. *pl.* A collection of established laws, rules, or principles; a book of elements, especially in jurisprudence: as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; Erskine's "*Institutes* of the Law of Scotland"; Calvin's "*Institutes* of the Christian Religion." The word implies a systematic statement of the law or of the principles of the subject treated, in analytic form, in a single and complete work, as distinguished from a mere compilation or collection, and from a commentary; but it does not necessarily imply that it is established by any formal authority.

3. An established body of persons; an institution; a society or association organized for some specific work, especially of a literary or scientific character: as, a philosophic or educational *institute*; a mechanics' *institute*; the *Institute* of Civil Engineers; the National *Institute* of France, or specifically the *Institute* (see below).

The title of Member of the *Institute* is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honor of his career.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

4. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus, where a person executing a settlement dispones his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, etc., A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the succession are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—**Institute of France**, an organization formed in 1795 to bring into one body the previously existing national academies, and called at first the *National Institute*. It was at first divided into three and afterward four classes. It underwent various modifications, and, as finally constituted in 1832, consists of the five great academies. See *academy*, 3.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic order of women, founded by Mary Ward in England in 1611. It is thought to be the only Roman Catholic order of English origin since the Reformation. Also called *English Ladies* and *English Virgins*.—**Institutes of Justinian**, an elementary work on Roman law composed in the reign of the Emperor Justinian (who reigned 527–65), and forming part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.—**Institutes of medicine**, a name for the more scientific parts of medical teaching.—**Teachers' institute**, in the system of common schools in the United States, an assembly of teachers of elementary or district schools, convened by a county superintendent or other school authority, to receive or give normal instruction. The work consists of a brief course of class exercises, lectures, and examinations.

instituter (in′sti-tū-tėr), *n.* [< *institute*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *institutor*.] See *institutor*.

institution (in-sti-tū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *institucion*, < OF. (and F.) *institution* = Pr. *institutio*, *istitutio* = Sp. *institución* = Pg. *instituição* = It. *instituzione*, *istituzione*, < L. *institutio(n-)*, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. The act of instituting or setting up; establishment; effective ordination: as, the *institution* of laws or government; the *institution* of an inquiry.

There is no right in this partition,
Ne was it so by *institution*
Ordained first, ne by the law of Nature.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 144.

That the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Establishment in office; in ecclesiastical use, instatement in a spiritual charge; investment with the cure of souls. See *installation*.

For *institucion* & induccion he schal ȝeue moche of this god that is pore mennus.
Wyclif, Works Hitherto Unprinted, p. 248.

I, A. B., receive these keys of the House of God at your hands, as the pledges of my *Institution*.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. Establishment in learning; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

4. Established rule or order; a principle of procedure in any relation; custom; more specifically, an established habit of action, or body of related facts, regulating human conduct in the attainment of a social end, and constituting an element in the social organization or civilization of a community: as, government, the family, a language, is an *institution*.

Never any Religion or *Institution* in the World made it so much its business to keep men from doing evil, and to perswade them to do good, as the Christian doth.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Literary fosterage was an *institution* nearly connected with the existence of the Brehon law schools.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

5. An established custom or usage, or a characteristic. [Chiefly colloq.]

The camels form an *institution* of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy—and they must be respected accordingly. *Times* (London), April, 1858.

The pillory was a flourishing and popular *institution* in those days. Authors stood in it in the body sometimes.
Thackeray, Eng. Humorists, p. 207.

6. An establishment for the promotion of some object; an organized society or body of persons, usually with a fixed place of assemblage and operation, devoted to a special pursuit or purpose: as, an educational *institution*; a charitable *institution*; the Smithsonian *Institution* at Washington.

This led in 1796 to the formation of a Trade-Society, the so-called *Institution*, among the Clothworkers at Halifax, to prevent people from carrying on the trade in violation of custom and law.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

Institution, in a statute exempting property of charitable *institutions* from taxation, signifies an organization which is permanent in its nature, as contradistinguished from an undertaking which is transient or temporary. It designates corporations or other organized bodies created to administer charities, and exempts the property which they own and use for their charitable purposes, and that only.
Humphries v. Little Sisters of the Poor, 29 Ohio Statutes, [201.

7†. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book.

There is another manuscript of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn*.

8. *Eccles.*: (*a*) (1) The origination of the eucharist, and enactment of its observance, by Christ. (2) The words used by Christ in instituting the eucharist, in the various forms as recorded in Scripture (Mat. xxvi. 26–28; Mark xiv. 22–24; Luke xxii. 19, 20; 1 Cor. xi. 23–25), or transmitted by tradition; in *liturgics*, the part of the prayer of consecration of the eucharistic elements in which these words are repeated. Also called more fully the *commemoration, recital*, or *words of institution*. In its fullest form, as exemplified in Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Prayer-book, the prayer of consecration consists of three principal parts, the institution, oblation, and epiclesis or invocation. In nearly all the older liturgies (except the Roman) the institution seems principally conceived in the character of a recital of Christ's words and actions at the last supper, the great oblation and epiclesis consummating the observance commanded by him; while in the Western liturgies, including the Roman and that of the Church of England, but not the Mozarabic in its original form, nor the Scotch and American offices, the institution, with the

manual acts, is regarded as the full and complete act of consecration, and there is no invocation.

The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of *institution* and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 485.

(*b*) The act by which a bishop commits the cure of souls under himself in a parish within his diocese to a priest as rector or vicar. In the Church of England the presentee must previously have made the declaration of assent, taken the oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience, and made the declaration against simony. Institution is given by the bishop or his commissary reading an instrument, the seal of which the clergyman being instituted holds, kneeling before him. When the bishop is patron of the benefice, the same act becomes collation instead of institution. After institution induction admits to temporal possession of the goods and income attached to the cure of souls. In the American Episcopal Church induction is not separate from institution, and there is a public office of institution, set forth in 1804 as the office of induction and revised in 1808 and 1886. The bishop, if satisfied that a clergyman is a qualified minister and duly elected, may act as institutor himself or appoint a presbyter to act in his stead. The office consists in reading the letter of institution, presentation by the senior warden or other vestryman of the keys of the church to the new incumbent, his reception within the altar-rails by the institutor, who presents him with the Bible, Prayer-book, and books of canons, and in the use of proper psalms, lessons, anthem, and prayers, after which the instituted minister offers special prayers, and, after a sermon, celebrates the holy communion.—**Literary and Scientific Institutions Act**, an English statute of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 112) which authorizes the gift or sale of land (not more than one acre) to institutions established for the promotion of science, literature, art, etc.

institutional (in-sti-tū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *institution* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an institution or to institutions; of the nature of an institution; instituted; organized.

Some day patriotism may justify itself, but it cannot yet be expressed except in the form of devotion to some *institutional* fetish or to a particular flag.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, § 16.

Throughout many ages French and English history, both external and *institutional*, are bound together as closely as any two national histories can be.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 66.

2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.—3. Relating to the office of institution.

institutionalism (in-sti-tū'shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *institutional* + *-ism.*] The character of being institutional; in *theol.*, the spirit which lays great emphasis on the institutions of religion.

institutionary (in-sti-tū'shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *institution* + *-ary.*] 1. Of or relating to an institution or to institutions; institutional.

Events are by no means more important than the *institutionary* development which they cause or accompany.
H. H. Bancroft, Cent. America, Int.

2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elementary; rudimentary.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Pertaining to appointment to an ecclesiastical office. *Davies.*

Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great *institutionary* dinners in one week.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlvii.

institutist (in'sti-tū-tist), *n.* [< *institute* + *-ist.*] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. [Rare.]

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

institutive (in'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *institute* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending or intended to institute or establish.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

2. Established; depending on institution.

As for that in Leviticus of marrying the brother's wife, it was a penal statute rather than a dispense; and commands nothing injurious or in it self unclean, only prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 5.

institutively (in'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an institutive manner; by way of institution; in accordance with an institution. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 146.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *instituteur* = Sp. Pg. *instituidor* = It. *institutore, istitutore*, < L. *institutor*, a founder, an erector, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up, begin, found: see *institute.*] 1. One who institutes, establishes, or founds; a founder, organizer, or originator.—2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, one who institutes a clergyman as rector or vicar of a parish; the bishop instituting or a presbyter appointed by him to perform the office of institution.

Then shall the Priest who acts as the *Institutor* receive the Incumbent within the rails of the Altar.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. An instructor; one who educates.

Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *instituter* of his youth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

Also spelled *instituter*.

institutress (in'sti-tū-tres), *n.* [< *institutor* + *-ess.*] A female institutor; a foundress. *Archæologia*, XXI. 549.

instop† (in-stop'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *stop.*] To stop; close; make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

instore†, *v. t.* See *enstore.*

instr. An abbreviation of *instrumental.*

instreaming (in'strē″ming), *n.* [< *in*1 + *streaming.*] A flowing in; influx.

There is first the *instreaming* of the external world through the senses, as impressions.
J. Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 312.

He put out his ungloved hand. Mordecai, clasping it eagerly, seemed to feel a new *instreaming* of confidence.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

instrew†, *v. t.* [ME. **instrewen*, **instruen*, *instrien*; < *in*-1 + *strew.*] To strew about; spread.

Sum lande is wont salt humoure up to throwe
That sleeth the corne. There douves dounge *instrie,*
And leves of cupresse eke on it sowe,
And eree it ynne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

instruct (in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere* (> It. *instruire, istruire* = Sp. Pg. *instruire* = Pr. *estruyre* = F. *instruire*), build, erect, construct, set in order, prepare, furnish, teach, instruct, < *in*, in, + *struere*, join together, pile up, build: see *structure.* Cf. *construct, destruct.*] 1†. To put in order; form; prepare; guide.

The Maids in comely Order next advance;
They bear the Timbrel, and *instruct* the Dance.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To impart knowledge or information to; inform; teach; specifically, to train in knowledge or skill; teach or educate methodically.

Paul writeth unto Timothy, to *instruct* him, to teach him, to exhort, to courage him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 19.

Sir, if I have made
A fault of ignorance, *instruct* my youth.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

At present the most . . . *instructed* intellect has neither the knowledge nor the capacity required for symbolizing in thought the totality of things.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 351.

3. To direct or command; furnish with orders or directions: as, to *instruct* an envoy or a body of delegates.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. Mat. xiv. 8.

4†. To notify; apprise.

I have partly *instructed* Sir F. Drake of the state of these countries.
Wilkes, quoted in Motley's Netherlands, II. 103.

5. In *Scots law*, to adduce evidence in support of; confirm; vouch; verify: as, to *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt estate.—**Syn. 2.** To indoctrinate, school, drill, train. See *instruction.*—3. To prescribe to.

instruct† (in-strukt'), *a.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, build, furnish, instruct: see *instruct, v.*] 1. Furnished; equipped.

Ships *instruct* with oars. *Chapman.*

2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct,*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most?
Milton, P. R., i. 439.

instructer† (in-struk'tėr), *n.* [< *instruct* + *-er*1. Cf. *instructor.*] A teacher; an instructor.

What need we magnifie the humane nature as the great *instructer* in this business, since we may with a little observation find very much the like in brutes as well as men?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 32.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *instruct* + *-ible.*] Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.
Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.

instruction (in-struk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *instruction* = Pr. *instructio* = Sp. *instrucción* = Pg. *instrucção* = It. *instruzione, istruzione*, < L. *instructio(n-)*, building, erecting, constructing, arranging, LL. instruction, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, build, instruct: see *instruct.*] 1. The act of instructing or teaching; communication of knowledge; education; enlightenment.

My *instruction* shall serve to naturalize thee, so thou wilt be capable of a courtier's counsel.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1, 222.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction.* *Locke.*

2. Knowledge imparted; edifying discourse or precepts; teaching.

And. also, geue ze do pretende
Haue heuinlie Ioye vnto zour ende,
Than follow this nyxt *Instructioun,*
Maid for zour Eruditioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. Prov. viii. 10.

3. Direction given; order; command; mandate: commonly in the plural.

The admiral had received *instructions* not to touch at Hispaniola on his outward voyage.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

My *instructions* are that this boy is to move on.
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Discipline, Nurture, Cultivation, Instruction, Teaching, Education;* indoctrination, schooling, breeding, advice, counsel. *Training* is the development of the mind or character or both, or some faculty, at some length, by exercise, as a soldier is trained or drilled. *Discipline* is essentially the same as *training*, but more severe. *Nurture*, by its derivation, expresses a tender, continuous, and protracted training, beginning at an early age. *Cultivation*, in the active sense, is often used of the training, discipline, or development of some single department of the nature: as, the *cultivation* of the understanding, the taste, the conscience. (See *culture.*) *Teaching* is the general word for the imparting of knowledge: as, the profession of *teaching.* *Instruction* has the imparting of knowledge for its object, but emphasizes, more than *teaching*, the employment of orderly arrangement in the things taught. *Tuition* is the most external or formal of these words, representing the act. *Education* is the largest word of all the list, having for its object, like *training* and *discipline*, the development of the powers of the man, but generally also a symmetrical development of the whole man, the mind and the moral nature, by instruction, exercise, etc. *Education* is the word chosen to express the best ideas that men have of the process of teaching and discipline that shall make the wisest, noblest, and most effective kind of man.

instructional (in-struk'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *instruction* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to instruction; promoting education; educational.

Of the *instructional* work it is hardly necessary to speak, further than to say that it follows the modern methods of teaching the physical sciences. *Science*, VIII. 574.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *instructif* = Pr. *instructiu* = Sp. Pg. *instructivo* = It. *instruttivo, istruttivo*, < ML. as if **instructivus*, < L. *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, instruct: see *instruct.*] Serving to instruct or inform; conveying knowledge.

Say Memory! thou from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, iii.

In both cases the confusion is *instructive*, as pointing to the way in which Slavonic and Turanian nations were mixed up together, as allies and as enemies, in the history of these lands. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

There was a lecture occasionally on an *instructive* subject, such as chemistry, or astronomy, or sculpture.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 87.

instructively (in-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to afford instruction.

instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

instructor (in-struk'tọr), *n.* [= F. *instructeur* = Pr. *istruidor* = Sp. Pg. *instructor* = It. *instruttore*, < L. *instructor*, a preparer, ML. an instructor, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, prepare, instruct: see *instruct.*] 1. One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Wisdom was Adam's *instructor* in Paradise, wisdom endued the fathers who lived before the law with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their proper native use.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Specifically, in American colleges, a teacher inferior in rank to a professor. The exact meaning of the term varies in different institutions. See *tutor.*

instructress (in-struk'tres), *n.* [< *instructor* + *-ess.* Cf. *instructrice.*] A female instructor; a preceptress.

instructrice† (in-struk'tris), *n.* [= It. *instruttrice*, < ML. as if **instructrix*, fem. of *instructor*: see *instructor.*] Same as *instructress.*

Knowledge also, as a perfeyt *instructrice* and mastresse, . . . declareth by what meane the sayde preceptes of reason and societie may be well vnderstande.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

★ **instrument** (in'strọ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *instrument, enstrement* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *instrument*, < OF. *instrument, estrument*, F. *instrument* = Pr. *instrument, instrumen, estrument, estrumen, esturmen* = Sp. Pg. *instrumento* = It. *instrumento, istrumento, strumento*, < L. *instrumentum*, a tool,

instrument, means, furtherance, dress, apparel, document, ⟨ *instruere*, construct, prepare, furnish: see *instruct.*] **1.** Something that serves as a means to the effecting of an end; anything that contributes to the production of an effect or the accomplishment of a purpose; a means; an agency.

Then wash all the *instruments* of the sences, as the eies, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the tongue, the teeth, and all the face, with cold water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 255

Neither yield ye your members as *instruments* of unrighteousness unto sin, but . . . as *instruments* of righteousness unto God. Rom. vi. 13.

The lowly classes, clouded by despair, were driven sometimes to admit the terrible thought that religion, which is the poor man's consolation and defence, might after all be but an *instrument* of government in the hands of their oppressors. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 366.

Intellect is not a power, but an *instrument*—not a thing which itself moves and works, but a thing which is moved and worked by forces behind it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 382.

Specifically—**2.** Something used to produce a mechanical effect; a contrivance with which to perform mechanical work of any kind; a tool, implement, utensil, or machine.

Sound all the lofty *instruments* of war,
And by that music let us all embrace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 98.

The agriculture appeared to me extremely good, the *instruments* very clumsy.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Among their *instruments* [in the Hippocratic era] were forceps, probes, directors, syringes, rectal speculum, catheter, and various kinds of cautery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 674.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for producing musical sounds—that is, for setting up, either in a solid body or in a confined body of air, vibrations sufficiently rapid, regular, and definite to produce tones systematically related to one another. An instrument involves a vibration-producing agency, a vibratile body, usually a resonator of some kind, and various appliances for regulating the pitch, the force, the duration, and often the quality of the tones produced. Instruments may be grouped by reference to any one of these characteristics. Thus, with respect to the vibration-producing agency, they are—(*a*) *inflatile*, blown by the breath, as a flute; by mechanically compressed air, as an organ or a concertina; or by the wind, as an æolian harp; (*b*) *percussive* or *pulsatile*, struck together, as cymbals; by a hammer, as a pianoforte, a bell, or a drum; or by the hand, as a tambourine; (*c*) *plucked*, pulled aside and then released, as the strings of a harp or guitar, or the teeth of a music-box; (*d*) *fricative*, rubbed by the finger, as musical glasses; by a bow (bow-instruments), as a violin and its many relatives; or by a wheel, as a hurdy-gurdy. Again, with respect to the vibratile body, instruments are—(*a*) *pneumatic*, as the foundation-stops in a pipe-organ; (*b*) *stringed*, as a harp, a violin, or a pianoforte; (*c*) *tongued* or *reed*, as an oboe, a clarinet, or a reed-organ (properly all the metal wind-instruments belong here); (*d*) *tympanic*, as a drum or a tambourine; (*e*) *vibrating entire*, as a bell or a tuning-fork. The resonators used are various, and difficult of classification. Again, with respect to the means of fixing the desired pitch of the tone, instruments are—(*a*) *of fixed intonation*, as the lyre, which has a separate string for each tone desired; the pianoforte and organ (keyed instruments), which are fitted with keys or levers to determine which of several vibratile bodies shall be used; the guitar, which is fitted with frets over which the strings can be shortened; the flute, which has finger-holes by stopping which the effective length of the vibrating column of air can be altered; the cornet-à-pistons, which has valves by which the air-column can be supplemented; or the trombone, the tube of which slides into itself, etc.; (*b*) *harmonic*, producing the tones of a harmonic scale according to the method of blowing, as the horn, trumpet, etc.; (*c*) *of free intonation*, as the violin and its relatives, on which (although the strings are first tuned to fixed pitches) the player may produce any conceivable gradation of pitch. Instruments may also be grouped as—(*a*) *solo*, *melodic*, producing usually but one tone at a time, as a violin, a flute, a horn, etc.; (*b*) *concerted*, *harmonic*, *polyphonic*, producing many tones at once, as a pianoforte, an organ, a harp, a lute, etc. Finally, they may be grouped as—(*a*) *popular*, used for comparatively crude music; or (*b*) *orchestral*, developed into great perfection of form, and applied to the performance of highly artistic music, especially in orchestral combination. Popular instruments everywhere belong to the classes represented by the pipe, the harp, the lute, the drum, and the cymbals. The modern orchestra is composed of the following classes: (*a*) *Stringed*, including violins, violas, violoncellos, bass viols, and harps; (*b*) *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, English horns, clarinets, bassoons; (*c*) *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets (cornets), trombones, ophicleides, etc.; (*d*) *percussive*, including tympani, long drums, triangles, etc. For an account of the human voice as a musical instrument, see *voice.*

In that place was had ful gret mynstracy;
Both hye and bas *instrumentes* sondry.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 945.

Tantrum Clangley,—a place long celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants as performers on *instruments* of percussion. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 2.

4. One who is used by another; a human tool.

The finest Device of all was, to have five of the Duke of Gloucester's *Instruments* manacled and pinioned like Traitors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 221.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready *instrument* in Cranmer.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*, a writing given as the means of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right, or affording evidence, as a writing containing the terms of a contract, a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.

One of the first acts performed by the new solicitor general was to draw up an *instrument* which authorized Walker and his proselytes to hold their benefices, notwithstanding their apostasy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The curious *instrument* by which Manfred, in May, 1259, undertook the protection of the city still exists in the Sienese archives.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 107.

Absolute, active, chromatic instrument. See the adjectives.—**Brass instrument.** See *wind-instrument.*—**Circular instruments.** See *circular.*—**Diatonic instruments.** See *diatonic.*—**Equatorial instrument.** See *equatorial, n.*—**Instruments of evidence.** See *evidence.*—**Negotiable, notarial,** etc., **instrument.** See the adjectives. = **Syn. 2.** *Implement*, *Utensil*, etc. See *tool.*

instrument (in′strŏ-ment), *v. t.* [= OF. *instrumenter*, play on an instrument; from the noun.] **1.** In *music*, to compose or arrange for instruments, especially for an orchestra; score.—**2.** In *law*, to draw up an instrument; also, to petition by means of one. *N. E. D.*

instrumental (in-strŏ-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *instrumental* = Pr. *instrumental*, *istrumental*, = Sp. Pg. *instrumental* = It. *instrumentale*, *istrumentale*, *strumentale*, ⟨ ML. **instrumentalis* (in adv. *instrumentaliter*), ⟨ L. *instrumentum*, instrument: see *instrument.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an instrument or tool; serving as an instrument or means; used or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable: as, the press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

My chief inducement . . . was to be *instrumental* in forwarding your happiness.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments. Specifically, in *music*, noting a composition or a passage intended for instruments rather than for the voice, or in a style not germane to the voice: opposed to *vocal.*

Sweet voices, mixed with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 579.

The Nightingale . . . breathes such sweet loud music out of her little *instrumental* throat.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

Among the earliest specimens of *instrumental* accompaniment that have descended to us may be mentioned the organ parts to some of the services and anthems by English composers of the middle of the 16th century.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 20.

3. In *gram.*, serving to indicate the instrument or means: applied to a case, as in Sanskrit, involving the notion of *by* or *with*. In Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic tongues this case is merged, with a few exceptions, in the dative; in the Latin, with the ablative. Abbreviated *inst.* or *instr.*

Could we make out the Teutonic as it was a thousand years earlier, we might perhaps find a complete *instrumental* form, with an ablative and a locative, the perfect apparatus of Indo-European noun-inflection.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

Instrumental score. See *score.*

II. *n.* **1†.** An instrument.

Unto the deep, fruitful, and operative study of many sciences . . . books be not the only *instrumentals.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 112.

2. The instrumental case. Compare I., 3.

The other treats similarly the *instrumental*, considering the A. S. dative-*instrumental* as corresponding to an older *instrumental*, under the *instrumental* of accompaniment, of means, of cause, of manner.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 3.

instrumentalist (in-strŏ-men′tal-ist), *n.* [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ist.*] In *music*, a performer upon an instrument: opposed to *vocalist.*

Our own early minstrels . . . [united] the now separate offices of poet, vocalist, and *instrumentalist.*
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

instrumentality (in″strŏ-men-tal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *instrumentalities* (-tiz). [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state or character of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

This I set down, to let the world see that Cranmer was not at all concerned in those niceties which have been so much inquired into since that time, about the *instrumentality* of faith in justification.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

2. An instrumental means or agency; something serving as an instrument: as, preaching is the great *instrumentality* in the spread of religion.

instrumentalize† (in-strŏ-men′tal-īz), *v. t.* [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ize.*] To form as an instrument; produce as an agent or agency.

In the making of the first man, God first *instrumentalized* a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 147.

instrumentally (in-strŏ-men′tal-i), *adv.* **1.** As an instrument, means, or tool; by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

From thence they will argue that, the end being essentially beneficial, the means become *instrumentally* so.
Burke, Popery Laws.

2. By means of an instrument, a tool, or a machine.

The 13th I took the height of it *instrumentally*, standing near the sea side, which I found to be 34 minutes, the sun being 28 degrees high. *Boyle*, Works, V. 709.

3. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church . . . condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 27.

instrumentalness (in-strŏ-men′tal-nes), *n.* Instrumentality; usefulness to an end or purpose.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity.
Hammond.

instrumentary (in-strŏ-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *instrumentaire*, ⟨ ML. **instrumentarius* (in neut. *instrumentarium*, a chartulary), ⟨ L. *instrumentum*, an instrument: see *instrument.*] **1.** Conducive to an end; instrumental. [Rare.]—**2.** In *Scots law*, of or pertaining to a legal instrument: as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

instrumentation (in″strŏ-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instrumentation* = Pg. *instrumentação*; as *instrument* + *-ation.*] **1.** Use of instruments; work done by means of instruments, especially in surveying and the like.

Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his *instrumentation* and his equations and his economies of line.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Highways and Parks).

2. Instrumental means or aid; facility furnished by instruments; intermediate agency. [Rare.]

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, . . . no fit medium of thought respecting it. *H. Bushnell.*

3. In *music*, the process, act, or science of composing or arranging music for instruments, especially for an orchestra. It includes a knowledge of the technical manipulation, compass, tone-quality, and mutual adaptability of all recognized instruments. It is one of the most advanced branches of the general science of composition.

instrumentist (in′strŏ-men-tist), *n.* [= F. *instrumentiste* = Sp. Pg. *instrumentista*; as *instrument* + *-ist.*] A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

instupt, *n.* An obsolete form of *instep.*

instyle† (in-stīl′), *v. t.* [Also *instile*; ⟨ *in-*[2] + *style*[1].] Same as *enstyle.*

This Robbin (so much talked on)
Was once a man of fame,
Instiled earle of Huntington,
Lord Robert Hood by name.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 355).

Whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be *instiled* golden as this of our sovereign lady queen Anne. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Proem.

insuavity† (in-swav′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insuavidade* = It. *insuavità*; as *in-*[3] + *suavity.*] Lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish Sea, this Ocean of Misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

insubjection (in-sub-jek′shon), *n.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *subjection.*] Lack of subjection; a state of disobedience to authority or control. *Todd.*

insubmergible (in-sub-mėr′ji-bl), *a.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *submergible.*] Incapable of being submerged.

The latter, *insubmergible*—so designated, although actually overflowed by the torrent, and expected and intended to be so at times, and it may be frequently—belong to a class of embankments which have been long in use. Quoted in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 80.

insubmission (in-sub-mish′on), *n.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *submission.*] Want of submission; disobedience; insubordination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= F. *insubordonné* = Sp. Pg. *insubordinado* = It. *insubordinato*; as *in-*[3] + *subordinate.*] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; refractory.=**Syn.** Disobedient, unruly, disorderly, turbulent, mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insubordination* = Sp. *insubordinación* = Pg. *insubordinação* = It. *insubordinazione.*] The

quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; refractoriness; disobedience; resistance to lawful authority.

The *insubordination* of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

Military *insubordination* is so grave and, at the same time, so contagious a disease, that it requires the promptest and most decisive remedies to prevent it from leading to anarchy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan′shal), *a.* [= F. *insubstentiel* = Sp. *insubstancial*, < ML. *insubstantialis*, not substantial, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] Unsubstantial.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 155.

We elders . . . are apt to smile at the first sorrow of lad or lass, as though it were some *insubstantial* creature of the element, which has no touch of our afflictions.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 98.

insubstantiality (in-sub-stan-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *insubstantial* + *-ity*.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

insubstantiated (in-sub-stan′shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *substantiate* + *-ed*[2].] Embodied in substance or matter; substantially manifested.

A mind or reason . . . *insubstantiated* or embodied.
Grote.

insuccation† (in-su-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *insucatus*, pp. of *insucare*, improp. *insuccare*, soak in, < *in*, in, + *sucus*, improp. *succus*, juice: see *succulent*.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration.

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, . . . I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. i. § 5.

insuccess (in-suk-ses′), *n.* Same as *unsuccess*.

insuccessfulness† (in-suk-ses′fûl-nes), *n.* Unsuccessfulness. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref.

insucken (in′suk-n), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *sucken*.] In *Scots law*, in the servitude of thirlage, pertaining to a district astricted to a certain mill: as, an *insucken* multure or toll. See *multure*, *outsucken*, *sucken*, and *thirlage*.

insudate†, *a.* [< L. *insudatus*, pp. of *insudare*, sweat in or at a thing, < *in*, in, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] Accompanied with sweating. *Nares.*

And such great victories attain'd but seild,
Though with more labours, and *insudate* toyles.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

insue†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ensue*.

insuetude (in′swē-tūd), *n.* [= It. *insuetudine*, < L. *insuetudo* (*-din-*), < *insuetus*, unaccustomed, < *in-* priv. + *suetus*, accustomed, pp. of *suescere*, be accustomed; cf. *consuetude*, *desuetude*.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness. [Rare.]

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude*. *Landor.*

insufferable (in-suf′èr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: as, *insufferable* cold or heat; *insufferable* wrongs.

Then turn'd to Thracia from the field of fight
Those eyes that shed *insufferable* light.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 6.

Though I say nothing to your own conduct, that of your servants is *insufferable*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

The fine sayings and exploits of their heroes remind us of the *insufferable* perfections of Sir Charles Grandison.
Macaulay, History.

insufferably (in-suf′èr-a-bli), *adv.* In an insufferable manner; to an intolerable degree: as, *insufferably* bright; *insufferably* proud.

His [Persius's] figures are generally too bold and daring; and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, *insufferably* strained. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

insufficience (in-su-fish′ens), *n.* [< ME. *insufficiens* (in older form *insuffisance*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisance*); < OF. *insufficience* = Pr. Pg. *insuficiencia* = Sp. *insuficiencia* = It. *insufficienza*, < LL. *insufficientia*, insufficience, < *insufficien(t-)s*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficiency. [Rare.]

And I confess my simple *insufficiens*:
Litil haf I sene, and reportit weil less,
Of this materis to haf experience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 102.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 16.

★ **insufficiency** (in-su-fish′en-si), *n.* [As *insufficience*: see *-cy*.] Lack of sufficiency; deficiency in amount, force, or fitness; inadequateness; incompetency: as, *insufficiency* of supplies; *insufficiency* of motive.

If they shall perceiue any *insufficiencie* in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harm you.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 172.

At the time when our Lord came, the *insufficiency* of the Jewish religion, of natural religion, of antient tradition, and of philosophy, fully appeared.
Jortin, Christian Religion, iv.

Active insufficiency of a muscle, the inability of the muscle to act, owing to too close approximation of the points of origin and insertion, as in the case of the gastrocnemius when the knee is bent.

insufficient (in-su-fish′ent), *a.* [< ME. *insufficient* (also *insuffisant*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisant*); < OF. *insufficient* = Sp. *insuficiente* = Pg. It. *insufficiente*, < LL. *insufficien(t-)s*, not sufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required; deficient in amount, force, or fitness; inadequate; incompetent: as, *insufficient* provision or protection; *insufficient* motives.

All other *insufficiant* [to play in the pageants] personnes, either in connyng, voice, or personne, to discharge, ammove, and avoide.
Quoted in *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxvii.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

It may come one day to be recognized that the number of legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum, are reasons *insufficient* for abandoning a sensitive being to the caprice of a tormentor.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 145.

insufficiently (in-su-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately; with lack of ability, skill, or fitness.

insuffisance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisance*, insufficience: see *insufficience*.] Insufficiency. *Halliwell.*

Alle be it that I dide none my self for myne unable *insuffisance*, now I am comen hom.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

insuffisant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisant*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficient.

What may ben ynow to that man, to whom alle the world is *insuffisant*? *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

insufflate (in-suf′lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insufflated*, ppr. *insufflating*. [< LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow or breathe into, < L. *in*, in, into, upon, + *sufflare*, blow from below, < *sub*, below, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] 1. To blow into; specifically, in *med.*, to treat by insufflation. See *insufflation*, 3.—2. *Eccles.*, to breathe upon, especially upon catechumens ★ or the water of baptism. See *insufflation*, 2.

insufflation (in-su-flā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insufflation* = Pg. *insuflação* = It. *insufflazione*, < LL. *insufflatio(n-)*, a blowing into, < *insufflare*, pp. *insufflatus*, blow or breathe into: see *insufflate*.] 1. The act of blowing or breathing on or into.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute observes the method of *insufflation* and evaporation referred to is simply the blowing of streams of air, not necessarily heated, into a liquid warmed by some usual means to some desired temperature, which may or may not be the boiling point of the liquid. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 850.

2. *Eccles.*, the act or ceremony of breathing upon (a person or thing), symbolizing the influence of the Holy Ghost and the expulsion of an evil spirit. This ceremony is used in some ancient and Oriental rites, in exorcism of the water of baptism, and in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches and elsewhere in exorcism of catechumens. See *exsufflation*.

Thus St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ, John xx. 22, upon the apostles, tells us it was the same Son of God, "by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul."
Bp. Bull, State of Man before the Fall.

They would speak less slightingly of the *insufflation* and extreme unction used in the Romish Church. *Coleridge.*

3. In *med.*, the act of blowing air into the mouth of a new-born child to induce respiration, or of blowing a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening of the body.

insufflator (in′su-flā-tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow into: see *insufflate*.] 1. A form of injector for impelling air into a furnace. It is practically an injector blower. By a slight change in the apparatus it becomes a hydrocarbon burner or blower, for delivering a stream of oil mingled with air and steam under pressure to a furnace.

2. A medical instrument for blowing air, or a gas, vapor, or powder, into some opening of the body. See *insufflation*, 3.

insuit† (in′sūt), *n.* A word found only in the place cited, and undoubtedly a printer's error. Most modern editions have "infinite cunning" in place of the old "infuite comming."

And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdued me to her rate.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 215.

insuitability (in-sū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insuitable*: see *-bility*.] Unsuitableness; incongruity.

The inequality and the *insuitability* of his arms, and his grave manner of proceeding.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 10.

insuitable† (in-sū′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suitable*.] Unsuitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the divine nature.
Bp. Burnet, Life of Rochester.

★ **insula** (in′sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *insulæ* (-lē). [L., an island: see *isle*[1].] In *anat.*, a portion of the cerebral cortex concealed in the Sylvian fissure, consisting of five or six radiating convolutions, the gyri operti. It lies just out from the lenticular nucleus. Also called *island of Reil*, *lobule of the Sylvian fissure*, *lobule of the corpus striatum*, and *central lobe*. See cut under *gyrus*.—**Insula Reilii**. Same as *insula*.

insular (in′sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insulaire* = Sp. Pg. *insular*, < L. *insularis*, of or belonging to an island, < *insula*, an island, perhaps < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. *σάλος*, surge, swell of the sea. Hence ult. (< L. *insula*) E. *isle*[1], *isolate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water: opposed to *continental*.

Their *insular* situation defended the people from invasions by land. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.

2. Hemmed in like an island; standing alone; surrounded by what is different or incongruous: as, an *insular* eminence in a plain.

But how *insular* and pathetically solitary are all the people we know! *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

3. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; characteristic of insulated or isolated persons; hence, narrow; contracted: as, *insular* prejudices.

England had long been growing more truly *insular* in language and political ideas when the Reformation came to precipitate her national consciousness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 149.

4. In *entom.*, situated alone: applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf.—5. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the insula of the brain, or island of Reil.—**Insular sclerosis**. See *sclerosis*.

II. *n.* One who dwells in an island; an islander.

It is much to be lamented that our *insulars* . . . should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 109.

insularism (in′sū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *insular* + *-ism*.] The quality of being insular in personal character; narrowness of opinion or conception; mental insularity.

His [Alfred's] freedom from a narrow *insularism*.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 95.

insularity (in-sū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insularité*; as *insular* + *-ity*.] The state of being an island, or of being insular in situation or character; restriction within or as within an island; that which is characteristic of an island or of the inhabitants of an island; insularism.

In his first voyage to the South Seas, he discovered the Society Islands, determined the *insularity* of New Zealand, . . . and made a complete survey of both.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 3.

We may rejoice in and be grateful for the *insularity* of our position, but we cannot escape from the inherent solidarity of all civilised races.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 35.

Cosmopolitanism is greater than selfish *insularity*.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 515.

insularly (in′sū-lär-li), *adv.* In an insular manner.

insulary (in′sū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *insularis*, insular: see *insular*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howell.*

II. *n.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Clearly, therefore, it is not for us, poor *insularies* that we are, to judge of the moral aspect of the "Naturalist" movement. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 61.

insulate (in′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insulated*, ppr. *insulating*. [< LL. *insulatus*, made like an island, pp. of *insulare* (> It. *isolare* (> ult. E. *isolate*) = F. *insuler*), make like an island, < *insula*, island: see *insular*.] 1. To make an island of (a place) by surrounding it with water.

An impetuous torrent boiled through the depth of the chasm, and, after eddying round the base of the castle-rock, which it almost *insulated*, disappeared in the obscurity of a woody glen. *Peacock*, Melincourt, i.

2. To place in an isolated situation or condition; set apart from immediate contact or association with others; detach; segregate.

In Judaism, the special and *insulated* situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles. *De Quincey.*

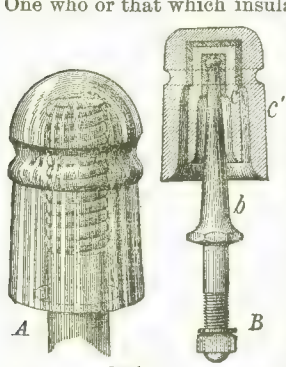
Everything that tends to *insulate* the individual—to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world as his, and man shall treat with man as a sovereign state with a sovereign state—tends to true union as well as greatness. *Emerson,* Misc., p. 95.

3. In *elect.* and *heat,* to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of a non-conductor; more specifically, in *electrostatics,* to separate from the earth (since an electrified body tends to part with its electricity to the earth); to surround the conductor with non-conducting material, so as to keep the current in its proper path. **4.** In *chem.,* to free from combination with other substances.

insulate (in′sụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *insulatus,* insulated: see the verb.] In *entom.,* detached from other parts or marks of the same kind. —**Insulate vein,** a discal vein or nervure of the wing not connected with another.

insulation (in-sụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of insulating or detaching, or the state of being detached, from other objects.—**2.** In *elect.* and *thermotics,* that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of a non-conductor; also, the material or substance which insulates. See *insulate* and *insulator.*—**3.** The act of setting free from ★combination, as a chemical body; isolation.

insulator (in′sụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-or.*] One who or that which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor; anything through which an electric current will not pass. The figures show the usual forms of insulators employed in telegraph-lines to support the wire on the post. They are frequently made of porcelain or glass, and in the shape of an inverted cup, round which the wire is wrapped or is attached by a hook depending from it, or the like. In the case of electricity the commonest insulators for supports are glass, porcelain, and vulcanized rubber; and for covering wires conveying currents, silk, cotton, gutta-percha, and rubber. These substances do not absolutely prevent the communication of electricity, but a good glass Leyden jar, for example, will hold a charge for months. No perfect insulator for either electricity or heat is known, and the distinction between conductors and insulators is somewhat arbitrary.



Insulators.

A, glass insulator used on Western Union lines, usually supported by an oak stalk. *B,* double-cup insulator used on English lines: *c, c,* cups of brown earthenware; *b,* an iron stalk by means of which the insulator is fixed to the cross-arm of the telegraph-pole.

insulous† (in′sụ-lus), *a.* [< LL. *insulosus,* full of islands, < L. *insula,* island: see *insular.*] Abounding in islands. *Bailey.*

insulse† (in-suls′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insulso,* < L. *insulsus,* unsalted, insipid, < *in-* priv. + *salsus,* salted, pp. of *salere,* salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce.*] Dull; insipid; stupid: as, "*insulse* and frigid affectation," *Milton.*

insulsity† (in-sul′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *insulsita(t-)s,* tastelessness, insipidity, < *insulsus,* unsalted, insipid: see *insulse.*] Dullness; insipidity; stupidity.

To justify the councils of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues. *Milton,* Divorce, ii. 3.

insult (in-sult′), *v.* [< F. *insulter* = Sp. Pg. *insultar* = It. *insultare,* < L. *insultare,* leap or spring at or upon, behave insolently toward, insult, ML. attack, freq. of *insilire,* leap at or upon, < *in,* on, at, + *salire,* leap: see *salient,* and cf. *assault, exult, result.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To leap upon; specifically, to make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon; attack in a summary manner, and without recourse to the usual forms of war. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Stocqueler.*

2. To offer an indignity to; treat contemptuously, ignominiously, or insolently, either by speech or by action; manifest scorn or contempt for.

Not so Atrides: he, with wonted pride,
The sire *insulted,* and his gifts deny'd.
Pope, Iliad, i. 493.

A stranger cannot so much as go into the streets of the town [Damiata] that are not usually frequented by them without being *insulted.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 19.

I shall not dare *insult* your wits so much
As think this problem difficult to solve!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To leap or jump.

And they know how,
The lion being dead, even hares *insult.*
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

There shall the Spectator see some *insulting* with joy; others fretting with melancholy. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

2. To behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously: with *on, upon,* or *over.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

You I afford my pity; baser minds
Insult on the afflicted.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 5.

I *insult* not *over* his misfortunes, though he has himself occasioned them. *Dryden,* Duke of Guise.

What then is her reward, that out of peevishness,
Contemns the honest passion of her lover,
★*Insults upon* his virtue? *Shirley,* Love Tricks, iv. 2.

insult (in′sult), *n.* [< LL. *insultus,* insult, scoffing, lit. a leaping upon, < L. *insilire,* pp. *insultus,* leap upon, insult: see *insult, v.*] **1**†. The act of leaping on anything.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 99.

2. An assault; a summary assault; an attack. [Rare.]

Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the *insult* of the air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 2.

3. An affront, or a hurt inflicted upon one's self-respect or sensibility; an action or utterance designed to wound one's feelings or ignominiously assail one's self-respect; a manifestation of insolence or contempt intended to provoke resentment; an indignity.

To refuse a present would be a deadly *insult*—enough to convert the would-be donor into an inveterate and implacable enemy. *O'Donovan,* Merv, xiv.

And I heard sounds of *insult,* shame, and wrong,
And trumpets blown for wars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

4. Contemptuous treatment; outrage.

Yet e'en these bones from *insult* to protect.
Gray, Elegy.

To take an insult, to submit without retaliation to something regarded as insulting: as, I will *take* no *insults* from you.=**Syn. 3.** *Indignity,* etc. See *affront.*

insultable (in-sul′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *insult* + *-able.*] Capable of being insulted; apt to feel insulted; quick to take insult.

Civility has not completed its work if it leave us unsocial, morose, *insultable.* *Alcott,* Tablets, p. 71.

insultance† (in-sul′tạns), *n.* [< *insultan(t)* + *-ce.*] Insult; insolence.

I staid our ores, and this *insultance* vsede;
Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abusde
Thy monstrous forces. *Chapman,* Odyssey, ix.

insultant (in-sul′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *insultan(t-)s,* ppr. of *insultare,* insult: see *insult, v.*] Inflicting insult; wounding honor or sensibility; insulting. [Rare.]

Meanwhile for thy *insultant* ambassage,
Cherub, abide in chains, a spy's desert.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, viii. 376.

insultation† (in-sul-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *insultation* = It. *insultazione,* < L. *insultatio(n-),* a leaping upon, a scoffing, < *insultare,* leap upon: see *insult, v.*] The act of insulting or treating with indignity; manifestation of contempt or scorn.

When he looks upon his enemies dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heavines, not *insultation.*
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Worthy Commander.

The impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.
Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 185.

insulter (in-sul′tẹr), *n.* **1**†. One who attacks.

Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey,
Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 550.

2. One who insults or offers an indignity.

insulting (in-sul′ting), *p. a.* **1**†. Attacking; injurious.

And the fire could scarcely preuaile against the *insulting* tyrannie of the cold, to warme them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

2. Containing or inflicting insult; derogatory or abusive: as, *insulting* language.=**Syn.** *Insolent, Insulting* (see *insolent*); abusive, blackguard, ribald.

insultingly (in-sul′ting-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt.

insultment† (in-sult′ment), *n.* [< *insult* + *-ment.*] The act of insulting; an insult.

He on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 5, 145.

insume† (in-sūm′), *v. t.* [< L. *insumere,* take, assume, < *in,* in, + *sumere,* take: see *sumption.* Cf. *assume, consume,* etc.] To take in; absorb.

In dressing the roots be as sparing as possible of the fibres, . . . which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.
Evelyn, Terra (ed. 1825), p. 25.

insuperability (in-sū″pẹ-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insuperable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sū′pẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *insuperable, insoperable* = Sp. *insuperable* = Pg. *insuperavel* = It. *insuperabile;* as *in-*[3] + *superable.*] Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 138.

The difficulties of his task had been almost *insuperable,* and his performance seemed to me a real feat of magic.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 278.

=**Syn.** Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.

insuperableness (in-sū′pẹ-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being insuperable or insurmountable; insuperability.

insuperably (in-sū′pẹ-ra-bli), *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably; inextricably.

Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 180.

insupportable (in-su-pōr′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *insupportable* = Pg. *insupportavel,* < LL. *insupportabilis,* not supportable, < *in-* priv. + **supportabilis,* supportable: see *supportable.*] **1.** Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer. *Bentley.*

Too weak to bear
The *insupportable* fatigue of thought.
Cowper, Task, vi. 106.

2†. Irresistible.

That when the knight he spide, he gan advance,
With huge force and *insupportable* mayne,
And towardes him with dreadfull fury praunce.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

insupportableness (in-su-pōr′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

insupportably (in-su-pōr′tạ-bli), *adv.* **1.** So as not to be supported or endured; intolerably.

Who follows his desires, such tyrants serves
As will oppress him *insupportably.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

2†. Irresistibly.

When *insupportably* his foot advanced.
Milton, S. A., l. 136.

insupposable (in-su-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *supposable.*] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

insuppressible (in-su-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressible.*] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or removed from observation.

insuppressibly (in-su-pres′i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-su-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressive.*] Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible. [Rare.]

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor th' *insuppressive* metal of our spirits.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 134.

Man must soar;
An obstinate activity within,
An *insuppressive* spring, will toss him up
In spite of fortune's load.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

insurable (in-shör′a-bl), *a.* [< *insure* + *-able.*] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured.—**Insurable interest.** See *insurance,* 2.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable interest* which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

insurance (in-shör′ans), *n.* [= OF. *enseurance,* assurance, < *enseurer,* insure: see *insure.*] **1.** The act of insuring or assuring against loss; a system of business by which a company or corporation (called an *insurance company,* or, rarely, *assurance company* or *society*) guarantees the insured to a specified extent and under stipulated conditions against pecuniary loss arising from such contingencies as loss of or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire (*fire-insurance*), or by shipwreck or disaster at sea (*marine insurance*), or by explosion, breakage, or other accidents to property, or the loss of future earnings, either through disablement (*accident-insurance*) or through death (*life-insurance*), etc. Also called *assurance.* Specifically —**2.** In *law,* a contract by which one party, for an agreed consideration (which is proportioned

to the risk involved), undertakes to compensate the other for loss on a specified thing, from specified causes. The party agreeing to make the compensation is usually called the *insurer* or *underwriter*, the other the *insured* or *assured*, the agreed consideration the *premium*, the written contract a *policy*, the events insured against *risks* or *perils*, and the subject, right, or interest to be protected the *insurable interest*. *Bouvier*.

3. The premium paid for insuring property, life, etc.—4†. Engagement; betrothal.

Dyd I not knowe afore of the *insurance*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 6.

Agreement for insurance. See *agreement*.—**Co-insurance**, insurance in which two or more parties are jointly responsible for any loss which may come upon certain specified property; specifically, a form of insurance in which the insured, in consideration of a reduced rate of premium, agrees to maintain insurance upon his property to a certain specified extent, say 80 per cent. of its actual cash value, and failing to do so becomes his own insurer for the difference, and in case of partial loss is jointly responsible with the insurance company in that proportion.—**Graveyard insurance**, a method of swindling insurance companies by means of insurance effected on the life of a very old or infirm person, who, through collusion with the medical examiner, may be personated by one of robust health, or otherwise falsely passed upon.—**Hazardous insurance**. See *hazardous*.—**Insurance broker**, one whose business it is to procure insurance for other persons, or to act as broker between owners of property and insurance companies.—**Insurance commissioner**, in some of the United States, a State officer who in behalf of the public maintains a supervision over the affairs of insurance companies.—**Insurance company**, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—**Insurance policy**. See def. 2, above.=**Syn.** *Assurance*, *Insurance*. See the extract.

The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping. As custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted, *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail, and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event, which may partly happen or partly fail.
Babbage, Comparative View of Institutions for Assurance of Lives (1826), quoted in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 169.

[The distinction here made has not become established, although it is observed to some extent, especially in Great Britain.]

insurancer† (in-shör′an-sėr), *n.* [< *insurance* + *-er*[1].] An insurer; an underwriter.

The far-fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.
Blair, The Grave.

insure (in-shör′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insured*, ppr. *insuring*. [Also *ensure*; ME. *insuren*, *ensuren*, *enseuren*, < OF. (AF.) *enseurer*, assure, < *en-* + *seur*, sure. Cf. *assure*, which is earlier.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sure, certain, or secure; give assurance of; assure: as, to *insure* safety to any one.

The knyght *ensured* hym his feith to do in this maner.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

I *ensure* you, very many godly men in divers places give daily thanks unto God in prayer for you.
T. Lever, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 137.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.
Swift.

Specifically—2. To guarantee or secure indemnity for future loss or damage (as to a building from fire, or to a person from accident or death) on certain stipulated conditions; make a subject of insurance; assure: as, to *insure* a ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; to *insure* a house against fire.

Take a whiff from our fields, and your excellent wives
Will declare it's all nonsense *insuring* your lives.
O. W. Holmes, Berkshire Festival.

3†. To pledge; betroth.

There grew such a secret love between them that at length they were *insured* together, intending to marry.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey (ed. Singer, 1825), I. 57.

=**Syn.** *Insure*, *Assure*. *Assure* may express the making certain in mind: as, I was *assured* of safety by his friendly manner; *insure* has not this sense. *Insure* is a possible word to express the making certain in fact, and is more common than *ensure*: as, his lack of money *insured* his early return; *assure* has not this sense. *Insure* and *assure* are both used of the act of pledging a payment of money upon loss or death, but *assure* is rarely used in that sense in the United States.

II. *intrans.* To undertake to secure or assure against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment or premium; make insurance: as, the company *insures* at a low premium.

insurer (in-shör′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which insures or makes sure or certain.

The mysterious Scandinavian standard of white silk, having in its centre a raven, . . . the supposed *insurer* of victory. *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 164.

2. One who contracts, in consideration of a stipulated payment called a *premium*, to indemnify a person or company against certain perils or losses, or against a particular event; an underwriter.

That the chance of loss is frequently undervalued, and scarce ever valued more than it is worth, we may learn from the very moderate profit of *insurers*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

insurge (in-sėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insurged*, ppr. *insurging*. [Early mod. E. *insourge*; < F. *insurger* = Sp. Pg. *insurgir* = It. *insurgere*, < L. *insurgere*, rise upon, rise up against, < *in*, upon, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To rise against anything; engage in a hostile uprising; become insurgent.

It is the devilishe sort of men that *insourgeth* and reiseth garboile against the veritie. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiii.

What mischief hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision. *Hall*, Hen. IV., Int.

If in the communicacion or debating therof, either with her sonne or his counsail, ther shulde *insurge* any doubte or difficulte, . . . she wolde interpone her authority. *State Papers*, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

II. *trans.* To stir up to insurrection. [Rare.]

The news of the dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound in 1790 recalled him [Miranda] to England, where he saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to *insurge* the Spanish colonies, but the peaceful arrangement of the dispute again destroyed his hopes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 498.

insurgence (in-sėr′jens), *n.* [= F. *insurgence*; as *insurgen(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *insurgency*.

There was a moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome.
George Eliot, Romola, lxxi.

insurgency (in-sėr′jen-si), *n.* The state or condition of being insurgent; a state of insurrection.

Our neighbors, in their great revolutionary agitation, if they could not comprehend our constitution, imitated our arts of *insurgency*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 363.

insurgent (in-sėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *insurgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insurgente*, < L. *insurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insurgere*, rise up or to, rise up against: see *insurge*.] **I.** *a.* Rising against lawful authority or established government; engaged in insurrection or rebellion: as, *insurgent* chiefs.

In the wildest anarchy of man's *insurgent* appetites and sins, there is still a reclaiming voice. *Chalmers*.

Many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the *insurgent* army, or giving them aid and comfort.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 174.

II. *n.* One who rises in forcible opposition to lawful authority; one who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of laws.

Rich with her spoils, his sanction will dismay,
And bid the *insurgents* tremble and obey.
Falconer, The Demagogue.

The *insurgents* rode about the town, and cried, Liberty! liberty! and called upon the people to join them.
J. Adams, Works, I. 103.

To advance is the only safety of *insurgents*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

=**Syn.** *Insurgent*, *Rebel*, *Traitor*. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* chiefly in degree. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or scheme of laws, or the carrying out of some particular measure, or he wishes to make a demonstration in favor of some measure or to express discontent; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. A *traitor* is one who breaks faith or trust by betraying his country or violating his allegiance, especially a sworn allegiance: the word is applied in strong reprobation to one who, even without express breach of faith, makes war upon his sovereign or country, or goes over from the side to which his loyalty is due. See *insurrection*.

insurmountability (in-sėr-moun-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insurmountable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sėr-moun′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insurmontable*; as *in-*[3] + *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.

The face of the mountain towards the sea is already by nature, or soon will be by art, an *insurmountable* precipice. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, viii.

insurmountableness (in-sėr-moun′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

insurmountably (in-sėr-moun′ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be surmounted or overcome.

insurrect (in-su-rekt′), *v. i.* [< L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, rise up: see *insurge*, *insurgent*.] 1†. To rise up.

Richard Franck, in his Northern Memoirs, p. 202, uses *insurrect* of "vapours." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 73.

2. To rise; make an insurrection. [Colloq.]

If there's any gratitude in free niggers, now they'll *insurrect* and take me out of prison.
Vanity Fair, April 5, 1862.

insurrection (in-su-rek′shon), *n.* [= F. *insurrection* = Sp. *insurrección* = Pg. *insurreição* = It. *insurrezione*, < LL. *insurrectio(n-)* (in a gloss), a rising up, insurrection, < L. *insurgere*, pp. *insurrectus*, rise up: see *insurgent*.] 1†. A rising up; uprising.

He [an impulsive man] lies open to every *insurrection* of ill humour, and every invasion of distress.
H. Blair, Works, II. ii.

2. The act of rising against civil authority or governmental restraint; specifically, the armed resistance of a number of persons to the power of the state; incipient or limited rebellion.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. Ezra iv. 19.

In the autumn of 1806 his [Napoleon's] troops penetrated into Prussian Poland, where French agents had stirred up an *insurrection*, and in 1807 the Russians, Prussia's only hope, were defeated at Friedland.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 403.

It is not the *insurrections* of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Whisky Insurrection or **Rebellion**, an outbreak in Pennsylvania in 1794 against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States. A large body of militia was sent to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.=**Syn. 2.** *Insurrection*, *Sedition*, *Rebellion*, *Revolt*, *Mutiny*, *Riot*. The first five words are distinguished from the last in that they express action directed against government or authority, while *riot* has this implication only incidentally if at all. They express actual and open resistance to authority, except *sedition*, which may be secret or open, and often is only of a nature to lead to overt acts. An *insurrection* goes beyond *sedition* in that it is an actual rising against the government in discontent, in resistance to a law, or the like. (See *insurgent*, *n.*) *Rebellion* goes beyond *insurrection* in aim, being an attempt actually to overthrow the government, while an *insurrection* seeks only some change of minor importance. A *rebellion* is generally on a larger scale than an *insurrection*. A *revolt* has generally the same aim as a *rebellion*, but is on a smaller scale. A *revolt* may be against military government, but is generally, like *insurrection*, *sedition*, and *rebellion*, against civil government. A *mutiny* is organized resistance to law in an army or navy, or sometimes a similar act by an individual. All these words have figurative uses. When literally used, only *insurrection* and *revolt* may be employed in a good sense. The success of a *rebellion* often dignifies it with the name of a *revolution*. A *riot* is generally a blind and unguided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons: as, the draft-*riots* in New York city in 1863.

insurrectional (in-su-rek′shon-al), *a.* [= F. *insurrectionnel* = Sp. *insurreccional*; as *insurrection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *insurrection* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; favoring or engaged in insurrection: as, *insurrectionary* acts.

The author writes that on their murderous *insurrectionary* system their own lives are not sure for an hour, nor has their power a greater stability.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

A proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the *insurrectionary* districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectioner† (in-su-rek′shon-ėr), *n.* An insurrectionist. [Rare.]

What had the people got if the Parliament, instead of guarding the Crown, had colleagued with Venner and other *insurrectioners*? *Roger North*, Examen, p. 418.

insurrectionise, *v. t.* See *insurrectionize*.

insurrectionist (in-su-rek′shon-ist), *n.* [< *insurrection* + *-ist*.] One who favors, excites, or is engaged in insurrection; an insurgent.

It would tie the hands of Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the *insurrectionists*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectionize (in-su-rek′shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insurrectionized*, ppr. *insurrectionizing*. [< *insurrection* + *-ize*.] To cause an insurrection in. Also spelled *insurrectionise*. [Rare.]

"The Western Powers," he [Bismarck] wrote, "are not capable of *insurrectionising* Poland."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 201.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insusceptible*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

The remarkable *insusceptibility* of our household animals to cholera. *Science*, III. 557.

insusceptible (in-su-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *insusceptible*; as *in-*[3] + *susceptible*.] Not susceptible. (*a*) Incapable of being moved or affected in some way or by something: with *of*.

It is not altogether *insusceptible of* mutation, but a friend to it. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

Who dares struggle with an invisible combatant? . . . It acts, and is *insusceptible of* any reaction.
Coleridge, quoted in Choate's Addresses, p. 165.

(*b*) Not liable to be moved or affected by something: with *to*.

Venomous snakes are *insusceptible to* the venom of their own species. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 363.

insusceptive (in-su-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *susceptive*.] Insusceptible. [Rare.]

The sailor was wholly *insusceptive* of the softer passions, and, without regard to tears or arguments, persisted in his resolution to make me a man.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 198.

insusurration† (in-sū-su-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insusurratio(n-)*, a whispering to or into, < *insusurrare*, whisper into or to, insinuate, suggest, < L. *in*, in, to, + *susurrare*, whisper, murmur: see *susurration*.] The act of whispering into the ear; insinuation.

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private *insusurrations*.
Legenda Lignea, Pref. A. 4 b: 1653. (*Latham.*)

inswathe (in-swāᵺ′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *swathe*.] ★Same as *enswathe*.

int. An abbreviation (*a*) of *interest* and (*b*) of *introduction*.

intack (in′tak), *n.* Same as *intake*, 4.

intact (in-takt′), *a.* [= F. *intact* = Sp. Pg. *intacto* = It. *intatto*, < L. *intactus*, untouched, uninjured, < *in*- priv. + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unimpaired.

When the function is needless or even detrimental, the structure still keeps itself *intact* as long as it can.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

intactable (in-tak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tactable*.] Not perceptible to the touch.

intactible (in-tak′ti-bl), *a.* Same as *intactable*.
E. Phillips, 1706.

intactness (in-takt′nes), *n.* The state of being intact or unimpaired; completeness.

The *intactness* of the cortical motor region is a necessary condition for the development of a complete epileptic attack. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 449.

Intæniolata (in-tē″ni-ọ-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *in*-3 + *Tæniolata*.] A group of *Hydrozoa* containing such as the *Campanulariidæ* and the *Sertulariidæ*: opposed to *Tæniolata*. *Hamann.*

intagliate (in-tal′yāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intagliated*, ppr. *intagliating*. [< It. *intagliato*, pp. of *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intaglio*.] To engrave or cut in the surface of, as a stone, or to form by engraving or cutting in, as a design on the stone.

Clay, plaster-of-Paris, or any artificial stone compound may be used, which is pressed into the mould, so that the *intagliated* lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 422.

intaglio (in-tal′yō), *n.*; pl. *intaglii*, *intaglios* (-yē, -yōz). [< It. *intaglio* (= F. *intaille*), intaglio, < *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intail*, *entail*.] 1. Incised engraving as opposed to carving in relief; ornamentation by lines, patterns, figures, etc., sunk or hollowed below the surface.

Two large signet rings, on one of which a hunting scene and on the other a battle were engraved in *intaglio*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 263.

Hence—2. A figure or work so produced; an incised representation or design. Specifically—(*a*) A precious or semi-precious stone in the surface of which a head, figure, group, or other design is cut; an incised gem. (*b*) Any object ornamented by incised engraving. (*c*) In a more industrial sense, any incised or sunk design intended as a mold for the reproduction of the design in relief; an incised or countersunk die.

Bas reliefs beaten into a corresponding *intaglio* previously incised in stone or wood.
C. D. E. Fortnum, S. K. Cat. Bronzes of European Origin.

intaglio (in-tal′yō), *v. t.* [< *intaglio*, *n.*] To incise; engrave with a sunk pattern or design. [Rare.]

The device *intaglioed* upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.
Art Jour., N. S., VIII. 46.

intaglio-rilevato (in-tal′yō-rē-le-vä′tō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.*, same as *cavo-riliero*.

intagliotype (in-tal′yō-tīp), *n.* [< *intaglio* + *type*.] A process of producing a design in intaglio on a metallic plate, resembling somewhat the graphotype process. The plate is first coated with zinc oxid rendered very uniform and smooth by hydraulic pressure. Upon this surface the design is traced with an oily ink. The coating is then washed with a solution of zinc chlorid, the effect of which upon the parts not protected by the ink is to harden them, leaving the parts under the ink-tracings in a friable condition. When these friable parts are removed by brushes or other implements, the design is left in intaglio. From the plate so prepared stereotype or electrotype plates are obtained for use in printing. Other solutions are sometimes substituted for the zinc chlorid.

intail†, *v.* and *n.* See *entail*.

intake (in′tāk), *n.* [< *in*1 + *take*.] 1. A taking or drawing in.—2. That which is taken in. Specifically—3. Quantity taken in.

The annual *in-take* and out-put of these constituents on a hectare of beech forest. *Nature*, XXXIX. 511.

4. A tract of land, as of a common, inclosed; an inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown when the other part lies fallow. *Halliwell*. Also *intack*. [North. Eng.]—5. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins, as in a tube or a stocking.

After the Norman Conquest, when a great part of the first City was turn'd into a Castle by King William I., it is probable they added the last *intake* southward in the angle of the Witham.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 4.

6. In *hydraul.*, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to *outlet*.

The *intakes* [of the London water-supply] were removed further from sources of pollution, and more efficient arrangements for filtration were adopted.
Nature, XXX. 165.

7. In *mining:* (*a*) The airway going inbye, or toward the interior of the mine. (*b*) The air moving in that direction.

intakeholder (in′tāk-hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or possesses an intake. Also *intackholder*. [Prov. Eng.]

Poor People, as Cotlers, *Intackholders*, Prentices, and the like, who are engaged by Trades [Isle of Man].
Statute (1664), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

intaker (in′tā-kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which takes or draws in.—2†. A receiver of stolen goods. *Spell. Gloss.*

intaminated† (in-tam′i-nā-ted), *a.* [= It. *intaminato*, < L. *intaminatus*, unsullied, < *in*- priv. + **taminatus*, pp. of **taminare* in comp. *contaminare*, sully, contaminate: see *contaminate*.] Uncontaminated.

The inhabitants use the antient and *intaminated* Frisic language, which is of great affinity with the English Saxon.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

intangibility (in-tan-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan′ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intangible* = Sp. *intangible* = It. *intangibile;* as *in*-3 + *tangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch: often used figuratively.

Tom was not given to inquire subtly into his own motives, any more than into other matters of an *intangible* kind. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

A point imperceptible to the eye, a touchstone *intangible* by the finger, alike of a scholiast and a dunce.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 234.

intangibleness (in-tan′ji-bl-nes), *n.* Intangibility.

intangibly (in-tan′ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be intangible.

intangle† (in-tang′gl), *v. t.* See *entangle*.

intanglement† (in-tang′gl-mẹnt), *n.* Same as *entanglement*.

intastable† (in-tās′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tastable*.] Tasteless; unsavory.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense. *Grew.*

★**integer** (in′tē-jėr), *n.* [= F. *intègre* = Pr. *integre, entegre* = Sp. *integro* = Pg. It. *integro*, < L. *integer*, untouched, unhurt, unchanged, sound, fresh, whole, entire, pure, honest, < *in*- priv. + *tangere*, touch: see *tangere*, *tact*. From L. *integer*, through OF., comes E. *entire*: see *entire*.] An entire entity; particularly, in *arith.*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an *integer*, and .7 a fraction (seven tenths of a unit).

integrability (in″tē-grạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *integrable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being integrable; capability, as of a differential equation, of being solved by means of known functions.

integrable (in′tē-grạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *intégrable* = Pg. *integravel;* as *integr(ate)* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being integrated; that may be formed into, or assimilated to, a whole.

An organism whose medium, though unceasingly disintegrating it, is not unceasingly supplying it with *integrable* matter. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 134.

2. In *math.*, capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation. —**Integrable function.** See *function*.—**Integrable in finite terms.** See *finite*.

integral (in′tē-grạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégral* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *integral* = It. *integrale*, < ML. *integralis*, < L. *integer*, entire: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to a whole composed of parts spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk, and limbs), or of distinct units (as a number).

The *integrale* partes make perfeicte the whole, and cause the bigness thereof. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1552).

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* and their parts together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

An *integral* whole is that which has part out of part. Parts *integral*, because each is endued with his proper quantity, not only differ in themselves, but also in site, or at least order; so that one is not contained in another. For this it is to have part out of part. . . . This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, *integral*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, [I. xiv. 12.

Whole *integral* is that which consisteth of *integral* parts, which though they cleave together yet they are distinct and severall in number, as mans body, consisting of head, brest, belly, legs, etc.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke.

Hence, and by a reversion to the classical meaning of *integer*—2. Unmaimed; unimpaired.

No wonder if one . . . remain speechless . . . (though of *integral* principles) who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, App., p. 115.

3. Intrinsic; belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it.

It is a little uncertain whether the groups of figures at either end of the verandah are *integral*, or whether they may not have been added at some subsequent period.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 261.

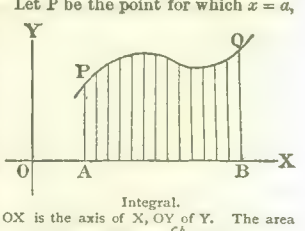
All the Teutonic states in Britain became first dependencies of the West-Saxon king, then *integral* parts of his kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 185.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity. (*b*) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration: as, the *integral* method.—**Integral calculus**, a branch of the infinitesimal or differential calculus, which is partly the inverse of the pure differential calculus in the narrower sense. The integral calculus is sometimes taken to include the solution of differential equations, and in that case a comprehensible definition of it can be given: namely, it is the complete discussion of differential equations. So considered, it has the theory of functions as an outgrowth. But the subject of differential equations is sometimes excluded from the integral calculus; and then the latter is left without any clear unity, including the finding and discussion of integrals, a part of the theory of functions, the theory of spherical harmonics, the theory of residuation, etc. The integral calculus is distinguished from the differential calculus in the narrow sense by the far greater importance in it of imaginaries. Compare *calculus*, 3.—**Integral curvature, function,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. An integral whole; a whole formed of parts spatially distinct, or of numerical parts. —2†. An integral part.

They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 372.

3. In *math.*, the result of integration, or of the operation inverse to differentiation. An integral is either (*a*) the integral of a quantity or (*b*) the integral of an equation; and the latter phrase has two senses. (*a*) The integral of a function is relative to an independent variable, and is taken between limits, which, however, may remain indefinite. A *definite integral* is conceived as resulting from the multiplication of each value of the function by the corresponding value of the differential of the independent variable, as this variable passes through a continuous series of values from one of the limits, called the *first*, *lower*, or *inferior*, to the other, called the *second*, *upper*, or *superior*, followed by the addition of all the infinitesimal products so obtained. Suppose, for example, that the value of a quantity y depends upon that of another quantity x, so that $y = Fx$, where F signifies some operation performed on x; then, measuring off x and y, upon the axes of a system of two rectangular coördinates, we shall get a plane curve. (See the figure.) Let OX and OY be the axes of x and y respectively. Let A be the point for which $x = a$, $y = 0$; and B the point for which $x = b$, $y = 0$. Let P be the point for which $x = a$, while $y = Fa$; and let Q be the point for which $x = b$, while $y = Fb$. Then conceive the whole space APQB to be filled up with lines parallel to the axis of Y, at infinitesimal distances from one another. Then $y.dx$ will measure the infinitesimal area between two of these lines, the axis of abscissas and the curve; and the sum of all such infinitesimals, or the integral of y relatively to x from $x = a$ to $x = b$, written $\int_a^b y dx$, will measure the whole area APQB. It is to be understood that we never pass from one limit to the other through infinity; but if the first limit is greater than the second, the sign of the definite integral is reversed. This gives a distinct idea of a definite integral, in case the variable is real. If the variable is imaginary, the definite integral is still conceived as the sum of all the values of ydx from one limit to the other; only there is in this case an infinite variety of different paths by which the variable can pass from one limit to the other. It is found, however, that in the plane of the imaginary variable there are generally certain points such that integration round one of them in a closed contour gives a constant value not zero, and but for that the path of integration does not affect the result, for all ordinary functions. An *indefinite integral* is a function of the independent variable with an arbitrary constant or wholly indeterminate constant added to it, and such that if its value for one value of the independent variable is sub-



Integral.
OX is the axis of X, OY of Y. The area APQB equals $\int_a^b y.dx$.

tracted from another, the difference is the definite integral from the first value of the independent variable to the second. If A is the indefinite integral of B relative to C, then also B is the differential coefficient of A relative to C. (*b*) An integral of a differential equation or system of such equations is a system of a lower order (it may be a single equation, and it may be one or more ordinary equations) from which the first system is deducible. If the order of the second system is lower than the first by one, the former is a *first integral;* if by two, a *second integral*, etc. A *complete integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary constants for an integral of that order. A *singular integral* is one which contains a smaller number of arbitrary constants, but is not a particular case of any irreducible complete integral. A *general integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary functions; but the complete integral of an ordinary differential equation is also termed a general integral. A *particular integral* is a particular case of a complete integral having a smaller number of arbitrary constants. (*c*) A quantity or expression which a system of differential equations makes to be constant is also termed an integral of that system.—**Abelian integral.** See *Abelian.*—**Circular integral,** an integral taken round a circle in the plane of the imaginary variable, any pole of the function being the center.—**Closed integral,** an imaginary integral whose upper and lower limits coincide, a circuit being described by the variable in the course of the integration.—**Complete integral.** See *complete.*—**Cosine integral.** See *cosine.*—**Dirichletian integral,** an integral of the form

$$\int_0^a \Phi(x, h)dx,$$

which for $h = \infty$ has a finite and determinate value other than zero and independent of a. Such, for example, is

$$\int_0^a \frac{\sin hx}{x}\,dx.$$

Elliptic, Eulerian, exponential integral. See the adjectives.—**First integral,** the result of performing the operation of taking the integral once.—**Fourierian integral,** a double integral of the form

$$\int_0^h dy \int_0^a dx.\,\phi(x, y),$$

which, after the performance of the integration relatively to y, becomes a Dirichletian integral.—**Hyperelliptic, imaginary,** etc., **integral.** See the adjectives.—**Integral of the first kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula vanishes.—**Integral of the second kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula is rational.—**Integral of the third kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula involves a logarithmic function.—**Irreducible integral,** an integral not a rational integral homogeneous function of integrals of lower degree.—**Linear integral,** an integral along one or more straight lines in the plane of the imaginary variable.—**Line-integral, surface-integral, volume-integral,** having different values at different points of space, the integral obtained by breaking a curve, a surface, or a solid into equal elementary portions, and taking the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each by the value of the quantity integrated at that point.—**Open integral,** an integral whose two limits are unequal.

integralism (in′tē-gral-izm), *n.* [< *integral* + *-ism.*] Same as *integrality.*

> The philosophy developed from universology he [Stephen Pearl Andrews] called *integralism.*
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 663.

integrality (in-tē-gral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégralité;* as *integral* + *-ity.*] The quality of being integral; entireness. [Rare.]

> Such as in their *integrality* support nature.
> *Whitaker,* Blood of the Grape.

integrally (in′tē-gral-i), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

integrant (in′tē-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *integrante,* < L. *integran(t-)s,* ppr. of *integrare,* make whole, repair, renew: see *integrate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going to the formation of an integral whole.

> In the integrate whole of a human body, the head, body, and limbs, its *integrant* parts, are not contained in, but each lies out of, each other. *Hamilton.*

> If the sun was not created till the Fourth Day, what becomes of the astronomic teaching that earth has been from the beginning an *integrant* part of the solar system?
> *G. D. Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 140.

2. Intrinsic: same as *integral,* 3, but modified in form by an affectation of precision.

> A process . . . of degeneration is an *integrant* and active part of the economy of nature.
> *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 237.

Integrant molecule, in Haüy's theory of crystals, the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

II. *n.* An integral part.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *integrated,* ppr. *integrating.* [< L. *integratus,* pp. of *integrare* (> It. *integrare* = Sp. Pg. *integrar* = F. *intégrer*), make whole, renew, repair, begin again, < *integer,* whole, fresh: see *integer.*] **1.** To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

> All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South,* Works, VII. i.

> There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can *integrate* all the parts—that is, the poet. *Emerson,* Nature.

2. To perform the mathematical operation of integration. The mean value of a quantity over a space or time is obtained by integrating that quantity; hence, instruments which register the mean values of quantities or the totals of their instantaneous effects are called *integrating instruments:* as, an *integrating* thermometer.—**Integrating factor.** See *factor.*—**To integrate a differential,** in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *a.* [< L. *integratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Summed up; resulting from the aggregation of separate parts; complete.

> *Phi.* How liked you my quip to Hedon, about the garter? Was't not witty?
> *Mor.* Exceeding witty and *integrate.*
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, integral, more properly, *integrate.* *Burgersdicius,* tr. by a Gentleman.

★ **integration** (in-tē-grā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intégration* = Sp. *integración* = Pg. *integração* = It. *integrazione,* < LL. *integratio(n-),* a renewing, restoring, < L. *integrare,* renew, restore: see *integrate.*] **1.** The act of integrating, or bringing together the parts of an integral whole; the act of segregating and bringing together similar particles.

> *Integration* of parts means the connected play of them, so that, one being affected, the rest are affected.
> *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 95.

> The term *integration* we have already partly defined as the concentration of the material units which go to make up any aggregate. But a complete definition must recognize the fact that, along with the *integration* of wholes, there goes on (in all cases in which structural complexity is attained) an *integration* of parts. This secondary *integration* may be defined as the segregation, or grouping together, of those units of a heterogeneous aggregate which resemble one another. A good example is afforded by crystallization. . . . *Integration* is seen in the rising of cream upon the surface of a dish of milk, and in the frothy collection of carbonic acid bubbles covering a newly-filled glass of ale. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. In *math.,* the operation inverse to differentiation; the operation of finding the integral of a function or of an equation.—**3.** The inference of subcontrariety from "Some A is B" to "Some A is not B."—**Constant of integration,** the constant which must be added to every integral with one limit fixed, in order to get the complete expression for an indefinite integral: denoted by the letter C.—**Finite integration,** the summation of any number of terms of a series whose law is known.—**Gaussian method of approximate integration.** See *Gaussian.*—**Indefinite, definite integration.** See *indefinite integral,* under *integral.*—**Integration by parts,** integration by the formula

$$\int uvdt = u\int vdt - \int\left(f vdt\right)\frac{du}{dt}.dt,$$

by means of which many expressions are integrated.—**Integration by quadratures,** the numerical approximation to the value of an integral.—**Limits of integration,** the initial and terminal values of the variable, between which a definite integral is taken.—**Path of integration,** the path on the plane of imaginary quantity along which a complex variable is supposed to vary in integration.—**Sign of integration,** the character $\int$, modified from a long S for *summa* (sum), used to signify the process of integration. It was invented by Leibnitz.

integrative (in′tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *integrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to integrate or complete; conducive to integration or the formation of a whole.

> The *integrative* process which results in individual evolution. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 333.

★ **integrator** (in′tē-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *integrate* + *-or.*] An instrument for performing numerical integrations. There are a great variety of such instruments, as planimeters, tide-integrating machines, integrating thermometers, etc.

integripalliate (in″tē-gri-pal′i-āt), *a.* An infrequent but more correct form of *integropalliate.*

integrity (in-teg′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégrité* = Pr. *integritat* = Sp. *integridad* = Pg. *integridade* = It. *integrità,* < L. *integrita(t-)s,* unimpaired condition, wholeness, entireness, purity, innocence, honesty, < *integer,* untouched, unimpaired, whole: see *integer.* From L. *integrita(t-)s,* through the OF., comes E. *entirety,* q. v.] **1.** The state of being integral; unimpaired extent, amount, or constitution; wholeness; completeness.

> In Japanese eyes every alien became a Bateren (padre), and therefore an evil person harbouring mischievous designs against the *integrity* of the empire.
> *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLI. 681.

> To violate the *integrity* of one part of the Key of India is to impair the value of the whole of it.
> *Marvin,* Gates of Herat, v.

2. Unimpaired condition; soundness of state; freedom from corruption or impurity.

> Your dishonour
> Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
> Of that *integrity* which should become it.
> *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1, 158.

> We plead for no more but that the Church of God may have the same purity and *integrity* which it had in the primitive times. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ix.

3. Unimpaired morality; soundness of moral principle and character; entire uprightness or fidelity.

> The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

> Our foe,
> Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem
> Of our *integrity.* *Milton,* P. L., ix. 329.

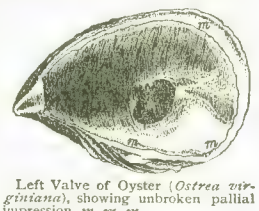
> There is no surer mark of *integrity* than a courageous adherence to virtue in the midst of a general and scandalous apostacy. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xii.

Law of integrity, in *logic,* the principle that in any inquiry all the known facts should be taken into account. =**Syn. 1.** Completeness.—**3.** *Probity, Uprightness,* etc. See *honesty.*

Integropallia (in″tē-grọ-pal′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **integropallis:* see *integropallial.*] A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate mollusks, in which the pallial line in the interior of the shell is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile ones.

integropallial (in″tē-grọ-pal′i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle.] Same as *integropalliate.*

integropalliate (in″tē-grọ-pal′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle: see *palliate.*] In *conch.,* having the pallial line integral or unbroken by a notch or sinus, as a bivalve mollusk or lamellibranch: opposed to *sinupalliate.* Also *integripalliate, integropallial.*



Left Valve of Oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), showing unbroken pallial impression, *m, m, m.*

Integropalliate and sinupalliate, . . . applied to Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 413.

integument (in-teg′ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *intégument* = Sp. It. *integumento,* < L. *integumentum,* a covering, < *integere,* cover, < *in,* upon, + *tegere,* cover: see *tegmen, tegument.*] **1.** In general, a covering; that which covers or clothes.

> Many and much in price
> Were those *integuments* they wrought, t' adorne thy exequies. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxii.

Specifically—**2.** That which naturally covers or invests any animal or vegetable body, as a skin, shell, case, crust, or rind; especially, a continuous investment or covering, as the cutaneous envelop or skin of an animal body, with or without its special appendages. The integument may be thin, soft, and membranous, as a flexible skin, or variously thickened, hardened, crustaceous, chitinous, etc., as the shells of crustaceans and molluskս or the hard cases of insects; and it often bears particular outgrowths or appendages, as hairs, feathers, or scales.

integumental (in-teg-ū-men′tạl), *a.* [< *integument* + *-al.*] Same as *integumentary.*

> An *integumental* pit or genital cloaca.
> *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 276.

integumentary (in-teg-ū-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [< *integument* + *-ary.*] **1.** Covering or investing in general, as a skin, rind, or peel.—**2.** Pertaining to or consisting of integument; tegumentary; integumental; cutaneous.

integumentation (in-teg″ū-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *integument* + *-ation.*] The act of covering with integument; the covering itself.

★ **intellect** (in′te-lekt), *n.* [= F. *intellect* = Sp. (obs.) *intelecto* = Pg. *intellecto* = It. *intelletto,* < L. *intellectus,* a perceiving, perception, understanding, < *intellegere, intelligere,* perceive, understand: see *intelligent.*] **1.** The understanding; the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense, or except sense and imagination. The Latin word *intellectus* was used to translate the Greek νοῦς, which in the theory of Aristotle is the faculty of the cognition of principles, and that which mainly distinguishes man from the beasts. Hence, the psychologists of the Scotch school use *intellect* as the synonym of *common sense,* or the faculty of apprehending a priori principles. The *agent* or *active intellect,* according to Aristotle, is the impersonal intellect that has created the world (see phrase below); the *passive, patient,* or *possible intellect* is that which belongs to the individual and perishes with him. But with St. Thomas Aquinas the distinction is quite different, the *possible intellect* being the faculty receptive of the intelligible species emitted by things, while the *agent intellect* is the power of operative thought. The term *pure intellect,* said to be used by St. Augustine, and certainly as early as Scotus Erigena, had always denoted the divine intellect, unmixed with matter, until Kant (adopting, as was his frequent practice, the terminology of Löscher) applied it to intellect as separated, in its use or application, from

sense. *Practical intellect* is distinguished from *theoretical* or *speculative*, by Aristotle and all other psychologists, as having an end in view. The Platonists at all periods during the middle ages made intellect a special cognitive faculty, higher than reason and lower than intelligence — namely, the faculty of understanding and conceiving of things natural but invisible, as soul and its faculties and operations. (*Intellectus* more often means the cognitive act, product (concept), or habit than the faculty.) With Kant the intellect is, first, in a general sense, the non-sensuous, self-active faculty of cognition; the faculty of producing representations, of bringing unity into the matter given in sense, of conceiving objects, and of judging; the faculty of concepts, or rules, of discursive cognition; the faculty of a priori synthesis, of bringing the manifold of given representations under the unity of self-consciousness; and secondly, in a narrower sense, the faculty of conceiving of intuited objects and of forming concepts and judgments concerning them, but excluding the pure use of the understanding, which in the Kantian system is *reason*.

Intellect, sensitivity, and will are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of it the term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

The *intellect* is only a subtler and more far-seeing sense, and the sense is a short-sighted and grosser *intellect*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 93.

I was readily persuaded that I had no idea in my *intellect* which had not formerly passed through the senses.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), vi.

2. Mind collectively; current or collective intelligence: as, the *intellect* of the time.

The study of barbaric languages and dialects — a study that now absorbs so much of the most adventurous *intellect* of philology. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 255.

3. *pl.* Wits; senses; mind: as, disordered in his *intellects*. [Obsolete or vulgar.] — **Agent intellect** [L. *intellectus agens*, tr. Gr. νοῦς ποιητικός, creative reason], in the Peripatetic philosophy, a being, faculty, or function, the highest form of mind, or the highest under the Deity. To determine with precision what Aristotle meant by it is an insoluble problem, and it has been understood in the most widely different senses by different philosophers: sometimes it is regarded as consisting of the intellectual relations really existing in outward things and acting upon the understanding as upon a perceptive faculty; sometimes it is conceived as a divine life which at once animates the soul and creates the objects of its knowledge; sometimes it is believed to be a living being, a sort of angel, imparting knowledge to the mind; sometimes it is made a faculty creative of the ideas which the possible intellect then apprehends; sometimes it is little more than the power of abstracting general notions from singulars; sometimes it is treated as an unconscious activity of thought: and each of the senses of the term has had its varieties. = **Syn. 1.** *Soul*, *Spirit*, etc. See *mind*.

intellected (in'te-lek-ted), *a.* [< *intellect* + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities. [Rare.]

In body and in bristles they became
All swine, yet *intellected* as before.
Cowper, Odyssey, x. 297.

intellectible (in-te-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [< ML. *intellectibilis*, < L. *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*.] In *metaph.*, of the nature of a pure self-subsistent form, apprehended only by the reason. See *intelligible*, 2.

intellection (in-te-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *intellection* = Pr. *entellectio* = Sp. *intelección* = Pg. *intellecção* = It. *intellezione*, < L. *intellectio(n-)*, understanding (in L. used only in a technical sense, synecdoche, but in ML. in lit. sense), < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, perceive, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. An act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; mental activity; exercise of or capacity for thought.

I may say frustra to the comprehension of your *intellection*. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

The immortality of man is as legitimately preached from the *intellections* as from the moral volitions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

So exquisite was his [Spenser's] sensibility that with him sensation and *intellection* seem identical, and we "can almost say his body thought."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 176.

In thinking, or *intellection*, as it has been conveniently termed, there is always a search for something more or less vaguely conceived, for a clue which will be known when it occurs by seeming to satisfy certain conditions.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. In *rhet.*, the figure also called synecdoche.

Intellection . . . is a trope, when we gather or judge the whole by the part or part by the whole.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 177.

intellective (in-te-lek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *intellectif* = Pr. *intellectiu* = Sp. *intelectivo* = Pg. *intellectivo* = It. *intellettivo*, < ML. as if **intellectivus*, < L. *intellegere*, *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend.

According to his power *intellective*, to understand, to will, to nill, and such like. *Blundeville*.

For the total man, therefore, the truer conception of God is as "the Eternal Power, not ourselves, by which all things fulfil the law of their being;" by which, therefore, we fulfil the law of our being so far as our being is æsthetic and *intellective*, as well as so far as it is moral.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma.

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.* — 3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, . . . they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks.
Milton, Education.

4†. Intellectual; intelligent.

In my iudgment there is not a beast so *intellectiue* as are these Eliphants. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 235.

Intellective cognition. See *cognition*.

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an intellective or intelligible manner.

Not *intellectiuely* to write
Is learnedly they troe.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intellectuel* = Pr. *intellectual* = Sp. *intelectual* = Pg. *intellectual* = It. *intellettuale*, < LL. *intellectualis*, pertaining to the understanding, < L. *intellectus*, understanding: see *intellect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; mental: as, *intellectual* powers or operations; *intellectual* amusements.

What is the whole history of the *intellectual* progress of the world but one long struggle of the intellect of man to emancipate itself from the deceptions of nature?
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 56.

Knowledge of books, and a habit of careful reading, is a most important means of *intellectual* development.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 312.

2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley*.

3. Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge: as, an *intellectual* being.

Could have approach'd the eternal light as near
As th' *intellectual* angels could have done.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality, Int.

Intellectual cognition. See *cognition*. — **Intellectual distinctness**, the separate apprehension of the different marks which enter into any idea. — **Intellectual feelings.** See the extract.

It will also be convenient to include under the one term *intellectual feelings* not only the feelings connected with certainty, doubt, perplexity, comprehension, and so forth, but also what the Herbartian psychologists — whose work in this department of psychology is classical — have called par excellence the formal feelings — that is to say, feelings which they regard as entirely determined by the form of the flow of ideas, and not by the ideas themselves.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

Intellectual indistinctness. See *indistinctness*, 2. — **Intellectual intuition**, an immediate cognition, or an intuition of a general truth: a phrase invented by Kant for the purpose of denying the existence of the thing, which was afterward asserted by Fichte.

II. *n.* The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties: commonly in the plural. [Now rare.]

By these Extravagancies and odd Chimera's of my Brain you may well perceive that I was not well, but distemper'd, especially in my *Intellectuals*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

Her husband . . . not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.
Milton, P. L., ix. 483.

A person whose *intellectuals* were overturned, and his brain shaken out of its natural position.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

intellectualisation, intellectualise. See *intellectualization*, *intellectualize*.

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ism*.] 1. Exercise of intellectuality; devotion to intellectual occupation or thought.

The whole course of study is narrowed to a dry *intellectualism*. *The American*, V. 278.

2. Belief in the supremacy of the intellect; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Here again he [Carneades] opposed a free *intellectualism* to what was, in reality, the slavish materialism of the Stoics. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 314.

intellectualist (in-te-lek'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ist*.] One who intellectualizes; a devotee of the intellect or understanding; one who believes or holds that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are, notwithstanding, commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

These pure and seraphic *intellectualists* forsooth despise all sensible knowledge as too grosse and materiall for their nice and curious faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 62.

To satisfy all those *intellectualists* who might wish to do the computing and theorizing for themselves.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 172.

intellectualistic (in-te-lek″tū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *intellectualist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to intellectualism, or the doctrine of the intellectualists.

Of what may be called spiritualistic or *intellectualistic* pantheism. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XII. 455.

intellectuality (in-te-lek-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intellectualité* = Sp. *intelectualidad* = Pg. *intellectualidade* = It. *intellettualità*, < LL. *intellectualita(t-)s*, < *intellectualis*, intellectual: see *intellectual*.] The state of being intellectual; intellectual endowment; force or power of intellect.

A certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

He [Hogg] was protected by a fine non-conducting web of *intellectuality* and of worldliness from all those influences which startle and waylay the soul of the poet, the lover, the saint, and the hero. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 57.

intellectualization (in-te-lek″tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *intellectualize* + *-ation*.] A making intellectual; development of the intellect. Also spelled *intellectualisation*.

A superficial *intellectualization* is to be secured [in schools] at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 373.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tū-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intellectualized*, ppr. *intellectualizing*. [= F. *intellectualiser*; as *intellectual* + *-ize*.] 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner. — 2. To inform or endow with intellect; cause to become intellectual; develop the intellect or intellectuality of. — 3. To give or attribute an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; idealize.

Leibnitz *intellectualised* perception, just as Locke sensualised the conceptions of the understanding.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 506.

The biological bond which binds man to the past and to the outer world has an *intellectualizing* effect upon our conceptions. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

Also spelled *intellectualise*.

intellectually (in-te-lek'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding; with reference to the intellect.

intellectualness (in-te-lek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being intellectual; intellectuality.

Is it impossible to combine the hardiness of these savages with the *intellectualness* of the civilized man?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 16.

★ **intelligence** (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [< ME. *intelligence*, *intelligens*, < OF. (also F.) *intelligence* = Pr. *intelligencia*, *entelligencia* = Sp. *inteligencia* = Pg. *intelligencia* = It. *intelligenza*, < L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*, discernment, understanding, intelligence, < *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, intelligent: see *intelligent*.] 1. The quality of being intelligent; understanding; intellect; power of cognition.

God, of himselfe incapable to sense,
In 's Works, reueales him t' our *intelligence*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The *intelligence* is not one thing among others in the intelligible world, but the principle in reference to which alone that world exists, and, . . . therefore, there is nothing in the nature of *intelligence* to prevent it from understanding a universe which is essentially the object of *intelligence*. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 153.

Intelligence is that which sees itself, or is at once object and subject.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 37.

2. Cultivated understanding; acquired knowledge; information stored up in the mind.

An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound *intelligence* rehears'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 480.

Common instinct is sufficient to guard against palpable causes of injury; *intelligence* alone can protect us from the latent and deeper agencies of physiological mischief.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 380.

3. Exercise of superior understanding; address; skill: as, he performed his mission with much *intelligence*.

Oedes regned in the marches tho;
Sagilly hym ruled to *intelligens*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5315.

4. Mutual understanding; interchange of information or sentiment; intelligent intercourse: as, a glance of *intelligence* passed be-

tween them; to have *intelligence* with the enemy.

From whence I found a secret means to have
Intelligence with my kind lord, the king.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The inhabitants could not long live in good *intelligence* among themselves; they fell into dissentions.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 516.

5. Information received or imparted; communicated knowledge; news: as, *intelligence* of a shipwreck.

I can give you *intelligence* of an intended marriage.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3, 46.

6. An intelligent being; intellectual existence; concrete understanding: as, God is the Supreme *Intelligence*.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven, angel serene!
Milton, P. L., viii. 181.

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

Intelligence department, a bureau of statistics or of information with regard to certain specified matters; especially, in the military and naval establishments of several countries, a department which collects and prepares abstracts of all the information attainable concerning the resources of all civilized nations for waging offensive or defensive wars. The subjects of information relate chiefly to organization of armies, topography and routes, speed and armament of naval vessels, defenses, strategy and tactics, etc.—**Intelligence office**, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.—**Syn. 1.** Understanding, intellect, mind, perception, common sense.—**5.** *Advice, Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), notification.

intelligence† (in-tel'i-jens), *v. t.* [< *intelligence*, *n.*] To convey intelligence; tell tales; tattle.

If you stir far in this, I'le have you whipt, your ears nail'd for *intelligencing* o' the pillory, and your goods forfeit. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

intelligencer (in-tel'i-jen-sėr), *n.* [< *intelligence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy. [The word was formerly much used in the specific sense of 'a newspaper.']

Alas, I know not how to feign and lie,
Or win a base *intelligencer's* meed.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

It was a carnival of intellect without faith, . . . when prime ministers and commanders-in-chief could be *intelligencers* of the Pretender, nay, when even Algernon Sidney himself could be a pensioner of France.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 400.

intelligency† (in-tel'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *intelligence*.

From flocks, herds, and other natural assemblages or groups of living creatures, to human *intelligencys* and correspondencys, or whatever is higher in the kind.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflect., iii. 2.

intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* [< F. *intelligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *inteligente*, < L. *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, understanding, ppr. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*, see into, perceive, discern, distinguish, discriminate, understand, < *inter*, between, + *legere*, gather, collect, pick, choose, read: see *legend*.] **1.** Having the faculty of understanding; capable of comprehending facts or ideas: as, man is an *intelligent* being.

If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called *intelligent*. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 97.

2. Having an active intellect; possessing aptitude or skill; well informed: as, an *intelligent* artisan or officer.

There is nothing that . . . may more easily deceive the unwary, or that may more amuse the most *intelligent* observer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 331.

3. Marked by or indicating intelligence; guided by knowledge or comprehension: as, the *intelligent* actions of ants; an *intelligent* answer.

Vallandigham . . . was too far away for *intelligent* and efficient direction. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

4†. Having knowledge; cognizant: followed by *of*.

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build:
Part loosely wing the region; part, more wise,
In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 427.

5†. Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less;
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1, 25.

=**Syn. 2.** *Common-sense*, etc. (see *sensible*); quick, bright, acute, discerning, sharp-witted, clear-headed.

intelligential (in-tel-i-jen'shal), *a.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the intelligence; relating to or capable of understanding; intellectual.

That grand prerogative of our nature, a hungering and thirsting after truth, as the appropriate end of our *intelligential*, and its point of union with our moral, nature.
Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 9.

The generality of men attend . . . hardly at all to the indications . . . of a true law of our being on its æsthetic and *intelligential* side.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. Consisting of intelligence or concrete mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require.
Milton, P. L., v. 408.

3†. Intelligent.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
In heart or head, possessing, soon inspired
With act *intelligential*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 190.

4. Conveying intelligence; serving to transmit information.

The New York telegraph office, radiating 250,000 miles of *intelligential* nerves to ten thousand mind-centers in America. *The Century*, XXVI. 692.

intelligentiary† (in-tel-i-jen'shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-ary*.] One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an intelligencer. *Holinshed.*

intelligently (in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; so as to manifest knowledge or understanding.

intelligibility (in-tel″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intelligibilité* = It. *intelligibilità*, < L. as if **intellegibilita(t-)s*, < *intellegibilis*, intelligible: see *intelligible*.] **1.** The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood.

I call it outline, for the sake of immediate *intelligibility*; strictly speaking, it is merely the edge of the shade.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing.

2†. The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanville.*

intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intelligible* = Sp. *inteligible* = Pg. *intelligivel* = It. *intelligibile*, < L. *intellegibilis*, *intelligibilis*, that can be understood, < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intelligent*.] **1.** That can be understood; capable of being apprehended by the intellect or understanding; comprehensible.

If Charles had been the last of his line, there would have been an *intelligible* reason for putting him to death.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In the Kantian philosophy, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only; incapable of being given in sense or applied to it. In the middle ages *intelligible* and *intellectible* were carefully distinguished, the former word having its ordinary present sense, and the latter that of being apprehended only by the intellect acting alone, without the senses. The distinction became later somewhat broken down, and finally Kant introduced the use of *intelligible* defined above.

A real division of objects into phenomena and noumena, and of the world into a sensible and *intelligible* world, is therefore quite inadmissible, although concepts may very well be divided into sensible and *intelligible*. No objects can be assigned to noumena, nor can they be represented as objectively valid. . . . With all this, the concept of a noumenon, if taken as problematical only, remains not only admissible, but, as a concept to limit the sphere of sensibility, indispensable. In this case, however, it is not a purely *intelligible* object for our understanding, but an understanding to which it could belong is itself a problem, if we ask how I could know an object not discursively by means of categories, but intuitively, and yet in a non-sensuous intuition—a process of which we could not understand even the bare possibility. . . . If by purely *intelligible* objects we understand things which, without all schemata of sensibility, are thought by mere categories, such objects are simply impossible.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. iii.

Intelligible form, in *metaph.* See *form*.—**Intelligible matter**, in *metaph.*, that which is distinguished as matter by the understanding.

Aristotle divides *matter* into *intelligible* and sensible: and *intelligible* is that when in accidents or other simple things the mind distinguishes between material and formal. So letters are said to be the matter of words, words of speech. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Intelligible species. See *species*.—**Syn. 1.** Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

intelligibleness (in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

intelligibly (in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly: as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.

intemerate† (in-tem'ę-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *intemeré* = Pg. It. *intemerato*, < L. *intemeratus*, undefiled, < *in-* priv. + *temeratus*, pp. of *temerare*, defile: see *temeration*.] Pure; undefiled.

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.
Partheneia Sacra, Pr. A. iiij. b: 1633. (*Latham.*)

intemerateness† (in-tem'ę-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being intemerate, pure, or undefiled.

They [letters] shall therefore ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain whence they are derived.
Donne, Letters, x.

intemperament (in-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= Pg. *intemperamento*; as *in-*[3] + *temperament*.] A physically bad state or constitution. [Rare.]

The *intemperament* of the part ulcerated. *Harvey.*

intemperance (in-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [= F. *intempérance* = Sp. *intemperancia* = Pg. *intemperança* = It. *intemperanza*, < L. *intemperantia*, want of mildness, inclemency (as of weather), want of moderation, excess (*intemperantia vini*, immoderate use of wine), insolence, arrogance, < *intemperan(t-)s*, immoderate, given to excess, intemperate, incontinent, profligate: see *intemperant*, *temperance*.] **1.** The quality of being intemperate; lack of temperance or moderation; immoderateness or excess in any kind of action; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3, 67.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Their fierce and irregular magnificence, their feverish and strenuous *intemperance* of rhetoric.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

2. In a restricted sense, excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink; habitual lack of temperance in drink, with or without actual drunkenness.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

intemperancy† (in-tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* Same as *intemperance*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 619.

intemperant (in-tem'pėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intemperan(t-)s*, ppr., intemperate, immoderate, given to excess, profligate, < *in-*, not, + *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*: see *temper*, *temperate*.] **I.**† *a.* Intemperate.

Soche as be *intemperaunt*—that is, foloers of their naughtie appetites and lustes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 15.

II. *n.* One who is intemperate; especially, one who uses alcoholic liquors intemperately. *Dr. Richardson.*

intemperate (in-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ME. *intemperat* = F. *intemperé* = It. *intemperato*, < L. *intemperatus*, untempered, inclement (of the weather), immoderate, excessive, < *in-* priv. + *temperatus*, tempered, moderate, temperate: see *temperate*.] **1.** Immoderate in conduct or action; not exercising or characterized by proper moderation: as, *intemperate* in labor or in zeal; *intemperate* in study.

They understand it not, and think no such matter, but admire and dote upon worldly riches and honours, with an easie and *intemperat* life.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

2. In a restricted sense, immoderate in the use of intoxicating drink; given to excessive drinking.—**3.** Immoderate in measure or degree; excessive; inordinate; violent: as, *intemperate* language; *intemperate* actions; an *intemperate* climate.

The fitful philosophy and *intemperate* eloquence of Tully. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 143.

Intemperate habits, habitual and excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks; in *law*, the habit of drinking to intoxication when occasion offers, sobriety or abstinence being the exception. *Stone*, J., in Tatum vs. State, 63 Ala., 152.

intemperately (in-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

As little or rather less am I able to coerce the people at large, who behaved very unwisely and *intemperately* on that occasion. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

intemperateness (in-tem'pėr-āt-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence: as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

For a Christian to excuse his *intemperatenesse* by his natural inclination, and to say I am borne cholericke, sullen, amorous, is an apology worse than the fault.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 7.

2†. Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest *intemperatenesses* of the air. *Boyle*, Works, V. 50.

intemperature† (in-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *intemperature*; < *in-* priv. + *temperature*, temperature: see *temperature*.] Intemperance; excess.

The prince was layed vpon his bed bare headed, in his ierkin, for the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 37.

Yet doth it not follow that any one man, with the multitude, should run to Rome to suck the infection of dissolute *intemperature*. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Great *intemperatures* of the air, especially in point of heat. *Boyle*, Works, V. 58.

intemperous† (in-tem′pėr-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *intemper(ate)* + *-ous*.] Intemperate.

And rather would, hearts so *intemperous*
Should not enjoy mee, than imploy mee thus.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

intempestive† (in-tem-pes′tiv), *a.* [= F. *intempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intempestivo*, < L. *intempestivus*, untimely, unseasonable, < *in-* priv. + *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Unseasonable; untimely.

Intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

intempestively† (in-tem-pes′tiv-li), *adv.* Unseasonably.

That sound true opinion that in all Christian professions there is way to salvation (which I think you think) may have been so incommodiously or *intempestively* sometimes uttered by you. *Donne*, Letters, xc.

intempestivity† (in-tem-pes-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *intempestivita(t-)s*, untimeliness, < *intempestivus*, untimely: see *intempestive*.] Untimeliness; unseasonableness.

Our moral books tell us of a vice which they call ἀκαιρία, *intempestivity*; an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions. *Hales*, Sermon at Eton, p. 4.

in tempo (in tem′pō). [It.: *in*, in; *tempo*, time: see *tempo*.] In *music*, in strict rhythm.

intenable† (in-ten′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *intenable*; as *in-*[3] + *tenable*.] **1.** Not tenable; untenable; not to be held or maintained.

His Lordship's proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel." *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

2. Incapable of containing. Also *intenible*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 208.

★ **intend** (in-tend′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *entend*; < ME. *intenden*, *entenden*, < OF. *entendre*, F. *entendre* = Pr. *entendre* = Sp. Pg. *entender* = It. *intendere*, intend, < L. *intendere*, stretch out, extend, aim at, stretch toward, direct toward, turn to, purpose, intend, ML. also attend, < *in*, in, upon, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To stretch forth or out; extend or distend.

With sharpe *intended* sting so rude him smott
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 38.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my *intended* wing.
Milton, P. L., ix. 45.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To direct; turn; fix in a course or tendency. [Archaic.]

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharsus
Intend my travel. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2, 116.

Guide him to Fairy-land who now *intends*
That way his flight. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 193.

For example, a man explores the basis of civil government. Let him *intend* his mind without respite, without rest, in one direction. *Emerson*, Intellect.

Our forefathers, by *intending* their minds to realities, have established a harmony of thought with external nature which is a pre-established harmony in our nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 11.

3†. To fix the attention upon; attend to; superintend.

There were Virgins kept which *intended* nothing but to weaue, and spinne, and dye clothes, for their Idolatrous seruices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 882.

Herodicus . . . did nothing all his life long but *intend* his health. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

I pray you *intend* your game, sir; let me alone.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Intend at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 457.

4. To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design: often used with the infinitive: as, I *intend* to write; no deception was *intended*.

Whatsoeuer mischiefe they *entend* to practise against a man, they keepe it wonderfully secrete.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 55.

When he *intends* any warres, he must first have leave of the Great Turke. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 38.

Sir John North delivered me one lately from your Lordship, and I send my humble Thanks for the Venison you *intend* me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

For why should men ever *intend* to repent, if they did not think it necessary? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

5. To design to signify; mean to be understood; have reference to.

The words . . . sounded so as she could not imagine what they might *intend*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

By internal war we *intend* movements more serious and lasting than sedition. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 136.

6†. To pretend; make believe; simulate.

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2, 35.

Ay, and amid this hurly I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 206.

7†. To look for; expect.

I that alle trouthe in yow *entende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1649.

8†. To intensify; increase.

The magnified quality of this star [Sirius], conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To stretch forward; extend; move; proceed.

When your mayster *intendeth* to bedward, see that you haue Fyre and Candell suffycyent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

He *intended* homewards. He by this
Needs must have gain'd the city.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, iii. 1.

Now breaks, or now directs, *intending* lines.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 63.

2†. To attend; pay attention.

Ech to his owen nedes gan *entende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 424.

A man that *Intendyth* to mynstrels, shalle soone be weddyd to poverte, & his sonne shalle hyte derisione.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

They were the first that *entended* to the obseruation of nature and her works.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

3. To have intention; be inclined or disposed. [Rare.]

If you *intend* so friendly as you say, send hence your armes. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 210.

To intend for†, to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here, but *intend for* some of the electoral courts. *Richardson.*

intendable† (in-ten′da-bl), *a.* [< *intend* + *-able*.] Attentive. *Halliwell.*

intendance (in-ten′dans), *n.* [< ME. *entendaunce*, < OF. (and F.) *intendance* = Sp. Pg. *intendencia* = It. *intendenza*; as *intend* + *-ance*.] **1.** Intendancy; superintendence; direction; business management; specifically, in France, official superintending authority, or a body of official intendants, especially of the army.

Probably in the history of modern organisations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French *Intendance*.
Arch. Forbes, Experiences of War, 1871, II. 338.

As to improving the arrangements . . . for making the staff and the *intendance* [in France, 1867] more efficient, not a thought was bestowed on these important matters.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 303.

2†. Attention; care; guidance.

But the maide whom wee would haue specially good requireth all *intendance* both of father and mother.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 1.

intendancy (in-ten′dan-si), *n.* [Formerly also *intendency*; < *intendan(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *intendance*.] The office or employment of an intendant; the district, duties, direction, etc., committed to the charge of an intendant.

Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs, a famous poet and countryman of ours, who had some *intendency* in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

Promoted to the *intendancy* of Hispaniola.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 234.

intendant (in-ten′dant), *n.* [Formerly also *intendent*; < F. *intendant* = Sp. Pg. It. *intendente*, a steward, surveyor, intendant, < L. *intenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intendere*, exert oneself, endeavor, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. *Intendant*, after the F., is the common form, while *intendent*, after the L., is the reg. form in the compound *superintendent*. Cf. *dependant*, *dependent*.] One who has the oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; a manager: used as a title of many public officers in France and other European countries: as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

Subordinate to him are four other *intendents*.
Evelyn, State of France, Lewis XIV.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Yon young gallant—
Your miserly *intendant* and dense noble—
All—all suspected me. *Byron*, Werner, iii. 1.

A French medical officer of the navy who was going back to his duties as *Intendant* of Pondicherry.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 5.

Specifically—(*a*) In *Canadian law*, the second officer in Canada under the French rule, having civil and maritime jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Mexican law*, the chief officer of the treasury or of the district; a high functionary having administrative and some judicial power: in this use also written, as Spanish, *intendente*.

intended (in-ten′ded), *p. a.* and *n.* **I.** *p. a.* Purposed; to be, or to be done, according to an agreement or design: as, an *intended* entertainment; her *intended* husband.

II. *n.* An intended husband or wife: with a possessive pronoun preceding. [Colloq.]

If it were not that I might appear to disparage *her intended*, . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxii.

intendedly (in-ten′ded-li), *adv.* With purpose or intention; intentionally.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendedly* related for his credit. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

intendency†, **intendent**†, *n.* See *intendancy*, *intendant*.

intender[1] (in-ten′dėr), *n.* One who intends.

intender[2]† (in-ten′dėr), *v. t.* Same as *entender*.

Night opes the noblest scenes, and sheds an awe
Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intendered* heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 731.

intendiment† (in-ten′di-ment), *n.* [< ML. *intendimentum*, attention: see *intendment*.] Attention; patient hearing; consideration; understanding; knowledge; intention.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy;
For shee of herbes had great *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

The noble Mayd still standing all this vewd,
And merveild at his straunge *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

intending (in-ten′ding), *p. a.* Designing or purposing to be or become.

If the *intending* entomologist should content himself with merely learning a string of names by rote, he must expect to find his lesson a hard and repulsive one.
J. G. Wood, Insects at Home, p. 13.

And what to *intending* emigrants will prove very useful.
Contemporary Rev., L. 303.

The construction of a roof for an equatorial room (technically called the "dome," whatever may be its precise form) is a great crux to the *intending* builder of an observatory. *Nature*, XXXIII. 57.

★ **intendment** (in-tend′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entendment*; < ME. *entendement*, understanding, sense, < OF. (also F.) *entendement* = Pr. *entendement*, *entendemen*, *intendemen* = Sp. *entendimiento* = Pg. *entendimento* = It. *intendimento*, < ML. *intendimentum*, attention, intent, purpose, understanding, < L. *intendere*, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. Cf. *intendiment*.] **1**†. Understanding; intelligence.

Mannes hedde imaginen ne can,
Ne *entendement* considere, ne tonge telle
The cruel peynes of this sorwful man.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1696.

By corruption of this our flesh, man's reason and *entendment* . . . were both overwhelmed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

2†. Intention; design; purpose.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2, 144.

See the privacy of this room, how sweetly it offers itself to our retired *intendments*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Therefore put in act your resolute *intendments*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

3. True intention or meaning: specifically used of a person or a law, or of any legal instrument.—**In the intendment of law**, in the judgment of law; according to the legal view; by a presumption of law.

The time of their absence is *in the intendment of law* bestowed to the Church's great advantage and benefit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

intenebrate† (in-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *intenebrare*, darken; < L. *in*, in, + *tenebrare*, darken, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To darken; obscure; make shadowy.

A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 251.

intenerate (in-ten′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intenerated*, ppr. *intenerating*. [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp. of **intenerare* (> It. *intenerare*), make tender, < L. *in*, in, + *tener*, tender: see *tender*.] To make tender; soften. [Rare.]

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons (1651), p. 204.

Thus she [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite and feldspar. *Emerson*, Compensation.

intenerate† (in-ten′ē-rāt), *a.* [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made tender; tender; soft; intenerated.

inteneration (in-ten-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< *intenerate* + *-ion.*] The act of intenerating or making soft or tender. [Rare.]

Restauration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

intenible† (in-ten′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + **tenible* for *tenable*: see *tenable*.] Same as *intenable*, 2.

intensate (in-ten′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intensated*, ppr. *intensating*. [< *intense* + *-ate*[2].] To make intense or more intense; intensify. [Rare.]

Poor Jean Jacques! . . . with all misformations of Nature *intensated* to the verge of madness by unfavourable fortune. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensation (in-ten-sā′shon), *n.* [< *intense* + *-ation.*] The act of intensating; elevation to a higher degree of intensity. [Rare.]

There are cooks too, we know, who boast of their diabolic ability to cause the patient, by successive *intensations* of their art, to eat with new and ever new appetite, till he explode on the spot. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensative (in-ten′sā-tiv), *a.* [< *intensate* + *-ive.*] Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intensifying. [Rare.]

intense (in-tens′), *a.* [< F. *intense* = Sp. Pg. It. *intenso*, < L. *intensus*, stretched tight, pp. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend.*] **1.** Existing in or having a high degree; strong; powerful: as, *intense* pain; *intense* activity; hence, extreme or absolute of its kind; having its characteristic qualities in a high degree.

I fear that your Love to me doth not continue in so constant and *intense* a Degree. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 1.

The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India were peculiarly *intense* in the metropolis of the Brahminical superstition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

From the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
O'er the lit sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

A passion so *intense*
One would think that it well
Might drown all life in the eye.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 8.

I prefer a winter walk that takes in the nightfall and the *intense* silence that ere long follows it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

2. Exhibiting a high degree of some quality or action.

[He was] studiously *intense* in acquiring more knowledge. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 341.

3. Susceptible to strong emotion; emotional. [Recent cant.]

Scene, a drawing-room in Passionate Brompton.
Fair Æsthetic (suddenly, and in deepest tones, to Smith, who has just been introduced to take her in to dinner). Are you *Intense?*
Du Maurier, English Society at Home, pl. 49.

4. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.

intensely (in-tens′li), *adv.* **1.** In an intense degree; with intensity; extremely; very: as, weather *intensely* cold.—**2**†. Attentively; earnestly; intently.

To persons young, and that look *intensely* if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 103.

3. With intense feeling or emotion.

He lived *intensely* in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 41.

intenseness (in-tens′nes), *n.* The state or character of being intense, in any sense of that word; intensity.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness*. *Jer. Taylor.*

intensification (in-ten″si-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [As *intensify* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of intensifying or of making intense.

The result of training for prize-fights and races is more shown in the prolongation of energy than in the *intensification* of energy. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*, the process of thickening or rendering more opaque the chemical deposits in the film of a picture. Intensification is required to improve the printing quality of a negative, when the exposure has been ill-timed or the subject badly lighted. It is sometimes effected, in the case of too short exposure, by carrying the development to an extreme, but more commonly the negative is intensified by a new chemical process after development.

intensifier (in-ten′si-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies. Specifically—(*a*) In *photog.*, one of the substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the opacity of the deposit already formed. (*b*) In physical and mechanical appliances, an apparatus for intensifying or increasing the pressure upon a mass of confined air or other fluid. Two directly connected pistons of different areas, working in separate cylinders supplied with proper valves, constitute the main features of the apparatus. The smaller cylinder receiving the fluid at a given pressure on one side of its piston, the latter is thereby moved to the end of its stroke, and its valve is closed to prevent escape of the fluid. Next, the fluid is, at the same pressure, admitted into the larger cylinder, on the opposite side of its piston to that upon which the admission was effected in the smaller cylinder. The fluid in the smaller cylinder is thus compressed, and its pressure upon each unit of interior surface of the cylinder is intensified in the exact ratio of the areas of the pistons. By a series of these intensifiers, or by properly proportioning the cylinders and pistons, pressure is thus increased without limit, except such as is introduced by the limits of strength in materials.

intensify (in-ten′si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intensified*, ppr. *intensifying*. [= F. *intensifier*; < L. *intensus*, intense, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render intense or more intense; heighten the action or some quality of.

We have seen the influence of universal empire expanding, and the influence of Greek civilisation *intensifying*, the sympathies of Europe. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 290.

2. Specifically, in *photog.*, to render more opaque, as the chemically affected parts of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To become intense or more intense; act with greater effort or energy.

intension (in-ten′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *intensión* = Pg. *intensão* = It. *intensione*, < L. *intensio(n-)*, a stretching out, < *intendere*, pp. *intensus*, stretch out: see *intend, intense.*] **1.** Intensity, quantity, or degree of a quality, action, or effect.

The greatness of the glory eternal consists not only in the eternity of its duration, but in its *intension* also, as being supreme. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 376.

Art demands, in addition to the dimension of extension, a dimension of *intension* or degree.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 248.

2. The act of making intense; intensification. [Rare.]

It is by alternate *intension* and remission of effort that rhythm is made obvious to our senses.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 95.

3. In *logic*, a term used by Sir William Hamilton for the sum of the characters given in the definition of a term: intended to replace the term *comprehension*.—**Intension and remission of forms**†, in *metaph.*, higher and lower degrees of substantial forms as they exist in the individuals: for instance, one thing may be supposed to possess the elemental form of fire in a more intense state than another thing. This doctrine was held by Duns Scotus and his followers, but was denied by the rest of the scholastic doctors.

intensity (in-ten′si-ti), *n.* [= F. *intensité* = Sp. *intensidad* = Pg. *intensidade* = It. *intensità*, < L. as if **intensita(t-)s*, < *intensus*, tight: see *intense.*] **1.** The character or state of being intense; the quantity or degree of a quality, action, or effect; degree; specifically, a high degree. Intensity (as opposed to *extension*) is a quantity which is not apprehended by a successive synthesis, but all at once; a quantity the parts of which are not separately identifiable, and which has an absolute minimum.

The *intensity* of the heat was tremendous: the tar melted in the seams of the deck; we could scarcely bear it even when we were under the awning.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

It is no doubt also true that *intensity* of antecedent desire intensifies the pleasure of fruition when that comes—the pleasure not only appears, as Plato thought, but actually is greater. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 124.

The *intensity* and persistence of grief at the loss of a friend measures the depth of the affection.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 491.

Wealth of expanded and convoluted cerebral hemispheres is, in some general way, a measure of the richness and *intensity* of mental life.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 246.

2. In *physics* and *mech.*, the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result; the magnitude of a force, measured in appropriate units: as, the *intensity* of gravitation. In electricity, the *intensity of a current* is properly its strength (expressed in amperes); in popular language, however, it is often used of the electromotive force or potential-difference of the current, as when a voltaic battery, coupled in series, is said to be arranged for *intensity*.

The *intensity* of light depends upon the extent of the vibrations of the height of the waves.
Spottiswoode, Polarization, p. 32.

The *intensity* of magnetization of a uniformly magnetized body is defined as the quotient of its moment by its volume. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 121.

3. Used absolutely: Intense feeling or emotion; also, the exhibition or embodiment of intense feeling or emotion.

But this led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and *intensity* which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 32.

In proportion to the *intensity* needful to make his [Wordsworth's] nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

4. In *photog.*, opacity or density, as of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.—**Chromatic, colorific, magnetic**, etc., **intensity.** See the adjectives.—**Intensity of a pressure** or other stress, the total force divided by the area over which it is distributed.

intensive (in-ten′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intensif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intensivo*, < NL. *intensivus*, < L. *intensus*, intense: see *intense.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or referable to intensity or degree; increasing in intensity or degree; making or becoming intense; intensifying.

The pressure [of population], from being simply extensive, has also become *intensive*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 17.

Those persons requiring the *intensive* treatment [in vaccination] have to come again in the afternoon.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 853.

2. Intense.

A very *intensive* pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

The elevating force is more *intensive* in the Chilian Andes than in the neighboring countries.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 90.

3†. Intent; unremitted; assiduous.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soule.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

4. In *gram.*, expressing intensity or a high degree of action or quality; serving to give force or emphasis: as, an *intensive* particle or prefix. Many particles and prefixes, as well as verbs, are called *intensive*, especially in Latin and Greek grammar, even when their force is not expressible by paraphrase or translation. Prefixes originally intensive often become neutral.—**Intensive distance**, difference in the degree of some quality.

The *intensive distance* between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Sir M. Hale.*

Intensive distinctness, distinctness and completeness in logical depth.—**Intensive gas-burner.** See *gas-burner.*—**Intensive proposition**, a proposition in which the subject is viewed as the containing whole.—**Intensive quantity.** (*a*) A continuous quantity the parts of which cannot be separately identified, and which has an absolute minimum; degree; intensity.

That quantity which can be apprehended as unity only, and in which plurality can be represented by approximation only to negation = 0, I call *intensive quantity*. Every reality therefore in a phenomenon has *intensive quantity*—that is, a degree.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

(*b*) Logical comprehension or depth; the sum of the characters predicable of a term; the sum of consequences from a given fact.—**Intensive sublimity**, sublimity due to the high degree of some quality.

II. *n.* Something serving to express intensity, or to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.*, an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

intensively (in-ten′siv-li), *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; as regards intensity or degree.

An object is *intensively* sublime when it involves such a degree of force or power that the Imagination cannot at once represent, and the Understanding cannot bring under measure, the quantum of this force; and when, from the nature of the object, the inability of the mind is made at once apparent, so that it does not proceed in the ineffectual effort, but at once calls back its energies from the attempt. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlvi.

Frequently the linguistic material available is of a precarious quality, *intensively* and extensively.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xii.

intensiveness (in-ten′siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intensive; intensity.

He chose a solitary retired garden, where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear. *Sir M. Hale*, Christ Crucified.

intent (in-tent′), *a.* [= OF. *intent* = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, < L. *intentus*, stretched, strained, eager, intent, pp. of *intendere*, stretch, intend, attend: see *intend.* Cf. *intent*, *n.*] **1.** Firmly or steadfastly fixed or directed (upon something); fixed with strained or earnest attention: as, an *intent* look or gaze; his thoughts are *intent* upon his duty.

People whose hearts are wholly bent towards pleasure, or *intent* upon gain, never hear of the noble occurrences among men of industry and humanity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

But this whole hour your eyes have been *intent*
On that veiled picture.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Having the mind bent or earnestly fixed upon something; sedulously engaged or settled: usually with *on* or *upon*: as, a person *intent upon* business or pleasure.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 138.

Her head erect, her face turned full to me,
Her soul *intent on* mine through two wide eyes.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 302.

3†. Earnestly attentive; strongly devoted: with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent to* their own safety. *Eikon Basilike.*

intent (in-tent′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entent*; < ME. *intent*, usually *entent*, *entente*, < OF. *entent*, m., *entente*, F. *entente*, f., = Pr. *enten*, m., *ententa*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, m., intent, < L.

intentus, m., purpose, intent, ML. also a stretching out, < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*. Cf. *intent, a.*] **1.** That which is intended; purpose; aim; design; intention; meaning.

Ne no thing wist thai what it ment
That thai honurd with gude *entent*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

I ask therefore for what *intent* ye have sent for me?
Acts x. 29.

He [my guide] too went readily in with me; it may be not knowing my *intent* was to buy.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 91.

But Dante recked not of the wine;
Whether the women stayed or went,
His visage held one stern *intent*.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Personal intention; the state of mind in respect of intelligent volition; the voluntary purposing of an act: often distinguishable from the motive which led to the formation of the intent. See *criminal intent*, below. (*b*) The tendency imputable by law to an act; the constructive purpose of an action, for which the doer may be responsible, although the actual intent was not wrongful: as when a conveyance is said to be intended to defraud creditors, because, although it may have been without actual dishonest intention, it necessarily has that tendency.—**3†.** Notion; idea; thought; opinion.

To myn *entent* ther is best abydeng,
I wote he will be gladde of your comyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 629.

4†. Attention; heed.

Awake, dougter myne,
And to my talkyng take *entent*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 141.

The lesse lyght all-way to the nyght sall take *entent*.
York Plays, p. 11.

Criminal intent, the intent to do the criminal act or to omit the duty, if the law makes the act or omission an offense, irrespective of whether the person knew of the law, and in many cases irrespective of whether he knew the facts which bring the act or omission within the law, and irrespective of motive. Thus, for example, if a person, whether from the motive of pleasure in the noise, or anger at a cat, discharges a firearm from his window in a city with reckless disregard of human life, and kills a person who is unknown to him, within range, the *criminal intent* is the intelligent purpose to discharge the gun in a highly dangerous manner, as distinguished alike from the motive, from any purpose to violate law, and from any purpose to kill a human being. If he was insane in the legal sense, or if the discharge was accidental, there was no criminal intent; otherwise the intent was criminal, although he had an innocent motive, and was ignorant of the law and of the existence of the bystander.—**Specific intent**, actual intent.—**To all intents and purposes**, in every respect; in all applications or senses; in a looser use, practically; substantially, but not literally.

To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.
South, Sermons.

intent†, *v. t.* [< L. *intentare*, stretch out toward, freq. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend*.] To accuse; charge. *Nares.*

For of some former she had now made known
They were her errors, whilst she *intented* Browne.
Verses prefixed to *Browne's* Pastorals.

intentation† (in-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [= It. *intentazione*, < L. *intentatio(n-)*, a stretching out toward, < *intentare*, stretch out toward: see *intent*.] The act of intending, or the result of such an act; intention. *Bp. Hall*, Ahab and Naboth.

intentio (in-ten′shi-ō), *n.* [L., a stretching out: see *intention*.] In *anc. music*, the process or ★act of passing from a lower to a higher pitch.

intention (in-ten′shon), *n.* [< ME. *intencion, entencioun*, < OF. *intencion, entencion, intention*, F. *intention* = Pr. *entencio, entensio* = Sp. *intención* = Pg. *intenção* = It. *intenzione*, < L. *intentio(n-)*, a stretching out, exertion, attention, design, purpose, intention, < *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*.] **1.** Direction of the mind; attention; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. [Archaic.]

O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 73.

I suffer for their guilt now, and my soule
(Like one that lookes on ill-affected eyes)
Is hurt with mere *intention* on their follies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 5.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call *intention* or study.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

It [reading well] requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady *intention* almost of the whole life to this object. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

2. The act of intending or purposing.

It is evident that "good *intention*" is of the very essence of an act of duty, and not "good results" nor "pleasurable feelings" felt in its performance.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

3. That which is intended, purposed, or meant; that for which a thing is made, designed, or done; intent; purpose; aim; meaning; desire: often in the plural, especially (in colloquial use) with regard to marriage.

The chief *intention* of pillars, in Egyptian buildings, being to support a weighty covering, it was necessary they should be very strong.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 216.

Therefore have they ever been the instruments of great designs, yet seldom understood the true *intention* of any.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

So little *intention* had we of shooting bears that we had not brought rifle or even gun with us.
Froude, Sketches, p. 79.

He unbosomed himself with the simplicity of a rustic lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his *intentions*. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 109.

4†. A straining or putting forth of action; exertion; intension.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission. *Locke.*

5. In *surg.*, and figuratively in other uses, natural effort or exertion; course of operation; process: as, the wound healed by first or by second *intention*. See below.

The third *intention* is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

You discern at a glance that it is only what was natural to him and reached by the first *intention*.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 45.

6†. A mental effort or exertion; notion; conception; opinion.

A monke, by our Lordes gras,
Off Maillers it is myn *entencion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

7. Special end or purpose.

Thi passioun & thi mercy
We take to oure *entensioun*,
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

8. In *law*, intent; the fixing of the mind on an act with purpose to do it. *Stephen.* The will and understanding must unite herein. In *civil law*, the clause of a formula that defines or sets forth the question at issue. *Sohm.*—**9.** In *scholastic logic*, a general concept. [This use of the word (Latin *intentio*), first found in a translation from Avicenna, was common throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Aquinas says that the intelligible species or first apprehension is the beginning, while the intention is the end of the process of thought.]—**Declaration of intention.** See *declaration*.—**First intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by abstraction from the ideas or images of sensible objects.—**Second intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by reflection and abstraction applied to first intentions as objects. Thus, the concepts man, animal, and thing are first intentions; but if we reflect that man is a species of animal, and animal a species of organism, we see there is no reason why this process should not be continued until we have a concept embracing every other object or being (ens); and this concept, not obtained by direct abstraction from the species offered by the imagination, but by thinking about words or concepts, is a second intention. In particular, the concepts of a genus, of a species, of a specific difference, of a property, and of an accident were considered to be derived from the consideration of particular genera, species, differences, properties, and accidents, and so to be second intentions par excellence. At the present day such terms as *being, nothing, identity, negation*, and the like are called terms of second intention when it is desired to emphasize the fact that they are obtained by abstraction from the logical relations of other terms.—**Special intention**, the celebration of the eucharist for a specific object. *Lee's Glossary.*—**To heal by first intention**, in *surg.*, to cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.—**To heal by second intention**, in *surg.*, to unite after suppuration, as the borders of a wound.

intentional (in-ten′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *intencional* = It. *intenzionale* = F. *intentionnel;* as *intention* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

2. In *metaph.*, pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational; apparent.—**Intentional abstraction, being**, etc. See the nouns.—**Intentional ens†.** Same as *intentional, n.*—**Intentional existence**, existence as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Syn. 1.** Premeditated, contemplated, studied.

II.† *n.* In *metaph.*, an appearance having no substantial existence.

To a true being are opposed beings of reason, as genus, species, etc., . . . secondly, the fictitious or feigned, as chimæra, centaure, etc., . . . thirdly, appearances, or as they commonly say *intentionals*, as the rainbow, colours appearing, species's and spectres of the senses and understanding, and other things whose essence only consists in their apparition. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

intentionality (in-ten-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *intentional* + *-ity.*] The character or fact of being intentional; designedness.

To render the analysis here given of the possible states of the mind in point of *intentionality* absolutely complete, it must be pushed to such a farther degree of minuteness, as to some eyes will be apt to appear trifling.
★ *Bentham*, Introd. to Principles of Morals, viii.

intentionally (in-ten′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of purpose; not casually.

intentioned (in-ten′shọnd), *a.* [< *intention* + *-ed*².] Having intentions or designs, of a kind specified by some qualifying term: as, well-*intentioned;* ill-*intentioned*.

intentive† (in-ten′tiv), *a.* [< ME. *ententif*, < OF. *ententif* = Pr. *ententiu* = It. *intentivo*, < LL. *intentivus*, intensive (said of adverbs), < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out: see *intend*. Cf. *intensive*.] **1.** Having an intent or purpose; intent; attentive.

Who is so trewe and eke so *ententyf*
To kepe him, syk and hool, as is his make?
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 44.

While Vortimer was thus *intentive* for his Countrey's Liberty, Rowena the former King's Wife, being Daughter to Hengist, was as *intentive* to bring it into Servitude.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.

But her most *intentive* care was how to unite England and Scotland in a solid friendship.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 367.

Objects
Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Of or pertaining to attention.

Our souls for want of spirits cannot attend exactly to so many *intentive* operations. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

intentively† (in-ten′tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ententifly;* < *intentive* + *-ly*².] Attentively; intently.

And for his grete bewte the maydenys be-hilde hym often *ententifly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intentively*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3, 155.

intentiveness† (in-ten′tiv-nes), *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 224.

intently (in-tent′li), *adv.* In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; fixedly.

And he be-heilde hym *ententely* that he loked on noon other, and after that he be-heilde his felowes, that were stille and koy, that seiden not o worde, but be-heilde hym that spake. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

intentness (in-tent′nes), *n.* The state of being intent; close or earnest attention or application.

inter¹ (in-tėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interred*, ppr. *interring*. [Formerly *enter;* < ME. *enteren*, < OF. *enterrer*, F. *enterrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enterrar* = It. *interrare*, < ML. *interrare*, put in the earth, bury, < L. *in*, in, + *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] **1.** To place in the earth and cover with it. [Rare in this general sense.]

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Specifically—**2.** To bury; inhume; place in a grave, or, by extension, in a tomb of any kind.

The princes entred in to the town gladde and ioyfull, and dide *entere* the deed corps.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

To be *enterit* in a towmbe, as a triet qwene,
And laid by hir legis, that the lond aght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11568.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2, 81.

inter² (in′tėr), *prep.* [L., in the midst, between, during, among (in comp. also under, down: see *inter-*) (= Skt. *antar*, within), < *in*, in, within, + *-ter*, a compar. suffix, = E. *-der, -ther, -ter*, in *under, other, after*, etc. Cf. *under*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'between' or 'among,' used in some Latin phrases occurring in English books, as in *inter nos* (between or among ourselves), *inter arma silent leges* (laws are silent among arms—that is, in time of war), etc., and very common as a prefix. See *inter-*.

inter³**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *enter*¹.

inter-. [Early mod. E. also *enter-* (a form still extant in *entertain, enterprise*, etc.); ME. *enter-, entre-*, rarely *inter-*, < OF. *entre-, inter-*, < F. *entre-, inter-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-, inter-* = It. *enter-, inter-*, < L. *inter-* (changed to *intel-* before *l*, namely, in *intellegere, intelligere*, understand: see *intellect, intelligent*, etc.), a very common pre-

fix, being the adv. and prep. *inter* used with verbs and nouns, with the meaning 'between, among, amid, during,' in some instances 'under, down': see *inter*[2].] A common prefix meaning 'between' or 'among' or 'during,' occurring in many English words taken from the Latin, either directly or through Middle English and Old French or French forms (being then in Middle English also *enter-*, and so retained in some modern forms: see *enter-*), or formed in English on the Latin model. Words formed in English with this prefix may have the second element of non-Latin origin, as in *interdash*, *interknow*, *intertangle*, *interweave*, etc. The second element is (in the original) either a verb, as in *interact*, *v.*, *intercalate*, *intercept*, *interchange*, etc., or a noun, as in *interact*, *n.*, *interaxis*, *interval*, *intervale*, etc. The prefix is freely used in English in the making of new compounds, often without immediate reference to its Latin status. In such cases, in the following etymologies, it is, for the sake of brevity, usually treated as an English prefix, and not carried back to the Latin preposition, as in other cases. For the relation of *inter-* to the second element in adjectives, compare the similar relation of *ante-*, *anti-*, etc.

interaccessory (in″tėr-ak-ses′o̤-ri or in-tėr-ak′-se-so̤-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *accessory*.] In *anat.*, situated between accessory processes of vertebræ: as, an *interaccessory* muscle.

interacinous (in-tėr-as′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *acinus*, q. v.] Situated or occurring between the acini.

The growth [of a tumor] is accompanied by a strong vascularization of the *interacinous* connective tissue.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 353.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *n.* [= F. *entr'acte* = Sp. Pg. *entreacto;* as *inter-* + *act*, *n.*] In the *drama*, the interval between two acts, or a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *act*, *v.*] To act reciprocally; act on each other.

The two complexions, or two styles of mind — the perceptive class, and the practical finality class — are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually.
Emerson, English Traits, xiv.

interaction (in-tėr-ak′sho̤n), *n.* [< *interact*, *v.*, after *action*.] Mutual or reciprocal action; action or influence of things upon each other.

The *interaction* of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible. *Tyndall.*

There can be no morality when there is not *interaction* between the moral subject and the moral object.
H. N. Day, Princeton Rev., Sept., 1879, p. 311.

interactional (in-tėr-ak′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *interaction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of interaction. [Rare.]

The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and *interactional* relations, and it reappears in the form of concept and judgment, the concept representing being and the judgment being in action.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 412.

interactive (in-tėr-ak′tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *active*.] Mutually active; acting upon or influencing each other.

These phenomena are ever intermingled and *interactive*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 39.

interadditive (in-tėr-ad′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *additive*.] Inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. *Coleridge.*

interagency (in-tėr-ā′jen-si), *n.* [< *inter-* + *agency*.] The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

interagent (in-tėr-ā′jent), *n.* [< *inter-* + *agent*.] An intermediate agent.

Domitian . . . tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. *Gordon*, tr. of Tacitus.

inter alia (in′tėr ā′li-a̤). [L.: *inter*, among; *alia*, neut. pl. acc. of *alius*, other: see *alias*.] Among other things or matters: as, he spoke, *inter alia*, of the slavery question.

interall†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *entrail*[1].

When zephyr breathed into the watery *interall*.
G. Fletcher.

interalveolar (in″tėr-al-vē′o̤-la̤r), *a.* [< *inter-* + *alveolar*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, situated between the alveoli: applied to the transverse muscles which connect the apposed surfaces of the five alveoli of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*. — 2. In *anat.*, situated between or among the alveoli of the lungs.

interambulacra, *n.* Plural of *interambulacrum*.

interambulacral (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′kra̤l), *a.* ★[= F. *interambulacral;* as *inter-* + *ambulacral*.] 1. In echinoderms, situated between ambulacra; interradial. See cut under *Astrophyton*.

Transverse muscles connect the two *interambulacral* pieces, the oral edges of which are articulated with a long narrow plate, the torus angularis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

2. Of or pertaining to interambulacra.

interambulacrum (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *interambulacra* (-kra̤). [< *inter-* + *ambulacrum*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforate plates, or ambulacra, in the shells of echinoderms. See *ambulacrum*.

interamnian (in-tėr-am′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< LL. *interamnus*, between two rivers, < L. *inter*, between, + *amnis*, a river.] Situated between two rivers: applied specifically to Mesopotamia.

From one end of the *Inter-amnian* country to the other.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 75.

interanimate (in-tėr-an′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interanimated*, ppr. *interanimating*. [< *inter-* + *animate*.] To animate mutually.

When love with one another so
Interanimates two souls.
Donne, The Ecstasy.

interantennal (in″tėr-an-ten′a̤l), *a.* [< *inter-* + *antennæ* + *-al*.] Situated between the antennæ: as, the *interantennal* clypeal region of a myriapod. — **Interantennal ridge**, a longitudinal ridge or carina between the antennæ, seen in many *Hymenoptera*.

interarboration† (in-tėr-är-bo̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *inter-* + *arbor*[1] + *-ation*.] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.

And though the *inter-arboration* do imitate the Areostylos, or thin order, not strictly answering the proportion of intercolumniations; yet in many trees they will not exceed the intermission of the columnes in the court of the Tabernacle. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

interarticular (in″tėr-är-tik′ū-la̤r), *a.* [= F. *interarticulaire;* as *inter-* + *articular*.] Situated in a joint (that is, between the articular ends of the bones that compose the joint). — **Interarticular cartilage, fibrocartilage.** See *cartilage*.

interarytenoid (in-tėr-ar-i-tē′noid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *arytenoid*.] Situated between the arytenoids.

This inflammatory action in the *interarytenoid* space is responsible for the spasmodic attacks characterizing pertussis. *Medical News*, LII. 601.

interatomic (in″tėr-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *atom* + *-ic*.] Existing or acting between atoms, especially those of a single molecule.

It may be also [admitting] an *interatomic* energy, between the atoms of the individual molecules.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

interaulic (in-tėr-â′lik), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *aula*, a hall: see *aulic*.] Existing between royal courts: as, "*interaulic* politics," *Motley*. [Rare.]

interauricular (in″tėr-â-rik′ū-la̤r), *a.* [< *inter-* + *auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, situated between the auricles of the heart: as, the *interauricular* septum.

interaxal (in-tėr-ak′sa̤l), *a.* [< *interaxis* + *-al*.] In *arch.*, situated in an interaxis.

interaxillary (in-tėr-ak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axilla*, axil, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, situated between the axils of leaves.

interaxis (in-tėr-ak′sis), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1].] In *arch.*, the space between axes.

interbastation† (in″tėr-bas-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *inter-* + *baste*[3] + *-ation*.] Patchwork. [Rare.]

A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age (1666), p. 184.

interbedded (in-tėr-bed′ed), *a.* Same as *interstratified*.

Interbedded or contemporaneous [rock].
Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 807.

interblend (in-tėr-blend′), *v. t.*; pret. *interblended*, pp. *interblended* or *interblent*, ppr. *interblending*. [< *inter-* + *blend*[1].] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

Three divisions of the Apocalypse, though the first and second *interblend* imperceptibly with each other.
E. H. Sears, Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 100.

★**interbrachial** (in-tėr-brā′ki-a̤l), *a.* [< *inter-* + *brachium* + *-al*.] Situated between brachia, arms, or rays, as of a starfish; interradial; interambulacral: as, the *interbrachial* area of an ophiurian.

The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas.
H. A. Nicholson, Zoöl. (5th ed.), p. 196.

interbrain (in′tėr-brān), *n.* [< *inter-* + *brain*.] The diencephalon.

interbranchial (in-tėr-brang′ki-a̤l), *a.* [< *inter-* + *branchiæ* + *-al*.] Situated between or among branchiæ or gills.

interbreed (in-tėr-brēd′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *breed*.] I. *trans.* To breed by crossing species or varieties; cross-breed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer. — 2. To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species: as, hens and pheasants *interbreed*.

interbreeding (in-tėr-brē′ding), *n.* The process of breeding between different species or varieties; cross-breeding; hybridization.

interbring† (in-tėr-bring′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *bring*.] To bring mutually.

Bless'd pair of swans, oh, may you *interbring*
Daily new joys, and never sing.
Donne, Eclogue, Dec. 25, 1613.

intercalar (in-tėr′kā-la̤r), *a.* [= F. *intercalaire* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = It. *intercalare*, < L. *intercalaris* (also *intercalarius*), of or for insertion (*dies* or *mensis intercalaris*, an inserted day or month), < *intercalare*, insert: see *intercalate*.] Intercalary.

Which is the cause that the king's reputing the third of these *intercalar* daies to be desasterous and dismal.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1052.

intercalare (in-tėr-kā-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *intercalaria* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *intercalaris:* see *intercalary*.] The opisthotic bone of the skull. ★*Gegenbaur; Cope.*

intercalary (in-tėr′kā-lā-ri), *a.* [= It. *intercalario*, < L. *intercalarius*, equiv. to *intercalaris:* see *intercalar*.] 1. In *chron.*, inserted in the calendar out of regular order, as an extra day or month; having an additional day or month, as one of a cycle of years. The lunar reckoning and other features of the Greek, Roman, and other ancient calendars made the year of twelve months too short, and intercalary days and months were officially added at intervals to adjust the difference. Since the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, in 46 B. C., only one intercalary day in every fourth year, or leap-year, has been required, the 29th of February.

Ve Adar was an *intercalary* month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunary year agree. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. iii. § 6.

The names of the Parthian months were as follows: . . . together with an *intercalary* month inserted occasionally, called Embolimus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 692.

Hence — 2. Inserted or coming between others; introduced or existing interstitially: as, *intercalary* beds in geology.

How shall these chapters be annominated? *Intercalary* they shall not. That word will send some of my readers to Johnson's Dictionary for its meaning; and others to Sheridan or Walker for its pronunciation.
Southey, Doctor, interchapter i.

The truth was that the poet began his career at an *intercalary* transition period. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 209.

3. In *biol.*, intermediate in character between two types, yet not representing the actual genetic passage from one form to the other; interposed or intercalated, yet not biologically transitional.

It seems not improbable that these ancient corals represent an *intercalary* type between the Hexacoralla and the Octocoralla. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 149.

Intercalary days. (*a*) In *chron.*, see def. 1, and *bissextus*. (*b*) In *med.*, the days intervening between the critical days or crises of a disease. — **Intercalary growth**, in *bot.*, a form of growth observed in certain fungi and algæ, in which the new part is intercalated into the old. In *Œdogonium*, for example, the cells frequently present a striated appearance at one extremity, the striation being the result of *intercalary growth* — that is, just below the septum of the cell a ring or cushion of cellulose is formed, and at this point the cell-wall splits, as if by a circular cut, into two pieces, which separate from each other, but remain attached to the ring or cushion. The process is repeated, the next ring forming a little further away from the septum.

The typical form of *intercalary growth* takes place in definite belts which surround the cell.
Bessey, Botany, p. 22.

Intercalary verse, a refrain.

intercalate (in-tėr′kā-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intercalated*, ppr. *intercalating*. [< L. *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare* (> It. *intercalare* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = F. *intercaler*), proclaim the insertion of a day or month in a calendar, < *inter*, between, + *calare*, call: see *calends*.] 1. In *chron.*, to insert in the calendar by proclamation or authority, as an extra day or month. See *intercalary*, 1.

In the time of Solon, and probably that of Herodotus also, it was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it is termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year.
Priestley, History, xiv.

Hence — 2. To insert between others; introduce interstitially; interject or interpolate, as something irregular or unrelated.

So wrote Theodoret in days when men had not yet *intercalated* into Holy Writ that fine line of an obscure modern hymn, which proclaims . . . that "There is no repentance in the grave." *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia.

intercalation (in-tėr-kā-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *intercalation* = Sp. *intercalación* = Pg. *intercalação* = It. *intercalazione*, < L. *intercalatio(n-)*, <

intercalare, intercalate: see *intercalate*.] 1. In *chron.*, an official insertion of additional time, as a day or a month, in the regular reckoning of the calendar, to make the year of the right length. See *intercalary*, 1.

The number of days required to bring the lunar year into correspondence with the solar had been supplied by irregular *intercalations* at the direction of the Sacred College. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 472.

Hence — 2. The insertion of anything between other things; irregular interposition or interjection, as, in geology, the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*

Effective scale of intercalations, in *math.* See *effective*.

intercalative (in-tėr'kā-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *intercalate* + *-ive*.] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates; in *philol.*, same as *incorporative*.

intercanal (in″tėr-ka-nal′), *n.* [< *inter-* + *canal*[1].] In sponges, an incurrent canal.

These canals are the *intercanals* of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

intercarotic (in″tėr-ka-rot′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carot(id)* + *-ic*.] Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries: as, the *intercarotic* ganglion or glandule. See *ganglion*.

This gland [Luschka's] should be considered as an arterial gland, of which the *intercarotic* ganglion is another example. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 507.

intercarotid (in″tėr-ka-rot′id), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carotid*.] Same as *intercarotic*.

intercarpal (in-tėr-kär′pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carpus* + *-al*.] Situated between or among carpal bones: as, *intercarpal* ligaments.

intercede (in-tėr-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interceded*, ppr. *interceding*. [= F. *intercéder* = Sp. Pg. *interceder* = It. *intercedere*, < L. *intercedere*, come between, intervene, interpose, become surety, etc., < *inter*, between, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To come between; pass or occur intermediately; intervene.

Miserable losses and continual had the English, by their frequent eruptions, from this time till the Norman conquest: 'twixt which *intercedes* two hundred and seventy-nine years. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, i.

2. To make intercession; act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; plead in favor of another; interpose; mediate: followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

I *to* the lords will *intercede*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 920.

She being certainly informed, that they first sued to the French K. for help, denied the Request, yet promised to *intercede* earnestly *with* the K. of Spain for Peace. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 351.

II.† *trans.* To pass between.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 1.

intercedence† (in-tėr-sē′dens), *n.* [< *intercede* + *-ence*.] Intercession; intervention; intermediation.

Without the *intercedence* of any organ. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions.

intercedent (in-tėr-sē′dent), *a.* [= OF. *intercedent*, < L. *interceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercedere*, go between: see *intercede*.] Passing between; mediating; pleading. *Ash.* [Rare.]

interceder (in-tėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.

intercellular (in-tėr-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *cellula*, cellule, + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among cells; interstitial in a cellular tissue: as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage. In a broad sense, all tissues or histological structures consist of intercellular substance except in so far as they are composed of cells themselves. — **Intercellular passages**, in *anat.*, the ultimate ramifications of the lobular bronchial tubes, beset with air-cells or alveoli. — **Intercellular spaces**, in *bot.*, spaces or passages of greater or less size which occur within the tissues of plants. They are formed by the separation of the walls of the cells through unequal growth, or by the breaking down of intermediate cells. These spaces may contain only air or air and watery sap, or some of the substances usually formed in cells, as resin, crystals, etc. The intercellular spaces occurring within plants of loose tissue are generally connected with one another, and with the outer air by means of stomata.



a, *a*, *a*, Intercellular Spaces.

intercensal (in-tėr-sen′sal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *census*, census: see *census*.] Occurring between the taking of one census and another. [Rare.]

Experience, however, has shown the rate of increase of the London population to have been very steady in previous *intercensal* periods. *The Lancet*, No. 3436, p. 26.

intercentra, *n.* Plural of *intercentrum*.

intercentral (in-tėr-sen′tral), *a.* [< *intercentrum* + *-al*.] Passing between or connecting centers; situated between vertebral centra; having the character of an intercentrum.

Intercentral Nerve-Fibres. These, which do not convey impulses to or from peripheral parts and nerve-centres, but connect one centre with another, form a final group in addition to efferent and afferent nerve-fibres. *Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 187.

intercentrum (in-tėr-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *intercentra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *centrum*, center (centrum).] In *anat.*, an intermediate vertebral centrum; a centrum interpolated between two others, as in the extinct batrachian order *Ganocephala*. Such a centrum occupies the position, and to some extent has the relations, of the intervertebral substance of ordinary vertebræ.

intercept (in-tėr-sept′), *v. t.* [< F. *intercepter* = Sp. Pg. *interceptar* = It. *intercettare*, < L. *intercipere*, pp. *interceptus*, take between, intercept, < *inter*, between, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. To take or seize by the way; interrupt the passage or the course of; bring to a halt or a stop: as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; to *intercept* rays of light.

I then . . .
March'd toward Saint Alban's to *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1, 114.

I believe in my conscience I *intercept* many a thought which heaven intended for another man. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 11.

If we take any gas, such as oxygen, and pass light through it, we find that that gas *intercepts*, or weakens, certain particular colors. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 169.

2. To interrupt connection with or relation to; cut or shut off by interposition or interference; obstruct: as, to *intercept* one's view or outlook.

We must meet first and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

From the dry fields thick clouds of dust arise,
Shade the black host, and *intercept* the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 196.

3†. To interrupt; break off; put an end to.

To *intercept* this inconvenience,
A piece of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 14.

God will shortly *intercept* your brethe. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

4. In *math.*, to hold, include, or comprehend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

Intercepted axis, in *geom.*, the abscissa. — **Intercepting trochanter**, a trochanter intervening between the coxa and the femur so as to separate them entirely.

intercept (in′tėr-sept), *n.* [< *intercept*, *v.*] That which is intercepted; specifically, in *geom.*, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

intercepted (in-tėr-sep′ted), *p. a.* In *astrol.*, included between two cusps. — **Intercepted sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign found between the cusps of two houses and not in either of them.

intercepter (in-tėr-sep′tėr), *n.* One who or that which intercepts; an opponent.

Thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4, 242.

interception (in-tėr-sep′shon), *n.* [= F. *interception* = Pr. *interceptio* = Sp. *intercepción* = Pg. *intercepção* = It. *intercezione*, < L. *interceptio(n-)*, a taking away (interception), < *intercipere*, take between, intercept: see *intercept*.] 1. The act of intercepting; a stopping or cutting off; obstruction; hindrance.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

Loving friends, as your sorrows & afflictions have bin great, so our croses & *interceptions* in our proceedings hear have not been small.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

2†. Intrusion; intervention.

We might safely suppose the ice to be as solid as entire pieces of ice are wont to be with us, and not to be made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the *interception* of considerable cavities filled with air. *Boyle*, Works, II. 542.

interceptive (in-tėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *intercept* + *-ive*.] Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercerebral (in-tėr-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cerebral*.] Situated between the right and left cerebral hemispheres, or connecting two cerebral ganglia: as, an *intercerebral* commissure.

intercession (in-tėr-sesh′on), *n.* [= F. *intercession* = Sp. *intercesión* = Pg. *intercessão* = It. *intercessione*, < L. *intercessio(n-)*, a coming between, intervention, intercession, < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, come between, intercede: see *intercede*.] 1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties; solicitation or entreaty in behalf of, or sometimes against, a person or an action.

And when he was in tribulacion, he besought the Lorde hys God, and humbled hymselfe exceadynglie before the God of his fathers, and made *intercession* to hym. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

His perpetual *intercession* for us (which is an article of faith contained in plainest words of Holy Scripture) does not interfere with that one atonement made upon the Cross. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 35.

2. In *liturgics*, a petition or group of petitions for various orders of men and classes in the church, whether living or departed; a form of conjoint or mutual prayer for or with the living, the departed, saints, and angels. — **Great intercession**, in *liturgics*, the intercession in the canon of the liturgy, as distinguished from intercessions outside the canon. — **Intercession of Christ**, the pleading of Christ with God in heaven on behalf of the redeemed (Heb. vii. 25). — **Intercession of saints**, prayer offered in behalf of Christians living on earth by saints — that is, by the faithful departed in the intermediate state or in heaven (especially those canonized as saints) and by angels. The doctrine of the intercession of saints was generally believed in among the Jews and early Christians, and is authoritatively taught by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and by the Roman Catholic Church.

intercessional (in-tėr-sesh′on-al), *a.* [< *intercession* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing intercession or entreaty: as, an *intercessional* hymn.

intercessionate† (in-tėr-sesh′on-āt), *v. t.* [< *intercession* + *-ate*[2].] To intercede with. [Rare.]

To *intercessionate* God for his recovery. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

intercessor (in-tėr-ses′or), *n.* [= F. *intercesseur* = Sp. *intercesor* = Pg. *intercessor* = It. *intercessore*, < L. *intercessor*, one who intervenes, a mediator, surety, fulfiller, performer, etc., < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, intervene, intercede: see *intercede*.] 1. One who intercedes or makes intercession, especially with the stronger for the weaker; a person who pleads with one in behalf of another, or endeavors to reconcile parties at variance; a mediator.

Christ doth remain everlastingly a gracious *intercessor*, even for every particular penitent. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

The generality of the Moos'lims regard their deceased saints as *intercessors* with the Deity. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 304.

2. *Eccles.*, in the early African Church, an officer who during a vacancy of a see administered the bishopric till a successor was elected. Also called *interventor*.

intercessorial (in″tėr-se-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *intercessory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an intercessor or to intercession; intercessory. [Rare.]

intercessory (in-tėr-ses′ō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *intercessoire*, < ML. *intercessorius*, intercessory, < L. *intercessor*, intercessor: see *intercessor*.] Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery*, Modern Fanaticism (1720), p. 39.

interchain (in-tėr-chān′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *chain*.] To chain or link together; unite firmly.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3, 49.

interchange (in-tėr-chānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interchanged*, ppr. *interchanging*. [Formerly also *enterchange*; < ME. *enterchangen*, *entrechaungen*, < OF. *entrechangier*, < *entre*, between, + *changier*, *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exchange mutually or reciprocally; put each of in the place of the other; give and take in reciprocity: as, to *interchange* commodities; to *interchange* compliments or duties.

The hands the spears that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd,
Were *interchanged* in greeting dear. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 6.

With whom, friends
And foes alike agree, throughout his life
He never *interchanged* a civil word. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 179.

Sweet is the scene where genial friendship plays
The pleasing game of *interchanging* praise. *O. W. Holmes*, An After-Dinner Poem.

2. To cause to follow one another alternately: as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

But then hee had withall a strange kind of *interchanging* of large and inexpected pardons with seuere executions. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To change reciprocally; succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war the best child—peace.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

interchange (in'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= OF. *entrechange;* from the verb.] 1. The act of exchanging reciprocally; the act or process of giving and receiving with reciprocity: as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 99.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorneyed with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 30.

It is this recognition of something like our own conscious self, yet so widely sundered from it, which gives something of their exquisite delight to the *interchanges* of feeling even of mature men and women.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 252.

2. Alternate succession: as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains.
Milton, P. L., ix. 115.

=**Syn. 1.** See *exchange*.

interchangeability (in-tėr-chān-jạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *interchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

interchangeable (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *entrechangeable;* as *interchange* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

2. Appearing in alternate succession.

Darkness and light hold *interchangeable* dominions.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

interchangeableness (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

interchangeably (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bli), *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; reciprocally; alternately.

The lovers *interchangeably* express their loves.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

The terms clearness and distinctness seem to be employed almost *interchangeably*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 228.


Interchangeably posed.

Interchangeably posed, in *her.*, placed or lying across one another, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, etc., the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butts of the others.

interchanged (in-tėr-chānjd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

interchangement (in-tėr-chānj'-ment), *n.* [< OF. *entrechangement;* as *interchange* + *-ment.*] Interchange; mutual transfer. [Rare.]

A contract . . .
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 162.

★ **interchanger** (in-tėr-chān'jėr), *n.* One who or that which interchanges; specifically, in artificial ice-making, a tank containing a coil of pipes, or its equivalent, through which the brine cooled by the ice-machine, after extracting all the heat possible from the ice-molds in the ice-making tank, is caused to flow. Water placed in the interchanger in contact with the exterior surface of the coil is cooled preparatory to being placed in the molds for freezing it, thus increasing the economical efficiency of the apparatus.

interchapter (in'tėr-chap-tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *chapter.*] An interpolated chapter. *Southey.*

interchondral (in-tėr-kon'dral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *chondrus* + *-al.*] Situated between any two costal cartilages: as, an *interchondral* articulation.

intercidence† (in-tėr'si-dens), *n.* [< *interciden(t)* + *-ce*[3].] A coming or falling between; an intervening occurrence.

Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercidences*, communities of diseases, and all to shew what books we have read, and that we know the words and tearmes of physick. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 508.

intercident† (in-tėr'si-dent), *a.* [< L. *interciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercidere*, fall between, < *inter*, between, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent, case*[1].] Falling or coming between other things; intervening.

Nature rouses herself up to make a crisis, not only upon improper, and, as physicians call them, *intercident* days, such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., . . . but also when there appear not any signs of coction.
Boyle, Free Enquiry, p. 226.

intercilium (in-tėr-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *intercilia* (-ạ). [LL., < L. *inter*, between, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] The space between the eyebrows; the glabella. See cut under *craniometry.*

intercipient† (in-tėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intercipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercipere*, intercept: see *intercept.*] **I.** *a.* Intercepting; seizing or stopping on the way.

II. *n.* One who or that which intercepts or stops on the way. *Wiseman.*

intercision (in-tėr-sizh'on), *n.* [= OF. *intercision* = It. *intercisione*, < LL. *intercisio(n-)*, a cutting through, < L. *intercidere*, pp. *intercisus*, cut through, cut asunder, < *inter*, between, + *cædere*, cut.] A cutting off; interception. [Rare.]

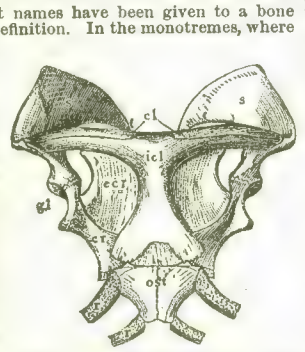
Whenever such *intercision* of a life happens to a vicious person, let all the world acknowledge it for a judgment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 257.

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 233.

intercitizenship (in-tėr-sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *inter-* + *citizenship.*] The principle of citizenship of a person in different political communities at the same time; the right to the privileges of a citizen in all the states of a confederation.

The Articles of Confederation were framed with the grand principle of *intercitizenship*, which gave to the American confederation a superiority over every one that preceded it. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

interclavicle (in-tėr-klav'i-kl), *n.* [< *inter-* + *clavicle.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a median membrane bone developed between the clavicles, or in front of the breast-bone, in many *Vertebrata.* Different names have been given to a bone answering to this definition. In the monotremes, where alone in *Mammalia* a true interclavicle occurs, it is the large T-shaped bone which prolongs the sternum anteriorly, bearing upon its arms the small splint-like clavicles. In a bird, when developed, it is always incorporated with the clavicles, as the *hypoclidium.* (See cut under *furcula.*) In a reptile, when developed, it is distinct from the clavicles, and in a turtle it is the *entoplastron* or *entosternum*, the median anterior piece of the plastron. (See second cut under *Chelonia.*) In a frog it appears to be represented by the *omosternum.* (See cut under *omosternum.*) Certain presternal elements in placental mammals are sometimes called *interclavicles.* In some fishes the interclavicle is an intermediate element of the scapular arch, and, like the supraclavicle and postclavicle, is variously homologized by different writers. See *postclavicle*, and quotation under *supraclavicle.*


Ventral View of Shoulder-girdle of a Young Duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

icl, interclavicle, or tau-bone; *cl*, clavicle; *s, s*, scapula; *cr*, coracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *ost*, omosternum; *r, r*, two pairs of sternal ribs; *gl*, glenoid fossa of shoulder-joint.

interclavicula (in"tėr-klā-vik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *interclaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v.] Same as *interclavicle.*

In many Vertebrata, the inner ends of the clavicles are connected with, and supported by, a median membrane bone which is closely connected with the ventral face of the sternum. This is the *interclavicula*, frequently called episternum. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 36.

interclavicular (in"tėr-klā-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *interclaviculaire;* < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v., + *-ar*[3].] 1. Situated between clavicles: as, the *interclavicular* space; *interclavicular* ligament. Specifically used—(*a*) In *herpet.*, with reference to the entoplastron of a tortoise or turtle: as, the *interclavicular* scute. See *plastron*, and cut under *carapace* (fig. 2). (*b*) In *ornith.*, with reference to the internal inferior air-sac of the neck of birds.

2. Of or pertaining to an interclavicle.

interclose† (in-tėr-klōz'), *v. t.* [Also *enterclose* (cf. OF. *entreclos*, pp.); < *inter-* + *close*[1]. Cf. *interclude.*] To shut in or within; confine.

I see not why it should be impossible for art to *interclose* some very minute and restless particles, which, by their various and incessant motions, may keep a metalline body in a state of fluidity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 638.

intercloud† (in-tėr-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cloud*[1].] To intersperse with clouds; overcloud.

None the least blackness *interclouded* had
So fair a day, nor any eye look'd sad.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

interclude† (in-tėr-klöd'), *v. t.* [= OF. *entreclore, entreclorre* = It. *interchiudere, intercludere*, < L. *intercludere*, shut off, shut in, < *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1]. Cf. *interclose.*] To shut off from a place or course by something intervening; intercept; cut off.

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations. *Pococke*, On Hosea, p. 53.

interclusion† (in-tėr-klö'zhon), *n.* [= Sp. *interclusión*, < L. *interclusio(n-)*, < *intercludere*, pp. *interclusus*, shut off: see *interclude.*] Interception; a cutting or shutting off.

The *interclusion* of commerce. *Bisset*, Burke, I. 411.

intercoccygeal (in"tėr-kok-sij'ē-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Situated between portions of the coccyx.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage.*

intercoccygean (in"tėr-kok-sij'ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *intercoccygeal.*

intercollegiate (in"tėr-kọ-lē'ji-āt), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collegium*, college: see *collegiate.*] Between colleges; of or pertaining to different colleges in participation: as, an *intercollegiate* contest or discussion.

intercolline (in-tėr-kol'in), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collis*, a hill: see *colline.*] Lying between hills or hillocks: as, an *intercolline* hamlet. Specifically, in geology, applied by Lyell to the hollows which lie between the conical hillocks made up of accumulations from volcanic eruptions. [Rare.]

intercolonial (in"tėr-kọ-lō'ni-ạl), *a.* [= F. *intercolonial;* < L. *inter*, between, + *colonia*, colony, + *-al.*] Between colonies; of or pertaining to different colonies in intercourse: as, *intercolonial* commerce.

Happily for the national interests of British North America, its public men agreed at this critical juncture in their affairs to a political union, which has stimulated *intercolonial* trade. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 404.

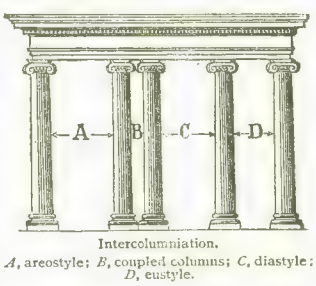
intercolonially (in"tėr-kọ-lō'ni-ạl-i), *adv.* As between colonies.

intercolumnar (in"tėr-kọ-lum'năr), *a.* [= F. *intercolumnaire* = Pg. *intercolumnar*, < L. *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *columnar.*] Between two columns; specifically, in *anat.*, extending between the pillars or columns of the external abdominal ring.

Recumbent figures fill the spandrils of the arches thrown over the *inter-columnar* spaces.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 190.

Intercolumnar fascia. See *fascia.*—**Intercolumnar fibers,** transverse fibers on the surface of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, extending across the upper part of the external abdominal ring, between its pillars or columns.

intercolumniation (in"tėr-kọ-lum-ni-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *intercolumnium*, the space between two columns (< *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *column*), + *-ation.*] 1. In *arch.*, the space between two columns, measured at the lower part of their shafts, usually taken as from center to center. This space, in the practice of the ancients, varied in proportion in almost every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniations, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column. These are: the *pycnostyle*, of one diameter and a half; the *systyle*, of two diameters; the *diastyle*, of three diameters; the *areostyle*, of four or sometimes five diameters; and the *eustyle*, of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture, that the intercolumniations rarely if ever agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore, like nearly all other theories of Vitruvius, be regarded as arbitrary.



Intercolumniation.

A, areostyle; *B*, coupled columns; *C*, diastyle; *D*, eustyle.

2. The system of spacing between columns, particularly with reference to a given building.

The position of the other two [columns] must be determined either by bringing forward the wall enclosing the stairs, so as to admit of the *intercolumniation* cast and west being the same as that of the other columns, or of spacing them so as to divide the inner roof of the pronaos into equal squares. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 269.

intercombat† (in-tėr-kom'bat), *n.* [< *inter-* + *combat.*] A combat; fight.

The combat granted, and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appear,
Most richly furnish'd in all martial kind,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

intercome† (in-tėr-kum'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *come.*] To intervene; interpose; interfere.

Notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign. *Proc. against Garnet* (1606), *Rr. b.* (*Rich.*)

intercommon (in-tėr-kom'on), *v.* [< ME. *entercomenen, entercombnen*, < OF. *entrecommuner, entrecomuner*, intercommon; as *inter-* + *common, v.* Cf. *intercommune.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To participate or share in common; have intercourse, dealings, or relations with others; in *Scots law*, have dealings with outlaws.

That thowe cannyst nat, percaase anoder can,
To *entyrcomyn* as a brodyr dothe with a-noder.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To this adde that precept of Aristotle, that wine be forborne in all consumptions: for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscide juyce of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

2. In *Eng. law*, to graze cattle reciprocally on each other's common; use two commons interchangeably or in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships which lie contiguous to each other have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

II.† *trans.* To denounce for criminal communication or fellowship. See *intercommoning*.

But it appeared that there had been no such designs, by this, that none came into it but those desperate *intercommoned* men who were as it were hunted from their houses into all those extravagances that men may fall in. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.

intercommonage (in-tėr-kom'o̤n-āj), *n.* [< *intercommon* + *-age*.] Mutual commonage; in *Eng. law*, a privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle in common.

intercommoner† (in-tėr-kom'o̤n-ėr), *n.* One who intercommons; one who participates with others in something, as a common pasture.

They are *intercommoners* by suffrance with God, children, and servants. *Gataker*.

intercommoning† (in-tėr-kom'o̤n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *intercommon*, *v.*] Denunciation or outlawing for criminal communication or fellowship.

And upon that great numbers were outlawed; and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called *intercommoning*; because it made all that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when they had it in their power, to be involved in the same guilt. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1676.

intercommune (in″tėr-ko̤-mūn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intercommuned*, ppr. *intercommuning*. [In older form *intercommon*, q. v.; < OF. *entrecommuner*, < ML. *intercommunicare*, communicate, < L. *inter*, between, + *communicare*, communicate, commune: see *commune*[1].] 1. To commune together or jointly; unite in communion or intercourse.—2. To hold communication or intercourse: as, to *intercommune* with rebels. [Scotch.]—**Letters of intercommuning**, in *Scotch hist.*, letters from the Privy Council prohibiting all persons from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with those therein denounced, under pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes. *E. D.*

In the year 1676 *letters of intercommuning* were published. *Hallam.*

intercommunicability (in″tėr-ko̤-mū″ni-ka̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *intercommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intercommunicable; capability of being mutually communicated.

The *intercommunicability* of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Quoted in *Millican's* Morbid Germs, p. 28.

intercommunicable (in″tėr-ko̤-mū'ni-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *intercommunic*(*ate*) + *-able*. Cf. *communicable*.] Capable of being mutually communicated. *Coleridge.*

intercommunicate (in″tėr-ko̤-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intercommunicated*, ppr. *intercommunicating*. [< ML. *intercommunicatus*, pp. of *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommune* and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have or hold reciprocal communication.

II. *trans.* To communicate reciprocally; transmit to and from each other.

The rays coming from the vast body of the sun, and carried to mighty altitudes, receive one from another and *intercommunicate* the lights, as they be sent to and fro. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 954.

intercommunication (in″tėr-ko̤-mū-ni-kā'-sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *intercommunication*, < ML. *intercommunicatio*(*n-*), < *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommunicate*.] Reciprocal communication or intercourse.

The free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed. *Owen*, Anat.

It is hard to say what . . . may be due to the more highly organised state of society, the greater activity of its forces, the readier *intercommunication* of its parts. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 136.

Common felons are allowed almost unrestricted *intercommunication* and association in the forwarding prisons, and are deported as speedily as practicable to Siberia. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 761.

intercommunion (in″tėr-ko̤-mū'nyo̤n), *n.* [< *inter-* + *communion*.] Communion one with another; intimate intercourse.

That seemingly unsociable spirit so necessary in them to prevent . . . an entire *intercommunion* with the idolatrous religions round them. *Law*, Theory of Religion, ii.

intercommunity (in″tėr-ko̤-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *community*.] 1. Reciprocal communication or possession; community.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Bp. Lowth*, To Warburton, p. 13.

2. The state of living or existing together in harmonious intercourse.

When, in consequence of that *intercommunity* of Paganism, . . . one nation adopted the gods of another, they did not always take in at the same time the secret worship or mysteries of that god. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

intercomplexity (in″tėr-ko̤m-plek'si̤-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *complexity*.] A mutual involvement or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 20.

intercondylar (in-tėr-kon'di-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *intercondyloid*.

intercondyloid (in-tėr-kon'di-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, situated between two condyles: as, the *intercondyloid* fossa of the femur, a depressed space between the inner and the outer condyle of that bone.

interconnect (in″tėr-ko̤-nekt'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *connect*.] To connect or conjoin mutually and intimately.

So closely *interconnected*, and so mutually dependent. *H. A. Nicholson.*

interconnection (in″tėr-ko̤-nek'sho̤n), *n.* [< *inter-* + *connection*.] The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not. *De Quincey*, System of the Heavens.

intercontinental (in-tėr-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [= F. *intercontinental*, etc.; < *inter-* + *continental*.] Subsisting between different continents: as, *intercontinental* trade.

intercontradictory (in-tėr-kon-tra̤-dik'tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *contradictory*.] Contradictory one of the other, as statements or depositions.

interconversion (in″tėr-ko̤n-vėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< *inter-* + *conversion*.] Reciprocal conversion; interchange of form or constitution.

Till it shall be shown . . . how their *interconversion* [that of forms of molecular movement] is effected. *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 473.

interconvertible (in″tėr-ko̤n-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *convertible*.] Convertible each into the other; capable of being exchanged equivalently, the one for the other: as, *interconvertible* terms.

intercoracoid (in-tėr-kor'a̤-koid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coracoid*.] Situated between the coracoids: as, the *intercoracoid* part of the sternum.

intercorallite (in-tėr-kor'a̤-līt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *corallite*.] Situated between corallites; noting space or substance so placed: as, *intercorallite* walls; *intercorallite* tissue.

intercosmic, intercosmical (in-tėr-koz'mik, -mi-ka̤l), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cosmos*, the universe: see *cosmical*.] Between the constituent parts of the universe.

The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through the *intercosmical* spaces of organized systems is distinct. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 49.

★**intercostal** (in-tėr-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercostal* = Sp. Pg. *intercostal* = It. *intercostale*, < NL. *intercostalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated or intervening between successive ribs of the same side of the body: as, *intercostal* muscles, vessels, spaces.—**Intercostal artery**, an artery, generally a branch of the thoracic aorta, situated in an intercostal space. There are generally as many such arteries as there are such spaces, and the artery usually hugs the under border of a rib. In man there are 11 pairs, the one or two uppermost of which are branches of the subclavian artery, the remaining pairs being derived directly from the aorta. They run to some extent in a groove inside the lower border of the rib, and between the external and the internal layer of intercostal muscles.—**Intercostal fasciæ**. See *fascia*.—**Intercostal gland**, a lymphatic gland situated in an intercostal space. In man there are several intercostal glands, of small size, near the heads of the ribs, and between the layers of intercostal muscles. They empty for the most part into the thoracic duct.

We have seen these *intercostal glands* enlarged and diseased in phthisis. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 213.

Intercostal keelson, muscle, etc. See the nouns.—**Intercostal nerve**, an anterior branch of any spinal nerve which runs in an intercostal space to a greater or less extent. In man there are 12 pairs of such nerves. They are sometimes divided into upper and lower, or pectoral and abdominal, sets of 6 pairs each.—**Intercostal neuralgia**, neuralgia of an intercostal nerve.—**Intercostal vein**, a vein running with and corresponding to an intercostal artery, and usually emptying into an azygous vein.—**Intercostal vessel**, an intercostal artery, vein, or lymphatic duct.

II. *n.* An intercostal structure, as an artery, and especially a muscle; an intercostalis. The intercostals are two layers of muscular fibers occupying the intercostal spaces, running obliquely, and for the most part between any two successive ribs. They are respiratory in function.—**External intercostals**, the outer layer of intercostal muscles, running obliquely downward and forward from one rib to another. In man there are 11 on each side of the chest.—**Internal intercostals**, the inner layer of intercostal muscles, the direction of whose fibers crosses that of the external layer. Some of them usually run over more than one intercostal space; such are called *subcostals* or *infracostals*.

intercostalis (in″tėr-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostal*.] In *anat.*, an intercostal; one of the intercostal muscles.

intercostohumeral (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū'me̤-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *intercost*(*al*) + *humeral*.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding from an intercostal space to the upper arm: specifically applied to certain nerves.

II. *n.* An intercostohumeral nerve.

The posterior lateral branch of the second intercostal nerve . . . is larger than the others, and is called the *intercosto-humeral*, because it supplies the integuments of the arm. . . . The corresponding branch of the third intercostal is also an intercosto-humeral nerve. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 332.

intercostohumeralis (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū-me̤-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostohumeral*.] An intercostohumeral nerve.

intercourse (in'tėr-kōrs), *n.* [Formerly also *entercourse*; < ME. *entercourse*, *entrecourse* (also *intercurse*, after L.), < OF. *entrecors*, *entrecours*, *intercours*, intercourse, < L. *intercursus*, a running between, intervention, interposition (ML. also intercommunication), < *intercurrere*, pp. *intercursus*, run between, intervene: see *intercur*, *intercurrent*.] 1. Communication between persons or places; frequent or habitual meeting or contact of one person with another, or of a number of persons with others, in conversation, trade, travel, etc.; physical interchange; reciprocal dealing: as, the *intercourse* between town and country.

At the last shall ye come to people, cities, and towns, wherein is continual *intercourse* and occupying of merchandize and chaffare. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Euen then when in Assyria it selfe it was corrupted by *entercourse* of strangers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy *intercourse* pass to and fro.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

2. Mental or spiritual interchange; reciprocal exchange of ideas or feelings; intercommunion.

Food of the mind [talk] or this sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 238.

Thou wast made for social *intercourse* and gentle greetings. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

The neighboring Indians in a short time became accustomed to the uncouth sound of the Dutch language, and an *intercourse* gradually took place between them and the new comers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

His *intercourse* with heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food. *Emerson*, Nature.

Sexual intercourse, coition.

intercoxal (in-tėr-kok'sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coxa* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between the coxæ or bases of the legs.—**Intercoxal process**, a projection of the hard integument between the coxæ: specifically applied to a process of the first ventral segment of the abdomen extending between the posterior coxal cavities. It is found especially in many *Coleoptera*.

intercross (in-tėr-krôs'), *v.* [< *inter-* + *cross*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cross reciprocally; specifically, in *biol.*, to fertilize by impregnation of one species or variety by means of another; interbreed.

These plants [those capable of self-fertilization] are frequently *intercrossed*, owing to the prepotency of pollen from another individual or variety over the plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 2.

Natural species . . . are nearly always more or less sterile when *intercrossed*. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 301.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to become impregnated by a different variety or species, or, in the case of hermaphrodites, by a different individual.

Cultivated plants like those in a state of nature frequently *intercross*, and will thus mingle their constitutional peculiarities. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 255.

intercross (in'tėr-krôs), *n.* [< *intercross*, *v.*] An ★instance of cross-fertilization. *Darwin.*

intercrural (in-tėr-krö'ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *crura* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the space between the crura or rami of the under jaw; interramal; submental. (*b*) Situated between the crura cerebri, as the interpeduncular space or area at the base of the brain.

intercultural (in-tėr-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *culture* + *-al.*] Intermediate in the process of cultivation.

By "*intercultural* tillage," Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, stirring the soil, while the plant is growing. The value of *intercultural* tillage has long been understood.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 376.

The *intercultural* tillage should be applied whenever the upper soil has regained . . . its connection with the lower soil. *Nature*, XXXVII. 524.

intercur† (in-tėr-kėr′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entercorre*, < OF. *entrecorre, entrecourre*, < L. *intercurrere*, run between, run along with, mingle with, intercede, < *inter*, between, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *concur, decur, incur*, etc.] To run or come between; intervene.

I [Wolsey] as your lieutenaunt being alwaies propice and redy to *entercorre*, as a loving mynister for the stablishing &c. of good amyte bitwene your hignes and hym.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 9.

intercurl (in-tėr-kėrl′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *curl.*] To curl or twine between; entwine.

Queen Helen, whose Jacinth-hair curled by nature, but *intercurled* by art (like a fine brook through golden sands), had a rope of fair pearl. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

intercurrence (in-tėr-kur′ens), *n.* [< *intercurren(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. A running or coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

We may . . . consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor.
Boyle, Hist. Fluidity, xvi.

2†. An intervening occurrence; an incident.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 29.

★ **intercurrent** (in-tėr-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercurrent* = Sp. *intercurrente* = Pg. *intercorrente*, < L. *intercurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercurrere*, run between, intervene: see *intercur.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Running between or among; occurring between; intervening. [Rare.]

Transacts with the Dane, with the French, the rupture with both; together with all the *intercurrent* exploits at Guiny, the Mediterranean, West Indies, and other signal particulars. *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

The ebbing and flowing of the sea Des Cartes ascribeth to the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, and the *intercurrent* ethereal substance, at certain times (of the day, and of the lunary month) than at others.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, occurring in a patient already suffering from some disease: said of a second disease.

He died of *intercurrent* disease.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 404.

II.† *n.* Something that intervenes; an intercurrence; an incident.

[Fortune] having diversified and distinguished even from the beginning our enterprise, like a play or enterlude, with many dangerous *intercurrents*, was assistant and ran with us, at the very point and upshot of the execution thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 998.

intercurset†, *n.* An obsolete form of *intercourse.*

intercut† (in-tėr-kut′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cut.*] To intersect.

The countrey whence he sprung . . . is so inlayed and everywhere so *intercutt* and indented with the sea or fresh navigable rivers that one cannot tell what to call it, either water or land. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

intercystic (in-tėr-sis′tik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Lying or occurring between cysts: as, the *intercystic* tissue of a cystic tumor.

interdash (in-tėr-dash′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *dash.*] To intersperse with dashes; interline. [Rare.]

A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 538.

interdeal† (in′tėr-dēl), *n.* [Also *enterdeal*; < *inter-* + *deal*[1].] 1. Intercourse; conduct.

To learne the *enterdeale* of Princes strange,
Tc marke th' intent of counsells, and the change
Of states. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 785.

2. Commerce; traffic.

The trading and *interdeale* with other nations rounde about have chaunged and greatly altered the dialect therof. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

interdental (in-tėr-den′tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dental.*] Occurring or produced between the teeth.

The *interdental* sound of z. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 350.

Interdental space, the space or interval between the cogs of a geared wheel.

interdentil, interdentel (in-tėr-den′til, -tel), *n.* [< *inter-* + *dentil, dentel.*] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

interdependence, interdependency (in″tėr-dē-pen′dens, -den-si), *n.* [= F. *interdépendance;* as *inter-* + *dependence, dependency.*] Mutual dependence.

There is an intimate *interdependence* of intellect and morals. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The wonderful *interdependence* shown by Darwin to exist between insects and plants in the fertilization of the latter. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 145.

interdependent (in″tėr-dē-pen′dent), *a.* [< *inter-* + *dependent.*] Mutually dependent.

And this because phenomena are independent not less than *interdependent.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 88.

Ignorance, intemperance, immorality, and disease—these things are all *interdependent* and closely connected.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 16.

Painting, for example, is an *interdependent* process, and both in its execution and results its interdependence lies in purely physical combinations of visible and touchable materials. *Argyll*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

interdestructiveness (in-tėr-dē-struk′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inter-* + *destructiveness.*] Mutual destructiveness. *Godwin*, Mandeville, II. 103.

interdict (in-tėr-dikt′), *v. t.* [In ME. *entrediten*, < OF. *entredit* (pp. of *entredire*); < L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere* (> It. *interdicere, interdire* = Sp. *entredecir, interdecir* = Pg. *entredizer, interdizer* = OF. *entredire*, F. *interdire*), interpose by speaking, contradict, forbid, < *inter*, between, + *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] 1. To declare authoritatively against, as the use or doing of something; debar by forbidding; prohibit peremptorily.

Let the brave chiefs their glorious toils divide,
And whose the conquest, mighty Jove decide;
While we from *interdicted* fields retire,
Nor tempt the wrath of heav'n's avenging sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 43.

Nature, however, . . . is an excellent friend in such cases; sealing the lips, *interdicting* utterance, commanding a placid dissimulation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. To prohibit from some action or proceeding; restrain by prohibitory injunction; estop; preclude.

To prevent their seeking relief from the slow agonies of this torture, they would be *interdicted* the use of knives and forks, and every other instrument of self-destruction.
Everett, Orations, I. 500.

They [the Plantagenets] were *interdicted* from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—3. *Eccles.*, to cut off from communion with a church; debar from ecclesiastical functions or privileges.

The reame was therefore nygh thre yere *enderdited*, and stode a-cursed that neuer manes body ne womans was byried in noon halowed place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Becket had gotten him more Friends at Rome, and by their means prevailed with the Pope to give him Power to *interdict* some Bishops in England that had done him Wrong. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

★=**Syn.** *Prohibit*, etc. See *forbid.*

interdict (in′tėr-dikt), *n.* [In ME. *enterdit*, < OF. *entredit*, F. *interdit* = Pr. *entredich* = Sp. *entredicho, interdicto* = Pg. *interdicto* = It. *interdetto;* < L. *interdictum*, a prohibition, neut. of *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, forbid, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] 1. An official or authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree.

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure.
Milton, P. R., ii. 369.

2. In *Rom. law*, an adjudication, by a solemn ordinance issued by the pretor, in his capacity of governing magistrate, for the purpose of quieting a controversy, usually as to peaceable possession, between private parties. More specifically—(*a*) in earlier times, a prohibition or injunction incidental or introductory to an action, forbidding interference with possession until the right should have been determined; (*b*) in later times, the extension of this remedy so as to include not merely such injunctive relief, but also production or discovery (called *exhibitory interdict* or *interdict for production*), and the delivery of possession, the reinstatement of a previous situation, or other undoing of a wrong (called *interdict of restitution*). Throughout the various extensions of the term the characteristic idea seems to have been the act of the pretor in assuming in some sense the functions of a plaintiff or a prosecutor on grounds of public policy, somewhat as in modern practice the court makes orders or decrees upon some subjects, which, though made in a private controversy, it will enforce in the name of the people by proceedings for contempt.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical censure by which persons are debarred from the use of certain sacraments, from all the divine offices, and from Christian burial.

Interdicts are divided into local, personal, and mixed. In the first kind a place is interdicted, so that no divine office may be celebrated or heard in it, either by the inhabitants or by strangers. By the second kind persons are interdicted, so as to be debarred from using the sacraments or exercising the functions prohibited, in whatever place they may be. By the mixed kind both place and persons are directly interdicted—e. g. a city and its inhabitants. Again, each of the first two kinds may be either general or particular. A particular local *interdict* strikes a single locality—e. g. a church; a general one comprehends many localities, being pronounced against a kingdom, a province, or a city. *Cath. Dict.*

4. In *Scots law*, an injunction. See *suspension.*

interdiction (in-tėr-dik′shon), *n.* [= F. *interdiction* = Sp. *interdicción* = Pg. *interdicção* = It. *interdizione*, < L. *interdictio(n-)*, a prohibiting, < *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit, forbid: see *interdict, v.*] 1. The act of interdicting; authoritative prohibition; declaratory estoppel.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands accurs'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 106.

By this means the Kingdom was released of the *interdiction.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

2. In *law*, judicial restraint imposed upon one who, from unsoundness of mind, weakness, or improvidence, is incapable of managing his own affairs, or is liable to imposition. An inquisition of lunacy relates to the present or past. The interdiction expressed or implied by the confirmation of the inquisition and the appointment of a guardian relates to the future, and from the time of interdiction no act of the person is valid without the intervention of the court.

3. In *Rom. law*, an edict or decree of the pretor to meet the circumstances of a particular case, but granted usually from considerations of a public character. See *interdict, n.*, 2.—4. Same as *interdict, n.*, 4.—**Interdiction of fire and water**, banishment by an order that no man should supply the person banished with fire or water, the two necessaries of life. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

interdictive (in-tėr-dik′tiv), *a.* [< *interdict* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of an interdict; constituting an interdict; prohibitory.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interdictory (in-tėr-dik′tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *interdictorius*, prohibitory, < L. *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] Serving to interdict or prohibit.

interdifferentiation (in-tėr-dif-ē-ren-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *differentiation.*] Differentiation between or among.

interdiffuse (in″tėr-di-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interdiffused*, ppr. *interdiffusing.* [< *inter-* + *diffuse.*] To diffuse or spread among or between. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

interdiffusion (in″tėr-di-fū′zhon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *diffusion.*] The act of interdiffusing; mutual diffusion.

In the case of molten metals the *interdiffusion* may be extremely rapid. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8788.

interdigital (in-tėr-dij′i-tal), *a.* [= F. *interdigital;* < L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digital.*] Situated between digits; connecting fingers or toes one with another. The webbing of a duck's foot is *interdigital;* so is most of the membrane of a bat's wing.

interdigitate (in-tėr-dij′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interdigitated*, ppr. *interdigitating.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate.*] **I.** *trans.* To insert between the fingers; interweave like the joined fingers of the two hands. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be interwoven; commingle like interlocked fingers.

The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal *interdigitate*, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. *Owen.*

2. In *anat.*, specifically, to interpose finger-like processes or digitations between similar processes of another part, as one muscle may do to another; inoculate by means of reciprocal serrations: followed by *with.* Thus, the human serratus magnus muscle *interdigitates* by several of its serrations *with* similar processes of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

In certain species of Mustelus . . . a rudimentary placenta is formed, the vascular walls of the umbilical sac becoming plaited, and *interdigitating with* similar folds of the wall of the uterus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 120.

interdigitation (in-tėr-dij-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *interdigitate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other; hence the state of being inextricably interwoven or run into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture.—2. In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Reciprocal digitation; the state or quality of being interdigitated or reciprocally interposed by means of digitate processes. Interdigitation presents an appearance as of two saws with the teeth of one set in the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*b*) The set of spaces between digits or finger-like processes.

interduce (in′tėr-dūs), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] In *carp.*, same as *intertie*.

interepimeral (in-tėr-ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Situated between epimera: as, the *interepimeral* membrane. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

interepithelial (in-tėr-ep-i-thē′li-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epithelial.*] Situated between or among epithelial cells. Also *intra-epithelial*.

interequinoctial (in-tėr-ē-kwi-nok′shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *equinoctial.*] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Asiatic Researches.*

interest† (in′tėr-es), *v. t.* [Also *interesse*; < OF. *interesser*, F. *intéresser* (formerly chiefly in pp. *intéressé*), interest, concern, OF. also damage, = Pr. *interessar* = Sp. *interesar* = Pg. *interessar* = It. *interessare*, concern, interest, < L. *interesse*, be between, be distant, be different, be present at, be of importance, import, concern (impers. *interest*, it concerns), < *inter*, between, + *esse*, be: see *be*[1]. Cf. *interest.*] To interest; concern; affect; especially, to concern or affect deeply.

To whose young love
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interess'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1, 187.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men, and is indeed our common duty.
Dryden, Epick Poetry.

interesst (in′tėr-es), *n.* [Also *interesse*; < ME. *interesse* (= G. Dan. *interesse* = Sw. *intresse*), < OF. *interesse* = Pr. *interesse* = Sp. *interés* = Pg. It. *interesse*, < ML. *interesse*, n., concern, interest, premium on money lent, right, etc., < L. *interesse*, v., concern: see *interess, v.*] Interest; concern; deep concern.

That false forsweryng have there noon *interesse*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 210.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in Heavens *interesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 33.

interesse termini (in-tėr-es′ē tėr′mi-nī). [ML.: *interesse*, interest (see *interess, n.*); *termini*, gen. of *terminus*, end, ending: see *term, n.*] The right of entry upon land vested in a lessee. It is not an estate, but an interest for the term; and the right may be exercised by the executors or administrators ★of the owner if he dies without having entered.

interest (in′tėr-est), *n.* [Late ME. *interest* (= D. *interest*), < OF. *interest*, interest, concern, also damage, prejudice, F. *intérêt*, interest, profit, advantage, < L. *interest*, it concerns, it is to the advantage, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. impers. of *interesse*, concern: see *interess, v.* Practically *interest* is a later var. of *interess, n.*] **1.** That which concerns or is of importance; that which is advantageous, or connected with advantage or welfare; concern; concernment; behoof; advantage: as, the common *interests* of life; to act for the public *interest*.

We destroy the Common-wealth, while we preserve our own private *Interests*, and neglect the Publick.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

'Tis for the fowler's *interest* to beware
The bird intangled should not 'scape the snare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 444.

Inglorious slave to *int'rest*, ever join'd
With fraud, unworthy of a royal mind!
Pope, Iliad, i. 195.

By the term *interests* I mean not only material well-being, but also all those mental luxuries, all those grooves or channels for thought, which it is easy and pleasing to follow, and painful and difficult to abandon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 203.

The provinces were ruled, or rather plundered, in the *interest* of the privileged class, above all in the *interest* of the leading members of the privileged class.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 332.

2. The feeling that something (the object of the feeling) concerns one; a feeling of the importance of something with reference to one's self; a feeling of personal concernment in an object, such as to fix the attention upon it; appreciative or sympathetic regard: as, to feel an *interest* in a person; to excite one's *interest* in a project; a subject of absorbing *interest*.

From all a closer *interest* flourish'd up,
Tenderness touch by touch.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention; and this is *interest*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 92.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was following with intense *interest* the fortunes of the English flying column dispatched by Lord Wolseley from Korti to cross the desert of Matammeh.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 557.

3. Personal or selfish consideration; regard to private benefit or profit: as, his actions are controlled by *interest;* the clashing of rival *interests*.

"*Interest* and passion" may "come in, and be too strong for reflection and conscience," but still reflection and conscience are always present with us to bear witness against them. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 145.

A man never pleads better than where his own personal *interest* is concerned. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Interest . . . ought in reason to be treated as an objection to the credit of a witness, and not to his competence.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 455.

4. Influence from personal importance or capability; power of influencing the action of others: as, he has *interest* at court; to solicit a person's *interest* in behalf of an application.

Come, come, Lydia, hope for the best—Sir Anthony shall use his *interest* with Mrs. Malaprop.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Ingeniously made *interest* with the Pope
To set such tedious regular forms aside.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

5. Personal possession or right of control; share or participation in ownership: as, to have great *interests* in a county; an *interest* in a stock company; also, anything that is of importance from a commercial or financial point of view; a business; property in general: as, the mining *interests*.

Anjou, a Dutchy, Main, a County great,
Of which the English long had been possest;
And Manus, a city of no small receit,
To which the duke pretended *interest*.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

All your *interest* in those territories
Is utterly bereft you: all is lost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 84.

The Priests and Levites they bid consider what would become of them all if the Law of Moses was abrogated, by which their *interest* was upheld.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

The contest was for an *interest* then riding at single anchor. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

6. In *law*, in the most general sense, legal concern of a person in a thing or in the conduct of another person, whether it consist in a right of enjoyment in or benefit from property, or a right of advantage, or a subjection to liability in the event of conduct; more specifically, a right in property, or to some of those uses or benefits from which the property is inseparable. In a narrower sense it was used in the English common law of real property, to designate a right less than an estate, such as a lease or an easement, etc.

7. Payment, or a sum paid, for the use of money, or for forbearance of a debt. The interest bears a fixed ratio (agreed upon by the parties) to the sum loaned, and is to be paid at certain stated times, as once or twice a year. The money lent or due is called the *principal*, the sum paid for the use of it the *interest*, the fixed ratio, which is so many units in one hundred, the *rate per cent.*, or simply the *per cent.* The rate per cent. is usually so much a year, or per annum. Sometimes the rate is mentioned as so much per month; $100 at 1 per cent. per month is equal to $100 at 12 per cent. per annum. *Legal interest* is the rate established by law, and it is always understood that legal interest is intended when no specific rate is mentioned. Interest greater than the legal rate is usury, and is prohibited by law. In certain jurisdictions, however, it is allowable to give and receive higher than legal rates by special contract between the parties. Interest may be either *simple* or *compound*. *Simple interest* is the interest arising from the principal sum only, and, though not paid, is not itself chargeable with interest. *Compound interest* is the interest paid not only on the original or principal sum, but also on the interest as it falls due and, remaining unpaid, is added to the principal.

Who pawn their souls and put them out at *interest* for a very small present advantage, although they are sure in a very little time to lose both their *Interest* and the Principal too. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

Hence—**8.** Something added or thrown in by way of premium or enhancement; an added quantity over and above what is due, deserved, or expected.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires, with *interest*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 49.

Beneficial interest, a right or interest to be enjoyed for one's own benefit, as distinguished from the right of a trustee for the benefit of another.—**Chattel interest.** See *chattel.*—**Equitable interest**, such an interest as is recognized and protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law.—**Insurable interest.** See *insurance*, 2.—**Interest or no interest**, a provision in a policy of insurance signifying that the contract will be executed even though the insured have no insurable interest in the subject-matter.—**Landed interest.** See *landed.*—**Maritime interest.** See *maritime.*—**Party in interest**, a person who, though he may not be named in a contract as a contracting party, or in a suit as a party on the record, has a legal interest in the subject.—**To make interest** for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

I *made interest* with Mr. Blogg the beadle to have him as a Minder. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

Vested in interest, conferred in title or ownership, although it may be as yet expectant, and not with a present right of possession. See *vested.*—**Vested interest**, an interest completely assured, and constituting such a right as a change in the law generally ought not to take away except for public use and upon compensation.

interest (in′tėr-est), *v. t.* [A var. of earlier *interess, v.*, prob. through confusion of *interessed* = *interest*, pret. and pp. of the verb, with *interest, n.*: see *interess.*] **1**†. To concern; affect; be of advantage or importance to.

After his returne for England, he endevoured by his best abilities to *interest* his Countrey and state in those faire Regions. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 266.

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford.*

2. To engage the attention of; excite concern in; stimulate to feeling or action in regard to something.

The multitude is more easily *interested* for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the most important principle. *Macaulay*, Milton.

To *interest* the reader in a contest against heresy in the East, and then transport him to a battle against Erastianism in the West. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 8.

We are *interested* in a thing when we are affected by it either pleasurably or painfully.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

3. To cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate: as, to *interest* a person in an enterprise.—**4**†. To place or station.

Interested him among the gods. *Chapman.*

interested (in′tėr-es-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Concerned in a cause or in consequences; hence, biased by personal considerations; concerned chiefly for one's private advantage; also, springing from or influenced by self-interest or selfishness: as, an *interested* witness.

His familiars were his entire friends, and could have no *interested* views in courting his acquaintance.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

We have no *interested* motive for this undertaking, being a society of gentlemen of distinction.
Goldsmith, Magazine in Miniature.

2. Having an interest or share; having money involved: as, one *interested* in the funds.

interestedly (in′tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In an interested manner; with interest.

interestedness (in′tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being interested, or of having an interest in a question or an event; hence, regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 243.

interesting (in′tėr-es-ting), *p. a.* Exciting or adapted to excite interest; engaging the attention or curiosity: as, an *interesting* story.

Our pleasures and pains make up the *interesting* side of our experience. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 450.

interestingly (in′tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an interesting manner.

interestingness (in′tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being interesting.

No special beauty or *interestingness* of the locality can directly cause the delight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

interface (in′tėr-fās), *n.* [< *inter-* + *face.*] A plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

The *interface* of the two liquids in the axial line.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

interfacial (in-tėr-fā′shial), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *facies*, face: see *facial*, and cf. *interface.*] **1.** In *geom.*, included between two faces: thus, an *interfacial* angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.—**2.** Pertaining to an interface.

interfascicular (in″tėr-fa-sik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fascicle* + *-ar*[3].] **1.** In *anat.*, situated or occurring between fascicles: as, *interfascicular* veins; *interfascicular* spaces.—**2.** In *bot.*, lying between the fascicles or fibrovascular bundles. Interfascicular cambium is that part of the cambium zone which lies between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of gymnosperms and dicotyledons. *Bastin.*

interfection† (in-tėr-fek′shon), *n.* [< L. *interfectio(n-)*, a killing, < *interficere*, pp. *interfectus*, kill, destroy, interrupt, lit. put between, < *inter*, between, + *facere*, do: see *fact.*] Killing; murder. *Bailey.*

interfemoral (in-tėr-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *femur*, pl. *femora*, thigh: see *femoral.*] Situated between the thighs; connecting the hind limbs: as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.

★**interfere** (in-tėr-fēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interfered*, ppr. *interfering*. [Formerly also *enterfere*; < ME. *enterferen*, < OF. *entreferir*, exchange blows, F. *interférer*, interfere, < ML. **interferire*, strike between, < L. *inter*, between, + *ferire*, strike.] **1.** To take a part in the affairs of others; especially, to intermeddle; act in such a way as to check or hamper the action of other persons or things.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

Our war no *interfering* kings demands,
Nor shall be trusted to Barbarian hands.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.

A Sheik Arab, who lives here [Suez], has really all the power, whenever he pleases to *interfere*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 133.

2. To clash; come in collision; be in opposition: as, the claims of two nations may *interfere;* the two things *interfere* with each other.

Nature is ever *interfering* with Art. *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *farriery*, to strike one hoof or the shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg (of the same pair): said of a horse.—**4.** In *physics*, to act reciprocally upon one another so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves of light, heat, sound, water, etc. See *interference*, 5.

When two similar and equal series of waves arrive at a common point, they *interfere*, as it is called, with one another, so that the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant is the resultant of the disturbances which it would have suffered at that instant from the two series separately. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 606.

★=**Syn. 1.** *Intermeddle, Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

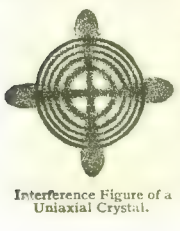
interference (in-tėr-fēr′ens), *n.* [= F. *interférence* = Pg. *interferencia* = It. *interferenza;* as *interfere* + *-ence*.] **1.** The act of interfering; interposition; especially, intermeddling.

This circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for our *interference*.
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

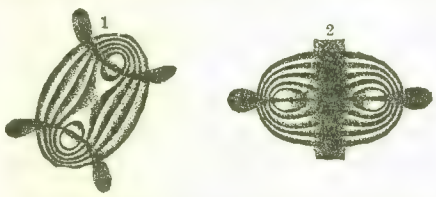
A part of the European powers have attempted to establish a right of *interference* to put down revolutionary principles in that continent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 45.

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact.—**3.** In *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the one next to it, as one hind foot against the other.—**4.** In *Amer. patent law*, the conflict between two patents or applications for patent which claim in whole or in part the same invention. Hence, *to go into interference* (of an application for a patent) is to be reserved for the purpose of litigating the question in the patent office before the application shall be granted.

5. In *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound-, heat-, or light-waves) upon one another, by which, under certain conditions, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on one another. In general, if two systems of waves come together, they *interfere*—that is, they unite to reinforce or destroy one another, the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant being the resultant of the two disturbances considered separately. For example, if the two systems are of equal intensity and in the same phase, the result will be a doubled disturbance; if, however, they are half a wave-length apart, the result will be rest. Thus, two sounds of the same pitch and intensity produce a note of double the intensity when they meet in the same phase, the point of condensation of one corresponding to that of the other; when, on the other hand, the point of maximum condensation of the first corresponds to that of rarefaction of the other, they destroy each other. Again, if two notes differing but slightly in pitch (say one vibration per second) are sounded together, there will be one instant in each second when the two wave-systems will nearly coincide in phase, and one when they will be half a wave-length apart; the result is that they alternately strengthen and weaken each other at these moments, and the ear perceives the pulsations in the note called *beats* (see *beat*[1], 7). The same principles hold true in the case of light, as was first shown by Young. The interference of light-waves is illustrated by the phenomena of diffraction (see *diffraction*): thus, a diffraction grating gives with monochromatic light a series of light and dark bands (*interference fringes*), corresponding respectively to the points of maximum and minimum motion resulting from the mutual action of the two wave-systems; for the former they are in the same phase, for the latter they differ in phase by half a wave-length. If white light is employed, a series of spectra (*interference spectra*) of different orders is obtained. Newton's rings, obtained, for example, when ordinary light is reflected from a convex lens of long focus pressed upon a plate of glass, are circular interference spectra. The colors of thin films, as of oil on water or of a soap-bubble, are due to interference, as is also the iridescence of some antique glass or of mother-of-pearl. Still again, the beautiful figures produced when a section of a uniaxial crystal cut normal to the axis, or of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the bisectrix, is viewed in converging polarized light are similar phenomena, and are hence called *interference figures*. Electric waves, produced, for example, by induction discharges between two metal surfaces and propagated through space, also exhibit under proper conditions interference phenomena. These waves may have a length of several feet. See *wave*. = **Syn. 1.** *Mediation, Intervention*, etc. See *interposition*.



Interference Figure of a Uniaxial Crystal.



Interference Figures of a Biaxial Crystal: (1) when the axial plane (passing through the two ovals) is inclined 45° to the vibration-planes of the polarizer and analyzer, and (2) when it is respectively parallel and perpendicular to them.

interferer (in-tėr-fēr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which interferes.

interferingly (in-tėr-fēr′ing-li), *adv.* In an interfering manner; by interference; by intermeddling.

interfibrillar (in″tėr-fī-bril′ăr), *a.* [= F. *interfibrillaire;* as *inter-* + *fibrilla* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between fibrils.

Tumours in which we have . . . a swollen and semi-liquid condition of the *interfibrillar* substance.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 143.

interfibrillary (in-tėr-fī′bri-lą-ri), *a.* Same as *interfibrillar*.

interfibrous (in-tėr-fī′brus), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fiber*[1] + *-ous*.] Situated between fibers.

Pressing the combined lime and *interfibrous* matter out of the tissue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

★**interfilamentar** (in-tėr-fil-ą-men′tăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *filament* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between filaments. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 689.

interfillet (in-tėr-fil′et), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fillet*.] To bind in and over; weave. [Rare.]

There is an actual predominance of the practical or ethical aim, not only as the immediate motive and ultimate goal of his endeavor, but constantly *interfilleted* and interwoven with the theoretical tissue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 387.

interflow (in-tėr-flō′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *flow*[1].] To flow between.

What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow* and swell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 12.

interfluent (in-tėr′flō̤-ent), *a.* [< L. *interfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfluere*, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** Flowing between; flowing back and forth.

The agitation of some *interfluent* subtile matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 503.

2. Flowing together; harmoniously blending: of sounds, forms, etc.

As written by Chaucer, it was picturesque, full of music and color—the *interfluent*, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats.
Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 508.

interfluous (in-tėr′flō̤-us), *a.* [< L. *interfluus*, flowing between, < *interfluere*, flow between: see *interfluent*.] Same as *interfluent*.

Hated to hear, under the stars or moon,
One nightingale in an *interfluous* wood
Satiate the hungry dark with melody.
Shelley, The Woodman and the Nightingale.

interfold (in-tėr-fōld′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fold*[1].] To fold one into the other; fold together.

Life's most beautiful Fortune
Kneels before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands *interfolded*,
Praises thankful and moved the only Giver of blessings.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

interfoliaceous (in-tėr-fō-li-ā′shius), *a* [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, situated between opposite leaves: as, *interfoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceæ*.

interfoliate (in-tėr-fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfoliated*, ppr. *interfoliating*. [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place, Aug. 17, 1696.

Almost immediately upon receiving information that a new work is to be produced, he [the stage-manager] *interfoliates* the piano score with blank leaves, upon which he notes what is to occur simultaneously with the playing of certain bars of music on the page opposite.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 443.

interfretted (in-tėr-fret′ed), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fret*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *interlaced*, but applied especially to objects which are closed so that the interlacing cannot be separated: as, two keys *interfretted* by their bows.

interfriction (in-tėr-frik′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *friction*.] A rubbing together; mutual friction. [Rare.]

Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

interfrontal (in-tėr-fron′tal), *a.* [= F. *interfrontal;* as *inter-* + *frontal*.] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or the right and left halves of the frontal bone: as, an *interfrontal* suture.

interfulgent† (in-tėr-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *interfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfulgere*, shine between, < *inter*, between, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining between. *Bailey.*

interfuse (in-tėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfused*, ppr. *interfusing*. [< L. *interfusus*, pp. of (LL.) *interfundere*, pour between, < *inter*, between, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1.** To pour or spread between or among; diffuse throughout; permeate or cause to permeate.

The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof *interfused* with commodious riuers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 89.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth.
Milton, P. L., vii. 89.

Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd
Than water *interfus'd* to make them one.
Cowper, Task, v. 148.

And through chaos, doubt, and strife,
Interfuse Thy calm of life
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To fuse together or interblend; associate; make interdependent.

A people amongst whom religion and law were almost identical, and in whose character both were so thoroughly *interfused*. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

interfusion (in-tėr-fū′zhon), *n.* [< LL. *interfusio(n-)*, < *interfundere*, pp. *interfusus*, pour between: see *interfuse*.] The act of pouring or spreading between; an intimate intermingling.

I foresaw that I should find him a true American, full of that perplexing *interfusion* of refinement and crudity which marks the American mind.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 24.

interganglionic (in-tėr-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Situated between ganglia; connecting ganglia: specifically applied to the commissures or connecting nervous cords of ganglia, especially of the sympathetic system.

intergatory† (in-tėr′gą-tō̤-ri), *n.* A contraction of *interrogatory*.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon *inter'gatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 99.

I have an entrapping question or two more
To put unto them, a cross *intergatory*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

intergenital (in-tėr-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *genital*.] Situated between the genitals: applied to the calcareous plates of echinoderms which are attached to and come more or less between those which bear the orifices of the genital organs.

intergern† (in-tėr-gėrn′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *gern*.] To exchange grins or snarls. *Davies.*

The angry beast [a badger] to his best chamber flies,
And (angled there) sits grimly *inter-gerning*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

interglacial (in-tėr-glā′shial), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glacial*.] In *geol.*, formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action: as, *interglacial* beds; an *interglacial* period.

interglandular (in-tėr-glan′dū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glandular*.] Situated between glands.

interglobular (in-tėr-glob′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *globular*.] Situated between globules.

Interglobular spaces are represented as black marks.
Micros. Science, XXIX. i. 16.

intergradation (in″tėr-grā-dā′shon), *n.* [< *intergrade* + *-ation*.] Intermediate gradation.

intergrade (in-tėr-grād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intergraded*, ppr. *intergrading*. [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *v.*] To become alike gradually, or approach in character by degrees, as one animal or plant compared with another; be graduated with diminishing degrees of difference, or graded into one another, as two or more species. See the extract.

I compromised the matter by reducing to the rank of varieties the nominal species that were known or believed to *intergrade*. . . . We treat as "specific" any form, however little different from the next, that we do not know or believe to *intergrade*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

intergrade (in'tėr-grād), *n.* [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *n.*] An intermediate grade.

That nephele, north of the belt, breeds true, is certain, because the *intergrades* and alope are not found here.
★ *Nature*, XXXIX. 194.

intergrowth (in'tėr-grōth), *n.* [< *inter-* + *growth.*] A growing together; a growth between.

There are not wanting signs of an *intergrowth* of the two minerals. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 449.

intergyral (in-tėr-jī'rạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *gyrus* ★+ *-al.*] Situated between gyri of the brain.

interhemal, interhæmal (in-tėr-hē'mạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hemal.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between hemal spines.—**Interhemal bone, interhemal spine,** in *ichth.*, one of the dermal bones or spines which support the rays of the median or unpaired fins of fishes on the hemal or lower side of the body: so called from their situation deep in the flesh between hemal spines. See *interneural.*

II. *n.* An interhemal bone.

A series of *interhæmals.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 641.

interhemicerebral (in-tėr-hem-i-ser'ē-brạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *hemicerebrum.*] Situated between the hemispheres of the brain.

interhyal (in-tėr-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between or among parts of the hyoid arch of a fish, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an *interhyal* piece. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 21.

II. *n.* An intermediate osseous or cartilaginous element of the hyoid arch of a fish, connecting its upper and lower parts, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones; an element connecting the hyomandibular with the branchiostegal arch.

interim (in'tėr-im), *adv.* [L., in the mean while, meantime, < *inter*, between, + **im*, equiv. to *eum*, acc. of *is*, that: see *he*[1].] In the mean while; meantime.

I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my room here who is better able to serve the publick than I am. *Interim*, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.
★ *Benedict Arnold*, Letter, May 23, 1775 (Amer. Archives).

interim (in'tėr-im), *n.* and *a.* [< *interim, adv.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The mean time; time intervening.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 64.

2. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Ratisbon Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 29th, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15th, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipsic Interim, carried through the diet of Saxony December 22d, 1548, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged and published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549; it met with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was secured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1552.

II. *a.* Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary: as, an *interim* order.

The first and second *interim* reports of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Depression of Trade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 151.

Interim decree, in *Scots law*, a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.—**Interim factor,** a receiver or curator appointed for temporary service. In Scots law it was formerly usual for creditors of a bankrupt to appoint a manager, called an *interim factor*, to preserve the estate until a trustee should be chosen. This practice was superseded by that of the court appointing a judicial factor.

interimist (in'tėr-im-ist), *n.* [< *interim* + *-ist.*] *Eccles.*, a German Protestant who accepted one ★of the interims.

interimistic (in″tėr-i-mis'tik), *a.* [< *interimist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the decree of Charles V. in 1548 at Augsburg, known as the Interim, or to the subsequent agreement of Melanchthon and others partially in accord with this.

The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors the settling of a form of religion agreeable to the *Interimistic* doctrine.
Byrchman, to Bullinger, Dec., 1549, in R. W. Dixon, Hist. [Church of Eng., III. 98, note.

interinhibitive (in″tėr-in-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *inhibitive.*] Mutually inhibitive.

An impairment of the *interinhibitive* functions.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 267.

interior (in-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *interiour*, < OF. *interior, interieur*, F. *intérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *interior* = It. *interiore*, < L. *interior*, inner, compar. of **interus*, < *inter*, within, between: see *inter*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Being within; inside of anything that limits, incloses, or conceals; internal; further toward a center: opposed to *exterior* or *superficial:* as, the *interior* parts of a house or of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your *interior* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 65.

This fall of the monarchy was far from being preceded by any exteriour symptoms of decline. . . . The *interiour* were not visible to every eye. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore: as, the *interior* parts of a country; an *interior* town.—3. Of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: as, an *interior* view.

O that you could . . . make but an *interior* survey of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1, 43.

4. Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; relating to that which one can perceive within one's self; inward; inner; inmost; mental.

The Earle of Northumberlande . . . began secretely to communicate his *interior* imaginacions and priuie thoughtes with Richard Scrop, Archebishop of Yorke.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Rather desiryng soner to die then lenger to liue, and perauenture for this cause, that her *interiour* iye sawe priuily, and gaue to her a secrete monicion of the great calamities and aduersities which then did hang ouer her hed. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Sense, inmost, *interior*, internal. This was introduced, as a convertible term with consciousness in general, by the philosophers of the Cartesian school, and thus came to be frequently applied to denote the source, complement, or revelation of immediate truths. It is however not only in itself vague, but is liable to be confounded with internal sense in other very different significations. We need not therefore regret that in this relation it has not (though Hutcheson set an example) been naturalized in British Philosophy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. In *entom.*, inner; lying next to the body or the median line.—**Interior angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Interior epicycloid,** in *geom.*, a hypocycloid.—**Interior palpi,** in *entom.*, the labial palpi.—**Interior planets,** in *astron.*, the planets that are between the earth's orbit and the sun.—**Interior screw,** a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or a tap-hole.—**Interior slope,** in *fort.*, the slope from the superior slope to the tread of the banquette. See cut under *parapet.* = **Syn.** *Inward, Internal*, etc. See *inner.*

II. *n.* 1. The internal part; the inside.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to th' *interior.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9, 28.

2. In *art:* (*a*) An inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc.

There is a grandeur and a simplicity in the proportions of this great temple [the Pantheon] that render it still one of the very finest and most sublime *interiors* in the world.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 311.

(*b*) A picture of such an inclosed space, or of any subject considered as within such an inclosure, or under the conditions of lighting, etc., obtaining therein.—3. That part of a country or state which is at a considerable distance from its frontiers.

Her frontier was terrible, her *interiour* feeble.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

In some regions . . . rivers afford, if not the only means of access to the *interior*, still by far the easiest means.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

4. The internal or domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its external or foreign affairs.—**Department of the Interior.** See *department.*

interiority (in-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intériorité* = Sp. *interioridad* = It. *interiorità*, < ML. *interiorita(t-)s*, < L. *interior*, being within: see *interior.*] The quality of being interior; inwardness. [Rare.]

He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its *interiority*, all the way through.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 496.

interiorly (in-tē'ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In the interior part; internally; inwardly.

The divine nature sustains and *interiourly* nourisheth all things. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint, p. 205.

interj. An abbreviation of *interjection.*

interjacence (in-tėr-jā'sẹns), *n.* [< *interjacen(t)* + *-ce.*] A lying or being between.

interjacency (in-tėr-jā'sẹn-si), *n.* 1. Same as *interjacence.*

England and Scotland [are] . . . divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground.
Sir M. Hale.

2. That which is interposed or lies between. [Rare.]

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, . . . and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

interjacent (in-tėr-jā'sẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *interjacente;* < L. *inter*, between, + *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacere*, lie: see *jacent.* Cf. *adjacent*, etc.] Lying or being between; intervening: as, *interjacent* isles.

Observations made at the feet, tops, and *interjacent* parts of high mountains. *Boyle*, Works, I. 89.

The Saxon forces were employed in subduing the midland parts of Britain, *interjacent* between their two first established colonies. *Sir W. Temple*, Hist. England, Int.

interjaculate (in-tėr-jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interjaculated*, ppr. *interjaculating.* [< *inter-* + *jaculate.*] To ejaculate in the midst of conversation; interject (a remark).

"O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?" *interjaculates* Mademoiselle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

interjangle (in-tėr-jang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interjangled*, ppr. *interjangling.* [< *inter-* + *jangle.*] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another.

The divers disagreeing cords
Of *interjangling* ignorance. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

interject (in-tėr-jekt'), *v.* [< L. *interjectus*, pp. of *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between, put between, < *inter*, between, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject, adject, conject, deject, eject, inject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw in between other things; insert; interpolate.

But Athryllatus, the physician, a Thasian born, *interjected* some stay of farther searching into this cause.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 564.

II. *intrans.* To come between; interpose. [Rare.]

The confluence of soldiers, *interjecting*, rescued him.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 61.

interjection (in-tėr-jek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interjectio(n-)* = Pr. *interjectio* = Sp. *interjección* = Pg. *interjeição* = It. *interjezione*, < L. *interjectio(n-)*, a throwing or placing between, in gram. an interjection, in rhet. a parenthesis, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject.*] 1. The act of throwing between; an interjecting.—2. The act of ejaculating, exclaiming, or forcibly uttering.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

3. In *gram.*, an interjected or exclamatory word; a word thrown in between other words or expressions, but having no grammatical relation to them, or used independently, to indicate some access of emotion or passion, and commonly emphasized to the eye in writing by a mark of exclamation, as *oh! ah! alas! hurrah!* Interjections are regarded as constituting a part of speech by themselves, although they are properly no "part of speech," but holophrastic utterances, originally more or less instinctive, though coming, like the rest of speech, to be used conventionally. Some interjections, however, are transformations or abbreviations of ordinary words, as *alas, zounds, 'sdeath, gad.* Abbreviated *interj.*

Dij vestram fidem, O good Lord, it standeth always in the place of an *interjection* of meruayling, and not of callyng on. *Udall*, Flowers (trans.), fol. 98.

As I am cholerick, I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as pugh! pish! and the like.
Tatler, No. 1.

4. A manner or means of expressing emotion with the effect of an interjection. [Rare.]

"He rent his garments" (which was the *interjection* of the country, and custom of the nation).
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 293.

interjectional (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-al.*] 1. Thrown in between other words or expressions; interjected: as, an *interjectional* remark.

Another explanation understands this clause as an *interjectional* suggestion of the evangelist himself. . . . But why should both evangelists make the same *interjectional* suggestion at the same place?
J. A. Alexander, On Mark xiii. 14.

2. Partaking of the character of an interjection; consisting in or characterized by exclamations.

Demosthenes, . . . in an *interjectional* form, . . . invokes the vengeance of the gods on Philip of Macedon.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

The staccato sharpness of *interjectional* croaks and brittle calls from the river edge and swamp.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 48.

interjectionally (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an interjectional manner; by way of interjection.

She had said *interjectionally* to her sister, "It would be a mercy, Fanny, if that girl were well married!"
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ix.

interjectionary (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-ary.*] Same as *interjectional.*

interjectural (in-tėr-jek'tū-rạl), *a.* [< **interjecture* (< L. *interjectura*, an insertion, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject*) + *-al.*] Same as *interjectional.* [Rare.]

He started back two or three paces, rapt out a dozen *interjectural* oaths, and asked what the devil had brought you here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

interjoin (in-tėr-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrejoindre*, < L. *interjungere*, join together, < *inter*, between, + *jungere*, join: see *join*. Cf. *interjunction*.] To join one with another; combine.

So, fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4, 22.

interjoist (in'tėr-joist), *n.* [< *inter-* + *joist*.] In *building*, the space or interval between two joists.

interjunction (in-tėr-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *junction*. Cf. *interjoin*.] A mutual joining. *Smart.*

interknit (in-tėr-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknitted* or *interknit*, ppr. *interknitting*. [< *inter-* + *knit*.] To knit together. [Rare.]

interknot (in-tėr-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknotted*, ppr. *interknotting*. [< *inter-* + *knot*[1].] To knot together mutually and intricately. [Rare.]

Millennial oaks *interknotted* their python roots below its surface, and vouchsafed protection to many a frailer growth of shrub or tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 743.

interknow† (in-tėr-nō'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *know*[1].] Same as *enter-know*.

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another! *Bp. Hall*, Rapture of Elijah.

interknowledge† (in-tėr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *inter-* + *knowledge*.] Reciprocal knowledge.

See them in mutuall *inter-knowledge*, enjoying each other's blessednesse. *Bp. Hall.*

interlace (in-tėr-lās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interlaced*, ppr. *interlacing*. [Formerly also *enterlace*; < ME. *entrelacen*, < OF. *entrelacier*, *entrelacer*, *entrelasser*, interlace, < *entre-*, between, + *lacier*, *lacer*, tie, entangle, lace: see *lace*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To cross one with another; interweave: as, to *interlace* wires; hence, to mingle; blend. In the mathematical theory of knots, to interlace three or more closed bands is to put them together so that no two are linked together, and yet so that they cannot be separated without a breach of continuity.

St. Paul, when he boasts of himself, doth oft *interlace* "I speak like a fool." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Very rich flesh coloured marble *interlaced* with veynes of white. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

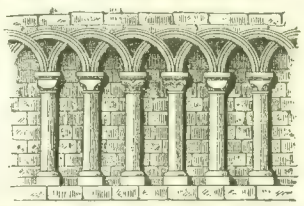
They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

The innermost layer . . . is composed wholly of fine *interlaced* fibers of the optic nerve. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* To cross one another as if woven together, as interlacing branches; intertwine; blend intricately.

Her bashful shamefastnesse ywrought
A great increase in her faire blushing face,
As roses did with lilies *interlace*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 23.

Interlacing arches, in *arch.*, an arcature of which the arches intersect as in the figure. They are frequent in medieval architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.



Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral, England.

interlaced (in-tėr-lāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as interwoven: said of sickles, crescents, and the like, two or three in number. Compare *interfretted*.



Three Crescents Interlaced.

interlacement (in-tėr-lās'-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrelacement*, *entrelassement*, an interlacing, < *entrelacer*, interlace: see *interlace* and *-ment*.] An interlacing; interweaving; intertwining. *Imp. Dict.*

interlacing (in-tėr-lā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interlace*, *v.*] The act of interweaving or crossing threads or lines; the threads or lines so interwoven or crossed.—**Animal interlacings**, a name given to the decoration of early Northern and especially Irish manuscripts, and other works of art, distinguished by a free employment of interwoven bands which are finished with heads, paws, etc., of animals.

interlamellar (in-tėr-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lamella* + *-ar*[3].] Between lamellæ: as, the *interlamellar* spaces of the cornea.

interlaminar (in-tėr-lam'i-när), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminar*.] Same as *interlaminated*.

interlaminated (in-tėr-lam'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminated*.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ.

interlamination (in-tėr-lam-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lamination*.] The state of being interlaminated.

interlap (in-tėr-lap'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interlapped*, ppr. *interlapping*. [< *inter-* + *lap*[2].] To fold or infold mutually; lap one with another.

Thus, in case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamos, the *interlapping* pieces all dropping out. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 231.

interlapse (in'tėr-laps), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lapse*.] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. [Rare.]

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

interlard (in-tėr-lärd'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrelarder*, mix in between, mingle (different things, as fat and lean) together, lit. put fat in between (the lean), < *entre*, between, + *lard*, fat: see *lard*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To mix, as fat with lean; hence, to insert between or among other things; sandwich.

Your fourth [verse] of one bissillable, and two monosillables *interlarded*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

2. To mix; diversify by mixture or by interjection: as, to *interlard* discourse with oaths.

Those other Epistles lesse question'd are yet so *interlarded* with Corruptions as may justly indue us with a wholsome suspition of the rest.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Ignorant and illogical persons are naturally very prone to *interlard* their discourse with these fragmentary expressions [expletives].
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

=Syn. 2. To intersperse, intermix.

interlardment (in-tėr-lärd'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrelardement*, an interlarding, < *entrelarder*, interlard: see *interlard* and *-ment*.] The act of interlarding, or the state of being interlarded; intermixture.

I know thou cheerest the hearts of all thy acquaintance with such detached parts of mine [letters] as tend not to dishonour characters or reveal names; and this gives me an appetite to oblige thee by *interlardment*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 89.

interlay† (in-tėr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *lay*[1].] To lay or place among or between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

interleaf (in'tėr-lēf), *n.*; pl. *interleaves* (-lēvz). [< *inter-* + *leaf*.] One of a number of (blank) leaves inserted between the leaves of a book for notes and additions.

interleague (in-tėr-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleagued*, ppr. *interleaguing*. [< *inter-* + *league*[1].] To combine in a league; engage in joint action.

Their strength the Fire, the Water gave
In *interleagued* endeavor.
Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

interleave (in-tėr-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleaved*, ppr. *interleaving*. [< *inter-* + *leaf* (*leave*[3]).] **1.** To insert a leaf or leaves in: as, to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or with illustrations.

If he may be said to have kept a commonplace, it was nothing more than a small *interleaved* pocket-almanack, of about three inches square. *Bp. Hurd* (Warburton's Works, I. 87).

An *interleaved* copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he [Johnson] made the repository of the several articles. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

2. To insert between leaves: as, to *interleave* engravings, or blank leaves for notes or additions, in a book.

interlibel (in-tėr-lī'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlibeled*, *interlibelled*, ppr. *interlibeling*, *interlibelling*. [< *inter-* + *libel*.] To libel mutually or reciprocally. *Bacon.*

interline[1] (in-tėr-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< OF. *entreligner*, < ML. *interlineare*, write between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] **1.** To insert between lines: as, to *interline* corrections in a writing.—**2.** To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed.

Then the accuser will be ready to *interline* the schedules of thy debts, thy sins, and insert false debts.
Donne, Sermons, ix.

The minute they had signed was in some places dashed and *interlined*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

3. To write or print in alternate lines: as, to *interline* Greek with Latin.

When, by . . . *interlining* Latin with English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced.
Locke, Education, § 168.

interline[1] (in'tėr-līn), *n.* [< OF. *entreligne*; as *inter-* + *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] A line between other lines.

There is a network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and *interlines* about the brow and side of the nose.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 11.

interline[2] (in-tėr-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< *inter-* + *line*[3], *v.*] To insert, as a thickness of fabric or material, between the lining and the outer surface of (a garment): as, a cloak lined with silk, and *interlined* with flannel.

interlineal (in-tėr-lin'ē-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *interlineal*; as *inter-* + *line*[2] + *-al*. Cf. *lineal*.] Between lines; interlinear. *Imp. Dict.*

interlinear (in-tėr-lin'ē-är), *a.* [= F. *interlinéaire* = Sp. *interlinear* = It. *interlineare*, < ML. *interlinearis*, being between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2]. Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] **1.** Situated between the lines; inserted between lines; hence, intermediate: as, *interlinear* corrections. Also *interlineary*.

He sometimes saved his cash
By *interlinear* days of frugal hash.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 110.

2. Having interpolated lines; interlined: as, an *interlinear* translation (one in which a line of the translated text is followed by a corresponding line of the translation).—**Interlinear system**, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations.

interlinearily (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri-li), *adv.* Same as *interlinearly*. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

interlinearly (in-tėr-lin'ē-ār-li), *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

interlineary (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *interlinearis*: see *interlinear*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *interlinear*.

Devotion is no marginal note, no *interlineary* gloss, no parenthesis that may be left out; it is no occasional thing, no conditional thing. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

II. *n.*; pl. *interlinearies* (-riz). A book having interlined matter. [Rare.]

The infinit helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

interlineation (in-tėr-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **interlineatio*(*n-*), < *interlineare*, interline: see *interline*[1].] The act of interlining; alteration or correction, as of written or printed matter, by interlinear insertion; also, that which is interlined; specifically, in *law*, an alteration made in a written instrument by inserting any matter after it is engrossed.

Of these lines, and of the whole first book, I am told that there was yet a former copy, more varied, and more deformed with *interlineations*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Gerald took a slip of manuscript from his hand. It was written in pencil and showed many corrections and *interlineations*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

interlining[1] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[1], *v.*] Same as *interlineation*.

We blot out this hand-writing of God's ordinances, or mingle it with false principles and *interlinings* of our own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

interlining[2] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[2], *v.*] A layer of textile fabric or other material placed between the lining and the outer surface, as of a garment.

interlink (in-tėr-lingk'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *v.*] To join together by or as by links; unite by strong ties, as of interest or affection.

These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain and are at the same time contained.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 71.

Many an incomparable lovely pair
With hand in hand were *interlinked* seen,
Making fair honour to their sovereign queen.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

interlink (in'tėr-lingk), *n.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *n.*] A link in a chain; hence, an intermediate step in a process of reasoning. *Coleridge.*

interlobular (in-tėr-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lobule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among lobules: specifically said of structures in the liver, and correlated with *intralobular*.—**Interlobular veins**, branches of the portal vein which ramify between the lobules of the liver. Also called *peripheral veins*, as distinguished from *central* or *intralobular veins*.

interlocution† (in″tėr-lō-kū'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *location*.] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocution* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.
Buckingham, Rehearsal.

★ **interlock** (in-tėr-lok'), *v.* [< *inter-* + *lock*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be locked together; mutually engage, clasp, or cling; embrace: as, the *interlocking* boughs of a wood.

In the first, the edges of the bones are in close contact, often *interlocking* by means of projections of one bone fitting into corresponding depressions of the other.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 8.

Interlocking system of signals, in *railroading*, any system of devices whereby signals denoting the positions of switches at stations, junctions, and bridges are, by means of locking mechanism, connected with and controlled by the switch mechanism, in such manner that any movement of the switches operates the proper signal to indicate to engine-drivers and others the position in which the switch is set. Various systems have been introduced, and they have added greatly to the safety of modern railway traffic.

II. *trans.* To lock or clasp together; lock or hitch one in another: as, cattle sometimes *interlock* their horns.

My lady with her fingers *interlock'd*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

interlocular (in-tėr-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *loculus* + *-ar*.] Situated between loculi; of or pertaining to an interloculus.

The internal cavity of the corallites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or *interlocular* spaces. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 209.

interloculus (in-tėr-lok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *interloculi* (-lī). [NL., < *inter-* + *loculus*.] A space or chamber between any two loculi, as of a coral.

This matrix usually infills the cups and some of the *interloculi* in the specimens. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. 130.

interlocution (in″tėr-lō-kū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interlocution* = Sp. *interlocución* = Pg. *interlocução* = It. *interlocuzione*, < L. *interlocutio(n-)*, a speaking between, < *interloqui*, speak between, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. Interchange of speech; alternation in speaking; dialogue.

It [rehearsal of the Psalms] is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutuall returne of sentences from side to side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 37.

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shewes slownesse. *Bacon*, Discourse.

The Hearer of prayer invites *interlocution* with man.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm (ed. 1853), p. 47.

2. Intermediate discussion or argument; in *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

interlocutor (in-tėr-lok'ū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *interlocuteur* = Sp. Pg. *interlocutor* = It. *interlocutore*, < L. as if **interlocutor*, < *interloqui*, speak between: see *interlocution*.] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue or takes part in a conversation.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance.
Bentley, On Phalaris.

2. In *Scots law*, a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

interlocutory (in-tėr-lok'ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *interlocutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *interlocutorio*, < L. as if **interlocutorius*, < *interloqui*, speak between: see *interlocutor*.] 1. Consisting in or partaking of the character of dialogue; pertaining to, characterized by, or participating in conversation; conversational: as, *interlocutory* instruction; an *interlocutory* encounter.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

The recitative consequently is of two kinds, narrative and *interlocutory*. *Jago*, Adam, an Oratorio.

2. Spoken intermediately; interjected into the main course of speech; specifically, in *law*, uttered or promulgated incidentally; not determinative or final in purport: as, an *interlocutory* argument; an *interlocutory* order, decree, or judgment (that is, one relating to a particular question or point in a case, but not to the final issue).

It is easy to observe that the judgment here given is not final, but merely *interlocutory*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiv.

The effect of the Governor's eloquence was much diminished, however, by the *interlocutory* remarks of De Herpt and a group of his adherents.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 359.

3. In *law*, intermediately transacted; taking place apart from the main course of a cause.

The *interlocutory* hearings before the judges in chambers were numerous.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 321.

Interlocutory injunction. See *injunction*.—**Interlocutory judgment or decree**, a judgment or decree which, though it may determine the substantial rights of the parties, yet is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, or amounts, or other questions involving such matters, and necessary to be determined before a judgment can be awarded that can be executed or appealed from: as, a decree adjudging that plaintiff is entitled to an accounting from defendant, and directing the account to be taken, in order that he may have a final decree for the balance found due.

interlocutress (in-tėr-lok'ū-tres), *n.* [< *interlocutor* + *-ess*. Cf. *interlocutrice*.] A female interlocutor.

For ten minutes Longmore felt a revival of interest in his *interlocutress*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 367.

interlocutrice (in-tėr-lok'ū-tris), *n.* [= F. *interlocutrice* = It. *interlocutrice*, < L. as if **interlocutrix*: see *interlocutrix*.] An interlocutress.

Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and *interlocutrice*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

interlocutrix (in-tėr-lok'ū-triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of **interlocutor*: see *interlocutor*.] An interlocutress.

interlope (in-tėr-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interloped*, ppr. *interloping*. [< *interloper*, q. v.] 1. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; traffic without a proper license; forestall.

Saints may not trade, but they may *interlope*.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 41.

The patron is desired to leave off his *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

2. To obtrude one's self into a business in which one has no right.

interloper (in'tėr-lō-pėr), *n.* [< D. *enterlooper*, a coaster, a coasting vessel, hence a smuggler, smuggling vessel (one that runs in and out along the coast), < F. *entre*, between (see *enter-*, *inter-*), + D. *looper* (= E. *leaper*), a runner, < *loopen* = E. *leap*, run: see *leap*[1], *lope*. The F. *interlope*, Sp. *intérlope*, an interloper (vessel), interloping, are from E.] 1. One who trades without license.

Whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns, either openly or covertly, to all those *interlopers* who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither.
Sir W. Temple, To the Gov. and Comp. of Merchant [Adventurers, March 26, 1675.

2. One who interferes obtrusively or officiously; one who thrusts himself into a station to which he has no claim, or into affairs in which he has no interest.

The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions. *Is. Taylor.*

interlucate† (in-tėr-lū'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interlucatus*, pp. of *interlucare*, let the light through (sc. trees, by cutting away some of the branches), < *inter*, between, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *light*[1].] To admit light through, as by removing branches of trees. *Cockeram.*

interlucation† (in″tėr-lū-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *interlucatio(n-)*, < *interlucare*: see *interlucate*.] The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

interlucent (in-ter-lū'sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *interlucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interlucere*, shine through, be visible, < *inter*, between, + *lucere*, be light, shine: see *lucid*.] Shining between.

interlude (in'tėr-lūd), *n.* [Formerly also *enterlude*; < ME. *entrelude*, < OF. *entrelude*, < ML. *interludium*, an interlude, < L. *inter*, between, + *ludus*, play: see *ludicrous*.] 1. In *dramatic art*, an intermediate entertainment; a short independent performance introduced on the stage between the parts or in the course of the main entertainment; also, any similar by-play or episode or incident occurring in other circumstances.—2. In the early English drama, a play; particularly, a play from real life, distinguished from the mysteries and moralities. They were generally short and coarse. The first plays distinctively so called were those of John Heywood, beginning about 1521, although the name had previously been applied occasionally to dramas of any kind, and at an early date to the moralities.

Their new comedies or cluill *enterludes* were played in open pauilions or tents of linnen cloth or lether, halfe displayed that the people might see.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Comedy is the immediate successor of the *Interludes*, which are themselves only a popularized form of the Moralities, abstractions having been converted into individual types. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxi.

The *Interlude*—a short humorous piece, to be acted in the midst of the Morality for the amusement of the people—had been frequently used, but Heywood isolated it from the Morality, and made of it a kind of farce. Out of it, we may say, grew English comedy.
Stopford Brooke, Primer of Eng. Lit., p. 79.

3. In *music*, a subordinate passage or composition inserted between the principal sections of a work or performance. Specifically—(*a*) A short instrumental or vocal piece inserted between the acts of a drama or an opera; an intermezzo. (*b*) An instrumental passage between the stanzas or the lines of a hymn or metrical psalm.

Interludes are played, in Germany, not between the verses of the Choral, but between the separate lines of each verse. *Grove*, Dict. Music.

(*c*) An instrumental piece between successive parts of a church service.

interluded (in'tėr-lū-ded), *a.* Inserted as an interlude; having interludes.

interluder (in'tėr-lū-dėr), *n.* One who performs in an interlude. [Rare.]

They make all their scholars play-boys! Is 't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Here are a certain company of players— . . .
Country comedians, *interluders*, sir.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

interludial (in-tėr-lū'di-al), *a.* [< ML. *interludium*, interlude, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an interlude.

At first [comedy was] wholly unregarded as a sphere for art uses, then admitted for *interludial* purposes in a fabrication styled intermezzo, that was played between the acts of a serious composition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 94.

interluency† (in-tėr-lū'ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *interluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interluere*, wash under, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *luere*, wash: see *lave*, *lotion*.] A flowing between; interposition of water. [Rare.]

Those parts of Asia and America which are not disjoyned by the *inter-luency* of the sea might have been formerly in some age of the world contiguous to each other. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 193.

interlunar (in-tėr-lū'năr), *a.* [= F. *interlunaire* = Pg. *interlunar*; < L. *inter*, between, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to the moon's monthly interval of invisibility; between the periods of moonlight: as, *interlunar* nights. The *interlunar cave* is the place of seclusion into which the moon was anciently supposed to retire at such times.

And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar cave*.
Milton, S. A., l. 89.

Prometheus . . . repairs to a certain exquisite *interlunar cave*, and there dwells in tranquillity with his beloved Asia. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 100.

interlunary† (in-tėr-lū'nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *interlunar*.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions, eclipses of sun, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

interly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *entirely*.

He telles tham so that ilke aman may fele,
And what thei may *interly* knowe
Yf thei were dyme [obscure],
What the prophettis saide in ther sawe,
All longis to hym. *York Plays*, p. 206.

intermarriage (in-tėr-mar'āj), *n.* [< *inter-* + *marriage*.] 1. The union of two persons in marriage. [Rare.]—2. Marriage between members of two families, classes, or races; the relation rising from such marriage, as that two families are united in *intermarriage*.—3. Consanguineous marriage, or that between persons nearly related by blood. [Rare.]

Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease.
Quain, Dict. of Med., p. 384.

intermarry (in-tėr-mar'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermarried*, ppr. *intermarrying*. [< *inter-* + *marry*[1].] To become connected by marriage, as two families, clans, classes, or tribes.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift*, Contests in Athens and Rome.

As the Gentoo tribe never *intermarry*, India may properly be said to contain four different nations.
Mickle, Inq. into the Bramin Philosophy.

intermaxilla (in″tėr-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *intermaxillæ* (-ē). [< *inter-* + *maxilla*.] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone; the premaxilla. See *intermaxillary*, *n.*

intermaxillary (in-tėr-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] **I.** *a.* (*a*) Situated between the maxillary or upper jaw-bones: specifically applied to the intermaxilla or premaxilla. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the intermaxilla: as, *intermaxillary* teeth (that is, in mammals, incisors). (*c*) In *Crustacea*, situated between those somites of the head which bear the maxillæ: as, the *intermaxillary* apodeme (which is developed from the membrane connecting the two maxillary somites).—**Intermaxillary lobe**, in *entom.*, a name given by Straus-Durckheim to the maxillary lobe or apex of the maxilla.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermaxillaries* (-riz). 1. The intermaxilla or premaxilla; one of a pair of bones of the upper jaw, situated between or rather in front of the maxillary bones, and in relation with its fellow of the opposite side. In man it is small, and speedily unites with the supramaxillary, with obliteration of all signs of its previous distinctness. In most mammals it is large, permanently distinct, and prominent; and, being usually rather in front of the superior maxillaries than between them, it is oftener called *premaxillary*. Whatever its size, shape, or situation, it is the bone of the upper jaw which bears the incisor teeth, when these occur. In birds it is by far the largest and principal bone of the upper mandible. It is single and median, representing a coalesced pair of bones; it represents that part of the upper jaw which is sheathed in horn, and its shape conforms with that of the beak. It has usually three prongs, one of which mounts to the forehead, the other two running along the palate. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crotalus*, and *Gallinæ*.

2. One of the foremost pair of the upper jawbones in most teleostean fishes, once generally supposed to be homologous with the intermaxillary of the higher vertebrates.—3. The intermaxillary lobe of an insect. See I.

intermean† (in′tėr-mēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mean*³.] Something done in the mean time; an interact.

The propensity to laugh at the expense of good sense and propriety is well ridiculed in the *Intermeane* at the end of the first act of the "Staple of Newes" by Jonson.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 232.

intermeation† (in′tėr-mē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **intermeatio*(*n-*), < *intermeare*, pass through or between, < *inter*, between, + *meare*, pass: see *meatus*.] A flowing or passing between. *Bailey*, 1731.

intermeddle (in-tėr-med′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermeddled*, ppr. *intermeddling*. [< ME. *entermedlen*, *entremedlen*, < OF. *entremedler*, *entremesler*, *entremeller* (> ME. *intermellen*: see *intermell*), F. *entremêler* (= Pr. *entremesclar* = Sp. *entremezclar* = It. *intramischiare*), intermeddle, < *entre*, between, + *medler*, *mesler*, etc., mix, meddle: see *inter-* and *meddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take part in some matter; especially, to interfere officiously or impertinently; take part in business with which one has no concern.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, though on King Richard's Side, *intermeddled* not in the Battel, was incontinently taken into Favour, and made of the Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 233.

And [they] over boldly *intermeddle* with duties whereof no charge was ever given them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

It is usually thought, with great justice, a very impertinent thing in a private man to *intermeddle* in matters which regard the state. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 128.

2†. To give one's self concern.

Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and *intermeddleth* with all wisdom. Prov. xviii. 1.

=Syn. *Interfere*, *Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

II.† *trans.* To intermix; mingle; mix up.

Agein the peple of Pounce Antonye, that alle were *entermedled* with the peple of Arthur, that foughten full harde on that oo part and the tother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

He hath *intermedled* in his historie certaine things contrary to the trueth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 572.

This kynde of workemanshippe *intermedled* of stone and timber . . . is no euil syght.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 191.

Veritie is perfect when it is not *intermedled* with falshood. *Devil Conjur'd* (1596).

intermeddler (in-tėr-med′lėr), *n.* One who intermeddles; a meddler in affairs which do not concern him, or with which he cannot properly interfere.

Nor did I ever know a Man that touch'd on Conjugal Affairs could ever reconcile the jarring Humours, but in a common hatred of the *Intermedler*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

"The consequence was, as but too often happens," wrote the afflicted *intermeddler*, "that all concerned became inimical to me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 106.

intermeddlesome (in-tėr-med′l-sum), *a.* [< *intermeddle* + *-some*.] Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermeddlesomeness (in-tėr-med′l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermedia, *n.* Plural of *intermedium*.

intermediacy (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-si), *n.* [< *intermedia*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The state of being intermediate, or of acting intermediately; intermediate agency; interposition; intervention.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by the impressions made on the membrane by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 3, note 20.

intermedial (in-tėr-mē′di-al), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-al*.] Intermediate; intervening; intervenient.

Since all thy creatures obey thy word, I alone may not disorder the creation, and cancel those bands and *intermedial* links of subordination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

Black, white, red, or any other of the *intermedial* colours.
Evelyn, Sculptura, i. 5.

intermedian† (in-tėr-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-an*.] Lying between; intermediate. *Blount*.

intermediary (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiaire* = Sp. *intermediar* = It. *intermediario*; < L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between; having an intermediate position or action: as, an *intermediary* process.—**Intermediary function**, in *math.*, a function holomorphic in the whole plane which satisfies the conditions

$$f(x+\omega)=e^{ax+b}fx$$
$$f(x+\omega')=e^{a'x+b'}fx,$$

where ω and ω' are quasi-periods.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermediaries* (-riz). One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intermediate agent; a go-between.

They [senates] have been instruments, but never *intermediaries*. *Landor*.

England was acting only as an *intermediary*.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 701.

Sometimes two or three *intermediaries* would be employed. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 183.

The enterprising Hellenes becoming the *intermediaries* between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 725.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē′di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermediated*, ppr. *intermediating*. [< ML. *intermediatus*, pp. of *intermediare*, come between, act as a mediator, < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*. Cf. *mediate*.] To act intermediately; intervene; interpose.

I'll tell ye what conditions threaten danger,
Unless you *intermediate*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 1.

By interposing your *intermediating* authority, endeavour to avert the horrid cruelty of this edict.
Milton, Letters of State, Oliver to Gustavus Adolphus.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiat*, < ML. *intermediatus*: see *intermediate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between two extremes; coming between, in either position or degree; intervening; interposed: generally followed by *between* when the extremes are mentioned: as, an *intermediate* space; *intermediate* obstacles.

Arviragus, the king's son, . . . having escaped with life in the late battle, had employed the *intermediate* time in privately collecting his father's scattered forces, to put him again into a condition of facing the enemy.
W. Mason, Caractacus, Arg.

These plants are beautifully *intermediate between* the oxlip and the primrose.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 70.

Intermediate area, a part of an insect's wing between the subcostal and the internal vein.—**Intermediate genus**, in *logic*, a genus narrower than the widest and wider than the narrowest class.—**Intermediate grade** or **school**, in the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department next above the primary and below the grammar grade. See *grammar-school*, 2.—**Intermediate palpi**, the maxillary palpi of those insects in which the outer lobes of the maxillæ are palpiform, so that apparently there are three pairs of palpi, two on the maxillæ and one on the labium, as in the *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*.—**Intermediate rafter**. See *rafter*.—**Intermediate state**, in *theol.*, the state or condition of souls after death and before the resurrection of the body; by extension of meaning, the place of departed spirits, as distinct from both earth and heaven; Hades.—**Intermediate terms**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the *extremes*: thus, in the proportion 2 : 4 : : 6 : 12, four and six are the *intermediate terms*.—**Intermediate witness** or **authority**, one who witnesses to a thing not by virtue of his own direct knowledge of it, but resting on other testimony.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a syzygetic function: thus, if U and V are quantics of the same order, and if λ and μ are indeterminate constants, $\lambda U + \mu V$ is an *intermediate* of U and V.—2. An intermediary. [Rare.]

That sea he had read of, though never yet beheld, . . . gladly would he have hailed it as an *intermediate* betwixt the sky and the earth.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

intermediately (in-tėr-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention. *Johnson*.

intermediation (in-tėr-mē-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *intermediate* + *-ion*, after *mediation*.] The act of intermediating, or the state of being intermediate; intervention; interposition; intermediacy.

An external action being related to a feeling only through an intermediate nervous change, the *intermediation* cannot well be left out of sight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 77.

The latter consists of a lateral arch upon each side, united . . . by the *intermediation* of medial basal elements below. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 114.

intermediator (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *intermediator*, a middleman, < L. *inter*, between, + LL. *mediator*, one who mediates: see *mediator*.] A mediator between parties; any person or thing that acts intermediately.

In touch, it is the epidermis . . . which is the *intermediator* between the nerve and the physical agent.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 240.

intermedietto (in-tėr-mē-di-et′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *intermedio*, an interlude: see *intermedious*.] A short interlude.

intermedioust, *a.* [= F. *intermède* = Sp. Pg. It. *intermedio*, intermediate; as a noun, an interlude; < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] Intermediate.

There was nothing *intermedious*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

intermedium (in-tėr-mē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *intermedia* (-ä). [< L. *intermedium*, neut. of *intermedius*, that is between, < *inter*, between, + *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] 1. Intermediate space. [Rare.]—2. That which intervenes; an intervening agent or medium.

The influence of the elastic *intermedium* on the voltaic arc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 7.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a median carpal or tarsal bone of the proximal row, so called from its situation between the ulnare and the radiale in the carpus, and between the tibiale and the fibulare in the tarsus. See cuts under *carpus* and *Ichthyosauria*.

intermeet†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entremeete*; apparently < *inter-* + *meet*¹, but perhaps for *intermete*, old form of *intermit*, mingle.] To meet together; mingle.

Upon her cheekes the Lillie and the Rose
Did *entremeete* wyth equall change of hewe.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

intermell† (in-tėr-mel′), *v.* [< ME. *intermellen*, *entermellen*, < OF. *entremeller*, var. of *entremesler* (F. *entremêler*), intermix: see *intermeddle*.] **I.** *trans.* To intermix; intermingle.

II. *intrans.* To interfere; meddle.

But thay loved eche other passynge well,
That no spyes durst with thame *intermell*.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

To . . . boldly *intermel*
With sacred things.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Satire ix. 110.

intermembral (in-tėr-mem′bral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *membrum*, member, + *-al*.] Existing (as a relation) between the limbs: as, *intermembral* homology (the homological correspondence between the fore and hind limbs of vertebrates or between the corresponding members of other animals).

intermenstrual (in-tėr-men′strọ̈-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *menstrua* + *-al*.] Occurring between the menstrual periods.

interment (in-tėr′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enterment*, *entierment*, < OF. *enterrement*, < ML. *interramentum*, burial, < *interrare*, bury, inter: see *inter*¹ and *-ment*.] The act of interring or depositing in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Achilles hade appetite, & angardly dissiret,
The Citie for to se, and the solemne fare
At the *entierment* full triet of the tru prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9106.

Interment in churches of favourite martyrs and apostles was at one time much sought after. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 826.

intermention (in-tėr-men′shọn), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *mention*.] To mention among others; include in mentioning. [Rare.]

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place wherein we do not find him [Archbishop Laud] *intermentioned*. *Grimstone*. (*Latham.*)

intermesenterial (in-tėr-mez-en-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-al*.] Same as *intermesenteric*. *G. C. Bourne*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 34.

intermesenteric (in-tėr-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-ic*.] Situated between mesenteries; in *Actinozoa*, noting specifically the chambers between the partitions or mesenteries which radiate from the gastric sac to the body-wall. See cut under *Actinozoa*.

As the mesenteries increase in number, the tentacles grow out as diverticula of the *intermesenteric* spaces.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intermess†, *n.* [< OF. *entremes*, F. *entremets*, something put between, a side dish: see *entremets*.] An interlude.

I likewise added my little History of Chalcography, a treatise of the perfection of Paynting, . . . with some other *intermesses* which might divert within doores.
Evelyn, To Lady Sunderland.

intermet†, *v.* [ME. *intermetten*: see *entermit*.] Same as *entermit*.

For loue of hir even cristene thei *intermettid* hem with worldely besynes in helpynge of hir sugettis; and sothly that was charite.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

intermetacarpal (in-tėr-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Situated between metacarpal bones: as, *intermetacarpal* ligaments.

intermetatarsal (in-tėr-met-a-tär′sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metatarsal*.] Situated between metatarsal bones: as, *intermetatarsal* ligaments.

intermewer (in-tėr-mū′ėr), *n.* [< *inter* + *mew*² + *-er*.] A hawk between its first mewing and the full growth of its next coat.

intermezzo (in-tėr-med′zō), *n.* [It., < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] 1. A light and pleasing dramatic entertainment

introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; later, a ballet divertissement introduced in like manner.

The theatre itself came to supplement its waning attractions by every species of illegitimate *intermezzo*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 10.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A short musical work of light character inserted between the acts of a serious drama or opera; a burlesque or comedy. The intermezzo was the germ of the opera bouffe or comic opera. (*b*) A short composition, without any definite musical form, introduced in an extended musical work, or a piece composed in a similar style.

intermicate† (in-tėr-mī′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *intermicatus*, pp. of *intermicare*, glitter among, < *inter*, between, among, + *micare*, glitter, shine: see *mica*.] To shine between or among. *Blount.*

intermication† (in″tėr-mī-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *intermicate* + *-ion*.] A shining between or among. *Bailey.*

intermigration (in″tėr-mī-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *migration*.] Reciprocal migration; exchange of persons or populations between districts or countries.

Nay, let us look upon men in several climates, though in the same continent, we shall see a strange variety among them in colour, figure, stature, complexion, humour; and all arising from the difference of the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access and mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 200.

interminable (in-tėr′mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *interminable* = Sp. *interminable* = Pg. *interminavel* = It. *interminabile*, < LL. *interminabilis*, endless, < *in-* priv. + **terminabilis*, terminable: see *terminable*.] Without termination; endless; having no limits or limitation; unending; long drawn out: as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 307.

The word
That, finding an *interminable* space
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well.
Cowper, Task, v. 556.

=**Syn.** Limitless, illimitable.

interminableness (in-tėr′mi-nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 59.

interminably (in-tėr′mi-nạ-bli), *adv.* In an interminable manner or extent; endlessly.

interminate[1] (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *interminé* = It *interminato*, < L. *interminatus*, unbounded, < *in-* priv. + *terminatus*, bounded: see *terminate*, *a.*] Not terminated; unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Within a thicket I reposde; when round
I ruffled vp falne leaues in heape, and found
(Let fall from heauen) a sleepe *interminate*.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii.

The Epicurean hypothesis admits not of such an *interminate* division of matter, but will have it stop at certain solid corpuscles, which, for their not being further divisible, are called atoms, ἄτομοι. *Boyle*, Works, III. 661.

Interminate decimal, a decimal conceived as carried to an infinity of places: thus, the decimal .010010001 +, where the number of ciphers between successive *ones* is conceived to increase in arithmetical progression to infinity, is an *interminate decimal*.

interminate[2]† (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interminatus*, pp. of *interminari*, also *interminare*, threaten, < *inter*, between, + *minari*, threaten: see *menace*.] To menace.

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith . . . I might strike your hearts with just horrour. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 163.

interminationt (in″tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *interminatio(n-)*, < L. *interminari*, threaten: see *interminate*[2].] A menace or threat.

It were strange that it should be possible for all men to keep the commandments, and required and exacted of all men with the *intermination* or threatening of horrid pains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 430.

intermine (in-tėr-mīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intermined*, ppr. *intermining*. [< *inter-* + *mine*[2].] To intersect or penetrate with mines.

Her large oaks so long green, as summer there her bowers
Had set up all the year, her air for health refin'd,
Her earth with allom veins so richly *intermin'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxviii. 344.

intermingle (in-tėr-ming′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermingled*, ppr. *intermingling*. [< *inter-* + *mingle*.] **I.** *trans.* To mingle or mix together; mix up; intermix.

I'll *intermingle* everything he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 25.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2, 64.

So sportive is the light
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine, *intermingling* quick.
Cowper, Task, i. 347.

intermingledom (in-tėr-ming′gl-dum), *n.* [< *intermingle* + *-dom*.] Something which intermingles. [Humorous.]

The case is filled with bits and ends to ribbons, patterns, and so forth, of all manner of colours, faded and fresh; with *intermingledoms* of gold-beater's skin plasters for a cut finger.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 184.

interministerium (in-tėr-min-is-tē′ri-um), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *interregnum*; < L. *inter*, between, + *ministerium*, ministry: see *ministry*.] The period between the dissolution of one ministerial government and the formation of another. [Rare.]

The regency are so temporizing and timid, especially in this *interministerium*, that I am in great apprehension of our having the plague. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

intermise† (in′tėr-mīz), *n.* [< F. *entremise*, intervention, interference, < *entremettre*, pp. *entremis*, intervene: see *intermit*.] Interference; interposition. *Bacon.*

intermiss†, *n.* [< L. *intermissus*, an intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, intermit: see *intermit*.] Intermission.

In which short *intermiss* the King relapseth to his former errour. *E. Fannant*, Hist. Edw. II. (1680), p. 94.

intermission (in-tėr-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *intermission* = Pr. *intermissio* = Sp. *intermisión* = Pg. *intermissão* = It. *intermissione*, < L. *intermissio(n-)*, a breaking off, interruption, intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, break off: see *intermit*.] 1. The act of intermitting, or the state of being intermitted; temporary cessation; pause: as, to labor without *intermission*; *intermission* of the pulse.

Thou hast no *intermission* of thy sins,
But all thy life is a continued ill.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

The spirit of man cannot demean it selfe lively in this body without some recreating *intermission* of labour, and serious things. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. In *med.*, the temporary cessation or subsidence of a disease, as fever; interval between paroxysms. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.

3. Period of cessation; an intervening time; interval; specifically, recess at school.

But, gentle heavens,
Cut short all *intermission;* front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 232.

Times have changed since the jackets and trousers used to draw up on one side of the road, and the petticoats on the other, to salute with bow and courtesy the white neckcloth of the parson or the squire, if it chanced to pass during *intermission*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 242.

4†. Interference.

No other . . . towns, whom those Countries did no way concern, shall in any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission* tending to an accord.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 126.

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Rest*, *Suspension*, etc. (see *stop*, *n.*), interval, interruption, respite.

intermissive (in-tėr-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*, intermit, + *-ive*.] Intermitting; coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continuous.

Wounds will I lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their *intermissive* miseries.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1, 88.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermissive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life, and profession.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

intermit (in-tėr-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermitted*, ppr. *intermitting*. [< ME. *intermetten*, *entermeten*, < OF. *entremettre*, *intremettre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = It. *intermettere*, < L. *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, leave off, break off, interrupt, omit, leave an interval, cease, pause, < *inter*, between, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *amit*[2], *admit*, *commit*, *omit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a temporary stop to; suspend or delay; interrupt: as, to *intermit* one's efforts.

Yet once againe, my muse, I pardon pray,
Thine *intermitted* song if I repeate.
Wyatt, Death of the Countesse of Pembroke.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws, . . . what would become of man himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Thou *intermittest* not
Thine everlasting journey.
Bryant, River by Night.

2†. To omit; pass by or over; neglect.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude.
Shak., J. C., i. 1, 59.

Wer't your case,
You being young as I am, would you *intermit*
So fair and sweet occasion?
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cease or break off for a time; come to a temporary stop; stop or pause at intervals: as, a spring that *intermits* once in three minutes; an *intermitting* pulse.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
Cartwright, Ordinary, iv. 2.

That power [of self-dislocation] by which a sequence of words that naturally is directly consecutive commences, *intermits*, and reappears at a remote part of the sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

=**Syn.** *Subside*, etc. See *abate*.

intermittence (in-tėr-mit′ens), *n.* [< *intermitten(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of being intermittent; intermitting character or quality: as, the *intermittence* of a fever, or of a spring.

The *intermittence* [of the heart] continued until the end of the voyage. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 471.

intermittency (in-tėr-mit′en-si), *n.* Same as *intermittence*.

Thirteen [tobacco-users] had *intermittency* of the pulse.
Science, XII. 223.

★

intermittent (in-tėr-mit′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermittent* = Sp. *intermitente* = Pg. It. *intermittente*, < L. *intermitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intermittere*, leave off, cease, pause: see *intermit*.] **I.** *a.* Ceasing at intervals; that alternately stops and starts; intermitting: as, an *intermittent* fever; an *intermittent* spring.

As to me, I was always steadily of opinion that this disorder was not in its nature *intermittent*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Good water is spoiled and bad water rendered worse by the *intermittent* system of supply.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 557.

Intermittent current. See *electric current*, under *current*[1]. — **Intermittent earth, fever,** etc. See the nouns. — **Intermittent gear,** any arrangement of geared wheels, as a mutilated gear, or a cog-wheel with a part of the cogs left out, or a rack, pinion, segment, or cam, devised to produce a regular pause or change of speed in the motion of any machine, as in many printing-presses, motors, counters, etc.; an intermittent wheel. — **Intermittent** or **intermitting spring,** a spring which flows for a time and then ceases, again begins to flow after an interval, and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of *intermittent spring* is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins and continues to flow till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on. — **Intermittent wheel,** a general name for all kinds of escape-wheels, counting-wheels in registers and meters, stop-motions in watches, clocks, etc.

II. *n.* [L. *febris intermitten(t-)s*, an intermittent fever.] Intermittent fever.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked "cold stage." After this occurs the "hot stage." *Dunglison.*

intermittently (in-tėr-mit′ent-li), *adv.* In an intermittent manner; by alternate stops and starts.

intermitting (in-tėr-mit′ing), *p. a.* Ceasing for a time; stopping or pausing at intervals.

The vast intervals between the local points from which the *intermitting* voice ascends proclaim the storm-like pace at which he travels. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

Intermitting spring. See *intermittent*.

intermittingly (in-tėr-mit′ing-li), *adv.* In an intermitting manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

intermix (in-tėr-miks′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *mix*, after L. *intermiscere*, mix among, < *inter*, between, + *miscere*, mix.] **I.** *trans.* To mix together; intermingle.

They sing praises unto God, which they *intermix* with instruments of music.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

He doth ever *intermix* the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed together; become intermingled.

intermix (in′tėr-miks), *n.* [< *intermix*, *v.*] An intermixing or intermixture. [Rare.]

Just so are the actions or dispositions of the soul, angry or pleasant, lustful or cold, querulous or passionate, according as the body is disposed by the various *intermixes* of natural qualities. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

intermixedly (in-tėr-mik′sed-li), *adv.* In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. *Locke.*

intermixtion†, *n.* [< *intermix* + *-tion.*] Same as *intermixture.*

The whole congregacion of true christen people in this world, which, without *intermixcion* of obstinate heresies, professe the ryghte catholike faith.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 202.

intermixture (in-tėr-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *intermix* + *-ture*, after *mixture.*] 1. The act of intermixing or intermingling.

But for *intermixture* of rivers, and contiguity of situation, the inlands of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock are partly infolded.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

2. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—3. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

intermobility (in″tėr-mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mobility.*] Capability of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. *Brande.*

intermodillion (in″tėr-mō-dil′yọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *modillion.*] In *arch.*, the space between two modillions.

intermolecular (in″tėr-mō-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *molecule* + *-ar*3.] Between molecules; among the smallest particles of a substance: as, "*intermolecular* action," *A. Daniell.*

intermontane (in-tėr-mon′tān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mountain.*] Lying between mountains: as, *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

intermundane (in-tėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane.*] Lying between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies [sun, planets, and fixed stars] are called *intermundane* spaces.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

intermundian (in-tėr-mun′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *intermundia*, neut. pl., spaces between the worlds (in which, according to Epicurus, the gods reside), < *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world. Cf. *intermundane.*] Intermundane. *Coleridge.*

intermural (in-tėr-mū′rạl), *a.* [= Pg. *intermural*, < L. *intermuralis*, between walls, < *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural.*] Lying between walls.

intermure† (in-tėr-mūr′), *v. t.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall. Cf. *immure.*] To surround with walls; wall in.

A bulwark *intermur'd* with walls of brass,
A like can never be, nor ever was.
★ *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

intermuscular (in-tėr-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscular.*] Situated between muscles or muscular fibers.—**Intermuscular fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Intermuscular ligaments**, in lower vertebrates, tendinous bands separating myocommata.—**Intermuscular septum.** (*a*) An interspace between muscles, or between myotomes.

The interspaces between them appearing as *intermuscular septa.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

(*b*) A fascia of white fibrous connective tissue separating two muscles or muscular fibers.

intermusculary (in-tėr-mus′kū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *intermuscular.* *Beverley.*

intermutation (in″tėr-mū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **intermutatio(n-)*, < *intermutare*, interchange, < L. *inter*, between, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*2, *mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

Mutation is the replacement or substitution of elements, and when the change occurs between vowels we may term it *intermutation.* *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 17.

intermutual† (in-tėr-mū′tụ-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mutual.*] Mutual.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause for danger, hope, or fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

intermutually† (in-tėr-mū′tụ-ạl-i), *adv.* Mutually. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

intern (in-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *interne* (as F.); < F. *interne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interno*, < L. *internus*, inward, internal, < *inter*, between, < *in*, in, within: see *in*1, *in*2, *inter*2, *interior*, etc. Cf. *extern.*]

I. *a.* Internal. [Rare.]

Your predicaments, substance and accident,
Series extern and *intern*, with their causes.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

II. *n.* An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician
★ or surgeon. [A recent use, from the French.]

intern (in-tėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *interner* = Sp. Pg. *internar* = It. *internare*, send into the interior, confine in a certain locality, < L. *internus*, internal: see *intern*, *a.*] 1. To send into the interior of a country, as merchandise.—2. To confine within fixed or prescribed limits; specifically, to cause to reside in an interior locality without permission to leave it. [Chiefly used in connection with French subjects, in either sense.]

Calderon is a greater poet than Goethe, but even in the most masterly translation he retains still a Spanish accent, and is accordingly *interned* (if I may Anglicize a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality. ★
Lowell, Wordsworth.

internal (in-tėr′nạl), *a.* [= OF. *internel;* as *intern* + *-al.*] 1. Situated or comprised within, or in an inner part or place; inclosed; on the finite side of a bounding surface or line; within the outer boundary of; visceral.

If all depended upon the frame of our bodies, there must be some *internal* organs within us as far above the organs of brutes as the operations of our minds are above theirs.
Stillingfleet, Works, III. vii.

2. Pertaining to the subject itself, and independent, or relatively so, of other things. Thus, the *internal* affairs of a country are the affairs of its people with one another. [This is the most proper sense of the word, which no other expresses so well.]

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my *internal* sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 461.

His [Warren Hastings's] *internal* administration, with all its blemishes, gives him a title to be considered as one of the most remarkable men in our history.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The question of *internal* improvement within the States by the federal government took a new and large development after the war. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 3.

3. Inner; pertaining to the mind, or to the relations of the mind to itself. [In this sense the word *interior* is preferable.]

With our Saviour *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

Inasmuch as consciousness is the condition of all *internal* experience whatsoever, we cannot deduce or explain the essential nature of consciousness from other forms of such experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 544.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, in general, inner or interior; not superficial; deep-set; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: as, the *internal* carotid or iliac artery; the *internal* head of the gastrocnemius.—5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Nearest the axis of the body: as, the *internal* angles of the elytra; the *internal* surfaces of the tibiæ. (*b*) On that surface of the tegumentary parts or organs which is opposed to the external or visible surface: as, the *internal* plicæ of the elytra in certain *Coleoptera.* [In all senses opposed to *external.*]—**Internal adjunct**, an adjunct which belongs to its subject irrespective of other things.

Adjuncts are divided into *internal* and external. *Adjuncts internal* are those which inhere in the subject. External, which are ordered and disposed externally about it. A subject receives *adjuncts internal* into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge; — external to itself: as the sight, colour; soldiers, arms, etc.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Internal bisector, capsule, carotid, etc. See the nouns.—**Internal cause**, a cause constituting a part of its effect; the matter or form, according to the peripatetic philosophy. See *internal proximate cause*, below.—**Internal cell**, a cell behind the internal vein, distinguished in many *Hymenoptera.* It is sometimes divided into two.—**Internal criticism**, judgment concerning the authenticity of a writing based on the contents thereof.—**Internal denomination**†. See *denomination.*—**Internal epicondyle.** See *epicondyle.*—**Internal evidence**, evidence in regard to a thing or a subject afforded by its intrinsic character or quality.

There is strong *internal evidence* that he himself wrote the last part of the work. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 144.

Internal forces. See *force*1.—**Internal friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Internal gage, gear, good** etc. See the nouns.—**Internal intercostals.** See *intercostal.*—**Internal multiplication**, that kind of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. See *multiplication.*—**Internal necessity**, a necessity springing from the very nature of the subject.—**Internal proximate cause**, a cause which resides in the same subject in which the effect is produced, as the emanative and synectic or continent cause of Galen and the physicians.—**Internal quantity**, in *logic*, the sum of the marks of a logical term; logical depth or comprehension.—**Internal revenue.** See *revenue.*—**Internal sense**, or *inner sense*, the impressions produced on the mind by what is within the soul or organism; immediate empirical consciousness; self-consciousness; the apprehension of what passes in the world of thought; reflex perception.

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas, as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense.* But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Internal or spiritual sense of the Word, according to Swedenborg, the symbolic or spiritual meaning of those parts of the Bible which are written according to the correspondence of all natural things with spiritual principles or things in the spiritual world, and which alone, therefore, he regards as constituting the true Divine Word. These parts are the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, the books of Samuel and Kings, the Psalms and the prophets, the Gospels, and the Apocalypse.—**Internal triangle**, a small triangular cell, adjoining the inner side of the larger or discoidal triangle, found in the wings of some dragon-flies.—**Internal vein**, a longitudinal vein, nearly parallel with and close to the inner margin, found in the wings of many *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera.*—**Internal wheel**, an annular cogged wheel, with presentation of the cogs on the interior periphery.—**Internal work**, in *physics.* See *work.*—**Policy of internal improvements.** See *improvement.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inward*, *Interior*, etc. See *inner.*

internality (in-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *internal* + *-ity.*] The quality of being internal; the state of being interior; inwardness.

All ligaments [of bivalve shells] are external [in relation to the body of the animal], and their *internality* or externality is in respect of the hinge-line.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

internally (in-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* 1. Interiorly; within or inside of external limits; in an inner part or situation; in or into the interior parts: as, to take or administer medicine *internally.*—2. With regard to internal affairs.

There never was seen so strong a government *internally* as that of the French municipalities.
Burke, On French Affairs.

3. Inwardly; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Jer. Taylor.*

internarial (in-tėr-nā′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nares*, nostrils: see *narial.*] Situated between or separating the nostrils; inter-
★ nasal.

internasal (in-tėr-nā′zạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal.*] Situated between nasal parts or passages, or dividing them right and left.

A thin vertical lamella — the *internasal* septum.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 546.

internation (in-tėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< Sp. *internación;* as *intern* + *-ation.*] The act of interning; internment.

Importations and *internations* which are made from the 1st of April to the date on which this ordinance takes effect, through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte, shall be subjected to the provisions in the tariff laws of November 8, 1880. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 53½ (1885), p. 282.

international (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *international* = Sp. Pg. *internacional* = It. *internazionale* (all after E.); as *inter-* + *national.*]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting two or more nations; concerning different nations in common: as, an *international* exhibition; *international* law; *international* relations.

With regard to the political quality of the persons whose conduct is the object of the law. These may, on any given occasion, be considered either as members of the same state, or as members of different states: in the first case, the law may be referred to the head of internal, in the second case, to that of *international* jurisprudence. . . . The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence. The chancellor D'Aguesseau has already made, I find, a similar remark: he says that what is commonly called droit des gens ought rather to be termed droit entre les gens.
Bentham, Introd. to Principles of Morals, xvii. 25, note.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the society called the International.

The essence of the *International* movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 133.

International alphabet. See *Morse alphabet*, under *alphabet.*—**International copyright.** See *copyright.*—**International embargo.** See *embargo*, 1.—**International law**, the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct toward one another; "the system of rules which regulates the intercourse and determines the rights and obligations of sovereign states" (*Minor*). More specifically, international law is the aggregate of the rules which Christian states acknowledge as obligatory in their relations to each other's subjects. The rules also which they unite to impose on their subjects, respectively, for the treatment of one another, are included here, as being in the end rules of action for the states themselves.

The classical expression for *international law* is Jus Feciale, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 53.

International law, as we have viewed it, is a system of rules adopted by the free choice of certain nations for the

purpose of governing their intercourse with each other, and not inconsistent with the principles of natural justice. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 203.

Private international law, the rules by which the laws of one state are recognized and applied, in the courts of another, to civil or private rights of persons of, or property within, the former.

It is the province of *private international law* to decide which of two conflicting laws of different territories is to be applied in the decision of cases; and for this reason this branch is sometimes called the conflict of laws. It is called private, because it is concerned with the private rights and relations of individuals. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 69.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** A society (in full, "the International Workingmen's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of workingmen; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers in the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental ★ European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the doings of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength.

Of the *International* Marx was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning; and the German social democracy, though originated by Lassalle, before long fell under Marx's influence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 214.

2. A member of the International, or a believer ★ in its principles and methods.

Internationalism (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *international* + *-ism.*] The principles, doc- ★ trine, or theory advocated by Internationalists.

internationalist (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *international* + *-ist.*] **1.** A student, expounder, or upholder of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and *internationalists*, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals. *North British Rev.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of or a believer in the In- ★ ternational.

internationalize (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *internationalized*, ppr. *internationalizing*. [< *international* + *-ize.*] To make international; cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries: as, to *internationalize* a war.

internationally (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* With reference to the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. *J. S. Mill.*

interne, *n.* Same as *intern*.

interneciary (in-tėr-nē′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *internecium*, slaughter (see *internecion*), + *-ary.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecinal (in-tėr-nes′i-ṇal), *a.* [< *internecine* + *-al.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecine (in-tėr-nē′sin), *a.* [< L. *internecinus*, another reading of *internecivus*, deadly, murderous: see *internecive.*] Destructive; deadly; also mutually destructive.

Th' Egyptians worshipped dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 772.

internecion† (in-tėr-nē′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internecio(n-)*, *internicio(n-)*, slaughter, destruction, < *internecare*, slaughter, kill, < *inter*, between, + *necare*, kill.] General slaughter or destruction. [Rare.]

The number of *internecions* and slaughters would exceed all arithmetical calculation. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

internecive (in-tėr-nē′siv), *a.* [< L. *internecivus*, deadly, destructive, < *internecare*, kill: see *internecion.*] Mutually destructive. *Carlyle.*

internection† (in-tėr-nek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internectere*, bind together, < *inter*, between, + *nectere*, tie, bind. Cf. *connection*, etc.] Reciprocal connection; interrelation.

He coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *internection* that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 1.

interneural (in-tėr-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *neural.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebræ.—**Interneural spine**, in *ichth.*, one of the spiniform bones more or less interposed between the neural spines, and usually connecting with rays or spines of the dorsal fin or fins of fishes. They are generally dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt in the flesh between the neural spines. See *interhemal.*

II. *n.* An interneural part or formation, as in a fish.

Groups of cartilaginous parts representing *interneurals*. *Bean*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 632.

A series of flat spines . . . called *interneurals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 640.

internity (in-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *internità*, < L. *internus*, inner, internal: see *intern* and *-ity.*] The state or condition of being internal; inwardness. [Rare.]

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

internment (in-tėrn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *intern* + *-ment.*] The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in ★ the interior of a country.

internodal (in-tėr-nō′dạl), *a.* [< *internode* + *-al.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on an internode, as a flower-stalk proceeding from the intermediate space of a branch between two leaves.—**2.** Constituting or including an internode, as the space between two nodes or joints ★ in a plant or an animal.

internode (in′tėr-nōd), *n.* [= F. *entrenœud* = Sp. It. *internodio*, < L. *internodium*, the space between two knots or joints, < *inter*, between, + *nodus*, a knot, joint: see *node.*] A part or space between two knots or joints. (*a*) In *bot.*, the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-knots in a stem. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The continuity of a part, as a bone, between two nodes or joints. (2) Especially, one of the phalangeal bones of the fingers or toes, as extending between the nodes or joints of the digits.



Portion of Stem of *Ayenia*, showing *a*, internode.

The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed *internodes*. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 155.

(*c*) In *zoöl.*, the part of a jointed stem between any two joints, as of a polyp, a polyzoan, etc.

internodia, *n.* Plural of *internodium*.

internodial† (in-tėr-nō′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internodium*, internode, + *-al.*] Same as *internodal*.

But the *inter-nodial* parts of vegetables, or spaces between the joynts, are contrived with more uncertainty. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

internodium (in-tėr-nō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *internodia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *internode.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an internode; specifically, one of the phalanges or bones of a finger or toe.

internomedial (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + (LL.) *medialis*, middle: see *medial.*] Same as *internomedian*.

internomedian (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + *medianus*, middle: see *median.*] In *entom.*, within the median line or vein; between the median and the internal vein.—**Internomedian cell**, a basal cell of the wing, between the median and internal veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *submedian cell*.—**Internomedian vein** or **nervure**, a strong longitudinal vein in the tegmina of orthopterous insects, running from the base obliquely or in a curve to the posterior margin beyond the middle, and limiting the anal or posterior area.—**Internomedian veinlet**, in *Lepidoptera*, a longitudinal veinlet between the internal and the median vein, found in a few butterflies.

inter nos (in′tėr nōs). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *nos*, acc. pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*[2].] Between ourselves: a parenthetical phrase implying that something is said in confidence. In ★ French form, *entre nous*.

internuclear (in-tėr-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *nucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among nuclei.

By a parity of reasoning, muscular tissue may also be considered a cell aggregate, in which the *inter-nuclear* substance has become converted into striated muscle. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 190.

internuncial (in-tėr-nun′shạl), *a.* [< *internuncio*, *internuncius*, + *-al.*] **1.** Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—**2.** In *physiol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

It is more probable that "Kleinenberg's fibres" are solely *internuncial* in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 62.

internuncio (in-tėr-nun′shi-ō), *n.* [Formerly also *internuntio*; < It. *internuncio*, now *internunzio*, < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, ▪ messenger, mediator: see *internuncius.*] **1.** An official representative or ambassador of the papacy at a minor court, in distinction from a *nuncio*, who is its representative at a more important court.

The *internuncio* at Brussels proceeded to censure those that were for it, as enemies to the papal authority. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Hence—**2.** A messenger between two parties. [Rare.]

They onely are the *internuntio's* or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

internuncius (in-tėr-nun′shi-us), *n.* [F. *internonce* = Sp. Pg. *internuncio* = It. *internunzio*, formerly *internuncio*; < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger between two parties, a mediator, < *inter*, between, + *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio.*] Same as *internuncio*.

interoceanic (in-tėr-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ocean* + *-ic.*] Between oceans; extending from one ocean to another: as, *interoceanic* traffic; an *interoceanic* canal or railroad.

Difficulties concerning *interoceanic* transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 417.

interocular (in-tėr-ok′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects; interorbital.

interolivary (in-tėr-ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *olivary.*] Lying between the olivary bodies of the brain.

interopercle (in′tėr-ō-pėr″kl), *n.* Same as *interoperculum*.

interoperculum, *n.* Plural of *interoperculum*.

interopercular (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lạr), *a.* [< *interoperculum* + *-ar*[3].] Situated among opercular bones in the gill-cover of a fish; having the ★ character of an interoperculum; pertaining to an interoperculum: as, an *interopercular* bone.

interoperculum (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interopercula* (-lạ). [< *inter-* + *operculum.*] In *ichth.*, one of the four bones of which a teleost fish's gill-cover usually consists. It lies behind the angle of the jaw, is more or less covered by the preopercular, and generally has a posterior process interposed between the preopercular in front and the suboperculum and operculum behind. In some types it is rudimentary or lost. Also *interopercle*. See cut under *teleost*.

interoptic (in-tėr-op′tik), *a.* [< NL. *interopticus*, < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *opticus*, optic (lobe).] Situated between the optic lobes of the brain: applied to a lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interopticus (in-tėr-op′ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *interoptici* (-sī). [NL.: see *interoptic.*] The interoptic lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interorbiseptum (in-tėr-ôr-bi-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *interorbisepta* (-tạ). [< L. *inter*, between, + *orbis*, orb (orbit), + *septum*, partition.] An interorbital septum; a partition between the right and left orbits of the eyes.

interorbital (in-tėr-ôr′bi-tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *orbit* + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, situated between the orbits of the eyes: as, the *interorbital* septum. See cut under *Esox*.—**Interorbital foramen.** See *foramen*.

interosculant (in-tėr-os′kū-lạnt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *osculant.*] Interosculating; connecting by or as if by osculation. The epithet is sometimes applied to a genus or family connecting two groups or families of plants or animals by partaking somewhat of the ★ characters of each.

interosculate (in-tėr-os′kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interosculated*, ppr. *interosculating*. [< *inter-* + *osculate.*] To form a connecting-link between two or more objects; be interosculant.

interosculation (in-tėr-os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *interosculate* + *-ion.*] Interconnection by or as if by osculation.

Without allowing nearly enough for the intermediate stages and the infinite *interosculation* of emotional, intellectual, and associational disturbances. *G. Allen*, Mind, XII. 121.

interosseal (in-tėr-os′ē-ạl), *a.* Same as *interosseous*. [Rare.]

interossei, *n.* Plural of *interosseus*.

interosseous (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *a.* [= F. *interosseux* = It. *interosseo*, < NL. *interosseus*, < L. *inter*, between, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous.*] Situated between two bones, or among several bones: specifically applied to different ligaments, as the various intercarpal ligaments, the radio-ulnar and the tibiofibular ligaments, and others.—**Interosseous cartilage, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Interosseous muscle.** Same as *interosseus*.—**Interosseous saw**, a fine thin saw with which surgeons work between bones, as those of the forearms, the ribs, etc.

interosseus (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *interossei* (-ī). [NL.: see *interosseous.*] An interosse-

ous muscle; a muscle lying in an interosseous space, as between the metacarpal bones of the hand or the metatarsal bones of the foot. Those which appear upon the back of the hand or instep of the foot are called *dorsal interossei* or *dorsossei;* those appearing on the palm and sole are respectively called *palmar* and *plantar interossei* or *palmossei* and *plantossei*. In man there are 7 interossei of the hand, 4 dorsal and 3 palmar. They all arise from the sides of the metacarpals, and are inserted into the bases of the proximal phalanges and into the aponeuroses of the extensor tendons. They flex the proximal phalanges on the metacarpal bones, and extend the second and third phalanges. The dorsal interossei abduct the fingers from an imaginary line drawn through the middle finger, and the palmar adduct them toward the same. There are in man the same number of both dorsal and plantar interossei of the foot, arranged like those of the hand. In birds there are two muscles of the manus, called *interosseus palmaris* and *interosseus dorsalis*, which respectively flex and extend the phalanges of the longest digit.

interpage (in-tėr-pāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpaged*, ppr. *interpaging*. [< *inter-* + *page*[1].] 1. To insert intermediate pages in.—2. To insert on intermediate pages.

"Troilus and Cressida" is *interpaged* between histories and tragedies. *Athenæum*, No. 3187, p. 707.

interpale† (in-tėr-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *pale*[1].] To divide by pales, as in heraldry; arrange with vertical divisions.

He ware upon his head a diademe of purple *interpaled* with white. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 151.

interpapillary (in-tėr-pap′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *papilla* + *-ary*.] Lying or occurring between the papillæ: as, the *interpapillary* portion of the epidermis (that which lies between the papillæ of the corium).

interparenchymal (in″tėr-pa-reng′ki-mal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *parenchyma* + *-al*.] Situated in the parenchyma of an infusorian, as a vacuole. *S. Kent.*

interparietal (in″tėr-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *parietal*.] I. *a.* Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull: as, the *interparietal* suture.—**Interparietal bone**, a membrane bone lying between the supraoccipital and the parietal bones. It is peculiar to mammals. In man it coössifies with the rest of the occipital, and forms the uppermost part of the supraoccipital. It is occasionally separate, as in the Peruvian mummies, where it has been termed *os Incæ*. It is frequently separate in mammals other than man. The bone in fishes so called by some old authors is the supraoccipital. See cut under *Felidæ*.—**Interparietal crest.** Same as *parietal crest* (which see, under *crest*).

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*. See cut under *parasphenoid*.

interparietale (in″tėr-pā-rī-e-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interparietalia* (-li-ą). [NL.: see *interparietal*.] An interparietal bone.

interparlet (in′tėr-pärl), *n.* Same as *enterparle*.

interpause† (in′tėr-pāz), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pause*.] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

Outwardly these inward hates agreed,
Giving an *interpause* to pride and spite;
Which breath'd but to break out with greater might.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

interpeal† (in-tėr-pēl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrepeler*, interrupt: see *interpel*. Cf. *appeal*.] 1. Same as *interpel*.—2. To intercede with.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

interpeduncular (in″tėr-pē-dung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pedunculus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between peduncles; intercrural: specifically applied in anatomy to the space or area between the right and left crura cerebri.

interpel† (in-tėr-pel′), *v. t.* [< F. *interpeller*, OF. *interpeller, entrepeler* (> E. *interpeal*) = Sp. *interpelar* = Pg. *interpellar* = It. *interpellare*, < L. *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking, disturb, address, < *inter*, between, + *pellere*, drive, urge: see *appeal, compel, expel, impel, propel, repel*, etc.] To interrupt; break in upon; distract.

Why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness?
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many Businesses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

interpellate (in-tėr-pel′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpellated*, ppr. *interpellating*. [< L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking: see *interpel*.] To address with a question; especially, to question formally or publicly; demand an answer or explanation from: used originally in connection with French legislative proceedings: as, the ministry were *interpellated* with regard to their intentions.

In the Chamber the Government was angrily *interpellated* as to the Convention between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which was described as highly detrimental to the interests of the Empire. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 492.

interpellation (in″tėr-pe-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *interpellation* = Sp. *interpelación* = Pg. *interpellação* = It. *interpellazione*, < L. *interpellatio*(*n*-), an interruption, < *interpellare*, interrupt: see *interpel*.] 1. The act of interpellating, or of interrupting or interfering by speech; verbal interruption.

Good sir, I crave pardon,
If I so chance to break that golden twist
You spin by rude *interpellation*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 44.

2. The act of interceding; interposition by entreaty or request; solicitation.

"Praying without ceasing," St. Paul calls it: that is, with continual addresses, frequent *interpellations*, never ceasing renewing the request till I obtain my desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 231.

He was to mention the urgent *interpellations* made to him by the electors and princes of the Empire in their recent embassy. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 269.

3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government: used originally with reference to proceedings in the French legislature.

Interpellation followed upon *interpellation*, and Signor Mancini could only answer that the Red Sea expedition was a first step in the way to that colonial expansion which the country had shown its desire to achieve. *Contemporary Rev.* (trans.), LI. 289.

interpenetrate (in-tėr-pen′ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interpenetrated*, ppr. *interpenetrating*. [< *inter-* + *penetrate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To penetrate or pass into reciprocally; unite with by mutual penetration.

We feel that in a work of art [classical poetry] thought and language, idea and form, so *interpenetrate* each other that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interblended. *J. Caird.*

2. To penetrate between or among (the component parts of a body or substance); pass into or within the different parts of (a body); penetrate in various directions or throughout.

II. *intrans.* To penetrate mutually; become united by mutual penetration.

interpenetration (in-tėr-pen-ē-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of interpenetrating; reciprocal or mutual penetration; the occupation of the same space by the parts of two bodies.

We meet as water meets water, or as two currents of air mix, with perfect diffusion and *interpenetration* of nature. *Emerson*, Compensation.

The view of Kant that matter is not absolutely impenetrable, and that chemical union consists in the *interpenetration* of the constituents.
C. S. Peirce, Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1863.

2. In *late medieval arch.*, from the end of the fifteenth century, the system of continuing moldings which meet each other independently past the intersection, and generally of considering the identity of various architectural members as preserved after one has come to coincide partly with another or to be swallowed up in it, so that, for instance, the angles and edges of a square member which has become united with a member having a curved surface are shown on the curved surface as if projecting through it. Interpenetration is characteristic of the so-called continuous impost. (See *impost*.) It is inartistic, and contrary to sound architectural principles, as purporting to represent a false method of construction.

interpenetrative (in-tėr-pen′ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ive*.] Reciprocally penetrating; mutually penetrative.

interpersonal (in-tėr-pėr′sọn-ąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *person* + *-al*.] Existing or occurring between individuals. [Rare.]

A very pleasant chatty tea with the Owens, talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and *interpersonal* influence. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 171.

interpetalary (in-tėr-pet′ą-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, between the petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interpetaloid (in-tėr-pet′ą-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-oid*.] Intervening between petaloid parts, as of an echinoderm.

The *interpetaloid* spaces [on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture. *Science*, IV. 223.

interpetiolar (in-tėr-pet′i-ō-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petiole* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, situated between the petioles.

interphalangeal (in″tėr-fā-lan′jē-ąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *phalanx* (*-ang-*) + *-e-al*.] Situated between any two successive phalanges of a finger or toe; nodal, of a digit: as, an *interphalangeal* articulation (one of the joints of a finger or toe).

interpilaster (in′tėr-pi-las″tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pilaster*.] In *arch.*, the interval between two pilasters.

interplace† (in-tėr-plās′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *place*.] To place between or among.

Your nature, virtue, happy birth,
Have therein highly *interplac'd* your name,
You may not run the least course of neglect.
Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

interplanetary (in-tėr-plan′et-ą-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *planet* + *-ary*[1].] Situated between the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

Light moves in *interplanetary* spaces with a speed of nearly 186,000 miles per second. *Tait*, Light, § 64.

interplay (in′tėr-plā), *n.* [< *inter-* + *play*.] Reciprocal action or influence; interchange of action and reaction, as between the parts of a machine; concurrent operation or procedure; interaction.

Indicating rhythms merely with the *interplay* of strokes between hands and thighs, feet and floor, is capable of a considerable degree of complexity.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 247.

The *interplay* of manly affection in the two admirals. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

interplead (in-tėr-plēd′), *v.* [Formerly also *enterplead*; < *inter-* + *plead*.] I. *intrans.* In *law*, to litigate with each other, in order to determine who is the rightful claimant. See *interpleader*[2].

Two several persons being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*: that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

II. *trans.* In *law*, to cause to litigate with each other.

interpleader[1] (in-tėr-plēd′dėr), *n.* [< *interplead* + *-er*[1].] A party who interpleads.

interpleader[2] (in-tėr-plēd′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enterpleader*; < *inter-* + *pleader*[2], a plea, < OF. *plaider*, plead, inf. as a noun: see *plead*.] 1. A suit by which a person having property belonging to or subject to the claim of others, but uncertain which of adverse claimants is entitled, brings the adverse claimants before the court, that the right may be determined and himself exonerated: as, a bill of *interpleader*. The court usually allows him to surrender the property or pay the debt into the custody of the law, and be discharged, and allows the claimants to interplead—that is, to proceed to trial as against each other.

2. The process of trial between adverse claimants in such a case: as, the court awarded an *interpleader*.

interpledge (in-tėr-plej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpledged*, ppr. *interpledging* [< *inter-* + *pledge*.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 5.

interpleural (in-tėr-plö′rąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pleura* + *-al*.] Situated between the right and left pleuræ or pleural cavities.—**Interpleural space**, the mediastinum.

A space is left between them [the right and left pleuræ] extending from the sternum to the spine. . . . This interval is called by anatomists the *interpleural space* or the mediastinum. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 181.

inter pocula (in′tėr pok′ū-lą). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *pocula*, acc. pl. of *poculum*, a cup: see *poculent*.] Literally, between cups; during a drinking-bout.

interpoint† (in-tėr-point′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *point*.] To distinguish by stops or marks; punctuate.

Her heart commands her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

interpolable (in-tėr′pō-lą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **interpolabilis*, < *interpolare*, interpolate: see *interpolate*.] Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

interpolar (in-tėr-pō′lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or connecting the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

Connect them by a certain *interpolar* wire of which the wire of a galvanometer forms a part.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 216.

interpolary (in-tėr′pō-lā-ri), *a.* [< *interpol*(*ate*) + *-ary*.] Pertaining to interpolation.—**Interpolary function.** See *function*.

interpolate (in-tėr′pō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpolated*, ppr. *interpolating*. [< L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare* (> It. *interpolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *interpolar* = F. *interpoler*), polish, furbish, or dress up, corrupt, < *interpolis*, also *interpolus*, dressed up, altered in form or appear-

ance, falsified, < *inter*, between, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] 1. To insert in a writing; introduce, as a word or phrase not in the original text; especially, to foist in; introduce surreptitiously, as what is spurious or unauthorized.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

I should give here what I have thus found so strangely *interpolated* among the fragmentary remains of the Returns sent up by the old Gilds.
T. Smith, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 134, note.

2. To alter, as a book or manuscript, by insertion of new matter; introduce new words or phrases into; especially, to corrupt or vitiate by spurious insertions or additions.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 115.

3. In *math.* and *physics*, to introduce, in a series of numbers or observations (one or more intermediate terms), in accordance with the law of the series; make the necessary interpolations in: as, to *interpolate* a number or a table of numbers.

The word *interpolate* has been adopted in analysis to denote primarily the interposing of missing terms in a series of quantities supposed subject to a determinate law of magnitude, but secondarily and more generally to denote the calculating, under some hypothesis of law or continuity, of any term of a series from the values of other terms supposed given. *Boole*, Finite Differences (2d ed.).

4†. To carry on with intermissions; interrupt or discontinue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 96.

5. To interpose; place in an intermediate position.

It is quite certain that one can pass from a high state of pleasure to one of intense pain without any *interpolated* neutral feeling. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 510.

interpolation (in-tėr-pō-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *interpolation* = Pr. *interpolacio* = Sp. *interpolación* = Pg. *interpolação* = It. *interpolazione*, < L. *interpolatio(n-)*, a dressing up, alteration, < *interpolare*, dress up, alter: see *interpolate*.] 1. The act of interpolating; the insertion of new words or expressions in a book or manuscript; especially, the falsification of a text by spurious or unauthorized insertions.—2. That which is interpolated; new or (especially) spurious matter inserted; an unannounced or unauthorized insertion in a text.

Sir, I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling *interpolations* which I have presumed to send you: not that they add any thing to your work, but testify the disposition I have to serve you.
Evelyn, To Mr. Aubrey, Feb., 1675.

3. In *math.*, the process of finding, from the given values of a function for certain values of the variable, its approximate value for an intermediate value of the variable. The formulæ ordinarily used for this purpose assume that the function is expressible as a polynomial in powers of the variable of the lowest order consistent with the given values.

interpolator (in-tėr′pō-lā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *interpolator*, one who corrupts or spoils, < L. *interpolare*, dress up, alter, spoil: see *interpolate*.] One who interpolates; one who inserts in a book or manuscript new or spurious words or passages; one who adds something deceptively or without authority to an original text.

interpolish† (in-tėr-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *polish*[1], after L. *interpolare*, polish, furbish, or dress up: see *interpolate*.] To furbish up, as a writing; improve by interpolation or alteration.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolisht* by some second hand with crooks and emendations.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

interpolity (in-tėr-pol′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *polity*.] Intercourse between communities or countries; interchange of citizenship. [Rare.]

An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiii. 1.

interpone† (in-tėr-pōn′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *interponer* = Pg. *interpor* = It. *interporre*, < L. *interponere*, put, lay, or set between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *interpose*.] To set or insert between; interpose.

Porphyrius *interponed* it [the Psyche or soul] betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

interponent† (in-tėr-pō′nent), *n.* [< L. *interponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interponere*, put between: see *interpone*.] One who or that which interpones or interposes.

Lop downe these *interponents* that withstand
The passage to our throane.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

interportal (in-tėr-pōr′tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *port*[1] + *-al*.] Existing between ports; specifically, carried on between ports of the same country or region.

The total exports by sea exceeded 57 millions, of which 32 millions represent *interportal*, and 25 millions foreign trade. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 764.

Owing to the competition by foreigners in the *interportal* trade of the East, it is the cargo steamers which "rule the freight market." *The Engineer*, LXVI. 517.

interposal (in-tėr-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-al*.] The act of interposing; interposition.

How quickly all our designs and measures, at his [God's] *interposal*, vanish into nothing. *H. Blair*, Works, II. xiii.

interpose (in-tėr-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interposed*, ppr. *interposing*. [< OF. *interposer*, *entreposer*, F. *interposer*, < L. *inter*, between, + F. *poser*, place: see *inter-* and *pose*[2], and cf. *interpone*.] I. *trans.* 1. To place between; cause to intervene: as, to *interpose* an opaque body between a light and the eye.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1, 98.

Were not this banke *interposed* like a bulwarke betwixt the Citie and the Sea, the waves would utterly overwhelm and deface the Citie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

The sun, though so near, is never seen, but a thick screen of watery clouds is constantly *interposed*, and yet the heat is such that Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to 100° in the shade. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 495.

2. To place between or among; intrude; present as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience, or for succor, relief, or the adjustment of differences: as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The Queen *interpos'd* her Authority, and would not suffer it to be enacted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 345.

You, Sir, who listen but *interpose* no word,
Ask yourself, had you borne a baiting thus?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 89.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come between other things; assume an intervening position or relation; stand in the way.

Clouds *interpose*, waves roar, and winds arise.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 246.

2. To step in between parties at variance; interfere; mediate: as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

A stout seaman who had *interpos'd* and saved the Duke from perishing by a fire-ship in the late warr.
Evelyn, Diary, May 25, 1673.

With clashing falchions now the chiefs had clos'd,
But each brave Ajax heard, and *interpos'd*.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 601.

3. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

The office of this goddess consisted in *interposing*, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity.
Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

=Syn. 2. *Interpose*, *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, *Intervene*. To *intermeddle* is both unwelcome and impertinent. To *interfere* is unwelcome to the one interfered with, and often but not necessarily improper: as, the court *interfered* to prevent further injustice. In this sentence *interposed* would have been a very proper word to express the benevolence and helpfulness of the action of the court, while *interfere* suggests the checking of what was going on and the balking of selfish plans. *Interpose* in its personal application is generally used in a good sense. *Interfere* may be used of a person or of a thing; *intermeddle* only of a person or the act of a person. *Intervene* is used only of things literally or figuratively coming between, and hence without either praise or blame: as, several weeks *intervened*; an *intervening* piece of woods. A piece of woods may *interfere* with a view; we must *interfere* in a quarrel when life is threatened. See *intrude*.

interpose† (in′tėr-pōz), *n.* [< *interpose*, *v.*] Interposal; interposition.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein, which, without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 119.

interposer (in-tėr-pō′zėr), *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.

interposit (in-tėr-poz′it), *n.* [< L. *interpositus*, a putting between, < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

interposition (in″tėr-pọ-zish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *interposition* = Pr. *interpozicio* = Sp. *interposición* = Pg. *interposição* = It. *interposizione*, < L. *interpositio(n-)*, < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between, interpose: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] 1. A being, placing, or coming between, as of something that obstructs or interferes; intervention.

It is a mere privation of the sun's light by reason of the *interposition* of the earth's opacous body.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Moon may be a World.

2. Intervenient agency; agency between parties; interference; mediation.

Great and manifold have the instances been of God's *interposition* to rescue this church and nation, when they most needed it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

This evenhanded retribution of justice, so uncommon in human affairs, led many to discern the immediate *interposition* of Providence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

3. That which is interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.
Milton, P. R., iii. 222.

=Syn. 2. *Interposition*, *Interference*, *Intervention*, *Mediation*. The first three of these have the same differences as the corresponding verbs. (See *interpose*.) *Intervention* and *interference* are used of persons or things; *interposition* and *mediation* only of persons. *Mediation* is a friendly act performed in order to reconcile those who are estranged or opposed: as, France refused all offers of *mediation*, and seemed bent upon war. The word *mediation* is rarely used where the friendly *interposition* is not consented to by the parties to the controversy, or where it is not at least in some degree successful.

interposure† (in-tėr-pō′zụ̄r), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-ure*.] Interposition.

Some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

interpret (in-tėr′pret), *v.* [< ME. *interpreten*, < OF. *interpreter*, F. *interpréter* = Pr. *interpretar*, *enterpretar* = Sp. Pg. *interpretar* = It. *interpretare*, < L. *interpretari*, explain, expound, interpret, < *interpres* (*interpret-*), an agent, broker, explainer, interpreter, < *inter*, between, + *-pres* (*-pret-*), prob. connected with Gr. *φράζειν*, point out, show, explain, declare, speak, > *φραδή*, understanding, *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] I. *trans.* 1. To expound the meaning or significance of, as by translation or explanation; elucidate or unfold, as foreign or obscure language, a mystery, etc.; make plain or intelligible.

There were none that could *interpret* them [his dreams] to Pharaoh. Gen. xli. 15.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us.
Mat. i. 23.

A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 15.

2. To show the purport of; develop or make clear by representation: as, to *interpret* a drama or a character by action on the stage.—3. To construe; attribute a given meaning to: as, the company *interpreted* his silence unfavorably.

Nothing new is free from detraction, and when Princes alter customes, even heavie to the subject, best ordinances are *interpreted* innovations.
Habington, Castara, Author's Preface.

No evil can befall the Parlament or Citty, but he positively *interprets* it a judgement upon them for his sake.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 1. *Render*, *Construe*, etc. (see *translate*); *Expound*, *Elucidate*, etc. (see *explain*).

II. *intrans.* To practise interpretation; make an interpretation or explanation; tell or determine what something signifies.

Do all speak with tongues? do all *interpret*?
1 Cor. xii. 30.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can *interpret* further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6, 2.

interpretable (in-tėr′pre-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *interprétable* = Sp. *interpretable*, < LL. *interpretabilis*, that can be explained or translated, < L. *interpretari*, explain, translate: see *interpret*.] Capable of being interpreted or explained.

But howsoever the law be in truth or *interpretable* (for it might ill beseem me to offer determination in matter of this kind), it is certain that, etc.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 207.

Even the differences arising among the limbs, originally alike, were seen to be *interpretable* by [a principle mentioned]. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 335.

interpretament† (in-tėr′pre-tạ-ment), *n.* [< L. *interpretamentum*, explanation, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] Interpretation. [Rare.]

This bold *interpretament*, how commonly soever sided with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

interpretate† (in-tėr′pre-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interpretatus*, pp. of *interpretari*, interpret: see *interpret*.] To interpret.

How dare they *interpretate* these words, "my sheep," "my lambs," to be the universal church of Christ?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 143.

If one consult the critics thereupon,
Some places have a note, some others none;
And when they take *interpretating* pains,
Sometimes the difficulty still remains.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace.

interpretation (in-tėr-pre-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *interpretacion, interpretacioun,* < OF. *entrepretatiun, interpretation,* F. *interprétation* = Pr. *interpretacio* = Sp. *interpretación* = Pg. *interpretação* = It. *interpretazione,* < L. *interpretatio(n-),* explanation, < *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] **1.** The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; explanation; elucidation: as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author; the *interpretation* of dreams or of prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 13.

This habit, carried into the *interpretation* of things at large, affects it somewhat as the mathematical habit affects it. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; assumed meaning; apparent meaning; signification: as, varying *interpretations* of the same passage or event; to put a bad *interpretation* upon anything. In *law*, interpretation in this sense usually implies either (1) that a word or phrase, read in the light of other parts of the instrument or of extrinsic evidence, is found to have a meaning different from that first apparent on its face; or (2) that a word or passage not clear in itself is found, by transposition or reconstruction of the order of words or by different punctuation, to have a clear meaning; and hence the maxim that it is not allowable to interpret that which has no need of interpretation.

Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private *interpretation*. 2 Pet. i. 20.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

3. The representation of a dramatic part or character, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's particular conception of it: as, an original and spirited *interpretation* of "Hamlet."—**Allegorical interpretation.** See *allegorical.*—**Interpretation clause.** See *clause.*—**Interpretation of nature,** in Bacon's philosophy, scientific reasoning leading to discovery. This, Bacon teaches, consists in successive inductive inferences, each carrying irresistible and immediate conviction, the entire series leading up to widely general principles.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Elucidation, construction, version, rendering. See *translate.*

interpretative (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv), *a.* [=F. *interprétatif* = Pr. *interpretatiu* = Sp. Pg. *interpretativo,* < L. as if **interpretativus,* < *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] **1.** Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory.

The rigour of *interpretative* lexicography requires that the explanation and the word explained should be always reciprocal. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

So that by this *interpretative* compact each party hath made that lawful in time of war which is unlawful in time of peace. *Sir M. Hale*, Cont., Mat. vii. 12.

2. Inferential; implied; constructive.

The rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

interpretatively (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By interpretation; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation; inferentially.

They have *interpretatively* joined in opposing his authority. *Clarke*, To Mr. Dodwell.

interpreter (in-tėr′pre-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *interpretour,* < OF. *interpreteur, entrepreteur,* < LL. *interpretator,* an explainer, < L. *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] One who or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; especially, one who explains what is said in a different language.

And they knew not that Joseph understood them; for he spake to them by an *interpreter*. Gen. xlii. 23.

It is therefore an error to suppose that the judiciary is the only *interpreter* of the Constitution, for a large field is left open to the other authorities of the government.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 365.

interprise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enterprise.*

interprovincial (in″tėr-prō-vin′shạl), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *provincia,* province: see *provincial.*] Existing between provinces.

The state council . . . was to superintend all high affairs of government, war, treaties, foreign intercourse, internal and *interprovincial* affairs. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 209.

interpubic (in-tėr-pū′bik), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *pubes,* pubes: see *pubic.*] Situated between the right and left pubic bones: as, the *interpubic* articulation, or symphysis pubis; an *interpubic* ligament or cartilage.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage.*

interpunction (in-tėr-pungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *interpunctio(n-),* a placing of points between words, < *interpungere,* place points between words, < *inter,* between, + *pungere,* point: see *pungent, point.*] The pointing of sentences, or a point or mark placed between the parts or members of a sentence; intermediate punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions* or commas; death is but the period or full point.
Jackson, Works, III. 499.

A various *interpunction*, a parenthesis, a letter, an accent, may much alter the sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

Interpunction in the wider sense of the insertion of a distinguishing point is as old as the Moabite Stone, in which every word is divided from the rest by a single point; a fashion which we find occurring in Greek MSS. of late date. *J. Rendel Harris.*

interpunctuation (in-tėr-pungk-tụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *punctuation.*] Same as *interpunction.*

The device of the letter, which by the false *interpunctuation* of the parasite conveys to the heroine the directly opposite meaning to that which his master intended it to bear, is amusing enough.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

interracial (in-tėr-rā′shi̯ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *race*[3] + *-ial.*] Existing or taking place between races, or members of different races.

If *interracial* marriages were legalized (as they are not yet), such unions would always be too exceptional to give ground for alarm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 380.

interradial (in-tėr-rā′di-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *radius,* ray: see *radial.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between the radii or rays: as, the *interradial* petals in an echinoderm. Compare *adradial.*

II. *n.* A ray situated between rays, as in some crinoids; an interradiale.

interradiale (in-tėr-rā-di-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interradialia* (-li-ạ̄). [NL.: see *interradial.*] That which is situated between rays, as of an echinoderm; specifically, in *Crinoidea,* a plate or part between radialia.

In the calyx of the Tessellata there are plates, *interradialia,* present between the radialia. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 636.

interradially (in-tėr-rā′di-ạl-i), *adv.* Between or among rays: as, "an *interradially* placed madreporite," *Encyc. Brit.*

interradius (in-tėr-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *interradii* (-ī). [< *inter-* + *radius.*] An interradial part; specifically, one of the secondary or intermediate rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan, alternating with the perradii or primary rays.

The madreporite lies in the right anterior *interradius* of the sea-urchin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 570.

interramal (in-tėr-rā′mạl), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *ramus,* a branch, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, situated between the forks or rami of the lower jaw; submental; intercrural.

interramicorn (in-tėr-ram′i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *ramus,* a branch, + *cornu,* a horn.] In *ornith.*, a separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill which is found in some birds, as the albatrosses, between the rami of the lower mandible.

The *interramicorn* forms the gonal element of the bill.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

interreceive (in″tėr-rē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interreceived,* ppr. *interreceiving.* [< *inter-* + *receive.*] To receive between or within. *Carlisle.* [Rare.]

interregal (in-tėr-rē′gạl), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *regal.*] Existing between kings.

When the crime [the massacre of the Huguenots] came at last, it was as blundering as it was bloody; at once premeditated and accidental; the isolated execution of an *interregal* conspiracy, existing for half a generation, yet exploding without concert.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 261.

interregency† (in-tėr-rē′jẹn-si), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regency.*] The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne; an interregnum. *Blount.*

interregent† (in-tėr-rē′jẹnt), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regent.*] One who governs during an interregnum; a regent. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 201.

interreges, *n.* Plural of *interrex.*

interregnum (in-tėr-reg′num), *n.* [< L. *interregnum,* < *inter,* between, + *regnum,* reign: see *reign.* Cf. *interreign.*] **1.** An intermission between reigns; an interval of time elapsing between the end of one reign and the beginning of the next, as in the case of a disputed or uncertain succession.

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

Hence—**2.** An intermission in any order of succession; any breach of continuity in action or influence.

Thousand worse Passions then possest
The *Inter-regnum* of my breast.
Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 9.

Between the last dandelion and violet . . . and the first spring blossom . . . there is a frozen *interregnum* in the vegetable world. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 179.

interreign† (in′tėr-rān), *n.* [< F *interrègne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interregno,* < L. *interregnum,* interregnum: see *interregnum.*] An interregnum.

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

interrelate (in″tėr-rē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interrelated,* ppr. *interrelating.* [< *inter-* + *relate.*] To bring into reciprocal relation; connect intimately. [Rare.]

Spaces intervening between the areas may readily be conceived to be filled with fibrils and cells that *interrelate* these and other functions complexly.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 616.

It is a sine qua non that the experiments made with the object of solving such problems be throughout logically *interrelated*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 267.

interrelation (in″tėr-rē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *relation.*] Reciprocal relation or correspondence; interconnection. *Athenæum.*

interrelationship (in″tėr-rē-lā′shọn-ship), *n.* [< *interrelation* + *-ship.*] The state of being interrelated; the condition of reciprocal relation or correspondence.

The *interrelationship* between Matthew, Mark, and Luke is perhaps the most complicated . . . problem in the history of literature. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 79.

interrepellent (in″tėr-rē-pel′ẹnt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *repellent.*] Mutually or reciprocally repellent. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

interrer (in-tėr′ėr), *n.* One who inters or buries. *Cotgrave.*

interrex (in′tėr-reks), *n.*; pl. *interreges* (in-tėr-rē′jēz). [L., < *inter,* between, + *rex,* king: see *rex.*] In ancient Rome, a regent; a magistrate who governed during an interregnum. On the death of a king ten interreges were appointed by the senate, each holding the chief power five days, until a new king nominated by them was approved by the curiæ. Under the republic interreges were appointed to hold the comitia when successors to the consulate failed to be elected at the proper time, or a vacancy occurred otherwise.

interrogate (in-ter′ọ̄-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interrogated,* ppr. *interrogating.* [< L. *interrogatus,* pp. of *interrogare* (> It. *interrogare* = Sp. Pg. *interrogar* = Pr. *interrogar, enterrogar* = F. *interroger*), ask, question, < *inter,* between, + *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.*] **I.** *trans.* To question; examine by asking questions: as, to *interrogate* a witness.

The traveller, . . . coming to the fortified habitation of a chieftain, would probably have been *interrogated* from the battlements. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

=**Syn.** *Inquire, Question,* etc. (see *ask*[1]); catechize.

II. *intrans.* To ask questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

interrogate† (in-ter′ọ̄-gāt), *n.* [< *interrogate, v.*] A question; an interrogation. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

interrogatedness (in-ter′ọ̄-gā-ted-nes), *n.* That character of testimony which consists in its having been elicited, or at least supplemented and checked, by interrogation. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv. § 6.

interrogatee (in-ter″ọ̄-gā-tē′), *n.* [< *interrogate* + *-ee*[1].] One who is interrogated. [Rare.]

interrogation (in-ter-ọ̄-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *interrogation* = Pr. *interrogatio, enterrogacio* = Sp. *interrogación* = Pg. *interrogação* = It. *interrogazione,* < L. *interrogatio(n-),* a questioning, a question, < *interrogare,* question: see *interrogate.*] **1.** The act of questioning; examination by questions.

Pray you, spare me
Further *interrogation*, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate. *Byron.*

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Any proposition doubted or called in question in the disputations with which, during the prevalence of scholasticism, boys were exercised in the schools.—**4.** See *interrogation-point.*—**Fallacy of many interrogations.** See *fallacies in things* (7), under *fallacy.*—**Note or mark of interrogation.** Same as *interrogation-point.*

We are compelled to read them with more alertness, and with a greater number of mental *notes of interrogation*.
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 283.

=**Syn. 2.** *Query, Inquiry,* etc. See *question, n.*

interrogation-point (in-ter-ō-gā′shon-point), *n.* A note, mark, or sign (?) placed after a question (or in Spanish both before and after it, in the former position inverted) in writing or printing.

interrogative (in-te-rog′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *interrogatif* = Pr. *enterrogatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogativo*, < L. *interrogativus*, serving to question, < *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.]

I. *a.* Asking or denoting a question; pertaining to inquiry; questioning: as, an *interrogative* phrase, pronoun, or point; an *interrogative* look or tone of voice.

The regular place of the *interrogative* word, of whatever kind, is at the beginning of the sentence, or as near it as possible. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 470.

Interrogative accent. See *accent*, 7.—**Interrogative judgment**, in *logic*, a mental product corresponding to an interrogative sentence: opposed to *determinative judgment* (which see, under *determinative*).

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word (pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb) implying interrogation, or used for asking a question: as, *who? what? which? why?*—2. A question; an interrogation. [Rare.]

"Who are you, sir, and what is your business?" demanded the Marquis. . . . "That is a fair *interrogative*, my lord," answered Dalgetty.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, xii.

interrogatively (in-te-rog′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an interrogative manner; in the form of a question; questioningly.

interrogator (in-ter′ō-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *interrogateur* = It. *interrogatore*, < LL. *interrogator*, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] One who interrogates or asks questions.

interrogatory (in-te-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *interrogatoire* = Pr. *interrogatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogatorio*, < LL. *interrogatorius*, consisting of questions, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.]

I. *a.* Interrogative; containing or expressing a question; pertaining to or consisting of questions: as, an *interrogatory* sentence; the *interrogatory* method of instruction.

II. *n.*; pl. *interrogatories* (-riz). A question or inquiry; in *law*, usually, a question in writing: as, to file *interrogatories* to be answered by a party or a witness. Formerly also *intergatory*.

Their speech was cut off with this one briefe and short *interrogatorie*: whether Philip would quit those three cities aforesaid or no? *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 832.

Cross interrogatory. See *cross*1, *a.*—**Demurrer to interrogatory.** See *demurrer*2.—**Syn.** *Query*, *Inquiry*, etc. See *question*, *n.*

in terrorem (in te-rō′rem). [L.: *in*, in, to, for; *terrorem*, acc. of *terror*, terror: see *terror*.] As a warning; by way of intimidation.

interrule (in-tėr-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interruled*, ppr. *interruling*. [< *inter-* + *rule*.] To rule between; mark with intervening ruled lines.

The picture being completed, it is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again *interruled* with small squares. *Ure*, Dict., III. 368.

interrupt (in-te-rupt′), *v. t.* [ME. *interrupten* (corruptly *intrippe*), < L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere* (> It. *interrompere* = Pg. *interromper* = Sp. *interrumpir* = Pr. *entrerompre* = F. *interrompre*), break apart, break to pieces, break off, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, etc.] 1. To make a break or gap in; break the course or continuity of; hence, to break off; bring to a pause or cessation; hinder the continuation of.

I'll *interrupt* his reading. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3, 93.

This would surpass
Common revenge, and *interrupt* his joy
In our confusion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 371.

2. To break in upon or disturb the action of; stop or hinder in doing something.

Intrippe no man where so that thou wende,
No man in his tale, til he haue maade an eende.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

I'll hear you more, to the bottom of your story,
And never *interrupt* you. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 167.

Th' emphatic speaker . . . had a world of talk
With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.
I *interrupt* him with a sudden bow,
Adieu, dear sir! lest you should lose it now.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 281.

interrupt† (in-te-rupt′), *a.* [ME. *interupt*, *inteript*, < OF. *interrupt*; < L. *interruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Gaping; spreading apart, as the sides of anything.

Our adversary, whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of hell, nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide, *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 84.

2. Irregular; interrupted.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 612.

3. Disturbed; interrupted.

We will do to yow oure homage and of yow holde oure honoures, and we be-seke yow to respite youre sacringe in to Pentecoste, ne therfore shull ye nothynge be *inteript*, but that ye shull be oure lorde and oure kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

They are in paradise for the time, and cannot well endure to be *interrupt*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

interrupted (in-te-rup′ted), *p. a.* 1. Broken; intermitted; fitful; acting irregularly or unequally.

How is it that some wits are *interrupted*,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxii.

All is silent, save the faint
And *interrupted* murmur of the bee.
Bryant, Summer Wind.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the principal leaflets divided by intervals of smaller ones: applied to compound leaves. (*b*) Having the larger spikes divided by a series of smaller ones: applied to flowers: opposed to *continuous*.—3. In *zoöl.*, suddenly stopped; having a gap or hiatus: as, an *interrupted* stria.—**Interrupted cadence, current, screw**, etc. See the nouns.

interruptedly (in-te-rup′ted-li), *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.—**Interruptedly pinnate**, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

interrupter (in-te-rup′tėr), *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Also *interruptor*.

For, on the theator of France,
The tragedie was ment
Of England too: wherefore our queene
Her *interruptors* sent.
Warner, Albion's England, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, any instrument for interrupting an electrical current, as the automatic arrangement used with the induction-coil.

The *interruptors* of induction coils are usually self-acting. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 364.

(*b*) In *milit. engin.*, an electrical device which forms part of a system of apparatus for determining the velocity of projectiles, used in connection with wire targets and chronographs. The passage of the ball or shell through a target serves to interrupt a closed electrical circuit, and thus release the automatic registering mechanism of the chronograph at the instant of passage. Often a number of targets are used, placed at accurately measured and uniform intervals in the path of the projectile, and the registered data serve as a basis for determining the variation of velocity in different parts of the path.

interruption (in-te-rup′shon), *n.* [< ME. *interrupcion*, < OF. (also F.) *interruption* = Sp. *interrupción* = Pg. *interrupção* = It. *interruzione*, < L. *interruptio*(*n*-), an interrupting, < *interrumpere*, pp. *interruptus*, interrupt: see *interrupt*.] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon anything.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Dissonance, and captious art,
And snip-snap short, and *interruption* smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

2. The state of being interrupted; the state of being impeded, checked, or stopped.

Had they held a steady hand upon his Ma^{ty}s restauration, as they might easily have don, the Church of England had emerg'd and flourish'd without *interruption*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Persons who eminently love, and meet with fatal *interruptions* of their happiness when they least expect it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

3. Obstruction or hindrance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage: as, *interruptions* in the execution of a work.

They shall haue full power to geue sentence vpon ye same, & that sentence to be obeyed w^{t}out *interrupcion*.
Fabyan, Car. 6, an. 1377. (*Richardson.*)

4. Cessation; intermission; interval.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison*, Spectator.

No one, in the face of Church-history, can or does maintain that all *interruptions* of intercommunion destroy unity. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 62.

5†. A prorogation of Parliament: used in the seventeenth century. *Nares*.

interruptive (in-te-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *interrupt* + *-ive*.] Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

Interruptive forces. *Bushnell.*

interruptively (in-te-rup′tiv-li), *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

interruptor (in-te-rup′tor), *n.* See *interrupter*.

interscalm (in′tėr-skalm), *n.* [< L. *interscalmium*, the space between two oars in a galley, < *inter*, between, + *scalmus*, a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole, a thole-pin.] In an ancient Roman galley, the space between any two successive oars.

interscapilium (in″tėr-skā-pil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *interscapilia* (-ä). [L., the space between the shoulders, < *inter*, between, + *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*.] Same as *interscapulum*.

interscapula, *n.* Plural of *interscapulum*.

interscapular (in-tėr-skap′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *scapula* + *-ar*3.]

I. *a.* Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder-blades.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, an interscapular feather; one of the feathers of the interscapulum.

interscapulary (in-tėr-skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *interscapular*.

interscapulum (in-tėr-skap′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interscapula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *scapula*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*. Cf. *interscapilium*.] In *ornith.*, the fore part of the back; the dorsum anticum; the region of the upper back between the shoulder-blades. Also *interscapilium*. See cut under *bird*1.

interscendent (in-tėr-sen′dent), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *scanden*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *scandere* (in comp. *-scendere*), climb: see *scan*.] In *alg.*, containing radicals in the exponents: thus, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$ or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$ is an *interscendent* expression: so called by Leibnitz as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental quantities, but properly belonging to the latter category.

interscene (in′tėr-sēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *scene*.] A pause, interval, or transition between two scenes, as in a play. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 348.

interscind† (in-tėr-sind′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscindere*, cut off, separate, break down, < *inter*, between, + *scindere*, cut: see *scission*. Cf. *exscind*.] To cut in two in the midst. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscribe† (in-tėr-skrīb′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscribere*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write between; interline. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscription† (in-tėr-skrip′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **interscriptio*(*n*-), < *interscribere*, pp. *interscriptus*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write.] A writing between, or interlining. *Bailey*, 1731.

inter se (in′tėr sē). [L.] Among or between themselves.

intersecant (in-tėr-sē′kant), *a.* [= OF. *intersequant*, < L. *intersecan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *intersecare*, cut between, cut off: see *intersect*.] Dividing into parts; cutting across; crossing. [Rare.]

intersect (in-tėr-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare* (> It. *intersecare* = Sp. (obs.) *intersecar*), cut between, cut off, < *inter*, between, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into parts; lie or pass across: as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

The surface of Norway, as it is shown flat upon a chart, is lined and *intersected* by these water-ways as the surface of England is by railways. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 64.

2. To cut apart; separate by intervening. [Rare.]

Lands *intersected* by a narrow frith
Abhor each other. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 16.

II. *intrans.* To cut into one another; meet and cross each other; have, as two geometrical loci, one or more points in common: as, *intersecting* lines. In the ordinary language of geometry a curve and its tangent are not said to *intersect*, but in a more careful use of language they no doubt would be said to do so. See extract under *intersection*, 2.

intersection (in-tėr-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *intersection* = Sp. *intersección* = Pg. *intersecção* = It. *intersecazione*, *intersezione*, < L. *intersectio*(*n*-), < *intersecare*, cut between, intersect: see *intersect*.] 1. The act of intersecting; a cutting or dividing, or cutting across: as, the *intersection* of a map by lines of latitude and longitude.

The frequent *intersections* of the sense which are the necessary effects of rhyme. *Johnson*, Thomson.

2. A place of crossing; specifically, a point common to two lines or a line and a surface, or a line common to two surfaces: as, a house at the *intersection* of two roads; the *intersection* of two geometrical lines or figures.

The locus (if any) corresponding to a given aggregate relation is the locus common to and contained in each of the loci corresponding to the several constituent relations respectively; or, what is the same thing, it is the *intersection* of these loci.
Cayley, On Abstract Geometry, § 27, Phil. Trans., 1870, p. 55.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two classes each of which partly excludes and partly includes the other.—**Apparent intersection**, a point where two curves not in one plane appear to intersect when viewed from any center of projection.

intersectional (in-tėr-sek′shon-al), *a.* [< *intersection* + *-al*.] Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

intersegmental (in-tėr-seg′men-tạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *segmentum*, segment, + *-al.*] Pertaining to two or more segments; situated between, separating, or connecting segments: as, an *intersegmental* septum between myotomes or other metameric parts.

interseminate† (in-tėr-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interseminatus*, pp. of *interseminare*, sow between or at intervals, < *inter*, between, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] To sow between or among. *Bailey*, 1731.

interseptal (in-tėr-sep′tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *septum* + *-al.*] Situated between septa.

The interruption of the cavities of the loculi [in *Octocoralla*] may be more complete by the formation of shelves stretching from septum to septum, but lying at different heights in adjacent loculi. These are *interseptal* dissepiments. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intersert† (in-tėr-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *intersertus*, pp. of *interserere* (> It. *interserire* = Sp. *interserir*), put or place between, < *inter*, between, + *serere*, join, weave: see *series.* Cf. *insert.*] To insert, or set or put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation. *Brerewood.*

intersertion† (in-tėr-sėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **intersertio(n-)*, < *interserere*, put or place between: see *intersert.*] The act of inserting between other things, or that which is inserted.

They have some *intersertions* which are plainly spurious, yet the substance of them cannot be taxt for other then holy and ancient. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interset† (in-tėr-set′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *set*[1].] To set or put between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

intershock† (in-tėr-shok′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *shock*[1].] To shock mutually. *Daniel*, Chorus in Philotas.

intersidereal (in″tėr-sī-dē′rē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star: see *sidereal.*] Situated between or among the stars; interstellar: as, *intersidereal* space.

intersocial (in-tėr-sō′shạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *social.*] Pertaining to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse; social. [Rare.]

intersomnious (in-tėr-som′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] Occurring between periods of sleep; done or happening in a wakeful interval. *Dublin Rev.* [Rare.]

intersonant (in-tėr′sọ-nant), *a.* [< L. *intersonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *intersonare*, sound between or among, < *inter*, between, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant.*] Sounding between. *Imp. Dict.*

intersour† (in-tėr-sour′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *sour.*] To mix with something sour. *Daniel*, Octavia to M. Antonius.

interspace (in′tėr-spās), *n.* [< ME. *enterspace*, < LL. *interspatium*, space between, interval, < L. *inter*, between, + *spatium*, space: see *space.*] 1. A space between objects; an intervening space; an interval.

Thyne *enterspace* in oon maner thou kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Posteriorly to the mouth, we come, in the larva, to a rather wide *interspace* without any apparent articulation or organ. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 26.

The lucid *interspace* of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*, the space between two longitudinal veins or veinlets of the wings: used especially in describing the *Lepidoptera.*

interspace (in-tėr-spās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspaced*, ppr. *interspacing.* [< *interspace*, *n.*] To make or fill the space between; occupy the interval between.

Fog and storms blur the glory of the sky, and foul days . . . *interspace* the bright and fair.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 192.

A series of circular zinc plates *interspaced* with the platinums. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 58.

interspatial (in-tėr-spā′shạl), *a.* [< LL. *interspatium*, interspace, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an interspace; in *entom.*, situated on the interspaces of the wing: as, *interspatial* dots.

interspatially (in-tėr-spā′shạl-i), *adv.* In the interspace or interspaces; in *entom.*, so as to correspond to the interspaces of an insect's wing: as, a mark *interspatially* angulated.

interspecific (in″tėr-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *specific.*] Existing between species.

As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of *interspecific* adaptations is the physiology of the race.
Nature, XXXIX. 287.

interspeech (in′tėr-spēch), *n.* [< *inter-* + *speech.*] A speech interposed between others. *Blount.*

intersperse (in-tėr-spėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspersed*, ppr. *interspersing.* [< L. *interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, scatter or sprinkle between or among, < *inter*, between, + *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle: see *sparse.* Cf. *asperse*, *disperse.*] 1. To scatter between; place here and there among other things: as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there.

The actors . . . *interspersed* their hymns with sarcastic jokes and altercation. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

interspersion (in-tėr-spėr′shọn), *n.* [< *intersperse* + *-ion.* Cf. *aspersion*, *dispersion*, etc.] The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

These sentiments have obtained almost in all ages and places, though not without *interspersion* of certain corrupt additaments. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

interspicular (in-tėr-spik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among spicules, as of a sponge.

interspinal (in-tėr-spī′nạl), *a.* [= It. *interspinale*, < NL. *interspinalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal.*] In *anat.*, situated between spines — that is, between spinous processes of successive vertebræ: as, an *interspinal* muscle.

interspinalis (in″tėr-spi-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *interspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *interspinal.*] One of a number of small muscles situated between the spinous processes of any two contiguous vertebræ.

interspinous (in-tėr-spī′nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous.*] Situated between spines; interspinal. Specifically applied in ichthyology to certain bones of the dorsal fin of a teleost fish which are developed between the spines of the vertebræ. See the quotation. See also *shackle-joint.*

When the dorsal fin exists in the trunk, its rays are articulated with and supported by elongated and pointed bones — the *interspinous* bones. . . . Not unfrequently, the articulation between the fin-rays and the *interspinous* bone is effected by the interlocking of two rings, one belonging to the base of the fin-ray and its included dermal cartilage, the other to the summit of the *interspinous* bone — like the adjacent links of a chain.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 131.

interspiration† (in″tėr-spi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *interspiratio(n-)*, < *interspirare*, fetch breath between, < *inter*, between, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirant.* Cf. *inspiration*, etc.] A breathing-spell; an interval of rest or relief.

What gracious respites are here, what favourable *interspirations*, as if God bade me to recollect myself.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

interstaminal (in-tėr-stam′i-nạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stamen*, a thread (NL. stamen), + *-al.*] In *bot.*, situated between the stamens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interstate (in′tėr-stāt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *state.*] Existing or taking place between different states, or persons in different states; especially, carried on between the States of the American Union, or by persons in one State with persons in another. — **Interstate commerce.** See *commerce.* — **Interstate Commerce Commission,** a body of five commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, under act of Congress of February 4th, 1887. The commission is charged with the regulation of the business of common carriers as provided for under this act, with the investigation of complaints, and is required to render an annual report to the Department of the Interior.

interstellar (in-tėr-stel′ạr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stella*, star: see *stella.*] Existing between stars; situated among the stars: as, *interstellar* spaces or worlds.

Such comets as have, by a trajection through the æther, for a long time wandered through the celestial or *interstellar* part of the universe. *Boyle*, Works, I. 379.

interstellary (in-tėr-stel′ạ-ri), *a.* Same as *interstellar.*

intersternal (in-tėr-stėr′nạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *sternum* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, situated between the pieces of which the breast-bone is composed: as, an *intersternal* articulation. — 2. In *zoöl.*, situated between the sternites or inferomedian parts of the successive somites of an arthropod.

When the abdomen is made straight, it will be found that these *intersternal* membranes are stretched as far as they will yield. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 97.

interstice (in′tėr-stis or in-tėr′stis), *n.* [< F. *interstice* = Sp. Pg. *intersticio* = It. *interstizio*, < L. *interstitium*, a space between, < *intersistere*, pp. *interstitus*, stand between, < *inter*, between, + *sistere*, stand: see *sist*, *assist*, etc.] 1. An intervening space; an opening; especially, a small or narrow space between apposed surfaces or things; a gap, chink, slit, crevice, or cranny.

Net. . . . Texture woven with large *interstices* or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals. . . . Anything made with interstitial vacuities. . . . *Network.* . . . Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with *interstices* between the intersections.
Johnson, Dictionary.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Every change of atmospheric pressure produces, from day to day, exits or entrances of the air into all the *interstices* of the soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 7.

2. In *canon law*, the interval of time required for promotion from a lower to a higher degree of orders.

intersticed (in′tėr-stist or in-tėr′stist), *a.* [< *interstice* + *-ed*[2].] Having an interstice or interstices: as, an *intersticed* ceiling; *intersticed* columns.

interstinctive† (in-tėr-stingk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *interstinctus*, pp. of *interstinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, mark off by pricking, < *inter*, between, + *stinguere*, prick: see *distinguish*, *extinguish.*] Distinguishing; dividing.

The business of this letter . . . is to ask the favour of you . . . to consult that piece of Cyprian called "Expositio Bissexti" . . . whether the notes of Parenthesis ( ) be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points , ; : .
Wallis, To Dr. Smith (Aubrey's Letters, I. 78).

interstitial (in-tėr-stish′al), *a.* [< L. *interstitium*, interstice, + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting an interstice or interstices: as, *interstitial* change.

How many chasms he would find of wide and continued vacuity, and how many *interstitial* spaces unfilled, even in the most tumultuous hurries of business.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 8.

These snatches and *interstitial* spaces — moments literal and fleet — these are all the chances that we can borrow or create for the luxury of learning.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 211.

2. In *entom.*, situated between striæ, etc.: as, *interstitial* punctures on the elytra of beetles. — **Interstitial emphysema.** See *emphysema.* — **Interstitial growth** or **absorption** (as of bone), growth or absorption taking place throughout the substance of the organ, and not merely on its surface. — **Interstitial inflammation,** inflammation in which the morbid changes are diffuse and involve mainly the interstitial connective tissue, as distinct both from a circumscribed abscess and from parenchymatous inflammation. In this sense we have such terms as *interstitial hepatitis*, *interstitial nephritis*, *interstitial pneumonia.* — **Interstitial lines,** in *entom.*, the spaces between striæ. — **Interstitial tissue,** the fine connective tissue which occurs between the cells of other tissues and binds them together and supports their blood- and lymph-vessels.

interstitially (in-tėr-stish′ạl-i), *adv.* In or by interstices; in interstitial spaces.

It [water] may be deposited *interstitially.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

This thickening takes place . . . *interstitially.*
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 19.

Chalcedonic quartz is also present, sometimes *interstitially.* *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 35.

interstition†, *n.* [ME., < L. *interstitio(n-)*, a pause, interval, < *intersistere*, pause: see *interstice.*] Interval.

The firste periferie of all
Engendreth mist, and ouermore
The dewes, and the frostes hore,
After thilke *intersticion*,
In whiche thei take impression.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

interstratification (in-tėr-strat″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *interstratify*: see *-fication.*] The state of being interstratified, or of lying between other strata; in *geol.*, the condition of a bed, stratum, or member of an aqueous deposit, with reference to the overlying and underlying beds.

The *interstratification* . . . of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elem. Geology, x.

interstratified (in-tėr-strat′i-fīd), *a.* [< *interstratify* + *-ed*[2].] Inclosed between or alternating with other strata; forming part of a group of stratified rocks. Also *interbedded.*

interstratify (in-tėr-strat′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interstratified*, ppr. *interstratifying.* [< *inter-* + *stratify.*] I. *trans.* In *geol.*, to cause to occupy a position among or between other strata; intermix as regards strata.

Adjacent to Milford the red sand is abundantly *interstratified* with the white, with which are also occasional seams of coarse pebbles.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 42.

Dolomitic limestone is *interstratified* with the gneissic rocks. *Nature*, XXX. 45.

But *interstratified* with these [sandstones and shales] are many beds containing marine fossils.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 302.

II. *intrans.* To assume a position between or among other strata.

interstrial (in-tėr-strī′ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *stria* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, situated between striæ; interstitial: as, *interstrial* punctures on the elytra.

intersynapticular (in-tėr-sin-ap-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *synapticula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between or among synapticulæ.

These ligaments passing down through the *intersynapticular* spaces to be fastened, according to their position.
G. C. Bourne, Micros. Science, XXVII. 303.

intertalk† (in-tėr-tâk′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *talk.*] To talk to one another; exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*.
Carew, Enquiry.

intertangle (in-tėr-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intertangled*, ppr. *intertangling*. [Formerly also *entertangle*; < *inter-* + *tangle.*] To intertwist; tangle together.

Now also haue ye in euery song or ditty concorde by compasse & concorde *entertangled* and a mixt of both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

Their *intertangled* roots of love.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

intertarsal (in-tėr-tär′sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tarsus* + *-al.*] **1.** Situated between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; mediotarsal: as, the *intertarsal* joint of a bird or a reptile. —**2.** Situated between or among any tarsal bones: as, *intertarsal* ligaments.

intertentacular (in″tėr-ten-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *-ar*3.] Placed between tentacles.—**Intertentacular organ of Farre**, a ciliated passage opening between two tentacles of the lophophore in *Membranipora*, *Alcyonidium*, and other forms of polyzoans.

intertergal (in-tėr-tėr′gạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *tergum*, back, + *-al.*] Situated between successive terga or tergites of an arthropod.

The transparent layer of the cuticle and the uppermost layer of the cells of the hypodermis are continued into the *interteryal* membrane. *Micros. Science*, XXIX. iii. 230.

interterritorial (in-tėr-ter-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *territory* + *-al.*] Between or among territories, or the people of different territories.

A call for an *inter-territorial* convention of the four north-western Territories — the two Dakotahs, Montana, and Washington. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 4, 1888.

intertex† (in-tėr-teks′), *v. t.* [< L. *intertexere*, interweave, intertwine, < *inter*, between, + *texere*, weave: see *text.*] To interweave; intertwine.

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertex*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

intertexture (in-tėr-teks′tūr), *n.* [< *intertex*, after *texture.*] The act of interweaving; the condition of being interwoven; joint or combined texture.

They understood not the salt and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply, as is to be seen in the *intertextures* of Aristophanes' comedies.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. xxiii.

And the close *intertexture* of the several parts is as strong a proof of unity in the design and execution as the intense life and consistency in the conception of Achilles.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

intertidal (in-tėr-tī′dạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tide* + *-al.*] Living between high-water mark and low-water mark.

At low tide the limpet (being a strictly *intertidal* organism) is exposed to the air. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

intertie (in′tėr-tī), *n.* [< *inter-* + *tie.*] A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber-framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

intertissued† (in-tėr-tish′ūd), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tissued.*] Same as *entertissued.*

intertrabecular (in″tėr-trā-bek′ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trabecula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between the cranial trabeculæ.

intertraffic (in′tėr-traf-ik), *n.* [< *inter-* + *traffic*, *n.*] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal trade.

intertraffic (in-tėr-traf′ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intertrafficked*, ppr. *intertrafficking*. [< *inter-* + *traffic*, *v.*] To trade together.

And *intertrafficke* with them, tunne for pound.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 61.

intertranspicuous (in″tėr-trans-pik′ū-us), *a.* [< *inter-* + *transpicuous.*] Transpicuous between. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

intertransversalis (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intertransversales* (-lēz). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, one of a series of muscles situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ.

intertransversarius (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *intertransversarii* (-ī). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] Same as *intertransversalis.*

intertransverse (in″tėr-trans-vėrs′), *a.* [< NL. *intertransversus*, q. v.] Situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ: specifically applied to ligaments and muscles of the spinal column so placed.

intertransversus (in″tėr-trans-vėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *intertransversi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse.*] Same as *intertransversalis.*

The anterior lymph-heart; lying in an interspace between the small muscles (*intertransversi*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

intertribal (in-tėr-trī′bal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tribe* + *-al.*] Existing or taking place between tribes; passing from tribe to tribe: as, *intertribal* war or commerce.

It must ever be borne in mind that African slavery is of two distinct kinds: first, inland or *intertribal* slavery or serviture, which . . . is the normal condition of all rude nations divided into petty contiguous tribes.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 443.

intertrigo (in-tėr-trī′gō), *n.* [L., a chafing or galling of the skin in riding, walking, etc., < *inter*, between, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] A slight inflammation of the skin, occurring in creases or folds where one part of skin rubs on another. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 252.

intertrochanteric (in-tėr-trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochanter* + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, situated between two trochanters: specifically applied to a line or ridge between the greater and the lesser trochanter of the femur. See cut under *trochanter.*

The posterior *intertrochanteric* ridge.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 621.

intertrochlear (in-tėr-trok′lē-är), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochlear.*] Fitting into the middle of a trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint: as, the *intertrochlear* ridge along the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

A tongue and groove ("*intertrochlear* crest") in the elbow-joint. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 348.

intertropical (in-tėr-trop′i-kạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tropic* + *-al.*] Situated between the tropics.

Round many *intertropical* islands, . . . the bottom of the sea is entirely coated by irregular masses of coral.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 79.

Intertropical portions of the old world. *Science*, III. 606.

intertubular (in-tėr-tū′bū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tubule* + *-ar*3.] Situated between tubes: as, the *intertubular* cells.

interturb†, *v. t.* [< L. *interturbare*, disturb by interruption, < *inter*, between, + *turbare*, disturb, trouble: see *trouble*, *disturb.*] To disturb.

Even so do I *interturb* and trouble you with my babbling. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 22.

interturber†, *n.* A disturber.

The world percase fantazing us to be an *interturber* of the peace rather than an indifferent mediator.
Henry VIII., To Wyatt, May, 1538.

intertwine (in-tėr-twīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intertwined*, ppr. *intertwining*. [< *inter-* + *twine*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another; interlace.

Wherever, under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R., iv. 405.

II. *intrans.* To twine together; be interwoven: as, *intertwining* vines.

My dwelling stands — a sweet recluse abode!
And o'er my darken'd casement *intertwine*
The fragrant briar, the woodbine, and the vine.
Scott, Eclogues, i.

intertwine (in′tėr-twīn), *n.* [< *intertwine*, *v.*] A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding. [Rare.]

Ill
Such *intertwine* beseems triumphal wreaths
Strewed before thy advancing.
Coleridge, To Wordsworth.

intertwiningly (in-tėr-twī′ning-li), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

intertwist (in-tėr-twist′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *twist.*] To twist one with another; twist or twine together.

Ye, with your tough and *intertwisted* roots,
Grasp the firm rocks ye sprung from.
W. Mason, Caractacus.

intertwistingly (in-tėr-twis′ting-li), *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

interunion (in-tėr-ū′nyon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *union.*] An interblending. [Rare.]

★ The . . . more eloquent *interunion* of human voices in the choir. *G. W. Cable*, Creole Days, p. 18.

interval (in′tėr-val), *n.* [Formerly also *intervall*; = F. *intervalle* = Pr. *entreval* = Sp. *intervalo* = Pg. It. *intervallo*, < L. *intervallum*, space between, interval, distance, interval of time, pause, difference, lit. space between two palisades or walls, < *inter*, between, + *vallum*, palisade, wall: see *wall*1.] **1.** A vacant or unobstructed space between points or objects; an intervening vacancy; an open reach or stretch between limits: as, the *intervals* between the ranks of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 105.

2. Specifically, a low level tract of land, as along a river, between hills, etc. Also *intervale.* [U. S.]

The winding Pemigewasset, . . .
. . . whitening down its rocks,
Or lazily gliding through its *intervals*.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

In a green rolling *interval*, planted with noble trees and flanked by moderate hills, stands the vast white caravansary. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

There was no wind, except in the open glades between the woods, where the frozen lakes spread out like meadow *intervals*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 22.

3. Any dividing tract in space, time, or degree; an intervening space, period, or state; a separating reach or stretch of any kind: with reference either to the space itself or to the points of separation or division: as, an *interval* of rocky ground between meadows; to fill up an *interval* in conversation with music; an *interval* of ease or of relapse in disease; a lucid *interval* in delirium; to set trees at *intervals* of fifty feet; to breathe only at long *intervals;* the clock strikes at *intervals* of an hour.

This is the freshest, the most busie and stirring *intervall* or time betweene, that husbandmen have.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant. *Canning.*

There seems to be no *interval* between greatness and meanness. *Emerson*, Heroism.

4. Specifically, in *entom.*, one of the spaces between longitudinal striæ of the elytra. When the striæ are regular, both they and the intervals are numbered from the suture outward. — **5.** In *music*, the difference or distance in pitch between two tones. If the tones are sounded simultaneously, the interval is *harmonic;* if successively, *melodic.* An interval is acoustically described by the ratio between the vibration-numbers of the two tones: thus, an octave is represented by the ratio 2 : 1; a fifth, by the ratio 3 : 2, etc. Musically the intervals between the key-note of a major scale and its several tones are regarded as the standards with which all possible intervals are compared and from which they are named. The standard intervals are as follows: *do* to *do* (C to C, F to F, etc.) is called a *first, prime,* or *unison; do* to *re* (C to D, F to G, etc.), a *second; do* to *mi* (C to E, F to A, etc.), a *third; do* to *fa* (C to F, F to B♭, etc.), a *fourth; do* to *do′* (C to C′, F to F′, etc.), an *eighth* or *octave*, etc. These intervals are usually further designated thus: standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves are *perfect;* standard seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., are *major.* If an interval is a half-step longer than the corresponding standard interval, it is called *augmented* (or *sharp, superfluous, extreme, redundant*): thus, *do* to *fi* (C to F♯, F to B♮, etc.) is an *augmented fourth; do* to *li* (C to A♯, F to D♯, etc.) is an *augmented sixth.* If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding major interval, it is called *minor* (or *flat*): thus, *do* to *me* (C to E♭, F to A♭, etc.) is a *minor third*, etc. If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding perfect or minor interval, it is called *diminished:* thus, *do* to *sol*♭ (C to G♭, F to C♭, etc.) is a *diminished fifth* (also called *imperfect*); *di* to *le* (C♯ to A♭, F♯ to D♭, etc.) is a *diminished sixth*, etc. (This nomenclature is obviously inconsistent, and another is also in use, according to which all standard intervals are called *major*, all a half-step longer than the corresponding major intervals are called *augmented*, all a half-step shorter than the corresponding major are called *minor*, and all a half-step shorter than the corresponding minor are called *diminished.*) A given interval is measured and named by comparison with a major scale based on the lower tone of the interval. Intervals not greater than an octave are called *simple;* those greater than an octave, *compound* — compound intervals being reducible to simple ones by subtracting one or more octaves. When the upper tone of a simple interval is transposed an octave downward or its lower tone an octave upward, the interval is said to be *inverted:* inverted firsts become octaves, seconds become sevenths, thirds become sixths, etc.; and perfect intervals remain perfect, major intervals become minor, minor intervals become major, augmented intervals become diminished, and diminished intervals become augmented. Intervals are *consonant* or *dissonant:* the *perfect consonances* are standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves: the *imperfect consonances* are major or minor thirds and sixths; and the *dissonances* are major or minor seconds and sevenths, with all augmented and diminished

intervals. The acoustical values of the more important recognized intervals are as follows:

		Pure.	Tempered.
Prime or unison	(C to C, F to F)	1:1	1:1
Augmented prime	(C to C♯, F to F♯)	24:25	$1:2^{\frac{1}{12}}$
Minor second	(C to D♭, F to G♭)	15:16	$1:2^{\frac{1}{12}}$
Major second	(C to D, F to G)	8:9 (or 9:10)	$1:2^{\frac{1}{6}}$
Augmented second	(C to D♯, F to G♯)	64:75	$1:2^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Minor third	(C to E♭, F to A♭)	5:6	$1:2^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Major third	(C to E, F to A)	4:5	$1:2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Perfect fourth	(C to F, F to B♭)	3:4	$1:2^{\frac{5}{12}}$
Augmented fourth (tritone)	(C to F♯, F to B♮)	32:45 (or 18:25)	$1:2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Diminished fifth	(C to G♭, F to C♭)	45:64 (or 25:36)	$1:2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Perfect fifth	(C to G, F to C)	2:3	$1:2^{\frac{7}{12}}$
Augmented fifth	(C to G♯, F to C♯)	16:25	$1:2^{\frac{2}{3}}$
Minor sixth	(C to A♭, F to D♭)	5:8	$1:2^{\frac{2}{3}}$
Major sixth	(C to A, F to D)	3:5	$1:2^{\frac{3}{4}}$
Augmented sixth	(C to A♯, F to D♯)	128:225	$1:2^{\frac{5}{6}}$
Minor seventh	(C to B♭, F to E♭)	9:16 (or 5:9)	$1:2^{\frac{5}{6}}$
Major seventh	(C to B, F to E)	8:15	$1:2^{\frac{11}{12}}$
Diminished octave	(C to C♭, F to F♭)	135:256	$1:2^{\frac{11}{12}}$
Octave	(C to C′ F to F′)	1:2	1:2.

The values given in the first column are those of the ideal intervals, such as are secured by using *pure* intonation; those given in the second column are those of *equally tempered* intonation, such as is used on keyed instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. (See *intonation*[2] and *temperament*.) A *diatonic* interval is one that occurs between two tones of a normal major or minor scale. A *chromatic* interval is one that occurs between a tone of such a scale and a tone foreign to that scale. An *enharmonic* interval is one on an instrument of fixed intonation, that is apparent only in the notation, being in fact a unison, as, on the pianoforte, the interval from F♯ to G♭. In musical science the theory of intervals is introductory to that of chords and to harmony in general.

6. In *logic*, a proposition. [Rare.]—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.* See *angular*.—**At intervals.** (*a*) After intervals. See def. 3. (*b*) During or between intervals; between whiles or by turns; occasionally or alternately: as, to rest *at intervals*.

Miriam watch'd and dozed *at intervals*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Consecutive or **parallel intervals.** See *consecutive*.—**Direct interval**, in *music*, an interval in its usual position: opposed to *inverted interval*. See def. 5.—**Implied interval.** See *imply*.—**Natural intervals**, in *music*, the intervals of the diatonic scale.—**The extremes of an interval.** See *extreme*.

intervale (in′tėr-vāl), *n.* [A var. of *interval*, as if < *inter-* + *vale*[1].] A low level tract of land, especially along a river; an interval. See *interval*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

At one place along the bank of a stream, there was a broad tract which Albert thought would make . . . "a beautiful piece of *intervale*."
Jacob Abbott, Mary Erskine, ii.

The woody *intervale* just beyond the marshy land.
The Century, XXIX. 769.

★

intervallic (in-tėr-val′ik), *a.* [< *interval* (L. *intervallum*) + *-ic*.] In *music*, pertaining to intervals; pertaining to pitch as distinguished from force, duration, or quality.

intervallum† (in-tėr-val′um), *n.* [< L. *intervallum*, an interval: see *interval*.] An interval.

I will devise matter enough out of this Shallow to keep Prince Harry in continual laughter the wearing out of six fashions, which is four terms, or two actions, and a' shall laugh without *intervallums*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 91.

interveined (in-tėr-vānd′), *a.* [< *inter-* + *veined*.] Intersected with or as if with veins.

Fair champain with less rivers *intervein'd*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 257.

intervenant (in-tėr-vē′nant), *n.* [< F. *intervenant*, ppr. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*.] In *French law*, an intervener; one who intervenes.

intervene (in-tėr-vēn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intervened*, ppr. *intervening*. [= F. *intervenir* = Pr. *intervenir*, *entrevenir* = Sp. *intervenir* = Pg. *intervir* = It. *intervenire*, < L. *intervenire*, come between, < *inter*, between, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come between; fall or happen between things, persons, periods, or events; be intermediate, or appear or happen intermediately.

I proceed to those errors and vanities which have *intervened* amongst the studies.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

No pleasing intricacies *intervene*,
No artful wildness to perplex the scene.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 115.

Between the fall of the Duke of Bourbon and the death of Fleury, a few years of frugal and moderate government *intervened*.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

2. To come between in act; act intermediately or mediatorially; interfere or interpose, as between persons, parties, or states.

Another consideration must here be interposed, concerning the *intervening* of presbyters in the regiment of the several churches. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 230.

But Providence himself will *intervene*
To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 444.

A magistrate possessed of the whole executive power . . . has authority to *intervene* between the nobles and commons. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 67.

About the time Austria and Prussia proposed to the diet to *intervene* in the affairs of Schleswig on international grounds. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

3. In *law*, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties: as, stockholders may *intervene* in a suit against directors.—**Intervening subject**, in *contrapuntal music*, an intermediate or secondary subject or theme.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, etc. See *interpose*.

II. *trans.* To come between; divide. [Rare.]

Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., *intervening* the different estates. *De Quincey*.

intervene†, *n.* [< *intervene*, *v.*] A coming together; a meeting.

They [Buckingham and Olivarez] had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement in the parts which they swayed. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 287.

intervener (in-tėr-vē′nėr), *n.* One who intervenes; specifically, in *law*, a third person who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

intervenience (in-tėr-vē′niens), *n.* [< *intervenien(t)* + *-ce*.] A coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

In respect of the *intervenience* of more successive instrumental causes. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 335.

intervenient (in-tėr-vē′nient), *a.* [< L. *intervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] Coming or being between; intervening. [Rare.]

In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and *intervenient* is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 172.

On the horizon's verge,
O'er *intervenient* waste, through glimmering haze
Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

intervenium (in-tėr-vē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *intervenia* (-ä). [< L. *intervenium*, the space between veins (in the earth, in stones, etc.), < *inter*, between, + *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] In *bot.*, the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves. *Lindley*.

intervent† (in-tėr-vent′), *v. t.* [< L. *interventus*, pp. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] To obstruct; thwart.

To Ida he descends, and sees from thence
Juno and Pallas haste the Greeks' defence:
Whose purpose his command, by Iris given,
Doth *intervent*. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii.

I trust there is both day and means to *intervent* this bargaine. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

intervention (in-tėr-ven′shon), *n.* [= F. *intervention* = Sp. *intervención* = Pg. *intervenção* = It. *intervenzione*, < LL. *interventio(n-)*, an interposition, giving security, lit. a coming between, < L. *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] **1.** The act or state of intervening; a coming between; interposition; mediatorial interference: as, light is interrupted by the *intervention* of an opaque body; the *intervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

Till in soft steam
From Ocean's bosom his light vapours drawn
With grateful *intervention* o'er the sky
Their veil diffusive spread.
Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora.

There was no pretext of a restraint upon the king's liberty for an armed *intervention* in the affairs of France.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Let us ever bear in mind that the doctrine of evolution has for its foundation not the admission of incessant divine *interventions*, but a recognition of the original, the immutable fiat of God.
J. W. Draper, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 189.

2. In *law*, the act by which a third person interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.=**Syn.** *Interference*, *Mediation*, etc. See *interposition*.

interventionist (in-tėr-ven′shon-ist, *n.* [< *intervention* + *-ist*.] In *med.*, one who favors interfering with the course of a disease for therapeutic purposes under certain circumstances, as contrasted with one who under these circumstances would leave the patient to nature.

interventor (in-tėr-ven′tor), *n.* [< L. *interventor*, one who comes in, a visitor, LL. a surety, an intercessor, < *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, same as *intercessor*, 2.—**2.** An inspector in a mine, whose duty it is to report upon the works carried on, and upon the use made of supplies. *Gregory Yale*. [Western U. S.]

interventricular (in″tėr-ven-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *-ar*[3].] **1.** In *anat.*, placed between ventricles, as those of the heart or brain: as, an *interventricular* opening in the heart.—**2.** In *entom.*, coming between the chambers of the dorsal vessel or heart.—**Interventricular valvules**, in *entom.*, small valves opening toward the anterior end of the dorsal vessel, and separating the chambers.

intervenue†, *n.* [< OF. *intervenue*, *entrevenue*, intervention, < *intervenu*, pp. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*. Cf. *avenue*.] Intervention. *Blount*.

intervenular (in-tėr-ven′ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *venule* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, lying between the veins of an insect's wing.

With the usual marginal row of minute black *intervenular* lunules. *Packard*.

intervert† (in-tėr-vėrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *intervertir*, < L. *intervertere*, turn aside, turn in another direction, < *inter*, between, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *divert*, *invert*, etc.] To turn to another course or to another use; divert; misapply.

The good never *intervert* nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 893.

intervertebra (in-tėr-vėr′tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *intervertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] In Carus's system of classification (1828), an intervertebral element of the skull; the skeleton of a sense-organ regarded as of vertebral nature and interposed between successive cranial vertebral segments. Carus had three such intervertebræ—auditive, optic, and olfactory. The distinction is perfectly sound, and still endures, though Carus's interpretation of the homologies of the parts is abandoned. The three intervertebræ are now regarded as the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose: namely, the auditory or otic capsule or otocrane (the petrosal or petromastoid part of the temporal bone), the sclerotic coat of the eyeball (extensively ossified in many animals), and the ethmoid bone (mesethmoid and pair of ethmoturbinals).

intervertebral (in-tėr-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [= F. *intervertébral*; as *inter-* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Situated between any two successive vertebræ.—**Intervertebral disk**, the intervertebral fibrocartilage or substance when of discoidal form, as in man.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Intervertebral foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Intervertebral substance**, in *human anat.*, concentric laminæ of fibrous tissue and more internally fibrocartilage, with soft pulpy matter in the interior, forming an elastic cushion between any two contiguous vertebral bodies.

interview (in′tėr-vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. *enterview*; < OF. *entrevue*, F. *entrevue*, interview, meeting, < *entrevoir*, refl., meet, visit, < *entre*, between, + *voir*, see, > *vue*, view, sight: see *view*.] **1.** A meeting of persons face to face; usually, a formal meeting for conference.

To bring your most imperial majesties
Unto this bar and royal *interview*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 27.

'Twas in the temple where I first beheld her. . . .
The church hath first begun our *interview*,
And that's the place must join us into one.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 1.

But if the busic tell-tale day
Our happy *enterview* betray—
Lest thou confesse too, melt away.
Habington, Castara, i.

2. In *journalism:* (*a*) A conversation or colloquy held with a person whose views or statements are sought for the purpose of publishing them.

Mr.———'s refusal was full notice . . . that there would be no use in trying to get out of him through an *interview* what he was not willing to furnish through his own pen.
The Nation, Nov. 18, 1886.

(*b*) A report of such a conversation.

interview (in′tėr-vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. *entervieu*, *enterveu*; < *interview*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have an interview with; visit as an interviewer, usually with the purpose of publishing what is said.

II.† *intrans.* To hold an interview; converse or confer together. [Rare.]

Their mutuall frendes . . . exhorted theim . . . to mete and *enteruieu* in some place decent and conuenient.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 12.

interviewer (in′tėr-vū-ėr), *n.* One who interviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who holds an interview or practises interviewing for the purpose of publishing what is said to him.

The *interviewer* is a product of over-civilization.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LI. 72.

interviewing (in'tėr-vū-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interview*, *v.*] The practice of seeking interviews and colloquy, especially with persons of some importance or conspicuousness, for the purpose of publishing their remarks in newspapers.

When *interviewing* began to be a regular enterprise, a few years ago, the English leader-writers denounced it as the most dreadful form which American impertinence had yet assumed. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 440.

This led to an article on *interviewing* in the Nation of January 28, 1869, which was the first formal notice of the practice under that name, and caused the adoption of the term both in this country and in England.
The American, IX. 329.

intervisible (in-tėr-viz'i-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *visible*.] Mutually visible; that may be seen the one from the other: applied to signal- and surveying-stations.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *visit*, *v.*] To exchange visits. [Rare.]

Here we trifled and bathed, and *intervisited* with the company who frequent the place for health.
Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1654.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *n.* [< *intervisit*, *v.*] An intermediate visit. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

intervital (in-tėr-vī'tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *vita*, life: see *vital*.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. [Rare.]

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

intervocalic (in″tėr-vō-kal'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + L. *vocalis*, a vowel: see *vocalic*.] Between vowels.

Showing that *intervocalic* i of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as j.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 490.

intervolution (in″tėr-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [< *intervolve*, after *volution*.] The state of being intervolved. [Rare.]

intervolve (in-tėr-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intervolved*, ppr. *intervolving*. [< L. *inter*, between, among, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] To wind or involve reciprocally, or one within another.

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolved*, yet regular
Then most when most irregular they seem.
Milton, P. L., v. 623.

Great Artist! Thou, whose finger set aright
This exquisite machine, with all its wheels,
Though *intervolv'd*, exact.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

interweave (in-tėr-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*, pp. *interwoven* (sometimes *interwove*, *interweaved*), ppr. *interweaving*. [< *inter-* + *weave*.] 1. To weave together into a single fabric, as two or more different materials or strands: as, to *interweave* silk and cotton.

A mass of silvery gauze was thrown back, revealing Cicely attired in an old-fashioned ball dress made of lace *interwoven* with silver threads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 254.

2. To intermingle as if by weaving; blend intimately; intertwine; interlace.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.
Milton, P. L., i. 621.

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

He has *interwoven* in the Body of his Fable a very beautiful and well invented Allegory.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

interwind (in-tėr-wīnd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interwound*, ppr. *interwinding*. [< *inter-* + *wind*[1], *v.*] To move in a serpentine course, as one among others moving in the same manner. [Rare.]

Uncounted sails which . . . pass and repass, wind and *interwind*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders.

interwish† (in-tėr-wish'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wish*.] To wish mutually.

The venome of all stepdames, gamesters' gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*.
Donne, The Curse.

interwork (in-tėr-wėrk'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *work*.] 1. To work together; act with reciprocal effect.—2. To work between; operate intermediately.

The doctrine of an *interworking* providence.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 335.

interworld (in'tėr-wėrld), *n.* [< *inter-* + *world*.] A world between other worlds.

Other worlds, or imaginary *inter-worlds* and spaces between. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

interwound[1] (in-tėr-wōnd' or -wound'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wound*[1].] To wound mutually.

The Captain chuses but three hundred out;
And, arming each but with a Trump and Torch,
About a mighty Pagan Hoast doth march,
Making the same, through their drad sodain sound,
With their owne Arms themselues to *inter-wound*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Hence discontented sects and schisms arise;
Hence *interwounding* controversies spring,
That feed the simple, and offend the wise.
Daniel, Musophilus.

interwound[2] (in-tėr-wound'). Preterit and past participle of *interwind*.

interwove (in-tėr-wōv'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *interweave*.

interwoven (in-tėr-wō'vn). Past participle of *interweave*.

interwreathe (in-tėr-rēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwreathed*, ppr. *interwreathing*. [< *inter-* + *wreathe*.] To twist or plait into a wreath. [Rare.]

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul in labour to begin,
Ios or anthems, pæans or a hymn.
Lovelace, Posthuma, ii., To Mr. E. R.

interwrought (in-tėr-rât'). A preterit and past participle of *interwork*.

interzoœcial (in″tėr-zō-ē'shial), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zoœcium* + *-al*.] Intervening between or among the zoœcia of a polyzoan: as, "the *interzoœcial* pores," *Nature*, XXX. 306.

interzygapophysial (in-tėr-zī″ga-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of a vertebra.

intestable (in-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *intestable* = It. *intestabile*, < L. *intestabilis*, disqualified from witnessing or making a will, < *in-* priv. + *testabilis*, qualified to give testimony: see *testable*[2]. Cf. *intestate*.] Legally unqualified or disqualified to make a will: as, an idiot or a lunatic is *intestable*.

Such persons as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will are by the civil law of various kinds; as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestacy (in-tes'tā-si), *n.* [< *intesta(te)* + *-cy*.] The condition of dying intestate or without leaving a valid will; the leaving of property not disposed of, or not effectually disposed of, by will. *Partial intestacy* exists where some of the property is effectually bequeathed, but not all.

The statute 31 Edward III. c. 11. provides that, in case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestate (in-tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestat* = Sp. Pg. *intestado* = It. *intestato*, < L. *intestatus*, having made no will, < *in-* priv. + *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *test*[2], *testament*. Cf. *intestable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having made no will, or no valid will; having left property not effectually disposed of by will. The decedent is properly said to have died *intestate* as to any part of his property not so disposed of.

In case a person made no disposition of such of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction in testamentary matters and the administration of the goods of persons dying *intestate* was peculiar to England and the sister kingdoms.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 400.

Children inherited equally as co-partners the property of *intestate* parents, whether real or personal.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

2. Not disposed of by will; not legally devised or bequeathed: as, an *intestate* estate.—**Intestates' Estates Act**, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 71) relating to administration of personal estate, and escheat of real estate.

II. *n.* A person dying without making a valid will, or leaving any property not effectually bequeathed.

in testimonium (in tes-ti-mō'ni-um). [L.: *in*, in, for; *testimonium*, acc. of *testimonium*, witness, testimony: see *testimony*.] In witness.

Intestina (in-tes-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *intestinus*, internal: see *intestine*.] Intestinal worms—that is, worms living in the intestines of other animals; entozoa in general. It was the first Linnean order of the class *Vermes*, including worms which for the most part inhabit the bodies of other animals. The term has no exact technical meaning, and is ★not now in use. Also *Intestinalia*.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *intestinal* = It. *intestinale*, < NL. *intestinalis*, < L. *intestinum*, an intestine: see *intestine*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the intestine, or the intestines in general; enteric: as, the *intestinal* tube or tract; *intestinal* movements.

The cæcum has been called the second stomach, the idea once being that in it the final process of *intestinal* digestion was carried out.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 117.

2. Having an intestine or enteron: the opposite of *anenterous*: applied to nearly all the *Metazoa* as distinguished from the *Protozoa*. —3. Inhabiting the intestine; entozoic; of or pertaining to the *Intestina* or *Intestinalia*. —**Intestinal fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Intestinal follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Intestinal glands.** See *gland*.—**Intestinal juice**, the secretion found in the intestine, or more strictly that secreted by the intestinal glands themselves, independently of the gastric, pancreatic, and hepatic contributions; succus entericus. It has some, but apparently unimportant, digestive power.—**Intestinal navel, worm**, etc. See the nouns.

Intestinales (in-tes-ti-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *intestinalis*, intestinal: see *intestinal*.] The intestinal ascidians, in which the intestinal canal lies entirely behind the small branchial sac, as in the salps: distinguished from the branchial ascidians.

Intestinalia (in-tes-ti-nā'li-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *intestinalis*: see *intestinal*.] Same as *Intestina*.

intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *intestino*, < L. *intestinus*, inward, internal, intestine (neut. *intestinum*, usually in pl. *intestina*, entrails), < *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*: see *in*[1]. Cf. *internal* and *entrails*, from the same source.] **I.** *a.* 1. Internal; inward; pertaining to the interior part of something.

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 484.

From chaos and parental darkness came
Light, the first fruits of that *intestine* broil,
That sullen ferment, which for wondrous ends
Was ripening in itself. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

2†. Inner; innate; inborn.

Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity.
Cudworth.

3. Internal with regard to a company, community, or nation; domestic: usually applied to what is evil: as, *intestine* feuds.

Thair was not sen King Keneths days
Sic strange *intestine* crewel stryf.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

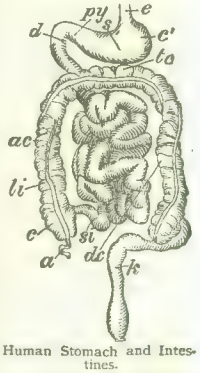
Hereof aryse these *intestine* batails betwixt the crysten kynges, to prepare the waye more esey for the Turke to inuade vs. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, v.

No country in Europe . . . was so sorely afflicted with *intestine* anarchy as Castile. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The boycotter thus becomes the *intestine* enemy of society and its peace. *The Century*, XXXII. 321.

Intestine motion, the motion of very small parts of a body, as of molecules.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; gut; bowel: in popular use usually in the plural: the guts; bowels; entrails. In a wider sense, in biology, the term is also used to include the whole alimentary canal or enteron. (See *alimentary* and *enteron*.) In man, as in other vertebrates and many invertebrates, the intestine is the tube into which partly digested food is received from the stomach, for the completion of the digestive process by the action upon the food of certain secretions (as the hepatic, pancreatic, and intestinal), the drawing off of the assimilable material by the blood-vessels and lacteals, and the ejection of the refuse or non-assimilable substances, as feces or excrement, by the anus. The length of the human intestine is five or six times that of the body, such extent representing, perhaps, an average of relative length; the intestine is generally shorter in carnivorous animals, and longer in those which are herbivorous. It is a musculomembranous tube invested with a peritoneal coat, lined with mucous membrane, and having in its walls both longitudinal and circular muscular fibers. It lies coiled in many convolutions in the abdomen, the coils being freely movable, though the tube as a whole is held in place by mesenteric folds of peritoneum. Into it are poured the secretions of the liver and pancreas, as well as those of its own numerous glandular structures. The character of the tube in man and mammals generally has caused its division into a small and a large intestine. The former extends from the pylorus to the iliocæcal valve, and is subdivided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The latter consists of the cæcum or head of the colon, with its appendix vermiformis; of the colon proper, divided into ascending, transverse, and descending; and of the rectum or straight gut, continued from the descending colon by the sigmoid flexure. The small intestine is smoothly and simply tubular; the large is more or less extensively sacculated. This distinction does not hold as a rule below



Human Stomach and Intestines.

a, vermiform appendage; *ac*, ascending colon; *c*, cæcum; *c'*, cardiac end of stomach; *d*, duodenum; *dc*, descending colon; *fc*, rectum, ending at anus; *ic*, large intestine or colon, including *ac*, *tc*, *dc*; *e*, termination of esophagus; *py*, pyloric end of stomach, whence the coiled small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) extends to *si*; *tc*, transverse colon.

mammals, in many of which, also, the cæcum is of comparatively enormous extent. Thus, in birds, in which there are commonly a pair of cæca, the site of these organs marks the only distinction between the preceding and succeeding portions of the tube. In many lower vertebrates, as fishes, cæca may be very numerous, and situated near the pylorus. In all vertebrates the cavity of the intestine is primitively continuous with that of the umbilical vesicle, and in those which have an allantois with the cavity of that organ. In its simplest possible form the intestine represents the interior of a gastrula. See cut under *gastrula*.

The *intestines* appear to be affected with albuminoid disease next in frequency to the spleen, liver, kidneys, and lymphatic glands. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 750.

Clavate intestine. See *clavate*[1].— **Thick intestine,** in certain insects, a distention of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac which is turned back toward the ventriculus. It is thickened, and ridged on the inner surface. Its function appears to be to subject the food to a second digestion before it is passed out of the body.

intestiniform (in-tes'ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *intestinum*, intestine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling an intestine in form.

Stomach greatly elongated, *intestiniform*.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 415.

intext†, *n.* [< L. *intextus*, an interweaving, joining together, < *intexere*, interweave, weave into, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave: see *text*, and cf. *context*.] The text of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone.
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods, l. 6.

intextine (in-teks'tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + E. *extine*.] In *bot.*, a supplementary membrane which is sometimes present in the outer coat (extine) of pollen-grains, as in *Œnothera*, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

intextured (in-teks'tūrd), *a.* [< L. *intexere*, pp. *intextus*, inweave, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave. Cf. *texture*.] Woven or worked in. *Wright*.

in thesi (in thē'sī). [L.: *in*, in; *thesi*, abl. of *thesis*, thesis: see *thesis*.] As a proposition; in the nature of a thesis.

inthirst† (in-thėrst'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *thirst*.] To affect with thirst; make thirsty.

Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Moderation, i. 8.

inthrall, inthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

inthralment, inthrallment, *n.* See *enthralment*.

inthrone (in-thrōn'), *v. t.* See *enthrone*.

inthrong (in-thrông'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *throng*.] To throng in.

His people like a flowing stream *inthrong*. *Fairfax*.

inthronizate†, *a.* [< ML. *inthronizatus*, pp. of *inthronizare*, enthrone: see *enthronize*.] Enthroned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop was *inthronizate* at Canterburie.
Holinshed, Chron., II., V 5, col. 2. (*Nares*.)

inthronization (in-thrō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* See *enthronization*.

inthronize (in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* See *enthronize*.

intice†, **inticement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *entice*, etc.

intil† (in-til'), *prep.* [< ME. *intil*, *intyl* (< OSw. *intil*, *in til*, Sw. *intill* = Dan. *indtil*), a var. of *until*: see *until*. Cf. *into*.] 1. Into; in.

It was *intill* a pleasant time,
Upon a simmer's day.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

She's ta'en the keys *intill* her hand,
And threw them deep, deep in the sea.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2. Unto.

Although he sought oon *intyl* Inde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 624.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath claw'd me in his clutch,
And hath shipped me *intil* the land,
As if I had never been such.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, 81.

intima (in'ti-mä), *n.*: pl. *intimæ* (-mē). [NL., fem. of L. *intimus*, inmost: see *intimate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an intimate (that is, an innermost or lining) membrane, coating, or other structure of some part or organ; specifically, the innermost coat of an artery or vein, consisting of the endothelial lining backed by connective and elastic tissue. The full term is *tunica intima*.

When the larva undergoes ecdysis, the *intima* of a portion of the tracheal system is also cast off by means of some of these chords. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 289.

The coats which were found to have undergone morbid change were the *intima* and the middle coat.
Lancet, No. 3424, p. 749.

intimacy (in'ti-mā-si), *n.*; pl. *intimacies* (-siz). [< *intima*(*te*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being intimate; close union or conjunction.

Explosions occur only . . . where the elements concerned are . . . distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute *intimacy*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 35.

2. Close familiarity or fellowship; intimate friendship.

Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial *intimacy*,
Were open to each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The peculiar art of alternate gushing *intimacy* and cool obliviousness, so well known to London fashionable women. *Peep at Our Cousins*, iv.

=**Syn.** *Familiarity*, etc. See *acquaintance*.

intimado†, *n.* [Appar. < Sp. Pg. *intimado* (pp.) = E. *intimate* (*a.* and *n.*); but no such use of Sp. Pg. appears.] An intimate friend; a confidant.

Did not I say he was the Earl's *Intimado*?
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

intimæ, *n.* Plural of *intima*.

intimate (in'ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimated*, ppr. *intimating*. [< L. *intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* (> It. *intimare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *intimar* = F. *intimer*), put or bring into, press into, announce, publish, make known, intimate, < *intimus* (> ult. E. *intime*), inmost, innermost, most intimate, superl. (cf. *interior*, compar.) of *intus*, within, < *in*, in: see *interior*.] 1. To make known, especially in a formal manner; announce.

The coniuratoures . . . imagined wyth themselfes that their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

At last he found the most gracious Prince Sigismundus, with his Colonell at Lipswick in Misenland, who gave him his Passe, *intimating* the service he had done.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 43.

Each Highland family has a domestic spirit called banshee, who *intimates* approaching disaster by shrieks and wailings. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 746.

2. Specifically, to make known by indirect means or words; hint or suggest; indicate; point out.

This fable *intimates* an extraordinary and almost singular thing. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

We *intimated* our minds to them by signs, beckoning with our hand. *Rob. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 421).

He did not receive us very politely, but said he wonder'd for what end the Franks went up to the Cataracts, and ask'd if I had a watch to sell: which is a way they have of *intimating* that they want such a present.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 83.

=**Syn. 2.** *Suggest*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

intimate (in'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intimatus*, pp., made known, intimate: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inner; inmost; intrinsic; pertaining to minute details or particulars: as, the *intimate* structure of an organism; the *intimate* principles of a science.

Enough beauty of climate hangs over these Roman cottages and farm-houses, . . . but their charm for seekers of the picturesque is the way in which the lustrous air seems to illuminate their *intimate* desolation.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 148.

2. Pertaining to the inmost mind; existing in one's inner thoughts or feelings; inward: as, *intimate* convictions or beliefs; *intimate* knowledge of a subject.

They knew not
That what I motion'd was of God; I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton*, S. A., l. 223.

His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and *intimate* knowledge of men.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. Closely approximating or coalescing; near; familiar: as, *intimate* relation of parts; *intimate* union of particles; *intimate* intercourse.

When the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he [Moses] was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South*, Sermons.

I crown thee [Winter] king of *intimate* delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, homeborn happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 139.

4. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms; not reserved or distant.

I sent for three of my friends. We are so *intimate* that we can be company in whatever state of mind we meet, and can entertain each other without expecting always to rejoice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

Barbara . . . took Winifred's waist in the turn of her arm — as is the way of young women, especially of such as are *intimate* enemies.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 282.

5. Familiarly associated; personal.

These diminutive, *intimate* things bring one near to the old Roman life. . . . A little glass cup that Roman lips have touched says more to us than the great vessel of an arena. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 214.

II. *n.* A familiar friend, companion, or guest; one who has close social relations with another or others.

Poor Mr. Murphy was an *intimate* of my first husband's.
Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Aug. 29, 1810.

Thackeray was one of the *intimates* at Gore House.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 204.

I testify that our lord and our Prophet and our friend Mohham'mad is his servant, and his apostle, and his elect, and his *intimate*, the guide of the way, and the lamp of the dark.
Quoted in *E. W. Lane's* Modern Egyptians, I. 101.

intimated† (in'ti-mā-ted), *a.* Made intimate or friendly; intimate.

A goodly view of majesty it was
To see such *intimated* league betwixt them.
O, what a gladsome sight of joy it is
When monarchs so are link'd in amity!
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

intimately (in'ti-māt-li), *adv.* In an intimate manner; inwardly; closely; familiarly: as, to know anything *intimately*; two fluids *intimately* mixed; two writers *intimately* associated.

intimation (in-ti-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimation* = Pr. *intimation* = Sp. *intimación* = Pg. *intimação* = It. *intimazione*, < L. *intimatio*(*n*-), an announcement, < *intimare*, announce: see *intimate*.] 1. The act of intimating or announcing.—2. An announcement; a formal declaration or notification: as, an *intimation* from the Foreign Office.

The *intimations* and surveys necessary for obtaining drawbacks, debentures, or bounties, according to the Excise laws. *Ure*, Dict., I. 576.

3. Information indirectly or covertly imparted; a suggestion or hint; an implied meaning: as, an *intimation* that one's presence is not desired; *intimation* of danger.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals, that are very pleasant to such as are conversant in this kind of study. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If they [the Sadducees] had rejected the prophets, he [Josephus] would have charged them with it expressly, and not have left us to collect it from oblique hints and dark *intimations*. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., App.

Let us compare with the exact details of Dante the dim *intimations* of Milton. *Macaulay*, Milton.

=**Syn. 3.** *Suggestion*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

intimet†, *a.* [< F. *intime* = Sp. *intimo* = Pg. It. *intimo*, < L. *intimus*, inmost, intimate: see *intimate*, *v.* and *a.*] Intimate; inward; close.

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies . . . is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents. *Sir K. Digby*, On Bodies, v. § 6.

intimidate (in-tim'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimidated*, ppr. *intimidating*. [< ML. *intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare* (> Sp. Pg. *intimidar* = F. *intimider*), make afraid, < L. *in*, in, + *timidus*, afraid, timid: see *timid*.] To make timid or fearful; make afraid; inspire with fear; deter by threats. See *intimidation*, 2.

When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may *intimidate* a faction otherwise disheartened.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

One day a single man on horseback came and told me that there was a large cavern under the temple, where often a great number of rogues lay hid, and bid me take care, seeming to design to *intimidate* me.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 91.

=**Syn.** To abash, frighten, scare, daunt, cow.

intimidation (in-tim-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimidation* = Sp. *intimidación* = Pg. *intimidação*, < ML. as if **intimidatio*(*n*-), < *intimidare*, intimidate: see *intimidate*.] 1. The act of intimidating or making fearful, or the state of being intimidated; fear excited by threats or hostile acts.

Before the accession of James the First, or, at least, during the reigns of his three immediate predecessors, the government of England was a government by force: that is, the king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 7.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by *intimidation*. *The Times* (London), Oct. 3, 1866.

2. In *law*, the wrongful use of violence or a threat of violence, direct or indirect, against any person with a view to compel him to do or to abstain from doing some act which he has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing.

intimidatory (in-tim'i-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *intimidate* + *-ory*.] Producing or intended to produce intimidation.

intinction (in-tingk'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *intinctio*(*n*-), a dipping in, a baptizing, < L. *intingere*, *intinguere*, pp. *intinctus*, dip in, LL. baptize, < L. *in*, in, + *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye: see *tinge*.] 1†. The act of dyeing. *Blount*.— 2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches, the act of steeping parts of the hosts or consecrated oblates in the chalice, in order thus to communicate the people with both species (of bread and of wine). For this purpose the cochlear or eucharistic spoon is used, except by the Armenians. In the Western Church intinction is mentioned in the seventh (as a method of communion for the sick already in the fifth) century, and was a general prac-

tice in the tenth and two succeeding centuries. It fell into disuse with the denial of the chalice to communicants. Intinction is to be distinguished from the act of *commixture*, which is done with a particle of the host or oblate with which the priest communicates himself.

intinctivity† (in-tingk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye (see *tinge*, *tinct*), + *-ive* + *-ity*. Formally, < *in-*3 + **tinctivity*, < **tinctive* + *-ity*.] Lack of coloring quality: as, the *intinctivity* of fullers' earth. *Kirwan.*

intine (in′tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *-ine*2.] In *bot.*, the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grains in phenogamous plants, of the spores of fungi, etc. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity.

These become invested by a double envelope, a firm extine, and a thin *intine*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 386.

intire, intirely, etc. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *entire*, *entirely*, etc.

intiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entice*.

intitlet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entitle*. *B. Jonson.*

intitulation†, *n.* [< ML. **intitulatio(n-)*, < *intitulare*, intitule: see *intitule*.] The act of entitling, or conferring a title. *Bailey.*

intitule (in-tit′ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intituled*, ppr. *intituling*. [Also *entitule*; < F. *intituler* = Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitulare*, *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, entitle, < L. *in*, on, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*, a doublet of *intitule*.] To give a right or title to, or distinguish or call by, as a title or name; entitle or entitule. [Obsolete, or exceptionally used only in the latter sense, as in acts of the British Parliament.]

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 57.

I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is *intituled*, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 8.

That infamous rhapsody, *intituled*
"The Maid of Orleans." *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

into (in′tō), *prep.* [< ME. *into*, < AS. *in tō* (two words), in to: *in*, in; *tō*, to. Cf. *onto* and *unto*.] **1.** In and to; to and in: implying motion: used to express any relation, as of presence, situation, inclusion, etc., that is expressed by *in*, accompanied by the idea of motion or direction inward. Compare *in*1. (*a*) Of motion or direction inward: after such verbs as *go*, *come*, *run*, *fly*, *flee*, *fall*, *bring*, *lead*, *throw*, *put*, *look*, *show*, etc.

Thenne entreth *yn to* the Schyp azen, and by syde the Havene of Tyre, and come nought to Lande.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

From God, the fountaine of all good, are deriued *into* the world all good things.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 79.

The governour and Mr. Winthrop wrote their letters *into* England to mediate their peace.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 163.

The Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first *into* a room where was a man that could look no way but downward. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 250.

(*b*) Of change of condition: after such verbs as *pass*, *fall*, *grow*, *change*, *convert*, *transmute*, etc. *Into*, as thus indicating change, may when used with an intransitive verb give it a transitive force: as, to *talk* a man *into* submission; to *reason* one's self *into* error.

For many han *into* mischiefe fall,
And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized *into* Jesus Christ were baptized *into* his death? Rom. vi. 3.

Samos is hilly, and, like all the other islands, is very rocky; it runs naturally *into* wood, of which there are all sorts that grow in Asia.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Those two blush-roses [on a girl's cheeks] . . . turned *into* a couple of damasks. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 239.

2. In: not implying motion: as, he fought *into* the Revolution. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Lord Ingram wooed the Lady Maiserey,
Into her father's ha'.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 73).

They hadna stayed *into* that place
A month but and a day.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

3†. Unto; until. Compare *intil*.

Heil be thou, Marie, gloriouse moder hende!
Meeknes & honeste, with abstynence, me sende,
With chastite & charite *into* my lyues eende.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Lete it stonde in a glas vpon a litil fier *into* the tyme that the vynegre be colourid reed.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

4. Within, implying deficiency: as, the pole was long enough *into* a foot. [Local, New Eng.]

intolerability (in-tol′e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intolerabilité* = Sp. *intolerabilidad*; as *intolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or character of being intolerable.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*. *Poe*, Marginalia, Int.

intolerable (in-tol′e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *intollerable*; < ME. *intollerable*, < OF. *intolerable*, F. *intolérable* = Sp. *intolerable* = Pg. *intoleravel* = It. *intollerabile*, < L. *intolerabilis*, that cannot bear, or cannot be borne, < *in-* priv. + *tolerabilis*, that can be borne: see *tolerable*.] Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insupportable; insufferable; insufferably objectionable or offensive: as, *intolerable* pain, heat, or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

For lenger to endure it is *intollerable*.
Lamentation of M. Magdalene, l. 372.

That huge amphitheatre wherein those constant servants of Iesus Christ willingly suffered many *intollerable* and bitter tortures for his sake. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 63.

O monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 592.

And in matters of Religion there is not any thing more *intollerable* then a learned foole, or a learned Hypocrite.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The hatred and contempt of the public are generally felt to be *intolerable*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

=**Syn.** Unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.

intolerableness (in-tol′e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being intolerable or insufferable.

intolerably (in-tol′e-ra-bli), *adv.* To an intolerable degree; beyond endurance: as, *intolerably* noisy.

He was *intollerably* angrie; and then most when he should have bashed to be angrie.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 353.

intolerance (in-tol′e-rans), *n.* [= F. *intolérance* = Sp. Pg. *intolerancia* = It. *intolleranza*, < L. *intolerantia*, intolerance, < *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant: see *intolerant*.] **1.** The quality of being intolerant; incapacity or indisposition to bear or endure; non-endurance: as, *intolerance* of heat or cold.—**2.** Lack of toleration; indisposition to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; bigoted opposition or resistance to dissent.

Intolerance has its firmest root in the passion for the exercise of power. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 124.

A boundless *intolerance* of all divergence of opinion was united with an equally boundless toleration of all falsehood and deliberate fraud that could favour received opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 16.

intolerancy (in-tol′e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *intolerance*. [Rare.]

intolerant (in-tol′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intolérant* = Sp. Pg. *intolerante* = It. *intollerante*, < L. *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant, < *in-* priv. + *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, bear, tolerate: see *tolerant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unable or indisposed to tolerate, endure, or bear: followed by *of*.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant of* excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not tolerant; indisposed to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; impatient of dissent or opposition; denying or refusing the right of private opinion or choice in others; inclined to persecute or suppress dissent.

Intolerant, as is the way of youth
Unless itself be pleased.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Religion harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 612.

The gloomiest and most *intolerant* of a stern brotherhood. *Hawthorne*, Snow Image.

II. *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor.
Bp. Lowth, Letters to Warburton, p. 62.

intolerantly (in-tol′e-rant-li), *adv.* In an intolerant manner; without toleration.

intolerate (in-tol′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intolerated*, ppr. *intolerating*. [< *in-*3 + *tolerate*.] Not to tolerate or endure.

They who observed and had once experienced this *intolerating* spirit could no longer tolerate on their part.
Shaftesbury, Reflections, ii. 2.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.
Chesterfield.

intoleration (in-tol-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *toleration*.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

That narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration*. *Chesterfield.*

intombt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entomb*.

intonaco, intonico (in-tō′nä-kō, -nē-kō), *n.* [It., rough-cast, plaster, < *intonacare*, *intonicare*, plaster, cover, < *in*, on, + *tonica*, tunic: see *tunic*.] The last coat of plaster laid on a wall as a ground for fresco-painting.

The *intonaco* being spread, the artist painted his subject in a slight manner with terra rossa, laying in the chiaroscuro and details, after which the plaster was allowed to dry. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 770.

intonate1†, *v. i.* [< L. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare*, thunder, resound, cry out vehemently, < *in*, in, on, + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*. Cf. *detonate*.] To thunder; make a rumbling noise. *Bailey.*

intonate2 (in′tō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intonated*, ppr. *intonating*. [< ML. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare* (> It. *intonare* = Pg. *entoar* = Sp. Pr. *entonar* = F. *entonner*), sing according to tone, intonate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *tonus*, tone: see *tone*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To intone.—**2.** To sound the tones of the musical scale; practise solmization.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a tone; intone; utter with a sonant vibration of the vocal cords.

The great τετέλεσται [it is finished] shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.
S. Harris, On Isa. iii. (1739), p. 262.

The *l* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the *intonated* breath. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 66.

intonation1† (in-tō-nā′shon), *n.* [< *intonate*1 + *-ion*.] A thundering; thunder.

intonation2 (in-tō-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *intonation* = It. *intonazione*; as *intonate*2 + *-ion*. Cf. *detonation*.] **1.** Utterance of tones; mode of enunciation; modulation of the voice in speaking; also, expression of sentiment or emotion by variations of tone: as, his *intonation* was resonant or harsh.

Erskine studied her [Mrs. Siddons's] cadences and *intonations*, and avowed that he owed his best displays to the harmony of her periods and pronunciation.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 262.

To us, whose *intonations* belong not to the individual word, but to the whole period, it is difficult to conceive of the tone with which a word is uttered as a constant, essential, characteristic and expressive ingredient of the word itself. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. The act of intoning or speaking with the singing voice; specifically, the use of musical tones in ecclesiastical delivery: as, the *intonation* of the litany.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The process or act of producing tones in general or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice. The term is often also used specifically to denote the relation in pitch of tones, however produced, to the key or the harmony to which they properly belong; and it is then applied both to vocal and to instrumental tones, and is characterized as *pure*, *just*, *true*, or as *impure*, *false intonation*. (*b*) In plain-song, the two or more notes leading up to the dominant or reciting-tone of a chant or melody, and usually sung by but one or a few voices. The proper intonation varies with the mode used, and also with the text to be sung.—**Fixed intonation**, fixed pitch: applied to the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments in which the pitch of each note is fixed, and not, as in the violin, horn, etc., subject to the will of the performer.

intonator (in′tō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *intonate*2 + *-or*.] A monochord mathematically subdivided for the precise study of musical intervals.

intone (in-tōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoned*, ppr. *intoning*. [< ML. *intonare*, intone, intonate: see *intonate*2. Cf. *entune*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give tone or variety of tone to; vocalize.

It is a trite observation that so simple a thing as a clear, appropriate, and properly *intoned* and emphasized pronunciation in reading aloud is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. To bring into tone or tune; figuratively, to imbue with a particular tone of feeling. [Rare.]

Everyone is penetrated and *intoned*, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 156.

3. To speak or recite with the singing voice: as, to *intone* the litany.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter a tone; utter a protracted sound.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass, . . .
Such [twang] as from lab'ring lungs the enthusiast blows,
High sound, attemper'd to the vocal nose.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

Specifically—**2.** To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; speak or recite with the singing voice; chant.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, dilettante,
Delicate-handed priest *intone*.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

People of this province [Toledo] *intone* rather than talk: their sentences are set to distinct drawling tunes.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 51.

3. In *music*: (*a*) To produce a tone, or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice; sing or chant. (*b*) In plain-song, to sing the intonation of a chant or melody.

intorsion, *n.* See *intortion*.

intort† (in-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist, < *in*, in, + *torquere*, twist: see *torsion*. Cf. *distortion*.] To twist; wreathe; wind.

With reverend hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 555.

intortion (in-tôr'shọn), *n.* [Also *intorsion* (< F. *intorsion* = Pg. *intorsão*); < L. *intortio(n-)*, a curling, twisting, < *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist: see *intort*.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in *bot.*, the bending or turning of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

in totidem verbis (in tō-tī'dem vėr'bis). [L.: *in*, in; *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonst. syllable *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *verb.*] In just so many words; in these very words.

in toto (in tō'tō). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *toto*, abl. of *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all: see *total.*] In all; in the whole; wholly; without qualification.

intoxicable (in-tok'si-ka-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **intoxicabilis*, < *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] Capable of being intoxicated or made drunk; hence, liable to be unduly excited or controlled by the passions.

If . . . the people [were] not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 314.

intoxicant (in-tok'si-kant), *n.* [< ML. *intoxican(t-)s*, ppr. of *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating substance, as brandy, bhang, etc.

intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoxicated*, ppr. *intoxicating*. [< L. *intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare* (> It. *intossicare* = Sp. *entosigar*, *entosicar*, *atosigar*, *atosicar*, *intoxicar* = Pg. *entoxicar*, *atoxicar* = Pr. *entoyssegar*, *entuysegar*, *entoxiguar* = F. *intoxiquer*), poison, < L. *in*, in, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To poison. [Rare.]

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 35.

2. To make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; inebriate.

He *intoxicate* the leper-man,
With liquors very sweet.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 255).

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1008.

3. Figuratively, to excite to a very high pitch of feeling; elate to exaltation, enthusiasm, or frenzy: as, one *intoxicated* by success.

With grace of Princes, with their pomp and State,
Ambitious Spirits he doth *intoxicate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Into what phrenzy lately art thou hapt,
That in this sort *intoxicates* thy brain?
Drayton, Pastorals, v.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To poison. [Rare.]

Because the poyson of this opinion does so easily enter, and so strangely *intoxicate*, I shall presume to give an antidote against it. *South*, Works, III. 144.

2. To cause or produce intoxication; have the property of intoxicating: as, an *intoxicating* liquor.

intoxicate† (in-tok'si-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *intoxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Intoxicated.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

★ **intoxication** (in-tok-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *intoxicación*, < ML. *intoxicatio(n-)*, poisoning, < *intoxicare*, poison: see *intoxicate.*] **1.** Poisoning.

It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could *intoxication* with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur.
E. P. Davis, Medical News, I. 310.

2. The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid, or by the use of opium, hashish, or the like. — **3.** Figuratively, high excitement of mind; uncontrollable passion; frenzy.

A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom. *Scott.*

=Syn. **2.** Inebriety. — **3.** Infatuation, delirium.

intra (in'trä). [L. *intra*, adv. and prep., within, fem. abl. (sc. *parte*) of **interus*, within: see *inter-* and *interior.*] A Latin preposition and adverb, meaning 'within,' used in some phrases occasionally met in English.

intra-. [L. *intra-*, being the prep. and adv. as prefix: see *intra.*] A prefix in many words from the Latin, meaning 'within.' In the following etymologies it is treated much like *inter-*.

intra-abdominal (in"trä-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal.*] Situated within the cavity of the abdomen.

intra-arterial (in"trä-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *arteria*, artery: see *arterial.*] Existing within an artery.

intrabranchial (in-trä-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial.*] Situated between branchiæ or gills; lying within gills or among parts of the branchial apparatus.

intrabuccal (in-trä-buk'al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *bucca*, the cheek: see *buccal.*] Situated within the mouth or within the cheek.

intracalicular (in"trä-ka-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *caliculus*, a small cup: see *calicular*, *calycle.*] Placed within or inside the calycle of a polyp.

intracapsular (in-trä-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *capsula*, a small chest (NL. capsule): see *capsular.*] Lying or occurring within a capsule, as a fracture occurring within the capsular ligament of the hip-joint; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated within the central capsule.

intracardiac (in-trä-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac.*] Lying or occurring within the heart.

intracarpellary (in-trä-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpellary.*] Produced among or interior to the carpels.

intracartilaginous (in-trä-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilaginous.*] Lying or occurring within cartilage: as, *intracartilaginous* ossification.

intracavital (in-trä-kav'i-tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cavity* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, within the cavities: said of the supposed path of water in traversing the stems of plants.

intracellular (in-trä-sel'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cellula* + *-ar*3.] Existing or done inside of a cell: opposed to *extracellular*: as, *intracellular* circulation or digestion; *intracellular* formation of spores in certain fungi. Most of the vital activities or functions of the *Protozoa* are intracellular.

The *intracellular* duct of the nephridium and the intercellular duct of the vas deferens may be explained by the different functions which the organs perform.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 683.

intracellularly (in-trä-sel'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Within the cells.

Endophytes which vegetate *intracellularly*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 362.

intracephalic (in"trä-se-fal'ik or in-trä-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic.*] Placed within the head, or within the brain.

intracerebral (in-trä-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] Situated or occurring within the cerebrum, or within the brain.

intraclitellian (in"trä-kli-tel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening in, and not before or behind, the clitellum, as certain terricolous annelids or earthworms.

II. *n.* An earthworm having this structure.

Perrier divided earthworms into three groups: — (1) Preclitellians (e. g. Lumbricus), where the male pores are situated in front of the clitellum; (2) *Intraclitellians* (e. g. Eudrilus), where the male pores are within the clitellum; and (3) Postclitellians (e. g. Perichæta), where the male pores open behind the clitellum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 683.

intraclitelline (in"trä-kli-tel'in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ine*1.] Placed within the extent of the clitellum.

intracloacal (in"trä-klō-ā'kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cloaca*, cloaca: see *cloacal.*] Situated inside the cloaca, as the penis of a turtle or a crocodile.

intracœlomic (in"trä-sē-lom'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cœloma* + *-ic.*] Contained in a cœloma: as, *intracœlomic* muscular bands of a worm. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1888, p. 217.

intracontinental (in-trä-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *continent* + *-al.*] Within the borders or in the interior of a continental land-mass; inland; not pertaining to the sea-coast.

intracostalis (in"trä-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *intra*, within, + *costa*, rib: see *costal.*] An internal intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales interni.

intracranial (in-trä-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cranium*, the skull: see *cranial.*] Situated within the cranium.

intracruræus (in"trä-krö-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *intracruræi* (-ī). [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *crurœus.*] The inner part of the crurœus muscle, commonly called the *vastus internus*. See *crurœus.*

intractability (in-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *intractable*: see *-bility.*] Same as *intractableness.*

He subdued the *intractability* of all the four elements, and made them subservient to the use of man.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man (ed. 1751), iii. 219.

intractable (in-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [= It. *intrattabile*, < L. *intractabilis*, that may not be handled, unmanageable, < *in-* priv. + *tractabilis*, that may be handled: see *tractable.*] **1.** Not tractable or to be drawn or guided by persuasion; uncontrollable.

What comforte of life shall he have, when all his parishioners are soe unsociable, soe *intractable*, so ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Hee who is *intractable*, he whom nothing can perswade, may boast himself invincible. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Not to be brought into the desired order or condition; unmanageable; resisting effort: as, an *intractable* disposition; an *intractable* subject for literary treatment.

It is amazing what money can do in the way of transforming a sterile and *intractable* place into beauty.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 321.

=Syn. *Stubborn*, *Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*); unruly, unmanageable, ungovernable, wilful.

intractableness (in-trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intractable. Also *intractability.*

intractably (in-trak'ta-bli), *adv.* In an intractable manner; uncontrollably; unmanageably.

intracted† (in-trak'ted), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tractus*, drawn (see *tract*1), + *-ed*2.] Indrawn; sunken.

With hot *intracted* tongue and sonken een.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 299.

intractile† (in-trak'til), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *tractile.*] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

intracystic (in-trä-sis'tik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Situated or occurring within a cyst.

intrada (in-trä'dä), *n.* [For **intrata*, < It. *intrata*, an entrance, entry, prelude: see *entry.*] In *music*, an introduction, usually instrumental, often found in old operas and suites.

intrado† (in-trä'dō), *n.* [For **intrada*, < Sp. Pg. *entrada*, entry: see *entry.*] **1.** Entry.

And now my lady makes her *intrado*, and begins the great work of the day. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

2. Income.

The statute of Mortmaine, and after it that of Premunire was made; . . . these much abated his *intrado*.
Fuller, Church Hist., V. iii. 35.

intrados (in-trā'dos), *n.* [< F. *intrados*, < L. *intra*, within, + *dorsum* (> F. *dos*), the back: see *dorse*1.] In *arch.*, the interior or lower line, curve, or surface of an arch or vault. The exterior or upper curve or surface is called the *extrados*. See *arch*1, 2.

intra-epithelial (in-trä-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Same as *intercpithelial.*

intrafoliaceous (in-trä-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, growing between a leaf and the axis, i. e., in the axil of a leaf.

intragyral (in-trä-jī'ral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *gyrus*, a gyre: see *gyral*, *gyre.*] Situated in a gyre or convolution of the brain.

intrahepatic (in"trä-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ἡπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic.*] Situated or occurring within the liver.

intrail†, *v. t.* Same as *entrail*2.

intrails†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intrain†, *v. t.* Same as *entrain.*

intralamellar (in-trä-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *lamella*, a thin plate (NL. lamella): see *lamellar.*] In *bot.*, situated within the lamellæ. In the *Hymenomycetes* the *intralamellar tissue* is the same as the *trama.*

intralaryngeal (in"trä-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *larynx*, larynx: see *larynx.*] Situated or occurring within the larynx.

intraligamentous (in-trä-lig-a-men'tus), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ligament* + *-ous.*] Situated in a ligament; specifically, occurring between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus, as a tumor. Also *intraligamentary.*

intralobular (in-trä-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *lobule* + *-ar*3.] Situated within a lobule: specifically applied to veins in the lobules of the liver. See *interlobular* and *sublobular.*

The *intralobular* vein returns the blood from the center of the lobule, and opens immediately into a sublobular vein. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 598.

intrals†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intramandibular (in"trä-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mandibulum*, lower jaw (mandible): see *mandibular.*] Situated in the man-

dible—that is, between the two sides of the lower jaw; interramal.

intramarginal (in-trā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin: see *marginal*.] Situated within the margin: as, the *intramarginal* vein in the leaves of some of the ★plants belonging to the myrtle family.

intramatrical (in-trā-mat'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *matrix* (*-ic-*), matrix, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, situated within a matrix or nidus.

intramedullary (in″trā-mē-dul'ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *medulla*, pith (medulla): see *medullary*.] Situated within the substance of the spinal cord: as, *intramedullary* tumors.

intramembranous (in-trā-mem'brā-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *membrana*, membrane: see *membranous*.] Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane: as, *intramembranous* ossification.

intrameningeal (in″trā-mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *μῆνιγξ*, the membrane inclosing the brain: see *meningeal*.] Situated or occurring within the meninges of the brain.

intramercurial (in″trā-mėr-kū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial*.] Lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury. The existence of an intramercurial planet has been suspected both from irregularities in the movement of Mercury and from observations during eclipses; but at present the evidence is rather against the existence of such a planet.

intramercurian (in″trā-mėr-kū'ri-an), *a.* Same as *intramercurial*.

intramolecular (in″trā-mō-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *molecule* + *-ar*³.] Being or occurring within a molecule.

Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of *intramolecular* vibration.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 323.

intramundane (in-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world. *Imp. Dict.*

intramural (in-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *murus*, wall: see *mural*.] 1. Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city or building: as, *intramural* interment is now prohibited in many cities.

The same sort of impressiveness as the great *intramural* demesne of Magdalen College at Oxford.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 184.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, situated in the substance of the walls of a tubular or other hollow organ, as the intestine.

intramuscular (in-trā-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Located or occurring within a muscle.

A . . . very close-meshed network, the *intramuscular*, whose varicose fibrillæ occupy the narrow passages between the contractile cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 325.

intranasal (in-trā-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated or occurring within the nose.

Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to *intranasal* disease. *Medical News*, XLIX. 213.

intrance[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *entrance*[1].

intrance[2]†, **intrancement**†. Obsolete forms of *entrance*[2], *entrancement*.

intranquillity (in-trang-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *tranquillity*.] Lack of tranquillity; unquietness; inquietude.

That *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Sir W. Temple.*

intrans. An abbreviation of *intransitive*.

intranscalency (in-tranz-kā'len-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *trans*, over, through, + *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calescence*.] Imperviousness to heat. [Rare.]

This extraordinary *intranscalency* of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 977.

intranscalent (in-tranz-kā'lent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *transcalent*.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Water is *intranscalent* to rays of obscure heat.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 935.

intransformable (in-tranz-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

The transformable gives place to the *intransformable*.
J. Sully, Mind, XII. 118.

intransgressible (in-tranz-gres'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *transgressible*.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed.

A divine reason or sentence *intransgressible* and inevitable, proceeding from a cause that cannot be diverted or impeached. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 859.

intransient (in-tran'shent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *transient*.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 93.

intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransigeant*, also *intransigent* (after Sp.); < Sp. *intransigente*, not compromising, not ready to compromise, < L. *in-* priv. + *transigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, transact, come to a settlement: see *transact*.] **I.** *a.* Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See *intransigentist*.

The opposition secured 83 seats out of 114 in the new Storthing, and was able to elect all its most *intransigent* members into the Lagthing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 59.

II. *n.* Same as *intransigentist*.

intransigentism (in-tran'si-jen-tizm), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or program of the intransigentists.

Communism, *intransigentism*, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions.
Goldwin Smith, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 757.

intransigentist (in-tran'si-jen-tist), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ist*.] 1. An irreconcilable person.—2. Specifically, in *politics*: (*a*) A member of a radical party in Spain, which in 1873–74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection. (*b*) A member of a faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and socialistic changes. Also *intransigent*.★

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intransitivo*, < LL. *intransitivus*, not transitive, < *in-* priv. + *transitivus*, transitive: see *transitive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, not expressing an action that passes immediately over to an object; not taking a direct object: said of verbs that require a preposition before their object, or take one only indirectly, or in the manner of a dative: as, to *stand* on the ground; to *swim* in the water; to *run* away. But the distinction of transitive and intransitive is not a very sharp one in English. Every transitive verb is capable of being used also intransitively, or without an expressed object; and, on the other hand, many intransitives may be used transitively (the verb being usually causal), taking a direct object, as in to *run* a horse, or merely a cognate object, as in to *run* a race; or are used factitively with a more general object, as in to *breathe* a prayer, to *look* love, or with an objective predicate, as in to *sing* one's self hoarse, to *stare* one out of countenance, and so on. Owing, also, to the non-distinction of dative and accusative in modern English, a construction often seems transitive which is historically intransitive: as, to *forgive us*, where *us* is historically dative, the direct object being understood, or expressed as in "forgive us our *debts*." Abbreviated *intrans*.

2. Not transitive, in the logical or mathematical sense.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a verb which does not properly take after it an object, as *sit*, *fall*, *run*, *lie*.

intransitively (in-tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb; without passing over to or governing an object.

in transitu (in tran'si-tū). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *transitu*, abl. of *transitus*, passage: see *transit*.] In transit; on the way; in course of transportation: as, if one who buys goods without paying is insolvent, the seller has a right to stop the goods *in transitu*. In law the important question as to the scope of this phrase is in the very common controversy as to the point at which the transit is deemed to have ceased, and the goods to have come under the dominion of the buyer.

intransmissible (in-tranz-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *intransmissivel*; as *in-*[3] + *transmissible*.] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-tranz-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *intransmutabilidad*; as *intransmutable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intransmutable.

intransmutable (in-tranz-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *intransmuable* = Sp. *intransmutable* = It. *intrasmutabile*; as *in-*[3] + *transmutable*.] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

Some of the most learn'd and experienc'd chymists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

intrant (in'trant), *n.* [< L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare*, go in, enter: see *enter*[1], and cf. *entrant*.] 1. Same as *entrant*.

A new oath was imposed upon *intrants*.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liii.

2†. In the University of St. Andrews, one of four electors chosen by the nations to elect the ★rector.

intranuclear (in-trā-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Situated within a nucleus: opposed to *extranuclear*.

intra-ocular (in-trā-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Situated within the eye—that is, within the eyeball.

intra-orbital (in-trā-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Situated in the orbit of the eye; lying in the eye-socket.

intra-osseous (in-trā-os'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous*.] Situated within a bone.

intra-ovarian (in″trā-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ovary* + *-an*.] Contained in or not yet discharged from the ovary, as an ovum.

intrap (in-trap'), *v. t.* See *entrap*.

intraparacentral (in-trā-par-a-sen'tral), *a.* [< *intra-* + *paracentral*.] Lying in the paracentral gyre of the brain: as, an *intraparacentral* fissure.

intraparietal (in″trā-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall: see *parietal*.] 1. Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private: as, *intraparietal* executions.—2. In *anat.*, situated in the parietal lobe of the brain: as, the *intraparietal* fissure of the cerebrum. See *fissure*.

intrapelvic (in-trā-pel'vik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *pelvis*, q. v.] Situated within the pelvis.

intraperitoneal (in-trā-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< *intra-* + *peritoneum* + *-al*.] Placed in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Intraperitoneal injections cause death in two or three days. *Medical News*, LII. 641.

intrapetalous (in-trā-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *zoöl.*, situated within a petaloid ambulacrum of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Spatangoida*.

intrapetiolar (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *petiolus*, a little stalk, a petiole (see *petiole*), + *-ar*³.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated within or interior to a petiole: applied to a pair of stipules which unite by the margins that are nearest to the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. (*b*) Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole: applied to buds formed in the fall immediately under the base of the petiole of leaves of the previous summer, into a cavity of which they project and are not exposed until the fall of the leaf, as in *Platanus*, *Rhus*, etc. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar*.


Intrapetiolar.

intrapetiolary (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *intrapetiolar*.

intraphilosophic (in-trā-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *philosophia*, philosophy: see *philosophic*.] Within the limits of philosophic inquiry. [Rare.]

What is the nature of this or that existence in the superascientific but *intraphilosophic* region?
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, I. iii. § 1.

intraplantar (in-trā-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *planta*, sole: see *plantar*.] Situated upon the inner side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *extraplantar*: as, the *intraplantar* nerve.

intraprotoplasmic (in-trā-prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] Being or occurring in the substance of protoplasm.★

intrapulmonary (in-trā-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary*.] Situated within the lungs.

intraretinal (in-trā-ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *retina* + *-al*.] Situated within the substance of the retina.

intrasemital (in-trā-sem'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *semita*, path: see *semita*.] Situated within a semita of an echinoderm.

intraspinal (in-trā-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *spina*, spine: see *spine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the spinal canal, or within the spinal cord.

intratarsal (in-trā-tär'sal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Situated upon the inner side of the tarsus.

intratelluric (in-trā-te-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth: see *telluric*.] In *lithol.*, a term first used by Rosenbusch to designate that period in the formation of an eruptive rock which precedes its appearance on the surface. The mineral constituents which separate or become individualized at or during that time are called by him *intratelluric*.

It was after their slow development in the magma, during an *intra-telluric* period, that the mass in which they floated was upraised. *Nature*, XXXIX. 273.

intraterritorial (in-trä-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *territorium*, territory: see *territorial*.] Existing within a territory: opposed to *extraterritorial*.

intrathecal (in-trä-thē′kal), *a.* [< *intra-* + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] Contained in the theca, as a part of a coral.

The *intrathecal* parts of the polyp, the endoderm cells, are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue. *G. C. Bourne*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 31.

intrathoracic (in″trä-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *thorax* (*-ac-*), thorax.] Situated or occurring within the thorax or chest: as, the heart and lungs are *intrathoracic* organs.

intratropical (in-trä-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + LL. *tropicus*, tropic, + *-al*.] Situated within the tropics; of or pertaining to the regions within the tropics: as, an *intratropical* climate.

intra-urban (in-trä-ėr′ban), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Situated within a city; relating to what is within the limits of a city.

The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and *intra-urban* communications. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 15.

intra-uterine (in-trä-ū′te-rin), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *uterus*, womb: see *uterine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the uterus.

intravalvular (in-trä-val′vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *valvula*, a little valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the *Brassicaceæ*.

intravasation (in-trav-ā-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vas*, vessel, + *-ation*. Cf. *extravasation*.] The entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

intravascular (in-trä-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Situated within a vessel, specifically within a blood-vessel.

intravenous (in-trä-vē′nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *venous*.] Situated or occurring within veins.

intraventricular (in″trä-ven-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricular*.] Existing or taking place within one of the ventricles of either the heart or the brain.

intravertebrated (in-trä-vėr′tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< *intra-* + *vertebrated*.] Having an endoskeleton, as a vertebrate; vertebrated, in a usual sense. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

intravesical (in-trä-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vesica*, bladder.] Situated or occurring within the bladder.

intravitelline (in″trä-vi-tel′in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] Situated or occurring in the substance of the vitellus or yolk.

intraxylary (in-trä-zī′la-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ary*[2].] In *bot.*, within the xylem: said of certain tissues that occur inside the xylem, as in the *Combretaceæ*, which are characterized, with a few exceptions, by the presence of an intraxylary soft bast provided with sieve-tubes.

intreasure†, *v. t.* See *entreasure*.

intreat†, *v.* An obsolete form of *entreat*. *Spenser*.

intreatance† (in-trē′tans), *n.* [< *intreat* + *-ance*.] Same as *entreatance*. *Holland*.

intreatful†, **intreatment**†. Same as *entreatful*, *entreatment*.

intreaty†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entreaty*. ★*Hakluyt*.

intrench (in-trench′), *v.* [Also *entrench*; < *in-*[2] + *trench*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a trench or furrow in; furrow; cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it [a wound]. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, 46.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 601.

2. To surround as with a trench or ditch.

A little farther is a bay wherein falleth 3 or 4 prettie brookes and creekes that halfe *intrench* the Inhabitants of Warraskoyac. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

I went to work . . . to build me another house, . . . and *intrenched* it round with a ditch, and planted an hedge. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 382).

3. To fortify with a trench or ditch and parapet; strengthen or protect by walls of defense: as, to *intrench* a camp or an army.

The English in the suburbs close *intrench'd*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 9.

The national troops were now strongly *intrenched* in Chattanooga Valley, with the Tennessee River behind them. *U. S. Grant*, The Century, XXXI. 129.

Hence — 4. To fortify or defend by any protecting agency; surround with or guard by anything that affords additional security against attack.

Conscience has got safely *entrenched* behind the letter of the law. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

II. *intrans.* To invade; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Do you start
At my *entrenching on* your private liberty,
And would you force a highway through mine honour,
And make me pave it too?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

It *intrenches* very much *upon* impiety and positive relinquishing the education of their children, when mothers expose the spirit of the child . . . to . . . the carelessness of any less-obliged person. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

=Syn. *Encroach upon*, *Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.*

intrenchant† (in-tren′chant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *trenchant*.] Not trenchant or cutting; also, incapable of being cut; indivisible by cutting.

As easy mayst thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8, 9.

intrencher (in-tren′chėr), *n.* One who intrenches; one who digs a trench, or is employed in intrenching.

Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as *intrenchers*. *The Century*, XXIX. 102.

intrenchment (in-trench′ment), *n.* [Also *entrenchment*; < *intrench* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of intrenching. — 2. In *fort.*, a general term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug from the ditch), constructed for a defense against an enemy. See cut under *parapet*. — 3. Figuratively, any defense or protection. — 4. Encroachment.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey*.

intrepid (in-trep′id), *a.* [= F. *intrépide* = Sp. *intrépido* = Pg. It. *intrepido*, < L. *intrepidus*, not alarmed, undaunted, < *in-* priv. + *trepidus*, alarmed, shaken, anxious: see *trepidation*.] 1. Not moved by danger; free from alarm; undaunted: as, an *intrepid* soldier. — 2. Indicating or springing from courage.

That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an *intrepid* courage. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

He [Stuyvesant] patrolled with unceasing watchfulness the boundaries of his little territory; repelled every encroachment with *intrepid* promptness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 461.

=Syn. Daring, dauntless, courageous, valiant, undismayed, gallant, doughty, heroic.

intrepidity (in-trē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intrépidité* = It. *intrepidità*; as *intrepid* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intrepid; freedom from alarm; coolness in encountering danger; undaunted courage or boldness.

While he assumes the appearance of *intrepidity* before the world, he trembles within himself. *H. Blair*, Works, III. vii.

He had the rare merit of combining sagacity with *intrepidity* in action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

intrepidly (in-trep′id-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

in-triangle (in′trī″ang-gl), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *triangle*.] An inscribed triangle.

intricable† (in′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **intricabilis*, < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*.] Entangling.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 7.

intricacy (in′tri-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *intricacies* (-siz). [< *intrica*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; maze.

The modern tragedy excells that of Greece and Rome in the *intricacy* and disposition of the fable. *Spectator*, No. 39.

A science whose depths and *intricacies* he explored. *Sumner*, On Story.

Intricatæ (in-tri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander, 1854), fem. pl. of L. *intricatus*, intricate: see *intricate*.] A series or division of lichens embracing the tribes *Usneei*, *Roccellei*, *Ramalinei*, and *Cetrariei* of Nylander: now, except the *Roccellei*, placed in the family *Parmeliaceæ*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *a.* [= OF. *entriqué* = Sp. Pg. *intrincado*, entangled, < L. *intricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perplexingly involved or entangled; hard to disentangle or disengage, or to trace out; complicated; obscure: as, an *intricate* knot; the *intricate* windings of a labyrinth; *intricate* accounts; the *intricate* plot of a tragedy.

You have put me upon such an odd *intricate* Piece of Business that I think there was never the like of it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19.

Being got about two thirds of the way up, we came to certain Grotto's cut with *intricate* Windings and Caverns under ground. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

2. In *entom.*, having unequal elevations and depressions placed irregularly and close together, but without running into each other: said of a sculptured surface. =Syn. 1. *Intricate*, *Complex*, *Complicated*, *Compound*. Between *complex* and *complicated* there is the same difference as between *complexity* and *complication*. (See *complication*.) That is *complex* which is made up of many parts, whose relation is perhaps not easily comprehended; if this latter be true, especially if it be true to a marked degree, the thing is said to be *complicated*; it is also *complicated* if its parts have become entangled: as, the matter was still further *complicated* by their failure to protest against the seizure. That is *intricate* which, like a labyrinth, makes decision with regard to the right path or course to pursue difficult: as, an *intricate* question. *Compound* generally implies a mixture or union of parts in some way that makes a whole: as, a *compound* flower; *compound* motion; a *compound* idea; the word does not, like the others, suggest difficulty in comprehension. See *implicate*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intricated*, ppr. *intricating*. [< L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass, < *in*, in, + *tricæ*, trifles, vexations, perplexities. See *intrigue*, and cf. *extricate*.] To render intricate or involved; make perplexing or obscure. [Rare.]

Concerning original sin, . . . there are . . . many disputes which may *intricate* the question. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 130.

intricately (in′tri-kāt-li), *adv.* 1. In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

The sword (whereto they only had recourse)
Must cut this knot so *intricately* ty'd,
Whose vain contrived ends are plain descry'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

2. In *entom.*, with an intricate sculpture; closely but without coalescence: as, *intricately* punctured; *intricately* verrucose.

intricateness (in′tri-kāt-nes), *n.* Intricacy.

I understand your pleasure, Eugenius, and shall endeavour to comply with it; but the difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse obliges me to do it by steps. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 413.

intrication† (in-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *intrication* = Sp. (obs.) *entricacion*, *intricacion*, < L. as if **intricatio*(*n-*), < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*, *v.*] Entanglement. [Rare.]

I confess I do not see how the motus circularis simplex should need to be superadded to the contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 240.

intriet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *intruire*, *intrure*, contr. of *introduire*, introduce: see *introduce*.] To introduce; add.

To cley and chalk the firth part *intrie*
Of gipse, and doo the rootes to lll yere,
And this wol make hir greynes white and clere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

★**intrigant** (in′trē-gant; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅ′), *n.* [Also *intriguant*; < F. *intrigant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *intrigante*), prop. ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A male intriguer.

Illiterate *intriguants*, conscious of the party strength behind them, insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy. *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

intrigante (in′trē-gant; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅt′), *n.* [< F. *intrigante*, fem. of *intrigant*, ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A woman given to intrigue; a female intriguer.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intrigued*, ppr. *intriguing*. [= D. *intrigueren* = G. *intriguiren* = Dan. *intrigere* = Sw. *intrigera*, < F. *intriguer*, OF. *intriquer*, *intriequer*, *intrinquer*, *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intrigar*, *intricar* = It. *intricare*, *intrigare*, perplex, puzzle, intrigue, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass: see *intricate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To entangle; involve; cause to be involved or entangled. [A Gallicism.]

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. 4.

Because the drama has been in times past and in other conditions the creature, the prisoner, of plot, it by no means follows that it must continue so; on the contrary, it seems to us that its liberation follows; and of this we see signs in the very home of the highly *intrigued* drama. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 315.

2. To plot for; scheme for.

The Duchess of Queensberry has at last been at court; a point she has been *intriguing* these two years. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 89.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise underhand plotting or scheming; exert secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose; seek to promote one's aims in devious and clandestine ways.

Chesterfield, towards the end of his career, *intrigued* against Newcastle with the Duchess of Yarmouth.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To have clandestine or illicit intercourse.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *n.* [= D. G. *intrigue* = Dan. *intrige* = Sw. *intrig*, < F. *intrigue*, a plot, intrigue, formerly also *intrigue*, intricateness, a maze, = Sp. Pg. *intriga* = It. *intrigo*, *intrico*, intricateness, a maze, plot, intrigue; from the verb: see *intrigue*, *v.*] **1**†. Intricacy; complication; maze.

But though this vicinity of ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have thereby . . . much more advantage to know ourselves than to know other things without us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 21.

2. Secret or underhand plotting or scheming; the exertion of secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose.

Habits of petty *intrigue* and dissimulation might have rendered him incapable of great general views, but that the expanding effect of his philosophical studies counteracted the narrowing tendency. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. A clandestine plot; a scheme for entangling others, or for gaining an end by the exertion of secret influence: as, to expose an *intrigue*.

His invention was ever busy in devising *intrigues*, which he recommended by his subtle, insinuating eloquence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

In the first Hanoverian reigns the most important influences were Court *intrigues* or parliamentary corruption.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; the series of complications in which a writer involves his imaginary characters.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which make up the greatest part of the poem.
Le Bossu, tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

5. Clandestine intercourse between a man and a woman; illicit intimacy; a liaison.

Of the three companions I had this last half year, . . . I was obliged to send away the third, because I suspected an *intrigue* with the chaplain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

intriguer (in-trē′gėr), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret means.

intriguery (in-trē′gėr-i), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ery.*] The practice of intrigue.

intriguess† (in-trē′ges), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ess.*] A woman who schemes or intrigues.

His family was very ill qualified for that place, his lady being a most violent *intriguess* in business.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 168.

intriguing (in-trē′ging), *p. a.* Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations: as, an *intriguing* disposition.

There is something more *intriguing* in the amours of Venice than in those of other countries.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

=**Syn.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]); insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

intriguingly (in-trē′ging-li), *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

intriguish† (in-trē′gish), *a.* [< *intrigue* + *-ish*[1].] Intriguing; underhand; scheming.

Considering the assurance and application of women, especially to affairs that are *intriguish*, we must conclude that the chief address was to Mrs. Wall.
Roger North, Examen, p. 193.

intriguist (in-trē′gist), *n.* An intriguer. *Lever.*

intrinse† (in-trins′), *a.* [Irreg. abbr. from *intrinsicate.*] Intricate; entangled.

Bite the holy cords atwain
Which are too *intrinse* t' unloose.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2, 81.

intrinsecal†, *a.* See *intrinsical.*

intrinsecate†, *a.* See *intrinsicate.*

intrinsic (in-trin′sik), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **intrinsec* (the term. being conformed to *-ic*) = F. *intrinsèque* = Pr. *intrinsec* = Sp. *intrínseco* = Pg. *intrinseco* = It. *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, < L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, inwardly, < *inter* (**intrim*), within, + *secus*, by, on the side. Cf. *extrinsic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being within; penetrating inward; intimate; familiar; intestine; domestic.

And though to be thus elemented arm
These creatures from home-born *intrinsic* harm.
Donne, Anatomy of the World, i.

Hence—**2.** Pertaining to the inner or essential nature; intimately characterizing; inherent; essential; genuine; belonging to the subject in its very existence: as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action.

As Coin, which bears some awful Monarch's Face,
For more than its *intrinsick* Worth will pass.
Congreve, To Dryden.

The intellect pierces the form, . . . detects *intrinsic* likeness between remote things, and reduces all things into a few principles. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 296.

3. In *Scots law*, intimately connected with the point at issue: applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference that make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.—**4.** In *anat.*, applied to those muscles of the limbs which take origin within the anatomical limits of the limb, such limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches.—**Hosteler intrinsic**†. See *hosteler.*—**Intrinsic divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve.** See *equation.*—**Intrinsic mode**, in *logic*, a mode which necessarily affects its subject as soon as the latter comes into actual existence, although the mode is no part of the definition, general conception, or formality of the subject, and, indeed, such a mode is incapable of any general description. The intrinsic modes, according to the Scotists, are nine—to wit, finite and infinite, act and power, necessary and contingent, existence, reality, and hæcceity.—**Intrinsic relation**, in the *Scotistic logic*, a relation which necessarily exists as soon as the related things exist: such relations are, for example, similitude and paternity.=**Syn. 1.** *Interior*, *Inward*, etc. See *inner.*

II.† *n.* A genuine or essential quality. *Warburton.*

intrinsical (in-trin′si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *intrinsecal*; < *intrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *intrinsic.*

So *intrinsical* is every man unto himself, that some doubt may be made, whether any would exchange his being. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

How far God hath given Satan power to do good for the blinding of evill men, or what *intrinsecall* operations he found out, I cannot now dispute.
A. Wilson, Autobiography.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage. *Sir H. Wotton.*

II.† *n.* That which is intrinsic or interior; inward being, thought, etc.

This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

intrinsicality (in-trin-si-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *intrinsical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being intrinsic; essentiality. *Roget.*

intrinsically (in-trin′si-kal-i), *adv.* In an intrinsic manner; internally; in its nature; essentially.

intrinsicalness (in-trin′si-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being intrinsical; intrinsicality. *Bailey*, 1727.

intrinsicate† (in-trin′si-kāt), *a.* [Appar. < It. *intrinsecato*, *intrinsicato*, pp. of *intrinsicar*, make intimate, refl. become intimate, < *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, inward, intimate, intrinsic: see *intrinsic.* The sense is appar. taken from *intricate.*] Entangled; perplexed. Also *intrinsecate.*

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 307.

Yet there are certain punctilios, . . . certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

intro-. [L. *intro*, prefix *intro-*, within, on the inside, inwardly, neut. abl. of **interus*, inner: see *intra-*, *interior.*] A Latin adverb used as a prefix, signifying 'within, into, in.'

introcession (in-trō-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *cessio*(*n-*), a yielding: see *cession.*] In *med.*, a depression or sinking of parts inward.

introconversion (in″trō-kọn-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *conversio*(*n-*), conversion: see *conversion.*] In *chem.*, the transformation or conversion of one of two compounds into the other.

introconvertibility (in″trō-kọn-vėr-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intro-* + *convertible* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, the property common to two or more compounds of being transformed or converted the one into the other through a change in their structural formula without change in ultimate composition.

The reactions and *introconvertibility* of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, IX. 371.

introd. An abbreviation of *introduction.*

introduce (in-trō-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *introduced*, ppr. *introducing.* [= F. *introduire* = Pr. *entroduire* = Sp. *introducir* = Pg. *introduzir* = It. *introdurre*, *introducere*, < L. *introducere*, lead in, bring into practice, bring forward, < *intro*, within, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] **1.** To lead or bring in; conduct or usher in: as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* foreign produce into a country.

Socrates is *introduced* by Xenophon severely chiding a friend of his for not entering into the public service when he was every way qualified for it.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iv.

Puff. Now, then, for soft music.
Sneer. Pray what's that for?
Puff. It shows that Tilburina is coming;—nothing *introduces* you a heroine like soft music.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Homer has *introduced* into his Battel of the Gods every thing that is great and terrible in Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

2. To pass in; put in; insert: as, to *introduce* one's finger into an aperture.—**3.** To make known, as one person to another, or two persons to each other; make acquainted by personal encounter or by letter; present, with the mention of names and titles.

A couple of hours later [you] find yourself in the "world," dressed, *introduced*, entertained, inquiring, talking.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 138.

4. To bring into notice, use, or practice; bring forward for acceptance: as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or an improved mode of tillage.

He first *introduced* the cultivation and dressing of vines.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; open to notice: as, to *introduce* a subject with a long preface.—**6**†. To produce; cause to exist; induce.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke*, Education.

introducement (in-trō-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *introduce* + *-ment.*] Introduction. [Rare.]

Without the *introducement* of new or obsolete forms or terms, or exotic models. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

★**introducer** (in-trō-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which introduces; one who brings into notice, use, or practice.

Let us next examine the great *introducers* of new schemes in philosophy. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

introduct† (in-trō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *introductus*, pp. of *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] To introduce. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 29.

introduction (in-trō-duk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *introduction* = Pr. *introductio* = Sp. *introducción* = Pg. *introducção* = It. *introduzione*, < L. *introductio*(*n-*), a leading in, introduction, < *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] **1.** The act of introducing, or leading or ushering in; the act of bringing in: as, the *introduction* of manufactures into a country.

For the first *introduction* of youth to the knowledge of God the Jews even till this day have their Catechisms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 18.

With regard to the *introduction* of specific types we have not as yet a sufficient amount of information.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 261.

2. The act of inserting: as, the *introduction* of a probe into a wound.—**3.** The act of making acquainted; the formal presentation of persons to one another, with mention of their names, etc.: as, an *introduction* in person or by letter.—**4.** The act of bringing into notice, use, or practice: as, the *introduction* of a new fashion or invention.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

5. Something that leads to or opens the way for the understanding of something else; specifically, a preliminary explanation or statement; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; an elaborate preface, or a preliminary discourse.

Thou soon shalt . . . see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state;
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 247.

Were it not that the study of Etruscan art is a necessary *introduction* to that of Roman, it would hardly be worth while trying to gather together and illustrate the few fragments and notices of it that remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

6. A more or less elementary treatise on any branch of study; a treatise leading the way to more elaborate works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to botany.—**7.** In *music*, a preparatory phrase or movement at the beginning of a work, or of a part of a work, designed to attract the hearer's attention or to foreshadow the subsequent themes or development. Introductions vary in length from one or two chords to an elaborated movement, with its own themes and development.—**Biblical introduction**, the technical designation of a work devoted to a consideration of subjects properly introductory to a detailed study and exposition of the books of the Bible, as their genuineness, credibility, integrity of

text, date and authorship, language, contents, and more important versions. A Biblical introduction properly includes an inquiry into the history (1) of each book, (2) of the canon or collection of the several books into the one book, (3) of the text, including a comparison of the various texts, and (4) of the translations and versions. =Syn. 5. *Exordium, Introduction, Preface, Prelude, Preamble, Prologue.* *Exordium* is the old or classic technical word in rhetoric for the beginning of an oration, up to the second division, which may be "narration," "partition," "proposition," or the like. *Introduction* is a more general word, in this connection applying to spoken or written discourse, and covering whatever is preliminary to the subject; in a book it may be the opening chapter. As distinguished from the *preface*, the *introduction* is supposed to be an essential part of the discussion or treatment of the theme, and written at the outset of composition. A *preface* is supposed to be the last words of the author in connection with his subject, and is generally explanatory or conciliatory, having the style of more direct address to the reader. A *prelude* is generally an introductory piece of music (see the definition of *overture*); a *preamble*, of a resolution, an ordinance, or a law: as, the *preamble* to the Declaration of Independence. A *prologue* is a conciliatory spoken preface to a play. All these words have some freedom of figurative use.

introductive (in-trō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *introductif* = It. *introduttivo;* as *introduct* + *-ive.*] Serving to introduce; introductory: sometimes followed by *of*.

The action is of itself, or by reason of a public known indisposition of some persons, probably *introductive of* a sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

introductively (in-trō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

introductor (in-trō-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *introducteur* = Sp. Pg. *introductor* = It. *introduttore*, < LL. *introductor*, < L. *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] One who introduces; an introducer.

We were accompanied both going and returning by ye *introductor* of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, Paris, Sept. 15, 1651.

introductorily (in-trō-duk'tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction. *Baxter.*

introductory (in-trō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *introductorie* = Sp. (obs.) *introductorio* = It. *introduttorio*, < LL. *introductorius*, < *introductor:* see *introductor.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to introduce something; prefatory; preliminary: as, *introductory* remarks.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle*, Works, I. 303.

=Syn. *Preparatory*, etc. (see *preliminary*); precursory, proëmial.

II.† *n.*; pl. *introductories* (-riz). An introduction; a treatise giving the elements or simplest parts of a subject.

The 5 partie shal ben an *introductorie* aftur the statutz of owre doctours, in which thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rewles of theorik in astrologie. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Astrolabe.

introductress (in-trō-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *introductrice* = It. *introduttrice;* as *introductor* + *-ess.*] A female introducer.

introflection, introflexion (in-trō-flek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion.*] A bending inward or within; inward curvature or flexure.

Small, spherical chambers, formed by the *introflexion* of the walls of the receptacle. *W. H. Harvey*, British Marine Algæ, p. 12.

introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *a.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexus*, bent: see *flexed.*] Flexed or bent inward or within.

introflexion, *n.* See *introflection.*

introgression (in-trō-gresh'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **introgressio(n-)*, < *introgredi*, pp. *introgressus*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] The act of going in or of proceeding inward; entrance. *Blount.*

introit (in-trō'it), *n.* [= F. *introït* = Pr. *introit* = Sp. *introito* = Pg. It. *introito*, < L. *introitus*, a going in, entrance, < *introire*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] In *liturgics*, an antiphon sung by the priest and choir as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the mass or communion. The name *introit* (*introitus*, literally 'entrance') is an abridgment of *antiphon at the introit* (*antiphona ad introitum*), and has been explained as referring to the entrance of the people into church rather than that of the priest into the sanctuary. The introit seems to have originated in the psalms sung at the beginning of the Jewish liturgy. The name *antiphon* has been given by preëminence to the introit, as in the Greek Church, where it is threefold, answering to the Western introibo, introit, and Gloria in Excelsis. The Greek antiphons consist of verses from the Psalms with a constant response, or of the psalms called *Typica* and the *Beatitudes*. In the liturgies of St. Mark and St. James the hymn "Only-begotten Son" is the introit, in the Armenian liturgy this followed by a psalm and hymn. The "Only-begotten Son" is also subjoined to the Greek second antiphon. The Roman introit (see *invitatory*) consists of a verse (the introit in the narrower sense), followed by a verse of a psalm, the Gloria Patri, and the repetition of the first verse. In the Ambrosian rite the introit is called the *ingressa*. An ancient Gallican name for it was the *prælegere*. In the Mozarabic liturgy, in certain monastic rites, and in Norman and English missals, it is called the *officium* or *office*. Psalms as special introits are appointed in the Prayer-book of 1549 and in the Nonjuror's communion office of 1718. In the Anglican Church at the present day a psalm or anthem is sung as the introit. The name is sometimes less properly used for a hymn or any musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion office.

Then shall the Clerkes syng in Englishe for the office, or *Introite* (as they call it), a Psalme appointed for that daie. *First Prayer Book of Edw. VI.* (1549), The Communion.

intromission (in-trō-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *intromission* = Pr. *intromissio* = It. *intromessione*, < ML. *intromissio(n-)*, < L. *intromittere*, pp. *intromissus*, send in: see *intromit.*] **1.** The act of sending or putting in; insertion, as of one body within another; introduction within.

The evasion of a tragic end by the invention and *intromission* of Mariana has . . . received high praise for its ingenuity. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 204.

2. The act of taking in or admitting; admission within.

Repentance is the first *intromission* into the sanctities of christian religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 85.

A general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion. *South*, Works, II. xii.

3. In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, an interfering with the effects of another. The assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another without authority is called *vicious intromission*. The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior: as, to give security for one's *intromissions*.

intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intromitted*, ppr. *intromitting*. [< L. *intromittere*, send in, < *intro*, within, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To send or put in; insert or introduce within.—**2.** To allow to enter; be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to those in the room. *Holder.*

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to interfere with the effects of another.

In any citie, borough, towne incorporate, or other place franchised or priuiledged, where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle. *Charter of Philip and Mary*, in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 271.

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs. *De Quincey.*

intromittent (in-trō-mit'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *intromitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intromittere*, intromit: see *intromit.*] Throwing or conveying into or within something: as, an *intromittent* instrument.—**Intromittent organ,** in *comparative anat.*, that part of the male sexual apparatus which conveys the seminal fluid into the body of the female. It may be directly connected with the testes, or constitute a separate seminal reservoir on some other part of the body, as on the pedipalps of a male spider, or the second abdominal ring of a dragon-fly.

intromitter (in-trō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who intromits; an intermeddler.

Sacrilegious *intromitters* with royal property. *Scott*, Woodstock, Pref.

intropression (in-trō-presh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *pressio(n-)*, a pressing, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] Pressure acting within or inwardly; inward or internal pressure. *Battie*, Madness, § x. [Rare.]

introreception (in″trō-rē-sep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *receptio(n-)*, reception: see *reception.*] The act of receiving or admitting into or within something. [Rare.]

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *introreception*), . . . what would we not do to recompence . . . that love? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

introrse (in-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *introrsus, introrsum*, adv., toward the inside, contr. of *introversus*, < *intro*, within, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *extrorse.*] Turned or facing inward: an epithet used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned toward the axis to which they appertain. In botany it is applied to anthers when their valves are turned toward the style.



Introrse Anthers of *Nymphæa odorata*, with the floral envelops and all but four of the stamens removed.

introrsely (in-trôrs'li), *adv.* To or toward the interior in position or direction.

introspect (in-trō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *introspectare*, freq. of *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into, < *intro*, within, + *spicere*, look.] **I.** *trans.* To look into or within; view the inside of.

II. *intrans.* To practise introspection; look inward; consider one's own internal state or feelings.

We cannot cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we *introspect.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 257.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **introspectio(n-)*, a looking into, < *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into: see *introspect.*] The act of looking inward; a view of the inside or interior; specifically, the act or process of directly observing the contents of one's own mind; attentive experience of one's mental states or processes. It is employed in psychology as the sole method of directly ascertaining the facts of consciousness; but its results are valid only when the self-observation is taken under experimental conditions.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into mine own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

This mutual exclusiveness receives a further explanation from the fact so often used to discredit psychology, viz. that the so-called *introspection* and indeed all reflexion are really retrospective. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 206.

The curious, critical *introspection* which marks every sensitive and refined nature, and paralyzes action. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

introspectionist (in-trō-spek'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *introspection* + *-ist.*] One who practises introspection; one who follows the introspective method in psychological inquiry.

As a rule, skeptics . . . are keen *introspectionists.* *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 312.

Little will they weigh with the *introspectionist.* *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 91.

introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *introspect* + *-ive.*] Looking within; characterized or effected by introspection; studying or exhibiting one's own consciousness or internal state.

Most *introspective* poetry . . . wearies us, because it so often is the petty or morbid sentiment of natures little superior to our own. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 147.

Introspective method, in *psychol.*, the method of studying mental phenomena by attempting to observe directly what occurs in one's own consciousness. This method, though indispensable, is exposed to many difficulties, and requires the support of other methods, as those of experimental and comparative psychology.

He [Hume] further agrees with Descartes and all his predecessors in pursuing the simple *introspective method:* that is to say, in attempting to discover truth by simply contemplating his own mind. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 30.

introsume† (in-trō-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *sumere*, take: see *assume, consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn.*

introsumption† (in-trō-sump'shọn), *n.* [< *introsume*, after *assumption* < *assume*, etc.] The act of taking into or within; a taking in, especially of nourishment.

introsusception (in″trō-su-sep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, a taking up or in, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up or in: see *susceptible.*] **1.** The act of receiving within.

The parts of the body . . . are nourished by the *intro susception* of . . . aliment. *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 160.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge.*

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, same as *intussusception.*

introvenient (in-trō-vē'niẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *introvenien(t-)s*, pp. of *introvenire*, come in, enter, < L. *intro*, within, + *venire*, come: see *come.*] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

There being scarce any condition (but what depends upon clime) which is not exhausted or obscured from the commixture of *introvenient* nations either by commerce or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

introvenium (in-trō-vē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *intro*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *vein.*] In *bot.*, a condition in which the veins of leaves are so buried in the parenchyma as to be only indistinctly or not at all visible from the surface. See *nervation, hyphodrome.*

introversibility (in-trō-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *introversible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being introversible; capacity for introversion.

The telescopic *introversibility* of the lophophore does not advance beyond an initial stage. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 439.

introversible (in-trō-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *intro-* + *versible.*] Capable of being introverted.

The anterior *introversible* region [of *Paludicella*]. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

introversion (in-trō-vėr'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *introversión* = Pg. *introversão* = It. *introversione*, < L. *intro*, within, + *versio(n-)*, a turning: see

version. Cf. *introvert.*] The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted; a turning or directing inward, physical or mental.

This *introversion* of my faculties, wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator.
Bp. Berkeley, Guardian, No. 89.

introversive (in-trō-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *introversus*, turned toward the inside, + *-ive.*] Turning within; having an inward or internal direction. Also *introvertive.*

When we come to mental derangements, *introversive* study is obviously fruitless. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 267.

introvert (in-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *invert*, etc.] **1.** To turn within; direct inward or interiorly.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 633.

Struggling, with *introverted* effort, to disentangle a thought. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 445.

2. In *zoöl.*, to turn in, or invert; insheathe a part of within another part.

introvert (in'trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *introvert, v.*] That which is introverted; in *zoöl.*, some part or organ which is turned in upon itself, or intussuscepted.

We find that the anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part, as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is in fact an *introvert.* *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

introvertive (in-trō-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *introvert* + *-ive.*] Same as *introversive.*

Natures reflective, *introvertive*, restless.
Faiths of the World, p. 37.

intrude (in-tröd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intruded*, ppr. *intruding.* [= OF. *intrure, intruire*, < L. *intrudere*, thrust in (refl. thrust oneself in), < *in*, in, + *trudere*, thrust, push, crowd: cf. *extrude, obtrude.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To thrust in; bring in forcibly.

An there come e'er a citizen gentlewoman in my name, let her have entrance, I pray you; . . . there she is! good master, *intrude* her. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

2. To thrust or bring in without necessity or right; bring forward unwarrantably or inappropriately: often used reflexively.

Our fantasy would *intrude* a thousand fears, suspicions, chimeras, upon us. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

The envy of the class which Frederic quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he *intruded himself*, were marked in very significant ways.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

3. To push or crowd in; thrust into some unusual, improper, or abnormal place or position: as, *intruded* rocks or dikes in a geological formation. In entomology an intruded part or organ is one that is nearly concealed in a hollow of the supporting parts, only the apex being visible.

Their capitals are *intruded* between the triforium arches, appearing as if the vault had pressed them from their proper station on the clerestory string-course.
The Century, XXXVI. 594.

4†. To enter forcibly; invade.

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 848.

Intruded head, a head nearly withdrawn into the prothorax, as in certain *Coleoptera.*

II. *intrans.* To come or appear as if thrust in; enter without necessity or warrant; especially, to come in unbidden and unwelcomely: as, to *intrude* upon a private circle; to *intrude* where one is not wanted.

Where you're always welcome, you never can *intrude.*
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Some men are placed in posts of danger, and to these danger comes in the way of duty; but others must not *intrude* into their honourable office.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 163.

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon, Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass, v. i. Intrude, Obtrude.* The essential difference between these words lies in the prepositions: *intrude*, to thrust one's self *into* places, invading privacy or private rights; *obtrude*, to thrust one's self *out* beyond modesty or the limits proper to ourselves, and offensively *against* the attention, etc., of others.

intruder (in-trö'dėr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

Go, base *intruder!* overweening slave!
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 157.

intrudingly (in-trö'ding-li), *adv.* By intruding; intrusively.

I thrust myself *intrudingly* upon you.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

intrudress† (in-trö'dres), *n.* [< *intruder* + *-ess.*] A female intruder.

Joash should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight.

intrunk† (in-trungk'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *trunk.*] To inclose as in a trunk; incase.

Had eager lust *intrunked* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 3.

intruse (in-trös'), *a.* [< L. *intrusus*, pp. of *intrudere*, thrust in.] In *bot.*, pushed or projecting inward. *A. Gray.*

intrusion (in-trö'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *intrusion* = Sp. *intrusión* = Pg. *intrusão* = It. *intrusione*, < ML. *intrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in: see *intrude.*] **1.** The act of intruding; the act of entering without warrant or justification; unbidden, unwelcome, or unfit entrance into or upon anything.

Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison, Cato, v. 2.

Who feared the pale *intrusion* of remorse
In a just deed? *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A wrongful entry after the determination of a particular estate, say for life, and before the freehold remainderman or reversioner can enter. *Minor.* (*b*) In *Eng. law*, any trespass committed on the public lands of the crown, as by entering thereon without title, holding over after a lease is determined, taking the profits, cutting down timber, and the like. (*c*) Usurpation, as of an office.— **3.** A thrusting or pushing in, as of something out of place; irregular or abnormal entrance or irruption: as, an *intrusion* of foreign matter; the *intrusion* of extrinsic rocks or dikes in a geological formation. See *intrusive rocks*, under *intrusive.*

The composition is thus better than that of the front itself, as there are two harmonious stages in the same style, without any *intrusion* of foreign elements.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 249.

Action of ejection and intrusion. See *ejection.*— **Information of intrusion.** See *information.*

intrusional (in-trö'zhọn-ạl), *a.* [< *intrusion* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

intrusionist (in-trö'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *intrusion* + *-ist.*] One who intrudes, or favors intrusion; specifically, one of those in the Established Church of Scotland who denied the right of a parish or congregation to resist or object to the settlement or appointment of an obnoxious minister by a patron. The exercise of this right of presenting or appointing a minister against the wishes of the congregation led to much controversy, and was one of the causes of the disruption in 1843, when the non-intrusionists formed themselves into the Free Church of Scotland. Church patronage was abolished in Scotland in 1874. See *non-intrusionist* and *patronage.*

intrusive (in-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in (see *intrude*), + *-ive.*] **1.** Apt to intrude; coming unbidden or without welcome; appearing undesirably: as, *intrusive* thoughts or guests.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day.
Thomson, Winter, l. 207.

2. Done or effected by intrusion; carried out by irregular or unauthorized entrance: as, *intrusive* interference.

The shaft sunk from the top [of a mound] showed several *intrusive* burials. *Science*, III. 79.

3. Thrust in out of regular place or order; introduced from an extraneous source; due to intrusion or irregular entrance.

The number and bulk of the *intrusive* masses of differently coloured porphyries, injected one into another and intersected by dikes, is truly extraordinary.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 513.

The greater gods of Greece . . . were the *intrusive* gods, the divinities of new comers into the land.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 214.

Intrusive rocks, in *geol.*, rocks which have made their way up from below into another rock or series of beds. As generally used by geologists at the present time, the phrase refers only to those rocks often styled *Plutonic*, or such as are revealed at the surface by erosion of a certain thickness of overlying rock. Masses which have come up to the surface in the manner of ordinary volcanic rock would not be called *intrusive.*

intrusively (in-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an intrusive manner; by intrusion.

intrusiveness (in-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intrusive.

intrusor† (in-trö'sọr), *n.* [ME. *intrusour*, < ML. *intrusor*, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, intrude: see *intrude.*] An intruder. *Lydgate.*

intrust (in-trust'), *v. t.* [Also *entrust;* < *in-*[2], *en-*[1], + *trust.*] **1.** To consign or make over as a trust; transfer or commit in trust; confide: followed by *to.*

I hope . . . that I may have the liberty to *intrust* my neck to the fidelity of my own feet, rather than to those of my horse. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

Besides the loftiest part of the work of Providence, *entrusted to* the Hebrew race, there was other work to do, and it was done elsewhere. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 108.

2. To invest, as with a trust or responsibility; endue, as with the care or fiduciary possession of something: followed by *with.*

The joy of our Lord and master, which they only are admitted to who are careful to improve the talents they are *intrusted* withall. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 8.

In a republic, every citizen is himself in some measure *intrusted with* the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 513.

=**Syn. 1.** *Confide, Consign*, etc. See *commit.*

intubation (in-tū-bā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ation.*] The act of inserting a tube into some orifice.— **Intubation of the larynx,** the insertion of a specially designed tube into the glottis to keep it patent, as in diphtheritic obstruction: a substitute for tracheotomy.

intuit (in'tū-it), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intuited*, ppr. *intuiting.* [Also *intuite;* < L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, look at or upon, observe, regard, contemplate, consider, < *in*, in, on, + *tueri*, look: see *tuition, tutor.*] **I.** *trans.* To know intuitively or by immediate perception.

If there are no other origins for right and wrong than . . . [the] enunciated or *intuited* divine will, then, as alleged, were there no knowledge of the divine will.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

God must see, he must *intuit*, so to speak.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The passage from the Known to the Unknown is one of constant trial. We see, and from it infer what is not seen; we *intuite*, and conclude.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. 7.

intuition (in-tū-ish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *intuition* = Sp. *intuición* = Pg. *intuição* = It. *intuizione*, < ML. *intuitio(n-)*, a looking at, immediate cognition, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit.*] **1†.** A looking on; a sight or view.

His [Christ's] disciples must not only abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

2. Direct or immediate cognition or perception; comprehension of ideas or truths independently of ratiocination; instinctive knowledge of the relations or consequences of ideas, facts, or actions.

No doubt, with Philolaus the motion of the earth was only a guess, or, if you like, a happy *intuition.*
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, an immediate cognition of an object as existent.

The term *intuition* is not unambiguous. Besides its original and proper meaning (as a visual perception), it has been employed to denote a kind of apprehension, and a kind of judgment. Under the former head, *intuition* or intuitive knowledge has been used in the six following significations: — a. — To denote a perception of the actual and present, in opposition to the abstractive knowledge which we have of the possible in imagination and of the past in memory. b. — To denote an immediate apprehension of a thing in itself, in contrast to a representative, vicarious, or mediate apprehension of it, in or through something else. (Hence, by Fichte, Schelling, and others, *Intuition* is employed to designate the cognition as opposed to the conception of the Absolute.) c. — To denote the knowledge which we can adequately represent in imagination, in contradistinction to the symbolical knowledge which we cannot image, but only think or conceive, through and under a sign or word. (Hence, probably, Kant's application of the term to the forms of the sensibility — the imaginations of space and time — in contrast to the forms or categories of the understanding.) d. — To denote perception proper (the objective), in contrast to sensation proper (the subjective), in our sensitive consciousness. e. — To denote the simple apprehension of a notion, in contradistinction to the complex apprehension of the terms of a proposition. Under the latter head it has only a single signification, viz.: f. — To denote the immediate affirmation by the intellect, that the predicate does or does not pertain to the subject, in what are called self-evident propositions. All these meanings, however, with the exception of the fourth, have this in common, that they express the condition of an immediate in opposition to mediate knowledge.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 759, note A, § 5.

The term *intuition* will be taken as signifying a cognition not determined by a previous cognition of the same object, and therefore so determined by something out of the consciousness. The word intuitus first occurs as a technical term in St. Anselm's Monologium. He wished to distinguish between our knowledge of God and our knowledge of finite things (and, in the next world, of God also); and, thinking of the saying of St. Paul, "Videmus nunc per speculum in aenigmate: tunc autem facie ad faciem," he called the former speculation and the latter *intuition.* This use of "speculation" did not take root, because that word already had another exact and widely different signification. In the middle ages the term "intuitive cognition" had two principal senses: 1st, as opposed to abstractive cognition, it meant the knowledge of the present as present, and this is its meaning in Anselm; but, 2d, as no intuitive cognition was allowed to be determined by a previous cognition, it came to be used as the opposite of discursive cognition (see Scotus), and this is nearly the sense in which I employ it. *C. S. Peirce.*

(Some writers hold that the German *Anschauung* should not be translated by *intuition*. But this term is a part of the Kantian terminology, the whole of which was framed in Latin and translated into German, and this word in particular was used by Kant in his Latin writings in the form *intuitus*, and he frequently brackets this form after *Anschauung*, to make his meaning clear. Besides, the *cognitio intuitiva* of Scotus, who anticipated some of Kant's most important views on this subject, is almost identical with Kant's own definition of *Anschauung*. *Intellectual intuition*, used since Kant for an immediate cognition of the existence of God, was by the German mystics employed for their spiritual illumination (the term *intuitio intellectualis* was borrowed by them from Cardinal de Cusa), or light of nature.)

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by but is assumed in experience.—5. Pure, untaught knowledge.

We denote this primary wisdom as *intuition*, whilst all later teachings are tuitions. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance, p. 56.

Intellectual intuition. See *intellectual*.

intuitional (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *intuition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or derived from intuition; based on intuition as a principle: as, the *intuitional* origin of knowledge; the *intuitional* school of philosophy.

intuitionalism (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that the absolute is known, in its existence, by an ★immediate cognition of the understanding.

intuitionalist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of intuitionalism.

The great opposing theories of the experientialists and the *intuitionalists*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 73.

intuitionism (in-tū-ish′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Reid and other Scotch philosophers that external objects are immediately known in perception, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

intuitionist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception.

intuitive (in-tū′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *intuitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intuitivo*, < ML. *intuitivus*, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*, *intuition*.] 1. Perceiving directly, without a medium, vicarious representation, symbol, or phenomenon; perceiving the object immediately as it exists.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Pertaining to a knowledge (especially, but not exclusively, an immediate knowledge) of a thing as existent.—3. Not determined by other cognitions; not discursive; of the nature of a first premise; immediate; self-evident; reached without reasoning by an inexplicable and unconscious process of thought.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

4. Presenting an object as an individual image; not general.—**Intuitive certainty, cognition, judgment,** etc. See the nouns.

intuitively (in-tū′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by instinctive apprehension: as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker*, On Learning.

We feel *intuitively* that there is something not only imperfect, but absolutely repulsive, in the purely skeptical spirit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

intuitivism (in-tū′i-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition.

The difference between the two phases of *Intuitivism* in which these notions [of the relations between right and good, and that the right is always in our power] are respectively prominent is purely formal; their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 99.

intuitivist (in-tū′i-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ist*.] One who believes in intuition; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas.

The *intuitivist*, . . . by teaching the latent existence in the soul of the regulative moral idea, leaves open ▪ door to a sudden, accidental, and semi-miraculous discovery of the path of duty.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 159.

intumesce (in-tū-mes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intumesced*, ppr. *intumescing*. [= Sp. *entumecer* = Pg. *intumecer*, < L. *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, on, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] To enlarge or expand, as with heat; swell up; become tumid.

A number of the vesicles being half filled up with a white soft, earthy mesotypic mineral, which *intumesced* under the blowpipe in a remarkable manner.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 31.

intumescence (in-tū-mes′ẹns), *n.* [= F. *intumescence* = Pg. *intumecencia* = Sp. *intumescencia* = It. *intumescenza*, < NL. *intumescentia*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, swelling up: see *intumescent*.] 1. The state or process of swelling or enlarging, as with heat; expansion; tumidity.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.
Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny.

2. A swollen or tumid growth or mass; tumefaction.

intumescency (in-tū-mes′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *intumescence*.] Same as *intumescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

intumescent (in-tū-mes′ẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. *intumescente*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescent*.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

The treatment consisted in reducing the size of the *intumescent* membranes. *Medical News*, LII. 665.

intumulate† (in-tū′mụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp. of *intumulare*, bury, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; inter or inhume; bury.

He also caused the corps of King Richard ye Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumulate* in the friers Church of Langley.
Stow, Hen. V., an. 1413.

intumulate† (in-tū′mụ-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Interred; buried.

Whose corps was . . . on the right hand of the high aulter, princely enterred and *intumulate*.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 23.

intumulated† (in-tū′mụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *intumulatus*, unburied, < *in-* priv. + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury: see *intumulate*.] Not buried. *Cockeram*.

intune†, *v. t.* Same as *entune*.

inturbidate (in-tėr′bi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inturbidated*, ppr. *inturbidating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *turbidatus*, pp. of *turbidare*, trouble, < *turbidus*, troubled: see *turbid*.] To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge*.

inturgescence† (in-tėr-jes′ẹns), *n.* [< LL. *inturgescere*, swell up, < L. *in*, in, on, + *turgescere*, begin to swell, < *turgere*, swell: see *turgid*.] A swelling; the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

inturgescency† (in-tėr-jes′ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inturgescence*.

Intergescencies caused first at the bottom [of the sea], and carrying the upper part before them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

inturn (in′tėrn), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *turn*, *n.*] The act of a wrestler when he puts his thigh between the thighs of his adversary, and lifts him up.

Then with an *inturne* following that,
Upon his backe he threw him flat.
Lucan, Pharsalia (trans.), 1614.

inturned (in′tėrnd), *a.* Turned in.

This is, I believe, only an optical effect due to the *inturned* edges of the cuticle. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. iii. 265.

intuse†, *n.* [< LL. *intusus*, pp. of *intundere*, pound, bruise, < L. *in*, in, + *tundere*, pound, bruise: cf. *contuse*.] A bruise.

And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to keepe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 33.

intuspose (in-tus-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intusposed*, ppr. *intusposing*. [< L. *intus*, within, + *pose*[2].] To introduce; cause to occupy an interior position; place within. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xxi.

intusposition (in″tus-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *intuspose*.] Situation within; the state or condition of being within, or surrounded on all sides, as by an enveloping space or element. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xvii.

intussuscepted (in″tu-su-sep′ted), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *susceptible*.] Taken up into itself or into something else; invaginated; introverted: specifically applied to a part of a bowel which suffers intussusception.

intussusception (in″tu-su-sep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intussusception* = Sp. *intususcepción* = Pg. *intuscepção*, < L. *intus*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, ▪ taking up, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up: see *susceptible*.] A receiving within; reception of one part within another part of the same organ, or of one organ within another of the same kind; invagination; introversion; introsusception. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the introduction of a part of the intestine into an adjacent part.

Having once commenced, the *intussusception* goes on increasing . . . as the result of peristaltic action.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, reception of foreign matter by a living organism, and its conversion into living tissue; ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food, including the whole process of nutrition and growth. It is the mode of interstitial growth characteristic of organic life, as distinguished from any process of accretion by which a mineral may increase in size. (*c*) In *bot.*, according to the theory proposed by Nägeli, the growth of cell-walls and of starch grains by the intercalation of new solid particles between those already in existence. The intussusception theory is opposed to that of growth by apposition, which supposes the new particles to be deposited in layers on the inner side of the cell-wall, or on the outer side of the starch grain.

intussusceptive (in″tu-su-sep′tiv), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up. Cf. *intussusception*.] In *physiol.*, of the nature of or characterized by intussusception; interstitial, as a mode of growth. See *intussusception* (*b*).

The consequence of this *intussusceptive* growth is the "development" or "evolution" of the germ into the visible bird. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biology.

intwine, *v.* See *entwine*.

intwist (in-twist′), *v. t.* Same as *entwist*.

inuendo, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *innuendo*, 2.

Inula (in′ū-lạ), *n.* [L., supposed to be a corrupt form of Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant, supposed to be elecampane: see *helenium*, *elecampane*.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, type of the tribe *Inuleæ*. They are usually inert, rather coarse herbs, with moderately large heads of yellow-rayed flowers, and radical or alternate entire or serrate leaves. About 90 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *I. Helenium*, the elecampane, elf-dock, horseheal, horse-elder, or scabwort, is a native of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, and has been extensively naturalized in England (where it may possibly also be native) and North America. The root is an aromatic tonic and gentle stimulant, and has been supposed to possess diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogic properties. It was much employed by the ancients, but its use at present is confined to chronic diseases of the lungs. (See cut under *elecampane*.) *I. Conyza*, the rigid inule or plowman's spikenard, is a native of central and southern Europe; *I. Africana* is a South African species; *I. crithmoides*, the samphire-inule or golden samphire, is a native of western Europe and of all the region around the Mediterranean; *I. graveolens* is widely distributed in the Mediterranean region; and *I. salicina*, the willow-leafed inule, is also widely distributed over Europe.

Inulaceæ (in-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1822), < *Inula* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*: now included in the tribe *Inuleæ*.

inule (in′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Inula*.] A plant of the genus *Inula*, particularly *I. Helenium*, the elecampane.

inulin (in′ū-lin), *n.* [< *Inula* + *-in*[2].] A vegetable principle ($C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$) which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenium* and certain other plants. It is a white powder soluble in hot water, is colored yellow by iodine, and in its chemical properties appears to be intermediate between those of sugar and starch. Also called *dahlin* and *alantin*.

inulinoid (in′ū-lin-oid), *a.* [< *inul(in)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to inulin.

Inuloideæ (in-ū-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inula* + *-oideæ*.] A large and somewhat heterogeneous tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*.

inumbrate† (in-um′brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inumbratus*, pp. of *inumbrare*, cast a shadow upon, < *in*, on, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, a shadow: see *umbra*.] To cast a shadow upon. *Bailey*.

inumbration† (in-um-brā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inumbratio(n-)*, an overshadowing, < L. *inumbrare*, overshadow: see *inumbrate*.] Shade; ▪ shadow; an overshadowing.

The obstruction and *inumbration* beginneth on that side.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 956.

inuncate† (in-ung′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inuncatus*, pp. of *inuncare*, hook, < *in*, in, + *uncus*, a hook: see *aduncate*.] To hook or entangle. *Bailey*, 1731.

inuncted† (in-ungk′ted), *a.* [< L. *inunctus*, anointed: see *inunction*, and cf. *anointed*.] Anointed.

inunction (in-ungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inunctio(n-)*, an anointing, a spreading on, < *inungere*, anoint, spread on, < *in*, on, + *ungere*, smear: see *unction*. Cf. *anoint*, from the same verb (L. *inungere*).] The action of anointing; unc-

tion: in *med.*, the act of rubbing in an ointment or a liniment.

When the skin is cold and dry, or cold and moist, and insufficiently nourished, as well as in certain fevers and other morbid conditions, there can be no doubt of the value of *inunction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 646.

inunctuosity (in-ungk-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *unctuosity*.] Lack of unctuosity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch: as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain-clay. *Kirwan*.

inundant (in-un′dant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inundante*, < L. *inundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inundare*, overflow: see *inundate*. Cf. *abundant*, *redundant*.] Overflowing; inundating. [Poetical.]

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy.
Shenstone, Economy, 1.

Inundatæ (in-un-dā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), fem. pl. of L. *inundatus*, overflowed: see *inundate*.] A division (order) of water-plants or water-loving plants, containing the genera *Hippuris*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Typha*, etc., which are now referred to the families *Haloragidaceæ*, *Potamogetonaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, etc.

inundate (in-un′dāt or in′un-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inundated*, ppr. *inundating*. [< L. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundare* (> It. *inondare*, *innondare* = Sp. Pg. *inundar* = F. *inonder*), overflow, < *in*, on, + *undare*, rise in waves: see *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *redound*, *surround*.] 1. To overspread with or as if with a flood; overflow; flood; deluge.

Nonnus reports, in the history of his embassy, that during the period when the Nile *inundates* Egypt there are very violent storms in the different parts of Æthiopia.
Beloe, tr. of Herodotus, ii. 39.

Hence—2. To gorge with excessive circulation or abundance; fill inordinately; overspread; overwhelm.

The calm and the magical moonlight
Seemed to *inundate* her soul with indescribable longings.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The whole system is *inundated* with the tides of joy.
Emerson, Success.

inundation (in-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inondation* = Pr. *inondacion* = Sp. *inundación* = Pg. *inundação* = It. *inundazione*, *inondazione*, < L. *inundatio(n-)*, an overflowing, < *inundare*, pp. *inundatus*, overflow: see *inundate*.] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; hence, an overspreading of any kind; an overflow or superfluous abundance.

Her father, . . . in his wisdom, hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 12.

Seuen or eight weekes we withstood the *invndations* of these disorderly humors.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 101.

The greater portion of the cultivable soil is fertilized by the natural annual *inundation*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 24.

inunderstanding† (in-un-dėr-stan′ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *understanding*, ppr. of *understand*.] Void of understanding; unintelligent.

Can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls, should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long permansion?
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, x.

inurbane (in-ėr-bān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inurbano*, < L. *inurbanus*, not civil or polite, < *in-* priv. + *urbanus*, civil, polite: see *urbane*.] Not urbane; uncivil; discourteous; unpolished.

Just it would be, and by no means *inurbane*, but hardly, perhaps, Christian.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi.

inurbanely (in-ėr-bān′li), *adv.* Without urbanity; uncivilly.

inurbaneness (in-ėr-bān′nes), *n.* Lack of urbanity; incivility. *Bailey*, 1727.

inurbanity (in-ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inurbanité* = Sp. *inurbanidad* = It. *inurbanità*, < L. as if **inurbanita(t-)s*, < *inurbanus*, inurbane: see *inurbane*, and cf. *urbanity*.] Lack of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*.
Beattie, Laughter and Ludicrous Composition.

inure (in-ūr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inured*, ppr. *inuring*. [Also *enure*; < *in ure*, in the phrase *put in ure*, put in practice: *in*1, *prep.*; *ure*, work, operation, practice: see *ure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To establish by use; put into exercise or act; insure.

But us he sends upon his high behests
For state, as Sovran King; and to *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 239.

2†. To use; adapt; qualify; practise; exercise; ply.

Inure the with them that byn wyse,
Then to Ryches thow shalt Aryse.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

I also *inure* my pen sometimes in that kind.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

A prince may animate and *inure* some meaner persons to be scourges to ambitious men.
Bacon, Ambition (ed. 1887).

3. To toughen or harden by exercise; deaden the sensibility of; accustom; habituate: followed by *to*.

A nation warlike, and *inured to* practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A feminate authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

Inur'd to hardships from his early youth,
Much had he done, and suffer'd for his truth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 910.

The poor, *inur'd to* drudg'ry and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less.
Cowper, Hope, l. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass in use; take or have effect; be applied; become available or serviceable: as, the land will *inure* to the heirs, or to the benefit of the heirs.

Speaking before of the figure [Synecdoche] wee called him [Quicke conceit] because he *inured* in a single word onely by way of intendment or large meaning, but such as was speedily discouered by euery quicke wit.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 193.

Almost every privilege conceded by neutrals would be apt to *inure* more to the benefit of one than of the other of two hostile nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 157.

2. In *law*, to devolve as a right. It is commonly used of a devolution by law not intended by the parties: as, if the holder of a lease with covenant for renewal assigns it, and afterward gets a renewal to himself, the renewal *inures* to the benefit of the assignee.

inurement (in-ūr′ment), *n.* [< *inure* + *-ment*.] The act of inuring, or the state of being inured; practice; habit.

How much more may we hope, through the very same means (education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*), to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

inurn (in-ėrn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *urn*.] To put into an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; inter; intomb.

The sepulchre,
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4, 49.

-inus. [NL., L., a common adj. suffix: see *-in*1, *-ine*1.] A suffix forming Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived. It is frequent in New Latin generic and specific names, as in *Acanthinus*, etc.

inusitate† (in-ū′zi-tāt), *a.* [= F. *inusité*, < L. *inusitatus*, unused, unusual, < *in-* priv. + *usitatus*, used, usual, pp. of *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*, *v.*] Unused; unusual.

I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 61.

inusitation (in-ū-zi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inusitatus*, unused, unusual (see *inusitate*), + *-ion*.] The state of being unused; neglect of use; disuse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

inust†, *a.* [< L. *inustus*, pp. of *inurere*, burn in, brand, < *in*, in, on, + *urere*, burn.] Burnt in.

That furious hot *inust* impression.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 69.

inustion† (in-us′chọn), *n.* [< L. as if **inustio(n-)*, < *inurere*, pp. *inustus*, burn in: see *inust*.] The act of burning, or of marking by burning; a branding; in *med.*, cauterization.

A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . *inustion* of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

in utero (in ū′tẹ-rō). [L.: *in*, in; *utero*, abl. of *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] In the womb; be★gotten, but yet to be born. See *in ventre*.

inutile (in-ū′til), *a.* [= F. *inutile* = Pr. *inutil* = Sp. *inútil* = Pg. *inutil* = It. *inutile*, < L. *inutilis*, useless, < *in-* priv. + *utilis*, useful: see *utility*.] Unprofitable; useless.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inutility (in-ū-til′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inutilities* (-tiz). [= F. *inutilité* = Sp. *inutilidad* = Pg. *inutilidade* = It. *inutilità*, < L. *inutilita(t-)s*, uselessness, < *inutilis*, useless: see *inutile*.] 1. The quality of being useless or unprofitable; lack of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

It is obvious that utility passes through *inutility* before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0, and —. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

Even on their own opinion of their *inutility* . . . I shall propose to you to suppress the board of trade and plantations. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

2. Something that is useless.

"Pshaw!" replied Arminius, contemptuously; "that great rope [the Atlantic cable], with a Philistine at each end of it talking *inutilities!*"
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

inutilized (in-ū′ti-līzd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *utilized*.] Not utilized. Also spelled *inutilised*.

The application [of native ultramarine, which is worth, weight for weight, more than gold], remained *inutilised* for several years.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 80.

in utroque jure (in ū-trō′kwē jū′rē). [L.: *in*, in; *utroque*, abl. of *uterque*, either; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, law.] In each or either law; under both laws.

inutterable (in-ut′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *utterable*.] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable.

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 626.

There,
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Kill'd with *inutterable* unkindliness.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Inuus (in′ū-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Inuus*, a name of Pan.] A notable genus of old-world monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ* and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, related to the macaques. *Inuus ecaudatus*, the well-known Barbary ape, inhabiting the rock of Gibraltar, is the only species. This animal is called an ape, and has been placed with the higher simians in the family *Simiidæ*; but its proper position is with the lower monkeys, near the baboons. See cut under *ape*.

in vacuo (in vak′ū-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *vacuo*, abl. of *vacuum*, vacuum: see *vacuum*.] In a vacuum; in empty space.

invade (in-vād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaded*, ppr. *invading*. [= OF. *invader* = Sp. Pg. *invadir* = It. *invadere*, < L. *invadere*, go, come, or get into, enter into, attack, invade, < *in*, in, + *vadere*, go: see *evade*. Cf. *inveigh*.] 1†. To go into or upon; enter.

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisely shade.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 37.

This contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4, 7.

2. To enter or penetrate into as an enemy; go or pass into or over with hostile intent, as in a military incursion.

By cordes let fal fast gan they slide adown:
And streight *inuade* the town yburied then
With wine and slepe. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

Flur, for whose love the Roman Cæsar first
Invaded Britain. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Hence—3. To come into or upon as if by a hostile incursion; make an attack upon.

Jove can endure no longer
Your great ones should your less *invade*.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

Our Saviour himself, comming to reform his Church, was accus'd of an intent to *invade* Cæsar's right.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The fumes of it [authority] *invade* the brain,
And make men giddy, proud, and vain.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. To intrude upon; infringe; encroach on; violate: as, to *invade* the privacy of a family.

When . . . the rights of a whole people are *invaded*, the common forms of municipal law are not to be regarded.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 95.

invader (in-vā′dėr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her,
When Malachi wore the collar of gold
Which he won from the proud *invader*.
Moore, Let Erin Remember.

Heroes and patriots have successfully resisted the *invaders* of their country, or perished in its defence.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 342.

invadiate† (in-vā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *invadiatus*, pp. of *invadiare*, engage: see *engage*.] To engage or mortgage lands. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaginable (in-vaj′i-na-bl), *a.* [< *invagina(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being invaginated: susceptible of invagination.

The great proboscis of Balanoglossus may well be compared to the *invaginable* organ similarly placed in the Nemertines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 137.

invaginate (in-vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaginated*, ppr. *invaginating*. [< L. *in*, in, +

vagina, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; insert or receive as into a sheath; introvert: opposed to *evaginate*.

Dr. Kingsley claims that the compound eye arises as an *invaginated* pit of ectoderm. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 1120.

invagination (in-vaj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *invaginate* + *-ion*.] The act of introverting or sheathing, or the state of being sheathed; insertion or reception as into a sheath; intussusception.

invalescence[1]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *valescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valescere*, grow strong. Cf. *convalescence*.] Lack of health. *Johnson*.

invalescence[2]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *invalescere*, become strong, < *in-* intensive + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*. Cf. *convalescence*.] Strength; health. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaletudinary† (in-val-ē-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *invalétudinaire* = Sp. *invaletudinario*, < L. *invaletudinarius*, sick (used only as a noun), < *in-* intensive + *valetudinarius*, sick: see *valetudinary*.] Sick; ill; valetudinary.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm?
Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Liturgy [(1661), p. 127.

invalid[1] (in-val′id), *a.* [= F. *invalide* = Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*, < L. *invalidus*, not strong, weak, inefficient, < *in-* priv. + *validus*, strong: see *valid*. Cf. *invalid*[2].] 1. Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalid that which thee to doubt it moved.
Milton, P. L., viii. 116.

The greater our obligations to such writers, the more desirable is it that their *invalid* judgments should be discriminated from their valid. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 2.

2. In *law*, having no validity or binding force; wanting efficacy; null; void: as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *invalide;* = D. *invaliede*, a., = G. *invalide* = Dan. Sw. *invalid*, n., < F. *invalide* (= Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*), a., not strong, sick, invalid; as a noun, a disabled soldier; < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1].] **I.** *a.* Deficient in health; infirm; weak; sick.

II. *n.* 1. An infirm or sickly person; one who is affected by disease or disabled by any infirmity. Hence—2. Something that is damaged, or the worse for wear, but not so much as to be wholly unserviceable. [Humorous.]

The carriages were old second-class *invalids* of English lines: but they were luxurious enough after the long journey in dust and sun.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 158.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *v.* [< *invalid*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To affect with disease; render an invalid: chiefly in the past participle.

Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his, and leading him away.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the *invalided* visitors at our sulphur springs.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 439.

2. To register as an invalid; enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

II. *intrans.* To cause one's self to be registered as an invalid. [Rare.]

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent. *Marryat*, Peter Simple.

invalidate (in-val′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invalidated*, ppr. *invalidating*. [< ML. **invalidatus*, pp. of **invalidare* (> It. *invalidare* = Sp. Pg. *invalidar* = F. *invalider*), make invalid, < L. *invalidus*, invalid: see *invalid*[1]. Cf. *validate*.] 1. To render invalid; destroy the strength or validity of; render of no force or effect.

Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is proposed. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 14.

The force of the objection above set forth may be fully admitted, without in any degree *invalidating* the theory.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 41.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to deprive of binding force or legal efficacy: as, fraud *invalidates* a contract.

invalidation (in-val-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< F. *invalidation* = Sp. *invalidación;* as *invalidate* + *-ion*.] The act of invalidating or of rendering invalid.

The thirty-four confirmations [of Magna Charta] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.
Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

invalidet†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *invalid*[2].

invalidhood (in′va-lid- or -lēd-hụd), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-hood*.] The state of being an invalid; invalidism. [Rare.]

About twenty years ago she had an illness, and, on the strength of it, has kept up a character for *invalidhood* ever since. *R. Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, ix.

invalidism (in′va-lid- or -lēd-izm), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-ism*.] The condition of being an invalid; a state of debility or infirmity; especially, a chronic condition of poor health.

Invalidism is a function to which certain persons are born, as others are born to poetry or art as their calling.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

invalidity (in-va-lid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invalidité* = Pg. *invalidade* = It. *invalidità*, invalidity, < ML. *invalidita(t-)s*, weakness, infirmity (from a wound), < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1], *invalid*[2].] 1†. Weakness; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Lack of validity; want of cogency, force, or efficacy; specifically, lack of legal force: as, the *invalidity* of an argument or of a will.

But, however, to prevent all cavillings, in this place I'le shew the *invalidity* of this objection.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

The penalty of *invalidity* attaching to unstamped documents of various kinds has proved a very effective deterrent to evasion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

invalidly (in-val′id-li), *adv.* So as to be invalid; without validity.

Fraudulently bought, and therefore *invalidly* obtained.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 26, 1885.

invalidness (in-val′id-nes), *n.* Invalidity: as, the *invalidness* of reasoning. [Rare.]

invalorous (in-val′ọ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valorous*.] Not valorous; cowardly. *D. O'Connell*.

invaluable (in-val′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valuable*.] Above or beyond valuation; too valuable for exact estimate; inestimable.

The ancient amity & friendship betweene both our lands, with the *invaluable* commodity of sweet amiable peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 160.

There was an *invaluable* shrine for the head of St. John the Baptist, whose bones and another of his heads are in the cathedral at Genoa.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 363.

invaluableness (in-val′ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being invaluable.

Deny, if thou canst, the *invaluablenesse* of this heavenly gift. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, ii.

invaluably (in-val′ū-a-bli), *adv.* Inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Sonne of God.
Bp. Hall, Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan., 1625.

invaluedt (in-val′ūd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valued*.] Inestimable; invaluable.

The monument of worth, the angel's pleasure,
Which hoardeth glory's rich *invalu'd* treasure.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

invariability (in-vā″ri-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invariabilité* = Sp. *invariabilidad* = Pg. *invariabilidade* = It. *invariabilità;* as *invariable* + *-ity*.] Lack of variability or of liability to change; invariableness.

Therfore, this *invariability* in the birds' operations must proceed from a higher intellect.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xxxvii.

invariable (in-vā′ri-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invariable* = Sp. *invariable* = Pg. *invariavel* = It. *invariabile;* as *in-*[3] + *variable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not variable; constant; uniform; unchanging.

If taste has no fixed principles, if the imagination is not affected according to some *invariable* and certain laws, our labour is like to be employed to very little purpose.
Burke, On Taste, Int.

The only evidence of the shells having been naturally left by the sea consists in their *invariable* and uniform appearance of extreme antiquity.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 242.

2. Not capable of being varied; unalterable; unchangeable.—**Invariable antecedent**, in *logic*. See *antecedent*, 3 (*c*).—**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum constructed to be transported unchanged from one station to another, in order to determine the relative acceleration of gravity. Such a pendulum swings upon a knife-edge (which see).—**Invariable system**, in *dynam.*, a system of points whose relative distances remain constant.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a quantity that does not vary; a constant.

invariableness (in-vā′ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an *invariableness* of design.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

invariably (in-vā′ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly; uniformly.

It [time] is conceived by way of substance, or imagined to subsist of itself, independently and *invariably*, as all abstract ideas are. *Law*, Enquiry, Of Time, ii.

Death succeeds life inevitably and *invariably*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 157.

invariance (in-vā′ri-ans), *n.* [< *invarian(t)* + *-ce*.] In *math.*, the essential character of invariants; persistence after linear transformation.

invariant (in-vā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *variant*.] **I.** *a.* Not varying or changing; remaining always the same.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real determinants—the coöperant factors—are in each case *invariants*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 94.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.—**Absolute, differential, skew,** etc., **invariant.** See the adjectives.—**Theory of invariants,** a branch of mathematics which studies the fundamental invariants of quantics.

invariantive (in-vā′ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *invariant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to an invariant; persisting after a linear transformation.

A curve u = 0 may have some *invariantive* property, viz a property independent of the particular axes of coördinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 722.

invaried (in-vā′rid), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *varied*.] Unvaried; not changing or altering. [Rare.]

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs.
Blackwall, Sacred Classicks, I. 136.

invaroid (in-vā′roid), *n.* [L., < *in-* priv. + *variare*, vary, + term. *-oid*.] In *math.*, an ultracritical function.

Sir James Cockle suggests that . . . it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form *invaroids*, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-critical functions of algebra.
R. Harley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 57.

★**invasion** (in-vā′zhon), *n.* [= F. *invasion* = Pr. *envazio* = Sp. *invasión* = Pg. *invasão* = It. *invasione*, < LL. *invasio(n-)*, an attack, invasion, < L. *invadere*, pp. *invasus*, invade: see *invade*.] 1. The act of invading a country or territory as an enemy; hostile entrance or intrusion.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherethites.
1 Sam. xxx. 14.

No Mahratta *invasion* had ever spread through the province such dismay as this inroad of English lawyers.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Hence—2. A harmful incursion of any kind; an onset or attack, as of disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot*.

The *invasion* of the symptoms [in smallpox] is sudden and severe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 163.

3. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment by entering into or taking away what belongs to another: as, an *invasion* of one's retirement or rights.

Here is no *invasion* and conquest of the weaker nature by the stronger, but an equal league of souls, each in its own realm still sovereign.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 329.

invasive (in-vā′siv), *a.* [= F. *invasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *invasivo*, < ML. *invasivus*, invasive, < L. *invasus*, pp. of *invadere*, invade: see *invade*.] Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.

Prohibited by the magistrates and rulers to vse or weare any weapon, either *inuasive* or defensiue.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 34.

He [Washington] had such admirable self-command that he was not at all *invasive* of the opinion of others.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 129.

invassalt (in-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *vassal*.] Same as *envassal*.

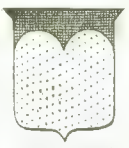
Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invassels* me.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii. 1.

invecked (in-vekt′), *a.* [Also *envecked;* cf. *invected*, *invexed*.] Bordered exteriorly by small rounded lobes of slight projection as compared with their width; invected.

The eastern window [of Whalley Church] . . . is *invecked* with ramified tracery. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7.

It has no sleeves, but reveals an under coat of pale blue with *invecked* edges. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 97.

inveckée (in-vek'ā), *a.* [Heraldic F.; cf. *invecked.*] In *her.*, double-arched, or, more rarely, triple-arched: said of a heraldic line, or the edge of an ordinary, which is bent into large curves forming an angle with each other.



A Chief inveckée.

invect† (in-vekt'), *v. i.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, inveigh: see *inveigh.*] To inveigh.

Fool that I am thus to *invect* against her!
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

invected (in-vek'ted), *a.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, bring in or to, enter, penetrate, also attack: see *inveigh.* Cf. *invexed*, *convex.*] Formed exteriorly of small convex or outward curves, or slightly projecting rounded lobes: used in heraldry of a line or the edge of a bearing: the opposite of *engrailed*, in which the curves are concave or turned inward. Formerly *canellé.*



A Pale invected.

invection† (in-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *invectio(n-)*, a bringing, an attacking, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, bring in, attack: see *inveigh.*] Invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Frarine (1586), p. 28.

invective (in-vek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *invectif* = It. *invettivo*, invective (as a noun, F. *invective* = Sp. Pg. *invectiva* = It. *invettiva*, f., invective), < L. *invectivus*, scolding, abusive, invective, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, attack, scold, inveigh: see *inveigh.*] **I.** *a.* Censoriously abusive; vituperative; denunciatory.

This is most strangely *invective*,
Most full of spite and insolent upbraiding.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 447.

II. *n.* Vehement denunciation; an utterance of violent censure or reproach; also, a railing accusation; vituperation.

In the Fathers' writings there are sundry sharp *invectives* against heretics. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4, 43.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Abuse*, *Invective* (see *abuse*); *Satire*, *Pasquinade*, etc. (see *lampoon*); philippic, objurgation, reproach, railing, diatribe.

invectively (in-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of invective; censoriously; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1, 58.

invectiveness (in-vek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness. [Rare.]

I related to them the bitter mockings and scornings that fell upon me, the displeasure of my parents, the *invectiveness* and cruelty of the priests.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

invectivist (in-vek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *invective* + *-ist.*] One who employs invective.

It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a gloomy and profoundly thoughtful and powerful satirist and *invectivist*. *The Independent* (New York), June 12, 1862.

inveigh (in-vā'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *enveigh*, *invaigh*, *invey*; < ME. **enveyen* (?) (not found), < OF. *envair*, *enveir*, attack, invade, press, undertake, prob. < L. *invadere*, attack, invade (see *invade*), but also appar. in part (like the E. *invect*, *invection*, *invective*, associated with *inveigh*) < L. *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, carry, bear or bring in or to, also attack with words, scold, inveigh, < *in*, in, to, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle.*] To make a verbal attack; utter or write vehement denunciation or rebuke; exclaim or rail against persons or things; rail: with *against*, formerly with *at* or *on.*

Drances and Turnus vppon auncient hatred *inueigh* one *at* the other. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi., Arg.

T. S. . . . was so negligent that . . . I can hardly inhold from *inveighing on* his memory.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., viii. 25.

He never fails to *inveigh* with hearty bitterness *against* democracy as the source of every species of crime.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

inveigher (in-vā'ėr), *n.* One who inveighs or denounces; a railer.

On their coin they stamped the figure of Sappho. Nor lesse honored they Alcæus, a bitter *inveigher* against the rage of tyrants that then oppressed this countrey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 13.

inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inveigled*, ppr. *inveigling.* [Formerly also *invegle*, *enveigle*; < ME. (not found), < AF. *envegler*, blind, inveigle, equiv. to F. *aveugler* = Pr. *avogolar* = It. *avocolare*, blind, < L. *ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] To lead astray by making blind to the truth or to consequences; mislead by deception; entice into violation of duty, propriety, or self-interest: now usually with *into.*

It was Cleopatra's sweet voice and pleasant speech which *inveigled* Antony. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

And thus would he *inveigle* my belief to think the combustion of Sodom might be natural.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

He had *inveigled* the lieges *into* revolt by a false assertion that the Inquisition was about to be established.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 153.

=Syn. To cajole, beguile, lure, insnare, decoy.

inveiglement (in-vē'gl-ment), *n.* [< *inveigle* + *-ment.*] The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; that which inveigles; enticement.

A person truly pious . . . may, thro' the *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his nature, be sometimes surprised, and for a while drawn into the way of sin.
South, Works, VI. iv.

inveigler (in-vē'glėr), *n.* One who inveigles, entices, or leads astray by arts and flattery.

When after, [the youth] being presented to the Emperour for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the Prince clapt up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

inveil (in-vāl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *veil.*] Same as *enveil.*

invelop†, **invelope**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envelop.* *Jer. Taylor.*

invendibility (in-ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *invendible*: see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being invendible; unsalableness.

All that is terrible in this case is that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *invendibility*. *Brome.*

invendible (in-ven'di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *vendible.*] Not vendible; unsalable.

invenom†, **invenome**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envenom.*

invent (in-vent'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inventen*, < OF. *inventer*, F. *inventer* = Sp. Pg. *inventar* = It. *inventare*, < L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, come upon, meet with, find, discover, < *in*, on, + *venire*, come: see *venture.* Cf. *advent*, *convent*, *event*1, *prevent*, etc.] 1. To come upon; light upon; meet with; find. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybeles franticke rites have made them mad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 15.

According to the popular belief among the Greeks, it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was *invented*.
Athelstan Riley, Athos, or the Mountain of the Monks [(1887), p. 71, note.

2. To find out by original study or contrivance; create by a new use or combination of means; devise the form, construction, composition, method, or principle of.

To *invent* is to discover that we know not.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

He is now
Inventing a rare mouse-trap, with owl's wings
And a cat's-foot, to catch the mice alone.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

3. In general, to produce by contrivance; fabricate; concoct; devise: as, to *invent* the plot of a story; to *invent* an excuse or a falsehood.

I say, she never did *invent* this letter;
This is a man's invention, and his hand.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3, 29.

Lies and falsites, and such as could best *invent* them, were only in request. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

In an evening, often with a child on each knee, he would *invent* a tale for their amusement.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Discover*, *Invent.* See *discover* and *invention.*

inventer† (in-ven'tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inventor.*

inventful† (in-vent'fûl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ful.*] Full of invention; inventive.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.
Gifford, Residence in France (1797).

inventible (in-ven'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ible.*] Capable of being invented or contrived.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*; yet, by several trials, and much charge, I have perfectly tried all these. *Century of Inventions*, No. 67.

inventibleness (in-ven'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inventible.

invention (in-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *invention* = Pr. *inventio* = Sp. *invención* = Pg. *invenção* = It. *invenzione*, < L. *inventio(n-)*, finding, discovery, invention, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, come upon, find: see *invent.*] 1. A finding. [Obsolete, or archaic, as in the phrase *Invention of the Cross.* See *cross*1.]

As Laurentius observeth concerning the *invention* of the stapes or stirrop bone [in the ear], there is some contention between Columbus and Ingrassias, the one of Sicilia, the other of Cremona, and both within this Century.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The act or process of finding out how to make something previously unknown, or how to do something in a new way; original contrivance; creation by a new use of means: as, the *invention* of printing; the *invention* of the steam-engine, or of an improved steam-engine.

The labor of *invention* is often estimated and paid on the same plan as that of execution. *J. S. Mill.*

3. That which is invented; something previously unknown, or some new modification of an existing thing, produced by an original use of means; an original contrivance or device. When used absolutely, it generally denotes a new mechanical device, or a new process in one of the useful arts.

God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many *inventions*. Eccl. vii. 29.

The *invention* all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor miss'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 498.

There is no *Invention* hath been more valued by the wiser Part of Mankind than that of Letters.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

An *invention* is any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not before known and used. *Robinson.*

4. Specifically, in *music*, a short piece in which a single thought is worked out, usually contrapuntally, but with the comparative simplicity of an impromptu or of a study.—5. The act of producing by the exercise of the imagination; mental fabrication or creation: as, the *invention* of plots or of excuses.

You divine wits of elder Dayes, from whom
The deep *Invention* of rare Works hath com.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

If thou canst accuse, . . .
Do it without *invention*, suddenly.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 5.

Milton's Characters, most of them, lie out of Nature, and were to be formed purely by his own *Invention*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

6. The faculty or power of inventing; skill or ingenuity in original contrivance; the gift of finding out or producing new forms, methods, processes, effects, etc.; in *art* and *lit.*, the exercise of imagination in production; the creative faculty.

I will prove these verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor *invention*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 166.

I had not the assistance of any good book whereby to promote my *invention*, or relieve my memory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

My own *invention* . . . can furnish me with nothing so dull as what is there. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

7†. A coming in; arrival.

Whilst green Thetis' Nymphs, with many an amorous lay,
Sing our *invention* safe unto her long-wish'd Bay.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 68.

Invention of the Cross. See *cross*1.—**Registered invention**, an invention protected by an inferior patent.—**Useful invention**, in the sense of American law, one not injurious or mischievous to society, and not frivolous or insignificant, but capable of use for a purpose from which some advantage can be derived. When an invention is useful in this sense, the degree or extent of its usefulness is wholly unimportant. *Curtis*, Law of Pat. (5th ed.), § 449.

=Syn. 2. *Invention*, *Discovery*; fabrication, excogitation. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something, often mechanical, that did not before exist, for the utilization of powers of nature long known or lately discovered by investigation. *Discovery* brings to light what existed before, but was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer, barometer, telephone, etc.; to *discovery* for knowledge of hitherto unknown parts of the globe, etc. By the *invention* of the spectroscope we have made large *discoveries* as to the metallic elements in many heavenly bodies. See *discover*.—6. *Invention*, *Style*, *Amplification.* Rhetoric is often divided into the departments of *invention* and *style*, *invention* covering all that concerns the supply of the thought, and *style* all that concerns the expression of the thought in language. Some writers divide rhetoric into *invention*, *amplification*, and *style*, but amplification is strictly a part of *invention.*

inventional (in-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< *invention* + *-al.*] Relating to invention; of the nature of invention.

inventious† (in-ven'shus), *a.* [< *inventi(on)* + *-ous.*] Inventive.

It will be most exquisite; thou art a fine *inventious* rogue, sirrah. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* [< F. *inventif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventivo*; as *invent* + *-ive.*] 1. Of or

pertaining to invention; characterized by or manifesting original contrivance.

The leading characteristics of modern societies are in consequence marked out much more by the triumphs of *inventive* skill than by the sustained energy of moral causes. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 131.

A short course of lectures on the Kindergarten, on the teaching of language, on industrial and *inventive* drawing. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 489.

2. Able to invent; quick at contriving; ready at expedients.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Ingenious love, *inventive* in new arts,
Mingled in plays, and quickly touch'd our hearts.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iii. 91.

We should find the most remarkable instance of the difference between an imaginative and an *inventive* poet to be furnished by the cases of Shakspeare and Spenser. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 198.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* By the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inventive; the faculty of inventing.

The knowledge that clear and appropriate ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede the value of natural sagacity and *inventiveness*, may still be of use in our pursuit after truth. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

inventor (in-ven'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *inventer*; = F. *inventeur* = Sp. Pg. *inventor* = It. *inventore*, < L. *inventor*, a finder, contriver, author, inventor, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out, invent: see *invent*.] One who invents or devises something new; one who makes an invention.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the *inventor*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7, 10.

His sister Naamah is accounted by some Rabbines the first *inventer* of making Linnen and Woollen, and of vocall Musicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The lone *Inventor* by his demon haunted.
Lowell, To the Future.

inventorial (in-ven-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *inventory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

inventorially (in-ven-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2, 118.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *inventories* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *invitory*; prop. **inventary* (the form *inventory*, OF. *inventore* (< late ML. *inventorium*), involving an irreg. use of the suffix *-ory*) = F. *inventaire* = Pr. *inventari* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventario*, < LL. *inventarium*, a list, inventory, < L. *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out: see *invent*.] A detailed descriptive list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or of parcels of land, with the number, quantity, and value of each; specifically, a formal list of movables, as of the goods or wares of a merchant: as, an *inventory* of the estate of a bankrupt, or of a deceased person.

There, take an *inventory* of all I have,
To the last penny. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 124.

There are stores laid up in our human nature that our understanding can make no complete *inventory* of. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Benefit of inventory, in *civil law*, the limit of liability secured by an executor, legatee, or heir, in respect of debts of the deceased, by making and filing an inventory showing the value of the assets coming to his hands. =Syn. *Schedule*, *Register*, etc. See *list*.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inventoried*, ppr. *inventorying*. [< *inventory*, *n.*] To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty. It shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labelled. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5, 264.

The learned author himself is *inventoried* and summ'd up to the utmost value of his livery-cloak. *Milton*, Colasterion.

in ventre (in ven'trē). [L.: *in*, in; *ventre*, abl. of *venter*, belly, womb: see *venter*.] In *law*, in the womb.—**In (en) ventre sa mere** [F.], begotten but not yet born. The law recognizes the existence, and protects the rights, of an infant *in ventre sa mere*.

inventress (in-ven'tres), *n.* [< OF. *inventeresse*; as *inventor* + *-ess*. Cf. F. *inventrice* = It. *inventrice*, < L. *inventrix*, fem. of *inventor*, an inventor: see *inventor*.] A female inventor.

Mistress Turner, the first *Inventress* of yellow Starch, was executed in a Cobweb Lawn Ruff of that Colour at Tyburn. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

inver-. [Gael.; cf. *aber*.] An element in some Scotch place-names of Gaelic origin, meaning a confluence of a river with another or with the sea: as, *Inverness*, *Inverary*, *Invergordon*, *Inverury*, *Inverlochy*.

inveracity (in-vē-ras'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inveracities* (-tiz). [< *in*-3 + *veracity*.] Lack of veracity or truthfulness; an untruth.

The anile aphorism still triumphs, solemnly devolving from age to age its loathsome spawn of shams and *inveracities*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 145.

inverisimilitude (in-ver"i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *verisimilitude*.] Lack of verisimilitude; improbability. *Coleridge.*

invermination (in-vėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *verminatio(n-)*, a writhing pain, the disease called worms, < *verminare*, suffer from worms, < *vermis*, a worm: see *vermin*.] In *pathol.*, the state or condition of being infested by worms; helminthiasis. [Rare.]

inversatile (in-vėr'sa-til), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *versatile*.] In *entom.*, not versatile; not moving on the supporting parts: as, *inversatile* antennæ.

inverse (in-vėrs' or in'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invers*, *envers*, < OF. *invers*, F. *inverse* = Pr. *envers* = Sp. Pg. It. *inverso*, < L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*, turn about, invert: see *invert*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Turned end for end, or in the opposite direction; having a contrary course or tendency; inverted: opposed to *direct*.

The reigning taste was so bad that the success of a writer was in *inverse* proportion to his labour, and to his desire of excellence. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. In *math.*, opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered: thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication, extraction of roots to the raising of powers, etc. A direct operation produces an unambiguous and possible value, and between two operations the one which combines quantities symmetrically is preferably considered as direct. Addition, multiplication, involution, and differentiation are considered as direct operations; subtraction, division, evolution, and integration as inverse operations. Corresponding to every direct operation there are, generally speaking, two inverse operations: thus, if $F(x, y)$ be the direct operation, the two inverse operations are the one which gives x from $F(x, y)$ and y, and the one which gives y from $F(x, y)$ and x.—**Inverse congruity, current, difference,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse curve, line, point,** etc., a curve, line point, etc., resulting from spherical, quadric, and other varieties of geometrical inversion.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse matrix.** See *matrix*.—**Inverse method of fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Inverse method of tangents.** See *tangent*.—**Inverse mood,** in *logic*, an indirect mood.—**Inverse order of alienation,** in the law of judicial or forced sales, a fixed order according to which parcels that the debtor has not aliened shall be first sold, and of those that he has aliened the later shall be sold before the earlier: a rule for the protection of earlier over later grantees.—**Inverse problem,** a problem like finding the equation to the ordinate of a curve when its arc is given in terms of the abscissa.—**Inverse proportion, ratio,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse rule of three,** the rule of three as applied to quantities in inverse proportion to one another.

II. *n.* An inverted state or condition; a direct opposite; something directly or absolutely contrary to something else: as, the *inverse* of a proposition.

inversed† (in-vėrst'), *a.* [ME. *enversed*; < *inverse* + *-ed*2.] Inverted.

The bough to sette is best in germynyng, . . .
But hem to sette *enversed* nought to doone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Inversed proportion†, inverse proportion. See *proportion*.

inversely (in-vėrs'li), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less in proportion as another is less or greater.

inversion (in-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *inversion* = Sp. *inversión* = Pg. *inversão* = It. *inversione*, < L. *inversio(n-)*, inversion, < *invertere*, pp. *inversus*, turn about: see *invert*.] The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; a turning end for end, upside down, or inside out; any change of order such that the last becomes first and the first last; in general, any reversal of a given order or relation.

We shall one day give but an ill and lame account of our watching and praying, if, by an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. *South*, Works, VI. x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a change of the natural or recognized order of words: as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices." (*b*) In *rhet.*, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favorable to the speaker's. (*c*) In *music*: (1) The process, act, or result of transposing the tones of an interval or chord from their original or normal order. The several inversions of a chord are called *first*, *second*, and *third* respectively. See *interval*, 5, and *chord*, 4. (2) The process, act, or result of repeating a subject or theme with all its upward intervals or steps taken downward, and vice versa. Also called *imitation by inversion* or *in contrary motion*. (See *imitation*, 3.) *Retrograde inversion*, however, is the same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *imitation*, 3). (3) In *double counterpoint*, the transposition of the upper voice-part below the lower, and vice versa. Inversion is the test of the correctness of the composition. The transposition may be either of an octave or of any other interval. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation: as, to prove an answer by *inversion*, as division by multiplication or addition by subtraction. (2) Change in the order of the terms. (3) Certain transformations. Also the operation of reversing the direction of every line in a body without altering its length. (*e*) In *geol.*, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (*f*) *Milit.*, a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on. (*g*) In *chem.*, a decomposition of certain sugars and other carbohydrates, induced by the action of a ferment or dilute acid by which the elements of water are added to a carbohydrate, each molecule of which breaks up into two molecules of a different carbohydrate. Thus, cane-sugar in solution, when heated with a dilute acid, takes up water and breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. See *invert-sugar*.—**Circle of inversion,** a circle with respect to which a given curve is its own inverse.—**Geometrical inversion** (usually taken to mean *cyclical* or *spherical inversion*), a transformation by which for each point of a figure is substituted a point in the same direction from a fixed point, called the *center of inversion*, and at a distance therefrom equal to the reciprocal of the distance of the first point.—**Inversion of an organ-** or **pedal-point.** See *organ-point*.—**Inversion of parts.** See def. (*c*) (3).—**Inversion of subjects.** See def. (*c*) (2).—**Quadric inversion,** in *math.*, a transformation of a figure consisting in substituting for each point one lying in the same direction from a fixed center, and on the polar of the variable point with reference to a quadric surface.—**Tangential inversion,** in *math.*, a transformation by which for every straight line of a figure is substituted a parallel line passing through the pole of the first with reference to a conic.

inversive (in-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *inverse* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *invertir* = Sp. *invertir* = Pg. *inverter* = It. *invertere*, < L. *invertere*, turn upside down, turn about, upset, invert, < *in*, in, to, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, etc.] 1. To turn in an opposite direction; turn end for end, upside down, or inside out; place in a contrary order or position: as, to *invert* a cone or a sack; to *invert* the order of words.

Invert
What best is boded me, to mischief.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1, 70.

Let no attraction *invert* the poles of thy honesty. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

We begin by knowing little and believing much, and we sometimes end by *inverting* the quantities. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 215.

We *invert* the relation of cause and effect when we consider that our emotions are determined by our imaginative creeds. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 16.

2†. To divert; turn into another channel; devote to another purpose.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

=Syn. 1. *Overthrow*, *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

invert (in'vėrt), *n.* [< *invert*, *v.*] 1. In *arch.*, an inverted arch; specifically, the floor of the lock-chamber of a canal, which is usually in the form of an inverted arch, or the bottom of a sewer.

The bottom of the sewer is called the *invert*, from a general resemblance in the construction to an "inverted" arch. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 445.

2. In *teleg.*, an inverted or reversed insulator.

An effort is at present being made to introduce a form of *invert* in which the bolt passes nearly to the top of the insulating material.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

invertant (in-vėr'tant), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, same as *inverted*.

invertebracy (in-vėr'tē-brā-si), *n.* [< *invertebra(te)* + *-cy*.] The condition of being invertebrate, or without a backbone; figuratively, lack of moral stamina; irresolution. [Rare.]

A person may reveal his hopeless *invertebracy* only when brought face to face with some critical situation.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

invertebral (in-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *vertebral*.] Same as *invertebrate*.

Invertebrata (in-vėr-tē-brā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *invertebratus*, invertebrate: see *invertebrate*.] That one of two great divisions of the animal kingdom (the other being the *Vertebrata*) which includes animals having no spinal column or backbone. It includes seven of the eight main branches into which *Animalia* were divided: *Protozoa*, *Cœlenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Molluscoidea*, and *Mollusca*, thus leaving only the *Vertebrata* as the remaining subkingdom, of equal rank only with any one of the others, not with them all collectively. The word, however, no longer retains any exact taxonomic

significance, being simply used to designate those animals collectively which are not vertebrated. The primary division of the animal kingdom now made is into *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*, and the *Vertebrata* form one of the divisions of the latter, to be contrasted with any one of the prime divisions of the metazoic *Invertebrata*, not with the *Invertebrata* collectively. Both terms (*Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*) originated with Lamarck, about the beginning of the ★nineteenth century. Also called *Evertebrata*.

invertebrate (in-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *invertebratus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *vertebratus*, vertebrate: see *vertebrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not vertebrate; having no backbone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. Also *invertebral*, *invertebrated*.—2. Figuratively, flaccid, as if from lack of a backbone; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency; weak; nerveless.—**Invertebrate matrix.** See *matrix*.

II. *n.* An invertebrated animal; any one of the *Invertebrata*.

invertebrated (in-vėr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* Same as *invertebrate*, 1.

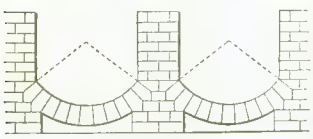
inverted (in-vėr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *invert*, *v.*] Turned in a contrary direction; turned upside down; reversed in order; hence, opposite; contrary.

Such forms have left only their written representatives —"Your obedient servant," "Your humble servant;" reserved for occasions when distance is to be maintained, and for this reason often having *inverted* meanings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 394.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, turned in the other way from what is usual: as, the hands *inverted* when the fingers point downward. Also *invertant*. (*b*) In *bot.*, opposed to the normal or usual position, as ovules attached to the apex of the ovary or its cells, or as flowers with the normally dorsal side ventral. (*c*) In *geol.*, lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as strata which have been folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks or by crust movements.


Eagle displayed; wings inverted.

—**Inverted arch**, in *arch.*, an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a greater extent of surface, as in piers and the like.—**Inverted chord.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *chord*, 4.—**Inverted comma**, in *printing*, a comma turned upside down so as to bring it into a superior position. The beginning of a quotation is marked by a pair of inverted commas or by one alone, as the end is by a pair of apostrophes or by a single apostrophe. (See *quotation*.) A pair of inverted commas is also often used to signify *ditto*, being placed directly under the word to be repeated.—**Inverted counterpoint.** See *inversion* (*c*) (3), *imitation*, 3, and *counterpoint*, 3.—**Inverted-flower**, the name of several little South African plants of the genus *Monopsis*, which has sometimes been regarded as a section of the genus *Rapuntium*. They differ from typical *Rapuntium* by having the flowers inverted.—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Inverted interval.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *interval*, 6.—**Inverted organ-point** or **pedal-point.** See *organ-point*.—**Inverted oscillating engine.** See *pendulous engine*, under *engine*.—**Inverted position, turn**, etc. See the nouns.


Inverted Arches.

invertedly (in-vėr'ted-li), *adv.* In a contrary or inverted order.

Placing the fore part of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 2, note 38.

invertible[1] (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ible*.] Capable of inversion; susceptible of being inverted. [Rare.]

invertible[2]† (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *vertere*, turn, + *-ible*.] Incapable of being turned; inflexible.

An indurate and *invertible* conscience. *Cranmer*.

invertin (in-vėr'tin), *n.* [< *invert* + *-in*[2].] An enzym produced by several species of fungi and other plants, which converts cane-sugar ★in solution into invert-sugar. Also *invertase*.

invertor (in-vėr'tọr), *n.* [< *invert* + *-or*.] That which inverts or changes the direction, as of an electric current; in *elect.*, a commutator.

invert-sugar (in'vėrt-shug″ăr), *n.* An amorphous saccharine substance, the chief constituent of honey, and produced by the action of ferments or dilute acids on cane-sugar. It is regarded as a mixture of equal parts of glucose and fructose. A solution of cane-sugar turns the polarized ray of light to the right, while invert-sugar turns it to the left. From this inversion of the action on polarized light the ★process is called *inversion*, and the product *invert-sugar*.

invest (in-vest'), *v.* [< F. *investir* = Pr. *envestir* = Sp. Pg. *investir* = It. *investire*, < L. *investire*, clothe, cover, < *in*, in, on, + *vestire*, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, *devest*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as if with a garment or vesture; clothe; indue: followed by *with*, and sometimes *in*, before the thing covering: opposed to *divest*.

He commaunded vs to *inuest* our selues *in* the saide garments. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 105.

Invest me *in* my motley. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7, 58.

In the gardens are many fine fountaines, the walls cover'd with citron trees, which being rarely spread, *invest* the stone-works intirely. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 28, 1644.

In dim cathedrals, dark with vaulted gloom,
What holy awe *invests* the saintly tomb!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2†. To clothe or attire with; put on.

Alas! for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like can not be seene from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 18.

3. To clothe or indue, as with office or authority; hence, to accredit with some quality or attribute; indue by attribution: followed by *with:* as, to *invest* a narrative *with* the charm of romance; to *invest* a friend *with* every virtue.

Beatrice, the unforgotten object of his early tenderness, was *invested* by his imagination *with* glorious and mysterious attributes. *Macaulay*, Dante.

4. In *law*, to put in possession of something to be held as a matter of right; instate or install: as, to *invest* a man with rank, dignity, etc.

The Queen in requital *invested* him *with* the Honour of Earl of Glenkare and Baron of Valence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 335.

Mary of Orleans . . . had been *invested* in this principality by the three estates in 1694.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

5†. To confer; give; vest.

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon*.

6. To surround; hem in or about; especially, to surround with hostile intent, or in such a way as to prevent approach or escape; surround with troops, military works, or other barriers; beleaguer.

I saw a town of this island, which shall be nameless, *invested* on every side, and the inhabitants of it so straitened as to cry for quarter. *Addison*, Husbands and Wives.

Leyden was thoroughly *invested*, no less than sixty-two redoubts . . . now girding the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 553.

A person trying to steal into an *invested* town with provisions would be summarily dealt with.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 464.

7. To employ for some profitable use; convert into some other form of wealth, usually of a more or less permanent nature, as in the purchase of property or shares, or in loans secured by mortgage, etc.: said of money or capital: followed by *in:* as, to *invest* one's means *in* lands or houses, or *in* bank-stock, government bonds, etc.; to *invest* large sums *in* books.—**Investing membrane.** See *membrane*.

II. *intrans.* To make an investment: as, to *invest* in railway shares.

investient† (in-ves'tient), *a.* [< L. *investien(t-)s*, ppr. of *investire*, clothe: see *invest*.] Investing; covering; clothing.

This sand, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shells, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward*.

investigable[1] (in-ves'ti-gạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *investigare*, search into, investigate: see *investigate*.] Capable of being investigated or searched out; open to investigation.

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable* and may be known. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

A few years since it would have been preposterous to speculate on the present chemical constitution of the sun's atmosphere; it would have been one of the mysteries which no astronomer would consider *investigable*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

investigable[2]† (in-ves'ti-gạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that cannot be searched into, unsearchable, < *in-* priv. + **vestigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *vestigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] That cannot be investigated; unsearchable.

Woman, what tongue or pen is able
To determine what thou art,
A thing so moving and unstable,
So sea-like, so *investigable*. *Cotton*, Woman.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *investigated*, ppr. *investigating*. [< L. *investigatus*, pp. of *investigare*, track or trace out, search into, investigate, < *in*, in, on, + *vestigare*, follow a track, search, < *vestigium*, a track, foot-track: see *vestige*.] To search into or search out; inquire into; search or examine into the particulars of; examine in detail: as, to *investigate* the forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent.

He went from one room to another with eyes that seemed to be *investigating* everything, though in reality they saw nothing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxiv.

The philosopher *investigates* truth independently; the sophist embellishes the truth, which he takes for granted.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 797.

=**Syn.** To scrutinize, overhaul, sift, probe into, explore, ★study.

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *investigation* = Sp. *investigación* = Pg. *investigação* = It. *investigazione*, < L. *investigatio(n-)*, a searching into, < *investigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] The act of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; detailed or particularized examination to ascertain the truth in regard to something; careful research.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope*, To Swift.

The intercourse of society—its trade, its religion, its friendships, its quarrels—is one wide judicial *investigation* of character. *Emerson*, 1st ser., p. 259.

=**Syn.** *Inquisition*, *Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*); overhauling, probing. See *inference*.

investigative (in-ves'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *investigate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investigation; given to investigation; curious and deliberate in research.

We may work simply for the love of discovery—that is, the exercise of the *investigative* instinct and the pleasure of overcoming difficulties; or we may work with the beneficent idea of increasing the sum of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *investigateur* = Sp. Pg. *investigador* = It. *investigatore*, < L. *investigator*, one who searches, < *investigare*, search: see *investigate*.] One who investigates or makes careful research.

Not as an *investigator* of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Investigatores (in-ves″ti-gā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *investigator*, one who searches: see *investigator*.] An extensive heterogeneous group of birds proposed by Reichenbach and adopted by Brehm, having no characters by which it can be defined; the searchers.

investion†, *n.* [< ML. *investio(n-)*, an investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] The act of investing; investiture.

We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown,
Intending your *investion* so near
The residence of your despisèd brother,
The lords would not be too exasperate
To injury or suppress your worthy title.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

investitive (in-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* [< L. *investitus*, pp. of *investire*, invest, + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investiture. See the quotation.

The *investitive* event [is that] by which the title to the thing in question should have accrued to you, and for want of which such title is, through the delinquency of the offender, as it were intercepted.
Bentham, Introd. to Prin. of Morals and Legislation, xvi. 35.

Investitive fact. See *fact*.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< F. *investiture* = Pr. *investitura* = Sp. Pg. *investidura* = It. *investitura*, < ML. *investitura*, investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] **1.** The act of investing, as with possession or power; formal bestowal or presentation of a possessory or prescriptive right, as to a fief or to the rights and possessions pertaining to an ecclesiastical dignity: opposed to *divestiture*.

The King claimed the *Investiture* of Bishops to be his Right, and forbad Appeals and Intercourse to Rome.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 35.

Charles had entirely failed in his application to Pope Alexander the Sixth for a recognition of his right to Naples by a formal act of *investiture*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

An excommunication was denounced against all churchmen who should accept *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices from lay hands.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 95.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture* or open delivery of possession.
Blackstone.

2. That which invests or clothes; covering; vestment.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench*.

Let him so wait until the bright *investiture* and sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the waters.
Ruskin.

Ecclesiastical investiture, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ceremony of conferring possession of the temporalities and privileges of his office upon a bishop or an abbot, by delivering to him the pastoral staff and ring, the symbols of his office. To whom the right of investiture belonged was long a point of conflict between the papacy and the monarchs of Europe. About the tenth century the monarchs controlled the bestowal of these symbols, but Hildebrand (Gregory VII.) in 1075 published a decree forbidding clergymen to receive investiture from a layman under pain

of deposition. This dispute between church and state was settled by the concordat of Worms, in 1122, by which the emperor Henry V. agreed to surrender the right of investiture on condition that the election to the office be held before him or his representative. A similar compromise had been made in 1107 between Henry I. of England and Pope Pascal II. The kings of France continued the contest, and at length secured the right of conferring separate investiture by means of a written instrument. At present, in Roman Catholic countries where the church is supported by the state, special agreements, or concordats, govern investiture; in nearly all these countries the consent of both the Pope and the civil authorities is necessary before investiture.—**Feudal investiture,** the public delivery of the land by the lord to the tenant, which under the feudal system created the estate in fee in the tenant, and the obligation of military or other feudal service in return. See *fealty.*—**Investiture ring,** the ring used in the installation of a pope.

investive, *a.* An erroneous reading of *infestive.*

The horrid fire, all mercilesse, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.
Mir. for Mags., p. 829.

investment (in-vest'mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *investimento,* < ML. *investimentum,* < L. *investire,* invest: see *invest.*] **1.** That with which a person or thing is invested or covered; clothing; vestment; covering.

You, lord archbishop, . . .
Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 45.

Such separable *investments* [shells and cysts] are formed by the cell-bodies of many Protozoa, a phenomenon not exhibited by tissue-cells.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 834.

2. The act of investing, or the state of being invested, as with a right, office, or attribute; endowment; investiture.

What were all his most rightful honours but the people's gift, the *investment* of that lustre, majesty, and honour . . . which redounds from a whole nation into one person?
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

3. A surrounding or hemming in; blockade of the avenues of ingress and egress, as for the besieging of a town or fortress; inclosure by armed force or other obstruction.

I now had my three corps up to the works built for the defence of Vicksburg, on three roads — one to the north, one to the east, and one to the south-east of the city. By the morning of the 19th the *investment* was as complete as my limited number of troops would allow.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 529.

4. An investing of money or capital; expenditure for profit or future benefit; a placing or conversion of capital in a way intended to secure income or profit from its employment: as, an *investment* in active business, or in stocks, land, or the like; to make safe *investment* of one's principal.—**5.** That which is invested; money or capital laid out for the purpose of producing profit or benefit.

A certain portion of the revenues of Bengall has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment.* *Burke,* Affairs of India.

6. That in which money is laid out or invested: as, land is the safest *investment.*

investor (in-ves'tọr), *n.* [< *invest* + *-or.*] One who invests or makes an investment.

investuret (in-ves'tūr), *n.* [< *invest* + *-ure.* Cf. *investiture* and *vesture.*] Investiture; investment.

They [the kings of England] exercised this authority both over the clergy and laity, and did at first erect bishopricks, [and] grant *investures* in them.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

investuret (in-ves'tūr), *v. t.* [< *investure, n.*] **1.** To clothe.

Our monks *investured* in their copes. *Fuller.*

2. To put into possession, as of an office.

He . . . hath already *inuestured* hym in the dukedome of Prussia. *Ascham,* Rep. of Affairs of Germany.

inveteracy (in-vet'ẹ-rā-si), *n.* [< *invetera(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being inveterate; long continuance; firmness or deep-rooted persistence.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.
Addison.

The wicked, besides the long list of debts already contracted, carries with him an *inveteracy* of evil habits that will prompt him to contract more.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxix.

inveteratet (in-vet'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inveteratus,* pp. of *inveterare* (> It. *inveterare* = Sp. Pg. (refl.) *inveterar* = F. *invétérer*), keep for a long time, in pass. become old, < *in,* in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old: see *veteran.*] To make inveterate; render chronic; establish by force of habit.

Feeling the piercing torments of broken limbs, and *inveterated* wounds. *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 23.

Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit.
Bentley, Sermons, i.

inveterate (in-vet'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inveterado* = It. *inveterato,* < L. *inveteratus,* pp.: see the verb.] **1†.** Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate: generally, though not always, in a derogatory sense: as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* enemy.

The sins he is to mortify are *inveterate,* habitual, and confirmed, having had the growth and stability of a whole life. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

Friends to congratulate their friends made haste;
And long *inveterate* friends saluted as they passed.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 127.

Some gentlemen have *inveterate* prejudices against any attempts to increase the powers of congress.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 445.

3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons: as, an *inveterate* smoker.

Certain it is that Tibullus was not *inveterate* in his prejudices against a social glass. *D. G. Mitchell,* Wet Days.

4†. Malignant; virulent; showing obstinate prejudice.

Would to God we could at last learn this Wisdom from our enemies, not to widen our own differences by *inveterate* heats, bitterness and animosities among our selves.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Thy most *inveterate* soul,
That looks through the foul prison of thy body.
Banks.

=**Syn. 2.** Deep-seated, chronic.—**3.** Habitual, hardened.

inveterately (in-vet'ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inveterate manner; with obstinacy.

inveterateness (in-vet'ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* Inveteracy.

As time hath rendred him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveteratenesse* of his malice more ready in the execution. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 12.

inveteration (in-vet-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *inveteratio(n-),* < *inveterare,* keep for a long time: see *inveterate.*] A growing into use by long custom. *Bailey.*

invexed (in-vekst'), *a.* [< ML. *invexus,* equiv. to L. *convexus,* arched (see *convex*), + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, arched or shaped in a curve: especially applied to a bearing which is so shaped on one side only, the curve being concave or toward the bearing.



A Chief invexed.

invictt (in-vikt'), *a.* [< L. *invictus,* unconquered, < *in-* priv. + *victus,* pp. of *vincere,* conquer: see *victor.*] Unconquered.

Who weens to vanquish Him, makes Him *invict.*
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Trophies of Hen. the Great, [l. 151.

invictedt (in-vik'ted), *a.* [< L. *invictus,* unconquered (see *invict*), + *-ed*[2].] Unconquered.

A more noble worthy, whose sublime
Invicted spirit in most hard assays
Still added reverent statues to his days.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

invidious (in-vid'i-us), *a.* [< L. *invidiosus,* envious, < *invidia,* envy: see *envy.* Cf. *envious,* a doublet of *invidious.*] **1†.** Envious; causing or arising from envy.

The chymist there
May with astonishment *invidious* view
His toils outdone by each plebeian bee.
C. Smart, Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

2†. Enviable; desirable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and *invidious* state than any prosperous person. *Barrow.*

3. Prompted by or expressing or adapted to excite envious dislike or ill will; offensively or unfairly discriminating: as, *invidious* distinctions or comparisons.

What needs, O monarch, this *invidious* praise,
Ourselves to lessen, while our sires you raise?
Pope, Iliad, iv. 456.

As the gentleman has made an apology for his style, . . . we shall not take upon us the *invidious* task of selecting its faults. *Goldsmith,* Criticisms.

Hence—**4†.** Hateful; odious; detestable.

He rose, and took th' advantage of the times,
To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

=**Syn. 3.** *Invidious, Offensive.* *Invidious,* having lost its subjective sense of envious, now means producing or likely to produce ill feeling because bringing persons or their belongings into contrast with others in an unjust or mortifying way: as, an *invidious* comparison or distinction. The ill feeling thus produced would be not envy, but resentment, on account of wounded pride. *Offensive* is a general word, covering *invidious* and all other words characterizing that which gives offense.

invidiously (in-vid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an invidious manner.

invidiousness (in-vid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character of being invidious; offensiveness.

If love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

invigilance, invigilancy (in-vij'i-lạns, -lạn-si), *n.* Lack of vigilance; neglect of watching. ★[Rare.]

invigilatet (in-vij'i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *invigilatus,* pp. of *invigilare,* watch diligently, be very watchful, < *in-* intensive + *vigilare,* watch: see *vigilant.*] To watch diligently. *Bailey.*

invigilation (in-vij-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *invigilate* + *-ion.*] The act of watching; watchfulness.

It is certain that no scientific conviction that life was in danger would probably . . . draw forth the same tenderness of *invigilation* for the patient, or force upon him the same degree of self-watchfulness and compliance, as are secured by the constant presence or apprehension of pain.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 21.

invigor, invigour (in-vig'ọr), *v. t.* [< OF. *envigorer, envigourer* (= It. *invigorire*), render vigorous, strengthen, < L. *in,* in, + *vigor,* strength: see *vigor.*] To invigorate; animate; encourage. [Poetical.]

What pomp of words, what nameless energy,
Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line!
W. Thompson, On Pope's Works.

To *invigour* order, justice, law, and rule.
Dwight, The Country Pastor.

invigorate (in-vig'ọr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invigorated,* ppr. *invigorating.* [As *invigor* + *-ate*[2].] To give vigor to; give life and energy to; strengthen; animate.

This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a load-stone might serve to *invigorate* and touch a needle any where. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth *invigorate* that frame again.
Cowper, Hope, l. 34.

invigoration (in-vig-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *invigoration;* < *invigorate* + *-ion.*] The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

invigour, *v. t.* See *invigor.*

invilet (in-vīl'), *v. t.* [< OF. **enviler, enviller* = It. *invilire,* < ML. *invilare, inviliare,* render vile (cf. LL. *invilitare,* account vile), < L. *in,* in, + *vilis,* vile: see *vile.*] To render vile.

It did so much *invile* the estimate
Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries,
Which, now reduc'd unto the basest rate,
Must wait upon the Norman subtleties.
Daniel, Musophilus.

invillaged (in-vil'ājd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *village* + *-ed*[2].] Transformed into a village.

There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged,* there's only seene
In his vast ruines what his state has beene.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

invinatet (in-vī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *in,* in, + *vinum,* wine, + *-ate*[1].] Embodied in wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate.*
Cranmer, Works, I. 305.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *invincible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being invincible; invincibleness; unconquerableness.

Sarah thinks the British are never beaten, while I do not put so much faith in their *invincibility.*
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, i.

★**invincible** (in-vin'si-bl), *a.* [< F. *invincible* = Sp. *invencible* = Pg. *invencivel* = It. *invincibile,* < L. *invincibilis,* < *in-* priv. + *vincibilis,* conquerable: see *vincible.*] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; insuperable: as, an *invincible* army; *invincible* difficulties.

And the Romans themselves at this time acknowledg'd they ne're saw a people of a more *invincible* spirit and less afraid of dying than these [Jews] were.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Yorick had an *invincible* dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

It was granted the dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not *invincible.*
W. Bradford, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 120.

[Some commentators and editors have been of the opinion that this word is used by Jonson, Shakspere, Marlowe, and others as meaning *invisible,* but the instances on which the opinion was formed are somewhat doubtful.

His dimensions to any thick sight were *invincible.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 337.]

The Spanish or Invincible Armada. See *armada,* 1.

invincibleness (in-vin'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Against the *invincibleness* of general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith.
Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, i. 5.

invincibly (in-vin'si-bli), *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vī″ō-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inviolabilité* = Sp. *inviolabilidad* = Pg. *inviolabilidade*, < LL. *inviolabilita(t-)s*, inviolability, < L. *inviolabilis*, inviolable: see *inviolable*.] The character or quality of being inviolable.

The declamations respecting the *inviolability* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. vii. § 1.

When we speak of the *inviolability* of an ambassador, we mean that neither public authority nor private persons can use any force or do violence to him without offending against the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 92*a*.

inviolable (in-vī′ō-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inviolable* = Sp. *inviolable* = Pg. *inviolavel* = It. *inviolabile*, < L. *inviolabilis*, invulnerable, imperishable, inviolable, < *in-* priv. + *violabilis*, violable: see *violable*.] 1. Not to be violated; having a right to or a guaranty of immunity; that is to be kept free from violence or violation of any kind, as infraction, assault, arrest, invasion, profanation, etc.: as, an *inviolable* peace or oath; *inviolable* territory; *inviolable* sanctity.

But honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises *inviolable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

For thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 843.

It is, that you preserve the most
Inviolable secrecy. *Halleck*, The Recorder.

2. That cannot be violated; not subject to violence; incapable of being injured.

The *inviolable* saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 398.

Th' *inviolable* body stood sincere,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Two lambs, devoted by your country's rite,
To earth a sable, to the sun a white,
Prepare, ye Trojans! while a third we bring
Select to Jove, th' *inviolable* king.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 144.

inviolableness (in-vī′ō-la-bl-nes), *n.* Inviolability.

inviolably (in-vī′ō-la-bli), *adv.* So as to be inviolable; without violation or violence of any kind: as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept,
Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

inviolacy (in-vī′ō-lā-si), *n.* [< *inviola(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being inviolate: as, the *inviolacy* of an oath. [Rare.]

inviolate (in-vī′ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *inviolate* = Sp. Pg. *inviolado* = It. *inviolato*, < L. *inviolatus*, unhurt, < *in-* priv. + *violatus*, hurt: see *violate*.] Not violated; free from violation or hurt of any kind; secure against violation or impairment.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heaven's, was kept *inviolate*.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 486.

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the *inviolate* sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

inviolated† (in-vī′ō-lā-ted), *a.* Inviolate; unviolated.

That faculty alone fortune and nature have left *inviolated*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

inviolately (in-vī′ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation.

Theire libertye (whiche they had kept *inviolatelye* by so manye ages). *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 273.

inviolateness (in-vī′ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

invious (in′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *invius*, without a road, impassable, < *in-* priv. + *via*, road, way: see *via*: cf. *devious*, *obvious*.] Pathless; hence, impassable. [Rare.]

If nothing can oppugnè love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 386.

inviousness (in′vi-us-nes), *n.* The state of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and emptiness, . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.
Dr. Ward, tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works (1710).

invirility† (in-vi-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *virility*.] Lack of manhood; unmanliness; effeminacy.

Was ever the *invirility* of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus, those monsters if not shames of men and nature, comparable up to that which our artificiall stageplayers continually practise on the stage?
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., v. 3.

inviront†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *environ*. *Boyle*.

invirtued†, *a.* [< *in-*2 + *virtue* + *-ed*2.] Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine proofe now finds
Th' *invertued* hearbes have gainst such poyson power.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

inviscate (in-vis′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inviscated*, ppr. *inviscating*. [< LL. *inviscatus*, pp. of *inviscare* (> It. *inviscare* = Sp. Pg. *enviscar* = Pr. *inviscar*, *enviscar* = F. *invisquer*), smear with bird-lime, < L. *in*, in, on, + *viscum*, viscus, bird-lime: see *viscus*.] To daub or smear with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

Its [the chameleon's] food being flyes, . . . it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

inviscerate† (in-vis′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *inviscératus*, pp. of *inviscerare*, put into the entrails, < L. *in*, in, + *viscera*, entrails: see *viscera*.] To root or implant deeply, as in the inward parts.

Our Saviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts, as he claimeth the first introduction of this precept [to love one another].
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 1.

inviscerate†, *a.* [< LL. *inviscératus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rooted in the inward parts.

Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as burthened with *inviscerate* interests, longing to put on this pure spirituall vesture of filiall love.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

inviscid (in-vis′id), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *viscid*.] Not viscid or viscous; without viscosity.

invised†, *a.* [< L. *invisus*, unseen (< *in-* priv. + *visus*, seen), + *-ed*2.] Invisible; unseen; uninspected. [Rare; known only in the following passage.]

The diamond—why, 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 212.

[The meaning 'inspected, tried, investigated' is also suggested by some commentators.]

invisibility (in-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *invisibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *invisibilité* = Pr. *invisibilitat* = Sp. *invisibilidad* = Pg. *invisibilidade* = It. *invisibilità*, < LL. *invisibilita(t-)s*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen: see *invisible*.] 1. The state of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

And he that challenged the boldest hand unto the picture of an echo must laugh at this attempt, not onely in the description of *invisibility*, but circumscription of ubiquity, and fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

2. That which is invisible.

Atoms and *invisibilities*. *Landor*.

invisible (in-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invisible*, < OF. *invisible*, F. *invisible* = Pr. *invisible*, *envesible* = Sp. *invisible* = Pg. *invisivel* = It. *invisibile*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not visible; incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.
Milton, P. L., v. 157.

In vain we admire the lustre of anything seen: that which is truly glorious is *invisible*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

The atom, then, is *invisible*; it never directly comes within the range of our perception.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 175.

We say therefore a line has always two points in common with a conic, but these are either distinct, or coincident, or *invisible*. The word imaginary is generally used instead of *invisible*; but, as the points have nothing to do with imagination, we prefer the word *invisible*, recommended originally by Clifford.
O. Henrici, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 799.

2. Out of sight; concealed or withdrawn from view: as, he keeps himself *invisible*.

I'll come in midst of all thy pride and mirth,
Invisible to all men but thyself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 1.

Invisible church, the church in heaven and in the intermediate state; the church triumphant and the church expectant, as distinguished from the church militant.

Of the Church of God there be two parts, one triumphant and one militant, one invisible and the other visible. In the *invisible Church* are all they who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours.
Bp. Forbes, Explanation of the Nicene Creed [(ed. 1888), p. 269.

Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.—**Invisible ink**. See *ink*1.

II. *n.* 1. A Rosicrucian: so called because of the secret character of the organization.—2. One who rejects or denies the visible character or external organization of the church; specifically [*cap.*], a name given to certain German Protestants because they maintained that the church of Christ might be, and sometimes had been, invisible.—**The Invisible**, God; the Supreme Being.

Th' Invisible, in things scarce seen reveal'd,
To whom an atom is an ample field.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 61.

invisibleness (in-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility.

invisibly (in-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; so as not to be seen.

Dear madam, think not me to blame;
Invisibly the fairy came. *Gay*, Fables, iii.

invision† (in-vizh′on), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *vision*.] Lack of vision; blindness.

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computeth the time of their anopsy or *invision* by that of their gestation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

invita Minerva (in-vī′tạ mi-nėr′vạ). [L.: *invitā*, abl. fem. of *invitus*, unwilling; *Minervā*, abl. (absolute) of *Minerva*, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and genius: see *Minerva*.] Minerva being unwilling or unpropitious—that is, when without inspiration; when not in the vein or mood: used with reference to literary or artistic creation.

invitation (in-vi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *invitation* = Sp. *invitación* = It. *invitazione*, < L. *invitatio(n-)*, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation to come, attend, or take part; an intimation of desire for the presence, company, or action of the person invited: as, an *invitation* to a wedding; an *invitation* to sing.

The tempter now
His *invitation* earnestly renew'd:
What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat?
Milton, P. R., ii. 367.

I was by *invitation* from Monsieur Cassini at the Observatoire Royal. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 52.

2. The written or spoken form with which a person is invited.

He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 11, 1884.

3. A drawing on by allurement or enticement; inducement; attraction; incitement.

The leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 50.

There is no work that a man can apply himself to, no action that he can perform, to which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives—nay, I was going to say, greater temptations of all sorts, than to this of prayer.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xv.

How temptingly the landscape shines! the air
Breathes *invitation*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

4. In the Anglican communion office, the brief exhortation beginning "Ye that (or who) do truly and earnestly repent you," and introducing the confession. It is first found in the "Order of the Communion" (1548), and in the Prayer-book of 1549, and has been continued, with gradual modifications, in the various revisions of the Prayer-book. Also called, less properly, the *invitory*.

invitatorium (in-vi-tā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *invitatoria* (-ạ). [ML., neut. of LL. *invitatorius*, invitatory. see *invitatory*.] Same as *invitatory*, *n.*

invitatory (in-vī′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invitatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invitatorio*, < LL. *invitatorius*, inviting, < L. *invitator*, one who invites, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] **I.** *a.* Using or containing invitation.—**Invitatory psalm**, the Venite or 95th Psalm ("O come, let us sing unto the Lord"), said at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the office: so called as inviting to praise. In the breviary offices it is immediately followed by a hymn. Its antiphon is called the *invitatory*.

II. *n.*; pl. *invitatories* (-riz). A form of invitation used in religious worship; something consisting of or containing invitation in church service.

The *invitatory*, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church," was new.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) A form of exhortation to praise; especially, in the daily office of the Western Church, the variable antiphon to the Venite at matins. In the Anglican matins or morning prayer the versicle "Praise ye the Lord" (founded on the former "Alleluia" or "Laus tibi"), with its response, "The Lord's name be praised," serves as unvarying invitatory. In the Greek Church the invariable invitatory is the triple "O come, let us worship . . . (Δεῦτε, προσκυνήσωμεν . . .)" before the psalms at each of the canonical hours.

Then was sung that quickening call of the royal prophet "Venite, exultemus Domino—Come, let us praise the Lord with joy, &c.," known in those times as now by the name of the *invitatory*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 4.

(*b*) An early name of the Roman introit. (*c*) Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the Venite or 95th Psalm.

invite (in-vīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invited*, ppr. *inviting*. [< F. *inviter* (OF. *envier*, ult. E. *vie*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *invitar* = It. *invitare*, < L. *invitare*, ask, bid, invite, entertain; origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To solicit to come, attend, or do something; request the presence,

company, or action of; summon because of desire, favor, or courtesy: as, to *invite* a friend to dinner; to *invite* one to a dance.

Absalom had sheepshearers in Baal-hazor, . . . and Absalom *invited* all the king's sons. 2 Sam. xiii. 23.

No noontide bell *invites* the country round.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 190.

Not to the dance that dreadful voice *invites*,
It calls to death, and all the rage of fights.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 600.

They . . . entered into an association, and the city of London was *invited* to accede.
Goldsmith, Hist. England, xv.

2. To present allurement or incitement to; draw on or induce by temptation; solicit; incite.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way.
Milton, Comus, l. 538.

I saw nothing in this country that could *invite* me to a longer continuance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 6.

To resent his [Frederic's] affronts was perilous; yet not to resent them was to deserve and to *invite* them.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The outside stations will be the first to *invite* the savages, and if too far away we shall not know of the attack nor be able to come to the rescue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 423.

=**Syn. 1.** *Convoke*, *Bid*, etc. See *call*[1].

II. *intrans.* To offer invitation or enticement; attract.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates;
The hour *invites*, the galley is prepared.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

invite (in-vīt′), *n.* [< *invite*, *v.*] An invitation. [Now only colloq.]

The Lamprey swims to his Lord's *invites*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 305.

Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an *invite*). *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends.

Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged. *Dickens*, Sketches, Steam Excursion.

invitement (in-vīt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *invitement* = It. *invitamento*, < L. *invitamentum*, invitation, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1†. The act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends.
Chapman.

A fair *invitement* to a solemn feast.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

2. Enticement; allurement; temptation. [Rare.]

The little creature . . . was unable to resist the delicious *invitement* to repose which he there saw exhibited.
Lamb, Elia, p. 189.

inviter (in-vī′tėr), *n.* One who invites.

Friend with friend, th' *inviter* and the guest.
Harte, Supposed Epistle from Boëtius to his Wife.

invitiate (in-vish′i-āt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitiate*, *a.*] Not vitiated; uncontaminated; pure.

Hers shall be
The *invitiate* firstlings of experience.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

inviting (in-vī′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *invite*, *v.*] 1. The act of giving an invitation.—2. An invitation. [Rare.]

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6, 11.

inviting (in-vī′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *invite*, *v.*] Alluring; tempting; attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

A cold bath, at such an hour and under such auspices, was anything but *inviting*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 144.

You cannot leave us now,
We must not part at this *inviting* hour.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

invitingly (in-vī′ting-li), *adv.* In an inviting manner; so as to attract; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 123.

invitingness (in-vī′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviting; attractiveness.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

invitrifiable (in-vit′ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitrifiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified. See *vitrifiable*, *vitrification*.

invocate (in′vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invocated*, ppr. *invocating*. [< L. *invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*.] **I.** *trans.* To call on or for in supplication; invoke.

Be it lawful that I *invocate* thy ghost
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 8.

Look in mine eye,
There you shall see dim grief swimming in tears
Invocating succour. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To call as in supplication.

Some call on heaven, some *invocate* on hell,
And fates and furies with their woes acquaint.
Drayton, Idea No. 39.

invocation (in-vō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *invocation* = Pr. *invocacio*, *envocation* = Sp. *invocación* = Pg. *invocação* = It. *invocazione*, < L. *invocatio*(*n*-), < *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*, *invocate*.] 1. The act of invoking or calling in prayer; the form or act of summoning or inviting presence or aid: as, *invocation* of the Muses.

'Tis a Greek *invocation* to call fools into a circle.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5, 61.

There is in religion no acceptable duty which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Any fustian *invocations*, captain, will serve as well as the best, so you rant them out well. *The Puritan*, iii. 4.

2. In *law*, a judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. —3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) An invoking of the blessing of God upon any undertaking; especially, an opening prayer in a public service invoking divine blessing upon it; specifically, the words "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen," "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," used at the beginning of the Roman mass, before sermons in many Anglican churches, and on other occasions. (*b*) The third part of the prayer of consecration in the communion office of the American Book of Common Prayer, in the Scottish office of 1764 (from which that prayer is derived), and in the Nonjurors' office of 1718, on which, as well as on earlier Scottish and English offices and ancient Oriental liturgies, the Scottish office of 1764 is based. It follows the institution and the oblation, and invokes God the Father to send down the Holy Spirit on the eucharistic elements and on the communicants. A similar form of invocation (*epiclesis*), on which this is modeled, is found in the same sequence in almost all the more important primitive liturgies, and some authorities claim that it was originally universal. It is wanting, however, in the Roman Missal and in the present English Book of Common Prayer. In the first Prayer-book (1549) the invocation preceded the institution. (*c*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions addressed to God in each person and in Trinity, and to the saints. The invocations are the first of the four main divisions of petitions in these litanies, the others being *deprecations* (with *obsecrations*), *intercessions*, and *supplications*. The response to the invocations addressed to God is "Miserere nobis," "Have mercy upon us," to which the Anglican Prayer-book adds "miserable sinners." The response to the invocations addressed to saints is "Ora (or Orate) pro nobis" ("Pray for us"). The invocations to saints are omitted in the Anglican litany.—**Invocation of saints**, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other Christian churches, the act or practice of mentioning in prayer, asking the prayers of, or addressing prayers to angels or departed saints, in order to obtain their intercession with God.

invocatory (in-vok′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *invocatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invocatorio*; as *invocate* + *-ory*.] Making invocation; invoking.

invoice (in′vois), *n.* [Prob. < F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, OF. *envoy*, a sending, conveyance (lettre d'*envoi*, an invoice): see *envoy*[1].] In *com.*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices and charges annexed. The word does not carry a necessary implication of ownership. In United States revenue law, an invoice sent from abroad is required to be made in triplicate and signed and dated by the seller of the merchandise described therein, and subsequently verified by the American consul or commercial agent of the United States in the port or country of shipment. The three invoices are classified as the *original*, or importer's, the *duplicate*, which is retained by the consul who verified it, and the *triplicate*, which is forwarded to the collector of the port to which the merchandise is consigned.

What English Merchant soever should pass through the Sound, it should be sufficient for him to register an *Invoice* of his Cargazon in the Custom-house Book, and give his Bond to pay all duties at his return.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

The clerk on the high stool at the long mahogany desk behind the railing, hardly lifting his eyes from a heap of *invoices* before him. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 148.

Pro forma invoice. See *pro forma*.

invoice (in′vois), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoiced*, ppr. *invoicing*. [< *invoice*, *n.*] To write or enter in an invoice; make an invoice of.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison*.

invoice-book (in′vois-bůk), *n.* A book in which invoices are copied.

invoke (in-vōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoked*, ppr. *invoking*. [< F. *invoquer* = Sp. Pg. *invocar* = It. *invocare*, < L. *invocare*, call upon, < *in*, in, on, + *vocare*, call: see *vocal*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To address in supplication; call on for protection or aid: as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being; to *invoke* the Muses.

Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend.
Surrey, Ps. lxxiii.

To this oath they did not *invoke* any celestial divinity, or divine attribute, but only called to witness the river Styx. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii.

2. To call for with earnest desire; make supplication or prayer for: as, to *invoke* God's mercy.

No storm-tost sailor sighs for slumbering seas,
He dreads the tempest, but *invokes* the breeze.
Crabbe, The Library.

The King of the Netherlands *invoked* the mediation of the five powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 49.

3. In *law*, to call for judicially: as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To implore, supplicate, adjure, solicit, beseech.

invoker (in-vō′kėr), *n.* One who invokes.

All respectable names, but none of them will in the long run save its *invoker*.
M. Arnold, Schools and Universities, p. 273.

involatile (in-vol′a-til), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *volatile*.] Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

The ash or *involatile* constituents of wine.
Encyc. Brit., I. 173.

involuble† (in-vol′ū-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *voluble*.] Not turning or changing; unchangeable; immutable.

Even Thee, the Cause of Causes,
Sourse of all, . . .
Infallible, *involuble*, insensible.
Sylvester, Little Bartas (trans.), l. 161.

involucel (in-vol′ū-sel), *n.* [= F. *involucelle* = Pg. *involucello*, < NL. *involucellum*, dim. of *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] In *bot.*, a secondary involucre in a compound cluster of flowers, as in many of the *Apiaceæ*. See cut under *inflorescence* (fig. 9).

involucella, *n.* Plural of *involucellum*.

involucellate (in-vol-ū-sel′āt), *a.* [< *involucel*(*l*) + *-ate*[1].] Having involucels.

involucellum (in-vol-ū-sel′um), *n.*; pl. *involucella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *involucel*.

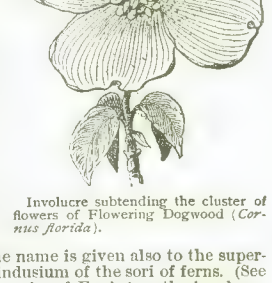
involucra, *n.* Plural of *involucrum*.

involucral (in′vō-lū-kral), *a.* [< *involucre* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an involucre or to an involucrum, or having an involucrum.

Involucratæ (in-vol-ū-krā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Baker, 1868), fem. pl. of *involucratus*, involucrate: see *involucrate*.] A division of polypodiaceous ferns, containing those tribes which have the sori or fruit-dots furnished with an involucre or indusium.

involucrate (in-vō-lū′krāt), *a.* [< NL. *involucratus*, < *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] Having an involucre.

involucre (in′vō-lū-kėr), *n.* [= F. *involucre* = Sp. Pg. It. *involucro*, < NL. *involucrum*, < L. *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] 1. In *bot.*, any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. In some species of *Cornus*, many *Menthaceæ*, and other plants, the involucre is white or variously colored, forming the showy part of the flower. (See cut.) The same name is given also to the superincumbent covering or indusium of the sori of ferns. (See *indusium*, 2.) In some species of *Equisetum* the involucre is the annulus or annular girdle situated between the uppermost whorl of leaf-sheaths and the whorl of sporangiferous scales. (*Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 110.) In the *Hepaticæ* it is the sheath immediately surrounding the female sexual organs, originating as an outgrowth of the plant-body. In marine algæ it consists of the ramuli subtending a conceptacle, forming a more or less perfect whorl around it. (*Harvey*, Brit. Marine Algæ, Glossary.)



Involucre subtending the cluster of flowers of Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

2. In *anat.*, a membranous envelop, as the pericardium.—3. In *zoöl.*, an involucrum.

involucred (in′vō-lū-kėrd), *a.* In *bot.*, having an involucre, as umbels, etc.

involucret (in-vō-lū′kret), *n.* [< *involucre* + *-et*.] An involucel.

involuciform (in-vō-lū′kri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *involucrum*, involucre, + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling an involucre. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

involucrum (in-vō-lū′krum), *n.*; pl. *involucra* (-krä). [NL., < L. *involucrum*, that in which something is wrapped, < *involvere*, wrap up: see

involve.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a kind of sheath or involucre about the bases of the thread-cells of acalephs.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *involucre*. (*b*) Same as *velum*. *Persoon.*

involuntarily (in-vol′un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not spontaneously; without one's will.

involuntariness (in-vol′un-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being involuntary.

involuntary (in-vol′un-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *involontaire* = Sp. Pg. *involuntario*, < LL. *involuntarius*, unwilling, < L. *in-* priv. + *voluntarius*, willing: see *voluntary*.] **1.** Not voluntary or willing; contrary or opposed to will or desire; unwilling; unintentional: as, *involuntary* submission; an *involuntary* listener.

> The gathering number, as it moves along,
> Involves a vast *involuntary* throng.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 82.

2. Not voluntary or willed; independent of volition or consenting action of the mind; without the agency of the will: as, *involuntary* muscular action; an *involuntary* groan.

> This at least I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. . . . The forbearance of that action, consequent to such order or command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind is called *involuntary*.
> *Locke.*

> Steals down my cheek the *involuntary* tear.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 38.

Involuntary action. See *action*, 7 (*b*).—**Involuntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy*.—**Involuntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.

involuntomotory (in-vol″un-tō-mō′tō-ri), *a.* [< *involunt(ary)* + *motory*.] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is not subject to the will, as the involuntary muscular action of the heart, intestines, etc.: specifically applied by Remak to that one of the four germ-layers of the embryo which corresponds to the splanchnopleure of other writers. This is the inner division of the mesoblast, distinguished from the voluntomotory or somatopleural division.

> The *involunto-motory*, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchno-pleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

involutant (in-vō-lū′tant), *n.* [< *involute* + *-ant*.] In *math.*, the topical resultant of the powers and products of powers of two matrices of the same order.

involute (in′vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *involu* = It. *involuto*, < L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rolled up; wrapped up. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, rolled inward from the edge or edges: said of leaves in vernation, of the petals of flowers in estivation, and of the margin of the cup in the *Discomycetes*, etc. Also *involutive*. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls closely wound round the axis, and nearly or entirely concealing it, as the shells of *Cypræidæ*, *Olividæ*, etc. Also *involved*. (*c*) In *entom.*, curved spirally, as the antennæ of certain *Hymenoptera*.



1, Branch of Poplar, showing involute leaves; 2, outline of transverse section of an involute leaf.

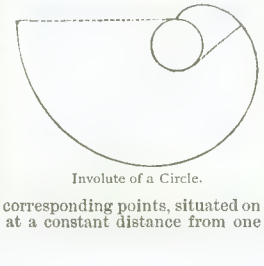
2. Involved; confusedly mingled. [Rare.]

> The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxvii.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is involved. [Rare.]

> Far more of our deepest thoughts and feelings pass to us through perplexed combinations of concrete objects, pass to us as *involutes* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly, and in their own abstract shapes.
> *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, i.

2. In *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being at a constant distance from one another.



Involute of a Circle.

involuted (in′vō-lū-ted), *a.* Same as *involute*.

involution (in-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *involution* = Pr. *curolucio* = It. *involuzione*, < LL. *involutio(n-)*, a rolling up, < L. *involvere*, pp. *involutus*, roll up: see *involve*.] **1.** The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping; a rolling or folding in or round.

> Gloom that sought to strengthen itself by tenfold *involution* in the night of solitary woods.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

> The faculty to be trained is the judgment, the practical judgment at work among matters in which its possessor is deeply interested, not from the desire of Truth only, but from his own *involution* in the matters of which he is to judge. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

3. Something involved or entangled; a complication.

> Such the clue
> Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd!
> Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!
> *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

4†. A membranous covering or envelop; an involucre.

> Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering, commonly called the silly-how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

5. In *gram.*, complicated construction; the lengthening out of a sentence by the insertion of member within member; the separation of the subject from its predicate by the interjection of matter that should follow the verb or be placed in another sentence.

> The long *involutions* of Latin periods. *Lowell.*

6. In *math.*: (*a*) The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to produce a positive integral power of that quantity. Thus, the operation by which the third power of 5 is found, namely, the multiplication of 5 by itself, making 25, and of the product by 5 again, making 125, is *involution*. In this sense *involution* is opposed to *evolution*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) The raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. In this sense *involution* includes evolution as a particular case. (*c*) A unidimensional continuous series of elements (such as the points of a line), considered as having a definite one-to-one correspondence with themselves, such that infinitely neighboring elements correspond to infinitely neighboring elements, and such that if A corresponds to B, then B corresponds to A: in other words, the elements are associated in conjugate pairs, so that any pair of conjugate elements may by a continuous motion come into coincidence with any other without ceasing, at any stage of the motion, to be conjugate. This is the usual meaning of *involution* in geometry; it dates from Desargues (1639). There are either two real sibi-conjugate or self-corresponding elements in an involution, when it is called a *hyperbolic involution;* or there are none, when it is called an *elliptic involution*. If U = 0, V = 0, W = 0 are three quadratic equations determining three pairs of points in an involution, then these three equations are in a syzygy $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$; or if the three equations are $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 0$, $a'x^2 + b'xy + c'y^2 = 0$, $a''x^2 + b''xy + c''y^2 = 0$, then the syzygy may be thus written:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c \\ a', & b', & c' \\ a'', & b'', & c'' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The six elements are said to be an *involution of six*, or, if one or two of them are sibi-conjugate, an *involution of five* or *of four* elements. If the points of a line in a plane are in involution, let any conic (or degenerate conic) be drawn through any pair of conjugate points, and another conic through any other pair; then any conic through the four intersections of these conics will cut the line in a pair of conjugate points. That point of an involution which corresponds to the point at infinity is termed the *center of the involution*. (*d*) Any series of pairs of loci represented by an equation $\lambda U + \mu V = 0$, where λ and μ are numerical constants for each locus, and U = 0 and V = 0 are equations to two loci of the same order. (*e*) Any unidimensional continuum of elements associated in sets of any constant number by a continuous law. According as there are two, three, four, etc., in each set, the involution is said to be *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic* (or *biquadratic*), etc. (*f*) The implication of a relation in a system of other relations. *Cayley*, On Abstract Geometry, § 29.—**7.** In *physiol.*, the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement or distention: as, the *involution* of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.—**Center of an involution.** See *center*[1].—**Elliptic involution.** See *elliptic*.—**Involution of six screws**, a system of six screws conferring only five degrees of freedom on a rigid body.—**Mechanical involution**, a relation between a series of pairs of lines such that, taking any three pairs, forces may be made to act along them whose statical sum is zero.—**The involution of notions**, in *logic*, the relation of a notion to another whose depth it includes.

involutive (in′vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*a*).

involutorial (in″vō-lū-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Of the nature of geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.—**Involutorial homology**, a homology whose parameter is −1.—**Involutorial relation**, a relation between two variables, *x* and *y*, such that $y = Fx$ and $x = Fy$: a term introduced by Siebeck.

involve (in-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *involved*, ppr. *involving*. [< OF. *involver* = Sp. *envolver* = Pg. *involver* = It. *involvere*, < L. *involvere*, roll in, roll up, wrap up, < *in*, in, on, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] **1.** To roll or fold in or wrap up so as to conceal; envelop on all sides; cover completely: infold; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to encircle completely: as, a mark *involving* a joint; wings *involving* the body.

> If it [the sun] should, but one Day, cease to shine,
> Th' vnpurged Aire to Water would resolue,
> And Water would the mountain tops *involue*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> A rolling cloud
> *Involv'd* the mount; the thunder roar'd aloud.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 671.

> The further history of this neglected plantation is *involved* in gloomy uncertainty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 85.

2. To entwine; entangle; implicate; bring into entanglement or complication, literally or figuratively: as, an *involved* problem; to *involve* a nation in war; to be *involved* in debt.

> Judgement rashly giv'n ofttimes *involves* the Judge himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

> Some of serpent kind,
> Wondrous in length and corpulence, *involved*
> Their snaky folds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 433.

> Fearing that our stay till the very excessive heats were past might *involve* us in another difficulty, that of missing the Etesian winds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 43.

> We seem to have certain direct perceptions, and to attain to others by a more or less *involved* process of reasoning. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

3. To bring into a common relation or connection; hence, to include as a necessary or logical consequence; imply; comprise.

> The welfare of each is daily more *involved* in the welfare of all. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 483.

> A knowledge of the entire history of a particle is shown to be *involved* in a complete knowledge of its state at any moment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 3.

> All kinds of mental work *involve* attention.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 13.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*, to raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times: as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.—**Syn. 2.** *Entangle*, etc. (see *implicate*); twine, intertwine, interweave, interlace.—**3.** *Imply*, *Involve* (see *imply*); embrace, contain.

involved (in-volvd′), *p. a.* **1.** In *conch.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*b*).—**2.** In *her.*, same as *enveloped*.

involvedness (in-vol′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being involved; involvement. [Rare.]

> But how shall the mind of man . . . extricate itself out of this comprisure and *involvedness* in the bodies, passions, and infirmities?
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

involvement (in-volv′ment), *n.* [< *involve* + *-ment*.] The act of involving, or the state of being involved or implicated; entanglement: as, *involvement* in debt, or in intrigues.

> The spectators were shivering at the Athenian's mishap, and the Sidonian, Byzantine, and Corinthian were striving, with such skill as they possessed, to avoid *involvement* in the ruin. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 363.

invulgar† (in-vul′gär), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *vulgar*.] To cause to become vulgar or common.

> It did so much invile the estimate
> Of th' open'd and *invulgar'd* mysteries.
> *Daniel*, Musophilus.

invulgar† (in-vul′gär), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *vulgar*.] Not vulgar; refined.

> Judg'd the sad parents this lost infant ow'd
> Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair.
> *Drayton*, Moses, i.

invulnerability (in-vul″ne-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invulnérabilité* = Sp. *invulnerabilidad* = It. *invulnerabilità;* as *invulnerable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

invulnerable (in-vul′ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *invulnérable* = Sp. *invulnerable* = Pg. *invulneravel* = It. *invulnerabile*, < L. *invulnerabilis*, invulnerable, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable: see *vulnerable*.] **1.** Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, hurt, or harmed.

> Achilles is not quite *invulnerable;* the sacred waters did not wash the heel by which Thetis held him.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence —**2.** Not to be damaged or injuriously affected by attack: as, *invulnerable* arguments or evidence.

He exhorted his hearers to lay aside their prejudices, and arm themselves against the shafts of malice or misfortune by *invulnerable* patience. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xviii.

invulnerableness (in-vul'nē-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Invulnerability.

invulnerably (in-vul'nē-ra-bli), *adv.* In an invulnerable manner; so as to be proof against wounds, injury, or assault; of an argument, irrefutably.

invulnerate† (in-vul'nē-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *invulnerado*, < L. *invulneratus*, unwounded, < *in-* priv. + *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] Without wound; unhurt.

Not at all on those [skulls]
That are *invulnerate* and free from blows.
S. Butler, Satire upon Marriage.

invultuation (in-vul-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *invultuatio(n-)*, *invultuacio(n-)*, < **invultuare*, *invultare* (> OF. *envouter*, F. *envoûter*), stab or pierce the face or body of (a person), that is (to medieval superstition the same thing), of an image of him made of wax or clay (see def.), < L. *in*, in, into, + *vultus*, face.] The act of stabbing or piercing with a sharp instrument a wax or clay image of a person, under the belief that the person himself, though absent and unconscious of the act, will thereupon languish and die: a kind of spell or witchcraft believed in in ancient times and in the middle ages. The practice was so common, and belief in its fatal effects so general, that laws were enacted against it. It was called in Anglo-Saxon *stacung*, 'staking.'

invye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *envy*.

inwall (in-wâl'), *v. t.* [Also *enwall*; < *in-*[1] + *wall*[1]; cf. *immure*.] To wall in; inclose or fortify with a wall. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

A mountainous range . . . swept far to the north, and ultimately merged in those eternal hills that *inwall* every horizon. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

inwall (in'wâl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wall*[1].] 1†. An inner wall.

The hinges piecemeal flew, and through the fervent little rock
Thunder'd a passage; with his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 448.

2. Specifically, the interior wall of a blast-furnace.

inwandering (in'won″dėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wandering*.] A wandering in. [Rare.]

This *inwandering* of differentiated cells. *A. Hyatt.*

inward, inwards (in'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *inward*, < AS. *inweard*, adv., < *in*, in, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. The form *inwards* (= D. *inwaarts* = G. *einwärts* = Dan. *indvortes* = Sw. *invertes*) is later, with adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] 1. Toward the inside; toward the interior or center.

Sewed Furres with bones and sinewes for their clothing, which they ware *inward* in Winter, outward in Summer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Primitively, however, in all animals, and permanently in some (e. g. Tortoises), both these joints [the elbow and the knee] are so conditioned as to open *inwards*. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 117.

2. Into the mind or soul.

Celestial Light,
Shine *inward*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 52.

I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

[The forms *inward* and *inwards* are used either indifferently or with some reference to euphony.]

inward (in'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inward*, *inneward*, < AS. *inneweard* (also *innanweard*) (= OHG. *inwart*, *inwarti*, *inwerti*, MHG. *inwart*, *inwerte*), inward, < *inne*, in (< *in*, in), + *-weard*: see *in*[1] and *-ward*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated or being within; pertaining to the interior or internal parts: as, the *inward* parts of a person or of a country.

So, stubborn Flints their *inward* Heat conceal,
'Till Art and Force th' unwilling Sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Dryden.

To gritty meal he grinds
The bones of fish, or *inward* bark of trees.
J. Dyer, Fleece, i.

2. Pertaining to or connected with the intimate thoughts or feelings of the soul.

So, bursting frequent from Atrides' breast,
Sighs following sighs his *inward* fears confest.
Pope, Iliad, x. 12.

Behold! as day by day the spirit grows,
Thou see'st by *inward* light things hid before;
Till what God is, thyself, his image shows.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 64.

3†. Intimate; familiar; confidential; private.

Sir, the king is a noble gentleman; and my familiar, I do assure you, very good friend. For what is *inward* between us, let it pass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 102.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent.

[He was] so *inward* with my Lord Obrien that, after a few moneths of that gentleman's death, he married his widow. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. Deep; low; muffled; half-audible: as, he spoke in an *inward* voice.

As the dog [in dreams]
With *inward* yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

Inward euthanasia, light, etc. See the nouns.—**Inward part** (of a sacrament), that part of a sacrament which is not perceptible to the senses, as the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, or the gift of regeneration in baptism. Also called *res sacramenti*.—**Inward place,** in *logic*, a place which yields an argument appertaining to the nature and substance of the matter in question.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Internal*, *Interior*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* 1. The inside; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

The thought whereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my *inwards*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 306.

The little book which in your language you have called Saggi Morali. But I give it a weightier name, entitling it Faithful Discourses, or the *Inwards* of Things.
Bacon, To Father Fulgentio, 1625.

2†. *pl.* Mental endowments; intellectual parts.

To guide the Grecian darts,
Juno and Pallas, with the god that doth the earth embrace,
And most for man's use, Mercurie (whom good wise *inwards* grace),
Were partially, and all employ'd. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx.

3†. An intimate.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: A shy fellow was the duke.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2, 138.

Salute him fairly; he's a kind gentleman, a very *inward* of mine. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

inwardly (in'wärd-li), *adv.* [< ME. *inwardliche*, *inwardlike*, *inwardlie*, *inwardli*, < AS. *inweardlīce* (= OHG. *inwertlīhho*), < *inweard*, inward: see *inward*.] 1. In an inward manner; internally; privately; secretly.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1, 78.

Thou art *inwardly* desirous of vain-glory in all that thou sayest or dost. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

2. Toward the center: as, to curve *inwardly*.—3†. Intimately; thoroughly.

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. In a low tone; not aloud; to one's self.

He shrunk and muttered *inwardly*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

Half *inwardly*, half audibly she spoke.
Tennyson, Geraint.

inwardness (in'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *inwardnesse*; < *inward* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being inward or internal; inclosure within.

Such a name [antrum] could not have been given to any individual cave unless the idea of being within, or *inwardness*, had been present in the mind.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 375.

2. Internal state; indwelling character or quality; the nature of a thing as it is in itself.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 28.

3. Inner meaning; real significance or drift; essential purpose.

I should without any difficulty pronounce that his [Homer's] fables had no such *inwardness* in his own meaning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

The true *inwardness* of the late Southern policy of the Republican party. *New York Tribune*, April, 1877.

4†. Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1, 247.

And [the Duke of York] did, with much *inwardness*, tell me what was doing. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 23, 1668.

5†. The inwards; the heart; the soul.

ghe ben not angwischid in us, but ghe ben angwischid in ghoure *ynwardnessis*. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. vi. 12.

inwards, *adv.* See *inward*.

inweave (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*, pp. *inwoven* (sometimes *inwove*), ppr. *inweaving*. [< *in*[1] + *weave*.] 1. To weave together; intermingle by or as if by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amarant and gold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 352.

2. To weave in; introduce into a web in the process of manufacture, as a pattern, an inscription, or the like.

inweed (in-wēd'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *weed*.] To hide in the weeds. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

inwheel†, **enwheel**† (in-, en-hwēl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *wheel*.] To encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

inwheel (in'hwēl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wheel*.] The inner wheel of a mill. *Halliwell.*

inwick (in'wik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wick*[3].] In the game of curling, a stroke by which the stone comes very near the tee after passing through a wick.

The stone, in a graceful parabola, curls gently inwards, takes an *inwick* off the inner edge of another, and circles in to lie—a pot-lid in the very tee.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No., 1884.

inwit† (in'wit), *n.* [ME. *inwit*, *inwyt*, < AS. *inwit*, consciousness, conscience, < *in*, in, + *wit*, knowledge: see *wit*, *n.*] Inward knowledge; understanding; conscience. This word is best known in the title of a Middle English work in the Kentish dialect, "The Ayenbite of *Inwyt*," that is, Remorse of Conscience, translated in the year 1340 by Dan Michel, a monk, from a French work entitled "Le somme des vices et des vertues."

Inwit in the hed is and helpeth the soule,
For thorw his connynge he kepeth Caro et Anima
In rule and in reson bote recheles hit make.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 49.

inwith†, *prep.* [ME. *inwith*, *inewith*, *iwith*; < *in*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. *within*.] Within; in.

His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left *inwith* his hous.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

in-wone†, *v. t.* [ME. (= D. MLG. *inwonen* = G. *einwohnen*), < *in*, in, + *wonen*, dwell: see *won*[2].] To dwell in; inhabit; hold.

[She] enfourmet hym fully of the fre rewme,
That the worthy *in-wonet*, as a wale kyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13864.

inwork† (in'wėrk), *n.* 1. Interior or inside work; work on the inner side.—2. *pl.* Inner works or defenses of a fortified place. *N. E. D.*

inwork (in-wėrk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inworked* or *inwrought*, ppr. *inworking*. [< *in*[1] + *work*.] **I.** *trans.* To work in or into: as, to *inwork* gold or any color, as in embroidery: commonly used in the past participle.

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim; and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower, inscribed with woe.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

And from these dangers you will never be wholly free till you have utterly extinguished your vicious inclinations, and *inwrought* all the virtues of religion into your natures. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To work or operate within. [Rare.]

inworking (in'wėr-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inwork*, *v.*] Operation within; energy exerted inwardly, as in the mind or soul: as, the *inworking* of the Holy Spirit.

inworn (in-wōrn'), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *worn*, pp. of *wear*.] Worn or worked into; inwrought.

I perswade me that whatever faultines was but superficial to Prelaty at the beginning, is now by the just judgment of God long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

inwrap[1], **enwrap**[1] (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwrapped*, *enwrapped*, ppr. *inwrapping*, *enwrapping*. [< ME. *inwrappen*, *enwrappen*, also *inwlappen*; < *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *wrap*.] 1. To cover by or as if by wrapping; infold; hence, to include.

David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction. *Bp. Hall*, Numbering of the People.

So when thick clouds *inwrap* the mountain's head,
O'er heav'n's expanse like one black ceiling spread.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 354.

Here comes to me Roland, with a delicacy of sentiment leading and *inwrapping* him like a divine cloud or holy ghost. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3, 3.

inwrap[2]†, **enwrap**[2]† (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.* [Prob. for **inrap*, **enrap*; < *in-*[2], *en-*[2], + *rap*[2]. Cf. *rapt*.] To transport; enrapture.

For, if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
Milton, Nativity, l. 134.

inwrapment, enwrapment (in-, en-rap'ment), *n.* [< *inwrap*[1], *enwrap*[1], + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inwrapping, or the state of being inwrapped.—2. That which inwraps; a covering; a wrapper.

They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

inwrapped, enwrapped (in-, en-rapt'), *p. a.* Same as *annodated*.

inwreathe, enwreathe (in-, en-rēтн'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwreathed*, *enwreathed*, ppr. *in-*

wreathing, enwreathing. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *wreathe.*] To surround with or as if with a wreath. *Mallet,* Amyntor and Theodora.

inwrought (in-rât′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inwork.*] Wrought or worked in or into; having something (specifically, figures or patterns) worked into it.

io[1] (ī′ō), *interj.* [L. *io,* = Gr. *ἰώ,* an exclamation of joy or pleased excitement: cf. *O, oh,* etc.] A Latin interjection, or exclamation of joy or triumph: sometimes used as a noun in English.

> Hark! how around the hills rejoice,
> And rocks reflected *ios* sing.
> *Congreve,* Ode on Namur, st. 10.

Io[2] (ī′ō), *n.* [L. *Io,* < Gr. Ἰώ.] 1. In *myth.,* a daughter of Inachus, metamorphosed into a heifer and caused to be tormented by a terrible gadfly by Hera, in jealous revenge for the favors of Zeus. See *Argus,* 1.—2. The innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of vanessoid butterflies. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The peacock butterfly, *Vanessa io:* used both as the technical specific name and as an English word. (*c*) [*l. c.*] A showy and beautiful moth of North America, *Automeris io,* or *Saturnia io,* of yellow coloration, with prominent pink and bluish eyes on the hinder wings. The larva is covered with bunches of stinging spines, and feeds on many plants and trees, as Indian corn, cotton, hops, clover, elm, and cherry. The eggs are laid in clusters on the under side of the leaf.



Automeris io, natural size.

iodal (ī′ō-dal), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *al(cohol).*] A liquid (CI_3CHO) described as similar to chloral in composition and properties. It is doubtful if the substance has been prepared.

iodargyrite (ī-ō-där′ji-rīt), *n.* Same as *iodyrite.*

iodate[1] (ī′ō-dāt), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ate*[1].] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The iodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustibles, and when they are heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalis. See *iodic.*

iodate[2] (ī′ō-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodated,* ppr. *iodating.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ate*[2].] To combine, impregnate, or treat with iodine.

> One variety of *iodated* paper. *Ure,* Dict., III. 567.

iodic (ī-od′ik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Containing iodine: as, *iodic* silver.—**Iodic acid,** HIO_3, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent, sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, or sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid to form iodine and water. It combines with metallic oxids, forming salts, which are named *iodates,* and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

iodide (ī′ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of iodine with an element or radical more electropositive than itself: as, sodium *iodide.*—**Iodide of ethyl,** ethyl iodide (C_2H_5I), a colorless liquid insoluble in water, having a penetrating ethereal odor and taste, used in medicine, by inhalation, to introduce iodine rapidly into the system.

iodiferous (ī-ō-dif′e-rus), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding iodine: as, *iodiferous* plants.

iodine (ī′ō-din or -dīn), *n.* [= F. *iodine,* < Gr. *ἰοειδής,* like a violet (< *ἴον,* a violet, = L. *viola,* > ult. E. *violet*), + *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, I; atomic weight, 126.92. In *chem.,* a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, forming one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine mollusks, in seaweeds, and in the nitrate deposits of western South America. At ordinary temperatures it is a solid crystalline body. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, with a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4.947. It fuses at 238° F., and boils at 364°. Its vapor, which is very dense, is of an exceedingly rich violet color, a character to which it owes the name of *iodine.* It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorin, is electronegative. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark-brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms with the pure metals and most of the simple non-metallic substances compounds which are named *iodides.* With hydrogen and oxygen it forms iodic acid; combined with hydrogen it forms hydriodic acid. Like chlorin, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odor somewhat resembles that of chlorin. It is an irritant poison, and is of great service in medicine. It is used externally as a counter-irritant, the skin or mucous membrane being painted with the tincture; and also internally, both as iodine and in combination, especially as iodide of potash. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a deep-blue compound. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue.—**Iodine green.** See *green*[1].—**Iodine scarlet.** Same as *pure scarlet* (which see, under *scarlet*).

iodism (ī′ō-dizm), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ism.*] In *pathol.,* a peculiar derangement of the system produced by the excessive use of iodine or its salts.

iodize (ī′ō-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodized,* ppr. *iodizing.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ize.*] 1. In *med.,* to treat with iodine; affect with iodine.—2. In *photog.,* to impregnate, as collodion, with iodine; add iodine or an iodide to.

iodizer (ī′ō-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *iodize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which iodizes.

iodobromite (ī″ō-dō-brō′mīt), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *brom(ide)* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphur-yellow mineral, occurring in isometric crystals at Dernbach, Nassau, consisting of the iodide, bromide, and chlorid of lead.

iodoform (ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + (*chloro*)*form.*] A solid compound (CHI_3) analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of iodine with alkalis or alkali carbonates on alcohol. It forms lemon-yellow crystals, with an odor like that of saffron, which are somewhat volatile at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an anesthetic and antiseptic, and is used in surgical dressings.

iodoform (ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *iodoform, n.*] To apply iodoform to; impregnate with iodoform.

iodoformize (ī′ō-dō-fôr″mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodoformized,* ppr. *iodoformizing.* [< *iodoform* + *-ize.*] To iodoform.

iodohydric (ī″ō-dō-hī′drik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydriodic.*

iodol (ī′ō-dol), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ol.*] A yellowish-brown substance (C_4I_4NH) composed of long prismatic crystals, used in medicine as an antiseptic.

iodometric (ī″ō-dō-met′rik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *metric.*] In *chem.,* measured by iodine: used of analytical operations in which the quantity of a substance is determined by its reaction with a standard solution of iodine.

iodyrite (ī-od′i-rīt), *n.* [< (earlier) *iod(ite)* + Gr. *ἄργυρος,* silver, + *-ite*[2].] Native silver iodide, a sectile mineral of a bright-yellow color and resinous or adamantine luster, occurring sparingly in Chili and elsewhere.

iolite (ī′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰον,* a violet, + *λίθος,* stone.] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and iron, a mineral of a violet-blue color with a shade of purple or black. It often occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. The smoky-blue peliom and steinheilite are varieties. Iolite is very subject to chemical alteration, and many names have been given to the more or less distinct compounds so formed, as *pinite, fahlunite, gigantolite,* etc. Also called *dichroite* (because the tints along the two axes are unlike) and *cordierite.*

ion (ī′on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰών,* neut. *ἰόν,* ppr. of *ἰέναι,* L. *ire,* go: see *iter.*] 1. One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolyzation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed *anions,* and those which are evolved at the cathode *cations,* and when these are spoken of together they are called *ions.*

2. See the supplement.

-ion. [ME. *-ion, -ioun, -iun* (*-on, -un*), < OF. *-ion, -iun* (*-on, -un*), F. *-ion* (*-on*) = Pr. *-ion, -io* = Sp. *-ion* = Pg. *-ão* = It. *-ione,* < L. *-io(n-),* a common suffix forming (*a*) abstract (fem.) nouns from verbs, either from the inf., as *legio(n-),* a legion, < *legere,* collect, *optio(n-),* a choice, < *optare,* choose, *suspicio(n-),* suspicion, < *suspicere,* suspect, etc., or from adjectives, as *communio(n-),* communion, < *communis,* common, *unio(n-),* union, < *unus,* one, etc.; or (*b*) appellative (masc.) nouns, of various origin, as *centurio(n-),* a centurion, *histrio(n-),* an actor, etc. See *-tion, -ation,* etc.] 1. A suffix in abstract nouns (many also used as concrete) of Latin origin, as in *legion, opinion, option, region, religion, suspicion, communion, union,* etc.—2. A similar suffix occurring in a few concrete nouns designating persons or things, as in *centurion, histrion, union* (a pearl), *onion, pavilion,* etc.

Ionian (ī-ō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionius,* < Gr. Ἰώνιος, < Ἰωνία, Ionia, Ἴωνες, the Ionians.] I. *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the Ionians; Ionic.—**Ionian chiton, mode,** etc. See the nouns.—**Ionian school.** Same as *Ionic school* (which see, under *Ionic*).—**Ionian sea,** that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Sicily.

II. *n.* A member of one of the three or (as some count) four great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the others being the Dorians and Æolians, or the Dorians, Æolians, and Achæans. Originally they inhabited Attica, Eubœa, and the district in the Peloponnesus afterward known as Achæa. From Attica they spread over most of the islands (the Ionian Islands) of the Ægean sea, and settled in Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor. They founded various colonies on the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, and the Ægean, and in the west they planted Catana and other colonies in Sicily; Rhegium, Cumæ, etc., in Italy; and Marseilles and others in Gaul. The Asiatic Ionians especially did much to introduce Asiatic civilization and luxury into Greece, and were often reproached by the other Greeks with effeminacy. Also (rarely) called *Iastian,* and in the plural *Ions.*

Ionic (ī-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionicus,* < Gr. Ἰωνικός, < Ἰωνία, Ionia: see *Ionian.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the Ions or Ionians as a race, or to one of the regions named from them, Ionia or the Ionian Islands: as, the *Ionic* dialect or school; the *Ionic* order.—2. In *anc. pros.,* constituting a foot of two long syllables followed by two shorts, or vice versa; pertaining to or consisting of such feet: as, an *Ionic* foot, colon, verse, or system; *Ionic* rhythm.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*[1].—**Ionic dialect,** the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (the other two being the Doric and Æolic), including the Attic. Homer's Iliad was written in Old Ionic, the works of Herodotus in New Ionic, and nearly all the great Greek works in its later form, the Attic.—**Ionic foot,** in *pros.,* a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long or two long and two short.—**Ionic meter,** a meter consisting of Ionic feet.—**Ionic mode.** See *mode.*—**Ionic order,** in *arch.,* one of the three Greek orders, so named from the Ionic race, by whom it was held to have been developed and perfected. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the true Ionic the volutes have the same form on the front and rear, and are connected on the flanks by an ornamented roll or scroll, except in the case of the corner capitals, which have three volutes on their two outer faces, that on the external angle projecting diagonally. The debased Roman form of Ionic gave the capital four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The spiral fillets of the Greek volute are continued along the face of the capital, beneath the abacus, whereas in the Roman



Ionic Architecture.—Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.

imitation the origin of the fillet is behind the echinus. The shaft, including the base and the capital to the bottom of the volute, is normally about 9 diameters high, and is generally fluted in 24 flutes, separated by fillets. The bases used with this order are various. The Attic base often occurs, and is the most beautiful and appropriate. The architrave is normally formed in three bands, each projecting slightly beyond that below it, the whole crowned by a rich molding. The frieze frequently bears figures in relief. The cornices fall under three classes: the simple but richly molded and strongly projecting Greek cornice, and the less refined dentil and modillion (Roman) cornices. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, and the Erechtheum and the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis of Athens. The details of the Erechtheum are notable for the delicate elaboration of their ornament; but the interior capitals of the Propylæa are, in their simple purity of line, perhaps the noblest remains of the Greek Ionic. The order was probably evolved by the Ionian Greeks from forms found in Assyrian architecture. See also cut under *Erechtheum.*—**Ionic sect or school,** the earliest series of Greek philosophers, Thales (who is said to have predicted an eclipse 585 B. C.), Anaximander, Anaximenes (in the sixth century B. C.), all of Miletus, and their later adherents. They are called the early physicists, because they mainly studied the material universe, and that in a rudely observational manner. The characteristic of the school is the prominence they gave to the question out of what the world is made (Thales said water, Anaximenes air), believing apparently that, this answered, the secret of the universe was solved. They made little of efficient causes, and, as distinct from living agents,

probably had no conception of such.—**Ionic school of painting**, in the history of ancient Greek art, an important school of painters in the latter part of the fifth and the early part of the fourth century B. C.: so called as distinguished from the Attic and Sicyonian schools. Its greatest masters were Zeuxis and Parrhasius.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) An Ionic foot. (*b*) An Ionic verse or meter.

Ionicize (ī-on′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionicized*, ppr. *Ionicizing*. [< *Ionic* + *-ize*.] To make Ionic; confer an Ionic form upon.

He essays to dissect out a primitive Aeolic core, afterward *Ionicized*, and enlarged by interpolations and accretions. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 412.

Ionidium (ī-ō-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰον*, a violet, + dim. suffix *-ιδιον*.] A name given by Ventenat (1803) to *Calceolaria*, a genus of plants of the family *Violaceæ*, tribe *Violeæ*, characterized by the sepals not being extended at the base, and by the five unequal petals. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with alternate or sometimes opposite leaves and generally solitary axillary or racemed flowers. About 50 species are known, of which 5 are found in tropical Asia and Africa, 6 in Australia, and the rest in America, chiefly tropical. The roots of several of the species contain an emetic, and have been used as a substitute for ipecacuanha. *Calceolaria parviflora* and *C. Popaya* are so used by the South Americans. The so-called white ipecacuanha is *C. Calceolaria* (*Viola Calceolaria* of Linnæus). *Cubelium concolor*, the green violet, is referred to this genus by some authors.

Ionism (ī′ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰωνισμός*, < *ἰωνιζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion: see *Ionize*.] An Ionic idiom; the use of Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 205.

Ionist (ī′ō-nist), *n.* [< *Ion(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who uses Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 209.

ionite (ī′ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Ione* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral resin found in Ione valley, Amador county, California.

Ionize (ī′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionized*, ppr. *Ionizing*. [< Gr. *ἰωνίζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion, < Ἴωνες, Ionians: see *Ionic*.] To Ionicize. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 234.

Ionornis (ī-ō-nôr′nis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰον*, violet (implying purple), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of ralliform birds, the American sultans, hyacinths, or porphyry gallinules, family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, containing such species as the purple gallinule of the United States and warmer parts of America, *I. martinica*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

iopterous (ī-op′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰον*, a violet, + *πτερόν*, a feather.] Having wings of a violet color, as an insect.

iota (ī-ō′tä), *n.* [< L. *iota*, < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, < Phenician (Heb.) *yōdh*. In earlier E. use with extended meaning as *jot*: see *jot*1.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter I, *ι*, corresponding to the Latin and English I, i. In the latter form *ι*, and the Hebrew form י the letter was the smallest of the alphabet. When following a long vowel (as part of a diphthong), in Greek as now written, it is placed under the vowel to which it is attached, being then called *iota subscript*, as in *ῳ*, *ᾳ*.

2. A very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xliv.

iotacism (ī-ō′ta-sizm), *n.* [< L. *iotacismus*, < Gr. *ἰωτακισμός*, too much use of iota, repetition of iota, < *ἰῶτα*, iota: see *iota*.] Conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (English *ē*); specifically, in pronunciation of Greek, the practice of giving the sound of iota (*ι*) also to the vowels *η* and *υ*, and to the diphthongs *ει*, *ῃ*, *οι*, and *υι* indiscriminately. This is the rule in modern Greek. Opposed to *etacism*. Compare *lambdacism*, *rhotacism*.

Unquestionably the most characteristic feature of the present pronunciation is its *iotacism*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 139.

iotacist (ī-ō′ta-sist), *n.* [< *iotac(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the system of Greek pronunciation called iotacism.

ioterium (ī-ō-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ioteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἰός*, poison, + *τερέω*, pierce.] In *entom.*, a poison-gland, as that at the base of the sting in a hymenopterous insect, or at the base of the chelicera in a spider. See cut under *chelicera*.

I O U (ī′ ō′ ū′), *n.* [So called from the letters *I O U* (standing for *I owe you*) used in the acknowledgment.] A memorandum or acknowledgment of debt less formal than a promissory note, and in England sometimes containing only these letters, with the sum owed and the signature of the debtor. It is not a promissory note, because no direct promise to pay is expressed.

Hee teacheth od fellowes play tricks with their creditors, who instead of payments write *I O V*, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods.
Breton, Courtier and Countryman, p. 9.

Mr. Micawber placed his *I. O. U.* in the hands of Traddles. . . . I am persuaded that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxvi.

-ious. A termination consisting of the suffix *-ous* with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i*. It formerly alternated with *-eous*. See *-eous* and *-ous*.

Iowan (ī′ō-wan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Iowa, a State of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

★ **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Iowa.

ipecac (ip′ē-kak), *n.* [An abbr. of *ipecacuanha*.] Same as *ipecacuanha*.—**American ipecac**, an herb of the genus *Porteranthus*.—**Indian ipecac**, the root of a twining, shrubby, asclepiadaceous plant, *Tylophora vomitoria*, used in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

ipecacuanha (ip-ē-kak-ū-an′ä), *n.* [< Pg. *ipecacuanha* (= Sp. *ipecacuana*), < Tupi *ipecaaguene*, *ipe-kaa-guéne*, < *ipeh*, low, + *caá*, leaves, herb, + *guéne*, vomit.] The dried root of *Evea Ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro. There are three varieties, the brown, red, and gray, all products of the same plant, and their differences are due to little more than age, place of growth, or mode of drying. The root is hard, and breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. It is emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic, and is much used in medicine, in large doses (1.5 grams) as an emetic, in smaller doses as a depressant and nauseant, in still smaller doses as a diaphoretic, and in the smallest as a stimulant to the stomach to check vomiting and produce appetite. Its physiological effects seem to depend on the presence of the alkaloid emetin. The root of *Evea Ipecacuanha* is the only thing recognized as ipecac by the British or the United States Pharmacopœia, but the name has been applied to various other plants with emetic properties, as to the root of *Psychotria emetica*, also called *Peruvian*, *striated*, or *black ipecacuanha*, said to contain emetin; also to the roots of various species of *Richardsonia*, called *white*, *amylaceous*, or *undulated ipecacuanha*. The name *American ipecacuanha* or *ipecacuanha spurge* is given to *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*. *Porteranthus* is also called *American ipecac*. See cut under *Cephaëlis*.

Iphidea (i-fid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. as *Iphis* (*Iphid-*) + *-ea*.] **1.** A genus of chrysomelid beetles. *Baly*, 1865.—**2.** A genus of brachiopods. *Billings*, 1874.

Iphigenia (if″i-jē-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphigenia*, < Gr. Ἰφιγένεια, in legend, daughter of Agamemnon.] **1** A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Donacidæ*, comprising *Iphigenia brasiliensis* and related species. *Schumacher*, 1817.—**2.** A subgenus of *Clausilia*. *Gray*, 1821.

Iphiona (if-i-ō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), perhaps irreg. < Gr. *ἰφυον*, a kind of herb.] A genus of composite plants, type of Schultz's division *Iphioneæ* of the *Euconyzeæ*, now referred to the tribe *Inuleæ*, subtribe *Inulinæ*, and by some regarded as a section of the genus *Inula*, to which the elecampane belongs, but from which it differs by its somewhat double pappus, the outer consisting of short bristles. It embraces about 10 species, inhabiting the Levant, Arabia, Turkestan, tropical and South Africa, and the Mascarene islands.

Iphioneæ (if-i-ō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. H. Schultz, 1843), < *Iphiona* + *-eæ*.] A division of the *Asteraceæ*, typified by the genus *Iphiona*, now embraced in the tribe *Inuleæ* (which see).

Iphis (ī′fis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphis*, < Gr. Ἶφις (Ἰφι-, Ἰφιδ-), a masc. and fem. name.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous crustaceans of the family *Leucosiidæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of click-beetles or elaterids, having several large Madagascan species. *Laporte*, 1836.

Iphisa (if′i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1851); cf. *Iphis*.] A genus of lizards constituting the family *Iphisidæ*. *I. elegans* is a species inhabiting northern Brazil and Guiana, of an olive-brown color marbled with black, the under parts yellowish white. The feet are small, with the inner finger clawless; the eyes are large.



Iphisa elegans.

Iphisidæ (i-fis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iphisa* + *-idæ*.] A family of South American lizards, based by J. E. Gray upon the genus *Iphisa*. It is now merged in the family *Teiidæ*.

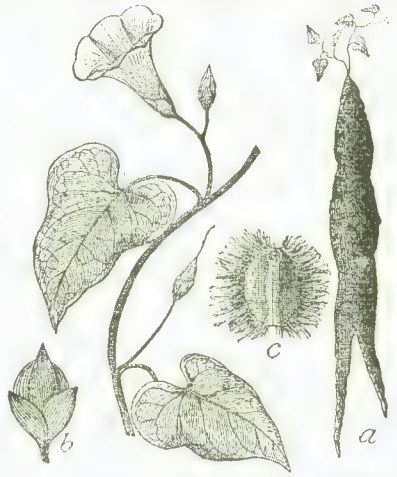
Iphthimus (if′thi-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰφθιμος*, strong, < *ἰφι*, strongly, earlier **ϝίφι*, perhaps dat. of *ἰς*, **ϝίς* = L. *vis*, strength, might: see *inion*2, *vim*.] A genus of tenebrione beetles, founded by Truqui in 1857. *I. opacus* is a species about three fourths of an inch long, with coarsely punctured thorax and elytra. It is found under bark.

Ipinæ (i-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1843), < *Ips* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, whose typical genus is *Ips*, mainly characterized by the protuberance of the epistoma.

ipocrast, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

ipocrisie, **ipocrite**, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*.

Ipomœa (ip-ō-mē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *Ips*, a name given by Linnæus to *Convolvulus*, bindweed (< Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm: see *Ips*), + Gr. *ὁμοῖος*, like.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ*, characterized by having a 2- to 4-celled ovary, which is 4-ovuled, or rarely 3-celled and 6-ovuled. The capsule is 2- to 4-valved, rarely with an operculum, or rupturing irregularly. The stems are prostrate or erect, herbaceous or woody and climbing, and the leaves alternate, usually entire. The corolla is hypocrateriform or campanulate and 5-lobed. About 400 species have been described, but according to Engler and Prantl this number should be reduced to 300 good species. They occur in the warm parts of the world. The most important product of the genus is the sweet potato, furnished by the roots of *I. Batatas*, which is very extensively cultivated in all tropical countries. Jalap, a well-known medicine, is obtained from the roots of *Exogonium Purga* (*Ipomœa Purga* of Hayne), a native of Mexico. *Operculum Turpethum* (*Ipomœa Turpethum* of Robert Brown) is the Indian jalap. The wild potato of the West Indies is *I. fastigiata*, and *I. Pes-Capræ* is the seaside potato of the East and West Indies. *Quamoclit Quamoclit* (*Ipomœa Quamoclit* of Linnæus), the cypress-vine, Indian-pink, American red bell-flower, or sweet-william of the Barbados, was originally a native of tropical America. *Operculina tuberosa* (*Ipomœa tuberosa* of Linnæus) is the Spanish arbor-vine, Spanish woodbine, or seven-year vine. *Operculina purpurea* (*Ipomœa purpurea* of Roth, *Convolvulus purpureus* of Linnæus), a native of tropical America, is the common morning-glory of cultivation. *I. pandurata* of the eastern United States is the wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, the mecha-meck of the North American Indians. *I. digitata* is the Natal cotton-plant. Also, incorrectly, *Ipomœa* and *Ipomea*.

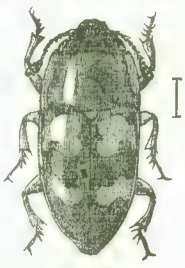


Flowering Branch of Wild Potato-vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*).
a, root; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

ipotame, **ipotayne**, *n.* Middle English forms of *hippotame*.

ippocras, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

Ips (ips), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having the antennal club three-jointed, labrum connate with epistoma, anterior coxæ open, and thorax not margined at base. *Ips fasciatus* is a common United States species, shining-black with two pairs of yellow bands on the elytra. *I. ferrugineus* is a European species.



Ips fasciatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

ipse dixit (ip′sē dik′sit). [< L. *ipse dixit*, he himself has said (so): *ipse* (OL. also *ipsus*), he

himself (< *is*, he (see *he*[1]), + *-pse* for *-pte*, an emphasizing suffix, 'self,' 'same,' connected with *potis*, powerful: see *potent*); *dixit*, 3d pers. perf. ind. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] An assertion without proof; a dogmatic expression of opinion; a dictum.

It requires something more than Brougham's flippant *ipse dixit* to convince me that the office of chancellor is such a sinecure and bagatelle.
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

To acquiesce in an *ipse dixit*. *Whately.*

That day of *ipsedixits*, I trust, is over.
J. H. Newman, Letters (1875), p. 146.

ipsedixitism (ip-sē-dik′sit-izm), *n.* [< *ipse dixit* + *-ism*.] The practice of dogmatic assertion. [Rare.]

It was also under Weigel's influence that he [Pufendorf] developed that independence of character which never bent before other writers, however high their position, and which showed itself in his profound disdain for *ipsedixitism*, to use the piquant phrase of Bentham.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 99.

ipsissima verba (ip-sis′i-mą vėr′bą). [L.: *ipsissima*, neut. pl. of *ipsissimus*, the very same, superl. of *ipse*, he himself, the same (see *ipse dixit*); *verba*, pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The very same words; the self-same words; the precise language, word for word.

It is his [the medical man's] duty to make, on the spot, a note of the words actually used. There should be no paraphrase or translation of them, but they should be the *ipsissima verba* of the dying man.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 7.

ipso facto (ip′sō fak′tō). [L.: *ipso*, abl. neut. of *ipse*, he himself (see *ipse dixit*); *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *fact*.] By the fact itself; by that very fact.

The religion which is not the holiest conceivable by the man who holds it is condemned *ipso facto*.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 6.

i. q. An abbreviation of Latin *idem quod*, 'the same as.'

ir-[1]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2] or *in*[2].

ir-[2]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[3] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

Ir. 1. An abbreviation of *Irish*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *iridium*.

iracund (ī′rą-kund), *a.* [= OF. *iracond* = Sp. Pg. *iracundo* = It. *iracundo*, *iracondo*, < L. *iracundus*, angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Angry; irritable; passionate. [Rare.]

A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 87.

iracundiously† (ī-rą-kun′di-us-li), *adv.* [< **iracundious* (cf. OF. *iracondieux*), for **iracundous* (cf. OF. *iracondos*) (< L. *iracundus*, angry: see *iracund*), + *-ly*[2].] Angrily; passionately.

Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

irade (i-rä′de), *n.* [Turk. *irade*, a decree, command, order, will, volition.] A written decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

For the ministers were already obliged to exercise many of the attributes of the Sovereign, and had constantly to act upon their own authority in cases where an imperial *irade* was strictly requisite.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 292.

I-rail (ī′rāl), *n.* An iron rail shaped in section like the letter I; a reversible rail.

iraint, *n.* A Middle English form of *arain*.

Iranian (i-rā′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Iran* (see def.), < Pers. *Irān*, Iran, Persia (see *Aryan*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Iran or the people of Iran, the ancient name of the region lying between Kurdistan and India, and the modern Persian name of Persia: specifically applied to a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues. The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's "Book of Kings," according to which Iran and Tur were two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang. See *Turanian*.

The word *Iranian*, as yet unappropriated as an alphabetic designation, is perhaps less unsatisfactory than any other name that can be found, since it may fairly be applied to the oldest as well as to the more modern forms of the alphabet of the old Persian empire.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 229.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iran; a member of one of the races speaking Iranian languages.

For the ornamentation of their buildings, externally, and to some extent internally, the *Iranians*, imitating their Semitic predecessors, employed sculpture.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 102.

Iranic (ī-ran′ik), *a.* [< NL. *Iranicus*, < *Iran*: see *Iranian*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iran or to its inhabitants; Iranian in the widest sense: as, the *Iranic* family of languages.

irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irascibilité* = Pr. *iracibilitat* = Sp. *irascibilidad* = Pg. *irascibilidade* = It. *irascibilità*; as *irascible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty provocations. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 112.

irascible (ī-ras′i-bl), *a.* [< F. *irascible* = Sp. *irascible* = Pg. *irascivel* = It. *irascibile*, < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irasci*, be angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] 1. Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; choleric: as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

Middleton when young was a Dilettante in music; and Dr. Bentley, in contempt, applied the epithet "fiddling Conyers." Had the *irascible* Middleton broken his violin about the head of the learned Grecian, and thus terminated the quarrel, the epithet had then cost Bentley's honour much less than it afterwards did.
D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 395.

2. Excited by or arising from anger; manifesting a state of anger or resentment.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

I have given it as my opinion that the *Irascible* emotion and the strong antipathies are to a certain extent outbursts of the sentiment of power, resorted to, like the tender outburst, as a soothing and consoling influence under painful irritation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 467.

=Syn. 1. *Irascible*, *Irritable*, *Passionate*, hasty, touchy, testy, splenetic, snappish, peppery, fiery, choleric. *Irascible* indicates quicker and more intense bursts of anger than *irritable*, and less powerful, lasting, or manifest bursts than *passionate*.

irascibleness (ī-ras′i-bl-nes), *n.* Irascibility.

irascibly (ī-ras′i-bli), *adv.* In an irascible manner.

irate (ī-rāt′), *a.* [= Pg. *irado* = It. *irato*, < L. *iratus*, angered, angry, < *irasci*, be angry: see *irascible*.] Excited to anger; made angry; enraged; incensed.

Here his words failed him, and the *irate* colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face, . . . stood . . . speechless before his young enemy. *Thackeray*, Virginians, x.

irchen†, **irchon**†, **irchoun**†. Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

ire[1] (ī′re), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, abbr. of *iren*, iron.] Iron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The cruel *ire*, red as any glede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1139.

He let nine platus of *ire*,
Sumdel thinne and brode.
MS. Laud, 108, f. 92. (*Halliwell.*)

Euerych cart that bryngeth *yre* other steel, twey pans.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

ire[2] (īr), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, < OF. *ire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *ira*, < L. *ira*, anger, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

When Antenor had tolde & his tale endit,
The kyng was caste into a clene *yre*,
And wrothe at his wordes as a wode lion.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

My gode fader, tell me this,
What thing is *ire*? Sone, it is
That in our englissh wrath is hote.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

Language cannot express the awful *ire* of William the Testy on hearing of the catastrophe at Fort Goed Hoop.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

=Syn. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

ire[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *iren*; < *ire*[2], *n.*] To anger; fret; irritate.

Eke to noo tree thaire dropping is delite,
Her brere thorne and her owne kynde it *ireth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

ireful (īr′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ireful*, *irefull*, *yreful*; < *ire*[2] + *-ful*.] Full of ire; angry; wroth.

An *yreful* body is neuer quyet, nor in rest where he doth dwel
One amonge .x. is ix. to many, his malyce is so cruell.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxx.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans . . . I soon encountered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 16.

Many an *ireful* glance and frown, between,
The angry visage of the Phantom wore.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

irefully (īr′fûl-i), *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner; angrily; wrathfully.

The people . . . began . . . *irefully* to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

irefulness (īr′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irefulnesse*; < *ireful* + *-ness*.] The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger; fury.

Some through couetousnes, and some through *irefulnes* and rashnesse, . . . riffled ye goods of the Romane citizens.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 204.

irent, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

Irena (ī-rē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820; later *Irene*—Boie, 1826), < Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of *εἰρήνη*, peace: see *Irene*.] In *ornith.*, a remarkable genus of old-world passerine birds of uncertain position, type of the subfamily *Ireninæ*; the so-called fairy bluebirds. They are brilliantly blue and black in color, about as large as robins, with stout, somewhat shrike-like bill, whose nasal fossæ



Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella*).

are densely feathered, with rictal and nuchal bristles, and even tail of 12 feathers. There are several species characteristic of the region from India to the Philippines, as *I. puella*, *I. cyanea*, and *I. turcosa*.

irenarch (ī′rę-närk), *n.* [Also *eirenarch*; < LL. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, < Gr. *εἰρηνάρχης*, < *εἰρήνη*, peace (see *Irene*), + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A justice or guardian of the peace in the eastern part of the Roman empire and under the Eastern and Byzantine empires.

Irone (ī-rē′nē), *n.* [< Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of *εἰρήνη*, peace, quiet.] 1. The fourteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1851.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of acalephs. Also written *Eirene*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. (*b*) Same as *Irena*.

irenic (ī-ren′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, of or for peace, peaceful, < *εἰρήνη*, peace: see *Irene*.] Promoting or fitted to promote peace; peaceful; pacific: chiefly used in theology. See *irenicon* and *irenics*.

Mark has no distinct doctrinal type, but is catholic, *irenic*, unsectarian, and neutral as regards the party questions within the apostolic church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

irenica, *n.* Plural of *irenicon*.

irenical (ī-ren′i-kąl), *a.* [< *irenic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an irenicon; conciliatory; irenic: as, *irenical* theology.

The bishop of Carlisle, . . . whose thoughtful essays are essentially *irenical*, is an instructive companion.
Science, III. 131.

irenicon (ī-ren′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *irenica* (-kä). [< Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, neut. of *εἰρηνικός*, of or for peace: see *irenic*.] 1. A proposition, scheme, or treatise designed to promote peace, especially in the church.

They must, in all likelihood (without any other *irenicon*), have restored peace to the Church. *South.*

No doubt it [the Gospel of St. John] is an *Irenicon* of the church, in the highest and best sense of the term; . . . but it is not an *Irenicon* at the expense of truth and facts.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

2. *pl.* The deacon's litany (diaconica) or great synapte at the beginning of the liturgy of the Greek Church: named from the petitions "In peace let us pray of the Lord . . . For the peace from above . . . For the peace of the whole world . . . let us pray, etc." (response "Kyrie eleison"), with which it opens.

irenics (ī-ren′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *irenic*: see *-ics*.] Irenical theology: opposed to *polemics*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, VI. 650.

Ireninæ (ī-rę-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irena* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Irena*, of uncertain systematic position. The *Ireninæ* have been considered as related to the drongo-shrikes, and placed under *Dicruridæ*, as by G. R. Gray (1869) and others, and to the bulbuls. *Pycnonotidæ*, as by Jerdon and Blyth; and later they have been referred to *Timeliidæ*.

Iresine (ī-re-sī′nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called in ref. to the woolly calyx, < Gr. *εἰρεσιώνη*, a branch of laurel or olive entwined with fillets of wool, borne in processions at festivals, irreg. < *εἶρος*, wool.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaranthaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ*. They are herbs, with opposite petioled leaves and minute scarious white flowers, crowded into clusters or spiked and branching panicles. About 20 species are known, natives of

America and Africa. *I. paniculata*, the blood-leaf, Juba's-bush, or Juba's-brush, is native from Ohio southward, and in tropical America. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

irian (ī'ri-an), *a.* [< *iri(s)* + *-an.*] Same as *iridian.* [Rare.]

The iris receives the *irian* nerves. *Dunglison.*

Iriartea (ir-i-är'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from Juan *Iriarte*, an amateur Spanish botanist.] A genus of tree-palms of about 10 species, of tropical America.

Iriarteeæ (ir-i-är-tē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Iriartea* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of palms, typified by the genus *Iriartea.* It embraces four other genera. Three of them are natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil and the United States of Colombia, and one, *Juania*, is confined to the island of Juan Fernandez.

Iriartella (ir-i-är-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1862), < *Iriartea* + dim. *-ella.*] A former genus of Amazonian palms, now referred to *Iriartea*, from other members of which it differs in having a slender trunk scarcely an inch thick, and seldom more than 20 feet high. The flowers also differ. The only species, *Iriartea setigera*, is called the *blowing-cane palm*, and is employed by the natives of the Amazon and Rio Negro for making thin blow-pipes for the discharge of poisoned arrows.

Iricism† (ī'ri-sizm), *n.* [< *Irish* (Latinized *Iric-*) + *-ism.*] Same as *Irishism.*

A pretty strong circumstance of *Iricism.*
H. Walpole, To Mann, April 25, 1743.

Iricize (ī'ri-sīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *Iricized*, pp. *Iricizing.* Same as *Irishize.*

Norman names . . . *iricized* gradually with their owners. *Miss Sewell*, Chr. Names, II. 481.

irid (ī'rid), *n.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris: see *iris*, 6, 8, 9.] 1. The iris of the eye. [Rare.]

Her friend had quicker vision than herself; and Caroline seemed to think that the secret of her eagle acuteness might be read in her dark gray *irids.*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. A plant of the family *Iridaceæ.*

Iridaceæ (ir-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants, which includes 3 tribes, 59 genera, and over 1,000 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate or warm regions of the world. The *Iridaceæ* are most abundant in the Mediterranean region and South Africa, and are not rare in America; there are few in Australia and in Asia. They are perennial herbs, with equitant two-ranked leaves and regular or irregular perfect flowers, which are from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts. The flowers are usually showy, and furnish some of the most highly prized of cultivated plants, among them *Iris*, *Ixia*, *Crocus*, *Gladiolus*, etc. See cuts under *Crocus* and *Iris.*

iridaceous (ir-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceous.*] Resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris*; belonging to the *Iridaceæ.*

Iridæa (ir-i-dē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint Vincent, 1829), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris.*] A genus of red algæ growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound cystocarps immersed in its substance. *I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south of England. (See *dulse.*) It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen, either raw ★or pinched between hot irons.

iridal (ī'ri-dal), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-al.*] Belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the *iridal* colours. *Whewell.*

iridectomy (ir-i-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part of the iris, as for the formation of an artificial pupil.

irideremia (ir″i-de-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *ἐρημία*, solitude, desolation, absence: see *eremic, eremite.*] Absence, partial or complete, of the iris.

irides, *n.* Latin plural of *iris.*

iridesce (ir-i-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *iridesced*, ppr. *iridescing.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-esce.*] To be iridescent; exhibit iridescence.

General plumage of metallic lustre, *iridescing* dark green on most parts. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *iridescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of alternating or intermingling colors like those of the rainbow, as in mother-of-pearl, where it is an effect of interference (see *interference*, 5); any shimmer of glittering and changeable colors.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft *iridescence* of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 14.

iridescent (ir-i-des'ent), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-escent.*] Exhibiting or giving out colors like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colors; more generally, glittering with different colors which change according to the light in which they are viewed, without reference to what the colors are; lustrously versicolor; of changeable metallic sheen, as certain birds, insects, minerals, glass, fabrics, etc.

The whole texture of . . . [Chaucer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 287.

Iridescent glass, glass having a finely laminated surface that reflects light in colors like mother-of-pearl. Ancient glass long buried exhibits this property as a result of partial decay. Modern glass is made iridescent in imitation of the ancient by treatment with metallic fumes while hot, or with acids under pressure; but such glass is uniformly translucent, and has not the laminated structure and more or less marked opacity of the old. Metals and fabrics also have been made iridescent by chemical treatment. Such metals are sometimes called *irisated* metals, while the process is called *irisation.*

iridesis (ī-rid'e-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iridodesis.*

iridian (ī-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the iris of the eye: as, *iridian* colors; *iridian* muscle, nerve, artery. Also, rarely, *irian.*

iridicolor, iridicolour (ir'i-di-kul″or), *a.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), a rainbow (see *iris*), + *color*, color: see *color.*] In *zoöl.*, reflecting prismatic hues which change as the surface is seen from various directions; iridescent.

iridine (ir'i-din), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Iridescent; rainbow-colored. [Rare.]

The horned-pout, with its pearly *iridine* breast and iron-brown back. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

iriditis (ir-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iritis.*

iridium (i-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called because of the varying tints of its salts when passing from one state of oxidation to the other; < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris.*] Chemical symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 193.1. A metal of silver-white color, belonging to the platinum family, and, so far as known, always present in native platinum. Various analyses of Russian platinum give from a trace to 5½ per cent. of iridium; and analyses of Californian platinum give from 0.85 to 4.20 per cent. of the same. Iridium also occurs combined with osmium, forming what is known as *iridosmium* or *iridosmine*, which also contains more or less ruthenium and rhodium. (See *iridosmium.*) Iridium is hard, but malleable, and even less fusible and less easily attacked by chemical reagents than platinum. Iridium as manufactured by Matthey, to be used in the alloy of platinum and iridium, at the recommendation of the International Commission of Weights and Measures, for the standard kilogram and meter, had (the purest obtained) a specific gravity of 22.42. The alloy thus prepared, which contained about 10 per cent. of iridium, is believed to possess those qualities desirable in a standard weight or measure, which is intended to be preserved for all time, in a higher degree than any other known substance or combination of substances. For the geographical distribution of the various members of this group of metals, see *platinum.*

iridization (ir″i-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *iridize* + *-ation.*] 1. The state of being, or the act or process of rendering, iridescent; exhibition of the colors of the rainbow.

This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much *iridization* as is noticeable in halos.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 288.

2. In *pathol.*, the rainbow-like appearance about a light seen by persons suffering from glaucoma.

iridize (ir'i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iridized*, ppr. *iridizing.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ize.*] To make iridescent, purposely or by the action of slow decay. See *iridescent glass*, under *iridescent.*

iridochoroiditis (ir″i-dō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *choroiditis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.

iridocyclitis (ir″i-dō-si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *cyclitis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body of the eye.

iridodesis (ir-i-dod'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *δέσις*, a binding together, < *δεῖν*, bind.] In *surg.*, the operation of drawing a part of the iris into an incision in the sclerocorneal junction, and fastening it there, for the purpose of changing the position of the pupil. Also *iridesis.*

iridodonesis (ir″i-dō-dō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + **δόνησις*, a shaking (cf. *δονητός*, shaken), < *δονεῖν*, shake.] Tremulousness of the iris, so that it wavers and trembles on the movement of the eye. It is produced by any cause which withdraws the support of the lens from the edge of the iris, as the removal or dislocation of the lens.

iridoplegia (ir″i-dō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *πλαγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoprocne (ir″i-dō-prok'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow, + Πρόκνη, in legend daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, the type of which is the common white-bellied swallow of the United States, *I. bicolor*; the iris-swallows: so called from the iridescent quality of the plumage. *Coues*, 1878.

iridorhexis (ir″i-dō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *surg.*, a combined cutting and tearing operation for artificial pupil in cases of firm posterior synechia; in *pathol.*, rupture of the iris.

iridosmine (ir-i-dos'min), *n.* [< *irid(ium)* + *osm(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *iridosmium.*

iridosmium (ir-i-dos'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < *irid(ium)* + *osmium.*] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, in different proportions, usually containing also some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, has a tin-white to steel-gray color, and a specific gravity varying from 19.3 to 21, and is nearly as hard as quartz. It is found in minute flat scales with platinum in the Ural mountains, South America, and Australia, and also in northern California. Iridosmium is fusible with great difficulty, and resists all ordinary chemical reagents. It has a limited use for the pointing of gold pens. Also *osmiridium.*

iridotomy (ir-i-dot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Incision of the ★iris.

iris (ī'ris), *n.*; pl. *irises*, *irides* (ī'ris-ez, ī'ri-dēz). [ME. *iris*, a precious stone; = F. *iris* = Sp. Pg. *iris* = It. *iride*, < L. *iris*, < Gr. *ἶρις*, the rainbow (Ἶρις, L. *Iris*, the goddess of the rainbow), the iris of the eye, a kind of lily.] 1. The rainbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods, attached especially to Hera. She was considered as a radiant maiden borne in swift flight on golden wings, and was often represented with the herald's attributes of Hermes—the talaria and caduceus. Hence sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an *Iris* that shall find thee out.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2, 407.

3. [*cap.*] The seventh planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1847.—4. An appearance resembling a rainbow; an appearance of the hues of a rainbow, as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, etc.; any iridescence.

In the Spring a livelier *iris* changes on the burnish'd dove.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5†. A precious stone.

It [a vyne made of fyne gold] hath many clustres of grapes, somme white, somme grene, . . . the white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of *iris.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

6. In *anat.*, a contractile colored curtain suspended vertically in the aqueous humor of the eye, between the cornea and the lens, separating the anterior and posterior chambers, which intercommunicate through the pupil. The iris gives the color to the eye, by the presence or absence of pigment, and regulates, by contraction and dilatation of its aperture, the amount of light admitted to the eye. The movements of the iris, and consequently the size and shape of the pupil, are effected by two sets of muscular fibers, circular and radiating. The circular fibers which contract the pupil are under the control of the third cranial nerve, while the innervation of the radiating fibers is through the cervical sympathetic. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated by light, and on convergence or on accommodation. The pupil dilates on stimulation of the skin. When its contraction is uniform, the pupil always remains circular, as in man; in other cases, as that of the cat, the pupil is a narrow slit when contracted, though circular when dilated; in others, again, the pupil has a more constant oval, elliptical, oblong, or other shape. Muscular action of the iris is usually automatic, depending upon the stimulus of light; but many animals, as birds, have striped and probably voluntary iridian muscles. Some drugs affect the iris powerfully and specifically: thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. Great as is the range of color in the human iris, from light-bluish and grayish tints through all shades of brown to blackish, it is slight in comparison with that of birds, where not only the browns, but bright reds, greens, and blues are found, and sometimes pure white. The iris of albinos is generally pink, being devoid of pigment, and consequently displaying the color of the delicate blood-vessels. The pupil normally appears black, the dark coat of the back of the eyeball being seen through this aperture. See cuts under *eye*[1].

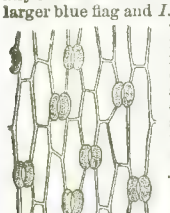
In these [dark-eyed hawks] the wings are pointed, the second feather in the wing is the longest, and the *irides* are dark-brown. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 6.

7. In *entom.*, the first or inner ring of an ocellated spot, adjoining the pupil, being a light-colored circle with a dark center and outer bor-

der.—8. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ* and the tribe *Moræeæ*, having the perianth 6-parted, the 3 outer divisions spreading or reflexed, and the 3 inner smaller and erect. The pod is 3- to 6-angled. They are perennial herbs with sword-shaped or grassy leaves and generally large and showy purple, yellow, or white flowers. About 180 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia and America. They are widely known in cultivation under the name of *fleur-de-lis* (*flower-de-luce*), *I. Germanica* being the common cultivated form. The wild species are very generally known in America as *blue flag*, *I. versicolor* being the larger blue flag and *I. prismatica* the slender blue flag. *I. verna* of the eastern United States is the dwarf iris, and *I. cristata* of nearly the same range is the crested dwarf iris. *I. Pseudacorus* of Europe and Russian Asia is the yellow iris or yellow flag. The roots possess astringent qualities, and the seeds when roasted are used in Great Britain as a substitute for coffee. *I. fœtidissima* of western Europe is the fetid iris, gladden, or roast-beef plant. The orris-root of commerce is supplied by *I. Florentina*. This root possesses cathartic and emetic properties, and from its agreeable odor is also used in making tooth- and hair-powders. Six extinct species of *Iris* have been described from the Tertiary deposits of Europe (one in Spitzbergen), and several allied forms from lower formations, under the names *Iridium* and *Irites*.



Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*). 1, inflorescence; 2, rootstock with leaves; *a*, stamen; *b*, stigma; *c*, fruit.


Epidermis of Leaf of *Iris*, showing the stomata.

9. A plant of the genus *Iris*.

> Each beauteous flower,
> *Iris* all hues, roses, and jessamin,
> Rear'd high their flourish'd heads.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 698.

> We glided winding under ranks
> Of *iris*, and the golden reed.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ciii.

Iris blue. Same as *bice*.—**Iris diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Iris disease,** in *pathol.*, herpes iris.—**Iris green.** Same as *sap-green*.—**Snake's-head iris,** a plant, *Hermodactylus* (*Iris*) *tuberosus*.

irisated (ī'ri-sā-ted), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rainbow-colored; iridescent.

> A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, *irisated* shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun, while white ones served early in the morning and late in the evening.
> *Science*, X. 115.

irisation (ī-ri-sā'shon), *n.* [< *iris* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering iridescent; also, iridescence. [Rare.]

iriscope (ī'ri-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις*, a rainbow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colors. See the extract.

> It [the *iriscope*] consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois-leather. If the breath is directed through a glass tube upon a glass surface thus prepared, the vapor is deposited in brilliant colored rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colors, or no color at all, according to the quantity of vapor deposited. The colors in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centers, the only difference being that in the plate of vapor, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the *iriscope* have black circumferences.
> *Sir David Brewster*, Philosophical Transactions (1841), p. 43.

irised (ī'rist), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Containing or exhibiting colors like those of the rainbow.

> The gay can weep, the impious can adore,
> From morn's first glimmerings on the chancel floor
> Till dying sunset sheds his crimson stains
> Through the faint halos of the *irised* panes.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. Having an iris: used in composition: as, large-*irised* eyes.

Irish[1] (ī'rish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Irish*, *Irysh*, *Irisshe*, *Irche*, etc. (= D. *Iersch* = G. *Irisch* = Dan. *Irsk* = Sw. *Irisk*; cf. OF. *Ireis*, *Irois*, *Irrois*), < AS. *Īrisc*, Irish, < *Īras* (> Icel. *Irar*), the Irish (*Iraland*, *Irland*, Ireland), < Ir. *Eire*, *Erin*, Erin, Ireland.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Ireland, or to the people of Ireland, an island lying west of Great Britain and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

> Horn gan to schupe drage,
> With his *yrisse* felages.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1290.

> Clarendon owns that the Marquis of Montrose was indebted for much of his miraculous success to the small band of *Irish* heroes under Macdonnell.
> *Moore*, Irish Melodies, Pref. to Third Number (note).

> The early *Irish* handwriting is of two classes—the round and the pointed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 157.

2†. Pertaining to the Celtic inhabitants (the Gaels) of Scotland; Erse. [Still sometimes used of the Scotch Highlanders.]

> Four thousand *Irish* archers brought by the Earl of Argyle. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 63).

> Ye *Irish* lords, ye knights an' squires,
> Wha represent our brughs and shires,
> An' doucely manage our affairs
> In parliament.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

Irish bagpipe, a variety of bagpipe peculiar to Ireland, having an air-bellows, three drones, and a softer, sweeter tone than the Scotch bagpipe. See *bagpipe*.—**Irish broom.** See *broom*[1], 1.—**Irish bull.** See *bull*[4].—**Irish Church Act,** an act passed by Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (a branch of the Anglican Church). It received the royal assent July 26th, 1869, and took effect January 1st, 1871.—**Irish daisy,** the common dandelion, *Taraxacum Taraxacum*.—**Irish duck,** a stout linen cloth made for laborers' frocks and overalls.—**Irish elk.** See *elk*[1].—**Irish furze.** See *furze*, 1.—**Irish gavelkind.** See *gavelkind*.—**Irish harp,** an early form of harp peculiar to Ireland.—**Irish heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**Irish ivy, jaunting-car,** etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Land Act.** Same as *Landlord and Tenant Act* (which see, under *landlord*).—**Irish moss.** See *moss*.—**Irish point.** (*a*) Irish needle-point lace of any sort. (*b*) Irish embroidery of any sort.—**Irish poplin, potato, stew,** etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Irish stitch,** a stitch used in wool-work for grounding or filling in. It consists of long parallel stitches covering four or five threads of the canvas at once.—**Irish work,** a name given to embroidery in white on white, used especially for handkerchiefs, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland. (*a*) The aboriginal Celtic race of Ireland. See *Celt*[1]. (*b*) The present inhabitants of Ireland, especially the Celtic part, and their immediate descendants in other parts of the world.

> So sore were the sawis of bothe two sidis,
> Of Richard that regned so riche and so noble,
> That whyle he werrid be west on the wilde *Yrisshe*,
> Henrri was entrid on the est half.
> *Richard the Redeless*, Prol., l. 10.

2. The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As heretofore printed, the letters, like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

3. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, with characteristic peculiarities (the "Irish brogue"). In an extreme form ("broad Irish") English Irish has some Celtic features; but some peculiarities, for example *baste*, *spake*, for *beast*, *speak*, etc., are merely former English uses retained in Ireland but changed in England.

4†. An old game similar to backgammon, but more complicated. *Halliwell.* Compare *after-game at Irish*, under *after-game*.

> Keep a four-nobles nag and a Jack-merlin,
> Learn to love ale, and play at two-hand *Irish*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

Abbreviated *Ir*.

Irish-American (ī'rish-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to persons of Irish birth or descent living in America.

II. *n.* A person of Irish birth settled in the United States, or a native American of Irish parentage.

Irishism (ī'rish-izm), *n.* [< *Irish*[1] + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; any Irish peculiarity of speech or behavior; Hibernicism.

> Master Willie had not quite got rid of all his *Irishisms*.
> *Black*, Shandon Bells, iii.

Irishize (ī'rish-īz), *v. t.* To make Irish or like the Irish; give an Irish character to.

> He . . . conceived the idea of *Irishizing* the fairies.
> *Fraser's Mag.*, 1831, p. 67. *N. E. D.*

Irishman (ī'rish-man), *n.*; pl. *Irishmen* (-men). A man born in Ireland, or one belonging to the Irish race.

> Truly, by this that ye saie, it seemes the *Irishman* is a very brave souldiour. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Irishry (ī'rish-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Irishry*, *Irchery*; < *Irish*[1] + *-ry*.] **1.** The people of Ireland, or a company or body of Irish people.

> The whole *Irishry* of rebels. *Milton.*

> The *Irishry* by whom he [Spenser] was surrounded were to the full as savage, as hostile, and as tenacious of their ancestral habitudes as the Scythians.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

2. Irish soldiers collectively.

Irishwoman (ī'rish-wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *Irishwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of Ireland or of the Irish race.

Irishworts (ī'rish-wėrts), *n. pl.* Same as *Irish heath* (which see, under *heath*, 2).

iris-root (ī'ris-rōt), *n.* Same as *orris-root*.

iris-swallow (ī'ris-swol″ō), *n.* A swallow of the genus *Iridoprocne*.

irite (ī'rīt), *n.* [< *ir*(*idium*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral substance from the Ural, occurring in minute grains and crystals. It was described as a compound of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium with oxygen, but was later shown to be a mechanical mixture of iridosmium and chromite.

iritic (ī-rit'ik), *a.* [< *iritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis.

iritis (ī-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris*, the iris, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye. Also *iriditis*.

irk (ėrk), *v.* [< ME. *irken*, *yrken*, *erken*; cf. MHG. *erken*, disgust (rare); Sw. *yrka*, urge, enforce, press, press upon; not related to L. *urgere*, urge: see *urge*.] **I.** *trans.* To weary; give pain to; annoy: now chiefly used with the impersonal *it*.

> Thys discencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat *yrked* hym. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 38.

> To see this sight, *it irks* my very soul.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2, 6.

> This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 456.

> *It irk'd* him to be here, he could not rest!
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

II.† *intrans.* To feel weary or annoyed.

> Swilke tales full sone will make vs *irke*,
> And thei be talde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

> If I should have said all that I knew, your ears would have *irked* to have heard it.
> *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Who not like them fraile pleasures do forbeare,
> But even Christ's easie yoke do *irke* to beare.
> *Stirling*, Domes-day, Fifth Houre.

irk† (ėrk), *a.* [ME. *irk*, *yrk*, *irke*, *erke*; < *irk*, *v.*] Weary; tired.

> Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men *yrk*,
> When they come unto the kyrke.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

> Men therynne shulde hem delite,
> And of that deede be not *erke*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4867.

irk† (ėrk), *n.* [< *irk*, *v.*] Weariness; irksomeness.

> Pressed close by *irk* and ills of earth,
> Man looks above,
> And steady tends to clearer light
> And purer love.
> *J. Upham*, The Forward, VII., No. 5.

irksome (ėrk'sum), *a.* [< ME. *irkesome*, *irksum*; < *irk* + *-some*.] **1.** Wearisome; tedious; burdensome; vexatious; causing annoyance or discomfort, especially by long continuance or frequent repetition.

> A sity [snity] garment is *yrkesome* to neybors.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

> Hee found . . . a solitarie darknesse: which as naturally it breeds a kind of *irkesome* gastfulnesse, so it was to him a most present terrour. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

> Old habits of work, old habits of hope, made my endless leisure *irksome* to me. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2†. Weary; uneasy.

> He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
> And wast his inward gall with deepe despight,
> *Yrkesome* of life, and too long lingring night.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wearisome*, *Tedious*, etc. See *wearisome*.

irksomely (ėrk'sum-li), *adv.* In an irksome, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious manner.

irksomeness (ėrk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irkesumnesse*; < *irksome* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

> Drunkards,
> That buy the merry madness of one hour
> With the long *irksomeness* of following time.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

> Although divine inspiration must certainly have been sweet to those ancient profets, yet the *irksomness* of that truth which they brought was so unpleasant to them that everywhere they call it a burden.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

irne[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[2] and *run*.

irne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

irnent, *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

iron (ī'ėrn), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *yron*; < ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *yren*, *irne*, *yrne*, also, with loss of formative *-n* (regarded appar. as inflectional), *ire*, *yre* (see *ire*[1]), < AS. *īren*, older *īsen* (> early ME. *izen*) = MLG. *īsen* = OHG. *īsan*, *īsen*, MHG. *īsen*, G. *eisen*; later form

(with term. *-ern* reduced to *-en*) of AS. *īsern* = OS. *īsarn* = OFries. *isern, iser, irsen, irser,* NFries. *irsen* = D. *ijzer* = MLG. *īsern* = OHG. *īsarn,* MHG. *īsern, īser* = Icel. *īsarn,* later contr. *járn* = Dan. Sw. *jern* = Goth. *eisarn,* iron, = Ir. *iaran, iarun* = Gael. *iarunn* = W. *haiarn* = Bret. *houarn,* pl. *hern* (whence ult. E. *harness,* q. v.), iron; in AS. both noun and adj., but in form adj., and hence, it has been supposed, perhaps orig. as if '*icen,' < *īs,* ice, in supposed ref. to the 'glancing' or 'shining' of polished iron, as in swords or knives; but this is very doubtful. See *ice.* For the change of orig. *s* to *r,* see *rhotacism.* II. *a.* < ME. *iron, iren,* also *irnen, yrnen,* etc., < AS. *īsen,* also *īsern,* for orig.*īsernen (=D. *ijzeren* = MLG. *īsern* = OHG. *īsarnīn, īsernīn,* MHG. *īserīn, īsern,* G. *eisern;* also OHG. *īsanīn, īsenīn, īsīn,* MHG. *īsenīn, īsīn,* G. *eisen* (obs.) = Goth. *eisarneins*), of iron, < *īsern,* n., iron, + *-en;* the prop. adj. form with reg. adj. suffix *-en*[2], partly reduced in AS., etc., to the form of the noun.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Fe; atomic weight, 55.85. A metal, the most abundant and the most important of all those used in the metallic form. It was formerly thought that iron did not occur native, except as meteoric iron, but it has recently been found in large quantities in the basaltic lava of Greenland near Ovifak. This, however, is not chemically pure, nor is any iron manufactured from the ore in the large way free from impurities, and the substances thus present in manufactured iron are of great importance in reference to the character of the metal produced. Of all these impurities carbon is the most important, and its relations to iron are both complicated and difficult of explanation. Iron, as prepared by Percy, according to the method indicated by Berzelius, and believed to be as nearly chemically pure as possible, had a specific gravity of 7.8707 before being rolled. Iron deposited from solution by electrolysis, and believed to be pure, had a specific gravity ranging from 7.9405 to 8.107. Iron nearly chemically pure, as obtained by Berzelius, was described by him as being very nearly as white as silver, extremely tenacious, softer than ordinary bar-iron, and scaly in fracture. Iron is put upon the market in three forms, which differ essentially in their properties: (1) *cast-iron,* which is hard, comparatively brittle, and readily fusible, and cannot be forged or welded; (2) *wrought-iron,* which is comparatively soft, malleable, ductile, weldable, and fusible only at a very high temperature; (3) *steel,* which is also malleable and weldable, but fusible, and — what is of great importance — capable of acquiring, by being tempered, a very high degree of hardness, so that it cuts wrought-iron with ease. By the processes ordinarily followed, wrought-iron and steel are made not directly from the ore, but from iron which has been smelted in the blast-furnace or that which has the form of cast-iron. The name *cast-iron,* however, is ordinarily given to iron which has been remelted in the cupola-furnace and cast in any form desired for use. The product of the blast-furnace, out of which wrought-iron and steel are made, is called *pig-iron;* but its qualities are not sensibly changed by simple remelting and casting. Some wrought-iron is, however, made directly from the ore. (See *bloomery.*) The process by which pig-iron is converted into wrought-iron is called *puddling* (which see). Steel, formerly produced almost exclusively from wrought-iron by "cementation," is now largely made from pig-iron by the so-called Bessemer process. This process, introduced within a few years, has in a measure obliterated the distinction between wrought-iron and steel, as by it a material can be produced which is intermediate in character between these, having the tenacity and durability of steel, and to a certain extent capable of being tempered. The most striking feature of the chemical composition of the different grades of iron and steel is the difference in the amount of carbon they contain, pig-iron containing the most, and wrought-iron the least. But while the finer kinds of cutlery-steel — such, for instance, as is used for razors — contain 1.5 per cent. of carbon, so-called "steel rails" made by the Bessemer process contain usually only about two tenths of one per cent. As much as five per cent. of carbon is not uncommonly present in pig-iron. The ores of iron are widely and abundantly disseminated over the earth. Their availability for manufacturing purposes depends largely on the proximity of good and cheap fuel and a market. What may truthfully be called mountains of iron ore remain unused in various parts of the world, because not sufficiently well situated. The valuable ores of iron are all oxids or oxidized combinations; the sulphuret is extremely abundant, but useful only as an ore of sulphur. The United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom lead the world in the manufacture of iron, more than three fourths of the total product being made in those countries. The quantity of pig-iron made in the United States in 1907 was 26,193,000, in Germany 13,045,000, and in the United Kingdom 10,082,000 (metric) tons; in 1908, in the United States 16,191,000, in Germany 11,813,000, and in the United Kingdom 9,438,000 (metric) tons; in 1909, in the United States 26,108,000, in Germany 12,917,000, and in the United Kingdom 9,819,000 (metric) tons. The world's production in 1909 was about 61,000,000 tons, and in 1910 the United States produced about 27,000,000 tons. France and Russia are next in importance as producers of this metal. Iron has been known from remote historical times. In the Homeric poems it is recognized, being considered as of more value than copper. Copper, sometimes alloyed with tin, was at that period still generally in use for tools and weapons. The smelting of iron from its ores is not necessarily an indication of advanced civilization, since tribes commonly called savage practise the art, and have done so for an indefinite time. See *steel* and *magnet.*

2. A utensil or weapon made of iron: often in combination with a noun or an adjective expressive of its purpose or character: as, a flat-*iron,* grid*iron,* or shooting-*iron* (slang for *pistol*).

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons?* Job xli. 7.

Specifically — (*a*) A knife, sword, or other cutting implement.

Thyn *yrons* kepe in harde and sharpe usage
For graffyng and for kytting I the charge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Come, learn of us, lieutenant; hang your *iron* up.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* Fetters or other chains fastened to the person of a prisoner: as, a mutineer is put in *irons.*

Neuer for me shalt thow be putte in feteres ne in *Irenes* seth thow wilt me graunte that thow will not go with-oute my leve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He ordered him into *irons,* without allowing him any food. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 350.

(*c*) In *whaling,* a hand-harpoon; a toggle-iron, used in striking a whale. There are two forms, the *first* and *second irons* (which see, below). (*d*) A brand-iron.

Give me the *iron,* I say, and bind him here.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1, 76.

He sent for burning *irons* straight,
All sparkling hot to see.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 294).

(*e*) In *golf,* a club with an iron head considerably lofted so as to raise the ball. — **Berlin iron-castings,** peculiarly delicate castings made in Berlin, originally for the purpose of being given in exchange for gold contributed to help pay the expenses of the war for the redemption of the country from the iron grasp of Napoleon. Objects thus given bore the inscription "Ich gab Gold um Eisen" (I gave gold for iron). The beauty and delicacy of these castings were due in part to the fluidity of the iron (made from bog-ore), in part to the excellent quality of the molding-sand (made of infusorial silica), and in part to the skill of the workmen employed in the manufacture, which, however, retains little of its former importance. — **Bessemer iron,** pig-iron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. — **Bog-iron ore.** See *bog*[1]. — **Brown iron ore.** Same as *limonite.* — **Chromic iron.** Same as *chromite.* — **Clay iron ore.** See *clay, a.* — **Common iron,** the commercial term for iron of the poorest quality. Iron is graded as *common, best, best best,* and *chain-cable iron.* — **Converted iron.** See *convert.* — **Corrugated iron,** common sheet-iron or galvanized iron which has been bent into folds or wrinkled by being passed between two powerful rollers, the ridges of the one corresponding to the grooves of the other, or by hydrostatic pressure upon a movable upper block driven upon a lower one. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half-tube. A single sheet, so thin as to be unable to stand without bending when placed vertically, will after corrugation sustain 700 pounds without bending. Walls and roofs of temporary buildings, railway sheds and bridges, emigrants' houses, churches, sheds for dock-yards, etc., are now extensively made of iron thus treated. From its great lightness and power of resisting violent shocks, light boats have been made of it, and it has been proposed as an advantageous material for life-boats. — **Damascus iron.** See *damascus.* — **Dialyzed iron.** See *dialyze.* — **Dividing-iron,** an implement for cutting glass employed before the use of the diamond was introduced. It was an iron which was heated and drawn along the lines where the division was to be made, the glass if of resistant nature being wet at the required line of separation. — **First iron,** in *whaling,* the toggle-iron first thrown into a whale. — **Forming-iron,** a blacksmiths' swage-block. — **Foundry iron.** See *foundry.* — **Galvanized iron.** See *galvanize.* — **Glazed iron, glazy iron.** See *glaze.* — **Green iron ore.** Same as *dufrenite.* — **Iron pyrites.** See *pyrites.* — **Iron's length,** in *whaling,* the length of the toggle-iron as a measure of distance. — **Italian iron,** an instrument used for fluting linen or lace garments. It consists of a metal tube ending in a cone, and heated usually by a hot iron within. [Eng.; a different device used for the same purpose is called in the United States *fluting-iron.*]

While the maid was busy crimping or starching, I took an *Italian iron* from the fire, and applied the light scarlet glowing tip to my arm. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxviii.

Malleable iron-castings, or (as more generally called) **malleable cast-iron,** cast-iron decarburized by packing it with oxid of iron and subjecting it to the temperature of red heat for several days. Iron thus treated and carefully cooled may be bent considerably without breaking, and is malleable in a slight degree. — **Meteoric iron,** iron as found in meteorites, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel. See *meteorite.* — **Micaceous iron ore,** a variety of hematite or oxid of iron, occurring in masses composed of thin laminæ. — **Muck iron,** iron ready for the roller or squeezer. — **Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone.* — **Oligiste iron.** Same as *specular iron.* — **Pallas iron.** See *meteorite.* — **Red iron ore,** hematite, especially those varieties which have a non-metallic or submetallic luster. — **Second iron,** in *whaling,* the second toggle-iron of a whaling-boat. It is carried at the head, in the boat-crotch, attached to the tow-line by the rope known as the *short warp* by a bowline knot, and is thrown into the whale, if possible, as soon as the first iron has been darted. If there is not time for this, it is thrown overboard as quickly as possible, to avoid fouling the tow-line. — **Spathic** or **sparry iron ore.** Same as *siderite.* — **Specular iron,** a crystallized variety of hematite. — **Titanic iron ore,** or **titaniferous oxid of iron.** Same as *ilmenite.* — **To be in irons.** (*a*) To have the hands or feet, or both, confined by fetters. (*b*) To have, as a square-rigged vessel, the yards so braced that, some sails being full of wind and some aback, the vessel is temporarily unmanageable.

It is more common for a vessel to come up properly, and then, when the after yards have been swung, to lie dead in the water, or *in irons.* *Luce,* Seamanship, p. 420.

To have too many irons in the fire, to be engaged in too many undertakings.

He *hath* more actors in his tragedy, more *irons in the fire.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 607.

They held it not agreeable to the rules of prudence to *have too many irons in the fire.*
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, I. 261.

Tow-catch iron, or **tow-iron,** the toggle-iron or harpoon used in whaling.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of iron; consisting of iron: as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar.

Go, get thee gone, fetch me an *iron* crow.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1, 84.

With high *yron* gates, as is reported.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically.

Such notes as, warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears down Pluto's cheek.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 107.

The wood which grides and clangs
Its leafless ribs and *iron* horns.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

Hence — (*a*) Harsh; rude; severe.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*

(*b*) Binding fast; not to be broken.

Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed. *Phillips.*

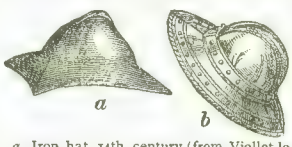
(*c*) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust: as, an *iron* constitution.

E'en hell's grim king Alcides' pow'r confest,
The shaft found entrance in his *iron* breast.
Pope, Iliad, v. 486.

(*d*) Not to be bent; inflexible.

Her *iron* will was broken in her mind.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Iron age, buff, cement, etc. See the nouns. — **Iron cross.** See *Order of the Iron Cross,* below. — **Iron crown,** the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, with which many of the emperors of Germany and some other rulers, including Napoleon I., were afterward crowned as successors to their power in Italy: now preserved in the cathedral of Monza, the old capital of Lombardy. It takes its name from a thin band of iron, fabled to have been forged from one of the nails of Christ's cross, inclosed by its hoop of gold. — **Iron division.** See *division.* — **Iron hat.** [ME. *iren hat* = Icel. *járnhattr.*] (*a*) Same as *chapel-de-fer.* (*b*) In *mining,* same as *gossan.* [U. S.] — **Iron horse,** a locomotive. — **Iron lacquer, mask, natrolite,** etc. See the nouns. — **Order of the Iron Cross,** a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services in the wars against Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consists of the great cross, conferred only on a few princes and generals, and two classes comprising several thousand Germans. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813 or 1815. The modern badge is a modification of this. The ribbon is black with a white border. — **Order of the Iron Crown,** an order founded by Napoleon I. as king of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is a double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the iron crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue.



a, Iron hat, 14th century (from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français"). *b,* Iron hat, time of Charles I. and Cromwell.

iron (ī'ėrn), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *īsenian,* furnish or mount with iron (= Icel. *járna,* put in irons, mount with iron, shoe (a horse)), < *īsen,* iron: see *iron, n.*] **1.** To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff.

Iron him then, let the rest go free.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

2. To furnish, mount, or arm with iron: as, to *iron* a wagon. — **3.** To smooth with an instrument of iron, especially with a hot flat-iron, smoothing-iron, or box-iron.

An a mun have some 'un to *iron* me out my seams, and look me out my bits. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, I. 69.

iron-alum (ī'ėrn-al″um), *n.* **1.** One of the double sulphates of ferric iron and potassium (ammonium, etc.), analogous to the true alums in composition, and like them crystallizing in octahedrons. — **2.** The mineral halotrichite.

ironbark-tree (ī'ėrn-bärk-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. crebra,* but more particularly the species *E. resinifera,* a tree with ovatolanceolate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is obtained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable, and is extensively used in ship-building and engineering works. The white ironbark-tree is *E. paniculata,* a species which furnishes a hard, durable wood excellent for railroad-ties, etc. The red-flowered ironbark-tree is *E. Leucoxylon.* It attains a height of 100 feet, and is highly prized by carpenters and ship-builders for its durability. The silver-leafed ironbark-tree is *E. pruinosa,* a tree of moderate size.



Branch of Ironbark-tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*). *a,* flower on larger scale.

iron-black (ī'ėrn-blak), *n.* See *black.*

iron-bound (ī'ėrn-bound), *a.* 1. Bound with iron.

The old oaken bucket, the *iron-bound* bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well.
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rock-bound; rugged: as, an *iron-bound* coast.—3. Hard and fast; rigorous; inflexible as iron.

The French, though beyond question the best actors in the world, judge from *iron-bound* standards.
The American, VII. 173.

iron-cased (ī'ėrn-kāst), *a.* Cased or clad with iron; iron-clad.

iron-chamber (ī'ėrn-chām″bėr), *n.* The reverberatory or charge-chamber of a puddling-furnace where the metal is heated.

iron-clad (ī'ėrn-klad), *a.* 1. Covered or cased with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armor-plated.—2. Figuratively, very rigid or strict; constructed, as a form of words, so as to allow no evasion or escape, or permit no flaw to be detected. [In this use often written *ironclad*.]—**Iron-clad oath.** See *oath*.

ironclad (ī'ėrn-klad), *n.* [< *iron-clad*, *a.*] A naval vessel cased or covered wholly or partly with thick iron or steel plates, designed to resist projectiles or the attacks of other armored vessels: a name given before the development of the modern steel battle-ship. The armor is often very thick; in some British vessels built in 1870–75 the armor is 12, 16, and even 24 inches thick. Later improved armor is of varying thickness, but, as a rule, thinner than the above, owing to the greater areas covered with armor. The armor used, however, is not sufficient to keep out the projectiles of the largest high-power guns of the present day, as its great weight prevents the application of heavy armor except to the most vulnerable parts of the ship. The first armored vessels were built by the French for use during the Crimean war, and the success of the monitors during the civil war in the United States gave a strong impetus to the building of ironclads. Modern war-vessels, except destroyers, have protective steel decks, but the term *ironclad* has been confined to vessels whose sides are protected. Armored ships generally carry several heavy breech-loading rifled guns, in addition to a secondary battery of smaller breech-loading and rapid-firing guns. They have often been constructed as rams, and their hulls are divided into numerous water-tight compartments. See *battle-ship*.

No matter how strong an *iron-clad* may be made, . . . the bottom of the ship is always a point of weakness.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 222.

iron-clay (ī'ėrn-klā), *n.* See *clay ironstone*, under *clay*.

iron-cloth (ī'ėrn-klôth), *n.* 1. Chain-mail in general. *Hewitt*, I. 238.—2. Chain-mail of modern fabrication, made for cleansing greasy vessels.

ironer (ī'ėr-nėr), *n.* One who or that which irons.

iron-fisted (ī'ėrn-fis″ted), *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Imp. Dict.*

iron-flint (ī'ėrn-flint), *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

iron-founder (ī'ėrn-foun″dėr), *n.* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry (ī'ėrn-foun″dri), *n.* The place where iron castings are made.

iron-furnace (ī'ėrn-fėr″nās), *n.* A general term for any form of iron-working furnace, as a blast-furnace, puddling-furnace, etc. See *furnace*.

iron-glance (i-ėrn-glåns), *n.* Specular iron.

iron-grass (ī'ėrn-gras), *n.* The knot-grass or doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

iron-gray (ī'ėrn-grā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irengray*, < AS. *īsengrēg* (= Icel. *járngrár* = Dan. *isengraa*), < *īsen*, iron, + *grēg*, gray: see *iron* and *gray*.] **I.** *a.* Of a gray hue approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

Neither was the stranger's dress at all martial. It consisted of a uniform suit of *iron-grey* clothes, cut in rather an old-fashioned form. *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep., p. 13.

II. *n.* A hue of gray approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

iron-gumtree (ī'ėrn-gum″trē), *n.* A very large tree, *Eucalyptus Raveretiana*, a native of Queensland, sometimes attaining a height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. It furnishes a very hard dark-colored wood, used for piles, for railroad-ties, and for general building purposes.

iron-handed (ī'ėrn-han″ded), *a.* Exceedingly strong in the hand; hence, rigorously determined or severe; unmerciful.

The *iron-handed* rule of this great commander at Yedo was felt all over the empire. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 289.

ironhard†, *n.* [< ME. *irenharde*, < AS. *īsenhearde*, ironhard, *Centaurea nigra* (cf. *īren-heard*, hard as iron, < *īren*, iron, + *heard*, hard).] 1. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.—2. Vervain.

iron-hat†, *n.* See *iron hat*, under *iron*, *a*.

ironhead (ī'ėrn-hed), *n.* The American golden-eneye or whistlewing, a duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [North Carolina.]

ironheads (ī'ėrn-hedz), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*: so called in reference to the knobbed involucres.

iron-hearted (ī'ėrn-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

These *iron-hearted* souldiers are so cold,
Till they be beaten to a woman's arms.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

Think, ye masters *iron-hearted*,
Lolling at your jovial boards.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

ironic (ī-ron'ik), *a.* [= F. *ironique* = Sp. *irónico* = Pg. It. *ironico* (cf. D. G. *ironisch* = Dan. Sw. *ironisk*), < Gr. *εἰρωνικός*, dissembling, ironic, < *εἰρωνεία*, dissimulation, irony: see *irony*2.] Same as *ironical*.

I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 11.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kal), *a.* [< *ironic* + *-al*.] 1. Pretending ignorance; simulating lack of instruction or knowledge. See *irony*, 1. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The circle of this fallacy is very large; and herein may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, for intended expressions receiving inverted significations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

Hence—2. Conveying or consisting of covert sarcasm; sarcastic under a serious or friendly pretense: as, an *ironical* compliment.

She asked him, in an angry tone, what he did there; to which he only replied in an *ironical* way by drinking her health. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. Addicted to irony; using disguised sarcasm: as, an *ironical* speaker.

ironically (ī-ron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony.

ironicalness (ī-ron'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being ironical.

ironing (ī'ėr-ning), *n.* In *laundry-work*: (*a*) The act of smoothing with hot irons. (*b*) The clothes so smoothed. [Colloq.]

ironing-board (ī'ėr-ning-bōrd), *n.* A smooth board covered with cloth, on which to iron clothing, etc.

ironing-box (ī'ėr-ning-boks), *n.* Same as *box-iron*.

ironing-cloth (ī'ėr-ning-klôth), *n.* A cloth used for ironing on. *Mayhew*.

ironing-machine (ī'ėr-ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for hot-pressing fabrics, clothing, hats, etc. Such machines are made in many forms, and may be arranged in two classes: those using a tailors' goose heated by a gas-jet or by steam (the gas and steam being applied by a flexible pipe), and those employing a cylinder heated by steam or gas. Mechanism is supplied for supporting and guiding the goose over the table. A common form is a cylinder heated by steam, which is rolled by machinery over the fabric to be pressed; in one machine the cylinder is stationary, the table carrying the fabric to be pressed traveling under it. In the hat-ironing machines the goose is of various shapes, and the heated block either moves upon the hat or revolves in a fixed position while the table moves. Sometimes called *ironing-lathe* and *block ironing-machine*.

iron-iodide (ī'ėrn-ī″ō-did), *n.* A crystalline deliquescent salt formed by the union of iron and hydriodic acid, used in medicine as a tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ironish (ī'ėr-nish), *a.* [< *iron* + *-ish*1.] Somewhat like iron; irony. [Rare.]

Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, . . . bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (John Colet).

ironist (ī'rō-nist), *n.* [< *iron(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

A poet or orator . . . would have no more to do but to send . . . to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.
Martinus Scriblerus, xiii.

ironize† (ī'rō-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. *εἰρωνίζειν*, dissemble, < *εἴρων*, dissembler: see *irony*2.] To render ironical; use ironically.

If hypocrites why puritaines
We terme be ask'd, in breefe,
'Tis but an *ironized* tearme,
Good-fellow so spells theefe.
Warner, Albion's England, x.

iron-line (ī'ėrn-līn), *n.* A line in the spectrum, caused if bright by iron in the luminous vapor, or if dark by iron in vapor interposed between the luminous body and the eye, as in the atmosphere of the sun.

iron-liquor (ī'ėrn-lik″ėr), *n.* Iron acetate, used by dyers as a mordant.

Under the name of "black" and "*iron liquor*," two of these salts are largely manufactured, the acetate of the protoxide and the acetate of the sesquioxide or peroxide.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 31.

iron-man (ī'ėrn-man), *n.* 1. A dealer in or manufacturer of iron.—2. A coal-cutting machine. [Prov. Eng.]

iron-master (ī'ėrn-mås″tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of iron.

My father apprenticed me to a Birmingham *ironmaster*.
Dickens, Mugby Junction (Tauchnitz ed.), p. 331.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *n.* Discoloration, in cloth or the like, caused by stains from rusted iron.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *v. t.* To stain or discolor, as cloth, by means of iron-rust.

ironmonger (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *iren-mongere*, *iren-manger*; < *iron* + *monger*.] A dealer in ironware or hardware.

Buying several things at the *ironmongers*; dogs, tongues, and shovells, for my wife's closet.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 7, 1663.

ironmongery (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr-i), *n.* [< *iron-monger* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The trade of an ironmonger; that which ironmongers deal in.

I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of *ironmongery* in the trade.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, i.

iron-oak (ī'ėrn-ōk), *n.* Same as *post-oak*.

iron-ocher (ī'ėrn-ō″kėr), *n.* See *ocher*.

iron-red (ī'ėrn-red), *n.* A red of a somewhat orange tint, such as is produced by iron-rust, used especially in decorative art and in pottery.

iron-rust (ī'ėrn-rust), *n.* See *rust*.

iron-sand (ī'ėrn-sand), *n.* 1. In *geol.*, sand made up in considerable part of particles of iron ore, usually magnetite, or titaniferous oxid of iron, or both intermixed. Such sands are not uncommon along the ocean-shores in regions of volcanic or metamorphic rocks.—2. The steel-filings used in fireworks.

iron-saw (ī'ėrn-sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting hot iron.

iron-scale (ī'ėrn-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

iron-shrub (ī'ėrn-shrub), *n.* Same as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

iron-sick (ī'ėrn-sik), *a.* *Naut.*, having its iron bolts and spikes very much corroded: said of a wooden ship.

ironside (ī'ėrn-sīd), *n.* A person who or something which has great power of endurance or resistance: specifically used (generally in the plural) as a proper name: as, Edmund *Ironside* or *Ironsides* (an Anglo-Saxon king); Cromwell's *Ironsides* (his special corps of troopers); Old *Ironsides* (a designation of the old United States frigate Constitution).

iron-sided (ī'ėrn-sī″ded), *a.* [< *iron* + *side*1 + *-ed*2.] Rough; unruly. *Halliwell*.

ironsmith (ī'ėrn-smith), *n.* [< ME. *irensmith*, < AS. *irensmith*, *isensmith* (= G. *eisenschmied* = Icel. *járnsmiðr*), < *īren*, *īsen*, iron, + *smith*, smith.] 1. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, etc.—2. The barbet of Hainan, *Megalæma faber*: so called from its cry, translating the native name.

From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of "*ironsmith*," whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*]. *R. Swinhoe*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 420.

iron-stain (ī'ėrn-stān), *n.* 1. A stain made by iron-rust, or by the tincture of iron, as on cloth or clothing.—2. An appearance like the stain of iron produced on the leaf of the coffee-plant in Venezuela, and apparently also in Jamaica, by the fungus *Sceptoria* (*Depazea*) *maculosa*, in the form of circular or elliptical blotches.

ironstone (ī'ėrn-stōn), *n.* Any ore of iron which is impure through the admixture of silica or clay.—**Carbonaceous** or **blackband ironstone.** See *blackband*.—**Clay ironstone.** See *clay*.—**Ironstone china,** a hard white pottery of a bluish tint, also known as *white granite*. It was first made in England in 1813 by Charles James Mason. The name was originally intended to refer only to hardness and durability.

iron-strap (ī'ėrn-strap), *n.* In *whaling*, same as *foreganger*, 2.

iron-tree (ī'ėrn-trē), *n.* See *Ixora*.

ironware (ī'ėrn-wār), *n.* Hardware; especially, iron pots, kettles, etc.

ironweed (ī'ėrn-wēd), *n.* Same as *flattop*.

iron-witted† (ī'ėrn-wit″ed), *a.* Dull or heavy-witted; stupid.

I will converse with *iron-witted* fools,
And unrespective boys.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2, 28.

ironwood (ī'ėrn-wůd), *n.* One of numerous species of peculiarly hard-wooded trees, be

longing to many families and widely distributed. In North America the name commonly denotes *Ostrya Virginiana*, the hop-hornbeam or leverwood; but also *Bumelia lycioides* (southern buckthorn), *Carpinus Caroliniana* (blue beech), *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Cliftonia monophylla* (titi, buckwheat-tree), *Exothea paniculata* (inkwood), and *Olneya Tesota*. The black ironwood of the same territory is *Krugiodendron ferreum*; the red, *Reynosia septentrionalis*; the white, *Hypelate trifoliata*. Of the other ironwoods may be mentioned the various species of the tropical genus *Sideroxylon*, the Indian *Xylia xylocarpa*, the *Erythroxylum areolatum* of Jamaica, and the Tasmanian *Notelæa ligustrina*. Several species of *Diospyros* (ebony) are called by the same name. Bastard ironwood is the West Indian *Fagara Fagara*; also *Trichilia hirta*. The black ironwood of South Africa is *Olea laurifolia*, and the white is *Boscia lanceolata* (*Toddalia lanceolata* of Lamarck). Many of these woods take a high polish.

iron-worded (ī′ėrn-wėr″ded), *a.* Worded so as to resist attack; of "iron-clad" character. [Poetical.]

Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
To embattail and to wall about thy cause
With *iron-worded* proof.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

ironwork (ī′ėrn-wėrk), *n.* Objects and parts of objects made of iron, as locks and keys, utensils, parts of a building, of a vessel, or the like: as, ornamental *ironwork*.

iron-worker (ī′ėrn-wėr″kėr), *n.* A person employed in the manufacture of iron, or of articles of iron.

The colliers now on strike have forced idleness on the *ironworkers*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

iron-works (ī′ėrn-wėrks), *n. pl.* An establishment, consisting usually of several connected shops, where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant bars, etc. [The word is sometimes used as a singular.]

A recent strike in an *iron works*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 167.

ironwort (ī′ėrn-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the labiate genus *Sideritis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Galeopsis*, *G. Tetrahit*.

irony[1] (ī′ėr-ni), *a.* [< ME. **irony*, *yrony*, *yrunny*; < *iron* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling iron; also, resembling any of the distinctive qualities of iron.

Be heuene that is abooue thee braasny and the lond that thou tredist *yrony*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 23.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles.
Woodward, Fossils.

irony[2] (ī′rọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *ironies* (-niz). [= D. G. *ironie* = Dan. Sw. *ironi*, < F. *ironie* = Sp. *ironía* = Pg. It. *ironia*, < L. *ironia*, < Gr. εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, irony, < εἴρων, a dissembler, lit. 'one who talks' (but says less or more than he thinks), ppr. of εἰρεῖν, speak, tell, talk.] 1. Simulated ignorance in discussion: a method of exposing an antagonist's ignorance by pretending to desire information or instruction from him. This method of discussion, the Socratic irony, was characteristic of Socrates, with reference to whom the term was first used.

Socrates at Athens undertook with many sharp and cutting *Ironies* to reprove the vices of his Age.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

The Athenian's [Socrates's] modest *irony* was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucan's] frontless buffoonry.
Bp. Hurd, Manner of Writing Dialogues, Pref.

Hence—2. Covert sarcasm; such a use of agreeable or commendatory forms of expression as to convey a meaning opposite to that literally expressed; sarcastic laudation, compliment, or the like.

And call her Ida, tho' I knew her not,
And call her sweet, as if in *irony*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

A drayman in a passion calls out "You are a pretty fellow," without suspecting that he is uttering *irony*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Irony of fate, or of circumstances, an apparent mockery of destiny; an occurrence or result the opposite of what might naturally have been expected; a contradictory outcome: as, it was the *irony of fate* that made Joseph the ruler over the land of his captivity. =**Syn. 2.** *Sarcasm*, etc. See *satire*.

iron-yellow (ī′ėrn-yel″ō), *n.* Same as *Mars yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

Iroquoian (ir-ọ̄-kwoi′ạn), *a.* [< *Iroquois* + *-an*.] Same as *Iroquois*.

Iroquois (ir-ọ̄-kwoi′), *n.* and *a.* [A F. form (with term. *-ois*, as in *Illinois*: see *-ese*) of the native Indian name.] **I.** *n.* One of a former confederation of American Indians, situated in central New York, originally composed of five tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—and hence known as the Five Nations. At a later time a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras, who had migrated from North Carolina, was added. The name is also given to related Indian tribes occupying central and western New York and Upper Canada, and including, besides the Iroquois proper, the Hurons, the Eries, the Neutral Nation, the Andastes, etc. In this sense also known as *Huron-Iroquois*.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Iroquois or their tribes, or to the Iroquois family of languages.

irourt, *n.* [ME., = OF. *iror*, *irur* = Pr. *iror*, anger, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Ire; anger. *Seven Sages*, l. 954.

irous† (ir′us), *a.* [ME. *irous*, *irus*, *iros*, < OF. *iros*, *irous*, *ireus* = Pr. *iros* = Pg. It. *iroso*, < ML. **irosus*, angry, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Apt to be angry; passionate; ireful.

With full *yrous* wreth Gaffrey meued hy,
He salute non, ne spake to gret ne small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4889.

It is greet harme and eek greet pite
To sette an *irous* man in heigh degree.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 308.

irously† (ir′us-li), *adv.* [ME. *irously*; < *irous* + *-ly*[2].] Angrily.

And whan dorilas saugh with his iye that thei dide so grete damage that were soche mysbelevynge peple, he rode vpon hem full *Irously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 243.

irp† (ėrp), *n.* and *a.* [Origin unknown; found only in one piece of Ben Jonson's, and perhaps one of his affected terms.] **I.** *n.* A grimace or contortion of the body.

Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irpes*, and all affected humours. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

II. *a.* Grimacing.

If regardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

irradiance (i-rā′di-ạns), *n.* [< *irradian*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.—2. An appearance of radiated light; luster; splendor.

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch?
Milton, P. L., viii. 617.

irradiancy (i-rā′di-ạn-si), *n.* Same as *irradiance*.

irradiant (i-rā′di-ạnt), *a.* [< L. *irradian*(*t*-)*s*, *inradian*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *irradiare*, *inradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] Emitting rays of light.

So the bright lamp of night, the constant moon,
Unwearied, does her circling journey run;
Oft thro' the fleecy cloud *irradiant* bends,
And to benighted lands her influence lends.
Boyse, To Marcella.

★ **irradiate** (i-rā′di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *irradiated*, ppr. *irradiating*. [< L. *irradiatus*, *inradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare*, *inradiare* (> It. *irradiare*, *inradiare* = Sp. Pg. *irradiar* = F. *irradier*), beam upon, illumine, < *in*, on, + *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To illuminate or shed light upon or into; make luminous or clear; light up; enlighten.

So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

When the august functions of the Crown are *irradiated* by intelligence and virtue, they are transformed into a higher dignity than words can convey, or Acts of Parliament can confer. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 168.

Those studies that kindle the imagination, and through it *irradiate* the reason. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2. To make splendid or glorious; confer honor or dignity upon; exalt; adorn.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines *irradiate*, or emblaze the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

3. To radiate into; penetrate by radiation.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

II. *intrans.* To emit rays; shine.

Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light *irradiated*. *Bp. Horne*, Letters on Infidelity, x.

irradiate (i-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *irradiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. [Poetical.]

Your *irradiate* judgment will soon discover the secrets of this little crystal world.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Where *irradiate* dewy eyes
Had shone, gleam stony orbs. *Shelley*, Alastor.

★ **irradiation** (i-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *irradiation* = Sp. *irradiación* = Pg. *irradiação* = It. *irradiazione*, *inradiazione*, < L. as if **irradiatio*(*n*-), < *irradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness emitted; enlightenment.

Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself without the *irradiation* of a candle or the sun than a natural understanding work out its own ignorance in matters of faith.
South, Works, VIII. xiii.

God does give signs, and when he does so, he gives also *irradiations*, illustrations of the understanding, that they may be discerned to be his signs. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

This is that *irradiation* that dispels the mists of hell.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 32.

2. In *physics*, the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground. It was explained by Plateau as due to the extension of the impression upon the nerves of the retina beyond the outlines of the image; Helmholtz, however, has ascribed it to the want of perfect accommodation in the eye, leading to the formation of diffusion images about the proper image of a bright object, so that it encroaches upon the dark space about it, and hence appears larger than it really is. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

irradiative (i-rā′di-ā-tiv), *n.* Something which illuminates or emits light.

irradicate (i-rad′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irradicated*, ppr. *irradicating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *radicare*, *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*. Cf. *eradicate*.] To fix by the root; fix firmly. *Clissold*.

★ **irrational** (i-rash′ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irrationnel* = Pr. *irrational* = Sp. Pg. *irracional* = It. *irrazionale*, *inrazionale*, < L. *irrationalis*, *inrationalis*, not rational, < *in-* priv. + *rationalis*, rational: see *rational*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not rational; without the faculty of reason; void of understanding; unreasoning.

He hath eaten and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,
Irrational till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 766.

Strong passion is brief madness, because the internal commotion of it, usurping consciousness, prevents full and free reflection and adaptation, and, putting the individual out of just ratio with persons and things, makes him *irrational*. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 510.

2. Without the quality of reason; contrary to reason; illogical; unreasonable: as, *irrational* motives; an *irrational* project.

It would be amusing to make a digest of the *irrational* laws which bad critics have made for the government of poets. *Macaulay*, Moore's Life of Byron.

There is . . . nothing more *irrational* than to criticize deeds as though the doers of them had the same desires, hopes, fears, and restraint with ourselves.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

We are constantly the dupes of an *irrational* attempt to estimate the universe from a purely human point of view. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

Conduct prompted by a series of such unconnected impulses we call *irrational*, as being absolutely unsystematized, and in that sense inconsistent.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 25.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, not capable of being exactly expressed by a vulgar fraction, proper or improper; surd. In mathematics *irrational* is a translation of Greek ἄλογον, inexpressible (by a fraction), opposed to ῥητόν. (See *surd*.) Every irrational quantity can, however, be conceived as expressed by an infinite continued fraction or interminate decimal. (*b*) In translations of Euclid, and cognate writings, at once incommensurable with the assumed unit and not having its square commensurable with that of the unit. This is the peculiar meaning given by Euclid to ἄλογος, though Plato uses it in sense (*a*), above. (*c*) In *alg.*, noting a quantity involving a variable raised to a fractional power; or, in a wider sense, noting a quantity not rational, not a sum of products of constants and of variables into one another or into themselves.—4. In *Gr. pros.*, incapable of measurement in terms of the fundamental or primary time or metrical unit.

It was an *irrational* long; and the foot to which it belonged was *irrational* also, the whole length of the foot being expressed by a fractional designation, viz. 3½ short times. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 107.

Geometrically irrational. See *geometrically*.—**Irrational function.** See *function*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); witless, reasonless, thoughtless; brute, brutish; injudicious, illogical.

II. *n.* That which is devoid of reason, as one of the lower animals.

But for the poor shiftless *irrationals*, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence that they are all ready furnished with such cloathing as is proper to their place and business. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

★ **irrationality** (i-rash-ọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *irracionalidad* = Pg. *irracionalidade* = It. *irrazionalità*; as *irrational* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition of being irrational; want of the faculty or the quality of reason; fatuity: as, the *irrationality* of brutes; the *irrationality* of a scheme.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams? *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 187.

The unfading boyishness of hope and its vigorous *irrationality* are nowhere better displayed than in questions of conduct. *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

2. That which is irrational; an irrational thought, action, or thing.

We can see how the human mind arrives by a perfectly natural process at all its later *irrationalities*.
Max Müller, India, p. 236.

Irrationality of dispersion, in *optics*. See *dispersion*, 3.

irrationally (i-rash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

It may not *irrationally* be doubted whether or no, if a man were raised to the very top of the atmosphere, he would be able to live many minutes, and would not quickly die for want of such air as we are wont to breathe here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 105.

irrationalness (i-rash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* Irrationality.

irrealizable (i-rē′ạ-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréalisable* = Sp. *irrealizable* = Pg. *irrealisavel;* as *in-*[3] + *realizable.*] Not realizable; incapable of being realized or defined.

The just motion . . . of suns around that mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable*, with strange mental effort only divined.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxvi.

irrebuttable (ir-ẹ̄-but′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rebuttable.*] Not rebuttable; incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, *irrebuttable* fourth section. *Coleridge.*

irreceptive (ir-ẹ̄-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *receptive.*] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

irreciprocal (ir-ẹ̄-sip′rọ-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocal.*] Not reciprocal.

The conduction power of the electrical organ of the torpedo was consequently *irreciprocal*.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

Irreciprocal conduction, in *elect.*, conduction through electrolytes when a reversal of the current causes a change in its magnitude. Also called *unipolar conduction*.

Irreciprocal conduction is said to occur if a reversal of the direction of a current causes any change in its magnitude. *Philosophical Magazine*, XXVI. 127.

irreciprocity (i-res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocity.*] Lack of reciprocity or reciprocal action. [Rare.]

Here it seems evident that the *irreciprocity* is due to the gradual formation of a badly-conducting film on the anode.
Philosophical Magazine, XXVI. 133.

Irreciprocity of conduction, in *elect.*, inequality of conduction in different polar directions.

This *irreciprocity of conduction* obtained only for strong currents and for those of short duration.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

irreclaimable (ir-ẹ̄-klā′mạ-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *irreclamavel;* < *in-*[3] + *reclaimable.*] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be restored or redeemed: as, an *irreclaimable* criminal; *irreclaimable* land.

Such impetuous, ungovernable, *irreclaimable* inclinations to what is vitious.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, x.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue.
Addison, Freeholder.

irreclaimableness (ir-ẹ̄-klā′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being irreclaimable.

Enormities . . . which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the *irreclaimableness* of others.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 407.

irreclaimably (ir-ẹ̄-klā′mạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreclaimable.

Others, *irreclaimeably* persisting in their rebellion, and sinking more and more into the body and the relish of its joyes and pleasures, are still verging to a lower and more degenerate state.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, The Aerial State.

irrecognition (i-rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognition.*] Lack of recognition; absence of perception or notice.

In all literary history there is no such figure as Dante, no such homogeneousness of life and works, such loyalty to ideas, such sublime *irrecognition* of the unessential.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 38.

irrecognizable (i-rek′ọg-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognizable.*] Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized.

irreconcilability (i-rek-ọn-sī-lạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *irreconciliabilità;* as *irreconcilable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

There co-exists a kindred *irreconcilability* between the sentiments answering to the forms of co-operation required for militancy and industrialism respectively.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 135.

irreconcilable (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irréconciliable* = Sp. *irreconciliable* = Pg. *irreconciliavel* = It. *irreconciliabile;* as *in-*[3] + *reconcilable.*] **I.** *a.* Not reconcilable; not admitting of reconciliation; that cannot be harmonized or adjusted; incompatible: as, *irreconcilable* enemies or enmities; *irreconcilable* principles.

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing further in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

That *irreconcilable* schism of perdition and apostacy.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Tertullian had even held the Christian profession to be *irreconcilable* with the office of a Roman emperor.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 13.

Irreconcilable paths, in a surface, paths between two fixed points such that one path cannot be gradually changed into the other without passing beyond the boundary of the surface.

II. *n.* One who refuses reconciliation or compromise; specifically, in *politics*, one who adheres to an apparently hopeless political program, and refuses to accept concessions from opponents: as, the Irish or French *irreconcilables*.

Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-*irreconcilables* at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 178.

The Opportunists, as the followers of Thiers and Gambetta were now styled, united with the *irreconcilables* in opposition to the party of order. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 628.

irreconcilableness (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilability; incompatibility; incongruity.

Discourage them from repeating their transgressions, give them a deep sense of the heinous nature of sin, and of God's extreme hatred and utter *irreconcileableness* to it.
Clarke, Evidences, Prop. 13.

irreconcilably (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bli), *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as to preclude reconciliation.

The Bramins are *irreconcileably* divided among themselves upon what are the doctrines of the Shastah.
Mickle, Inq. into the Bramin Philos.

irreconcile† (i-rek′ọn-sīl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcile.*] To prevent from being reconciled; make incompatible.

As the object calls for our devotion, so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, iii. 15.

irreconciled† (i-rek′ọn-sīld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconciled.*] Unreconciled; not brought under reconciliation, or into harmony or consistency.

If a servant . . . die in many *irreconciled* iniquities, you may call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1, 160.

But gothic, rude,
Irreconcil'd in ruinous design.
W. Thompson, Sickness, ii.

irreconcilement (i-rek′ọn-sīl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcilement.*] The state of being unreconciled or irreconcilable.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture, p. 85.

irreconciliation (i-rek-ọn-sil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *irreconciliação;* as *in-*[3] + *reconciliation.*] Same as *irreconcilement*.

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Prideaux*, Euchologia, p. 71.

irrecordable (ir-ẹ̄-kôr′dạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrecordevole*, forgetful; < LL. *irrecordabilis, irrecordabilis*, not to be remembered, < *in-* priv. + *recordabilis*, to be remembered: see *recordable.*] Not recordable; not fit or possible to be recorded or remembered. *Coles*, 1717.

irrecoverable (ir-ẹ̄-kuv′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrecouvrable;* as *in-*[3] + *recoverable*[2]. Cf. *irrecuperable.*] **1.** Not recoverable or admitting of recovery; incapable of being recovered: as, an *irrecoverable* debt.

Er. Indeed you are a very good Husband of Time.
Ga. No wonder I am of that, which is the most precious Thing in the World, and when past is *irrecoverable*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 90.

2. That cannot be recovered from or made good; irremediable: as, an *irrecoverable* disease; *irrecoverable* danger.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

In November this year happened a storm at north-west, with a spring tide, so violent as gave apprehensions of some loss *irrecoverable* to the province of Holland.
Sir W. Temple, Mem. from 1672 to 1679.

irrecoverableness (ir-ẹ̄-kuv′ėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*

irrecoverably (ir-ẹ̄-kuv′ėr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Life forsook
My heart, which *irrecoverably* lost
All sense of duty both to thee and Greece.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

I find, Sir, you are *irrecoverably* fix'd upon this Lady.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

irrecuperable† (ir-ẹ̄-kū′pẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécuperable* = Sp. *irrecuperable* = Pg. *irrecuperavel* = It. *inrecuperabile, irrecuperabile*, < LL. *irrecuperabilis, inrecuperabilis*, irrecoverable, < L. *in-* priv. + **recuperabilis*, recoverable: see *recuperable.*] Not recuperable or admitting of recuperation; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, "*irrecuperable* damage," *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

Assuring his honour, that he feared the danger, if it were not speedily looked to, would be *irrecuperable*.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

irrecuperably† (ir-ẹ̄-kū′pẹ-rạ-bli), *adv.* In an irrecuperable manner; irrecoverably; irreparably.

irrecurable†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recurable.*] Incurable.

Forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall.
Ulpian Fulwell, Arte of Flatterie, F 2, b.

irrecured† (ir-ẹ̄-kūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recure* + *-ed*[2].] Incapable of being cured.

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound.
Rous, Thule (1598). (*Latham.*)

irrecusable (ir-ẹ̄-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécusable* = Sp. *irrecusable* = Pg. *irrecusavel*, < LL. *irrecusabilis, inrecusabilis*, not to be refused, < *in-* priv. + *recusabilis*, to be refused, < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recusant.*] Not recusable; not to be rejected or set aside.

It is a propositional form, *irrecusable*, both as true in itself and as necessary in practice. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

irredeemability (ir-ẹ̄-dē-mạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irredeemable:* see *-bility.*] Irredeemableness. *Craig.*

irredeemable (ir-ẹ̄-dē′mạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *redeemable.* Cf. OF. *irredimible* = Sp. *irredimible* = Pg. *irredimivel* = It. *irredimibile.*] **1.** Not redeemable; that cannot or need not be redeemed or made good by payment or restitution; not to be restored or escaped: as, *irredeemable* paper money; an *irredeemable* loss; *irredeemable* slavery.

It [the word money] is used to describe not only gold and silver, but bank notes, government notes (redeemable or *irredeemable*), . . . and wealth generally.
Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 882.

2. Beyond the power of redemption; irreclaimable: as, *irredeemable* criminals or crime.

Wrought for his house an *irredeemable* woe.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

irredeemableness (ir-ẹ̄-dē′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irredeemable.

irredeemably (ir-ẹ̄-dē′mạ-bli), *adv.* In an irredeemable manner; beyond redemption.

But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it *irredeemably* lost. *H. Blair*, Works, III. iii.

irredentism (ir-ẹ̄-den′tizm), *n.* [As *Irredentist* + *-ism.*] The system or political program of the Irredentists.

[Depretis and his supporters declare] its [Pentarchist] protection of Anarchist tendencies, and especially of *irredentism*, to be fraught with danger to peace within and abroad. *New York Evening Post*, June 1, 1886.

Irredentist (ir-ẹ̄-den′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *irredentista*, < *irredenta* (*Italia*), unredeemed (Italy), fem. of *irredento*, < L. *in-*, not, + *redemptus* (> It. *redento*), redeemed, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem.*] **I.** *n.* A member of an Italian political party formed in 1878, for bringing about the "redemption" or the incorporation into the kingdom of Italy of all regions situated near Italy where an important part of the population was Italian, but which were still subject to other governments, and hence called *Italia irredenta*.

Capponi himself was not above that pardonable but not very reasonable grievance. He was not an out-and-out *Irredentist* clamouring for Trieste and Istria, the Canton Ticino, Nice, Corsica, and Malta.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 405.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or advocating irredentism.

The ultra-*Irredentist* faction, who would quarrel at one and the same time with England about Malta, with France about Savoy, with Austria about the Tyrol, with Switzerland about the Ticino, and with Turkey and Greece about Albania. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 621.

irreducibility (ir-ẹ̄-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreducible:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irreducible.

The fleshy tissue proved to be a mass of omentum, which during its many years of *irreducibility* had become rounded and agglutinated. *Medical News*, LIII. 93.

irreducible (ir-ẹ̄-dū′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreducible* = Pg. *irreduzivel;* as *in-*[3] + *reducible.*] **1.** Incapable of being reduced to a lower amount or degree; not to be diminished or degraded.

What is it that we must hold fast as the *irreducible* minimum of churchmanship? *The American*, XIV. 134.

2. Incapable of being brought into a different state, condition, or form.

The newly mentioned observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* unto water.
Boyle, Works, I. 50.

Each specific sensation remains *irreducible* to another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 241.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a desired form or condition by manipulation: as, an *irreducible* hernia or fracture.—**Irreducible case, equation, function, integral**, etc. See the nouns.—**Irreducible circuit**, in *math.* See *reducible circuit*, under *circuit*.

irreducibleness (ir-ē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

irreducibly (ir-ē-dū′si-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreducible.

irreductibility (ir-ē-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréductibilité;* as *irreductible* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] Absence of reductibility; irreducibleness. [Rare.]

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of *irreductibility;* each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact. *J. S. Mill.*

irreductible (ir-ē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréductible* = It. *irreduttibile;* as *in-*[3] + *reductible*.] Not reductible; irreducible. [Rare.]

irreduction (ir-ē-duk′shọn), *n.* The state of being unreduced; failure to reduce: said of a hernia.

This increase in volume was the only cause of *irreduction* [of the hernia]. *Medical News*, LII. 442.

irreflection (ir-ē-flek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *irréflexion* = Sp. *irreflexion;* as *in-*[3] + *reflection*.] Want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and *irreflection* which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude. *Brougham.*

Abiding *irreflection* is quite consistent with increase of general knowledge. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 281.

irreflective (ir-ē-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflective*.] Not reflective; wanting the quality or the habit of reflection; thoughtless.

From this day I was an altered creature, never again relapsing into the careless, *irreflective* mind of childhood.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 362.

irreflexive (ir-ē-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflexive*.] Not reflexive.

irreformable (ir-ē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreformable*, < LL. *irreformabilis, irreformabilis*, unalterable, < *in-* priv. + *reformabilis*, that can be formed again: see *reformable*.] **1.** Not reformable; not capable of being formed anew or again; not subject to revision.

Such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are *irreformable* in their own nature, and not because of the consent of the Church. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 677.

2. Not capable of being reformed or corrected; not susceptible of amendment: as, an *irreformable* drunkard.

irrefragability (i-ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfragabilité* = It. *irrefragabilità;* as *irrefragable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

A solemn, high-stalking man, with such a fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of contumacity, *irrefragability*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

irrefragable (i-ref′ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfragable* = Sp. *irrefragable* = Pg. *irrefragavel* = It. *inrefragabile, irrefragabile*, < LL. *irrefragabilis, irrefragabilis*, irrefragable: see *refragable*.] Not refragable; incapable of being broken down or refuted; incontrovertible; undeniable; not confutable: as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence; an *irrefragable* opponent.

What a noble and *irrefragable* testimony was this to the power, to the truth of the Messiah!
Bp. Hall, The Ten Lepers.

Yet did not any of these conceive themselves infallible, or set down their dictates as verities *irrefragable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

He was an *irrefragable* disputant against the errors . . . which with trouble he saw rising in his colony.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 1.

Against so obstinate and *irrefragable* an enemy, what could avail the unsupported allies of genius?
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

=**Syn.** Unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, indubitable, irrefutable.

irrefragableness (i-ref′ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irrefragable; irrefragability.

irrefragably (i-ref′ra-ga-bli), *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; so as to be irrefragable; incontrovertibly.

Herein he was *irrefragably* true, that there cannot be anything more certain and evident to a man that thinks than that he doth think.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 24.

irrefrangible (ir-ē-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrefrangibile;* as *in-*[3] + *refrangible*.] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An *irrefrangible* law of country etiquette.
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xx.

irrefrangibly (ir-ē-fran′ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be irrefrangible; fixedly; inviolably.

They knew . . . that the dragons were welded to their vases more *irrefrangibly* than Prometheus to his rock.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 16.

irrefutability (ir-ē-fū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfutabilité;* as *irrefutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being irrefutable.

On the *irrefutability* of which he had privately prided himself. *The Century*, XXXI. 178.

irrefutable (ir-ē-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfutable* = Pg. *irrefutavel*, < LL. *irrefutabilis, inrefutabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *refutabilis*, refutable: see *refutable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Yet He not urge them as an *irrefutable* proof, being not willing to lay more stresse upon any thing then 'twil bear.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xi.

That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 12.

=**Syn.** See list under *irrefragable*.

irrefutably (ir-ē-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner; so as to be irrefutable.

irreg. An abbreviation of *irregular* or *irregularly*.

irregeneracy (ir-ē-jen′e-rā-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneracy*.] Unregeneracy. [Rare.]

irregeneration (ir-ē-jen-e-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneration*.] Lack of regeneration; the state of being unregenerate. [Rare.]

irregular (i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irregular*, < OF. *irregulier*, F. *irrégulier* = Pr. *irregular, yregular* = Sp. Pg. *irregular* = It. *irregolare*, < ML. *irregularis*, not regular, < L. *in-* priv. + *regularis*, pertaining to rules (regular): see *regular*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not regular; lacking regularity or method in some respect; not conformable to rule, order, symmetry, uniformity, or a fixed principle; deviating from the normal or usual course or state; devious; unmethodical; uneven: as, an *irregular* figure, outline, or surface; *irregular* verbs; *irregular* troops.

They [the inhabitants of Barbary] are *irregular* in their life and actions, exceedingly subiect to choler, speake aloft and proudly, and are often at buffets in the streets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 638.

The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

2. Not regular in action or method; not conformed or conforming to regular rules or principles; hence, disorderly; lawless; improper: as, he is given to *irregular* courses.

Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1, 40.

Now that to steal by law is grown an art,
Whom rogues the sires, their milder sons call smart,
And "slightly *irregular*" dilutes the shame
Of what had once a somewhat blunter name.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Specifically—**3.** In *human anat.*, being of no determinate shape, as a vertebra: said only of bones. Bones were formerly classed unnaturally in four categories, long, short, flat, and irregular. Most bones fall in the last-named category.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not having a definite form; bilaterally or radially unsymmetrical; not having the form usual in a group; differing in an unusual manner from neighboring parts: as, an *irregular* third joint of an insect's antenna. (*b*) Not arranged in a definite manner, or varying in position or direction: as, *irregular* marks (that is, marks varying in size or distance from one another); *irregular* punctures or striæ. (*c*) In echinoderms, not exhibiting radial symmetry; exocyclic or petalostichous; spatangoid or clypeastroid: specifically said of the heart-urchins and other sea-urchins of the division *Irregularia*. See cut under *petalostichous*.—**5.** In *bot.*, not having all the members of the same part alike: said of flowers. An irregular flower is one in which the members of some or all of its floral circles—for example, petals—differ from one another in size, shape, or extent of union, as in the bean, the violet, and the larkspur. The term is also used less specifically, and is often not discriminated from *unsymmetrical*.—**Irregular antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which one or more joints are very greatly developed beyond the others. But when this irregularity is confined to one sex the antennæ are commonly said to be *deformed*.—**Irregular body.** See *body*.—**Irregular cadence**, an imperfect or deceptive cadence. See *cadence*.—**Irregular determinant**, in the theory of numbers, a determinant of a quadratic form where the forms of the principal genus are not all powers of some one.—**Irregular indorsement, phrase, proof, relation, verb**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, unreliable; exceptional; fitful, capricious. In regard to conduct or ways of proceeding or managing, *irregular* generally expresses more blame than *unmethodical* or *unsystematic*, and less than *anomalous* or *disorderly;* it expresses less of foolishness than *erratic*, less of oddity than *eccentric*, less of carelessness than *desultory*, and less of moral obliquity than *devious* or *crooked*. It expresses the fact of being out of conformity with rule, but implies nothing more with certainty. Yet the word is sometimes used in a sinister sense, as though it were a euphemism for something worse.

II. *n.* One who is not subject or does not conform to established regulations; especially, a soldier who is not in regular service, or a person practising medicine without belonging to the regular profession.

Some of those nations that in the last and present war are famous for furnishing [Austria's] armies with *irregulars* are known to have a great turn for trade.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

irregularist† (i-reg′ū-lär-ist), *n.* [< *irregular* + *-ist*.] One who is irregular, or one who favors an irregular course or proceeding. *Baxter.*

irregularity (i-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *irregularities* (-tiz). [< ME. *irregularite*, < OF. *irregularite*, F. *irrégularité* = Pr. *irregularitat* = Sp. *irregularidad* = Pg. *irregularidade* = It. *irregolarità*, < ML. *irregularita(t-)s*, irregularity, < *irregularis*, irregular: see *irregular*.] **1.** Lack of regularity; the state of being irregular; deviation from rule, method, order, course, uniformity, etc.; hence, impropriety; disorder; laxity: as, *irregularity* of proceedings; the *irregularity* of a curve; *irregularity* of life or conduct.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. That which is irregular or out of due course; a part exhibiting divergence from the rest; hence, aberrant or immoral action or conduct: as, an *irregularity* on a surface; to be guilty of *irregularities*.

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the *irregularities* of the gentry.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Grandcourt had always allowed Lush to know his external affairs indiscriminately—*irregularities*, debts, want of ready money. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

3. In *law*, an act or proceeding not wholly beyond the power of the court or party, but done in a manner not warranted by the law or the state of the cause.—**4.** In *bot.*, want of uniformity in size, shape, or measure of union among the members of the same floral circle.—**5.** *Eccles.*, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, infraction of the rules governing admission to the clerical office and discharge of its functions; a canonical impediment to reception of orders, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement in the church. Irregularities are classed as (1) *Ex defectu*, from defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (that is, of marriage, including previous digamy, etc.), lenity (involved in previous military service, homicide, etc.), and reputation (from notorious crime, judicial sentence, etc.); and (2) *Ex delicto*, from reception of heretical baptism or ordination, heresy, murder, etc. The term is used also in the Church of England, in which persons unable to pass their examinations, those with serious physical defects, under canonical age, notorious offenders, etc., are accounted irregular.

irregularly (i-reg′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

irregulate† (i-reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *regulate*.] To make irregular; disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

irreguloust (i-reg′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *regula*, rule: see *regular*.] Lawless; irregular; licentious.

Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil, Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 315.

irrejectable† (ir-ē-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rejectable*.] Incapable of being rejected.

The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians] deny it to be *irrejectable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 278.

irrelapsable† (ir-ē-lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *relapsable*.] Not liable to lapse or relapse. *Dr. H. More.*

irrelate (ir-ē-lāt′), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *relatus*, related: see *relate*.] Unrelated; irrelative. *De Quincey.*

irrelated (ir-ē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *related*.] Unrelated. [Rare.]

The only reals for him [Hume] were certain *irrelated* sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or becomes.
Mind, XLI. 3.

irrelation (ir-ē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relation*.] The state or quality of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

The utter *irrelation*, in both cases, of the audience to the scene . . . threw upon each a ridicule not to be efaced. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 190.

irrelative (i-rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relative*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. *Boyle*, Works, III. 23.

2. In *music*, not having tones in common; not connected or related: as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc. (that is, chords, keys, etc., that have few or no tones in common).

II. *n.* That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any *irrelative*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

irrelatively (i-rel′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an irrelative manner; without relation; unconnectedly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 276.

irrelevance (i-rel′ē-vạns), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *irrelevancy*.

irrelevancy (i-rel′ē-vạn-si), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable; want of pertinence or connection.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

irrelevant (i-rel′ē-vạnt), *a.* [= OF. *irrelevant;* as *in-*[3] + *relevant.*] **1.** Not relevant; not having relation; not applicable or pertinent.

Daily occurrences among ourselves prove that the desire to do something in presence of an emergency leads to the most *irrelevant* actions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

To concentrate the mind is to fix it persistently on an object or group of objects, resolutely excluding from the mental view all *irrelevant* objects. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

2. In *law*, having no legitimate bearing on the real question. See *immaterial, incompetent, relevant.*—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacies in things* (3), under *fallacy*.

irrelevantly (i-rel′ē-vạnt-li), *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

irrelievable (ir-ē-lē′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *relievable.*] Not relievable; not admitting relief.

irreligion (ir-ē-lij′ọn), *n.* [= F. *irréligion* = Sp. *irreligión* = Pg. *irreligião* = It. *irreligione*, < LL. *irreligio(n-)*, *inreligio(n-)*, unconscientiousness, irreligion, < L. *in-* priv. + *religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] Lack of religion; contempt of religion; impiety.

The two grand relations that concern society are government and subjection: *irreligion* doth indispose men for both these. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

irreligionist (ir-ē-lij′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *irreligion* + *-ist.*] One who contemns or opposes religion.

irreligiosity†, *n.* [ME. *irreligiosite, irreligiositee*, < OF. *irreligiosite*, F. *irréligiosité* = It. *irreligiosità;* as *irreligious* + *-ity.*] Irreligiousness; irreligion.

The whiche [the Lord] vnto wrathe is stirid vpon his folc, for ther *irreligiosite*. *Wyclif*, 3 Esd. i. 52 (Oxf.).

irreligious (ir-ē-lij′us), *a.* [= F. *irréligieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *irreligioso*, < LL. *irreligiosus, inreligiosus*, irreligious, < L. *in-* priv. + *religiosus*, religious: see *religious.*] **1.** Not religious; without religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

It seldome or neuer chaunceth that any man is so *irreligious* that he dareth eyther hide any thyng that is so taken, or pilfer any thing away that is so pyled. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 158.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South*, Sermons.

2. Profane; wicked: as, *irreligious* conduct.

With our contentions their *irreligious* humour also is much strengthened. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

=**Syn.** *Irreligious, Godless, Ungodly, Unrighteous, Impious, Profane, Atheistic*, are words expressing the position or conduct of those who deny the existence of a God or refuse to obey his commandments. *Irreligious* means destitute of religion as a principle, contemning religion and not checked by its restraints; *godless*, acknowledging no God, disregarding God and therefore his commandments, sinful, wicked; *ungodly*, essentially the same as *godless*, but stronger as to both feeling and action; *unrighteous*, disregarding right, contrary to right and by implication (right being with this word viewed chiefly as the personal will of God) not only wrong or unjust, but sinful; *impious*, irreverent or contemptuous toward God, defiant or wanton in irreligion; *profane*, impious by word or deed, irreverent or blasphemous; *atheistic*, holding the doctrine of the non-existence of a God (applied, on account of the natural tendency of men to deny the existence of a God where their spirit or manner of life is condemned by the teachings of the Christian religion, to whatever would be thus condemned or whoever thus denies). See *atheous*, 2.

irreligiously (ir-ē-lij′us-li), *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; wickedly.

Perhaps no less dangerous to perform holy duties *irreligiously* than to receive holy signs or sacraments unworthily. *Milton*, Civil Power.

irreligiousness (ir-ē-lij′us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practice; ungodliness.

If we consult the histories of former times, we shall find that saying of Solomon constantly verified, That righteousness doth exalt a nation, but sin doth prove a reproach to it. And more especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and profaneness. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

irremeable (i-rem′ē-ạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremeable* = Pg. *irremeavel* = It. *irremeabile*, < L. *irremeabilis, inremeabilis*, from which one cannot come back, < *in-* priv. + *remeabilis*, that comes back, < *remeare*, come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go, come: see *meatus.*] Not admitting of return; not retraceable. [Rare.]

My three brave brothers in one mournful day
All trod the dark, *irremeable* way.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 312.

irremediable (ir-ē-mē′di-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémédiable* = Sp. *irremediable* = Pg. *irremediavel* = It. *irremediabile*, < L. *irremediabilis, inremediabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *remediabilis*, curable: see *remediable.*] Not remediable; beyond remedy; incapable of being cured, corrected, or redressed: as, an *irremediable* disease; *irremediable* evil.

They had also annexed vnto them, perpetuall transgressyon afore God, though not alwayes afore men, theyr knottes beynge indyssoluble, & their snares *irremedyable*. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 152.

Now that it is over and *irremediable*, I am thinking with a sort of horror of a bad joke in the last number of Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Letters, 1847–1855, p. 23.

=**Syn.** Incurable, remediless, irretrievable, irreparable.

irremediableness (ir-ē-mē′di-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 13.

irremediably (ir-ē-mē′di-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy or correction.

There is a worse mischief then this, . . . which like the pestilence destroys in the dark, and grows into inconvenience more insensibly and more *irremediably*. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, viii.

irremissible (ir-ē-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémissible* = Sp. *irremisible* = Pg. *irremissivel* = It. *irremissibile, inremissibile*, < LL. *irremissibilis, inremissibilis*, unpardonable, < *in-* priv. + *remissibilis*, pardonable: see *remissible.*] Not remissible; not capable of being remitted; unpardonable: as, an *irremissible* sin.

If some offences be foul, others are horrible, and some others *irremissible*. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

irremissibleness (ir-ē-mis′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable. *Hammond*, Works, I. 467.

irremissibly (ir-ē-mis′i-bli), *adv.* In an irremissible or unpardonable manner.

irremission (ir-ē-mish′ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *irremision;* as *in-*[3] + *remission.*] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon; the act of withholding remission or pardon.

It is "It shall not be forgiven;" it is not "It cannot be forgiven." It is an *irremission;* it is not an irremissibleness. *Donne.*

irremissive (ir-ē-mis′iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *remissive.*] Not remissive or remitting.

irremittable (ir-ē-mit′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *remittable.*] Not remittable; irremissible; unpardonable.

He [Cockburne] writ also De vulgari sacræ scripturæ phrasi, lib. ii. Whereof the first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable* or vnto death. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1569.

irremovability (ir-ē-mö-vạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Also *irremoveability;* < *irremovable:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irremovable.

irremovable (ir-ē-mö′vạ-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *irremoveable;* < *in-*[3] + *removable.* Cf. Sp. *irremovible* = Pg. *irremovivel* = It. *irremovibile.*] **1.** Not removable; not to be removed; not capable of or subject to removal; firmly fixed; stable.

Of constant devotion and *irremoveable* pietie to his Prince. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 231.

The provision making the Supreme Commissioners . . . *irremovable* for four years was consistent with the general rule of Indian appointments. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

2†. Inflexible; unyielding; immovable.

He's *irremoveable*,
Resolved for flight. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 518.

irremovableness (ir-ē-mö′vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Irremovability.

irremovably (ir-ē-mö′vạ-bli), *adv.* In an irremovable manner; so as not to admit of removal; fixedly; inflexibly.

Firmly and *irremovably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion. *Evelyn*, Misc., News from Brussels.

irremoval (ir-ē-mö′vạl), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *removal.*] Absence of removal; the state of being not removed. [Rare.]

irremunerable† (ir-ē-mū′nẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremunerable* = Sp. *irremunerable* = It. *irremunerabile, inremunerabile*, < LL. *irremunerabilis, inremunerabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **remunerabilis*, remunerable: see *remunerable.*] Not remunerable; incapable of being rewarded. *Cockeram.*

irrenowned† (ir-ē-nound′), *a.* [Formerly *irrenowmed;* < *in-*[3] + *renowned.*] Unrenowned; without renown; of no repute; obscure.

To slug in slouth and sensuall delights,
And end their daies with *irrenowned* shame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

irreparability (i-rep″ạ-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréparabilité* = Sp. *irreparabilidad* = Pg. *irreparabilidade;* as *irreparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment and the Bouquet.

irreparable (i-rep′ạ-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréparable* = Pr. Sp. *irreparable* = Pg. *irreparavel* = It. *irreparabile, inreparabile*, < L. *irreparabilis, inreparabilis*, not to be rectified or recovered, < *in-* priv. + *reparabilis*, that may be repaired: see *reparable.*] Not reparable; incapable of being rectified or restored; that cannot be made right or good.

Then be ye sewer of a soden *irreparable* miserable destruction. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

The only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth*, Pref. to Trans. of Ovid.

Irreparable injury, in *law*, an injury which, though not necessarily beyond repair or compensation, is so grave, or so continuing in character, or productive of damage so difficult of estimation, as to constitute a grievance for which the right to recover damages does not afford reasonable redress. =**Syn.** See list under *irremediable.*

irreparableness (i-rep′ạ-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irreparable.

irreparably (i-rep′ạ-ra-bli), *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irretrievably; irrecoverably: as, *irreparably* lost.

irrepassable† (ir-ē-pas′ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *irrepassable;* as *in-*[3] + *repassable.*] Not repassable; that cannot be recrossed or passed again.

He had past already (miserable)
Of Styx so black the flood *irrepassable*.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 250.

irrepealability (ir-ē-pē-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irrepealable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

irrepealable (ir-ē-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being repealed or annulled.

'Tis such are the confidents that ingage their *irrepealable* assents to every slight appearance. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

irrepealableness (ir-ē-pē′la-bl-nes), *n.* Irrepealability.

irrepealably (ir-ē-pē′la-bli), *adv.* In an irrepealable manner; so as to be beyond repeal.

Excommunications and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistis, p. 120.

irrepentance (ir-ē-pen′tạns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *repentance.*] Lack of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 47.

irreplaceable (ir-ē-plā′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *replaceable.*] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced; not admitting of replacement or substitution.

Once or twice in a century some author may appear so profoundly original that later times may cherish his works as inestimable and *irreplaceable*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 373.

irrepleviable (ir-ē-plev′i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *repleviable.* Cf. ML. *irreplegiabilis.*] In *law*, incapable of being replevied.

irreplevisable (ir-ē-plev′i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *replevisable.*] Same as *irrepleviable*.

irreprehensible (i-rep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrépréhensible* = Sp. *irreprensible* = Pg. *irreprehensivel* = It. *irreprensibile, inreprensibile*, < LL. *irreprehensibilis, inreprehensibilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *reprehensibilis*, blamable: see *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be reprehended or censured; blameless.

Whose manners hath ben *irreprehensible* before the world. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 132.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*. *Bp. Patrick*, Ans. to the Touchstone, p. 126.

irreprehensibleness (i-rep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

irreprehensibly (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; so as to be irreprehensible; without blame.

irrepresentable (i-rep-rē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *representable.*] Not representable; incapable of being represented; not admitting of representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

irrepressible (ir-ē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrépressible;* as *in-*[3] + *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

His *irrepressible* wrath at honour's wound!
Passion and madness *irrepressible?*
Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 1129.

Irrepressible conflict. See *conflict.*

irrepressibly (ir-ē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an irrepressible manner or degree; so as to preclude repression.

irreproachable (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréprochable* = Sp. *irreprochable;* as *in-*[3] + *reproachable.*] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or criticism; free from blame.

He was a serious, sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable,* nay, exemplary life. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He was *irreproachable* in his morals.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

=Syn. Unblamable, blameless, spotless, immaculate, faultless.

irreproachableness (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.

irreproachably (ir-ē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly.

irreproducible (i-rē-prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reproducible.*] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

Our science is by no means the only one concerned with phenomena which are at present to a large extent *irreproducible.* *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 149.

irreproductive (i-rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *irreproductif;* as *in-*[3] + *reproductive.*] Not reproductive; incapable of reproducing.—**Irreproductive function.** See *function.*

irreprovable (ir-ē-prō'va-bl), *a.* [= It. *irreprobabile;* as *in-*[3] + *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not liable to reproof; blameless; unblamable.

These men he [our blessed Saviour] chose to call from their *irreprovable* employment of fishing.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable.* *Bp. Atterbury,* Character of Luther.

irreprovableness (ir-ē-prō'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being irreprovable.

irreprovably (ir-ē-prō'va-bli), *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

irreption† (i-rep'shon), *n.* [< LL. *irreptio(n-),* *inreptio(n-),* a creeping in, < L. *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in, < *in,* in, + *repere,* creep: see *reptile.*] A creeping in; stealthy entrance, as of a harmful influence.

By continual watchfulness . . . we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden *irreptions.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

irreptitious† (ir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *irreptus,* pp. of *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in (see *irreption*), + *-itious,* as in *arreptitious*[2], *surreptitious.*] Creeping in; stealthily introduced; surreptitious. *Castell.*

irreputable† (i-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable.

Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant and not *irreputable* vices.
Bp. Law, Life and Character of Christ.

irresilient (ir-ē-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resilient.*] Not resilient.

irresistance (ir-ē-zis'tans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistance.*] Non-resistance; passive submission.

Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance.* *Paley,* Evidences, ii. 2.

irresistibility (ir-ē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrésistibilité* = Sp. *irresistibilidad* = Pg. *irresistibilidade;* as *irresistible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irresistible.

With what dreadful pomp is Capaneus ushered in here! in what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility!*
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x. 1059, note.

irresistible (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésistible* = Sp. *irresistible* = Pg. *irresistivel* = It. *irresistibile;* as *in-*[3] + *resistible.*] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or repulsion.

The Gospel means of grace, powerful as they are, yet are not, and ought not to be, *irresistible.*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

That *irresistible* eloquence which at the distance of more than two thousand years stirs our blood, and brings tears into our eyes. *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Irresistible grace. See *grace.*

irresistibleness (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irresistible; irresistibility.

For the remotenesse, violence, *irresistiblenesse* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the speare and dart. *Bp. Hall,* Defeat of Cruelty.

irresistibly (ir-ē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

If the doctrine of evolution had not existed, palæontologists must have invented it, so *irresistibly* is it forced upon the mind by the study of the remains of the Tertiary mammalia which have been brought to light since 1859. *Huxley,* On "The Origin of Species."

irresistless† (ir-ē-zist'les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistless.* The negative is erroneously duplicated, namely, *in-*[3] and *-less.*] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. [A barbarous coinage.]

When beauty in distress appears,
An *irresistless* charm it bears.
Valden, In Allusion to Horace, Odes, ii. 4.

Rome, that shall stretch her *irresistless* reign
Wherever Ceres views her golden grain.
Grainger, tr. of Tibullus's Elegies, ii. 5.

irresoluble (i-rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésoluble* = Sp. *irresoluble* = Pg. *irresoluvel* = It. *irresolubile,* < L. *irresolubilis, inresolubilis,* not to be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *resolubilis,* that may be dissolved: see *resoluble.*] **1.** Not resoluble; incapable of being resolved into elements or parts; indissoluble.

It may be here alledged that the productions of chemical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble.* *Boyle,* Works, IV. 74.

2†. Incapable of being released or relieved.

The *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

irresolubleness (i-rez'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irresoluble; incapability of or resistance to resolution or separation of parts.

Quercetanus himself, though the grand stickler for the tria prima, has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle,* Works, I. 514.

irresolute (i-rez'ō-lūt), *a.* [= F. *irrésolu* = Sp. Pg. *irresoluto* = It. *irresoluto, irrisoluto,* < L. *irresolutus, inresolutus,* not loosed, < *in-* priv. + *resolutus,* loosed, resolved: see *resolute.*] Not resolute or firm in purpose; unable to form a resolution; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation.

A lukewarm, *irresolute* Man did never any thing well.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The Scripture therefore alloweth not to the *irresolute* and the inconstant the name of men; they are said to be children, tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

=Syn. Vacillating, hesitating, undecided, unsettled, faltering.

irresolutely (i-rez'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute or wavering manner.

irresoluteness (i-rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being irresolute.

irresolution (i-rez-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *irrésolution* = Sp. *irresolución* = Pg. *irresolução* = It. *irresoluzione;* as *in-*[3] + *resolution,* after *irresolute.*] Lack of resolution; lack of decision or purpose; vacillation.

I was weary of continual *irresolution,* and a perpetual equipoise of the mind. *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 96.

=Syn. Indecision, hesitancy, wavering, faltering.

irresolvability (ir-ē-zol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irresolvable:* see *-bility.*] Absence of resolvability; the state or quality of being irresolvable.

irresolvable (ir-ē-zol'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolvable.*] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved.

The *irresolvable* nebulæ which exhibit bright lines in all probability consist . . . of glowing gas without anything solid in them.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 308.

irresolvableness (ir-ē-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Irresolvability.

irresolved (ir-ē-zolvd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolved.*] Not resolved; irresolute; not settled in opinion; undetermined.

Many ingenious men continue yet *irresolved* in this noble controversy. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

While a person is *irresolved,* he suffers all the force of temptation to call upon him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, IV. xi.

irresolvedly (ir-ē-zol'ved-li), *adv.* Without settled opinion; inconclusively. [Rare.]

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things which some take to be the elements, and others the principles, of all mixed bodies. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

irrespective (ir-ē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *respective.*] **1**†. Not regarding particular circumstances or conditions.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins.
Hammond.

2. Regardless; not taking account; independent: followed by *of* before an object: also often used adverbially, there being no noun to which it can be directly attached: as, to do one's duty, *irrespective of* consequences.

No abstract intellectual plan of life
Quite *irrespective of* life's plainest laws.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Irrespective of the form of government, frequent wars generate permanent military forces.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

3†. Not showing respect; disrespectful.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.
Sir C. Cornwallis, Supp. to Cabala, p. 101.

irrespectively (ir-ē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* Without regard to, or not taking into account, other matters or considerations: with *of,* formerly with *to.*

They advance to such a state of strength as to be able to feed on the solid meat of vertue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man *irrespectively to* humane praise.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. § 4.

irrespirable (ir-ē-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [< LL. *irrespirabilis, inrespirabilis,* that cannot be breathed, < L. *in-* priv. + **respirabilis,* that may be breathed: see *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration: as, an *irrespirable* atmosphere.

irresponsibility (ir-ē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irresponsabilité;* as *irresponsible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or state of being irresponsible; lack of or freedom from responsibility.

The demands of society and the worry of servants so draw upon the nervous energy of women that they are glad to escape occasionally to the *irresponsibility* of hotel life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.

irresponsible (ir-ē-spon'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irresponsable;* as *in-*[3] + *responsible.*] **1.** Not responsible; not subject to responsibility; not to be held accountable, or called into question: as, an *irresponsible* government; the *irresponsible* control of wealth.

That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow for the future, may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside-down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

They left the crown what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible.*
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Not capable of or chargeable with responsibility; unable to respond to obligation, as an insolvent debtor; not subject to or incurring legal responsibility, as an infant or idiot for his acts; not of a responsible nature or character.

irresponsibly (ir-ē-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In an irresponsible manner; so as to be irresponsible.

irresponsive (ir-ē-spon'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *responsive.*] Not responsive; unanswering.

irresponsiveness (ir-ē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being irresponsive, or unable or unwilling to answer.

Insensibility to pain, though usual, is liable to still more frequent exceptions, as also is the *irresponsiveness* to the address of persons other than the operator.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 65.

irrestrainable (ir-ē-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *restrainable.*] Not restrainable; incapable of being restrained or held in check. *Prynne,* Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 91.

irresuscitable (ir-ē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resuscitable.*] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

irresuscitably (ir-ē-sus'i-ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be resuscitated.

The inner man . . . sleeps now *irresuscitably* at the bottom of his stomach. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

irretention (ir-ē-ten'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *retention.*] Absence of retention; the state or quality of being irretentive; want of power to retain.

From *irretention* of memory he [Kant] could not recollect the letters which composed his name.
De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.

irretentive (ir-ē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retentive.*] Not retentive or apt to retain.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive.* *Skelton,* Deism Revealed, iv.

irretraceable (ir-ē-trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retraceable.*] Not retraceable.

irretrievability (ir-ē-trē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irretrievable:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition

of being irretrievable; incapability of recovery or reparation.

Pathetically shadowing out the fatal *irretrievability* of early errors in life. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

irretrievable (ir-ē-trē′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, an *irretrievable* loss.

The condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is *irretrievable.* *Spectator*, No. 423.

=**Syn.** See list under *irremediable.*

irretrievableness (ir-ē-trē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

irretrievably (ir-ē-trē′va-bli), *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

irreturnable (ir-ē-tėr′na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *returnable.*] Not returnable; incapable of returning or of being returned.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 429.

irrevealable (ir-ē-vē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *revealable.*] Not revealable; incapable of being revealed.

irrevealably (ir-ē-vē′la-bli), *adv.* So as not to be revealed.

irreverence (i-rev′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *irreverence*, < OF. *irreverence*, F. *irrévérence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *irreverencia* = It. *irreverenza*, *irriverenza*, *inreverenza*, < L. *irreverentia*, *inreverentia*, irreverence, < *irreveren(t-)s*, *inreveren(t-)s*, irreverent: see *irreverent.*] The quality of being irreverent; lack of reverence or veneration; lack of due regard to the authority and character of a superior or an elder; a manifestation of irreverent feeling.

Irreverence is whan men doon not honour ther as hem oughte to doon. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Others affirm (if it be not *irreverence* to record their opinion) that even in wit he [Virgil] seems deficient by many omissions. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref., To Mr. Hobbes.

Not the slightest *irreverence* was intended in these miracle-plays, which were only dramatic performances tolerated by the mediæval Church. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 115.

=**Syn.** Disrespect, incivility, discourtesy, rudeness (all toward elders or superiors).

irreverend (i-rev′e-rend), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reverend.* Indef. 2 an erroneous form (simulating *reverend*) of *irreverent.*] 1. Not reverend; unworthy of reverence; devoid of dignity or respectability: as, the *irreverend* old age of a miser.—2†. Irreverent.

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before. *Strype*, Abp. Grindal, App. ii.

irreverent (i-rev′e-rent), *a.* [< OF. *irreverent*, F. *irrévérent* = Sp. Pg. *irreverente* = It. *irreverente*, *irriverente*, *inreverente*, < L. *irreveren(t-)s*, *inreveren(t-)s*, not reverent, < *in-* priv. + *reveren(t-)s*, reverent: see *reverent.*] Not reverent; manifesting or characterized by irreverence; deficient in veneration or respect: as, to be *irreverent* toward one's superiors or elders; an *irreverent* expression.

There are not so eloquent books in the world as the Scriptures; neither should a man come to any kind of handling of them with uncircumcised lips, as Moses speaks, or with an extemporal and *irreverent*, or over-homely and vulgar language. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Sir Gawain — nay,
Brother, I need not tell thee foolish words—
A reckless and *irreverent* knight was he.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

I hope it will not be *irreverent* for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 212.

irreverential (i-rev-e-ren′shal), *a.* [= ML. *irreverentialis* (rare); as *in-*[3] + *reverential.*] Pertaining to or marked by irreverence. [Rare.]

Irreverential pleasure. *George Eliot*, Essays.

irreverently (i-rev′e-rent-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without reverence.

Who can with patience hear this filthy, rascally fool speak so *irreverently* of persons eminent both in greatness and piety? *Milton*, Defence of the People of England.

irreversibility (ir-ē-vėr-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreversible:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being irreversible; incapability of reversal or inversion.

irreversible (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reversible.*] 1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or inverted.—2. Not to be recalled or annulled.

An uncertain sentence, which must stand eternally *irreversible*, be it good or bad. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 333.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible.* *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

irreversibleness (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible; irreversibility.

irreversibly (ir-ē-vėr′si-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed or annulled.

irrevocability (i-rev″ō-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrévocabilité* = Sp. *irrevocabilidad* = Pg. *irrevocabilidade* = It. *irrevocabilità;* as *irrevocable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state of being irrevocable.

irrevocable (i-rev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrévocable* = Sp. *irrevocable* = Pg. *irrevocavel* = It. *irrevocabile*, *inrevocabile*, < L. *irrevocabilis*, *inrevocabilis*, that cannot be called back, < *in-* priv. + *revocabilis*, that can be called back: see *revocable.*] Not revocable; not to be revoked or recalled; that cannot be repealed or annulled: as, an *irrevocable* decree.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom
Which I have pass'd upon her; she is banish'd.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3, 85.

irrevocableness (i-rev′ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Irrevocability.

irrevocably (i-rev′ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; so as to preclude recall or repeal.

irrevoluble† (i-rev′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *revoluble.*] Not revoluble; having no revolution.

Progressing the datelesse and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

irrhetorical (ir-ē-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive. [Rare.]

irrigable (ir′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **irrigabilis*, < *irrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] Capable of being irrigated; that may be made productive by irrigation.

The question of irrigating the arid but *irrigable* portion of our public domain is destined to become a leading one. *Science*, IV. 158.

irrigate (ir′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irrigated*, ppr. *irrigating.* [< L. *irrigatus*, *inrigatus*, pp. of *irrigare*, *inrigare* (> It. *irrigare* = F. *irriguer*), bring water to or upon, wet, irrigate, < *in*, upon, + *rigare*, water, wet, moisten, akin to E. *rain*[1], q. v.] 1. To pass a liquid over or through; moisten by a flow of water or other liquid.

Lister for some years *irrigated* a wound with carbolic lotion during the operation, and at the dressings when it was exposed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 679.

Specifically—2. To water, as land, by causing a stream or streams to be distributed over it. ★See *irrigation.*

irrigation (ir-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *irrigation* = Pr. *irrigacio* = Pg. *irrigação* = It. *irrigazione*, < L. *irrigatio(n-)*, *inrigatio(n-)*, a watering, < *irrigare*, *inrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening; the covering of anything with water or other liquid for the purpose of making or keeping it moist, as in local medical treatment; especially, the distribution of water over the surface of land to promote the growth of plants. The irrigation of land is often artificially effected by elaborate and costly means, consisting of machinery for raising the water from streams or reservoirs, and ditches through which to distribute it; and many regions depend upon such artificial irrigation for their productiveness.

By *irrigation* is meant the application of the waters of a running stream by a riparian proprietor in the cultivation of his land by artificial means, and not the overflowing of its natural banks by periodical or extraordinary freshets or swellings of the stream beyond the customary quantity flowing therein. *Washburn*, Eas. and Serv. (3d ed.), p. 308.

Bedwork irrigation, a method of irrigation especially applicable to level ground, in which the earth is thrown into beds or ridges.—**Upward irrigation**, a method of irrigation in which the water rises upward through the soil, instead of being carried off through drains, as in the ordinary circumstances.

irrigator (ir′i-gā-tor), *n.* [< *irrigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which irrigates; specifically, an apparatus, such as a fountain-syringe, for washing a wound or a diseased surface, or a surface to be disinfected.

irriguous (i-rig′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *irriguo*, < L. *irriguus*, *inriguus*, supplied with water, < *in*, in, upon, + *riguus*, watered, < *rigare*, water; cf. *irrigate.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

Like Gideon's fleece, *irriguous* with a dew from heaven, when much of the vicinage is dry. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 610.

With ale *irriguous*, undismay'd I hear
The frequent dun ascend my lofty dome
Importunate. *Warton*, Oxford Ale, p. 127.

2. Of such a nature as to irrigate; affording irrigation.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

irrisible (i-riz′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *risible.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

irrision (i-rizh′on), *n.* [= F. *irrision* = Sp. *irrisión* = Pg. *irrisão* = It. *irrisione*, *inrisione*, < L. *irrisio(n-)*, *inrisio(n-)*, a mocking, deriding, < *irridere*, *inridere*, laugh at, mock, deride, < *in*, in, on, to, + *ridere*, laugh; cf. *derision.*] The act of sneering or laughing derisively; mockery; derision. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then he againe, by way of *irrision*, Ye say very true indeed—That will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

To abstain from doing all affronts, . . . and mockings of our neighbour, not giving him appellatives of scorn or *irrision.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

Irrisor (i-rī′sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *irrisor*, *inrisor*, a derider, mocker, scoffer, < *irridere*, *inridere*, laugh at: see *irrision.*] 1. The leading and name-giving genus of birds of the family *Irrisoridæ*, founded by Lesson in 1831. *I. erythrorhynchus*, the best-known species, is glossy-blackish, with



Wood-hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchus*).

coralline bill and feet, and the lateral tail-feathers white-tipped. *Irrisor* (*Scoptelus*) *aterrimus* and *Irrisor* (*Rhinopomastes*) *cyanomelas* are other examples.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ:* as, the black *irrisor;* the Namaqua *irrisor.*

Irrisoridæ (ir-i-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irrisor* + *-idæ.*] An African family of picarian birds, related to the *Upupidæ*, having a long, slender, curved bill, as in that family, but the tail long and graduated, the head crestless, and the plumage glossy; the irrisors or wood-hoopoes. These birds are of arboreal and scansorial habits, though not yoke-toed; they are restless and noisy, and emit an offensive odor. There are 6 or 8 well-determined species, of the genera *Irrisor*, *Scoptelus*, and *Rhinopomastes.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

irrisory (i-rī′so-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *irrisorio*, < LL. *irrisorius*, *inrisorius*, mocking, < *irrisor*, *inrisor*, a mocker: see *Irrisor.*] Addicted to laughing derisively or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a pleader. *Landor.*

★**irritability** (ir″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irritabilité* = Sp. *irritabilidad* = Pg. *irritabilidade* = It. *irritabilità*, < L. *irritabilita(t-)s*, *inritabilita(t-)s*, irritability, < *irritabilis*, *inritabilis*, irritable: see *irritable.*] 1. The quality of being irritable; an irritable state or condition of the mind; proneness to mental irritation; irascibility; petulance: as, *irritability* of temper.

Towards Phœbe, as we have said, she was affectionate, . . . yet with a continually recurring pettishness and *irritability.* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. In *physiol.*, the property of nerve, muscle, or other active tissue of reacting upon stimuli; in muscles, specifically, the property of contracting when stimulated.

The *irritability* of the nerves and muscles is permanently maintained only so long as both are acted upon in their natural positions by the circulating blood. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 106.

3. In *bot.*, that endowment of a vegetable organism by virtue of which a motion takes place in it in response to an external stimulus. Such motion may be obvious in a special organ and sudden, as in the sensitive-plant and Venus's fly-trap, or slow, as in the coiling of a tendril; or it may be internal in the protoplasm, of which while living irritability is a fundamental property, and from which, indeed, the outward motion proceeds. "The external stimulus may be mechanical, simply the contact of a foreign body, or electrical, or chemical; a sudden change from light to darkness, or a variation in the intensity of the illumination, sometimes acts as a stimulus." (*Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 301.) Irritability is nearly the same as sensitiveness. See *sensitive-plant, protoplasm.*

irritable (ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irritable* = Sp. *irritable* = Pg. *irritavel* = It. *irritabile*, < L. *irritabilis*, *inritabilis*, easily excited, < *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] 1. Susceptible to mental irritation; liable to the excitement of anger or passion; irascible; petulant.

Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty; others grow morbid and *irritable.* *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 108.

2. Susceptible to physical irritation; capable of being stimulated to action by external agency; liable to contract, shrink, become inflamed, etc., when excited or stimulated: as, *irritable* nerves; an *irritable* wound.—3. Specifically, in *physiol.* and *bot.*, possessing the property of irritability.

Strictly speaking, the glands ought to be called *irritable*, as the term sensitive generally implies consciousness; but no one supposes that the sensitive plant is conscious.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 19.

4. Responding quickly to a stimulus; sensitive; impressible.

One cannot help having an *irritable* brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again, without stirrups, whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. *J. H. Ewing*, Dandelion Clocks.

Our modern nerves, our *irritable* sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 220.

=Syn. 1. *Passionate*, etc. (see *irascible*); fretful, peevish.

irritableness (ir'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

irritably (ir'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an irritable manner; so as to cause or manifest irritation.

irritament† (ir'i-tạ-ment), *n.* [= OF. *iritement* = Sp. *irritamiento* = Pg. *irritamento* = It. *irritamento*, *inritamento*, < L. *irritamentum*, *inritamentum*, an incitement, provocative, < *irritare*, *inritare*, incite: see *irritate*[1].] An irritating cause or irritant; a provocative; an incentive.

Irregular dispensations . . . are . . . the perilous *irritaments* of carnal and spiritual enmity.
N. Ward, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 233.

irritancy[1] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[1] + *-cy*.] The state of being irritant or of exciting irritation; the quality of irritating.

irritancy[2] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[2] + *-cy*.] In *Scots law*, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void. *Imp. Dict.*

irritant[1] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irritant* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritante*, < L. *irritan(t-)s*, *inritan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] I. *a.* Irritating; exasperating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; causing inflammation: as, an *irritant* poison.

II. *n.* That which irritates or exasperates; specifically, a therapeutic agent that causes pain, heat, or tension, or a poison that produces inflammation.

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are irritant poisons. . . . Clematis is one of the best known *irritants* of this class.
Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.

irritant[2] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* [< LL. *irritan(t-)s*, *inritan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare*, *inritare*, make void, invalidate: see *irritate*[2].] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant:* that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance.
Sir J. Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, v.

Irritant clause, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed declaring void specified acts if done by the party holding under the deed.

irritate[1] (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irritated*, ppr. *irritating*. [< L. *irritatus*, *inritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, *inritare* (> It. *irritare* = Sp. Pg. *irritar* = F. *irriter*, > E. *irrite*[1]), excite, irritate, incite, stimulate.] 1. To excite to resentment or anger; annoy; vex; exasperate: as, to be *irritated* by an officious or a tedious person.

Not to molest, or *irritate*, or raise
A laugh at his expense, is slender praise.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 318.

2. To excite to automatic action by external agency, as organic tissue; produce motion, contraction, or inflammation in by stimulation: as, to *irritate* the skin by chafing or the nerves by teasing.

When a nerve is *irritated* not far from its termination in a muscle, the effect is but small.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 19.

3†. To give greater force or energy to; excite.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them.
Bacon.

Music too,
By Spartans lov'd, is temper'd by the law;
Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Provoke*, *Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*); fret, chafe, nettle, sting, annoy, gall, inflame, excite, anger, enrage.

irritate[1]† (ir'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *irritatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Excited; exasperated; intensified.

The heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*

irritate[2]† (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *irritatus*, *inritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, *inritare*, make void, invalidate, < L. *irritus*, *inritus*, void, invalid: see *irrite*[2].] To render null and void. *Bramhall.*

irritating (ir'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

Poor relations are undeniably *irritating*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

The peasantry of France, though freed from the most oppressive, were still subject to some of the most *irritating* of feudal burdens. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

irritatingly (ir'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In an irritating manner or degree; so as to irritate.

Her story, it is right to add, is not only fearfully crude, but *irritatingly* well-intentioned also.
Athenæum, No. 3194, p. 49.

irritation (ir-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irritation* = Sp. *irritación* = Pg. *irritação* = It. *irritazione*, *inritazione*, < L. *irritatio(n-)*, *inritatio(n-)*, < *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] 1. The act of irritating, or the state of being irritated; impatient or angry excitement; provocation; exasperation.

It may appear strange that Marlborough should have continued in command in spite of so many causes of *irritation*, but he was implored by his Whig friends to do so.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Stimulation; incitement; a stirring up to activity. [Rare.]

Therefore was nothing committed to historie but matters of great and excellent persons & things, that the same by *irritation* of good courages (such as emulation causeth) might worke more effectually.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

3. In *physiol.*, the act of evoking some action, or change of state, in a muscle, nerve, or other living tissue, by some chemical, physical, or pathological agent; the state or action thus evoked.

irritative (ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *irritatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritativo;* as *irritate*[1] + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is a "counter-working against the *irritative* cause."
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med.

2. Accompanied with or produced by irritation.—**Irritative fever.** See *fever*[1].

irritatory (ir'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *irritate*[1] + *-ory*.] Exciting; stimulating; irritating. [Rare.]

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 45.

irrite[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *irriter*, < L. *irritare*, incite, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] To irritate; exasperate; influence; provoke.

Irriting and prouoking men unto anger.
Grafton, Edw. V., an. 1.

irrite[2]† (i-rīt'), *a.* [< ME. *irrite*, < OF. *irrite* = Sp. *irrito* = Pg. It. *irrito*, < L. *irritus*, *inritus*, undecided, unfixed, invalid, void, < *in-* priv. + *ratus*, decided, fixed: see *rate*[2].] Invalid; of no force; vain; ineffectual; useless.

These *irrite*, forceless, bugbear excommunications, the ridiculous affordments of a mercenary power, are not unlike those old night-spells which blind people had from mongrel witches. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 180.

irrorate† (ir'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irroratus*, *inroratus*, pp. of *irrorare*, *inrorare*, wet with dew (> It. *inrorare*, *irrorare* = Pg. *irrorar*), < *in*, upon, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.] To moisten with dew.

irrorate (ir'ō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *irroratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, dotted with white or light color, as if with dewdrops; in *entom.*, marked with minute dots of color: said especially of the wings of lepidopters when numerous single scales differ from the ground color.

irrorated (ir'ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *irrorate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *irrorate*.

irroration (ir-ō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irroration;* as *irrorate* + *-ion*.] 1†. The act of bedewing, or the state of being moistened with dew.

If during the discharge the *irroration* should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fecundated.
Trans. of Spallanzani's Dissertations. (*Latham.*)

2. In *entom.*, an ill-defined color-mark formed by scattered dots or scales, as on a butterfly's wing.

irrotational (ir-ō-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rotational*.] Not rotational; devoid of rotation.

The equations which form the foundations of the mathematical theory of fluid motions were fully laid down by Lagrange and the great mathematicians of the end of the last century, but the number of solutions of cases of fluid motion which had been actually worked out remained very small, and almost all of these belonged to a particular type of fluid motion, which has been since named the *irrotational* type. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 43.

Irrotational motion in *hydrodynamics*, of a fluid, a motion in which the infinitesimal parts have no angular velocity of rotation about their own axes—that is to say, if any infinitesimal spherical particle of the fluid were suddenly to become solidified, it would move without turning, although its path would not generally be rectilinear. Though all the particles of a fluid were moving in parallel straight lines, its motion would not necessarily be irrotational; for if parts moving side by side had different velocities, a solidified particle would rotate.

irrubrical (i-rö'bri-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rubrical*.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

irrugate† (ir'ö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irrugatus*, *inrugatus*, pp. of *irrugare*, *inrugare*, wrinkle, < *in*, in, upon, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] To lay in folds; wrinkle.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinckle their faces. *Palace of Pleasure*, I., F. 4. (*Nares.*)

irrupted (i-rup'ted), *a.* [< L. *irruptus*, *inruptus*, pp. of *irrumpere*, *inrumpere*, break or burst in, rush in, < *in*, in, + *rumpere*, break, burst: see *rupture*.] Broken violently; disrupted. [Rare.]

irruption (i-rup'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irruption* = Sp. *irrupcion* = Pg. *irrupção* = It. *irruzione*, < L. *irruptio(n-)*, *inruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting in, < *irrumpere*, *inrumpere*, pp. *irruptus*, *inruptus*, break in: see *irrupted*.] A bursting in; a breaking or rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton, S. A., l. 1567.

In 1388 the Austrians made an *irruption* into the territory of Glarus with an army of fifteen thousand men.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 318.

A grand *irruption* of angels follows, filling the sky with song and holy gratulation.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 12.

=Syn. Foray, raid.

irruptive (i-rup'tiv), *a.* [< *irrupt(ed)* + *-ive*.] Bursting in; rushing in or upon anything.

Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Ode to Justice.

Irvingia (ėr-vin'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), named after Dr. *Irving*, R. N.] A small genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Simaroubaceæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx 4- or 5-parted, the petals 4 or 5 in number, the stamens 10, and the ovary 2-celled. They are trees with curious annulated branches, alternate simple and entire leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of small, yellow, odorous flowers. Four species, natives of tropical Africa, Malacca, and Indo-China, are known. *I. Gabonensis*, a tree 40 feet high, is the wild mango, dika-bread, or bread-tree of Africa. The seeds are the part eaten, and also contain an oil o. ..% similar to cocoa-butter, which is used by the natives in cooking.

Irvingism (ėr'ving-izm), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine and practice peculiar to Edward Irving or the Irvingites, or adherence to that system. See *Irvingite*.

Great writers, of world-wide fame, have devoted themselves to studying Gnosticism and Montanism, but scorn to bestow a thought on Quakerism, *Irvingism*, and above all on Methodism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 112.

Irvingite (ėr'ving-īt), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a religious denomination called after Edward Irving (1792–1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was settled in London in 1822, promulgated mystical doctrines, and was excommunicated in 1833. Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the *Catholic Apostolic Church*, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are not numerous, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

iry† (īr'i), *a.* [< *ire*[2] + *-y*[1].] Angry.

We flame with that which doth our soules refine;
For in our Soules the *iry* pow'r it is
That makes vs at vnhallowed thoughts repine.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 74.

is (iz). The third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*. See *be*[1]. The form *is* was formerly, and is still dialectally, used for all persons of the singular, and in negro speech also for all persons of the plural. Such use in Chaucer, as in modern authors, is in imitation of dialect speech.

I *is* as ille a millere as are ye.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 125.

Il hail, by God, Aleyn, thou *is* a fonne.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

-is[1]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[1].

-is[2]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[2].

isaac (ī′zak), *n.* [A corrupted form of *haysuck*, ★q. v.] The hedge-sparrow. *Halliwell.*

isabel, isabelle (iz′a-bel), *n.* [< F *isabelle* = It. *isabella* = Pg. *isabel* (Sp. *isabelino*, adj.), a color so called; < *Isabelle*, a woman's name. Color terms are often taken from personal or local names without any particular reason; and there is no need to put faith in the stories which connect the name with that of various Isabelles of history.] A yellowish-gray or grayish-buff color; a kind of drab. A mixture by rotating disks of ¾ black, ¼ bright chrome-yellow, and ½ white gives an isabel-yellow. Also *isabella*, *isabel-yellow*.

Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called l'Isabeau, or the *Isabella;* a kind of whitish-yellow-dingy.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 298.

The colour of the Fennec is a very pale fawn, or *isabel* colour, sometimes being almost of a creamy whiteness.
J. G. Wood, Pop. Nat. Hist., p. 73.

isabelita (iz-a-be-lē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *Isabel*, a woman's name.] A West Indian name of the angel-fish, *Holacanthus ciliaris*.

isabella (iz-a-bel′ä), *n.* [See *isabel*.] Same as *isabel*.

Similarly white, but with the ornamental feathers of the head, breast, and back of a rusty *isabella* color, is the buff-backed cattle-egret. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 178.

If, on being removed therefrom and rinsed in cold water, the swatch assumes, when immersed in a solution of acetate of alumina, a deep yellowish tinge (*isabella* colour), the oiling is quite what it should be.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 324.

isabella-wood (iz-a-bel′ä-wůd), *n.* The red bay, ★*Persea Borbonia*.

isabelle, *n.* See *isabel*.

isabelline (iz a-bel′in), *a.* [= Sp. *isabelino*, < ★NL. *isabellinus;* as *isabel*(*l*) + *-ine*[1].] Resembling isabel; of the hue called isabel.

The upper plumage of every bird . . . is of one uniform *isabelline* or sand color.
Canon Tristram, Ornith. of N. Africa (in the Ibis).

Isabelline bear, the *Ursus isabellinus*, a pale variety of the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), found in the Himalayas.

isabel-yellow (iz′a-bel-yel″ō), *n.* Same as *isabel*.

isabnormal (ī-sab-nôr′mal), *a.* Same as *isoabnormal*.

isadelphous (ī-sa-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having the stamens in the phalanges or bundles equal in number, as some diadelphous flowers.

isagoge† (ī-sa-gō′jē), *n.* [Also *isagogue;* < L. *isagoge*, *isagoga*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*, an introduction, < *εἰσάγειν*, lead in, introduce, < *εἰς*, into, + *ἄγειν*, lead: see *act*.] An introduction.—**The Isagoge of Porphyry**, an introduction to the book of Categories of Aristotle, written by the Neoplatonist Porphyry in the third century A. D. It treats mainly of the five predicables.

isagogic (ī-sa-goj′ik), *a.* [< L. *isagogicus*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός*, introductory, < *εἰσαγωγή*, introduction: see *isagoge*.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the interpretation of the Bible.

The formal, introductory or *isagogic*, studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 208.

isagogical (ī-sa-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *isagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *isagogic*.

isagogics (ī-sa-goj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *isagogic:* see *-ics*.] That department of theological study which treats of the books forming the canon of Scripture, individually and collectively, their authorship, the date and place of their composition, their contents, style, inspiration, and any particular questions connected with them. Also called *Biblical introduction*.

isagoguet, *n.* Same as *isagoge*.

Isaianic (ī-zā-yan′ik), *a.* [< *Isaiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Isaiah, a Hebrew prophet and the traditional author of the book of Isaiah.

The question of the *Isaianic* or non-*Isaianic* origin of the disputed prophecies (especially xl.–lxvi.) must be decided on grounds of exegesis alone.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 379.

isandrous (ī-san′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla.

isantherous (ī-san′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, having the anthers equal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

isanthous (ī-san′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, having regular flowers.

Isanthus (ī-san′thus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the nearly regular corolla; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A monotypic genus of North American plants, belonging to the family *Menthaceæ*, having a 5-lobed regular bell-shaped calyx, and a corolla with a bell-shaped border and 5 nearly equal spreading lobes. The single species, *I. brachiatus*, the false pennyroyal, is a low, much-branched annual plant, with nearly entire lanceolate leaves and small pale-blue flowers on axillary peduncles. It occurs from Quebec to Minnesota and southward to Georgia and Texas.

isapostolic (ī-sap-os-tol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀποστολικός*, apostolic: see *apostolic*.] Equal to the apostles: an epithet specifically given in the calendar of the Greek Church to bishops of apostolic consecration (for instance, St. Abercius of Hieropolis), holy and eminent women of the apostolic company (as St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thecla), the first preachers of the Christian faith in a country (as St. Nina in Georgia), and persons of royal or princely rank who have promoted the success of Christianity (as St. Constantine and St. Helena).

Isaria (ī-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1829), so called in allusion to likeness of organs; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal.] A genus of fungi of the family *Stilbaceæ*. They are floccose in appearance, with an elongated receptacle. They are found on a great variety of substances; some species, as *I. pulveracea* and *I. Sphingum*, attack and destroy various insects. (*E. L. Trouessart*, Microbes (trans.), pp. 48, 49.) From observations of Tulasne and others, it is now known that some reputed species of *Isaria*, including *I. Sphingum*, *I. farinosa*, and *I. arachnophila*, are really only stages in the development of other genera, especially *Cordyceps*.

Isariacei (ī-sā-ri-ā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isaria* + *-aceæ*.] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, or filamentous molds, containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. The spellings *Isariadeæ*, *Isarideæ*, *Isarieæ*, and *Isariei* have been used by different authors, and the group has been called a family, tribe, division, etc., with some variation in its scope.

isarioid (ī-sā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Isaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria*.

isathyd (ī′sa-thid), *n.* [< *isat*(*in*) + *hyd*(*rogen*).] A substance formed from isatin by reduction with ammonium sulphid.

isatic (ī-sat′ik), *a.* [< *Isatis*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isatin; derived from isatin: as, *isatic* acid ($C_8H_7NO_3$), an acid formed by the action of caustic alkalis upon isatin.

Isatideæ (ī-sā-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Isatis*[1] (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isatis*, characterized by having the silique short, indehiscent, inarticulate, often crustaceous, winged, and 1-celled and 1-seeded or rarely 2-seeded.

isatin (ī′sā-tin), *n.* [< *Isatis*[1] + *-in*[2].] A compound ($C_8H_5NO_2$) obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant luster. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odor.

Isatis[1] (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *isatis*, < Gr. *ἰσάτις*, an herb with a milky juice used in healing wounds, a coloring plant, woad.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Sinapeæ*, having the pod large, orbicular, oblong or linear, corneous, and with the margin coriaceous or foliaceous. They are annual or perennial erect herbs, with entire leaves, and the cauline sagittate in outline. About 50 species are known. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and eastern Asia. One species, *I. tinctoria*, called *woad* or *asp-of-Jerusalem*, was cultivated by the ancient Britons to stain the skin blue, but it is now cultivated in few localities. *I. indigotica* is still cultivated as a dye-plant in the north of China.

isatis[2] (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [< NL. *isatis*, a specific name, *Canis isatis*, bestowed by J. G. Gmelin (1760): said to be from a vernacular name.] The white or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

The *isatis*, or Arctic fox.
J. D. Godman, Amer. Nat. Hist. (2d ed.), I. 268.

Iscariotical (is-kar-i-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *Iscariot* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to Judas Iscariot, that one of Christ's twelve apostles who betrayed him; Judas-like; treacherous.

In the Evangelical and reformed use of this sacred censure, no such prostitution, no such *Iscariotical* drifts are to be doubted, as that Spiritual doom and sentence should invade worldly possession.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

ischt, ischet, *v. i.* See *ish*.

ischæmia, ischæmic. See *ischemia, ischemic*.

ischemia, ischæmia (is-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχαιμος*, stanching blood, styptic, < *ἰσχειν*, hold, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, local anemia produced by vasoconstriction or by other local obstacles to the arterial flow.

Rothmund mentions two . . . cases of *ischæmia* of the retina. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 363.

ischemic, ischæmic (is-kē′mik), *a.* [< *ischemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ischemia.

ischesis (is-kē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχειν*, hold, restrain, a form of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic*.] Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion. *Dunglison*.

ischia, *n.* Plural of *ischium*.

ischiadic (is-ki-ad′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiadico*, < L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, of or relating to the hips, having gout in the hips, < *ἰσχιάς* (*ἰσχιαδ-*), gout in the hips, sciatica, prop. adj. (sc. *νόσος*, disease), < *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, the hips: see *ischium*.] Same as *ischiatic*.

ischiagra (is-ki-ag′rä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *ἄγρα*, a taking: see *podagra*, *chiragra*, etc.] In *pathol.*, gout in the hip; ischialgia.

ischial (is′ki-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *-al*.] Same as *ischiatic*.—**Ischial callosity.** See *callosity*.

ischialgia (is-ki-al′ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the ★region of the ischium; sciatica.

ischiatic (is-ki-at′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiatico;* var. of *ischiadic*, taken as < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *-atic*[1]. Cf. *sciatic, sciatica.*] Of or pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also *ischiadic, ischial.*—**Ischiatic symphysis,** a remarkable union of right and left ischia which occurs in some birds, as the American ostrich.

ischiatocele (is-ki-at′ō-sēl), *n.* An improper form of *ischiocele*.

ischiocapsular (is″ki-ō-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *ischium* + L. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*.] Ischiatic and capsular: applied to that part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint which is connected with the ischium.

ischiocaudal (is″ki-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ischium*, hip-joint, + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tail: applied to a muscle connecting these parts.

II. *n.* A muscle which in some animals passes from the ischium to the tail.

ischiocavernosus (is″ki-ō-kav-ėr-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *ischiocavernosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *ischiocavernous*.] A muscle of the penis, arising chiefly from the ischium, and inserted into the crus penis. Also called *erector penis* and *erector clitoridis*.

ischiocavernous (is″ki-ō-kav′ėr-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ischiocavernosus*, < *ischium* + L. *cavernosum* (*corpus*).] Pertaining to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum of the penis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischiocele (is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the sciatic notch. Also improperly *ischiatocele*.

ischiocerite (is-ki-os′ė-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] One of the joints of the developed antenna of a crustacean, borne with the scaphocerite upon the basicerite, and bearing the merocerite. See *antenna*, 1.

A basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate, . . . here called the scaphocerite, is articulated; while to its inner portion an *ischiocerite* is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 273.

ischiococcygeal (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< *ischiococcygeus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the coccyx; ischiocaudal: as, an *ischiococcygeal* muscle.

ischiococcygeus (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *ischiococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ischium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle which in some animals connects the ischium and the coccyx.

ischiofibular (is″ki-ō-fib′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ischium* + *fibula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the fibula, or connecting these bones, as the long head of the human biceps femoris or biceps femoris muscle.

ischio-iliac (is″ki-ō-il′i-ak), *a.* [< *ischium* + *ilium* + *-ac*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the ilium.

ischion (is′ki-on), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ischium*.

ischiopodite (is-ki-op′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] The third joint of a developed endopodite, between the basipodite and the meropodite. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *endopodite*.

ischiopubic (is″ki-ō-pū′bik), *a.* [< *ischium* + *pubis* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining both to the ischium and to the pubis.

When the two ventral pieces are united at the *ischiopubic* symphysis, as they are in the Marsupialia, many Rodents, Artiodactyla, and Perissodactyla, the pelvis is elongated in form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 486.

2. Containing or consisting of both ischium and pubis; being a pubo-ischium: as, the *ischiopubic* bone of reptiles.

ischiorectal (is″ki-ō-rek′tal), *a.* [< *ischium* + *rectum* + *-al.*] Connecting, situated between, or otherwise pertaining to the ischium and the rectum.—**Ischiorectal fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.

ischiorrhogic (is″ki-ō-rō′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχιορρωγικός*, limping, lit. with broken hips, < *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, hip, + *ῥώξ* (*ῥωγ-*), a break, broken bit, < *ῥηγνύναι*, perf. *ἔρρωγα*, break.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of iambic trimeter which has not only a spondee or trochee for an iambus in the sixth or last place, as in the choliamb, but a spondee in the fifth place also (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | – – – ⏓ for ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏓). The word *ischiorrhogic*, literally 'broken at the hip-joint,' was meant to describe the meter as 'lame' (see *choliamb*) or unrhythmical at a point short of the extremity or last foot. This meter was employed, like the choliamb, in scoptic poetry. The word has been used in a transferred sense by Hermann and other modern writers to describe any iambic verse with spondees in the inadmissible (even) places, especially a tripody in the form ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓.

II. *n.* A verse or line having this peculiarity.

ischiosacral (is″ki-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *sacrum* + *-al.*] Connecting or pertaining to the ischium and the sacrum; sacrosciatic; sacro-ischiac: as, an *ischiosacral* ligament.

ischiotibial (is″ki-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tibia, or connecting these bones, as the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles of man.

ischiovertebral (is″ki-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *vertebra* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the spinal column.

The ureter [of the porpoise] lies between the *ischio-vertebral* fascia and the peritonæum.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischium (is′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ischia* (-ä). [NL., also *ischion*, < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, hip, the hips, perhaps < *ἰσχύς*, strength, force.] 1. In *anat.*, the posterior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates, the lowermost of the three parts forming the os innominatum. It is the posterior one of two divisions of the distal part of the primitive cartilaginous rod, subsequently expanded and variously modified in shape, and normally ankylosed at the acetabulum with both ilium and pubis to form the os innominatum, with or without additional union with the other pelvic bones. It is sometimes united with its fellow of the opposite side, or with vertebræ. In man it forms the lowermost part of the haunch-bone, on which the body rests in a sitting position. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *innominatum*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

2. In *Crustacea*, the third joint of the normally 7-jointed leg; the ischiopodite.—**Ramus of the ischium,** a branch of the ischium which unites with the ramus of the pubis to bound the obturator foramen.—**Tuber ischii,** the tuberosity of the ischium, upon which the body rests in sitting. See cut under *innominatum*.

Ischnosoma (isk-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχνός*, thin, slender, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of fishes: same as *Osteoglossum*. *Spix*, 1829.—2. A large and wide-spread genus of staphylinids or rove-beetles: synonymous with *Mycetoporus*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of crustaceans. *Sars*, 1866.

ischuretic (is-kū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *ischury* + *-etic.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of relieving ischuria.

II. *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischuria.

ischuria (is-kū′ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *ischurie* = Sp. *isciuria* = Pg. *ischuria* = It. *iscuria*, < LL. *ischuria*, < Gr. *ἰσχουρία*, retention of urine, < *ἰσχουρεῖν*, suffer from retention of urine, < *ἴσχειν*, hold, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a stoppage of urine, whether due to retention or to suppression.

ischury (is′kū-ri), *n.* Same as *ischuria*.

iset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ice*.

I'se (īz). 1. A vulgar colloquialism in Scotland and the northern part of England for *I shall*.—2. A vulgar contraction for *I is*, as used for *I am*, by negroes and others in the southern United States.

-ise[1]. [Early mod. E. also *-ize;* < ME. *-ise*, < OF. *-ise*, ult. < L. *-itia:* see *-ice.*] A termination of French origin, as in *merchandise:* also spelled *-ice*, as in *cowardice*, and formerly *-ize*, as in *hazardize*, etc.

-ise[2]. [Also sometimes *-ize;* < ME. *-isen*, rare form of *-issen*, *-ishen*, etc.: see *-ish*[2].] A termination of some verbs of French origin, equivalent to and of the same origin as *-ish*[2], as in *advertise*, *divertise*, *franchise*, *enfranchise*, etc. It merges with *-ise*[3], equivalent to *-ize*.

-ise[3]. A termination of verbs, more usually spelled *-ize* (which see).

★**isenergic** (ī-se-nėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *energic.*] In *physics*, denoting equal energy: as, *isenergic* lines.

isentropic (ī-sen-trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἐντροπή*, a turning about, < *ἐντρέπειν*, turn about, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope.*]

I. *a.* In *physics*, of equal entropy.—**Isentropic lines,** lines of equal entropy. They denote the successive states of a body in which the entropy remains constant.

II. *n.* An isentropic line: usually in the plural, *isentropics*.

isepipteses (ī-sep-ip-tē′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πτῆσις*, a flight, < *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] Lines on a chart or diagram connecting the different points simultaneously reached by birds of a given species in their migrations.

isepiptesial (ī-sep-ip-tē′si-al), *a.* [< *isepipteses* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to isepipteses.

iserin, iserine (ē′zėr-in), *n.* [= Sp. *iserina;* as *Iser*(*wiese*) (see def.) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A variety of titanic iron occurring in rounded grains in the diluvium of Iserwiese, a locality of Bohemia.

Isertia (ī-sėr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. C. D. von Schreber, 1774), named after P. E. *Isert*, a German surgeon.] A genus of South American shrubs or trees, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, and to the tribe *Mussændeæ*, the type of the old tribe *Isertieæ*, having flowers with long tubular corollas, the limb divided into 5 or 6 woolly segments, large opposite and usually coriaceous leaves, and 2 large stipules. The flowers are very showy, being scarlet or sometimes white or yellow.

Isertieæ (ī-sėr-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Isertia* + *-eæ.*] A former tribe of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isertia*, which is now included in the tribe *Mussændeæ*. Also *Isertidæ* (Lindley) and *Isertiæ* (Richard).

isht (ish), *v. i.* [< ME. *ischen, isshen, issen, icen,* < OF. *issir, eissir,* < L. *exire*, go out: see *exit* and *issue.*] To go out; issue.

The shippes were a-rived, and the knyghtes *isseden* owte, and alle the other peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 42.

ish (ish), *n.* [< *ish, v.* Cf. *issue, n.*] Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out.—**Ish and entry.** In *Scots law*, the clause "with free ish and entry," in a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

-ish[1] (ish). [< ME. *-ish, -issh, -isch,* < AS. *-isc* = OS. *-isk* = OFries. *-isk* = D. *-sch* = LG. *-isch* = OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = Icel. *-skr* = Sw. *-sk*, *-isk* = Dan. *-sk* (also Rom., < HG. or LG.: It. Sp. Pg. *-esco* = F. *-esque*, also in part *-ais*, *-ois*, OF. *-ais*, *-eis*, *-ois*, see *-esque*, *-ese*), a common formative of adjectives (which are sometimes in AS. also used as nouns) from nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' as in *mennisc*, of the nature of man, human (see *mannish*, *mensk*), *folcisc*, popular (< *folc*, folk), etc., or 'of the nativity or country of,' being the reg. formative of patrial adjectives, as in *Englisc*, of the Angles (< *Engle*, *Ængle*, Angles: see *English*), *Frencisc*, French, *Scyttisc*, Scottish, *Grēcisc*, Greekish, etc.] A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, used as a regular formative of adjectives. (*a*) Of adjectives from common nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' 'being like' the object denoted by the noun, as animals, as in *apish, bearish, cattish, doggish, eelish, hoggish, mulish, owlish, piggish, snakish, brutish*, etc.; or persons or supposed beings, as *babyish, boyish, childish, girlish, devilish, duncish, foolish, foppish, ghoulish, impish, roguish*, etc.; or places, as *hellish;* or acts or qualities, as *snappish*, etc. In most of these words it has acquired by association with the noun a more or less depreciative or contemptuous force; and so in some other words, as *mannish, womanish*, in which the noun has no depreciative sense. (*b*) Of adjectives from proper nouns of country or people, being the regular formative of patrial adjectives, as in *English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish, Netherlandish, Romish, Swedish, Danish, Greekish*, etc., the suffix in some adjectives of older date being contracted to *-sh* or (especially when *t* precedes) to *-ch*, as in *Welsh* (formerly also *Welch*), *Scotch, Dutch, French*, etc. Some recently formed adjectives of this type, used colloquially or made up on occasion, have often a depreciative or diminutive implication (as in (*c*)), as in *New-Yorkish, Bostonish, Londonish*, etc. (*c*) Of adjectives from adjectives, with a diminutive force, expressed by 'rather,' 'somewhat,' as *blackish, bluish, coldish, coolish, hottish, palish, reddish, tallish, whitish, yellowish*, etc., rather black, somewhat black, blue, cold, etc.; also colloquially in occasional adjectives from nouns, as *fallish, Novemberish*, etc., somewhat like fall, November, etc.

-ish[2]. [< ME. *-ishen, -ischen, -issen,* < OF. *-iss-, -is-*, a term. of the stem of some parts (ppr., etc.) of certain verbs, < L. *-escere, -iscere*, a term. of inceptive verbs, the formative *-esc-, -isc-* (*-sc-*, Gr. *-σκ-*) being ult. cognate with E. *-ish*[1]. See *-esce, -escent*, etc.] A termination of some English verbs of French origin, or formed on the type of such verbs, having no assignable force, but being merely a terminal relic. It occurs in *abolish, astonish, banish, demolish, diminish, establish, finish, minish, punish, stablish*, etc. In some verb appears in another form *-ise*, as in *advertise*. See *-ise*[2].

Ishmaelite (ish′mā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Ishmael* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Genesis (xxi. 14), was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His twelve sons were "princes" or heads of tribes. The Arabs regard him as their ancestor.

They had golden earrings, because they were *Ishmaelites*.
Judges viii. 24.

2. One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was "against every man, and every man's hand against him" (Gen. xvi. 12); one at war with society.

Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little *Ishmaelite*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvii.

Ishmaelitish (ish′mā-el-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Ishmaelite* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Ishmaelites; partaking of the nature of an Ishmaelite.

ishpingo (ish-ping′gō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?)] The Santa Fé cinnamon (see supplement).

Isiac (ī′si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Isiacus*, < Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, < *Ἰσις*, Isis: see *Isis.*] Relating to Isis: as, the *Isiac* mysteries; *Isiac* priests.—**Isiac table,** a plate of copper, of unknown origin, bearing representations of most of the Egyptian deities, with Isis in the middle. It first came to notice in the collection of Cardinal Bembo, after the sack of Rome by the troops of the emperor Charles V. in 1527. It was assumed to be a genuine relic of Egyptian antiquity. It is now in the royal gallery of Turin. Comparison with the print of it by Vico, published in 1559, shows it to be much mutilated.

isiclet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *icicle*.

isidia, *n.* Plural of *isidium*.

isidiiferous (ī-sid-i-if′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing isidia, or isidioid excrescences. Also *isidiophorous*.

They [pycnides] are very common on the margin of the thallus of *isidiiferous* states of Peltigera canina and P. rufescens, where they have often been mistaken for spermogones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

isidioid (ī-sid′i-oid), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of isidia, or provided with isidia. Also *isidiose*.

The *isidioid* condition in crustaceous thalli is the basis of the old pseudo-genus Isidium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

isidiophorous (ī-sid-i-of′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *-φορός*, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *isidiiferous*.

isidiose (ī-sid′i-ōs), *a.* [< *isidium* + *-ose.*] Same as *isidioid*.

isidium (ī-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *isidia* (-ä). [NL.] In *bot.*, one of certain coral-like or wart-like excrescences produced upon the thalli of some foliaceous and crustaceous lichens. They are elevated, stipitate, sometimes branched, but always of the same color and texture as the thallus, and answer the same purpose as soredia.

Nylander observes (Flora, 1868, p. 353) that the *isidia* in the Collemacei (more especially in Collema) "show very clearly under the microscope the entire history of the evolution of the thallus from its first origin from a cellule containing a single gonimium to a minute true nostoc, and ultimately to the perfect texture of a Collema."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

Isidorian (is-i-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Isidorus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to any one of the name of Isidorus or Isidore; specifically, pertaining to St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville A.D. 600–636, author of the encyclopedic work called the "Origines," and of numerous historical, antiquarian, and theological writings, among them two books on the ecclesiastical offices, containing among other things an account of the Spanish liturgy. A collection of canons and decretals made in his time is known as the *Isidorian collection*, and the interpolated collection (now called the *pseudo-Isidorian* or *false decretals*), made two centuries later, passed in the middle ages by the same name.—**Isidorian liturgy, office, rite.** Same as *Mozarabic rite* (which see, under ★*Mozarabic*).

isinglass (ī′zing-glȧs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating E. *glass*, of MD. *huysenblas*, later *huizenblas* (D. *huisblad*) = G. *hausenblase* = Dan. *husblas* = Sw. *husbloss*, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' < MD. *huysen, huizen* = MLG. *husen* = G. *hausen*, etc., sturgeon (see *huso*), + MLG. *blase* = G. *blasen*, etc., bladder: see *blaze*[4].] 1. The purest commercial form of gelatin, a substance of firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes. Isinglass is manufactured especially from the sounds of some species of Russian sturgeon, and in the United States from the sounds of cod, hake, squeteague, sea-trout, sturgeon, and other fishes, and from the skins of some of them. An inferior quality is made from clean scraps of hide, etc., or from the purified jelly obtained from skins, hoofs, horns, etc. In the preparation of creams and jellies isinglass is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee,

in making mock pearls, and in stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, etc. With brandy it forms a cement for mending broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used as an agglutinant to glue together the parts of musical instruments, and for binding many other delicate fabrics. It is used in the manufacture of fine glues and sizes, adhesive plasters, court-plasters, diamond cement, and imitation glass, in refining wines and liquors, in adulterating milk, and in lustering silk ribbons. Grades are known as *lyre, leaf*, and *book isinglass*. In the East Indies, China, and Japan, isinglass, or its equivalent, is prepared from various algæ or seaweeds — the same in part which furnish the material of the bird's-nests prized as a delicacy by the Chinese. Such is the origin of the important *Bengal isinglass* or *agar-agar*. Japanese isinglass is afforded by species of *Gelidium*, and is said to produce a firmer jelly than any other gelatin. These various products are used not only for food, but in the arts for stiffening, varnishing, and gluing.

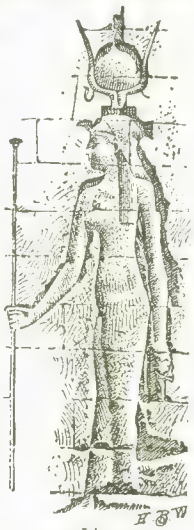
2. Mica: so called from its resemblance to some forms of the gelatin.—**Book isinglass**, the commercial name for the packages into which isinglass is folded.—**Leaf isinglass**, a variety of isinglass made by cleansing, drying, and scraping the tissues of the sturgeon.—**Long** and **staple isinglass**, the same material as leaf isinglass, but twisted into different forms.—**Ribbon isinglass**, an inferior variety of isinglass.

isinglass-stone (ī'zing-glȧs-stōn), *n.* See *mica*.

ising-star† (ī'zing-stär), *n.* [Irreg. < *ising(lass)* + *star*.] A bit of shining mica. [Poetical.]

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock,
With glittering *ising-stars* inlaid. *Drake*, Culprit Fay.

★ **Isis** (ī'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἶσις, < Egypt. *Hes*, a deity, the female counterpart of Osiris (Hesiri).] In *Egypt. myth.*, the chief female deity; the sister, wife, and counterpart or female form of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cows' horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus scepter. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the sistrum.



Isis.
Egyptian Cavo-rilievo.

She [Cleopatra]
In the habiliments of the goddess *Isis*
That day appear'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6, 16.

Islam (is'lȧm, is-läm'), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Islam* = Turk. *islām*, < Ar. *islām*, obedience to God, submission, the orthodox faith, < *salama*, be free, be safe, be devoted to God. Cf. *Moslem*, *Mussulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] 1. The religious system of Mohammed.

They [Ali and Hussein] filled a void in the severe religion of Mahomet, . . . supplied a tender and pathetic side in *Islam*.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, A Persian Passion-Play.

2. The whole Mohammedan world.

Ali was hardly dead before he became enshrined in legend and in myth. . . . Hence the great schism which from the first divided the camp of *Islam*.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 23.

Islamic (is-lam'ik), *a.* [< *Islam* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to Islam.

Persians were the leaders and shapers of *Islamic* culture. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 541.

Islamism (is'lȧm-izm), *n.* [= F. *Islamisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Islamismo*; as *Islam* + *-ism*.] The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

In these reaches I found *Islamism* of a purer form, and the people more learned in civilized ways.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 190.

Islamite (is'lȧm-īt), *n.* [< *Islam* + *-ite*².] A Mohammedan.

Thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of Houris bow'd to see
The dying *Islamite*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Islamitic (is-la-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Islamite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Islam or the Islamites; Mohammedan.

Islamize (is'lȧm-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Islamized*, ppr. *Islamizing*. [< *Islam* + *-ize*.] To conform to Islam; Mohammedanize.

We find most distinctly-marked African ideas of a Supreme Deity in the West, where intercourse with Moslems has actually *Islamized* or semi-*Islamized* whole negro nations, and the name of Allah is in all men's mouths.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 302.

★ **island**¹ (ī'lȧnd), *n.* [Prop. *iland*, the *s* having been ignorantly inserted in the 16th century, in conformity with *isle*¹ (which is, however, wholly unrelated, and in which the *s* is also a late insertion: see *isle*¹); early mod. E. *iland*, *ylond* (also occasionally *ylelond*, etc.), < ME. *iland*, *yland*, *ylond*, < AS. *igland*, *īglond*, *īland*, *ēgland*, *ēglond*, *ēigland*, **iégland* (also *eáland*: see below) (= OFries. *ālond*, *eiland*, East Fries. *eiland* = MD. *eyland*, *eylland*, *eiland* = MLG. *eilant*, *elant*, *olant*, *einlant*, *eiglant*, LG. *eiland* = MHG. *eilant*, *einlant*, G. *eiland*: the MHG. G. being prob. < LG.) = Icel. *eyland* = Norw. *øland* = Dan. *øland* (= Sw. *Öland*, Öland), an island, < *īg*, *ēg*, *ēig*, **iég*, an island (OLG. *ey* = Fries. *ooge*, an island, = OHG. *awa*, *auwa*, *ouwa*, *owa*, MHG. *ouwe*, *owe*, G. *aue*, a meadow near water, = Icel. *ey* = Dan. Sw. *ö*, an island), a word existing unrecognized in mod. E. as an element in local names, as in *Angles-ea*, *Angles-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Batters-ea*, *Chels-ea*, *Cherts-ey*, *Orkn-ey*, *Thorn-ey*, *Whitn-ey*, etc. (and in Scand. names, *Faroe* (*Farö*), *Öland*, *Thursö*, etc.), as well as in the derived *eyot*, *ait*, an island (see *ait*); prob. orig. an adj., 'belonging to water,' 'in water,' < *eá* (**eahw-*) = OHG. *aha* = Goth. *ahwa* = L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua* and *ewe*²), + *land*, land: see *land*¹. The superfluous second element *land* was appar. added when the word *īg* was passing out of use; the var. *eáland* (as if < *eá*, water, + *land*, land) was an explanatory sophistication of the proper compound *īgland*.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to *mainland* or *continent*. Most of the islands of the world are the unsubmerged higher parts of a district whose lower parts have been depressed beneath the sea. Small islands are formed where sand-reefs are built up by wave-action near low coasts. Volcanic islands occur both in deep oceans and near continents. Coral islands are formed of organic materials. *Continental islands* are those near continents, and especially those of the first two classes named above. *Oceanic islands* are those in open oceans, and are only volcanic or coral.

My sovereign, with the loving citizens,
Like to his *island* girt in with the ocean, . . .
Shall rest in London. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8, 20.

2. Something resembling an island: as, an *island* of floating ice.

The shapely knoll,
That softly swell'd and gaily dress'd appears
A flowery *island*, from the dark green lawn
Emerging. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 630.

3. A hill rising out of low ground or swampy land, a small clump of woodland in a prairie, or the like. [Southern and southwestern U. S.]

At the summit of the hill is a beautiful grove, or *island* of timber, where the heroes that fell at the battle of San Jacinto sleep their last sleep.
A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 252.

Coral island. See *coral*.—**Floating island.** (*a*) An island formed in a lake or other inland water, when of natural origin, by the aggregation of a mass of earth held together by driftwood and interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve for gardens or pasture-grounds. Artificial floating islands have been formed by depositing lake- or river-mud on rafts of wickerwork covered with reeds. Both natural and artificial floating islands were used for market-gardens by the ancient Mexicans; and artificial ones, secured to the banks of rivers and lakes, abound in southern China, where they are most commonly used for raising rice. (*b*) A meringue of white of egg and sugar floating in divisions upon soft custard.—**Island of Reil**, in *anat.*, a triangular cluster of cerebral convolutions (the gyri operti, or hidden gyri) situated in the Sylvian fissure, immediately out from the lenticular nucleus. See *insula*, and cut under *gyrus*.—**Islands of the Blessed**, or the **Happy Islands**, in *Gr. myth.*, imaginary islands said to lie in the remote western part of the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were supposed to be transported.

island¹ (ī'lȧnd), *v. t.* [< *island*¹, *n.*] 1. To cause to become or appear like an island; insulate. [Chiefly used in the past participle.]

She distinguished . . . a belt of trees, such as we see in the lovely parks of England, but *islanded* by a screen . . . of a thick bushy undergrowth. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

On a winter morning, when the mists are lying white and low and thin upon the plain, when distant hills rise *islanded* into the air, and the outlines of lakes are just discernible through fleecy haze.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 112, note.

2. To dot as with islands. [Rare.]

A fair expanse
Of level pasture, *islanded* with groves,
And banked with woody risings.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Not a cloud by day
With purple *islanded* the dark-blue deep. *Southey*.

Island²†, **Island dog**†. See *Iceland*, *Iceland dog*.

islander¹ (ī'lȧn-dėr), *n.* [= D. *eilander* = G. *eiländer*; as *island*¹ + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant of an island.

That pale, that white-faced shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides
And coops from other lands her *islanders*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1, 25.

Islander²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelander*.

Islandic†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelandic*.

islandish† (ī'lȧn-dish), *a.* [< *island*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Insular. *Davies*.

Our *Islandish* Monarchy.
Dr. Dee (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 65).

islandy† (ī'lȧn-di), *a.* [< *island*¹ + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave*.

islay (is'lā), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Prunus ilicifolia*, a native of the California coast-ranges from San Francisco bay south.

isle¹ (īl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ile*, *yle*; < ME. reg. *ile*, *yle*, also *ille*, *ylle*, *ilde*, *ydle*, rarely *isle*, < OF. reg. *ile* (later *isle*, the silent *s* being inserted, as also in later ME., in imitation of the Latin *insula*), or of the earliest form *isle* (the *s* being at the earliest OF. period actually pronounced), F. *île* = Pr. *isla*, *illa*, *ilha* = Sp. *isla* = Pg. *ilha* = It. *isola*, < L. *insula*, an island; supposed to be < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. *σάλος*, surge, swell of the sea. The word has no connection with *island*¹, with which it has been confused.] 1. An island. [Now chiefly poetical.]

After hym com Galehaut, the sone of the feire Geaunt that was lorde of the fer oute *ylles*, and brought in his company x^M men. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

Summer *isles* of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *entom.*, same as *islet*, 2.—**Emerald Isle.** See *emerald*.

isle¹ (īl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *isled*, ppr. *isling*. [< *isle*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to become or appear like an isle; insulate; island. [Poetical.]

Isled in sudden seas of light.
My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson*, Fatima.

II. *intrans.* To dwell on an isle. *Davies*.

Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave,
In time of flood. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

isle²†, *n.* An old spelling of *aisle*.

isle³†, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *aizle*; < ME. *isyl*, < AS. *ysla*, *ysela*, coals, ashes.] A hot coal; an ember: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Isyl of fyre, favilla. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 266.

Ich haue syneged and gabbe me suluen theroffe and pine me seluen on asshen and on *iselen*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 65.

islesman (īlz'man), *n.*; pl. *islesmen* (-men). An islander; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

The *Isles-men* carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

Isles of Shoals duck. See *duck*².

★ **islet** (ī'let), *n.* [< OF. *islet*, *illet*, m., *islete*, *islette*, *illette*, f., = Sp. *isleta* = It. *isoletta*, f., < ML. *insuletum*, n., dim. of L. *insula*, an island: see *isle*¹ and *-et*.] 1. A little isle or island.

Where *islets* have been formed on the reef, that part which I have called the "flat," and which is partly dry at low water, appears similar in every atoll.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 33.

The cressy *islets* white in flower. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Any small spot or space surrounded by something of different character or color: as, an *islet* of verdure in a desert; the *islets* on an insect's wing.

A but less vivid hue
Than of that *islet* in the chestnut-bloom
Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

ism (izm), *n.* [< *-ism*, this suffix being commonly used in words expressing doctrine, theory, or practice.] A doctrine, theory, system, or practice having a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used in disparagement: as, this is the age of *isms*; to set up an *ism*.

It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism nor any of the other *isms*. *Southey*, Letters (1809), II. 182.

This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century — something like the *ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. Alas, compared with any of the *Isms* current in these poor days, what a thing!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

That land [New England] in which every *ism* of social or religious life has had its origin — that land whose hills and valleys are one blaze and buzz of material and manufacturing production. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 458.

-ism. [= F. *-isme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ismo* = D. G. *-ismus* = Dan. *-isme* = Sw. *-ism*, < L. *-ismus*, < Gr. *-ισμός*, term. of nouns signifying the practice or teaching of a thing, from verbs in *-ίζειν*, being < *-ιζ-* + *-μος*, a common noun-formative: see *-ize*.] A suffix implying the practice, system, doctrine, theory, principle, or abstract idea of that which is signified or implied by the word to which it is subjoined: as, *dogmatism*, *spiritualism*, *socialism*, *Atticism*, *Americanism*, *Gallicism*, *terrorism*, *vandalism*, *republicanism*, *Mormonism*, being especially common in nouns so formed from names

of persons and designating theories, as *Benthamism, Comtism, Darwinism*, etc., or theories associated with practice, especially in words of temporary use, as *Cæsarism, Jacksonism, Grantism*, etc., such temporary words being formed as occasion requires, in unlimited numbers. Such words are usually accompanied by a noun of the agent in *-ist*, and an adj. in *-istic*, and often by a verb in *-ize*. See these suffixes.

Ismailian, Ismaelian (is-mā-il'i-an, -el'i-an), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael* (see def.), + *-ian*.] A member of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans who maintained that Ismail was the seventh and last of the true imams, and that their chief was his vicegerent on earth. Their doctrines, like those of their existing representatives, the Druses and Ansars of Syria, departed widely from orthodox Mohammedanism, and were made known in detail only to the initiated. The Ismailians founded the Fatimite dynasty of Egypt and Syria (see *Fatimite*), and the sect of Assassins was an offshoot from them.

Ismailism, Ismaelism (is'mā-il-izm, -el-izm), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Ismailians.

Under the Fatimite Caliph Hákim, a new religion sprang out of *Ismailism*, that of the Druses, so called from its inventor, a certain Darazi or Dorzi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 594.

Ismailite, Ismaelite (is'mā-il-īt, -el-īt), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Ismailian*.

Ismailitic, Ismaelitic (is″mā-i-lit'ik, -el-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ismailite, Ismaelite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Ismailism.

The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the *Isma'ilitic* faith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *ism* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to isms or an ism; addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

ismatical (iz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *ismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ismatic*. [Rare.]

ismaticalness (iz-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

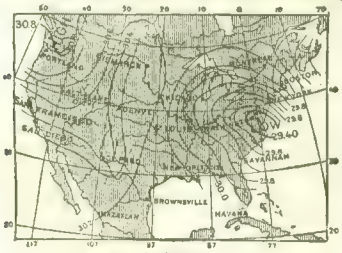
The Ism is the difficulty. This governs their action; this they would thrust upon us. Their *Ismaticalness* conceals and extrudes the Christian. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

iso-. [L., etc., *iso-*, < Gr. *ἰσο-*, combining form of *ἴσος*, Attic *ἶσος*, Epic also *ἔισος*, equal, the same (in number, size, appearance, etc.), like.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'equal.'

isoabnormal (ī″sō-ab-nôr'mal), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *abnormal*.] A line on the earth's surface connecting places which have the same anomaly, or deviation of the observed from the normal datum. The observed local anomalies are assumed to have been reduced to a uniform altitude above sea-level in order to eliminate the influence of altitude. Isoabnormals of pressure, temperature, wind, and rainfall are of ordinary occurrence. Also *isabnormal*.

Dove has published an elaborate set of maps constructed on this principle, in which he shows by means of system of Thermic *Isabnormals* the deviations from the mean of each month, and of the year, on the different parts of the globe. *Buchan*, Handy-book of Meteorology, p. 126.

isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάρος*, weight: see *barometer*.] In *meteor.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same. For places not situated at the sea-level, a correction must be applied to each barometric observation corresponding



Isobars.

to the elevations of the stations, before the isobar connecting such stations can be drawn. Isobars are drawn upon some kind of map or chart of the regions covered by the observations. Isobars may be such as indicate the distribution of barometric pressure at a certain specified day and hour, or they may give the mean pressure for any period of time, as for the entire year or for the summer or winter months. When the altitudes are not accurately known, barometric isoabnormals are substituted; if 30 inches or 760 mm. be added to these they simulate isobars and were so called by Leverrier (1863); but this usage is now rare. Also called *isobarometric line*.

isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *a.* [< *isobar* + *-ic*.] Indicating equal weight or pressure, especially the pressure of the atmosphere: in the latter use equivalent to *isobarometric*.—**Isobaric surface**, a surface in the air all points of which have the same barometric pressure. The line of intersection of an isobaric surface with one surface not parallel to it is an isobaric line or isobar.

isobarism (ī'sō-bär-izm), *n.* [< *isobar* + *-ism*.] Equality or similarity of weight.

isobarometric (ī-sō-bar-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *barometric*.] In *phys. geog.*, indicating equal barometric pressure. Also *isobaric*.—**Isobarometric line.** Same as *isobar*.

isobathytherm (ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βαθύς*, deep, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points in a vertical section of any part of the ocean which have the same temperature. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, 1876.

isobathythermal (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mal), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an isobathytherm; isobathythermic.

isobathythermic (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mik), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-ic*.] Relating to an isobathytherm; having the same degree of temperature at the same depth of the sea.

isobilateral (ī″sō-bī-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *bilateral*.] In *bot.*, having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces: applied to a particular kind of bilaterally symmetrical organs, as the leaves of some species of *Iris*, in contradistinction from *bifacial* or *dorsiventral* organs, or those with an evident upper and under surface, as in most leaves.

isobrious (ī-sob'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βριᾶν*, be strong, make strong.] In *bot.*, growing or seeming to grow with equal vigor in both lobes: applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. Also *isodynamous*.

isobront (ī'sō-bront), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βροντή*, thunder.] A line on a map or chart connecting those places at which a given peal of thunder is heard simultaneously.

The *isobronts*, or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9154.

Isocardia (ī-sō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of heart-cockles, of the family *Isocardiidæ*. They have a cordate ventricose shell, with separated involute divergent beaks, the cardinal teeth 2 and the laterals 1 or 2 in each valve. The extinct species are numerous, and there are five living species. *I. cor* is an example. *Glossus* is a synonym.



Heart-cockle (*Isocardia cor*).

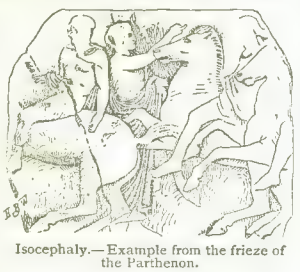
Isocardiidæ (ī″sō-kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isocardia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Isocardia*; the heart-cockles. They have the shell cordiform and ventricose, and the beaks sometimes subspiral, 2 cardinal and 1 or 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. *Isocardia cor*, the heart-shell or ox-horn cockle, occurs in the European seas. *Glossidæ* is a synonym. Also *Isocardiadæ*.

Isocarpæ (ī-sō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division sometimes made of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, consisting of those in which the carpels are of the same number as the divisions of the calyx and corolla, as in the *Ericaceæ, Primulaceæ*, etc.

Isocarpeæ (ī-sō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two classes into which Kützing divided all algæ. It included the tribes *Gymnospermeæ* and *Angiospermeæ*.

isocellular (ī-sō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + NL. *cellula*, cell.] Consisting of equal or similar cells: as, an *isocellular* protozoan: opposed to *heterocellular*.

isocephaly (ī-sō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A rule or principle illustrated in ancient Greek art, in accordance with which, for the sake of symmetry, natural proportions were somewhat sacrificed in certain reliefs, etc., notably in friezes, and the heads of all the figures, whether mounted or on foot, standing or seated, were carved upon nearly the same level. Also *isokephaly*.



Isocephaly.—Example from the frieze of the Parthenon.

isocercal (ī-sō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Having the end of the vertebral column straight, as in the eel, and not bent up.

The *isocercal* tail without a caudal fin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 121.

isocercy (ī'sō-sėr-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, the condition of having an isocercal tail.

isochasm (ī'sō-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χάσμα*, a gap, chasm.] An isochasmic line.

isochasmic (ī-sō-kaz'mik), *a.* [< *isochasm* + *-ic*.] Indicating equality as regards frequency of any event, specifically, of auroral displays.—**Isochasmic curves**, imaginary lines passing through points having the same annual number of events.

It will be noticed that, eastward from England, the *isochasmic curves* tend rapidly northward, Archangel being only on the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

isochela (ī-sō-kē'lä), *n.*; pl. *isochelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χηλή*, claw.] In sponges, an anchorate or anchor-shaped flesh-spicule; a curved spicule with equal ends extended on the surface of a rotation ellipsoid, and having both these ends flat and expanded. See cut under *ancora*[1].

isochimal (ī'sō-kī-mal), *a.* [< *isochime* + *-al*.] Of the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheimal*.—**Isochimal line.** Same as *isochime*.

isochime (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χεῖμα*, winter: see *hiemal*.] In *meteor.*, a line drawn on the map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheim*.

isochimenal (ī-sō-kī'me-nal), *a.* Same as *isochimal*.

isochimonal, isocheimonal (ī-sō-kī'mō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χειμών*, winter, + *-al*.] Same as *isochimal*.

isochor (ī'sō-kôr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χώρα*, space, room.] A curve of equal volume upon a diagram in which the rectangular coördinates represent pressure and temperature.

isochoric (ī-sō-kor'ik), *a.* [< *isochor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to equal volume or density: as, an *isochoric* curve.

isochromatic (ī″sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] 1. Having the same color: said of the two series of oval curves of the interference figures of biaxial crystals. Each curve in the one series has one corresponding to it both in form and color in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines*. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.

Beside these [dark bands], there are also variable bands, which correspond to the brushes which cross the *isochromatic* curves. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 78.

2. In *photog.*, same as *orthochromatic*.

isochronal (ī-sok'rō-nal), *a.* [As *isochron-ous* + *-al*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are isochronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time, whether the arc be large or small. Also *isochronous*.—**Isochronal line**, a line in which a heavy body descends without acceleration or retardation.

isochronally (ī-sok'rō-nal-i), *adv.* So as to be isochronal; with uniformity or equality of time. Also *isochronously*.

isochronic (ī-sō-kron'ik), *a.* [As *isochronous* + *-ic*.] Occurring at regular intervals of time.

isochronism (ī-sok'rō-nizm), *n.* [As *isochronous* + *-ism*.] The character of being isochronous; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isochronon (ī-sok'rō-non), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονον*, neut. of *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in time: see *isochronous*.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

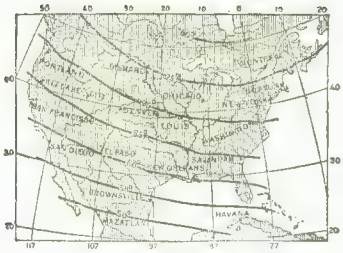
isochronous (ī-sok'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in age or time, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] Same as *isochronal*.

isochronously (ī-sok'rō-nus-li), *adv.* Same as *isochronally*.

isochroous (ī-sok'rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχροος*, like-colored, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόα*, color.] Being of the same color throughout; whole-colored.

isoclinal (ī-sō-klī'nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *isocline* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of equal inclination: applied in geology to strata which incline or dip in the same direction in tightly compressed folds.

The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are *isoclinal*, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction. *A. Geikie*, Text Book of Geology, p. 930.



Isoclinal Lines.

Isoclinal lines, in *magnetism*, lines drawn upon a map through points at all of which the dip of the needle is the same at any given epoch.

II. *n.* Same as *isocline*.

The directions of the isogonals, *isoclinals*, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found.
Nature, XXXIX. 565.

Also *isoclinic*.

isocline (ī′sō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *cline*.] In *geol.*, a fold in which the strata are so appressed that the limbs or flanks (the parts on each side of the axis of the fold) are isoclinal, or dip in the same direction. See *monocline*. Also called *overturn*, or *overturned anticlinal*.

isoclinic (ī-sō-klin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *isocline* + *-ic*.] Same as *isoclinal*.

The *isoclinic* lines of the globe run round the earth like the parallels of latitude, but are irregular in form.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

The whole region . . . would have to be surveyed in order to permit the tracing out of *isoclinics*.
Science, IX. 217.

isoclinostat (ī-sō-klī′nō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A link-work for dividing any angle into equal parts. Also *isoklinostat*.

isocolic (ī-sō-kō′lik), *a.* [< *isocolon* + *-ic*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, containing successive clauses of equal length: as, an *isocolic* period.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, consisting of series or members all of the same magnitude: as, an *isocolic* system. See *isocolon*.

isocolon (ī-sō-kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *isocola* (-lạ). [< Gr. *ἰσόκωλον*, neut. of *ἰσόκωλος*, of equal members or clauses, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *κῶλον*, a member, limb, clause: see *colon*[1].] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure which consists in the use of two or more clauses (cola) in immediate succession having the same length or number of syllables. If the equality is only approximate, the figure is properly called *parison* or *parisosis*. (*b*) A period containing successive clauses of equal length. —**2.** In *anc. pros.*, a period or system consisting ★of cola or series of the same length throughout.

isocrymal (ī′sō-krī-mal), *n.* [< *isocryme* + *-al*.] A line, imaginary or drawn upon a map or chart of any region, connecting points at which the temperature is the same during some specified coldest portion of the year. The word was introduced by J. D. Dana, and used by him with reference to the mean temperature of the ocean surface "for the coldest thirty consecutive days of the year."

It is unnecessary to remark particularly upon the fitness of the other *isocrymals* for the purpose of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species.
Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 157.

isocryme (ī′sō-krīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κρυμός*, cold, chill (cf. *κρύος*, cold, frost): see *crystal*.] Same as *isocrymal*.

The *isocryme* of 68° is the boundary line of the coral-reef seas. *Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 156.

isocyclous (ī-sō-sī′klus), *a.* [< NL. *isocyclus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cycle*[1].] Composed of successive equal or similar rings.

isocyclus (ī-sō-sī′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An animal the body of which consists of a series of equal or similar rings. *Sir R. Owen.*

isodactylous (ī-sō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isodactylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δάκτυλος*, digit.] In *zoöl.*, having the toes or digits of equal length or otherwise alike: its opposite is *anisodactylous*.

Isodia (ī-sō′di-ạ), *n. pl.* [< MGr. *εἰσόδια*, neut. pl. of Gr. *εἰσόδιος*, pertaining to entrance, < *εἴσοδος*, entrance, in MGr. the feast of the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, < *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, way.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the feast of the Presentation of the Theotocos or Blessed Virgin Mary in the temple, observed November ★21st. See *presentation*. Also written *Eisodia*.

isodiabatic (ī-sō-dī-ạ-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διαβατικός*, able to pass through, < *διάβατος*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] Pertaining to the transmission to or from a body of equal quantities of heat. Thus, isodiabatic parts of isothermal curves are parts which represent changes of pressure and density of the same body during the transmission of equal quantities of heat, the temperature remaining constant.

isodiametric (ī-sō-dī-ạ-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] Having equal diameters, or being of equal diameter. Specifically—(*a*) In *crystal.*, pertaining to crystals having equal lateral axes, as crystals of the tetragonal or hexagonal systems, which are optically uniaxial. (*b*) In *bot.*, having the diameter similar throughout, as organs or cells.

isodiametrical (ī-sō-dī-ạ-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *isodiametric* + *-al*.] Same as *isodiametric*.

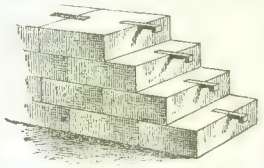
There are cells which are especially concerned in assimilation, and which may be either *iso-diametrical* or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right angles with the axis. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 109.

isodicon (ī-sod′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *isodica* (-kạ). [< MGr. *εἰσοδικόν*, neut. of *εἰσοδικός*, pertaining to the entrance, < Gr. *εἴσοδος*, entrance: see *Isodia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion or brief anthem succeeding the third antiphon and accompanying the *Little Entrance*. See *entrance*. Also written *eisodicon*.

isodimorphism (ī″sō-dī-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between the members of two dimorphous groups.

isodimorphous (ī″sō-dī-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphous*.] In *crystal.*, having the quality of isodimorphism.

isodomon, isodomum (ī-sod′ō-mon, -mum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόδομον*, neut. of *ἰσόδομος*, built alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δέμειν*, build, > *δόμος*, *δομή*, a building: see *dome*[1].] One of the varieties of masonry used in the best period of Greek architecture, in which the blocks forming the courses were of equal thickness and equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course came over the middle of the blocks in the course below it. See *pseudisodomon*.



Isodomon, with blocks secured by dowels.

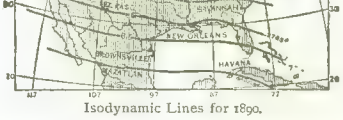
isodomous (ī-sod′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isodomon* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of isodomon.

A great part of the city-wall, built in fine Hellenic *isodomous* masonry, and a large square central fortress with a circular projecting tower, are the only remains now trace-★able. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 735.

isodont (ī′sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having the teeth all alike, as a cetacean; having the characters of the *Isodontia*.

Isodontia (ī-sō-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental mammals, consisting of the *Cetacea* of Cuvier minus the herbivorous cetaceans (sirenians) of that author; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not ★in use.]

isodynamic (ī″sō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force: see *isodynamous*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal power or force; relating to equality of force.—**Isodynamic lines**, in *magnetism*: (*a*) Lines connecting those places where



Isodynamic Lines for 1890.

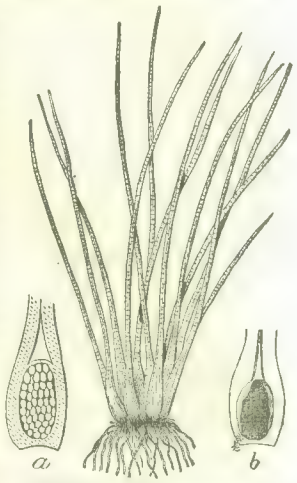
the intensity of the force of terrestrial magnetism is equal. They have a certain general resemblance in form and position to the isoclinal lines. (*b*) Lines drawn to indicate regions having winds of a specified force or strength as indicated by the wind-pressure.

II. *n.* An isodynamic line.

isodynamous (ī-sō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δύναμις*, power, force: see *dynam*, *dynamic*.] Having equal force; of equal size; in *bot.*, same as *isobrious*.

Isoëtaceæ (ī-sō-ē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isoëtes* + *-aceæ*.] A family of vascular cryptogamous plants, of the order *Lycopodiales*, containing the single genus *Isoëtes*.

Isoëtes (ī-sō′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *isoetes*, small houseleek or aye-green, < Gr. *ἰσοετής*, equal in years (neut. *τὸ ἰσοετές*, an annual plant), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἔτος*, a year.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, belonging to the family *Isoëtaceæ*. They are small grass-like or rush-like aquatic or semi-aquatic plants, in which the plant-body consists of an exceedingly restricted stem, which gives off a dense mass of roots from below and sends up a compact tuft of leaves above. The sporangia are sessile in the axils of the leaves, and some contain macrospores (megaspores) and some microspores. The genus comprises about 60 species, and has a very wide geographical distribution, occurring in Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and North and South America. The species, which are generally known as *quillworts*, are of no especial value. *I. lacustris* is known in England as *Merlin's-grass*. Some half-dozen species have been found in a fossil state, chiefly in the Tertiary of Europe, but one occurs in the Eocene of Colorado, one in the Upper Jurassic of Bavaria, and another in the Oölite of Yorkshire, England. These lower forms are usually distinguished by the name *Isoëtites*.



Quillwort (*Isoëtes Engelmanni*).
a, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the macrospores or megaspores; *b*, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the microspores.

isogamous (ī-sog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Characterized by isogamy. The isogamous algæ are the *Zygnemaceæ*, *Desmidiaceæ*, etc.

isogamy (ī-sog′ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The conjugation of two similar gametes in which no differentiation of sex can be distinguished. Compare *oögamy*.

isogenous (ī-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσογενής*, equal in kind, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γένος*, kind: see *-genous*.] Of the same or a similar origin; homologous, in a broad sense, as formed from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo. Thus, parts of the nervous system of worms, mollusks, and vertebrates are *isogenous*, being derived from the epiblast.

isogeny (ī-soj′e-ni), *n.* [As *isogen-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, similarity or identity of origin; origination in or derivation from the same or corresponding tissues; evolutionary homology, in a broad sense.

It is well to use words which will express our meaning exactly, and hence a general homology may be indicated by the word *isogeny*, indicating a general similarity of origin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xvii.

isogeotherm (ī-sō-jē′ō-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line or surface under the earth's surface passing through points having the same temperature.

isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-al*.] In *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

isogeothermic (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-ic*.] Same as *isogeothermal*.

isognathous (ī-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *odontog.*, having the molar teeth alike in both jaws: opposed to *anisognathous*.

isogon (ī′sō-gon), *n.* [= Sp. It. *isogono*; < Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, having equal angles, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *math.*, a figure whose angles ★are equal.

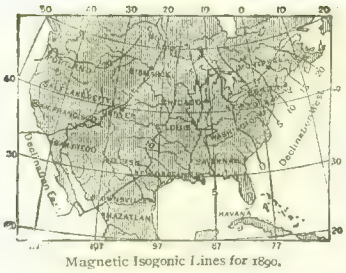
isogonal (ī-sog′ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *isogon* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal angles.

★ **II.** *n.* An isogonic line.

isogonic[1] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *isogon* + *-ic*.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, in *magnetism*, lines on the earth's surface at every point of which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same for a given epoch. See cut on following page.

On the globe the *isogonic lines* run for the most part from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic polar region. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

isogonic[2] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *biol.*, exhibiting isogonism; producing structurally identical generative individuals from different stocks, as hydroids of different families may do.



Magnetic Isogonic Lines for 1890.

isogoniostat (ī-sō-gō'ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, equiangular (see *isogon*), + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A linkwork for regulating the motion of a train of ★prisms.

isogonism (ī-sog'ō-nizm), *n.* [< *isogon-ic*[2] + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, production of similar or identical sexual organisms or reproductive parts from diverse stocks.

Medusæ of identical structure, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 240.

isogram (ī'sō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2], and cf. *diagram*, etc.] A diagram exhibiting a family of curves for the purpose of showing a relation between three variables.

isographic (ī-sō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *isography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isography.

isographically (ī-sō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isographic manner; as regards, or by means of, isography.

The laborious process of *isographically* charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 437.

isography (ī-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόγραφος*, writing like, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γράφειν*, write.] The imitation of handwriting.

Isogynæ (ī-soj'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] A division of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Primulaceæ*, *Ericaceæ*, etc., in which the carpels equal the sepals and petals in number. They are coextensive with the *Isocarpæ*.

isogynous (ī-soj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having the pistils, or the carpels of which the single pistil is composed, equal in number to the sepals.

isogyrous (ī-sō-jī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] In *bot.*, forming a complete spire. [Rare.]

isohalsine (ī-sō-hal'sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ine*[1].] A line connecting points of equal salinity in the waters of the ocean. Such lines may be drawn to indicate either the distribution of the saline matter (about three fourths of which in the main ocean consists of common salt) at and near the surface, or its variations in depth. In the latter case, the isohalsines are plotted upon a plane surface representing a vertical section of the ocean between the desired points.

isohyetal (ī-sō-hī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὑετός*, rain: see *hyetal*.] **I.** *a.* Marking equality of rainfall: as, an *isohyetal* curve. Isohyetal lines may be drawn to connect places having the same amount of annual or of seasonal rainfall. An isohyetal map or chart is more generally called a *rainfall chart*.

II. *n.* An isohyetal line or curve.

isokephaly (ī-sō-kef'a-li), *n.* See *isocephaly*.

isoklinostat, *n.* See *isoclinostat*.

isolable (is'ō- or ī'sō-la-bl), *a.* [< *isol-ate* + *-able*.] That can be isolated; specifically, in *chem.*, capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

It [identity] is quite accurately distinguishable from difference in known matter, but it is not *isolable* from difference.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 359.

isolate (is'ō- or ī'sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *isolated*, ppr. *isolating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *isoler* = Pg. *isolar*, < It. *isolare*, < ML. *insulare*, pp. *insulatus*, detach, separate: see *insulate*.] 1. To set or place apart; detach or separate so as to be alone: often used reflexively: as, he *isolated himself* from all society.

It is . . . possible to dissect out a nerve with a muscle attached, to keep it alive for a time, and thus to inquire what an *isolated* nerve will do.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 56.

2. In *elect.*, same as *insulate*, 3.—3. In *chem.*, to obtain (a substance) free from all its ★combinations.

isolate (is'ō- or ī'sō-lāt), *a.* [< *isolate*, *v.*] Isolated; detached.

The New Moon swam divinely *isolate*
In maiden silence. *Lowell*, Endymion, i.

isolated (is'ō- or ī'sō-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

I am not teaching man's *isolated* energy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 17.

2. In *chem.*, pure; freed from combination.—**Isolated bitangent.** See *bitangent*.

isolating (is'ō- or ī'sō-lā-ting), *p. a.* Employing the principle or producing the effect of isolation: specifically applied in philology to monosyllabic languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.

Such languages [agglutinative], constituting the small minority of human tongues, are wont to be called *isolating*, i. e. using each element by itself, in its integral ★form. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

isolation (is-ō- or ī-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *isolation*; as *isolate* + *-ion*.] The act of isolating or the state of being isolated or alone.

Isolation from the rest of mankind.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

O God-like *isolation* which art mine,
I can but count thee perfect gain.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

isolator (is'ō- or ī'sō-lā-tor), *n.* [< *isolate* + *-or*.] An insulator.

isologous (ī-sol'ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos*.] Having similar proportions or relations: specifically applied in chemistry to a series of hydrocarbons each member of which differs in composition from the next above it in the same series by having two less hydrogen atoms. Thus, ethane (C_2H_6), ethylene (C_2H_4), and acetylene (C_2H_2) form an *isologous* series.

The number of *isologous* groups actually known and studied is comparatively small.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1122.

isologue (ī'sō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion.] A member of an isologous series of hydrocarbons.

isomastigate (ī-sō-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip.] Having the flagella alike or similar, as an infusorian, in which there may be two or more such flagella: distinguished from *heteromastigate*.

isomer (ī'sō-mėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the relation of isomerism with reference to some other compound. Also *isomeride*.

Isomera (ī-som'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *isomerous*.] A primary division of coleopterous insects, characterized by having (with a very few exceptions) the same number of tarsal joints on the posterior legs as on the others. The *Isomera* include the five series *Adephaga*, *Clavicornia*, *Serricornia*, *Lamellicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

isomere (ī'sō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*. Cf. *isomer*.] In *zoöl.*, a part or segment of the limb of one animal which is homologous with or corresponds to a part in another animal. Thus, the distal end of a bird's tibia is an *isomere* of proximal tarsal bones of a mammal. See *isotome*, and *membral segment* (under *membral*).

The lines . . . are isotomes, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 229.

isomeria (ī-sō-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] A distri★bution into equal parts. *Kersey*, 1708.

isomeric (ī-sō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *chem.*, of a substance, characterized by isomerism in relation to another substance.

As I learn from one of our first chemists, Prof. Frankland, protein is capable of existing under probably at least a thousand *isomeric* forms.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App., p. 483.

2. In *zoöl.*, of, pertaining to, or forming an isomere: as, *isomeric* segments of the limbs.

isomerical (ī-sō-mer'i-kal), *a.* [< *isomeric* + *-al*.] Same as *isomeric*.

isomerically (ī-sō-mer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isomeric manner; as regards isomerism.

isomeride (ī-som'e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *isomer*.

isomerism (ī-som'e-rizm), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, identity of percentage composition with difference of physical or of both chemical and physical properties. The difference may be one of molecular weight (polymerism), or of order of union of atoms in the molecule (metamerism), or of position of the atoms in space (stereo-isomerism). The term *physical isomerism* is sometimes applied to difference only in the cohesive relations of identical molecules. See additional information under *isomerism* in the supplement.

"It is of consequence how the atoms of a compound are arranged . . . ," and hence there may be very many totally different substances composed of the same ultimate atoms. This is in fact the whole philosophy of *isomerism*.
Watts's Dict. of Chem., III. 423.

Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that *isomerism* does to compounds.
Frankland and Japp, Inorganic Chemistry, p. 111.

isomeromorphism (ī-sō-mer-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts (see *isomerous*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

isomerous (ī-som'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts or shares, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέρος*, part, share.] 1. In *bot.*, composed each of an equal number of parts, as the members of the several circles of a flower.—2. In *chem.*, having the property of chemical isomerism.—3. In *entom.*, having the same number of tarsal joints of all the legs. When the number is not stated, isomerous tarsi are understood to be five-jointed or pentamerous. See *Isomera*.—4. In *odontog.*, having the same number of ridges: specifically applied to molar teeth whose transverse ridges do not increase in number on successive teeth, as in the extinct mastodons: opposed to *anisomerous* and *hypisomerous*. *Falconer*.

isomery (ī'sō-mer-i), *n.* [< NL. *isomeria*, q. v.] ★Isomerism.

isometric (ī-sō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόμετρος*, of equal measure, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Of equal measure.

In The Princess we also find Tennyson's most successful studies upon the model of the Theocritan *isometric* verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 166.

2. In *crystal.*, pertaining to that system which is characterized by three equal axes at right angles to one another. The seven holohedral forms under this system are the cube, regular octahedron, rhombic dodecahedron, tetrahexahedron, tetragonal and trigonal trisoctahedron, and hexoctahedron. The tetrahedron and pyritohedron are the most common hemihedral forms. Also called *monometric*, *regular*, *tessular*, *cubic*. See *crystallography*.—**Isometric perspective** or **projection**, a method of drawing figures of machines, etc. It is an orthogonal projection on lines equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented.

isometrical (ī-sō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *isometric* + *-al*.] Same as *isometric*.

isometrograph (ī-sō-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for accurately spacing and drawing lines at equal distances from each other, as in cross-hatching sections in mechanical drawing. It consists of mechanism which moves a straight-edge or ruler a definite distance parallel to itself, so that lines drawn along the edge of the ruler are equally spaced.

isomorph (ī'sō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. A substance which exhibits isomorphism.—2. In *zoöl.*, an organism which has the same form as another, and thus resembles it, though belonging to a different group.

There are sandy forms [of the *Reticularia*] which it is difficult to separate from imperforate Lituolidea and are nevertheless perforate, in fact are "sandy *isomorphs* of Lagena, Nodosaria, Globigerina, and Rotalia."
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

isomorphic (ī-sō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *isomorphous*.—2. In *biol.*, being of the same or like form; morphologically alike; equiformed.

Dicholophus . . . has assumed peculiar raptorial characters *isomorphic* with those of Gypogeranus, which is a true bird of prey. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

isomorphism (ī-sō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] A similarity of crystalline form: as, (*a*) between substances of analogous composition or atomic proportions, as the members of a group of compounds like the sulphates of barium, strontium, and lead; (*b*) between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions. The first of these is isomorphism proper, and is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isomonic isomorphism*; the second as *heteromerous* or *heteromonic isomorphism*, or simply as *homœomorphism*.—**Holohedral isomorphism**, in *math.*, the identity of the form of two ★groups.

isomorphous (ī-sō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] Exhibiting the property of isomorphism. Also *isomorphic*.

Notwithstanding the possibility, in the case of certain carbonates, of substituting *isomorphous* constituents for one another, it cannot be pretended that any evidence as yet breaks down the list of chemical elements.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 127.

Isomorphous group. (*a*) A group of substances having analogous composition and closely related crystalline form. Thus, in mineralogy, the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, and zinc (respectively $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, $FeCO_3$, $MnCO_3$, $ZnCO_3$) form an isomorphous group, all crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and with nearly the same angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohe-

dron varying from 105° to 107½°. Between the members of an isomorphous group intermediate compounds may occur, regarded as isomorphous mixtures of the two unlike molecules. Thus, dolomite, the carbonate of calcium and magnesium, may be considered as formed by the union of the calcium carbonate molecules with those of magnesium carbonate. (*b*) *pl.* In *math.* See *group*[1].

Isomya (ī-sō-mī′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *Dimyaria*.] Isomyarian mollusks; *Dimyaria* proper, one of three orders into which lamellibranchs have been divided: distinguished from *Heteromya* and *Monomya*. They are divided into *Integropallia* and *Sinupallia*.

isomyarian (ī′sō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Isomya* + *-arian*.] Having two adductor muscles of the same size or nearly so, as most bivalve mollusks; perfectly dimyarian; of or pertaining to the *Isomya*.

ison (ī′son), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσον*, neut. of *ἴσος*, equal: see *iso-*.] In the music of the Greek Church, the sign for the key-note.

Isonandra (ī-sō-nan′drä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A small genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Sapotaceæ*. The flowers are tetramerous, the corolla-tube is elongated, the stamens are 8 in number and nearly equal, and the seeds are albuminous. They are evergreen trees with entire leaves, natives of southern India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands. The best-known species is *I. lanceolata*. The gutta-percha trees, *Palaquium Gutta*, *P. polyanthum*, and *P. obovatum*, have been referred to this genus by some authors.

Isonandreæ (ī-sō-nan′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Isonandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Sapotaceæ*, now included in the tribe *Palaquiceæ*.

isonephelic (ī′sō-ne-fel′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *νεφέλη*, cloud: see *nebula*.] Indicating equality as regards the prevalence of clouds.—**Isonephelic line**, in *meteor.*, an imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same degree of cloudiness of the sky for a given period (month or year).

A chart of the world showing lines of equal annual cloudiness (*isonephelic*) is given by Renan.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 290.

isonomia (ī-sō-nō′mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equality of rights: see *isonomy*.] Equality before the law; uniformity of rights.

There is no part of our constitution so admirable as this equality of civil rights, this *isonomia* which the philosophers of ancient Greece only hoped to find in democratical government. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 200.

isonomic (ī-sō-nom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομικός*, < *ἰσονομία*, equality of laws: see *isonomy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right.—2. One in kind or origin: specifically applied in chemistry to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of like composition: opposed to *heteronomic*.

isonomy (ī-son′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equal distribution, equality of rights or laws, < *ἰσόνομος*, equally distributed, having equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *νόμος*, distribution, custom, law: see *nome*.] Equality as regards rights and privileges; isonomia.

Philolaus . . . introduced an *isonomy* into the oligarchy, and so enabled it to hold its ground.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 135.

isonym (ī′sō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *philol.*, a paronym.

isonymic (ī-sō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *isonym* + *-ic*.] In *philol.*, paronymic.

isonymy (ī-son′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσωνυμία*, sameness of name, < *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name: see *isonym*.] Same as *paronymy*.

isopathy (ī-sop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The theory that disease may be cured by the product of the disease, as smallpox by minute doses of variolous matter; also, the theory that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

isoperimetrical (ī-sō-per-i-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isoperimetry* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—2. Having equal boundaries: as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

isoperimetry (ī′sō-pe-rim′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *περίμετρον*, circumference: see *perimeter*.] In *geom.*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries. The problem to determine among all curves having their extremities at two given points and a given length that one which incloses the maximum area is the problem of isoperimetry; and the name is extended to every problem involving the calculus of variations in the same way.

isopetalous (ī-sō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] Having equal petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

isophorous (ī-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοφόρος*, bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, an epithet used by Lindley to express the relation to a species of its abnormal forms when they are sufficiently habitual to have been taken for distinct plants. Thus, the assumed genus of orchids *Aclinia* is now regarded as an *isophorous* form of *Dendrobium*.

isopiestic (ī′sō-pi-es′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πιεστός*, verbal adj. of *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze.] Isobaric; denoting equal pressure.

Isopleura (ī-sō-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopleurus*: see *isopleurous*.] A prime division of gastropods containing those which are equal-sided or bilaterally symmetrical: contrasted with *Anisopleura*. The isopleural gastropods are chiefly represented by the chitons, but also include such worm-like forms as *Chætoderma* and *Neomenia*. Ranked as a superorder, the *Isopleura* have been divided into three orders, *Polyplacophora*, *Chætodermæ*, and *Neomenoidea*.

isopleural (ī-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [As *isopleur-ous* + *-al*.] Having the right and left sides equal; bilaterally symmetrical, as most animals; of or pertaining to the *Isopleura*.

isopleurous (ī-sō-plö′rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopleurus*, < Gr. *ἰσόπλευρος*, having equal sides, equilateral, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλευρά*, side.] Same as *isopleural*.

Isoplexis (ī-sō-plek′sis), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλῆξις*, a stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike, cut.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, made by some authors a section of *Digitalis*, but distinguished by a shrubby habit and by the fact that the upper lip of the corolla equals the lower. The two species, *I. Sceptrum* from Madeira and *I. Canariensis* from the Canaries, cultivated in greenhouses, bear terminal racemes of showy yellow or orange-colored flowers.

isopod (ī′sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet all alike, or similar in character; specifically, pertaining to the *Isopoda* or having their characters. Also *isopodous*.

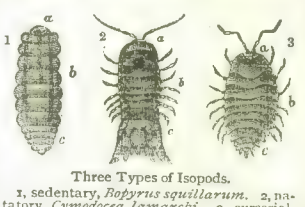


Blind Isopod (*Cæcidotea stygia*), Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

II. *n.* An isopod crustacean; any one of the *Isopoda*.

Also *isopodan*, *isopode*.

Isopoda (ī-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopus* (*isopod-*), equal-footed: see *isopod*.] An order of arthrostracous or edriophthalmous (sessile-eyed) crustaceans, with 7 free thoracic somites bearing as many pairs of legs, which are alike in size and direction, whence the name; the *Polygonata* of Fabricius. The body is usually broad and depressed, and more or less arched; the head is almost always distinct from the thorax, except from the first thoracic ring, with which it is united; and the abdomen is short-ringed and often reduced. There are no branchial thoracic vesicles, the respiratory function being carried on by the peculiarly modified laminar legs of the abdomen. The thoracic legs of the females may be modified to form brood-pouches for the eggs by means of delicate membranous plates called *oösteg̃ites*. The sexes are distinct, except in *Cymothoidæ*. Isopods are found in both salt and fresh water, and also on land. The terrestrial isopods, family *Oniscidæ*, are known as *sow-bugs*, *wood-lice*, and *slaters*. The gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*, is a marine form. Many *Isopoda* are ectoparasitic, as the *Cymothoidæ* on the gills and in the mouth of fishes, and the *Bopyridæ* in the gills of prawns. The order was divided by Milne-Edwards into three sections, *Sedentaria*, *Natatoria*, and *Cursoria*, according to the habits of the animals. By Claus the *Isopoda* are made a suborder of *Arthrostraca*, and divided into two tribes, *Anisopoda* (which resemble amphipods) and *Euisopoda*, or genuine isopods. Others reckon about ten families, not separated into suborders. Leading types are *Tanaidæ* and *Anceidæ* on the one hand, and on the other *Cymothoidæ*, *Sphæromidæ*, *Idoteidæ*, *Asellidæ*, *Bopyridæ*, and *Oniscidæ*.



Three Types of Isopods.
1, sedentary, *Bopyrus squillarum*. 2, natatory, *Cymodocea lamarcki*. 3, cursorial, *Oniscus asellus*, a common wood-louse or sow-bug: *a*, head; *b*, thorax; *c*, abdomen.

isopodan (ī-sop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *isopod* + *-an*.] Same as *isopod*.

The size of the body far transcends the ordinary *Isopodan* limit. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 659.

isopode (ī′sō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *isopod*.

isopodiform (ī-sō-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + L. *forma*, form.] Formed like an isopod; resembling an isopod in form: specifically applied to six-footed, oblong, flattened larvæ with a distinct thoracic shield, long antennæ, and caudal bristles or plates, as those of the roaches.

isopodimorphous (ī-sō-pod-i-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] Same as *isopodiform*.

isopodous (ī-sop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *isopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *isopod*.

isopogonous (ī-sō-pog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πώγων*, beard, barb.] Equally webbed: said of feathers whose inner and outer webs are alike in size and shape: opposed to *anisopogonous*.

isopolity (ī-sō-pol′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία*, equality of civic rights, < *ἰσοπολίτης*, a citizen with equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *polity*.] Equal rights of citizenship in different communities; mutual political rights.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity*. *Milman*.

Between America and England . . . one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*.
Clough, To C. E. Norton, Sept. 21, 1853.

Isoptera (ī-sop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopterus*: see *isopterous*.] The termites or white ants regarded as an order of insects. They have large, equal, and naked wings not folded in repose, well-developed manducatory jaws, and short many-jointed antennæ. The larvæ and pupæ resemble the neuters; the latter are wingless. This suborder is represented by the family *Termitidæ* alone.

isopterous (ī-sop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopterus* (cf. Gr. *ἰσόπτερος*, poet., swift as flight), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the wings equal; specifically, pertaining to the *Isoptera* or white ants, or having their characters.

isopurpuric (ī′sō-pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + L. *purpureus*, purple: see *purple*.] Same as *purpuric*.—**Isopurpuric acid**, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming a potassium salt when strong solutions of picric acid and potassium cyanide are mixed. It was formerly used as a dye, under the name of *grenat soluble*.

isopurpurin (ī-sō-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< *isopurpur-(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color ($C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$) used in dyeing, closely allied to alizarin, formed by heating beta-anthraquinon disulphonic acid with caustic soda and potassium chlorate. It is sold in commerce under the name of *alizarin*, and produces the yellow shade of red, while true alizarin gives bluish shades of red. Also called *anthrapurpurin*.

Isopyreæ (ī-sō-pī′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Isopyrum* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isopyrum*: now merged in the tribe *Helleboreæ*.

Isopyrum (ī-sō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *isopyrum*, < Gr. *ἰσόπυρον*, a plant not identified (*Fumaria capreolata*?), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πυρός*, wheat (or *πῦρ* = E. *fire*).] A genus of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, the type of the old tribe *Isopyreæ*. They are slender smooth herbs with perennial root, bi- to triternately compound leaves, and solitary or loosely panicled white flowers. About 27 species are known in the north temperate portions of both hemispheres.

isorrhythmic (ī-sō-rith′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. pros.*, having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis: as, an *isorrhythmic* measure or foot; characterized by such proportion (1:1) of thesis and arsis: as, the *isorrhythmic* class of feet; *isorrhythmic* movement. The *isorrhythmic class* (of feet) consists of the tetrasemic feet, namely: the dactyl (– | ⏑ ⏑), the anapest (⏑ ⏑ | –), and the spondee (– | –).

isosceles (ī-sos′e-lēz), *a.* [< L. *isosceles*, < Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, with equal legs (*ἰσοσκελὲς τρίγωνον*, a triangle with two sides equal), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Having two legs or sides equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.



Isosceles Triangle.

Isosceles (ī-sos′e-lēz), *n.* [NL.: see *isosceles*, *a.*] A genus of cerambycid longicorn beetles. *Newman*, 1842.

isoseismal (ī-sō-sīs′mal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] **I.** *n.* A curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake-shock is felt with equal intensity, or at which there is an "equal overthrow" (*Mallet*). See *homoseismal*.

II. *a.* Belonging or related to an isoseismal; having the character of an isoseismal: as, an *isoseismal* curve.

isoseismic (ī-sō-sīs′mik), *a.* Same as *isoseismal*.

Isosoma (ī-sō-sō′mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσόσωμος*, of a like body, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Eurytominæ*, containing plant-feeding forms furnishing an exception to the rule in this parasitic family. *I. hordei* is known as the *joint-worm fly*. *Walker*, 1832.—2. A genus of *Elateridæ* or click-beetles, containing one species, *I. elateroides*, from the Caucasus. *Ménétries*, 1832.

Isospondyli (ī-sō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *isospondylus*: see *isospondylous*.] An order of physostomous fishes with no precoracoid arch, the scapular arch suspended to the cranium, a symplectic bone, the pterotic and anterior vertebræ simple, and the parietals separated by the supraoccipital. The order includes most soft-rayed fishes, the most primitive of the bony fishes. *Cope*, 1870.

isospondylous (ī-sō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isospondylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] Having the characters of the *Isospondyli*; pertaining to the *Isospondyli*.

isospore (ī′sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] A spore of any homosporous fern: as employed by Rostafinski, the same as *zygosperm*.

Isosporia (ī-sō-spō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed.] A series of vascular cryptogamous plants, including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*, in which the spores are said to be all of one kind. Later investigation has shown that this classification is incorrect, since there are both isosporous (homosporous) and heterosporous *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*. See *homosporous*.

isosporous (ī-sos′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *homosporous*.

isostatic (ī-sō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στατικός*, stable.] In hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure. Thus, the earth's crust is conceived to be formed of elementary conical prisms of equal weight, and hence the crust is isostatic, or in an isostatic condition.

isostemonous (ī-sō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στήμων*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, having the stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals, or to the ground-plan of the flower.

isostemony (ī-sō-stem′ō-ni), *n.* [As *isostemonous* + *-y*.] The state or condition of being isostemonous.

isotely (ī′sō-tel-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοτέλεια*, equality of tax and tribute, < *ἰσοτελής*, paying alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τέλος*, tax, tribute.] In ancient Athens, equality before the law with citizens, granted to an alien; immunity from the disadvantages of alienage.

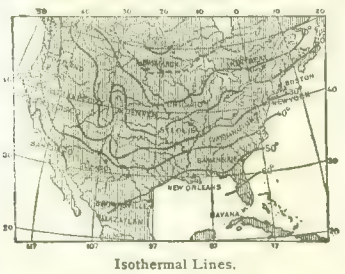
The two brothers returned to Athens. . . . Though not possessing the right of citizenship, they possessed the *isotely*. *Whiton*, Notes on Lysias, p. 52.

isotheral (ī′sō-thēr-ạl), *a.* [< *isothere* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of summer temperature by means of isotheres: as, an *isotheral* chart; *isotheral* lines.

isothere (ī′sō-thēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same mean summer temperature.

isotherm (ī′sō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same temperature. The temperatures are assumed to be previously reduced to a uniform altitude at or above sea-level. The isotherm of the winter months is sometimes designated as the *isochimal* or *isochimenal*; that of the summer months as the *isotheral*; that of the whole year as the *annual*; that of the average of many years as the *normal annual*.

isothermal (ī-sō-thèr′mạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat (see *isotherm*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of the same degree of heat; of the same temperature; in *meteor.*, pertaining to or marking equality of atmospheric temperature;



Isothermal Lines.

exhibiting the geographical distribution of temperature: as, the *isothermal* relations of different continents; an *isothermal* chart. Also *isothermous*.—**Isothermal coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Isothermal line,** an isotherm.—**Isothermal surface,** a surface every point of which has the same temperature. The line of intersection of an isothermal surface with any level surface is an isothermal line.—**Isothermal zones,** spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

II. *n.* An isothermal line; an isotherm.

Isotherms, isothermal lines, or lines of equal temperature. *A. Geikie*, Phys. Geog., p. 60.

isothermobath (ī-sō-thèr′mō-bath), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *βάθος*, depth.] A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, 1876.

isothermous (ī-sō-thèr′mus), *a.* Same as *isothermal*.

isotherombrose (ī″sō-the-rom′brōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer, + *ὄμβρος*, rain: see *imbricate*.] In *meteor.*, characterized by an equal amount of rainfall in summer; noting lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where this condition exists.

Isotoma (ī-sot′ō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles of the family *Lagriidæ*, containing a few South American species. *Blanchard*, 1845. (*b*) A genus of thysanurous insects, of which *I. arborea* is the typical form. There are a number of other species. *Bourlet*, 1839.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*. The flowers are axillary, with a nearly regular salver-shaped corolla; the tube is very long and slender, and only slightly split or not at all; and the stamens are inserted toward the top. About 8 species are known, of which the most noteworthy is *I. longiflora*, called by the Spanish-Americans *reventa-cavallos*, because fatal to horses. It acts upon the human system as a violent cathartic, with fatal results.

isotome (ī′sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *zoöl.*, an imaginary line drawn through the same joint, or between the same segments, of the same limb in different animals, to indicate those segments which are homologous. Thus, the tibiotarsal isotome passes through the ankle-joint of man, the hock of a horse, and the lower end of the tibia of a bird. *Coues*, 1884. See *isomere*.

isotomous (ī-sot′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isotome* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to an isotome: as, *isotomous* segments of a man, horse, and bird. *Coues*.

isotonic (ī-sō-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσότονος*, having equal accent (or tone), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, tone, accent: see *tone*.] Having or indicating equal tones.—**Isotonic system or temperament,** in *music*, the system of equal temperament. See *temperament*.

isotrope (ī′sō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Same as *isotropic*.

isotropic (ī-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ic*. Cf. *tropic*.] 1. Having the same properties in all directions: said of a medium with respect to elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity, or radiation of heat and light. Thus, all crystallized substances belonging to the isometric system are *isotropic* with respect to heat and light.

The substance of a homogeneous solid is called *isotropic* when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality however it is turned. *W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., VII. 804.

2. Having equal, common, or non-specific developmental capacity.

The conclusion [is] that the nervous system, and correspondingly other organs, may develop from any portion of the egg-substance—in short, that the egg is *isotropic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 416.

isotropous (ī-sot′rō-pus), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ous*.] Same as *isotropic*.

In a previous note . . . the author studied the problem connected with the cooling of a homogeneous and *isotropous* solid body. *Nature*, XXXIX. 239.

isotropy (ī′sō-trō-pi), *n.* [As *isotrope* + *-y*.] The state or property of being isotropic.

There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or *isotropy* of the dielectric medium. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVI. 243.

Metatatic isotropy, the isotropy of a solid for which any three orthogonal axes are metatatic.

isotype (ī′sō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσότυπος*, shaped alike (having the same type), < *ἴσος*, equal (parallel), + *τύπος*, type, form.] In *zoögeog.*, a form common to two or more countries: applied to representatives of the same genus or family occurring in different countries. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

isotypic (ī-sō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *isotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an isotype.

isozoöid (ī-sō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, the opposite of *allozoöid*.

ispaghul-seed (is′pa-gul-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.] The seed of *Plantago ovata*, a native of northwestern India. These seeds are grayish-pink in color, and are used to prepare a highly esteemed mucilaginous drink. Also called *spogel-seed*.

ispida (is′pi-dạ), *n.* [NL. (Gesner, 1555), appar. improp. for *hispida*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy: see *hispid*.] 1†. One of sundry slender-billed birds, especially the kingfisher or halcyon and the bee-eater or apiaster.—2. The technical specific name of the small kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers, equivalent to the modern family *Alcedinidæ*, variously restricted by subsequent authors, and now disused. *Brisson*, 1760.

ispravnik (is-prav′nik), *n.* [Russ. *ispravnikŭ* (see def.), < *ispravnuiĭ*, exact, correct; cf. *ispravlyatĭ*, correct, repair, exercise (a function).] The chief police officer of a Russian uyezd or rural district, and the presiding judge of the district police court. His duties are partly judicial and partly executive, and in some parts of the empire, particularly in the remoter parts, his powers are virtually those of a local governor.

I-spy (ī′spī′), *n.* [So called from the exclamation of the seeker ("it"), "*I spy*" (So-and-so), when he discovers a hidden player.] A children's game, the same as hide-and-seek. Also, with unoriginal aspiration, *hi-spy*, *hy-spy*.

O, the curly-headed varlets! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *Hy-Spy* with them. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lviii.

Israelite (iz′rā-el-īt), *n.* [< LL. *Israelita*, usually in pl. *Israelitæ*, < Gr. *Ἰσραηλίτης*, a descendant of Israel, < *Ἰσραήλ*, < Heb. *Yisrāēl*, Israel, orig. another name of Jacob, then collective name for the Jews.] A descendant of Israel or Jacob; one of "the children of Israel"; a Hebrew; a Jew. *Israelites* was the name of the whole people of Israel down to the death of Saul, when it came to be restricted to those northern tribes who rebelled against David, and more definitely applied to the ten tribes that set up a separate monarchy on the death of Solomon. After the captivity the name again came to be the appellation of the reunited branches of the nation, but was gradually supplanted by the term *Jew*, especially among foreigners.

The Hebrews that were with the Philistines before that time, . . . even they also turned to be with the *Israelites* that were with Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. xiv. 21.

I also am an *Israelite*, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. Rom. xi. 1.

New Israelite, a member of a certain English sect: same as *Southcottian*.

Israelitic (iz″rā-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Israeliticus*, < *Israelita*, Israelite: see *Israelite*.] Pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

These books give us a fairly trustworthy account of *Israelitic* life and thought in the times which they cover. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 347.

Israelitish (iz″rā-e-lī′tish), *a.* [< *Israelite* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the Israelites; of the Jewish race.

And the son of an *Israelitish* woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel. Lev. xxiv. 10.

isset, *v. i.* [See *ish*.] To go out; issue.

isshuet, *n.* A Middle English form of *issue*.

Issida (is′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-ida*.] The *Issidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*.

Issidæ (is′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Issus*. It contains thickset robust bugs, many of which are rough, resembling bits of bark, and thus exhibit protective mimicry. They are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, and are classified under about 50 genera and more than 200 species.

Issidioromys (is″i-dī-or′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., supposed to be an error for **Isidoromys*, < L. *Isidorus*, a man's name (referring to *Isidore* Geoffroy St. Hilaire), + Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A notable genus of fossil myomorphic rodents from the European Tertiary, referred to the family *Caviidæ*, having rootless molars whose crowns are divided into cordate lobes by reëntering enamel-folds. *Croizet*, 1840.

issuable (ish′ö-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *issue* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of issuing, or liable to be issued.—2. In *law*, pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up: as, an *issuable* plea; an *issuable* term.

For now the course is, to make the sheriff's venire returnable on the last return of the same term wherein issue is joined, viz. Hilary or Trinity terms: which, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

Issuable plea, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

issuably (ish′ö-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue on the merits: as, "pleading *issuably*," *Burrill*.

issuance (ish'ö-ans), *n.* [< *issuan(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of issuing or giving out: as, the *issuance* of rations.

issuant (ish'ö-ant), *a.* [< *issue* + *-ant.*] Emerging: in *her.*, said of a beast of which only the upper half is seen. Especially —(*a*) When emerging from the lower edge or bottom of a chief, and therefore borne upon the chief: as, a chief gules, a demi-lion *issuant* argent. In this sense contrasted with *ascendant*, which means rising from the bottom of a shield or from the outer edge of a fesse, etc., and with *jessant* and *naissant*, which mean rising from the middle of an ordinary, as a fesse, and usually borne partly on the ordinary and partly on the field above it. (*b*) Rising out of any other bearing, or from the bottom of the escutcheon. [Rare in this sense.]—**Issuant and revertant**, in *her.*, coming into sight and disappearing: said of two beasts of which the upper part of one and the lower part of the other are visible, as when one of them rises from the base of the shield ★and the other disappears at the top.



Lion issuant.

issue (ish'ö), *n.* [< ME. *issue, issu, isshue, ischewe, yssewe,* < OF. *issue, eissue, essue,* F. *issue,* a going out, egress, outlet, final event, < *issu,* pp. of *issir, eisser,* < L. *exire,* go out: see *exit.* Cf. *ish.* The noun is in later senses partly from the verb.] **1.** A going, passing, or flowing out; passage from within outward; an outgoing, outflow, or flux.

With my mouthe if I laugh moch or lite,
Myn yen sholde make a contynaunce vn-trewe,
Myn hert also wolde haue ther-of despite,
The wepyng teres haue so large *yssewe.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years came behind him. Mat. ix. 20.

2. Means of egress; an opening or outlet; a passage leading outward; a vent.

Than thei gan to repeire a softe paas till thei come to the *issu* of the foreste, and than gan it to shewe day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

The foliage closed so thickly in front that there seemed to be no *issue.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Inland Voyage, p. 120.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, a vent for the passage of blood or morbid matter; a running sore, accidental or made as a counter-irritant.

When any man hath a running *issue* out of his flesh, because of his *issue* he is unclean. Lev. xv. 2.

Issues over the spine have been found useful in chronic spinal disease. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 314.

4. An outcome; a result; the product of any process or action; that which occurs as a consequence; ultimate event or result: as, a happy *issue* of one's labors; the *issues* of our actions are hidden from us.

A blisfull begynnyng may boldly be said,
That ffolow to the fer end and hath a faire *yssue.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2257.

Learning and philosophy . . . had . . . the power to lay the mind under some restraint, and make it consider the *issue* of things. *Bacon,* Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *issues.* *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 1, 37.

A Fact is the end or last *issue* of spirit.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Offspring; progeny; a child or children; descendant or descendants: as, he had *issue* a son; *issue* of the whole or of the half blood.

Thare es none *ischewe* of us on this erthe sprongene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

Was Milan thrust from Milan that his *issue*
Should become kings of Naples?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1, 206.

Might I dread that you,
With only Fame for spouse and your great deeds
For *issue,* yet may live in vain?
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6. Produce or proceeds; yield, as of land or other possessions: as, the *issues,* rents, and profits of an estate.

He was first of Inglond that gaf God his tithe,
Of *isshues* of bestes, of landes, or of tithe.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

7. The act of sending or giving out; a putting or giving forth; promulgation; delivery; emission: as, the *issue* of commands by an officer, or of rations to troops; the *issue* of a book, or of bank-notes.

The booking-office is not opened for the *issue* of tickets until perhaps a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the departure of the train.
Saturday Rev., Jan., 1874, p. 14.

Issue is also applied to the mere attempt to dispose of old stock at a reduced price, where no reprint takes place.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 479.

The codification of Bavarian law and the *issue* of the Golden Bull were . . . attempts in the direction of civilisation in accordance with the highest existing ideal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

8. That which is sent out, promulgated, or delivered; the quantity sent forth at one time, or within a certain period: as, a large *issue* of bank-notes; the daily *issues* of a newspaper.

No undeserving favourite doth boast
His *issues* from our treasury.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

To restrict *issues,* or forbid notes below a certain denomination, is no less injurious than inequitable.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

The vast development of stereotyping has made the word *issue* a partial substitute for the word "edition."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 478.

9. A matter of which the result is to be decided; that which is to be determined by trial or contention; a conclusion held in abeyance for consideration or debate; a choice between alternatives: as, the *issues* of the day; a dead *issue.*

Thus was raised a simple *issue* of law to be decided by the court. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

In this act . . . they have forced upon the country the distinct *issue,* "immediate dissolution or blood."
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 141.

The years have never dropped their sand
On mortal *issue* vast and grand
As ours to-day. *Whittier,* Anniversary Poem.

10. In *law:* (*a*) The close or result of pleadings in a suit, by the presentation of a controverted point to be determined by trial. It is either an *issue of law,* to be determined by the court, or *of fact,* to be determined by a jury or by the court. (*b*) The controversy on any material fact, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, in a trial. (*c*) The sending out or authoritative delivery of a document: as, the *issue* of execution.—**At issue.** (*a*) In controversy; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

Face, voice
As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

(*b*) In dispute; under discussion.

A third point *at issue* between Carlyle and many is what he has baptised Anti-rose-waterism in Cromwell.
Colburn's New Mag., N. S., VIII. 206.

(*c*) Specifically, in *law,* the condition of a cause when the point in controversy has been arrived at by pleading.—**Bank of issue.** See *bank*[2].—**Collateral issue.** See *collateral.*—**Distributive finding of the issue.** See *distributive.*—**Feigned issue.** See *feign.*—**General issue,** in *law,* a simple denial of the whole charge or complaint, or of the main substance of it, in the form of a denial, as "not guilty" or "not indebted," as distinguished from a special denial (see *special issue,* below), and from allegations conflicting with particular averments, and from special pleas of other facts in avoidance.—**Immaterial issue,** an issue which cannot be decisive of any part of the litigation, as distinguished from a *material issue,* or one taken upon a fact which cannot be admitted without determining at least some part of the rights in controversy. Thus, if in an action for the price of goods sold defendant without denying the purchase should merely deny that it was on the day alleged by plaintiff, the issue would be immaterial; but if he should set up that the sale was on a credit still unexpired, issue joined upon this allegation would be material.—**Issue roll,** in old English legal practice, the roll of parchment on which the pleadings were entered, in anticipation of trial; hence, in somewhat later times, the pleadings in a cause, collected and fastened or folded together for the same purpose.—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue,** the act of joining issue in pleading; the document by which one party signifies to the adversary that he rests the cause for trial on the point at issue on the pleadings.—**Note of issue,** in *law,* a memorandum showing issue joined in a cause, which informs the clerk that it is ready for trial.—**Special issue,** an issue taken by denying a particular part of the adversary's allegations, as distinguished from the issue presented by a general denial.—**To join issue, to take issue,** said of two parties who take up an affirmative and a negative position respectively on a point in debate.

Were our author's arguments enforced against deists or atheists only, we should heartily *join issue.*
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

To pool issues, to unite for the promotion of individual interests or objects by joint action; combine for mutual advantage. [U. S.]—**Syn. 4.** Consequence, result, upshot, conclusion, termination.—**5.** *Progeny,* etc. See *offspring.*

issue (ish'ö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *issued,* ppr. *issuing.* [< ME. *issuen, yssuen;* < *issue, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass from within outward; go or pass out; go forth.

Fele fightyng folke of the fuerse comyns, . . .
At Ector thai asket leue, & *yssuit* furth somyn [together].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6222.

For, I protest, we are well fortified,
And strong enough to *issue* out and fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 20.

2. To proceed as progeny; be derived or descended; spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 Ki. xx. 18.

Thy father
Was Duke of Milan; and his only heir
And princess—no worse *issued.*
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 59.

3. To be produced as an effect or result; grow or accrue; arise; proceed: as, rents and profits *issuing* from land.

4. To come to a result or conclusion; reach an end; close; terminate: with *in* before an object: as, we know not how the cause will *issue;* the negotiations *issued in* a firm peace.

Her effort to bring tears into her eyes *issued in* an odd contraction of her face.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

The child *issues in* the man as his successor, and the child and the man *issue in* the old man.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 131.

5. In *law:* (*a*) To come to a question in fact or law on which the parties join in resting the decision of the cause. (*b*) To go forth as authoritative or binding: said of an official instrument, as a mandamus, proclamation, or license. [In this sense often used in the future, implying that the court has the right to issue the writ, and will do so upon application: as, a writ of prohibition *will issue* to forbid an inferior court from entertaining a suit of which it has no jurisdiction.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To send out; deliver for use; deliver authoritatively; emit; put into circulation: as, to *issue* provisions; to *issue* a writ or precept; to *issue* bank-notes or a book.

After much dispute and even persecution there was *issued* in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all.
Brougham.

Arundel found time to *issue* a series of constitutions against them [Lollards] in 1409. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 404.

2†. To bring to an issue; terminate; settle.

It is our humble request, that in case any difference grow in the general court, between magistrates and deputies, . . . which cannot be presently *issued* with mutual peace, that both parties will be pleased to defer the same to further deliberation.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

Endeavour to *issue* those things, in the wisdom and power of God, which will be a glorious crown upon your ministry. *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

issueless (ish'ö-les), *a.* [< *issue, n.,* + *-less.*] Having no issue or progeny; lacking children.

Ah! if thou *issueless* shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a makeless wife.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

issue-pea (ish'ö-pē), *n.* A pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an *issue.* See *issue, n.,* 3.

issuer (ish'ö-ėr), *n.* One who issues or emits: as, the *issuer* of a proclamation, a promissory note, etc.

Issus (is'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Issus,* Gr. Ἰσσός, a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Issidæ.* The fore wings are rather flat, broadest near the base, convex on the fore border, smaller and rounded at the tip. Upward of 60 species are found, in all parts of the world. Those of North America are small and inconspicuous. A leading one is *I. coleoptratus,* widely distributed in Europe.

-ist. [= F. *-iste* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ista,* < L. *-ista, -istes,* < Gr. *-ιστής,* a termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-ίζειν,* < *-ιδ-* + *-της,* common formative of nouns of agent. See *-ize, -ism.*] A termination of Greek origin, existing in many English words derived from the Greek or formed on Greek analogy, denoting an agent (one who does or has to do with a thing), and corresponding usually to nouns in *-er*[1], with which in some cases they interchange. Such nouns are either (*a*) of pure Greek formation, as *Atticist, baptist, evangelist, exorcist,* etc., or formed of Greek elements, as *etymologist, philologist, physicist, dramatist, economist,* etc. (with equivalent *etymologer, philologer,* etc.), or (*b*) formed from a Latin or Romance base, as *annalist, artist, jurist, legist, moralist, pietist, quietist, realist, specialist,* etc., especially with reference to political or social theories or practices, as *abolitionist, federalist, unionist, protectionist, socialist, nihilist, corruptionist, fusionist,* etc., or (*c*) formed from an English word (whether native or naturalized), as *harpist, druggist, violinist,* etc.; so also *saloonist,* etc. Words of the first two classes are very numerous, new formations being made with great freedom. In the last use the suffix is but sparingly used, the formative *-er*[1] or some other being preferred. In vulgar use words in *-ist* are often employed, humorously or for the nonce, where properly only *-er* is permissible, as in *shootist, singist, walkist,* etc., for *shooter, singer, walker,* etc. In some instances, as *scientist,* for example, the formation is irregular, and the words are condemned by purists.

isthmt, isthimt, *n.* [< OF. *isthme:* see *isthmus.*] An isthmus. *Davies.*

Logh Nesse, . . . from which, by a verie small *Isthim* or partition of hils, the Logh Lutea or Louthia . . . is divided. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, ii. 50.

isthmian (ist'- or is'mi-an), *a.* [= F. *Isthmien,* < L. *Isthmius,* < Gr. Ἰσθμιος, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, < Ἰσθμός, the Isthmus of Corinth: see *isthmus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—**2.** [*cap.*] Specifically, of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece.—

Isthmian games, games in honor of Poseidon anciently celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary, on the Isthmus of Corinth, constituting the second in importance of the four great national festivals of Greece. They took place in April and May in the first and third years of each Olympiad, and included the same contests as the Olympian games, athletic, poetic, and musical. The victors were crowned with wreaths of pine-leaves, which were the only prizes.—**Isthmian sanctuary,** a sacred precinct on the northeast shore of the Isthmus of Corinth, inclosed by walls and containing rich temples, altars, a theater, a stadium, and many other public and private monuments, within which the Isthmian games were celebrated from time immemorial until the prevalence of the Christian religion.

isthmiate (ist'- or is'mi-āt), *a.* [< *isthmus* + *-i-ate.*] In *zoöl.*, having a narrow part connecting two broader portions.—**Isthmiate thorax,** in *Coleoptera*, a thorax having a narrowed space between the prothorax and the elytra, either in consequence of the former being constricted behind, or because the anterior part of the mesothorax is not covered by the prothorax.

isthmitis (ist- or is-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *isthmus*, 3, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the throat.

isthmoid (ist'- or is'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσθμοειδής*, like an isthmus, < *ἰσθμός*, an isthmus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an isthmus; specifically, ★resembling the isthmus faucium.

isthmus (ist'- or is'mus), *n.* [Formerly also *isthmos* (and *isthm*, q. v.); = F. *isthme* = Pg. *isthmo* = Sp. It. *istmo*, < L. *isthmus*, < Gr. *ἰσθμός*, a narrow passage, a narrow strip of land between two seas (esp. the Isthmus of Corinth); akin to *ἴθμα*, a step, < *ἰέναι* (= L. *ire*), go: see *go.*] **1.** A narrow strip of land bordered by water and connecting two larger bodies of land, as two continents, a continent and a peninsula, or two parts of an island. The two isthmuses of most importance are that of Suez, connecting Asia and Africa, and that of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America. The isthmus most famous in ancient times is that of Corinth, called distinctively *the Isthmus*, separating the Peloponnesian peninsula from the mainland of Greece. A small isthmus is often called a *neck.*

> There want not good Geographers who hold that this Island was tied to France at first . . . by an *Isthmos* or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bullen.
> *Howell*, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict. (ed. 1673).

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, some connecting part or organ, especially when narrow or joining parts larger than itself.—**3.** The contracted passage from the cavity of the mouth into that of the pharynx. It is bounded above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue. More fully called *isthmus faucium*, isthmus of the fauces.—**Isthmus cerebri,** the isthmus of the brain; the narrow part intervening between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland,** a contracted part of this gland, lying across the middle line of the windpipe, and connecting the two lateral lobes which chiefly compose the thyroid body.

-istic. [< *-ist* + *-ic.*] A termination of adjectives (and in the plural of nouns from adjectives) formed from nouns in *-ist*, and having reference to such nouns, or to associated nouns in *-ism*, as in *deistic, theistic, euphuistic, euphemistic, puristic, linguistic, subjectivistic, objectivistic*, etc. In nouns it has usually a plural form, as in *linguistics.*

-istical. [< *-istic* + *-al.*] Same as *-istic.*

Istiophorus (is-ti-of'ō-rus), *n.* See *Histiophorus*, 1 and 2.

Istiurus (is-ti-ū'rus), *n.* See *Histiurus*, 1.

istle (is'tle), *n.* [Also *ixtle:* < Nahuatl *ixtli.*] ★A valuable fiber produced principally from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a kind of wild pineapple. It is called *pita* in Central America, and *silk-grass* in British Honduras. These names, with the exception of the last, are also applied to the fiber obtained from various species of *Agave*, particularly *A. rigida*, but the species are much confused. *Bromelia sylvestris*, which is extensively cultivated in Mexico, produces leaves 1 to 3 inches wide and 5 to 8 feet long, which yield a very strong fiber extensively used in the manufacture of bagging, carpets, hammocks, cordage, nets, belts, etc. See *henequen.*

istle-grass (is'tle-gràs), *n.* The plant, *Bromelia sylvestris*, which yields the fiber istle.

Istrian (is'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Istria* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic sea.

> The *Istrian* shore has lost its beauty, though the *Istrian* hills, now and then capped by a hill-side town, and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the inland scenery.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Istria. The Istrians are Slavs and Italians, the former being much the more numerous.

it (it), *pron.* [< ME. *it, yt, hit, hyt,* < AS. *hit* (gen. *his*, dat. *him*), neut. of *hē*, he: see *he*[1].] **1.** A personal pronoun, of the third person and neuter gender, corresponding to the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural forms, *they, their, them.* (*a*) A substitute for the name of an object (previously mentioned, or understood from the context or circumstances) not regarded as possessing sex, or without regard to the sex, or for an abstract noun, a phrase, or a clause: as, *it* (a stone) is very heavy; feed *it* (an infant) with a spoon; the moon was red when *it* rose; the horse stumbles when *it* (or *he*) is driven fast; how did *it* (an event) happen? *It* is often used vaguely for a thing, notion, or circumstance not definitely conceived, or left to the imagination: as, how far do you call *it?* plague take *it!* you'll catch *it!*

> How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

(*b*) As the nominative of an impersonal verb or verb used impersonally, when the thing for which it stands is expressed or implied by the verb itself: as, *it* rains (the rain rains or is falling); *it* is blowing (the wind is blowing). (*c*) As the grammatical subject of a clause of which the logical subject is a phrase or clause, generally following, and regarded as in apposition with *it:* as, *it* is said that he has won the prize; he is poor, *it* is true, but he is honest; *it* behooves you to bestir yourself; *it* is they that have done this mischief.

> 'Tis these that gave the great Apollo spoils. *Pope.*

(*d*) After an intransitive verb, used transitively for the kind of action denoted or suggested by the verb: as, to foot *it* all the way to town.

> Come, and trip *it* as you go,
> On the light fantastic toe.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 33.
>
> Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*,
> If folly grow romantic I must paint it.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

(*e*) The possessive case, originally *his* (see *he*[1]), now *its;* the form *it* without the possessive suffix having been used for a time in works written during the period of transition from the use of *his* to that of *its.*

> That which groweth of *it* [now *its*] own accord.
> Lev. xxv. 5 (ed. 1611).
>
> *It* knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

2. In children's games, that player who is called upon to perform some particular task, as in I-spy or tag the one who must catch or touch the other players: as, he's *it;* who's *it?* [In old usage the substantive verb after *it* often agrees with the succeeding nominative in the first or second person: ★as, "*It am I*, fader," in Chaucer.]

It. A common abbreviation of *Italian.*

-it[1], **-it**[2]. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

> 'Twas then we luvit ilk ither weel.
> *Motherwell*, Jeanie Morrison.

itabirite (i-tab'i-rīt), *n.* [< *Itabira*, a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate; a rock made up chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and specular iron ore. The term is used by writers on the geology of Brazil.

itacism (ē'ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *itacisme;* < Gr. *ἦτα*, as pron. ē'tä (that is, as if spelled **ῖτα*), + *-c-ism.* Cf. *etacism, iotacism.*] Same as *iotacism.*

itacist (ē'ta-sist), *n.* [= F. *itaciste;* as *itac-ism* + *-ist.*] One who practises or upholds itacism.

itacistic (ē-ta-sis'tik), *a.* [As *itac-ism* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting in itacism; Reuchlinian: as, the *itacistic* pronunciation of *ot.*

> The Gothic diphthong represents the *itacistic* pronunciation current in Greece at the time of Ulfilas.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

itacolumite (it-a-kol'ū-mīt), *n.* [< *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] A sandstone with interlocking grains of quartz, an important member of the gold-bearing formation of Brazil. In thin slabs it is sometimes more or less flexible.

itaka-wood (it'a-kä-wûd), *n.* [< *itaka*, a Guiana name, + E. *wood*[1].] A beautiful cabinet-wood of British Guiana, furnished by a leguminous tree, *Machærium Schomburgkii.* It is richly streaked with black and brown, and is called *tiger-wood* on this account.

Ital. An abbreviation of *Italian.*

ital. An abbreviation of *italic* or *italics.*

Italian (i-tal'yan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Italien* = ★Sp. Pg. It. *Italiano* (cf. D. *Italiaansch* = G. *Italiänisch* = Dan. Sw. *Italiensk*), < ML. **Italianus*, < L. *Italia*, Italy, < *Italus*, an Italian, also a legendary eponymous king. The supposed deriv. < Gr. *ἰταλός*, a bull ("on account of the abundance and excellence of its [Italy's] horned cattle"), is mere conjecture.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, a country and kingdom of Europe, which comprises the central one of the three southern European peninsulas, together with the adjoining region northward to the Alps, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, etc.; pertaining to the inhabitants of Italy. The kingdom of Italy has developed from the former kingdom of Sardinia, which, through the events of 1859–60, annexed Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and part of the Papal States, acquired Venetia in 1866, and finally Rome in 1870. The title of King of Italy was assumed by Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia in 1861.

> Mine *Italian* brain
> 'Gan in your duller Britain operate.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5, 196.

> Tiber, now no longer Roman, rolls,
> Vain of *Italian* hearts, *Italian* souls.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 300.

Italian architecture, the architectural styles developed in and characteristic of Italy; specifically, the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, which was developed through study of ancient Roman models by Brunelleschi and a few great contemporaries in the fifteenth century, and quickly disseminated its influence throughout Europe.



Italian Architecture.—Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice; constructed 1632.

Among the rare merits of this architecture are its liberal application of the hemispheroidal dome, and the impressive proportions of many of its palace façades, which show a great projecting cornice crowning an imposing arrangement of architectural masses. Much of the carved ornament of the first decades of the style is delicate and refined; but it soon degenerated to the most offensive and pretentious vulgarity and coarseness. See *Lombard architecture* (under *Lombard*) and *Italian Gothic* (below).—**Italian cloth,** a kind of jean with satin face, employed chiefly for linings.—**Italian ferret,** a kind of silk braid or binding.—**Italian Gothic,** the Pointed architecture (see *Gothic, a.*, 3) of Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The style is based upon the Romanesque as developed in Italy, which does not differ essentially from the Romanesque of France and other countries, though it made more liberal use of ranges of somewhat small columns (see cut under *belfry*), and tended to the elaboration of surface-effects of color, owing to the abundant presence of beautifully tinted building-marbles. The Italian Pointed forms were influenced by those of northern Europe, but these were profoundly modified by the Italian architects. The exteriors of their buildings, particularly the façades, are hardly more than beautiful screens, having little or no connection with the systems of construction employed in the buildings themselves. There are no flying buttresses, for the carefully studied northern system of vaulting was never adopted in Italy; the walls are in general comparatively flat, with few projections, the rich and delicate sculpture being placed generally immediately about the windows and doors, and the large wall-spaces being treated in colored marbles, incrustation, mosaic, or painting in fresco; tracery seldom occurs in the windows, except as plate-tracery, often pierced with subtle study of effect. Every district in Italy produced its own school of Pointed architecture, each admirable in its own way. (See *Venetian architecture*, under *Venetian.*) The Pointed architecture of Sicily is not properly Italian; it approaches more closely the northern style of the Norman French conquerors, but is affected by the Saracenic traditions which abounded on the island, and influenced by Byzantine models, particularly in its carvings and in its wealth of mosaics.—**Italian iron, millet,** etc. See the nouns.—**Italian painting,** the art of painting as developed and practised in Italy; specifically, the group of schools which had their origin in ancient Roman tradition and in the imitation of Byzantine models in the early middle ages, received their first vital impulse from Giotto in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and culminated in the great masters of the Renaissance—Tintoret, Titian, Paul Veronese, and Raphael. Until the close of the fourteenth century the consistent object of this painting was to manifest to the unlettered the miraculous things chronicled in the Holy Writ and accomplished by the sanctification of religious faith. With the fifteenth century the modern spirit of naturalism appeared in art, and made its way until by the last half of that century the religious and didactic spirit had vanished, and pictures had come to be painted in the mere cult of outward beauty, and for the personal glory and profit of the painter. For some of the chief schools of Italian painting, see *Bolognese, Roman, Sienese, Umbrian, Venetian.* See also *Florentine painting*, under *Renaissance.*—**Italian sixth,** in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third of the bass. See figure.—**Italian string,** a superior kind of catgut violin-string, made in Italy.—**Italian warehouse,** a shop where Italian groceries and fruits are sold.—**Italian-warehouseman,** a dealer in fine groceries, including macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, etc.



II. *n.* 1. A native of Italy, or one of the Italian race.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Italy, whether the literary speech or one of the popular dialects.

His name's Gonzago; the story is extant, and writ in choice *Italian*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 272.

Abbreviated *It.*, *Ital.*

Italianate† (i-tal′yan-āt), *v. t.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[2].] To render Italian or conformable to Italian principles or manners; Italianize.

If some yet do not well vnderstand what is an English man *Italianated*, I will plainlie tell him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth he is *Italianated*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

Italianate (i-tal′yan-āt), *a.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[1].] Italianized; having become like an Italian: applied especially to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy. [Rare.]

All his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

An Englishman *Italianate*
Is a devil incarnate.
Quoted in *S. Clark's* Examples (1670).

With this French page and *Italianate* serving-man was our young landlord only waited on. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

He found the old minister from Haddam East Village *Italianate* outwardly in almost ludicrous degree. *Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 173.

Italianisation, Italianise, etc. See *Italianization*, etc.

Italianism (i-tal′yan-izm), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ism.*] A word, phrase, idiom, or manner peculiar to the Italians; Italian spirit, principles, or taste.

It was, perhaps, an ungracious thing to be critical, among all the appealing old *Italianisms* round me. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 178.

Italianity (i-tal-yan′i-ti), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ity.*] Italianism. [Rare.]

The "Venetian," in spite of its peculiar *Italianity*, has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 494.

Italianization (i-tal″yan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Italianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering or of being rendered Italian. Also spelled *Italianisation*.

The border dialects, being numerous and very diverse in character, present a very strong concentrated drift towards *italianization*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 488.

Italianize (i-tal′yan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Italianized*, ppr. *Italianizing*. [< *Italian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the Italian; speak Italian.

II. *trans.* To render Italian; impart an Italian quality or character to.

Also spelled *Italianise*.

Italianizer (i-tal′yan-ī-zėr), *n.* One who promotes the influence of Italian principles, tastes, manners, etc. Also spelled *Italianiser*.

Italic (i-tal′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Italick*; = F. *Italique* = Sp. *Itálico* = Pg. It. *Italico*, < L. *Italicus*, Italian, < *Italia*, Italy, *Italus*, an Italian: see *Italian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or the tribes, including the Romans, which inhabited it, or to their languages.

The Latin was the only *Italic* dialect known to the Middle Ages which possessed an alphabetic system. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 15.

2. Of or pertaining to modern Italy. [Rare.]

All things of this world are . . . as unpleasant as the lees of vinegar to a tongue filled with the spirit of high *Italic* wines. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, same as *Composite*, 3. (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of Italian origin: designating a style of printing-types the lines of which slope toward the right (thus, *italic*), used for emphasis and other distinctive purposes. The italic character was first made and shown in type by Aldus Manutius, a notable printer of Venice, in an edition of Virgil, 1501, and by him dedicated to Italy. The first italic had upright capitals, but later French type-founders inclined them to the same angle as the small letters. In manuscript italic is indicated by underscoring the words with a single line.—**Italic school of philosophy.** Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy* (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Italic version of the Bible,** or *Itala*, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based upon a still older version, called the *Old Latin*, and made probably in the time of Augustine (A. D. 354–430). The corruption of the text of this and the other Latin versions led to the revision called the Vulgate, the work of Jerome. See *Vulgate*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *printing*, an italic letter or type: usually in the plural: as, this is to be printed in *italics*. Abbreviated *ital.*

The *italics* are yours, but I adopt them with concurrent emphasis. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 22.

Italican (i-tal′i-kan), *a.* [< *Italic* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Italy. [Rare.]

It [the Etruscan language] has even quite recently been pronounced Aryan or Indo-European, of the *Italican* branch, by scholars of high rank. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

italicisation, italicise. See *italicization, italicize.*

Italicism (i-tal′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Italic* + *-ism.*] An Italianism.

italicization (i-tal″i-si-zā′shon), *n.* [< *italicize* + *-ation.*] The act of underscoring words in writing, or of printing words underscored in italic type; italicizing. Also spelled *italicisation*.

The *italicisation* is mine. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 184.

italicize (i-tal′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *italicized*, ppr. *italicizing*. [< *italic* + *-ize.*] To print in italic type, or underscore with a single line in writing: as, to *italicize* emphatic words or sentences; in old books all names were commonly *italicized*. Also spelled *italicise*.

italicizing (i-tal′i-sī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *italicize*, *v.*] Same as *italicization*, and more common.

Italiot, Italiote (i-tal′i-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, < Ἰταλία, Italy: see *Italian.*] **I.** *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an Italian Greek; a person of Greek birth or descent living in Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

II. *a.* In *anc. hist.*, of or belonging to the Greek settlements in southern Italy.

He sought to reconcile Ionian monism with *Italiote* dualism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 315.

Our author evidently feels that this parallel progress of the *Italiot* Greeks tells against his argument. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 15.

Italish†, *a.* [< *Ital(ic)* + *-ish.* Cf. *Italic.*] Italian; in the Italian manner.

All this is true, though the feat handling thereof be altogether *Italish*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 9.

Italo-Byzantine (it′ä-lō-biz′an-tin), *a.* In *art*, noting the Byzantine styles as developed and practised in Italy; combining Byzantine and Italian characteristics.

Numerous fragments of ornaments and animals in the same *Italo-Byzantine* style are set into the wall of the atrium of the church of Santa Maria della Valle. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xii.

ita-palm (it′ä-päm), *n.* [< *ita*, nat. Brazilian, + E. *palm*[2].] A tall palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*, common along the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers, where it sometimes presents the appearance of forests rising out of the water. The outer part of the leaves is made into a stout cord; the fermented sap yields a palm-wine; and the inner part of the stem furnishes a starchy substance similar to sago.

itch (ich), *v. i.* [< ME. *icchen*, *iken*, *ykyn*, earlier *ziken*, *zeken* (cf. E. dial. *yuck*, *yuik*), < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = MLG. *joken*, *jucken*, LG. *jocken* = OHG. *jucchan*, *juchan*, *juchen*, *jucken*, MHG. G. *jucken*, itch.] 1. To feel a peculiar irritation or tingling of the skin, producing an inclination to scratch the part so affected.

Oure body wole *icche*, oure bonis wole ake,
Oure owne fleisch wole ben oure foo.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Mine eyes do *itch*;
Doth that bode weeping?
Shak., Othello, iv. 3, 58.

Hence—2. To experience a provoking, teasing, or tingling desire to do or to get something.

Princes commend a private life; private men *itch* after honour. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 35.

Plain truths enough for needful use they found:
But men would still be *itching* to expound.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 410.

An itching palm, a grasping disposition; a longing for acquisition; greed of gain.

Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have *an itching palm*,
To sell and mart your offices for gold.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 10.

★ **itch** (ich), *n.* [< *itch*, *v.*] 1. A tingling sensation of irritation in the skin, produced by disease (see def. 2) or in any other way.—2. An inflammation of the human skin, caused by the presence of a minute mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* (see *itch-mite*), presenting papules, vesicles, and pustules, and accompanied with great itching; scabies.

The *Itch*, the Murrein, and Alcides-grief,
In Ver's hot-moysture doe molest vs chief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms; and their crop
Be general leprosy! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1, 23.

Hence—3. An uneasy longing or propensity; a teasing or tingling desire: as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

This *itch* of book-making . . . seems no less the prevailing disorder of England than of France. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to filch and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity. *Landor.*

Bakers', bricklayers', grocers', etc., **itch.** See the qualifying words.—**Dhobie's** or **washerman's itch.** See *dhobie*.

itchful† (ich′fûl), *a.* [< *itch* + *-ful.*] Itchy. *Palsgrave.*

itchiness (ich′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being itchy; sensation of itching; tendency to itch.

This *itchiness* is especially marked if the lid and cheeks become excoriated and inflamed. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 675.

itching (ich′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *itch*, *v.*] 1. The sensation caused by a peculiar irritation with pricking, tingling, or tickling in the skin.

It [eczema] is chiefly obnoxious through its *itching*, which is sometimes so great as to produce violent excitement of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. A morbid, irritating, or tantalizing desire to have or to do something.

The *itching* of Scribblers was the scab of the Time. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side,
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 32.

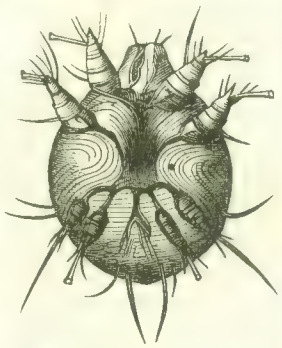
itching-berry (ich′ing-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the dogrose, *Rosa canina:* so called because the hairy seeds produce irritation of the skin.

itch-insect (ich′in″sekt), *n.* An itch-mite.

itchless (ich′les), *a.* [< *itch* + *-less.*] Free from itch; not itching.

One rubs his *itchless* elbow, shrugs and laughs. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

itch-mite (ich′mīt), *n.* A mite which burrows in the skin, and causes the disease called the itch or scabies. There are several species, having similar traits, and all belonging to the order *Acarida*, *Acaridea*, or *Acarina*, of the class *Arachnida*. The genuine itch-mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The female is about $\frac{1}{60}$ of an inch long, the male much smaller; the body is oval or rounded, without eyes, and with 4 pairs of short 3-jointed legs, the anterior 2 pairs ending in a sucking-disk, the posterior 2 pairs ending, in the female, in a long filament. Its favorite haunts are between the fingers, the flexor side of the wrists and elbows, and the region of the groin. It can be transferred from person to person.



Under Side of Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), highly magnified.

itchweed (ich′wēd), *n.* The American false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

itchy (ich′i), *a.* [< *itch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Characterized by or having an itching sensation.

Takes the coming gold
Of insolent and base ambition,
That hourly rubs his dry and *itchy* palms.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,
That seizes first the opulent.
Cowper, Task, iv. 582.

2. Having the itch: as, an *itchy* beggar.

-ite[1]. [= F. *-i*, *-it*, m., *-ite*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ito*, m., *-ita*, f., < L. *-ītus*, *-ītus*, m., *-īta*, *-ĭta*, f., *-ītum*, *-ĭtum*, n., term. of the pp. of verbs in *-ēre*, *-ĕre*, or *-ire*, being the pp. suffix *-tus* (= E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), with a preceding original or supplied vowel: see *-ate*[1], *-ed*[2].] A termination of some English adjectives and nouns from adjectives, and of some verbs, derived from the Latin, as in *apposite*, *composite*, *opposite*, *exquisite*, *requisite*, *erudite*, *recondite*, etc. Its use in verbs, as in *expedite*, *extradite*, *ignite*, *unite*, and in nouns not directly from adjectives, as in *granite*, is less common. When the vowel is short, the termination is often merely *-it*, as in *deposit*, *reposit*, *posit*, *merit*, *inhabit*, *prohibit*, etc. It is not used or felt as an English formative. In a few words, as *appetite*, *audit*, from Latin nouns of the fourth declension,

★ no adjective form intervenes.

-ite[2]. [< F. *-ite* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ita*, < L. *-ĭta*, *-ītes*, < Gr. *-ίτης*, fem. *-ῖτις*, an adj. suffix, 'of the nature of,' 'like,' used esp. in patrial and mineral names.] A suffix of Greek origin, indicating origin or derivation from, or immediate relation with, the person or thing signified by the noun to which it is attached. Specifically—(*a*) Noting a native or resident of a place: as, *Stagyrite*, a na-

tive of Stageira: *Sybarite*, a native of Sybaris, etc. (*b*) Noting a descendant of a person or member of a family or tribe, as *Canaanite*, *Israelite*, *Moabite*, *Hittite* etc. (*c*) Noting a disciple, adherent, or follower of a person, a doctrine, a class, an order, etc., as *Rechabite*, *Carmelite*, *Campbellite*, *Hicksite*, etc., or (with *-it*) *Jesuit*. (*d*) In *mineral.*, noting rocks, minerals, or any natural chemical compound, or mechanical aggregation of substances, as *syenite*, *calcite*, *dolomite*, *quartzite*, etc. It has no connection with *-lite* (which see). (*e*) In *chem.*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ous*, and which contains a relatively smaller proportion of oxygen, as distinguished from *-ate*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ic*, and which contains a relatively larger proportion of oxygen: thus, a sulphite is a salt of sulphurous acid, and a sulphate one formed from sulphuric acid. (*f*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, noting that which is part and parcel or a necessary component of any part or organ: as, *sternite*, a piece or segment of the sternum; *pleurite*, *tergite*, *podite*, a part of the side, back, leg. (*g*) In *paleon.* and *paleobot.*, noting fossilization or petrifaction: as, *ichnite*, *trilobite*. Compare def. (*d*).

Itea (it′e-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *itéa*, a willow, = AS. *withig*, a willow, E. *withe*, *withy*, a twig: see *withe*, *withy*.] A small genus of plants belonging to the family *Escalloniaceæ*, formerly referred to the *Saxifragaceæ*. The petals are linear, the ovary is half-superior and 2-celled, the styles are 2-parted, and the capsule is 2-beaked. They



Itea Virginica.
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, flower with petals removed, showing stamens and pistils.

are trees or shrubs, with alternate oblong or lanceolate leaves, and usually simple terminal or axillary racemes of small but rather handsome white flowers. Five species are known, of which one, *I. Virginica*, called the *Virginia willow*, is common in the eastern United States from New Jersey southward. The others are natives of tropical and subtropical eastern Asia.

item (ī′tem), *adv.* [< ME. *item* (= F. Sp. Pg. It. *item*), used as L., < L. *item*, just so, likewise, also, < *is*, he, that, + *-tem*, a demonstrative suffix.] Also: a word used in introducing the separate articles of an enumeration, as the separate clauses or details of a will or the particular parts of an account or list of things. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Item, betwene the Mount Syon and the Temple of Salomon is the place where oure Lord reysed the Mayden in hire Fadres Hows. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

Speed [reads]. Imprimis, "She can milk." . . .
Item, "She brews good ale." . . .
Item, "She can sew."
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 304.

Item, from Mr. Acres, for carrying divers letters — which I never delivered — two guineas, and a pair of buckles.— *Item*, from Sir Lucius O'Trigger, three crowns, two gold pocket-pieces, and a silver snuff-box.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

item (ī′tem), *n.* [= F. Pg. *item*, n., < L. *item*, also, as used before the separate articles of an enumeration: see *item*, *adv.*] 1. An article; a separate particular; a single detail of any kind: as, the account consists of many *items*.

I could then have looked on him without the help of admiration; though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5, 7.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xviii.

2. An intimation; a reminder; a hint. [Obsolete or local.]

How comes he then like a thief in the night, when he gives an *item* of his coming?
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 46.

My uncle took notice that Sir Charles had said he guessed at the writer of the note. He wished he would give him an *item*, as he called it, whom he thought of.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 292.

This word is used among Southern gamblers to imply information of what cards may be in a partner's or an opponent's hands: this is called "giving *item*."
Bartlett, Americanisms.

3. A trick; fancy; caprice. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. A paragraph in a newspaper; a scrap of news. [Colloq.]

Otis is *item* man and reporter for the "Clarion."
Kimball, Was He Successful? p. 129.

City item. See *city*, *a.*

item (ī′tem), *v. t.* [< *item*, *n.*] To make a note or memorandum of.

You see I can *item* it. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I have *item'd* it in my memory.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

itemize (ī′tem-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *itemized*, ppr. *itemizing*. [< *item* + *-ize*.] To state by items; give the items or particulars of: as, to *itemize* an account.

Æschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush. . . . Shelley *itemizes* them.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 98.

The excellent character of these bonds will appear from an inspection of the *itemized* schedule.
Amer. Hebrew, XXXVIII. 56.

itemizer (ī′tem-ī-zėr), *n.* One who collects and furnishes items for a newspaper. [U. S.]

An *itemizer* of the "Adams Transcript."
Congregationalist, Sept. 21, 1860.

iter[1] (ī′tėr), *n.*; pl. *iters*†, *itinera* (ī-tin′e-rä). [< L. *iter*, a going, a journey, a way, road, passage, < *ire* (supine *itum*) = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go*. Hence ult. *eyre*[1], q. v., and *itinerant*, etc.] 1. An appointed journey or route; circuit; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the judge's circuit. More commonly in the Old French form *eyre*.

The Lord Chamberlain, by his *iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Upon the occasion of an *iter*, or eyre, in Kent, . . . fifty marks were granted to the king by assent of the whole county.
L. C. Pike, Pref. to reprint of Year-Books 11 and 12, [Edward III.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, a passageway in the body; specifically, without qualifying terms, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. — **Iter ad infundibulum**, the passage from the third ventricle of the brain downward into the infundibulum. — **Iter chordæ anterius**, the aperture of exit of the chorda tympani nerve from the cavity of the tympanum into the canal of Huguier. — **Iter chordæ posterius**, the aperture of entrance of the chorda tympani nerve into the cavity of the tympanum.

iter[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *iterer*, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] To renew. *Halliwell.*

iterable (it′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< LL. *iterabilis*, that may be repeated, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Capable of being iterated or repeated. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 178.

iteral (ī′te-ral), *a.* [< *iter*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

iterance (it′e-rans), *n.* [< *iteran(t)* + *-ce*.] Iteration. [Rare.]

What needs this *iterance*, woman?
Shak., Othello, v. 2, 150.

Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; toll
The silver *iterance*.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnets from the Portuguese, xxi.

iterancy (it′e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *iterance*.

iterant (it′e-rant), *a.* [< L. *iteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Repeating.

Waters, being near, make a current echo; but, being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

iterate (it′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iterated*, ppr. *iterating*. [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare* (> It. *iterare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *iterar* = F. *itérer*, OF. *iterer*, > E. *iter*[2], q. v.), do a second time, repeat, < *iterum*, again, a neut. compar. form, < *is*, he, that: see *he*[1].] To utter or do again; repeat: as, to *iterate* an advice or a demand.

This full song, *iterated* in the closes by two Echoes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 552.

iterate† (it′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, repeat.] Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* proscription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon. *Wilson*, James I.

iterately† (it′e-rāt-li), *adv.* By repetition or iteration; repeatedly.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with draughts of Scripture stories; . . . *iterately* affecting the portraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezekiel, as hopeful draughts, and hinting imagery of the resurrection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

iteration (it-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *itération* = Pr. *iteratio* = Sp. *iteración* = It. *iterazione*, < L. *iteratio(n-)*, a repetition, < *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. A saying or doing again, or over and over again; repetition; repeated utterance or occurrence.

Your figure that worketh by *iteration* or repetition of one word or clause doth much alter and affect the eare and also the mynde of the hearer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

O, thou hast damnable *iteration*; and art, indeed, able to corrupt a saint. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 101.

Like echoes from beyond a hollow, came
Her sicklier *iteration*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

The pestilent *iteration* of crackers and pistols at one's elbow is maddening.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Old Fourth).

2. In *math.*, the repetition of an operation upon the product of that operation. — **Analytical iteration**, the iteration of the operation which produces an analytical function.

iterative (it′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *itératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *iterativo*, < LL. *iterativus*, serving to repeat (said of iterative verbs), < L. *iterare*, pp. *iteratus*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. Repeating; repetitious.

Spenser . . . found the ottava rima too monotonously *iterative*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

2. In *gram.*, frequentative, as some verbs. — **Iterative function**, in *math.*, a function which is the result of successive operations with the same operator.

Ithacan (ith′a-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ithacus*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, < Gr. Ἰθάκη, Ithaca.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands, noted in Greek mythology as the home of Odysseus or Ulysses.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ithaca.

Ithacensian (ith-a-sen′si-an), *a.* [< L. *Ithacensis*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, Ithaca: see *Ithacan*.] Ithacan.

All the ladies, each at each,
Like the *Ithacensian* suitors in old time,
Stared with great eyes. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Ithaginis (i-thaj′i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832; also written *Itaginis*, Reichenbach, 1849; and correctly *Ithagenes*, Agassiz), < Gr. *ἰθαγενής*, Epic *ἰθαγενής*, of legitimate birth, genuine, < *ἰθύς*, straight, true, + *γένος*, birth, race.] A notable genus of alpine Asiatic gallinaceous birds, the blood-pheasants, placed with the fran-



Blood-pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*).

colins in the family *Tetraonidæ*, and also in the *Phasianidæ* with the true pheasants. The tarsus of the male has several spurs, sometimes as many as five. The best-known species, *I. cruentus*, or *cruentis*, or *cruentatus*, inhabits the Himalayas at an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and goes in flocks. It keeps near forests, and in winter burrows in the snow. Other species are *I. geoffroyi* and *I. sinuensis*. The genus was established by Wagler in 1832.

ithand (i′thand), *a.* [Also *ythand*, *ythen*, *eident*, *eydent*, < Icel. *idhinn*, assiduous, steady, diligent, < *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion: see *eddy*.] Busy; diligent; plodding; constant; continual. [Scotch.]

ithe†, *n.* [ME., also *ythe*, *uthe*; < AS. *ȳth*, a wave, pl. *ȳtha*, the waves, the sea, = OS. *ūthia*, *ūdhea* = OHG. *undea*, *unda*, MHG. *unde*, *ünde*, wave, water, = Icel. *unnr*, *udhr*, a wave, pl. *unnir*, the waves, the sea, = L. *unda*, a wave (> ult. E. *undulate*, *ound*, *abound*, *redound*, *surround*, *abundant*, *inundate*, etc.), ult. akin to Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, and to E. *water*: see *water*.] A wave; in the plural, the waves; the sea.

On dayes and derke nightes dryuyn on the *ythes*,
At Salame full sound thai set into hauyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1827.

ither (ifн′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *other*[1].

Nae *ither* care in life ha'e I,
But live, an' love my Nannie, O.
Burns, Behind yon Hills.

Farewell, "my rhyme composing brither!"
We've been owre lang unkenn'd to *ither*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

Ithuriel's-spear (i-thū′ri-elz-spēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to the spear of Ithuriel (Milton, P. L., iv. 810), which caused everything it touched to assume its true form.] The Cali-

fornian liliaceous plant *Triteleia laxa*, cultivated for its dark-blue flowers.

ithyphalli, *n.* Plural of *ithyphallus*, 1.

ithyphallic (ith-i-fal′ik), *a.* [< L. *ithyphallicus*, < Gr. *ἰθυφαλλικός*, < *ἰθύφαλλος*, a phallus, < *ἰθύς*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus: see *phallus*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an ithyphallus, or the ceremonies associated with its use as a religious symbol, etc.

It is probable that the *ithyphallic* ceremonies, which the gross flattery of the degenerate Greeks sometimes employed to honor the Macedonian princes, had the same meaning. *Knight*, Anc. Arts and Myth. (1876), p. 98.

Hence — 2. Grossly indecent; obscene.

An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men. *Christian Examiner.*

3. In *anc. pros.*, sung in phallic processions; specifically, noting a group of three trochees or a period containing such a group.

ithyphallus (ith-i-fal′us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἰθύφαλλος*, < *ἰθύς*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] 1. Pl. *ithyphalli* (-ī). In *archæol.*, etc., an erect phallus. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils or curculios: same as *Stenotarsus* of Schönherr, which name is preoccupied in the same order. *Harold*, 1875.

-itial. [< L. *-itius*, *-icius*, + *-al*.] A compound adjective termination occurring in a few words, as *cardinalitial*.

Itieria (it-i-ē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Saporta, 1873), so called after the original collector, M. *Itier*.] A genus of fossil algæ, of the family *Laminariaceæ*, having cartilaginous, compressed, many times dichotomously branching fronds, provided with turbinate, subglobose, probably bladdery, terminal or axillary expansions, which appear to have served as air-bladders, as in the bladder-wrack. Two species are known, from the Upper Jurassic of Orbagnoux (Ain) and Saint Mihiel (Meuse) in France.

itineracy (ī-tin′ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *itinera(te)* + *-cy*. Cf. *itinerancy*.] The practice or habit of traveling from place to place; the state of being itinerant.

The cumulative values of long residence are the restraints on the *itineracy* of the present day.
Emerson, History.

itinerancy (ī-tin′ę-ran-si), *n.* [< *itineran(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of traveling from place to place; especially, a going about from place to place in the discharge of duty or the prosecution of business: as, the *itinerancy* of circuit judges or of commercial travelers. — 2. Especially, in the *Meth. Ch.*, the system of rotation governing the ministry of that church. In parts of the western United States and in England several communities are grouped into "circuits," and each "circuit" is ministered to by itinerant preachers or "circuit-riders."

Methodism, with its "lay ministry" and its *itinerancy*, could alone afford the ministrations of religion to this overflowing population. *Stevens*, Hist. Methodism.

itinerant (ī-tin′ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *itineran(t-)s*, ppr. of *itinerari*, travel, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* Traveling from place to place; wandering; not settled; strolling; specifically, going from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty: as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* judge.

In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge *Itinerant* through all his Provinces, to see justice well administerd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I believe upon a good deal of evidence that these ancient kings were *itinerant*, travelling or ambulatory personages.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 179.

Itinerant bishop. See *bishop*.

II. *n.* One who travels from place to place; a traveler; a wanderer; specifically, one who travels from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty or the pursuit of business, as an itinerant judge or preacher, or a strolling actor.

Glad to turn *itinerant*,
To stroll and teach from town to town.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 92.

Vast sums of money were lavishly bestowed upon these secular *itinerants*, which induced the monks and other ecclesiastics to turn actors themselves.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 233.

Inns for the refreshment and security of the *itinerants* were scattered along the whole line of the route from France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

itinerantly (ī-tin′ę-rant-li), *adv.* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.

itinerarium (ī-tin-ę-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *itineraria* (-ä). [LL. (in def. 2, ML.): see *itinerary*.] 1. Same as *itinerary*, 2. — 2. A portable altar.

itinerary (ī-tin′ę-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *itinéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *itinerario*, < LL. *itinerarius*, pertaining to a journey, neut. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey, a road-book, < *iter* (*itiner-*), a way, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Traveling; passing from place to place, especially on a circuit: as, an *itinerary* judge.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The law of England, by its circuit or *itinerary* courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice, in a great measure relieved from both these objections.
Paley, Moral Philos., iv. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a journey; specifically, pertaining to an official journey or circuit, as of a judge or preacher: as, *itinerary* observations. — 3. Pertaining to descriptions of roads, or to a road-book: as, an *itinerary* unit. — **Itinerary column.** See *column*, 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *itineraries* (-riz). 1. A plan of travel; a list of places to be included in a journey, with means of transit and any other desired details: as, to make out an *itinerary* of a proposed tour. — 2. An account of a line of travel, or of the routes of a country or region, of the places and points of interest, etc.; a work containing a description of routes and places, in successive order: as, an *itinerary* from Paris to Rome, or of France or Italy; Antonine's "*Itinerary* of the Roman Empire." Also *itinerarium*.

Now Habassia, according to the *Itineraries* of the obseruingst Trauelers in those Parts, is thought to be, in respective Magnitude, as big as Germany, Spain France, and Italy conjunctly. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

The Rudge Cup, found in Wiltshire and preserved at Alnwick Castle, . . . contains, engraved in bronze, an *itinerary* along some Roman stations in the north of England.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 130.

3. An itinerant journey; a regular course of travel; a tour of observation or exploration.

It [Mr. Poncet's journey] was the first intelligible *itinerary* made through these deserts.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 474.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a form of prayer for the use of the clergy when setting out on a journey: generally placed at the end of the breviary. It consists of the canticle Benedictus, with an antiphon, preces, and two collects. — 5†. One who journeys from place to place. [Rare.]

A few months later Bradford was appointed one of the six chaplains of Edward VI., chosen "to be *itineraries*, to preach sound doctrine in all the remotest parts of the kingdom." Biog. Notice in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxv.

itinerate (ī-tin′ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *itinerated*, ppr. *itinerating*. [< LL. *itineratus*, pp. of *itinerari*, go on a journey, travel, journey, < L. *iter*, rarely *itiner* (stem *itiner-*, rarely *iter-*), a going away, journey, march, road: see *iter*.] To travel from place to place, as in the prosecution of business, or for the purpose of holding court or of preaching; journey in a regular course.

The Bedford meeting had at this time its regular minister, whose name was John Burton; so that what Bunyan received was a roving commission to *itinerate* in the villages round about. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 38.

There is reason to believe that the English Kings *itinerated* in the same way and mainly for the same purpose.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 181.

itineration (ī-tin-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **itineratio(n-)*, < *itinerari*, journey: see *itinerate*.] A journey from place to place; a tour of action or observation. [Rare.]

A great change has come over this part since last year, owing, I suspect, to the *itinerations* which Dr. Caldwell has undertaken. *S. Rivington*, Madras (1876).

-ition. [< L. *-itio(n-)*, in nouns from pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ion*, and *-tion*.] A compound noun termination, as in *expedition*, *extradition*, etc., being *-tion* with a preceding original or formative vowel, or in other words, *-ite*[1] + *-ion*. See *-ite*[1], *-ion*, *-tion*.

-itious. [< *-iti(on)* + *-ous*, equiv. to *-ite*[1] + *-ous*: see words with this termination.] A compound adjective termination occurring in adjectives associated with nouns in *-ition*, as *expeditious*, etc. See *-ition*, *-tious*.

-itis. [NL., etc., *-itis*, < L. *-itis*, < Gr. *-ιτις*, fem., associated with *-ίτης*, masc., term. of adjectives (which are often used as nouns), 'of the nature of,' 'like,' etc.: see *-ite*[2].] A termination used in modern pathological nomenclature to signify 'inflammation' of the part indicated, as in *bronchitis*, *otitis*, *conjunctivitis*, *stomatitis*, *enteritis*, etc.

-itive. [< L. *-itivus*, in adjectives from a pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *definitive*, *infinitive*, *fugitive*. See *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.

its (its). The possessive case of the neuter pronoun *it*. See *it*, 1 (*e*), and *he*[1], I., C (*b*).

itself (it-self′), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *it-selfe*; < ME. *it self*, *it selve*, being *it* with the agreeing adj. *self*: see *it* and *self*, and *himself*.] The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*. (See *himself*.) Its emphatic and reflexive uses are like those of *himself*.

The course of heaven, and fate *itself*, in this,
Will Cæsar cross. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

You are gentle; he is gentleness *itself*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Here doth the river divide *itselfe* into 3 or 4 convenient branches. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

Mahometism hath dispersed *itself* over almost one half of the huge Continent of Asia. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

By itself, alone; apart; separately from anything else.

Lande argillose, and not cley *by it selve*,
Ys commodiouse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

This letter being too long for the present paper, I intend to print it *by itself* very suddenly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

In and by itself, in or **of itself,** separately considered; in its own nature; independently of other things.

Our Mother tongue, which truelie *of it selfe* is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both.
Spenser, To Mayster Gabriel Haruey.

To be on land after three months at sea is *of itself* a great change. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 322.

A false theory . . . that what a thing is, it is *in itself*, apart from all relation to other things or the mind.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 10.

In and for itself. See *in*[1].

ittria, *n.* See *yttria*.

ittrium, *n.* See *yttrium*.

iturite-fiber (it′ū-rīt-fī′bėr), *n.* [< *itur*, native name, + *-ite* + *fiber*.] The tough bark of *Hymenocharis obliqua*, a plant of British Guiana. It is used by the Indians for making baskets.

-ity. [< F. *-ité*, OF. *-ete*, *-eteit*, etc., = Sp. *-idad* = Pg. *-idade* = It. *-ità*, also *-itate*, *-itade*, < L. *-i-ta(t-)s*, acc. *-itatem*, being the common abstract formative *-ta(t-)s* (> E. *-ty*) with ı preceding orig. or supplied vowel: see *-ty*[2].] A common termination of nouns of Latin origin or formed after Latin analogy, from adjectives, properly from adjectives of Latin origin or type, as in *activity*, *civility*, *suavity*, etc., but also in some words from adjectives not of Latin origin or type, as in *jollity*. The suffix is properly *-ty*, the preceding vowel belonging originally to the adjective. See *-ty*[2].

itzeboot, itzebut, itzibut, *n.* See *bu*.

iulan† (ī-ū′lan), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, down, a catkin (< Gr. *ἰουλος*, down, the down on plants, also, like *οὖλος*, a corn-sheaf; cf. *οὖλος*, woolly), + *-an*.] Downy; soft like down.

We two were in acquaintance long ago,
Before our chins were worth *iulan* down.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 1.

Iva (ī′vä), *n.* [NL.: see *ivy*[2].] 1. A specific name of the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*. — 2. [So named by Linnæus as resembling the ground-pine, *Ajuga Iva*, in smell.] A genus of plants of the family *Ambrosiaceæ* or ragweed family. They are herbs or shrubs with entire dentate or dissected leaves, at least the lower ones opposite, and small spicately, racemosely, or paniculately disposed or scattered and commonly nodding heads, which incline to be polygamo-dioecious through abortion of the ovaries. About twelve species are known, from North and South America and the West Indies. The maritime species, particularly *I. frutescens*, are called *marsh-elder* or *high-water shrub*.

ivaarite (iv-ä′-ä′rīt), *n.* [< *Ivaara* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral from Ivaara in Finland, resembling and perhaps identical with schorlomite.

ive[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivy*[1].

ive[2]†, *n.* See *ivy*[2].

-ive. [ME. *-ive*, *-if* = OF. *-if*, m., *-ive*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ivo*, m., *-iva*, f., < L. *-ivus*, m., *-iva*, f., *-ivum*, neut., a common term. of adjectives formed from verbs, either from the inf. stem, as in *gradivus*, or from the perfect-participle stem, as in *activus*, active, *passivus*, passive, *relativus*, relative, etc., the sense being nearly equiv. to that of a present participle, as in the examples cited, or instrumental, 'serving to do' so and so, as in *nominativus*, serving to name, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, forming adjectives from verbs, meaning 'doing' so and so, or 'serving to do' so and so, or otherwise noting an adjective status, as in *active*, acting, *passive*, suffering, *demonstrative*, serving to show, *formative*, serving to form, *purgative*, serving to purge, *adoptive*, *collective*, *festive*, *furtive*, *native*, *infinitive*, *relative*, etc. Many such adjectives are also used as nouns, as in some of the examples cited. The termination is commonly attached in Latin to the past-participle stem in *-at-*, *-et-*, *-it-*, *-s-*, and hence appears in English most frequently in such

connections, *-ative*, *-itive* (these being also usable as English formatives), *-ive*, rarely *-etive*. The associated noun is in *-iveness* (*activeness*, etc.) or *-ivity* (*activity*, etc.).

Iveæ (ī′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1834), < *Iva* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Iva*, and containing also the genera *Pinillosia*, *Tetranthus*, and *Euphrosyne*. It is now referred to the family *Ambrosiaceæ*.

ivelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *evil*[1].

ivent, *n.* [Also *ivin*; < ME. *iven*, *yven*, < AS. *ifegn* (= MD. *ieven*, *iven*), a var. of *ifig*, ivy: see *ivy*[1]. Cf. *hollen* and *holly*[1].] Ivy.

ivert, *n.* A Middle English form of *ivory*[1].

ivied (ī′vid), *a.* [Also *ivyed*; < *ivy*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with ivy; overgrown with ivy.

> Upon an *ivied* stone
> Reclined his languid head. *Shelley*, Alastor.

ivint, *n.* See *iven*.

ivoride (ī′vō-rīd), *n.* [< *ivory* + *-ide*.] A substance made in imitation of ivory.

ivoried (ī′vō-rid), *a.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Colored and finished to resemble ivory: said of cardboard, wood, and other materials.—**2.** Furnished with teeth. [Rare.]

ivorist (ī′vō-rist), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ist*.] A worker in ivory.

> The names of famous Japanese *ivorists* of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century are household words among native connoisseurs and collectors.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 710.

-ivorous. See *-vorous*.

ivory[1] (ī′vō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also ★*ivorie*; < ME. *ivory*, *ivorie*, *yvory*, *yvorie*, *evorye*, also *ivore*, *yvore*, *ivoure*, *ivere*, *yvere*, *yver*, *evour*, < OF. *ivurie*, **ivorie*, later *ivoire*, F. *ivoire* = Pr. *evori*, *avori*, *bori* = It. *avorio*, *avoro*, < ML. *eboreum*, ivory, prop. neut. of L. *eboreus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *eburnine*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ivories* (-riz). **1.** The hard substance, not unlike bone, of which the teeth of most mammals chiefly consist; specifically, a kind of dentine valuable for industrial purposes, as that derived from the tusks of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, and some other animals. Ivory is simply dentine or tooth-substance of exceptional evenness, toughness, and elasticity, due to the fineness and regularity of the dentinal tubules which radiate from the axial pulp-cavity to the periphery of the tooth. The most valuable ivory is that obtained from elephants' tusks, in which the tubules make many strong bends at regular intervals, resulting in a pattern peculiar to the proboscidean mammals. In its natural state the ivory of a tusk is coated with cement; and besides the fine angular radiating lines, it shows on cross-section a series of contour-lines concentric with the axis of the tooth, arranged about a central grayish spot which represents the calcified pulp. The appearance of these contour-lines is due to the regular arrangement of minute spaces called *interglobular*. Ivory in comparison with ordinary dentine is specially rich in organic matter, containing 40 per cent. or more. Tusks of extinct mammoths, furnishing fossil ivory, have been found 12 feet long and of 200 pounds weight. Those of the African elephant, furnishing the best ivory, as well as by far the greater portion of the ivory used in the arts, sometimes reach a length of 9 feet and a weight of 160 pounds. Those of the Indian elephant are never so large as this; and in either case tusks average much smaller, probably under 50 pounds. Elephants' tusks are incisors, but the large teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus which furnish ivory are canines. A substance which sometimes passes for ivory, but is really bone, is derived from the very hard or petrosal parts of the ear-bones of whales.

> Vpon a braunche of this pyne was hanged by a cheyne of siluer an horne of *yvorie* as white as snowe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605

> With golde and *ivoure* that so brighte schone,
> That alle aboute the bewté men may se.
> *Lydgate*, Rawlinson MS., f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

> There is more difference between thy flesh and hers than between jet and *ivory*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1, 42.

2. An object made of ivory.

> Saints represented in Byzantine mosaics and *ivories*.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xiii.

3. *pl.* Teeth. [Humorous.]

> The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the penthouse ears, and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria.
> *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures, Shadow of a young Dutch [Painter.

Artificial ivory, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white material, such as gypsum, pipe-clay, or oxid of zinc.—**Brain ivory**, the substance of the otolites or ear-stones of fishes. See *otolite*.—**Fossil ivory.** See *fossil*.—**Green ivory.** See the extract.

> When first cut it [African ivory] is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called *green ivory*, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in color and more opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 522.

Vegetable ivory. See *ivory-nut*.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of ivory; resembling ivory in color or texture: as, the gown was made of *ivory* satin.

> Then down she layd her *ivory* combe,
> And braided her hair in twain.
> *Fair Margaret and Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

> One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
> Whom Fortune with her *ivory* hand wafts to her.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1, 70.

Ivory barnacle, *Balanus eburneus*.—**Ivory gate.** See *gate*[1].—**Ivory lines** or **spaces**, in *entom.*, polished yellowish-white spaces resembling ivory found on rough punctured surfaces, as the elytra of many beetles.

ivory[2] (ī′vō-ri), *n.* A dialectal form of *ivy*[1], simulating *ivory*[1].

ivory[3] (ī′vō-ri), *n.* [Named for James *Ivory* (1765–1842), who published a celebrated memoir on the attractions of homogeneous ellipsoids in 1809.] In *math.*, one of two points on each of two confocal ellipsoids, such that, if the two ellipsoids be referred to their principal axes, the coördinates are in the same proportions as each pair to the axes of the two ellipsoids having the same direction.

ivorybill (ī′vō-ri-bil), *n.* The ivory-billed woodpecker, *Campophilus principalis*: so called from the ivory-like hardness and whiteness of the bill. See cut under *Campophilus*. *Coues*.

ivory-billed (ī′vō-ri-bild), *a.* Having the beak hard and white as ivory: as, the *ivory-billed* woodpeckers of the genus *Campophilus*.—**Ivory-billed coot**, the common American coot or whitebill, *Fulica americana*. *March.* [Jamaica.]

ivory-black (ī′vō-ri-blak′), *n.* A fine soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination in closed vessels, in the same way as bone-black.

> There were different coloured hair powders. The black was made with starch, Japan ink, and *ivory black*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 146.

ivory-brown (ī′vō-ri-broun′), *n.* See *brown*.

ivory-gull (ī′vō-ri-gul), *n.* A small arctic gull, pure white all over when adult, with rough



Ivory-gull (*Larus eburneus*).

black feet, technically called *Larus eburneus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*.

ivory-gum (ī′vō-ri-gum), *n.* Same as *ivy-gum* ★(which see, under *gum*[2]).

ivory-nut (ī′vō-ri-nut), *n.* The seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, 4 to 9 together, in hard clustered capsules, each head weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is about as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color; it is hence called *vegetable ivory*, and is often wrought into ornamental work. It is also known as *corozo*.

ivory-palm (ī′vō-ri-päm), *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

ivory-paper (ī′vō-ri-pā″pėr), *n.* A fine quality of calendered printing-paper.

ivory-paste (ī′vō-ri-pāst), *n.* The material used in making ivory-porcelain, having a peculiar dull luster, due to the depolishing of the vitreous glaze.

ivory-porcelain (ī′vō-ri-pōrs″lān), *n.* In *ceram.*, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze, manufactured at the Royal Worcester factory, and first shown at the London exhibition of 1862. It is a modification of Parian ware, and is used for similar purposes, but is more decorative because of the glaze.

ivory-shell (ī′vō-ri-shel), *n.* The shell of the gastropods of the genus *Eburna* (which see).

ivory-tree (ī′vō-ri-trē), *n.* A moderately large tree of India, *Balfouria tinctoria* (*Nerium tinctorium* of Roxburgh): so called from the wood, which is beautifully white, hard, and close-grained, resembling ivory and used for turning. The name is also applied to other species of the genus used for the same purpose.

ivorytype (ī′vō-ri-tīp), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *type*.] In *photog.*, same as *hellenotype*.

ivory-white (ī′vō-ri-hwīt′), *n.* Ancient creamy-white Chinese porcelain, imitated in Japan and by the modern Chinese.

ivory-yellow (ī′vō-ri-yel′ō), *n.* A very pale and rather cool yellow, almost white, resembling the color of ivory. A rotating color-disk composed of ⅓ white, ⅓ bright chrome-yellow, and ⅓ emerald-green will give what is called *ivory-yellow*. The mixture of chrome-yellow and green in these proportions without the white would appear as a lemon-yellow cooler than gamboge; but the handsomest ivory-yellow is a little whiter.

ivour†, **ivoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *ivory*[1].

ivray†, *n.* [< F. *ivraie* (= Pr. *abriaga*, drunkenness) (in allusion to the supposed intoxicating quality of the seeds), < L. *ebriacus*, drunken, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] The darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

ivy[1] (ī′vi), *n.*; pl. *ivies* (ī′viz). [Early mod. E. also *ivie*, *ive*; < ME. *ivy*, < AS. *ifig*, ivy; early mod. E. also *iven*, etc. (see *iven*), < AS. *ifegn*, ivy; = OHG. *ebah*, MHG. *ebich*, ivy; also in a deriv. form, OHG. *ebawi*, *ebahewi*, MHG. *ebehöu*, *ephöu*, *epföu*, G. *epheu*, ivy. The G. forms appar. simulate G. *heu*, hay, and are also confused with the forms of *eppich* (OHG. *ephi*, etc.), parsley, in mod. G. also ivy, < L. *apium*, parsley.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus *Hedera* (*H. Helix*), of the family *Araliaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hederæ*. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to 3- and 5-lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep-green or almost black berries. *H. Helix* (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Great Britain, growing in hedges and woods, and on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety called the *Irish ivy* is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The ivy attains a great age, the stem ultimately becoming several inches thick and capable of supporting the weight of the plant. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates is used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is employed for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—**American ivy,** *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*.—**Barren ivy,** a creeping and flowerless variety of ivy.—**Black ivy,** the common ivy, *Hedera Helix*: so called in allusion to its sometimes nearly black berries.—**German ivy,** a species of groundsel, *Senecio mikanioides*.—**Indian ivy,** a plant of the genus *Scindapsus*, family *Araceæ*. It is an East Indian herb, with perforated or pinnately divided leaves and a climbing stem.—**Irish ivy.** See above.—**Japanese ivy,** *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*.—**Kenilworth ivy,** or **Colosseum ivy,** a handsome scrophulariaceous vine, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*, used in hanging-baskets, etc. Also called *ivy-leafed toad-flax* and *ivywort*.—**Poison ivy,** the poison-oak, *Rhus toxicodendron*. (See also *ground-ivy*.)



Ivy (*Hedera Helix*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf and aërial roots of young plant.

ivy[2] (ī′vi), *n.* [Formerly also *ivie*, and prop. *ive* (chiefly in *herb-ivy*, *herb-ive*); < OF. *ive* (also called *ive arthretique* or *ive muscate* or *musquee*) = Sp. Pg. It. *iva* (NL. *iva*: see *Iva*), ground-pine, herb-ivy, a fem. form, corresponding to F. *if* (ML. *ivus*), m., yew, < OHG. *îwa*, MHG. *îbe*, G. *eibe* = AS. *īw*, E. *yew*: see *ife* and *yew*. The NL. form is sometimes spelled *iba*, a form suggesting or suggested by a confusion with the diff. name, L. *abiga* (sometimes miswritten *ibiga*), also *ajuga*, ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*): see *abigeat*.] Ground-pine: chiefly in the compound *herb-ivy*.

ivy-bindweed (ī′vi-bīnd″wēd), *n.* A climbing European herb, *Polygonum Convolvulus*, now naturalized in America.

ivy-bush (ī′vi-bůsh), *n.* A plant of ivy: formerly hung over tavern-doors in England to advertise good wine. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus.

> Where the vvine is neat, ther needeth no *Iuie-bush*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

> This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
> *Notes on Du Bartas* (1621), To the Reader.

ivy-gum (ī′vi-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2].

ivy-leaf (ī'vi-lēf), *n.* [< ME. *ivy leefe*; < *ivy*[1] + *leaf*.] The leaf of the ivy.—**To pipe in an ivy-leaf**, to console one's self the best way one can; whistle.

But Troilus, thou mayst now, est or weste,
Pipe in an ivy leefe, if that the leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1434.

ivy-mantled (ī'vi-man″tld), *a.* Covered with a mantle of ivy.

From yonder *ivy-mantled* tower
The moping Owl doth to the Moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

ivy-owl (ī'vi-oul), *n.* The European brown or tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

ivy-tod (ī'vi-tod), *n.* An ivy-bush.

I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the *ivy tod*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

ivy-tree (ī'vi-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen, *Nothopanax Colensoi*, of New Zealand.

ivywort (ī'vi-wèrt), *n.* 1. Same as *Kenilworth ivy* (which see, under *ivy*[1]).—2. A plant of the ivy family.

iwt, *n.* A Middle English form of *yew*.

iwart, *a.* A Middle English form of *aware*.

iwist, ywist (i-wis′), *adv.* [< ME. (*a*) *iwis, ywis, iwys, ywys* (= MHG. *gewis* = Sw. *visst* = Dan. *vist*), certainly, prop. neut. of the adj. (see below), which is not used as an adj. in ME.; (*b*) *iwisse, ywisse, iwysse* (= D. *gewis* = OHG. *gawisso, giwisso*, MHG. *gewisse*, G. *gewiss*), adv., certainly (cf. also ME. *iwisliche*, < AS. *gewislīce* = D. *gewisselijk* = OHG. **gawislīhho, gwislicho*, MHG. *gewislīche*, G. *gewisslich*, certainly), < AS. *gewis, gewiss* (= D. *gewis, wis* = OHG. *giwis*, MHG. *gewis*, G. *gewiss* = Icel. *vīss* = Sw. *viss* = Dan. *vis*), certain, < *ge-*, a generalizing suffix (see *i-*), + **wis* = Goth. **wis* (for **wiss*) in neg. *unwis*, uncertain, orig. pp. of the pret.-pres. verb represented by AS. *witan*, know: see *wit*, *v.* The word, being commonly written in ME. with the prefix separated, *i wis*, came to be understood as the pronoun *I* with a verb, "*wis*," explained in dictionaries, with reference to *wit*, as 'know,' appar. taken to mean 'think' or 'guess,' but there is no such verb.] Certainly; surely; truly; to wit. This word, very common in Middle English, lost somewhat of its literal force, and became in later use a term of slight emphasis, often meaningless. In the later ballads, and hence archaically in modern use, it is thrown in parenthetically, often as a metrical expletive, and is commonly printed as two words, *I wis*, taken to mean 'I think' or 'I guess.' See the etymology.

Ful sorful was his hert *iwis*. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 88.

And soe fast he smote at John Steward,
Iwis he never rest.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold.
Macaulay, Horatius.

iwist, ywist, *n.* [ME. (= MHG. *gewis*), certainty; < *gewis*, adv. (orig. adj.): see *iwis, adv.*] Certainty: used in the adverbial phrases *mid iwisse*, or *to iwisse*, for certain, certainly.

Thou art suete *myd ywisse*.
Spec. of Lyric Poems (ed. Wright), p. 57.

He gan hire for to kesse
Wel ofte *mid ywisse*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 432.

iwislichet, *adv.* See *iwis*.

iwitt, *v.* See *wit*.

iwitnesset, *n.* See *witness*.

Ixia (ik'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the clammy juice, < Gr. *ἰξός* = L. *viscus*, birdlime, mistletoe: see *viscus, viscous*.] A genus of South African plants, of the family *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixieæ*. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple or branched stems, bearing spikes of large, showy, variously colored flowers. The beauty and elegance of the flowers give them a high place among ornamental plants. The blackberry-lily, formerly called *Ixia (Pardanthus) Chinensis*, is *Belamcanda Chinensis*.

ixia-lily (ik'si-ạ-lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ixiolirion*.

Ixieæ (ik-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ixia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixia*, and characterized by their coated bulbs and numerous sessile 1-flowered spathes, the flower being 2-bracted and sessile within the spathe. As restricted by Pax the tribe embraces only 6 genera, all South African.

Ixiolirion (ik″si-ō-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < *Ixia*, q. v., + Gr. *λείριον*, a lily: see *lily*.] A small genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amaryllideæ*, having tunicate bulbs, simple erect stems, and irregular umbels of pretty blue or violet flowers with a 6-parted funnel-shaped perianth. Only two species are admitted by Engler and Prantl, natives of central and western Asia. The plants are called *ixia-lilies*.

ixiolite (ik'si-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. 'Ιξίων, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly, bound, for his crimes, to an ever-revolving wheel in Tartarus (where also Tantalus was tortured: see *tantalite*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a kind of tantalite from Kimito in Finland.

Ixodes (ik-sō'dēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξώδης*, like birdlime, sticky, < *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and largest genus of *Ixodidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, embracing eyeless species best known as ticks. They are flat in the normal state, but swell up when distended with blood, becoming more or less globular. They adhere very firmly to the skin of man and beast, requiring some force to pull them away, but if undisturbed drop off upon repletion. *I. ricinus*, the cosmopolitan dog-tick, is a characteristic example. One of the best-known in the United States is *I. (Dermacentor) electus*, the white-spotted tick. See cut under *Acarida*.

Ixodidæ (ik-sod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ixodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Ixodes*, and comprising all those mites which are properly called ticks. The skin is tough and leathery, and in the female capable of great distention. The rostrum and mandibles are fitted for sucking, and the tarsi have two claws and a sucking-disk. In their early stages the *Ixodidæ* are herbivorous and not parasitic; but the adults fasten themselves to various animals and suck blood. There are about 12 genera, and the species are numerous.

ixolyte (ik'sō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *λύειν*, dissolve.] A mineral resin of a greasy luster found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and tenacious when heated. Also *ixolyte*.

Ixonantheæ (ik-sō-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1850), < *Ixonanthes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Linaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixonanthes*, having the petals contorted and persistent, and the capsules septicidally dehiscent.

Ixonanthes (ik-sō-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jack, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime, mistletoe (see *Ixia*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of smooth trees, of the family *Linaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixonantheæ*, having the petals 10 to 20 in number and perigynous, and the fruit often with false partitions. They have alternate, coriaceous, entire or remotely crenate or serrate leaves, and small flowers in usually axillary dichotomous cymes. The six or eight species known are natives of tropical Asia.

Ixora (ik'sō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *Iswara* (< Skt. *īçvara*, master, lord, prince, < √ *īç*, own, be master; cf. AS. *āgan*, E. *owe*), given as the name of a Malabar deity to whom the flowers are offered.] 1. A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixoreæ*. It consists of tropical shrubs or small trees, chiefly of the old world, numbering about 100 species. The flowers have the corolla salver-shaped, contorted, the stamens exserted; and they are disposed in trichotomously branching corymbs. The leaves are coriaceous and evergreen. Many species are cultivated for the elegance, and in some cases fragrance, of their flowers. Several species have a medicinal use. Certain species, very hard-wooded, are called *iron-tree*. *I. ferrea* of the West Indies is called *hardwood-tree* or (with other species) *wild jasmine*. It is also called *hackia* (which see). Two extinct species have been discovered in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and three other closely allied forms from a bed of the same age on the island of Labuan, off the coast of Borneo, have been described under the name *Ixorophyllum*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Ixoreæ (ik-sō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Ixora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, of which the genus *Ixora* is the type, and to which the coffee-plant belongs. It includes 14 genera, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The plants of this tribe are trees or shrubs with entire stipules, and are chiefly distinguished from those of other tribes by having the lobes of the corolla twisted instead of imbricated or valvate in the bud.

ixtle (iks'tl), *n.* Same as *istle*.

Iyar (ē'är), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the sacred year among the Jews, and the eighth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of April. Also called *Zif*.

iyent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *eye*[1].

Iyngidæ (ī-in'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-idæ*.] The wrynecks as a family of birds distinct from *Picidæ*. Also written *Iungidæ, Jyngidæ, Jungidæ, Yungidæ*.

Iynginæ (ī-in-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, represented by the genus *Iynx*, related to the woodpeckers, but having the tail of 12 soft rounded rectrices (the outer pair of which are extremely short and entirely concealed), the first primary spurious, the bill acute, the tongue extensile, and the pattern of coloration intricately blended; the wrynecks. There are about four species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and especially Africa. Also written *Iunginæ, Jynginæ, Junginæ, Yunginæ*.

Iynx (ī'ingks), *n.* [NL., < L. *iynx*, < Gr. *ἰυγξ*, the wryneck, so called from its cry, < *ἰύζειν*, cry out, shout, yell, < *ἰύ*, an exclamation of surprise; cf. *ἰοί, ἰοΰ*, a cry of distress, *ἰώ*, a cry of delight: see *io*.] A genus of *Picidæ*, the wrynecks. See cut under *wryneck*. Also written *Yunx*.

izar (iz'ạr), *n.* [Also *izzar, izor*; < Ar. *izār*.] 1. A garment worn by Moslems. (*a*) An outer garment worn by Moslem women. It is of cotton, and is long enough to reach the ground when drawn over the head; it then covers the whole person, except in front, where the veil hangs down; and it can be drawn together in front, covering the veil itself except at the face. (See *burka*.) In Syria it is the common outdoor garment. (*b*) One of the two cloths forming the ihram or pilgrim's dress. It is tied around the loins, and hangs down over the thighs as far as the knees or beyond them. Compare *rida*.

2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star, of magnitude 2.6, on the right thigh of Boötes in the waist-cloth, called by the astronomers *ε* Boötæ. See cut under *Boötes*.

izard, izzard[2] (iz'ärd), *n.* [< F. *isard*, an izard.] The wild goat of the Pyrenees; an ibex.

He [the izzard-hunter] told them of all the curious habits of the *izzard*; and among others that of its using its hooked horns to let itself down from the cliffs—a fancy which is equally in vogue among the chamois hunters of the Alps. *Mayne Reid*, Bruin, xxiii.

-ize. [Also *-ise*; = F. *-iser* = Sp. Pg. *-isar, -izar* = It. *-izzare*, < LL. ML. *-izare*, < Gr. *-ίζειν*, a common formative of verbs denoting the doing of a particular thing expressed by the noun or adjective to which it is attached, as in *Ἀττικίζειν*, speak or act like the Athenians, Atticize, *Λακωνίζειν*, speak or act like the Spartans, Laconize, *Φιλιππίζειν*, speak or act for Philip, philippize, etc., *ἐλπίζειν*, have hope, < *ἐλπίς*, hope. Some verbs with this suffix, as *βαπτίζειν*, baptize, are practically mere extensions of a simpler form (as *βάπτειν*). To this suffix are ult. due the E. suffixes *-ism* and *-ist*; from the parallel form *-άζειν* come *-asm* and *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, forming, from nouns or adjectives, verbs meaning to be or do the thing denoted by the noun or adjective. It occurs in verbs taken from the Greek, as in *Atticize*, to be, act, or speak like an Athenian, *Laconize*, to be, act, or speak like a Spartan, *philippize*, to act on Philip's side, etc. (also in a few whose radical element is not recognized in English, as *baptize*), and in similar verbs of modern formation, mostly intransitive, but also used transitively, as in *criticize*, to be a critic, *philosophize*, to be a philosopher, etc., *botanize, etymologize, geologize*, etc., to study or apply botany, etymology, geology, etc. It is also used causally, as in *civilize*, make civil. It is very common in verbs denoting to do or affect in a particular way something indicated by the noun to which it is attached, this being often a person's name, referring to some method or invention, as *bowdlerize*, to expurgate in Bowdler's fashion, *grangerize*, to treat (books) after the example set by Granger, *macadamize*, to make a road after McAdam's method, *burnettize*, to impregnate with Burnett's liquid, etc. In this use it is applicable to any process associated with the name of a particular person or thing, being often used for the nonce for humorous effect, or confined to special trade use. It is sometimes attached without addition of force to verbs already transitive, as in *jeopardize*, for *jeopard*, or where the noun may properly be used as a verb, as in *alphabetize*, for *alphabet* (verb). In spelling, usage in Great Britain favors *-ise* in some verbs, as *civilise*, but usage there makes most new formations in *-ize*, which is the regular American spelling in nearly all cases. Verbs in *-ize* are or may be accompanied by nouns of action in *-ization*, as *civilize, civilization*. Such verbs, especially those taken from the Greek, as *Atticize, Laconize*, may have a noun of action or state in *-ism*, as *Atticism* and *Laconism*, and a noun of agent in *-ist*, as *Atticist* (see *-ism* and *-ist*). The termination *-ize* as a variant of *-ise*[1] in nouns, as in *merchandize*, is obsolete; as a variant of *-ise*[2] equivalent to *-ish*[2], as in *advertise, divertise*, it is obsolete or treated as *-ize* above.

iztli (iz'tli), *n.* [Nahuatl *itztli*.] In Mexico and former Mexican territory, a knife or cutting-implement of any sort made of a flake of obsidian.

izzar (iz'ạr), *n.* See *izar*.

izzard[1] (iz'ärd), *n.* [Also *izzart, uzzard*, also *izzet, uzzit, ezod*, etc., forms, with altered stress, of *ezed*' (used in Sc.), < ME. **izede*, < OF. **izede*, later *ézed* = Languedoc *izéto* (Abbé de S[auvages], "Dict. languedocien-français," 1756, p. 491) = Prov. *izèdo* = Cat. *idzeta* = Sicilian *'nzeta*, < LL. ML. **izēta*, **idzēta*, a popular form, with initial *i-* developed before the original diphone *z* = *dz*, of L. *zēta*, > It. *zeta* = OF. *zede*, > E. *zed*: see *zed, zeta, Z*.] A name of the letter *Z*.

As crooked as an *izzart*, deformed in person, perverse in disposition. *Whitby*, Glossary (ed. Robinson). (*E. D. S.*)

From A to izzard, from one end of the alphabet, and hence of a period or series of any kind, to the other; all through.

izzard[2], *n.* See *izard*.



★ **1.** The tenth letter in the English alphabet. The character is only another form of *i*, the two forms having been formerly used indifferently, or *j* preferred when final or affording a terminal flourish (as in writing the numerals, iiij, etc.: see 2). The differentiation in use was established about the year 1630. In Latin, for example, *i* was written where we write both *i* and *j*—*e. g.*, *iuris* instead of *juris*—and had now the vowel-value of *i* (see *I*), and now the consonant-value of *y* (see *Y*), being pronounced as *y* where we now write and pronounce *j*. The only quasi-English word in which we now give it such a value is *hallelujah* (better written *halleluiah*); elsewhere, *j* is written only where the original *y*-sound has been thickened into the compound *dzh*, the sonant counterpart of the *ch*-sound, and identical with what we call the soft sound of *g* (see *G*); and, with a consistency very rare in English orthography, it has always (with the exception mentioned above) this value and this only. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin descent, being found only exceptionally, as a late variant of *ch* (Anglo-Saxon *c*), in words of Anglo-Saxon descent (see *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *jowl*). Owing to the equivalence in Latin of *i* and *j*, words beginning with these letters (as those beginning with *u* and *v*) respectively have, notwithstanding their great difference in pronunciation, only within a short time been separated in dictionaries. They are not separated in Bailey (1721–1755 and later), nor in Johnson (1755), nor in Todd's revision of Johnson (1818), nor in Nares's Glossary (1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859).

2. (*a*) As a numeral, a variant form of I: used chiefly at the end of a series of numerals, and now only in medical prescriptions: as, *vj* (six); *viij* (eight).

Also ther was a grett Vesell of Sylver, And it had at every ende rounde rymys gylte and it was *iiij* cornarde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

(*b*) In *math.*, *j* stands for the second unit vector or other unit of a multiple algebra. *J* usually denotes the Jacobian. (*c*) In *thermodynamics*, *J* is the mechanical equivalent of heat (being the initial of Joule).—**J function.** See *function*.

jaal-goat (jā′al-gōt), *n.* [Also *jael-goat*; < *jaal*, an African name, + *goat*.] The Abyssinian ibex, *Capra nubiana*, a wild goat found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and elsewhere.

jab (jab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbed*, ppr. *jabbing*. [A dial., orig. Sc., form of *job*, in same sense: see *job*[1].] 1. To strike with the end or point of something; thrust the end of something against or into; poke.

The Missouri stoker pulls and *jabs* his plutonic monster as an irate driver would regulate his mule.
Putnam's Mag., Sept., 1868.

2. To strike with the end or point of; thrust: as, to *jab* a stick against a person; to *jab* a cane into or through a picture. [Scotch, and ★colloq. U. S.]

jab (jab), *n.* [= *job*[1], *n.*; from the verb.] A stroke with the point or end of something; a thrust. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

"O yes, I have," I cried, starting up and giving the fire a *jab* with the poker. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 279.

jabber (jab′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *jaber*, also *jabble*, *jabil*, assibilated form of *gabber* and *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]: see *gab*[1], *gabber*, *gabble*, *gibber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; utter gibberish; chatter; prate.

We dined like emperors, and *jabbered* in several languages. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 213.

II. *trans.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly.

He told me, he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to *jabber* French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

jabber (jab′ėr), *n.* [< *jabber*, *v.*] Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words; chattering.

There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Gulliver to his Cousin Sympson.

jabberer (jab′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Both parties join'd to do their best . . .
T' out-cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 152.

jabbering-crow (jab′ėr-ing-krō), *n.* The common crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. It is a small species, closely related to the fish-crow (*C. ossifragus*) of the United States.

jabberingly (jab′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

jabberment (jab′ėr-ment), *n.* [< *jabber* + *-ment*.] The act of jabbering; idle or nonsensical talk. [Rare.]

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. *Milton*, Colasterion.

jabbernowl†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll*.

jabble[1]† (jab′l), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *jabil* (for **jabel*); an assibilated form of *gabble*, as *jabber* is of *gabber*.] To jabber; gabble.

To *iabil*, multum loqui.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

jabble[2] (jab′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbled*, ppr. *jabbling*. [Also *jable*; prob. freq. of a form represented by *jaup*: see *jaup*, *v.*, 2.] To splash, as water; cause to splash, as a liquid. [Scotch.]

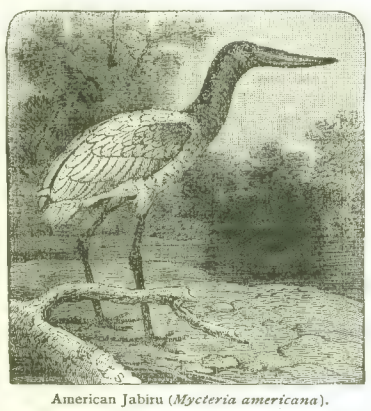
jabble[2] (jab′l), *n.* [< *jabble*[2], *v.*] A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotch.]

The steamer jumped, and the black buoys were dancing in the *jabble*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 12.

jabelt, *n.* A variant of *javel*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have do?
Thu and thi cumpany shall not depart
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Candlemas Day, 1512 (Hawkins, Eng. Drama, I. 18).

★**jabiru** (jab′i-rō), *n.* [Tupi *jabirú*.] A large stork-like bird, *Mycteria americana*. The jabiru and the maguari are the only American representatives of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*. The jabiru inhabits tropical and subtropical America, occasionally north to Texas. The plumage is entirely white; the bill, legs, and bare skin of the neck are black, with a red collar around the lower part of



American Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).

the neck. The wing is 2 feet long; the bill is a foot long, extremely thick at the base, and somewhat recurved at the tip. See *Mycteria*.

Jablochkoff candle. See *electric candle*, under *candle*.

jaborandi (jab-ō-ran′di), *n.* [Tupi *jaburandí*.] A drug obtained in Brazil from *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* and several allied plants. The leaves and bark furnish an agreeable, prompt, and powerful sudorific and sialogogue, with some diuretic effect, and it has become the leading drug of its class. The name is also locally applied to several other plants and drugs having similar properties—for example, some species of *Piper* and *Bacopa*, and several genera of *Rutaceæ*, the family to which *Pilocarpus* belongs. Also *jamborandi*.

jaborine (jab′ō-rin), *n.* [< *jabor*(*andi*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{32}N_2O_4$) extracted from the leaves of jaborandi, and also derivable from pilocarpine. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of atropin.

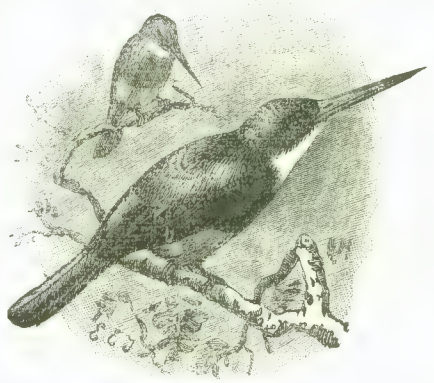
Jaborosa (jab-ō-rō′sä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu), said to be < Ar. *jaborose*, a name of allied plants.] A Mexican and South American genus of the family *Solanaceæ*, containing about 8 species of herbs, having flowers with long funnelform, acutely lobed corolla, and leaves toothed, or variously pinnately dissected. *J. runcinata* is employed by South American natives to excite amorous pas-
★sion.

jabot (zha-bō′), *n.* [F.] A frilling or ruffle worn by men at the bosom of the shirt in the eighteenth century; also, a frill of lace, or some soft material, arranged down the front of a woman's bodice.

They wore men's shirts, with ruffles and *jabots*; their hair was clubbed, and their whips were long and formidable.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 290.

She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double *jabot*, or projecting bosom frill of lace. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

jacamar (jak′a-mär), *n.* [Tupi *jacamá-ciri*.] Any South American bird of the family *Galbulidæ*. In general aspect the jacamars resemble the bee-eaters of the old world, and have to a considerable extent the habits of the arboreal and insectivorous kingfishers.



Jacamar (*Galbula viridis*).

They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. The plumage in most cases is brilliant, and as a rule the bill is long, slender, and sharp; the feet are very weak, with the toes in pairs (in one genus there are but three toes).

Jacamaralcyon (jak′a-ma-ral′si-on), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *jacamar* + *alcyon*.] A genus of jacamars with three toes; the only three-toed genus of *Galbulidæ*. There is but one species, *J. tridactyla* of Brazil, 7½ inches long, slaty-black with a bronze tint, with white belly, black bill, and brown-streaked head.

Jacamarops (ja-kam′a-rops), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, but used as a F. vernacular name by Cuvier, 1829), < *jacamar* + Gr. ὄψ, eye.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, consisting of the great jacamars. They are of large size, with a long curved bill dilated at the base and with ridged culmen, a graduated tail of 12 rectrices, and very short feathered tarsi. There is but one species, *J. grandis*, a native of tropical America, 11 inches long, golden-green in color, with rufous under parts and a white throat.

jacana (ja-ka-nä′), *n.* [Pg. *jaçaná*, < Tupi *jasaná*, *jassanam*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Parra* or *Jacana*, as *P. jacana*; any bird of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*. There are several



Mexican Jacana (*Parra gymnostoma*).

genera and species, of both the old and the new world. These remarkable birds resemble plovers and rails, but are most nearly related to the former. In the typical American forms the tail is short, and the legs and toes are long, with enormous straight claws which enable the birds to run easily over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. There is a horny spur on the bend of the wing, and a naked frontal leaf and wattles at the base of the bill. *Parra gymnostoma* is the Mexican jacana, which is also found in the United States. The pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, has no frontal or rictal lobes, and has a very long tail like a pheasant. The Indo-African jacanas belong to the genus *Metopodius;* that of the East Indies is *Hydralector cristatus.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of jacanas, the same as *Parra*, lately made the name-giving genus of *Jacanidæ*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also written *Iacana.*

Jacanidæ (ja-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jacana* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial aquatic birds of the order *Limicolæ*, named from the genus *Jacana;* the jacanas. They are birds of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, represented by the genera *Jacana* (or *Parra*), *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. In technical characters they are charadriomorphic, though they are ralliform in external aspect. The skull is schizognathous and schizorhinal, with basipterygoid processes and emarginate vomer, but no supra-orbital impressions. A metacarpal spur is present in all these birds, and in some of them the radius is peculiarly expanded. The family is more frequently called *Parridæ*.

Jacaranda (jak-a-ran'dä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussien, 1789); Tupi *jacarandá*.] A genus of plants of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Jacarandeæ*. It contains about 30 species of tall trees of elegant habit, native in tropical America. It is separated from kindred genera by its panicled flowers with short campanulate calyx, its short pod with flat, transparently winged seeds, and its twice, or sometimes once, pinnate leaves. The Brazilian *J. mimosifolia*, *J. Braziliana*, and *J. obtusifolia* furnish a beautiful and fragrant palisander-wood, bluish-red with blackish veins, sometimes, in common with numerous other timbers, called *rosewood*. (See *rosewood*.) As a popular name *jacaranda* is not confined strictly to this genus, but applies to various trees having similar wood. Three fossil species are described, from the Lower Tertiary of Italy and Tyrol.

Jacarandeæ (jak-a-ran'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Jacaranda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Bignoniaceæ*, embracing the genus *Jacaranda* and four others. The ovary is 1-celled or becomes so, with parietal placentæ and a 2-valved pod. They are mostly trees or shrubs, all native to tropical America except the genus *Tripinna*, which belongs mainly to Madagascar.

jacare (jak-a-rā'), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré*, < Tupi *jacaré*.] 1. A South American alligator; a cayman. Several species or varieties are described, such as the Orinoco or black jacare, *Jacare nigra.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of South American alligators. *J. E. Gray*, 1862.

jacatoo†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **cacatoo:* see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo.

A rarely colour'd *jacatoo*, or prodigious huge parrot.
Evelyn, Diary, July 11, 1654.

jaca-tree (jak'a-trē), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, < Malayalam *chakka*, the fruit: see *jack*[3], *jack-tree*.] Same as *jack*, *jack-tree*.

jacchus (jak'us), *n.* [NL.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, a kind of marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of marmosets: same as *Hapale*. Also *Iacchus*. See *Mididæ*.

jacconet, *n.* See *jaconet*.

jacent (jā'sent), *a.* [= Sp. *yacente* = Pg. *jacente*, < L. *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacēre*, lie, be prostrate, < *jacĕre*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1], *jactation*, *jaculate*, etc. Cf. *adjacent*, *circumjacent*, etc.] Lying at length; prostrate. [Rare.]

Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce with their points than in the *jacent* posture, and so to crevice the wall.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 20.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* [Accommodated in term. to orig. *hyacinth;* formerly *jacint*, *iacint;* < ME. *jacint*, *jacynte*, *jacynct*, < OF. *jacinthe* = Pr. *jacint* = Sp. *jacinto* = Pg. *jacintho* = It. *jacento*, *giacinto*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth*.] Same as *hyacinth*.

jacitara-palm (jas-i-tar'ä-päm), *n.* [< S. Amer. *jacitara* + E. *palm*[2].] The plant *Desmoncus macroacanthus*. See *Desmoncus*.

jack[1] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *Jacke*, *Jake*, *Jak*, as a personal name, and familiarly, like mod. *Jack*, dial. *Jock*, as a general appellative; < OF. *Jaque*, *Jaques* (AF. also *Jake*, *Jaikes*), later *Jacques*, mod. F. *Jacques*, a very common personal name, James, Jacob, = Sp. *Jago* (formerly written *Iago*), also *Diego* = Pg. *Diogo*, these being reduced forms of the name, which appears also, in semblance nearer the LL., as E. *Jacob* = F. *Jacobe* = Sp. *Jacobo* = It. *Giacobo*, *Giacobbe*, *Jacopo*, and, with altered term. (*b* to *m*), It. *Giacomo*, *Jachimo* = Sp. contr. *Jaime* = Pg. *Jayme* = OF. *Jakemes*, contr. *Jaime*, *Jams*, *James*, > rare ME. *James*, *Jamys*, early mod. E. *Jeames* (> dim. *Jem*, *Jim*), now *James;* AS. *Iacob* = D. G. Dan. Icel., etc., *Jakob;* < LL. *Jacōbus*, < Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, < Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, Jacob, lit. 'one who takes by the heel,' a supplanter, < *'āqab*, take by the heel, supplant (see Gen. xxv. 26, xxvii. 36). The name *Jack* is thus a doublet of *Jake* (still used as a conscious abbr. of *Jacob*, and occasionally in the same general sense as *Jack*, as in *country jake*, applied in the U. S. to a rustic), as well as of *James*, all being reduced forms of *Jacob;* but on passing into E. *Jack* came to be regarded as a familiar synonym or dim. of *John* (ME. *Jan*, *Jon*, etc., dim. *Jankin*, *Jenkin*, etc.), and is now so accepted. The F. name *Jacques*, being extremely common, came to be used as a general term for a man, particularly a young man, of common or menial condition; so E. *Jack*, and its synonym *John*, which is similarly used, in its various forms, in other languages. From this use of *Jack*, as equiv. to 'lad, boy, servant' (cf. *jock*, *jockey*), has arisen its mod. E. use as a purely common noun, alone or in comp., applied to various contrivances which do the work of a common servant or are subjected to rough usage. Cf. *billy*[2], *jemmy*[1], *jimmy*[1], *betty*, etc., likewise from familiar personal names, *jemmy* or *jimmy* being ult. identical with *jack*.] 1. [*cap.*] An abbreviation or diminutive of the name *Jacob*, now regarded as a nickname or diminutive of the name *John*.

For sweet *Jack* Falstaff, . . . banish not him thy Harry's company. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 4, 522.

2. A young man; a fellow: used with *jill*, a young woman, both being commonly treated as proper names.

And aryse up soft & stylle,
And iangvle nether with *Iak* ne Iylle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

That every man should take his own,
In your waking shall be shown:
Jack shall have Jill;
Nought shall go ill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 461.

3†. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a coxcomb; a jackanapes; a sham gentleman: as, *jack* lord, *jack* gentleman, *jack* meddler, and similar combinations.

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 72.

Marc. What men are these i' th' house?
Tap. A company of quarrelling *Jacks*, an' please you;
They say they have been soldiers, and fall out
About their valours.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

4. [*cap.*] A familiar term of address used among sailors, soldiers, laborers, etc.; hence, in popular use (commonly *Jack Tar*), a sailor.

For says he, do you mind me, let storms e'er so oft
Take the top-sails of sailors aback,
There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor *Jack*.
C. Dibdin, Poor Jack.

5. Same as *jack in the water* (which see, below).—6. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A figure which strikes the bell in clocks: also called *jack of the clock* or *clock-house:* as, the two *jacks* of St. Dunstan's.

I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5, 60.

This is the night, nine the hour, and I the *jack* that gives warning. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The *jack of the clock-house*, often mentioned by the writers of the sixteenth century, was . . . an automaton, that either struck the hours upon the bell in their proper rotation, or signified by its gestures that the clock was about to strike. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 244.

7. Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

"He calls the knaves *Jacks*, this boy," said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out.
Dickens, Great Expectations, viii.

8. The male of certain animals; specifically, a male ass; especially, an ass kept for getting mules from mares; a jackass. [In this sense it is much used attributively or in composition, signifying 'male': as, *jackass*, *jack*-ape.]

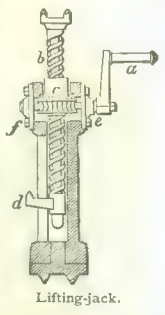
9. A name of several different fishes. (*a*) A pike, as *Esox lucius* or a related species; especially, a small pike, or pickerel. Also *jack-fish*.

I desire you to accept of a *Jack*, which is the best I have caught this season. *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will. Wimble.

A *Jack* or pickerel becomes a pike at 2 feet (Walton) and 2 lb. or 3 lb. weight. Some see no distinction, calling all pike; others fix the limit in different ways.
Day, Brit. Fishes, II. 140.

(*b*) A percoid fish, *Stizostedion vitreum*, the pike-perch. (*c*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes paucispinis*, better known as *boccaccio*. (*d*) One of several carangoid fishes, especially *Carangus chrysos*, also called *buffalo-jack*, *hickory-jack*, and *jack-fish;* also, *Seriola carolinensis*. (*e*) The pampano, *Trachinotus carolinus*.

10. (*a*) The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. (*b*) The jack-curlew, *Numenius hudsonius*. (*c*) A kind of pigeon; a jacobin.—11. One of various convenient implements or mechanical contrivances obviating the need of an assistant: used alone or compounded with some other word designating the special purpose of the implement or some other distinguishing circumstance: as, a pegging-*jack;* a shackle-*jack*, or thill-*jack*. Specifically—(*a*) A bootjack. (*b*) A contrivance for raising great weights by force exerted from below. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d*, passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e f*, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed. Also called *jack-screw*, and specifically *lifting-jack*. (*c*) In *cookery*, a roasting-jack; a smoke-jack.



Lifting-jack.

We looked at his wooden *jack* in his chimney that goes with the smoake, which is indeed very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 116.

(*d*) A rock-lever or oscillating lever. Such levers are used in stocking-frames, in knitting-machines, and in other machinery. Their function is the actuation of other moving parts to produce specific results at proper periods. (*e*) In *spinning*, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine. (*f*) In *weaving*, same as *heck-box*. (*g*) In the harpsichord, clavichord, pianoforte, and similar instruments, an upright piece of wood at the inner or rear end of each key or digital, designed to bring the motion of the latter to bear upon the string. In the harpsichord and spinet the jack carries a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; in the clavichord it terminates in a metal tangent by which the string is pressed; and in the pianoforte it merely transmits the motion of the key to the hammer.

How oft when thou, my music, music play'st, . . .
Do I envy those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand!
Shak., Sonnets, cxxviii.

(*h*) A wooden frame on which wood is sawed; a sawbuck or sawhorse. (*i*) In *mining:* (1) A wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting; a gad. (2) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, for use in mines. *Halliwell*. (*j*) A portable cresset or fire-pan used for hunting or fishing at night. Also called *jack-lamp*, *jack-lantern*, *jack-light*. (*k*) A tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried by coal-miners in places where the current of air is very strong. [North. Eng.] (*l*) In *teleg.* and *teleph.*, a terminal consisting of a spring-clip, by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit. In telephones such terminals are sometimes used at exchanges for allowing the lines of different subscribers to be quickly connected. The connection is made by means of a wire cord on the ends of which are metallic wedges covered on one side with insulating material. These wedges, called *jack-knives* or simply *jacks*, are inserted into the terminals of the lines to be connected. Also called *spring-jack*.

12. A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, afterward of tin or other metal; a black-jack.

Small *jacks* we have in many ale houses tipped with silver, besides the great *jacks* and bombards of the court.
J. Heywood, Philocothonista (1635).

Body of me, I'm dry still; give me the *jack*, boy;
This wooden skilt holds nothing.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

13. A half-pint; also, a quarter of a pint. [Prov. Eng.]—14. In the game of bowls, an odd bowl thrown out for a mark to the players.

Was there ever man had such luck! when I kissed [that is, when my bowl touched] the *jack*, upon an upcast to be hit away! I had a hundred pound on't.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1, 2.

15. A flag showing the union only: used by those nations whose national standard contains a union, as Great Britain and the United States. The British jack is a combination in red, white, and blue of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and dates from 1801. In the United States naval service the jack is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a jack-staff at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. See *union jack*, under *union*.

In a paper dated Friday, Jan. 14, 1652, "By the commissioners for ordering and managing ye affairs of the Admiralty and Navy," ordering what flag shall be worn by flag-officers, it is ordered, "all the shipps to wear *jacks* as formerly." *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 151.

16. A horizontal bar or crosstree of iron at the topgallantmast-head, to spread the royal-shrouds. Also called *jack-crosstree*.

Though I could handle the brig's fore royal easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no *jacks* to the ship, everything being for neatness, and nothing left for Jack to hold on by but his "eyelids."
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 210.

17. A kind of schooner-rigged vessel of from 10 to 25 tons, used in the Newfoundland fisheries. A jack is generally full and clumsy, with no overhang to the counter, and carries a mainsail, foresail, and jib, sometimes also a small mainstaysail.

18. [*cap.*] A Jacobite. [Cant.] In the quotation it is used with a punning reference to the flag. See def. 15.

> With every wind he sail'd, and well cou'd tack,
> Had many pendents, but abhorr'd a *Jack*.
> *Swift*, Elegy on Judge Boat.

19†. A farthing. [Eng. slang.] — **20.** A card-counter. [Eng. slang.]

The "card-counters," or, as I have heard them sometimes called by street-sellers, the "small coins," are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is *Jacks* and "Half-Jacks."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

21. A misprint for *jark*. [The words in several of the phrases below are very commonly joined by hyphens, as in the quotations.] — **Buffalo-jack,** the carangoid fish *Caranx pisquetos*. — **Builders' jack,** a temporary staging put in a window; a bracket or seat used in cleaning, painting, or repairing a window. Also called *window-jack*. — **California jack,** a game of cards resembling all-fours. After six cards have been dealt to each player, and the trump determined, the undealt cards are placed in a pack on the table face up, so that one card is exposed. Then the winner of each trick takes the top card into his hand, and the other players in order each one of the following cards. Every player thus continues to hold six cards until the deck is exhausted. Jack and low count each for the player who takes it. The game is esteemed one of the best for two players. — **Cheap Jack.** See *cheap*. — **Cornish jack,** the chough or Cornish crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. — **Every man Jack,** every one without exception. [Slang.]

> Sir Pitt had numbered *every man Jack* of them.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, viii.

> Send them [the children] all to bed; *every man Jack* of them!
> *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

Five-fingered jack. See *five-fingered*. — **Goggle-eyed jack.** See *goggle-eyed*. — **Great jack,** a large bottle for liquor: same as *bombard*, 4. — **Hickory-jack.** (*a*) Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*d*). (*b*) The hickory-shad, *Pomolobus mediocris*. — **Hydraulic jack.** See *hydraulic*. — **Jack at a pinch.** (*a*) A person who is employed or selected for some purpose as a necessity, or for want of a better; one who serves merely as a stopgap: sometimes used as an adverbial compound. Hence — (*b*) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church when required. [Prov. Eng.] — **Jack in office,** an upstart official; a public officer who gives himself airs. — **Jack in the green,** a boy dressed with green garlands, or inclosed in a framework of leaves, for the May-day sports and dances. Also *Jack-a-green*. [Eng.] — **Jack in the water,** a man who makes himself useful about wharves and docks, in landing passengers, etc., and in doing odd jobs. Also called *jack*. [Eng. slang.] — **Jack o' Bedlam.** See *Bedlam*. — **Jack of all trades,** a person who can turn his hand to any kind of work or business: often implying that he is not thoroughly expert in any one thing, as expressed in the proverb, "*Jack of all trades*, master of none." — **Jack of Dover†,** a dish of some kind.

> Many a *jakke of Dovere* hastow sold,
> That hath been twies hot and twies cold.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 23.

[It is sometimes explained as the fish called sole, and sometimes as a dish warmed up a second time.] — **Jack of straw.** Same as *jackstraw*, 1.

> I hate him,
> And would be married sooner to a monkey,
> Or to a *Jack of Straw*, than such a juggler.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Jack of the clock. See def. 6. — **Jack of the dust,** a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores. — **Jack on both sides†,** a man who sides first with one party and then with another.

> Reader, John Newter, who erst plaid
> The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

Jack out of doors†, a houseless person; a vagrant.

Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether *Jack out of doores*, and yet no gentleman.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 569.

Jack out of office, a discharged official.

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer, . . . is tourned *Jacke out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581. (*Nares.*)

Jack's land, in old English manors and village communities, odds and ends of land in open fields, lying between the allotments to tenants. — **Jack Tar.** See def. 4. — **Round jack,** in *hat-making*, a stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape. — **To draw the jacks,** in *weaving*. See *draw*. — **Union jack.** See *union*. — **Yellow Jack,** yellow fever. [Slang.]

jack[1] (jak), *v.* [< *jack*[1], *n.*, 11.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To operate on with a jack; lift with a jack.

> As soon as it [the bridge] reaches its position, it is *jacked* up.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 31.

2. To hunt with a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

II. *intrans.* To use a jack in hunting or fishing; seek or find game by means of a jack.

> The streams are not suited to the floating or *jacking* with a lantern in the bow of the canoe.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

jack[2] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *jacke, jakke, jak*, a jack, = OD. *jakke*, D. *jak* = Sw. *jacka* = Dan. *jakke* = G. *jacke*, a jacket, jerkin, < OF. *jaque, jacque, jacq, jaique, jacke*, dial. (Norm.) *jake* = Sp. *jaco* = It. *giaco*, formerly *giacco*, a jack or coat of mail. Origin obscure; perhaps, like *jack*[1] in other material senses, ult. < OF. *Jaque, Jacques*, a personal name: see *jack*[1]. Dim. *jacket*, q. v.] A coat of fence of cheap make worn by foot-soldiers, yeomen, and the like. The word is used indiscriminately for the brigandine, gambeson, and scale-coat, and is, in short, applied to any defensive garment made of two folds of leather or linen with something between them. (*Burges and de Cosson.*) Also, a leather garment upon which rings, etc., were sewed to form a coat of fence. Compare *lorica*, 2.



Jack. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> But with the trusty bow,
> And *jacks* well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, iii.

> The Bill-men come to blows, that, with the cruel thwacks
> The ground lay strew'd with mail and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 166.

To be upon one's jack†, to attack one violently.

> Te ulciscar, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts; I will *be upon your jacke* for it.
> *Terence in English* (1614).

My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and jossel'd him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have *been upon his jack*.
A. Wilson, Autobiography.

jack[3] (jak), *n.* [Englished from *jak, jaca*: see *jaca-tree*.] **1.** Same as *jack-tree*. — **2.** The fruit of the jack-tree: same as *jackfruit*. See *jack-tree*.

The monstrous *jack* that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.
P. Robinson, In my Indian Garden, p. 49.

Jack[4] (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*, a florists' name for a favorite crimson variety of tea-rose.] A Jacqueminot rose. Also *Jacque*.

> "The roses that ——" "What roses?" said Mrs. Van Corlear. "Why, I ordered some *Jacks* this morning. Didn't they come?"
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 757.

jack-adams (jak'ad'ạmz), *n.* [< *Jack Adams*, a proper name.] A fool. *Brown*, Works, II. 220. [Prov. Eng.]

jackadandy (jak'a-dan'di), *n.*; pl. *jackadandies* (-diz). [< *jack*[1] + *-a-* (a meaningless syllable) + *dandy*[1].] A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy.

Jack-a-green (jak'ạ-grēn'), *n.* Same as *Jack in the green* (which see, under *jack*[1]).

jackal (jak'âl), *n.* [Formerly *jackall*, sometimes accom. *jack-call*; < OF. *jackal, jakal*, F. *chacal* (> It. *sciacal* = G. Dan. Sw. *schakal* = D. *jakhals*) = Sp. *chacal* = Pg. *chacal, jacal* = Turk. *chaqāl*, < Ar. *jaqāl* (usually *wāwi* or *ibn āwi*), < Pers. *shaghāl*, a jackal; cf. Skt. *çṛigāla*, a jackal, a fox.] **1.** A kind of wild dog somewhat resembling a fox, which inhabits Asia and Africa; one of several species of old-world fox-like *Canidæ*, of the genus *Canis*, as *C. aureus* of Asia, or *C. anthus* of Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking the larger quadrupeds, lurking during the day, and coming out at night with dismal cries. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses, and the smaller animals and poultry. The jackal interbreeds with the common dog, and may be domesticated. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odor. From the popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunts up the prey for the king of beasts, he has been called the "lion's provider."



Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomelas*).

> The Inhabitants do nightly house their goats and sheep for fear of the *Jaccals*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

> [Curzola] is one of the few spots in Europe where the *jackal* still lingers.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

Hence — **2.** Any one who does dirty work for another; one who meanly serves the purpose of another.

> He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his *jackal*.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, ix. 13.

jackal-buzzard (jak'âl-buz″ärd), *n.* A book-name of *Butco jackal*, an African buzzard.

jackalegs, jack-o'-legs (jak'ạ-legz), *n.* [Cf. *jack-lag-knife*, under *jack-knife*, and *jockteleg*.] **1.** A large clasp-knife. — **2.** A tall, long-legged man.

Jack-a-Lent (jak'a-lent), *n.* See *Jack-o'-Lent*.

jackals-kost (jak'âlz-kôst), *n.* [S. African D. *jakhalskost*, 'jackal food.'] A plant, *Hydnora Africana*, of the family *Hydnoraceæ*. It bears, half-buried in the earth, a single large flower, sessile upon the root-stock and having a thick fungus-like perianth. It is parasitic upon the roots of succulent euphorbias and similar plants. It occurs, with other species, in South ★Africa, where it is said to be eaten by the natives.

jackanapes (jak'ạ-nāps), *n.* [Also *jack-a-napes, Jack a napes, jack napes*, etc., in many forms, also *jackanape*, etc., as an assumed singular; late ME. *Jack Napis, Jack Napys, Jac Napes*, found as a nickname; orig., as the sense and later forms indicate, *Jack a Napes*, that is, 'Jack of Naples,' a popular name for a performing monkey, such as were imported from Italy. The word has nothing to do with *ape*.] **1†.** A monkey; an ape.

> With signes and profers, with noddyng, beckyng, and mowyng, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.
> *Tyndale*, Works, p. 132.

> If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a *jack-an-apes*, never off.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2, 148.

Hence — **2.** A coxcomb; a ridiculous, impertinent fellow.

> I have myself caught a young *jackanapes* with a pair of silver fringed gloves, in the very fact.
> *Spectator*, No. 311.

> None of your sneering, puppy! no grinning, *jackanapes!*
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

3. In *mining*, the small guide-pulleys of a whim.

jack-ape (jak'āp), *n.* A male ape.

> A great *jack-ape* o' the forest.
> *The Spectator*.

jack-arch (jak'ärch), *n.* An arch whose thickness is of only one brick.

jackare, *n.* See *jacare*, 1.

jackaroo (jak-ạ-rö'), *n.* [*Jack* + (*kang*)*aroo*.] A new chum; a new arrival from England in the bush. [Slang, Australia.]

> The young *Jackaroo* woke early next morning and went to look around him.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 53.

jackash (jak'ash), *n.* [Cree *atchākas*.] The mink or vison of North America, *Putorius vison*.

jackass (jak'ȧs), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *ass*[1].] **1.** A male ass; a jack.

> A *jackass* heehaws from the rick,
> The passive oxen gaping.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

Hence — **2.** A very stupid or ignorant person: used in contempt. — **3.** *Naut.*, same as *hawse-bag*. — **Jackass copal,** chacaze copal. See *copal*. — **Laughing jackass,** the giant kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas*: so called from its discordant outcry. See cut under *Dacelo*. Also called *settlers' clock*. [Australia.]

jackass-brig (jak'ȧs-brig), *n.* A brig with square topsail and topgallantsail instead of a gaff-topsail.

jackass-deer (jak'ȧs-dēr), *n.* An African antelope, the singsing, *Kobus singsing*.

jackass-fish (jak'ȧs-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ, Chilodactylus macropterus*, inhabiting the Australian seas, attaining a length of nearly 2 feet, and esteemed as one of the best food-fishes of the country.

jackassism (jak'ȧs-izm), *n.* [< *jackass* + *-ism*.] Stupidity. [Rare.]

> Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism,
> Is, Miss, believe me, a great piece of *jack-ass-ism*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 268.

jackass-penguin (jak'ȧs-pen″gwin), *n.* A sailors' name of the common penguin, *Spheniscus demersus*. See *penguin*.

jackass-rabbit (jak'ȧs-rab″it), *n.* Same as *jack-rabbit*.

> Our conversation was cut short by a *jackass-rabbit* bounding from under our horses' feet.
> *Audubon*, Quadrupeds of N. A., II. 95.

jack-at-the-hedge (jak'at-thē̆-hej'), *n.* The plant *Galium Aparine*, commonly called *cleav-*

ers, which grows in copses and hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-back (jak′bak), *n.* **1.** In *brewing*, same as *hop-back*.—**2.** A tank for the cooled wort used in the manufacture of vinegar.

jack-baker (jak′bā″kėr), *n.* The red-backed ★shrike, *Lanius collurio*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-bird (jak′bėrd), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry: cf. *chack-bird*.] The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson*.

jack-block (jak′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block used in sending topgallant-yards up and down, placed at the mast-head for the yard-rope to reeve through.

jack-boot (jak′bōt), *n.* [< *jack*[2] + *boot*[2].] A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and serving as defensive armor for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; now, a similar boot reaching above the knee, worn by fishermen and others. The jack-boots of postilions, and those worn by mounted soldiers and even officers of rank, were of exaggerated weight and solidity throughout the seventeenth century and until late in the eighteenth. It was difficult to walk in them.



Jack-boot, time of James II.

Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my *jack-boots*, let go belt and all.
Browning, How they Brought the Good [News from Ghent to Aix.

About this time [1680] . . . *jack-boots* resembling those that had formed a part of the military appointments of the troopers in the civil war came into fashion.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

jack-by-the-hedge (jak′bī-thē-hej′), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Alliaria Alliaria*, a plant of the mustard family growing under hedges. (*b*) *Lychnis dioica*. (*c*) *Tragopogon pratensis*. (*d*) *Chænorrhinum minus*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-cap† (jak′kap), *n.* A leather helmet.

The several Insurance Offices . . . have each of them a certain set of men whom they keep in constant pay, and furnish with tools proper for their work, and to whom they give *Jack Caps* of leather, able to keep them from hurt, if brick or timber, or anything not of too great a bulk, should fall upon them.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 148.

★**jack-chain** (jak′chān), *n.* A kind of small chain each link of which is formed of a single piece of wire bent into two loops resembling the figure of eight. The loops are in planes at right angles with each other, so that if one loop is viewed in full outline, the other will be seen edgewise. The links are not welded. The chain takes its name from being used on the wheels of kitchen-jacks.

jack-crosstree (jak′krôs″trē), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 16. *Dana*.

jack-curlew (jak′kėr″lū), *n.* **1.** The European whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. *Montagu*.—**2.** The Hudsonian or lesser American curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. *Coues*.

jackdaw (jak′dâ), *n.* **1.** The common daw of Europe, *Corvus monedula*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*. It is one of the smallest



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

of crows, being but 13 inches long. It is of a black color, with a blue or metallic reflection. Jackdaws in flocks frequent church steeples, deserted chimneys, old towers, and ruins, where they build their nests. They may readily be tamed and taught to imitate the sounds of words. They are common throughout Europe.

When nobody's dreaming of any such thing,
That little *Jackdaw* hops off with the ring!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 211.

2. The boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, a large long-tailed blackbird of the family *Agelæidæ*. *Coues*. [Southern U. S.]

jackdog†, *n.* A dog: used in contempt.

Scurvy *jack-dog* priest! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5, 65.

jacked (jakt), *a.* [< *jack* (?) + *-ed*[2].] Spavined. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jackeen (ja-kēn′), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + appar. dim. *-een*.] A drunken, dissolute fellow. *S. C. Hall*. [Ireland.]

jack-engine (jak′en″jin), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a donkey-engine; a small engine employed in sinking a shallow shaft. [Eng.]

jacker (jak′ėr), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ★hunts game with a jack.

jacket (jak′et), *n.* [< OF. *jaquette*, f., *jaquet*, *jacquet*, m. (= Sp. *jaqueta* = It. *giacchetta*), a jacket, dim. of *jaque*, > E. *jack*[2], q. v.] **1**†. A light jack: a garment having but slight value as a defense against weapons.—**2.** A short coat or body-garment; any garment for the body coming not lower than the hips. Jackets for boys throughout the first half of the nineteenth century came only to the waist, whether buttoned up or left open in front, and a similar garment is still worn by men in certain trades or occupations. Short outer garments designed for protection from the weather and worn by men of rough occupations are called by this name: as, a monkey-*jacket*. Compare *zouave-jacket*, *smoking-jacket*.

All in a woodmans *jacket* he was clad,
Of Lincolne greene, belayd with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Their [sheriffs'] officers were clothed in *jackets* of worsted, or say party-coloured, but differing from those belonging to the mayor, and from each other.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 465.

3. A waistcoat or vest. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** Something designed to be fastened about or cover the body for some other purpose than that of clothing: as, a strait-*jacket*, or a swimming-*jacket*.—**5.** Clothing or covering placed around a cylindrical or other vessel of any kind, as a pipe, a cannon, a steam-boiler, a smoke-stack where it passes through the deck, etc., to give greater power of resistance, to prevent escape of heat by radiation, etc. Felt, wool, mineral-wool, paper, wood lagging, asbestos, and many other materials are in common use for jacketing steam-cylinders and -pipes, and pipes, tanks, etc., in which it is desirable to prevent freezing. Air-compressor cylinders are usually supplied with water-jackets for cooling the cylinders, which would otherwise become very hot from heat absorbed from the air, the work of compression being converted into heat in the compressed air, which thus acquires a high temperature. These cylinders are inclosed in metal shells which leave an annular space between them and the cylinder, and through this space cool water is kept constantly flowing by the aid of a pump or other device. When a steam-cylinder is thus inclosed, and the annular space is supplied with live steam, the arrangement is called a *steam-jacket*. The condensation which would otherwise occur in the cylinder during the periods of induction and expansion is thus prevented, and a considerable economy is effected. See cut under *air-engine*.

As regards construction and contour, they [Krupp guns] are built upon the model adopted in 1873; the tube, without reinforce, is encircled by a single band or *jacket* (Mantel, in German), shrunk on, and carrying trunnions and fermature.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 24.

6. A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc. [U. S.]—**7.** A young seal: so called from the rough fur. [Newfoundland.]—**Cardigan jacket.** See *cardigan*.—**Cork jacket.** See *cork*[1].—**Plaster jacket.** See *plaster*.—**To dust one's jacket.** See *dust*[1].—**To line one's jacket,** to fill one's stomach with food or drink. *Nares*.

Il s'accoustre bien. He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee *lines his jacket* throughly with liquor. *Cotgrave*.

jacket (jak′et), *v. t.* [< *jacket*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or inclose in a jacket: as, to *jacket* a steam-cylinder, etc.; to *jacket* a document. See *jacket*, *n.*, 5 and 6.

The cylinders are steam-*jacketed*, and also clothed in felt and wood. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 382.

Another record was made in the book of the office of letters received and *jacketed*. *The American*, May 16, 1888.

★**2.** To beat; thrash. [Colloq.]

jacketing (jak′et-ing), *n.* [< *jacket* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The material, as cloth, felt, etc., from which a jacket is made.—**2.** A jacket; a cover or protection to an inanimate object, as the felt covering of a steam-pipe.—**3.** A thrashing. [Colloq.]

jackey, *n.* See *jacky*.

jack-fish (jak′fish), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*a*) and (*d*). [Virginia.]

jack-fishing (jak′fish″ing), *n.* **1.** Fishing for the pike or jack. [Virginia.]—**2.** Fishing by means of a jack; jacking.

jack-flag (jak′flag), *n.* A flag hoisted at the jack-staff.

jack-foolt, *n.* [ME. *jakke foole*.] A fool.

"Go fro the wyndow, *Jakke fool*," she sayde.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 522.

★**jack-frame** (jak′frām), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device which imparts a twist to the roving as delivered from the rollers of the drawing-frame. It consists of a revolving frame carrying a bobbin, the axis of which is at right angles with the axis of rotation of the frame, and upon which the roving is wound, the revolution of the frame twisting the roving, and the bobbin winding on simultaneously. This device was once highly esteemed, but is now nearly or quite out of use. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-friar, *n.* A friar: in contempt.

I liked to have Sampson near me, for a more amusing *Jack-friar* never walked in cassock.
Thackeray, Virginians, IV. 91.

jackfruit (jak′frōt), *n.* [< *jack*[3] + *fruit*.] The fruit of the jack-tree.

The *jack fruit* is at this day in Travancore one of the staples of life. *Yule and Burnell*.

jack-hare (jak′hâr′), *n.* A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare*.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

jack-hern (jak′hėrn), *n.* The European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-hole (jak′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bolt-hole. [Eng.]

jack-hunting (jak′hun″ting), *n.* The use of the jack in hunting for game by night; hunting by means of a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jack-in-a-bottle (jak′in-ạ-bot′l), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse: in allusion to ★its pendulous nest.

jack-in-a-box, jack-in-the-box (jak′in-ạ-boks′, -thē-boks′), *n.* **1.** A kind of toy, consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is unfastened, a figure springs.

A collection of bell-knobs which will bring up any particular clerk when wanted with the suddenness of a *Jack-in-the-box*. *Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 268.

2. A street peddler who sells his wares from a temporary stall or box.

Here and there a *Jack in a Box*, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind, Ivory teeth for Broken Mouths, and Spectacles for the weak-sighted. *Ward*, The London Spy.

3. A gambling sport in which some article placed on a stick set upright in a hole is pitched at with sticks. If the article when struck falls clear of the hole, the thrower wins.—**4.** Same as *jack-frame*.—**5.** A screw-jack used to raise and stow cargo.—**6.** A large wooden male screw turning in a female screw, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box. It is used, by means of levers passing through it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes.—**7.** A plant of the genus *Hernandia* (*H. Sonora*), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken.—**8.** A hermit-crab, as *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.—**Jack-in-the-box gear,** a system of toothed-wheel mechanism analogous to or identical with the mechanism by which the motions of the jack-frame are obtained—namely, the rotation of a wheel on an axis which simultaneously moves radially ★around a fixed center.

jacking (jak′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jack*[1], *v.*] The act or method of using the jack; use of the jack in hunting or fishing: as, *jacking* for eels. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jacking-machine (jak′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine designed to give to leather the appearance termed "pebbled."

jack-in-the-box, *n.* See *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-in-the-bush (jak′in-thē-bụsh′), *n.* **1.** The hedge-garlic, *Alliaria Alliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A plant, *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, of the family *Crassulaceæ*, abounding on rocks and walls in England.

jack-in-the-pulpit (jak′in-thē-pụl′pit), *n.* The Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*, of the family *Araceæ*: so called from its upright spadix surrounded and overarched by the spathe. See *Indian turnip* under *Indian* (cut).

jack-jump-about (jak′jump′ạ-bout′), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Angelica sylvestris*. (*b*) *Ægopodium Podagraria*. (*c*) *Lotus corniculatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jack Ketch (jak kech). [Said to be from an executioner of this name (*Jack* or *John Ketch*) in the time of James II. (See quot. from Macaulay.) The derivation given in the first quot. is less prob.] A public executioner or hangman.

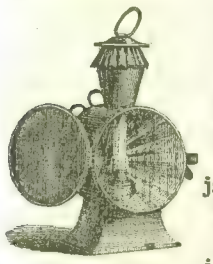
The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS.*, British Museum.

He [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v., note.

jack-knife (jak′nīf), *n.* [E. dial. *jack-lag-knife*, also *jackalegs*, Sc. *jockteleg*, said to be "from *Jacques de Liege*, a celebrated cutler" (Jamieson) of *Liège* (D. *Luik*); but proof is wanting. Cf. Sc. *jocktelecar*, an almanac, i. e. 'Jack the liar,' in allusion to its weather predictions.] 1. A pocket-knife larger than a penknife.—2. A horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A form of terminal used for making connections in central telephone-stations. See *jack*[1], 11 (*l*). —**Jack-knife carpenter** (*naut.*), one who is skilful in using a jack-knife, as in making models of vessels, carving, scrimshawing, and the like.—**Jack-knife gull**, the ★least tern, *Sterna antillarum*. [New Eng.]

jack-ladder (jak′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *Jacob's-ladder*, 1.

jack-lamp (jak′lamp), *n.* 1. A Davy lamp, with the addition of a glass cylinder outside the gauze. [Eng.]—2. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).



Jack-lamp (def. 1).

Occasionally a caribou is killed at night by the light of a *jack-lamp* while seeking the grass growing in some boatable stream.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 510.

jack-lantern (jak′lan″tėrn), *n.* 1. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).—2. Same as *Jack-o'-lantern*, 2.

jack-light (jak′līt), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).

jack-lout†, *n.* A lout. Compare *jack-fool*.

jackman (jak′man), *n.*; pl. *jackmen* (-men). [< *jack*[2] + *man*.] 1. A soldier wearing a jack; especially, a follower of a nobleman or knight.

The Scottish laws . . . had in vain endeavoured to restrain the damage done to agriculture by the chiefs and landed proprietors retaining in their service what are called *Jack-men*, from the jack, or doublet quilted with iron, which they wore as defensive armour. These military retainers . . . lived in great measure by plunder, and were ready to execute any commands of their master, however unlawful. *Scott*, Monastery, ix.

2. A cream-cheese. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3†. A misprint for *jarkman* (which see). *Fraternitye of Vacabondes*, p. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

jack-mate†, *n.* A fellow or companion.

Leane not vpon the Boord when that your mayster is thereat,
For then will all your Elders thinke you be with him *Iack mate*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

jack-meddler†, *n.* A busybody. *Nares.*

A *jacke-medler*, or busie-body in everie mans matter, ardelio. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 263.

jack-nasty (jak′nas′ti), *n.* A sneak; a vulgar or obscene fellow. [Eng.]

Tom and his younger brothers . . . went on playing with the village boys, without the idea of equality or inequality . . . ever entering their heads, as it doesn't till it's put there by *Jack Nastys* or fine ladies'-maids. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

jacko (jak′ō), *n.* [Also *jaco*, *jako*; a variant of *jocko*.] 1. A familiar name of an ape. The term usually refers to the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*. See *jocko*.—2. A familiar name of a parrot.

jack-oak (jak′ōk), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus Marylandica*. Also called *black-jack*. [U. S.]

Jack-o'-lantern (jak′ọ-lan′tėrn), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-lantern*; abbr. of *Jack of* (or *with*) *the lantern*.] 1. Same as *ignis fatuus*, or *will-o'-the-wisp*.—2. A lantern used in children's play, made of the rind of a pumpkin or of a similar vegetable, in which incisions are made to represent eyes, nose, and mouth; a pumpkin-lantern. [U. S.]

Jack-o'-Lent (jak′ọ-lent′), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-Lent*, orig. *Jack of Lent*.] 1. A ragged figure used as a symbol or personification of Lent in processions, etc. Hence—2. A puppet at which boys throw sticks in Lent.

Thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
For boys to hurl, three throws a penny, at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

O ye pittiful Simpletons, who spend your days in throwing Cudgels at *Jack-a-Lents* or Shrove-Cocks.
Lady Alimony, 1659, sig. I. 4.

jack-pin (jak′pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin.

jack-pit (jak′pit), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft communicating with an air-crossing, or situated at a fault. [Eng.]

jack-plane (jak′plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse ★work. See *plane*.

jack-pot (jak′pot), *n.* In *poker*, a pool formed by equal contributions from each of the players before the deal, and which no player can play for until one has "opened" it.

jack-pudding (jak′pụd′ing), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *pudding*, like G. *Hanswurst* ('Jack-sausage'), F. *Jean-potage* ('Jean-soup'), a buffoon, merry-andrew, being combinations of a characteristic national nickname with a characteristic national article of food.] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

And I persuade myself, the extempore rhymes of some antic *jack-pudding* may deserve printing better; so far am I from thinking aught he says worthy of a serious answer. *Milton*, Def. of the People of Eng., i.

Jack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained to act the part of a *jack-pudding*, a part which he had formerly acted himself. *Granger*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 325.

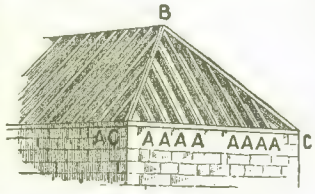
jack-rabbit (jak′rab′it), *n.* One of several species of large prairie-hares, notable for the length of their limbs and ears, as *Lepus campestris*, *L. callotis*, etc. [Western U. S.]



Jack-rabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

Jack Rabbit, whose disproportionally great ear-development has earned him this title, Jack being jackass in brief. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 95.

jack-rafter (jak′ráf″tėr), *n.* In *arch.*, any rafter that is shorter than the usual length of the rafters used in the same building. Such rafters occur especially in hip-roofs.



A, *A*, jack-rafters; *BC*, *BC*, hip-rafters.

jack-rib (jak′rib), *n.* In *arch.*, any rib in a framed arch or dome shorter than the rest.

jack-roll (jak′rōl), *n.* In *mining*, a windlass. [Eng.]

jack-salmon (jak′sam″ọn), *n.* A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, as *S. vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike; a pike-perch. See cut under *pike-perch*.

jack-sauce† (jak′sâs), *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy jack.

If I wotted it would have made him such a *Jack-sauce* as to have more wit than his vorefathers, he should have learn'd nothing for old Agroicus, but to keep a talley. *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

jack-saw (jak′sâ), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*: probably so called from the conspicuous teeth of the bill. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-screw (jak′skrö), *n.* 1. See *jack*[1], 11 (*b*). —2. The screw-mechanism forming part of a dental instrument called a *screw-jack* (which see), for regulating the teeth.

jack-sinker (jak′sing″kėr), *n.* In stocking-frames and other knitting-machines, a flat piece of metal attached to a jack or oscillating lever. In these machines a series of such levers and sinkers are employed, the jack-sinkers acting in conjunction with a series of sinkers attached to a bar to press the thread down between the hooked needles and form loops, which are engaged by the needles and drawn through the next previously formed set of loops. See *knitting-machine*.

jack-slave† (jak′slāv′), *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow.

Every *jackslave* hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1, 22.

jacksmith (jak′smith), *n.* A smith who makes jacks for chimneys.

jack-snipe (jak′snīp), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *snipe*. Cf. W. *giach* (with *g* hard), a snipe.] 1. The lesser snipe or half-snipe, *Scolopax* or *Gallinago gallinula*. Also called *judcock*, *juddock*. [Eng.] —2. The common American snipe, *Gallinago delicata*. [U. S.]—3. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. [U. S.]—4. The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*. [Shetland Islands.]

jackson (jak′sọn), *n.* [That is, *Jack's son*. The surname *Jackson*, < ME. *Jakys son*, is of the same origin.] A silly fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacksonia (jak-sō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811); named after an English botanist, G. *Jackson*.] An untenable name for *Piptomeris*, a genus of Australian leguminous shrubs or shrub-like plants. The genus is conspicuously marked by the absence of leaves, which are replaced by flattened and leaf-like or by spine-like branches. Several species are cultivated for ornament. *Piptomeris scoparia* (*Jacksonia scoparia* of Robert Brown) is locally called *dogwood* and *Jackson's-broom*.

Jacksonian (jak-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jackson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to some person named Jackson.—2. In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining or relating to Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, serving two terms (1829–37), and for many years one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, or to his political principles: as, *Jacksonian* ideas; the *Jacksonian* Democracy. —**Jacksonian epilepsy** (so called from Dr. Hughlings *Jackson*), epilepsy in which the spasms are local, as in the jaw-muscles, the arm, leg, or one side. Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, *protospasms*.

II. *n.* A member of the Democratic party attached to the political ideas ascribed to Jackson. During the period of Jackson's administrations and influence the belief in the power of the masses of the people was greatly increased, and the policy of the Democratic party became fixed in favor of small expenditures in the national government. The introduction on a large scale of the "patronage" or "spoils" system into the Federal civil service dates from the same period.

Jackson's-broom (jak′sọnz-bröm), *n.* See *Jackson* ★*sonia*.

jack-spaniard (jak′span′yärd), *n.* A hornet. [Local.]

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and *jack-spaniards*, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xvii.

jack-spinner (jak′spin″ėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an operator who tends and operates a jack.

jack-staff (jak′ståf), *n.* *Naut.*, the staff upon which the flag called the jack is hoisted. It is generally set at the head of the bowsprit.

The stars and stripes for the stern, the boat-flag for the *jackstaff*, and two blue flags for the wheel-houses. *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 509.

jack-stay (jak′stā), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) One of a set of ropes, iron rods, or strips of wood attached to a yard or gaff for bending a square sail to. (*b*) A rod or rope running up and down on the forward side of a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels; a traveler.

jackstone (jak′stōn), *n.* [A form of *chackstone*, *chuckie-stone*: see *chuck*[4], *chuckie*[2].] One of a set of pebbles, or of small cast-iron pieces with rounded projections, which children throw up and try to catch in various ways, as one, or two, or more at a time on the back of the hand, etc., as in the game of dibs. See *dib*[3].

jackstraw (jak′strâ), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *straw*; orig. *jack of straw*.] 1. A figure or effigy of a man made of straw; hence, a man without any substance or means; a dependent. Also *jack of straw*.

You are a saucy *Jack-straw* to question me, faith and troth. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

How now, madam! refuse me! I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a *jackstraw* father. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VII. 63.

If . . . Salmasius is called "an inconsiderable fellow and a *jack-straw*," why should I not know what a *jackstraw* is, without recurring to some archaic glossary for this knowledge? *Abp. Trench*, On some Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts.

2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, wood, bone, or the like, used in a children's game. The jackstraws are thrown confusedly together on a table, and are to be gathered up singly by the hand, sometimes with the aid of a hooked instrument, without joggling or disturbing the rest of the pile.

3. *pl.* The game thus played.

One evening Belinda was playing with little Charles Percival at *jackstraws*. . . . "You moved, Miss Portman," cried Charles. "Oh, indeed the king's head stirred the very instant papa spoke. I knew it was impossible that you could get that knave clear off without shaking the king." *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

4. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a name assumed by rick-burners and destroyers of machines during the early years of the nineteenth century. —5. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, also called *winnell-straw*, from the straw used in making

its nest. See *strawsmall*. [Local, Eng.]—**6.** The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—**7.** The narrow-leafed plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Also called *rib-grass* and *English plantain*.

jacktan (jak'tan), *n.* [African.] A cloth-measure of the Guinea coast, equal to twelve English feet.

jack-timber (jak'tim″bėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest.

jack-towel (jak'tou″el), *n.* A coarse towel for general use, hanging from a roller.

> Mr. George . . . comes back shining with yellow soap. . . . As he rubs himself upon a large *jack-towel*, Phil . . . looks round. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

jack-tree (jak'trē), *n.* [< *jaca*, the native name, Englished *jack*, + E. *tree*.] The *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a native of the Indian archipelago. See *Artocarpus* and *breadfruit*. The fruit, called *jackfruit*, is two to three times as large as the true breadfruit, weighing thirty or forty pounds, and is of much coarser quality. The wood, called *jack-wood*, is yellow or brown, compact, and moderately hard. It takes a good polish, is largely used for general carpentry in India, and is sent to Europe for use by cabinet-makers. Also *jack*, *jak*, *jaca*, and *jak-tree*, *jaca-tree*.

jackweight (jak'wāt), *n.* A fat man. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-wood (jak'wůd), *n.* [Also *jak-wood*; < *jack*[3] + *wood*[1].] The wood of the jack-tree. See *jack-tree*.

jacky (jak'i), *n.* [Also written *jackey*; appar. dim. of *jack*[1].] English gin. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

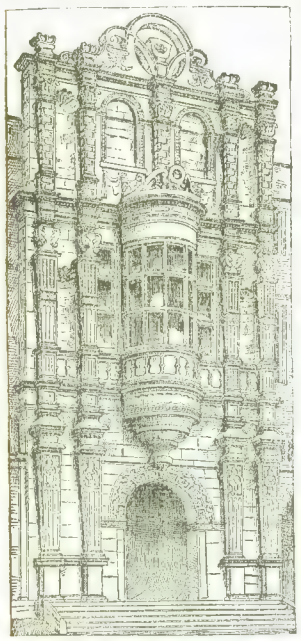
> Well, you parish bull prig, are you for lushing *jackey* or pattering in the hum-box? *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxx.

jaco, *n.* See *jacko*.

jacob (jā'kọb), *n.* [A particular use of the personal name *Jacob*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob: see *jack*[1].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

jacobæa (jak-ọ-bē'ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, with ref. to St. James, either because the plant was used for the diseases of horses, of which the saint was the patron, or because it blossoms near his day.] A common name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, or ragwort.—**Purple jacobæa**, the *Senecio elegans*, or purple ragwort, from the Cape of Good Hope.

jacobæa-lily (jak-ọ-bē'ą-lil'i), *n.* A plant of the *Amaryllidaceæ* (*Sprekelia formosissima*). The leaves are from the bulb only, which sends up a scape bearing a single large blossom, whose deep-red perianth is somewhat 2-lipped, its three upper divisions being curved upward, while the three lower are twisted about the lower part of the stamens and style. It is native in Mexico, and cultivated elsewhere.



Jacobean Architecture.
Bramshill House, Hants, England.

Jacobean, Jacobæan (jak-ọ̄'bē-ąn, jak-ọ-bē'ąn), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobæus*, < *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jacobus*, *jack*[1].] Pertaining or relating to a person named Jacobus, Jacob, or James, specifically to James I., King of England, 1603–25 (who was also James VI. of Scotland from 1567), or to his times; also, in occasional use, to James II., King of England (1685–88, died 1701): as (with reference to the former), *Jacobean* architecture or literature. Jacobean architecture differed from the Elizabethan chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

> The *Jacobean* and Civil War poetry is prolific in love ditties, war songs, pastorals, allegories, religious poetry. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 473.

> Their [Wykeham's and Waynflete's] successors have the sense to turn away from Ruskinesque and *Jacobæan* vagaries, and to build in plain English still. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 610.

Jacobian[1] (ja-kō'bi-ąn), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Jacobean*.

Jacobian[2] (ja-kō'bi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jacobi* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), professor of mathematics at Königsberg in Prussia.—**Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium**, a heavy rotating fluid ellipsoid in equilibrium although having three unequal axes.—**Jacobian function.** See *function*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**, a complete system of the form

$$\frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x_h} + \sum_k X_k^h \frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x_k} = 0$$

$(h = 1, 2, \ldots, m;\ k = m+1, \ldots, m+n)$.

II. *n.* A functional determinant whose several constituents in any one row are first differential coefficients of one function, while its several constituents in any one column are first differential coefficients relatively to one variable. The vanishing of the Jacobian signifies that the functions are not independent. It is indicated by the letter *J*.

> Such [functional] determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 31.

Jacobin (jak'ọ̄-bin), *n.* and *a.* [In first sense ME. *Jacobin*, < OF. *Jacobin*; in later senses < F. *Jacobin* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobino*, < ML. *Jacobinus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In France, a black or Dominican friar: so called from the church of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. See *Dominican*.

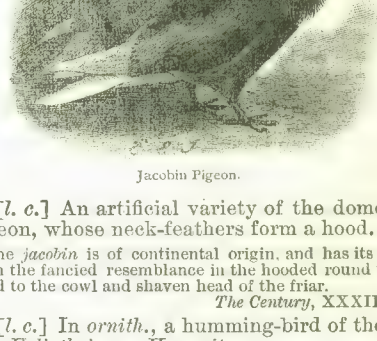
> Now frere menour, now *jacobyn*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6338.

2. A member of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called Jacobins from the Jacobin convent in Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained the control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader, supporting him in the measures which led to the reign of terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

> Itinerant revolutionary tribunals, composed of trusty *Jacobins*, were to move from department to department; and the guillotine was to travel in their train. *Macaulay*, Barère.

Hence—**3.** A violently radical politician; one who favors extreme measures in behalf of popular government; a radical democrat: formerly much used, often inappropriately, as a term of reproach in English and American politics.

> There are two varieties of *Jacobin*, the hysterical *Jacobin* and the pedantic *Jacobin*; we possess both, and both are dangerous. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.



Jacobin Pigeon.

4. [*l. c.*] An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon, whose neck-feathers form a hood.

> The *jacobin* is of continental origin, and has its name from the fancied resemblance in the hooded round white head to the cowl and shaven head of the friar. *The Century*, XXXII. 106.

5. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, as *H. auritus*.

II. *a.* Same as *Jacobinic*.

> They must know that France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

> Giles in return derided Harper as a turn-coat, who, though now so ready to fight France, was once a member of a *Jacobin* society, and in 1791 and 1792 a declaimer for the rights of man. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 385.

Jacobinia (jak-ọ̄-bin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Stefano Moricand, about 1846), < *Jacobin*.] A genus containing about twenty species of shrubs and herbs belonging to the family *Acanthaceæ*, native in tropical America, frequently cultivated for ornament. The corolla has an elongated tube, with the lips long and narrow, the lower 3-cleft. The flowers are large, variously colored, yellow, red, orange, or rose-purple, and usually disposed in dense terminal clusters or in axillary fascicles. The leaves are opposite and entire.

Jacobinic (jak-ọ̄-bin'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jacobínico*; < *Jacobin* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; radically democratic; revolutionary. Also *Jacobin*, *Jacobinical*.

Jacobinical (jak-ọ̄-bin'i-kąl), *a.* [< *Jacobinic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobinic*.

> They arose from her [Austria's] own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns, and discontented all her subjects by *jacobinical* innovations. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

> The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete. *Scott*, Napoleon.

Jacobinically (jak-ọ̄-bin'i-kąl-i), *adv.* As a Jacobin, or as the Jacobins.

Jacobinism (jak'ọ̄-bin-izm), *n.* [< F. *Jacobinisme* = Sp. *Jacobinismo*; as *Jacobin* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Jacobins; unreasonable or violent opposition to orderly government.

> For my part, without doubt or hesitation, I look upon *jacobinism* as the most dreadful and most shameful evil which ever afflicted mankind. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

> But it is precisely this idea of divinely-appointed, all-pervading obligation, as the paramount law of life, that contemporary *Jacobinism* holds in the greatest abhorrence, and burns to destroy. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 47.

Jacobinize (jak'ọ̄-bin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Jacobinized*, ppr. *Jacobinizing*. [< *Jacobin* + *-ize*.] To taint with Jacobinism.

> I think no country can be aggrandized whilst France is *jacobinized*. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Jacobinly (jak'ọ̄-bin-li), *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins. *Imp. Dict.*

Jacobi's equation, unit, etc. See *equation*, etc.

Jacobite (jak'ọ̄-bīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Jacobite* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobita*, < ML. *Jacobita*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Eng. hist.*, a partizan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and the Young Pretender respectively.

> "An old Forty-five man, of course?" said Fairford. "Ye may swear that," replied the Provost—"as black a *Jacobite* as the auld leaven can make him." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

2. *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 541. The head of the church is called the patriarch of Antioch.

> Thei maken here *Confessioun* right as the *Jacobytes* don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 121.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the partizans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a Jacobite.

> The *Jacobite* enthusiasm of the eighteenth century, particularly during the rebellion of 1745, afforded a theme, perhaps the finest that could be selected, for fictitious composition, founded upon real or probable incident. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, Int.

2. Of or pertaining to the sect of Jacobites.

> In Abyssinia, *Jacobite* Christianity is still the prevailing religion. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 313.

> In the 6th century the *Jacobite* revival of the Eutychian heresy divided the Western Syriac alphabet into two branches, a northern and a southern. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 294.

Jacobitic (jak-ọ̄-bit'ik), *a.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ic*.] Relating to the British Jacobites.

Jacobitical (jak-ọ̄-bit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *Jacobitic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobitic*.

Jacobitically (jak-ọ̄-bit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a manner or spirit resembling that of the Jacobites of Great Britain.

Jacobitism (jak'ọ̄-bit-izm), *n.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ism*.] The principles of the British Jacobites, or of the sect of Jacobites.

> The spirit of *jacobitism* is not only gone, but it will appear to be gone in such a manner as to leave no room to apprehend its return. *Bolingbroke*, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

> All fear of the Stuarts having vanished from men's minds, the Whigs no longer found it answer to accuse their opponents of *Jacobitism*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 234.

Jacob's-chariot (jā'kọb-char'i-ọt), *n.* The common monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobsite (jā'kọb-zīt), *n.* [< *Jakobs(berg)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxid of manganese and iron related to magnetite and belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kọbz-lad'ėr), *n.* [In allusion to the ladder seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream (Gen. xxviii. 12).] **1.** *Naut.*, a rope lad-

der with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft. Also called *jack-ladder*.—**2.** A common garden-plant of the genus *Polemonium*, the *P. cæruleum*, belonging to the family *Polemoniaceæ*: so called from the ladder-like arrangement of its leaves and leaflets. It is a favorite cottage-garden plant, and is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. It grows tall and erect, about 1½ feet high, with alternate pinnate, smooth, bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers. The name is sometimes locally applied to several other plants.



Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium cæruleum*).
1, rootstock and lower part of stem; 2, upper part of stem with flowers; *a*, half of a flower, from within; *b*, fruit.

3. A toy in which pieces of cardboard, wood, glass, or other material are so connected, one above another, with strings or tapes, that when the highest one is inverted those below it invert themselves in succession.

Jacobson's nerve. See *nerve*.

Jacob's-rod (jā′kŏbz-rod′), *n.* A name of the plant *Asphodeline lutea*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's-staff (jā′kŏbz-stȧf′), *n.* [So called in allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxii. 10).] **1.** A pilgrim's staff.

> As he had traveild many a sommers day
> Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynde,
> And in his hand a *Jacobs staffe*, to stay
> His weary limbs upon. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.—**3.** A support for a surveyor's compass, consisting of a single leg, instead of the tripod ordinarily used. This leg is made of suitable wood, shod at one end with a steel point to be stuck in the ground, and having at the other end a brass head with a ball-and-socket joint and axis above. The advantages of the Jacob's-staff are superior lightness and portability; the disadvantages, that it cannot be used on rocks or frozen ground or on pavements. **4.** A cross-staff. The cross-staff was for a long time a most important instrument for navigators, by whom, however, it does not appear ever to have been called a "Jacob's-staff"; but it was so designated by the Germans (*Jakob's Stab*), and also in English by some landsmen and poets, as shown by the annexed quotations. See *quadrant*.

> Who, having known both of the land and sky
> More than fam'd Archimide, or Ptolomy,
> Would further press, and like a palmer went,
> With *Jacobs staff*, beyond the firmament.
> *Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares.*)

> Why on a sign no painter draws
> The full-moon ever, but the half?
> Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 780.

5. The group of three stars in a straight line in the belt of Orion, also called the *ell-and-yard*, *our Lady's wand*, etc. The leader of the three is *δ* Orionis, a very white variable star.—**6.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, the common mullen. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's stone. See *stone*.

Jacob's-sword (jā′kŏbz-sōrd′), *n.* *Iris Pseudacorus*, the yellow iris. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobus (ja-kō′bus), *n.* [< LL. (NL.) *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1], *Jacobin*.] A gold coin of James I. of England: same as *broad*, 3. See cut under *broad*.

> You have quickly learnt to count your hundred *jacobusses* in English. *Milton*, Def. of the People of Eng., vii.

jacoby (jak′ō-bi), *n.* The purple jacobæa.

jacolatt†, *n.* Chocolate.

> At the entertainement of the Morocco Ambassador at the Dutchesse of Portsmouth. . . . [the Moores] dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jacolatt*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jaconet (jak′ō-net), *n.* [Also written *jaconette*, *jacconet*, with accom. term., < F. *jaconas*, jaconet; origin unknown.] **1.** A thin, soft variety of muslin used for making dresses, neckcloths, etc., but heavier than linen cambric, originally made in India.—**2.** A cotton cloth having a glazed surface on one side, usually dyed.

jacouncet, jagouncet, *n.* [< OF. *jaconce*, *jacunce*, *jagonce*, < L. *hyacinthus*, hyacinth, jacinth: see *jacinth*.] Jacinth, a precious stone; according to others, garnet.

> Rubies there were, saphires, *jagounces* [var. *ragounces*],
> Maters more precious then the ryche *jacounce*,
> Diamounde, or rubye, or balas of the beste.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1117. *Skelton*, Speke, Parrot, l. 365.

Jacquard loom. See *loom*.

Jacque (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*.] Same as *Jack*[4].

Jacquemontia (jak-wē-mon′ti-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1833), named after Victor *Jacquemont*, who traveled in the West Indies early in the 19th century as a naturalist.] A genus of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 40 species, one African, the rest mainly natives of tropical America. They are herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, of a twining or sometimes prostrate habit. Their flowers have a bell-shaped corolla, a 2-celled and 4-ovuled ovary, and an undivided style with 2 oblong or ovate, flattened stigmas. Various species are known in cultivation.

Jacquerie (zhak-ė-rē′), *n.* [F., < OF. *jaquerie*, < *Jaque*, *Jacques*, or with addition *Jacques Bonhomme*, 'Goodman Jack,' a nickname for a peasant: see *jack*[1].] In *French hist.*, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter; hence, any insurrection of peasants.

> A revolution the effects of which were to be felt at every fireside in France, . . . a new *Jacquerie*, in which the victory was to remain with Jacques bonhomme.
> *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

> The emissaries of the National League similarly carry out a sort of *Jacquerie*, in midnight murders, in attacks on women and children, in houghing of cattle, in cropping of horses, and in brutalities which would disgrace the worst brigands. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 461.

Jacquinia (ja-kwin′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after N. von *Jacquin*, a botanist of Vienna.] A genus of the family *Theophrastaceæ*, containing 5 or 6 species of trees or shrubs, native in tropical America, and cultivated as hothouse plants. The corolla of the flowers is short-salver-shaped or bell-shaped and deeply 5-cleft. It has 5 fertile stamens inserted low down in its tube, and a sterile appendage at each of its sinuses. The thick coriaceous leaves are entire and alternate; the handsome white, yellow, or purplish flowers are disposed in terminal or axillary clusters. *J. Barbasco* is called *barbasco* and *currant-tree*.

jactancy† (jak′tan-si), *n.* [= F. *jactance* = Pr. *jactancia*, *jactansa* = Sp. Pg. *jactancia* = It. *giattanzia*, < L. *jactantia*, a boasting, < *jactan*(*t*-)*s*, pp. of *jactare*, throw, refl. boast: see *jactation*.] A boasting. *Cockeram*.

jactation (jak-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *jactation* = Pr. *jactacio*, < L. *jactatio*(*n*-), a throwing, agitation, a boasting, < *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag, freq. of *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *jettison*, *jetsam*, ult. a doublet of *jactation*.] **1.** The act or practice of throwing, as missile weapons.

> We find weapons employed in *jactation* which seem unfit for such a purpose. *J. Hewitt.*

2. Agitation of the body from restlessness or for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle.

> Among the Romans there were four things much in use; . . . bathing, fumigation, friction, and *jactation*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

> *Jactations* were used . . . to relieve that intranquillity which attends most diseases, and makes men often impatient of lying still in their beds.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

3. Boasting; bragging.

jactator† (jak-tā′tor), *n.* [< L. *jactator*, a boaster, < *jactare*, boast: see *jactation*.] A boaster or bragger. *Bailey*, 1731.

jactitation (jak-ti-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *jactitation*, < ML. *jactitatio*(*n*-), < L. *jactitare*, bring forward in public, utter (not found in lit. sense), freq. of *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag: see *jactation*.] **1.** A frequent tossing to and fro, especially of the body, as in great pain or high fever; restlessness.—**2.** Agitation.

> After much dispassionate inquiry and *jactitation* of the argument on both sides—it has been adjudged for the negative. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

3. Vain boasting; bragging; in *canon law*, false boasting; insistence on a wrongful claim, to the annoyance and injury of another.—**4.** In Louisiana, an action to recover damages for slander of title to land, or to obtain confirmation of title by a public recognition of it.—**Jactitation of marriage**, in *common law*, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

jaculable† (jak′ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *jaculabilis*, that may be thrown, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] Capable of being or fit to be thrown or darted. *Blount*.

jaculate (jak′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaculated*, ppr. *jaculating*. [< L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jaculari* (> Pg. *jacular*), throw (a javelin), hit with a javelin, < *jaculum*, a javelin, dart, neut. of *jaculus*, that is thrown, < *jacere*, throw: see *jactation* and *jet*[1]. Cf. *ejaculate*.] To dart; throw; hurl; launch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

jaculation (jak-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *jaculation* = Pg. *jaculação*, < L. *jaculatio*(*n*-), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] The action of throwing, darting, hurling, or launching, as weapons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
> Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 665.

> It was well and strongly strung with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.
> *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608, p. 20.

jaculator (jak′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *jaculateur*, < L. *jaculator*, one who throws (a javelin), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] **1†.** One who jaculates or darts.—**2.** In *ichth.*, the darter or archer-fish.

Jaculatores (jak″ū-lā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jaculator*: see *jaculator*.] In Macgillivray's system of ornithology, the darters. See *darter*, 3 (*b*).

jaculatory (jak′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *jaculatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *jaculatorio*, < LL. *jaculatorius*, of or for throwing, < *jaculator*, one who throws: see *jaculator*.] **1.** Darting or throwing out suddenly; cast, shot out, or launched suddenly.—**2.** Uttered brokenly or in short sentences; ejaculatory.

> *Jaculatory* prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation. *Spiritual Conflict* (1651), p. 81.

jad (jad), *n.* [E. dial., also *jed*, *jud*, *judd*; origin obscure.] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a long gash cut under a mass of coal in "holing," "kirving," "benching," or "undercutting" it, so that it may afterward fall, or be wedged or blasted down.—**2.** In *quarrying*, a long deep hole made in quarrying soft rock for building purposes, whether the gash is horizontal or vertical.

> The jadding pick . . . serves for cutting in long and deep holings, juds, or *jads*, for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 148.

jad (jad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jadded*, ppr. *jadding*. [< *jad*, *n.*] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, to undercut; form a jad in.

> When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly *jadded* under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 153.

jadder (jad′ėr), *n.* [< *jad* + *-er*[1].] A stone-cutter. [Prov. Eng.]

jadding-pick (jad′ing-pik), *n.* [Cf. *jedding-ax*.] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, a form of pick with which a jad is cut. The helves range from four to six feet in length, the tools being made in sets, to be used one after another as the depth of the jad increases. The same tool is used, and with the same name, in quarrying the soft freestones of England, as for instance the Bath stone.

jaddis (jad′is), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Ceylon, a priest of the evil genii or devils, officiating in a kind of chapel, called *jacco*, or *devils' house*.

jade[1] (jād), *n.* [The initial consonant is prop. Teut. *j* = *y*, conformed to F. *j*; = E. dial. (North.) *yaud*, Sc. *yade*, *yaud*, *yad*, a mare, an old mare; < ME. *jade* (MS. *Iade*), a jade, < Icel. *jalda* = Sw. dial. *jälda*, a mare.] **1.** A mare, especially an old mare; any old or worn-out horse; a mean or sorry nag.

> Be blithe, although thou ryde vpon a *jade*.
> What though thin horse be bothe foul and lene?
> If he wil serve the, rek not a bene.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, Prol., l. 46.

> There is one sect of religious men in Cairo, called Chenesia, which liue vpon horse-flesh: therefore are lame *Iades* bought and set vp a fatting.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

> He was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a *jade* as Humility herself could have bestrided.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

> This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant *jade* on a journey.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** A mean or worthless person, originally applied to either sex, but now only to a woman; a wench; a hussy; a quean: used opprobriously.

> And thus the villaine would the world perswade
> To prowde attemptes that may presume too high,
> But earthly joies will make him prove a *jade*,
> When vertue speakes of loue's diuinity.
> *Breton*, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 10.

> She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

> There are perverse *jades* that fall to men's lots, with whom it requires more than common proficiency in philosophy to be able to live. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A young woman: used in irony or playfully.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades*.
Addison.

Fie! Nathan! fie! to let an artful *jade*
The close recesses of thine heart invade.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

★ **jade**[1] (jād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jaded*, ppr. *jading*. [< *jade*[1], *n.* The like-seeming Sp. *jadear*, *ijadear*, pant, palpitate, is quite different, being connected ult. with *jade*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To treat as a jade; kick or spurn.

The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 52.

I can but faintly endure the savour of his breath, at my table, that shall thus *jade* me for my courtesies.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2. To reduce to the condition of a jade; tire out; ride or drive without sparing; overdrive: as, to *jade* a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jade* anything too far. *Bacon*, Discourse.

Mark but the King, how pale he looks with fear.
Oh! this same whorson conscience, how it *jades* us!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. To weary or fatigue, in general.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

Jaded horsemen from the west
At evening to the castle pressed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 33.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Weary*, *Fatigue*, etc. See *tire*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become weary; fail; give out.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South*, Sermons.

The interest never *jading*.
Capern, Poems, 154. *N. E. D.*

jade[2] (jād), *n.* [Also *jad*, *jadd*; = Sp. *jade* = It. *iada* (1598), < F. *jade* from *le jade* for *l'ejade*, < Sp. *ijada* in *piedra de ijada*, 'colic stone' (cf. *nephrite*): Sp. *piedra*, < L. *petra*, stone; *de*, of; *yjada*, now spelled *ijada*, the side, flank, pain in the side, colic, < L. as if **iliata*, < *ilium*, *ileum*, usually in pl. *ilia*, the flank, the groin: see *ilium*, *iliac*[1].] A tough compact stone, varying from nearly white to pale or dark green in color, much used in prehistoric times for weapons and utensils, and highly prized, especially in the East, for ornamental carvings. Two distinct minerals are included under the name. One of these is *nephrite*, a closely compact variety of hornblende (amphibole), classed with tremolite when nearly white and with actinolite when of a distinct green color; it is fusible with some difficulty, and has a specific gravity of from 2.9 to 3. The other is *jadeite*, which is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, analogous in formula to spodumene; a variety of a dark-green color and containing iron has been called *chloromelanite*. It is more fusible than nephrite, and has a higher specific gravity, viz. 3.3. This is the kind of jade most highly valued. Its translucency and color, varying from a creamy white through different shades of delicate green, give great beauty to the vases and other objects carved from it. The Chinese, who have long made use of jade for rings, bracelets, vases, etc., call it *yu* or *yu-shih* (jade-stone). A variety of jadeite having a pale-green color is called by them *fei ts'ui*, or kingfisher-plumes. The best-known locality from which jade has been obtained is the Kara-Kash valley in eastern Turkestan. Jade implements have been found in considerable numbers among the relics of the Swiss lake-dwellers, but it is generally believed that the material was brought from the East; they are also found in New Zealand, in the islands of the Pacific, in Central America, Alaska, and elsewhere, and the facts of their distribution are of great interest in ethnography. (See cut under *ax*.) The word *jade* is sometimes extended to embrace other minerals of similar characters and hence admitting of like use, as zoisite (saussurite, the jade of De Saussure and *jade tenace* of Haüy), fibrolite, a kind of serpentine, and others. Also called *ax-stone*, and by the Maoris of New Zealand *punamu*.—**Oceanic jade**, a name given by Damour to a fibrous variety of jade found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands, having a specific gravity of 3.18, and differing from ordinary nephrite in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

jadedly (jā'ded-li), *adv.* In a jaded manner; wearily.

Kilgore came and dropped *jadedly* into a chair.
The Money-Makers, p. 282.

jade-green (jād'grēn), *n.* In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, a grayish-green color thought to resemble that of the superior kinds of jade.

jadeite (jā'dīt), *n.* [< *jade*[2] + *-ite*[2].] See *jade*[2].

jadery (jā'dėr-i), *n.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ery*.] The tricks of a jade or a vicious horse.

Pig-like he whines
At the sharp rowel, which he frets at rather
Than any jot obeys; seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough *jadery*, to dis-seat
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jadish (jā'dish), *a.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Skittish; vicious: said of a horse.

So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1614.

2. Ill-conditioned; unchaste: said of a woman.

This *jadish* witch Mother Sawyer.
Ford (*and Dekker*), Witch of Edmonton, iv. 1.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

jaeger, *n.* See *jäger*.

jael-goat (jāl'gōt), *n.* See *jaal-goat*.

Jaffna moss. See *moss*.

jag[1] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [< ME. *jaggen*, *joggen*, cut, slash, jab; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. Gael. *gag*, notch, split, gag, n., a cleft, chink, = W. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, *gagen*, a cleft, chink.] 1. To notch; cut or slash in notches, teeth, or ragged points.

I *iagge* or cutte a garment. . . . I *iagge* not my hosen for thrifte but for a bragge. . . . If I *iagge* my cappe thou hast naught to do. *Palsgrave.*

2. To prick, jab, or lacerate, as with a knife or dirk. [Now prov. Eng., Scotch, and southern U. S.]

[He] enjoynede with a geaunt, and *jaggede* hym thorowe! Jolyly this gentille for-justede another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2087.

She sat him in a goolden chair,
And *jagg'd* him with a pin.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

3. *Naut.*, to lay or fold in long bights, as a rope or tackle, and tie up with stops.

jag[1] (jag), *n.* [< ME. *jagge*, a projecting point or dag (of a jagged or slashed garment); from the verb. Cf. *dag*[3].] 1. A sharp notch or tooth, as of a saw; a ragged or tattered point; a zigzag.

Like waters shot from some high crag
The lightning fell with never a *jag*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

The sailors rowed
In awe through many a new and fearful *jag*
Of overhanging rock.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vii. 12.

You take two pieces of paper, and tear off a corner of both together, so that the *jags* of both are the same.
A. P. Sinnett, Occult World, p. 63.

2. One of a series of points or dags cut in the edge of a garment for ornament: a style much in favor in France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See *dag*[3].

I saw some there [in purgatory] with collars of gold about their necks, . . . some with more *jagges* on their clothes than whole cloth.
W. Staunton, Vision of Patrick's Purgatory (1409), Royal [MS. 17 B 43.

Iagge or dagge of a garment, fractellus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 255.

Thy bodies bolstred out, with bumbast and with bagges,
Thy rowles, thy ruffes, thy caules, thy coifes, thy jerkins,
and thy *jagges*. *Gascoigne*, Challenge to Beauty.

3. A stab or jab, as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

4. In *bot.*, a cleft or division.—5. A barbed joining or dovetail; a jag-bolt.

jag[2] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [Origin obscure.] To carry, as a load: ★as, to *jag* hay. [Prov. Eng.]

jag[2] (jag), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A one-horse load; a wagon-load. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The wagon stood in the road, with the last *jag* of rails still on it. *Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 393.

The flint is sold by the one-horse load, called a *jag* [in Suffolk, England], and carted to the knappers' shops.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A saddle-bag; a wallet. [Scotch.]

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; "there's nae room for bags or *jaugs* here."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

3. As much liquor as one can carry: as, to have a *jag* on; hence, a drunken condition. [Slang, U. S.]—4. A fare or catch of fish. [Local, U. S.]—5. A lot, parcel, load, or quantity: as, a *jag* of oysters. [Local, U. S.]

As there was very little money in the country, the bank bought a good *jag* on 't in Europe.
C. A. Davis, Major Downing's Letters, p. 168.

One broker buying on a heavy order . . . occasionally caught a *jag* of 2,000 or 3,000 shares.
Missouri Republican, 1888.

Jagannatha (jag-a-nä'tä), *n.* [In E. usually in accom. spelling *Juggernaut* (sometimes *Jaggernaut*), repr. Hind. *Jaganāth*, Skt. *Jagannātha*, lit. lord of the world, < Skt. *jagat*, all that moves, men and beasts (< √ *gam*, go, move, = E. *come*, q. v.), + *nātha*, protector, lord, < √ *nāth*, seek aid of, turn with supplication to.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu.—2. A celebrated idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa. It is a rudely carved wooden image, of which the body is red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and red, as if with blood; and the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with rich vestments, and is seated on a throne between two others, representing Bala-Rama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Krishna. The temple at Puri stands in an area containing many other temples, and inclosed by a high stone wall about 650 feet square. The temple is built chiefly of coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the three idols. Great multitudes of pilgrims come from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol is mounted on an enormous car—the car of Juggernaut—resting on massive wooden wheels, and drawn by the pilgrims. Formerly many of the people threw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by this fate they would secure immediate conveyance to heaven. The practice is now of very rare occurrence. [In this sense usually *Juggernaut*.]

Jagataic (jag-a-tā'ik), *a.* [< *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkestan (< *Jagatai*, one of the sons of Jenghiz Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Turkestan: a term applied to the easternmost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

jag-bolt (jag'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a barbed shank.

jäger, jaeger (yā'gėr), *n.* [G., a hunter.] Any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, as a skua-gull, arctic-bird, dirty-allen, or dung-hunter.

jageront, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jagg, *n.* See *jag*[1], 3.

jagged (jag'ed or jagd), *p. a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having notches or teeth, or ragged edges; cleft; divided; laciniate: as, *jagged* leaves.

The crags closed round with black and *jagged* arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Scattered all about there lay
Great *jagged* pieces of black stone.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. Cut into jags, as sleeves and other parts of a garment; cut at the edge with leaf-like serrations: a fashion of garments common in the early part of the fifteenth century. See *dag*[3].

If the schisme would pardon ye that, she might go *jagg'd* in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

3. In *her.*, shown with broken and irregular outlines, as if torn from something else: said of any bearing.—**Jagged chickweed**, a name of *Holosteum umbellatum*.

jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being jagged or denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*.
Peacham, Drawing.

★ **jagger**[1] (jag'ėr), *n.* [< *jag*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jags. Specifically—2. A little wheel with a jagged or notched edge, set in a handle, and used in ornamenting pastry, etc. Also called *jagging-iron*.—3. A toothed chisel.

jagger[2] (jag'ėr), *n.* [< *jag*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who works draft-horses for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who carries a jag or wallet; a peddler. [Scotch.]

I would take the lad for a *jagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

jaggery† (jag'ėr-i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *jagghery*, *jaggory*, *jagory*, *jaggree*, *jagra*, etc., repr. Canarese *sharkare*, Hind. *shakkar*, < Skt. *çarkarā*, Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, > Gr. *σάκχαρον*, L. *saccharon*, sugar, and (through Ar.) ult. E. *sugar*: see *sugar* and *saccharine*.] A coarse brown sugar obtained in India by evaporation of the fresh juice of various kinds of palm, as the jaggery-palm, the wild date-tree, the palmyra, and the cocoa. It is usually made in the form of small round cakes. Also called *goor*.

The East Indians extract a sort of sugar they call *jagra* from the juice or potable liquor that flows from the coco tree. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 16.

If you tap the flower-stalk [of the cocoanut] you get a sweet juice, which can be boiled down into the peculiar sugar called (in the charming dialect of commerce) *jaggery*. *G. Allen*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 50.

It is common in this country [India] to mix a small quantity of the coarsest sugar—"goor," or *jaghery*, as it is termed in India—with the water used for working up mortar. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9146.

jaggery-palm (jag'ėr-i-pām), *n.* A name of *Caryota urens*, the bastard sago.

jagging-iron (jag'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *jagger*[1], 2.

jaggy (jag'i), *a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Set with jags or teeth; denticulated; notched; jagged.

Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
Jaggy they stand, the gaping den of death.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

The *jaggy* beard or awn of the barley head.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 16.

jagheerdar, *n.* See *jaghirdar*.

jaghir, jaghire (ja-gēr'), *n.* [Also *jagghire, jagheer, jaegheer, jagir*, repr. Hind. *jāgīr, jāigīr*, < Pers. *jāgīr, jāigīr*, a tenure under assignment (see def.), a grant, lit. taking or occupying a place or position, < Pers. *jā, jāy*, place, + *gīr*, seizing, taking.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a section of land to an individual, either for his personal behoof or for the support of a public establishment, particularly a military establishment.

I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act, or a *jaghire*, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

Thomas. Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his lady, for their joint lives, a *jagghire*.
Sir J. A *jagghire?*
Thomas. The term is Indian, and means an annual income. *Foote*, The Nabob, i.

The distinction between khálsá land, or the imperial demesne, and *jagír* lands, granted revenue free or at quit rent in reward for services, also dates from the time of Akbar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 795.

jaghirdar (ja-gēr'där), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*, < *jāgīr*, a tenure, a grant (see *jaghir*), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghir. Also spelled *jagheerdar*.

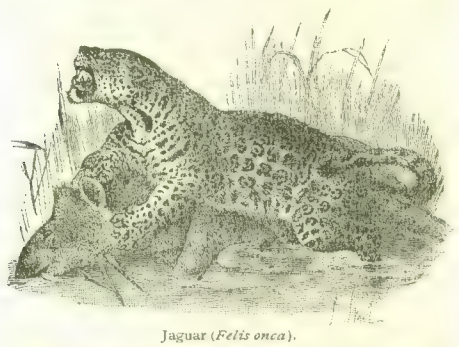
The Sikhs administered the country by means of *jagheerdars*, and paid them by their jagheers.
R. B. Smith, Lord Lawrence, I. 378.

Jago's goldfinny. See *goldfinny*, 2.

jagouncet, *n.* See *jacounce*.

jagra (jag'rä), *n.* Same as *jaggery*.

jaguar (jag-wär' or jag'ū-är), *n.* [Also *jagouar, yaguar;* Pg. *jaguar*, < Tupi-Guarani *jaguara*. "*Jagua* in the Guarani language is the common name for tygers and dogs. The generic name for tygers in the Guarani language is *Jaguarete.*" (*Clavigero*, Hist. of Mexico, tr. Cullen (1787), ii. 318.)] A carnivorous mammal, *Felis onca*, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America. It belongs to the family *Felidæ*, and most resembles the leopard or panther of the old world, being spotted like a pard; but it is larger, and the spots, instead of being simply black, are ocellated — that is, they have an eye of tawny color in the black, or are broken



Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

up into rosettes of black on the tawny ground. It does not stand quite so high on its legs as the cougar, but it has a heavier body, and is altogether a more powerful beast. The length is about 4 feet to the root of the tail, which is 2 feet long; the girth of the chest is about 3 feet. Three species are now recognized.

jaguarondi (jag-wa-ron'di), *n.* [Cf. *jaguar*.] A wild cat, *Felis yaguarundi* of Demarest, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay, somewhat larger than a large domestic cat, of slender elongated form, with very long tail and very short limbs, and of a nearly uniform brownish color.

Jah (jä, properly yä), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahveh (properly yä-vā'), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahvist (jä'vist, properly yä'vist), *n.* [< *Jahveh* (see *Jehovah*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Jehovist*, 1.

The Hexateuch primarily resolves itself into four great constituents, respectively known as the works of the *Jahvist*, the Elohist, the Deuteronomist, and the Priestly Legislator. *The Academy*, No. 873, p. 60.

Jahvistic (jä-, properly yä-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jahvist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Jehovistic*.

"Then they began to invoke the name of Jahveh." The importance of this *Jahvistic* text comes especially from its contradiction with the Elohistic text Exodus vi. 2–3.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 173.

jail (jāl), *n.* [Two series of forms are to be distinguished: (1) E. *jail*, < ME. *jayle, jaile, jayll, jaiole*, < OF. *jaiole, jaole, jeoille, geole, geolle*, F. *geôle;* assibilated form of (2) E. **gail*, repr. by the artificial form *gaol*, formerly also spelled *goal*, used in old law-books and preserved archaically in print, though obsoleto in pronunciation (*gaol*, prop. pron. gāl, being always pron. jāl, which pronunciation belongs only to the spelling *jail*), < ME. *gaile, gayl, gayhol*, < OF. *gaiole, gayolle, gaole, gaolle* (whence the form *gaol* above), a cage, a prison, = Sp. *gayola* = Pg. *gaiola, jaula* = It. *gabbiuola, gabbiola* (also in simple form *gabbia*), a cage, ML. reflex *gabiola* (also in simple form *gabia*), a cage, the prop. L. type being **caveola*, dim. of *cavea*, a hollow, a cavity, a cage, coop: see *cave*[1], *cage*, and *gabion*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime or for debt; usually, in the United States, a place of confinement for minor offenses in a county.

And for to determytte this mater,
Generydes was brought owt of the *gaile*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1695.

Yet, ere his happie soule to heaven went
Out of this fleshlie *gaole*, he did devise
Unto his heavenlie maker to present
His bodie as a spotles sacrifice.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 296.

Deep in the City's bottom sunk there was
A *Goal*, where Darkness dwelt and Desolation.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 164.

Frighted, I quit the room; but leave it so
As men from *jails* to execution go.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 273.

She threatens me every Day to arrest me; and proceeds so far as to tell me, that if I do not do her Justice I shall die in a *Jayl*. *Spectator*, No. 295.

Jail liberties, jail limits, bounds prescribed by law encompassing a prison, or the area within such bounds (as, for instance, the city in which the jail is situated), the freedom of which is allowed to certain prisoners for debt, etc., usually on giving bond for the liberties, the bounds being considered, as to such prisoners, merely an extension of the prison-walls. — **To break jail.** See *break*.

jail (jāl), *v. t.* [Formerly also *gaol* and *goal;* < *jail, n.*] To confine in or as if in a jail; imprison.

There likewise was a long statute against vagabonds, wherein two things may be noted: the one, the dislike the Parliament had of *gaoling* of them, as that which was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

And sith our Bodyes doe but *Jaile* our Minde,
While we haue Bodyes, we can ne'er be free.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice (1612), p. 81.

Trounce him, *goal* him, and bring him upon his knees, and declare him a reproach and scandal to his profession.
South, Sermons, VI. 52.

jailbird (jāl'bėrd), *n.* [< *jail* + *bird*[1]; a humorous term, orig. perhaps with allusion to the F. sense 'cage' (see *jail*). Cf. *gallows-bird*.] One who has been or is confined in jail; a malefactor.

jail-delivery (jāl'dē-liv″ėr-i), *n.* **1.** The act of disposing judicially of the cases of all accused persons detained in a prison and awaiting trial. — **2.** In *Eng. law*, the short name of the commission issued to judges of assize, directing them to clear a jail by thus trying, and acquitting or condemning, the inmates. Hence — **3.** In England, and also in Delaware (U. S.), the court charged with the trial of ordinary criminal cases. See *assize*, 6. — **4.** The act of setting prisoners loose from a jail; a freeing of imprisoned persons, as by breaking into or out of a jail.

The most daring and successful *jail-delivery* ever perpetrated on the Sound [Puget] occurred last night.
Evening Post (New York), Dec., 1888.

General jail-delivery, a term sometimes used of acquittals in numbers at a time by reason of defects in the law, or lax or reckless administration of it.

The operation of the old law is so savage, and so inconvenient to society, that for a long time past, once in every parliament, and lately twice, the legislature has been obliged to make a *general* arbitrary *jail-delivery*, and at once to set open, by its sovereign authority, all the prisons in England. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

jailer (jā'lėr), *n.* [Two series of forms, as with *jail:* (1) E. *jailer* (sometimes spelled *jailor*), < ME. *jayler, jaylier*, < OF. *jaioleor, geolier, jaulier*, F. *geôlier*, < *geole*, etc., a jail; (2) E. **gailer*, repr. by the artificial form *gaoler* (see *jail*), < ME. *gailer, gayler, gaylere*, < OF. *gaioleor, gaiolier* (ML. reflex *gaolarius*), a jailer, < *gaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail, n.*] **1.** The keeper of a jail or prison.

The scheref fond the *jaylier* ded.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 13).

Life is the *jailor*, Death the angel sent
To draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.
Lowell, Death of a Friend's Child.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small tub or box in which water is carried in a mine. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

jaileress (jā'lėr-es), *n.* [Formerly also *gaoleress;* < *jailer* + *-ess*.] A female jailer.

My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 72.

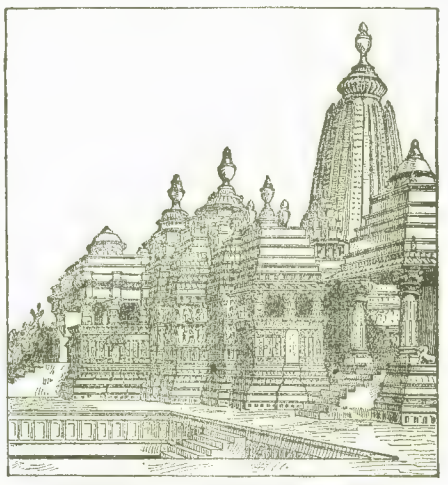
jail-fever (jāl'fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever: so called because common in jails.

jail-house (jāl'hous), *n.* A jail.

jail-keeper (jāl'kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain (jīn), *n.* and *a.* [Hind. *Jain*, Hindi *Jaina*, < Skt. *jaina*, a Jain, prop. adj., < *jina*, lit. 'overcomer,' < √ *ji*, overcome.] **I.** *n.* A member of a non-Brahminical sect in India, the doctrinal system of which corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. The sect seems, according to their own scriptures, to have originated with one Pārswanātha about 700 B. C., but became fully established about 200 years later under Vardhamāna (or Jnātaputra, in Pāli Nātaputta), one of six noted false teachers (according to Buddhistic writings) contemporary with Gautama, the Buddha. The Jains are divided into two classes or parties, the *Swetambaras*, or 'white-robed ones,' and the *Digambaras*, or 'sky-clad (or naked) ones.' The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas. They believe in the eternity of the universe both of matter and of mind, and hold that time proceeds in two eternally recurring cycles of immense duration, defying all human calculation — the "ascending" cycle, in which the age and stature of men increase, and the "descending" cycle, in which they decrease. Their moral code agrees with that of the Buddhists, and consists of five prohibitions against killing, lying, stealing, adultery, and worldly-mindedness, and of five duties, viz.: mercy to animated beings, almsgiving, veneration for the sages while living and the worship of their images when deceased, confession of faults, and religious fasting. The Jains are found in various parts of India, but especially on the west coast, and are remarkable for their wealth and influence.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or to their creed. — **Jain architecture,** a chief style of Indian architecture, closely akin to Buddhist architecture, and developed contemporaneously with it after about A. D. 450, when the Jain sect acquired prominence. The most notable characteristics of the Jain style are the pseudo-arch and -dome, built in horizontal courses and of pointed sec-



Jain Architecture. — Temple at Kali Katraha, India.

tion. The domes rest commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally, with four more pillars at the corners, completing a square in plan; and both arches and domes are usually supported by a system of brackets or corbels carried out from the piers or pillars at about two thirds of their height, and often richly carved. The central feature in a Jain temple is a cell lighted from the door, and containing a cross-legged figure of one of the deified saints of the sect. The cell is terminated above by a dome or a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there are often connected with the temples extensive inclosed courtyards, with porticos and ranges of cells around the inclosure, each cell serving as a chapel. The tower is also characteristic of Jain architecture, being noteworthy especially in the towers commemorative of victory, which consist usually of a number of superimposed stories rising almost perpendicularly, and with the top corbeled out so as to overhang the sides. These towers are usually elaborately carved upon their entire surface. Jain architecture was at its best about the eleventh century, and is still practised, not without dignity and beauty, as at Ahmedabad.

Jaina (jī'nä), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Jain*.

Jainism (jī'nizm), *n.* [< *Jain* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jains.

jak (jak), *n.* Same as *jack*[3], *jack-tree*.

jakes† (jāks), *n.* [The occurrence of dial. *johnny*, a jakes — "also called *Mrs. Jones* by country people" (Halliwell), with dial. *tom*, a close-stool, suggests that *jakes* was orig. *Jake's* or *Jack's*, a humorous euphemism: see *jack*[1].] A privy.

Christ himselfe, speaking of unsavory traditions, scruples not to name the Dunghill and the *Jakes*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jakes-farmer† (jāks'fär'mėr), *n.* [< *jakes* + *farmer*.] One who contracted to clean out privies; a scavenger.

Nay, I will embrace a *Jakes-farmer*.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

Nay, we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee or adelantado.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

jakie (jā'ki), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American frog, *Pseudis paradoxa*, of a greenish color marked with brown, belonging to the family *Cystignathidæ*. See *Pseudis*.

jako (jak'ō), *n.* See *jacko*, 2.

jak-tree, *n.* See *jack-tree*.

jak-wood, *n.* See *jack-wood*.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* [Formerly also *jalop*; = F. *jalap* = Pg. *jalapa* = It. *jalappa*, < Sp. *jalapa*, jalap, so called from *Jalapa*, or *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, whence it is imported.] A drug consisting of the tuberous roots of several plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, that of *Exogonium Purga* being the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with cordate-acuminate, sharply auricled leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep-pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The jalap of commerce consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazelnut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. Jalap is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. Male Jalap, or orizaba-root, is from *Ipomœa Orizabensis*, and Tampico jalap from *I. simulans*.—**Indian jalap**, the product of *Operculina Turpethum*, a native of the East Indies. It is inferior to the true jalap, but is free from the nauseous taste and smell of that drug. See *Ipomœa*.

Jalapa (jal'a-pä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *jalapa*, jalap: see *jalap*.] A name given by Adanson in 1763 to *Mirabilis*, a genus of plants, a species of which was supposed to be the source of jalap.

jalapic (ja-lap'ik), *a.* [< *jalap* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of jalap or jalapin.—**Jalapic acid**, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$, an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths.

jalapin (jal'a-pin), *n.* [< *jalap* + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside resin which is one of the purgative principles of jalap and of various plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*. See *jalap*.

jalap-plant (jal'ap-plant), *n.* Any plant that produces jalap.

jalee, jali (jä'lē), *n.* [< Ind. *jālī*, a network, lattice, grating, < Skt. *jala*, net.] Pierced screen-work, especially in marble or stone, characteristic of Indian house-decoration under Moslem influence.

jaleo (Sp. pron. hä-lā'ō), *n.* [Sp., prop. genteelness, jauntiness.] A lively Spanish dance.

jalet (F. pron. zha-lā'), *n.* [F. *jalet*; perhaps the same as *galet*^{1}, q. v.] A stone selected or shaped for use with the stone-bow. See *stone-bow*.

jali, *n.* See *jalee*.

jalop† (jal'op), *n.* An obsolete form of *jalap*.

jalous, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jealous*.

jalouse (ja-löz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaloused*, ppr. *jalousing*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *jealous*.

They *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

jalousie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jealousy*.

jalousie (zha-lö-zē'), *n.* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy, a lattice window or shutter: see *jealousy*.] 1. A blind or shutter made with slats, which are usually set at an angle so as to exclude the sun and rain while allowing the air to enter.—2. *pl.* The whole surface or inclosure of a gallery, veranda, or the like, formed of a series of slatted frames (see def. 1), of which some may be fixed ★and some may open on hinges.

jam^1 (jam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jammed*, ppr. *jamming*. [Formerly *jamb*; of dial. origin; prob. another form (sonant *j* from surd *ch*; cf. *jaw*^{1}, *jowl*) of *cham*, chew or champ, being the same as *champ*, chew or bite, also tread heavily: see *champ*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; squeeze; thrust or press down or in with force or violence; thrust or squeeze in so as to stick fast; press or crowd in such a manner as to prevent motion or hinder extrication.

The ship, which by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

2. To fill full; block up; prevent the movement of by pressure, crowding, etc.

Crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult *jam* the doors, and bear
The keepers down. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**Jamming friction**, in *mech.*, friction produced by the jamming or pinching action of cams, eccentric-rollers, knots in ropes, loops of ropes about snubbing parts, belaying-pins, etc.—**To jam out**, in *coal-mining*, to cut or knock away the spurns in holing. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become wedged together or in place, as by violent impact; stick fast: as, ★the door *jams*.

jam^1 (jam), *n.* [< *jam*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A crush; a squeeze; pressure by thrusting or crowding.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram,
Contending crowders shout the frequent damn,
And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and *jam*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

2. A crowd of objects irregularly and tightly pressed together by arrest of their movement; a block, as of people, vehicles, or floating logs.

The surest eye for a road or for the weak point of a *jam*, the steadiest foot upon a squirming log.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 111.

jam^2 (jam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; there is not sufficient evidence to connect it with *jam*^{1}, press, squeeze (cf. dial. *jammock*, a soft pulpy substance, also beat, squeeze), or with Ar. *jāmid*, congealed, concrete, motionless, *jamd* (Pers.), congelation, concretion, < *jamada*, thicken, freeze, congeal (cf. *jelly*). Cf. *rob*^{2}, a conserve of fruit, also of Ar. origin.] A conserve of fruits prepared by boiling them to a pulp in water with sugar.

"We should like some cakes after dinner," answered Master Harry, . . . "and two apples—and *jam*."
Dickens, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn.

jam^3, *n.* Another spelling of *jamb*^{1}, 4.

jamadar, *n.* See *jemidar*.

Jamaica bark, bilberry, birch, buckthorn, cherry, cobnut, fan-palm, etc. See *bark*^{2}, etc.

Jamaican (jā-mā'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jamaica* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the island of Jamaica in the West Indies, south of Cuba, now belonging to Great Britain, but formerly (1509–1655) to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is chiefly black or colored.

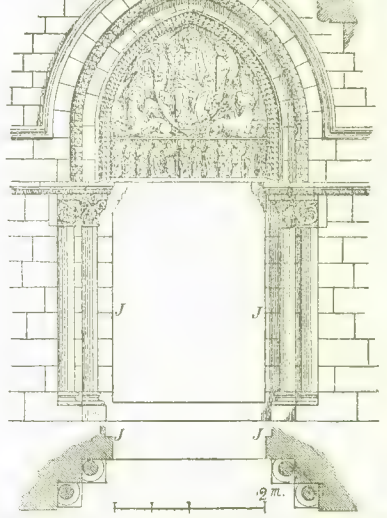
jamb^1 (jam), *n.* [Formerly also *jaumb*, *jaumbe*, *jaum*; < ME. *jambe*, *jaumbe*, *jamne*, < OF. *jambe*, leg, shank, ham, corbel, pier, side post of a door (in the last sense also, in mod. F. exclusively, *jambage*); = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. *camba* = Pg. *gambia* = It. *gamba*, the leg, < LL. *gamba*, a hoof (ML. in deriv. the leg, *camba*, leg-armor, jambe), orig. **camba*, perhaps of Celtic origin (cf. W. *cam*, crooked, > E. *cam*^{2}, q. v.), but in any case connected with L. *camur*, crooked, *camera*, *camara*, Gr. καμάρα, a vault, chamber (> E. *camera*, *camber*^{2}, *chamber*, etc., q. v.), and ult. with E. *ham*^{1}, q. v. From LL. *gamba* are also ult. *gamb*, *gamba*, *gambade*, *gambit*, *gambol*, *gammon*^{2}, etc., and words following.] 1†. A leg.—2†. The side or cheek of a helmet or other object.

Vnioynis the *Jammys* that iuste were to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 939.

3. In *arch.*, a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which helps to bear the lintel or other member overhead serving to sustain or discharge the superincumbent weight of the wall.

On the other side stood the stately palace of Dultibie, . . . in which were dores and *jaumes* of Ivory.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 93.

The *jambs* or flanking stones [of stairs] are also adorned by either figures of animals or bas-reliefs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.



Church of St. Genest, Nevers, France; 12th century. *J*, *J*, jambs. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. In *mining*, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighboring or adjoining parts. Also spelled *jam*.

jamb^2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jam*^{1}.

jambe^1 (jamb), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *jamb*^{1}.—2. [OF.: see *jamb*^{1}. Cf. *jambieres*.] Armor for the leg, sometimes made of cuir-bouilli, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See *solleret*, and second cut under *armor*.—3. In *her.*, same as *gamb*.

jambe^2†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jambe* (F. *jambé*), legged, i. e. well-legged, able to run fast, < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*^{1}.] Strong-legged; swift.

One a *jambe* stede this jurnee he makes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2895.

jambeaus†, **jambeux**†, *n. pl.* [ME. (used archaically in Spenser, spelled *giambeaux*, *giambeux*); < OF. as if **jambel*, pl. **jambeux* (not found), < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*^{1}, *jambe*^{1}.] Leggings; leg-armor.

His *jambeux* were of cuyrboilly.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

The mortall steele despiteously entayld
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles,
That a large purple streame adowne their *giambeux* falles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

jambee† (jam-bē'), *n.* [*Jambi*, a district and river in Sumatra.] A light cane carried by men in England in the eighteenth century.

"Sir Timothy," says Charles, "I am concerned that you, whom I took to understand canes better than any baronet in town, should be so overseen! . . . Why, sir Timothy, your's is a true *Jambee*, and esquire Empty's only a plain Dragon." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

A *Jambee* . . . is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, note, p. 479.

jambers† (jam'bėrz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *jambiere*, *jambeaus*.] Armor for the legs. Compare *greaves*^{1}, *jambeaus*.

jambeux†, *n. pl.* See *jambeaus*.

jambieres (F. pron. zhoṅ-bē-ăr'), *n.* [OF. (F. *jambières*), armor for a leg, also leg, earlier *gambiere* = It. *gambiera* = ML. reflex *gamberia* (also simply *camba*), < OF. *jambe*, etc., the leg: see *jamb*^{1}.] Leg-pieces or leggings of leather, strong plaited cordage, or other resistant material, used by huntsmen and varlets of the chase in the middle ages as a defense against brambles and underbrush.

jambolana, jambolan (jam-bō-lä'nä, jam'bō-lan), *n.* [E. Ind. Cf. *jambul*.] An East Indian tree, *Syzygium Jambolana*, with hard and durable wood and edible fruit.

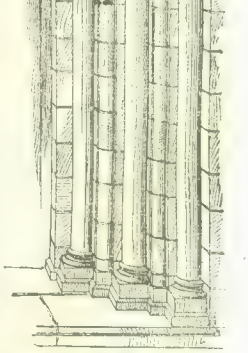
jambone (jam'bōn), *n.* [Cf. *jamboree*, 2.] In the game of euchre, a lone hand in which the player exposes his cards and must lead one selected by an opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks, otherwise only as for an ordinary hand. Such hands are played by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game. *The American Hoyle*.

jamborandi (jam-bō-ran'di), *n.* Same as *jaborandi*.

jamboree (jam-bō-rē'), *n.* [A slang word, prob. arbitrary.] 1. A carousal; a noisy drinking-bout; a spree; hence, any noisy merrymaking. [Slang.]

There have not been so many dollars spent on any *jamboree*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 363.

2. In the game of euchre, a lone hand containing the five highest cards and counting the holder 16 points, played by agreement. *The American Hoyle*.


Jamb-shafts.—Galilee Porch of Durham Cathedral, England.

jamb-post (jam'-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*,

an upright timber at the side of an aperture, as of a doorway, window, fireplace, etc.

jamb-shaft (jam'shaft), *n.* In *arch.*, a small shaft having a capital and a base, placed against or forming part of the jamb of a door or window. Such shafts occur most frequently in medieval architecture. See cut on preceding page.

jambu, jambo (jam'bö, bō), *n.* [< Skt. *jambu* (Hind. *jāman, jamun*).] The rose-apple tree, *Caryophyllus Jambos* (*Eugenia Jambos* Linn.).

jambul (jam'bul), *n.* [< Skt. *jambula*, < *jambu*. Cf. *jambu*.] Same as *jambolana*. The bark and seeds are used in medicine.

jamdani (jam-dä'ni), *n.* [Hind. *jāmdānī*, a kind of cloth with flowers interwoven, < *jāma* (< Pers. *jāma*), a garment, robe, vest (cloth), + *dānī*, bountiful, liberal (rich?).] A variety of Dacca muslin woven in designs of flowers.

jamesonite (jām'son-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Jameson* of Edinburgh (died 1854). The surname *Jameson* stands for *James's son;* for *James*, see *jack*[1].] A native sulphid of antimony and lead, commonly occurring in fibrous masses, sometimes in capillary forms (feather-ore). It has a lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Jamestown weed†. Same as *jimson-weed*.

jamesweed (jāmz'wēd), *n.* Same as *jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

jameswort (jāmz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

jamewar (jam'e-wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] A goat's-hair cloth made in Cashmere and the neighboring countries. The name is especially given to the striped Cashmere shawls, of which the stripes are filled with minute patterns in vivid color.

jamidar, *n.* See *jemidar*.

jam-nut (jam'nut), *n.* [< *jam*[1] + *nut*.] In *mach.*, a nut fitted to a bolt and screwed down hard (jammed) against a principal or holding nut, to keep the latter from working loose through vibrations, jars, or shocks. Also called *nut-lock*.

jampan (jam'pan), *n.* [Bengali *jhāmpān*, Hindi *jhappān*.] In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles set crosswise and borne by four men.

jampanee (jam-pä'nē), *n.* [Hindi *jānpānī*, < *jampan*.] A bearer of a jampan.

jamrach (jam'rak), *n.* [From *Jamrach*, the name of the proprietor of the largest and best-known of these in Ratcliff Highway [?], London.] A place for the keeping and sale of wild animals, such as are wanted for menageries and circuses.

jamrosade (jam'rō-zād), *n.* [Appar., accom. to E. *rose*, for **jambosade*, from the native name *jambos* or its NL. form *jambosa*.] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Caryophyllus Jambos;* the rose-apple.

jam-weld (jam'weld), *n.* A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded. *E. H. Knight.*

Jan. An abbreviation of *January*.

janapa (jan'a-pä), *n.* [Tamil.] The sunn-hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*. See *hemp*.

janca-tree (jang'kä-trē), *n.* [< W. Ind. *janca* + E. *tree*.] A West Indian tree, *Amyris balsamifera*, of the family *Rutaceæ*. Also called *white candlewood*.

jane (jān), *n.* [Also written *jean;* < ME. *jane* (cf. ML. *januinus*), a coin, < *Jean*, OF. *Gènes, Jannes*, etc., mod. F. *Gênes*, It. *Genova, Genoa*, E. now *Genoa*, < L. *Genua*, ML. also *Janua*, a city in Italy. Cf. *florin, florence, bezant*, and other names of coins, of local origin.] 1†. A small silver coin of Genoa imported into England by foreign merchants, especially in the fifteenth century. Compare *galley-halfpenny*.

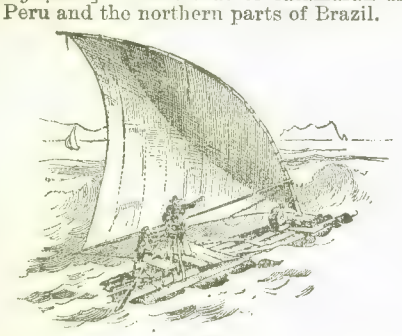
> His robe was of ciclatoun,
> That coste many a *jane*.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 24.
>
> The first which then refused me (said hee)
> Certes was but a common Courtisane;
> Yet that refusd to have adoe with mee,
> Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 58.

2. Same as *jean*, 2.

jane-of-apes (jān'ov-āps), *n.* [Formed from *Jane*, a fem. name (also *Jean*, < ME. *Jane, Jean*, < OF. *Jeanne*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of *Joannes*, John: see *John*, and cf. *joan*), in imitation of *jackanapes* for **jack-of-apes:* see *jackanapes*, and cf. *Johnanapes*.] A pert girl: the female counterpart of *jackanapes*. [Rare.]

> *Poliph.* But we shall want a woman.
> *Grac.* No, here's *Jane-of-apes* shall serve.
> *Massinger*, Bondman, iii. 3.

★ **jangada** (jan-gä'dä), *n.* [Pg., < Malayalam *changāḍam*.] A raft-boat or catamaran used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.



Jangada.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jangled*, ppr. *jangling*. [< ME. *janglen, jangelen* (also, rarely, with initial guttural or palatal, *ganglen, yanglen*, after the D.), chatter, jabber, talk loudly, < OF. *jangler, gangler*, jangle, prattle, tattle, wrangle, = Pr. *janglar*, < OD. **jangelen*, found only in mod. D. *jangelen*, importune, freq. of OD. *jancken*, mod. D. *janken* = LG. *janken*, yelp, howl, as a dog; prob., like equiv. L. *gannire*, of imitative origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk much or loudly; chatter; babble; jabber.

> These fals lovers, in this tyme now present,
> Thei serue to boste, to *Iangle* as a Iay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.
>
> *Jangling* is whan man speketh to moche before folk, and clappeth as a mille, and taketh no kepe what he seith.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. To quarrel; altercate; bicker; wrangle; grumble.

> And qwo-so *jangle* in time of drynk.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.
>
> Good wits will be *jangling;* but, gentles, agree:
> This civil war of wits were much better us'd
> On Navarre and his book-men.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1, 227.

3. To sound discordant or harsh; make harsh discord.

> It is the bane and torment of our ears
> To hear the discords of those *jangling* rhymers.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> And in derision sets
> Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
> Quite out their native language; and, instead,
> To show a *jangling* noise of words unknown.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1†. To gossip; contend; tell.

> Yet that there should be such a jail as they *jangle* and such fashions as they feign is plainly impossible.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850]), p. 281.

2. To cause to sound harsh or inharmonious; cause to emit discordant sounds.

> And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
> That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
> Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. To utter in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

> Ere Monkish Rhimes
> Had *jangled* their fantastick Chimes.
> *Prior*, Protogenes and Apelles.

jangle (jang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *jangle;* < *jangle, v.*] 1†. Idle talk; chatter; babble.

> This somonour that was as full of *jangles*,
> As ful of venym been thise waryangles,
> And evere enqueryng upon everythyng.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 109.

2. Altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

> But, now, Sir Peter, if we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement at Lady Sneerwell's.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.
>
> But nothing has clouded
> This friendship of ours,
> Save one little *jangle*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 570.

3. Discordant sound.

> The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre. *Gifford*, Mæviad.

4. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*.

janglert (jang'glėr), *n.* [< ME. *jangler, janglere*, < OF. *jangleor, gengleour, janglerres* (= Pr. *janglador, janglaire*), a chatterer, talkative person; < *jangler*, jangle, chatter: see *jangle*.] An idle talker; a story-teller; a gossip.

> A *jangler* is to God abhominable.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 239.
>
> Thair ma na *janglour* us espy,
> That is to lufe contrair.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 249).

jangleress† (jang'glėr-es), *n.* [ME. *jangleresse;* < *jangler* + *-ess*.] A female gossip; a talkative woman.

> Stibourne I was as is a leonesse,
> And of my tonge a verray *jangleresse*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 638.

janglery† (jang'glėr-i), *n.* [ME. *janglerie*, < OF. *janglerie* (= Pr. *janglaria*), < *jangler*, jangle: see *jangle*.] Babbling; gossip; idle talk; chatter.

> The *janglerie* of women can hide thyngis that they wol nought.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

janglourt, *n.* A variant of *jangler*.

jangly (jang'gli), *a.* [< *jangle* + *-y*[1].] Jangling or jangled; harsh-sounding.

> Answering back with *jangly* scream,
> Sit thy brothers by the score.
> *Joel Benton*, April Blackbird.

janisariant, janisaryt. See *janizarian, janizary*.

janissaryt, janisert, *n.* Obsolete forms of *janizary*.

janitor (jan'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper, < *janua*, a door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; a porter.

> Th' Hesperian dragon not more fierce and fell;
> Nor the gaunt, growling *janitor* of hell.
> *Smollett*, Advice, A Satire.

2. A man employed to take charge of rooms or buildings, to see that they are kept clean and in order, to lock and unlock them, and generally to care for them.

janitress (jan'i-tres), *n.* [< *janitor* + *-ess*. Cf. *janitrix*.] A female janitor.

janitrix (jan'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *janitor*, q. v.] **1.** A female janitor; a janitress.—**2**†. The portal vein, or vena portæ, of the liver.

Janiveret, *n.* [< ME. *Janivere, Janyvere, Janyver, Janver, Jenivер*, < OF. *Janvier*, F. *Janvier*, January: see *January*.] January.

> Time sure hath wheel'd about his yeare,
> December meeting *Janiveere*.
> *Cleaveland*, Char. of London Diurnall (1647).

janizart (jan'i-zär), *n.* See *janizary*.

janizarian (jan-i-zā'ri-an), *a.* [Formerly also *janisarian;* < *janizary* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the janizaries or their government.

> I never shall so far injure the *janisarian* republick of Algiers as to put it in comparison, for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

★ **janizary** (jan'i-zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *janizaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *janisary, janissary*, sometimes *janizar, janiser, jannizer;* < OF. *jannissaire*, F. *janissaire* = Sp. Pg. *genizaro*, Pg. also *janizaro* = It. *giannizzero* = D. *janisaar* = G. *janitschar* (ML. *janizari*, pl.), < Turk. *yeñicheri* (in part conformed to the It.), lit. 'new troops,' < *yeñi*, new, + *'asker*, army, soldier, pl. *asākir*, soldiers, < Ar. *'askar*, army, troop, *'askariy*, Pers. *'askarī*, a soldier.] One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the fourteenth century, and until the latter part of the seventeenth century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large, and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and after a revolt purposely provoked by the Sultan Mahmoud II. in 1826, many thousand janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

> Immediatly came officers & appointed *Ianisers* to beare fro vs our presents. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 170.
>
> But Selymus subduing Aegypt, the tombe was defaced, and ransackt by his *Janizaries*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

Janizary music, music performed by a band largely composed of percussive instruments, such as drums, cymbals, triangles, etc., with some shrill oboes and flutes: so called because arranged in imitation of the bands and music of the janizaries. Also called *Turkish music*.

janker (jang'kėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *yank*[1], *v.*] A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood, etc. [Scotch.]

jann (jan), *n.* [Pers. *jān*, soul, life, spirit.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an inferior kind of demon; a jinn; one of the least powerful, according to a tradition from the Prophet, of the five orders of Mohammedan genii. The jann are said to have been created by God 2,000 years before Adam. *Al-jann* is sometimes used as a name for Iblis, the father of the jinns.

janner (jan'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *jauner, jaunder*. [Scotch.]

jannis, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jaundice*.

jannock (jan'ok), *n.* A cake or bannock. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait *jannocks*, that was as wat an' raw as a divot.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ism*. The Flemish surname *Jansen* = E. *Johnson*.] A system of evangelical doctrine deduced from the writings of Augustine by Cornelius Jansen, Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres (1585–1638), and maintained by his followers. It is described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting Divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church." (*Cath. Dict.*) It is regarded by Protestant authorities as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace."

★(*G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Reformation, p. 451.)

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), *n.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of a body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, prominent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen. See also *Old Catholics* (*a*), under *catholic*.—2. In the eighteenth century, a garment, part of a garment, or a fashion, supposed to be expressive of severity of manners: in allusion to the Jansenists of Port Royal. Thus, a sleeve covering the whole arm was called a *Jansenist*.—**Jansenist crucifix.** See *crucifix*.

jant (jant), *a.* [A dial. var. of *gent*[1]. Cf. *janty, jaunty*.] Cheerful; merry. [Prov. Eng.]

> Where were dainty ducks and *jant* ones,
> Wenches that could play the wantons.
> *Barnaby's Journal.* (*Halliwell.*)

jant†, *v.* and *n.* See *jaunt*[1].

jantily, *adv.* See *jauntily*.

jantiness, *n.* See *jauntiness*.

janty, *a.* See *jaunty*.

janty-car, *n.* Same as *jaunting-car*.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *January* (also *Janivere, Janyvere*, etc., after OF.: see *Janivere*) = OF. and F. *Janvier* = Pr. *Januer, Januier, Genovier, Genoyer* = Sp. *Enero* = Pg. *Janeiro* = It. *Gennajo, Gennaro* = D. *Januarij* = G. Dan. *Januar* = Sw. *Januari*, < L. *Januarius* (sc. *mensis*), the month of Janus, < *Janus*, Janus: see *Janus*.] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days. Abbreviated *Jan*.

Januayst, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Genoese*.

Januform (jā'nū-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Janus*, Janus, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of Janus—that is, two-faced. [Rare.]

> The supposition was that the statue was to be *Janiform*, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other; and it certainly would effect a reduction in price, though it would be somewhat singular.
> ★ *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

Janus (jā'nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. **Dianus*, like fem. *Jana* for *Diana*, being thus etymologically = Gr. Ζήν, a form of Ζεύς, L. *Jovis, Jupiter* (cf. LL. *Januspater*): see *deity, Diana, Jove, Jupiter*. The assumed connection with *janua*, a door, is prob. due to popular etymology.] 1. A primitive Italic solar divinity regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and, as the god of the sun's rising and setting, he had two faces, one looking to the east, the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

> Your faction then belike is a subtile *Janus*, and has two faces. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Hence—2. A doorkeeper. [Rare.]

> They differ herein from the Turkish Religion, that they haue certaine idoll puppets made of silke or like stuffe, of the fashion of a man, which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as *Ianusses* or keepers of their house. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

3. [NL.] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Uroceridæ*, resembling *Cephus*, but distinguished from it by the filiform antennæ. There are twelve European and Asiatic species, and one North American, *J. flaviventris*.

Janus-cloth (jā'nus-klôth), *n.* A textile fabric, the color of one face of which is different from that of the other: used for reversible garments.

Janus-cord (jā'nus-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of woolen and cotton, the cord or rib showing on both sides alike.

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), *a.* Having two faces; two-faced; hence, double-dealing; deceitful.

Janus-headed (jā'nus-hed″ed), *a.* Double-headed.

Janvert, *n.* See *Janivere*.

Jap (jap), *n.* [Short for *Japanese*.] A Japanese. [Colloq., U. S.]

★

Jap. A common abbreviation of *Japanese*.

Japalura (jap-a-lū'rä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lizards of the family *Agamidæ*. There are several species, found in Sikhim, Formosa, and the Loochoo islands.

japalure (jap'a-lūr), *n.* An agamoid lizard of the genus *Japalura:* as, the variegated *japalure, J. variegata*.

Japan (ja-pan'), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., as an adj., attrib. use (*Japan* varnish, work, etc.) of the name of the country called *Japan* (D. Dan. Sw. G. *Japan* = F. Sp. *Japon* = Pg. *Japão* = It. *Giappone* = Russ. *Yaponiya*), < Chin. *Jih-pŭn* (Jap. *Nihon* or *Nippon*), lit. 'sunrise' (that is, the East, the Japanese archipelago lying to the east of China), < *jih* (Jap. *ni*), the sun, + *pŭn* (Jap. *pon* or *hon*), root, foundation, origin. The name was introduced into Europe by the Dutch or Portuguese.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan: as, *Japan* varnish (now written "*japan* varnish," without reference to the country); *Japan* work, etc.—**Japan allspice, anemone, camphor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Japan clover,** the hoop-koop-plant, *Lespedeza striata*, a native of China and Japan, introduced, perhaps with tea-boxes, into the southern part of the United States about the year 1840, since which time it has spread throughout the Southern States. Its purplish flowers are minute and axillary, the pod one-seeded. The leaves are trifoliate, very small, but numerous. The root is perennial, strikes deep, and resists drought. It thrives in good soil or poor, in the former growing erect and bushy, sometimes two feet high. It is highly valued for pasturage and for hay.—**Japan colors.** See *color*.—**Japan earth.** Same as *terra japonica* (which see, under *terra*).—**Japan globe-flower.** See *Kerria*.—**Japan wax.** See *wax*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.

> On shining altars of *Japan* they raise
> The silver lamp; the fiery spirits blaze.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 107.

2. A liquid having somewhat the nature of a varnish, made by cooking gum shellac with linseed-oil in a varnish-kettle. Litharge or some similar material is also usually added to quicken the drying of the resulting japan. When it has been cooked down to a very thick mass termed a "pill," it is allowed to cool, and is then thinned down with turpentine. Japan is a light-colored brownish-yellow liquid, of about the consistency of varnish. A thin surface of it dries in from fifteen to thirty minutes. It is used principally as a medium in grinding japan colors. A small portion added to ordinary house-paints makes them dry more rapidly, hence it is sometimes called *japan drier*.

> They were stained . . . in imitation of maple, but far less skilfully. Sometimes they were a black *japan*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 330.

3. An asphaltum varnish.—4†. A black cane. *Davies*.

> Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring *japan* in your hand, capped with a civet-box.
> *The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (Harl. Misc., II. 33).

Black japan, or *japan lacquer*, a varnish of a jet-black color; a hard black varnish used for producing a glossy-black and enamel-like surface on iron, tin, and other materials. It is made by cooking asphaltum with linseed-oil, and thinning the resulting thick mass with turpentine. Also called *japan black, black asphaltum, Brunswick black*.—**Old japan,** Japanese porcelain which has a white ground decorated with dark blue under the glaze, and with red, green, and occasionally other enamels, with some gold. This porcelain, which is the best-known of all the Japanese decorative porcelains, is now known as *Hizen* or *Imari*.

★

japan (ja-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *japanned*, ppr. *japanning*. [< *japan, n.*] To varnish with japan; cover with any material which gives a hard black gloss.

> Two huge, black, *japanned* cabinets . . . reflecting from their polished surfaces the effulgence of the flame.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 195.

Japanese (jap-a-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Japonais* = It. *Giapponese*, etc.; as *Japan* + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—**Japanese art,** the art of Japan, an original, consistent, and strictly national development, noteworthy chiefly in the departments of industrial and of decorative art. The productions of this art are characterized by fitness for their purpose and constructive soundness, and exhibit at once delicacy of touch and freedom of hand. In *architecture* the groundwork is plain and simple, the models not differing greatly from those of neighboring Asiatic countries. But the decoration shows the true artistic spirit; there is richness of carving, inlaying of bronze, gold, and precious woods, and brilliant color, but no excess or heaviness, and no masking of structural elements. In *painting* and the kindred arts the highest study, that of the human figure, has not been mastered; but the refined and true drawing of animals and plants, with accurate representation of swift motion, and the harmonious use of color, are alike remarkable. In *sculpture*, especially in bronze and wood, the same subjects are treated with the same qualities and the same success. The technic of the Japanese bronzes especially has never been attained by other peoples. Lacquered ware, embossed in gold and colors, represents another industry in which the Japanese are unrivaled. Their pottery and porcelain, though of great beauty, is perhaps excelled by that of the Chinese. In textile fabrics, embroidery, wall-papers, etc., the exactness of observation and mastery of technical rendering alike of Japanese artist and workman produce admirable results.—**Japanese bantam,** a quaint ornamental variety of bantam with short yellow legs, and plumage white with the exception of the tail, which is black. The tail is very large, and is carried so upright that in the cock it almost touches the head; and the wings droop so as nearly to reach the ground.—**Japanese box.** Same as *Chinese box*. See *Euonymus*.—**Japanese cypress,** one of various species of *Chamæcyparis*.—**Japanese deer,** *Cervus sika*.—**Japanese elm,** the keyaki.—**Japanese ivy.** See *ivy*[1].—**Japanese long-tailed fowls,** a breed of the domestic hen developed in Japan, similar in form to a game or a small Malay, but characterized by the remarkable length of the trailing sickle-feathers of the cock, which frequently attain six or seven feet, and sometimes much more. Also known as *Phenix, Shinotawaro*, or *Yokohama fowls*.—**Japanese pasque-flower, persimmon, quince, silk, yam,** etc. See the nouns.



Japanese Art.—Example from a native Japanese book.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Japan, an island empire in the Pacific ocean, lying to the east of Corea, consisting of four large islands and from three to four thousand smaller ones. The Japanese style their own country *Nihon* (or *Nippon*) (see *Japan*, etymology), or *Dai Nihon* (or *Nippon*), 'Great Nihon,' and sometimes *Yamato*, from the name of the region in which the old capital was situated.

2. The language of the inhabitants of Japan. It is an agglutinative language, and often claimed, on doubtful grounds, to belong to the Ural-Altaic family, as related especially with Mongol and Manchu.

Japanesque (jap-a-nesk'), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Japanese, or what is Japanese; akin to Japanese; imitating the Japanese art.

★

Japanism (ja-pan'izm), *n.* [= F. *Japonisme;* as *Japan* + *-ism*.] Japanese art, customs, etc.; also, the study of things peculiar to Japan.

> *Japanism*—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 334.

Japanization (ja-pan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of conforming, or the state of being conformed, to Japanese ideas, as of art or civilization.

japanned (ja-pand'), *p. a.* 1. Covered with japan, or with something resembling it in effect.—2. Appearing as if varnished with japan: as, the *japanned* peacock, *Pavo nigripennis*.

> There is one strange fact with respect to the peacock, namely the occasional appearance in England of the *japanned* or "black-shouldered" kind.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

Japanned leather. Same as *patent leather* (which see, under *leather*).

japanner (ja-pan'ėr), *n.* 1. One who applies japan varnish, or produces japan gloss.—2. A shoe-black.

> Well, but the poor—the poor have the same itch;
> They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
> Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 156.

Japanners' gilding. See *gilding*.

japanning (ja-pan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *japan, v.*] The art of coating surfaces of metal, wood, etc., with japan or varnish, which is dried and hardened by means of a high temperature in stoves or hot chambers.

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Japan or the Japanese; of Japanese character. [Rare.]

> In some of the Greek delineations (the Lycian painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious, a splendour hovering between the Raffaelesque and the *Japannish*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, vi.

jape (jāp), *v.* [< ME. *japen*, < OF. *japer, japper*, F. *japper* = Pr. *japar*, trifle, jest, play a trick, tr. trick, impose upon; origin uncertain.] I. *intrans.* To jest; joke. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> In his pley Tarquynyus the yonge
> Gan for to *jape*, for he was lyght of tonge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1699.

> My boon companion, tavern-fellow—him
> Who gibed and *japed*—in many a merry tale
> That shook our sides—at Pardoners, Summoners,
> Friars, absolution-sellers, monkeries,
> And nunneries.
> *Tennyson*, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

II. *trans.* To deride; gibe; mock; befool.

Thus hath he *japed* the ful many a yeer.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 871.

jape (jāp), *n.* [< ME. *jape*, < OF. *jape, jappe*, F. *jappe* = Pr. *jap, jaup;* from the verb.] 1. A joke; jest; gibe.

He . . . gan his beste *japes* forth to caste,
And made hire so to laugh at his folye,
That she for laughtere wende for to dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1167.

The roar of merriment around bespoke the by-standers well pleased with the *jape* put upon him.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

2†. A trick; wile; cheat.

It is no *iape*, it is trouth to see.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5695.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swich *japes* wol I nat be shryven.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 142.

To make one a jape†, to deceive one; play a trick upon one.

She made hym fro the dethe escape,
And he *made hir a* ful fals *jape*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 414.

japer† (jā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *japer*, < OF. *japeur*, F. *jappeur*, a jester, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] A jester; a buffoon.

After this comth the synne of *japeres*, that ben the develes apes, for they maken folk to laughe at hire japerie, as folkes doon at the gawdes of an ape.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The *japers*, I apprehend, were the same as the bourdours, or rybauders, an inferior class of minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 262.

japery† (jā′pėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *japerie*, < OF. *japerie, japperie*, jesting, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; raillery; mockery; buffoonery.

Justinus, which that hated his folye,
Answerde anon right in his *japerie*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 412.

Japetidæ (jā-pet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Japetus, Japhetus*, a Latinized form of Heb. *Japheth*, one of the three sons of Noah, + *-idæ*.] The Indo-European or Aryan family of peoples. [Rare.]

Japhetian (jā-fet′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Japheth* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; Japhetic.

The pre-scientific *Japhetian* theory and the Caucasian theory of Blumenbach have long been abandoned.
Abstract from *I. Taylor*, Nature, XXXVI. 597.

II. *n.* A descendant of Japheth; specifically, one of the Milesian colonists of Ireland.

Japhetic (jā-fet′ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jafético*, < NL. *Japheticus*, < *Japhetus*, Japheth.] Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended, or supposed to be descended, from Japheth; Indo-European or Aryan: as, the *Japhetic* nations. Compare *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.

japingly†, *adv.* [ME. *japyngely*.] In a japing manner; in joke.

Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
In a wommanis bosum *japyngely*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell*.)

★ **japonica** (ja-pon′i-kạ), *n.* [< NL. *Japonica*, the specific name, fem. of *Japonicus*, of Japan, < *Japon* for *Japan:* see *Japan*.] 1. *Thea Japonica*.—2. *Cydonia Japonica*.

Japonite†, *n.* [< *Japon* for *Japan* (see *Japan*) + *-ite*2.] A Japanese.

Some mention (beleeue it that list) neere to Iapan certaine Islands of Amazons, with which the *Iaponites* yearely haue both worldly and fleshly traffique.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 516.

jaquima (hä′ki-mä), *n.* [Sp. *jáquima*, < Ar. ★*shaqima*.] See *hackamore*.

jar1 (jär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jarred*, ppr. *jarring*. [Early mod. E. *jar, jarre* (besides *jur, jurre*); prob. a later form (with sonant *j* for surd *ch:* cf. *jaw*1 and E. dial. *jarme* for *charm*2 = *chirm, churm*) of **char*, **charre*, **cherre*, now spelled *chirr* and *churr* (cf. *night-jar* = *night-churr*, also *churn-owl*, the goatsucker, in reference to its cry), < ME. **cherren*, **cherien* (not found), < AS. *ceorian, cerian*, murmur, complain, = MD. *karien*, also *koeren, koerien*, D. *korren*, coo, = OHG. *kerren*, MHG. *kerren, kirren*, G. *kirren*, coo, creak, crunch, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = Sw. *kurra*, rumble, croak. Cf. MHG. *gerren, garren, gurren*, coo (also used of other sounds), G. *girren*, coo; prob. = L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, also croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale); and Skt. √ *gar*, sound, akin to E. *call:* see *call*1 and *garrulous*. Words denoting sounds, even if not orig. imitative, are subject to imitative variation. Cf. *jargle* and *jargon*1.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce a brief rattling or tremulous sound; be discordant in sound.

Sweeter soundes, of concorde, peace, and loue,
Are out of tune, and *iarre* in euery stoppe.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

2. To grate on the ear or the feelings; have a jangling or discordant quality; clash.

On easy numbers fix your happy choice;
Of *jarring* sounds avoid the odious noise.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, i. 108.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand.
Roscommon.

Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A *jarring* note. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 181.

3. To receive a short, rattling, tremulous motion, as from an impulse; shake joltingly.

The gallery *jarred* with a quick and heavy tramp.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 14.

4†. To sound or tick in vibrating, as a pendulum; hence, to be marked off by regular vibrations or ticks.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jarring*, and the clock striking twelve.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iv.

5. To speak or talk clatteringly or discordantly; haggle; dispute; quarrel.

Ye muse somwhat to far,
All out of joynt ye *jar*.
Skelton, Duke of Albany and the Scottes.

We will not *jar* about the price.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

And then they sit in council what to do,
And then they *jar* again what shall be done.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make discordant.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise!
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 80.

I alone the beauty mar,
I alone the music *jar*.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To impart a short tremulous motion to; cause to shake or tremble; disturb.

When no mortal motion *jars*
The blackness round the tombing sod.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

3. To make rough; roughen.

The face of the polishing-lap is hacked or *jarred*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 338.

★ **jar**1 (jär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *jar, jarre* (besides *jur, jurre*) (cf. *chirr, churr*2, *n.*); from the verb.] 1. A rattling sound; a harsh sound; a discord.

The clash of arguments and *jar* of words.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 85.

2. A clashing of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict: as, family *jars*.

Although there be in their words a manifest shew of *jar*, yet none if we look upon the difference of matter.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Yet him whose heart is ill at ease
Such peaceful solitudes displease;
He loves to drown his bosom's *jar*
Amid the elemental war.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

3. A short tremulous motion or vibration, as from an impulse; a sudden shaking or quiver: as, to feel the *jar* of an earthquake, or from blasting.

In r, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

4†. A clicking or ticking vibration, as of a pendulum; a tick.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady, she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2, 43.

5. *pl.* A sliding joint in the boring-rods used in rope-drilling. The jars are like two large flat chain-links, and their object is to give the bit a decided jar on the up-stroke, so as to loosen it in case it has become wedged in the hole. They also form a very important member of the drilling-tools, as being the connecting-link between the drill and the means of operating it.

jar2 (jär), *n.* [< ME. *char*, a turn: see *ajar*2.] A turn: used separately only in the occasional colloquial phrases *on a jar, on the jar*, usually *ajar*, on the turn; turned a little way, as a door or gate.

She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always *on a jar*, as it were.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "unbeknown to Mrs. Bardell; . . . when I see Mrs. Bardell's street-door *on the jar*." "On the what?" exclaimed the little Judge. "Partly open, my Lord," said Serjeant Snubbin.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

★ **jar**3 (jär), *n.* [< OF. *jare*, F. *jarre* = Pr. *jarra, guarra* = It. *giara, giarra*, formerly also *zara*, f., *giarro*, m., < Sp. Pg. *jarra*, f., *jarro*, m., a jar, pitcher, < Ar. *jarra*, a ewer, a jug with pointed bottom, < Pers. *jarrah*, a jar, earthen water-vessel. Cf. Pers. *jurrah*, a little cruse or jar.] 1. An earthen or glass vessel of simple form, without handle or spout. In ancient times large earthenware jars served the purpose of casks and barrels. See *amphora, dolium*, and *pithos*.

A great *jarre* to be shap'd
Was meant at first; why, forcing still about
Thy labouring wheele, comes scarce a pitcher out?
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Or some frail China *jar* receive a flaw.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 106.

2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar.

Sir, Spain has sent a thousand *jars* of oil.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 56.

Deflagrating jar, a glass-stoppled jar used in the lecture-room to exhibit the combustion of certain bodies in gases, as, for instance, phosphorus or sulphur in oxygen. See *deflagration*.—**Leyden jar**. [After the town where it was invented.] In *elect.*, a condenser (which see) consisting, in its common form, of a glass jar lined inside and out with tin-foil for about two thirds of its height. A brass rod terminating in a knob connects below with the inner coating, usually by means of a loose chain. The glass surface above the coatings is usually varnished, for better insulation. For illustration, see *battery*.—**Unit jar**, a small Leyden jar furnished with two knobs (one connected to each coating), the distance between which can be varied. By connecting one knob to the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and the other to one plate of a condenser (the other plate of which is to earth), the relative value of different charges can be measured, by counting the number of sparks which pass between the knobs during the operation of charging. The unit is entirely arbitrary.

jarble, jarvel (jär′bl, -vel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jarbled, jarveled* or *jarvelled*, ppr. *jarbling, jarveling* or *jarvelling*. [See *javel*3.] To wet; bedew, as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

jarde (järd), *n.* [F.] In *farriery*, a callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the bend of ★the ham on the outside. Also *jardon*.

jardinière (zhär-dē-nyãr′), *n.* [F., a flower-stand, also a female gardener, a gardener's wife, fem. of *jardinier*, a gardener: see *garden, gardener*.] 1. A piece of furniture or a vessel for the display of flowers, whether growing or cut. (*a*) A stand upon which flower-pots can be arranged. (*b*) A cache-pot. (*c*) A vessel, often of fine enameled pottery or of porcelain, and richly decorated, in which flowers are arranged for the decoration of the table. 2. A kind of lappet, forming part of the headdress of women at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

jardon (F. pron. zhär-dôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *jarde*, q. v.] Same as *jarde*.

jar-fly (jär′flī), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ;* any harvest-fly or lyerman, as *Cicada tibicen:* so called from the jarring sound of their stridulation.

jargle† (jär′gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *jargouiller*, warble, chirp, chatter, connected with *jargonner*, chatter, jangle: see *jargon*1. Cf. E. *gargle*1, < OF. *gargouiller*.] To emit or make a harsh or shrill sound.

Jargles now in yonder bush.
England's Helicon, p. 46. (*Halliwell*.)

Her husband's rusty iron corselet,
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

jargogle† (jär′gog-l), *v. t.* [Appar. a confused extension of *jargon*1.] To jumble; confuse.

To *jargogle* your thoughts. *Locke*.

jargon1 (jär′gon), *n.* [< ME. *jargoun, gargoun, jargon, jergon*, chattering, < OF. *jargon, gergon*, F. *jargon*, gibberish, peddlers' French, orig. 'chattering,' = It. *gergo, gergone*, jargon (cf. Sp. *gerigonza* = Pg. *geringonça*, jargon), > OF. (also F.) *jargonner*, chatter as birds, later speak gibberish, jangle, chatter, babble confusedly (cf. Sp. *gerigonzar*, speak a jargon); perhaps a reduced reduplication of the root appearing in L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale), etc.: see *jar*1 and *garrulous*.] 1. The twittering of birds; hence, confused, unintelligible talk; formless speech; gabble; gibberish; babble.

He was al coltissh, ful of ragerye,
And ful of *jargon* as a flekked pye.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 604.

What more exquisite *jargon* could the wit of man invent than this definition?—"The act of a being in power, as far forth as in power."
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iv. 8.

Specifically—2. A barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from the mixture of two or more discordant languages, especially of a cultivated language with a barbarous one: as, the Chinook *jargon;* the *jargon* called Pidgin-English.

For my own part, besides the *jargon* and patois of several provinces, I understand no less than six languages.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

3. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, trade, art, or science; professional slang or cant.

This society has a peculiar cant and *jargon* of their own.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The conventional *jargon* of diplomacy, misleading everywhere, becomes tenfold more misleading in those parts of the world [southeastern Europe].
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 403.

=Syn. 1. *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*, *n.*

jargon[1] (jär'gon), *v. i.* [< ME. *jargonen, jargounen*, < OF. *jargonner*, jargon; from the noun.] To utter unintelligible sounds.

Ful faire servise, and eke ful swete
These briddis maden as they sete.
Layes of love, ful wel sownyng,
They songen in her *iargoning*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 716.

The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

jargon[2] (jär'gon), *n.* [Also *jargoon*; < F. *jargon*, < It. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond, perhaps < Pers. *zargūn*, gold-colored, < *zar*, gold, + *gūn*, quality, color. Cf. *zircon*.] A colorless, yellowish, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon from Ceylon. The gray varieties are sold in Ceylon as inferior diamonds, and called *Matura diamonds*, because most abundant in the district of Matura.

jargonelle (jär-go-nel'), *n.* [< F. *jargonelle*, a very stony variety of pear, dim. of *jargon*, the mineral so called: see *jargon*[2].] 1. A variety of early pear.—2. An essence obtained from fusel-oil.

jargonic (jär-gon'ik), *a.* [< *jargon*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

jargonist (jär'gon-ist), *n.* [< *jargon*[1] + *-ist*.] One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like.

"And pray of what sect," said Camilla, "is this gentleman?" "Of the sect of *jargonists*," answered Mr. Gosport; "he has not an ambition beyond paying a passing compliment, nor a word to make use of that he has not picked up at public places." *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, iv. 2.

jargonize (jär'gon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jargonized*, ppr. *jargonizing*. [< OF. *jargoniser*, speak jargon; as *jargon*[1] + *-ize*.] To speak a jargon; utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

jargoon (jär-gön'), *n.* Same as *jargon*[2].

jark†, *n.* [Also misprinted *jack*. Old slang: origin unknown.] A seal (see extract under *jarkman*). *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, 1575. (*Halliw ll.*) [Cant.]

jarkman†, *n.* [Also misprinted *jackman*. Cf. *jark*.] 1. A particular kind of swindling beggar. See the quotation. [Cant.]

There [are] some in this Schoole of Beggers that practise writing and reading, and those are called *Jarkmen* [old ed., *Jackmen*]: yea, the *Jarkman* is so cunning sometimes that he can speake Latine; which learning of his lifts him vp to aduancement, for by that means he becomes Clarke of their Hall, and his office is to make counterfeit licences, which are called Gybes, to which hee puts seales, and those are termed Jarkes.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C 3 (ed. 1608).

2. A begging-letter writer. [Slang.]

jarl (järl, properly yärl), *n.* [Icel., = Dan. Sw. *jarl* = AS. *eorl*, E. *earl*: see *earl*.] In *Scand. hist.*: (*a*) A man of noble birth; a nobleman. (*b*) A chief; as a title, an earl; a count. The name was used both as a family title and as an official designation. In Iceland, practically a republican commonwealth, it never took root.

Our ætheling, ceorl, and slave are found in the oldest tradition of the north as *jarl*, carl, and thrall; in later times carl begat the bonder and *jarl* the king.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

Two ghastly heads on the gibbet are swinging;
One is *Jarl* Hakon's and one is his thrall's.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf, iii.

jarle†, *v. i.* [A freq. of *jar*[1], or contr. of *jargle*.] To quarrel; be at odds.

The odd £30 shall come with the £100, or else my father and I will *jarle*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

jarnut (jär'nut), *n.* [E. dial., due to Dan. *jordnöd* or D. *aardnoot* = E. *earthnut*. Cf. *jarworm*, a dial. form of *earthworm*.] The earthnut or pignut. See *Bunium*.

jarool (ja-röl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A timber-tree of ★India, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*.

jarosite (ja-rō'sīt), *n.* [Named from a locality, Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] A native hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring in ocher-yellow rhombohedral crystals, and also in granular masses.

jar-owl (jär'oul), *n.* The churn-owl, night-jar, or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

jarrah (jar'ä), *n.* [Nat. Aust. *jerryhl*.] The *Eucalyptus marginata*, or mahogany gum-tree, of southwestern Australia. It is famous for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the chelura, teredo, or termites, and does not easily decay. It is, therefore, highly valued for marine and underground uses, as for jetties, railroad-ties, and telegraph-poles. Australian ship-builders prefer it to any other timber, unless it be English or live oak. It has been somewhat criticized, however, for deficient tenacity and a tendency to warp and shrink. Jarrah-wood is reddish, heavy, and close-grained, works easily and takes a fine polish, and is valuable for building purposes and for furniture. See *Eucalyptus*.

jarry (jär'i), *a.* [< *jar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jarring; reverberating.

Theese flaws theyre cabbans wyth stur snar *jarrye* doe ransack.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 63.

jarsey† (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jarvel, *v. t.* See *jarble*.

jarvey, jarvy (jär'vi), *n.*; pl. *jarveys, jarvies* (-viz). [Also *jarvie*; prob., like some other vehicle-names, of personal origin, from the surname *Jarvie* or *Jarvis*, which is another form of *Jervis, Gervase*.] 1. The driver of a hackney-coach. [Eng. slang.]

The Glass-coachman waits, and in what mood! A brother *jarvie* drives up, enters into conversation; is answered cheerfully in *jarvie* dialect. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 3.

To the "Phaynix" Park a *jarvey* will be the best cicerone. *The Century*, XXIX. 178.

2. A hackney-coach.

I stepped into the litter — I mean the litter at the bottom of the *Jarvy*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. 1.

jarziet (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jaserant†, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jasey (jā'zi), *n.* [Also *jazey* and *jasy*; a corruption of *jersey*.] A kind of wig, originally one made of worsted; a jersey.

He looked disdainfully at the wig; it had once been a comely *jasey* enough, of the colour of over-baked gingerbread. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 358.

Jasione (jas-i-ō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ἰασιώνη* (Theophrastus), a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, according to others, columbine, appar. connected with *ἰασις*, healing, *Ἰασώ*, a goddess of healing, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal.] A genus of plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*, containing about 3 species of herbs of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The corolla is narrowly five-parted; the anthers are somewhat connate at their base. The flowers are borne at the ends of the branches in hemispherical heads with leafy involucres. *J. montana*, with bright-blue flowers, is the common sheep's-bit of Great Britain, and extends throughout ★Europe, the extreme northern part excepted.

jasmine, jasmin (jas'min or jaz'min), *n.* [In two forms: (1) *jasmine*, also spelled *jasmin* (= D. *jasmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *jasmin*), < OF. *jasmin, josmin*, F. *jasmin* = Sp. *jazmín* = Pg. *jasmim*; NL. *jasminum*; (2) *jessamin*, also spelled *jessamine*, and formerly *jessemin*, < OF. *jessemin, jelsomine* = It. *gesmino*, also *gelsomino* (cf. *Gelsemium* and *gelsemin*, q. v.) and *gelsimo*, jasmine; < Ar. **yāsmīn, yesmīn*, Turk. *yāsemīn*, < Pers. *yāsmīn*, also *yāsamūn*, jasmine. Cf. Gr. *ἰάσμη*, also *ἰασμέλαιον* (*ἔλαιον*, oil) and *ἰάσμινον μύρον* (*μύρον*, juice), a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmine.] A plant of the genus *Jasminum*.—**Bastard jasmine**, species of the genus *Cestrum*.—**Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*.—**Carolina** or **yellow jasmine**, *Gelsemium sempervirens*.—**Chili jasmine**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*.—**French jasmine**, *Calotropis procera*.—**Jasmine box**, species of the genus *Phillyrea*.—**Night jasmine**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.—**Red jasmine**, *Plumeria rubra*. See *frangipani*.—**Wild jasmine**, the windflower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

Jasmineæ (jas-min'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789). < *Jasminum* + *-eæ*.] A plant-tribe belonging to the family *Oleaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jasminum*. It is distinguished by the fruit being twin, or septicidally divisible into two, by the lobes of the corolla being strongly imbricated and twisted in the bud, and by the seeds being erect and having little or no albumen.

jasmine-tree (jas'min-trē), *n.* The red jasmine, *Plumeria rubra*, of tropical America.



Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). *a*, flower entire; *b*, flower opened to show the stamens; *c*, pistil.

Jasminum (jas'mi-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus): see *jasmine*.] A genus of the family *Oleaceæ*, containing some 160 species of shrubby, often climbing, plants, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the world, especially in Asia, many of them cultivated. The corolla of the flowers has a cylindrical tube (which includes the two stamens), and a spreading limb, with usually four or five divisions. The leaves are pinnately compound, or reduced to a single leaflet. The white or yellow flowers are axillary or terminal. Well-known species are: *J. officinale*, the common white jasmine, thoroughly naturalized in southern Europe; *J. grandiflorum*, from India, variously called Malabar or Catalonian or Spanish jasmine; and *J. Sambac*, the Arabian jasmine. The ordinary jasmine-oil is furnished mainly by the first two, which are extensively cultivated for the purpose in southern Europe; but the last yields a similar perfume. Many other species are prized for their elegance and fragrance.

jaspt (jasp), *n.* [< ME. *jaspe*, < OF. *jaspe*, < L. *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Jasper.

The floore of *Jasp* and Emerande was dight.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 25.

jaspachatet (jas'pa-kāt), *n.* [< F. *jaspagate*, < L. *iaspachates*, < Gr. *ἰασπαχάτης*, < *ἰασπις*, jasper, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] Agate jasper.

jaspe (jasp), *n.* [F., lit. jasper: see *jasper*.] A dark-gray substance produced by deoxidizing crystalled glass: used in ornamental art. *D. M. Wallace*, Art Jour., N. S., IX. 222.

jaspé (jas'pā), *a.* [F., pp. of *jasper* (= Sp. Pg. *jaspear*), make like jasper, < *jaspe*, jasper: see *jasper*.] In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, having a surface ornamented with veins, spots, cloudings, etc., as if in imitation of jasper; jasperated; jaspidean.

jasper (jas'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *jasper, jaspre*, also *jaspe* (and as L. *iaspis*), < OF. *jaspre*, an occasional form (with excrescent *r*) of *jaspe*, F. *jaspe* = Pr. *jaspi* = Sp. Pg. *jaspe* = It. *jaspide* (also *diaspro*, ML. *diasprus*, by confusion with another word) = D. G. *jaspis*, < L. *iaspis* (*iaspid-*), < Gr. *ἴασπις*, < Ar. *yasb, yasf, yashb* (> Pers. *yashb*) = Heb. *yashpheh*, jasper.] 1. Among the ancients, a bright-colored chalcedony (not, however, including carnelian), translucent and varying in color, green being apparently most common. It was highly esteemed as a precious stone.

Her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a *jasper* stone. Rev. xxi. 11.

2. In modern usage, a closely compact cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, opaque or nearly so, and colored red, yellow, or brown, or less often green. The color is usually due to oxid of iron, the anhydrous oxid being present in the red, and the hydrated oxid in the yellow and brown varieties. Some kinds contain clay as an impurity, and a red jasper rock (sometimes called *jasperite*) occurs on a large scale with the iron ores of the Lake Superior region. The finer varieties of jasper admit of a good polish, and are used for vases, snuff-boxes, seals, etc. *Banded* or *striped jasper* (also called *ribbon-jasper*) is a kind having the color in broad stripes, as of red and green. *Agate jasper* has layers of chalcedony. *Egyptian jasper*, much used in ancient art, was found near the Nile, in nodules having zones of red, yellow, or brown colors. *Porcelain jasper* is merely a baked indurated clay, often of a bright-red color.

3. A fine earthenware first made by Wedgwood.—4. Same as *jasper-ware*.

jasperated (jas'pėr-ā-ted), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper: as, *jasperated* agate.

jasper-dip (jas'pėr-dip), *n.* Same as *jasper-wash*.

jasperite (jas'pėr-īt), *n.* [< *jasper* + *-ite*[2].] See *jasper*, 2.

jasperize (jas'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jasperized*, ppr. *jasperizing*. [< *jasper* + *-ize*.] To convert into a form of silica like jasper. The "petrified forest" near Corriza in Apache county, Arizona, contains large quantities of jasperized wood, much of it true agate and jasper, and of great beauty when polished. It is extensively used for ornamental objects; single sections of the tree-trunks form table-tops, etc.

The Arizona agatized or *jasperized* wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world. *Nature*, XXXVII. 68.

jasper-opal (jas'pėr-ō″pal), *n.* An impure variety of the common opal, containing some yellow iron oxid and having the color of yellow jasper. Also called *jasp-opal* and *opal-jasper*.

jasper-ware (jas'pėr-wār), *n.* A kind of pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood, and described by him as "a white terra-cotta" and as "a white porcelain bisque (biscuit)." This paste was used by Wedgwood for his most delicate work, especially for the small reliefs called "cameos" with which he ornamented his finest vases, etc., and which were also made for setting in jewelry. Also called *cameo-ware*.

jasper-wash (jas'pėr-wosh), *n.* A kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood in 1777. In this the coloring is only on the surface, the body being untinted. In true jasper the substance is uniformly colored throughout. Also called *jasper-dip*.

jaspery (jas′pėr-i), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-y*[1].] Resembling jasper; mixed with jasper: as, *jaspery* quartz.

jaspidean (jas-pid′ē-ạn), *a.* [< L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or containing jasper.

jaspideous (jas-pid′ē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *jaspideo*, < L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper.

jaspoid (jas′poid), *a.* [< *jasp-er*, F. *jaspe*, + *-oid*.] Resembling jasper.

jasponyx (jas′pō-niks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, < Gr. *ἰασπόνυξ*, < *ἴασπις*, jasper, + *ὄνυξ*, onyx.] A jasper with the structure of an onyx.

jasp-opal (jasp′ō″pạl), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

jaspure (jas′pūr), *n.* [< F. *jaspure* (= Pg. *jaspeadura*), marbling, < *jasper*, make like jasper, marble: see *jaspé*.] Decoration with veins of color like those of jasper or agate.

Jassidæ (jas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jassus* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of homopterous insects, named from the genus *Jassus*, of wide geographical distribution, and containing many bugs ordinarily called leaf-hoppers. They are mostly of small size, slender and often spindle-shaped, with very long hind legs, and curved tibiæ armed with a double row of spines. They occur in nearly all parts of the world, and many of them are notably noxious to agriculture and horticulture. Also *Iassidæ*.

Jassus (jas′us), *n.* [Prop. *Iassus*, < L. *Iassus* or *Iāsus*, < Gr. *Ἴασσος* or *Ἰασός*, a town on the coast of Caria, now Askem.] The name-giving genus of *Jassidæ*, at present restricted to a few species not characteristic of the family.

jataka (jä′tạ-kạ̈), *n.* [Skt. *jātaka*, < *jāta*, born, pp. of √*jā* or *jan*, be born.] A nativity; birthstory; specifically, an account of the life of Buddha in one of his successive human existences.

jatamansi (jat-ạ-man′si), *n.* [E. Ind.] The supposed spikenard of the ancients, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

Jateorhiza (jat″ē-ō-rī′zạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατήρ* or *ἰατής*, a physician (< *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure), + *ῥίζα*, a root.] A genus of *Menispermaceæ*, containing, with one or two other species, the *J. palmata*, whose root is the columbo of commerce. They belong to the forests of Mozambique, and are woody climbers with large, deeply cleft leaves on long petioles, and the flowers in axillary racemes. The flower has six sepals in two sets, 6 petals shorter than the sepals, and in the male plant 6 stamens whose anthers open by a transverse slit near the extrorse tip. In the female flower there are 6 sterile stamens, and 3 ovaries which become ovoid drupes. See cut under *columbo*.

Jatropha (jat′rō-fạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *τροφή*, sustenance, food, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, sustain.] A genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Jatropheæ*, embracing some 70 species belonging to the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but chiefly American. They are monœcious herbs or shrubs with alternate petioled and stipulate leaves, which are entire or palmately lobed. The small flowers are in dichotomous cymes, the fertile toward the center. The male flowers, and sometimes the female, have a corolla with five petals or lobes. The numerous stamens are in two or more series, with their filaments more or less united in a column. The ovary is two- or three-celled, with one seed in a cell. *J. Curcas* furnishes the seeds known as *Barbados nuts*, also, on account of their properties, called *physic-* or *purging-nuts*. These, with the seeds of *J. multifida* (called *coral-plant*), yield the jatropha-oil. *J. glauca* of the East Indies yields a stimulating oil, which is used externally. *J. gossypifolia*, a shrubby species of Africa and tropical America, occurs in the southern part of Florida. *J. podagrica* is a curious species sometimes cultivated in conservatories.



Jatropha podagrica.
a, inflorescence; *b*, male flower.

jaud (jâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

I heard ane o' his gillies bid that auld rudas *jaud* of a gudewife gie ye that. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxix.

jauk (jâk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To trifle; spend one's time idly. [Scotch.]

The younkers a' are warned to obey,
An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand,
An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to *jauk* or play.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

jauk (jâk), *n.* [< *jauk*, *v.*] **1.** A trifle; trifling; dallying.—**2.** An idler; trifler. *Jamieson.*

jault†, *v. i.* A former spelling of *jowl*.

jaulingite (you′ling-īt), *n.* [< *Jauling* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling in Lower Austria.

jaum, jaumb, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *jamb*[1].

jaun (jân), *n.* [Hind. *yān*, Skt. *yāna*] In Calcutta and Madras, a small palankin carriage. *Yule and Burnell.*

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *v.* [The verb *jounce*, q. v., is older, being found in ME.; the later *jaunce* may be a different word, being appar. < OF. *jancer*, jaunce, jounce (a horse): see *jaunt*[1] and *jounce*.] **I.** *trans.* To jolt or shake, as a horse by rough riding; ride hard. Also *jaunt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride hard.

Spur-gall'd, and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5, 94.

2. To be jolted or shaken up, as by much walking; walk about till much fatigued. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 1.

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *n.* [Also *jounce*, q. v.; from the verb.] A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *n.*, 1.

jaunder (jän′- or jân′dėr), *v. i.* [Also *jauner*, *jawner*, *janner* (cf. also *channer*): appar. a freq. of *jaunt;* perhaps influenced by the partly equiv. *daunder*, q. v.] To talk idly or in a jocular way.

They war only jokin'; . . . they war just *jaunderin'* wi' the bridegroom for fun.
Edinburgh Monthly Mag., June, 1817, p. 248.

To jaunder about, to go about idly from place to place.

jaunder (jän′- or jân′dėr), *n.* [Also *jauner*, *jander;* from the verb.] 1. Idle talk; gossip; chatter.

Oh haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing,
Oh haud your tongue an' *jauner*.
Burns, Gat ye Me.

2. Rambling or desultory conversation. [Scotch in both senses.]

jaunders (jän′- or jân′dėrz), *n.* A dialectal ★form of *jaundice*.

jaundice (jän′- or jân′dis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jaundize*, *jaundies;* E. dial. *jaunders*, *janders;* < ME. *jaundys*, *jandis*, *jandise*, also *jawndres* (with excrescent *d* and *r*), earlier *jaunes*, *jawnes*, *jaunys*, < OF. *jaunisse*, later *jaulnisse*, F. *jaunisse*, jaundice, yellows, lit. 'yellowness,' < OF. *jaune*, yellow: see *jaune*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid state characterized by the presence of bile-pigments in the blood, which gives rise to a yellow staining of the skin and the whites of the eyes and to a dark coloring of the urine. The stools are usually light in color, and there is more or less lassitude and loss of appetite. Xanthopsy, or yellow vision, occurs in some very rare instances. Also called *icterus*.

Then on the Liver doth the *Iaundize* fall,
Stopping the passage of the cholerick Gall;
Which then, for good blood, scatters all about
Her fiery poyson, yellowing all without.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Hence—2. A state of feeling or emotion that colors the view or disorders the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like.

Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 73.

jaundice (jän′- or jân′dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaundiced*, ppr. *jaundicing*. [< *jaundice*, *n.*] 1. To affect with jaundice.

All looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 559.

Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 10.

jaundice-berry, jaundice-tree (jän′dis-ber″i, -trē), *n.* [So called with ref. to the yellow under-bark.] The barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

jaune†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jaune*, *jalne*, *jaulne*, F. *jaune* = Pg. *jalne*, yellow, < L. *galbinus*, also *galbanus*, yellowish-green, < L. *galbus*, yellow; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *gelo* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = E. *yellow*, of which the proper L. form is *helvus:* see *yellow*, *helvin*, and *chlorin*.] Yellow.

Wine of Tourain, and of Bewme also,
Which *iawne* colour applied noght vnto.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 970.

I won't be known by my colors, like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the *jaune*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

jauner (jä′- or jâ′nėr), *v.* and *n.* See *jaunder*.

jaunest, jaunyst, *n.* Obsolete forms of *jaundice*.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *v.* [Sometimes spelled *jant;* history defective, the word being confused with other words of similar or related meanings; cf. *jaunce*, *jounce*, also *jaunder*, *jander*, *jaunt*[2], *jump*, etc., all prob. of Scand. origin. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **I.**† *trans.* Same as *jaunce*.

He was set upon an unbroken coult, . . . and *iaunted* til he were breathlesse.
Bp. Bale, Pageant of Popes, fol. 127.

II. *intrans.* 1†. Same as *jaunce*, 2.

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about
To catch my death with *jaunting* [var. *jauncing*] up and down!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5, 153.

2. To wander here and there; ramble; make an excursion, especially for pleasure.

'Las, I'm weary with the walk!
My *jaunting* days are done.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *n.* [< *jaunt*, *v.*] 1†. A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking.

I am aweary, give me leave a while:—
Fie, how my bones ache! what a *jaunt* [var. *jaunce*] have I had!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5, 26.

2. A ramble; an excursion; a short journey, especially one made for pleasure.

His first *jaunt* is to court. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I designed a *jaunt* into the city to-day to be merry, but was disappointed. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

Spring, which is now in full vigour, and every hedge and bush covered with flowers, rendered our *jaunt* delightful.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xxx.

=**Syn. 2.** Trip, tour, stroll.

jaunt[2] (jänt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, namely < Sw. *ganta*, play the buffoon, romp, sport, jest (refl. *gantas*, Dan. *gantes*, jest), < Sw. dial. *gant*, a fool, buffoon (cf. *gan*, droll, Icel. *gan*, frenzy, frantic gestures). Cf. *jaunt*[1].] A sneer; gibe; taunt. [Scotch.]

jaunt[3] (jänt), *n.* [< OF. *jante*, also spelled *gente*, in pl. *jantes*, the fellies of a wheel; origin obscure.] A felly of a wheel.

jauntily (jän′- or jân′ti-li), *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily. Also spelled *jantily*.

jauntiness (jän′- or jân′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness. Also spelled *jantiness*.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.
Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

jaunting-car (jän′ting-kär), *n.* [Appar. < *jaunting*, verbal n. of *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 2, + *car*[1]; but the var. *janty-car*, if not a corruption, makes this doubtful.] A light two-wheeled vehicle, very popular in Ireland, having two seats extended back to back over the low wheels for the accommodation of passengers, a compartment between the seats, called the well, for the receipt of luggage, and a perch in front for the driver.

jaunty (jän′ti or jân′ti), *a.* [First in the latter part of the 17th century, with various spellings *janty*, *jantee*, *jauntee*, etc., also accented as if F., *janté*, *jantée*, being an imperfect imitation, in E. spelling, of the contemporary F. pronunciation of F. *gentil*, otherwise Englished as *genteel* and in older form *gentle;* the form *genty*, with E. vowel sound, also occurs, and, in ME., *gent*, < OF. *gent*, an abbr. of *gentil:* see *gentle*, *genteel*, *gent*[1], *genty*.] 1†. Genteel.

I desire my Reformation may be a Secret, because, as you know, for a Man of my Address, and the rest—'tis not altogether so *Jantee*. *Mrs. Behn*, Sir Timothy Tawdry, I. i.

2. Gay and sprightly in manner, appearance, or action; airy; also, affectedly elegant or showy.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin or *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher.
Hobbes Considered (1662). (*Todd.*)

Turn your head about with a *janté* air.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, i.

No wind blows rude enough to jostle the *jauntiest* hat that ever sat upon a human head.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 332.

The *jaunty* self-satisfaction caused by the bias of patriotism when excessive. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 217.

jaup (jâp), *v.* [Also written *jawp*, *jalp;* cf. *jaw*[2]; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour, dash, or throw, as water or other liquid.—2. To spatter, as water or mud.

Rosmer sprang i' the saut sea out,
And *jawp'd* it up i' the sky.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

II. *intrans.* To dash and rebound as water; make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [Scotch in all uses.]

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware [watery stuff]
That *jaups* in luggies. *Burns*, To a Haggis.

jaup (jâp), *n.* [< *jaup*, *v.*] Water, mud, etc., dashed or splashed up. [Scotch.]

And dash the gumlie [muddy] *jaups* up to the pouring skies. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

java (jä'vạ), *n.* [So called from the island of Java.] A breed of the domestic hen, originated in the United States. The javas are of good size and broad and deep shape, and rank well for utility. There are two varieties, the blacks, which have dark legs, and the mottled, the latter being evenly marked black and white, with legs also mottled. Both varieties have upright combs.

Java almonds. See *almond*.

Javan (jä'vạn), *a.* [< *Java* (see def.) + *-an*.] ★Of or belonging to Java, a large island of the East Indies belonging to the Dutch, southeast of Sumatra; Javanese.

The *Javan* flora on the pure volcanic clay differs from that where the soil is more overlaid with forest humus. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

Javan opossum, rhinoceros, etc. See the nouns.

javanee-seeds (jav-ạ-nē'sēdz), *n. pl.* Same as *ajowan*.

Javanese (jav-ạ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Java* + *-n-* + *-ese*.] The name *Java* in the native speech is *Jāwā*, in early forms *Jawa*, *Jaba*, etc.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Java.

The house of a *Javanese* chief has eight roofs, while the mass of the people are restricted to four. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 32.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or natives of Java.—**2.** The language of Java, of the Malayan family.

Java sparrow. See *sparrow*.

javel[1]† (jav'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *javel*, *jevel* (dial. *jabel*); < ME. *javel;* origin unknown.] A low, worthless fellow.

He [the friar] called the fellow ribbald, villain, *javel*, backbiter, slanderer, and the child of perdition. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Expired had the terme that these two *javels*
Should render up a reckning of their travels
Unto their master.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 309.

javel[2]†, *n.* [Also *javil;* < OF. *javelle*, *javele* (F. *javelle*), f., *javel*, m., assibilated form of *gavelle*, > E. *gavel*, a bundle, sheaf: see *gavel*[2].] A sheaf: same as *gavel*[2].

Then must the foresaid *javils* or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

javel[3]† (jav'el), *v. t.* [Also written *jarvel*, *jarble;* cf. Sc. *javel*, *jevel*, joggle, spill a small quantity of liquid, distinguished from *jairble*, *jirble*, spill a large quantity of liquid, *jabble*, a slight motion of water; origin obscure. Cf. *jaw*[2].] To bedew; bemire.

javel[4] (jä'vel), *n.* [< ME. *javelle*, a later variant of *jaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail*.] A jail. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 194. (*Halliwell.*)

javelin (jav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *javeling;* < OF. *javelin*, m., *javeline*, f., F. *javeline* = Sp. *jabalina* = It. *giavelina*, a javelin (cf. also *javelot*); of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *gavlin* and *gavlod* (prob. accom. to the F.), a javelin, *gavl*, the fork of a tree: see further under *gavelock*, *gavel*[2], *gable*[1], and *gaff*[1].] **1.** A spear intended to be thrown by the hand, with or without the aid of a thong or a throwing-stick. The word is the general term for all such weapons. The javelin was in use in Europe in the middle ages, and in antiquity. Among Oriental nations and among modern savage tribes it is a common weapon of offense. See *pilum*, *amentum*, and *jereed*.

O, be advised; thou know'st not what it is
With *javelin's* point a churlish swine to gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 616.

His figur'd shield, a shining orb, he takes,
And in his hand a pointed *jav'lin* shakes.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 420.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a short-handled weapon with a barbed head, and so distinguished from a half-spear, which has a lance-head without barbs.

javelin (jav'lin), *v. t.* [< *javelin*, *n.*] To strike or wound with or as with a javelin. [Rare.]

A bolt
(For now the storm was close about them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

javelin-bat (jav'lin-bat), *n.* A South American vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*.

javeliniert, *n.* [< OF. *javelinier*, < *javeline*, a javelin: see *javelin*.] A soldier armed with a javelin. Also *javelotier*.

The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 286.

javelin-man (jav'lin-man), *n.* A yeoman retained by the sheriff to escort the judge of assize. *Wharton*.

If necessary the sheriff must attend [at the assizes] with *javelin men* to keep order. *J. Stephen*, Com., II. 631, n.

javelin-snake (jav'lin-snāk), *n.* A snake-lizard of the family *Acontiidæ*.

Javelle water (zha-vel' wâ'tėr). Same as *eau de Javelle* (which see, under *eau*).

javelot†, *n.* [OF. (= It. *giavellotto*): see *javelin*.] A javelin.

javelotier†, *n.* [< OF. *javelotier*, < *javelot*, a small javelin: see *javelot*.] Same as *javelinier*.

The spearmen or *javellottiers* of the vaward . . . made head and received them with fight. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 264.

jaw[1] (jâ), *n.* [< ME. *jawe*, also *jowe*, *geowe*, an alteration (with sonant *j* for orig. surd *ch*, as also in *jowl*, *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *ajar*[2], and perhaps *jam*[1]) of ME. **chawe*, **cheowe*, found only in early mod. E. *chawe*, *chaw*, jaw (= OD. *kauwe*, the jaw of a fish (Hexam), *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth, = Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw); appar. < ME. *cheowen*, *chewen*, mod. E. *chew*, *chaw* = OD. *kouwen*, etc., chew. The form may have been affected by association with *jowl*, ME. *jolle*, *chaul*, etc., and perhaps with F. *joue*, cheek.] **1.** One of the bones which form the skeleton or framework of the mouth; a maxilla or mandible; these bones collectively. The jaws in nearly all vertebrates are two in number, the upper and the lower. The upper jaw on each side consists chiefly of the superior maxillary or supramaxilla, and of an intermaxillary bone or premaxilla, both of which commonly bear teeth in mammals, reptiles, batrachians, and some fossil birds. The lower jaw in mammals is a single bone, the inframaxillary, inframaxilla, or mandible, or one pair of bones united at the middle line by a symphysis. In vertebrates below mammals this bone is represented by several pieces, its bony elements becoming quite complex in birds and most reptiles and many fishes. The mandible, and especially its terminal element when there are several, commonly bears teeth like the upper jaw. As a rule, it is movably articulated with the rest of the skull. In mammals this articulation is direct, and is known as the *temporomaxillary*. In birds it is indirect, by intervention of a quadrate bone; and in the lower vertebrates various other modifications occur. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

Theise Serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepynge; and whan thei eten, thei meven the over *Jowe*, and noughte the nether *Jowe;* and thei have no Tonge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 288.

2. The bones and associated structures of the mouth, as the teeth and soft parts, taken together as instruments of prehension and mastication; mouth-parts in general: commonly in the plural. In most invertebrates, as insects and crustaceans, the jaws are much complicated, and consist essentially of modified limbs, maxillipeds, gnathopods, or jaw-feet; and the opposite parts work upon each other sidewise, not up and down. Often used figuratively. See cut under *mouth-part*.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*. Ps. xxii. 15.

Now, when we were in the very *jaws* of the gulf, I felt more composed than when we were only approaching it. *Poe*, Tales, I. 172.

To drop head-foremost in the *jaws*
Of vacant darkness.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxiv.

3. Something resembling in position or use, in grasping or biting, the jaw or jaws of an animal. (*a*) *Naut.*, the hollowed or semicircular inner end of a boom or gaff. See *gaff*[1], 2. (*b*) In *mach.*: (1) One of two opposing members which can be moved toward or from one another: as, the *jaws* of a vise or wrench; the *jaws* of a stone-crusher. (2) Same as *housing*, 9 (*a*).

4. [< *jaw*[1], *v.*] Rude loquacity; coarse railing; abusive clamor; wrangling. [Vulgar.]—**Angle of the jaw.** See *angle*[3].—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular*.—**Jaws of death.** See *death's door*, under *death*.—**To hold one's jaw,** to cease or refrain from talking. [Vulgar.]—**To wag one's jaw,** or **the jaws.** Same as *to wag one's chin* (which see, under *chin*).

jaw[1] (jâ), *v.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold; clamor. [Vulgar.]

But, neighbor, ef they prove their claim at law,
The best way is to settle, an' not *jaw*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

There they was [the child and the jay-bird], a *jawin'* at each other. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To seize with the jaws; bite; devour.

In me hath greefe slaine feare. . . .
I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

2. To abuse by scolding; use impertinent or impudent language toward. [Vulgar.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *v.* [Appar. connected with *javel*[1] and *jaup*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out; throw or dash out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a liquid; splash; dash. [Scotch.]

Tempests may cease to *jaw* the rowan flood.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; dash, as a wave.

For now the water *jawes* owre my head,
And it gurgles in my mouth.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 227).

[Scotch in all uses.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *n.* [< *jaw*[2], *v.*] A considerable quantity of any liquid; a wave. [Scotch.]

She's ta'en her by the lily hand, . . .
And led her down to the river strand; . . .
She took her by the middle sma', . . .
And dash'd her bonny back to the *jaw*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 233).

jawbation (jâ-bā'shọn), *n.* [A var. of *jobation*, simulating *jaw*[1], *n.*, 4, *jaw*[1], *v.*] A scolding. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 35. [Colloq.]

jaw-bit (jâ'bit), *n.* A short bar placed beneath a journal-box to unite the two pedestals in a car-truck.

jaw-bolt (jâ'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a U-shaped split head, perforated to carry a pin. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

jaw-bone (jâ'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the jaws, as a maxillary or mandibular bone; especially, a bone of the lower jaw.

And he found a new *jawbone* of an ass, . . . and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. Judges xv. 15.

jaw-box (jâ'boks), *n.* [< *jaw*[2] + *box*[2].] Same as *jaw-hole*. [Scotch.]

jaw-breaker (jâ'brāk″ėr), *n.* A word hard to ★pronounce. [Slang.]

jaw-chuck (jâ'chuk), *n.* A chuck which has movable studs on a face-plate, to approach and grasp an object.

jawed (jâd), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having jaws; having jaws of a specified kind: as, heavy-*jawed*.

For they [her eyes] are blered
And graye heared
Jawed lyke a jetty.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

The metamorphosis of the *jawed* Neuroptera is little more marked. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 316.

jawfall (jâ'fâl), *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by depression of the jaw. [Rare.]

jawfallen (jâ'fâ″ln), *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; chapfallen. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nay, be not *jaw-falne*. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

He may be compared to one so *jaw-fallen* with over-long fasting that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex.

jaw-foot (jâ'fůt), *n.* **1.** Same as *jaw-hole*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *foot-jaw*.

jaw-footed (jâ'fůt″ed), *a.* Gnathopod.

jaw-hole (jâ'hōl), *n.* [Also corruptly *jaurhole*, ★*jarhole;* < *jaw*[2] + *hole*[1].] A place into which dirty water, etc., is thrown; a sink. Also *jaw-box*, *jaw-foot*. [Scotch.]

Before the door of Saunders Joup . . . yawned that odoriferous gulf ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole:* in other words, an uncovered common sewer. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

jawing-tackle (jâ'ing-tak″l), *n.* Same as *jaw-tackle*. [Slang.]

Ah! Eve, my girl, your *jawing-tackle* is too well hung. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xxii.

jaw-jerk (jâ'jėrk), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *chin-jerk*.

jawless (jâ'les), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-less*.] Having no jaws; agnathous; specifically, having no lower jaw, as a lamprey or hag.

jaw-lever (jâ'lev″ėr), *n.* An instrument for opening the mouth of a horse or a cow in order to administer medicine to it.

jaw-mouthed (jâ'mouthd), *a.* Having a mouth with a lower jaw: a translation of the epithet *gnathostomous* applied to the cranial vertebrates except the round-mouthed or single-nostriled lampreys and hags.

jawn†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *yawn*. Compare *chawn*.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i. 3.

jaw-rope (jâ'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope attached to the jaw of a gaff to prevent it from coming off the mast.

jawsmith (jâ'smith), *n.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.* (def. 1, with allusion also to def. 4), + *smith*.] One who works with his jaw; especially, a loud-mouthed demagogue: originally applied to an official "orator" or "instructor" of the Knights of Labor. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 1886. [Slang, U. S.]

jaw-spring (jâ'spring), *n.* A journal-spring.

jaw-tackle (jâ'tak″l), *n.* The mouth. Also *jawing-tackle*. [Slang.]—**To cast off one's jaw-tackle,** to talk too much. [Fishermen's slang.]

jaw-tooth (jâ'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.

jaw-wedge (jâ'wej), *n.* A wedge used to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.

jawy† (jâ'i), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the jaws.

> The dew-laps and the *jawy* part of the face.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 42.

jay[1] (jā), *n.* [< *j* + *-ay*, as in *kay*, the name of *k*.] The name of the letter *j*. It is rarely written out, the symbol *j* being used instead.

jay[2] (jā), *n.* [< ME. *jay*, < OF. *jay*, mod. F. *geai*, OF. also (northern) *gay*, *gai* = Pr. *jai*, *gai* = Sp. *gayo*, a jay, *gaya*, a magpie; ML. *gaius*, *gaia*; origin uncertain. Not related to OF. *gai*, E. *gay*[1].] 1. Any bird of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*; specifically, *Garrulus glandarius*, a common European bird, about 13 inches long, of a gray color tinged with reddish, varied with black, white, and blue, and having the head crested. The jays are birds usually of bright and varied colors, among which blue is the most conspicuous, thus contrasting with the somber crows, their nearest allies. The tail is comparatively long, sometimes extremely so,



European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

as in the magpie. They are noisy, restless birds, of arboreal habits, found in most parts of the world, reaching their highest development in the warmer parts of America, where some large and magnificent species are found. With the exception of the boreal genus *Perisoreus*, the jays of the old and the new world belong to entirely different genera. The commonest and best-known jay of the United States is the blue jay, *Cyanurus cristatus* or *Cyanocitta cristata*, a bird about 12 inches long, with a fine crest, purplish-blue color on the back and purplish-gray below, a black collar, and wings and tail rich blue varied with black and white. (See cut under *Cyanocitta*.) Another crested species of the United States is Steller's jay, *C. stelleri*, resembling the last, but much darker in color, and confined to the west. The Canada jay or whiskyjack, *Perisoreus canadensis*, is a plain grayish bird. The Florida jay, *Aphelocoma floridana*, is mostly gray and blue. The Rio Grande jay, *Xanthura luxuosa*, is rich yellow, green, blue, and black. Some birds not properly belonging to the *Garrulinæ* are also called jays, and some members of this subfamily have other common names, as the magpies.

> And startle from his ashen spray,
> Across the glen, the screaming *jay*.
> *Warton*, The Hamlet, Odes, ii.

2†. A loud, flashy woman.

> Some *jay* of Italy,
> Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4, 51.

3. (*a*) In *actors' slang*, an amateur or a poor actor. (*b*) A general term of contempt applied to a stupid person: as, an audience of *jays*.—**Blue-headed jay, piñon jay.** See *Cyanocephalus* and *Gymnocitta*.—**Gray jay,** any species of the genus *Perisoreus*.

jay-bird (jā'bėrd), *n.* A jay; especially, the common blue jay of the United States.

jay-cuckoo (jā'kůk″ö), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Coccystes*, as the European *C. glandarius*.

jayet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jayhawk (jā'hâk), *v. t.* [< *jayhawk-er*, *n.*] To harry as a jayhawker. [Slang, U. S.]

> "Say something, Brennet," he cried angrily. "There's no use in *jay-hawking* me."
> *M. N. Murfree*, Where the Battle was Fought, p. 48.

jayhawker (jā'hâ″kėr), *n.* [Said to be so called from a bird of this name; but evidence is lacking.] 1. In *U. S. hist.*, in the early part of the civil war and previously, a member of one of the bands which carried on an irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas.

> He and his father are catching the horses of the dead and dying *jayhawkers*.
> *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXIII. 360.

2. A large spider or tarantula, as species of *Eurypelma*. [Western U. S.]

jay-pie (jā'pī), *n.* 1. The common jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

jay-piet (jā'pī″et), *n.* Same as *jay-pie*.

jay-teal (jā'tēl), *n.* The common teal or teal-duck, *Querquedula crecca*.

jay-thrush (jā'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Garrulax*, or of some related genus, as *Leucodioptron* or *Grammatoptila*. *P. L. Sclater*.

jayweed (jā'wēd), *n.* The plant mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*. [Prov. Eng.]

jazel† (jā'zel), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azul* = E. *azure*.] A gem of an azure-blue color.

jazerant†, **jazerent**† (jaz'e-rant, -rent), *n.* See *jesserant*.

jazey, *n.* See *jasey*.

jealous (jel'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *jelous*; < ME. *jelous*, *gelous*, *gelus*, also *jalous*, < OF. *jalous*, F. *jaloux* = Pr. *gelos* = Sp. *zeloso* = It. *geloso*, *zeloso*, < ML. *zelosus*, full of zeal, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. *ζῆλος*, zeal: see *zeal*. Cf. *zealous*, which is a doublet of *jealous*.] 1. Full of zeal; zealous in the service of a person or cause; solicitous for the honor or interests of one's self or of another, or of some institution, cause, etc.: followed by *for*.

> I have been very *jealous for* the Lord God of hosts.
> 1 Ki. xix. 10.
>
> Then will the Lord be *jealous for* his land. Joel ii. 18.

2. Anxiously watchful; suspiciously vigilant; much concerned; suspicious.

> I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 Cor. xi. 2.
>
> A soldier, . . .
> *Jealous* in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7, 151.
>
> The court was not *jealous* of any evil intention in Mr. Saltonstall. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 78.
>
> During the service a man came into neere the middle of the church with his sword drawne. . . . In this *jealous* time it put the congregation into greate confusion.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, March 26, 1687.

Specifically—3. Troubled by the suspicion or the knowledge that the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure has been diverted from one's self to another or others; suspicious or bitterly resentful of successful rivalry: absolute or followed by *of* with an object: as, a *jealous* husband or lover; to be *jealous of* a competitor in love or in business, *of* one's mistress, or *of* the attentions of others toward her.

> The Courtesies of an Italian, if you make him *jealous of* you, are dangerous, and so are his Compliments.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 12.
>
> The lady never made unwilling war
> With those fine eyes; she had her pleasure in it,
> And made her good man *jealous* with good cause.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

4†. Fearful; afraid.

> My master is very *jealous* of the pestilence.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.
>
> By the trechery of one Poule, in a manner turned heathen, wee were very *iealous* the Saluages would surprize vs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 39.

5†. Doubtful.

> That you do love me, I am nothing *jealous*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2, 162.

= **Syn.** See *envy*.

jealous (jel'us), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *jealouse*, *jalous*, *jalouse*, *jaloose*; < *jealous*, *a.*] To suspect; distrust.

> The brethren and ministers . . . did very much fear and *jealouse* Mr. James Sharp. *Wodrow*, I. 7. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say, Mrs. Carlyle; but I *jealouse* you, I *jealouse* you. However, we are to try. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. i. 22.

jealoushood† (jel'us-hůd), *n.* [< *jealous* + *-hood*.] A jealous woman; jealousy personified.

> *La. Cap.* Ay, you have been a mouse-hunt in your time; But I will watch you from such watching now.
> *Cap.* A *jealous-hood*, a *jealous-hood!*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4, 11.

jealously (jel'us-li), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

> The strong door sheeted with iron—the rugged stone stairs . . . *jealously* barred. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

jealousness (jel'us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jelousnesse*, *gelousnes*; < *jealous* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *Bailey*, 1727.

jealousy (jel'us-i), *n.*; pl. *jealousies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *jelousy*, *jelousie*; < ME. *jelousie*, *jelosie*, *gelousy*, *gelousie*, *gelusie*, also *jalousie*, < OF. *gelosie*, *jalousie*, F. *jalousie* (= Pr. *gelosia*, *gilosia* = Pg. It. *gelosia*), jealousy, < *jalous*, jealous: see *jealous*.] 1. The state or character of being jealous; zealous watchfulness; earnest solicitude for that which concerns one's self or others; suspicious care; suspicion.

> I am still upon my *jealousy*, that the king brought thither some disaffection towards me, grounded upon some other demerit of mine, and took it not from the sermon.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.
>
> Infinite *jealousies*, infinite regards,
> Do watch about the true virginity.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Specifically—2. Distress or resentment caused by suspected or actual loss, through the rivalry of another, of the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure; fear or suspicion of successful rivalry, especially in love.

> O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy;*
> It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
> The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss
> Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger;
> But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
> Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves!
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 165.
>
> And *Ielousie* that never sleeps for fear
> (Suspicions Flea still nibbling in her ear),
> That leaues repast and rest, neer pin'd and blinde
> With seeking what she would be loth to finde.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

3. The plant *Sedum rupestre*. [Prov. Eng.]

= **Syn.** See *envy*.

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* [A colloquial form (in England) of *James*, formerly in good use: see *jack*[1].] A flunky or footman; a lackey. [Colloq., Eng.]

> That noble old race of footmen is well nigh gone, . . . and Uncas with his tomahawk and eagle's plume, and *Jeames* with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxvii.

jean (jān), *n.* [See *jane*.] 1†. Same as *jane*, 1.—2. A twilled cotton cloth, used both for underwear and for outer clothing: commonly, of garments, in the plural. Also written *jane*.

> You most coarse frieze capacities, ye *jane* judgments.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.
>
> Clean was his linen, and his jacket blue:
> Of finest *jean* his trousers, tight and trim.
> *Crabbe*, The Parish Register.
>
> He was a tall, lank countryman, clad in a suit of country *jeans*. *Tourgée*, A Fool's Errand, p. 26.

Satin jean, a thick cotton cloth, a variety of jean, with a glossy surface: used for shoes and for similar purposes.

jean-cherry (jēn'cher″i), *n.* Same as *gean*. [Prov. Eng.]

jeanette (jā-net'), *n.* [< *jean* + *-ette*.] A coarse kind of jean, employed chiefly for linings.

Jeanpaulia (jēn-pâl'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1845), appar. so called after some one named *Jean Paul*, perhaps Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.] A genus of fossil plants with flabellate, deeply dichotomously pinnatifid leaves (the linear divisions strongly nerved with parallel veins which branch dichotomously from below), amentaceous male flowers, and ovate drupaceous fruit. Before the flowers and fruit were known, these leaf-impressions were regarded as the fronds of ferns. They are now recognized as representing ancestral forms of the living genus *Ginkgo*. It occurs chiefly in the Mesozoic, ranging from the Rhetic to the Cretaceous. Modern writers mostly use the name *Baiera* of Friedrich Braun (1843), but that is properly preoccupied by the *Bajera* of Sternberg (1825), both being named for the geologist Johann Jacob Baier.

jeant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

jear[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *jeer*[1].

jear[2], *n.* See *jeer*[2].

jeat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jeaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

Jebusite (jeb'ū-zīt), *n.* One of a Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jebusitic (jeb-ū-zit'ik), *a.* [< *Jebusite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Jebusites.

> And suited to the temper of the times,
> Then groaning under *Jebusitick* crimes.
> *Dryden*, Miscellanies (ed. 1692), I. 55.

jectour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jetter*.

jecur (jē'kėr), *n.* [L., liver: see *hepar*.] In *anat.*, the liver.

jed (jed), *n.* and *v.* Same as *jad*.

Jeddart justice. See *justice*.

Jeddart staff. See *staff*.

jedding-ax (jed'ing-aks), *n.* [Cf. *jadding-pick*.] A stone-masons' tool; a cavel.

jedge[1] (jej), *n.* [A dial. assibilated form of *gage*, after OF. *jauge*: see *gage*[2].] A gage or standard.—**Jedge and warrant,** in *Scots law*, the authority given by the dean of gild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan.

jedge[2] (jej), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *judge*.

Jedwood ax. Same as *Jeddart staff* (which see, under *staff*).

Jedwood justice. See *justice*.

jee[1], *v. i.* See *gee*[1].

jee[2], *a.*, *v.*, and *n.* See *gee*[2].

Click! the string the sneck did draw:
And, *jee!* the door gaed tae the wa'.
Burns, The Vision, i.

jeel, *n.* See *jhil*.

jeelico (jē'li-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] Same as *jellico*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

jeer[1] (jēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *jear*, *geare*; origin obscure. Some suppose a source in *cheer*, *v.*, others in MD. *scheeren*, *scheren*, jest, jeer, trifle, a use of the verb due to phrases like *den sot scheeren* or *scheeren den sot*, play the fool, *den gheck scheeren*, also *den gheck spelen*, play the fool (cf. *gheckscherer*, a fool); *gekscheeren*, now spelled *gekscheren*, LG. *gekkscheren* (with equiv. D. and LG. *scheren*, jeer, banter, plague, tease), lit. 'shear the fool' (cf. G. *den geck stechen*, banter, tease, lit. 'pierce the fool,' i. e., his skull): D. *gek*, MD. *gheck* = G. *geck*, > E. *geck*, a fool (see *geck*); MD. *sot* = E. *sot*, orig. a fool (see *sot*); D. *scheren*, MD. *scheeren*, *scheren* = G. *scheren* = E. *shear*. For shearing as a mark of contempt or disgrace, cf. *shaveling*, and AS. *homola*, a shaveling (under *hamble*, q. v.). But the phonetic changes are not such as would be expected.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a mock of some person or thing; scoff.

He saw her toy and gibe and *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 21.

Yea, dost thou *jeer*, and flout me in the teeth?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2, 22.

And by and by the people, when they met, . . .
Began to scoff and *jeer* and babble of him,
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn.** *Gibe*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To treat with scoffs or derision; make a mock of; deride; flout.

jeer[1] (jēr), *n.* [< *jeer*[1], *v.*] 1. A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; a mock.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers*.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

2†. A huff; a pet.

For he, being tribune, left in a *jear* the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey upon no occasion; and as fondly again he returned thence upon a sudden.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

jeer[2] (jēr), *n.* [Also *jear*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, tackle for hoisting or lowering the lower yards of a man-of-war: usually in the plural.

jeerer (jēr'ėr), *n.* One who jeers; a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

Tho. He is a *jeerer* too.
P. jun. What's that?
Fash. A wit. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

jeff[1] (jef), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] Among printers, to play a game of chance by throwing quadrats from the hand in the manner of dice, count being kept by the number of nicked sides turned up.

jeff[2] (jef), *n.* In *circus slang*, a rope: usually with a qualifying word: as, tight *jeff*; slack *jeff*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, vi.

jefferisite (jef'ėr-is-īt), *n.* [After W. W. *Jefferis*, of West Chester, Penn.] A kind of vermiculite from West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Jeffersonia (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bartling, 1821), named in honor of Thomas *Jefferson*.] A genus of *Berberidaceæ*, containing two species of herbaceous plants, one American and one Chinese. These plants have a perennial rhizome, bearing leaves with long stalks and singular, two-divided blades, the solitary flowers borne upon naked scapes. The flower has 4 petal-like sepals, which fall as the bud opens, 8 petals, and 8 stamens. The one-celled and many-seeded capsule opens near the top as if by a lid. *J. diphylla*, called *twinleaf*, is an interesting plant, wild in the eastern interior of the United States, its white blossoms, an inch wide, appearing in April or May. From reputed stimulating properties, the plant is sometimes named *rheumatism-root*. It is also thought to possess tonic and emetic properties.

Jeffersonian (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jefferson* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Jefferson* occurs also as *Jeffrison*, *Jeffreson*, *Jeaffreson*, early mod. E. *Jeffreyson*, *Geffreyson*, etc., i. e. Jeffrey's son, *Jeffrey*, also *Geoffrey*, *Geoffroy*, being orig. the same as *Godfrey*, G. *Gottfried*, MHG. *Gotfrit*, *Gotevrit*, lit. 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States (1801-9), and the first great leader of the Democratic (first called Anti-Federal and later Democratic-Republican) party; also, adopting the political theories held by or attributed to Jefferson.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, a supporter or an admirer of Thomas Jefferson; one who professes to accept his political doctrines; a Democrat.

Jeffersonianism (jef-ėr-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Jeffersonian* + *-ism*.] The political doctrines advocated by Thomas Jefferson, based upon the greatest possible individual and local freedom, and corresponding restriction of the powers of national government.

Ultimately, *Jeffersonianism* must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 137.

jeffersonite (jef'ėr-sọn-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Jefferson*, the third President of the United States.] A variety of pyroxene occurring in large crystals, often with uneven faces and rounded edges, and having a dark olive-green color passing into brown. It is peculiar in containing some zinc and manganese. It occurs, with franklinite, zincite, etc., at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

jeg (jeg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the templets or gages used for verifying shapes of parts in gun- and gunstock-making. *E. H. Knight*.

jegget† (jeg'et), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jigot*, *gigot*.] A kind of sausage. *Ash*.

Jehoiada-box (jē-hoi'ą-dą-boks), *n.* [So called in allusion to the box or "chest" within which Jehoiada, at the command of Joash, King of Judah, made collections for the repair of the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. xxiv. 6–11).] A box, usually of iron, entirely closed with the exception of a slit in the top, intended to be used as a savings-bank.

Now all the *Jehoiada-boxes* in town were forced to give up their rattling deposits of specie, if not through the legitimate orifice, then to the brute force of the hammer.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Jehovah (jē-hō'vą), *n.* [The common European spelling (with *j* = *y* and *v* = *w*) of *Yehōwāh* or *Yahōwāh*, the Massoretic form of the Hebrew name previously written without vowels JHVH (YHWH), the vowels of *Adōnāi* (which see) being substituted by the later Jews for those of the original name, which came to be regarded as too sacred for utterance. The original name, according to the view now generally accepted, was *Yahweh*, or rather *Yahwe*, the name appearing also contracted *Yāh*, separately (see *halleluiah*), or, as *Yāh* (*Jāh*: see *Jah*), *Yō*, *Yehō*, *Yāhu*, in compound proper names (as, in E. forms, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, etc., *Joshua*, *Jeshua*, *Jesus*, *Jehoshua*: see *Jesus*), transliterated in late Greek variously *Ἰαβέ*, *Ἰαυέ*, *Ἰαουέ*. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown. It was formerly referred to the Hebrew root *hāwāh*, be, exist, and was taken to imply self-existence, 'he that is' ('I am that I am,' Ex. iii. 14; more correctly 'I shall be what I shall be'), or else eternity. Some modern scholars would translate the name as 'he who causes to be,' i. e. the Creator, while others connect it with an Aramaic sense 'fall,' as if 'he who causes (rain or lightning) to fall,' this explanation being paralleled by similar terms associated with the Greek Zeus. Others, in view of the fact that a metaphysical notion like 'self-existence' does not elsewhere appear in the names of the deities of primitive peoples, regard the Hebrew derivation as a piece of popular etymology (somewhat like that which in English associates the name *God* with *good*), and seek to identify *Yahwe* with some Assyrian or other foreign deity.] 1. In the Old Testament, one of the names of God as the deity of the Hebrews: in the English version usually translated, or rather represented, by "the LORD." See etymology. The Jews, since an early date, have avoided the pronunciation of this name of God, and wherever it occurs in the sacred books have substituted the word *Adonai*, or, where it comes in conjunction with *Adonai*, have substituted *Elohim*.

And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them. Ex. vi. 3.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, or by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. In modern Christian use, God.

Jehovist (jē-hō'vist), *n.* [< *Jehovah* + *-ist*.] 1. The supposed author of certain passages of the Pentateuch in which God is always spoken of as *Jehovah*. Also *Jahvist*. See *Elohist*.—2. One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of *Adonai* or of *Elohim*. See *Adonist*, *Jehovah*.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jehovist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the exclusive use of the name Jehovah for God: applied to certain passages of the Pentateuch, or to the writer or writers of these passages. Also *Jahvistic*. See *Elohistic*.

Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* [In allusion to 2 Ki. ix. 20: "The driving is like the driving of *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously."] 1. A fast driver; a person fond of driving. [Colloq.]

A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod, . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as *Jehu*.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Reformation.

2. A driver; a coachman. [Colloq.]

At first it was not without fear that she intrusted herself to so inexperienced a coachman; "but she soon . . . raised my wages, and considered me an excellent *Jehu*."
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

jehup (jē'up), *v. t.* A variant form of *gee up*. See *gee*[2].

May I lose my Otho, or be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I *jehup* my sorrels, if I have not made more haste than a young surgeon in his first labour.
Foote, Taste, ii.

jeistiecor (jēs'ti-kôr), *n.* A corruption of *juste-au-corps*. Compare *justico*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold-laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en. . . . Ou, a *jeistiecor* — that's a jacket like your ain. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

jejunal (jē-jō'nąl), *a.* [< *jejunum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum: as, a *jejunal* intussusception.

jejune (jē-jön'), *a.* [< L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, barren, empty, dry, feeble, poor: see *dine*.] 1†. Scantily supplied or furnished; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Barren; unfurnished; wanting pith or interest, as a literary production; devoid of sense or knowledge, as a person; dry; uninteresting; shallow.

I now and then get a baite at philosophy, but it is so little and *jejune* as I despair of satisfaction 'till I am againe restor'd to the Society.
Evelyn, To the Dean of Rippon.

Farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 711.

jejunely (jē-jön'li), *adv.* In a jejune, empty, dry, or barren manner.

jejuneness (jē-jön'nes), *n.* 1†. Attenuation; fineness; thinness.

There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both of the spirits and tangible parts; the closeness of the tangible parts; and the *jejuneness* or extream comminution of spirits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 799.

2. Barrenness; emptiness; deficiency of interest, importance, or knowledge; want of substantial or attractive qualities: as, *jejuneness* of style in a book.

jejunity (jē-jö'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *jejunita(t-)s*, < *jejunus*: see *jejune*.] Jejuneness; meagerness; brevity. [Rare.]

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter. *Bentley*, Letters, p. 261.

jejunum (jē-jö'num), *n.*; pl. *jejuna* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *jejunus*, dry: see *jejune*.] In *anat.*, the second division of the small intestine, of uncertain extent, intervening between the duodenum and the ileum; more fully, the *intestinum jejunum*: so named because it was supposed to be empty after death. See *intestine*.

Jekyll's Act. Same as *Gin Act* (which see, under *gin*[5]).

jelerang (jel'ę-rang), *n.* [Native name.] A species of squirrel, *Sciurus javanensis*, found in Java, India, and Cochin-China. It is variable in color, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

jell (jel), *v. i.* [< *jell-y*[1].] To assume the consistence of jelly. [Colloq.]

The jelly won't *jell* — and I don't know what to do!
L. M. Alcott, Little Women, ii. 5.

jelletite (jel'e-tīt), *n.* [After J. H. *Jellet*, who described it.] A variety of lime-iron garnet, of a green color, found near Zermatt, Switzerland.

jellico (jel'i-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] 1. The plant *Angelica sylvestris*. Also *jeelico*.—2. A plant of St. Helena, *Sium Helenianum*, whose stems are used uncooked for food.

jellied (jel'id), *a.* [< *jelly*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Brought to the consistence of jelly.—2. Having the sweetness of jelly.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland*.

jellify (jel'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jellified*, ppr. *jellifying*. [< *jelly*[1] + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make into a jelly; reduce to a gelatinous state.

The jeweller nearly fainted with alarm, and poor Butter-Fingers was completely *jellified* with fear.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 230.

Development had occurred in the various fluid media, and upon the *jellified* blood-serum. *Medical News*, L. 287.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous; turn into jelly.

Jellifying is a term applied to soap which, after being dissolved in a certain quantity of water, sets into a jelly when cold. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 235.

jellop (jel′ọp), *n.* See *jewlap*.

jelloped (jel′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

jelly[1] (jel′i), *n.*; pl. *jellies* (-iz). [Formerly *gelly;* ★< ME. *gely, gele,* < OF. *gelee,* a frost, also jelly, prop. fem. of *gele* (< L. *gelatus*), frozen, pp. of *geler,* < L. *gelare,* freeze, congeal: see *congeal, gelid, gelatin.*] **1.** A viscous or glutinous substance obtained by solution of gelatinous matter, animal or vegetable; hence, any substance of semisolid consistence.

Out, vile *jelly* [an eye]!
Where is thy lustre now? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7, 83.

Were 't not in court,
I would beat that fat of thine, rais'd by the food
Snatch'd from poor clients' mouths, into a *jelly*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

[Edingtonite] affords a *jelly* with muriatic acid.
Dana, Mineralogy (1868), p. 417.

2. The thickened juice of fruit, or any gelatinous substance, prepared for food: as, currant or guava *jelly;* calf's-foot *jelly;* meat *jelly*.

Jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

3. A mixture of gelatin and glycerin, used as a medium for mounting microscopic objects.—**Jelly of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn.*—**Wharton's jelly.** Same as *gelatin of Wharton* (which see, under *gelatin*).

jelly[2]† (jel′i), *a.* [Prob. a var. of *jolly.*] Excellent of its kind; worthy. [Scotch.]

He's doen him to a *jelly* hunt's ha',
Was far frae ony town.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

The Provost o' the town,
A *jelly* man, well worthy of a crown.
Shirrefs, Poems, p. 33.

jelly-bag (jel′i-bag), *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

jellyfish (jel′i-fish), *n.* A popular name of many kinds of acalephs, medusas, sea-blubbers, or sea-nettles: so called from the soft, gelatinous structure. As commonly used, the name applies especially to those discophorous hydrozoans which have an umbrella-like disk, by the pulsation of which, or its alternate dilatation and contraction, they are propelled through the water, trailing long appendages, which have the property of nettling or stinging when they are touched. Jellyfish are often found swimming in shoals in summer, to the great annoyance of bathers. The different genera and species are very numerous. Some of the ctenophorans or comb-jellies are also called by this name. See *Acalephæ, Discophora, Hydrozoa.*

jelly-lichen (jel′i-lī″ken), *n.* One of a class of lichens which dissolve, when wet, into a gelatinous pulp. See *Collemei.*

jelly-plant (jel′i-plant), *n.* An Australian seaweed, *Eucheuma speciosum,* which affords an excellent jelly.

jemble† (jem′bl), *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal.*

For a pare of *Jembles* for the stoole dore x[d].
Leverton C'hwardens Accts., 1588 (Arch., XLI. 366).

jemidar, jamadar (jem′i-, jam′ạ-där), *n.* [Also *jamidar, jemudar, jemmidar, jematdar, jemautdar,* < Hind. Pers. *jamādār,* the chief or leader of any number of persons, an officer of police, customs, or excise, a native subaltern officer, etc., < Hind. *jamā, jame,* amount, aggregate, applied esp. to the debit or receipt side of an account, to rent, revenue, etc. (< Ar. *jamʿ,* all, *jimāʿ,* union, < *jamaʿa,* gather, assemble), + *-dār,* holding, a holder.] In the army of India, a native officer next in rank to a subadar, or captain of a company of Sepoys; a lieutenant: the name is also applied, in the civil service, to certain officers of police, of the customs, etc., and, in large domestic establishments, to an overseer or head servant having general control of the others.

The Bishop took him into his service as a *jemautdar* or head officer of the peons.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper India (ed. 1844), I. 65, [note.

Calliaud had commenced an intrigue with some of the *jematdars*, or captains of the enemy's troops.
James Mill, Hist. Brit. India, III. 175.

jemminess (jem′i-nes), *n.* The state of being jemmy or spruce; spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Its fort shall be sither convenience or *jemminess*.
Greville.

jemmy[1] (jem′i), *n.*; pl. *jemmies* (-iz). [Appar. a particular use of *Jemmy, Jimmy,* dim. of *Jem, Jim,* colloq. abbreviations of *Jeames, James.* See *jack*[1], and cf. in first sense *billy* and *betty.* Less prob. due to *jimmal, jimmer,* forms of *gimmel, gimmal, gimbal,* a double ring, in the obs. occasional sense of a mechanical device.] **1.** A short crowbar, especially as used by burglars: often made in sections, so as to be carried without discovery. Also *jimmy.*

They call for crow-bars—*Jemmies* is the modern name they bear.
They burst through lock, and bolt, and bar.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 117.

2. A sheep's head baked. [Eng.]

She . . . returned with a . . . dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms, . . . founded upon the singular coincidence of *jemmies* being a cant name common to them and . . . an ingenious instrument much used in his profession.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xx.

3. A great-coat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* A kind of woolen cloth. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

jemmy[2] (jem′i), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *jimmy*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* Spruce; neat; smart; handy; dexterous. Also spelled *gemmy.* [Colloq.]

A cute man is an abbreviation of acute, . . . and signifies a person that is sharp, clever, neat, or, to use a more modern term, *jemmy.* *Gentleman's Mag.*, Sept., 1767.

II.† *n.* A sort of boot of fine make.

Buck. Hark'ee, Mr. Subtle, I'll out of my tramels when I hunt with the king.
Subtle. Well, well.
Buck. I'll on with my *jemmys:* none of your black bags and jack-boots for me. *Foote*, Englishman in Paris, i.

jeneperet, *n.* An obsolete form of *juniper.*

jenequen (hen′ē-ken), *n.* Same as *henequen.*

jenite (yen′īt), *n.* A different orthography of ★*yenite:* a synonym of *ilvaite.*

jennet[1] (jen′et), *n.* [Also written *gennet, genet,* early mod. E. *ginnet, genette,* < OF. *genette,* < Sp. *ginete,* a nag, also, as orig., a horseman, a horse-soldier; of Moorish origin, traced by Dozy to Ar. *Zenāta,* a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse.

The government is held of the Pope by an annual tribute of 40,000 ducats and a white *genet.*
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

They were mounted a la gineta, that is, on the light *jennet* of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian. *Prescott.*

jennet[2], *n.* See *genet*[2].

jenneting (jen′et-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *jenniting, genniting, geneting, geniting, ginniting,* also *jenetin, geniton,* the term. being conformed to that of *hasting* (see quotation from Holland), *sweeting,* and other apple-names, and the first syllable conformed to that of E. *Jenkin, Jenny, Jinny,* etc., from the same ult. source: < OF. *Janet,* earlier *Jchannet, Jchennet,* and *Janot, Jannot,* earlier *Jeanot, Jeannot, Jchannot* (with corresponding fem. *Jehannette, Jeannette, Jeanneton,* E. *Janet,* etc.), dim. of OF. *Jan, Jean, Jehan,* etc., ME. *Jan, Jon,* etc., E. *John,* a personal name; in reference to St. John's apple, OF. *pomme de St. Jean;* so called, it seems, because, like a certain pear similarly named *Amire Joannet,* or *Joannet,* or *Jeannette,* or *Petit St. Jean,* it is ripe in some places as early as St. John's day (June 24th). Cf. ME. *perc-ionettes,* Jeannot pears (Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 221). The apple called *John-apple* or *apple-john,* which does not ripen till late in the season, being considered in perfection when withered (see *apple-john*), may owe its name to another cause. See *John.* The explanation attempted in the perverted form *June-eating* (through *junetin,* in Bailey) is absurd.] A kind of early apple.

Apple trees live a very short time: and of these the hastic kind, or *jenitings,* continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 44.

In July come . . . plums in fruit, *gennitings,* quodlins.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Thy sole delight is, sitting still,
With that gold dagger of thy bill
To fret the summer *jenneting.*
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Jennie harp. See *harp-seal.*

jenny (jen′i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [A familiar ★use in various senses of the common fem. name *Jenny,* vulgarly *Jinny, Jen, Jin,* early mod. E. *Jeny,* another form of *Janie, Janey,* dim. of *Jane,* < F. *Jeanne* (< ML. *Joanna*), fem. of *Jean,* < LL. *Joannes,* John: see *John.* Cf. *jenneting.* The spinning-jenny (called in F., after E., *jeannette*) (def. 4) is said to have been so named by Arkwright after his wife, *Jenny;* but according to a grandson of Jacob Hargreaves, the inventor, it is a corruption of *gin,* a contraction of *engine* (Webster's Dict., ed. 1864). *Gin* would easily suggest *Jin, Jinny, Jenny,* familiar personal names being often attached to mechanical contrivances (cf. *jack*[1], *jemmy*[1], *betty,* etc.); but in the present case there is prob. an allusion to E. dial. *jenny-spinner, jinny-spinner,* the crane-fly, also called in Sc. *spinning-Maggie* and *Jenny Nettles.*] **1.** A female bird: used especially as a prefix, as in *jenny*-heron, *jenny*-howlet, *jenny*-jay, *jenny*-wren, etc. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —**2.** A wren: usually called *jenny-wren.*—**3.** A female ass: also called *jenny-ass.*

Down trots a donkey to the wicket-gate,
With Mister Simon Gubbins on his back; . . .
"*Jenny* be dead, Miss — but I'ze brought ye Jack;
He doesn't give no milk — but he can bray."
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

4. A spinning-jenny (which see).

jenny-ass (jen′i-ȧs), *n.* A female ass; a jenny.

jenny-crudle (jen′i-krud′l), *n.* Same as *jenny-wren,* 1.

jenny-spinner (jen′i-spin″ėr), *n.* [Also *jinny-spinner;* < *Jenny,* fem. name (see *jenny*), + *spinner.*] The crane-fly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

jenny-wren (jen′i-ren′), *n.* **1.** A wren. Also *jenny-crudle.*—**2.** Herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

jentery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry.*

jentle†, **jentil**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gentle.*

jentman†, *n.* A gentleman. *Davies.*

Bawawe what ye say (ko I) of such a *jentman.*
Nay, I feare him not (ko she), doe the best he can.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

jeofail† (jef′āl), *n.* [In old law-books *jeofaile,* repr. OF. *je* (*jeo*) *faille,* I fail, I am mistaken, or *j'ai failli,* I have failed: *je,* < L. *ego* = E. *I; ai,* 1st pers. pres. ind. of *aver, avoir,* < L. *habere* = E. *have; faille,* pres. ind., *failli,* pp., of *faillir* (see *fail*[1]).] In *law,* an error in pleading or other proceeding, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or an oversight.—**Statutes of jeofail,** the statutes of amendment, particularly an English statute of 1340, whereby irregularities and mistakes in legal proceedings are allowed to be corrected or to be disregarded.

jeopard (jep′ärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *jepard;* < ME. *jeoparden, juparten,* hazard, < *jeopardie,* jeopardy: see *jeopardy.*] To put in jeopardy; expose to loss or injury; hazard; imperil; endanger.

Er that ye *juparten* so youre name,
Beth noght to hastif in this hote fare.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1566.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.
Judges v. 18.

Obviously too well guarded to *jeopard* the interests of the Spanish sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To peril, imperil, risk.

jeoparder (jep′ärdėr), *n.* One who jeopards or puts to hazard.

jeopardise† (jep′ärdis), *n.* [ME.; as *jeopardy* + *-ise*[2].] Jeopardy.

jeopardize (jep′ärdīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jeopardized,* ppr. *jeopardizing.* [< *jeopard* + *-ize;* perhaps suggested by *jeopardise, n.*] To jeopard. Also spelled *jeopardise.*

That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head
Only for spite at me!—'Tis wonderful!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 11.

Yes, I have lost my honor and my wife,
And, being moreover an ignoble hound,
I dare not *jeopardize* my life for them.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 188.

jeopardless† (jep′ärd-les), *a.* [< *jeopard(y)* + *-less.*] Without jeopardy, or hazard or danger.

Better is it therfore to embrace thys libertie, yf it be eyther in thy power, or *ieopardles.* *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

jeopardous† (jep′är-dus), *a.* [< *jeopardy* + *-ous.*] Exposed to jeopardy or danger; perilous; hazardous.

The fore-fronts or frontiers of the two corners [of Utopia], what with boards and shelves, and what with rocks, be *jeopardous* and dangerous.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

If a man lead me through a *jeopardous* place by day, he cannot hurt me so greatly as by night.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More.

jeopardously† (jep′ärdus-li), *adv.* In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger; hazardously.

jeopardy (jep′ärdi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jeopardie, jeoperdie;* < ME. *jepardie, jeopardie, jopardie, jeperdie, jeupardye* (appar. simulating OF. *jeu perdu,* a lost game), more correctly *jupartie, jupertie,* < OF. *jeu parti,* lit. a divided game, i. e. an even game, an even chance, < ML. *jocus partitus,* an even chance, an alternative: L. *jocus* (> OF. *jeu*), jest, play, game; *partitus* (> OF. *parti*), pp. of *partire,* divide: see *joke* and *party.*] **1**†. An even chance; a game evenly balanced; also a problem in chess.

Myn estat now lyth in *jupartie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 465.

But God wolde, I had oones or twyes
Yconde and knowe the *jeupardyes*
That cowde the Greke Pictagoras,
I shulde have pleyde the bet at ches.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 666.

2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. A person is in *legal jeopardy*, within the constitutional protection against being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, when he is put upon trial, before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been sworn, unless such jury, without having rendered a verdict, were discharged for good cause (or, according to some authorities, by absolute necessity), or by the consent of the accused.

Happy is he that can beware by another man's *jeopardy*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Is not this the blood of the men that went in *jeopardy* of their lives? 2 Sam. xxiii. 17.

=**Syn. 2.** *Peril*, etc. See *danger* and *risk*.

jepard†, **jepardy**†. Obsolete forms of *jeopard*, *jeopardy*.

jequirity beans. See *Abrus*.

jerboa (jėr-bō′ą or jėr′bō-ą), *n.* [Also *gerbo*, *gerboa*, *gerbua*, < NL. *jerbōa*, < Ar. *yarbū'*, in Barbary *yerbō'*, the jerboa, also the flesh of the back and loins. The name alludes to the strong muscles of the animal's hind legs.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Dipodidæ*, subfamily *Dipodinæ*, and especially of the genus *Dipus;* a gerbil, or jumping-mouse of the old world. There are about 30 species, of three genera, *Dipus*, *Alactaga*, and *Platycercomys*. The best known, and the one to which the native name has special reference, is *Dipus ægypticus*, a curious and interesting animal



Jerboa (*Dipus ægypticus*).

of the deserts of Africa, living in communities in extensive and intricate underground galleries. The hind legs of the animal are extremely long, and so great is its power of jumping that it seems hardly to touch the ground as it bounds along. The metatarsals are very elongate and are united to form one bone, as is the case among birds. The tail of the jerboa is longer than the body, very slender, and tufted at the end, and may serve as a balance during the flying leaps. The fore feet are very short; the ears are large and rounded. The size of the animal is 6 or 8 inches without the tail, and the general aspect is that of the rat or mouse, the jerboas belonging to the myomorphic group of rodents.

jerboa-mouse (jėr′bō-ą-mous), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dipodomys*, of North America; one of the pouched mice, pocket-mice, or kangaroo-rats. See *Dipodomys*.

Jerboidæ (jėr-bō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jerboa* + *-idæ*.] The jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

jereed, jerid (je-rēd′), *n.* [Also written *jerrid*, *jereed*, *djereed*, *djerrid;* < Turk. *jerīd*, Pers. *jarīd*, < Ar. *jerīd*, *jarīd*, a rod, shaft, esp. the javelin of a horseman.] **1.** A wooden javelin about five feet long, used by horsemen in Persia and Turkey in certain games, especially in mock fights.

In tourney light the Moor his *jerrid* flings.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, st. 25.

Right through ring and ring runs the *djereed*.
Southey.

2. A game in which this javelin is used.

jeremejeffite (properly yer-e-me′yef-īt), *n.* [After a Russian mineralogist, *Jeremejeff*.] A rare borate of aluminium found near Adun-Tschilon in Siberia. It occurs in colorless hexagonal crystals resembling beryl.

jeremiad, jeremiade (jer-ē-mī′ad), *n.* [< F. *jérémiade;* as *Jeremiah* + *-ad*[1], as in *Iliad*, etc.: so called in reference to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," one of the books of the Old Testament.] Lamentation; an utterance of grief or sorrow; a complaining tirade: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery, implying either that the grief itself is unnecessarily great, or that the utterance of it is tediously drawn out and attended with a certain satisfaction to the utterer.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*.
Lamb, To Southey.

It is impossible to describe the mournful grandeur with which he used to open his snuff-box, take a preliminary pinch, fold and unfold the sombre bandanna, and launch into a *jeremiad* as to the prospects of Protestantism, more dismal than any ever uttered by the rivers of Babylon.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 204.

Jeremianic (jer″ē-mī-an′ik), *a.* [< *Jeremiah* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

There are some portions of the book the *Jeremianic* authorship of which has been entirely or in part denied.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 628.

jerfalcon (jėr′fâ″kn), *n.* The etymologically correct spelling of *gerfalcon*.

jergue, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerguer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

Jericho (jer′i-kō), *n.* [With ref. to *Jericho* in Palestine, esp., in def. 1 and the second phrase, in allusion to 2 Sam. x. 4, 5: "Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, . . . and sent them away. . . . And the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."] **1.** A place of tarrying—that is, a prison.—**2.** A place very distant; a remote place: as, to wish one in *Jericho*.—**From Jericho to June,** a great distance.

His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own, which he had picked up in the holy wars—would send a man *from Jericho to June*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (Grey Dolphin).

To stay or tarry in Jericho (until one's beard is grown), to wait in retirement or obscurity (until one grows wiser).

Who would, to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to *stay in Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.
Heywood, Hierarchie, iv. 208.

[Humorous in all senses and applications.]

jerid, *n.* See *jereed*.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *v.* [Recorded (first in latter part of the 16th century) in 3 forms: (1) *jerk* (*ierk*, n., Levins, 1570), *jerke;* (2) *gerke* (Minsheu, 1627), cf. "*girk*, a rod, also to chastise or beat" (Halliwell); (3) *yerk*, E. dial. and Sc. *yerk*, *yark:* orig. strike or beat, esp. with a whip or rod. The typical form is *yerk*, the initial *j* and *g* being palatal, and not sibilant. Origin uncertain; an equiv. term *jert* (Cotgrave) suggests that all these forms are dial. variations of the older *gird*, which has the same sense. See *yerk*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or beat, as with a whip or rod; strike smartly. [Now only Scotch.]

With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 26.

Fouetter [F.], to scourge, lash, *yerke* or *jerk*. *Cotgrave*.

Now I am fitted!
I have made twigs to *jerk* myself.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2. To pull or thrust with sudden energy; act upon with a twitching or snatching motion; move with quick, sharp force: often with a word or words of direction: as, to *jerk* open a door; the horse *jerked* out his heels.

I snatched at the lappets of his coat, and *jerked* him into Mrs. Wellmore's parlor.
F. W. Robinson, Lazarus in London, iv. 10.

In attempting to dash through a thicket, his hat has been *jerked* from his head, his powder-horn and shot-pouch torn from around his neck.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 202.

We poor puppets, *jerked* by unseen wires.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode.

3. To throw with a quick, sharp motion; specifically, to throw with the hand lower than the elbow, with an impulse given by sudden collision of the forearm with the hip: as, to *jerk* a stone.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a sudden spasmodic motion; give a start; move twitchingly.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden*.

He was seized with that curious nervous affection which originates in these religious excitements, and disappears with them. He *jerked* violently—his *jerking* only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xiv.

2†. To sneer; carp; speak sarcastically.

By the way he *jerkes* at some mens reforming to models of Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *n.* [< *jerk*[1], *v.*] **1.** A short, sharp pull, thrust, or twitch; a sudden throw or toss; a jolt; a twitching or spasmodic motion.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

The Ship tossed like an Egg-shell, so that I never felt such uncertain *Jerks* in a Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 82.

2. A sudden spring or bound; a start; a leap; a sally.

Ovidius Naso was the man; and why, indeed, Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy, the *jerks* of invention? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2, 129.

3. An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action resulting from a blow or other external stimulus. Thus, a blow upon the ligament of the patella, below the knee-cap, produces spasmodic contraction of the extensor muscles of the leg, which is straightened with a jerk. This is technically called *knee-jerk*, and the same action in other parts receives qualifying terms, as *chin-jerk*, etc.

4. *pl.* The paroxysms or violent spasmodic movements sometimes resulting from excitement in connection with religious services. Specifically called *the jerks*. [Western and southern U. S.]

These Methodis' sets people crazy with *the jerks*, I've hearn tell. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xii.

5†. A sneer; sarcasm.

The question ere while mov'd who he is . . . may returne with a more just demand, who he is not of place and knowledge never so mean, under whose contempt and *jerk* these men are not deservedly falne?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jerk[2], **jerque** (jėrk), *v. t.* [Sometimes spelled *jergue* (cf. deriv. *jerker*[2], less commonly *jerquer*, *jerguer*); prob. an accom. form, < It. *cercare* (pron. cher-kä′re), search (cf. *cercatore*, *cercante*, a searcher): see *search*.] In the English custom-house, to search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

jerk[3], **jerky**[2] (jėrk, jėr′ki), *n.* [< Quichua *charqui*, dried meat.] Meat cut into strips and cured by drying it in the open air.

As soon as daylight appears, the captain started to where they left some *jerk* hanging on the evening before.
W. De Hass, Hist. Early Settlements, p. 389.

jerk[3] (jėrk), *v. t.* [Chiefly as pp. adj., in the phrase *jerked beef;* < *jerk*[3], *n.*] To cure, as meat, especially beef, by cutting into long thin pieces and drying in the sun.

When he [the Rocky Mountain hunter] can get no fresh meat, he falls back on his stock of *jerked* venison, dried in long strips over the fire or in the sun.
The Century, XXXVI. 832.

jerker[1] (jėr′kėr), *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who jerks; one who moves something in a quick, spasmodic way; in the quotation, one who whips or lashes.

Let 'em alone, Frank; I'll make 'em their own justice, and a *jerker*. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 3.

2. One who makes quick, spasmodic motions; especially, one who suffers from involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features.

In Roman Catholic countries these manifestations, as we have seen, have generally appeared in convents. . . . In Protestant countries they appear in times of great religious excitement, and especially when large bodies of young women are submitted to the influence of noisy and frothy preachers. Well-known examples of this in America are seen in the "Jumpers," *Jerkers*, and various revival extravagances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 148.

3. A cyprinoid fish, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis:* same as *hornyhead*.

jerker[2], **jerquer** (jėr′kėr), *n.* [Also written *jerguer:* see *jerk*[2].] In the English custom-house, an officer who searches vessels for unentered goods. [Colloq.]

I have heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her. *Sala*.

jerkin[1] (jėr′kin), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *jirkin;* prob. of D. origin (see 1st quot.), < OD. **jurkken* or **jurken*, < *jurk*, a frock, + dim. *-ken*, E. *-kin*.] A short close-fitting coat or jacket, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The term is used loosely to include on the one hand the doublet, and on the other the buff-coat, at least in some of its forms; it was even used for a surcoat, or coat worn over armor.

With dutchkin dublets, and with *Jerkins* iaggde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

And all kinde of leather ware, as gloues, poyntes, gyrdles, skins for *ierkins*.
Stafford, A Briefe Conceipt (1581), ed. Furnivall, p. 88.

Is not a buff *jerkin* a most sweet robe of durance?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 49.

His attire was a riding-cloak, which, when open, displayed a handsome *jerkin*, overlaid with lace.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

jerkin[2] (jėr′kin), *n.* A young salmon: same as *ginkin*.

jerkin[3]† (jėr′kin), *n.* [Contr. of *jerfalcon*.] The male of the gerfalcon.

jerkiness (jėr′ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being jerky or spasmodic.

In our common conversation we can give pleasure and escape sharp tones by avoiding *jerkiness* in speech.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 128.

jerkinet (jėr′ki-net), *n.* [Sc. *jirkinet*, also written, improp., *girkienet;* < *jerkin*[1] + *-et*. Cf. *jornet*.] An outer jacket worn by women; a sort of bodice without whalebone.

My lady's gown, there's gairs upon 't; . . .
But Jenny's jimps an' *jirkinet*,
My lord thinks meikle mair upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

jerkingly (jėr′king-li), *adv.* In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

jerkin-head (jėr'kin-hed), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perh. for *jerking-*.] In *arch.*, the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, the gable rising about half-way to the ridge, so that it is left with a truncated shape, and the roof being hipped or inclined backward from this level. Also called *shread-head. Gwilt.*



Jerkin-head Roof.

jerky[1] (jėr'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of a jerking character; acting by jerks; spasmodic; capricious; impatient.

She wiped her eyes in the *jerky* way of poor people, to whom tears are a hindrance.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 255.

The best teaching is not feverish or *jerky*, but deliberate, steady, harmonious.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 41.

II. *n.*; pl. *jerkies* (-kiz). See the extract.

The liveliest travelling was by *jerky*, the ordinary American farm-waggon without springs. You sat on a board laid across the waggon-box; that is, you tried to sit, for truly half the time you spent in the air, stiffening your arms to temper the bump bound to meet your return to the seat. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 108.

jerky[2] (jėr'ki), *n.* See *jerk*[3].

jeroboam (jer-ō-bō'am), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, "a mighty man of valour" (1 Ki. xi. 28), who became king of Israel.] A large bowl or goblet, generally of metal. [Prov. Eng.]

The corporation of Ludlow formerly possessed a *jeroboam*, which was used as a grace-cup or loving-cup at the bailiff's feasts. *H. S. Cumings.*

jeroffleret, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) form of *gillyflower*.

jeropigia, *n.* A variant of *geropigia*.

jerount, *n.* [ME., spelled irreg. *jeryne*; appar. < OF. **jeron, geron, giron, gieron*, a back of leather, a robe, tunic, lap, bed, tile, etc., orig. anything circular, a gyron: see *gyron*.] A piece of armor, apparently of leather.

Armede hym in a actone with orfraeez fulle ryche,
Aboven one that a *jeryne* of Acres owte over,
Aboven that a jesseraunt of jentylle maylez,
A jupone of Jerodyne jaggede in schredez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 903.

jerque, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerquer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

jerrid, *n.* See *jereed*.

jerry (jer'i), *n.*; pl. *jerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure; prob. ult. from the name *Jerry*, a familiar abbr. of *Jeremiah*.] A man who erects flimsy buildings; a speculator who constructs houses hastily and unsubstantially.

jerry-builder (jer'i-bil″dėr), *n.* Same as *jerry*.

How many householders have suffered from the scamped work of *jerry-builders*? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 67.

jerry-building (jer'i-bil″ding), *n.* Cheap and careless construction of houses.

No premium is required to encourage the development of *jerry-building*. *Nature*, XXX. 31.

jerry-built (jer'i-bilt), *a.* Constructed hastily and with flimsy materials.

The first thought naturally was that these *jerry-built* houses would be shaken down like a pack of cards.
Nature, XXX. 31.

jerry-shop (jer'i-shop), *n.* A low dram-shop.

A worse than *jerry-shop* over the way raged like Bedlam or Erebus. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jersey (jėr'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jarsey, jarsy, jarzie*; so called from *Jersey*, formerly also *Jarsey* (< F. *Jersey*), one of the Channel Islands, < L. *Cæsarea*, a name of various places, applied in later times to the island, < *Cæsar*, Cæsar: see *Cæsar*. The province, now the State, of New Jersey (NL. *Nova Cæsarea*) was so named in 1664, in the grant to the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, after the island of Jersey, which Sir George Carteret had defended against the Long Parliament.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Fine woolen yarn; fine or select wool, separated from the inferior quality by combing.

Her [the Queen of Scots'] hose were wosted, watched-coloured, wrought with silver about the clocks, and whit *jarzie* vnder them.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 281.

By no meanes therefore is the present practice to be borne, which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into *jarsies* for worke, which they pack up as bales of cloth. *Golden Fleece* (1657).

2. A close-fitting upper garment, extending to the hips, made of elastic woolen or silk material, and worn with some variation of form by both men and women.

Now each house has its own uniform of cap and *jersey*, of some lively colour.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms — a close fitting *jersey*, and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston, i.

II. *a.* Made of fine woolen yarn or pure wool.

If I be not found in carnation *Jersey*-stockings, blue devils' breeches, with three gards down, and my pocket i' the sleeves, I'll ne'er look you i' the face again.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

Jersey cloth, woolen stockinet. — **Jersey-comb**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a comb with long curved teeth, such as is used by wool-combers. — **Jersey flannel**, a fabric resembling stockinet, but with a long and soft pile on one side.

Jersey lightning, livelong. See *lightning, livelong*.

Jersey mates, Jersey team. See *mate*[1].

Jersey pine, tea, thistle, etc. See *pine*, etc.

jert† (jėrt), *v. t.* [See *jerk*[1].] To throw; jerk. *Cotgrave.*

jerupigia, *n.* See *geropigia*.

Jerusalem artichoke, cherry, cowslip, haddock, oak, pony, etc. See *artichoke*, etc.

jervine (jėr'vin), *n.* [< Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *Veratrum album*, + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, along with veratrine.

jeshamy (jesh'a-mi), *n.* A corruption of *jasmine*. [Colloq., Eng.]

jess (jes), *n.* [Usually in pl. *jesses*; < ME. *ges*, < OF. *ges, gies, giez, gets*, or without nom. *-s, get, giet*, later as pl. *gects*, F. *jet* = Pr. *get* = It. (obs.) *geto*, < ML. *jactus*, a jess: so called from their use in letting the hawk fly, being the same as OF. *get, giet*, later *gect, ject*, F. *jet*, < L. *jactus*, a throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] A short strap, usually of leather, sometimes of silk or other material, fastened about the leg of a hawk used in falconry, and continually worn. The leash, when used, is secured to this. But the term *jess* must be taken to include a short thong with a ring at the end, which is rather the leash and varvel of actual falconry than the jess proper. This is the heraldic use of the term. See cut under *à-la-cuisse*.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 261.

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *jesses* that will pull you down.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

Diet and seeling, *jesses*, leash and lure.
Tennyson, Merlin.

jess (jes), *v. t.* [< *jess, n.*] To secure with jesses; place the jesses on.

Both hawks are hooded and *jessed* exactly as in the old knightly days. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

Jessed and belled, in *her.* See *falcon*, 1.

jessamine, jessamin (jes'a-min), *n.* [See *jasmine*.] **1.** Same as *jasmine*.

The tufted crow-toe, and pale *jessamine*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

All night has the casement *jessamine* stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii.

2. In *her.*, the tincture white or argent in blazoning by the system of flowers.

jessamy† (jes'a-mi), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *jessamine*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The jasmine. — **2.** A dandy: so called, it is said, because it was a habit of fops to wear a sprig of jasmine in their buttonhole.

My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy*.
Hawkesworth, Adventurer, No. 100.

II. *a.* Like jasmine in color or perfume.

Towards evening, I took them out to the New Exchange, and there my wife bought things, and I did give each of them a pair of *jesimy* plain gloves, and another of white.
Pepys, Diary, II. 482.

jessant (jes'ant), *a.* [Appar. intended for OF. *jettant, jactant*, pushing forth, throwing out (ppr. of *jetter*: see *jet*[1]), but prob. orig. *iessant* for **issant*, < OF. *issant*, ppr. of *isser, eisser, iesser*, issue: see *ish*, and cf. *issuant*. The form is like OF. *jesant, gesant* (F. *gissant*), ppr. of *gesir*, < L. *jacere*, lie.] In *her.*: (*a*) Shooting up as a plant. (*b*) Emerging: nearly the same as *issuant*, but applied especially to an animal which appears to emerge from the middle of an ordinary or the like, instead of its upper edge. — **Jessant-de-lis**, in *her.*, having a fleur-de-lis passing through it and showing below as well as above: used commonly of the head of a creature, as a leopard, through which the fleur-de-lis seems to have been drawn.



Jessant-de-lis.

Jesse[1] (jes'ē), *n.* The name of the father of David and ancestor of Jesus, used in several phrases with reference to Isa. xi. 1: "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots." — **Jesse candlestick.** (*a*) A branched candlestick in which the branches are made to serve the purpose of the genealogical tree of Christ's descent from Jesse. See *tree of Jesse*, below. (*b*) By extension and erroneously, any large and showy branched candlestick or chandelier intended for ecclesiastical use. — **Jesse window**, a painted window containing a tree of Jesse. — **Tree of Jesse**, a decorative genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, the figure of Jesse being the root, and the branches bearing the names and often representations of his descendants. This was a design frequently carried out in the middle ages in stained glass or wall decoration, in sculpture, in the form of a branched candlestick, etc.

Jesse[2] (jes'ē), *n.* [Also written *Jessie, Jessy*; appar. of local origin, with some orig. ref. to some one named *Jesse* or *Jessie*.] A term occurring only in the following phrase: — **To give one Jesse** (sometimes, **to give one particular Jesse**), to give one a good scolding or dressing; punish one severely. [Slang, U. S.]

jesserant†, **jesseraunt**† (jes'ē-rant), *n.* [Also *jagerant, jazerant, jazerent, jaserant, jaserine, jazerant*; ME. *jasserant, jesseraunt, gesseraunt*, < OF. *gesseron, jazeran, jaseran* (also *jesseran*), a chain-mail shirt, bracelet, or necklace, F. *jaseron*, braid, = Pr. *jazeran* = Pg. *jazerão*; cf. Sp. *jacerina* = Pg. *jazerina* = It. *ghiazzerino*, a coat of mail, cuirass; said to be of Ar. (Algerian) origin.] Splint armor, whether the splints were fastened together with links of steel wire, as in Moslem armor, or by silk twist, as in Japanese armor, or as in European lobster-tail or crevisse armor.

A *jazerent* of double mail he wore.
Southey, Joan of Arc, vii.

jest[1] (jest), *n.* [In the older sense still written, archaically, *gest*; < ME. *geste*, rarely *jeste*, a story, a tale, prop. a tale of adventure or exploits, afterward extended to mean any entertaining tale or anecdote, orig. a deed or exploit, < OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale of exploits: see *gest*[2], *gesture*.] **1**†. An act; deed; achievement; exploit; gest. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 1.

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read, Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.
Jasper Heywood, in Cens. Lit., ix. 393. (*Nares.*)

2†. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; romance. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 2. — **3**†. A mask; masquerade; pageant.

He promised us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, i.

4. A spoken pleasantry; a laughable or intentionally ludicrous saying; a witticism; a joke; a sally.

A *jest's* prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
Of him that makes it. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2, 871.

The *jests* that flash'd about the pleader's room,
Lightning of the hour, the pun, the scurrilous tale.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An acted pleasantry; a jocular or playful action; something done to make sport or cause laughter.

The image of the *jest* [the plot against Falstaff]
I'll show you here at large.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6, 17.

To cozen their consciences, they hired certain Janizaries to force them aboard: who took their money, and made a *jest* of beating them in earnest.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 109.

6. The object of laughter, sport, or mockery; a laughing-stock.

And where there is no difference in men's worths,
Titles are *jests*. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

She is such a desperate scholar that no country gentleman can approach her without being a *jest*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

Be this a woman's fame; with this unblest,
Toasts live a scorn, and queens may die a *jest*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 282.

In jest, in sport; for mere diversion; not in earnest; playfully.

He spak a word *in jest*;
Her answer wasna good.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 108).

Tell him that he loves *in jest*,
But I in earnest. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 1.

To break a jest. See *break*. — **Syn. 4.** *Jest, Joke*; quip, quirk, witticism, sally. A *joke* is often rougher or less delicate than a *jest*, as a practical *joke*, but *jest* often suggests more of lightness or scoffing than *joke*, as to turn everything into *jest*. *Joke* is the word to be used where action is implied; *jest* is generally applied to something said.

Of all the griefs that harass the distress'd,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful *jest*.
Johnson, London, l. 165.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Enclose whole downs in walls — 'tis all a *joke!*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

jest[1] (jest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten*, tell romantic tales, < *geste*, a tale, etc.: see *gest*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To tell stories or romances. See *gest*[2], *v.*

I can not *geste*, rum, raf, ruf, by letter [*i. e.* in alliterative verse].
Ne, God wot, rym hold I but litel better.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

2. To trifle (with); amuse or entertain by words or actions; treat as trifling.

By my life, captain,
These hurts are not to be *jested* with.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. To say or do something intended to amuse or cause laughter.

Earl Limours
Drank till he *jested* with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and play'd upon it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To take part in a mask or sport; engage in mock combat; just.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
Go I to fight. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3, 95.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in jest or sport. [Rare.]

If jest is in you, let the jest be *jested*. *Ruskin.*

2. To apply a jest to; joke with; banter; rally.

He *jested* his companion upon his gravity.
G. P. R. James.

jest[2] (jest), *adv.* A common dialectal form of *just*[1].

jest-book (jest'bůk), *n.* A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny stories or sayings.

jestee (jes-tē'), *n.* [< *jest*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person on whom a jest is passed. [Rare.]

The Mortgager and Mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse than the Jester and *Jestee* do in that of memory.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

jester (jes'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gestour, gestiour*, < *gesten*, tell jests: see *jest*[1], *v.*] 1†. A story-teller; a reciter of tales, adventures, and romances.

Gestiours, that tellen tales
Bothe of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

The conteurs and the *jestours* . . . were literally, in English, tale-tellers, who recited either their own compositions or those of others, consisting of popular tales and romances. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

2. One who is addicted to jesting; one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks.

When he [Southey] writes nonsense we generally read it with pleasure, except indeed when he tries to be droll. A more insufferable *jester* never existed.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

3. A court-fool or professed sayer of witty things and maker of amusement, maintained by a prince or noble in the middle ages and later. The dress of the jester was usually showy, or even gaudy, and toward the end of the time when jesters were employed it was always typically party-colored or motley; but, as the jesters in some early courts were men of considerable intellectual ability, and in some cases of good family, their dress was not always conspicuously distinguished from that of those with whom they mingled. The bauble, sometimes very small and of rich materials, was the only certain badge of the jester's employment. The fools of Shakspere's plays indicate a certain lowering of the rank of the jester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. So far as is known, the last one employed in England was Archie Armstrong (died 1672), in the court of James I., and afterward of Charles I. See *cockscomb, bauble*[2], *motley*.

Feste, the *jester*, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4, 11.

Jesters' helmet, a kind of helmet bearing unusual ornaments, such as horns, or having the vizor shaped in rude imitation of a face.

jesting (jes'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *jest*[1], *v.*] 1. Given to jesting; playful: as, a *jesting* humor. — 2. Fit for joking; proper to be joked about.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

jesting-beam (jes'ting-bēm), *n.* In *building*, a beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

jestingly (jes'ting-li), *adv.* In a jesting or playful manner; not in earnest.

jesting-stock (jes'ting-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt for ridicule. [Rare.]

I love thee not so ill to keep thee here,
A *jesting-stock*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

jest-monger (jest'mung″gėr), *n.* A retailer of jests; a joker.

Some witlings and *jest-mongers* still remain
For fools to laugh at. *J. Baillie.*

jestword (jest'wėrd), *n.* An object of jests or ridicule; a laughing-stock; a byword; a butt.

The *jestword* of a mocking band. *Whittier.*

Jesuate (jez'ū-āt), *n.* [Also *Jesuat*, < It. *Gesuato*, < *Gesú*, Jesus: see *Jesus*. Cf. *Jesuit.*] A member of a monastic order founded by the Italian Colombini, and confirmed by Urban V. about 1367. Until 1606 it was composed entirely of laymen, who cared for the poor and sick. From the fact that they distilled alcoholic liquors at some of their houses, they were called *Aqua-vitæ fathers*. The order was suppressed in 1668.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* [< F. *Jesuite*, now *Jésuite* = Sp. *Jesuita* = Pg. *Jesuita* = It. *Gesuita* = D. *Jezuït, Jezuïct* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesuit*, < NL. *Jesuita*, so called (first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550) from the name given to the order by its founder (NL. *Societas Jesu*, 'the Company (or Society) of Jesus'), < L. *Jesus* + *-ita*, E. usually *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes, laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests; and six grades, namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The applicant for admission to the order must be at least fourteen years old, and the last vows cannot usually be taken before the end of the studies. After a two years' novitiate the lay brothers become temporal coadjutors, and the candidates for the priesthood are advanced to the grade of scholastics. A rigorous course of study follows for fourteen or fifteen years, divided into three nearly equal periods of academic or collegiate study, teaching and study combined, and a course in theology. At the end of this time the scholastic enters on another short novitiate, after which he may become either a spiritual coadjutor or one of the professed. The three vows are voluntary poverty, perfect chastity, and perfect obedience; and the fourth vow is absolute submission to the Pope. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class; they form the general congregation, and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. He has great power, limited only by the constitutions, and is aided by a council of assistants. He ordinarily resides at Rome, and is subject only to the Pope. There is an elaborate organization, divided into five "assistancies," subdivided into provinces, each of which is administered by a provincial, and each provincial has "superiors," rectors, etc., as subordinates. Two features characterize the system thus organized — absolute obedience and a perfect system of scrutiny. It is the combination of these two principles which has made the order of Jesuits such a power in the church. So formidable has their political influence been supposed to be that they have often been expelled even from Roman Catholic communities. They were expelled from France in 1594, restored in 1603, again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814. It is believed now to number about ten thousand members.

One whom the mob, when next we find or make
A popish plot, shall for a *Jesuit* take.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 35.

2. A crafty or insidious person; an intriguer: so called in allusion to the crafty and intriguing methods commonly ascribed to the Jesuits. — 3. [*l. c.*] A dress worn by women in the latter part of the eighteenth century; a kind of indoor morning-gown. *Fairholt.* — **Jesuit lace.** See *lace.* — **Jesuits' bark,** Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits. — **Jesuits' Bark Act.** See *bark*[2]. — **Jesuits' drops,** a balsamic preparation formerly in repute as a pectoral and vulnerary: same as *friars' balsam* (which see, under *friar*). — **Jesuits' nut,** a name sometimes given to the fruit of *Trapa natans*, the water-chestnut. — **Jesuits' powder,** powdered cinchona bark. — **Jesuits' tea,** *Elæodendrum quadrangulatum*, or its leaves. See *mate*[4], and *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*. — **Jesuit style,** in *arch.* See *baroque*, 2.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *v. t.* [< *Jesuit*, *n.*] To cause to conform to the principles of the Jesuits; make a Jesuit of.

But to return to the Roman Catholics, how can we be secure from the practice of *jesuited* Papists in that Religion? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Jesuitess (jez'ū-it-es), *n.* [< NL. *Jesuitissa*; as *Jesuit* + *-ess.*] One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits. It was suppressed by Pope Urban VIII. about 1633.

Jesuitic (jez-ū-it'ik), *a.* [= F. *jésuitique* = Sp. *jesuítico* = Pg. *jesuitico* = It. *gesuitico*; < *Jesuit*, q. v.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles.

The *Jesuitic* maxim, that "he who has the schools has the future," the German Catholics have adopted as their own. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 194.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jesuitical*.

jesuitical (jez-ū-it'i-kal), *a.* [< *Jesuitic* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits. — 2. Designing; crafty; insinuating: an opprobrious term.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

He has been accused of a *jesuitical* tendency, of a disposition to find arguments in favor of acts after the acts have been performed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 589.

jesuitically (jez-ū-it'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a jesuitical, insinuating, or politic manner; craftily.

jesuitish (jez'ū-it-ish), *a.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ish*[1].] Jesuitical.

As our English papists are commonly most *jesuitish*, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 19.

Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* [= F. *jésuitisme* = Sp. Pg. *jesuitismo* = It. *gesuitismo*; as *Jesuit* + *-ism.*] 1. The system, principles, and practices of the Jesuits. — 2. Craft; subtlety; politic duplicity: an opprobrious use.

The word *Jesuitism* now in all countries expresses an idea for which there was in Nature no prototype before. Not till these late centuries had the human soul generated that abomination or needed to name it.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, viii.

Jesuitocracy (jez″ū-i-tok'rą-si), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-o-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, q. v., etc.] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

The charming results of a century of *Jesuitocracy*, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793. *Kingsley*, Yeast, v.

Jesuitry (jez'ū-it-ri), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ry.*] Jesuitism, in either of its senses.

The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of Patriotism, say Death; justifying motivant, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and *jesuitry*. Vergniaud himself says Death; justifying by *jesuitry*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 7.

Jesus (jē'zus), *n.* [< ME. *Jesus, Icsus, Jesu* (in AS. usually translated, *Hǣlend*, lit. 'healer,' i. e. Saviour); F. *Jésus* = Sp. Pg. *Jesus* = It. *Gesú* = D. *Jezus* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesus*, < L. (LL.) *Jesus*, prop. in 3 syllables, *Iesus* (gen., dat., abl., and voc. *Jesu*, > voc. *Jesu* in modern tongues), < Gr. Ἰησοῦς, < Heb. *Yēshūʻa*, also *Yōshūʻa*, contr. of *Yehōshuʻa* (forms transliterated, in the LL. and E. versions of the Old Testament, as *Jeshua, Joshua*, and *Jehoshua* respectively), a name meaning 'Jehovah is salvation' or 'help of Jehovah': see *Jehovah*. The name was a very common one among the Jews, esp. during the Hellenizing period, when it assumed the Gr. form Ἰησοῦς, being sometimes assimilated to the purely Gr. Ἰάσων, Jason (cf. *iasis*, healing, < ἰᾶσθαι, heal). A special significance was impressed upon the name when it was given to the child proclaimed to be the Saviour of mankind (Mat. i. 21; Luke i. 31).] 1. The Greek form of *Joshua*, used in the authorized version of the Bible twice to designate the Jewish leader so named (Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8), once to designate a man called Justus (Col. iv. 11), and elsewhere as the personal name of the Saviour, frequently conjoined with *Christ*, the Anointed, the official title.

She [Mary] shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name *Jesus*: for he shall save his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

2†. With the article, a representation of the crucifixion or of the ecce homo, or even of the mere emblem of Christ, such as the I. H. S. or ☧: used in old inventories, etc. — **Company of Jesus,** the order of Jesuits. — **Order of Jesus,** or **Jesus Christ,** etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character, in Spain, Sweden, etc.

jet[1] (jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jetted*, ppr. *jetting*. [< ME. *jetten, getten*, < OF. *jetter, jeter, getter, geter, jecter*, F. *jeter*, cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart, put or push forth, = Pr. *getar, gitar, gietar* = Sp. *jitar* = It. *gittare, gettare*, throw, etc., < L. *jactare*, throw, hurl, cast, toss, shake, agitate, etc., freq. of *jacere*, throw (> *jacēre*, lie), akin to Gr. ἰάπτειν, throw: see *iambic*. From the same L. source are *abject, project, reject, subject, trajject*, etc., with many derivatives, *abjection, adjection*, etc., *adjective, objective*, etc., *jacent, adjacent, circumjacent, jactation, jettison, jetsam, jactitation, jaculate, cjaculate*, etc., also *amice*[1], *gist*[1], *gist*[2], *joist*, and, connected directly with *jet*, its doublet *jut*, and *jetty*[1], *jutty*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw out; shoot out; spurt forth, especially from a small orifice; spout; spurt.

But that, instead of this form, so incommodious for the conveyance of waters, it should be *jetted* out every where into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose, is a manifest sign of an especial providence of the wise Creator. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 4.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To shoot forward; shoot out; project; jut.

His eyebrows *jetted* out like the round casement of an alderman's dining-room. *Middleton*, Black Book.

2†. To strut; stalk; assume a haughty or pompous carriage; be proud.

I see Parmeno come *iettyng* like a lord but see howe idle he is, as one out of all care and thought.
J. Udall, Flowres, fol. 97.

The orders I did set.
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 202.

3†. To encroach offensively. *Nares.*

It is hard when Englishmens pacience must be thus *jetted* on by straungers, and they not dare to revendge their owne wrongs. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

Insulting tyranny begins to *jet*
Upon the innocent and awless throne.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4, 51.

4†. To jerk; jolt. *Wiseman.*—**5.** To turn round or about. [Prov. Eng.]

jet[1] (jet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jette, get;* < ME. *jet, get, jette, gette,* a device, mode, manner, fashion, < OF. *get, giet,* later *gect, ject,* a throw, cast, etc., a jess (q. v.), F. *jet,* a throw, cast, stroke, a gush, spurt, or jet (of water), a shoot (of a plant), a jess, etc.,= It. *getto,* a throw, cast, waterspout, etc., < L. *jactus,* a throw, cast, < *jacere,* pp. *jactus,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.* Cf. *jess, n.*] **1.** A sudden shooting forth; a spouting or spurting, as of water or flame from a small orifice.

The natural *jets* and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. That which so issues or spurts: as, a *jet* of water; a *jet* of blood; a *jet* of gas.

Thus the small *jet,* which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.

3. A spout, or the end of a spout or nozle, for the emission of a liquid or gas: as, a rose-*jet;* a gas-*jet.*—**4.** In *metal-casting:* (*a*) A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mold. (*b*) A small projecting piece of the metal, consisting of what remained in the hole through which the liquid metal was run into the mold: this has to be filed off before the casting can be finished. Compare *runner.*—**5.** In *pyrotechnics,* a rocket-case filled with a burning composition, and attached to the circumference of a wheel or the end of a movable arm to give it motion.—**6.** A large water-ladle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A descent; a declivity. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8†.** Fashion; manner; custom; style.

Also ther is another newe *Iett,*
A fowle wast of cloth, and excessyf.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 106.

A kirtel of a fyn wachet,
Schapen with goores in the newe *get.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 136.

9†. Artifice; contrivance.

The croslet
That was ordeyned with that false *get.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

10†. [A form of or substitute for *gist*[2], of the same ult. origin.] Point; drift; scope.

How is this, master Rowley? I don't see the *jet* of your scheme. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It often happens that the *jett* or principal point in the debate is lost in these personal contests.
Moritz, Travels in England in 1782 (trans.).

Pelletan jet, an annular steam-jet used to induce a flow of liquid by an opening through which the jet issues. The principle is the same as that of the Giffard injector.—**Sensitive jet,** a jet of air, smoke, water or other liquid, or of burning gas, which is sensitive to sound-waves. The form and dimensions of the jet are modified by the impact of the sound-waves.

jet[2] (jet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jeat, geat, get, geet, jayet;* < ME. *jet, jete, geete,* < OF. *jet* (also *jette,* f.), *jaet, jayet,* F. *jayet, jais,* earlier OF. *gayet,* and restored *gagate* (cf. also ME. and AS., as L., *gagates,* G. *gagat,* etc.), < L. *gagates,* < Gr. γαγάτης, jet, so called from Γάγας or Γάγαι, a town and river of Lycia in Asia Minor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of high polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found in beds of lignite or brown coal, and chiefly in rocks of Tertiary and Secondary age. The most important jet-veins are in Yorkshire, England, near Whitby. It is wrought into toys, buttons, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

A thousand favours from a maund she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded *jet.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 37.

A square peece of white stone inserted into a piece of *iet.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 165.

2. The color of jet; a deep, rich, glossy black.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with *jet.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Jet-rock series, a portion of the Upper Lias, near Whitby, Yorkshire, England: so called because it contains the "jet-rock," a hard, bituminous shale, containing jet in the interstices between the layers in thin lenticular masses.

II. *a.* Made of the mineral jet: as, *jet* beads; *jet* ornaments.

jet-ant (jet'ant), *n.* A kind of ant, *Formica* ★*fuliginosa.*

jet-black (jet'blak'), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *black.*] Of the deepest black; black as jet.

Year after year unto her feet . . .
The maiden's *jet-black* hair has grown.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

jet-break (jet'brāk), *n.* In *printing,* the mark left on the bottom of a type by the breaking off of the jet projecting from the top of the mold.

jet d'eau (zhā dō). [Formerly partly Englished, *jetdeau, jetteau, jetto;* now as mere F., *jet d'eau* (= It. *getto d' acqua*), a jet of water: *jet,* jet; *de,* of; *eau,* water: see *jet*[1], *de*[2], *eau, ewe*[2].] A fine stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially an upward jet from an ornamental fountain.

There is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, *jetdeaus,* or falls of water, where the scene is perpetually shifting. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 412.

jetee (je-tē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima,* or bowstring-creeper of Rajmahal, found wild in certain hilly parts of India. Its fiber is beautiful in appearance, tough and elastic, and endures exposure to water. It is made into such articles as bowstrings, twine, and rope. The milky juice when dried serves as a caoutchouc.

jet-glass (jet'glȧs), *n.* Crystal-glass of pure black: used for cheap jewelry, in imitation of jet.

jeton, *n.* See *jetton.*

jet-pump (jet'pump), *n.* A pump in which the ★fluid is impelled by the action of a jet of the same or another fluid.

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* [Also *jetsom, jetsome;* a corruption of the earlier *jetson, jettison,* as *flotsam* is of the earlier *flotson,* **flottison:* see *jettison.*] In *law* and *com.*: (*a*) Same as *jettison.*

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

(*b*) The goods thrown out by jettison.

These are forgiven — matters of the past —
And range with *jetsam* and with offal thrown
Into the blind sea of forgetfulness.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

jetsen†, jetsom†, jetsome†, jetson†, *n.* See *jetsam, jettison. Coles; Minsheu.*

jetstone (jet'stōn), *n.* Same as *jet*[2]. Jet was formerly supposed to have the property of attracting certain objects, like a magnet.

It giues Wits edge, and drawes them too like *jetstone.*
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 13.

jettage (jet'āj), *n.* [< OF. *jetter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] Certain charges levied upon incoming vessels; specifically, dues payable to the corporation of Hull, England, on vessels entering.

Freemen [of Hull] are exempt from anchorage, but freemen as well as non-freemen pay *jettage.*
McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 543.

jette (jet), *n.* The starling, or inclosure of piles, of a bridge.

jetteau† (je-tō'), *n.* A former spelling of *jet d'eau.*

jetteet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jetty*[1].

jetter† (jet'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *jettour, jectour,* < OF. *jettour, jetteur, geteor,* etc., < L. *jactator,* a boaster: see *jactator* and *jet*[1].] One who jets or struts; a spruce fellow.

So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a *jetter?*
J. Heywood, Four P's.

jettiness (jet'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being jetty; blackness.

jetting† (jet'ing), *p. a.* Same as *jutting.* See *jut.*

The vast *jetting* coat and small bonnet, which was the habit in Henry the Seventh's time, is kept on in the yeomen of the guard; not without a good and politic view, because they look a foot taller, and a foot and a half broader. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 109.

jettison (jet'i-son), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) **jetaison, getaison, gettaison,* a throwing, jettison, < L. *jactatio*(*n*-), a throwing, < *jactare,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.,* and cf. *jactation,* a doublet of *jettison.* The word in E. use became corrupted, through *jetson, jetsen,* to *jetsom, jetsome, jetsam:* see *jetsam,* and cf. *flotsam,* similarly corrupted.] In *law,* the throwing overboard of goods or merchandise, especially for the purpose of easing a ship in time of danger or distress. *Stephen.*

If, instead of being thrown overboard, the goods are put into boats or lighters, and lost or damaged before reaching the shore, such loss is regarded as a virtual *jettison,* and gives a claim to average contribution.
Encyc. Brit., III. 146.

The bottle was eventually picked up on the shore of Galveston Island in the Gulf of Mexico, having traversed (through the aid of the equatorial current) the Atlantic from the point of *jettison* to Trinidad or Tobago.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 153.

jettison (jet'i-son), *v. t.* [< *jettison, n.*] To throw overboard, especially for the purpose of easing and saving a ship in time of danger.

When a part of a cargo is thrown overboard (or *jettisoned,* as it is termed) to save the ship from foundering in a storm, or to float her when stranded, or to facilitate her escape from an enemy, the loss of the goods and of the freight attached to them must be made good by average contribution. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 146.

jetto† (je-tō'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet d'eau.*

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, groves, aviaries, vivaries, fountaines, especially one of five *jettos.*
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

jetton (jet'on), *n.* [Also *jeton;* < F. *jeton,* a counter, OF. *jeton, geton,* a shoot, sprout, etc., < *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] A piece of metal, generally silver, copper, or brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, formerly used as



Obverse. Reverse.
Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

a counter in card-playing, or in casting up accounts; also, an abbey-counter. Jettons came into use in the fourteenth century, and were extensively used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and other countries.

They used to compute with *Jettons* and counters; . . . it is done by laying them on lines increasing in their value from the bottom, which is a line of Units; the second, or next above it, is a line of Tens; the third a line of Hundreds; the fourth of Thousands; and so on.
T. Snelling, View of the Origin of Jettons, p. 13.

Almost every abbey struck its own *jettons* or counters, which were thin pieces of copper, commonly impressed with a pious legend, and used in casting up accounts.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 19.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *n.*; pl. *jetties* (-iz). [Also *jutty,* q. v.; < OF. *jetee, getee, gettee, gitee, jettee,* a cast, a jetty or jutty, etc.; F. *jetée,* a pier, breakwater, jetty; prop. fem. pp. of OF. *jetter, jeter,* F. *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] **1.** A projecting part of a building, especially a part that projects so as to overhang the wall below, as the upper story of a timber house, a bay-window, etc. See extract under *jetty*[1], *v. i.*—**2.** A projection of stone, brick, wood, or other material (but generally formed of piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats, or serving as a protection against the encroachment or assault of the waves; also, a pier of stone or other material projecting from the bank of a stream obliquely to its course, for the purpose of directing the current upon an obstruction to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from a bank which it tends to undermine. Important jetties are those at the mouth of the Mississippi river, constructed of willow mattresses sunk by weighting with stone, and laid along both banks of the river, to contract the current and cause it to scour out the channel. See *mattress.*

Let us cut all the cables and snap all the chains which tie us to an unfaithful shore, and enter the friendly harbour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jettees* to receive us. *Burke,* Economical Reform.

She was walking much too near the brink of a sort of old *jetty* or wooden causeway we had strolled upon, and I was afraid of her falling over.
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii.

The country on both sides of the Mississippi from New Orleans up to the mouth of the Red River is known as the Upper Coast; that below the city down to the *Jetties,* as the Lower Coast. *The Century,* XXXV. 108.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jettied,* ppr. *jettying.* [Also *jutty,* q. v.; an extension of *jet*[1], *jut,* after *jetty*[1], *jutty, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To jut; project.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio.*

II. *trans.* To make a jetty.

Jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening with stone. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LX. 105.

jetty[1]† (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jetting, or jutting out; swelling.

Twise twentie *jettie* sailes with him
The swelling streams did take.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

jetty[2] (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Made of jet.—**2.** Black as jet.

His spear, his shield, his horse, his armour, plumes,
And *jetty* feathers, menace death and hell.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

All the floods
In which the full-formed maids of Afric lave
Their *jetty* limbs. *Thomson,* Summer, l. 824.

jettyhead (jet'i-hed), *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a wharf of which the side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

jeu d'esprit (zhė des-prē'). [F.: *jeu*, a play; *de*, of; *esprit*, spirit: see *spirit*.] A witticism; a play of wit.

We had no idea that the task before us was to examine and report upon a somewhat mild *jeu d'esprit*.
Nature, XXXVIII. 28.

jeune premier (jėn prė-miā'). [F.: *jeune*, young; *premier*, first.] In the theater, an actor who personates young men in leading parts; a first juvenile.

Mr. ———, as Adrien, is a *jeune premier* who promises a good deal. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

jeunesse dorée (jė-nes' do-rā'). [F.: *jeunesse*, youth; *dorée*, fem. of *doré*, gilded.] Literally, the gilded youth of a community; rich and fashionable young men, especially those who are luxurious and prodigal in their way of living; specifically, in *French hist.*, a group of fashionable members of the reactionary party, in the period after the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

Jeunesse dorée answers, perhaps, rather to Disraeli's expression of "curled darlings" than to "dandy."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 190.

Jew (jö), *n.* [< ME. *Jew, Jeu, Giw, Gyw, Jwe*, usually in pl. *Jewes, Jowes, Jues, Geus, Giwes, Gywes*, etc., < OF. *Geu, Jeu, Jwe, Jueu*, later and mod. F. *Juif* = Pr. *Juzieu* = Cat. *Jueu* = Sp. *Judío* = Pg. *Judeo, Judeu* = It. *Giudeo* = AS., after L., *Iūdēus*, pl. *Iūdēi* or *Iūdēas* = OS. *Judeo, Judheo* = OFries. *Jotha* = MD. *Jode*, D. *Jood* = MLG. *Jode, Jodde* = OHG. *Judeo, Judo*, MHG. *Jude, Jüde*, G. *Jude* = Dan. *Jöde* = Sw. *Jude* = Goth. *Judaius*, < L. *Judæus*, < Gr. *Ἰουδαῖος*, a Jew, an inhabitant of Judea, < *Ἰουδαία*, L. *Judæa*, Judea, < Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, so called from the tribe of that name, descendants of *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob (> Ar. Turk. Hind. *Yahūdī*, a Jew).] **1.** A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no *Iwe*,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

Glory, honour, and peace to every man that worketh good, to the *Jew* first, and also to the Gentile. Rom. ii. 10.

2. A person who seeks gain by sordid or crafty means; a hard-fisted money-lender, or tricky dealer: an opprobrious use: as, he is a regular *Jew*.—**Exchequer of the Jews.** See *exchequer*.—**Jew Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Jew's eye**[1]. [An allusion to the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting money.] Something very precious or highly prized.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5, 43.

[In the original editions the word in this passage is *Jewes*, the old dissyllabic possessive for either sex. The phrase "worth a Jewes eye" is the old proverb here used punningly.]—**Jews' frankincense**, the balsam known as benzoin or gum storax, often used as an incense.—**Jews' houses**, in Cornwall, England, remains of ancient dwellings and furnaces which, together with the tools of ancient smelters and blocks of tin in the rude molds of earth in which the metal was cast, have been found in various parts of that county. These remains date back to a period many centuries before Christ, at a time when trade had been established between Britain and the eastern Mediterranean region.—**Jews' money**, a name given to old Roman coins found in some parts of England. *Halliwell.*—**Jews' tin**, tin smelted in rude blast-furnaces and cast into irregular slabs of various kinds, found in connection with the so-called Jews' houses in Cornwall, and believed to be the work of ancient smelters.

jew (jö), *v.* [< *Jew*, *n.*, in allusion to the sharpness in bargaining popularly ascribed to the Jews.] **I.** *trans.* To overreach; cheat; beat unfairly at a bargain: as, to *jew* one out of a dollar. [Colloq.]

We know there is a mawkish sentiment existing that Jews should not be countenanced; that they will cheat at every opportunity; and it has become a saying that a person swindled in any manner was simply *Jewed*. Yet we have never been in possession of evidence that satisfied us that Jews were more amenable to these alleged weaknesses than other classes. Quoted in *Amer. Hebrew*, XXXIX. 46.

II. *intrans.* To practise arts of overreaching or cheating in trade. [Colloq.]

They smuggles you quietly into some room by yourselves, and then sets to work *Jewing* away as hard as they can, pricing up their own things, and downcrying yourn.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

To jew down, to beat down the price of; persuade the seller to take a lower price for. [Colloq.] [This verb, in these uses, is well established in colloquial speech. Though now commonly employed without direct reference to the Jews as a race, it is regarded by them as offensive and opprobrious.]

Jew-baiter (jö'bā"tėr), *n.* A person given to harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Jew-baiting (jö'bā"ting), *n.* The act of harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Alas! how much has taken place during these six years that makes a recurrence to this particular festival [feast of the Passover] specially painful and interesting. The *Jew-baiting* in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia. *Evening Post*, April 21, 1883.

jew-bush (jö'bůsh), *n.* A popular name of one or more species of the plant-genus *Pedilanthus*.

Jew-crow (jö'krō), *n.* The chough; also, the hooded crow: each more fully called *market-Jew crow*.

Jewdom (jö'dum), *n.* [= D. *Jodendom* = G. *judenthum* = Dan. *jödedom*; as *Jew* + *-dom*.] Jews collectively. *Spectator* (London).

jewel (jö'el), *n.* [< ME. *jewel, juwel, juel, jowel, jowelle* = D. *juweel* = G. *juwel* = Dan. Sw. *juvel*, < OF. *jouel, joel, joiel*, later and mod. F. *joyau* = Pr. *joyel, joell* = Sp. *joyel* = It. *giojello*, a jewel; dim. of OF. *joie, goie*, joy, pleasure (not found in the deflected sense 'jewel'), = Sp. *joya* = Pg. *joia*, a jewel (not found in the lit. sense 'joy'), = It. *gioja*, joy, also a jewel, < L. *gaudium*, joy, ML. a bead on a rosary, pl. *gaudia*, beads: see *joy*, *gaud*[1], and *gaudy*. The ML. form would be reg. **gaudiale*, or **gaudiellum*; but, through a misunderstanding of the Rom. forms (which were taken to represent L. *jocus*, a jest, > OF. *jeu*, *ju*, etc.), the ML. appears as *jocale*.] **1.** A precious stone or gem; especially, a gem cut and shaped for ornament or use: as, the *jewels* of a crown.

And *jewels!* two stones, two rich and precious stones!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8, 20.

A splendid silk of foreign loom, . . .
And thicker down the front
With *jewels* than the sward with drops of dew.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. An article of personal adornment, consisting of a gem or gems in a setting of precious metal; also, formerly, any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn on the person, as a ring, a bracelet, or a brooch.

We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn;
Clothes full comly, and other clene *Juellis*;
Armur and all thing abill therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1743.

A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes.
Baret (1580), I. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

He's gi'en to her a *jewel* fine,
Was set with pearl and precious stane.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

A watch is neither a *jewel* nor an ornament, as these words are used and understood, either in common parlance or by lexicographers. It is not used or carried as a *jewel* or ornament, but as an article of ordinary wear by most travellers, and of daily and hourly use by all.
Ramaley v. Leland, 43 N. Y., 539.

3. An ornament of precious stones, or metal, enamel, etc., worn as a decoration, or as the badge of an honorary order: as, the *jewel* of the Garter.

The *jewel* of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 201.

4. A precious stone used in watchmaking, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear, as where a pivot turns in a socket.—**5.** An imitation, in glass or enamel, of a real jewel. See *jeweled*, 3.—**6.** In colored-glass windows, etc., a projecting boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, introduced in the design to give variety and richness of effect.

Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century. . . . The *jewels* cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 255.

7. Anything of great value or rare excellence; anything especially fine or dear: sometimes applied to persons as a term of high commendation or tender endearment.

Value desert and virtue; they are *jewels*
Fit for your worth and wearing.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

My bishop is a *jewel* tried and perfect;
A *jewel*, lords. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

She is an inestimable *jewel*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breasts this *jewel* lies,
And they are fools who roam.
N. Cotton, The Fireside, st. 3.

Jewel kaleidoscope. See *kaleidoscope*.

jewel-block (jö'el-blok), *n.* A block which is suspended from the extremity of a yard-arm, and through which studdingsail-halyards are led.

jewel-case (jö'el-kās), *n.* A case for holding jewels and other personal ornaments. Especially—(*a*) An ornamental or artistic casket or box, often lined with velvet, plush, satin, or the like, made to set off a jewel or set of jewels, as a necklace, ear-rings, bracelets, etc. (*b*) A box made for holding jewels, and allowing of easy transportation and safe handling.

jewel-drawer (jö'el-drâ"ėr), *n.* A small drawer in the upper part of a dressing-table, for holding jewels.

jeweled, jewelled (jö'eld), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fitted or provided with jewels; having pivot-holes of garnet, chrysolite, ruby, or other jewel: as, a watch *jeweled* in nine holes; a watch *jeweled* in fifteen holes is said to be full-*jeweled*.

A gold hunting watch, engine-turned, capped and *jewelled* in four holes. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

2. Decked or adorned with or as with jewels.

On these pines . . . the long grey tufts
. . . are *jewell'd* thick with dew.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3. Decorated with small drops or bosses of colored glass or enamel in imitation of jewels: said of glassware or porcelain: as, *jeweled* Sèvres.

jeweler, jeweller (jö'el-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jueller*; < ME. *jueler* (= D. G. *juwelier* = Dan. *juveleer*; cf. Sw. *juvelerare*), < AF. *juellour*, OF. *joieleor, joyallier, joyaulier*, F. *joaillier* (= It. *giojelliere*, a jeweler), < *joel*, etc., a jewel: see *jewel*.] One who makes or deals in jewels and ornaments of precious metal.

A *Juellere*
Which brought from thence golde oore to vs here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

The *jeweller* that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall surety me.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 297.

Jewelers' bow, an instrument used by jewelers in sawing and drilling.—**Jeweler's red, jeweler's rouge**, ferric oxid, prepared by roasting green vitriol (ferrous sulphate) in crucibles. It has a scarlet color and is used as a polishing-powder.

jewel-house (jö'el-hous), *n.* The rooms in the Tower of London where the British regalia and crown jewels are deposited. Also called *jewel-office*.

The king
Has made him master o' the *jewel house*,
And one, already, of the privy council.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1, 111.

jeweling, jewelling (jö'el-ing), *n.* [< *jewel* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The art of decorating with jewels.

He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to look faire, and *Iewelling*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 37.

2. In *ceram.*: (*a*) Decoration by means of small drops or bosses of translucent glaze applied to the surface, as frequently in Sèvres porcelain. (*b*) Decoration by means of rounded projections of the substance of the body, these projections being covered with a glaze or enamel different from the rest of the piece, as in Doulton ware and some old grès de Flandres.

jewelled, jeweller, etc. See *jeweled*, etc.

jewellery, *n.* See *jewelry*.

jewel-like (jö'el-līk), *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel.

My queen's square brows;
Her stature to an inch; as wand-like straight;
As silver-voic'd; her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cas'd as richly. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 111.

jewelly, *a.* See *jewely*.

jewel-office (jö'el-of"is), *n.* Same as *jewel-house*.

jewelry, jewellery (jö'el-ri), *n.* [After F. *joaillerie*; < *jewel* + *-ry*, *-ery*.] **1.** Jewelers' work; ornaments made by jewelers.

This great officer [the Jewish high priest] wore upon his breast a splendid piece of *jewellery*.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. The workmanship of a jeweler. [Rare.]

All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest *jewellery*. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Berlin jewelry, delicate trinkets of cast-iron introduced in Prussia during the domination of Napoleon. The manufacture of such jewels has continued to the present time, and its products have been fashionable. Compare *Berlin iron-castings*, under *iron*.—**Bird jewelry**, ornaments for the person made of the feathers and other parts of birds; especially, brooches, pendants, etc., made from the breasts, heads, etc., of humming-birds, the iridescent color giving the effect of precious stones. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Claw jewelry**, jewels and decorative objects for personal wear consisting of tigers' or leopards' claws, etc., mounted in gold. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Scotch jewelry**, jewelry made in Scotland, especially that in which the native colored crystals (see *cairngorm*) are used, and fretwork in silver, either alone or combined with gold. This jewelry is usually inexpensive. Similar work is applied in the mounting of weapons, etc.—**Temple jewelry**, jewelry of inexpensive material, made at the Temple in Paris.

jewel-setter (jö'el-set"ėr), *n.* A steel cutter for pressing a watch-jewel into place and forming a flange in the metal to hold it.

jewel-stand (jö'el-stand), *n.* A small decorative utensil for the toilet-table, meant to receive jewelry which is in daily use: either a tazza or flat cup, or a stand with small hooks, upon which articles of jewelry can be hung.

jewel-weed (jö′el-wēd), *n.* [So called from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water.] The American *Impatiens*, the balsam or touch-me-not, *I. biflora* (see cut under *balsam*) or *I. aurea*. See *balsam*, 7, and *Impatiens*.

jewely, jewelly (jö′el-i), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-y*¹.] Like a jewel; brilliant.

The *jewelly* star of life had descended too far down the arch towards setting for any chance of reascending by spontaneous effort. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

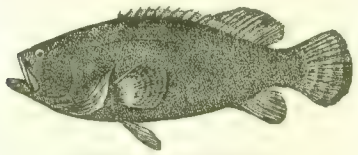
Unlike a great deal of modern work of this kind [stained glass], the light does not strike through his panels and dazzle the eye with patches of crudely-coloured light, but is held, as it were, in rich and *jewelly* suspension. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 384.

Jewerie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Jewry*. *Chaucer*.

Jewess (jö′es), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ess*.] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitess.

Her knowledge of medicine . . . had been acquired under an aged *Jewess*, the daughter of one of their most celebrated doctors, who loved Rebecca as her own child. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

jewfish (jö′fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidæ*. (*a*) Along the southern and eastern coasts of the United States,



Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*).

Promicrops itaiara, which sometimes reaches a weight of 700 pounds. (*b*) Along the Californian coast, *Stereolepis gigas*, the black sea-bass, which nearly equals the former in size. (*c*) Along the southern coast of the United States, *Epinephelus nigritus*, the black grouper, which has a bluish-black color above, without red or tracings on the body or fins. (*d*) Along the Florida coast, *Tarpon atlanticus*, the tarpum or tarpon, an elopine. (*e*) In Madeira, *Polyprion americanus*, the stone-bass. (*f*) A flat-fish, *Paralichthys dentatus*, the wide-mouthed flounder. [Connecticut.] (*g*) In New South Wales, a sciænoid fish, *Sciæna neglecta*, closely related to the European maigre.

jewing (jö′ing), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ing*¹; in allusion to the curvation recognized as characteristic of the Jewish nose.] The carunculation of the base of the beak of some varieties of the domestic pigeon; the lobes or wattles of the lower mandible, often in the form of three small fleshy processes, one at each side and a third beneath and before the others.

The *jewing* [in the barb pigeon] is three small knobs of cere in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth. *The Century*, XXXII. 104.

jewise†, *n.* See *juise*.

Jewish (jö′ish), *a.* [Cf. AS. *Iūdēisc* = D. *joodsch* = OHG. *judeisk, judjisk, judisk*, MHG. *judisch, jüdesch*, G. *jüdisch* = Dan. *jödisk* = Sw. *judisk* = Goth. *iudaivisks*; as *Jew* + *-ish*¹.] Relating or belonging to or characteristic of the Jews or Hebrews; Hebrew; Israelitish.

Then haue you Brokers yat shaue poore men by most *iewish* interest. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 40.

Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
The favours pour'd upon the *Jewish* name.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 170.

Jewish Christian. Same as *Judaizer*, 2.—**Jewish era.** See *era*.

Jewishly (jö′ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jö′ish-nes), *n.* The condition or appearance of being Jewish; Jewish character or quality.

Jewism† (jö′izm), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

These superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or *Jewism*. *Milton*.

jewlap (jö′lap), *n.* [Also *jellop, jowlop*; appar. corrupt forms of *dewlap*.] In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap. *G. T. Clark*.

jewlaped, jewlapped (jö′lapt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

Jewling†, *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ling*¹.] A young or little Jew.

Many Iewes are called together into a great chamber, where euerie of the youthes holdeth a pot in his hand, . . . and the *Iewlings* presently breake their earthen pots, whereby they signifie to the parties prosperitie and abundance. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

Jewry (jö′ri), *n.* [< ME. *Jewery, Jewerie, Juwerie, Juerie, Jurie, Giwerie*, the Jewish people, Jewish quarter, Jewism, < OF. *juerie, jeuerie*, etc., < *Jeu*, etc., Jew: see *Jew* and *-ry*.] 1. The land of the Jews; Judæa.

After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in *Jewry*, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.

Alexas did revolt, and went to *Jewry*,
On affairs of Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6, 12.

2†. A part of a city inhabited by Jews (whence the name of a street in London).

Ther was in Asie, in a gret citee,
Amonges Cristen folk a *Jewery*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 37.

The London *Jewerie* was established in a place of which no vestige of its establishment now remains beyond the name — the Old *Jewry*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

3. The Jewish people.

The Ebrayk Josephus the olde,
That of Jewes gestes tolde;
And he bar on hys shuldres hye
The fame up of the *Jewerye*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1436.

Statute of Jewry, an English statute (of about 1276) forbidding Hebrews to practise usury, restricting their right of distress, etc., requiring them to wear badges, and subjecting them to other restraints and disabilities.

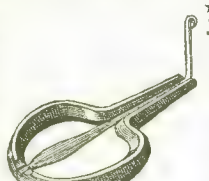
Jews'-apple (jöz′ap′l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

Jew's-ear (jöz′ēr), *n.* [Formerly *Judas's ear*, NL. *auricula Judæ*. It grows most often upon the elder, the tree, according to one tradition, upon which Judas hanged himself.] 1. A fungus, *Auricularia Auricula-Judæ*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. It formerly had some medicinal repute in England, which has now passed away; but it is exported in large quantities to China, where it is prized as a medicine and an article of diet.

The mushrooms or toadstooles which grow vpon the trunks or bodies of old trees verie much resembling Auricula Iudæ, that is *Jewes eare*, do in continuance of time growe vnto the substance of wood, which the fowlers do call touchwood. *Gerard*, Herball, p. 1385.

2. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Otidea*.—3. The tomato. [Prov. Eng.]

jews'-harp (jöz′härp), *n.* [The name alludes vaguely to the use of the harp among the Jews ("David's harp," etc.). The Sw. *giga* or *mungiga*, jews'-harp (*mun* = E. *mouth*), was originally applied (as in Icel., etc.) to the fiddle (see *gig*¹ and *jig*), and has nothing to do etymologically with the E. *jews'-harp*. Another proposed derivation, "a corruption of *jaw's harp*," is absurd.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a flexible metal tongue set in a small stiff iron frame of peculiar shape, which is held to the player's mouth and pressed against his teeth, the metal tongue of the instrument being bent outward at a right angle so as to be struck with the hand. Tones of different pitch are produced by altering the shape and size of the mouth-cavity, so as to reinforce the various harmonics of the natural tone of the tongue, which is low in pitch. The jews'-harp is capable of surprisingly sweet and elaborate effects. Formerly sometimes called *jews'-trump*, and also *tromp* or *trump*.



Jews'-harp.

Yet if they would bryng him hatchets, kniues, and *Jewes-harps*, he bid them assure me, he had a mine of gold, and could refine it, & would trade with me. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 576.

2. *Naut.*, the shackle by which a cable is secured to the anchor-ring.



1, Jews'-harp; 2, club-link; 3, anchor.

Jews'-mallow (jöz′mal′ō), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* or *C. capsularis*), belonging to the family *Tiliaceæ*. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a potherb. See *jute*.

Jews'-manna (jöz′man′ä), *n.* See *Jews' manna*, under *manna*.

Jews'-myrtle (jöz′mėr′tl), *n.* 1. The prickly-leafed plant *Ruscus aculeatus*.—2. A three-leafed variety of *Myrtus communis*.

Jews'-stone, Jew-stone (jöz′stōn, jö′stōn), *n.* 1. The elavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three fourths of an inch long and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of red.

2. The basalt capping the coal-measures on the Titterstone and Brown Clee hills in Shropshire, England; also, the local name of a limestone-bed belonging to the White Lias (Rhætic) in Somersetshire. [Local, Eng.]

Jews'-thorn (jöz′thôrn), *n.* Same as *Christ's-thorn*.

jews'-trump† (jöz′trump), *n.* Same as *jews'-harp*, 1.

Ant. Can he make rhymes too?
Sec. Gent. H'as made a thousand, sir,
And plays the burden to 'em on a *Jew's-trump*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 2.

Jezebel (jez′e-bel), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Ki. xvi. 31).] An impudent, violent, unscrupulous, vicious woman.

But when she knew my pain,
Saw my first wish her favour to obtain,
And ask her hand — no sooner was it ask'd,
Than she, the lovely *Jezebel*, unmasked. *Crabbe*.

Jezid (jez′id), *n.* One of a religious sect in Asiatic Turkey: same as *Yezidi*.

jhil, jheel (jēl), *n.* [Also written *jeel*; repr. Hind. *jhīl*, a lake, pool, mere.] In India, a large pool, mere, or lagoon of standing water remaining after inundation, and more or less filled with rank vegetation.

Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 71.

jhoom, jhum (jöm), *n.* [Bengali *jhūm*.] A system of cultivation used in India, especially on the eastern frontier of Bengal, in which a tract of forest or jungle is cleared by fire, cultivated for a year or two, and then abandoned for a new tract. In southwestern India this system is called *coomry*, and in Ceylon it is known as *chena*. *Yule and Burnell*.

jib¹ (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also written *jibe, gibe, gybe* (with long *i*, prob. after the D. form), < Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe, = Sw. *gippa*, naut. jib, jibe, dial. jerk, cause to jump, = D. *gijpen* (of sails), turn suddenly (Hexham, 1678), = G. *giepen*. The root appears nasalized in the MHG. freq. *gempeln*, spring, and with reg. alteration of vowel in Sw. dial. *guppa*, move up and down, nasalized *gumpa*, spring, jump, etc.: see *jump* and *jumble*.] Same as *jibe*¹.

I think these vessels are navigated either end foremost, and that, in changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail. *Cook*, Third Voyage, ii. 3.

jib¹ (jib), *n.* [So called because readily shifted or *jibbed*; < *jib*¹, *v. t.*] *Naut.*, a large triangular sail set on a stay forward of the foremast. In large vessels it extends from the end of the jib-boom toward the foretopmast-head; in schooners and sloops from the bowsprit-end toward the foremast-head. The *flying jib* is set outside of the jib, and the *jib-o'-jib* outside of the flying jib. When two smaller jibs are carried on one boom, instead of one larger one, they are distinguished as the *inner* and *outer jibs*. See *balloon-jib*, and cut under *sail*.—**The cut of one's jib.** See *cut*.—**To bouse up the jib.** See *bouse*².

jib² (jib), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also *jibb*, improp. *jibe*; < ME. **gibben*, only in comp. *regibben*, kick back, < OF. *regiber*, later and mod. F. *regimber*, wince, kick, in simple form OF. *giber, gibber*, struggle with the hands and feet; perhaps of Scand. origin: < Sw. dial. *gippa*, jerk, = Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe; that is, *jib*² is ult. identical with *jib*¹, q. v.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; move restively sidewise or backward.

jib² (jib), *n.* [< *jib*², *v.*] Same as *jibber*.

Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs — such as *jibs* — are sold to the horse-slaughterers as useless. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 189.

jib³ (jib), *n.* [Also *gib:* see *gib*¹. In def. 3, cf. OF. *gibbe*, a bunch or swelling; a particular sense of *gibbe*, a sort of arm, etc.: see *gib*¹.] 1. The projecting arm of a crane: same as *gib*¹, 5.—2. A stand for beer-barrels. *Halliwell.*—3. The under lip.—**To hang the jib,** to look cross. [Prov. Eng.]

jibb, *v. i.* See *jib*².

jibber (jib′ėr), *n.* [< *jib*² + *-er*¹.] One who jibs; a horse that jibs. Also *jib*.

jibbings (jib′ingz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow; strippings; the richest part of the milk. [Scotch.]

Jane the lesser (Jean) . . . furnishes butter and afterings (*jibbings*) for tea. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jib-boom (jib′bōm), *n.* [Also *gib-boom*; < *jib*¹ + *boom*².] *Naut.*, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit and serving as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the flying-jib boom.

jib-door (jib′dōr), *n.* [< *jib*¹ (?) + *door*.] In *arch.*, a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architraves or moldings round them; and their surface is paneled, painted, or papered so as to be indistinguishable from the rest of the wall.

jibe¹ (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibed*, ppr. *jibing*. [Also written *gibe*, and formerly *gybe*; also *jib*: See *jib*¹.] I. *trans. Naut.*, to cause (a fore-and-

aft sail) to swing over to the other side when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to change from one tack to the other without going about; shift a fore-and-aft sail from one side to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

Augustus . . . stood up on the centre-board, to the imminent danger of his little shins' more intimate acquaintance with a *jibing* boom.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Little Brother, iii.

2. To agree; be in harmony or accord; work together: as, the two plans did not seem to *jibe*. [Colloq., U. S.]

jibe[2], *v.* and *n.* See *gibe*[1].

jibe[3] (jīb), *v. i.* A less common form of *jib*[2].

jiber, *n.* See *giber*.

jib-frame (jib′frām), *n.* In a marine engine, the upright frame at the sides by which the cylinder, condenser, and framing are connected.

jib-hank (jib′hank), *n.* One of a number of pieces of wood or iron, shaped nearly like a ring, which slide on the jib-stay and serve to attach the head of the jib to the stay.

jib-head (jib′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron fastened to the head of a jib. It is used when, the jib having been stretched too much by use, it is necessary to shorten it by cutting off the point.

jibingly, *adv.* See *gibingly*.

jiblet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *giblet*. *Brockett.*

Oh that's well: come, I'll help you:
Have you no *jiblets* now?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

jiblet-check, jiblet-cheek, *n.* See *giblet-check*.

jib-lot (jib′lot), *n.* A triangular lot or plot of ground, likened in shape to a vessel's jib. [New ★Eng.]

jib-netting (jib′net′ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a triangular-shaped netting rigged under the jib-boom to prevent men from falling overboard while loosing or furling the jib.

jib-o'-jib (jib′ō-jib), *n.* A small three-cornered sail sometimes set outside of and above the other head-sails.

jib-sheet (jib′shēt), *n.* One of the ropes attached at one end to the clue of the jib and at the other to the bows of the vessel, to trim the sail.—**To flow a jib-sheet.** See *flow*[1].

jib-stay (jib′stā), *n.* 1. The stay on which the jib is set.—2. In a marine steam-engine, a part of the stay-frame.

jib-topsail (jib′top′sāl or -sl), *n.* A light three-cornered sail set in yachts on the foretopmast-stay.

jickajog† (jik′a-jog), *n.* Same as *jigjog*.

jid, *n.* See *gid*[2].

Jidda gum. See *gum*[2].

jiff† (jif), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To make a jest or laughing-stock of one. *Bailey*.

jiffy (jif′i), *n.*; pl. *jiffies* (-iz). [Also *giffy, giffin;* of dial. origin.] A moment; an instant: as, I shall be with you in a *jiffy*. [Colloq.]

"And oh!" he exclaim'd, "let them go catch my skiff, I 'll be home in a twinkling and back in a *jiffy*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 40.

"Guess you better wait half a *jiffy*," cried Cyrus.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 191.

In six *jiffies* I found myself and all my retinue . . . at the rock of Gibraltar.
Munchausen, Travels, xxiii. 96.

jig (jig), *n.* [Also *jigg, jigge, gig, gigg, gigge* (pron. jig′); not found in ME.; a vaguely imitative word, from the imitative verb *jig*[1], *v.* The F. *gigue*, Sp. Pg. It. *giga*, a lively dance, are from the E. word in this sense, merging with the similar Rom. word, of older date, meaning 'a fiddle': see *gig*[1], *n.* See further under *jig*[1], *v.* As with other familiar words of homely aspect, the senses are more or less involved and inconstant.] 1. A rapid, irregular dance for one or more persons, performed in different ways in different countries; a modification of the country-dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch *jig*, a measure, and a cinque-pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch *jig*, and full as fantastical.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

George, I will have him dance fading; fading is a fine *jig*, I'll assure you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

All the swains that there abide
With *jigs* and rural dance resort.
Milton, Comus, l. 952.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is usually triple and rapid: often used in the eighteenth century as a component of a suite.

They heard the signs of an Irish orgy—a rattling *jig*, played and danced with the inspiriting interjections of that frolicsome nation. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, vii.

3†. A lively song; a catch.

If neere vn to the Eleusinian Spring,
Som sport-full *Jig* som wanton Shepheard sing,
The Kavisht Fountaine falls to daunce and bound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

It would have made your ladyship have sung nothing but merry *jigs* for a twelvemonth after.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

4†. A kind of entertainment in rime, partly sung and partly recited.

Farce [F.], a (fond and dissolute) play, comedy, or enterlude; also the *jig* [*jyg*, ed. 1611] at the end of the enterlude, wherein some pretty knavery is acted. *Cotgrave.*

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
Praised and applauded.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, Prol.

A *jig* was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. *Halliwell.*

5. A piece of sport; a prank; a trick.

What dost think of
This innovation? is 't not a fine *jigg?*
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, v. 1.

They will play ye anither *jigg*,
For they will out at the big rig.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 119).

6. A small, light mechanical contrivance: same as *jigger*[1], 2: used especially in composition: as, a drilling-*jig*, shaving-*jig*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A jigging-machine. (*b*) In *coal-mining* a self-acting incline worked by a drum, or by wheels, with hemp or wire ropes. Also called *jinny*. [Eng.] (*c*) A fish-hook or gang of hooks of which the shank is loaded with lead, platinum, or other bright metal, used in jigging for cod, mackerel, etc.

A *jig* is a bit of lead armed with hooks radially arranged, which is let down from the boat and kept constantly moving up and down. This in some way exerts a fatal fascinating power upon the squid, which seizes it.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 376.

Babbitting jig. See *babbitting*.—**Haymaker's jig,** a kind of country-dance.—**The jig is up,** the game is up; ★it is all over (with any one). [U. S.]

jig (jig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jigged*, ppr. *jigging*. [Also *jigg, jigge,* also *gig* (pron. jig); an imitative verb, parallel to *gig* (pron. gig), *v.*, in like uses, and to *jog*, of contemporary appearance in literature, expressing a heavier movement of the same kind. The word is connected with OF. *giguer, ginguer,* leap, kick, sport, freak, etc., and with OF. *gigue, gige,* Sp. Pg. It. *giga,* MHG. *gige,* a fiddle, etc., only as those words are also ult. imitative of a light to-and-fro movement. As with similar imit. words, the senses are more or less indefinite.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play or dance a jig.

I found myself at times following the dance of the Merry Men as it were a tune upon a *jigging* instrument.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To move skippingly or friskily; hop about; act or vibrate in a lively manner. Compare *jigget*.

You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1, 149.

The trembling fowl that hear the *jigging* hawk-bells ring,
And find it is too late to trust them to their wing,
Lie flat upon the flood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 219.

3. To use a jig in fishing; fish with a jig: as, to *jig* for bluefish.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing in jig time; sing as a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1, 11.

2. To jerk, jolt, or shake; cause to move by jogs or jolts.

When the carriage [of a sawmill] is to be *jigged* back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 403.

3. To produce an up-and-down motion in.—4. In *metal.*, to separate the heavier metalliferous portion of (the mingled ore and rock or vein-stone obtained in mining) from the lighter or earthy portions, by means of a jig or jigging-machine. The jig was originally a box with a metallic bottom perforated with holes. In this the ore was placed, and the whole was moved rapidly up and down by hand in water, thus causing the material in the box to arrange itself in layers according to its specific gravity. Jigging is now usually done by more complicated machinery, acting continuously; but the principle remains the same. The essential feature of a jigging-machine is the admission of the water from below; in the buddle the water comes in contact with the ore from above.

5. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body.

Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will *jig* them in the belly, tail, or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 243.

6. In *felting*, to harden and condense by repeated blows from rods.—7. In *well-boring*, to drill with a spring-pole.—8†. To trick; cheat; impose upon; bamboozle.

Do not think the gloss
Of smooth evasion, by your cunning jests
And coinage of your politician's brain,
Shall *jig* me off. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

jigajog (jig′a-jog), *n.* [Also *jickajog;* a var. of *jigjog*, q. v.] Same as *jigjog*.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the pennings o' this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jig-ajogge* i' the boothes, you should ha' thought an earthquake had beene i' the fayre. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

jigamaree (jig″a-ma-rē′), *n.* [< *jig*, with an arbitrary addition.] Something new, strange, or unknown; a jiggumbob or thingumbob. [Prov. and slang.]

jig-clog (jig′klog), *n.* A clog made for jig-dan-★cing.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *n.* [< *jig, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jigs.—2. A small, light, or light-running mechanical contrivance or utensil, causing or having when in use a rapid jerky motion; also, by extension, any subordinate mechanical contrivance or convenience to which no more definite name is attached. Specifically—(*a*) A jig or jigging-machine. See extract, and *jig, v. t.*, 4.

The machines best adapted for this purpose [ore-concentration] are the *jiggers* or jigs. These are sieves supporting the ore, which is raised and allowed to fall at rapid intervals by a current of water from below, and in this manner one can realize the theoretical conditions of the fall in more or less deep water. The jig is par excellence the machine for dressing, universally employed from the most ancient times because it was the simplest and most convenient, and its use has continued to our day, with the help of successive modifications, which have converted it into a machine of remarkable precision.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster [and Galloway), III. 76.

(*b*) A machine for hardening and condensing felt by repeated quick blows with rods, by the action of vibrating platens, or by intermittent rolling action on the material while warm and wet. (*c*) A small roller used in graining leather.

A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called *jiggers*, which are engraved either with grooves or with an imitation of grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 374.

(*d*) A templet or profile for giving the form to a pottery vessel as it revolves upon the wheel. (*e*) A potters' wheel when used for simple and rapidly made objects, as plain cylindrical vessels and the like. (*f*) A coopers' drawknife. (*g*) A warehouse-crane. (*h*) In *coal-mining*, a coupling-hook for connecting the cars or trams on an incline. [Leicestershire, Eng.] (*i*) In *billiards*, a rest for the cue in making a difficult or awkward shot; a bridge. (*j*) A sort of small spanker-sail, set on a jigger-mast in the stern of a canoe or other small craft, especially in Chesapeake Bay. (*k*) A door. [Slang.] (*l*) A small tackle composed of a double and single block and a fall, used about the decks of a ship for various purposes.

3. A sloop-rigged boat at one time used very extensively by the fishermen about Cape Cod, but superseded about 1829 by the dory. A jigger usually carried four persons. The name belongs to the Bay of Fundy and vicinity, and is sometimes used on the coast of New England.

4. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse, and usually without a conductor, the driver giving change and the fare being deposited in a box. [U. S.]—5. A machine now generally used in the produce exchanges of American cities, which exhibits on a conspicuous dial the prices at which sales are made as the transactions occur. The hand or pointer is controlled by electric mechanism connected with a keyboard.—6. A drink of whisky. [Slang.]—**In-and-out jigger** (*naut.*), same as *boom-★jigger*.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *v. t.* [< *jigger*[1], *n.*] To jerk; shake. [Colloq.]

Few anglers have failed to experience the anxiety which ensues when a fish remains on the top of the water, shaking his head, and many is the fish who has *jiggered* himself free by this method. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

jigger[2] (jig′ėr), *n.* [An E. accom. of *chigoe*, the native name: see *chigoe*.] 1. The penetrating flea of the West Indies: same as *chigoe*.

Numbers are crippled by the *jiggers*, which scarcely ever in our colonies affect any but the negroes.
Southey, Letters (1810), II. 201.

2. In the United States, a name of sundry harvest-mites or harvest-ticks which, though normally plant-feeders, fasten to the skin of human beings and cause great irritation. These acarids belong to an entirely different class from the chigoe, or jigger properly so called, and lay no eggs in the wounds they make. The so-called *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans* are two species to which the name is given. See cut under *harvest-tick*.

jiggered[1] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [< *jigger*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected or infested with the jigger or chigoe.

jiggered[2] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [A meaningless random substitute for a profane oath. Such random substitutes are very common in colloq. use, any vague form of English semblance being

liable to be chosen, without reference to etymology or meaning.] See the etymology.

"Well, then," said he, "I'm *jiggered* if I don't see you home." This penalty of being *jiggered* was a favourite supposititious case of his.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xvii.

jigger-mast (jig'ėr-mȧst), *n.* A small mast stepped on the extreme aft of small craft for setting a jigger.

jigger-pump (jig'ėr-pump), *n.* **1.** A hand-lever force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually provided with an attachment for a suction-hose or -pipe, an air-chamber, and a nozle with which a hose may be connected. It is in common use for watering lawns and flower-beds in rural districts.—**2.** A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. *Halliwell.*

jigget (jig'et), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*, *v.*] **1.** To shake up and down; jolt; jig; be in quick light motion.

She's a little blackish woman, has a languishing eye, a delicious soft hand, and two pretty *jiggeting* feet.
Female Tatler, No. 15.

2. To act pertly or affectedly; go about idly; flaunt. [Prov. Eng.]

Here you stand *jiggetting*, and sniggling, and looking cunning, as if there were some mighty matter of intrigue and common understanding betwixt you and me.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

jigginess (jig'i-nes), *n.* [< *jig* + *-y*[1] + *-ness*.] A light jerky movement. [Rare.]

Moreover, a too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a *jigginess* to the verse.
T. Hood, Jr., Rhymester (ed. Penn), p. 69.

jigging-machine (jig'ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A power-machine for jigging or dressing ores. See *jig*, *v. t.*, 4.—**2.** A machine-tool which has a vertically adjustable table that can also be moved laterally in two directions in a horizontal plane, and also a frame fitted with a vertical spindle adapted to carry either a drill or a cutting-tool, which latter can cut the edges of the work to a given outline or profile.

jiggish (jig'ish), *a.* [< *jig* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig.

This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance. *Spectator*, No. 276.

2. Given to movements like those of a jig; frisky.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*; her conscience is cleare from gilt, and that secures her from sorrow.
Habbington, Castara, i.

jig-given† (jig'giv″n), *a.* Addicted or inclined to farces and dramatic trifles generally.

You dare in these *jig-given* times to countenance a legitimate Poem. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, Ded.

jiggle (jig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jiggled*, ppr. *jiggling*. [Freq. of *jig*, perhaps suggested by *wiggle*.] To practise affected or awkward motions; wriggle.

jiggobob† (jig'ọ-bob), *n.* An obsolete form of *jiggumbob*.

Shall we have
More *jiggobobs* yet?
Massinger, Picture, v. 3.

jiggumbob (jig'um-bob), *n.* [Formerly also *jiggembob*, *jiggambob*, *jiggobob*; < *jig*, with an arbitrary addition, as also in *thingumbob*.] Something strange, peculiar, or unknown; a knick-knack; a thingumbob. [Slang.]

On with her chain of pearls, her ruby bracelets,
Lay ready all her tricks and *jiggembobs*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Kils Monster after Monster, takes the Puppets
Prisoners, knocks downe the Cyclops, tumbles all
Our *jiggambobs* and trinckets to the wall.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gumcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 108.

jigjog (jig'jog), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jog*. Cf. *jigajog*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

jigjog (jig'jog), *adv.* With a jolting motion.

jig-maker (jig'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes or plays jigs.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. . . .
Ham. O God, your only *jig-maker*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 132.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

jig-mold (jig'mōld), *n.* A stone mold, or a wooden block with several molds, into which melted lead is poured to form the heavy shank of a jig. See *jig*, 6 (*c*).

jigot (jig'ọt), *n.* Another spelling of *gigot*.

I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton and a florentine pye. *Galt*, The Entail, III. 65.

Add an onion, and it would be a good sauce for a *jigot* of mutton. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

jig-pin (jig'pin), *n.* A pin used by miners to prevent the turn-beams from turning.

jig-saw (jig'sâ), *n.* A reciprocating saw caused to operate in proper relation with a table upon which the piece to be sawn is held, the motion of the saw being derived from a crank and pitman. These saws are mounted in a great variety of ways, as in saw-gates stretched between powerful bow-springs, etc. They have, however, been largely displaced by the more recent band-saws. A jig saw for light work is commonly called a *scroll-saw*. See *scroll-saw* and *band-saw*.

jihad (ji-hȧd'), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *jihād*.] A general religious war of Mussulmans against Christians or other unbelievers in Islam, inculcated in the Koran and Traditions as a duty.

jill[1], *n.* See *gill*[4].

jill[2] (jil), *n.* [Also written *gill* (see *gill*[5]); < ME. *Jille*, *Jylle*, *Gille*, *Gylle*, abbr. of *Jillian*, *Jyllian*, **Jilian*, *Jelyan*, *Gillian*, *Giüan*, other forms of *Julian*, *Julyan*, i. e. *Juliana*, a common fem. name, which came to be used generically for a young woman, a girl, as *Jack* for a young man, a boy. The two names *Jack* and *Jill* were often associated as correlatives. The L. name *Juliana* is fem. of *Julianus*, prop. adj., < *Julius*, a proper name: see *Julian*, *July*.] **1.** A young woman (commonly as a proper name): same as *gill*[5], 1.

Sir, for Jak nor for *Gille*
Will I turn my face,
Tille I have upon this hille
Spun a space upon my rok.
Towneley Mysteries.

Our wooing doth not end like an old play;
Jack hath not *Jill*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2, 885.

The proverbe is, each Jack shall have his *Gille*.
Satyricall Epigrames (1619).

2. [Cf. *jack*[1], *jug*[1], and E. dial. *susan*, as names of vessels.] A kind of cup. [In the quotation with pun on sense 1.]

Be the jacks fair within, the *jills* fair without, the carpets laid, and everything in order?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 112.

3. Same as *gill*[5], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

jillet (jil'et), *n.* [A var. of *gillet*, < ME. *Gillot*, *Gilot*, dim. of *Gille*, *Jille*, etc., a fem. personal name: see *jill*[2]. Hence contr. *jilt*, q. v.] See *gillet*. [Scotch.]

A *jillet* brak' his heart at last.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Were it not well to receive that coy *jillet* with something of a mumming? *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxi.

jill-flirt, *n.* See *gill-flirt*.

What, you wou'd have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a *Jillflirt*, a Gadder, a Magpye?
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

jillian†, *n.* [Also spelled *gillian*; the fuller form of *jill*[2], *gill*[5]: see *jill*[2].] Same as *jill*[2], 1.

jilliver, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gillyflower*.

jillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

jilt (jilt), *n.* [Contr. of *jillet*, q. v.] One who discards another, after holding the relation of a lover.

Jilts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 538.

But who could expect a *jilt* and trifler to counsel her husband to any kind of prudence?
The Century, XXXVII. 91.

jilt (jilt), *v.* [< *jilt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To discard after treating or encouraging as a lover; trick in love.

Our fortunes indeed, weighed in the nice scale of interest, are not exactly equal: which by the way was the true cause of my *jilting* him. *Spectator*, No. 301.

II. *intrans.* To play the jilt; practise deception in love.

jim† (jim), *a.* Same as *gim*.

jimber-jaw (jim'bėr-jâ), *n.* [For **gimbal-jaw*: see *jimber-jawed*.] A projecting lower jaw.

jimber-jawed (jim'bėr-jâd), *a.* Same as *gimbal-jawed*. [Colloq.]

Ab Cayce, the eldest, [was] a lank, lantern-jawed man. Solomon was like him, except that the long chin, of the style familiarly denominated *jimber-jawed*, was still smooth and boyish.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iii.

jimcrack, jimcrackery. See *gimcrack*, *gimcrackery*.

jim-crow (jim'krō), *n.* [< **jim*, equiv. to *jimmy*[1], + *crow*[2], a bar.] A tool for bending or straightening iron rails or bars. It consists of a strong iron frame, with two supports for the rail or bar, and mechanism, as a screw, for applying pressure to the rail or bar at a point midway between the two supports.

Jim Crow (jim krō), *n.* A name used as the title of one of the earliest negro-minstrel songs, and taken as typical of the negro race in certain applications.—**Jim Crow car**, a railroad-car set apart for the use of negroes: said to have been so called originally in Massachusetts about 1841.—**Jim Crow planing-machine**, a planing-machine with a reversing tool, capable of cutting in opposite directions: so called from part of the refrain in the above-mentioned song, "wheel about and turn about."

Jim-crow's-nose (jim'krōz'nōz'), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Scybalium Jamaicense*, of the family *Balanophoraceæ*. [Local.]

jiminy, *interj.* See *Gemini*, 2.

jimjam (jim'jam), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jim*, as in *jimcrack*. Cf. *jingle-jangle*.] **1.** A gimcrack; a knick-knack.

These be as knappishe knackes
As ever man made,
For javells and for iackes,
A *jymiam* for a iade.
Skelton (?), Ymage of Ypocrisy.

A thousand *jimiams* and toyes have they in theyr chambers, which they heape up together with infinite expence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

2. *pl.* Delirium tremens. [Slang, U. S.]

jimmal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

jimmal-ring†, **jimmel-ring**† (jim'ạl-, jim'el-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A ring called a *jimmel-ring* was broken between the contracting parties.
C. Croker, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., IV. 390.

jimmer (jim'ėr), *n.* [Same as *gimmer*[3], var. of *gimmal*, *gimbal*.] A gimbal.

jimmy[1] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A short crowbar: same as *jemmy*[1], 1. [U. S.]

jimmy[2] (jim'i), *a.* [E. dial.; also written *jemmy*, *gemmy*; an extension of dial. *jim*, q. v.] Same as *jemmy*[2].

jimmy[3] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). [Cf. *Jim Crow car*.] A freight-car used for carrying coal; a coal-car. [U. S.]

The express train . . . ran into a freight. . . . The engines met squarely. . . . The second car on the freight [train] was lifted from the rails and carried on top of two *jimmies* loaded with coal.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, March 18, 1887.

jimmy[4] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A free emigrant. [Australian convicts' slang.]

"Why, one," said he, "is a young *jimmy* (I beg your pardon, sir — an emigrant); the others are old prisoners."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 259.

jimp[1] (jimp), *a.* [Also written, improp., *gimp*; a weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] **1.** Neat; elegant; slender. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

She's as *jimp* in the middle
As ony willow-wand.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 107).

Thy waist sae *jimp*, thy limbs sae clean.
Burns, Oh, were I on Parnassus' Hill!

2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

jimp[1] (jimp), *adv.* [A weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] Barely; scarcely. [Scotch.]

She had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months.
Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

jimp[2] (jimp), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To jag; indent; denticulate.

jimply (jimp'li), *adv.* **1.** In a jimp or neat manner; neatly.—**2.** Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

jimps (jimps), *n. pl.* [A weakened form of *jumps*.] Same as *jumps*. See *jump*[2].

jimpson, jimpson-weed (jimp'sọn, -wēd), *n.* See *jimson, jimson-weed*.

jimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [An extension of *jimp*[1]. Cf. *jimmy*[2].] Neat; jimp. [Scotch.]

jimpy (jim'pi), *adv.* Tightly; neatly. [Scotch.]

jimson (jim'sọn), *n.* [Also *jimpson*; abbr. of *jimson-weed*.] Same as *jimson-weed*.

jimson-weed (jim'sọn-wēd), *n.* [Also *jimpson-weed*; a corruption of *Jamestown-weed*; named from *Jamestown* (in Virginia), where it is said to have sprung up on heaps of ballast and other rubbish discharged from vessels. The plant is of Asiatic origin. See *jack*[1], etym.] A plant, *Datura Stramonium*.

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and *jimpson weeds* that constituted the garden. *S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 18.

jingal (jing'gâl), *n.* [Also written *jingall*, and improp. *gingal*, *ginjal*, *gingaul*; < Hind. *jangal*, Marathi *jcjāl*, Canarese *jajāli*, *janjāli*, a swivel, a large musket.] A large swivel-musket or wall-piece used in the East by the natives. It is fired from a rest and is sometimes mounted on a carriage. The Chinese use jingals extensively.

Collecting a number of *jingals* from his associates, the Chinaman arranges them on a small flat-bottomed scow, so that some sweep a few inches above the surface of the water, and others at an elevation, to get the birds on the wing. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 575.

jingko (jing'kō), *n.* Same as *gingko*.

jingle (jing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jingled*, ppr. *jingling*. [Formerly also *gingle*; < ME. *gingelen*, *ginglen*, freq. of *jink*[2], q. v., equiv. to *chink*[2], q. v.

Cf. *tink*, *tinkle*, *ring*[2], G. *klingeln*, jingle, etc.; imitative words.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit tinkling metallic sounds; tinkle or clink, as bells, coins, chains, spurs, keys, or other metallic objects.

And whan he rood, men myghte his brydel heere
Gynglen in a whistlyng wynd as cleere,
And eek as lowde as doth the chapel belle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 170.

With strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
And wide diversity of sounds, all horrible,
We were awaked. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1, 233.

2. To have a musical sound, or a light pleasing effect upon the ear, independently of sense, as verse or rimes.

In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 605.

Nurses sing children to sleep with a *jingling* ballad.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To jingle off, to come off; fall down with a jingling noise.

Macadam's stable-slates *jingling off* from time to time.
Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *trans.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

Their musick-lesse instruments are fans of brasse, hung about with rings, which they *gingle* in stops according to their marchings. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 134.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

★ **jingle** (jing′gl), *n.* [Formerly also *gingle;* < *jingle*, *v.*] **1.** A tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

We . . . seem still to catch the *jingle* of the golden spurs of the bishops in the streets of Cologne.
Sumner, Orations, I. 53.

2. Something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; specifically, one of the little metallic disks set in the frame of a tambourine.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *gingles*, but use them justly.
Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

3. Musical or sprightly sound in verse or rimes; poetry or a poem having a musical or sprightly sound, with little sense; a catching array of words, whether verse or prose.

This remark may serve, at least, to show how apt even the best writers are to amuse themselves and to impose on others by a mere *gingle* of words.
Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays, No. 58.

Dear Mat Prior's easy *jingle*.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland and in Australia.

An elderly man was driven up to the door of the hotel on a one-horse car—a *jingle*, as such conveniences were then called in the South of Ireland.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, vi.

5. A mollusk of the genus *Anomia*. [Long Island Sound.]

A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or *jingle* (Anomia), is certainly better, because the growth of the attached oysters wrenches the shell to pieces, breaking up the cluster and permitting the singleness and full developement to each oyster that is so desirable.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 543.

jingle-box† (jing′gl-boks), *n.* A black-jack mounted with silver or other metal, with small bells or grelots attached to the rim. It was a test of sobriety to drink from the vessel without sounding the bells.

jingle-boy† (jing′gl-boi), *n.* A coin.

Ang. You are hid in gold o'er head and ears.
Hir. We thank our fates, the sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii. 3.

jingle-jangle (jing′gl-jang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jingle;* cf. *jimjam*.] **1**†. A trinket; anything that jingles.

For I was told ere I came from home
You're the goodliest man I ere saw beforne;
With so many *jinglejangles* about one's necke
As is about yours, I never saw none.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A jingling sound.

The *jingle-jangle* of . . . dissonant bells.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 50.

jingler (jing′glėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which jingles; in the quotation, a kind of spur.

I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not *ginglers*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. The whistlewing or golden-eyed duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

jinglest, *n.* A corruption of *shingles* (St. Anthony's fire). See *shingles*.

jingle-shell (jing′gl-shel), *n.* Same as *gold-shell*, 2.

jinglet (jing′glet), *n.* [< *jingle* + *-et*.] A loose metal ball serving for the clapper of a sleigh-bell; also, the bell itself.

The making of sleigh-bells is quite an art. . . . The little iron ball is called "the *jinglet*."
The American, IX. 350.

jingo (jing′gō), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure; it "appears first (*c.* 1670) as a piece of conjurer's gibberish" (*N. E. D.*): poss. a form, introduced perhaps by gipsies or soldiers, of the Basque *Jinkoa*, *Jainkoa*, *Jeinkoa*, contracted forms of *Jaungoicoa*, *Jangoikoa*, God, lit. 'the lord of the high.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," sometimes extended to "by the living *jingo*": as, I won't do it, by *jingo*. [Colloq.]

By *jingo* [par dieu], quoth Panurge, the man talks somewhat like, I believe him.
Motteux, trans. of Rabelais, iv. lvi.

Jumping up in his boat
And discarding his coat,
"Here goes," cried Sir Rupert, "by *jingo* I'll follow her!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 35.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a section of the Conservative or Tory party in Great Britain which advocated a blustering foreign policy. Especially used during the Beaconsfield (Disraeli) administration of 1874–80, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, etc. The name alludes to a song at that time popular, expressing the Jingo spirit:

"We don't want to fight, but, by *jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

Said to have been first used as a political designation in a letter by George J. Holyoake, entitled "Jingoes in the Park," published in the London Daily News, March 13, 1878. [In this sense it takes the plural *Jingoes*.]

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the Jingoes: as, the *Jingo* policy; *Jingo* bluster. See I., 2.

Such a state of mind is neither wonderful nor unreasonable; it is unintelligible only to those who are themselves so possessed with the *Jingo* swagger that they cannot understand that other people may be without it.
E. A. Freeman, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 328.

Jingoism (jing′gō-izm), *n.* [< *Jingo* + *-ism*.] The spirit, policy, or political views of the Jingoes.

He [Beaconsfield] always ridiculed the predominance on the Conservative side of the doctrine of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire; and, in short, he thought that in the days of *Jingoism* the English Conservative party had gone mad.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 346.

jink[1] (jingk), *v.* [Also *jenk;* origin obscure. Hardly a nasalized form of *jig*, though some senses suggest such a connection.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move nimbly. [Scotch.]

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle;
Lang may your elbock *jink* an' diddle.
Burns, Second Ep. to Davie.

2. To make a quick turn; dodge; elude a person by dodging; escape. [Scotch.]

The more o' that poison o' yours I take—your iodides and salicine and stuff—the worse it gets; and then ye *jink* round the corner and call it by another name.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 381.

3. In the game of spoil-five, after a player has won three tricks he may either abandon the hand and take the stakes, or he may jink it, declaring to win the remaining two tricks. If he fails to get all five, he loses what he gained by winning the three tricks.—**To jink in**, to enter a place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak' it weel your coming and *jinking in*, in that fashion.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To elude; dodge. [Scotch.]

There the herds can *jink* the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.
Fergusson, Hame Content.

2. To cheat; trick. [Scotch.]

For Jove did *jink* Arcesius;
The gentles a' ken roun' about
He was my lucky-deddy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, Speech of Ulysses.

jink[1] (jingk), *n.* [< *jink*[1], *v.*] **1.** A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—**2.** In spoil-five, the declaring to win all the tricks in a hand after having won three.—**High jinks.** See *high*.

jink[2] (jingk), *v. i.* [A var. of *chink*[2].] To jingle; ★chink: as, the money *jinked*. [Prov. Eng.]

jinker (jing′kėr), *n.* One who moves about or dodges quickly. [Scotch.]

That day ye was a *jinker* noble,
For heels an' win'!
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

jink-game (jingk′gām), *n.* Any hand at spoil-five in which a player declares to jink it.

jinn (jin), *n. pl.*; sing. *jinnee* (jin′ē). [Also *djinn*, *ginn;* = Pers. *jinn*, Hind. *jin*, sing., < Ar. *jinn*, pl., *jinnīy*, sing., a kind of demon: see def. The sing. *jinnīy* occurs in E. spelling *jinnee*, and is also frequently represented by the accidentally similar *genie*[1] (F. *génie*) or *genius*, < L. *genius*, a different word: see *genius*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, a class of spirits lower than the angels, made of fire, capable of appearing in both human and animal forms, and exercising supernatural influence over mankind, for both good and evil. In the current translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" they are called *genii*. The word in this form is often treated as a singular, with a plural *jinns*.

The *Jinn* are said to appear to mankind most commonly in the shapes of serpents, dogs, cats, or human beings. In the last case, they are sometimes of the stature of men, and sometimes of a size enormously gigantic. If good, they are generally resplendently handsome; if evil, horribly hideous. *Arabian Nights* (ed. Lane), Int., note 21.

Moslem divines, be it observed, ascribe to Mohammed miraculous authority over animals, vegetables, and minerals, as well as over men, angels, and *jinns*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 262.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

jinnee, *n.* See *jinn*. Also spelled *djinnee*.

jinny (jin′i), *n.*; pl. *jinnies* (-iz). [A var. of ★*jenny*.] **1.** A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island.]—**2.** In *coal-mining*, same as *jig*, 6 (*b*). [Local, Eng.]

jinrikisha (jin-rik′i-shä), *n.* [Jap.; < *jin*, a man, + *riki*, strength, power, + *sha*, carriage.] A small two-wheeled, hooded conveyance pro-



Jinrikisha.

vided with springs and drawn by one or more men. It is used extensively in Japan, and is said to have been invented by an American missionary. Also spelled *jinriksha* and *jinricksha*.

Directly we landed at the jetty, we were rushed at by a crowd of *jinrikisha* men, each drawing a little vehicle not unlike a Hansom cab, without the seat for the driver—there being no horse to drive.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xviii.

jinshang (jin′shang), *n.* A corruption of *ginseng*. [U. S.]

jippo†, *n.* Same as *jippo-coat*.

Plush *Jippoes* and Hose behang'd before.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 29.

jippo-coat† (jip′ō-kōt), *n.* An outer garment for a man, mentioned in 1660.

jirkin, *n.* See *jerkin*[1].

jirkinet, *n.* See *jerkinet*.

Jist. See *Gis*.

jitty (jit′i), *n*; pl. *jitties* (-iz). [Prob. a var. of *jetty*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a short slit or heading along which the empties, horses, or men travel. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

jivest, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *gyves*.

So now my *jives* are off.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 3.

jo[1], *n.* See *joe*[3].

Jo[2], *n.* In *conch.* See *Io*[2], 3.

Joachimite (jō′a-kim-īt), *n.* [< *Joachim* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower or believer in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim (died about 1200), abbot of Floris. The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1260; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1260 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many sup-★porters in the thirteenth century.

joan† (jōn), *n.* [< *Joan*, < ME. *Joan*, *Jone*, a woman's name, another form of *Jean*, *Jane*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*.] A woman's close cap, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

joannes, *n.* See *johannes*.

Joannesia (jō-a-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Velloso, 1798), irreg. < *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] A genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, containing a single species, *J. princeps*, a handsome Brazilian tree. It is closely allied to *Jatropha*, but the leaves have 5 leaflets. The calyx is nearly valvate, and the fruit is a drupe, containing a 2-celled and 2-seeded nut. The bark affords a milky juice reputed to be poisonous and said to be used for stupefying fish. The seeds are actively purgative, and furnish the oil of anda.

Joannite (jō-an′īt), *n.* [< Gr. Ἰωάννης, John (see *John*), + *-ite*².] One of the adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

job¹† (job), *v.* [Also in var. form *jab*, q. v.; < ME. *jobben*, job or peck with the bill, as a bird; prob. assibilated from Ir. and Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird: see *gob*¹ and *job*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike, stab, or punch, as with something pointed.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To drive; force.

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

II. *intrans.* To aim a blow; strike at something.

Upon that palm-tree sate certain crows many daies together, and never left pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit of it. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 457.

job¹ (job), *n.* [< *job*¹, *v.*] **1.** A sudden stab, prick, or thrust, as with anything pointed; a jab. ★—**2.** A small piece of wood. [Prov. Eng.]

job² (job), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jobb*; < ME. *jobbe;* assibilated form of dial. *gob*², a portion, a lump: see *gob*² and *gobbet*, and cf. *job*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A lump.

Robbet there Riches, reft hom hor lyues,
Gemmes, & Iewels, *Iobbes* of gold,
Pesis, & platis, polishit vessell,
Mony starond stone, stithest of vertue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11941.

2. A particular piece of work; something to be done; any undertaking of a defined or restricted character; also, an engagement for the performance of some specified work; something to do.

A small *job*, that would not require above 5 or 6 hours to perform, they will be twice as many days about.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 96.

His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob,
And ask'd him to go and assist in the *job*.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

The children of the very poor, those who lived from hand to mouth by day *jobs*, by chance and luck, were not taught anything. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

3. In *printing*, specifically, a piece of work of the miscellaneous class, including posters, handbills, bill-heads, cards, circulars, small pamphlets, etc.—**4**†. An imposition; a trick.

The quack, thro' dread of death, confess'd
That he was of no skill profess'd;
But all this great and glorious *jobb*
Was made of nonsense and the mob.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 27.

5. An undertaking so managed as to secure unearned profit or undue advantage; especially, a public duty or trust performed or conducted with a view to improper private gain; a perversion of trust for personal benefit in doing any work.

As usual, however, in Irish matters, the measure was connected with a *job*, and was executed with a supreme indifference to Irish opinion. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Nearly all the very large corporate undertakings in the United States during the past twenty years have had in them more or less of the corrupt political and financial elements which the public have come to sum up in the word *job*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 87.

Odd jobs, disconnected, irregular, or trivial pieces of work.

The actors . . . were very fond of watching the movements of an old and decrepit slave who was employed by the proprietor to do all sorts of *odd jobs*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 137.

II. *a.* Of or for a particular job or transaction. Specifically—(*a*) Assigned to a special use, as a horse let out or hired by the week or month.

He made nothing by letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year. *Miss Edgeworth*, The Lottery, i.

The sight of Dr. Slocum's large carriage, with the gaunt *job*-horses, crushed Flora; none but hack cabs had driven up to her door on that day. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxiv.

(*b*) Bought or sold together; lumped together: used chiefly in the phrase *job lot*, a quantity of goods, either of a miscellaneous character, or of the same kind but of different qualities, conditions, sizes, etc., disposed of or bought as a single lot for a lump sum and at a comparatively low price.

Some few of them [pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a *job lot*, and at a lower price than that paid in the regular way.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 294.

job² (job), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jobbed*, ppr. *jobbing*. [< *job*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To let out in separate portions, as work among different contractors or workmen: often with *out:* as, to *job out* the building of a house.—**2.** To let out or to hire by the week or month, as horses or carriages. [Eng.]

Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or *job* one, pray?
Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best.
Wolcot, Progress of Curiosity, Birth-day Ode.

Then she went to the liveryman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

3. To buy in large quantities, and sell to dealers in smaller lots: as, to *job* cotton; to *job* cigars. See *jobber*², 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To deal in the public stocks on one's own account. See *jobber*², 4.—**2.** To work at jobs or at chance work.

Our early dramatists not only *jobbed* in this chance-work, but established a copartnership for the quicker manufacture; and we find sometimes three or four poets working on one play. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 180.

3. (*a*) To let or (*b*) to hire horses, carriages, etc., for occasional use. [Eng.]

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage horses to town; . . . they nearly all *job*, as it is invariably called.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

4. To execute a trust in such a manner as to make it subserve unjustly one's private ends; especially, to pervert public service to private advantage.

Judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 141.

job³ (jōb), *v. t.* [Also written *jobe;* < *Job* the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his "comforters."] To chide; reprimand. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

jobard†, **jobbard**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *jobard, joubard*, < F. *jobard*, a stupid fellow, a simpleton, booby, < *jobe*, stupid, foolish.] A stupid fellow. *Halliwell.*

Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,
Then was the erle a nyse *jobarde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

Looke of discrecioune sette *jobbardis* upon stoolis,
Whiche hathe distroyed many a comunalte.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 119.

jobation (jo-bā′shọn), *n.* [An affected L. form, < *job*³ + *-ation.*] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Colloq.]

I determined to give my worthy hostess a good *jobation* for her want of faith.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

jobber¹† (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which jobs, pecks, or stabs: used in composition: as, *tree-jobber* or *wood-jobber* (a woodpecker); *nut-jobber* (a nuthatch).

jobber² (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who does anything by the job; one who does small jobs or chance work.

But these are not a thousandth part
Of *jobbers* in the poet's art. *Swift*, Poetry.

2. One who lets out or furnishes horses or carriages by the week or month; a job-master. [Eng.]

Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock, . . . nor the *jobber* who let the carriage.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

3. One who purchases goods in bulk and resells them to smaller dealers; a middleman.—**4.** On the London stock-exchange, a dealer in stocks and bonds on his own account; a stock-exchange operator to whom brokers sell, and from whom they buy, it being contrary to stock-exchange etiquette for brokers to negotiate with each other; a middleman or intermediary acting between brokers.

A wishes to buy and B wishes to sell £1000 of Caledonian Railway stock, but brokers being forbidden to deal with brokers, recourse is had to the *jobber* C, who makes a price to the brokers of say 98 to 98¼, that is to say, he offers to buy at 98 or to sell at 98¼; the buyer A accordingly pays 98¼ plus his broker's commission, and the seller B receives 98 minus his broker's commission, the *jobber* C pocketing the difference or "turn" of ¼ per cent.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 557.

5. One who renders the discharge of a trust subservient to private ends; especially, an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue. —**Bearskin jobber.** See *bear*², *n.*, 5.

jobbernoll† (job′ėr-nol), *n.* [Also *jobbernowl, jobbernoul, jabbernowl, jobbinol;* prob. < *jobard, jobbard*, + *noll*, head or top; cf. *groutnoll.*] **1.** The head; the pate.

And powder'd th' inside of his skull,
Instead of th' outward *jobbernol*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1007.

2. A stupid fellow; a loggerhead; a blockhead.

Dull-pated *jobbernoules*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii.

[Vulgar in both senses.]

jobbery (job′ėr-i), *n.* [< *job*² + *-ery.*] The act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; specifically, the act of perverting public service to private gain.

jobbet (job′et), *n.* [A var. of *gobbet.*] A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. [Prov. Eng.]

jobbing-man (job′ing-man), *n.* A man who does odd jobs. [Eng.]

There is an Irish labourer and his family in the back-kitchen, and a *jobbing-man* with his family in the front one. *Dickens*, Sketches, p. 70.

jobbinol†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll.*

job-master (job′mās″tėr), *n.* [< *job*² + *master.*] A keeper of a livery-stable who lets out horses and carriages by the week or month. [Eng.]

"Why, sir," said a *job-master* to me, "everybody jobs now. . . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

job-office (job′of″is), *n.* A printing-office in ★which only job-work is done.

job-printer (job′prin″tėr), *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, such as the printing of bills, programs, circulars, cards, etc.

Job's comforter (jōbz kum′fėr-tėr). [So called in allusion to the friends who visited Job "to mourn with him and to comfort him" (Job ii. 11), but really aggravated his distress.] **1.** One who depresses and discourages under the appearance or with the purpose of consoling.

Lady Sm. Indeed, Lady Answerall, pray forgive me, I think your ladyship looks a little thinner than when I saw you last.
Miss. Indeed, Madam, I think not; but your ladyship is one of *Job's comforters*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

2. A boil (in allusion to Job ii. 7). [Colloq.]

Job's news (jōbz nūz). [So called in allusion to the evil tidings which Job's servants brought him (Job i. 14–19).] Evil tidings; bad news.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's post (jōbz pōst). [So called in allusion to the messengers who brought evil tidings to Job. See *Job's news.*] A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings.

This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the National ★Convention. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's-tears (jōbz′tērz′), *n.* A grass, *Coix Lacryma-Jobi*, or the beads made of its fruit.

job-type (job′tīp), *n.* Type specially adapted, from its size, ornamental or exceptional form, etc., for the execution of miscellaneous jobs.

job-watch (job′woch), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *hackwatch.*

job-work (job′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by the job instead of by the day; work done to order, or to fulfil an engagement.

The fact that a great deal of his [Dryden's] work was *job-work*, that most of it was done in a hurry, led him often to fill up a gap with the first sonorous epithet that came to hand. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

2. In *printing*, specifically, a class of miscellaneous work, generally requiring display or ornamentation.

jocant†, *a.* [ME. *jocaunt*, < L. *jocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *jocari*, joke, jest: see *joke*, *v.*] Jesting; jocose.

When the knyght harde this, he was *iocaunt* & murye.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 116.

jocantry† (jō′kạn-tri), *n.* [< *jocant* + *-ry.*] The act or practice of jesting. *Craig.*

jock¹ (jok), *v. t.* and *i.* [Cf. *jog* and *shock*¹.] To ★jolt. [Prov. Eng.]

Jock² (jok), *n.* [A var. of *Jack:* see *jack*¹.] **1.** Same as *Jack*¹, 1.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *jockey.*

Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than on the steeds.
Doran, Memories of our Great Towns, p. 13.

Jock and Jock's man, a juvenile sport in which the follower is to repeat all the pranks the leader performs. ★*Brockett.*

jockey (jok′i), *n.* [Also spelled *jocky;* being the familiar name *Jocky, Jockie*, North. E. and Sc. form of *Jacky*, dim. of *Jack*, North. E. and Sc. *Jock*, a common appellative of lads in service, grooms, etc. Some enthusiastic writers about Gipsies would derive *jockey* in the third sense from Gipsy *chuckni*, a whip; but this is no doubt a mere fancy. *Jockey* in this peculiar E. sense has passed into other languages: F. *jockey, jockei*, Sp. *jockey, jockei*, Pg. *jokey*, G. *jockei*, etc.] **1.** [*cap.*] A Northern English and Scotch diminutive of *Jock*², *Jack*¹; specifically, a Scotchman.

What could Lesly have done then with a few untrain'd, unarmed *Jockeys* if we had been true among ourselves?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 142.

2†. A strolling minstrel. [Scotch.]

For example and terror three or four hundred of the most notorious of those villains [vagabonds, beggars] which we call *Jockys* might be presented by the Government to the State of Venice, to serve in their Gallies against the common enemy of Christendom.
A. Fletcher (1688), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 359.

3. A groom; a rider or driver of horses; specifically, a man or boy employed to ride horses in races.

Room for my lord! three *jockeys* in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 192.

4†. A dealer in horses; especially, a horse-dealer who is given to cheating; a tricky horse-trader: more commonly called a *horse-jockey*.

You know what cheating Tricks are play'd by our *Jockeys*, who sell and let out Horses.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 412.

5. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: from the reputation of horse-traders for trickery.

He [Frampton] is described as being the oldest and as they say the cunningest *jockey* in England; one day he lost 1,000 gs., the next he won 2,000, and so alternately.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

6. In *coal-mining*, a self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a set for releasing it from the hauling-rope at a certain point. [Eng.] —**7.** In *mech.*, same as *jockey-wheel*. —**8.** A thin ★walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey (jok'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jockeyed* or *jockied*, ppr. *jockeying*. [Also spelled *jocky*; < *jockey*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To play the jockey to; trick; deceive in trade; hinder or defeat by trickery.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockied* you. *J. Baillie.*

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbor's railways *jockeyed*. *Dickens*, Dr. Marigold.

2. To jostle against in racing.

II. *intrans.* To act in the manner of a jockey; seek unfair advantage in a race, in dealing, etc.

jockey-box (jok'i-boks), *n.* A box in a wagon, underneath the driver's seat, for carrying small articles.

jockey-club (jok'i-klub), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, etc.

jockey-gear (jok'i-gēr), *n.* The jockey-wheels and their coöperative mechanism in an apparatus for paying out submarine cables.

jockey-grass (jok'i-gras), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockeyism (jok'i-izm), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ism*.] The practice or tricks of jockeys; also, jockeys' talk.

He was employed in smoking a cigar, sipping brandy and water, and exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxi.

jockey-jurnal (jok'i-jėr'nal), *n.* [< *jockey* + **jurnal* for *jurnut*.] One of the tubers of *Conopodium majus*, commonly called *earthnut* or *pignut*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey-pad (jok'i-pad), *n.* A cushion or kneepad on a saddle.

jockey-pulley (jok'i-pul'i), *n.* A small wheel which rides, or runs, on the top edge of a larger one, used for obtaining fast speed in motor-cars and similar machinery, and also for keeping a ★rope or cable in the groove of a grooved wheel.

jockeyship (jok'i-ship), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ship*.] **1.** The art or practice of riding horses, especially in races.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*.
Chatterton, Resignation.

2. A quasi-honorary title given in jest or banter.

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 420.

jockey-sleeve (jok'i-slēv), *n.* A sleeve which carries part of a train of mechanism and rests on another part, used in some forms of electric arc lights.

jockey-wheel (jok'i-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which rides upon a rope or cable and presses it into a groove of another wheel. The bearings of a jockey-wheel are often in the end of a lever by which the jockey ★is held to its duty.

jocko (jok'ō), *n.* [Also *jacko*, *jako*, < F. *jocko* (Buffon, 1766), an altered form, with omission of the supposed article, of *enjocko* (id.), representing one of many recorded forms of a Kongo name of the chimpanzee, namely, *engeco* (1625), *inchego* (1819), *nchcko*, *nshiego* (1861), etc.] The chimpanzee; also used as a quasi-personal name for any ape or monkey.

jockteleg (jok'te-leg), *n.* [Also written *jocktaleg*, *jocteleg*. Cf. E. dial. *jack-lag-knife*: see under *jack-knife*.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi' *joctelegs* they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

jocolatte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chocolate*.

To a coffee house to drink *Jocolatte* — very good.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 24, 1664.

They dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jocolatt*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jocond†, *a.* An obsolete form of *jocund*.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *jocoso* = It. *giocoso*, < L. *jocosus*, full of jesting, sportive, < *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*.] **1.** Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish, as a person.

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner. *Shaftesbury.*

On [the first day of April] . . . their master was always observed to unbend, and become exceeding pleasant and *jocose*, sending the old gray headed negroes on April-fool's errands for pigeon's milk. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

2. Of the nature of a joke or jest; sportive; merry: as, a *jocose* remark; *jocose* or comical airs. = **Syn.** *Jocose*, *Jocund*, jocular, facetious, merry, waggish, witty, droll, humorous, funny. In *jocose* cheerfulness or light-heartedness is an accidental thing; in *jocund* it is the essential idea. The disposition to make good-humored jests is the essential thing in *jocose*, but is not necessarily implied in *jocund*.

jocosely (jō-kōs'li), *adv.* In a jocose manner; in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes), *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain any thing like *jocoseness*; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

jocoserious (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *jocoserio*, < NL. *jocoserius*, < L. *jocus*, a joke, + *serius*, serious.] Half jesting, half serious. [Rare.]

Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green, The Spleen.

jocosity (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *jocosities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *jocosidad* = Pg. *jocosidade* = It. *giocosità*; as *jocose* + *-ity*.] **1.** Jocularity; merriment; waggery; jocoseness.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

This sociable *jocosity*, as if they had known each other for three months, was what appeared to Macarthy so indelicate. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 92.

2. A jocose act or saying; a joke. [Rare.]

jocteleg, *n.* See *jockteleg*.

jocular (jok'ū-lăr), *a.* [= It. *giocolare*, *gioculare*, < L. *jocularis*, < *joculus*, a little jest, dim. of *jocus*, a jest: see *joke*.] **1.** Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish: said of persons. —**2.** Of the nature of or containing a joke; sportive; not serious: as, a *jocular* expression or style.

His broad good-humor, running easily into *jocular* talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. *Emerson*, Lincoln.

= **Syn.** See *jocose*.

jocularity (jok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *giocolarità*; as *jocular* + *-ity*.] The quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.

On his departure he asked with bitter *jocularity* whether Becket had sought to leave the realm because England could not contain himself and the king.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 8.

jocularly (jok'ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a jocular manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

"Come," said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, "let us see what was once a church."
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

jocularty† (jok'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= It. *giocolario*, < L. *jocularius*, equiv. to *jocularis*, jocular: see *jocular*.] Jocular.

With arts voluptuary I couple practices *jocularty*; for the deceiving of the senses is one of the pleasures of the senses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 201.

joculator (jok'ū-lā-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *joculatores* (jok"ū-lā-tō'rēz). [= It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a joker, jester, < *joculari*, joke, < *joculus*, a little joke: see *jocular*. Cf. *juggler*[1], ult. a doublet of *joculator*.] Formerly, a professional jester; also, a minstrel. See *juggler*[1] and *jongleur*.

One great part of the *joculator's* profession was the teaching of bears, apes, horses, dogs, and other animals to imitate the actions of men.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 328.

It is certain that the Norman Conquest brought to England the species of minstrels into which the *joculatores* had in Normandy and Northern France developed; and it may be assumed, both that it likewise brought performers of a different and lower class, and that a distinction was not always maintained between them.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 15.

The joglars or *joculatores*, who played, sang, recited, conjured, men of versatile powers of entertainment, who performed at the houses of the nobility, and were liberally remunerated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

joculatory (jok'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *joculatorius*, jesting, < *joculator*, a joker, jester: see *joculator*.] Jocular.

jocund (jok'und), *a.* [Formerly also *jocond*; < ME. *jocund*, *jocound*, < OF. *joconde*, *jocund*, *jucond* = Sp. Pg. *jocundo* = It. *giocondo*, < LL. *jocundus* (erroneously accom. to L. *jŏcus*, a jest), prop. *jūcundus*, L. *jūcundus*, pleasant, agreeable, pleasing, lit. helpful, < *juvare*, help, aid: see *adjute* and *adjutant*.] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted.

Full gladde and *iocounde* were the companye of the rounde table for that thei were a-corded with sir Gawein.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

Night's candles are burnt out, and *jocund* day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5, 9.

The Romans *jocond* of this Victorie, and the spoil they got, spent the night. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

= **Syn.** *Jocose*, *Jocund*. See *jocose*.

jocundary (jok'un-dā-ri), *a.* [< *jocund* + *-ary*.] Jocund; merry. [Rare.]

I'll not stir; poor Folly, honest Folly, *jocundary* Folly, forsake your lordship!
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 1.

jocundity (jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [Also *jucundity*; < ME. *jocunditee*, < OF. *jocondite*, *jocundite* = Sp. *jocundidad* = It. *giocondità*, < L. *jucundita(t-)s*, agreeableness, pleasantness, < *jucundus*: see *jocund*.] The state of being jocund or merry; gaiety.

Learned and meditative as was Sir Thomas More, a jesting humor, a philosophical *jocundity*, indulged on important as well as on ordinary occasions, served his wise purpose. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 331.

jocundly (jok'und-li), *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

jocundness (jok'und-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jocundnes*; < *jocund* + *-ness*.] Jocundity. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 160.

jod (jod), *n.* [Var. of *jot*, ult. < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, iota, < Heb. *yōdh*: see *jot*[1], *iota*.] The letter J. [Prov.]

As surely as the letter *Jod*
Once cried aloud, and spake to God,
So surely shalt thou feel this rod,
And punished shalt thou be!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iii.

jodel, *v.* See *yodel*.

joe[1] (jō), *n.* [A particular use of the familiar name *Joe*, abbr. of *Joseph*. In sense 1, with ref. to *Joseph* Hume, M. P., at whose instance the fourpence was issued in 1836, especially for the convenience of paying short cab-fares.] **1.** A fourpenny-piece. Also *joey*. [Slang.] —**2.** [*cap.*] An old jest: same as *Joe Miller*.

Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old *Joes* in Parliament, which are as current there as their sterling namesakes used to be in the city some threescore years ago.
Southey, The Doctor, xvi.

3. Something worthless. [Sailors' slang.] —**4.** Hence, a lobster too small to be sold legally. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

joe[2] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; an abbr. of *Johannes*.] A Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin, worth from eight to nine dollars.

Be sure to make him glow
Precisely like a guinea or a *jo*.
Wolcot, Lyric Odes for 1783, vii.

"Has the Indian come yet?" "He was here last week." "An't you afraid of him?" "No." . . . "That's you, for a broad *joe!* Never be afraid of any body."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 8.

Double joe. See *double*.

joe[3] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; usually considered as a form of *joy*, < OF. *joye*, F. *joie*; but this is not probable.] **1.** A master; a superior. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.] —**2.** A sweetheart; a darling. [Scotch.]

Blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my *jo*.
Burns, John Anderson.

Och! owre aft thy *joes* ha'e starv'd,
Mid a' thy favours!
Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.

joe-ben (jō'ben), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the bird's note.] The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, or some other titmouse. [Suffolk, Eng.]

Joe Miller (jō mil'ėr). [Also *Joe*; after *Joe* or *Joseph Miller*, an English comic actor, whose name was attached to a popular jest-book, published in 1739, the year after his death.] **1.** An old jest; a stale joke; a "chestnut." [Colloq. or slang.] —**2.** A jest-book. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō'mil'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of making, recit-

ing, or retailing jests; especially, the repetition of stale or flat jokes; also, an old jest. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerize (jō′mil′ėr-īz), *v. t.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ize.*] To give a jesting or jocular character to; mingle with jokes or jests, especially stale jests. [Colloq.]

If a man cuts all the dates, tosses in his facts anyhow, and is too busy to distinguish one important man from another, and yet is funny, and succeeds in *Joe-Millerizing* history, he pleases somebody or other.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 10, 1866.

★ **joepye-weed** (jō-pī′wēd), *n.* An American plant, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall weed with corymbs of purple flowers, common in low ground. Also called *trumpetweed*. See *Eupatorium*.

joewood (jō′wůd), *n.* A tree, *Jaquinia Keyensis*, found in the southern peninsula of Florida and the Keys. Its leaves are saponaceous. ★See *Jaquinia*.

joey (jō′i), *n.* [Dim. of *Joe*, a familiar abbr. of *Joseph*. See *joe*[1].] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a man specially appointed to set the timber in a stall or working while coal is being raised. [Midland counties, Eng.] —**2.** Same as *joe*[1], 1. [Slang, Eng.]

They [the patterers] have an idea . . . that this nobleman [Sir James Graham] invented fourpenny-pieces, and now, they say, the swells give a *joey* where they used to give a "tanner."
★ *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

jog (jog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jogged*, ppr. *jogging*. [Also *joggt*, *joggert*; an imitative verb, parallel to *jig*[1], *v.* (which appears at about the same time, but prob. existed much earlier), both expressing the notion of quick or sudden movement or shaking or jerking, but *jog* implying a heavier motion. In some uses *jog* falls in with *shog*. See further under *jig*[1]. The similar-seeming W. words are not pertinent.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch, push, or shake slightly or gently; nudge; move by pushing.

Snatch from Time
His glass, and let the golden sands run forth
As thou shalt *jog* them.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

Jogging . . . her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxxiii.

Jupiter, I think, has *jogged* us three degrees nearer to the sun. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 193.

Hence —**2.** To stimulate gently; stir up by a hint or reminder: as, to *jog* a person's memory.

II. *intrans.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; move idly, heavily, or slowly: generally followed by *on* or *along*.

He *lugged* til a Iustice. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 133.

One Foot a little dangling off, *jogging* in a thoughtful Way. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden.*

The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

To be jogging, to go away; move on: as, it is time for me to *be jogging*.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way;
You may *be jogging* whiles your boots are green;
For me, I'll not be gone till I please myself.
★ *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2, 213.

jog (jog), *n.* [< *jog*, *v.*] **1.** A slight push or shake; a nudge; especially, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

I have none to guide me
With the least *jog*; the lookers-on deride me.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

All men believe he resides there incog,
To give them by turns an invisible *jog*.
Swift, On the Irish Bishops.

2. Irregularity of motion; a jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction should impress a motion on any is . . . inconceivable. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

A carriage with a pair of gray horses was coming along with the familiar *jog* of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlviii.

3. In *mech.*, a square notch; a right-angled recess or step. See cut under *joint* (fig. *b*).

Higher up it [the thickness of a wall] is less, diminishing every story by retreating *jogs* on the inside.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

4. Any notch or recess in a line; a small depression in a surface; an irregularity of line or surface. [U. S.]

jogelt, jogelert. Middle English forms of *jogle*, *juggler*[1].

jogelrye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jugglery*.

jogger (jog′ėr), *n.* [< *jog* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who jogs, or moves heavily and slowly.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

2. One who or that which gives a jog or sudden push.

A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of *jogger*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 340.

jogging-cart (jog′ing-kärt), *n.* A recent American pattern of village-cart. *The Hub*, July 1, ★1887.

joggle (jog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joggled*, ppr. *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*, q. v. The second sense depends rather upon *joggle*, *n.*, as a dim. of *jog*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shake slightly; give a sudden but slight push; jolt; jostle.

We grant that the earth is firm and stable from all such motions whereby it is *joggled* or uncertainly shaken.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet.

A foolish desire to *joggle* thee into preferment.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, v. 4.

2. In *carp.* and *masonry*, to fit together, as timbers or stonework, with notches and projections, or with notches and keys, to prevent the slipping of parts upon one another.

II. *intrans.* To move irregularly; have a jogging or jolting motion; shake.

"My dear, is that a proper way to speak?" said Mehitable, reprovingly; but Tina saw my grandmother's broad shoulders *joggling* with a secret laugh.
★ *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 239.

joggle (jog′l), *n.* [Dim. of *jog*, *n.* Cf. *joggle*, *v.*] **1.** A jolt; a jog.

And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

2. In *carp.*, a stub-tenon on the end of a post or piece of timber, which prevents the timber or post from moving laterally. Also *joggle-joint*. —**3.** In *carp.* and *masonry*, a notch in a piece of timber or stone, into which is fitted a projection upon a corresponding piece or counterpart, or a key also engaging a notch in a corresponding piece or counterpart, to prevent one piece from slipping on the other.

joggle-beam (jog′l-bēm), *n.* A built beam the parts of which are joined by projections on one part fitted into notches cut in the other part or parts, or by keys fitting notches in the meeting surfaces of the parts, to prevent slipping of the parts upon one another.

joggle-joint (jog′l-joint), *n.* Same as *joggle*, 2.

joggle-piece (jog′l-pēs), *n.* In *building*, same as *king-post*.

joggle-post (jog′l-pōst), *n.* **1.** In *building*, a post having shoulders or notches for receiving the lower ends or feet of struts. See *king-post*. —**2.** A post built of two or more pieces of timber joggled together.

joggle-truss (jog′l-trus), *n.* In *building*, a truss with a single post placed centrally and fitted to the chord by a stub-tenon or its equivalent, the chord being at the top, and the post hanging downward and having its lower end connected with the ends of the chord by oblique braces.

jogglework (jog′l-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, construction in which stones are internotched or keyed (joggled) together.

joggling-table (jog′ling-tā″bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a machine for dressing or concentrating ore. It consists of an inclined table on which the ore is placed and over which water is allowed to flow. The separation of the heavier ore from the lighter rock or veinstone is assisted by a succession of blows struck on the edge of the table by machinery contrived for this purpose, thus causing the table to vibrate sufficiently for the particles to arrange themselves in the order of their specific gravity. In the form of joggling-table known as "Rittinger's side-blow percussion table," the table is pushed violently from its position at rest by a cam acting upon the end of a rod, and when the cam has released the end of the rod the table is pushed back by a strong spring.

joglar, *n.* [Pr.: see *juggler*[1].] A professional minstrel or jongleur. See *joculator*.

Now in the palmy days of Provençal song there were many professional *joglars*, such as Arnaut Daniel or Perdigo, who stood high among the most brilliant troubadours, and visited on terms of social equality with nobles and princes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

jog-trot (jog′trot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A slow, easy jogging motion on horseback.—**2.** A slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

As we grow old, a sort of equable *jog-trot* of feeling is substituted for the violent ups and downs of passion and disgust. *R. L. Stevenson*, Crabbed Age and Youth.

II. *a.* **1.** Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

All honest *jog-trot* men, who go on smoothly and dully and write history and politics, and are praised.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

2. Adapted for an easy, jogging pace. [Rare.]

These roads are old-fashioned, homely roads, very dirty and badly made, and hardly endurable in winter, but still pleasant *jog-trot* roads, running through the great pasture lands. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

johan (jō′an), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Johannean (jō-han′ē-an), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle John, or to the gospel written by him. Also *Johannine*.

There is a marked difference between the contents and style of the Synoptic and the *Johannean* discourses of Jesus. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

The *Johannean* conception of the gospel, preëminent for ethical depth and force. *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 206.

johannes, joannes (jō-han′ēz, jō-an′ēz), *n.* [ML. and NL. form of LL. *Joannes* (> Pg. *João*): see *John*.] A gold coin (called in Portuguese *joão*) formerly current in Portugal, worth about $9: probably so called from having been first issued by one of the Portuguese kings named John.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Johannes of John V., King of Portugal, 1723.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

He got of me sometimes a double *joannes*, sometimes a Spanish doublon, and never less.
Franklin, Letters (The [Century, XXXII. 272).

Johannine (jō-han′-in), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Johannean*.

Johannisberger (jō-han′is-bėr-gėr), *n.* [G., < *Johannisberg*, lit. John's mountain: *Johannis* (gen. of *Johannes*), John; *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], hill, mountain: see *barrow*[1], *berg*[1].] A white wine grown in the Rheingau near the Rhine. The best is produced in the vineyard belonging to Prince Metternich, and is known as *Schloss Johannisberger*, from the name of the castle; this is considered one of the finest of wines. The wine of the neighboring slopes (called *Dorf Johannisberger*) is also sold as Johannisberger.

johannite (jō-han′īt), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** [*cap.*] One of the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *hospitaler*.—**2.** A mineral of an emerald-green or apple-green color, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxid of uranium.

John (jon), *n.* [The *h* is in E. a mere insertion, in imitation of the ML. form; prop. *Jon* (as in *Jonson*, etc.: cf. *Janson*, *Jenkins*, etc.), < ME. *Jon*, also *Jan*, < OF. *Jan*, *Jean*, *Jehan*, *Johan*, etc., mod. F. *Jean* = Sp. *Juan* = Pg. *João* = It. *Giovanni*, *Gianni* (> E. *zany*, q. v.), *Gian* = AS. *Iohannes* = D. *Jan*, *Hans* = G. *Johann*, *Hans* = Dan. Sw. *Johan*, *Hans*, etc., = W. *Efan* (> E. *Evan*, *Evans*, *Ivins*, etc.) = Russ. *Ivan*, etc. (in all European languages); < ML. *Johannes*, *Joannes*, LL. *Joannes*, < Gr. Ἰωάννης (with accom. Gr. termination), < Heb. *Yōhānān*, John, lit. 'Jehovah hath been gracious.' This name owes its wide currency primarily to the impression which the character of John the Baptist made upon the popular imagination in the middle ages; *Baptist* alone is also a common name in southern Europe. Owing to the extreme frequency of *John* as a given name, it came to be used, like its accepted E. synonym *Jack*, as a common appellative for a man or boy of common or menial condition, and, in its different national forms, E. *John*, F. *Jean*, D. and G. *Hans*, etc., has served as a popular collective name for the whole people.] A common name for a man or boy, often used, like *Jack*, its synonym, to designate a man or a boy in general or indefinitely, especially an awkward fellow.—**Cheap John.** See *cheap*.

John-a-dreamst, *n.* [That is, *John o' dreams*, for *John of dreams*.] A dreamy, idle fellow.

Yet I,
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Johnanapest (jon′a-nāps), *n.* Same as *jack-anapes*.

Rol. If I were at leisure, I would make you shew tricks now.
Dond. Do I look like a *Johnanapes?*
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

john-apple (jon'ap′l), *n.* [Also, transposed, *apple-john*, q. v. See etym. of *jenneting.*] A variety of apple, good for use when other fruit is spent, since it long retains its freshness.

John-a-Stile† (jon'ą-stīl′), *n.* [From *John-a-Stile* or *Style*, now *John Styles*, lit. 'John at the stile.'] A fictitious name for a party in a legal action: hence, any individual.

What though some *John-a-Stile* will basely toyle,
Only incited with the hope of gaine.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii., Prol.

Whereby euery *Iohn-a-Stile* shall intercept the Churches due. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn.*

John Bull (jon bůl). [So called with ref. to the coarse burly form and bluff nature ascribed to the typical Englishman.] **1.** An Englishman; also, the English collectively.—**2.** A game in which the contestants throw pennies upon a flat stone divided into sixteen small squares, each marked with a certain number, and score according to the numbers of the squares upon which the pennies remain. *Strutt.*

John-Bullism (jon'bůl'izm), *n.* [< *John Bull* + *-ism.*] **1.** The typical English character.

Little Britain may truly be called the heart's core of the city; the stronghold of true *John Bullism.*
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. An utterance or an act agreeing with the typical English character.

John Chinaman (jon chī'nä-man). A Chinaman; the Chinese collectively. [Colloq.]

John Company (jon kum'pą-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honorable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John-crow (jon'krō′), *n.* In Jamaica, the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura.*

John Crow beans. See *bean*1.

John-crow's-nose (jon'krōz'nōz′), *n.* Same as ★*Jim-crow's-nose.*

John-dory, John-doree (jon-dō'ri, -dō'rē), *n.* A fish: same as *dory*1, 1.

John-go-to-bed-at-noon (jon'gō'tŏ-bed'at-nön′), *n.* A popular name of several plants. (*a*) The meadow-salsify, *Tragopogon pratensis.* (*b*) The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.* (*c*) The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* [Eng.]

Johnian (jon'i-an), *n.* [< *John* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member or graduate of St. John's College in the University of Cambridge, England.

To such a society [Trinity College] Bentley came, obnoxious as a *Johnian* and an intruder, . . . whose interests lay outside the walls of the college.
Encyc. Brit., III. 579.

★**johnny** (jon'i), *n.*; pl. *johnnies* (-iz). [< *Johnny*, a familiar dim. of *John*, a man's name: see *John.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A diminutive of the name *John.* It was applied as a nickname by the Federal soldiers to the Confederates during the war of the rebellion.

There was pretty hot fighting in among those bushes for a while, and then the *Johnnies* began to fall back. It was just then that we were sent in.
The Century, XXXVI. 460.

2. In *ichth.*, a cottoid fish, *Oligocottus maculosus*, with a naked skin, slender head narrowed above, and pointed snout. It is a small species, very abundant along the western coast of the United States.—**3.** Among sailors, a kind of penguin, *Pygoscelis tæniata.*—**4.** The fish *Ethcostoma nigrum*, and other species of ★darters. [Local, U. S.]

johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* **1.** In the southern United States, a cake of Indian meal mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, and baked or toasted by being spread on a board set on edge before a fire. It is of negro origin.

To make a faultless *johnny-cake*, you must be black, you must be fat, you must be a pampered slave and a doting despot; and even so your secret shall be buried with you. You can never teach the world how to make a *johnny-cake*, because you never learned; you were born so.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 198.

2. In other parts of the United States, any unsweetened flat cake of Indian meal, sometimes mixed with mashed pumpkin (especially in New England), and usually baked in a pan: incorrectly used at times for *corn-bread*, *pone*, etc.

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride;
Rich *johnny-cake* this mouth has often tried.
Both please me well, their virtues much the same,
Alike their fabric, as allied their fame;
Except in dear New England, where the last
Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

johnny-cocks (jon'i-koks), *n.* A plant, *Orchis mascula.* [Eng.]

johnny-cranes (jon'i-krānz), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Prov. Eng.]

Johnny-jump-up (jon'i-jump-up′), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor;* also, the bird-foot violet, *V. pedata.* [Prov. U. S.]

She set a heap o' store by flowers, too, an' when the *johnny-jump-ups* and dandelions begun to come out . . . she'd go up in the woods. *Boston Sunday Budget*, 1888.

Johnny-raw (jon'i-râ′), *n.* A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [Slang.]

Johnny-verde (jon'i-vėrd′), *n.* [< *Johnny* + Sp. *verde*, green: see *vert.*] A Californian serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax nebulifer*, of a greenish color relieved by irregular dark mottlings, and with traces of dark oblique crossbars with wavy whitish streaks on the tail.

john-paw (jon'pâ), *n.* A serranoid fish, of the genus *Epinephelus*, occurring along the Gulf coast of the United States. See *grouper.*

Johnsonese (jon-sọn-ēs′ or -ēz′), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ese.* The surname *Johnson* is also written *Jonson*, ME. *Jonson*, i.e. John's son: see *John.*] The style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84), or an imitation of it; a pompous, inflated style, characterized by words of classical origin (often manufactured).

When he wrote for publication, he [Johnson] did his sentences out of English into *Johnsonese.*
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

If the Easy Chair may speak in *Johnsonese*, laughter is a condiment, not a comestible.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Johnsonia (jon-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named after Thomas *Johnson*, a botanist of the 17th century.] An untenable name for *Johnsonella*, a genus of liliaceous plants of western Australia. It comprises tufted herbs with simple stems, the leaves all radical, and the flowers terminal in oblong spikes, entirely concealed by an involucre of dry bracts. The perianth has a top-shaped tube and six spreading divisions. The type species is *Johnsonella lupulina* (*Johnsonia lupulina* of Robert Brown).

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson, his writings (especially his English dictionary), or his style.

His pronunciation deviated even more from the *Johnsonian* standard than the specimen of modern New-English in the Biglow Papers. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 273.

Johnsonianism (jon-sō'ni-ąn-izm), *n.* [< *Johnsonian* + *-ism.*] A word or an idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resembling his; also, his personal characteristics.

Johnsonieæ (jon-sọ̄-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Johnsonia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants containing five genera, based on the *Johnsonia* of Robert Brown. See *Johnsonia.* The genus name being untenable, the tribe should be renamed.

Johnsonism (jon'sọn-izm), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Same as *Johnsonianism.*

John's-wood (jonz'wůd), *n.* St.-John's-wort.

★See *Hypericum.* [Prov. Eng.]

John's-wort (jonz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *St.-John's-wort.* See *Hypericum.*

john-to-whit (jon'tọ̄-hwit′), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] The common red-eyed greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus.*

joice†, *v. t.* [< ME. *joysen*, < OF. *joiss-*, stem of certain parts of *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.* Cf. *rejoice.*] To enjoy.

To *Ioyse* your Habitatioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 126.

joie†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *joy.*

join (join), *v.* [< ME. *joynen*, *joignen*, < OF. ★*joindre*, *juindre*, F. *joindre* = Pr. *jonher*, *junher*, *jonjer* = It. *giugnere*, < L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus* (root *jug*, in *jugum*, yoke, etc.), = Gr. ζευγνύναι (root ζυγ in ζυγόν) = Skt. √ *yuj*, join, > *yuga* = Gr. ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*, q. v. Hence *joint*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *disjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, *subjoin*, etc., and (from L. directly) *adjunct*, *conjunct*, etc., *junction*, *juncture*, *conjugal*, *conjugate*, *subjugate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or bring together; bring into conjunction, or into association or harmony; unite; combine; associate: as, to *join* two planks by tenons; to *join* forces in an undertaking.

Whan the kynge Boors saugh the socour come, he *ioyned* his feet and lept vpon the deed bodyes of men and horse that he hadde slain. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 333.

What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

Now *join* your hands, and with your hands your hearts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 39.

Join voices, all ye living souls. *Milton*, P. L., v. 197.

2. To unite, as one thing to or with another; bring into conjunction or association; cause to be united or connected in any way: followed by *to* or *with.*

And Fabius, surnamed Maximus,
Could *ioyne* such learning *with* experience
As made his name more famous than the rest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

Woe unto them that *join* house *to* house, that lay field to field. Isa. v. 8.

Sobriety and contemplation *join* our souls *to* God.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Pluto *with* Cato thou for this shalt *join.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 309.

3. To unite or form a junction with; become connected with or a part of; come into association or union with: as, to *join* a church, party, or society; the Missouri river *joins* the Mississippi; to *join* one in an enterprise.

The goddess swift to high Olympus flies,
And *joins* the sacred senate of the skies.
Pope, Iliad, i. 294.

I but come like you to see the hunt,
Not *join* it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. To unite or take part in, in a friendly or hostile manner; engage in with another or others: as, he *joined* issue with his opponent; the forces *joined* battle.

Jehoshaphat . . . *joined* affinity with Ahab.
2 Chron. xviii. 1.

Till winds the signal blow
To *join* their dark encounter in mid air.
Milton, P. L., ii. 718.

5. To adjoin; be adjacent or contiguous to: as, his land *joins* mine. [Colloq.]—**6**†. To enjoin; command.

Who *Ioyned* the be Iostyse our iapez to blame,
That com a boy to this borȝ, thaȝ thou be burne ryche?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 877.

And they *join* them penance, as they call it, to fast, to go pilgrimages, and give so much to make satisfaction withal. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 281.

To join battle. See *battle*1.—**To join issue.** See *issue.*—**To join the majority.** See *majority.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be contiguous or close; lie or come together; form a junction.

She . . . lifte vp hir handes *ioynynge* towarde heuene, and thanked oure lorde of that socoure that he hadde hir sente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

A certain man's house . . . *joined* hard to the synagogue. Acts xviii. 7.

2. To unite or become associated; confederate; league.

Though hand *join* in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. Prov. xi. 21.

Hee and the Irish Rebels had but one aime, one and the same drift, and would have forthwith *joyn'd* in one body against us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Now and then
The rougher voices of the men
Joined in the song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

3†. To meet in hostile encounter; join battle.

Thus at the *joyenynge* the geauntez are dystroyede,
And at that journey for-justede with gentille lordez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2134.

He saw the armies *join*,
The game of blood begun.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 238.

★**join** (join), *n.* [< *join*, *v.*] The place where two things are joined; the line or surface of juncture; a joint; also, the mode of joining.

Should the *join* be in sight, by smoking the shellac before applying it [to the broken edges], it will be rendered the same colour as the jet itself.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 23.

The chief means of detecting modern from old Persian and Saracenic metal vessels is by examining the brazing *joins*, which in ancient vessels are rare.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 7.

Cross-join, in *upholstery*, a seam across the breadth of any material, as of a carpet, furniture-covering, or the like.

joinant (joi'nant), *a.* [ME. *joynaunt*, < OF. *joignant*, ppr. of *joindre*, join: see *join.*] **1**†. Adjoining.

The grete tour that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was evene *joynant* to the gardyn wal.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 202.

2. In *her.*, conjoined.

joinder (join'dėr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *join*, *v. t.*] **1**†. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 160.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The coupling or joining of two causes of action in a suit against another: called more fully *joinder of action.* (*b*) The coupling of two or more persons together as defendants. (*c*) The acceptance by a party to an action of the point of controversy put in his adversary's previous pleading: called *joinder in demurrer* if the previous pleading was a

demurrer, *joinder of issue* if it was an allegation of fact.—**Joinder in error.** See *error*.—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue.** See *issue*.

joiner (joi′nėr), *n.* [ME. *joiener*, < OF. *joignour*, a joiner (def. 2), < *joindre*, join: see *join*.] 1. One who joins. Specifically—2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses, ships, etc.

He would not be aknowen that himself was prieste, but sayed that he had by ye space of 9 yeres ben beyonde the sea, & there liued by the *ioyners* craft.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 345.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut
Made by the *joiner* squirrel, or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coach-makers.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4, 68.

3. In *wood-working*, a power-tool for sawing, planing, cross-cutting, etc. By means of attachments, it is capable of performing a great variety of work, as grooving and tonguing, mitering, molding and beading, wedge-cutting, boring, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' chisel,** a thin-bladed paring-chisel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' gage,** a scribing-tool for making a mark on a board parallel to its edge. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' plane,** a long bench-plane used in facing and matching boards.

joinering (joi′nėr-ing), *n.* [< *joiner* + *-ing*¹.] Same as *joinery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude. [Rare.]

joinery (joi′nėr-i), *n.* [< *join* + *-ery*.] 1. The art or trade of a joiner.—2. Joiners' work.

He made an administration so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of *joinery* so closely indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

join-hand† (join′hand), *n.* Cursive writing; running-hand.

A little boy . . . told her that he was to go into *join-hand* on Thursday. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

joining (joi′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *join*, *v.*] A line of junction; a joint.

In the steeple which stands before me at a small distance, the *joinings* of the stones are clearly perceptible.
Reid, Inquiry, vi. 22.

Fine joining, sewing together or securing by crocheting, as of lace.

joining-hand† (joi′ning-hand), *n.* Same as *join-hand*.

joint (joint), *n.* [< ME. *joynt*, < OF. *joint*, *joinct*, m., *jointe*, *joynte*, *juinte*, f., = Pr. *jonta*, *junta* = Sp. Pg. *junta*, a joint, = It. *giunta*, f., a joint, meeting, arrival, < L. *junctus*, m., a joining, ML. *juncta*, f., a joining, a joint, connection, < *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*.] 1. The place or part in which two things, or parts of one thing, are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things, together with the contiguous parts connected, whether the latter are movable or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

A scaly gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1, 147.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) An articulation.

The paume hath power to putten oute the *Ioyntes*,
And to vnfolde the fust for hym hit bylongeth,
And receyuen that the fyngres rechen and refuse, yf hym liketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 142.

Myself I then perused, and limb by limb
Survey'd, and sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With supple *joints*, as lively vigour led.
Milton, P. L., viii. 269.

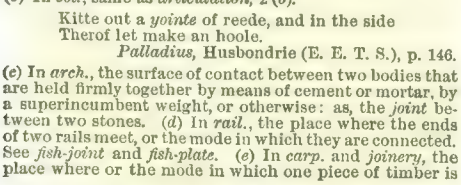
(2) A part between two articulations; an internode; one of the pieces which form a jointed organ: as, the second *joint* of the tarsus.

There we pray'd a little; and there was shewn us the middle *Joint* of a Man's Finger: I kiss'd it, and ask'd whose Relick it was.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 11.

(*b*) In *bot.*, same as *articulation*, 2 (*b*).

Kitte out a *yointe* of reede, and in the side
Therof let make an hoole.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement or mortar, by a superincumbent weight, or otherwise: as, the *joint* between two stones. (*d*) In *rail.*, the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. See *fish-joint* and *fish-plate*. (*e*) In *carp.* and *joinery*, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is



Joints, in carpentry.

a, joint concealed by the bead; *b*, joint which may be nailed from both edges, with a jog to prevent slipping; *c*, joint used for pilasters; *d*, joint used for skirtings, dados, doors, jambs, etc.; *e*, miter-joint; *f*, dovetail-joint; *g*, square joint; *h*, rabbet-joint with beads; *i*, tongue-and-groove joint; *j*, feather-joint; *k*, drip-joint.

connected with another. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another generally by mortises and tenons, of which there are several kinds, or by iron straps and bolts. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, the flexible cloth or leather which, serving as a hinge, connects the back of a book with its sides. (*g*) The junction of two portions of an electrical conductor, such as a telegraph-wire or cable-core. [Joints made between materials in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, and in other arts have received in many instances names that are compounds of the word *joint* with others that describe the position of the parts, as angle-*joint*, butt-*joint*, etc.; or the manner of forming the joint, as dovetail-*joint*, rivet-*joint*, scarf-*joint*, dowel-*joint*, etc. Most of these joints are clearly defined by their names.]

2. In *geol.*, a crack intersecting a mass of rock. Beds of considerable thickness, especially when homogeneous and somewhat crystalline, are frequently found to be traversed by a great number of fissures, nearly parallel with one another, and often very straight and regular in their course. Sometimes there are two systems of these joints, each set consisting of parallel fissures, and the two sets being at right angles, or nearly so, with each other. There may be even three systems of joint-planes, but in any case one set is almost always more decidedly well formed than the others. The cleat of coal is an illustrative example of the occurrence of a well-developed jointing; the distinctive scenery of certain picturesque limestone regions—as, for instance, that of the north of England—is due to the peculiar form of weathering caused by well-defined systems of joint-planes. The character and relative position of the systems of joints in rocks are of great practical importance from various points of view, and especially with reference to the facility with which the rock may be quarried into forms convenient for use. The jointing of granite is frequently such as to divide the rock naturally into cuboidal masses. The prismatic jointing of volcanic masses is frequently very perfectly and beautifully marked. See *basalt*.

3. One of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher: as, a *joint* of beef; also, such a piece roasted, or prepared for eating: as, a hot *joint;* a cold *joint*.—4. (*a*) A place of meeting or resort for persons engaged in evil and secret practices of any kind: as, a tramps' *joint*. Specifically—(*b*) Such a place, usually kept by Chinese, for the accommodation of persons addicted to the habit of opium-smoking, and where they are provided with pipes, opium, etc. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Abutting joint.** See *abutment*, 2 (*b*) (2).—**Ball-and-socket joint.** See *ball*¹.—**Bell-hanger's joint,** a method of joining wire in use by bell-hangers. The ends of the wires are bent and hooked together, and then twisted about the body of the wire to form linked loops.—**Britannia joint,** in wires for carrying an electric current, a joint made by slightly bending up the ends of the two wires to be joined, laying them side by side for a few inches, binding them tightly together with finer wire, and then soldering the whole.—**Brodie's joint,** a joint, especially the knee, exhibiting Brodie's disease. See *disease*.—**Chelate joint.** See *chelate*.—**Composite joint.** See *composite*.—**Cramp joint.** (*a*) A joint between plates of metal in which the edges are thinned by hammering, one being left plain and the other notched obliquely with shears. Each alternate cramp is bent up, the next down, for the insertion of the plain edge, after which they are hammered together, brazed, and flattened. It is used for works requiring strength, as the parts of musical instruments. (*b*) See *cramp-joint*.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint*.—**Dovetail-joint.** See *dovetail*.—**Fast-joint butt.** See *butt*².—**Female joint.** See *female*.—**Foliated joint,** in *carp.*, a rabbeted joint.—**French joint,** a joint for wires in which the ends to be joined are placed side by side for a few inches, and then twisted.—**Hooke's joint,** a contrivance by which a motion of rotation is communicated from one shaft to another lying in the same plane, though in a different direction. The two shafts are pronged at the end, and in the prong of each is pivoted one of the cross-bars of a cross-shaped piece, the axis of each cross-bar being perpendicular to that of the shaft to which it is pivoted.—**Hydrostatic, incrassate, inflated, lapped,** etc., **joint.** See the adjectives.—**Loose-joint butt.** See *butt*².—**Opium joint.** See def. 4 (*b*).—**Out of joint,** dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered; gone wrong.

The jaundiced eye;
Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are *out of joint*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Round-joint file. See *file*¹.—**Rustic joint.** See *rustic*.—**Second joint.** (*a*) The thigh of a fowl (the leg, or drumstick, being the first joint), esteemed by many the best part for eating. (*b*) The middle piece or joint of a fly-rod, between the tip and the butt.—**Square joint,** a joint in wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.—**To break joint,** in *masonry*, *carp.*, etc. See *break*.—**To flush a joint.** See *flush*⁷.—**To put one's nose out of joint,** to supplant one in another's love, favor, or confidence. [Colloq.]—**Universal joint,** in *mech.*, an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. See cut of *ball-and-socket joint*, under *ball*.—**Water joint.** See *water*. (See also *pin-joint*, *plumb-joint*, *ring-joint*, *shackle-joint*, *toggle-joint*, *twist-joint*, *union-joint*.)

joint (joint), *a.* [< OF. *joint*, F. *joint*, < L. *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *joint*, *n.*] 1. Joined in relation, action, or interest; having a common share; participating: as, *joint* owners; *joint* tenants.

Heirs of God, and *joint*-heirs with Christ. Rom. viii. 17.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night *joint*-labourer with the day?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1, 78.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 152.

2. Joined in use or participation; held jointly or in common; shared by different individuals: as, *joint* stock or property; a *joint* interest in an enterprise.

For 'tis a cause that hath no mean dependence
Upon our *joint* and several dignities.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 193.

The gen'rous Greeks their *joint* consent declare,
The priest to rev'rence, and release the fair.
Pope, Iliad, i. 490.

3. Joined in amount or effect; combined; acting together: as, *joint* strength; *joint* efforts; a *joint* attack.

The Kentish men, all parties uniteing against a common Enemy, with *joint* power so oppos'd him that he was constrain'd to retire back. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the *joint* force and full result of all.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 246.

Where priest and clerk with *joint* exertion strive
To keep the ardor of their flock alive.
Crabbe, The Borough.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Of contracts, united in interest or liability in such manner that the law will not proceed without joining all, as distinguished from cases where a part may act, or sue or be sued, severally. Thus, partners are *joint* debtors, and notice to one is notice to all, and an action by or against any one of them respecting partnership affairs must be usually by or against all. See *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*), and *several*. (*b*) Of crimes and torts, combined or connected in the same transaction.—**Joint and several,** united in obligation or liability in such manner that the creditor may proceed against all together or each separately.—**Joint batteries.** See *battery*.—**Joint committee, contract, convention,** etc. See the nouns.—**Joint indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Joint rights in rem,** in *civil law*, same as *condominium*.—**Joint tenancy,** in *law*, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession; possession or occupation by joint tenants. See *estate*.

joint (joint), *v.* [< *joint*, *n.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *juntar*, join.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form with a joint or joints; articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. To prepare the edge of (a board or a piece of other material) for closely joining another piece; straighten the edge of (a board or plank), by means of a plane called a *jointer*. In coopers' work the edges of staves are jointed by the coopers' jointer, which is a tool analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but having a curved instead of a plane under face, to impart the proper curvature to the stave.

3. To unite closely; combine; join.

The time's state
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2, 96.

4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces; separate the joints of; disjoint.

He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off and bears the head along.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 1038.

II. *intrans.* To fit as by joints, or as parts adjusted to one another: as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

joint-coupling (joint′kup″ling), *n.* In *shafting*, a form of universal joint by which the sections are coupled and locked together.

jointed (join′ted), *a.* [< *joint*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes.—**Jointed charlock.** See *charlock*.—**Jointed rod,** a fishing-rod made in sections, with male and female ferrules or male and female screws. See *rod*.

jointedly (join′ted-li), *adv.* By joints.

joint-end (joint′end), *n.* The iron end-piece on which a carriage-bow moves, as on a pivot.

jointer¹ (join′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which joints. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, a long plane used to straighten the edges of boards or planks, so that they will make a close joint with other pieces similarly jointed. (*b*) In coopers' work: (1) A tool used for jointing staves. It is analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but has its under face curved, to impart the proper curvature to the edges of staves. (2) A machine for jointing staves, which cuts them to the required curves on their edges. (*c*) In *masonry*, a tool for filling the cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.

2. In *masonry*, a bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. *E. H. Knight.*—**Backing** or **side jointer,** a jointer having a bit with a concave edge for dressing the backs of barrel-staves. Also called an *overshave*.—**Heading-jointer,** a jointer having a bit with a straight edge.—**Stave-jointer,** a large plane for working the edges of barrel-staves.

jointer²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jointure*.

jointer³†, *n.* One who has a jointure or a jointure-settlement.

In Laxfield here my land and living lies;
I'll make thy daughter *jointer* of it all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

joint-evil (joint′ē″vl), *n.* Same as *lepra nervorum* (which see, under *lepra*).

joint-file (joint′fil), *n.* A small round file of uniform section throughout its length.

joint-fir (joint′fėr), *n.* 1. A general name of plants of the family *Gnetaceæ* (which see).—2. A name of the taxoid conifers.

joint-grass (joint'gras), *n.* 1. The grass *Paspalum distichum*, of the southern United States. [U. S.]—2. Various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. [Prov. Eng.]

joint-hinge (joint'hinj), *n.* A strap-hinge.

jointing-machine (join'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A planing-machine adapted to fine cabinet- and piano-work.

jointing-plane (join'ting-plān), *n.* 1. A jointer: specifically, a power-tool which has largely superseded the hand-tool or jointer-plane; a combination wood-working machine for jointing, planing, chamfering, rabbeting, beading, etc. It is essentially a rotary planer.

2. A small supplementary share in a plow.

jointing-rule (join'ting-rōl), *n.* In *painting*, a straight rod about six feet long used as a guide in marking out with paint the joints of brickwork.

jointless (joint'les), *a.* [< *joint* + *-less*.] Having no joint; without, or as if without, joints; hence, stiff; rigid.

"Let me die here," were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 38.

jointly (joint'li), *adv.* In conjunction; together; unitedly; in concert.—**Jointly and severally**, collectively and individually.

joint-oil (joint'oil), *n.* The synovial fluid which lubricates joints; synovia.

An albuminous fluid called "synovia," and commonly known as *joint-oil*. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 111.

joint-pipe (joint'pīp), *n.* A short section of a gas- or steam-pipe, threaded at both ends and used for joining lengths of pipe.

joint-pliers (joint'plī'ėrz), *n. pl.* A special form of small nipping pliers for watchmakers' use.

joint-racking (joint'rak'ing), *a.* Causing pain in the joints.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint-racking* rheums. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 488.

jointress (join'tres), *n.* [Contr. of *jointuress*, < *jointure* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman who has a jointure; a dowager. [Rare.]—2. A woman who joins with another person in rule or possession.

Therefore our sometime sister, now our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2, 9.

joint-ring (joint'ring), *n.* A ring jointed so as to consist of two equal parts; a gemel-ring.

Marry, I would not do such a thing for a *joint-ring*, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3, 73.

joint-rod (joint'rod), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a wooden rod with a curved face, used to hold a book in good shape for pressing.

joint-saw (joint'sâ), *n.* A saw with a curved working-face, used in forming the joints of compasses, etc.

joint-snake (joint'snāk), *n.* A fragile limbless lizard of the southern United States: same as *glass-snake*.

joint-splice (joint'splīs), *n.* Any form of reinforcing device for holding two parts of a structure or machine firmly in place, as the fish-plate of a rail-joint on a railroad.

joint-stock (joint'stok), *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerning joint stock, or the holding of stock in shares; having a capital divided into shares.

The development of the *joint-stock* principle gave it the chance to secure the requisite capital from a number of small investors. *Science*, VII. 222.

Joint-stock company. (*a*) An association the property or capital of which is represented by stock issued in shares to the members respectively, the object being that changes in membership shall depend, not, as in partnership, upon the consent of all the members, but upon the transfer of shares, which any member may make without the consent of the others, and also that the death of a member shall not dissolve the association, as in case of a partnership his right being simply transferred to his executors or administrators. Another object usually if not always involved is the rendering of the power of control separable from the right of ownership, by vesting the management in a committee or officers instead of leaving it, as in the case of a partnership, with each member. In the absence of any statute the liability of a joint-stock company and its members, and its means of enforcing its rights as to third persons, are nevertheless precisely those of partners: all the members must join in suing; all are liable for its debts, and all must be joined when sued; and on a change of membership pending a suit a corresponding change of parties may be required. To obviate these inconveniences, statutes have been passed in several of the United States allowing such associations to sue and be sued in the name of the president or treasurer. In respect to internal controversies, the courts, even without the aid of statute, follow the analogies afforded by the law of corporations, so far as this can be done without conceding to unincorporated associations the right to have a common seal, and to have succession and sue and be sued as a distinct artificial person. (*b*) An association for similar objects, but having the express sanction of statute for its organization as a corporation. In both classes of companies the members contribute.—**Joint-stock Companies Acts**, British statutes prescribing methods for the organization, management, and winding up of incorporated companies other than banking concerns.

joint-stool (joint'stöl), *n.* 1. A stool made of parts fitted or joined together, as distinguished from one more roughly made, as from planks.

Fool. Come hither, mistress. Is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.
Fool. Cry you mercy, I took you for a *joint-stool*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6, 54.

Joint-stools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 19.

2. Any supporting rest or block used for holding the ends of two abutting parts, as the ends of rails, ships' ways, etc.

joint-strip (joint'strip), *n.* In railroad-cars, a strip of wood with rabbeted grooves for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets.

joint-test (joint'test), *n.* The electrical test to which the joints in the core of telegraph-cables are subjected to insure their soundness.

jointure (join'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jointer*; < ME. *joynture*, rarely *joynter*, < OF. *jointure*, later *joincture*, F. *jointure* = Pr. *junhtura*, *junctura* = Sp. Pg. *juntura* = It. *giuntura*, < L. *junctura*, a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Doublet *juncture*, q. v.] 1†. A joining or coupling together; junction; union; conjunction.

It wanteth moevyng and *joynture* of soule and body.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

Yet all too mean to balance equal forage,
And sympathise in *jointure* with thy courage.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. A joint of armor.

Joynter and gemows he jogges in sondyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2894.

3. An estate in lands or tenements settled before marriage on the intended husband and wife jointly.—4. An estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease.

It is utterly unaccountable to me why you, the widow of a City Knight, with a good *jointure*, should not close with the passion of a man of such character . . . as Mr. Surface. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

jointure (join'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jointured*, ppr. *jointuring*. [< *jointure*, *n.*] To settle a jointure upon.

If thou, my dear, thyself shouldst prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
The Spaniard could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley*.

jointuress (join'tūr-es), *n.* Same as *jointress*.

jointweed (joint'wēd), *n.* 1. *Polygonella articulata*, an American plant: so called from its many-jointed spike-like racemes. [U. S.]—2. A name of species of *Equisetum*.—3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

joint-wire (joint'wīr), *n.* In *watchmaking* and *jewelry-manuf.*, tubular wire of silver, gold, or alloy, for use in hinge-joints. It is drawn over a steel wire, which after the drawing is pulled out. Pieces of this tubular wire are hard-soldered to the parts to be hinged together, and a wire pintle completes the hinge-joint.

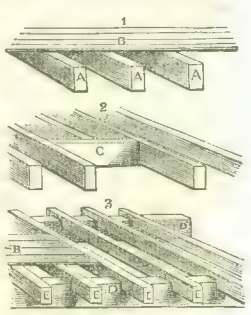
joint-worm (joint'wėrm), *n.* 1. A jointed worm; an intestinal worm of the genus *Tænia*; a tapeworm. See cut under *Tænia*.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm. . . . 'Tis the *joint-worm* which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the Lumbricus lætus, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm. *Mrs. Centlivre*.

2. The larva of a chalcid hymenopterous parasite of the genus *Isosoma*, which is very destructive to crops of barley, wheat, and rye in the United States. The eggs are laid in the stems of these cereals, and the larvæ feed in slight enlargements near the joints. There is only one annual generation, and the insect winters in the stubble in both the pupal and adult states. All the species of *Isosoma* are phytophagous or plant-feeding, and work like *I. hordei* upon the stalks of various grasses and cereals. These worms are of small size, one tenth to one fifth of an inch long. They attack the crop when it is a foot or less in height, checking the growth, causing the green leaves to turn yellow, and making knots on the stem. The rye joint-worm is the larva of *I. secalis*; the wheat joint-worm, that of *I. tritici*; both of these were formerly considered merely varieties of *I. hordei*, but are now called species. See *Isosoma*.

jointy (join'ti), *a.* Full of joints.

joist (joist), *n.* [The vulgar pron. *jīst* (like *jīn*, *jīnt*, *hīst*, etc., for *join*, *joint*, *hoist*, etc.) was formerly in good usage, and in this case is etymologically correct, the form *joist*, early mod. E. *joyst*, being a corruption of *jist* (pron. *jīst*), < ME. *giste*, *gyste* (with long vowel, as in ME. *Crist*, mod. *Christ*), a joist, beam, < OF. *giste*, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a beam, F. *gîte*, a lodging, form (of a hare), bed or stratum (in geology), < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, lie, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *adjacent*, etc., and cf. *gist*[1], a doublet of *joist*[1].] In *building*, one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling or partition are nailed, and which rest on the walls or on girders, or on both. Joists are laid horizontally or vertically in parallel equidistant rows.



Joists.
1. *A*, *A*, joists; *B*, floor-boards. 2. *C*, trimming-joist. 3. *D*, *D*, binding-joists; *E*, *E*, bridging-joists; *B* floor-boards.

The *joystes* of the loft faild, and they that were vnder it pearished there. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

Bay of joists. See *bay*[3].—**Binding-joists.** See *binding*.—**Ceiling-joists.** See *ceiling*. (See also *bridging-joist*, *trimming-joist*.)

joist (joist), *v. t.* [< *joist*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [= D. *jok* = G. *juks*, a joke, = Dan. *jux*, trash (cf. *gjøre jux*, make fun); = F *jeu* = Pr. *joc*, *juec*, *juoc* = Sp. *juego* = Pg. *jogo* = It. *gioco*, *giuoco*, jest, game, sport; < L. *jocus*, a jest, joke, perhaps orig. **diocus*, **diucus*; cf. Skt. √ *dīv*, play.] 1. Something said or done for the sake of exciting laughter; some witty or sportive remark or act; a jest; also, jesting; raillery.

A college *joke* to cure the dumps.
Swift, Cassinus and Peter.

The practice of turning every thing into *joke* and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. i. 7.

2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Inclose whole downs in walls—'tis all a *joke*!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious intention.—**No joke**, a serious matter. [Colloq.]—**Practical joke.** See *practical*.—**To cut** or **crack a joke.** See *cut*, *crack*.—**Syn.** See *jest*[1].

joke (jōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joked*, ppr. *joking*. [Cf. L. *jocari*, jest, joke; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; make merry about something.

Joking decides great things
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, tr. of Horace.

Your Honour is pleas'd to *joke* with me.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To cast jokes at; make merry with; rally: as, to *joke* a man about his love-affairs.

joker (jō'kėr), *n.* 1. One who jokes, in speech or in deed; a jester; a merry fellow.

One tall *joker* . . . scrawled upon a wall with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees—Blood.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, v.

2. A playing-card, either blank or having some comical or other special device, added to a pack. It was originally intended to show the pattern of the backs without breaking the seal, but is now used in many games, especially euchre and poker. In euchre it is always the best trump. In the variety of poker called 'mistigris,' it can be called anything its holder pleases, two kings and the joker being equal to three kings, four hearts and the joker being a heart flush, etc.

jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Humorous.]

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*. *Southey*, Letters (1813), II. 336.

jokingly (jō'king-li), *adv.* In a joking manner; in a merry way.

jokish (jō'kish), *a.* [< *joke* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to joke; jocular.

Oh dear, how *jokish* these gentlemen are!
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, iii. 1.

jole (jōl), *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jolift, *a.* A Middle English form of *jolly*. *Chaucer*.

joll, *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jollification (jol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-fication*, after *glorification*, etc.] A scene, occasion, or act of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merrymaking. [Colloq.]

He nodded, smiled, and rubbed his hands, as if Mrs. Podgers had invited him to a Lord Mayor's feast, or some equally gorgeous *jollification*.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 155.

jollily (jol'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *jolily*; < *jolly* + *-ly*[2].] In a jolly manner; gaily; merrily; mirthfully.

jolliment† (jol'i-ment), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-ment.*] Mirth; merriment.

Triton his trompet shrill before them blew,
For goodly triumph and great *jollyment.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

jolliness (jol'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jolinesse;* < *jolly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety; festivity; jollity.

I seye na more, but in this *jolynesse*
I lete hem til men to the soper dresse.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 281.

jollity (jol'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jollitie, jolity;* < ME. *jolitie, jolite,* < OF. *jolite, joliete,* also *jolivete,* gayness, gaiety, < *joli, jolif,* gay, jolly: see *jolly.*] 1†. Gayness; splendor; magnificence.

He showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and all their *jollity.* *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The quality or condition of being jolly; demonstrative merriment; festivity; gaiety.

From *iolite* myn hert is paste,
From rialte & riche aray.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game.
Milton, P. L., xi. 714.

3†. Gallantry.

Their songs made to their mates or paramours, either vpon sorrow or *iolity* of courage, the first amorous musicks. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

The halting knight, meeting the other, asking the cause of his going thitherward, and finding it was to defend Pamela's divine beauty against Artesia's, with a proud *jollitie* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=Syn. 2. Joviality, fun, frolic, hilarity.

jollop (jol'up), *n.* [Cf. *gobble*[2].] The cry of a turkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

jolly (jol'i), *a.* [< ME. *joly, joli,* older *jolif,* < OF. *jolif,* later *joli,* gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat, jolly, F. *joli,* pretty, = Pr. *joli* = It. *giulivo, giulio,* gay, merry, jolly. Origin uncertain; usually referred to Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* = E. *yule,* the feast of Christmas: see *yule.*] 1†. Gay; of fine appearance; handsome; well-conditioned; thriving.

This Morgain was a yonge damesell fressh and *Iolye.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

You may go kiss your *jolly* brown bride,
And let our sister alone.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 143).

2. Full of life and merriment; jovial; gaily cheerful; festive.

Thei be yonge men and *Iolye,* and have grete nede of counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

Be *jolly,* lords. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7, 65.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
A *jollier* year we shall not see.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. Characterized or attended by joviality; expressing or inspiring mirth; exciting mirthfulness or gaiety.

And with his *jolly* Pipe delights the Groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now; the spot is cursed."
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

But old Jack Falstaff . . . has bequeathed a never-failing inheritance of *jolly* laughter, to make mankind merrier and better to the latest posterity.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 145.

4†. Gallant; brave.

The fyfte was Josue, that *joly* mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem oste fulle myche joye lymppede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3415.

5. Great; remarkable; uncommon: as, a *jolly* muff. [Slang.]—**Jolly joker.** See *joker,* 2. =Syn. 2. *Jolly, Jovial, Mirthful, Merry, Facetious,* playful, funny, sprightly, frolicsome, sportive. *Facetious* is distinguished from the first four words in applying to the making of witticisms rather than to the continuous flow of contagious good humor easily breaking into laughter. If there is any difference between *jolly* and *jovial,* it is that the latter is rather the more dignified of the two. *Mirthful* and *merry* imply most of laughter, and *jolly* stands next in this respect. There is little difference between *mirthful* and *merry,* but the former may be the more dignified and the latter the more demonstrative. *Merry* expresses the largest and freest overflow of animal spirits. See *hilarity* and *mirth.*

jolly (jol'i), *adv.* [< *jolly, a.,* 5.] Remarkably; uncommonly; very: as, *jolly* awkward; *jolly* drunk. [Colloq., Eng.]

For he's a *jolly* good fellow,
Which nobody can deny. *Old chorus.*

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are *jolly* green," answered his friend.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

jolly† (jol'i), *v. i.* [< *jolly, a.*] To rejoice; make merry.

His hands and feet with riving nails they tent,
And, as to disenthrall his soul they meant,
They *jolly* at his grief.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

jolly-boat (jol'i-bōt), *n.* [< *jolly-*, prob. altered from **yolly*, < LG. *jolle, golle,* = EFries. *jülle, jul,* = D. *jol,* etc., Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle* (whence E. *yawl*), + *boat.*] A clincher-built boat smaller than a cutter, usually hoisted at the stern of a vessel, and used for hack-work. It is about 4 feet in beam and 12 feet in length.

Five of us went a-fishing in the *jolly-boat;* . . . but leave to go ashore was refused.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 82.

jolly-boys (jol'i-boiz), *n. pl.* A group of small drinking-vessels connected by a tube or openings from one to another. [Slang.]

jollyhead† (jol'i-hed), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-head.*] A state of jollity; jolliness.

Despoyled of those joyes and *jolly-head,*
Which with those gentle shepherds here I wont to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 32.

jolt (jōlt), *v.* [Also *joult;* appar. an imitative extension or more abrupt form of *joll, jole, jowl,* knock the head against anything: see *jowl, v.* Compare *jot*[2] and *jog,* imitative verbs of similar meaning.] **I.** *trans.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Oh the most inhumane, barbarous Hackney-Coach! I am *jolted* to a jelly. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To move with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground; have a shaking or jerking motion.

He whipped the horses, the coach *jolted* again.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 34.

They were stiff with their long and *jolting* drive from Whitcross, and chilled with the frosty night air.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* [< *jolt, v.*] 1. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

My daughter Evelyn going in the coach to visite in the Citty, a *jolt* (the doore being not fast shut) flung her quite out, in such manner as the hind wheeles passed over her.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1688.

2. *pl.* Cabbage-plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
=Syn. 1. *Collision, Concussion,* etc. See *shock.*

jolter (jōl'tėr), *n.* One who or that which jolts.

jolterhead (jōl'tėr-hed), *n.* Same as *jolthead.*

I would rather have my own ugly viznomy than any of their *jolterheads,* that have no more brains in them than a brickbat. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

jolthead (jōlt'hed), *n.* [Formerly also *joult head;* < *jolt* (appar. for *jolled,* pp. of *joll*) + *head;* as if one whose head has been *jolled* against another's, or against the wall, in punishment of his stupidity.] 1. A stupid head; a brainless head. [Rare.]

He must then have . . . had a *jolthead,* and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits. *Grew.*

2. A dunce; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolt-head!* thou canst not read.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 291.

joltingly (jōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a jolting manner; so as to jolt or shake.

jombre†, *v. t.* A variant of *jumber.*

jompre†, *v. t.* See *jumper*[3].

Jonah (jō'nä), *n.* [In allusion to the Biblical story of *Jonah* the prophet, who, having disobeyed the divine command to go to Nineveh, and fled to Tarshish by sea, was overtaken by a storm and thrown overboard by the sailors. Hence sailors often profess to regard clergymen as "Jonahs."] A person on shipboard regarded as the cause of ill luck; any one whose presence is supposed or alleged to cause misfortune.—**Jonah trip,** an unlucky or unsuccessful voyage.

jonathan (jon'a-than), *n.* [So called from the personal name *Jonathan.*] An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Brother Jonathan,** a name applied to the people of the United States collectively: said to have originated in Washington's thus designating Jonathan Trumbull, a governor of Connecticut, on whose advice he placed great reliance.

jondla (jond'lä), *n.* [Telugu *jonna.*] The Indian millet, a variety of *Andropogon Sorghum.*

jonglert, *n.* An obsolete form of *juggler*[1].

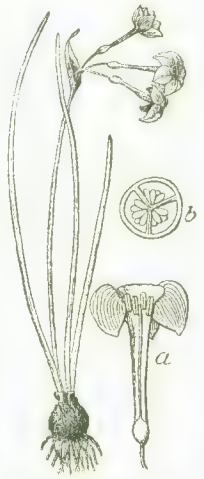
jongleriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jugglery.*

jongleur (F. pron. zhôn-glėr'), *n.* [OF.: see *juggler.*] In medieval France, and in England under the Norman kings, a minstrel who went from place to place singing songs, generally of his own composition and to his own accompaniment; later, a mountebank.

The *jongleurs* or jogelors (joculatores) were originally minstrels who could perform feats of sleight of hand, &c., but they soon became mere mountebanks, and the name became . . . a term of contempt.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 34.

The lyrics of the *jongleurs* were all run in one mould, and the Pastourelles of northern France had become as artificial as the Pastorals of Pope.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 285.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* [Also *jonquille,* formerly also *junquele;* < F. *jonquille* = Sp. *junquillo* = Pg. *junquilho,* m., = It. *giunchiglia,* f., jonquil; so called from the color and form of the plant, dim. < L. *juncus,* a rush: see *Juncus, junk*[1].] 1. An ornamental plant, *Narcissus Jonquilla,* belonging to the family *Amaryllidaceæ;* the rush-leafed daffodil. It is an early blooming bulbous plant, with narrow, half-cylindrical leaves, the scapes bearing from 2 to 5 small, pale-yellow, fragrant flowers. Some other species of *Narcissus* are sometimes called jonquil, as *N. odorus,* the sweet-scented jonquil, and *N. capax,* the great jonquil.



Jonquil (*Narcissus Jonquilla*). *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely.

2. A light-yellow color of the Sèvres porcelain; also, a similar color in other porcelains.—3. A variety of the domesticated canary-bird.

jook, jookery. See *jouk*[2], *joukery.*

joram, *n.* See *jorum.*

Jordan (jôr'dan), *n.* [Also *jorden,* and formerly *jurdan, jurdon;* < ME. *jordan, jurdan,* an abbr. of *Jordan-bottle,* a bottle containing water from the river Jordan; < L. *Jordanes, Jordanis,* < Gr. Ἰορδάνης, = Ar. *Urdunn,* < Heb. *Yardēn,* the river Jordan, < *yarād,* descend.] 1. A bottle in which pilgrims brought home water from the river Jordan.—2†. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider.—3. A chamber-pot.

I pray to God so saue thy gentil cors,
And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes* [var. *jurdones*].
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 19.

4. [*cap.*] [Named after the river *Jordan.*] An obsolete constellation, formed by Jacob Bartsch in 1624 of the stars which later went to Lynx and Leo Minor.

Jordan almond (jôr'dan ä'mond). [< ME. "*jardyne almaunde,* amigdalum jardinum" (Prompt. Parv.), i. e. garden almond: see *jardin, garden,* and *almond.*] See *almond,* 1.

jordanite (jôr'dan-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Jordan* of Saarbrücken in Prussia.] A native sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a gray color and brilliant metallic luster: from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, canton of Valais, Switzerland.

jordeloo. See *gardyloo.*

jornada (Sp. pron. hor-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *journey,* q. v.] 1. A march or journey performed in a day.—2. The name given by the Mexicans to a long reach of desert country which has to be traversed, and where there is no water.

jornay†, **journet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *journey.*

journet†, *n.* [Perhaps a contr. of **jurkinet,* jerkinet: see *jerkinet.*] An outer garment for men, described in 1598 as worn over bright armor by the "Midsummer Watch" in London.

Constables, the one halfe in bright harnesse, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him.
Stowe, London (1590), p. 75. (*Nares.*)

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* [Also *joram;* origin unknown.] A bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it; also, the contents of such a vessel: as, to mix a *jorum* of punch. [Colloq.]

An' here's to them that, like oursel',
Can push about the *jorum.*
Burns, O May, thy Morn was ne'er sae Sweet.

The host . . . returned with a steaming *jorum,* of which the first gulp brought water into Mr. Bumble's eyes.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

joseph (jō'zef), *n.* [Prob. in allusion to *Joseph's* "coat of many colors" (Gen. xxxvii. 3).] A garment made like a man's greatcoat, usually with a broad cape, and buttoning down the front, worn in the eighteenth century and later by women when riding on horseback and on occasions of similar exposure; sometimes, also, a similar garment worn by men.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, . . . dressed in a green *joseph,* richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd;
A pea-green *Joseph* was her favourite vest.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Joseph-and-Mary (jō'zef-and-mā'ri), *n.* [So called in ref. to the red and blue flowers which the plant produces at the same time, and which suggested the common pictures of the Holy Family, with Joseph in red and Mary in blue.] The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

Josephine knot. See *knot*[1].

Joseph's-coat (jō'zefs-kōt'), *n.* A cultivated variety of *Amarantus tricolor*, with variegated leaves.

Joseph's-flower (jō'zefs-flou″ėr), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.

Joshua-tree (josh'ū-ā-trē), *n.* A small tree, *Yucca arborescens*, found in some elevated desert regions of the southwestern U. S.

joskin (jos'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clownish fellow; a countryman. [Thieves' slang.]

joss (jos), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng. corruption of Pg. *deos*, God: see *deity*.] A Chinese god or idol.

Down with dukes, earls, and lords, those pagan *Josses*,
False Gods! *Wolcot*, Odes to Kien Long, ii.

Critick in jars and *josses*, shews her birth,
Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
Colman, Jealous Wife, Epil.

The object of the bell-ringing seemed to be to notify the whole population of the town that his Excellency the governor was communing with his *Joss*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

jossa†, *interj.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *joss-block*.] An address to horses, possibly meaning 'stand still.'

Thise sely clerkes rennen up and doun
With "Keepe! stand! stand! *jossa* warderere."
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

joss-block, jossing-block (jos'blok, jos'ing-blok), *n.* [Cf. *jossa*.] A horse-block. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

joss-house (jos'hous), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] A Chinese temple or place of idol-worship: sometimes used by the Chinese for a Christian church.

joss-paper (jos'pā″pėr), *n.* Pieces of gold or silver paper made into the shape of ingots of silver, and burned by the Chinese at funerals and before the shrines of certain of their gods.

joss-pidgin (jos'pij″in), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Any religious ceremony or ceremonies.—**Joss-pidgin man**, a priest or clergyman.

joss-stick (jos'stik), *n.* A small stick or perfumed pastil consisting of a hardened paste made from the dust of various kinds of scented wood mixed with clay, used in Chinese temples and houses as incense before the idols, as a slow-match in measuring time at night, for lighting pipes, etc.

jostle (jos'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jostled*, ppr. *jostling*. [Formerly also *justle*, *joustle*; freq. of *just*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push against; crowd against so as to render unsteady; elbow; hustle.

There are two rocks, . . . which for that so near, as many times appearing but as one, they were fained by the Poets unstable, and at sundry times to *justle* each other.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 31.

While I was walking daily in and out great crowds of men, I could not be quit of thinking how we *jostle* one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 516.

2. To check. *Halliwell*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hustle; shove and be shoved about, as in a crowd.

For the things of this World are like Epicurus his Atoms, always moving and *justling* against another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

A crowd that was *jostling* in with me at the pit-door of Covent Garden.
Lamb, Elia, p. 171.

jostle (jos'l), *n.* [< *jostle*, *v.*] A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

In Fleete Street, received a great *jostle* from a man that had a mind to take the wall, which I could not help.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 8, 1660.

jostlement (jos'l-ment), *n.* [< *jostle* + *-ment*.] The act of jostling, hustling, or crowding aside. [Rare.]

Anybody who had seen him projecting himself into Soho while he was yet on St. Dunstan's side of Temple Bar, bursting in his full-blown way along the pavement, to the *jostlement* of all weaker people, might have seen how safe and strong he was.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 12.

jot[1] (jot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jote*; < LL. *iota*, < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, the letter *ι*, a very small thing, a jot, < Phen. (Heb.) *yōdh*, the letter so called, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet, hence used proverbially of something very small. See *iota*, 1.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

So weake my powres, so sore my wounds appeare,
That wonder is how I should live a *jot*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

jot[1] (jot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [< *jot*[1], *n.*] To set down quickly and with few strokes in writing or sketching; make a brief note or memorandum of: usually with *down*.

It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things which I have herein *jotted down* had in my own family.
Galt, The Provost, p. 254.

jot[2] (jot), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [Contr. of *jolt*.] To jog; jolt; bump; nudge. [Prov. Eng.]

And then lay overthrown
Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 360.

jot[2] (jot), *adv.* [Cf. *jot*[2], *v.*] Plump; downright. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jote†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jot*[1].

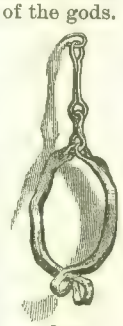
jotter (jot'ėr), *n.* 1. One who jots, or makes brief notes or memoranda.—2. A book in which jottings or memoranda are made. *Imp. Dict.*

jotting (jot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jot*[1], *v.*] A brief written note or remark; a memorandum.

Tut, your honour! . . . I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation in favorem; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in Exchequer.
Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

jotun (yō'tùn), *n.* [Dan., < Icel. *jötunn* = AS. *eóten*, a giant.] In *Scand. myth.*, one of a supernatural race of giants, enemies of the gods.

A great mist-*jotun* you will see
Lifting himself up silently.
Lowell, Appledore.



Jougs.

joubarb (jö'bärb), *n.* [Also *jobarbe*; < F. *joubarbe*, < L. (ML.) *Jovis barba*, Jupiter's beard.] The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Also called *Jupiter's-beard*.

jougs (jögz), *n.* [< OF. *joug*, a yoke, < L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

jouisance†, **jouissance**† (jö'i-sans), *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. (also F.) *jouissance*, enjoyment, < *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.*] 1. Enjoyment; joy; mirth.

To see those folkes make such *jovysaunce*,
Made my heart after the pype to daunce.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

The time
Craves that we taste of nought but *jouissance*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. In *law*, possession and use, as distinguished from ownership.

jouk[1]† (jök), *v. i.* [Also dial. *juke*; < ME. *jouken*, < OF. *jouquier*, *joquier*, *jokier*, *jouchier*, *juchier*, roost, lie down, F. *jucher*, Wall. *jouki*, roost, perch.] 1. To roost; perch.—2. To lie down; be flat.

For certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed to *jouken* thus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 409.

jouk[2], **jook** (jök), *v. i.* [Also *juke*; perhaps a dial. variation of *duck*[1]; but cf. *jouk*[1], 2.] 1. To stoop or incline the body with a quick motion, or suddenly shift one's position so as to avoid or mitigate a blow, or conceal one's self; duck or dodge. [Scotch.]

Nae help was thairfor, nane wald *jouk*,
Ferss was the fecht on ilka syde.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

I *jouk* beneath misfortune's blows.
Burns, To James Smith.

2. To bow or courtesy; make obeisance.

When within the hall he came,
He *jooked* and couch'd out ower his tree [staff].
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 354).

But why should we to nobles *jouk*?
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

joukery, jookery (jö'kėr-i), *n.* [< *jouk*[2] + *-ery*.] Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after.
Galt, The Provost, p. 38.

joukery-pawkery (jö'kėr-i-pâ'kėr-i), *n.* [< *joukery* + *pawk* extended with *-ery*, to assort with the first element.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]

★ **joule** (jöl or joul), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Joule* (1818–89), an English physicist.] An electrical unit proposed by Siemens. It is the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt: in other words, that done in one second in maintaining a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

joulemeter (joul'mē″tėr), *n.* [< *joule* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] Any form of energy-meter in which the joule is used as the unit of work or energy.

Joule's equivalent. Same as *mechanical equivalent of heat* (which see, under *equivalent*).

jounce (jouns), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jounced*, ppr. *jouncing*. [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *v.*] To jolt; shake, especially by rough riding. [Colloq.]

jounce (jouns), *n.* [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *n.*] A sudden, violent up-and-down jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

Here she made straight for a bench, . . . sat herself down upon it with a *jounce*, as one has seen a child set down into a safe and penitential place out of some mischief.
Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, II. xvii.

jour[1] (jör), *n.* [ME., < OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, a day, day, daylight, an opening, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *journal*.] 1†. Day.

And on the xl[e] *iour* of Pentecoste, the kynge satte at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 67.

2. [Mod. F., pron. zhör.] (*a*) In *decorative art*, an opening forming part of a design. (*b*) In *lace-making*, one of the regular meshes of the ground. See *à jour*.

jour[2] (jėr), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *journeyman*: as, a *jour* printer; to work as a *jour*.

jouring (jou'ring), *n.* [Prob. verbal n. of **jour*, appar. < OF. *jurer*, swear: see *jury*.] 1. Swearing. [Prov. Eng.]

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearing, *jourings* end.
Robert Hayman's Quodlibets, 4to, 1628. (*Nares*.)

As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called The Brogue upon the Tongue, so here [in Somerset] it is named *Jouring*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 360.

2. A scolding. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

A volley of vituperation, couched in what is there [in Abingdon, England] called the *jowring* dialect.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

★ **journal** (jėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *journal*, *jornal*, *jurnal*, *journel*, etc., F. *journal* = Sp. Pg. *jornal* = It. *giornale*, daily, a journal, < L. *diurnalis*, daily: see *diurnal*, of which *journal* is a doublet.] **I.**† *a.* Daily; quotidian; diurnal.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3, 92.

II. *n.* 1. A diary or daily record; an account of daily transactions or events; a book or paper containing such an account or made for entering it; any record of a series of transactions.

Princes in ancient time had, upon point of honour and policy both, *journals* kept of what passed day by day.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 135.

I would not have thee to report at large,
From point to point, a *journal* of thy absence;
'Twill take up too much time.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

An extract of his diary—no more,
A tasteless *journal* of the day before.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 276.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookkeeping by double entry*: (1) A book in which every particular article or charge is distinctly entered from the day-book or blotter under each day's date, as a "debit" to a person and "credit" to a thing, or vice versa, and thus systematized or classed to facilitate posting to the ledger. (2) A day-book. (*b*) *Naut.*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, the weather, and other circumstances. (*c*) A newspaper or other periodical published daily; hence, any publication issued at successive periods containing reports or records of current events of any kind.

Hence *journals*, medleys, merc'ries, magazines.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 42.

(*d*) In *mining*, a record of the strata passed through in sinking.

2†. A day's work or travel; a journey.

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well?
B. Jonson.

3. In *mach.*, that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings. See first cut under *axle-box*.

The shears have *journals*, which rest in bearings, movable backwards and forwards by the screws.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

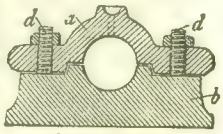
★ **journal** (jėr'nal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *journaled* or *journalled*, ppr. *journaling* or *journalling*. [< *journal*, *n.*] In *mach.*, to insert, as a shaft, in a journal-bearing.

The cranks are placed upon posts, rafts, or boats in the stream, and *journalled* at the water-line, thus keeping one-half of the paddle-surface in action.
Science, III. 606.

journalary† (jėr′nal-ā-ri), *a.* [< *journal* + *-ary*².] Of the nature of a journal or diary. [Rare.]

That the propagation of Methodism hath occasioned many and great violations of peace, Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the *journalary* history of his adventures.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 9.

journal-bearing (jėr′nal-bâr″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, the immediate support of an axle or a shaft. It usually consists of two parts, sometimes called the *brasses*, resting in a pillow-block and inclosed in the journal-box. There are many varieties, and all are connected with some lubricating device. See *hydraulic pivot*, under *hydraulic*.



Journal-bearing.
a, cap; *b*, pillow; *d*, *d*, screws with set nuts for adjustment.

journal-book (jėr′nal-bůk), *n.* A book for making daily records. *Swift.*

journal-box (jėr′nal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The bearings about a journal. (*b*) A cast-iron box which contains a car-axle journal, together with the journal-bearing and key, and the oil-packing with which the journal is lubricated. Also called *housing-box*.

journal-brass (jėr′nal-bràs), *n.* In *mech.*, a removable bearing of a journal or an axle.

journalise, *v.* See *journalize*.

journalism (jėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *journalisme* = Sp. Pg. *jornalismo*, journalism; as *journal* + *-ism*.] 1. The business of a journalist; the occupation of writing for, editing, or producing a newspaper or public journal; the diffusion of intelligence or of opinions by means of journals or newspapers and periodicals.

The habits of *journalism* train one to a daily capacity of production. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 146.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. [Rare.]

journalist (jėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *journaliste* = Pg. *jornalista* = It. *giornalista*; as *journal* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer of a journal or diary.

The force with which he [Gama] went out is . . . circumstantially described by Herman Lopez de Castaneda, contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts.
Mickle, Dissertation on the Lusiad, App.

2. A person who conducts a public journal or regularly writes for one; a newspaper editor, critic, or reporter.

journalistic (jėr-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *journalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism; descriptive or characteristic of journalism or journalists: as, *journalistic* literature; *journalistic* enterprise.

Mommsen's enemies have had much to say against the freedom of his style, which is supposed to be too *journalistic*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 483.

journalize (jėr′nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *journalized*, ppr. *journalizing*. [< F. *journaliser*; as *journal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To enter or record in a journal.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*? *Johnson*.

Specifically—2. In *double-entry bookkeeping*, to systematize and enter in the journal, preparatory to posting to the ledger.

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or make entries in a journal; make a daily record of events or observations.

I have too much to attend to in my weak state to *journalize*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 239.

2. To take part in the preparation of a public journal: as, he is engaged in *journalizing*.

Also spelled *journalise*.

journal-packing (jėr′nal-pak″ing), *n.* Waste cotton, wool, or other fibrous material, saturated with oil or grease, and placed in a journal-box to lubricate the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

journet, **journee**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *journey*.

Thanne had she don al hir *journe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 579.

journey (jėr′ni), *n.* [< ME. *journee, journe, jorne, jorney, jurnei*, < OF. *journee, jornee, jorneie*, F. *journée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *jornada* = It. *giornata* (ML. reflex *jornata*), < ML. *diurnata* (*jornata*, after Rom.), a day's work, a day's journey, a fixed day, a day, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *diurnal*, *journal*. Cf. *jornada*.] 1†. A day's work, occupation, or travel; a day of battle or of toil ★ of any kind; hence, labor; work; service; task; trouble.

Theseus . . . conveyede the kynges worthily
Out of his toun a *journee* largely.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1880.

Thei hadde wasted and distroied that more than two *iourneyes* ye sholde not haue founde n[o]ther house ne town that a man myght herberowe in.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

All the lordes that died at the *jorney* are buried at St. Albanes. *Paston Letters.*

For all the labour and *iornay* is your.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 141.

2. A course of travel or transit, as from one place to another, or indefinitely from point to point in space or time: as, a *journey* from London to Paris or to Rome; a week's *journey*; the *journey* of life.

So atte last they come to the village,
Ther for to rest as for a nyghtis space,
A dayes *Iurney* owt of the kynges place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 230.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a *journey*.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

I know not whether the exact limits of an excursion, as distinguished from a *journey*, have ever been fixed.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 73.

3. In *glass-making*, a single cycle or round of work, in which the raw materials are converted into glass, and the glass is withdrawn from the pots in which it has been melted; the time employed in converting a certain quantity of material into glass.—4. The weight of finished coins delivered simultaneously to the master of the British mint. This *journey* or *journey-weight*, on which the trial of the pyx depends, is understood to be what could be completed in a day when the operations of coining were done by hand. Its amount is 15 pounds troy of gold (coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1,402 half-sovereigns) or 60 pounds troy of silver.

The blanks [in minting] are weighed . . . in drafts of about 720 ounces, and placed in bags; each bag, therefore, contains four *journeys* of about 180 ounces each.
Ure, Dict., III. 347.

Day's journey. See *day*¹.—**Journey's account**, an early English writ, originally allowed for the revival of an action which had abated without plaintiff's fault: so called because, the Court of Chancery which issued it being itinerant and the plaintiff being required to apply immediately, he had to give an account of his journey to obtain it, so as to show that he had not delayed.—**Sabbath-day's journey**, among the ancient Jews, the distance which a Jew might lawfully traverse on the sabbath day. It was a very short journey—supposed to represent the space left between the ark and the tents when the Israelites were encamped in the wilderness, said to be about 2,000 Hebrew yards.

Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a *sabbath day's journey*. Acts i. 12.

Josephus (War, v. 2, 3) makes the Mount of Olives to be about six stadia from Jerusalem; and it is the distance between these two places which in Acts i. 12 is given as a *Sabbath-day's journey*.
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Bib. Lit., IX. 190.

To go a journey. See *go*. = **Syn. 2.** *Journey, Travel, Voyage, Trip, Tour, Excursion, Pilgrimage.* *Journey* is a rather general word, yet *journeys* are usually of considerable length, without implication as to the time of return. *Travel* is the common word for *journeys* taken for pleasure in sight-seeing, etc., for education, or for the transaction of business: as, the benefits of foreign *travel*; a line of *travel*. *Voyage* in Chaucer's time (C. T., Prol., l. 723, etc.) and later (Milton, P. L., ii. 919) meant *journey*, but is now limited to a considerable passage by sea: as, to make a *voyage* round the world. A *trip* is a comparatively short *journey*: as, our *trip* across the ocean. A *tour* is a *journey* that makes a round, stopping here and there and returning to the starting-point: as, the usual Scotch *tour*. An *excursion* is a limited *trip* or *journey*, taken for pleasure, to some point or points of interest: as, an *excursion* down the bay, or to the Yellowstone Park. We speak of a *journey*, *voyage*, etc., and of *travels*, but not of a *travel*. A *pilgrimage* is a *journey* to a place hallowed by religious or other sacred or tender associations: as, a *pilgrimage* to the old home. See *pilgrim*.

journey (jėr′ni), *v. i.* [< ME. *jorneyen*; < *journey*, *n.*] To make a journey; travel; go from place to place.

The men which *journeyed* with him stood speechless.
Acts ix. 7.

My lord, whoever *journeys* to the prince,
For God's sake, let not us two stay at home.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2, 146.

journey-bated† (jėr′ni-bā″ted), *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

So are the horses of the enemy
In general *journey-bated* and brought low.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 26.

journeyer (jėr′ni-ėr), *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

The mortal *journeyer* through this unknown space must have been thrown down with violence, had he not been upheld by his supernatural companion.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

journeyman (jėr′ni-man), *n.*; pl. *journeymen* (-men). [< *journey*, *n.*, 1, + *man*.] 1†. A man hired to work by the day; a day-worker.—2. A workman or mechanic who has served his apprenticeship; specifically, a qualified mechanic employed in the exercise of his trade, as distinguished from a master mechanic or a foreman.

O, there be players that . . . have so strutted and bellowed that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 38.

Among the Tailors of Silesia we find that in 1361 the system of *journeymen* travelling in search of work was already completely organized.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxli.

Journeyman parson, a curate. [London slang.]

He once told a parson, or a *journeyman parson*, I don't know what he was, that if ever he prayed it was for a hard winter. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 133.

journey-ring (jėr′ni-ring), *n.* A portable sundial of round form. See *ring-dial*.

journey-weight (jėr′ni-wāt), *n.* Same as *journey*, 4.

journeywoman† (jėr′ni-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *journeywomen* (-wim″en). A woman hired by the day.

No *journeywoman* sempstress is half so much a slave as I am. *Fielding*, Miser, i. 2.

An Over Seer, who walk'd about with a very flexible Weapon of Offence, to Correct such Hempen *Journey Women* who were unhappily troubled with the Spirit of Idleness. Quoted in *J. Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 240.

journey-work (jėr′ni-wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work done by the day.—2. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his trade.

The kindred and masters are extremely careful of breeding him to industry, that he may repay it himself by his labour, in three years' *journey-work* after his time is out, for the use of his securities. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

joust, jouster, etc. See *just*², etc.

joustle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *jostle*.

joutes†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *jowtes, jutes, eowtus*, < OF. *ioute, jotes, jutes*, pot-herbs, ML. *jutta, juta*, appar. in a similar sense. Some compare Bret. *iot*, W. *uwd*, broth.] Pot-herbs or a soup containing them.

I was the priouresses potagere and other poure ladyes,
And made hem *ioutes* of iangelynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 158.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [< ME. *Jove, Jovis* (AS. *Iob*) = It. *Giove*, < L. *Jovis*, OL. also *Jovos*, in classical L. only in oblique cases, gen. *Jovis*, etc., the nom. being supplied by the compound *Jupiter*, *Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter*: see *Jupiter* and *Zeus*.] 1. The highest god of the Romans; Jupiter; the supreme ruler of heaven and earth, manifesting himself especially in atmospheric phenomena: as, *Jove's* thunderbolts. See *Jupiter*.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of *Jove* himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4, 56.

2. The planet Jupiter. [Poetical.]

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 42.

3†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, the metal tin.—**Bird of Jove**, the eagle.

joves (jōvz), *n. pl.* [Erron. for F. *joues*, cheeks.] In *fort.*, the two sides in the epaulment of a battery which form the embrasure: properly *joues*. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

Jove's-fruit (jōvz′frōt), *n.* A shrub, *Benzoin melissæfolium*, native in the United States, and related to wild allspice.

Jove's-nuts (jōvz′nuts), *n. pl.* The acorns of the British oak, *Quercus Robur*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jovial (jō′vi-al), *a.* [< F. *jovial* = Sp. Pg. *jovial* = It. *gioviale*, < LL. *Jovialis*, equiv. to *Jovius*, of or pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Jove or Jupiter; Jove-like; powerful; majestic: as, *Jovial* attributes.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules: but his *Jovial* face—
Murther in heaven?—How?—'Tis gone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 311.

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter: as, the *Jovial* satellites.

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth, and in
Our temple was he married.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4, 105.

3. In *astrol.*, under the influence of the planet Jupiter; derived from Jupiter as a natal planet, which, like Jove himself, was regarded as the source of joy and happiness: as, the *Jovial* temperament.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Hence—4. [*l. c.*] Characterized by cheerfulness or gaiety; joyous; merry; jolly: opposed to *grave*: as, a *jovial* fellow.

On him they call, the aptest mate
For *jovial* song and merry feat.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

He had a cheerful open exterior, a quick *jovial* eye.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

And there is no *jovial* companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 281.

5†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, of or pertaining to tin. =**Syn. 4.** *Mirthful*, etc. See *jolly*.

jovialist (jō'vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *jovial* + *-ist*.] A person of jovial character or disposition. [Rare.]

O brave and spirited! he's a right *Jovialist*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

joviality (jō-vi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *jovialité* (= Sp. *jovialidad* = Pg. *jovialidade* = It. *giovialità*), joviality; as *jovial* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being jovial; jovial conduct or amusement; merriment; jollity; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *joviality*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 308.

The old manor house . . . seemed echoing back the *joviality* of long departed years. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 289.

=**Syn.** *Joy, Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*); gaiety, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

jovialize (jō'vi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jovialized*, ppr. *jovializing*. [< *jovial* + *-ize*.] To make jovial; cause to be merry or jolly.

An activity that *jovialized* us all.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 364.

jovially (jō'vi-al-i), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with jollity.

jovialness (jō'vi-al-nes), *n.* Joviality: gaiety; jollity.

Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship:—thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), p. 32.

jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), *n.* [< *jovial* + *-ty*.] Joviality. [Rare.]

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of . . . could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*. *Barrow*, Works, III. xiv.

Jovian (jō'vi-an), *a.* [After LL. *Jovianus*, of *Jovius*, a surname of Diocletian, < L. *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] Of or pertaining to the god Jove or the planet Jupiter; Jovial.

jovicentric (jō-vi-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *centrum*, center.] In *astron.*, having relation to Jupiter as a center.

jovilabe (jō'vi-lāb), *n.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *-labe*, as in *astrolabe*.] An instrument for finding the apparent situations of Jupiter's satellites.

Jovinianist (jō-vin'i-an-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Jovinianista*, < *Jovinianus*, a man's name, < L. *Jovius*, of Jove, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] *Eccles.*, one of a short-lived sect, adherents of Jovinian, a Milanese monk of the fourth century, who at Rome opposed the prevalent esteem for celibacy, monasticism, fasting, and martyrdom, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. He was excommunicated about 390, and went to Milan.

jovy† (jō'vi), *a.* [< LL. *Jovius*, of Jove or Jupiter: see *Jove, jovial*.] Jovial; gay.

Pan. I'll have the Jovial Tinker for To-Pan's sake.
Turfe. We'll all be *jovy* this day.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

I was a poor servant of hers, I must confess, sir,
And in those days I thought I might be *jovy*,
And make a little bold to call in to her.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

jow1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *jaw*1. *Chaucer*.

jow2 (jou), *v.* [Said to be imitative; but prob. merely a Sc. form of *jowl*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike (a bell); toll; ring. [Scotch.]—**To jow out,** to ring; set ringing, as a bell.

If you'll just gar your servant *jow out* the great bell in the tower, there's me and my twa brothers . . . will be wi' you. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ii.

II. *intrans.* To toll, as a bell. [Scotch.]

Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin' tow,
Begins to *jow* and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

To jow in, to be rung rapidly, as a bell at the close of a peal.

There is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows in*, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. x.

jow2 (jou), *n.* [< *jow*2, *v.*] The stroke of a bell; a ringing. [Scotch.]

Every *jow* that the dead-bell geid,
It cry'd "Woe to Barbara Allan!"
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

The look of those old familiar houses, the *jow* of the old bell, went to my heart. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jowder (jou'dėr), *n.* Same as *jowter*. [Prov. Eng.]

jowel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

jowl (jōl or joul), *n.* [Also *joll, jole*, and formerly *geoule*; < ME. *jolle*, a var. (with change of orig. *ch* to *j*, as also in *jar*2, *ajar*2) of *chowl*, < ME. *chol, chaul*, a contr. of *chavel*, < ME. *chavel* (*chauel*), < AS. *ceafl*, jaw, pl. *ceaflas*, jaw: see *chavel*.] 1. The cheek.

I found after some time that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy *jowls*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The cheek or head of a pig, salmon, etc., prepared for the table: as, *jowl* and greens is a Virginia dish. [Now only local.]

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with two *Geoules* of Sturgeon, six Barrels of pickled Oysters. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

Sirrah, set by a chine of beef, and a hot pasty,
And let the *joll* of sturgeon be corrected.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 1.

Cheek by jowl. See *cheek*.

jowl, joll (jōl), *v.* [Also *jole*; < late ME. *jollen*, scold; appar. orig. slap or knock the cheek or head, < *jowl, joll*, the cheek: see *jowl*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or dash, as the jowl or head; butt; clash with violence, as horns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They may *jowl* horns together, like any deer i' the herd. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3, 59.

Why, how now? shall we have an antic? Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you *jol* it so against the post? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To scold; "jaw."

Take hede to youre lordis estate,
That none jangill nor *jolle* at my gate.
York Plays, p. 307.

Her father o' th' other side, he yoles at her and *joles* at her, and she leads such a life for you, it passes.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 342).

2. In *coal-mining*, to hammer on the coal for the purpose of ascertaining what thickness intervenes between two contiguous workings. [Eng.]

jowler (jō'lėr or jou'lėr), *n.* [So called in ref. to its thick jowls; < *jowl* + *-er*1.] A strong- or heavy-jawed dog, as a hound, beagle, or other hunting-dog: hence used as a name for such a dog.

What gravity can hold from laughing out,
To see him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled? *Jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all that's ill.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Get out a horsewhip or a *jowler*,
The langest thong, the fiercest growler.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

jowlop, jowlopped, *n.* See *jewlap*.

jowter (jou'tėr), *n.* [Also *jowder*, appar. a dial. var. of *jolter*.] One who carries fish about the country for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger. [Eng.]

Mr. Penruddock gave a spiteful hit, being, as he said, of a cantankerous turn, to Mr. Treluddra, principal *jowder*, i. e. fish-salesman, of Aberalva.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

★

joy (joi), *n.* [< ME. *joye, joie*, < OF. *joie, joye*, joy, pleasure, also F. *joie*, joy, assibilated form of *goie, goye, goy*, a gaud, jewel, = Pr. *joi*, m., *joia*, f., = Sp. *joya*, a gaud, jewel, = Pg. *joia* = It. *gioja*, joy, a jewel, < ML. *gaudia*, f., joy, a jewel, orig. neut. pl. of L. *gaudium*, joy, < *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*1. Hence ult. *joy, v., enjoy, joice, rejoice, jewel*, etc.] **1.** An emotion of pleasure, generally sudden, caused by the gratification of any passion or desire; ardent happiness arising from present or expected good; exultant satisfaction; exhilaration of spirits; gladness; delight.

Whan Gawein vndirstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely *ioye*, and moche he hym preysed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

So the *joy*, and the sense of salvation, which the pure in heart have here, is not a *joy* severed from the *joy* of heaven, but a *joy* that begins in us here, and continues.
Donne, Sermons, x.

To know intense *joy* without a strong bodily frame, one must have an enthusiastic soul.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 306.

Joy finds expression in dancing, clapping the hands, and meaningless laughter, and these actions are not only pleasurable in themselves but such as increase the existing pleasure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

2. A source of enjoyment or rejoicing; that which causes gladness or happiness.

So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And buxome to his bands, is *joy* to see.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 626.

Beautiful for situation, the *joy* of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

For bonny sweet Robin is all my *joy*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 186.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3†. Diversion; festivity.

And whan thei dyen, thei maken gret Feste and gret *Joye* and Revelle, and thanne thei casten hem in to a gret Fuyr brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 286.

4. An occasional name of the plant *Ranunculus arvensis*.—**To give one joy,** to congratulate or felicitate one: as, I *give you joy* of your success. =**Syn. 1.** *Pleasure, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*); *Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*); happiness, felicity, rapture, bliss.

joy (joi), *v.* [< ME. *joyen, joien*, < OF. *joir, jouir* (F. *jouir*), assibilated form of *goir* = Pr. *gaudir, jauzir, gauzir* = Sp. Pg. *gozar* = Olt. *gaudire*, It. *gaudere*, < L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*1, and cf. *joy, n., enjoy, joice, rejoice*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To take or feel joy; rejoice; be glad; exult. [Now chiefly poetical.]

I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and *joy* in my people.
Isa. lxv. 19.

Singing and murmuring in her feastful mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give joy to; cause to rejoice; gladden; delight.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2, 9.

Your worship 's heartily welcome;
It *joys* my very heart to see you here, sir.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. To enjoy; possess with pleasure, or have pleasure in the possession of.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3, 88.

We will strive to show how much we *joy*
Your presence with a courtly show of mirth.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 4.

Who might have liv'd and *joy'd* immortal bliss.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1166.

3. To wish joy to; felicitate; congratulate.

"Sir," seide Merlin, "I wolde ye dide *ioy* and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame, and goth to theire tentes eche by hym-self, and thanke hem for the socour that thei haue brought."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 579.

As soon as Secretary Morrice brought the Great Seale from my Lord Chancellor, Bab. May fell upon his knees, and catched the King about his legs, and *joyed* him, and said that this was the first time that ever he could call him King of England, being freed from this great man.
Pepys, Diary, III. 300.

joyance (joi'ans), *n.* [< OF. *joyance, joiance*, < *joyant, joiant*, ppr. of *joir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*] Enjoyment; rejoicing; festivity; gladness. [Archaic.]

She chearfull, fresh, and full of *oyaunce* glad,
As if no sorrow she ne felt ne drad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 18.

Is it a matter of *joyance* to those wise and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . should be now extinct? *Landor*.

joy-bells (joi'belz), *n. pl.* Bells rung on a festive occasion.

joyel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

joyful (joi'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *joiful, joyfull*; < *joy*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of joy; very glad; feeling delight; exulting.

Gretly was the kynge at that feeste, and *ioyfull* and mery.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 65.

2. Manifesting joy or rejoicing; arising from or expressing gladness; exultant.

Make a *joyful* noise unto God, all ye lands. Ps. lxvi. 1.

Thou, too, great father of the British floods!
With *joyful* pride survey'st our lofty woods.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 220.

3. Causing joy or gladness; giving happiness; delightful: as, a *joyful* sight.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some *joyful* news at hand.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 2.

The *ioyfull* morning appearing, they found their Boat and goods driue ashore, not farre from them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

=**Syn. 1.** Festive, blithe, gay, joyous, happy, glad, delighted.

joyfully (joi'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *joyfully*; < *joyful* + *-ly*2.] In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.

As I ryse up lustily when sluggish sleepe is past,
So hope I to ryse *ioyfully* to judgement at the last.
Gascoigne, Flowers, Good Night.

joyfulness (joi'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.

The King with his Son returns into England, where with all *Joyfulness* they were received.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 55.

joying† (joi'ing), *n.* [< ME. *joiynge*; verbal n. of *joy*, *v.*] Joy; rejoicing.

Ihesu, my king and my *ioiynge!*
Whi ne were y to thee led?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

joyingly†, *adv.* [< ME. *joiyngly*; < *joying*, ppr. of *joy*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] Joyfully.

If thi body were woo bigoon,
What bittir medecyn ȝeuen thee wore,
Ioiyngly thou woldist it take anoon,
Thi bodily hele thee to restore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

joyless (joi'les), *a.* [< ME. *joyles, joiles;* < *joy, n.,* + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of joy; having no joy; sad.

With a *joyless* smile she turns away
The face. *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 1711.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Affording no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless,* dismal, black, and sorrowful issue.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2, 66.

Climb thy thick noon, disastrous day;
Touch thy dull goal of *joyless* gray.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

joylessly (joi'les-li), *adv.* In a joyless manner; without joy.

joylessness (joi'les-nes), *n.* The state of being joyless.

In comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world. *Donne,* Devotions (1625), p. 426.

joynaunt†, *a.* A Middle English form of *joinant.*

joynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *join.*

joyous (joi'us), *a.* [< ME. *joyous,* < OF. *joyous, joious,* F. *joyeux* (= Pr. *joyos* = It. *giojoso,* joyous), < *joie,* joy: see *joy, n.*] 1. Feeling or manifesting joy; joyful; glad; merry.

Her berth was of the wombe of Morning dew,
And her conception of the *joyous* Prime.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 515.

To admire the great, reverence the good, and be *joyous* with the genial, was very much the bent of Shirley's soul.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

2. Causing joy; making glad.

A harder lesson to learne Continence
In *joyous* pleasure then in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires. *J. Warton,* Eclogues, ii.

=Syn. See list under *joyful.*

joyously (joi'us-li), *adv.* In a joyous manner; with joy or gladness.

joyousness (joi'us-nes), *n.* The state of being joyous.

joysome (joi'sum), *a.* [< *joy* + *-some.*] Causing or inspiring gladness; joyful.

Neere to the end of this all *joysome* grove.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

J. P. An abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace.*

Here at any rate lived and stopped at home Squire Brown, *J. P.* for the County of Berks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

Jr., jr. An abbreviation of *junior.*

Juanulloa (jö-an-u-lō'ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after *Juan* and *Ulloa,* Spanish scientists, who visited South America to measure the meridian.] A genus comprising 10 species of shrubs of the family *Solanaceæ,* some of them epiphytes, found in Peru, Colombia, and Central America. The flowers have a colored calyx and a short-lobed corolla, its tube sometimes contracted at the throat. They are solitary or loosely cymose. The leaves are coriaceous and entire, and the fruit is a berry. Several species, especially *J. parasitica,* are cultivated in conservatories.

jub[1]† (jub), *n.* [< ME. *jubbe;* origin obscure. Cf. *jug.*] A vessel for holding liquors.

Breed and chese and good ale in a *jubbe.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 442.

jub[2]†, *n.* Same as *jupon. Florio.*

juba[1] (jö'bä), *n.*; pl. *jubæ* (-bē). [= OF. *jube* = Pg. *juba* = It. *giubba,* < L. *juba,* the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.] 1. In *zoöl.,* the long, thick-set hair on the neck, chest, or back of certain quadrupeds; a mane. —2. In *bot.,* a loose panicle with the axis deliquescent; also, a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of some grasses. [Rare.]

juba[2] (jö'bä), *n.* [Negro.] A characteristic dance of the plantation negroes in the southern United States. It is performed by one or more dancers, and is accompanied in a rollicking manner by the spectators, who keep time by clapping the hands, slapping or patting the knee or thigh (called *patting juba*), tapping the ground with the foot, and occasionally joining in a childish refrain in which the word *juba* is often repeated. It is an invariable feature in the negro breakdown.

The *juba*-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque, where the flickering and shifting lights of the unconventional lantern touched the dusky faces.
The Century, XXXVI. 770.

Nearly every Negro above the average is a hymn-maker, or at least co-operates with others in the production of hymns, songs, plantation rhymes, "corn-shucking" glees, "*joubas,*" and the like.
Proc. of Amer. Philol. Ass., 1885, p. xxxiii.

juba-patting (jö'bä-pat"ing), *n.* The patting of the knee or thigh practised by negroes in keeping time to the juba-dance. [Southern U. S.]

To . . . have the negro urchins dance for them to the *juba-patting* of a presumptive Uncle Tom.
The Century, XXXVIII. 152.

Juba's-bush, Juba's-brush (jö'bäz-bůsh, -brush), *n.* The plant *Iresine paniculata.*

jubate (jö'bāt), *a.* [< L. *jubatus,* maned, < *juba,* mane: see *juba*[1].] Having a mane; having long pendent hairs in a continuous series, like a mane.

jubbah (jub'ä), *n.* [Hind. *jubbah,* < Ar. *jubbah, jobbah,* a garment so called. Hence ult. E. *jupe, jupon.*] A long outer garment, usually of cloth, similar to the caftan, but with shorter sleeves and open in front, worn by respectable Mohammedans in Egypt, Arabia, and Hindustan. As the outer garment of Moslem women, it is made less full than that of the men, and commonly of more delicate material. Among the wealthier classes it is often of velvet or silk, and embroidered with silver or gold.

My Alexandrine Shaykh, whose heart fell victim to a new *jubbeh,* which I had given in exchange for his tattered zaabut. *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 30.

jubbet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jub*[1].

jube (jö'bē), *n.* [F. *jubé;* < L. *jube,* 2d pers. sing. impv. of *jubere,* bid, command: this being the first word of the sentence, *jube Domine benedicere,* 'Sir, bid bless me,' used by the reader in requesting the priest's blessing before the gospel and lessons, which were chanted in the rood-loft.] 1. In a cathedral or church, the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir. See cut under *rood-loft.*—2. Sometimes, an ambo.

jubilance (jö'bi-lans), *n.* [< *jubilan(t)* + *-ce.*] Gladness; exultation; jubilation.

She saw a *jubilance* in every sunrise, a sober sadness in every sunset.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xxxv.

The hymn rose with a solemn *jubilance,* filling the little house.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

jubilant (jö'bi-lant), *a.* [= F. *jubilant,* < L. *jubilan(t-)s,* ppr. of *jubilare,* shout for joy, < *jubilum,* a shout of joy, a shout: see *jubilate*[1], *v.*] 1. Rejoicing, as with songs or acclamations; uttering sounds or expressions of joy: as, to be *jubilant* over success.

While the bright pomp [train of beings] ascended *jubilant.* *Milton,* P. L., vii. 564.

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are *jubilant* anew.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Concl.

2. Expressing or exciting joy; manifesting or denoting exultation or gladness.

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant.* *Bp. Horne,* Works, VI. ii.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their *jubilant* floods in praise of him.
Lowell, A Parable.

=Syn. Exultant, triumphant.

jubilantly (jö'bi-lant-li), *adv.* In a jubilant manner; with manifestations of joy; exultingly.

jubilar† (jö'bi-lär), *a.* [= F. *jubilaire* = Pg. *jubilario,* < ML. *jubilarius,* one who served fifty years, prop. adj., irreg. < LL. *jubilæus, jubelæus,* the year of jubilee among the Jews: see *jubilee.*] Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat yeare of our Constantine [James I.] deserves to be solemne and *jubilar.*
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyricke, Sermons, vi.

jubilate[1] (jö'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jubilated,* ppr. *jubilating.* [< L. *jubilatus,* pp. of *jubilare* (> It. *giubilare, giubbilare* = Pg. Sp. *jubilar* = F. *jubiler*), shout for joy, < *jubilum,* a wild cry, ML. *jubilus* (> MHG. *jubilus,* G. *jubel* = D. Dan. Sw. *jubel*), a cry of joy. Cf. *jubilee,* etym., at the end.] To utter jubilant sounds or expressions; rejoice; exult.

Hope *jubilating* cries aloud. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. v. i.

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, ii.

Instead of *jubilating* over the extent of the enemy's retreat, it will be more worth while to lay siege to his last stronghold. *Huxley,* Critiques and Addresses, p. 242.

Jubilate[2] (jö-bi-lā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. impv. of *jubilare,* shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] 1. In the *Anglican liturgy,* the canticle or psalm (Ps. c.) that follows the second lesson in the morning service: so called from the first word of the Latin version.—2. A musical setting of this canticle.—3. The third Sunday after Easter: so called from the 66th Psalm (which in the Vulgate begins with the same words as the 100th) being used as the introit on that day.

jubilate[3]† (jö'bi-lāt), *n.* [< ML. **jubilatus* (?), equiv. to *jubilarius,* one who has served fifty years, irreg. < LL. *jubilæus,* jubilee: see *jubilee.*] A monk, canon, or doctor who has served fifty years. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

jubilatio (jö-bi-lā'shi-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *jubilation.*] In *Rom. Cath. music,* the melodic coda often appended to the gradual, and sung to the last syllable of the "halleluiah." See *sequence.* Also *jubilus.*

jubilation (jö-bi-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *jubilation* = Sp. *jubilación* = Pg. *jubilação* = It. *giubilazione, giubbilazione,* < LL. *jubilatio(n-),* a shouting for joy, < L. *jubilare,* shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] The act of jubilating or exulting; a rejoicing; exultation; triumph.

Honoure, empire, and *jubilacioun*
To Ihesu Crist in special therfore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

At the conversion of one sinner there is *jubilation,* and a festival kept among the angels.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

★ **jubilee** (jö'bi-lē), *n.* [< ME. *jubilee, jubile,* < OF. *jubile,* F. *jubilé* = Pr. *jubileu* = Sp. *jubileo* = Pg. *jubileo, jubileu* = It. *giubilio, giubileo, giubbileo, jubileo* = D. *jubileum* = G. *jubiläum* (*jubel-jahr*) = Dan. *jubilæum* = Sw. *jubileum* = Russ. *iubileĭ,* < LL. *jubilæus,* the jubilee year, prop. adj. (sc. *annus*), of the jubilee, < Heb. *yōbēl,* a blast of a ram's-horn trumpet, a shout of joy, orig., ram. Note that *jubilee* is of Heb. origin, and has no connection with the L. *jubilum,* a wild cry, ML. *jubilus,* a cry of joy, L. *jubilare,* shout for joy, whence E. *jubilant, jubilate,* etc. The words have been more or less confused in E. and Rom.] 1. Among the ancient Jews, according to the law in Lev. xxv., the year following the seven *Shemittas* (7 x 7 = 49); the fiftieth year, called *Shenath ha-yobel* (the year of Jubilee), or *Shenath hadror* (the year of emancipation), when the ram's-horn trumpet was sounded, on the day of atonement, throughout the land. The *Yobel* lasted the whole year. In that year the land was not tilled, all lands that had been sold were restored to the original owners or their heirs, and all bondsmen of Hebrew blood were liberated. Whether all debts were canceled is uncertain.

A *jubile* shall that fiftieth year be. Lev. xxv. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* a year in which remission from the penal consequences of sin is granted by the church to those who repent and perform certain acts. The ordinary jubilee is now granted once in twenty-five years. Extraordinary jubilees are sometimes proclaimed on special occasions. The institution dates from 1300, in the pontificate of Boniface VIII., the interval being then fixed at one hundred years, and plenary indulgence granted to all who visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome for a certain number of days with offerings. The period was shortened successively to fifty, thirty-three, and twenty-five years, and certain works of charity and devotion were substituted for the pilgrimage to Rome.

3. Now, in general, the completion of the fiftieth year of any continuous course of existence or activity, or a celebration of the completion of fifty years, whether on the anniversary day or in a succession of festivities or observances: as, the *jubilee* of a town or of a pastorate; the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria.

Our sexteyn and oure fermerer,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yeer,—
They may now, God be thanked of his loone,
Maken hir *jubilee,* and walke allone.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 154.

Hence—4. Any exceptional season or course of rejoicing or festivity; a special occasion or manifestation of joyousness.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason.
South, Sermons.

And over Earth's full *jubilee*
Shall deeper joy be felt in heaven.
Whittier, Pastoral Letter.

Who that has ever known it can forget the *jubilee* of Nature in Virginia's woods in April?
The Century, XXXVII. 834.

5. The fiftieth year; the year following any period of forty-nine (or sometimes fifty) years.

But is 't possible he should believe he is not of age? why, he is fifty, man; in 's *jubilee,* I warrant.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

6†. A period of fifty years; a half-century.

Don Crispiano, the famous corregidor of Seville, who by his mere practice of the law, in less time than half a *jubilee,* hath gotten thirty thousand ducats a year.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

jubilist (jö'bi-list), *n.* [< *jubil(ee)* + *-ist.*] One who takes part in the celebration of a jubilee.

Her lecturer described the feeling the *Jubilists* entertained toward their sovereign as "chivalrous."
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 108.

jubilus (jö'bi-lus), *n.* [ML.: see *jubilate*[1].] Same as *jubilatio.*

juchten (G. pron. yöch'ten), *n.* [G., also *juften* (D. *jucht-leder*), < Russ. *iukhtĭ, iuftĭ* = Bo-

hem. *juchta* = Pol. *jucht, juchta*, Russia leather.] Russia leather: a German form of the Russian name, sometimes used in English. Also *juft*.

The Russians have long been possessed of a method of making a peculiar leather, called by them *Jucten*, dyed red with the aromatic saunders wood. *Ure*, Dict., III. 89.

juck (juk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *jug*[3].] To make a peculiar sound resembling this word, as a partridge.

jucund† (juk'und), *a.* [< L. *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund*.] An obsolete form of *jocund*. *Bailey*.

jucundity† (jö-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *jucundita(t-)s*, pleasantness, < *jucundus*, pleasant, jocund: see *jocund*, and cf. *jocundity*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excitate the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from most composed tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

jud (jud), *n.* [Cf. *jad*.] 1. In *Eng. coal-mining*, a block of coal, about four yards square, holed, kirved, or undercut, and nicked, ready to be thrown down.—2. In *Eng. quarrying*, same as *jad*, 2.

J. U. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle and New Latin) titular degree *Juris utriusque Doctor* (doctor of both laws)—that is, Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.

Judæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Judean*.

Judæophobe (jö-dē'ō-fōb), *n.* [< Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew, + -φοβος, fearing, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] One who has a strong dislike or fear of the Jews; a Jew-hater.

Judæophobia (jö-dē-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Judæus*, Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, Jew, + -φοβία, fear, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Fear or hatred of the Jews, or of their influence; dread of Jews and opposition to their admission to full citizenship: a sentiment still prevalent in some countries.

Judaic (jö-dā'ik), *a.* [= F. *judaïque* = Sp. Pg. *judaico* = It. *giudaico*, < L. *Judaïcus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαϊκός, of or pertaining to Judea, < Ἰουδαία (L. *Judæa*), Judea: see *Judean*.] Pertaining or relating to the Jews; Jewish in condition or tendency.

Judaical (jö-dā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Judaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Judaic*.

Judaically (jö-dā'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Judaisation, Judaise, etc. See *Judaization*, etc.

Judaism (jö'dā-izm), *n.* [= F. *judaisme* = Sp. *judaismo* = Pg. *judaismo* = It. *giudaismo*, < LL. *Judaismus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαϊσμός, Judaism, < Ἰουδαΐζειν, Judaize: see *Judaize*.] 1. The religious system and polity of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

But we are told, we embrace Paganism and *Judaism* in the arms of toleration. A most audacious calumny! *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

Judaism alone, of all the ancient religions, went at least so far as to lay the basis of a spiritual or universal religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 300.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—3. A Jewish quarter or Jewry. [Rare.]

The Jews had also their Jewerie, or *Judaisme*, not for a "corporation" merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

The Judaism, in *Eng. hist.*, a term used to designate revenues arising from exactions imposed on Jews.

The revenue of *the Judaism*, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the exchequer of the Jews. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 90.

Judaist (jö'dā-ist), *n.* [< *Juda(ism)* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Judaism; a Judaizer.

Judaistic (jö-dā-is'tik), *a.* [< *Judaist* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaistically (jö-dā-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a Judaistic manner; with a tendency to Judaism.

It can have been designed only for *Judaistically*-disposed readers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 729.

Judaization (jö″dā-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Judaize* + *-ation*.] The act of Judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. Also spelled *Judaisation*.

Judaize (jö'dā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Judaized*, ppr. *Judaizing*. [< F. *judaiser* = Sp. *judaizar* = Pg. *judaisar* = It. *giudaizzare*, < LL. *Judaizare*, < Gr. Ἰουδαΐζειν, live or act in the manner of the Jews, < Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew: see *Judean*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To conform to Judaism in any respect; adopt or affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They say . . . that usurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do *judaize*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner*.

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew.

By their sorcerous doctrine of formalities they take the way to transforme them out of Christian men into *Judaizing* beasts. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *trans.* To bring into conformity with Judaism: as, to *Judaize* the Christian sabbath.

Error by that time had brought back again Priests, Altars, and Oblations; and in many other Points of Religion had miserably *judaiz'd* the Church. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree *Judaized*, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Also spelled *Judaise*.

Judaizer (jö'dā-ī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who conforms to Judaism in any respect; one who reasons or interprets according to Jewish ideas or teachings.

The *Judaizers* clamored for other criterions; not so "James, Cephas, and John." *The Century*, XXXII. 487.

Specifically—2. One of a class of persons in the early church who, though converted from Judaism to Christianity, still insisted on obedience to the Mosaic law. Also called *Jewish Christian*.

Also spelled *Judaiser*.

Judas (jö'das), *n.* [= F. *Judas*, a treacherous person, a peephole (so called with reference to the treachery of Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles), < LL. *Judas*, < Gr. Ἰούδας, Judas, Judah, Jude, a Grecized form of *Judah*, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, a name first known as that of one of the sons of Jacob: see *Judean*, *Jew*.] 1. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.—2. [*l. c.*] In some old houses, a lattice with small openings in a door, through which those inside could look without being seen: designed to prevent the admission of objectionable persons.

A *judas* [in certain old Parisian houses] is a square iron lattice, with such small spaces in the metal that no weapon could be thrust through them while the warder was reconnoitering the visitor. Some *judases* have a double lattice; all have an iron flap inside to keep inquisitive eyes from prying into the house and yard. *The Century*, XXVII. 75.

Hence—3. [*l. c.*] In a prison, a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the guards to watch the prisoners; a judas-hole.

Immediately over it [a door] is a narrow horizontal slit about as large as the opening for letters in a street letter-box, covered by a pivoted strip of wood which can be raised and lowered like the blade of a jack-knife so as to open or close the aperture. This contrivance, which is known to the political prisoners as the *Judas*, enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *The Century*, XXXV. 522.

Judas of the paschal. See the extract.

This wooden imitation of a candle, which rested on the socket of the middle branch [of the seven-branched candlestick] was called—it is not known why—the *Judas of the paschal*, at the top of which was let in the true wax candle. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 244.

Judas-colored (jö'das-kul″ord), *a.* Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that *Judas-colour'd* beard. *Dryden*, Amboyna.

With leering Looks, Bullfac'd and Freckled fair,
With two left Legs, and *Judas-colour'd* Hair.
Dryden, On Jacob Tonson.

Judas-cup (jö'das-kup), *n.* A wooden bowl used in medieval times at monastic and domestic refections on Maundy Thursday evenings.

Judas-ear (jö'das-ēr), *n.* Same as *Jew's-ear*.

judas-hole (jö'das-hōl), *n.* A small trap or hole in a door made for peering or watching, either from within or from without. Also *judas*. See *judas*, 3.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *judas-holes*, chiefly in its foulness and impurity. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend.

Judas-light (jö'das-līt), *n.* A wooden imitation of the paschal candle.

Judasly† (jö'das-li), *a.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*[1].] Like Judas; treacherous.

Shall any of them prove a devil as Christ said of Judas? or ever, as these with us of late, have to do with any devilish or *Judasly* fact? *Bp. Andrews*, Works, I. 15.

Judasly† (jö'das-li), *adv.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*[2].] Like Judas; treacherously.

Thou shalt vnderstand, most deare reader, that William Tyndall was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englisheman. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 429.

Jonas . . . hyred a shyppe to thentent he myght *Judasly* flee from the face of our lorde God. *Bp. Fisher*, Works, p. 203.

Judas-tree (jö'das-trē), *n.* [NL. *arbor Judæ*: so called because, according to tradition, Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind. Cf. *Jew's-ear*.] 1. Originally, the *Cercis Siliquastrum* of southern Europe, a small leguminous tree with handsome purple flowers.—2. The similar American tree, *Cercis Canadensis*, the redbud.—3. The elder-tree of the old world, *Sambucus nigra*, which grows to a height of 25 feet. [Prov. Eng.]—**California Judas-tree,** *Cercis occidentalis*.



Judas-tree or Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with leaves and fruit; *a*, flower.

judcock (jud'kok), *n.* [Also *juddock*, *jedcock*.] Same as *jack-snipe*, 1.

juddock (jud'ok), *n.* Same as *judcock*.

Judean, Judæan (jö-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Judæus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, Jewish, a Jew, < Ἰουδαία, Judea, Palestine, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, son of Jacob, whose name was also given to the kingdom so called: see *Judas*, *Jew*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Judea, the southernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying south of Samaria.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Judea; a Jew.

judge (juj), *n.* [< ME. *jugge*, *juge*, < OF. *juge*, F. *juge* = Pr. *jutge* = Sp. *juez* = Pg. *juiz* = It. *giudice*, < L. *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge, < *jus*, the law, + *dicere*, say, declare: see *jus*[2] and *diction*. Cf. *judge*, *v.*] 1. A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; a public officer appointed to exercise the judicial power; a justice; a magistrate.

But seldome sitts the *iudge* that may not erre. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, v.

The charge is prepared, the lawyers are met,
The *judges* all ranged: a terrible show!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, iii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A title of God as supreme arbiter of all things.

The Lord the *Judge* be judge this day between the children of Israel and the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 27.

3. In a more general sense, any one intrusted with authority to arbitrate on the rights of others: as, no man ought to be a *judge* in his own cause.—4. A person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; an authorized arbiter: as, to make one a *judge* in a dispute; the *judges* of a competitive exhibition.

The controverse of beauties soveraine grace;
In which, to her that doth the most excell,
Shall fall the girdle of faire Florimell. . . .
The *judges*, which thereto selected were,
Into the Martian field adowne descended.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 6.

O, Heaven be *judge* how I love Valentine.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4, 36.

5. A person skilled in determining the true nature or quality of anything; one qualified or able to discriminate, as between good and bad, right and wrong, genuine and spurious, etc.; a connoisseur; an expert: as, a *judge* of wines or of paintings; a *judge* of character or of qualifications.

Mr. Brisk, you're a *Judge:* was ever anything so well bred as my Lord? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 2.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden*.

6. In *Jewish hist.*, an administrative officer who stood at the head of the Hebrew state in the intermediate period between the time of Moses and Joshua and that of the kings. These officers were generally military leaders, without any regular transmission of their authority, not supreme magistrates succeeding to the rule of Moses and Joshua. None of the judges had authority over all the tribes, and sometimes two or more were contemporaneous.

And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons *judges* over Israel. 1 Sam. viii. 1.

7. [*cap.*] *pl.* The seventh book of the Bible, properly the "Book of Judges" (*Liber Judicum*, Vulgate). It contains the history of the Israelites un-

der the administration of the judges from the death of Joshua to about the time of the birth of Samuel. The date and authorship are unknown. Some critics regard Samuel as the author; others find traces of several authors or compilers, and place the final revision as late as the eighth century B. C.

8. In *coal-mining*, the measuring-rod with which the depth of a holing or jad is ascertained. [Eng.]—**Associate judge,** the designation usually given to each of the judges of a court other than the chief or presiding judge.—**Chief judge,** a judge who presides over the sessions and deliberations of a court. The office of chief judge is often a distinct office, having a slightly higher salary; but in some cases the position belongs to the member of the court who may be chosen by his associates, or who is entitled to it by virtue of seniority in office.—**Circuit judge.** (*a*) The judge of a circuit court; specifically, in the United States, the judge appointed to preside over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided. A circuit court is commonly held by him with the district judge, or with a justice of the Supreme Court; but it may be held by any one of the three alone, or by any two together. Formerly the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to a circuit was called the *circuit judge.* (*b*) The term has sometimes been employed to designate a special judge, or one of a class of special judges, added to a court for the purpose of holding trials, but without being a member of a court in banc.—**City judge,** the usual title in the United States of a local magistrate having criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, within the limits of a city.—**County judge,** a local magistrate having a limited jurisdiction within a county.—**District judge,** a judge whose jurisdiction is confined to a particular district; specifically, in the United States, the judge of a district court in one of the numerous districts into which the country is divided for judicial purposes, there being usually two or more districts within each State.—**Judge ordinary,** in England, formerly, the judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—**Judges' chambers.** See *chamber.*—**Lay judge,** a judge who is not a lawyer.—**Municipal judge.** Same as *city judge.*—**Presiding judge.** (*a*) The judge for the time being holding a court or presiding in a court. (*b*) A chief judge.—**Probate judge,** or **judge of probate,** a judge having jurisdiction of testamentary causes; a surrogate.—**Puisne judge,** a junior judge: the title formerly used in the English superior courts of common law for a judge other than the chief judge.—**Side judge,** a designation sometimes given to a magistrate, or each of two magistrates, of inferior rank, associated with a magistrate of higher grade for the purpose of constituting a court.—**Trial judge,** the judge before whom a cause is tried: used particularly in appellate courts to designate the judge whose rulings are brought under review. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Judge, Umpire, Referee, Arbitrator;* justice, arbiter. *Judge* is a technical word for a legal officer with duties clearly defined: as, a *judge* of probate; or a general word for a person empowered to arbitrate or award: as, to act as *judge* at contests, an exhibition of paintings, a competitive examination, etc. *Umpire* is a name applied to the person selected to decide all disputed points connected with a public contest: as, the *umpire* in a game of base-ball. *Referee* is somewhat more loosely used. In legal usage *referee* means one to whom a pending cause or some branch of it is referred, with the sanction of the court, to act in place of the judge, or in aid of his determination, the result being a decision of the court; while an *arbitrator* is one to whom a question is referred simply by agreement of the parties, without sanction of the court. The reference of a pending cause to an *arbitrator* takes it out of court, and precludes further proceedings in court. In a boxing-match, boat-race, foot-ball game, etc., the *referee* is the same as an *umpire.* Sometimes an *umpire* is legally appointed to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. Thus all these words may have technical senses when used ★as legal terms.

judge (juj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *judged,* ppr. *judging.* [< ME. *juggen, jugen,* < OF. *juger,* F. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar, jutgar* = Sp. *juzgar* = Pg. *julgar* = It. *giudicare,* < L. *judicare,* declare the law, judge, decide, < *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge: see *judge, n.* Cf. *adjudge, adjudicate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act as a judge; pronounce upon the merits of a cause or controversy; pass judgment.

The Lord *judge* between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 5.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye *judge,* ye shall be judged. Mat. vii. 1, 2.

It is not ours to *judge*—far less condemn. *Byron.*

2. To form a judgment or mental assertion; say to one's self that so and so is or is not true; make up one's mind about the truth of a matter.

When I shal conferre the thinges I see with those I haue read, I will *iudge* accordingly.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

We uniformly *judge* improperly when we assent to what we do not clearly perceive, although our judgment may chance to be true.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 44.

3. To make a critical determination; decide as to what is true or false, good or bad, genuine or spurious, etc.; estimate the value or magnitude of anything.

They are employed to *judge* of commodities, such as raw silk, by handling them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 80.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; examine into and decide upon.

Rewards and punishments are not received, but at the hands of such as, being above us, have power to examine and *judge* our deeds. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. ¶.

2. To try at the bar of justice; pass judgment upon.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked.
Eccl. iii. 17.

3. To pass sentence upon; adjudge; sentence; condemn. [Rare.]

And the barouns and alle the peple seide she was nothinge trewe, and thei *Iuged* [her] to be brent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

Vpon the oon of them our Savyor stode whanne he was *jugede* to Deth. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

4. To form a judgment or opinion of or upon; decide upon critically; estimate.

Some censure this act as cruel and tyrannical; but, consider'd well, it may be *judg'd* more favourably.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

We *judge* ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others *judge* us by what we have already done.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

5. To hold as an opinion; esteem; consider.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord.
Acts xvi. 15.

If men *judge* that learning should be referred to action, they *judge* well. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

[He] *judged* it highly expedient to use despatch.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn. 5.** To account, hold, believe, deem, consider, regard.

judge-advocate (juj'ad'vō-kāt), *n.* See *advocate.*

judgeman†, *n.* [< ME. *juggeman;* < *judge* + *man.*] A judge; doomsman.

Full arely the *juggemen* demed hym to dye,
Both prestis and prelatis to Pilate made preysing,
And alls cursid caytiffis and kene on criste gan thei crie,
And on that lele lorde made many a lesyng.
York Plays, p. 427.

judgement, *n.* See *judgment.*

judger (juj'ėr), *n.* One who judges or forms a judicial or critical opinion; a judge.

Readie speakers generallie be not the best, playnest, and wisest writers, nor yet the deepest *iudgers* in weightie affaires. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 115.

That within her which a wanton fool
Or hasty *judger* would have call'd her guilt
Made her cheek burn. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

judgeship (juj'ship), *n.* [< *judge* + *-ship.*] The office of a judge; authority to judge; also, the period of incumbency of a judge.

To pass over those concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, *judgship* in controversies, power to call councils. *Barrow,* The Pope's Supremacy.

judgingly† (juj'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a judge; as one qualified to judge; judiciously.

This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly anough or *judgingly* perform without his own immediat direction, in his own fit season.
Milton, Civil Power.

judgmatical (juj-mat'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *judge* + *-matical,* as in *dogmatical.*] Judicious; skilful; done with or manifesting good judgment. [Colloq.]

So a *judgmatical* rap over the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. *J. F. Cooper,* Last of Mohicans, xxv.

The tone [of the book] is moderate and *judgmatical* ★throughout. *Athenæum,* No. 3186, p. 680.

judgment, judgement (juj'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *juggement, jugement,* < OF. *jugement,* F. *jugement* = Pr. *jutjamen* = OSp. *juzgamiento* = Pg. *julgamento* = It. *giudicamento,* < ML. *judicamentum,* a judgment, < L. *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] **1.** The faculty of judging.

When one goeth about to prove anything, he must firste invente somewhat to prove his cause, the whiche when he hath dooen, he must use *judgemente* bothe in framyng the same reason so invented, and also to see whether it serveth for the purpose or not.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

Specifically—(*a*) The intellectual power of perceiving relations between ideas, as the relations of similarity, difference, etc.

When the notice touches upon two or more ideas together, there generally arises another, not compounded or extracted from them, but generated by them—to wit, an idea of comparison, resemblance, identity, difference, relation, distance, number, situation, or other circumstance belonging to them: all which, in metaphysical language, are comprehended under the general term of *judgment.*
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xi.

(*b*) The power of recognizing the true or just relations between ideas; the power of judging wisely and justly; correct, sound, or acute intellectual perception; understanding; good sense.

And hence perhaps may be given some reason for that common observation that men who have a great deal of wit and prompt memories have not always the clearest *judgment* or deepest reason; for, wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy, *judgment* on the contrary lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully, one from another, ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 2.

To speak therefore of *judgment* as it is in the best poets; they who have the greatest proportion of it want other helps than from it, within. As for example, you would be loth to say that he who is endued with a sound *judgment* has no need of history, geography, or moral philosophy, to write correctly. *Judgment* is indeed the master-workman in a play; but he requires many subordinate hands, many tools to his assistance. *Dryden,* Dramatick Poesy.

2. The act of judging. (*a*) The act of affirming (or denying) a relation (as of similarity or difference) between two ideas.

Judgment . . . is the putting ideas together, or separating them from one another in the mind, when their certain agreement or disagreement is not perceived, but presumed to be so.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xiv. 4.

(*b*) The process of arriving at a conclusion or decision; the determination of a doubtful or debatable matter.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *judgment.*
Lev. xix. 15.

A Daniel come to *judgement!* yea, a Daniel!
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1, 223.

3. The product of the mental act of judging; the recognition of a relation between objects; a mental affirmation or proposition; the thought that a given general representation is really applicable to a certain object; the actual consciousness of belief. The Kantian logicians speak of *judgments* where other logicians speak of *propositions,* in order to show that they study thought, and not merely its expression in language.

We find him [Kant] distinguishing two kinds of *judgments; judgments* of perception, and *judgments* of experience. The former are *judgments* which merely express a connection of individual experience, and which, therefore, give rise only to a subjective association of ideas. The latter are *judgments* in which the connection is determined by one of the categories, and which therefore express an objective relation of things.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 354.

An accurate *judgment* is one which corresponds precisely to the realities represented, or which faithfully expresses the relations of things.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 408.

4. The decision of a judge, or of one acting as a judge; an authoritative determination; specifically, the judicial decision of a cause in court; adjudication; award; sentence.

Than comaunded the kynge leodogan that *Iugement* sholde be yoven be the rede of his barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Another Difference . . . was between the two Archbishops of England, about the Jurisdiction of Canterbury over York, which being referred to the Pope, he gave *Judgment* on Canterbury's Side. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 58.

The Lord and his Spirit puts into the preacher's mouth a *judgment* against oppression, against extortion, against usury, and he utters that *judgment.* *Donne,* Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) the determination of the rights of the parties in a common-law action, as distinguished from a decree in chancery; (*b*) the determination of the rights of the parties in any action, legal or equitable, under the reformed procedure; (*c*) the document embodying such determination. When those rights have been conceded, or established by evidence, and it only remains to compel compliance with the judgment, the judgment is called final. If before enforcing the judgment it is necessary to take proceedings to determine the application of those rights—as, for instance, to take an accounting, or to turn lands or chattels into money for the purpose of division—the determination of the rights of the parties first had is an interlocutory judgment or decree; and after such further proceedings have been had the court gives a final judgment or decree, which can be immediately enforced.

5. An opinion formed or put forth; a conclusion drawn from premises; a decision based on observation or belief; an estimate; a view.

By the *judgment* of the most authentical physicians.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Where blind and naked Ignorance
Delivers brawling *judgments,* unashamed,
On all things all day long.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

6. A divine allotment or dispensation; a decree or commandment of God; specifically, an event or experience regarded as a direct manifestation of the divine will, especially of the divine displeasure.

How unsearchable are his *judgments!* Rom. xi. 33.

You have more fearful Examples of miraculous *Judgements* in this particular [of swearing], than of any other Sin. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 11.

Through thorns of *judgment* mercies bloom
In sweet relief. *Whittier,* Anniversary Poem.

7. The final trial of the human race in the future state; the judgment-day.

The angels which kept not their first estate . . . he hath reserved . . . unto the *judgment* of the great day.
Jude 6.

One that, before the *judgement,* carries poor souls to hell.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2, 40.

Accumulative judgment. See *accumulative.*—**Alternative judgment.** See *alternative.*—**Arrest of judgment.** See *arrest*1.—**Breastplate of judgment.** See *breastplate,* 1.—**Confession of judgment.** See *confession.*—**Constitutive, regulative judgment.** See *principle.*—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical.*

—**Declaratory judgment.** See *declaratory*.—**Definitive, determinative,** or **final judgment,** the decision of the mind that a certain relation is true, and that the matter requires no further examination.—**Demonstrative, determinate, discursive judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Disjunctive judgment.** Same as *alternative judgment*.—**Esthetic judgment,** a judgment of taste; a judgment which pronounces an object to be sublime or beautiful, or the contrary.—**Explicative judgment.** See *explicative*.—**Function of judgment.** See *function*.—**Immanent judgment,** a judgment concerning things of nature and experience.—**Interlocutory, interrogative,** etc., **judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Intuitive judgment,** a judgment which is based on direct perception.—**Judgment by confession.** See *confession*.—**Judgment by default.** See *default*.—**Judgment creditor,** a creditor who has reduced his claim to judgment; a creditor who has recovered judgment awarding his payment.—**Judgment creditor's action,** an action by a judgment creditor to enforce payment. See *equity*.—**Judgment debt.** See *debt*.—**Judgment debtor.** See *debtor*.—**Judgment in personam,** a judgment which binds only the right of a party and his representatives, as distinguished from a *judgment in rem*, which is available as conclusive respecting the right of the subject of action against all the world.—**Judgment non obstante, judgment non obstante veredicto,** at *common law*, a judgment rendered by the court notwithstanding a contrary verdict, as, for instance, because some matter relied on in avoidance and found to be true by the verdict is insufficient in law.—**Judgment of experience,** an empirical judgment having objective validity.—**Judgment of God,** a phrase formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, etc., it being imagined that God would work a miracle to vindicate innocence.—**Judgment of perception,** the judgment by which a given sense-process is referred to an existing object.—**Judgment of retraxit,** a judgment suffered at common law by a plaintiff voluntarily retracting his claim.—**Judgment record** or **roll.** (*a*) In ancient common law practice, the roll of parchment upon which the record terminating in a judgment was engrossed, for permanent preservation. Hence—(*b*) In modern practice, the documents (usually the process complaint, answer, verdict or findings and judgment thereon) fastened and folded together, and filed as the record of the judgment.—**Judgment respondeat ouster,** an interlocutory judgment requiring the defendant to put in a more substantial defense.—**Preliminary judgment,** the judgment that certain probabilities require the examination of a given hypothesis.—**To confess judgment,** in a general sense, to acknowledge liability; specifically, to give a formal consent, upon which the clerk of a court or a justice may enter judgment against the consenting party, without the necessity of process or pleading for the bringing of an action.—**To sit in judgment,** to exercise the function of a judge; hence, to assume the right to criticize or judge: usually in an adverse sense.—**Transcendent judgment,** in the *Kantian terminology*, a judgment which relates to an object which can never be presented in experience.

= **Syn. 1.** *Judgment, Sagacity, Perspicacity;* discrimination, penetration, wisdom, brains. *Judgment,* as compared with *sagacity* and *perspicacity*, is a general word: as, sound *judgment* in business; good *judgment* as to cloths. *Sagacity* is a power to discern the real facts of a situation, to see the course that is wisest to avoid failure or achieve success. (See *astute*.) *Sagacity* is especially the word applied to brutes that have a large discernment and a quickness of mind like those of man. *Perspicacity* is essentially the same as *discernment*, except that it is more vividly figurative, suggesting the actual use of the eyes in looking into things. See *discernment*.—**4.** *Verdict, Report,* etc. See *decision* and *inference*.—**5.** *Taste, Judgment* (see *taste*); opinion, belief, conclusion.

judgment-cap (juj′ment-kap), *n.* Same as *black cap* (*a*) (which see, under *cap*).

judgment-day (juj′ment-dā), *n.* In *theol.*, the last day, or the day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government; doomsday. Roman Catholic theologians hold to two judgment-days: the first at death, when the eternal lot of the soul is determined by God—this being designated the private or particular judgment; the second, the great or general judgment-day, at the end of the world.

> Unto the French the dreadful *judgement-day*
> So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

judgment-hall (juj′ment-hâl), *n.* A hall where courts are held.

> Pilate entered into the *judgment hall* again, and called Jesus. John xviii. 33.

judgment-note (juj′ment-nōt), *n.* A promissory note of the usual form, containing also a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the sum therein named. It is not negotiable. *Bouvier.*

judgment-seat (juj′ment-sēt), *n.* A seat or place of judgment; specifically, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

> Pilate . . . sat down in the *judgment seat* in a place that is called the Pavement. John xix. 13.
>
> We shall all stand before the *judgment seat* of Christ. Rom. xiv. 10.

Judica (jö′di-kạ), *n.* [So called from the opening words in Latin of the introit, the 43d Psalm, *Judica me, Deus*, "Judge me, O God": L. *judica*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] A name sometimes given in England to Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent.

judicable (jö′di-kạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *giudicabile*, < LL. *judicabilis*, that can be judged, < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Capable of being judged or tried.

> They were heretics . . . towards God and towards man, and *judicable* in both tribunals.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

judicative (jö′di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *judicatif* = Pr. *judicatiu* = It. *giudicativo*, < L. as if **judicativus*, < *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Having ability to judge; judging.

> The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 492.
>
> The *judicative* power as to writing, speaking, or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in practice to be well counteracted.
> *Hargrave*, Juridical Arguments, II. 183.

judicatory (jö′di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *giudicatorio*, < LL. *judicatorius*, pertaining to judging (neut. *judicatorium*, a court of justice), < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

> He who had power to admonish had also power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *judicatories* (-riz). 1. A court of justice; a tribunal; any body of persons endowed with judicial authority: as, a church *judicatory*.

> To have brought the King to condign punishment hath not broke the Covnant, but it would have broke the Covnant to have sav'd him from those *Judicatories* which both Nations declar'd in that Covnant to be supreme against any person whatsoever. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

2. Administration of justice.

> No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

judicature (jö′di-kā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *judicature* = Sp. Pg. *judicatura* = It. *giudicatura*, < ML. *judicatura*, < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] 1. The power of administering justice by legal trial and determination; judicial authority.

> Give me a man that buyes a seat of *judicature;* I dare not trust him for not selling of justice.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Best Bargain.
>
> The Parliament of England has no Arbitrary Power in point of *Judicature*, but in point of making Law only.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.
>
> The manorial system, and the ecclesiastical and civil *judicature* of old times, are either falling into desuetude or being ruthlessly abolished.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 51.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

> One of the five *judicatures* of Palæstine was held at it [Sephon]. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 62.

3†. Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

> Our Saviour disputes not here the *judicature* (for that was not his office) but the morality of divorce. *Milton.*

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.—**Judicature Acts,** English statutes regarding the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, particularly those of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict., c. 66), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 77), 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 9), and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68), by which the said court has been established and organized in its two permanent divisions, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice.

judicial (jö̤-dish′al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *judicial* = It. *giudiciale, giudiziale*, < L. *judicialis*, of or belonging to a court of justice, judicial, < *judicium*, judgment, decision of a court of justice, also the court itself, < *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judge*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a judge; proper to the character of a judge; judge-like; hence, critical; discriminating; impartial; formerly, judicious.

> I know I shall bee taxed for writing so much of my selfe, but I care not much, because the *iudiciall* know there are few such Souldiers as are my examples.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 92.
>
> Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and *judicial* action.
> *B. Jonson.*
>
> I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any *judicial* man's view. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.
>
> His mind was rather *judicial* than forensic in its cast.
> *Sumner*, John Pickering.
>
> A measure of calm becomes the *judicial* function, and a parent or teacher carried away by violent feeling is unfit for moral control. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

2. Pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law; consisting of or resulting from legal inquiry or judgment: as, *judicial* power or proceedings; a *judicial* decision, writ, sale, or punishment.

> In this distinct and separate existence of the *judicial* power in a peculiar body of men, nominated indeed, but not removable at pleasure, by the crown, consists one main preservative of the public liberty. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

3. Enacted by statute, or established by constituted authority. [Rare.]

> It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with. *Milton.*

4. Determinative; giving judgment; deciding, as about a point in contest or about future events: as, *judicial* astrology.

> *Judicial* duels (which were the authorized substitutes for private wars between families) continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 522.

5. Having the nature of a judgment or punishment.

> *Judicial* blindness; such as Pharaoh's, who, from resisting God's will, at length did not know the difference between light and darkness.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 221.

Judicial act, an act involving the exercise of judicial power (which see, below). Hence—(*a*) An act of a court or magistrate in deciding a question of right litigated before him or referred by law to his judgment. (*b*) An act of any public officer involving the exercise of his judgment or discretion on a question affecting the right of any party. Thus, the act of the fiscal officer of a municipality in auditing a claim is usually judicial, but his paying a lawful warrant or order for payment is ministerial. (See *ministerial*.) A judicial act implies deliberation, and therefore, if to be done by several jointly, those who are to do it must be together (or under modern statutes a majority after notice to all); while a ministerial act may ordinarily, unless otherwise required by law, be the concurrent act of each separately.

> The distinction between a *judicial* and a legislative *act* is well defined. The one determines what the law is, and what the rights of parties are, with reference to transactions already had; the other prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it.
> *Justice Stephen J. Field*, 99 U. S., 761.

Judicial astrology. See *astrology*.—**Judicial bribery.** See *bribery*.—**Judicial comity,** the deference which courts in any state usually pay to the rules of law maintained in other states or nations, although different from their own, in cases where the persons, property, or transactions in question are within the foreign jurisdiction. The laws of a state can have no extraterritorial effect; but when a civil controversy arises in the courts of one state as to matters wholly or partly within the territory of another, and the law of the two states differs, and there is contest as to which ought to control the case, the courts often apply the extraterritorial law to extraterritorial persons or property, etc., in furtherance of justice as between the parties, not as the binding rule of law, but by way of comity.—**Judicial confession.** See *confession*, 1 (*d*).—**Judicial declaration.** See *declaration*.—**Judicial discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Judicial evidence.** See *evidence*, 2 (*d*).—**Judicial factor,** in *Scots law*, a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupilarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.—**Judicial murder,** the execution of one convicted as criminal legally, but in reality unjustly.—**Judicial notice.** See *notice*.—**Judicial power.** (*a*) The authority to determine rights of person or property, by arbitrating between adversaries in specific controversies, at the instance of a party thereto. (*b*) The power conferred upon and exercised by the judiciary or a court as such. (*c*) A power conferred upon a public officer involving the exercise of judgment and discretion in the determination of questions of right in specific cases affecting the interests of persons or property, as distinguished from ministerial power, or authority to carry out the mandates of judicial power or of the law.—**Judicial sale,** a sale made pursuant to a specific judgment, decree, or order of a judicial tribunal, as distinguished from one made by a ministerial officer in execution of process to enforce a money judgment.—**Judicial separation.** See *separation*.

judicially (jö̤-dish′al-i), *adv.* 1. In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice: as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

> When the cardinal asked Bilney whether he had not taken the oath before not to preach or defend any of Luther's doctrines, he confessed he had done it, but not *judicially* (judicialiter in the register).
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, i.

2. In the manner of a judge, as opposed to that of a pleader; impartially.

> He [the critic] should discuss the subject-matter *judicially* and as a whole, . . . gauging the work by the author's standard as well as his own.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

3. By way of a judgment or punishment.

> Reflect that . . . those truths divine . . .
> Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside, . . .
> And that, *judicially* withdrawn, disgrace,
> Error, and darkness occupy their place.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 692.

judiciary (jö̤-dish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *judiciaire* = Sp. Pg. *judiciario* = It. *giudiciario*, < L. *judiciarius*, of or belonging to a court of justice, < *judicium*, judgment, a court of justice: see *judicial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.

> But to lay such a censure on a clergyman as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1686.

To enable the federal head to exercise the powers given it to best advantage, it should be organized . . . into legislative, executive, and *judiciary*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 64.

Judiciary Act, an act of the United States Congress of September 24th, 1789 (1 Stat., 73), establishing the federal courts of the United States, defining their jurisdiction and powers, and regulating procedure: now embodied with amendments in the provisions of the Revised Statutes. —**Judiciary anathema**. See *anathema*, 2.—**Judiciary astrology**. Same as *judicial astrology* (which see, under *astrology*).

The consideration of his *judiciary astrology*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 164.

Judiciary law. See *law*[1].

II. *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges taken collectively.

The committee . . . reported a provision that the jurisdiction of the national *judiciary* should extend to all "questions which involved the national peace and harmony." *Calhoun*, Works, I. 245.

judicious (jö̤-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *judicieux* = Sp. Pg. *judicioso* = It. *giudicioso*, < ML. *judiciosus*, prudent, judicious, < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] 1. Having or exercising sound judgment; well-judging; prudent; discreet; sensible: as, a *judicious* parent or teacher; a *judicious* historian.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the *judicious* grieve.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 29.

2. Manifesting good judgment; well-judged; carefully considered or planned: as, a *judicious* use of time or money; *judicious* treatment of the insane.

I shall give as particular an Account of . . . the several sorts of Winds as my own Observations and the *Judicious* Informations from others will afford me Matter to do. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

A tale should be *judicious*, clear, succinct;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

3†. Relating to a court or to the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing.
Shak., Cor., v. 6, 127.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skilful, discerning, sagacious, sound, cool, politic. See *sensible* and *astute*.

judiciously (jö̤-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom.

By *judiciously* availing himself of several . . . rare moments, he [Temple] succeeded in establishing a high character for wisdom and patriotism.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

judiciousness (jö̤-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Judy (jö̤'di), *n.*; pl. *Judies* (-diz). [A familiar form of the fem. name *Judith*.] 1. The puppet taking the part of Punch's wife in a "Punch and Judy" show.—2. In China, a native courtezan: so called by foreigners. [Slang.]—3. A kelt, or spent male salmon. [Local, Ireland.]

juelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

juffer† (juf'ėr), *n.* [D. *juffer*.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber four or five inches square.

juft (yöft), *n.* [Russ. *iuftĭ*: see *juchten*.] Same as *juchten*.

jug[1] (jug), *n.* [In def. 1 (whence def. 2) of prov. origin, and prob. a particular use of *Jug*, a familiar form of *Joanna*, a common name for a woman. Cf. *jack*[1] and *jill*[2], as names of drinking-vessels, also from familiar personal names. In def. 3 also from the name *Jug*, perhaps with allusion also to *jug* in def. 1.] 1. A vessel, usually made of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking-vessel; a pitcher; a ewer; in the United States, specifically, an earthenware vessel with a swelling or a cylindrical body, a handle, and a narrow neck and orifice, usually stopped by a cork. As a quantity of ale or beer, a jug is usually a pint.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess of the house, . . . Because she brought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2, 90.

I observe another fly in the cream-*jug*.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xv.

2. A prison; a jail: often called the *stone jug*. *Gay*. [Low.]

He shall be kept in the *Stone-jug*, Charley, like a gentleman. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xlii.

3†. A low woman. [Slang.]

Doost thou think I am a six-penny *jug*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

Hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd *Jug*, the relict of a cheating old rogue that has not left a foot of estate but what he deserved to be hang'd for.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonic Lady, iii.

Bank-jug, the bird *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or *P. rufus*, so called from the site and shape of the nest. Also *bank-bottle*.—**Toby-Filpot jug**, a jug or pitcher having the form of a man with a three-cornered hat. Generally *toby*.

jug[2] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Perhaps a var. of *juke*[1], *jouk*[1]. Hardly < Icel. *hjūka*, nurse, cherish.] To nestle together; collect in a covey, as partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Yet when they hear the questing spaniels gone,
They in the evening get together all,
With pretty *jugging*, and each other greet.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

jug[3] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Imitative. Cf. *juck*.] To utter a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth, but cheerfully and sweetly too. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 140. (*Latham*.)

jug[3] (jug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chuk*: see *jug*[3], *v.*] A sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and some other birds. *Skelton*.

Hir *Iug, Iug, Iug* (in griefe) had such a grace.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

juga, *n.* Plural of *jugum*.

jugal (jö̤'gal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugal* = Pg. *jugal*, < L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke, yoked, matrimonial, < *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Relating to a yoke or to marriage; conjugal.

This deed was done
When heaven had witness to the *jugal* knot;
Only the barren ceremony wants,
Which by an adverse father is abridg'd.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. Pertaining to the jugal; malar; zygomatic. —**Jugal point**. See *craniometry*.—**Jugal process**, the external angular process of the frontal bone. See *angular processes*, under *angular*.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the zygoma or zygomatic arch; the malar bone, or principal cheek-bone, especially in those animals, as birds, in which it is a slender rod interposed between a quadrate or quadratojugal bone and the superior maxillary or lacrymal bone. When short and stout, as in man, it is usually called the *malar*, or *malar bone*. See *quadratojugal*. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *skull*.

jugata (jö̤-gā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *capita*, heads), neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*, connected: see *jugate*.] In *numis.*, two or more heads represented upon a medal side by side, or one overlapping the other.

jugate (jö̤'gāt), *a.* [< L. *jugatus* (= E. *yoked*), pp. of *jugare*, bind, connect, yoke (= E. *yoke*, *v.*), < *jugum*, a yoke (= E. *yoke*, *n.*): see *jugum*. Cf. *conjugate*, *a.*] 1. In *bot.*, having the leaflets in pairs: said of pinnately compound leaves: used seldom or never except in composition with *uni-*, *bi-*, etc., as in *unijugate*, etc.—2. In *numis.*, same as *accolated*.

Jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (?).
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 579.

jugated (jö̤'gā-ted), *a.* Same as *jugate*.

jug-bitten†, *a.* Drunk. *Nares*. [Slang.]

When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

juget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *judge*. *Chaucer*.

jugement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugerum (jö̤'jē-rum), *n.*; pl. *jugera* (-rä). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the common measure of land, a surface 240 Roman feet long and 120 wide, equal to 0.622 acre, or 0.252 hectare.

jug-fishing (jug'fish″ing), *n.* A method of fishing with empty jugs or bottles, which are corked and thrown overboard to serve as buoys, carrying a line, at the end of which is the hook. It is used for pike, bass, etc. *C. Hallock*.

jugful (jug'fûl), *n.* [< *jug*[1] + *-ful*.] The amount a jug holds.—**Not by a jugful**, not by a great deal; by no means. [Slang, U. S.]

juggar, *n.* See *jugger*.

jugget, juggement†. Middle English forms of *judge*, *judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugger, juggar (jug'ėr, -är), *n.* [Hindi *jaggar*.] The common falcon of India, *Falco jugger*, trained to fly at large game. It belongs to the group of noble falcons, like the peregrine. Its nearest relatives are the lanner, *Falco saker*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and *F. polyagrus*, the American lanner, a common falcon on the prairies of the Western States. Also *juggur*, and *lugger* or *luggur falcon*.

Juggernaut (jug'ėr-nât), *n.* [An E. rendering of Hind. *Jagannāth*.] 1. The popular form of *Jagannatha*, the name of the famous Hindu idol. See *Jagannatha*, 2.

About the year 1790 no fewer than 28 Hindus were crushed to death at Ishera on the Ganges, under the wheels of *Juggurnaut*. Quoted in *Asiatic Journal*, XXIII. 702.

2. Figuratively, something, as an idea, custom, fashion, requirement, etc., to which one either devotes himself or is blindly sacrificed.

Poor Johnny Tetterby staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the *Juggernaut* that crushed all his enjoyments.
Forster, Dickens, II. 415.

jugging (jug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jug*[1], *v.*] Jug-fishing.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *juggled*, ppr. *juggling*. [< ME. *juglen*, *jogelen*, juggle, play false, < OF. *jogler*, F. *jongler* = It. *giocolare*, juggle, < L. *joculari*, jest, joke, ML. also play tricks, juggle, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*, *jocular*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; perform acts which make a show of extraordinary powers; practise legerdemain; conjure.

A *juggling*, tooth-drawing, prating mountebank.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

What *juggling* was there upon the boardes!
What thrusting of knyves through many a nose!
What bearynge of formes! what holdinge of swordes!
What puttynge of botkyns throughe legge and hose!
Ingeland, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 287.

2. To play false; practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 19.

I am in a riddling, rather *juggling* indisposition, fast and loose, and therefore dare not stir far.
Donne, Letters, cxii.

She never *juggles* or plays tricks with her understanding.
Lamb, Mackery End.

Shut, shut those *juggling* eyes, thou ruthless man!
Keats, Lamia, ii.

II. *trans.* To deceive by trick or artifice; impose upon by sleight of hand; trick.

Is 't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mysteries?
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3, 1.

My hope is that the people of England will not suffer themselves to be *juggl'd* thus out of their faith and religion by a mist of names cast before their eyes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *n.* [< *juggle*[1], *v.*] A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

I think we may freely conclude that the notion of a God did not come from the Court, that it was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson*, Works, I. i.

Am I to be overawed
By what I cannot but know
Is a *juggle* born of the brain?
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 5.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *joggle*.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *n.* [Cf. *joggle*, *n.*] A block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split. *E. H. Knight*.

juggler[1] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jugler*, < ME. *jugler*, *juguler*, *jogelour*, < OF. *jogleor*, *juglor*, *jugleor*, etc., also with inserted *n*, *jongleor*, *jongleur*, F. *jongleur* (cf. Pr. *joglar*) = It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a jester, joker, ML. also juggler, trickster, < *joculari*, jest, joke: see *juggle*[1].] 1. One who juggles or practises sleight of hand; one who performs tricks of great dexterity.

Ther saugh I pleyen *jugelours*,
Magiciens, and tregetours.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1259.

Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2, 98.

The joculator regis, or king's *juggler*, was anciently an officer of note in the royal household; and we find from Domesday Book that Berdic, who held that office in the reign of the Conqueror, was a man of property.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 289.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

O me! you *juggler!* you canker-blossom!
You thief of love! what, have you come by night
And stolen my love's heart from him?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 282.

They were no *jugglers*, but really were that which they appeared to be. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

juggler[2] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *juggle*[2], *joggle*, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, one of several timbers resting against one another at the top, so as to leave a triangular passageway. [Pennsylvania.]

juggleress (jug'lėr-es), *n.* [< *juggler*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who practises jugglery. *T. Warton*.

jugglery (jug'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *juggleries* (-iz). [< ME. *joglerie*, < OF. *joglerie*, < *jogler*, juggle: see *juggle*[1].] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; hence, imposture; deception.

jugglingly (jug'ling-li), *adv.* In a juggling or deceptive manner.

Juglandaceæ (jö-glan-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Juglans* (*Jugland-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous trees, the walnut family, containing 6 genera and about 35 species, belonging to the north temperate zone of both hemispheres. The flowers are monœcious, the sterile ones being commonly borne in loose catkins; the calyx, when present, is adherent to the scale; and the stamens are numerous. The fertile flowers are solitary, or in a small erect spike. The perianth is adherent to the ovary, which contains a single erect ovule. The fruit is mostly a dry-hulled drupaceous nut. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, without stipules. Many species are valuable for their timber, nuts, and other products. The important genera are *Hicoria* and *Juglans*. See cuts under *hickory* and *walnut*.

juglandet, *n.* [ME., < L. *juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut: see *Juglans*.] The walnut.

> *Juglande* in lande now sprynge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Juglans (jö'glanz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *juglan* (*jugland-*), a walnut, a walnut-tree, < *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter (contr. as in *Jupiter*), + *glans*, an acorn: see *glans*, *gland*.] A leading genus of the *Juglandaceæ*, or walnut family. In contrast with *Hicoria*, the hickory, the nut of this genus has a ridged surface, with the husk closely adherent. *J. regia* is the common walnut of Europe, though indigenous chiefly in Persia and northern India. It is valued for its light, tough, and well-colored wood, its nuts and the oil they yield, and some medicinal products. *J. nigra* is the black walnut of North America, which furnishes the well-known rich-brown cabinet-wood. *J. cinerea*, the butternut, yields a lighter-colored and softer but durable wood, a more oily nut, and an officinal cathartic. These species all afford dyestuffs. Both leaves and fruit of this genus occur abundantly in a fossil state in many Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits. Forms which vary slightly from the living plant are sometimes called *Juglandites*; those founded on leaves alone are often distinguished as *Juglandiphyllum*, and fossil wood with nearly the structure of walnut has been named *Juglandinium*. See cut under *walnut*.

jugula, *n.* Plural of *jugulum*.

jugular (jö'gū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugulaire* = Pg. *jugular* = It. *giugulare*, < NL. *jugularis*, < L. *jugulum*, also *jugulus*, the bone which joins the shoulders and the breast, the collar-bone, also the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone, dim. of *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the throat in general.—**2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) Having the ventral fins situated at the throat, in advance of the pectorals: as, a *jugular* fish. Cf. *Jugulares*. (*b*) Situated in advance of the pectorals: as, *jugular* fins.—**3.** In *ornith.*, pertaining to the jugulum.—**Jugular foramen, fossa, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Jugular plate.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, one of two plates developed between the rami of the mandible, as in the ganoid fishes of the genera *Amia* and *Polypterus*: supposed by some to represent branchiostegal rays. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the large corneous plates covering the maxillæ in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Jugular process**, a prominence of the lateral border of the occipital bone, partly circumscribing the jugular foramen.—**Jugular sclerites**, in *entom.*, a pair of small sclerites situated in the membrane connecting the head with the thorax in certain insects. These sclerites are believed by Newport to be displaced portions of the prothorax and to represent prothoracic paraptera.—**Jugular vein.** (*a*) One of two large veins of the throat. The *external jugular vein* collects the blood from the superficial parts of the head and neck, and discharges it into the subclavian vein. In man it may be observed just below the skin, running perpendicularly down on each side of the neck from near the angle of the jaw. The *internal jugular vein* returns the blood from the inside of the skull, beginning at the jugular foramen by confluence of the sinuses of the skull, descending the neck deeply in the carotid sheath on the outer side of the carotid artery, and ending by confluence with the subclavian to form the innominate vein. See cuts under *lung* and *thoracic*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, one of the anterior cardinal veins, which bring back blood from the head and anterior extremities. Also called *vena jugularis*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, a jugular vein.

> He is pinned to the floor by a hand fixed in his collar . . . and four knuckles embedded in his *jugular*.
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 7.

2. In *ichth.*, a jugular fish.

Jugulares (jö-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jugularis*, jugular: see *jugular*.] A Linnean order of fishes having jugular fins. [Not in ★use.]

jugulate (jö'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugulated*, ppr. *jugulating*. [< L. *jugulatus*, pp. of *jugulare* (> Pg. *jugular* = F. *juguler*), cut the throat of, kill, < *jugulum*, the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone: see *jugular*.] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; cut the throat of. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 7. [Rare.]

jugulation (jö-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *jugulatio*(*n-*), a cutting of one's throat, a killing, < L. *jugulare*, pp. *jugulatus*, cut the throat of, kill: see *jugulate*.] The sudden cutting short of a disease by therapeutic interference.

jugulator (jö'gū-lā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *jugulator*, a cutthroat, < L. *jugulare*, cut the throat of: see *jugulate*.] A cutthroat or murderer. *Cowell.*

jugulocephalic (jö″gū-lō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *jugulum*, the throat, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anat.*, of or belonging both to the head and the throat.—**Jugulocephalic vein**, a vein which sometimes occurs in man, uniting the jugular and cephalic veins.

jugulum (jö'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *jugula* (-lă). [NL. use of L. *jugulum*, the throat: see *jugular*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the lower part of the throat; the fore part of the neck, between the gula and the pectus. See cut under *bird*[1].—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A name proposed by Knoch and used by some writers to indicate the lower surface of the prothorax of a beetle. (*b*) A name given by Kirby to the basal piece on the lower side of an insect's head, now generally known as the *gula*. (*c*) A name sometimes applied to the occipital foramen, an orifice in the back of the head, through which the alimentary canal ★and other organs pass to the thorax.

jugum (jö'gum), *n.*; pl. *juga* (-gă). [L., a yoke (for oxen), a collar (for horses), a cross-beam, cross-rail, the ridge or summit of a mountain (= Gr. *ζυγόν* = E. *yoke*), < *jungere* (root *jug*), join: see *join* and *yoke*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A pair of leaflets in a compound leaf. (*b*) A ridge on the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.—**2.** [*cap.*] A yellow star of magnitude 3.3, in the constellation of the Lyre; γ Lyræ.

Jugurthine (jö-gėr'thin), *a.* [< L. *Jugurtha* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Relating or pertaining to Jugurtha (died 104 B. C.), King of Numidia.—**Jugurthine war**, the war (about 110–106 B. C.) waged by the Romans against Jugurtha and rendered famous by Sallust's history.

juice (jös), *n.* [< ME. *juis*, *juce*, *juse*, *jus*, < OF. *jus*, F. *jus*, < L. *jus*, broth, soup, juice, = Skt. *yusha*, soup.] **1.** The watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; the expressible or extractive fluid of a plant or fruit.

> Thei seyn that if the *yuis* of the eerbe that is callid morsus galline rubri be putt in hise nose-thrillis whanne he bigynneth to suffre the accesse of the quarteyn, he schal be hool. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.
>
> Now no more
> The *juice* of Egypt's grape shall moist this lip.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 284.

2. The fluid part of an animal body or substance; in the plural (its most common use in this sense), all the fluid constituents of the body.

> Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool
> Till all his *juice* is dried. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Gastric, intestinal, etc., **juice.** See the adjectives.—**Spanish juice**, the extract of the root of the licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

juice (jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juiced*, ppr. *juicing*. [< *juice*, *n.*] To moisten or provide with juice. [Rare.]

> Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not *juiced* with blood.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 164.

juiceful (jös'fûl), *a.* [< *juice* + *-ful*.] Full of or abounding in juice.

> Beside in Med'cine simples had that power
> That none need then the planetary hour
> To help their working, they so *juiceful* were.
> *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

juiceless (jös'les), *a.* [< *juice* + *-less*.] Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

> So does an ivy, green when old,
> And sprouting in decay,
> In *juiceless*, joyless arms infold
> A sapling young and gay.
> *Somerville*, Canidia's Epithalamium.

juiciness (jö'si-nes), *n.* The state of being juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence ★in plants or fruits.

juicy (jö'si), *a.* [< *juice* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

> And, when his *juicy* salads fail'd,
> Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well.
> *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

Juilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *July*. *Chaucer.*

juiset, *n.* [ME., also *jewise*; < OF. *juise*, *juyse*, *juwise*, *joise*, etc., < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicious*.] Judgment; sentence.

> Therfore I aske deeth and my *juwyse*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 881.

jujube (jö'jöb), *n.* [< F. *jujube* (the fruit) (ML. reflex *jujuba*) (cf. It. dim. *giuggiola*, the fruit, *giuggiolo*, the tree), < L. *zizyphum*, the fruit, *zizyphus*, the tree, < Gr. *ζίζυφον*, jujube (the fruit), *ζιζυφος*, jujube-tree, < Ar. *zizuf*, Pers. *zayzafun*, *zizafun*, *zizfun*, the jujube-tree. Cf. Pg. *açofufa*, jujube, from the Ar., with the Ar. article *al*.] **1.** The name of several species of



Flowering Branch of Jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

plants of the genus *Zizyphus*.—**2.** The edible fruit of these plants.—**3.** A confection made of gum arabic or gelatin, sweetened and flavored so as to resemble the jujube-fruit. Also called *jujube paste*, a name originally applied to a jelly made from the jujube.

juke[1] (jök), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *jouk*[1].

juke[2], *v. i.* See *jouk*[2].

julaceous (jö-lā'shē-us), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, catkin, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling an ament or catkin.

julep (jö'lep), *n.* [< F. *julep* = Pr. *julep* = It. *giulebbe*, *giulebbo*, < Sp. *julepe* = Pg. *julepo*, < Ar. *jūlāb*, < Pers. *jūlāb*, assibilated form of *gūlāb*, julep (a sweet drink), also rose-water, < *gūl*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

> A coarser *julap* well may cool his worship;
> This cordial is for gallants.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iii. 1.
>
> And first, behold this cordial *julep* here,
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mix'd.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 672.

Camphor julep, a watery solution of camphor.—**Mint julep**, an American drink made by pouring liquor (originally and preferably brandy) upon sugar and broken ice, to which are added sprigs of fresh mint in sufficient quan-★tity to flavor the whole very strongly.

Julian (jö'lyan), *a.* [= F. *Julien* = Sp. Pg. *Juliano* = It. *Giuliano*, < L. *Julianus*, pertaining to Julius Cæsar (also a Roman prænomen), < *Julius*, Julius. Cf. *July*.] Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—**Julian calendar, epact, era.** See the nouns.—**Julian epoch.** Same as *Julian era*.—**Julian period**, a period of 7,980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison in chronology, consisting of the years of the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction multiplied into each other ($28 \times 19 \times 15$). The first years of these cycles coincided in the year 4713 B. C., from which the period is reckoned. The first year of the Christian era being found by calculation to correspond to the year 4714 of the Julian period, all previous and subsequent comparisons can be made by simple subtraction or addition. This period is still used in the computations of chronologists and astronomers.—**Julian year**, the average year of 365¼ days according to the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. See *Julian calendar*, under *calendar*.

Julianist (jö'lyan-ist), *n.* [< *Julian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus early in the sixth century.

julians (jöl'yanz), *n.* [A var. in pl. or poss. form of the fem. name *Jillian*, *Gillian*: see *jill*[2].] The daffodil. See *Narcissus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Julidinæ (jö-li-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Julis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, typified by the genus *Julis*, to which different limits have been applied. As generally understood by American ichthyologists, it includes labrids with a continuous lateral line abruptly bent behind, caniniform teeth in front of the jaws and moderate ones in the sides, dorsal continuous and with 8 or 9 spines, and 3 weak anal spines. The species are numerous in all tropical seas, and a few extend into temperate ones. The pudding-wife (*Halichæres radiatus*) occurs along the southeastern coast of the United States, and the kelp-fish (*Halichæres semicinctus*) is a Californian representative.

julienne (F. pron. zhü-li-en'), *n.* [F. *julienne* (recorded 1722); so called from some one named *Jules* or *Julien* or *Julienne*.] A clear soup containing various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

Julifloræ (jö-li-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, about 1840), ⟨ L. *julus*, catkin, + *flos, floris*, flower.] In *bot.*, in Endlicher's system a class of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers of one or both sexes are in catkins. The class included the families *Casuarinaceæ, Myricaceæ, Betulaceæ, Fagaceæ, Ulmaceæ, Moraceæ, Urticaceæ, Platanaceæ*, and *Salicaceæ*, besides the genus *Liquidambar* and a few genera in the *Euphorbiaceæ, Santalaceæ*, and *Lacistemaceæ* of modern classification.

juliform (jö′li-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *iulus*, catkin, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a catkin. [Rare.]

julio† (jö′lyō), *n.* [It. *giulio*, ⟨ L. *Julius.*] A coin formerly current at Leghorn and Florence, in value about 12 cents. *Bailey.*

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio.*
Webster, White Devil.

Take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over and above, to hang himselfe.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Julis (jö′lis), *n.* [L., a kind of rockfish.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Julidinæ*. *Julis julis* is known as the *rainbow-wrasse*, from its brilliant colors.

July (jö-lī′, formerly jö′li), *n.* [⟨ ME. *July, Julye*, also *Jule;* ⟨ OF. *julie, juil* (also *juillet, juignet, juniet*, etc., F. *juillet*) = Sp. *Julio* = Pg. *Julho* = It. *Giulio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juli*, ⟨ L. *Julius*, July, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month. The name was imposed by Cæsar himself when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year. The name *Julius* in ME. and early mod. E. was commonly *July.*] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

Memorandum, of a-warde y-made bi the Maister and Wardous the xvjth day of *Jule*, the yeere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the iiijth.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

Er that daies eighte
Were passed er the monthe of *Juyl* bifille.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 889.

Proofs as clear as founts in *July*, when
We see each grain of gravel.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1, 154.

July-flower† (jö-lī′flou″ėr), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that this is the uncorrupted name.] 1. The gillyflower, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

The *July-flower* declares his gentleness.
Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. ix.

2. In Jamaica, the leguminous tree *Prosopis juliflora.* See *mesquite.*—**July-flower grass.** [Accom. from *gillyflower*, the carnation.] Same as *carnation-grass.*

jumart (jö′märt), *n.* [⟨ F. *jumart;* cf. *jument*, a mare: see *jument.*] An imaginary hybrid, the pretended offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or an ass and a cow.

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

jumbal†, *n.* Same as *jumble*, 2.

Jumbals, certain sweetmeats.
Dunton, Ladies' Dictionary.

jumber†, *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *jumbren, jombren*, var. of *jumpren*, early mod. E. *jumper*, mix: see *jump*[1], *jumper*[3], and *jumble.*] To mix confusedly; jumble.

Ne *jombre* eke no discordant thing yfere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumble (jum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jumbled*, ppr. *jumbling.* [⟨ ME. *jumbelen;* a var. of *jumber*, with freq. term. *-le* (*-el*) for *-er*[4].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up.*

Where th' Elements lay *iumbled* all *together*,
Where hot and colde were iarring each with either.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The coach *jumbled* us insensibly into some sort of familiarity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To stir up; arouse.

24th. To write what letters I had to write, that I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to *jumble* her, and so to the Duke of York's playhouse.
Pepys, Diary, III. 288.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet or come together confusedly or promiscuously; be mixed up.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

2†. To act or work confusedly; stumble along; flounder.

Than to the kyrn [churn] that he did stoure
And *jumlit* at it quhill he swatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

I have forgotten my logic, but yet I can *jumble* at a syllogism, and make an argument of it to prove it by.
Latimer, Works, I. 247.

jumble (jum′bl), *n.* [Formerly also, in def. 2, *jumbal;* ⟨ *jumble, v.*] 1. A confused mixture, mass, or collection; a state of disorder or confusion.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

A *jumble* of musical sounds on a viol or a flute . . . gives pleasure to the unskillful ear. *Emerson*, Art.

2. A thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.=**Syn. 1.** *Farrago, Medley*, etc. See *mixture.*

jumble-bead (jum′bl-bēd), *n.* A seed of the Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus.*

jumblement (jum′bl-ment), *n.* [⟨ *jumble* + *-ment.*] The act of jumbling, or the state of being jumbled; confused mixture. [Rare.]

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms?
Hancock, in Boyle's Lecture Sermons, ii. 210. (*Latham.*)

jumbler (jum′blėr), *n.* One who jumbles things or mixes them confusedly.

jumblingly (jum′bling-li), *adv.* In a jumbling or confused manner.

jumbo (jum′bō), *n.* [So called from *Jumbo*, the name of a very large elephant, the largest known in captivity, made well known in England and America in connection with shows about 1880–85. The name was given as having an African semblance; cf. *mumbo-jumbo.*] A very large individual of its kind or class. [Colloq.]

A combination that would have knocked into crepusculean nebulosity the combined successes of that *jumbo* of successful business men. *Music and Drama*, X. ii. 9.

jume (hö′mā), *n.* [Native name.] In Argentina, a name of several saline plants yielding when burned carbonate of soda, iodine, and bromine, especially of *Dondia divaricata* (*Suæda divaricata* of Moquin-Tandon) and *Allenrolfia patagonica* (*Chenopodiaceæ*) and *Niederleinia juniperoides* (*Frankeniaceæ*).

jumelle (F. pron. zhü-mel′), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *jumeau*, twin: see *jumel, gemel, gimbal.*] **I.** *a.* Twin, or forming a couple: said of certain tools and objects of use or ornament which are always in pairs: as, a *jumelle* opera-glass (one having two tubes).

The yates *iumelles*, mighty and strong,
To sain the trouth, ful large were and long.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

II. *n.* In the plural, the side pieces of a loom, in which the cylinders are fitted; also a pair of opera-glasses.

jument† (jö′ment), *n.* [⟨ OF. *jument*, a beast of burden, F. *jument*, a mare, = It. *giumento*, a beast of burden, *giumenta*, a mare, ⟨ L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, contr. of **jugimentum*, ⟨ *jungere*, join, yoke: see *jugum, join.*] A beast of burden; also, a beast in general.

They are born to labour, to misery, to carry burdens like *juments.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 214.

Jumenta (jö-men′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jumentum*, draft-cattle.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Pachydermata.* *Cuvier.*

jump[1] (jump), *v.* [⟨ ME. *jumpen* (also found in freq. form *jumbren, jombren:* see *jumber, jumper*[3], *jumble*), ⟨ Sw. dial. *gumpa*, spring, jump, = Dan. *gumpe*, jolt, = MHG. *gumpen*, jump: cf. G. dial. *gampen*, jump, hop. These words are connected with a large number of words, mostly dial., of related import.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise off one's feet by a sudden muscular effort; throw one's self in any direction with both feet raised from the ground; spring from the ground or from any support; leap: as, to *jump* up and down; to *jump* over a hurdle.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the squier. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 347.

The lightly-*jumpin'* glowrin' trouts
That thro' my waters play.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

2. To go or move with a leap or with leaps; spring quickly; hence, figuratively, to jolt; throb violently, etc.

The wynde blewe not so straynably as byfore, by reason wherof the sayde ancre helde vs frome *jumppynge* and betynge vpon the sayde rok.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in.
Leigh Hunt, Jenny Kissed Me.

3. To go along; agree; tally; coincide: followed by *with.*

In some sort it *jumps with* my humour.
Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2, 78.

The sad aspect this prison doth afford
Jumps with the measure that my heart doth keep.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

4. To meet accidentally. [Prov. Eng.]—**Jumping-off place**, the "end of the world"; the border of civilization. [Slang.]—**Jumping plant-louse.** Same as *flea-louse.*—**To jump at**, to embrace or accept with eagerness; catch at: as, he *jumped at* the offer. [Colloq.]—**To jump over**, to pass over, disregard, or omit something intervening.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Leap, Spring*, etc. See *skip.*

II. *trans.* 1. To pass by a leap; spring or leap over; pass over suddenly or hastily: as, to *jump* a stream.—2. To give a jumping motion to; move with a spring or bound; propel by a jump or jumps; drive onward: as, to *jump* a child up and down.

Jump her and thump her. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1, 195.

The light-draught, broad-bottomed stern-wheeler, constructed with a view to *jumping* her over the bars at low water. *The American*, VI. 40.

3. To skip over; pass by or neglect; give no heed to; act or proceed in disregard of: as, to *jump* all minor considerations; to *jump* a claim (which see, below).—4†. To drive forward or through as if by leaps; act upon or about impetuously.

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic
That s sure of death without it.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1, 154.

Why, there was Sir John Moneyman could *jump*
A business quickly. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

5. In the game of checkers, to pass by or skip over (an opposing man) in moving. The man which is jumped is removed from the board.—6. Among sportsmen, to start or cause to start; cause to leap or spring, as game from a cover; flush.

We had half an hour's good sport in *jumping* these little ducks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 62.

7. In *forging*, to upset or shape, as a bar or rod, by endwise blows. A transverse piece forged on the end of a bar is said to be *jumped* on.—8†. To risk or hazard.

You must . . . *jump* the after inquiry at your own peril. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4, 188.

If . . . that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld *jump* the life to come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7, 7.

To jump a claim, in the United States and Australia, to take possession of public land to which another has previously acquired a claim, the first occupant, by squatter law and custom, and under the preëmption laws of the United States, having the first right to the land.—**To jump one's bail**, to abscond in order to avoid trial, as an indicted person, leaving one's sureties liable for the bail-bond. [Slang, U. S.]

jump[1] (jump), *n.* [⟨ *jump*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; hence, a passing over; an omission: as, a high *jump;* the *jump* of a gun; a *jump* of a whole century.

We believe . . . that Nature does make *jumps* now and then. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 297.

2†. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this *jump.*
Shak., A. and C., iii. 8, 7.

3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a vein.—4. In *building*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—5. A kind of dance. Formerly also called *dump.*—**From the jump**, from the start or beginning. [Colloq.]—**Full jump**, full speed.—**Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*[1].—**On the jump, on the keen jump**, on the go; on the rush; busily engaged; hard at work. [Colloq., U. S.]

De tar-kittle's a-bilin' *on de keen jump.* Mas'r Mellasys.
T. Winthrop, Saccharissa Mellasys.

jump[1]† (jump), *a.* [⟨ *jump, v. i.*, 4.] 1. Matched.

And thou to be *jump* with Alexander.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe (1584).

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumpe* concord betweene our wit and will.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. Exact; precise; nicely fitting.

Acrosticks and telestichs on *jump* names.
B. Jonson, Execration upon Vulcan.

jump[1]† (jump), *adv.* [⟨ *jump*[1], *a.*] Exactly; precisely; fitly.

How *jumpe* he hitteth the naile on the head.
Stanihurst, p. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour,
With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1, 65.

jump[2] (jump), *n.* [Prob. < *jump*[1], as a garment to be 'slipped' on; cf. *slip* and *slop*, names of garments to be 'slipped' on. Less prob. a nasalized form of *jup*, *jupe*. Cf. *jumper*[2].] A garment of loose make, worn especially for undress. (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a short loose coat.

> Instead of lac'd coats, Belts, and Pantaloons,
> Your Velvet *Jumps*, Gold Chains, and grave Fur Gowns.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

> A jacket, *jump*, or loose coat reaching to the thighs, . . . with sleeves to the waist. *Randle Holme.*

(*b*) *pl.* Toward the close of the eighteenth century, a kind of bodice for women, which apparently took the place of stays when the wearer was not carefully dressed. Also called *jimps*.

> Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout, for I m only in *jumps*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

jumpable (jum'pa-bl), *a.* [< *jump*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being jumped.

> Plenty of fair *jumpable* fences. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 386.

jump-about (jump'a-bout″), *n.* The goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-coat† (jump'kōt), *n.* Same as *jump*[2] (*a*).

jump-coupling (jump'kup″ling), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *thimble coupling* (which see, under *coupling*).

jumper[1] (jum'pėr), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jumps. Specifically— 2. One who practises leaping or dancing as a part of divine worship. The practice has prevailed among certain Methodists, chiefly in Wales, sometimes among Irvingites, and among the Shakers. A Russian dissenting sect bears a name translated by *Jumpers*.

> Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and *Jumpers* on Sundays. *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 12.

> Another sect is the *Jumpers*, among whom the erotic element is disagreeably prominent. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 302.

3. One who jumps a claim to land. [U. S. and Australia.]

> The funeral of a well-known *jumper*, who had been shot in a quarrel over a piece of disputed land. *The Century*, XXXVII. 776.

4. In *zoöl.*, any animal which habitually jumps, leaps, or hops as a mode of progression. (*a*) A fish which often leaps out of water. (*b*) Any saltatorial insect, as a halticid, psyllid, grasshopper, etc. (*c*) The maggot or larva of the cheese-fly; a cheese-hopper.

5. In *mech.*, a tool or contrivance which works with a jumping motion. (*a*) In *quarrying:* (1) A drill worked by hand and struck by a hammer. (2) A long drill worked by hand, but not struck by a hammer. It has a chisel-edge at each end, and is swollen in the middle to give more weight and thus add to the force of the blow. (*Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 43.) Called in the United States a *churn-drill*. (*b*) A spring controlling the star-wheel of a clock or a click in a repeating watch.

> There must also be a slight spring or *jumper* somewhere on the ratchet teeth to keep them exactly in the proper place for the click to catch next time. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 141.

(*c*) A bit used in a jointer. (*d*) A special form of plowshare for rough soil, or soil filled with roots. (*e*) In *teleg.*, a wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit.

6. A kind of sleigh: usually a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle parts of which are made thinner so as to bend. [U. S.]— 7. *Naut.*, a preventer-rope made fast in such a way as to prevent a yard, mast, or boom from jumping, or giving way in an upward direction, in heavy weather.— **Minute-jumper**, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step.

jumper[2] (jum'pėr), *n.* [Cf. *jump*[2].] A kind of loose jacket with sleeves worn by some classes of laborers, as seamen and stevedores, usually with overalls, reaching to the thighs, and buttoned the whole length in front; also, any upper garment of similar shape.

> Men and women [Eskimo] are alike clothed with jacket and trousers. The jacket is a hooded *jumper* with openings only for face and hands. The hood is enlarged when necessary so as to admit of an infant being carried inside against the woman's back. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 32.

> A green-check cotton waist or blouse sewed into a belt —the masculine uniform of Fairharbor; he calls it a *jumper*. *E. S. Phelps*, Old Maid's Paradise.

jumper[3]† (jum'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **jumpren jompren*, also found in var. form, *jumbren*, *jombren*, mix, freq. of *jumpen*, jump: see *jumber*, *jump*.] To mix together; mingle; jumble.

> Ne *jompre* eke no discordant thyng yfere. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumping-bean (jump'ing-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

jumping-betty (jump'ing-bet″i), *n.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina:* so called from the elastic bursting of the pods and projection of the seeds. [Prov. Eng.]

jumping-bug (jum'ping-bug), *n.* Any insect of the family *Halticoridæ*. See *Halticoridæ*.

jumping-deer (jum'ping-dēr), *n.* The black-tailed deer of North America, *Odocoileus hemionus*. See cut under *mule-deer*.

jumping-hare (jum'ping-hār), *n.* A jerboa-like rodent quadruped of South Africa, *Pedetes caffer* or *Helamys capensis*, of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Pedetinæ*, nearly as large as a hare, which it somewhat resembles. The hind feet are 4-toed, with stout hoof-like claws; the tail is about as long as the body and bushy throughout; and the ears are high. The jumping-hares clear many feet at a bound. They replace the true jerboas in South Africa.

jumpingly† (jum'ping-li), *adv.* So as to be jump or exact; closely; exactly.

> Do not imitate
> So *iumpingly*, so precyselie,
> And step for step so strayte.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

jumping-mouse (jum'ping-mous), *n.* Same as *deer-mouse*, 1.

jumping-mullet (jum'ping-mul″et), *n.* 1. Same as *jump-rocks*.— 2. A fish of the family *Mugilidæ*, *Mugil albula*. [Cape Hatteras, U. S.]

jumping-rat (jum'ping-rat), *n.* A jerboa, or other animal of the family *Dipodidæ*.

jumping-seed (jum'ping-sēd), *n.* The seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, infested by the larva of a small tortricid moth, *Carpocapsa saltitans*. See *Carpocapsa*. The uneasy movements of the imprisoned larva when it is warmed make the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air. The larva pupates in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva. Also called *jumping-bean*, *devil-bean*.

jumping-shrew (jum'ping-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Macroscelididæ;* an elephant-shrew. See cut under *elephant-shrew*.

jumping-spider (jum'ping-spī″dėr), *n.* A spider of the family *Attidæ*, which spins no web, but captures its prey by leaping upon it; any attid.

jump-joint (jump'joint), *n.* A butt-joint; in *ship-building*, the characteristic joint of a carvel-built vessel.

jumply† (jump'li), *adv.* [< *jump*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a jump manner; exactly; suitably; opportunely.

> My meeting so *jumply* with them makes me abashed with the strangeness of it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

jump-ring (jump'ring), *n.* In *metal-work*, particularly in jewelry, a ring made of a bar or wire with plane ends abutted against each other, but not welded.

jump-rocks (jump'roks), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rocks*.] A catostomine fish, *Moxostoma cervinum*, with a 3-lobed air-bladder, from 10 to 12 dorsal rays, and a very slender body, rarely attaining a foot in length. It inhabits the South Atlantic States from the James to the Chattahoochee river. Also called *jumping-mullet*.

jump-seat (jump'sēt), *n.* An extra seat under the main seat of a carriage so arranged that the latter can be shifted to a position further front or back, and the extra seat brought up.

jump-up-and-kiss-me (jump'up-and-kis'mē), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-up-Johnny (jump'up-jon'i), *n.* Same as *Johnny-jump-up*. [Local.]

> Walks branching thence in four directions, and along them beds of *jump-up-Johnnies*. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

jump-weld (jump'weld), *n.* A butt-weld.

jun. or **Jun.** An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juncaceæ (jung-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, about 1825), < *Juncus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, the true rushes, typified by the genus *Juncus*. In technical characters this family is closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*, having a perianth of 6 segments in two series, 6 or rarely 3 stamens, and a superior ovary, with 3 cells or placentæ. But it is distinguished by the glumaceous, calyx-like texture of the perianth, on account of which, as well as of its appearance, it resembles the sedges and grasses. The species number about 210, belonging to 8 genera. These plants prefer wet ground and the cooler latitudes. The genera *Juncus* and *Juncoides* (the wood-rush) are almost cosmopolitan; others are more local. See cut under *Juncus*.

juncaceous (jung-kā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *juncaceus*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Juncaceæ*, or those plants of which the rush is the type; juncous.

Juncaginaceæ (jung-kaj-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Juncago* (*Juncagin-*), a former generic name, + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants. They are erect herbs with rush-like leaves, and spikes or racemes of inconspicuous flowers, with a perianth of six divisions and an ovary of 3 or more carpels. American botanists use *Scheuchzeriaceæ*.

juncal (jung'kal), *a.* [< NL. *juncalis*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*.] 1. Belonging to or concerned with the genus *Juncus*.— 2. Belonging or relating to the *Juncales*.

Juncales (jung-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), pl. of *juncalis:* see *juncal*.] According to Lindley, an "alliance" of plants embracing the orders *Juncaceæ* and *Araceæ*.

juncate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *junket*[2].

Junceæ (jun'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Juncus* + *-eæ*.] A synonym of *Juncaceæ*.

junciform (jun'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *juncus*, a rush, + *forma*, shape.] Reed-like; growing like a rush: as, a *junciform* polyp.

junckerite (jung'- or yöng'kėr-it), *n.* [Named after M. *Juncker*, director of the mines at Poullaouen, France.] In *mineral.*, same as *siderite*.

Junco (jung'kō), *n.* [NL.; Sp. *junco*, < L. *juncus*, a rush.] 1. A notable genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ;* the North American snowbirds. *Junco hiemalis* is the black snowbird so abundant in winter in most parts of the United States, about 6¼ inches long, of a blackish slate-color with white belly and white lateral tail-feathers and pink bill. Several other species or varieties occur in the western United States and Mexico, chiefly in mountainous regions, as the Oregon snowbird (*J. oregonus*), the gray-headed snowbird (*J. caniceps*), and the Mexican snowbird (*J. alticola*). The genus was instituted by Wagler in 1831, and later called by Audubon *Niphæa*. See cut under *snowbird*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

juncous (jung'kus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *juncoso* = It. *giuncoso*, < L. *juncosus*, full of rushes, < *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]

junction (jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *jonction* = Sp. *junccion* = Pg. *juncção*, < L. *junctio(n-)*, a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*.] 1. The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; combination; coalition: as, the *junction* of two armies or of detachments.

> Though there was a *junction*, there never was a real union, of the slave with the free States. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 96.

2. A place or point of union or meeting; especially, the point or locality where two or more lines of any kind come into union: as, a town at the *junction* of several rivers. The word is often used specifically in naming a place, otherwise unimportant, where two or more railroads meet.

> There is one joint so perfect that it can only be discerned by the minutest search; it is not even so perceptible as the *junction* of two pieces of paper which have been pasted together. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 169.

=**Syn.** 1. *Connection*, etc. See *union*.

junctional (jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *junction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a junction: as, "*junctional* lines," *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 289.

junction-box (jungk'shon-boks), *n.* 1. A chamber connecting two or more lines of pipe or wires.— 2. A coupling for the rolls in a roll-train, by which all may be continuously driven from the engine or the driven gears and yet have their vertical distances apart vary.

junction-plate (jungk'shon-plāt), *n.* A welt or break-joint plate, secured by rivets over the edges of boiler-plates which form a butt-joint.

junctot†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *junto*.

junctura (jungk-tū'rä), *n.*; pl. *juncturæ* (-rē). [L.: see *juncture*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *juncture*, 2.

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *junctura*, a joining, a joint, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Cf. *jointure*, from the same L. source.] 1†. A joining; junction.

> Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a seam.

> Swift to perform heav'n's fatal will it [the dart] fled,
> Full on the *juncture* of the neck and head,
> And took the joint, and cut the nerves in twain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 544.

3. A point of time; particularly, a time rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; a conjuncture.

> O what Luck it is, Sir Rowland, that you were present at this *Juncture!* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 15.

Juncus (jung'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *junk*[1].] The most important genus of the *Juncaceæ* or rushes, containing about half of the species. They are plants of a rigid habit, with smooth, commonly simple and slender, hollow or pithy stems, and small greenish or brownish flowers in heads or irregular panicles, the capsule containing a large number of seeds. Economically they are not very important. They are often planted on sea- and river-embankments to fix the soil. Some are used for matting, especially in Japan, for chair-bottoms, and for bands. Their pith furnishes wicking for the rush candle or rush-light used in Europe and in China. Four fossil species of *Juncus* have been described from the Tertiary, one from Spitzbergen and the rest from the continent of Europe.



1, *Juncus arcticus*. 2, *J. tenuis*; *a*, flower of same.

jundie (jun'di), *v. t.* or *i.* [Origin obscure.] To jog with the elbow; jostle. [Scotch.]

June (jön), *n.* [< ME. *June*, *Juyne*, < OF. *Juin*, *Guing*, F. *Juin* = Pr. *Junh* = Sp. *Junio* = Pg. *Junho* = It. *Giunio*, *Giugno* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juni*, < L. *Junius*, June, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*, month), of the family Junius, < *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*, *young*.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

And Merlin seide "The xj day of *Iuyne*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

And what is so rare as a day in *June*?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

June-apple (jön'ap″l), *n.* Same as *jenneting*. *Fallows*.

juneating (jö'nē-ting), *n.* A falsified form of *jenneting*.

June-berry (jön'ber″i), *n.* 1. The shad-bush or service-berry of North America, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, of the family *Malaceæ*. It is a bush or small tree, sometimes attaining the height of 30 feet, covered in spring with graceful white racemes, and yielding later a small berry-like pome of a deep-purple color and pleasant subacid flavor. The fruit sometimes ripens in June.

★2. The fruit of the shad-bush.

June-bug (jön'bug), *n.* 1. In the northern United States, a beetle of any one of the numerous species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, as *L. fusca*, common in the whole country. They are large brown clumsy beetles of the melolonthine group of the family *Scarabæidæ*. Their larvæ, found in turf, are large whitish grubs, popularly known as *white-grubs*, *fish-worms*, and *ground-hogs*. Also called *dor-bug* (which see for another cut). In the south these beetles are oftener called *May-beetles*, since they appear there earlier.





a

June-bug, or May-beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*), side view. *a*, larva. (Both natural size.)

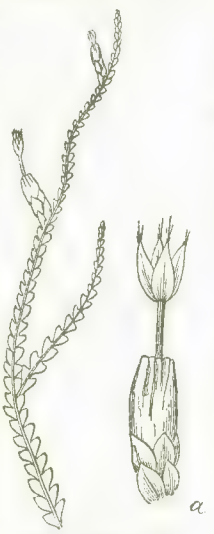
2. In the southern United States, a beetle very different from the preceding, *Allorhina nitida*, a large, smooth, greenish species of the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*, which appears in June, and the larvæ of which resemble those of the northern June-bug in habits and appearance, being likewise known as *white-grubs*. See cut under *Allorhina*. Also *June-bug*.—3. One of various European beetles of the genus *Rhinotrogus*, related to *Lachnosterna*.

June-grass (jön'gras), *n.* The Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*; also *Kœleria cristata*.

junetint, *n.* An obsolete form of *jenneting*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Jungermanneæ (jung-gėr-man'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] According to Lindley, a suborder of the *Jungermanniaceæ*, founded on the tribe *Jungermannidæ*.

Jungermannia (jung-gėr-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Jungermann*, a German botanist (1572–1653).] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, or liverworts, giving its name to the family *Jungermanniaceæ*. It formerly embraced nearly the whole family, but has been much divided, and still contains heterogeneous forms. It may perhaps be characterized as having the involucral leaves free, the inner involucre tubular and more or less angular, and the mouth laciniate. It comprises small creeping and branching herbs of damp places. About a dozen fossil species of this genus are known, found, for the most part, beautifully preserved in the amber of North Prussia.



Jungermannia minuta. *a*, capsule with its perianth, on larger scale.

Jungermanniaceæ (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1822), < *Jungermannia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of cryptogams, the largest of the class *Hepaticæ*; the scale-mosses. It consists of chiefly moss-like plants, sometimes merely with a flat leafless thallus, much oftener differentiated into a filiform stem with broadly inserted sessile leaves. In the foliose species the leaves are commonly in two rows on the upper side of the stem; sometimes there is a third row of rudimentary ones beneath. The fructification consists of oblong stalked capsules inserted on the stem, which split into valves, ordinarily four, discharging numerous spores and spirally marked elaters. These plants are to be found nearly everywhere in damp soil and on trunks of trees, being especially abundant in humid climates.

jungermanniaceous (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannidæ (jung-gėr-man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-idæ*.] According to Lindley, a tribe of the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannieæ (jung″gėr-ma-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] 1. Originally, and with some authors still, the equivalent of *Jungermanniaceæ*.—2. Now, more commonly, a tribal division of the family *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jungermannia*.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* [Cf. F. *jungle* (< E.); < Hind. *jangal*, a desert, a forest, jungle (cf. *jangla*, a coppice, thicket, fence, railing, grating, lattice), < Skt. *jāṅgala*, dry, desert.] 1. A dense growth of rank and tangled vegetation, large and small, often nearly impenetrable, such as is characteristic of some parts of India, especially in the swampy regions at the base of the Himalaya mountains.

As we proceeded, the full luxuriance of this tropical *jungle* became more and more apparent, and we soon found that owing to the tangled mass of vegetation it was absolutely impossible to leave the beaten path.
Ball, Jungle Life in India, p. 177.

A damp belt of lowland, the terái, stretches along their [the Himalayas'] foot, and is covered with dense fever-breeding *jungle*. *W. W. Hunter*, The Indian Empire, p. 30.

2. A tract of land covered by such vegetation; a wilderness of dense overgrowth; a piece of swampy thickset forest-land.

To an eye accustomed for years to the wild wastes of the *jungle*, the whole country presents the appearance of one continuous well-ordered garden.
E. J. Waring, Tropical Resident at Home, p. 7.

jungle-bear (jung'gl-bār), *n.* The sloth-bear of India, *Melursus labiatus*. See cut under *aswail*.

jungle-bendy (jung'gl-ben″di), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*.

jungle-cat (jung'gl-kat), *n.* Same as *chaus*[2].

jungle-cock (jung'gl-kok), *n.* See *jungle-fowl*.

jungled (jung'gld), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with jungle; tangled with wild growths.

The savages were posted on a thickly *jungled* island in the lake.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 85.

jungle-fever (jung'gl-fē″vėr), *n.* A severe variety of remittent fever prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions. It is characterized by the paroxysmal recurrence of the cold and hot stages. Also called *hill-fever*.

jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallus sonnerati*, the first species of the genus known to naturalists, supposed to be one of the wild originals of the domestic hen, though the *Gallus bankivus* (see *Gallus*[1]) resembles the common hen more nearly. It closely resembles the common black-red pit game-cock, and is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India. The name extends to other species of the same genus.

2. Any megapod of Australia, as *Megapodius tumulus*.

jungle-ghau (jung'gl-gou), *n.* Same as *jungle-ox*.

jungle-nail (jung'gl-nāl), *n.* The East Indian tree *Acacia tomentosa*.

jungle-ox (jung'gl-oks), *n.* An Indian bovine quadruped of the subgenus *Bibos*, *B. frontalis*, inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of northeastern India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox.

jungle-sheep (jung'gl-shēp), *n.* A ruminant animal, *Hemitragus hylocrius*, of India.

jungly (jung'gli), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungle.

In closely-wooded or *jungly* tracts all kinds of survey operations are prosecuted at a disadvantage.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 276.

Junian (jö'niąn), *a.* [< L. *Junianus*, pertaining to Junius, < *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens. See def.] Of or pertaining to "Junius," a writer who published under this name a series of letters which appeared in a London newspaper, the "Public Advertiser," between November 21st, 1768, and January 21st, 1772, denouncing various abuses in the administration of the British government. After voluminous discussion, the authorship of the letters remains disputed, but the strongest evidence appears to assign it to Sir Philip Francis, a contemporary politician.

junior (jö'nyor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *junior*, contr. of *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and especially to distinguish a son bearing the same name as the father: opposed to *senior*: as, John Smith, *junior*. In this use commonly abbreviated *Jr.* or *Jun.*

2. Younger or lower in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar: as, a *junior* counsel; a *junior* partner in a firm or company.

Mr. Smith, the assistant at a cheap shop; the *junior* partner in a slippery firm of some three weeks' existence.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. In American colleges and schools, pertaining to the third year of the course, the next below the senior or last year; in institutions having a three years' course, usually pertaining to the first year (the second being called the *middle year*): as, the *junior* class; *junior* students.

II. *n.* 1. A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspence and fear;
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. One of less experience or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his *senior;* one employed as the subordinate of another, especially at the bar.

Not one of them but he thinketh himself to haue had a great iniurie dooen vnto him; if he goe on the lefte hand of another yᵗ semeth to be his *iunior* or inferiour.
J. Udall, On Luke xiv.

He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's *junior*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

3. In American colleges and seminaries, a member of the junior class; a student in the junior year.

juniority (jö-nior'i-ti), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior: opposed to *seniority*.

He admits as probable upon present knowledge, in the person of Homo sapiens, the *juniority* of man.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 624.

2. In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

We have a choice between "ultimogeniture," the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign forms as Jungsten-Recht and Juveignerie, . . . or one must coin a new phrase like *juniority* or junior-right.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.

junior-right (jö'nyor-rīt), *n.* In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

If we are to describe the area from which we must collect examples of *junior-right*, we shall find that it has flourished not only in England and in most parts of Central and Northern Europe, but also in some remote and disconnected regions. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.

It appears also that until quite recently the custom of what we English call Borough-English, but for which the book-word *Junior rite* has of late been invented, existed "in the Theel-lands at Norden, in East Friesland, not far from the mouths of the Ems."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 259.

juniorship (jö'nyor-ship), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior; juniority. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *juvenate*.

★**juniper** (jö′ni-pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *juniper, junyper, junipar,* etc., also *gynypre, jeneper,* etc. (also prob. **genevre,* > ult. *geneva* and *gin*[5], q. v.), < OF. *genevre, genoivre* = Pr. *genibre, genebre* = OSp. *genebro,* Sp. *enebro* = Pg. *zimbro* = It. *ginepro, giunipero,* < L. *juniperus,* a juniper, so called as 'renewing its youth,' i. e. being evergreen, < *juvenis* (contr. *juni-*), young, + *parere,* produce: see *parent.*] **I.** *n.* A coniferous evergreen shrub or tree, belonging to the genus *Juniperus.* There are about 30 species, distributed through the northern parts of the globe or on mountains further south. *J. communis,* the common juniper of Europe and North America, is a spreading shrub or small tree, whose purple aromatic berries yield a volatile oil used as a diuretic and stimulant and also in the manufacture of gin. The true savin, *J. Sabina,* also widely distributed, is a small tree whose tops form the officinal savin. *J. Virginiana,* the North American red cedar or pencil-cedar, is a generally small but sometimes large tree, yielding a fragrant, light, imperishable wood, highly valued for pencil-making, cabinet-work, posts, etc. The wood of *J. Bermudiana* serves similar purposes. (See *cedar,* 2.) (For botanical characters, see *Juniperus.*) The name is locally applied to other trees, the so-called juniper-swamps of the southern United States consisting of the white cedar, *Chamæcyparis thyoides.*



Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*).
a, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with fruit; *c*, scale of male flower with two anthers; *d*, seed.

And that Tre hathe many Leves, as the *Gynypre* hathe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 289.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and *juniper* roots for their meat. Job xxx. 4.

Gum juniper. Same as *sandarac,* 2.—**Irish** and **Swedish juniper,** columnar varieties of *Juniperus communis,* elegant in cultivation.

II.† *a.* Bitter; sharp; severe.

Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth . . . a *juniper* letter, taxing him with extortion and other vitious practices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 29.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a *juniper* lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all four. *Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), VII. ii. 142.

juniper-brandy† (jö′ni-pėr-bran″di), *n.* Gin.

Juniperinæ (jö″ni-pę-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), < *Juniperus* + *-inæ.*] A subtribe of coniferous plants of the tribe *Cupressineæ,* embracing the single genus *Juniperus.*

juniperite (jö′ni-pėr-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Juniperites.*] A petrified trunk or fossil impression belonging to the genus *Juniperus* or *Juniperites.*

Juniperites (jö″ni-pėr-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Juniperus,* q. v.] An extinct genus of plants, the fossil ancestor of *Juniperus.*

juniper-oil (jö′ni-pėr-oil), *n.* A volatile oil distilled from the berries and probably the tops of *Juniperus communis.* It is an officinal drug with stimulant, carminative, and diuretic properties.

juniper-resin (jö′ni-pėr-rez″in), *n.* Sandarac.

Juniperus (jö-nip′ę-rus), *n.* [L., the juniper-tree: used as a genus by Tournefort, Inst., 361, 1700, but with a wider meaning, including *Cedrus.* Restricted to present sense by Linnæus.] A genus of coniferous plants, the true junipers, embracing about 30 species, widely distributed. The few scales of the strobile in this genus are fleshy, and consolidated into an indehiscent berry or drupe, containing from 1 to 6 hard seeds, either distinct or united in a woody mass. The leaves are either scale-like or slender and spreading (acerose), or both in the same plant. (See *juniper.*) Eight or ten fossil species are described from various parts of the world, largely from the Tertiary of Europe and the Cretaceous and Tertiary of the arctic regions. When deviating slightly from the living plant, these fossil forms are often called *juniperites.*

junk[1] (jungk), *n.* [< ME. *jonke,* < OF. *jonc,* a rush, a rush-light, F. *jonc* = Sp. Pg. *junco* = It. *giunco,* a rush, bulrush (in Pg. also junk, cordage (orig. or sometimes made of rushes), whence the E. word in def. 2), < L. *juncus,* a rush. From L. *juncus* also come ult. E. *junket* and *jonquil.*] **1**†. A rush; a reed.

It [the crown] was of *Jonkes* of the See, that is to sey, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

2. *Naut.,* old or condemned cable and cordage cut into small pieces, used when untwisted for making points, gaskets, swabs, mats, etc., and picked into fibers to make oakum for calking seams. Hence—**3.** Worn-out and discarded material in general that may be turned to some use; especially, old rope, chain, iron, copper, parts of machinery, and bottles, gathered or bought up by tradesmen called junk-dealers; hence, rubbish of any kind; odds and ends.—**4.** Salt beef or pork supplied to vessels for long voyages: so called from its resemblance in toughness to old ropes' ends.

The purser's *junk* had become as tough as the foretopsel weather-earrings. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvii.

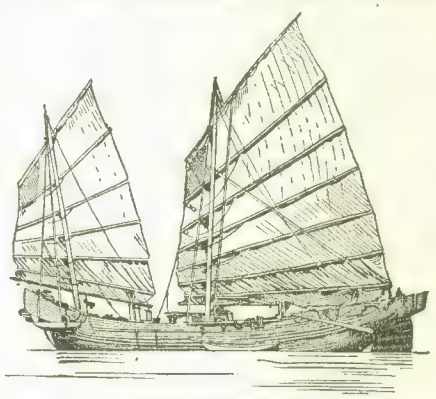
5. The mass of blubbery and cellular tissue which fills the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale between the case and the white-horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

The dense mass of cellular tissue beneath the case and nostril, and which is technically called the *junk,* also contains spermaceti, with which oil and its tissue is infiltrated. *Ure*, Dict., III. 869.

junk[2] (jungk), *n.* [A var. of *chunk*[1].] A thick piece; a lump; a chunk.

There were two eggs, a *junk* of bread, and a bottle of wine on board the Arethusa.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 25.

junk[3] (jungk), *n.* [= F. *jonque,* < Sp. Pg. *junco,* < Malay *jong, jong, ajong, ajong,* Jav. *jong,* Balinese *hejong.* In spoken Malay *jong* is the usual form.] A large sea-going sailing vessel used in the Chinese seas. It has a flat bottom,


A Canton Trading-junk.

a square prow, and high full stern, from one to five heavy masts carrying lug-sails, sometimes made of matting, and a huge rudder, which at sea is lowered below the bottom. The name is also given to the larger-sized river-craft of China.

China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *junks* and canoas, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

It became a difficult task to thread our way between the fleets of sampans and *junks.* The latter are the most extraordinary looking craft, . . . with high, overhanging sterns. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

junk-bottle (jungk′bot′l), *n.* A thick strong bottle, usually made of green or black glass.

Just stopping to take a lusty dinner, and bracing to his side his *junk-bottle,* well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands, he issued jollily from the city gate.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 447.

junk-dealer (jungk′dē″lėr), *n.* The keeper of a junk-shop; a junkman.

junker (yöng′kėr), *n.* [G., a young noble, contr. of *jung herr* (MHG. *junc herre*): see *young* and *herre*[1], and cf. *younker,* the E. form of *junker.*] **1.** A young German noble or squire.

A "*Junker* (Jung Herr), or younker," says Herr Bamberger, "is essentially the scion of a noble house which has devoted itself to military service—a mixture of Charles I. cavalier, Prussian lieutenant, German feudal lord, and Spanish Don Quixote."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 82, note.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister (1862).

Junkerism (yöng′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *junker* + *-ism.*] The political principles and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

junkerite (jung′kėr-īt), *n.* Same as *siderite.*

junket[1] (jung′ket), *n.* [< ME. *junket, jonket,* < *jonke,* a rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. OF. *jonchiere,* a basket of rushes, < *jonc,* a rush. Cf. *junket*[2].] **1**†. A basket made of rushes.

Whanne he [the father of Moses] myȝte hide hym no lenger, he tok a *ionket* of resshen [a *leep of segge,* Purv.] and glewide it withe glewishe clay and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynne. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 4.

2. A long basket for catching fish. [Prov. Eng.]

★**junket**[2] (jung′ket), *n.* [Formerly *junkat, juncate,* dial. *jenket;* = F. *joncade,* < It. *giuncata,* a sweetmeat, cream-cheese, so called as being brought in or served on rushes, < *giunco,* a rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. *junket*[1].] **1.** Curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flavored. Hence—**2**†. Any sweetmeat or delicacy.

And beare with you both wine and *juncates* fit,
And bid him eate. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

With stories told of many a feat,
How faery Mab the *junkets* eat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 102.

3. A feast or merrymaking; a convivial entertainment; a picnic.

Such *junkets* come not every day.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or *junket* every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

junket[2] (jung′ket), *v.* [< *junket*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feast; banquet; take part in a convivial entertainment.

She which stands at the head being Godmother; and after this they *iunket* together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 192.

II. *trans.* To entertain; feast; regale.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in . . . a hurry to *junket* her neighbours. *H. Walpole.*

junketer (jung′ket-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a junket.

On what principle . . . are these *junketers* . . . allowed the use of steamboats at an expense of from $300 to $500 per day? *New York Tribune*, June 14, 1862.

junketing (jung′ket-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *junket*[2], *v.*] A lively feast or entertainment; a season of conviviality; picnicking.

All was fun, frolic, courtship, *junketing,* and jollity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 133.

St. Martha's Day was occasion for *junketings* on the Giudecca Canal, when a favorite fish, being in season, was devotionally eaten. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

junketry†, *n.* [Formerly also *junquetry;* < *junket*[2] + *-ry.*] Sweetmeats.

You would prefer him before tart and galingale, which Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth above all *junquetries* or confectionaries whatsoever.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 158).

junking (jung′king), *n.* [Cf. *junk*[2].] In *coal-mining,* a passage through a pillar of coal. [North. Eng.]

junkman (jungk′man), *n.*; pl. *junkmen* (-men). A dealer in junk.

junk-ring (jungk′ring), *n.* In steam-engines, a ring bolted to the face of the piston to confine the hempen (junk) or fibrous packing in a groove or ring so as to make the joint steam-tight between piston and fire. It survives in the follower when metallic packing is used.

junk-shop (jungk′shop), *n.* A place where junk is bought and sold. See *junk*[1], 2.

junk-strap (jungk′strap), *n.* In the *whale-fishery,* a chain used to hoist aboard the junk of a sperm-whale.

junk-vat (jungk′vat), *n.* In *tanning,* a large vat for holding ooze or tan-liquor which has been weakened in the layers.

junk-wad (jungk′wod), *n.* In *ordnance,* a wad made of oakum bound with spun-yarn and filling the bore of the gun, used in proving cannon and to hold the shot in place.

Juno (jö′nō), *n.* [L., a name ult. connected with *Jovis, Jupiter,* Jove, Jupiter, *Diana,* etc.: see *deity.*] **1.** In *Rom. myth.,* the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom in later times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline. In her distinctively Italic character, Juno (called *Lanuvina,* from the site at Lanuvium of her chief sanctuary, or *Hospita,*


Juno of Lanuvium.—Colossal statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.

the Protectress) was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goatskin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athena, by a sacred serpent. 2. The third planetoid, discovered by Harding, at Lilienthal, in 1804.—**Bird of Juno**, the peacock.

Junonia (jö-nō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816?), < *Juno*.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, of wide geographic distribution, occurring in India, Africa, China, the West Indies, and North and South America. The commonest species in the United States is *J. cœnia*, which occurs also in Central America.

Junonian (jö-nō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Junonius*, of Juno, < *Juno*(*n*-), Juno: see *Juno*.] Of or pertaining to Juno; resembling Juno, or partaking of her characteristics.

Junonian fulness and grand development of features.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 375.

Junonical† (jö-non′i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *Juno*(*n*-), Juno, + *-ic-al*.] Junonian.

Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre *Junonical* harbours.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 656.

Juno's-rose (jö′nōz-rōz), *n.* The white lily, *Lilium candidum*.

Juno's-tears (jö′nōz-tērz), *n.* The European vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

junt (junt), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *junk*[2], *chunk*[1].] 1. A large piece; a chunk. [Scotch.]—2. A squat clumsy person. [Scotch.]—3†. A worthless woman. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, v. 2.

junta (jun′tạ), *n.* [= F. *junte*, < Sp. *junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*, used as pp. of *juntar*, convoke, congregate) = Pg. *juncta*, f., a council, meeting, < L. *juncta*, fem. of *junctus*, joined, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*. Cf. *junto*.] 1. A meeting; a council. See *junto*. Specifically—2. In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

I had also Audience of the King [of Spain], to whom I delivered two Memorials since, in his Majesty's Name of Great Britain, that a particular *Junta* of some of the Council of State and War might be appointed to determine the Business. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

junto (jun′tō), *n.* [An erroneous form of *junta*, < Sp. *junta*, a council: see *junta*. The E. form *junto* came into use at a time when Sp. words in *-a* were commonly taken with the term. *-o*, appar. as seeming more Spanish. Cf. *bastinado*, < Sp. *bastonada*.] A private council or assembly; a combination of persons openly or secretly engaged for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a club of partizans or intriguers; a faction; a cabal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a group of leading Whig politicians in the reigns of William III. and Anne, of whom the most important were Somers, Wharton, Russell, and Montague.

How venerable were this *junto!* How admirable this assembly! *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 382.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i.

That the republic might be governed by lawful magistrates, and not by a *junto* of particular persons.
J. Adams, Works, V. 98.

Essex Junto, in *U. S. hist.*, a name, first used about 1781, which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex county, Massachusetts, about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general. = Syn. *Faction*, *Camarilla*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

jupt, *n.* Same as *jupe*.

jupardie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeopardy*.

juparty†, *v. t.* An early form of *jeopard*.

jupartie†, *n.* An early form of *jeopardy*.

jupati-palm (jö′pa-tē-päm), *n.* [< *jupati*, a S. Amer. name, + E. *palm*[1].] *Raphia tædigera*, a palm which grows on the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the Lower Amazon and Pará rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls ★of houses and for baskets and boxes.

jupe† (jöp), *n.* [Also *jup*, *jub* (Florio); < ME. **jupe*, *gipe* (= MHG. *juppe*, *jupe*, *joppe*, *jope*, *güppe*, *gippe*), < OF. *jupe*, *juppe*, *jube*, *jubbe*, *gipe*, *gippe*, a silk stuff, a garment made of it, F. *jupe* = Pr. *jupa* = It. *giuppa*, *giubba* (ML. *jupa*), < Sp. *juba* (*al-juba*), < Ar. *jubbah*, *al-jubbah*, a garment so called: see *jubbah*. MHG. *schübe*, G. *schaube*, is prob. from the same source. The name was applied to various forms of garments. Hence *jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

This play of ours, just like some vest or *jup*
Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up.
Flecknoe, Epigrams (1670).

jupel, *n.* [OF., also *juppel*, *jupiel*, dim. of *jupe*, a jupe: see *jupe*.] Same as *jupon*.

jupette (jö-pet′), *n.* [Dim. of *jupe*.] A jupon having a very short skirt.

Jupiter (jö′pi-tėr), *n.* [In older English frequently *Juppiter*; = F. Sp. Pg. *Jupiter*, < L. *Jupiter*, more correctly *Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter* = Gr. Ζεύς πατήρ, voc. Ζεῦ πάτερ = Skt. *Dyaus pitar*, lit. 'Jove (Zeus) father': see *Jove*, *Zeus*, *deity*, and *father*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where he had the title of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also called *Jove*.

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.86198 Julian years, and its synodical period 399 days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,000,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38″, so that its real diameter is about one tenth of that of the sun (which subtends 1,922″), and about 11 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8″.9). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about $\frac{1}{1047}$ of that of the sun, or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3, that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is 2½ times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fasciæ or bands which cross its disk. These fasciæ subsist generally for months or even years, but sometimes form in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists, in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours, 55 minutes, and 35 seconds, but the white clouds in 5½ minutes less time. From his photometric observations, Zöllner calculates the albedo of Jupiter to be 0.6, so high a value as to suggest that the planet must be self-luminous. Jupiter has eight satellites or moons. Their periods of revolution are as follows: I. 16d. 16h. 32.2m.; II. 1d. 18h. 27.6m.; III. 3d. 13h. 13.7m.; IV. 7d. 3h. 42.6m.; V. 11h. 57.38m.; VI. 253.4 days; VII. 260 days; VIII. 931 (?) days.

3. In *alchemy*, tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.—4. In *her.*, the tincture azure or blue in blazoning by the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *zoöl.*, a finback whale. Also called *Jupiter-fish*.

Rondelet . . . gives a figure of a "Balæna ura," . . . which the whale fishers of Saintonge call Gibbar, or gibbero dorso. . . . From this provincial name came Gibbartas, Gubartas, Jubart, Jubartes, *Jupiter*, etc.
J. H. Trumbull, in Fisheries of U. S. (1884), I. 29.

Jupiter's-beard (jö′pi-tėrz-bērd), *n.* 1. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. An evergreen leguminous plant, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, also called *silver-bush*; also, less properly, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, or lady's-fingers.—3. A large fungus with a white fibrous margin, *Radulum quercinum* (*Hydnum Barba-Jovis*).

Jupiter's-distaff (jö′pi-tėrz-dis″tăf), *n.* A labiate plant, or wild sage, *Salvia glutinosa*, or perhaps *Phlomis fruticosa*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-eye (jö′pi-tėrz-ī), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-flower (jö′pi-tėrz-flou″ėr), *n.* A translation of *Dianthus*, the name of the pink-genus, also of the specific name of *Lychnis Flos-Jovis* of southern Europe.

Jupiter's-nut (jö′pi-tėrz-nut), *n.* The European walnut, *Juglans regia*.

Jupiter's-staff (jö′pi-tėrz-stăf), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

jupon (jö′pon or jö-pon′), *n.* [Also *juppon*; < ME. *joupone*, *jopowne*, *gipoun*, *gypoun*, *gepoun*, < OF. *jupon*, *juppon*, *gippon*, F. *jupon* = Pr. *jupon*, *jupio* (cf. Sp. *jubón* = Pg. *gibão* = It. *giubbone*, prob. after F.), a short cassock, etc., dim. (or aug.) of *jupe*, a jupe: see *jupe*.] A garment worn by men in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century. Especially—(*a*) A jacket of heavy material, sometimes stuffed and quilted to serve as a coat of fence, and often worn under the iron armor. (*b*) A surcoat worn over the armor, with skirts reaching about to mid-thigh, and with short sleeves or none. In heraldry it is represented without sleeves and dagged or jagged at the bottom. It was introduced about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The ffelonne with the ffyne swerde freschely he strykes, . . .
Thorowe *jopowne* and jesserawnte of gentille mailes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4238.

jurt, *v. i.* [A var. of *jar*[1], *v.*] To clash; strike with a harsh noise.

By that time that the multitude ran thither in great numbers, and presented themselves readie to defend, the ramme was *jurring* also at the other part.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 963.

jurt, *n.* [A var. of *jar*[1], *n.*] A crashing collision; a harsh-sounding blow; a crash.

Jura (jö′rạ), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, same as *Jurassic*.—**Jura limestone**. See *limestone*.

jural (jö′rạl), *a.* [< L. *jus* (*jur*-), right, law (see *jus*[2]), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties. *Whewell.*

2. Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

jurally (jö′rạl-i), *adv.* 1. As regards or in accordance with natural or positive right.—2. By means of or with reference to jurisprudence.

juramentally† (jö-rạ-men′tal-i), *adv.* [< **juramental*, pertaining to an oath (< L. *juramentum* (> It. *giuramento* = OF. *jurement*), an oath, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*), + *-ly*[2].] With an oath.

A promise *juramentally* confirmed.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

jurant (jö′rạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *jurant*, ppr. of *jurer*, swear: see *jury*.] I. *a.* Taking an oath; swearing. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who takes an oath. [Rare.]

Jurant and Dissident with their shaved crowns argue frothing everywhere; or are ceasing to argue and stripping for battle. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

Jurassic (jö-ras′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jura* (see def.) + *-assic*, as in *Triassic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Jura mountains, and specifically, in *geol.*, to the Jurassic series.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the name (having both stratigraphic and chronologic value) which includes all the divisions older than the Cretaceous and newer than the Triassic: so called from the predominance of rocks of this age in the Jura mountains. The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous together form the Mesozoic group or era. The flora of the Jurassic is distinguished by a predominance of cycadaceous forms, ferns being also plentiful. Its fauna is rich and varied. The most highly developed animals in this geological position are certain small marsupials. The oldest known bird, possessing also some marked reptilian characters, is found in the Upper Jurassic. The Jurassic group covers a wide area in Europe, and is also of great interest and importance in the Cordilleran region of the United States. The name *Oölite* was originally applied to the rocks of Jurassic age in England by William Smith, by whom the order of succession of this part of the series was first worked out and published. The Jurassic of England includes the Lias as its lower member, and above this the Lower, Middle, and Upper Oölites. In northwestern Germany the Jurassic is divided into the Lower or Black Jura, the Middle or Brown, and the Upper or White. Of these divisions the lower corresponds to the English Lias. The fossil remains of the Jurassic series in the United States are of great interest. Among them is the *Atlantosaurus*, a dinosaur, probably eighty feet in length, with a femur six feet long. The auriferous rocks of the western edge of North America are, at least in large part, of Jurassic age.

jurat[1] (jö′rat; F. pron. zhü-rä′), *n.* [Formerly also *jurate*; < F. *jurat* (vernacularly *juré*, a juryman) = Sp. Pg. *jurado* = It. *giurato*, < ML. *juratus*, an alderman, a warden, juror, juryman, lit. one sworn, < L. *juratus*, pp. of *jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] A sworn officer; a magistrate; a member of a permanent jury. The word is now chiefly used as a title of office in the Channel Islands, where the jurats are judges and legislators chosen for life, Jersey and Guernsey having twelve each, and Alderney six.

Opyn your gates, we commaunde you in the name of the kyng. The watchmen sayde, Sirs, the kayes be within the towne with the *jurates*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cxciv.

jurat[2] (jö′rat), *n.* [< L. *juratum*, neut. of *juratus*, sworn: see *jurat*[1].] In *law*, the official memorandum subscribed at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn. *Wharton.*

jurate† (jö′rāt), *n.* An obsolete form of *jurat*[1].

juration† (jö-rā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *giurazione*, < LL. *juratio*(*n*-), a swearing as on oath, < L. *jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] In *law*, the act of swearing: the administration of an oath.

jurative (jö′rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the purpose or the sanction and effect of an oath; juratory. [Rare.]

jurator†, *n.* [< L. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, ML. a juror, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*, *juror*.] A juror.

juratory (jö′rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *juratoire* = It. *giuratorio*, < LL. *juratorius*, of an oath, < L. *ju-*

rator, a sworn witness, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurator, jury*.] Of, pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

How often does St. Paul . . . repeat . . . his *juratory* caution before the Lord: as, God is my witness?
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Juratory caution, in *Scots law*, a form of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

jurdicciount, *n.* A Middle English variant of *jurisdiction*.

jure divino (jö'rē di-vī'nō). [L.: *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law; *divino*, abl. of *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] By divine right. See *divine*.

jurel (hö-rel'), *n.*; pl. *jureles* (-rā'lās). [Sp.] A fish of the genus *Carangus*, as *C. latus*.

jurema-bark (jö-rē'mä-bärk), *n.* [Braz. *jurema*.] An astringent bark obtained from the Brazilian tree *Acacia Jurema*. The natives are said to prepare a narcotic decoction from it.

juribali, juriballi (jö-ri-bal'i), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian tree, *Trichilia moschata*, of the family *Meliaceæ*, the astringent bark of which is said to possess a high value in typhoid fevers. The name is also applied to two other meliaceous trees, *Soymida febrifuga*, of India and Ceylon, and *Khaya Senegalensis*, of tropical Africa, which possess similar properties.

juridic (jö-rid'ik), *a.* [= F. *juridique* = Sp. *juridico* = Pg. *juridico* = It. *giuridico*, < L. *juridicus*, relating to justice or law, as a noun a judge, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dicare*, point out, *dicere*, say, declare. Cf. *judge*, ult. of same elements.] Same as *juridical*. [Rare.]

juridical (jö-rid'i-kal), *a.* [< *juridic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the promulgation or dispensation of law; founded upon or according to the forms of law; relating to or concerned with administrative law: as, a *juridical* argument; *juridical* methods; *juridical* oppression.

The influence of Christianity on a much more famous system than the Brehon law has always seemed to me to be greatly overstated by M. Troplong and other well-known *juridical* writers. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 61.

2. Subsisting in contemplation of law; of the nature of an abstract legal conception: as, a *juridical* person, or a *juridical* transaction (that is to say, a person or transaction legally supposed or conceived of to some extent irrespective of actual existence and of incidents and circumstances not recognized by the law).—**Delivery of juridical possession.** See *delivery*.—**Juridical days**, days in court on which law is administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

juridically (jö-rid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a juridical manner; according to forms of law; with legal authority.

juridicialt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *juridical*.

jurinite (jö'ri-nīt), *n.* [Named by Loret (1822) after Louis *Jurine* (1751–1819), a Genevan naturalist.] In *mineral.*, same as *brookite*.

jurisconsult (jö-ris-kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *jurisconsulte* = Sp. Pg. *jurisconsulto* = It. *giurisconsulto*, < L. *jurisconsultus*, also *jureconsultus*, also separately *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*, one skilled in the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; one learned in jurisprudence; a jurist; specifically, a master of the civil law.

In divers particular sciences, as of the *jurisconsults*, . . . there are set down some small memorials of the schools, authors, and books.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 120.

jurisdiction (jö-ris-dik'shon), *n.* [< ME. *jurisdiction*, *jurdicciown*, < OF. *jurisdiction*, F. *juridiction* = Sp. *jurisdicción* = Pg. *jurisdicção* = It. *giurisdizione*, < L. *jurisdictio(n-)*, *juris dictio(n-)*, administration of the law, jurisdiction, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *dictio(n-)*, a declaring: see *diction*.] **1.** Judicial authority; the legal power of hearing and determining controversies or accusations; the right of exercising the functions of a judge or of a legal tribunal. It includes the power to compel a person to appear and answer a complaint, or to punish him for not doing so; the power to take property in dispute into the custody of the law; the power to compel production of evidence, and hear the contention of the parties; the power to determine questions of right between the parties, and to enforce the determination. *Jurisdiction of the person* depends usually on the giving of due notice to the person, or a voluntary appearance by him. *Jurisdiction of the subject-matter* usually depends on the statutory or common-law powers conferred on the court with reference to the nature of the controversy or property affected, and sometimes upon the seizure of the property into the custody of the law.

By the long uniform usage of many ages, our kings have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their several courts, which are the grand depositaries of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and have gained a known and stated *jurisdiction*, regulated by certain and established rules, which the crown itself cannot now alter but by act of Parliament. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. Controlling authority; the right of making and enforcing laws or regulations; the capacity of determining rules of action or use, and exacting penalties: as, the *jurisdiction* of a state over its subjects.

To live exempt
From heaven's high *jurisdiction*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 319.

The *jurisdiction* of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 283.

3. The domain within which power is exercised; specifically, the territory over which the authority of a state, court, or judge extends.

The Mr. and Wardens shall make serche onelye within the *jurisdition* of the citie and touchinge the saide crafte onelye. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

4. The function or capacity of judging or governing in general; the natural right to judge; inherent power of decision or control.

A new book astonishes for a few days, takes itself out of common *jurisdiction*. *Emerson*, Courage.

Man's language is higher than himself, more spiritual, more ethereal, and still less subject than he to the *jurisdiction* of the laws of material nature.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

Appellate jurisdiction. See *original jurisdiction*, below.—**Concurrent jurisdiction.** See *concurrent*.—**Contentious jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction exercised when one invokes the aid of the law against one that disputes his demands, as distinguished from *voluntary jurisdiction*, when the person having a right to resist the demand appears as a consenting applicant.—**Delegated jurisdiction.** See *delegated*.—**Foreign Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 94, and amendments) relating to the exercise of powers in foreign countries under rights acquired by treaty or otherwise.—**General jurisdiction**, jurisdiction in respect to either persons or property generally, within the boundaries of the state.—**Jurisdiction Acts.** See *Foreign Jurisdiction Act*, above, and *Summary Jurisdiction Act*, below.—**Limited jurisdiction**, a jurisdiction extending only to a certain district, or to certain classes of subjects or persons, etc., or to certain amounts.—**Original jurisdiction**, the power to entertain an action from its commencement, as distinguished from *appellate jurisdiction*, or power to review the exercise of the jurisdiction of an inferior tribunal.—**Plea to the jurisdiction**, a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an action.—**Proper jurisdiction**, in *Scots law*, that jurisdiction which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself, in virtue of his office.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 43) for facilitating proceedings in criminal cases before justices of the peace. It was amended in 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 45), 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 49), and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 43), and extended to Ireland in 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 76) and to Scotland in 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 33).—**Voluntary jurisdiction.** See *contentious jurisdiction* above.

jurisdictional (jö-ris-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *jurisdiction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* rights or interests.

Civil and *jurisdictional* powers . . . were conferred on the council established by this charter.
E. Everett, Orations, II. 221.

jurisdictivet (jö-ris-dik'tiv), *a.* [As *jurisdict(ion)* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or having jurisdiction.

To ecclesiasticall censure no *jurisdictive* power can be added without a childish and dangerous oversight in polity, and a pernicious contradiction in evangelick discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

jurisprudence (jö-ris-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *jurisprudence* = Sp. Pg. *jurisprudencia* = It. *giurisprudenza*, < L. *jurisprudentia*, also *juris prudentia*, the science of the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *prudentia*, knowledge, skill: see *prudence*.] **1.** The science of law; the systematic knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community necessary for the due administration of justice; the science which treats of compulsory laws, with special reference to their philosophy and history.—**2.** The body of laws existing in a given state or nation.—**3.** More specifically, the body of unwritten or judicial law considered in the light of its underlying principles and characteristic tendencies, and as distinguished from statute or legislative law.—**Analytical jurisprudence.** See *analytic*.—**Comparative jurisprudence**, the analysis and comparison of the bodies of law existing in different states. In modern times the right development of law, and the tendency to a convenient assimilation of the laws of different civilized states and nations, have been much favored by the study of comparative jurisprudence.—**Equity jurisprudence.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).—**General jurisprudence**, the science or philosophy of law, as distinguished from *particular jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of the law of a particular nation.—**Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.—**Mining jurisprudence**, the law, particularly the unwritten or non-statutory law, developed from the usages of miners, in newly discovered gold fields, etc., according to which the rights of finders of conflicting claims, of abandonment, and of the use of waters and the riddance of debris were regulated.—**Particular jurisprudence**, that which in the laws of a given state or nation is peculiar to that state or nation.

jurisprudent (jö-ris-prö'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *jurisprudent* = Sp. Pg. *jurisprudente* = It. *giurisprudente*, having knowledge of the law, < L. *juris*, of the law, gen. of *jus*, law, + *prudent(t-)s*, having knowledge: see *prudent*. This adj. is later than the noun.] **I.**† *a.* Versed in the law; understanding law.

II. *n.* A person learned in the law; one versed in jurisprudence. [Rare.]

Klosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudents* a female appanage.
De Quincey.

jurisprudential (jö″ris-prö-den'shal), *a.* [< *jurisprudence* (L. *jurisprudentia*) + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to jurisprudence.

Traverse the whole continent of Europe, ransack all the libraries belonging to all the *jurisprudential* systems of the several political states, add the contents together, you would not be able to compose a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement, . . . to that which may be seen to be afforded by the collection of English Reports of adjudged cases.
Bentham, Works, IV. 461.

jurist (jö'rist), *n.* [= F. *juriste* = Sp. Pg. *jurista* = It. *giurista*, < L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.] **1.** One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law; one who writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations from the principles of law which prevail in civil community. *Burke*.

2. In universities, a student in the faculty of law.

juristic (jö-ris'tik), *a.* [< *jurist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a jurist or to jurisprudence; relating to law; juridical; legal.

juristical (jö-ris'ti-kal), *a.* [< *juristic* + *-al*.] Same as *juristic*.

It is not rarely that we refuse respect or attention to diplomatic communications, as wide of the point and full of verbiage or conceits, when, in fact, they owe those imaginary imperfections simply to the *juristical* point of view from which they have been conceived and written.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 353.

juristically (jö-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a juristic manner or way; juridically.

jur-nut (jèr'nut), *n.* [A dial. form of *earthnut*.] **1.** The earthnut, *Conopodium majus*.—**2.** The fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*, the peanut. [Prov. Eng.]

juror (jö'ror), *n.* [< ME. *jurour*, < OF. *jureor*, *jureur*, *jourour*, F. *jureur* = Sp. Pg. *jurador* = It. *giuratore*, < L. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, ML. a juror, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*. Cf. *jurator*.] **1**†. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears; an oath-taker. Compare *nonjuror*.

I am a *juror* in the holy league,
And therefore hated of the Protestants.
Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

2. One who serves on a jury; a juryman; a person sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial. See *jury*.

If your will pass,
I shall both find your lordship judge and *juror*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3, 60.

3. The syndic of a gild or trade, elected by the members of a craft to act as arbiter between master and man, examine apprentices, initiate masters, and represent the body of them.—**4.** One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or competition of any kind.—**Challenge of jurors.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Grand juror**, a member of a grand jury.—**Petty juror**, a member of a petty jury.

jurt, *n.* See *yurt*.

jury (jö'ri), *n.*; pl. *juries* (-riz). [Early mod. ★E. *jurie*, < ME. *jurie*, < OF. *juree*, an oath, a judicial inquest, a jury (F. *jury*, *juri*, < E.), < ML. *jurata*, a jury, a sworn body of men, orig. fem. pp. of L. *jurare* (> F. *jurer* = Sp. Pg. *jurar* = It. *giurare*), swear, bind by an oath, < *jus* (*jur-*), law: see *just*[1].] **1.** A certain number of men selected according to law, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by the arbitrament of such a body of men, subject to the superintendence of a judge, who directs the proceedings, decides what evidence is proper to be laid before the jury, and determines questions of law. The juries in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand juries*, *petty* or *petit* or *common juries*, *special* or *struck juries*, and *sheriff's juries*. Of these, the first and last are not trial juries in the proper sense. (See phrases below.) The principle of trial by jury existed in different forms among the ancient Greeks, Ro-

mans, and Germans; but it early fell into general disuse. The existing system gradually grew up under the English common law, from which it passed into American use, but has been only partially adopted in modern times by the nations of continental Europe.

For in good faith I neuer saw the daye yet but that I durst as wel trust ye truth of one iudge as of two iuries.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 988.

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1, 19.

2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or other competition. Often called *jury of award.*—**Coroner's jury**, a jury summoned by a coroner to investigate the cause of a death.—**Grand jury** [i. e. 'large' jury, with reference to the number of members, which is greater than that of a *petty* or 'small jury'], in *law*, a body of men designated from time to time from among the people of a community, by authority of law, to inquire what violations of law have been committed therein, and by whom, their function being not to establish guilt, but to ascertain whether there is sufficient ground of suspicion of any person to justify trial by a petty jury. At common law, and generally by statute, there must be not less than twelve and not more than twenty-three members in a grand jury, and the concurrence of twelve is necessary to find an indictment. (See *indictment.*) In some jurisdictions grand juries are intrusted with some other duties relating to public welfare in their county. There is no grand jury in Scotland.—**Juries' (Ireland) Acts**, English statutes of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 65), 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 25), and 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 57), which relate to the qualifications, selection, and summoning of jurors in Ireland.—**Jury de medietate linguæ** (literally, of halfness of language), a jury composed of one half natives and one half aliens, allowed in cases where one of the parties is an alien. It has been generally abolished in the United States, but is still allowed in Kentucky.—**Jury of annoyance.** See *annoyance.*—**Jury of matrons**, a jury of "discreet and lawful women" impaneled to try a question of pregnancy: as where a widow alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, or a woman sentenced to death pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.—**Mixed jury**, a jury of mixed races, particularly a jury including both white men and colored men.—**Petty or petit jury** [i. e. 'small' jury; cf. *grand jury*]. Same as *trial jury.*—**Sheriff's jury**, a jury selected by a sheriff from the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and summoned by him to hold inquests, as for assessing damages in an action in which the defendant makes no defense, or for ascertaining the mental condition of an alleged lunatic.—**Special jury**, a jury selected from among men of special qualifications, as merchants or freeholders.—**Struck jury**, a jury selected by allowing each party alternately to strike off from a list a name not acceptable to him, until the number is reduced to twelve.—**To hang a jury.** See *hang.*—**Trial jury, petty or petit jury, traverse jury, or common jury**, a jury formed for the trial of an issue of fact in a civil or criminal action. At common law, both in England and in the United States, a trial jury must consist of twelve, and unanimity is necessary to render a verdict. The constitutional right of trial by jury in the United States implies these conditions. By statute, in cases where the Constitution does not secure this right, juries of four, six, or eight are sometimes allowed, as in justices' courts. By the Constitutions of several States three fourths, and in some States two thirds, of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the decision of a majority determines the verdict. Instead of an absolute verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," they may return one of "not proven," which frees the accused, but leaves him under a suspicion of guilt. In civil cases the number of the jury is twelve, and the jurors are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In cases of high treason the jury consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England.

jury-box (jö'ri-boks), *n.* In a court of justice, an inclosed space in which the jury sits.

jury-leg (jö'ri-leg), *n.* [See *jury-mast.*] A wooden leg. [Slang.]

jury-list (jö'ri-list), *n.* In *law*, a list of persons who may be summoned to act as jurymen.

juryman (jö'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *jurymen* (-men). 1. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright *jurymen*, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

2. A member of any body of persons chosen to try a case at law or to inquire into the merits of a cause presented to them, as one of the dicasts of ancient Athens, or of the judices of ancient Rome, or of a modern jury of award.

All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy *jurymen*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 30.

jury-mast (jö'ri-mast), *n.* [Origin of the first element unknown. Skeat (Concise Etym. Dict., 1901) suggests its connection with ME. *iuwere*, < OF. *ajuirie*, aid. This etym., restated as follows, seems probable: *Jury-mast* is perhaps a partial translation of OF. **mast d'ajuirie* ('mast of assistance'), taken as **mast de juirie*, whence ME. **juerie*, found recorded only in the badly spelled forms (in the "Promptorium Parvulorum," p. 268) *iuwere, iwere, iuwr', iver*, OF. *ajuierie* (Godefroy), aid, assistance, < *ajuere, ajueor*, etc., also *aiuedur*, etc., < L. *adjūtor*, helper, aider: see *aider, adjutor.* If the word were a purely Eng. formation it would have to be taken as simply < *jury* + *mast*[1], it being then a piece of nautical humor, designating a more or less awkward mast hastily devised by the captain and carpenter consulting as a 'jury.'] *Naut.*, a temporary mast erected on a ship, to supply the place of one that has been broken or carried away, as in a tempest or an engagement.

jury-process (jö'ri-pros″es), *n.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jury-rig (jö'ri-rig), *n.* [< *jury-* (see *jury-mast*) + *rig*[1].] *Naut.*, a temporary rig when the permanent rig has been disabled.

jury-rigged (jö'ri-rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, rigged in a temporary manner on account of accident.

jury-rudder (jö'ri-rud″ėr), *n.* [< *jury-* (see *jury-mast*) + *rudder.*] *Naut.*, a temporary rudder rigged on a ship in case of accident.

jurywoman (jö'ri-wum″an), *n.*; pl. *jurywomen* (-wim″en). One of a jury of matrons (which see, under *jury*).

jus[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice.*

jus[2] (jus), *n.* [L., law, right: see *just*[1], *justice*, ★etc., *jural, jurist*, etc.] Law; right; particularly, what is declared to be law or right by a judge; matter of rule administered by a magistrate.—**Jus civile**, the interpretation of the laws of the Twelve Tables, and now of the whole system of the Roman law. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Jus duplicatum**, in *old law.* See *droit*, 1.—**Jus feciale**, in *Rom. law*, international law, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.—**Jus gentium**, the law of all nations; the law which natural reason establishes among all races of men; also, international law.—**Jus honorarium**, the body of rules established by magistrates by a course of adjudication upon matters within their jurisdiction.—**Jus in rem**, a right conceived of with reference to the thing which is subject to its dominion (that is, a right to the thing itself as against all the world), as distinguished from *jus in personam*, a right considered with respect to some particular person against whom it may be asserted, such as a debt.—**Jus Italicum**, the right, law, or liberties of a Roman colony, including quiritarian ownership and exemption from land-tax to the republic.—**Jus naturæ, jus naturale**, the law of nature; natural law; the principles of justice conceived to be common to all just minds, and necessary to human welfare.—**Jus prætorium**, the body of law resulting from the adjudications of the Roman prætors.—**Jus publicum**, the public law of the status of persons, officers, the priesthood, and crimes.—**Jus scriptum**, written law; that which is committed to writing by the act of its creation, as a statute, as distinguished from *unwritten law*, which may result from custom or decisions of the courts irrespective of written form.

juse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice.*

jussel† (jus'el), *n.* [ME. *jussell*, < OF. *jussel*, **juscel*, < LL. *juscellum*, dim. of L. *jusculum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus*, broth: see *juice.*] A medieval dish. See the extract.

Jussell. Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis; & swyng tham to-gydere, & do therto sawge, & saferon, & salt; than take gode brothe, & cast it ther-to, & bole it enforesayd, & do ther-to as to charlete &c. *Harleian MS.*, 5401, p. 198.

Jussiæa (jus-i-ē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Bernard de *Jussieu*, founder of the natural system of botany developed later by his nephew. See *Jussieuan.*] A genus of plants of the family *Onagraceæ*, containing about 36 species, mainly herbs, inhabiting swamps and ponds, mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The adherent calyx-tube is elongated, but not produced beyond the 4-celled ovary. There are from 4 to 6 entire or 2-lobed petals, with twice as many stamens. The leaves are alternate, and the yellow or white flowers are axillary and solitary. Several species are grown in collections, but none is conspicuous for its flowers or medicinal properties. *J. decurrens* and *J. diffusa* are natives of the United States; the latter also occurs in tropical America and Asia. The genus is sometimes very properly called *primrose-willow.* The name has also been incorrectly written *Jussieua, Jussieva, Jussievia, Jussievia.*

Jussieuan (jus-i-ū'an), *a.* [< *Jussieu* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to one of the French botanists Jussieu, especially Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748–1836).—**Jussieuan system**, in *bot.*, the natural (as contrasted with the artificial or Linnean) system of classification, promulgated by A. L. de Jussieu in 1789 in his "Genera of Plants disposed according to Natural Orders." His uncle, Bernard de Jussieu (1699–1776), had proceeded in the same direction. To the nephew more than any one else is due the received classification of genera under orders based upon proper characters. Of these he founded one hundred, within which he included nearly all known genera. His primary division of the vegetable kingdom was into *Acotyledones* (the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus), *Monocotyledones*, and *Dicotyledones.* Subordinate divisions among flowering plants were based upon the position of the stamens. His system has been improved by A. P. de Candolle and many later workers.

jussive (jus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *jussus*, pp. of *jubere*, command, + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, expressing command.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a form or construction expressing command.

just[1] (just), *a.* [< ME. *juste*, < OF. *juste*, F. *juste* = Sp. Pg. *justo* = It. *giusto*, < L. *justus*, just, lawful, rightful, true, due, proper, moderate (neut. as noun *justum*, what is right or just), < *jus*, law, right. From L. *jus* come also E. *juridical, jurisdiction, jurist, jury, injure, injury*, etc.] 1. Right in law or ethics. (*a*) In accordance with true principles; agreeable to truth or equity; equitable; even-handed; righteous: as, it is *just* that we should suffer for our faults; a *just* award.

They shall judge the people with *just* judgment.
Deut. xvi. 18.

If it be so easie to shake off your sins, remember that your condemnation will be so much more *just* if you do it not. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

(*b*) Based upon truth or equity; rightful; legitimate; well-founded: as, *just* claims or demands.

We now return
To claim our *just* inheritance of old.
Milton, P. L., ii. 38.

I see, however impracticable honest actions may appear, we may go on with *just* Hope.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Right in character or quality. (*a*) Rightly adjusted; conformed to a standard; correct; suitable; such as should be: as, *just* measurement; a *just* allowance.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

His taste of books is a little too *just* for the age he lives in; he has read all, but approves of very few.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

The text receiving proper light from a *just* punctuation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

(*b*) Strictly accurate; exact; precise; proper.

If thou cut'st more
Or less than a *just* pound, . . .
Thou diest. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1, 27.

In *just* array draw forth th' embattled train,
Lead all thy Grecians to the dusty plain.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 33.

Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint
So *just* an image of the Saint, . . .
The loved Apostle John!
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

(*c*†) Agreeable to the common standard; full; complete.

He [Henry VII.] was a Comely Personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Forced men by tortures from their Religion; with other execrable outrages, which would require a *just* volume to describe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

3. Right-minded; good in intention. (*a*) Doing or disposed to do right; actuated by truth and justice; upright; impartial: as, to be *just* in one's dealings.

Shall mortal man be more *just* than God? Job iv. 17.

(*b*) Carefully mindful; faithful: followed by *to*, and formerly also by *of*: as, to be *just to* one's engagements.

He was very *iust of* his promise, for oft we trusted him, and would come within his day to keepe his word.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 83.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere.
Pope, Epitaphs, vii.

4. In *music*, harmonically pure, correct, and exact; in perfect tune: as, *just* interval, intonation, temperament: opposed in general to *impure* and *incorrect*, and specifically to *tempered.*—**Syn. 1.** Deserved, condign, even-handed.—**2.** True, proper, correct, regular, normal, natural, reasonable.—**3.** *Rightful, Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*); conscientious, honorable.

just[1] (just), *adv.* [Also dial. *jest, jist* (= D. *juist* = G. Dan. Sw. *just*), < *just*, *a.*] 1. Exactly, in space, time, kind, or degree; precisely; without interval, deviation, or variation; absolutely: as, *just* five miles; *just* noon; *just* so; *just* as I thought.

It is *just* so high as it is. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7, 48.

He so well imployed them they did *iust* nothing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 150.

2. Within a little; with very little but a sufficient difference; nearly; almost exactly: as, I stood *just* by him; I saw him *just* now.

It was our fortune to arrive there *just* as they were going to their Evening Service.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

The stage languished, and was *just* expiring when it was again revived by King William's licence in 1695.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

3. Merely; barely; by or with a narrow margin: as, you *just* missed the mark; he is *just* a little displeased.

Life can little more supply
Than *just* to look about us, and to die.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 4.

They were *just* decent bien bodies;—ony poor creature that had face to beg got an awmous, and welcome.
Scott, Chron. of Canongate, iv.

4. But now; very lately; within a brief past time.

I am *just* come from paying my adoration at St. Peter's to three extraordinary relics. *Gray*, Letters, I. 68.

5. Quite: in intensive use: as, *just* awful. [Colloq.]—**Just now.** (*a*) A short time ago: lately: as, he was here *just now.* (*b*) Directly; immediately; without delay: as, I will attend to it *just now.* [Scotch.]

just², **joust¹** (just or jöst), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *justen, justien*, < OF. *juster, joster, jouster*, bring together, come together, touch, strike with a lance, tilt, just, F. *jouter*, tilt, just, contend, = Pr. *jostar, justar* = Sp. Pg. *justar* = It. *giostrare* (for **giostare*), tilt, < ML. *juxtare*, approach, come together, tilt, just, < L. *juxta* (> OF. *juste, joste, jouste*), close to, hard by, prob. orig. **jugista*, abl. fem. superl. of *jugis*, continual, < *jungere* (√ **jug*), join: see *join*. Cf. *adjust*.] To engage in a tournament or just; tilt.

> Then seyde Befyse to Tarry,
> Wyll we to-morowe *justy*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

There are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to *just* and tourney for her love.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1, 116.

just², **joust¹** (just or jöst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *juste*, < OF. *joste, jouste* (F. *joute*), also *jostee* = It. *giostra* (for **giosta*), a just; from the verb.] A military contest or spectacle in which two adversaries attacked each other with blunted lances, rarely with sharp weapons as in war; a knightly tilt. The just was sometimes held at the barrier; that is, the charging knights were separated by a solid structure of wood, which each kept on his left hand, the lance being held diagonally across the neck of the horse. The shield was hung from the neck, leaving the left hand free to manage the horse and the right to direct the lance. The shock of the lance was sometimes received on the helmet, and on this account the tilting-helmet had commonly the openings for air on the right side. From the beginning of the fourteenth century the armor for the just differed from the armor for war, and became more and more heavy and unwieldy, the tilter being almost immovable in his saddle, in which he was secured by high pommel and cantle, and often by a garde-cuisse completely covering the left thigh and leg. The sport was usually declared to be in honor of one or more ladies who presided as judges and awarded the prizes.

> Lyft up thy selfe out of the lowly dust,
> And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Some one might show it at a *joust* of arms,
> Saying, "King Arthur's sword, Excalibur."
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

just³†, **joust²†** (just or jöst), *n.* [< OF. *juste, juiste, juyste, guiste*, a sort of pot or pitcher of tin, silver, or gold, with handles and a lid.] A pot or jug, made of earthenware or metal, with large body and straight neck, for holding liquids.

justacorps†, *n.* See *juste-au-corps*.

just-borne (just'bōrn), *a.* Justly borne; borne in a just cause.

> By this hand I swear, . . .
> Before we will lay down these *just-borne* arms,
> We'll put thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2, 345.

juste-au-corps (zhüst'ō-kôr'), *n.* [F., < *juste*, close, + *au*, to the (< *à*, to, + *le*, the), + *corps*, body. In E. (Sc.) *justacorps*, corrupted to *justicoat, jesticoat*, etc.] 1. A close body-coat with long skirts, worn at the close of the seventeenth century and early in the eighteenth by men of different classes, as by noblemen on journeys or when hunting, and by the coachmen in Paris. —2. An outer garment worn by women about 1650, resembling the hungerlin, which it succeeded.

Give her out the flower'd *Justacorps*, with the Petticoat belonging to it. *Dryden*, Limberham, iv. 1.

justement†, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *agistment*.

juste milieu (zhüst mē-lyė'). [F.: *juste*, just; *milieu*, the medium.] The true mean; a just medium or balance between extremes; specifically, judicious moderation, as between extremes of opinion or conduct: defined as a political term by Montesquieu, but first brought into common use by Louis Philippe in 1831 in characterizing his own system of government.

> For me, the *juste milieu* I seek;
> I fain would leave alone
> The girl who rudely slaps my cheek,
> Or volunteers her own.
> *J. G. Saxe*, tr. of Martial's Epigrams.

juster, jouster (jus'tėr or jös'tėr), *n.* 1. One who justs or takes part in a just.—2. A horse ★for tilting. *Halliwell.*

justice (jus'tis), *n.* [< ME. *justice*, < OF. *justice, jostice, joustice*, F. *justice* = Pr. Sp. *justicia* = Pg. *justiça* = It. *giustizia*, < L. *justitia*, justice, < *justus*, just: see *just¹*.] 1. Justness; the quality of being just; just conduct. (*a*) Practical conformity to the laws and principles of right dealing; the rendering to every one of that which is his due; honesty; rectitude; uprightness; also, the ethical idea of just conduct, either of individuals or of communities; the moral principle which determines such conduct.

> This was the trouthe that the kynge leodogan was a noble knyght, and kepte well *Iustice* and right.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 51.

(*b*) Conformity to truth; right representation and sound conclusion; impartiality; fairness; trustworthiness.

> When we approached Sicily, . . . I had a view of the cities and places on the shoar, I could not but observe the *justice* and poetical beauties of the descriptions of the great master of the Latin Epic poetry.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 184.

(*c*) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; moral soundness: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.

> Ye sons of Mars! partake your leader's care,
> Heroes of Greece, and brothers of the war!
> Of partial Jove with *justice* I complain,
> And heav'nly oracles believ'd in vain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 141.

2. Vindication of right; requital of desert; the assignment of merited reward or punishment; specifically, execution or vindication of law.

> Earthly power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons *justice*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1, 197.

This reasonable moderator, and equal piece of *justice*, Death. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 38.

3. Rights of jurisdiction.—4†. Jurisdiction; authority.

> The xix kynges . . . comaunded alle hem that were vnther theire *Iustice*, that eche man sholde euer be redy and make goode wacche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

5†. Precision; justness; exactness.

> O lady,
> Much less in blood than virtue, yet a princess
> To equal any single crown o' the earth
> I' the *justice* of compare! *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3, 9.

6. A person commissioned to hold court for the purpose of hearing complaints, trying and deciding cases, and administering justice; a judge or magistrate: generally in specific uses: as, a *justice* of the peace; the *justices* of the Supreme Court.

> Thurgh sentence of this *justice* Apius.
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 204.

Bed of justice. See *bed¹*.—**Bureau of Military Justice.** See *bureau*.—**Chief justice**, the highest in rank of the judges of a court; particularly, the presiding judge in the King's (or Queen's) Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the English High Court of Justice, in the United States Supreme Court, and in the supreme courts of the States. Often abbreviated *C. J.*—**College of Justice.** See *college*.—**Department of Justice.** See *department*.—**Fugitive from justice.** See *fugitive*.—**Gate of justice.** See *gate¹*.—**Jeddart** or **Jedwood justice**, executing a prisoner and trying him afterward: an expression referring to Jedburgh, a Scotch border town, where many of the border raiders are said to have been hanged without the formality of a trial. [Scotch.]

> We will have *Jedwood justice*—hang in haste, and try at leisure. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

Justice of the peace, an inferior or local judge chosen in each county or town or other district, to preserve the peace, to try minor causes, and to discharge other functions, as the legalizing of papers for record. Abbreviated *J. P.*

> Thou hast appointed *justices of peace*, to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to answer.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7, 45.

Justice of the quorum, a distinction conferred upon some, and sometimes on all, the justices of the peace of a county in England, by directing, in the commission authorizing the holding of quarter sessions, that among those holding the court must be two or more of several specially named.—**Justices in eyre.** See *eyre¹*.—**Justices' justice**, the kind of justice administered by the unpaid magistracy: in satirical reference to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of these officials. [Eng.]—**Justice's warrant.** See *warrant*.—**Lord Chief Justice**, the title given in England to the chief judge of the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench: in full, the *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The title of *Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas* lapsed with the abolition of that court.—**Lord Justice Clerk**, the Scottish judge who ranks next to the Lord Justice General. He presides over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, and is vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary.—**Lord Justice General**, the highest judge in Scotland, also called the *Lord President of the Court of Session*.—**Lords justices**, persons formerly appointed by the English sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government either of the whole kingdom or of some part of it.—**To do justice to**, to appreciate; treat in a manner showing appreciation of: as, he never *did justice to* his son's ability.—**Trial justice**, a justice assigned to hold court for the trial of causes, usually before a jury. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** *Right, Justice, Equity, Law; Justness, Justice.* *Right* is the standard word for what ought to be. *Justice* and *equity* are essentially the same, expressing the working out of the principles of *right* under *law*, but *law* is often contrary to *justice* or *equity*: hence the occasional remark, "That may be *law*, but it is not *justice*." *Law* in such a case means the interpretation of written law by the courts. A court of *equity* deals with and corrects the *injustice* of the working of the *law*. *Equity* more expressively represents the idea of fairness, and *justice* that of sacred rights. (See *just¹* and *honesty*.) *Justness* has a field of meaning peculiar to itself, by which we speak of the *justness* of observations, criticisms, etc.—that is, their conformity to admitted principles. As to conformity to right, we use *justice* for the abstract quality, *justice* of the person, and *justness* of the thing. We speak of the *justness* of a cause, a claim, a plea, etc.

justice† (jus'tis), *v. t.* [< *justice, n.*] To administer justice to; deal with judicially; judge.

> Hit watz sen in that sythe that ȝedethyas [Jedediah] rengned,
> In Iuda, that *iustised* the Iuyne kynges.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1170.

The next inheritor to the crown . . . had no sooner his mistress in captivity but he had usurped her place, . . . but, which is worse, had sent to Artaxia, persuading the *justicing* her, because that unjustice might give his title the name of justice. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

justiceable† (jus'tis-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiceable, justicable, justiciable*, < *justice*, law: see *justice* and *-able*. Cf. *justiciable*.] Amenable to law; subject to judicial trial: as, a *justiceable* offender. *Sir J. Hayward.*

justice-broker (jus'tis-brō″kėr), *n.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

> The devil take all *justice-brokers*.
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, iv. 1.

justicehood (jus'tis-hůd), *n.* [< *justice* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship. [Rare.]

> Should but the king his *justice-hood* employ
> In setting forth of such a solemn toy.
> *B. Jonson*, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

justicement† (jus'tis-ment), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ment*.] Administration of justice; procedure in courts. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

justicer† (jus'tis-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *justicer*, < OF. *justicier*, also *justiceor*, < ML. *justitiarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justiciary*.] An administrator of justice; a justice or judge.

> Vnto the which *Iusticers* . . . we giue and graunt especiall power and authoritie to sitte and assist in court.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 209.

justiceship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a justice. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 51.

Justicia (jus-tish'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after J. *Justice*, a noted Scotch horticulturist and botanist. The surname *Justice* is derived from *justice*, a judge: see *justice*.] A genus of plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Justicieæ*. Its corolla-tube is enlarged above and mostly shorter than the bilabiate limb; the upper lip is interior in estivation, concave, and entire or slightly 2-lobed, the lower spreading and 3-cleft. The stamens are two, affixed in the throat. The two anther-cells are separated, the lower with a small white spur; there are two ovules in a cell. These plants are herbs or rarely shrubs, with the leaves entire, and the flowers middle-sized or small, colored white, violet, pink, or red, and variously disposed. There are about 250 species, belonging to the warmer parts of the globe, many being handsome in cultivation. *J. Adhatoda*, called *Malabar nut*, is reputed to have the properties of an anti-spasmodic and febrifuge.

justiciable (jus-tish'i-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiciable*, F. *justiciable*, pertaining to justice or law, also just: see *justiceable*.] Proper to be brought before a court of justice, or to be judicially disposed of.

> A person is said to be *justiciable* in a country when liable to be tried therein, or to be brought under the operation of its laws; a thing, when the rights and incidents of its ownership may be settled by the courts of that country. *J. N. Pomeroy.*

justiciar (jus-tish'i-ăr), *n.* [Also *justitiar*; < ML. *justitiarius*, justicer: see *justicer*, *justiciary*.] Same as *justiciary*, 2.

justiciarship (jus-tish'i-ăr-ship), *n.* [< *justiciar* + *-ship*.] The office of justiciar.

> The unpopularity of Longchamp enabled John, aided by the archbishop of Rouen, to lead a revolutionary movement by which Longchamp was deprived of the *justiciarship*, and John recognized as summus rector of the kingdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 713.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *justiciarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*. Cf. *justicer, justiciar*, ult. < ML. *justiciarius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the law; legal; relating to the administration of justice.

> He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime to which it was expected he should plead guilty. *Strype*, Memorials, K. Charles, an. 1678.

Justiciary power, the power of judging in matters of life and death. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *n.*; pl. *justiciaries* (-riz). 1. An administrator of justice; a justice or judge. *Burke.* [Rare.]—2. In *early Eng. hist.*, the chief administrator of both government and justice. The justiciary or chief justiciary was the king's deputy from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Henry III., presiding in the king's court and the exchequer, supervising all departments of government, and acting as regent in the king's absence. His functions were afterward divided between the lord chancellor, the chief justices, the lord high treasurer, etc. Also *justiciar*.

> His [Stephen's] brother had been made Bishop of Winchester, and by adding to it the place of his chief *justici-*

ary, the king [Henry I.] gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. History, iii. 5.

The officers whom, by a faint analogy, we may call the Prime Ministers of the Norman Kings, are spoken of by more names than one. On these great officers the title of *Justiciar* or Chief *Justiciar* definitely settled.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 288.

3†. In *theol.*, one who trusts in the justice or uprightness of his own conduct.

O Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud *justiciaries* are not for thee; thou lovest the lowly and ragged cottage of a contrite heart. *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*.
South, Sermons, IX. 146.

4. Administration of justice or of criminal law; judiciary. [Scotch.]—**Clerk of Justiciary.** See *clerk*.—**Courts of Justiciary**, the highest criminal tribunals of Scotland. The supreme tribunal, whose decisions are finals is the *High Court of Justiciary*. Its judges, called *Commissioners* or *Lords of Justiciary*, are the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session, appointed by patent. *Circuit Courts of Justiciary* are held by judges of the High Court at ten different towns throughout the country, usually twice a year.

Justicieæ (jus-ti-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier), < *Justicia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of acanthaceous plants. Besides *Justicia*, which is the type, it now includes 14 genera, agreeing with it most obviously in having the upper lip or upper lobes of the corolla interior, or at any rate the corolla not twisted in the bud.

justicies (jus-tish′i-ēz), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used as impv.) of *justiciare*, *justitiare*, dispense justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ, now obsolete, directed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court: so called from the significant word in the opening clause of the writ, in Latin, "we command you that you justice A. B.," etc.

justicing†, *n.* [ME. *justising*; verbal n. of *justice*, *v.*] The act of judging or ruling.

The amirel haueth to his *iustisinge*
Other half hondert of riche kinge
The alre richeste king.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

justicing-room (jus′tis-ing-röm), *n.* A room in which causes are heard judicially and justice is administered; especially, such a room in the house of a justice of the peace. [Eng.]

justicot†, justicoat†, *n.* Corruptions of *juste-au-corps*.

justifiability (jus-ti-fī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* Justifiableness. *The Lancet.* [Rare.]

justifiable (jus′ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *justifiable*, < LL. as if **justificabilis*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Capable of being justified or proved to be just or true; defensible; warrantable: as, *justifiable* resentment.

The stile of a Souldier is not eloquent, but honest and *iustifiable*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 60.

It is *justifiable* by Cæsar that they used to shave all except their head and upper lip, and wore very long hair; but in their old coins I see no such thing warranted.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

His [Bacon's] conduct was not *justifiable* according to any professional rules that now exist, or that ever existed in England. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Justifiable homicide. See *homicide*2. =**Syn.** *Vindicable*. See *excusable*.

justifiableness (jus′ti-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being justifiable; possibility of being defended or excused.

You bring the confessions of the French and Dutch churches, averring the truth and *justifiablenesse* of their own government. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

justifiably (jus′ti-fī-a-bli), *adv.* In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification or excuse.

justification (jus″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *justification* = Sp. *justificación* = Pg. *justificação* = It. *giustificazione*, < LL. *justificatio*(*n*-), < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] **1.** The act of justifying, or of showing something to be just or right; proof of fairness, propriety, or right intention; vindication; exculpation; upholding.

I pray, proceed to the *justification* or commendations of Angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 38.

The love of books is a love which requires no *justification*, apology, or defense.
Langford, Praise of Books, Prelim. Essay.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer: as, a plea in *justification*.

For liberty of franke speech, being a part of *justification* and defence in law, is allowed to use great words for plea.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 250.

(*b*) Proof by a surety offered for a party of whom security is required in legal proceedings that he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

Mr. M—— said that Recorder S—— had fixed bail at $25,000, and *justification* in $50,000 would be enough.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

3. In *theol.*, the act by which the soul is reconciled to God. According to Roman Catholic authority, justification is an act by which God imparts his own character to the believer, making him truly just or righteous. According to the common Protestant doctrine, it is a forensic act by which, on certain conditions, God treats as just or righteous one who is not personally worthy of such treatment. In this sense it is nearly equivalent to the forgiveness of sins.

Justification . . . is not remission of sins merely, but also the sanctification and renewal of the inner man, through the voluntary reception of the grace, and of the gifts, whereby man of unjust becomes just, and of an enemy a friend, that so he may be an heir according to hope of life everlasting.
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, quoted in [Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 95.

Justification is thus a forensic term; it is equivalent to the remission of sins. To justify signifies not to make the offender righteous, but to treat him as if he were righteous, to deliver him from the accusation of the law by the bestowal of a pardon.
G. P. Fisher, Hist. Reformation, p. 461.

4. The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of fitting together, as the parts of anything: as, the *justification* of lines or types, in printing.

Are we to seek here for the *justification* of the frontier which struck us as artificial and needless?
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 44.

When he [the printer] comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called *justification*.
Ure, Dict., III. 644.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Exculpation, exoneration.

justificative (jus′ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *justificatif* = Sp. Pg. *justificativo* = It. *giustificativo*, < LL. as if **justificativus*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Those same *justificative* points you urge
Might benefit . . .
Count Guido Franceschini.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 313.

justificator (jus′ti-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *justificateur* = Sp. Pg. *justificador* = It. *giustificatore*, < LL. **justificator* (in fem. *justificatrix*), < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] One who justifies; in *law*, a compurgator who in former times justified accused persons by oath; also, a juryman (because the jurymen justify that party for whom they deliver their verdict).

justificatory (jus′ti-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *justificatorius*, < LL. *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory.

justifier (jus′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, defends, or upholds; also, one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. Rom. iii. 26.

2. In *printing*: (*a*) The workman who makes of just length, and with just spaces between the words, the lines of type set by a type-setting machine. (*b*) An attachment to a type-setting machine which does automatically some or all of the work of justification.—**3.** In *type-founding*, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold, making each and all just or uniform in height as to body, of even line as to face, and of proper nearness to mated letters.

justify (jus′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *justified*, ppr. *justifying*. [< ME. *justifien*, < OF. (and F.) *justifier* = Sp. Pg. *justificar* = It. *giustificare*, < LL. *justificare*, act justly toward, do justice to, justify, < *justificus*, that acts justly, < L. *justus*, just, + *facere*, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prove or show to be just or conformable to reason, justice, duty, law, or propriety; vindicate; warrant; uphold.

He boldly aunswered him. He there did stand
That would his doings *justifie* with his owne hand.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

We are, therefore, unable to discover on what principle it can be maintained that a cause which *justifies* a civil war will not *justify* an act of attainder.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To declare innocent or blameless; absolve; acquit; specifically, to free from the guilt or penalty of sin; reconcile to God.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3, 16.

And by him all that believe are *justified* from all things from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.
Acts xiii. 39.

Therefore being *justified* by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 1.

By works a man is *justified*, and not by faith only.
Jas. ii. 24.

3. To prove (any one) to be. [Rare.]

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1, 131.

4. To make exact; cause to fit or be adapted, as the parts of a complex object; adjust, as lines or columns in printing.

When so many words and parts of words as will nearly fill the line have been composed, it is made the exact length required by inserting or diminishing the space between the several words. This is called *justifying* the line, and is effected by means of the spaces already mentioned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

5. To judge; pass judgment upon; hence, to punish with death; execute. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Bathe jureez, and juggez, and justicez of landes,
Luke thow *justyfye* theme wele that injurye wyrkes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 663.

Thir conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death. . . . It was concluded by the king and counsel that he should be *justified* on a certain day. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 83. (*Jamieson.*)

Justified matrix, in *type-founding*. See *drive*, 1 (*c*).—**To justify bail**, in *law*. See *bail*2. =**Syn. 1.** To defend, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate.

II. *intrans.* To agree; match; conform exactly; form an even surface or true line with something else: as, in printing, two lines of nonpareil and one of pica *justify*.

justifying-stick (jus′ti-fī-ing-stik), *n.* An attachment to some forms of type-setting machine, in which lines of type are made of even length, and with uniform spaces between the words; practically, a composing-stick.

justing, jousting (jus′ting or jös′ting), *n.* [< ME. *justing*; verbal n. of *just*2, *v.*] The act of tilting; a tilt, just, or tournament.

Ne stede for thi *justyng* wel to goon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

At the metynge of this turnement was sein many *Iustinges*, that gladly were be-holden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 134.

justing-helmet (jus′ting-hel″met), *n.* The helmet used in the just. See *just*2 and *tilting-helmet*.

justing-target† (jus′ting-tärj), *n.* A shield especially made for the just. See *tilting-target*.

Justinian code. See *code*.

Justinianist (jus-tin′i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Justinian*, Emperor of the East from 527 to 565, + *-ist*.] One who is instructed in the Institutes of Justinian; one acquainted with civil law.

justle, *v.* and *n.* An occasional form of *jostle*.

justly (just′li), *adv.* **1.** In a just manner; in conformity to reason, law, or justice; by right; honestly; fairly; equitably: as, to deal *justly*; an opinion *justly* formed.—**2.** In conformity to fact or rule; accurately: as, his character is *justly* described.

justment† (just′ment), *n.* [< *just* + *-ment*.] That which is due. *Davies.*

That for seven lusters I did never come
To doe the rites to thy religious tombe;
That neither haire was cut or true teares shed
By me o'er thee as *justments* to the dead,
Forgive, forgive me.
Herrick, To the Shade of his Religious Father.

justness (just′nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being just, equitable, or right; conformity to truth or justice; lawfulness; rightfulness; honorableness.

The Esquire Katrington was a Man of a mighty Stature, the Knight, Annesley, a little Man; yet through the *Justness* of his Cause, after a long Fight, the Knight prevailed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 119.

2. Conformity to fact or rule; correctness; exactness; accuracy: as, *justness* of description or of proportions.

Their *justness* in keeping time by practice much before any that we have, unless it be a good band of practised fiddlers. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 66.

Every Circumstance in their Speeches and Actions is with great *justness* and delicacy adapted to the Persons who speak and act. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

=**Syn.** Propriety, fitness, fairness. See *justice*.

jut (jut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jutted*, ppr. *jutting*. [Early mod. E. *jutt*, *jutte*; a var. of *jet*1, *v.*] **1†.** To strike; shove; butt.

And all thy bodie shall haue the fruicion of this lighte, in suche wise as it shal no where stumble nor *iutte* against any thing. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

Insulting Tiranny beginnes to *Iutt*
Vpon the innocent and awelesse Throne.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4, 51 (fol., 1623).

2. To project forward; extend beyond the main body or line: as, the *jutting* part of a building: often with *out*.

A very pleasant little tarrasse . . . *jutteth* or butteth *out* from the maine building. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

jut (jut), *n.* [A var. of *jet*[1], *n.*] 1. That which juts; a projection.

He, stepping down
By zig-zag paths and *juts* of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. A jostle; a shove; a thrust.

I will not see him, but giue him a *jutte* indeed.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

The fiend, with a *jut* of his foot, may keep off the old, from dread of the future. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 3.

Jute[1] (jöt), *n.* [= Dan. *Jyde* = Sw. *Jute*, < AS. *Iūtas, Eótas, Geótas, Iótas, Ytas*, pl., the Jutes.] One of a Low German tribe originally inhabiting Jutland, Denmark, which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the fifth ★century. See *Anglo-Saxon*.

jute[2] (jöt), *n.* [< Beng. *jūt*, the fibers of the plant *Corchorus*, also the plant itself, Malayalam *jat*, < Skt. *jatā* (also *jūta*), matted hair (as worn by Shiva or Hindu ascetics), also the fibrous roots of a tree (as of the banyan).] 1. A plant of the fiber-producing genus *Corchorus*, of the family *Tiliaceæ;* chiefly, one of the two species *C. capsularis* and *C. olitorius*, which alone furnish the jute-fiber of commerce. The latter is called *Jews'-mallow*, a name also occasionally given to the former. *C. capsularis* is the larger, and has



Fruiting Branch of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).
a, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, fruit of *C. siliquosus*.

short globular pods, while those of *C. olitorius* are elongated and cylindrical; but there is no clear difference in the quality of their product. The two species are native and cultivated in Bengal, whence comes the great mass of the jute of commerce, 60,000 tons being exported per year. Jute likes a warm, moist climate. It has been introduced into Egypt, and into the southern United States, where its success appears to be hindered only by the want of a sufficiently cheap means of separating the fiber.

2. The fiber of this plant. It is obtained by maceration from the inner bark. It is of fair tenacity, glossy, and susceptible of so fine division as to mix well with silk, and can take on a bright and permanent coloring. Hitherto, however, its commercial use has been in the manufacture of coarse fabrics, such as gunny-bags, for which it is consumed in vast quantities. It is of inferior value for ropes, not enduring moisture well. The refuse makes good paper. Dundee, in Scotland, is the great seat of jute-manufacture.—**American jute** (improperly so called), the velvetleaf, *Abutilon Abutilon*, belonging to the *Malvaceæ;* introduced from India, and now too common as a cornfield weed. Its fiber is pronounced equal to jute, and its economical importance seems to depend on the adaptation of suitable machinery.—**Bastard jute**, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the fiber of which is inferior both to jute and sunn-hemp, and, with the better *Abelmoschus esculentus*, is used to adulterate jute.—**Jute-butts** or **-cuttings**, the woody stump of the jute-plant, the fiber of which is used for various purposes.

jute-fiber (jöt′fī″bėr), *n.* Same as *jute*[2], 2.

jutes†, *n. pl.* See *joutes*.

Jutish (jö′tish), *a.* [< *Jute*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Jutes.

The advance-guard of these tribes [Saxon] was called Jutes, and their point of attack was Kent, the southeastern county of England. This they soon subdued, and erected it into a *Jutish* kingdom, with Canterbury as its capital.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 199.

Jutlander (jut′lan-dėr), *n.* [< *Jutland* (< *Jute*[1] + *land*) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Jutland, a peninsula of Europe comprising the mainland of Denmark and the adjoining part of Germany.

Jutlandish (jut′lan-dish), *a.* [< *Jutland* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

juttingly (jut′ing-li), *adv.* In a jutting manner; projectingly.

jutty† (jut′i), *n.* [A var. of *jetty*[1].] A projection, as in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. [In the quotation below, also interpreted as an adjective, jutting.]

No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6, 7.

jutty† (jut′i), *v.* [A var. of *jetty*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1, 13.

II. *intrans.* To jut; project.

For he tooke away all those *juttying* galleries of pleasure . . . which even by auncient lawes also were forbidden to be built in Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 318.

jut-window (jut′win″dō), *n.* A projecting window; a bow-window or bay-window; a window that projects from the line of a building. *Congreve*.

juvenal† (jö′ve-nal), *n.* [< L. *juvenalis*, youthful, < *juvenis*, youthful, a youth: see *juvenile*.] A youth; a young man; a juvenile.

I will . . . send you back again to your master, for a jewel; the *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 22.

Juvenalian (jö-ve-nā′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Juvenalis*, Juvenal (see def.), < *juvenalis*, youthful: see *juvenal*.] Of or pertaining to Juvenal, a celebrated Roman satirist (about A. D. 100); characteristic of Juvenal or of his style.

juvenate (jö′ve-nāt), *n.* [< NL. *juvenatus*, < L. *juvenis*, a youth: see *juvenile* and *-ate*[3].] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the two years devoted by a novice preparing for the priesthood to the study of Latin, Greek, and rhetoric. Also called *juniorship*. *Worcester* (Supp.).

juvenescence (jö-ve-nes′ens), *n.* [< *juvenescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being juvenescent or of growing young.

juvenescent (jö-ve-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *juvenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *juvenescere*, grow to the age of youth, grow young again, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] 1. Becoming young; growing young in appearance. [Rare.]—2. Immature; undeveloped. [An inaccurate use.]

juvenile (jö′ve-nil), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *juvenile* = Pr. *jovenil, juvenil* = Sp. Pg. *juvenil* = It. *giovenile, giovanile*, < L. *juvenilis*, youthful, juvenile, < *juvenis*, young, akin to *juvencus*, young, = AS. *iung, geong*, E. *young:* see *young*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Young; youthful: as, a *juvenile* manner; a *juvenile* part in a play.

Cousin Feenix . . . is still so *juvenile* in figure and manner, and so well got up, that strangers are amazed when they discern latent wrinkles in his lordship's face.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth: as, *juvenile* sports or books.

Here [in "Romeo and Juliet"] is one of the few attempts of Shakespeare to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of *juvenile* elegance.
Johnson, On Shakespeare's Plays.

=Syn. *Boyish, Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

II. *n.* 1. A young person; a youth.

"Yes, yes, yes," cried the *juveniles*, both ladies and gentlemen; "let her come, it will be excellent sport."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. A book written for young persons or children. [Trade use.]

Juveniles, classified in series according to price.
Publishers' Trade List, 1889.

3. *Theat.*, an actor who plays youthful parts: as, a first *juvenile*.

juvenileness (jö′ve nil-nes), *n.* Juvenility. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

juvenility (jö-ve-nil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *juvenilité* = Sp. *juvenilidad*, < L. *juvenilita(t-)s*, youthfulness, < *juvenilis*, youthful: see *juvenile*.] 1. The state of being young; youthfulness, or a youthful manner or appearance.

Cleopatra, who in her *juvenility* was always playfully disposed, . . . pushed Florence behind her couch.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxx.

2. Anything characteristic of youth; a juvenile act or idea; juvenile crudity or volatility; a youthful proceeding or performance.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Ep. Ded.

juvent†, *n.* [ME. *juvente*, < OF. *juvente, jovente*, < L. *juventa*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Youth.

In his *Iuuente* this Iesus atte Iuwen feste
Water in-to wyn tourned as holy writ telleth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 104.

juventute†, *n.* [OF. *juventute*, < L. *juventūs* (*-tūt-*), the age of youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile* and cf. *juvent*.] Youth.

juvia (jö′vi-ä), *n.* [Native Brazilian.] The Brazil-nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*.

juwise†, *n.* See *juise*.

juxta-, [L. *juxta-*, prefix, *juxta*, near, close: see *just*[2], *v.*] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'near, together, in close proximity.' See ★*juxtaposition, juxtapose*, etc.

juxtapose (juks-tă-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juxtaposed*, ppr. *juxtaposing*. [< F. *juxtaposer*, < L. *juxta*, near (see *just*[2]), + *ponere*, place: see *pose*[2].] To place (two or more objects) close together; place side by side.

When red and green are *juxtaposed*, the red increases the saturation of the green and the green that of the red, so that both colours are heightened in brilliance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

juxtaposit (juks-tă-poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *juxta*, near, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place: see *posit*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] To place near together or in close relation; juxtapose.

Manufactured articles, similar articles of home and foreign production, *juxtaposited*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 505.

juxtaposition (juks″tă-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= Pg. *justaposição*, < F. *juxtaposition*, < L. *juxta*, near, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] The act of juxtaposing, or the state of being juxtaposed; the act of placing or the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity.

Putting the case of English style into close *juxtaposition* with the style of the French and Germans.
De Quincey, Style, i.

The *juxtaposition* in space of two objects greatly assists in the detection of likeness or unlikeness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 333.

juxtapositional (juks″tă-pō-zish′on-al), *a.* [< *juxtaposition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in juxtaposition.—2. Having its parts or elements juxtaposed, as a language the construction of which depends upon the connection of its words rather than their inflection.

Our own language, though classed as inflectional, . . . is in many respects as isolating and *juxtapositional* as any language of that class.
W. Smith, Bible Dict., Confusion of Tongues.

jymjam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jimjam*.

jymoldt†, *n.* Same as *gimbal*.

Jyngidæ, Jynginæ. See *Iyngidæ, Iynginæ*.

jyntee (jin′tē), *n.* [Hind. *jayañtī*.] A plant, *Sesban Ægyptiaca*, yielding fiber for rope-making: charcoal for gunpowder is made from it.

Jysse†. See *Gis*.

jyst†, *n.* See *gist*[1].

K

★ **1.** The eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet; the eleventh character also of the Phenician alphabet, from which it has come to us through the Latin and Greek. The comparative scheme of forms, Phenician with its descendants and its claimed originals (see *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

K was little used in classical Latin, its office having been transferred to *C* (as is explained under *C*); hence it is not common in most alphabets derived from the Latin, as Italian and French. It was scarcely used in Anglo-Saxon, the *k*-sound being regularly represented by *c*, of which *k* was only an occasional variant; but it became common in early Middle English, from the thirteenth century, and gained rapidly in frequency, being needed to represent the *k*-sound where the *c* would be ambiguous, owing to the assibilation of *c* before certain vowels. (See *C, ch.*) It is now the regular symbol for the sound it denotes in all the Teutonic languages, except English. In the modern English spelling of words of Anglo-Saxon, Romance, or Latin origin it occurs for this sound before *e* and *i*, ■ being used before other vowels and before consonants. In foreign words not of Romance or Latin origin *k* is the usual initial symbol for the sound. Medially and finally, the sound is denoted in English by *ck*, as in *back, bicker*, etc. *K* has no variety of pronunciation in English, being everywhere the surd or breathed correspondent to the sonant or voiced *g* (hard). It is called a guttural, or, better, a back-palatal, being the audible result of a breach of contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the opposite surface of the palate; it is related to *g* (hard) and *ng* as *t* is related to *d* and *n*, and *p* to *b* and *m*. It is, however, now silent before *n*, in words like *knife, knight*; and, while itself no longer doubled in English words, it is used with ■ as a substitute for double *c* or double *k*, as in *sick, suck*. In words belonging to the Teutonic part of our language, the *k*-sound represents to a large extent a more original *g*-sound, as in *kin*, answering to Latin *genus*, Greek γένος (Sanskrit *jana*). Owing to the variable English transliteration of Oriental words (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *k* (or *c*) may represent any one of several different kinds of *k*-sounds, more precisely represented (as in the etymologies of this dictionary) by *k, kh, q, gh, h*, etc. Such words are preferably entered under the form nearest the original; but usage is too arbitrary and various to be brought under any rule.

2. In *chem.*, the symbol for potassium (NL. *kalium*).—**3.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *meteor.*, of *cumulus* (*c* being used for *cirrus*). (*b*) Of *king, knight*, etc.: as, K. G., Knight of the Garter. (*c*) Of *carat.*—**4.** In *math.*, *k* is generally a constant coefficient. It is also ■ unit vector perpendicular to *i* and *j*.—**5.** As a numeral in medieval use, 250.

ka[1], **kae** (kâ, kā), *n.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *coe*[1].] The jackdaw. [Scotch.]

> In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes*
> That haunt St. Jamie's!
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ka[2]†, **kaa**†, *v. t.* See *ca*[3].

> *Kaa* me, *kaa* thee, runs through court and country.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

ka[3]†, *v. i.* A variant of *ko*, for *quoth* (often for *quoth he*).

> Enamoured, quod you? have ye spied out that?
> Ah, sir, mary nowe, I see you know what is what.
> Enamoured, *ka?* mary, sir, say that againe.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 2.

Kaaba, Caaba (kä'bä or kä'a-bä), *n.* [< Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building, < *ka'b*, ■ cube.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswud*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

The *Kaabah* stands in an oblong square (enclosed by a great wall) 250 paces long, and 200 broad, none of the sides of which run quite in ■ straight line, though at first sight the whole appears to be of a regular shape.
Burckhardt, quoted in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 366.

kaama, *n.* See *caama*, 2.

kaareewan (kä-rē'wân), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Queensland, *Acacia glaucescens*, 50 feet or more in height, with a wood of handsome appearance, hard, close, and tough.

kab, *n.* See *cab*[4].

kabab, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabala, *n.* See *cabala*.

kabalassou, cabalassou (kab-ạ-las'ö), *n.* [Cf. *kabassou*.] The priodontine or giant armadillo, *Priodontes gigas*.

kabassou, cabassou (ka-bas'ö), *n.* [Galibi *capaçou*.] A xenurine armadillo, as *Xenurus unicinctus* or *X. hispidus*.

kabbala, kabbalah (kab'ạ-lä), *n.* See *cabala*.

kabob, *n.* ■nd *v.* See *cabob*.

kabook, *n.* Another spelling of *cabook*.

Kabyle (ka-bīl'), *n.* [F. *Kabyle*; < Ar. *Qabāil*, prop. pl. of *qabīla*, a tribe, horde, species.] **1.** One of a Berber race dwelling in Algeria, particularly in the mountains of the coast. Allied tribes are found in the neighboring countries of North Africa. The Kabyles are believed to be of Hamitic origin, and are Sunnite Mohammedans.

2. A dialect of Berber, spoken by many of the Kabyles.

Kachuga (ka-kū'gạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Kachuginæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Kachuginæ (kak-ū-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Kachuga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises of the family *Bataguridæ*, typified by the genus *Kachuga*. It was named by J. E. Gray for species having five claws on the fore and four on the hind feet, the snout slightly produced, the alveolar surface of the upper jaw with one straight angular ridge and a central longitudinal ridge. It includes a number of Asiatic species, referred to four genera.

kachugine (kak'ū-jin), *a.* [< *Kachuga* + *-ine*[1].] Having characteristics of the *Kachuginæ*.

Kadarite (kad'ạ-rīt), *n.* [< Ar. (> Turk.) *qadar*, predestination, divine fiat (< *qadara*, be able), + *-ite*[2].] One of ■ Mohammedan school or sect which denies the doctrine of predestination and maintains that of free will.

kaddish (kad'ish), *n.* [< Heb. *kaddosh*, holy.] One of the principal prayers in the Jewish ritual, repeated several times during the three daily prayers. According to tradition the souls of the departed are benefited by this prayer. Hence the male orphans recited it in the synagogue (especially at the conclusion of the daily prayers) during the twelve months following the demise of their parents to relieve the souls of the latter from Gehinom, or purgatory. The kaddish has special reference to the approach of the kingdom of God, "that His name be magnified and sanctified, etc."

kades (kādz), *n.* [Cf. *ket*[1].] Sheep's dung.

I rather think the *kades* and other filth that fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

kadi, cadi[1] (kä'di or kā'di), *n.* [Formerly also *cadde, cadee*; Turk. *kadi, kazi*, a judge, < Ar. *qadi* (*qadhi*), ■ judge, magistrate, < *qaday*, judge.] A judge in Moslem countries.

kadi-kane (kä-dē-kä'nā), *n.* The Indian name of the millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, extensively cultivated in tropical Asia for its seed. Also called *warree*.

kadilesker, cadilesker (kad-i-les'kėr), *n.* [< Turk. *kadi (kaziyyu) -l-'asker, kazi'asker*, judge of the army: *kadi, kazi*, judge; *al*, the; *asker*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish empire: so called because originally he had jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

kadle-dock (kā'dl-dok), *n.* **1.** The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.—**2.** The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

Kadmee (kad'mē), *n.* [Pers.] A member of one of two sects of the Parsees of India, the other being the *Shenshais*. They do not differ in faith, but only in regard to the correct chronology of the era of Yezdegird, the last king of the Sasanian dynasty, who was dethroned by the Calif Omar about A. D. 640, and consequently as to the correct dates for the celebration of their festivals.

kados (kā'dos), *n.* [Gr. κάδος: see *cadus*.] Same as *cadus*.

Kadsura (kad-sū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Kämpfer, 1810), < Jap. *katsura*.] A genus of climbing shrubs of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Schisandreæ*: distinguished from *Schisandra*, the only other genus of the tribe, by the berry-like and globose, instead of elongated, fruit. There are about 7 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia.

kae, *n.* See *ka*[1].

Kæmpferia (kemp-fē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after one *Kämpfer* (1651–1716), ■ German who traveled many years in Asia.] A genus of plants of the family *Zingiberaceæ*, natives of tropical Africa, eastern India, and the Malay archipelago, having flowers in spikes with imbricated scales at the apex of short, few-leafed, or leafless and scaly stems; ■ slender calyx-tube, bearing ■ curious, irregular, three-lobed corolla; and ■ single crested stamen whose filament is wrapped about the style. There are about 30 species, several of which are cultivated for ornament, and one, *K. Galanga*, has erroneously been supposed to furnish the drug known as *galangal*.

Kaffer, Kaffir, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

kaffiyeh (kaf'i-ye), *n.* [Syrian.] In Syria, a small shawl or scarf worn about the head, and bound with a colored cord.

As we ride on we see to the left a large herd of camels, and pass their driver, ■ fierce looking dark-skinned man, with bare arms, legs, and feet, astride ■ skinny little horse, ■ coloured *kaffiyeh* on his head, ■ striped abbaya or burnous over his shoulder.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 624.

kaffle, *n.* Same as *coffle*.

Kaffrarian (kaf-rā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kaffraria, Caffraria* (see def.) (< *Kafir, Kaffir*, 2), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Kaffraria or Caffraria, the country of the Kafirs in South Africa.—**Kaffrarian region,** in *zoögeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Kaffraria.

kafila (kaf'i-lä), *n.* [= Turk. Pers. *qāfila, kāfila* = Hind. *qāflah*, < Ar. *qāfila*, ■ caravan: see *coffle*.] A train of loaded camels; a caravan. Also ★*caffila, cafilah, kafilah*.

Kafir, Kaffir (kaf'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [= Pers. *kāfir* = Turk. *kāfir* (*kyāfir*), < Ar. *kāfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbeliever; an infidel: applied malevolently by Mohammedans to Christians and pagan negroes.—**2.** One of a South African race, inhabiting parts of Cape Colony, Natal, and neighboring lands: so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of eastern Africa, on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are divided into several branches or tribes, of which the Zulus are the best-known, are of a bronze color, with woolly, tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect.

3. The language of the Kafirs, ■ branch of the South African or Bantu family. It is also called *Zulu-Kafir*.—**4.** One of ■ race inhabiting Kafiristan, ■ mountainous region on the northeast of Afghanistan, who have always maintained their independence and resisted conversion to Mohammedanism. Little is known of them, but they appear to be of Aryan stock, and are divided into ■ number of tribes speaking different languages or dialects.—**Kafir's simitar-tree.** See *Harpephyllum*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs: as, the *Kafir* tongue; *Kafir* customs.

Also written *Caffer, Caffre, Kaffer, Kaffre*.

Kafir-boom (kaf'ėr-bōm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Erythrina*.

Kafir-bread (kaf'ėr-bred), *n.* The spongy, farinaceous pith of the stem of a South African cycadaceous plant, *Encephalartos Caffer*. See ★*Encephalartos* and *breadfruit*.

Kafir-corn (kaf'ėr-kôrn), *n.* Indian millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*, cultivated in Africa and elsewhere as a cereal. See *durra, sorghum*.

Kafir's-tree (kaf'ėrz-trē), *n.* Same as *Kafir-boom*. See *Erythrina*.

Kafir-tea (kaf'ėr-tē), *n.* The plant *Helichrysum nudifolium*.

kafiz (kaf'iz), *n.* An Arabian measure of capacity, nearly equal, according to Queipo, to 33 liters. According to Eliyâh and the Sheikh Hasan el Jabarti, generally 90 rotl (which see), or 8 makkouk, but sometimes less. Also spelled *cafiz*.

kafsh (kafsh), *n.* [Pers. *kafsh, kefsh.*] In Persia, a slipper, one of several kinds having the heel folded down.

kafta (kaf'tä), *n.* [Ar.] The leaves of *Catha edulis*. Also *cafta, khat*.

kaftan, *n.* See *caftan*.

Kageneckia (kaj-e-nek'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named for Count F. von *Kageneck*, Austrian minister at Madrid.] A genus of South American rosaceous trees, of the tribe *Quillajeæ*, but differing from *Quillaja*, the type of the tribe, in having the calyx-lobes imbricated instead of valvate in the bud and the leaves serrate. They are evergreen trees with coarse leathery leaves and unisexual flowers, the male racemose or corymbose, the female solitary and terminal. The fruit is a large follicle. Three species only are known, growing in Chile and Bolivia. *K. oblonga* yields wood valuable for building purposes, and very bitter leaves and seeds, which are used by the inhabitants as a remedy for fevers. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant for its white flowers, having been introduced into England in 1830.

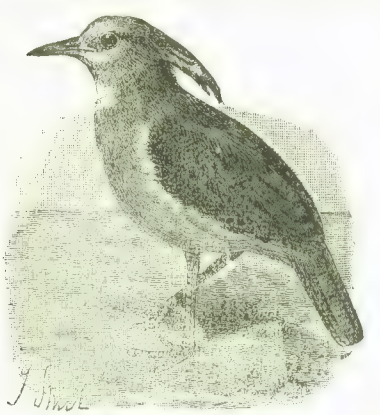
kago (kag'ō; Jap. pron. käng'go), *n.* [Jap.] A small basketwork palanquin slung from a pole



Kago.

carried on the shoulders of two men. The kago was formerly the commonest mode of conveyance in Japan, but is now confined almost entirely to mountainous regions, having been superseded on the plains by the jinrikisha. Also *cango*.

kagu (kä'gö), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable grallatorial bird, *Rhinochetus jubatus*, the sole member of the family *Rhinochetidæ*, peculiar to New Caledonia. It is an isolated form, without very near relatives, in some respects intermediate between herons and rails. It is gray, paler below, with dark cross-marks on the wings and tail; the bill and feet are red;



Kagu (*Rhinochetus jubatus*).

and the nape has a pendent crest. It is nocturnal, inhabits mountain ravines, lives chiefly on animal food, runs rapidly like a rail, has a habit of standing a long time motionless like a heron, and emits a guttural cry. Also *kagou*.

kahikatea (kä-i-kat'ā-ä), *n.* [Maori name.] The coniferous tree *Nageia excelsa* of New Zealand, called by the colonists *white pine*. It grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet, forming forests on swampy ground. Its wood is white and tough, and of excellent service when protected from wet. Its white sweet fruit is eaten by the natives. Also *kai-katea, kakikatea*, and *kakaterro*.

kahoon (ka-hön'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Calcutta unit of weight, equal to 40 factory maunds, or 1⅓ tons; also, a money, 4 annas, or ¼ rupee.

kai-apple, *n.* See *kei-apple*.

kaie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*[1].

kaif (kīf), *n.* [Ar. *qaif*, quiescence.] Undisturbed quiescence, regarded as a state of high happiness.

And this is the Arab's *Kaif*. The savoring of animal existence; the passive enjoyment of mere sense; the pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy castle-building. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 23.

kai-ku (kä'ē-kū), *n.* [Maori name.] An evergreen climbing plant of New Zealand, *Helygia heterophylla* (*Parsonsia heterophylla* of Cunningham). It is cultivated in greenhouses.

kail[1], *n.* See *kale*.

kail[2] (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *kayle, keil, keel;* < ME. *kayle* = MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel*, a pin, ninepin, = MLG. LG. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil*, a pin, plug, MHG. G. *kegel*, a wedge, cone, ninepin, = Sw. *kegla, kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, a cone, ninepin; root unknown.] 1. A ninepin; a skittle-pin.

All the Furies are at a game called nine-pins, or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game!
B. Jonson, Chloridia.

2. *pl.* A game in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball is rolled in among them.

In skales, or *kayles*, the sheepes-joynte was probably the bone used instead of a bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

And now at *keels* they try a harmelesse chaunce;
And now their curre they teach to fetch and daunce.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

kail[3] (kā'il), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Himalayan *Pinus chylla*, or Bhutan pine.

kaim, *n.* See *kame*.

kaimakam (kī-mą-kam'), *n.* [Also *caimacam, caimacan, caymacan, kaimkan*, etc.; < Turk. and Hind. *kāimakām*, < Ar. *qāim-makām*, a lieutenant, < *qāim*, firm, fixed, + *makām*, a deputy.] 1. An officer in the Turkish service, especially a lieutenant-colonel.—2. An administrative officer in Turkey; specifically, the administrator of a subdivision of a vilayet.

Fezzan is governed by a *kaimakam* or lieutenant-governor. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 129.

kain, *n.* See *cane*[2]. [Scotch.]

kain-fowl (kān'foul), *n.* A fowl paid or to be paid by a tenant as kain (cane). See *cane*[2].

kain-hen (kān'hen), *n.* A hen paid or to be paid by a tenant as kain (cane). See *cane*[2].

Yet it shall never be said the fairest maid in the Fair City was cooped up in a convent like a *kain-hen* in a cavey.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxv.

kainite (kī'nīt), *n.* [Prop. **cænite* or **cenite*, < Gr. *καινός*, new, recent, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chlorid, occurring in beds of considerable extent at the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Germany. The impure kainite, which contains twelve per cent. or more of potash, is used largely as a fertilizer.

Kainozoic (kī-nō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *Cænozoic*.

kaire†, *v.* See *cair*.

kairine (kī'rin), *n.* [< (?) Gr. *καιρός*, the right time, + *-ine*[2].] A whitish crystalline powder ($C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl. + H_2O$), bitter-salt in taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and used in medicine as an antipyretic.

kairn†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cairn*.

kaiser (kī'zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keisar*, < ME. *caiser, cayser, kaiser* (North.), < AS. *cāsere*, emperor, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar, emperor: see *Cæsar*.] 1†. An emperor. Compare *Cæsar*, 1.

Wel kud kinges & *kaysers* krauen me i-now,
I nel leie mi loue so low now at this time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

King nor *keisar*
Shall equal me in that world.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2. [Recent, G.] The emperor of Germany (or of Austria).

kaisership (kī'zėr-ship), *n.* [< *kaiser*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of kaiser or emperor.

He was ready for the *Kaisership* before the *Kaisership* was ready for him. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 622.

kajak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kajeput, *n.* See *cajeput*.

kaju-apple (ka-jö'ap″l), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The cashew-nut. *Cyclopedia of India*.

kaka (kä'kä), *n.* [Maori; prob. imitative; cf. *cockatoo*.] A parrot of the genus *Nestor*, peculiar to New Zealand. The common kaka is *N. hypopolius*, and the mountain kaka *N. notabilis*. See *Nestor*.

kakapo (kak'ą-pō), *n.* [Maori; cf. *kaka*.] The owl-parrot or ground-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*, a large and noteworthy parrot, by some made the type of a family *Stringopidæ*, distinct from the *Psittacidæ*. It is nocturnal, unable to fly, and in danger of rapid extermination. It is of a mottled-greenish color, and about as large as a raven.

kakarali (kak-ą-ral'i), *n.* [Native.] A tree of British Guiana, *Lecythis Ollaria*. Its wood is very durable in salt water, resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. Its bark is composed of a great number of thin layers, which the natives separate by beating and use for wrapping. Also *kakaralli*.

kakelt, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakemono (kak-e-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., < *kake-*, root of *kakeru*, hang, + *mono*, thing.] A Japanese wall-picture or decoration, painted in transparent colors on a band of silk, gauze, or paper, and mounted on a roller. It is generally long and narrow, and is the common form of wall-picture in Japan: to be distinguished from *makimono*, a roll-picture or scroll, sometimes of great length, intended to be unrolled and examined in the hands.

kaki (kä'kē), *n.* [Jap.] The persimmon of Japan, or Chinese date, *Diospyros Kaki*, or its fruit.

The *kaki*, or Japan persimmon, is a comparatively recent introduction. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 225.

kakistocracy (kak-is-tok'rą-si), *n.*; pl. *kakistocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *κάκιστος*, superl. of *κακός*, bad, + *-κρατία*, rule: see *-cracy*.] Government by the worst men in the state: opposed to *aristocracy*, government by the best men. [Rare.]

Jacobin democracy differs from ancient and medieval merely in this, that it is not an aristocracy, or government of the best, but a *kakistocracy*, or government of the worst.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 44.

kaklet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakodyl, kakodyle, *n.* See *cacodyl*.

kakoxene, kakoxine, *n.* See *cacoxene*.

kal, *n.* A variant spelling of *cal*.

kal. An abbreviation of *kalends*. See *calends*.

kaladana (kal-ą-dā'nä), *n.* [Hindi, < *kālā*, black, + *dānā*, grain.] A species of morning-glory, *Pharbitis Nil*, found in the warmer parts of the old world.

kaladana-seed (kal-ą-dā'nä-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Pharbitis Nil*, used as a cathartic.

kalamdan (kal'am-dan), *n.* [Also *kalemdan;* Pers. (> Ar. Hind.) *qalam-dān*, a pen-case, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, reed (see *calamus*), + *dān*, having, holding.] A Persian writing-case, consisting of a long and narrow box of wood or papier-maché painted in bright colors and varnished, having at one end the ink-pot, in a slightly projecting compartment, and including a receptacle for pens, a knife, etc.

kalamkari (kal-ąm-kar'i), *n.* [< Pers. *qalam-kārī*, < *qalam-kār*, a painter, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, + *-kār*, denoting an agent.] Color-decoration of certain special kinds in Indian countries; specifically, a chintz of which the pattern is produced by many separate dyeings, the ground being covered in places by repellent preparations, and also by printing from small blocks.

kalan (kā'lan), *n.* The sea-otter. See cut under *Enhydris*.

An adult *kalan* is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver. . . . It will measure from the tip of its tail, which is short, to the extremity of the muzzle, 3½ to 4½ feet, the tail not being over 6 to 8 inches long, and it has a proportionate girth of a little over 2 feet.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 487.

Kalanchoe (kal-an-kō'ē), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the Chinese name of the plant.] 1. A genus of tropical herbs or shrubs belonging to the *Crassulaceæ*, or orpine family, differing from most other plants of the family by having the calyx 4-parted. The leaves are opposite and fleshy, and the flowers are large, white, yellow, or purplish, and disposed in many-flowered paniculate cymes. There are about 55 species, one of which is a native of Brazil, all the rest occurring in tropical and southern Africa and Asia. *K. crenata* of Sierra Leone is a succulent shrub cultivated in greenhouses, and is called *scalloped kalanchoe*. Sometimes erroneously written *Calanchoe*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Kalands (kal'andz), *n. pl.* [Probably from L. *Kalendæ*, the first day of the month.] A religious brotherhood which originated in northern Germany in the thirteenth century, and extended to France and other countries. Its objects were the establishment of solemn burial rites, common religious exercises, and mutual support. The meetings occurred on the first of each month, and terminated with a feast; these feasts gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished. Also called *Calender brothers*.

kalathos (kal'ą-thos), *n.* [< Gr. *κάλαθος*.] Same as *calathus*, 1.

kaldt, *a.* A Middle English form of *cold*.

kale, kail[1] (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *keal;* a ★dial. var. of *cole*[2].] 1. In Scotland, loosely, cabbage in general, and by extension any kind of greens; a variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a kind of cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves not forming compact heads like the common cabbage, nor yielding a fleshy edible inflorescence like the cauliflower and broccoli, and usually having a long stalk; borecole.

The first ceremony of Halloween is pulling each a stock or plant of *kail*. *Burns*, Halloween, note.

2. A broth made in Scotland in which kale or cabbage is a principal ingredient; hence, any

soup, no matter of what composed, and, by a further extension, dinner: as, will you come and tak' your *kale* wi' me? [Scotch.]

> But there is neither bread nor *kale*,
> To fend my men and me.
> *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 21).

When he brings in the messe with *Keale*, Beef, and Brewesse, what stomack in England could forbeare to call for flanks and briskets?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But hear ye, neighbour, . . . I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, i.

Corn-kale, *Brassica arvensis*, the charlock or wild mustard: so called from its growing in fields of grain. Also *field-kale*.—**Indian kale**, *Baursea grandifolia* (*Caladium grandifolium*). The rootstocks contain a large quantity of starch, which is used by the natives, after boiling to extract the noxious properties.—**Kale through the reek**, bitter language or treatment: in allusion to the unpalatableness of smoky broth. [Scotch slang.]—**Sea-kale**, a cruciferous plant, *Crambe maritima*, found wild on the western shores of Europe and on the Black Sea. It has broad, wavy-toothed leaves, which are gray-colored, and, like the stem, glaucous. For two centuries it has been cultivated for its young shoots, which make a pleasant and wholesome dish.—**Wild kale.** (*a*) *Brassica arvensis*, or charlock. (*b*) *Brassica oleracea*, the cabbage-plant, in its wild state.

kale-bell (kāl′ bel), *n.* The dinner-bell. [Scotch.]

> But hark, the *kail-bell* rings, and I
> Maun gae link aff the pot.
> *Watty and Madge* (Herd's Collection, II. 109).

kale-blade (kāl′ blād), *n.* A cabbage-leaf. [Scotch.]

> Your hose sall be the brade *kail-blade*,
> That is baith brade and lang.
> *The Gardener* (Child's Ballads, IV. 92).

kale-brose (kāl′brōz), *n.* A pottage made of meal and the skimmings of broth.

Ane wadna hae thought that gude meal was sae scant amang them, when the queau threw sae muckle gude *kail-brose* scalding hot about my lugs.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

kaleege, kalij (ka-lēj′, kä-lēj′), *n.* [Hindi *kālij*.] A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* and that section called *Gallophasis*, related to the silver-pheasants and firebacks. There are several species, such as *E. albocristatus*, *E. melanotus*, and *E. horsfieldi*, inhabiting the upper parts of India from the foothills to an elevation of 8,000 feet. They are noted for their pugnacity, and for making a drumming noise, but in general habits resemble other pheasants of the same genus. Also spelled *kalij* and *calidge*.

kaleidograph (ka-lī′dō-gräf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *εἶδος*, form, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for throwing on a screen or on a glass disk the colored patterns produced by a kaleidoscope.

kaleidophone, kaleidophon (ka-lī′dō-fōn, -fon), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *εἶδος*, form, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic plate or rod, in order to illustrate the phenomena of sound-waves. A polished knob, reflecting a point of light, is attached to the vibrating plate or rod, and in its vibrations produces (by virtue of the persistence of visual impressions) a variety of visible curves. Also written *caleidophone*.

kaleidoscope (ka-lī′dō-skōp), *n.* [F. *kaleidoscope* (< E.); irreg. < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument creating and exhibiting, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. In its simplest form the instrument consists of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined toward each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. A clear eye-glass is placed immediately against one end of the mirrors and a similar glass at their other end; the tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its termination is closed by a disk of ground glass. In the cell thus formed are placed beads, pieces of colored glass, or other small, bright-colored, diaphanous objects, and the changing of their positions by rotating the tube produces, by the repeated reflection in the mirrors, different symmetrical figures. The polyangular kaleidoscope multiplies the effect by having three or four mirrors; a larger number destroys the symmetry of combination. Besides the use of the kaleidoscope as a toy, it serves the practical purpose of furnishing an endless variety of patterns for decorative work. Sir David Brewster invented the instrument about 1815, although the idea of it had been vaguely suggested before. He also made it applicable to distant objects by replacing the object-box at the outer end with a double-convex lens, controlled by an adjusting-screw.—**Jewel kaleidoscope**, an enlarged and superior form of kaleidoscope mounted on a stand, with a wheel to regulate its adjustment: so called because furnished with very richly colored pieces of glass.

kaleidoscopic (ka-lī-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *kaleidoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to the kaleidoscope; varying or variegated like the forms and colors in a kaleidoscope: as, *kaleidoscopic* views; *kaleidoscopic* combinations of color.

Her generation certainly would have lost one of its representative and original creations: representative in a versatile, *kaleidoscopic* presentment of modern life and issues. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 141.

kaleidoscopical (ka-lī-dō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *kaleidoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *kaleidoscopic*.

kalemdan, *n.* See *kalamdan*.

kalendar[1], **kalendarial.** Variant spellings of *calendar*, *calendarial*.

Kalendar[2], *n.* See *Calender*[3].

kalender[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *calendar*.

Kalender[2], *n.* See *Calender*[3].

kalends, *n. pl.* See *calends*.

kale-pot (kāl′pot), *n.* A pot in which soup is made. [Scotch.]

kale-runt (kāl′runt), *n.* The stem of the cabbage. [Scotch.]

> Fient haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
> O' a *kail-runt*. *Burns*.

kalestock (kāl′stok), *n.* [Formerly also *kail-stock*, *calstok* (= Sw. *kålstock* = Dan. *kaalstok*); < *kale*[1] + *stock*.] A cabbage-plant; colewort. [Scotch.]

kale-turnip (kāl′tėr″nip), *n.* Same as *kohl-rabi*, of which it is merely an English translation.

Kalevala (käl-e-vä′lä), *n.* [Also written (as G.) *Kalewala*; Finn. *Kalevala*, lit. 'place or home of a hero,' < *Kaleva*, a hero, + *-la*, denoting place.] A Finnish epical compilation, in a meter reproduced in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Orally preserved from antiquity, it was first partially published in 1835, and completed in 1849 in 22,793 verses, gathered from the recitations of many persons, and collected and arranged by Elias Lönnrot.

kalewife (kāl′wīf), *n.*; pl. *kalewives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells vegetables; a marketwoman; a huckstress. [Scotch.]

kale-worm (kāl′wėrm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris brassicæ*, and of some ★closely related species.

kaleyard (kāl′yärd), *n.* A cabbage-garden. [Scotch.]

kali[1] (kal′i or kā′li), *n.* [=G. *kali* (NL. *kalium*); < Ar. *qalī*: see *alkali*.] 1. The plant *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort or glasswort. See *alkali* and *Salsola*.—2. Potash: so called by German chemists.

Also *kalin*.

Lemon and kali. Same as *lemon-kali*.

kali[2] (kä′lē), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *kālī*, a large carpet.] 1. A carpet with a long pile, as distinguished from the carpets without nap. Hence—2. The largest in the set of carpets commonly used in a Persian room, filling the center of the room.

kali-. For words beginning thus, see *cali-*.

kalian (kal′i-an), *n.* A name for the Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See *hooka* and *narghile*.

kalidium (ka-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *kalidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καλίδιον*, dim. of *καλιά*, cot, granary.] In the red algæ, an oval capsule or cystocarp containing undivided spores. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 968.

kalif, kalifate. See *calif*, *califate*.

kaliform (kal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *kali*[1] + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort.

kaligenous (ka-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< *kali*[1] + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous*.] Producing alkalis: specifically applied to certain metals which form alkalis with hydroxyl. The true kaligenous metals are potassium and sodium.

kalij, *n.* See *kaleege*.

kalin (kal′in or kā′lin), *n.* [< *kali*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *kali*[1].

kalinite (kal′i-nīt), *n.* [< *kalin* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native potash alum.

kaliophilite (kal-i-of′i-līt), *n.* [< *kali*[1] + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and potassium, allied to nephelite, found in volcanic bombs ejected from Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

kalium (kā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < *kali* (Ar. *qali*), potash: see *kali*[1].] Potassium: from this name its symbol K is derived.

kaliyuga (kal-i-yō′gä), *n.* [Skt., < *kali*, the ace on the die, + *yuga*, a generation, age: see *yuga*.] The last of the four Hindu periods contained in a *mahāyuga*, or great age of the world, and analogous to the iron age of classic mythology. It consists of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began, as determined by Hindu astronomical science, 3,102 years before the Christian era.

kalkule†, *v. t.* Same as *calcule*.

kall†, **kallet**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *caul*[1].

kalli-. For words beginning thus, see *calli-*.

Kalliope, *n.* See *Calliope*, 1.

kallo-. For words beginning thus, see *callo-*.

Kallymenia (kal-i-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. G. Agardh, 1842), < Gr. *κάλλος*, beauty, + *ὑμήν*, a membrane.] A genus of red-spored algæ, of the family *Gigartinaceæ*, characterized by a flat, fleshy, nerveless frond, sometimes perforated, irregularly cut and lobed. The cystocarps or kalidia which are formed in the middle of the frond are hemispherical, at first immersed, afterward swelling and protruding, and finally becoming free by the rupture of the adjacent tissue. The sphærospores are formed by the superficial cells. Most frequently spelled *Callymenia*.

Kallymenieæ (kal″i-mē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), < *Kallymenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of red-spored algæ of which *Kallymenia* is the type, characterized by the cells of the frond being round, the nuclei enveloped, and the sphærospores (tetraspores) scattered in the cortical cells. The tribe belongs to the family *Gigartinaceæ* of the subclass *Florideæ*, and embraces some six or seven genera.

kallynteria (kal-in-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *καλλυντήρια*, neut. pl. of *καλλυντήριος*, for beautifying, < *καλλύνειν*, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] An ancient Attic festival occurring on the 19th of the month Thargelion (May–June), when the tutelary image of Athena Polias was adorned with fresh draperies and ornaments.

Kalmia (kal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), dedicated to Peter *Kalm*, a pupil of Linnæus who traveled in America.] A genus of American ericaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Phyllodoceæ*, distinguished by the open bell-shaped



American Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).
a, flower; *b*, same, cut longitudinally, showing the position of the stamens before fertilization, and the pistil; *c*, same, after fertilization; *d*, fruit.

corolla and ten hypogynous stamens with elongated filaments. The anthers have the peculiarity (though free in the early bud) of becoming embedded in specialized pits or pockets of the corolla as it expands, the filaments bending over and acquiring tension, and finally straightening elastically, withdrawing the anthers suddenly, and projecting the pollen to some distance over adjacent flowers. The plants are for the most part handsome evergreen shrubs with shining leaves and showy flowers in corymbs. There are 7 species, one of which grows in the West Indies, and one extends to the Rocky Mountains and California, the remainder being confined to eastern North America. *K. latifolia*, the American laurel, also called *calico-bush* from the color of its flowers, is one of the most wide-spread and beautiful of American shrubs, and was proposed by Darlington as the national emblem. It is a large shrub, often from 10 to 20 feet in height, with ample shining leaves and a profusion of very showy flowers varying from nearly white to deep pink. The stems are crooked and straggling, the bark brown and scaly, and the wood very hard and useful for various purposes. *K. angustifolia*, the sheep-laurel, lambkill, or wicky, is a smaller shrub with bright crimson or rose-colored flowers, common in New England, and ranging from Hudson's Bay to Georgia. It is believed to poison sheep when the deep snows of winter drive them to the extremity of eating it. *K. glauca*, the pale laurel, prefers cold peat-bogs, and is the only species that ranges across the continent. It is a low straggling bush, with the leaves whitened underneath, and lilac-purple flowers.

Kalmuck, Calmuck (kal′muk), *n.* [Also *Calmuc*; = F. *Kalmouk* = G. *Kalmucke*, < Russ. *Kalmuikŭ*.] 1. A member of a branch of the Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, Western Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They are nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and number over 200,000.—2. The language spoken by the Kalmucks.—3. [*l. c.*] A kind of rough cloth having a hairy nap.

kalo-. For words beginning thus, see *calo-*.

kalong (kä′long), *n.* [Malay.] A general name of the large fruit-bats, fox-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.

kalongo (ka-long′gō), *n.* Same as *kalong*.

kalpa (kal'pä), *n.* [Skt., lit. formation, arrangement.] In *Hindu chron.*, a day of Brahma, a period of 4,320,000,000 years, equivalent to a thousand great ages (*mahāyuga*); an eon. At the end of the eon, the cosmos is resolved again into chaos, and has to be created anew at the end of another like period, constituting a night of the Supreme Being. Also spelled *calpa*.

kalpak, *n.* See *calpac*.

kalpis (kal'pis), *n.*; pl. *kalpeis* (-pīs). [< Gr. κάλπις (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a water-vase, usually of large size, resembling the hydria, and like it having three handles, but differing from the hydria in that the posterior handle does not extend above the rim.



Kalpis.—Examples of Greek red-figured pottery.

kalsomine (kal'sō-min or -mīn), *n.* and *v.* A common but incorrect form of *calcimine*.

kalumb, kalumba, kalumba-root, *n.* See *columbo*.

kaluszite (kal'us-īt), *n.* [< *Kalusz*, a town in Galicia, + *-ite*2.] A mineral: same as *syngenite*.

kalyptra (ka-lip'trä), *n.*; pl. *kalyptræ* (-trē). [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil: see *calyptra*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a veil of thin stuff very commonly worn to cover the hair. It is to be distinguished from the himation or mantle, which was often made to fill its place by being drawn up over the head. Compare *calyptra*, 1.

kam1†. An obsolete form of *came*1, preterit of *come*.

kam2†, *a.* See *cam*2.

kamachi (kam'a-chi), *n.* See *kamichi*.

kamacite (kam'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κάμαξ (κάμακ-), a vine-pole, any pole or shaft, + *-ite*2.] One of the names given by Reichenbach (in German *Balkeneisen*) to various peculiar forms observed in meteoric iron. See *Widmannstättian figures*, under *figure*.

Kamakura lacquer. See *lacquer*.

kamala, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamarband, *n.* See *cummerbund*.

kamas, *n.* See *camass*.

kamassi (ka-mas'i), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tree, *Gonioma Kamassi*, of the dogbane family, with fragrant flowers, and a hard, tough, and close-grained yellow wood, which is used in cabinet-work, for the handles of tools, etc.

kambala (kam-bä'lä), *n.* [Burm.] An East Indian tree, *Blatti apetala*, of the family *Blattiaceæ*. Its hard red wood is used for making packing-boxes and for house-building.

kamboja (kam-bō'jä), *n.* [Malay.] The apocynaceous tree *Plumeria acuminata*, with numerous large white flowers, very common in the villages of Burma.

kambou (kam'bö), *n.* [Kurile Islands.] A seaweed, *Laminaria saccharina*. It is a favorite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians *sea-cabbage*. In England it is known as *sea-belt* and *sweet-tangle*.

Kamchadale (kam'cha-dāl), *n.* [= F. *Kamtchadale* = G. *Kamtschadale*, < Russ. *Kamchadalu*, an inhabitant of Kamchatka, < *Kamchatka*, Kamchatka.] A member of a native tribe of Kamchatka, in eastern Siberia. The tribe is related to the Koryak and Chukchee, and at present is almost entirely Russianized. Also *Kamtchadal, Kamchatkan*.

Kamchatkan (kam-chat'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kamchatka* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kamchatka.

> An Eskimo offshoot, though mixed with Tuski or *Kamchatkan* blood. *Athenæum*, No. 3149, p. 270.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Kamchatka.—**2.** The language of Kamchatka.

kame, kaim (kām), *n.* **1.** Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *comb*1.

> And lang, lang may the maidens sit,
> Wi' their goud *kaims* in their hair,
> A' waiting for their ain dear loves.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

2. A peculiar elongated ridge, made up of detrital material. See *eskar*, and *horseback*, 2. [Scotch, but frequently used by geologists writing in English. As used in the United States, 'kame' is applied to irregular mounds of gravel and sand, of no great extent, deposited near the border of a retreating ice-sheet.

3. A camp or fortress. [Scotch.]

> His route . . . conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Derncleugh. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

kame (kām), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *comb*1.

> Thy hands see thou wash,
> Thy head likewise *keame*,
> And in thine apparell
> See torne be no seame.
> *Schoole of Vertue.* (*Halliwell.*)
>
> O who will *kame* my yellow hair
> With a new made silver kame?
> *Border Minstrelsy*, II. 58.

kamechi, *n.* See *kamichi*.

kameela, kamela, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamees, *n.* See *kamis*.

kamera (kam'e-rä), *n.* [= L. *camera*, a room: see *camera, chamber*.] A room; apartment; chamber.

> It [a political prison at the mines of Kara, in Siberia] contains four *kameras*, exclusive of the hospital or lazaret, and in each of them there are three windows, a large table, a brick oven, and sleeping-platform accommodations for about twenty-five men.
> *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXIII. 535.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* [Jap., upper, superior, a lord.] **1.** A lord; a title applied by the Japanese to daimios and governors.—**2.** A term used by the Japanese to designate (*a*) all the gods or celestial beings who formed and peopled Japan; (*b*) the descendants of these gods, the mikados and the imperial family, as terrestrial kami; and (*c*) such heroes and worthies as have been deified by the mikados.

> In Japan it is interesting to observe that a national *Kami*—Ten-zio-dai-zin—is worshipped as a sort of Jahveh by the nation in general.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 494.

3. [*cap.*] [= Chin. *shin*, god, spirit.] The name used by the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians of Japan for the Supreme Being; God: the term used by Roman Catholics is *Tenshu*, or Lord of Heaven, whence Roman Catholics are known as the *Tenshū-kio*, or 'Lord-of-Heaven sect.'—**Way of the Kami**, the way of the gods; Shinto, the so-called native religion of Japan. See *Shinto*.

kamichi (kam'i-chi), *n.* [F. *kamichi;* from a Galibi name.] The horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. Also written *kamachi, kamechi*.

kamila, kamela (ka-mē'lä), *n.* [Hind. *kamīlā, kamēlā*, Skt. *kamala*.] **1.** An East Indian dyestuff consisting of a powdery substance which invests the pods of the euphorbiaceous tree *Echinus Philippinensis*. It yields a rich orange color, which is imparted almost exclusively to silk. It is also an effective vermifuge.

2. The tree which yields this dyestuff. Also *kameela, kaimaile, kamula*, and *kanbil*. Sometimes called *monkey-face tree*.

kamis, kamees (ka-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīs:* see *camis, chemise*.] The loose shirt, having sleeves reaching to the wrist, worn by men of Moslem nations. It is made of linen or cotton, or sometimes of a fabric of cotton and silk, etc.

> The body dress is simply a *Kamis* or cotton shirt; tight sleeved, opening in front, and adorned round the waist and collar and down the breast with embroidery like network, it extends from neck to foot.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 150.

kamp†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *camp*1.

kampong (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay, also *kampung*. See *compound*2.] An inclosure or compound.

> It is impossible to doubt that, among the English in our Malay settlements, compound is used in this sense in speaking English, and *Kampung* in speaking Malay.
> *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss., p. 186.

kamptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [= F. *kamptulicon;* a trade-name, < Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οὖλος, thick.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. It is warm, soft, and elastic. The material was introduced about 1855. It is usually of a uniform dark-gray color, but is sometimes varied with colored patterns. Also spelled *camptulicon*.

kampylite, *n.* See *campylite*.

Kampylorhynchus, *n.* See *Campylorhynchus*.

kamsin, *n.* See *khamsin*.

kan1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *can*1.

kan2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *can*2.

kan3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*1.

kana (kä'nä), *n.* [Jap., short for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] Japanese writing as distinguished from Chinese, which is also used in Japan. It is syllabic and consists of 47 letters, each representing a syllable ending with a vowel-sound, to which is added a final *n*, making 48 in all. Kana is so called because it is made up of Chinese characters whose form (somewhat modified) and name (but not their meaning) have been borrowed, and is of two kinds: *hiragana* or cursive hand, in common use, and *katakana* or 'side-borrowed letters,' used chiefly for proper names and foreign words. See *hiragana* and *katakana*.

Kanaka (ka-nak'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian, a man.] **1.** A Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander. Also *Kanacha, Kanaker, Kanak*. [Pacific coast and islands.]

> In the rough winter of Forty-nine and Fifty the poor *Kanakas* of San Francisco, quite childlike in their helplessness, . . . died under filthy sheds of hide, and in the bush. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 89.

2. One of the brown laborers brought from the Pacific islands, on a three years' agreement, and largely employed in northern Queensland, especially on the sugar-plantations. [Australia.]

> Whereupon she moved loftily away, and began to interrogate a *Kanaka* boy, who was digging a few paces off.
> *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station.

kanari (ka-nä'ri), *n.* [Javanese.] The oil-producing Java almond, *Canarium commune*. See *Canarium*.

kanari-oil (ka-nä'ri-oil), *n.* An oil derived by expression from *Canarium commune*, which yields it in large proportion. It is preferred to cocoanut-oil, both for culinary purposes and for burning.

kanchil, kantjil (kan'chil), *n.* [Malay.] A small deer of the genus *Tragulus*, found in Java; a pygmy deer, deerlet, or chevrotain, as *Tragulus pygmæus* or *T. kanchil*. See *Tragulus*.

kand (kand), *n.* A variant spelling of *cand*.

kande (Dan. pron. kä'nē), *n.* [Dan., = Norw. *kanna* = E. *can*, a vessel: see *can*2.] A measure of capacity used in Denmark and Norway, equal to 4.1 United States pints or 3.4 imperial pints.

kandel (kan'del), *n.* [The native name on the Malabar coast.] A tree, *Kandelia Rheedii*, related to the mangrove. See *Kandelia*.

kandele, *n.* See *kantele*.

Kandelia (kan-dē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *kandel*, q. v.] A genus of tropical East Indian trees belonging to the family *Rhizophoraceæ*, or mangrove family, differing botanically from *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, in its 5- to 6-parted calyx, lacerated petals, and 1-celled, 6-ovuled ovary. The genus consists of a single species, *K. Rheedii*, called *kandel*, which is a small tree with opposite, coriaceous, oblong, entire leaves, and large white flowers on axillary peduncles. The fruit is leathery, ovoid, 1-celled and 1-seeded, the seed, as in the mangrove, germinating within the fruit. The bark is used in dyeing red, probably as a mordant. It is also used for tanning. Mixed with ginger or pepper and rose-water, it is used for diabetes. Like most plants of the family, this tree is found only on the coast.

kandy, *n.* See *candy*2.

kane1, *n.* See *cane*2.

kane2†, *n.* See *khan*1.

kaneh, *n.* See *caneh*.

kaneite (kān'īt), *n.* [Named after R. J. *Kane* of Dublin, who first observed it.] A doubtful manganese arsenide, supposed to have been found in Saxony.

kang1 (kang), *n.* [Chin.] A large porcelain jar, containing from 60 to 100 gallons, used in China for holding water; a fish-bowl.

kang2 (kang), *n.* [Chin.] A kind of oven-like erection built of bricks, used in the northern provinces of China and in Manchuria as a bed, fire being placed underneath it in winter. Kangs are about three feet high, and vary in size; some of those provided in inns and hostelries afford sleeping-accommodation for many persons.

kangan, *n.* See *cangan*.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rö'), *n.* [Orig. *kanguroo*, > ★F. *kanguroo:* a native Australian name.] **1.** A large marsupial mammal of Australia, *Macropus giganteus;* by extension, any herbivorous and saltatorial marsupial of the family *Macropodidæ* (which see for technical characters). The great kangaroo, the first Australian species of this large family to be scientifically described and named, was discovered by Cook in 1770. The male stands 6 or 7 feet high; the female is a third smaller. The hinder parts of the animal enormously preponderate over the fore parts; the thighs and tail are very muscular, the lower leg and the tail very long. The second and third digits are much reduced, the weight of the body falling chiefly on the fourth and fifth. The fore limbs are very small, used chiefly for prehension, and not in locomotion; during the flying leaps the animal makes, said to be from 10 to 20 and even 30 feet in extent, they are closely clasped to the breast. The head and neck are slender, the ears high. The general color is yellowish brown, darker above and paler below. The front teeth are fitted for nipping herbage; the stomach is long and sacculated; and there is a large cæcum. In their whole structure and economy the kangaroos represent ruminants in the Australian, Austro-Malayan, and Papuan regions. They are gregarious, inoffensive, and timid, but when brought to bay prove formidable antagonists, using the claws of the hind feet with great effect. They are killed by being closed in upon and

knocked down with clubs, or driven into ambush and shot like deer. There are many species, 29 of the genus *Macropus*, 6 of *Petrogale*, and 3 of the genus *Onychogalea*, in which the tail ends in a kind of nail. They inhabit not only Australia and Tasmania, but New Guinea, New Ireland, the Aru Islands, and other islands. A large number of smaller species with naked muzzle, called *brush-kangaroos, pademelons, whallabees*, etc., constitute the subgenus *Halmaturus*. The rock-kangaroos form the genus *Petrogale*. Hare-kangaroos or kangaroo-hares belong to the genus *Lagorchestes*. (See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.) A peculiar type of kangaroo, inhabiting New Guinea and Misol, is the genus *Dorcopsis*. (See cut under *Dorcopsis*.) Kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs are small animals constituting the subfamily *Hypsiprymninæ*.



Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).

This animal is called by the natives *kanguroo*.
Cook's Voyages, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., VI. 58.

She might have said that it was not convenient to come in and find a tame *kangaroo*, as big as a small donkey, lying on his side on the hearth-rug.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

2†. A kind of chair. *Davies.*

It was neither a lounger, nor a dormeuse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a *kangaroo:* a chair without a name would never do; in all things fashionable the name is more than half. Such a happy name as *kangaroo* Lady Cecilia despaired of finding.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen (1834?), xvi.

kangaroo-apple (kang-gạ-rö′ap′l), *n.* **1.** The yellow, egg-shaped berry of *Solanum aviculare*, which is edible when fully ripe. It is a native of Australia and New Zealand.—**2.** The plant which yields this fruit. It is a plant with shrubby stems 6 or 8 feet high, long and narrow or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes in the axils or on the branches.

kangaroo-bear (kang-gạ-rö′bãr), *n.* The native Australian bear, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. It is a true marsupial. See *koala*.

kangaroo-beetle (kang-gạ-rö′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs.

kangaroo-dog (kang-gạ-rö′ dog or -dôg), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-hound*.

kangaroo-foot plant (kang-gạ-rö′fůt plant). An Australian plant, *Anigozanthos Manglesii*, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*. The perianth, 3 inches long, is 6-cleft and split nearly to the base on the under side. As in the other members of the genus, the exterior of the perianth, as also the inflorescence, and to some extent the stem, is clothed with plumose wool, which in this plant is very dense and bright-green, except at the base of the flower, where it is crimson.

kangaroo-grape (kang-gạ-rö′grāp), *n.* Same ★as *kangaroo-vine*.

kangaroo-grass (kang-gạ-rö′grȧs), *n.* The Australasian grass *Themeda triandra* (*Anthistiria vulgaris* of Hackel), also diffused through southern Asia and the whole of Africa. It is a perennial leafy-stemmed grass, 2 or 3 feet high, with long, bent awns; it is highly esteemed for the nutritious fodder it yields.

kangaroo-hare (kang-gạ-rö′hãr), *n.* Same as *hare-kangaroo*.

kangaroo-hound (kang-gạ-rö′hound), *n.* A kind of deer-hound or greyhound used in hunting kangaroos in Australia. Also *kangaroo-dog*.

kangaroo-mouse (kang-gạ-rö′mous), *n.* An American rodent mammal of the family *Heteromyidæ* and genus *Perognathus;* a pocket-mouse. The kangaroo-mice are closely related to the species of *Dipodomys* (see *kangaroo-rat*, 2), but are smaller. They inhabit the same parts of the United States.

kangaroo-rat (kang-gạ-rö′rat), *n.* **1.** An Australian marsupial of the family *Macropodidæ*, subfamily *Potoroinæ* or *Hypsiprymninæ*, and genus *Potorous* (or *Hypsiprymnus*), *Æpiprymnus*, or *Bettongia;* a bettong; ■ potoroo.—**2.** An American rodent of the family *Heteromyidæ* and subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*, as *Dipodomys phillipsi* or *D. ordi*. They resemble jerboas rather than kangaroos, and are common in the southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico. See *Dipodomys*.



Kangaroo-rat (*Potorous tridactylus*).

kangaroo-thorn (kang-gạ-rö′thôrn), *n.* A spiny shrub, *Acacia armata*, of extratropical Australia. It is grown there for hedges, and is valuable for fixing coast-sands.

kangaroo-vine (kang-gạ-rö′vīn), *n.* An Australian climbing plant, *Cissus Baudiniana*. Also *kangaroo-grape*.

kangy, *a.* Another spelling of *cangy*.

kankar (kang′kär), *n.* [Hind. *kankar*, limestone, stone, gravel, any small fragments of rock, whether rounded or not.] In India, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime, usually occurring in nodules, in alluvial deposits, and especially in the older of these formations. It is an important rock in India, especially in the valley of the Lower Ganges, where it is much used as a building-stone in the absence of anything better. Also written *kunkur*.

The commonest and also the most useful stone of India is *kankar*, a nodular form of impure lime, which is found in almost every river valley, and is used from one end of the peninsula to the other for metalling the roads.
W. W. Hunter, Indian Empire, p. 493.

kanker†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *canker*.

kankerdort†, *n.* A variant of *canker-dort*.

kanna (kan′ạ̈), *n.* [Sw., = E. *can*[2].] The principal Swedish unit of capacity, equal to 100 cubic inches, Swedish measure, or 2.615 liters = 2.764 United States quarts = 2.302 imperial quarts. The Swedish system was abolished from 1889.

kans (kanz), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*, allied to the sugar-cane, very common in India. It grows from ■ to 15 feet high, and is rendered very showy by the large amount of silvery-white wool which surrounds the base of the flowers. It may be used for fodder, thatching, twine, etc., but is proving a noxious weed, extremely difficult to eradicate.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. See *bill*[3].

kant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cant*[5].

kantar, *n.* See *cantar*.

kantele, *n.* [Finn.] A five-stringed harp or dulcimer used by the Finns. Also *kandele*.

kanten (kan′ten), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of gelose or gelatin, sometimes called *Japanese isinglass*, prepared in Japan from several species of seaweed, particularly from the cartilaginous *Florideæ*, and used for soups, as well as in the trades, as, for example, in dressing woven goods. It is usually sold in irregular prismatic sticks, resembling glue.

kantharos (kan′thạ-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *κάνθαρος*: see *cantharus*.] Same as *cantharus*, 1.

Kantian (kan′ti-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kant* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher (1724–1804), or to his system of philosophy.

The ultimate decision . . . as to the truth of the *Kantian* Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 666.

II. *n.* A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantianism (kan′ti-ạn-izm), *n.* [< G. *Kantianismus;* but *Kantism* is a product of a more recent fashion in word-formation.] The doctrine of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), one of the most influential of metaphysicians. His leading work, published in 1781 (second edition in 1787), is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," or "Critic of the Pure Reason" (the word *critic*, borrowed from Locke, being the name of a science analogous to logic). His fundamental position is that just as blue and red are said to be "imputed" qualities, which do not exist in the outward things themselves, but are only the modes in which these things affect the eye, so every attribute is merely a mode in which the mind is affected, and has no application to a thing in itself. This is true even of such predicates as existence and possibility, and equally so of non-existence and impossibility. In short, a thing in itself is absolutely unthinkable. But just as it is quite true that one thing is blue and another red, in the sense of really so affecting the eye, so Kant does not attack the real externality of matters of fact, but only that of the forms under which alone they can be apprehended by us. The ideas which the mind thus imports into knowledge are of two kinds—those which are presented in sensation, and those which are introduced in the process of thinking. The first kind, that of the forms of intuition, consists of the ideas of space and time. Space is the form under which alone we can have external perceptions. Time is that in which all our inward experience must clothe itself, and thus our outward sensations, too, when they come to be reproduced in reflection. Thought, on the other hand, is obliged to assume the forms of propositions, and thus arise twelve general conceptions (categories). For as a proposition is either universal, particular, or singular, so the object of thought must have quantity; as propositions are either affirmative, negative, or infinitated, so the object of thought must have degree of reality; as propositions are either categorical, hypothetical, or disjunctive, so the object of thought must be either a substance with attributes inhering in it, or a cause with its effect, or mutually reacting elements; and, finally, as a proposition is either contingent, necessary, or problematical, so the object of thought must possess corresponding modes of being. In attributing an unchangeable character to these conceptions, Kant is profoundly hostile to the spirit of empiricism; but in limiting human knowledge strictly to objects of possible experience, he seemed to strike a severe blow to metaphysics. Religious ideas are, however, to be admitted as regulative principles. Kant is a severe moralist, his rule being "Act so that the maxim of thy will can likewise be valid as a principle of universal legislation."

kantikoy, canticoy (kan′ti-koi), *n.* [Also *cantico, cantica, kantickie*, as a verb *kintekaye*, etc.: < Delaware *gintkaan*, to dance.] **1.** A dance, especially a religious dance, among American Indians.—**2.** An entertainment with dancing; a dancing-match. [U. S.]

Through every day of the season half the population of the entire village go and come to the summit of the bluff which overhangs it, where they peer down for hours at a time upon the methods and evolutions of the *kantickie* below, the seals themselves looking up with intelligent appreciation of the fact that, though they were in the hands of man, yet he is wise enough not to disturb them there as they rest.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 337.

kantikoy, canticoy (kan′ti-koi), *v. i.* [Also *cantico*, etc., in the earliest form *kintekaye;* from the noun.] To dance as an act of worship, or in festivity: said of American Indians.

The first of these Indians, having received a horrible wound, . . . wished them to let him *kinte kaeye*—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite, etc.
Broad Advice (1649), 2 N. Y. Hist. Coll., II. 258.

These Indians had *canticoyed* (*gekintekayt*) there to-day—that is, conjured the devil, and liberated a woman among them who was possessed by him, as they said.
Dankers, Voyage to N. Y. (1679), p. 275.

Kantism (kan′tizm), *n.* [< *Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Kantianism*.

Kantist (kan′tist), *n.* [< *Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ist*.] A disciple or follower of Kant.

kantjil, *n.* See *kanchil*.

kantry (kan′tri), *n.* Same as *cantred*.

Kanuck, *n.* and *a.* See *Canuck*.

kanun (ka-nön′), *n.* [Turk.] A kind of dulcimer or zither, used in Turkey. Also written *canoon*.

kaoliang (kou′li-ang), *n.* [Chin.; < *kao*, tall, + *liang*, millet.] Tall millet; the name in China of *Sorghum vulgare* or Indian millet.

kaolin (kā′ō-lin), *n.* [< Chin. *kaoling*, 'high ridge,' the name of a hill in China where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of feldspar. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium. When pure it is perfectly white, and forms compact, friable, or mealy masses, made up of scale-like crystals. It is soft and unctuous to the touch. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in Oriental porcelain; the other, called in China *petuntze*, is a quartzose feldspathic rock. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, near Limoges in France, and at several localities in the United States; that from Limoges is used for the famous Sèvres porcelain. In mineralogy called *kaolinite*.—**Kaolin porcelain,** a name sometimes given to true or hard porcelain, such as that of the Oriental nations and of Sèvres and other factories of the continent of Europe.

kaolinic (kā-ō-lin′ik), *a.* [< *kaolin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of kaolin: as, *kaolinic* substances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 624.

kaolinite (kā′ō-lin-īt), *n.* [< *kaolin* + *-ite*[2].] Kaolin in its crystalline form.

kaolinization (kā-ō-lin-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *kaolinize* + *-ation*.] The process by which certain minerals, particularly common feldspar, have been altered into kaolin.

Though occasionally clear and fresh, the felspar has often suffered from *kaolinization*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 552.

kaolinize (kā′ō-lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kaolinized*, ppr. *kaolinizing*. [< *kaolin* + *-ize*.] To convert into kaolin: as, *kaolinized* feldspar.

The original crystals . . . have been much cracked, and sometimes even partially *kaolinized*.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 279.

kapet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cape*[1].

kapelle (kä-pel′e), *n.* [G.: see *chapel*.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, under the direction and training of a kapellmeister. In the eighteenth century such establishments were maintained at most of the German courts and by many ★of the nobility.

kapellmeister, capellmeister (kä-pel′mīs″tėr), *n.* [G., < *kapelle, capelle*, chapel, chapel-choir, orchestra, + *meister* = E. *master*.] **1.** The leader or conductor of a kapelle, or of any large musical establishment, involving, at least in central Europe, extensive duties of composition, training, accompaniment, and conducting.—**2.** The conductor of any band or orchestra.
Sometimes translated *chapel-master*.

kaph, *n.* See *caph*.

kaphar, *n.* See *caphar*.

kapitia (ka-pi-tē′yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin derived from a Ceylonese tree, *Croton lacciferus*. Also *keppitiya*.

kapnographic (kap-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *kapnography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kapnography; executed by kapnography.

kapnography (kap-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Drawing by means of smoke; especially, the art of producing decorative designs, pictures, etc., with a point more or less fine, in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame. Successive coats of the lampblack are allowed to form, and the drawing may in this way be made to give subtle gradations of tint, as well as white or light lines drawn on the dark background. The work is fixed finally by the use of some varnish or other fixative.

kapnomor, *n.* See *capnomor*.

kapok (kā′pok), *n.* [Malay *kāpoq*.] Silky down investing the seeds of *Ceiba pentandra*, a species of silk-cotton tree botanically related to the cotton-plants, found in the East Indies, tropical America, and Africa. Like the floss of some allied trees, it is used for stuffing pillows, cushions, etc. It has become a considerable article of export from Ceylon.

kappa (kap′ä), *n.* The Greek letter *κ*: represented in English by *k*, and sometimes by *c*.

kappland (Sw. pron. käp′länt), *n.* A Swedish land-measure, equal to 437½ Swedish square ells, or 6.1 English square rods.

Karaism (kā′ra-izm), *n.* [< *Kara(ite)* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites.

Karaite (kā′ra-īt), *n.* [Heb. *karaīm*, readers, scripturists (< *kara*, read), + *-ite*².] A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to Scripture as contrasted with oral tradition, and consequently denies the binding authority of the Talmud. The Karaites originated in Bagdad at least as early as the middle of the eighth century, and are now scattered in Turkey and elsewhere, their chief seat being in the Crimea. They are distinguished for morality and honesty, and have considerable literature. Also spelled *Caraite*.

karamani-resin (kar-a-man′i-rez″in), *n.* A resin obtained in British Guiana from a guttiferous tree, *Symphonia globulifera*. See *hog-gum tree*, under *hog-gum*.

karat, *n.* See *carat*.

karatas (ka-rā′tas), *n.* [Carib.] **1.** *Karatas Karatas* (*Bromelia Karatas*), a plant allied to the pineapple, native in South America and the West Indies. It is one of the fiber-yielding species of *Karatas*, and is sometimes called *silk-grass*. — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, closely related to *Bromelia*, from which it differs chiefly in having the flowers in dense, sessile, terminal heads among the upper leaves. The genus is now restricted to two or three West Indian species, the more numerous Brazilian species formerly referred to it being placed in the genus *Nidularium*. They are low terrestrial plants with the habit of the pineapple, the leaves spiny-margined, often very long, and collected in a rosette at the base, the flowers in heads subtended by the upper cauline leaves. The principal species, *K. Karatas* (*Bromelia Karatas*), is the karatas or Jamaica silk-grass, and yields a valuable fiber.

karat-seed (kar′at-sēd), *n.* See *karat-tree*.

karatto, *n.* Same as *keratto*.

karat-tree (kar′at-trē), *n.* An Abyssinian leguminous tree, *Erythrina Abyssinica*, whose small equal seeds share with those of the carob the repute of being the original of the carat-weight.

karchesion (kär-kē′si-on), *n.*; pl. *karchesia* (-ä). [< Gr. *καρχήσιον*: see *carchesium*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, same as *carchesium*, 1.

karect†, *n.* Same as *charact*.

karelinite (kar′e-lin-īt), *n.* [After M. *Karelin*, the discoverer.] A rare oxysulphid of bismuth, occurring in crystalline masses of a lead-gray color. It is found in the Altai.

karengia (ka-ren′ji-ä), *n.* [African.] A grass of central Africa, *Pennisetum spicatum*, closely allied to the millet, the seed of which is largely used as food by the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

kareynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

kargas (kär′gas), *n.* [E. Ind.] A dagger with a curved blade, used in northern India; a sacrificial knife.

karinghota (kar-ing-gō′tä), *n.* [Malay.] A small tree, *Samadera Indica*, of the *Simaroubaceæ*, found in Hindustan and Ceylon. Its bark yields a tonic and febrifuge, and its seed an oil used for rheumatism. Its wood is light, but durable.

karite (kar′i-te), *n.* [Sudanese.] A sapotaceous tree, *Butyrospermum Parkii*, abounding in central Africa. Its seeds, when treated, yield a butter-like substance, which is used by the natives as food, and is now, under the name of *shea-butter*, imported into Europe in considerable quantities for the manufacture of soap. Recent investigations indicate that the coagulated gum of this tree is nearly identical in its properties with gutta-percha.

karkanet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carcanet*.

karl, *n.* See *carl*.

Karlovingian (kär-lō-vin′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

karma (kär′ma), *n.* [Skt. *karman*, nom. *karma*, action, √ *kr* or *kar*, make, do.] Action or acts: an important term in Buddhist philosophy. Gautama denied the existence of any soul as distinct from material organization and so could not hold the ordinary Hindu theory of transmigration; but he still held that evil must proceed from antecedent evil and that the resulting penalty must be borne in succeeding existences. Hence he, or his disciples, declared that every being is composed of five constituent elements called *skandhas* (in Pali, *khandha*), which have their source in *upadana*, 'clinging to existence': viz. (1) form or organized body; (2) sensations; (3) perceptions; (4) combinations of properties or faculties, 52 in number and forming individual character; and (5) consciousness or thought-faculty, the most important; and that, when one dies, these five constituents of one's being are dissolved, but by the force resulting from his actions (*karma*), combined with upadana, give rise to a new set of five, of which consciousness is still the dominant faculty. Each personality is connected with the previous only by the force of acts done in previous existence. No true Buddhist believes in the passing of a soul from one body to another, but rather in the passing-on of act-force. This act-force (*karma*) is the connecting link between past, present, and future bodies.

Karmathian (kär-mā′thi-an), *n.* [So named from *Karmat*, the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet.] One of a Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the ninth century. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the califate particularly in the tenth century, but soon after disappeared. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

As to the special tenets professed by the *Karmathians*, they were, in their ultimate expression, pantheistic in theory and socialistic in practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 259.

karmic (kär′mik), *a.* [< *karma* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the doctrine of karma: as, *karmic* laws or principles. — **2.** Affected or determined by karma: as, the *karmic* consequences of an action.

Thus, on a careful examination of the matter, the *Karmic* law . . . will be seen not only to reconcile itself to the sense of justice, but to constitute the only imaginable method of natural action that would do this.
A. P. Sinnett, Esoteric Buddhism, xi.

karn (kärn), *n.* [Corn. *karn*: see *cairn*.] In *Corn. mining*, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock.

karob (kar′ob), *n.* [Cf. *carob*.] Among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain. Compare *carat*.

karoo, karroo (ka-rö′), *n.* [Said to be from Hottentot *karusa*, hard, with ref. to the hardness of the soil under drought.] In *phys. geog.*, the name given to immense barren tracts of clayey table-land in South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them from being highly productive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, but on the return of the dry season they become hard and steppe-like. — **Karoo series**, in *geol.*, an important group of rocks in South Africa, consisting largely of sandstone, with much volcanic matter intercalated and overlying. The geological age of this group has been the object of much study, and it is generally believed to represent both the Permian and Triassic. The fossils of the middle and upper divisions of the Karoo are remarkable, including labyrinthodonts, dinosaurs, theriodonts, etc. The formation is also of importance, because in association with this rock are found the diamonds for which South Africa is famous. These occur in a peculiar much-altered volcanic tuff which has come up from below through chimney-like orifices, an entirely unique mode of occurrence for this gem.

kaross (ka-ros′), *n.* [S. Afr. *karos*, poss. a corr. of *D. kuras*.] A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa. Also spelled *carosse*.

karpt, *v.* An obsolete form of *carp*¹.

karpholite (kär′fō-līt), *n.* See *carpholite*.

karphosiderite (kär-fō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* See *carphosiderite*.

karrawant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caravan*.

From thence by *karrawans* to Coptos.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 12.

karroo, *n.* See *karoo*.

karrowt, *n.* See *carrow*¹.

karst, karset, *n.* Obsolete variants of *cress*.

karstenite (kärs′ten-īt), *n.* [Named from D. L. G. *Karsten* (1768–1810), a mineralogist.] Same as *anhydrite*.

karvet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *carve*¹.

karvelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *caravel*.

karynt, karynet, *n.* Same as *carene*¹.

karyokinesis (kar″i-ō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change, revolution.] In *biology*, the series of active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *caryocinesis*.

karyokinetic (kar″i-ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< *karyokinesis*, after *kinetic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting or resulting from karyokinesis. Also *caryocinetic*.

The latter [the endodermal nuclei] are characterised by their angular shape, and by never presenting the *karyokinetic* figures characteristic of the ectodermal nuclei.
A. Sedgwick, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 243.

karyolysis (kar-i-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + *λύσις*, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Same as *karyomitosis*.

karyolytic (kar″i-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *karyolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *karyomitoic*.

Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called *karyolytic* figure. *Ziegler*, Path. Anat. (trans.), i. § 75.

karyomitoic (kar″i-ō-mi-tō′ik), *a.* [< *karyomito(sis)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or resulting from karyomitosis. Also *karyomitotic*.

Abundant evidence of the occurrence of *karyomitoic* figures in [columnar epithelium-cells].
Proc. Royal Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

karyomitosis (kar″i-ō-mi-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *karyomitoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + NL. *mitosis*.] In *biol.*, the splitting of the chromatin fibers of a nucleus; also, a figure resulting from such splitting; karyokinesis.

The cells of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by *karyomitosis*. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyoplasm (kar′i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, kernel, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The substance of which the more definitely formed portions of the nucleus of a cell, including the nuclear wall, the nucleoli, and the intranucleolar network, are composed. The remaining substance of the cell is called the *nuclear matrix* or *nuclear fluid*. Also called *nucleoplasm*.

Kashmirian (kash-mir′i-an), *a.* See *Cashmerian*.

kasintu (ka-sin′tö), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common red jungle-fowl of India, *Gallus bankivus*. See *Gallus*¹.

kassu (kas′ö), *n.* [Var. of *catechu*.] A kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betelnut-palm, *Areca Cathecu*, serving in India the same purposes as the true catechu. Also *kossa*.

kassydony†, *n.* See *cassidony, chalcedony*.

kastrilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kestrel*.

kat (kat), *n.* The principal ancient Egyptian unit of weight, equal almost to one fiftieth of a pound avoirdupois, according to several well-preserved standards. Also *ket*.

kata-. A form of *cata-*, in closer following of the Greek.

katabolic, *a.* See *catabolic*.

katabolism, *n.* See *catabolism*.

katakana (kat-a-kä′nä), *n.* [Jap., < *kata*, side, + *kana*, q. v.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *hiragana*. The katakana letters are said to have been invented by Kibi Daishi, about the middle of the eighth century, are formed of a part — one side — of square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In katakana there is but one form for each letter, whereas in hiragana many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

katalysis, *n.* See *catalysis*.

Kataphrygian, *n.* See *Cataphrygian*.

katastate, *n.* See *catastate*.

katatonia (kat-a-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *τόνος*, tone, tension: see *tone*.] A form of insanity characterized by periods of acute mania and melancholia, and by cataleptoid and epileptoid states. *Kahlbaum*.

katatoniac (kat-a-tō′ni-ak), *n.* [< *katatonia* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with katatonia.

Kiernan found four head injuries among 30 *katatoniacs*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

katchung (ka-chung′), *n.* [Malay *katjang*.] The ground-nut. See *Arachis*.

katchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

katelectrotonus, *n.* See *catelectrotonus*.

kathenotheism (ka-then′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, according to, + *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] Same as *henotheism*.

kathetal, kathetometer, etc. See *cathetal*, etc.

kathodal, kathode, etc. See *cathodal*, etc.

kathodic (ka-thod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *bot.*, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral runs: said of that half of a leaf which has this characteristic. The opposite half is *anodic*. *Göbel*.

kation, *n.* See *cation*.

katipo (kat′i-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A venomous spider of the family *Theridiidæ*, the *Latrodectus katipo*, of a black color with a marked red spot, found in New Zealand usually among the rushes and sedges near the sea-shore. The bite of this spider is dangerous and sometimes fatal.



Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*).

katsup (kat′sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

kattimundoo (kat-i-mun′dö), *n.* See ★*cattimandoo*.

katydid (kā′tī-did), *n.* [So called in imitation of its peculiar note.] An orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, and arboreal habits. Its note (which is imitated by its name) is produced by stridulation. The common katydid is *Cyrtophyllum* or *Platyphyllum concavum*. It is abundant in the central and eastern United States, where its shrilling call is one of the most familiar sounds of a summer night. The wing-covers are long, entirely covering the hind wings, and of a pretty pale-green color. By means of the long simitar-shaped ovipositor, the eggs are pushed into crevices in the soft bark and stems of plants. The round-winged katydids are several species of *Amblycorypha*, as *A. rotundifolia*, abundant in the northern United States and Canada. *Microcentrum retinervis* is the angular-winged katydid. Another katydid, of slender form, is *Phaneroptera curvicauda*.

> I love to hear thine earnest voice,
> Wherever thou art hid,
> Thou testy little dogmatist,
> Thou pretty *Katydid!*
> *O. W. Holmes*, To an Insect.

kauce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *causey*. See *causeway*.

kauila, kauwila (kou′i-lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of two trees of the buckthorn family, *Alphitonia ponderosa* and *Colubrina oppositifolia*. The former is a tall tree useful to the inhabitants on account of its close-grained, hard, and heavy wood, which turns black in drying, and was formerly used for clubs, spears, the rafters of their sacred buildings, etc. The latter is a small branching tree of comparatively little importance.

kaun†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*[2].

kauri (kou′ri), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *kauri-pine*.

kauri-gum (kou′ri-gum), *n.* The resin which exudes from the thick bark of the kauri-pine. Masses weighing even 100 pounds are found in the soil where the trees have formerly grown. It is used in making varnish. Also *kauri-resin, cowdie-gum*.

kauri-pine (kou′ri-pīn), *n.* [Maori *kauri*.] A name of the coniferous tree *Dammara australis*, the finest forest-tree of New Zealand. It sometimes attains the height of 180 feet, and affords a remarkably durable, straight-grained timber, easily worked, and susceptible of a high polish. It is used for masts, decking, and other ship-building purposes, for houses, bridges, and railway-ties, for furniture, and for numerous other objects. The name *kauri* is sometimes extended to the other species of the genus. It appears variously spelled as *cowdi, cowdie, cowrie, kaurie, kawry, kowrie*, etc. See *kauri-gum*, and also *Dammara*.

kauri-resin (kou′ri-rez″in), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

kausia, *n.* See *causia*.

kauwila, *n.* See *kauila*.

kava (kä′vä), *n.* [S. W. Polynesian.] 1. A Polynesian shrub, *Piper methysticum*, of the pepper family. It is an erect, knotted, soft-stemmed plant with dark-green heart-shaped leaves. Its root has aromatic and pungent qualities, and affords a narcotic drink. 2. A beverage derived from this plant. The native method of preparation is by chewing or rasping the root, adding water to the result, and straining, the last process being accompanied by ceremonial chanting. Also *cava, awa, kawa*, and *ava*.

kavass, *n.* See *cavass*.

kave, *v.* and *n.* See *cave*[2].

kavel, *n.* See *cavel*[1].

kaver, *n.* See *caver*[2].

kaw†, *v.* and *n.* See *caw*[1].

kawa, *n.* See *kava*.

kawa-kawa (kä′wä-kä′wä), *n.* An ornamental shrub of New Zealand, *Macropiper* (*Piper*) *excelsum*, sometimes cultivated.

kawass (ka-was′), *n.* See *cavass*.

ka-wattie (kâ′wat″i), *n.* Same as *ka*[1].

Kawi (kä′wi), *n.* [< Skt. *kāvya*, poem.] The ancient and sacred language of Java. Also written *Kavi*.

> Javanese as now spoken is far from being the same as the language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts. The latter (which is usually called *Kawi*, though some scholars insist on the name Old Javanese) was probably based on the Javanese of Mâdjâkerto, while the Krâmâ of the present day finds its type in that of Surakarta.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 608.

kawn (kân), *n.* See *khan*.

kawrie, *n.* See *kauri-pine*.

kaxes, *n.* A form of *kex*.

kay[1] (kā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *key*[1].

kay[2]† (kā), *n.* Same as *key*[2].

kay[3] (kā), *n.* Same as *key*[3].

kay[4] (kā), *n.* [< ME. *ka*, < AS. **ka* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., *ka*, < L. *ka*, the name of the letter *K*, *k*, called in Gr. *κάππα*.] The name of the letter *K*, *k*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *K*, *k*, being used instead.

kaya (kā′yä), *n.* [Chin.] A coniferous tree of China, *Tumion grande*. It has a height of sixty feet, bears an umbrella-shaped crown, and affords a good timber.

kayaget†, *n.* Same as *keyage*.

kayak (kä′yak), *n.* [Also *kajak, kayack, kyack, kiak;* a common Eskimo name.] On the coast of arctic America, a light hunting-boat made of sealskins stretched over a wooden frame, having in the middle an opening to receive the hunter. In some types of kayak the hunter wraps himself in a flap of sealskin, which is bound close around the hole to prevent the penetration of water.

kayaker (kä′yak-ėr), *n.* One who fishes in a kayak.

> Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the *kayacker*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 416.

Kayea (kā″ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), named in honor of Dr. R. *Kaye* Greville of Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*, tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by the small subglobose anthers, the 4-ovuled ovary, and the 4-parted apex of the style. The leaves are oblong and finely pinnately veined; the flowers are usually small and numerous, in terminal panicles; and the fruit is a rounded fleshy drupe. There are 12 species, all natives of tropical Asia. *K. floribunda* of the Himalayas is a large evergreen tree with narrow, opposite, laurel-like leaves, and terminal panicles of white flowers tinged with pink.

kaylet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kail*[2].

kaynard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *caignard, cagnard*, idle, slothful.] See *caynard*.

> A *kaynard* and a olde folte,
> That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Sire, olde *kaynard*, is this thyn array?
> Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?
> She is honoured over al ther she goth;
> I sitte at hoom, I have no thrifty cloth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

kayret†, *v.* See *cair*.

kaza (ka-zä′), *n.* [Turk. *qaza*, a judging, decree, also a judicial district; cf. *qāzī*, a judge: see *kadi, cadi*[1].] A small administrative district in Turkey, being a subdivision of a sanjak.

kazardly, kazzardly (kaz′ärd-li), *a.* [Also *kasardly;* < **kasard*, **kazard*, < OF. *casard*, tame, home-keeping, < *case*, < L. *casa*, a house, cottage: see *casa*.] Liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving: used in the north of England, especially of cattle.

kazi†, *n.* Same as *kadi*.

kazoo (ka-zö′), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A so-called musical instrument or toy, consisting of a wooden tube of peculiar shape, containing a vibrating strip of catgut. A sound is produced by singing into the tube, so as to set up a kind of rattling sympathetic vibration in the catgut.

kazzardly, *a.* See *kazardly*.

K. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of the Bath*, ★and (*b*) of *King's Bench*.

K. C. B. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of the Bath*.

kea (kā′ä), *n.* [Maori; from its cry.] The sheep-killing parrot, *Nestor notabilis*.

> A mob of hoggets were attacked by *keas*, and in one night no less than 200 sheep were killed.
> *Canterbury Times*, March 19, 1884.

keach (kēch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a dial. form and use of *ketch*[1], *catch*.] To dip out (water). [Prov. Eng.]

keak†, *v. i.* [Var. of **cack* for *cackle*.] To cackle like a goose. *Nares*.

> The sober goose (not thinking ought amisse)
> Amongst the rest did (harshly) *keake* and hisse.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

keamer (kē′mėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ferret. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kearn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kern*[4].

keave[1], *n.* and *v.* See *keeve*.

keave[2], *v.* Same as *cave*[2].

keb (keb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kebbed*, ppr. *kebbing*. [Origin obscure.] To cast a lamb immaturely; lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

keb (keb), *n.* [See *keb, v.*] 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb. [Scotch.]—2. A tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

kebab (ke-bäb′), *n.* Same as *cabob*.

kebar, *n.* Same as *caber*.

kebbie (keb′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.]

> Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as guid. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv.

kebbock, kebbuck (keb′uk), *n.* [< Gael. *cabag*, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

> Weel can she milk cow and ewe,
> And mak a *kebbuck* weel, O.
> *Laird of Drum* (Child's Ballads, IV. 119).

> A huge *kebbock* (a cheese, that is, made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk) and a jar of salt butter were in common to the company. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

keb-ewe (keb′ū), *n.* Same as *keb*, 1.

keblah, *n.* See *kiblah*.

keblock (keb′lok), *n.* The field-mustard and other yellow-flowered field-plants; kedlock.

kebsh (kebsh), *n.* [Ar.] The wild sheep of Barbary: same as *aoudad*.

kechil†, *n.* See *kichel*.

keck[1] (kek), *a.* [A dial. var. of *quick*, prob. due to Icel. *kykr*, var. of *kvikr* = E. *quick*. Cf. *kedge*[2], *kidge*.] Quick; lively; pert. [Prov. Eng.]

keck[2] (kek), *v. i.* [A var. of *kink*[2], both (like G. *köken*, vomit) imitative of the sound of retching.] 1. To heave the stomach; retch, as in an effort to vomit. Also *keckle*.

> If his conscience were come to that unnatural dyscrasie, as to digest poyson and to *keck* at wholesom food, it was not for the Parlement, or any of his Kingdomes, to feed with him any longer. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Hence—2. To feel or manifest strong disgust.

> The faction—is it not notorious?—
> *Keck* at the memory of glorious. *Swift*.

3. To act as if retching; arch the neck and protrude the head, as in the act of vomiting.

> The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows, who *keck* at him as he flaps unconcerned on his wide, ragged wings through the air.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 31.

keck[2] (kek), *n.* [< *keck*[2], *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

keck[3] (kek), *n.* [< *kex*, in the form *kecks*, taken as a plural: see *kex*.] 1. Same as *kex*, 1.—2. A plant having a hollow stem.—**Broad-leafed keck**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—**Trumpet-keck**, the hollow stem of *Angelica sylvestris*, or some allied plant, which boys make into trumpets.

Keckia (kek′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (E. F. Glocker, 1841), named in honor of General Michael Keck von *Keck*, a patron of geology.] A genus of fossil algæ belonging, according to Schimper, to the group *Caulerpiteæ*, of uncertain affinities, consisting of a phyllome from a cylindrical, apparently solid, many times branching stem, the branches arising at an acute angle, simple or again branched, gradually thickened upward, and covered with large thick, scale-like rings or annular swellings which leave crescent-shaped scars when removed, indicating that they were hollow or sack-like. The typical species is *K. annulata*, described by Glocker from the Quadersandstein (Cenomanian) of Moravia. Other species have been reported from strata of the same age in Saxony, Silesia, Switzerland, and Russia, while forms referred by Heer to *Muensteria*, from the Flysch (Lower Eocene) of Switzerland, are now regarded as belonging to *Keckia*. About a dozen species of this genus are known to science.

keckish (kek′ish), *a.* [< *keck*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

> Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a *keckish* stomach and a desire to cast, but only according to augmentation.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

keckle[1] (kek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Perhaps a var. of *kinkle* for *kink*[1], as *keck*[2] for *kink*[2].] *Naut.*, to cover or guard by winding with something. Thus, hemp cables are keckled to protect them from chafing by winding old rope around them.

keckle[2] (kek′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Freq. of *keck*[2].] Same as *keck*[2], 1.

keckle[3] (kek′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [A var. of *cackle:* see *cackle, gaggle, giggle*.] To cackle; chuckle. [Scotch.]

I kick the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the giglets *keckle*
To see me loup. *Burns*, To the Toothache.

The auld carles *kecklet* with fainness as they saw the young dancers. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, xlviii.

keckle[3] (kek'l), *n.* [< *keckle*[3], *v.*] A chuckle.

"I' gude faith," cried the bailie, with a *keckle* of exultation, "here's proof enough now." *Galt*, Provost, xii.

keckle-meckle (kek'l-mek''l), *n.* In *mining*, lead-mines of the poorest kind. *R. Hunt.* [Eng.]

keckle-pin† (kek'l-pin), *n.* [Appar. connected with *kecks*, *kex*.] A kex.

It lighted on her cheek,
And syne upon her chin,
And sang the points o' her yellow hair,
And she burnt like *keckle-pin*.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 300).

keckling (kek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *keckle*[1], *v.*] *Naut.*, the material used to keckle a cable.

kecklish (kek'lish), *a.* [< *keckle*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *keckish*.] Keckish.

The verie small tendrils of the vine, . . . being punned and taken in water, staieth and represseth vomiting in those whose stomacks use ordinarily to be *kecklish* and soon to overturne. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proëme.

kecks[1] (keks), *n. pl.* [Also *kex*.] The fruit of the wild sloe; bullaces. *E. D. D.*

kecks[2] (keks), *n.* Same as *keck*[3] or *kex*.

You are so thin a Body may see thro' you, and as dry as a *Kecks*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 28.

keckshose†, *n.* Same as *kickshaw*.

keckson (kek'sọn), *n.* [See *kexen*.] Same as *kex*, 1.

kecksy† (kek'si), *n.* [See *kex*.] Same as *kex*.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 52.

kecky (kek'i), *a.* [< *keck*[3] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a keck; keck-like.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body, so as at the end cut transversely it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

kedt, **keddt**. Past participles of *kithe*.

keddle-dock (ked'l-dok), *n.* The plant ragwort or kettle-dock, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

kedge[1] (kej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [According to Skeat, < Sw. dial. *keka*, tug, work continually, drag oneself slowly forward; but the verb, though appar. older, may be from the noun: see *kedge*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To warp, as a ship; move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to an anchor, as in a river.

II. *intrans.* To move by being pulled along with the aid of an anchor.

He said she went to windward as if she were *kedging*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 232.

Then followed a curious *kedging* barge, with high bow and stern and a horse-power windlass amidships, pulling itself slowly up-stream by winding in cables attached to kedge anchors which were carried ahead and dropped in turn by two or three boats' crews.
The Century, XXXVI. 15.

kedge[1] (kej), *n.* [See *kedge*[1], *v.* The noun may be simply short for *kedge-anchor*.] A small anchor with an iron stock. Its principal use is to hold a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, particularly at the turn of the tide. It is also used in moving the ship from one part of a harbor to another in warping or kedging. Kedges are also used as ordinary anchors for boats and smaller vessels.

kedge[2], **kidge** (kej, kij), *a.* [< ME. *kydge*, *kygge*, for orig. **kykke* (cf. E. dial. *keck*[1]), < Icel. *kykr*, a contr. form of *kvikr* = E. *quick*: see *quick*. Cf. *keck*[1].] 1. Brisk; lively.

I'm surely growing young again,
I feel myself so *kedge* and plump.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

H—— himself . . . is exceedingly *kedge* about me, anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-dedicated Epic. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. ii. 18.

2. Stout; potbellied. [Prov. Eng.] Also *kedgy*.

kedge[3] (kej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [Cf. *kedge*[2], *a.*] To fill; stuff. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-anchor (kej'ang''kọr), *n.* Same as *kedge*[1].

kedger[1] (kej'ėr), *n.* [< *kedge*[1] + *-er*[1].] A small anchor used in kedging.

kedger[2] (kej'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *cadger*[1].] A fisherman; a dealer in fish; a cadger. See *cadge*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-rope (kej'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which is attached to the kedge.

kedgy (kej'i), *a.* [< *kedge*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as ★*kedge*[2].

kedjeree (kej'ę-rē), *n.* [Hind. *khichṛī*.] 1. A dish eaten in India, made of rice cooked with the kind of pea called dholl, onions, eggs, butter, and various condiments. Also *kitchery*. Hence—2. A mixture; medley; hodgepodge.

kee (kē), *n. pl.* A variant of *ky*.

A lass, that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart—
Cic'ly, the western lass that tends the *kee*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 21.

keech (kēch), *n.* [Perhaps an assibilated form, with mutated vowel, of *cake*[1]. Cf. *kitchel*.] A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump by a butcher.

I wonder
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1, 55.

keek (kēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *kyken* = D. *kijken* = MLG. *kiken*, LG. *kieken* = G. *kucken* (cf. MHG. *gucken*, *gugken*, G. *gucken*) = Icel. *kíkja* = Sw. *kika* = Dan. *kige* (secondary form *kikke*), look, peep.] To peep; look pryingly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This Nicholas sat gapynge evere uprighte,
As he had *kiked* [var. *loked*] on the newe moone.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 259.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And *keekit* through at the lock-hole.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

★**keek** (kēk), *n.* [< *keek*, *v.*] A peep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I wad nae gie the finest sight we hae seen in the Hielands for the first *keek* o' the Gorbals o' Glasgow.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

keeker (kē'kėr), *n.* [< *keek* + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, an inspector of underground mining. [North. Eng.]

keeking-glass (kē'king-glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass. [Scotch.]

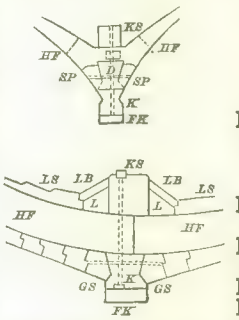
A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as well as in that *keeking-glass* in the ivory frame that you showed me even now. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

keel[1] (kēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kyel* (**kiel*); < ME. **kele*, not found; the reg. form from the AS., also not found, would be **cheol*, **chele*, E. as if **cheel*, as shortened in *Chelsea* and *Chelsey*, AS. *ceólesīg*, (*a*) partly (in def. 1) < AS. *ceól*, *ciól*, a ship (chiefly poetical), = D. *kiel* = MLG. *kel*, *kil*, LG. *kiel* = OHG. *kiol*, *keol*, *chiol*, *cheol*, MHG. *kiel* = Icel. *kjǫll* (chiefly poetical; pl. *kjǫlar*), a ship (perhaps = Gr. *γαῦλος*, a round-built Phenician merchant vessel); and (*b*) partly (in def. 2) from an orig. diff. word, namely Icel. *kjǫlr* (pl. *kilir*) = Dan. *kjøl* = Sw. *köl*, the keel of a vessel, whence also appar. D. and G. *kiel*, in this sense. The F. *quille* = Sp. *quilla* = Pg. *quilha* = It. *chiglia*, *chiela*, the keel of a vessel, is prob. from the E. (the Sp. Pg. It. through the F.). In def. 5 (and 6) the word is prob. a fig. use of def. 2. Cf. *bottom*, in the sense of 'ship.' The AS. term for 'keel' in def. 2 was *scipes botm*, 'ship's bottom,' or *bytme*, 'bottom.'] **1.** An early form of galley or small ship; a long boat: used with reference to Anglo-Saxon history.

Hingistus and Horsus, two brethren, and most valiant Saxon princes, had the conduction of these forces over into Brittaine in three great and long shippes, then called *keeles*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, v.

In three *keels*—so ran the legend of their conquest—and with their ealdormen, Hengist and Horsa, at their head, these Jutes landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 27.

2. The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, supporting the whole frame, and consisting of a number of pieces scarfed and bolted together; in iron vessels, the combination of plates corresponding to the keel of a wooden vessel.



K, keel; *FK*, false keel; *KS*, keelson; *HF*, half-floors; *D*, deadwood; *SP*, stepping-pieces; *GS*, garboard-strakes; *L*, timbers; *LB*, limber-boards; *LS*, limber-strakes.

Her cedar *keele*, her mast of gold refined,
Her takle and sayles as silver and silke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.

He hearkned, and his armes about him tooke,
The whiles the nimble bote so well her sped
That with her crooked *keele* the land she strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

A little vessel . . . was riding at anchor, *keel* to *keel* with another that lay beneath it, its own apparition.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 2.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A central longitudinal ridge along the back of any organ, as a leaf or glume. (*b*) In a papilionaceous corolla, the lower pair of petals, which are more or less united into a prow-shaped body, usually inclosing the stamens and pistil. (*c*) Another structure of similar form, as the lower petal in *Polygala*. Also called *carina*. See cut under *banner*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, a projecting ridge extending longitudinally along the middle of any surface. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The gonys of the bill. (*b*) The carina of the sternum, or crest of the breast-bone: as, the sternal *keel*. See cut under *carinate*.

5. A ship.

From what unheard-of world, in what strange *keel*,
Have ye come hither to our commonweal?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

6. A strong, clumsy boat; a barge such as is used by the colliers at Newcastle in England. [Eng.]

Bottoms or *keeles*. *Harrison*, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou and thy most renowned noble brother
Came to the Court first in a *keele* of Sea-coale.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i.

He had come to Newcastle about a year ago in expectation of journeyman work, along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the *keels*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

Weel may the *keel* row
That my lad's in. *Newcastle Song.*

Hence—**7.** A measure of coal, 8 Newcastle chaldrons, equal to 424 hundredweight. This would be about 15¼ London chaldrons of 36 bushels. But a statute of 1421 makes the keel 20 chaldrons (chaldre). [Eng.]—**False keel**, a second keel of a ship fastened under the main keel to preserve it from injury. See cut above.—**On an even keel**, in a level or horizontal position: said of a ship or other vessel.

Thus I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale.
M. Green, The Spleen.

To give the keel† (*naut.*), to careen. *Florio.*

keel[1] (kēl), *v.* [< *keel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plow with a keel, as the sea; navigate. [Poetical.]—**2.** To furnish with a keel.

A conspiracy has long existed in America for the purpose of buying a stout *keeled* yacht.
The Academy, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 302.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn up the keel; show the bottom.—**2.** To give over; cease. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**To keel over.** (*a*) To capsize or upset. (*b*) To fall suddenly; tumble down or over, as from fright or a blow, or in a swoon. [Colloq., U. S.]

keel[2]† (kēl), *v.* [< ME. *kelen* (also assibilated *chelen*), < AS. *cēlan* (OFries. *kēla* = OHG. *chuolan*, *kualen*, MHG. *küelen*, G. *kühlen* = Icel. *kæla*), make cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1]. Cf. *cool*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make cool; cool; moderate the heat of, as that of the contents of a pot boiling violently by gently stirring them.

And lerede men a ladel bygge with a long stele,
That cast for to *kele* a crokke and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 280.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To moderate the ardor or intensity of; assuage; appease; pacify; diminish.

Be-cause of his corage was *kelit* with age,
He shuld turne to the toun, tho traytours with all,
To spir at hom specially of hor spede fer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11464.

Loved be that lord that giffes all grace,
That kyndly thus oure care wolde *kele*.
York Plays, p. 51.

And, sires, also it *keleth* jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 80.

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.
Court of Love, l. 775.

II. *intrans.* To become cool; cool down.

Come forthe, thou cursed knave,
Thy comforte sone schall *kele*.
York Plays, p. 350.

keel[2] (kēl), *n.* [< *keel*[2], *v.*] In *brewing*, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keelfat.

Liquor salt my *keel* doth fill.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 461).

keel[3] (kēl), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *cīl*, ruddle.] Red chalk; ruddle. [Scotch and U. S.]

keel[3] (kēl), *v. t.* [< *keel*[3], *n.*] To mark, as a sheep, with ruddle. [Scotch.]

keel[4] (kēl), *n.* A variant of *kail*[2], 1.

keel[5] (kēl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kill*[2], *kiln*.

keelage (kē'lāj), *n.* [< *keel*[1] + *-age*.] The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a harbor; also, the duty so paid.

keel-block (kēl'blok), *n.* One of a series of short timbers on which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, and which afford access to work beneath.

keel-compelling (kēl'kọm-pel''ing), *a.* Driving onward a keel or boat. [Poetical.]

Blow, swiftly blow, thou *keel-compelling* gale!
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 20.

keeled (kēld), *a.* [< *keel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a keel; furnished with or exhibiting a longitudinal ridge resembling the keel of a boat, as a leaf or other object; ridged lengthwise in the middle underneath, as the sternum of a carinate bird (see cut under *carinate*); carinated.

The imitation of *keeled* scales on the crown produced by the recumbent feet, as the caterpillar threw itself backward. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 99.

keelegt, keelekt, *n.* See *killock.*

keeler[1] (kē′lėr), *n.* [< *keel*[1], *n.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who works on a barge or keel. Also *keelman.*

keeler[2] (kē′lėr), *n.* [< *keel*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *keel*[2], *n.* The equiv. Ir. *cileir* is appar. from the E. word.] 1. A small shallow tub used for some domestic purposes, as dish-washing, also to hold stuff for calking ships, etc.

Their wisards, who with certaine graines tolde fortunes, and diuined, looking into *keelers* and pailes full of water. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 803.

2. A square or oblong wooden box, from 3 to 4 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep, used in dressing mackerel, and also to hold the salt used in the process. More fully called *gib-keeler.*

keeler-tub (kē′lėr-tub), *n.* Same as *keeler*[2], 1. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

keelfat (kēl′fat), *n.* [< *keel*[2] + *fat*[2].] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

keelhaul (kēl′hâl), *v. t.* [Also *keelhale* (= D. LG. *kielhalen* = G. *kielholen* = Dan. *kjölhale* = Sw. *kölhala*); < *keel*[1] + *haul*, *hale*[1]. The E. word is prob. adapted from the D.] 1. To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was formerly a punishment inflicted in the English and other navies for certain offenses. The offender was drawn through the water under the bottom of the ship, and back on board on the opposite side, by ropes and tackles attached to the yards.

Whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and deserved to be *keelhauled.* *Smollett.*

Some also have an effigy of Judas, which the crew amuse themselves with *kéel-hauling* and hanging by the neck from the yard-arms. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 147.

2. Figuratively, to reprimand severely; haul over the coals.

Also *keelrake.*

keelhauling (kēl′hâ″ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *keelhaul*, *v.*] Punishment by hauling under the keel of a ship.

He would have undergone a dozen *keel-haulings* rather than have satisfied Vanslyperken. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, x.

keelie (kē′li), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] The kestrel. [Scotch.]

A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie* Gang. *Scott.*

keeling (kē′ling), *n.* [Sc. also *keling*, *keiling*, *killing*; < ME. *keling*, *kelynge*; cf. Icel. *keila*, Sw. *kolja*, a kind of cod.] A codfish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Keling he tok and tumberel,
Hering and the makerel. *Havelok*, l. 757.

For the soling of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8.

Before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, Ling, etc., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats. *Brand*, Orkney, p. 20.

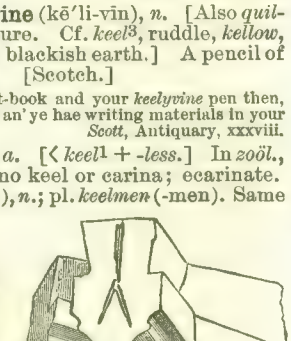
keelivine, keelyvine (kē′li-vīn), *n.* [Also *quillivine*; origin obscure. Cf. *keel*[3], ruddle, *kellow*, black-lead, *killow*, blackish earth.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

Put up your pocket-book and your *keelyvine* pen then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxviii.

keelless (kēl′les), *a.* [< *keel*[1] + *-less.*] In *zoöl.*, ★*bot.*, etc., having no keel or carina; ecarinate.

keelman (kēl′man), *n.*; pl. *keelmen* (-men). Same as *keeler*[1].

keel-molding (kēl′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a round on which there is a small fillet, projecting like the keel of a ship. The fillet was originally small, but became more and more pronounced. This form of molding is characteristic in medieval architecture, from early in the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.



Keel-molding. *a*, *a*, keels.

keel-petals (kēl′-pet″alz), *n. pl.* Those petals in a papilionaceous flower which unite to form the keel.

I have thrice seen humble-bees of two kinds, as well as hive bees, sucking the nectar [of the sweet-pea], and they did not depress the *keel-petals* so as to expose the anthers and stigma. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilization (Amer. ed.), p. 155.

keelrake (kēl′rāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keelraked*, ppr. *keelraking.* Same as *keelhaul.*

keel-shaped (kēl′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the ★form of a keel; carinate.

keelson, kelson (kel′sọn), *n.* [Also *kilson*, and formerly *kelsine*; < Sw. *kölsvin* = Dan. *kjölsvin* = D. *kolsem*, *kolzwyn* (Sewel) = East Fries. *kölsvin* = LG. *kielswien*, *kielschwin* = G. *kielschwein*, keelson; appar. with corruption of the second element (simulating Sw. Dan. *svin* = G. *schwein* = E. *swine*), which appears in what is prob. the correct form in Norw. *kjölsvill*, keelson, < *kjöl*, keel, + *svill*, sill, = Icel. *syll*, *svill* = Sw. *syll*, dial. *svill* = Dan. *syld* = G. *schwelle* = E. *sill*: see *keel*[1] and *sill.*] A line of jointed timbers in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; in iron ships, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson-timber of a wooden vessel. See cut under *keel*[1].

The top-mast to the *kelsine* then with haleyards downe they drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

Engine-keelson, boiler-keelson, heavy timbers placed fore and aft in the bilge of a steamer, on which the engines or boilers rest.—**False keelson,** a piece of timber fastened longitudinally over the top of the true keelson.—**Intercostal keelson,** a short piece between the frames.—**Rider keelson,** an additional keelson above the main keelson, for the purpose of strengthening it.—**Sister keelson,** a timber placed alongside the main keelson and bolted to it.

keelvat (kēl′vat), *n.* Same as *keelfat.*

keelyvine, *n.* See *keelivine.*

keen[1] (kēn), *a.* [< ME. *kene*, bold, bitter, sharp, ★< AS. *cēne*, rarely *cȳne*, bold (used in this sense only) (= D. *koen* = OHG. *kuoni*, *kuani*, *chuoni*, *chuone*, MHG. *küene*, G. *kühn*, bold, daring, = Icel. *kœnn* (for **kœnn*), wise, clever, able): lit. 'able,' with orig. suffix *-ya*, < *cann*, inf. *cunnan*, be able, can: see *can*[1]. The physical sense 'sharp' has been developed from that of 'bold, eager.'] 1†. Bold; daring; brave; active: applied to men.

There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit!
Two kynges he kyld of the *kene* Grekes—
Amphenor the fuerse, and the freike Durius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7704.

Of Phocus the ferse men forthoughten hem all,
That euer thei farde to fight with Philip the *keene.*
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 446.

2†. Grim; fierce; savage; rapacious: applied to wild animals.

A wilderness that ful of wilde bestes es sene
Als lions, libardes, and wolwes *kene.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1226.

3. Vehement; earnest; eager; ardent; fierce; animated by or showing strong feeling or desire: as, a *keen* fighter; to be *keen* at a bargain.

He drank, and made the cuppe ful clene,
And sith he spake wordis *kene.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

Never did I know
A creature that did bear the shape of man
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2, 278.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The school has obtained so high a reputation that the demand for admission is very *keen.*
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 325.

4. Such as to cut or penetrate easily; having a very sharp point or edge; sharp; acute: as, a *keen* edge.

Sedar was sorry for sake of his cosyn,
Carue euyn at Castor with a *kene* sworde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

A bow he bar and arwes brighte and *kene.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1108.

Still with their fires Love tipt his *keenest* darts.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Gleams, quick and *keen*, the scalping-knife.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

5. Sharp or irritating to the body or the mind; acutely harsh or painful; biting; stinging; tingling.

Whi sayst thou thanne I am to the so *kene?*
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 27.

Although I tell him *keen* truth, yet he may beare with me, since I am like to chafe him into some good knowledge.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Genial days
Shall softly glide away into the *keen*
And wholesome cold of winter.
Bryant, Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus.

If our sense of the misery or emptiness of life became for some reason much more *keen* than it is, life would at last become intolerable to us.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

6. Having a cutting or incisive character or effect; penetrating; vigorous; energetic; vivid; intense: as, *keen* eyes; a *keen* look; a *keen* rebuke; *keen*-witted.

To leave this *keen* encounter of our wits,
And fall somewhat into a slower method.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 115.

Their weekly frauds his *keen* replies detect.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 1033.

7. Having or manifesting great mental acuteness; characterized by great quickness or penetration of thought; sharply perceptive: as, a *keen* logician or debater; *keen* insight.

For *keen* and polished rhetoric he is singularly unfitted.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The *keen* intelligence with which the meaning was sought should be the test of the seeker's being entitled to possess the secret treasure.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 123.

On the keen jump. See *jump*[1].—**Syn.** See *acute, sharp,* and list under *eager*[1].

keen[1] (kēn), *v. t.* [< *keen*[1], *a.*] 1. To make keen or sharp; sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomson.*

2. To chap, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]

keen[2] (kēn), *n.* [< Ir. *caoineadh*, < *caoinim*, weep: see *keen*[2], *v.*] A loud lamentation made over the dead; a wailing. [Ireland.]

A thousand cries would swell the *keen,*
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine. *Owen Ward.*

keen[2] (kēn), *v. i.* [Ir. *caoinim*, *cóinim*, weep, lament.] 1. To make a loud lamentation over the dead; lament; wail. [Ireland.]

From the road outside there came a prolonged ear-piercing wail, that made the window-panes tremble. I have never heard any earthly sound at once so expressive of utter despair, and appealing to heaven or hell for vengeance. . . . "It is the wild Irish women *keening* over their dead." *G. A. Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xvii.

Customs that have hardly disappeared from Finland and Ireland, or are fresh in tradition, existed in both countries, such as . . . *keening* and waking the dead.
The Century, XXXVII. 379.

2. To wail over any loss, or in anticipation of loss.

Was it for this that I *keened* over the cold hearthstone at Garoopna, when we sold it to the Brentwoods?
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, vii.

The wind shifts to the west. Peace, peace, Banshee—*keening* at every window. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xlii.

keena (kē′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Calophyllum tomentosum.* Its timber supplies the valuable poon spars of western India, and its seeds yield keena-oil.

keena-nut (kē′nä-nut), *n.* The oil-bearing seed of the keena.

keena-oil (kē′nä-oil), *n.* An oil extracted in Ceylon from the seeds of the drupaceous fruit of the keena.

keener (kē′nėr), *n.* [< *keen*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keens; especially, a woman who keens or wails as a hired or professional mourner at wakes and funerals. See *keen*[2], *v.* [Ireland.]

keenly (kēn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *kenely*, *kenly*, *keneliche*, < AS. *cēnlīce* (= MD. *koenlick*, D. *koenlijk* = MHG. *küenliche*, G. *kühnlich*), boldly, < *cēne*, bold: see *keen*[1], *a.*] In a keen manner; eagerly; sharply; with keenness or intensity; acutely.

keenness (kēn′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being keen in any sense of that word; sharpness; acuteness; intensity.

keen-witted (kēn′wit″ed), *a.* Having acute ★wit or discernment.

keep (kēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kept*, ppr. *keeping.* [< ME. *kepen*, *kipen*, < AS. *cēpan* (pret. *cēpte*, pp. *cēped*, *cēpt*) (= MD. *kepen*), observe, keep, take care of, regard, await, take. AS. *cēpan* in this sense is usually supposed to be a diff. use of *cēpan*, *cȳpan*, traffic, sell (cf. *ceápian*, traffic), < *ceáp*, price, bargain (see *cheap*, *n.* and *v.*); but such connection is very doubtful. Cf. *kip*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To observe; heed; regard; attend to; care for; be solicitous about.

Syche counsell as thou kythes *kepe* I none of,
That will lede me to losse, & my lond hoole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11340.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep.*
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 476.

2. To observe or carry out in practice; perform; fulfil: as, to *keep* the laws; to *keep* the sabbath-day; to *keep* one's word or promise.

Then *keppit* was the counsell of Calcas belyue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

Keep hospitality amonge thy Neighbours.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

When thou borrowest, *keepe* thy day though it be to thy payne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

But, abstracting from the reason, let us consider who *keeps* the precept best.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

3. To celebrate or observe with all due formalities or rites; solemnize: as, to *keep* Lent.

The day is very solemnly *kept* in all the Cities.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. Ex. xii. 14.

Here am I come down to what you call *keep* my Christmas. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 139.

4. To hold; have or carry on: as, to *keep* court; to *keep* an act at a university.

In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely *kepte*, and havyng in yt abowt M. D. houselyng peaple.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Chambery . . . is the Capitall City of Savoy, wherein they *Keep* their Parliament. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

5. To tend; care for; have the charge, oversight, or custody of.

They did apoynt four men of the mannor to *keepe* the wood, for the profitt of the tenants commodyty of the mannor. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

Humble, and like in eche degree
The flocke which he did *keepe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it. Gen. ii. 15.

The shadow cloak'd from head to foot,
Who *keeps* the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

6. To guard; protect; preserve; especially, to maintain inviolate or intact; preserve from danger, mishap, loss, decay, etc.: as, to *keep* the peace.

I schal thee take a trewe fere
That trewly schal *kepen* thee
While in erthe thou schalt be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee in all places whither thou goest. Gen. xxviii. 15.

In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopped by three.
Now who will stand on either hand,
And *keep* the bridge with me?
Macaulay, Horatius.

There heroes' wits are *kept* in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 115.

7. To retain or hold possession of; retain in one's own power or possession; continue to have, hold, or enjoy; retain: as, he got it to *keep*; to *keep* a thing in mind; to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.

Thei cone wel wynnen lond of Straungeres, but thei cone not *kepen* it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

My Memory hath *kept* the bad, and let go the good.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Keep a thing, its use will come. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

The remotest descendant of a continental noble *keeps* all the privileges of nobility; the remote descendant of an English peer has no privilege beyond his faint chance of succeeding to the peerage.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

8. To have habitually in stock or for sale.

A . . . housewife of the neighborhood burst breathless into the shop, fiercely demanding yeast; . . . the poor gentlewoman, with her cold shyness of manner, gave her hot customer to understand that she did not *keep* the article.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables.

9. To have habitually in attendance or use; employ or maintain in service, or for one's use or enjoyment: as, to *keep* three servants; to *keep* a horse and carriage.

Thou dost not *keep* a dog
Whom I would imitate.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3, 200.

We dined there the next day, and went on the lake in a boat, which they *keep* in order to bring wood from the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

I *keep* but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

10. To maintain; support; provide for; supply with whatever is needed.

What shall become of my poor family?
They are no sheep, and they must *keep* themselves.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will *keep* thee.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

"When they found that 'ere boy," continued Sol, "he was all worn to skin and bone; he'd *kep'* himself a week on berries and ches'nuts and sich, but a boy can't be *kep'* on what a squirrel can." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 234.

11. To maintain or carry on, as an establishment, institution, business, etc.; conduct; manage: as, to *keep* a school or a hotel; to *keep* shop; to *keep* house.

A wyf is kepere of thyn housbondrye;
Well may the sike man biwaille and wepe,
Ther as ther nys no wyf the hous to *kepe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 138.

If he love her not, . . .
Let me be no assistant for a state,
But *keep* a farm and carters.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 167.

The court also sent for Mrs. Hutchinson, and charged her with divers matters, as her *keeping* two public lectures every week in her house.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.

This is the only House in Paris I saw *kept*, in all the parts of it, with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

12†. To receive; go to meet; receive as a friend or guest.

Hastily that lady hende,
Cumand al her men to wende,
And dight tham in thair best aray,
To *kepe* the King that ilk day.
Sir Ywain, MS. Cotton, ap. Warton, iii. 108, 131. [(*Jamieson.*)

Againe the comyng of Jhesu Criste
To *kepe* him when he doun sal come.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5028.

13. To take in and provide for; entertain.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term,
Nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1, 33.

14. To hold; detain: as, what *keeps* him here?

How much a dunce that has been sent to roam
Exceeds a dunce that has been *kept* at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 416.

Excuse me for having *kept* you so long.
Bulwer, Money, iii. 5.

Lunatics who are dangerous to society are *kept* in confinement. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

15. To hold or hold back; restrain.

In chambur among ladyes bryght,
Kepe thy tonge & spende thy sygth.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I have *kept* you from a crying sin would damn you
To men and time.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

How hard it is when a man meets with a Foole to *keepe* his tongue from folly! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

16. To continue, or continue to maintain or preserve, as a state or course of action: as, to *keep* the same road; to *keep* step.

He *kept* his course along the coast of the Kingdome of Sicilia. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And, as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued.
Dryden.

Justice is an old lame hobbling beldame, and I can't get her to *keep* pace with Generosity for the soul of me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

17. To cause to be or continue in some specified state, condition, action, or course: as, to *keep* the coast clear; to *keep* things in order.

In the Time of this Sedition, the Duke of Lancaster had been sent into Scotland, to *keep* the Scots quiet.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

In each Citie is an Officer that hath charge of the wals, whereby they are *kept* faire and strong.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

They [Chinese women] are *kept* constantly to their work, being fine Needle-Women, and making many curious Embroideries. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

The sounds we are hearing tend very decidedly to *keep* out of consciousness other sounds of which we wish to think. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

We could not *keep* him silent; out he flash'd.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

18. To stay or remain in; refrain from leaving: as, to *keep* the house; to *keep* one's bed.

If any infected person, commanded to *keepe* house, shall contrarie to such Commandment wilfullie and contemptuously goe abroade, etc.
Laws of James I. (1603), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 135.

The Prince had newly got a Fall off a Horse, and *kept* his Chamber. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 1.

Have you observ'd a sitting Hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the Storm
Of Horns and Hounds, clap back her Ear,
Afraid to *keep* or leave her Form?
Prior, The Dove, st. 13.

19†. To maintain habitually: same as *keep up*.

It [the river] *keepeth* almost as terrible a noyse as the river Cocytus in Hell. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

20. To scare away: same as *keep off*: as, to *keep* crows. [Prov. Eng.]—**21.** To maintain a regular record of or in; have or take charge of entering or making entries in: as, to *keep* accounts; to *keep* the books of a firm; to *keep* a diary.

The Governor or chief of the Factory ought to know more than barely how to buy, sell, and *keep* accounts.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To keep a good house, a length, a line. See the nouns. —**To keep an act,** to hold an academical disputation. See *act*, *n.*, 5.

The students of the first classis that have been these four yeeres trained up in University learning . . . have . . . lately *kept* two solemn *Acts* for their Commencement.
Mass. Hist. Coll., I. 245.

To keep an eye on, to keep at arm's-length, to keep a term. See the nouns.—**To keep back.** (*a*) To reserve; withhold; fail to deliver, disclose, or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. Jer. xlii. 4.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and *kept back* part of the price. Acts v. 2.

(*b*) To restrain; hold back.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins.
Ps. xix. 13.

A conscientious praise of God will *keep* us *back* from all false and mean praises, all fulsome and servile flatteries, such as are in use among men.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

To keep chapel, at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, to attend service in the college chapel.

The Undergraduate is expected to go to chapel eight times, or, in academic parlance, to *keep* eight *chapels* a week. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 32.

To keep company, compass, consort†, count. See the nouns.—**To keep counsel,** to keep secret the matter and result of a confidential discussion; be discreet or silent. —**To keep cut with†,** to follow the example of.

O that a boy should so *keep cut with* his mother, and be given to dissembling!
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

To keep down, to prevent from rising; hold in subjection; restrain. Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture *kept down* is rendered subordinate to some other part, and therefore does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator. (*b*) In *printing*, to set in lower-case type, as a word or initial letter.—**To keep early or late hours,** to be customarily early or late (as the case may be) in returning home or in going to bed. See *hour*.

What *early* philosophic *hours* he *keeps*,
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!
Cowper, Retirement, l. 428.

To keep house. See *house*[1].—**To keep in.** (*a*) To prevent from escaping; hold in confinement; specifically, to detain (a pupil) in the schoolroom after hours, either as a punishment for misconduct or in order that a lesson may be mastered. (*b*) To conceal; avoid telling or disclosing. (*c*) To restrain; curb, as a horse.—**To keep it up,** to continue anything vigorously, especially a frolic; persist in merriment. [Colloq.]

We *keeps it up* for half an hour, or an hour . . . if the browns tumble in well.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 57.

To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack: as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.

If they would not do his Commandments, but despise his Statutes and abhor his Judgments, all the care and policy they could use would not be able to *keep off* the most dismal judgments which ever befell a Nation.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . . .
"God bless the narrow sea which *keeps* her *off*."
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To keep one at a distance. See *distance*.—**To keep one going in** (something), to keep one supplied with (it).

He *kept us going in* sherry. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home.

To keep one's countenance, distance, foot†. See the nouns.—**To keep one's feet,** to maintain one's footing; avoid falling.

It was with the greatest difficulty that she *kept her feet*.
Lever, One of Them, p. 444.

To keep one's hand in, to keep up one's acquirements; maintain one's skill by practice.—**To keep one's self to one's self,** to shun society; keep one's own counsel; keep aloof from others; keep close.

"Stay then a little," answer'd Julian, "here,
And *keep yourself*, none knowing, *to yourself*."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

To keep open house. See *house*[1].—**To keep out,** to hinder from entering or taking possession.

No iron gate, no spiked and panelled door,
Can *keep out* death, the postman, or the bore.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

To keep the bones green. See *green*[1].—**To keep the crown of the causey.** See *crown*.—**To keep the field, the house, the peace,** etc. See the nouns.—**To keep the land aboard** (*naut.*). See *aboard*[1].—**To keep the luff,** or **the wind** (*naut.*), to continue close to the wind. —**To keep time, touch,** etc. See the nouns.—**To keep under,** to restrain; hold in subjection or under control.

Need and poverty doth hold down and *keep under* stout courages, and maketh them patient perforce, taking from them bold and rebelling stomachs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I *keep under* my body, and bring it into subjection.
1 Cor. ix. 27.

The fire was *kept under* for the rest of the day, but all attempts to extinguish it were vain.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To keep up. (*a*) To support; hold in an existing state or condition; prevent from lapsing: as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit.

Ptolemy had been a soldier from his infancy, and consequently *kept up* a proper military force, that made him everywhere respected in these warlike and unsettled times.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 457.

He would undertake to prove before a committee of the House of Commons that there existed a combination to *keep up* the price of muffins.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

(*b*) To maintain; continue; prevent cessation of.

Little disputes and quarrels . . . are chiefly *kept up* and bandied to and fro by those who have nothing else to do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

(*c*) To maintain in good order or condition: as, to pay so much a year to *keep up* a grave.—**To keep up to the collar**, to keep hard at work; "keep at it": in allusion to the straining of a working horse against his collar. [Colloq.]

Not that he neglected these [the proper studies of the place], for Hardy *kept* him pretty well *up to the collar*, and he passed his little go creditably.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xii.

=**Syn. 7**, etc. *Keep, Retain, Reserve. Keep* is a very general idiomatic word, meaning, in this relation, not to dispose of or part with; hold on to: as, to sell half and *keep* half. *Retain* covers the idea of not giving up where there is occasion or opportunity: as, to surrender on condition that the officers *retain* their side-arms. To *reserve* is to keep back at a time or in an act in which other things are given up; also, to keep back for a time: as, to *reserve* judgment.

They only fall, that strive to move,
Or lose, that care to *keep*.
Owen Meredith, Wanderer, iii.

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free?
Milton, P. L., xi. 512.

Hast thou not *reserved* a blessing for me? Gen. xxvii. 36.

These jests are out of season;
Reserve them till a merrier hour than this.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2, 69.

6. *Keep, Defend, Protect, Shelter, Preserve. Keep* is the general word in this relation also. To *defend* is to keep by warding off attacks; the word does not so much imply success as the others do. To *protect* is to keep by covering from danger. To *shelter* is to keep by covering on one side, or on all sides, especially above, from exposure. *Shelter* seems figurative when not applied to keeping from exposure to the weather, and *protect* and *defend* when not applied to the physical. To *preserve* is in various senses to protect or keep from destruction or injury: as, to *preserve* forests, the bank of a river, fruit, vested rights, life, or one's dignity.

Behold, he that *keepeth* Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Ps. cxxi. 4.

Nor could the Muse *defend*
Her son. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 37.

In youth it *sheltered* me,
And I'll *protect* it now.
G. P. Morris, Woodman, Spare that Tree!

History has sometimes been called a gallery, where in living forms are *preserved* the scenes, the incidents, and the characters of the past. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 201.

2 and 3. *Observe, Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; be solicitous.

"Sir preest," he seyde, "I *kepe* han [to have] no loos
Of my craft, for I wolde it kept were cloos."
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 357.

The third me thinks shruggingly saith, I *kept* not to sit sleeping with my Poesie till a Queene came and kissed me.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 15.

2†. To take care; be on the watch; be heedful.

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us. *Tyndale.*

3. To lodge; dwell; hold one's self, as in an abiding-place. [Now colloq. or rare.]

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2, 5.

The Tarentines [Indians] . . . rifled a wigwam where Mr. Cradock's men *kept* to catch sturgeon, took away their nets and biscuit, &c. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 72.

But yet he could not *keep*
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

He was foolish enough to tell where these quail *kept* in his orchard. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 252.

4. To keep one's self; remain; stay; continue: as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* in with some one; to *keep* out of sight; hence, in familiar speech, used with a present participle almost as an auxiliary of continuous or repeated action: as, he *keeps* moving; she *kept* crying out; they have *kept* asking for it this hour past.

Those that are married already, all but one, shall live; the rest shall *keep* as they are. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1, 156.

The Privateers *keep* out of their way, having always Intelligence where they [the Barralaventa fleet] are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 126.

We *kept* down the left bank of the river for a little distance, and then struck into the woods.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 48.

Innumerable instances are known to every naturalist of species *keeping* true, or not varying at all, although living under the most opposite climates.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 139.

All the place is holy ground; . . .
So *keep* where you are: you are foul with sin.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

5. To last; endure; continue unimpaired.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The best fruits of the season fall latest and *keep* the longest. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 134.

The dam was a subject of conversation that would *keep*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

To keep at it, to continue hard at work; persist. [Colloq.]—**To keep dark.** See *dark*[1].—**To keep from**, to abstain from; refrain from; remain away from.

I should kick, being kick'd; and, being at that pass, You would *keep from* my heels. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1, 19.

To keep in with. See *in*[1], *adv.*—**To keep on**, to go forward; proceed; continue to advance.

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but *keeps* due *on*
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 455.

To keep to, to adhere strictly to; avoid neglecting or deviating from: as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.

Not finding the Governour *keep to* his agreement with me; nor seeing by his carriage towards others any great reason I had to expect he would, I began to wish my self away again. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 518.

Well, if they had *kept to* that, I should not have been such an enemy to the stage. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

To keep up, to remain unsubdued, as by illness, age, or grief; be yet active, or not confined to one's bed; not to fall behind. [Colloq.]

keep (kēp), *n.* [< ME. *kepe*, heed, care; < *keep*, *v.*] 1†. Heed; notice; care.

We love no man that taketh *kepe* or charge
Wher that we goon; we wol ben at our large.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 321.

Youth is least looked vnto when they stand [in] most neede of good *kepe* and regard.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 50.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsie fit he findes: of nothing he takes *keepe*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 40.

2†. Custody; keeping; oversight.

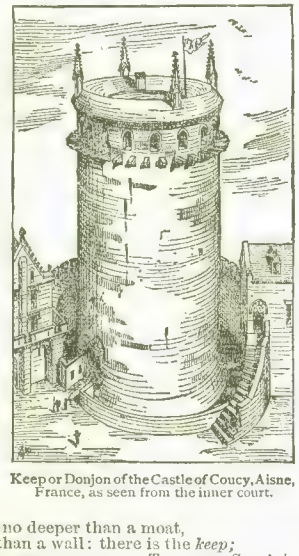
For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure is.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2, 118.

If the justice have the maid in *keep*,
You need not fear the marriage of your son.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

3†. That which is kept or cared for; charge.

Often he used of hys *keepe*
A sacrifice to bring,
Nowe with a Kidde, now with a sheepe,
The Altars hallowing.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. The stronghold or citadel of a medieval castle; the innermost and strongest structure or central tower. It was the final dependence for keeping the castle against assault. In the lower parts of the structure prisoners were kept, with stores, etc.; and in the upper parts the family lived, especially in times of danger. Also called *dungeon* or *donjon*, *dungeon-keep*, or *dungeon-tower*. See *dungeon, donjon*.



Keep or Donjon of the Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France, as seen from the inner court.

It stands on a knowle, which, tho' insensibly rising, gives it a prospect over the *keepe* of Windsor, about three miles N. E. of it.
Evelyn, Memoirs, [Oct. 23, 1686.

My malice is no deeper than a moat,
No stronger than a wall: there is the *keep*;
He shall not cross us more. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. Subsistence; board and lodging; maintenance or means of subsistence: as, the *keep* of a horse. [Colloq.]

I performed some services to the college in return for my *keep*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. viii.

Moreover, we could not bear the idea that she should labor for her *keep*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvi.

6. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, wings, catches, or rests for holding the cage when it is brought to rest at some point above the bottom of the shaft. See *cage-shuts*.—**7.** A meat-safe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A large basket. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A reservoir for fish by the side of a river. [Prov. Eng.]—**For keeps**, to be kept or retained; to be held or retained as one's own; for good: as, to play marbles *for keeps* (that is, each player to retain the marbles he wins). [U. S.]

We, the undersigned, promise not to play marbles *for keeps*, nor bet nor gamble in any way.
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

Out at keep, feeding in a hired pasture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

keeper (kē'pèr), *n.* [< ME. *kepere*; < *keep*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who keeps, observes, or obeys.

I am a *keeper* of the law
In some sma' points, altho' not a'.
Burns, Verses to John Rankine.

2. One who has the charge or keeping of anything; a caretaker; a custodian: often forming the second element of a compound: as, the *keeper* of the seals; a house*keeper*; a game-*keeper*.

Hit speketh of riche men ryght nouht ne of riche lordes,
Bote of clennesse and of clerkes and *kepers* of bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 88.

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's *keeper*?
Gen. iv. 9.

Young Logie 's laid in Edinburgh chapel,
Carmichael 's the *keeper* o' the key.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground: the terrier accounted for one, the *keeper* [gamekeeper] for another. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlv.

3. One who maintains or carries on as proprietor; an owner or independent controller: as, a store*keeper*; an inn*keeper*.

Now here is a man . . . who is really nothing but a weakly, aged *keeper* of a little shoe-store in a village.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 167.

4. One who stays or abides.

To be discreet, chaste, *keepers* at home. Titus ii. 5.

5. One who holds or maintains possession.

He will have need of getters and *keepers*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 238.

6. That which keeps; something that serves as a guard or protection. Specifically—(*a*) A ring which keeps another on the finger. See *guard-ring*.

Quite devoid of any jeweller's ware, save her wedding ring and *keeper*. *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, II. 111.

(*b*) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its place.

It [a glove-fastener] has a cylindrical *keeper* with one lower edge struck up to form a lip, and a radial locking bar, with a series of teeth on the under surface, adapted to project through the *keeper* and engage the lip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 408.

(*c*) A loop on the end of a strap fitted with a buckle, through which the other end is run after passing through the buckle; a small clasp. (*d*) The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (*e*) A jam-nut. (*f*) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends to maintain the power of the magnet by closing its magnetic circuit; an armature. (*g*) In the electromagnet of a dynamo, one of the lateral projections from the polar extremities to bring them just as near to the revolving armature as they can be without touching it. [Obsolete.] (*h*) A reel-keeper. (*i*) The mousing of a hook, which keeps it from being accidentally disengaged. (*j*) The gripper of the flint in a flint-lock gun.—**Keeper of the Great Seal**, or **Lord Keeper**, a high officer of state in Great Britain, who has the custody of the great seal. The office is now vested in the lord chancellor.—**Keeper of the king's conscience**, the lord chancellor. See *chancellor*, 3 (*a*).—**Keeper of the Privy Seal**, or **Lord Privy Seal**, a British officer of state, through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, etc., before they come to the great seal. He is a privy-councilor, and was formerly called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*.

keeperess (kē'pèr-es), *n.* [< *keeper* + *-ess*.] A female keeper, custodian, or warden.

In Drayton House [a lunatic asylum] the *keeperesses* eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xli.

keeperless (kē'pèr-les), *a.* [< *keeper* + *-less*.] Without the supervision or care of a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. iii.

keepership (kē'pèr-ship), *n.* [< *keeper* + *-ship*.] The office of a keeper.

The earl gave the former a tan-house, and *keepership* of one of his games. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1556.

keep-friend†, *n.* [< *keep*, *v.*, + obj. *friend*.] An iron ring with a chain attached, used to confine a prisoner.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend*, or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two irons unto his middle.
History of Don Quixote, 1678, f. 45. (*Nares.*)

keeping (kē'ping), *n.* [< ME. *kepynge*; verbal n. of *keep*, *v.*] 1. Care; custody; charge.

This mayden was the feirest lady that euer was in eny londe; this same maiden hadde in *kepynge* the blissed seint Graal. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

He swore us thus, never to let this treasure
Part from our secret *keepings*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

This morning I wrote to my banker in London to send me certain jewels he has in his *keeping*—heir-looms for the ladies of Thornfield.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2†. Guardian care; guard; watch.

In that Cesonne, that the Bawme is growynge, Men put there to [thereto] gode *kepynge*, that no Man dar ben hardy to entre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 50.

3. Maintenance; support; subsistence; feed; fodder: as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

Call you that *keeping* for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1, 9.

4. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony: as, his words are not in *keeping* with his deeds.

B—— would have been more in *keeping* if he had abided by the faith of his forefathers.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Her lord and master, in the spotless whiteness of his ruffles on wrist and bosom, and in the immaculate *keeping* and neatness of all his clerical black, and the perfect pose of his grand full-bottomed clerical wig, did honor to her conjugal cares. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 350.

The "Rape of the Lock." For wit, fancy, invention, and *keeping*, it has never been surpassed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 407.

He did not offer to stab me and sink my body in the Grand Canal, as, in all Venetian *keeping*, I felt that he ought to have done. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

Upon one's keeping†, upon one's guard.

I doo promes you that I am *upon me kypyng* every daye.
MS. letter, dated 1562. (*Nares.*)

keeping-room (kē'ping-rōm), *n.* The common sitting-room of a family; also, in English universities, the sitting-room of a student. [New Eng. and prov. Eng.]

All the attractions of a house were concentrated in one room: it was kitchen, chamber, parlor, and *keeping-room*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 261.

Like many other buildings of the same date and style, that which was designated as the *keeping-room* or parlour was the passage of the house.
J. Freeman, W. Kirby, p. 219.

keep-off† (kēp'ôf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Intended or adapted to keep a foe at a distance; hence, long; reaching far.

He fought not with a *keepe-off* spear, or with a farre-shot bow,
But with a massy club of iron. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

II. *n.* A guard; defense; something to keep a foe at a distance.

A lance then tooke he, with a keene, steele head,
To be his *keepe-off*, both 'gainst men and dogges.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* [Irreg. < *keep*, *v.*, + *sake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship. The word was used as the title of some of the holiday gift-books formerly published annually. See *annual*, *n.*, 4.

And now! ah, I see it—you just now are stooping
To pick up the *keepsake* intended for me.
Keats, To Some Ladies, on Receiving a Curious Shell.

I have before me the *Keepsake* for the year 1831, . . . a collection much lower in point of interest and ability than the worst number of the worst shilling magazine of the present day. . . . Somewhere about the year 1837 the world began to kick at the *Keepsakes*, and they gradually got extinguished. Then the lords and countesses put away their verses and . . . wrote no more.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 194.

keep-worthy (kēp'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Worthy of being kept or preserved. [Rare.]

Other *keep worthy* documents.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I. 182.

kees (kēs), *n.* [< Ar. *kīs*.] The Egyptian purse, a sum of five hundred piasters or about twenty-five dollars. See *purse*.

keesh, *n.* See *kish*[2].

keeslip (kēs'lip), *n.* A Scotch form of *keslop*.

keethie (kē'thi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain fish, the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Scotch.]

keeve (kēv), *n.* [Also *keave*, *kieve*, *kive*; < ME. **keve*, *kive*, < AS. *cȳfe*, a tub or vat.] A large vat or tub used for various purposes, as for dressing ores in mining, for holding the lye in bleaching (in which sense it is also called a *keir*), as a brewers' mashing-tub, etc.

keeve (kēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keeved*, ppr. *keeving*. [< *keeve*, *n.*] **1.** To put in a keeve for fermentation, etc.—**2.** To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once. [Prov. Eng.]

keever (kē'vėr), *n.* A keeve. Also *kiver*.

keffekil, *n.* See *kiefekil*.

keffieh (ke-fē'e), *n.* [Ar.] The head-dress of the men of the Bedouin or desert tribes of the Moslem East. They do not wear the tarboosh, but a kerchief secured directly upon the head by a cord called an *akal*. The kerchief is generally worn cornerwise, so that two corners fall upon the shoulders, and can be drawn over the face or the back of the head at pleasure.

The red and yellow *keffieh*, folded and tied in hereditary fashion about his swarthy face and over his neck and shoulders by the Bedouin Arab of the desert.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 460.

keg (keg), *n.* [Also (dial.) *cag*; < Icel. *kaggi* = Sw. Norw. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap.] **1.** A small cask or barrel; a cask-shaped vessel of indefinite size, but in capacity less than half a barrel, usually from 5 to 10 gallons.—**2**†. A lump; piece.

The sturgeon cut to *keggs* (too big to handle whole)
Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty jowl.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Boat-keg, a small wooden cask, strongly made, large at the base, tapering to the top, with bung-hole and bung for taking out the water in the closed top: used to carry fresh water in small boats.—**Keg fig.** See *fig*[2].—**Keg-leveling and -trussing machine**, a machine for pressing and holding the staves in position for trussing.

kei-apple, kai-apple (kī'ap″l), *n.* [*Kei*, a river in Cape Colony, + E. *apple*.] **1.** A tall evergreen shrub, *Dovyalis* (*Aberia*) *Caffra*, of South Africa. It can be used for hedges, and yields an edible fruit.—**2.** The fruit of this shrub, which resembles a small yellowish apple. It serves for a pickle when green, and when ripe can be made into a preserve.

keie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*[1].

keight†. An obsolete preterit of *catch*[1].

keil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kail*[2].

keilhauite (kīl'hou-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Keilhau* of Norway.] A rare Norwegian mineral, related to titanite in form; a silicotitanate of iron, aluminium, yttrium, and calcium.

keir, kier (kēr), *n.* [< Icel. *ker* = Sw. Dan. *kar*, a tub, vat, or other vessel, = OHG. *char*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kas*, a vessel, perhaps = L. *vas* (orig. **gvas*?), a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *bleaching*, a large boiler which contains the bleaching-liquor; the alkaline vat of a bleachery. See *bucking*[3] and *keeve*.

For yarn and thread, it is very usual to have the false bottom of the bleaching *kier*, or pot, movable.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 515.

keisar†, *n.* See *kaiser*, *Cæsar*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 9.

keitloa (kīt'lō-ä), *n.* [Sechuana *kgetlwa*.] The two-horned black rhinoceros of South Africa, *Rhinoceros keitloa*, or Sloan's rhinoceros. The two horns are of nearly equal size, attaining a length of about a foot. The animal is about 11 feet long and 5 feet high. It is a very dangerous antagonist.

kekryphalos (ke-krif'a-los), *n.* [< Gr. κεκρύφαλος, a woman's head-dress, < κρύπτειν (perf. κέκρυφα), hide, cover: see *crypt*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a simple form of female head-dress, consisting of a net, or a light cloth or kerchief, so placed about the head as to inclose the hair completely and almost without folds, and projecting behind in a graceful curve. It is common in works of art of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., being beautifully illustrated on some Syracusan coins; and it is still worn in exactly the ancient form by many Greek peasant women.



R.S.W.

Figure of Aphrodite, wearing the Kekryphalos.—From a polychrome kylix of the 5th century B. C., now in the British Museum.

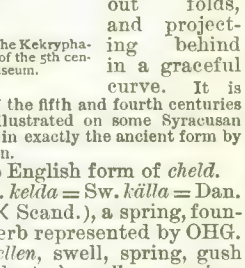
keld[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cheld*.

keld[2] (keld), *n.* [< Icel. *kelda* = Sw. *källa* = Dan. *kilde* (cf. Finn. *kaltio*, < Scand.), a spring, fountain, well; from the verb represented by OHG. *quellan*, MHG. G. *quellen*, swell, spring, gush (AS. pp. *collen*, swollen), > *quelle*, a spring, fountain, source.] A spring. [North. Eng.]

keld[3]†, *a.* See *kelled*.

kelder (kel'dėr), *n.* [D. *kelder*, a cellar.] The womb. [Obsolete and rare.]

And lightning is in *kelder* of a cloud.
Cleveland, Poems.



Kelebe.—Greek red-figured Pottery.

kelet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *keel*[2].

kelebe (kel'e-bē), *n.* [< Gr. κελέβη (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large ovoid, wide-mouthed vase, with a broad flat rim and two handles connecting the rim and the body, and not extending above the rim.

kelf[1]† (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A foolish fellow.

One squire Eneas, a great *kelf*,
Some wandering hangman like herself.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 85.

kelf[2] (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the vertical height of the back of the excavation in holing or undercutting the coal. [Derbyshire and Leicestershire, Eng.]

keling, *n.* See *keeling*[2].

kelis (kē'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cheloid*[2].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Morphœa. (*b*) Cheloid. Also *keloid*. —**Addison's kelis**, morphœa.

kelk[1] (kelk), *n.* [< ME. *kelk*, roe; cf. OHG. *chelch*, MHG. *kelch*, struma.] The roe of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *kelkes* of fysshe anon
And tho lyver of tho fysshe, sethe hom alon.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 19.

kelk[2] (kelk), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative, like *belk*, *belch*.] To belch; also, to groan. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[3] (kelk), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. and Ir. *clach*, a stone.] A large stone or detached rock. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[4] (kelk), *v. t.* [Supposed to have meant orig. 'stone,' pelt with stones, < *kelk*[3], *n.*] To beat soundly. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[4] (kelk), *n.* [< *kelk*[4], *v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[5] (kelk), *n.* [Cf. *keck*[3].] **1.** The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—**2.** The poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**Broad kelk, broad-leafed kelk**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

kell[1] (kel), *n.* [A var. of *caul*[1], *call*[2]: see *caul*[1].] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

Being found, I'le finde an urne of gold, t' enclose them, and betwixt
The ayre and them two *kels* of fat lay on them.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) The caul or omentum.

I'll have him [the hart] cut to the *kell*, then down the seams. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

(*b*) The membrane or caul which sometimes envelops the head of a child at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 617.

(*c*) The chrysalis of an insect.

The o'ergrown trees among,
With caterpillars' *kells* and dusky cobwebs hung.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 120.

(*d*) A net; especially, a net in which women inclose their hair; the back part of a cap.

Hir bake and hir breste was brochede alle over,
With *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3259.

And as it ffalls out, many times
As knotts been knitt on a *kell*,
Or merchant men gone to leeve London,
Either to buy ware or sell.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

(*e*) A film.

His wakeful eyes . . .
Now covered over with dim cloudy *kells*.
Drayton, The Owl.

(*f*) One of the dew-covered threads often seen on the grass in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those *kells*, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep.
Boyle, Works, VI. 358.

kell[2] (kel), *n.* A variant of *kill*[2], *kiln*.

kell[3]†, *n.* Same as *kale*, 2.

kellaut, *n.* See *killut*.

kelleck, *n.* See *killock*.

kelled† (keld), *a.* [< *kell*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a kell or covering; having the parts united as by a kell or thin membrane; webbed. Also *keld*.

And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton, Noah's Flood.

Kellia (kel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. M. *O'Kelly* of Dublin.] The typical genus of *Kelliidæ*. The shell is small, thin, and rounded, with the ligament internal, the cardinal teeth 1 or 2 in number, and the lateral teeth 1–1 in each valve. There are numerous species, both recent and fossil, such as the British *K. suborbicularis* and *K. nitida*.

Kelliidæ (ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kellia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Kellia*. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices of rocks, or on shells or seaweeds, or lying free. Also written *Kelliadæ*.

kellin (kel'in), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *keeling*[2].] The ling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kellock (kel'ok), *n.* See *killock*.

kellow (kel'ō), *n.* [Cf. *killow*, *collow*.] Blacklead. [Prov. Eng.]

kelly (kel'i), *n.* [Cf. *colly*[1].] In *brick-making*, surface-soil or mold. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 103.

kelly (kel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kellied*, ppr. *kellying*. [< *kelly*, *n.*] In *brick-making*, to cover with soil or mold.

keloid (kē'loid), *n.* Same as *cheloid* and *kelis*.

keloidal (kē-loi'dal), *a.* [< *keloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of keloid.

Slight *keloidal* growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles. *Medical News*, LIII. 442.

kelotomia, kelotomy (kel-ō-tō'mi-ä, kē-lot'ō-mi), *n.* See *celotomy*.

kelp[1] (kelp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kilp, kylp,* < ME. *kelp, kylp,* a hook for a pot, also a sheath (orig. hilt?), < Icel. *kilpr,* a handle of a vessel, a loop; cf. *kelpa,* a trap for otters.] 1. A hook or crook by means of which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

A *kylpe* [var. *kelpe*] of a caldron, [L.] perpendiculum.
Cath. Angl., p. 203.

2†. A sheath.

The fend that al this world wolde kille
His swerd he pulte vp in his *kelp*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 140.

★**kelp**[2] (kelp), *n.* [Also *kilp;* origin unknown.] 1. (*a*) Large seaweeds, such as are used in producing the manufactured kelp. In coast regions kelp is largely employed as a fertilizer, especially in the west of Ireland. It is composed chiefly of *Fucaceæ* and *Laminaraceæ.* In New England it includes especially species of *Laminaria* called *devil's-apron, Agarum Turneri,* the sea colander, and *Alaria esculenta,* besides littoral species of *Fucus* called *rockweed.*

As for the reits, *kilpe,* tangle, and such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith they are as good as treacle.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxii. 6.

A line of the sand-beach
Covered with waifs of the tide, with *kelp* and the slippery sea-weed. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, v. 1.

(*b*) Specifically, the seaweed *Macrocystis pyrifera,* of the Pacific coast of North and South America, etc. Its tough, slender stems are said to grow sometimes more than 600 feet long. Ascending from submarine rocks, it reveals their presence to sailors; and it forms an extensive tangled mass which serves on exposed coasts as a natural breakwater.

There is one marine production which from its importance is worthy of a particular history; it is the *kelp,* or Macrocystis pyrifera.
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, p. 239.

2. The product of seaweeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated.—**Bull-head kelp,** *Nereocystis priapus* of northwestern America, the long filaments of which are used by the Indians for fishing-lines.—**Great kelp,** of California, the *Macrocystis pyrifera.* See def. 1 (*b*), above.—**Kelp glass.** See *glass.*—**Kelp salt,** a by-product of the manufacture of potash from the ashes of seaweeds. It contains sodium sulphate, carbonate, and chlorid, and small quantities of potassium sulphate. Formerly used in glass-making.—**Rock-kelp.** Same as *rockweed.* See def. 1 (*a*), above.

kelp[3] (kelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young ★crow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelp-fish (kelp'fish), *n.* 1. A blennioid fish, *Heterostichus rostratus.* It has a scaly body with a conspicuous lateral line, a small pointed head, and a very long dorsal fin with about 37 spines and 13 rays, the 5 anterior spines being wide apart, and separated from the rest by a notch. It attains a length of about 15 inches, and is common along the Pacific coast of America, from San Francisco to Santiago.

2. A labroid fish, *Halichœres semicinctus,* with 9 dorsal spines, and of a greenish-brown color with bright reflections. It is common southward along the Lower Californian coast. The name is also given to a number of other fishes. See the supplement.

kelp-goose (kelp'gös), *n.* *Chloëphaga antarctica* of South America. Also called *rock-goose.*

kelpie, kelpy (kel'pi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, generally appearing in the form of a horse, who was believed to give warning of approaching death by drowning, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons. [Scotch.]

These ponderous keys shall the *kelpies* keep,
And lodge in their caverns so dark and deep.
Queen Mary's Escape from Lochleven.

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk;
Fays, Spunkies, *Kelpies,* a', they can explain them.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

kelp-pigeon (kelp'pij″on), *n.* The sheathbill, *Chionis alba,* of the Falklands: so called by sailors from its size and white color and its habitual resorts.

kelp-whaling (kelp'hwā″ling), *n.* The pursuit of the California gray whale: so called from its resorts.

kelpwort (kelp'wėrt), *n.* The prickly glasswort, *Salsola Kali,* burned to produce barilla, a substance resembling kelp. See *kelp*[2], 2.

kelpy, *n.* See *kelpie.*

kelson, *n.* See *keelson.*

Kelt[1], *n.* See *Celt*[1].

kelt[2] (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spent salmon—that is, one that has spawned. [Scotch.]

When they [salmon] are descending rivers after spawning, they are termed *kelts* or black salmon.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 740.

kelt[3] (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Cloth made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed. *Fairholt.* [Scotch.]

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis—
Ane hamelie hat, a cott of *kelt.*
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems of 16th Cent., p. 327.

kelter[1], *n.* See *kilter.*

kelter[2]† (kel'tėr), *a.* [< *kelt*[3] + *-er.*] Made of kelt. [Scotch.]

He put him on an old *Kelter* coat,
And Hose of the same above the knee.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 350.

Keltic, Kelticism, etc. See *Celtic,* etc.

keltie, kelty (kel'ti), *n.* [Said to be so called from a famous champion drinker in Kinrosshire.] A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair. [Scotch.]—**Cleared keltie aff,** having drunk one's glass quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper.

Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend Bailie Nicol Jarvie's health. . . . Are ye a' *cleared keltie aff?* Fill anither. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxviii.

Keltie's mends. See *mends.*

kelyphite (kel'i-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. κέλυφος, a sheath, case, + *-ite*[2].] An alteration-product forming a zone about crystals of pyrope, found in Bohemia. It nearly resembles serpentine in composition.

kemb† (kem), *v. t.* [< ME. *kemben,* < AS. *cembban* (= MD. *kemben,* D. *kammen* = LG. *keimen* = OHG. *kemben, chempen,* MHG. *kemben, kemmen,* G. *kämmen* = Icel. *kemba* = Dan. *kjæmme* = Sw. *kamma*), comb, < *camb,* comb: see *comb*[1], *n.* Cf. *comb*[1], *v.* Hence pp. *kempt,* and the negative *unkempt,* the latter still common in literary use.] To comb.

He *kembeth* hise lokkes brode and made him gay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 188.

More *kembed,* and bathed, and rubbed, and trimmed.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

kemb† (kem), *n.* [A var. of *comb*[1] = *kame,* after *kemb, v.*] A comb.

My sister Maisry came to me,
Wi' silver bason, and silver *kemb,*
To kemb my headie upon her knee.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 170).

kembing (kem'ing), *n.* [Cf. *kemelin, kimeling.*] A brewing-vessel.

kembo†, *a.* and *v.* See *kimbo.*

kemboll†, **kembold**†, *n.* Same as *kimbo.* See *akimbo.*

kembster† (kem'stėr), *n.* [Also *kempster;* < ME. *kempstare, kemster* (= OLG. *kemstere*); < *kemb* + *-ster.*] A woman who cleaned wool. *Halliwell.*

kemelin†, **kemlin**†, *n.* Same as *kimnel.*

kemest, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis.*

keming-stock†, *n.* [< **keming* (a form of *chimney?*) + *stock.*] The back of a chimney-grate.

He fell backward into the fyre,
And brake his head on the *keming-stock.*
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

kemp[1] (kemp), *v. i.* [A var. of *camp*[1] (after *kemp*[1], *n.*): see *camp*[1], *v.*] To strive or contend in any way; strive for victory, as in the quantity of work done by reapers in the harvest-field. [Scotch and old Eng.]

There es no kynge undire Criste may *kempe* with hym one!
He wille be Alexander ayre, that alle the erthe lowttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

kemp[1] (kemp), *n.* [< ME. *kempe,* < AS. *cempa* (= OFries. *kampa, kempa* = Icel. *kempa* = Dan. *kjæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe*), a warrior: see *camp*[1], *v.,* and *champion*[1].] 1†. A champion; a knight.

"O knizt," quath the king, "what *kemp* is that ilke,
That wan so on my sone is he so dougti?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3746.

2. The act of striving for superiority in any ★way. [Scotch.]

kemp[2] (kemp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *kempe, campe,* shaggy, rough.] **I.**† *a.* Shaggy; rough.

Lik a griffoun lokede he aboute
With *kempe* [var. *kemped*] heres on his browes stoute.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1276.

II. *n.* Coarse hair which is closely mingled with the finer hair or wool, and has to be separated from it before the manufacturing of fine goods, especially in goat's hair of choice and expensive kind.

An element in all bad-bred wool is the presence of *kemps,* a small white hair, which is very brittle and which will not take any dye. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 976.

Also *kempty.*

kemp[3]† (kemp), *n.* [< ME. *kempe,* an eel; prob. a particular use, as also in def. 2, of *kemp,* a champion: see *kemp*[1], *n.*] 1. An eel. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 270; *Palsgrave,* 1530.—2. A boar.

kemp[4] (kemp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kämpar* and *kampegräs.*] The ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata,* more especially the stalk and spike; also, the common plantain, *Plantago major,* and perhaps *P. media.*—**Sea-kemp,** *Plantago maritima,* the sea-plantain. [Scotch.]

kemper (kem'pėr), *n.* [= D. *kamper* = MLG. *kemper* = G. *kämpfer* = Dan. *kæmper;* as *kemp*[1], *v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who kemps, or strives for superiority; specifically, one striving to complete the largest amount of work. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers.*
Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 401.

kempery-man† (kem'pėr-i-man), *n.* [Appar. meant for *kemping-man,* < *kemping* (Sc. *kempin*), verbal n. of *kemp*[1], *v.*] A champion; a fighter.

Up then rose the *kemperye men,*
And loud they gan to crye:
Ah! traytors, yee have slayne our king,
And therefore yee shall dye.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 170).

I only want an excuse like that for turning *kempery-man*—knight-errant, as those Norman puppies call it.
Kingsley, Hereward, i.

kemple (kem'pl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Scottish weight of straw, from 14 to 16 stone tron.

kemps (kemps), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *kemp*[4].] A children's game in which plantain-stems are the weapons, the object aimed at being to strike off the head. Compare *cocks.* [Scotch.]

kempster†, *n.* See *kembster.*

kempt† (kempt). A past participle of *kemb.*

kempty (kemp'ti), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kemp*[2].

kemset, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis.*

kemster†, *n.* See *kembster.*

kemstock†, *n.* [Var. of *capstock.*] A capstan.

Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kemstock* or capstan which was on the deck towards ★the hatches. *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, ii. 25.

ken[1] (ken), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenned,* ppr. *kenning.* [(*a*) < ME. *kennen,* show, declare, teach, < AS. *cennan,* cause to know, = OFries. *kanna, kenna* = OS. *kennian* (in comp. *ant-kennian*), cause to know, = D. *kennen* = OHG. *kennan, *chennan* (in comp. *ar-, bi-, in-kennan*), MHG. G. *kennen* = Icel. *kenna* = Sw. *känna* = Dan. *kjende,* know, = Goth. *kannjan,* also in comp. *us-kannjan,* cause to know; (*b*) < ME. *kennen,* know, < Icel. *kenna,* know (above); an orig. causal verb, < AS. (etc.) *cunnan,* ind. *cann,* know: see *can*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To show; declare; teach; point out; tell.

Y loued not hem that me good *kende,*
I castide me no thing to be in that meen,
To loue myn enemyes y wolde not entende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

"For thi mekenesse, man," quod she, "and for thi mylde speche,
I shal *kenne* the to my cosyn that Clergye is hoten."
Piers Plowman (B), x. 148.

2. To see; descry; recognize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

After many dayes sayling, they *kenned* land afarre off, whereunto the Pilots directed the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

The shepheardes swayne you kannot wel *ken,*
But it be by his pryde, from other men.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

None but a spirit's eye
Might *ken* that rolling orb.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ii.

3†. To lie within sight of; have a view of.

Pliny called a place in Picardy Portum Morinorum Britannicum: that is, The British haven or port of the Morines, either for that they tooke ship there to passe over into Britain, or because it *kenned* Britaine over against it on the other side of the Sea.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 221.

4. To know; understand; take cognizance of. [Archaic or Scotch.]

By this mater I meane what myschefe befell,
There no cause was to *ken* but vnkynd wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1452.

Wit and hus wif wissed me to hym,
To *kenne* and to knowe kyndliche Dowel.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 141.

Fal. Which of you know Ford of this town?
Pist. I *ken* the wight; he is of substance good.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3, 40.

5. In *Scots law,* to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act: as, to *ken* a widow to her terce (that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-rent of her share of her deceased husband's lands). See *terce.*

II.† *intrans.* To look around; gain knowledge by sight; discern.

At once, and far as angels *ken,* he views
The dismal situation waste and wild.
Milton, P. L., i. 59.

ken[1] (ken), *n.* [< *ken*[1], *v.*] Cognizance; physical or intellectual view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover. *Lyly*, Euphues.

While here, at home, my narrower *ken*
Somewhat of manners saw, and men.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his *ken*.
Keats, Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

ken[2]† (ken), *v.* [< ME. *kennen*, < AS. *cennan* = OS. *kennian* = OHG. **kennan*, **chennan* (in comp. *gi-chennan*), beget, bring forth; causal of a primitive verb found in Teut. only in derivative, = L. root of *gignere* (OL. *genere*), beget, *genus*, kind, race, family, = Gr. root of γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget, intr. be born: see *kin*[1], *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *kindle*[1], etc., and *genus*, *gender*, *generate*, *-gen*, *-genous*, *geny*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To beget; bring forth.

II. *intrans.* To breed; hatch out.

With hir corps keuereth hem [eggs] till that they *kenne*,
And ffostrith and ffodith till ffedris schewe
And cotis of kynde hem keuere all aboute.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 51.

ken[3] (ken), *n. pl.* A dialectal variant of *kine*[1], plural of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

ken[4] (ken), *n.* [Cf. *kern*[2].] A churn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ken[5] (ken), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *kennel*[1].] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet: as, a padding-*ken* (a lodging-house for tramps); a sporting-*ken*. [Slang, Eng.]

ken[6] (ken), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *hien*, q. v.] In Japan, a prefecture, governed by a kenrei. There are 3 fu, 43 ken, and 2 special administrative dominions (Hokkaido and Formosa).

ken[7] (ken), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese measure of length, equal to 71⅓ English inches.

kench (kench), *n.* [Also *kinch*; a var. of *canch*: see *canch*.] 1. Same as *canch*.—2. A box or bin for use in salting fish or skins.

The [seal-]skins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in *kenches*, or square bins.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 161.

The salt-house is a large, barn-like frame structure, so built as to afford one third of its width in the center, from end to end, clear and open as a passage-way, while on each side are rows of stanchions with sliding planks, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes —*kenches*, the sealers call them.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 370.

kench-cured (kench'kūrd), *a.* Cured with dry salt: said of fish, in distinction from *pickle-cured*.

kendal (ken'dal), *n.* and *a.* [So called from *Kendal*, a town in Westmoreland, England, where it was first made.] **I.** *n.* A coarse woolen cloth.

Of *kendal* very coarse his coat was made.
Thynne, Pride and Lowliness.

He [Henry VIII.] was attended by twelve noblemen, all apparelled in short coats of Kentish *kendal*, with hoods and hosen of the same. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 457.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling the woolen cloth called kendal.

A *kendal* coat in summer, and a frieze coat in winter.
Stafford (1581).

Three misbegotten knaves in *Kendal* green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 246.

Kendall's case. See *case*[1].

kenet†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English form of *keen*[1].

kenebowet, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

Kenilworth ivy. See *ivy*[1].

kenk (kengk), *n.* Same as *kink*[1].

Kennedia (ke-nē'di-ă), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1804), named after Mr. *Kennedy*, a gardener of Hammersmith near London.] A genus of perennial leguminous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, or bean family, most nearly related to *Hardenbergia*, but differing from it in the more showy red or purple flowers and longer keel (relatively to the wings). There are about 12 species of this genus, all natives of Australia and Tasmania, many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, under the name of *bean-flower*, but are more or less confounded by florists with *Hardenbergia*. *K. rubicunda*, the red bean-flower, is the species most frequently seen in conservatories of England and the United States. Numerous leaf-impressions found in the Tertiary rocks of Bohemia, Croatia, and Carinthia have been referred with confidence to this genus by competent specialists, and four fossil species are described.

Kennedieæ (ken-e-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1838), < *Kennedia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, embracing, in the systems of Endlicher and Lindley, the genera *Kennedia*, *Hardenbergia*, etc. Erroneously written *Kennedyeæ*, following an ★inadmissible emendation of the genus name.

kennel[1] (ken'el), *n.* [< ME. *kenel*, *kenell*, < AF. **kenil*, OF. *chenil* = It. *canile*, < ML. *canile*, a kennel, a house for a dog, < L. *canis*, a dog, + *-ile*, a suffix denoting a place where animals are kept, as in *ovile*, sheepfold, *bovile*, *bubile*, an ox-stall, etc.: see *canis*, *canine*, and cf. *kennet*[1].] 1. A house or cot for a dog, or for a pack of hounds.

Truth's a dog must to *kennel*; he must be whipped out.
Shak., Lear, i. 4, 124.

2. A pack of hounds; a collection of dogs of any breed or of different breeds.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Mazed with a yelping *kennel* of French curs!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 47.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

kennel[1] (ken'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenneled* or *kennelled*, ppr. *kenneling* or *kennelling*. [< *kennel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lodge or dwell in a kennel, or in the manner of a dog or a fox.

Who'd . . .
Kennel with his dogs, that had a prince
Like this young Pennyboy to sojourn with!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Look you! hereabout it was that she [the otter] *kenneled*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

kennel[2]† (ken'el), *n.* [< ME. *canel*, < OF. *canel*, assibilated *chanel*, > ME. *chanel*, E. *channel*: see *channel*[1] (and *canal*[1]), of which *kennel*[2] is a doublet.] A little canal or channel; specifically, the drainage-channel of a street; a gutter.

If anye of them happen to be iustled downe by a post, . . . and so reeles them into the *kennell*, who takes them vp or leades them home? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 26.

The next rain wash'd it [the street-dust] quite away, so that the pavement and even the *kennel* were perfectly clean. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 303.

Most of these Essays have been regularly reprinted twice or thrice a year, and conveyed to the public through the *kennel* of some engaging compilation.
Goldsmith, Essays, Pref.

kennel-coal (ken'el-kōl), *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

kennel-raker† (ken'el-rā″kėr), *n.* One who rakes gutters; a low fellow.

Give your petitions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off decently,
A fine periphrasis of a *kennel-raker*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), The Prophetess, iii. 1.

You did not love cruelty, you *kennel-raker*, you gibbet-carrier! *Arbuthnot*, Miscellaneous Works (ed. 1751), I. 49.

kennet[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *kenet*, *kenit*, < AF. *kenet*, dim. of *ken*, OF. *chen*, F. *chien* = Pg. *cão* = It. *cane*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *canis*, *canine*.] A small dog of some particular breed.

A *kenet* kryes therof, the hunt on hym calles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

My lord hadde a *kenet* fel,
That he loved swyth wel.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1762.

kennet[2]†, *n.* [Prob. < ONF. **canette* = OF. *chenette*.] A kind of gray cloth.

kenning[1] (ken'ing), *n.* [< ME. *kenning* = Dan. *kjending*, verbal n. of *ken*[1], *v.*] 1†. Sight; view; especially, a distant view at sea.

Nawther company by course hade *kennyng* of other,
But past to there purpos & no prise made,
And sailet vpon syde vnto sere costys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2837.

2†. Range or extent of vision, especially at sea; hence, a marine measure of about twenty miles.

"Scylley is a *kennyng*, that is to say, about xx. miles from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewaulle." Itin. iii. f. 6. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 256.

Thre *kennynges* ferre on the see, that is, one and twenty leghes ferre. *Prose Romance of Melusine*, fol. 61.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon.

3. As little as one can recognize or discriminate; a small portion; a little: as, put in a *kenning* of salt. [Scotch.]

Though they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

kenning[2]†, *n.* [< *ken*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The cicatricula or tread of an egg. Also *kinning*.

There is found in the top or sharper end of an egge, within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a navill rising above the rest, which they call a *kinning*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 52.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* [Also spelled *kino*; origin obscure.] The children's game of lotto, adapted to gambling purposes. Balls numbered from 1 to 99 are placed in a 'goose,' or wooden globe swinging on its axis, so that the balls can be thoroughly shaken up between the drawing of each. The roller calls each number as it comes out. The players purchase cards, upon which there are four rows of five numbers each, and as the numbers on the card are called they are covered. The first one getting five in a row shouts "Keno!" and receives all the money paid by the others, minus the ten per cent. taken by the bank.

kenogenesis (ken-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. καινός, new, recent, + γένεσις, generation.] Vitiated evolution, as distinguished from hereditary evolution; ontogenesis modified by adaptation, and therefore not true to its type; that development of an individual germ which does not truly epitomize and repeat the phylogenetic evolution of its race or stock: the opposite of *palingenesis*. See *biogeny*. Also *kenogeny*, *cænogenesis*, *cenogenesis*, *kainogenesis*.

The ontogenetic recapitulation of the phylogeny is the more perfect the more the palingenetic process is conserved by heredity, and the more imperfect in proportion as the later modified evolution (*kenogenesis*) is introduced by adaptation. *Haeckel*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XX. 422.

kenogenetic (ken″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *kenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to kenogenesis.—**Kenogenetic process.** See the extract.

The term *kenogenetic process* (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes in germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primæval parent-germs, but which have been acquired at a later time in consequence of the adaptation of the germ or embryo form to special conditions of evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

kenogenetically (ken″ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner. *Haeckel.*

kenogeny (ke-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. κενός, empty, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *kenogenesis*.

kenosis (ke-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κένωσις, an emptying, depletion, in theological use with ref. to Phil. ii. 6, 7, "who, being in the form of God, . . . *emptied himself* (ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε), taking the form of a servant" (revised version); < κενοῦν, make empty, < κενός, empty.] In *theol.*, the self-limitation and self-renunciation of the Son of God in the incarnation.

Some restrict the *kenosis* to the laying aside of the divine form of existence, or divine dignity and glory; others strain it in different degrees, even to a partial or entire emptying of the divine essence out of himself, so that the inner trinitarian process between Father and Son, and the government of the world through the Son, were partially or wholly suspended during his earthly life.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 142, 8.

kenotic (ke-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κενωτικός, pertaining to emptying, < κένωσις, emptying: see *kenosis*.] Of or pertaining to the kenosis.

Instead of raising the finite to the infinite, the modern *Kenotic* theory lowers the infinite to the finite.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 110.

kenoticist (ke-not'i-sist), *n.* [< *kenotic* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of the kenosis.

The Chalcedonian Christology has been subjected to a rigorous criticism in Germany by Schleiermacher, Baur, Dorner, Rothe, and the modern *Kenoticists*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

kenspack (ken'spak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kenspeck*, *kenspeckle*.

kenspeck (ken'spek), *a.* and *n.* [Also *kenspack*; more commonly *kenspeckle*, q. v.; < Icel. *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition, < *kenni*, a mark (cf. G. *kennzeichen*), < *kenna*, know, recognize, ken, + *speki*, wisdom, < *spakr*, wise.] **I.** *a.* Known by marks; strongly marked or conspicuous; readily recognizable. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Homeric text is . . . certainly *kenspeck*, to use a good old English word—that is to say, recognizable; you challenge it for Homer's whenever you see it.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

II. *n.* A thing known by some striking mark or peculiarity. *E. D. D.*

kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), *a.* [E. dial. also *kenspeckled*; in pop. apprehension "speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous" (Halliwell): see *kenspeck*.] Same as *kenspeck*, and the more common form. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Eng. Man. What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after?
Gib. Geud troth, she's no *Kenspeckle*, she's aw in a Clowd [she had a Spanish veil over her].
Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder, iii.

I grant ye his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e'e is turn'd out.
Nicol, Poems, II. 157.

It is a *kenspeckle* hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eckie of Cannobie—I would swear to the curve of the cawker. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

kent[1] (kent), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cant*[1], *n.*, taken in sense of 'that which cants or tilts': see *cant*[1], *v.* and *n.*] 1. A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [Scotch.]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a *kent*.
Ramsay, Richy and Sandy.

He bade me fling doun my *kent*, and sae me and my mither yielded oursells prisoners.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

He carried a long pole or *kent*, like the alpenstock, tolerably polished, with a turned top on it, on which he rested. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 424.

2. See the extract.

A band of fat . . . is left round the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.
Ure, Dict., III. 451.

kent[1] (kent), *v.* [< *kent*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; punt. [Scotch.]—2. To tilt or turn over (a whale) by means of a hook and tackle inserted into the kent.

II. *intrans.* To propel a boat by pushing it with a kent.

"They will row very slow," said the page, "or *kent* where depth permits, to avoid noise." *Scott*, Abbot, xxxv.

kent[2] (kent). A dialectal preterit of *ken*[1]. [Scotch.]

kental†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

I giue this Iewell to thee, richly worth
A *kentall*, or an hundreth-waight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria (Works, 1873, I. 5).

Kent bugle (kent bū'gl). [So called after the Duke of *Kent*.] Same as *key-bugle*.

Kentia (ken'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), named after Miss *Kent*, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1825.] An untenable name for *Hedyscepe*, a genus of feather-palms belonging to the tribe *Arecæ*, formerly including a number of the finest palms of that tribe which have latterly been referred to various other genera, as *Areca*, *Hydriastele*, *Nenga*, *Clinostigma*, and *Howea*. There are 10 species, mainly of New Guinea, the Moluccas, and New Zealand, characterized by pointed leaf-segments and sharply four-angled branches of the spadix. *Hedyscepe Canterburyana* attains a height of 30 feet, and is sometimes cultivated.

Kentish (ken'tish), *a.* [< ME. *Kentish*, < AS. *Centisc*, < *Cent*, *Cænt* (L. *Cantium*), Kent.] Of or pertaining to Kent, the southeasternmost county of England.

The Citizens and East *Kentish* men coming to composition with them [the Danes] for three thousand pound, they departed thence to the Ile of Wight.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Kentish balsam, the herb *Mercurialis perennis*, dog's-mercury, whose leaves resemble those of the garden-balsam. [Eng.]—**Kentish crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.—**Kentish fire.** (*a*) The continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. (*b*) The shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in derision of Roman Catholics. [Eng.]—**Kentish glory**, a beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolora*, of an orange-brown color with black and white markings, expanding about 2½ inches: the only British representative of the group to which it pertains. The larva is very pale green, and is found feeding on birch late in the summer; the moth appears in April.—**Kentish plover.** See *plover*.—**Kentish rag**, in *geol.*, a dark-colored, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the Lower Greensand. It occurs at Hythe and other places in Kent, England, and from its durability is much valued for building.—**Kentish tern**, *Sterna cantiaca*. See *tern*.

kentle† (ken'tl), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

kentledge (kent'lej), *n.* [Appar. < **kent*, var. of *cant*[1] (see *kent*[1]), + *ledge* (a thing laid down).] *Naut.*, pig-iron laid in the hold of a ship for ballast. Also *kintledge*.

kentrolite (ken'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, point, center, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese occurring in southern Chili in acutely terminated crystals, also in sheaf-like aggregates: also found in Sweden.

Kentuckian (ken-tuk'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kentucky* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky, one of the southern United States, bordering on the Ohio.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Kentucky.

Kentucky blue-grass. See *blue-grass*.

Kentucky warbler. See *warbler*.

Keokuk limestone. See *limestone*.

keora-oil (kē-ō'rạ-oil), *n.* [Hindi *keora* (the plant) + E. *oil*.] A volatile oil distilled from the bracts of the fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus tectorius*. Also *ketgee-oil*.

keout (kē-out' or kyout), *n.* [Perhaps imitative.] A mongrel cur. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kep (kep), *v. t.* [Sc., < ME. *keppen*, a var. of *kippen*, E. *kip*[1], partly confused with *kepen*, E. *keep*: see *kip*[1] and *keep*.] 1. To meet, either in a hostile or a friendly way, or accidentally.

His bataillis he arayit then;
And stud arayit in bataill,
To *kep* them gif they wald assaile.
Barbour M.S., xiv. 158, 197. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To catch, as something in the act of passing through the air, falling, or dropping; intercept.

But ye'le come to my bower, Willie,
Just as the sun goes down;
And *kep* me in your arms twa,
And latna me fa' down.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 171).

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

kepet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *keep*.

kephir, *n.* See *kefir* in the supplement.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* [F. *képi*; < G. dial. *käppi*, dim. of *kappe*, E. *cap*.] A kind of cap first worn by French troops in Algeria, and since by French troops elsewhere, as well as in public schools and institutions, etc. It fits close to the head, and has a flat circular top, inclined toward the front, with a flat horizontal vizor. Its different uses are marked by variations of style and ornamentation.

The head-dress is generally . . . a smart cap like the French *kepi*.
W. H. Russell in Times (London), May 14, 1861.

She wore . . . an officer's '*kepi*.'
De Mille, Castle in Spain, lvi.

Keplerian (kep-lē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Kepler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Johann Kepler, the German astronomer (1571–1630); propounded by Kepler: as, *Keplerian* doctrines; *Keplerian* laws.—**Keplerian function.** See *function*.

Kepler's laws. See *law*[1].

Kepler's problem. See *problem*.

keps (keps), *n.* A variant of *keeps*. See *keeps* and *cage-shuts*.

kept (kept). Preterit and past participle of *keep*.

ker†, *n.* A Middle English form of *car*[2].

keramic, *a.* See *ceramic*.

keramics, *n.* See *ceramics*.

keramidium (ker-ạ-mid'i-um), *n.* See *ceramidium*.

Keramosphærinæ (ker″ạ-mō-sfē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Keramosphæra*, the typical genus, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Miliolidæ*, having the test spherical and composed of chamberlets arranged in concentric layers. Also *Keramosphærina*, as a family of an order *Miliolidea*.

kerargyrite (ke-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* See *cerargyrite*.

kerasine (ker'ạ-sin), *a.* See *cerasine*.

kerat-, kerato-. Same as *cerat-*, *cerato-*, with retention of the Greek *k* instead of the usual and regular change to Latin *c*.

keratalgia (ker-ạ-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the cornea.

keratoglobus (ker″ạ-tō-glō'bus), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] In *pathol.*, same as *buphthalmos*.

keratoscopy (ker-ạ-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *surg.*, inspection of the cornea.

keratosis (ker-ạ-tō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the outer layers of the epidermis.

keratto, karatto (ke-, ka-rat'ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] The West Indian *Agave Keratto* (which see, under *Agave*).

Keraudrenia (ker-â-drē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gay, 1821), named after Dr. *Keraudren*, surgeon in the French navy, and naturalist.] A genus of choripetalous shrubs belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*, type of the old tribe *Keraudrenieæ*, now placed in the tribe *Lasiopetaleæ*, but differing from *Lasiopetalum*, the type of that tribe, by having the anther-cells dehisce longitudinally instead of opening by pores at the apex, and from other genera by its enlarged colored calyx and kidney-shaped seeds. The genus embraces 7 species, 6 of which are natives of Australia and one of Madagascar. These plants have the general aspect of *Lasiopetalum*.

Keraudrenieæ (ke-râ-drē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Steetz, 1846), < *Keraudrenia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the *Lasiopetaleæ*, formerly included in the family *Malvaceæ*, based on the genus *Keraudrenia*.

keraulophon (ke-râ'lō-fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

kerb (kėrb), *v.* and *n.* An irregular occasional spelling of *curb*, *v.*, 4, and *n.*, 3.

Mistaking the *kerb* of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

We have the lady (or gentleman) who takes her (or his) place upon the *kerb* with a guitar, adorned with red ribbon, and sings a sentimental song.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 53.

kerbstone, *n.* A form of *curbstone*.

kerch (kėrch), *n.* [Also *curch*; < ME. *kerche*; abbr. of *kerchief*, q. v.] An abbreviated form of *kerchief*. [Prov. Eng.]

The scarlet sae red, and the *kerches* sae white,
And your bonny locks hangin' down.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

kercher (kėr'chėr), *n.* [Also *chercher*, *curcher*; a corrupt form of *kerchief*. Cf. *handkercher*.] 1. A kerchief. [Provincial.]

He became like a man in an exstasie and trance, and white as a *kercher*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 746.

I bought thee *kerchers* to thy head
That were wrought fine and gallantly.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. An animal's caul. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kerchert (kėr'chėr), *v. t.* [< *kercher*, *n.*] To dress or cover, as the head, with a kercher.

Pale sickness with her *kerchered* head up wound.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

kerchief (kėr'chif), *n.* [< ME. *kerchef*, *kyrchefe*, *curcheff*, *curchief*, *courchef*, *koverchef*, *keverchief*, *coverchief*, *koeverchef*, < OF. *covrechef*, *couvrechef*, *cuevrechief*, a kerchief, < *covrir*, cover, + *chef*, *chief*, head: see *cover*[1] and *chief*. Hence in comp. *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and by corruption *kercher*, *curcher*, by abbreviation *kerch*, *curch*.] 1. A head-dress composed of a simple square or oblong piece of linen, silk, or other material, worn folded, tied, pinned, or otherwise fastened about the head, or more or less loosely attached, so as to cover or drape the head and shoulders. Some traces of its early form and use still survive in the costumes of different parts of Europe, especially among the country people.

Hire *keverchefs* ful fyne weren of grounde,
I durste swere they weygheden ten pounde,
That on a Sonday were upon hire heed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 453.

2. A similar square of linen, cotton, or silk, worn on or used about the person for other purposes than covering the head. Compare *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and *napkin*.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about his neck.
Sir J. Hayward.

Maidens wave
Their *kerchiefs*, and old women weep for joy.
Cowper, Task, vi. 700.

She had a clean buff *kerchief* round her neck, and stuffed into the bosom of her Sunday woolen gown of dark blue.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3†. One who wears a kerchief; a woman.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

Kerchief of pleasance†, a kerchief or scarf worn as a lady's favor or as an ornament; a cointoise.

kerchief (kėr'chif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kerchiefed*, *kerchieft*, ppr. *kerchiefing*. [< *kerchief*, *n.*] To attire with a kerchief; hood.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career
Till civil suited Morn appear,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But *kercheft* in a comely cloud,
While rocking winds are piping loud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 125.

Mrs. Farebrother, the Vicar's white-haired mother, befrilled and *kerchiefed* with dainty cleanliness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 302.

kerchy†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kerch*, *kerchief*.

kerectomy (ke-rek'tō-mi), *n.* See *cerectomy*.

kerf[1]†. A Middle English preterit of *carve*[1].

kerf[2] (kėrf), *n.* [< ME. *kerf*, *kyrf*, < AS. *cyrf*, a cutting (= OFries. *kerf* = MD. *kerf*, *kerve*, D. *kerf* = MLG. *kerf*, *kerve*, LG. *kerw*, *karfe* = MHG. *kerp*, *kerbe*, G. *kerb*, *kerbe*, kerb, a notch, dent, = Icel. *kjarf*, a bundle, *kerfi*, a bunch), < *ceorfan*, carve, cut: see *carve*[1].] 1†. A cut; an incision; a stroke with a weapon.

"Kepe the cosyn," quoth the kyng, "that thou on *kyrf* sette,
& if thou redez hym ryȝt, redly I trowe
That thou schal byden the bur that he schal bede after."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

2. A channel or cut made in wood by a saw or other cutting-instrument.—3. In a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.—4. A layer of hay or turf. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. That which is cut; a cutting.

Twine every *kirf* aweywarde from the grape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

kerfed (kėrft), *a.* [< *kerf*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having kerfs or slits.—**Kerfed beam.** See *beam*.

kerfing-machine (kėr'fing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A sawing-machine for making a series of small saw-cuts in a piece of wood, the kerfs so made allowing the wood to be bent without breaking.

Kerguelen cabbage. See *Pringlea*.

kerion (kē'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρίον*, a cutaneous disease, lit. a honeycomb, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] A suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

kerite (kē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the

caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, combined with animal or vegetable oils.

kerite-wire (kē′rīt-wīr), *n.* In *teleg.*, wire insulated by a covering of kerite. *E. D.*

kerl (kėrl), *n.* A variant of *carl*.

kerlok†, *n.* A Middle English and provincial ★form of *charlock*.

kermes (kėr′mēz), *n.* [Formerly also *chermes;* < Ar. Pers. *qirmiz*, kermes, crimson: see *carmine* and *crimson*.] 1. A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of one or two species of *Coccus*, especially *C. ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oak in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bodies are round, and of about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal. It was a favorite red dye before the discovery of cochineal, and some of the Oriental reds are derived from it. Also called *alkermes*. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Coccinæ* erected by Targioni-Tozzetti. They are of globular form, often with a slight median constriction, frequently highly colored, and of quite large size. But few species are known, mostly living upon oaks.

kermes-berry (kėr′mēz-ber″i), *n.* The kermes-insect, which was formerly regarded as the fruit of the tree upon which it lived.

kermesite (kėr′mē-sīt), *n.* [< *kermes* + *-ite*2.] Native oxysulphid of antimony, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or crystalline aggregates, of a cherry-red color. Also called *antimony-blende* and *red antimony*.

kermes-mineral (kėr′mēz-min″ę-ral), *n.* Amorphous antimony trisulphide: so called from its orange-red color.

kermes-oak (kėr′mēz-ōk), *n.* A dwarf oak, *Quercus coccifera*, from 2 to 5 feet high, with evergreen somewhat spiny-toothed leaves. On it lives the kermes-insect, which appears like a gall upon its twigs, buds, and to some extent leaves, and is surrounded with a flocky substance.

kermess, kirmess, kermis (kėr′mes, -mis), *n.* [= Bohem. *karmesh* = Pol. *kiermasz* = Little Russ. *kermesh* = White Russ. *kermash* = Russ. dial. *kirmashŭ* = Lith. *kermoshius* (all < G.), < D. and Flem. *kermis*, *kerkmis*, MD. *kermisse*, *kerckmisse* = MLG. *kerkmisse*, *kerkenmisse*, *kermisse* = MHG. *kirmesse*, G. *kirmes*, *kirmse*, *kirms*, *kermes*, *kirchmesse* = ODan. *kirkemesse* = E. as if **churchmass*, i. e. a church festival, a 'church-ale' (see *church* and *mass*1), orig. the feast of dedication of a church, then an annual fair or market.] 1. In the Low Countries and in French Flanders, an annual fair and festival of a town or commune, characterized by feasting, dancing, grotesque processions, target-shooting, and other forms of amusement, which at one time reached a licentious extravagance. The kermess was originally, and is still in many places, held on the feast-day of the patron saint of the place or of its principal church, with religious observances, whence the name.

The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch *Kermis*, the brutal sport of snick-or-snee, and a thousand other things of this mean invention.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. A kind of entertainment, usually given for charitable purposes, in which the costumes and sports of the Flemish kermess are imitated. [Recent, U. S.]

kern1 (kėrn), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *curn* and *kirn;* a var. of *corn*1; cf. D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, *cherno*, MHG. *kerne*, *kern*, G. *kern* = Icel. *kjarni* = Dan. *kjerne* = Sw. *kärna*, core, kernel; derivatives, like E. *kernel*, which has another suffix, of the orig. noun, AS., etc., *corn:* see *corn*1. See *kern*1, *v.*] 1†. A corn; grain; kernel.—2. [< F. *carne*, "an edge, or corner" (*Cotgrave*), < L. *cardo*, hinge.] In *printing*, that part of a type which projects beyond the body or shank, as in the Roman letters f and j as formerly made and some italic letters.—3. The last handful or sheaf of grain cut down at the close of the harvest. Also called *kern-cut*. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

The Cameronian . . . reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*.
Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 400.

4. A harvest-home. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

They get the jovial ranting *kirns*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

To cry the kern, in harvesting, to cheer and hurrah after the last handful of grain is cut down. [Scotch.]—**To win the kern**, to win the honor of cutting down the last handful of grain in the field. [Scotch.]

kern1 (kėrn), *v.* [< ME. *kernen*, *kurnen*, *curnen* (= G. *kornen*, *körnen*), form corns or grains, sow with corn, < *corn*, a grain, etc.: see *kern*1, *n.*, and *corn*1, *n.*, and cf. *corn*1, *v.*] I.† *intrans.* 1. To form corns or grains; take the form of corns or grains; granulate; harden, as corn in ripening; set, as fruit or grain.

The grene corn in ssomer ssolde *curne*,
To foule wormes muche del the eres ganne turne.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 490.

An ill *kerned* or saued Haruest soone emptieth their old store. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

2. To granulate, as salt by evaporation.

They who come hither to lade salt take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in anew. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

II. *trans.* 1†. To sow with corn.

Perseyve ȝe and heere ȝe my speche, wher he that erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kerne*, and purge his lond. *Wyclif*, MS. Bodl. 277. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. To cause to granulate, as salt by evaporation.

In Haraia of Paria, they found plentie of salt, which the Fore-man in Natures shop, and her chiefe worke-man, the Sunne, turned and *kerned* from water into salt; his workehouse for this businesse was a large plaine by the waters-side. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 828.

'Tis certain, there is no making good Salt by Fierce and vehement boiling, as is used; but it must be *kerned* either by the heat of the Sun, as in France; or by a full and over-weighty Brine, as at Milthrope.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 147.

3. [See *kern*1, *n.*, 2.] In *type-founding*, to form with a kern or projection, as a type or letter.

kern2 (kėrn), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (unassibilated) form of *churn*.

kern3 (kėrn), *n.* A dialectal form of *quern*.

kern4 (kėrn), *n.* [Also *kerne*, and formerly *kearn;* < ME. *kerne*, Ir. *ceatharnach* (*th* and *ch* nearly silent), a soldier (= Gael. *ceathairneach*, > E. *cateran*, q. v.); cf. *cathfear*, a soldier, < *cath* (= Gael. *cath* = W. *cad* = AS. *heathu*), battle, + *fear* (= L. *vir* = AS. *wer*), a man.] 1. In the ancient militia of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, a light-armed foot-soldier of the lowest and poorest grade, armed with a dart or skean: opposed to *gallowglass*, a heavy-armed soldier. The word is sometimes used in a collective sense.

Both him and the *kearne* also (whom onely I tooke to be the proper Irish souldiour) can I allowe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The merciless Macdonwald
. . . from the western isles
Of *kernes* and gallowglasses is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2, 13.

Hence—2. An Irish churl or boor; by extension, any ignoble person; a drudge; a bumpkin.

Some barbarous Out-law, or uncivill *Kerne*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

A bare-legged Irish *kerne*, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair, through which his eyes peer out.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 191.

She whipped the maids and starved the *kern*,
And drove away the poor. *Whittier*, Kathleen.

3. In *Eng. law*, an idle person or vagabond.

kern-baby (kėrn′bā″bi), *n.* [< *kern*1, 4, + *baby*.] An image carried before reapers at their harvest-home. It is usually decorated with blades of corn, and crowned with flowers, and is borne to and from the fields on the last day of the reaping, with music and merry-making. Also called *harvest-queen*. [Prov. Eng.]

Not half a century ago they used every where [in Northumberland] to dress up something . . . at the end of harvest, which was called a harvest doll, or *kern baby*.
Quoted in *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 1162.

kern-cut (kėrn′kut), *n.* Same as *kern*1, 3. [Scotch.]

From the same pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 260.

kern-dollie (kėrn′dol″i), *n.* Same as *kern-baby*. ★[Scotch.]

kernel1 (kėr′nel), *n.* [< ME. *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < AS. *cyrnel*, a little corn or grain, dim. of *corn*, a corn or grain: see *corn*1. Cf. *kern*1.] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

As on a walnot with-oute is a bitter barke,
And after that bitter barke (be the shell aweye)
Is a *kirnelle* of conforte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 253.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1, 112.

2. Technically, in *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, strictly, the whole body of a seed within the coats, namely, the embryo, and, when present, the albumen. (*b*) In pyrenomycetous fungi, in old usage, all of the soft parts of the pyrenocarp or perithecium within the firm outer wall, consisting of asci, often with paraphyses.—3. A gramineous seed with its husk or integument; a grain or corn: as, a *kernel* of wheat, oats, or maize: formerly applied also to the seed of the apple and other pulpy fruits.

The coxcombs of our days, like Æsop's cock, had rather have a barley *kernel* wrapt up in a ballet than they will dig for the wealth of wit in any ground that they know not. *Nash* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 498).

Proserpine was found to have eaten three *kernels* of a pomegranate. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What is left of you seems the mere husk of some *kernel* that has been stolen.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

4. The bundle of fat on the fore shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh.—5. Figuratively—(*a*) The central part of anything; a mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus in general.

The sanctuary of this goddess [Astarte] had formed the *kernel* of every Phœnician settlement on the coasts and islands of the Ægean sea.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxviii.

The castle is the *kernel* of the whole place.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

(*b*) The important part of anything, as a matter in discussion; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist: as, to come to the *kernel* of the question.

"You that talk'd
The trash that made me sick, and almost sad?"
"O trash," he said, "but with a *kernel* in it."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymphatic glands, particularly in the groin of a child: so called because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body. [Prov. Eng.]

kernel1 (kėr′nel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kerneled* or *kernelled*, ppr. *kerneling* or *kernelling*. [< ME. **kirnelen*, *kyrnellen;* < *kernel*1, *n.*] To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

kernel2† (kėr′nel), *n.* [A variant of *carnel*, ultimately of *crenel*, *crenelle*.] A battlement.

The cowntas of Crasyne with hir clere maydyns
Knelis downe in the *kyrnelles* thare the kyng hovede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3047.

The maydene, whitt als lely-floure,
Laye in a *kirnelle* of a towre.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 107. (*Halliwell.*)

kernel2† (kėr′nel), *v. t.* [< *kernel*2, *n.*] To crenelate.

The king had given him License to fortifie and *kernell* his mansion house; that is, to embatle it.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 753.

These walls are *kernelled* on the top.
Archæologia (1775), III. 202.

kerneled, kernelled (kėr′neld), *a.* [< *kernel*1 + *-ed*2.] Having a kernel.

kernelly, *a.* See *kernely*.

kernel-substance (kėr′nel-sub″stans), *n.* The substance of the nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoön or other nucleated cell; nuclein.

kernelwort (kėr′nel-wėrt), *n.* The common figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

kernely, kernelly (kėr′nel-i), *a.* [< *kernel*1 + *-y*1.] Full of kernels; containing or resembling kernels, in any sense.

Prohibitions [were] published by the censors, forbidding expressly That neither the *kernellie* part of a bore's necke, nor dormice, and other smaller matters than these to be spoken of, should be served up to the bourd at great feasts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 1.

kerning (kėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kern*1, *v.*] Corn-bearing. [Prov. Eng.]

kernish (kėr′nish), *a.* [< *kern*4 + *-ish*1.] Having the character of a kern or boor; clownish.

Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single Earle with his privat forces, and the small assistance of a petty *Kernish* Prince. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

kern-supper (kėrn′sup″ėr), *n.* A rural festivity celebrating the end of the reaping, and forming in some counties a part of the harvest-home. Also called *churn-supper*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *churn-supper* was always provided when all was shorn, but the mel-supper after all was got in.
Hone's Year Book, p. 1066.

kerolite (ker′ō-līt), *n.* See *cerolite*.

kerosene (ker′ō-sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *kérosène* (< E.); irreg. < Gr. κηρός, wax, + *-ene*.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, bituminous shale, etc., extensively used as an illuminating fluid in all parts of the world. When of good quality it is nearly colorless, and its specific gravity varies from 0.780 to 0.825. Its boiling-point should be above 170° C. (338° F.), and the point at which it evolves inflammable vapor (that is, its "flashing-point") 65° C. (149° F.). It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British paraffin-oil. Also called *photogen*, *mineral oil*, and in England *American paraffin-oil*.—**Kerosene shale**, bituminous shale; any shaly rock from which illuminating oil has been or may be profitably obtained.

kerre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *car*5.

Kerria (ker′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1817), named after William *Kerr*, a British gardener.]

A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Kerrieæ*, characterized by small, dry, cartilaginous achenia, and large, solitary, peduncled yellow flowers terminating the branchlets. They are shrubs with long, slender, green branches and thin, lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate leaves. There is only one well-authenticated species, *K. Japonica*, native of Japan, but cultivated throughout western Europe and in America, usually under the erroneous name of *Corchorus Japonicus*. The natural form with five sepals and petals is rare, the usual form in gardens being full-double.

kerril (ker'il), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous sea-snake of the genus *Hydrophis*, as *H. nigrocincta* of Bengal.

kerrite (kėr'īt), *n.* [Named after W. C. *Kerr*, a State geologist of North Carolina.] A kind of vermiculite from Franklin, North Carolina.

kerry (ker'i), *n.*; pl. *kerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A large apron. [Prov. Eng.]

kerrymerry-buff† (ker'i-mer-i-buf'), *n.* [Also *kirimirie buff;* appar. < *kerry* + *merry* + *buff*[1], the second element being appar. a humorous insertion, to rime with the first.] A kind of stuff of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The term seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly. *Halliwell.*

Tartaffola [It.], a swelling, marke, or black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also, a blow giuen with ones knuckles vpon ones head. Also a *kirimirie buff.* *Florio.*

kers†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cress*. See *cress* and *curse*[2].

kersantite (kėr'san-tīt), *n.* [< *Kersanton*, a hamlet in Brittany, near Brest, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of fine-grained micadiorite which occurs in dikes. It contains accessory quartz and augite, and generally some calcite of secondary origin.

kerset, *n.* A Middle English form of *cress*. See *cress* and *curse*[2].

kersen (kėr'sn), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *christen*. *Middleton; Beau. and Fl.*

kersey (kėr'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *carsey, carsaye;* said to be so called from *Kersey*, a village near Hadleigh in Suffolk, England, where a woolen trade was once carried on. The D. *karsaai*, G. Dan. *kersei, kirsei*, Sw. *kersey*, F. *carisée, cariset, carisel* = Sp. It. *carisea*, kersey, are then from E. The OF. *cresy* (Palsgrave), F. *créseau*, coarse twilled cloth, is appar. unrelated.] **I.** *n.* A compactly felted woolen cloth, with a fine nap and smooth face; also, a kind of coarse woolen cloth diagonally ribbed or twilled with cotton warp and wool weft. Cloth of this name is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III. There were throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a coarse and a fine quality, and the finer was dyed in various colors.

The Sunne when he is at his hight shineth aswel vpon course *carsie* as cloth of tissue.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 443.

By various Names in various Counties known,
Yet held in all the true Surtout alone:
Be thine of *Kersey* firm, though small the Cost,
Then brave unwet the Rain, unchill'd the Frost.
Gay, Trivia, i. 59.

Devon kerseys, woolen cloths made in Devonshire, England, and famous in the fourteenth century.

II. *a.* 1. Made of kersey-cloth.

Others you'll see when all the Town's afloat,
Wrap't in th' embraces of a *kersey* coat.
Gay, Trivia, i. 192.

Hence—2†. Homespun; homely.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 413.

kerseymere (kėr'zi-mēr), *n.* [A corruption of *cassimere*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassimere.

A figure . . . tall and physically impressive, even in kid and *kerseymere*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

kerseynette (kėr-zi-net'), *n.* [A corruption of *cassinette*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassinette.

Kersmas (kėrs'mas), *n.* A dialectal variant of *Christmas*. *Middleton.*

kerve (kėrv), *v.* 1†. A Middle English form of *carve*[1].—2. In *coal-mining*. See *kirve*. [North. Eng.]

kerver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carver*.

kesar†, *n.* A variant of *kaiser*[1].

kesh (kesh), *n.* A dialectal form of *kex*.

keslop (kes'lop), *n.* [Var. of *cheslip*, ult. of *cheeselip*, q. v.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. Also, in Scotland, called *keeslip*. [Prov. Eng.]

kesse†, *v.* A Middle English form of *kiss*.

kest†. A Middle English preterit of *cast*[1].

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kestril, castrel, kastrel, kastril;* with medial *t* developed between *s* and *r*, < OF. *quercerelle*, also written *cercerelle, crescerelle*, F. *crécerelle*, a kestrel: cf. It. *tristarello* (Florio) for *cristarello*, dim. of *quercello*, a kestrel; OF. *cercelle*, a teal, F. *sarcelle*, a teal, F. dial. *cristel*, a kestrel; Sp. *cerceta*, a kestrel; all < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal: see *Querquedula*. The forms show much variation, due in part to different manipulations of the dim. ending.] A common European falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*, or *Cerchneis tinnunculus*, of small size and reddish color. The body is 12½ inches long, the wing 9. The bird is brick-red with black arrow-heads on the back, the under parts being some shade of buff, fawn, or rufous, much spotted with black, and the head, neck, and rump being mostly bluish-gray. It inhabits parts of Asia and Africa, as well as the whole of Europe. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, etc., and feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. The kestrel may be recognized by its habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of the wings, always with its head to the wind (whence the names *stannel* and *windhover*). The male and female differ in color, ash-gray prevailing in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk being regarded as of a mean or base kind, *kestrel* was formerly often used as an epithet of contempt. The term is extended to a number of species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis*. The American representatives are commonly known as *sparrow-hawks*. See cut under *sparrow-hawk*. Also called *stannel* and *windhover*.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasing vaine of glory he did fynd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

What a cast of *kestrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The hobby is used for smaller game, for daring larks, and stooping at quails. The *kestrel* was trained for the same purposes. *Goldsmith*, Nat. Hist., ii. 5.

ket[1] (ket), *n.* [< Icel. *kjöt* = Dan. *kjöd* = Sw. *kött*, flesh.] Carrion; filth. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ket[2] (ket), *n.* [Perhaps other uses of *ket*[1].] 1. A matted hairy fleece of wool. [Scotch.]

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted *ket*, and hairy hips.
Burns, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

2. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. [Scotch.]

ket[3] (ket), *n.* Same as *kat*.

ketch[1] (kech), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *catch*[1].

I can already riddle, and can sing *Ketches*.
Beaumont, To B. Jonson.

ketch[2] (kech), *n.* [Cf. D. *kits*, G. *kits, kitz*, F. *caïche, quaiche* (< E.); ult. (like *caïque*[1], which is directly < F. *caïque* = It. *caicco*) < Turk. *qāiq, qaïq*, a boat, skiff.] A small, strongly built, two-masted vessel, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden, but sometimes of less. Ketches were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig affording ample space forward of the mainmast and at the greatest beam. See *bomb-ketch*.

Joseph Grafton set sail from Salem, the 2nd day in the morning, in a *ketch* of about forty tons (three men and a boy in her). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 400.

A small *ketch* perished; so that seven ships only arrived in Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

ketch[3]† (kech), *n.* A variant of *keech*.

Thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson obscene, greasy tallow-*ketch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 253.

ketchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

Present my compliments to young Mr. Thomas, and ask him if he would step up and partake of a lamb chop and walnut *ketchup*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, x.

ket-crow (ket'krō), *n.* [< *ket*[1] + *crow*.] The carrion-crow. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ketet†, *a.* [ME., prob. < Icel. *kātr*, merry, cheerful, = Sw. *kåt* = Dan. *kaad*, wanton.] Bold; eager; alert; lively; cheerful; wanton.

Thou komest to kourt among the *kete* lordes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

keterin (ket'ėr-in), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketgee-oil (ket'jē-oil), *n.* [< Hind. *ketjee* + E. *oil*.] Same as *keora-oil*.

kether†, *n.* A corrupt form of *quotha*, as used in contempt.

Hei, hei! handsom, *kether!* sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd your clothes. *Unnatural Mother* (1698).

ketling†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *kitling*.

ketly†, *adv.* [ME., < *kete* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; eagerly.

Than that comli quen *ketli* vp rises,
Biddande bisili hire bedes buskes to hire chapel.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3023.

ketmia (ket'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson).] 1†. [*cap.*] A section of the genus *Hibiscus*.—2. A plant of this group, as *bladder-ketmia*.

ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Ger. *keton* (Gmelin), pl. *ketone*, from *acetone*.] A compound in which the carbonyl group CO unites two alcohol radicals: as, methyl-ethyl *ketone*, $CH_3.CO.C_2H_5$. They are usually liquids and are allied to the aldehydes, but differ from them in that they do not reduce ammoniacal silver solutions, are converted into secondary alcohols by nascent hydrogen, and by further oxidation are decomposed. The ketones are also called *acetones*, but this term should be reserved for dimethyl ketone.

ketonic (kē-ton'ik), *a.* [< *ketone* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing a ketone.—**Ketonic acid**, an acid containing the carbonyl or ketone group CO, and having the properties of a ketone as well as of an acid.

kett (ket), *n.* See *ket*[2], 2.

kettle[1] (ket'l), *n.* [< ME. *ketel, ketyl, kettyl*, also *chetel*, < AS. *cetel, cytel* = OS. *ketil* = OFries. *ketel, szetel, tsetel, tsietel* = D. *ketel* = OHG. *chezil*, MHG. *kezzel*, G. *kessel* = Icel. *ketill* = Sw. *kittel* = Dan. *kjedel* = Norw. *kjel, kil* = Goth. *katils*, a kettle; cf. Lith. *katilas* = Lett. *katls* = OBulg. *kotel, kotl*, a kettle; with *-il, -el*, < L. *-in-*, < L. *catinus* (Sicilian κάτινον), dim. *catillus*, a deep bowl, a deep vessel for cooking or serving up food (cf. Gr. κόντλος, a cup). From the same source came OHG. *kezzīn, chezzi*, MHG. *kezzi*, a kettle, = AS. *cete*, glossed *cacabus*; Icel. *kati*, also *ketla*, a small ship.] 1. A vessel of iron, copper, tin, or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for boiling or heating water and other liquids, or for cooking vegetables, etc., by boiling. Compare *camp-kettle, tea-kettle*.

A *kettle*, slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel. *Cowper*, Task, i. 560.

A few weeks ago she had all the fruit gathered, all the sugar got out, all the brass *kettles* scoured and ready.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

2. A tin pail. [Local, U. S.]—3†. A kettledrum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 286.

4. Figuratively, a cavity or depression suggesting the interior of a kettle. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in the ground in deep water, in which carp huddle together during winter in a kind of hibernation. (*b*) In *geol.*, any cavity, large or small, in solid rock or detrital material, which resembles a kettle in form. "The kettle" of the Sierra Nevada is about a mile across the top and 1,600 feet deep. Small cavities worn in rock by the revolutions of a stone in a swift current are of frequent occurrence, varying from a few inches to several feet in diameter and depth. Cavities of this kind are more commonly known as *pot-holes*, and sometimes as *giants' kettles*. (See also *blocking-kettle*.)

kettle[2] (ket'l), *n.* Same as *kiddle*[1].—**A kettle of fish**, or **a pretty kettle of fish**, a complicated and bungled affair; an awkward mess. [*Kettle* in this phrase is usually plausibly referred to *kettle*[2] = *kiddle*[1], but as used it has no individual significance.]

"You had better tell your uncle with my compliments," said Mr. Dingwell, "that he'll make *a kettle of fish* of the whole affair, in a way he doesn't expect, unless he makes matters square with me."
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xxxvii.

kettle[3] (ket'l), *v. i.* A variant of *kittle*[2].

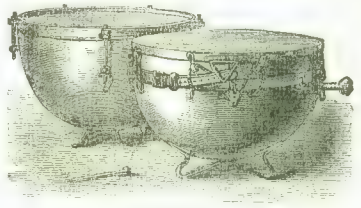
kettle-bail (ket'l-bāl), *n.* A dredge used in taking scallops, having the blade adjusted to swing in the eyes of the arms to prevent it from sinking in the mud. [Rhode Island.]

kettle-case (ket'l-kās), *n.* The *Orchis mascula*, an early orchis in England. [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-de-benders. See *kittly-benders*.

kettle-dock (ket'l-dok), *n.* One of various plants: (*a*) Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. (*b*) Wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (*c*) Butter-bur, *Petasites Petasites*. (*d*) Bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* 1. A musical instrument used in military bands and in orchestras, consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere from 24 to 30 inches in diameter, over which is stretched a head of parchment. It is sounded by blows from a soft-headed, elastic mallet or stick. The pitch of the tone is determined by various devices for



Kettledrums.

adjusting the tension of the head. In orchestral music two or more kettledrums (technically called *timpani*) are employed, tuned at different pitches, usually at the tonic and the dominant of the piece to be performed. As the pitch may be accurately fixed, kettledrums are much used, in conjunction with other instruments, for emphasizing the rhythm, and for increasing the sonority of the general effect. They are also much used in short solo passages; and various experiments have been made, with extended and elaborate effects, with a large number of drums.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels;
And, as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettle-drum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4, 11.

A few notes on the trumpet mingled with the occasional boom of the *kettle-drum*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

2. A fashionable afternoon entertainment given by a woman chiefly to women; an afternoon tea. See *drum*.

kettledrummer (ket'l-drum″ėr), *n.* One who beats the kettledrum.

kettle-hat†, *n.* [< ME. *ketille-hatte*; < *kettle* + *hat*[1].] A kind of helmet used in the fourteenth century. It does not appear that the term was definitely limited to any one form. See *pot*.

Than the comliche kynge kaughte hym in armes,
Keste of his *ketille-hatte*, and kyssede hyme fulle sone,
Saide, "welcome, syr Craddoke, so Criste mott me helpe!"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3517.

kettle-hole (ket'l-hōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a cavity in rock or detrital material, having more or less exactly the shape of the interior of a kettle. During the disappearance of the ice-sheet of glacial times its border melted away irregularly and numerous ice-masses were isolated. Stratified deposits of sand and gravel were formed around them. When the ice-masses finally melted away, their place was marked by cavities, of which the larger and deeper examples often hold lakes, while the smaller ones are dry and are known as "kettle-holes." See *kettle*[1], 4, *kettle-moraine*, and *pot-hole*.

kettlemaw (ket'l-mâ), *n.* A fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, commonly called the *angler*.

kettle-moraine (ket'l-mō-rān″), *n.* An accumulation of glacial drift characterized by kettle-shaped depressions varying in depth from a few feet to a hundred, their outlines being rudely circular, and their sides as steep as is consistent with the stability of the soil. The district where the term was first used is southeastern Wisconsin. It was locally known as the *potash kettle country*. 'Kettle-moraine' is now used in the United States for any well-defined moraine of hill-and-hollow form. See *kettle-hole*.

kettle-pin (ket'l-pin), *n.* Same as *skittle-pin*.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Pref. to Don Quixote. (*Todd.*)

kettler†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ketler*; < *kettle* + *-er*[1].] One who makes or repairs kettles; a tinker. *Middleton*, Black Book.

kettle-stitch (ket'l-stich), *n.* [G. *kettelstich*, chain-stitch.] In *bookbinding*, a chain-stitch that knots and fastens the last two leaves of a book at its head and tail: a corruption of chain-stitch or catch-up stitch.

kettrin (ket'rin), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketupa (ke-tö'pä), *n.* [Javanese.] 1. An eared owl of Java, *Strix ketupa*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of owls, related to the foregoing, established by Lesson in 1831; the fish-owls. They have large ear-tufts, and mostly naked tarsi; the feet are roughened, as in ospreys. There are three species, *K. javanensis* (the type), *K. flavipes*, and *K. ceylonensis*. The last is the common Indian fishing-owl.

Keuper (koi'pėr), *n.* [G.] In *geol.*, the German name of the upper division of the Triassic series, a formation of importance in Europe, and especially in Germany. The upper part of the Keuper consists there of marl, and contains large deposits of gypsum and rock-salt. The lower part is made up chiefly of gray sandstones and dark marl and clay, and contains numerous remains of plants, and sometimes coal of rather poor quality. See *Trias*.

kevel[1], *n.* See *cavel*[1].

kevel[2], *n.* See *cavel*[2].

They kiest *kevels* them amang,
Wha wou'd to the grenewood gang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

kevel[3] (kev'el), *n.* [Senegal (Wolof).] A name of *Antilope kavella* of Pallas, a supposed species of gazel, later identified with the common gazel, *A. dorcas*.

kevel-head (kev'el-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of one of the top-timbers used as a cavel.

kever[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*[1].

kever[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*[2].

keverauncet, *n.* [ME., < *kever*[2] + *-ance*.] Recovery.

kevercheft, *n.* A Middle English form of *kerchief*. *Chaucer*.

kevil[1], *n.* See *cavel*[1].

kevil[2], *n.* See *cavel*[2].

Keweenawan (kē'wē-nâ-an), *n.* [Also called *Keweenian* and *Keweenawian*; < *Keweenaw* (see def.) + *-an*.] The name given to the series of trappean rocks and their interbedded sandstones and conglomerates in which the Lake Superior copper-mines are worked. It is derived from Keweenaw Point in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The Keweenawan traps and sediments dip to the northwest and pass beneath Lake Superior, reappearing on the north shore, where they are called the Nipigon formation by the Canadian geologists. On Keweenaw Point they form a high rocky ridge, which on the southeast and southwest abuts against or overrides Cambrian sandstones, from faulting. By some the Keweenawan is believed to be pre-Cambrian; by others Cambrian or later.

kewkaw† (kū'kâ), *a.* [Cf. *askew* (?).] Awry; askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kewwaw* [read *kewkaw*]:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 233.

kex (keks), *n.* [Also *kecks*, *kix*, also *kecksy* (prop. adj.), and *keck*; < ME. *kex*, *kix*, < W. *cecys*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock (cf. W. *cegid*, hemlock), = Corn. *cegas*, hemlock; cf. OFlem. *koycke*, hemlock; L. *cicuta*, hemlock.] 1. A hollow stalk, especially when dry, of various large umbelliferous plants. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With her [Eve's] gentle blowing
Stirs vp the heat, that from the dry leaues glowing
Kindles the Reed, and then that hollow *kix*
First fires the small, and they the greater sticks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

[Sometimes applied as a term of contempt to a person.

I'll make these wither'd *kexes* bear my body
Two hours together above ground.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 2.]

2. Hemlock. [Archaic.]

Tho' the rough *kex* break
The starr'd mosaic. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

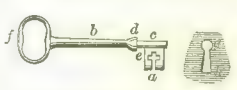
kexent, *a.* [Early mod. E., in the var. form *kixen*, spelled irreg. *kicson*; < *kex*, *kix*, + *-en*[2]. The form *keckson* is used as a noun.] Made of kexes or hollow stalks.

One daye agayne will, in his rage,
Crushe it all as a *kicson* cage,
And spill it quite.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xi.

kexy† (kek'si), *a.* [< *kex* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *kecksy*, *n.*, *kecky*, *a.*] Like a kex; hollow; dry; sapless.

The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more *kexy*, and lose of its solidity. *Dr. H. More*, Godliness, VI. x. § 3.

★**key**[1] (kē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keie*, *kay*, etc.; < ME. *keye*, *keie*, *keige*, also *cay*, *kay*, < AS. *cǣg*, *cāge* = OFries. *kai*, *kei*, North Fries. *kay*, a key; not found in other languages.] 1. An instrument for fastening or opening a lock, fitted to its wards, and adapted, on being inserted and turned or pushed in the keyhole, to push a bolt one way or the other, or to raise a catch or latch; in certain complicated locks, a portable appliance which on being inserted in the proper place in the lock lifts tumblers or in some other way allows the bolt to be shot without itself exercising force upon it.



Ward-lock Key and its Keyhole.
a, Main ward, or bridge; *b*, stem or body; *c*, pin; *d*, collar; *e*, bit or web; *f*, bow; *g*, eye; *h*, slot.

The(y) locked the dore and than went theyr way.
Cayphas and Anna of that kept the *kay*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the *key*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

Hence—2. Something regarded as analogous to a key, in being a means of opening or making clear what is closed or obscure; especially, that by means of which (often by means of which alone) some difficulty can be overcome, some obstacle removed, some end attained, something unintelligible explained, etc.: as, the *key* to knowledge; Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; a *key* to the solution of an algebraic problem; a *key* to an algebra or arithmetic (a book giving the solution of mathematical problems proposed as exercises in such text-books); the *key* to a cipher.

Thou art Peter. . . . And I will give unto thee the *keys* of the kingdom of heaven. Mat. xvi. 18, 19.

Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the *key* of knowledge. Luke xi. 52.

These counties were the *keys* of Normandy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1, 114.

To learn thy secrets, get into my power
The *key* of strength and safety.
Milton, S. A., l. 799.

"Stæfcræft is seó cǣg the thēra bōca andgit unlȳcth" [AS.], grammar is the *key* that unlocks the sense of the books. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 140.
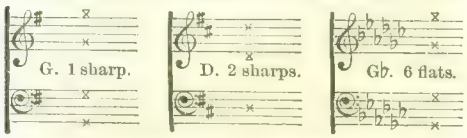
The *key* to all the enigmas, all the imputed guilt, all the peculiar usefulness to his country of Peel's career, is to be sought in the original contrast between his character and his position. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 206.

3. In *mech.*: (*a*) A hand-tool for controlling a valve, moving a nut, etc., which is independent of the part to be moved. In this sense a spanner, wrench, bedstead-wrench, etc., are keys. (*b*) Any device for wedging up or locking together different parts, or for jamming or binding them to prevent vibration or slipping. Such are: (1) the wedge or cotter driven between the hub of a wheel and its shaft to bind the two together; (2) a wedge in a chain to prevent slipping; (3) a wedge put in a split tenon to cause it to spread when driven into a mortise. (*c*) A bolt which secures the cap-square to the cheek of a gun-carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*d*) In *masonry*, the central stone of an arch or vault, usually the uppermost stone; the keystone (although in a true arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other). See cut under *arch*[1]. (*e*) In *carp.*: (1) A piece inserted in the back of a board to prevent warping. (2) The last board in a series of floor-boards, tapering in shape, and serving when driven home to hold the others in place. (3) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, designed to assist it in holding the glue. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, one of a series of small tools used by the sewer of a book to keep the bands in place when the sections of the book are in a sewing-bench. They are made of metal or hard wood, shaped like a yoke, or the letter U, and of the size 1 by 3 inches. (*g*) A joint to assist in supporting a train of rods and the tools in a tube-well. (*h*) A wrench or lever for tuning stringed instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte and the harp; a tuning-wrench or tuning-hammer. It consists of a metal head hollowed so as to fit closely over the tuning-pins, and a handle, usually long enough to give considerable leverage. (*i*) The surplus mortar or plaster that passes between the laths, and serves to hold the plastering in position. (*j*) A hollow cut in the back of a tile or terra-cotta ornament, or on a wall, to hold mortar or cement.—4. In *musical instruments:* (*a*) In instruments especially of the wood wind group, a lever and valve operated by the player's finger, and designed either to open or to close a hole or vent in the side of the tube, so as to alter the pitch of the tone by altering the length of the vibrating air-column within. While in the simpler varieties of the flute, the oboe, the clarinet, etc., such holes are controlled by the fingers directly, in more complex varieties the number of holes is so great, and their position and size are so inconvenient, that this supplementary mechanism is a necessity. A complete system of keys was first elaborated for the flute by Theobald Boehm in 1832, and has since been applied to the oboe, the clarinet, and to some extent to the bassoon, with a decided gain in ease of manipulation, length and fullness of compass, and sonorousness of tone. Partial systems of keys are also found in the English horn, the basset-horn, etc. Holes and keys have been used in various brass wind-instruments, notably in the bugle and the saxophone, though as a rule they are less used than valves. (See *valve*.) See cuts under *flute*, *clarinet*, *oboe*, etc. (*b*) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* or (rarely) a *manual*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which are connected all the reeds belonging to that key. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called *notes*. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

She guides the finger o'er the dancing *keys*, . . .
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around.
Cowper, Charity, l. 109.

5. A part pressed by the finger to control the action of a typewriter or other similar machine, in the manner of a musical keyed instrument.—6. Any one of the various forms of circuit-closer used in electrical experiments and in the practical applications of electricity. See *telegraph*.—7. In *music:* (*a*) In *musical theory*, the sum of relations, melodic and harmonic, which exist between the tones of an ideal scale, major or minor, and in which its unity and individ-

uality are contained; tonality. Thus, a proper sense of these relations is called a proper *sense of key*, and a due observance of them puts a performance *in key*. For the difference between major and minor keys in this sense, see *mode*. (*b*) In *musical theory and notation*, the tonality centering in a given tone, or the several tones taken collectively, of a given scale, major or minor. The given tone, or the first tone of the given scale, is called the *key-note*, *key-tone*, or *tonic*; and the key is named by the name of this tone. A scale is simply an arrangement of the tones of a key in their melodic order. In modern music, and in vocal music generally, all major keys are intended to be precisely similar to one another, except in pitch, and all minor keys likewise similar to one another. But in the systems of tuning instruments of fixed intonation before the middle of the eighteenth century, certain keys were favored and others slighted; so that some keys were very useful, and some practically useless. It is said that this difference, which was originally incidental to the imperfect plan of the keyboard, and which was to have been obliterated by the introduction of the equal temperament, is to some extent unavoidable, certain keys having a peculiar quality per se; but these differences appear, on close analysis, to be relative or accidental rather than essential. (See *temperament*.) The keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, however, is so planned as to make a decided mechanical difference between keys or scales based on different digitals. For example, the major key or scale of the digital called *C* requires the use of only white digitals, or naturals; hence it is called (unfortunately) the *natural key*. Other keys or scales require the use of one or more black digitals, which are called either *sharps* or *flats*; hence they are called the keys of one, two, three, or more sharps or flats, as the case may be. The keys of one or more sharps are called collectively the *sharp keys*; those of one or more flats, the *flat keys*. Practically, keys of more than six sharps or flats are rarely mentioned. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) When these keys are represented by the staff-notation, the black digitals are indicated by marks ♯ or ♭ prefixed to certain of the notes. But since the key in which a piece is to be performed is the same either throughout, or at least for extended passages, these sharps or flats are customarily grouped into a *key-signature* at the beginning of the piece or passage, and the effect of this signature is understood to continue until contradicted by further signs: thus—



(The crosses mark the degree belonging to the key-note.) The sharps and the flats in such signatures are counted from left to right; in sharp signatures the position of the key-note is always one degree above the last sharp, while in flat signatures it is always on the same degree with the last flat but one. This provides a rule for finding the key-note from each signature except those of the keys of C and of F. The key-notes of the sharp keys, taken in direct order, are distant from one another either by a fifth upward or a fourth downward, as are the key-notes of the flat keys, taken in inverse order. These signatures are also used for *minor* keys, the key-notes of such keys being in each case two degrees below the key-notes as given for major keys. The major and minor keys that use the same signature are termed *relatives* of each other. See *relative*. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) The entire system of keys as described above is conditioned upon the keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, and therefore is essentially arbitrary. It has no basis in the phenomena of sound or the necessities of music as an art. Its complexity is due historically to the inadequate medieval theory of music, and secondarily to the arbitrary instrumental mechanism and the notation that grew out of that theory. Of the many attempts to improve or replace the system, the tonic sol-fa notation has been the most successful. See *notation*, and *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*).

> Both warbling of one song, both in one *key*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2, 206.
>
> Thy false uncle, . . . having both the *key*
> Of officer and office, set all hearts i' the state
> To what tune pleased his ear.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2, 83.
>
> Some Musicians are wont skilfully to fall out of one *key* into another without breach of harmony.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*c*) In *musical notation*, a sign at the head of a staff indicating the key as above defined. Hence —8. Scale of intensity; degree of force; pitch; elevation.

> There 's one speaks in a *key* like the opening of some justice's gate, or a postboy's horn.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
>
> Her dumb play from the first to the last moment of the scene was in as high a *key* as her elocution.
> *C. Reade*, Art, p. 18.

9. A dry winged fruit like that of maple, ash, elm, etc.; a samara. See cut under *Acer*.

> Lingua avis is the sede of asshe trees that hath leves in maner of burdes tonges, and some call them *keyes*.
> *Grete Herball*.
>
> The Ash, Elm, Tilia, Poplar, Hornbeam, Willow, Salices, are distinguished by their *Keys*, Tongues, Samera, Pericarpia, and Theca, small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, ii.

10†. A rudder; a helm.

> He is as a *keye* and a stiere [tr. L. *clavus atque gubernaculum*] by which that the edifice of this world is kept stable.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

Analytical key, in *bot.* See *analytic*.—**Attendant keys.** Same as *relative keys*.—**Authentic key.** See *mode*.—**Character or scales and keys.** See *character*.—**Chromatic key**, in *music*: (*a*) A black key (digital) on the keyboard; a chromatic: opposed to *diatonic* or *natural key*. (*b*) A key (tonality) which on the keyboard involves the use of one or more black or chromatic keys (digitals), and on the staff necessitates a signature of one or more sharps or flats.—**Closed-circuit key, continuity-preserving key.** See *telegraph*.—**Dental key**, a form of lifting forceps for extracting teeth.—**Diatonic key.** Same as *natural key* (*a*).—**Dichotomous key**, in *nat. hist.* See *dichotomous*.—**Extreme key**, in *music*. See *extreme*.—**False key**, a key used or that may be used as a picklock.—**Fundamental key, governing key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins and ends. See *original key*.—**Gib and key.** See *gib*[1].—**Key of the Nile**, a name sometimes given to the crux ansata, or ankh. See *ankh*.—**Major key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) characterized by a major third, a major sixth, and a major seventh: opposed to *minor key*. See *major*, *scale*, and *tonality*.—**Minor key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth and even a minor seventh: opposed to *major key*. See *minor*, *scale*, and *tonality*.—**Morse key.** See *telegraph*.—**Natural key**, in *music*: (*a*) A white key (digital) on the keyboard; a natural: opposed to *chromatic key*. Also called *diatonic key*. (*b*) The major key (tonality) of C: so called because on the keyboard it involves the use of only white digitals, or naturals.—**Open-circuit key.** See *telegraph*.—**Original key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins, or in which it was originally written.—**Parallel key**, in *music*, the relative minor key (tonality) in comparison with the major, or vice versa. See *relative key*.—**Pedal key**, one of the levers of the pedal keyboard in an organ, corresponding to a digital of a manual keyboard; a pedal.—**Plagal key.** See *mode*.—**Power of the keys**, an authority said to be conferred by Christ upon Peter, or upon Peter and the other apostles, by the words in Mat. xvi. 19: in ecclesiastical literature generally applied to an authority claimed to reside in the hierarchy for the ministry and government of the church. There are four principal interpretations of the *power of the keys*: (1) the papal—that it was given to Peter and his successors in office, the popes; (2) the non-papal ecclesiastical—that it was given to Peter and the Twelve, and their successors in office, the clergy of the Christian church; (3) the Protestant historical—that it was given only to Peter and his co-disciples, and received its entire fulfilment in their inspired ministry and administration of the church; (4) the Independent—that it was given to all Christ's disciples, and confers upon them coequal authority in both Christian and church life.—**King's keys**, in *Scots law*, that part of a warrant which authorizes the forcible opening of lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods.—**Relative keys.** See *relative*.—**Remote key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) having few or no tones in common with a given key, and therefore but distantly related to it harmonically.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**Skeleton key**, a thin, light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.—**To have the key of the street**, to be locked out of a house; have no house to go to. [Colloq. and humorous.]

> "There," said Lowten, "it's too late now; you can't get in to-night; you've *got the key of the street*, my friend."
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

★**Tuning-key.** See above, def. 3 (*b*).

key[1] (kē), *v. t.* [< *key*[1], *n.*] 1. To fasten with a key, or with a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal; fasten or secure firmly.

> Heuene gate was *keithed* [read *keiged*] clos
> Til lambe of love now he deyede.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

Thus the head may be *keyed* to the bar at any part of the length of the latter. *J. Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 131.

2. To regulate the tone of by the use of a key, or to set to a key or pitch in any way, as a musical instrument: as, to *key* up a violin.

Whose speech and gesture were clearly *keyed* to that profound respect which is woman's first foundation claim on man. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 173.

These speeches are always short, simple, plain and unpretentious. They are *keyed* in the note of perfect good taste, and never fail to please the audience to which they are addressed. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 81.

Keyed up, high-strung; excited.

key[2]† (kē), *n.* [Formerly also *kay* (and now *quay*, after mod. F. *quai*, the pronunciation, however, remaining that of the reg. E. form *key*); < ME. *key*, *keye* (= D. *kaai* = LG. *kaje* = G. *kai* = Sw. *kaj* = Dan. *kai*; ML. *caium*), < OF. *caye*, *quai*, *quay*, F. *quai*, a wharf, prob. < Bret. *kai*, an inclosure, = W. *cae*, an inclosure, hedge, field.] A wharf. See *quay*.

> *Molo* [It.], a wharfe or hithe by the water side made by arte; we properly call it a *key*. *Florio*, 1598.
>
> Item, that the slippe and the *keye* and the pavyment ther be ouerseyn and repared.
> *Ordinances of Worcester*, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.
>
> It has twelve faire churches, many noble houses, especialy ye Ld Devereux's: a brave *kay* and commodious harbor. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.
>
> Lord! to see how he [Carteret] wondered to see the river so empty of boats, nobody working at the Custome-House *keys*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

key[3] (kē), *n.* [Also *cay*, *kay*; < Sp. *cayo*, a low island, a sandbank, key; perhaps = OF. *caye*, F. *quai*, a wharf: see *key*[2].] A low island near the coast: used especially on the coasts of regions where Spanish is or formerly was spoken: as, the Florida *keys*.

> Columbus discovered no isle or *key* so lonely as himself.
> *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

The *Keys* proper [of Florida] are all similar in structure, and form an extensive chain of low islands, rising nowhere more than twelve feet above the level of the sea. Starting from north of Cape Florida, they form an immense crescent extending as far west as the Tortugas.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 53.

Key[4] (kē), *n.* See *Keys*.

key-action (kē′ak″shọn), *n.* In musical instruments like the organ or the pianoforte, the entire mechanism directly connected with the keyboard, including the keyboard itself, the jacks or stickers, the dampers, etc.

keyage† (kē′āj), *n.* [< ME. *keyage*, *kayage* (= ML. *caiagium*), < OF. *kayage*, F. *quayage*; as *key*[2] + *-age*. Now *quayage*, with the pron. of the orig. *keyage*.] See *quayage*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

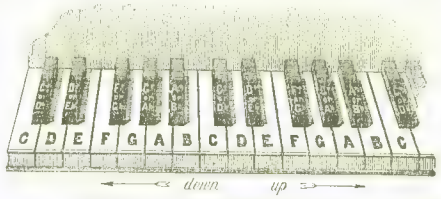
keyaki (kā-yä′ki), *n.* [Jap.] A valuable timber-tree of Japan, *Abelicea acuminata*. Its wood is prized, and is used extensively in cabinet-making, etc.

key-basket (kē′bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket to contain a housekeeper's keys.

> A mob-cap covering her gray hair, and *key-basket* in hand, the wife of Washington must have offered a pleasant picture. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

key-bed (kē′bed), *n.* In *mach.*, a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one ★part from turning on the other; a key-seat.

keyboard (kē′bōrd), *n.* In the organ, pianoforte, and similar instruments, as the harpsichord, clavichord, etc., the series or horizontal row of finger-levers or digitals (usually called *keys*), by depressing which the performer causes the pipes, strings, or reeds to produce tones. The visible portions of part of the keys are white, while the others are black. The black keys are the shorter, and are raised above the level of the white keys; they are always separated from one another by one



Keyboard of a Piano, showing two octaves.

or two white keys, so as to form groups alternately of two and three. The depression of which the keys are capable is technically called the "dip." The keyboard contains altogether from fifty to ninety keys, the ratio of white to black being 7:5. The right-hand end of the keyboard is called the *upper*, because the keys there produce high tones, and the left-hand end is correspondingly called the *lower*. The white key next below (to the left of) the upper key of every group of three black keys is called A; the next white key to the right of this is called B; the next is called C; and so on, up to G, next to which another A is found. In Germany, by a curious difference of nomenclature, B is always called H, and B♭ is called B. (See *B quadratum* and *B rotundum*, under *B*.) In tuning, the tones produced by the various keys called by the same letter-name are made exact octaves of each other. The black keys are named by reference to the white keys on either side of them: thus, the black key between A and B is either A♯ or B♭, that between C and D is either C♯ or D♭, etc. When a white key is to be specially distinguished from a black one, it is called a *natural*: hence a scale or series of tones produced by using only white keys is called the *natural scale*, and its key (tonality) is called the *natural key*. (See *key*[1].) In general, a key next on the right to any given key is the *sharp* of the latter, and the second key to the right is its *double sharp*; while a key next on the left to any given key is the *flat* of the latter, and the second key to the left is its *double flat*. Thus, every key on the keyboard, except the black key called either G♯ or A♭, has three names: as A = G𝄪 = F♭♭, B = A𝄪 = C♭, C = B♯ = D♭♭, etc.; A♯ = B♭ = C♭♭, C♯ = D♭ = B𝄪, etc. (See *flat*[1] and *sharp*.) The several keys and octaves are usually calculated from middle C—the C nearest the center of the keyboard, and historically the middle tone of the medieval hexachord system (see *hexachord*)—the vibration-number of whose tone is theoretically from 250 to 265. (See *C*.) The keyboard of the organ usually extends four to five octaves, from the second C below middle C to the third A or C above middle C; that of the pianoforte usually extends six to seven or seven and a third octaves, from the third A below middle C to the fourth A or C above middle C. The organ usually has keyboards both for the hands and for the feet, the former being distinguished as *manual keyboards* or *manuals*, the latter as *pedal keyboards* or *pedals*; and there are usually two or more manual keyboards, each with its own sets of pipes or stops, and capable of being used either independently or in conjunction with the others. The principal keyboard is that of the great organ; that above it is that of the swell organ; that below it (when there are three), that of the choir organ. (See *organ*.) In the old harpsichords and similar instruments two keyboards were sometimes provided, the one producing tones of different quality or force from the other. The keyboard has been developed gradually. Its first appearance was about the end of the eleventh century, when large levers that could be manipulated only by the whole hand or a blow of the fist, having a dip of several inches or even a foot, were introduced into the organ, and later into the clavichord and

similar instruments. Only the levers corresponding to the modern white keys (*diatonics*) were used at first; those corresponding to the modern black keys (*chromatics*) were introduced in the twelfth to the fourteenth century, probably in this order: E♭, F♯, C♯, E♭, G♯. The chromatics were first placed in a distinct row from the diatonics; but in the fifteenth century all were combined into a single keyboard. The pedal keyboard was invented for the organ about the same time. Until the close of the eighteenth century the keys were colored white and black in exactly reverse order from the modern custom. (For a description of the mechanical details of the keyboard, see *organ* and *pianoforte*.) The gradual development of the keyboard kept pace with the gradual unfolding of the theory of the musical scale and of tonality. (See *temperament*.) To avoid the inaccuracy of many of the intervals in equal temperament, keyboards with more than twelve digitals and tones to the octave have been devised, but their use has been principally confined to acoustical investigations. The mechanical manipulation of the keyboard in musical performance involves a thorough muscular discipline of the hands. See *touch*, *fingering*, *technique*. — **Choir, great, pedal, solo, swell keyboards**, in *organ-building*, the keyboards belonging respectively to the choir, great, pedal, solo, and swell organs. See *organ*.

key-bolt (kē′bōlt), *n.* Any bolt kept in position by a key or cotter, in distinction from one having a nut.

key-bone (kē′bōn), *n.* The collar-bone; the clavicle.

key-bugle (kē′bū″gl), *n.* A variety of bugle invented about 1815, having six keys and a complete chromatic compass of about two octaves. It is now superseded by valve-instruments. Also called *Kent bugle*.



Key-bugle.

The coach . . . spun along the open country road, blowing a lovely defiance out of its *key-bugle*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

key-chain (kē′chān), *n.* A chain fastened at one end to the cheek of a gun-carriage and at the other to the key, to prevent its loss. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

key-chord (kē′kôrd), *n.* In *music*, the tonic triad of any key (tonality). See *triad*.

key-cold† (kē′kōld), *a.* [Formerly also *keacold*, *kaycold*; < *key*[1] + *cold*.] Cold as a key; icy; lifeless; inanimate.

And finally let vs consider by Christes saying vnto them, that if we would not suffer the strength and honour of our faith to waxe luke-warme, or rather *kay-colde*, and in maner leese his vigour by scattering our mindes abrode about so many trifiyng thinges, etc.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation, fol. 8.

Either they marry their children in their infancy, when they are not able to know what love is, or else matche them with inequality, ioyning burning sommer with *keacold* winter, their daughters of twenty years olde or vnder to rich cormorants of three score or vpwards.
J. Lane, Tell-Trothes New Yeares Gift (1593), p. 5 [(Shak. Soc.).

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 5.

Her apostolick vertu is departed from her, and hath left her *Key-cold*. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

key-color (kē′kul″ọr), *n.* In *painting*, a leading color in a picture or composition.

key-desk (kē′desk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the desk-like case in which the keyboards and the stop-knobs are contained. The position of the key-desk with reference to the organ proper may be various, especially when the action is extended, or when pneumatic or electrical appliances are employed.

key-drop (kē′drop), *n.* A keyhole-guard of the modern form, usually attached to the escutcheon by a pivot and falling by its own weight to cover the keyhole.

keyed (kēd), *a.* [< *key*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having keys, as a musical instrument: as, a *keyed* flute or trombone; a *keyed* cithara or harmonica. See *key*[1], 4 (*a*) and (*b*).—2. Set or pitched in a particular key. See *key*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**Keyed-stop violin.** See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin**, a musical instrument similar in shape to a pianoforte, having strings and a keyboard, but the tone being produced by the action of little horsehair bows pressed against the strings by the keys.

key-fastener (kē′fas″nėr), *n.* 1. Anything used to prevent the turning of a key, as a loop of wire hung over the door-knob and passed through the bow of the key.—2. A tapered or wedge-shaped piece of metal which holds the breech-block or breech-plug of a gun firmly closed when it is inserted in the seat: a modification of the grip-fastener.

key-file (kē′fīl), *n.* A flat file of a uniform section throughout, used by locksmiths.

key-fruit (kē′frōt), *n.* Same as *samara*.

key-guard (kē′gärd), *n.* Same as *keyhole-guard*.

key-harp (kē′härp), *n.* A musical instrument similar in shape and action to a pianoforte, but having tuning-forks in place of strings.

key-head (kē′hed), *n.* A head, as of a bolt, so shaped as to serve to bind or lock the object to which it is attached.—**Key-head bolt.** See *bolt*[1].

keyhole (kē′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *key-hole*.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1, 164.

But through the *Key-holes* and the Chinks of Doors,
And thro' the narrow'st Walks of crooked Pores,
He [Michael] past.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 15.

2. In *carp.*, a hole or excavation passing through beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—3. A small piece of water connected with a lake or other larger body; a little lake or bay. [New Brunswick.]

keyhole (kē′hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keyholed*, ppr. *keyholing*. [< *keyhole*, *n.*] To strike lengthwise, cutting in the target a hole which resembles a keyhole: said of a bullet in target-shooting. *Reynolds*.

keyhole-guard (kē′hōl-gärd), *n.* A sort of shield to cover a keyhole when the key is not inserted. Also *key-guard*.

keyhole-limpet (kē′hōl-lim″pet), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ*. There are several genera, as *Fissurella*, *Emarginula*, and others. These limpets derive their name from a perforation resembling a keyhole at the apex of the shell. See cut under *Fissurellidæ*.

keyhole-saw (kē′hōl-sâ), *n.* A narrow, slender saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as those of a keyhole: same as *compass-saw*.

keynard†, *n.* A variant of *caynard*.

key-note (kē′nōt), *n.* 1. In *music*, the tone on which a key (tonality) is founded; a tonic. See *key*[1], 7 (*b*). Hence—2. A central principle or idea; the pivotal point in a system, a composition, or a course of action; a controlling thought.

We have had, first of all, that remarkable discourse on Self-Limited Diseases, which has given the *keynote* to the prevailing medical tendency of this neighborhood.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 182.

key-pattern (kē′pat″ėrn), *n.* See *meander* and *fret*[3], 2.

key-piece (kē′pēs), *n.* A log which, caught by a rock or other obstruction in a stream, causes a jam of logs. [U. S.]

key-pin (kē′pin), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, a pin which passes through a key of the keyboard and on which the key plays as on a pivot or center, so that when the front of the key is depressed by the finger the part on the other side of the pin, called the *key-tail*, rises. In each key one such pin is inserted.

key-pipe (kē′pīp), *n.* In a lock, a pipe or tube in which the key turns.

key-plate (kē′plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *escutcheon*, 2 (*b*).

key-point (kē′point), *n.* That point of a military position, intrenched or otherwise, in which its principal strength lies, and the loss of which would force the assailed to retire.

key-ring (kē′ring), *n.* 1. A finger-ring from which projects a tongue or blade which is either fixed or movable on a hinge, and serves as the key to a lock. Such key-rings were formerly common, and were often of rich design.—2. A ring used for keeping a number of keys together by being passed through their bows.

keyry, keiri (kē′ri), *n.* [Also spelled *keri*, *keyri*: *cheiri*, the specific name, < Pers. *khīrū*, gillyflower.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* [From the first part of the Manx *kiare-as-feed*, four-and-twenty, designating the number of representatives, < *kiare*, four (= Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir*, etc., = E. *four*), + *as*, and, + *feed*, twenty (= Gael. *fichead* = Ir. *fiche*, etc., = E. *twenty*).] A contraction of *House of Keys*, the name of the body of twenty-four representatives which constitutes the lower branch of the legislature (Court of Tynwald) of the Isle of Man.

A local parliament, called the *House of Keys*, an assembly far in advance of the other parliament belonging to the neighboring island, in this respect—that the members dispensed with the people, and solemnly elected each other. *Wilkie Collins*, Armadale, ii. 3.

The *Keys* were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 452.

For the purposes of finance bills the [Manx] assembly (*House of Keys*) and the council sit together but vote separately. The Governor presides, as the English king did in his Great Council.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 216, note.

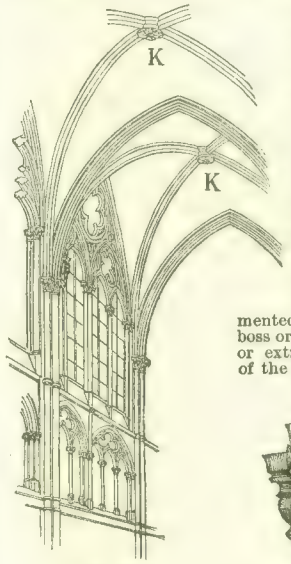
keysar†, *n.* See *kaiser*[1].

key-seat (kē′sēt), *n.* A key-bed.

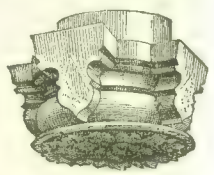
keyship (kē′ship), *n.* [< *key*[1] + *-ship*.] Same as *tonality*.

key-signature (kē′sig″nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, the sharps or flats placed at the head of the staff to indicate the tonality of the piece and the black digitals to be used in performing it upon the keyboard. See *key*[1], 7 (*b*), and *signature*.

keystone (kē′stōn), *n.* 1. The stone of an arch (typically the uppermost stone), which, being the last put in, is regarded as keying or locking the whole structure together; the stone at the apex of an arch. In Roman and Renaissance arches the keystone is very commonly sculptured as a decorative feature. In groined medieval vaults the keystone at the intersection of the ribs at the summit of the vault is usually ornamented with a sculptured boss or pendant. In a true or extradosed arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other. See *arch*[1], *n.*, 2.



K, *K*, Keystones.



Keystone.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

'Tis the last *key-stone*
That makes the arch, the rest that there were put
Are nothing till that comes to bind and shut.
B. Jonson, To Sir Edward Sackville.

That hour o' night's black arch the *key-stane*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Hence—2. A supporting principle; the chief element in a system; that upon which the remainder rests or depends.

The tenet of predestination was the *keystone* of his religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

In a very interesting letter of Gauss to W. Weber, he refers to the electrodynamic speculations with which he had been occupied long before, and which he would have published if he could then have established that which he considered the real *keystone* of electrodynamics, namely the deduction of the force acting between electric particles in motion from the consideration of an action between them, not instantaneous, but propagated in time, in a similar manner to that of light.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., II. 435.

3. In *chromolithography*, the first stone on which the picture is drawn or photographed, to serve as an outline guide in preparing the other stones for the colors, a copy of the keystone being made on each stone for printing a single color. See *lithography*.

A drawing of the subject, in outline, on transfer tracing-paper, is made in the ordinary way; when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the *key-stone*, and it serves as a guide to all the others. *Ure*, Dict., III. 135.

4. In a Scotch lead-smelting furnace, a block of cast-iron used to close up the space at each end of the forestone, and to fill up the space between the forestone and the back part of the furnace.—**Keystone State**, the State of Pennsylvania: so called because, in the geographical order of the original thirteen States of the American Union, Pennsylvania occupies the middle (seventh) place. This order is represented by an arch of thirteen stones, with Pennsylvania as the keystone.

key-stop (kē′stop), *n.* A digital or key so fitted to a violin as to control the stopping of the strings. A violin provided with key-stops is called a *key-stop* or *keyed-stop violin*.

key-tail (kē′tāl), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, that part of the keys of a manual which is beyond the key-pin, and which rises when the front of the key is depressed.

key-tone (kē′tōn), *n.* Same as *key-note*, 1.

key-trumpet (kē′trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet in which the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus the pitch of the tone, is controlled by holes in the side of the tube, which are opened and closed by means of levers or keys.

key-valve (kē′valv), *n.* In *music*, the pad or valve-plug which closes an aperture on the side of the tube of a wind-instrument. *E. D.*

keyway (kē′wā), *n.* A mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the key whereby the wheel is secured to the shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

keywood† (kē′wụd), *n.* [ME., < *key*[2] + *wood*[1].] Wood landed at, and perhaps sold from, a quay.

That better gouernaunce and rule be hadd, and better ouersight, vppon *keywood*, crates, and colez, and bagges to mete hem with. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

key-word (kē′wėrd), *n.* A word which serves as a key, guide, or explanation to the meaning, use, or pronunciation of other words, or to other matters.

These [books] are of poets, indicated by *key-word* P.; prose writers, *key-word* P. W. *Science*, XIII. 168.

The *key-word* of life is "Thy will be done."
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 66.

K. G. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Garter*. See *garter*.

K. G. F. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Goiden Fleece*. See *fleece*.

kh. A digraph not occurring in native English words, or words of other Teutonic, Romance, Latin, or Greek origin, but common in the transliteration of Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and other Oriental words, in which it usually represents an aspirated *k* (*k* + *h*), or else a palatal equivalent to the Scotch and German *ch* (ċh).

khaftan, *n.* See *caftan*.

khair-gum (kīr′gum), *n.* [Hind. *khair*, < Skt. *khadira*.] A gum yielded by the khair-tree.

khair-tree (kīr′trē), *n.* [< Hind. *khair* + E. *tree*.] An East Indian tree, *Acacia Catechu*. From its heart-wood is extracted the true catechu, and a gum resembling gum arabic exudes from its bark. Its wood is hard and durable.

khakan (kä-kän′), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *khāqān*, an emperor, a king, sovereign. Hence Russ. *kaganŭ*, ML. *chacanus, cacanus, chaganus, caganus*, MGr. *χαγᾶνος*, emperor or khan (of Tatary). The word *khan*[1] is different.] An emperor; a king.

An embassy from Justin to the *Khakán*, or Emperor, mentions the Tartarian ceremony of purifying the Roman Ambassadors by conducting them between two fires.
Sir W. Jones, Histories and Antiquities of Asia, p. 118.

★ **khaki** (kä′ki), *a.* and *n.* [Hind. *khākī*, dusty, earthy, < *khāk*, dust, earth, ashes.] **I.** *a.* Dust-colored or clay-colored.

It is a fawn-colqured glove, similar to those now being sold in London shops as *khaki* deerskin, but with handsome embroidery and fringe. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 369.

II. *n.* A twilled, closely woven, strong cotton fabric, suitable for army clothing in tropical regions: usually dyed a brownish or tan tint.

khaleb (kal′eb), *n.* [Turk.] A measure of length, the Turkish pik, or pik halebi. According to the Russian Commission, it is 26.89 English inches; but the khaleb of Moldavia is 26.43 English inches. That of Wallachia contains by law ∎ feet 2⅜ inches, English measure.

khalif, khaliff, *n.* See *calif*.

khamsin (kam′sin), *n.* [Also *kamsin;* < Turk. Ar. *khamsin*, a simoom (see def.), the fifty days preceding the vernal equinox, < Ar. *khamsīn*, fifty, fiftieth, < *khams, khamse*, five.] A hot southeast wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

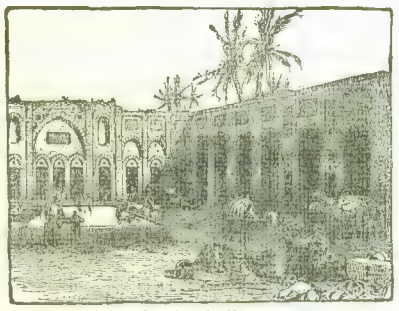
khan[1] (kän, kan, or kân), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn, kaun, can*, < ME. *kan, cane, chan, chane, cham* = F. *kan, khan* = G. *chan, khan* = Russ. *khanŭ* = MGr. *χάνης, κάνης* = Turk. *khān*, < Pers. *khān*, a prince; of Tatar origin.] The title of sovereign princes in Tatar countries, whose dominions are known as khanates, and of nomadic chiefs and various state officers in Persia; also, one of the titles of the sultan of Turkey. The title has degenerated in dignity. In Persia and Afghanistan it has now a vague value, about equivalent to *esquire*, and in India it has become a common affix to the names of respectable Hindus, especially of those who claim a Pathan descent.

But estwarde on the see syde
A prynce there is that rulyth wyde,
Callyd the *Canc* of Catowe [Cathay].
Interlude of the Four Elements (ed. Halliwell, 1848).

Both of them seruing the great *Can* in those warres.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

In Xanadu did Kubla *Khan*
A stately pleasure-dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

khan[2] (kan), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn, kaun, kane, cane, hane;* < Turk. *khān* = Hind. *khāna*, < Pers. *khāna*, a house, dwelling.] One of a class of unfurnished inns in Turkish and some other Oriental lands, generally belonging to the government. Some are designed for the gratuitous use of travelers and pilgrims; others, of a better kind, for the accommodation of traders and their trains and wares, the traders paying charges.



Interior of a Khan.

The *Cane* lockt up by the Turks at noons and at nights, for feare that the Franks should suffer or offer any outrage. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

The *khan* [in Syria] is usually built around a courtyard, with sheds or booths for the animals occupying the ground floor, while the travelers may take what chance there is for sleep on the more elevated platforms.
The Century, XXXV. 817.

khanate (kan′āt or kän′āt), *n.* [< *khan*[1] + *-ate*[3].] The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

The *khanate* was annexed to Muscovy more than three centuries ago. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 4.

khanjee (kan′jē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *khangī, khanagī*, Beng. *khānki*, belonging to the house, < Pers. *khānagī*, belonging to the house, < *khāna*, house: see *khan*[2].] The keeper of a khan or Oriental inn.

Everybody looks pleased [at a departure from a khan] except the *khanjee*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 220.

khansamah, khansuma (kän-sä′mä, -su′mä), *n.* [Hind. *khānsāmān:* see *consumah*.] In India, a butler or house-steward.

khanum (kä′nöm), *n.* [Also *canum;* < Turk. *khānim* (Ar. *khānam*), a lady, < *khān*, a lord: see *khan*[1].] A lady of rank; the feminine of the title *khan*.

khass (kas), *a.* [Hind. *khass*, private, special.] Special; reserved; also, royal: as, *khass* revenues; *khass* lands.

khatzum-oil (kat′zum-oil), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khatzum* + E. *oil*.] An oil obtained in India from the composite plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

khawass (ka-was′), *n.* Same as *cavass*.

Khaya (kā′yạ), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Wolof language of Senegal.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the family *Meliaceæ*, tribe *Swieteniеæ*, distinguished from *Swietenia*, the true mahogany, in having 4 instead of 5 petals, an 8-lobed instead of a 10-toothed stamen-tube, and compressed instead of winged seeds. They are tall trees with wood resembling mahogany, abruptly pinnate leaves of few leaflets, and crowded panicles of flowers at the ends of the branchlets. Two species are now recognized, only one of which, however, has acquired any economic importance. This is the *K. Senegalensis*, a native of Senegambia, which is called *Senegal mahogany*, and also sometimes *cailcedra*.

Khayeæ (kā′yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Khaya* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision ("section") of meliaceous plants of the tribe *Swieteniеæ*, founded on the genus *Khaya*, not generally recognized by modern botanists.

khedival (ke-dē′val), *a.* [< *khedive* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the khedive of Egypt. Also *khedivial*.

khedive (ke-dēv′), *n.* [= F. *khédive*, < Turk. *khidīv*, < Pers. *khidīw, khadīw, khudīw*, a king, lord, great prince, sovereign, *khidēwi*, the viceroy of Egypt.] The title of the viceroy of Egypt, assumed by Ismail Pasha in 1867, under a convention with his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey: an agreement made between them in 1866 had established for the first time hereditary succession in his family.

khedivial (ke-dē′vi-al), *a.* Same as *khedival*.

khenna (ken′ä), *n.* Another form of *henna*.

khilat, *n.* See *killut*.

khirkah (kėr′kä), *n.* A robe used by dervishes, fakirs, or ascetics in Moslem countries; a religious habit made of shreds and patches. *Hughes*, Diet. Islam.

khitmutgar (kit′mut-gär), *n.* [Also *kitmutgar, khidmutgar*, and *kitmudgar;* < Hind. *khidmatgār*, a servant, butler, < *khidmat*, service, attendance, + *-gār*, denoting an agent.] In India, a servant, usually Mohammedan, whose duty it is to wait at table; an under-butler.

It [an English child] slaps the mouth of a gray-haired khansamah with its slipper, and dips its poodle's paws in a Mohammedan *khitmutgar's* rice.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

Khivan (kē′vạn), *a.* [< *Khiva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Khiva, a city and khanate on the west bank of the Oxus in central Asia, temporarily occupied by the Russians in 1873, but now nominally independent.

The collection of the indemnity falls upon the *Khivan* authorities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 63.

Khlistie, *n.* [Russ., < *khlestatĭ, khluistatĭ*, lash, switch, < *khluistŭ*, a whip, switch.] A powerful Russian sect, the members of which called themselves People of God. They were followers of one Daniel, who declared himself to be a manifestation of the Almighty, and inculcated twelve commandments, including celibacy and total abstinence from strong drinks. The members are called *Lashers* and *Danielites*.

kholah (kō′lạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian jackal, *Canis aureus*.

khuskhus (kus′kus), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *cuscus*[2].

khutbah (kụt′bä), *n.* [Ar. *khutbah, khotbeh*, an address.] A Mohammedan prayer and sermon or formal oration in Arabic delivered in the mosques on Fridays at the beginning of meridian prayer. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred part of their service, and the recital of his name in this oration is a high prerogative of the sultan or ameer. In India the expression "Ruler of the Age" is substituted. Also spelled *khotbah*.

ki (kē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A liliaceous plant, *Tætsia terminalis*, which is distributed through the Pacific islands, the Malay archipelago, and in China. In the Hawaiian islands its root is baked and eaten. It also affords an intoxicating drink by fermentation or distillation. The natives regard the plant as sacred, and place it around graves. Elsewhere in Polynesia the name is *ti*.

kiabooca-wood (kī-ạ-bō′kạ-wụd), *n.* [< Malay *kayu-buku* + E. *wood*[1].] An ornamental wood exported from Singapore and produced in many of the Malayan islands and New Guinea. It appears to be merely the burl-wood of the same tree which affords the lingo or lingoa-wood, namely *Pterocarpus Indicus* of the family *Fabaceæ*. It is colored in shades of yellowish red beautifully mottled with curls or knots of a darker hue. It is much used in the East and to some extent in Europe for inlaying and the manufacture of small articles, such as snuff-boxes. Also *Amboyna wood, kiabouca, kiabocca, kyabuca*, etc. See *Pterocarpus*.

kiack (ki-ak′), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a Buddhist temple.

The people [of Pegu] send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

When they enter into their *Kiack*, at the dore there is a great iarre of water, with a Cocke or a Ladle in it, and there they wash their feete. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

kiak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kiang (kyâng), *n.* [Chinese.] A river: a part of many place-names in China and neighboring countries: as, Yang-tse-*kiang* (that is, the river Yang-tse). Also spelled *keang*.

kiaugh (kyâch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Toil; trouble; anxiety. [Scotch.]

The lisping infant, prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary *kiaugh* an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Kibara (ki-bā′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1837), from the Javanese name of *K. coriacea*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the family *Monimiaceæ*, having unisexual, generally monœcious flowers, the male with a perianth of 4 connivent lobes, and from 5 to 8 stamens in two series, the 4 outer opposite the lobes. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes or short panicles. The fruit consists of numerous ovoid drupes resting upon a broad disk-shaped receptacle. About fifteen species are known, inhabiting the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, and Australia. *K. coriacea* is a large tree of Celebes and Java, having large, opposite, ovate-oblong leaves. *Wilkiea macrophylla* of New South Wales and Queensland, referred to this genus by some authors, is an evergreen tree called the *black, Australian*, or *Queensland inkberry*.

kibbal, *n.* See *kibble*[2].

kibble[1] (kib′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *kibbled*, ppr. *kibbling*. [Perhaps an unassibilated and variant freq. of *chip*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bruise or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, etc. *Salop.*—2. To clip roughly, as a stone.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame. [Prov. Eng.]

kibble[2], **kibbal** (kib′l, kib′al), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used in playing the game of nurspell.

kibble-chain (kib′l-chān), *n.* The chain that draws up the kibble or bucket from a mine.

One day at the shaft's mouth, reaching after the *kibble-chain*—maybe he was in liquor, maybe not, the Lord knows, but—I didn't know him again, sir, when we picked him up. *Kingsley*, Yeast, vii.

kibbler (kib′lėr), *n.* One who or that which kibbles or cuts; especially, a machine for grind-

ing or cutting beans and peas for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

kibbling (kib'ling), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *kibble*[1], *v.*, as a small bit cut off.] A part of a small fish used as bait by fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. Also spelled *kibling*.

kibdelophane (kib-del'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *κίβδηλος*, spurious, base, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A variety of ilmenite or titanic iron ore.

kibe (kīb), *n.* [Appar. < W. *cibi* (fem. *y gibi*), a chilblain; cf. *cibwst*, chilblains, prob. < *cib*, a cup, + *gwst*, a humor, malady.] A chap or crack in the flesh, caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as on the heel.

My followers grow to my heels like *kibes* — I cannot stir out of doors for 'em. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

Fal. I am almost out at heels.
Pist. Why, then, let *kibes* ensue.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3, 35.

kibed (kībd), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-ed*[2].] Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains: as, *kibed* heels.

Kibessia (ki-bes'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), from the Javanese name of the plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous) plants belonging to the family *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Kibessieæ*, characterized by having the irregular somewhat 4-lobed limb of the hood-shaped calyx warty and spinous (the spines sometimes barbed at the tip), 8 stamens, and a 4-celled ovary. They are smooth shrubs with angled or winged branches, coriaceous, oblong-ovate, 3-nerved leaves, obtuse at the attenuate apex, and large blue flowers on axillary, 1- to 3-flowered peduncles. There are sixteen species, inhabiting the Malay peninsula and archipelago and the Philippine Islands.

Kibessieæ (kib-ē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Naudin, 1859), < *Kibessia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of melastomaceous plants, typified by the genus *Kibessia*, now treated as distinct from the tribe *Astronieæ*.

kibin (kib'in), *n.* [W. *cibym*.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to half a bushel.

kibitka (ki-bit'kä), *n.* [Russ. *kibitka*, the tilt or cover of a wagon, a tilt-wagon, a Tatar tent; of Tatar origin.] 1. A circular tent used by the Kirghiz and other Tatars. It is about 12 feet in diameter, with a rounded top. The sides are formed of collapsible or folding lattice-work, and the roof of slender, slightly curved poles; both sides and roof are covered with thick felt. There is an opening for smoke and a flap for the door.



Kibitka, or Kirghiz Tent.

2. A Russian cart or wagon with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather. It serves as a kind of movable habitation, and is used for traveling in winter.

Formerly the journey from Novogorod to Moscow was most painfully accomplished in ninety hours in a *kibitka* — a cart, or rather a cradle for two, in which the driver . . . sat close to the horses' tails, the hinder part of the cart being shaded by a semicircular hood of laths covered with birch bark. These vehicles have no springs, and are fastened together by wooden pegs. The luggage is placed at the bottom, and covered by a mattress, upon which an abundant supply of feather-beds alone renders the jolting endurable. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, v.

kiblah (kib'lä), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*, that which is opposite, the South, < *qabl*, before, *qabala*, be opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. This was, according to Mohammedan authorities, at first the Kaaba in Mecca, but after the flight to Medina it was for some time Jerusalem, and then again changed to Mecca. Any object of strong desire or devotion is also spoken of as a *kiblah*.

There have been few incidents more disastrous in their consequences to the human race than this decree of Mohammed changing the *Kibla* from Jerusalem to Mekka. Had he remained true to his earlier and better faith, the Arabs would have entered the religious community of the nations as peacemakers, not as enemies and destroyers. *Osborne*, Islam under the Arabs, p. 58.

kibosh (ki-bosh'), *n.* [Also *kybosh*; a slang word, of obscure origin.] The form, manner, style, or fashion of something; the thing: as, that is the proper *kibosh*; full dress is the correct *kibosh* for the opera. See the supplement. [Slang.]

kiby (kī'bi), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-y*[1].] Affected with kibes or chilblains.

And he haltith often that hath a *kyby* hele.
Skelton, Garlande of Laurell.

kichelt, kitchelt, *n.* [< ME. *kichil, kechel*, < AS. *cicel*, a cake; prob. akin to *cake*[1], *cooky*.] A small cake. Also spelled *kichil*.—**God's kichel.** See *God*[1].

Gif us a busshel whete, malt, or reye,
A *Goddes kechyl* [var. *kichil*], or a trype of chese.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 39.

★**kick** (kik), *v.* [ME. *kiken*, a word of imitative origin. Cf. *hit, tick, flick*, etc. The W. *cicio, v.*, and Gael. *ceig, n.*, are from Eng.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give a thrust or blow to with the foot; strike with the foot.

And by mute
Disdain *kicks* back what Words could not refute.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 34.

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But — why did you *kick* me down stairs?
J. P. Kemble, The Panel, i. 1.

There he watches yet!
There like a dog before his master's door!
Kick'd, he returns. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To strike in recoiling: as, an overloaded gun *kicks* the shoulder.

Some muskets so contrive it
As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
And, though well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and *kick* their owners over.
J. Trumbull, McFingal, i. 96.

3. In *printing*, to operate or effect by impact of the foot on a treadle: used with relation to some kinds of small job-presses: as, to *kick* a Gordon press; to *kick* off a thousand impressions. [U. S.]—4. To sting, as a wasp. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To reject, as a suitor; jilt. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]—**To kick one's heels.** See *heel*[1].—**To kick the beam.** See *beam*.—**To kick the bucket.** See *bucket*.—**To kick up a row** or **a dust.** See *dust*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike out with the foot; have the habit of striking with the foot: as, a horse that *kicks*.

For trewely ther is noon of us alle,
If any wight wol clawe us on the galle,
That we nel *kike*, for he seith us sooth.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 85.

They contemn all physic of the mind,
And, like galled camels, *kick* at every touch.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. To thrust out the foot with violence, as in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt.

Then trip him, that his heels may *kick* at heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3, 93.

Hence—3. To manifest opposition or strong objection; offer resistance. [Now chiefly slang.]

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. ii. 29.

You hold the woman is the better man:
A rampant heresy, such as, if it spread,
Would make all women *kick* against their Lords.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

In a late number you maintain strongly that it is the duty of persons suffering from overcharges, insolence, and other forms of oppression to *kick*. You urge that the oppressor argues from our American charity, "bearing all things" with silent fortitude, that we, the people, rather like it; and you insist that a part of our debt to society is invariably, systematically, quickly, continuously, and powerfully "to *kick*." *The Nation*, XLVIII. 137.

4. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm.—5. To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.*, p. 72. [Prov. Eng.]—**To kick against the pricks.** See *prick*.—**To kick off,** in *foot-ball*, to give the ball the first kick which starts the play.—**To kick over the traces,** to throw off ★control; become insubordinate. [Colloq.]

kick (kik), *n.* [< *kick, v.*] 1. A blow or thrust with the foot.

A *kick* that scarce would move a horse
May kill a sound divine. *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

2. In *foot-ball:* (*a*) The right of or a turn at kicking the ball. (*b*) One who kicks or kicks off.

He's . . . the best *kick* and charger at Rugby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged.

But he [Mr. Lowe] and I must alike be prepared to stand the recoil of our own guns, even though the *kick* may be inconvenient. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 134.

4. A sudden and strong objection; unexpected resistance. [Slang.]—5. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring in the act of closing.—6. A cleat or block on the stock-board of a brick-molders' bench, which serves to make a key in the brick.—7. A die for bricks.—8. Fashion; novelty; thing in vogue. [Slang, Eng.]

'Tis the *kick*, I say, old un, so I brought it down.
Dibdin.

9. The indentation or inner protuberance of a molded glass bottle. [Slang, Eng.]

What it [a bottle] holds if it's public-house gin is uncertain: for you must know, sir, that some bottles has great *kicks* at their bottoms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 511.

10. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]—**Drop kick,** in *foot-ball*, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rises with a bound from the ground.

Tom . . . performed very creditably, after first driving his foot three inches into the ground, and then nearly kicking his leg into the air, in vigorous efforts to accomplish a *drop-kick* after the manner of East.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Place kick, in *foot-ball*, a kick made while the ball is stationary on the ground.

kickable (kik'a-bl), *a.* [< *kick* + *-able*.] That may be kicked; deserving to be kicked.

The epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if shee were of a *kickable* substance, than either honour'd or humour'd.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 26.

Rigg was a most unengaging, *kickable* boy.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xli.

kickee (ki-kē'), *n.* [< *kick, v.*, + *-ee*[1].] One who is kicked. [Rare and jocose.]

He . . . was seen . . . kicking him at the same time in the most ignominious manner; and in return to all demands on the part of the *kickee* to know the reason for such outrage, simply remarking "You are Pigviggin."
Savage, R. Medlicott, iii. 8.

★**kicker** (kik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which kicks.

Cham. 'Twas some forc'd match,
If he were not kick'd to th' church o' the wedding day,
I'll never come at court. Can be no otherwise.
Perhaps he was rich; speak, Mistress Lapet, was't not so?
Mist. Lapet. Nay, that's without all question.
Cham. Oho, he would not want *kickers* enow then.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, i.

2. One who offers strong, and especially unexpected or perverse, opposition; one who objects or opposes; a bolter. Cf. *kick, v. i.*, 3; *n.*, 4.

There is of course a class of chronic *kickers* who are always finding fault. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 6.

kickie-wickie† (kik'i-wik'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kicksy-wicksy*.

kickish (kik'ish), *a.* [< *kick* + *-ish*[1].] Irritable. [Prov. Eng.]

Is Majestas Imperii growne so *kickish* that it cannot stand quiet with Salus Populi, unlesse it be fettered?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

kickle (kik'l), *a.* Uncertain; unsteady; fickle; tottering. Also *keckle*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kick-off (kik'ôf), *n.* The first kick in a game of foot-ball.

Away goes the ball spinning towards the school goal; seventy yards before it touches ground, and at no point above twelve or fifteen feet high, a model *kick-off*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

kickshaw (kik'shâ), *n.* [Prop. *kickshaws*, sing.; formerly also *kickshose, kickshoes, keckshose, kekshoes* (simulating *kick* + *shoes*), earlier *quelkchose*, orig. *quelquechose*, < F. *quelque chose*, something: see *quelquechose*.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon; something trifling, not otherwise named or described, or that has no particular name.

Sir And. . . . I delight in Maskes and Reuels sometimes altogether.
Sir To. Art thou good at these *kicke-chawses*, Knight?
Shak., Twelfth Night (fol. 1623), i. 3, 122.

2. A light, unsubstantial dish, or kind of food.

Salads, broths, sauces, stewed meats, and other *kickshaws*.
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*, tell William cook. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 29.

kicksies (kik'siz), *n. pl.* [< *kicks, n.*: see *kick, n.*, 10.] Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]

A pair of kerseymere *kicksies*, any colour, built very slap-up. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

kicksy-wicksy† (kik'si-wik'si), *a.* and *n.* [Also *kicky-wicky, kickie-wickie*, and *kicksy-winsie, kicksey-winsey, kicksee-winsee*, the second element perhaps a sophisticated form, to bring in an etym. explanation from *wince* (formerly also *winse*); prob. a mere redupl. of *kick*, varied in the repetition, with term. *-y*[1], or equiv. *-sy*, adj. suffix.] **I.** *a.* Flickering; uncertain; restless.

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksy-wicksy* flames shew but how dear
Thy great light's resurrection would be here.
Poems subjoined to *R. Fletcher's* Epigrams.

II. *n.* A man's wife: occurring only in the following passage, where it is used ludicrously and without definite signification:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3, 297.

kickumbob†, *n.* [Irreg. < *kick* or *kickshaw*, with term. as in *thingumbob*.] A thingumbob; a "what's-its-name." *John Taylor*, 1630.

kickup (kik'up), *n.* [< *kick* + *up*.] 1. A disturbance. [Slang.]—2. A steamboat with paddle-wheel astern. [Mississippi river.]—3. In Jamaica, the water-thrush, *Siurus nævius* or *S. noveboracensis:* so called from the way it jerks its tail, like a wagtail: more fully called *Bessy* ★*kickup*. *P. H. Gosse.*

kid[1] (kid), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *kid, kide, kydde,* < Icel. *kidh* = Dan. Sw. *kid* = OHG. *kizzi, chitzi* (also *kizzin, chizzin*), MHG. *chitze, kizze, kitze, kiz* (also *kitzin, chizzin*), G. *kitze, kitz,* a kid: prob. akin to E. *chit*[2], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A young goat.

Hath any ram
Slipp'd from the fold, or young *kid* lost his dam?
Milton, Comus, l. 498.

2. The flesh of a young goat.

Our attendants now produced some *kid* and dried dates, which, washed down with water and a touch of absinthe, formed our meal. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

3. Leather made from the skin of a kid; in trade use, leather made from the skin of the goat or sheep. Other substitutes also are used.—4. The roe deer in its first year. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 508.—5. A child, especially a male child. [Slang.]

I am old, you say;
Yes, parlous old, *kids*, an you mark me well!
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

The girl still held Oliver fast by the hand. . . . "So you got the *kid*," said Sikes. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xx.

6. *pl.* Gloves made of kid or of the leather so called. See def. 3. [Colloq.]

The Haddens had been appropriated by a couple of youths in frockcoats and orthodox *kids*, with a suspicion of moustaches. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

II. *a.* Made of kid or of the leather so called. See I., 3.—**Kid glove**, a glove made of kid leather, or, in trade use, of other soft leather resembling kid.

kid[1] (kid), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [< *kid*[1], *n.*] To bring forth (young): said especially of a goat.

kid[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *kithe*.

kid[2]†, *p. a.* [ME., also *kyd, kydd, kud, ked*, etc., pp. of *kithen*, make known: see *kithe*.] Known; well-known; famous; renowned: formerly, in poetry, a general term of commendation.

In the castell were a cumpany, *kyd* men of Armys,
That enfourmet were of fyght, & the fet couthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3222.

And thus he killez the knyghte with his *kydd* wapene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1390.

kid[3] (kid), *n.* [Cf. *kit*[1].] 1. A small tub; *naut.*, a small tub or vessel in which sailors receive their food.

The cook scraped his *kids* (wooden vessels out of which sailors eat) and polished the hoops, and placed them before the galley to await inspection.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 209.

2. A box or wooden pen built on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught.—**Gurry-kid**, a kid or tub used to contain the gurry taken from fish.

kid[4] (kid), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kydde;* < ME. **kid* (in comp. *kidberer*); prob. < W. *cidys*, pl., fagots.] 1. A fagot or bundle, as of heath or furze. [Prov. Eng.]

Faggots or bundles of wood for firewood are called *kids* in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire.
York Plays, Int., p. xxi.

2. A bundle of sticks or brush planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groin. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A bundle of sticks or twigs strapped in front of the legs to help a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse. [Australian.]

The native explained that second- or third-rate riders very often made up a bundle of twigs, rolled up in a piece of cloth, which they bound across the saddle with these straps. This *kid*, as it is called, pressing firmly on the front of the legs, assists immensely in keeping a rider down in the saddle when a horse bucks heavily, but is at the same time dangerous.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 109.

kid[4] (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [< *kid*[4], *n.*] To bind up, as a fagot. [Prov. Eng.]

kid[5] (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [Prob. < *kid*[1], *n.*, 5.] To hoax; humbug; deceive. [Slang.]

kid[5] (kid), *n.* [< *kid*[5], *v.*] A hoax; humbug.—**No kid**, without fooling or chaffing. [Slang, U. S. and Australia.]

kidaris (kid'a-ris), *n.* See *cidaris*, 1.

kidbearer†, *n.* [ME. *kidberer;* < *kid*[4] + *bearer*.] A fagot-bearer.

Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers.
Act of Mayor and Common Council of York, 1477, quoted [in York Plays, p. xxi., note.

kidcote† (kid'kōt), *n.* [Appar. < *kid*[2], *p. a.*, known (i. e. public), + *cote*[1], house (of detention), now *kitty*[5], q. v.] A common jail. [Prov. Eng.]

On this much enduring bridge were also erected the chantry chapel of St. William, the hall of meeting of the town council, the "*kidcote*," or common gaol.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 409.

kiddaw, kiddow (kid'â, -ō), *n.* [Corn.] A guillemot. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwal they call the guilliam a *kiddaw*.
Ray (1674), p. 61. (*Halliwell.*)

kidde†. A Middle English preterit of *kithe*.

kidder (kid'ėr), *n.* [Also *kiddier;* origin obscure.] A forestaller; a huckster.

Licensed . . . to be a common drover of cattle, Badger, Lader, *Kidder*, Carrier, and Buyer of Corn, Grain, Butter and Cheese.
License in time of Queen Anne. A. H. A. Hamilton's [Quarter Sess., p. 270.

Kidderminster (kid'ėr-min-stėr), *n.* A kind of carpet, named from the town in England where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs interlaced together (hence also called *two-ply carpet*), consisting of a worsted warp and a woolen weft, both warp and weft appearing on each surface. It is also called *ingrain carpet*, from the material being dyed in the grain. Three-ply carpet is an improvement upon Kidderminster, admitting of a greater variety of colors and figures.

kiddle[1] (kid'l), *n.* [Also *kidel, kittle, kettle;* < ME. *kidel, kiddel* (AL. *kidellus*, in Magna Charta); < OF. *quidel*, later *quideau* (Cotgrave), a kiddle, prob. < Bret. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a stream.] 1. A weir or fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for catching fish. Kiddles for intercepting salmon and other fish are often mentioned in old statutes concerning rivers and havens.

Amocion of *kiddell* under payne of x. pond, . . . the vi. article [viz. that all the weris that ben in Thamis or in Medwey . . . be don awaye, p. 16].
Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 1.

For a small sum of money any rascal on the river could buy his license, and set up *kidels* in the Lea and in the Medway as well as in the Thames.
H. Dixon, Her Majesty's Tower, p. 29.

2. A fish-basket. [Pennsylvania.]

kiddle[2] (kid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kiddled*, ppr. *kiddling*. A dialectal variant of *cuddle*.

kiddle[3] (kid'l), *a.* A dialectal variant of *kittle*[1].

kiddow, *n.* See *kiddaw*.

kiddy (kid'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kiddied*, ppr. *kiddying*. [Cf. *kid*[5].] To hoax; cheat; "kid." *Dickens.* [Slang.]

There they met with beggars who *kiddied* them on the lurk. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 462.

kidel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kiddle*[1].

kid-fox (kid'foks), *n.* A young fox. Compare *kit-fox*. [Rare.]

The music ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3, 44.

kidge, *a.* See *kedge*[2].

kidling (kid'ling), *n.* [= Icel. *kidhling;* as *kid*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A young kid.

Kidlings, now, begin to crop
Daisies in the dewy dale.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

kidnap (kid'nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidnapped*, ppr. *kidnapping*. [Orig. a slang word, taken from the cant of thieves; < *kid*[1], *n.*, 5, + *nap*, a var. of *nab*, snatch.] To steal, abduct, or carry off forcibly (a human being, whether man, woman, or child). In law it sometimes implies a carrying beyond the jurisdiction.

Brave Mar and Panmure were firm, I am sure;
The latter was *kidnapt* awa.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

The Janissaries, while they kept their first strength—that strength which made the Ottoman power what it was—were all *kidnapped* Christian children.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

kidnapper (kid'nap-ėr), *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer or child-stealer.

Enemies that have taken a Maid captive won't be guilty of such Barbarity as this; nor will *Kidnappers* themselves to those they have kidnapp'd away.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 161.

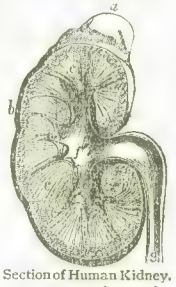
This sort of people, that lie in wait, day and night, for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator*, 311.

kidnapping (kid'nap-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kidnap*, *v.*] The act of stealing, abducting, or carrying off a human being forcibly.

The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping*, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xv.

kidneer†, **kidnere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *kidney*.

★**kidney** (kid'ni), *n.* [< ME. *kidney, kydney, kidenei*, pl. *kideneris, kideneris*, earlier *kideneiren, kydeneyren;* origin uncertain. Compare *kite*[2] and *neer*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, a glandular structure whose function is the purification of the blood by the excretion of urine; one of the renes or reins; a renal organ. Kidneys are of very various shapes and positions in the body, and often of loosely lobulated structure. In the higher vertebrates they are always paired and of compact figure, tending to become bean-shaped glands, as in man. The kidneys of man are situated in the loins, opposite the upper lumbar vertebræ, behind the peritoneum, embedded in fat, and capped by the adrenals or suprarenal capsules. The left is somewhat higher than the right, which leaves room for the liver. They are purplish-brown in color, about 4 inches long, 2½ broad, and 1½ thick; they weigh about 4½ ounces. Section displays an outer cortical substance, darker and softer than the rest, consisting chiefly of uriniferous tubules and Malpighian corpuscles. (See *corpuscle*.) The inner or medullary substance is composed of numerous distinctly striated conical masses, or Malpighian pyramids, whose bases are directed peripherally, while their apices converge toward the interior, ending in the papillæ, which project into the cavity of the pelvis. There are from 8 to 18 such pyramids, composed mainly of minute straight and looped uriniferous tubules, which proceed from the cortical substance to open on the papillæ. One such papilla, or a set of several papillæ, protrudes into a compartment of the general cavity called a *calyx;* the calyces unite in three infundibula, the beginnings of the general cavity of the kidney, the pelvis, which is also the funnel-shaped beginning of the ureter, the tube by which the urine passes to the bladder. The hilum of the kidney is the place on the median or concave side of the kidney, corresponding to the place of the scar on a bean, where the ureter goes out, and where the vessels and nerves enter. The organs are abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In its minute and essential structure the kidney consists of a great number of branching, looped, and convoluted epithelial tubes (*tubuli uriniferi*), terminating in dilatations, each dilatation enveloping a plexus of blood-vessels and forming a Malpighian body. These tubes, moreover, are abundantly supplied with blood-vessels. Malpighian bodies and tubules both share in the work of secreting, but there is reason to think that the former have to do with the secretion of the water and less important parts of the urine, while the elimination of the nitrogenous waste falls on the tubular epithelium. The kidneys, or, in the singular as a collective noun, the kidney, as an important internal organ whose condition is a more or less accurate index of one's bodily health, and, as formerly thought, of one's "humor" or temperament, was formerly often spoken of (somewhat like *liver, heart, bowels, stomach*, etc.) with reference to one's constitution, temperament, temper, disposition, or inward feelings. As thus used in the quotation from Shakspere, the word has been misunderstood, as if meaning 'sort' or 'kind,' whence that use in later authors.



Section of Human Kidney.
a, suprarenal capsule; *b*, vascular or cortical portion of kidney; *c c*, tubular portion, consisting of cones; *d d*, two of the papillæ, projecting into their corresponding calyces; *e e e*, the three infundibula; *f*, pelvis; *g*, ureter.

Think of that—a man of my *kidney*—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5, 116.

Talk no more of brave Nelson, or gallant Sir Sidney,
'Tis granted they're tars of a true British *kidney*.
Song, Newcastle Bellman. (*Brockett.*)

2. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato.

The corn . . . rises again in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the *kidneys* of wheat.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 69.

3. *pl.* The inmost parts; the reins.

Curse, curse, and then I goe.
Look how he grins, I 've anger'd him to the *kidneys*.
Fletcher (*and another?*) Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Heavn's bright Torches, from Earth's *kidneys*, sup
Som somwhat dry and heatfull Vapours vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

4. In the extract, of doubtful meaning.

It is our custom upon the first coming of the news to order a youth, who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee house, to get into the pulpit, and read every paper with a loud and distinct voice. *Tatler*, No. 268.

Capsule of the kidney. See *capsule*.—**Floating kidney**, in *pathol.*, a kidney which has become loose and displaced in the abdomen. Also called *movable kidney*.—**Granular kidney.** See *granular*.—**Surgical kidney**, a term somewhat loosely applied to nephritic conditions secondary to mischief further down in the urinary tract, but especially to suppurative pyelonephritis arising from cystitis.

kidney-bean (kid'ni-bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the common twining kidney-bean of the gardens, also called *French bean* and *haricot* (see cut under *haricot*): so called from the shape of the seeds. *P. nanus*, the field- or bush-bean, is perhaps only a variety of the common kidney-bean. The green pods of the common kidney-bean, with their contents, are eaten as a "string-bean," or the dry seeds are baked or boiled.—**Kidney-bean tree**, a plant of either of the leguminous genera *Kraunhia* and *Soia*, especially the American *Kraunhia frutescens* and the Chinese *K. Chinensis* (*Wisteria Chinensis*).—**Wild kidney-bean**, *Phaseolus polystachyus*, a high-climbing bean, with small purple flowers, native in the United States.

kidney-cotton (kid'ni-kot″n), *n.* A South American variety of long-stapled and black-

seeded cotton, *Gossypium peruvianum*. Its seeds cohere in kidney-shaped masses of eight or ten. It is a perennial cotton cultivated in Peru.

kidney-form (kid'ni-fôrm), *a.* Same as *kidney-shaped*.

kidney-link (kid'ni-lingk), *n.* In a harness, a coupling for the hames below the collar.

A *kidney link* belonging to harness hames.
Gilder's Manual, p. 103.

kidney-lipt† (kid'ni-lipt), *a.* Hare-lipped.

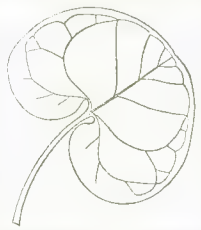
First, Jollie's wife is lame; the next, loose-hipt,
Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd, and lastly *kidney-lipt*.
Herrick, Upon Jollie's Wife.

kidney-ore (kid'ni-ōr), *n.* A variety of compact hematite, or red oxid of iron, occurring in reniform masses.

kidney-potato (kid'ni-pō-tā″tō), *n.* One of various kidney-shaped varieties of the common potato.

kidney-root (kid'ni-röt), *n.* The joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum:* in allusion to supposed medicinal properties.

kidney-shaped (kid'ni-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape or form of a kidney; reniform.—**Kidney-shaped leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base. The margin should be entire, but may be crenate, as in that of ground-ivy.


Kidney-shaped Leaf of *Asarum Europæum*.

kidney-stone (kid'ni-stōn), *n.* A nodule of brown ironstone, traversed by small veins of calcite. Such nodules are common in the Oxford clay, a division of the Middle Oölite, especially near Weymouth in England.

kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), *n.* A leguminous herbaceous plant, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, found chiefly in dry hilly ground throughout Europe and in western Asia and northern Africa: so called from its supposed medicinal properties. It is a foot or less high, often tufted, clothed with silky hairs, and has pinnate leaves and yellow or variably colored flowers with a permanent inflated calyx, which are borne in close heads, subtended by large bracts, and paired at the ends of the branches. It is of some economic value as sheep-fodder. Its specific name (from Latin *vulnus*, a wound) suggests a healing property, which, however, it possesses only as do other hairy plants. Also called *lady's-fingers*.

kidneywort (kid'ni-wėrt), *n.* **1.** The plant *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, of the family *Crassulaceæ:* so called from some resemblance of the leaves to a kidney, whence probably it had some repute as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys. It has fleshy, orbicular, more or less peltate leaves, the lower on long stalks. It is common on rocks, walls, etc., in western Europe and the Mediterranean regions. Also called *pennywort* and *navelwort*.

2. A book-name of *Saxifraga stellaris*, the star-saxifrage.

kidnippers (kid'nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* In *gun-molding*, nippers used to make the hoops taut about the mold.

kidsman (kidz'man), *n.*; pl. *kidsmen* (-men). [< *kid's*, poss. of *kid*[1], 5, + *man*.] One who trains young thieves. *Dickens.* [Thieves' slang.]

kief, kiff (kēf, kif), *n.* [Moorish.] A substitute for tobacco prepared for smoking, consisting of the chopped leaves of the common hemp.

The use of tobacco for smoking appears to be unknown in Morocco, while *kief*—prepared from the chopped leaves of common hemp—is almost universally employed for that purpose both by Moors and Berbers.
Journal of a Tour in Morocco, etc., by Hooker and Ball, p. 46.

kiefekil, keffekil (kē'fe-, kef'e-kil), *n.* [< Pers. *kaf*, scum, froth, + *gil*, clay.] A kind of clay; meerschaum.

kie-kie (kē'ā-kē'ā), *n.* [Maori.] A high-climbing shrub, *Freycinetia Banksii*, of the family *Pandanaceæ*, a native of New Zealand. The fruit consists of berries massed on a spadix. When young the spadix, with its bracts, is edible, and is made by the colonists into a jelly tasting like preserved strawberries. The fiber of the stems may possibly be found useful for paper-making.

Kielmeyera (kēl-mī'ėr-ą), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), named for Karl Fr. v. *Kielmeyer*, of Stuttgart, a noted chemist and botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Clusiaceæ*, and tribe *Kielmeyereæ*, having free stamens, small anthers, and the numerous broad, flat ovules downwardly imbricated in two series in each cell. They are small resinous shrubs, with evergreen petioled leaves, and showy flowers in terminal racemes or panicles, or rarely solitary. Seventeen species are known, all natives of Brazil, where, from the resemblance of the flowers to roses, the plant is called *roso do campo*. *K. speciosa*, called *malvo do campo*, from the resemblance of the flowers to some mallows, is a tree sometimes 15 feet in height, with a twisted trunk, short thick branches, corky bark, elliptical leaves, and flowers resembling camellias, to which, indeed, they are closely related botanically.

kier, *n.* See *keir*.

kieselguhr (kē'zl-gör), *n.* [G., < *kiesel*, flint, pebble (= E. *chesil*), + *guhr:* see *guhr*.] A siliceous infusorial earth, used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite: same as *infusorial silica*.

kieserite (kē'zėr-īt), *n.* [Named after D. G. *Kieser*, once president of the academy at Jena.] A hydrated sulphate of magnesium, occurring in considerable beds with rock-salt at Stassfurt, Prussia, and elsewhere. It is used in making Epsom salts, and also indirectly in the manufacture of potash salts at Stassfurt.

Kieseritzki gambit. See *gambit*.

kiest†. An obsolete preterit of *cast*[1].

She *kiest* the knot, and the loop she ran,
Which soon did gar this young lord dee.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

kieve, *n.* and *v.* See *keeve*.

Kigelkia (kig-el-kī'ą), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1838), < *kigeli-keia*, the native name on the coast of Mozambique.] A genus of large trees of Africa, belonging to the family *Bignoniaceæ*, having large pinnate alternate leaves, an ample leathery calyx with oblique, 2- to 5-cleft limb, and the flowers in long, loose, pendent panicles. Only three or four species are known, inhabiting the tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The best-known species is *Kigelkeia pinnata* (*Kigelia pinnata* of de Candolle), found in many parts of Africa. It is a large tree with whitish bark and spreading branches. The fruit is often two feet or more in length, hanging from a long stalk. It has a corky rind and is filled with pulp and numerous roundish seeds. In Nubia this tree is held sacred, and religious festivals are conducted under it by moonlight. The fruit, slightly roasted and cut in halves, is applied locally in rheumatic and other complaints.

Kiggelaria (kig-ę-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Franz *Kiggelaer*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, tribe *Pangicæ*, distinguished from other genera of the tribe by distinct scarcely imbricated sepals, the apical dehiscence of the capsules, and the numerous stamens. They are unarmed shrubs with entire or serrate leaves and few-flowered axillary racemes. Only three species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Africa. The anomalous character of the genus has led different authors to make it the type of a distinct botanical group.

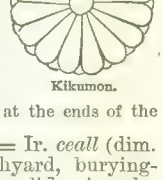
Kiggelarieæ (kig-ę-lā-rī'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Kiggelaria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, tribe *Pangieæ*, embracing the genus *Kiggelaria* only. It was originally a tribe and contained two other genera, one of which does not belong to the same family.

kikar, *n.* [Hindi *kīkar*.] The name of species of acacia, especially *Acacia scorpioides*, one of the best gum-arabic trees. Its astringent pods, as also its bark, are valuable for tanning, and its wood is used for implements, gun-carriages, boat-timber, etc. See *Acacia, bablah*, and *gum arabic* (under *gum*[2]).

kiket, *v.* An obsolete form of *kick*. *Chaucer.*

kikuel-oil (ki-kö'ęl-oil), *n.* [< Tamil *karkol* + E. *oil*.] A solid fat of a dull sulphur-yellow color, made from the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, and imported into Bombay from Gujerat for local consumption.

kikumon (kik'ö-mon), *n.* [Jap., < *kiku*, the *Chrysanthemum imperialis*, + *mon*, crest, badge.] A badge or crest borne by the imperial family of Japan, consisting of an open chrysanthemum of sixteen rays conjoined and rounded at the outer extremities. It is frequently represented double—that is, sixteen other rays show from below in the interstices at the ends of the rays shown in the foreground.


Kikumon.

kil-, kill-. [< Gael. *cill, ceall* = Ir. *ceall* (dim. *cillīn*), a cell, church, churchyard, burying-place, < L. *cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] An element in Celtic place-names, signifying 'cell,' 'church,' 'burying-place,' very frequent in Ireland, and common in Scotland: as, *Kil*patrick; *Kil*kenny; *Kil*bride; Icolm*kill*.

kilbrickenite (kil'brik-en-īt), *n.* [< *Kilbricken* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and lead found at Kilbricken, Ireland.

kildee, kildeer (kil'dēr), *n.* See *killdee*.

kilderkin (kil'dėr-kin), *n.* [< ME. *kylderkyn* (1411); an altered form of *kinderkin*, irreg. *kinderkind;* < MD. *kindeken, kinneken* (D. *kinnetje*), a small vessel, the eighth part of a tun or vat, lit. 'a little child' (cf. *kinchin*, from the same source), < *kind*, a child, + dim. suffix *-ken* (= E. *-kin*); in mod. D. a diff. suffix (*-je*).] A measure of capacity, half a barrel or 2 firkins. Exceptionally—(*a*) Of soap or ale, 18 United States (old wine) gallons. (*b*) Of butter, 1 hundredweight net. A statute of 1662 recites the immemorial custom that a kilderkin of butter should weigh 132 pounds gross—namely, butter 112 pounds, cask 20 pounds. The kilderkin of honey, according to a statute of 1581, is 16 wine gallons.

Massie siluer and gilt plate, some like and as bigge as *kilderkins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

Two *kilderkins* of butter, put in by Mr. Peirce for Serjeant Willes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit.
Dryden, MacFlecknoe.

kile† (kīl), *n.* [< ME. *kile, kyle, kylle*, < Icel. *kȳli*, a boil.] An ulcer; a sore.

Som for envy sall haf in thair lyms,
Also *kylles* and felouns and apostyms.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2994.

kilerg (kil'ėrg), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand (see *kilo-*), + *ἔργον*, work (see *erg*).] In *physics*, a thousand ergs.

Kilhamite (kil'ąm-īt), *n.* [< *Kilham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists": so called from Alexander Kilham (1762–98), the founder of the organization.

kilikinic (kil″i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinick*.

kilin (ki-lēn'), *n.* [Chin.] A fabulous creature mentioned in Chinese mythology. It is represented as a kind of unicorn, and is said to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. In Japan it is called *kirin*, and takes in decorative art different forms, sometimes that of a horse with head and jaws modified to approach those of a crocodile and an immense spreading tail.

kilk (kilk), *n.* [Contr. of **killock, kellock*, ult. < AS. *cerlic*, > E. *charlock*, q. v.] Charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

kill[1] (kil), *v. t.* [< ME. *killen, kyllen*, commonly *cullen* (later also, as early mod. E., *coll, cole*), strike, cut, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll (trees), = D. *kollen*, knock down; from the noun, Icel. *kollr*, top, head, = Norw. *koll*, top, head, crown: see *coll*[1]. The notion that *kill* is another form of *quell*, AS. *cwellan*, kill, is erroneous.] **1**†. To strike, beat, cut, or stab; strike down.

There-at Thelaphus hade tene, & turnet belyue,
Caght to a kene spere, cuttyng before,
Caupit euyn with the knight; *kyld* hym to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12803.

2. To deprive (a human being or any animal, or, in more recent use, a vegetable) of life, by any means; put to death; slay.

Enuye and yuel wille was in the Iewes;
Thei casten and contreueden to *kulle* hym whan thei migte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 137.

I will deal in poison with thee, or in bastinado, or in steel. . . . I will *kill* thee a hundred and fifty ways.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1, 62.

3. To destroy; render wholly inactive, inefficient, etc.; deaden; quell; overpower; subdue; suppress; cancel: as, sudden showers *kill* the wind; a thick carpet *kills* the sound of footsteps.

This way you *kill* your merit, *kill* your cause,
And him you would raise life to.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The hose was cut, fire dumped out, . . . pins removed, and engines *killed* so that it will take days to bring them to life again.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, March 20, 1886.

It is a singular commentary on the commercial progress of Colorado that many promising towns have been *killed* by the railroads, while others have been made rich and happy. *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 19, 1889, Supp., p. 60.

4. To nullify or neutralize the active qualities of; deprive (a thing) of its characteristic active or useful qualities; weaken; dilute: as, to *kill* grain (by overheating it in the process of grinding); to *kill* fire-damp (to mix or dilute it with atmospheric air); to *kill* wire (by stretching it so as to destroy its ductility).

The gentleman that always has indefinite quantities of black tea to *kill* any extra glass of claret he may have swallowed. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 122.

The lye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language, . . . it is *killed*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

Throw in a good handful of common salt to *kill* the acid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 319.

5. To reject; discard: as, to *kill* a paragraph in a report; to *kill* an article in type.—**To do a thing to kill**, to do it in a killing or irresistible manner: as, she was dressed *to kill;* he dances *to kill*. [Low, U. S.]—**To kill down**, to destroy the life of (a plant) as far as to the roots or stem.—**To kill off**, to exterminate.—**To kill time**, to occupy spare time with employments, recreations, or amusements of merely passing interest or entertainment.

If killing birds be such a crime, . . .
What think you, Sir, of *killing Time?*
Cowper, Beau's Reply.

To kill up†, to kill by wholesale or summarily.

Swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals and to *kill* them up,
In their assign'd and native dwelling-place.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1, 62.

=**Syn. 2.** *Kill, Slay, Murder, Assassinate, Slaughter, Massacre, Despatch.* *Kill* is the general word, meaning simply to deprive of life, whether wrongfully (Ex. xx. 13), accidentally, in self-defense, in war, or by process of law. *Slay* is a less commonplace word with the same meaning as *kill*. *Murder* is the general word for killing wrongfully, especially with premeditation. *Assassinate* means to kill wrongfully by surprise, suddenly, or by secret assault. To *slaughter* is to kill brutally or in great numbers; *massacre* is more intense than *slaughter*, meaning to kill indiscriminately, without need or without warrant, rapidly or in great numbers. To *despatch* is to kill with promptness or quickness, and generally in a quiet way. *Kill, slay, slaughter,* and *despatch* may apply to ordinary and proper taking of the life of an animal. *Kill* and *slaughter* are ★the ordinary words used to describe the work of a butcher.

kill[1] (kil), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*] The act of killing, as game. [Hunting slang.]

Then [they rode] across the road . . . just in time for the *kill*. *Cornhill Mag.*, June, 1862, p. 722.

kill[2], *n.* and *v.* See *kiln*.

kill[3] (kil), *n.* [< D. *kil*, a channel, MD. *kille, kiele*, an inlet, = Icel. *kíll* = Norw. *kil*, a channel, canal, inlet.] A channel, creek, stream, or bed of a river: used especially as an element of American names in the parts originally settled by the Dutch: as, *Kill* van Kull (the strait between Staten Island and New Jersey), Catskill, Schuylkill.

A great stream gushed forth, . . . made its way to the Hudson, and continues to flow to the present day; being the identical stream known by the name of Kaaters-*kill*. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle, Postscript.

Their windows looking upon the boisterous cross-currents of the Harlem *Kills*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 858.

killable (kil'a-bl), *a.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be killed. [Rare.]

Looking at the "holluschickie" alone, as they really represent the only *killable* seals, then the commercial value of the same would be expressed by the sum of $1,800,000 to $2,000,000. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 359.

killadar (kil'a-där), *n.* [Also *kellidar*; < Hind. *killādār*, the governor or commandant of a fort, < *kila'*, *killa*, a fort, + *-dār*, one who holds.] In India, the commandant of a fort or garrison.

The fugitive garrison . . . returned with 500 more, sent by the *Kellidar* of Vandiwash. *Orme*, Mogul Empire (ed. 1803), II. 217.

killas[1] (kil'as), *n.* [Also *callys*: Corn.] Clay slate; slaty rock. [Cornwall.]

The term *killas* is locally applied to every member of the slate series; and, in fact, to every rock which our miners cannot identify as either granite or elvan. *Henwood.*

killas[2] (kil'as), *n.* [Cf. *killimore*.] The earthnut, *Conopodium majus*. [Prov. Eng.]

killbuck (kil'buk), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buck*[1]. Cf. *butcher*, as ult. containing the element *buck*[1].] A bully; a swashbuckler.

Thar. Well, have you done now, Ladie?
Ars. O my sweet *killbuck!*
Thar. You now in your shallow pate thinke this a disgrace to mee. *Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i.

kill-calf (kil'käf), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *calf*[1].] One who slaughters calves for market; a butcher. In the quotation used as an adjective. [Rare.]

And there they make private shambles with *kil-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

kill-courtesy†, *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *courtesy*.] A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. [Rare.]

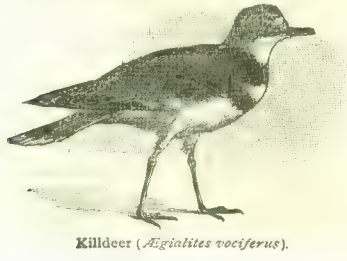
Pretty soul; she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesy*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3, 77.

kill-cow (kil'kou), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cow*[1].] 1. A butcher. [Burlesque and rare.]—2. A swashbuckler; a braggart.

You were the onely noted man, th' onely *killkow*, th' onely terrible fellow. *Cotgrave.*

kill-cu (kil'kū), *n.* [Imitative.] The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

killdeer, killdee (kil'dēr, kil'dē), *n.* [Also *kildee, kildeer*; imitative of the bird's cry.] The largest and commonest ring-plover of North America, *Ægialites vociferus*: so called in imitation of its shrill two-syllabled note. The killdeer is from 9 to 10 inches long, and 20 in extent of wings. The bill is black; the eye is black with a bright ring around it; the legs are pale; the upper parts are grayish-brown with a bronzed olive tint, changing to orange-brown on the rump; the under parts are pure white, with two black collars encircling the neck; the front and line over the eye are white, with a black stripe over this; and the tail-feathers are peculiarly variegated with black, white, and the bright color of the rump. It occurs almost everywhere in North America, is migratory, not gregarious, very noisy, and restless. It nests on the ground, in grass or shingle, and lays four pyriform eggs, 1¾ inches long and 1 1/16 inches broad, of a drab color heavily blotched with blackish brown.



Killdeer (*Ægialites vociferus*).

It was the plaintive cry of a *kildee* startled from its sojourn on the bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

The sepulchral boom of the bittern, the shriek of the curlew, and the complaint of the *killdeer*-plover were beyond the power of expression. *Bret Harte*, Sketches, p. 90.

kill-devil (kil'dev'il), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] 1. A terrible fellow.

So I should be called *Kill-devil* all the parish over. *Marlowe*, Faustus, i. 4.

2. A kind of artificial bait.

killeck, *n.* See *killock*.

killeen (ki-lēn'), *n.* [Ir.] The Irish moss or carrageen, *Chondrus crispus*.

killer (kil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a slaughterer; a butcher.

But he conueighed himselfe a farre of from the bondes of ye citee of Hierusalem, the *killer* of prophets, & went to the citie of Ephraim, wherunto ye desert was nigh. *J. Udall*, On John xi.

Let us . . . bring back our prince by seeing his *killers* die. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

2. A club of hard wood, used for killing fish.—3. A delphinid, *Orca gladiator*, and other species of that genus: so called from their ravenous and ferocious habits. Killers hunt in packs, and not only destroy such small species of their own kind as dolphins and porpoises, but attack and sometimes kill whales much larger than themselves. See *Orca*. Also *killer-fish, killer-whale*.

The other cetaceans of this group are generally distinguished as narwhals, grampuses, *killers*, bottlenoses, dolphins, and porpoises. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 525.

Coupon-killer. See *coupon*.

killesse, *n.* A variant of *coulisse*.

killhog (kil'hog), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + *hog*[1].] A wooden trap used by hunters in Maine. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]

killick, *n.* See *killock*.

killie (kil'i), *n.* Same as *killifish*.

killifish (kil'i-fish), *n.* [Irreg. < D. *kil*, channel, + *fish*[1].] A name given about New York to fishes of the family *Cyprinodontidæ* and genera *Fundulus* and *Hydrargyra*, having an elongated form, depressed scaly head, bands of pointed teeth in the jaws, and a dorsal fin mostly in advance of the anal, with from 11 to 17 rays. The common or green killifish is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, with 5 branchiostegal rays: also called *mummychog* and *salt-water minnow*. The barred, bass, big, or striped killifish is *Fundulus majalis*, with 6 branchiostegal rays: also called *May-fish, rockfish*, and *bull-minnow*. *Fundulus diaphanus* shares the name *barred killifish*, and is also called *spring minnow* and *spring mummychog*. Some of the killifishes are known as *mud-dabblers*, and others as *studfishes*. The name is extended to some of the top-minnows of the related genus *Zygonectes*, as *Z. notatus*, known as the *black-sided killifish*. These fishes abound in shallow bays, channels, and ditches, and along the protected shores of eastern North America.

killigrew (kil'i-grö), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *Killigrew*, a surname.] The chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

killikinick (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinick*.

killimore (kil'i-mōr), *n.* The earthnut, *Conopodium majus*. Also *killas*. [Prov. Eng.]

killing (kil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kill*[1], *v.*] The act of slaying or depriving of life.

There must be an actual *killing* to constitute murder. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiv.

killing (kil'ing), *p. a.* 1. Depriving of life; deadly; doing execution.

The third day comes a frost, a *killing* frost. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 355.

Another very *killing* fly, known by the name of the Dun-Cut. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 257.

On the withering flower
The *killing* sun smiles brightly.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

2. Overpowering; irresistible: generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration: as, *killing* coquetries.

A mournful glance Sir Fopling upwards cast,
"Those eyes are made so *killing*"—was his last.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 64.

Pitt looked down with complacency at his legs, . . . and thought in his heart that he was *killing*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Madame von Eisenthal swept him a deep curtsey with a *killing* glance of adoration.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

3. So terrible or frightful as almost to kill one; exceedingly severe; exhausting; wearing.

An hundred paces farther, and on the left hand, there are the reliques of a Church, where they say that the Blessed Virgin stood when her Sonne passed by, and fell into a trance at the sight of that *killing* spectacle.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 151.

These fruitful fields, these numerous flocks I see,
Are others' gain, but *killing* cares to me.
Crabbe, The Village.

The general went on with *killing* haughtiness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxix.

The pace at which they went was really *killing*.
W. H. Russell, The War, xxvii.

killingly (kil'ing-li), *adv.* In a killing or irresistible manner.

They have wrought up their zealous souls into such vehemencies as nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

killing-time (kil'ing-tīm), *n.* The season when hogs are slaughtered. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

killinite (kil'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Killin*(*ey*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a pale-green color. It is a kind of pinite derived from the alteration of spodumene, and is found at Killiney Bay in Ireland, and elsewhere.

killjoy (kil'joi), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *joy*.] One who or that which puts an end to pleasure; one who spoils the enjoyment of others.

I find that I have become a sort of bogey—a *kill-joy*.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xxvi.

killman[1]†, *a.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *man*.] Man-killing; slaughtering.

Whom war-like Idomen did lead, co-partner in the fleet
With *kill-man* Merion. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 573.

killman[2] (kil'man), *n.*; pl. *killmen* (-men). [< *kill*[2] + *man*.] The man who has charge of a kiln. [Scotch.]

There, busie *Kil-men* ply their occupations
For brick and tyle; there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

killock (kil'ok), *n.* [Also spelled *killick, killeck, kelleck, kellock*, and formerly *keelek, keeleg*; origin obscure.] 1. The arm of a pickax or the fluke of an anchor. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood. [U. S.]

So I edvise the noomrous friends thet's in one boat with me
To jest up *killock*, jam right down their hellum hard a lee,
Haul the sheets taut, an', laying out upon the Suthun tack,
Make fer the safest port they can, wich, I think, is Old Zack.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

There were some whole oars and the sail of his boat, and two or three *killicks* and painters.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 116.

To come to killock, to come to anchor. [U. S.]

About the Gurnett's Nose the wind overblew so much at N. W. as they were forced to *come to a killock* at twenty fathom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 47.

killogie (ki-lō'gi), *n.* [< *kill*[2], *kiln*, + *logie*.] A covered space in front of a kiln. [Sc.]

Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the Auld Place reeked like a *killogie* in his time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, vi.

killow (kil'ō), *n.* [A form of *colly*[1], *collow*, q. v.] An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color.

kill-pot† (kil'pot), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pot*.] A toss-pot; toper.

Has been in his days
A chirping boy and a *kill-pot*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

killridget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *culrage*.

killut (kil'ut), *n.* [Also *khilat, khelat, khelaut*, etc.: Hind. *khil'at*, Ar. *khil'ah*.] In India, a robe of honor presented by a superior to an inferior on a ceremonial occasion; hence, a ceremonial or official present of any kind.

He the said Warren Hastings did send *kellauts*, or robes of honour, . . . to the said ministers.
Burke, Works, VII. 25.

On examining the *khelauts*, . . . the serpeych . . . presented to Sir Charles Malet, was found to be composed of false stones. *J. Forbes*, Oriental Memoirs, III. 50.

kilmagore (kil'ma-gōr), *n.* A fish of the family *Scaridæ*, the *Scarus cæruleus*.

Kilmarnock bonnet. See *bonnet*.

kiln (kil), *n.* [Also *kill*, formerly *kil*; early mod. ★E. *kylne, kyll*, < ME. *kylne, kulne*, < AS. *cyln, cylene, cyline* = Icel. *kylna* = Norw. *kylna* = Sw. *kölna* = Dan. *kölle*, a kiln, a drying-house, < L. *culina*, a kitchen: see *culinary*. The present pronunciation requires the spelling *kill* (cf. *mill*, formerly *miln*, of similar phonetic form); but *kiln* is the prevalent spelling.] A furnace or oven for drying, baking, or burning. Kilns may be divided into two chief classes: those for direct burning, in which the material is submitted to the action of flame, the fuel

and material being mingled together in one furnace; and those for vitrifying, drying, and baking, in which the material is separated from the furnace proper. The lime-kiln represents the first class. It consists of an upright furnace resembling a blast-furnace, the limestone and fuel being fed into the top and the burned lime or quicklime being drawn below. (See *lime*[1].) To the second class belong the pottery-kilns, brick-kilns, and porcelain-kilns. The pottery- and porcelain-kilns, which include also terra-cotta, drain-pipe, and other similar kilns, consist of a structure, usually of brick, circular in section and cone-shaped, the furnaces being arranged around the edge below, and the hollow space within being filled with the materials to be burned or vitrified. In the common pottery-kiln the materials are exposed directly to the flames from the furnaces. In the kilns for finer ware the materials are protected from direct contact with the fires. Drying-kilns for malt, hops, grain, lumber, etc., are strictly dry-houses or drying-rooms, though sometimes called kilns. Fruit-kilns are now superseded by evaporators. Brick-kilns are properly distinguished from brick-clamps by the fact that the furnace is a permanent structure. See *brick*[2].

Not farre from the Citie are twentie Lyme *kils*, and as many Brick-*kils*, seruing for the reparations of the Temple, and the houses thereto belonging.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 616.

To lie in *kilns* and barns at e'en . . .
Is, doubtless, great distress!
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

kiln (kil), *v. t.* [Also *kill*; < *kiln*, *n.*] To dry or burn in a kiln.

The dough [fire-clay] is compressed in a mould, dried and strongly *kilned*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 226.

kiln-dried (kil'drīd), *a.* Deprived of moisture by treatment in a furnace or kiln.

kiln-hole (kil'hōl), *n.* The opening of an oven. *Schmidt.*

Fal. I'll creep up into the chimney.
Mrs. Ford. . . . Creep into the *kiln-hole*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2, 59.

kiln-house (kil'hous), *n.* A house for baking and brewing.

And he [a vicar] and his successors shall have a messuage, and two barns, and one horse-mill, and *kilne-house*, and one acre of land in Spillesby aforesaid.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

kilo (kil'ō), *n.* An abbreviated form of *kilogram*.

kilodyne (kil'ō-dīn), *n.* [Irreg. contr. < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + E. *dyne*.] In *physics*, an amount of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kilogram, kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), *n.* [< F. *kilogramme*, < Gr. *χίλιοι* (irreg. reduced in the French metric system of nomenclature to *kilo-*), a thousand, + *γράμμα*, a weight (a gram): see *gram*[2].] The ultimate standard of mass in the French system of weights and measures, equal to 1,000 grams; the mass of a certain cylinder of platinum deposited in the Archives of France on the 22d of June, 1799, and thence known as the *Kilogramme des Archives*. But in future the ultimate standard will be the international kilogram at the Pavillon de Breteuil near Sèvres; this substitution will not alter the value of the kilogram. The kilogram was intended to be (and is, within one ten-thousandth part) the mass of a cubic decimeter of water at its maximum density. It was ascertained by Miller to be equal to 15432.34874 grains, or 2.20462125 imperial pounds, with a probable error of 3 in the last decimal place. A recent elaborate comparison of the international kilogram with the imperial pound gave 2.2046223. See *metric system*, under *metric*. The international kilogram is a cylindrical mass of metal made of 90% platinum and 10% iridium. (*Hering*.) Copies are known as 'national prototypes.'

kilogrammeter, kilogrammetre (kil-ō-gram'-e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilogrammètre*; as *kilogram* + *meter*[2].] A unit used in measuring mechanical work, equal to the work done against gravity in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter: it is equivalent to about 7.2 foot-pounds.

kiloliter, kilolitre (kil'ō-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilolitre*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *λίτρα*, a pound (taken as 'liter'): see *liter*.] A unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters.

kilometer, kilometre (kil'ō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilomètre*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *μέτρον*, a measure (taken as 'meter'): see *meter*[2].] A length of 1,000 meters, or ⅝ of a statute mile less 19 feet 11 inches. Abbreviated *km*.

kilostere (kil'ō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *kilostère*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *στερεός*, solid (taken as 'stere'): see *stere*.] A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 steres or cubic meters, and equivalent to 35314.49 cubic feet.

kilowatt (kil'ō-wot), *n.* [< Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + E. *watt*.] A thousand watts.

kilt[1] (kilt), *v. t.* [< ME. *kylten*, < Dan. *kilte*, *kiltre*, truss, tuck up, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, swaddle; appar. < Icel. *kjalta*, the lap, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, the lap, = Goth. *kilthei*, the womb.] 1. To tuck up; truss up (the clothes). [Scotch.]

With wind waffing hir haris lowsit of trace,
Hir skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, i. 320.

Janet has *kilted* her green kirtle
A little abune her knee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 116).

The wives maun *kilt* their coats and wade into the surf to tak' the fish ashore. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2. In *dressmaking*, to lay (a skirt or a flounce) in deep, flat, longitudinal plaits hanging free at the bottom, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

kilt[1] (kilt), *n.* [Also *kelt*; < *kilt*[1], *v.* Cf. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt. The Gael. word for 'kilt' is represented by *fillibeg*. The Ir. *cealt*, OIr. *celt*, clothes, is prob. unrelated.] In the original Highland dress, that part of the belted plaid which hung below the waist; in modern times, a separate garment, a sort of petticoat reaching from the girdle nearly to the knees, composed of tartan and deeply plaited. The garment is imitated in various fabrics for children's wear. See *kilting*[1].

Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor *kelt* cou'd fend the weet.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

There arises in the mind of the present writer a comical vision of the twirling plaid *kilt* worn by the very inadequate representative of the historically kiltless thane.
The Academy, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 252.

Among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid. *Jamieson*.

kilt[2] (kilt). An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *kill*[1].

kilt[3] (kilt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Small; lean; slender. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kilted (kil'ted), *a.* [< *kilt*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the *kilted* goddess kissed
Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

kilter, kelter[1] (kil'tėr, kel'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *kilting*[2]; origin uncertain.] Order; proper form, adaptation, or condition: only in the colloquial phrase *out of kilter*.

Ye very sight of one [a gun] (though *out of kilter*) was a terrour unto them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

If the organs of prayer be *out of kelter*, or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow*, Works, I. vi.

"I'm a failure because I always see double," pursued Hollis, "like a stereoscope *out of kilter*."
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xviii.

kilting[1] (kil'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kilt*[1], *v.*] An arrangement of flat plaits set close together, each one hiding about half of the last, so as generally to make three thicknesses of stuff.

kilting[2] (kil'ting), *n.* [Cf. *kilter*.] 1. A tool; an instrument.—2. One of the component parts of a thing.

kimbo†, **kimboll**†, **kimbow**†, *n.* See *akimbo*.

kimbo† (kim'bō), *a.* [Also *kembo*; by aphæresis from *akimbo*, *akimbow*, q. v.] Bent, as the arms when set akimbo. [Rare.]

The *kimbo*-handles seem with bears foot carv'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

kimbo† (kim'bō), *v. t.* [Also *kembo*; < *kimbo*, *a.*] To set (the arms) akimbo; crook; bend.

"Oons, madam!" said he, and he *kemboed* his arms, and strutted up to me. . . . "*Kemboed* arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?"
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 288.

kime†, *n.* A Middle English form of *come*.

kimelin†, **kimeling**†, *n.* Same as *kimnel*.

Anon go gete us faste into this in
A knedyng trough or ellis a *kymelyn*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

kim-kam† (kim'kam), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *kam*[2], *cam*[2].] Crooked; awry.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil.

True (quoth I), common it is in some sort, and in some sort not: but first mark, I beseech you, the comparison, how they go clean *kim kam*, and against the stream, as if rivers run up hills. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 959.

kimmer (kim'ėr), *n.* A variant of *cummer*.

Kimmerian (ki-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Cimmerian*. *Gladstone*.

Kimmeridge clay, shale. See *Kimmeridgian*.

Kimmeridge-coal money, ornament. See *money*, *ornament*.

Kimmeridgian (kim-ē-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kimmeridge* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic series, forming the base of the upper or Portland Oölite group as used by English geologists, and named from Kimmeridge, on the coast of Dorsetshire. The rocks of this geological division are chiefly shales, cement-stones, and clays. In the lower division of the Kimmeridgian fossils are abundant, and among them are bones of various saurians. Portions of the Kimmeridge shale are so bituminous that they have been, and still are, burned by the cottagers as fuel in districts where they occur. The shale has also been employed at various times for making naphtha, candles, and even gas. This is the material from which the so-called "coal money" was made in prehistoric times. The cement-stones of the Kimmeridgian have been used for cement.

kimnel† (kim'nel), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *kymnel*, *kemnel*, Sc. *kimmen*, *kymmond*, ME. *kymnell*, *kymnelle* (ML. *ciminile*); (*b*) also *kimling*, *kemlin*, early mod. E. **kimelin*, *kemelin*, < ME. *kymelyng*, *kymlyne*, *kemelyn* (cf. ML. *cumula*, *cimiline*), a bowl, tub; prob. dim. of the form seen in MD. *komme*, D. *kom* = LG. *kumm* = OHG. *chuhma*, *chohma*, *chuma*, MHG. G. *kumme* = Dan. *kum*, *kumme*, a bowl, kettle, < L. *cucuma*, a cooking-vessel, a kettle.] A large tub used in salting meat, in brewing, and for other purposes.

She's somewhat simple, indeed; she knew not what a *kimnel* was; she wants good nurture mightily.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 7.

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.] In *Jap. costume*, a garment resembling a European dressing-gown, folding across the breast, leaving the neck exposed, and held in place by a sash. The principal outer garment of both sexes is made in this form, the chief difference being in the sleeves. *Art. Jour.*, 1888, p. 156.

Kimri, Kimry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

kin[1] (kin), *n.* [< ME. *kin*, *kyn*, *ken*, *kun*, < AS. *cynn*, *cyn* = OS. *kunni* = OFries. *ken*, *kin*, *kon*, kin, kind, race, tribe, = D. *kunne*, sex, = MLG. *kunne* = OHG. *cunni*, *chunni*, MHG. *chunne*, *künne*, kin, kind, race, = Icel. *kyn*, kin, = Dan. *kjön* = Sw. *kön*, sex, = Goth. *kuni*, kin: allied to *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *kindle*[1], *ken*[2], *child*, and ult. to the equiv. Ir. Gael. *cine*, race, family, = L. *genus* = Gr. *γένος* = Lith. *gamas* = Skt. *janas*, kind, race; all ult. from the √ **gen*, Skt. √ *jan*, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *ken*[2], etc. Hence ult. *kindred*, *king*[1], etc.] 1. Race; family; breed; kind.

We beoth of Suddenne,
Icome of gode *kenne*,
Of Cristene blode,
And kynges suthe gode.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 176.

Thou hast lore [lost] thin cardinals at thi meste nede;
Ne keverest thou hem nevere for nones *kunnes* mede.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

Snares and tames with fear and danger
A bright beast of a fiery *kin*. *Swinburne*.

2. Collectively, persons of the same race or family; kindred.

Here seith the book that Gonnore, the doughter of the senescallis wif, hadde right riche *kynne* of goode knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 451.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden*.

By the natural expansion of the Household *kins* are formed; and these *kins* in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate, as it were, between the household and the entire *kin*.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 280.

3. Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of *kin*;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1294.

4†. Kind; sort; manner; way.

"What calle ȝe the castel," quod I, "that Kuynde hath I-maket,
And what *cunnes* thing is Kuynde?"
Piers Plowman (A), x. 26.

A ryght grete companye withalle,
And that of sondry regiouns,
Of alles *kinnes* condiciouns
That dwelle in erthe under the mone.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1531.

O thae hae sought her, lady Maisry,
Wi' broaches, and wi' rings;
And they hae courted her, lady Maisry,
Wi' a' *kin* kind of things.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 80).

Kith and kin. See *kith*, 3.—**Next of kin.** (*a*) The relatives of a decedent entitled to his personal estate under the statute of distributions. See *heir*. (*b*) A person's nearest relatives according to the civil law. (*Stimson*.) The phrase does not include a widow, she being specifically provided for by the law as widow, and it is sometimes used in contradistinction to children: as, the widow, children, and next of kin. In either use it means that one (or more) who stands in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to the deceased. What degree is deemed nearest varies somewhat in the details of the law of different jurisdictions; but in general where there are no children, or descendants of children, the father is the next of kin, and if there is no father, the mother, and if no parent, the brothers and sisters are the next of kin, and so on.—**Of kin**, of the same kin; having relationship; of the same nature or kind; akin. See *akin*.

The king is near *of kin* to us. 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Like the wife, the adopted son, when he passed out from his former household, ceased to have any connection with his former relatives. He was no longer *of kin* to his natural father or to his brothers in the flesh.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 104.

To count kin. See *count*[1].

kin[1] (kin), *a.* [Partly < *kin*[1], *n.*, partly by aphæresis from *akin*.] 1. Of kin; of the same blood; related.

Ny *kyn* he is to King off Norway,
For of Melusine discended all thay.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6278.

Because she's *kin* to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1, 75.

2. Of the same kind or nature; having affinity.

Yet do I not use . . . any such proverb, so little *kin* to the purpose. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7, 71.

Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire, *kin* to charity.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

kin[2] (kin), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) var. of *chine*[1].] A chap or chilblain. [Prov. Eng.]

kin[3] (kin), *n.* [Chin.] A weight, in use in China and Japan: as defined by customs treaty, 604.8 grams or 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois; a catty.

kin[4] (kin), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, having from five to twenty-five silken strings. It is played like a lute.

-kin. [< ME. *-kin* (rarely *-ken*), much used in forming diminutives of proper names, as *Dawkin, Hawkin, Hopkin, Timkin, Tomkin*, etc. (many of which exist as surnames in the orig. poss. form *-kins*, as *Dawkins, Hawkins, Tomkins* or *Tompkins*, etc.); not found in AS., and prob. of D. origin: < D. *-ken* = LG. *-ken* = OHG. *-kīn, -chīn*, MHG. *-kin, -chen*, G. *-chen*, a compound dim. suffix, < *-k* + *-in*, orig. *-īn*, now, in the simple form, *-en* (see *-en*[3]).] A diminutive suffix, attached to nouns to signify a little object of the kind mentioned: as, *lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a little pipe; *catkin*, a little cat, etc. As applied to persons it usually conveys contempt, as in *lordkin*. It is sometimes preceded by a short vowel, as in *canakin* or *cannikin, manakin* or *manikin, bootikin*, etc. In the obsolete *bodikin, ladikin (lakin)*, etc., the diminutive form is due to the tendency to mince oaths. In many words, as *bunpkin, buskin, firkin, griskin, kilderkin, malkin, napkin, siskin*, etc., the diminutive force is for various reasons (but chiefly because most of them are not of original English formation) not now perceived. In *finikin* the suffix is adjectival. In *bodkin, gherkin, pumpkin*, and some other words the termination requires special explanation: see their etymology.

kinæsthesia (kin-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. κινεῖν, move, + αἰσθησις, perception.] The muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort. Also *kinesthesia, kinæsthesis, kinesthesis.*

kinæsthetic, *a.* See *kinesthetic.*

kinate (kin′āt), *n.* [= F. *kinate;* as *kin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of kinic acid.

kinbote†, *n.* [< *kin* + *boot.*] A wergeld or man-boot paid by a homicide to the kin of the person slain. *N. E. D.*

kinch[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kintch;* < ME. *kynch*, a bundle; perhaps a transposed form of *knitch*, q. v.] A bundle: same as *knitch.*

A *kintch* of wood, fascis. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 150.

kinch[2] (kinch), *n.* Same as *kench.*

kinchin (kin′chin), *n.* [Formerly also *kynchin, kynchen;* < MD. *kindeken, kinneken* (= MLG. *kindekīn*, LG. *kindken, kinncken* = G. *kindchen*), a little child (also in D., a little tun, kilderkin: see *kilderkin*), < *kind*, child, + dim. *-ken:* see *child* and *-kin.*] A child. [Thieves' slang.]

—**Kinchin lay**, the robbing of children; hence, a minor rôle among professional thieves. [Thieves' slang.]

"Ain't there any other line open?" "Stop," said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee. "The *kinchin lay.*" "What's that?" demanded Mr. Claypole. "The kinchins, my dear," said the Jew, "is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers, with sixpences and shillings, and the lay is just to take their money away."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xli.

kinchin-cove†, **kinchin-co**† (kin′chin-kōv, -kō), *n.* [See *kinchin.*] A boy belonging to the vagabond fraternity. [Thieves' slang.]

kinchin-mort† (kin′chin-môrt), *n.* [See *kinchin.*] A girl belonging to the vagabond fraternity: with the preceding, originally used by professional thieves and beggars in the 16th century. [Thieves' slang.]

The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort.*
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

kincob (kin′kob), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kimkhwab*, Guzarathi *kinkhāb.*] A rich stuff made in India with silk or silk and cotton and a free use of gold thread, silver thread, or both. Also *kinkhab.*

Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincob* scarfs. *Thackeray.*

Stolen out of the house of Mr. Peter Paggen in Love Lane near Eastcheap, . . . One Isabella colour *Kincob* Gown flowered with Green and Gold.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 167.

kind[1] (kīnd), *a.* [< ME. *kinde, kynde, kunde*, in earliest form *icunde*, < AS. *gecynde*, very rarely without the prefix, *cynde*, natural, inborn, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, of a particular nature (as in *godcund*, of the nature of God, divine), native, natural, = Goth. *-kunds*, born (cf. Icel. *kundr*, son); with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-ed*[2]), from the verb represented by the secondary (causal) form, AS. *cennan*, obs. E. *ken*, beget, bring forth, whence also the noun, AS. *cynn*, E. *kin*[1]: see *kin*[1], *ken*[2]. Hence the noun *kind*[2], q. v.] 1†. Native; natural; characteristic; proper to the genus, species, or individual.

How *kinde* and propir it is to thee,
On synful men that to thee calle,
On hem to haue mercy and pitee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 198.

How sholde a plaunte, or lyves creature,
Lyve withoute his *kynde* noriture?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste. *Holland.*

2. Of a sympathetic nature or disposition; beneficently disposed; good-hearted; considerate and tender in the treatment of others; benevolent; benignant.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil.
Luke vi. 35.

I must be cruel, only to be *kind.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4, 177.

The *kindest* and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forbear.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. Loving; affectionate; full of tenderness; caressing.

The great care of goods at random left
Drew me from *kind* embracements of my spouse.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1, 44.

Do lovers dream, or is my Delia *kind?*
Pope, Autumn, l. 52.

Oh, the woods and the meadows,
Woods where we hid from the wet,
Stiles where we stay'd to be *kind*,
Meadows in which we met!
Tennyson, The Window, xi.

4. Marked by sympathetic feeling; proceeding from goodness of heart; amiable; obliging; considerate: as, a *kind* act; *kind* treatment; *kind* regards.

We'll visit Caliban, my slave, who never
Yields us *kind* answer. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2, 307.

I've heard of hearts unkind, *kind* deeds
With coldness still returning.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

5. Of a favorable character or quality; propitious; serviceable; adaptable; tractable: as, *kind* weather; a horse *kind* in harness.

The elements be *kind* to thee.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2, 40.

Gabriel Plats takes care to distinguish what hay is *kindest* for sheep. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 357.

Since he began to wander forth
Among the mountain-peaks, the region round
Has had the *kindest* seasons.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

Kind wit†, mother-wit; natural or common sense.

So grace is a gyfte of God and *kynde witt* a chaunce,
And cleregye and connyng of *kynde wittes* techynge.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 33.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Gracious, Good-natured*, etc. (see *benignant*); *Kindly*, etc. (see *kindly*); benign, beneficent, bounteous, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, ★amicable.

kind[2] (kīnd), *n.* [< ME. *kinde, kynde, kynd, kende, kunde, cunde*, or (earliest form) *icunde*, < AS. *gecynd*, neut., orig. fem. (also rarely *gecynde*, fem., and *gecyndu*, fem.; rarely and erroneously without the prefix, *cynd*, kind, nature), < *ge-*, a generalizing or collective prefix (see *i-*), + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, native, natural: see *kind*[1]. The noun *kind*[2] is thus ult., though not directly, from the adj. *kind*[1].] 1†. Nature; natural constitution or character.

With synne we han defoulid oure *kinde*,
And *kinde* may we not eschewe;
To wraththe thee, God, we ben vnkinde;
Thou kindeli king, we ben vntrewe!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature.
Dryden.

2†. Natural disposition, propensity, bent, or characteristic.

The bee has three *kyndis.* Ane es that scho es neuer ydill. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The *kinde* of childhode y dide also,
With my felawis to fi3te and threte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3†. Natural descent.

That [he] schal be emperour after him of heritage bi *kynde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1445.

4. A class; a sort; a species; a number of individual objects having common characters peculiar to them. [The word *class* has to a considerable extent supplanted *kind.*]

Then schalle sche turne azen to hire owne *Kynde*, and ben a Woman azen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

God made the beast of the earth after his *kind*, and cattle after their *kind*, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his *kind.* Gen. i. 25.

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed *kinds.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 397.

And the Christ of God to find
In the humblest of thy *kind.*
Whittier, Curse of Charter-Breakers.

What *kind* of tales did men tell men,
She wonder'd, by themselves?
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Whether strong or weak,
Far from his *kind* he neither sank nor soared,
But sate an equal guest at every board.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 2.

Accordingly the classes which are in some sense entitled to the name of *Kinds*, inasmuch as the objects composing them are really connected in nature by so genuine a bond as that of community of origin, are nevertheless loosely defined, and may narrow or widen, or be lost entirely, according to the direction and extent of the lines along which their origin may be imagined to be traced.
F. and C. L. Franklin, Mind, XIII. 84.

5. In a loose use, a variety; a particular variation or variant: as, a *kind* of low fever. See *kind of*, below.

I have a *kind* of alacrity in sinking.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5, 13.

6†. Gender; sex.

And be twyne every of the Pagents went lityll childern of both *kynds*, gloriusly and rechely Dressed.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

This princess of the North
Surpasses all of female *kind*
In beauty, and in worth.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 282).

7. Specific manner or way; method of action or operation.

Dumb jewels often, in their silent *kind*,
More than quick words do move a woman's mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 90.

I have been consulted with,
In this high *kind*, touching some great men's sons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Men that live according to the right rule and law of reason, live but in their own *kind*, as beasts do in theirs.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

We will take nothing from you, neither meat, drinke, nor lodging, but what we will, in one *kind* or other, pay you for. *Weston*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 121.

Being mirthful he, but in a stately *kind.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

8†. Race; family; stock; descent; a line of individuals related as parent or ancestor and child or descendant.

Porchase . . . indulgences ynowe, and be ingrat to thy *kynde;*
The holygost huyreth the nat. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Comen of so lough a *kynde.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

She's such a one, that, were I well assured
Came of a gentle *kind* and noble stock,
I'd wish no better choice. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 69.

9†. Blood-relationship.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind* forbid.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Communion in one kind. Same as *half-communion.*—**In a kind**, in a way; to some extent; in some degree; after a fashion.

My paper is, *in a kind*, a letter of news.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

In kind, with matter or things of the same kind, or of the kind produced or possessed, instead of money: said of payment: as, a loan of bullion or of stocks to be returned *in kind;* to pay rent, etc., *in kind* (that is, with products of the soil, or with the merchandise produced or dealt in).

Tythes are more paid *in kind* in England than in all Italy and France. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

The tax upon tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Kind of (also *sort of*) runs into certain marked idioms. It is used with a following noun to express something like or resembling or pretty near to what the noun expresses: as, he is a *kind of* fool (that is, not far from being a fool). Then, in careless and vulgar speech, it is transferred (especially in the abbreviated form *kind o'*, pronounced kind o, and often written *kinder*, where the *r* is never pronounced) to use before an adjective: as, that is *kind o'* good; he acted *kinder* ugly; and even before a verb: as, he *kind o'* (*kinder*) laughed.

"A slight figure," said Mr. Peggotty, looking at the fire, "*kiender* worn." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxiii.

The women rather liked him, and *kind o'* liked to have him round. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 8.

It *kinder* seemed to me that something could be done.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

Also, in phrases like what *kind of* a thing is this? he is a poor *kind of* fellow (that is, a thing of what kind, a fellow of a poor kind), *kind of* has come to seem like an adjective element before the noun, and hence before a plural noun, after words like *some, all*, and especially *these* and *those,*

it sometimes keeps the singular form: as, *these kind of* people. This inaccuracy is very old, and still far from rare, both in speaking and in writing; but good usage condemns it.

I have heard of *some kind of* men that put quarrels purposely on others. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4, 266.

These kind of knaves I know. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2, 107.

All kind of living creatures. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 286.

To do one's kind†, to act according to one's nature.

I *did* but *my kind*, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho.

You must think this, look you, that the worm will *do his kind* [*i. e.* the asp will bite]. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 264.

=Syn. *Sort*, *Kind* (see *sort*); breed, species, set, family, description.

kind[2]† (kīnd), *v. t.* [< *kind*[2], *n.* Cf. *kindle*[1].] To beget.

All monstrous *kinded* gods, Anubys.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

She yet forgets that she of men was *kynded*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 40.

kind[3] (kind), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cricket. *Halliwell.* [Somerset, Eng.]

kindcough (kind'kôf), *n.* Same as *kinkcough*. *Dunglison.*

kindelich†, *a.* A Middle English form of *kindly*.

kinder. See *kind of*, under *kind*[2], *n.*

kindergarten (kin'dėr-gär"tn), *n.* [G., a fanciful name, lit. 'garden of children' (regarded as tender plants to be reared), < *kinder*, gen. pl. of *kind*, a child (see *child*), + *garten* = E. *garden*, q. v.] A school in which instruction is imparted to very young children by the use of objects and instructive games and songs, according to the system initiated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852) in Germany in 1840.

kindergartner (kin'dėr-gärt"nėr), *n.* [< G. *kindergärtner:* see *kindergarten* and *gardener*.] A teacher in a kindergarten.

Little science and little system are shown in most homes; in fact, the *kindergartners* complain of home influences thwarting their teaching.
W. Odell, Nature, XXXVI. 296.

kinderkin† (kin'dėr-kin), *n.* Same as *kilderkin*.

kind-hearted (kīnd'här"ted), *a.* Having much kindness of nature; also, proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Be, as thy presence is, gracious and kind,
Or to thyself at least *kind-hearted* prove.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

kind-heartedness (kīnd'här"ted-nes), *n.* Kindness of heart.

kindle[1]† (kin'dl), *v.* [< ME. *kindlen*, *kyndlen*, *kendlen*, *kundlen*, bring forth, < *kinde*, kind: see *kind*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To give birth to; bring forth, as young.

As the cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2, 358.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young.

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch. *Holland.*

kindle[1]† (kin'dl), *n.* [ME. *kindle*, *kindel:* see *kindle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Progeny; young.—**2.** A brood or litter.

kindle[2] (kin'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kindled*, ppr. *kindling*. [< ME. *kindlen*, *kyndlen*, *kinlen*, set on fire; prob. < Icel. *kyndill*, a candle, torch, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set fire to; set on fire; cause to burn; light: as, to *kindle* tinder or coal; to *kindle* a fire.

The bonny lass,
That *kindles* my mother's fire.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

2. To inflame, as the passions or feelings; rouse into activity; excite; fire: as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* love.

The Britains were nothing pacified, but rather *kindled* more vehementlie to worke all the mischeefe they could deuise. *Holinshed*, King John, an. 1202.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to *kindle* strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.

3. To move by instigation; provoke; incite; entice.

But it shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all; nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither [to wrestle], which now I'll go about.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1, 179.

4. To light up; illuminate.

The fires expanding, as the winds arise,
Shoot their long beams, and *kindle* half the skies.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 537.

The mighty campanile of Spalato rises, *kindled* with the last rays of sunlight. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

=Syn. **1.** To ignite, set fire to.—**2.** To awaken, stimulate, whet, foment, work up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take fire; begin to burn.

My eye . . . caught a light *kindling* in a window; it reminded me that I was late, and I hurried on.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To begin to glow; light up; grow bright.

While morning *kindles* with a windy red.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 432.

3. To begin to be excited; grow warm or animated; be roused.

Then Howard, Home, and Douglas rose,
The *kindling* discord to compose.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

kindle-fire† (kin'dl-fīr), *n.* [< *kindle*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A promoter of strife; a firebrand.

Heere is he the *kindle-fire* between these two mighty nations, and began such a flame as lasted aboue an hundred yeeres after, and the smoake thereof much longer.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 189.

kindler (kind'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles or animates.

Now is the time that rakes their revells keep;
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 322.

2. A device attached to a stove for the purpose of bringing in contact with the fuel a mass of easily lighted material, to kindle the fire.—**3.** A piece of kindling-wood. [Local.]

Put some *kindlers* under the pot.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

kindless† (kīnd'les), *a.* [< *kind*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without natural affection; unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 609.

kindliness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being kindly; inclination to be kind; natural affection; benevolence.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

=Syn. Benignity, humanity, sympathy, kind-heartedness, ★fellow-feeling.

kindling[1]† (kind'ling), *n.* [< ME. *kyndlynge;* verbal n. of *kindle*[1], *v.*] A brood or litter.

Therfore he seyde to the puple which wenten out to be baptisid of him, *kindelyngis* of eddris, who schewide to you to fle fro the wrathe to comynge?
Wyclif, Luke iii. 7 (Purv.).

kindling[2] (kind'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kindle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of causing to burn; setting on fire.—**2.** Material, usually dry wood cut into small pieces, for starting a fire: as, put some *kindling* in the stove: most commonly in the plural.

There was a back-log, top-log, middle-stick, and then a heap of *kindlings*, reaching from the bowels down to the bottom. *Goodrich*, quoted in Bartlett.

kindling-coal (kind'ling-kōl), *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to kindle a fire.

Thou *kindling cole* of an infernall fire,
Die in the ashes of thy dead desire.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 12.

kindling-wood (kind'ling-wůd), *n.* Dry wood cut into small pieces to be used in kindling fires.

kindly (kīnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *kyndly*, *kyndli*, *kundeliche*, < AS. *gecyndelīc*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelīc*, natural, < *gecynd*, nature: see *kind*[2], *n.*, and *-ly*[1]. In present use (defs. 2, 3) the word is associated with *kind*[1].] **1**†. Of or pertaining to kind, nature, or origin. (*a*) Natural; characteristic; existing or coming naturally.

Geffrey, thou wotest ryght wel this,
That every *kyndely* thynge that is
Hath a *kyndely* stede, ther he
May best in it conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 730.

There is nothing more ordinary or *kindly* in speech then such a phrase as expresses onely the cheife in any action, and understands the rest.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) Of a suitable nature or quality; fit; proper.

This [rice] serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very *kindly* for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 25.

(*c*) Consonant in kind; appropriate; agreeable.

My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but *kindly*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3, 53.

(*d*) Native; pertaining to nativity; indigenous. See *kindly tenant*, below.

Uche kyng shulde make him boun
To com to her *kyndely* toun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

(*e*) Naturally inherent; inborn; innate.

Do you not know that daintiness is *kindly* unto us, and that hard obtaining is the excuse of woman's granting?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Whatsoever as the Son of God He may do, it is *kindly* for him as the Son of man to save the sons of men.
Andrewes, Sermons, IV. 253.

(*f*) Of legitimate birth; lawfully begotten.

He must be a genuine or *kindly* son, *παῖς γνήσιος*, one born in lawful marriage, and even begotten with a special intent. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 73.

2. Naturally inclined to good; sympathetic; benevolent: as, a *kindly* old gentleman; a *kindly* disposition; also, benignant; gracious.

The shade by which my life was crost . . .
Has made me *kindly* with my kind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvi.

Lead, *kindly* Light! amidst the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on.
J. H. Newman, Lead, Kindly Light.

3. Soft; agreeable; refreshing; favorable; beneficial: as, *kindly* showers.

The path I was walking felt *kindly* to my feet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Kindly tenant, in *Scots law*, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands. =Syn. 2 and 3. *Kindly, Kind;* gracious, benign, kind-hearted. *Kindly* (by derivation, kind-like) is naturally softer than *kind;* it also properly has regard to feeling or manner, while *kind* often refers to acts.

kindly (kīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *kindly, kyndly, kindely, kendeliche, cundeliche,* earliest form *icundeliche,* < AS. *gecyndelīce,* rarely without the prefix, *cyndelīce,* naturally, < *gecyndelīc,* natural: see *kindly, a.* In present use the adv. is taken as *kind*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. In a natural or native manner. (*a*) By nature; naturally; instinctively.

Deceite, wepyng, spynnyng, God hath gyve
To wommen *kyndely* whil that they may lyve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 402.

Then he [Bartholomæus, "De Propr. Rerum," bk. xii. cap. xxix.] goes on to say that Jacobus de Vitriaco tells of another cause of their death, viz. that the serpent ("who hateth *kindlye* this Birde") climbs into the nest when the mother is absent and stings the young to death.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 374.

(*b*) By heart; thoroughly.

"Peter!" quath a ploughman and putte forth hus hefd,
"Ich knowe hym as *kyndeliche* as clerkus don hure bokes." *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 183.

(*c*) By nativity; as regards nature or origin.

I surely thought that that manner had bene *kindly* Irish, for it is farr differing from that we have nowe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Congenially; readily; spontaneously; with aptitude.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.
Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

The silkworm is a native, and the mulberry proper for its food grows *kindly*.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 63.

3. In a kind manner; with sympathetic tenderness, consideration, or good will.

Thane the conquerour *kyndly* comforthes these knyghtes,
Alowes thame gretly theire lordly a-vowes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 396.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them.
Gen. l. 21.

The broken soldier, *kindly* bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 155.

4. Lovingly; affectionately; tenderly.

Whan he saw 'twas she,
He *kindly* took her in his arms,
And kist her tenderlie.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 15).

5. Propitiously; auspiciously; favorably.

But still the sun looks *kindly* on the year.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 106.

6. As an act of kindness; as a compliment or favor; good-naturedly: in the phrase *to take* (something) *kindly*.

Should one see another cudgelled, or scurvily treated, do you think a man so used would *take it kindly* to be called Hector or Alexander? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

kindly-savin (kīnd'li-sav"in), *n.* See *savin*.

kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* [ME. *kyndenesse;* < *kind*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; beneficence of action or manner.

He holpe me out of my tene;
Ne had not be his *kyndenesse*,
Beggers had we ben.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 67)

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.
Johnson, Rambler.

Experience proves that *kindness*, as distinguished from personal affection, which is quite another thing, does not generally come by spontaneous growth so much as by reflection and the cultivation of a larger sympathy.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 61.

2. A kindly or tender feeling; affection; love.

I have sworn deep oaths of thy deep *kindness*,
Oaths of thy love, thy truth, thy constancy.
Shak., Sonnets, cliii.

You don't do well to make sport with your Relations, especially with a young Gentleman that has so much *kindness* for you. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. That which is kind; an act of good will; a benefaction: as, to do one a *kindness*.

To do the more of *kyndenes*
I [God] took thi kinde and nothing dredde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

I have received some small *kindnesses* from him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2, 22.

Not always actions show the man; we find
Who does a *kindness* is not therefore kind.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 110.

4. Accordance with meed or desire; fitness; agreeableness; congruity: as, the *kindness* of the elements. [Rare.]

A good loaf should have *kindness* of structure, being neither chaffy, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden.
Encyc. Brit., I. 171.

=**Syn.** Tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, fellow-feeling. See *benignant* and *kindly*.

kindred (kin'dred), *n.* and *a.* [With unorig. *d* inserted medially by confusion with *kind*[2] or by mere phonetic influence; < ME. *kinrede, kenrede, kynrede, kynredyn*, kinship, < AS. *cynn*, kin, + *rēden*, state, condition: see *-red*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Relationship by birth, marriage, or descent; consanguinity; kinship; affinity.

There I throw my gaze,
Disclaiming here the *kindred* of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1, 70.

Consanguinity, or *kindred*, is defined by the writers on these subjects to be vinculum personarum ab eodem stipite descendentium; the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy *kindred* with the great of old.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

2. Community in kind; intrinsic relationship or connection.

The sciences are all of one *kindred*. *Brougham*.

3. In a plural sense, relatives by blood or descent, or, by extension, by marriage; a body of persons related to one another; relatives; kin.

And than the kynge sente to alle the Dukes *kenrede*, and alle by letteres, that thei sholde come to hym to Cardoel. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 79.

Adam's sons are my brethren; and, truly, I hold it a sin to match in my *kindred*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1, 68.

4. A tribe; a body of persons connected by a family or tribal bond: with a plural form.

Salomon the wyse, that was Kyng aftre David, upon the 12 *Kynredes* of Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonised by two *kindreds* from Friesland and two from Saxony.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 26.

II. *a.* **1.** Having kinship; allied by blood or descent; related as kin.

The Danes were a *kindred* folk to the English, hardly differing more from some of the tribes which had taken a part in the English conquest than those tribes differed from one another. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 151.

2. Pertaining to kinship; of related origin or character; hence, native; pertaining to nativity: as, to live under *kindred* skies.

His hands were guilty of no *kindred* blood,
But bloody with the enemies of his kin.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1, 182.

Hence—**3.** Congenial; allied; of like nature, qualities, etc.: as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* pursuits.

Good aunt, you wept not for our father's death;
How can we aid you with our *kindred* tears?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2, 63.

The fellowship of *kindred* minds
Is like to that above.
D. E. Jones, Blest be the Tie that Binds.

Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like *kindred* drops been mingled into one.
Cowper, Task, ii. 19.

kindshipt, *n.* [ME. *kyndship*; < *kind*[1] + *-ship*.] Kindness. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

kind-spoken (kīnd'spō″kn), *a.* **1.** Spoken in a kind way: as, a *kind-spoken* word.—**2.** Characterized by kindly speech: as, a *kind-spoken* gentleman. [Colloq.]

kind-tempered (kīnd'tem″pėrd), *a.* Mild; gentle.

To the *kind-temper'd* change of night and day,
And of the seasons. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 39.

kind-wittedt, *a.* [ME. *kynde-witted*; < *kind*[1], *a.*, + *wit*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having natural sense or intelligence, as opposed to *instructed*. Compare *kind wit*, under *kind*[1], *a.*

No more can a *kynde-witted* man bote clerkes hym teche,
Come for alle hus kynde wyttes thorwe Cristendom to be saued. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 52.

kine[1] (kīn), *n.* [See *cow*[1].] Plural of *cow*[1]. [Archaic.]

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kine*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 647.

When the deep-breathing *kine* come home at twilight.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

kine[2] (kīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weasel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kinedomt, *n.* [ME., also *kynedom, kindom, kyndom*, < AS. *cynedom*, kingdom, < *cyne-*, of a king, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *kingdom*.] Same as *kingdom*.

kinematic (kin-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κίνημα*(*τ-*), movement, < *κινεῖν*, move: see *kinetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to kinematics.

II. *n.* Same as *kinematics*.

The rules about space and motion constitute the pure sciences of Geometry and *Kinematic*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 265.

Also *cinematic*.

kinematical (kin-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *kinematic* + *-al*.] Same as *kinematic*. Also *cinematical*.

kinematics (kin-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinematic*: see *-ics*.] **1.** That part of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, its direction, velocity, acceleration, composition, etc., without reference to mass or to constraints: opposed to *dynamics*. Thus, the relation between Kepler's laws and the law of gravitation comes under the head of kinematics, because the planet is perfectly free to move and its mass has nothing to do with the question. On the other hand, the consideration of perturbations belongs to dynamics and not to kinematics. Again, the subject of the brachistochrone, though it involves no consideration of mass, is excluded from kinematics, as involving constraint. Statics is not considered to belong to kinematics, since most statical problems involve constraints, though others do not. But the whole distinction between kinematics and dynamics seems artificial, unscientific, and confused.

2. The theory of mechanical contrivances for converting one kind of motion into another, as for example for making a piston-rod with a reciprocating motion communicate to a wheel a uniform rotation. Also called *applied kinematics*.

kinemerkt, *n.* [ME., also *kyne-merk*; < *cyne-*, of a king (see *king*[1]), + *marc*, mark.] A mark or sign of royalty. *Havelok*, l. 602.

kinepox (kīn'poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox*.

kinerict, kinerichet, *n.* [ME., also *kuneriche, kinric*, etc., < AS. *cynerīce* (= OHG. *chunirīchi*), a kingdom, < *cyne-*, of a king (see *king*[1]), + *rīce*, a kingdom. Cf. *kingric*.] Same as *kingric*.

kinescope (kin'e-skōp), *n.* Same as *kinetoscope*, 2.

kinesiatric (ki-nē-si-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *ἰατρικός*, relating to a cure, < *ἰατρός*, a physician.] In *therap.*, relating to or consisting in muscular movement employed as a remedy; pertaining to kinesitherapy.

kinesipathic (ki-nē-si-path'ik), *a.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic.

kinesipathist (kin-ē-sip'a-thist), *n.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in kinesipathy.

kinesipathy (kin-ē-sip'a-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κίνησις*, movement (< *κινεῖν*, move), + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in *homeopathy*, etc., to mean 'cure').] Kinesitherapy, especially in its earlier and cruder forms.

kinesitherapy (ki-nē-si-ther'a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] In *therap.*, a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement-cure.

kinesodic (kin-ē-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *od*, force, + *-ic*.] Transmitting motor impulses: applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

kinesthesia, kinesthesis, *n.* See *kinæsthesia*.

kinesthetic, kinæsthetic (kin-es-thet'ik), *a.* [< *kinæsthesia*, after *esthetic*.] Pertaining to kinæsthesia.

kinetic (ki-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κινητικός*, < *κινητός*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move: see *cite*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing motion; motory.—**2.** Pertaining to or consisting in motion: as, *kinetic* energy (energy in the form of motion).

The *kinetic* theory of gases . . . is that the particles dart about in all directions. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 43.

Kinetic coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.—**Kinetic constraint.** See *constraint*.—**Kinetic energy** or **activity.** See *energy*, 7.—**Kinetic theory of gases.** See *gas*, 1.

II. *n.* Same as *kinetics*.

kinetical (ki-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *kinetic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with kinetics.

kinetics (ki-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinetic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion: opposed to *statics*, and synonymous with *dynamics* in one of the senses of that word. See *dynamics*.—**Chemical kinetics.** See *chemical*.

kinetogenesis (ki-nē-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κινητός*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move (see *kinetic*), + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] Origination of animal structures by means or in consequence of the movements of animals, or the doctrine of such origination. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 423.

kinetograph (ki-nē'tō-graf), *n.* A device for taking a series of photographs of a moving object.

kinetoscope (ki-nē'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κινητός*, moving (verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** A kind of movable panorama. [Rare.]—**2.** An instrument for illustrating the results of combinations of arcs of different radii in making curves. Also called *kinescope*.—**3.** An apparatus invented by Edison for exhibiting photographic pictures of objects in motion. Its essential parts are a ribbon containing the pictures, a mechanical device for causing the pictures to pass rapidly in succession under a lens or sight-piece, a lamp for illuminating the pictures, and a mechanical device for causing a circular revolving screen to move rapidly before them. A slot is cut in this screen, and its revolutions are so timed that the slot passes before each picture just as it is in line with the eyepiece. The effect is to give a view of each picture in succession, and to cut off the view as the picture is moved forward. The apparent result to the eye is a continuous picture in which the objects photographed appear to be in motion.

kine-yerdt, *n.* [< ME. *kyneyerd, kynegerd*, < AS. *cynegeard*, a scepter, < *cyne-*, of a king, + ★*geard*, rod, yard: see *yard*[1].] A scepter.

king[1] (king), *n.* [< ME. *king, kyng*, < AS. *cyng*, a late contracted form of the usual *cyning* = OS. *kuning* = OFries. *koning, kining, kening, keneng*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *konig, kenig, keneg* = OD. *coninc, koninck*, D. *koning* = MLG. *konink, konnink*, LG. *koning, köning* = OHG. *chuning, kuninc*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *chunig, kunig*, MHG. *künic, künec*, contr. *küne*, G. *König*, formerly also *konig* (with vowel due to LG.) = Icel. *konungr*, contr. *kongr* = Sw. *konung*, contr. *kung* = Dan. *konge* (a Goth. form, **kuniggs*, is not recorded, and perhaps never existed, the usual word being *thiudans* = AS. *theóden*), a king, i. e. a chief, the chief man of a tribe, prob. lit. 'belonging to a tribe,' or 'descendant of a tribe' (or 'one of noble kin'?), < AS. *cynn* (= Goth. *kuni*, etc.), a race, tribe, kin (cf. AS. *cyne-* (= OHG. *chuni-*), in comp., of a king, perhaps a contr. form of *cyning* in comp., otherwise a related noun), + *-ing*, a common patronymic suffix: see *kin*[1] and *-ing*[3]. The exact noticnal relation of *king* with *kin* is undetermined, but the etymological relation is hardly to be doubted. The asserted identity of the word with Skt. *janaka*, a father, is false. There is no connection, as alleged, with *can*[1] and *cunning*[1].] **1.** A chief ruler; a reigning sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure the chief authority over a country and people. The word is used both as a generic designation of any sovereign ruler and as the specific title of the rulers of certain states distinctively called *kingdoms*. It is applicable by extension to an infant who has become heir to the sovereign power, and reigns through a regent. *King*, originally applied to any tribal chief, whether such by hereditary, elective, or military right, took on a more imposing sense with the rise of the modern European states; but it is still used historically, or with a modern imputation or suggestion of royal splendor, with reference to many ancient and modern barbarian or savage tribes, as the ancient Canaanite kings, the Mongol kings of Asia, the ancient kings of Ireland, the kings of central Africa, the American Indian King Powhatan and King Philip, etc. The autocratic or despotic power formerly implied by the title *king* has been almost lost in Europe, where a king is now merely a chief magistrate for life, bound by constitutional and statutory limitations equally with his subjects. The office of king is now, as a rule, hereditary in principle; but in former times it was often elective, or in some manner the subject of choice or selection. In the generic sense, God is often called *King*, as the supreme ruler of the universe. Abbreviated *K*.

Who is this *King* of glory? The Lord strong and mighty.
Ps. xxiv. 8.

There's such divinity doth hedge a *king*
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 123.

2. One who or that which is chief or greatest in any respect; a holder of preëminent rank or power of any kind: as, a *king* of good fellows; the lion is called the *king* of beasts.

Of a' the lads that I do ken,
A Wamphray lad 's the *king* of men.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 173).

Time made thee what thou wast, *king* of the woods.
Cowper, Yardley Oak.

3. In *games*: (*a*) A playing-card bearing a picture of a king: as, the *king* of diamonds.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the *King* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 96.

(*b*) The chief piece in the game of chess. See *chess*. (*c*) A crowned man in the game of draughts. (*d*) See the quotation.

About the middle of the [billiard-]table was placed a small arch of iron, and in a right line, at a little distance from it, an upright cone called the *king*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 396.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Judah in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity. The authorship is uncertain.

5. A red-finned herring. [West of Eng.] — **Apostolic king.** See *apostolic.* — **Chambers of the king†.** See *chamber.* — **Champion of the king.** See *champion*[1]. — **Clerk comptroller of the king's household, clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk.* — **Court of King's Bench.** See *court.* — **Divine right of kings.** See *divine.* — **Era of kings.** See *era.* — **Keeper of the king's conscience,** the lord chancellor. See *chancellor,* 3 (*a*). — **King at arms.** See *king-at-arms.* — **King Charles spaniel.** See *spaniel.* — **King closer,** in *arch.* See *closer*[1] (*b*). — **King Cotton,** an expression much used in the United States for a few years before the civil war, in allusion to the commercial preëminence of cotton in the South. — **King James Bible.** See *Bible,* 1. — **King of fish,** the salmon, *Salmo salar.* — **King of misrule.** Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). — **King of terrors,** death.

> It [destruction] shall bring him to the *king of terrors.*
> Job xviii. 14.

King of the ant-eaters. See *ant-eater.* — **King of the breams,** *Pagellus erythrinus.* — **King of the herrings.** (*a*) The allice shad. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The *Chimæra monstrosa.* [Local, Scotch (Shetland).] — **King of the mullets,** the common bass. [Belfast, Ireland.] — **King of the salmon,** a fish, *Trachypterus altivelis.* It has a very compressed body, dorsal and ventral fins with about seven mostly branched rays, and a bright silvery color varied by three large spots below the dorsal fin. It inhabits deep water along the Pacific coast of both North and South America. — **King of the sea-breams.** Same as *becker.* — **King's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*). — **King's beadsman.** Same as *blue-gown.* — **King's Bishop's gambit.** See *gambit.* — **King's counsel, enemy, evidence.** See the nouns. — **King's evil.** See *evil*[1] and *touch-piece.* — **King's freeman,** in Scotland, a title formerly given to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers to the state, had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering with the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation. — **King's gambit.** See *gambit.* — **King's letter.** Same as *brief,* 2 (*d*). — **King's list.** See *list*[3]. — **King's scholar.** See *scholar.* — **King's yellow.** See *arsenic,* 2. — **Marshal of the King's Bench.** See *marshal.* — **Marshal of the king's household.** Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*). — **The king's English.** See *English.* — **The king's language†,** the king's English.

> Your Grace . . . on this subject reproving your courteoures, quha on a new conceat of finnes sum tymes spilt (as they cal it) the *king's language.*
> *A. Hume,* Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

Three kings of Cologne, the Three Kings, the three wise men of the East, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. =Syn. 1. *Sovereign,* etc. See *prince.*

king[1] (king), *v.* [< *king*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rule; govern (as a king).

> For, my good liege, she is so idly *king'd,*
> Her sceptre so fantastically borne
> By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
> That fear attends her not. *Shak.,* Hen. V., ii. 4, 26.

2. To make royal; raise to royalty.

> Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead.
> *South,* Works, XI. ii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of king; act the king: with an indefinite *it.*

> The News here is that Lambeth-House bears all the sway at Whitehall and the Lord Deputy *kings it* notably in Ireland. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 28.

king[2] (king), *n.* [Chin.] **1.** The collective name in China for the books edited or compiled by Confucius, and forming with the Four Books (see *analect*) the classics of the country. — **2.** In Chinese translations of Buddhist Scriptures, the equivalent of *sutra* (which see).

king[3] (king), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, consisting of sixteen suspended stones or metallic plates of graduated size, which are sounded by blows of a metal or wooden hammer.

king-apple (king'ap′l), *n.* A variety of apple, large, red in color, and of excellent quality.

king-at-arms (king'at-ärmz′), *n.* In *her.,* an officer of some antiquity in Great Britain, and formerly of great authority, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. In England there are three kings-at-arms, namely, Garter (see *Garter*), Clarencieux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled *principal king-at-arms,* and the others are called *provincial kings,* because their duties are confined to the provinces — the one (Clarencieux) officiating south of the Trent, and the other (Norroy) north of that river. There is a *Lyon king-at-arms* for Scotland, and an *Ulster king-at-arms* for Ireland, and one styled *Bath* or *Gloucester,* whose jurisdiction extends to Wales, but who is not a member of the heraldic chapter. The crown of a king-at-arms is composed of sixteen oak-leaves set erect upon a golden circle; nine leaves appear in the representations. Each king-at-arms has his official escutcheon, which he impales on the dexter side, with his own paternal arms on the sinister.

king-auk (king'âk), *n.* The great auk, *Alca impennis.*

kingbird (king'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A tyrant flycatcher, *Tyrannus carolinensis,* abundant in the United States (also called *bee-martin*), or some other species of the same genus, as the *gray kingbird, Tyrannus dominicensis.* — **2.** Any bird of the family *Tyrannidæ;* any tyrant flycatcher.



Kingbird or Bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*).

king-bolt (king'bōlt), *n.* **1.** A large bolt connecting the fore part of a carriage with the fore axle. The axle rotates about it as a joint when the carriage is turned. — **2.** A large bolt which passes through the truck and body-bolsters and center-plates of a carbody and the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Also *king-pin.*

king-by-your-leave†, *n.* An old game of hide-and-seek.

> [*King-by-your-leave*] A playe that children have, where one sytting blyndefolde in the midle bydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kynge in his roume. *Huloet,* 1572.

king-crab (king'krab), *n.* **1.** A horseshoe-crab or Molucca crab; a crustacean of the family *Limulidæ* and genus *Limulus,* as *L. polyphemus, L. moluccanus,* or *L. rotundicaudus.* The king-crab is so called from its great size; it sometimes attains a length of 2 feet. The carapace is concavo-convex, rounded in front, and movably divided into the larger anterior horseshoe-shaped cephalothorax, whence the name *horseshoe-crab,* and a smaller wedge-shaped abdomen, from which projects a long, sharp, bayonet-like tail or telson. On the upper surface are a pair of large compound eyes, and in front of them a pair of small simple eyes. Underneath are five pairs of long ambulatory legs, springing from the cephalothorax near together, and an anterior pair, much smaller and otherwise modified, and differing in the two sexes. The mouth is in the middle line, behind the first pair of legs. Under the abdomen are a number of movable flaps, in the form of thin plates lying one upon another like the leaves of a book; these are pereiopods or swimming-feet, and also respiratory organs or gills. The animal when just hatched is about a quarter of an inch long, has no telson, and the cephalothoracic and abdominal regions are much alike, being somewhat semicircular and hinged by a straight line. The abdomen shows traces of segmentation, and the general aspect recalls that of a trilobite, of which *Limulus* is the nearest relative living. In many respects these strange creatures resemble scorpions, and some contend, therefore, that they are arachnidans, not crustaceans. They are found on the eastern coasts of North America and Asia. See cut under *horseshoe-crab.*

2. A British decapod crustacean, *Maia squinado,* better known as the *thornback-crab.*

kingcraft (king'kraft), *n.* The craft or occupation of kings; the art of kingly government; royal polity or policy.

> With what modestty can hee pretend to be a Statesman himself, who, with his Fathers *Kingcraft* and his own, did never that of his own accord which was not directly opposit to his professed Interest both at home and abroad?
> *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xi.

> As for tricking, cunning, and that which in sovereigns they call *king-craft,* and reason of state in commonwealths, to them and their proceedings Polybius is an open enemy.
> *Dryden,* Character of Polybius.

> Never was there so consummate a master [as Louis XIV.] of . . . *king-craft* — of all those arts which most advantageously display the merits of a prince, and most completely hide his defects. *Macaulay,* Mirabeau.

king-crow (king'krō), *n.* A drongo-shrike of the genus *Dicrurus,* as the Indian finga, *D. macrocercus,* remarkable for its elongated forked tail and for the courage and address with which, like the king-bird of the United States, it attacks other birds. The term is extended to various other drongos of the family *Dicruridæ.*

kingcup (king'kup), *n.* A plant: same as *gold-cup.*

> Strowe me the ground with Daffadowndillies,
> And Cowslips, and *Kingcups,* and loved Lillies.
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., April.

king-devil (king'dev′l), *n.* A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium præaltum,* recently introduced from Europe, and becoming a serious pest to farmers. It forms a continuous mat of pale-green leaves, lying flat on the ground and preventing any other form of vegetation from taking root. *L. F. Ward,* Botanical Gazette, XIV. 14. [Northern New York.]

kingdom (king'dum), *n.* [< ME. *kingdom, kyngdom,* < AS. *cyningdōm* (= OS. *kuningdōm* = MD. *koninkdom,* D. *koningdom* = G. *königthum* = Icel. *konungdōmr* = Dan. *kongedömme* = Sw. *konungadöme*), kingly power, < *cyning,* king, + *dōm,* jurisdiction: see *king*[1] and *-dom.* This word has taken the place of ME. *kinedom,* < AS. *cynedōm,* a kingdom.] **1.** The power or authority of a king; regal dominion; supreme rule. [Archaic.]

> There be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his *kingdom.*
> Mat. xvi. 28.

> The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
> *Kingdom,* and power, and glory appertains.
> *Milton,* P. L., vi. 815.

2†. The state of being a king; kinghood; kingship.

> I must be married to my brother's daughter,
> Or else my *kingdom* stands on brittle glass.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 2, 62.

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch (see *king*[1], 1); in general, a domain; country. — **4.** Anything conceived as constituting a realm or sphere of independent action or control: as, the *kingdom* of thought.

> In the body of this fleshly land,
> This *kingdom,* this confine of blood and breath,
> Hostility and civil tumult reigns
> Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
> *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 2, 246.

> Who pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood
> With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
> Unto the *kingdom* of perpetual night.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., i. 4, 47.

5. In the New Testament, with the definite article, usually in fuller phrase *the kingdom of God,* or *the kingdom of heaven,* the spiritual reign of God as supreme king, and over subjects loyally accepting it: generally conceived as founded by the Messiah, and therefore a Messianic kingdom. The term is used with different shades of meaning, but always with this fundamental idea of God's reign as recognized and loyally accepted. Sometimes this reign is spoken of as recognized in the heart and life of the individual, sometimes as supreme in the community, sometimes prophetically as in its perfection embracing the whole body of the redeemed. (See, for a collection of these definitions, Dr. James S. Candlish's "The Kingdom of God," Appendix, note 2, p. 392.)

> Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of *the kingdom.*
> Mat. iv. 23.

> Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into *the kingdom of heaven;* but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Mat. vii. 21.

> *The kingdom of God* is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.
> Rom. xiv. 17.

6. In *nat. hist.,* one of the three great divisions in which natural objects are ranked in classification — namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms.* — **Kingdom come,** the hereafter: as, to go to *kingdom come* (that is, to die). [Slang.] — **Latin kingdom.** See *Latin.* — **United Kingdom,** Great Britain and Ireland: so called since the legislative union of the two islands under the Act of Union of 1800, which took effect January 1st, 1801.

kingdomed (king'dumd), *a.* [< *kingdom* + *-ed*[2].] Possessing kingly power or character.

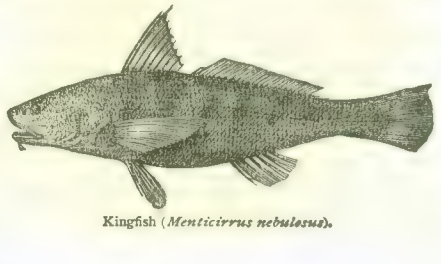
> Imagined worth
> Holds in his blood such swoln and hot discourse,
> That 'twixt his mental and his active parts
> *Kingdom'd* Achilles in commotion rages.
> *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3, 185.

king-duck (king'duk), *n.* A kind of eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis,* of the subfamily *Fuliguline* and family *Anatidæ,* common on the northerly coasts of Europe and America. It differs from the common eider notably in the shape of the bill and head, in coloration, mode of feathering of the base of the upper mandible, position of the nostrils, etc.

king-eider (king'ī′dėr), *n.* Same as *king-duck.*

king-fern (king'fėrn), *n.* The royal or flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis.*

kingfish (king'fish), *n.* One of various fishes, of large size or of excellent quality, belonging to different families. (*a*) In the Atlantic States, and especially in New York, a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus,* of elongate form, with the ventral fins some dis-



Kingfish (*Menticirrus nebulosus*).

tance behind the pectoral fins, and the body grayish and silvery in color, with irregular dark bars, of which the anterior trend obliquely backward and downward, and the posterior forward and downward. It is much esteemed for its flesh. Also called *whiting*, *tomcod*, *hake*, *black mullet*, and *mink*, names properly belonging to different animals. The name is also extended to related species, as the southern *M. americanus* (also called *Carolina whiting*, *Bermuda whiting*, though not found in Bermuda, *bullhead whiting*, *ground mullet*, and *barb*) and the Pacific coast *M. undulatus* (also called *sucker*). (*b*) In California, another sciænoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, better known as *queenfish*. (*c*) A sciænoid fish, *Sciæna antarctica*, of southern Australia and Tasmania, closely related to the maigre of Europe. (*d*) In New Zealand, a carangoid fish, *Seriola lalandi*, of a fusiform shape, with from 6 to 8 dorsal spines and 32 to 36 dorsal rays, steel-blue above and white below. It sometimes attains a length of 4 feet, and is an excellent food-fish. (*e*) In England, the opah, *Lampris luna*. See *opah*. (*f*) A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regale*, related to the Spanish mackerel; also, the *Scomberomorus caballa* or *Cero*. (*g*) A sciænoid fish, the little roncador, *Genyonemus lineatus*, common on the coast of California: so called in the San Francisco markets. (*h*) A fish of the family *Polynemidæ*, *Polynemus indicus*, esteemed in India for the sounds, which yield isinglass of the best quality, and which are a constant source of traffic among the Chinese.

kingfisher (king′fish″ėr), *n.* 1. Any bird of the extensive family *Alcedinidæ*. Kingfishers form a natural family of picarian birds, with fissirostral bill and syndactyl feet, and are remarkable for their number and variety as well as for the brilliancy of their plumage. They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, dart after it, and return to their perch. There are about 125 species and 20 genera, found in most parts of the world, but very unevenly distributed. Thus, there are only 2 species peculiar to northern parts of the old world, only 2 species in North America, and only one genus in all America. The Ethiopian region and the Indian region are about equally rich; the Australian (in a broad sense) is the richest, alone possessing half the genera and half the species. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, a small bird of brilliant colors, is supposed to be the halcyon of classic writers. The pied kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis*, also inhabits Europe as well as other countries. The common American kingfisher, *C. alcyon*, is 12½ inches long, 22 in extent of wings, dull-blue above, white below, with a bluish belt on the breast and in the female a chestnut bar behind this; the wing- and tail-feathers are black, spotted and barred with white; the head is crested. This bird is known as the *belted kingfisher*. (See cut under *Ceryle*.) A small, glossy green-and-white species, which reaches the Mexican border of the United States, is *C. cabanisi*. The giant kingfisher or laughing-jackass of Australia is *Dacelo gigas*. See cut under *Dacelo*.

Erroneously—2. (*a*) The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, popularly imagined to be the female of the kingfisher *Alcedo ispida*. [Local, Scotland and Ireland.] (*b*) The tern or sea-swallow.

Also *king's-fisher*.

Swallow-tailed kingfisher, the paradise jacamar, *Galbula paradisea*, a bird of Surinam.

king-geldt, *n.* [< *king*[1] + *geld*[2].] Escuage, or royal aid. *Bailey*, 1731.

king-gutter (king′gut″ėr), *n.* A main drain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

king-hake (king′hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish of the genus *Urophycis*, *U. regius*, not rare along the eastern coast of the United States. It is readily distinguishable by a row of white spots along the lateral line and the low dorsal fin. It rarely much exceeds a foot in length.

kinghead† (king′hed), *n.* [ME. *kinghed*, *kinghede*; < *king*[1] + *-head*. Cf. *kinghood*.] Kingship.

I wende that *kinghed* and knigthed and caiseris with erlis
Wern Do-wel and Do-bet and Do-best of hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 216.

To every man belongeth lore,
But to no man belongeth more
Than to a kynge, whiche hath to lede
The people, for his *kynghed*
He maie hem both saue and spille.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

kinghood (king′hůd), *n.* [ME. *kinghod*; < *king*[1] + *-hood*.] Kingship; the state of being a king.

King, i the coniure . . .
Bi alle the kud customes to *Kinghod* that longes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4058.

kinghunter (king′hun″tėr), *n.* A halcyon, or non-aquatic kingfisher: a name invented to avoid speaking of a bird that does not fish as a "kingfisher." See *Halcyoninæ*.

Kingia (kin′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1827), named primarily in honor of Capt. Philip Gidley *King*, governor of New South Wales at the time of Flinders's expedition, during which the plant was first collected, but also intended to commemorate Capt. *King*, who first found the ripe seeds in November, 1822.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of anomalous character, referred by the latest writers to the *Liliaceæ*, but formerly regarded as belonging to the *Juncaceæ*, or rush family. It has by some authors been made the type of the group to which it belongs, but is now placed in the tribe *Calectasieæ* with *Calectasia* and *Baxteria*. It differs, however, from both those genera in having the leaves crowded at the apex of the trunk, and the flowers likewise crowded in a terminal head, and in its 3-celled ovary. The trunk is woody, and the leaves are linear, the whole plant forming a sort of grass-tree. Only one species, *K. australis*, is known, native of southwestern Australia.

kingio (kin′gyō), *n.* [Jap., goldfish, < *kin*, gold, + *gio*, fish.] A Japanese variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*.

king-killer (king′kil″ėr), *n.* 1. One who kills a king; a regicide.

O thou sweet *king-killer* [gold], and dear divorce
'Twixt natural son and sire! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3, 382.

2. A large, high-finned killer-whale, supposed to be the male. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

kingless (king′les), *a.* [< ME. *kyngles* (= G. *königlos* = Icel. *konunglauss*); < *king*[1] + *-less*.] Without a king; having no king.

Tho was this lond *kyngles*. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 105.

kinglet (king′let), *n.* [< *king*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.

A present to the boy at Byzantium, from some hundred-wived *kinglet* of the Hyperborean Taprobane, or other no-man's land in the far East. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

2. A golden-crested or ruby-crowned wren; one of a number of very diminutive greenish birds, about 4 inches long, having a yellow, orange, or flaming crest, constituting the subfamily *Regulinæ*. The best-known is the European goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. (See cut under *goldcrest*.) Two distinct United States species are the golden-crowned, *R. satrapa*, and the ruby-crowned, *R. calendula*, both very common in woodland and shrubbery. They are dainty little birds in form, color, and manners, having an exquisite song of great volume considering their tiny size. They are migratory and insectivorous, build very bulky mossy nests warmly lined with feathers, and lay numerous white eggs spotted with reddish brown.

kinglihood (king′li-hůd), *n.* [< *kingly* + *-hood*.] The quality of being kingly; kingliness; kingship. [Poetical.]

Since he neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his *kinglihood*,
But rode a simple knight among his knights.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

kingliness (king′li-nes), *n.* The state of being kingly or royal; kingly character.

kingling (king′ling), *n.* [< *king*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little king; a kinglet. [Rare.]

Enough of States, and such like trifling things;
Enough of *kinglings* and enough of kings.
Churchill, The Candidate.

kingly (king′li), *a.* [< ME. *kyngly*, < AS. **cyninglīc* (not recorded) (= OFries. *kenenglik* = D. *koninklijk* = MLG. *koningeslik* = OHG. *kuninglīh*, *chuninglīh*, *cuninclīh*, *chuninclīh*, MHG. *küniclīch*, *küneclīch*, G. *königlich* = Icel. *konungligr* = Dan. *kongelig* = Sw. *kunglig*, in official style *konglig*), kingly, < *cyning*, king, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]. The reg. AS. term was *cynelīc*, kingly, < *cyne-*, in comp., of a king, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.

What seem'd his head
The likeness of a *kingly* crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

What can they see in the longest *kingly* line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?
Scott, Woodstock, xxxvii.

2. Of regal character or quality; king-like; exalted.

Wan, wasted Truth in her utmost need
Thy *kingly* intellect shall feed.
Tennyson, To ———, iii.

=**Syn.** *Regal*, etc. See *royal*.

kingly (king′li), *adv.* [< ME. **kingly*, adv. (= D. *koninklijk* = OHG. *chuninglīcho*, MHG. *küneclīche* = Icel. *konungliga*), < *kingly*, *a.* Cf. AS. *cynelīce*, < *cynelīc*, kingly: see *kingly*, *a.*] In the manner of a king; royally.

'Tis flattery in my seeing,
And my great mind most *kingly* drinks it up.
Shak., Sonnets, cxiv.

Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 207.

kingmaker (king′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes kings; one who raises a person to a royal throne: a title applied specifically to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (died 1471), who was the principal agent in making Edward IV. king in place of Henry VI., and afterward in dethroning Edward and restoring Henry.

king-mullet (king′mul″et), *n.* The goat-fish, *Pseudupeneus maculatus*, found in the seas around Jamaica: so called from its beauty.

kingnut (king′ nut), *n.* The big shellbark, *Hicoria lacinosa*, or its fruit.

king-ortolan (king′ôr″tō-lạn), *n.* 1. The fresh-water marsh-hen or king-rail, *Rallus elegans*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*.

king-penguin (king′pen″gwin), *n.* The great or Pennant's penguin, *Aptenodytes pennanti* or *A. rex*.

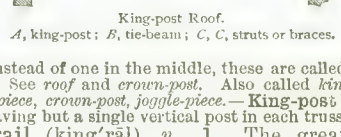
king-piece (king′pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king-pin (king′pin), *n.* 1. Same as *king-bolt*.—2. That pin in bowls and ten-pins which stands at the front apex when the pins are in place: so called because if it is struck properly all the pins fall. Hence—3. The principal or essential person in a company or an enterprise. [Colloq., U. S.]

king-pine (king′pīn), *n.* 1. The pineapple.—2. The silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, of the Himalayas, a large coniferous tree 70 to 80 feet in height.

king-plant (king′plant), *n.* A Javan orchid, *Anœctochilus setaceus*, whose purple-brown leaves are marked with yellow lines. It is frequently cultivated in orchid-houses.

king-post (king′ pōst), *n.* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam; a joggle-post. When two side posts, one at each side of the center, are used to support the



King-post Roof.
A, king-post; *B*, tie-beam; *C*, *C*, struts or braces.

roof, instead of one in the middle, these are called *queen-posts*. See *roof* and *crown-post*. Also called *king-piece*, *king's-piece*, *crown-post*, *joggle-piece*.—**King-post roof**, a roof having but a single vertical post in each truss.

king-rail (king′rāl), *n.* 1. The great red-breasted rail of the United States, *Rallus elegans*. Also called *fresh-water marsh-hen*, *fresh-water hen*, *fresh-marsh hen*, and *marsh-hen*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Connecticut.]

kingrict, **kingrickt**, *n.* [< ME. *kingrike*, *kingriche*, *kungriche* (= OFries. *kiningrike* = D. *koningrijk* = OHG. *kuningrīchi*, *chuninerīhhi*, MHG. *künicrīche*, *künecrīche*, G. *königreich* = Icel. *konungsrīki* = Dan. *kongerige* = Sw. *konungarike*); < *king*[1] + *-ric*. The earlier form was *kineric*, q. v. Cf. *bishopric*, etc.] A kingdom.

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of *kyngrykes* manye,
Wardayne wyrchipfulle, to weilde al my landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

king-rod (king′rod), *n.* An iron rod sometimes used to take the place of the wooden king-post in a roof.

king-roller (king′rō″lėr), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the middle roller of the press. The side cylinders are called respectively the *side roller* and the *macasse*.

king-salmon (king′sam″ọn), *n.* The quinnat salmon. See *quinnat*.

king's-clover (kingz′klō″vėr), *n.* The yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

king's-cushion (kingz′kůsh″ọn), *n.* A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Also called *lady-chair*.

He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland The *King's Cushion*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vii.

king's-feather (kingz′ feтн″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, long cultivated in English gardens.

king's-fisher (kingz′fish″ėr), *n.* Same as *kingfisher*.

king's-flower (kingz′flou″ėr), *n.* A cultivated liliaceous plant, *Basilæa regia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

kingship (king′ ship), *n.* [< *king*[1] + *-ship*.] The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; also, royalty of nature; aptitude for kingly duties.

The Parlament of England, . . . judging *Kingship* by long experience a Government unnecessary, burdensom, and dangerous, justly and magnanimously abolish't it.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

The *kingship* that was in him [Frederick the Great], and which won Mr. Carlyle to be his biographer, is that of will merely, of rapid and relentless command.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

king's-hood (kingz′hůd), *n.* [Said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to a puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of quality.] 1. A certain part of the entrails of an ox, the reticulum or second stomach: applied derisively to a person's stomach.

Deil mak' his *king's-hood* in a spleuchan!
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. In *bot.*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, the wood-geranium. [Prov. Eng.]

Kingsman (kingz'man), *n.*; pl. *Kingsmen* (-men). 1. At the University of Cambridge, England, a member of King's College.

He came out the winner, with the *Kingsman* and one of our three close at his heels.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 127.

2. [*l. c.*] A neckerchief. [Slang, London.]

The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his *King's-man*, as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

king-snake (king'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*, and some related species, as *O. sayi*, of the family *Coiubridæ*, spotted with jet-black and white or yellowish-white. It is regarded as an enemy of the rattlesnake, which it attacks and kills by constriction.

king's-piece (kingz'pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king's-spear (kingz'spēr), *n.* A plant, *Asphodeline lutea*. See *asphodel*.

Kingston's valve. See *valve*.

king-table (king'tā″bl), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a course or member, conjectured to be a string-course, with ball-flower ornaments in a hollow molding, occurring under parapets.

king-truss (king'trus), *n.* A truss framed with a king-post.

king-tyrant (king'tī″rant), *n.* The king-bird.

king-vulture (king'vul″tūr), *n.* A large American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, the *Sarcorhamphus papa*: so called because the smaller vultures, as turkey-buzzards and carrion-crows, are often driven from their repasts by this more powerful bird of prey. The plumage is white, of a creamy or pale-buff tint; the large wing- and tail-feathers are black; and the head and upper neck are naked or nearly so, and brilliantly varied with scarlet, orange, blue, black, and white. The bird is much inferior in size and in spirit to the condor of South America and to the Californian condor. It inhabits South and Central America and Mexico, in wooded districts; its extreme range is from Paraguay to near the Mexican border of the United States.



King-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus* or *Gyparchus papa*).

kingwood (king'wůd), *n.* A Madagascar wood of unknown origin, very hard and heavy. When fresh it is of a reddish purple color beautifully streaked with violet tints, but turns to a dark violet on exposure. It is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Also called *violet-wood*.

kinic (kin'ik), *a.* [Also *quinic*; = F. *kinique*; < *kina*, an abbr. of *quinquina*, cinchona: see *quinine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from cinchona.—**Kinic acid**, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, a monobasic vegetable acid found in the cinchona bark, where it exists in combination with the alkaloids cinchonine and quinine, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in the blaeberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, etc. Also *hexahydrotetrahydroxybenzoic acid*.

kink[1] (kingk), *n.* [Also dial. *kenk*, and (Sc.) *kinch*, *kinsch*; = D. G. *kink*, < Norw. Sw. *kink*, a twist or curl in a rope; cf. Icel. *kengr*, a bend or bight, a metal crook. Cf. also Norw. *kika*, *kinka*, writhe, Icel. *kikna*, sink at the knees under a burden.] 1. A knot-like contraction or curl in a thread, cord, or rope, or in a hair, wire, or chain, resulting from its being twisted or doubled upon itself, or from the nature of the material. Also *kinkle*.

It is impossible by projecting the after-image of a straight line upon two surfaces which make a solid angle with each other to give the line itself a sensible *kink*.
W. James, Mind, XII. 532.

2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet; a whim. [Colloq.]

The fact is, when a woman gits a *kink* in her head agin a man, the best on us don't allers do jest the right thing.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 33.

kink[1] (kingk), *v. i.* or *t.* [< *kink*[1], *n.*] 1. To form kinks; twist or contract into knots.—2. To become entangled: said of a line.

kink[2] (kingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *kinken*, *kynken*, also assibilated *kenchen*, < AS. **cincian* (in verbal n. *cincung*, a fit of laughter) = MD. *kinchen*, D. *kinken*, cough; prob. ult. imitative, like *hic*. Hence *chink*[4], *kinkcough*, *chincough*, *kinkhaust*, etc.] 1. To laugh loudly.—2. To gasp for breath as in a severe fit of coughing: especially applied to the noisy inspiration of breath in whooping-cough. [Obsolete or colloq. in both uses.]

I laghe that I *kynke*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 309. (*Halliwell.*)

kink[2] (kingk), *n.* [< *kink*[2], *v.*] A convulsive fit of coughing or laughter; a sonorous indraft of the breath; the whoop in whooping-cough; a gasping for breath caused by coughing, laughing, or crying. [Scotch and southern U. S.]

I gae a sklent wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing.
Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, II. 24.

kinkajou (king'kạ-jö), *n.* [Also *kincajou*; Canadian F. *kinkajou*, *quincajou* (*Clapin*, p. 357): originally same as *carcajou*.] A procyoniform quadruped of Central and South America, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*, family *Cercoleptidæ*, series *Arctoidea procyoniformia* of the order *Feræ* or *Carnivora*. It is about as large as a cat, with a long, tapering, prehensile tail, short limbs, low ears, broad rounded head, slender body, and narrow protrusile tongue; it is of a pale yellowish-brown color and arboreal nocturnal habits. The animal resembles a lemur in some respects, but is most nearly related to the racoon. Also called *American potto*, *honey-bear*, etc.



Kinkajou or Potto of South America (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*).

kinkcough (kingk'kôf), *n.* [Also *kindcough*; < *kink*[2] + *cough*. Cf. *chincough*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch.]

This must indeed be the *kinkcough*. Oh, sir! do not grow so black in the face, if you can help it, my dear sir.
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

kinker (king'kèr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkhab, *n.* See *kincob*.

kinkhost, kinkhaust (kingk'hōst, -hâst), *n.* [< D. *kinkhoest*, whooping-cough; as *kink*[2] + *host*[4], *haust*[1].] The whooping-cough. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

kin-kina†, *n.* [Var. of *quina-quina*.] Quinine.

He that first . . . made public the virtue and right use of *kin-kina* . . . saved more from the grave than those who built colleges, work-houses, and hospitals.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 12.

kinkle[1] (king'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kinkled*, ppr. *kinkling*. [Freq. of *kink*[1], *v.*] To kink. See *kink*[1], *v.*, 1.

kinkle[1] (king'kl), *n.* [< *kinkle*, *v.*; or dim. of the orig. *kink*[1], *n.*] Same as *kink*[1], 1.

I love, I say, to start upon a tramp,
To shake the *kinkles* out o' back an' legs.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

kinkle[2] (king'kl), *n.* *Brassica arvensis*, the charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkled (king'kld), *a.* [< *kinkle* + *-ed*[2].] Having kinkles or kinks.—**Kinkled glass.** See *glass*.

kinky (king'ki), *a.* [< *kink*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of kinks; kinkled; woolly: applied especially to hair, as that of the negro, which is not cylindric, but flattened so that when pulled out straight and allowed to untwist itself the flattening is in different planes. The hair of the beard, etc., of other races is also kinky to some extent.—2. Crotchety; eccentric. [Colloq., U. S.]

kinless (kin'les), *a.* [< *kin*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of kin or kindred.—**Kinless loons**, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties. *Imp. Dict.*

kinnikinick, kinnikinic (kin″i-ki-nik'), *n.* [Also *killikinick*, *kilikinic*; Algonkin, lit. 'a mixture,' 'that which is mixed.'] 1. The leaves or bark of several plants (willow, sumac, etc.), smoked either with or without tobacco by the American Indians.—2. Specifically, the trailing ericaceous plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, or bearberry, common northward in America, as well as in the Old World.

The bearberry has, however, an association with Indian history, as it is the *kinnikinnick* of the Western races, who smoke it, and believe the practice secures them from malarial fevers.
Thomas Meehan, Native Flowers and Ferns, I. 78.

3. The silky cornel, *Cornus Amomum*, whose bark was used in the manner mentioned in def. 1; doubtless, also, the closely related *Cornus stolonifera*, or red-osier dogwood. In this sense best known in America.

kino[1] (kē'nō), *n.* [= F. *kino*; appar. of W. Afr. origin.] A well-known drug resembling catechu, consisting of the gum of several trees belonging to the tropics. It is a more or less brittle substance, in general of a dark reddish-brown color in the mass. Its chief component is tannic acid, and it thus becomes a powerful astringent. Its leading use is medicinal, but it is also employed in India in dyeing cotton, giving the color called *nankeen*. The kinds may be classified according to their source. (*a*) East Indian, Malabar, or Amboyna kino is the product of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium* of India and Ceylon. It is the kind most extensively used, and the only kino of the British Pharmacopœia. (*b*) The Bengal, butea, dhak, or palas (pulas) kino is yielded by *Butea monosperma*, to some extent also by *B. superba* and *Spatholobus Roxburghii*. (*c*) Botany Bay, Australian, or eucalyptus kino is derived from *Eucalyptus siderophloia* and several other species, the best variety probably from *E. corymbosa*. It is used in England, under the name of *red-gum*, in astringent lozenges for sore throat. See *ironbark-tree*. (*d*) African kino was the first brought into notice, but has long been out of the market. It was produced by *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. (*e*) West Indian or Jamaica kino is the product of *Pterocarpus officinalis*, the dragon's-blood tree. It has sometimes been exported, but appears to have no fixed standing in the market. (*f*) South American or Caracas kino is thought to be from the same tree as the West Indian. Now in considerable use in the United States.

kino[2], *n.* Another spelling of *keno*.

kinofluous (ki-nof'lö-us), *a.* [< *kino*[1] + L. *fluere*, flow.] Exuding kino.

kinology (ki-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κινεῖν, move, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which deals with the laws of motion. [Rare.]

kinone (kin'ōn), *n.* [< *kin(ic)* + *-one*.] See *quinone*.

kinred†, **kinrede**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *kindred*.

kinric†, *n.* Same as *kingric*.

kinsfolk (kinz'fōk), *n. pl.* [< *kin's*, poss. of *kin*[1], + *folk*.] Relatives; kindred; persons of the same family.

"Well," resumed Mr. Rochester, "if you disown parents, you must have some sort of *kinsfolk*—uncles and aunts?"
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiii.

kinsh (kinsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A crowbar used in quarrying. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kinship (kin'ship), *n.* [< *kin*[1] + *-ship*.] Relationship; consanguinity; generic affinity.

Leolin . . .
Would often, in his walks with Edith, claim
A distant *kinship* to the gracious blood
That shook the heart of Edith hearing him.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The most recent researches into the primitive history of society point to the conclusion that the earliest tie which knitted men together in communities was Consanguinity or *Kinship*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

kinsing† (kin'sing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog. *Nares*.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.
Hall, Epig. against Marston.

kinsman (kinz'man), *n.*; pl. *kinsmen* (-men). [< ME. *kynnesman*; < *kin's*, poss. of *kin*[1], + *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood, or, more loosely, by marriage. The word is commonly and properly used only of a relative by blood, in contradistinction to relatives by marriage, who are properly termed *affines*.

He called Sortebran, and Clarion, and Gaidon, and Senebant, and Malore, and Ffreelant; alle these were his *kynnesmen*, and bolde knyghtes and hardy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But moody and dull melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless despair?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1, 80.

kinsmanship (kinz'man-ship), *n.* [< *kinsman* + *-ship*.] Same as *kinship*. [Rare.]

They [Persians and Hindus and their European and American congeners] learn the meaning involved in this providential rediscovery of their original *kinsmanship*.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech (1870), p. 54.

kinswoman (kinz′wŭm″an), *n.*; pl. *kinswomen* (-wim″en). [< ME. *kynneswoman*; < *kin's*, poss. of *kin*[1], + *woman*.] A female relative.

Wherefore fyrst forsake thou thy vnlawfull wedlocke that thou haste made with Judith, thy nere *kynneswoman*.
Fabyan, Chron., I. clxi.

kintal (kin′tal), *n.* See *quintal*.

kintar (kin′tär), *n.* [See *cantar*, *kintal*.] A hundredweight in Morocco, equal to 112 pounds avoirdupois.

kintledge (kint′lej), *n.* See *kentledge*.

kintra, kintray (kin′trą, -trā), *n.* Scotch forms of *country*.

Kionocrania, kionocranial. See *Cionocrania*, *cionocranial*.

kiosk (ki-osk′), *n.* [Also *kiosque*; < F. *kiosque* = G. Pol. *kiosk*, < Turk. *kushk* (*kyushk*), a summer-house, pavilion, < Pers. *kushk*, a palace, villa, pavilion, portico.] 1. A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and often supported by pillars round the foot of which is a balustrade. Such pavilions, which are common in Turkey and Persia, have been introduced into the gardens and parks of western Europe.

In the mean time we went to a *kiosk*: that is, a place like a large bird-cage, with enough roof to make a shade, and no walls to impede the free passage of the air.
B. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 376.

The sea-wall is lined with *kiosks*, from whose cushioned windows there are the loveliest views.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 346.

2. A street news-stand or booth somewhat resembling in form a small kiosk as described in definition 1.

The trees between the endless lines of houses spread their bare branches or their sickly verdure in a perspective of luminous newspaper *kiosques*, green benches, and tall advertising columns crowned by a ring of gas jets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 692.

kiote (kī′ōt), *n.* A corruption of *coyote*. [Western U. S.]

kiotome (kī′ō-tōm), *n.* [For **kionotome*, < Gr. *κίων*, a column (see *cion*[2]), + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and also used for the removal of the uvula or tonsils.

kioum (kyoum), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a monastery or religious house for the accommodation of a community of poonghees or Buddhist priests. It is usually connected with a temple or pagoda.

kip[1]† (kip), *v.* [< ME. *kippen*, *keppen*, < Icel. *kippa*, pull, snatch, = Sw. dial. *kippa* = Norw. *kippa*, snatch, = D. *kippen*, catch, seize. Cf. *kep* and *keep*[1].] I. *trans.* To snatch; take up hastily.

Thus I *kippe* ant cacche cares ful colde.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 155.

The swerd he hauede thider brouth
He *kipte* hit up. *Havelok*, l. 2637.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hold or keep: with *together*.

Togeder, I rede, we *kip*.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 182.

2. To conduct one's self; act.

When he wakyns he *kyppys* that joy is to see.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 113.

kip[1] (kip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kyppe*, prob. 'that which is pulled or snatched off'; < *kip*[1], *v.*] The hide of a young or small beast, as a lamb or calf. The term is also applied to the skins of full-grown cattle when they are of a small breed, or, in general, undersized.

kip[2] (kip), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cop*[1], as *tip* of *top*. In def. 2 (and 3) perhaps lit. 'a catch,' < *kip*[1], *v.*] 1. A sharp-pointed hill; a jutting point. [Scotch.]

I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kipps* of Bower-hope-Law. *Hogg*, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, II. 35.

2. A hook. [Scotch.]—3. The enlarged tip of the lower jaw of a spent salmon. See *kipper*[1], *n.*

kip[3] (kip), *n.* [Cf. *kip*[2].] In *coal-mining*, a level or gently sloping outgoing roadway, at the extremity of an engine-plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready to be sent up the shaft. ★*Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

kip[4] (kip), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *kipshop*.] A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith*. [Slang.]

kipe (kīp), *n.* [< ME. **kipe*, *cupe*, < AS. *cȳpa* = MD. *cūpe*, D. *kiepe(-korf)* = LG. *küpe*, *kipe*, > G. *kiepe*, a basket. Possibly connected with *coop*, q. v.] 1. A basket. [Prov. Eng.]

And Floriz hath iherd al this,
Ut of the *cupe* he lep anon
And to blauncheflur he gan gon.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. An osier basket, broader at top than at bottom, and left open at each end, used chiefly for catching pike. *Halliwell*. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

kippage[1] (kip′āj), *n.* [Perhaps < *kip*[1], *v.*, snatch, + *-age*.] 1. Disorder; confusion. *Jamieson*.—2. A fit of rage; a violent passion. [Scotch in both uses.]

Only dinna pit yoursel into a *kippage*, and expose yoursel before the weans. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

kippage[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis < F. *equipage*, equipage: see *equipage*[1].] The company sailing on a ship, whether sailors or passengers. [Scotch.]

kippel (kip′el), *n.* Same as *kipper*[1].

He [Scott], and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering *kippels* in Tweed.
Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 63.

kipper[1] (kip′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *kip*[1], *n.*, + *-er*.] I. *a.* Hooked or beaked, as a spent salmon. See the quotation.

Those [salmon] . . . left behind by degrees grow sick and lean, and unseasonable, and *kipper*—that is to say, have bony gristles grow out of their lower chaps.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 122.

II. *n.* 1. The male salmon during the spawning season. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A salmon detained in fresh water.—3. A kippered herring; a herring for kippering.

kipper[1] (kip′ėr), *v. t.* [< *kipper*[1], *n.*] To prepare or cure, as salmon, herring, etc., by cleansing them well, giving them several dry rubbings of pepper and salt, and then drying them, either in the open air or artificially, by means of the smoke of peat or juniper-berries. *Day*.

There was *kippered* salmon, and Finnan haddocks, and a lamb's head, and a haggis. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

kipper[2] (kip′ėr), *a.* [A dial. var. of *chipper*[3] (?).] Sprightly; gay; light-footed. [Prov. Eng.]

kippernut† (kip′ėr-nut), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. *Conopodium majus*, the earthnut or pignut.—2. *Orobus tuberosus*, the heath-pea.

kipper-time† (kip′ėr-tīm), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the period between the 3d of May and Twelfth Day, in which salmon-fishing in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

kipshop (kip′shop), *n.* Same as *kip*[4]. [Slang, west of Scotland.]

kipskin (kip′skin), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

kirb, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curb*. See *kerb*.

kirbeh (kėr′be), *n.* [Ar. *qirba*, a large water-skin; cf. *qirāb*, a case, sheath, *qārib*, a ship's boat (NGr. *καράβι*, a ship).] A skin for holding water, usually a goatskin: the ordinary means of carrying water in Egypt and elsewhere in the Moslem East.

kirbstone, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curbstone*.

Kirby hook. See *hook*.

kirianguna (kir″i-an-gō′nä), *n.* [Ceylon.] A twining asclepiadaceous shrub, *Dregea volubilis*. Also *kiriaghuna*.

kirimon (kē′ri-mon), *n.* [Jap., < *kiri*, the tree *Paulownia tomentosa*, + *mon*, crest.] One of the two imperial crests of Japan (see *kikumon*), consisting of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three flowers and three stems of the same plant bearing buds. The central stem has seven buds, and the outer stems have five each.


Kirimon.

kirk (kėrk), *n.* [< ME. *kirke* (with orig. *k*-sound retained, after Icel. *kirkja*), < AS. *cyric*, *cyrc*, whence, with reg. assibilation, E. *church*: see *church*.] The Scotch and Northern English form of the word *church*, surviving from Middle English: now often used specifically for the Established Church of Scotland.

And, at ye general day, yat ilke a brother be redy wit othir, to go to ye *kirke* wit is brethere wit a garlond of hoke Lewes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The Scotch *kirk* was the result of a democratic movement, and for some time, almost alone in Europe, it was the unflinching champion of political liberty.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 150.

Kirk session, the lowest church court in the Established Church of Scotland: usually called *session* in other Presbyterian churches.

kirk (kėrk), *v. t.* [< *kirk*, *n.* Cf. *church*, *v.*] To church. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kirked†, *a.* A Middle English transposed form of *crooked*.

His nose frounced ful *kirked* stood.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3137.

kirkgarth (kėrk′gärth), *n.* A churchyard. [North. Eng.]

kirkman† (kėrk′man), *n.*; pl. *kirkmen* (-men). A churchman; especially, one who has an ecclesiastical function or an office in the church.

Let neither your gouernor, nor your *kirkeman*, nor those who so often hath falsifyed their fayth and promise, . . . feede you forth with fayre wordes, and bring you into the snare from whence they cannot deliuer you.
Grafton, Edw. VI., an. 3.

kirkmass† (kėrk′mȧs), *n.* [< *kirk* + *mass*[1]; the word, esp. in the form *kirkmess*, being adopted from Icel. *kirkmessa*, *kirjumessa*, a church-day, or D. *kerkmis*, *kermis*, etc.: see *kermis*.] 1. A church festival.—2. A fair; a kirmess.

And albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than Lowse faire, or the common *kirkmesses* beyond the sea, yet there are diverse not inferior to the great marts in Europe.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, ii. 18.

kirkmaster (kėrk′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A churchwarden. [North. Eng.]

kirkshot† (kėrk′shot), *n.* A churchyard.

They got the bonnie lad's corpse
In the *kirk-shot* o' bonnie Cargill.
The Weary Coble o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

kirkton, kirktown (kėrk′ton, -toun), *n.* [Sc. forms of *churchtown*, q. v.] The village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected.

The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the *kirkton* of that thinly peopled district.
R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

kirkyard (kėrk′yärd), *n.* [< ME. *kirkezerd*, etc.: see *churchyard*.] A churchyard; a graveyard. [Now Scotch.]

Some frendes he had, that buried it in *kirkegerd*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 54.

kirle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curl*.

To colour the haires, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

kirlewe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curlew*.

kirmes, kirmess, *n.* See *kermess*.

kirn[1], *n.* and *v.* See *kern*[1].

★**kirn**[2], *n.* and *v.* Same as *kern*[2] for *churn*.

kirrik (kir′ik), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Sikkim kaleege or black pheasant, *Euplocamus melanotus*.

kirr-mew (kėr′mū), *n.* [< *kirr*, *curr*, imitative verb (see *cur*), + *mew*[1]. Cf. equiv. *car-swallow*.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

kirsch (kirsh), *n.* A common contraction of *kirsch-wasser*.

kirsch-wasser (kirsh′vos″ėr), *n.* [G., < *kirsche*, = E. *cherry*, + *wasser* = E. *water*.] A spirituous liquor obtained by distilling the fruit of *Prunus avium*, a European wild cherry. The best quality is a powerful spirit, with a delicate perfume and flavor like bitter almond. It is manufactured in the Vosges and the Black Forest, chiefly and best in the latter locality. It is almost free from sweetness, and is as colorless as water, but somewhat thick and syrupy, and has singular power of refracting light, which makes it brilliant in the glass.

kirsom†, *n.* A corruption of *chrisom*, for *chrism*. Also used blunderingly for **kirsen*, for *Christian*.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

kirsten, kirsen (kėrs′tn, kėr′sn), *v. t.* [Like *kersen*, a corruption of *christen*.] To christen; baptize. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Why, 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

kirtle[1] (kėr′tl), *n.* [Formerly also *curtel*; < ME. *kirtel*, *kertel*, *kyrtel*, < AS. *cyrtel* = Icel. *kyrtill* = Dan. Sw. *kjortel*, a kirtle; < LL. **curtīnus*, dim. of L. *curtus*, short: see *curt*. From the same **curtīnus*, **curtīna*, through OF., comes E. *curtain*; and from LL. **excurtus* for L. *curtus*, come AS. *scyrte*, E. *shirt*, etc., and Icel. *skyrta*: see *shirt*, *skirt*.] 1. In former use, a garment of which the form and purpose varied at different times. (*a*) A tunic or undergarment; a shirt. (*b*) A close-fitting gown for women, which sometimes was called a *long kirtle* and had a train. (*c*) A garment like a doublet for men. (*d*) A cloak. (*e*) A monk's gown. Coat and kirtle are mentioned together in the middle of the seventeenth century as forming a woman's costume: as, a tawny camlet coat and *kirtle* cost £10 17*s*. In this case *kirtle* is evidently the petticoat, or the garment worn under the coat. See *half-kirtle*, and *full kirtle*, below.

A knights wife may haue her *kirtle* borne in her owne howse, or in any other place, so it be not in her betters presence. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 19.

In skerlet *kyrtells* over one,
The cokwoldes stodyn euerychon,
Redy vnto the dansyng.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Ben it came the Mayor's dauchters,
Wi' *kirtle* coat alone;
Their eyes did sparkle like the gold,
As they tripped on the stone.
The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

This sideless *kirtle* or cote-hardi continued to enjoy unabated favour for not much less than two centuries.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 467.

2. An outer petticoat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Folded her *kirtle* over her head,
And sped away like a startled doe.
R. T. Cooke.

3†. A coat or layer of plaster.

The *kirtils* doo theron of marble greyne,
But first lete oon be drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Full kirtle, the larger kirtle, either coat or petticoat: so called in contradistinction to *half-kirtle*.

kirtle[1] (kėr′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kirtled*, ppr. *kirtling*. [< *kirtle*[1], *n.*] To cover with, or as with, a kirtle.

Dreams *kirtle* thee in robes too fair
For jealous Dawn to see thee wear.
A. S. Wilson, Lyric of Hopeless Love. *N. E. D.*

kirtle[2] (kėr′tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity of flax, about 100 pounds.

kirtled (kėr′tld), *a.* [< *kirtle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery-*kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

Unmatched in strength, a giant he,
With quivered back and *kirtled* knee.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 20.

kirumbo (ki-rum′bō), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascarian bird, *Leptosomus discolor*, the only living representative of the family *Leptosomidæ*. The male is glossy green, gray below and on the sides of the head and around the neck; the female is spotted and barred with blackish and rufous brown. The birds live in small flocks in woodland, and have the habit of tumbling in the air from a great height, like the rollers (*Coracias*). See cut under *Leptosomus*.

kirve (kėrv), *v. t.* In *coal-mining*, to hole or undercut. Also *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kisel (kē′sel), *n.* [= G. *kissel*; < Russ. *kiselŭ* = Pol. *kisiel*, sour jelly (see def.), = OBulg. *kyselŭ*, sour, akin to *kysnati*, become wet, become sour, *kvasŭ* = Russ. *kvasŭ*, etc., a sour drink: see *kvass*.] A slightly acidulated jelly made of flour, water, and the juice of some fruit, common in all Slavic countries.

kish[1] (kish), *n.* [Ir. *ceis*, *cis*.] A large basket. [Ireland.]

In the middle of the crowd were two common country farm carts, with a large *kish* (a very large basket used for the carriage of turf, peat, &c.) in each. Seated in each *kish*, packed closely together, and not at all at their ease apparently, were six men. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 97.

kish[2], **keesh** (kish, kēsh), *n.* [< G. *kies*, gravel, pyrites: see *chesil*.] In *metal.*, a name given by furnacemen to the graphite which appears on the surface of the iron in the blast-furnace during the process of tapping.

kishon (kish′on), *n.* [Manx (?).] A certain measure used in the Isle of Man; a peck.

kisk (kisk), *n.* A dialectal variant (transposed) of *kex*.

kiskitomas, kiskatom (kis-ki-tom′as, kis′katom), *n.* [Also *kiskitom*, *kisky Thomas*, etc.; Algonkian, < root *kisk*, to gnaw.] A hickory-nut.

kiskitomas-nut (kis-ki-tom′as-nut), *n.* Same as *kiskitomas*. Also, grotesquely, *kisky-Thomas-nut*.

Many descendants of the Dutch settlers who inhabit the parts of New Jersey near the city of New York call it *kisky-Thomas-nut*. *Michaux*, North Am. Sylva.

Hickory, shell-bark, *kiskitomas nut!*
Or whatsoever thou art called, thy praise
Has ne'er been sounded yet in poet's lays.
Literary World, Nov. 2, 1850.

Kisleu, *n.* See *Chisleu*.

kismet (kis′met), *n.* [< Turk. *qismet*, Pers. Hind. *qismat*, < Ar. *qisma(t)*, portion, lot, destiny, < *qasama*, divide.] Lot; destiny; fate: an Oriental term denoting man's lot in life or ★any detail or incident of it.

kiss (kis), *n.* [< ME. *kiss*, *kyss*, *kys*, *cus*, *cuss* (with vowel altered to suit the derived verb), orig. *coss*, *cos*, < AS. *coss* = OS. *kus* = OFries. *kos* = D. *kus* = MLG. *kus* = OHG. *cus*, *chus*, MHG. *kus*, *kuz*, G. *kuss* = Icel. *koss* = Sw. *kyss* = Dan. *kys*, a kiss; perhaps connected with Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test (= L. *gustus*, taste), from the verb, AS. *ceósan*, etc., choose: see *choose* and *gust*[2]. Otherwise connected, in some way not explained, with Goth. *kukjan*, kiss, of which there is besides no Teut. cognate. Cf. W. *cus*, *cusan*, Corn. *cussin*, a kiss.] 1. A salute or caress given with the lips. See *kiss*, *v. t.*, 1.

But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a *kiss?* Luke xxii. 48.

We will kiss sweet *kisses* and speak sweet words.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

2. (*a*) A confection, usually made of whites of eggs and powdered sugar, mixed, and baked in an oven. (*b*) A sugar-plum or candied confection made of pulled sugar and variously colored and flavored. — 3. *pl.* Same as *kiss-me*. — **Kiss of peace**, in the *early church*, a kiss exchanged as a greeting and in sign of Christian love, and used ceremonially at baptism and on other occasions, but especially in the eucharistic service introduced by the words "Peace be with you" (response, "and with thy spirit"), and "Greet ye one another with an holy kiss," or some similar form. (See 1 Cor. xvi. 20, and other passages of Scripture.) Kissing as an act of salutation was not unusual in ordinary intercourse in some of the countries where Christianity first prevailed; but among the Christians the kiss of peace was ordered at a very early date to be confined to persons of the same sex. Later, the custom of actually giving the kiss fell into gradual disuse, though liturgical forms still survive to represent its spiritual meaning of reconciliation to God and man. In the Western Church the kissing of a tablet called the pax has, since the thirteenth century, replaced the kiss between persons; and this form of the ceremony is still sometimes used at high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not extended to the congregation. Sometimes called simply *the peace*. See *pax*. ★

kiss (kis), *v.* [< ME. *kissen*, *kyssen* (pret. *kist*, *kiste*), < AS. *cyssan* (pret. *cyste*) = OS. *kussjan* = OFries. *kessa* = D. *kussen* = MLG. *kussen* = OHG. *chussen*, *chussan*, *cussan*, MHG. G. *küssen* = Icel. *kyssa* = Dan. *kysse* = Sw. *kyssa*, kiss; from the noun: see *kiss*, *n.* Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, kiss.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smack with the pursed lips (a compression of the closed cavity of the mouth by the cheeks giving a slight sound when the rounded contact of the lips with one another is broken); press one's lips to, or touch with the lips, as a mark of affection or reverence, or as a conventional salutation; salute or caress with the lips: as, to *kiss* the Bible in taking an oath; to *kiss* a lady's hand; to *kiss* one on the cheek; they *kissed* each other.

In the left syde of the Walle of the Tabernacle is, well the heighte of a man, a gret Ston to the quantytee of a mannes Hed, that was of the Holy Sepulcre; and that Ston *kissen* the Pilgrymes that comen thidre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

"Thow seist soth," quath Ryghtwisnesse, and reuerentliche heo *custe*
Pees, and Pees heore. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 467.

The wife, and mother, frantic with despair,
Kiss his pale cheek, and rend their scatter'd hair.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 889.

2. To touch gently, as if with fondness; impinge upon softly. [Poetical.]

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 2.

The moon-beam *kiss'd* the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

Hence — 3. To touch slightly, as one ball another, in billiards and other games. — **To kiss away**, to lose through amorous fondling and consequent neglect; squander in gallantry.

We have *kiss'd away*
Kingdoms and provinces.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10, 7.

To kiss hands, to salute one's sovereign by hand-kissing on certain state occasions — especially, in Great Britain, on the occasion of a minister's acceptance of office.

The Queen again gave audience to Lord Salisbury in the afternoon, when he *kissed hands* on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.
The Graphic (London), July 31, 1886.

To kiss the dust, to be overthrown; be slain. — **To kiss the post**†, to be shut out; be too late for anything. *Nares.*

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss the post.*
Heywood, Edward IV., 1600.

To kiss the rod, to accept punishment submissively.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled *kiss the rod.*
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2, 59.

II. *intrans.* 1. To salute with the lips mutually, especially as a token of affection, friendship, or respect: as, to *kiss* and part. — 2. To meet with a gentle touch or impact; meet; just come in contact.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss*, consume.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6, 11.

kissar (kis′är), *n.* [African.] A five-stringed lyre used by the inhabitants of northern Africa and Abyssinia, of similar form to an instrument represented in the hands of captives on Assyrian bas-reliefs.

kissee (kis-ē′), *n.* [< *kiss* + *-ee*[1].] The recipient of a kiss; one who is kissed. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

kisser (kis′ėr), *n.* One who kisses.

Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men in drunkenness, and a berayer in sobriety?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

kissing-comfit (kis′ing-kum″fit), *n.* A perfumed sweetmeat, consisting of the candied root of *Eryngium maritimum*, the sea-eryngo, used to sweeten the breath.

Let it . . . hail *kissing-comfits* and snow eringoes.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 22.

Sure your pistol holds
Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits.*
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

kissing-crust (kis′ing-krust), *n.* In *cookery*, an overhanging edge of the upper crust of a loaf, that touches another loaf while baking.

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf. *W. Howitt.*

kissing-hand (kis′ing-hand), *n.* The two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothurus didactylus*. [Local, Surinam.]

kissing-strings† (kis′ing-stringz), *n. pl.* Cap- or bonnet-strings tied under the chin.

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.
London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705. (*Nares.*)

The first time I to town or market gang,
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As gueed as I can wyle, shall be your due.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 34.

kiss-me (kis′mē), *n.* The wild form of *Viola tricolor*, the pansy. Also called *kisses*.

kist[1] (kist), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *chest*[1].

kist[2], *n.* See *cist*[2].

kist[3]. Another spelling of *kissed*, preterit and past participle of *kiss*.

kist[4]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *cast*[1].

kist[5] (kist), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

kistresst, *n.* [See *kestrel*.] A kestrel-hawk. *Blome; Halliwell.*

kistvaen, *n.* See *cistvaen*.

kit[1] (kit), *n.* [< ME. *kytt*, < MD. *kitte*, beaker, ★decanter, a large drinking-vessel made of staves and hoops, D. *kit*, a beaker. Cf. Norw. *kitte*, a corn-bin.] 1. A pail, small tub, box, or chest containing or for holding particular commodities or articles: as, a *kit* of mackerel; a *kit* of tools.

In pails, *kits*, dishes, basins, pinboukes, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Drayton, Moses.

Hence — 2. An outfit of necessaries for a trade or occupation, or for some special purpose: as, a traveler's or an angler's *kit*. A mechanic's kit comprises the tools required for his work; a soldier's or sailor's kit, such personal necessaries as he has to provide at his own cost.

She gave in like a wise woman, and proceeded to prepare Tom's *kit* for his launch into a public school.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

There is always the pitiful little *kit* that a girl makes up when she leaves the old home-roof.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 347.

3. A basket; especially, a straw or rush basket. — 4. In *photog.*, a flat rectangular frame fitted into a plate-holder to enable it to carry a plate smaller than the size for which it is made.

kit[1] (kit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kitted*, ppr. *kitting*. [< *kit*[1], *n.*] To pack in kits for market: as, *kitted* mackerel, as distinguished from *barreled* mackerel.

The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted.*
Pennant, The Common Salmon.

kit[2] (kit), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal and Middle English variant of *cut*.

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste hise heres,
Slepynge, his lemman *kitte* it with hir sheres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 722.

kit[3] (kit), *n.* [A dial. var. of *kith*.] A family; a brood. — **All the kit**, or **the whole kit**, the whole lot or assemblage; every one: used, with reference to persons, in contempt: as, I defy *the whole kit* of them. [Colloq.]

But now I wad na gi'e ae louse
For *a' the kit.*
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 170.

There was good reason to fear that "*the whole kit* and biling," as our men invariably called our traps, would be swept away. *Trip to the Rocky Mountains* (1869).

You're jess one quarter richer 'n ef you owned haff, and jess three quarters richer 'n ef you owned *the hull kit* and boodle of it. *T. Winthrop*, John Brent, ii.

kit[4] (kit), *n.* [Abbr. of *kitten*.] 1. A kitten.

Kits, cats, sacks, and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?
Nursery riddle.

2†. A light woman. *Davies.*

Such foolish *Kittes* of such a skittish kinde
In Bridewell booke are every where to finde.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21.

kit[5] (kit), *n.* [Appar. ult. abbr. of AS. *cytere*, < L. *cithara*, a guitar: see *cittern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.]

A miniature violin, about sixteen inches long, having three strings. It was once much used by dancing-masters, because it was small enough to be carried in the pocket, whence its French name *pochette*.

Sweeter my bellowes blowing and
My hammers beating is
To me, than trimmest fidling
The trickest *kit* I wis.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 30.

Each did dance, some to the *kit* or crowd,
Some to the bag-pipe; some the tabret moved.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

I heard the sound of a *kit* playing a minuet over our heads. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

kit[6] (kit), *n.* [= Dan. *kit* = Sw. *kitt*, putty, < G. *kitt*, formerly *kütt*, MHG. *küt*, *küte*, cement, lute, putty, OHG. *cuti*, *chuti*, *quiti*, a gluey substance, = AS. *cwidu*, *cudu*, gum: see *cud*.] A kind of cement.

kit[7] (kit), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *kit*[4].] A fish, the smear-dab. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Kitaibelia (kit-ā-bē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after Dr. Paul *Kitaibel*, director of the Botanical Garden at Pesth.] A genus of tall perennial herbs of the family *Malvaceæ*, type of Reichenbach's division *Kitaibelieæ*, now classed in the tribe *Malopeæ*, and distinguished from *Malope* by having the style stigmatic at the apex, and from other related genera by its 6 to 9 bracts united at the base. Only one species, *K. vitifolia*, the vine-leafed kitaibelia, exists, whose native home is the banks of the Danube in Hungary, but which is cultivated in gardens in England and the United States. It is a rough hairy herb, 2 or 3 feet high, more or less clammy above, with 5-lobed leaves and dull-white flowers an inch and a half across. The leaves are employed in Hungary as a vulnerary.

Kitaibelieæ (kit″ā-bē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Kitaibelia* + *-eæ*.] A group of malvaceous plants founded on the genus *Kitaibelia*, now included in the tribe *Malopeæ*. See *Kitaibelia*.

kit-cat[1]† (kit′kat), *n.* [Also *kit-kat;* a varied redupl. of *cat;* or, which is nearly the same thing, < *kit*[4] + *cat*[1].] The game of tip-cat.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
With which he used to play at *kit-kat*.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 88.

kit-cat[2], **kit-kat** (kit′kat), *n.* [So called from portraits of members of the *Kit Cat* Club (founded in London about 1700), painted of this size by Sir Godfrey Kneller. See first quotation below. The club, of which Addison and Steele were members, was so called from *Kit Cat* or *Katt* (*Christopher Katt*), a pastry-cook who served the club. "Immortal made as *Kit Cat* by his pies"—*W. King*, Art of Cookery, let. viii. (first printed in 1708).] A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, in which a hand may be shown; a truncated portrait.

The room where these portraits [of the Kit-Kat Club] were intended to be hung (in which the Club often dined) not being sufficiently lofty for half-length pictures, that circumstance is said to have been the occasion of a shorter canvas being used, which is now denominated a *Kit-Kat*, and is sufficiently long to admit a hand. The canvas for a *Kit-Kat* is thirty-six inches long and twenty-eight wide.
Malone, Life of Dryden, p. 534, note.

Addison saw in Steele's *kit-cat* of Sir Roger the occasion for a full-length after his own heart.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xxxi.

Some of his *kit-kats* and his full-length figures give one a better idea of his widely differing subjects than can be found in any other of the branches of his twin arts.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII.

kitcat-roll (kit′kat-rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a kind of roller for land, somewhat in the form of a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

kitchel†, *n.* See *kichel*.

kitchen (kich′en), *n.* [< ME. *kitchen*, *kichen*, ★*kichene*, *kychen*, *kechen*, *cochine*, *kuchen*, etc., < AS. *cycen*, *cicen*, *cycene* = MD. *kokene*, *keukene*, D. *keuken* = MLG. *kokene*, *koke* = OHG. *chuhhina*, *chuchina*, *cuchina*, MHG. *küchen*, *küche*, G. *küche* = Dan. *kjökken* = Sw. *kök* = F. *cuisine* (> E. *cuisine*) = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cocina*, *cucina*, < L. *coquina*, a kitchen, a cooking-room, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] 1. A room in which food is cooked; an apartment of a house fitted with the necessary apparatus for cooking.

The sheryfe had in hys *kechyn* a coke.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 73).

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me
Thou smellest all of *kitchen* as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. In Scotland and Ireland, anything eaten by way of relish with bread, potatoes, porridge, or whatever forms the substantial part of a meal. Thus, when a meal is composed of potatoes and salt, the salt is the *kitchen;* if of bread and butter, the butter is the *kitchen;* if of potatoes and bread and fish, the fish is the *kitchen*.

Many another [peasant] will have some better *kitchen* than salt to his potatoes for his Christmas dinner!
Contemporary Rev., LI. 127.

Kitchen cabinet. See *cabinet*.—**Tin kitchen.** (*a*) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (*b*) A child's toy.

kitchen (kich′en), *v. t.* [< *kitchen*, *n.*] 1†. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; furnish food to.

There is a fat friend at your master's house,
That *kitchen'd* me for you to-day at dinner.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1, 415.

2. To serve as kitchen for; give a relish to; season; render palatable. [Scotch.]

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

3. To use (food) as kitchen—that is, sparingly, or so that it may last. Thus, a child eating bread and milk may be told to *kitchen* the milk—that is, use it sparingly in proportion to the bread. [Colloq., Scotch.]

kitchen-co† (kich′en-kō), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-cove*.

A *Kitchin Co* is called an ydle runagate Boy.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

kitchendom (kich′en-dum), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-dom*.] The domain of the kitchen. *Davies.*

What knowest thou of flowers, except, belike,
To garnish meats with? hath not our good King
Who lent me thee, the flower of *kitchendom*,
A foolish love for flowers?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

kitchener (kich′en-ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in a kitchen; the superintendent of a kitchen; a kitchen-purveyor.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the *Kitchener* and Refectioner, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule, loaded with provisions. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

The industry of all crafts has paused—except it be the smith's fiercely hammering pikes, and in a fain degree the *kitchener's* cooking off-hand victuals.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. An economical or elaborated cooking-stove or other culinary appliance. Specifically—(*a*) A special form of stove adapted for cooking, fitted with dampers, and combining ovens, plate-warmers, devices for heating a supply of water, and often many other contrivances.

A general use of gas cooking stoves and *kitcheners* burning small coke. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 101.

It is almost impossible to have a properly roasted joint in closed *kitcheners*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 332.

(*b*) A name given to ancient utensils of bronze, such as those found at Pompeii, in which water could be heated and various dishes kept hot at slight expense of fuel. The Naples Museum contains some very elaborate specimens.

kitchen-fare (kich′en-fār), *n.* Such fare as servants are allowed in a kitchen.

kitchen-fee (kich′en-fē), *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; drippings: so called because it forms one of the cook's perquisites. [Great Britain.]

The managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute.
Caledonian Mercury, Nov. 24, 1823.

kitchen-gain† (kich′en-gān), *n.* Same as *kitchen-fee*.

The sweat upon thy face doth oft appear
Like to my mother's fat and *kitchen-gain*.
Greene, Doron's Eclogue.

kitchen-garden (kich′en-gär″dn), *n.* 1. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes. *Sir W. Temple*, Of Gardening.

2. A kindergarten in which kitchen-work is taught. [Local, U. S.]

kitchenist† (kich′en-ist), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ist*.] A kitchener; a cook.

Brick-makers, Brewers, Colliers, *Kitchinists*.
Tobacco Battered, 427. (*Davies.*)

kitchen-knave (kich′en-nāv), *n.* A scullion.

Grant me to serve
For meat and drink among thy *kitchen-knaves*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

kitchen-lee† (kich′en-lē), *n.* Dirty soap-suds.

A brazen tub of *kitchen-lee*. *Ford.*

kitchen-maid (kich′en-mād), *n.* A female servant employed in a kitchen.

Did not her *kitchen-maid* rail, taunt, and scorn me?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4, 77.

kitchen-midden (kich′en-mid″n), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *midden*, after the equiv. Dan. *kjökkenmödding*.] A shell-mound: the literal translation of the Danish *kjökkenmödding*, kitchen refuse. This refuse forms extensive heaps or mounds, which consist chiefly of the shells of edible mollusks mixed with fragments of bones of various animals, and implements of stone, bone, and horn. Mounds of this kind are found in large numbers on the eastern coast of Denmark, in various parts of Scotland along the shores of the firths, as well as in Ireland and elsewhere. They are the refuse heaps which accumulated around the dwellings of former inhabitants, and in the case of Denmark are believed by the best authorities to be referable to the early part of the Neolithic age, "when the art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development" (*Sir J. Lubbock*, Prehistoric Times, 2d ed., p. 240). See *midden* and *shell-mound*.

During the past summer the museum at Copenhagen has explored a large *kitchen-midden* in Jutland, situated in a forest a couple of miles from the sea.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 80.

kitchen-mort (kich′en-môrt), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-mort*. [Old slang.]

Times are sair altered since I was a *kitchen-mort*. Men were men then, and fought each other in the open field.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

kitchen-physic (kich′en-fiz″ik), *n.* Nourishing diet for an invalid; substantial fare; good living. [Humorous.]

For my selfe, if I be ill at ease, I take *kitchyn physicke;* I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apoticaries shop.
Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 406).

Nothing will cure this mans understanding but some familiar and *Kitchen physick;* which, with pardon, must for plainnes sake be administer'd unto him. Call hither your cook. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2.

kitchenry† (kich′en-ri), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ry*.] 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking.—2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroderers; next unto whom goeth the black-guard and *kitchenry*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 12.

kitchen-stuff (kich′en-stuf), *n.* 1. Material used in kitchens; requisites for a kitchen; specifically, vegetables for cooking.

In such a state of things, would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this cold *kitchin-stuff*, and serving it again and again, amidst so elegant an entertainment?
Warburton, Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy.

2. The refuse of a kitchen; garbage; specifically, refuse fat and fat-yielding material, such as may be got from pots and dripping-pans.

A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff*. *Donne.*

Here in a small apartment may be a pile of rags, a sackfull of bones, the many varieties of grease and *kitchen-stuff*, corrupting an atmosphere which, even without such accompaniments, would be too close.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 120.

kitchen-wench (kich′en-wench), *n.* A kitchen-maid; a female scullion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a *kitchen-wench*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4, 42.

kitchery (kich′ėr-i), *n.* Same as *kedjeree*.

kite[1] (kīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also improp. ★*kighte;* < ME. *kite*, *kete*, < AS. *cȳta*, a kite (bird). Cf. W. *cud*, a falcon, also flight, velocity.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Milvinæ;* a glede. The kites are among the inferior hawks, having a rather weak bill without a tooth, small feet with moderate talons, long pointed wings, and usually long, often forked tail; but there are no diagnostic characters by which the kites can be defined with precision. They prey upon humble quarry, as insects, reptiles, and small birds and mammals. The common kite or glede of Europe is *Milvus ictinus*, *regalis*, or *vulgaris*, a bird 2 feet long, the wing 20 inches, of a brown color above, the feathers with reddish edgings, the under parts mostly rufous; the tail is 15 inches long, forked. *Milvus ægyptius* is the Arabian kite; *M. ater* is the black kite of Africa and parts of Europe; *M. govinda* is the Indian kite; *M. isurus*, the Australian, in which the head is crested. *Elanoides forficatus* is the beautiful swallow-tailed kite of the United States, glossy black and white, with a long, deeply furcate tail. (See cut under *Elanoides*.) *Nauclerus riocouri* is a corresponding African species. The white-tailed or pearl kite of the United States is *Elanus leucurus;* and there are several other species of this genus in the warmer parts of the world. The Mississippi kite is *Ictinia mississippiensis;* and a very similar species, *Ictinia plumbea*, inhabits South America. In Swainson's system of classification a certain group of hawks which he called *Cymindinæ* were named



Pearl Kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

kites. The name has been misapplied to various hawks of different genera, as *Buteo*, *Circus*, etc. See *glede*[1] and *hawk*[1], 1.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1, 33.

2†. A sharper. [Slang.]

Roister Doister that doughtie *kite*.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 5.

Cramming of serving-men, mustering of beggars,
Maintaining hospitals for *kites* and curs.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

3. [Prob. so called from its hovering in the air, like the bird so named.] A light frame covered with paper or cloth, designed to be supported in the air by the action of the wind, when held by a long cord. The flying of kites is a pastime of adults in Japan and, to some extent, in China, and of children in Western countries. During recent years, however, kites have been put to practical use in aërial photography, signaling, and in other ways, and their construction has become a subject of scientific study. They are made in a variety of forms.

4. *Naut.*, one of the highest and lightest sails; one of the small sails that are usually spread in light winds, and furled in a strong breeze.— **5.** [In punning allusion to *paper* kites (in def. 3). Cf. *flier*, 6.] An accommodation bill; a negotiable instrument made without consideration; a "wind-bill"; in the plural, mere paper credit not based on commercial transactions. See *accommodation*. [Commercial slang.]

In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
Not *kites*, manufactured to cheat and inveigle,
But the right sort of "flimsy," all sign'd by Monteagle.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

6. The brill. [Local, Eng.]—**Box kite**, a kite consisting of a light frame in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped, covered with cloth with the exception of the ends and a space about the middle.—**Electrical kite**, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.—**Everglade kite**. See *everglade*.—**Flying kites** (*naut.*), the ★light sails of a ship.—**To fly the kite**. See *fly*[1].

kite[1] (kīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kited*, ppr. *kiting*. [< *kite*[1], *n.*, 1 and 3.] **1.** To go or fly with great rapidity or with the ease of a kite: as, to go *kiting* about. [Colloq.]—**2.** To fly commercial "kites"; raise money or gain the temporary use of money by means of accommodation bills, or by borrowed, illegally certified, or worthless checks. [Commercial slang.]

kite[2] (kīt), *n.* [Also *kyte;* appar. irreg. < ME. **kit*, **kid* (found only in comp.: see *kidney*), < AS. *cwith* = Icel. *kvidhr* = Sw. *qued*, the womb, = Goth. *kwithus*, the belly, perhaps = Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, = Skt. *jathara*, the belly: see *gaster*[2]. Hence prob., in disguised composition, *kidney*.] The belly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kite[3] (kīt), *v.* A dialectal variant of *kit*[2] for *cut*.

kite-eagle (kīt'ē″gl), *n.* A book-name of *Neopus malayensis*, a translation of the word *Ictinaëtus*, sometimes used as a generic designation. See *Neopus*.

kite-falcon (kīt'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

kite-flier (kīt'flī″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who flies a kite. See *kite*[1], *n.*, 3.—**2.** One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills. See *kite*[1], *n.*, 5.

kite-flying (kīt'flī″ing), *n.* **1.** The act or art of flying kites.—**2.** The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other fictitious commercial paper. Also called simply *kiting*.

kitefoot (kīt'fůt), *n.* A variety of the tobacco-plant: so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot.

kite-key (kīt'kē), *n.* The key or fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash of Great Britain. Also *kitty-key*. [Prov. Eng.]

kite-tailed (kīt'tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like a kite's: as, the *kite-tailed* widgeon, *Dafila acuta*, a duck, so called in Florida.

kite-wind (kīt'wind), *n.* A south and south-southwest wind in Siam, prevailing in the latter part of February and early March.

kit-fox (kit'foks), *n.* The American corsak, or swift-fox, *Vulpes velox*, a small fox peculiar to western North America, where it lives in holes in the prairies. It has been noted and named for its swift-footedness, but this has been much exaggerated. It was called *kit-fox* by Lewis and Clarke, named *Canis velox* by Thomas Say in 1823, and called *C. cinereo-argentatus* by Richardson in 1829. It is scarcely half as large as the common fox, the length over all being only about 2½ feet, of which the tail is 1 foot. The color is a uniform pale reddish-yellow above, in winter paler grayish with silvery tips of the hairs; the under parts whitish, the upper lip and tip of the tail blackish. The pelage is very fine, with copious under-fur. This diminutive fox is closely related to



Kit-fox (*Vulpes velox*).

Vulpes corsac of Asia, having no near relative among European or American foxes save *V. macrotis* of California.

kith (kith), *n.* [Formerly also dial. *kiff;* < ME. *kith*, *kyth*, *kitthe*, *kutthe*, *kuththe*, *cuththe*, *couthe*, < AS. *cȳth*, *cȳthth*, *cȳththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, relationship, kinship, native land (= OFries. *kethe*, *kede* = MD. *kunde*, *konde*, D. *kunde* = MLG. LG. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = OHG. *cundida*, *chundida*, knowledge, mark, contr. *chunde*, MHG. *kunde*, *künde*, knowledge, acquaintance, mark, native place, G. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = Icel. *kynni*, acquaintance, = Goth. *kunthi*, knowledge), < *cūth*, known: see *couth*.] **1†.** Knowledge; information.

So kyndly takes he that *kyth*,
That up he rose and went hym wyth.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1281.

2†. Education; in the plural, manners.

Whanne thou komest to kourt among the kete lordes,
& knowest alle the *kuththes* that to kourt langes,
Bere the boxumly & bonure, that ich burn the loue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

3. One's friends or relatives collectively: now obsolete, except in the phrase *kith and kin*, one's own people and kindred.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, i. 3.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff, nor kin*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. 2.

For Lancelot's *kith and kin* so worship him
That ill to him is ill to them. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

4†. One's native land; home; country.

From what *kith* thei camme cofly they tolde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

Ther is noght ellis but us most flee,
Owte of oure *kyth* where we are knowyn.
York Plays, p. 141.

kithara (kith'a-rä), *n.* Same as *cithara*, 1. *Thomson*.

kitharistic (kiтн-a-ris'tik), *a.* Same as *citharistic*.

kithe† (kiтн), *v.* [Also *kythe*, < ME. *kithen*, *kythen*, *couthen*, *cuthen* (pret. *kidde*, *kedde*, *kudde*, pp. *kid*, *kyd*, *ked*, *kud*), < AS. *cȳthan*, also in comp. *ge-cȳthan* (= OS. *kūthjan*, *kūdjan*, *kūdean* = OFries. *ketha*, *keda* = MLG. *kundigen* = OHG. *kundjan*, *kundan*, *kunden*, MHG. *kunden*, *künden*, G. *(ver)künden* = Icel. *kynna* = Dan. *(for)kynde* = Sw. *(för)kunna*), make known, < *cūth*, known: see *couth*, and cf. *kith*.] **I.** *trans.* To make known; show; manifest; exhibit; also, to recognize; acknowledge.

For my loue his deeth was dizt;
What loue myzte he *kithe* more?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Than either hent other hastely in armes,
& with kene kosses *kuththed* hem to-gidere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.

And he ageyn his trouth me had yplyght,
For everemore hys lady me to *kythe*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 228.

So if I *kydde* any kyndenesse myn euen-cristene to helpe,
Vpon a cruel coueityse myn herte gan hange.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 390.

II. *intrans.* To become known; show one's self; be manifest; appear.

The deed that thou hast done this nicht
Will *kythe* upon the morrow.
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 55).

Unless a new stranger is present, they *kithe* in more rational colours. *Galt*.

kiting (kī'ting), *n.* Same as *kite-flying*, 2.

kitish (kī'tish), *a.* [< *kite*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a kite; resembling a kite.

kit-kat, *n.* See *kit-cat*[2].

kit-key†, *n.* An ash-key. *Bullokar*, 1656.

kitling (kit'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *kittling;* < ME. *kitling*, *kytlyng*, *kiteling*, *keetling*, < Icel. *ketlingr* = Norw. *ketling*, a kitten, orig. in the sense of L. *catulus*, a whelp (cf. *kittle*[2]); in E. now regarded as < *cat*[1], modified as in *kit*[4], + *-ling*[1].]

I. *n.* **1.** A young animal; a whelp or cub.

Dan, *keetlyng* of a lyon, shal flowe laargly fro Basan.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 22 (Oxf.).

Thenne saide the sarpent, "I am a beste, and I have here in myn hole *kytlingis* that I have browt forthe."
Gesta Romanorum, p. 243.

2. Specifically, a young cat; a kitten. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

No more base
Than are a newly kittened *kitling's* cries.
Chapman, Odyssey, xii.

Whither go you now?
What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings?*
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 7.

Monsieur Verney had an old Cat, and a young *Kitling* just Born, put into the Air-pump before the Academie Royalle des Sciences. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 69.

II.† *a.* Young; innocent-looking.

They used me very courteously and gentlemanlike awhile; like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young *ketling* gamester, who will suffer him to win one sixpenny-game at the first, and then lurch him in six pounds afterward. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales, v. 589.

kitmutgar, *n.* See *khitmutgar*.

kit-of-the-candlestick† (kit'ov-thē-kan'dl-stik), *n.* An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *kit-with-the-canstick*. [Prov. Eng.]

kittel†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *kittle*[1].

kitten (kit'n), *n.* [< ME. *kiton*, *kitoun*, *kyton* (= LG. *kitten*), dim. of *cat*[1] (modified as in *kit*[4]), prob. after OF. *chatton*, a kitten, dim. of *chat*, cat: see *cat*[1], and cf. *kit*[4], *kitling*.] **1.** A young cat; any young animal of the cat kind.

He caste his nett in to the water, and drough out a litill *kyton* as blakke as eny cool. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.

Shal neuere the cat ne the *kyton* by my counsail be greued.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 207.

I had rather be a *kitten*, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1, 129.

2. One of several bombycid moths or puss-moths. The poplar-kitten is *Dicranura bifida;* the alder-kitten is *D. bicuspis*.

kitten (kit'n), *v. i.* [< *kitten*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Were some one to tell you that your neighbor's cat *kittened* yesterday, you would say the information was worthless. *H. Spencer*, Education, i.

kittenhood (kit'n-hůd), *n.* [< *kitten* + *-hood*.] The state of being a kitten. [Rare.]

For thou art beautiful as ever cat
That wantoned in the joy of *kittenhood*. *Southey*.

kittenish (kit'n-ish), *a.* [< *kitten* + *-ish*[1].] Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; playful; disposed to gambol.

Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 115.

He cultivated utility in other ways, and it pleased and flattered him to feel that he could afford, morally speaking, to have a *kittenish* wife.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, p. 166.

kitten-shark (kit'n-shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Heterodontidæ*, *Heterodontus zebra*, a native of China: a translation of the Chinese name.

kittie, *n.* See *kitty*.

kittiwake (kit'i-wāk), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry.] A gull of the genus *Rissa*, family *Laridæ*, having the hind toe unusually short or rudimentary, the wings extremely long, a bill with an acute decurved tip, and peculiarly colored primaries. The common kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*, abounds in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans, nesting in myriads on rocky cliffs, and migrating southward in winter. It is about 17 inches long and 36 in extent of wings. The color of the adult is snow-white, with dark pearl-blue mantle; the primaries are crossed with black, and tipped with white; the bill is yellow, cloud-



Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

ed with olive. In the young the bill, a bar on the tail, and patches on the upper parts are black, and the feet are blackish. Also called *white gull* and *winter-gull*. The red-legged kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*, is a beautiful species, with coral-red legs and feet, inhabiting the North Pacific.

★ Also abbreviated *kitty*, *kittie*.

kittle[1] (kit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [< ME. *kitelen*, < AS. *citelian* = D. *kittelen* = LG. *ketteln*, *keteln* = OHG. *kizilōn*, MHG. *kitzelen*, G. *kitzeln* = Icel. *kitla* = Sw. *kittla* = Dan. *kildre*, *kilde*, tickle. Not connected with the synonymous *tickle*.] To tickle: frequently followed by *up*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

That nowe er deceyved thurgh quayntes of the devel, and *kitellynge* of thaire flesshe.
MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

It never fails, on drinkin deep,
To *kittle up* our notion. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

He took great liberties with his Royal Highness — poking and *kittling* him in the ribs with his forefinger.
Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 250.

kittle[1] (kit'l), *a.* [< *kittle*[1], *v.*] Ticklish; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Kings are *kittle* cattle to shoe behind. *Scotch proverb.*

Rob Roy, . . . a *kittle* neighbour to the Low Country, and particularly obnoxious to his Grace.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

kittle[2] (kit'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [Early mod. E. *kytelen*; < ME. *kitelen*, < Norw. *kjetla*, bring forth young; appar. freq., from the noun represented by E. *cat*[1] and *kit*[4]. Cf. *kitling*. Cf. also *kitten*, *v.* *Kindle*[1] is a different verb.] To litter; bring forth kittens. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Gossype, when your catte *kytelleth*, I pray you let me have a kytlynge. *Palsgrave.*

kittle[3] (kit'l), *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *kettle*[1].

kittle[4] (kit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kiddle*[1].

kittling[1], *n.* See *kitling*.

kittling[2] (kit'ling), *n.* [< ME. *kitellynge*; verbal n. of *kittle*[1], *v.*] A tickling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kittlish (kit'lish), *a.* [< *kittle*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Ticklish. [Scotch.]

kittly (kit'li), *a.* [< *kittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [Scotch.]

I was not so *kittly* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

kittly-benders (kit'li-ben″dėrz), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *kettle-de-benders*; appar. < *kittly*, equiv. to *kittlish*, ticklish, risky, + *bender*, referring to the thin ice yielding under the feet.] The sport of running on thin, bending ice. [New England.]

Let us not play at *kittly-benders*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 353.

You will, with unfaltering step, move quickly over the *kettle-de-benders* of this broken essay, and from the thistle danger will pluck the three more flowers which I have promised. *E. E. Hale*, How to Do it, iii.

kittul (ki-töl), *n.* [Singhalese.] 1. The jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*. — 2. A fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the jaggery-palm. It is black and very coarse, and is employed for making ropes, brushes, brooms, baskets, etc. It forms a rope of great strength and durability. Also spelled *kittool*.

kitty[1] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Dim. of *kit*[4], or *cat*[1]. Cf. *kitten*, *kitling*.] A kitten; a child's pet name for a cat.

kitty[2] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Var. of *kit*[3].] A kit or company. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kitty[3] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Cf. *kit*[1].] A large wooden bowl or tankard.

kitty[4] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Also *kittie*; abbr. of *kittiwake*.] Same as *kittiwake*. Also called *sea-kittie*.

Seeing some *kitties* flying about . . . the old *kitty* who flew down. *East Anglian*, iii. 352.

kitty[5] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Cf. *kidcote*.] 1. A prison or jail: same as *kidcote*. [Prov. Eng. or slang.] — 2. A pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments, etc.

kitty-coot (kit'i-köt), *n.* One of several birds of the family *Rallidæ*. (*a*) The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. (*b*) The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. (*c*) The coot, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

kitty-cornered (kit'i-kôr″nėrd), *a.* A corruption of *cater-cornered*.

kitty-key (kit'i-kē), *n.* Same as *kite-key*.

kittysol (kit'i-sol), *n.* [< Pg. *quitasol*, an umbrella, < *quitar*, quit, remit, hinder, + *sol*, sun: see *quit* and *sol*. Cf. *parasol*.] A Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

kitty-wren (kit'i-ren), *n.* The common wren. Also *cutty-wren*.

kit-with-the-candlestick† (kit′wiᴛʜ-ᴛʜē-kan′dl-stik), *n.* Same as *kit-of-the-candlestick*.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, . . . *kit with the cansticke*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes.
Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft (1584).

kive (kīv), *n.* Same as *keeve*.

kiver[1] (kiv′ėr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cover*[1].

kiver[2] (kiv′ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *keever*. — 2. A measure of corn in Derbyshire, England, equal to 12 sheaves.

kivi, kivi-kivi (kiv′i, -kiv′i), *n.* Same as *kiwi*.

kiwi (kē′wi), *n.* [Maori.] The apteryx.

kiwi-kiwi (kē′wi-kē′wi), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *kiwi*.

kix (kiks), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *kex*. — 2. The bullace-plum, *Prunus spinosa*. [Prov. Eng.]

kixent†, *a.* See *kexen*.

ki-yi (kī′yī′), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To howl or yelp, as a dog. Also *ki-hi*. [Colloq.]

Hang him [a dog] we did, and he *ki-hied* with a vigor that strikingly increased the moral effect.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 332.

kjerulfine (kyā′rŭl-fin), *n.* [After Prof. Th. *Kjerulf* (1825–88), a geologist of Christiania, Norway.] A kind of wagnerite from Bamle in Norway.

kjoekken-moedding, kjökken-möding, *n.* See *kitchen-midden*.

kl-. For old English words so beginning, see *cl-*.

klang (klàng), *n.* [G., sound, clang: see *clang*, *n.*] In *musical acoustics*, a tone together with all its partial tones or harmonics: opposed to a simple or pure tone. The use of the term is recent and limited, and arises from the desire to avoid the ambiguity of the English word *tone*. It is sometimes used for quality, or *klangfarbe*. Compare *clang*, 2.

klangfarbe (klàng-fär′be), *n.* [G.: *klang*, sound, tune; *farbe*, color.] In *musical acoustics*, quality or timbre — that is, that particular arrangement and proportion of partial tones in a musical tone which give it character and individuality; tone-color. [Of recent and limited use.]

klastic, *a.* See *clastic*.

klavier, *n.* See *clavier*.

klecho (klē′chō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree-swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, the Indian *D. klecho*.

kleenebok (klā′ne-bok), *n.* [D., < *kleen*, little, = E. *clean*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The *Antilope perpusilla* or *Cephalophus pygmæa*, a pygmy antelope of South Africa.

kleg (kleg), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cleg*[2].] 1. The bib, *Gadus luscus*. [Scarborough, Eng.] — 2. A large specimen of the common cod. *F. Day.*

Kleinhovia (klīn-hō′vi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after M. *Kleinhof*, director of the Botanic Gardens at Batavia, Java.] A genus of sterculiaceous trees belonging to the tribe *Helictereæ*, characterized by the spreading cells of the anthers and the membranaceous inflated capsule. It was made the type of the tribe *Kleinhovieæ* by Wight and Arnott. The only species, *K. hospita*, is a low branching tree, native of the East Indies, with entire leaves, and pink flowers in a large terminal panicle, which are succeeded by curious, top-shaped, bladdery, five-winged fruits.

Kleinhovieæ (klīn-hō-vī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *Kleinhovia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants embracing only the genus *Kleinhovia*, placed by the authors in the order *Buettneriaceæ*, now referred to the *Sterculiaceæ*.

Kleinia (klī′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Johann Conrad *Klein*, a German botanist.] 1. A name given to four different genera of plants, none of which is now accepted. The *Kleinia* of Jussieu is *Jaumea* of Persoon, that of Jacquin is *Porophyllum* of Adanson, that of Crantz is *Quisqualis* of Linnæus, and that of Haworth is a section of *Senecio*. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of one of these genera.

klepht (kleft), *n.* [NGr. *κλέφτης*, var. of *κλέπτης*, < Gr. *κλέπτης*, a thief, < *κλέπτειν*, steal.] A Greek or Albanian brigand. As a class, the klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, formed armed bands or communities in mountain fastnesses, and maintained their independence, defying and plundering the Turks and their adherents. They gave powerful aid to the patriots in the war of independence (1821–8), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in Greece.

klephtic (klef′tik), *a.* [< *klepht* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the klephts.

The ballads of *Klephtic* exploits in Greece match the border songs of Dick of the Law and Kinmont Willie.
Encyc. Brit., III. 284.

klepsydra, *n.* See *clepsydra*.

kleptomania, kleptomaniac. See *cleptomania*, *cleptomaniac*.

kleruch, *n.* See *cleruch*.

klick, *v.* See *click*[1].

klicket (klik′et), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *clicket* in various senses. — 2. In *fort.*, a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

klinker, *n.* See *clinker*.

klinket, *n.* A variant of *klicket*.

klinkstone (klingk′stōn), *n.* Same as *clinkstone*. See *phonolite*.

klinometer, *n.* See *clinometer*.

klinopinacoid, *n.* See *clinopinacoid*.

klinorhombic, *a.* Same as *clinorhombic*. See *monoclinic*.

klipdas (klip′das), *n.* [D., < *klip*, cliff (see *cliff*[1]), + *das* (= G. *dachs*), a badger.] The rock-badger: the Dutch colonial name of the Cape hyrax, *Procavia capensis*. See *Hyrax*.

klipspringer (klip′spring″ėr), *n.* [S. African D., < *klip*, cliff, + *springer* = E. *springer*.] A pygmy antelope of South Africa, *Oreotragus saltatrix* or *Nanotragus oreotragus*, inhabiting the rocky fastnesses of the Cape. It is agile and sure-footed like the chamois, which it resembles in habits. It stands about 28 inches high, and the male has small horns about 4 inches long. The flesh is esteemed for food, and the long bristly hair is much used for stuffing saddles.



Klipspringer (*Oreotragus saltatrix*).

klipsteinite (klip′stī-nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. von *Klipstein* of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, occurring in dark-brown compact forms.

kloof (klöf), *n.* [D.: cf. E. *clove*[3].] A ravine; in Cape Colony and the neighboring settlements, a gully.

klopemania (klō-pē-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *κλοπή*, theft, + *μανία*, madness.] Cleptomania. [Rare.]

klote†, *n.* See *clote*[1].

Klugia (klö′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schlechtendal, 1833), named after Dr. Fr. *Klug*, a German zoölogist.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, tribe *Klugieæ*, characterized by a membranaceous 5-cleft calyx, cylindraceous corolla-tube, with half-closed throat and irregular limb, and 4 short, perfect stamens. They are herbs creeping at the base and at length erect, with broad leaves which are very unequal-sided, and loose, terminal, secund racemes of large pendulous blue flowers. Four species are known, one of which is found in Mexico and Central America, the remainder being natives of the East Indies. *K. Notoniana*, of the last-named country, has been in cultivation in England as a stove-plant since 1848.

K. M. An abbreviation of *Knight of Malta*.

km. An abbreviation of *kilometer*.

kn-. An initial sequence of consonants common in English and Middle English, and in the form *cn-* in Anglo-Saxon. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon (as still in Dutch, German, and Scandinavian) it was distinctly pronounced as written; but now the *k* is silent. *Kn-* occurs in native English words, as *knave*, *knee*, *knell*, *knop*, *know*, etc., in other Teutonic words, as *knicker*, and in some other words of foreign origin, as *knout*. In some words, as *knar*, *knarl*, *kn-* alternates with *gn-*.

knab[1]† (nab), *v. t.* [A var. of *knap*[1].] To bite; gnaw; nibble.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts without fear . . . than be mistress of the world with cares.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

knab[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *nab*[1].

knabble† (nab′l), *v. i.* [A var. (= LG. *knabbeln*, *gnabbeln*, gnaw) of *knapple*. Cf. *knab*[1], var. of *knap*[1]. Cf. also *nibble*.] To bite; nibble.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats knaw iron.
Sir T. Browne.

knack (nak), *v.* [< ME. *knakken*, *gnakken*, also assibilated **knacchen*, *gnacchen* (see *knatch*), = D. *knakken* = MLG. *knaken* = G. *knacken* = Dan. *knäkke* = Sw. *knäcka* = Ir. *cnagaim* = Gael. *cnac*, crack, snap; found in a series of words, with several parallel senses, represented by *knap*[1], *clack*, *clap*[1], *crack*, etc., all ult. imitative of a sharp snapping sound. Cf. *knock*, *knag*[1], and *knick*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To crack; make a sharp abrupt noise; specifically, to gnash the teeth; make a champing sound.

Cast not thy bones vnder the Table,
Nor none see thou doe *knack*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Friar, I fear
You do not say your office well a-days;
I cannot hear your beads *knack*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. *Halliwell.* — 3. To talk in a lively manner; narrate.

Courteously I can both counter and *knack*
Of Martin Swart and all his merry-men.
Old Play, quoted in Scott's Kenilworth, viii., note.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound.

God seis not that he is blessid that singus or *knackus* swete notis. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 482.

2. To sneer; taunt; mock. *Jamieson.*

Fast flokit about ane multitude of young Troianis,
Byssy to *knack* and pull the prisonere.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 40.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

knack (nak), *n.* [< ME. *knakke* = D. *knak* = G. *knack* = Dan. *knæk* = Sw. *knäck* = Gael. *cnac* = Ir. *cnag* = W. *cnec*, a knock, crack, snap; from the verb: see *knack*, *v.* In sense 4, cf. *knickknack*.] 1†. A crack or snap; a sharp sound; a snap with the finger or finger-nail. —2. A dexterous exploit; a trick; a device; a mockery; a repartee.

I shall hamper him,
With all his *knacks* and knaveries.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Chameleons who can paint in white and black?
Pope, Morat Essays, ii. 155.

3. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Story-telling is therefore not an art, but what we call a *knack;* it doth not so much subsist upon wit as upon humour. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No person ever had a better *knack* at hoping than I.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

The damper and more deliberate falls [of snow] have a choice *knack* at draping the trees.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 44.

4†. An ingenious trifle; a toy; a knickknack.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3, 67.

This to confirm, I've promis'd to the boy
Many a pretty *knack* and many a toy.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

5. A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = Syn. *Facility, Expertness*, etc. See *readiness*.

knackaway, knockaway (nak'-, nok'ạ-wā), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating an E. *anagua:* see *anagua*.] A Texan tree of the borage family, *Ehretia elliptica*, which has a hard (but not strong), close-grained, unwedgeable wood. The native name is *anagua* or *anaqua*.

knacker[1] (nak'ėr), *n.* [< *knack*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. That which knacks or knocks; in the plural, two pieces of wood or bone used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets; bones.

Our *knackers* are the fifes and drums;
Sa, sa, the gypsies' army comes!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

2†. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.—★**Knacker's brandy**, a sound beating.

knacker[2] (nak'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps all particular uses of *knacker*[1]; but the senses are involved, and two or more words may be concerned.] 1. A collar- and harness-maker, employed chiefly by farmers. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A colliers' horse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. One whose occupation is the slaughtering of diseased or useless horses; also, one who deals in such horses, whether for use or slaughter. [Eng.]

There is a regular occupation in London and other large cities, of men known as the *Knackers*. It consists in buying old and worn-out horses, as well as buying and removing dead ones. If there is any work left in the former, it is utilized till the last. Then the animal is killed. The flesh is generally converted into food for dogs and cats, in the sale of which there is a large trade and a considerable number of persons employed. To say that a horse is only fit for the "*Knackers'* yard" is to say that it ought to be dead. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 208.

knacking† (nak'ing), *n.* [ME. *knackyng;* verbal n. of *knack*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a sharp abrupt noise.—2. A sounding.

Whether this sotile and swete *knackyng* to the eeris makis us to praye with sorowes that mowne not be tolde oute? *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 481.

knacking† (nak'ing), *p. a.* Striking; slashing: used in emphasis.

Custance. Tush, ye speake in jest.
Mery. Nay, sure, the partie is in good *knacking* earnest.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

knackish† (nak'ish), *a.* [< *knack*, *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Trickish; knavish; artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 479.

knackishness† (nak'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knackish; artifice; trickery.

knack-kneed† (nak'nēd), *a.* An obsolete variant of *knock-kneed*.

knafe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *knave*.

knag (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *cnag;* < ME. *knagg* = MLG. *knagge*, a knob, a thick piece, LG. a thick piece, also a peg or pivot (of a gate or window), G. dial. *knagge* = Sw. *knagg* = Dan. *knage*, a knot in wood, a peg; prob. orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnaig*, a knot in wood, = Gael. *cnag*, a knob, pin, peg; prob. orig. 'knob, boss, bump,' from the verb, Ir. *cnagaim*, knock, strike, Gael. *cnac*, crack, snap, knock: see *knack* and *knock*.] 1. A hook; a peg; a wooden peg for hanging things on. [Prov. Eng.]

Take her the golde in a bagg.
I schall hyt hynge on a *knagg*,
At the schypp borde ende.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. One of the projecting points of a deer's antler; a snag or tine.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forhead. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 42.

Horns . . . most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1039.

3. A protuberant knot; a wart; also, a decorative knot or tuft, as in costume.—4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [Prov. Eng.]

knagged (nagd or nag'ed), *a.* [< ME. *knagged;* < *knag* + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Provided with hooks or teeth; jagged.

If there be any suspicion of sorcerie, witchcraft, or enchantment practised for to hurt young babes, the great horns of beetles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth, are good as a countre charm and preservative, if they be hanged about their necks.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 15.

2. Formed into knots; knotty.—3. Decorated with knags, as an article of dress.

With polaynez, . . . policed ful clene,
Aboute his knez *knaged* wyth knotez of golde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

knagginess (nag'i-nes), *n.* The state of being knaggy.

knaggy (nag'i), *a.* [< *knag* + *-y*[1].] 1. Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; having prominent joints.

Tho' thou 's howe-backit, now, and *knaggie*,
I've seen the day
Thou could ha'e gaen like ony staggie.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

But now upstart the Cavalier,
He could no longer speach forbear;
Their *knaggie* talking did up barme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.
Cleland's Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)

Hence—2. Rough in temper; cross; waspish.

knake†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *knack*. *Chaucer.*

knap[1] (nap), *v.* [Also *gnap;* < ME. **knappen, gnappen* = D. *knappen*, snap, crack, crush, eat, = G. *knappen*, snap, crack, crunch, = Dan. *knæppe* = Sw. *knäppa*, snap; cf. Gael. *cnap*, strike, beat, thump, = Ir. *cnapaim*, strike; a series of words parallel to *knack*, etc.: see *knack*. Hence ult. *knab*[1], *knap*[2], *knop*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike with a sharp noise.

Take a vessel of water, and *knap* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 133.

2. To snap; crack; break in pieces with blows: as, to *knap* stones.

Knap boy on the thumbs. *Tusser*, Dinner Matters.

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlvi. 10.

The stone [flint] is ready for *knapping* as soon as it is dry. . . . A blow is . . . struck from the elbow, and the flint breaks. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 376.

3†. To bite; bite off; nibble.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,
As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1, 10.

Knap the thread, and thou art free,
But 'tis otherwise with me.
Herrick, The Bracelet to Julia.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it *knap* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 5.

2†. To talk short. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

knap[1]† (nap), *n.* [Also *gnap;* < ME. *knap* (= LG. *knap* = Dan. *knep* = Sw. *knäpp*), a snap, crack: from the verb.] 1. A short sharp noise; a snap.—2. A stroke; blow.

And mony strokes, in that stoure, tho stithe men hym gefe,
Till the knight, vndur *knappis*, vppon knes fell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6437.

3. A clapper.

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,
A fellow brought foure bushels there to grinde,
And hearing neither noyse of *knap* or tiller,
Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

knap[2] (nap), *n.* [< ME. *knap*, a knop, < AS. *cnæp*, a hilltop, = OFries. *knap* = Icel. *knappr* = Sw. *knapp* = Dan. *knap*, a knob, button, stud; a var. of *knop*, q. v.; appar. of Celtic origin: W. *cnap*, a knob, = Gael. *cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, = Ir. *cnap*, a knob, hillock, prob. < *cnapaim*, I strike: see *knap*[1], *v.* Hence *nap*[2] and *nape*.] 1†. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button.

His cloke of calabre, with alle the *knappes* of golde.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 272.

2†. A rising ground; a knoll; a hillock; a summit.

And both these rivers running in one, carying a swift streame, doe make the *knappe* of the sayd hill very strong of scituacion to lodge a campe upon.
North, tr. of Plutarch (1579).

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Harke, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepheard tunes his quill.
W. Browne, Shepheard's Pipe.

3. The bud of a flower. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. The flower of the common clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [Prov. Eng.]

knapbottle (nap'bot″l), *n.* [< *knap*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bottle*[2].] The bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris*.

knapet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave*.

knape-child†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave-child*. *Ormulum*, l. 7895.

knapper (nap'ėr), *n.* 1. A stone-breaker; specifically, one who breaks up flint-flakes into the sizes used for gun-flints.

The *knapper's* tools consist of three simple forms of hammer and a chisel. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

The . . . most difficult process is flaking, or the driving off of flakes at a single blow, of a given width and thickness, with two ribs running down them. In this the Brandon *knappers* excel the prehistoric workmen, but the process is so delicate that few attain to great proficiency.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A stone-breakers' hammer; a knapping-hammer.

knapperts (nap'ėrts), *n.* [Also *knapparts, gnapperts;* perhaps orig. **knapwort:* so called from its knotty tubers; < *knap*[2] + *wort*[1].] The leguminous plant *Orobus tuberosus*, the bitter-vetch or heath-pea. It bears tubers, which children like to eat. [Prov. Eng.]

knapping-hammer (nap'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking stones; especially, a hammer of steel with which flint-flakes are broken into lengths for gun-flints.

Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shools,
Or *knappin'-hammers*.
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

knapping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for breaking stones by a sudden blow instead of sustained pressure.

knappish† (nap'ish), *a.* [< *knap*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Inclined to knap or snap.—2. Snappish.

Answering your snappish quid with a *knappish* quo.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

knapple (nap'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knappled*, ppr. *knappling*. [Freq. of *knap*[1]. Cf. *knabble*.] 1†. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.—2. To bite; nibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

knappy (nap'i), *a.* [< *knap*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Jamieson*, Supp. [Scotch.]

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* [< D. *knapzak* (= MLG. *knapsack*, LG. *knappsack*), < *knappen*, snap, eat, + *zak* = LG. *sack* = E. *sack*[1]. Cf. equiv. *snapsack*.] A case or bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, closely strapped to the back between the shoulders; hence, any case or bag for similar use. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage. Originally the military knapsack was meant for carrying food, but it has gradually become appropriated to a totally different purpose, as the transportation of clothes and the like, and food is carried in the haversack.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest, . . . I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

knapscap† (nap'skap), *n.* [Appar. < *knap*[2] + *scap* = *skep*, a beehive (used for 'skull'). Cf. *knapskull*.] The skull.

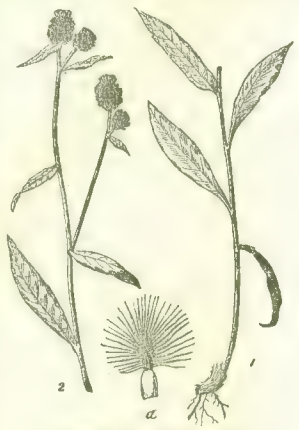
Thro' the *knapscap* the sword has gane.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 112).

knapskull† (nap'skul), *n.* [*Knapscall, knapscull, knapescul;* < *knap*[2] + *skull*.] A helmet.

Get on your jacks, platesleeves, and *knapsculls*, that your presence may work some terror if you meet with opposers.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

knapweed (nap'wēd), *n.* [So called in allusion to its knob-like heads; < *knap*[2] + *weed*[1].] 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Centaurea* of the composite family, as *C. Calcitrapa*, the star-thistle, and *C. Cyanus*, bachelor's-buttons. —2. Specifically, *C. nigra*, also called *button-*

weed, hardhead, loggerhead, and by various other names. It is a perennial branching weed, with rose-purple flowers and a globular involucre, whose bracts bear a stiff and fringed, dark-colored appendage. It is native in Europe and Asia, and sparingly introduced in America northward on the Atlantic coast. Also *knopweed* and *knobweed.*



Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). 1, lower part of stem; 2, upper part with flowers; *a*, scale of the involucre.

knar[1] (när), *n.* [Also written *gnar;* < ME. *knarre* (= LG. *knarre*); a word of obscure origin, appearing also in the form *knur*, q. v. Hence *knarl, gnarl*[1].] **1.** A knot on a tree.

A croked tree, and ful of *knarres.*
Wyclif, Wisdom, [xiii. 1 (Oxf.).

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Or woods with knots and *knares* deformed and old.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 536.

2. A rock; a cliff.

Thay vmbe-kesten the *knarre* and the knot bothe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

Wildernisse hit is and weste
Knarres and cludes.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 998.

3. A short stout man.

He was schort, schuldred broode, a thikke *knarre* [in some editions printed *gnarre*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 551.

[Obsolete or rare in all senses.]

knar[2]† (när), *v. i.* [Also *gnar;* = MD. LG. G. *knarren* = Dan. *knarre* = Sw. *knarra,* creak; also D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Sw. *knorra* = Dan. *knorre,* growl; ult. imitative. Hence the freq. **knarl,* spelled *gnarl:* see *gnarl*[2].] To growl. See *gnar*[2].

knark (närk), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *knar*[1].] A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang, Eng.]

He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog, much more a Christian; but he had a butler, a regular *knark.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 343.

knarl, *n.* [See *gnarl*[1]. Cf. *knurl.*] See *gnarl*[1].

knarled, *a.* [See *gnarled.* Cf. *knurled.*] See *gnarled.*

knarly, *a.* See *gnarly.*

knarred (närd), *a.* [< *knar*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Knotty; gnarled.

The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

knarry† (nä'ri), *a.* [Also *gnarry;* < ME. *knarry;* < *knar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Knotty; stubby.

A forest . . .
With knotty, *knarry,* bareyne trees olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1119.

knast†, *n.* See *gnast*[1].

knat (nat), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *knot*[2].

Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there, and godwit if we can;
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson,* Epigrams, cl.

knatch†, *v. t.* [< ME. **knacchen, gnacchen,* assibilated form of *knakken,* knack: see *knack.*] To knack; knock.

With a great clubbe [he] *knatched* them all on the hed as they had been giauntes. *Gosson,* Schoole of Abuse, p. 47.

knaur (nâr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *knar*[1].

knave (nāv), *n.* [< ME. *knave, cnave, cnafe,* < AS. *cnafa* (= OHG. *chnabe, knabe, knab,* MHG. G. *knabe*), also *cnapa* (> ME. *knape*) = OFries. *knapa, knappa* = MD. *knape,* D. *knaap* = MLG. LG. *knape* = OHG. *knappo,* MHG. *knappe, knape,* G. *knappe,* a boy, servant, = Icel. *knapi, knappi, knapr,* a servant, = Sw. (obs.) *knape,* esquire; perhaps < Teut. *kan,* the root of *ken*[2], beget, bring forth (see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], etc.), the termination being perhaps connected with Goth. *aba,* a man, husband, Icel. *afi,* a grandfather, sometimes used in the sense of 'a boy' or 'a man.'] **1**†. A boy; a boy as a servant; a servant; a fellow.

That oon of hem gan callen to his *knave.*
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 204.

O murderous slumber,
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy,
That plays thee music? Gentle *knave,* good night.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 269.

I shal in the stable slee thy *knave.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1807.

2. A friend; a crony: used as a term of endearment.

My good *knave,* Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body: here I am Antony;
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave.*
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14, 12.

3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; one given to fraudulent tricks or practices; a rogue or scoundrel.

My present state requires nothing but *knaves*
To be about me, such as are prepar'd
For every wicked act.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I know him to be artful, selfish, and malicious — in short, a sentimental *knave.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

[He] in both senses was a ready *knave;*
Knave as of old, obedient, keen, and quick,
Knave as at present, skill'd to shift and trick.
Crabbe, Tales.

4. A playing-card with a servant (usually, in English and American cards, in a conventionalized costume of the sixteenth century) figured on it; a jack.

The *Knave* of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the Queen of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 87.

Cuckoo's knave, the wryneck: a translation of the Welsh *gwas-y-gog.* = **Syn. 3.** Rogue, rascal, sharper, scamp, scapegrace, swindler, cheat.

knave† (nāv), *v. t.* [< *knave, n.*] To prove or make a knave.

How many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves? *Gentleman Instructed,* p. 477.

knave-bairn (nāv'bārn), *n.* [< ME. *knave-barn,* < *knave* + *barn*[2] = *bairn.*] Aman-child. [Scotch.]

For if it be a *knave bairn,*
He's heir o' a' my land;
But if it be a lass bairn,
In red gowd she shall gang.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain? *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxii.

knave-child†, *n.* [ME., also var. *knape-child;* < *knave* + *child.*] A male child.

She a doughter hath ybore,
Al had hir lever have born a *knave child.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 388.

knavery (nā'vėr-i), *n.*; pl. *knaveries* (-iz). [< *knave* + *-ery.*] **1.** The action or character of a knave; dishonesty; deception in dealing; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.

This is flat *knavery,* to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 1, 37.

2. Roguishness; waggishness; tomfoolery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I would we were well rid of this *knavery.* . . . I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2, 73.

They are rul'd and chastiz'd by strokes on their backs and soles of theire feete on the least disorder, and without the least humanity, yet are they cheerful and full of *knavery.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

3. *Narthecium ossifragum,* the bog-asphodel. [Prov. Eng.]

knaveship† (nāv'ship), *n.* [< *knave* + *-ship.*] A certain quantity of grain or meal from a grinding, to which the servant (knave) of a mill was legally entitled. [Scotch.]

The Dame Glendinning had always paid her multure and *knaveship* duly. *Scott,* Monastery, viii.

knave's-mustard (nāvz'mus″tärd), *n.* A species of *Thlaspi,* a genus of the mustard family.

knavish (nā'vish), *a.* [< ME. *knavisch;* < *knave* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like a knave; suited to a knave; tricky; dishonest; fraudulent: as, a *knavish* fellow; a *knavish* trick.

Hir lemman? Certes, this is a *knavisch* speche:
Forgiveth it me. *Chaucer,* Manciple's Tale, l. 101.

Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade,
A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed.
Cowper, To an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France.

2. Roguish; waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 440.

= **Syn. 1.** Trickish, rascally, unprincipled.

knavishly (nā'vish-li), *adv.* In a knavish manner. (*a*) Dishonestly; fraudulently. (*b*) Waggishly; mischievously.

knavishness (nā'vish-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being knavish; trickery; dishonesty.

knaw[1], *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *know*[1].

knaw[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gnaw.*

knawel (nâ'el), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. G. *knauel, knäuel,* a clue of thread.] Any small weed of the genus *Scleranthus* of the family *Silenaceæ;* especially, *S. annuus,* native in the old world, introduced in America.

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *kneden, cneden* (pp. *knoden*), < AS. *cnedan,* also *ge-cnedan* (a strong verb, pret. *cnæd,* pp. *cneden*), *gecneden,* ONorth. *gecnœden* = D. *kneeden* = MLG. *kneden,* LG. *kneien, kneen* = OHG. *chnetan, cnetan,* MHG. *kneten, knetten,* G. *kneten* = Icel. *knoda* = Norw. *knoda, knaada, knoa, kna* = Sw. *knåda,* knead; prob. OBulg. *gneta, gnesti,* press, = Bohem. *knetu, knisti* = Pol. *gniote, gniesc,* knead, = Russ. *gnetate, gnesti,* press, squeeze.] **1.** To manipulate by squeezing, pressing, or thumping different parts of; work upon by successive thumps or compressions: as, to *knead* a person's limbs in the operation of massage.

I will *knead* him; I'll make him supple.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 231.

He turned his bed over, and shook it and *kneaded* it.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, v.

Specifically — **2.** To work upon, as plastic materials, by repeatedly pressing or squeezing; prepare or mix by working over and over with the hands or by tools or machinery, as dough for bread or clay for bricks.

The cake she *kneaded* was the sav'ry meat.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Hence — **3.** To mix thoroughly; incorporate; form into a homogeneous compound.

If love be serched wel and sought,
It is a sykenesse of the thought,
Annexed and *kned* bitwixt tweyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4811.

One common mass composed the mould of man;
One paste of flesh, on all degrees bestowed,
And *kneaded* up alike with moistening blood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 504.

The force and sweetness of [Chaucer's] genius *kneaded* more kindly together the Latin and Teutonic elements of our mother tongue, and made something better than either. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 264.

4. To make by kneading.

There is no Creature that is *kneaded* of Clay but hath his Frailties, Extravagancies, and Excesses.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

kneadable (nē'da-bl), *a.* [< *knead* + *-able.*] Capable of being kneaded.

The cement is hard and brittle at the ordinary room-temperature, but becomes soft and *kneadable* when held in the hand for a few moments.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 188.

kneader (nē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *knedere* (= D. *kneder* = G. *kneter*); < *knead* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who kneads; specifically, a mixer of bread; a baker. —**2.** An apparatus by which kneading is mechanically performed; a kneading-machine.

kneadingly (nē'ding-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who kneads. *Leigh Hunt,* Foliage, p. 30. [Rare.]

kneading-machine (nē'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bread-making,* a power-machine for making dough. The most common form consists of an iron vessel that can be tilted up to discharge its contents, and in which curved radial arms revolve, stirring and mixing together flour, water, etc., to make dough and beating and kneading it ready for baking.

kneading-trough (nē'ding-trôf), *n.* [< ME. *knedyng-trogh, kneding-trowe, kneding-trothe;* < *kneading,* verbal n. of *knead, v.,* + *trough.*] A trough or tray in which dough is kneaded.

Anon go gete us fast into this in
A *knedyng trogh,* or ellis a kymelyn.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their *kneading-troughs* being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders. Ex. xii. 34.

kneading-tub†, *n.* [ME. *knedyng-tubbe.*] Same as *kneading-trough.*

knebelite (neb'el-īt), *n.* [Named after Major von *Knebel.*] A mineral of a gray, dirty-white, brownish-green, or green color, a silicate of iron and manganese, belonging to the chrysolite group, found at Ilmenau in Thuringia and at Dannemora in Sweden.

kneck (nek), *n.* [A variant of *kink.*] *Naut.,* the twisting of a rope or a cable.

kneddet, A Middle English past participle of *knead.* *Chaucer.*

knedet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *knead.*

knee (nē), *n.* [< ME. *kne, knee, knew, know,* ★*cneowe,* pl. *knees, kneen, kneon, cneon,* < AS. *cneów,* contr. *cneó* = OS. *knio, kneo* = OFries. *kniu, kni, knē* = D. *knie* = MLG. *knē,* LG. *knē, knei* = OHG. *kniu, chniu, knio, cneo, chneo,* MHG. G. *knie* = Icel. *knē* = Sw. *knä* = Dan. *knæ* = Goth. *kniu* = L. *genu* (dim. *geniculum,* ML. *genuculum,* > It. *ginocchio* = OSp. *ginojo,* Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *giolho, joelho* = OF. *genouil,* F. *genou*) = Gr. *γόνυ* = Skt. *jānu,* knee; a common Indo-Eur. word.] **1.** The joint between the two principal parts of the leg of man or the hind limb of lower ani-

mals; the articulation of the thigh-bone or femur with the tibia or fibula, or with both. See def. 2 (*a*) and *knee-joint*.

Sche felle on *kneys* hym agayne,
And of hys sorowe sche can hym frayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *fraine*.)

Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced, . . .
Pale as his shirt; his *knees* knocking each other.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1, 8.

2. Some other joint in animals other than man, likened to the human knee-joint or regarded as its representative. (*a*) The carpal articulation or wrist-joint of various animals, as the horse, cow, etc.: as, the horse went down on his *knees*.

The horse's *knees* are cut to pieces. He came down in a hole, it seems, and pitched Rex over his head.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

(*b*) The tarsal articulation or heel-joint of a bird; the suffrago: as, tibiæ feathered down to the *knee*. (*c*) The joint of an insect's leg connecting the femur and the tibia. In descriptions the word is often used to indicate the apex of the femur, sometimes including the base of the tibia: as, black or yellow *knees*.

3. Something resembling the knee in shape.

And all about old stockes and stubs of trees . . .
Did hang upon the ragged rocky *knees*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 34.

Specifically — (*a*) In *ship-building*, a piece of timber or iron having an angular bend like that of the knee, used to secure the beams of a ship to her sides or timbers. The branches of the knee form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the situation of the pieces which it is designed to unite. *Lodging-knees* are knees fixed parallel to the deck. *Hanging-knees* are knees placed vertically, generally under a deck-beam. *Diagonal hanging-knees* are knees which cross the timbers in a slanting direction. Also *knee-piece*. See cut under *stern*. (*b*) In *carp.*, a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, and fitted into an angle. (*c*) In *arch.*, a part of the back of a hand-rail of a convex form: the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave. *Gwilt*. (*d*) In *bot.*, a spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, by which a part of their surface is kept above water.

In 1874, while engaged in the work of the Kentucky Geological Survey in the lowland district near the Mississippi, I had an opportunity of making some inquiries concerning the *knees* of the swamp cypress, which led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap.
N. S. Shaler, Science, XIII. 176.

4†. A genuflection; reverence.

Now, when the lords and barons of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The more and less came in with cap and *knee*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 68.

Of their kissing salutations if they were equall, and of the *knee* of the superiour by the inferiour, and adoration of the chiefe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 375.

Carline knee, a knee placed at the junction of a carline and the frame of a ship, for strength. — **Housemaid's knee.** See *housemaid*. — **To bow the knee**, to do reverence or worship.

I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not *bowed the knee* to the image of Baal. Rom. xi. 4.

To offer or give a knee, to act as second or bottle-holder, as in a prize-fight, it being customary for each of the principals in such a contest to rest on the knee of his second between the rounds.

Cuff . . . planted his blows upon his adversary, and floored that unlucky champion three times running. At each fall there was a cheer; and everybody was anxious to have the honor of *offering* the conqueror *a knee*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

Water on the knee, hydrarthrosis or dropsy of the knee-joint.

★**knee** (nē), *v.* [< ME. **kneen, knewien, knowien*, < AS. *cneówian* = OHG. *chniuwen, knewen*, MHG. *kniewen, knien*, G. *knien*, kneel; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To go down on the knees; kneel. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Seththe hi *knowede* and seyde, Hayl, Gywene [Jews'] kyng.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 48.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To kneel to.

I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4, 217.

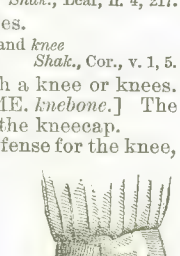
2†. To pass over on the knees.

Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1, 5.

3. In *ship-building*, to fit with a knee or knees.

knee-bone (nē′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *knebone*.] The bone or bones of the knee; the kneecap.

knee-boss (nē′bos), *n.* A defense for the knee, consisting of a simple convex plate or cap made of boiled leather or other material, and strapped around the leg at the knee-joint, or secured to the hose: a common piece of armor throughout the middle ages.



Knee-boss. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

knee-breeches (nē′brich″ez), *n. pl.* Breeches that reach to the knee or just below it; especially, a close-fitting garment covering the thigh and the lower part of the body, worn generally from the beginning of the eighteenth century until about 1815. See *knickerbocker*, 3.

knee-brush (nē′brush), *n.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (*b*) The mass of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they carry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

knee-cap (nē′kap), *n.* **1.** The bone capping the protuberance of the knee; the kneepan; the patella. See cut under *knee-joint*. [Commonly written *kneecap* in this sense.] — **2.** Any covering for the knee, worn as a protection from injury either to the joint or to the clothing that covers it. — **3.** *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cop (nē′kop), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cords (nē′kôrdz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches made of corded fabric, as corduroy; corded breeches. [Rare.]

It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, *knee-cords*, and tops.
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

knee-crooking (nē′krůk″ing), *a.* Bending the knee as in reverence; humble; servile.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave . . .
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but provender. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1, 45.

kneed (nēd), *a.* [< *knee* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having knees: used chiefly in composition, as in *knock-kneed*. — **2.** Marked with or by the knees; bulging at the knees, as a pair of trousers. — **3.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, geniculate; bent at an angle, and protuberant at the bending, like the knee; having a swollen joint in a bent axis. Also *knee-jointed*. See cut under *geniculate*.

knee-deep (nē′dēp), *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees: as, the snow lay *knee-deep*.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia.

2. Sunk to the knees: as, wading *knee-deep* in water or mire.

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *knee-deep* through mire in clumsy shoes.
Dryden.

knee-guard (nē′gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-gusset (nē′gus″et), *n.* In *armor*. See *gusset*.

knee-high (nē′hī), *a.* As high as the knee: as, water *knee-high*. — **Knee-high to a grasshopper**, of very short stature. [Jocose, U. S.]

kneeholly (nē′hol″i), *n.* [Also *knecholm* (cf. *holm*², *holly*¹); < ME. **kneholen, cnehole*, < AS. *cnéóholen, cneówholen*, kneeholly, < *cneó, cneów*, knee, + *holen*, holly: see *hollen, holly*¹, *holm*².] A plant, *Ruscus aculeatus;* butcher's-broom.

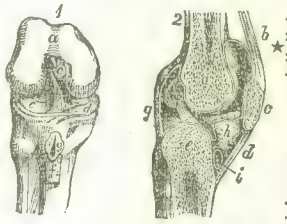
kneeholm (nē′holm or nē′hōm), *n.* Same as *kneeholly*.

kneehulver (nē′hul″vėr), *n.* Kneeholly. [Prov. Eng.]

knee-iron (nē′ī″ėrn), *n.* An L-shaped angle-iron, used to strengthen a joint formed by two timbers in a frame.

knee-jerk (nē′jėrk), *n.* A sudden jerking of the knee, caused by a contraction of the quadriceps femoris, evoked by a blow on the patellar tendon or in any way that gives the quadriceps a sudden tug. Also called *patellar tendon reflex* and *knee-kick*.

All the methods by which the *knee-jerk* may be obtained are merely different ways of giving the quadriceps muscle a twitch by bringing a sudden strain upon its tendon.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 7.



Human Knee-joint.

1. Right knee-joint laid open from the front, to show the internal ligaments: *a*, cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles: *b*, anterior crucial ligament; *c*, posterior do.; *d*, internal semilunar cartilage; *e*, external cartilage; *f*, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; *g*, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligament of the patella. 2. Longitudinal section of the left knee-joint: *a*, cancellous structure of lower part of femur; *b*, tendon of extensor muscles of leg; *c*, patella; *d*, ligament of the patella; *e*, cancellous structure of head of tibia; *f*, anterior crucial ligament; *g*, posterior ligament; *h*, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; *i*, bursa.

knee-joint (nē′joint), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The joint at the knee; the joint between the thigh and the lower leg; the articulation of the femur with either or both of the bones of the leg, the tibia and fibula. In man the knee-joint is formed by the articulation of the large external and internal condyles of the femur with the broad flattened top of the tibia (the fibula being excluded), covered in front by the kneepan or patella, a large sesamoid bone in the tendon of the extensor muscles. It is a ginglymus or hinge-joint, permitting complete flexion, limiting extension to a right line, and admitting in some positions of slight rotatory movement. As far as the bones are concerned, the knee-joint is one of the most open and insecure articulations in the body; but it is very strongly secured by its ligaments and tendons. These are, on the surface of the joint, a general capsular investment, particularly thick and strong behind, where it is known as the posterior ligament of Winslow, a structure preventing extension beyond a right line; the patellar ligament, that in which the kneepan is situated, and which is the extensor tendon of the muscles in front of the thigh, inserted into the tibia; the internal lateral ligament, partly covering the tendon of the semi-membranosus muscle; and two external lateral ligaments, passing to the head of the fibula. Inside the joint are a pair of crucial ligaments, crossed like the letter X, passing from the femoral intercondylar notch to the head of the tibia. The nearly flat head of the tibia supports a pair, inner and outer, of semilunar interarticular fibrocartilages. These serve to deepen the depressions which receive the very convex condyles of the femur. These cartilages are interconnected by an anterior transverse ligament, and united to the inner surface of the capsular ligament by two coronary ligaments. The most extensive synovial membrane of the body is found in the knee-joint. Its processes, known as *alar* and *mucous ligaments*, are not ligaments in a proper sense. There are several separate synovial bursæ about the joint; it contains a quantity of fat beneath the patellar ligament, and is supplied by appropriate arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics. (*b*) Some joint likened to or mistaken for a knee: as, (1) the carpal articulation of the fore leg of various animals, as the horse; (2) the tarsal articulation of a bird's foot; the heel. — **2.** In *mach.*, same as *toggle-joint*.

knee-jointed (nē′join″ted), *a.* Same as *kneed*, 3.

knee-kick (nē′kik), *n.* Same as *knee-jerk*.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knelt* or *kneeled*, ppr. *kneeling*. [< ME. *knelen, cneolen, cneolien, kneulen, knewlen*, < AS. **cneówlian* (cited from a manuscript and not verified, but supported also by the verbal n. *knỹ*, for **cnỹlung*, glossed by L. *accubitus*) (= D. *knielen* = MLG. *knelen, knilen*, LG. *knelen* = G. dial. *knielen*, also (Swiss) *kneulen, knüllen* = Dan. *knæle*), kneel; with formative *-l*, of freq. force, < *cneów*, ME. *kne*, knee: see *knee*, *n.*, and cf. *knee*, *v.*] To go down on the knees or a knee; bend the legs at the knees and rest for a time upon them, or upon one of them, as in supplication or homage.

Cutberd heo ladde in to halle
And he a kne gan falle:
He sette him a *knewelyng*,
And grette wel the gode kyng.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 781.

Be curtayse to God, and *knele* doun
On bothe knees with grete deuocioun,
To mon thou shalle *knele* opon the ton [one].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
To the high altar's hallow'd side,
And there they *knelt* them down.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 29.

A red-cross knight for ever *kneel'd*
To a lady in his shield.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

kneeler (nē′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who kneels, or worships by kneeling.

Melissa knelt; but Lady Blanche erect
Stood up and spake, an affluent orator.
"It was not thus, O Princess, in old days; . . .
I loved you like this *kneeler*."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. In the *early church*, one of a class of penitents who were permitted to occupy a kneeling position between the ambo and the door of the church. They received their name from the fact that they had to kneel even at times when prayer was made by the faithful standing. See *penitent*.

kneent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee*.

★**kneepan** (nē′pan), *n.* The kneecap or patella.

knee-piece (nē′pēs), *n.* **1.** Same as *knee-rafter*. — **2.** An angular piece of timber used in a roof to strengthen a joint where two timbers meet. — **3.** *Milit.*, any defensive appliance used to cover the knee; especially, in medieval armor, the genouillère. See cut under *genouillère*. — **4.** In *ship-building*, same as *knee*, 3 (*a*).

knee-pine (nē′pīn), *n.* A dwarf variety of the European mountain pine, *Pinus montana* (*P.* ★ *Pumilio* of Haenke).

knee-plate (nē′plāt), *n.* **1.** A defensive appliance for the tilt used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, consisting of a broad steel plate shaped to cover the thigh and to project on each side. Its chief object was to protect the left leg from friction against the barrier. — **2.** A similar defense shown in pictures of the sixteenth century as worn over the right leg.

knee-rafter (nē′rāf″tėr), *n.* A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked downward, so that it may rest more firmly on the wall. Also called *crook-rafter* and *knee-piece*.

Knee-rafter, or crook-rafter, is the principal truss of a house. *Oxford Glossary.*

knee-roof (nē′röf), *n.* Same as *curb-roof*.

kneestead (nē′sted), *n.* The place of the knee. [Prov. Eng.]

Hos'd to the *kneestead.*
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

knee-stop (nē′stop), *n.* In the reed-organ and harmonium, a lever operated by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply, for opening or shutting the box in which the reeds are placed, or for temporarily drawing all the stops, so as to produce crescendo and diminuendo effects. Also called *knee-swell.*

knee-strap (nē′strap), *n.* In a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

kneestring (nē′string), *n.* A hamstring. *Addison.*

knee-swell (nē′swel), *n.* Same as *knee-stop.*

knee-timber (nē′tim″bėr), *n.* 1. Timber or a timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making a knee in ship-building, etc. See *knee,* 3 (*a*).

Such [envious] dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest timber to make great Politiques of, like to *knee-timber,* that is good for ships that are ordained to be tossed, but not for building houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon,* Goodness.

2. In a railroad-car, a deep platform-sill, cut away to embrace the end-sill. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

knee-tribute (nē′trib″ūt), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling.

Receive from us
Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!
Milton, P. L., v. 782.

knee-worship (nē′wėr″ship), *n.* Worship paid by kneeling.

knell (nel), *v.* [< ME. *knellen, knillen, knyllen, knullen,* < AS. *cnyllan* (ONorth. also *cnyllsan*), knock (on a door), prob. also strike a bell: a weak verb; cf. MHG. **knellen* (in comp. *er-knellen*) (a strong verb, pret. **knal,* pp. **geknollen*), G. *knellen,* clap, make a loud noise, = Icel. *knylla,* beat with a blunt weapon; cf. D. *knellen,* pinch, squeeze, oppress; parallel with another series of weak verbs, with a more sonorous vowel, ME. *knollen* (for **knallen,* E. *knoll*) = D. *knallen* = G. *knallen* = Dan. *knalde* = Sw. *knalla,* clap, resound, give a loud report (cf. Icel. *gnella* (pret. *gnall*), scream, *gnöllra,* howl, bark); words of imitative origin, or subject to imitative variation, and to be compared with the other imitative series *knack, knap*[1], *knock,* etc., the forms with final *l* being more suited to express a prolonged resounding noise, and in mod. E. confined to the slow, resounding peal of a heavy bell.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike; knock.

Ther hy were *knulled* y the putfalle,
This eorles ant barouns.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 193.

2†. To toll, as a bell; ring for or at a funeral; knoll.

His Brederne and Susters shall come to their Gilde-Halle togedre, when the more Belle at Powles chirch is *knelled.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

3. To summon by or as if by a knell. [Poetical.]

"Each matin bell," the baron saith,
"*Knells* us back to a world of death."
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That iron tongue in the tower of yonder old cathedral . . . has chimed monarchs to their thrones, and *knelled* them to their tombs. *Everett,* Orations, II. 252.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sound, as a bell, especially as a funeral bell.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to *knell* for thee.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

At every tate o' Annie's horse' mane
There hang a silver bell;
And there came a wind out frae the south,
Which made them a' to *knell.*
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

Hence—2. To sound as an omen or a warning of coming evil. [Rare.]

Hawks are whistling; horns are *knelling.*
Scott, Hunting Song (1808).

knell (nel), *n.* [< ME. *knel, knul;* < AS. *cnyll* = D. *knal* = G. *knall* = Dan. *knald* = Sw. *knall,* a loud noise; from the verb.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, the sound of a bell rung with solemn slowness at or for a funeral; a passing-bell.

The bell invites me.
Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a *knell*
That summons thee to heaven or to hell.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1, 63.

Before thou diest, each minute shall prepare it,
And ring so many *knells* to sad afflictions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

knelt (nelt). Preterit and past participle of *kneel.*

knenet, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee.*

knet[1]†, **knette**†. Obsolete preterits of *knit. Chaucer.*

knet[2] (net), *n.* A variant of *knot*[2]. *Sir T. Browne.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

knettles (net′lz), *n. pl.* See *knittle,* 2 (*b*).

knevel, *v. t.* See *nevel.*

knew (nū). Preterit of *know*[1].

knib (nib), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *nib.*

knibber (nib′ėr), *n.* A young deer when the antlers first sprout; a pricker. *Halliwell.*

knick† (nik), *v. t.* [A var. (= D. *knikken* = MLG. *knicken,* LG. *knikken,* knock or break, crack slightly) of *knack,* as *click*[1] of *clack,* etc.] To knack or knock slightly; knap; crack.

May Margaret sits in the queen's bouir,
Knicking her fingers ane by ane.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

knicker (nik′ėr), *n.* [< D. *knikker,* marble, < *knikken,* knick: see *knick, v.*] A small ball of baked clay used by boys as a marble; especially, such a ball placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as if possible to strike another.

Knickerbocker (nik′ėr-bok-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [With ref. to Diedrich *Knickerbocker,* the pretended author of Washington Irving's "History of New York," taken as the typical representative of the Dutch settlers in New York, and their descendants. The name has come to be applied to anything regarded as characteristic of Dutch New York.] **I.** *n.* 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands.

When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being "genuine *Knickerbockers,*" I please myself with the persuasion that I have struck the right chord. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, Author's Apology.

2. [*l. c.*] A stout fabric of wool and linen having a rough or knotted surface, used for women's dresses.—3. [*l. c.*] *pl.* Loosely fitting knee-breeches resembling those represented as worn by the Dutch in the seventeenth century; by extension, the whole dress of the lower limbs of which those knee-breeches form part, including the long stocking worn with them; also, the whole costume. Knickerbockers are worn by young boys, and also by sportsmen, by bicyclers, and sometimes by travelers.

Knickerbockers, surely the prettiest boy's dress that has appeared these hundred years.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, viii.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or regarded as characteristic of the original Dutch settlers in New York, or their descendants.

knickknack (nik′nak), *n.* [Also spelled *nicknack;* a varied redupl. of *knack:* see *knack, n.,* 4.] 1. A pleasing trifle; something more ornamental than useful; a trinket; a toy; a kickshaw; an unsubstantial dainty: a word of very indefinite application, nearly always used in the plural.

He found me supporting my outward tabernacle, that was fatigued, starved, and distempered, with some *knick-knacks* (deliciis) at the confectioners.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 377.

2†. A small trick; a deceitful practice.

But if ye use these *knick-knacks,*
This fast and loose, with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

knickknackatory (nik′nak-ą-tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *knickknack* + *-atory.*] A collection of knick-knacks, such as toys or curiosities. [Humorous and rare.]

He was single and his house a sort of *knickknackatory.*
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 252.

For my part, I keep a *knickknackatory* or toy-shop.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 15.

knickknacker (nik′nak-ėr), *n.* A trifler.

Other kind of *knick-knackers* there are.
Breton, Strange News, p. 6.

knickknackery (nik′nak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *knick-knack* + *-ery.*] The class of things called knickknacks; pretty or curious trifles collectively.

The good taste of the candelabras and other *knick-knackery.* *Mark Lemon,* Golden Fetters, II. 27.

knicky-knackers (nik′i-nak″ėrz), *n. pl.* Clappers or bones. See *bone*[1], 6 (*c*), and *knacker*[1]. [Colloq.]

knidet, *v. t.* A variant spelling of *gnide.*

knife (nīf), *n.*; pl. *knives* (nīvz). [< ME. *knif,* ★*knyf* (pl. *knives, knyves*), < AS. *cnīf* (found but once, in a gloss; the usual word for 'knife' was *seax*) = D. *knijf* = MLG. *knīf,* LG. *knif* (> G. *kneif;* also F. *canif*) = Icel. *knīfr* = Dan. *kniv* = Sw. *knif,* a knife; cf. MLG. *knip,* a knife; MHG. *gnippe, genippe,* a kind of knife, dagger. Referred by Skeat to root of *knip,* now *nip:* see *nip.*] 1. A cutting-instrument consisting of a comparatively short blade and a handle, adapted for easy use with the hand. Knives are made in a great variety of shapes, often with several blades which fold into the handle, and for many uses: as, a clasp-*knife,* penknife, pocket-*knife,* bread-*knife,* fruit-*knife,* grafting-*knife,* oyster-*knife,* splitting-*knife.* Many forms of knives are described under their special names in the present work. See also phrases below.

In Sir John Fastolfe's "Bottre," 1455, are "ij. kerving *knyves;* iij. *kneyves* in a schethe, the haftys of every [ivory] withe naylys gilt; . . . j. trencher-*knyfe.*"
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120, note.

A paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a *knife,* "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 150.

With their *Knife,* which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 106.

2. In a wider sense, any small cutting-tool, or any part of a tool or machine having a sharp edge for cutting or scraping: as, the *knives* of a mowing-machine, printing-press, meat-chopper, straw-cutter, etc.—3†. A sword or cutlas; a long cutting-weapon.

Lo! there the worthie meed
Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knife.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 36.

A pair of knives†, a set of two knives.

I pray, when you write next, to send me . . . half a dozen *pair of knives.* *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 14.

Boarding-knife, a sharp two-edged instrument, used principally for cutting the toggle-hole in the blubber of a whale, for the purpose of inserting the strap to the cutting-tackle, so as to hoist up the blanket-piece.—**Boat-knife,** a knife carried in a whale-boat for cutting a foul line. Two such knives are carried in each boat when rigged, at the head and stern respectively.—**Dessert-knife,** a small knife for table use, generally of silver or silver gilt, or plated with silver or nickel, so as not to stain with the juice of fruit.—**Hacking-out knife,** a knife used by glaziers to cut out the old putty from the rebates of a sash when new glass is to be put in. Also called *hacking-out tool.*—**Half-moon knife.** See *half-moon.*—**Parallel knife,** two knife-blades set in one handle parallel to each other, the distance between them being regulated by screws: used to prepare thin sections of some substance for examination in the microscope. Also called *double knife.*—


Parallel Knife.

Round knife. (*a*) An annular disk with the edge turned, used by curriers for scraping skins. (*b*) A saddlers' cutting-tool with a sharp convex edge.—**Saddlers' knife,** a half-round or semicircular knife used in saddlery.—**Short-hair knife,** in *leather-manuf.,* a sharp knife for taking off the short hairs from hides.—**Slide-knife,** in *bookbinding,* a flat knife with a chisel-shaped cutting-face, used to pare the edges or thick parts of leather.—**Table-knife,** a knife for cutting meat and other food for individual use at table; especially, the largest knife used in this way. Compare *dessert-knife.*—**Tuning-knife.** Same as *reed-knife.*—**Valentin's knife.** Same as *parallel knife.*—**War to the knife,** a war carried on relentlessly; mortal combat. (See also *bowie-knife, plow-knife, reed-knife.*)

knife (nīf), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knifed,* ppr. *knifing.* [< *knife, n.*] 1. To stab or kill with a knife. Hence—2. To endeavor to defeat in a secret or underhand way in an election, as a candidate of one's own party. [Political slang, ★U. S.]

knife-bar (nīf′bär), *n.* In a mowing-machine or reaper, same as *cutter-bar* (*b*).

knife-basket (nīf′bas″ket), *n.* A basket used for holding knives; especially, a part of the furniture of the dining-room or service-room used to hold table-knives.

knife-bayonet (nīf′bā″ọ-net), *n.* See *bayonet.*

knife-blade (nīf′blād), *n.* [= Icel. *knífs-bladh* = Dan. *knivsblad* = Sw. *knifs blad.*] The cutting part of a knife.

knife-board (nīf′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.

Raggles rose from the *knife-board* to the foot-board of the carriage; from the foot-board to the butler's pantry.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

2. A central double seat running along the top of an omnibus from front to rear. [Eng.]

Here comes the Paddington omnibus. . . . You will not fail to observe that the *knifeboard* has not yet been invented. *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 55.

knife-box (nīf′boks), *n.* A box used for holding knives.

knife-boy (nīf′boi), *n.* A boy employed to clean knives and do other scullion's work.

How the *knife-boy* was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, vi.

knife-dagger (nīf′dag″ėr), *n.* A name given to an ancient weapon with a long and heavy blade having one edge and a blunt back.

knife-edge (nīf′ej), *n.* The wedge-like piece of steel which serves as the axis on the fine edge of which a scale-beam, a pendulum, or any-

thing required to oscillate with the least possible friction rests and turns. See *balance*.

knife-edged (nīf′ejd), *a.* Edged like a knife; tapering to a thin edge: specifically applied in entomology to a compressed abdomen when it presents a sharp edge on the ventral surface, as in certain *Cynipidæ*.

knife-file (nīf′fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

knife-grass (nīf′gras), *n.* The name of West Indian sedge-like plants of the genus *Scleria* with cutting leaves. See *razor-grass*.

knife-grinder (nīf′grīn″dėr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives; especially, one who goes about seeking for employment in sharpening cutting-instruments: in the United States more commonly called a *scissors-grinder*.

Needy *knife-grinder!* whither are you going?
Canning, Friend of Humanity and Knife-Grinder.

2. A grindstone, emery-wheel, or other machine for grinding knives.—3. The night-jar: same as *grinder*, 3.—**Planer knife-grinder**, a name applied to a number of machines for sharpening the knife-blades of paper-cutters, wood-planers, etc.

knife-guard (nīf′gärd), *n.* A small metal arm pivoted in the shank of a carving-fork, to prevent injury to the hand if the knife slips.

knife-handle (nīf′han″dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a knife.—2. A mollusk, the razor-shell, *Solen ensis*. [Massachusetts.]

knife-hook† (nīf′hůk), *n.* A sickle.

In his one hand, as fit for harvests toyle,
He held a *knife-hook*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

knife-lanyard (nīf′lan″yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (*b*).

knife-money (nīf′mun″i), *n.* A bronze currency in the form of knives, anciently used in China.



Knife-money, two thirds original size.

knife-rest (nīf′rest), *n.* 1. A small metal bar between two supports, or some similar contrivance, on which the blade of a carving-knife and the steel part of a carving-fork may be rested after use at the table, so that they may not soil the table-cloth.—2. A bench for holding cutlery to a grindstone, or for supporting the knives of a harvester while being sharpened.

knife-sharpener (nīf′shärp″nėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens a knife; specifically, an instrument for sharpening table-knives by drawing the blade between two steel edges.

knife-tool (nīf′tōl), *n.* 1. A knife-shaped graver.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a very small, thin disk used to cut fine lines in ribbon- or monogram-work.

knife-tray (nīf′trā), *n.* A receptacle for table-knives. Compare *knife-basket*, *knife-box*.

knight (nīt), *n.* [< ME. *knight*, *knyght*, *knigt*, *knygt*, *kniht*, *cniht*, < AS. *cniht*, *cnyht*, rarely *cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, = OFries. *kniucht*, *knecht* = D. *knecht*, a servant, = MLG. *knecht*, LG. *knecht*, *knekt* = OHG. *cneht*, *kneht*, *chneht*, *gneht*, MHG. *kneht*, *knecht*, a boy, youth, attendant, knight, G. *knecht*, a servant, = Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards), = Sw. *knekt*, a soldier, a knave (at cards) (Scand. forms prob. < D. or G.); perhaps orig. **cyniht*, with orig. adj. suffix *-iht*, < *cyn*, kin, race, tribe; or, like *knave* of same orig. meaning, from the same Teut. root *kan*, appearing in *ken*[2] and *kin*[1], etc.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Hit bifel that Lazar the *knigt* in grete siknesse lay.
Leben Jesu (ed. Horstmann), I. 678.

2†. An attendant or servant; especially, a military attendant; a man-at-arms; a soldier.

Thanne *knightis* of the justise token Jhesus in the moot halle and gaderiden to him all the company of *knyghtes*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 27.

She as her attendant hath
A lovely boy, stolen from an Indian king, . . .
And jealous Oberon would have the child
Knight of his train, to trace the forests wild.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1, 25.

Specifically—3. In Europe during the middle ages, a person of noble birth trained to arms and chivalry, first as page and afterward as squire to the sovereign, or to some earl, baron, or other superior lord, to whom he attached himself, and whom he was bound to follow to war on horseback. Knights were of two grades: *knights bachelors* (or simple *knights*), received into the order with much ceremony and solemnity, in which the church had a large share; and *knights bannerets*, who were generally created on the field by their superior on account of some valorous action, and were entitled to display a square banner, and to hold higher commands, while the former could use only the pennon. In England, under the feudal system, a prerequisite was the ownership of a certain amount of land (called a *knight's fee*), held of the king or of an earl or baron on a tenure which bound the holder to definite military service and other obligations. Although this form of tenure continued until the time of Charles II., the military service was early commuted for a money payment, and the holder of a knight's fee was no longer necessarily a knight. During the age of chivalry following the crusades, knights were bound by the highest obligations to chivalrous conduct, and were supposed to espouse the cause of the unfortunate, especially of women. See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.

A *Knight* ther was, and that a worthy man,
That from the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, he lovede chyvalrye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 43.

These two childeren kepte the Citee right wele, but *knyghtes* were thei noon, for thei were to yonge of age.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

For that dangerous fight
The great Armenian King made noble Bevis *Knight*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 328.

"God make thee good as thou art beautiful,"
Said Arthur, when he dubb'd him *knight*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

[Hence, with reference to the particular designations of medieval knights, humorous expressions like *knight of the cleaver* (that is, a butcher), *knight of the pestle* (an apothecary), *knight of the road* (a highwayman), *knight of the shears* (a tailor), etc.]

4. In Great Britain in modern times, a man upon whom a certain honorary dignity has been conferred by a sovereign as a reward of personal merit of some kind, without reference to birth or possessions, and in no way involving military service, which disappeared as a feature of knighthood with the other institutions of chivalry. In the British empire knighthood confers no privilege other than the social one of precedence next after baronets. Knights have the right to the title *Sir* prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir* William Wallace; but neither the dignity nor the title is transmissible to heirs, as in the case of baronets (who as such are not knights, although they also have the title *Sir*). The wife of a knight has the legal designation of *Dame*, for which *Lady* is customarily substituted. Knights may still, as in medieval times, hold their rank either simply as individuals or as members of an order. (See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.) Those of the latter class are now created only by royal letters patent; those of the former (knights bachelors) may be so created, but are often personally dubbed by the sovereign with the accolade. This ceremony of the accolade was formerly essential to the creation of all knights, whether by sovereign or feudal superior, and was commonly attended by elaborate observances.

And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city *knight*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 178.

5. A champion; a warrior; especially, a champion devoted to the service of another; a defender.

Pardon, Goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3 (song).

In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*.
This will I do, dear damsel, for your sake.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. One of the pieces in the game of chess, having usually the figure of a horse's head. Its move is a peculiar one—from the square it occupies to the opposite corner of any rectangle of two squares by three; and in so moving its course is not obstructed by any intervening or surrounding pieces. The number of squares it commands varies from eight when at least two squares separate it from any side of the board to two when it stands in a corner.

Strange game of chess! A King
That with her own pawns plays against a Queen. . . .
Ay; but this fine blue-blooded Courtenay seems
Too princely for a pawn. Call him a *Knight*,
That with an ass's, not a horse's head,
Skips every way. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 3.

7†. In *card-playing*, the knave or jack.

Abbreviated *knt.*, or in combination *K.* (as *K. G.*, Knight of the Garter; *K. C. B.*, Knight Commander of the Bath).

Knight bachelor, a knight of the lowest order; now, in Great Britain, one who has been raised to the dignity of knighthood without being made a member of any titular order, such as that of the Bath or the Thistle.—**Knight banneret**. See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Knight errant**, an errant or wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

I have discover'd, not a stone's cast off,
An ancient castle, held by the old knight
Of the most holy order of the Bell,
Who gives to all *knights-errent* entertain.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 6.

Like a bold *knight-errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

To follow Fame *Knights-Errant* make Profession.
Congreve, Epil. to Southern's Oroonoko.

Knight marshal, formerly, an officer in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of transgressions within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there when a member of the household was one of the parties. Also called *marshal of the king's* (or *queen's*) *household*.—**Knight of the post**†. (*a*) An offender who has been "dubbed" at the whipping-post or pillory. Hence—(*b*) A hireling witness; one who gained his living by giving false evidence; a false bail; a sharper in general.

A *knight of the post*, quoth he, for so I am tearmed; a fellow that will sweare you anything for twelve-pence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

On this account, all those whose fortune 's crost,
And want estates, may turn *knights of the post*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 258. (*Halliwell.*)

In Anne's time "*Knights of the Post* are to be had in the Temple Walks from Morning till Night, for two Pots of Belch, and a Sixpenny slice of Boil'd beef."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 142.

Knight of the road, a footpad; a highwayman.—**Knight of the shears**, a tailor: probably a pun on *knight of the shire*.—**Knight of the shire**, the representative in Parliament of a county at large, as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves. [Eng.]—**Knight of the square flag**. See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Knight's fee**, the amount of land, varying from about two to about six hides, or twenty librates, with which a knight was invested on his creation, and which he held on condition of rendering homage, fealty, and forty days of military service each year; the holding sufficient to support a knight.—**Knights of Christian Charity**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France (1589–1610), the members of which were devoted to the care of invalid soldiers.—**Knights of Constantine**. See *order*.—**Knights of Labor**, the name assumed by the members of an association more fully styled the "Noble Order of the Knights of Labor," founded in the United States in 1869 for the protection of the interests of working people and the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses. It is a secret society, has a ritual, has numerous branches called "local assemblies," and is intended to include all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. The chief executive officer is styled "General Master Workman."—**Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**. See *order*.—**Knights of Rhodes**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of St. Bridget**. See *order*.—**Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of the Band**, an order founded by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in the fourteenth century, for service against the Moors.—**Knights of the Bath**. See *bath*[1].—**Knights of the chamber**, formerly, such knights bachelors as were made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—**Knights of the Chase**. Same as *Knights of the Order of St. Hubert of Würtemburg* (which see, under *order*).—**Knights of the Cordon Jaune**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by an organization formed in the Northern States by sympathizers with the South during the civil war.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher**, a military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to guard the sepulcher of Christ.—**Knights of the Order of Christ**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin**, a trades-union association of shoemakers.—**Knights of the Round Table**. See *table*.—**Knights Templar**. (*a*) See *Templar*[1]. (*b*) A branch of the fraternity of Freemasons in the United States, with an organization based upon that of the medieval order of the same name.—**Knight's tour**, a series of moves of the chess knight carrying it to every square on the board once and once only.—**Order of the Knights of Malta**, a name sometimes given to the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *Hospitaler*.—**Teutonic Knights**. See *Teutonic*.—**Windsor Knight**, one of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the *Military Knights of Windsor*, and sometimes *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

knight (nīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *knigten* (= MHG. *knehten*); from the noun: see *knight*, *n.*] To dub or create a knight; confer the honor of knighthood upon. The ceremony is regularly performed by touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels. See *accolade*, 1.

A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
Of Cœur-de-Lion *knighted* in the field.
Shak., K. John, i. 1, 54.

This drone, yet never brave attempt that dar'd,
Yet dares be *knighted*, and from thence dares grow
To any title empire can bestow.
Drayton, To Mr. Wm. Brown, Of the Evil Time.

knightage (nī′tāj), *n.* [< *knight* + *-age*.] The body of knights; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights: as, the *knightage* of the United Kingdom.

knight-errant (nīt′er′ant), *n.* [< ME. *knight erraunt* (OF. *chevalier errant*): see *knight* and *errant*[1].] See *knight errant*, under *knight*.

knight-errantry (nīt′er′ant-ri), *n.* [< *knight-errant* + *-ry*.] The rôle or character of a knight errant; the knightly practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

knight-erratic (nīt′e-rat′ik), *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

knightess (nī′tes), *n.* [< *knight* + *-ess*.] A female knight; a woman of knightly character, or who is the wife of a knight. [Rare.]

Too it againe, my *knightesses*, downe with them all.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 8.

The "honourable *knightess*," with her golden collar of S. S., and chaplet or cap of dignity, may . . . accompany the procession. *Disraeli*, Sybil, ii. 2.

knight-head (nīt′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a bollard-timber; one of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bow-

sprit, to secure its inner end; also, one of two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

knighthood (nīt'hụd), *n.* [< ME. *knyghthod, knigthod, knihthed*, knighthood (with the special sense of *knight*), < AS. *cnihthād*, boyhood, < *cniht*, boy, + *hād*, condition: see *knight* and *-hood*.] 1. The rank or dignity of a knight.

Comandez the kenely to kaire of his landes,
Ore elles for thy *knyghthede* encontre hyme ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1319.

Is this the sir who, some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought to go a-wooing in? *B. Jonson.*

Many peers were, in virtue of their degree of *knighthood*, bannerets also. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

2. The body of knights; knightage.

Thus curstly, that *knighthode* for a cause light,
Voidet there victory for vanité of speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7120.

The *knighthood* now-a-days are nothing like the *knighthood* of old time. *Chapman.*

3. Knightly character; the chivalric quality of conduct suitable to a knight.

Merlin criede, "Gentill knyghtes, now vpon hem, and shewe youre *knyghthode*, ffor yef ye do well at this encountre, a-noon thei shull go theire wey."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Beside the champions, all of high degree,
Who *knighthood* lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 10.

4†. Knightly deeds.

Ther Pendragon dide merveloise *knyghthode* a-monge his enmyes, and so dide Vter; but I may not telle alle they well dedis. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

Order of knighthood, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. The orders of knighthood are of two classes: they are either fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or merely honorary associations established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged three celebrated monastic military orders founded during the crusades — the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitalers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class, consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of the Holy Ghost, and the Order of St. Michael. The British orders are the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Star of India, and the Indian Empire. The various orders have each its appropriate insignia, which generally include a badge or jewel, a collar, a ribbon of a certain color, and a star. See *bath*[1], *garter, order, star, thistle.*

knighthood-errant (nīt'hụd-er'ạnt), *n.* A body of knights errant. [Rare.]

I was first of all the kings who drew
The *knighthood-errant* of this realm and all
The realms together under me, their Head.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

knighthood-money†, *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, a fine payable by persons who refused to accept the honor of knighthood.

He was fined in October, 1630, for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtain money for his majesties use. This money, which was paid by all persons of 40 li. per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called *knighthood-money*.
Life of A. Wood (1642).

Knightia (nī-ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Thomas Andrew *Knight*, once president of the British Horticultural Society.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1811 to *Rymandra*, a genus of proteaceous plants of the tribe *Embothrieæ*, made by Reichenbach the type of his division *Knightieæ*. They are trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia, having sparse thick leaves and dense sessile racemes of flowers which are pedicellate in twos. The fruit is a hard, straight, or somewhat falcate pod. There are only three known species, one of which, *K. excelsa*, a native of New Zealand, is a lofty tree, the so-called New Zealand oak or rewa-rewa, the wood of which is prized for its mottled red and brown color, rendering it suitable for ornamental work and furniture. It also splits readily. The tree is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree. The remaining two species are small trees of New Caledonia, differing in some important respects from the New Zealand type.

Knightieæ (nī-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Knightia* + *-eæ*.] A division of *Proteaceæ*, now included in the *Embothrieæ*.

knightless† (nīt'les), *a.* [< *knight* + *-less*.] Unbecoming a knight; unknightly.

Arise, thou cursed Miscreaunt,
That hast with *knightlesse* guile, and trecherous train,
Faire knighthood fowly shamed. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 41.

knightliness (nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being knightly.

He whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Trained up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

knightly (nīt'li), *a.* [< ME. *knightly, kniztly*, knightly, < AS. *cnihtlīc*, boyish, youthful (= D. *knechtelijk*, servile), < *cniht*, a boy: see *knight* and *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a knight or knights; befitting a knight; chivalrous: as, a *knightly* combat.

A gentile knyght, was worthy and uaillant,
Which in *knightly* werke neuer gan to faill.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5744.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or chivalrous design of *knightly* trial.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1, 81.

knightly (nīt'li), *adv.* [< *knightly, a.*] In a manner like or becoming a knight; chivalrously.

Say who thou art,
And why thou com'st thus *knightly* clad in arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3, 12.

knight-service (nīt'sėr''vis), *n.* The service due to the English crown as the condition of holding land. This was ordinarily a military service for forty days in each year at the pleasure of the sovereign, but it was commuted on occasion in such a way that of every three knights one should serve for a threefold term, the others aiding to equip him.

knightship (nīt'ship), *n.* [< ME. *knihtshipe, cnihtscipe;* < *knight* + *-ship*.] The state of being a knight; knighthood. [Rare.]

knight's-spur (nīts'spėr), *n.* The larkspur, *Delphinium Consolida:* so called from the resemblance of its long slender nectaries to the rowels of a spur. See cut under *Delphinium*.

knightswort (nīts'wėrt), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides:* so called from its sword-like leaves.

knightweed†, *n.* [ME. *knightweede;* < *knight* + *weed*[2].] The dress and armor of a knight.

Hee cast of his *Knightweede* & clothes hym neew,
With white sendal in syght seemely too knowe.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 544.

knill†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *knell*.

knipt, *v.* An obsolete and more original form of *nip*.

Kniphofia (nip-hō'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), named after Johann Hieronymus *Kniphof* of Erfurt, professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany.] An untenable name for *Tritoma*, a genus of large and showy liliaceous plants, having long, narrow leaves and reflexed spiked flowers with a narrow tubular perianth, short lobes, and hypogynous stamens. The dense racemes or spikes of yellow or scarlet flowers are borne at the summit of tall, simple, leafless scapes, and are very showy and handsome. There are about 20 species, growing in tropical and South Africa and Madagascar. Several of these are in cultivation as hardy plants, and are very effective in lawns or in front of shrubbery. Among these, *Tritoma Burchellii* and *T. præcox* are perhaps the best known, and are called *torch-lilies*. *T. Uvaria* is called the *queen's-lily*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *red-hot poker plant*. Best known to florists under the name *Tritoma*.

knipperkin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nipperkin*. *D'Urfey.*

knit (nit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knitted* (in literal use) or *knit*, ppr. *knitting*. [< ME. *knitten, knytten, knetten, knutten*, < AS. *cnyttan, cnittan* (= LG. *knütten, knutten* = Icel. *knȳta, knytja* = Dan. *knytte* = Sw. *knyta*), knit, knot, form into a knot, < *cnotta*, a knot: see *knot*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tie together; tie with a knot; fasten by tying; join by making into or as into a knot or knots. [Now chiefly poetical.]

All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship;
Cachyn in cables, *knyt* vp hor ancres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4617.

Y for I, in wryt is set.
Cryst for vs on croys was *knet*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.

And [he] saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners. Acts x. 11.

When your head did but ache,
I *knit* my handkercher about your brows.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1, 42.

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastick round.
Milton, Comus, l. 143.

Hence—2. To join the parts or ingredients of; put together; compound. [Obs. or prov.]

If the gooseberry wine was well *knit*, the gooseberries were of her [Olivia's] gathering. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

3. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; form by working up yarn or thread with knitting-needles (see *knitting-needle*) into a fabric held together by a series of knots or interloopings: as, to *knit* stockings. Hence—4. To form as if by knotting or weaving; put together; join closely; bring into intimate union.

Ihesu, soothfast god and man,
Two kindis *knyt* in oon persone.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage
Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxvi.

Every Society of Men is a Body made up of Head and Members *knit* and compacted together by Joints and Bands. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles: in the phrase *to knit the brow* or *brows*.

What are the thoughts that *knit thy brow* in frowns,
And turn thine eye thus coldly on thy prince?
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a textile fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, etc.; make knitted work.

The process of *knitting* by hand was known in England at the end of the 15th century, although it is not known to what country it belongs nor when first used.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 408.

In front of it [the guillotine], seated in chairs. . . . are a number of women, busily *knitting*.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

2. To unite closely; grow together: as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13, 171.

When they separate from others, they *knit* but loosely among themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 8.

To knit up†, to wind up; come to a close.

It remaineth to *knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas. *Holland.*

knit (nit), *n.* [< *knit, v.*] 1. Union by knitting; knitted texture.—2. Style or stitch of knitting; character of the work produced by knitting.

Their garters of an indifferent *knit*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 95.

3. In *mining*, a small particle of lead ore: commonly in the plural. Also *nit, nitting*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

knit-back†, *n.* Comfrey.

Confire [F.], the herb comfrey, consound, ass-ear, *knitback*, backwort. *Cotgrave.*

knitch (nich), *n.* [< ME. *knicche, knyche, knytche, knucche, knocche* (= LG. G. *knocke* = Sw. dial. *knokka*), a small bundle; prob. from an unrecorded AS. **cnycce*, < *cnocian*, E. *knock*, as something 'knocked' or thrown together.] A small bundle; a fagot. [Prov. Eng.]

First gedre ȝee to gedre dernels (or cockills) and bynd-eth hem to gedre in *knytchis* (or small bundelis) for to be brent. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 30.

If I dared break a hedge for a *knitch* of wood, they'd put me in prison. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxviii.

knitchet (nich'et), *n.* [< *knitch* + dim. *-et*.] A small bundle or knitch.

When the said stems are slit and cloven, they must be laid abroad to dry in the sun; when they be dried, they ought to be made up into *knitchets* or handfuls.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17.

knit-knot†, *n.* An ornament of dress. *Nares.*

Not to spend their time in *knit-knots*, patch-work, fine twilights, and such fooleries.
The Country Farmers Catechism (1703).

knitster† (nit'stėr), *n.* [< *knit* + *-ster*.] One who knits; a knitter.

My two Troilus's transform'd to *knitsters*.
Jasper Mayne, Amorous Warre (1648).

knittable (nit'a-bl), *a.* [< *knit* + *-able*.] That may be knitted or knit.

knitter (nit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4, 45.

2. A knitting-machine.

knitting (nit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knit, v.*] 1. The act of tying or fastening in a knot, or of winding about and about; entanglement.

The elephant, knowing well enough he is not able to withstand his windings and *knittings* about him, seeketh to come close to some trees or hard rockes, and so for to crush and squise the dragon between him and them.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 10.

2. The act of weaving by looping or knotting a continuous thread.—3. Work done by a knitter; knitting-work.

The same dear aunt, with her *knitting* in hand as of old.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 17.

Double knitting, knitting by a peculiar stitch which produces a double instead of a single web, used for parts requiring extra strength, as the heels of stockings, or with the view of securing greater warmth.

knitting-case (nit'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *knitting-sheath*.

She paused to take the end of one needle out of the quill of her *knitting-case* and put another in.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxx.

knitting-cup† (nit'ing-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor handed round after a couple were knit in the bonds of matrimony.

Mind
The parson's pint, to engage him [in] the business;
A *knitting cup* there must be.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

knitting-machine (nit′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A hand- or power-machine for knitting. Such machines employ barbed or hooked needles, having some form of latching device for catching the thread and drawing it through a loop previously made in the same thread, and throwing it off at the right moment. It is the use of these needles and of a single thread that distinguishes a knitting-machine from a loom, a braider, or a netting-machine. Hand-knitters by machinery for domestic use employ either a series of needles laid flat in a frame or a ring of upright needles placed in the periphery of a cylinder. By the use of various attachments these machines can make hollow or flat knitted fabrics, plain, ribbed, etc. The power-machines are essentially the same as the hand-machines, except that, being larger, they knit wider fabrics. There is also a single-needle hand knitting-machine.

knitting-needle (nit′ing-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument used for knitting. Knitting-needles for handwork are straight, slender rods, usually of steel, with rounded ends; two or more are used at once. See *knitting-machine*.

knitting-pin (nit′ing-pin), *n.* A small bar or rod used for knitting, having a button at one end. It is made of ivory, bone, gutta-percha, wood, etc., and is used in pairs for knitting large work, such as shawls.

knitting-sheath (nit′ing-shēth), *n.* A cylindrical sheath arranged so as to be secured to the dress of a knitter, and intended to support one of the knitting-needles while in use. Also called *knitting-case*.

knitting-stick (nit′ing-stik), *n.* A form of the knitting-sheath in which the sheath of wood or similar material is prolonged so as to be passed through the belt or otherwise secured for the convenience of the knitter.

knitting-work (nit′ing-wėrk), *n.* 1. The occupation of knitting.—2. A piece of knitting, with needles, ball of yarn, etc. Hence—3. Any occupation for the hands which leaves the mind unemployed and permits conversation. [U. S.]

knittle (nit′l), *n.* [Dim. of *knit*, *n.*; or < **knittle*, a supposed freq. of *knit*, *v.*] 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse, a bag, or the like; a shirring-string.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A kind of small line made of rope-yarns twisted together, used for seizings or for hammock-clues. Formerly robbins for bending sails and reef-points were sometimes made in this way.

> The reef enwrap'd, the inserted *knittles* ty'd.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii.

(*b*) *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting. Also written *knettles*.

knives, *n.* Plural of *knife*.

knob (nob), *n.* [Also sometimes spelled *nob*, ★formerly *nobbe*; also in var. form *knub*, *nub* (see *nub*); < ME. *knobbe* (= MLG. *knobbe*, LG. *knobbe*, *knubbe*), a knob, a var. of *knop*, q. v.] A rounded projection; a protuberance; a bunch; a knop.

> He [the Pilgrime] had a long staffe in his hand with a *nobbe* in the middle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*a*) A fleshy protuberance; a pimple.

> The *knobbes* sittyng on his cheekes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 633.

(*b*) A rounded projection forming the termination of something, as of a staff; specifically, the more or less ball-shaped part of the handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

> One or more Beadles march first, each carrying a long Staff, at the End of which is a great Apple or *Knob* of Silver.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 57.

> My lock, with no *knob* to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up. *Dickens*, Bleak House, iv.

(*c*) A prominent isolated hill; a hill generally: same as *mound* in Wisconsin and Iowa, and *butte* in the Cordilleran region. [Southern and western U. S.] (*d*) In *entom.*, a dilated outer portion of a part. Specifically—(1) An expanded apical portion of an insect's antenna, as in a butterfly. (2) In *Diptera*, the capitulum or outer portion of the halter or balancer. (3) The distended outer portion of a fly's proboscis. (*e*) In old guns, the spherical part at the rear end of the piece, forming the opposite extremity to the muzzle: it is a part of the cascabel. In ships' guns, a breeching-loop takes the place of the knob. (*f*) In *arch.*, specifically, a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the boss at the intersection of ribs, the end of a label or other molding, or a bunch of foliage in a capital. In this sense also called *knop* and *knot*. See cut under *boss*. (*g*) Same as *knobstick*. (*h*) The rudiment of a deer's antler. Compare *knobber*.

knob (nob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knobbed*, ppr. *knobbing*. [< *knob*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow into knobs; bunch.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce a knob or knobs upon.

> Not stitche, or coughe, or *knobbing* gowt
> That makes the patiente slaw.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

> Olives of scarce two centuries' growth, and fig-trees *knobbed* with their sweet produce, overrun the sombre soil. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 196.

Rotating discs, covered with a thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been *knobbed*, or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 701.

2. To free from knobs, as stone in the quarry, in rough-dressing it.

knobbed (nobd), *a.* [< *knob* + *-ed*[2].] Having a knob or knobs; knobby; in *entom.*, terminating in a knob or dilated part, as the antennæ of a butterfly.

> The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

Knobbed hairs. See *hair*[1].

knobber (nob′ėr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *knob* + *-er*[1].] A hart or stag in its second year; a brocket.

> He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobbler*. *Scott.*

knobbiness (nob′i-nes), *n.* The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuberances.

knobbing (nob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knob*, *v.*] The act of rough-dressing stone in the quarry, by knocking off the projections and points.

knobble (nob′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knobbled*, ppr. *knobbling*. [Freq. of *knob*, *v.*] 1. Same as *knob*.—2. To hammer feebly. [Prov. Eng.]

knobbled (nob′ld), *p. a.* [< *knobble* + *-ed*[2].] Knobby; rough; knobbly.

> The workman [a glass-blower] having thereby taken possession of the globe by its bottom or *knobbled* pole attached to its punty rod. *Ure*, Dict., II. 657.

knobbler (nob′lėr), *n.* 1. Same as *knobber*.—2. In *metal.*, same as *nobbler*.

knobbly (nob′li), *a.* [< *knobble* + *-y*[1].] Full of knots or lumps. [Prov. Eng.]

> A band of grey marl forms a line of division from the underlying chalk, which for about a foot down is often hard and *knobbly*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 325.

knobby (nob′i), *a.* [< *knob* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having knobs or hard protuberances.

> No more
> Round *knobby* spots deform, but the disease
> Seems at a pause. *Grainger*, The Sugar Cane, iv.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly.—3†. Hard; stubborn.

> The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell.*

knob-fronted (nob′frun″ted), *a.* Having a boss on the base of the beak, forming a frontal knob: specifically applied to the domesticated Chinese swan-goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

knobstick (nob′stik), *n.* 1. A heavy stick or cane with a knob.—2. In England, a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or retires from it, and who works when the members of the union are on strike. Also *knob*, *nob*, *blacknob*, and *blackleg*. Equivalent to *scab* in the United States.

> The clashing and clanging and clattering that has wearied a' my life long, about work and wages, and masters, and hands, and *knobsticks*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii.

> The *knobstick* takes away the striker's hope of bringing his employer to terms. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 238.

Also spelled *nobstick*.

knobweed (nob′wēd), *n.* Same as *knapweed*.

knobwood (nob′wụd), *n.* A thorny shrub or small tree of South Africa, *Fagara Capensis*, of the rue family. It has a hard, close-grained wood, useful for domestic utensils, agricultural ★implements, etc.

knock (nok), *v.* [< ME. *knocken*, *knokken*, < AS. **cnocian*, in comp. *gecnocian*, usually *cnucian*, also *cnuwian*, *cnuian*, knock, beat, = Icel. *knoka*, knock; cf. W. *cnocio* = Corn. *cnoucye*, knock; secondary forms parallel with those of the series *knack*, all ult. imitative of a sharp sudden blow or report: see *knack*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike or beat; give a blow or blows to; hit; affect in some way by striking or hitting: as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* a man senseless; he *knocked* me down; to *knock* out one's brains.

> I'll yield him thee asleep,
> Where thou may'st *knock* a nail into his head.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2, 69.

> Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or *knock* the breast. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1722.

2. To use in striking; give a blow or blows with; bring into collision; dash: as, to *knock* the head against a post.

> Tell him I'll *knock* his leek about his pate,
> Upon Saint Davy's day. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1, 54.

> Was ever Varus the nearer to restoring his Legions for Augustus *knocking* his head against the wall in a rage about the loss of them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

To knock about, to subject to rough or hard treatment; buffet: as, he had been a good deal *knocked about* by adverse fortune.

> The building has been so *knocked about* and altered in modern times, that it is impossible to speak with certainty regarding it. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

To knock down. (*a*) In auctions, to signify the sale of (the thing bid for) by a blow with a hammer or mallet; assign as sold to the highest bidder.

> I found it in a volume, all of songs,
> *Knock'd down* to me when old Sir Robert's . . . books . . .
> Came to the hammer. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to lay (a ship) on her side, as a gust or gale.—**To knock down fares,** to pilfer railroad or horse-car fares: said of a conductor of a railroad-train or of a horse-car. [U. S.]—**To knock into a cocked hat.** See *cock*[2], *v. t.*—**To knock off.** (*a*) To stop; put an end to. [Colloq.]

> We *knocked off* work, and began to get dinner.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

(*b*) To accomplish hastily; put out of hand.

> He could *knock off* a parody, a drinking song, a copy of Latin verses. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 292.

(*c*) To deduct: as, to *knock off* ten cents from the price. [Colloq.]—**To knock on** or **in the head,** to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; frustrate, as a project or scheme; foil; render abortive. [Colloq.]—**To knock out,** to beat in a pugilistic contest; hence, to overcome; get the better of.—**To knock spots out of,** to defeat utterly; "do for" thoroughly. [Slang, U. S.]—**To knock together,** to get together or construct hastily: as, I *knocked together* a few necessaries and started off; he *knocked together* a rough box.—**To knock up.** (*a*) To arouse by the sound of knocking, as on a door. (*b*) To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

> If Fanny would be more regular in her exercise, she would not be *knocked up* so soon.
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vii.

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, to make even the edges of, as a quantity of printed sheets, by striking them on a table while held loosely upright in the hands. (*d*) To construct hastily, as by nailing.

> Mr. Weevle . . . goes to work devising apologies for window-curtains and *knocking up* apologies for shelves.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xx.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with the fist or with something hard or heavy; specifically, to rap upon a door or gate, as with the knuckles or a knocker, in order to attract the attention of those within.

> "Go up," quod he unto his knave anon;
> "Clepe at his dore, or *knokke* with a ston:
> Looke how it is, and tel me boldely."
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

> Behold, I stand at the door and *knock*. Rev. iii. 20.

> When death *knocked* at any door in the hamlet, there was an echo from every fireside.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

2. To move or be moved so as to come in collision with something; strike; clash: as, one heavy body *knocks* against another; his knees *knocked* together from fright.

> He crawls on *knocking* knees. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 236.

3†. To smite upon the breast, as in penitence.

> It is not counted for a piece of religion to be at matins, at evensong, and at the prayers of the mass, as well as to *knock* and kneel, and lift up our hands to the sacrament.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 350.

Knock-about man, a jack of all trades; a man employed to make himself generally useful: corresponding to a general servant in the house. [Australian.]

> The washers were as a class considerably below the shearers. They were composed chiefly of what are called in the Bush *Knockabout men:* that is, men who are willing to undertake any work, sometimes shepherding, sometimes making yards or droving.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 80.

To knock about, to wander here and there, especially in a rough, careless, or aimless way. [Colloq.]

> I have been *knocking about* Europe long enough to learn there are certain ways of doing things.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 349.

To knock off. (*a*) To cease from labor; stop work; cease.

> In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Pitseus, where I *knock off* with his death, my light ending with his life on that subject.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

> Some of Rouncewell's hands have just *knocked off* for dinner time. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lxiii.

(*b*†) To die.

> It was your ill fortune to live amongst such a refractory, perverse people, . . . that would not *knock off* in any reasonable time, but lived long on purpose to spite their relations. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 183.

To knock out, to lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting.—**To knock under,** to yield; submit; acknowledge one's self conquered.—**To knock up,** to fail from fatigue; become exhausted. [Rare in intransitive use.]

> The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service. *De Quincey.*

knock (nok), *n.* [< *knock*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a buffet; a stroke with the fist, or with anything hard or heavy, as a cudgel, a hammer, or the knocker of a door.

> Norfolk, we must have *knocks*: ha! must we not?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3, 5.

> He's a strange soldier that gets not a *knock*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

2†. A clock. [Scotch.]

You'l move the Duke our master's Grace
To put a *knock* upon the steeple,
To shew the hours to country people.
Watson's Coll., i. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

knockaway, *n.* See *knackaway*.

knock-down (nok′doun), *a.* 1. Such as to knock to the ground; hence, overwhelming; irresistible: as, a *knock-down* blow; a *knock-down* argument.

Away with the wishy-washy school of sentiment in which a *knock-down* argument is thought of with the same horror as a *knock-down* blow!
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

2. Constructed so as to be readily knocked down or taken apart for convenience in transportation; prepared and kept in separate parts, ready to be put together as a whole.

To make a *knockdown* wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropes or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 187.

★**knocker** (nok′ėr), *n.* 1. One who knocks.—2. A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of rich veins of ore by knocking.

The miners say that the *Knocker* is some being that inhabits in the concaves and hollows of the Earth, and that it is thus kind to some men of suitable temper, and directs them to the ore by such its knocking.
Hooson, quoted by R. Hunt in British Mining.

3. A knob, bar, or ring of metal attached to an outer door, by knocking with which persons seeking admittance can attract the notice of the inmates. It is usually so held by a hinge that it can be lifted and allowed to fall against a metal plate or stud, giving a sharp blow. It has now generally given place to the door-bell.

It [the front door] was ornamented with a gorgeous brass *knocker*, curiously wrought, sometimes in the device of a dog, and sometimes of a lion's head.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

One could hardly find a *knocker* at a door in a whole street after a midnight expedition of these Beaux Esprits.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 180.

4. In *milling*, a device attached to a flour-bolt to jar or shake it at intervals, in order to free ★the cloth from the flour.

knocking (nok′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knock*, *v.*] 1. The act of striking a door with the knuckles or with a knocker.

Wake Duncan with thy *knocking*: I would thou couldst!
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2, 74.

2. *pl.* The larger pieces of stone and ore as cut or blasted from the vein. [North. Eng.]—3. *pl.* A stone-masons' name for the smaller pieces knocked off in dressing stone.—4. The cry of harehounds. *Halliwell.*

knocking-bucker (nok′ing-buk″ėr), *n.* A tool cut out of a strong flat bar of iron, used for breaking or "bucking" ore. [Eng.]

knocking-trough (nok′ing-trôf), *n.* A conical trough in which the rind is beaten off of barley with a mallet. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

knock-knee (nok′nē), *n.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

"*Knock-knee*," it was stated, depended in most cases . . . upon deficiency of growth of the outer or condyloid part of the femur at the epiphysial line.
Lancet, No. 3413, p. 172.

knock-kneed (nok′nēd), *a.* Having the legs curved inward so that the knees touch or knock together in walking; hence, halting; feeble: as, a very *knock-kneed* argument. Formerly also *knack-kneed*.

Risingh, who succeeded to the command of New Sweden, looms largely in ancient records as a gigantic Swede, who, had he not been rather *knock-kneed* and splay-footed, might have served for the model of a Samson.
Irving, Knickerbocker, vi 2.

★**knock-off** (nok′ôf), *n.* The device by which the loops of yarn are knocked off or drawn over the ends of the needles in a knitting-machine.

knock-out (nok′out), *a.* Causing one to be knocked out, as by a blow in a fight; hence, very effective; crushing: as, a *knock-out* blow.

knockstone (nok′stōn), *n.* A stone on which lead ore is broken, cobbed, or bucked; sometimes, also, an iron block so used. [North. Eng.]

knod†, *v. t.* A variant of *gnod*.

knoll[1] (nōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *knowl*; < late ME. *knollen*, a more sonorous form of *knallen*, *knullen*, and more nearly agreeing with the cognate D. G. *knallen* = Sw. *knalla* = Dan. *knalde*, make a loud noise; ult. imitative: see *knell*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ring, as a bell; especially, to ring slowly, for or as for a funeral; toll; knell.

To come in ther propre persones to the counselle house . . . as often as they shallen here the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be *knolled* by many as diuers tymes, and after that rongen out for the same.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Me thinkes I heare the clarke,
That *knowles* the careful knell.
The Aged Louer Renounceth Loue.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so his knell is *knoll'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 50.

2. To ring or sound a knell for; warn or draw by the sound of a bell.

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *knolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1, 103 (Knight).

Clear from the church-tower clangs the bell,
Knolling souls that would repent
To the Holy Sacrament.
Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

II. *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring.

If ever [you have] been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 114.

Remember that your fame
Knowles in th' eare o' th' world: what you doe quickly
Is not done rashly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

knoll[1] (nōl), *n.* [< *knoll*[1], *v.*] The ringing of a bell: as, the curfew *knoll*.

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is sleepless.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 96.

knoll[2] (nōl), *n.* [< ME. *knol*, < AS. *cnol*, *cnoll*, a top or summit (of a hill), = MD. *knolle*, D. *knol*, knob, protuberance, a turnip, = MHG. *knolle*, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump, knot, = Norw. *knoll* = Dan. *knold*, a knoll, = Sw. *knöl*, a bump; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock, dim. of a more orig. form seen in Gael. *cnoc*, a hill, knoll, hillock, = Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock, a turnip (cf. def. 2); perhaps orig. a 'bump,' as in the related noun *knuckle*, q. v., from the verb represented by W. *cnocio*, knock, Gael. *cnac*, crack, etc.: see *knock*. Hence dial. (Sc.) *know*[2], q. v., and prob. *noll*, the head, a dial. or slang word of which the proper spelling *knoll* was not recognized.] 1. The top or crown of a hill; more generally, a small, gently rounded hill or mount.

The labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low *knolls*
That dimpling died into each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A turnip. [Prov. Eng.]

knoller (nō′lėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

knolly (nō′li), *a.* [< *knoll*[2] + -*y*[1].] Having knolls; marked by small rounded hills.

Mr. Upham briefly described the belts of *knolly* and hilly drift which have been traced through Minnesota.
Science, III. 695.

★**knop** (nop), *n.* [Formerly also *cnop*; < ME. *knop*, *knoppe*, < AS. **cnop* = D. *knop*, a knob, bud, = OHG. *chnopf*, *cnopf*, *chnoph*, MHG. *knoph*, *knopf*, G. *knopf* = Dan. *knop* = Sw. *knopp*, bud, *knop*, knop, button, stud (cf. Dan. *knob*, a knot, bend, naut. knot). Also in variant forms *knob* (q. v.) and *knap*, ME. *cnap*, < AS. *cnæp* = Icel. *knappr* = Dan. *knap*, a knop, knob: see *knap*[2]; cf. also D. *knoop* = MLG. LG. *knōp* = MHG. *knouf*, G. *knauf* (MHG. dim. *knoufel*, *knöufel*), a knob, button. See also *knosp*.] 1. A small rounded projection; a stud; a button; a knob. [Now only in some specific uses. See below.]

Knoppis fyne of gold enameled.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

But when our standard was set up,
So fierce the wind did bla', Willie,
The golden *knop* down from the top
Unto ground did fa', Willie.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

2†. A bud.

For brode róses and open also
Ben passed in a day or two;
But *knoppes* wille freshe be
Two dayes atte leest or thre.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1684.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers. 1 Ki. vi. 18.

3. *Eccles.*, a bulb on the stem of a chalice for convenience in holding it. It is found in some of the earliest known chalices.—4. In *arch.*, same as *knob*.—5. A large tub. [Prov. Eng.]—**Knop-and-flower pattern**, a name given to a pattern much used in Eastern (especially Persian) decoration, as of pottery, consisting of alternately a solid or compact flower and a minutely divided and delicate one.

knop† (nop), *v. t.* [< ME. *knoppen*; < *knop*, *n.*] To adorn with buttons, knobs, or projections of any sort.

Highe shoos *knopped* with dagges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7260.

His *knopped* schon clouted full thykke;
His ton toteden [peeped] out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

knoppe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *knop*.

knopper (nop′ėr), *n.* [G., a gallnut, < *knopf*, a knop, knob: see *knop*.] A kind of gall formed from the immature acorns of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*, abounding in Croatia, Styria, etc. These galls are largely used for tanning throughout Austria, and to some extent in Germany. They are also used in dyeing. Also *knopper-gall*.

knopweed (nop′wēd), *n.* Same as *knapweed*, 2.

knort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *knur*.

knorned†, *a.* See *knurned*.

knorrish (nor′ish), *a.* [< *knor*, now *knur*, + -*ish*[1].] Knotty; knarry. [Prov. Eng.]

knosp (nosp), *n.* [< G. *knospe*, a bud, < MHG. *knospe*, a knot, knop; akin to *knopf*, a knop, bud: see *knop*.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud; a knob. [Rare.]

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil,
Full red would stain thy native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest *knosp* or pinnacle.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

★**knot**[1] (not), *n.* [< ME. *knotte*, < AS. *cnotta* = D. *knot* = MHG. *knotze*; cf. OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto*, MHG. *knode*, *knote*, G. *knoten* = Icel. *knūtr* (for **knutr*?) = Dan. *knude* = Sw. *knut*, a knot; prob. = L. *nodus* (for **gnodus*), a knot (> E. *node*, q. v.), these kindred forms being somewhat complicated. Hence *knit*, and, through Russ. from Icel., *knout*.] 1. An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or any flexible strip, formed by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed; also, a similar interlacing of two or more cords, threads, etc.; a bunch of threads or thread-like things entangled together.


a, bowline-knot; *b*, figure-of-eight knot.

Bind up this hair
In any simple *knot*. *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 4.

Specifically—2. A piece of ribbon, lace, or the like folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, used as an ornamental adjunct to a costume, or to a sword, a cane, etc.: as, a *knot* of ribbon; a breast-*knot*; a shoulder-*knot*.—3. Something resembling a knot in its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form.

John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field-flowers to make her a present of *knots* for the day.
Gay, Letter, quoted in Thackeray's English Humourists.

The Queen, who sat
With lips severely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat, and with her feet unseen
Crush'd the wild passion out against the floor.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*a*) The hard, cross-grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch; particularly, the round, gnarly formation resulting from a branch being broken off and the tissues growing around its stump. This stump often decays, or falls out in cutting, leaving a knot-hole.

As *knots*, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 7.

(*b*) A node in a stem, or any node-like expansion in a stem, pod, etc.

The canes of Egypt, when they newly arise from their bed of mud and slime of Nilus, start up into an equal and continual length, and are interrupted but with few *knots*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

(*c*) An excrescence on a trunk or root; a gnarl or knur. (*d*) A tuft, as of grass. (*e*†) A flower-bud.

It [the citron-tree] bore some ripe ones, and some sour ones, some in the *knot*, and some in the blossom altogether.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 88.

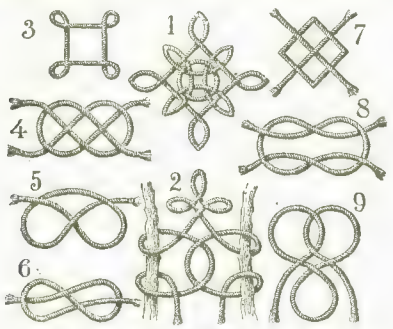
(*f*) In *lithol.*, a small concretion or aggregation of mineral matter, or imperfectly developed crystal, found occasionally in schistose rocks, appearing to be the result of contact metamorphism. Knots of this kind sometimes occur crowded together in large numbers, so as to give a knotty appearance to what otherwise would be a quite smooth slaty surface. Such slate is called *knotted slate* or *schist* (in German *knotenschiefer*). The knots are sometimes simply segregations of ferruginous material around a small fragment of the slate; sometimes more or less distinctly formed crystals, andalusite being the most common mineral thus occurring. This peculiar formation is well shown in the eastern Vosges and in the lake district of England. (*g*) In *mech.*, same as *knote*. (*h*) In *arch.*, same as *knob*. (*i*) In *brush-making*, a tuft of bristles ready to be fastened into a hole in the stock. (*j*) In *anat.*, a ganglion; a node; a plexus. (*k*) A defect in flint-glass, consisting of an opaque particle of earthy matter from the furnace, or abraded from the glass-pot, or a particle of glass-gall, or an imperfectly vitrified grain of sand. (*l*) In *phys. geog.*, an elevated and plateau-like region where several great chains of mountains unite: a term little used by geographers except in describing parts of the chain of the Andes.

The *Knot* of Pasco, a great ganglion, as it were, of the system [of the Andes].
Sir J. Herschel, Physical Geography, p. 130.

(*m*) *Naut.*: (1) A division of the log-line, so called from the series of pieces of string stuck through the strands and knotted at equal distances on the line, being the space between any consecutive two of such knots. When the 28-second glass is used, the length of the knot is 47.3 feet. See *log*[2]. (2) A nautical mile. The length of a sea-mile varies with the latitude, according to some authorities; but the United States Hydrographic Office and United States Coast Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length, the English Admiralty 6,080 feet. See *mile*.

In order to remove all uncertainty and to introduce uniformity, this office adopted, several years ago, the value which results from considering the nautical mile as equal to the one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value, computed on Clarke's spheroid, is: One nautical mile = 1853.248 metres = 6080.27 feet, a value which corresponds to the adopted length of the Admiralty *Knot* = 6080 feet.
Report U. S. Coast and Geod. Survey, 1881, p. 354.

(*n*) In *geom.*, a universal curve in three-dimensional space, which, upon being brought into a plane by any process of distortion whatever without the crossing of one part through another (that is, without passing through a nodal form), will always have nodes or crossings. A knot differs from a link in being unicursal, while a linking consists of two curves or ovals in space, which, after being brought into a plane by the above process, are always crossed the one with the other; a lacing consists of three which are similarly joined together, independently of any linking of pairs of them. An *amphichiral knot* is one which is its own perversion — that is, whose image in a mirror does not differ from the knot itself in respect to right- or left-handedness. (*o*) In Essex, England, eighty rounds of the reel of baize, wool, or yarn. (*p*) In *her.*, a piece or two or



Heraldic Knots.

1, Lacy knot; 2, Dacre knot; 3, Bowen knot; 4, Wake (Ormond) knot; 5, Stafford knot; 6, knot of Savoy (of the Order of the Annunciation); 7, Harrington or true-love knot; 8, Bouchier knot; 9, Heneage knot.

more pieces of cord so intertwined as to form an ornamental figure. There are many forms which were in common use as badges of certain noble families in the middle ages, which have been adopted as bearings in heraldry proper. (*q*) In *lace-making*, a small and simple ornament projecting from the outer edge of the cordonnet, a variety of the fleur-volant. (*r*) Any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other: as, a garden *knot* (a parterre).

The pileres weren y-peynt and pulched ful clene,
And queynteli i-coruen with curiouse *knottes*,
With wyndowes well y-wrought wide vp o-lofte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 242.

Next the streete side, and more contiguous to ye house, are *knotts* in trayle or grasse worke, where likewise runs a fountaine. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

(*s*) A cluster; a collection; a group.

Not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

A certain *knot* of ladies took him for a wit.
Addison, A Beau's Head.

(*t*) A swirling wave. [Rare.]

A *knot* of the sea washed our tub overboard, wherein our fish was a-watering. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

4. A bond of association; a close union or tie: as, the nuptial *knot*.

His owne two hands the holy *knotts* did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

O night and shades!
How are ye join'd with hell in triple *knot!*
Milton, Comus, l. 581.

5. A difficulty, intricacy, or perplexity; something not easily solved; a puzzle.

It is too hard a *knot* for me. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2, 42.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots*, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. *South*, Sermons.

6. The point on which the action or development of a narrative depends; the gist of a matter; the nucleus or kernel.

The *knotte* why that every tale is told,
If it be taried til that lust be cold
Of hem that han it after herkned yore,
The savour passeth ever lenger the more,
For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 393.

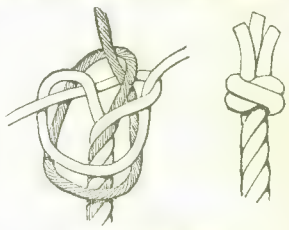
How evil an historian are you, that leave out the chief *knot* of all the discourse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

All the while, no doubt, and even as I write the phrase, he [grandfather] moves in my blood, and whispers words to me, and sits efficient in the very *knot* and centre of my being. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

7†. In *hunting*, one of certain morsels of flesh from the fore quarters of a stag.

Sythen rytte thay the foure lymmes, & rent of the hyde,
Then brek thay the bale, the balez out token,
Lystily forlancyng, & bere of the *knot*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1334.

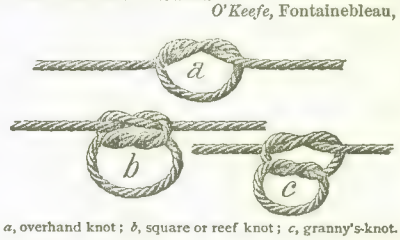
8. A rocky summit. [Prov. Eng.] — **Anglers' double knot,** a neat and secure knot used in joining gut-lengths. The ends are laid together pointing in opposite directions, and are passed round each other twice. When drawn together, the knot is oblong and the ends may be cut off as close as can be done with a sharp knife without a possibility of their drawing. This knot is indispensable in making leaders for trout-fishing and casting-lines for salmon-fishing. *Morris.* — **Artificers' knot.** See *artificer.* — **Bowline-knot,** a common form of sailors' knot, in which the loop can be made of any size, and does not jam nor render. See cut under def. 1. — **Builders' knot,** a clove-hitch. See *hitch*, 6. — **Dacre knot,** in *her.*, a knot forming a device or badge used by the Dacre family, and often appearing as a heraldic bearing. See cut under def. 3 (*p*). — **English knot** (*naut.*), a method of tying two rope-ends or pieces of gut together by making an overhand knot in each around the other. — **Figure-of-eight knot,** a form of knot much used by sailors, shaped like the figure 8. See cut under def. 1. — **Flemish knot.** Same as *figure-of-eight knot.* — **Gordian knot.** See *Gordian.* — **Hard knot,** a knot tied in such a manner as not to be easily loosened. — **Harrington knot,** in *her.*, a knot or pattern made of interlacing bands, usually torsed or twisted like ropes, showing two strands crossing each other saltierwise and passing through a lozenge: a badge of the ancient family of Harrington. Compare cut under *fret*, in which the interlacing strips are similarly disposed. See cut under def. 3 (*p*). — **Heneage knot,** in *her.*, a heart-shaped knot or twist of rope, the badge of the Heneage family. See cut under def. 3 (*p*). — **Herculean knot,** a knot which cannot be severed. — **Josephine knot,** a knot used to join two pieces of thread when both the ends are afterward needed for use. *Dict. of Needlework.* — **Light-wood knot.** See *light-wood.* — **Man-rope knot,** a knot made on the end of a rope by opening out the strands, and forming a double wall and double crown. — **Matthew Walker knot** (*naut.*), a knot made by interlacing the strands at the end of a rope in the manner shown in the cut, used especially for the lanyards of the lower rigging, to keep the end from drawing through the hole in the deadeye: named from the inventor. — **Order of the Knot,** a military order of short duration, founded at Naples in the fourteenth century. — **Overhand knot.** See the cut below. — **Porters' knot,** a pad for supporting burdens on the head.


Matthew Walker Knot.

To a Coblers Aul, or Butcher's Knife,
Or *Porter's Knot*, commend me;
But from a Souldier's Lazy Life,
Good Heaven pray defend me.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 201.

One of the publishers to whom Johnson applied for employment . . . exclaimed, "You had better get a *porter's knot*, and carry trunks." *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

One Thames Street *porter* would take the whole seven and their bundles on his *knot*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, i. 1.



a, overhand knot; *b*, square or reef knot; *c*, granny's-knot.

Square knot, a knot used in tying reef-points, so formed that the ends come out alongside of the standing parts and the knot does not jam. Also called *reef-knot.* — **Surgeons' knot,** a square or reef knot: used in tying a ligature around a cut artery. — **To cut the knot.** See *cut.* — **To tie with St. Mary's knot†,** to hamstring. [Old slang, North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He has *tied* them a' *wi' St. Mary's knot*,
A' these horses but barely three.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

True-love or true-lovers' knot. (*a*) A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends: the emblem of interwoven affections or of engagement.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-conceited *true-love knots*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7, 46.

They grew till they grew unto the church top,
And then they could grow no higher;
And there they tyed in a *true lovers knot*,
Which made all the people admire.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 144).

Three Times a *True-Love's Knot* I tye secure;
Firm be the Knot, firm may his Love endure.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 115.

(*b*) In *her.*, same as *Harrington knot.* (See also *bow-knot, granny's-knot, slide-knot, slip-knot, wall-knot.*)

knot[1] (not), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knotted*, ppr. *knotting*. [< ME. *knotten*; < *knot*[1], *n.* The older verb is *knit.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in or on: as, to *knot* a cord or a handkerchief.

But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley.*

For many weeks about my loins I wore
The rope that haled the buckets from the well,
Twisted as tight as I could *knot* the noose.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To fasten or secure by a knot.

She has *knotted* the keys upon a string,
And with her she has them ta'en.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 282).

At his side a wretched scrip was hung,
Wide-patch'd, and *knotted* to a twisted thong.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

Hence — **3.** To entangle; perplex.

They are catched in *knotted* law, like nets.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 18.

4†. To unite or knit closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more *knotted* both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5. To remove the knots from, as a woven fabric, by pulling them out with small tweezers. — **6.** To cover the knots of: a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through. — **7.** To cover (metals, etc.) with knotting. See *knotting*, 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form knots or joints, as in plants. — **2.** To knit knots for fringe; produce fancy work made by tying knots in cords. Compare *knotting, knotwork, knotted-bar work.* — **3.** To gather in knots; unite as in a knot.

Keep it as a cistern, for foul toads
To *knot* and gender in! *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2, 62.

4†. To form flower-buds.

You cannot have an apple or a cherry but you must stay its proper periods, and let it blossom and *knot*, and grow and ripen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 794.

knot[2] (not), *n.* [Also *gnat*, and dial. *knat, knet*; said to be "named after King *Canute* [AS. *Cnūt*], who was very fond of it"; but no connecting ME. form appears, and if it existed it would give a mod. form (see *knoutberry*); there is no evidence that Canute was very fond of this bird, and no probability that so common a bird would be named after a particular person.] **1.** The robin-snipe; the red-breasted or gray-backed sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*, a bird of the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ*. It breeds within the arctic circle, and at other seasons than the summer is dispersed along most of the sea-coasts of the world. The knot is 10½ inches long, and 20½ inches in extent of wings. In summer the under parts are brownish-red; in winter, white. The upper parts of the adult are brownish-black, varied with tawny and white. The young are ashy above, varied with white, and with dark edgings of individual feathers. The knot usually goes in flocks, like other small waders, and when it is fat its flesh is delicious.

2. The ring-plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*, whose habits on the beach resemble those of the knot. *Rev. C. Swainson.* [Belfast, Ireland.]

knotberry (not'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *knotberries* (-iz). [< *knot*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *knoutberry.*] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

knote (nōt), *n.* [Also *knot*; appar. a sort of cross between *knot* and *node.*] In *mech.*, the point where cords, ropes, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly called *node*.

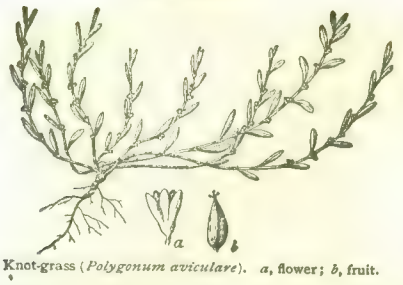
knotfulness (not'fūl-nes), *n.* In *geom.*, the number of knots of less knottiness of which a given knot is built up. See *knot*[1], 3 (*n*).

As soon as we come to 8 folds we have some knots which may preserve their knottiness even when this condition [taking the crossings alternately over and under] is not fulfilled. These ought, therefore, to be regarded as proper knots and to be included in the census as new and distinct types. This is a difficulty of a very formidable order. It depends upon the property which I have called *knotfulness.* ★ *Tait*, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. iii. 504.

knot-grass (not'grȧs), *n.* **1.** A weed of almost world-wide distribution, *Polygonum aviculare*: so called from the numerous nodes in its stems and its thickly spreading habit. It is a tough trailing and branching plant, common in trodden ground, and often carpeting dooryards, etc. (Also called *knotweed, goose-grass, cow-grass, doorweed*, etc.) An infusion of it was formerly supposed to retard bodily growth, whence Shakspere calls it "hindering knot-grass."

Get you gone, you dwarf;
You minimus, of hindering *knot-grass* made.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 329.

We want a boy extremely for this function
Kept under for a year with milk and *knotgrass*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.



Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Polygonum*, properly *knotweed*.—3. In occasional use, a plant of some other genus more or less similar. (*a*) Any of the species of *Illecebrum* or *Paronychia*; a whitlow-wort. (*b*) A variety of the false oat, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, having a knotty rootstock. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) The fiorin-grass, *Agrostis alba*. [Prov. Eng.] This may be the plant mentioned by Milton in the following passage.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of *knot-grass* dew-besprent. *Milton*, Comus, l. 542.

(*d*) Couch-grass: a use of doubtful appropriateness.—**Bird's knot-grass**, a name of *Polygonum aviculare*, obtained by translation.—**Coast** or **sea knot-grass**, *Polygonum maritimum*.—**Female knot-grass**, Lyte's name of the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—**German knot-grass**, the knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*.—**Male knot-grass**, Lyte's name for the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, in distinction from *female knot-grass* (which see, above).

knottet, *n.* An obsolete form of *knot*[1].

knotted (not'ed), *a.* [< *knot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Full of knots; having knots; knotty.

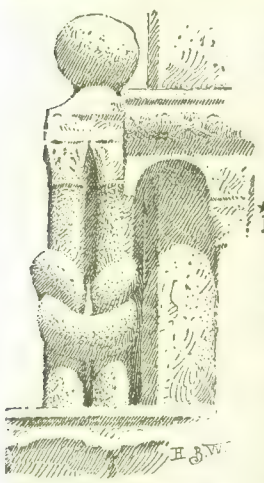
The splitting wind
Makes flexible the knees of *knotted* oaks.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 50.

The many-*knotted* water-flags,
That whistled dry and stiff about the marge.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a series of nodes, or node-like swellings; jointed: said of stems, pods, etc. (*b*) In *zool.*, having one or more swellings; nodose. (*c*) Having intersecting figures; having lines or walks intersecting one another, marked with interlacings.

Thy curious-*knotted* garden. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1, 249.

(*d*) In *lithol.*, containing or characterized by knots.—**Knotted-bar work.** Same as *macramé*.—**Knotted lace**, a name given to the old *punto a groppo*, a fringe or border made of knotted threads. Macramé lace is its modern representative.—**Knotted pillar**, in *arch.*, a form of pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so carved as to appear as if knotted in the middle.—**Knotted slate** or **schist.** ★See *knot*[1], 3 (*f*).



Knotted Pillars.—Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

knotter (not'ėr), *n.* A fine strainer used to clear paper-pulp from clots or knots as it passes to the paper-making machine.

A sieve, or *knotter*, as it is called, which is usually formed of brass, having fine slits cut in it to allow the comminuted pulp to pass through, while it retains all lumps and knots.
Ure, Dict., III. 490.

knottiness (not'i-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being knotty; the state of having many knots or swellings.

By his [Hercules's] oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham*, Drawing.

2. The quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication: as, the *knottiness* of a problem.

Knottiness of his style. *Hare.*

3. In *geom.*, the minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot on a plane or other single-sheeted, singly connected surface.

knotting (not'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knot*[1], *v.*] 1. A kind of fancy work made with twisted and knotted threads, and closely imitating some old forms of lace.

A piece of close *Knotting*, viz. 2 Boys holding Circles in their Hands, either being less than a Silver Penny, in which are perspicuously wrote the Lords Prayer in Latin and English.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 17.

2. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of removing knots from cloths with tweezers.—3. A kind of cement especially useful for metals and as a covering for protection from the weather. It is made with red lead, carefully ground, and thinned with boiled oil and a little turpentine.

knotting-needle (not'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle designed for use in making knotting. See *knotting*, 1.

A bottle-screw, a *knotting-needle*, and a ball of sky-color and white knotting. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

knottle† (not'l), *n.* [< ME. *knottil* (= MLG. *knutel* = OHG. *chnutil*, *chnuttil*, MHG. *knütel*, *knüttel*, G. *knüttel*), a knot, knob; dim. of *knot*[1], *n.*] A knob. [Prov. Eng.]

He hade ▪ heved lyke a bulle, and *knottilles* in his frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

knottled (not'ld), *a.* [< *knottle* + *-ed*[2].] Stunted in growth. [Prov. Eng.]

knotty (not'i), *a.* [< *knot*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of knots; having many knots.

In her right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a *knottie* string.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

The oak,
Expanding its immense and *knotty* arms,
Embraces the light beach. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Hard; rugged.

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

Art will prevail where *knotty* strength denies.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; involved.

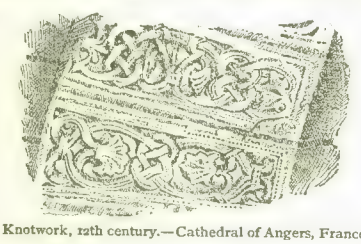
You may be sure I was very young, & therefore very rash, or ambitious, when I adventur'd upon that *knotty* piece [his essay on Lucretius].
Evelyn, To Doctor Meric Casaubon.

"Virtue! and Wealth! what are ye but a name!"
Say, for such worth are other worlds prepared?
Or are they both in this their own reward?
A *knotty* point! to which we now proceed.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 337.

knotweed (not'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant of one of the species of knapweed or knobweed, *Centaurea nigra*, *C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*: so called from the knot-like heads. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, which includes the doorweed, the smartweeds and water-pepper, the prince's-feather, etc.; knotgrass or jointweed: so called from the knotty stem.—**Seaside knotweed**, *Polygonum maritimum*.—**Spotted knotweed**, *Polygonum Persicaria*, or lady's-thumb.

knot-wood (not'wůd), *n.* 1. Wood that is full of knots.—2. Specifically, pine wood containing resinous knots, used for making a brilliant ★fire, or for light. [Southern U. S.]

knotwork (not'wėrk), *n.* An ornamental arrangement of cords knotted together, as in some



Knotwork, 12th century.—Cathedral of Angers, France.

kinds of fringe, in the cordons of a cardinal's hat, or represented in carving, painting, etc.

A font at Dolton, Devon, formed of portions of a monolith carved with Saxon *knotwork*, etc.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 852.

knotwort (not'wėrt), *n.* 1. The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.—2. *pl.* A name given by Lindley to his order *Illecebraceæ*. See *knotgrass*, 3 (*a*), and *Illecebraceæ*

knoud (noud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. [Local, Ireland.]

knout (nout, more properly nöt; Russ. pron. knöt), *n.* [< F. *knout* = G. *knute*, < Russ. *knutŭ* (Little Russ. and Pol. *knut*), a whip, scourge, < Icel. *knūtr*, a knot: see *knot*[1].] A whip or scourge formerly used in Russia for the punishment of the worst criminals. Varying descriptions of it are given, and it was probably made in different forms; but its effect was so severe that few of those who were subjected to its full force survived the punishment. The emperor Nicholas substituted for the knout a milder whip.

knout (nout, or better nöt), *v. t.* [< *knout*, *n.*] To punish with the knout or whip.

The freaks of Paul, who banished and *knouted* persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. *Brougham.*

knoutberry, cnoutberry (nout'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *knoutberries, cnoutberries* (-iz). [< **Knout, Cnout*, a mod. form of AS. *Cnūt*, Canute, + *berry*[1]. The plant is traditionally connected with King Canute.] The dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, improperly called *dwarf mulberry*.

know[1] (nō), *v.*; pret. *knew*, pp. *known*, ppr. *knowing*. [< ME. *knowen*, *knawen*, *cnowen*, *cnawen* (pret. *knew*, *kneug*, pl. *knewen*, pp. *knowen*, *cnowen*, *knawen*), < AS. *cnāwan* (pret. *cneów*, pp. *cnāwen*) = OHG. *cnāan*, *knāan*, *chnāan*, *cnāhan*, know, = Icel. *knā*, know how to do, be able, = OBulg. *znati*, know, = L. *gno* in *noscere*, orig. *gnoscere* (as in comp. *co-gnoscere*, *i-gnoscere*; perf. *novi*, pp. *notus*, in comp. *gnotus*) = Gr. *γνω* in *γιγνώσκειν*, 2d aor. *γνῶναι*, know, = Skt. √*jnā*, know: a secondary form of the root *gan*, Teut. *kan*, in *ken*[1], know, *can*[1], know, be able, etc. The forms in E. derived from this secondary root are few (*know*, *acknow*, *knowledge*, *acknowledge*, and remotely *name*), but the forms from the primitive root *kan* are numerous: *can*[1], *con*[1], *con*[2], *cunning*[1], *cunning*[2], *couth*, *uncouth*, *kith*, *kithe*, *ken*[1], etc. The L. and Gr. words from the secondary root are very numerous in E.; e. g.: from Latin, *agnize*, *cognize*, *cognition*, *incognito*, *ignore*, *noble*, *note*, *denote*, *notary*, *notion*, *cognomen*, *nominal*, etc., *ignominy*, *narrate*, etc.; from the Greek, *gnome*[1], *gnome*[2], *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc., *synonym*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly.

For when thou *knewest* the peple loved the, thow drowest the a-bakke, for to helpe them in their nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 40.

We *know* what we are, but *know* not what we may be.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 42.

What can we reason, but from what we *know*?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 18.

In the night he dreamed that she was gone,
And *knowing* that he dreamed, tried hard to wake,
And could not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 382.

There is an ambiguity in the words *know*, "knowledge," which Dr. Bain seems not to have considered: "to *know*" may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

We *know* things, and we *know* that we *know* them. How we *know* them is a mystery indeed, but one about which it is perfectly idle to speculate.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

2. In a general sense, to have definite information or intelligence about; be acquainted with, either through the report of others or through personal ascertainment, observation, experience, or intercourse: as, to *know* American history; he *knows* the city thoroughly.

And Merlyn, that all this *knewe* wele, seide to the kynge and Vter how it was be-tid of this man.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 53.

How ye myght my name *knowen* verilie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

That I may *know* him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings. Phil. iii. 10.

Ambition feels no gift,
Nor *knows* no bounds.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown.
Milton, P. L., iv. 830.

3. To recognize after some absence or change; recall to the mind or perception; revive prior knowledge of: as, he was so changed that you would hardly *know* him.

And the lady hirself was above on the walles that *knewe* hem wele anoon as she hem saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And called the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

4. To recognize in contrast or comparison; distinguish by means of previous acquaintance or information: as, to *know* one man from another; we *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling; to *know* the right way.

When the wind is southerly I *know* a hawk from a handsaw. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 397.

Each household *knoweth* their owne lands, and gardens, and most liue of their owne labours.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after. *Locke.*

5. To understand from experience or attainment; comprehend as to manner or method: with *how* before an infinitive: as, to *know how* to make something.

The illiterate, that *know* not *how*
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

[Formerly, by a Latinism, *how* was sometimes omitted, especially in poetry.

Sweet prince, the name of death was never terrible
To him that *knew* to live.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

He *knew*
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 11.

How few among them that *know* to write or speak in a pure stile. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.]

6†. To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1. [A euphemism.]—**I know not what,** a phrase used as a noun or an adjective to express indefinite, and especially indefinitely large amounts.

Our Seamen are apt to have great Notions of *I know not what* Profit and Advantages to be had in serving the Mogul; nor do they want for fine Stories to encourage one another to it. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 507.

Not to know beans. See *bean*[1].—**Not to know B from a bull's foot, broomstick battledore.** See *B.*—**To know a hawk from a hand-saw.** See *hand-saw.*—**To know a move or two.** See *move.*—**To know the ropes.** (*a*) To be qualified for the duties of a sailor by having learned the details of the rigging of a vessel. Hence—(*b*) To understand the details of a particular thing; have knowledge of the routine of any business. [Colloq.]—**To know what's o'clock,** to be well informed and equal to any emergency. [Colloq.]

Partial friends say I *know what's o'clock* tolerably well.
Thackeray, Pendennis, x.

To know what's what, to have clear knowledge or comprehension of a subject; be thoroughly posted; be sure of one's ground; have one's eye-teeth cut. [Colloq.]

He *knew what's what*, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 149.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess knowledge; be informed; have intelligence.

If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.
John vii. 17.

Sir John must not *know* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 19.

When want of learning kept the laymen low,
And none but priests were authoriz'd to *know*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 373.

2. To take cognizance; acquire knowledge; get intelligence.

And for he *knew* on the crois and to Crist shref hym,
Sonnere hadde he saluacion thanne seinte Ion.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 273.

Know of your youth, examine well your blood.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1, 68.

3†. To be acquainted with each other.

You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6, 86.

Sir, we have *known* together in Orleans.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4, 36.

I want to know, a New England colloquial phrase, equivalent to 'is it possible?' 'you surprise me!'—**Not that I know of,** not so far as I know; not to my knowledge.

Crabt. Mr. Surface, pray is it true that your uncle, Sir Oliver, is coming home?
Joseph S. Not that I know of, indeed, sir.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

To know for, an old expression meaning the same as *to know of*, still used colloquially.

He might have more diseases than he *knew for*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 6.

know[1]† (nō), *n.* [< *know*[1], *v.*] Knowledge.

That on the view and *know* of these contents . . .
He should the bearers put to sodaine death.
Shak., Hamlet (fol. 1623), v. 2, 44

know[2] (nou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *knoll*[2].

O I hae been east, and I hae been west,
An' I hae been far o'er the *knowes*.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

know[3]†, **knowe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *knee*.

"Myself to medes wol the letre sowe,"
And held his hondes up, and fil on *knowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1202.

knowable (nō′a-bl), *a.* [< *know*[1] + *-able.*] That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, or ascertained.

A thing exists for us only in its *knowable* relations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 14.

Be it a single object or the whole universe, any account which begins with it in a concrete form, or leaves off with it in a concrete form, is incomplete; since there remains an era of its *knowable* existence undescribed and unexplained. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 93.

knowableness (nō′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being knowable.

know-all (nō′âl), *n.* [< *know*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] One who knows or professes to know everything; a wiseacre: generally used ironically.

knower (nō′ėr), *n.* One who knows.

If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one as is a true *knower* of himself.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

For if writers be just to the memory of King Charles the Second, they cannot deny him to have been an exact *knower* of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

knowing (nō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *knowinge, cnawing*, < AS. *cnāwung*, verbal n. of *cnāwan*, know: see *know*[1].] Knowledge; acquaintance; ascertainment; power or means of ascertaining.

To the contree of Ennopye hym dighte
There as he had a frende of his *knowynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2156.

I have seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this sore night
Hath trifled former *knowings*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4, 4.

How he could be "kin" to Bulstrode as well was not so clear, but Mrs. Abel agreed with her husband that there was "no *knowing*." *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxix.

knowing (nō′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *know*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having perception or knowledge; intelligent; instructed.

As if the filth of poverty sunk as deep
Into a *knowing* spirit as the bane
Of riches doth into an ignorant soul.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Cherish, good Theophilus,
This *knowing* scholar.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, i. 1.

2. Conscious; intentional.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, consultive, *knowing* act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

3. Shrewd; sharp; smart; in a special sense, having or simulating the appearance of possessing information which one is unwilling to communicate.

I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*, methinks. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

I have remarked that your *knowing* people, who are so much wiser than anybody else, are eternally keeping society in a ferment. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning: as, a *knowing* look.—**5.** Smart-looking; stylish. [Colloq.]

Many young men who had chambers in the Temple made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove about town in very *knowing* gigs.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

Tom thought his cap a very *knowing* affair, but confessed that he had a hat. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Astute, Sage*, etc. See *astute.* (See also *sagacious.*)

knowingly (nō′ing-li), *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intentionally; designedly: as, he would not *knowingly* offend.

How you speak!
Did you but know the city's usuries,
And felt them *knowingly*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3, 46.

knowingness (nō′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or shrewd.

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing, while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's *knowingness.* *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

knowlache†, **knowlage**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *knowledge.*

knowlechet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form ★of *knowledge.*

knowledge (nol′ej), *n.* [< ME. *knowlege, knowleche, knouleche, knowliche, knolych, knowlage, knowlache, knawlage, knawlache*, etc., knowledge, < *knowen*, know, + *-leche*, assibilated form of *-leke*, < Icel. *-leikr, -leiki* = Sw. *-lek*, a suffix used to form abstract nouns, = AS. *-lāc*, in *wedlāc*, wedlock, prob. identical with *lāc*, play, gift: see *lake*[2], *loke*[4]. The term. *-leche* became assimilated, through *-lache*, to the suffix *-age.*] **1.** The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing. Subjectively considered, knowledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of certainty; but this consciousness does not constitute knowledge, and may be associated with error.

Knowledge is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 2.

The essentials of Cognition, or *Knowledge*, may be summed up thus:—First. To know any single thing, we must be conscious of it as Differing from some things, and as Agreeing with other things. To this extent *knowledge* involves only what belongs to Sensation and Perception. Secondly. When *Knowledge* amounts to Affirmation there are usually at least two things taken notice of: and not only so, but the couple must be farther viewed, as coming under a third property, namely one of the Universal Predicates of Propositions—for example, Co-existence or Succession. "The sun is a luminous body," "night follows day"—are higher combinations than the mere *knowledge* of "Sun," "Night," "Day"; they unite simple or elementary cognitions into affirmations or propositions; and the binding circumstance is one of the comprehensive generalities called Co-existence and Succession. Thirdly. Into these Affirmations there must enter the active state or disposition termed Belief (or Disbelief).
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 592.

We have but faith; we cannot know;
For *knowledge* is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

With that certainty which is absolutely objective, i. e. with *knowledge*, psychology has no direct concern; it is for logic to furnish the criteria by which *knowledge* is ascertained. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

2. A perception, judgment, or idea which is in accord with fact or truth; that which is known.

"Not all," quod she, "madame, that may not be;
ffor yet I haue no *knowlage* whiche he is."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 730.

I'll make this new report to be my *knowledge;*
I'll say I know it; nay, I'll swear I saw it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

All gouernment of action is to be gotten by *knowledge*, and *knowledge* best, by gathering many *knowledges.*
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

For *knowledges* are as pyramides, whereof history is the basis: so of Natural Philosophy the basis is Natural History; the stage next the basis is Physic; the stage next the vertical point is Metaphysic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

This *knowledge* of the cause of a phænomenon is different from . . . the *knowledge* of that phænomenon simply as a fact; and these two cognitions or *knowledges* have, accordingly, received different names. The latter . . . is called historical or empirical *knowledge;* the former is called philosophical, or scientific, or rational *knowledge.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., iii.

3. Acquaintance with things ascertained or ascertainable; acquired information; learning.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7, 79.

I think by far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of *knowledge* among the people.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 45.

4. Practical understanding; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person: as, a *knowledge* of seamanship; I have no *knowledge* of the man.

Thys is gret meruell
That ye take u wif vnknow what is sche,
Neither haue *knewlich* of hir gouernail,
Ne of hir kinrede; strange is without fail!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 844.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Huram sent him by the hands of his servants ships, and servants that had *knowledge* of the sea. 2 Chron. viii. 18.

This gentleman 's a stranger to my *knowledge;*
And, no doubt, sir, a worthy man.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

The wisest of Pagan Philosophers said that the greatest Learning was the *Knowledge* of one's self.
Howell, Letters, ii. 77.

5. Specific information; notification; advertisement.

Ye schall warne the Maister and Wardens thereof, and han ynforme wher thei be, as fer forth as ye schall have *knolych.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The coast . . . is set with small watch-towers, which with smoke by day, and fire by night, do give *knowledge* unto one another of . . . suspected enemies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

6. Cognizance; notice; recognition.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth ii. 10.

A state's anger
Should not take *knowledge* either of fools or women.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

Of your love too and care for us here, we never doubted; so are we glad to take *knowledg* of it in that fullnes we doe.
Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 163.

7†. Acknowledgment.

We ȝeelde us synful & sory
By *Knowliche* & confessioun.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Adhesive, apprehensive, carnal, immediate, etc., **knowledge.** See the adjectives.—**Habitual knowledge,** in the *Scotist philos.*, knowledge latent in the memory and capable of being called up when an occasion presents itself. Also called *habitual cognition.*

Art is properly an *habitual knowledge* of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

To one's knowledge, so far as one is informed.

To my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3, 38.

=**Syn.** *Prudence, Discretion*, etc. (see *wisdom*); comprehension, discernment.

knowledge† (nol′ej), *v.* [< ME. *knowlegen, knowlechen, knoulechen, cnawlechen*, etc., know, acknowledge; < *knowledge, n.* Cf. *acknowledge.*] **I.** *trans.* To acknowledge; confess; avow.

For suche Auctoritees, thei seyn that only to God schalle a man *knouleche* his Defautes, zeldynge him self gylty.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

He that hath schame of his synne *knowlechith* it.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

The Turks . . . *knowledge* one God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To confess. *Wyclif.*

knowledgeable (nol′ej-ą-bl), *a.* [< *knowledge* + *-able.*] 1. Knowing; intelligent; possessing knowledge or mental capacity. [Colloq.]

I'll noane deny that in a thing or two I may be more *knowledgeable* than Coulson. I've had a deal o' time on my hands i' my youth, and I'd good schooling as long as father lived. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

2†. Cognizable; intelligible.

Certain very *knowledgeable* marks. *Time's Storehouse,* p. 49.

knowledge-box (nol′ej-boks), *n.* The head. [Slang.]

By Bedford's cut I've trimm'd my locks,
And coal-black is my *knowledge-box,*
Callous to all, except hard knocks
Of thumpers.
The Jacobin, xxii. 116.

knowledging†, *n.* [< ME. *knowleging, knowleching,* etc.; verbal n. of *knowledge, v.*] Knowledge; information.

Malice had my corage
Nat that tyme turned to no thynge,
Thorogh to mochel *knowlachynge.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 796.

Her meny hadde non other *knowleginge,*
But hir sekenes was of some other thinge.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

Knowltonia (nōl-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. A. Salisbury, 1796), named after Thomas *Knowlton,* once curator of the Botanic Garden at Eltham.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, of the tribe *Anemoneæ,* closely related botanically to *Adonis* and *Anemone,* but differing from both in its berry-like carpels. The 8 species are South African perennial herbs with the habit of the *Apiaceæ,* having rigid root-leaves ternately decompound, those of the stem often reduced to bracts or wanting, and greenish or yellowish flowers on irregularly umbellate peduncles. They are acrid plants, and their property of producing blisters has long been known. The bruised leaves are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for cantharides. The sliced root is said to be still more powerful. Reichenbach made this genus the type of a subsection of the *Anemoneæ.*

Knowltonieæ (nōl-tō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Knowltonia* + *-eæ.*] A subsection of the *Ranunculaceæ-Anemoneæ,* typified by the genus *Knowltonia.*

knowman†, *n.* A perverted form of *gnomon. Florio.*

known (nōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *know*[1], *v.*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar; especially, when used absolutely, familiar to all; generally understood or perceived.

This is not onely Reason but the *known* Law of the Land. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xi.

Death is the *knownest* and unknownest thing in the world, that of which men have the most thoughts and fewest meditations. *S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 53.

It is matter of great consolation to an envious person when a man of *known* honour does a thing unworthy of himself. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 19.

The range of the *known* embraces much more than the sensible. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 27.

To make known, to announce; communicate; mention.

know-nothing (nō′nuth″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *know*[1], *v.,* + obj. *nothing.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One destitute of knowledge; one who is ignorant, or who professes ignorance, of anything; an ignoramus.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the so-called American party (which see, under *American*). See also quotation.

An elaborate code of signals and passwords was adopted, and all operations of the "Americans" were wrapped in profound secrecy. If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and "Americans," for that reason, soon came to be called *Know Nothings.*
T. W. Barnes, Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

II. *a.* Very ignorant.

Their knowing and *know-nothing* books are scatter'd from hand to hand. *Tennyson,* Despair.

Know-nothingism (nō′nuth″ing-izm), *n.* [< *Know-nothing,* 2, + *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of the Know-nothings.

Know-Nothingism was, therefore, something more than a lamentable aberration; the republic was seriously menaced by it, and it violently shook one of its main pillars.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 105.

knowperts (nō′pėrts), *n.* [Perhaps for *knopwort;* cf. *knapperts.*] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.* See *crowberry.* [Scotch.]

Producing of heather, ling, blueberries, *knowperts,* and cranberries. *George MacDonald,* What's Mine's Mine.

knowt (nout), *n.* [Cf. *knot*[1].] Same as *doe*[3].

Knoxia (nok′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Robert *Knox,* who lived twenty years in Ceylon and wrote a history of the island.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, forming with *Pentanisia* the tribe *Knoxieæ.* The genus is specially characterized by a 4-toothed calyx, a 2-lobed stigma, and a dilated funiculus to the ovules. There are 8 or 9 species, inhabiting India, Malaysia, New Guinea, and tropical Australia. They are herbs or undershrubs with ovate or lanceolate opposite leaves fascicled in the axils, and stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath. The flowers are small, pink or lilac, and usually sessile along the branches of a cyme which lengthens after flowering. The plants are ornamental in cultivation, and have been introduced into England as greenhouse plants.

Knoxieæ (nok-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Knoxia* + *-eæ.*] A tribal division of the natural family of plants *Rubiaceæ,* consisting of the genera *Knoxia* and *Pentanisia,* being mostly tropical herbs or undershrubs of the old world, with connate stipules and terminal inflorescence.

knt. An abbreviation of *knight.*

knub (nub), *n.* [Also *nub,* q. v.; a var. (= LG. *knubbe,* > G. *knubbe, knuppe,* a knob) of *knob.*] 1. A blunt end or piece; a small lump.—2. See the extract.

One-seventh of this weight [of common cocoon] is pure cocoon, and of that not more than one-half is obtainable as reeled silk, the remainder consisting of surface floss and of hard gummy husk or *knub.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 60.

knub†, (nub), *v. t.* [A var. of *knob,* or from the same ult. source; cf. *knap*[1].] To beat; strike with the knuckles.

knubble[1] (nub′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knubbled,* ppr. *knubbling.* [Freq. of *knub, v.*] To handle clumsily. [Prov. Eng.]

knubble[2] (nub′l), *n.* [Dim. of *knub, n.,* var. of *knob.*] A small knob. [Prov. Eng.]

knucchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knitch.*

knuck (nuk), *n.* [Abbr. of *knuckle.*] Same as ★*knuckle,* 3. [New Eng. or colloq.]

knuckle (nuk′l), *n.* [< ME. *knokel, knokil,* < AS. **cnucl,* **cnucel* (Somner, Benson, Lye, Bosworth; not authenticated) = OFries. *knokele, knokle* = MD. *knokkel,* D. *kneukel, knokkel* = MLG. *knokel,* LG. *knukkel, knüchel* = MHG. *knöchel, knüchel,* G. *knöchel* = Dan. *knogle, knokkel* = Sw. dial. *knjokel,* knuckle, a joint: dim. of a simple form not found in E., namely, MD. *knoke,* a knuckle, knob, knot, D. *knok, knook,* knuckle, a bone, = MHG. *knoche,* G. *knochen,* a bone, = Sw. *knoge* = Dan. *knо,* knuckle (cf. Icel. *knúi,* knuckle); cf. W. *cnwc,* a bunch, knob, knot, *cnuch,* a joint; prob. ult. akin to *knock,* and thus akin also to E. *knack, knag*[1]: see *knack, knock.*] 1. The joint of a finger, especially that between the metacarpal bone and the first phalanx.—2†. The knee or knee-joint.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travails past,
To which, as soon as Io came with much ado, at last
With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she sadly kneeled down.
Golding.

3. A joint, especially of veal, consisting of the part of the leg called the knee. It is the part of the animal which corresponds to the hock of a horse, or the human heel, together with more or less of the leg above this joint.

I never prosper
With *knuckles* o' veal, and birds in sorrel sops.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

4†. The joint of a plant; a node.

Divers herbs . . . have joints or *knuckles,* as it were stops in their germination; as have gilly-flowers, pinks, fennel, corn, reeds and canes. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 589.

5. A joint of cylindrical form, with a pin as axis, as that by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—6. In *ship-building,* an acute angle on some of the timbers.

This angle, which is continued around the stern until the curvature of the buttock breaks continuously into the inward inclination of the ship's side, is termed the *knuckle.*
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

7. *pl.* Pieces of metal, usually brass (hence specifically known as *brass knuckles*), worn by lawless persons over the knuckles to protect them in striking a blow, and also to make a ★blow more effective. See *knuckle-duster.*

knuckle (nuk′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knuckled,* ppr. *knuckling.* [< *knuckle, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To touch or strike with the knuckle; pommel. [Rare.]

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier mauled and *knuckled.*
H. Smith, Address to a Mummy.

The light porter . . . *knuckling* his forehead as a form of homage. *Dickens,* Hard Times, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To bend the knuckles; hold the knuckles (that is, the hand) close to the ground, in playing marbles: usually with *down.* A player is required to *knuckle down* in order to keep him from gaining undue advantage by "hunching" nearer the mark.

As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and *knuckle down* at taw.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 307.

He [Kemble] could stoop to *knuckle down* at marbles with young players on the highway; and to utter jokes to them with a Cervantic sort of gravity.
Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, II. xix.

To knuckle down. (*a*) See above. (*b*) To apply one's self earnestly, as to a task; engage vigorously, as in work. (*c*) To submit, as in a contest; give up; yield.

So he *knuckled down* again, to use his own phrase, and sent old Hulker with peaceable overtures to Osborne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

To knuckle under. Same as *to knuckle down* (*c*).

But when the upper hand is taken . . . it naturally happens that we *knuckle under,* with an ounce of indignation. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, liv.

knuckle-bow (nuk′l-bō), *n.* That part of the guard attached to the hilt of certain swords which covers the fingers, reaching in a curved form from the cross-guard or shells, where the blade joins the handle, to the pommel, or nearly to the pommel. The knuckle-bow was introduced at the time of the complete disappearance of the steel gauntlet, and is frequent in the rapier of the seventeenth century and in the small sword of the eighteenth century. It is usually made fast to the pommel, but in rare cases its own stiffness supports it without reaching the pommel. Also *knuckle-guard.* See cut under *hilt.*

knuckled† (nuk′ld), *a.* [< *knuckle, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] Jointed.

It [the reed or cane] hath these properties; that it is hollow, [and] that it is *knuckled* both stalk and root.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 656.

knuckle-deep†, (nuk′l-dēp), *adv.* Up to one's knuckles; with the whole hand in; so as to be deeply implicated or involved. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You shall find St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 5) offend against this bill, and intermeddle *knuckle-deep* with secular affairs by inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their chicanery, pettifoggery, and common barretry in going to law one with another. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, ii. 170.

knuckle-duster (nuk′l-dus″tėr), *n.* Same as *knuckle,* 7. It is said, upon English authority only, that "this brutal invention is American, but has been made familiar in England in police cases between the officers and sailors of American vessels" (*S. De Vere,* Americanisms, p. 320).

knuckle-guard (nuk′l-gärd), *n.* Same as *knuckle-bow.*

knuckle-joint (nuk′l-joint), *n.* 1. An anatomical joint forming a knuckle, as one of the joints of the fingers; in a whale, the shoulder-joint.—2. In *mech.,* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

knuckle-timber (nuk′l-tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.,* the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads.

knuckly (nuk′li), *a.* [< *knuckle* + *-y*[1].] Having prominent knuckles or finger-joints.

Blue veined and wrinkled, *knuckly* and brown,
This good old hand is clasping mine.
Springfield Rep., Nov. 5, 1866.

knucks (nuks), *n.* [Abbr. of *knuckle,* with ref. to knuckling at marbles.] A children's game played with marbles. [Local, U. S.]

knuff†, (nuf), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *gnoff,* q. v.] A lout; a clown.

The country *knuffs,* Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon.
Sir J. Hayward.

knur, knurr (nėr), *n.* [Also sometimes *nur, nurr;* early mod. E. *knurre,* < ME. *knorre, knor* = OD. *knorre,* a hard swelling, a knot on wood, D. *knor,* knob, = MLG. *knorre* = MHG. *knorre* (also *knurre*), G. *knorren,* a lump, bunch, protuberance, knot (in a reed or straw), = Sw. dial. *knur,* m., *knurra,* f.; cf. G. dial. *knorz,* a knob, knot, = Dan. *knort,* a knot, knarl, knag; cf. also D. *knorf,* a knot; ult. a var. form of *knar*[1], *gnar*[1], in same sense.] 1†. A knot: same as *knar*[1]. See *knurl.*

In some kind of timber, like as in marble also, there be found certaine *knurs* like kernils, as hard they be as naile-heads, and they plague sawes wheresoever they light upon them. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

★2. In the game of hockey, same as *nur.*

knurl (nėrl), *n.* [A dim. form of *knur,* as *knarl* of *knar*[1]. Cf. *knurned.*] 1. A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree.—2. A deformed dwarf; a humpback. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The miller was strappin', the miller was ruddy; . . .
The laird was a widdiefu' bleerit *knurl.*
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

★

knurled (nėrld), *a.* [< *knurl* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *knarled, gnarled.*] 1. Gnarled; full of knurls or knots.—2. Shrunken up. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

knurlin (nėr′lin), *n.* [For **knurling,* < *knurl* + *-ing*[3].] A stunted person; a deformed dwarf. [Scotch.]

Wee Pope, the *knurlin,* 'till him rives
Horatian fame. *Burns,* On Pastoral Poetry.

knurly (nėr′li), *a.* [< *knurl* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *knarly, gnarly.*] Knurled; gnarly; lumpy: as, a *knurly* apple.

Till by degrees the tough and *knurly* trunke
Be rived in sunder.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

knurned†, *a.* [ME. *cnurned, knorned;* < **knurn*, **knorn* (appar. equiv. to *knurl*, < *knur*), + *-ed*².] Knotty; knobby; gnarled.

> He . . . sege no synge of resette . . .
> Bot hyge bonkkez & brent. vpon bothe halue,
> & ruge knokled knarrez, with *knorned* stonez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2166.

knurr, *n.* See *knur*.

knurred† (nėrd), *a.* [< *knur* + *-ed*².] Knotted or studded. *Davies.*

> Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannacled hardly
> With steele bunch chayne knob clingd, *knurd* and narrolye lincked. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 281.

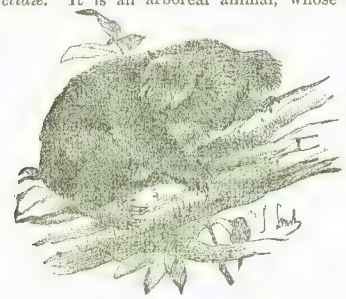
knurry (nėr'i), *a.* [< *knur* + *-y*¹.] Full of knurs or knots; gnarly.

> And as (with vs) vnder the Oaked barke
> The *knurry* knot with branching veines we marke
> To be of substance all one with the Tree.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.
>
> Now I am like the *knurrie*-bulked oak.
> *Drayton*, Shepherd's Garland.

ko, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal contraction of *quoth*.

koa (kō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common and very valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Acacia Koa*. Its wood is excellent for fuel and for construction, and especially for fine cabinet-work, its polished surface being handsomely marked with wavy lines. It is much used for veneers. The bark is employed for tanning.

koala, koolah (kō'ä-lä, kō'lä [the nat. pron.]), *n.* [Native Australian *koolah*, a kangaroo.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. It is related to the wombats and phalangers, but is now placed in another family, *Phascolarctidæ*. It is an arboreal animal, whose general



Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

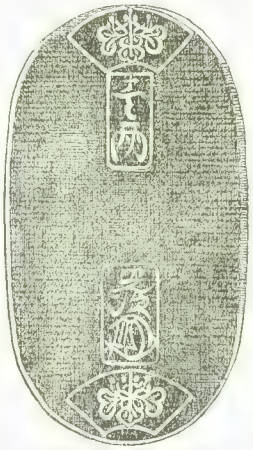
aspect recalls both the sloths and the bears. The form is stout and clumsy, with no visible tail, a short snout, bushy ears, thick woolly pelage, and feet formed like hands for grasping limbs of trees. In the fore foot two of the digits oppose the other three, and in the hind the inner toe serves for a thumb. The fur is ashy-gray. The koala has one cub at a time, which is carried about by the parent for a while after leaving the pouch. The animal feeds on leaves and twigs of trees. The natives pursue it in the trees, where it is despatched with a club, or shaken off a branch to be killed or disabled by the fall. Also called *native sloth, native bear*, and *kangaroo-bear*.

kob (kob), *n.* [Senegal (Wolof) *koba :* > NL. *Kobus.*] An African antelope of the genus *Kobus;* a water-antelope, of which there are several distinct species known by different names. The sing-sing, *Antilope koba* or *Kobus sing-sing*, is a large species of western Africa, reddish-brown above and white below, with annulated horns forming together a lyre-shaped figure. The water-buck, *K. ellipsiprymnus*, is a large animal of southern and eastern Africa, of a brown color, with a white ellipse on the rump. It stands 12 or 13 hands high, and has horns 2 feet or more in length. Other kobs are the leche-antelope, *K. leche;* the pookoo, *K. vardoni;* and the nsunnu, *K. leucotis*. See *Kobus*, 1.

koba (kō'bä), *n.* Same as *kob*.

kobalt, *n.* See *cobalt*.

kobang, koban (kō'bang), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'small division,' < *ko*, little, + *ban* (= Chin. *fan*), a cutting or division.] An oblong gold coin with rounded corners, formerly current in Japan. It was about 2 inches long and 1¼ inches broad, weighed originally about 200 grains troy, and was consequently worth from 15 to 16 bu, though in the early days of foreign trade with Japan it was valued at only 4 bu (equivalent to one rio or ounce of silver). This unfavorable rate of exchange having almost drained the country of its gold, the government became alarmed, and after adopting several palliative measures ultimately reduced the weight of the kobang to 51 grains troy, with an average fineness of 0.650. Also spelled *cobang*. Compare *obang*.



Kobang. (Size of the original.)

kobaoba (kō-ba-ō'bä), *n.* [African: cf. *kob*.] The long-horned white rhinoceros of Africa, *Rhinoceros* (*Atelodus*) *simus*.

kobellite (kō'bel-īt), *n.* [After Franz von *Kobell*, a German mineralogist and poet (1803–82).] A mineral of a blackish lead-gray or steel-gray color. It is a sulphid of antimony, bismuth, and lead.

kobold (kō'bold), *n.* [= D. *kobold* = Sw. Dan. *kobolt*, < G. *kobold*, < MHG. *kobolt*, a spirit of the hearth, a fairy, goblin; perhaps < MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben*, a room, cabin (= AS. *cofa*, E. *cove*¹), + *-walt* (reduced to *-olt, -old*, as in *herold* = E. *herald*) (= AS. *-wealda*), ruler, < *walten*, wield, rule; the sense being equiv. to AS. *cofgod*, in pl. *cofgodas*, lares, penates, household gods—a word containing the same initial element (E. *cove*¹). Less prob. < ML. *cobalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue: see *goblin*. Hence prob. *cobalt*, q. v.] In Germany, an elemental spirit, or nature-spirit of the earth, corresponding to this element as undines, sylphs, and salamanders respectively correspond to water, air, and fire; a gnome or goblin. Kobolds are supposed to inhabit mines and other underground places. When regarded as present in houses, the kobold is more frequently called a *poltergeist* ('racket-sprite'), in allusion to its mischievous pranks.

Kobresia (kō-brē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Von *Kobres* of Augsburg, who collected a rich cabinet of natural history which was purchased by King Ludwig of Bavaria.] A genus of glumaceous plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*, tribe *Cariceæ*, type of an old division *Kobresieæ*. It is characterized by having the spikelets always disposed in a terminal spike and the leaves frequently cespitose at the base of the stem. Eight species have been recognized, inhabiting the northern part of North America and the northern and mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. They are low cespitose perennials with grass-like leaves and often leafless scapes, closely resembling sedges.

Kobresieæ (kō-brē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lestiboudois, 1819), < *Kobresia* + *-eæ*.] A division of the *Cyperaceæ* including, besides *Kobresia*, a number of old genera (*Catagyna, Diaphora*, etc.), most of which are now embraced in *Scleria, Kobresia*, or *Eriospora*, that is, in the tribe *Sclericæ*, but some, as *Cpcticla*, belong to *Cyperus* and other genera not in that tribe.

Kobus (kō'bus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < *kob*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of African antelopes of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Antilopinæ*, forming part of a small group sometimes named *Cervicaprinæ;* the water-bucks. It includes a number of water-antelopes called *kobs. Cervicapra* is a synonym.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An antelope of the genus *Kobus;* a kob.

Kochia (kō'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1800), named after W. D. J. *Koch*, director of the Botanical Garden at Erlangen.] A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the tribe *Camphorosmeæ*, characterized by a turbinate perianth, the lobes broadly winged in the fertile flowers. About 35 species are known, inhabiting central Europe, temperate and southern Asia, northern and southern Africa, and Australia, besides an indigenous species in western North America. They are herbs, often woody at the base, with alternate entire leaves and inconspicuous flowers, some of which are hermaphrodite, others entirely female, the fertile expanding into horizontal wings in the fruit. Two Australian species, *K. aphylla* and *K. sedifolia*, are evergreen shrubs 2 to 3 feet high, and are cultivated under the name of *broom-cypress*. Other Australian species, *K. eriantha, K. pubescens*, and *K. villosa*, are valuable fodder-plants in the arid regions of that continent. The last-named is called the *cotton-bush* on account of its downy adventitious excrescences, and is highly valued. The American species, *K. Americana*, partakes of this quality, and affords excellent winter grazing in the West when no grass can be obtained; in common with another related plant, *Eurotia lanata*, it there receives the name of *white sage*.

Kochieæ (kō-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Kochia* + *-eæ*.] In Endlicher's botanical system, a subtribe of the tribe *Chenopodicæ*, family *Chenopodiaceæ*, characterized by the absence of floral bracts, and embracing 13 genera, a number of which are now regarded as synonyms, and those still retained fall under several of the modern tribal divisions. One of these genera, *Cryptocarpus*, is excluded from the family and referred to the *Nyctaginaceæ*.

kodak (kō'dak), *n.* [An arbitrary word invented as a trade-mark.] A hand-camera, of a special make, designed for taking instantaneous photographs; hence, any similar camera.

koel (kō'el), *n.* [Hind. *koil*, Prakrit *koelo*, < Skt. *kokila*, cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamys*, as the Indian koel, *E. orientalis*. Also *koil, kuil*.

Kœleria (kē-lē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), named after Georg Ludwig *Köler*, professor at Mainz, and author of a work on grasses.] A genus of grasses falling within the tribe *Festuceæ* or fescue-grasses, distinguished by a spike-like cylindraceous or somewhat interrupted panicle, and more or less hyaline-scarious flowering glumes. They are annual or perennial cespitose grasses with narrow flat or almost setaceous leaves. There are about 15 species, chiefly natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and northern Africa, but a few occur in other parts of the world, notably one species, *K. cristata*, in North America from Ontario to British Columbia and Texas, as well as in Europe and Asia. This widely distributed species is a valuable "bunch-grass" of the arid regions of western America, where it is called *June grass*. The closely allied *K. glauca* is used to advantage in Australia in binding coast-sand.

Kœlreuteria (kel-rō-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Laxmann, 1772), named after Joseph Gottlieb *Kölreuter*, professor of natural history at Karlsruhe.] A genus of ornamental Chinese trees with bladder-like fruit, belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ*, and type of Radlkofer's tribe *Kœlreuterieæ*, distinguished by its 5 valvate sepals, 3 to 4 spreading petals, inflated loculicidal capsule, pinnate leaves, and ample, terminal, many-flowered, branching panicles of yellow flowers. Two species are now recognized, one of which, *K. paniculata*, a small tree with coarsely toothed leaflets



Branch of *Kœlreuteria paniculata*, with fruit.
a, perfect flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, fruit cut longitudinally, showing two seeds.

and large bladdery pods, is extensively planted in parks in both Europe and America, where it is hardy, and very handsome in leaf, flower, and fruit.

Kœlreuterieæ (kel-rō-tē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Kœlreuteria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Sapindaceæ*, typified by the genus *Kœlreuteria*, and embracing in addition the genera *Stocksia* and *Erythrophila*.

Kœnigia (kē-nig'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Johann Gerhard *König*, a pupil of Linnæus, and later a traveler and collector of plants.] A genus of polygonaceous plants, type of the tribe *Kœnigieæ*, being delicate dwarf herbs with hyaline bracts, small obovate entire leaves, and minute flowers, chiefly fascicled among the upper leaves, the lobes of the perianth and stamens generally three. Two or three closely allied species occur, one widely distributed throughout the arctic and subarctic regions, the others confined to the Himalaya mountains.

Kœnigieæ (kē-ni-gī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Kœnigia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Polygonaceæ*, of which *Kœnigia* is the type. They are low herbs with dichotomous inflorescence, the flowers capitate or densely fascicled in the forks. It embraces besides *Kœnigia* five other genera, all natives of California, one of which is also found in Chile.

koft†, *a.* Same as *cof*.

koff (kof), *n.* [< D. *kof*, a two-masted vessel.] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

koffle, *n.* See *coffle*.

koftgar (koft'gär), *n.* [Hind.: see *koftgari*.] In India, an inlayer of steel with gold. See *koftgari*.

koftgari (koft'gar-i), *n.* [Hind. *koftgarī*, < *kuftan*, to beat, + *-garī*, making, < *-gar*, doer.] Inlaid East Indian metal-work in steel and gold: a variety of damaskeening. The pattern is drawn out on the surface of the steel, and a wire of soft pure gold is hammered in. The chief center of the art is Gujerat in the Panjāb. Also called *koft-* or *kuft-work*.

koft-work (koft'wėrk), *n.* Same as *koftgari*. *Art Jour.*, 1884, p. 198.

Kogia (kō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales, of the subfamily *Physeterinæ*,

and family *Physeteridæ*. They have from 8 to 12 lower teeth, and 2 rudimentary upper teeth, or none; the symphysis menti less than half the length of the jaw; the cervical vertebræ ankylosed; and 7 cervical, 13 or 14 dorsal, and 30 to 31 or 32 lumbar and caudal vertebræ. Several nominal species, from 7 to 10 feet long, are described, but not satisfactorily distinguished from *K. breviceps* of southern seas.

Kohathite (kō'hath-īt), *n.* [< *Kohath* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites (Num. iii. 17–37), and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

kohl (kōl), *n.* [Also *kuhl*; Ar. *kohl*: see *alcohol.*] A powder used in the East from time immemorial in the toilet, to darken the orbits of the eyes, etc., properly consisting of finely comminuted sulphid of antimony.

Kohl is also prepared of the smoke-black produced by burning the shells of almonds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

Eyes pencilled with *kohl* seem larger and more oblong.
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, VII. 250, note.

kohlrabi (kōl-rä'bi), *n.* [< G. *kohlrabi, kohlrabe*, formerly *kolrabi*, after It. *cavolo rapa*: see *cole-rape.* The G. form *kohlrabi* simulates the It. pl. *cavoli rape*, or the L. *rapi*, gen. of *rapum.* The plant is also called in pure G. *kohlrübe*, < *kohl* (< L. *caulis*), cabbage, + *rübe*, = L. *rapum*, turnip.] The turnip-stemmed cabbage, or turnip cabbage, a variety of *Brassica oleracea.* It is a frequently cultivated variety of the cabbage-plant, in which the stem above the ground swells into a large bulb-like formation which serves the purposes of a turnip, resembling in quality the Swedish variety, or rutabaga.

koilanaglyphic, *a.* Same as *cœlanaglyphic.*

koilon (koi'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *κοίλον*, neut. of *κοίλος*, hollow: see *cœliac*, etc., *cave*1.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the auditorium; the cavea. See cuts under *cavea* and *diazoma.*

kok1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cock*1.

kok2†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*1.

kok3 (kok), *n.* An Indian rat, *Mus kok.*

kokako (kō-kä'kō), *n.* [Native New Zealand name.] The New Zealand wattle-crow, *Callæas* or *Glaucopis cinerea.* See *Glaucopis.*

kokil (kō'kil), *n.* [Skt. *kokila*, Hind. *koklā*: see *koel, cuckoo.*] A large green-billed cuckoo of India, *Zanclostomus tristis.* Also called *malkoha.*

kokoke†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckoo.*

kokoon (kō-kön'), *n.* A tree of the genus *Kokoona.*

Kokoona (kō-kō'nä), *n.* [NL. (Thwaites, 1853), from the Cingalese name of the species that grows in Ceylon.] A genus of large tropical dicotyledonous trees growing mainly on the islands of Ceylon and Borneo, belonging to the family *Celastraceæ*, distinguished from related genera by a 3-celled ovary and winged seeds destitute of aril or albumen. These trees have a yellow bark, opposite coriaceous leaves, and small yellowish-lurid flowers with twisted petals, arranged in axillary panicled cymes. The fruit is a 3-sided and 3-celled capsule, 1 to 3 inches long. *K. Zeylanica*, the kokoon or kokoona-tree of Ceylon, is used by the inhabitants, who make a kind of snuff from the bark for the cure of headache, and express an oil from the seeds which they burn in lamps. The other two species, natives of Malacca and Borneo, respectively, are little known.

kokra-wood (kok'rä-wud), *n.* Same as *cocowood*, 1.

kokum-butter, kokum-oil, *n.* See *cocum-butter.*

kokwold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*1.

kola-nut, kolla-nut, *n.* See *cola-nut.*

Kolarian (kō-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Koli* + *-arian.*] Relating to the Kols, an aboriginal people of northeastern India speaking a language distinct from both Dravidian and Aryan.

Koli (kō'li), *n.* [Hind.: see *coolie.*] A member of an aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered, as cultivators and laborers, throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions.

kolinsky (ko-lin'ski), *n.* [Russ. *Kolinski*, of Kola, Russia.] A furriers' name for the red sable, or Siberian mink, *Mustela sibirica*, or its fur. The animal is about 15 inches long, with a bushy tail 8 or 10 inches long, the fur uniformly buff or tawny, somewhat paler below, varied with black and white on the head. The fur is known as Tatar sable; it is usually dyed to imitate other kinds. The tail is used for artists' pencils.
★Also applied to the fur of other species.

kolloxyline (ko-lok'si-lin), *n.* Nitro-cellulose soluble in alcohol and ether; collodion.

komeceras, komoceras (kō-mes'-, kō-mos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομή*, the hair, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *mammal.*, a horn or pseudo-horn formed of matted or felted hair of the skin covering the core. This horn is annually developed and shed, as in the American prong-horn, *Antilocapra americana.* *J. E. Gray.*

kon1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *con*1 for *can*1.

kon2†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *con*2.

kong, *n.* See *kang*1.

kongsbergite (kongs'bèrg-īt), *n.* [< *Kongsberg* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of silver amalgam, containing 95 per cent. of silver, found at Kongsberg in Norway.

Koninckia (kō-ning'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. de *Koninck* of Liège.] 1. A genus of corals of the family *Favositidæ.* *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.—2. Same as *Koninckina.*

Koninckina (kō-ning-kī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Suess, 1853), < *Koninckia* + *-ina*1.] The typical genus of *Koninckinidæ.* *K. leonhardi* is a species from the Upper Trias of the Austrian Alps.

Koninckinidæ (kō-ning-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Koninckia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil brachiopods, based on the genus *Koninckina.*

koninckite (kō'ningk-īt), *n.* [After Prof. de *Koninck* of Liège.] A hydrated iron phosphate from Visé in Belgium.

konistra (kō-nis'trä), *n.* [< Gr. *κονίστρα* (see def.), < *κονίζειν, κονιεῖν*, cover with dust, < *κόνις*, dust, = L. *cinis*, ashes: see *cinereous.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the orchestra; properly, a circular area between the stage and the auditorium or koilon, raised slightly above the level of a surrounding space or passage, which was usually paved and coped with stone. The thymele stood in the middle of the konistra, which was so called because its floor consisted of ashes or ashes and earth compounded, beaten down to a hard and smooth surface. This disposition of the ancient theater was usually changed, under the Romans, for an even pavement of stone; but notable examples survive, as at Epidaurus and Sicyon. See cut under *diazoma.*

konite, *n.* See *conite.*

könleinite (kèn'līn-īt), *n.* [G. *könleinit*: < *Könlein*, its discoverer.] A soft reddish-brown hydrocarbon occurring in folia or in grains with brown coal at Uznach in Switzerland. Also *könlite.*

konning†, **konyng**†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *cunning*1.

koo†, *n.* See *coe*1.

koochahbee (kō-chä'bē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The larvæ of a dipterous insect, *Ephydra californica*, prepared and used for food by the Indians. See *Ephydra.*

The worms are dried in the sun, the shell rubbed off by hand, when a yellowish kernel remains like a small grain of rice. This is oily, very nutritious, and not unpleasant to the taste; and under the name of *koo-chah-bee* forms a very important article of food. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 432.

koodoo (kö'dö), *n.* [Kafir *igudu.*] The striped antelope, *Antilope strepsiceros* or *Strepsiceros kudu*, found in many parts of Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony. It is much hunted, and has been almost exterminated in the latter region. The koodoo is a large handsome animal, the male standing about



Koodoo, or Striped Antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*).

13 hands high at the withers, with horns 3 or even 4 feet long, spirally twisted, and 2½ feet apart at their sharp points. The coat of old males is grayish-brown, indistinctly marked; that of young males and of females is a more reddish brown, with 8 or 10 long white stripes on each side. The koodoo frequents covered country, especially in the vicinity of rivers. Also *koodo, kudu, coudou.*

kook (kůk), *v. i.* See *cook*3.

kookery, kookree, *n.* See *kukeri.*

koolah (kö'lä), *n.* See *koala.*

koolokamba (kö-lo-kam'bä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes koolokamba*, described by Du Chaillu as inhabiting the forests of equatorial Africa, and named *T. aubryi* by Gratiolet and Alix. It is related to the gorilla, chimpanzee, and nschiego.

koomiss, *n.* See *kumiss.*

koorbash (kör'bash), *n.* [Also *kourbash*, and formerly *coorbash, coorbatch*; < Ar. *kurbāj*, < Turk. *qirbāch, kirbāch*, a whip, a scourge.] A whip of hippopotamus- or rhinoceros-hide, used in Egypt and other parts of Africa.

He tried the argument of an unlimited application of the *koorbash*—in this case a frightfully thick thong of hippopotamus-hide. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 129.

koorbash (kör'bash), *v. t.* [< *koorbash, n.*] To beat with a koorbash.

Koord, *n.* See *Kurd.*

Koordish, *a.* See *Kurdish.*

kooskoos, *n.* See *couscous.*

kooso, koosso, *n.* See *cusso.*

kopeck, kopek, *n.* See *copeck.*

koppa (kop'ä), *n.* [Gr. *κόππα*, < Phen. (Heb.) *qōph.*] A letter of the original Greek alphabet, Ϙ, analogous in form and corresponding in position and use to the Phenician and Hebrew *koph* and the Latin *Q, q.* See *episemon*, 2. The kappa (Κ, κ) was substituted for it in the words in which it had been used, but the sign was retained as a numeral with its ancient value of 90.

koppite (kop'īt), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann *Kopp* of Heidelberg.] A rare mineral, related to pyrochlore in composition, found at Schelingen in the Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

Kopp's law of boiling-points. See *boiling-point.*

kopra, koprah, *n.* See *copra.*

Kopsia (kop'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1823), named after a Dutch botanist, Jan *Kops*, professor at Utrecht.] An untenable name for *Calpicarpum*, a genus of tropical old-world trees or shrubs, of the *Apocynaceæ*, or dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, having a hypocrateriform or salver-shaped corolla, calyx destitute of glands, corolla-lobes twisted and overlapping to the right, opposite leaves, and white or pink flowers in short terminal cymes. It was made by Don the type of his tribe *Kopsieæ.* Six species are known, native in Farther India and the Malayan peninsula and archipelago. *Calpicarpum fruticosum* (*Cerbera fruticosa* of Ker) is very ornamental in cultivation.

Kopsieæ (kop-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Kopsia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* See *Kopsia.*

Koran (kō-rän' or kō'ran), *n.* [Also rarely *Coran, Quran*, formerly also *Core*; with the Ar. article, *Alkoran, Alcoran* (q. v.); = Turk. Pers. *qurān*, < Ar. *qurān, qorān*, book, reading, < *qarā*, read.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which all their transactions, civil, legal, military, etc., are regulated. It consists of revelations uttered by Mohammed at intervals during many years, and written down on loose leaves, the collection of which was completed after his death in 114 surahs or chapters. Its style is regarded as the standard of classical Arabic.

He Anathematiseth the *Core*, that is, Mahomets Scripture, and all his learning, lawes, Apocryphall narrations, traditions, and blasphemies. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

Koranic (kō-ran'ik), *a.* [< *Koran* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Hafiz afterwards enrolled himself in the same order and became a professor of *Koranic* exegesis.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 367.

korazin†, *n.* See *corazin.*

Kordofan gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*2.

Korean, *a.* and *n.* See *Corean.*

korker (kôr'kèr), *n.* Same as *cork*4.

koro (kō'rō), *n.* [A native name.] An inferior light-colored kind of trepang.

koroscopy (kō-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The shadow-test for the refraction of the eye. See *refraction.*

korybant, *n.* An occasional form of *corybant.*

kos (kos), *n.* [Heb.; pl. *kosoth.*] The Hebrew name of a cup or goblet.

kosher (kō'shèr), *a.* [Also *cosher*; Heb., lawful.] Bright; lawful; clean; conforming to the requirements of the Talmud: used by Hebrews: as, *kosher* bread, *kosher* meat, etc.: opposed to *tref.* The difference between *kosher* and *tref* meat consists in the observance or disregard of the precepts laid down in the Talmud and by modern rabbis concerning the *chalef*, the knife used in the slaughtering of the clean animals and the examination of their viscera. If the knife is not properly sharpened or the interior organs are found diseased the *shochet* (slaughtering official) pronounces the carcass to be *tref*, that is, unfit for food.

kosmeterion (kos-mē-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *kosmeteria* (-ä). [Gr. *κοσμητήριον* (see def.), < *κοσμεῖν*, adorn: see *cosmetic.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public storehouse for the various ornaments and accessories used in the celebration of religious festivals, processions, etc., as at Sicyon.

kosmic, kosmogony, etc. See *cosmic,* etc.

koss, *n.* See *coss*[3].

kosso (kos'o), *n.* See *cusso.*

Kosteletzkya (kos-te-lets'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1835), named after V. F. *Kosteletzky,* a Bohemian botanist.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Hibisceæ,* closely related to *Hibiscus,* from which it differs chiefly in having only one ovule in each cell of the ovary. Ten species are known, mainly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, several in Mexico and Texas, and one (*K. Virginica*) extending as far north as the salt marshes of New Jersey and New York. This last, which is a well-known plant, is a tall perennial herb, sometimes 4 or 5 feet high, with ample heart-shaped or halberd-shaped 3-lobed leaves, and large rose-purple flowers, often 2 inches in width.

Koszta's case. See *case*[1].

kotet, *n.* An obsolete form of *coat*[2].

koto (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument, consisting of a long box over which are stretched thirteen strings of silk, each five feet in length and provided with a separate bridge. It is played with both hands, like the harp. The tuning is effected by shifting the position of the bridge, and semitones are obtained by pressing the string behind the bridge.



Japanese Woman Playing the Koto.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *n.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou;* < Chin. *k'ow t'ow,* or *k'eu t'eu,* lit. 'knocking the head' (sc. on the ground, in reverence): *k'ow,* knock; *t'ow,* colloq. form of *show,* the head.] A knocking of the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of homage, reverence, worship, respect, etc. It is the ceremony of prostration performed in China by persons admitted to the imperial presence, in religious ceremonies, before magistrates, by an inferior to a superior, especially in making a humble apology, etc. Before the emperor and in worship the person performing the kotow kneels three times, and touches the ground with the forehead three times after each kneeling.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *v. i.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou;* from the noun.] To knock the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of reverence, worship, apology, etc.; perform the kotow; hence, to fawn or be obsequious; cringe.

I should like to show him I like him, and I have salaamed and *kowtowed* to him whenever I had a chance.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 94.

kotri (kot'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian magpie, *Dendrocitta vagabunda* or *Vagabunda rufa.*

kottet, *v.* A Middle English form of *cut.*

kotwal, *n.* See *cutwal.*

kotyliskos (kot-i-lis'kos), *n.*; pl. *kotyliskoi* (-koi). [< Gr. κοτυλίσκος, dim. of κοτύλη, a little cup: see *cotyle.*] In *Gr. archæol.,* a small toilet vase resembling the aryballus, but elongated and contracted instead of rounded at the bottom.



Kotyliskos.

koukri, *n.* Same as *kukeri.*

koulan (kö'lan), *n.* Same as *kulan.* See *dziggetai.*

koumiss, koumys, *n.* See *kumiss.*

koupholite (kö'fō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κοῦφος, light (in weight or movement), + λίθος, a stone.] A variety of the mineral prehnite found in the Pyrenees, occurring in masses with cavernous structure, consisting of thin fragile scales.

kourbash (kör'bash), *n.* See *koorbash.*

kouskous, *n.* See *couscous.*

kousloppet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cowslip.*

kousso, *n.* See *cusso.*

kouthꝺ, *n.* A Middle English variant of *kith.*

To mi neghburs swithe ma,
Radnes to mi *kouth* als-swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas, D. vii. f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

kouthet, kowthet. Middle English forms of *could,* preterit of *can*[1].

kowghꝺ, *n.* A Middle English form of *coe.*

kowrie-pine (kou'ri-pīn'), *n.* See *kauri-pine.*

kowtow, *n.* and *v.* See *kotow.*

koychet, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A thief (?).

Fifteen *koyches* [var. *theves,* Camb. MS.] com in a stounde Al slap, and gaf thay me thys wounde.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. (*Halliwell.*)

kraal (krâl or kräl), *n.* [Also *crawl, krawl;* < S. African D. *kraal,* < Pg. *curral* = Sp. *corral,* a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold: see *corral.*] In South Africa, primarily, a collection of huts arranged around a circular inclosure for cattle, or the inclosure itself; hence, any closely built village, especially one within a stockade, or a farming establishment or ranch.

The huts which compose their *kraals* are of a circular form. *E. E. Napier,* Excurs. So. Africa, I. 316.

krablite (krab'līt), *n.* [< *Krabla,* a volcano in Iceland.] Another name of the mineral or mineral aggregate baulite.

kraftꝺ, kraftyꝺ. Obsolete spellings of *craft*[1], *crafty.*

krakeꝺ, *v.* A Middle English form of *crack.*

kraken (krä'- or krā'ken), *n.* [Also sometimes *kraaken;* < Dan. *kraken,* < Norw. *krake,* a fabled sea-monster: little used in Norw., but appar. a particular use of *krake,* a pole, stake, post, a stunted crooked tree, a hook, also a stunted animal or person, = Icel. *kraki,* a pale, stake, post, = Dan. *krage,* a climbing-pole, = Sw. *krake,* a stunted horse; prob. ult. akin to E. *crook.*] A mythical sea-monster said to appear at times off the coast of Norway. The popular notion of the kraken dates back at least to the time of Pontoppidan (1698–1764), who wrote a description of it. One of the giant squids, as a cephalopod of the genus *Architeuthis,* might furnish a reasonable basis for the myth.

To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the *Kraken* would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, iv. 3.

Then, like a *kraken* huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

The *kraaken* or great sea snake of the Norwegian fjords.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 283.

krama (krā'mä), *n.* [Gr. κρᾶμα, a mixture, esp. mixed wine, < κεραννύναι (root κρα), mix: see *crasis, crater.*] The mixture of water and wine used in the eucharist, especially by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. See *krasis.*

krame, *n.* See *crame.*

Krameria (krā-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after J. G. H. *Kramer,* an Austrian physician and botanist.] A genus of American herbs or undershrubs, which has been variously classed by different authors, some referring it to the *Polygalaceæ* and others classing it among leguminous plants. Dumortier in 1829 made it into a distinct family, the *Krameriaceæ,* and the present tendency is to follow this classification. It has 4 or 5 nearly equal sepals, 5 unequal petals, a 1-celled ovary containing 2 ovules, a globose indehiscent echinate fruit, and seeds destitute of albumen. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes. The number of species recognized by recent authors is about 13, all growing in the warmer parts of America, but ranging from southern Florida, Kansas, and Texas to Chile. *K. triandra,* the ratany, a shrub found in the mountainous parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, from 3,000 to 8,000 feet altitude, produces the medicinal ratany-root of commerce (see *ratany*), and all the species are said to possess intensely astringent properties. *K. pauciflora,* from Mexico, is an ornamental shrub.

Krameriaceæ (krā-mē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Krameria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants, consisting of the genus *Krameria* only, included by some modern authors in the *Leguminosæ.*

krang, kreng (krang, kreng), *n.* [Also *crang;* < D. *kreng,* a carcass.] In *whaling,* the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krantzite (krant'sīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Krantz,* a mineral-collector.] A mineral resin from Nienburg in Hanover, near amber in composition.

krasis (krā'sis), *n.* [Gr. κρᾶσις, mixing: see *crasis.*] The act of adding a little water to the wine used for the eucharist: a primitive practice recognized in all ancient liturgies except the Armenian, mentioned by St. Justin Martyr (writing about A. D. 139) and other early writers, and believed by most liturgiologists to date from Christ's institution of the sacrament. Also called *mixture.*

krater, *n.* See *crater,* 1.

kraurite (krâ'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κραῦρος, brittle, friable, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* same as *dufrenite.*

kraurosis (krâ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κραυροῦσθαι, become brittle or dry, < κραῦρος, brittle.] In *pathol.,* a dry, shriveled condition of a part.

Krause's membrane. See *membrane.*

krawl, *n.* See *kraal.*

kreasote, *n.* See *creosote.*

kreatic, *a.* See *creatic.*

kreatine, kreatin, *n.* See *creatine.*

kreatinine, kreatinin, *n.* See *creatinine.*

kredemnon (krē-dem'non), *n.*; pl. *kredemna* (-nä). [< Gr. κρήδεμνον, Doric κράδεμνον (see def.), < κράς, a form of κάρα, the head, + δεῖν, bind, tie.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a form of veil which was drawn over the hair in such manner that the ends hung down on each side.

kreel (krēl), *n.* Another spelling of *creel.*

kreittonite (krī'ton-īt), *n.* [< Gr. κρείττων, κρείσσων, compar. of κρατύς, strong (= E. *hard*), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of gahnite, or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing 17 per cent. of iron sesquioxid.

kremersite (krem'ėr-sīt), *n.* [Named after P. *Kremers,* who analyzed it.] A chlorid of iron, potassium, ammonium, and sodium, found as a sublimation product at Vesuvius.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* [< F. *kremlin* (with accom. F. term. *-in*) = G. *kreml,* < Russ. *kremlĭ,* a citadel, fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or city; specifically [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, including within its walls the imperial palace and arsenal, churches, monasteries, and other imposing buildings.

Kremnitz white. See *white.*

krems (kremz), *n.* Same as *Kremnitz white.*

kreng, *n.* See *krang.*

krennerite (kren'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. A. *Krenner* of Budapest.] A rare tellurid of gold and silver occurring in orthorhombic crystals at Nagyag in Transylvania. Also found at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and in the Great Boulder Reef in Australia.

kreosote, *n.* See *creosote.*

kreutzer, kreuzer (kroit'sėr), *n.* [G., so called because the type of the coin was originally a cross; < *kreuz,* a cross: see *cross*[1].] **1.** A coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and copper, and worth less than 2 United States cents.—**2.** A modern copper coin of Austria,



Obverse. Reverse.
Austrian Kreutzer. (Size of the original.)

the one hundredth part of the florin, equal to nearly half of a United States cent.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* [< G. *krieg,* war, + *spiel,* game.] A game designed to teach the principles of strategy and tactics. Two opposing combatant forces are represented by blocks made to the scale of the map upon which the game is played. These blocks represent the tactical units of each arm. It is played by the commander of each force and is supervised by an umpire. Until the forces are actually in sight of each other, they are so screened that neither commander sees the operations of the other. Each move or change of position corresponds to a given interval of time. As chance is an element of warfare, it is represented in the game by the throwing of dice and reading the consequences on a table of possibilities.

krieker (krē'kėr), *n.* [< G. *kriecher,* a creeper, croucher, < *kriechen,* creep: see *creep.*] A name in Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey of the pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* Also called *squat-snipe* and *squatter.*

Krigia (krig'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after David *Krig,* who collected plants in Maryland near the beginning of the 18th century.] A genus of North American plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ,* type of Schultz's tribe *Krigieæ,* with yellow flowers, usually on leafless scapes, a few-bracted involucre, many-ribbed achenes, and pappus of 5 to 8 small chaffy scales, alternating with as many bristles. They are low herbs with milky juice and radical leaves in a rosette on the ground, with the aspect of small-flowered dandelions. The genus embraces only five species, all of which are found in the United States, belonging to three sections—*K. Virginica,* a common little plant of eastern North America from Canada to Kansas, being the type. *K. Dandelion,* with much larger flowers and globose tubers, was formerly placed in a distinct genus, *Cynthia.*

krikeꝺ, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*[1].

kriosphinx, *n.* See *criosphinx.*

kris, *n.* Another spelling of *creese.*

Krishna (krish'nä), *n.* [Skt., < *krishna,* black, dark.] In *later Hindu myth.,* a much-worshiped deity, son of Devaki, appearing also as a leading character in the great epic of the Mahābhārata, as chief of a people and charioteer of Arjuna, to whom he addresses the philosophic poem called Bhagavad-Gītā. The grounds of his

deification are obscure. He is worked into the general system of Hindu religion as an incarnation of Vishnu.

krisuvigite (kris'ö-vē-gīt), *n.* [< *Krisuvig* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the basic copper sulphate brochantite, found at Krisuvig in Iceland.

kritarchy (krit'är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. κριτής, a judge, + ἀρχή, rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. [Rare.] *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xvii.

krobylos (krō'bi-los), *n.* [< Gr. κρωβύλος (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll or knot of hair on the head. By some authorities it is taken as the knot or tuft of hair above the forehead familiar in the Apollo Belvedere (see cut under *Hellenistic*); the latest students, however, consider it to be a gathering of the hair behind the head, often held in place by a pin or other ornament.

krocket (krok'et), *n.* [Cf. *crocket.*] The oystercatcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.* [Local, Scotch.]

kroehnkite (krēn'kīt), *n.* [Named after B. *Kroehnke.*] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

krome (krōm), *n.* Same as *croma.*

krone (krō'ne), *n.*; pl. *kroner* (-nėr). [D. Nor. *G.; Sw. *krona* = E. *crown.*] 1. A silver coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, equal to



Obverse. Danish Krone.

Reverse. (Size of the original.)

about 27 United States cents, of the value of about 1*s.* 1½*d.* English, or containing 100 œre.—2. The German ten-mark piece: gold.

Kronia (kron'i-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. Κρόνια, neut. pl. of Κρόνιος, pertaining to Kronos: see *Kronos.*] An ancient Greek festival in honor of Kronos, held at Athens in the month Hecatombæon (July and August), and resembling in its character of merriment the Roman Saturnalia.

Kronos (kron'os), *n.* [Also *Cronus;* Gr. Κρόνος (see def.), a name in later times regarded erroneously as a var. of χρόνος, time: see *chronic.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Ouranos (Uranus, Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kroo, Kru (krō), *n.* [West African.] One of a stalwart negro tribe on the coast of Liberia, distinguished for skill as seamen.

Krooman (krō'man), *n.*; pl. *Kroomen* (-men). Same as *Kroo.*

krotalon (krō'tą-lon), *n.* Same as *crotalum.*

Kru, *n.* See *Kroo.*

krugite (krō'gīt), *n.* [So called after a mining director named *Krug* von Nidda.] A variety of polyhalite from Neu-Stassfurt, Germany.

kruller, *n.* See *cruller.*

krummhorn (krum'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *krumm,* = E. *crump*[1], crooked, + *horn* = E. *horn.*] 1. A medieval musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a curved tube and a melancholy tone.—2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with short, slender metal pipes, and a tone like that of the clarinet. Also called *clarinet-stop, cromorna,* and corruptly *cremona.*

Krupp gun. See *gun*[1].

kryet, *v.* A Middle English form of *cry.*

kryolite, kryolith, *n.* See *cryolite.*

kryometer (krī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, + μέτρον, measure.] A thermometer adapted for measuring very low temperatures.

krypto-. See *crypto-.*

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτόν, secret.] ★See the extract.

On June 6, 1898, the discovery of yet another element was announced, in a communication made by Prof. Ramsay, of London, to the Academy of Sciences, of Paris. The communication was read to the Academy by M. Berthelot. This new element is a gas, and makes a fifth constituent of the atmosphere; it is, however, present in very minute quantities, viz., one part in ten thousand of its volume. *Krypton* belongs not to the argon, but the helium group; its density is greater than that of nitrogen, being, according to the corrected measurement, 22.47.
Sci. Amer., July 9, 1898.

ksart, *n.* A former spelling of *czar.*

Kshatriya (kshat'ri-yą), *n.* [Skt., < *kshatra,* rule, authority.] The second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and honorable conduct generally.

kuckuct, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckoo.*

kudos (kū'dos), *n.* [Gr. κῦδος, glory, renown; a poetical word, found chiefly in the Iliad and Odyssey, from which it has passed, as a bit of classical slang, into some E. use.] Glory; fame; renown. [University slang.]

I hear now that much of the *kudos* he received was undeserved. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 192.

He decided for the corner chosen by Abraham, and distributed the *Kudos* amongst the clans.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 386.

kudos (kū'dos), *v. t.* [< *kudos, n.*] To bestow kudos on; glorify. [University slang.]

Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greek.
Southey, Nondescripts, i.

kudumba (ku-dum'bą), *n.* See *cadamba.*

kuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cue*[1].

Kufic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic.*

kuftan (kuf'tan), *n.* Same as *caftan.*

kuft-work (kuft'wėrk), *n.* Same as *koftgari.*

kuge (köng'ā), *n.* [Jap., = Chin. *kung kia,* 'public' or ducal families.] A court noble of Japan, as distinguished from a *daimio* or territorial noble, or such court nobles collectively. See *buke*[2].

kuhl, *n.* See *kohl.*

Kuhnia (kū'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Dr. Adam *Kuhn* of Philadelphia, from whom Linnæus received the plant.] A genus of American herbs, of the composite family, tribe *Eupatorieæ,* and subtribe *Adenostyleæ,* having the scales of the involucre imbricated in several series, the lobes of the corolla short, bristles of the pappus plumose, heads middle-sized and panicled, and leaves alternate. Eight species have been distinguished. They are all natives of North America, three species occurring in the United States, the typical form, *K. eupatorioides,* being a common plant from New Jersey to Georgia and Texas. It is a branching perennial herb with a large deep root, lanceolate leaves, and yellowish-white flowers.

Kuhnieæ (kū-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1850), < *Kuhnia* + *-eæ.*] A division of composite plants, embracing the genera *Kuhnia, Lacinaria,* and others now included in the tribe *Eupatorieæ.*

kuichua (kwich'wą), *n.* [Braz.] A kind of wild cat, *Felis macrurus,* found in Brazil, notable for the length of its tail. It is one of a number of spotted cats, resembling the ocelot, indigenous to South America.

kuichunchulli (kwi-chön-chöl'yē), *n.* [Quichua.] The root of a species of *Calceolaria* (probably *C. parviflora*) growing in Quito, Ecuador. It is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic, and is used in South America as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections.

kuittle, *v. t.* See *cuitle.*

kukang (kö'kang), *n.* [Malay.] The Javan slow lemur or slow-paced lori, *Stenops (Nycticebus) javanicus,* a prosimian quadruped of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ.* It is of clumsy form, with fore and hind limbs of about equal length, the inner digit on each foot reversed, large eyes, and apparently no tail.

kukeri (kö'kėr-i), *n.* [Hindi *kukrī.*] A sword used by the Goorkhas of India. The blade is much broader at the point than at the hilt, more or less curved, and usually has the sharp edge on the concave curve. By some it is thought to have been originally a missile weapon, and its form a "survival" of the boomerang or some similar throwing-stick. Also *kookery, koukri,* etc.

Kuklux (kū'kluks), *n.* [Short for *Kuklux Klan.*] 1. Same as *Kuklux Klan.*

The abuse and intimidation of the blacks by the night-riders of the *Kuklux* had already begun.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 43.

2. A member of the Kuklux Klan.

They arranged to have an initiation not provided for in the ritual. . . . The "procedure" was to place the would-be *Ku Klux* in an empty barrel, . . . and to send him whirling down the hill. *The Century*, XXVIII. 402.

Kuklux (kū'kluks), *v. t.* [< *Kuklux, n.*] To subject to outrage by the methods of the Kuklux Klan.

Kukluxism (kū'kluks-izm), *n.* [< *Kuklux* + *-ism.*] The methods of the Kuklux Klan; outrage by whipping, expelling from home, or murder.

Kuklux Klan (kū'kluks klan). [A fantastic name made up by the originators of the association; < Gr. κύκλος, a circle ("the Knights of the Golden Circle" and other names involving *circle* having been previously used as the title of secret associations in sympathy with the Confederacy), + E. *clan;* the peculiar form and spelling being chosen on account of the alliterative mystery, esp. of the abbreviated form *K. K. K.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a secret oath-bound organization, also called simply *Kuklux,* which arose in the Southern States after the civil war of 1861–65, among the participants in or sympathizers with secession, the members of which (or persons passing as members) perpetrated many outrages, by whipping, expelling, or murdering persons obnoxious to them, especially negroes and new-comers from the north. Such outrages, by this and similar organizations called "the Invisible Empire," "the White League," etc., continued with more or less frequency for more than ten years after the war.

kulan, *n.* See *dziggetai.*

kuli (kö'li), *n.* [See *coolie.*] In southern India, hire; wages. Also spelled *culy.*

Kulin (kö'lēn), *n.* In India, one of an order of Brahmans regarded as of superior sanctity and invested with extraordinary privileges, including the right to marry many wives, in consideration of large dowries and the support of the wife by her parents in their own home. Also written *Kooleen.*

The privilege of maintaining a plurality of wives is restricted to very few — except in the case of *Kooleen* Brahmins, that superlative aristocracy of caste.
J. W. Palmer, The Atlantic, XVIII. 733.

Kulinism (kö'lēn-izm), *n.* In India, the privilege and influence of the Kulin Brahmans, especially in respect of marriage and dowries. Also written *Kooleenism.*

kullus (kul'us), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the Jain and other architectural styles of India, a pinnacle in the form of a vase, as that surmounting the amalaka or ornamental covering of a Jain or a Dravidian tower.

kumbekephalic (kum″bē-ke-fal'ik), *a.* Same as *cymbocephalic.*

I suggested . . . the name *kumbecephalic,* or boat-shaped; a name subsequently adopted by other craniologists for this type of skull.
D. Wilson, Prehist. Annals Scotland, I. 236.

kumberbund, *n.* Same as *cummerbund.*

kumiss, kumyss (kö'mis), *n.* [Also written *koomiss, kumys, koumiss, koumys* (and first in E. *cosmos:* see *cosmos*[2]); = F. *coumis,* < Russ. *kumuisŭ* (*kumysŭ*) = Little Russ. *kumuiz* (*kumyz*) (> Pol. *komiz, kumys* = MGr. κάμος), < Tatar *kumiz,* fermented mares' milk.] 1. A common beverage of the nomads of northern Asia, consisting of fermented mares' milk, resembling sour buttermilk, but clear and free from greasiness. The Kirghiz and others distil an intoxicating liquor from it.—2. A fermented dietetic and sanitary drink made in western countries, in imitation of the preceding, from cows' milk with sugar and yeast, and allowed to ferment until it becomes effervescent and slightly alcoholic.

kümmel (küm'el), *n.* [< G. *kümmel,* lit. cumin: see *cumin.*] A cordial made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavored with cumin, caraway, or fennel, and generally much sweetened. The best quality is called *allasch.*

These hors-d'œuvre are accompanied with draughts of eau-de-vie and *kummel;* for the Russians drink their strong liquors before dinner. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 853.

kummerbund, *n.* See *cummerbund.*

★kumquat, *n.* See *cumquat.*

kumshaw, *n.* See *cumshaw.*

kumyss, *n.* See *kumiss.*

kundah-oil (kön'dą-oil), *n.* The oil extracted from *Carapa procera.* Also written *coonda-, coondi-, kunda-,* and *kundoo-oil.* See *Carapa,* 1.

kunkur (kung'kėr), *n.* Same as *kankar.*

kuntee, *n.* Same as *coontee.*

kupferschiefer (kup'fėr-shē″fėr), *n.* [G., < *kupfer,* = E. *copper,* + *schiefer,* slate: see *shiver*[2].] A dark-brown or black shale, often bituminous, and in some parts of Germany, especially at Mansfeld in the Harz, sufficiently charged with copper ore to be worked with profit for that metal. It belongs to the Permian series.

kupfferite (kup'fėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Adolph T. *Kupffer.*] A magnesium silicate belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group. It occurs in prismatic masses having an emerald-green color, due to the presence of a small amount of chromium.

Kurd, Koord (körd), *n.* [= F. G. *Kurde* = Russ. *Kurdŭ,* < Turk. Ar. *Kurd.*] A member of a pastoral and predatory Aryan race, which gives its name to Kurdistan, a region of Asia lying partly in Turkey and partly in Persia. The Kurds speak an Iranic language, and are mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Rarely spelled *Curd.*

Kurdish, Koordish (kör'dish), *a.* [< *Kurd* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

kuril (kū'ril), *n.* [Named from the *Kurile* Islands.] The black hagden of the Kuriles, *Puffinus curilicus*. It is a kind of petrel, of the family *Procellariidæ*.

Kurilian (kū-ril'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kurile* (Russ. *Kuriletsŭ*, a Kurilian) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific, lying between the southern extremity of Kamchatka and Yezo in Japan. The Kuriles (twenty-two in number) now belong entirely to Japan, the northern part (the Little Kuriles) having been ceded to it by Russia in 1875 in exchange for the southern half of Saghalin.

II. *n.* A native of the Kurile Islands. The Kurilians of the northern islands resemble the Kamchadales, and those of the southern are Ainos. See *Aino*.

kurisee†, *n.* See the second extract.

> The renegado Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's *kurisees*. *Letter of Cromwell*, Dec. 19, 1649.

> What *kurisees* are, I do not know; may be cuirassiers, in popular locution: some nickname for Ormond's men, whom few loved. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters (ed. 1871), II. 198.

Kuroshiwo (kö-rō-shē'wō), *n.* [Jap., < *kuro*, black, + *shiwo*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Bashee Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Loochoo, till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing northeast to the eastern shores of Kiushiu, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan. About latitude 38° it bends more toward the east, and continues toward the Aleutian Islands and the North American coast, then becoming known as the Pacific drift. On the coasts of Japan its temperature is always 4° or 5° higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth is forty miles near Japan.

kursaal (kör'säl), *n.* [G., < *kur*, = E. *cure* (< L. *cura*), + *saal* (= AS. *sæl*), a hall, > F. *salle*, *salon*: see *salon*, *saloon*.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors at many German watering-places or health resorts. Reading-rooms and rooms for recreation are usually associated with the kursaal.

kursi, kursy (kůr'si), *n.*; pl. *kursies* (-siz). [Ar. *kursī*, *korsī* (< Hind. *kursī*), a chair.] The stand on which the Koran is laid: hence, a small low table, usually octagonal, upon which an eating-tray is put at meal-time. The kursi itself is often very richly ornamented, especially with inlaid work of ivory, ebony, and metals; but sometimes it is of carved wood, or of metal filigree.

Kurtidæ (kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kurtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Kurtus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's ichthyological system, the only family of the third division of *Acanthopterygii* (*Kurtiformes*), embracing both true *Kurtidæ* and *Pempherididæ*. (*b*) In late systems, fishes of a compressed oblong form, with a short submedian dorsal fin, a long anal, and an air-bladder lodged within dilated convex ribs forming rings.

Kurtiformes (kėr-ti-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. κυρτός, curved, + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, having only one dorsal fin, which is much shorter than the long anal, and no superbranchial organ.

Kurtus (kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1787), < Gr. κυρτός, curved, arched.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, in which the back is gibbous in front of the dorsal fin, representing the family *Kurtidæ*. *K. indicus* is an example. Also *Kyrtus*.

Kushitic (kù-shit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cushite*.

kusskus, kusskuss, *n.* Same as *cuscus*[2].

kusst, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *kiss*.

kussier, kussir (kö'si-ėr, kö'sėr), *n.* [Cf. Turk. *kūss* (*kyūss*), a drum, kettledrum.] A Turkish musical instrument with five strings stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin.

kussynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

kusti (kus'ti), *n.* [Pers. *kustī*.] A woolen cord worn by Parsees of both sexes, consisting of seventy-two threads, that being the number of the chapters of the Izashne, with two branches having twelve knots for the months of the year.

> A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara, extending to the knees, and fastened round the waist with the *kusti*, or sacred cord, which is carried round three times and fastened in front with a double knot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 325.

kutch, *n.* See *cutch*[2].

kutcha, *a.* and *n.* See *cutcha*.

kutcherry, *n.* See *cutchery*.

kuteera gum. See *gum*[2].

kutht, *n.* An obsolete form of *kith*.

kuthet, *v.* A variant of *kithe*.

kutia (köt-yä'), *n.* [Russ. *kutya*, *kutĭya*.] A dish made of boiled rice or other grain with honey or hydromel and raisins. Nearly everywhere in the Greek Church this dish is eaten after a funeral or a service for the dead, having been taken to the church or cemetery and placed on the reading-desk during the service. The ingredients are thought to be symbolical, the rice meaning the resurrection, the honey the joy of eternal life, etc. The custom is probably derived from funeral ceremonies of the ancient Greeks.

kuttar (ku-tär'), *n.* [Hind. *kaṭār*.] A short dagger, peculiar to India, having a handle consisting of two parallel bars with a crosspiece connecting them. The hand is inserted to grip the crosspiece, and the bars serve as a guard to the wrist.

kuwazoku, kuazoku (kwä-zō'kù), *n.* [Jap., < *kuwa* (= Chin. *hwa*), a flower, flowery, + *zokŭ* (= Chin. *tsuh*), class.] 1. The noble class: a collective name in Japan for both the kuges or court nobles and the daimios or territorial nobles, since the surrender to the mikado, in 1872, of the lands and retainers of the latter. —2. One of this class.

kvass (kvas), *n.* [= F. *kvas* = G. *kevass*, < Russ. *kvasŭ*, a drink so called.] A fermented drink in general use in Russia, taking the place of the beer of other countries. Common kvass is made from an infusion of raised rye flour or dough, or of other flour or baked bread, with malt. Finer kinds are made from apples, raspberries, or other fruit, without malt.

ky, kye (kī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *cow*[1].

> In places ther is fodder abondannce,
> The *ky* may otherwhiles be withdrawe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> 'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
> When the *kye* comes hame.
> *Hogg*, When the Kye Comes Hame.

kyabooca-wood, kyabuca-wood, *n.* See *kiabooca-wood*.

kyack[1] (kyak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A herring. [Maine.]

kyack[2] (kī'ak), *n.* See *kayak*.

kyanise, kyanising. See *kyanize, kyanizing*.

kyanite (kī'a-nīt), *n.* See *cyanite*.

kyanize (kī'a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kyanized*, ppr. *kyanizing*. [< *Kyan*, a proper name: see def. of *kyanizing*.] To treat (wood) by the process of kyanizing. Also spelled *kyanise*.

kyanizing (kī'a-nī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kyanize*, *v.*] A process for preventing the decay of wood, patented by J. H. Kyan in 1832. It consists in filling the pores of the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, which coagulates the vegetable albumen, and renders the wood impervious to air or moisture. Also spelled *kyanising*.

kyanol, kyanole (kī'a-nol, -nōl), *n.* [< Gr. κυανός, blue, + *-ol*, *-ole*.] In *chem.*, aniline.

kyanophyl, *n.* Same as *cyanophyl*.

kyathos (kī'a-thos), *n.* See *cyathus*.

kydt. Another form of *kid*[2].

kye, *n. pl.* See *ky*.

kyesthein (kī-es'thē-in), *n.* [Also variously *kyestein*, *kiestein*, etc.; a word of indeterminate form and etymology, but taken, in the form *kyesthein*, as irreg. < Gr. κυεῖν, be pregnant, + ἐσθής, a garment, taken for 'pellicle.'] A cloud appearing in the middle of certain urines. After they have stood a day or two it rises to the top to form a pellicle, which subsequently breaks and falls. It was at one time thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy, but it occurs under other conditions.

kyket, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *keek*.

kyle[1] (kīl), *n.* [< Gael. *caol*, *caoil*, a frith, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural: as, the *Kyles* of Bute. [Scotch.]

kyle[2] (kīl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A lamp of primitive pattern, designed to be suspended in an open fireplace. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

kylix (kī'liks), *n.* [< Gr. κύλιξ, a cup, vase (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or cup of elegant form, used for drinking. The kylix was usually broad and shallow, with or without a slender foot, and provided with two handles not extending above the rim. Also written *cylix*.



Kylix. (From an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.)

kyloe (kī'lō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

> Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of *kyloes*. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

kymelynt, kymnelt, *n.* See *kimnel*.

kymograph (kī'mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. κῦμα, a wave, + γραφειν, write.] An instrument by means of which variations of fluid pressure, as of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal, can be measured and graphically recorded. The most common form consists of a cylinder made to revolve at a uniform rate, and carrying a smoked paper on which a style writes, or unsmoked paper on which a light pen is made to write. Also *kymographion*.

kymographic (kī-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *kymograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a kymograph: as, *kymographic* clockwork.

> Mercurial *kymographic* tracing from carotid of dog, showing form of curve on a large scale. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 106.

Kymric, Kymry. See *Cymric, Cymry*.

kynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kin*[1].

kyndt, kyndet. Obsolete forms of *kind*[1], *kind*[2].

kyndelicht, *a.* An obsolete variant of *kindly*.

kyngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *king*[1].

kyphoscoliotic (kī-fō-skō-li-ot'ik), *a.* [< *kypho(sis)* + *scoliosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting kyphosis and scoliosis.

kyphosis (kī-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύφωσις, a being humpbacked, < κυφοῦσθαι, be humpbacked, < κυφός, humpbacked, bent forward, < κύπτειν, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Also written *cyphosis*.

kyrbasia (kėr-bā'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. κυρβασία, a Persian bonnet or hat.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *cidaris*, 1.

> The *kyrbasia*, or kidaris, was a high pointed hat of Persian origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

Kyrie (kir'i-e), *n.*; pl. *Kyries* (-ez). [Short for *Kyrie eleïson*.] 1. The Kyrie eleïson, especially in its western form (with *Christe eleison*), and the repetitions collectively, as used at the beginning of the Roman mass or as at the beginning of the Anglican communion office.—2. The musical setting of these words.

Kyrie eleïson (kir'i-e e-lā'i-son). [Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον, Lord, have mercy: Κύριε, Lord; ἐλέησον, aor. impv. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy or pity: see *Christe eleïson*.] 1. Literally, Lord, have mercy! a brief petition, founded on nearly identical Scriptural phrases (for example, Ps. cxxiii. 3, Mat. xx. 30), used as a response in the primitive liturgies and in the eucharistic and other offices of Oriental churches to the present day. In the Latin Church *Kyrie eleïson* (thrice) is followed by *Christe eleison* (thrice), and this again by *Kyrie eleïson* (thrice). The formulary is always said in this Greek wording, but the intermediate *Christe eleison* is unknown to the Eastern Church. The Oriental Kyrie is used in the irenica at the beginning of the liturgy and in other litanies. The Western Kyrie (a remnant of the irenica) is used by the Roman Church at mass just after the introit, and also in the breviary offices and in litanies. In the Sarum missal it also occurred near the beginning of the service, and this use of it is represented in the communion office of the Book of Common Prayer by the responses after the commandments, "Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law." In the same book it occurs in the form "Lord, . . . Christ, . . . Lord, have mercy upon us," in the litany, and before the collect for the day at morning and evening prayer. This is also called the *lesser litany*.

2. The first movement or division in a musical setting of a Roman Catholic mass or the Anglican communion office, the text being the petitions above mentioned.

kyriolexy (kir'i-ō-lek-si), *n.* [< Gr. κυριολεξία, the use of literal expression, < κύριος, having authority, authorized, regular, + λέξις, speaking: see *lexicon*. Cf. *cyriologic*.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions, or of words in clear and definite senses. [Rare.]

kyriologict, kyriologicalt, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

kyrret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[2].

kyrsint, *v.* and *a.* A corrupt form of *christen, Christian*.

kyte[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kite*[1].

kyte[2], *n.* See *kite*[2].

kytht, *n.* A Middle English form of *kith*.

kythet, *v.* See *kithe*.

kyxt, *n.* A Middle English form of *kex*.

★



1. The twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet. It had a similar place in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which the character has come to us. The scheme of its forms in those alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which they are perhaps ultimately derived (see *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The *l*-sound is made with the tongue in the same general position against the roof of the mouth as *d* and *t* and *n* (see these letters), and hence is called, like them, a dental (or gingival, or lingual, or tongue-point) sound. Its characteristic peculiarity of utterance is that it involves a breach of the close *d*-position at the side or sides of the tongue, the intonated breath escaping there, while the tip of the tongue remains in contact. This breach may be made on either side of the tongue, or on both sides at once: the habits of different individuals, and perhaps of different communities, varying in this regard. Other *l*-sounds, agreeing with ours in the lateral breach of mute contact, but differing in the position of the tongue, are found in some other languages: as, the palatal *l* of French and Italian (the French *l mouillé*, now mostly converted into a simple *y*-sound; the Italian *gl*), the lingual or cerebral *l* of Sanskrit, and so on. *L* is the most sonorous and continuable, or most vowel-like, of our consonant-sounds; and hence it has come, by the loss of an accompanying vowel, to have itself the value of a vowel in a very large number of English unaccented syllables — especially after a mute, as in *fickle, wriggle, bottle, noddle, apple, babble;* less often after consonants of other classes, as in *muscle, muzzle, raffle, devil,* and colloquially in such as *kernel, gunnel, pommel.* The sign *l* never has any other than its own proper sound; but it is silent in a few words, as *balm, half, talk.* In the recent history of our language the sound is a peculiarly stable one, hardly exhibiting transition into any other; more anciently, and in other tongues, it exchanges sometimes with *d* (as Latin *lacrima,* Greek δάκρυ), but especially with *r* (thus, in Sanskrit, the *l* is to a large extent a later alternative to an *r*); in many French words it appears converted into *u* (as *maux,* plural of *mal, beau* beside *bel, belle,* and so on); in Italian, after mutes, into *i,* as *piano,* Latin *planus,* etc. In virtue of its general phonetic character, *l* is a semivowel (so far as that term is admitted), and is often classed as such, along with *r,* or with *r* and *y* and *w.* More popularly, it is ranked as a "liquid," with *m* and *n* and *r,* nothing more being implied in the classification (a loose and unscientific one) than its special sonorousness and continuability.

2. A symbol — (*a*) in *chem.*, for *lithium:* also *Li;* (*b*) in Roman numerals, for 50, and with a line drawn above it (L) for 50,000. — **3.** An abbreviation — (*a*) [*l. c.*] in *music,* of *la* (in solmization); (*b*) of *Latin;* (*c*) in stage-directions, of *left;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *liber,* a book, as a division of a literary work; (*e*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *libra,* pound sterling, when written after the figures (when before the figures, it has the conventional form £): as, 100*l.* = £100; (*f*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *lightning;* (*g*) [*l. c.*] in references, of *line:* as, Milton, Lycidas, *l.* 72; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *logarithm;* (*i*) [*l. c.*] in *astron.*, of *longitude* (*l* denoting the heliocentric and λ the geocentric longitude); (*j*) [*l. c.*] of *lege;* (*k*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] in *anat.*, of *lumbar:* used in vertebral formulæ. — **The three L's** (*naut.*), lead, latitude, and lookout: a phrase used by seamen to signify that a careful use of the first (in sounding), a knowledge of the second, and the vigilant performance of the third will prevent a vessel from running ashore.

L[2] (ell), *n.* [Prop., as a word, spelled *ell;* from the letter L.] **1.** A part of a house or other structure projecting at a right angle from the main body, so as to form with it the figure of the letter L: as, the building has an *L* of 20 feet.

> The milk-pans tilted to sun against the underpinning of the *L*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 134.

2. A rectangularly bent pipe-connection. *E. H. Knight.* Also *ell* in both senses.

la[1] (lâ), *interj.* [Also *law;* var. of *lo,* < AS. *lā,* interj.: see *lo.*] An expression of mild admiration, wonder, or surprise, and formerly of asseveration: as, O *la!* that is strange. [Now vulgar.]

> Truly, I will not go first; truly, *la!* I will not do you that wrong. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1, 322.

La! miss, why, it is witchcraft.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

La you†, behold; see there.

La you now, you hear! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3, 50.

la[2] (lä), *n.* [See *gamut.*] In *solmization,* the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale — that is, the submediant. In the major scale of C this tone is A, which is therefore sometimes called *la,* especially in Italy and France. Abbreviated *l.*

la[3] (lä). [See *le.*] The feminine form of the definite article in French, occurring in some ★names and phrases used in English.

La. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lanthanum.*

laager (lä′gėr), *n.* [D., var. of *leger,* a camp: see *lecguer*[2], *lager.*] In South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure for temporary defense ★formed of the wagons of a traveling party.

laager (lä′gėr), *v. t.* [< *laager, n.*] To arrange in such a way as to form a defensive inclosure; arrange so as to form a laager: as, to *laager* wagons. [S. African.]

laast, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace.*

lab† (lab), *v.* [< ME. *labben,* < OD. *labben,* blab, tell tales: cf. G. *labbe,* lip, mouth. Cf. *blab*[1], *babble.*] **I.** *intrans.* To blab; babble; tattle.

> Of hir tonge a *labbyng* shrewe is she.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 10.

II. *trans.* To blab.

> Thyng that wolde be pryue publisshe thow hit neuere,
> Nother for loue *labbe* hit out ne lacke hit for non enuye.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 39.

lab (lab), *n.* [< ME. *labbe;* from the verb.] A blabber; a tattler; a telltale. [Prov. Eng.]

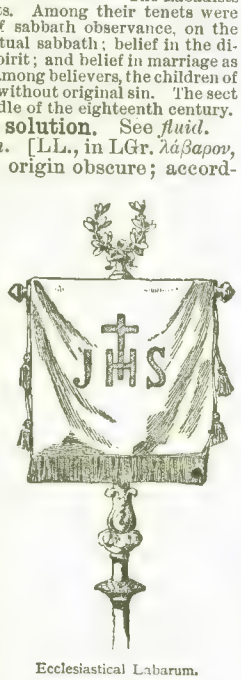
> I am no *labbe,*
> Though I it say, I am nought leef to gabbe.
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 323.

Labadism (lab′a-dizm), *n.* [< *Labadie* (see *Labadist*) + *-ism.*] The doctrines and practices of the Labadists.

Labadist (lab′a-dist), *n.* [< *Labadie* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610–74), a Jesuit, afterward a mystic Protestant preacher in France and Holland. The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Labarraque's fluid or **solution.** See *fluid.*

labarum (lab′a-rum), *n.* [LL., in LGr. λάβαρον, also λάβωρον, λάβουρον; origin obscure; according to Baillet (Dict. Celtique), < Basque *labarva,* a standard; according to Larramendi (Dicc. trilingue), of Cantabrian origin, < *lauburu,* anything with four heads or limbs, such as the cruciform framework of a military standard. Cf. LL. *cantabrum,* a standard, a variant reading of *labarum* in some passages, neut. of *Cantaber,* Cantabrian, pl. *Cantabri,* the Cantabrians: see *Cantabrian.*] **1.** A Roman military standard adopted by the later emperors as the imperial standard. It consisted of a staff or lance carrying a purple banner on a cross bar. This banner usually bore the effigy of the general or emperor; but Constantine the Great, after his conversion, placed upon it, woven in gold, the cross and the monogram (chrisma) or emblem of Christ, ☧ or ☩, consisting of the Greek letters XP (Chr), standing for *Christ.* In later times the name was given to the monogram itself, or to the cross in the monogram.



Ecclesiastical Labarum.

2. A standard or banner of similar form, borne in ecclesiastical processions of the Roman Catholic Church. — **3.** Figuratively, a moral standard, guide, or device.

> It is now the Pagans who have seized the *labarum* of duty and self-sacrifice. *F. P. Cobbe,* Peak in Darien, p. 5.

Labatiella (la-bā-ti-el′ä), *n.* [NL., named after a French botanist, Jean Baptiste *Labat.*] A genus of American trees of the family *Sapotaceæ,* having a 4-parted calyx, 5 fertile and 5 abortive stamens, a 4-celled ovary, and fleshy fruit. Six species are known, natives of the West Indies and Brazil. The type species, *L. sessiliflora* (*Labatia sessiliflora* of Swartz), is a native of San Domingo.

labbe[1]**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *lab.*

labbe[2]**†, la-beet.** A contraction or corruption of *let be.* See *let*[1]. *Chaucer.*

> Hee'l purchase induction by simony,
> And offers her money her incumbent to be.
> But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee,*
> If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.
> *Cleaveland,* Poems (1561). (*Nares.*)

labber (lab′ėr), *v.* [Prob. for **lapper,* freq. of *lap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lick; lap. — **2.** To splash. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bathe. — **2.** To loll out the tongue. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

labdanum (lab′da-num), *n.* See *ladanum.*

labecedization (lā-bā-sā-di-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *la* + *be* + *ce* + *de* (see *bebization*) + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *bebization.*

la-beet. [ME.] See *labbe*[2].

labefactation (lab″ē-fak-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *labefactatio*(*n*-), a shaking, loosening, < *labefacere,* cause to totter, shake: see *labefaction.*] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin. [Rare.]

> There is in it [the "Beggar's Opera"] such a *labefactation* of all principles as may be injurious to morality.
> *Johnson,* in Boswell (ed. 1791), I. 527.

labefaction (lab-ē-fak′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *labefaction,* < L. as if **labefactio*(*n*-), < *labefacere,* pp. *labefactus,* cause to totter, shake, weaken: see *labefy.*] Same as *labefactation.*

> To private difficulties and causes of *labefaction,* such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.
> *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., v.

labefy (lab′ē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labefied,* ppr. *labefying.* [< L. *labefacere,* cause to totter, shake, weaken, < *labare,* totter, give way, + *facere,* do, make.] To weaken or loosen; enfeeble; impair. [Rare.]

label[1] (lā′bel), *n.* [< ME. *label, labell, labelle, labiel,* < OF. *label, labeau,* also, with an inserted liquid or nasal, *lambel, lembel, lambeau* (ML. reflex *labellus, labella, lablellus, lambellus*), a rag, tatter, shred, F. *lambeau,* shred, piece, strip, flap, with dim. suffix, < OHG. *lappa,* MHG. *lappe,* G. *lappen,* a rag, shred, = AS. *læppa, lappa,* a lap, flap, fold: see *lap*[2]. Cf. *lapel,* ult. = *label.*] **1†.** A small loosely hanging flap; specifically, a pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from a head-dress; a lappet.

> And a knit night-cap made of coarsest twine,
> With two long *labels* button'd to his chin.
> *Bp. Hall,* Satires, IV. ii. 24.

The Priests' habits. — Long robes of white taffeta; long white heads of hair; the High-Priest a cap of white silk shag close to his head, with two *labels* at the ears.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) One of the ribbons that hang down from a miter or the electoral crown. See *infula,* 3 (*b*). (*b*) A fillet resembling a barrulet with three or more pendent drops or points, which were originally straight with parallel sides, but are now usually shaped like a dovetail. It is used as a bearing, but especially as a difference, as in cadency, to indicate the oldest son. Some authorities say that the label when used for cadency should have seven points while the great-grandfather of the bearer is alive, five while his grandfather is alive, and three while the father lives. In nearly all

cases the label, whether a bearing or a difference, has an odd number of points. These points are also called *lambeaux*. In a very few cases the label is borne bendwise. A *label of three* (or more) *points crossed* has, instead of the ordinary lambeaux, small crosses pointing downward, which may be Latin crosses reversed or Greek crosses. A *label of three* (or more) *pomegranates pendent* has, instead of lambeaux, rounded fruit represented as burst open. A *label of three* (or more) *tags pendent* has, instead of lambeaux, stripe intended to represent the parchment ribbons to which seals are affixed in ancient documents. A *label with the points erect*, or a label reversed, is seldom used by itself, but in connection with an ordinary label, in which case the blazon is a label counterposed with another, the points erect, or two labels indorsed, or more rarely bars-gemel patté. See *lambeau*. Also called *file* and *lambel*.



Label of three points.

The said Sir William said on his oth, in the tenth yeare of Henrie the fourth, that before the times of Edward the third the *labell of three points* was the different appropriat and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heire.
Holinshed, Rich. II., an. 1390.

3. A slip of paper or any other material, bearing a name, title, address, or the like, affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars.

Post. When I waked, I found
This *label* on my bosom. . . .
Luc. Read, and declare the meaning.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5, 430.

4. A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to a diploma, deed, or other formal writing, to hold the appended seal.

Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 57.

5. In *law*, a paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.—6. A small reserved space in a work of art, or the like, forming a panel or cartouche, used for containing a name, monogram, or other mark for identification.—7. In *medieval arch.*, a projecting tablet or molding over a door or window. See *dripstone*, 1. Also called *label-molding*.—8. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centerhole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.

Then haste thou a *labell*, that is shapen like a rule, saue that it is strait and hath no plates on either ende.
Chaucer, Astrolabe.

9†. Border; verge; marge.

On Ascension Eve, May 15th, being in the town of Dover (standing as it were on tip-toes, on the utmost edge, brink, and *label* of that land which he was about to surrender), King John, by an instrument or charter, . . . granted to God, and the church of Rome, . . . the whole kingdom of England and Ireland.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 13.

label[1] (lā′bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labeled* or *labelled*, ppr. *labeling* or *labelling*. [< *label*[1], *n.*] 1. To affix a label to; mark with a label: as, to *label* a package to be despatched by express.—2. To designate or describe by or on a label; characterize by inscription: as, the bottle was *labeled* poison.—3†. To set forth or describe in a label (in the legal sense).

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil *labelled* to my will: as, item, two lips, indifferent red.
Shak., T. N., i. 5, 265.

4. In *arch.*, to furnish with labels or hood-moldings. See *label*[1], *n.*, 7.

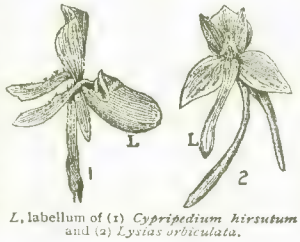
If a castle appear in the distance, with its donjon keep, its towers, and *labelled* windows, its mullions and corbels.
R. P. Ward, De Clifford, xli.

label[2] (lā′bel), *n.* [< L. *labellum*, a little lip: see *labellum*.] In *bot.*, same as *labellum*, 1.

labeler, labeller (lā′bel-ėr), *n.* One who affixes labels to anything.

labeling-machine (lā′bel-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for affixing paper labels, advertisements, or covers to cans, bottles, boxes, or packages.

labellum (lą-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *labella* (-ą). [L., dim. of *labrum*, a lip: see *labrum*.] 1. In *bot.*, one of the three divisions of an orchidaceous corolla, differing from the others in shape or direction, and not seldom spurred; the lip. Theoretically it is the petal nearest the axis, but by a half-twist of the ovary it becomes the outer petal, nearest the bract. The term is applicable to similar petals in other flowers. Also *label*.



L, labellum of (1) *Cypripedium hirsutum* and (2) *Lysias orbiculata*.

2. In *entom.*, a part of the mouth of an insect, by some considered to be the epipharynx. In *Diptera* the labellum is one of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the theca of the proboscis.

label-machine (lā′bel-ma-shēn″), *n.* A name sometimes applied to stamping-, embossing-, and printing-machines used in making labels and tags.

labent (lā′bent), *a.* [< L. *laben(t-)s*, ppr. of *labi*, fall, slide. Cf. *labile*, *lapse*.] Sliding; gliding. [Rare.]

Labeo (lā′bē-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *labeo*, one who has large lips, < *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a genus of cyprinoid fishes.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous parasites of the proctotrypid subfamily *Dryininæ*, having the occiput deeply concave, and vertex and neck separated by a sharp angle. There are several species, three European and six North American. The genus was founded by Haliday in 1833.

Labia[1] (lā′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαβή*, a handle, or *λαβίς*, a handle, forceps, < *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take. Cf. *labis*.] A genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*, having the body short and the antennæ with fewer than twelve joints. *L. minor* is the little earwig, a European species found in manure-heaps and hotbeds. *Leach*, 1815.

labia[2], *n.* Plural of *labium*.

labial (lā′bi-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *labial* = Sp. ★Pg. *labial* = It. *labiale*, < ML. *labialis*, pertaining to the lips, < L. *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to the lips or to a lip-like part; situated on or by a lip; having a lip-like character, as in shape, position, or office: as, a *labial* vessel or nerve; a *labial* fold or process.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the labium, or lower lip of an insect.—3. Formed by the lips, as a sound. See II., 1.

The Hebrews have been diligent in it, and have assigned which letters are *labiall*, which dentall, which gutturall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 198.

4. Giving forth tones produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge or lip: applied to musical instruments such as the flute or the flue-pipes of an organ.—**Labial appendages.** Same as *brachial appendages* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Labial glands.** See *gland*.—**Labial palpi**, in *entom.*, two organs, each consisting of from one to four joints, attached to basal lobes on the sides of the ligula or to the front margin of the mentum. See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *mouth-part*.—**Labial pipe**, in *music*, an organ-pipe with lips; a flue-pipe.—**Labial segment**, that primary body-ring which in insects bears the labium or united second maxillæ. The genæ, occiput, and cervical sclerites have been variously supposed to represent this segment, which in spiders is transferred to the thorax. See *postoral*.

II. *n.* 1. A letter or character representing an articulate sound which in speaking is accompanied by a proximate or complete closure of the lips. The labials in English are the mutes *p*, *b*, the nasal *m*, and the fricative *f*, *v* (usually made between lips and teeth, and hence called more exactly *labiodentals*); and the semivowel *w* and vowels *oo* (*ō*) and *o*, as involving a rounding of the lips, are often ranked in the same class. 2. In *herpet.*, one of a series of plates or scales which lie along the edge of the lips, especially in *Ophidia*, those of the upper lip being the *superior labials*, those of the lower lip the *inferior labials*.—3. In *entom.*, one of the labial palpi.

Labiales (lā-bi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of ML. *labialis*, labial: see *labial*.] In Lindley's earlier system of botanical classification (1833), a group of plants in the cohort *Personatæ*, embracing the orders *Labiatæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporineæ*, and *Selagineæ*, in all of which the corolla is more or less labiate. In his later system the *Labiales* are embraced chiefly in his *Echiales*.

labialism (lā′bi-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *labial* + *-ism*.] A tendency to labial pronunciation — that is, to change articulate sounds to labials or to labiodentals; labialization.

In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of *labialism*, in the other assibilation, but no touch of *labialism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labialization (lā″bi-ąl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *labialize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of labializing; conversion to a labial.

The phenomena of palatalization and *labialization*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 57.

labialize (lā′bi-ąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labialized*, ppr. *labializing*. [< *labial* + *-ize*.] To make labial; give a labial character to; change to utterance with the lips.

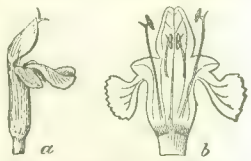
A tendency to *labialize* back vowels.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

There is reason for believing that this *labializing* tendency is very old — as old indeed as the Indo-European language itself.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labially (lā′bi-ąl-i), *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

Labiatæ (lā-bi-ā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bernard Jussieu, 1759), fem. pl. of *labiatus*, lipped: see *labiate*.] The mint family, a very important and extensive family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, with a labiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. This family contains about 160 genera and nearly 3000 species, mostly herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, rarely arborescent, with opposite or whorled leaves, usually square stems, and a thyrsoid or whorled inflorescence. They are spread throughout the world, being most strongly represented in the Mediterranean and eastern regions, but abounding in all temperate latitudes. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the *Ocimum viride* of Sierra Leone. The name *Labiatæ*, not being derived from that of any genus in the family, must, by the present rules of nomenclature, be changed. That of *Menthaceæ* is therefore substituted, based on the typical mint genus *Mentha*.

labiate (lā′bi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *labié* = Sp. Pg. *labiado* = It. *labiato*, < NL. *labiatus*, lipped, < L. *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] I. *a.* Lipped; having parts which are shaped or arranged like lips. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Lipped; nearly always, two-lipped: the same as *bilabiate*: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. Compare *labiose*. (2) Pertaining to the *Labiatæ* (*Menthaceæ*). (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, formed like a lip; labial in shape, office, or appearance. (*c*) In *entom.*, having thickened, fleshy margins: applied to an orifice, as the end of the proboscis of a house-fly.



Labiate Corolla of *Prunella vulgaris*. *a*, corolla, seen from the side; *b*, same laid open, front view.

II. *n.* A plant of the family *Labiatæ*.

labiated (lā′bi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *labiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *labiate*.

Labiatifloræ (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *labiatiflorus*: see *labiatiflorous*.] In *bot.*, according to de Candolle, Gray, and others, a series of composite plants. The flowers are mostly hermaphrodite, and the corolla is divided into two lips. It was practically regarded by Lindley and Endlicher as a suborder, and is coextensive with the tribe *Mutisiceæ*.

labiatiflorous (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *labiatiflorus*, < *labiatus*, labiate, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having the flowers with labiate corollas: said only of the *Labiatifloræ*.

labidometer (lab-i-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *λαβίς* (*λαβιδ-*), a forceps (see *labis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *obstet.*, a scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child. *Dunglison.*

Labidura (lab-i-dū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **labidurus*, < Gr. *λαβίς* (*λαβιδ-*), a holder, forceps, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A suborder of *Orthoptera*, distinguishing the *Forficulidæ* alone from other orthopterous insects: a synonym of *Euplexoptera* and of *Dermaptera* in a limited sense.

labiella (lā-bi-el′ą), *n.*; pl. *labiellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *Myriapoda*, a median single or multiple piece of the deutomala, situated between the malulellæ. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, ★1883, p. 200.

labile (lab′il), *a.* [= OF. and F. *labile*, < L. *labilis*, apt to slip, transient, < *labi*, fall, slip: see *labent*.] Unstable: as, a *labile* compound.

The prevalent view that an enzyme acts as a catalyzing agent and that the action of a catalyzer is the formation of a *labile* intermediate product which instantly decomposes, restoring the catalyzer to its original condition.
★ *Science*, April 3, 1903.

lability (lā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *labilete*, < ML. *labilita(t-)s*, instability, < L. *labilis*, apt to slip: see *labile*.] The quality of being labile; instability; proneness to lapse; instability of form or nature.

labimeter (lā-bim′e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *labidometer*.

labiodental (lā″bi-ō-den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *labium*, lip, + *den(t-)s*, tooth: see *dental*.] I. *a.* Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth.

II. *n.* An articulate sound produced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth, or the letter or character representing such sound. The labiodentals are *f* and *v*.

labiose (lā′bi-ōs), *a.* [< L. *labium*, lip, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, having the (distinct) petals so arranged as to imitate a labiate corolla.

labipalp (lā′bi-palp), *n.* [< NL. *labipalpus*, < L. *labium*, lip, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] A labial palp or feeler of an insect or a mollusk.

labipalpus (lā-bi-pal′pus), *n.*; pl. *labipalpi* (-pī). [NL.] Same as *labipalp*.

labis (lā′bis), *n.* [MGr. LGr. λαβίς, a spoon, Gr. a holder, handle, forceps, tongs, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] In the Greek and other Oriental churches, a small spoon, usually of silver, and with a cruciform handle, used to administer the eucharistic elements (the species of bread dipped in that of wine: see *intinction*) to the laity. The name is derived from the fact that the Greek word *labis* (λαβίς) is used in the Septuagint in the passage Isa. vi. 6 for the tongs with which the angel took the live coal from off the altar and gave it to the prophet, the 'live coal' being a frequent name in early Christian times for the eucharist. Before it was applied to the spoon, this name was given to the hand or fingers of the communicant. The labis is not in ordinary use in the Armenian Church. Also called *cochlear* and *eucharistic spoon*. See *spoon*.

labium (lā′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *labia* (-ä). [L., a lip, also *labrum*, a lip, prob. akin to E. *lip*: see *lip*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Either lip, upper or under, of the mouth, respectively called *labium superiore* and *labium inferiore*. (2) Either lip, inner or outer, on each side of the vulva, respectively called *labium internum* and *labium externum*: generally named in the plural—the former, right and left, being the *labia minora* or *nymphæ*; the latter, right and left, being the *labia majora*. (3) Either lip, upper or lower, of the grooved border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea: the upper is called *labium vestibulare*, from its relation to the scala vestibuli; the latter, *labium tympanicum*, from its relation with the scala tympani. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, the lower lip of an insect, the upper being called the *labrum*. It is morphologically the third pair of gnathites united together on the median line, and believed to correspond to the second pair of maxillæ of a crustacean. The labium is a composite organ, whose composition varies much in different groups of insects. Hence there is great confusion in the names of the parts of which it is composed. The term is now applied to the whole under lip, which may or does consist of parts named (1) stipes, mentum, and palpiger, the palpiger itself bearing the lingua, paraglossæ, and palpi labiales; or (2) submentum, mentum, and ligula, the last bearing the glossa, paraglossæ, and labial palps. See these terms, and cuts under *mouth-part*.

It is hardly open to doubt that the mandibles, the maxillæ, and the *labium* answer to the mandibles and the two pairs of maxillæ of the crustacean mouth.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 343.

(*c*) In *Arachnida*, the shield forming the floor of the mouth, which in spiders is very conspicuous, and is often, but incorrectly, called the *labrum*. (*d*) In *Arthropoda* generally, the lower lip, attached to the mentum; a coalesced second pair of maxillæ, forming the lower part of the mouth; the metastoma, as of a crustacean. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

The resemblance between the *labium* and a pair of maxillæ which have coalesced is obvious.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

(*e*) One of the lips or labiate prolongations of the neuropodium of a polychætous worm, between which is the aperture of the trichophore. (*f*) In *conch.*, the inner or columellar lip of a univalve shell, the outer lip being called the *labrum*. See cut under *univalve*. (*g*) The lip of an organ-pipe. See *lip*.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The lower or anterior lip of a bilabiate corolla. (*b*) In *Isoëtes*, a lip-like structure formed by the lower margin of the foveola. —3. [*cap.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, with one small New Guinean species, *L. bicolor*. *Brullé*, 1846.—**Labia cerebri**, the lips of the brain; the margins of the inner surface of the two hemispheres, overlapping the corpus callosum like lips, each forming the border of the gyrus fornicatus.

lablab (lab′lab), *n.* [Ar. *lablāb*.] The Egyptian or black bean, *Dolichos Lablab*, native to India, widely cultivated, and naturalized in most warm countries. The species as named includes several varieties, formerly treated as species of a genus *Lablab*, as *L. vulgaris* and *L. cultratus*; also *L. perennans*, the white China lablab.

labor[1], **labour** (lā′bor), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *labour*, < ME. *labour*, *labowre*, *labor* (?), < OF. *labor*, *labur*, *labour*, *labeur*, F. *labeur* = Sp. *labor* = Pg. *lavor* = It. *labore*, < L. *labor*, *labos* (*labōr-*), labor, toil, work, exertion; perhaps remotely akin to *robur*, strength: see *robust*.] 1. Work done by a human being or an animal; exertion of body or mind, or both, for the accomplishment of an end; effort made to attain useful results, in distinction from exercise for the sake of recreation or amusement.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The death of each day's life, sore *labour's* bath.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2, 38.

What is obtained by *labour* will of right be the property of him by whose *labour* it is gained. *Johnson*, Rambler.

Death is the end of life; ah, why
Should life all *labour* be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

Labour, I should say, is any painful exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to future good. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., v.

2. Specifically, bodily toil; physical exertion for the sake of gain or reward; the use of muscular strength for the satisfaction of wants, in distinction from purely mental exertion; in economics, all routine exertion, physical or mental, undertaken primarily for the production of a valuable commodity or service. *Skilled labor* is that employed in arts and handicrafts which have to be learned by apprenticeship or study and practice; *unskilled labor* is that requiring no preparatory training. Nearly all work of both classes is included in the phrase *manual labor*.

A habit of *labor* in the people is as essential to the health and vigor of their minds and bodies as it is conducive to the welfare of the state. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 257.

3. Work done or to be done; that which requires exertion or effort; a work; a performance; an achievement: as, the twelve *labors* of Hercules.

By one *labour*, he left to posteritie three notable bookes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their *labours*; and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv. 13.

4. The laboring class; productive work as represented by those devoted to it: as, the claims or rights of *labor*; the *labor*-market.

When *labor* quarrels with capital, or capital neglects the interests of *labor*, it is like the hand thinking it does not need the eye, the ear, or the brain.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 268.

5. The pangs and efforts of childbirth; parturition; travail. The first stage of labor is from the beginning to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second stage consists in the expulsion of the child, and the third in that of the afterbirth.

Rachel travailed, and she had hard *labour*.
Gen. xxxv. 16.

6 (Sp. pron. lä-bōr′). In the quicksilver-mines of California, any place where work has been or is going on; especially, in the plural, those parts of the mine from which ore is being extracted in some quantity; workings.—**Commissioner of Labor.** See *commissioner*.—**Division of labor.** See *division*.—**Hard labor**, in *law*, compulsory mechanical employment, or other work requiring continuous physical exertion, imposed on some criminals in addition to imprisonment.—**Hard-labor Bill.** See *Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill*, under *bill*[3].—**Knights of Labor.** See *knight*.—**Labor of love.** See *love*[1].—**Premature labor**, labor which takes place before the normal date of termination of pregnancy, but late enough to make possible the survival of the child. Sometimes defined as labor in the last three months of pregnancy.—**Statute labor**, in Scotland, the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways. = **Syn. 1.** *Toil*, *Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*); effort, pains.

labor[1], **labour** (lā′bor), *v.* [< ME. *labouren*, *laboren*, *labren*, < OF. *laborer*, *laburer*, *labourer*, F. *labourer* = Pr. *laborar*, *laorar*, *laurar* = Sp. *labrar* = Pg. *lavrar* = It. *laborare*, *lavorare*, < L. *laborare*, intr. labor, strive, exert oneself, suffer, be in distress, tr. work out, elaborate, < *labor*, labor: see *labor*, *n.* Cf. *collaborate*, *elaborate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a physical or mental effort to accomplish some end; exert the powers of body or mind for the attainment of some result; work; strive. The word often implies painful or strenuous effort.

Six days shalt thou *labour*, and do all thy work.
Ex. xx. 9.

Against my soul's pure truth, why *labour* you
To make it wander in an unknown field?
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2, 37.

How much soever I *laboured* to keepe them company, I could not possibly perform it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

Oh, my heart
Labours a double motion to impart
So heavy tidings!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

Ever will I *labor* as I can
To make my ill forebodings come to nought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. Specifically, to exert the muscular power of the body for the attainment of some end; engage in physical or manual toil.

In sudore and swynk thou schalt thi mete tilie,
And *labre* for thi lyflode, for so vr lord hi3te.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 219.

Thei maken the Ox to *laboure* 6 zeer or 7, and than thei ete him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

Adam, well may we *labour* still to dress
This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower,
Our pleasant task enjoin'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 205.

3. To be burdened; be oppressed with difficulties; proceed or act with difficulty: used absolutely, or followed by *under* or (formerly) *of*.

Come unto me all ye that *labour* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

The vulgar *labour under* a high degree of superstition.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

If we *labour of* a bodily disease, we send for a physician.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 46.

Absolute monarchy *labours under* the worst of all disadvantages. *Brougham*.

4. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; be in travail.

My Muse *labours*,
And thus she is deliver'd.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 128.

5. To move forward heavily and with difficulty; specifically, of a ship, to roll and pitch heavily in a seaway, or in such a manner as to bring a dangerous strain upon the masts, rigging, and hull.

And let the *labouring* bark climb hills of seas
Olympus-high, and duck again as low
As hell 's from heaven! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1, 189.

To labor on the way, to go on; plod on.—**To labor with**, to argue or plead earnestly with: as, we *labored with* him for hours, but could not persuade him.—**To take the laboring oar**, to undertake the most toilsome or efficient part in an employment or enterprise. = **Syn. 1.** To struggle, plod, drudge, slave, suffer.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to work; exercise.

Labour not either your mind or body presently after meales. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

2. To work at; specifically, to till; cultivate. [Now rare.]

Concerning the tillage of the Island they made answere, moreouer, that no part of it was plowed or *laboured*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 129.

Labouring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop.
Milton, P. L., xii. 18.

Diodorus Siculus states that the Celtiberians divided their land annually among individuals, to be *laboured* for the use of the public.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 310.

3. To produce by labor; make or work out with effort; expend labor on; strive for. [Archaic.]

The artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 525.

The largest mantle her rich wardrobes hold,
Most priz'd for art, and *labour'd* o'er with gold.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 114.

No time will be lost to *labour* your return.
Walpole, Letters, II. 432.

4†. To urge; labor with.

He hath been *laboured* by his nearest kinsfolk and friends in Germany to have left the States, . . . but he would not.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I.

5†. To beat; belabor.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 668.

labor[2] (lä-bōr′), *n.* [Sp., lit. labor: see *labor*[1], *n.*] A Mexican land-measure, equal to 174 acres.

A *labor*, in Mexican law, is composed of one million square varas, that is to say one thousand varas on each side. *Hall*, Mexican Law, p. 104.

laborant† (lab′ō-rant), *n.* [< L. *laboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*[1], *v.*] One who labors; a workman; specifically, a working chemist.

Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre.
Boyle, Works, I. 604.

★ **laboratory** (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *laboratories* (-riz). [= F. *laboratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *laboratorio*, < ML. *laboratorium*, a place for labor or work, < L. *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*[1], *v.*] 1. A room, building, or workshop especially fitted with suitable apparatus for conducting investigations in any department of science or art, or for elaborating or manufacturing chemical, medicinal, or any similar products: as, a chemical or pharmaceutical *laboratory*; hence, also, figuratively, any place where or in which similar processes are carried on by natural forces.

Why does the juice which flows into the stomach contain powers which make that bowel the great *laboratory*, as it is by its situation the recipient, of the materials of future nutrition? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., vii.

The roots of many of these ancient volcanoes have been laid bare. We have been, as it were, admitted into the secrets of these subterranean *laboratories* of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 36.

Medical investigation was carried on actively and successfully in all the [Medical] School *laboratories*, four out of the fifteen subjects relating to human food.
Rep. of Pres. of Harvard College, 1887–8, p. 16.

2. *Milit.*, an establishment for the manufacture of rockets, port-fires, fuses, percussion-caps, quick- and slow-matches, friction-primers, electric primers, etc., designed for military operations. In Great Britain laboratories are in charge of officers of the Royal Artillery; in the United States they are under the officers of the Ordnance Department.

laboratory-forge (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri-fōrj), *n.* A small and compact forge adapted to laboratory use, as for operations with the blowpipe.

laboratory-furnace (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri-fėr″nās), *n.* A small and compact form of furnace for the laboratory or workshop, such as the Bunsen-burner furnace or the blast gas-furnace.

labor-day (lā′bor-dā), *n.* In some of the United States, a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, established for the benefit of the laboring classes.

labored, laboured (lā′bord), *p. a.* [< *labor*[1], *labour*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Laboriously formed; made or done with laborious pains or care.

> The third Georgic seems to be the most *laboured* of them all; there is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race.
> *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Bearing the marks of constrained or forced effort; not easy, natural, or spontaneous: as, a *labored* style of composition; a *labored* painting.

> The Curling Hair in tortured Ringlets flows,
> Or round the Face in *labour'd* Order grows.
> *Gay*, The Fan.

laborer, labourer (lā′bor-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *laborer, labourer*, < OF. (*a*) *laboreor, laboreour, laboureur*, F. *laboureur* = Sp. *labrador* = Pg. *lavrador* = It. *lavoratore*, < ML. *laborator*, a laborer, < L. *laborare*, labor; (*b*) OF. also *laborier, labourier*, < ML *laborarius*, a laborer, < L. *labor*, labor: see *labor*[1], *v.*] One who labors or works with body or mind, or both; specifically, one who is engaged in some toilsome physical occupation; in a more restricted sense, one who performs work which requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from a skilled workman; in the narrowest sense, such an unskilled workman engaged in labor other than that of a domestic servant, particularly in husbandry.

> And right anon he chaungede his aray,
> And cladde him as a poure *labourer*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 551.

> When down he came like an old o'ergrown oak,
> His huge root hewn up by the *labourer's* stroke.
> *Drayton*, David and Goliah.

> As year by year the *labourer* tills
> His wonted glebe, or lops the glades.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

laboring, labouring (lā′bor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *labor*[1], *v.*] 1. Toil; exertion; effort.

> Mr. Winthrop was chosen governour again, though some *laboring* had been, by some of the elders and others, to have changed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 360.

2†. Tillage; cultivation.

> In *labouring* of lands, is hys [Virgil's] Bucoliques [figured]. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

laboringly, labouringly (lā′bor-ing-li), *adv.* In a laboring manner; with difficulty: as, to breathe *laboringly*.

laborious (lā-bō′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *laborieux* = Pr. *laborios* = Sp. Pg. It. *laborioso*, < L. *laboriosus* (LL. also *labosus*), full of labor, toilsome, < *labor*, labor: see *labor*[1], *n.*] 1. Requiring much labor, exertion, or perseverance; toilsome; not easy: as, *laborious* duties; a *laborious* undertaking.

> With what compulsion and *laborious* flight
> We sunk thus low. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 80.

2. Using exertion; practising labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous: as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor.

> Shall these amend thee, who are themselves *laborious* in evil doings? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Characterized by labor or effort; marked by or manifesting labor.

> Their very abstersion and *laborious* excuses confess it was foul and faulty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), p. 875.

> *Laborious* orient ivory sphere in sphere.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

=Syn. 1. Difficult, arduous, wearisome, fatiguing, onerous.—2. Industrious, painstaking, active, hard-working.

laboriously (lā-bō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labor, toil, or difficulty.

laboriousness (lā-bō′ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.—2. Diligence; habitual assiduity.

> Labour or pain is commonly reckoned an ingredient of industry; and *laboriousness* is a name signifying it.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xviii.

laborless, labourless (lā′bor-les), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Not requiring arduous effort; not laborious; easily done. [Rare.]

> They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work.
> *Brerewood*, On the Sabbath (1630), p. 48.

labor-market (lā′bor-mär″ket), *n.* The supply of labor considered with reference to the demand for it.

laborous† (lā′bor-us), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-ous*.] An obsolete variant of *laborious*.

> With wery trauel, and with *laborous* paines,
> Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness.
> *Wyatt*, Complaint upon Loue.

laborously† (lā′bor-us-li), *adv.* Laboriously.

> He [Julius Cæsar] *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 10.

labor-pains (lā′bor-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains of childbirth.

labor-saving (lā′bor-sā″ving), *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men: as, a *labor-saving* machine.—**Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*. See *furniture*.

laborsome, laboursome (lā′bor-sum), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] 1†. Made with great labor and diligence.

> He hath . . . wrung from me my slow leave,
> By *laboursome* petition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2, 59.

2. Apt to labor or to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea. *Hamersly*.

labor-time (lā′bor-tīm), *n.* A quantity of labor reckoned in units of time. Labor-time was regarded by Marx and his followers as the true cause and measure of the value of commodities.

> The *labor-time* which we take as the measure of value.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 212.

labor-union (lā′bor-ū″nyon), *n.* A union or society of workingmen for the purpose of mutual support and encouragement. Properly, the labor-union includes all kinds of labor associations, permanent or temporary; the trade-union, only permanent associations formed on trade lines.

labor-yard (lā′bor-yärd), *n.* An adjunct to a charitable lodging-house, or to a workhouse, where wood-sawing or other labor is done.

labra[1]†, *n.* An incorrect form of *labrum*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1, 166.

labra[2], *n.* Plural of *labrum*.

Labracidæ (lā-bras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrax*: by most ichthyologists regarded as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*. See *Labracinæ*.

Labracinæ (lab-rā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, typified by the genus *Labrax*, having 2 dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, and a short anal with 3 spines. It includes the common bass of Europe, the striped-bass of North America, and related species. See cut under *Labrax*.

labracine (lab′rā-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labracinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Labracinæ*.

Labrador duck, falcon, etc. See *duck*, etc.

Labrador feldspar. Same as *labradorite*.

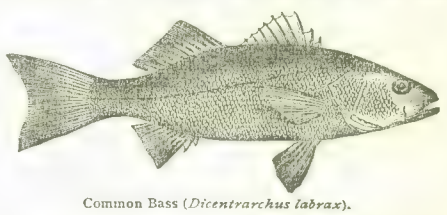
Labrador hornblende. Same as *hypersthene*.

labradorite (lab′ra-dôr-īt), *n.* [< *Labrador* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A lime-soda feldspar (see *feldspar*), one of the species intermediate between the lime feldspar, anorthite, and the soda feldspar, albite, but more closely allied to the former. It is a common constituent of igneous rocks, especially of those of the basaltic type. It is rarely found crystallized, but usually in masses, and these often show a brilliant change of colors; on this account it is sometimes used as an ornamental stone. The finest specimens come from the coast of Labrador, whence the name.

labradoritic (lab″ra-dôr-it′ik), *a.* [< *labradorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing labradorite.

labral (lā′bral), *a.* [< *labrum* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the labrum.

Labrax (lā′braks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf, < λάβρος, furious, fierce, greedy.] The typical genus of *Labracinæ* and of *Labracidæ*, including the labrax of the ancient Greeks, and the lupus of the ancient Romans or the sea-bass of the English, *L. labrax*, also called *sea-dace* and *sea-perch*. Some related fishes of the United States, as the rockfish or striped bass and the common white perch, formerly placed in this genus, are now referred to other genera. Properly called *Dicentrarchus*, the name *Labrax* having been first used for another group.



Common Bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*).

labret (lā′bret), *n.* [< L. *labrum*, lip, + *-et*.] A piece of stone, bone, shell, or other material, inserted into the lip or into the cheek near the mouth, which is pierced for the purpose: an ornament used by many primitive tribes. Labrets have been used in northwestern America, and also in Brazil and in central Africa.

> Occasionally baked clay was employed . . . for ear plugs and *labrets* . . . in the same manner as were similar forms in stone and shell.
> *Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898–99, p. 43.

labretifery (lā-bre-tif′e-ri), *n.* [< *labret* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The practice of wearing labrets. [Rare.]

> Dr. W. H. Dall then read a paper on . . . "The Geographical Distribution of *Labretifery*." *Science*, IV. 345.

labrid (lā′brid), *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ*. Also *labridan*.

Labridæ (lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrus*. Various limits have been assigned to this family. (*a*) Same as *Labroides* of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi*, having pseudobranchiæ, three and one half gills, and cycloid scales. Also called *Cyclolabridæ*. (*c*) In other systems, fishes of the same type as the last, excepting those without ventral fins (*Siphonognathidæ*) and those with teeth imbricated upon and coalesced with the jaws (*Scaridæ*). It includes more than 400 marine fishes, its representatives being very numerous in the tropical and warm seas. The best-known are the wrasses of England, the tautog or blackfish and cunner of the eastern United States, and the fathead of California. Also called *Labroidæ, Labroidei*. See cut under *Labrus*.

labridan (lab′ri-dan), *n.* Same as *labrid*.

labrinth†, *n.* A former spelling of *labyrinth*.

labroid (lā′broid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Labrus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labridæ* or *Labroidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ* or of the superfamily *Labroidea*.

Labroidea (lā-broi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, equivalent to the *Labroides* of Cuvier and *Labridæ* of Günther, comprising the families *Labridæ* (*c*), *Siphonognathidæ*, and *Scaridæ*.

Labroides (lā-broi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In Cuvier's ichthyological system, the fourteenth family of acanthopterygian fishes, with oblong and scaly body, a single dorsal supported in front by spines (each of which is generally furnished with membranous appendages), jaws covered with fleshy lips, the lower pharyngeals united, and the intestinal canal with only two very small cæca, or none.

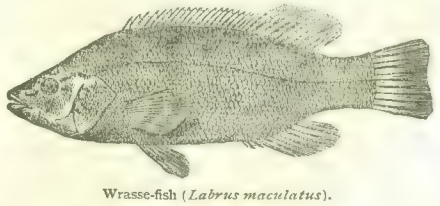
Labrosauridæ (lab-rō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Labrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous Jurassic dinosaurs, with cavernous opisthocœlous anterior vertebræ, slender pubes, of which the anterior margins are united, and elongated metatarsal bones.

Labrosaurus (lab-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάβρος, furious, fierce, greedy, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Labrosauridæ*.

labrose (lā′brōs or lā-brōs′), *a.* [< L. *labrosus*, with large lips, < *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having thick lips.

labrum (lā′brum), *n.*; pl. *labra* (-brä). [L., a lip, edge, margin, akin to *labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *zoöl.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the so-called upper lip of an insect (the lower being the *labium*): a plate lying in front of the clypeus, and terminating the upper part of the head anteriorly. It generally has a vertical motion, but may be immovably attached. The labrum covers and partly conceals the organs of the mouth; it is found in most insects, but in *Diptera* it is partly or wholly aborted. Illiger called this organ the *clypeus*, applying the term *labrum* to a narrow posterior division of the upper lip generally known as the appendicle. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a lobe forming the upper border of the mouth. In the spiders this lobe is very small, and the term *labrum* is often applied incorrectly to the labium, or large shield forming the floor of the mouth. See cut under *Daphnia*. (*c*) In *conch.*, the outer lip of a univalve shell, the inner lip being called the *labium*. See cut under *univalve*.—**Forcipate labrum.** See *forcipate*.

Labrus (lā′brus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < L. *labrus*, an unidentified fish.] The type genus of *Labridæ*. Very different limits have been assigned to it. Many very diversiform species were referred to it, but it has been successively restricted till it is now limited to the wrasses of Europe and contiguous coasts of Africa.



Wrasse-fish (*Labrus maculatus*).

laburnine (lā-bėr′nin), *n.* [< *laburn*(*um*) + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid said to accom-

pany cytisin in the seeds of the common laburnum: later shown to be an impure nitrate of cytisin.

laburnum (lā-bėr'num), *n.* [< L. *laburnum*, the laburnum.] **1.** A small leguminous tree, *Laburnum Laburnum*, a native of the Alps and neighboring mountains, much cultivated for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Its seeds contain two poisonous alkaloids, cytisin and laburnine. The heart-wood is dark-colored, coarse-grained, but hard and durable, and much in demand among cabinet-makers and turners, whence the names *ebony of the Alps* and *false ebony* given to it. Also called *goldenchain* and *bean-trefoil*.

And pale *laburnum's* pendent flowers display
Their different beauties. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, ii.

Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. One of numerous other species of the same genus, or of some similar plants of other genera. The Scotch laburnum of the gardens, with larger leaves and flowers, is *Laburnum alpinum*. The evergreen or Nepal laburnum is *Piptanthus Nepalensis*. The New Zealand laburnums are varieties of *Sophora tetraptera*.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* [Formerly also *labirinth*, *labrinth*; = F. *labyrinthe* = Sp. *laberinto* = Pg. *laberintho*, *labyrintho* = It. *labirinto*, < L. *labyrinthus*, < Gr. λαβύρινθος: poss. < λάβρυς, the (double) ax, the symbol of the Cretan Zeus; poss. < λαύρα (λάβρα), an alley, lane: see *laura*.] **1.** An intricate combination of passages running into one another from different directions, in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way from point to point, or to reach the place of exit from the interior, without a clue or guide; a maze. The name was anciently given to an edifice with a complicated system of passages connecting a great number of chambers. At the present day it is used especially of a geometrical arrangement of paths or alleys between high hedges in a park or garden, which lead confusedly back and forth, many of them ending in a cul-de-sac, but, when correctly followed, terminating in a central space, often occupied by a pavilion or the like. The most authentic and celebrated ancient labyrinth was that in Egypt near Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis on Lake Mœris, having 3,000 rooms in two tiers, one of which was subterranean. The Cretan labyrinth, ascribed to Dædalus, was the abode of the fabled monster Minotaur. In medieval churches the labyrinth, formed of tiles or slabs of different colors in the pavement usually of the nave, was a frequent feature. Such labyrinths were formed on a square, circular, or octagonal plan, and were sometimes of such extent that it required 2,000 steps or more to follow their course. These labyrinths were considered emblematic of Christ's progress from Jerusalem to Calvary, and were followed with certain forms of prayer by the pious on their knees, either as a penance or in lieu of a pilgrimage. A number of them survive, as in the cathedrals of Chartres and Bayeux, France; but many of the most important have been destroyed, for the reason that, having become mere objects of curiosity, they furnished occasion for disturbance of the religious services. The best-known modern labyrinths are that of the garden of Versailles in France and "the maze" of Hampton Court near London.


Labyrinth.

He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles;
The many musets through the which he goes
Are like a *labyrinth* to amaze his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 684.

Hence **2.** Any confused complication of objects, lines, ideas, etc.; any thing or subject characterized by intricate turnings or windings; a perplexity.

No thread is left else
To guide us from this *labyrinth* of mischief.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

Whereby men wander in the darke, and in *labyrinthes* of errour. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

The ingenuous Reader, without further amusing himselfe in the *labyrinth* of controversall antiquity, may come the speediest way to see the truth vindicated.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

Though you cannot see when you take one step what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the *labyrinth*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

In the elephant, the porpoise, the higher apes, and man, the cerebral surface appears a perfect *labyrinth* of tortuous foldings. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 114.

3. The internal ear; the essential organ of hearing. It consists of a series of communicating cavities in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, called the *osseous labyrinth*, and of the membranous labyrinth contained in it. The osseous labyrinth consists of the cavity known as the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The vestibule communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, which is closed by a membrane and the foot of the stapes. The fenestra rotunda opens from the beginning of the cochlea into the tympanum. It is closed by a membrane. See *ear*[1], *cochlea*.

4. In *ornith.*, same as *tympanum*, 2 (*c*) (1).—**5.** In *mining*, an apparatus used in concentrating or dressing slimes. It consists of a series of troughs through which the muddy water from the dressing-floors is made to flow, the particles of ore held in suspension in the water settling themselves according to size and specific gravity. This form of apparatus was formerly much more important than it now is.

6. A long chamber filled with deflectors or diaphragms placed alternately, used to cool and condense the fumes of mercury, other vapors, or smoke.—**Labyrinth fret**, or **labyrinth ornament**, in *arch.* See *fret*[3].—**Membranous labyrinth**, a complex membranous sac contained in the osseous labyrinth, to the walls of which it is loosely attached. It consists of the utriculus with the three semicircular canals, the ductus and saccus endolymphaticus, the sacculus, canalis reuniens, and canalis cochleæ. It contains endolymph, and is surrounded by perilymph. To it are distributed the fibers of the auditory nerve.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *v. t.* [< *labyrinth*, *n.*] To shut up, inclose, or entangle in or as in a maze or labyrinth. [Rare.]

To entangle, trammel up, and snare
Your soul in mine, and *labyrinth* you there.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

labyrinthal (lab-i-rin'thal), *a.* [< *labyrinth* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthian*.

The *labyrinthal* ice mazes of the Arctic.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 30.

labyrinthi, *n.* Plural of *labyrinthus*, 1.

labyrinthian, labyrinthean (lab-i-rin'thi-an, -thē-an), *a.* [< L. *labyrinthēus*, < Gr. **λαβυρίνθειος*, pertaining to a labyrinth, < λαβύρινθος, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] Winding; intricate; perplexed. Now generally *labyrinthine*.

Instrument to his *Labyrinthian* projects.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Mark how the *labyrinthian* turns they take,
The circles intricate, and mystic maze.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1131.

labyrinthibranch (lab-i-rin'thi-brangk), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*. *Sir John Richardson*.

labyrinthibranchiate (lab-i-rin-thi-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having labyrinthine gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*.

Labyrinthibranchii (lab-i-rin-thi-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + βράγχια, gills.] **1.** In Sir John Richardson's ichthyological system, a family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidæ*.—**2.** In Günther's ichthyological system, the sixteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*: fishes having the body compressed, oblong or elevated, scales of moderate size, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-cavity for the purpose of retaining water. It includes the *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidæ* and the *Luciocephalidæ*.

labyrinthic (lab-i-rin'thik), *a.* [= F. *labyrinthique*, < L. *labyrinthicus*, < *labyrinthus*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** Like a labyrinth.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, same as *labyrinthodont*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

labyrinthical (lab-i-rin'thi-kal), *a.* [< *labyrinthic* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthic*.

Labyrinthici (lab-i-rin'thi-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *labyrinthicus*: see *labyrinthic*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a family of *Acanthopterygii labyrinthibranchii*, having dorsal or anal spines present, sometimes in great numbers. It is equivalent to the family *Anabantidæ*.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rin'thi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *labyrinthus*, labyrinth, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having labyrinthine gills.—**3.** In *bot.*, characterized by intricate and sinuous lines, as in *Dædalia*.

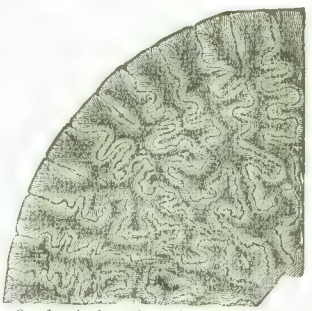
labyrinthine (lab-i-rin'thin), *a.* [< *labyrinth* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

Labyrinthodon (lab-i-rin'thō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Labyrinthodontidæ*, containing certain fossil amphibians whose teeth have the dentine folded and sunk inward and are labyrinthine in structure, whence the name. Remains referred to this genus have been found in the Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic formations, though the typical forms belong to the last.


Footprints of Labyrinthodon.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Labyrinthodon* or order *Labyrinthodontia*; any labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodont (lab-i-rin'thō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an intricate or labyrinthic structure, as a tooth. — **2.** Having teeth of labyrinthic structure; specifically, pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*, or having their characters.


One fourth of a horizontal section of a Labyrinthodont Tooth, showing labyrinthic structure. (Much magnified.)

II. *n.* A labyrinthodont animal; a member of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodonta (lab-i-rin-thō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Labyrinthodon*, q. v.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodontia (lab-i-rin-thō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Labyrinthodonta*.] In Owen's classification, the thirteenth order of the fourth subclass of *Hæmatocrya*, named from the genus *Labyrinthodon*, containing fossil amphibians having "teeth rendered complex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of enamel, whence the name." These animals had the head defended, as in *Ganocephala*, by a sculptured casque; two occipital condyles; divided dentigerous vomer; and ossified amphicœlous vertebral centra. The order has been divided into ten suborders, and is now broken up, its components being referred to several separate orders of the class *Amphibia*. The labyrinthodonts were large, sometimes huge, aquatic animals, some exceeding 6 feet in length, with four limbs, belonging to the same class as toads, frogs, and salamanders, of very diverse lizard-like forms, and incapable of leaping. By some modern herpetologists, as Cope, the name is restricted to a suborder, referred to the order *Stegocephali*, and containing the families *Baphetidæ* and *Anthracosauridæ*. Also *Labyrinthodonta*, *Labyrinthodontes*.

labyrinthodontian (lab-i-rin-thō-don'shi-an), *a.* [< *Labyrinthodontia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*; labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodontid (lab-i-rin-thō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthodontidæ*.

Labyrinthodontidæ (lab-i-rin-thō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Labyrinthodontia*, exemplified by the genus *Labyrinthodon* in a restricted sense.

Labyrinthula (lab-i-rin'thū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cienkowsky, 1867), dim. of L. *labyrinthus*: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Labyrinthulidæ*, containing such species as *L. vitellina*, a marine form found on algæ, growing in patches visible to the naked eye.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Labyrinthulidæ (lab″i-rin-thū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthula* + *-idæ*.] A family of low filose protozoans, represented by the genus *Labyrinthula*, and to which the genus *Chlamydomyxa* is also referred. These organisms consist of irregular heaps of ovoid nucleated cells, the protoplasm of which extends itself as a branching network or labyrinth of fine threads. Also called *Labyrinthulidea*, and variously rated.

labyrinthus (lab-i-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *labyrinthus*, a labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** Pl. *labyrinthi* (-thī). The labyrinth of the ear.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of helicoid mollusks.

lac[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lack*[1].

lac[2], **lakh** (lak), *n.* [Formerly also *lacque*, after F., and *lacca*, as NL., sometimes *lak*, or *lack*; = F. *laque* = Sp. Pg. *laca* = It. *lacca*; NL. *lacca* = NGr. λάκη; = D. *lak* = G. *lack* = Sw. *lack* = Dan. *lak*; < Pers. *lak*, *luk* = Hind. *lākh* = Canarese *lāk*, lac, sealing-wax, < Skt. *lākshā*, the lac-insect, so called in ref. to the assumed number of insects in a nest, < *laksha*, a hundred thousand: see *lac*[3]. Cf. *lake*[2], *lacker*[2], *lacquer*.]


Labyrinthodon salamandroides (restored).

1. A resinous incrustation deposited on the twigs of various trees in India and southern Asia by the lac-insect, *Carteria lacca*. The substance is formed by the mature female, from which it exudes, inclosing the eggs and keeping them attached to the branch. At the proper time the twigs are broken off by the native collectors, and exposed to the sun to kill the insect and to dry the lac. These twigs, with the attached resin, inclosed insects, and ova, constitute the *stick-lac*. Lac is a dark-red transparent resin, with a crystalline fracture, and bitter in taste. It yields only a part of its coloring matter to water, but borax solution exercises a special solvent power upon it. It is still much used in the East for dyeing woolen goods and leather, producing scarlet shades, not so brilliant as cochineal, but somewhat faster. *Seed-lac* is obtained from stick-lac by removing the resinous concretions from the twigs and triturating with water. The greater part of the coloring matter is dissolved, and the granular portion which remains after drying is the seed-lac. *Shell-lac* or *shellac* is obtained by melting the seed-lac in cotton-cloth bags, straining, and allowing it to drop on to sticks or leaves. In this way the resin spreads into thin plates, in which state it is found in commerce. It is used in the manufacture of spirit-varnishes and sealing-wax, and as a stiffening for hats. *Button-lac* differs from shellac only in form. In its melted state it is dropped into disk forms three inches in diameter and one sixth of an inch thick. *Lac-dye* is imported from India, and is probably prepared by extracting the coloring matter from stick-lac with a weak alkali to which alumina has been added. It is used like cochineal for dyeing scarlet on woolens, but has only half as much tinctorial strength. *Lac-lake* is obtained by treating stick-lac with caustic soda and alum. It has a limited use as an artists' color, producing results similar to cochineal carmines, though less brilliant. The extraction of the color from the resin leaves the shellac of commerce. The general term *lac* is extended to the similar secretion of any lac-insect.

2†. Lacquer.

> Alum and *lacque*, and clouded tortoiseshell.
> *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

Coral lac, gold lac, etc. See the adjectives.—**Lac varnish.** Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish,** a varnish made by dissolving pale shellac in hot water, with a little borax. It combines well as a menstruum with water-colors and inks, and forms an excellent varnish for prints. It dries transparent and impervious to moisture.

lac³, lakh (lak), *n.* [Also written *lack;* < Hind. *lak*, also *lākh, lakh,* < Skt. *laksha*, a hundred thousand, a mark, token.] The sum of 100,000, usually of rupees. The usual pointing for sums of Indian money rising above a lac is with a comma after the number of lacs: thus, Rs. 30,52,000 (*i. e.* thirty lacs and fifty-two thousand) or Rs. 49,98,810, instead of the equivalent 3,052,000 and 4,998,810 rupees.

lac argenti (lak är-gen'ti). [L., milk of silver: *lac*, milk; *argenti*, gen. of *argentum*, silver.] In *alchemy*, freshly precipitated silver chlorid.

laccat, *n.* [NL.] Same as *lac²*. *Hakluyt.*

laccate (lak'āt), *a.* [As if from NL. **laccatus*, ★< *lacca*, lac: see *lac²*.] In *bot.*, appearing as if varnished; covered with a coat resembling sealing-wax.

lacche†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of ★*latch¹*.

laccic (lak'sik), *a.* [< *lac²* (NL. *lacca*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to lac, or produced from it. [Rare.]

laccine (lak'sin), *n.* [< *lac²* (NL. *lacca*) + *-ine²*.] A peculiar substance obtainable from lac, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

laccinic (lak-sin'ik), *a.* [< *laccine* + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from lac. Also *laccainic*.—**Laccinic acid,** a crystallizable dibasic acid which is essentially the coloring matter of lac-dye and closely resembles carminic acid in its reactions.

laccolith (lak'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. λάκκος, a pit (with ref. to *crater*) (see *lake¹*), + λίθος, stone.] A name given by G. K. Gilbert to masses of lava which, when rising from below, have not found their way to the surface, but have spread out laterally, and formed a lenticular aggregation, thereby lifting the rocks above into dome-shaped forms.

laccolithic (lak-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *laccolith* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a laccolith.

Laccopteris (la-kop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάκκος, a pit, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Presl in 1838, and occurring through the whole range of the Jurassic in Europe. It is distinguished by its digitately pinnate frond, ovate or linear-lanceolate pinnules, well-marked median nerve, and dichotomous secondary nervation. It is closely related to *Selenocarpus*, but in that genus the sori are semilunar in form, while in *Laccopteris* they are circular, with a depressed center. The digitate frond of *Laccopteris* resembles that of the genus *Matonia*, and its mode of fructification is similar to that of *Dicranopteris*.

lac-dye (lak'dī), *n.* See *lac²*, 1.

lace (lās), *n.* [< ME. *las, laas,* < OF. *las, laz,* ★*laqs*, F. *lacs* = Pr. *lac, laz, latz* = Sp. *lazo* = Pg. *laço* = It. *laccio*, noose, snare, string, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare; perhaps < *lacere*, allure: see *allect, elicit, illect*. From the L. *laqueus* are also ult. E. *latchet* and *lasso*.] **1†.** A noose; snare; net.

> Lo, alle thise folk icaught were in hire [Venus's] *las*,
> Til they for wo ful often sayde allas!
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1093.

2. A cord or string used in binding or fastening; specifically, a cord or string used for drawing together opposite edges, as of a corset, a bodice, a shoe, or the like, by being passed out and in through holes and fastened.

> For, striving more, the more in *laces* strong
> Himselfe he tide. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 427.
>
> O cut my *lace* in sunder, that my pent heart
> May have some scope to beat.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1, 34.

3. Hence, any ornamental cord or braid used as an edging or trimming, especially when made of gold or silver thread. See *gold lace*, below.—**4.** A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, whether twisted or plaited together or worked like embroidery, or made by a combination of these processes, or (as at the present time) by machinery. Pillow- or bobbin-lace is made, by a process intermediate between weaving and plaiting, from a number of threads which are kept in their places by the weight of the bobbins attached to them, and are woven and plaited together by hand. Needle-point lace is really embroidery, but is done upon loose threads which the worker has laid upon a drawn pattern, and which have no connection with each other and no stability until the needlework holds them together. (See *bobbin-lace, needle-point lace*, below.) Lace is known, according to kind, by many different names. See phrases below.

> No! let a charming chintz and Brussels *lace*
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 248.

5†. Spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

> He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than *lace* to it. *Spectator*, No. 488.

6†. A stringer; beam. *Halliwell.*—**Albisola lace,** bobbin-lace made at Albisola, near Savona, in Italy, usually in free designs of scrollwork.—**Alençon lace,** a needle-point lace named from the city of Alençon in France. It is the only important French lace, except the Argentan, which is not made with bobbins. The fine lace of the eighteenth century was made entirely in small pieces, which were sewed together afterward by a stitch called assemblage, and not by that known as point de raccroc, the seam following the outlines of the pattern for the sake of concealment. This lace sometimes has horse-hairs worked in along the edge to give firmness to the cordonnet: this was made necessary by the use of it for the towering headdresses of the eighteenth century.



Alençon Lace (*Point d'Alençon*).

Alençon lace is usually considered as indistinguishable from Argentan; but it has more commonly a needle-made réseau or net. See *Argentan lace*.—**Antwerp lace,** a bobbin-lace resembling early Alençon, having a so-called pot introduced into the design — that is, a semblance of a vase or basket constantly repeated. See *pot-lace*, below.—**Application-lace,** a lace made by sewing flowers or sprigs, which may be needle-made or bobbin-made, upon a bobbin-lace ground; especially, a Brussels lace of this kind, the most commonly made and the most important of all the Brussels laces.—**Appliqué lace.** Same as *application-lace*.—**Argentan lace,** a needle-point lace usually considered as indistinguishable from Alençon lace, but often bolder and larger in pattern, with the solid parts or toilé flatter and more compact. It is also distinguished in some cases by a ground of hexagonally arranged brides.—**Arras lace,** a white bobbin-lace made at Arras in France, very strong, and inexpensive because of the simplicity of the pattern. The ground is that known as Lisle ground.—**Aurillac lace,** a bobbin-lace made at Aurillac, department of Cantal, France. It was originally a close-woven solid lace, having much toilé, and resembling the guipure of Genoa and Flanders; later it resembled point d'Angleterre.—**Auvergne lace,** lace made in Auvergne. It is most commonly pure bobbin-lace, but of many different makes and patterns, as nearly all celebrated laces are imitated in this region.—**Ave Maria lace,** narrow lace used for edging. See *Dieppe lace*.—**Baby lace,** a narrow lace used for edging, especially that made in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, England, in very simple patterns.—**Basket-lace†,** a lace mentioned in inventories of 1580, probably a braid or lacing so woven or plaited as to resemble basketwork.—**Bayeux lace.** (*a*) A modern bobbin-lace made at Bayeux in Normandy, especially that made in close imitation of rose-point. (*b*) A black-silk lace, in demand because made in unusually large pieces, as for shawls, fichus, etc.—**Beaded lace.** See *beaded*.—**Beggar's lace†.** Same as *gueuse lace*. *Mrs. Bury Palliser.* [Eng.]—**Biliment lace†.** See *biliment*.—**Bisette lace,** a French peasant-lace made in narrow pieces, coarse and simple in design. The name has now become identified with narrow bordering-lace of small value.—**Bobbin-lace,** lace of which the threads are twisted or plaited together, without the use of the needle. (See def. 3.) When the whole width of a large piece of lace is carried on together, the number of bobbins and of pins is very great and the work very expensive; but it is customary to work each branch or scroll separately, these being then tacked together on the ground by crocheting.—**Bobbin-net lace,** a kind of application-lace in which the pattern is applied upon a ground of bobbin-net or tulle.—**Bone point-lace,** lace that has no regular ground of meshes. The name is of no definite significance, and has no connection with bone-lace.—**Border lace,** lace of any sort made in long narrow pieces having a footing on one side, the other edge being usually vandyked, purled, or the like.—**Bourg-Argental lace,** a blond-lace made in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Dauphiny, and considered of exceptional beauty, the silk used being especially fitted for the purpose.—**Bride-lace,** lace of which the ground is wholly composed of brides or bars, without a réseau or net.—**Broad lace.** See *broad*.—**Brussels lace,** lace made at and near Brussels in Belgium; especially, a lace of great fineness, of which the pattern has less relief

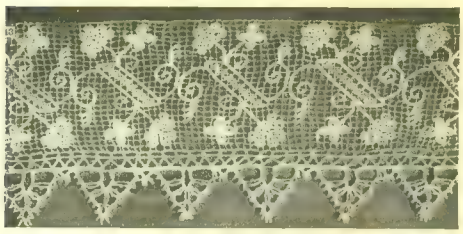


Brussels Lace.

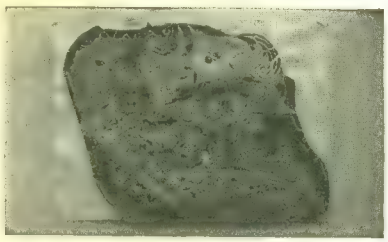
than Alençon, and the very fine net ground never has picots. At the present time Brussels lace is especially an application-lace, having needle-point sprigs and flowers sewed to a bobbin-ground, or in some cases bobbin-made or plat flowers applied to a needle-made ground or to tulle. In trade the name is often given to fine laces, no matter where made or of what pattern. Compare *point de gaze*.—**Buckingham lace,** a lace made originally in England, and of two kinds: (*a*) Buckingham trolly (which see, under *trolly*), and (*b*) a lace having a point ground, which is peculiar in having the pattern outlined with thicker threads, these threads being weighted by bobbins larger and heavier than the rest.—**Cadiz lace,** a kind of needle-point lace, considered as a variety of Brussels lace.—**Carnival lace.** See *carnival*.—**Cartisane lace,** guipure or passement made with cartisane, which is parchment or vellum in thin strips or small rolls, covered with silk, gold thread, or the like. See *guipure*.—**Caterpillar point-lace.** See *caterpillar*.—**Chain-lace,** a braid or passement so worked as to suggest links of a chain, used in the seventeenth century. It was made of colored silk, and also of gold and silver thread.—**Chantilly lace,** a kind of blond-lace of which the typical sort has a ground of Alençon réseau or net and the flowers in openwork instead of solid or mat. It is made of one kind of silk throughout, which is always grenadine or non-lustrous silk, so that black lace of this kind is often taken for thread-lace. Much Chantilly lace is made in the department of Calvados in France.—**Chenille lace.** See *chenille*.—**Cluny lace,** a kind of net-lace in which the stitch is darned upon a square-net background. The patterns used are generally antique and quaint, conventionalized birds, animals, and flowers; and the modern work of the kind is quite similar to that of the seventeenth century. A glazed thread is sometimes introduced in the pattern as an outline or center line.—**Cordover lace** a kind of filling used in the pattern of ancient and modern point-lace.—**Cork lace,** Irish lace in general, especially of the older sorts, made principally in the city of Cork before the recent extension of this industry in Ireland.—**Cretan lace.** See *Cretan*.—**Crewel lace.** See *crewel¹*.—**Crochet lace,** lace made with the crochet-hook, or of which the pattern is made in this way but applied to a bobbin- or machine-made net. It resembles needle-point, although not equaling its finest kinds.—**Crown lace,** early lace, guipure, cut-work, and the like, in which royal crowns are introduced as part of the pattern. It appears first in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—**Dalecarlian lace.** See *Dalecarlian*.—**Damascene lace.** See *damascene*.—**Darned lace,** a name given to lace of any kind which has a netted ground upon which the pattern is applied in needlework. Also called *filet guipure*. See def. 3, *ground¹*, *n.*, 10 (*f*), *guipure*, and *spider-work*.—**Devonshire lace,** lace made in Devonshire, England, especially that made in close imitation of Honiton.—**Diamond lace†,** passement and gimp often mentioned in texts of the seventeenth century, apparently a silver or gold passement having lozenges for the chief element in the design.—**Dieppe lace,** a fine point-lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Dieppe in France. In the eighteenth century there were several varieties of Dieppe lace, bearing the popular names of *Ave Maria lace* and *dentelle à la Vierge*, the latter of which had a regular ground of squares composed of small meshes alternating with open squares, upon which ground the pattern, usually very simple, was applied in close-stitch or close-work.—**Dresden point-lace.** Same as *Saxony lace*.—**Duchesse lace,** a variety of pillow-lace, originally made in Belgium, and containing a great deal of the raised work, volants, and the like, which are used in the somewhat similar Honiton lace.—**Dunkirk lace,** a pillow-lace made in the seventeenth century, of which the more important kind was a close imitation of Mechlin, and was perhaps sold as such.—**Dutch lace.** See *Dutch*.—**Écru lace.** See *écru*.—**English point-lace.** (*a*†) A bobbin-lace very much admired in the



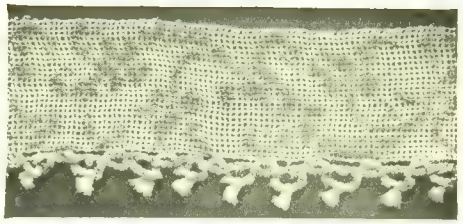
Argentan Lace.



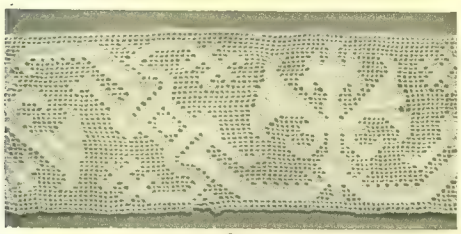
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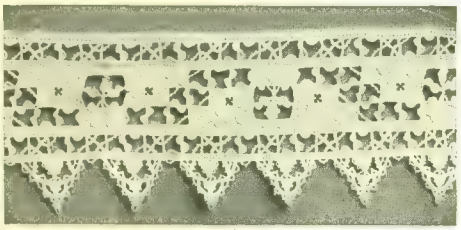
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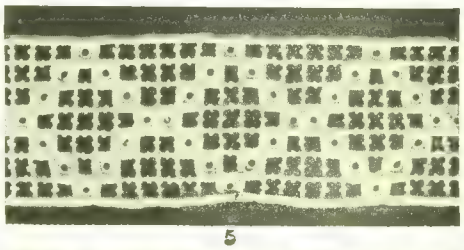
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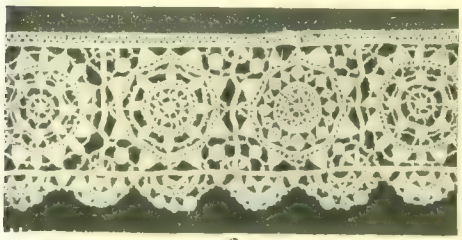
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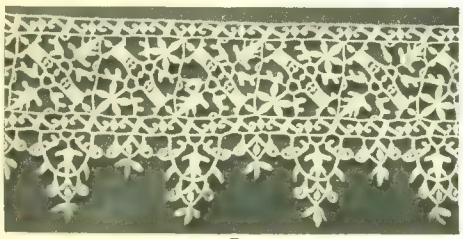
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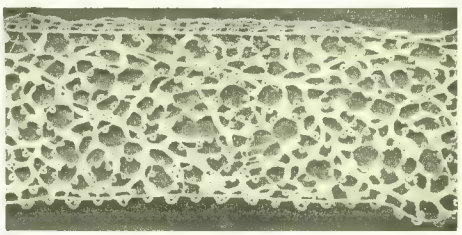
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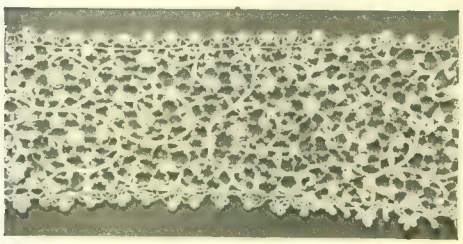
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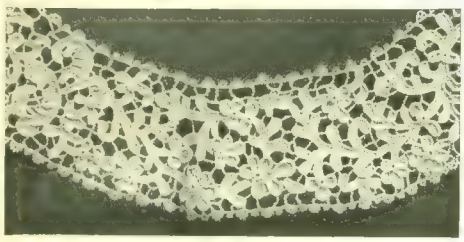
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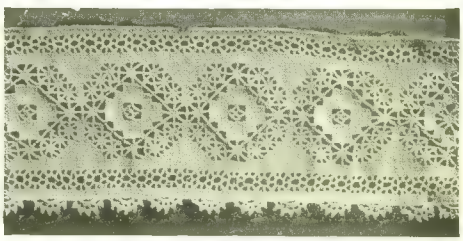
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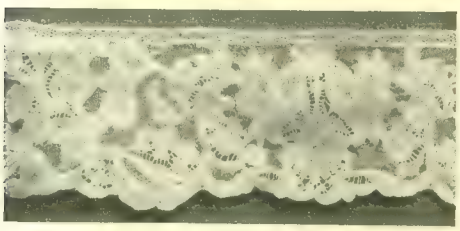
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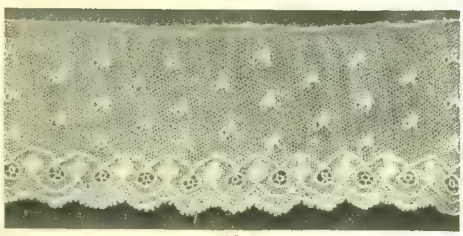
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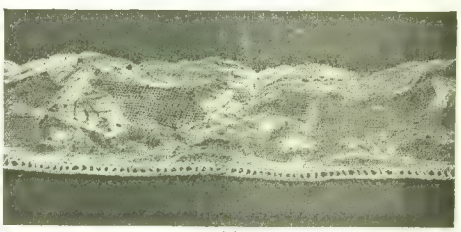
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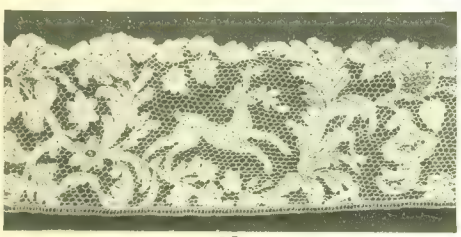
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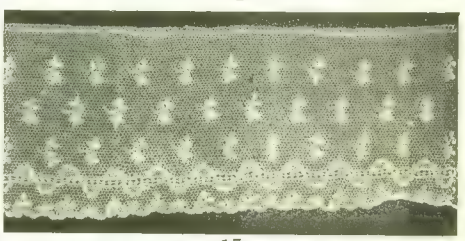
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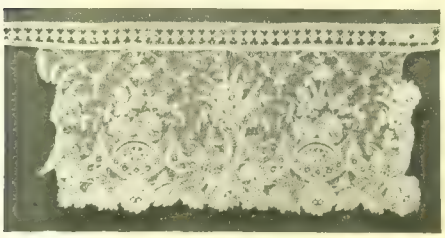
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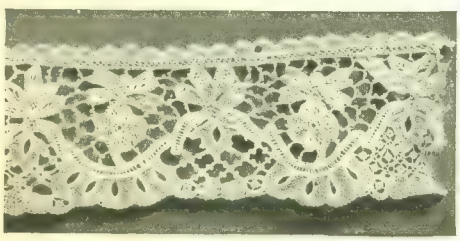
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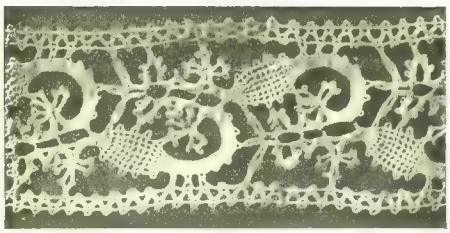


20

NEEDLEPOINT LACE.

FROM EXAMPLES IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

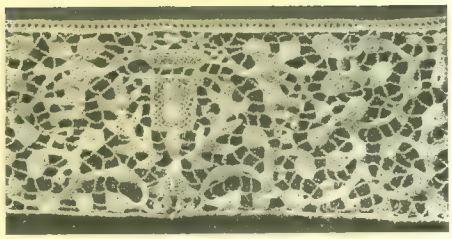
A Belgian, Brussels: Pattern for making Needlepoint Lace.
1 Italian: Network, 16th century.
2 Italian: Buratto ricamato (woven canvas, embroidered), 16th century.
3 Italian: Drawnwork, 16th century.
4 Italian: Cutwork (edged with Punto in aria, needle-made), 16th century.
5 Norwegian: Hardanger Cutwork, 19th century.
6 Italian: Reticello (needle-made), about 1600.
7 Italian: Punto in aria (needle-made), early 17th century.
8 Italian: Punto di Venetia (flat needlepoint), 17th century.
9 Venetian: Punto Roselline (rose-point, needle-made), 17th century.
10 Italian: Punto a rilievo or Punto a fogliami (needlepoint in relief), 17th century.
11 Italian: Punto avorio (needle-made), 17th century.
12 Italian: Point de Venise à réseau, sometimes called "Argentella" (grounded Venetian, needle-made), 18th century.
13 Italian, Burano (needle-made), 18th century.
14 Flemish: Brussels Needlepoint, 18th century.
15 French: Point de France (needle-made), 17th century.
16 French: Point d'Argentan (needle-made), 18th century.
17 French: Point d'Alençon (needle-made), late 18th century.
18 Belgian: Point de Gaze (Brussels needlepoint), 19th century
19 Irish: Youghal Lace (needle-made), 19th century.
20 Greek (also Asia Minor): Bibila Lace (needle-made), 19th century.



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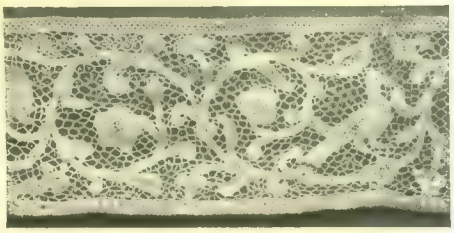
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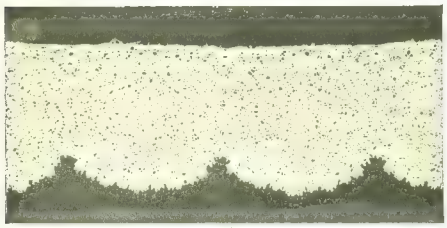
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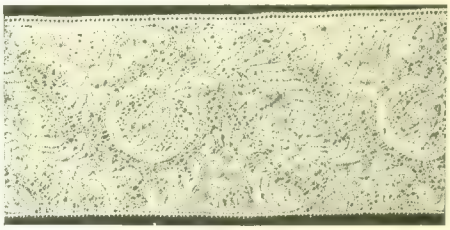
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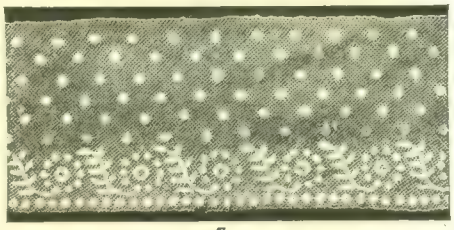
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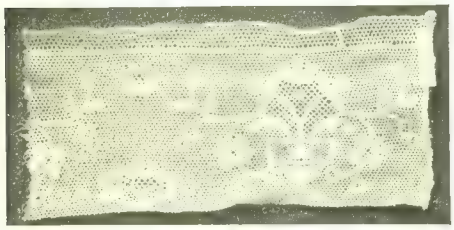
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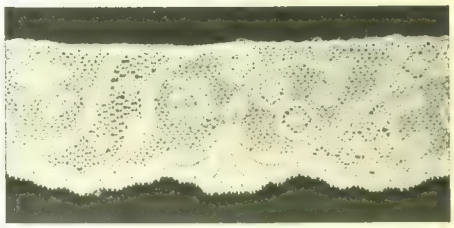
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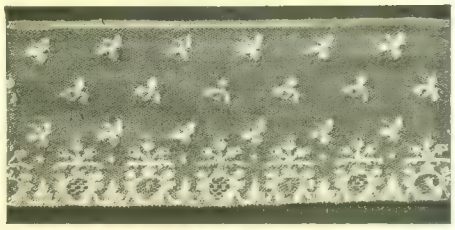
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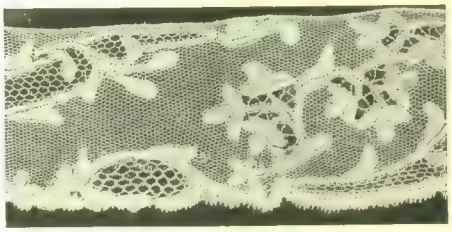
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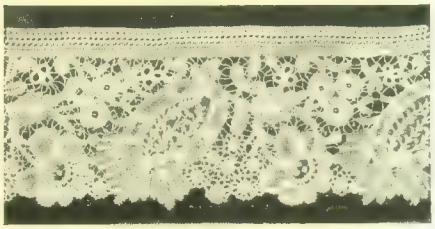
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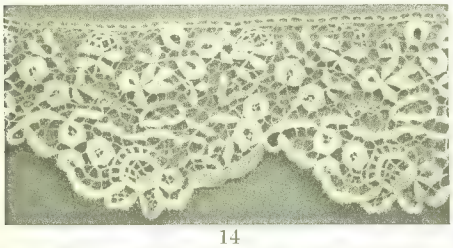
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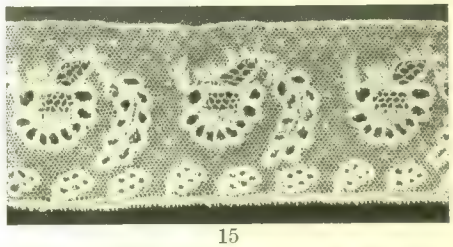
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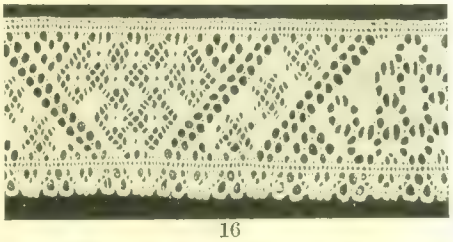
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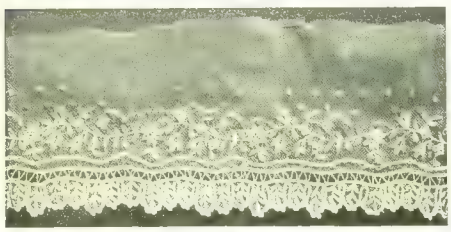
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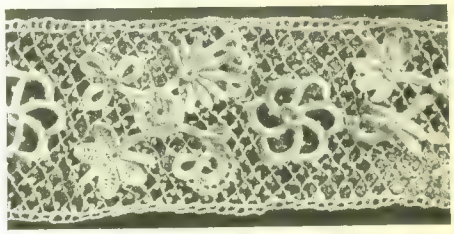
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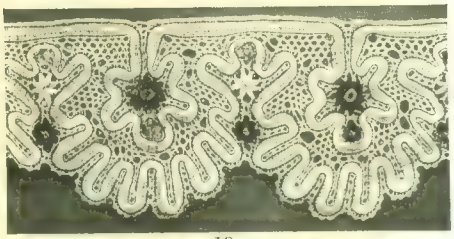
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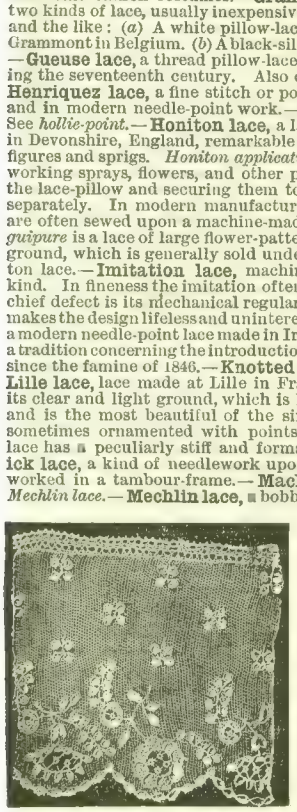
19

PILLOW LACE.

FROM EXAMPLES IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

11 Pillow for making Bobbin Lace.
1 Italian Bobbin Lace, 16th century.
2 Italian or Flemish : Guipure Lace (bobbin-made), 17th century.
3 Milanese : Guipure Lace (bobbin-made), 17th century.
4 Italian : Punto di Milano (bobbin-made), late 17th century.
5 Dutch Lace (bobbin-made), middle of 17th century.
6 Flemish : Binche Lace, so-called "Early Valenciennes" (bobbin-made), late 17th century.
7 French : Valenciennes Lace (bobbin-made), 18th century.
8 Antwerp : Potte-kant (bobbin-made), 18th century.
9 Flemish : Mechlin Lace (bobbin-made), early 18th century.
10 Flemish : Mechlin Lace (bobbin-made), early 19th century.
11 Flemish : Brussels Lace (bobbin-made), middle of 18th century.
12 Flemish : Point d'Angleterre (bobbin-made), late 18th century. (Made in Flanders for the English trade.)
13 Belgian : Brussels Lace (bobbin-made), late 19th century.
14 English : Honiton Guipure Lace (bobbin-made), 19th century
15 French : Lille Lace (bobbin-made), 18th century.
16 Swedish : Skane Lace (bobbin-made), 19th century.
17 Irish : Carrickmacross Applied Lace, 19th century.
18 Irish : Crochet Lace, 19th century.
19 Russian Lace (bobbin-made), 19th century.

eighteenth century, often mentioned in French documents of the time under the name of *point d'Angleterre*. It is generally said to have been of Flemish make, and to have been called "English" by English dealers in order to evade the law. Some writers, however, affirm its English origin. (*b*) At the present day, the finest Brussels lace, where needle-point sprigs are applied to Brussels bobbin-ground. See *application-lace*, above.—**False Valenciennes lace.** (*a*) Lace resembling Valenciennes, but without the true Valenciennes réseau. The surface and general character of the pattern closely resemble those of the true Valenciennes. (*b*) A general name for Valenciennes made in Belgium.—**Flat point-lace,** point-lace which has no raised work or embroidery in relief upon it.—**Flemish point-lace,** needle-point lace made in Flanders, especially the delicate sprigs used in Brussels lace.—**Fuseau lace.** [F. *fuseau*, a bobbin.] Same as *bobbin-lace*.—**Genoa lace,** originally, gold and silver lace, for which Genoa was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; at the present time, especially, lace made from vegetable fibers such as the aloe, and also macramé lace.—**Gold lace,** a kind of network, braid, or gimp, made anciently of gold or silver-gilt wire, and in modern times of silk, thread, or cord covered by thin flat ribbons of gold wound around it. Gold lace is used chiefly as a decoration for uniforms, liveries, and some church costumes.—**Grammont lace,** one of two kinds of lace, usually inexpensive and used for shawls and the like: (*a*) A white pillow-lace, originally made at Grammont in Belgium. (*b*) A black-silk lace like blond-lace.—**Gueuse lace,** a thread pillow-lace made in France during the seventeenth century. Also called *beggar's lace*.—**Henriquez lace,** a fine stitch or point, used alike in old and in modern needle-point work.—**Hollie-point lace.** See *hollie-point*.—**Honiton lace,** a lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, England, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs. *Honiton application* is a lace made by working sprays, flowers, and other parts of a pattern on the lace-pillow and securing them to a net ground made separately. In modern manufacture, hand-made sprays are often sewed upon a machine-made ground. *Honiton guipure* is a lace of large flower-patterns, with a very open ground, which is generally sold under the name of Honiton lace.—**Imitation lace,** machine-made lace of any kind. In fineness the imitation often rivals real lace; its chief defect is its mechanical regularity of pattern, which makes the design lifeless and uninteresting.—**Jesuit lace,** a modern needle-point lace made in Ireland: so called from a tradition concerning the introduction of this manufacture since the famine of 1846.—**Knotted lace.** See *knotted*.—**Lille lace,** lace made at Lille in France, remarkable for its clear and light ground, which is known as *fond clair*, and is the most beautiful of the single-thread grounds, sometimes ornamented with points d'esprit. Old Lille lace has a peculiarly stiff and formal pattern.—**Limerick lace,** a kind of needlework upon machine-made net, worked in a tambour-frame.—**Macklin lace**†. Same as *Mechlin lace*.—**Mechlin lace,** a bobbin-lace which has the pattern outlined by a flat cord or band, narrow but very distinct. It is usually made in one piece, pattern and ground together. The ground is sometimes a réseau, or net, and when of this character is very varied in pattern, and sometimes formed of brides.—**Mignonette lace,** a light bobbin-lace with an open ground resembling tulle, made in narrow strips. Arras and Lille were famous for this in the eighteenth century. Also called *menuet lace*.—**Mirecourt lace** lace made in the departments of Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a guipure, more delicate in texture and varied in design than other guipures. (*b*) At the present day, an application-lace, made of sprigs of bobbin-lace sewed upon grounds often made elsewhere, especially of the Alençon réseau.—**Needle-point lace,** lace made wholly with the needle. A pattern is first drawn, usually upon parchment; to this parchment is stitched a double piece of linen, and threads are then laid along the main lines of the pattern and sewed lightly down. Then the whole design is carried out, both solid filling and openwork, with delicate stitching, chiefly in the buttonhole-stitch.—**Oyah lace,** a sort of guipure lace or openwork embroidery made by means of a hook in a fashion similar to crochet. The pattern is often elaborate and in silks of many colors, representing flowers, foliage, etc. It is sometimes in relief.—**Parchment-lace,** lace in the manufacture of which parchment has been used, whether for the pattern used to guide the worker, as in needle-point lace, or for stiffening the fabric, as in cartisane lace. See *point de velin*, under *point*.—**Pillow-lace,** lace made on a cushion, both pattern and mesh being formed by hand.—**Plaited lace,** a kind of pillow-lace of simple geometrical design, often made of stout and rigid strands, such as gold thread or even fine braid.—**Point-lace.** Same as *needle-point lace*. Many laces and grounds of lace are spoken of as *point*, but are not necessarily *point-lace*. See *point*.—**Pot-lace,** lace into the pattern of which a sort of vase or deep dish is introduced, or sometimes rather a basket, often having flowers in it. Compare *pot-plate*.—**Powdered lace.** (*a*) Lace of which the ground is strewn with small separate ornaments, whether flowers, or simple sprigs, or mere squares like points d'esprit. (*b*) Lace which has been whitened. See *powder*, *v. t.*—**Saxony lace,** fine-drawn work embroidered with the needle, greatly in favor in the eighteenth century; in modern times, lace of many kinds made in Saxony, especially an imitation of old Brussels.—**Seaming-lace,** a narrow openwork braiding, gimp, or insertion, with parallel sides, used for uniting two breadths of linen, instead of sewing them directly the one to the other: a device employed for curtains, cupboard-cloths, etc., and even for some garments, especially in the seventeenth century. The name is applied to a similar fabric when used in other ways, as for edgings.—**Silver lace,** passement or guipure a large part or the whole of which is in silver wire, or thread wound with a thin flat ribbon of silver. Compare *gold lace*.—**Spanish lace.** (*a*) Needle-point lace brought from Spanish convents since their dissolution, but thought by some authorities to be of Flemish origin. (*b*) Cut and drawn work made in convents in Spain, of patterns usually confined to simple sprigs and flowers. (*c*) A modern black-silk lace with large flower-patterns, mostly of Flemish make. (*d*) A modern needle-made fabric, the pattern usually in large squares.—**Statute lace**†, a fabric named in inventories of 1581, apparently gimp or passement made in conformity with sumptuary laws as to width and material.—**Tambour-lace,** a modern kind of lace made with needle-embroidery on machine-made net. It has been made especially in Ireland, and is generally included among Limerick laces.—**Tape lace,** a lace made with the needle except that a tape or narrow piece of linen is incorporated in the work and forms the chief patterns, the edges of it being often rolled up and stitched so as to form a sort of cordonnet. It is in imitation of the reliefs of rose-point.—**Thread lace,** lace made of linen thread, as distinguished from silk laces, such as blond, and modern cotton lace.—**Torchon lace,** coarse bobbin-lace, made of stout and rather soft and loosely twisted thread. Most peasant-lace is of this sort, and an imitation of it is largely made by machinery.—**Trolly lace.** See *trolly*.—**Valenciennes lace,** a very durable bobbin-lace having the same kind of thread throughout for both ground and pattern. The pattern and ground are made together by the same hand; and as this involves the use of a great number of threads and bobbins, the price is very high. It is the dearest of all bobbin-laces. During the French revolution the manufacture was almost wholly removed to Belgium, where it still remains.—**Ypres lace,** a bobbin-lace resembling Valenciennes, sometimes having bolder designs and a rather large lozenge mesh in the ground. (See also *blond-lace*, *bone-lace*.)



Mechlin Lace.

lace (lās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laced*, ppr. *lacing*. [< ME. *lacen*, < OF. *lacer*, F. *lacer* = Pr. *lassar*, *lachar* = Sp. *lazar* = Pg. *laçar* = It. *lacciare*, < L. *lacere*, entice, allure: see *lace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To catch, as in a net or gin; entrap; insnare.

I trowe nevere man wiste of peyne,
But he were *laced* in Loves cheyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3178.

2. To secure by means of a lace or laces; especially, to draw tight and close by a lace, the ends of which are then tied: as, to *lace* a shoe.

Make cleane your shoes, & combe your head, and your cloathes button or *lace*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

She maun *lace* on her robe sae jimp,
And braid her yellow hair.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 193).

3. To adorn with lace, braid, or galloon: as, a *laced* waistcoat.

The edge whereof is *laced* with bone-lace.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 214.

I saw the King, now out of mourning, in a suit *laced* with gold and silver. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 278.

4. To cover with intersecting streaks; streak.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin *laced* with his golden blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 118.

5. To mark with the lash; beat; lash. [Colloq.]

I looked into a certain corner near, half expecting to see the slim outline of a once-dreaded switch, which used to lurk there waiting to leap out imp-like and *lace* my quivering palm or shrinking neck.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6†. To intermix, as coffee or other beverage, with spirits: as, a cup of coffee *laced* with a drop of brandy.

Prithee, Captain, let's go drink a Dish of *lac'd* Coffee, and talk of the Times. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

7. To interlace; intertwine.

The caller and payer of the forfeit standing up, and joining their hands with the fingers *laced*.
Macmillan's Mag., Jan., 1868, p. 248.

Laced mutton. See *mutton*.—**Laced plumage,** in poultry, etc. See *lacing*, 8.—**To lace one's coat,** to beat one. [Slang.]

I'll *lace your coat* for ye. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or tied by a lace; have a lace: as, shoes or a bandage made to *lace* in front.—2. To practise tight lacing. [Colloq.]

lacebark (lās'bärk), *n.* 1. A small tree of the West Indies, the *Lagetta lintearia*, of the family *Daphnaceæ*, so called from the texture of its inner bark, which consists of numerous concentric layers of fibers interlacing in all directions. It is made into sleeves, purses, etc.—2. In New South Wales, *Pœcilodermis acerifolia*, the flame-tree.—3. In New Zealand, a malvaceous tree, *Plagianthus betulinus*.

lace-boot (lās'böt), *n.* A boot which is fastened by a lace.

laceborder (lās'bôr″dėr), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Acidalia ornata*, of small size and silvery-white color, with a broad border like lace to the wings, common on chalky soils in England: an English collectors' name.

lace-coral (lās'kor″al), *n.* A fossil bryozoan of the family *Fenestellidæ*.

Lacedæmonian (las″e-dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lacedæmonius*, < Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, of Lacedæmon, < Λακεδαίμων, > L. *Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmo*, Lacedæmon, Sparta, Laconia. Cf. *Laconian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta in Greece, or to the country of Lacedæmon or Laconia; Spartan; Laconian.

II. *n.* A native of Lacedæmon; a Spartan or Laconian.

lace-embossing (lās'em-bos″ing), *n.* The ornamentation or pattern of needle-point lace worked in relief.

lace-fern (lās'fėrn), *n.* 1. A small elegant fern, *Cheilanthes gracillima*, in which the under side of the bipinnate frond is densely covered with matted wool. It is found in western North America.—2. Any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace-fly (lās'flī), *n.* Any neuropteroid insect; a member of the old order *Neuroptera*.

lace-frame (lās'frām), *n.* Any one of a variety of machines used in the manufacture of lace. The construction of these machines is ingenious and complicated in the extreme. They are also called by other names, as *bobbin-net machine*, *point-net frame*, and *warp-net frame*. The older stocking-frame is the parent of these machines, and also of the numerous kinds of knitting-machine now in use.

laceleaf (lās'lēf), *n.* Same as *latticeleaf*.

lace-leather (lās'leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather used for laces and thongs.

lace-lizard (lās'liz″ärd), *n.* An Australian lizard, *Hydrosaurus giganteus*.

laceman (lās'man), *n.*; pl. *lacemen* (-men). A man who deals in lace.

I met with a Nonjuror, engaged very warmly with a *laceman* who was the great support of a neighbouring conventicle. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

lace-mender (lās'men″dėr), *n.* One who mends or repairs lace; specifically, in *lace-making*, one who restores damaged meshes in machine-made net.

All the Brussels ladies have old lace — very precious — which must be mended all the times it is washed; . . . but . . . those who know I have been a *lace-mender* will despise me. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xvii.

lace-paper (lās'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper stamped or cut by hand with an openwork pattern resembling some variety of lace.

lace-piece (lās'pēs) *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *lacing*, 6.

lace-pillow (lās'pil″ō), *n.* A round or oval board with a stuffed covering, held on the knees to support the fabric in the process of making pillow-lace.

lacerable (las'e-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *lacérable*, < LL. *lacerabilis*, that can be lacerated, < L. *lacerare*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Capable of being lacerated or torn; liable to laceration.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

lacerant (las'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *laceran(t-)s*, ppr. of *lacerare*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Of a lacerating character; tearing; harrowing. [Rare.]

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same plangent, *lacerant* note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

lacerate (las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lacerated*, ppr. *lacerating*. [< L. *laceratus*, pp. of *lacerare* (> It. *lacerare* = Sp. Pg. *lacerar* = F. *lacérer*), tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, < *lacer*, torn, mangled, = Gr. λακερός, torn; cf. Skt. √ *vraçch*, **vrak*, hew, cut, tear, > *varka* = E. *wolf*: see *wolf*.] 1. To tear roughly; mangle in rending or violently tearing apart: as, to *lacerate* the flesh; a *lacerated* wound.

Sprain or strain, in which the ligamentous and tendinous structures around the joint are stretched and even *lacerated*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

2. Figuratively, to torture; harrow: as, to *lacerate* one's feelings.

This second weaning, needless as it is,
How does it *lac'rate* both your heart and his!
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 558.

lacerate (las'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *laceré*, < L. *laceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rent; torn: specifically applied (from natural appearance) in botany (also *lacerated*) to a leaf having the edge variously cut into irregular segments, and in anatomy to three foramina at the base of the cranium. See below.—**Anterior lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum anterius* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Middle lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum medium* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Posterior lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum posterius* (which see, under *foramen*).

lacerately (las'e-rāt-li), *adv.* With laceration.

laceration (las-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *lacération* = Sp. *laceración* = Pg. *laceração* = It. *lacerazione*, < L. *laceratio(n-)*, a tearing, mangling, < *lacerare*, tear, mangle: see *lacerate*.] 1. The act of lacerating or tearing or rending.—2. A rough or jagged breach made by rending.—3. A wounding or harrowing, as of the feelings or sensibility.

lacerative (las′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< It. *lacerativo*; as *lacerate* + *-ive*.] Tearing; having the power to lacerate or tear.

> Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

lacert†, *n.* [< ME. *lacerte*, < L. *lacertus*, the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow (likened to a lizard, from its tapering to the tendon), the arm, muscle, < *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *lizard*. Cf. *muscle*, as ult. connected with *mouse*.] A muscle.

> Every *lacerte* in his brest adoun
> Is schent with venym and corrupcioun.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1895.

Lacerta (lā-sėr′tä), *n.* [L.; also *lacertus*, a lizard: cf. *lizard* and *alligator*, ult. < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, lizard.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of lizards, typical of the family *Lacertidæ*. The name has been used in senses almost as broad as those of *Lacertæ* or *Lacertilia*. As now restricted, it covers a large



Green Lizard of Europe (*Lacerta viridis*).

number of common harmless lizards of the Old World, and chiefly of its warmer parts, of active diurnal habits, living on the ground chiefly, with four well-developed limbs and movable eyelids. They are of slender form, with long slim tail and non-imbricated scales. *L. agilis* is the common gray lizard or sand-lizard of England. *L. viridis* is the green lizard of southern Europe.

2. A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—3†. [*l. c.*] A fathom. *Doomsday Book*.

Lacertæ (lā-sėr′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, the *Lacertilia*. It corresponds to the order *Sauria* exclusive of the crocodiles. *Wagler*, 1830; *R. Owen*.

lacertian (lā-sėr′shi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lacerta*, a lizard, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Lizard-like; lacertilian; of or pertaining to the *Lacertæ* or *Lacertilia*; saurian, in a narrow sense.

II. *n.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

lacertid (lā-sėr′tid), *n.* A lizard of the restricted family *Lacertidæ*.

Lacertidæ (lā-sėr′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-idæ*.] The typical lizards, a family of true eriglossate lacertilians, exemplified by the genus *Lacerta*, belonging to the superfamily *Lacertoidea* and order *Lacertilia*. They have clavicles not dilated proximally, parietal bones confluent, supratemporal fossæ roofed over, premaxillary single, and no osteodermal plates. The *Lacertidæ* are confined to the Old World, and are found chiefly in the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They have a slender scaly body, with a long, fragile, tapering tail, well-developed limbs with 4 or 5 toes bearing claws, bright eyes with movable lids, slender forked protrusile tongue, and often brilliant or varied colors. The family includes, within the limits thus given, about 100 species belonging to 17 genera, most abundantly represented in Africa and by a few forms in India. None occur in America. *Lacerta agilis* and *L.* (*Zoötoca*) *vivipara* are the British representatives of the family.

lacertiform (lā-sėr′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian in structure.

Lacertilia (las-ėr-til′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, including the saurians proper or lizards, as the monitors, iguanas, geckos, chameleons, etc., and excluding the crocodiles. The order thus agrees with the old order *Sauria* divested of its non-conformable types. The *Lacertilia* have a scaly body mostly elongate, and usually 4 well-developed limbs, which, however, may be reduced to 2, or apparently to none, in which case there may be rudiments of a shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle. The vertebræ are biconcave in the *Gecconoidea* and *Uroplatoidea*, but generally procœlous, and have but one facet on each side for the articulation of the ribs, which are usually few in number, some of them being always attached to the sternum. The heart is tripartite, with two auricles and one ventricle. The anal cleft is transverse. The mouth is not dilatable, as it usually is in *Ophidia* or serpents, and the usually simple teeth are generally acrodont or pleurodont, not fixed in distinct sockets. The eyes are normally furnished with two or three movable lids. The animals are oviparous or ovoviviparous, mostly diurnal in habits, and agile in movement; they average but a few inches in length, with some signal exceptions, as among the monitors or varanoids and the iguanas. Only the *Helodermatidæ* are known to be poisonous. The *Lacertilia* have been variously subdivided. An old division is into 3 suborders, *Fissilinguia*, *Brevilinguia*, and *Vermilinguia*, according to the characters of the tongue. Another mode of classification was into 8 suborders, *Cyclosaura*, *Fissilinguia*, *Strobilosaura*, *Nyctisaura*, *Dendrosaura*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Amphisbænoidea*, and *Geissosaura*. In a recent classification, after throwing out *Sphenodon* or *Hatteria*, as the type of a separate order *Rhynchocephalia*, the *Lacertilia* are divided into two groups—(1) the *Lacertilia vera* or *Eriglossa* containing all the *Lacertilia* except (2) the *Rhiptoglossa*, a division comprising the chameleons alone, also called *Dendrosaura* or *Vermilinguia*. The *Lacertilia vera* consist of 20 families, representing 10 superfamilies. *Gecconoidea*, *Eublepharoidea*, *Uroplatoidea*, *Pygopodoidea*, *Agamoidea*, *Aniellоidea*, *Helodermatoidea*, *Varanoidea*, *Lacertoidea*, *Anelytropoidea*.

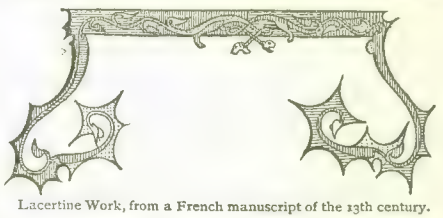
lacertilian (las-ėr-til′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lacertilia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lacertilia*, or having their characters; lacertiform; saurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Lacertilia*; a saurian.

lacertilioid (las-ėr-til′i-oid), *a.* [< *Lacertilia* + *-oid*.] Lizard-like; lacertiform; resembling a lacertilian.

Lacertina (las-ėr-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-ina*2.] A small group of the order *Lacertilia*, including the most ordinary lizards, closely related to the *Scincoidea* and *Chalcidea*.

lacertine (lā-sėr′tin), *a.* [< L. *lacerta*, lizard, + *-ine*1.] Same as *lacertian* or *lacertilioid*.—**Lacertine work**, ornament consisting in part of intertwined



Lacertine Work, from a French manuscript of the 13th century.

lizards or serpents. It is used in ancient Celtic manuscript decoration, and occurs in Romanesque illumination and later, as well as in metal-work and carving.

Lacertinidæ (las-ėr-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-inus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lacertidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

lacertoid (lā-sėr′toid), *a.* Lizard-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Lacertoidea*, or having their characters.

Lacertoidea (las-ėr-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles undilated proximally, and developed postorbital and postfronto-squamosal arches. The group embraces five families of ordinary lizards, the *Xantusiidæ*, *Ameividæ* (or *Teiidæ*), *Lacertidæ*, *Gerrhosauridæ*, and *Scincidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 800.

lace-runner (lās′ run″ėr), *n.* A person who runs with the needle the design imprinted upon machine-made net. This operation is called *lace-running*.

lace-tree (lās′trē), *n.* Same as *lacebark*.

lace-winged (lās′ wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings veined or netted like lace.—**Lace-winged fly**, a neuropterous insect of the family *Chrysopidæ*, and especially of the genus *Chrysopa*, whose larvæ are called *aphis-lions* from their habit of preying upon plant-lice. The eggs are laid in groups, each at the end of a long footstalk. The larvæ are entirely carnivorous, sucking the juices of plant-lice through their long jaws. They transform to pupæ within dense whitish globular cocoons, from which the imago escapes through a circular hole cut by the pupa. See cut under *Chrysopa*.

lace-woman (lās′wụm″ạn), *n.* A woman who deals in laces.

> Let in
> No *lace-woman* . . . that brings French masks,
> And cut-works. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

lache1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *latch*1.

lache2† (lach), *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*3.

lache3†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lash*2.

laches1 (lach′ez), *n.* [< ME. *lachesse*, *lacchesse*, < OF. *lachesse*, laxness, remissness, < *lache*, lax, remiss: see *lache*2, *lash*2.] 1. Negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

> Than cometh *Lachesse*, that is he that whan he begynneth any good work, anon he wol forlete it and stinte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> In his heart he [Mr. Farebrother] felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown *laches* which others who did not get benefices were free from. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lii.

2. In *law*, remissness in asserting or enforcing a right, or neglect prejudicing some right of the person chargeable with it.

> The law also determines that in the king can be no negligence, or *laches*, and therefore no delay will bar his right. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

Laches of entry, a neglect of the heir to enter.

Laches2 (lā′kēz), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869).] A genus of spiders: same as *Lachesis*, a name preoccupied in herpetology.

Lachesis (lak′e-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λάχεσις*, lit. lot, destiny, < *λαγχάνειν*, *λαχεῖν*, obtain, obtain by lot or destiny, fall by lot.] 1. In *classical myth.*, that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to assign to each individual his destiny; the disposer of lots. She spun the thread or course of life from the distaff held by Clotho.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of very venomous American serpents of the pit-viper or rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*), having a rudimentary rattle in the form of a spine. *L. mutus* is the deadly bushmaster of South America. *Daudin*, 1802. (*b*) A genus of spiders now called *Laches*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–27. (*c*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, of buccinoid figure with mammillated spire, as *L. minima*. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*. *Hagen*, 1861. (*e*) A genus of buprestid beetles, erected by Saunders in 1871 upon the African *L. abyla*, which had been placed in *Œdisternon*.



Lachesis minima.

Lachninæ (lak-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lachnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Lachnus*, having six-jointed antennæ, and a winged form with twice-forked cubital veins of the fore wings. There are about 6 genera. The subfamily was framed by Passerini in 1857. By some it is considered a tribe of the subfamily *Aphidinæ*, under the name *Lachnini*.

Lachnosterna (lak-nō-stėr′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles of the subfamily *Melolonthinæ*, characterized by the transverse, not prominent anterior coxæ, narrow side-pieces of the metasternum, and claws not serrate but with a single tooth. The species are especially numerous in North America, where they are popularly known as *June-bugs*, *dor-bugs*, and *May-beetles*; they are crepuscular or nocturnal in habits, feeding upon the foliage of deciduous trees. The larvæ, known as *white grubs*, feed underground on the roots of grasses and allied plants. The species are difficult to distinguish; the most abundant are *L. fusca* and several near relatives, all of a brown color, with pale legs and antennæ, the upper side not hairy and rather finely punctured. See cuts under *June-bug* and *dor-bug*.

Lachnus (lak′nus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835, after Illiger), < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down.] A large and wide-spread genus of aphids or plant-lice, typical of the subfamily *Lachninæ*. They are characterized by the linear stigma and nearly straight fourth vein of the fore wing. Nearly all the many species have a woolly-looking waxy exudation, whence the name; they mostly live on trees, feeding in summer on the leaves and twigs. *L. strobi*, a common form, affects the white pine in the United States. Many fossil species are described, from the Florissant shales in Colorado, from the Tertiary beds of Œningen in the Rhine valley, and at Radoboj in Croatia. They often occur in amber.

lachrymable, lachrymal, etc. See *lacrymable*, etc.

lacing (lā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lace*, *v.*] 1. The act of binding or fastening with a cord or thong passed backward and forward through holes or around buttons or hooks.—2. A method of fastening the adjoining ends of a belt by the use of a thong or lace.—3. In *bookbinding*, the fastening of the boards of a book to its back by cords which pass around the sewed threads of the signatures and through holes pierced in the boards.—4. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening; laces in general.—5. *Naut.*, the cord or rope used to lace a sail to a gaff, yard, or boom, or to fasten two parts of a sail or an awning together.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece of compass- or knee-timber fitted and bolted to the back of the figurehead and to its supporting piece, called the *knee of the head*. Also called *lace-piece*.—7. In *mining*, same as *lagging*, 3.—8. In the plumage of birds, especially in descriptions of standard or pure-bred poultry: (*a*) A border or edging of a different color from the center, completely surrounding the web of a feather. (*b*) The coloration of plumage resulting from feathers marked as above, considered collectively.—9. In *math.*, a complex of three or more closed bands, so that no two are interlinked, yet so that they cannot be separated without breaking.

lacing-cutter (lā′sing-kut″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a gaged knife by which strips of any required width may be cut.

lacinia (lā-sin′i-ą), *n.*; pl. *laciniæ* (-ē). [L., a lappet, flap, as of a garment, dewlap, a small piece or part; cf. Gr. *λακίς*, a rent, rending: see *lacerate*.] 1. In *bot.*, a long slash or incision in a leaf, petal, or similar organ; also, one of the narrow lobes or segments resulting from such incisions.—2. In *entom.*, the apex of the maxilla, especially when it is slender and blade-like, as in many *Coleoptera*. See *galea*, 1 (*b*). Kirby applied this term to the paraglossæ and labial palpi of bees, distinguishing the former as *laciniæ interiores*, and the latter as *laciniæ exteriores*. 3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks: same as *Chama*. *Humphreys.*—4. [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans.

laciniate (lā-sin′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **laciniatus*, < L. *lacinia*, a flap, etc.: see *lacinia*.] 1. Adorned with fringes.—2. In *bot.*, irregularly cut into narrow lobes; jagged: said of leaves, petals, bracts, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, lacerate; slashed or jagged at the end or along the edge; incised as if frayed out; fringe-like.



Laciniate Leaf of *Verbena officinalis*.

laciniated (lā-sin′i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

laciniform (lā-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacinia*, a flap, + *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringe-like; laciniate in form: applied by Kirby to the tegulæ of insects when they are long, irregular, and like a fringe on each side of the body, as in *Lithosia*.

laciniola (las-i-nī′ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *laciniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *lacinia*.] A minute lacinia.

laciniolate (lą-sin′i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **laciniolatus*, a dim. form of **laciniatus*: see *laciniate*.] In *bot.*, finely fringed; marked with minute laciniæ.

laciniose (lā-sin′i-ōs), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

lac-insect (lak′in″sekt), *n.* One of several coccids, or homopterous insects of the family *Coccidæ*, which produce the substance called lac. Ordinary commercial lac is the product of *Carteria lacca*, an Asiatic species. *C. larreæ*, *C. mexicana*, and *Cerococcus quercus* are North American species whose lac has not become commercial. After long dispute, most chemists and entomologists are agreed that lac is a secretion of the insect, and not of the plant which the insect punctures.

lacinula (lą-sin′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *lacinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *lacinia*, a flap: see *lacinia*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A small lacinia. (*b*) The abruptly inflexed acumen or point of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

Lacinularia (lą-sin-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *lacinula* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubicolous rotifers or tube-inhabiting wheel-animalcules. They have the intestine bent upon itself and opening upon the side of the body opposite to that on which the ganglion is placed, and the horseshoe-shaped trochal disk furnished with two circlets of cilia, one before and the other behind the mouth. See cut under *trochal*.

lacinulate (lą-sin′ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Having small laciniæ. (*b*) Provided with lacinulæ: said of umbelliferous flowers.

Lacistema (las-i-stē′mą), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), < Gr. *λακίς*, a rent, + *στῆμα*, a stamen.] A genus of tropical American shrubs, constituting a family by itself, the *Lacistemaceæ*, having monochlamydeous hermaphrodite flowers in slender spikes which are sessile and usually fascicled in the axils of the alternate, short-petioled, entire leaves. Sixteen species have been described, ranging from Mexico and the West Indies to Brazil and Peru.

Lacistemaceæ (las′i-stē-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lacistema* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous apetalous shrubs, allied to the *Casuarinaceæ*. The flowers are in catkin-like spikes; the fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Only a single genus, *Lacistema*, is known, with about 16 species; they are natives of tropical America.

Lacistemeæ (las-i-stē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), < *Lacistema* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Lacistemaceæ*.

lack[1] (lak), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lake*; < ME. *lak*, *lac*, *lake*, *lakke*, defect, failing, fault (not in AS.); cf. LG. or Scand. origin: cf. MLG. *lak* = MD. *lack*, D. *lak*, blemish, stain; Icel. *lakr*, defective, lacking. Relations uncertain: see the verb. Prob. not connected with *leak*. Cf. *lag*[1].] 1. Want or deficiency of something requisite or desirable; defect; failure; need.

> I made some excuse by *lacke* of habilitie, and weakenes of bodie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> And of his friends he had no *lack*.
> *Sir Hugh of the Grime* (Child's Ballads, VI. 250).
>
> What I hae done for *lack* o' wit
> I never never can reca'.
> *The Last Guid Night* (Buchan's Ballads of North of Scotland, II. 127).
>
> He that gathered little had no *lack*. Ex. xvi. 18.
>
> Let his *lack* of years be no impediment.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 162.

2†. Want of presence; a state of being away; absence.

> Whilst we here, wretches! wail his private *lack* [personal absence],
> And with vain vows do often call him back.
> *Lady Pembroke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 264).

3†. A want; defect; a blemish; especially, a moral defect; a fault in character.

> God in the gospel grymly repreueth
> Alle that lakken [blame] any lyf, and *lakkes* han hemselue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 262.

4†. A fault committed; an offense; a censurable act.

> If I do that *lakke*,
> Do strepe me, and put me in a sakke,
> And in the nexte ryver do me drenche.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 955.

5†. Blame; reproach; rebuke; censure.

> He did not stayne ne put to *lacke* or rebuke his royall autoritie in geuing sentence.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 197.

lack[1] (lak), *v.* [< ME. *lakken*, lack, blame; cf. OD. *laecken*, fail, decrease, D. *laken*, blame; Dan. *lakke*, draw nigh, approach: see *lack*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be wanting or deficient; come short; fail.

> Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. Gen. xviii. 28.
>
> *Ham.* What hour now?
> *Hor.* I think it *lacks* of twelve.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 4.

2†. To be absent or away; be missing.

> Welle-come, Edwarde, oure son of high degre!
> Many yeeris hast thou *lakkyd* owte of this londe.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

3. To be in want; suffer need.

> The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger.
> Ps. xxxiv. 10.

II. *trans.* 1†. To be wanting to; fail. [Originally intransitive, the object being in the dative.]

> Hem [Hagar and Ishmael] gan that water *laken*.
> *Gen. and Exod.*, l. 1231.

2. To be in want of; stand in need of; want; be without; be destitute of; fail to have or to possess. The direct object in this construction was formerly the subject, what is now the subject (nominative) being originally in the dative.

> If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God.
> Jas. i. 5.
>
> Good counsellors *lack* no clients.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 110.
>
> "What d' ye *lack?*" he cried, using his solicitations. "Mirrors for your toilette, my pretty madam. . . . What d' ye *lack?*—a watch, Master Sergeant?"
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, i.

3†. To suffer the absence of; feel the deprivation of; miss.

> Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate,
> And griev'd, so long to *lacke* his greedie pray.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 34.
>
> *Orl.* For these two hours, Rosalind, I will leave thee.
> *Ros.* Alas! dear love, I cannot *lack* thee two hours.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 182.
>
> I shall be lov'd when I am *lack'd*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 15.

4. To blame; reproach; speak in detraction of. [Prov. Eng.]

> No devocioun
> Hadde he to non to reven him his reste,
> But gan to preyse and *lakken* whom him leste.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 189.

5. To beat. Also *lacky*. [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 2.** *Lack*, *Need*, *Want*. These words have come to overlap each other a good deal by figurative extension, and have considerable variety of peculiar idiomatic use. To *lack* is primarily and generally to be without, that which is *lacked* being generally some one thing, and a thing which is desirable, although generally not necessary or very important.

lack[2] (lak), *v. t.* [Perhaps another use of *lack*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] To pierce the hull of with shot. [Rare.]

> Alongside ran bold Captain John [Hawkins], and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, "*lacked* the admiral through and through."
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxviii.

lack[3] (lak), *n.* See *lac*[2].

lack[3] (lak), *v. t.* [< *lack*[3], *lac*[2], *n.*] To lacquer; treat with lac. [A trade use.]

lack[4]. [Cf. *alack*, *lackaday*.] Used in the exclamatory phrase *Good lack*. See *good*.

lackadaisical (lak-ą-dā′zi-kąl), *a.* [< *lackadaisy* + *-ic-al*.] Sentimentally woebegone; languid; listless; affected. See extract under *lack-thought*.

> A *lackadaisical* portrait of Sterne's Maria.
> *Mrs. Gore*, The Snow-Storm.

lackadaisically (lak-ą-dā′zi-kąl-i), *adv.* In a lackadaisical manner.

lackadaisy (lak′ą-dā-zi), *interj.* A ludicrous extension of *lackaday*. *Halliwell*.

lackadaisy (lak′ą-dā-zi), *a.* [< *lackadaisy*, *interj.*] Same as *lackadaisical*.

lackaday (lak′ą-dā), *interj.* [Abbr. of *alack-aday*, *alack the day*.] An exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas! alas the day! Also *lawk-a-day*.

lackall (lak′âl), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who is entirely destitute; a needy fellow.

> *Lackalls*, social nondescripts, with appetite of utmost keenness which there is no known method of satisfying.
> *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

lackbeard (lak′bērd), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *beard*.] One who has not yet a beard.

> For my Lord *Lack-beard* there, he and I shall meet; and, till then, peace be with him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 195.

lackbrain (lak′brān), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *brain*.] One who lacks brains, or is deficient in understanding.

> What a *lack-brain* is this! By the Lord, our plot is a good plot as ever was laid. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 17.

lacker[1] (lak′ėr), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lacks.

> The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
> Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
> Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage.

lacker[2], *n.* and *v.* See *lacquer*.

lackey (lak′i), *n.* [Formerly also *lacky*, *lacquey*, *laquay*, *laquey*; = D. *lakkei* = G. *lackei*, *lakei*, *lakai* = Dan. *lakei*, < OF. *laquay*, F. *laquais*, earlier *laquais*, *laquays*, *laquoys*, *lacais*, *lacays*, *laccay*, *lacquet*, also *alacay*, *alague*, a soldier, a lackey, footman, < Sp. *lacayo* = Pg. *lacaio*, a lackey (Pg. *lacaia*, fem., a female servant; on the stage, a soubrette); origin uncertain; perhaps < Ar. *luka*, fem. *lak'ā*, worthless, servile, a slave; cf. *lakū'*, *lakī'*, servile, *lākā'i*, slovenly. According to Diez, connected with Pr. *lacai*, a gormand, and ult. with It. *leccare* = F. *lécher*, lick: see *lech*, *lecher*, and *lick*.] 1. An attending servant; a runner; a footboy or footman; hence, any servile follower.

> A memoria: he that is the princes remembraunce. A pedibus: a foote man or *lackey*.
> *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559. (*Nares.*)
>
> A very monster in apparel, and not like a Christian footboy, or a gentleman's *lackey*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 73.
>
> I saw a gay gilt Chariot, drawn by fresh prancing horses; the Coachman with a new Cockade, and the *lacqueys* with insolence and plenty in their countenances.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 44.

2. A lackey-moth.

lackey (lak′i), *v.* [Formerly also *lacky*; < *lackey*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To wait on as or like a lackey; attend servilely; serve as a menial.

> A thousand liveried angels *lacky* her.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 455.
>
> The artificial method [in poetry] proceeds from a principle the reverse [of the unconventional], making the spirit *lackey* the form. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 402.

II. *intrans.* To act as a lackey or footman; give servile attendance.

> What cause could make him so dishonourable
> To drive you so on foot, unfit to tread
> And *lackey* by him, gainst all womanhead?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 15.
>
> Youth and Health,
> As slaves, shall *lackey* by thy chariot wheels.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

lackey-moth (lak′i-môth), *n.* [So called from the color and appearance of its striped wings, compared to a footman's livery.] A bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa*, especially *C. neustria*, a common European species. The moths have the fore wings either yellow crossed with brown stripes, or brownish-red crossed with yellow stripes; the hind wings are paler and unstriped. The caterpillars are striped, and live in masses on trees under a web; whence corresponding American species are known as *tent-caterpillars*. The ground lackey-moth is *C. castrensis*. See cut under *Clisiocampa*.

lack-Latin (lak′lat″in), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *Latin*.] One who is ignorant of Latin.

> They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical ragabashes.
> *Discovery of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

lack-linen (lak′lin″en), *a.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *linen*.] Lacking linen or decent apparel; beggarly.

> You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lack-linen* mate!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 134.

lack-luster (lak′lus″tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *lack*, *v.*, + obj. *luster*.] **I.** *a.* Wanting luster or brightness; dull; languid: said of the eyes.

> He drew a dial from his poke;
> And looking on it with *lack-lustre* eye,
> Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock."
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 21.

II. *n.* A want of luster, or that which lacks brightness.

lack-thought (lak'thât), *a.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thought.*] Lacking thought; foolish; stupid.

An air
So *lack-thought* and so lackadaisycal.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

lacky[1] (lak'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lackied*, ppr. *lackying*. [Var. of *lack*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

lacky[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *lackey*.

lac-lake (lak'lāk), *n.* The coloring matter which is extracted from stick-lac; lac-dye. See *lac*[2].

lacmoid (lak'moid), *n.* [< *lacmus* + *-oid.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing: same as *fluorescent resorcinal blue* (which see, under *blue*).

lacmus (lak'mus), *n.* [< D. *lakmoes* (= G. *lackmus, lackmuss* = Dan. Sw. *lakmus*), lacmus, < *lak*, lac, + *moes*, pulp. The word has been perverted to *litmus*, q. v.] Same as *litmus*.

Laconian (lā-kō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Laconia*, a country of the Peloponnesus, < *Laco(n-)*, *Lacon*, < Gr. Λάκων, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon, a Spartan. Cf. *Lacedæmonian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian or Spartan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Laconia, a division of the Peloponnesus in Greece, anciently constituting the country of the Spartans or Lacedæmonians, now a nomarchy of the kingdom of Greece; a Lacedæmonian or Spartan. The Laconians were exceptionally distinguished for the peculiarities of character and manner which have made *laconic* and *laconism* terms of common speech in both ancient and modern times. In part of Laconia a distinct dialect of Greek, called the *Tzakonian*, is still spoken.

Laconic (lā-kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laconique* = Sp. *lacónico* = Pg. It. *laconico*, < L. *Laconicus*, < Gr. Λακωνικός, Laconian, Lacedæmonian, laconic, < Gr. Λάκων, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon or Sparta.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian or Spartan. [Rare.]—**2.** [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the ancient Laconians; sententious; pithy; short; brief: as, a *laconic* phrase.

Why, if thou wilt needs know
How we are freed, I will discover it,
And with *laconic* brevity.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

Boccalini, in his "Parnassus," indicts a *laconic* writer for speaking that in three words which he might have said in two. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 264.

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedæmonian short swords, . . . answered in his *laconic* way, "And yet we can reach our enemy's hearts with them." *Langhorne*, tr. of Plutarch's Lycurgus.

3. [*l. c.*] Characteristic of the Laconians: inexorable; stern; severe. [Rare.]

The latest revolution [among the Greeks] that we read of was conducted, at least on one side, in the Grecian style, with *laconic* energy. *J. Adams*, Government, IV. 287.

Laconic meter. Same as II., 3. = **Syn. 2.** *Condensed, Succinct*, etc. See *concise*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] **1.** Conciseness of language; laconicism. [Rare.]

Shall we never again talk together in *laconic*? *Addison.*

2. A concise, pithy expression; something expressed in a concise, pithy manner; a laconism: chiefly used in the plural: as, to talk in *laconics*. —**3.** In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tetrameter catalectic with a spondee instead of the penultimate anapest (⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | – – ×). So called as a variety of the tetrameter used in the Laconian or Spartan embateria.

laconica, *n.* Plural of *laconicum*.

laconical (lā-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< *laconic* + *-al.*] Same as *laconic*. [Rare.]

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod:
All that *laconical* discipline pleased him well.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, i. 5.

laconically (lā-kon'i-kal-i), *adv.* Briefly; concisely: as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

I write to you very *laconically*.
Pope, To Warburton, xvii.

laconicism (lā-kon'i-sizm), *n.* [< *laconic* + *-ism.*] **1.** A laconic mode or style of expression; laconism.

I grow laconic even beyond *laconicism*, for sometimes I return only yes or no to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. A laconic phrase or expression; a laconism.

He [the theologian] then passes to its "Sharh," or commentary, generally the work of some other savant, who explains the difficulty of the text, amplifies its *Laconicisms*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 81.

laconicum (lā-kon'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *laconica* (-kạ). [L. *laconicum*, a sweating-room, a sweating-bath, neut. (sc. *balneum*) of *Laconicus*, Spartan: see *laconic.*] In *Rom. archæol.*, a vapor-bath; a chamber in a bathing-establishment warmed by means of air artificially heated: so called because the Laconians used such a dry or sudorific bath, avoiding the use of warm water as enervating.

laconism (lak'ō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *laconisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *laconismo*, < Gr. Λακωνισμός, the imitation of Lacedæmonian manners, dress, etc., esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, < Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedæmonian manners, etc.: see *laconize.*] **1.** Pointed brevity of speech or expression; sententiousness; conciseness; pithiness.—**2.** A concise or pithy expression; an utterance conveying much meaning in few words.

laconize (lak'ō-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laconized*, ppr. *laconizing.* [< Gr. Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedæmonian manners, dress, etc., < Λάκων, a Lacedæmonian: see *Laconic.*] To imitate the Laconians, either in austerity of life or in shortness and pithiness of speech.

lac-painted (lak'pān″ted), *a.* Decorated with colored lacquer-work, as is much Japanese or Indian work.

lacquer, lacker[2] (lak'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leckar*; < F. *laere* (Cotgrave), < Sp. *lacre* = Pg. *lacre*, sealing-wax, < *laca*, gum lac: see *lac*[2]. The spelling *lacquer*, in supposed imitation of the F. (cf. F. *laque*, formerly also *lacque*, lac), is now commonly used instead of the more correct *lacker.*] **1**†. Lac as used in dyeing. [Rare.]

Enquire of the price of *leckar* [read *lacker*?], and all other things belonging to dying. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 432.

2. An opaque varnish containing lac, properly so called. Especially, a kind of varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, with the addition of other ingredients, particularly coloring matters. It is applied to different materials to protect them from tarnish and to give them luster, especially to brass.

3. Decorative work colored and then varnished so as to produce a hard, polished appearance like that of enamel.—**4.** A resinous varnish obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera* by making incisions in the bark. When dissolved in spring-water and mixed with other ingredients, such as gold, cinnabar, or some similar coloring matter, it is applied in successive coatings to wood-ware, imparting to it a highly polished lustrous surface.

5. Lacquer-ware; articles of wood which have been ornamented by coating with lacquer. The making of this ware is an extensive industry in China and Japan, especially in the latter country, which excels in the beauty and delicacy of the articles produced. The chief kinds are: black lacquer; gold lacquer, which is of many different shades, and, when fine, of brilliant metallic luster; and aventurin or sprinkled lacquer, in which the grains of gold are of various degrees of minuteness, and are put on sometimes in a uniform sprinkle, sometimes in cloudings. On many pieces decorated with lacquer, figures in relief of one of these kinds are applied upon a surface of another. A surface of lacquer is often adorned with pieces of gold- or silver-foil, and incrusted with small reliefs in bronze, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and other materials.—**Aventurin lacquer.** See def. 5.—**Burmese lacquer,** a lacquer yielded by the black-varnish tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata.*—**Cashmere lacquer,** a decoration applied to wood and to papier-maché in flat designs of flowers, etc., in vivid color, afterward covered with a thick, transparent varnish.—**Cinnabar lacquer,** a red lacquer prepared by mixing seshime lacquer with cinnabar or red sulphid of mercury.—**Coral lacquer.** See *coral.*—**Foochow lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware made in China in imitation of the Japanese, but greatly inferior in make and finish. It is reputed to be the work of a family who had obtained some of the secrets of the Japanese workmen.—**Gold lacquer.** See *gold.*—**Guri lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware in which layers of different colors are superimposed and a simple pattern of scrolls or the like is cut into the surface in a wedge-shaped groove, the sloping sides of which display the different layers up to the number of fifteen, or occasionally more.—**Hira gold lacquer,** gold lacquer which has a uniform smooth flat surface, the patterns, of whatever character, being in color in the surface itself, without relief.—**Hyderabad lacquer,** decoration of furniture and the like done in water-color on a ground usually of metal, such as tin-foil, and covering the whole with a thick, transparent varnish. The work is similar to that of Cashmere, but with a different chord of color; it is done chiefly in the Deccan.—**Incrusted lacquer,** lacquered ware the decoration of which is partly obtained by means of pieces of other material inlaid in the surface, as mother-of-pearl, ivory plain or colored, or small plaques of metal.—**Iron lacquer,** a Japanese lacquer in which the surface of the black lacquer is purposely roughened and stained to imitate the surface of wrought-iron.—**Japan lacquer.** See *japan, n.*—**Kamakura lacquer,** an ancient lacquered ware named from the city of Kamakura in Japan, the old capital of the shoguns. The pieces thought to be of this ware are in red lacquer over black, the under coat showing through the upper one irregularly, as if from wear.—**Peking lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware made in China, distinguished by flowers, sprays, and the like, in relief and in full color on a background usually of gold. Incrustations of ivory and other materials are also used. A Japanese imitation of it is made, which perhaps surpasses the Chinese in delicacy.—**Scratched lacquer,** lacquered ware in which the surface is scratched with a point, showing the layer of color below.—**Seshime lacquer,** a mixture of pure lacquer with finely powdered charred wood and a glaze made from seaweed: used in Japan for priming coats. A kind obtained from the lower branches of the lacquer-tree is called *ki-seshime.*—**Transparent lacquer,** a lacquer obtained from the older lacquer-trees and used for the final coat in any work in which transparency is required, as in inlayings, or to show the grain of the wood.—**Tsui-shu lacquer,** a carved or embossed cinnabar lacquer-ware originally made in China, whence the best specimens still come, but introduced into Japan in the reign of Go-Tsuchi (1465–1501). The lacquer is thickly laid on in successive coats to a depth of three sixteenths of an inch or more, and then deeply carved with arabesques, flowers, birds, etc., thus differing from *Kamakura lacquer*, in which the wood is carved and then lacquered. There is also a black embossed or carved lacquer called *tsui-koku lacquer.* Guri lacquer is another variety.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).—**Wakasa lacquer,** a remarkable lacquered ware made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the province of Wakasa in Japan. It is clouded with many different colors, upon which as background foliage and the like in gold- or silver-leaf are added.—**Yoshino lacquer,** lacquered ware made at Yoshino in the province of Yamato in Japan, usually black, with patterns in different colors, especially red. It is a durable ware, and more common in articles of utility than in works of art.

lacquer, lacker[2] (lak'ėr), *v. t.* [< *lacquer, lacker*[2], *n.*] To varnish; treat or decorate with lacquer.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacquer'd* chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

Lacquered leather. See *leather*.

lacquerer (lak'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who applies lacquer or produces lacquered ware.

lacquering (lak'ėr-ing), *n.* Finish or decoration in lacquer, especially Japanese lacquer.

In some cases the *lacquering* is in relief.
Sir Rutherford Alcock, Art Journal, N. S., XVI. 162.

lacquering-stove (lak'ėr-ing-stōv), *n.* A stove with a broad flat top, used in brasswork-factories to receive articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

lacquer-tree (lak'ėr-trē), *n.* The *Rhus vernicifera*, a tree about 25 or 30 feet high, indigenous in Japan. The Japan lacquer or varnish is obtained from it by incisions in the bark. Its drupes yield a wax used in making candles, similar to that more largely obtained from *R. succedanea*, and bringing a higher price. Its wood is fine-grained and golden at the heart, and much used in Japan for cabinet-work.

lacquer-ware (lak'ėr-wār), *n.* Ware treated or decorated with lacquer. See *lacquer*, 2.—**Canton lacquer-ware,** Chinese furniture, boxes, and the like, having a brilliant black varnished ground with landscapes or other designs in gold.

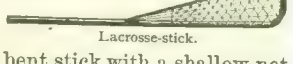
lacquey†, *n.* A former spelling of *lackey*.

lacrimal, *a.* See *lacrymal*.

lacrimoso (lak-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [It., also *lagrimoso* = E. *lacrymose.*] See *lagrimoso*.

lacrosse (lạ-krôs'), *n.* [< Canadian F. *la crosse: la*, the; *crosse*, a crook, crutch, hockey-stick, crosier, etc.: see *cross*[2].] A game of ball played by two parties of players, twelve on each side, on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through which the players strive to hurl the ball. The ball may not be touched by the hand, but is carried in a lacrosse-stick or crosse, which each player has, and with which he throws the ball toward the opponents' goal, or passes it to one of his own side when he is on the point of being caught. That side which succeeds in making the most goals within a certain time wins. The game is of Indian origin, and is much played in Canada.

lacrosse-stick (lạ-krôs'stik), *n.* The implement with which the ball is carried or thrown in the game of lacrosse. It is a bent stick with a shallow net at the end. Also called *crosse*.


Lacrosse-stick.

lacrymable, lachrymable (lak'ri-ma-bl), *a.* [= OF. *lacrimable, lacrymable* = Sp. *lacrimable* = Pg. *lacrimavel* = It. *lacrimabile*, < L. *lacrimabilis*, worthy of tears, lamentable, < *lacrimare*, shed tears: see *lacrymation.* Cf. *lacrymal.*] Tearful; lamentable. [Rare.]

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcide throat,
But still I ply my *lachrimable* note.
M. Parker, The Nightingale.

lacrymæ Christi (lak'ri-mē kris'tī). [L. (NL.), prop. *lacrimæ Christi: lacrimæ*, pl. of *lacrima*, a tear (see *lacrymal*); *Christi*, gen. of *Christus*, Christ.] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy. Genuine lacrymæ Christi is produced only on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, much of the wine sold under the name being factitious.

lacrymal, lachrymal (lak'ri-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lacrimal, lacrymal*, F. *lacrymal* = Sp. Pg. *lacrimal, lagrimal* = It. *lacrimale, lagrimale*, < ML. *lacrimalis*, pertaining to tears (ML. *lacrimale*, n., a tear-bottle), < L. *lacrima*, also written *lacruma, lacryma*, and in ML. NL. also corruptly *lachryma*, in OL. *dacrima* (= Gr. *δάκρυμα*), a tear, with suffix *-ma*, = Gr. *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*: see *tear*[2]. The proper spelling of this and the related words is *lacrim-*; but *lacrym-* and the corrupt form *lachrym-* are in prevalent use.]

I. *a.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears: as, the *lacrymal* apparatus.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

Lacrymal bone. See *lacrymal, n.*, 1.—**Lacrymal canal, caruncle, crest.** See the nouns.—**Lacrymal duct,** the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Lacrymal fossa, gland,** etc. See the nouns.—**Lacrymal sac,** a dilatation of the upper extremity of the lacrymal duct.—**Lacrymal sinus,** the suborbital sinus or tear-bag of a ruminant, as a deer; a larmier.



LG, lacrymal gland; *LD*, lacrymal duct.

II. *n.* 1. One of the bones of the face in vertebrates; in man, the os unguis, or nail-bone, so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a human finger-nail. It is situated wholly within the orbit of the eye, on the inner side, in relation with the lacrymal or nasal duct, whence the name. In vertebrates other than man it is usually a much larger and stouter bone, situated externally upon the face, commonly forming a part of the bony brim of the orbit. It is essentially a membrane bone, forming one of a series which in some animals constitutes an outer arcade along the side of the skull, over the orbit, approximately parallel with the zygomatic arch. Also called *lacrymale, os lacrymale, os unguis,* and *os tarsale.* See cut under *skull.*

2. Same as *lacrymatory.*—3. *pl.* Tears; a fit of weeping. [Humorous.]

Something else I said that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals.*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 317.

lacrymale (lak-ri-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *lacrymalia* (-li-ă). [ML., also *lacrimale:* see *lacrymal.*] Same as *lacrymal*, 1.

lacrymary, lachrymary (lak′ri-mā-ri), *a.* [< L. *lacrima, lacryma,* a tear: see *lacrymal.*] Containing or designed to contain tears.

What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lachrymary* vessels. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Rome.

lacrymation, lachrymation (lak-ri-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *lacrimación* = It. *lagrimazione,* < L. *lacrimatio(n-),* a weeping, < *lacrimare,* weep, shed tears, < *lacrima,* a tear: see *lacrymal.*] An emission of tears; the shedding of tears.

lacrymatory, lachrymatory (lak′ri-mā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *lacrymatories, lachrymatories* (-riz). [= F. *lacrymatoire* = Sp. *lacrimatorio* = It. *lagrimatorio,* < ML. *lacrimatorius, lacrymatorius,* pertaining to tears, neut. *lacrimatorium, lacrymatorium,* a vessel supposed to be for tears, < L. *lacrima,* a tear: see *lacrymal.*] One of a class of small and slender glass vessels of varying form found in sepulchers of the ancients. It seems established that in some of them, at least, the tears of friends were collected to be buried with the dead. Also *lacrymal.*


Roman Lacrymatories, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

No lamps, included liquors, *lachrymatories,* or tear-bottles attended these rural urns.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

lacrymental† (lak-ri-men′tal), *a.* [For *lacrimal* with sense of *lacrymose,* with irreg. term. *-mental,* as in *sentimental.*] Tearful; lugubrious.

In lamentable *lachrymentall* rimes.
A. Holland (Davies' Scourge of Folly, p. 81).

lacrymiform, lachrymiform (lak′ri-mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacrima,* a tear, + *forma,* form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tear-shaped; drop-shaped; guttiform. The shape is nearly pyriform, but without contracted sides.

lacrymonasal, lachrymonasal (lak″ri-mō-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *lacrima,* a tear, + *nasus,* nose: see *nasal.*] Of or pertaining to both the lacrymal and the nasal bone.

The resemblance to birds is still further increased, in some species [of *Pterosauria*], by the presence of wide *lachrymo-nasal* fossæ between the orbits and the nasal cavities. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 230.

lacrymosa, lachrymosa (lak-ri-mō′sä), *n.* [< L. *lacrymosa, lacrimosa* (the first word of the stanza), fem. of *lacrimosus,* tearful: see *lacrymose.*] 1. The last but one of the stanzas or triplets (so called from its first word, the line being "Lacrymosa dies illa") of the medieval hymn "Dies Iræ," forming a part of the Roman Catholic requiem mass.—2. A musical setting of this stanza.

lacrymose, lachrymose (lak′ri-mōs), *a.* [= OF. *lacrimeus, lacrymeus* = Sp. Pg. It. *lacrimoso, lagrimoso,* < L. *lacrimosus,* tearful, doleful, < *lacrima,* a tear: see *lacrymal.*] 1. Shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shedding tears; tearful.

The water stood in my eyes to hear this avowal of his dependence. . . . But I would not be *lachrymose:* I dashed off the salt drops, and busied myself with preparing breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Of a tearful quality; manifesting or exciting tearfulness; lugubrious; mournful: chiefly used in sarcasm: as, a *lacrymose* voice; *lacrymose* verses.—3. In *bot.*, bearing tear-like bodies. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 113.

lacrymosely, lachrymosely (lak′ri-mōs-li), *adv.* In a lacrymose manner; tearfully.

lactage† (lak′tāj), *n.* [< OF. *laictage,* F. *laitage,* milk diet, milk food, < OF. *laict,* F. *lait,* milk, < L. *lac(t-),* milk: see *lactate.*] The produce of milk-yielding animals; milk and milk-products.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage.*
Shuckford, The Creation, I. 79.

lactamine (lak-tam′in), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + E. *amine,* q. v.] A colorless crystalline substance ($C_3H_7NO_2$) formed by the union of lactide and ammonia, whence the name.

lactant (lak′tant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *lactante* = It. *lattante,* < L. *lactan(t-)s,* ppr. of *lactare,* give suck: see *lactate, v.*] Suckling; giving suck. [Rare.]

lactarene, lactarine (lak′ta-rēn, -rin), *n.* [< *lactar(y)* + *-ene, -ine*2.] The commercial name for a preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico-printers like albumen.

lactary (lak′tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lactaire* = Sp. *lactario,* < L. *lactarius,* milky, < *lac(t-),* milk: see *lactate, v.*] **I.**† *a.* Milky; full of white juice like milk.

Yet were it no easie probleme to resolve . . . why also from *lactary* or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part there arise flowers blew and yellow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

II. *n.*; pl. *lactaries* (-riz). A house used as a dairy. [Rare.]

lactate (lak′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lactated,* ppr. *lactating.* [< L. *lactatus,* pp. of *lactare* (> It. *lattare*), contain milk, give suck, < *lac(t-)* (> It. *latte* = Sp. *leche* = Pg. *leite* = F. *lait*), milk, = Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To secrete milk.—2. To give suck or perform the function of lactation.

II. *trans.* To convert into milk; cause to resemble milk.

lactate (lak′tāt), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt of lactic acid, or the acid of sour milk. The lactates are soluble in water, and many of them are uncrystallizable.

lactation (lak-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *lactation* = Sp. *lactación* = Pg. *lactação* = It. *lattazione,* < NL. *lactatio(n-),* a giving suck, < L. *lactare,* give suck: see *lactate, v.*] 1. The formation or secretion of milk; the physiological function of secreting milk.—2. The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

lacteal (lak′tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lacteus,* milky (see *lacteous*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky.—2. Conveying a milk-like fluid; chyliferous: as, a *lacteal* vessel.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle (a milk-like fluid) from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct. The lacteals are the radicles of the lymphatic system of the alimentary canal, draining off the chyle or nutritive and assimilable material from the intestine where it is elaborated, and conveying it to larger tubes in which the lacteals unite in the mesentery, whence it is taken into the receptacle which forms the beginning of the thoracic duct, to be conveyed through the latter into the subclavian vein, and so mixed directly with the current of venous blood. The lacteals are so called from the name *vasa lactea* applied to these vessels by their discoverer Gasparo Aselli in 1622.

lacteally (lak′tē-al-i), *adv.* In a lacteal manner; milkily.

lactean (lak′tē-an), *a.* [= OF. *lactean;* < L. *lacteus,* milky (see *lacteous*), + *-an.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven.
J. Moxon, Astron. Cards, p. 13.

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

lactein (lak′tē-in), *n.* [< L. *lacteus,* milky (see *lacteous*), + *-in*2.] A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential qualities; solidified milk. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

lacteous (lak′tē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *lácteo* = Pg. *lacteo* = It. *latteo,* < L. *lacteus,* milky, < *lac(t-),* milk: see *lactate, v.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2†. Lacteal; conveying chyle: as, a *lacteous* vessel.—3. In *entom.*, white with a very slight bluish-gray tinge, like the color of milk: applied generally to white surfaces which are somewhat translucent.

lacteously (lak′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a lacteous manner; milkily; lacteally.

lactescence (lak-tes′ens), *n.* [= F. *lactescence* = Sp. *lactescencia;* as *lactescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky coloration.

This *lactescence,* if I may so call it, does also commonly ensue when, spirit of wine being impregnated with those parts of gums or other vegetable concretions that are supposed to abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the tincture or solution.
Boyle, Works, I. 219.

2. In *bot.*, an abundant flow of juice or sap from a plant when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

lactescent (lak-tes′ent), *a.* [= F. *lactescent* = Sp. Pg. *lactescente,* containing milk, < L. *lactescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *lactescere,* turn to milk (cf. *lactare,* contain milk), < *lac(t-),* milk: see *lactate, v.*] 1. Being or becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—2. In *bot.*, abounding in a thick milky juice, as the milkweed.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* papescent plants, as lettuce and endive. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. In *entom.*, secreting a milky fluid, as the joints of certain *Coleoptera.*

lactic (lak′tik), *a.* [= F. *lactique;* < L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to milk; procured from milk, or from something of a similar character.—**Lactic acid,** $C_3H_6O_3$, an acid which is known in three isomeric modifications, the most common one being that found in sour milk. In all three forms it is a syrupy, intensely sour liquid, forming well-defined salts. It is formed not only in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, in sauer-kraut, in fermented rice-water, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners is for the most part lactic acid. It occurs also in the muscles. Also *α-hydroxypropionic acid.*

lacticinium (lak-ti-sin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *lacticinia* (-ä). [L., milk food, < *lac(t-),* milk: see *lactate.*] A dish prepared from milk and eggs, which, in early times forbidden, was later, in the Latin Church, to some extent permitted as food on ecclesiastical fast-days. A recent papal dispensation has made its use in the Roman Catholic Church lawful in some countries on most fast-days.

lactide (lak′tid or -tīd), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + E. *-ide*1.] A volatile substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, the anhydrid of lactic acid produced by the dry distillation of that acid.

lactiferous (lak-tif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lactifère* = Sp. *lactífero* = Pg. *lactifero* = It. *lattifero,* < LL. *lactifer,* milk-bearing, < L. *lac(t-),* milk (see *lactate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or chyle; lacteal; galactophorous: as, a *lactiferous* duct. See *duct.*—2. Producing a thick milky juice, as a plant.

lactific (lak-tif′ik), *a.* [= F. *lactifique* = Sp. *lactífico,* < L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk. *Blount.*

lactifical (lak-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< *lactific* + *-al.*] Same as *lactific.* *Coles*, 1717.

lactiflorous (lak-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *flos* (*flōr-*), flower.] Having flowers white like milk. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

lactifugal (lak-tif′ū-gal), *a.* [< *lactifug(e)* + *-al.*] Serving to check or stop the secretion of milk; having the property of a lactifuge.

lactifuge (lak′ti-fūj), *n.* [= F. *lactifuge,* < L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *fugare,* expel, < *fugere,* flee: see *fugitive.*] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

lactine (lak′tin), *n.* [= F. *lactine;* < L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *-ine*2.] Same as *lactose.*

lactobutyrometer (lak-tō-bū-ti-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *butyrum,* = Gr. *βούτυρον,* butter, + Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] A kind of lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of buttery matter any particular milk contains.

lactocele (lak′tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + Gr. *κήλη,* tumor.] In *pathol.*, a morbid collection of milk-like fluid. Also called *galactocele.*

lactocrite (lak′tō-krit), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-),* milk, + *κριτής,* a judge: see *critic.*] An apparatus for testing the quantity of fatty substance or butter in a sample of milk, invented by Laval,

and used in creameries in connection with his centrifugal separator. A mixture of the milk to be tested with an equal volume of a mixture of 95 parts of strong acetic acid and 5 parts of strong sulphuric acid is heated for eight minutes in a glass or porcelain vessel. This process sets free the fatty substance of the milk, which, however, still remains diffused throughout the mass. The lactocrite is a long narrow-necked tube, fitted to a holder on a disk attached to the centrifugal separator. The prepared milk is placed in this tube, and the rotation of the centrifugal separator acts, as in the separation of cream from milk, to aggregate the fat in the narrow neck of the tube, when its quantity can be determined by a scale. When all the steps of the process are performed with exactness, the value of the sample for butter-making can be determined with an average error of only one twentieth of one per cent.

lactodensimeter (lak″tō-den-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *densus*, thick, dense, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer furnished with scales intended to show what proportion of the cream, if any, has been removed from a sample of milk by skimming.

lactometer (lak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *lactomètre* = Sp. *lactómetro* = Pg. *lactometro*, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for gaging the purity or richness of samples of milk. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument used in measuring the volume of cream in a sample of milk, and the probable amount of water, if any, which has been added to it. The simplest form is a graduated glass tube for measuring the amount of cream that rises from a sample of milk placed in it. A more complete instrument consists of a series of tubes each with a stop-cock at the bottom, arranged vertically in a suitable stand. The tubes are about an inch in diameter and 12 inches high, and are graduated to tenths of inches. The samples of milk to be tested are poured into separate tubes to a depth of 10 inches. The stand is then set aside and the cream allowed to rise. The thickness of the stratum of cream which rises is measured in tenths of an inch, or (as the depth is 10 inches) in hundredths of the volume tested. The separated milk is then drawn off through the stop-cock for further tests of richness in caseous matter, etc. (*b*) A kind of hydrometer for testing milk by its specific gravity: also called *galactometer* to distinguish it from the preceding, in connection with which it is commonly used. When this is called *lactometer*, the other instrument receives a different name, as *creamometer* (*Encyc. Brit.*), or *per cent. tube* (*E. H. Knight*). See *hydrometer*, and cut under *galactometer*. (*c*) Same as *lactodensimeter*.

lactone (lak′tōn), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-one*.] A cyclic anhydrid of a hydroxy acid. Lactones are most easily formed from γ- and δ-hydroxy acids.

lactophosphate (lak-tō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *lact(ic)* + *phosphate*.] A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

lactoscope (lak′tō-skōp), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, see.] An instrument for testing the quality and richness of samples of milk, by their comparative opacity, constructed and operated upon the principle that the richer the milk is in fatty and caseous substances the greater will be its resistance to the passage of light through a stratum of any given thickness. The samples are tested by a light of equal intensity, usually the flame of a stearin candle. A common form of lactoscope may be described as a box with two vertical parallel and polished glass sides, one of which may be moved by a screw toward or away from, and always in parallel relation with, the other. The candle is placed at a specified distance from the fixed glass side of the box, and as the movable side recedes the stratum of milk increases in thickness to a point at which the candle-flame becomes invisible through it. The various thicknesses at which this occurs in different samples are indications of the richness of the samples, provided no adulteration other than watering has been attempted. There are also lactoscopes of simpler construction and operation. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

lactose (lak′tōs), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ose*.] Sugar of milk, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. It forms hard, white, semi-transparent trimetric crystals, which are less soluble than cane- or grape-sugar, have a slightly sweet taste, and grate between the teeth. It is dextrogyrate, and ferments slowly with yeast, but readily undergoes the lactic fermentation. It is convertible into glucose and galactose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is used for food and in medicine, and is prepared as an article of commerce in Switzerland and Bavaria. Also called *galactine*, *lactine*, and *milk-sugar*.

lactosuria (lak-tō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *lactose* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (lak-tū′kạ), *n.* [L., lettuce, > ult. E. *lettuce*, q. v.] The genus of plants to which the lettuce belongs, type of Lessing's subtribe *Lactuceæ* of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, characterized botanically by a beaked achene and a pappus of delicate and copious bristles in many series. These plants are herbs with milky juice, usually with both radical and cauline leaves, which are generally more or less deeply cut, lobed, or pinnatifid, often with bristly ciliate margins, the cauline commonly with clasping or auriculate base. About 95 well-authenticated species are known, indigenous in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. The garden-lettuce, *L. sativa*, is scarcely known except in cultivation, but is supposed to be a native of Asia. (See *lettuce*.) From the European species *L. virosa* principally is obtained the sedative known as *lactucarium*, or *lettuce-opium*. The species of this genus all possess narcotic and sedative properties.

lactucarium (lak-tū-kā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *lactuca*, lettuce: see *Lactuca*.] A drug consisting of the concreted milky juice of several species of *Lactuca*. The species are *L. virosa*, *L. Scariola*, *L. sagittata* (*altissima*), and *L. sativa*, the garden-lettuce. It is regarded as possessing (in an inferior degree) the properties of opium, and can be safely used where the latter cannot; but it is uncertain in action. It is produced in some quantity in several European countries.

Lactuceæ (lak-tū′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Lactuca* + *-ceæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, of which the genus *Lactuca* is the type. It embraces several other genera, including *Chondrilla*, *Prenanthes*, and *Sonchus*. They are chiefly glabrous herbs with beaked achenia and ★ copious bristly pappus.

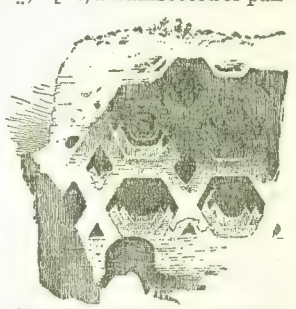
lactucic (lak-tū′sik), *a.* [< L. *lactuca* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Lactuca*.

lacuna (lą-kū′nä), *n.*; pl. *lacunæ* (-nē). [Also rarely *lacune* (< F.); = F. *lacune* = Sp. *lacuna*, *laguna* = Pg. *lacuna* = It. *lacuna*, *laguna*, a pool, marsh, lake, gap, < L. *lacuna*, a pit, ditch, pond, hole, hollow, cavity, < *lacus*, a basin, cistern, lake: see *lake*[1]. Cf. *lagoon*, a doublet of *lacuna*.] **1.** A pit or hollow. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) One of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens. (2) A name given occasionally to an air space, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. (*b*) In *anat.*, a small pit or depression; a blind alley or cul-de-sac, as one of a multitude of follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra; especially, a cavity in bone. See below. (*c*) In *zöol.*, one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body.

2. A gap; a hiatus; especially, a vacancy caused by the omission, loss, or obliteration of something necessary to continuity or completeness. —**3.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Lacunidæ*. *L. vincta* is a common New England species. This small shell resembles a periwinkle, but is thinner and of slenderer form; it is of a reddish or brownish horn-color, with two or more darker spiral bands. It is found on the sea-shore, where the animal feeds on algals. —**Lacunæ of bone**, the microscopic cavities in the bone occupied by the bone-cells, and communicating with one another and with the Haversian canals and surfaces of the bone through the canaliculi. See cut and quotation under *bone*. —**Lacunæ of Howship**, the foveolæ of Howship, minute pits in the border of bone undergoing absorption. They are excavated by the osteoclasts lying in them.

lacunal (lą-kū′nal), *a.* [= It. *lacunale*; as *lacuna* + *-al*.] Same as *lacunar*[2].

lacunar[1] (lą-kū′när), *n.*; pl. *lacunars*, *lacunaria* (-närz, lak-ū-nā′ri-ą). [L., a wainscoted or paneled ceiling, so called from the sunken or hollowed compartments, < *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] **1.** One of the coffers or sunk compartments in ceilings or soffits formed of beams crossing one another, or resembling in structural form or for purposes of decoration such a construction of beams, as the stone ceilings of the Grecian Doric, those (generally formed of wood and plaster, and profusely decorated with gilding and ornament) common in Renaissance buildings, etc.



Lacunars.—From vaulting of Basilica of Constantine, Rome.

The *lacunaria*, or recesses of the roof [in the Ionic order], were also certainly painted.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 253.

Hence —**2.** A ceiling or soffit having lacunars.

lacunar[2] (lą-kū′när), *a.* [< *lacuna* + *-ar*[3]. Cf. *lacunar*[1], *n.*, an older form.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lacuna. —**2.** Having lacunæ; lacunose. Also *lacunal*.

lacunaria, *n.* Latin plural of *lacunar*[1].

lacunary (lak′ū-nā-ri), *a.* [< *lacuna* + *-ary*.] ★Pertaining to a lacuna. —**Lacunary function**, a function having a lacunary space. —**Lacunary space**, in the theory of functions, an area in a plane every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values. Thus, if

$$Fx = \sum_0^{\infty} i \sum_0^{\infty} j \sum_0^{\infty} k \frac{x^i y^j z^k}{\xi - ia + jb + kc},$$

then the space within the triangle whose vertices are the affixes of *a*, *b*, and *c* is a lacunary space.

lacune (lą-kūn′), *n.* [< F. *lacune*, < L. *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus; a defect. [Rare.]

A little wit, or, as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry *lacunes*. *Landor*.

lacunette (lak-ū-net′), *n.* [< F. *lacunette*, dim. of *lacune*, a chasm: see *lacuna*.] In *fort.*, a small foss or ditch.

lacunid (lak′ū-nid), *n.* Any member of the *Lacunidæ*.

Lacunidæ (lą-kū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacuna*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Lacuna*, with shells resembling those of periwinkles (*Littorinidæ*), but having a lacuna in the columella. There is no siphonal fold, and behind the operculum are two processes, as in *Rissoa*. The family is usually included in the *Littorinidæ*.

lacunose (lą-kū′nōs), *a.* [= Sp. *lacunoso*, *lagunoso* = Pg. It. *lacunoso*, < L. *lacunosus*, full of hollows, holes, ponds, etc., < *lacuna*, a pit, a hollow: see *lacuna*.] Having or full of lacunæ; furrowed or pitted; marked by gaps, cavities, or depressions; specifically, in *bot.* and *entom.*, having scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface. A lacunose leaf has the venation salient beneath, leaving the surface full of hollows. The pronota and elytra of many beetles are lacunose. Also *lacunous*.

lacunosorugose (lak-ū-nō-sō-rō′gōs), *a.* [< *lacunose* + *rugose*.] In *bot.*, marked by deep, broad, irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

lacunous (lą-kū′nus), *a.* Same as *lacunose*.

lacunulose (lą-kū′nụ-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *lacunose*.] In *bot.*, diminutively lacunose. *Tuckerman*, North American Lichens, I. 61.

lacus (lā′kus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lacus*, a basin, lake: see *lake*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*, a place likened to a lake. —**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Eucnemidæ*. The sole species is *L. laticornis* of Brazil. *Bonvouloir*, 1870. —**Lacus lacrymalis**, the lake of tears, the oval space between the eyelids at the inner corner of the eye, occupied by the caruncula lacrymalis.

lacustral (lą-kus′tral), *a.* [< L. as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-al*.] Same as *lacustrine*.

lacustrian (lą-kus′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Same as *lacustrine*.

II. *n.* A lake-dweller; one whose habitation is built upon a lake.

Not the slightest clew appears as to the manner in which the *lacustrians* disposed of their dead. *Amer. Cyc.*, X. 112.

Lacustridæ (lą-kus′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-idæ*.] A so-called family of fresh-water sponges, including those forms of the genus *Spongilla* which inhabit lakes, as distinguished from the *Fluviatilidæ*. Though named as a family, the group has not the taxonomic value of a genus, and its name is not based upon that of any genus.

lacustrine (lą-kus′trin), *a.* [< L. as if **lacustris* (> It. Pg. Sp. F. *lacustre*), of a lake, < *lacus*, a lake: see *lake*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lake or to lakes. —**2.** Living on or in lakes, as various animals. —**3.** In *bot.*, growing in lakes or ponds. Also *lacustral* and *lacustrian*.

Lacustrine deposits, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one above another. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land. —**Lacustrine dwelling** or **habitation**. Same as *lake-dwelling*.

lac-work (lak′wėrk), *n.* Japanese lacquer.

lacy (lā′si), *a.* [< *lace* + *-y*[1].] Resembling lace; lace-like.

The skeleton [of the *Hexactinellidæ*] comes out a lovely *lacy* structure of the clearest glass.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 418.

How exquisite she looked in her pale-tinted dress, with a *lacey* shawl wound carelessly around her head and shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVI. 197.

lad[1] (lad), *n.* [Also *ladd*†, *ladde*†, ME. *lad*, *ladde*; origin unknown. Compare the late AS. *Ladda* as a surname (*Godric Ladda* in Earle, "Land Charters," p. 270). For the connection of the senses 'boy' and 'servant,' cf. *boy*[1] and *knave* in like uses. Cf. *lass*[1].] **1.** A boy; a youth; a stripling: often used familiarly or affectionately in speaking of or to a man.

The *ladde* whome long I lovd so deare
Nowe loves a lasse that all his love doth scorne.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the *lad* was with the sons of Bilhah. Gen. xxxvii. 2.

The ruffling Northern *lads*, and the stout Welshmen try'd it. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 1069.

How now, old *lad*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 113.

2. A male sweetheart: correlative to *lass*. [Scotch.]

Ye royal lasses dainty,
Heav'n mak' ye guid as weel as braw,
An' gie you *lads* a-plenty. *Burns*, A Dream.

3†. A servingman; a servant.

To make lordes of *laddes* of londe that he wynneth,
And fre men foule thralles that folwen nat hus lawes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 32.

lad[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *lead*[1].

lad[3] (lad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lad-age† (lad'āj), *n.* Boyhood.

Heer I have past my *Lad-age* fair and good;
Heer first the soft Down on my chin did bud.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

ladanum (lad'a-num), *n.* [< L. *ladanum, ledanum*, < Gr. *λήδανον*, a resinous juice or gum from a certain shrub, < *λῆδον*, > L. *ledon*, also *lada*, < Pers. *lādan*, a shrub (*Cistus Creticus*) (> Ar. Hind. *lādan*, ladanum). Hence, with diff. form and sense, *laudanum*, q. v.] A resinous juice that exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, and from *C. Creticus* and *C. salvifolius*, which grow in Crete, Syria, etc. The best sort occurs in commerce in dark-colored or black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It was formerly much used medicinally in external applications and as a stomachic, but is now in little request. It is also used in perfumery and in fumigating-pastils. Also *labdanum, laudanum, gum ladanum, gum labdanum, gum ledon.*

ladany† (lad'a-ni), *n.* [See *ladanum.*] An old name for *Cistus ladaniferus*, one of the plants yielding ladanum.

They make here Labdanum or Ladanum of a very small balsamic aromatic shrub called *Ladany*, and by botanists Cistus Ledon, or Cistus ladanifera.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 231.

★**ladder** (lad'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *ledder;* < ME. *laddere, laddre*, < AS. *hlǣder*, with short vowel *hlædder* (in declension syncopated *hlædr-, hlæddr-*), a ladder, = OFries. *hladder, hleder* = MD. *ledere*, D. *ladder, leer* = MLG. *ledder*, a ladder, the rails of a cart, = OHG. *hleitar, hleitara, hleitra, leitera, leitra*, MHG. G. *leiter*, a ladder; perhaps akin to L. *clathri*, a trellis, grate; cf. Goth. *hleithra*, a hut, tent, tabernacle (of wattles?) (cf. *hlija*, a tent, tabernacle). By some referred to the same root as Gr. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, namely the root of Gr. *κλίνειν* = AS. *hlinian*, lean: see *lean*[1], *clinic, climax*, etc.] 1. A frame of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, and consisting essentially of two side-pieces connected at suitable distances by cross-pieces, generally in the form of rounds or rungs, forming steps by which, when the frame is properly set, a person may ascend a height. A ladder differs from a stair in that it has treads, but no risers. There are many forms of ladders, adapted to different uses, as the *step-ladder, standing-ladder, companion-ladder, collapsing-ladder, scaling-ladder*, etc. A firemen's scaling-ladder is now used consisting of one pole only with steps on each side and a large barbed hook at the top. In use, the hook is caught in a window-sill, the fireman climbs to the window by the pole, and then raises it to the next window, and so on.


Firemen's Scaling-ladder.

The kyng by an *laddere* to the ssyp clam an hey.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 333.

This *ladder* of ropes will lette thee downe.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 227).

Then they placed their scaling *ladders*,
And o'er the walls did scour amain.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

2. Figuratively, any means of ascending; a means of rising to eminence.

Note that the Crosse becomes
A *Ladder* leading to Heav'ns glorious rooms.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 22.

Accommodation ladder. See *accommodation.*—**Extension ladder**, a ladder with a sliding or folding section which can be used to increase the length.—**Jacob's ladder.** (*a*) The ladder which, according to the account in Genesis (xxviii. 12), Jacob saw in a dream, stretching from earth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it. (*b*) In *logic*, a figure illustrating the theory of the old logic concerning the relations of genera, differences, and species. (*c*) *Naut.* See *Jacob's-ladder*, 1.—**Hook-and-ladder company.** See *hook.*—**Movable ladder**, a miners' man-engine.

ladder-braid (lad'ėr-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; a narrow bobbin-net: so named from its appearance.

ladder-carriage (lad'ėr-kar″āj), *n.* A hook-and-ladder truck; a vehicle on which fire-ladders are carried. In some forms the bed-frame serves as a brace for the ladder when it is raised, the sliding sections of the ladder being extended by a windlass which has its bearings at the foot of the frame. A basket may be secured by a rope to a pulley at the top of the ladder to serve as a fire-escape. *E. H. Knight.*

ladder-dredge (lad'ėr-drej), *n.* A dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain.

ladderman (lad'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *laddermen* (-men). In a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company.

ladder-shell (lad'ėr-shel), *n.* Any species of *Scalaria;* a scalariid or wentle-trap: so called from the conspicuous ribs, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

ladder-sollar (lad'ėr-sol″ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a platform at the foot of each ladder in a ladder-way. The ladders are usually from 25 to 30 feet in length, and between each two is a sollar or platform, where the miner changes to another ladder. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger, to both the miner himself and his companions below, which would attend a fall from one continuous ladder leading from the top to the bottom of the shaft. Ladders without sollars are forbidden by law in England.

ladder-stitch (lad'ėr-stich), *n.* 1. An embroidery-stitch in which cross-bars at equal distances are produced between two solid ridges of raised work. A variety of this has the cross-bars at different angles, producing a row of lozenges or hexagons; it is also carried around curves and in a circle, the cross-bars resembling the radiating spokes of a wheel.

2. A stitch by which a row of crosses is produced, the effect of the whole being a continuous line or ridge of the silk or thread, with short cross-bars at regular intervals projecting at both sides.

ladderway (lad'ėr-wā), *n.* A space or opening for ascending and descending by a ladder; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft arranged with a system of ladders by which the miners have access to the part of the mine in which their work is carried on. In vertical shafts the ladderway (also called in England the *footway*) is usually arranged in a separate compartment partitioned off from those used for hoisting and pumping.

ladder-work (lad'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work done on a ladder, as painting, stuccoing, and the like: a workmen's term. For such work a ladder is often slung horizontally by its ends, to make a platform.

laddess (lad'es), *n.* [< *lad*[1] + *-ess.* See *lass*[1].] A girl; a lass. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

I know he is a very amiable lad, and I do not know that she is not as amiable a *laddess*. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 243.

laddie (lad'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lad*[1].] A lad; a boy; a lover. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Hobie he had but a *laddies* sword,
But he did more than a *laddies* deed.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 103).

I hae a wife and twa wee *laddies*.
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

lade[1] (lād), *v.*; pret. *laded*, pp. *laden, laded*, ppr. *lading*. [< ME. *laden* (pret. *lod*, pp. *laden*), < AS. *hladan* (pret. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*), load, heap up, draw out (water), = OS. *hladan* = OFries. *hlada* = MD. D. *laden*, MLG. *laden* = OHG. *hladan*, MHG. G. *laden*, load, = Icel. *hladha* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *ladda* = Goth. **hlathan* (in comp. *af-hlathan*), load, lade. Cf. Russ. *klade*, a load. Hence the noun *lade*[1] (and *load*[2]), *ladle, last*[2], *ballast*, etc.; cf. also *lathe*[2]. For the relation to *load*, see *load*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a burden, load, or cargo on or in; load; charge: as, to *lade* a ship with cotton; to *lade* a horse with corn. [In this sense *load* is now chiefly used, but *lade*, in the pp. *laden*, is still common.]

Okes great, streight as a line, . . .
With branches brode, *lade* with leves newe.
Flower and Leaf, l. 33.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence. Gen. xlii. 26.

I'll show thee where the softest cowslips spring,
And clust'ring nuts their *laden* branches bend.
Warton, Eclogues, viii.

Cooper he was and carpenter, and wrought
To make the boatmen fishing-nets, or help'd
At *lading* and unlading the tall barks.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, to burden; oppress.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy *laden*.
Mat. xi. 28.

3. To lift or throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil: as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 139.

4†. To admit (water).

Withynne the ship wiche that Argus made,
Whiche was so staunche it myte no water *lade*.
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

Laded metal, in *plate-glass manuf.*, melted glass transferred by a ladle from the melting-pot to the table.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

2. *Naut.*, to let in water by leakage; leak. *Wright.*

lade[1] (lād), *n.* [< ME. *lade;* orig. a form of what is now *load*[2], but now associated with *lade*[1], *v.*: see *lade*[1], *v.*, and *load*[2], *n.*] A load; specifically, a bag of meal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Als of many smale cornes es made
Til a hors bak a mykel *lade*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3418.

As bees flee hame wi' *lades* o' treasure,
The minutes wing'd their way with pleasure.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

lade[2] (lād), *n.* [A var. of *lode*[1], *load*[2].] 1†. A way; course. See *lode*[1].—2. A watercourse; a channel for water; a ditch or drain; in Scotland, specifically, a mill-race, especially a head-race.—3. The mouth of a river.

lademan (lād'man), *n.*; pl. *lademen* (-men). [A var. of *lodeman.*] 1. A person who has charge of a pack-horse. [Scotch.]—2†. A servant employed by a miller to return to the owners their meal when ground. [Scotch.]

laden (lā'dn). Past participle of *lade*[1].

ladened†, *pp.* An erroneous form of *laden.*

We caused our ships *ladened* with our great artillery and victuals to be brought into the haven.
Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

Every prisoner being most grievously *ladened* with irons on their legs. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

lade-pail (lād'pāl), *n.* A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lader† (lā'dėr), *n.* [A var. of *loder.*] A lademan.

ladied† (lā'did), *a.* [< *lady* + *-ed*[2].] Ladylike; gentle.

Sores are not to be anguisht with a rustick pressure, but gently stroak'd with a *ladied* hand.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 8.

ladies'-bedstraw, -cushion, etc. See *lady's-bedstraw*, etc.

ladify† (lā'di-fī), *v. t.* [< *lady* + *-fy.*] To render ladylike; make a lady of; give the title or style of lady to.

A pretty conceit of a nimble-witted gentlewoman, that was worthy to be *ladified* for the jest.
Middleton, Black Book.

Ladin (la-dēn'), *n.* [Rheto-Romanic *ladin* (= It. *ladino*), < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin.*] A branch of the Rheto-Romanic language spoken in the Engadine in Switzerland and the upper Inn valley in Tyrol. See *Rheto-Romanic.*

lading (lā'ding), *n.* [< ME. *lading*, a loading, drawing, < AS. *hladung* (Somner), a drawing (of water), verbal n. of *hladan*, lade, load: see *lade*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of loading.

Before they deuided themselues they agreed, after the *lading* of their goods at their seuerall ports, to meet at Zante. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1585.

2. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden: as, the *lading* of a ship.

I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the *lading* and ship, but also of our lives. Acts xxvii. 10.

I have my *lading;* . . . you may know whose beast I am by my burden. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. In *glass-making*, the transfer of the glass into the cuvettes.—**Bill of lading.** See *bill*[3].—**Bills of Lading Act.** See *bill*[3].

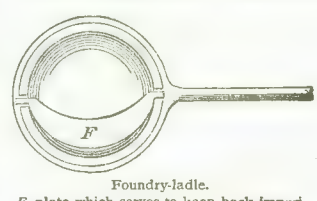
lading-hole (lā'ding-hōl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an aperture in the side of a plate-glass furnace, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

Ladino (lä-dē'nō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin.*] 1. The ancient Spanish or Castilian language.—2. A Spanish and Portuguese jargon spoken by certain Jews in Turkey and elsewhere.—3. In Central America, a half-breed of white and Indian parentage; a mestizo.

ladkin (lad'kin), *n.* [< *lad*[1] + *-kin.*] A little lad. [Rare.]

Tharrhon that young *ladkin* hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

★**ladle** (lā'dl), *n.* [< ME. *ladel*, a ladle, < AS. *hlædel*, a ladle (glossed by L. *antlia*) (cf. *hlæden*, a bucket, *hlædhweól, hlædtrendel*, a wheel used in drawing water), < *hladan*, lade (water):


Foundry-ladle.
F, plate which serves to keep back impurities floating on the metal.

see *lade*[1].] **1.** A long-handled dish-shaped utensil for dipping or conveying liquids. Ladles for domestic uses are made in many forms and of a variety of materials. One form of foundry-ladle of iron, technically called a *shank*, for conveying molten metal from the furnace to the mold, has opposite handles for two men, one of them furnished with a cross-bar at the end for tilting the ladle to pour out the metal. For very large work such foundry-ladles are moved by a crane.

A *ladel* bygge, with a long stele [handle],
That cast for to kele a crokke, and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

A *Ladle* for our Silver Dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.
Prior, The Ladle.

2. A similarly shaped instrument for drawing a charge from a cannon.—**3.** The float-board of a mill-wheel; a ladle-board.—**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, same as *cuvette*, 2.—**Babbitting ladle.** See *babbitting*.—**Paying ladle,** or **pitch-ladle,** an iron ladle with a long nose or spout, used for pouring melted pitch into the seams of a ship after they are calked.

ladle (lā′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ladled*, ppr. *ladling*. [< *ladle*, *n.*] To lift or dip with a ladle; lade.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Ladled glass. Same as *cullet*[1].

ladle-board (lā′dl-bōrd), *n.* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

ladleful (lā′dl-fụl), *n.* [< *ladle* + *-ful*.] The quantity which a ladle holds when full.

ladle-furnace (lā′dl-fėr″nās), *n.* A small gas-furnace heated by a Bunsen jet or burner, and usually provided with a support for a small ladle and a sheet-iron jacket for concentrating the heat upon the ladle: used in shops and laboratories for melting small quantities of easily fusible metals and alloys, as zinc, tin, lead, solder, type-metal, Babbitt metal, etc.

ladle-shell (lā′dl-shel), *n.* One of the several large whelks or similar shells, as species of the genus *Fulgur* or *Sycotypus*, which are or may be used as ladles in bailing out boats, etc. [Local, U. S.]

ladlewood (lā′dl-wụd), *n.* The wood of the ★tree *Mystrothamnus Africanus*.

ladrone (la-drōn′), *n.* [< Sp. *ladrón* = Pg. *ladrão* = It. *ladrone* = OF. *laron*, *larron* (> E. obs. *larron*), < L. *latro*(*n*-), a robber; in earlier use a hireling, mercenary soldier: see *larceny*.] A thief; robber; highwayman; rogue.

Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*.
Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

lad's-love (ladz′luv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [Prov. Eng.]

She gathered a piece of southernwood. . . . "Whatten you call this in your country?" asked she. "Old man," replied Ruth. "We call it here *lad's-love*."
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xviii.

★**lady** (lā′di), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ladye*, *ladie*, < ME. *lavedi*, *levedy*, *levedi*, *lefdye*, *lefdi*, *laevedi*, etc., < AS. *hlǣfdige*, later *hlǣfdie*, a lady, mistress; a fem. corresponding to *hlāford* (orig. *hlāfweard*), lord, and connected with it, either as a fem. derivate (with fem. ending *-ige* for *-icge*) or, according to a more favored conjecture, as a compound of *hlāf*, loaf, bread, and *-dige*, connected with *dǣgee*, a kneader, from the root of *dāh*, dough, namely, that seen in Goth. *digan*, or *deigan*, knead: see *loaf* and *dough*. In ME. the genitive or possessive is usually *lady*, as in the first quotation under def. 3; hence the use in *Lady-day*, and other compounds where *lady* is orig. possessive. In some of these *lady* (or *lady's*) orig. referred to the Virgin Mary.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ladies* (-diz). **1.** A woman who has authority over a manor or family; the mistress of a household: the feminine correlative to *lord*.

And ye knowe wele also that she is oon of the beste *ladies* of the worlde, and oon of the wisest.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

Of all these bounds . . .
We make thee *lady*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 67.

The *Ladye* of Branksome greets thee by me,
Says that the fated hour is come.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Great Britain, the proper title of any woman whose husband is higher in rank than baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though the title is given by courtesy also to the wives of baronets and knights; also, the feminine title correlative originally to *Lord*, and now also to *Sir*.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old **Duchess** of Norfolk, and *Lady* Marquess Dorset.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 169.

Certain *Ladies* were expelled the Court, as the *Lady* Poynings, the *Lady* Mouling, and others, bound to appear at the next Parliament. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 145.

3. In the days of chivalry, the woman chosen by a knight or squire as the object of his especial service, his feats of arms being done in her honor, and his success ascribed to her influence.

And he [the squire] hadde ben somtyme in chivachie, . . .
And born him wel, as of so litel space,
In hope to stonden in his *lady* grace.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 88.

But thou that hast no *lady* canst not fight.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A woman of good family and of established social position, or one accepted as such: a restricted sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use.

She was born, in our familiar phrase, a *lady*, and from the beginning, throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 960.

5. A woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind and manner: a general sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use: in common speech used indiscriminately as a synonym for *woman* (a use generally vulgar, and to be avoided except in address). See *gentleman*, 4.

A lovely *Ladie* rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly Asse more white then snow.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

Her artists were quick to give fine expression to the new moods of the Middle Ages; her gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern *ladies* were Venetian.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 40.

I admit that our abuse of the word is villanous. I know of an orator who once said, in a public meeting where bonnets preponderated, that "the *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb"! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

6. A wife; a man's spouse: used in this sense always with direct reference to the husband: as, John Smith and *lady*. [Formerly in common use, but now regarded as inelegant.]

Mr. Bertram asked his *lady* one morning at breakfast whether this was not little Harry's birth-day.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ix.

"Hope you and your good *lady* are well" [said Colonel Sprowle.] *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

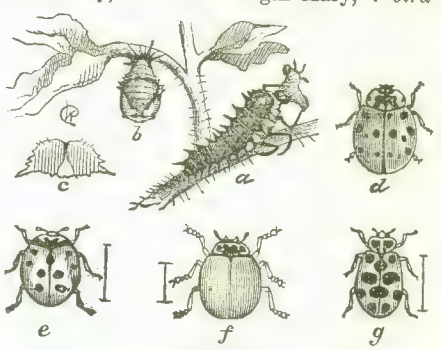
7. A sweetheart. [Local, U. S.]—**8.** A slate measuring about 16 inches long by 10 broad.—**9.** The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary.** See *congregation*.—**English Ladies.** See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, under *institute*.—**Greeting** or **salutation of Our Lady**†, the Annunciation.—**Ladies' companion,** a small portable reticule or bag of stiff material, arranged to hold implements for women's work, with gloves, purse, handkerchief, etc.—**Ladies' man,** a man who is fond of the society of women, and is zealous in paying them petty attentions.—**Ladies of the bedchamber.** See *bedchamber*.—**Lady bell.** Same as *angelus bell* (which see, under *bell*[1]).—**Lady chapel,** in a large church built for Roman Catholic use, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, generally placed behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse or the eastern end of the church. In churches built before the thirteenth century the Lady chapel is often a separate building. The use of the name is modern. See cut under *cathedral*.—**Lady of the lake**†, a kept mistress. [Old slang.]

All women would be of one piece
But for the difference marriage makes
'Twixt wives and *ladies of the lakes*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 868.

Lady with twelve flounces, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Shropshire, Eng.]—**Leading lady.** See *leading*.—**Our Lady,** the Virgin Mary.—**Our Lady of Dolors.** See *Dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**Our Lady of Heaven's hen**†. See *hen*[1].—**Our Lady's bedstraw.** See *bedstraw*, 2(*a*).—**Our Lady's Ellwand.** See *ellwand*, 2.

★ **II.** *a.* Of a lady; ladylike.

ladybird (lā′di-bėrd), *n.* [< *lady*, with ref. to "Our Lady," i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *bird*[1]; prob. orig. as a var. of *ladybug*.] **1.** A beetle of the family *Coccinellidæ*, order *Coleoptera*, so called from its graceful form and delicate coloration. The eggs are laid in small clusters, and the larvæ are for the most part carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice, bark-lice, and small insects of all sorts; a few, however, eat the leaves of plants. The adult beetles are in the main predaceous, but sometimes feed upon pollen. Both the beetles and the young are of great value in destroying scale-insects and plant-lice. The famous *Vedalia cardinalis* cleaned the orange-trees of California of the *Icerya* scale. The pupa is usually formed within the last larval skin, which is suspended by its anal end to some leaf or other object. The pupæ and also the larvæ of some species have been known to winter over, but the beetles usually hibernate. The species are very numerous. Also called *ladybug*, *ladyclock*, *ladycow*, *ladyfly*.



Ladybirds.
a, larva of *Mysia* or *Anatis quindecim-punctata*; *b*, pupa of same; *c*, first joint of larva, enlarged; *d*, beetle; *e*, nine-spotted ladybird (*Coccinella novem-notata*); *f*, trim ladybird (*C. munda*); *g*, spotted ladybird (*Megilla maculata*). (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from its graceful form. *Rev. C. Swainson.* [Dublin Bay.]—**3**†. A lady-love; a sweetheart: often used as a term of endearment.

What, lamb! what, *lady-bird!*
God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet!
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 3.

Is that your new ruff, sweet *lady-bird?* By my truth, 'tis most intricately rare.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

★**ladybug** (lā′di-bug), *n.* A ladybird: the more common name in the United States and in some parts of England.

The Americans are not alone in referring to insects as "bugs," for in many parts of England we have the "*ladybug*" (lady-bird), "May-bug" (cockchafer), and "June-bug" (green beetle). *Athenæum*, No. 3222, p. 140.

lady-cat (lā′di-kat), *n.* The large channel catfish of the United States, *Ictalurus punctatus*. It attains a weight of 5 to 15 pounds, and is much esteemed for food.

lady-chair (lā′di-chār), *n.* Same as *king's-cushion*.

Tina insisted on reading this with us, just as of old she insisted on being carried in a *lady chair* over to our woodland study in the island. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 436.

ladyclock (lā′di-klok), *n.* [< *lady* + *clock*[4], q. v.] Same as *ladybird*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

That was only a *lady-clock*, child, flying away home.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

lady-cockle (lā′di-kok″l), *n.* See *cockle*[2].

lady-court (lā′di-kōrt), *n.* The court of a lady of the manor.

ladycow (lā′di-kou), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-crab (lā′di-krab), *n.* The commonest edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, upon the carapace of which is traceable an outline like that of a woman's bust: extended to various other swimming- and sand-crabs, as *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

Lady-day (lā′di-dā), *n.* The day on which is held the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th. See *annunciation*.

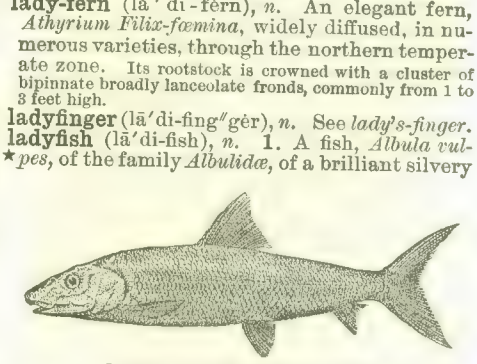
And vpon Saterdaye, our *Ladye daye* at nyght aforesayde, we made sayle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

I return to town next Friday, and leave it for good on *Lady-day*. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

lady-fern (lā′di-fėrn), *n.* An elegant fern, *Athyrium Filix-fœmina*, widely diffused, in numerous varieties, through the northern temperate zone. Its rootstock is crowned with a cluster of bipinnate broadly lanceolate fronds, commonly from 1 to 3 feet high.

ladyfinger (lā′di-fing″gėr), *n.* See *lady's-finger*.

ladyfish (lā′di-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish, *Albula vulpes*, of the family *Albulidæ*, of a brilliant silvery



Ladyfish, or Bone-fish (*Albula vulpes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color, abundant in tropical seas, and quite gamy, but of little value as food.—**2.** A labroid fish, *Bodianus rufus*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, base of dorsal fin scaly, and posterior canines: a common West Indian fish, found also along the Florida coast, and of beautiful color. More fully called *Spanish ladyfish*; also *doncella*.—**3.** The skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*. [Florida.]

lady-fluke (lā′di-flōk), *n.* The halibut. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyfly (lā′di-flī), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-hen (lā′di-hen), *n.* 1. The skylark.—2. The wren: a contraction of *Our Lady's hen.* See *hen*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyhood (lā′di-hụ̊d), *n.* [< *lady* + *-hood.*] The condition, character, quality, rank, etc., of a lady.

There was that in his tone . . . which was unpleasing to Annie's *ladyhood.*
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 199.

lady-key (lā′di-kē), *n.* *Primula veris,* the primrose.

lady-killer (lā′di-kil″ėr), *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to women as a real or pretended lover; one whose fascinations are potent; a general lover. [Humorous slang.]

I'm a modest man, . . . I don't set up to be a *lady-killer.*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiii.

lady-killing (lā′di-kil″ing), *n.* The acts or arts of a lady-killer; assiduous gallantry. [Humorous slang.]

ladykin (lā′di-kin), *n.* [< *lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady: applied by Elizabethan writers, in the abbreviated form *Lakin,* to the Virgin Mary. [Rare.]

ladylike (lā′di-līk), *a.* 1. Like a lady in any respect; refined; well-bred; courteous in manner.—2. Applied to men, affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce *ladylike* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 179.

Fops at all corners, *ladylike* in mien,
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 830.

=Syn. *Womanly,* etc. See *feminine.*

lady-love (lā′di-luv), *n.* 1. A female sweetheart; a woman who is loved.—2. Love for a lady; romantic love.

And, like the Ariosto of the North,
Sang *ladye-love* and war, romance and knightly worth.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 40.

ladymeat† (lā′di-mēt), *n.* See the quotation.

Many an alms was given for her sake; and the food so set aside in almost every house to be bestowed upon the poor went by the name of *Ladymeat.* The victuals given to the poor in honour of the Blessed Virgin were often known by the above name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 284.

lady's-bedstraw (lā′diz-bed′strâ), *n.* A plant, Our Lady's bedstraw, *Galium verum.*

lady's-bower (lā′diz-bou″ėr), *n.* The virgin's-bower of Europe, *Clematis Vitalba.* Also called *traveler's-joy.*

lady's-comb (lā′diz-kōm), *n.* A small annual umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris,* with umbels of small white flowers, and pale-green finely divided leaves, growing in cultivated fields. The fruit is laterally compressed and destitute of vittæ, or oil-vessels; it has long and sharp points, to which the name alludes. Also called *Venus's-comb* and *shepherd's-needle.*

lady's-cushion (lā′diz-kụ̊sh″on), *n.* The thrift, *Statice Armeria,* a maritime plant with a dense cushion-like growth: also called *sea-cushion.* Several other plants have sometimes been named *lady's-cushion.*

lady's-delight (lā′diz-dẹ̄-līt″), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

Ladies'-delights and periwinkles.
S. O. Jewett, A Country Doctor, p. 237.

lady's-eardrops (lā′diz-ēr′drops), *n.* The common cultivated fuchsia.

lady's-finger (lā′diz-fing″gėr), *n.* 1. *pl.* The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria.* The name has also been given to many other plants.—2. One of the hairy appendages of the legs of lobsters, attached to the base of the leg. They are the gills or branchiæ. See *exopodite.*—3. A kind of confectioners' cake, or of sponge-cake, so named from the long and slender form.

"Fetch me that Ottoman, and prithee keep
Your voice low," said the Emperor, "and steep
Some *lady's fingers* nice in Candy wine."
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 48. (*Davies.*)

4. A finger-shaped variety of the potato formerly common, small, white, and of delicate flavor.—5. A variety of apple.

Also *ladyfinger.*

lady's-glove (lā′diz-gluv), *n.* The purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name is also given to one or two other plants, as *Inula conyza.*

lady's-gown (lā′diz-goun), *n.* In *Scots law,* a gift sometimes made by a purchaser to a vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair (lā′diz-hâr), *n.* 1. The quaking-grass, *Briza media.*—2. One of the maidenhair ferns, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.*

ladyship (lā′di-ship), *n.* [< *lady* + *-ship.*] The condition or rank of a lady.—**Her or your ladyship,** a form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of *Lady.*

I did what *your Ladyship* commanded me at Yorkhouse.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

lady-slipper (lā′di-slip″ėr), *n.* See *lady's-slipper.*

lady's-maid (lā′diz-mād), *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle (lā′diz-man″tl), *n.* An Old World rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla vulgaris.* It has a bitterish, astringent taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

lady's-seal (lā′diz-sēl), *n.* 1. A plant, *Tamus communis,* of the family *Dioscoreaceæ.* It is a perennial climber, with greenish-white flowers and scarlet berries, growing in hedges and woods in England, and widely distributed on the continent. Also called *black bryony.*

2. The Solomon's-seal of England, *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

lady's-slipper (lā′diz-slip″ėr), *n.* 1. Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium.* In America the most conspicuous wild lady's-slippers are the larger yellow, *C. hirsutum;* the smaller yellow, *C. parviflorum;* the showy, *C. reginæ;* and the stemless, *C. acaule.* The roots of the first two yield an officinal remedy regarded as a gentle nervous stimulant and antispasmodic.

2. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina.* [U. S.] The name has also been given locally to other plants.

lady's-smock (lā′diz-smok), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis.* Also called *cuckoo-flower.* Commonly called *lady-smock.*

Daisies pied and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 905.

That meadow, chequered with water-lilies and *lady-smocks.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 58.

lady's-thistle (lā′diz-this″l), *n.* 1. The blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus.*—2. The milk-thistle, *Mariana Mariana.*

lady's-thumb (lā′diz-thum), *n.* The common persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria:* so called from its dense oblong reddish spike. [U. S.]

lady's-tresses (lā′diz-tres″ez), *n.* An orchid, *Gyrostachis spiralis;* also, any orchid of that genus. These orchids are low plants, notable for their spikes of white spirally arranged flowers. In the United States *G. cernua* is perhaps the best-known species.

Lælaps (lē′laps), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lælaps,* the name of a dog in Ovid's "Metamorphoses," < Gr. λαῖλαψ, a dark, furious storm, a hurricane.] 1. In *zoöl.,* a generic name used in various senses. (*a*) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch,* 1835. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinæ,* with several West Indian and South American species. Usually *Lelaps,* as Walker, 1843. (*c*) A genus of gigantic dinosaurian reptiles, established by Cope in 1866. Some of the species stood 18 feet high, and they were shaped like kangaroos, progressing on their plantigrade hind feet with the assistance of the massive tail. The jaws were large and armed with sharp teeth. The animals were carnivorous and rapacious to a high degree.

2. [*l. c.*] A species or an individual of the genus *Lælaps* (*c*).

When hunting, the *lælaps* probably wandered around the lowlands, or swam along the shore until it arrived within twenty-five or thirty feet of its victim, when with a spring it cleared the distance. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* III. 467.

Lælia (lē′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after *Lælius,* a Roman statesman.] An untenable name for *Læliorchis,* a genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ,* having the sepals and petals flat, the lateral lobes of the lip broad and loosely investing the column, and the flowers large and showy. They are epiphytes furnished with pseudobulbs, which are often elongate and stem-like, and coriaceous or fleshy leaves. The flowers are borne on simple terminal racemes. About 20 species have been discovered, inhabiting tropical America.

Læliеæ (lē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lælia* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ,* chiefly epiphytes with terminal inflorescence, the pollinia in one or two series of four. It embraces 15 genera besides *Lælia,* the type, including *Epidendrum, Cattleya,* etc. Written *Læliadæ* by Lindley.

laemmergeier, laemmergeyer, *n.* See *lammergeier.*

læmodipod (lē-mod′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Læmodipoda.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Læmodipoda,* or having their characters. Also *læmodipodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the order *Læmodipoda.* Also *læmodipodan.*

Læmodipoda (lē-mō-dip′ō-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *læmodipus,* < Gr. λαιμός, the throat, + δίπους (διποδ-), two-footed: see *dipode, Dipus.*] An order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, related to the amphipods, by some made a group of *Amphipoda.* It is characterized by having the abdomen rudimentary, reduced to a mere papilla, the first two thoracic somites coalesced with the head, so that the corresponding pairs of limbs seem to be attached to this part, branchial vesicles on several thoracic somites, and in the female laminar oöstegites for carrying the ova. The group consists of two families, *Cyamidæ* and *Caprellidæ,* or the whale-lice and the mantis- or specter-shrimps. These animals are marine and parasitic. The *Læmodipoda* were at one time made a part of the *Isopoda,* corresponding to a section, *Cystibranchiæ,* of that order. They were later raised to ordinal rank, and divided by Latreille into *Filiformia* and *Ovalia,* which divisions correspond to the modern families *Caprellidæ* and *Cyamidæ.* See these words. Also spelled *Lemodipoda.*

læmodipodan (lē-mō-dip′ō-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *læmodipod.*

læmodipodiform (lē-mō-dip′ō-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *læmodipus* (see *Læmodipoda*) + L. *forma,* form.] In *entom.,* resembling the *Læmodipoda* in shape: an epithet applied by Kirby to certain orthopterous larvæ with elongate, subcylindrical bodies, long antennæ, and the anterior legs distant from the intermediate ones, as the *Phasmidæ* or walking-sticks.

læmodipodous (lē-mō-dip′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *læmodipus:* see *Læmodipoda.*] Same as *læmodipod.*

læn†, *n.* [AS. *lǣn,* a loan, grant, fee, fief: see *loan*[1].] In *anc. Eng. law,* the tenure of land as a benefice, either by mere permission, as in the case of the ordinary læn, where the tenant was dependent on the will of the lord, and protected only by custom, or by a writing called a *book* (bōk), expressing the terms of the tenure and the right of the tenant. The tenant paid for the use either in money, in produce, or in labor, frequently in all. At the expiration of the tenancy, which was usually for life, the land reverted to the grantor.

læna (lē′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *lænæ* (-nē). [L., = Gr. χλαῖνα, a cloak.] In *anc. Rom. costume,* a woolen cloak usually of two thicknesses of cloth, worn over the pallium or the toga as a protection from the weather. It occurred in an ornamented form as an early robe of state, and also formed part of the costume of office of the flamens. In late times it was worn to some extent as a substitute for the toga.

læn-land†, *n.* [AS., *lǣnland, lānland,* < *lǣn,* a grant (see *læn*), + *land,* land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* land held and occupied by virtue of a læn.

Either bookland or folkland could be let, lent, or leased out by its holders; and, under the name of *lænland,* held by free cultivators. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 36.

læotropic (lē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *læotrop-ous* + *-ic.*] Sinistral; turning or turned to the left, as the whorls of a spiral shell: opposed to *dexiotropic.*

læotropous (lē-ot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. λαιός (= L. *lævus*), left, + τρέπειν, turn.] Turning to the left; sinistral: opposed to *dextrotropous.*

læt (AS. pron. lat), *n.* [AS. *læt.*] Among the Anglo-Saxons, one of a class inferior to that of a ceorl, but above that of a slave. See *freeman,* 3.

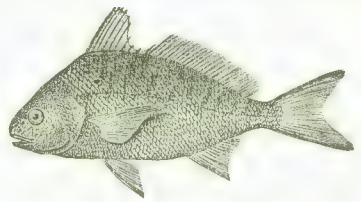
Lætare (lē-tā′rē), *n.* [So called from the first word of the introit of the mass on this day. L. *lætare,* 2d pers. sing. impv. of *lætari,* rejoice, < *lætus,* joyful, glad.] *Eccles.,* the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is on this Sunday that the Pope blesses the golden rose. Also called *Mid-Lent Sunday.*

lævigate, lævigatous, *a.* See *levigate*[1].

Lævigrada (lē-vig′rā-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lævis,* light, + *gradi,* step.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida.*

lævoglucose, lævogyrate, etc. See *levoglucose,* etc.

lafayette (lä-fā-yet′), *n.* [So named because it first became well known about the time of the last visit of Lafayette to the United States (1824–5).] 1. A sciænoid fish of the northern



Lafayette (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

United States, *Liostomus xanthurus,* of an oblong form, with the back elevated toward the front, a steep profile, and no teeth in the lower jaw. The sides are marked with about 16 dark bands

tending obliquely forward, and a distinct spot on the shoulder. Although of small size, it is much esteemed for the savoriness of its flesh. Also known as *goody*, *old-wife*, and *spot*.

2. A stromateoid fish, *Poronotus triacanthus*; the butter-fish, dollar-fish, or harvest-fish. See cut under *butter-fish*.

lafe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lave*[3].

laff[1], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *laugh*.

laff[2] (laf), *n.* A fish of the family *Synanceidæ*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, of an oblong form, with a monstrous cuboid head, warty skin, and a dorsal with 13 pungent spines and 6 rays. The dorsal spines are grooved and connected with an ovoid poison-gland. The fish is consequently much dreaded. It inhabits the Indian ocean, and is called *laff* or *mud-laff* at Mauritius. Also called *fi-fi*.

When a *laff* is discovered, the wary fisherman, knowing it to be a sluggish fish, not likely to move quickly, creeps slowly up to it, and stooping down lowers his hand gently till it is below the level of the mouth, when with a sudden jerk he clutches it by the lower jaw and draws it up.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 227.

Laffitte (lä-fit′), *n.* See *Château Laffitte*, under *château*.

laft[1]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leave*[1].

laft[2] (laft), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loft*.

I . . . observed a peeress from her seat in front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 220.

lafter (läf′tėr), *n.* [Also *laiter*, *lawter*, *latter*, *lighter*, Sc. *lachter*, *lauchter*, a number of eggs laid, < Icel. *lāttr*, *lātr*, the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, etc., lay their young, < *liggja* (pret. *lā*), lie, > *lag*, a laying, etc., *leggja*, lay: see *lie*[1] *lay*[1]. *Lafter* stands for *lauchter*, for **laughter*, and is related to *lie*[1], *lay*[1], as *slaughter* to *slay*[1].] The number of eggs laid by a hen before ★she sits. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

lag[1] (lag), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < W. *llag*, slack, loose, sluggish, languid, = Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss, = Gael. *lag*, feeble; cf. L. *laxus*, loose, lax (see *lax*[1]), *languere*, be weak or languid: see *languid*[1], *languish*. Icel. *lakra*, lag, is appar. connected with *lakr*, defective, and thus with E. *lack*[1]: see *lack*[1].] **I.**† *a.* 1. Slow; tardy; late; coming after or behind.

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 90.

2. Long delayed; last.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag*-end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

We prevent
The loathsome misery of age, beguile
The gout and rheum, that in *lag* hours attend
For grey approachers.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

II. *n.* 1†. One who or that which comes behind; the last comer; one who hangs back.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 526.

2†. The lowest class; the rump; the fag-end.

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 89.

3. In *mech.*, the amount of retardation of some movement: as, the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine.

No unexceptionable experimental proof has ever been given that there is any such thing as a true magnetic *lag*; the apparent magnetic sluggishness of thick masses of iron is demonstrably due to internal induced currents.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 74.

4. In *mach.*, one of the strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a carding-machine, or the lagging or covering of a steam-boiler or -cylinder.—5. An old convict. [Australia.]

At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the captain.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, ix.

Hang lag†. See *hang*, *v. i.*

lag[1] (lag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lagged*, ppr. *lagging*. [< *lag*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move slowly; fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger.

Now in the rearward comes the duke and his;
Fortune in favour makes him *lag* behind.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 34.

Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

To this, Idomeneus: The fields of fight
Have prov'd thy valour, and unconquer'd might;
And were some ambush for the foes design'd,
Ev'n there, thy courage would not *lag* behind.
Pope, Iliad, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1†. To slacken.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg, which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 98.

2. To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of heat.

One [cylinder] which is well *lagged* or covered with non-conducting material. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 488.

3. To bring into the hands of justice; cause to be punished for a crime. [Low slang.]

"He is my brother on one side of the house, at least," said Lord Etherington, "and I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

They'll ask no questions after him, for fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him *lagged*.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.

lag[2]† (lag), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To take; steal. [Old slang.]

Some corne away *lag*
In bottle and bag;
Some steele for a jest
Eggs out of the nest.
Tusser, Husbandrie, November's Abstract.

lagaman†, **lagemant**†, *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, < ME. *lazeman*, *lazamon*, *lahman*, < AS. *lahmann*, a lawman: see *lawman*.] In *old Eng law*, a man vested with or at least qualified for the exercise of jurisdiction, or sac and soc. See *lawman*.

lagam-balsam (lag′am-bâl″sam), *n.* The product of a dipterocarpaceous tree of Sumatra, closely resembling gurjun-balsam.

lagan (lag′an), *n.* See *ligan*.

lazartot (la-gär′tō), *n.* [Sp., a lizard, an alligator: see *alligarta*, *alligator*.] ★An alligator.

We saw in it [the Orinoco] divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartos* it excelled.
Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana. (*E. D.*)

Lagascea (la-gas′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1800), after Prof. M. *Lagasca*, director of the Botanical Garden at Madrid.] A name proposed for a genus of composite plants now referred to *Nocca*, of the tribe *Helianthea*, type of the subtribe *Lagascea*, remarkable in having only a single flower in a head, but the heads themselves aggregated into a subglobose glomerule, and the proper involucre united into a 5-cleft tube. They are hairy or scabrous herbs or shrubs with entire or dentate opposite leaves, or the upper alternate, and white, yellow, or red flowers. Eight species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America: one of them (*Nocca mollis*) is also found in nearly the whole of tropical America, and is naturalized in eastern tropical countries.

Lagascese (lag-a-sē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Lagascea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of helianthoid composite plants, consisting of the anomalous genus *Lagascea* (*Nocca*).

lag-bellied (lag′bel″id), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly.

From the *lag-bellied* toad
To the mammoth. *Hood*, Lycus the Centaur.

lage†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To wash. [Old slang.]

lage†, *n.* [< *lage*, *v.*] Poor, thin drink. [Old slang.]

I bowse no *lage*, but a whole gage
Of this I bowse to you. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

lagemant, *n.* See *lagaman*.

lagena (lā-jē′nä), *n.*; pl. *lagenæ* (-nē). [L., also written *lagœna*, *lagœna*, *lagona*; < Gr. λάγυνος (in late writers also λάγηνος, after L.), a flask, bottle.] 1. (*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a wine-vase; an amphora. (*b*) A vase of bottle-shaped form, generally in unfamiliar wares, as Levantine, Persian, or the like.—2. The saccular extremity of the cochlea in some of the vertebrates below mammals, as a bird, where ramify the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve.—3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Lagenidæ*. Forms of foraminifers referred to this genus are found from the Carboniferous to the present period. (*b*) A genus or subgenus of mollusks of the family *Fasciolariidæ*.

Lagenaria (laj-ē-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagena*, a flask, + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. There is only one species, *L. lagenaria*, which occurs throughout tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, where it is commonly cultivated. It is a downy annual climbing herb, with broad leaves and large white flowers. The fruit is extremely variable in size and shape: it is known as the *bottle-*, *club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Lagenidæ (lā-jen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Lagena*. The test is calcareous, and either monothalamous or consisting of a number of chamberlets joined in a straight, curved, spiral, alternating, or (rarely) branching series. The aperture is terminal, and simple or radiate. There is no interseptal skeleton and no canal system. The *Lagenidæ* are marine microscopic organisms, more or less lageniform in shape.

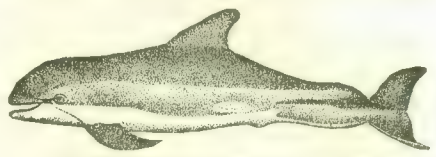
Lagenidea (laj-ē-nid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The *Lagenidæ* regarded as an order, and divided into *Lagenina*, *Polymorphina*, and *Ramulinina*.

lageniform (lā-jen′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lagena*, a flask, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, shaped like a Florence flask; much dilated or subglobose at base, but ending in a slender cylinder or neck.

Thus the shell of Nodosaria is obviously made up of a succession of *lageniform* chambers.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

Lageninæ (laj-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lagenidæ*, having a single-chambered test.

Lagenorhynchus (lā-jē-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagena*, Gr. λάγηνος, a bottle, + Gr. ῥύγχος, a snout.] A genus of bottle-nosed dolphins, belonging to the subfamily *Delphininæ*, having 80 to 90 vertebræ, small teeth, and a comparatively short and broad snout, as the white-



Young Skunk-porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

beaked and white-sided dolphins, *L. albirostris* and *L. acutus* or *leucopleurus*. The characteristic coloration is blackish with white stripes, whence some of the species are called *skunk-porpoises*. The species are at least nine in number, but their synonymy is confused. The one here figured, properly called *L. acutus*, is also known as *L. leucopleurus*, *L. gubernator*, and by other names. *J. E. Gray*, 1846.

lager (lä′gėr), *n.* [< G. *lager*, an abbr. of *lagerbier*, lager-beer: see *lager-beer*.] Same as *lager-beer* (which see, under *beer*[1]). [U. S.]

lager-beer (lä′gėr-bēr′), *n.* [< G. *lagerbier*, lit. 'store-beer,' < *lager*, a storehouse, magazine, a place where things lie in store (= AS. *leger*, a bed, couch, E. *lair*: see *lair*[1] and *leaguer*[2]), + *bier* = E. *beer*[1].] See *beer*[1].

Lagerstrœmia (lā-gėr-strē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Magnus von *Lagerström*, a director of the East India Company at Gothenburg.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees and shrubs belonging to the family *Lythraceæ* and tribe *Nesæeæ*. They have a campanulate 6-parted calyx, 6 petals, numerous stamens, a 3- to 6-celled, 3- to 6-valved capsule, and large winged seeds. The leaves are mostly opposite and in two rows, petioled, oblong or ovate, entire, and often glaucous underneath, and the flowers are in ample terminal and axillary branching panicles. About 30 species are known, natives of tropical eastern Asia, subtropical Australia, and Africa. Five or six species are cultivated, notably *L. Indica*, the crape-myrtle or Indian lilac, a hardy shrub, native of China, with bright rose-colored flowers borne in great profusion and exceedingly beautiful. *L. speciosa*, native of India, is called *bloodwood*, *jarool*, and *queen's-flower*. See these words.

Lagerstrœmieæ (lā″gėr-strē-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1826), < *Lagerstrœmia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Lythraceæ*, founded on the genus *Lagerstrœmia*.

Lagetta (lā-jet′ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789), < *lagetto*, the native name of the tree in Jamaica.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees of the West Indies, belonging to the family *Daphnaceæ* and tribe *Daphneæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite tetramerous, loosely spiked or racemed flowers, and by having the four broad scales of the urceolate persistent perianth connivent under the stamens. These trees have beautifully reticulated bark, broad, oblong, alternate leaves, and white flowers. Three species are known, all confined to the West Indies. *L. lintearia* is the lacebark-tree.

Lagetteæ (lā-jet′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meisner, 1836), < *Lagetta* + *-eæ*.] An old tribe of the *Daphnaceæ*, founded on the genus *Lagetta*.

laggan (lag′an), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a basin with pierced cover into which water is poured from the lota to wash the hands after a meal.

laggard (lag′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *lag*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age.
Collins, Odes, xii.

Weak minstrels of a *laggard* day,
Skilled but to imitate an elder page.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

II. *n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.

A *laggard* in love, and a dastard in war.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Here comes a *laggard* hanging down his head,
Who seems no bolder than a beaten hound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

laggen (lag′en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish. [Scotch.]

But or the day was done, I trow,
The *laggen* they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day. *Burns*, A Dream.

★ **lagger**[1] (lag'ėr), *n.* [< *lag*[1] + *-er*[1].] A laggard.

Whether you prove a *lagger* in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace,
I shall maintain my usual rate, no more.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Epistles, ii., To Lollius.

lagger[2] (lag'ėr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *layer*, as *ligger* of *lier*[1].] 1. A narrow strip of ground. ★—2. A green lane. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lagging (lag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lag*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of walking or moving slowly, or of falling behind.—2. In *arch.*, the planking, consisting of narrow strips, extending from one rib of the centering of an arch, vault, or tunnel to another, and affording direct support to the voussoirs until the arch or vault is closed in.—3. In *mining*, strips of wood or light timbers laid across the stulls in the drifts to prevent fragments of rock from falling through. In some coal-mines bars or rails of iron are used for this purpose, and give an important increment of strength to the construction. Sometimes called *lacing*.

4. In *mach.*, a layer or layers of non-conductors of heat placed on the outside of hot chambers to prevent loss of heat by radiation. In England called *deading*.—**Lagging of the tide**, the delay in the occurrence of the tide after the time when the lunar tide alone should occur, caused by the deformation of the lunar tide by the solar tide. See *priming of the tide*.

laggingly (lag'ing-li), *adv.* In a lagging manner; loiteringly.

lag-goose (lag'gös), *n.* 1. The graylag: more fully called *gray lag-goose* or *graylag goose*. See *graylag*.—2†. A laggard. *Davies*.

Beware of Gill *Laggoose*, disordering thy house,
Mo dainties who catcheth than crafty fed mouse!
Tusser, Husbandrie, Dinner Matters.

lagh†, *n.* A Middle English form of *law*[1].

Lagidium (lą-jid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγίδιον*, dim. of *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare.] A genus of alpine rodents of the family *Chinchillidæ;* the South American chinchas or rabbit-squirrels. They are like chinchillas, but have long ears, long bushy tail, and 4 toes instead of 5 on the fore feet. Two species inhabit the Andes of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; these are *L. cuvieri* and *L. pallipes*. Also called *Lagotis*. *Bennett*, 1833.

lag-link (lag'lingk), *n.* A link for holding a lag (a bar, plank, etc.), as one of the links in an endless chain through each link of which a bar is passed, used in a form of bark-conveyer for tan-bark.

lag-machine (lag'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping wooden lags or cleading for jacketing steam-pipes or -cylinders, or for covering drums.

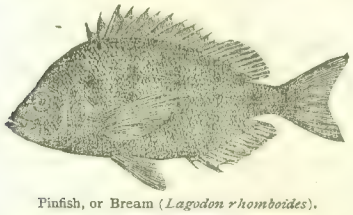
lagnappe (lan-yap'), *n.* [Louisiana F. *lagnappe*, *lagniappe*, prop. *la gnappe*, Sp. *la ñapa:* see *napa*.] An article added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from a dealer to a customer. [Louisiana.]

The pleasant institution of napa—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything bought—grew the pleasanter, drawn out into Gallicized *lagnappe*.
★ *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

Lagoa (lą-gō'ą), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1841), irreg. < Gr. *λαγώς*, Ionic *λαγός*, a hare.] A notable North American genus of bombycid moths, belonging to the *Megalopygidæ*. The larvæ are of remarkable form, resembling oval bits of curly brown or yellowish hair. Beneath their long silky hairs are concealed sharp spines, which produce a severe nettling effect upon the skin of one handling them. The cocoons mimic knots on twigs. Several species are known, the most abundant being *L. crispata*.

Lagocephalus (lag-ō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Tetrodontidæ;* the rabbit-fishes. *L. lævigatus* is one of the largest species of the family, attaining a length of 3 feet; it is common in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian waters, and is known as the *tambor* or *smooth puffer*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.

Lagodon (lą-gō'dọn), *n.* [< Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of spa-



Pinfish, or Bream (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

roid fishes, related to the scup and sheepshead. *L. rhomboides* is a United States species called *pinfish*, and also *bream*. The genus is often included in *Diplodus*.

Lagœcia (lą-gē'shią), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called because the umbellets are fancifully likened to a hare's nest; < Gr. *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Laqœcieæ*. They have but one style, setose fruit, pinnate leaves with awn-pointed teeth, and subglobose, many-flowered umbels with pectinate pinnatifid bracts. There is only one species, *L. cuminoides*, the wild cumin, native of the Mediterranean region from Spain to Syria. It has white flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens. See *cumin*.

Lagomorpha (lag-ọ-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] The series or alliance of duplicidendate rodents, conterminous with the suborder *Duplicidentata*, and containing the two families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ*, or hares and pikas, which are thus together contrasted with *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*. The characters are the same as those of the suborder *Duplicidentata*.

lagomorphic (lag-ọ-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Lagomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a hare; leporine, in a broad sense; duplicidentate, as a rodent; of or pertaining to the *Lagomorpha*, as a hare or pika.

lagomyid (lą-gom'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Lagomyidæ;* a pika.

Lagomyidæ (lag-ọ-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lagomorphic or duplicidentate rodents, of the order *Glires* or *Rodentia;* the pikas, conies, or calling-hares. The dental formula is: i. $\frac{2}{2}$, c. $\frac{0}{0}$, pm. $\frac{3}{2}$ (rarely $\frac{2}{2}$), m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 =$ 26 (or 22) teeth. The incisors are grooved and notched. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths; the clavicles complete; the ears large and rounded; the eyes small; the whiskers copious; the fore paws have clawed digits; the hind feet are four-toed; the tail is rudimentary. The pelage is soft and dense. The general aspect is rather that of a guinea-pig than that of a hare. *Lagomys* is the only living genus. The name is antedated by *Ochotona* and the family name should be *Ochotonidæ*.

Lagomyinæ (lą-gō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-inæ*.] The *Lagomyidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Leporidæ*. Properly *Ochotoninæ*.

Lagomys (lą-gō'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Lagomyidæ*. There are several species, all inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, such as *L. alpinus* of Europe and Asia, *L. ogotona* of Asia, and *L. princeps* of America. The last is known as the



Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys* (*Ochotona*) *princeps*).

little chief hare, *coney*, and *starved rat*. It inhabits British Columbia and other species occur in California, Colorado, etc. In the lower latitudes it is found only at great altitudes. Antedated by *Ochotona*. See *pika*.

lagon†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ligan*.

lagonite (lag'ọ-nīt), *n.* [< *lagoon* (It. *lagone*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric borate occurring as an earthy incrustation, of a yellow color, in the Tuscan lagoons.

lagoon (la-gön'), *n.* [Also *lagune*, two forms of same ult. origin being concerned: (1) Also written *lagune* (= F. *lagune*), < It. *laguna* = Sp. *laguna*, Pg. *lagoa*, < L. *lacuna*, a ditch, lake, < *lacus*, lake; (2) It. *lagone*, a pool, aug. of *lago*, a lake, < L. *lacus*, a lake: see *lacuna*, *lake*[1].] 1. An area of shallow water, or even of marshy land, bordering on the sea, and usually separated from the region of deeper water outside by a belt of sand or of sand-dunes, more or less changeable in position. The most famous lagoons are those near the head of the Adriatic, on its western side, on the outer edge of which is situated Venice, often called the "City of the Lagoons" (la città delle lagune). The tendency of the Brenta and other small streams coming from the Alps to fill up the Venetian lagoons is so powerful that it is only by persistent and costly works of hydraulic engineering that the city has to a certain extent retained its position unchanged. A somewhat similar condition prevails at the mouth of the Rhone, where, however, the lagoons are called *étangs*. On the southern coast of the Baltic considerable areas of the shallow sea (called *Haff*) are closed in by long crescentiform sand-banks (*Nehrungen*); but the conditions here are quite different from those at the head of the Adriatic, since the streams flowing over the plains of North Germany are not torrential in character. Lagoons are found in great numbers along the coast of Brazil, formed there as elsewhere by the conflict of large detritus-bearing rivers with the ocean waves and tides. In regions where Spanish is or formerly was the current language, the word *lagoon* is likely to be used with more latitude of meaning, since in the Spanish language *laguna* is applied to ordinary lakes, to the bottoms of deep bays, especially when these are more or less closed in by a narrowing of the coast-lines, so as to give rise to lake-like areas, and also to shallow, swampy, or almost dried-up lakes inland as well as near the coast.

They went into a *Lagune*, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this *Lagune* is not Pistol-shot wide. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 241.

'*Lagoons*' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean. *Lyell*, Elem. Geol., i. 4.

2. With reference to Tuscany and some other parts of Italy, the basin of a hot spring, especially one from which borax is obtained: from the Italian use of *lagone* in this sense.

The *lagoons* of Tuscany are basins into which the waters from Soffioni are discharged.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 218.

3. The area of still water inclosed within an atoll, which is often called a *lagoon island*.

We passed through the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, and saw several of those most curious rings of coral land, just rising above the water's edge, which have been called *Lagoon Islands*. *Darwin*, Voyage of the Beagle, xviii.

lagoon-whaling (la-gön'hwā″ling), *n.* The pursuit of or industry of killing the California gray whale in the lagoons. It is the most dangerous kind of gray-whaling.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] Inability to close the eye, resulting from paralysis, spasm, or local injury: so called from the supposition that in its natural condition the eye of the hare when asleep is affected with such inability. Also *lagophthalmus*.

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal'mik), *a.* [< *lagophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with lagophthalmia.

lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lagophthalmia*.] Same as *lagophthalmia*.

lagopode (lag'ọ-pōd), *n.* [< *lagopod-ous*.] A ptarmigan; a snow-grouse. See *Lagopus*.

lagopodous (lą-gop'ọ-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *λαγώπους* (*-ποδ-*), hare-footed. see *Lagopus*.] In *zoöl.*, hare-footed; having the feet densely furry or feathery, as a lemming or a ptarmigan. See first cut under *grouse*.

Lagopus (lą-gō'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagopus*, < Gr. *λαγώπους*, a bird, prob. a kind of grouse, also a plant, hare's-foot; lit. 'hare-footed,' < *λαγώς*, a hare, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of grouse, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, having the feet and nasal fossæ densely feathered; the ptarmigans. There are several species, most of which turn white in winter. They inhabit alpine and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere. The red-game of Scotland is a peculiar insulated form which does not turn white in winter, known as *L. scoticus*. The willow-grouse is *L. albus*. The rock-ptarmigan is *L. rupestris*. The white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains is *L. leucurus*. There are other species. See first cut under *grouse*.

2. A former generic name of the plant hare's-foot, *Ochroma Lagopus*.

Lagorchestes (lag-ôr-kes'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀρχηστής*, a dancer: see *orchestra*.] A genus of Australian marsupial mammals of the family *Macropodidæ*, having the muffle hairy as in *Macropus;* the hare-kangaroos. They are small, somewhat resembling hares, and live in open plains, making a form in the herbage. *L. hirsutus* is an example. See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.

lagostoma (lą-gos'tọ-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *teratol.*, harelip.

Lagostomidæ (lag-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagostomus* + *-idæ*.] A supposed family of rodents, typified by the genus *Lagostomus*. Also *Lagostominæ*, as a subfamily of *Chinchillidæ*.

Lagostomus (lą-gos'tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Chinchillidæ*, of comparatively large size and stout form, with the lip cleft, the fore feet 4-toed, the hind 3-toed, and bushy tail. The only species is the viscacha or biscacha, *L. trichodactylus*. Also erroneously *Lagostomys*. See cut under *viscacha*.

Lagothrix (lą-goth'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *θρίξ*, the hair.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ;* the woolly monkeys. They have a long prehensile tail, which is naked on the under side near the end, well-developed thumbs, comparatively short limbs, and woolly dark pelage. The commonest are *L. humboldti*, the caparra or caparre, and *L. infumatus*, the barrigudo. The latter is one of the largest of American monkeys, the body being upward of two feet in length. See cut on following page.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of this genus.

lagotic (lą-gō'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + *-ic*.] Rabbit-eared.



Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix humboldti*).

Lagotis (lā-gō′tis), *n.* [< Gr. λαγώς, a hare, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*[1].] A synonym of *Lagidium*. *Bennett*, 1833.

Lagrange's equation. See *equation*.

Lagrangian (la-gran′ji-an), *a.* [< *Lagrange* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Joseph Louis Lagrange (1736–1813), a great Piedmontese mathematician, who brought analytical mechanics to a regular method.—**Lagrangian determinant,** a determinant which is equated to zero in Lagrange's method of treating small oscillations.—**Lagrangian equation.** See *equation*.—**Lagrangian formula of interpolation,** the formula

$$U_x = U_a \frac{(x-b)(x-c)\dots}{(a-b)(a-c)\dots} + U_b \frac{(x-a)(x-c)\dots}{(b-a)(b-c)\dots} + \text{etc.}$$

This formula really belongs to Euler.—**Lagrangian function.** See *function*.—**Lagrangian method,** in *hydrodynamics*, the method which uses the differential equation of the motion of a particle, instead of that of the velocity at a point in space. This method was used by Lagrange, but originated with Euler, like the so-called Eulerian method.

lagre (F. pron. lä′gr), *n.* [F.] In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a sheet of glass laid over the flattening-stone to protect a cylinder to be flattened from any slight inequalities of the stone itself.

lagrimando (lag-ri-man′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *lagrimare*, weep, < L. *lacrimare*, weep: see *lacrymation*.] Same as *lagrimoso*.

lagrimoso (lag-ri-mō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *lacrimoso*.] In *music*, plaintive: noting passages to be so rendered. Also *lacrimoso* and *lagrimando*.

lag-screw (lag′skrö), *n.* **1.** A flat-headed screw, used principally to attach lags to band-drums. —**2.** An iron bolt with a square or hexagonal head and cut with a wood-screw thread. It is cylindrical under the bead, so as to admit of turning after it has entered the wood. In Great Britain called *coach-screw*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Lagthing (läg′ting), *n.* [Norw., < *lag*, law, + *thing*, parliament: see *law*[1] and *thing*.] The upper house of the Norwegian Storthing or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storthing*.

lag-tooth†, *n.* One of the grinders, the hindmost molar or wisdom-tooth: so called because it is the last to be cut. *Florio*.

laguncula (lā-gung′kū-lä), *n.* [L., a dim. of *lagona*, *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] Same as *lagena*.

Laguncularia (lā-gung-kū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), < L. *laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*, a bottle, in allusion to the form of the calyx.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants belonging to the family *Combretaceæ* and tribe *Combreteæ*, having the calyx-tube turbinate and not produced beyond the ovary, 10 included stamens, opposite leaves, and spiked flowers. Only one species is known, *L. racemosa*, the white buttonwood or white mangrove, a native of the immediate coast throughout the West Indies, semitropical Florida, tropical America, and also of tropical Africa. It is a small tree, usually only 20 or 30 feet in height, but in exceptional cases 60 or 70, with very heavy, hard, and strong close-grained wood, susceptible of a high polish.

lagune, *n.* See *lagoon*.

lahmant†, *n.* See *lagaman*.

Lahore cloth. [So called from *Lahore* in India.] A name given to cloth made in Great Britain from Cashmere wool.

laic (lā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [The older form is *lay*[4], q. v.; *laic* is directly from the LL.; = F. *laïque* = Sp. *laico*, *lego* = Pg. *leigo* = It. *laico*, < LL. *laïcus*, < Gr. λαϊκός, of or from the people, < λαός, the people.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy or professionals.

An unprincipled, unedified, and *laick* rabble.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 35.

II. *n.* A layman, in distinction from a clergyman.

The privilege of teaching was anciently permitted to many worthy Laymen; And Cyprian in his Epistles professes he will doe nothing without the advice and assent of his assistant *Laicks*. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

laical (lā′i-kal), *a.* [< *laic* + *-al*.] Same as *laic*. [Rare.]

laicality (lā-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *laic* + *-ality*.] The condition or quality of being laic; the state of a layman. [Rare.]

laically (lā′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a layman or the laity.

laicization (lā″i-si-zā′shon), *n.* [< *laicize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering lay, or of depriving of a clerical character; removal from clerical rank, influence, or control.

In France, the republic seemed bent on an entire division of church and state, and the *laicization* of the hospitals and schools still continued.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 790.

laicize (lā′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laicized*, ppr. *laicizing*. [< *laic* + *-ize*.] To render lay; deprive of a clerical character or relation.

So it is M. Lavy, M. Joffrin, M. Navarre, M. Patenne, who guide the spirit of education, and choose the books for our libraries. You may be sure that they take care that *laicising* should become a reality.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 710.

★ **laid** (lād), *p. a.* [Pp. of *lay*[1], *v.*] **1.** Put or set down; thrown down; prostrate.

Such pleasaunce makes the Grashopper so poore,
And ligge so *layd*, when Winter doth her straine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

They that have drunk "the cup of slumber" had need to be bidden "awake and stand up," for they are sluggish and *laid*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 169.

2. Pressed down; pressed.—**Laid paper,** paper that shows in its fabric the marks of the close parallel wires on which the paper-pulp was laid in the process of its manufacture: distinguished from *wove paper*, which in the process of manufacture is laid on woven flannels or on felts.

laidly (lād′li), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loathly*.

laie[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*[1].

laie[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *lie*[1].

laie[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lay*[3].

laier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lair*[1], *layer*.

laigh (lāch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *low*[2].

laik, *v.* and *n.* See *lake*[2].

lain[1] (lān). Past participle of *lie*[1].

lain[2] (lān), *n.* [Cf. *lain*[1], pp.; < *lay*[1], *v.* Cf. *lair*[1], *layer*.] 1†. A layer. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, p. 187. (*Halliwell.*) —**2.** Plow-land lying at the foot of the downs. [Prov. Eng.]

Light falls the rain on link and *laine*.
Spectator, No. 2137, p. 574.

lain[3]† (lān), *n.* [< ME. *lain*, *layn*, *layen*, *layne*, denial, concealment; partly < AS. *lygen* = OS. *lugina* = D. *logen* = MLG. *logene*, *loggene*, *logge* = OHG. *lugina*, MHG. *lügene*, *lügen*, G. *lüge* = Dan. Sw. *løgn* = Goth. *liugn*, falsehood, and partly from a related noun represented by OHG. *lougna*, denial, = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön*, concealment (whence the verb *lain*[3], q. v.); from the root of AS. *leógan*, etc., lie: see *lie*[2].] Denial; concealment.

A woman I sawe there at the last
That I first met, with-outyn *layn*,
Ful doofully on me here eyn sche cast.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

lain[3]† (lān), *v.* [Also dial. *lean*, *len*; < ME. *lainen*, *laynen*, *leynen*, < AS. *lȳgnian*, *lignian* (= OS. *lignian* = OHG. *louginen*, *lougnen*, MHG. *lougenen*, *löugenen*, G. *läugnen*, deny, = Icel. *leyna*, conceal; from the noun: see *lain*[3], *n.* The ME. form is partly due to the Icel.] **I.** *trans.* To deny; conceal.

For alle the lufez vpon lyue, *layne* not the sothe,
for gile.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1786.

II. *intrans.* To use concealment; speak falsely.

"Of my dissese," quod she, "yf I shuld *layne*
Only to yow, I wis I were to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 717.

lainer†, **lainere**†, *n.* Same as *lannier*.

lair[1] (lār), *n.* [Also in some senses *layer*, which is partly differentiated; < ME. *leir*, < AS. *leger*, a couch, bed, lair (= D. *leger*, a couch, bed, lair, = OHG. *legar*, a couch, MHG. *leger*, *lägar*, *læger*, G. *lager*, a couch, bed, place of lying, storehouse (see *lager-beer*), = Goth. *ligrs*, a couch), < *licgan*, lie: see *lie*[1]. Cf. *layer*, *leaguer*[2].] **1.** A place in which to lie or rest; a bed; a couch: now used only of, or with figurative reference to, the den or resting-place of a wild beast.

My love I lulled vppe in hys *leir*,
With cradel-bande I gan hym bynde,
Cros, he stiketh vppon thi steir,
Naked in the wylde wynde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Out of the ground up rose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast.
Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2†. A litter, as of rabbits; a stock.

His bride and hee were both rabbets of one *laier*.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 8.

3†. An open pasture; a field.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

4. A portion of a burying-ground affording space sufficient for one or more graves; a burial-plot. [Scotch.]—**5.** A place or shed for cattle to rest in.

Cattle *lairs* . . . separate slaughtering-room, with *lairs* for animals suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, contagious disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 645.

lair[2] (lār), *n.* A Scotch form of *lore*[1].

lair[3] (lār), *n.* [< ME. *laire*, *layre*, *lare*, < Icel. *leir* = Sw. Dan. *ler*, clay, mire.] 1†. Clay; earth.

Of water his body, is flesshe *laire*,
His heer of fuyr, his houde of ayre.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Mire; a bog; a quagmire. [Scotch.]—**3.** Soil; land; ground: in this sense probably confused with *lair*[1], 3. [Provincial.]

lair[3] (lār), *v. i.* [< *lair*[3], *n.*] To sink when wading in snow, mud, or quagmire. [Scotch.]

And thro' the drift, deep *lairing*, sprattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

lairage (lār′āj), *n.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. *N. E. D.*

laird (lārd), *n.* [The Sc. form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a landed proprietor; especially, the owner of a hereditary estate; also, rarely, a house-owner; a landlord.

lairdship (lārd′ship), *n.* [< *laird* + *-ship*; ult. a dial. form of *lordship*.] **1.** The condition or quality of a laird.—**2.** An estate; landed property. [Scotch.]

My *lairdship* can yield me
As meikle a year
As had us in pottage
And gude knockit beer.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 313.

lairy (lār′i), *a.* [< ME. *layry*, *layri*, *layery*; < *lair*[3] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Miry. [Scotch.]—**2**†. Earthly.

For it es heghe, and alle that it duellis in it lyftes abowne *layery* lustes, and vile covaytes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196. (*Halliwell.*)

laisser-faire (les′ā-fār′), *n.* [F.: *laisser* = It. *lasciare*, let, permit, < L. *laxare*, relax; *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact*.] A letting alone; a general non-interference with individual freedom of action; the let-alone principle or policy in government and political economy. The term was first used in France to designate that principle of political economy which would leave industry and trade absolutely free from taxation or restriction by government, except so far as required by public peace and order. It has since been extended to include non-interference by controlling authority with any guiltless exercise of individual will.

laissez-faire (les′ā-fār′), *n.* [F.: *laissez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *laisser*, let; *faire*, do: see *laisser-faire*.] Same as *laisser-faire*.

Nowadays, however, the worst punishment to be looked for by one who questions its [governmental authority's] omnipotence, is that he will be reviled as a reactionary who talks *laissez-faire*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

laistowe†, *n.* Same as *laystall*.

lait[1]†, *n.* [ME. *lait*, *layt*, *leit*, *leyt*, < AS. *līget*, *lēget*, pl. *līgetu*, *līgeta*, *lēgetu*, lightning; cf. OHG. *laugazan* = Goth. *lauhatjan*, lighten; from the root of *leóht*, light: see *light*[1], *a.* and *n.*] Lightning; flash.

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh *layte* and thonder.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

lait[2] (lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *late*; < ME. *laiten*, *layten*, *leȝten*, < Icel. *leita*, seek, search, inquire, = AS. *wlātian*, look at, = Goth. *wlaitōn*, look around.] To seek; search for; inquire. [Prov. Eng.]

A! lorde, thou wote wele ilke a tyde,
The Jewes thei *layte* the ferre and nere,
To stone the vn-to dede,
Or putte to pereles payne. *York Plays*, p. 197.

laiter (lā′tėr), *n.* Same as *lafter*.

laith (lāth), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loath*.

laithe (lāᵀᴴ), *n.* [Cf. *lythe*.] The pollack. [Prov. Eng.]

laithfu' (lāth′fù), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathful*.

laithly (lāth′li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathly*.

laits (lāts), *n.* Same as *laithe.*

laity (lā′i-ti), *n.* [< *lay*[4] + *-ty* (cf. *gaiety*, < *gay*[1]).] **1†.** The state of being a layman, or of not being in orders.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor *laity* should ever serve a prince. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

3. The people outside of a particular profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it; persons unskilled in a particular art or science, as distinguished from those who are professionally conversant with it.

What . . . could be more absurd than for one of the *laity* to attempt to measure and weigh stars many millions of millions of miles removed from his grasp?
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 20.

lak†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lack*[1].

lake[1] (lāk), *n.* [< ME. *lak*, *lake*, a stream (< ★AS. *lacu*, a stream), merged with ME. *lake*, *lak*, < AF. *lake*, *lak*, OF. *lac*, F. *lac* = Sp. Pg. It. *lago*, < L. *lacus*, a large body of water, a basin, tank, or cistern of water, pit, hollow, = Gr. λάκκος, a hole, pit, pond; = Ir. Gael. *loch* (> AS. *luh*, E. *lough*, Sc. *loch*) = W. *llwch* = Corn. *lo* = Bret. *louch*, a lake (see *loch* and *lough*, which are thus ult. identical with *lake*). The AS. *lagu*, *lago* (> ME. *laie*, *laye*, etc.: see *lay*[9]), = OS. *lagu* (in comp.) = Icel. *lögr*, the sea, water. The AS. *lagu* = OHG. *lagu* = Icel. *lögr* = Goth. *lagus*, the name of the Runic form of the letter *L*, are distinct words.] **1.** A stream; a rivulet. [Now prov. Eng.]—**2.** A body of water surrounded by land, or not forming part of the ocean and occupying a depression below the ordinary drainage-level of the region. Lakes occupy depressions or basins filled by streams flowing into them, the water thus introduced generally accumulating until it runs over at the lowest point of the edge of the depression, and then flowing to the sea. The larger lake basins owe their origin to movements of the earth's crust. Many smaller lakes, especially the shallower ones, originate from the irregular distribution of glacial drift. Glacial erosion has also produced many lakes, some of them of unusual depth. Some lakes occupy volcanic craters and calderas; others are barred by lava flows. The existence of a depression being given, the question whether it shall be entirely filled with water is one of climate. In regions of small rainfall and large evaporation, basins occur which do not become filled with water, and consequently do not furnish any surplus which shall overflow and run to the sea. Such regions, having no drainage to the sea, are called *closed basins*; there are very large areas of this character in Asia and North America, and smaller ones elsewhere. The water in the lakes occupying the lowest portion of such depressions is more or less saline, because that which is brought in leaves as it evaporates a constantly accumulating store of the saline matters which it holds in solution. The Caspian Sea is properly a salt lake; some lakes are excessively salt, as the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Dead Sea (also properly a lake). There are lakes of considerable size, as several in Canada, which have no visible inlets, being fed entirely from springs.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing *lakes*, and groves;
And ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him,
When he comes back. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 33.

Never more
Shall the *lake* glass her, flying over it.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum, l. 108.

3. A relatively small pond partly or wholly artificial, as an ornament of a park or of public or private grounds.

At Timon's villa let us pass a day. . . .
Two Cupids squirt before; a *lake* behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 111.

4†. A pit; den.

And set hym in ye *lake* of lyons where Danyell the prophete was, and refresshed hym with mete and drynke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

Galilean lake. See *Galilean*[1].—**Lady of the lake†.** See *lady*.—**Lake School**, in *Eng. lit.*, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire): first given in derision by the "Edinburgh Review."—**The Great Lakes**, specifically, the five North American lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which form the largest chain of lakes in the world. They discharge into the river St. Lawrence, in the basin of which they are included by geographers, and which is itself sometimes reckoned as beginning with the St. Louis, the head stream of Lake Superior.

lake[2] (lāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laked*, ppr. *laking*. [Also *laik* and, by corruption, *lark*[2], q. v.; < ME. *lake*, *laiken*, *layken*, < AS. *lācan* (pret. *leólc*, *lēc*, pp. *lācen*), swing, wave, float (as a ship), flutter (as a bird), play, sport, play (an instrument) (chiefly a poet. word), = MHG. *leichen* = Icel. *leika* = Goth. *laikan* (pret. *lailaik*), leap, dance. Cf. *lake*[2], *n.* The word now exists only in dial. use in the Northern form *lake*, *laik* (or in the corrupt form *lark*), instead of the reg. Southern form *loke*.] To play; sport; trifle; "lark." [Old and prov. Eng.]

Now, leue sir, late noman wete
How this losell *laykis* with his lorde.
York Plays, p. 230.

lake[2] (lāk), *n.* [Also *laik* and, corruptly, *lark*[2], q. v.; < ME. *lake*, *laik*, *layke*, also *loke*, play, sport, gift, < AS. *lāc*, play (battle-play), struggle, an offering, gift, present, medicine, = Goth. *laiks*, a dance; from the verb: see *lake*[2], *v.* Hence ult. *leech*[1], *leech*[2], and *loke*[3] (a var. of *lake*[2]), and *-lock* in *wedlock*.] **1.** Play; sport; game. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Thanne were his felawes fain for he was adradde,
& laugeden of that gode *layk*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1784.

2†. A contest; a fight.

Thow salle lose this *layke*, and thi lyfe aftyre!
Thow has lyffede in delytte and lordchippes inewe!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3387.

lake[3] (lāk), *n.* [< F. *laque*, lac, < Pers. *lāk*, lake, < *lak*, lac: see *lac*[2].] A pigment formed by absorbing animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matter from an aqueous solution by means of metallic bases. The general method of preparation is to add an alkali solution to an infusion of the substance affording the desired color, as madder, cochineal, logwood, or quercitron. To this is added a solution of common alum, producing a precipitate of alumina, which in settling carries with it the coloring matter, thus forming the lake. As paints, lakes lack body, and are mostly used in glazing over other colors. From cochineal is prepared carmine, the finest of the red lakes. *Crimson lake* is a cochineal lake containing more aluminous base than carmine. *Carminated lake* is the cheaper and weaker lake made from cochineal after the carmine has been extracted. *Scarlet lake* is prepared by mixing vermilion with crimson lake. *Purple lake* is a species of crimson lake with a purple hue. *Madder lakes* are produced by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root with an alumina base. They range in color from light pink through red to brown and purple. *Indian lake* is the same as lac-lake (which see, under *lac*[2]). *Yellow lake* is made from quercitron-bark, sometimes from Persian or French Avignon berries. *Green lake* is compounded by adding Prussian blue to yellow lake. *Citrine lake* is an obsolete term for brown pink. *Burnt lake* is obtained by partially charring crimson lake. From logwood are obtained lakes of various shades of deep-brownish red, as *rose lake*, *Florence lake*, *Florentine lake*, etc. From certain of the coal-tar colors are obtained lakes almost identical in color with cochineal and madder and equal in permanency.

lake[4]† (lāk), *n.* [ME., < OD. *laken*, D. *laken*, linen, cloth, a sheet, = OS. *lacan* = MLG. *laken*, cloth, = OHG. *lakhan*, *lachan*, MHG. *lachen*, G. *laken* = Icel. *lakan* = Dan. *lagen* = Sw. *lakan*, a sheet.] A kind of fine white linen.

He dide next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake* fyn and clere
A breech and eek a sherte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 147.

lake[5] (lāk), *v.* A dialectal form of *leak*.

lake[6] (lāk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lack*[1].

Ye've married een below our degree,
A *lake* to a' our kin, O.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

lake-dweller (lāk′dwel″ėr), *n.* A lacustrian; an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling or lacustrine village.

lake-dwelling (lāk′dwel″ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles or other support over the water of a lake or other body of water. The name was first applied to remains of prehistoric dwellings discovered in recent times at the bottom of many lakes of Switzerland, and is now used for similar structures anywhere, whether ancient or modern. In the Swiss lakes, as in most other examples, a number of dwellings, forming a lacustrine village, were built together on a platform resting either upon piles or upon layers of fascines supported by stakes, and appear generally to have been connected with the shore by a bridge. Many implements of bone, flint,



Lake-dwellings, restored.—From Troyon.

bronze, and iron, pottery, and other objects, and some human remains, have been found in these ancient deposits. Similar habitations are still used in various parts of the world. In Ireland and Scotland, where they were occupied within historic times, they are called *crannogs*. See *crannog* and *palafitte*.

lake-fever (lāk′fē″vėr), *n.* Malarial fever. [Local, U. S.]

lake-fly (lāk′flī), *n.* Any one of the May-flies or *Ephemeridæ*, which swarm on the Great Lakes late in July. [U. S.]

lake-herring (lāk′her″ing), *n.* A variety of the cisco.

lake-lawyer (lāk′lâ″yėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its voracity. Cf. *sea-lawyer*, a shark.] **1.** A gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the burbot. Also called *western mudfish*. [Lake region, U. S.]—**2.** The bowfin or mudfish, *Amia calva*.

lakelet (lāk′let), *n.* [< *lake*[1] + *-let*.] A little lake.

The Château de Versailles, ending in royal parks and pleasances, gleaming *lakelets*, arbours, labyrinths.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

Nicollet . . . considered none of the tributary *lakelets* he had explored as sufficiently important to even merit a ★name.
Science, VIII. 144.

Laker[1] (lā′kėr), *n.* [< *lake*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One of the Lake School of poetry: generally used contemptuously. Also *Lakist*.

And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?
With all the *Lakers*, in and out of place?
Byron, Don Juan, Ded., st. 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of or taken from a lake; specifically, the lake-trout of North America, *Cristivomer namaycush*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

laker[2] (lā′kėr), *n.* [< *lake*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player; an actor. [Prov. Eng.]

lakering†, *n.* [ME. *lakeryng*; < *lake*[2] (*laker*[2]) + *-ing*[1].] Playing; sport; jesting.

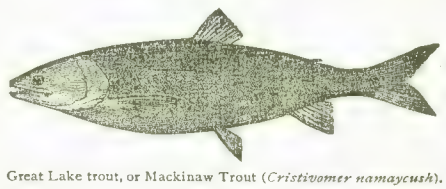
Ther was lauhyng & *lakeryng* and "let go the coppe!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 394.

lake-shad (lāk′shad), *n.* One of several different inferior fishes, as suckers, etc.: a commercial name under which the prepared fish are sold. [Lake region, U. S.]

lake-sturgeon (lāk′stėr″jon), *n.* The common fresh-water sturgeon of North America, *Acipenser rubicundus*. Also called *black sturgeon*, ★*Ohio sturgeon*, *rock-sturgeon*, and *stone-sturgeon*.

lake-trout (lāk′trout), *n.* **1.** The common salmon-trout of western North America, *Salmo clarki*; the Rocky Mountain brook-trout; the Yellowstone trout. It is one of the river-salmon, not anadromous, and belongs to the section *Fario* of the genus *Salmo*. It has a narrow band of small teeth on the hyoid bone. The caudal fin is slightly forked; the dorsal rather low. It is extremely variable in size, coloration, and character of the scales. It may be generally recognized by the profusion of small round black spots on most of the body, and a red blotch on the lower jaw. It is regarded as the parent stock of several varieties of black-spotted trout. It abounds in the rivers of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, there descending to the sea, and sometimes attains a weight of 20 pounds; it is also found in the Yellowstone and upper Missouri regions, the Great Basin of Utah, in Colorado, and in the upper Rio Grande. The Waha lake-trout of Washington is a variety (*bouvieri*) of this species. Another variety, found from the Kansas to the upper Missouri, is called var. *stomias*. A third is var. *henshawi*, the silver or black trout of Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada. The variations of this fish have given rise to many technical names. See cut under *salmon-trout*.

2. The Mackinaw trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*, more fully called the *Great Lake trout*; the longe of Vermont; the togue of Maine. This is an entirely different fish from the foregoing, being near a char.



Great Lake trout, or Mackinaw Trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).

The mouth is large, with very strong teeth; the caudal fin is well forked, the adipose small; the color is dark gray, sometimes pale, sometimes blackish, everywhere marked with rounded paler spots, often tinged with reddish. This fish sometimes attains a length of 3 feet; it abounds in the larger bodies of water of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, northern New York, and the Great Lake region, to Montana and northward to the Yukon. A variety found only in Lake Superior is the *siscowet*.

lakewake†, *n.* Same as *likewake*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 21.

lake-weed (lāk′wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a plant growing in still water. The name is also loosely applied to other lacustrine plants. [Eng.]

lake-whiting (lāk′whī″ting), *n.* The Musquaw river whitefish, *Coregonus labradoricus*.

lakh, *n.* See *lac*[3].

lakin[1] (lā′kin), *n.* [< ME. *lakyne*, *lakayn*; appar. irreg. (for *laking*?) < *lake*[2], play: see *lake*[2].] A plaything; a toy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

He putt up in his bosome thes iij *lakayns.*
Gesta Romanorum, p. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

lakin[2]† (lā′kin), *n.* [A contracted form of *ladykin:* formerly common in oaths, with reference to the Virgin Mary.] A diminutive of *lady.*—**By our Lakin,** by our Lady—that is, by the Virgin Mary.

By 'r lakin, I can go no further, sir;
My old bones ache. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 1.

laking-place (lā′king-plās), *n.* [< *laking*, verbal n. of *lake*[2], *v.*, + *place.*] A play-ground; especially, a place where birds, as grouse, resort to play the antics attendant upon mating. [Prov. Eng.]

These *laking-places*, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for the possession of the females.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 436.

lakish† (lā′kish), *a.* [< *lake*[1] + *-ish.*] Wet; moist. [Rare.]

That watery *lakish* hill. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

Lakist (lā′kist), *n.* [< *lake*[1] + *-ist.*] Same as *Laker*[1], 1.

lakket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lack*[1].

Lakshmi (laksh′mē), *n.* [Hind.] In *later Hindu myth.*, the goddess of good fortune and beauty, generally regarded as the consort of Vishnu, and said to have been one of the products of the churning of the ocean. She is also called *Çrī* (or *Shrī*).

laky (lā′ki), *a.* [< *lake*[1] + *-y*[1].] Lake-like; of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. [Rare.]

And flanking towers, and *laky* flood.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Lalage (lal′ā-jē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lalage*, a fem. name, < Gr. *λαλαγή*, prattle.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds of the family *Campophagidæ*, of which the type is *L. terat*, containing numerous species (about 25) ranging from Mauritius through India to Australia and Oceanica. *Boie*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of thrushes (same as *Copsichus*, 1), the type being *Turdus mindanensis*. *Boie*, 1858.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

lall[1] (lâl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loll.*

lall[2] (lal), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lill*[2], contraction of *little.*

Lallan (lal′an), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *lawland, lowland.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. [Scotch.]

Far aff our gentles for their poets flew,
And scorned to own that *Lallan* sangs they knew.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 40.

II. *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

I translate John's *Lallan*, for I cannot do it justice, being born Britannis. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

lallation (la-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *lallation*, imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, < L. *lallare*, sing lullaby; cf. Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, chatter.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it is made to sound like *l*. See *lambdacism.*

lalo (lā′lō), *n.* See *baobab.*

lalopathy (lā-lop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disturbance of the language-function, in the most extensive sense.

lam[1] (lam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lammed*, ppr. *lamming.* [Also *lamm*; < Icel. *lemja*, beat (cf. *lamning*, a beating); cf. *lama*, bruise, appar. = E. *lame*[1], *v.*] To thrash; beat. [Now only provincial or colloquial.]

Marry, I say, sir, if I had been acquainted
With *lamming* in my youth, as you have been,
With whipping and such benefits of nature, I should do better. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 2.

If Milwood were here, dash my wigs!
Quoth he, I would pummel and *lam* her well.
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xx.

lam[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lamb.*

lam[3] (lam), *n.* [< F. *lame*, a thin leaf: see *lame*[3], *lamina.*] In *weaving*, a leaf or heddle.

The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two *lams*. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 317.

lama[1] (lä′mä), *n.* [Tibetan.] A celibate priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism known as Lamaism. There are several grades of lamas, both male and female. The dalai-lama and the tesho- or bogdo-lama are regarded as supreme pontiffs. They are of equal authority in their respective territories, but the former is much the more important, and is known to Europeans as the Grand Lama.

Lama[2] (lä′mä), *n.* [NL., < *llama*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of *Camelidæ* of South America, including the llama, vicugna, alpaca, and guanaco: now called *Auchenia.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] See *llama.*

lama[3] (lä′mä), *n.* [Sp., gold or silver cloth, a particular use of *lama*, plate: see *lame*[3], *lamina.*] **1.** A rich material made in Spain in the fifteenth century, described as a cloth of silver shaded and watered.

A dress of silver *lama*, over French lilac.
Armitage, Old Court Customs, p. 36.

2. A similar stuff of modern manufacture. See *lama d'oro*, below. *Spanish Arts* (S. K. Handbook).—**Lama d'oro,** a silk stuff interwoven with threads or flat strips of gold, especially of a kind made in Italy.

lamaic (lä′mā-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a lama; relating to or consisting of lamas: as, the *lamaic* system; a *lamaic* hierarchy.

Lamaism (lä′mā-izm), *n.* [< *lama*[1] + *-ism.*] A corrupted form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, which combines the ethical and metaphysical ideas of Buddhism with an organized hierarchy under two semi-political sovereign pontiffs (see *lama*[1]), an elaborate ritual, and the worship of a host of deities and saints.

Lamaist (lä′mā-ist), *n.* [< *lama*[1] + *-ist.*] One professing the religion called Lamaism. Also *Lamaite.*

On the occasion of the great annual festival of the *Lamaists* in July, a small image of one of the high gods is put into this shrine. *The Century*, XXXVII. 657.

Lamaistic (lä-mā-is′tik), *a.* [< *Lamaist* + *-ic.*] Characteristic of a Lamaist; of or pertaining to Lamaism; lamaic.

Lamaite (lä′mā-īt), *n.* [< *lama*[1] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Lamaist.*

lamantin (la-man′tin; F. pron. la-moṅ-taṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *manatee.*] Same as *manatee.*

lamarchy (lä′mär-ki), *n.* [< *lama*[1] + Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule.] The lamaic hierarchy; the ecclesiastical system or priesthood of the lamas.

Lamarckian (la-mär′ki-an), *a.* [< *Lamarck* (see *Lamarckism*) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the French naturalist Lamarck. See *Lamarckism.*

Lamarckianism (la-mär′ki-an-izm), *n.* [< *Lamarckian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Lamarckism.*

Lamarckism (la-mär′kizm), *n.* [< *Lamarck* (see def.) + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the general body of doctrine propounded by the French naturalist J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744–1829); the theory of evolution as maintained by him at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the effect that all plants and animals are descended from a common primitive form of life. In its fundamental principles and essential features, Lamarckism differs from Darwinism in assuming that changes resulted from appetency and the active exertion of the organism. See *abiogenesis.*

lamaserai (lä′ma-se-rī), *n.* See *lamasery.*

lamasery (lä′ma-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *lamaseries* (-riz). [Also *lamaserai*; after F. *lamaserie*, < *lama*[1] + Pers. *sarāī*, an inn: see *caravansary.*] A Buddhist monastery or nunnery in Tibet or Mongolia, presided over by a chief lama, corresponding to a European abbot or abbess. Lamaseries are very numerous, and some contain several thousand inmates.

At the present moment my body is quietly asleep in a *lamastery* [read *lamasery*] in Thibet.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xiii.

lamasoolt, *n.* Same as *lamb's-wool*, 2.

lamb (lam), *n.* [< ME. *lamb, lomb*, pl. *lamben, lambren, lambron*, < AS. *lamb, lomb* (ONorth. also *lemb*), also *lombor* (pl. *lambru, lombru, lomberu, lomboro*) = OS. *lamb* = D. MLG. *lam* = OHG. *lamb*, MHG. *lamb, lamp, lam*, G. *lamm* = Icel. *lamb* = Sw. *lamm* = Dan. *lam* = Goth. *lamb*, a lamb.] **1.** A young animal of the sheep kind; a young sheep.

And men fynden with inne a lytylle Best, in Flessche, in Bon and Blode, as though it were a lytylle *Lomb*, with outen Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 264.

And in the fields all round I hear the bleating of the *lamb.*
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

2. A person gentle or innocent as a lamb.

Outward *lambren* semen we,
Fulle of goodnesse and of pitee;
And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves ravysable.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7013.

The very whitest *lamb* in all my fold
Loves you: I know her: the worst thought she has
Is whiter even than her pretty hand.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Hence—**3.** One easily beguiled or fleeced; an inexperienced speculator who is deceived into making losing investments. [Slang.]

When a young gentleman or apprentice comes into this school of virtue unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised, they call him a *lamb;* then a rook (who is properly the wolf) follows him close and . . . gets all his money, and then they smile and say "The *lamb* is bitten."
The Nicker Nicked, 1669 (Harl. Misc., II. 109).

4. Ironically, a ruffian or bully: as, Kirke's *lambs* (a troop of British soldiers noted for their atrocities in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion in 1685).—**Holy lamb,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, a square projection rising above the rest of the round, flat oblate of leavened bread. It is stamped with a cross, in the angles of which are the letters IC XC NI KA—that is, Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς νικᾷ, "Jesus Christ conquers." The priest divides the holy lamb from the remainder of the oblate with the holy lance in the office of prothesis, and it is the part afterward used for consecration, the antidoron being taken from the remainder. Also called the *holy loaf* or the *holy bread* and the *seal.*—**The Lamb, the Lamb of God,** the Christ, as typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

★ **lamb** (lam), *v. i.* [< *lamb*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as sheep.

They [the sheep] *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season.
Brand, Zetland, p. 75.

lambackt, *v. t.* [Also *lambeak;* appar. < *lam*[1] + obj. *back*[1]. Cf. *lambaste.*] To beat; cudgel. [Old slang.]

Happy may they call that daie whereon they are not *lambeaked* before night. *Discov. of New World*, p. 115.

lambackt, *n.* [Also *lambeak:* see the verb.] A beating; a cudgeling; a blow.

With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the colliar, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound *lambeakes* with their cudgels. *Greene*, Discovery of Coosnage (1591).

lamb-ale (lam′ āl), *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.

Lamb-ale is still [1781] used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 129.

lamballe (lam-bal′), *n.* [So called after the Princess de *Lamballe.*] A fichu or scarf of surah or foulard, usually trimmed with lace: a fashion of about 1878.

lambaste (lam-bāst′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambasted*, ppr. *lambasting.* [Appar. < *lam*[1] + *baste*[1].] To beat severely; thrash; in sailors' use, to beat with a rope's end. [Slang.]

Whine not, my love: his fury streicht will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how He *lambaste* him.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (*Nares.*)

lambativet (lam′ba-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [More correctly **lambitive;* < L. *lambitus*, pp. of *lambere*, lick, lap: see *lambent.*] **I.** *a.* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups and *lambative* medicines. *Sir T. Browne.*

Upon the mantle-tree . . . stood a pot of *lambative* electuary. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

★ **II.** *n.* A medicine taken by licking.

lambda (lam′dä), *n.* [< Gr. *λάμβδα*, < Heb. *lāmedh.*] **1.** The name of the Greek letter Λ, *λ* (equivalent to the Roman *L, l*).—**2.** In *craniol.*, the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures at the apex of the latter. See cut under *craniometry.*

lambdacism (lam′da-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *lambdacismus, labdacismus,* < Gr. *λαμβδακισμός, λαβδακισμός*, a fault in pronunciation of the letter *l*, < *λαμβδακίζειν*, pronounce *l* faultily, < *λάμβδα*, the letter *l:* see *lambda.*] **1.** A too frequent use of words containing the letter *l* in speaking or writing. A Latin example appears in the following:

Sol et luna luce lucent alba, leni, lactea.
Martianus Capella.

2. An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l;* lallation. The defect is common among children, and also among the Chinese in speaking foreign languages, from the absence of the sound of *r* as an initial in their native tongue.

lambdaic (lam′dā-ik), *n.* [< Gr. *λάμβδα*, the letter Λ, *λ* (see *lambda*), + *-ic.*] In *math.*, the result of subtracting the same indeterminate quantity, *λ*, from all the elements of the principal diagonal of a determinant, or of subtracting *λ* with numerical submultiples and alternating signs from the sinister diagonal. See *latent root*, under *latent.*

lambdoid (lam′doid), *a.* [< Gr. *λαμβδοειδής*, formed like a lambda (Λ), < *λάμβδα*, the letter Λ, + *εἶδος*, shape.] Having the shape of the Greek capital lambda (Λ): specifically applied in anatomy to the suture between the supraoccipital and the two parietal bones of the skull, which has this form in man. See cut under *cranium.*

lambdoidal (lam-doi′dal), *a.* [< *lambdoid* + *-al.*] Same as *lambdoid.*

lambeakt, *v.* and *n.* See *lamback.*

lambeau (lam′bō), *n.*; pl. *lambeaux* (-bōz). [F.: see *label.*] In *her.*, one of the points or drops in a label.—**Cross lambeaux.** See *cross*[1].

lambeauxed (lam′bōd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *dovetailed.*

lambeck (lam′bek), *n.* [*Lambeck, Lembecq*, in Belgium.] A beer made in Belgium by the process called the self-fermentation of worts.

lambel (lam′bel), *n.* [OF., a tag, label: see *label.*] 1. A part of the housings of a horse, having the form of a rectangular tablet or screen hanging at the breast or flank, evidently intended for defense, and probably of cuir-bouilli, or of gamboised work. *J. Hewitt.*—2†. *pl.* Same as *lamboys*, 2.—3. In *her.*, same as *label.*

lambency (lam′ben-si), *n.*; pl. *lambencies* (-siz). [< *lamben(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being lambent; that which is lambent; a lambent gleam.

These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences.

lambent (lam′bent), *a.* [< L. *lamben(t-)s*, ppr. of *lambere*, lick; cf. Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap: see *lap*[1].] 1. Licking. [Rare.]

To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The *lambent* homage of his arrowy tongue.
Cowper, Task, vi. 782.

Hence—2. Running along or over a surface, as if in the act of licking; flowing over or along; lapping or bathing; softly bright; gleaming.

The Star that did my Being frame
Was but a *lambent* Flame.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 4.

Those [eyes] only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady, *lambent* light—are luminous, but not sparkling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 4.

Lambeth Articles. See *article.*

lambict, *n.* A Middle English form of *limbec.* *Chaucer.*

lambie (lam′i), *n.* [Dim. of *lamb.*] A little lamb; a lambkin. Also *lammie.* [Scotch.]

When linnets sang, and *lambies* play'd.
Burns, As on the Banks.

lambisht, *a.* [< ME. *lambyssh*; < *lamb* + *-ish*[1].] Lamblike.

The *lambyssh* poeple, voyded of al vyse,
Hadden no fantasye to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 50.

lambkill (lam′kil), *n.* [< *lamb* + *kill*[1].] The sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia.*

lambkin (lam′kin), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *lammeken*; as *lamb* + *-kin.*] 1. A little lamb.

In the warm folds their tender *lambkins* lie.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

2. One treated as gently as a lamb; one fondly cherished.

Sir John, thy tender *lambkin* now is king;
Harry the Fifth's the man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 122.

lamblike (lam′lik), *a.* [< *lamb* + *like*[2].] Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek: as, a *lamblike* temper.

lambling (lam′ling), *n.* [< *lamb* + *-ling*[1].] A young or small lamb; hence, a stupidly or ignorantly innocent person.

It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly *lamblings* were immensely affected by his exhortations. *Thackeray*, Virginians, v.

lamboyst, *n. pl.* [< OF. *lambeau*, a shred, flap, etc.: see *label.*] 1. A skirt of tassets of the form worn in the sixteenth century. Compare *tasset.*—2. In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the base or skirt of ornamental stuff. *Meyrick.* Also *lambels.*

lambren†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *lamb.*

lambrequin (lam′bre-kin), *n.* [< F. *lambrequin*, the covering or trappings of a helmet, a mantle, scallop; of D. origin.] 1. A piece of textile fabric, leather, or the like, hanging by one of its edges, and typically having the opposite edge dagged, slitted, scalloped, or otherwise cut in an ornamental manner: used in several ways. (*a*) In *medieval armor*, a piece of stuff worn over the helmet of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, especially at tourneys and justs. This usage is figured in modern heraldry. See below. (*b*) In *upholstery*, a sort of curtain covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, and often forming a kind of cornice to the curtain proper. (*c*) A short curtain or a piece of drapery suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf or the like.

2. In *decorative art*, painting on a surface more or less imitating or resembling a lambrequin, as in some Chinese vases, in which the upper part of the body is covered by solid decoration having a lower edge of jagged or ornamented outline.—3. In *her.*, the mantelet, represented as floating from the helmet, and often forming an important part of the ornamental decoration of the achievement.

lambskin (lam′skin), *n.* 1. The furred or woolly skin of a lamb, either of natural color or dyed, prepared for use in dress or in the ornamenting of costume, for mats, etc.; also, collectively, material so prepared from lambs' skins. The finest lambskins are the Persian, which are either gray or black, and rank among costly furs. Hungarian and Spanish lambskins are used especially in the national costume for men, a jacket or short coat being made wholly of this material. Prussian lambskins are used for coat-cuffs and coat-collars. One of the best-known varieties is astrakhan.

A furred gown to keep him warm: and furred with fox and *lamb-skins* too. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 9.

2. The skin of a lamb, or collectively the skins of lambs, freed from wool and dressed for making gloves, etc.—3. Woolen cloth made to resemble lambskin.—4. Anthracite coal of inferior quality (culm). [Swansea, Wales.]

lambskin (lam′skin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambskinned*, ppr. *lambskinning.* [< *lambskin*, *n.*; not quite like the equiv. *cowhide*, *v.*, but a humorous use, alluding to *lam*[1], *v.*] To beat.

What think you of our countryman Hercules, that for love put on Amphale's apron and sat spinning amongst her wenches, while his mistress wore his lion's skin, and *lamb-skinned* him if he did not his business?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 4.

lamb's-lettuce (lamz′let″is), *n.* Same as *corn-salad.*

lamb's-quarters (lamz′kwâr″tėrz), *n.* 1. A European weed, *Atriplex patula*, family *Chenopodiaceæ.*—2. An American weed of the same family, *Chenopodium album*, naturalized from Europe; white goosefoot.

lamb's-tongue (lamz′tung), *n.* 1. The hoary plantain, *Plantago media.* See *plantain.*—2. A carpenters' plane having a deep and narrow bit, used for making quirks. *E. H. Knight.*

lamb's-wool (lamz′wůl), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs, used in manufacture; hence, delicate wool, as of certain breeds of sheep or of lambs, or of mixed varieties, used for the manufacture of hosiery.—2. [Prob. so called from its softness; cf. *velvet*, applied to fine old spirit; *yard of flannel*, a kind of flip.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

A cupp of *lambs-wool* they dranke unto him then.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle *lambs-wooll*,
Adde sugar, and nutmeg, and ginger.
Herrick, Twelfe Night.

Being come home, we to cards, till two in the morning, and drinking *lamb's-wool.* *Pepys*, Diary, III. 7.

Lamb's-wool yarn, a soft woolen yarn, slightly twisted, used for fancy work. *Dict. of Needlework.*

lame[1] (lām), *a.* [< ME. *lame*, < AS. *lama* = OS. *lam* = OFries. *lom*, *lam* = D. *lam* = MLG. *lam*, OHG. MHG. *lam*, G. *lahm* = Icel. *lami* = Sw. Dan. *lam*, lame; perhaps orig. 'bruised, maimed': cf. *lam*[1], *v.*] 1. Crippled or disabled by injury to or defect of a limb or limbs; specifically, walking with difficulty; halting; limping: as, a *lame* man or horse.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the *lame.*
Job xxix. 15.

2. Inefficient from injury or defect; unsound or impaired in strength; crippled: as, a *lame* leg or arm.

The golde hath made his wittes *lame.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger *lame.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, imperfect; lacking finish or completeness; defective in quality or quantity; halting; insufficient; hobbling: as, *lame* verse; *lame* rimes; a *lame* excuse.

O most *lame* and impotent conclusion!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 162.

The sick man's sacrifice is but a *lame* oblation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 4.

Santa Croce and the dome of St. Peter's are *lame* copies after a divine model. *Emerson*, History.

Lame duck, in *commercial slang*, one who is unable to meet his obligations; a bankrupt; especially, a defaulter on the stock-exchange.

I may be *lame*, but I shall never be a *duck*, nor deal in the garbage of the alley. *Walpole*, Letters (1771), III. 337.

lame[1] (lām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lamed*, ppr. *laming.* [< ME. *lamen*, < AS. *lemian* (= OS. *lamōn* (in comp. *bi-lamōn*) = OFries. *lema*, *lama* = D. *ver-lammen* = MLG. *lamen*, *lemen* = OHG. *lamēn*, *lemjan*, MHG. *lamen*, *lemen*, G. *lähmen* = Icel. *lemja*, thrash, flog, beat, lame, disable, = Dan. *lamme* = Sw. *lamma*), < *lama*, lame: see *lame*[1], *a.* Cf. *lam*[1], *v.*] To make lame; cripple or disable; render imperfect or unsound: as, to *lame* an antagonist; to *lame* an arm or a leg.

I cannot help it now;
Unless, by using means, I *lame* the foot
Of our design. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 7.

A tender foot will be galled and *lamed*, if you set it going in rugged paths. *Barrow*, Works, III. iii.

A spear,
Down-glancing, *lamed* the charger.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lame[2] (lām), *n.* and *a.* [Also *layme*; an old or dial. form of *loam.*] I. *n.* 1. Earthenware. [Now Scotch.]

2 flagons of *layme*, enamelled with blue and white and one all blue. *Inventory* (1578).

2. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Earthen: used of pottery: as, a *lame* pig (an earthen vessel). [Scotch.]

lame[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lamm*; < ME. *lampe* for **lame*, < OF. (and F.) *lame*, a plate, blade, < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, and cf. *lama*[3].] In *armor*, a plate of metal. *Florio.*

He strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he battered the *lamms* thereof. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

lamel (lam′el), *n.* Same as *lamella.*

lamella (lą-mel′ą), *n.*; pl. *lamellæ* (-ē). [L., a small plate of metal, < *lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lamina.*] A thin plate or scale. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) An erect scale or blade inserted at the junction of the claw and limb in some corollas, and forming a part of their corona or crown. (2) In the *Agaricaceæ* of hymenomycetous fungi, one of the radiating vertical plates on the under side of the pileus, upon which the hymenium is extended; one of the gills, for example, of common mushrooms (*Agaricus*). (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a thin or small lamina; a plate or layer; especially, one of a series of thin plates arranged like the leaves of a book or the gills of an oyster.—**Branchial lamella.** See *branchial.*—**Haversian lamellæ**, hollow cylinders of bone-tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. There are generally several to each canal, successively inclosed, as the successive rings of growth of an exogenous plant surround the central pith.—**Horizontal lamella of the ethmoid**, the cribriform plate, a part of the ethmoturbinal bone.—**Lamellæ of bone**, layers of bone-tissue concentrically arranged around a Haversian canal; Haversian lamellæ.—**Perpendicular lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid bone.=**Syn.** See *lamina.*

lamellar (lam′e-lär), *a.* [< *lamella* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Disposed in lamellæ or layers; laminar in a small way.

A magnet is said to be *lamellar* when it may be divided into simple closed magnetic shells or into open shells with their edges on the surface of the magnet.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 316.

2. Having a lamella or lamellæ; lamellate.—3. Formed of lamellæ; strengthened or covered with lamellæ: as, a *lamellar* skirt (a name given to the great braguette).—4. In *bot.*, consisting of thin plates or lamellæ; lamelliform. See *lamella* (*a*).

lamellarly (lam′e-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of or by means of lamellæ: as, the leaves of a book lie *lamellarly.*

lamellar-stellate (lam′e-lär-stel′āt), *a.* In *mineral.*, formed of thin plates or lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups: as, gypsum has often a *lamellar-stellate* structure.

lamellate (lam′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lamellatus*, < L. *lamella*, a thin metal plate: see *lamella.*] 1. Formed of a lamella, or disposed in lamellæ; lamellar in structure or arrangement.—2. Having lamellæ; furnished with little laminæ.—**Lamellate antennæ**, antennæ in which the outer joints are prolonged internally, opposing flat surfaces to each other, which may be brought into close contact, thus forming a transverse or, rarely, a rounded club supported on one side by the stem or funiculus of the antenna, as in the *Scarabæidæ* or cockchafers. Beetles having antennæ of this form are called *lamellicorns.* See cut under *antenna.*—**Lamellate palpi**, those palpi in which the terminal joint is divided longitudinally or transversely into several lamellæ or leaves.

lamellated (lam′e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lamellate.*

The *lamellated* antennæ of some, the clavellated of others, are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 4, note 3.

lamellibranch (lą-mel′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lamella*, a plate, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having lamellate gills; pertaining to the *Lamellibranchiata*, or having their characters.

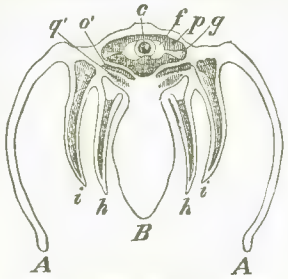
II. *n.* One of the *Lamellibranchiata*, as any ordinary bivalve mollusk.

Also *lamellibranchiate.*

Lamellibranchia (lą-mel-i-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Lamellibranchiata.*

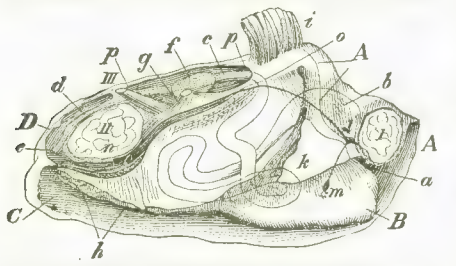
Lamellibranchiata (lą-mel-i-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *lamellibranchiate.*] A group of mollusks without distinct head or cephalic eyes, with the branchiæ on each side of the body and generally expanded in a plate-like or lamelliform manner, and with a shell of two lateral valves completely or partly inclosing the body. The valves of the shell are connected and close over the back of the animal by a hinge; they are also generally united by one or two muscles, called *adductors*, which penetrate the body-mass. Opening of the shell is effected by an elastic ligament in or about the hinge. The shell is secreted by a prolongation of the integument called

the *mantle* or *pallium*, which laps round the body, its halves being either free or united so as to leave only three apertures for the inlet and outlet of water for respiration, and for the protrusion of a fleshy organ called the *foot*, when it is present. The muscular edge of the mantle leaves on each valve an impression called the *pallial line*. Respiration is generally effected by lamellated gills (whence the name), usually occupying a large part of the interior of the shell on each side. The mouth is a simple jawless fissure, furnished with one or two pairs of soft palpi, the food being conveyed to it by cilia on the gills. The heart has a single ventricle pierced by the intestine, and there are three double nerve-centers. The group was originally designated by the author of the name (De Blainville, 1814) as an order, but has generally been adopted as a class of *Mollusca*, containing all the true or ordinary bivalve mollusks, of



Vertical Transverse Section of *Anodonta* through the heart.

AA, mantle-lobes; *B*, foot; *c*, rectum; *h*, *i*, inner and outer gills; *f*, ventricle of heart; *g*, auricles of heart; *p*, pericardium; *o'*, vestibule of *q'*, the organ of Bojanus.



Diagrammatic Section of Fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*), illustrating anatomy of *Lamellibranchiata*.

AA, mantle, its right lobe cut away; *B*, foot; *C*, branchial chamber of mantle-cavity; *D*, anal chamber; I, II, anterior and posterior adductor muscles; III, retractor muscle of foot; *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine, coils of which are supposed to be seen through the side walls of the mesosoma; *d*, rectum; *e*, anus; *f*, ventricle; *g*, auricle; *h*, gills, except *i*, right external gill, largely cut away and turned back; *k*, labial palpi; *l*, cerebroganglion; *m*, pedal ganglion; *n*, parietosplanchnic ganglia; *o*, aperture of organ of Bojanus; *p*, pericardium.

which oysters, clams, etc., are familiar examples. Synonyms of the whole group are *Acephala*, *Bivalvia*, *Conchifera*, *Cormopoda*, and *Pelecypoda*.

lamellibranchiate (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lamellibranchiatus*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *lamellibranch*.

lamellicorn (lā-mel'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lamellicornis*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having lamellæ or a lamellate structure, as the antennæ of an insect.—**2.** Having lamellate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Lamellicornia*.

II. *n.* A lamellicorn beetle; any member of the *Lamellicornia*, as a scarab, dung-beetle, stag-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

lamellicornate (lā-mel-i-kôr'nāt), *a.* Same as *lamellicorn*.

Lamellicornes (lā-mel-i-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. the F. accom. of NL. *lamellicornia*, neut. pl.), < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In Latreille's system, the sixth family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding with the modern group *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia (lā-mel-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lamellicornis*: see *lamellicorn*.] A suborder of *Coleoptera* which have the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its entire breadth, the antennæ with a lamellate club whose apposed surfaces have a very delicate sensitive structure, and the legs fossorial. The antennæ, which are short and deeply inserted under the sides of the head, are lamelliferous, the last three joints making a lamelliform club (pectinated in *Lucanidæ*, whence the name *Pectinicornia* for this family). The lamellicorns are herbivorous, and very rich in species, of which there are more than 7,000, among them the largest and some of the most splendid beetles known. The leading families are *Scarabæidæ* and *Lucanidæ*.

lamelliferous (lam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing lamellæ; composed of or provided with lamellæ; having a lamellate structure.

lamelliform (lā-mel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Lamellar in form; having the shape of a lamella; lamellate in structure or arrangement.

lamelliped (lā-mel'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a flattened lamelliform foot, as some conchiferous mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Lamellipedia*.

II. *n.* A mollusk with a lamelliform foot; one of the *Lamellipedia*.

Lamellipedia (lā-mel-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In Lamarck's system of the *Conchifera*, a division of acephalous mollusks having a large lamellar foot, containing the families *Conchæ*, *Cardiacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigonea*, and *Naiades*. Also *Lamellipedes*.

lamelliroster (lā-mel-i-ros'tėr), *n.* A lamellirostral bird.

lamellirostral (lā-mel-i-ros'tral), *a.* and *n.* [As *Lamellirostres* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having a bill furnished with flattened tooth-like projections, as a duck; of or pertaining to the *Lamellirostres*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Lamellirostres*.

lamellirostrate (lā-mel-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *lamellirostral*.

Lamellirostres (lā-mel-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fourth family of his sixth order of birds (*Palmipedes*), containing those which have the bill lamellosodentate and covered with a soft skin, with a nail at the end, as ducks, geese, swans, and flamingos. The family corresponds to the Linnean *Anseres*, and included the modern families *Anatidæ* and *Phœnicopteridæ*. Divested of the flamingos, it corresponds to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley, now commonly rated as an order or suborder of carinate birds. See *Chenomorphæ*, *Anseres*, *Anatidæ*.

lamellose (lam'e-lōs), *a.* [< *lamella* + *-ose*.] Full of lamellæ; lamellated in structure; lamelliform in arrangement: a book, for instance, is entirely *lamellose*.

lamellosodentate (lam-e-lō-sō-den'tāt), *a.* [< *lamellose* + *dentate*.] Toothed with lamellæ, or having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck.

Lamellosodentati (lam-e-lō″sō-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lamellosodentate*.] Illiger's name of the duck tribe, or lamellirostral birds. See *Lamellirostres*.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* **1.** In a lame or halting manner; like a cripple: as, to walk *lamely*.—**2.** Imperfectly; unsatisfactorily; weakly; feebly: as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described; an argument *lamely* conducted.

lameness (lām'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being lame; defect or unsoundness of a limb or limbs; especially, impairment of locomotive capacity by injury or deformity: as, *lameness* of the hand or foot; *lameness* caused by a broken or a deformed leg.—**2.** Imperfection; want of finish or completeness; defect; insufficiency; weakness: as, the *lameness* of a verse or a rime; the *lameness* of an argument or an apology.

> Speak of my *lameness*, and I straight will halt.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxix.

> If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

lament (lā-ment'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *lamento*, < L. *lamentum*, usually in pl. *lamenta*, a wailing, moaning; with formative *-mentum* (see *-ment*), from the root **la*, seen also in *latrare*, bark, Gr. *ῥάζειν*, snarl, Russ. *laietĭ*, bark, scold.] **1.** An expression of grief or sorrow; a sad complaint; a lamentation.

> And these external manners of *laments*
> Are merely shadows to the unseen grief
> That swells with silence in the tortured soul.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 296.

2. A set form of lamentation or mourning; an elegy; a mourning song or ballad.

> At Busiris, which was the alleged burial-place of Osiris, there was an annual festival at which the votaries, having fasted and put on mourning dresses, uttered a *lament* round a burnt-offering: the death of Osiris being the subject of the *lament*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 144.

3. The music for an elegy, or a tune intended to express or excite sorrowful emotion; a mournful air.

lament (lā-ment'), *v.* [< F. *lamenter* = Sp. Pg. *lamentar* = It. *lamentare*, < L. *lamentari*, wail, weep, < *lamentum*, a wailing, lament: see *lament*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To express sorrow; utter words or sounds of grief; mourn audibly; wail.

> In that day shall one take up a parable against you, and *lament* with a doleful lamentation. Micah ii. 4.

> Every now and then I heard the wail of women *lamenting* for the dead. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

2. To show great sorrow or regret; repine; chafe; grieve.

> Where joy most revels, grief doth most *lament*;
> Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 208.

=Syn. *Lament*, *Mourn*, *Grieve*; sorrow. *Lament* expresses always, at least figuratively, an external act. *Mourn* was originally and is still often the same, but does not now suggest anything audible. *Grieve* suggests more of a consuming effect upon the person sorrowing. See *affliction*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bewail; mourn for; bemoan; deplore.

> They *lamented* the death of their leader, and filled all places with their complaints. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii.

2†. To afflict; distress.

> He went home, where he lay much *Lamented* and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 124.

lamentable (lam'en-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *lamentable* = Sp. *lamentable* = Pg. *lamentavel* = It. *lamentabile*, lamentable, < L. *lamentabilis*, mournful, < L. *lamentari*, mourn, lament: see *lament*, *v.*] **1.** To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous: as, a *lamentable* deterioration of morals.

> Tell thou the *lamentable* tale of me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 44.

> And yet their superstition is more *lamentable* then their dispersion, as also their pertinacie and stubbornenesse in their superstition. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

2. Expressive of grief; mournful: as, a *lamentable* cry.

> Ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and *lamentable* blast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

3. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

> Then are messengers again posted to Rome in *lamentable* sort, beseeching that they would not suffer a whole Province to be destroy'd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

lamentableness (lam'en-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being lamentable.

lamentably (lam'en-ta-bli), *adv.* In a lamentable manner; mournfully; pitifully.

lamentation (lam-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *lamentacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *lamentation* = Sp. *lamentación* = Pg. *lamentação* = It. *lamentazione*, < L. *lamentatio*(*n-*), a weeping, < L. *lamentari*, weep: see *lament*, *v.*] **1.** The act of bewailing; expression of sorrow; a mournful outcry.

> Who sothely might suffer the sorow that thou mase . . .
> *Lamentacoun* & langour the long night ouer?
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3294.

> In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation*, and weeping, and great mourning. Mat. ii. 18.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* The shorter title of the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*, one of the poetical books of the Old Testament. In the Septuagint, as in the English Bible, it stands immediately after the Book of Jeremiah, of which it probably originally formed a continuation. Its subject is the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. It was probably composed immediately after the taking of the city (586 B. C.), while the wounds of the nation were still fresh. Jeremiah has been generally regarded by Christian scholars as its author.

3. [*cap.*] *pl.* The music to which the first three lessons, taken from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, are sung in the Roman Catholic Church, in the office called Tenebræ, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week. =Syn. **1.** Mourning, complaint, plaint, moan, moaning, wailing, outcry. See *lament*, *v. i.*

lamenter (lā-men'tėr), *n.* One who laments, mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

lamentingly (lā-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a lamenting manner; with lamentation.

Lamé's equation, function. See *equation*, *function*.

lameskirting (lām'skėr-ting), *n.* [< *lame*[1], *v.*, + *skirt* + *-ing*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the cutting off of coal from the sides of underground roads in order to widen them. [North. Eng.]

lameter, *n.* See *lamiter*.

lametta (la-met'ä), *n.* [It., dim. of It. *lama*, a plate of metal, < L. *lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lame*[3], *lamina*.] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

lamia (lā'mi-ä), *n.* [< L. *lamia*, < Gr. *λάμια*, a female demon (see def.).] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, an enticing witch, who charmed children and youths for the purpose of feeding on their blood and flesh, like the later vampire; a female demon; hence, in general, a destroying witch or hag.

> Where's the *lamia*
> That tears my entrails?
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

> A young prince goes a hunting. . . . In the ardour of the chase, he becomes separated from his followers, and meets with a *lamia* or ogress.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), I. 310.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A Fabrician (1775) genus of longicorn beetles, now the type of the family *Lamiidæ*. *L. ædilis* is a species the male of which has antennæ four times as long as the body. (*b*) A genus of sharks: same as *Lamna*. *Risso*, 1826.

Lamiaceæ (lā-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamium* + *-aceæ*.] Lindley's name for the *Menthaceæ*.

Lamiales (lā-mi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), ⟨ *Lamium* + *-ales*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants, having the corolla usually irregular, the posterior stamens often reduced to staminodia or wanting, the carpels one- or two-ovuled, and the indehiscent fruit generally included in the calyx. It embraces the orders *Myoporineæ*, *Selagineæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, and *Labiatæ*.

Lamiariæ (lā-mi-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lamia*, 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system (1825), a tribe of longicorn beetles, corresponding inexactly to the modern family *Lamiidæ*.

Lamieæ (lā-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), ⟨ *Lamium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, originally embracing the genus *Lamium* and 9 other genera. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it embraces 22 genera.

lamiger (lam′i-jėr), *n.* [A variant of *lamiter*.] One who is lame; a cripple. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lamiidæ (lā-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lamia*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of longicorn beetles typified by the genus *Lamia*, belonging to the tetramerous series of the order *Coleoptera*. It is related to the *Cerambycidæ*, but the head is vertical, not porrect. ★ Also written *Lamiadæ*, *Lamiides*.

lamina (lam′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *laminæ* (-nē). [= F. *lame* (> E. *lame*[3]) = Sp. *lama*, *lámina* = Pg. *lamina* = It. *lama*, *lamina*, ⟨ L. *lamina*, also *lammina*, *lamna*, a thin plate of wood, metal, etc., a leaf, layer, etc. Cf. *lame*[3].] A thin plate or scale. Specifically — (*a*) A layer or coat lying over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, etc. (*b*) The thinnest distinct layer into which a stratified rock can be separated. See *stratum* and *stratification*. (*c*) In *anat.*, a thin plate, layer, or membrane, or any laminar or lamellar structure. [In this use commonly as mere Latin, as in phrases below.] (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) The commonly widened upper part of a petal; its limb or border, as distinguished from its claw. (2) The blade or expanded portion of a leaf. (3) The flat part of the thallus or frond in some seaweeds, as distinguished from the stipe. (*e*) A splint of armor. Hence — (*f*) A piece of armor made of splints. Compare *lame*[3], *splint-armor*, *jesserant*, *brigandine*[1]. — **Cribrose lamina** (*lamina cribrosa*), a thin cribriform lamina of the sclerotic coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve. — **Denticulate lamina** of the cochlea, the limbus laminæ spiralis. — **Dorsal laminæ.** See *dorsal*. — **Elastic laminæ** of the cornea, hard, elastic, transparent, and homogeneous membranes covering the proper substance of the cornea in front and behind. — **Lamina cinerea,** a thin layer of gray substance at the base of the brain, above the optic chiasma, from the fore end of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum. — **Lamina dermalis,** in *embryol.*, the primary outer layer of a two-layered germ: same as *ectoderm*. — **Laminæ dorsales,** in *embryol.*, the dorsal laminæ. — **Laminæ of a vertebra,** plate-like portions of the neurapophyses or neural arches of a vertebra, arising from the pedicels on each side and meeting in midline to inclose the spinal canal. — **Laminæ of the cerebellum,** *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, the folded and ramifying layers of the surface of the cerebellum, like the gyri of the cerebrum, section of which gives the appearance called arbor-vitæ. — **Laminæ ventrales,** or **laminæ viscerales,** ventral or visceral layers; the folds of the embryo, on each side of the notochordal axis, extending downward to meet finally on the middle line below, each lamina splitting into an outer or somatopleural and an inner or splanchnopleural layer, the outer to form the body-walls, the inner to form the intestinal canal: opposed to *dorsal laminæ*. — **Lamina fusca,** an extremely fine areolar tissue forming the innermost part of the sclerotic and uniting it with the outer surface of the choroid. — **Lamina gastralis,** in *embryol.*, the primary inner layer of a two-layered germ: same as *endoderm*. — **Lamina inodermalis,** the outer or flesh layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the somatopleure. — **Lamina inogastralis,** the inner or fibrous intestinal layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the splanchnopleure. — **Lamina labialis,** Meinert's name for that piece of the mouth-parts of a myriapod which supports the inner stipes of the deutomala. See *deutomala*. — **Lamina mycogastralis,** the mucous layer or glandular intestinal layer of a four-layered germ. It corresponds to the endoderm of a two-layered germ, and forms the epithelium of the intestinal tract and its diverticula. — **Lamina neurodermalis,** the skin-sensory layer of a four-layered germ, corresponding to the ectoderm of a two-layered germ, and forming the epidermis and the chief parts of the nervous system and the organs of the special senses. — **Lamina perforata anterior,** the anterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the precribrum. — **Lamina perforata posterior,** the posterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the postcribrum. — **Lamina perpendicularis,** the mesethmoid, or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid bone. — **Lamina proligera, lamina sporigera,** in *fungology*, according to the older terminology, the hymenium or discus in a discocarp or apothecium. — **Lamina quadrigemina,** the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon above the Sylvian aqueduct. It is divided into the four corpora quadrigemina. — **Lamina reticularis,** the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti, a net-like membrane upon the summits of the outer hair-cells. The network consists of four rows of fiddle-shaped cells called phalanges, between which project the ciliated free ends of the hair-cells, and to which are attached the phalangeal processes of the cells of Dieters. — **Lamina spiralis,** the spiral lamina of the cochlea; the flange or projection which winds spirally round the modiolus or columella of the ear, projecting into the spiral canal and dividing it into two spiral tubes or scalæ. The spiral lamina is partly bony and partly membranous. The osseous part is called *lamina spiralis ossea*; the membranous part is the *membrana basilaris*. The bony lamina ends at the cupola in a hook-like process, the *hamulus*. — **Lamina spiralis membranacea,** the basilar membrane of the cochlear canal. — **Lamina spiralis ossea,** the bony spiral lamina winding around the modiolus of the cochlea and giving attachment at its free edge to the basilar membrane. — **Lamina suprachoroidea,** a delicate membrane investing the choroid coat of the eye externally. — **Lamina tectoria cerebelli,** that part of the cerebellum which lies above the horizontal fissure. — **Lamina terminalis,** the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain; that part of the lamina cinerea lying in front of the chiasma. See cut under *encephalon*. — **Lamina vitrea.** (*a*) A colorless glassy membrane forming the innermost stratum of the choroid and lying between the choriocapillaris and the tapetum nigrum; the membrane of Bruch. (*b*) The inner table of the skull. — **Neural lamina,** the dorsal lamina, one of the lips of the groove along the back of the early embryo, which, meeting and joining its fellow, converts the primitive trace or furrow into a tube within which the neural axis is to be developed: opposed to *ventral* or *visceral lamina*. — **Reticular lamina** of Kölliker, in the cochlea, same as *lamina reticularis*, above. — **Ventral** or **visceral laminæ.** See *laminæ ventrales*, above. = **Syn.** *Lamina*, *lamella*. In zoölogy and anatomy these words are usually absolutely synonymous, used interchangeably and without distinction. If there be a possible distinction, it is that *lamella* may oftener apply to something smaller or thinner than a *lamina*: for instance, the cover of a book is a *lamina*, containing leaves or *lamellæ*. Haeckel draws and maintains this distinction in embryology.

laminability (lam″i-nạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *laminable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being laminable.

laminable (lam′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [⟨ *lamin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened cast-iron rollers, as a metal.

laminæ, *n.* Plural of *lamina*.

laminar (lam′i-när), *a.* [⟨ *lamina* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Composed of or disposed in laminæ, or thin plates or layers; lamellar. — 2. Having or being a lamina or laminæ; laminate. — **Laminar fission,** in *geol.*, separation into laminæ, thin plates, or flags, parallel with the lines of stratification; lamination.

Laminaria (lam-i-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *-aria*.] A genus of brown seaweeds, belonging to the family *Laminariaceæ*, having no definite leaves, but a plain ribless expansion, flat and bladelike (whence the name), which is either simple or cloven. *L. digitata* is the well-known tangle abundant on sea-coasts (used in gynecology instead of sponge for making tents for dilating the cervical canal); *L. buccinalis* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine; *L. potatorum* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a part of their instruments, vessels, and food; *L. digitata* and *L. bulbosa* were formerly employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler; *L. saccharina*, the sweet-tangle or sea-belt, named from the saccharine matter called *mannite* which it furnishes, is abundant on the shores of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans. See *hanger*, 7. ★

Laminariaceæ (lam-i-nā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Laminaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of the *Algæ* or seaweeds, now included in the class *Phæophyceæ*. Their fronds are coriaceous and not articulated, and attached to the sea-bottom by a root-like or sometimes disk-like organ, whence arises a stipe, which expands into a lamina or blade. They are propagated by means of zoöspores, borne in zoösporangia on the surface of the frond, either diffused or in patches. The genera *Alaria*, *Laminaria*, and *Macrocystis*, of this family, include the largest marine plants. See the generic names, and *kelp*.

laminarian (lam-i-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *Laminaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Laminaria*; specifically, noting that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of forty to ninety feet, and which in British seas is characterized by the presence of *Laminariaceæ*, as well as by that of starfishes, the common sea-urchin, etc.

> The *Laminarian* zone is succeeded by the Coralline zone. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 16.

Laminarieæ (lam″i-nā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Laminaria* + *-eæ*.] A synonym of *Laminariaceæ*.

Laminarites (lam″i-nā-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Laminaria* + *-ites*.] The generic name given by Sternberg to fragments of plants supposed to be allied to the recent *Laminaria*. More than 20 species have been named, but most of them are problematical. Some may be fossil seaweeds.

laminary (lam′i-nā-ri), *a.* [⟨ *lamina* + *-ary*.] Composed of layers or plates; laminar.

laminate (lam′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laminated*, ppr. *laminating*. [⟨ ML. *laminatus*, pp. of *laminare* (> It. *laminare* = Sp. Pg. *laminar* = F. *laminer*, plate, flatten into a plate), ⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a lamina or plate; beat out thin. [Rare.]

> We took an ounce of that [refined silver], and, having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

2. To form with or into laminæ or layers; divide into plates or leaves: as, a *laminating*-machine. — **Laminated arch.** See *arch*[1]. — **Laminated pipe,** a pipe made by wrapping successive layers of thin veneer, or veneer and fabrics in combination, over a mold or core. — **Laminated rib.** Same as *laminated arch*. — **Laminated tubercle,** the nodule of the cerebellum.

II. *intrans.* To part or become divided into laminæ; separate into thin layers or plates: as, mica *laminates* on exposure to heat.

laminate (lam′i-nāt), *a.* [⟨ ML. *laminatus*, furnished with plates or scales: see the verb.] 1. Having the form of a lamina or thin plate; leaf-like: as, the *laminate* coxæ of some beetles. — 2. Disposed in, consisting of, or bearing laminæ, layers, or scales; laminar; scaled; scaly: as, *laminate* structure in geology; a *laminate* surface; the *laminate* tarsi of a bird. — **Laminate coxa,** a coxa dilated into a broad plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the femur, as the posterior coxæ of certain aquatic beetles. — **Laminate horn,** a horn-like process dilated at its base into a thin plate.

laminated (lam′i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [⟨ *laminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *laminate*.

laminating-machine (lam′i-nā-ting-mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for making metallic sheets; in particular, a set of gold-beaters' rolls arranged in a frame with gearing and adjustable bearings, the adjustment of the bearings being effected by screws, and the rollers being turned by a winch. The gold ingot is by this machine (with frequent annealing to prevent cracking) reduced to a ribbon weighing 6¼ grains per inch, which is cut into pieces about one inch square to form the gold-beaters' pack, the beating of which, again with frequent annealing, reduces the metal to gold-leaf.

laminating-roller (lam′i-nā-ting-rō″lėr), *n.* In *metal-working*, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill, for reducing fagots or blooms to sheets or bars. The rollers act in pairs, and their distance apart determines the thickness of the sheet. This distance is regulated by adjustable bearings moved accurately by screws. For bars the rollers are grooved in accordance with the required shape of the cross-section. The blooms or fagots are rolled hot; but cylindrical bars for shafts are in some manufactories finished by cold-rolling.

lamination (lam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ *laminate* + *-ion*.] The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates; specifically, in *geol.*, a division of rock into layers or laminæ: nearly the same as *stratification*. A stratified rock may or may not be laminated. In the former case each stratum or bed is capable of being divided into thin layers or laminæ. Lamination is hardly possible except in rocks made up of fine-grained materials. The break or interval separating two strata is more evident, and very probably was of longer duration, than that which intervened between the deposition of two successive laminæ. Some English geologists use the term *lamination* with reference to the crystalline and eruptive rocks, making *laminated structure* the equivalent of *tabular structure*, where this has been the result not of stratification but of contraction during the process of cooling, or of some other cause connected with the formation of masses of igneous origin.

> Four kinds of fissility may be recognized among rocks: 1st, *lamination* of original deposit; 2d, cleavage, as in slate; 3d, shearing, as near faults; 4th, foliation, as in schists. *A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 463.

laminiferous (lam-i-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing laminæ; having a laminate structure.

laminiform (lam′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lamina; laminar; lamellar; like a plate, layer, or leaf in shape.

laminiplantar (lam″i-ni-plan′tär), *a.* [⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *planta*, sole.] Having laminate tarsi; having the back of the tarsus covered with an undivided lamina on each side, the two meeting in a sharp ridge: opposed to *scutelliplantar*.

Laminiplantares (lam″i-ni-plan-tā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laminiplantar*.] Laminiplantar birds; in Sundevall's classification (1872), the prior series of the first order of birds (*Oscines*), including nearly all oscine *Passeres*.

laminiplantation (lam″i-ni-plan-tā′shọn), *n.* [As *laminiplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being laminiplantar.

> The *laminiplantation* . . . is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 126.

laminitis (lam-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *lamina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of a horse.

laminose (lam′i-nōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. *laminosus*, ⟨ L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] Resembling a lamina; laminiform. *Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 314.

lamish (lā′mish), *a.* [⟨ *lame*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat lame; slightly limping. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II., J. Shirley.

lamiter (lā′mi-tėr), *n.* [Also *lameter*. Prob. orig. *limiter*, a begging friar, later associated with *lame*.] One who is lame; a cripple. [Prov. Eng.]

Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

You have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind *lameter* like me? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Lamium (lā′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lamium*, the dead-nettle.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Lamieæ*, with nearly equal, not acerose calyx-teeth, the corolla-tube rarely exserted, the anther-cells generally parallel, and the nutlets angled and truncated at the apex. They are annual or perennial herbs, often diffuse or decumbent at the base, with cordate toothed or incised leaves, and densely many-flowered whorls of flowers crowded at the summit of the stem. The irregular galeate flowers are sometimes large, and generally pink or purple, sometimes white or even yellow. There are nearly 40 species of these plants, inhabiting Europe, northern Africa, and extratropical Asia. Several species are common as weeds in waste ground, and some are occasionally cultivated in gardens. They are all known by the name of *dead-nettle* or *hedge dead-nettle*. The best-known species are the white-flowered *L. album*, the pink- or purple-flowered *L. purpureum*, *L. amplexicaule*, and *L. maculatum*, and the yellow-flowered *L. Galeobdolon*.

lamm[1], *v. t.* See *lam*[1].

lamm[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lame*[3].

Lammas (lam′as), *n.* [< ME. *lammasse*, < AS. *hlammæsse*, a later assimilated form of *hlāfmæsse*, lit. 'loaf-mass,' i. e. 'bread-feast' (see def.), < *hlāf*, loaf, bread, + *mæsse*, mass: see *loaf*[1] and *mass*[1].] 1. Originally, in England, the festival of the wheat-harvest, observed on the 1st of August, corresponding to the 13th in the modern calendar. It is supposed to have taken its name from the practice of offering first-fruits at the service of the mass on that day, in the form of loaves of bread. The festival was a continuation of a similar one from pagan times. Some have supposed, erroneously, that the name has some connection with the word *lamb*.

And to the *lammasse* afterward he spousede the quene. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 317.

2. In Great Britain, the 1st of August as a date, which in Scotland is a quarter-day and in England a half-quarter-day. The prevalence of this use, both in ancient and modern times, has to a great extent obscured the original significance of the word. Also called *Lammas-day*.

3. The church festival of St. Peter's Chains, or St. Peter in the Fetters, observed on August 1st in memory of St. Peter's imprisonment and miraculous deliverance (Acts xii. 4–10).—**Lammas eve**, July 31st, the day before Lammas.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *Lammas-eve* at night shall she be fourteen.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 17.

Latter Lammas, a Lammas that, like the Greek calends, does not exist: used ironically, implying 'never.'

Courtiers thriue at *latter Lammas* day.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 55.

Lammas-day (lam′as-dā), *n.* Same as *Lammas*, 2.

lammas-land (lam′as-land), *n.* Land which is cultivated by individual occupiers, but after harvest (about the time of Lammas) is thrown open for common pasturage. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, ii. [Eng.]

Lammas-tide (lam′as-tīd), *n.* The time or season of Lammas.

How long is it now
To *Lammas-tide?* *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 15.

lammer (lam′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lamer*, *lamour*, *laumer*, *lambur*; appar. < F. *l'ambre*, < *le*, the, *ambre*, amber: see *amber*[2].] Amber. [Scotch.]

Bedis of correll and *lammer*.
Aberdeen Regis. (1548), V. 20. (*Jamieson.*)

Dinna ye think puir Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

lammergeier, laemmergeier (lam′ėr-, lem′ėr-gī-ėr), *n.* [< G. *lämmergeier*, < *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* = E. *lamb*, + *geier*, a vulture (see under *gerfalcon*).] A very large diurnal bird of prey, the so-called bearded vulture or griffin of the Alps, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, of the family *Falconidæ*, or placed in a separate family *Gypaëtidæ* (which see). The bird is an eagle of somewhat vulturine habits. It is the largest European bird of prey, about 40 inches long from point of beak to end of tail, the wing from the carpal angle 30 inches, the tail 20. The upper parts are blackish; the head is white, with a black line on each side and tufts of black bristly feathers at the base of the bill; the under parts are tawny. It stoops to carrion like most other eagles, but is also powerful and rapacious enough to destroy chamois, lambs, kids, hares, etc. The bird ranges through the mountains of southern Europe and northeastern Africa, and thence through central Asia to northern China. See cut under *Gypaëtus*. Also written *lammergeir*, *lemmergeyer*, *laemmergeyer*.

lammie[1], *n.* See *lambie*.

lammy, lammie[2] (lam′i), *n.*; pl. *lammies* (-iz). [Perhaps a particular use of *lammie*[1], *lambie*.] A thick quilted frock or short jumper made of flannel or blanket-cloth, worn by sailors as an outside garment in cold weather. *Gentleman's Mag.*, October, 1886, p. 390.

Lamna (lam′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάμνα, a kind of shark.] The typical genus of *Lamnidæ*, containing sharks of remarkable swiftness and ferocity. *Lamna cornubica* is the mackerel-shark or porbeagle. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

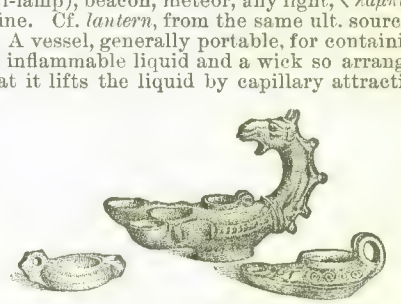
Lamnidæ (lam′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-idæ*.] A family of typical sharks represented by the genus *Lamna*, to which various limits have been ascribed. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Selachoidei*, with no nictitating membrane, an anal and two dorsal fins (the first of which is opposite the space between the pectorals and the ventrals), nostrils not confluent with the mouth, which is inferior, and spiracles none or minute. (*b*) In recent systems, a family of typical sharks, having the first dorsal between the pectorals and the ventrals, the second small, the tail keeled on the side, all the five branchial apertures in advance of the pectorals and of moderate size, and the teeth large. The porbeagles and the mackerel-sharks are the best-known forms. Also *Lamnoidæ*.

Lamnina (lam-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a group of *Lamnidæ*: same as *Lamnidæ* (*b*).

lamnoid (lam′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lamna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lamnidæ*, or having their characters.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Lamnidæ*.

lamp[1] (lamp), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lampe*; < ME. *lampe*, *laumpe* = D. *lamp* = MLG. *lampe* = MHG. G. *lampe* = Dan. *lampe* = Sw. *lampa*, < OF. (also F.) *lampe* = Sp. *lampo* = Pg. *lampeão* = It. *lampa*, *lampade*, < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, wax-light, lamp (oil-lamp), beacon, meteor, any light, < λάμπειν, shine. Cf. *lantern*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A vessel, generally portable, for containing an inflammable liquid and a wick so arranged that it lifts the liquid by capillary attraction



Ancient Roman Lamps, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

and when ignited at the end serves as a means of illumination; in recent use also, by extension, a device employed for the same purpose in which the source of illumination is ignited gas or electricity. Lamps are distinguished by the liquids used in them, as *alcohol-lamp*, *oil-lamp*, etc., and by their mode of construction or their use, as *Argand lamp*, *astral lamp*, etc.

And rule vs by rightwisnes in our Ranke dedis,
With a lyue of lewte, that as a *laump* shynes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4849.

The pure candlestick, with the *lamps* thereof, even with the *lamps* to be set in order. Ex. xxxix. 37.

2. Figuratively, something suggesting the light of a lamp, whether in appearance or use; anything possessing or communicating light, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

3. *pl.* Same as *gig-lamps*. See *gig-lamp*, 3. [Slang.]—**Aphlogistic lamp.** See *aphlogistic*.—**Arc-lamp**, a lamp in which the light is given out by an electric arc. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Argand lamp**, a lamp, patented by M. Argand in 1787, having a tubular wick, which is fed upward between two concentric metal tubes. Air is admitted to the interior of the flame as well as to the exterior.—**Astral lamp.** See *astral*.—**Clutch-lamp.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Davy lamp, Davy's lamp.** See *davy*[1].—**Döbereiner's lamp**, a contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor Döbereiner, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This action depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum that chemical union takes place on the surface of the platinum, with evolution of sufficient heat to ignite the rest of the hydrogen. Also called *hydrogen lamp*.—**Electric lamp.** See *electric* and *glow-lamp*.—**Fresnel lamp**, a lamp in which the light is placed behind a Fresnel lens, or is inclosed in a glass of which the section is that of a Fresnel lens.—**Hydrogen lamp.** Same as *Döbereiner's lamp*.—**Hydrostatic lamp**, a lamp in which a column of water raises the oil to the wick.—**Mechanical lamp.** Same as *carcel-lamp*.—**Monochromatic lamp**, a lamp burning a mixture of alcohol and salt, to produce a yellow monochromatic light.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Spirit-lamp**, a lamp of any form for burning alcohol. It is most commonly a lamp of very simple type, consisting of a receptacle of glass or sheet-metal, fitted with a cylindrical tube to carry a wick.—**Standard lamp**, a hand-lamp with a tall standard, generally movable, made to stand on the floor. The tall fixed lamps in the chancels of churches are also known as standard lamps.—**Student lamp**, or **students' lamp**, a portable lamp with an Argand burner, supplied by a cylindrical self-flowing oil-reservoir connected with the burner by a downward-curving tube. Reservoir and burner are carried on an upright standard passing through the tube, and can be raised or lowered on the standard at pleasure. The burner is fitted with a tall chimney and a conical porcelain shade.—**Submarine lamp**, any form of lamp designed to burn under water. It is now particularly an electric light that may be suspended under water for lighting wrecks or submarine explorations, constructions, etc.—**Sun lamp**, a form of electric incandescent lamp, resembling an arc-lamp, the light being given out by a piece of lime, magnesia, or other refractory substance, placed between the ends of two carbon rods and rendered incandescent by an electric current.—**To smell of the lamp**, to show traces of the use of "midnight oil"; bear the marks of great and protracted labor; be labored and pedantic in style or abstruse in character: said of literary work.

A work not *smelling of the lamp* to-night,
But fitted for your Majesty's disport,
And writ to the meridian of your court.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

(See also *carcel-lamp*, *glow-lamp*, *jack-lamp*, *safety-lamp*.)

lamp[1] (lamp), *v.* [< *lamp*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish light to; light. [Rare.]

Set tapers to the toumbe, and *lampe* the church.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To shine. [Rare.]

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 64.

lamp[2] (lamp), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *limp*[1], as *cramp*[1] to *crimp*.] To go or run quickly; scamper. [Scotch.]

It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed naigs.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

lamp[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *lampe*, for **lame*, < OF. *lame*, a thin plate: see *lame*[3].] A thin plate.

In an erthen potte how put is al, . . .
And wel ycovered with a *lamp* of glas.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 211.

lampad (lam′pad), *n.* [< L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch: see *lamp*[1].] A lamp or candlestick; a torch. [Rare.]

Him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went. *Trench.*

lampadary (lam′pa-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lampadaries* (-riz). [< ML. *lampadarius*, < MGr. λαμπαδάριος, < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), lamp: see *lamp*[1].] An officer in the Greek Church who has the care of the church lamps, and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch in processions.

lampade (lam′pād), *n.* [Also *lampado*; < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), a torch: see *lamp*[1].] A lamp-shell. *Meuschen*, 1787; *Humphreys*, 1797.

lampadedromy (lam-pa-ded′rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία, λαμπαδοδρομία, torch-race, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, + δρόμος, a race.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race. Each contestant carried a lighted torch, and the prize was won by him who first reached the goal with his torch unextinguished.

lampadephore (lam-pad′ē-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος, a torch-bearer, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contestant in a torch-race.

lampadephoria (lam-pad-ē-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηφορία, the bearing of torches, a torch-race, < λαμπαδηφόρος, a torch-bearer: see *lampadephore*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race in honor of a fire-god, as Prometheus or Hephæstus (Vulcan). At Athens it was held on a moonless night, the torches being lighted at the altar of the divinity whom it was intended to honor, and the course being from this altar to the Acropolis.

lampadephoros (lam-pa-def′ō-ros), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος: see *lampadephore*.] Same as *lampadephore*.

lampades, *n.* Plural of *lampas*[2], 1.

Lampadias (lam-pā′di-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπαδίας, a torch-bearer, a comet, the star Aldebaran, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a lamp, torch: see *lamp*[1].] 1. Ptolemy's name for the bright star of the Hyades, *a* Tauri, or Aldebaran.—2. A bearded comet. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

lampadist (lam′pa-dist), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδιστής, torch-bearer, < λαμπαδίζειν, run the torch-race, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch: see *lamp*[1], *lampad*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who took part in a torch-race; a lampadephore.

lampadite (lam′pa-dīt), *n.* [Named (1841) after W. A. *Lampadius*, who first described it.] A variety of wad or earthy manganese, containing a small percentage of oxid of copper.

lampado (lam-pā′dō), *n.* Same as *lampade*.

lampadomancy (lam-pad′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), lamp, + μαντεία, divination.] An ancient method of divination from the variations in the color and motions of the flame of a lamp or torch.

lampas[1], **lampass** (lam′pas), *n.* [Also *lampers*, etc., < F. *lampas*, lampas (see def.) (> It. *lampasco*), in OF. *lampas*, a disease producing intense thirst; compare *arroser* (or *humecter*) *le lampas*, 'wet one's whistle': origin unknown.] In *farriery*, a congestion and swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse. It soon subsides if left to itself.

His horse . . . troubled with the *lampass*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 52.

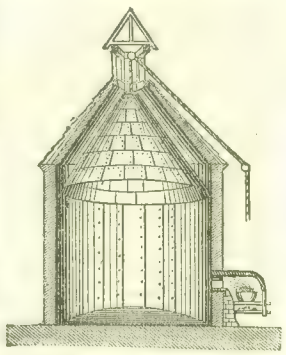
lampas[2] (lam′pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπάς, a lamp: see *lamp*[1].] 1. Pl. *lampades* (-pa-dēz). An early quasi-generic or collective name of the lamp-shells, or such of the arthropomatous brachiopods as were known a century ago, especially *Terebratulidæ*. The word is not now used as the name of a genus, and has a plural. See *lampade*. Sometimes spelled *lampus*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Foraminifera:* same as *Robulina*. *Montfort*, 1808.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods, closely related to *Ravella*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

lampas[3] (lam′pas), *n.* [< F. *lampas* (see def.).] Originally, Chinese flowered silk; hence, in modern times, a material of decorative character for upholstery, made of silk and wool.

lampass, *n.* See *lampas*[1].

lampblack (lamp′blak), *n.* [< *lamp*[1] + *black*, being orig. made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine black pigment consisting of particles of carbon, pure or almost pure, used for making paints and ink. It reflects only about two per cent. of the incident light. It was formerly made by burning crude oils with the least supply of air possible for combustion, in order to produce a smoky flame, the soot being collected in a receptacle called a lampblack-furnace, and was prepared for use by being heated to redness in iron boxes. It is now generally made by allowing gas-flames to impinge on cylinders of iron chilled by a stream of cold water flowing through them. The lampblack collects on the cold surfaces, and is removed and collected by machinery. This form of lampblack is known as *carbon-black* or *gas-black*.—**Lampblack-furnace**, a cylindrical chamber lined with sheepskin or canvas, with a cone-shaped top having a cowl for the escape of the more volatile products of combustion. At one side of the chamber is a smaller compartment with a grate, over the fire in which is placed a vessel containing a hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or a similar substance. The carbon product of combustion adheres to the lining of the furnace-chamber, from which it is scraped by a special mechanism and collected at intervals. *E. H. Knight.*



Lampblack-furnace.

lampblack (lamp′blak), *v. t.* [< *lampblack*, *n.*] To treat with lampblack; coat with lampblack.

You that newly come from *lamblacking* the Judges Shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

The thickly *lampblacked* surface, then, and the retinal screen provided by nature in the eye, both exercise selective absorption. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 2.

lamp-burner (lamp′bėr″nėr), *n.* That part of or attachment to a lamp at or in which the wick is kept burning. Lamp-burners are made in a great number of types and sizes. The simplest, as those of common spirit-lamps, are merely tubes of sheet-metal; but they usually include some device, as a serrated wheel, for raising and lowering the wick, a hood of some form to concentrate a current of air on the flame, and often a gallery or socket, pierced for ventilation, to support a chimney. See *burner*.

lamp-canopy (lamp′kan″ō-pi), *n.* A large and elaborate smoke-bell. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-case (lamp′kās), *n.* 1. In a street- or tram-car, a box with a glazed door placed inside an end window to receive a lamp. A light or eye of colored glass is usually placed opposite it on the exterior side, that the light may serve as a signal.

2. In Great Britain, a cylindrical sheet of iron serving to protect the roof-lamp of a railway-carriage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-cement (lamp′sē-ment″), *n.* A cement for securing brass mountings on glass, as on lamps. It is made by boiling 3 parts of resin with 1 part of caustic soda in 5 parts of water. The resulting soap is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, zinc white, white lead, or precipitated chalk. Petroleum and burning-fluids of similar character do not affect it. *E. H. Knight.*

lamp-chimney (lamp′chim″ni), *n.* A tube or funnel of glass or other material so placed as to incase the flame of a lamp. Its use is to protect the flame, promote combustion by increasing the draft, and conduct away the smoke and gases.

lamp-cone (lamp′kōn), *n.* A conical or dome-shaped cap of sheet-metal covering the burner of an oil-lamp, and having a slit in the top through which the flame projects. It serves to promote combustion by concentrating air-currents on both sides of the flame.

lamper[1] (lam′pėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house every day cleaning and filling lamps for a small fee. [Colloq., U. S.]

lamper[2] (lam′pėr), *n.* A dialectal variation of *lamprey*.

lamper-eel (lam′pėr-ēl′), *n.* [< *lamper*[2] + *eel*, from the resemblance in form to an eel.] 1. A lamprey.—2. The mutton-fish or eel-pout, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Lycodidæ*, inhabiting the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Delaware, and representing a section of the genus *Zoarces* in which the fin-rays and vertebræ are increased in number. It is of a reddish-brown color, mottled with olive, and has a dark streak along the side of the head; it attains a length of 20 inches.

lampern (lam′pėrn), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

lampers (lam′pėrz), *n.* See *lampas*[1].

lampet (lam′pet), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *limpet*.

Lampetra (lam′pe-trä), *n.* [L., a lamprey: see *lamprey*.] 1†. An old quasi-generic book-name of a lamprey. *Willughby*, 1636.—2. A genus of river-lampreys, as *L. fluviatilis*. See *Ammocœtes* and *lamprey*.

lamp-flower (lamp′ flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lychnis*.

lamp-fly (lamp′flī), *n.* A firefly. [Rare.]

While in and out the terrace plants, and round
One branch of tall datura, waxed and waned
The *lampfly* lured there, wanting the white flower.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 496.

lampful†, *a.* [< *lamp*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of lamps or lights; starry.

A temporall beauty of the *lampfull* skies,
Where powerfull Nature showes her freshest Dies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

lamp-furnace (lamp′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which the heat is afforded by a lamp, as distinguished from one heated by a gas-jet, a Bunsen burner, charcoal, or the like. *E. H. Knight.*

lamp-glass (lamp′glȧs), *n.* Same as *lamp-chimney*.

lamp-globe (lamp′glōb), *n.* A lamp-shade or lamp-chimney of a globular form.

lamp-hanger (lamp′hang″ėr), *n.* A device for supporting a gas-lamp suspended below a chandelier; a lamp-elevator. It has usually a telescopic gas-pipe, and some attachment such as a lazy-tongs or balanced chains, for raising or lowering the lamp.

lamp-head (lamp′hed), *n.* 1. The part of an incandescent electric lamp that fits into the holder.—2. The electromotive force in an electric lamp.

lamp-holder (lamp′hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for securing a lamp to its support; specifically, a socket or holder fitted with electric terminals, into which the top of the glass globe of an incandescent lamp is fitted, or from which it hangs.

lamp-hole (lamp′hōl), *n.* A hole or opening to receive a lamp, or to admit of the passage of a lamp, as in some sewers.

Smaller openings, large enough to allow a lamp to be lowered for purposes of inspection, are called *lampholes*, and are often built up of vertical lengths of drain-pipe.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 714.

lamp-hoop (lamp′hōp), *n.* A ring with an interior screw-thread attached to a cheap oil-lamp to receive the burner. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamping (lam′ping), *a.* [< *lamp*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Shining; sparkling. [Rare.]

And happy lines! on which, with starry light,
Those *lamping* eyes will deigne sometimes to look.
Spenser, Sonnets, i.

lampion (lam′pi-ọn), *n.* [F., a small lamp, < *lampe*, a lamp: see *lamp*[1].] A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

At the French Chancellerie they had six more *lampions* in their illumination than ours had. *Thackeray.*

Eh? Down the court three *lampions* flare;
Put forward your best foot.
Browning, Respectability.

Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored *lampions* seeming like so many glow-worms.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, xv.

lamp-iron (lamp′ī″ėrn), *n.* A metallic socket or holder to receive a lamp or lantern, as on a railway-carriage. [British.]

lampist (lam′pist), *n.* [= F. *lampist;* as *lamp* + *-ist*.] 1. A workman skilled in the manufacture and repair of lamps; specifically, an artisan employed in the United States lighthouse establishment for that work.

I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced *lampists* who were accessible.
Silliman, quoted in Cone and Johns's Petrolia, iv.

2. See the quotation.

Allampadati, or *Lampists*, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 559.

lampit (lam′pit), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *limpet*.

lamp-jack (lamp′jak), *n.* A hood or covering placed over a lamp-vent or lamp-chimney on the outside of a railroad-car, to shield the light from rain and wind. *E. H. Knight.*

lamplight (lamp′līt), *n.* The light shed by a lamp or lamps.

Gold glittering thro' *lamplight* dim.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lamplighter (lamp′lī″tėr), *n.* [< *lamp*[1] + *lighter*[1].] 1. A person employed to light street-lamps.—2. A piece of paper rolled into a spill, used to light lamps.—3. A torch used for lighting gas-lamps.—4. The bass (fish). [Local, U. S.]

lampoon (lam-pön′), *n.* [< F. *lampon*, a lampoon, orig. a drinking-song, < *lampons*, let us drink, 1st pers. pl. impv. of *lamper*, drink, nasalized form of OF. *lapper*, *laper*, drink, of OLG. origin, AS. *lapian*, etc., lap, drink: see *lap*[1], *v.*] A sarcastic writing aimed at a person's character, habits, or actions; a personal satire; a sarcastic diatribe; humorous abuse in writing.

Here they still paste up their drolling *lampoons* and scurrilous papers. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

These personal and scandalous libels, carried to excess in the reign of Charles II., acquired the name of *lampoon*, from the burden sung to them: "Lampone, lampone, camerada lampone"—"Guzzler, guzzler, my fellow guzzler." *Scott.*

=Syn. *Lampoon*, *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, *Satire*. The difference between *lampoon* and *pasquinade* is not great, but perhaps a *lampoon* is more malicious, more directly aimed to insult and degrade, while a *pasquinade* is shorter and of a lighter nature. (See the history of *pasquinade*, under the definition. See also *satire*.) An *invective* is a verbal onslaught, generally spoken but possibly written, designed to bring reproach upon another person, present or absent: as, the *invectives* of Demosthenes against Philip, of Cicero against Verres, of Queen Margaret against Richard (*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3). An *invective* differs from a *satire* in its intensity and in its lack of reformatory purpose.

lampoon (lam-pön′), *v. t.* [< *lampoon*, *n.*] To abuse in a lampoon; write lampoons against.

It cannot be supposed that the same man who *lampooned* Plato would spare Pythagoras. *Observer*, No. 142.

lampooner (lam-pö′nėr), *n.* One who lampoons or abuses with personal satire; a writer of a lampoon or lampoons.

lampoonry (lam-pön′ri), *n.* [< *lampoon* + *-ry*.] The act of lampooning; written personal abuse or satire. *Swift.*

lamporst, *n.* [MD. *lampers*, D. *lamfer:* see *lampas*[3].] A sort of thin silk.

Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white *lampors*.
Letter dated 1559.

lamp-pendant (lamp′pen″dant), *n.* A hanging frame or grating, or luster-shaped structure, arranged for holding one or more lamps.

lamp-plug (lamp′plug), *n.* In Great Britain, a cylindrical piece of wood secured to a lamp-case by a chain, and used to fill the lamp-aperture in a roof when the lamp is not in place. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-protector (lamp′prō-tek″tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, a sheet-iron cover hinged to a lamp-case and secured by a spring-catch, to protect the lamp from rain, while allowing the smoke to escape. The American equivalent is *lamp-jack*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-pruner (lamp′prö″nėr), *n.* An implement for cleaning and picking the wicks of a lamp.

lampreel† (lam-prēl′), *n.* [A contr. of *lamper-eel:* see *lamprey*.] A lamper-eel or lamprey.

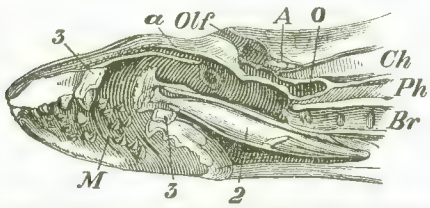
Lampreels that ingender with snakes, and are full of eyes on both sides. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

lamprel† (lam′prel), *n.* A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lampret† (lam′pret), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lamprey (lam′pri), *n.* [Also in variant or deriv. forms *lamper*, *lampern*, *lampron*, *lampret*, *lamprel*, etc.; < ME. *lampreie*, < OF.*lampreie, lamproie*, F. *lamproie* = Pr. *lamprada* = Sp. Pg. *lam-*

prea = It. *lampreda* = AS. *lamprede* = G. *lamprete* = Dan. Sw. *lampret*, < ML. *lampreda*, earlier *lampetra*, a lamprey, lit. 'lick-rock' (so called with ref. to their habit of attaching themselves to rocks by their circular suctorial mouths; cf. the equiv. generic name *Petromyzon*), < L. *lambere*, lick (see *lambent*), + *petra*, a rock (see *pier*).] A marsipobranchiate fish, of an elongated or eel-like form when adult. All the lampreys have a subinferior circular suctorial mouth, single median nostril, well-developed lateral eyes, and 7 pairs of lateral branchial apertures. They remain for a long time



Vertical Longitudinal Section of Head and Fore Parts of Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, cranium with its contained brain; *a*, section of ethmovomerine plate; *Olf*, entrance to olfactory chamber, prolonged into a cæcal pouch, *O*; *Ph*, pharynx; *Br*, branchial channel with inner openings of the branchial sacs; *M*, cavity of mouth with its horny teeth; 2, lingual cartilage; 3, oral ring.

in the larval or ammocœtiform condition, having then a longitudinal slit-like mouth and no eyes. The adults, by means of the circular mouth, attach themselves to stones and other objects; they also attack and adhere to fishes, eating their way into the interior of the body. They make



Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

a nest of stones, which are collected by means of the suctorial mouth. The species, about 20 in number, are mostly inhabitants of the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, and constitute the order *Hyperoartia* and family *Petromyzontidæ*, divided into from 4 to 8 genera. The largest is the sea-lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, sometimes attaining a length of about 3 feet. The best-known species of the northern hemisphere belong to the genera *Petromyzon* and *Lampetra* or *Ammocœtes*, as the river-lamprey, or lampern, and the pride. See also cut under *basket*.

How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or Growth. . . . A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.
Randle Holme (1688), p. 325.

Lamprididæ (lam-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampris* (*Lamprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted for the genus *Lampris*, of compressed oval form, with long dorsal and anal fins, and with subabdominal ventrals having numerous rays. It contains the opah.

Lampris (lam'pris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπρός, shining, bright, brilliant, radiant, < λάμπειν, shine: see *lamp*[1].] The typical genus of *Lamprididæ*, containing one known species, of large size and resplendent colors, inhabiting the open sea — *L. luna*, the opah.

Lamprocolius (lam-prō-kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπρός, bright, + κολιός, a woodpecker.] A genus of splendid African starlings of the subfamily *Juidinæ*. Also called *Lamprotornis*. *Sundevall*, 1836.

lampron (lam'prọn), *n.* [Also *lampurn*; < ME. *lampron*, *lampruń*, *laumpron*, *laumprun*, < OF. *lampron*, *lampreon*, *lamproyon*, *lamprion*, dim. of *lampreie*, lamprey: see *lamprey*.] A lamprey. [Obsolete or provincial.]

As if thou woldest an eel or a *laumprun* holde withe streite hondis, hou myche strengerli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.
Wyclif, Prologue to Job.

lamprophyre (lam'prō-fīr), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπρός, bright, + (πορ)φύρεος, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given by Gümbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of Paleozoic age. Under the name *lamprophyre* were included rocks resembling minette, kersantite, and mica-diabase in character, but grouped under one name for convenience of geological description. Rosenbusch divides the lamprophyres into two groups, the *syenitic* and the *dioritic*: in the former the dominant feldspar is orthoclase; in the latter, plagioclase.

lamprophyric (lam-prō-fir'ik), *a.* [< *lamprophyr*(*e*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lamprophyre.

Lamprosoma (lam-prō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. λαμπρός, shining, + σῶμα, body.] 1. In *entom.*, a large and important genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidæ*, having the tarsal claws appendiculate. It is confined to tropical America, and comprises nearly 100 nominal species, the various forms of the genus being extremely difficult to determine. 2†. In *herpet.*, a genus of colubriform serpents, now called *Chionactis*. *Hallowell*, 1857.

Lamprotes (lam'prō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπρότης, brightness, < λαμπρός, bright: see *Lampris*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ*. *Walker*, 1829. — 2. The typical genus of tanagers of the subfamily *Lamprotinæ*, having long sharp claws and glossy black plumage. *W. Swainson*, 1837. — 3. A genus of tineid moths of the family *Gelechiidæ*, based upon certain European species formerly included in *Gelechia*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Lamprotinæ (lam-prō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotes*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, represented by the genera *Lamprotes* and *Sericossypha*. *P. L. Sclater*.

Lamprotornis (lam-prō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < NL. *Lamprotes* + Gr. ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), bird.] 1. A genus of Papuan manucodes or paradise-birds: same as *Astrapia*. *Temminck*, 1820. — 2. Same as *Lamprocolius*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Lamprotornithinæ (lam-prō-tôr-ni-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotornis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of splendid sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, typified by the genus *Lamprotornis* (def. 2), including the African glossy starlings and their relatives. The genus name not being available in this connection, the subfamily was by G. R. Gray in 1855 named *Juidinæ*. Also *Lamprotorninæ* (Swainson, 1837).

lamprotype (lam'prō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπρός, bright, + τύπος, impression.] In *photog.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatin.

Lampsacene (lamp'sạ-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Lampsacenus*, of Lampsacus, < *Lampsacus*, *Lampsacum*, < Gr. Λάμψακος, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now represented in name by a village called *Lamsaki*.] Of or pertaining to Lampsacus, the reputed birthplace of Priapus; hence, Priapic: especially used with reference to classical drama, symbolism, etc.

Lampsana (lamp'sạ-nä), *n.* See *Lapsana*.

Lampsaneæ (lamp-sā"nē-ē), *n. pl.* See *Lapsaneæ*.

lamp-shade (lamp'shād), *n.* A shade or screen placed above or around the flame of a lamp, to intercept, modify, or reflect the light. It may be opaque, or have a dark exterior and a reflecting interior surface so disposed as to throw the light downward or in any other direction desired. Lamp-shades are made of glass, tin, porcelain, silk, paper, etc.

lamp-shell (lamp'shel), *n.* [So called in allusion to the resemblance of the shell at one end to an ancient lamp with the wick.] A brachiopod of the family *Terebratulidæ* or some related family; by extension, any brachiopod. See *lampas*[2].

lamp-stand (lamp'stand), *n.* An upright standard with a broad base, serving to hold one or more lamps.

lamp-stove (lamp'stōv), *n.* A small stove in which heat is generated by the combustion of oil through the agency of wicks, as in a lamp. See *oil-stove*.

lampurn†, *n.* See *lampron*.

lampus, *n.* See *lampas*[2], 1.

lamp-wick (lamp'wik), *n.* 1. The wick of a lamp. — 2. A cultivated labiate plant, *Phlomis Lychnites*, native in southern Europe. Its leaves are said to have been used as lamp-wicks, whence this and the specific name. [In this sense properly *lampwick*.]

Lampyridæ (lam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous pentamerous beetles with 7 or 8 ventral segments (of which the first is not elongate), the prominent hind coxæ not sulcate, the front coxæ with trochantin, and the tarsi slender. The body is usually lengthened and has flexible elytra, though elytra are sometimes wanting. There are more than 500 species, mostly American. Many are phosphorescent, and are known as *glow-worms*, *fireflies*, *lightning-bugs*, etc. The family is divisible into *Telephorinæ*, *Lampyrinæ*, and *Lycinæ*.

Lampyrinæ (lam-pi-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Lampyridæ*, having the mesothoracic episterna sinuate and the epipleuræ usually wide at the base. The group is noted for the luminosity of most of its species. See *firefly*, *lightning-bug*, and *glow-worm*.

lampyrine (lam'pi-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lampyris* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Luminous, as a firefly; of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lampyrinæ*.

Lampyris (lam'pi-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *lampyris*, < Gr. λαμπυρίς, also, and more prop., λάμπουρις, a glow-worm (also a fox), < λάμπουρος, having a bright tail, < λάμπειν, shine, + οὐρά, tail. Cf. equiv. πυγολαμπίς, < πυγή, rump, + λάμπειν, shine; and πυριλαμπίς, < πῦρ, = E. *fire*, + λάμπειν, shine.] The typical genus of the family *Lampyridæ*. *L. noctiluca* and *L. splendidula* are common European fireflies, the females of which are wingless, with soft, jointed, worm-like body, and are hence termed *glow-worms*. These and the larvæ are luminous.



Lampyris noctiluca.

lamy (lā'mi), *n.*; pl. *lamies* (-miz). [Hebrides.] The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. ★*C. Swainson*. Also *lavy*.

lana (lä'nä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A close-grained and tough wood obtained from *Genipa Americana*, a South American and West Indian tree belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*. The fruit, called *genipap*, yields a pigment called *lana-dye*, which the Indians use to stain their faces and persons. See *Genipa* and *genipap*.

lanarkite (lan'ärk-kit), *n.* [< *Lanark* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A basic sulphate of lead occurring in greenish-white or pale-yellow monoclinic crystals at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

lanary (lā'nạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *lanaries* (-riz). [< L. *lanaria*, a wool-factory, fem. of *lanarius*, belonging to wool, < *lana*, wool: see *lanate*.] A place for storing wool. *Bailey*, 1727. [Obsolete or rare.]

lanate (lā'nāt), *a.* [< L. *lanatus*, woolly, < *lana* = Gr. λῆνος, wool.] Woolly; covered with a substance resembling wool, as an animal, or the leaf or stem of a plant.

lanated (lā'nā-ted), *a.* [< *lanate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lanate*.

Lancaster black-drop. See *black-drop*.

Lancasterian (lang-kas-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1778–1838), or the method of monitorial instruction in primary schools established by him: as, the *Lancasterian* system; *Lancasterian* schools. The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced, called *monitors*; hence the terms *monitorial* and (incorrectly) *mutual-instruction system*, sometimes used as equivalents.

Lancastrian (lang-kas'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of Lancaster. The Lancastrian kings, descendants of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. and first duke of Lancaster, were Henry IV., V., and VI., 1399–1461; and the Lancastrian party finally triumphed under their indirect representative Henry VII., the first of the Tudors, 1485–1509. See II.

If this fayre rose offend thy sight,
Placed in thy bosom bare,
'T will blush to find itself less white,
And turn *Lancastrian* there.
The White Rose.

II. *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, an adherent of the house of Lancaster; a supporter of the claims to the crown of the Lancastrian line, as against the Yorkists, especially in the contests called the wars of the Roses (which see, under *rose*), ★1455–85.

lance[1] (lâns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *launce* (= D. *lans* = G. *lanze* = Dan. *landse* = Sw. *lans*), < OF. *lance*, F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa* = Sp. *lanza* = Pg. *lança* = It. *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, appar. = Gr. λόγχη, a light spear. The L. word was said to be of Spanish (Hispanic) origin.] 1. A long spear used rather by couching and in the charge than for throwing; especially, the long spear of the middle ages, and of certain modern cavalry regiments in which the use of this arm is retained. The war-lance of the fourteenth century was about 16 feet long; that of modern times is from 8½ to 11 feet. A small flag is usually attached to the shaft of the lance near the head.

At the turnynge that tyme the traytours hym hitte . . .
That the boustous *launce* the bewelles attamede,
That braste at the brawlyng, and brake in the myddys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2175.

My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough *lance* thrusteth sure.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. Any long and slender spear: applied loosely to weapons of savage tribes, etc. — 3. The instrument with which a whale is killed after being harpooned and tired out. Two kinds are used, the hand-lance and the bomb-lance, the latter being the more effectual. A boat's outfit usually includes three hand-lances.

4. In *carp.*, a pointed blade, as that affixed to one side of a chipping-bit or router to sever the grain around the path of the tool. It is also used in certain crozes, gages, and planes. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A pyrotechnic squib used for various purposes.—**6.** An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mold of a shell, and keeps it suspended in the air when the shell is cast. As soon as the shell is formed, this rod must be taken out with instruments made for that purpose. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

7. One skilled in the use of the lance; a soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

Duke Dudley was unquestionably the ablest public man of the age. In youth the most graceful *lance* in the tilt-yards of Greenwich and Windsor, the bravest soldier of the later wars of Henry, the mainstay of the Revolution after Henry's death. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

8. In *ichth.*, same as *sand-lance.*—**First lance**, in *whaling*, same as *first set* (which see, under *first*[1]).—**Free lance.** See *free-lance.*—**Hollow lance.** Same as *bourdonasse.*—**Holy lance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a eucharistic knife with a blade like that of a lance, and a cruciform handle. It is used, in the office of prothesis, in the preparation of the holy bread for the liturgy. Also called *holy spear.*—**Tilting lance.** See *tilting-lance.*—**To break a lance.** See *break.*

lance[1] (lâns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lanced*, ppr. *lancing*. [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *lancen, lansen, launcen* (also *launchen*: see *launch*), < OF. *lancier, lanchier*, pierce with a lance, pierce, fight with a lance, throw, hurl, plunge, press, etc., F. *lancer*, throw, hurl, launch, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce with a lance, or with any sharp-pointed instrument.

With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanced* mine arm.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 54.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 301.

2. To open with or as if with a lancet: as, to *lance* an abscess.

It is an age, indeed, which is only fit for satire, and the sharpest I have shall never be wanting to *lance* its villanies, and its ingratitude to the government.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

The favorite remedy for all disorders occurring at the time of dentition is *lancing* the gums.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 342.

3†. To throw in the manner of a javelin; launch.

Oure lorde to the lede *lansed* a speche:
"Is this ryȝt-wys thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 489.

Deep in the Glebe her Spear she *lanc'd*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

4†. To shoot forth as a lance.

"The tree hihte Trewe-loue," quath he, "the trinite hit sette;
Thorgh louely lokynge hit lyueth and *launceth* vp blossemes."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 10.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To shoot or spring up.

And thorw the grete grace of God of greyn ded in erthe
Atte laste *launceth* vp wher-by we lyuen alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 185.

2. To pierce.

The swerd of loue thorw hire [Mary] gan *launce*,
Heo swapte on swownying thorw that chaunce.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

lance[2]† (lâns), *n.* [Also written *launce*; = OIt. *lance*, < L. *lanx* (acc. *lanc-*), a plate, platter, scale of a balance: see *balance*. Cf. *auncel.*] A balance.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce* doth sway.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

lance-bucket (lâns'buk″et), *n.* A shoe or rest to support the butt of the lance, forming part of the accoutrements of certain bodies of lancers.

lance-corporal (lâns'kôr″pō-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, a private performing the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

lance-fly (lâns'flī), *n.* A poetical name of some undetermined insect, perhaps a lace-fly.

At the glimpse of morning pale
The *lance-fly* spreads his silken sail.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

lancegay†, *n.* [Also erroneously *lance-de-gay*; < ME. *lancegay, launcegay*, < OF. *lancegaie, lancegaye, launcegaie*, for **lance-zagaye*, < *lance*, lance, + *zagaye*, assagai: see *assagai.*] A kind of spear or javelin.

In his hand a *launcegay*,
A long swerd by his syde.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 41.

But with a shotte off a *launcegay* tho
Thys noble knyght smetyn thorugh hys body.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2108.

These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 3.

★ **lance-head** (lâns'hed), *n.* The head of a lance. The typical lance-head is that used in the fourteenth century, and is almost as straight and uniform as a bayonet. The lance-head is usually fastened to the wood by one or more tangs on the outside; but sometimes these nearly envelop the wood, forming a sort of ferrule.

lance-hook (lâns'hůk), *n.* A small iron hook on the side of a whale-boat, designed to hold a lance.

lance-knight† (lâns'nīt), *n.* [An erroneously accom. form, as if a soldier armed with a lance, of *landsknecht, lanzknecht.*] A common foot-soldier.

At one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *launce-knights.*
Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1546.

Now must I practise to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

lance-leafed (lâns'lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having lanceolate leaves: as, *lance-leafed* loosestrife; ★ *lance-leafed* violet.

lancelet (lâns'let), *n.* [< *lance*[1] + *-let.*] **1**†. A lance. *Baret.*—**2.** The sand-lance, amphioxus, or branchiostome, a skull-less fish-like vertebrate, representing a genus *Branchiostoma*, a



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma cultellum*).

family *Branchiostomidæ*, an order *Pharyngobranchii*, a class *Leptocardii*, and a 'branch' of vertebrates lately named *Cephalochorda*. See these names, and *Acrania*. The lancelet is the lowest true vertebrate, its structure being reduced to the lowest terms. It is from about 2½ to 3 inches in length, thin and compressed, sharp at both ends like a spindle, colorless and almost transparent, and lives in the sand of



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*).
a, mouth; *b*, pharyngobranchial chamber; *c*, anus; *d*, liver; *e*, abdominal pore.

the sea-shore in temperate and tropical regions. There are several species, of which the common lancelet is *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*. A second genus is *Asymmetron.*

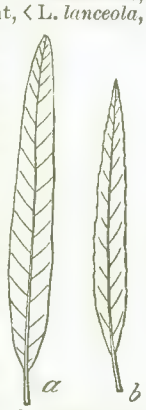
lance-linear (lâns'lin″ē-ăr), *a.* In *bot.*, narrowly lanceolate; almost linear.

lancely† (lâns'li), *a.* [< *lance*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Suitable to a lance.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

lanceolar (lan'sē-ō-lăr), *a.* [< L. *lanceola*, a small lance: see *lanceolate.*] In *bot.*, same as *lanceolate.* [Obsolete.]

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point, < L. *lanceola*, a little lance, < *lancea*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] Shaped like a lance-head; in *bot.*, several times longer than broad, and tapering from near the base toward the apex, or tapering in both directions from near the middle (rare in the latter sense): said of leaves, scales, marks, etc.



Lanceolate Leaves of (*a*) *Quercus Phellos* and (*b*) *Salix fluviatilis.*

lanceolated (lan'sē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *lanceolate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Same as *lanceolate.*—**2.** Having lanceolate markings: as, the *lanceolated* jay, *Garrulus lanceolatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

lanceolately (lan'sē-ō-lāt-li), *adv.* With a lanceolate form.

Lanceolately fusiform.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, [p. 109.

lanceolation (lan″sē-ō-lā'-shon), *n.* [< *lanceolate* + *-ion.*] The quality or condition of being lanceolate; sharp-pointedness.

lance-oval (lâns'ō″val), *a.* Broadly lanceolate or narrowly oval.

The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or *lance-oval* in form.
Lancet, No. 3426, p. 866.

lancepesade† (lans-pe-sād′), *n.* [Also *lancepesata, lance-pesado, lanceprezade, lancepresada, lanceprezado, lanceprisado*, and, with omission of *l* (perhaps taken as the F. def. art.), *anspesade*; < F. *lancepessade, lanspessade, lans-péçat*, etc., a lance-corporal, < It. *lancia spezzata*, a broken lance or demi-lance, a demi-lanceman, a light-horseman: *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, a lance; *spezzata*, fem. pp. of *spezzare*, break.] A subordinate officer in the armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His office was one which could be held by a man of gentle birth, not unlike the gentleman of the company of later times. "When a gentleman of a troop of horse had broken his lance he was entertained under the name of broken lance [*lancepesade*] by a captain of a foot company as his comrade, till he was again mounted." *Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata.

And we will make attorneys *lanceprisadoes*,
And our brave gown-men practicers of backsword.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*,
With Spanish pike he broach'd a pore.
Cleaveland.

lance-plate (lâns'plāt), *n.* Same as *vamplate.*

lancepod (lâns'pod), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*, with long flat pods, native in Australia.

lancer (lân'ser), *n.* [< OF. *lanceor, lanceeur, lanceur*, also *lancier*, F. *lancier*, a soldier armed with a lance, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] **1.** One who carries a lance; a soldier armed with a lance. There are regiments of lancers in most of the great armies of Europe; they are generally considered as light cavalry. These lancer regiments are known by different names. See *Uhlan, Cossack.*

2. One who lances.—**3**†. A lancet.

They cut themselves . . . with knives and *lancers* [now printed *lancets*]. 1 Ki. xviii. 28 (ed. 1611).

4. *pl.* (*a*) A popular set of quadrilles, first used in England about 1820. Also *lanciers.* (*b*) Music for such a set of dances.

lance-rest (lâns'rest), *n.* **1.** See *rest.*—**2.** In *her.* Same as *clarion*, 4.

lances, *n.* Plural of *lanx.*

lance-sergeant (lâns'sär″jent), *n.* An acting sergeant; a corporal advanced to assist the officers of a troop or company.

lance-shaped (lâns'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

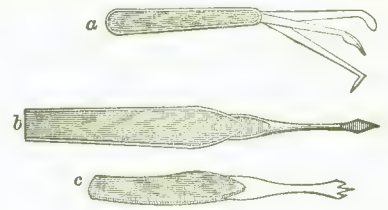
lance-snake (lâns'snāk), *n.* Same as *fer-de-lance.*

lancé-stitch (lan-sā'stich), *n.* A simple embroidery-stitch made with straight stitches arranged in simple patterns, as stars and zigzags. ★

lancet (lân'set), *n.* [< ME. *launcet, lawnset*, < OF. *lancete, lancette*, F. *lancette*, a lancet, little lance (= Sp. Pg. *lanceta*, a lancet, = It. *lancetta*, a small spear, a lancet), dim. of *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] **1**†. A small lance or javelin.

And also *lawnsetys* were leyde on hey,
For to schete bothe ferre an ney.
Archæologia, XXI. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in bloodletting and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc. Lancets



Lancets.
a, gum-lancet; *b*, spear-shaped vaccinating-lancet; *c*, needle-pointed vaccinating-lancet.

are known as *gum-lancets, vaccinating-lancets*, etc., according to their use, and their shapes are various. Ordinary lancets are fixed in a handle somewhat like that of a razor, sometimes three together on a single pin, opening in either direction.

With that he drew a *lancet* in his rage,
To puncture the still supplicating sage.
Garth, Dispensary, v.

3. In *arch.*, a lancet-window; an arch of lancet shape.

The church—one night, except
For greenish glimmerings thro' the *lancets.*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Lancet style, in *arch.* See *early English architecture*, under *early.*

lancet-arch (lân'set-ärch), *n.* An arch of which the head is acutely pointed, like the blade of a lancet, and having curves formed by radii centering outside of the arch. Such arches are common in the fully developed medieval architecture, especially in England, and are characteristic of lancet-windows. See cut under *lancet-window.*

lancet-fish (lân'set-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Teuthididæ* or *Acanthuridæ*, having lancet-like spines, one on each side of the tail. Also called *barber-, doctor-*, and *surgeon-fish.*—**2.** A fish, *Plagyodus ferox*, of the family *Plagyodontidæ*, having large lancet-like teeth. See cut under *handsaw-fish.*

lance-throw (lăns'thrō), *n.* The distance a lance or javelin may be thrown.

lancet-pointed (lăn'set-poin"ted), *a.* In *arch.*, pointed in lancet form, as a lancet-window.

At Lincoln *Lancet-Pointed* work is again preponderant.
The Century, XXXVI. 585.

lancet-window (lăn'set-win"dō), *n.* A high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed or formed of curves of long radius (the center falling outside of the arch), and resembling a lancet in shape. Windows of this form are a marked characteristic of the architecture of the first half of the thirteenth century, and are especially common in England and Scotland. They are often double or triple, and sometimes a greater number than three lancets are found together, as in the group called the Five Sisters in the transept of York cathedral. Often called simply *lancet*.



Lancet-window.—The Five Sisters, York Minster, England.

lancewood (lăns'wŭd), *n.* A name of several trees and of their wood. The best-known of the trees is *Aberemoa Quitarensis*, the wood of which is exported from Guiana and Cuba. The wood is tough and elastic, and is used for carriage-shafts, surveyors' rods, cabinet-work, etc. It is of a light-yellow color, and resembles boxwood, for which it often passes. Other lancewoods are *Oxandra virgata* of the West Indies and South America, and *Rollinia multiflora* and *R. longifolia*. The lancewood of Florida is *Damburneya Catesbyana* (*Laurus Catesbyana* of Michaux); that of South Africa, *Uvaria Caffra*; that of Australia, *Backhousia myrtifolia*; and that of New Zealand, *Pseudopanax crassifolius*. The black lancewood of the West Indies is *Tournefortia laurifolia*.

lanch, *v.* and *n.* See *launch*.

lancha (lăn'chä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *lancha*: see *launch*[2].] A Malay boat.

lanchara (lăn-chä'rä), *n.* [Pg. *lanchara*, < Malay *lancharan*, a boat, prob. < *lanchar*, swift.] A kind of Malay boat.

lanciers, *n. pl.* [F.] See *lancer*, 4.

lanciform (lan'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lancea*, lance, + *forma*, form.] Spear-shaped; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate (lan'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lancinated*, ppr. *lancinating*. [< L. *lancinatus*, pp. of *lancinare*, tear, rend.] To tear; lacerate.—**Lancinating pain,** a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

lancination (lan-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *lancinate* + *-ion*.] 1†. Laceration; wounding.—2. Sharp, shooting pain.

With what affections and *lancinations* of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

3†. A cutting in or into; an indentation.

Undoubtedly Judah's portion made many incisures and *lancinations* into the tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 12.

Lancret's theorem. See *theorem*.

land[1] (land), *n.* [< ME. *land*, *lond*, < AS. *land*, *lond* = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *land*, OHG. MHG. *lant*, *land*, G. Icel. Dan. Sw. Goth. *land*, land, country. There are no appar. connections outside of Teut. The F. *lande*, a heath, etc., is perhaps of other origin: see *land*[3], *launde*[1].] 1. The solid substance of the earth's surface; any part of the continuous surface of the solid materials constituting the body of the globe: as, dry or submerged *land*; mountain or desert *land*.

The barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes
That I may lachche no *lont*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 322.

God said, Let . . . the dry *land* appear: and it was so. And God called the dry *land* Earth. Gen. i. 9, 10.

2. The exposed part of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the submerged part; dry or solid ground: as, to travel by *land* and water; to spy *land* from the masthead.

Ye compass sea and *land* to make one proselyte.
Mat. xxiii. 15.

3. A part of the earth's surface distinguished in any way from other parts; a country, division, or tract considered as the home of a person or a people, or marked off by ethnical, physical, or moral characteristics: as, one's native *land*; the *land* of the midnight sun; the *land* of the citron and myrtle.

Engelond ys a wel god *lond*, ich wene of eche *lond* best, Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the West.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 1.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native *land!*
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

A *land* of hops and poppy-mingled corn,
Little about it stirring save a brook.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4†. The country; the rural regions; in general, distant regions.

To here hem synge . . .
In swete accord, "my lief is faren on *londe*."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 59.

5. Ground considered as a subject of use or possession; earth; soil. In law, *land* signifies any ground forming part of the earth's surface which can be held as individual property, whether soil or rock, or water-covered, and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, etc. In contemplation of law the fee simple in land includes a right of an indefinite extent upward as well as downward toward the center of the earth.

For no *londes*, but for loue, loke ȝe be wedded.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 175.

Thy *lands* and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 310.

6†. A strip of land left unbroken in a plowed field; the space between two furrows.

Faith on hym hadde furst a sight, ac he fleih a-syde,
And wolde not neyhle [nigh] him by nyne *londes* lengthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 58.

Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparell, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne.
Apprehension of Cavalliers at Brackley in Northamptonshire [(1642), p. 7. (*Davies.*)

Hence—7. (*a*) That part of the inner surface of a rifle which lies between the grooves. After a rifle has been smooth-bored to the prescribed diameter the grooves are cut out by a special tool which gives them the proper width, depth, and twist. The parts of the bore which remain are called *lands* and are joined to the grooves by proper fillets.

(*b*) In a millstone, the plane surface between two furrows. (*c*) The smooth uncut part of the face-plate of a slide-valve in a steam-engine. (*d*) The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In some cities in Scotland, a group of separate dwellings under one roof and having a common entry; a dwelling-house divided into tenements for different families, each tenement being called a *house*, and the whole a *land*, or a *land of houses*.

The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*.
Arnot, Hist. Edinburgh, p. 241. (*Jamieson.*)

Accommodation lands. See *accommodation*.—**Allotment of land.** See *allotment*.—**Arable lands.** See *arable*.—**Bad lands,** certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like fields of desolate ruins. The name was first applied in its French form, *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, along the White river, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.—**Blowing lands.** See *blowing*[1].—**Boll of land,** about a Scotch acre.—**Bond for land.** See *bond*[1].—**Bounty Land Act.** See *bounty*.—**Certificate lands, common land, crown lands, debatable land.** See the qualifying words.—**Concealed land.** Same as *concealment*, 5.—**Demesne lands.** See *demesne*, and *crown lands* (under *crown*).—**Donation lands.** See *donation*.—**Enfranchisement of copyhold lands.** See *enfranchisement*.—**Essart land.** See *assart*.—**Fabric lands.** See *fabric*.—**Fardel of land**†. See *fardel*[2].—**Firm land** (Latin *terra firma*), solid ground; dry land as distinguished from the sea or other water-surface.—**Fiscal lands, green land,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Holy land.** See *the Holy Land*, below.—**Improvement of Land Act,** an English statute of 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 114), extended by the Settled Land Act (which see, below), providing for drainage, irrigation, reclamation, and clearing of land, and the construction of embankments, weirs, jetties, etc., on streams, tidal waters, etc. Under this legislation the respective rights and interests of tenants for life and tenants in remainder in such cases are also provided for.—**Jack's land.** See *Jack*[1].—**Land Act.** See *Landlord and Tenant Act*, under *landlord*.—**Lands Clauses Consolidation Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 18) which collected the provisions usually introduced into acts of Parliament relating to the acquisition of and compensation to be made for lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in similar acts. Amended in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 106) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 18).—**Land League.** See *league*[1].—**Land office,** in the United States and the British colonies, an office for the transaction of business relating to the location and settlement of public lands. In the United States the *General Land Office* is a government bureau established in 1812, originally connected with the Treasury, but since 1849 forming a division of the Department of the Interior. Its head is styled the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duties are to perform or supervise, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive acts appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands. His province includes also the adjustment of private land-claims, and the issue of patents for land, which are signed by the President, countersigned by the recorder of the General Land Office, and recorded there. Local land offices are established at suitable points to facilitate the disposal of lands within the public domain.—**Land of the leal.** See *leal*.—**Land Registry Act,** an English statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 53) which established a registry of title and simplified the conveyance of land.—**Land-service gun.** See *gun*[1].—**Land Transfer Act,** an English statute of 1875 which superseded the Land Registry Act (see above). It was amplified in 1897 by an act of the same name which requires registration of titles by purchase and to leaseholds of more than forty years, and makes an executor or administrator the real representative of both real and personal property of an estate.—**Law of the land.** See *law*[1].—**Lay of the land.** See *lay*[1].—**No-man's Land.** Same as *fog-bank*, 2.—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act,** an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 73) facilitating the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland by authorizing the Land Commission to advance money to them.—**Red land,** ground turned up with the plow. [Scotch.]—**Settled Land Act.** See *settle*.—**The Holy Land,** Judea or Palestine: so called from its sacred associations as the scene of development of the Jewish and Christian religions.—**To be or dwell upon land**†, to dwell in the country.

A poure persoun *dwellyng upon lond*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 702.

To clear the land, to close with the land, to enter lands. See the verbs.—**To keep the land aboard** (*naut.*). See *aboard*[1].—**To lay the land.** See *lay*[1].—**To lie along the land.** See *lie*[1].—**To make the land,** or **to make land** (*naut.*), to discover or make out land as the ship approaches it.—**To raise the land** (*naut.*), to sail toward it until it appears to be raised out of the water.—**To set the land** (*naut.*), to observe by the compass how the shore bears from the ship.—**To shut in the land** (*naut.*), to lose sight of the land by the intervention of fog or a point or promontory.—**Wild land,** land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied. (See also *gafol-land*, *grass-land*, *lammas-land*, *yard-land*.)

land[1] (land), *v.* [< ME. *landen*, *lenden*, < AS. *lendan*, come to land, arrive, *gelendan*, *gelændan*, intr. come to land, arrive, tr. endow with land (= D. *landen* = G. *landen* = Dan. *lande* = Sw. *landa*, land), < *land*, land: see *land*[1], *n.* See *lend*[2], an older form of the verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To put on or bring to shore; disembark; debark; transfer to land in any way: as, to *land* troops or goods; to *land* a fish.

On the Irish shore,
Where the cannons did roar,
With many stout lads she was *landed*.
The Woman Warrior (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Trust me, I have another bite. Come, scholar, come, lay down your rod, and help me to *land* this as you did the other. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 98.

Hence—2. To bring to a point of stoppage or rest; bring to the end of a journey, or a course of any kind.

All those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings [conversion to Christianity], the fruit of such culture and labours; for it is only a holy life that *lands* us there. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 4.

One chair after another *landed* ladies at the Baroness's door. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxvii.

3. *Naut.*, to rest, as a cask or spar, on the deck or elsewhere, by lowering with a rope or tackle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go ashore from a ship or boat; disembark.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days.
Acts xxviii. 12.

2. To come to land or shore; touch at a wharf or other landing-place, as a boat or steamer.

Beneath yon cliff they stand,
To show the freighted pinnace where to *land*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 7.

3. To arrive; come to a stop: as, I *landed* at his house; the wagon *landed* in a ditch.

Popular government in England, as in Norway, has overshot the mark and is *landing* in mob-rule.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 67.

land[2]† (land), *n.* [E. dial. also *lant*; < ME. **land*, < AS. *hland*, *hlond* (rare) = Icel. *hland*, urine.] Urine. *Grose.*

land[3]†, *n.* See *launde*[1].

landau (lan'dâ), *n.* [Cf. G. *landauer*, a landau: so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany, where such carriages were first made.] A two-seated vehicle having the top in two parts, both of which are pivoted and arranged to fold down behind the seats. Two styles are made—the *leather-quarter landau*, with leather top and sides, and the *glass-front landau*, of which the front is framed to receive the glass.

She [the Queen] travelled in an open *landau*.
Greville, Memoirs, June 7, 1820.

landaulet (lan-dâ-let'), *n.* [< *landau* + *-let*.] A form of coupé or one-seated carriage with a half-landau top; also an automobile with a similar top.

land-bank (land′bangk), *n.* A banking association which issues its notes for use as money in exchange for mortgages on land. The name is given specifically to a bank of this sort established in the province of Massachusetts in 1741.

land-beetle (land′bē″tl), *n.* An adephagous or predatory beetle of the group *Geadephaga:* distinguished from *water-beetle.*

land-blink (land′blingk), *n.* A peculiar atmospheric glow observed in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

land-breeze (land′brēz), *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea; specifically, in *meteor.*, a regular night-wind on the coasts of continents and islands, which, with the returning sea-breeze of the day, constitutes a complete diurnal oscillation, due to the diurnal alternation of the temperature of the land above that of the adjacent ocean during the day and below it during the night.

land-bug (land′bug), *n.* Any bug of the division *Geocores.*

land-carriage (land′kar″āj), *n.* Carriage or transportation by land.

land-cod (land′kod), *n.* A kind of catfish, the mathemeg, *Amiurus borealis.* [British Amer.]

land-compass (land′kum″pas), *n.* Same as *circumferentor*, 1. ★

land-crab (land′krab), *n.* A crab of terrestrial rather than aquatic habits, such as any of the *Gecarcinidæ.* Also called *mountain-crab.*

Some Brachyura are able to live for a long time in holes in the earth away from the sea. These *land-crabs* undertake, usually at the breeding season, common migrations to the sea, and return later to the land with their fully developed offspring. *Claus,* Zoölogy (trans.), II. 469.

land-crake (land′krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis.* Also called *land-drake.*

land-cress (land′kres), *n.* See *cress.*

land-crocodile (land′krok″ō-dīl), *n.* A varanoid or monitor lizard, *Psammosaurus arenarius;* the sand-monitor.

land-damn† (land′dam), *v. t.* Apparently, to damn through the land; proclaim as a villain; expose or disgrace publicly. [The word is dubious; it is found only in the following passage, where it has been interpreted in various other ways, and by some pronounced a misprint:

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 143.]

land-daw (land′dâ), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.* [Prov. Eng.]

land-dog (land′dog), *n.* The lesser dogfish, *Scylliorhinus canicula.* [Penzance, Eng.]

land-drainage (land′drā″nāj), *n.* The act or process of freeing land from water.—**Land-drainage Act,** an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 133) which relates to the drainage of agricultural lands.

land-drake (land′drāk), *n.* Same as *land-crake.* [Prov. Eng.]

lande (land), *n.* [< F. *lande* = Sp. Pg. It. *landa,* a heath, a waste: see *laund*[1], which is from the OF. form of the same word, and is now in use only in the form *lawn*[1].] An uncultivated plain, or level region, covered with a spontaneous growth of heath, broom, and ferns; any unfertile level region or tract in which the soil is tilled with difficulty. "The Landes" is the name given especially to a region lying along the ocean, north of the Pyrenees, which was once a part of the bed of the sea, and is covered with sands of Pliocene age. These sands have in many places, at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface, become compacted into beds of hard sandstone, called *alios.* The word *lande* is used by writers in English only with reference to the geography of France, and especially to the region included in the department of the Gironde and in that named from this word Les Landes. This region bears naturally little but heath and broom, but on the seaward side has been extensively planted with sea-pines, which at once hold the sands in place and provide an important store of timber. The inland plains are generally occupied as sheep-runs. The Landes are dry in summer and marshy in winter.

landed (lan′ded), *a.* [< ME. *landed, londed;* < *land*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having possessions in land: as, the *landed* gentry; a *landed* proprietor.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 177.

2. Consisting in real estate or land: as, *landed* security.

The great mass of property in Europe at the present day, even in England, is *landed* property.
Everett, Orations, II. 293.

Landed Estates Court. See *court.*—**Landed interest.** (*a*) Interest in or possession of land or real estate. (*b*) The interest or combined influence of the great body of landowners in a state or nation.

Landen's transformation. See *transformation.*

lander (lan′dėr), *n.* 1. One who lands or makes a landing.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the *lander* in a lonely isle.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who lands or sets on land; especially, in *mining,* a man who stands at the mouth of a shaft or other landing-place, in order to receive the kibble when it comes up, and to see that its contents are properly disposed of. Also called, in England, *banksman.*

landerer†, *n.* An old form of *launderer.*

landern (lan′dėrn), *n.* [Cf. F. *landier,* andiron: see *andiron.*] A grate. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

land-evil† (land′ē″vl), *n.* [ME. *londivil, londuvel;* < *land*[1] + *evil*[1].] The falling-sickness; ★epilepsy. *Halliwell.*

landfall (land′fâl), *n.* 1. A land-slide or land-slip.—2. *Naut.,* an approach or a coming to land, in the course or at the end of a sea-voyage; also, land so approached or reached.

One of the islands was the first *landfall* of Columbus.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 174.

Along the eastern verge of the Bahamas . . . Columbus made his *landfall.* *Science,* III. 739.

Porto Santo being visible on the port bow, . . . our three navigators congratulated themselves and each other on the good *land-fall* they had made.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

landfang†, *n.* [< *land*[1] + *fang.*] Holding-ground for an anchor; anchor-grip.

We had indifferent good *landfang.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 277.

Where a ship may ride . . . in 4. fadome, or 4. fadome and a halfe of water, and haue *Landfange* for a North and by West winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 291.

landfeather†, *n.* A bay or inlet of the sea. *Davies.*

The south baye or *landfether* of the great sluce.
Discourse of Dover Haven, temp. Elizabethæ (Arch., XI. 236).

land-floe (land′flō), *n.* A field of land-ice.

If there is a *land-floe* across, i. e. if the land-ice of the west side is continuous across the entrance of Ponds Bay and Lancaster Sound, whales will be seen in considerable numbers. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 527.

land-flood (land′flud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like; an inundation.

Down from the neighbouring hills those plenteous springs that fall,
Nor *land-floods* after rain, her never move at all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 136.

land-gabel†, *n.* [ME. *landgavel,* < AS. *landgafol,* rent for land, < *land,* land, + *gafol,* tax, rent: see *gabel.*] A tax or rent derived from land, according to Doomsday Book.

landgah (land′gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The jackal-like wolf of India, *Canis pallipes.*

land-grabber (land′grab″ėr), *n.* 1. One who grabs or seizes land; one who gets possession of another's land by trick or device, or by force; especially, one who possesses himself of public land by means contrary to the spirit of the law; one who seizes large tracts of land rapaciously and unfairly.—2. Specifically, in Ireland, one who buys or rents land from which another has been evicted.

Right or wrong, the attitude of the League to the *land-grabber* is that which, in the old days of regrating, the English public would have assumed towards one who, while the whole community was trying to bring down the price of corn, went and purchased at the rate which by universal consent had been ruled to be excessive.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 238.

land-grabbing (land′grab″ing), *n.* The act or practice of seizing or occupying land by unlawful or dishonorable means.

landgrave (land′grāv), *n.* [= D. *landgraaf* = Dan. *landgreve* = MLG. *landgrave* = MHG. *lantgrāve,* G. *landgraf;* as *land*[1] + *grave*[5].] In Germany, in the middle ages, a graf or count to whom were intrusted special judicial functions, extending over a considerable territory; later, the title of certain German princes, some of whom were princes of the empire. The branches of the non-regnant families of Hesse possess the title of *landgrave,* which is borne by the head of each branch.

This was the origin of the *landgraves* of Thuringia, of Lower and Higher Alsace, the only three who were princes of the empire. *Brande and Cox.*

landgraviate (land-grā′vi-āt), *n.* [< *landgrave* + *-i-ate*[3].] The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

landgravine (land′grā-vēn), *n.* [= D. *landgravin* (= Dan. *landgrevinde* = G. *landgräfinn*), fem. of *landgraaf,* landgrave.] The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

landholder (land′hōl″dėr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

land-hunger (land′hung″gėr), *n.* Greed for the acquisition of land or territory.

The *land-hunger* of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk.
J. M. Ludlow, Hist. U. S., vi.

land-hungry (land′hung″gri), *a.* Greedy for the acquisition of land or territory.

When the *land-hungry* band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland, they found a shrine of St. Brigit at Kildare with a fire kept constantly burning.
The Century, XXXVII. 369.

land-ice (land′īs), *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the coast and holding fast to it, or included between headlands. Also called ★*fast ice.* *Kane.*

landing (lan′ding), *n.* [< ME. **landing, londyng,* < AS. *lending, landing* (= D. *landing* = G. *landung* = Icel. *lending* = Dan. *landing;* cf. Sw. *landning*), verbal n. of *lendan,* land: see *land, v.*] 1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

The daye of our *londynge* there was Thursday, that was the .xxvij. daye of Auguste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

2. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

Defend all *landings,* bar all passages.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

3. In *arch.,* the part of a floor adjoining the end of a flight of stairs; also, a resting-place or platform interrupting a series or flight of steps.

A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a *landing*—four stairs and another *landing.*
Dickens, Sketches, Great Winglebury Duel.

4. A platform at a railway-station.—5. In *mining,* any place, at the mouth of a shaft or elsewhere, arranged for the reception or emptying of the kibbles or cages or other receptacles used for hoisting ore or coal. Frequently called the *bank* in England, especially at coal-mines.—6. The platform of a furnace at the charging-height. *E. H. Knight.*—7. In *boat-building,* same as *land*[1], 7 (*d*).—8. In *fort.,* the horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return.—9. In *lumbering,* a place where logs are stored till spring.—**Landing-charges** or **landing-rates,** charges or fees paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-bar (lan′ding-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

landing-gaff (lan′ding-gaf), *n.* A barbed fishing-spear, or a gaff used for landing large fish which have been hooked.

landing-net (lan′ding-net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net used to bring to land or to hand a fish which has been caught. A landing-net to be used in a boat or on shore has a two-jointed handle; and for use in wading it has a short handle attached to an elastic cord and suspended from the shoulder.

landing-place (lan′ding-plās), *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel, or for alighting, as from flight, or for resting, as from mounting a stair or other ascent.

Noah first of all (for scout)
Sends forth the Crowe, who flutters neer-about,
And, finding yet no *landing-place* at all,
Returns a-boord to his great Admirall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Upon the last and sharpest height . . .
Some *landing-place,* to clasp and say,
"Farewell!" *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, xlvii.

landing-stage (lan′ding-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform in connection with a railroad or a ferry (frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide), for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods transported by water.

landing-strake (lan′ding-strāk), *n.* In *boat-building,* the next plank below the upper strake.

landing-surveyor (lan′ding-sėr-vā″or), *n.* An officer of the British customs who appoints and superintends the coast-waiters.

landing-waiter (lan′ding-wā″tėr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter.*

landish†, *a.* [ME. *landisch, londisse;* < *land*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Native.

I fond o schup rowe
Tho hit gan to flowe,
Al with Sarazines kyn,
And none *londisse* Men.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 634.

land-jobber (land′job″er), *n.* One who makes a business of buying and selling land, whether on his own account or for others; a land-speculator; a real-estate broker.

land-jobbing (land′job″ing), *n.* The practice of buying and selling land for the purpose of speculation.

landlady (land′lā″di), *n.*; pl. *landladies* (-diz). [< *land*[1] + *lady.* Cf. *landlord.*] 1. A woman who owns houses or lands occupied by tenants.—2. The wife of a squire or proprietor.

The circumstances of the *landlady* [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering . . . as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

3. The mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house or boarding-house.

I have at any time a good lodging for you, and my *Landlady* is none of the meanest, and her husband hath many good parts. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 18.

Landlady, count the lawin,
The day is near the dawin.
Burns, Landlady, Count the Lawin.

land-leaguer (land'lē″gėr), *n.* A member of the Irish Land League. See *league*[1].

landleaper† (land'lē″pėr), *n.* [< ME. *landleper* (= D. *landlooper*, whence, in part, the E. var. *landloper*, = MLG. *lantloper* = MHG. *lantlouſære*, *lantloufer*, *lantleufer*, G. *landläufer* = Dan. *landlöber*); < *land*[1] + *leaper*, runner, i. e. wanderer (cf. *loafer*, from the G. form of the same word).] One who wanders about the country; a vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. Also *landloper*.

For he [Christ] ne is nougte in lolleres, ne in *lande-leperes* hermytes [vagabond hermits].
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 207.

Wherfore these *landleapers*, Roges, and ignorant Asses which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill. *Lyte*, Dodoens, p. 348.

Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many *landleapers*, now in the east, now in the west, little at home.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

land-leech (land'lēch), *n.* A terrestrial leech of the genus *Hæmodipsa*, about an inch long and very slender when not distended, found in profusion in Ceylon.

ländler (lend'lėr), *n.* [< G. *ländler* (see def.).] A round dance of Styrian origin, in triple time, slower than the waltz. See *Tyrolienne*.

landless (land'les), *a.* [< ME. **landles*, < AS. *landleás* (= MLG. *lantlōs* = MHG. *landelōs*), without land, < *land*, land, + *-leás*, -less.] Destitute of land; having no property in land.

Now, sir, young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

Allegiance is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a landowner or *landless*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462.

landlocked (land'lokt), *a.* 1. Almost shut in by land; protected by surrounding land from the full force of the wind and waves: as, a *landlocked* harbor.

Many a wide-lapped port and *land-locked* bay.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Few sights are more striking than to see the huge mass of the amphitheatre at Pola seeming to rise at once out of the *land-locked* sea. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 112.

2. Living in landlocked waters, or in any way shut off from the sea: as, a *landlocked* salmon.

landloper (land'lō″pėr), *n.* [Also *landlouper*; a var. of *landleaper* (cf. *lope*, *loup*, var. of *leap*[1]), due in part to D. *landlooper* = MLG. *lantloper* = MHG. *lantlouſære*, *lantloufer*, *lantleufer*, G. *landläufer* = Dan. *landlöber*, vagabond, = E. *landleaper*.] One who wanders about the country: same as *landleaper*.

He [Perkin Warbeck] had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or, as the king called him, such a *landloper*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Such Travellers as these may bee termed *Landlopers*, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers.
Howell, Forraine Travell (reprint, 1869), p. 67.

You are known
For Osbeck's son of Tournay, a loose runagate,
A *landloper*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

A crowd of spectators, *landlopers*, mendicants, daily aggregated themselves to the aristocratic assembly.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 546.

landloping (land'lō″ping), *a.* Wandering; roving; vagrant.

It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios haue their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their reuenues.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1244.

landlord (land'lôrd), *n.* [< ME. *londelorde*, **landloverd*, < AS. *landhlāford*, the owner of land, lord of a manor, also (poet.) the lord or ruler of a country, < *land*, land, + *hlāford*, lord: see *lord*.] 1. The lord of land or of a manor; one of whom land is held subject to the payment or performance of rent or service; the owner or holder of a tenement, to whom the tenant pays rent.

Wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. . . .
Landlord of England art thou now, not king.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 113.

2. The master or proprietor of an inn, or of a lodging-house or boarding-house; a host.—

Landlord and Tenant Act, a British statute of 1870, also known as the *Land Act*, or *Irish Land Act* (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46), regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and containing provisions intended to facilitate the creation of a peasant proprietary by allowing tenants to purchase their holdings.

landlordism (land'lôrd-izm), *n.* [< *landlord* + *-ism*.] Action or opinion characteristic of landlords; the authority exercised by landlords; the doctrine or principle of the supremacy of the landed interest.

But in Ireland there would be a very serious danger of a *landlordism* far worse than that at present existing, if every petty proprietor should have power to become a petty landlord. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 713.

landlordry† (land'lôrd-ri), *n.* [< *landlord* + *-ry*.] The state or condition of a landlord; landlords collectively.

Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 1.

landlouper, landlouping (land'lou″pėr, -lou″ping). Scotch or northern English forms of *landloper*, *landloping*.

landlubber (land'lub″ėr), *n.* A person who, from want of experience, is awkward or lubberly on board ship; a raw seaman; any one unused to the sea: a term of reproach or ridicule among sailors.

landlubberly (land'lub″ėr-li), *a.* [< *landlubber* + *-ly*[1].] Having the ways of a landlubber; awkward on board ship from lack of experience.

land-lurch† (land'lėrch), *v. t.* To steal land from.

Hence countrie loutes *land-lurch* their lords.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 46.

landmale† (land'māl), *n.* [< *land* + *male*[2] = *mail*[2].] A reserved rent or annual sum of money charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee or a subsequent mesne owner. *Halliwell*.

landman (land'man), *n.*; pl. *landmen* (-men). [< ME. *landman*, < AS. *landmann* (= D. *landman* = MHG. *lantman*, G. *landmann*, a native of the country, = Dan. *landmand*, a farmer), < *land*, land, country, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman*.—2. In *Eng. law*, a tenant or occupant of land; a terre-tenant.—3. A farmer or countryman. [Scotch.]—4. A landowner. [Scotch.]

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet
Till *land-men*, with that leud burd-lyme are kyttit.
Bannatyne, Poems, p. 199.

landmark (land'märk), *n.* [< ME. **landmark*, < AS. *landmearc*, also *land-gemirce*, *land-gemyrce* (= Dan. *landemærke*), the boundary of a country, < *land*, land, + *mearc*, mark: see *mark*[1].] 1. A boundary-mark to a tract of land; one of the fixed objects used to designate the limits of a farm, town, or other piece of territory, as monumental stones, marked trees, or ditches.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*.
Deut. xix. 14.

Virtues and vices have not, in all their instances, a great *landmark* set between them, like warlike nations separate by prodigious walls, vast seas, and portentous hills.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 9.

2. Any specific or prominent object marking a locality or historically associated with a locality; a hill, tree, house, or other feature of a landscape that may serve as a guide; especially, some object on land by which a locality may be recognized by persons at sea.

There are no *landmarks* in space; one portion of space is exactly like every other portion, so that we cannot tell where we are. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. iii.

The gray mass of building crowning the little promontory is the only *landmark* seen above the green gardenland. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 48.

3. Figuratively, a distinguishing characteristic, variation, or event; that which marks a turning-point; something that serves to distinguish a particular period of time or point in progress or transition: as, the *landmarks* of science or history.

The close of the Crimean War is a great *landmark* in the reign of Queen Victoria.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxix.

★**land-marker** (land'mär″kėr), *n.* An attachment to a plow or other implement to mark out the planting row; a field-marker.

land-mate†, *n.* One who in harvest-time reaps with another on the same ridge of ground or land. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-measure (land'mezh″ūr), *n.* 1. Measurement of land.—2. A denomination of square measure used in the mensuration of land. Land-measures are either squares of linear units, as the *are*; or are fixed from the amount which can be plowed or otherwise attended to in a day, as the *acre*; or from the amount necessary to sow a measure of seed, as the *cahizada*; or from the amount of yield, as the *misura*; or from the amount necessary for a house or farm, as the *quarter-section*. The table of ordinary English land-measures (used also in the United States and the British colonies) is as follows:

Acre.		Roods.		Square Perches.		Square Yards.		Square Feet.		Square Meters.
1	=	4	=	160	=	4840	=	43560	=	4046.9
		1	=	40	=	1210	=	10890	=	1011.7
				1	=	30¼	=	272¼	=	25.29
						1	=	9	=	0.8361
								1	=	0.09290.

land-measurer (land'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial extent of portions of land, as fields, farms, etc.

land-measuring (land'mezh″ūr-ing), *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of pieces of land in acres, roods, etc. It is properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are sometimes used synonymously. It depends upon the formula for the area of a triangle in terms of its three sides, *a*, *b*, *c*, which is

$$\tfrac{1}{4}\sqrt{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)}.$$

★**land-office** (land'of″is), *n.* See *land office*, under *land*[1].

Landolphia (lan-dol'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: after Capt. *Landolphe*, who commanded the expedition to Oware (Wari? Guinea), where the plants were discovered.] A name given by Palisot de Beauvois in 1806 to *Pacouria*, a genus of tropical old world climbing shrubs, of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The stamens are inserted near the base of the corolla-tube; the corolla-lobes are narrow; the fruit is a large berry; the leaves are opposite and veiny; the flowers are generally large and white or yellowish, in terminal cymes; and the peduncles are produced into tendrils. Sixteen species have been reported from tropical and subtropical South Africa and Madagascar, possibly one from Guiana. *Pacouria florida* (*Landolphia florida* of Bentham) produces Mbungu rubber and *P. Kirkii* (*Landolphia Kirkii* of Dyer) Matere rubber. See *aboli* and *india-rubber*.

land-otter (land'ot″ėr), *n.* Any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*.

landowner (land'ō″nėr), *n.* An owner or proprietor of land.

landownership (land'ō″nėr-ship), *n.* [< *landowner* + *-ship*.] The state of being an owner of land; proprietorship of land.

But throughout France diversities of climate, *landownership*, and land tenure have left their mark.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 280.

land-owning (land'ō″ning), *a.* Holding or possessing landed estates; pertaining to landowners: as, the *land-owning* class.

land-parer (land'pãr″ėr), *n.* A form of plow used to cut sods and turfs at a fixed depth below the surface. *E. H. Knight*.

land-pike (land'pīk), *n.* An American urodele batrachian, as a menopome, hellbender, or axolotl; one of the creatures commonly described as "fish with legs." See cut under *hellbender*.

land-pilot (land'pī″lọt), *n.* A guide in a journey by land. [Rare.]

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art.
Milton, Comus, l. 309.

land-pirate (land'pī″rāt), *n.* 1. A highway robber.—2. One of a class of men in seaports who live by cheating or robbing sailors.

land-plaster (land'plàs″tėr), *n.* Rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer.

land-poor (land'pör), *a.* Poor or in need of ready money while owning or holding much unremunerative land; especially, poor because of the taxes and other maintenance charges against such land.

★**land-rail** (land'rāl), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*: distinguished from *water-rail*.

land-raker†, *n.* A vagabond; a landloper.

I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no long-staff, sixpenny strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 81.

landreeve (land'rēv), *n.* A subordinate officer on an estate who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.

land-rent (land'rent), *n.* Payment for the use of land.

land-roll (land'rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a heavy roller used for crushing clods and rendering the earth friable and smooth; a clod-crusher.

Landry's paralysis. See *paralysis*.

landscape (land'skāp), *n.* [An altered form of the earlier *landskip* (rarely *lantschip*, after the D. form; no ME. form **landship* appears); AS. *landscipe*, also *landsceap* (= OS. *landskepi* = D. *landschap* = MLG. *lantschop* = OHG. *lantscaf*,

lantscaft, MHG. *lantschaft*, G. *landschaft* = Icel. *landskapr*, *landsskapr* = Sw. *landskap* = Dan. *landskab*, a region, district, a province, in D. also landscape, whence the mod. E. sense and form), < *land*, land, + *-scipe* = E. *-ship*: see *land*[1] and *-ship*. The change was appar. due to artistic associations with Holland in the 17th century.] 1. A view or prospect of rural scenery, more or less extensive, such as is comprehended within the scope or range of vision from a single point of view. See also *landskip*.

These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and *Landschape*.
Hoare, Phil. Trans., XLIV. 570.

2. A picture representing a view or prospect of rural or natural inland scenery as it appears within the range of vision from a single point of view; also, such pictures collectively, as distinguished especially from marine and architectural pictures and from portraits.—3†. A compendious view or manifestation; an epitome; a compend.

That *landscape* of iniquity, that sink of sin, and that compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector.
Address sent by the Anabaptists to the King (1658), in Clarendon's Great Rebellion, xv.

Landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, borders, paths, fountains, etc., so as to produce picturesque effects.—**Landscape-painter**, a painter of landscapes or rural scenery.—**Landscape-painting**, the art of representing natural scenery by painting.—**Syn. 1.** *Prospect, Scene*, etc. See *view*, *n.*

landscape (land'skāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *landscaped*, ppr. *landscaping*. [< *landscape*, *n.*] To represent or delineate in landscape. [Rare.]

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landscapes the vale with pencil.
Holyday, Service of the World, Pref.

landscape-mirror (land'skāp-mir″ọr), *n.* In *art*, a mirror used to condense a landscape or view, and thus facilitate its presentation in perspective; a Claude Lorrain glass.

landscapist (land'skā-pist), *n.* [< *landscape* + *-ist*.] A landscape-painter.

The work of the *landscapist* is to convey a speedy impression to the onlooker of some beautiful or truthful natural scene. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 57.

land-scrip (land'skrip), *n.* In the United States, negotiable paper issued by government, in pursuance of legislative donations, to individuals, companies, or communities, in reward for public services, or for the promotion of education or useful enterprises, entitling the holders to the possession of specified quantities of public land; also, similar paper issued by corporate bodies holding such donations.

land-scurvy (land'skėr″vi), *n.* See *scurvy*.

land-shark (land'shärk), *n.* 1. A person who subsists by cheating or robbing sailors on shore; a land-pirate.

Can't trust these *landsharks*; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iv.

2. A land-grabber; one who seizes upon land by force or chicanery.

There will be evasion of our [land] laws by native and foreign *land-sharks*. *The American*, VIII. 68.

land-shell (land'shel), *n.* A shell of a terrestrial mollusk, as of any pulmonate gastropod.

landshut (land'shut), *n.* A land-flood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-sick (land'sik), *a.* 1. Sick for sight of the land.—2. Affected by proximity to land, as a ship; not moving freely from being too near the land or just released from an anchorage.

A *land-sick* ship. . . . She knows the land is under the lee, sir, and she won't go any more to windward.
H. Melville, Typee, i.

★ **land-side** (land'sīd), *n.* The flat side of a plow, which presses against the unplowed land.

landskip (land'skip), *n.* Same as *landscape*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In this Man's study I was much taken with the draught of a *Landskip* on a piece of Paper, methoughts Masterly done. *Sir H. Wotton*, To Lord Bacon, Reliquiæ, p. 300.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 70.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And *landskip*, have I heard of.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

landsknecht (länts'knecht), *n.* See *lansquenet*.

land-slater (land'slā″tėr), *n.* A terrestrial isopod; a wood-louse or sowbug. A common land-slater is *Oniscus asellus*.

land-slide (land'slīd), *n.* A falling or sliding down of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on a mountain-side. The less destructive land-slides occur when gravel, sand, and other detrital material resting on a slope become so permeated with water that they can no longer resist the action of gravity. The more destructive land-slides are generally due to the slipping of a part of the solid rock of the mountain, in consequence of the softening of some more permeable layer in a mass of which the strata have a suitable inclination. Some such land-slides have been appalling in their results: as, for instance, that which took place at Plurs, north of Lake Como, in 1618, by which many persons perished, and stately buildings were buried to a depth of 100 feet or more. The falling of part of the eminence called Cape Diamond in Quebec in 1889 destroyed many buildings and many lives. The word *land-slip* is occasionally used for *land-slide*, as also the term *rock-avalanche*. Also called *earth-fall*.

He will get himself . . . slain by a *land-slide*, like the agricultural King Onund. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, iv.

★ **land-slip** (land'slip), *n.* Same as *land-slide*.

Like some great *landslip*, tree by tree,
The country-side descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

landsman (landz'man), *n.*; pl. *landsmen* (-men). [= D. *landsman* = G. *landsmann* = Dan. *landsmand* = Sw. *landsman*; as *land's*, poss. of *land*, + *man*. Cf. *landman*.] 1. A man of the same land or country; a fellow-countryman. [Rare.]

Stand by me, countryman, . . . for the love of Scotland and Saint Andrew! I am innocent—I am your own native *landsman*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

2. One who lives on the land; one who has had little or no experience of the sea.

There is not so helpless and pitiable an object in the world as a *landsman* beginning a sailor's life.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 3.

land-snail (land'snāl), *n.* Any snail of the family *Helicidæ*.

land-spout (land'spout), *n.* A heavy fall of water occurring on land, generally during a tornado or thunder-storm, and presenting the appearance of a waterspout.

land-spring (land'spring), *n.* In England, water lying near the surface, which can easily be reached by shallow wells. The wells become exhausted after a short drought, and after heavy rains sometimes reach the surface and overflow. Hence the name is occasionally applied to intermittent springs, especially such as characterize the chalk districts of England.

All the shallow surface springs, from ten to twenty feet deep, are produced by water which has fallen on and passed through this gravel down to the top of the London clay, on the irregular surface of which it is held up. These are called *land-springs*, and they constituted, formerly, a principal source of supply to London.
Prestwich, The Water-bearing Strata of London, p. 36.

land-steward (land'stū″ärd), *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Landsthing (läns'ting), *n.* [Dan., < *lands*, poss. of *land*, land, + *thing*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 54 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

landstrait† (land'strāt), *n.* A narrow strip of land.

landsturm (länt'störm), *n.* [G., a calling out of the militia, a general call to arms, hence the force so summoned, < *land*, land, country, + *sturm*, storm, alarm, = E. *storm*.] 1. In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war.—2. The force so called out, or subject to call. In Germany it includes all males between the ages of 17 and 45 who are capable of bearing arms and are not already enrolled or serving in some branch of the army or navy. It is divided into two classes: the first, organized in 293 battalions, comprises all able-bodied men not already in the army or navy up to the age of 39; the second class includes all others up to the age of 45. In Austria the landsturm consists of men who have passed the landwehr and are bound to this service further for 10 years. Men who have served as officers in the regular army or the landwehr are liable for service in the landsturm also up to the age of 60. The armed landsturm of Switzerland includes those (to age 48) who have passed through the auszug and landwehr and all untrained men fit to bear arms. A landsturm is never expected to cross the frontier, and is called on only in cases of emergency.

Landtag (länt'täėh), *n.* [G., < *land*, land, country, + *tag*, diet, day, = E. *day*[1].] In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial diet; now, specifically, one of the parliaments of the countries constituting the German empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crownlands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. See *Reichstag*.

land-tax (land'taks), *n.* A tax assessed upon landed property.

land-tie (land'tī), *n.* A tie-rod used to secure a facing-wall to a bank.

land-tortoise (land'tôr″tis), *n.* A chelonian of terrestrial habits; a testudine. Also *land-turtle*.

land-turn (land'tėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a land-breeze.

land-turtle (land'tėr″tl), *n.* A land-tortoise; especially, in the United States, the common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

land-urchin (land'ėr″chin), *n.* A popular name of the hedgehog: as if opposed to *sea-urchin*.

land-vine† (land'vin), *n.* A native vine. *Baret*.

land-waiter (land'wā″tėr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred. *Swift*, Examiner.

landward, landwards (land'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *landwaarts* = MLG. *landwert*, *landewerdes*, *landwert* = G. *landwärts* = Dan. *landverts*; as *land*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the land.

landward (land'wärd), *a.* [< *landward*, *adv.*] 1. Lying toward the land, toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast.

Brown strengthened with sand-bags and earthworks the weak *landward* bastion of the fort.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 80.

2. Situated in, forming part of, or characteristic of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. [Scotch.]

I am wearied wi Mysie's pastry and nonsense—Ye ken *landward* dainties aye pleased me best, Marion—and *landward* lasses too. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

landwards, *adv.* See *landward*.

land-warrant (land'wor″ant), *n.* In the United States, a transferable government certificate entitling its holder to the possession of a specified quantity of public land.

land-wash (land'wosh), *n.* The line of high tide along a beach or shore; also, the drift which collects there.

The kegs of kerosene oil . . . were also picked up in the *land-wash* on the western side of Baccalen island.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XXVII.

landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* [G. (MHG. *lantwer* = MLG. *lantwere* = D. *landweer* = OFries. *landwere*; cf. equiv. Icel. *landvörn* = Sw. *landtvärn* = Dan. *landeværn*), < *land*, = E. *land*[1], country, + *wehr*, defense, < *wehren*, defend, = AS. *werian*, defend: see *warc*[1].] In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, etc., that part of the organized national forces of which continuous service is not required except in time of war. The landwehr corresponds indirectly to the militia of Great Britain and the United States. In Germany it consists of men who have completed seven years' service with the colors and the reserve of the standing army. It is organized, but is not called out in time of peace, unless at intervals for practice. In time of war or other national danger the landwehr is summoned in two levies: first, those from 26 to 32 years old, who take the place of the reserves; second, those from 32 to 39, who are assigned to garrison duty. The time of service in the landwehr is fixed at 5 years in the first levy (3 years for artillery and cavalry), and until the age of 39 in the second levy. The landwehr of Austria comprises those who have served 3 years with the colors and 7 in the reserve, the time of service in the landwehr being fixed at 2 years. The Swiss landwehr comprises all men capable of bearing arms from the age of 32 to 40. The term *landwehr* is often applied to bodies of militia similarly constituted in other countries: as, the Bulgarian or Servian *landwehr*.

land-wind (land'wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Three days or more seaward he bore,
Then, alas! the *land-wind* failed.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

landworker (land'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who tills the ground; a farmer or farm-laborer.

Only the tradesworkers and the *landworkers* are specially considered. *F. H. Stoddard*, Andover Rev., VIII. 154.

★ **lane**[1] (lān), *n.* [< ME. *lane*, *lone*, < AS. *lane* = OFries. *lana*, *lona*, East Fries. *lone*, North Fries. *lana*, *lona*, a lane, = MD. *laen*, D. *laan*, a lane, alley, avenue; cf. Icel. *lön* (pl. *lanar*, mod. *lanir*), a small oblong hayrick, mod. a row of houses.] 1. A narrow way or passage; a path or passageway between inclosing lines, as of buildings, hedges, fences, trees, or persons; an extended alley.

And whan thei wende haue ben in the streight *lane*, thei wente oute of ker weye, for thei fonde on the lifte side an olde wey that was moche and grene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 351.

He [Chatham] was then led into the house, . . . all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earls' bench.
Belsham, Hist. Eng., VI. 350.

The leafy *lanes* behind the down.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A narrow and well-defined track; a fixed or defined line of passage, as a navigable opening between fields of ice, a fixed course at sea, etc.

How he bestirr'd him! what a *lane* he made,
And through their fiery bullets thrust securely.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, i. 2.

From the illumined hall
Long *lanes* of splendour slanted o'er a press
Of snowy shoulders. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

We were . . . driven to shore, and anchored behind some enormous iloebergs, where we very patiently watched a large *lane* of open water, which slowly made from the south after the flowing tide set in.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 103.

3. The throat: more usually called the *red lane*. [Vulgar.]

M. Mumb. And sweete malte maketh ioly good ale for the nones;
Tib Talk. Whiche will slide downe the *lane* without any bones. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 3.

O butter'd egg, best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your yelk glide down my throat's *red lane*.
Colmar, Poetical Vagaries, p. 75.

A blind lane, a lane not open at both ends; a cul-de-sac.

Lurking in hernes and in *lanes blynde*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 105.

Ocean lane, a fixed route or course of navigation pursued by a vessel or a line of vessels in crossing the ocean, etc.: as, the *ocean lane* of the Cunard steamers. See *lane-route*.

lane[2] (lān), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lone*[1], for *alone*.—**My, thy, his** (or **him**) **lane,** myself, thyself, himself alone; **our, your, their lanes** or **lane,** ourselves, yourse'ves, themselves alone. These usages arose by corruption from the older expressions *me lane, him lane*. [Scotch.]

I was walking by *my lane*,
Atween a water and a wa.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

lane[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*[1].

lanely (lān'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lonely*.

laner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lanner*.

laneret†, *n.* Same as *lanyard*.

laneret, *n.* See *lanneret*.

lane-route (lān'röt), *n.* A route laid out for ocean steamers, confined within narrow limits; specifically, a double route or course laid out across the North Atlantic ocean, from about Nantucket shoals to the entrance of the English channel. The northern track is used for westward-bound steamers and the southern one for steamers bound to the eastward. These routes follow approximately a great-circle course, and were first suggested, in order to diminish the risk of collisions, by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N., in 1855. Also called *ocean lane* or *ocean-lane route*.

lang (lang), *a.*, *adv.*, and *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *long*[1].—**To think lang,** to become weary, especially in waiting.

He said, *Think* na *lang*, lassie, tho' I gang awa'.
George Halket (?), Logie o' Buchan.

langaha (lan-gä'hȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascar wood-snake, having the snout elongated by a flexible acute appendage, as the cock's-comb langaha, *Xiphorhynchus* (or *Dryophis*) *langaha*, of the family *Dryophidæ*. The snake is less than 3 feet long, the flat scaly proboscis about half an inch.



Cock's-comb Langaha (*Xiphorhynchus langaha*).

langbanite (lang'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Långban*, in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of an iron-black color and metallic luster. It contains silica and the oxids of antimony, manganese, and iron.

langel (lang'gl), *v. t.* [< ME. *langelen*, **lanyelen*, < *lanyel*, a hopple: see *lanyel*.] 1†. To bind together.

Langelyn or byynd to-geder, [L.] colligo [var. compedio]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 286.

Specifically—2. To hobble (a horse). [Prov. Eng.]

langet[1] (lang'get), *n.* [Formerly also *langot*; < ME. *langett*, < OF. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, tongue: see *language*. Cf. *languet*, a later form of the same word.] 1†. A strap; thong; latchet (of a shoe). *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 26.—2. A chain for hobbling a horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

langet[2] (lang'get), *n.* [D., thread lace; < OF. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, tongue: see *langet*[1].] A lace used in the modern costume of the women of Holland. It is stiffly starched in the head-dresses of which it forms part, and is sufficiently stout to bear washing and ironing.

langite (lang'īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Victor von *Lang*, a physicist of Vienna.] A basic sulphate of copper occurring in blue earthy crusts, less often in crystals, found in Cornwall, England.

lang-kale (lang'kāl), *n.* [= Dan. *langkaal*.] Coleworts not cut or chopped. [Scotch.]

And there will be *langkail* and pottage,
And bannocks of barley meal.
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 208.

langle (lang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *langled*, ppr. *langling*. [Prob. a var. of *linger*, formerly *lenger*.] To saunter slowly. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

langoon†, *n.* [< *Langon*, a town in France.] A kind of wine. *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), p. 3. (*Halliwell*.)

Suspition then I washt away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15. (*Nares*.)

langot† (lang'got), *n.* Same as *langet*[1]. *Bailey*, 1731.

langour†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *languor*.

langrage†, *n.* Same as *langrel*.

langrel†, *n.* [Also *langrage*, *langridge*; origin obscure.] A particular kind of projectile formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

langret†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A die so loaded that certain numbers come up more readily and more frequently than others.

His *langrets*, with his hie men and his low,
Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.
Rowlands, Humors Ordinarie. (*Halliwell*.)

First you must know a *langret*, which is . . . a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the cater and trea than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*.
Art of Juggling (1612), C 4. (*Nares*.)

langridge†, *n.* Same as *langrel*.

langsat (lang'sat), *n.* See *lansa*.

Langsdorffia (langz-dôr'fi-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1818), named after G. H. von *Langsdorff*, who traveled in South America and encouraged scientific research in Brazil.] A genus of archichlamydeous plants belonging to the family *Balanophoraceæ*, and type of the tribe *Langsdorffieæ*. It has diœcious or monœcious flowers, the perianth in the male flowers with 3 valvate lobes, the female flowers grown together below. These plants are thick, yellow, waxy herbs with purplish scales and flowers. The only species, *L. hypogæa*, is a native of tropical South America.

Langsdorffieæ (langz-dôr-fī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Langsdorffia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, consisting of the two genera *Langsdorffia* and *Thonningia*, characterized by diœcious or monœcious flowers, in which the perianth of the male flowers is 3-lobed or consists of 2 or 3 scales, and that of the female flowers is tubular. The anthers are 2-celled, and the ovary is 1-celled. They are natives of tropical America and tropical Africa.

lang-settle (lang'set'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *long-settle*. See *settle*.

langshan (lang'shan), *n.* [A locality near Shanghai.] A breed of the domestic fowl, of Chinese origin. It is of the Asiatic type, of uniform glossy-black plumage, and of about the weight of the cochin, but taller, less heavily feathered on the shanks, and with white instead of yellow skin.

langspiel (lang'spēl), *n.* [< Norw. *langspel*, a harp of a long and narrow form, < *lang*, = E. *long*[1], + *spel*, a musical instrument, music, play: see *spell*[2].] A kind of harp used in the Shetland Islands.

A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the Gue and the *Langspiel*, announced by their tinkling chime the arrival of fresh revellers. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

langsyne (lang'sīn'), *n.* [Sc. *lang* = E. *long*; Sc. *syne* = E. *since*.] Time long past; the days of long ago. See *syne*.

langsyner (lang'sī'nėr), *n.* [< *langsyne* + *-er*[1].] A person who lived long ago. [Scotch.]

langteraloo†, *n.* Same as *lanterloo*.

language[1] (lang'gwāj), *n.* [The *u* is a modern *insertion (orig. not pronounced), after F. *langue*, L. *lingua*; < ME. *langage*, < OF. *langage*, F. *langage* = Pr. *lenguatge, lengatge, lengage* = Sp. *lenguaje* = Pg. *linguage, linguagem* = It. *linguaggio*, < ML. as if **linguaticum*, language (the reg. L. and ML. word being *lingua*), < L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *lingoa, lingua* = F. *langue*), the tongue, a tongue, language, = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] **1.** The whole body of uttered signs employed and understood by a given community as expression of its thoughts; the aggregate of words, and of methods of their combination into sentences, used in a community for communication and record and for carrying on the processes of thought: as, the English *language*; the Greek *language*. The languages of the world, each of them unintelligible to the speakers of any other, are very numerous, rather exceeding than falling short of a thousand. Of these, each individual (without reference to his race) acquires for his first language or "mother-tongue" that one which he hears used by those about him in childhood, as he may later learn some other, even to the substitution of it for his "mother-tongue" and oblivion of the latter. Many languages are related with one another—that is, there is such correspondence in their words and forms as shows them to have descended from a common ancestor, or to have reached their present form by gradual divergent alteration of the same original language, since, by the action of its speakers, every living language is undergoing constant change. A body of languages thus related is called a *family* or *stock*; and the classification of all human tongues into families is one of the most important results of the study of language. Families then are divided into subordinate divisions called *groups, branches, subbranches*, or the like. Examples of families are the *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, the *Semitic*, and so on. (See the various names.) With reference to their relationship to a larger class, languages are also called *dialects*: thus, Yorkshire and Scotch are *dialects* of English; English and Dutch are Low-German *dialects*; German, Slavonic, Celtic, etc., are Aryan *dialects*. (See *dialect*.) Languages differ not only in material, but also in regard to structure, or the apparatus of forms, connections, auxiliaries, etc., by which the modifications and relations of ideas are expressed. Some are more synthetic, some more analytic; some are isolating, or destitute of formal distinctions, whether of parts of speech or of inflections; some are agglutinative, or have words made up of parts rather loosely joined together; some have their words, or part of them, more completely integrated, to the complete disguise of their original constituents, and even, in greater or less part, the substitution of an internal change (as in *sing, sang, sung, song*) for an external (as in *love, loved, loving, lover*). This characteristic is called *inflective*, and is seen in highest degree in two of the families (Aryan and Semitic) mentioned above. (See *agglutinate*.) Languages are usually designated by an adjective formed (in *-ish*[1], *-an, -ese, -ic, -inc*[1], etc., or without any termination) from the name of the country or people (such adjective used alone, as a noun, being the particular name of the language), as *English, Spanish, Scottish, Scotch, Dutch, Welsh, French, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Siamese, Gaelic, Arabic, Latin, Greek*, etc.; but the name is often of other origin or formation, as *Sanskrit, Prakrit*.

In that lond of Caldee, thei han here propre *Langages*, and here propre Lettres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 153.

After a speach is fully fashioned to the common vnderstanding, & accepted by consent of a whole countrey & nation, it is called a *language*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

2. Power of expression by utterance; the capacities and impulses that lead to the production and use of languages; uttered expression; human speech considered as a whole: as, *language* is the peculiar possession of man.

You taught me *language*; and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 363.

The ends of *language* in our discourse with others being chiefly these three: First, to make known one man's thoughts or ideas to another; secondly, to do it with as much ease and quickness as is possible; and thirdly, thereby to convey the knowledge of things. *Language* is either abused or deficient, when it fails in any of these three.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 23.

3. The words or expressions appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge or particular condition of life: as, the *language* of chemistry; the *language* of common life.—**4.** The manner of expression, either by speech or writing; style.

With good ensaumple and faire *langage*
His fadir tauȝt him weel and faire.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Their *language* simple, as their manners meek,
No shining ornaments have they to seek.
Cowper, Hope, l. 764.

Hence—**5.** The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants: as, the *language* of birds.

Choughs' *language*, gabble enough, and good enough.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 22.

6. The expression of thought in any way, articulate or inarticulate, conventional or unconventional: as, the *language* of signs; the *language* of the eyes; the *language* of flowers.

Fie, fie upon her!
There's *language* in her eye, her cheek, her lip;
Nay, her foot speaks. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 55.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various *language*. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

The word *language*, in its most limited application, is restricted to human articulate speech; but in its metaphorical use it embraces every mode of communication by which facts can be made known, sentiments or passions expressed, or emotions excited.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ii.

7†. A people or race, as distinguished by its speech; a tribe.

All the people, the nations, and the *languages*, fell down and worshipped the golden image. Dan. iii. 7.

Ten men . . . out of all *languages* of the nations . . . shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew. Zech. viii. 23.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in vernacular use by a people as the traditional and native means of expression. Some dead languages have disappeared, leaving no representatives, as the Etruscan and Egyptian; others have been succeeded by tongues descended from them and more or less resembling them, as Latin and Anglo-Saxon; some, by an artificial process of instruction, are still learned and used for writing and speaking, like Latin, Sanskrit, and Hebrew.

The *languages*, especially the *dead*,
The sciences, and all the most abstruse.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 40.

Flash language. See *flash*[5].—**King's language†.** See *king*[1].—**Law language.** See *law*[1].—**Living language**, a language still spoken or in vernacular use by a people.

Now the Coptic is no more a *living language*, nor is it understood by any, except that some of the priests understand a little of their liturgy, tho' many of them cannot so much as read it, but get their long offices by rote.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 245.

The bow-wow and pooh-pooh theories of language, nicknames applied to the theories which recognize, respectively, imitations of natural cries and interjections as the first beginnings of language.=**Syn. 1.** *Language, Dialect, Idiom, Diction, Vocabulary;* tongue. The first five words are arranged in a descending scale. In common use it is taken for granted that the *dialects* under one *language* are enough alike to be reasonably well understood by all who are of that *language*, while different *languages* are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a *language* that is not his own; but this is not an essential difference. *Idiom*, literally a personal peculiarity, is in this connection a form of a *language* somewhat less marked than a *dialect:* as, the New England *idiom*. *Diction* is often used for the set of words or *vocabulary* belonging to a person or class, making him or it differ in speech from others; but both this and *idiom* are often expressed by *dialect*. (See *diction*.) *Vocabulary* means the total of the words used by a person, class, etc., considered as a list or number of different words: as, he has a large *vocabulary*. In this respect it differs from another meaning of *idiom*—that is, any peculiar combination of words used by a person, community, nation, etc.

Every class [in the community], however constituted, has its dialectic differences; . . . each trade, calling, profession, department of study, has its technical *vocabulary*. . . . The highly cultivated have a *diction* which is not in all its parts at the command of the vulgar. . . . We must notice . . . the meaning of the terms *language* and *dialect* in their relation to one another. They are only two names for the same thing, as looked at from different points of view. Any body of expressions used by a community, however limited and humble, for the purpose of communication and as the instrument of thought, is a *language*. . . . On the other hand, there is no tongue in the world to which we should not with perfect freedom and perfect propriety apply the name of *dialect* when considering it as one of a body of related forms of speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., pp. 155, 176–8.

language[1] (lang′gwāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *languaged*, ppr. *languaging*. [< *language*[1], *n.*] To express in language. [Rare.]

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story.
Lovelace, Lucasta, i.

It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and *languaging* parts of a poet's outfit, without the higher creative gift. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

language[2] (lang′gwāj), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *language*[1], of *languid*[2], itself appar. a corruption of *languet:* see *languet*.] In *organ-building*, the horizontal shelf or partition of wood or metal opposite and below the mouth of a flue-pipe, by which the wind is obliged to pass through a narrow slit between it and the lower lip and to impinge upon the edge of the upper lip. The front edge of the language is usually serrated. See *pipe*. Also called *languid*.

languaged (lang′gwājd), *a.* [< *language*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Provided with a language; having or speaking a language or languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore.
He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
And many-*languag'd* nations has survey'd.
Pope, Odyssey, iii.

2. Skilled in language, or learned in several languages; instructed in languages.

To bere this apell was commaunded a clerke, well *langaged* to do such a besynesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxliii.

I marvell your noblemen of England doe not desire to be better *languaged* in the forraine languages.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 227.

The only *languag'd* men in all the world!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

languageless (lang′gwāj-les), *a.* [< *language*[1] + *-less.*] Lacking speech or language; dumb.

He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 264.

language-master (lang′gwāj-mās″tėr), *n.* A teacher of languages.

languager† (lang′gwāj-ėr), *n.* [< *language*[1] + *-er*[1].] A linguist. *Thynne.* (*Halliwell.*)

langued (langd), *a.* [< F. *langue*, tongue, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a tongue; furnished with a tongue: said of a beast used as a bearing only when the tongue is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion or *langued* gules.

langue d'oc (F. pron. longg dok). [OF.: *langue* (< L. *lingua*), tongue; *de*, of; Pr. *oc*, yes, < L. *hoc*, this.] A Romance dialect spoken in France south of the Loire in the middle ages. It was so called from its using the affirmative *oc*, in distinction from the dialect spoken in the north of France, which was called *langue d'oui* or *langue d'oïl*, the language using the affirmative *oui* or *oïl*. The *langue d'oc* was the language of the troubadours, and is sometimes taken as synonymous with *Provençal*, which is one of its principal branches. The name was given to one of the old provinces of France in which it was spoken, Languedoc.

Languedoc (lang′gwē-dok′), *n.* [So named from *Languedoc*, in southern France.] A name sometimes given to wines produced in the old province of Languedoc in the south of France, from the Rhone to Toulouse, including the muscat wines of Frontignan and Lunel.

Languedocian (lang-gwē-dō′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *languedocien;* as *Languedoc* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Languedoc, an old province of southern France, partly bordered by the Mediterranean, now divided into several departments.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Languedoc.—**2.** The dialect of the langue d'oc still spoken in the old province of Languedoc and the neighboring region. It is the nearest living representative of the language of the troubadours, and has considerable literature.

langue d'oui (F. pron. longg dwē). [Also *langue d'oïl:* OF. *langue*, tongue; *de*, of; *oui, oïl*, yes, < L. *hoc illud*, this (is) that, i. e. that's so, yes. See *langue d'oc*.] A Romance dialect spoken in the north of France in the middle ages; old French. It was the language of the trouvères, and is the immediate parent of modern French. Compare *langue d'oc*.

languescent (lang-gwes′ent), *a.* [< L. *languescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *languescere*, freq. of *languere*, be weak: see *languish*.] Growing languid or tired. [Rare.]

The *languescent* mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 11.

languesset, languisset, *v.* Middle English forms of *languish*. *Chaucer.*

languet (lang′get), *n.* [< F. *languette* (= Pg. *lingueta*), a little tongue, dim. of *langue*, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual, language*. Cf. *langet*[1].] Something in the shape of a little tongue. [Obsolete except in technical use.]

A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out. . . . On this *languet* I saw standing . . . Yarmouth.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 476.

Specifically—(*a*) A thin slip or tongue of metal placed to preserve the necessary space between the two blades of a comb-cutters' saw, the strip being of the thickness of the teeth required in the comb. Also called *languid*. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) On a sword-hilt, a small hinged piece of metal which turns down over the scabbard. Also called *linguet*. (*c*) In *music*, same as *languette*, 2. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, one of the series of little tongue-like or tentaculiform processes on a longitudinal ridge along the middle line of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac of an ascidian. (*e*) In *entom.*, same as *languette*, 3 (*a*).

languette (lang-get′), *n.* [< F. *languette*, little tongue: see *languet*.] **1.** A kind of hood forming a part of a woman's costume in the seventeenth century.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ. (*b*) A key of a wind-instrument. See *key*[1], 4 (*a*). Also *languet*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Part of an insect's lower lip; the tonguelet or ligula. See *ligula*. *Latreille.* Also *languet*. (*b*) The byssus-organ of a mollusk.

languid[1] (lang′gwid), *a.* [= F. *languide* = Sp. *lánguido* = Pg. It. *languido*, < L. *languidus*, faint, listless, < *languere*, be faint or listless: see *languish*.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from weakness, fatigue, or lack of energy; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; relaxed: as, *languid* movements; *languid* breathing.

With mincing step, small voice, and *languid* eye.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 46.

Now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing lassitude.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

Hence, in general—**2.** Heavy; dull; dragging; wanting spirit or animation; listless; apathetic.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue.
Addison, Cato, i. 5.

All round the coast the *languid* air did swoon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Many clergymen were *languid* in those days, and did not too curiously inquire into the reasons which gave them such small congregations in country parishes.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Faint, weary, exhausted.—**2.** Supine, spiritless, torpid, slow.

languid[2] (lang′gwid), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *languet.*] **1.** Same as *languet* (*a*).—**2.** In *organ-building*, same as *language*[2].

languidly (lang′gwid-li), *adv.* In a languid manner; feebly; sluggishly; listlessly; without spirit or animation.

languidness (lang′gwid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being languid; listlessness; dullness; sluggishness; inertness.

languish (lang′gwish), *v.* [< ME. *languishen, languissen, langwissen, languessen*, < OF. (and F.) *languiss-*, stem of certain parts of *languir* (= Pr. *languir* = It. *languire*), be listless, < L. *languescere*, begin to be weak, become weak or languid, < *languere*, be faint, be weak; cf. Gr. *λαγγάζειν*, slacken, loiter, < *λαγαρός*, slack: perhaps akin to E. *lag*[1] and *lack*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become weak or spiritless; become listless or sad; lose strength or animation; pine: as, to *languish* in solitude.

Ladys *languessande* and lowrande to schewe;
Alle was buskede in blake, birdes and othire,
That schewede at the sepulture, with sylande teris.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4339.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. Jer. xv. 9.

She might have *languished* many years before our eyes in a continual increase of pain, and totally helpless.
Gray, Letters, I. 208.

2. To droop, wither, or fade, as a plant, from heat, drought, neglect, or other unfavorable conditions.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. Is. xvi. 8.

3. To grow feeble or dull; lose activity and vigor; dwindle; fall off: as, the war *languished* for lack of supplies; manufactures *languished*.

The sacred Faith of Abram *languisht* not
In idleness, but alwaies waakt and wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

This great enterprise, as we know, *languished* under the colonial government. *Everett*, Orations, II. 51.

4. To act languidly; present or assume a languid appearance or expression, especially as an indication of tender or enervating emotion.

Languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings, regarding thee,
And so would *languish* evermore.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

When a visitor comes in, she smiles and *languishes*, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxi.

=**Syn. 1.** To decline, faint, fail.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or fail. [Rare.]

That he might satisfy or *languish* that burning flame.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 495.

languish† (lang′gwish), *n.* [< *languish, v.*] The act of declining, drooping, or pining; a languid posture or appearance; languishment.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 49.

languisher (lang′gwish-ėr), *n.* [< *languish* + *-er*[1].] One who languishes, droops, or pines. [Rare.]

Yes, good father,
Mingle the potion so that it may kill me
Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh. *Mason*, Caractacus.

languishing (lang′gwish-ing), *p. a.* Expressive of languor; indicating tender, sentimental emotion: as, a *languishing* look or sigh.

languishingly (lang′gwish-ing-li), *adv.* In a languishing or drooping manner; with lassitude or tender longing; so as to cause languor.

languishment (lang′gwish-ment), *n.* [= F. *languissement;* as *languish* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state of languishing, or of pining or drooping.

Yet it is comfort in great *languishment*
To be bemoned with compassion kinde.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 159.

A speedier course than lingering *languishment*
Must we pursue. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 110.

2. A languid appearance or expression; hence, softness of look or mien; tender yieldingness or compliance.

What zeal, what *languishment*, what ecstasies.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 191.

languishness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *languish, v.*, + *-ness.*] Languidness; languor.

Languishnes should be auoided.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, v.

languor (lang'gor or lang'gwor), *n.* [Now written (and sometimes pronounced) as the L.; formerly *langour, langor*, < ME. *langour, langure*, < AF. *langour*, < OF. *langueur*, F. *langueur* = Pr. Sp. *languor, langor* = Pg. *languor* = It. *languore*, < L. *languor*, faintness, languor, < *languere*, be faint, languish: see *languish.*] **1.** Faintness or feebleness of body; oppression from fatigue, disease, trouble, or other cause; languidness; dullness; heaviness.

I felt a *languor* stealing on;
The active arm, the agile hand were gone.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 44.

2†. Sickness; illness; suffering; sorrow.

That suche a surgeyn setthen yseye was ther neuere,
Ne non so faithfol fysician; for, alle that hym bysouhte,
He lechede hem of here *langoure*, lazars and blynde bothe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 142.

In the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor* and my soul's sad tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 13.

3. Inertness in general; sluggishness; listlessness; lassitude; oppressive or soothing quietude; sleepy content.

A sullen *languor* still the skies opprest,
And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.
Falconer, Shipwreck, i.

4. In *vegetable pathol.*, a condition of plants in which, from unwholesome nourishment, bad drainage, ungenial subsoil, or other bad conditions, they fall into a state of premature decrepitude. =**Syn. 1.** Weakness, faintness, weariness, debility.

languor†, *v. i.* [ME. *languoren, languren*, languish; < *languor, n.*] To languish; suffer.

And praied oure lorde that he wolde sende hym hastely the deth, ffor lever he hadde for to be deed than *languor* in soche maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

Now wol I speke of woful Damian,
That *langureth* [var. *langwisseth*] for love, as ye shul here.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 623.

languorous (lang'gor-us or lang'gwor-us), *a.* [< *languor* + *-ous.*] **1.** Affected by languor; exhibiting languor; languid.—**2.** Dull; tedious; wearisome; inducing languor.

Whom late I left in *languorous* constraynt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 9.

A medicine in themselves
To wile the length from *languorous* hours, and draw
The sting from pain. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Suggestive of languor; seductive: as, *languorous* eyes.

Warm breath, light whisper, tender semi-tone,
Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and *lang'rous* waist.
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnet xviii.

languret†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *languor.*

Languria (lang-gū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *languria*, a kind of lizard; or perhaps < L. *langurium*, a kind of amber.] The typical genus of *Languriinæ*, characterized by the shortness of the antennæ. Its species are of elegant form and mostly of metallic coloration, and occur in all parts of the world excepting Europe. One common in North America is *L. mozardi*, whose larvæ live in the stems of clover and timothy.

Languriinæ (lang-gū-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Languria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Erotylidæ* including the genus *Languria*. They are beetles of long narrow form, with dilated tarsi and the antennal knob five-jointed.

Laniadæ, Lanianæ (lā-ni'ạ-dē, lā-ni-ā'nē), *n. pl.* See *Laniidæ, Laniinæ.*

laniard, *n.* See *lanyard.*

laniariform (lā-ni-ar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *laniary*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the *Carnivora*; laniary. *R. Owen.*

Laniarius (lā-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *laniary.*] A genus of party-colored malaconotine shrikes peculiar to Africa. *L. barbarus* and *L. cruentus* are typical species.

laniary (lā'ni-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, neut. *laniarium*, a butcher's stall, < *lanius*, a butcher, < *laniare*, tear, rend: see *laniate.*] **I.** *a.* Fitted for lacerating or tearing flesh; laniariform: specifically applied to canine teeth when well developed.

II. *n.*; pl. *laniaries* (-riz). **1.** A butcher's stall; shambles. [Rare.]—**2.** A canine tooth when laniariform.

laniate (lā'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laniated*, ppr. *laniating.* [< L. *laniatus*, pp. of *laniare*, tear, lacerate. Cf. *lancinate.*] To tear in pieces; rend; lacerate. [Rare.]

laniation (lā-ni-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *laniatio(n-)*, a tearing, < *laniare*, tear: see *laniate.*] A tearing in pieces. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Lanidæ, Laninæ (lan'i-dē, lạ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Laniidæ, Laniinæ.*

lanier1†, *n.* See *lannier.*

lanier2 (lā'niėr), *n.* [F.: see *lanner.*] Same as *lanner.*

laniferous (lā-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanifère* = Sp. *lanífero* = Pg. It. *lanifero*, < L. *lanifer*, wool-bearing, < *lana*, wool, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing wool. [Rare.]

lanifical† (lā-nif'i-kạl), *a.* [As *lanific-ous* + *-al.*] Working in wool.

lanifice† (lan'i-fis), *n.* [= OF. *lanifice* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanificio*, < L. *lanificium*, the working of wool, < *lanificus*, wool-working: see *lanificous.*] A woolen fabric; anything made of wool.

The moath breedeth upon cloth, and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish or wet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 696.

lanificous† (lā-nif'i-kus), *a.* [= OF. *lanifique* = It. *lanifico*, < L. *lanificus*, wool-working, < *lana*, wool, + *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] Working wool. *Bailey*, 1731.

laniform (lan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lana*, wool, + *forma*, form.] Consisting of fibers like wool.

lanigerous (lā-nij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanigère* = Sp. *lanígero* = Pg. It. *lanigero*, < L. *laniger*, wool-bearing, fleecy, < *lana*, wool, + *gerere*, bear.] **1.** Bearing or producing wool.

No other labor did this holy pair,
Clothed and supported from the lavish store
Which crowds *lanigerous* brought with daily care.
Lowell, An Oriental Apologue.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Woolly; thickly covered with fine curled hairs resembling wool. (*b*) Having the appearance of wool: as, *lanigerous* hairs. *Grote.* [The last meaning is of doubtful propriety.]

Laniidæ (lā-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral laminiplantar acromyodian birds of the order *Passeres*; the shrikes. They are characterized by the combination of comparatively weak and strictly passerine feet with a hooked and notched or toothed bill of semiraptorial efficiency. The tarsi are not booted; the wing has 10 primaries; the nostrils are usually concealed by antrorse plumules; and the plumage generally is dense. There are about 200 species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. The name has been used with great latitude, covering many shrike-like birds now located apart, as in *Artamidæ, Dicruridæ*, and elsewhere. See *drongo, swallow-shrike, wood-shrike.* Also *Laniadæ, Lanidæ.*

laniiform (lā-nī'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lanius*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a shrike; dentirostral, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Laniiformes.*

Laniiformes (lā-nī-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *Dentirostres*, 2.

Laniinæ (lā-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Laniidæ*; the true shrikes or butcher-birds. The rounded wings and tail are of nearly equal lengths, the rictus is bristly, and the tarsi are scutellate outside as well as in front. See *Lanius.* Also *Lanianæ, Laninæ.*

Lanio (lā'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lanio*, a butcher: see *laniary.*] A genus of tanagers of the family *Tanagridæ*, having a shrike-like bill with dentate upper mandible. There are several species, as *L. aurantius*; all are South American.

Lanius (lā'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanius*, butcher: see *laniary.*] A restricted genus of butcher-birds, of simple bluish-gray and white coloration, varied with black on the wings and tail; the gray shrikes. The term was formerly applied indiscriminately to laniiform or dentirostral birds, many of which do not even belong to *Laniidæ. L. excubitor* is the common gray shrike of Europe; *L. borealis* is the great northern shrike or butcher-bird of North America; and *L. ludovicianus* is the loggerhead of the southern United States. See also cut under *butcher-bird.*



Fiscal Shrike (*Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*).

lank1 (langk), *a.* [< ME. *lank*, < AS. *hlanc*, lank (applied to a wolf, and to a leather bottle). Cf. *lank*2.] **1.** Meagerly slim; attenuated; lean; gaunt: as, a tall, *lank* man.

She [Diana] . . . had unlaste
Her silver buskins from her nimble thigh,
And her *lanck* loynes ungirt.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone. *Swift.*

2. Loose or lax and yielding readily to pressure; not distended; shrunken; shriveled: as, a *lank* sack or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 132.

3. Straight and flat, as hair.

If any Gentlemens or Childrens Hair be never so *Lank*, she makes it Curle in a little time like a Periwig.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 147.

His visage was meagre, his hair *lank* and thin.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

4†. Languid; drooping.

Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head.
Milton, Comus, l. 836.

lank1† (langk), *n.* [< *lank*1, *a.*] Lankness; leanness. [Probably used in the following quotation for its agreement in sound with *bank.*]

He [S. Daniel] had neither a bank of wealth or *lank* of want; living in a competent condition.
Fuller, Worthies, III. 104.

lank1 (langk), *v. i.* [< *lank*, *a.*] To grow or become lank or thin. [Rare.]

All this . . .
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank'd* not. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 71.

lank2 (langk), *n.* [Also *lonk*; < ME. *lanke, lonke*, the groin, = MD. *lancke* = OHG. *hlanca, lanca, lanka, lancha*, MHG. *lanke, lanche*, loin, flank, side; hence (< OHG. *hlanca*, with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*) ML. *flancus* (> It. *fianco* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = Pr. *flanc* = F. *flanc*, loin, flank, side, > E. *flank*: see *flank*1); prob. from the adj. *lank*1, q. v.] The groin. [Prov. Eng.]

lankly (langk'li), *adv.* In a lank manner; straightly; stiffly.

lankness (langk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lank or shrunken; slenderness; gauntness; leanness.

lankot (lang'kọt), *n.* A dialectal form of *langet*2.

lanky (lang'ki), *a.* [< *lank*1, *a.*, + *-y*1.] Somewhat lank; tending to or characteristic of lankness or leanness.

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the *lanky* pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

Sometimes he would absurdly introduce into his conversation scraps from Sam Lawson's vocabulary, with flashes of mimicry of his shambling gait, and the *lanky* droop of his hands. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 257.

lannard† (lan'ärd), *n.* [Var. of *lanner*, with term. conformed to that of *haggard*1.] Same as *lanner.*

That young *lannard*
Whom you have such a mind to, if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

lanner (lan'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *lanier, lannier, laner, lenier*, F. *lanier* = Pr. *lanier* = It. *laniere*, a kind of hawk, < L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *laniary.*] A kind of falcon. (*a*) In *ornith.*, *Falco lanarius* (also called *F. feldeggi*), a noble hawk of southern and central Europe and the countries bordering



Lanner (*Falco lanarius*).

on the Mediterranean, from 16 to 18 inches long. Some related species share the name, as *F. saker* of southeastern Europe and most of Asia, called *F. lanarius* by many writers. The American lanner is *F. mexicanus* or *polyagrus.* (*b*) In *falconry*, the female of the above, which is larger than the male. See *lanneret.*

lannerd† (lan'ėrd), *n.* Same as *lannard, lanner.*

lanneret (lan′ėr-et), *n.* [Also *laneret;* < OF. *laneret, lanieret,* F. *laneret,* the male of the lanner, dim. (the male hawk being smaller than the female) of *lanier,* the lanner: see *lanner.*] The male of *Falco lanarius* and some related falcons. See *lanner.*

lanneroid (lan′ėr-oid), *a.* [< *lanner* + *-oid.*] Like a lanner: specifically applied to an African falcon, *Falco cervicalis* or *F. biarmicus.*

lannier† (lan′iėr), *n.* [Also *lanier;* early mod. E. *lanyer;* < ME. *lanzer, lanere, lainer, layner,* < OF. *lanicre,* F. *lanière,* a thong, strap, orig. a thong for a lanner, a hawk so called, < *lanier,* a lanner: see *lanner.* Hence *lanyard, laniard.*] A leather thong or strap. Specifically—(*a*) A whiplash. (*b*) A guige.

> Gigging of scheeldes, with *layneres* lasynge.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

lannock (lan′ok), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *lankot,* a var. of *langot, langet*[1].] A long narrow piece of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lanolin (lan′ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *lana,* wool, + *oleum,* oil, + *-in*[2].] A substance, consisting chiefly of cholesterin, extracted from wool, used as a basis for ointments.

lanose (lā′nōs), *a.* [< L. *lanosus,* woolly, < *lana,* wool.] Resembling wool. *Cooke,* Brit. Fungi, p. 786.

lansat (lan′sat), *n.* [Malay *lansat.*] The berry of *Lansium domesticum.* Also *langsat.*

lansfordite (lanz′fȯrd-īt), *n.* [< *Lansford* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in stalactitic forms in a coal-mine at Lansford in Pennsylvania.

Lansium (lan′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Rumpf, 1741), < *lansa* or *lanseh,* the East Indian name of the tree.] A genus of East Indian trees belonging to the family *Meliaceæ,* tribe *Trichilieæ,* having the 5 petals imbricated, 10 anthers, a 3- to 5-celled ovary and berry, and ariled seeds. These trees have odd-pinnate leaves, small, axillary, panicled or racemose flowers, and large yellow or red berries. There are 2, 3, or 4 species, according to different authors, inhabiting the mountains of India and of the Indian archipelago. *L. domesticum* is cultivated for its yellow berry, which contains within a bitter skin a pleasant subacid pulp. It is the *lansa, lanseh,* or *langsat,* and the berry is known as *ayer-ayer.*

lansket†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A word occurring only in the following passage, where it is supposed to mean a lattice or panel:

> *Petron.* How know'st thou?
> *Jacques.* I peep'd in
> At a loose *lansket.* *Fletcher,* Tamer Tamed, ii. 6.

lansquenet (lans′ke-net), *n.* [< F. *lansquenet,* < G. *landsknecht,* a foot-soldier, < *lands,* gen. of *land,* land, + *knecht,* a boy, servant: see *land*[1] and *knight.* Cf. *lance-knight.*] **1**†. One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers or pikemen who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed a large proportion of both the German and French armies. They took their name from that of the class of German serfs who in war attended their knights on foot, fighting with light arms and without armor, from which class the first permanent infantry corps was formed by Maximilian I. at the end of the fifteenth century.

2. A game at cards. It is played by an unlimited number of persons against a banker, with one or more packs of cards. Bets laid on cards as they are dealt go to the banker or to the players according as these cards match with others considered as belonging to one side or the other. The game admits of much trickery.

lant[1] (lant), *n.* [Var. of *land*[2].] Urine; especially, stale urine. Stale urine, or lant, has been much used as a detergent in wool-scouring on account of the ammonium carbonate it contains. Though still used, it has been largely supplanted by ammonia, sodium carbonate, etc.

> The use of sulphurous acid, and of ammoniacal liquors in the form of *lant* or stale urine, is known (from drawings on the walls of Pompeii) to have been practised by the Romans. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 509.

lant[1] (lant), *v. t.* [< *lant*[1], *n.*] To wet or mingle with urine.

lant[2] (lant), *n.* [Abbr. of *lanterloo.*] A contraction of *lanterloo.*

lant[3] (lant), *n.* [A var. of *lance*[1], *launce*[1].] In *ichth.,* the lance. [Cornwall, Eng.]

lant[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *lend*[1].

Lantana (lan-tā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus).] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Verbenaceæ,* type of Endlicher's tribe and de Candolle's subtribe *Lantaneæ,* characterized by a small, membranaceous, truncate, sinuose-dentate calyx, a corolla with 4 or 5 lobes, and a juicy drupe. Some 40 or 50 species are known, chiefly tropical or subtropical American, but a few are natives of Asia and Africa. They are mostly low shrubs, but sometimes climbing high, sometimes mere herbs, with opposite toothed leaves, often roughened, and dense spikes or heads of smallish red, orange, white, or variously colored flowers sessile in the axils of bracts. Two of the tropical American species (*L. trifolia* and *L. Camara*) have become extensively naturalized in the Old World. Many of the species are cultivated as greenhouse-plants and set out in summer, flowering freely till frost, the flowers and herbage being sometimes pleasantly odorous. Among the most common of these are *L. Camara, L. mista, L. nivea, L. involucrata,* and *L. Sellowiana.* The flowers of most of these species change their color with age. In Jamaica the plants of this genus are called *wild sage.* Four species are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the southwest. The South American species *L. macrophylla* is employed in infusions as a stimulant.



Lantana mutabilis.
a, flower; *b,* flower cut longitudinally, showing pistil and two of the stamens; *c,* fruits.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Lantana.*

Lantaneæ (lan-tā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lantana* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Verbenaceæ,* founded on the genus *Lantana,* by de Candolle reduced to a subtribe of the tribe *Verbeneæ,* but made a tribe by Engler.

lantanium (lan-tā′ni-um), *n.* See *lanthanium.*

lantcha, *n.* See *lancha.*

lanterloo† (lan′tėr-lö), *n.* [Also *lantereloo, langteraloo, lantrillou,* etc.; = D. *lanterlu,* < F. *lanterlu, lanterelu,* orig. the refrain of a popular song.] A game of cards, now commonly called *loo,* sometimes *lant.* See *loo*[2].

> Were she at her Parish Church, in the Height of her Devotion, should any Body in the Interim but stand at the Church Door and hold up the Knave of Clubs, she would take it to be a Challenge at *Lanctre Loo.*
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 103.

Lanterloo, lantrillou, or lanctreloo, a game in which the knave of clubs is the highest card.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Notes, p. 480.

★ **lantern** (lan′tėrn), *n.* [Until recently also *lanthorn,* a popular spelling simulating *horn* (in supposed allusion to the transparent plates of horn which often formed the sides of lanterns); < ME. *lanterne,* < F. *lanterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanterna,* < L. *lanterna, laterna,* < Gr. λαμπτήρ, a stand or grate used in lighting, a torch, < λάμπειν, give light: see *lamp*[1].] **1.** A case, generally transparent or translucent, inclosing a light and protecting it from the wind and rain, and either portable or fixed. The earliest form appears to have been a collapsing corrugated tube of some semi-transparent fabric inclosing a lamp or candle. This form survives in the Chinese paper lanterns. Lanterns have been made of horn, talc, mica, perforated metals, oiled fabrics, paper, and glass.



Ship's Lanterns.
a, octagon lantern; *b,* masthead-lantern; *c,* signal-lantern.

> He [Hunger] buffated the Brutener a-boute the chekes,
> That he loked lyk a *lanterne* al hus lyf after.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 174.

> My natural *Lanthorn,* whose diaphanous side
> Can both transmit and safely keep the Light.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, iv. 46.

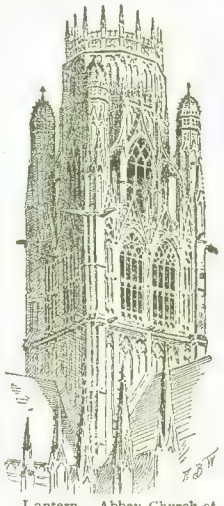
All the way, quite through Hyde Park to the Queen's palace at Kensington, has *lanterns* for illuminating the road in the dark nights, for the Coaches.
Thoresby, Diary, June 15, 1712.

> At the watchman's *lantern* borrowing light,
> Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
> *Cowper,* Task, ii. 654.

2. The glass casing surrounding the lamp of a lighthouse and forming the upper member of the structure.

Upon the shore there is an high *Lanthorn,* large enough at the top to contain about three score persons, which by night directeth the Sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 31.

3. In *arch.,* specifically, an upright skylight in the roof of a building. It is distinguished from an ordinary skylight in that it has vertical sides. Of this nature is the open tower often placed, especially in English church architecture, at the junction of the cross in a cruciform plan. Such a lantern has the whole or a considerable part of the interior open to view from below, and receives light from a range of windows extending entirely around it. The name is also applied to a more or less open construction on the top of a tower, or crowning a dome, although not serving to admit light to the interior; also to a louver. See cuts under *dome* and *domical.*



Lantern.—Abbey Church of St. Ouen, Rouen, France; 14th and 15th centuries.

The most considerable object is the great abby and church, large and rich, built after the Gotic manner, having two spires and middle *lanterne* at the west end all of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1644.

Upon the cupola was to stand the *lantern,* that was to form the proper summit of the whole vast edifice, and on the proportions and design of which the effect of the dome itself would be greatly dependent.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 282.

4. In the quadrant electrometer, the part of the case of the instrument which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibers.—**5.** A device for inclosing fabrics in the process of dyeing, to fix the colors by the aid of steam.—**6.** A workmen's name for a short perforated core used in making hollow castings.

> It must be modelled in loam, upon a piece of cast iron called a *lantern,* made expressly for this purpose. The *lantern* is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick, and differently shaped for every core. *Ure,* Dict., II. 479.

7. A kind of cog-wheel. See *lantern-wheel.*—**8.** (*a*) The whiff, a fish, which is semi-transparent when held up against the light. *Day.* [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The *Trigla obscura,* a fish of the subfamily *Triglinæ.* Also called *lantern-gurnard.*—**Astronomical lantern.** See *astronomical.*—**Blind lantern.** See *blind*[1].—**Bull's-eye lantern.** See *bull's-eye,* 7.—**Chinese lantern,** a collapsible hand-lantern of paper crimped or arranged in folds like the sides of a bellows or an accordion, used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc. These lanterns are either globular or cylindrical in shape, and are generally decorated with flowers or other designs, those intended for use as lanterns and not for mere ornament being also oiled, and provided with a short handle or staff for convenience in carrying. The streets of Chinese and Japanese cities being unlighted, it is necessary for those who move abroad after dark to be provided with lanterns.—**Dark lantern,** a hand-lantern having an opaque slide or cover permitting the light to be wholly or almost wholly obscured at pleasure.

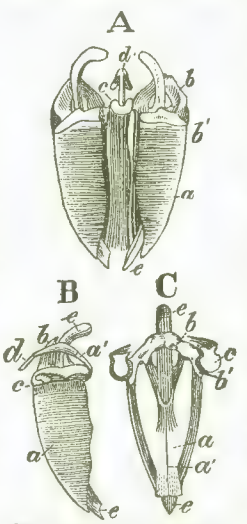
> I do walk
> Methinks like Guido Faux,
> with my *dark lanthorn,*
> Stealing to set the town a-fire.
> *Fletcher and Shirley,* [Night-Walker, iii. 2.

Feast of lanterns. See *feast.*—**Fresnel lantern,** a lantern in which the lamp or light is inclosed in a cylindrical glass globe of which the section approaches the form of the dioptric lens as perfected by Fresnel; or a lantern fitted with a Fresnel lens.—**Lantern and candlelight,** the old cry of the London bellman at night.

> Dost roare, bulchin? dost roare? th' ast a good rouncivall voice to cry *Lanthorne and Candlelight.*
> *Dekker,* Satiromastix.

> No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light,*
> *Heywood,* Edward IV. [(1626).

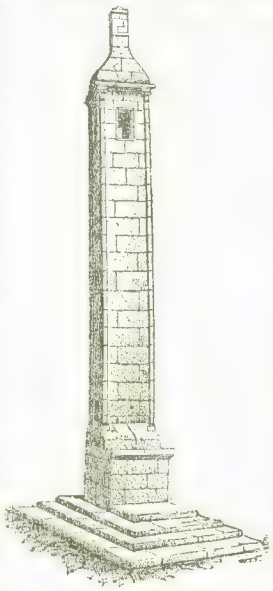
Lantern of Aristotle, or **Aristotle's lantern,** in *zoöl.,* the highly developed complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton and associate soft parts of a sea-urchin (*Echinus*). See the extract.



Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Sea-urchin (*Echinus sphæra*), constituting Aristotle's Lantern.
A, two of the five chief component parts apposed and viewed laterally. *B,* side view, and *C,* back view of one piece. *a,* principal piece of alveolus; *a′,* its suture with its fellow; *b,* epiphysis; *b′,* its suture with principal piece; *c,* rotula; *d,* radius or compass; *e,* tooth.

In the Echinidea the oral skeleton attains its highest development in the so-called *Aristotle's lantern* of the sea-

urchins. . . . The lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulæ, and five radii—of which the alveoli are again divisible into four pieces each, and the radii into two, making a total of forty pieces. . . . Besides the inter-alveolar muscles, . . . this complex apparatus has protractor, . . . oblique, . . . transverse, . . . and retractor muscles. . . . A similar but less complex oral skeleton exists in most Clypeastroida, but nothing of this kind has yet been discovered in the Spatangoida. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 492.



Lantern of the Dead, Antigny, France. ("From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Lantern of the dead, in central and western France, a slender medieval tower of common occurrence in cemeteries, having apertures at the top where a light was displayed at night. A class of round towers in Ireland may have served a similar purpose.—**Magic lantern**, an optical instrument, first described by Kircher in 1646, by means of which small images are thrown on a white wall or screen in a dark room, magnified to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror which reflects the light of the lamp through an adjustable tube in the side of the lantern. At the inner end of this tube is fixed a plano-convex lens and at the outer end a convex projecting lens. Between the two lenses are successively placed slips of glass bearing transparent photographs or paintings, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern.

lantern (lan'tėrn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lanthorn*; < *lantern*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a lantern; light as by means of a lantern: as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

Were it midnight, I should walk
Self-*lanthorn'd*, saturate with sunbeams.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging to a lamp-post (F. *lanterne*): a frequent incident during the first French revolution.

lantern-bellows (lan'tėrn-bel″ōz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of bellows resembling in structure a collapsible paper or Chinese lantern. The action of drawing out or distending the bellows causes the air to rush in through a valve opening inwardly in the outer end, and the air is expelled in turn by compressing the bellows. Bellows of this form are often set up in pairs so as to work alternately and thus supply a continuous blast to a forge or furnace. The device is of great antiquity, and is still in common use in Egypt and the East.

lantern-carrier (lan'tėrn-kar″i-ėr), *n.* Same as *lantern-fly*.

lanterne (lan-tėrn'), *n.* [F.: see *lantern*.] A long-handled copper ladle used to convey powder to the bottom of the bore of a mortar or ★other piece of ordnance. [Obsolescent.]

lantern-fish (lan'tėrn-fish), *n.* The smooth sole. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lantern-flower (lan'tėrn-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of any ornamental species of *Abutilon*.

lantern-fly (lan'tėrn-flī), *n.* Any insect of the family *Fulgoridæ*, formerly said to emit a strong light in the dark. *Fulgora candelaria* is a



Honduras Lantern-fly (a species of *Laternaria*), reduced.

Chinese species, also called *candle-fly*. The largest is the Brazilian lantern-fly, *Laternaria phosphorea*, some 3 inches long and 5 or 6 in expanse of wings, of rich and striking colors. Also called *lantern-carrier*.

lantern-gurnard (lan'tėrn-gėr″närd), *n.* Same as *lantern*, 8 (*b*)

lantern-jack (lan'tėrn-jak), *n.* The ignis fatuus.

lantern-jawed (lan'tėrn-jâd), *a.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long, thin face.

Mine host, . . . pushing his *lantern-jawed* visage . . . rudely forward. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

lantern-jaws (lan'tėrn-jâz), *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws or chops; hence, a thin visage.

He sucked in both his cheeks till his *lantern jaws* and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

lantern-keg (lan'tėrn-keg), *n.* *Naut.*, a keg taken on board a boat at sea for holding, along with a small reserve supply of bread, a lantern, and sometimes fireworks, to enable the crew to indicate their whereabouts in case of being separated from the ship at night.

lantern-lerry†, *n.* Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*

Henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

lantern-light (lan'tėrn-līt), *n.* **1.** The light of a lantern.

The adjutant, by *lantern-light*, read our orders amid breathless silence. *The Century*, XXXVII. 464.

2. In *arch.*, a lantern on the top of a dome; a dome-light. See *lantern*, *n.*, 3.

lantern-pinion (lan'tėrn-pin″yọn), *n.* Same as *lantern-wheel*.

lantern-pump (lan'tėrn-pump), *n.* Any form of pump which operates by means of a flexible cylinder having a valved disk at each end and alternately drawn out and compressed when the machine is in use.

lantern-shell (lan'tėrn-shel), *n.* The shell of any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Anatina*.

lantern-slide (lan'tėrn-slīd), *n.* A photographic plate prepared for use in a stereopticon.

lantern-sprat (lan'tėrn-sprat), *n.* A sprat infested by the lernæan parasite *Lernæonema monilaris*, making it luminous by night. [Prov. Eng.]

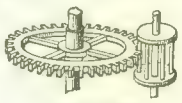
lantern-stairs† (lan'tėrn-stârz), *n. pl.* Winding stairs, such as are used in towers.

In the midst of the said body of building there was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn stairs*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

lantern-tower (lan'tėrn-tou″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *lantern*, 3.

The Lady-chapel (now Trinity church) at Ely, and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral, are noble works of the same time. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 195, note.

lantern-wheel (lan'tėrn-hwēl), *n.* A form of the cog-wheel. It consists of two parallel heads of which the peripheries are connected by bars or spindles so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of a spur-wheel. Also called *lantern*, *lantern-pinion*, *trundle-wheel*, and *wallower*. *E. H. Knight.*



Lantern-wheel.

lanthanite (lan'thạ-nīt), *n.* [< *lanthanum* + *-ite*2.] A rare basic carbonate of lanthanum, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a white or nearly white color.

lanthanum, lanthanium (lan'thạ-num, lan-thā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., also *lantanum*; < Gr. *λανθάνειν*, conceal: see *lethe*2.] Chemical symbol, La; atomic weight, 139.0. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1839–41, associated with cerium and didymium in cerite, and so named from its properties having been previously concealed by those of cerium. Its specific gravity is about 6.16. It is malleable, not ductile, tarnishes quickly in air, and is soluble in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids with evolution of hydrogen.

lanthorn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lantern*.

lantify† (lan'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *lant*1 + *-i-fy*.] To moisten with lant or urine; hence, to moisten or mix. [Rare.]

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady, ii. 2. (*Nares.*)

lantum (lan'tum), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

lanuginic (lan-ụ-jin'ik), *a.* [< L. *lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance (see *lanugo*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wool: as, *lanuginic* acid.

lanuginous, lanuginose (lạ-nū'ji-nus, -nōs), *a.* [= F. *lanugineux* = Sp. It. *lanuginoso*, < L. *lanuginosus*, woolly, < *lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance, < *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with soft fine hairs like down: specifically said in botany of the surfaces of plants, and in entomology of the clothing of insects.

lanugo (lạ-nū'gō), *n.* [L., woolly substance, down, < *lana*, wool.] **1.** In *anat.*, the coat of delicate downy hairs with which the human fetus is covered for some time before birth. This fetal covering is deciduous, being shed in the womb or soon after birth. Most of the hairs are extremely minute, but they can be detected by the microscope in the liquor amnii if not on the body of the child.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the cottony or woolly growth on the surface of some leaves, fruits, insects, etc.

lanx (lanks), *n.*; pl. *lances* (lan'sēz). [L.: see *lance*2, *balance*, *auncel*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a large dish or platter of metal used for serving meat at table. A pewter lanx found in Norfolk, England, is 2 feet 4¾ inches in diameter, and weighs 30 pounds; and Latin writers tell of such a dish of still greater weight.

lanyard, laniard (lan'yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *lannier*, *lanier*1, simulating *yard*1.] **1.** *Naut.*, a small rope or cord used for certain purposes on board a ship. Specifically—(*a*) A rope rove in the deadeyes of the rigging, for setting up and tightening the shrouds, backstays, etc. (*b*) A cord or line used for convenience or safety in handling articles. A *lock-lanyard* is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired; a *port-lanyard*, the cord by which the ports are triced up or secured; a *knife-lanyard*, a white cord or braided line worn by seamen round the neck, for the purpose of attaching their knives; a *bucket-lanyard*, a small rope attached to a bucket for drawing water, etc.

He . . . towed the bags in the water by *lanyards* from the fore-rigging. *The Century*, XXXVII. 708.

2. *Milit.*, a piece of cord having a small hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-primer.

lanyel (lan'yel), *n.* [< ME. *lanyel*, *lanzel*, *langel*, a hopple; cf. *lannier*. See *langel*, *v.*] A hopple. [Prov. Eng.]

lanyer†, *n.* An early form of *lannier*.

Laodicean (lā-od-i-sē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Laodicea*, < Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*: see def.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia Major (now Eski-hissar), or to its inhabitants.—**2.** Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Laodicea.

And unto the angel of the church of the *Laodiceans* write, . . . because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spue thee out of my mouth.
Rev. iii. 14, 16.

2. One who resembles the Laodicean Christians in character; a lukewarm Christian.

Certain *Laodiceans* and lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Laodiceanism (lā-od-i-sē'ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Laodicean* + *-ism*.] Lukewarmness in religion.

Laopteryx (lā-op'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λᾶας*, *λᾶς*, a stone, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of supposed fossil birds from the Upper Jurassic beds of Wyoming, described by Marsh from a part of a skull indicating a creature about as large as a heron. The species is named *L. priscus*. Its affinities are uncertain, but it is believed to have been odontornithic, and to have possessed biconcave vertebræ, like *Ichthyornis*.

lap1 (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappe*; < ME. *lappen*, < AS. *lapian*, lick, lap, = MD. *lappen*, *lapen* = MLG. *lapen*, LG. *lappen* = OHG. *laffan*, MHG. *laffen* = Icel. *leppja* = Dan. *labe* = Sw. *lapa*, lap, lick up, = W. *llepio* = L. *lambere* (> E. *lambent*, etc.) = Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap with the tongue, lick. The F. *laper*, OF. *laper*, *lapper*, lick, and *lamper*, drink (see *lampoon*), are from LG. Prob. allied to *lip*, and to L. *labium*, lip: see *lip* and *labium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lick up (a liquid, as water, milk, or liquid food); take into the mouth with the tongue.

Thus sayeth the Lord: in the place where dogges *lapped* the bloude of Naboth, shal dogges *lappe* even thy bloud also. *Bible of* 1551, 3 [1] Ki. xxi. 19.

They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

2. To flow against or upon with a sound as of licking up; ripple against; lick or wash.

Dark roll the whispering waves
That *lap* the piers beneath the hill
Ridged thick with ancient graves.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lick up a liquid; drink by licking.

And zif hym lust for to *lape*, the lawe of kynde wolde
That he dronk of eche a diche er he deide for therste.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 18.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up water with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

lap1 (lap), *n.* [< *lap*1, *v.*] **1.** A lick; a lapping; a motion or sound resembling that of lapping.

There was naught to show that it was water but . . . now and then a faint *lap* and a dying bubble round the edge. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. That which is licked up, as porridge. Compare *cat-lap*. [Slang.]

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii. (song).

lap[2] (lap), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappe*, < AS. *læppa*, the edge or skirt of a garment, lobe of the ear, a detached portion, a district, = OFries. *lappa* = MD. *lappe*, D. *lap* = MLG. *lappe* = G. *lappen* = Sw. *lapp* = Dan. *lap*, a lap, loose hanging portion, shred; cf. G. *lappen*, hang loose, = Icel. *lapa*, hang down; L. *labi*, fall, > *lapsus*, a falling (see *labent*, *lapse*); Skt. √ *lamb*, *ramb*, hang down. Cf. *lop*[1], *lop*[2].] **1†.** A flap or loosely hanging part of a thing; a loose border or fold.

Wyth *lappez* large I wot & I wene,
Dubbed with double perle & dyȝte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 201.

A golden Banner, in whose stately *lap*
His Lord's Almighty Name wide open flew.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 122.

2†. The loose part of a coat; the skirt of a garment; a lappet.

With the *lappe* of her garnemente iplifted in a frounce she dried myn iyen, that weren full of the wawes of my wepynges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i.

At first he tells a lie with some shame and reluctancy. . . . For then, if he cuts off but a *lap* of Truth's garment, his heart smites him. *Fuller*.

3. The front part of the skirt of a garment; that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, this part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to hold or contain something.

To the tree she goth full hastily,
And on this faucon loketh pitously,
And held hir *lappe* abrood, for wel she wiste
The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste,
When that it swooneth next, for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 433.

And one . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof of gourds his *lap* full. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

4. The part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture: often used with special reference to nursing or cherishing: as, to hold a child in one's *lap*.

Ich sauh hym sitte as he a syre were,
At alle manere ese in Abrahammes *lappe*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 283.

His walet lay byforn him in his *lappe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

I will live in thy heart, die in thy *lap*, and be buried in thy eyes. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2, 100.

5. Figuratively, anything which supports and cherishes; any retreat in which something rests or reposes; shelter; abode: as, the *lap* of earth; the *lap* of luxury; in the *lap* of Providence or of the future.

Who are the violets now,
That strew the green *lap* of the new come spring?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 47.

Or the flowery *lap*
Of some irriguous valley spread her store.
Milton, P. L., iv. 254.

★ Here rests his head upon the *lap* of earth. *Gray*, Elegy.

lap[3] (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappen*, earlier *wlappen*, in another form *wrappen*, > E. *wrap*, which is thus a doublet of *lap*[3]: see *wrap*. Cf. *envelop*, *develop*, through F. from the same ult. source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wrap or twist round.

With a great deal of cloth *lapped* about him like a scarf. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

About the paper . . . I *lapped* several times a slender thread. *Newton*. (*Latham.*)

2. To wrap or infold; involve.

Either *lapped* other, ful loueli in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1908.

And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel and leide it in his newe biriel.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 59.

A kind token of your favour *lapt* up in a parenthesis.
Milton, Animadversions.

As *lapped* in thought I used to lie
And gaze into the summer sky.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prelude.

3. To fold; bend and lay one part or fold of over another: as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.

Ne suffred she the Middayes scorching powre,
Ne the sharp Northerne wind thereon to showre;
But *lapped* up her silken leaves most chayre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 51.

4. To lay in such a way as to cover a part of something underneath; cause to overlap: as, to *lap* shingles or slates on a roof.—**5†.** To feign; invent.

Ffor no luff hit is, lelly, thou *lappis* thies tales,
But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11302.

6. To cut or polish with a lap: as, to *lap* a gem. See *lap*[3], *n.*, 5.

Some parts of the lock-work are also *lapped* upon a revolving leaden surface plate, with emery and water, and always for dead-level polishing.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 252.

Lapped joint. Same as *lap-joint*.

II. *intrans.* To extend over a part of something else; overlap.—**To lap over**, to cover or partly cover, by being folded or turned upon; extend beyond.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap over*, transparent like the wing of a fly.
Grew.

★ **lap**[3] (lap), *n.* [< *lap*[3], *v.* In some uses appar. confused with *lap*[2], *n.*] **1†.** A covering.

And alle ledis me lowttede that lengede in erthe,
And now es lefte me no *lappe* my lygham to hele.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3287.

2. The part of one body which lies on and covers part of another; the amount or extent of such covering: as, the *lap* of a slate in roofing. —**3.** In the steam-engine, the space over which a slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder before reaching its central position. The *outside lap* is the space traversed by the slide-valve after it has passed the inlet-port and cut off the supply of steam from the cylinder, and is intended to cause the engine to do a part of its work by expansion; the *inside lap* is the space traversed by the valve before the end of the stroke, after it has shut off the exhaust of steam. It leaves a portion of vapor confined within the cylinder to act as an elastic cushion against the down stroke of the piston.

Expansive working, however, becomes possible when we give the valve what is called *lap*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

4. A thick roll or sheet of cotton, wool, or the like, in various stages of manufacture.

The felt for these purposes is made chiefly from wool, which is, after washing, first carded out into exceedingly fine uniform gossamer-like *laps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 68.

A pair of large fluted rollers, revolving in the same direction, takes on the sheet of cotton until it has formed a thick roll, technically called a *lap*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 742.

5. A wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or other substance, which, being charged with polishing- or cutting-powder, is used in cutting gems, glass, etc., or in polishing gems and cutlery. In some trades and for some purposes the outer edge or periphery of the wheel is covered with the polishing-powder and applied to the material to be fashioned; in others the face or flat side of the wheel is used. **6.** In *gun-making*, a lead casting made to fit the bore of a rifle, with which the rifling is smoothed and polished.—**7.** In *euchre*, a lapping of the count from one game to the next; the carrying of a surplus of points at the end of a game over to the score of the next game: done by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.—**8†.** A course or round, as in running; a lapping or roundabout run.

When their *lap* is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimblefooted hounds.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 14.

9. In walking-matches and similar contests, a single round of the course along which competitors have to go a certain number of times in order to complete a specified distance. Thus, if a course is 440 yards, a pedestrian would have to do four *laps* or lengths to complete a mile.—**Left in the lapst**, embarrassed. *Nares*.

Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse? Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or *left in the laps*, through thy devise and counsaile? *Terence in English* (1614).

lap[4] (lap). An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *leap*[1].

How Nannie *lap* and flang
(A souple jad she was and strang).
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

laparocele (lap′a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, fem. of λαπαρός, soft, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture through the side of the belly; lumbar hernia.

laparocolotomy (lap″a-rō-kō-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + κόλον, the large intestine (see *colon*[2]), + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparo-enterotomy (lap″a-rō-en-te-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + ἔντερον, intestine (see *enteron*), + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the intestine through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparohysterectomy (lap″a-rō-his-te-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + ὑστέρα, uterus, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out: see *hysterectomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

laparonephrectomy (lap″a-rō-nef-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + νεφρός, kidney, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, the excision of the kidney through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparonephrotomy (lap″a-rō-nef-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + νεφρός, kidney, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, an incision into the kidney by an incision into the abdominal walls.

laparostict (lap′a-rō-stikt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Laparosticta*.] **I.** *n.* A dung-beetle of the section *Laparosticta*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 951.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Laparosticta:* opposed to *pleurostict*.

Laparosticta (lap″a-rō-stik′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + στικτός, verbal adj. of στίζειν, prick, stab: see *stigma*.] A section of *Scarabæidæ*, including dung-beetles whose abdominal stigmata are in the membrane between the dorsal and ventral segments, the last one covered by the elytra, and whose antennæ are 9- to 11-jointed, the outer three joints usually forming the club. They live in excrement and decomposing matters.

laparotomic (lap″a-rō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *laparotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laparotomy.

laparotomist (lap-a-rot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *laparotomy* + *-ist*.] One who performs laparotomy.

laparotomize (lap-a-rot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laparotomized*, ppr. *laparotomizing*. [< *laparotomy* + *-ize*.] To perform laparotomy upon.

laparotomy (lap-a-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the abdominal cavity; abdominal section.

lap-bander (lap′ban″dėr), *n.* [< *lap*[3] + *band*[1] + *-er*[1].] Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

lap-board (lap′bōrd), *n.* A thin, flat board, sometimes cut out on one side to fit the body, held on the lap for convenience in needlework, shoemaking, and similar occupations. Also called *lap-table*.

lap-childt (lap′chīld), *n.* A baby in arms.

In springs Roger of York, and, finding Canterbury so seated, fairly sits him down on Canterbury's lap (a baby too big to be danced thereon!); yea, Canterbury's servants dandled this *lap-child* with a witness, who plucked him thence, and buffeted him to purpose.
Fuller, Church Hist., III. iii. 3.

lap-dog (lap′dog), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.

Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast,
When husbands or when *lapdogs* breathe their last.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 158.

lap-dovetail (lap′duv″tāl), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of dovetailing which shows the thickness of the lap only on the return edge.

lap-eared (lap′ērd), *a.* Same as *lop-eared*.

lapel (la-pel′), *n.* [Also *lappel* and *lapelle;* < *lap*[2] + dim. *-el*. Cf. *lappet*.] A part of a garment which laps over another part, or which is turned over and folded back, either permanent or adjustable, as for buttoning and unbuttoning.

lapelhout (lap′el-hout), *n.* Same as *ladlewood*. See *Hartogia*.

lapelle (la-pel′), *n.* See *lapel*.

lapelled (la-peld′), *a.* [< *lapel* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with lapels, as a garment.

lap-frame (lap′frām), *n.* In *flax-manuf.*, a machine used in the preparation of coarse flax-fiber or tow for spinning. It unites slivers of carded tow delivered from the first carding-machine or breaker into a lap suited for delivery to the finisher-card, winding the lap as formed upon a bobbin, from which the lap is fed or delivered to the finisher-card.

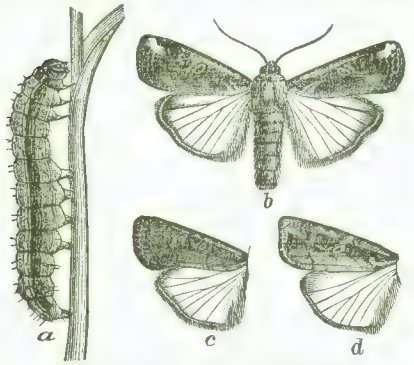
lapful (lap′fūl), *n.* [< *lap*[2] + *-ful*.] As much as the lap can contain.

The gold and silver which old women believe . . . conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls.
Locke.

Laphria (laf′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Λαφρία, an epithet of Artemis; perhaps akin to λάφυρα, spoils taken in war.] A notable genus of robber-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Asilidæ*, species of which resemble humblebees. *L. gibbosa* and *L. flava* are examples.

Laphygma (lā-fig′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαφυγμός, gluttony, < λαφύσσειν, swallow greedily.] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Guenée in 1852, characterized by the full naked eyes, smooth front, unarmed tibiæ, rounded collar, truncate thoracic tuft, and tufted basal segments of the abdomen. *L. frugiperda* is the moth whose larva is called the *fall army-worm* or *grass-worm*.

It is a variable form, and two varieties, *fulvosa* and *obscura*, have been described. The caterpillars often occur in great



Fall Army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*).
a, larva; *b*, moth; *c*, wings of var. *obscura*; *d*, wings of var. *fulvosa*.

numbers and damage cereal crops and pastures, occasionally even vegetable-gardens. *Riley*, 7th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 49.

lapicide† (lap'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *lapicida*, prop. (LL.) *lapidicida*, a stone-cutter, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] A stone-cutter. *Coles*, 1717.

lapidable† (lap'i-dạ-bl), *a.* [< *lapid(ate)* + *-able*.] That may be stoned. *Bailey*, 1731.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā'ri-ạn), *a.* [As *lapidary* + *-an*.] Same as *lapidary*. *Croker*. [Rare.]

lapidarious (lap-i-dā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lapidarius*, belonging to stones: see *lapidary*.] Consisting of stones; stony. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

lapidarist (lap'i-dạ-rist), *n.* [As *lapidar(y)* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the lapidary art; a connoisseur of fine stones or gems; a lapidist.

The stone called sapphire by Pliny is now known to *lapidarists* as lapis lazuli. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 84.

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lapidaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *lapidario*, < L. *lapidarius*, of or belonging to stones or stone; as a noun, a stone-cutter; < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a stone or stones; having relation to stones: as, the *lapidary* bee (which see, below).—**2.** Pertaining or relating to, or used in, the working of stone or stones, especially of fine stones or gems, as cutting, polishing, engraving, etc.: as, the *lapidary* art; a *lapidary* wheel.—**3.** Engraved or inscribed upon stone: as, *lapidary* verses.

The *lapidary* alphabet, used for inscriptions and coins, is square and angular, the letters being of equal height, and composed largely of vertical and horizontal lines. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 147.

Both styles of capital writing were obviously borrowed from the *lapidary* alphabets employed under the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

4. Of or pertaining to inscriptions cut in stone, or to any formal inscriptions; monumental: as, the *lapidary* style of composition or of lettering.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Connoisseur*, No. 131. (*Latham.*)

Lapidary bee, *Bombus lapidarius*, a bumblebee with a black body and red end of the abdomen. It nests in stony places.—**Lapidary mill.** (*a*) A lapidaries' grinding-, cutting-, and polishing-apparatus, including the bench and the machinery for the wheels or laps, the slitting-, roughing-, smoothing-, and polishing-mills, and the slitting- and grinding-wheels. (*b*) A lapidary wheel.—**Lapidary style**, in *lit.*, a style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions, or characteristic of inscriptions.—**Lapidary wheel**, a wheel for cutting and polishing, used by lapidaries. There are two kinds of these wheels: (1) the *slicer*, a thin iron wheel edged with diamond-dust, used like a saw; (2) the *lap* or *mill*, used for grinding and polishing, usually working horizontally and performing its function by means of its upper face or disk, which is faced with metal, wood, leather, or other material, and is strewn with polishing or abrading powder of different degrees of hardness and fineness. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *n.*; pl. *lapidaries* (-riz). **1.** A stone-cutter; one who cuts and prepares and inscribes tombstones.—**2.** Specifically, a workman in fine and hard stones; one who does any kind of skilled work on precious or semi-precious stones, as cutting, polishing, engraving, the formation of useful or decorative articles, etc.

> The *lapidaries* now shall learn to set
> Their diamonds in gold, and not in jet.
> *Brome*, To his Mistress.

When practicable, the *lapidary* avails himself of the natural cleavages in the mineral upon which he is going to operate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 299.

3. A virtuoso of lapidary work; a lapidarist. [Rare.]—**Lapidaries' cloth-mill**, a lapidary wheel, about 2 inches thick, consisting of a center of wood about 6 inches in diameter, upon which a spiral coil of list or cloth is wound closely until the diameter of the wheel is about 10 inches. The cloth or list face is dressed true and even with an iron heated to a dull red. This mill is used generally with pumice-stone and water, and by reason of its elasticity is well adapted to operate upon curved surfaces of shells and stones.

lapidate (lap'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidated*, ppr. *lapidating*. [< L. *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare* (> It. *lapidare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *lapidar* = F. *lapider*), throw stones at, stone, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *dilapidate*.] **1.** To stone; throw stones at; hit with stones. [Rare.]

I have been in the catacombs — caves very curious indeed — we were *lapidated* by the natives — pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand; keep him quiet at Holland House till all is over. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

2. To cut and polish, as a stone by a lapidary.

The ruby-colored ones [tourmalines] when *lapidated* being easily mistaken for rubies. *Eng. Consul at Bahia*, quoted in Phila. Times, May 3, 1886.

lapidation (lap-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lapidation* = Pr. *lapidatio* = Sp. *lapidación* = Pg. *lapidação* = It. *lapidazione*, < L. *lapidatio(n-)*, a stoning, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] The act of throwing stones at a person or of striking a person with stones; punishment or execution by stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*; the ancienter punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 15.

Adultery, if detected, would be punished by *lapidation* according to the rigor of the Koranic law. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 284.

lapidator (lap'i-dā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *lapidatore*, < L. *lapidator*, a stoner, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] One who stones. [Rare.]

lapideon (lā-pid'ē-on), *n.* [< L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*, etc.] A musical instrument, invented by M. Baudry, consisting of a graduated series of flints so suspended on a frame that they can be sounded by blows from wooden or stone hammers.

lapideous (lā-pid'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *lapídeo* = Pg. *lapideo*, < L. *lapideus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapidose*.] Of the nature of stone; consisting of stone; stony. [Rare.]

A chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation, drawn from species or individuals whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve *lapideous* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lapides, *n.* Plural of *lapis*.

lapidescence† (lap-i-des'ẹns), *n.* [< *lapidescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being lapidescent, or the process of petrifying.

They [chemists] do with much confidence entirely ascribe the induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies to a certain secret internal principle, lurking for the most part in some liquid vehicle. *Boyle*, Works, I. 434.

lapidescency† (lap-i-des'ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *lapidescence*.

The *lapidescencies* and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

lapidescent† (lap-i-des'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lapidescent* = It. *lapidescente*, < L. *lapidescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lapidescere*, become stone, petrify, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turning to stone; petrifying.

A spring within the bowells of ye earth, very deepe, & so excessive cold that the drops meeting wth some *lapidescent* matter converts them into an hard stone, which hangs about it like icicles. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1644.

2. Petrifactive; lapidific; having the power of converting to stone.

Beneath the surface of the Earth there may be sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors. *Boyle*, Works, III. 557.

II. *n.* A substance which has the quality of petrifying another substance, or converting it to stone.

lapidific (lap-i-dif'ik), *a.* [= F. *lapidifique* = Sp. *lapidífico* = It. *lapidifico*, < L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make.] Forming or converting into stone.

Arguing that the atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as of the saline principle, being regular, do therefore concur in producing regular stones. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 3.

But have we any better proof of such an effort of nature than of her shooting a *lapidific* juice into the form of a shell? *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 431.

lapidifical (lap-i-dif'i-kạl), *a.* [< *lapidific* + *-al*.] Same as *lapidific*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lapidification (lā-pid″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lapidification* = Sp. *lapidificación* = It. *lapidificazione*, < NL. **lapidificatio(n-)*, the act of turning substances into stone, < **lapidificare*, lapidify: see *lapidify*.] Petrifaction; the process of conversion into stone.

Induration, or *lapidification* of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 82.

We must suppose that an interval of time elapsed before the commencement of *lapidification*, during which the cellular tissue was obliterated. *Sir C. Lyell*, Elem. of Geol. (6th ed.), p. 43.

lapidify (lā-pid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidified*, ppr. *lapidifying*. [= F. *lapidifier* = Sp. Pg. *lapidificar*, < NL. **lapidificare*, make stone, turn into stone, < L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make. Cf. *lapidific*.] To convert into stone; petrify. [Rare.]

lapidist (lap'i-dist), *n.* [< L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone (see *lapis*), + *-ist*.] **1**†. A lapidary.

The factitious stones of chymists in imitation [of adamant] being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. An expert in precious and semi-precious stones; a student of mineralogy, especially in relation to stones used for decoration.

lapidose (lap'i-dōs), *a.* [ME. *lapidose* = F. *lapideux* = Sp. It. *lapidoso*, < L. *lapidosus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapideous*.] **1**†. Stony.

> Ther [where] cleyi landes are & *lapidose*;
> With dounge is goode to help hem.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. In *bot.*, growing in stony places.

lapilliform (lā-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lapillus*, a little stone (see *lapillus*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of small stones.

lapillus (lā-pil'us), *n.*; pl. *lapilli* (-ī). [L., dim. of *lapis*, a stone: see *lapis*.] **1.** A small stone; specifically, in the plural, fragmentary materials ejected from volcanoes in eruption, varying in size from that of dust to that of a walnut. They are sometimes so cellular in structure as to float on the surface of water.—**2.** In *anat.*, an ear-stone; an otolith; one of the hard concretions found in the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear of many animals. See *otolith*.

lapis (lā'pis), *n.*; pl. *lapides* (-pi-dēz). [L., a stone; akin to Gr. λέπας, a bare rock, λεπίς, a flake, scale, < λέπειν, peel, scale off: see *lepis*.] **1.** A stone: used only as a Latin word. See phrases below.—**2.** A kind of calico-printing with indigo in which the resists are so composed that they act as a mordant for other dyes, those parts of the cloth which by the resist are protected from the action of the indigo, and are thus left white, being dyed in turn by madder or quercitron-bark. The patterns so produced were thought to bear some resemblance to lapis lazuli; hence the name.—**Lapis causticus** (caustic stone), caustic potash.—**Lapis divinus** (divine stone), a preparation of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, 16 parts each, and camphor one part, fused together.—**Lapis infernalis** (infernal stone), fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.—**Lapis lazuli** (azure stone), a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium with a sulphur compound of sodium, allied in composition to haüyne and noscan. It occurs massive, and has usually a rich ultramarine-blue color, which makes it highly esteemed as an ornamental stone. It is hard enough to be engraved and cut into cameos, but large masses cannot be used in this way, because of flaws. That which comes from Persia and China is finest in color. By isolating and powdering the blue coloring matter the pigment called native or real ultramarine is obtained. See *ultramarine*.—**Lapis-lazuli blue** a deep blue used in decoration, especially in Oriental porcelain and in the porcelain of Sèvres. The Sèvres blue is deeper in color than that which bears the same name in Oriental porcelain, and is commonly clouded or mottled, and sometimes veined with gold.—**Lapis-lazuli ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to a variety of his pebbleware which was veined with gold upon blue. See *pebbleware*.—**Lapis Lydius** (Lydian stone), touchstone or basanite, a variety of silicious slate.—**Lapis ollaris** (potstone), soapstone, potstone, or talc, a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

Lapith (lap'ith), *n.*; pl. *Lapithæ* or *Lapiths* (-i-thē, -iths). [< L. *Lapithæ*, < Gr. Λαπίθαι: see *Lapithæ*.] One of the Lapithæ.

The *Lapiths* [Parthenon] are youthful, beardless, slim, but firmly knit. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 55.

Lapithæ (lap'i-thē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Λαπίθαι.] In *Gr. myth.*, a people of Thessaly, held to be



Lapith Fighting with Centaur.—Metope of the Parthenon.

the descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo, celebrated for their wars with the Centaurs, and especially for their chastisement, with the aid of Theseus, of the Centaurs for an attempt to carry off Hippodameia and other women from the feast at her marriage with Pirithous, ruler of the Lapithæ. The word is of frequent occurrence in treatises on Greek art, combats between Lapithæ and Centaurs having been a favorite subject with Greek artists.

lap-joint (lap′joint), *n.* A joint in which one edge of a board, plank, or plate overlaps the edge of another piece, the edges being partly cut away so that the pieces are in parallel relation with each other. The term is used in contradistinction to *butting-joint*. The joints of weather-boarding in house-building and the so-called "clincher build" of boats are familiar examples. Also *lapped joint*.—**Half-lap joint**, in couplings, a joint formed by making the ends of shafts semi-cylindrical and putting them together so that the tongue of one fits into the recess of the other. The joint is then covered with a thimble or ring in which it is secured by a key. See cut under *coupling*.

lap-jointed (lap′join″ted), *a.* Having joints formed by edges (as of plates) overlapping, as steam-boilers, iron ships, etc.—**Lap-jointed work.** Same as *clincher-work*.

Laplace's coefficients, equation, function, ★theorem, etc. See *coefficient*, etc.

Laplacian (lä-plä′si-an), *a.* [< *Laplace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Pierre Simon de Laplace, a great French astronomer and mathematician (1749–1827).

This primitive Kantian and *Laplacian* evolutionism, this nebular theory of such exquisite concinnity, . . . has received many hard knocks from astronomers.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 640.

Laplander (lap′lan-dėr), *n.* [= Sw. *Lappländer* = Dan. *Laplænder*; as *Lapland* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native of Lapland, a region forming the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, and divided between Norway, Sweden, and Russia. See *Lapp*.

Lapland finch. See *finch*[1].

Laplandish (lap′lan-dish), *a.* [< *Lapland* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders; Lappish.

Lapland rose-bay. See *rose-bay*.

lapling (lap′ling), *n.* [< *lap*[2] + *-ling*[1].] One who is nursed, as it were, in the lap of ease and luxury: a term of contempt. [Rare.]

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), p. 7.

Laportea (lā-pōr′tē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after a M. *Laporte*.] A name given by Gaudichaud-Beaupré in 1826 to *Urticastrum*, a genus of urticaceous plants of the tribe *Urticeæ* and subtribe *Urereæ*. They much resemble nettles, and, like them, are provided with stinging hairs. They differ, however, from the genus *Urtica* in the oblique achenium, connate stipules, and alternate leaves. There are about 25 species, widely dispersed throughout the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially in the old world, but also in Mexico and farther northward, being absent in South America. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with ample, usually toothed, leaves and minute monœcious or dioœcious flowers clustered in loose cymes or glomerules. *Urticastrum divaricatum*, the wood-nettle, is a common plant throughout the eastern United States. *U. gigas* of Australia is a large tree 80 feet in height, with extremely light, open-grained wood, and leaves from 12 to 15 inches broad. Its native name is *goo-mao-ma*, and its colonial name *nettle-tree*.

Lapp (lap), *n.* [< Sw. *Lapp* = Dan. *Lap*, a Lapp; a name of Lappish origin.] A member of the people from which Lapland takes its name, but which forms only a portion of its population. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

lappaceous (la-pā′shius), *a.* [< L. *lappaceus*, bur-like, < *lappa*, a bur.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a bur.

lappet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lap*.

lappel, *n.* See *lapel*.

lapper[1] (lap′ėr), *n.* [< *lap*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who laps with the tongue. *Johnson.*—**2.** In *entom.*, one of the trophi or mouth-organs which are used for lapping honey or other food, as the tongue of a bee. *Kirby*.

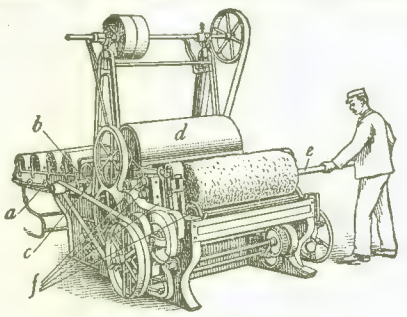
lapper[2] (lap′ėr), *n.* [< *lap*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who laps. Specifically—(*a*) One who wraps or folds: as, a cloth-*lapper*.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor.
Swift.

(*b*) One who uses a lap, as in a lapidary's work.

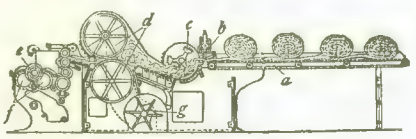
The *lapper* produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 178.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the scutched cotton from the batting- and blowing-machine, and compacts it into a lap or fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lap-roller. This lap or fleece, when it acquires the proper thickness, is torn across, and removed from the lap-roller



Cotton Lapper.

a, feed-apron; *b*, feed-rolls; *c*, beater; *d*, screens or cages; *e*, lap-roll; *f*, calender-rolls.



Cross-section of Cotton Lapper.

a, feed-apron; *b*, feed-rolls; *c*, beater; *d*, screens or cages; *e*, lap-roll; *f*, calender-rolls; *g*, fan exhausting air and drawing the cotton on to the screens.

to be fed to a carding-machine, into which it is carried by the action of feed-rolls and the first card-roller or licker-in. Also called *spreader* or *blower*, and *lap-machine* or *lapping-machine*.

lapper[3] (lap′ėr), *v. t.* and *i.* A Scotch form of *lopper*[2].

lapper-milk (lap′ėr-milk), *n.* Loppered milk; ★clabber. [Scotch.]

lappet (lap′et), *n.* [< ME. *lappet*; < *lap*[2] + *-et*.] **1.** A little lap, flap, or pendant, especially on a coat or a head-dress.

When I cut-off this *lappet* from thy Coat,
Could I not then as well haue cut thy throat?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Half a dozen squeezed plaits of linnen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called *lappets*, not half covering their strait-drawn hair.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

The dalmatic . . . has full sleeves reaching only to the elbows, but prolonged in broad *lappets* of moderate length.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 467.

2. In *ornith.*, a wattle or other fleshy process hanging from a bird's head.—**3.** One of certain bombycid moths, as *Lasiocampa quercifolia*: an English book-name. The small lappet is *L. ilicifolia*.

lappet (lap′et), *v. t.* [< *lappet*, *n.*] To cover with or as with a lappet. *Landor*.

lappeted (lap′et-ed), *a.* [< *lappet* + *-ed*[2].] In *ornith.*, wattled; having fleshy lappets at the base of the beak: as, the *lappeted* lapwing, *Hoplopterus tectus* or *Sarciophorus pileatus*.

lappet-end (lap′et-end), *n.* **1.** The free end of a lappet, as of fine lawn or lace, frequently very rich in decoration. Hence—**2.** A piece of lace or embroidery suitable for making a lappet. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XIX. 8.

lappet-frame (lap′et-frām), *n.* In *lappet-weaving*, a sliding bar carrying needles, each with a separate thread, for producing the pattern. The bar is raised and lowered as required by the action on it of a wheel grooved according to the pattern to be produced. Sometimes two or more such bars are employed simultaneously. The device is a somewhat old one, still much used in Scotland. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 188.

lappet-head (lap′et-hed), *n.* A head-dress made with lappets or lace pendants.

He beheld his . . . friend dressed up in a *lappet-head* and petticoat.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

And sails with *lappet-head* and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.
Cowper, Truth, l. 139.

★**lappet-moth** (lap′et-môth), *n.* Same as *lappet*, 3.

lappet-weaving (lap′et-wē″ving), *n.* A system of weaving used for producing figures on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 188.

Lappic (lap′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lapp* + *-ic*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapping[1] (lap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lap*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of licking up with the tongue.—**2.** The motion and sound of rippling water.

lapping[2] (lap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lap*[3], *v.*] **1.** The act of wrapping or folding.—**2.** The act of superimposing the margin of a piece of any material upon the margin of another piece, as in making a lap-joint.—**3.** In *textile manuf.*, the process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material suitable for presentation or delivery to the carding-machine. In cotton-manufacture the laps are formed by compacting the cotton upon rollers, whence the fleece is detached after it has acquired the proper thickness. Laps are also formed by uniting slivers, as in the preparation of tow for spinning.

4. In *ordnance*, a process for slightly increasing the bore of a rifled gun by wearing away the lands, or metal between the rifle-grooves.—**5.** In *metal-working*, the smoothing of metal surfaces by rubbing them with a plate of metal rendered abrasive by the application of oil and powdered corundum, or by the application of a revolving disk similarly prepared.—**6.** That which is lapped; a flap or pendant.

As those casual *lappings* and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom have any folds or chiaro scuro. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

lapping-engine (lap′ing-en″jin), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for turning over the two laps which are later joined by the operation of welding.

lapping-machine (lap′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *lapper*[2], 2.

Lappish (lap′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. *Lappsk* = Dan. *Lappisk*; as *Lapp* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

II. *n.* The language of the Lapps, which is akin to the Finnic.

Also *Lappic*.

lap-plate (lap′plāt), *n.* In *metal-working*, a plate which covers the line or joint where two other plates abut against each other, and is soldered, riveted, or bolted to both, thus connecting them.

Lapponian (la-pō′ni-an), *a.* [< ML. *Lapponia*, Lapland: see *Lapp*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapp-owl (lap′oul), *n.* The great gray owl, *Strix lapponica*, of Lapland and other northerly regions.

lappy† (lap′i), *a.* [< *lap*[1] + *-y*[1].] In liquor; drunk. *Bailey*, 1731. [Cant.]

lap-ring (lap′ring), *n.* An open ring in which the ends overlap each other without touching. It is analogous to a split-ring, and, like it, is used to form a convenient connecting-link. The lap-ring, however, is made of such heavy material that it cannot, like the split-ring, be elastic. *E. H. Knight*.

lap-robe (lap′rōb), *n.* A fur robe or a blanket used to protect the feet and legs when riding in a carriage or sleigh. [U. S.]

lap-roller (lap′rō″lėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the roller of a lapping-machine which receives the fiber after the processes of batting and scutching, and upon which the lap or fleece is built up and compacted to a thickness suitable for delivery to the carding-machine.

lapsable (lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *lapse* + *-able*.] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

Lapsana, Lampsana (lap′-, lamp′sa-nạ), *n.* [NL. *Lapsana* (Linnæus), *Lampsana* (Tournefort), < L. *lapsana*, *lampsana*, < Gr. λαψάνη, λαμψάνη, the charlock.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Lapsaneæ*, having a glabrous involucre and naked receptacle, oblong, somewhat compressed, many-ribbed achenes, small, loosely panicled heads, and yellow corollas. About nine very closely related species occur, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere in the old world, one of them also occurring in North America. They are annual erect, branching herbs, sometimes hairy or glandular-viscid, with coarsely toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and long-peduncled heads. *L. communis*, the nipplewort, is a common hedge-weed in Europe, and occurs in the United States and Canada, probably only naturalized.

Lapsaneæ, Lampsaneæ (lap-, lamp-sā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lapsana*, *Lampsana*, + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lapsana*, and containing also the genera *Hispidella* and *Scrinia*, annual leafy herbs with chiefly naked involucres of nearly equal scales, and glabrous achenes, obtuse or rounded at the apex.

lap-scale (lap′skāl), *n.* An apparatus used in weighing out the quantity of wool or cotton which is to be spread upon the feeding-apron of a lapper or a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

lapse (laps), *n.* [= F. *laps* = Sp. Pg. *lapso* = It. *lasso*, < L. *lapsus*, a falling, slipping, < *labi*, slip: see *labent*, *lap*[2].] **1.** A falling; a continued falling off or away; a passing or gliding along or away: as, the *lapse* of flowing water; the *lapse* of time.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And languid *lapse* of murmuring streams.
Milton, P. L., viii. 263.

Through the still *lapse* of ages.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A gradual fall or descent; passage downward, physical or moral; a passing from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: as, a *lapse* from integrity; a *lapse* into sin.

Since thy original *lapse*, true liberty
Is lost. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 83.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Johnson*, Rambler.

With soft and silent *lapse* came down
The glory that the wood receives,
At sunset, in its golden leaves.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

3. A failure or miscarriage through some fault, slip, or negligence; hence, a slip or fault in general; a mistake from carelessness or inattention: as, a *lapse* of justice; a *lapse* of title to an estate; a *lapse* of the tongue or of grammar.

His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the *lapses* and decays of former times.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 78.

Let us stand never so much upon our guard, there will be *lapses*, there will be inadvertencies, there will be surprises. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the failure or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within the time allowed him, six months from avoidance, in which event the benefice is said to be lapsed or in lapse, and the right of presentation passes to the bishop.

The canon was made for presentation within six months, and title of *lapse* given to the bishop.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

★**lapse** (laps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapsed*, ppr. *lapsing*. [< L. *lapsare*, fall, slip, stumble, freq. of *labi*, pp. *lapsus*, fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.* Cf. *collapse*, *elapse*, *illapse*, *relapse*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall; slip; slide; glide; sink; pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift*, To the Lord Treasurer.

2. To slip in conduct; fail in duty; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault; slip or fall into error or sin.

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 12.

3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. To pass or fall away; fail; specifically, in *law*, to become ineffectual or void: as, the benefice *lapsed*; the legacy *lapsed*.

Until in time his history shall *lapse* and be forgotten.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 277.

The lapsed, in *early church hist.*, those who, having professed Christianity, denied the faith in time of persecution or fell into some other kind of sin, such as offering sacrifice or incense to idols, etc. On profession of contrition they were allowed to hope for restoration to the church, but, before being again admitted to communion, had to pass a long probation, and submit to special penances, sometimes lasting till the approach of death.

II. *trans.* To cause or suffer to slide; suffer to fail or become void or ineffectual; let slip. [Rare.]

He counts the living his to dispose, not to make profit of. He fears more to *lapse* his conscience than his living.
Fuller.

lap-shaver (lap′shā″vėr), *n.* A machine for reducing leather-hides to a uniform thickness by shaving away inequalities by means of a set knife. The name comes from the old practice of shaving hides by hand while held on a board in the lap. *E. H. Knight*.

lap-sided (lap′sī″ded), *a.* Same as *lop-sided*.

lap-stone (lap′stōn), *n.* A stone held in the lap on which shoemakers hammer leather to make it more solid.

lapstreak (lap′strēk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it like clapboards on a house; clincher-built: applied to boats.

II. *n.* A boat built in this way.

This boat . . . was a *lapstreak*, some thirty-seven feet long. *The Boston Globe*, Nov. 7, 1886.

Five six-oared shells, two six-oared *lapstreaks*.
Forest and Stream, Sept. 25, 1873, p. 108.

lapstreaked (lap′strēkt), *a.* Same as *lapstreak*.

lapstreaker (lap′strē-kėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a lapstreak boat. [New England.]

lapsus (lap′sus), *n.*; pl. *lapsus*. [L., a fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.*] A fall or slide; a slip: only as a Latin word.—**Lapsus calami**, a slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.—**Lapsus linguæ**, a slip of the tongue; a mistake of a word in utterance.—**Lapsus memoriæ**, a slip of the memory.

lap-table (lap′tā″bl), *n.* Same as *lap-board*.

lap-tea (lap′tē), *n.* A tea at which refreshments are served to the guests (who are not seated at table) to be held in their laps. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int. [Local, U. S.]

Laputan (la-pū′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Laputa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Laputa, an imaginary flying island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," whose inhabitants were engaged in all sorts of ridiculous projects; hence, chimerical; absurd; ridiculous; impossible.

After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his *Laputan* philosophers, may not be so very absurd.
Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 62.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Laputa; a visionary.

lap-weld (lap′weld), *n.* A welding or weld made by lapping one piece of metal over another before hammering: distinguished from *butt-weld*.

lapweld (lap′weld), *v. t.* To weld together by ★the lapping of one edge over the other.

lapwing (lap′wing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappewing*, < ME. *lapwing*, a corrupt form, simulating *wing* ("because he laps or claps the wings so often"—Minsheu), of *lapwink*, *lapwynke*, *lappewinke*, *lapwynche*, prop. **lepewinke*, *leepwynke*, < AS. *hleápewince*, a lapwing, < *hleápan*, leap, run, + **wince*, < **wincan*, move aside, turn: see *wink*, *wince*. The name appar. refers to the bird's irregular, twitching mode of flight.] A plover-like bird with four toes, a crest, and lustrous plumage, belonging to the genus *Vanellus* and family *Charadriidæ*. The best-known lapwing is *V. cristatus*, a common European bird, also called *pewit*, from its cry. The adult male has the upper parts iridescent with green, violet, and purplish tints, the under parts white, a large area on the breast and the top of the head and the long crest black, the tail-coverts chestnut or orange-brown, the tail black and white, the bill black, and the feet red. It is about as large as a pigeon. The eggs are esteemed a great luxury, and many are annually sent to the London markets from the marshy districts of England, under the name of *plovers' eggs*. There are other species. Also called *flopwing*.



Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

For anone after he was chaunged,
And from his owne kinde straunged,
A *lapwynke* made he was.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Wherein you resemble the *lapwing*, who crieth most where her nest is not. *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, ii. 2.

lapwinkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *lapwing*.

lapwork (lap′wėrk), *n.* In *metal-working*, work in which parts are fastened together by being lapped one over the other and then riveted, lapwelded, or the like.

laquayt, laqueyt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lackey*. *Minsheu*, 1617.

laquear (lak′wē-ėr), *n.* [L., also *laqueare*, a paneled ceiling; cf. *lacunar*, of same sense: see *lacunar*.] A ceiling which consists of sunk or hollowed compartments having bands or spaces between. See *lacunar*[1].

Lar[1] (lär), *n.*; pl. *Lares* (lā′rēz), or, as English, *Lars* (lärz). [< L. *Lar*, usually in pl. *Lares*, OL. *Lases* (Etruscan *Laran*, *Lalan*), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *las*, shine.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of infernal deities whose cult was of primitive origin. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public Lares, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an elaborate public ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public Lares (*Lares compitales*). The private Lares differed for each family, and were worshiped daily in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in a special shrine. They received also especial recognition upon every occasion of festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private Lares in each family, the domestic or household Lar (*Lar familiaris*) in the fullest sense, was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household Lares, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as malignant divinities, the Lares were commonly classed under the titles of *lemures* or *larvæ*.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 191.

Hence—**2.** One of the most cherished possessions of a family or household; one of the household gods. Compare *Penates*, in a like use.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
Be rich in ancient brass [coins], though not in gold,
And keep his *Lares*, though his house be sold.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 366.

You were my wonders, you my *Lars*,
In darkling days my sun and stars.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

3. [*l. c.*] The white-handed gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See *Hylobates*.—**4.** *pl.* [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects.—**5.** [NL.] A genus of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, type of the family *Hydrolaridæ*.

Lar[2] (lär), *n.* [< L. *Lar* or *Lars* (*Lart-*), < Etruscan *Larth*, lord.] Lord: a title prefixed to Etruscan names, properly distinctive of the eldest son, and often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also *Lars*.

Appraised the Lycian custom, spoke of those
That lay at wine with *Lar* and Lucumo.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Laramie group. See *group*[1].

lararium (lā-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lararia* (-ä). [L., < *Lar*, a household deity: see *Lar*[1].] Among the ancient Romans, a small shrine in private houses where the Lares were kept and worshiped.

larboard (lär′bōrd; by sailors, lab′ėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *larboord* (also *leereboord*, in connection with and accommodated to *steereboord*, starboard); prob., with irreg. alteration of *d* to *r* by assimilation of the form to that of the associated *starboard*, < ME. *laddeborde*, *latheborde*, *latebord*, perhaps lit. the 'lading-side' (the side on which, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, the cargo is received), < *lade*, a load, lit. a carrying (confused with the unrelated verb *lade*, < AS. *hladan*, lade), + *bord*, board, side: see *lade*[2], *lade*[1], *load*[1], *load*[2], and *board*. The AS. term was *bæcbord*: see etym. of *backboard*. It is not clear why this term, which remains in other Teut. tongues, gave way in E. to *larboard*. Cf. *starboard* (ult. < AS. *steórbord*, < *steór*, steer, rudder, + *bord*, side). The supposition that *larboard* stands for **lower-board*, i. e. left side (D. *laager*, lower, left; cf. E. obs. *higher*, right), is untenable; and the statement that *larboard* and *starboard* are derived, respectively, from the (supposed) It. terms *quella borda*, 'that side,' *questa borda*, 'this side,' is gross nonsense.] **I.** *n. Naut.*, that side of a ship which is on the left hand of a person facing the bow: opposed to *starboard*, the right-hand side. The term is now obsolescent, the word *port* having been officially substituted in order to avoid confusion, in hearing orders, with the opposite but like-sounding *starboard*. Since July, 1913, the words *right* and *left*, instead of *starboard* and *port*, have been used in the United States navy in referring to movements of the rudder. See *port*[4].

Thay layden in on *laddeborde* and the lofe wynnes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 106.

All the way vpon his *leereborde* was the maine ocean.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 5.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; port: as, the *larboard* quarter.—**Larboard boat**, or **larboard quarter-boat**, the mate's boat of a whaler.

larbowlines (lär′bō″linz or -līnz), *n.* [< *lar(board)* + *bowlines*.] *Naut.*, the men of the larboard watch. See *watch*.

larcener (lär′se-nėr), *n.* [< *larcen-y* + *-er*[1].] One who commits larceny; a thief.

larcenist (lär′se-nist), *n.* [< *larcen-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *larcener*.

larcenous (lär'sē-nus), *a.* [< *larcen-y* + *-ous.*] Thievish; pertaining to, characterized by, or tainted with larceny.

The acquittal of any noble and official thief will not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the *larcenous* and burglarious world.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, iv.

larcenously (lär'sē-nus-li), *adv.* In a larcenous or thievish manner; thievishly.

larceny (lär'sē-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *larciny;* with added suffix *-y*, prob. to conform the word to *burglary*, *felony*, etc.; earlier **larcen*, *larson*, < OF. *larrecin*, *larcin*, F. *larcin* = Sp. Pg. It. *latrocinio*, < L. *latrocinium* (> E. *latrociny*), robbery, < *latrocinari*, practise freebooting or highway robbery, < *latro*, a hired servant, a mercenary, a freebooter, robber. Cf. Gr. λάτρις, a hired servant.] In *law*, the wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away, by any person and from any place, of the mere personal goods of another, with a felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use, and make them his own property, without the consent of the owner; theft. *East.* According to some recent authorities, conversion with felonious intent may be larceny although there was no intent to appropriate the thing to the use of the thief himself. At common law appropriation by an employee or bailee already in lawful possession was not larceny, but at most embezzlement. By modern statute, in several jurisdictions acts formerly amounting only to embezzlement have been made larceny.

Larciny, or theft, by contraction for latrociny, latrocinium, is distinguished by the law into two sorts.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

Compound larceny. See *simple larceny.*—**Grand larceny**, larceny of property having a value equal to or more than a certain amount, which the common law in England fixes at 12*d.*, and which is fixed in some parts of the United States at $25, in others at $50.—**Petty larceny**, larceny of property having a value less than that fixed in the case of grand larceny.—**Simple larceny**, larceny uncombined with any circumstances of aggravation, such as being committed by the owner's clerks or servants, or from the person: when so combined, it is called *compound larceny.* Robbery is larceny combined with assault, and is thus compound larceny.

larch (lärch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *larche*, < OF. *larege*, *larice* = Sp. *lárice* = Pg. *larico* = It. *larice* = MD. *lercken(boom)*, D. *lorken(boom)* = OHG. **larihha*, MHG. *larche*, *lērche*, G. *lerche*, *lärche* (*lerchenbaum*) = Dan. *lærke*, *lærke(træ)* = Sw. *lärk(träd)*, < L. *larix* (*laric-*), < Gr. λάριξ (λάρικ-), larch. The W. *llars-wydden*, *llar-wydden* (*gwydden*, tree) is after E. The mod. F. name is *mélèze.*] Any coniferous tree of the genus *Larix.* The common larch of Europe, *L. decidua*, is native in the Alps and their vicinity, and is frequently cultivated in England



American Larch, or Tamarack (*Larix laricina*).
1, branch with leaves; 2, branch with cones; *a*, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with a young cone; *c*, cone; *d*, scale of cone with the two seeds; *e*, seed.

and the United States. It is of an elegant, conical growth, and its wood is tough, buoyant, elastic, and extremely durable. The tree yields Venetian turpentine, and its bark is used in tanning and dyeing. The American or black larch is *L. laricina*, the tamarack or hackmatack. The larch of northwestern America is *L. occidentalis.* The Chinese or golden larch is *Pseudolarix Kæmpferi.* The Himalayan larch, *L. Griffithii*, yields a soft but durable timber. The Corsican larch is *Pinus nigra.*

When rosy plumelets tuft the *larch.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

larch-bark (lärch'bärk), *n.* The bark of *Larix decidua:* the laricis cortex of the British Pharmacopœia. It has been used in hemorrhagic, bronchitic, and cutaneous affections.

larchen (lär'chen), *a.* [< *larch* + *-en*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of larch.

larch-tree (lärch'trē), *n.* Same as *larch.*

lard (lärd), *n.* [< ME. *larde*, < OF. *lard*, F. *lard*, bacon, fat of swine, blubber of whales, etc., = Sp. Pg. It. *lardo* = NGr. λαρδί, < L. *lardum*, *laridum*, *larida*, the fat of bacon. Cf. Gr. λαρινός, fat, λαρός, sweet, pleasant, nice.] **1†.** The fat of swine; bacon; pork.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoking *lard;*
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 107.

2. The fat of swine after being separated from the flesh and membranes by the process of rendering; the clarified semi-solid oil of hogs' fat. It is a very important article of commerce, being used for many culinary and industrial purposes, in pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates, etc. See *lard-oil.*

lard (lärd), *v.* [< ME. *larden*, < F. *larder* = Sp. *lardar* = Pg. *lardear* = It. *lardare*, lard; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stuff with bacon or pork; introduce thin pieces of salt pork, ham, or bacon into the substance of (a joint of meat) before cooking, in order to improve its flavor.

He is also good at *larding* of Meat after the Mode of France.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 36.

Hence—**2.** To intersperse with something by way of improvement or ornamentation; enrich; garnish; interlard.

They say, the Lirick is *larded* with passionate Sonnets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

White his shroud as the mountain snow, . . .
Larded with sweet flowers. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 37.

They *lard* their lean books with the fat of others' works.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 19.

A vocabulary *larded* with the words humanity and philanthropy.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 237.

3†. To pierce as in the operation of larding.

Thy Barbed dart heer at a Chaldee flies,
And in an instant *lardeth* both his thighes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To apply lard or grease to; baste; grease; besmear.

Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 116.

As smart above
As meat and *larded* locks can make him.
Cowper, Task, iv. 642.

5†. To fatten.

And mochell mast to the husband did yielde,
And with his nuts *larded* many swine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Live by meat!
By *larding* up your bodies! 'tis lewd and lazy.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

II.† *intrans.* To grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 108.

lardacein (lär-dā'sē-in), *n.* [< *lardace(ous)* + *-in*[2].] A proteid substance found as a deposit in certain diseased organs and tissues of the body. It differs from other proteids in resisting the action of digestive fluids, and in coloring red with iodine alone, and violet or blue with iodine and sulphuric acid.

lardaceous (lär-dā'shius), *a.* [< *lard*, *n.*, + *-aceous.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of lard or lardacein; of the nature of lard; resembling lard.—**Lardaceous disease**, a morbid condition in which lardacein is deposited or formed in various tissues. Also called *albuminoid*, *waxy*, or *amyloid disease* or *degeneration.*—**Lardaceous tissues**, tissues containing lardacein.

lard-boiler (lärd'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-heated pan in which the fat of hogs is boiled to separate the lard from the membranes. *E. H. Knight.*

lard-cooler (lärd'kö″lėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial cooling of rendered lard. It consists of a vessel surrounded by a stream of cold water, which passes in and out by means of pipes, while air is forced into the inner vessel through a tubular shaft in the middle. The contents of the vessel are agitated by the action of movable wooden slats revolving between fixed slats, while scrapers prevent accumulation of the lard on the sides of the vessel. *E. H. Knight.*

larder[1] (lär'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *larder*, < OF. *lardier*, a tub for bacon, *larder*, a room for meats, < ML. *lardarium* (also *larderium*, after OF.), a room for meats, < L. *lardum*, *laridum*, fat of bacon: see *lard*, *n.* Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer*, a larder, F. *lardoire*, a larding-pin, < ML. *lardatorium*, a larding-pin, < *lardare*, lard, spit: see *lard*, *v.*] **1.** A room in which bacon and other meats are kept or salted; hence, a depository of provisions in general for a household; a pantry.

Good master porter, I belong to the *larder.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 5.

The *larders* of Savona were filled with the choicest game.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. The stock of provisions in a house; provisions as served.

larder[2]**†, larduret,** *n.* [ME., also *lardre;* < OF. **lardure*, slaughter (?) (not found in this sense); cf. *lardure*, a piece of bacon or fat; < *larder*, lard, stick, spit: see *lard*, *v.*] Slaughter.

Ther dide Ban gret merveilles, ffor he remounted Arthur a-monge his enmyes with fin force, and made so grete *lardre* of the Geauntes, that noon durste of lym a-bide a stroke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

larder-beetle (lär'dėr-bē″tl), *n.* The bacon-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius:* so called from its depredations upon stored animal foods. See *Dermestes*, and cut under *bacon-beetle.*

larderellite (lär-de-rel'īt), *n.* [Named after Count de *Larderel*, connected with the borax industry of Tuscany.] A hydrous ammonium borate occurring in white crystalline masses about the Tuscan lagoons.

larderer (lär'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *larderere*, < *larder* + *-er*[1].] One who has charge of a larder.

John Fitz-John, by Reason of his Mannor of S. in Norfolk, was admitted to be chief *Larderer.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

larder-house† (lär'dėr-hous), *n.* [ME. *lardyr-hows.*] Same as *larder*[1], 1.

lardery† (lär'dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *larderie*, *lardarye*, *lardry*, *lardrie;* < ML. *lardarium*, a larder: see *larder*[1]. Cf. OF. *larderie*, the art of larding meats.] Same as *larder*[1].

Carnaio, *carnario* [It.], a *lardrie* or place to hang and keepe meate in.
Florio.

The citizens of Winchester had ouersight of the kitchen and *larderie.*
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1235.

lardiner† (lär'di-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *lardyner*, < OF. **lardinier*, < ML. *lardenarius*, equiv. to *lardarius*, a steward, one in charge of the larder, < L. *lardum*, lard: see *lard*, *larder*[1]. Hence the surname *Lardner.*] A steward.

Hoo so makyȝt at Crystysmas a dogge *lardyner* and yn March a sowe gardyner, . . . he schall neuer haue goode larder ne fayre gardyn.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

larding-needle (lär'ding-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument with which to insert the strips of pork used in larding meat.

larding-pin (lär'ding-pin), *n.* Same as *larding-needle.*

larding-stick†, *n.* Same as *larding-needle.*

A *larding-stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh.
Nomenclator.

lardocein (lär-dō'sē-in), *n.* Same as *lardacein.*

lard-oil (lärd'oil), *n.* An oil expressed from hogs' lard. It is colorless and limpid, and is used for greasing wool, for the lubrication of machinery, for adulterating olive- and sperm-oils, and to some extent for burning in lamps. It is largely used in the United States for making soap.

lardon, lardoon (lär'don, lär-dön'), *n.* [< F. *lardon*, a thin slice of bacon, < *lard*, bacon: see *lard*, *n.*] A strip of bacon or salt pork used for larding.

Thrust the needle into the meat at one of the side lines, and when it is about half way through to the top of the piece, press the steel slightly with the thumb and forefinger, to hold the *lardoon* in place until it has entered the meat.
Parloa, New Cook Book, p. 397.

lard-press (lärd'pres), *n.* A press used for separating cooked lard from the cracklings.

lard-renderer (lärd'ren″dėr-ėr), *n.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to separate the clear fat from the membranes and watery parts. *E. H. Knight.*

lardry†, *n.* A contraction of *lardery.*

lardstone (lärd'stōn), *n.* A kind of soft stone found in China. See *agalmatolite.*

larduret, *n.* See *larder*[2].

lardy (lär'di), *a.* [< *lard* + *-y*[1].] Containing lard; full of lard; of the nature of lard.

lare[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *lore*[1].

lare[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lair*[1].

lare[3]**,** *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lair*[3].

Larentia (lā-ren'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < L. *Larentia*, in Roman legend the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.] A genus of geometrid moths giving name to the *Larentidæ*, having the palpi reaching beyond the front and their joints indistinct. The larvæ are slender and cylindric, and live on low plants. Representatives occur in all parts of the world; nearly 100 species are described, about 40 of them European.

Larentidæ, Larentiidæ (la-ren'ti-dē, lar-en-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Larentia* + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Larentia*, containing such forms as the pugs, carpet-moths, high-fliers, etc. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members have the palpi compressed like a beak, the wings not angulate, rarely dentate, with moderate fringes, and the areola oftenest double. The larvæ are elongate, without tubercles, usually green, and with distinct lines.

Larentinæ, Larentiinæ (la-ren-tī'nē, la-ren-ti-ī'nē), *n.* [NL., < *Larentia* + *-inæ.*] The *Larentidæ* regarded as a subfamily.

lareover (lär′ō″vėr), *n.* See *layer-over*.

When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *lareovers* for meddlers. *Halliwell.*

Lares, *n.* The Latin plural of *Lar*[1].

largamente (lär-gä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *largo*, large: see *large*.] In *music*, largely; broadly; in a manner characterized by breadth of style without change of time. *Grove.*

large (lärj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *large*, < OF. *large*, F. *large* = Sp. Pg. It. *largo*, < L. *largus*, abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky: opposed to *small* or *little*, and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a *large* house, man, or ox; a *large* plain or river; a *large* supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a *large* scale or with *large* subjects; to seek a *larger* sphere; a man of *large* mind or heart; a *large* manner in painting; the *largest* liberty of action; to confer *large* powers upon an agent; *large* views.

Large er tho londes, that his eldres wonnen.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 144.

They buried him in Legate's Den,
A *large* mile frae Harlaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 319).

When ye go, ye shall come . . . to a *large* land.
Judges xviii. 10.

I pray God bless us both, and send us, after this *large* Distance, a joyful Meeting. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

From this place we had a *large* prospect of the Plain of Esdraelon, which is of a vast extent, and very fertile.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

In all seasons there will be some instances of persons who have souls too *large* to be taken with popular prejudices. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

2†. Full; complete.

They slepen til that it was pryme *large*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 352.

"Smyte on boldely," sayd Robyn,
"I give the *large* leve"
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

3†. Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

But by thy lyf ne be namoore so *large:*
Keepe bet oure good, that geve I thee in charge.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 431.

Large of his treasures, of a soul so great
As fills and crowds his universal seat [Innocent XI.].
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 86.

4†. Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended: applied to language.

The declarations we have sent inclosed, the one more breefe & generall, which we thinke yᵉ fitter to be presented; the other something more *large*.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 34.

If I shall be *large*, or unwonted in justifying my selfe to those who know me not, for else it would be needlesse, let them consider that a short slander will oft times reach farder then a long apology.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

5†. Free from restraint; being at large.

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large*. *Fairfax.*

6†. Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him by some *large* jests he will make. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 206.

7†. Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

Some men seyn he was of tonge *large*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 804.

8†. Free; favorable as regards direction; fair: applied to the wind. See *large, adv.*, 3.

The same night about midnight arose another great storme, but the winde was *large* with vs, vntill the 27 of the same moneth, which then grew somewhat contrary.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 282.

=**Syn. 1.** *Big*, etc. (see *great*); capacious, expansive, spacious.

II. *n.* **1.** Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase *at large* (which see, below).—**2†.** In old *musical notation*, a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a *maxima* or *maxim*. It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.



A *large*, a long, a breve, a semibreve,
A minim, a crotchet, a quaver, a semiquaver.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

3†. Bounty; largess.

It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende,
And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his *large*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 43.

At large (formerly also *at his large*, etc.). (*a*) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go *at large;* to be left *at large.*

Alwey they seke upward on highte,
While eche of hem is *at his large*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 745.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten [that] flye *at large*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

The will
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him *at large* to his own dark designs.
Milton, P. L., i. 213.

In prison I expected greater satisfactions than I had enjoyed *at large*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

(*b*) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject *at large*.

I will now declare *at large* why, in mine opinion, loue is fitter than feare. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

This is more *at large* describ'd in the Gazette of that day. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1672.

(*c*) In general; as a whole; altogether.

The nation *at large* gained greatly by the revolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

(*d*) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman *at large* is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district, which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor *at large* is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.—**Common at large.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.

large†, *v. i.* [< ME. *largen;* < *large*, *a.* Cf. *enlarge*, of which *large* is in part an aphetic form.] To get free. [Rare.]

And most especyally by the power and wyll of Almyghty God, with meruaylous dyffycultye, we *larged* frome the shore. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

large (lärj), *adv.* [< ME. *large;* < *large*, *a.*] **1†.** Largely; broadly; freely; with license.

Al speke he nevere so rudelyche and *large*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 734.

2†. Fully; at large.

A greter payne, as more *large* apperyth in for-sayde autoryte. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

3. *Naut.*, before the wind; with the wind free or on the quarter, or in such a direction that studding-sails will draw: as, to go or sail *large*.

We continued running *large* before the northeast tradewinds for several days.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 20.

4†. Full; at full; in all.

My selfe, with many good freinds in yᵉ south-collonie of Virginia, have received such a blow that 400. persons *large* will not make good our losses.
J. Hudston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 125.

5. "Big"; boastfully. [Colloq.]—**By and large.** See *by*[1], *adv.*

large-acred (lärj′ā″kėrd), *a.* Possessing much land.

Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred* men,
Lords of fat E'sham, or of Lincoln fen,
Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 240.

large-handed (lärj′han″ded), *a.* Having large hands. Hence—(*a*) Rapacious; grasping; greedy.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1. 11.

(*b*) Profuse; generous: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-hearted (lärj′här″ted), *a.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; sympathetic; generous; liberal; magnanimous.

Such as made Sheba's curious queen resort
To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court.
Waller, To the Countess of Carlisle.

large-heartedness (lärj′här″ted-nes), *n.* Largeness of heart; generosity.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness* and liberality.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xvii.

largely (lärj′li), *adv.* [< ME. *largely;* < *large*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a large manner; to a great extent; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; fully: as, the subject was *largely* discussed.

large-minded (lärj′mīn″ded), *a.* Liberal; not narrow in ideas; characterized by breadth of view.

I fear we shall find that, instead of training our girls to be *large-minded*, useful, agreeable women, we shall have trained them to have little or no real interest in anything.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 229.

large-mindedness (lärj′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality of ideas; freedom from narrowness; magnanimity.

largen (lär′jn), *v.* [< *large* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become large or larger; wax. [Rare.]

And the one eye that meets my view,
Lidless and strangely *largening*, too,
Like that of conscience in the dark,
Seems to make me its single mark.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

II. *trans.* To make large or larger; enlarge; increase. [Rare.]

No more a vision, reddened, *largened*,
The moon dips toward her mountain nest.
Lowell, Appledore, vi.

largeness (lärj′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being large. (*a*) Bigness; bulk; magnitude: as, the *largeness* of an animal.

Circles are prais'd, not that abound
In *largeness*, but th' exactly round.
Waller, Long and Short Life.

(*b*) Comprehension; scope; extensiveness: as, *largeness* of intellect or of a view.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(*c*) Extension; amplitude; volume: as, the *largeness* of an offer.

The Umbrian champaign, breaking away into the valley of the Tiber, spreads in all the *largeness* of majestically converging mountain slopes.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

(*d*) Freedom; breadth; latitude; unrestraint.

The captain was tried by a council of war, and acquitted by the *largeness* of his commission.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 235.

This *largeness* of style is the result of that long and profound study of nature which teaches the artist how to select and to give due prominence to the parts which are essential to the main idea, every detail not so essential being subordinated, or, if necessary, omitted.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 402.

(*e*) Magnanimity.

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *Bacon.*

(*f*†) Liberality.

Loo! Laurence for hus *largenesse!* as holy lore telleth,
That hus mede and hus man-hede for euere-more shal laste; . . .
He gaf godes men godes goodes and nat to grete lordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 64.

largess, largesse (lär′jes), *n.* [< ME. *largesse*, < OF. *largesse*, F. *largesse* = Sp. Pg. *largueza* = It. *larghezza*, a bounty, < LL. as if **largitia* (= L. *largitio*(*n-*), a bestowing freely: see *largition*), < L. *largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, large, liberal: see *large*, *a.*] **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Avarice maketh alwey mokereres to ben hated, and *largesse* maketh folk cler of renoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

I could not bear to see those eyes
On all with wasteful *largesse* shine.
Lowell, The Protest.

2. A liberal gift or donation; a present; a bounty bestowed.

Ther mette I cryinge many oon,—
A *larges! larges!*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1309.

The great donatives and *largesses*, upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courages. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

I have not lack'd thy mild reproof,
Nor golden *largess* of thy praise.
Tennyson, Song.

To cry a largess, to ask for a gift or bounty, as was anciently the custom of the minstrels at feasts.

To *crye a largesse* by-fore oure lorde oure goode loos to shewe. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 109.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gratuity*, etc. See *present*, *n.*

larget (lär′jet), *n.* A length of iron cut from a bar and of proper size to roll into a sheet. It usually has a weight of about 14 pounds. It is heated preparatory to rolling, and is rolled while hot.

larghetto (lär-get′tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., somewhat slow, < *largo*, < L. *largus*, large: see *large*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, somewhat slow: noting a passage to be rendered in somewhat slow tempo; not so slow as largo, but usually slower than andante.

II. *n.* A movement intended to be performed in somewhat slow tempo.

largifical† (lär-jif′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *largificus*, bountiful, < *largus*, large, + *facere*, make.] Generous; bountiful; ample; liberal. *Blount.*

largifluous† (lär-jif′lū-us), *a.* [< L. *largifluus*, flowing copiously, copious, < *largus*, copious (*large*, copiously), + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing copiously. *Bailey*, 1727.

largiloquent† (lär-jil′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *large*, abundantly, + *loquen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in a bombastic or boasting manner; grandiloquent. *Coles*, 1717.

Largina (lär-jī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Largus* + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of bugs of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*, typified by the genus *Largus*, having large prominent eyes placed obliquely, no ocelli, triangular face with prominent antenniferous tubercles, and five-jointed antennæ. It is an American group, rich in species of varied forms and colors, extending from the southern United States through most of South America. It would be more regularly *Larginæ*.

largition† (lär-jish′on), *n.* [< OF. *largition* = It. *largizione*, < L. *largitio*(*n-*), a giving freely, < *largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, abundant: see *large*. Cf. *largess*.] The bestowment of a largess or gift; bounty.

As wise Spotswood says upon Malcolm the Second, necessity is the companion of immoderate *largition*, and forceth to unlawful shifts.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 225.

largo (lär'gō), *a.* and *n.* [It., slow, < L. *largus*, large.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, slow: noting a passage to be rendered in slow tempo and broad, dignified style.

II. *n.* A movement intended to be performed in such tempo and style.

Largus (lär'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Largus*, a Roman surname, < *largus*, liberal: see *large*.] The typical genus of bugs of the subfamily *Largina*. *L. succinctus* is a broadly ovate brownish-black bug marked with red or orange, found in most parts of the United States.

lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* [< Sp. *la reata*, < *la*, the, + *reata*, a rope used to tie horses and other animals together: see *reata*.] **1.** A rope or cord used for picketing horses while grazing.—**2.** A thong or noose used for catching wild animals; a lasso. Also called *reata* (erroneously spelled *riata*). [Western U. S.]

The rope, whether leather *lariat* or made of grass, is the one essential feature of every cowboy's equipment. Loosely coiled, it hangs from the horn or is tied to one side of the saddle in front of the thigh, and is used for every conceivable emergency.
T. Roosevelt, Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail, p. 16.

larid (lar'id) *n.* A bird of the family *Laridæ*.

Laridæ (lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-idæ*.] A family of long-winged, web-footed swimming birds, with a small free hind toe, and pervious lateral nostrils, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Gaviæ*; the gull family. This family includes upward of 125 species, found in every part of the world, of fluviatile, lacustrine, and maritime habits. They are strong and buoyant fliers, subsist on fish, insects, and other animal food, and rear the young in the nest, which they usually build on the ground, laying two or three heavily blotched eggs. The prevailing color is snowy-white with a pearly-blue mantle. The *Laridæ* present four types, usually made the basis of division into as many subfamilies: *Lestridinæ*, the jägers or skuagulls; *Larinæ*, gulls proper; *Sterninæ*, terns or sea-swallows; and *Rhynchopinæ*, skimmers. See these words, and cuts under *Chroicocephalus*, *gull*, *ivory-gull*, etc.

laridine (lar'i-din), *a.* Pertaining to the *Laridæ*, or having their characters. *Coues.*

larigot (lar'i-got), *n.* [OF. *l'arigot*, the flageolet.] A kind of flageolet, or an organ-stop imitating a flageolet.

larin (lar'in), *n.* [Pers. *lārī*, < *Lar*, in Persia.] A money of Persia and Arabia, consisting of metal wire about the size of a quill bent into a hook, and bearing the name of the reigning monarch. The old larins were worth intrinsically about 20 cents in silver; but later disk-shaped bronze coins of this name were struck, the nominal value of which varied from half a United States cent to 2 cents. See *hook-money*.

Larinæ (lā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, having the bill more or less strongly epignathous, with continuous covering, and the tail usually square and of moderate length; the gulls. Some of the smaller species closely resemble terns, but the hooking of the bill is usually distinctive. The *Larinæ* are cosmopolitan, abounding on most sea-coasts and large inland waters. They are noisy voracious birds, subsisting chiefly on fish. The number of species is variously reckoned at from 50 to 75. The leading genera are *Larus*, *Pagophila*, *Rissa*, *Chroicocephalus*, *Rhodostethia*, and *Xema*. See *gull*[2].

larine (lar'in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, or having their characters.

Larix (lar'iks), *n.* [NL. (P. Miller, 1731), < L. *larix*, larch: see *larch*.] A genus of coniferous trees with needle-shaped deciduous leaves; the larches. It belongs to the tribe *Abieteæ* with the pines, true cedars, spruces, and firs, from all of which it is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, which are densely subverticillate-fasciculate in the scaly bud. The reflexed cones are provided with persistent scales, each subtended by a conspicuous bract. There are about 9 species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and North America. (See *larch*.) Four fossil species have been described from Germany and Austria ★and one from Manitoba.

lark[1] (lärk), *n.* [< ME. *larke*, contr. of *laverock*, *laverok*, *laverokke* (> E. dial. *laverock*, *lavrock*, *leverock*, *laarick*), < AS. *lāferce*, *lāuerce*, earlier *lāwerce*, *lēwerce*, *lāuricae*, *lāurice* = Fries. *liurke* = D. *lewerik*, *leeuwrik*, *leeuwerik*, *leeuwerk* = MLG. *lēwerike*, *lēwerke*, LG. *lewerke* = OHG. **lēwarahha*, *lērahhā*, *lērehhā*, *lērihhā*, MHG. *lēwreche*, *lēwerich*, *lēwerech*, *lēwerch*, *lēreche*, G. *lerche*, G. dial. *löweneckerche* = Icel. *lævirki* = OSw. *lærikia*, Sw. *lärka* = Dan. *lærke*, a lark. Origin unknown; the older forms have the semblance of a contracted compound, but no satisfactory explanation of it appears.] **1.** A small oscine passerine bird of the family *Alaudidæ*. Larks are mostly insectivorous migratory birds of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the only true larks found in the western hemisphere being those of the genus *Eremophila*, excepting the occasional occurrence of the skylark as a straggler. Africa is the richest in species. They are chiefly birds of the open country; they nest on the ground, and some are famous for soaring and singing. About 100 species are described, leading genera of which are *Eremophila*, *Alauda*, *Melanocorypha*, *Cerihilauda*, *Mirafra*, *Megalophonus*, and *Pyrrhulauda*. The few species which are well known are generally distinguished by qualifying prefixes: as, the *skylark*, *Alauda arvensis*; the *wood-lark*, *Alauda arborea*; the *shore-lark*, *Eremophila alpestris*. See the compounds, and cuts under *Alauda*, *Eremophila*, and *skylark*.

Then perted the pepull, presit to there hold,
And loget the long night till the *larke* sang.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10000.

Hark, hark! the *lark* at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

2. A bird like or likened to a lark, but not one of the *Alaudidæ*: with a distinguishing prefix: as, the *titlark*, *meadow-lark*, *bunting-lark*, *bush-lark*, *horse-lark*, etc. Such birds are chiefly the titlarks or pipits (see *Anthus*), and various kinds of finches and buntings.—**Dusky lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Horned lark**, a bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, *Eremophila alpestris*, closely related to the true larks, but distinguished by the development of feathers into a horn-like tuft on the head: common to northern Europe and America.—**Rock-lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Sea-lark**. (*a*) The rock-pipit. (*b*) A kind of sandpiper.—**White** or **white-winged lark**, the snow-bunting. [Eng. (Norfolk).]

lark[1] (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark*[1], *n.*] To catch or hunt larks.

lark[2] (lärk), *n.* [A dial. form, with intrusive *r* (often not pron.), of *lake*[2] (pron. läk, also lāk), *laik*, play: see *lake*[2].] A merry or hilarious adventure; a jovial prank or frolic; sport: as, to go on a *lark*. [Colloq. slang.]

"Pip, old chap," said Joe, . . . "when you're well enough to go out for a ride — what *larks!*"
Dickens, Great Expectations, lvii.

It will be no end of a *lark*; just when nobody is thinking about tigers, you go off and kill a tremendous fellow, fifteen or sixteen feet long, and come back covered with glory and mosquito bites. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

lark[2] (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark*[2], *n.* Cf. *larrikin*.] To frolic; make sport; do anything in a sportive haphazard way. [Colloq. slang.]

Don't *lark* with the watch, or annoy the police!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 200.

Jumping the widest brooks, and *larking* over the newest gates in the country. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlv.

lark-bunting (lärk'bun″ting), *n.* **1.** A spur-bunting or spur-heeled bunting; a bird of the genus *Centrophanes*: as, the Lapland *lark-bunting*, *C. lapponicus*: so called from the long straightened hind claw like a lark's. Also called *longspur*. See cut under *Centrophanes*.—**2.** The common corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]

larker (lär'kėr), *n.* A catcher of larks.

lark-finch (lärk'finch), *n.* A bird of the finch family, *Fringillidæ*, *Chondestes grammica*, abounding in the western parts of the United States, inhabiting prairies and having some resemblance to a lark in habits. It is 6¾ inches long; the head is variegated with black, white, and chestnut; the under parts are white, shaded with gray on the sides, and with a dark blotch on the breast; the tail is mostly black, its feathers tipped with white. The bird is a sweet songster, nests on the ground, lays four or five white eggs with dark zigzag lines, and feeds on seeds and insects like other sparrows. Also called *lark-sparrow*. See ★cut under *Chondestes*.

lark-heeled (lärk'hēld), *a.* Having a long and straight hind claw, like a lark's; spur-heeled: applied to the coucals, or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

lark-plover (lärk'pluv″ėr), *n.* A South American plover-like bird of the subfamily *Thinocorinæ*, such as the gachita, *Thinocorus rumicivorus*.

lark's-heel (lärks'hēl), *n.* **1.** The Indian cress or garden nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.—**2.** Same as *larkspur*.

lark-sparrow (lärk'spar″ō), *n.* Same as *lark-finch*. *Coues.* ★

larkspur (lärk'spėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*: so called from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals. The common or field larkspur is *D. Consolida*; the rocket-larkspur, *D. Ajacis*; the bee-larkspur, *D. elatum*. Sometimes also called *lark's-heel* and *lark's-claw*.

lark-worm (lärk'wėrm), *n.* A kind of tapeworm, *Tænia platycephala*.

larky (lär'ki), *a.* [< *lark*[2] + *-y*[1].] Frolicsome; ready for a lark. [Colloq.]

The girls felt *larky*. . . . They tripped gayly along.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine.

larme[1]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *alarm*.] An alarum. *Palsgrave.*

larme[2] (lärm), *n.* [F., a tear, < L. *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] **1.** A rounded form having a point, and supposed to resemble a tear-drop, as in a pattern of lace.—**2.** In *her.*, the representation of a tear—that is, a drop argent. See *gutté*.

larmier (lär'miėr), *n.* [< F. *larmier*, < *larme*, a tear: see *larme*.] **1.** In *arch.*, another name for the corona; also, any horizontal member or string-course similar in profile to a corona, projecting from the face of a wall to throw off rain which would otherwise trickle down. Such larmiers are especially common in medieval architecture.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the tear-bag; a subcutaneous sebaceous gland or follicle of sundry ruminants, as the *Cervidæ* or deer, situated under the skin below each eye, and opening upon the cheek near the inner corner of the eye to discharge its viscid secretion. It is not a lacrymal gland, but of the nature of Meibomian and other sebaceous follicles, which exude an unctuous and usually odorous substance.



Larmiers. *A*, Greek; *B*, *C*, medieval.

laroid (lar'oid), *a.* [< *Larus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Laroideæ*, or having their characters; laridine.

Laroideæ (lā-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* The *Laridæ* rated as a superfamily, divided into *Stercorariidæ* (the jägers) and *Laridæ*.

Larra (lar'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*, type of the subfamily *Larrinæ*. It is characterized by the truncate marginal cell, the non-emarginate eyes, three submarginal cells of which the second is petiolate, and the elongate metathorax truncate behind and parallel-sided. These wasps generally burrow in the ground, but a Brazilian one makes a nest of the woolly scrapings of plants. *L. semirufa* has a black head and thorax and reddish abdomen, and preys on the Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*), and probably on other grasshoppers.

Larrada (lar'ą-dä), *n.* [NL.] A form of the word *Larra*, recently in current usage among entomologists, proposed by Leach, 1817.

Larrea (lar'ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles), named after J. A. H. de *Larrea*, a Spanish patron of art and science.] An untenable name for *Covillea*, a genus of evergreen shrubs of tropical and subtropical America, of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*. It is distinguished botanically from *Guaiacum* and other related genera by its sessile ovary, its hairy



Branch of Creosote-bush (*Covillea tridentata*), with flowers and fruit.
a, leaf, showing nervation; *b*, flower; *c*, flower cut longitudinally through the pistil, and showing two introrse stamens; *d*, stamen, seen from without; *e*, fruit.

indehiscent fruit, and its bifoliate or abruptly pinnate leaves, the leaflets being often connate. There are five known species, natives of Texas, Mexico, southern Brazil, and the Andes. They are unpleasantly odorous balsamiferous shrubs, with knotty two-ranked branches, opposite leaves, persistent stipules, and yellow flowers solitary on short, terminal, interstipular peduncles. *C. tridentata* is the creosote-bush of Mexico and the arid plains of the southwestern United States.

larrick (lar'ik), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Careless. [Prov. Eng.]

larrikin (lar'i-kin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *larikin*; origin unrecorded. On its face the word looks like *Larry*, a common Irish reduction of *Lawrence*, + *-kin*. The tale quoted below was evidently invented to supply an etymology.]

He [James Dalton, a Melbourne police-sergeant of Irish birth] will be best remembered as the originator of the now universally adopted word *larrikin*. "They were a-larrikin (larking) down the strate, your worship," said he one day, in describing the conduct of some youths, and . . . the expression . . . passed into a catch-word.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 345.

I. *n.* A rowdy; a rough; a blackguard; a "hoodlum" [Australia.]

A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. *Arch. Forbes*, quoted in Echoes, April 4, 1884.

II. *a.* Rowdy.

Such a *larrikin* phrase as "O crimini" is to be found at least once in his writings. *Literary Era*, II. 165.

larrikinism (lar'i-kin-izm), *n.* [< *larrikin* + *-ism.*] The conduct of a larrikin. [Colloq.]

Larrinæ (la-rī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Larra* + *-inæ.*] A small subfamily of fossorial hymenopters of the family *Sphegidæ*, typified by the genus *Larra* or *Larrada*. They are of small size and slender form, with narrowly ovoid abdomen, concealed labrum, notched mandibles, and a spine at the base of the middle tibiæ.

larrup (lar'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *larruped* or *larrupped*, ppr. *larruping* or *larrupping*. [Prob. < D. *larpen*, thresh with flails; cf. *larp*, a lash. The E. form *larrup* (for **larp*) may represent the strongly rolled *r* of the D.: so *larum*, *alarum*, for *alarm*.] To flog; thrash. [Colloq. slang.]

There was no rope-dancing for me; I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope.
Dickens, Hard Times, v.

larry (lar'i), *n.* Same as *lorry*.

Lars (lärz), *n.* Same as *Lar*[2].

larsont, *n.* See *larceny*. *Bailey*, 1731.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *n.* [Abbr. of *alarum* = *alarm*.] **1.** Alarm; a warning sound; a noise giving notice of danger. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The wailefull warre in time doth yeelde to peace,
The *larums* lowde and trumpete sounde doth cease.
Turberville, After Misadventures come Good Haps.

And the first *larum* of the cock's shrill throat
May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.
Cowper, Task, iv. 569.

2†. An alarm-clock or alarm-watch.

Of this nature likewise was the *larum* mentioned by Walchius, which, though it were but two or three inches big, yet would both wake a man and of itself light a candle for him, at any set hour of the night.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, iii.

larum† (lar'um or lär'um), *v. t.* [< *larum*, *n.*] To alarm, frighten, or warn with noise.

Down, down they *larum*, with impetuous whirl,
The Pindars and the Miltons of a curl.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 163.

Larus (lā'rus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *larus*, < Gr. *λάρος*, a ravenous sea-bird.] A genus of *Laridæ*; the gulls proper. The name formerly covered most of the family; it is now usually restricted to species of large size, with square tail, hooked bill, normal hallux, and mostly white plumage, with a colored mantle and without a colored hood. *L. canus* is the common mew-gull or seamew of Europe, etc. *L. argentatus* is the herring-gull. *L. marinus* is the great black-backed gull. *L. glaucus* is the ice-gull or burgomaster. See *gull*, *mew-gull*, etc., and ★cuts under *gull*, *herring-gull*, and *burgomaster*.

larva (lär'vä), *n.*; pl. *larvæ* (-vē). [Also rarely *larve* (in def. 2); = D. G. Dan. *larve* = Sw. *larf* (< F.); = F. *larve* = Sp. Pg. It. *larva*, < NL. *larva*, larva, < L. *larva*, a ghost, specter, mask, skeleton.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, a ghost; a specter; a shade: generally in the plural. Compare *Lar*[1], 1.

The dead were powerful also to do harm, unless they were duly propitiated with all the proper rites; they were spirits of terror as well as of good: in this fearful sense the names Lemures and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 313.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent: thus the tadpole, the larva of the frog, is unlike the frog. It is most familiar as the name for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis; the first condition of an insect at its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. The term was applied by Linnæus in the sense that the larval stage of an insect masks or hides the true character or imago of the species. It was long only or chiefly an entomological term, but is now commonly extended to other animals than insects, and especially other arthropods which undergo transformation. See *pupa*, *imago*, and cuts under *Asteroidea*, *Cirripedia*, *Diptera*, *glass-crab*, *hag-moth*, *Holothuroidea*, and *house-fly*. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of birds: same as *Alca*. *Vieillot*, 1816.—**Cornute** larva. See *cornute*.—**Larva of Lovèn**, or **Lovèn's larva**, the larval form of an oceanic archiannelid worm, *Polygordius*: so called before the adult had been discovered. See *Polygordius*, *Archiannelida*.—**Larva pupigera**, a puparium (which see).—**Painter's-easel larva.** See *Pluteus*.—**Rat-tailed larva**, a larva of certain flies of the family *Syrphidæ*, as the drone-fly, which has the anal end of the body greatly prolonged into a spiracle-bearing tail.

larvæform (lär'vē-fôrm), *a.* An erroneous variant of *larviform*.

larval (lär'val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *larval*, < L. *larvalis*, pertaining to a ghost (NL. pertaining to a larva); < *larva*, a ghost: see *larva*.] Of or pertaining to a larva; characteristic of larvæ: as, *larval* character; *larval* habits.

The magpie moth . . . attacks in its *larval* state plums, apricots, and even the sloe and the blackthorn.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 361.

Larval generation, parthenogenesis.

Larvalia (lär-vā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larvalis*: see *larval*.] One of two classes of tunicates or ascidians (the other being *Saccata*), considered as a branch of vertebrates under the name *Urochorda* (which see). The *Larvalia* consist of the *Appendiculariæ*, or those ascidians which retain the urochord throughout life. *E. R. Lankester.*

larvarium (lär-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *larvariums*, *larvaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < *larva* + *-arium.*] **1.** In *entom.*, a shelter of leaves, silk, or other material constructed by a caterpillar, into which it retreats when not feeding.—**2.** An entomological hatching-house; a place or appliance for rearing insects.

Larvarium, in which to hatch moths and butterflies.
Tuthill, New York Daily Times, May, 1859.

larvate (lär'vāt), *a.* [= F. *larvé* = Pg. *larvado* = It. *larvato*, masked, < NL. *larvatus*, masked (cf. L. *larvatus*, pp. of *larvare*, bewitch), < L. *larva*, a ghost, mask: see *larva*.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

larvated (lär'vā-ted), *a.* [< *larvate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *larvate:* sometimes applied to certain diseases when their ordinary characters are masked or concealed, as typhoid fever. *Quain.*

larve (lärv), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *larve*, larva: see *larva*.] **I.** *n.* Same as *larva*. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Same as *larval*. [Rare.]

larviform (lär'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** Resembling a larva.—**2.** Larval in form or structure; being a larva, as a grub, maggot, or ★caterpillar.

larvigerous (lär-vij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *gerere*, carry.] Bearing a larval skin, as the pupæ of *Diptera*.

When ready to change into the *larvigerous* pupæ they [maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves and crawl out or are ejected by the animal in coughing.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 428.

Larvipara (lär-vip'a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larviparus*: see *larviparous*.] Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

larviparous (lär-vip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larviparus*, < *larva*, larva, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth larvæ; giving birth to young which have already passed from the egg to the larval stage; producing maggots ovoviviparously, as the common blow-fly.

larvivorous (lär-viv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, larva, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring larvæ; feeding on grubs, caterpillars, and the like; erucivorous.

laryngeal (lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-e-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the larynx: as, *laryngeal* vessels, nerves, muscles, etc.; *laryngeal* sounds.

II. *n.* A laryngeal nerve or artery.—**Inferior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which reaches the larynx after winding around a large artery: on the right side of the body, around the subclavian; on the left, around the arch of the aorta.—**Superior laryngeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which passes direct through the thyrohyoid membrane to the larynx.

laryngean (lā-rin'jē-an), *a.* [< *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-e-an.*] Same as *laryngeal*. [Rare.]

laryngectomic (lar″in-jek-tom'ik), *a.* [< *laryngectom-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to laryngectomy.

laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out (< *ἐκ*, out, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut).] The excision of the larynx.

larynges, *n.* Latin plural of *larynx*.

laryngismal (lar-in-jis'mal), *a.* [< NL. *laryngism(us)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by laryngismus.

Tracheotomy in *laryngismal* epilepsy.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 390.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus), *n.* [NL., in form as if < Gr. *λαρυγγισμός*, a shouting (< *λαρυγγίζειν*, shout, bawl, < *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx), but in sense directly < *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*: see *larynx*.] Spasm of the glottis, causing contraction or closure of the opening.—**Laryngismus stridulus**, spasm of the glottis occurring independently of local trouble, usually associated with rickets, a disease for the most part of young children. Also called *thymic asthma*, *Kopp's asthma*, *Millar's asthma*.

laryngitic (lar-in-jit'ik), *a.* [< *laryngitis* + *-ic.*] ★Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis.

laryngitis (lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the larynx.

laryngo-fissure (lā-ring″gō-fish'ūr), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + L. *fissura*, a cleaving, fissure: see *fissure*.] In *surg.*, the division of the thyroid cartilage.

laryngological (lā-ring-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *laryngology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to laryngology.

laryngologist (lar-ing-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *laryngology* + *-ist.*] One versed in laryngology.

laryngology (lar-ing-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the larynx; a treatise on the larynx and its diseases.

laryngophony (lar-ing-gof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *λαρυγγόφωνος*, sounding from the throat, < *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), throat, larynx, + *φωνή*, sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

laryngophthisis (lā-ring-gō-tī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, tuberculosis of the larynx.

laryngorrhea, laryngorrhœa (lā-ring-gō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion from the larynx.

laryngoscope (lā-ring'gō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *laryngoscope*, < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *σκοπεῖν*, see.] A contrivance for examining the larynx and trachea. It consists of a plane mirror introduced into the mouth, and placed at such an angle that the light thrown on it from a concave reflector, in the center of which is an aperture, is made to illuminate the larynx, the image of which is reflected back through the aperture in the reflector to the eye of the observer.

laryngoscopic (lā-ring-gō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *laryngoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopical (lā-ring-gō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *laryngoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *laryngoscopic*.

Laryngologists . . . have utilized this property [of cocaine] only in making *laryngoscopical* examinations.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 559.

laryngoscopically (lā-ring-gō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the laryngoscope.

On attempting to examine the throat *laryngoscopically*, a most frightful spasm came on. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 717.

laryngoscopist (lar-ing-gos'kō-pist), *n.* [< *laryngoscope* + *-ist.*] One versed in the use of the laryngoscope; one who practises inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopy (lar-ing-gos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of using the laryngoscope; inspection ★of the larynx.

laryngospasm (lā-ring'gō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of the constrictors of the glottis.

laryngostenosis (lā-ring″gō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *στένωσις*, a being straitened.] In *pathol.*, contraction of the passage through the larynx.

laryngotome (lā-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

laryngotomic (lā-ring-gō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *laryngotom-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy.

laryngotomy (lar-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< LGr. *λαρυγγοτομία*, < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of making an incision into the larynx, to relieve respiration when obstructed, to remove foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

laryngotracheal (lā-ring-gō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), throat (larynx), + *τραχεῖα*, trachea: see *trachea*.] Of or pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea.

In all the Amphibia, a glottis, placed on the ventral wall of the œsophagus, opens into a short *laryngo-tracheal* chamber. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

laryngotracheotomy (lā-ring-gō-trā-kē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *tracheotomy*.] Incision into the larynx and the trachea involv-

ing the cricoid and one or more of the upper tracheal rings.

larynx (lar'ingks), *n.*; pl. *larynges*, rarely *larynxes* (lā-rin'jēz, lar'ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), the upper part of the windpipe, also the throat, gullet.] The part of the windpipe in which vocal sound is made and modulated; the organ of phonation. In man the larynx is the enlarged and modified upper end of the trachea, with some associate parts, as the epiglottis. It opens by the glottis into the pharynx; below, its cavity is directly continuous with that of the trachea or windpipe. It causes the protuberance of the throat called *Adam's apple* or *pomum Adami*. The framework of the larynx is gristly, and composed of nine cartilages—namely, the *thyroid*, the largest, in two symmetrical halves, forming most of the walls; the *cricoid*, the enlarged upper ring of the trachea; a pair of *arytenoids*, small pyramidal pieces; a pair of *cornicula laryngis* or *cartilages of Santorini*; a pair of *cuneiform cartilages* or *cartilages of Wrisberg*. From the arytenoid cartilages, which sit on the posterior part of the cricoid ring, three folds of membrane pass forward on each side: above and from the tips of the arytenoids, inclosing the cornicula laryngis and cartilages of Wrisberg, the arytenoepiglottic folds pass to the lateral margins of the epiglottis; next below, the false vocal cords run from the anterior surface of the arytenoids to the angle between the two halves of the thyroid, while below this again the true vocal cords are attached behind to the vocal processes of the arytenoid and in front are inserted close to the angle of the thyroid below the insertion of the false vocal cords. The true vocal cords bound the anterior two thirds of the glottis, the posterior third lying between the arytenoid cartilages. Between the true and the false vocal cords on each side there is a recess called a ventricle or sinus of the larynx, which leads into a pouch, the sacculus laryngis. The nerves of the larynx are branches of the vagus. The larynx acts at once as a gate guarding the windpipe and as a vocal organ. It is closed by the approximation of the three mucous folds of one side to those of the other, the epiglottis contributing to the closing of the gap between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. In phonation the arytenoid cartilages are swung around so as to close the rima respiratoria and to bring the vocal cords close to one another and parallel. The vocal cords are drawn tense by intrinsic laryngeal muscles, according to the height of pitch desired. The larynx is larger in men than in women and boys by about one third. The average length of the vocal cords is $\frac{7}{12}$ of an inch in men, $\frac{5}{12}$ in women; of the slit of the glottis, $\frac{1}{2}$ in men, $\frac{3}{5}$ in women. The cracking of the voice in boys at the approach of puberty is due to the rapid growth and change of shape of the larynx; the size is almost doubled in two or three years. In various animals the larynx may be situated anywhere along the windpipe, or even in the bronchial tube. It is generally at the top of the trachea. In birds there are two larynges, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the trachea. The latter is called the *syrinx*. When the syrinx is still more inferior in position it is wholly bronchial; then there are a pair, right and left, making with the one at the top, three larynges. See cut under *mouth*.

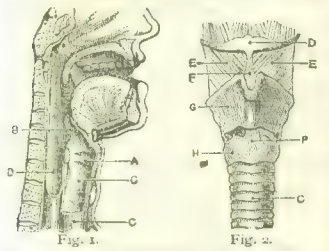


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Larynx, internally and externally.

Fig. 1. A, larynx; B, epiglottis, situated above the glottis or entrance to the larynx; C, C, trachea; D, esophagus or gullet. Fig. 2. C, C, trachea; D, hyoid bone; E, E, thyrohyoid membrane; F, thyrohyoid ligament; G, thyroid cartilage; H, cricoid cartilage; P, cricothyroid ligament.

las[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace*.

las[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *less*[1]. *Chaucer.*

lascar (las-kär'), *n.* [Probably an erroneous use of Hind. *lashkar*, an army; or an abbreviation of Hind. Pers. *lashkarī*, belonging to the army, military, a soldier, < *lashkar*, an army; cf. Ar. *'askar*, army.] 1. In the East Indies, a native tent-pitcher, camp-follower, or regimental servant. [It is properly a common name, but is usually treated as a proper name.]

Some *Lascars* and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road.
Orme, Hist. Military Transac. in Indostan, I. 394.

2. An East Indian sailor. [The more common use.]

The ship's company numbered about two hundred, all told, one-fourth of whom were *Lascars* and Malays, employed as stokers and coal-trimmers.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 14.

lascaree (las-ka-rē'), *n.* [< Hind. *lashkarī*, belonging to the army, military: see *lascar*.] A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing.

lasche[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *lash*[1].

lasche[2]†, *a.* See *lash*[2].

lasciviate† (la-siv'i-āt), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *lascivus*, wanton: see *lascivous*.] To be lascivious; play the wanton. *Bailey*, 1731.

lasciviency† (la-siv'i-en-si), *n.* [< *lascivien(t)* + *-cy*.] Lasciviousness.

lascivient† (la-siv'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *lascivien(t-)s*, ppr. of *lascivire*, be wanton, sport, < *lascivus*, wanton; playful: see *lascivious*, *lascivous*.] Lascivious.

lascivious (la-siv'i-us), *a.* [An altered form, after *lascivient* or L. *lascivia*, wantonness, of *lascivous*: see *lascivous*.] 1. Wanton; lewd; lustful: as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires.

Chi. How do you like the song?
Lucina. I like the air well;
But for the words, they are *lascivious*,
And over-light for ladies.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 5.

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1014.

2. Tending to excite voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 13.

=Syn. 1. Lecherous, libidinous, licentious, lewd, lustful, salacious, unchaste, incontinent.

lasciviously (la-siv'i-us-li), *adv.* In a lascivious manner; loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

lasciviousness (la-siv'i-us-nes), *n.* 1. Lascivious desires or conduct; lewdness; wantonness; lustfulness; looseness of behavior.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto *lasciviousness*. Eph. iv. 19.

2. Tendency to excite lust; lascivious or lewd character.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love.
Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

lascivous† (la-sī'vus), *a.* [= F. *lascif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lascivo*, < L. *lascivus*, wanton, playful, sportive, loose, licentious; perhaps for **laxivus*, < *laxus*, loose, lax: see *lax*[1] and *lask*[1]. Less prob. akin to Skt. √ *lash*, desire, √ *las*, be lively.] An obsolete variant of *lascivious*. [Rare.]

To depaint *lascious* [read *lascivous*] wantonness.
Holland.

laset†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *lace*.

laser[1] (lā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *laser* = F. Pg. *laser* = Sp. *láser* = It. *lasero*, < L. *laser*, juice of laserpitium.] A gum-resin obtained from the north of Africa, and greatly esteemed by the ancients as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and diuretic. It is supposed to have been produced by *Thapsia Gargarica* or one of the varieties of that plant. Also called *asadulcis*.

Yf thai be soure, eke stamppe a quantitee
Of *laseris* with wyne, hem two hemselve,
And helde it in the croppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

laser[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leisure*.

Laserpitieæ (las″ėr-pi-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Tausch, 1834), < *Laserpitium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Apiaceæ*, of which the genus *Laserpitium* is the type. It contains 9 genera of tall perennial herbs, distinguished by their subterete fruit, the carpels often winged; they are natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region, the Canary Islands, and the Orient.

Laserpitium (las-ėr-pish'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sp. Pg. *laserpicio* = It. *laserpizio*), < L. *laserpicium*, a plant, also called *silphium*, from which laser was obtained.] A genus of plants, family *Apiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*, containing about 30 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and Asia; the laserworts. They are tall perennial herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and compound many-rayed umbels of yellowish or white flowers, the fruit with 8 wing-like appendages. *L. latifolium*, the herb-frankincense or laserwort, is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, growing in dry and stony places. The root abounds with a gum-resin, which is acrid and bitter, and is said to be a violent purgative. *L. Siler* is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe.

laserwort (lā'sėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, especially *L. latifolium*.

lash[1] (lash), *n.* [< ME. *lashe*, *lasshe*, *lasche*, a stroke, the flexible end of a whip; cf. MD. *lasche*, *lassche*, a piece sewed on, a patch, D. *lasch*, a piece, joint, seam, notch, = MLG. *lasche*, *las*, LG. *lasche*, a flap, dag, = G. *lasche*, a flap, joint, scarf, = Sw. Dan. *lask*, a joint, scarf, groove for joining timber; cf. ML. *lascia*, a flap or dag; perhaps in part (like *lash*[2]) ult. < L. *laxus*, loose, or from the same root: see *lax*[1] and *lag*[1]. The senses of the noun, and esp. of the verb, vary, indicating some mixture with other words; in the noun are prob. involved *lace* (ME. *las*) and *leash*. The Ir. *lasg*, a lash, whip, whipping, is of E. origin.] 1. The flexible part of a whip, usually a cord of braided strips of leather; hence, anything flexible used for flogging; a whip; a scourge: as, to lay on the *lash*; punishment by the *lash*.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small gray-coated gnat.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 63.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore.
Cowper, Morning Dream.

I believe that a blow from the cruel *lash* would have broken her [a mare's] heart. . . . The *lash* is hardly ever good for the sex. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, iii.

2. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

Many a stripe and many a grievouse *lashe*
She gaven to them that wolden louers be.
Court of Love, l. 1207.

How smart a *lash* that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Every one that sins with an high hand against the clear light of his conscience, although he may resist the checks of it at first, yet he will be sure to feel the *lashes* and reproaches of it afterwards. *Lp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

3. A beating or dashing, as of wind or water; a fluctuating impact.

The wat'ry stores that sleep
Beneath the smiling surface of the deep
Wait but the *lashes* of a wint'ry storm
To frown and roar. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 185.

4. In *weaving*, same as *leash*, 3.—5. An eyelash.

Serene with argent-lidded eyes
Amorous, and *lashes* like to rays
Of darkness. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

lash[1] (lash), *v.* [< ME. *lashen*, *lasshen*, *laschen*, lash, whip; = MD. *lasschen*, sew a piece on, patch, join, D. *lasschen*, join, scarf (whence perhaps def. 7), = MLG. LG. *laschen*, furnish with flaps or dags, = G. *laschen*, furnish with flaps, scarf, join, = Sw. *laska* = Dan. *laske*, scarf, join; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with a lash, whip, scourge, or other pliant thing, as a thong, rope, etc.; whip; scourge; flog; subject to the lash as a punishment.

To *lash* the Greks to ground was her hertes joy.
The Nine Ladies Worthy.

What, Cupid, must the world be *lash'd* so soon?
But made at morning, and be whipt at noon?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5, Epig.

He's taen a whip into his hand,
And *lashed* them wondrous sair.
The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 27.

2. To satirize; censure with severity.

Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagined.
Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

If Satire knows its time and place,
You still may *lash* the greatest—in disgrace.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 88.

"I have no name," he shouted, "a scourge am I,
To *lash* the treasons of the Table Round."
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. To fling or throw recklessly or at random: with *out* or *up*. [Archaic.]

Which to haue concealed had tended more to the opinion of virtue, than to *lash out* whatsoeuer his vnstaied mind affoorded. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1397.

He falls, and, *lashing up* his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden.

4†. To spend recklessly.

When anie new troubles or wars did grow or come upon him (Henry II. of England), then would he *lash* and powre all that euer he had in store or treasurie, and liberallie bestow that upon a roister or a soldier which ought to have been given unto the priest.
Holinshed, Chron. (Conquest of Ireland, p. 30).

5. To beat or dash against.

The Light'ning flies, the Thunder roars;
And big Waves *lash* the frighten'd Shoars.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The solid reef increases only on the outer edge, which day and night is *lashed* by the breakers of an ocean never at rest. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 2.

6. To comb (the hair). [Prov. Eng.]—7. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; secure or fasten, as by cordage: as, to *lash* anything to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

An eel-skin sleeve *lasht* here and there with lace,
High collar *lasht* again.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

A fisherman stood aghast,
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

Lash and carry (*naut.*), lash or pack up and carry off the hammocks to the netting, where they are to be stowed.—**To lash a hammock.** See *hammock*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ply the whip; strike (at something); aim sarcasms; hit out.

And gan her fresh assayle,
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at every part.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 16.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 22.

2. To strike or break out; burst up or out, as a wave or flame.

For lygte *lasschynge* flame alle the londe over.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To strike out; plunge. [Rare.]

We know not what rich joys we lose when first we *lash* into a new offence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 40.

To lash out. (*a*) To kick out, as a horse. (*b*) To break out or plunge recklessly.

I *lash'd out* lavish, then began my ruth,
And then I felt the follies of my youth.
Greene, Song of a Country Swain.

A pious education . . . may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities.
South, Sermons, X. 347.

lash[2] (lash), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lasche, lache*, slack, sluggish, = G. *lasch*, slack, weak (= Icel. *löskr*, weak, idle, OSw. *losk*, idle, prob. < L.), < OF. *lasche, lache*, slack, loose, weak, remiss, cowardly, F. *lâche*, loose, cowardly, = Pr. *lasc, lax* = Sp. Pg. *laxo* = It. *lasso*, < L. *laxus* (ML. also prob. **lascus*), slack, loose: see *lax*[1]. Cf. *lusk*.] **I.** *a.* **1**† Slack; slow; sluggish; inactive.

Yif he be slow and astonyd and *lache*, he lyvyth as an asse. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

2. Lax; loose; soft; hence, watery or insipid. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, v.

3. Moist and cold, as the weather. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *n.* A sort of soft leather.

[A receipt] for to make rede *lasche* or lether.
MS. Sloane, 1698, f. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

lash-comb (lash'kōm), *n.* A wide-toothed comb. [North. Eng.]

lasher[1] (lash'ėr), *n.* [< *lash*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who lashes. (*a*) One who whips, or scourges with a lash; one who punishes by laying on the lash. (*b*) One who lashes or fastens a thing to something else with thongs, cords, etc.

2. A lashing; a thong or cord used as a lashing. —**3.** A fish, *Myoxocephalus bubalis*.

lasher[2] (lash'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *lash*[2] + *-er*[1].] The slack water collected above a weir in a river; hence, a weir.

He sculled down to Sandford, [and] bathed in the *lasher*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

★ **lashing** (lash'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *lash*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of whipping or flogging; a scourging.—**2.** A rope or cord for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Torn from their planks the cracking ring-bolts drew,
And gripes and *lashings* all asunder flew.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

3. A profusion or great plenty; a bountiful or unstinted supply: usually in the plural: as, *lashings* of beer. [Scotch and Irish.]

A nate buffet before them set,
Where *lashins* of good dhrink there was.
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

II. *a.* [Ppr. of *lash*[2], *v.*] Lavish. *Taylor.* (*Halliwell.*)

lashing-eye (lash'ing-ī), *n.* See *eye*[1].

lashing-ring (lash'ing-ring), *n.* One of the rings on the sides of a gun-carriage to which the tarpaulin, sponge, rammer, and worm are lashed or tied: generally used in the plural.

lashing-string (lash'ing-string), *n.* In the industrial arts, a cord used to secure anything in its place during the progress of the work, as in upholstery to hold the springs for a seat at a given height, preparatory to covering the seat.

lashness (lash'nes), *n.* [< *lash*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being lash; slackness; dullness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lash-rail (lash'rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a stout bar of wood extending along the sides of whaling-vessels inside the bulwarks. Its use is to secure water-casks and other heavy casks by lashings, hence the name.

Lasia (lā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Acroceridæ*. *L. kletti* is a golden-green species, with a proboscis half as long again as the body, found in Arizona. *Wiedemann*, 1824.

2. A genus of ladybirds: synonymous with *Subcoccinella* of Hope (1840).—**3.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Araceæ* (the arum family), type of the tribe *Lasieæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary and thick style, the ovule pendent from the apex of the cell. Only two species are known, natives of the East Indies and Malay archipelago.

Lasieæ (lā-si-ē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lasia* + *-eæ*.] Originally a subtribe of plants of the family *Araceæ*, now raised to tribal rank, typified by the genus *Lasia*. It embraces 7 genera, with elongated twisted spathes and densely flowered spadices. They are chiefly tropical plants.

Lasiocampa (lā"si-ō-kam'pạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus of bombycid moths, giving name to the family *Lasiocampidæ*. See *Gastropacha*.

Lasiocampidæ (lā"si-ō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lasiocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycoid moths named from the genus *Lasiocampa*, containing a number of stout hairy forms, among them those known as *eggers* or *egger-moths*.

Lasioderma (lā"si-ō-dėr'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, of wide distribution. *L. serricorne* and *L. læve* are among the few insects which eat tobacco. Their larvæ feed upon the weed in its dried state, doing much damage.

Lasioideæ (lā-si-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. and C. de Candolle), < *Lasia* + *-oideæ*.] A subfamily of plants of the *Araceæ*, or arum family, embracing 20 genera. It includes the tribes *Lasieæ*, *Amorphophalleæ*, *Nephthytideæ*, and *Montrichardieæ*. Originally called a tribe.

Lasiopetaleæ (lā"si-ō-pe-tā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jacques Gay, 1831), < *Lasiopetalum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lasiopetalum*. It embraces, in modern systems, 8 genera, having hermaphrodite flowers destitute of petals (or with the petals reduced to mere scales), five anther-bearing stamens lightly united at the base and alternate with the sepals, the anthers two-celled with the cells parallel, and five or fewer non-anther-bearing stamens opposite the sepals.

Lasiopetalum (lā"si-ō-pet'ạ-lum), *n.* [NL. (James Edward Smith, 1798), < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] A genus of sterculiaceous plants, the type of the tribe *Lasiopetaleæ*, distinguished from related genera by having the sepals united without a median nerve. There are about 25 species, growing in Western Australia. They are stellately pubescent shrubs, with flowers in racemes or branching cymes opposite the leaves or in their axils. Several species (as *L. parviflorum*, *L. ferrugineum*, *L. macrophyllum*) are cultivated as greenhouse-plants.

Lasiurus (las-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American chiropters of the family *Vespertilionidæ*; the red bats. In typical species the back of the interfemoral membrane is densely furry. The common New York or red bat is *L. noveboracensis*; the hoary bat is *L. cinereus* or *pruinosus*. See cut under *bat*.

Lasius (lā'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] **1.** A genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, having the abdomen not prolonged anteriorly, and the ocelli of the workers very small, indistinct, or wanting. It is widely distributed, with 12 European and 6 North American species; 4 are common to both continents. *L. flavus* is an example.

2. A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ*. *Jurine*, 1807. [Not in use.]—**3.** Same as *Lasia*, 1. *Latreille*, 1829.—**4.** A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidæ*: synonymous with *Dasytes* of Paykull, 1798. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

lask[1]† (lask), *n.* [A transposed form of *lax*[1], *n.*] Looseness; flux; diarrhea. [Prov. Eng.]

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 99.

lask[1]† (lask), *v. i.* [< *lask*[1], *n.*] To suffer from diarrhea.

So soft childhood puling
Is wrung with worms begot of crudity,
Are [and?] apt to *laske* through much humidity.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

lask[2]† (lask), *v. i.* [Appar. a transposed form of *lax*[1], *a.*, used as a verb. Cf. *lash*[1].] *Naut.*, to sail large, or with a quartering wind—that is, with a wind about 45° abaft the beam.

The Java came down in a *lasking* course on her adversary's weather quarter.
Quoted in *T. Roosevelt's* Naval War of 1812, p. 120.

lask[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *lasken*; appar. < *las, lasse*, less: see *less*[1], *a.*; cf. *less*[1], *v.* But such a use of the rare verb-formative *-k* is doubtful.] To shorten; bring to an end.

Heigh heuene king to gode hauene me sende,
Other *laske* mi liif daywes with-inne a litel terme.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

lask[4] (lask), *n.* [Var. of *lesk*.] Same as *last*[7].

Mud worms, mussels, shrimps, and *lasks* cut out of mackerel are also used as baits for bass.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 251.

lask[5], **lasque** (lask), *n.* [Pers. *lashk*, a piece?] A thin flat diamond with a simple facet at the side: used occasionally to cover small miniatures, and then called *portrait-stone*.

lasket (las'ket), *n.* [Cf. *lash*[1], *n.*] Small lines sewed in loops to the bottom of a sail to secure a bonnet.

laspring (las'pring), *n.* [Cf. *lax*[2].] The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

The smolt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *laspring*. *Yarrell*, British Fishes.

lasque, *n.* See *lask*[5].

lass[1] (lås), *n.* [< ME. *las, lasse, lasce*; origin remote and obscure. The word is often explained, in its mod. form (the ME. form being left unnoticed), as a contr. of *laddess*; but *laddess* is an affected form, rare, and not found before the 18th century. *Lass* is now commonly used as if a cognate fem. of *lad*[1].] **1.** A girl: in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.

The last of thos lefe children was a *lysse* faire,
Polexena the pert, prise of all other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1499.

And with your piteous layes have learnd to breed
Compassion in a countrey *lasses* hart.
Spenser, Astrophel, Prol.

This is the prettiest low-born *lass* that ever
Ran on the greensward. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 156.

Her prentice han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the *lasses*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

2. A sweetheart.

It was a lover and his *lass*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
An' her that is to be my *lass*,
Come after me, an' draw thee.
Burns, Halloween.

3. A maid-servant; a servant-girl. [Scotch.]

It will may-be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

lass[2] (lås), *a.* [See *lazy*.] Lazy. [Prov. Eng.]

lasset†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *less*[1].

lassie (las'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lass*[1].] A little lass; a young girl.

My love, she's but a *lassie* yet.
Burns, My Love, she's but a Lassie yet.

Come lead me, *lassie*, to the shade,
Where willows grow beside the brook. *Crabbe*.

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *lassitude* = Sp. *lasitud* = Pg. *lassidão* = It. *lassitudine*, < L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness, < *lassus*, faint, weary, perhaps for **ladtus*, and thus akin to E. *late*: see *late*[1]. Cf. *alas*.] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind.

The animal spirits being spent, the soul can hardly move the body any longer, the sense whereof we call *lassitude*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 8.

The heat of the summer months is sufficiently oppressive to occasion considerable *lassitude*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

=Syn. *Weariness*, etc. See *fatigue*.

lass-lorn (lås'lôrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's lass or mistress.

Thy broom-groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 68.

lasso (las'ō), *n.*; pl. *lassos* or *lassoes* (-ōz). [< Sp. *lazo*, a snare, slip-knot, = Pg. *laço*, a snare, trick, = OF. *laz*, a snare, < L. *laqueus*, a snare: see *lace*.] A long rope or cord of hide (from 30 to 60 or more feet), having a running noose at one end, used especially in the Spanish parts of America for catching horses and wild cattle. The noose is thrown with a whirl from horseback over the head or horns of the chased animal while in full career. See *lariat*.

They [the lariat and the *lasso*] are the same, with a very great difference. The *lasso* may be used for picketing a horse, but the rope with which a horse is ordinarily picketed would never be of use as a *lasso*.
R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 251.

lasso (las'ō), *v. t.* [< *lasso*, *n.*] To catch or capture by means of a lasso.

lasso-cell (las'ō-sel), *n.* One of the peculiar filiferous cell-like structures of cœlenterates, endowed with ability to throw out with astonishing rapidity the contained thread, which has the property of exciting a stinging or pricking feeling on sentient surfaces; an urticating organ; a nematocyst or thread-cell; a cnidocyst or cnida; a nettling-cell. See cut under *cnida*.

lassock (las'ọk), *n.* [< *lass*[1] + *-ock*.] A little lass; a lassie. [Scotch.]

I mind, when I was a gilpy of a *lassock*, seeing the Duke.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

last[1] (låst), *n.* [< ME. *last, lest*, < AS. *lāst, lǣst*, m., a footstep, track, footprint, trace; also, in glosses, *lāst*, f., a boot, *lāste*, a shoemakers' last; = D. *leest*, a last, form, = OHG. MHG. *leist*, G. *leisten*, a last, = Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock, = Sw. *läst* = Dan. *læst*, a last, = Goth. *laists*, a foot-track; cf. OHG. *leisa*, MHG. *leise, leis*, track, furrow; prob. < Goth. *leisan*, find out, pret. pres. *lais*, I know: see *lear*[1], *learn, lore*. Hence *last*[2].] A wooden pattern or model of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Harl be ze sutlers [souters] with your mani *lestes.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxxiv. 3.

Should the big *Laste* extend the Shoe too wide,
Each Stone will wrench th' unwary Step aside.
Gay, Trivia, i.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last* [a free rendering of the Latin proverb "Ne sutor ultra crepidam"].
Sir R. L'Estrange.

last[1] (låst), *v. t.* [< *last*[1], *n.*] To form on or by a last; fit to a last, as the materials for a boot or shoe.

last[2] (låst), *v.* [< ME. *lasten, lesten,* < AS. *lǣstan,* follow, accompany, attend; observe, perform, continue, last (= OS. *lēstian* = OFries. *lasta, lesta* = OHG. MHG. G. *leisten,* follow out, = Goth. *laistjan,* follow after), lit. 'track,' < *lāst,* a track, footprint: see *last*[1], *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To follow out; carry out; perform; do.

That ic haue hoten wel,
Ic it sal *lesten* euerilc del.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2906.

And thei ben false and traiterous and *lasten* not that thei bihoten [promise]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To extend; reach.

He hathe made a Duchee that *lasteth* unto the Lond of Nyflan, and marchethe to Pruysse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 7.

2. To continue to be; remain in existence; continue in progress.

And thorowe thy grace I am nat A-gast,
What sorowe or sykenes to me thou sende,
To suffyr whyle my lyffe wole *laste.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 176.

They bothe were in batell while the batell *last,*
And euther sawte & assembly see with there een.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Two days this Feast *lasteth,* in which they clense their graues and giue presents to the Bonzy.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

Generations pass while some trees stand, and old families *last* not three oaks. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

The rock for ever *lasts,* the tears for ever flow.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 779.

That man may *last,* but never lives,
Who much receives but nothing gives.
T. Gibbons, When Jesus Dwelt.

3. To hold out; continue unexhausted or unconsumed; escape failure or loss.

I beg of you to know me, good my lord,
To accept my grief, and, whilst this poor wealth *lasts,*
To entertain me as your steward still.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 495.

I pray my legs
Will *last* that pace that I will carry them.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Can the burning coal
Of thy affection *last* without the fuel
Of counter love? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

The days of childhood are too sweet to *last!* Cities, like men, grow out of them in time, and are doomed alike to grow into the bustle, the cares, and miseries of the world.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 177.

4. To continue unimpaired; remain fresh, unfaded, or unspoiled; continue to be available or serviceable; wear well: as, this color will *last.*

Ham. How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?
1st Clown. . . . He will *last* you some eight year, or nine year. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

And love will *last* as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

Love to God and love to man are the only motives which will *last.* *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 354.

last[2] (låst), *n.* [< *last*[2], *v.*] Power of holding out; endurance; stamina. [Rare.]

What one has always felt about the masters is, that it's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us and them — like a match at foot-ball, or a battle.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

Space is nothing to a traveller [the antelope] with such speed and such *last.* *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 204.

last[3] (låst), *n.* [< ME. *last,* < AS. *hlæst,* a load (= OFries. *hlest* = D. *last* = MLG. LG. *last* = OHG. *hlast, last,* MHG. G. *last,* a load, = Icel. *hlass* = Dan. *læs* = Sw. *lass,* a cart-load, also Icel. *lest,* a load (< Sw. Dan.), = Dan. Sw. *last,* a load), < *hladan,* lade, load: see *lade*[1]. Hence in comp. *ballast.* The E. *lest*[5], ballast, is of LG. origin.] 1†. A burden; a load; a cargo.

God yeve this monk a thousand *last* quad yeer [cargoes of bad years]. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Prioress's Tale, l. 4.

2. A load of some commodity with reference to its weight and commercial value; hence, a particular weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities. As an absolute measure, a last is generally reckoned at 4,000 pounds; but the word is now rarely met with, and only in local or technical use. A last of flax or feathers is 1,700 pounds; of wool, 12 sacks; of corn, 10 quarters or 80 bushels; of meal or ashes, 12 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 barrels; of codfish or white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings, 20 cades (of 500 or 720 fishes each); of pitch or tar, 14 barrels. A last of leather is given as 20 dickers of 10 hides each; but a last of hides is 12 dozen.

They will pay . . . for a *last* of hides to bee caryed out of our realme and dominion halfe a marke aboue that which heretofore was payed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 137.

Even as in ships of war, whose *lasts* of powder
Are laid, men think, to make them last.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

These fishing ships doe take yeerely two hundred thousand *last* of fish, twelue barrels to a *last,* which amounts to 300000 pounds by the fishermens price.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 217.

last[4]† (låst), *n.* [ME. *last, lest,* < Icel. *löstr* (*last-*), fault, = Dan. Sw. *last,* vice; cf. OS. *lastar* = OHG. *lastar,* MHG. G. *laster,* blame, abuse; AS. *leahtor,* blame; from a verb represented by AS. *leán* = OHG. *lahan,* blame.] Fault.

last[4]† (låst), *v. t.* [< ME. *lasten* = OHG. *lastarōn,* MHG. *lasteren, lastern,* G. *lästern* = Icel. *lasta* = Dan. *laste* = Sw. *lasta,* blame; from the noun.] To find fault with; blame.

last[5] (låst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *last, latst,* contr. form of *latest* (= OS. *letisto, latsto, lasto,* last, = OFries. *letast* = D. *lest* = LG. *leste, lest* = OHG. *lazzōst, lezist, lezzest, lecist,* MHG. *letzest, letzst, letst,* G. *letzt,* last, = Icel. *latastr*), superl. of *late:* see *late*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. That comes or remains after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; ultimate.

Now, our joy [Cordelia],
Although the *last,* not least.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 85.

Bear them unto their *last* beds, whilst I study
A tomb to speak their loves whilst old Time lasteth.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

Your *last* to me was in French of the first Current.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

My latest found,
Heaven's *last,* best gift, my ever new delight!
Milton, P. L., v. 19.

If I should live to be
The *last* leaf upon the tree.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. Next before the present: as, *last* week; on the *last* occasion.

Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 86.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 28.

A merry song we sang with him
Last year. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxx.

3. Utmost; extreme.

To see vain fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend,
T' outshine each other.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 13.

This city, remarkable in ancient times for its defence against Hannibal, was of the *last* importance.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

The Lord of all the landscape round
Ev'n to its *last* horizon. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. Lowest; meanest.

But many that are first shall be *last;* and the *last* shall be first. Mat. xix. 30.

Antilochus . . .
Takes the *last* prize.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 923.

5. Furthest of all from inclusion or consideration; most improbable or unlikely.

She was the *last* person to be approached with undue familiarity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

In his house I saw — the *last* thing one would have expected to find in the heart of Lapland — a piano.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 139.

Last act, in peripatetic and scholastic metaphysics, positive existence, which, after it is otherwise determined what a thing shall be, determines that it shall be. Also called *second energy.* — **Last day,** yesterday. [Scotch.]

Last day I grat wi' spite and teen . . .
That to a bard I should be seen
Wi' half my channel dry.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Last extreme of a syllogism, the minor term. — **Last heir,** in *Eng. law,* he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. In some cases the last heir is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others, the sovereign. — **Last honor** or **honors.** See *honor.* — **Last multiplier,** a certain quantity used in the integration of the equations of motion. — **On one's last legs,** on the verge of failure or exhaustion; almost ruined in health, ability, or resources: also said of things.

The first lies like the fox's scent when *on his last legs,* increasing every moment; the other is a back-scent, growing colder the longer you follow it.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxv.

The last cast. See *cast*[1]. — **The last day,** the day of judgment. — **The last days, the last times,** in *Scrip.,* the period when the end of the world draws near. — **The last gasp.** See *gasp.* — **To breathe one's last,** to die. — **To die in the last ditch.** See *die*[1]. — **To put the last hand to.** See *hand.*

II. *n.* The end; conclusion; termination: in phrases. — **At last,** or **at the last,** at the end; in the conclusion; finally.

To the bere he cleued fast,
And to Petir he criede *atte the last.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

And zif he fynde such defaute that ze with Fals holden,
Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore *atte laste.*
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 110.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome *at the last.* Gen. xlix. 19.

Virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast,
Led on by heaven, and crown'd with joy *at last.*
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 90.

At the long last. See *long*[1]. — **Booked at last.** See *book.* — **To the last,** to the end; till the conclusion; especially, till the near approach or the moment of death.

She preserved her wit, judgment, and vivacity *to the last,* but often used to complain of her memory.
Swift, Death of Stella.

last[5] (låst), *adv.* [< *last*[5], *a.*] 1. At the end of the series; after all others.

God hath set forth us the apostles *last.* 1 Cor. iv. 9.

Love thyself *last:* cherish those hearts that hate thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 443.

2. In conclusion; finally; lastly.

First my fear; then my courtesy; *last* my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Epil.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last,* the thing adored desires.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

3. For the last time; on the last occasion before the present time.

When saw you my father *last?* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 167.

Declare when *last* Olivia came
To sport beneath thy boughs.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4†. Lately.

And yet I was *last* chidden for being too slow.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 12.

First and last, first or last. See *first*[1], *adv.*

last[6] (låst), *n.* In *law,* same as *last-court.*

last[7] (låst), *n.* [Also *list* (see *list*[7]); var. of *lask*[4], *lisk, lesk.*] A piece cut from a fish and used as bait. In pollack-fishing, for example, such a piece is cut from the under or bright part of the pollack.

lastage (lås'tāj), *n.* [= F. *lestage;* as *last*[3] + *-age.*] 1. The lading of a ship.

By charter of Queen Elizabeth in the 36th year of her reign, the *lastage* and ballastage and office of *lastage* and ballastage of all ships and other vessels betwixt the bridge of the City of London and the main sea, was granted to the Master Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 278.

2†. Ballast.

Ballesse or *lastage* for shippes, saburra.
Huloet, 1552. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A duty formerly paid (*a*) in some markets for the right to carry things where one chooses; (*b*) on wares sold by the last; (*c*) for freight or transportation; (*d*) for the right of taking ballast from the sea-shore, between high- and low-water mark.

They shall be free from all toll, and from all custome: that is to say, from all *lastage,* tallage, passage, cariage, riuage, asponsage, and from all wrecke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and *lastage,* of passage, pontage and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4. Stowage-room for goods.

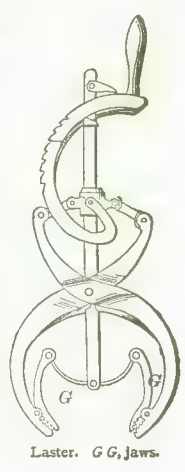
last-court (låst'kōrt), *n.* A court held by the twenty-four jurats in the marshes of Kent, England, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, etc., for the preservation of the said marshes. Also *last.*

lastet. An obsolete preterit of *last*[2].

laster (lås'tėr), *n.* [< *last*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *shoemaking:* (*a*) One who fits the parts of shoes to lasts preparatory to the subsequent operations, especially in a shoe-factory.

The sole . . . is now taken in hand by the *laster,* who secures it by a few tacks to the upper.
Ure, Dict., IV. 121.

(*b*) A tool like a pair of pincers used in stretching the upper-leather of a boot or shoe on the last. The jaws are curved and serrated so as to grasp the leather firmly, and an angular boss is formed on one of the tongues of the pincers. The



Laster. *G G,* jaws.

boss acts against the last as a fulcrum in stretching the leather, and is also used as a hammer for pegging the stretched leather to the last to hold it in place during the process of soling.

lastery†. A typographical error for *castory*, in the early editions of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." (II. ix. 41.)

lasting (lȧs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *last*², *v.*] **1.** Continuance; endurance.

Thou art made for ever, as thou hast made me, if this felicity have *lasting*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs so much as often cutting. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 586.

If any true Briton maintains that beef and beer are essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or *lasting*, let him look at our camp-servants. *W. H. Russell.*

2. A strong and durable woolen or worsted fabric: also called *everlasting*, and formerly *durance*. It is usually black, and is used for buttons and for the uppers of women's shoes. It is woven either with a double twill or with a satin-twill (then called *Denmark satin*). Draw-bays, prunella, and *serge de berry* are varieties of lasting.

lasting (lȧs'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *last*², *v.*] Continuing in time; durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure: as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

Lord! wyth a *lastande* luf we loue the allone.
York Plays, p. 3.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with *lasting* woes!
Milton, P. L., x. 742.

Diligence makes more *lasting* acquisitions than valour.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

May children of our children say
"She wrought her people *lasting* good."
Tennyson, To the Queen.

=Syn. *Lasting, Durable, Permanent, Stable*, enduring, abiding, undecaying, perpetual, unending. *Lasting* means resisting the effects of time or other influences tending to produce decay; continuing for a long time, or as long as the nature of the object admits. It is the proper word for abstract things: as, a *lasting* impression; sudden reformations are seldom *lasting*. *Durable* is preferable for tangible objects, and means capable of resisting wear and tear: as, *durable* material. *Permanent*, remaining to the end, abiding for ever, applies equally to physical and abstract objects: as, a *permanent* dye; a *permanent* situation; the grave is a *permanent* resting-place. *Permanent* and *stable* imply less of resistance than the others. *Stable* means permanent in its place, lasting upon its foundations, able to stand indefinitely: as, a *stable* form of government; a *stable* character.

Death, only death, can break the *lasting* chain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 173.

With pins of adamant
And chains they made all fast; too fast they made
And *durable!*
Milton, P. L., x. 320.

Was anything *permanent?* anything *stable?* Nothing but truth. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 3.

The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some *stable* institution in the government.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

lasting-awl (lȧs'ting-âl), *n.* A shoemakers' awl having an eye near the point and carrying a bobbin for thread in the handle. It is used in sewing by hand to pass the thread through the leather and to assist in forming a lock-stitch with a second thread.

lasting-jack (lȧs'ting-jak), *n.* An implement for holding a last while the shoe-upper is strained and secured upon it, and for adjusting the in-sole and out-sole so as to prepare them for the pegging- or sewing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

lastingly (lȧs'ting-li), *adv.* In a lasting manner; so as to last; durably.

And covenants betwixt them surely seal'd,
Each to the other *lastingly* to bind.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

It was not therefore till the Turk had been driven out, not until southern Italy had been more thoroughly but not much more *lastingly* overrun by the armies of France, that Otranto passed for a while under the rule of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 322.

lasting-machine, lasting-pincers, lasting-tool. Same as *laster* (*b*).

lastingness (lȧs'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of lasting; durability; permanence; long continuance.

All [was] more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The ancients depicted friendship in the bearings and strength of a young man, bare-headed, rudely clothed, to signifie its activity, and *lastingness*, readiness of action, and aptnesses to do service. *Jer. Taylor*, Friendship.

lastly (lȧst'li), *adv.* **1.** In the last place.

Then does he say, he lent me
Some shipping unrestored: *lastly*, he frets
That Lepidus of the triumvirate
Should be deposed. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2†. At last; finally; in the end.

Then take my final doom pronouncéd *lastly*, this;
That Lundy like allied to Wales and England is.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 79.

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die.
Milton, P. L., iii. 240.

Lastrea (las-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; named for Charles Jean Louis *Delastre.*] A generic name applied by Bory de Saint-Vincent in 1824 to ferns now included in *Dryopteris*. They are characterized by having the veins distinct after leaving the midrib, not uniting with those of the adjoining lobe. It included among others the male-fern and the marsh-fern.

lasty (lȧs'ti), *a.* [< *last*², *v.*, + *-y*¹.] Lasting; durable. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*.
Scotch proverb. (*Jamieson.*)

lat¹ (lat), *n.* [Also *latt;* earlier form of *lath*¹, q. v.] A lath. [Prov. Eng.]

lat² (lat), *a.* [An earlier and dial. form of *late*¹, q. v.] **1.** Slow; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

Lat afoot, slow in moving.
Wilbraham, p. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Unseasonable; wet (of weather). *Ray*, 1674; *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

lat³, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let*¹.

lat⁴, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let*².

lat⁵†, *v.* A Middle English form of *leadeth*, third person singular present indicative of *lead*¹.

lat⁶ (lät), *n.* [Hind. *lāṭ.*] In *Indian arch.*, an isolated shaft or pillar, serving for various purposes, as for bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or a statue or image, for supporting a lamp, or even for a flagstaff. Lats are always original, and often elegant in design. Also called *stambha*.



Lat.—Asoka's Pillar, Allahabad.

The oldest authentic examples of these *lāts* that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up in the twenty-seventh year after his consecration — the thirty-first of his reign — to bear inscriptions conveying to his subjects the leading doctrines of the new faith he had adopted.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 52.

Lat. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Latin;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *latitude*.

latakia (lat-ȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.* [So named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea ad Mare*) in Syria, near which it is produced and from which it is shipped.] A fine variety of Turkish tobacco.

After my sleep, which was allowed to last until a pipe or two of *latakia* had gone round the party, we remounted our animals. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 256.

Latania (lā-tā'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < *latanier*, the Gallicized native name of the plants in the Isle of Bourbon.] A genus of fan-palms, confined to the Mascarene Islands. They belong to the tribe *Borasseæ*, and are distinguished from *Borassus* and *Hyphæne* by their numerous stamens, and from *Lodoicea*, which also has numerous stamens, by having the male flowers solitary in the depressions of the spadix. There are only three species, tall unarmed palms with single, stout, annulated trunks, broad, terminal, long-petioled leaves of rounded outline, and spikes several feet in length sheathed by incomplete spathes. All the species are very ornamental, and much cultivated in hothouses. *L. Borbonica*, the common Bourbon palm, is best known.



Group of *Latania Borbonica*.

Latanites (lat-ȧ-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Massalongo, 1858), < *Latania* + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil palms, more or less closely related to *Latania*. Sixteen species have been described from the Tertiary of Italy, but the number is probably too large, and will be reduced by the discovery of connecting forms.

Latax (lā'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάταξ, some water-quadruped, supposed to be a beaver.] A name under which two genera of otters have been formed: (*a*) The sea-otter, of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. *C. L. Gloger*, 1827. See *Enhydris*, 2. (*b*) Certain land-otters of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, as the North American *Lutra canadensis*. *J. E. Gray.*

latch¹ (lach), *v.* [< ME. *latchen, lacchen* (pret. *lauhte, lauzte, lazte*, also *lacchide*, pp. *lauht, lagt*, also *latchid*), < AS. *læccan, læccean, gelæccan*, seize, catch hold of. Cf. *clutch*, as supposed to be ult. < AS. *gelæccan.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To seize; lay hold of; snatch; catch.

"Certes, sire, that is soth," sede William thanne,
& lepes ligtli him to & *lacchis* him in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4525.

Andromaca, for drede of the derf kyng,
Lamydon hir litill sun *laght* in hir armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13732.

But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 195.

2†. To take; snatch up or off.

And then *lacches* his leue & his loue kyst,
Past furth priuely and that pert leuyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

Thay ledde hym furthe in the rowte, and *lached* ofe his wedes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1515.

3†. To receive; obtain.

And if thow wilt be graciouse to God do as the gospel techeth,
And biloue the amonges low men, so shaltow *lacche* grace.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 230.

And that no tale may be told in tyme for to come,
Ne witnes in writyng by weghes herafter,
That any lord of our londe shuld *lacche* soche a skorne
Vnwrokyn with wondis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4194.

He stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul. *Bp. Andrews*, On the Passion.

4. To hold; support; retain. [Prov. Eng.] — **5.** To close or fasten with a latch: as, to *latch* a gate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To snatch: with *at.*

Lygtly lepez he hym to, & *lazt at* his honde;
Then feersly that other freke vpon fote lyztis.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

2. To light or fall. [Prov. Eng.]

The golden-crested wren is . . . often caught by the hand while *latching* in the rigging or among the gear, during the North Sea fishery.
C. Swainson, British Birds (1885), p. 25.

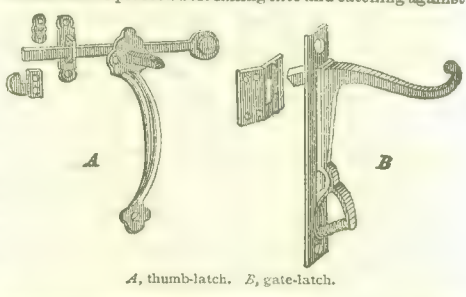
3. To tarry; loiter; lag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He's eye *latchin'* at 's wark, and eye ahin'. *Jamieson.*

latch¹ (lach), *n.* [< ME. *lacche*, a latch, < *lacchen*, latch, catch: see *latch*¹, *v.*] A device for catching or retaining something; a catch. Specifically — (*a*†) A trap; snare.

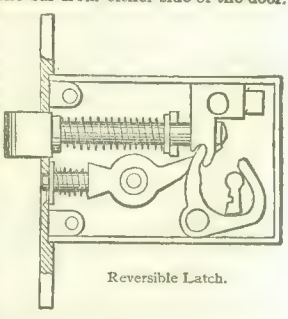
Love wil non other bridde cacche,
Though he sette either nette or *lacche*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1624.

(*b*) A kind of gravity-lock, or door-fastening consisting of some form of pivoted bolt falling into and catching against



A, thumb-latch. *B*, gate-latch.

a catch or stop. Latches are usually made with a lifter or lever for raising the bar from either side of the door. Some simple forms consist merely of a wooden bar on the inside, which is raised by a string passed through a hole in the door. Door- and gate-latches are made in many forms, and are described by their names, *rim-, night-, thumb-latches*, etc.



Reversible Latch.

This said, his guilty hand pluck'd up the *latch*,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

He swung the heavy door shut and put down the wooden *latch* — relic of the pioneer period.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

(*c*) *Naut.*, a small line like a loop, used to fasten a bonnet on the foot of a sail. Also *latching.* (*d*) The trigger of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself when it is of the

kind discharged by a latch. (*e*) In a knitting-machine, same as *fly*[1], 3 (*d*).—**Dead latch.** See *dead-latch.*—**On the latch,** not locked, but fastened only by a latch; hence, easy to be opened; inviting entrance.

They found the door *on the latch.* *Dickens.*

latch[2] (lach), *v. t.* [A var. of *letch*[1], *leach*[1], < ME. **lecchen*, < AS. *leccan*, moisten, wet: see *leak*, of which *latch*[2], *letch*[1], *leach*[1] is ult. the causal form. Cf. Sw. *laka*, distil, fall by drops, *laka på*, pour on, as water on mash, = Dan. *lage*, lay in brine. Hence *latch-pan.*] 1. To pour or drip (water); dribble. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To drip a liquid upon; moisten.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice, as I did bid thee do?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 36.

3 See *leach*[2].

The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, *latched*, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 382.

latch[3] (lach), *n.* [< ME. *lache*, *leche*, a pit, hole; prob. connected with AS. *leccan*, E. *latch*[2], *v.*] A miry place. [Scotch.]

"If we were ance by Withershin's *latch*, the road 's no ne'er sae saft." . . . They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

latch-drawer† (lach'drâ″ėr), *n.* [ME., < *latch*[1], *n.*, + *drawer.*] A lifter of the latch; one who sneaks into houses to steal; a thief. *Skeat.*

Al that holy eremytes hateden and despisede,
As rychesses and reuerences and ryche meunes almesse,
These lolleres, *lacchedraweres*, lewede eremytes,
Coueyten the contrarie; as cotiers thei lybben.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 192.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* [< ME. *lachet*, < OF. *lacet*, *lasset* (also **lachet*?), dim. of *las*, *laz*, F. *lacs*, a string, lace: see *lace.* The word is now appar. regarded as < *latch*[1] + *-et*[1].] The strap or thong by which a shoe or sandal is fastened.

One mightier than I cometh, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. Luke iii. 16.

Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and evening stooped down to unloose the *latchets* of his sandal-shoon. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

latching (lach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *latch*[1], *v.*] *Naut.*, same as *latch*[1] (*c*).

latch-key (lach'kē), *n.* A key used to raise or throw back the latch of a door and allow one to enter from the side on which the knob does not control the latch. See *night-key.*

What would our grandmothers . . . think . . . now, when husbands stay at home, and wives go abroad with the *latch-key?* *Thackeray*, Our Street, Jolly Newboy, Esq.

latch-lock (lach'lok), *n.* Same as *spring-lock.*

latch-pan (lach'pan), *n.* [< *latch*[2], *v.*, 2, + *pan.*] A dripping-pan. [Prov. Eng.]

latch-string (lach'string), *n.* A string passed outward through a hole in a door for the purpose of raising a latch on the inside.

Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the *latch-string* of which had been drawn in to lock it.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

The latch-string is out, the door is ready to be opened: ★an expression of invitation and welcome.

late[1] (lāt), *a.*; compar. *later*, superl. *latest*, also, in somewhat different use, compar. *latter*, superl. *last* (see *latter*, *last*[5]). [< ME. *lat* (usually inflected, *late*, etc.), < AS. *læt*, slow, late, = OS. *lat* = OFries. *let* = D. *laat* = MLG. *lat*, LG. *lāt* = OHG. *laz*, MHG. *laz*, G. *lass*, slow, weary, = Icel. *latr* = Dan. *lad* = Sw. *lat*, late, slow, tardy, = Goth. *lats*, slothful; prob. from the root of *let*[1], AS. *lætan*, etc., and akin to L. *lassus* (for **ladtus*, orig. pp.), weary (see *lassitude*, *alas*). The verb *let*[2], hinder, is from *late*[1].] 1. Coming, appearing, or continuing after the usual or proper time; slow or tardy; long delayed; prolonged; behind time: opposed to *early*: as, a *late* arrival; a *late* summer; a *late* embryo.

After Milce [mercy] wel georne [yearningly] he criede,
theiȝ hit *late* were. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Come, temperate nymphs, and help to celebrate
A contract of true love; be not too *late.*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 133.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such *late* wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 179.

Garden-herbs and fruit,
The *late* and early roses from his wall.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Being or coming near the end or close; far advanced in time; last: as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; set the *latest* time you can.

Come: it grows *late;* we'll to bed.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 299.

You need not bid me fly; I came to part,
To take my *latest* leave. Farewell for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He pour'd his *latest* blood in manly fight,
And fell a hero in his country's right.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 265.

3. Recent; of recent origin or existence; not of old date: as, the *latest* fashion; *late* news.

After her Noble husbands *late* decesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 11.

Our *late* edict shall strongly stand in force.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 11.

Ill matching words, and deeds long past or *late.*
Milton, P. L., v. 113.

The ground of the city [Laodicea] is risen very much, having been often destroyed by earthquakes, which of *late* years have been greater here than at Antioch.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

4. Comparatively recent (with reference to something older); of a comparatively recent date or period: as, *late* (medieval) glass; *late* (Greek) sculpture or epigraphy.

The Dome, or last judgment, is shown in *late* but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 194, note.

5. Recently existing, but not now; not long past: as, the *late* rains.

Now was not fitt time to offer Battell, while his men were scarce recover'd of so *late* a fear. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

6. Recently acting; in a series, immediately preceding that which now exists: as, the *late* administration.—7. Deceased.

Of which disease
Our *late* King, Richard, being infected, died.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 58.

The *late* lord came to London with four postchaises and sixteen horses. . . . The present lord travels with five bagmen in a railway carriage. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxviii.

Late Greek, Latin, etc. See the nouns.—**To keep late hours.** See *keep.*—**Syn. 3.** *Recent, Fresh,* etc. See *new.*

late[1] (lāt), *adv.* [< ME. *late;* < *late*[1], *a.*] 1. After the usual time or the time appointed; after delay: as, fruits that ripen *late.*

How couldst thou in a mile confound an hour,
And bring thy news so *late?* *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 18.

Go; while thou may'st, avoid the threaten'd fate;
Fools stay to feel it, and are wise too *late.*
Pope, Iliad, xx. 239.

2. Not long since; recently; of late.

Where is the life that *late* I led?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 146.

In this room where so *late*
You dealt out law adroitly.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

3. Beyond the usual or proper time: as, to lie abed *late.*

Late [let] him *late* & erli where him liked wende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4052.

So, we'll go no more a roving
So *late* into the night.
Byron, So, we'll go no more a roving.

Of late, lately: in time not long past or near the present: as, the practice is *of late* uncommon.

Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead *of late.*
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 208.

It is no shame to be a poet, though it is to be a bad one. Augustus Cæsar of old, and Cardinal Richelieu *of late*, would willingly have been such.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

late[2], *v. t.* See *lait*[2].

late[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *let*[1].

late[4]†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *lāt*, in pl. manners, *læti*, manner.] Manner; behavior.

Bot thow in this perelle put of the bettire,
Thow salle be my presonere for alle thy prowde *lates!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2536.

late[5]†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *læti*, sound; cf. *late*[4].] A sound; voice.

Than have we liking to lithe the *lates* of the foules.
King Alexander, p. 149.

latebra (lat'e-brä), *n.*; pl. *latebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, < *latere*, lie hid: see *latent.*] The so-called yolk-cavity of a meroblastic ovum; the central space in the yellow food-yolk of such an egg, as a bird's, where there is an interior ball of white yolk, connected by a thread of the same substance with the tread or cicatricula on the surface of the yolk.

Latebricolæ (lat-e-brik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places.] The name applied by Walckenaer to a group of spiders which live in holes. The division included the "theraphoses" of his system, all of which have eight eyes. The tarantulas (*Theraphosidæ*) are examples.

latebricole (lā-teb'ri-kōl), *a.* [< LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places, < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place (see *latebra*), + *colere*, dwell.] Living or hiding in holes, as a spider.

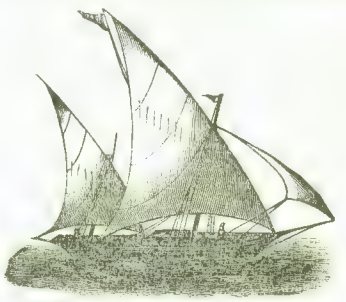
latebrous (lat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *latebrosus*, full of hiding-places, < *latebra*, a hiding-place, lurking-hole: see *latebra.*] Full of lurking-holes. *Bailey*, 1731.

lated† (lā'ted), *a.* [< *late*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *belated.*] Belated; kept too late.

Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3. 6.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene, Sonnet.

lateen (la-tēn'), *a.* [A 'phonetic' spelling of F. *latine* (*voile latine*, lit. 'Latin sail,' alluding to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin.*] Literally, Latin: a word used only in *lateen sail*, *lateen yard*, *lateen rig.* Also spelled *latteen.*—**Lateen sail,** a triangular sail extended by a long tapering yard, slung at about



Lateen Sail.

one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, causing the yard to stand at an angle of 45° or more: used in xebecs, feluccas, etc., on the Mediterranean, in boats on the Lake of Geneva, etc.

On before the freshening gale,
That fills the snow-white *lateen sail*,
Swiftly our light felucca flies.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

We set two huge triangular *lateen sails* on our low masts, which raked forwards instead of backwards.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 15.

Lateen yard, a yard on which a lateen sail is spread.

lateener (la-tē'nėr), *n.* A lateen-rigged boat.

A two-masted *lateener.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 462.

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* Recently; of late; not long ago; not long before.

The Marquis of Northampton and Sir Henry Gates, *lately* before condemned to die, were now pardon'd, and set at liberty. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

Many a fair cheek was blanched with woe, which had *lately* mantled with secret admiration.
Irving, Granada, p. 101.

latent†, *n.* An early form of *latten.*

latence (lā'tens), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *latency.*

Infinite Love,
Whose *latence* is the plenitude of all.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

latency (lā'ten-si), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being latent or concealed; unobserved or undeveloped existence.

Algæ, seeds of phanerogamic plants, infusoria, and even Mollusca and leeches, were found to be thrown into a condition of sleep, or *latency.* *Science*, IV. 210.

With minor criminals, what society ought to aim at is the reduction of the criminal anomaly to *latency.*
Mind, XIII. 452.

In disinfecting filth, the work . . . ought to be repeated several times, remembering the law of *latency* in connection with disease-germs. *Sanitarium*, XIV. 145.

lateness (lāt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being late or tardy, or of coming or appearing after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of harvest.—2. Time far advanced in any particular period: as, *lateness* in the season.

Your *lateness* in life . . . might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 23, 1727.

3. Recency, absolute or comparative; recent origin, discovery, etc.

latent (lā'tent), *a.* [= F. *latent* = Sp. Pg. It. *latente*, < L. *laten(t-)s*, ppr. of *latere*, lurk, lie hidden, be concealed; cf. Gr. *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, be hidden.] 1. Hidden; concealed; not visible or apparent; not manifested: as, *latent* motives; *latent* germs of disease.

They are shut and *latent* in dead bodies, though they be open and manifest in live.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

The glittering helm by moonlight will proclaim
The *latent* robber, and prevent his game.
Dryden, Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses, l. 172.

Every breach of veracity indicates some *latent* vice, or some criminal intention, which an individual is ashamed to avow. *D. Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

To evoke the *latent* genius of the nation, and to direct it to the spheres in which it is most fitted to excel, is one of the highest ends of enlightened statesmanship.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. In *bot.*, dormant or undeveloped: said of buds which are not externally manifest until stimulated to growth.—**Latent ambiguity,** a doubt

as to the meaning of a document, not apparent on the face of the document, but raised by evidence of some extrinsic fact. Thus, a legacy "to my cousin John Doe" is not ambiguous until it appears that the testator had two cousins of the same name; and the doubt raised by this fact is called a *latent ambiguity*, as distinguished from one that is patent or obvious on the mere reading of the document.—**Latent fault**, in *law*, a blemish or defect in goods purchased which was concealed from or not observable by the buyer before acceptance of the goods.—**Latent function**, a function formed by subtracting the same variable from every element of the principal diagonal of a matrix, and then forming the determinant of the resulting matrix.—**Latent heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Latent hypermetropia.** See *hypermetropia*.—**Latent idea**, in *psychol.*, an unconscious mental modification, as an idea having a tendency to reproduce itself in consciousness.—**Latent period of a disease**, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by symptoms. Thus, the latent period of smallpox, measles, etc., is the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the appearance of the symptoms. Also called *period of incubation*.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in *math.*, the roots of the equation formed by subtracting an unknown quantity from each of the elements of the principal diagonal of the matrix, and then regarding it as a determinant. = **Syn. 1.** *Covert, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

latently (lā′tent-li), *adv.* In a latent manner.

later (lā′tėr), *adv.* At a subsequent time or period; afterward; hereafter: also used with (redundant) *on:* as, I will see you *later;* it may be done *later on.*

> But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, . . .
> Or *later*, pay one visit here.
> *Tennyson*, To F. D. Maurice.

latera, *n.* Plural of *latus*.

laterad (lat′ę-rad), *adv.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*) + *-ad*³.] In *zoöl.*, to or toward the side; laterally in direction.

> Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and *laterad* they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 492.

★ **lateral** (lat′ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *latéral* = Pg. Sp. *lateral* = It. *laterale*, < L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side, < *latus* (*later-*), a side. Cf. *collateral, bilateral, trilateral, quadrilateral*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: as, a *lateral* projection; *lateral* shoots or branches; a *lateral* view.

> Thwart of these, as fierce,
> Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
> Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 705.

> I at length found my way to a *lateral* portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

> The central aisle is twice the width, and more than twice the height, of the *lateral* aisles, and has a well-defined clerestory. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 508.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, situated on either side of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body; lying laterad of the meson: as, the *lateral* ventricles of the brain; the *lateral* line of a fish; the *lateral* margin of a thorax, elytrum, or abdomen.—**3.** In *conch.*, specifically, situated on either side of the hinge: contrasted with *cardinal:* as, the *lateral* tooth of a bivalve. Also *admedian*.—**4.** In *bot.*, belonging to or borne upon the side of any organ: sometimes contrasted with *terminal* (as, *lateral* buds), sometimes with *medial* (as, *lateral* ribs or nerves of a leaf or glume).—**5.** In *physics* and *mech.*, at right angles to a line of motion or of strain. *Lateral* is also sometimes inaccurately used for *transverse*, or at right angles to the longest axis of a body: thus, *lateral* (in place of *transverse*) pressure and strength are spoken of.

> The *lateral* expansion of the ice from internal pressure explains in a clear and satisfactory manner how rock-basins may be excavated by means of land-ice.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

Lateral axes of a crystal, those axes situated in a plane parallel to the base.—**Lateral callosities of the metanotum**, more or less inflated spaces on the sides of the metathorax, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Lateral conjugation.** See *conjugation*.—**Lateral cuneate funiculus.** Same as *funiculus of Rolando* (which see, under *funiculus*).—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Lateral equation**†, a linear equation.—**Lateral eyes**, eyes on the outer sides of the head, as in bees.—**Lateral fin**, one of the paired side fins of a fish, as the pectoral and ventral: opposed to *vertical fin*.—**Lateral force**, a force at right angles to the direction of the motion of the particle to which the force is applied.—**Lateral foveolæ.** See *foveola*.—**Lateral gemmation.** See *gemmation*.—**Lateral ginglymus.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Lateral line**, in *ichth.* See *line*².—**Lateral lists.** See *list*¹.—**Lateral lobes**, in the *Hemiptera*, two divisions of the anterior part of the head, one on each side of the tylus or central lobe.—**Lateral moraine, motion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lateral operation**, in *surg.*, a mode of cutting for stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See *lithotomy*.—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord**, primary spastic paraplegia. See *paraplegia*.—**Lateral stress**, a stress at right angles to the strain which produces it.—**Lateral sulcus**, a groove on the outer side of the crus cerebri, marking the boundary between the crusta and tegmentum.—**Lateral ventricle**, one of the two ventricles of the cerebral hemispheres.—**Lateral vibration**, in *acoustics*, a vibration in a plane at right angles to the length of the vibrating body, as in a violin-string; a transverse vibration: opposed to *longitudinal vibration*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A lateral or admedian tooth of a bivalve, as distinguished from a cardinal tooth. See cut under *bivalve*. (*b*) One of the uncini, or uncinal teeth of the radula.

> For the uncini he [E. R. Lankester] adopts the term *laterals*, which I venture to think is undesirable.
> *W. H. Dall*, Science, IV. 81.

2. A side branch or division of anything; a part projecting from one side; specifically, in a grape-vine, one of the side shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves of a main shoot.

> These stocks were budded in the main stem, not on *laterals* as now. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 359.

> A symmetric pair of perfect *laterals* spring from its [the moraine's] graceful curve like the tangent from its chord.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 388.

laterality (lat-ę-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *lateral* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being lateral.—**2.** The state or condition of having sides.

> We may as reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark or naval edifice of Noah.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

laterally (lat′ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; laterad; sidewise.

lateral-temporal (lat′ę-ral-tem′pō-ral), *a.* An epithet applied to one of three principal fossæ of the skull of *Lacertilia*, situated between the squamosal and the postfrontal above, the jugal and quadrate in front and behind, and the quadratojugal ligament below. *Huxley*.

Lateran (lat′ę-ran), *a.* [< L. *Lateranus*, a Roman family name: see def.] Pertaining to or connected with a locality in Rome called the Lateran: as, the *Lateran* palace or basilica; the *Lateran* councils. The site so named belonged in the first century to the family of the Laterani, was confiscated by Nero, and given by Constantine to the Bishop of Rome, together with the palace and the basilica built upon it. This Lateran basilica, originally called the Church of Christ the Saviour, has since the tenth century borne the name of St. John Lateran, from the adjoining monastery of St. John, and is the Pope's cathedral church, officially styled "mother and head of all churches of the City [Rome] and the world." It was consecrated in A. D. 324, and has been rebuilt several times, the present structure, which dates from the fourteenth century, having been modernized in the seventeenth. The Lateran palace was the residence of the popes for nearly a thousand years (till 1309), was afterward burned and rebuilt, and is now used as a museum, containing both classical and Christian antiquities. Adjoining the basilica is the ancient baptistery in which, according to tradition, Constantine was baptized.—**Lateran councils**, eleven councils held in the Lateran basilica, including an important synod convened against the Monothelites in 649, and five general councils of the Western Church (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1512–1517), regarded by Roman Catholics as ecumenical, the fourth being the most important.

lateredt, *a.* [ME., < AS. *lætrǣde*, slow of counsel, < *læt*, slow, late, + *rǣd*, counsel: see *read*¹, *rede*¹, *-red*.] Given to procrastination; inclined to delay or postpone.

> Thanne comth the synne that men clepen tarditas, as whan a man is to *latered* or tariynge er he wol turne to God. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

latericeous (lat-ę-rish′us), *a.* [Also *lateritious;* < L. *latericius, lateritius*, consisting of bricks, < *later*, a brick, tile.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.—**Latericeous sediment**, a sediment in urine resembling brick-dust, consisting of uric acid.

latericorn (lat′ę-ri-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *ornith.*, the lateral one of the several horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided.

latericumbent (lat″ę-ri-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + **cumbere*, lie: see *cumbent*.] Lying on the side.

> *Latericumbent*, with a block transversely under the neck.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech.

lateriflection, lateriflexion (lat″ę-ri-flek′shon), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *flexio*(*n-*), a bending: see *flection, flexion*.] A bending laterad or sidewise; curvature to either side, right or left: as, *lateriflection* of the spine. Also *lateroflection, lateroflexion*.

laterifolious (lat″ę-ri-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliage*.] In *bot.*, growing by the side of a leaf at its base: as, a *laterifolious* flower.

Laterigradæ (lat-ę-rig′rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laterigrade*.] A group of spiders which for the most part run sidewise or backward, and make no web, but stitch leaves together to form a nest or retreat. The group has been rated as a family, tribe, and suborder of araneids. It includes the family *Thomisidæ*. Also *Laterigrada*.

laterigrade (lat′ę-ri-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*¹.] **I.** *a.* Running sidewise, as a spider; pertaining to the *Laterigradæ*, or having their characters.

> The Thomisidæ, or *laterigrade* spiders.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 966.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Laterigradæ*, as a thomisid.

laterinerved (lat′ę-ri-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *nervus*, nerve, + E. *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having lateral nerves: applied to leaves.

laterite (lat′ę-rīt), *n.* [< L. *later*, a brick, a tile, + *-ite*².] A rock of peculiar character, found in India and some parts of southwestern Asia. Its essential features are that it is highly ferruginous and that it forms the superficial covering of the country. In its normal form it is a porous argillaceous rock, largely impregnated with the peroxid of iron, some kinds containing as much as 25 or 30 per cent. of metallic iron. Although the laterite is in process of formation at the present time, some of it dates back to the Tertiary, and perhaps as far back as the Eocene. There are two rather distinct forms of this rock. One is extensively developed on the west coast of India, where it forms the surface-rock of the country over wide tracts of the low lands near the sea. This, which is called the *low-level laterite*, is clearly of detrital origin, and it rests indifferently on various older rocks. The iron it contains appears to be due to the fact that it is formed, in part at least, from the debris of the high-level laterite, and in part to the large quantity of iron ore present in the old volcanic rocks of the region. The origin of the *high-level laterite*, which is found extensively on the highlands of central and western India, is more difficult to explain. It appears, beyond doubt, to have resulted in considerable part from the decomposition in situ, by atmospheric agencies, of the volcanic rock which it overlies.

lateritic (lat-ę-rit′ik), *a.* [< *laterite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.

> The *lateritic* deposits of Madras. *Nature.*

lateritious (lat-ę-rish′us), *a.* See *latericeous*.

lateritypic (lat″ę-ri-tip′ik), *a.* [< *laterityp-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by lateritypy; bilaterally symmetrical.

lateritypy (lat′ę-ri-tī-pi), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*) side, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] Same as *bilateral symmetry* (which see, under *bilateral*).

latermoret, *a.* [< *later* + *-more*.] Secondary; of less importance. Also *lattermore*.

> Is it mete that the carnal be first, & that thing to be *latermore* which is spiritual & gostly?
> *J. Udall*, On Mark i.

Laternaria (lat-ėr-nā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *laterna*, another form of *lanterna*, a lantern (see *lantern*), + *-aria*.] A Linnean genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoridæ;* the lantern-flies. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

laterocaudal (lat″ę-rō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, lateral and hinder; situated on the side posteriorly; posterolateral.

> *Latero-caudal* angles of the head unarmed.
> *Comstock*, Introd. to Entom. (1888), p. 219.

laterodorsal (lat″ę-rō-dôr′sal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated on the side of the upper surface: as, a *laterodorsal* spot or line on an insect, or the upper rows of leaves in the foliose *Jungermanniaceæ*.

lateroflection, lateroflexion (lat″ę-rō-flek′shon), *n.* Same as *lateriflection*.

laterofrontal (lat″ę-rō-fron′tal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Situated on the side in front. *Encyc. Brit.*

lateromarginal (lat″ę-rō-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge: see *marginal*.] Situated on the lateral margin or side edge.

> A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal* setæ.
> *W. S. Kent*, Man. Infusoria, II. 792.

lateronuchal (lat″ę-rō-nū′chal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + ML. *nucha*, nape: see *nuchal*.] Situated on the side of the nape.

> *Latero-nuchal* feathers elongated, rigid, with long disconnected fibrillæ. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 734.

laterostigmatal (lat″ę-rō-stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + NL. *stigmata*.] In *entom.*, situated on the side, just above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, *laterostigmatal* spines: used principally in describing larvæ. Also *laterostigmatic*.

lateroversion (lat″ę-rō-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + (ML.) *versio*(*n-*), a turning: see *version*.] A turning to one side.

Lates (lā′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάτος*, a fish of the Nile.] **1.** A genus of serranoid fishes. *Lates nilotica* is known as the *Nile perch*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; the Nile perch. It sometimes grows to the length of 3 feet.

latescence (lā-tes′ens), *n.* [< *latescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being latescent; the state of becoming obscured or lost to view.

This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree between incipient *latescence* and irrecoverable latency.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latescent (lā-tes'ent), *a.* [< L. *latescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *latescere*, lie hidden, < *latere*, lurk, lie hidden: see *latent*.] Becoming latent or obscure; not obvious to perception or cognizance.

It is too familiar to be notorious, lying, in fact, unexpressed and *latescent* in every concrete application.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latesome[1] (lāt'sum), *a.* [< ME. *latsome*, < AS. *lætsum*, slow, late, < *læt*, late: see *late*[1] and *-some*.] Somewhat late; backward. [Rare.]

latesome[2] (lāt'sum), *a.* [< ME. *latesom, laytsom, latsome*, < AS. *wlātsum*, hateful, < *wlātian*, be disgusted. In the first sense now merged in *loathsome;* in the second confused with *latesome*[1].] 1†. Loathsome; hateful.

But to here of Cristis passioun,
To many a man it is ful *laytsom*.
MS. Ashmole, 60, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Tiresome; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

He es swyft to speke on hys manere,
And *latsome* and slawe for to here;
He prayses awide men and haldes thaim wyse.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

latest (lā'test), *a.* [Superl. of *late:* see *late*[1] and *last*[5].] Last; final.

Even he who long the House of Com-ns led,
That hydra dire, with many a gaping head,
Found by experience, to his *latest* breath,
Envy could only be subdu'd by death.
Jenyns, Imit. of Horace's Epistle, i. 1.

latewake† (lāt'wāk), *n.* A corruption of *likewake*.

latewardt (lāt'wärd), *a.* [< *late*[1] + *-ward*.] Somewhat late; belated; backward.

Lateward fruit. *Huloet.*

They deserue much more to be reprehended than I will vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Scotland, xiii.

If it should fall out so *lateward* a breaking vp of the riuer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 455.

latex (lā'teks), *n.* [L., a liquid, fluid, juice.] A milk-like liquid occurring in many plants in special vessels (called *laticiferous*, or sometimes *cinenchymatous*), and exuding when the plant is wounded. It may be white, like that of the milkweeds and many species of *Euphorbia;* or yellow, as in the prickly poppy, *Argemone;* or orange, as in celandine, *Chelidonium*. It consists of a watery fluid holding in solution small quantities of sugar, gum, alkaloid and acid matters, etc., and, suspended in this, numerous minute granules (giving the milky appearance) which coagulate when exposed to the air. It has sometimes an economic importance, as in the case of opium (the dried latex of the poppy) and of india-rubber.—**Latex-cells, latex-tubes,** ★the vessels which contain latex. See *laticiferous*.

lath[1] (lăth), *n.* [< ME. *lathe, latthe, laththe*, prob. < AS. **læthth*, found only in the altered form *lætt*, pl. *lætta*, ME. *latte*, E. dial. *lat* = MD. *latte*, D. *lat*, a lath, = OHG. *latta, lata*, MHG. *latte, late, lat*, G. *latte*, lath, thin plate, = Sp. Pg. *lata* = F. *latte*, a lath, = It. *latta* = Pg. *lata*, tin-plate (see *latten*); akin to MHG. *lade, laden*, G. *laden*, a board, plank, sash, shutter (but prob. not to *lathe*[1] or *lathe*[2]). Hence ult. *latten* and *lattice*.] 1. A thin narrow strip of wood, used in building to form the groundwork for a roof or for the plastering of walls and ceilings. For the former purpose the laths are nailed to the rafters to support the tiling, slating, or other roof-covering. Laths for walls and ceilings, much narrower and thinner, are nailed to the studs, with small spaces between them, into which a part of the plaster sinks when applied, forming a key or hold for the remainder. Iron laths have been used in fire-proof buildings. See *lathing*[1].

Come and get thee a sword, though made of a *lath*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 2.

2†. The bow-part of a crossbow.

Their bows are for form and length not unlike the *lath* of a large crosse-bow, made of the horns of Buffoloes.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

Dagger of lath. See *dagger*[1].—**Lath and plaster,** a wall-surface formed of laths plastered over; a slight partition formed of laths and plaster.

I traced the blood [of the rats] . . . through the openings in the *lath and plaster*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 21.

Lath floated and set fair, three-coat plaster-work in which the first coat is termed *pricking up,* the second *floating,* the third *finishing.* The last is done with fine stuff.—**Lath laid and set,** two-coat plaster-work, in which the first coat is called *laying,* and is often scratched with a broom.—**Lath-sawing machine,** a machine for sawing laths from the board, or directly from the bolt. The cylindrical log is mounted upon journals on gravitating guide-bars and is rotated by rollers. The laths are sawed from its periphery by saws cutting rectangularly to each other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lath-shaped crystals.** See *ophitic structure,* under *ophitic.*—**Metallic lath.** See *lathing*[1].

lath[1] (lăth), *v. t.* [< *lath*[1], *n.*] To cover or line with or as with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

lath[2] (lăth), *n.* See *lathe*[3].

lath-brick (lăth'brik), *n.* A kind of brick, 22 inches long and 6 inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on. Lath-bricks are so named from being used as a substitute for laths.

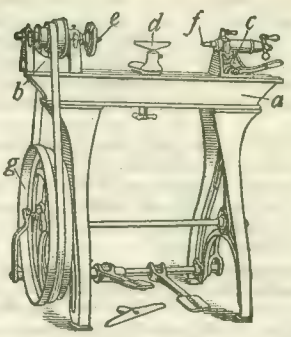
lath-coop (lăth'köp), *n.* Same as *lath-pot*.

lath-cutter (lăth'kut″ėr), *n.* A power-machine ★for cutting laths from a plank or bolt.

lathe[1] (lāŦH), *n.* [< Icel. *lödh* (*ladh-*), pl. *ladhar*, = Dan. *lad*, a smiths' lathe. Connection with *lathe*[2] is improbable, unless Icel. *lödh* stands for orig. **hlödh;* see *lathe*[2].] 1. A machine for working wood, metals, or other substances by causing the material to turn with greater or less speed, according to the nature of the material and the work to be performed, before a tool which is held at rest relatively to the peripheral motion of the object operated upon. Lathes are used for turning, cutting, chasing, filing, polishing, screw-cutting, engraving, and shaping, as in metal-spinning. They range in size from a jewelers' lathe for polishing the finest metal-work, through the various wood-turning lathes, to the large machine-lathes for turning locomotive-wheels, and the heavy machines for polishing stone and marble columns for architectural purposes. The ancient potters' wheel is probably the prototype of the modern lathe. The common wood-turning lathe may be taken as a type of these machines. It consists essentially of the bed or main horizontal frame, the poppets, and the rest or support of the tool used in operating the lathe. The poppets can be moved into different positions and clamped on the bed, and form at the left the live or moving head-stock, connected directly with the source of power, and at the right the dead or stationary head-stock, sometimes called *tail-stock*. The work or material is placed between these, and is supported by a live center in the live head-stock and a dead center in the dead head-stock; and in the ordinary lathe the cutting is performed concentrically with the axis joining these centers, the material being rotated by the live head-stock. By the adjustment of the poppets on the bed the lathe may be adapted to receive different lengths of material. Usually the dead head-stock only is moved toward or away from the live head-stock in making this adjustment. Facing the work, and clamped to the bed between the poppets, is the tool-rest, on which, in hand-turning, the tool rests as on a fulcrum at a point very near the work, being held in the working position by the hands of the turner, which grasp the outwardly projecting handle of the tool. Such a lathe is driven at high speed, and the amount and character of the turning are controlled by the workman who holds the tool on the tool-rest and before the work. The side-rest is a movable tool-rest carrying an adjustable tool-stock or tool-post in which the tool is rigidly clamped. It slides on longitudinal guideways formed on the bed of the lathe, this movement being controlled by a screw and sometimes being automatic. The tool-rest may be double, presenting two tools, one on each side of the work, as in the duplex lathe. The tool may also be controlled by a templet or model, and shift its position automatically, as in the lathe for turning irregular forms, the nulled-work lathe, spoke-lathe, and last-lathe, of which the Blanchard lathe is the original type. Iron-turning requires a much slower speed than brass-turning, and wood-turning a higher speed than brass. Large metal-lathes are said to be of large *swing*; that is, the space between the centers and the bed is great, to admit of turning large objects. In one form of these machine-lathes an opening is made in the bed to permit the work to turn or to give large swing, as in the gap-bed lathe. In many kinds of turning the dead head-stock is not used, the material to be turned being attached to a lathe-chuck, or to a face-plate carried by the live head-stock. Lathes are nearly all described by their names, as *beadwork-lathe, button-lathe, foot-lathe, shafting-lathe,* etc., the name sometimes referring to some feature of the construction, as the *hollow mandrel lathe,* and sometimes to the material or work, as the *hat-ironing lathe.*

Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,
As many ways as in a *lathe*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 376.

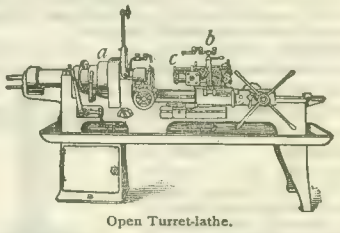
2. That part of a loom in which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other, shot after shot, in the process of weaving. According to the greater or less impulse of the lathe, the weft is laid more or less closely together in the plane of the web. Also called *batten* and *lay.*—**Beadwork-lathe,** a lathe specially adapted or devoted to turning beadwork.—**Blanchard lathe,** a lathe in which the tool-position is shifted by a pattern or model to turn irregular forms. Gun-stocks, ox-yokes, wagon-wheel spokes, shoe-lasts, certain styles of carvings, columns, etc., are made in lathes working on this principle, the lathes taking their special names from the kind of work they perform, as *spoke-lathe, last-lathe, gun-stock lathe,* etc. This lathe is named from its original inventor, Thomas Blanchard of Massachusetts (1788–1864), who patented it in 1819, and subsequently, with others, adapted it to a great variety of uses.—**Button-lathe,** a kind of chuck-lathe used in manufacturing buttons.—**Car-wheel lathe,** a double lathe for turning off the rims of locomotive driving-wheels or car-wheels. It is so arranged that two wheels fitted on one axle may be turned together, or, when desirable, two wheels may be turned independently, as each face-plate can be driven separately.—**Compound lathe,** a lathe for turning or engraving geometric forms; a geometric lathe or rose-engine.—**Copying lathe,** a form of lathe adapted for turning articles from a pattern on the principle of the Blanchard lathe.—**Cutting-off lathe,** a lathe for cutting rods, bars, and pipes to length. The object to be cut is passed through a collet at the rear end of the spindle, a concentric chuck holding it in front.—**Duplex lathe,** a lathe with two or more cutting-tools, so distributed



Typical Foot-power Lathe.

a, bed; *b*, head-stock; *c*, tail-stock; *d*, tool-rest; *e*, live-center; *f*, dead-center; *g*, cone balance-wheel operated by the foot-pedals.

about the work as to balance the transverse pressure and avoid springing it.—**Eccentric lathe,** a lathe having a compound face-plate or sliding frame, and guides which present the object in such a way that the tool works an oval upon it.—**Gap-bed lathe,** a lathe having an opening in its bed to admit of turning objects of larger radius than would be possible with a continuous bed. Also called *gap-lathe, break-lathe.*—**Geometrical lathe,** an instrument used by bank-note engravers, watch-case manufacturers, etc., to make complicated patterns of fine lines. It forms the stars, rosettes, ornamental borders, etc., on plates for bank-notes, designed as a precaution against counterfeiting. Also called *rose-engine.*—**Gun-stock lathe.** See *Blanchard lathe.*—**Hat-ironing lathe,** a lathe used for ironing hats. The hat-block is chucked in the lathe, and the heated iron is held against the nap while the block is turned.—**Hollow-mandrel lathe,** a lathe in which the mandrel of the live head-stock is hollow. It is much used for cutting screws upon, or for turning off the ends of long and slender rods, which are thrust through the hollow mandrel with the end of the rod which is to be turned projecting from the nose of the mandrel, and held in position for turning by a universal chuck or other suitable holder. See *chuck*[1] and *mandrel.*—**Parallel lathe,** a small hand-machine for jewelers', watchmakers',



Open Turret-lathe.

a, hollow live-stock carrying the rod, wire, or other material to be cut and causing it to revolve in contact with each tool in the turret in turn; *b*, six-sided turret carrying six separate tools or groups of tools, each, by the revolution of the turret, being in turn presented to the work; *c*, active tool-holder in cutting position.

or dentists' use. It is arranged to run simultaneously, if desired, several grinding-wheels of different sizes, a brush, a drill, etc.—**Roughing-lathe,** a lathe used by electrotypers as a substitute for a planer in "surfacing up" the backings of electrotypes preparatory to mounting them on wooden blocks. The plates are chucked upon a true face-plate attached to the mandrel of the lathe, with their printing-faces against the face-plate, and the backing-metal is turned off by a sharp cutting-tool controlled by a gage. The back surface is thus made parallel with the printing-surface, and the plate is reduced to the required thickness.—**Sphere-turning lathe,** a lathe adapted for turning objects to a true spherical shape.—**Wood-turning lathe,** a high-speed lathe the construction of which is specially adapted to wood-turning. It is the simplest form of lathe. The tools consist of a great variety of chisels and gouges of different widths, with long wooden handles, by which leverage is obtained upon the tool-rest as a fulcrum, for holding the tools firmly yet delicately with their cutting edges in proper relation with the material in the lathe. The same kind of lathe is also used for turning ivory, horn, bone, etc., the speed being regulated and the forms of the tools being varied to suit the nature of the materials. (See also *bench-lathe, carving-lathe, center-lathe, chuck-lathe, column-lathe, gage-lathe.*)

lathe[2] (lāŦH), *n.* [Also *laith;* < ME. *lathe*, < Icel. *hladha* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *lada*, a barn, shed (in comp. Dan. *bog-lade* = Sw. *bok-låda*, bookstore), = G. *laden*, a booth, shop, stall, orig. 'store,' prob. from the verb represented by Icel. *hladha* = AS. *hladan*, E. *lade*, etc., load: see *lade*[1]. In this case the word is not connected with E. *lathe*[1], and G. *laden*, a plank, board, sash, shutter, etc., *lade*, a box, chest, etc.: see *lathe*[1].] A barn or granary. [Prov. Eng.]

Al mot out, other late or rathe,
Alle the sheves in the *lathe*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2140.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say My *lathe* standeth neere the kirke garth, for My barne standeth neere the church-yard.
Coote, English Schoolemaster (1632).

T' maister's down i' t' fowld. Go round by th' end o' t' *laith*, if ye want to spake to him.
Emily Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

lathe[3] (lath), *n.* [Also *lath;* < ME. **lathe* (?), < AS. *lāth, lāth*, a district; cf. Icel. *leidh*, a levy;

or (a diff. word) Dan. *lægd*, a levying district, *lægd*, a situation, site, prob. from the root of *lie*[1].] In England, a part or large division of a county, comprising several hundreds: a term now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five of these *lathes* or divisions. See *rape*[3].

lathe[4] (lāᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lathed*, ppr. *lathing*. [Also *laith*; < ME. *lathen*, < AS. *lathian* = OS. *lathian*, *ladhian* = OFries. *lathia*, *ladia* = OHG. *ladōn*, MHG. G. *laden* = Icel. *ladha* = Goth. *lathōn*, invite, call.] To invite; bid; ask. [Prov. Eng.]

> For alle arn *lathed* luflyly, the luther & the better,
> That euer wern fulzed in font that fest to haue.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 163.

lathe[5]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *loath*.

lathe[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *loathe*.

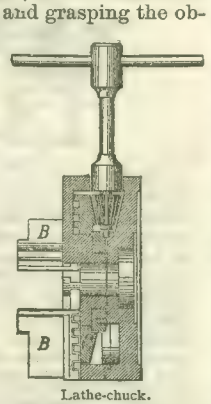
lathe-bearer (lāᵺ′bâr″ėr), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

> The grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers* or other support. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 140.

lathe-carrier (lāᵺ′kar″i-ėr), *n.* An appliance fastened to an object under operation in a lathe. It causes the object to rotate with the mandrel and faceplate of the live head by means of a projection which collides with the stud or pin on the latter. Also called *lathe-dog*, *lathe-bearer*.

lathe-center (lāᵺ′sen″tėr), *n.* A piece of hardened steel, round and tapered, having the smaller end cut off squarely and the larger end of the form of a cone. One of these centers is fitted to a socket in the nose of the mandrel of the live head-stock, and the other into a socket in the spindle of the dead head-stock. The former is called the *live-center*; the latter, the *dead-center*. The piece to be turned (for example, a piece of shafting) is prepared for placing in the lathe by centrally countersinking the ends. The conical ends of the lathe-centers are made to engage the countersunk ends of the piece in the countersinks, and the spindle of the dead head-stock is then clamped in position. The piece to be turned is then clamped to the mandrel by means of a chuck or a lathe-carrier. The spindle of the dead head-stock is usually provided with an adjusting-screw and a clamping-screw by which the dead-center is adjusted to and firmly held in position.

lathe-chuck (lāᵺ′chuk), *n.* A device screwed to the mandrel of a lathe and grasping the object to be turned, bored, ground, polished, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.



Lathe-chuck.
B, *B*, the dogs, are advanced or caused to recede by the action of a wheel, *C*.

lathe-cords (lāᵺ′-kôrdz), *n. pl.* Cords used to turn lathes. They are made of the intestines of horses, cleaned and prepared by the separation of the mucous membrane.

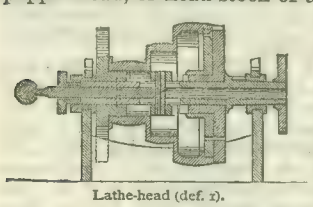
lathe-dog (lāᵺ′dog), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

lathe-drill (lāᵺ′dril), *n.* A horizontal lathe used for drilling.

lathee, lathi (lât′ē), *n.* [Hind. *lāthi*, a stick, club; cf. *lāth*, a staff, pillar.] In India, a stick; a bludgeon, usually of bamboo and often loaded with iron. Also *lattee*.

> The natives use a very dangerous weapon, which they have been forbidden by Government to carry. . . . It is a very heavy *lathi*, a solid male bamboo, 5 feet 8 inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner.
> *Fanny Parkes*, Wanderings in Search of the Picturesque, (I. 133.

lathe-head (lāᵺ′hed), *n.* 1. The poppet, poppet-head, or head-stock of a lathe.—2. A small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench. It carries a single spindle on two curved arms, and is used by fitting laps, grinding-wheels, small brushes, and other light circular tools to the ends of the spindle. It is operated by a treadle and a light belt.


Lathe-head (def. 2).

lathe-hoist (lāᵺ′hoist), *n.* A device for raising work in the lathe to the height of the lathe-centers.

lathen (lâth′ėn), *a.* [< *lath*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of lath. [Rare.]

> *Lathen* daggers. *Ainsworth*, Lancashire Witches, iii. 9.

lather[1] (laᵺ′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lather*, < AS. *leáthor*, a kind of niter used for soap, lather, = Icel. *laudhr*, mod. *lödhr*, froth, foam, a kind of niter or soap used in washing, = Sw. *lodder*, soap.] 1. Foam, froth, or suds made from soap moistened with water, as by a brush for shaving.

> Soap containing small proportions of glycerin . . . forms a very tenacious *lather*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 204.

2. Foam or froth formed in profuse sweating, as of a horse.

> He made the round of the hill and came back, his horse covered with *lather* and its tail trembling.
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

lather[1] (laᵺ′ėr), *v.* [< ME. **lethren*, < AS. *lēthrian*, *lȳthrian*, lather, smear (= Icel. *laudhra*, foam, be dripping wet with salt water, *leydhra*, wash), < *leáthor*, lather: see *lather*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form a foam or suds, as soap and water; become froth or frothy matter.

> Choose water pure,
> Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard*.

> It is said that soap thus made has a beautifully mottled appearance, *lathers* freely, and has a smooth surface.
> *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 123.

II. *trans.* 1. To spread lather on or over; apply lather to, as the face in shaving.

> The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.
> *Smollett*, tr. of Don Quixote, III. 281.
>
> 'Tis waste of soap to *lather* an ass.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*, July, 1860, p. 210.

2. To flog; leather. [Vulgar.]

> Do you think that to *lather* a man all through eleven pages, and then tell him he isn't to blame after all, is treating yourself right? *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 53.

lather[2] (lâth′ėr), *n.* [< *lath*[1] + *-er*[1].] A workman who puts up laths for plaster-work.

> The *lathers* and shoemakers want ten hours' pay and eight hours' work. *Philadelphia Times*, May 1, 1886.

lather[3], *n.* A dialectal variant of *ladder*. *Palsgrave*; *Collier's Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105. (*Halliwell*.)

lathe-reeve†, *n.* [No AS. term is found.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer who presided over a lathe. See *lathe*[3].

> These [counties] had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve.
> *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

lathe-saw (lāᵺ′sâ), *n.* A small circular saw or fret-saw which can be fitted upon an ordinary lathe and operated by its mechanism.

lathe-tool (lāᵺ′töl), *n.* Any one of the various turning-tools used in tool-posts of lathes. —**Lathe-tool holder**, a socket or holder for a lathe-tool. The shank is held by a set-screw on the post of the slide-rest. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-hammer (lâth′ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *lathing-hammer*.

lathi, *n.* See *lathee*.

lathing[1] (lâth′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lath*[1], *v.*] A foundation of lath or other material on a wall or ceiling, under the plaster; also, the material used for such a foundation. Metallic lathing is now used in the form of perforated and corrugated sheet-metal, rods, bars, and wire netting. The last form, under the name of *woven-wire lathing*, is the most usual kind. Such lathing is used in constructing fire-proof walls and ceilings, and in general to take the place of the common and dangerous wooden lathing for the support of plastering.

lathing[2] (lā′thing), *n.* [< ME. *lathyng* = AS. *lathung* = OFries. *lathenge*, *ladinge* = OHG. *ladunga*, MHG. *ladunge*, G. *ladung*, a calling, invitation; verbal n. of *lathe*[4], *v.*] An invitation. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lathing-clamp (lâth′ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while they are being nailed to the studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lathing-hammer (lâth′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* In *carp.*, a hammer which has a small hatchet-face on the side opposite the hammer-head and in line with it, the hatchet being used for cutting laths, and the hammer for nailing them to the studs. The hatchet has usually a small lateral nick for drawing out nails. Also called *lath-hammer*.

lath-mill (lâth′mil), *n.* A gang-saw for cutting laths from the log.

lath-nail (lâth′nāl), *n.* A small cut nail used for fastening laths to studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-pot (lâth′pot), *n.* In *U. S. fisheries*, a coop or trap made of laths or thin strips of wood.

> The term *lath-pot* is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, whether semi-cylindrical or rectangular in shape, providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "stick-pots," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

Lathræa (lath-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called as growing in concealed places, < Gr. *λαθραῖος*, secret, hidden; cf. *λάθρα*, *λάθρη*, secretly, < *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, hide: see *latent*.] A genus of plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rape family, with a bell-shaped, broadly 4-cleft calyx, and short dense spike or somewhat longer loose racemes of white, yellowish, or bluish flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Five species are known, one of which is chiefly confined to western Europe, while another is widely distributed throughout Europe and Asia, and two occur in Japan. *L. Squamaria*, or toothwort, is a parasitical plant, growing on the roots of trees and shrubs. It has a simple fleshy erect stem, a foot or less in height, with fleshy scale-like bracts in place of leaves, and drooping flesh-colored flowers. It occurs throughout Europe and in Asia.

lathridiid (lath-rid′i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Lathridiidæ*.

Lathridiidæ (lath-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathridius* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn coleopters having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free and nearly equal, tarsi three-jointed with second joint not dilated, wings not fringed with hairs, and elytra entire. See *Lathridius*.

Lathridius (lath-rid′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαθρίδιος*, poet. for *λάθριος*, later form of *λαθραῖος*, secret, hidden: see *Lathræa*.] The typical genus of *Lathridiidæ*, having the antennal club three-jointed. They are small beetles, living under bark and stones. More than 100 species are known, mainly European and Asiatic, but 15 are North American, as *L. tenuicornis*. Usually *Latridius*, as Herbst, 1793.

Lathrobiidæ (lath-rō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathrobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachelytrous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Lathrobium*, or merged in *Staphylinidæ*. Also written *Lathrobiadæ*, *Lathrobidæ*.

lathrobiiform (lath-rō′bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lathrobium* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the *Lathrobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Lathrobiiformes*.

Lathrobiiformes (lath-rō″bi-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lathrobiiform*.] A group of beetles. See *Lathrobiidæ*.

Lathrobium (lath-rō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., for **Lathræobium*, < Gr. *λαθραῖος*, hidden (see *Lathræa*), + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lathrobiidæ*. Also *Lathrobius*.

lathwork (lâth′wėrk), *n.* Lathing; any work in laths, or resembling lathing.

lathy (lâth′i), *a.* [< *lath*[1] + *-y*[1].] Long and slender, like a lath.

> The which he tossed to and fro amain,
> And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished.
> *West*, Abuse of Travelling.

> A *lathy* young man, bent sideways over a spar, was struggling, with a very red face, to right himself.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 204.

lathyrism (lath′i-rizm), *n.* [< *Lathyrus* + *-ism*.] A condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus sativus* and other species as food. It is characterized by formication, tremors, and paraplegia.

Lathyrus (lath′i-rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λάθυρος*, a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieæ*, or vetches, agreeing in the structure of the flowers with *Pisum*, the true pea, except that its style is not grooved on the back. See *Pisum*. There are probably about 100 species of these plants, inhabiting the northern hemisphere and South America. They are vines creeping or climbing by tendrils, often with large and handsome flowers. Several species are known in cultivation, and the wild species are generally known as peas, with qualifying names, that of *everlasting pea* being applicable to the genus in general. *L. tuberosus*, common in many parts of central Europe and Russian Asia, is the earthnut-pea; *L. maritimus*, of wide distribution on the sea-coast, is the beach-pea; *L. odoratus*, a native of Sicily, is the common sweet pea of the gardens; *L. latifolius*, the everlasting pea of the gardens, is a cultivated variety of the European species *L. sylvestris*. About 34 species occur in the United States, several of which, as *L. ornatus* and *L. venosus* (see cut), have broad leaflets and handsome, showy flowers.



Flowering Branch of Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus venosus*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

latialite (lā′shạl-īt), *n.* [< L. *Latialis*, Latin (< *Latium*, a country of Italy: see *Latin*), + *-ite*²; or for **latiolite* (?), < L. *Latium* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*). The mineral is so called because found in the volcanic rocks of that part of Italy corresponding to the ancient Latium.] Same as *haüyne*.

Latian (lā′shian), *a.* [< *Latium* (see def.) + *-an*.] Belonging or relating to Latium, one of the districts or countries of ancient Italy; Latin. [Rare.]

By the right wheel rode Mamilius,
Prince of the *Latian* name.
Macaulay, Horatius.

latibulize (lā-tib′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *latibulized*, ppr. *latibulizing*. [< *latibulum* + *-ize*.] To hibernate; retreat and lie hidden. [Rare.]

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw.*

latibulum (lā-tib′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *latibula* (-lạ). [L., a lurking-place, < *latere*, lurk: see *latent*.] A hiding-place; a cave; a burrow. [Rare.]

laticiferous (lat-i-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *latex* (*latic-*), a liquid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or containing latex.

The liber or "inner bark," on the other hand, usually contains woody fibre in addition to the cellular tissue and *laticiferous* canals of the preceding.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

Laticiferous cells, tubes, or vessels, a kind of vegetable tissue, consisting of soft-walled cells, containing latex. They are usually distributed throughout the plant to which they belong. The tubes are either *articulate* (De Bary), composed of long cells, freely branching, and anastomosing with others into a complex reticulated system, or *non-articulate*, consisting of single cells, elongating with the growth of the plant, much branched, but little if at all confluent with others.—**Laticiferous tissue**, laticiferous vessels taken collectively.

In many orders of Phanerogams tissues are found whose component elements contain a milky or colored fluid—the latex. To these, although varying greatly in structure and position, the general name of *Laticiferous tissues* has been given. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 76.

Laticiferous hyphæ, latex-yielding filaments occurring in the sporophores of *Lactarius* and other fungi of the order *Agaricini*.

laticlave (lat′i-klāv), *n.* [< LL. *laticlavus*, a broad stripe, < L. *latus*, broad, + *clavus*, a stripe.] 1. One of two broad stripes of purple woven in the stuff of the tunic worn by Roman senators and persons of senatorial rank, extending vertically from the neck down the front, and serving as a badge of their dignity. See *angusticlave*. Hence—2. The tunic ornamented with these bands or stripes, or the dignity of which it was a mark.

laticostate (lat-i-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costa*.] Broad-ribbed.

latidentate (lat-i-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Broad-toothed.

latifoliate (lat-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *foliatus*, leafy, < *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leafed, as a plant.

latifolious (lat-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *latifolius*, broad-leafed, < *latus*, broad, + *folium*, a leaf.] Same as *latifoliate*.

latifundium (lat-i-fun′di-um), *n.*; pl. *latifundia* (-ạ). [L., a large landed estate, < *latus*, broad, + *fundus*, estate: see *fund*.] In *Rom. hist.*, a great estate. In their origin through conquest or military reward, and in the organization of serf or peasant labor upon them, the latifundia resembled the early English baronial manors. In the plural, the term is used to designate the resulting system of aggrandizement, tending to concentration of the land in the hands of a few and to excessive poverty of the masses.

For the small properties of the earlier period were substituted the vast estates—the *latifundia*—which, in the judgment of Pliny, were the ruin of Italy.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 350.

latigo (lă′tē-gō), *n.*; pl. *latigos*. [< Sp. *látigo*, a thong (origin uncertain).] A strong tapering leather strap used for tightening the cinch or girth in packing. [Western United States and Spanish-American.]

latilid (lat′i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidæ*.

Latilidæ (lạ-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Latilus*, with an elongated compressed body, compressed head, a very long dorsal fin whose foremost rays only are spinose, an elongated anal fin, normal pectorals with branched rays, and thoracic or subjugular perfect ventral fins. The species are about 10 in number, referred to about 5 genera. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, some of them reaching a large size, but have little economic importance.

Latilinæ (lat-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Latilidæ*, including the genera *Latilus*, *Caulolatilus*, and *Lopholatilus*. They have the dorsal fin continuous, the body scaly, and the upper jaw usually provided with posterior canines. These fishes form in Günther's classification a group called *Pinguepedina*, referred to the *Trachinidæ*. Species of *Caulolatilus* are called *blanquillos* or *whitefish*, and *yellowtail*. (See cut under *blanquillo*.) *Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps* is known as the *tilé-fish*.

latiloid (lat′i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Latilus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Latilidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidæ*; a latilid.

Latilus (lat′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Latilidæ*



Latilus japonicus.

and subfamily *Latilinæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes.*

latimer† (lat′i-mėr), *n.* [< ME. *latimer*, *latymer*, < AF. *latymer*, a corruption of *latiner*: see *Latiner*.] A corrupt form of *latiner*.

Latimer is the corruption of Latiner; it signifies he that interprets Latin; and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the King's Latiner—that is, the King's interpreter. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 179.

Latimer-Clark battery. See *battery*.

Latin (lat′in), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*Latine*, *Laten*; < ME. *Latin*, *Latyn* (cf. AS. *lædeu*, *leden*, Latin, language, speech, ME. *leden*, speech: see *leden*), < OF. *latin*, F. *latin* = Sp. Pg. It. *latino* = D. *latijn* = G. *latein* = Dan. Sw. *latin* = Ir. Gael. *laidionn*, n. (cf. D. *latijnsch* = G. *lateinisch* = Dan. Sw. *latinsk*, a.), = OBulg. *latinŭ* = Pol. *lacina* = Russ. *latuinŭ* = Gr. Λατῖνος, Latin (*ἡ Λατίνη φωνή* or *διάλεκτος*, the Latin language), < L. *Latinus*, belonging to Latium (*lingua Latina*, as a noun, *Latinum*, the Latin language), < *Latium*, a country of Italy. A popular etym. connected the name with *latere*, lie hid (see *latent*), and made Saturn 'lie hid' here from his son.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from ancient Latium or its inhabitants: as, the *Latin* cities; the *Latin* wars; the *Latin* language.—2. Pertaining to or having affinity with the ancient Latins in the wider sense of the word: so applied from the spread of the language and civilization of the people of Latium throughout Italy and the Roman empire: as, the *Latin* races of southern Europe; the *Latin* arts.

But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud
Would break your shield, however broad.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. (song).

3. Relating or pertaining to, or composed in, the language of the ancient Latins or Romans: as, a *Latin* idiom; a *Latin* poem. See II., 3.

Remuneration! O, that's the *Latin* word for three farthings. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 138.

It is an unjust way of compute to magnify a weak head for some *Latin* abilities, and to undervalue a solid judgment because he knows not the genealogy of Hector.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Morals.

John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founded [St. Paul's school] in the year 1510 . . . for free education of children of all nations and countries. . . . They were to be instructed . . . "in good and clene *Laten* literature," . . . to the exclusion of all which he terms "barbary and corruption, and *Laten* adulterate," and such as he says "may rather be called blotterature than literature." *Blackwood's Mag.*, II. 465.

Dog Latin. See *dog-Latin*.—**Latin Christianity**, that form of Christian doctrine and church life which grew up among and was dominated by the Latin race: used in ecclesiastical history generally in contradistinction from *Greek* and sometimes from *Teutonic Christianity*.—**Latin Church.** (*a*) The Western Church, which from very early times down to the Reformation everywhere used Latin as its official language, whether among Latin, Celtic, or Teutonic races, as distinguished from the *Greek* or *Oriental Church*. (*b*) The Roman Catholic Church.—**Latin cross.** See *cross*¹.—**Latin empire**, the name given to the empire of Constantinople while under the rule of Latin (chiefly French) emperors, from 1204 to 1261.—**Latin kingdom**, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under the French or Latin kings, from 1099 to 1187, when the Christians were expelled, though the title "king of Jerusalem" was maintained long afterward.—**Latin league**, a confederation of the cities of Latium existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 338 B. C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preëminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentina, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.—**Latin Union**, a monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention December 23d, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1878 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.—**Syn.** See *Roman*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race that inhabited ancient Latium in central Italy, including Rome; afterward, one to whom the Latin language was vernacular; an ancient Roman, Italian, etc.—2. In modern application, a member of one of the peoples ethnically and linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians, by descent or intermixture: as, the *Latins* of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal.—3. The language of ancient Rome; the language originally spoken in Latium, and afterward extended over all the integral parts of the Roman empire in Europe, which is the basis of the modern Romance languages (see *Romance*), and has supplied the greater part in bulk of the vocabulary of modern English (see *English*). Latin belongs to the Italican branch of the Indo-European or Aryan family, together with Oscan, Umbrian, and other dialects of which hardly any remains are extant. Its nearer relations with the other branches of the family are matters of doubt and dispute. It was formerly, on insufficient grounds, believed especially akin with Greek; more recently, it has been thought closer to Celtic. Latin, with its literature, is divided chronologically into several periods—in this dictionary, in the etymologies, into five, namely *Old Latin*, *Classical Latin*, *Late Latin*, *Middle Latin*, and *New Latin*. See below.

Seynt Jerome, that was a Preest and a Cardynalle, that translatede the Bible and the Psaultere from Ebrew in to *Latyn*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.

The King of France . . . shall name your highness . . . thus in *Latin*, Præclarissimus filius noster Henricus.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 369.

I love the language, that soft bastard *Latin* [Italian],
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth.
Byron, Beppo, st. 44.

4. A member of the Latin or Roman Catholic Church: the designation most frequently used by Greek Catholics and other Oriental Christians for Roman Catholics.

The *Latins* in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 644.

5. A member of a civil community in Turkey composed of such subjects of the Sultan as are of foreign ancestry and of the Roman Catholic faith.—6†. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

By mine aduice, he shall not vse the common order in common scholes, for making of *latines*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 25.

The divisions and periods of the Latin vary more or less with different writers. As generally adopted, and as somewhat more precisely discriminated in this dictionary and systematically followed in the etymologies, they are here defined in chronological order: **Old Latin**, Latin before the classical period, including Plautus, Ennius, Terence, Cato, and other early Latin authors (so far as they retain traces of the older language), and inscriptions of early date.—**Classical Latin**, the Latin of the writers commonly called classical (Lucretius, Catullus, Cæsar, Cicero, Sallust, Virgil, Nepos, Horace, Ovid, Livy, Tibullus, Curtius, Persius, Petronius, Seneca, the Plinys, Statius, Tacitus, Juvenal, Suetonius, etc.), from about 75 B. C. to about A. D. 175 or 200; the standard Latin of the grammars and dictionaries.—**Late Latin**, Latin immediately following the classical period, from about A. D. 175 or 200 to about 600, including the writings of Ausonius, Claudian, Lampridius, Orosius, Cassiodorus, Boëthius, etc., and the early church fathers, Tertullian, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, etc.—**Law Latin.** See *law*¹.—**Low Latin.** See *Middle Latin*.—**Middle Latin**, or **Medieval Latin**, the Latin of the middle ages, from about A. D. 600 to 1500. During this period the Latin vocabulary received enormous accessions from the Greek and Teutonic and Oriental tongues, as well as from the Romance tongues, the vernacular representatives of the ancient Latin, such accessions being fully accommodated to the Latin, or merely provided with Latin terminations, or received unchanged. Also called *Low Latin*, sometimes *Barbarous Latin*, especially with reference to its foreign elements.—**New Latin**, or **Modern Latin**, Latin as written in modern times, from about A. D. 1500 to the present time. It now includes especially the Latin used by scientific writers in description and classification. New Latin, like Middle Latin, possesses a huge literature, but the language in this form is now used almost exclusively in theological, philological, and scientific works. Its main use is to serve, with the Greek vocabulary, now in large part incorporated in New Latin, as the common vocabulary of civilization, the tendency being in each civilized tongue to form the terms required by the progress of science upon an actual or potential New Latin type.—**Thieves' Latin**, thieves' language; thieves' cant or slang.

A very learned man, I promise you, and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can *Thieves' Latin*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxix.

Abbreviated *L.* or *Lat.*

Latin† (lat′in), *v.* [< *Latin*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To turn into Latin; interlard with Latin.

The well *latined* apology in his behalf. *Fuller.*

Such fellowes will so *Latine* their tongues that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speak by some revelacion.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), iii.

II. *intrans.* To use Latin words or phrases.

Latiner (lat'in-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *latiner, latynere* (also *latimer*, q. v.) = Dan. *latiner* = Sw. *latinare*, < OF. *latinier*, < ML. *latinarius*, a speaker or user of Latin, an interpreter, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] 1. One skilled in the Latin language; a Latinist.

"The pity is, Daniel," replied Guy, "that Rowland Dixon is no *latiner*, any more than those who go to see his performances." *Southey*, Doctor, xxiii.

2. An interpreter.

And alle weys fynden Men *Latyneres* to go with hem in the Contrees, and ferthere bezonde, in to tyme that Men conne the Langage. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

Latiniform (lat'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Latinus*, Latin, + *forma*, form.] Latin in form; Latinized, as a word. Compare *Romaniform*.

The English neuronym has a Latin form; it is *Latiniform;* but it presents for the time an English face and dress. *B. G. Wilder*, Jour. Nervous Diseases, xii., 1885.

Latinisation, Latinise. See *Latinization, Latinize*.

Latinism (lat'in-izm), *n.* [= F. *Latinisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Latinismo*, < ML. **Latinismus*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] A Latin idiom; a mode of expression peculiar to the Latin language; use of Latin forms or derivatives.

I owe also to Fenton the participle meandered, and to Sir W. D'Avenant the *latinism* of funeral ilicet. *Harte*, Religious Melancholy, Advertisement.

He [the author of "Piers Plowman"] disdained their exotic fancies, their *Latinisms*, their Gallicisms, and their Italianisms. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 214.

Milton's *Latinism* was so pronounced as to be un-English. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 161.

Latinist (lat'in-ist), *n.* [= F. *Latiniste* = Sp. Pg. It. *Latinista*, < ML. *Latinista*, one who speaks Latin, < *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

This interpretacion also do both the moste number and the best lerned of the *latinistes* best alowe. *Bible of* 1551, Ps. iv., note.

Every *Latinist* cannot understand them [words]. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

Possibly Landor was a more ready *Latinist*, but no Englishman has written Greek elegiac to equal . . . the dedication of "Atalanta." *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 398.

Latinistic (lat-i-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Latinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Latinism; having a Latin style or idiom. *Coleridge*.

Latinitaster (lat'in-i-tas″tėr), *n.* [< L. *Latinita(t-)s*, Latinity, + *-aster*, a pejorative suffix.] One who has a smattering of Latin. *Walker*.

★[Humorous and rare.]

Latinity (lā-tin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *latinité* = Sp. *latinidad* = Pg. *latinidade* = It. *latinità*, < L. *latinita(t-)s*, Latinity, the Latin language, < *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] Use of the Latin language; method of speaking or writing Latin; Latin style or idiom.

If the author's [Lyly's] *Latinity* is not always perfect, it rises with a readiness which might excite the envy of modern University senate-houses, had not Latin ceased to be familiar even to their venerable walls. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 155.

The poems of Leo XIII. are remarkable for their exquisite *Latinity*. *The Century*, XXX. 92.

English writers who were composing in French, and the more learned who displayed their clerkship by their *Latinity*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

Latinization (lat″in-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *latinisation;* as *Latinize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering into Latin. Also spelled *Latinisation*.

Latinize (lat'in-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Latinized*, ppr. *Latinizing*. [= F. *latiniser* = Sp. *latinizar* = Pg. *latinisar* = It. *latinizzare*, < LL. *latinizare*, translate into Latin, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To translate into Latin.—2. To convert into Latin forms, as words; adapt to Latin spelling or inflection; intermix with Latin elements, as a style of writing.

The macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue *latinized*, and Latin words modernized. *Cambridge*, Scribleriad, ii., note 16.

II. *intrans.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

He *latinizes* less in the poems which follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 18.

Also spelled *Latinise*.

Latinly† (lat'in-li), *adv.* With purity of Latin style.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*. *Heylin*, Voyage of France, p. 296.

lation† (lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *ablation, collation, legislation*, etc.] The act of bearing or carrying from one place to another; transportation; translation.

Make me a heaven; and make me there
Many a lesse and greater spheare;
Make me the straight and oblique lines,
The motions, *lations*, and the signs.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 48.

latipennate (lat-i-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, broad-winged.

latipennine (lat-i-pen'in), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *penna*, wing, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *latipennate*.

latirostral (lat-i-ros'trạl), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, broad-billed; of or pertaining to the *Latirostres*.

latirostrate (lat-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostres (lat-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1. In Sundevall's classification of birds, the fifth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing seven families more or less nearly related to the true flycatchers of the Old World (*Muscicapidæ*).—2. In Sclater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, embracing the *Hirundinidæ* or swallows: equivalent to the *Chelidonomorphæ* of Sundevall.

latirostrous† (lat-i-ros'trus), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostrous or flat-billed birds. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 1.

latiseptæ (lat-i-sep'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad, + *sæptum, septum*, a partition.] In *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latissimus (lā-tis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *latissimi* (-mī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), superl. of L. *latus*, broad, wide: see *latitude*.] The broadest muscle which lies upon the back; one of the muscles of the anterior extremity, arising from the spines of numerous vertebræ, and some other parts, and inserted into the upper part of the humerus: commonly called more fully *latissimus dorsi*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Latissimus colli**†, a former name of the broadest muscle of the neck, now called *platysma myoides*. See *platysma*.

latisternal (lat-i-stėr'nạl), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + NL. *sternum*, < Gr. στέρνον, the breast, chest.] Having a broad and flat breast-bone: as, a *latisternal* ape. The anthropoid or anthropomorphic apes agree with man in this respect, whence the term is specifically applied to them.

latitancy† (lat'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *latitan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of lying concealed; latency; hibernation.

It cannot be denied it [the chameleon] is (if not most of any) a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and *latitancy* in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

latitant† (lat'i-tạnt), *a.* [< L. *latitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *latitare*, freq. of *latere*, lie hidden, lurk: see *latent*.] Lying hidden; latent; hibernating.

Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year . . . do long subsist without nutrition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

latitat (lat'i-tat), *n.* [L., he lies hidden, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] In *Eng. law*, an old writ by which a person was summoned to the King's Bench to answer, as on the supposition that he lay concealed.

I desire him also to conceale himself as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a *Latitat* about his neck. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 72.

latitation† (lat-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *latitatio(n-)*, a hiding, < *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] The act of skulking or lying concealed. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Latitores (lat-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] In Blyth's system (1849), the skulkers; an order of birds corresponding to the *Macrodactyli* of Cuvier. [Not in use.]

★

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *latitude*, < OF. *latitude*, F. *latitude* = Sp. *latitud* = Pg. *latitude* = It. *latitudine*, < L. *latitudo*, breadth, width, < *latus*, broad, OL. *stlatus* (appearing in fem. *stlata*, a broad strip), ult. a var. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, spread out, strew: see *stratum, strew*.] 1†. Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width.

Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

Thy yet close-folded *latitude* of boughs. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

2. Extent within limits of any kind; scope; range; comprehensiveness: as, to be allowed great *latitude* of motion or action; *latitude* of meaning or of application.

This doctrine of elenches hath a more ample *latitude* and extent than is perceived. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard pinching cords. *South*, Sermons.

The nation was less governed by laws than by customs, which admitted a great *latitude* of interpretation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., I., App. 1.

Latitude of action should not be given to a relief party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plans and orders. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 33.

Hence—3. Extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits: as, *latitude* of conduct.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Jer. Taylor*.

Augustus . . . reproved his daughter for her excess in apparel, and both rebuked and imprisoned her for her immodest *latitudes*. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

4. The elevation of the pole of the heavens at a station, or the angle at which the plane of the horizon is cut by the earth's axis; the total curvature or bending of a meridian between the equator and a station; the angle which the plumb-line at any place makes with the plumb-line at the equator in the same plane; on a map, the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from the equator, measured on the meridian of the point: as, St. Paul's, London, is in *lat.* 51° 30′ 48″ N.; Cape Horn is in *lat.* 55° 59′ S. Latitude is determined by different methods, according as circumstances may require. At sea the instrument exclusively used is the quadrant or sextant, the latter being simply a more accurately constructed and therefore more expensive form of the instrument. With this the altitude of the sun is observed when on the meridian, and from this altitude, with the aid of the declination taken from the Nautical Almanac, with certain corrections for dip, refraction, etc., the latitude is obtained. The same method is used on land (with the aid of an artificial horizon in place of the natural) in cases where no great accuracy is required, as in ordinary geographical reconnaissances. More accurate results are secured by increasing the number of observations by the method of circummeridian altitudes, several observations being taken just before and just after noon (or, if a fixed star is observed, before and after its culmination), from which, with suitable corrections, a mean result is attained more accurate than that furnished by a single observation. A much higher degree of accuracy is reached by the use of the zenith-telescope, which is a portable instrument, but considerably less so than the sextant, which the observer holds in his hand. With this instrument the latitude is determined by measuring micrometrically the difference of the meridional zenith-distances of two stars near the zenith, one north and the other south of it. The most accurate method of determining the latitude in a fixed observatory is by observing, with the meridian circle, the altitude of a circumpolar star at its transits above and below the pole. This method is independent of the declination of the star, and not necessarily liable to great errors of refraction. Another method sometimes employed in fixed observatories is to observe the transit of a star with a transit-instrument in the prime vertical, the time of the transit being observed with the instrument pointing east, and again with the same instrument pointing west, whence the altitude of the pole may be deduced. There are other methods of determining the latitude, but they are much less important than those mentioned. Latitude thus instrumentally determined is called *astronomical* latitude, in distinction from *geocentric* and *geodetic* latitudes.

5. In *astron.*, the angular distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called *circles of celestial latitude*, and parallels to the ecliptic are called *parallels of celestial latitude*. Latitude is geocentric or heliocentric according as the earth or the sun is taken as the center from which the angle is measured.

6. The quantity of the interval between two latitudes, either in the geographical or the astronomical sense: as, to sail through 30° of *latitude*.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a *latitude* of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

7. A place or region as marked by parallels of latitude: as, to fish in high *latitudes* (that is, in places where the latitude is a high number); the orange will not ripen in this *latitude* (that is, it will not do so in any place on the same parallel of latitude as the place spoken of); you are out of your *latitude* (that is, literally or figuratively, you have committed an error of navigation, so that the latitude you have assigned to the ship's place is not the true one).

Those *latitudes* and altitudes where no crops will grow. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 103.

Argument of the latitude. See *argument*.—**Ascending latitude.** See *ascending*.—**Calm latitudes.** See *calm*[1].—**Celestial latitude.** See def. 5, above.—**Circle of latitude.** See *circle*.—**Geocentric, reduced,** or **central latitude,** the angle, measured at the center of the earth, between a straight line to any place and the line

to the equator in the same meridian.—**Heliocentric latitude.** See *heliocentric.*—**Heliographic latitude.** See *heliographic.*—**Latitude by account** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from the course and distance sailed since the last observation.—**Latitude by observation** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from an observation of some heavenly body.—**Middle latitude,** in *nav.*, the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere. It is equal to half the sum of the latitudes of the two places when they are on the same side of the equator; when they are on opposite sides, it is equal to half the difference of their latitudes.—**Middle-latitude sailing,** a combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude—that is, the latitude of the parallel which is equally distant from the parallel left and the one arrived at. See *sailing.*—**Parallel of latitude.** Same as *circle of latitude (b).*

latitudinal (lat-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* [= Sp. *latitudinal,* < L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth, + *-al.*] Pertaining to latitude; being in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire;* < NL. *latitudinarius,* < L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth: see *latitude.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Embracing a wide circle or range; having free scope; not conforming to a strict code of morals; roving; libertine.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.
Jeremy Collier, Kindness.

2. Characterized by latitude or independence of thought, or by forbearance from strict insistence upon the usual standards of belief or opinion; especially, not rigidly strict in religious principles or views; tolerant of free-thinking or heresy: as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines. The word is generally used opprobriously. It is specifically applied in church history to certain Episcopal divines of the seventeenth century (see below), but in later time to all who regard specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of worship with comparative indifference.

A man bred among Dutch Presbyterians, and well known to hold *latitudinarian* opinions about robes, ceremonies, and bishops. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vii.

Men of broad views, of tolerant, if not *latitudinarian,* temper. *H. N. Oxenham,* Short Studies, p. 9.

Locke . . . was a theologian, and a sincere if *latitudinarian* Christian. *Leslie Stephen,* Eng. Thought, i. § 21.

II. *n.* 1. In *Eng. church hist.,* one of a school of Episcopal divines who in the seventeenth century strove to unite the dissenters with the Episcopal Church by insisting only on those doctrines which were held in common by both, and who, while they maintained the wisdom of the episcopal form of government and ritual, denied their divine origin and authority.

They wished that things might have been carried with more moderation, and they continued to keep up a good correspondence with those who differed from them in opinion, and allowed a great freedom both in philosophy and in divinity; from whence they were called "men of latitude"; and upon this men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians.* *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Hence, in later times, one who regards with comparative indifference specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of public worship: generally used opprobriously.

latitudinarianism (lat-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *latitudinarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of a latitudinarian or of the latitudinarians; freedom or liberality of opinion in religion, philosophy, politics, etc.; laxity or indifference in regard to doctrines and forms.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism.* *Parr,* Tracts by a Warburtonian.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism.*
De Quincey.

Extreme contrasts of doctrine have come to be openly treated as simply differences of opinion. Sacerdotalism and *Latitudinarianism* finding a common home in an undivided Church. *Contemporary Rev.,* L. 21.

latitudinous (lat-i-tū′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth: see *latitude.*] Very broad; having a wide extent or scope.

latont, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten.* *Chaucer.*

Latona (lā-tō′nä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Λητώ, Doric Λατώ: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.,* the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto.*

Mygale, the symbol of *Latona* or Night.
Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 57.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of cladocerous crustaceans of the family *Sididæ.* (*c*) A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ* having the anterior tarsi dilated. There are two species, both from the United States of Colombia. *Guérin,* 1844. (*d*) A genus of spiders. *C. Koch,* 1866.

latonert, *n.* A Middle English form of *lattener.* *York Plays.*

latount, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten.* *Chaucer.*

latrantt (lā′trant), *a.* [= It. *latrante,* < L. *latran(t-)s,* ppr. of *latrare,* bark.] Barking; clamoring noisily.

Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race.
Tickell, Hunting.

latratet (lā′trāt), *v. i.* [< L. *latratus,* pp. of *latrare,* bark.] To bark, as a dog.

latrationt (lā-trā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **latratio(n-),* < *latrare,* bark: see *latrate.*] A barking, as of a dog.

Latreillean (lä-trā′lē-an), *a.* [< *Latreille* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the French naturalist Pierre André Latreille (1762–1833).

Latreillia (lä-trā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Latreille,* the French naturalist.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux,* 1827.—2. A genus of *Muscidæ. Desvoidy,* 1830.

latreutical (la-trö′ti-kal), *a.* [< MGr. **λατρευτικός,* of or for divine service, < Gr. *λατρεύειν,* serve, work for hire, < *λάτρις,* a hired servant: see *latria.*] 1. Acting in the capacity of a servant; ministering; serving. [Rare.]

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted: but that is then either *latreutical,* as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical. *Bp. Hall,* No Peace with Rome, § 4.

2. Relating to or in the nature of latria.

latria (lā-trī′ä), *n.* [= F. *latrie* = Sp. *latría* = Pg. It. *latria,* < LL. *latria,* < Gr. *λατρεία,* service, divine worship, < *λατρεύειν,* serve for hire, serve God with prayers, etc., < *λάτρις,* a hired servant; cf. L. *latro(n-),* a mercenary, a robber: see *ladrone.*] In *Rom. Cath. theol.,* a technical term for that supreme worship which is allowed to be offered to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia.*

Latrididæ (lā-trid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The usual but an irregular form of *Lathridiidæ.*

Latridius, *n.* See *Lathridius.*

latrine (la-trēn′), *n.* [= F. *latrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *latrina,* < L. *latrina* (also neut. *latrinum*), contr. of *lavatrina,* a bath, a water-closet, < *lavare,* wash: see *lave*[2], *lotion.*] A privy; a water-closet; especially, a water-closet in a public place, as in factories, schools, barracks, hospitals, etc.

Across the gardens were the *latrines* for the domestics, and, some distance away from these on the same side, the laundries. Quoted in *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 847.

Latris (lā′tris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Latris,* a female proper name, < Gr. *λάτρις,* a workman for hire, in fem. a handmaid.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ. L. hecateia* is a New Zealand species, known as the *trumpeter,* and highly esteemed for its flesh. *J. Richardson.*

latrobe (la-trōb′), *n.* [Short for *Latrobe stove;* so called from its inventor, J. H. B. *Latrobe* of Baltimore.] A form of stove which is set into a fireplace, has a projecting ornamental front, and is arranged for heating floors above by means of a hot-air flue fitted with a damper and register. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *Baltimore heater.*

latrobite (la-trō′bīt), *n.* [Named after C. I. *Latrobe. Chester.*] A pink or rose-red variety of anorthite, or lime feldspar, from Labrador.

latrocinary (lat′rō-si-nā-ri), *a.* [< *latrocin-y* + *-ary.*] Practising highway robbery.

In our viatorial progression we were now opposite the Portobello, where *latrocinary* homicides wont to lurk. *Campbell,* Lexiphanes (ed. 1767), p. 56.

latrocinationt (lat″rō-si-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *latrocinatio(n-),* highway robbery, < *latrocinari,* be a hired servant, practise freebooting: see *latrocinium.*] The act of robbing; a depredation. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

latrocinium (lat-rō-sin′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *latrociny, larceny.*] 1†. Larceny; theft.—2. [*cap.*] In *church hist.,* a council held at Ephesus (A. D. 449), at which action was taken in favor of the heretic Eutyches (see *Eutychian*): so called because its measures were carried by force and intimidation. All its acts were reversed at the ecumenical council of Chalcedon, two years later. Also called the *Ephesian Latrocinium,* and the *robber council* or *synod.* 3†. The prerogative of sitting in judgment upon and executing thieves.

latrocinyt (lat′rō-si-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *latrocinio,* < L. *latrocinium,* military service, robbery, < *latrocinari,* be a hired servant, practise freebooting, < *latro(n-),* a mercenary, a robber; cf. Gr. *λάτρις,* a hired servant: see *latria, ladrone,* and cf. *larceny,* a reduced form of the same word.] Larceny; theft. *Stackhouse.*

Latrodectus (lat-rō-dek′tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of retitelarian spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ.* See *Malmignatte.*

lattage (lat′āj), *n.* [A dial. var. of **lettage,* < *let*[2] + *-age.*] An impediment: generally applied to a defect in speech. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

latteen, *a.* See *lateen.*

latten (lat′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *latton,* ★*laton, laten;* < ME. *laton, latoun, latun* (= Russ. *latunŭ*), < OF. *laton,* F. *laiton,* latten, = Sp. *latón* = Pg. *latão,* brass, metal in thin plates, < Sp. *lata,* lath, = Pg. *lata,* tin-plate, < G. *latte,* a lath, a thin plate: see *lath*[1].] 1. A mixed metal, made of copper and zinc and not practically distinguishable from brass. Such a metal was used throughout the middle ages and later, commonly in thin sheets, for the manufacture of various utensils, and for the brasses of sepulchral monuments. The term appears to be now restricted to kinds of brass that are worked into articles for ecclesiastical use.

He hadde a croys of *latoun* ful of stones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 699.

The doores or gates are couered with fine *Latten* of Corinth: one of which (they imagine) was made of the wood of Noahs Arke. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 298.

The candlestick was seven-branched, made of *laton* or brass, so that it could be easily set up or taken to pieces again. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 244.

2. Same as *latten-brass.*—**Black latten,** a dark-colored latten in milled sheets, sometimes beaten into wire.—**Gold latten.** See *gold.*—**Latten wire,** wire made from strips of latten beaten with a mallet until round. Such wire was made before the introduction of wire-drawing machines.—**Roll latten,** latten polished on both sides ready for use. *Simmonds.*—**Shaven latten,** a thinner kind of latten.

latten-brass (lat′en-brȧs), *n.* A metallic compound into which scrap-brass and other ingredients enter, and which is rolled in thin plates.

lattener (lat′en-ėr), *n.* A worker in latten.

latter (lat′ėr), *a.* [A var. of *later* (= OFries. *letora, letera, littera,* worse, later, = MHG. *lazzer,* later, = Icel. *latari,* comp. of *latr,* lazy), compar. of *late,* now partly differentiated in use: see *late*[1].] 1. Later; more advanced or more recent; nearer to the close or to the present time: as, the *latter* part of the day, or of one's life; in these *latter* days.

Hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy *latter* end. Prov. xix. 20.

2. Coming after another person or thing in consideration or relation; being the second of two or of a dual division in order of existence or of mention: opposed to *former:* as, I prefer the *latter* proposition to the former.

I hold it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two *latter* darken and expend.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 29.

This was the opinion and practice of the *latter* Cato.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

3†. Last; latest; final.

Direct mine arms, I may embrace his neck,
And in his bosom spend my *latter* gasp.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 38.

Latter end, Lammas, etc. See the nouns.—**The former and the latter rain.** See *rain.*

latter-born† (lat′ėr-bôrn), *a.* Born later; younger.

My wife, more careful for the *latter-born,*
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 79.

latter-day (lat′ėr-dā), *a.* Belonging to recent or present times, as opposed to early or former periods.

Two charming expressions of another of Mr. Lang's *latter-day* moods. *The Academy,* Dec. 29, 1888, p. 396.

Abraham, wandering off and founding a clan which becomes in time as distinct as any that ever existed, foreshadows our *latter-day* divergences.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 403.

Latter-day Saints, Mormons: so called by themselves. See *Mormon.*

latter-kin (lat′ėr-kin), *n.* A pointed piece of hard wood used for clearing out the grooves of the cames or leaden frames in fretwork-glazing. *E. H. Knight.*

latterly (lat′ėr-li), *adv.* Of late; lately; at a late or recent time.

It was by crushing a formidable resistance of this kind that Taiko acquired his ascendancy *latterly.* *Brougham.*

lattermath (lat′ėr-màth), *n.* [< *latter* + *math.*] The latter mowing; aftermath. [Rare.]

The *latter-math* has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the summer crop. *Landor.*

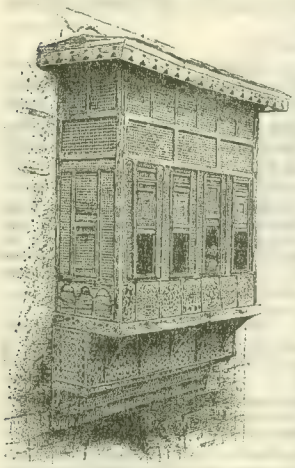
latter-mint (lat′ėr-mint), *n.* A late kind of mint.

Savory, *latter-mint,* and columbines.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

lattermore† (lat'ėr-mōr), *a.* See *latermore*.

lattern† (lat'ėrn), *n.* [See *lectern*.] Same as ★*lectern*.

lattice (lat'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lattise, lattis;* < ME. *latis,* < OF. *lattis,* F. *lattis,* a lattice, < *latte,* a lath: see *lath*[1].] 1. Work with open spaces formed by crossing, interlacing, or joining laths, bars, or rods of wood or metal.



Lattice-window.

So, my good window of *lattice,* fare thee well: thy casement I need not open, for I look through thee.
Shak., All's Well, ii. [3. 225.

The upper part of the window, which is most commonly shut, is made of glasse or *lattise.*
Coryat, Crudities, [I. 50.

2. Anything made of or covered with strips interwoven so as to form a sort of network; specifically, a window, window-blind, or screen made of laths or strips which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices. Lattices are used especially when air rather than light is to be admitted. They were once general in England. Also *lattice-blind, lattice-window.*

Holding a *lattis* still before his face,
Through which he stil did peep as forward he did pace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the *lattice,* Why is his chariot so long in coming?
Judges v. 28.

Backward the *lattice*-blind she flung.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. In *her.,* a bearing representing a series of perpendicular and horizontal strips crossing one another over the field or a part of it. These strips may be interlaced or not, and if interlaced should be so blazoned. A lattice differs from a surface fretty in being palewise and barwise, while fretty is always bendwise. According to some writers, the lattice should never be interlaced, and it is allowed by them that the strips may be bendwise, dexter and sinister, the difference between this and a surface fretty being in the circumstance that they do not interlace.—**Red lattice**†, a frame of lattice-work painted bright-red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house: considered a sign or mark of a tavern.

His Saint Valerio,
That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet look'd towards a *red lattice.*
Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

A' calls me e'en now, my lord, through a *red lattice,* and I could discern no part of his face from the window.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 86.

lattice (lat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *latticed,* ppr. *latticing.* [< *lattice, n.*] 1. To furnish with a lattice.

The windows were *latticed* with small panes.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to.

O'er their heads
Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed
Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs.
Glover, Athenaid, xxvii.

Every morning when the sun peeps through
The dim, leaf-*latticed* windows of the grove.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

Latticed cells, in *bot.,* same as *cambiform cells.* See *cambiform.*—**Latticed leaves,** in *bot.,* cancellate leaves. See *cancellate.*—**To lattice up**†, to hide from the light of day; render obscure; eclipse.

Alexander was adorned with most excellent vertues. . . . Therein it seemeth he hath *latticed up* Cæsar.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 621.

lattice-blind (lat'is-blīnd), *n.* Same as *lattice,* 2.

lattice-braid (lat'is-brād), *n.* A narrow braid made on the lace-pillow and having the appearance of a fine lattice, all the principal openings being of the same size.

lattice-bridge (lat'is-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the web between the chords, or the combination of the main compression and tension members, is formed so as to resemble lattice-work. It is a frequent form of construction in Europe, where bridges of this kind have been built of more than 300 feet span. In these bridges the tendency to lateral deflection, due to the lightness of the web, is counteracted by making the trusses double and properly connected, thus forming a kind of openwork box-girder. See cut under ★*bridge*[1].

lattice-girder (lat'is-gėr″dėr), *n.* A girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like latticework.

latticeleaf (lat'is-lēf), *n.* A name of the Madagascar water-plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A. Bernerianus* (*Ouvirandra Berneriana*). They are remarkable for their skeleton leaves, the cellular tissue between the veins being wanting. The fleshy root is farinaceous and edible, resembling that of the yam. Also called *lattice-plant* and *laceleaf.*



Latticeleaf (*Aponogeton fenestralis*).

lattice-moss (lat'is-môs), *n.* A moss, *Cinclidotus fontinaloides:* so called from the perforated membrane which unites the peristome with the columella.

lattice-plant (lat'is-plant), *n.* Same as *lattice-leaf.*

lattice-truss (lat'is-trus), *n.* In *bridge-building, carp.,* etc., a truss consisting of upper and lower horizontal chords, connected by braces crossing each other, and generally stiffened by joining the braces where they intersect.

lattice-window (lat'is-win″dō), *n.* Same as *lattice,* 2.

They [galleys] are made with *lattise windows* all round, and have swivel cannon fasten'd towards the prow.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

latticework (lat'is-wėrk), *n.* 1. A grating formed of crossing strips with small openings. Compare *lattice,* 1.

These supplied
Of texture firm a *lattice-work,* that brac'd
The new machine, and it became a chair.
Cowper, Task, i. 42.

2. In *embroidery,* the outline of a lattice, done in outline-stitch on solid material, and employed as a background.

latticinio (It. pron. lät-tē-chē'ni-ō), *n.* [It., < L. *lacticinium,* milk food: see *lacticinium.*] In *glass-manuf.,* a name given to opaque white ★glass used in decorative designs.

latus (lā'tus), *n.*; pl. *latera* (lat'e-rą). [L., side, flank: see *lateral,* etc.] Side: used in some mathematical terms designating a line or diameter.—**Latus primarium** of a conic section, a diameter of a circular section touching the vertex of the conic.—**Latus rectum.** (*a*) Originally, a straight line drawn between two curves so as to bisect all straight lines drawn from one to the other parallel to a given straight line. (*b*) A straight line drawn from the vertex of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, and having a length equal to the diameter of that circular section which is at the same distance from the vertex of the cone as is the plane of the conic.—**Latus transversum** of a conic, the transverse diameter.

laubanite (lâ'bąn-īt), *n.* [< *Lauban* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A zeolitic mineral occurring in fibrous spherical forms of a snow-white color in basalt at Lauban in Silesia. It is near laumontite in composition.

lauch[1] (lâch), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *laugh.*

lauch[2] (läch), *n.* A Scotch form of *law*[1].

Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain *lauch.*
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

laud (lâd), *n.* [= F. *los* (> ME. *los, loos, lose:* see *lose*[2]) = Sp. *laude* = It. *laude, lode,* < L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise, glory, fame, renown, prob. orig. **claus* (**claud-*) (= W. *clod* = Ir. *clōth,* praise), akin to *cluere,* hear, *inclutus,* famous, renowned: see *client* and *loud.*] 1. Praise; commendation; honorable mention. [Now rare.]

He was, if I shal geven hym his *laude,*
A theef and eek a somnour, and a baud.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 55.

Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heauens, in singing the *laudes* of the immortall God.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

War. 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
K. Hen. *Laud* be to God!—even there my life must end.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 236.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.—3. Music or a song in praise or honor of any one.

She chanted snatches of old *lauds.*
Shak., Hamlet (ed. Collier), iv. 7. 178.

4. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* and in the *Anglican Ch.* as a monastic or devotional office, a religious service, forming, in combination with matins, the first of the seven canonical hours: so called from the reiterated ascriptions of praise to God in the last of the psalms (cxlviii., cxlix., cl.) which it contains. The usage in the Greek church is similar. See *canonical hours,* under *canonical.*

The belle of *laudes* gan to rynge,
And freres in the chauncel gonne synge.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 469.

These nocturns should begin at such a time as to be ended just as morning's twilight broke, so that the next of her services, the *lauds,* or matutinæ laudes, might come on immediately after, like gladsome thankfulness for a new day then dawning, an emblem of Christ's second coming.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 6.

laud (lâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *lauden* = F. *louer* = Sp. *laudar, loar* = Pg. *louvar* = It. *laudare, lodare,* < L. *laudare,* praise, < *laus* (*laud-*), praise: see *laud, n.* Cf. *allow*[2].] To praise in words; speak or sing in praise of; especially, to extol or praise highly: as, to *laud* one to the skies.

Neyther for loue *laude* it nouȝt, ne lakke it for enuye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 102.

Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people.
Rom. xv. 11.

In Egypt at funerals, and afterwards in tombs, the dead were *lauded* and sacrificed to as their deities were *lauded* and sacrificed to.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

laudability (lâ-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *laudabilità,* < LL. *laudābilita(t-)s,* praiseworthiness, excellency, < L. *laudabilis,* praiseworthy: see *laudable.*] The character of being laudable; laudableness. [Rare.]

Names . . . instructive by the *laudability* of their characters and the persuasiveness of their precepts.
Memoirs of Abp. Tenison, p. 5. (*Latham.*)

laudable (lâ'da-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *laudable* = Pg. *laudavel* = It. *laudabile,* < L. *laudabilis,* praiseworthy, < *laudare,* praise: see *laud, v.*] 1. To be lauded; praiseworthy; commendable: as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

I am in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable,* to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 2. 76.

Even when I was at school, my mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the youth, in that I had a *laudable* voice.
Swift, Mem. of P. P.

2. In *pathol.,* healthy; salubrious; natural.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

If the abscess has not been exposed to the air, its contents are *laudable* or healthy inodorous pus.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 829.

laudableness (lâ'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness; laudability: as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

laudably (lâ'da-bli), *adv.* In a laudable manner.

laudanum (lâ'da-num), *n.* [A mod. irreg. var. of *ladanum.*] 1. Same as *ladanum.*—2. Tincture of opium. See *opium.*—**Dutchman's laudanum.** See *Dutchman's-laudanum.*

laudation (lâ-dā'shon), *n.* [= It. *laudazione,* < L. *laudatio*(*n-*), praise, commendation, < *laudare,* praise: see *laud, v.*] The act of lauding or praising; praise; commendation; especially, high or unstinted praise.

Butler deserves that one should regard him very attentively, both on his own account, and also because of the immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, p. 64.

laudative (lâ'dā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laudatif* = Pg. *laudativo* = It. *laudativo, lodativo,* < L. *laudativus,* laudatory, < *laudare,* praise: see *laud, v.*] I. *a.* Bestowing laud or praise; laudatory.

A kind of lampoon, *laudative*-vituperative (as it ought to be).
Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *n.* A panegyric; a eulogy.

I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning, or to make a hymn to the muses.
★ *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

laudator (lâ-dā'tor), *n.* [< L. *laudator,* a praiser, < *laudare,* praise: see *laud, v.*] 1. One who lauds; a lauder.—2†. In *old law,* an arbitrator; an appraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

laudatory (lâ'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *laudatorio,* < LL. *laudatorius,* belonging to praise, < *laudare,* praise: see *laud, v.*] I. *a.* Containing or expressing praise; praising highly; extolling.

This psalm . . . is *laudatory,* setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.
J. Udall, Sermons (1642), p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *laudatories* (-riz). That which contains or expresses praise.

I will not faile to give ye, Readers, a present taste of him from his own title; . . . not simply a confutation but a modest confutation with a *laudatory* of it selfe obtruded in the very first word.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

lauder (lâ'dėr), *n.* One who lauds or praises. *Ash.*

Laudian (lâ'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Laud, a member of government, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury under King Charles I., and a zealous persecutor of dissenters and nonconformists, born 1573, executed on charges of high treason by Parliament, January 10th, 164⅝.

lauf (louf), *n.* [G., a running, run, = E. *leap*[1].] 1. In *music*, a running passage; a roulade.—2. The peg-box of the violin, guitar, and similar instruments. See *peg*.

laugh (läf), *v.* [Also spelled (dial.) *laff, loff;* Sc. also *lauch* (pret. *leugh, leuch*); < ME. *laughen, lawghen, lauhen, lazhen* (pret. *loghe, logh, luzhe*, etc.), < AS. *hlehhan, hlihhan, hliehhan, hliehan, hlihan* (pret. *hlōh*) = OS. *hlahan* (pret. *hlōg*) = OFries. *hlaka* = MD. *lachen* (pret. *loech, loegh, loeg*), D. *lagchen* = MLG. *lachen* = OHG. *hlahhan, lahhan* (pret. *hlōch*), *lachēn*, MHG. G. *lachen* = Icel. *hlæja* (pret. *hlō*) = Dan. *le* (pret. *lo*) = Sw. *le* (pret. *log*) = Goth. *hlahjan* (pret. *hlōh*), laugh; orig. imitative. The original guttural *gh* (ċh) has changed in English (but not in Scotch use) to *f*, as also in *cough, enough, trough*, etc., though the change is not recognized by a change of spelling as in *dwarf, draft* for *draught*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and a peculiar facial distortion; make a convulsive or chuckling noise excited by sudden merriment or pleasure.

He is glad with alle glade as gurles that *lauhen* alle,
And sory when he seeth men sory as thow seest children
Laghen ther men *lauhen* and loure ther men loureth.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 300.

The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 652.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and *loffe*,
And waxen in their mirth, and neeze, and sweare
A merrier hour was neuer wasted there.
Shak., M. N. D. (fol. 1623), ii. 1. 55

Laughing consists essentially in an inspiration succeeded, not by one, but by a whole series often long continued, of short spasmodic expirations, the glottis being freely open during the whole time, and the vocal cords being thrown into characteristic vibrations.
M. Foster, Physiology, II. ii. § 9.

2. To be or appear gay; appear cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant. [Poetical.]

The fields did *laugh*, the flowres did freshly spring.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 24.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd.
Dryden.

3. To scoff playfully; make merry; flout; jeer: with *at*.

I also will *laugh at* your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. Prov. i. 26.

No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 312.

Profusion . . . hardens, blinds,
And warps the consciences of public men,
Till they can *laugh at* Virtue.
Cowper, Task, ii. 692.

Laugh and lay down†, or **laugh and lie down**†, an old game at cards, in which the one who holds a certain combination lays down his cards, and laughs, or is supposed to laugh, at his luck.

At *laugh and lie downe* if they play,
What asse against the sport can bray?
Lyly, Mother Bombie (ed. 1632), sig. Dd. ii.

To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly, or so as not to be observed; be mirthful while maintaining a demure countenance. The phrase generally implies some degree of contempt, and is used rather of a state of feeling than of actual laughter.

Abs. Indeed, sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.
Sir A. 'Tis false, sir, I know you are *laughing in your sleeve;* I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

To laugh out of or **on the other side** or **corner of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth** (or **face**), to weep or cry (figuratively); be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

II. *trans.* 1. To express laughingly; give out with jovial utterance or manner: as, he *laughed* his consent.

The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 162.

2. To affect in some way by laughter, or a laughing manner; act upon by exercise of risibility: as, to *laugh* one's self sick or into convulsions; to *laugh* one out of countenance.

I have not been able yet to *laugh* him out of his long bid and beads. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 6.

Whenever she touch'd on me
This brother had *laugh'd* her down.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

To laugh it out†, or **laugh it off**, to pass off something with a laugh; make light of it.

Yet would he *laugh it out*, and proudly looke,
And tell them that they greatly him mistooke.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 703.

To laugh to scorn, to deride; treat with mockery, contempt, or scorn.

They *laughed* us *to scorn*, and despised us. Neh. ii. 19.

laugh (läf), *n.* [< *laugh, v.*] 1. An expression of merriment by an explosive noise; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth or joy.

But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found.
Pope, Spring, l. 55.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring wind,
And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 122.

2. Mirth or merriment, particularly at the expense of some person or thing; ridicule: used with the definite article: as, *the laugh* was turned against him.

He can be pleased to see his best friend out of countenance, while *the laugh* is loud in his own applause.
Steele, Spectator, No. 422.

Canine laugh, in *pathol.* See *canine*.

laughable (lä'fa-bl), *a.* [< *laugh* + *-able.*] Exciting or fitted to excite laughter: as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

The *laughable* peculiarities which contrasted so singularly with the gravity, energy, and harshness of his [Frederic's] character. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=Syn. *Ridiculous, Comical*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

laughableness (lä'fa-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being laughable.

laughably (lä'fa-bli), *adv.* In a laughable manner; so as to excite laughter.

laugher (lä'fėr), *n.* 1. One who laughs or is given to merriment; rarely, a scoffer.

The *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

You are of the *Laughers*, the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are magnificent and solemn.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

2. A domestic pigeon of a breed so named from their notes.

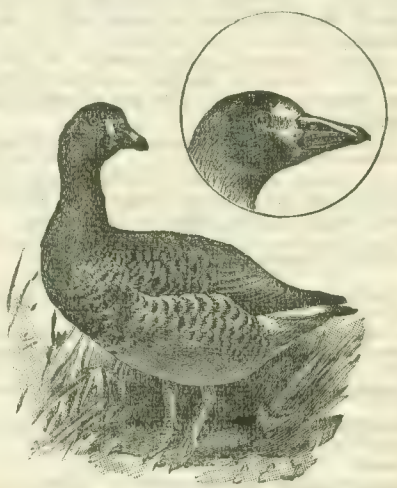
laughing-bird (lä'fing-bėrd), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See *highhoe*. [Eng.]

laughing-crow (lä'fing-krō), *n.* 1. See *crow*[2]. —2. Same as *laughing-thrush*.

laughing-dove (lä'fing-duv), *n.* A kind of pigeon. (*a*) The collared turtle- or ring-dove, *Turtur risorius*. (*b*) The cushat.

laughing-gas (lä'fing-gas), *n.* Nitrous oxid, or monoxid (N_2O): so called as when inhaled it usually produces exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility. It is prepared by carefully heating ammonium nitrate, and is evolved as a colorless gas with a slightly sweetish smell and taste. It may be liquefied by pressure, and in this condition stored for use. It is used as an anesthetic agent in minor surgical operations, particularly in dentistry.

laughing-goose (lä'fing-gös), *n.* The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons:* so called from the conformation of the bill, which suggests the act of grinning or laughing. The American



Laughing-goose (*Anser albifrons*).

white-fronted goose is a different variety, *A. gambeli*, known in California as the *speckle-belly*.

laughing-gull (lä'fing-gul), *n.* See *gull*[2], and cut under *Chroicocephalus*.

laughing-hyena (lä'fing-hī-ē'nä), *n.* The striped hyena, *Hyæna striata:* so called from its cry.

laughing-jackass (lä'fing-jak'as), *n.* The great kingfisher of Australia, *Dacelo gigas*. See cut under *Dacelo*.

laughingly (lä'fing-li), *adv.* In a laughing or merry way; with laughter.

laughing-muscle (lä'fing-mus'l), *n.* The risorius. Also called *smiling-muscle*.

laughing-stake†, *n.* Same as *laughing-stock*.

He lay in Vulcan's gyves a *laughing-stake*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 3.

laughing-stock (lä'fing-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

So I am made the servant of the manie,
And *laughing stocke* of all that list to scorne.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 224.

When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughing-stock* of his hearers. *Macaulay.*

laughing-thrush (lä'fing-thrush), *n.* A bird of the genus *Trochalopteron*, or of some closely related genus, as *Garrulax*, commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as *T. phœniceum, T. erythrocephalum*, or *G. leucolophus*. They are natives of Asia. Also called *laughing-crow*.

laughter (läf'tėr), *n.* [= Sc. *lauchter;* < ME. *laughter, lauhter*, < AS. *hleahtor* (= OHG. *hlahtar, lahter*, MHG. *lahter* (collectively *gelehter*, G. *gelächter*) = Icel. *hlātr* = Dan. *latter*, laughter), < *hlehhan*, laugh: see *laugh, v.*] 1. A mode of expressing mirth, consisting chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, by means of which, after an inspiration, the expulsion of the air from the chest in a series of jerks produces a succession of short abrupt sounds, accompanied by certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body, and, when excessive, by tears: also sometimes applied to any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance. Laughter, accompanied by a feeling of annoyance rather than merriment, may be caused by tickling; it also accompanies hysteria.

Yiff that youre lorde also yee se drynkynge,
Looke that ye be in rihte stable sylence
Withe-oute lowde *lauhtere* or Iaugelynge,
Rovnynge, Iapynge, or other Insolence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

How inevitably does an immoderate *laughter* end in a sigh, which is only nature's recovering itself after a force done to it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

Laughter seems primarily to be the expression of mere joy or happiness. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 198.

2†. A laugh.

When the worthy hade his wordes warpit to end,
Diamede full depely drough out a *laughter*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5054.

When she cam to the Netherbow port,
She laughed loud *laughters* three.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

laughterless (läf'tėr-les), *a.* Without laughter; not laughing.

laugh-worthy (läf'wėr*TH*i), *a.* Deserving to be laughed at; laughable. [Rare.]

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

lauk, *interj.* See *lawk*.

laumer (lâ'mėr), *n.* Same as *lammer*.

laumontite, laumonite (lâ'mon-tīt, -it), *n.* [< F. P. N. Gillet de *Laumont.*] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. It is found in laminated masses, and in groups of prismatic crystals. Exposed to dry air, it loses water and disintegrates. Also spelled *lomonite*.

laun (lân), *n.* A fine sieve made of closely woven silk, used in the purifying of ceramic clay.

launce[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lance*[1].

launce[2]†, *n.* See *lance*[2].

launcegay†, *n.* A variant of *lancegay*.

launch[1] (lânch or lânch), *v.* [Also *lanch;* < ME. *lanchen, launchen*, var. of *lancen, launcen, lawncen*, < OF. *lanchier*, var. of *lancier*, F. *lancer* = Pr. *lansar* = Sp. *lanzar* = Pg. *lançar* = It. *lanciare*, hurl as a lance: see *lance*[1], of which *lanch, launch*, is a mere variant, now partly differentiated in use.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw or hurl, as a lance; dart; let fly.

At him he *launch'd* his spear and pierc'd his breast.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

He *Launch'd* the World to float in ambient Air.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Power at thee has *launched*
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee.
Bryant, Antiq. of Freedom.

2†. To pierce or cut with or as with a lance or lancet; lance.

He held a sharpe bore-speare,
With which he wont to *launch* the salvage hart
Of many a Lyon and of many a Beare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

In fell motion,
With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanched* mine arm.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 54.

3. To move or cause to slide from the land into the water: as, to *launch* a ship.

They goe abord,
And he eftsoones gan *launch* his barke forthright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 4.

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope, Odyssey, v. 332.

4. To send out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like: as, to *launch* one on the world.

And so, without this belauded prudence, . . . into that wide friendless . . . world the poor writer was *launched* again. *Forster*, Goldsmith, ii. 2.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To lower suddenly on the fid (a topmast or topgallantmast which has been sway-ed up). (*b*) To move (heavy bodies, as casks, spars, etc.) by pushing.—**6†.** To lay out or plant, as leeks, in trenches. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To leap; skip.

Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2560.

2. To move a ship from the land into the water.

He said vnto them: Let us goe ouer vnto the other syde of the lake. And they *lanched* forth.
Bible of 1551, Luke viii. 22.

For, *launching* on the nimble wings of thought,
Forthwith to her designed port she sails.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 170.

3. To move or come into new relations; enter upon a different course or career; make a transition: as, to *launch* into the world, or into a wide field of discussion: often with *out*: as, to *launch out* into extravagant expenditure.

Our young poet *launched out* into all the excesses of refined debauchery. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

★ He enjoys a great fortune handsomely, without *launching* into expense. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

launch[1] (länch or lânch), *n.* [Also *lanch*; < ME. *launche*, *lawnche*; < *launch*, *v.*] **1†.** A sudden leap; a skip.

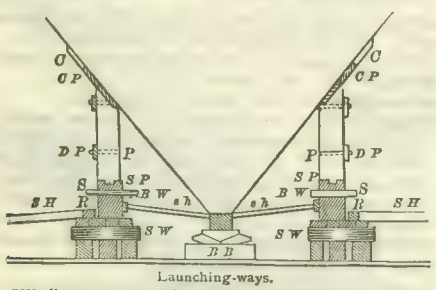
Launche o[r] skyppe, saltus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 290.

2. The sliding or movement of a boat or vessel from the land into the water; more particularly, the sliding of a newly built ship from the stocks into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.—**3†.** A lancing. *Spenser.*—**4.** A trap for taking eels, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

launch[2] (länch or lânch), *n.* [Also *lanch*: appar. < Sp. Pg. *lancha*, a pinnace; said to be of Malay origin, but the word is not found in Malay dictionaries until recently (*lantja*, Mayer, 1895) and is appar. from the European word. See *lancha*.] A large boat; specifically, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war, generally sloop-rigged and pulling from sixteen to twenty-two oars; also an open or a cabin boat, not carrying spars, propelled by machinery: as, an electric *launch*; a steam-*launch*.—**Steam-launch**, a large boat propelled by steam-power, used principally for the transportation of passengers.

launching-tube (län'ching-tūb), *n.* A metal tube fixed in a torpedo-boat or other vessel of war, through which automobile or locomotive torpedoes may be launched against an enemy. Also called *torpedo-tube*.

launching-ways (län'ching-wāz), *n. pl.* Timbers built up on each side of a ship, for the bilgeways to slide on in launching.



Launching-ways.

SW, slip-ways or ground-ways; *R*, *R*, rib-bands to act as guides; *BW*, bilgeways or sliding-ways; *P*, poppets, posts rising from the sole-pieces *SP*; *S*, slices or wedges; *BB*, building-blocks; *DP*, dagger-planks; *SH*, *sh*, outer and inner shores, by which the ways are held in their places. The upper ends of the poppets *P* rest against planks *CP*, which are prevented from slipping by cleats *C*.

launchways (länch'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *launching-ways*.

laund[1]† (lând), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lawnd*, *launde*, *lawnde*, rarely *land*, *lande*; < ME. *launde*, *lawnde*, < OF. *lande*, *launde*, F. *lande* = Sp. Pg. It. *landa*, a heath, a waste; prob. not < Teut. *land*, land, but rather of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *land*, later *laun*, a thorny or spiny bush. The word is now used only in the corrupted form *lawn* (see *lawn*[1]), or, as mere F., in the form *lande*: see *lande*[2].] A plain sprinkled with trees or brush; an open space between woods; a park.

In a *launde* upon a hill of flouris
Was set this noble goddesse Nature;
Of braunchis were hire hallis and hire bouris.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 302.

Loe from the hill above on th' other side,
Through the wide *lawnds*, they gan to take their course.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

A Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Diana's charge,
Imploy'd in woods and *launds* her deer to feed and kill.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 89.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

laund[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lawn*[2].

launder (län'- or lân'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *launder*, ★ *laundere*, *lander*, a contr. of *lavander*, a washerwoman: see *lavender*[1].] **1.** One who washes; a washerwoman or washerman.

A *launder*, a distaff, a spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine and their weak hands perform. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

2. A gutter or channel for conveying water; specifically, a channel or trough, generally made of wood, in which water is carried in any desired direction.

launder (län'- or lân'dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lander*; < *launder*, *n.*; but partly also < *laundry*.] **1.** To wash and iron, as clothes; do up by washing, starching, and ironing: now used especially of laundry-work on a large scale.

It [a beard] does your visage more adorn
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *landered*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 171.

2†. To wet; wash.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 17.

3†. To cover, as a metal, with a thin wash or film.

I'll bring thee, rogue, within
The statute of sorcery, . . . and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold and barbing it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

launderer (län'- or lân'dėr-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *landerer*; < ME. *lawnderer*; an extension of *launder*.] Same as *launder*, 1.

Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were aboue three hundred at the least. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1399.

Another sect . . . which are *Landerers*, nor may they or their posteritie be of other function.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 493.

laundress (län'- or lân'dres), *n.* [< *launder* + *-ess*.] A woman whose employment is the washing and ironing of clothes; a washerwoman.

Go, take up these clothes here, quickly. . . . Carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 156.

laundress† (län'- or lân'dres), *v. i.* [< *laundress*, *n.*] To practise washing and ironing.
Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 26.

laundry (län'- or lân'dri), *n.*; pl. *laundries* (-driz). [A contr., after *launder*, of ME. *lavendrie*, < *lavender*, *launder*, a washerwoman: see *launder*, *n.*] **1†.** The act of washing; a washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A place, as a room or a building, where clothes are washed and ironed; an establishment where laundry-work is carried on.

Whan he is wery of that werke thanne wil he some tyme Labory in a *lauendrye* wel the lengthe of a myle.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 182.

[In the following passage the word is ludicrously put for *launder*:

There dwells one Mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook, or his *laundry*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2. 5.]

Laundry blue. (*a*) Indigo blue. (*b*) Soluble Prussian blue.

laundry (län'- or lân'dri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laundried*, ppr. *laundrying*. [< *laundry*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder. [Colloq., U. S.]

laundry-maid (län'dri-mād), *n.* A female servant who works in a laundry.

laundryman (län'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *laundrymen* (-men). A man employed in a laundry; a man engaged in the business of washing and ironing clothes: as, a Chinese *laundryman*.

laundry-stove (län'dri-stōv), *n.* A stove adapted to the needs of a laundry, especially one designed for the heating of flat-irons and polishing-irons. In one kind there is a cone-shaped top, against which the irons rest on fixed supports.

laup (lâp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loup*[1], *leap*[1].

laura (lâ'rą), *n.* [< Gr. λαύρα, an alley, lane, later a cloister, hermitage, monastery; akin to λαβύρινθος, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] In early monachism, an aggregation of separate cells, under the control of a superior, the inmates meeting on the first and the last day of each week for a common meal in the refectory, and for common worship in the chapel, on other days dwelling apart from one another, every one in his cell, engaged in some light manual occupation. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

Lauraceæ (lâ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Laurus* + *-aceæ*.] The laurel family of plants. See *Laurineæ*.

lauraceous (lâ-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the laurel family, *Lauraceæ*.

laure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *laure* (= D. *lauwer* = MLG. *lōr*(*bere*) = OHG. *lor*(*peri*), MHG. *lōr*(*bere*), *lōr*(*ber*), G. *lor*(*beere*) = Dan. *laur*(*bær*) = Sw. *lager*(*bär*)), laurel, < L. *laurus*, laurel. Cf. *laurel*.] Laurel.

Take of the *laures* bayes feel and greete
And ripe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

laureate (lâ'rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laureated*, ppr. *laureating*. [< L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel, as if pp. of **laureare* (> It. *laureare* = Pg. Sp. *laurear*), < *laurea*, the laurel-tree, < *laureus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.] **1.** To put a wreath of laurel upon the head of; crown with laurel, as formerly in conferring a degree in a university.

About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 129.

Obverse, the bust of the king *laureated* and draped; inscription, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia Rex."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

2. To invest with the office of poet laureate. ★ *Pope*.

laureate (lâ'rē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *laureat*; < ME. *laureate* = OF. *laureé*, F. *lauréat* = Sp. Pg. *laureado* = It. *laureato*, < L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel: see *laureate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Crowned with laurel as a mark of distinction; decked with laurel.

Fraunceys Petrark, the *laureat* poete,
Highte this clerk, whos rethoryke swete
Enlumined al Itaille of poetrye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 31.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureat* herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 151.

2. In numismatical descriptions, wearing a laurel wreath: said of a human head, a bust, etc.: as, the head of the emperor Nero, *laureate*.—**Poet laureate**, formerly, a poet who had been publicly crowned with laurel by a sovereign or some other eminent person in recognition of his merits; also, a student in a university who had been so crowned on receiving an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; now, in Great Britain, a salaried officer of the royal household, of whom no special duty is required, but who formerly was expected to furnish an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, and to celebrate in verse great national events. The office of poet laureate seems to have existed with interruptions from the time of Edward III. or IV., but was first made permanent in 1630.

II. *n.* **1.** One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate; an officially appointed or recognized poet.

Ah think, what poet best may make them known!
Or choose, at least, some minister of grace,
Fit to bestow the *laureate's* weighty place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 379.

2. In the musical conservatories of Paris and Brussels, a pupil who gains the Prix de Rome.

laureateship (lâ'rē-āt-ship), *n.* [< *laureate*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] **1.** The dignity or office of a laureate; the post of poet laureate.—**2.** In the English universities, formerly, a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric: so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel. *Halliwell.*

laureation (lâ-rē-ā'shon), *n.* [= It. *laureazione*; as *laureate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The act of crowning with laurel; the act of conferring a degree in a university, together with a wreath of laurel—an honor formerly conferred for excellence in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric.

For a notice of Skelton's *laureation* at Oxford the Rev. Dr. Bliss obligingly searched the archives of that university, but without success.
★ *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 268, note.

laurel (lâ'rel or lor'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lawrell*; < ME. **laurel*, *loral*, *loryel*, *lawriall*, *loryel*, var. of *laurer*, *lorer*, *loryger* = D. *laurier*,

< OF. *laurier*, F. *laurier* = Pr. Sp. *laurel* = Pg. *loureiro*, laurel, < ML. **laurarius*, prop. adj., < L. *laurus*, the bay-tree, laurel: see *laure.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bay-tree or bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis.* This is the true laurel of the ancients and the poets.



Branch of Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), with male flowers.

a, male flower with base of the inflorescence, showing two involucral leaves; *b*, female flower; *c*, stamen, showing the dehiscence of the anther; *d*, fruit.

> The bole [of a tree] was of bright gold, bret to the myddes,
> Largior then a *lawriall* & lengur with all.
> *Destruction of Troy* [(E. E. T. S.), l. 4960.

> The antique Grecians used to lie along at their meals . . . upon beds that circled three parts of the table, . . . in their feastings crowned with chaplets of flowers and garlands of *lawrell.*
> *Sandys*, Travailes, [p. 61.

2. Any species of the genus *Laurus.*—**3.** Any one of many diverse plants whose leaves suggest those of the true laurel. In English gardens the common laurel, or cherry-laurel, more properly *laurel-cherry*, is *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus* (see *cherry*[1]); the Portugal laurel is *P. Lusitanica.* The copse-, spurge-, or wood-laurel of England is *Daphne Laureola.* American laurel is the genus *Kalmia*, including the mountain-laurel of the eastern United States (*K. latifolia*), the lambkill or sheep-laurel (*K. angustifolia*), and the pale laurel or swamp-laurel (*K. glauca*). (See cut under *Kalmia.*) The great laurel of the same region is the rosebay, *Rhododendron maximum;* and the ground-laurel is the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.* (See cut under *Epigæa.*) The white laurel, another swamp-laurel, of the Atlantic coast and the South, is *Magnolia Virginiana*, also called *sweet-bay.* Further south the big laurel, or bull-bay, is *Magnolia fœtida.* The Carolina cherry-laurel is *Prunus Caroliniana.* The California laurel or bay-tree, the mountain-laurel of the West, is *Umbellularia Californica.* The West Indian laurel is *Prunus occidentalis;* the West Indian seaside laurel, *Phyllanthus latifolius, P. Epiphyllanthus*, and *P. linearis.* The Japanese laurel, cultivated in several varieties, is *Aucuba Japonica* of the dogwood family. The Tasmanian laurel is *Anopterus glandulosus.* **4.** A crown of laurel; hence, honors acquired; claims to or tokens of distinction or glory: often in the plural: as, to win *laurels* in battle.

> Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
> For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 541.

> No other fame can be compared with that of Jesus. . . . All other *laurels* wither before his.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 225.

> The *laurels* of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

5. An English gold coin worth 20 shillings, or about 5 dollars, first issued in 1619 by James I.: so called because the head of the king was wreathed with laurel, and not crowned, as on earlier English coins. It was also called *broad, unite*, and *jacobus.* See cut under *broad, n.*—**6.** A salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of laurel: as, a *laurel* wreath.

laurel-bottle (lâ′rel-bot″l), *n.* A bottle partly filled with crushed leaves of the common laurel, used by entomologists for killing insects. The fumes of the laurel-leaves are almost instantly fatal even to species of large size.

laurel-cherry (lâ′rel-cher″i), *n.* See *cherry*[1], 1.

laureled, laurelled (lâ′reld or lor′eld), *a.* [< *laurel* + *-ed*[2].] Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

> Those *laurel'd* chiefs were men of mighty fame.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 534.

laurel-oil (lâ′rel-oil), *n.* Same as *bay-oil.*

laurel-shrub (lâ′rel-shrub), *n.* The laurel.

> Every spicy flower
> Of the *laurel-shrubs* that hedge it round.
> *Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

laurel-tree (lâ′rel-trē), *n.* The laurel.

laurel-water (lâ′rel-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel. It is employed in Europe as a sedative narcotic, identical in its properties with a dilute solution of hydrocyanic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Laurentian (lâ-ren′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lawrence*, ML. *Laurentius* (see defs.), + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Laurentius or Lorenzo dei Medici, or to the Laurentian Library in Florence, named from him.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Laurentide mountains: applied in geology, in 1854, by Sir W. E. Logan, to a series of rocks occupying an extensive area in Quebec and Ontario, and previously called by him the *metamorphic series.* The researches of the Canadian geologists, more especially Sir W. E. Logan, about the middle of the nineteenth century, showed that in the region north of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, and particularly in the height of land known as the Laurentide mountains, the oldest rocks in the geological column occur. They lie beneath all those containing recognizable fossils. They were subdivided by Logan into a Huronian system above, and a Laurentian system below. These two were collectively called *archæan* by J. D. Dana, although various names such as *primary, primitive, azoic, eozoic*, etc., had been used by previous writers. Dana's usage is generally followed to-day. The Laurentian was further subdivided by Logan, from above downward, into the Grenville series, the Norian series, and the Ottawa gneiss. Cf. *Archæan*, ★*Algonkian, azoic, eozoic, Huronian.* —**Laurentian Library**, a celebrated library at Florence, founded by Pope Clement VII. (1523–34) from previous collections of the Medici family, to which he belonged, and named in honor of Lorenzo de' Medici. It contains many rare books, but is famous chiefly for its large collection of early and valuable manuscripts. Also called the *Medicean* or the *Mediceo-Laurentian Library.*

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the Laurentian series.

laureole† (lâ′rē-ōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lauriel*, < ME. *lauriol*, < OF. *laureole*, < F. *lauréole* = Sp. *lauréola* = Pg. It. *laureola*, the laureole, < L. *laureola*, a little laurel garland, a laurel-branch, dim. of *laurea*, a laurel garland, fem. of *laureus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel.*] Spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola.*

> *Lauriol*, centaure, and fumetere.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

laurer†, *n.* [ME., also *lawrer, lorer*, var. of *laurel*, q. v.] The laurel.

laurer-crowned†, *a.* Crowned with laurel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1107.

laurestine (lâ′res-tin), *n.* Same as *laurustine.*

lauriel†, *n.* See *laureole.*

lauriferous (lâ-rif′ė-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *laurífero* = It. *laurifero*, < L. *laurus*, laurel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or carrying laurel. *Coles*, 1717.

laurin (lâ′rin), *n.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-in*[2].] A fatty crystalline principle ($C_{22}H_{30}O_3$) contained in the berries of the laurel.

laurine (lâ′rin), *a.* [ME. *lauryne*, < OF. *laurin*, < L. *laurinus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laure, laurel.*] Of laurel.

> As oil *lauryne* is lentiscyne of take,
> Whoos vigour hoot water must underslake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Laurineæ (lâ-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laurus* + *-ineæ.*] The name first applied by Jussieu in 1805 to the *Lauraceæ* or laurel family, typified by the genus *Laurus.* It was used by de Candolle (1813), by Endlicher (1837), and by Bentham and Hooker (1880). Since it has not the proper termination for family names Lindley's name *Lauraceæ* (1847) is now adopted. It contains 47 genera divided into two subfamilies and seven tribes. The *Hernandiaceæ*, formerly included in this family, are now regarded as distinct. The plants of this family have strong properties, usually aromatic or medicinal. To it belong, besides the laurel, the genera *Cinnamomum* (producing cinnamon and camphor) and *Sassafras*, as well as other plants of economic importance.

Laurinium (lâ-rin′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1845), < *Laurus* + *-inium.*] The generic name applied to fossil wood having an internal structure resembling that of *Laurus.*

Laurinoxylon (lâ-rin-ok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Felix), < *Laurus* (*Laurinium*) + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] See *Laurinium.*

laurIol†, *n.* See *laureole.*

laurionite (lâ′ri-on-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Laurion* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxychlorid of lead occurring in prismatic crystals at Laurium (Laurion), Greece, and produced by the action of sea-water upon the ancient lead slags.

laurite (lâ′rīt), *n.* [So called by Wöhler, a German chemist, after a lady whose Christian name was *Laura.*] A sulphid of osmium and ruthenium, a rare mineral, occurring in regular octahedrons, of an iron-black color and bright metallic luster, found in the platinum-washings of Borneo. It occurs also in Oregon.

laurize† (lâ′rīz), *v. t.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-ize.*] To crown with laurel; laureate.

> Our humble notes, though little noted now,
> *Lauriz'd* hereafter.
> *Sylvester*, Posthumous Sonnets, iii.

Laurophyllum (lâ-rō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1854), < *Laurus* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] The generic name given to fossil leaves having the shape and nervation of those of *Laurus*, with which genus, however, their identity has not been established. Such leaves are found in the Tertiary of Italy, Java, and New Zealand, and in the Cretaceous of Kansas and the British Northwest Territories.

Laurus (lâ′rus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *laurus*, the laurel-tree, applied by Linnæus to the genus: see *laurel.*] A genus of apetalous trees, type of the family *Lauraceæ* and of the tribe *Laureæ.* It is characterized by polygamous flowers in clusters of four together in an involucre, a perianth of 4 segments, and usually 12 to 20 stamens. Only 2 living species are known, one, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, inhabiting the Mediterranean region, the other, *L. Canariensis*, confined to the Canary Islands and Madeira. They are small trees having alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, with the flower-clusters borne in their axils. The fruit is an ovoid berry. (See *laurel.*) An immense number of fossil leaves agreeing in all essential respects with those of *Laurus* have been found, ranging from the Lower Cretaceous of the British Northwest Territory and the Middle Cretaceous of Kansas, Greenland, and Bohemia to the Pliocene and Quaternary of Europe, showing clearly that the plants of this genus and closely related types were much more abundant formerly than now. *L. Canariensis* also existed on the continent of Europe in Pliocene time.

laurustine (lâ′rus-tin), *n.* [Also *laurestine;* < NL. *laurustinus:* see *laurustinus.*] Same as *laurustinus.*

laurustinus (lâ-rus-tī′nus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Laurus Tinus:* L. *laurus*, laurel; *tinus*, a plant, *Viburnum Tinus.*] A plant, *Viburnum Tinus*, a popular evergreen garden shrub or tree, native in southern Europe.

laust†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *loose. Chaucer.*

lauset†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lose*[1].

lautitious† (lâ-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *lautitia*, elegance, splendor, magnificence, < *lautus*, neat, elegant, splendid, lit. washed, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Sumptuous.

> To sup with thee thou did'st me home invite,
> And mad'st a promise that mine appetite
> Sho'd meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat,
> The like not Heliogabalus did eat.
> *Herrick*, The Invitation.

★**lava** (lä′vą), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *lava* = F. *lave* = Sp. Pg. *lava*, < It. *lava*, a stream, esp. of molten rock, < *lavare*, wash, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Molten rock which issues from a volcano during an eruption; the same when cooled and hardened. Lavas after hardening differ much in structure and texture. Some are entirely made up of an interlaced mass of crystals, others are entirely vitreous, as in the case of obsidian or volcanic glass. Others, again, have a partially glassy matrix, in which crystals are embedded—this last being the most common arrangement. Lavas also vary much in respect to compactness; some have an open cellular structure, while others are very compact. The specific gravity of lava varies in the different kinds from 2.37 to 3.22. The heavier or more basic kinds contain much magnetite or titaniferous iron, together with augite and olivin. These contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of silica, and to this class belong the basalts, dolerites, and nepheline and leucite lavas. The lighter or more acid varieties of lava contain from 60 to 80 per cent. or more of silica. In this class are included the trachytes and rhyolites, as well as most of the pitchstones, obsidians, and pumice. There are also varieties intermediate between the acid and the basic, such as augite andesite and hornblende andesite. Many volcanoes—at least during certain stages of their existence—throw out fragmentary materials only, and these are sometimes ejected during the same period of activity in which molten lava is poured forth. Among these fragmentary materials ashes, sand, lapilli, and even large angular masses occur. Portions of the molten material within the pipe of the crater are sometimes hurled aloft, and fall in the form of bombs, or in rough irregular masses, like furnace-slag. Some volcanoes consist entirely of these fragmentary materials; others are chiefly made up of lava which became consolidated after ejection; in many cases, however, the mass of the cone has been built up by alternations of fragmentary and fluid material, and the whole is frequently bound together by dikes and sheets of lava forced into cracks formed during the operation.—**Lava millstone**, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. *Simmonds.*—**Lava-ware**, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava, made from ★iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, etc.

lavabo (lą-vā′bō), *n.* [< L. *lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] **1.** *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic Church, and in many Anglican churches, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's hands after the offertory and before entering upon the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: so called from the priest's reciting at the time the last part of the 26th psalm, beginning with the sixth verse, "*I will wash* my hands in innocency," in Latin, "*Lavabo* manus meas in innocentia." In the Greek Church this takes place in the prothesis, before vesting.—**2.** In many monasteries of the middle ages, a large stone basin from which the water issued by a number of small orifices around the edge, for the convenient performance of ablutions before religious exercises or meals. The lavabo was usually placed in a room, itself called *lavabo*, adjoining the cloister, and sometimes, as at the Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay, was the occasion of noteworthy architectural dispositions. Also known in medieval times as *lavatorium.* Hence—**3.** A convenience of similar object and arrangement in some modern schools or institutions; a lavatory.

lavage[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lavish. Cath. Angl.*, p. 210.

lavage[2] (lā′vāj), *n.* [= F. *lavage* = Pg. *lavagem*; as *lave*[2] + *-age*.] A laving or washing; in *med.*, the process of cleansing by injection of fluids; specifically, the washing out of the stomach, as in gastritis.

Lavage of the stomach has accomplished . . . wonderful results in the treatment of gastric affections.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 530.

lavaltot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lavolta*.

lavandert, *n.* See *lavender*[1].

Lavandula (la-van′dū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender: see *lavender*[2].] A genus of labiate plants, in which the lavenders are contained, type and only genus of the tribe *Lavanduleæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx tubular (with 13 to 15 striæ) and 5-toothed, and small flowers in spikes. There are



Lavender (*Lavandula Spica*).
1, lower part of plant; 2, inflorescence; *a*, flower; *b*, pistil.

about 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region, but ranging from the Canary Islands to India. They are perennial herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, with the leaves often crowded at the base, and whorls of flowers, blue or violet, arranged in cylindrical spikes, and subtended by bracts which are often large and colored. See *lavender*[2].

Lavanduleæ (lav-an-dū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lavandula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of labiate plants. It is characterized by having the lobes of the corolla nearly equal, the upper lip twice cleft, the lower thrice cleft, and the stamens included within the tube of the corolla. It embraces the genus *Lavandula*, or lavender-plants, only.

lavanget, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lavache*, *lavace*, *lavasse*, a heavy rain, an inundation, < *laver*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Same as *lavant*.

lavant (lā′vant), *n.* [Also *levant*; appar. < OF. *lavant* (applied to a spring), ppr. of *laver*, wash: see *lave*[2]. Cf. *lavange*.] A shallow and more or less intermittent spring. [Prov. Eng.]

The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, ii. 19.

lavaret (lav′a-ret), *n.* [F.] A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus*, found in European lakes, as of Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. Also called *adelfisch*.

lavast, *n.* An obsolete form of *lavish*.

Lavatera (la-vā′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), dedicated to *Lavater*, a Swiss physician and naturalist.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Malveæ*, subtribe *Malvinæ*. It is closely related to *Malva*, the true mallows, but differs from that genus in having from 6 to 9 bractlets under the flowers (united at the base), and in the projecting, dilated carpels. There are about 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, but 2 occur on the Canary Islands, 1 in central Asia, and 1 in Australia. They are tomentose or hirsute herbs, shrubs, or small trees, with angled or lobed leaves, and variously colored flowers, either solitary in the axils or in terminal racemes. *L. arborea*, the best-known species, is the tree-mallow or sea-mallow of Europe, which grows wild on the rocky coasts from Spain to Scotland. In cultivation it attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has pale purple-red flowers in long racemes at the ends of the annually flowering branches. It contains an abundance of mucilaginous matter, and yields a poor fiber. In common with other soft-leafed malvaceous plants, it is sometimes called *velvetleaf*. Nearly all the species of this genus are sometimes cultivated.

lavatic (lä-vat′ik), *a.* [< *lava* + *-atic*[1].] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

lavation (lā-vā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *lavacion* = Sp. *lavación* = It. *lavazione*, < L. *lavatio*(*n-*), a bath, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] A washing or cleansing.

Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] charet on the solemne day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. i. § 7.

Opposite to these are placed the appurtenances of *lavation*, richly wrought in frosted silver.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 197.

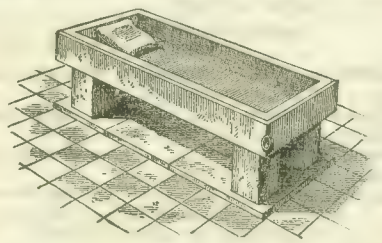
★ **lavatory** (lav′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. as if **lavatorius*, adj., < LL. *lavator*, a clothes-washer, < *lavare*, pp. *lavatus*, wash: see *lave*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. *lavatory* = F. *lavatoire* = Sp. Pg. *lavatorio* = It. *lavatojo*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for bathing, neut. of **lavatorius*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

II. *n.*; pl. *lavatories* (-riz). 1. A room or place for washing, or where anything is washed.

They baptized in rivers or in *lavatories*, by dipping or by sprinkling. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

We landed at a floating *lavatory*, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 201.

2. A sort of concave stone table upon which, in the middle ages, dead bodies were washed



Lavatory, Abbey of Cluny.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

before burial, in monasteries, hospitals, and elsewhere.—3. In *med.*, a wash or lotion for a diseased part.

lavaturet (lav′ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *lavatura*, < L. *lavatus*, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] A wash or lotion. *Holland.*

lave[1] (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < AS. *lafian*, *gelafian* (rare), pour out or sprinkle water, = D. *laven* = OHG. *labōn*, *labēn*, MHG. *laben*, wash, G. *laben*, refresh; cf. Gr. λαπάζειν, ἀλαπάζειν, empty out. Connection with *lave*[2], < L. *lavare*, wash, is uncertain. The two words in E. seem to have become confused. Hence *lavish*.] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To pour or throw out, as water; lade out; bail; bail out.

Pounding of water in a mortar, *laving*
The sea dry with a nutshell.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

And now, as we were weary with pumping and *laving* out the water, almost sinking, it pleas'd God on the suddaine to appease the wind. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

A fourth with labour *laves*
The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi. 448.

2. To draw, as water; drink in.

He [Orpheus] . . . soong in wepyng al that ever he hadde resseyvyd and *laved* [tr. L. *hauserat*] out of the noble welles of his modyr Calyope the goddes.
Chaucer, Bœthius, iii. meter 12.

3. To give bountifully; lavish.

He *lauez* his gyftez as water of dyche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 607.

II. *intrans.* 1. To run down or gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hang or flap down. Compare *lave-eared*. [Prov. Eng.]

His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 72.

lave[2] (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < OF. *laver*, F. *laver* = Sp. Pg. *lavar* = It. *lavare*, < L. *lavare* (pp. *lautus*, *lotus*, *lavatus*), wash, bathe, akin to *luere*, wash, bathe, = Gr. λούειν, wash, bathe. From L. *lavare* come also E. *lava*, *lavender*[1], *lavender*[2], *launder*, *laundry*, etc., *lotion*, etc., and from *luere*, E. *ablution*, *alluvium*, *deluge*, *diluvial*, *dilute*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To wash; bathe.

My house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins, and ewers, to *lave* her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 350.

The left presents a place of graves,
Whose wall the silent water *laves*.
Parnell, A Night Piece, Death.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wash one's self; bathe.

Ever since I heedlessly did *lave*
In thy deceitful stream. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. To serve for washing or bathing; wash or flow as against something.

But, as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors.
Milton, P. R., i. 280.

These waters blue that round you *lave*. *Byron.*

lave[3] (lāv), *n.* [< ME. *lave*, *laif*, *lafe*, < AS. *lāf* (= OS. *lēba* = OFries. *lava* = OHG. *leiba*, *leipa*, MHG. *leibe* = Icel. *leif*, pl. *leifar* = Dan. *lev* (frequent in local names: Hadersl*ev*, Snoldel*öv*, etc.) = Goth. *laiba*), what is left, < **līfan*, remain: see *leave*[1].] What is left; the remainder; the rest. [Scotch.]

We had better lose ane than lose a' the *lave*.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 93).

Weel pleased to think her bairn 's respected like the *lave*.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

lave-eared (lāv′ērd), *a.* Long-eared; flap-eared. [Prov. Eng.]

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 64.

laveer† (la-vēr′), *v. i.* [= G. *lavieren*, *laviren*, < D. *laveeren*, now *laveren*, tack, laveer, < OF. *louvier*, F. *louvoyer*, beat to windward, luff, < *louf*, *lof*, loof, luff: see *loof*[2], *luff*.] *Naut.*, to sail back and forth; tack.

But those that 'gainst stiff gales *lavecring* go
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 65.

laveerer†, *n.* One who tacks or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have catched the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary. *Clarendon*, Essays, I. 253.

lavel (lā′vel), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *label*.] The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lave-lugged (lāv′lugd), *a.* Same as *lave-eared*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lavement† (lāv′ment), *n.* [< F. *lavement* = Pr. *lavament* = Sp. *lavamiento* = Pg. It. *lavamento*; as *lave*[2] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of laving; a washing or bathing.—2. A clyster.

lavender[1]† (lav′en-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *lavender*, *lavyndere*, *lavander*, *lavendre* (also contr. *launder*, *launderre*, *landar*, > mod. E. *launder*), < OF. *lavandier*, *lavendier*, m., *lavandiere*, *lavendiere*, f., = Sp. *lavandero*, *lavandera* = Pg. *lavandeira*, = It. *lavandajo*, m., *lavandaja*, *lavandara*, f., < ML. *lavandarius*, m., *lavandaria*, *lavanderia*, f., a washer, < L. *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare*, wash: see *laver*[2].] A washer; a washerwoman; a laundress.

Envye ys *lavendere* of the court alway;
For she ne parteth neither nyght ne day
Out of the hous of Cesar, thus saith Dauute.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 357.

lavender[1] (lav′en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *lavender*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder; wash. [An archaism.]

Conceiting that the smell of soap, from the *lavendering* in the back-yard, gave a stain to such flowers . . . as were born there. *N. P. Willis*, New Mirror (1843).

★ **lavender**[2] (lav′en-dėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lavendere*, *lavendre*, *lavandre* = OF. **lavendre* = Sp. (obs.) *lavándula* = It. *lavandola* = D. *lavendel* = MHG. *lavendele*, *lavendel*, G. *lavendel* = Dan. Sw. *lavendel*, < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender; also F. *lavande*, < It. *lavanda*, lavender, < *lavanda*, a washing (so called, as variously stated, because used in washing, or because laid in freshly washed linen, or because its distilled water is used), < *lavare*, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula*, primarily *L. Spica*, the true lavender, which is used as a perfume. See *Lavandula*.

Here's flowers for you;
Hot *lavender*, mints, savory, marjoram.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 104.

Crowned lilies, standing near
Purple-spiked *lavender*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2. The color of lavender-blossoms; a very pale lilac-color, which in consequence of its paleness appears less reddish. A mixture of color-disks $\frac{7}{8}$ white + $\frac{1}{2}$ artificial ultramarine + $\frac{1}{16}$ vermilion gives a lavender. A very pale lavender is called a lavender-gray; a still paler color a French white.—**Oil of lavender**, or **lavender-oil**, an essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers and flower-stems of lavender. It is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. An inferior lavender-oil, called *oil of spike*, is yielded by *Lavandula Spica*, which, together with that from *L. Stœchas*, is used by porcelain-painters and artists in the preparation of their varnishes.—**French lavender**, *Lavandula Spica*.—**Sea-lavender**, the plant *Limonium Limonium*.—**To lay in lavender**, (*a*) To lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender.

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now *lies in lavender*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

Hence—(*b*†) To put in pledge; pawn. [Old slang.]

To lay to pawne, as we say *to lay in lavender*. *Florio.*

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more, I'll *lay* my ladyship *in lavender*, if I knew where.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

II. *a.* Of the color of lavender-blossoms; very pale lilac.

A pair of *lavender* gloves which fitted her exactly.
Yates, Land at Last, I. 219.

lavender[2] (lav'en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *lavender*[2], *n.*] To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes *lavendered* and shorn.
Hood, Two Peacocks of Bedfont, st. 25.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and *lavender* my horsiness.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

lavender-cotton (lav'en-dėr-kot″n), *n.* See *cotton*[1]

lavender-drop (lav'en-dėr-drop), *n.* Compound tincture of lavender.

lavender-oil (lav'en-dėr-oil), *n.* See *lavender*[2].

lavender-thrift (lav'en-dėr-thrift), *n.* The sea-lavender, *Limonium Limonium*.

lavender-water (lav'en-dėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* A liquor used as a perfume, composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

lavendrey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *laundry*. *Halliwell.*

laventine (lav'en-tin), *n.* A thin silk, used especially for sleeve-linings.

laver[1] (lā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *lavor*; < ME. *laver, lavour* (= D. *lavoor*, > G. *lavor*), < OF. *lavor, lavur, laveor, laveour, lavoir*, F. *lavoir*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for washing: see *lavatory*.] 1. A basin, bowl, trough, or cistern to wash in. The laver mentioned in the Old Testament was a large basin which stood upon a foot or pedestal in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, and contained water for the ablutions of the priests, and for the washing of the sacrifices in the temple service.

Basyns, *lavours* eek, or men hem bye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 287.

Thou shalt also make a *laver* of brass. . . . Aaron and his sons shall wash their hands and their feet thereat.
Ex. xxx. 18.

It gushes into three ample *lavors* rais'd about with stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

2. In *her.*, a colter or plowshare when used as a bearing.

laver[2] (lā'vėr), *n.* [< L. *laver*, a water-plant, also called *sion*.] 1. Either of two species of algæ of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known in Ireland and Scotland as *sloke* or *sloakan*. They are used as food, either stewed or pickled, and eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil; and they are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular swellings. Also *laverwort*.

2. A dish composed of one of the above algæ or of some similar seaweed. See *laver-bread*.—**Green laver**, *Ulva latissima* and *U. Lactuca*, used for the same purposes as *Porphyra laciniata* or *P. vulgaris*, but inferior.—**Purple laver**, a general name in England for plants of the genus *Porphyra*.

laver[3]†, *a.* [Cf. *lave*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] Hanging.

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Satires, v. 159.

laver-bread (lā'vėr-bred), *n.* A sort of food made from green laver (*Ulva latissima*): sometimes called *oyster-green*.

laverock (lav'ėr-ok), *n.* [Also *lavrock, leverock*: see *lark*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *lark*[1].

There mighte men see many flokkes
Of turtles and *laverrokes*. *Rom. of Rose*, l. 662.

Now *lav'rocks* wake the merry morn,
Aloft on dewy wing.
Burns, Lament of Mary Queen of Scots.

Sandy laverock, the sand-lark or ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*; also the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. Also called *water-laverock*.

laver-pot (lā'vėr-pot), *n.* In *her.*, a ewer when used as a bearing.

laverwort (lā'vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *laver*[2], 1.

lavic (lā'vik), *a.* [= F. *lavique*; as *lava* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like lava.

lavish (lav'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also (appar. by corruption) *lavis, laves, lavas*; also in another formation *lavy*[1], q. v.; < ME. **lavish, lavage*; < *lave*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal: as, to be *lavish* of expense, of praise, or of blood.

She, of her favourite place the pride and joy,
Of charms at once most *lavish* and most coy.
Crabbe.

He was ambitious of acquisitions, but *lavish* in expenditure. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

2. Unrestrained; wild.

In al other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of theyr tonge. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 250.

When his headstrong riot hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and *lavish* manners meet together.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 64.

Lewd and *lavish* act of sin. *Milton*, Comus, l. 465.

3. Expended or bestowed with prodigality or in profuseness; existing in or characterized by profusion; superabundant.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 24.

For *lavish* grants suppose a monarch tame,
And more his goodness than his wit proclaim.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 385.

The eyes that smiled through *lavish* locks.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

4. Rank, as grass, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

lavish (lav'ish), *v. t.* [< *lavish, a.*] To expend or bestow with profusion; give or lay out prodigally: as, to *lavish* encomiums on a person; to *lavish* money on a friend, or for gratification.

Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons *lavish* all their pride.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries *lavished* on him.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

lavish† (lav'ish), *n.* [< *lavish, v.*] Waste; squandering.

Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3.

Would Atropos would cut my vital thread,
And so make *lavish* of my loathed life.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dramas, III. 323).

lavisher (lav'ish-ėr), *n.* One who lavishes; one who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser of his blessings.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 189.

lavishly (lav'ish-li), *adv.* In a lavish manner; with profuse expense; prodigally.

lavishment (lav'ish-ment), *n.* [< *lavish* + *-ment*.] The act of lavishing; profuse bestowal or expenditure; prodigality.

Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment*,
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

lavishness (lav'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishnesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

lavolt† (la-volt'), *n.* [< *lavolta*.] Same as *lavolta*.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 88.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *lavalto*; < It. *la volta*, the turn: *la*, the (< L. *illa*, that); *volta*, a turning round: see *vault*, *n.*] A lively round dance, of Italian origin, popular in England in the time of Elizabeth and later. It probably resembled the polka or the waltz.

For lo! the liveless Jacks *lavaltoes* take
At that sweet musick which themselves do make.
Brome's Songs (ed. 1661), p. 133. (*Halliwell.*)

They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 33.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *v. i.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; < *lavolta, n.*] To spring or whirl as in the lavolta.

Do but marke him on your walles, any morning at that season, how he sallies and *lavoltos*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

lavoltetere† (la-vol'tę-tēr), *n.* [For **lavoltateer*, < *lavolta* + *-t-* (a mere insertion) + *-eer*.] One who dances the lavolta; a dancer.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat.
Beau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

lavolto†, *v. i.* See *lavolta*.

lavor†, **lavour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *laver*[1].

lavrock (lav'rok), *n.* A variant of *laverock*, for *lark*[1].

lavy[1] (lā'vi), *a.* [< *lave*[1] + *-y*[1]. See *lavish*.] Lavish; liberal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lavy[2] (lā'vi), *n.*; pl. *lavies* (-viz). Same as *lamy*.

law[1] (lâ), *n.* [< ME. *lawe, laghe, laze, lahe*, < *AS. *lagu* (rare, the usual words being *æ*, L. *jus*, and *dōm*, L. *decretum, statutum*) = OS. *lag* = Icel. *lög* (for **lagu*), law (cf. *lag*, ▪ stratum, order), = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, a law (cf. L. *lex* (*leg-*), ▪ law, from the same ult. root); lit. 'that which lies' or is fixed or set (cf. G. *gesetz*, AS. *gesetnes*, a law, *dōm*, ▪ law, doom, Gr. *θεσμός*, law, L. *statutum*, a statute, all of similar etymological import), < *licgan* (pret. *læg*), lie: see *lie*[1].] 1. A rule of action prescribed by authority, especially by a sovereign or by the state: as, the *laws* of Manu; a *law* of God.

We must define *Laws* to be Rules of Conduct which we are morally bound to obey, . . . or, more briefly, Commands imposed by Rightful Authority.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 269.

Our human *laws* are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal *laws* so far as we can read them, and either succeed and promote our welfare, or fail and bring confusion and disaster, according as the legislator's insight has detected the true principle, or has been distorted by ignorance or selfishness. *Froude.*

Specifically—(*a*) Any written or positive rule, or collection of rules, prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, whether by the people in its constitution, as the *organic law*, or by the legislature in its *statute law*, or by the treaty-making power, or by municipalities in their ordinances or *by-laws*.

It is essential to the idea of a *law* that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

(*b*) An act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution: as, the constitution, and the *laws* made in pursuance thereof. (*c*) In a more general sense, the profession or vocation of attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, conveyancers, etc.: as, to practise *law*. (*d*) Litigation: as, to go to *law*.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to *law* before the unjust? 1 Cor. vi. 1.

2. Collectively, a system or collection of such rules. Specifically—(*a*) The principles and regulations of human government in their application to property and conduct; those general rules of external human action which are enforced by a sovereign political authority (*Holland*); the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior or sovereign, to men as politically subject (*Austin*); rules of human conduct prescribed by established usage or custom, or by a constitution adopted by the people, or by statutes or ordinances prescribed by a legislative power, or by regulations of judicial procedure, or recognized and enforced by judicial decision. Modern difference of opinion as to the proper definition of law chiefly results from the fact that writers of the analytic school, proceeding by an analysis of the usual mental conception of law under monarchical government, have commonly defined it as in essence command by a superior to an inferior; and as perhaps the larger part of modern law—such, for instance, as the law of negotiable paper and of contracts generally—does not consist of commands or prohibitions, this definition is supported by the argument that what the sovereign permits he commands, or at least indirectly commands, shall not be prevented. Writers of the historical school, on the other hand, tracing government by law back to its early development, have defined law as essentially consisting of what is judicially ascertained to be usual and regular. In either view it is agreed that a true law in the sense of jurisprudence is one which deals with a class of things, acts or omissions, as distinguished from particular commands and awards. Law, as it actually exists in modern society, is the aggregate or system of rules by which a political community or congeries of communities regulates or professes to regulate the conduct and the rights and powers of its members and its own interference with their freedom; and any rule answering this description is, if authoritatively promulgated, a *law*. Every new judicial decision, also, is part of the law in the sense that it actually regulates conduct, rights, or powers. (*b*) The system of law, often slightly personified: as, in the eye of the *law*; in the custody of the *law*; the *law* presumes or intends.

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the *law*.
J. Trumbull, McFingal, iii. 490.

(*c*) The Mosaic system of rules and ordinances.

Think not that I am come to destroy the *law*, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
Mat. v. 17.

Hence—(*d*) The books of the Bible containing this system; the books of the law.

After the reading of the *law* and the prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them. Acts xiii. 15.

(*e*) The preceptive part of the Bible, especially of the New Testament, in contradistinction to its promises.

And worche many Myracles, and preche and teche the Feythe and the *Lawe* of Cristene Men unto his Children.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the *law* of Christ. Gal. vi. 2.

3. A proposition which expresses the constant or regular order of certain phenomena, or the constant mode of action of a force; a general formula or rule to which all things, or all things or phenomena within the limits of a certain class or group, conform, precisely and without exception; a rule to which events really tend to conform. A mere empirical formula which satisfies a series of observations sufficiently, but would not hold in extreme cases, is not considered as a law. A special fact is not a law; but a subordinate principle, as that planets revolve in ellipses, is or is not a law according to the shade of meaning with which that word is used.

I see another *law* in my members, warring against the *law* of my mind. Rom. vii. 23.

The *laws* of nature are the rules according to which effects are produced; but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation never steered a ship, nor the *law* of gravity never moved a planet. *Reid.*

Law means a rule which we have always found to hold good, and which we expect always will hold good.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 340.

Thus the belief in an unchanging order — the belief in *law*, now spreading among the more cultivated throughout the civilized world, is a belief of which the primitive man is absolutely incapable.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

4. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated: as, the *laws* of the turf; the *laws* of versification.—**5.** A rule according to which anything is produced: as, the mathematical *law* of a curve.—**6.** An allowance in distance or time granted to an animal in a chase, or to a weaker competitor in a race or other contest; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead of, or a certain time before, another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no *Law* hath been given to Hares, when so little hath been observed toward men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

Her Grace saw from a turret "sixteen bucks, all having fayre *lawe*, pulled downe with greyhounds in a laund or lawn." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

"They're to have six minutes *law*."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

7. Custom; manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Act and operation of law,** such a mode of the creation or transfer of rights as does not depend on the intention of the parties, but on rules of law, applied, it may be, irrespective of their intention. Thus, where an owner of land dies intestate, the title is cast upon the heir by *act and operation of law;* and where a man becomes bankrupt, his property may be divested by *act and operation of law*, as distinguished from a transfer by *devise* or *voluntary act*.—**Adjective law,** rules of procedure, as distinguished from *substantive law* (which see, below).—**Agrarian laws.** See *agrarian*.—**Alien and sedition laws.** See *alien*.—**Avogadro's law,** in *physics*, the law that equal volumes of different gases, under like conditions of pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.—**Baer's law.** [Named from Karl Ernst *Baer*, 1792–1876.] The doctrine that the generation of an individual of a certain animal form is determined by two conditions: first, by a continuous perfecting of the animal body by means of an increasing histological and morphological differentiation, or an increasing number and diversity of tissues and organic forms; second (and at the same time), by the continual transition from a more general form of the type to one more specific.—**Bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws.** See *bankruptcy*.—**Bell's law,** the law that the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor and the posterior sensory.—**Bode's law,** an empirical law which approximately represents the relative distances of the planets from the sun. It was discovered by Titius of Wittenberg, but was brought to general notice by Bode in 1772:—Write a series of 4s. Let the first 4 stand for the distance of Mercury. To the second 4 add 3, to the third, 6, etc., each time doubling the number added. The resulting series of numbers will be 4, 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, 100, 196, and 388. 28 corresponds to the mean asteroid, 388 should correspond to Neptune, whose distance, however, is only 300 on this scale.—**Boyle's law,** in *physics*, the law that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears. It was discovered by Robert Boyle, and published by him about 1662; but Edme Mariotte having published a book concerning it (about 1679), the law was for a long time called *Mariotte's law*.—**Brehon laws.** See *brehon*.—**Canon law.** See *canon*[1].—**Case law,** law established by judicial decision in particular cases, as distinguished from *statute law*. Thus, when the courts are applied to for redress under novel circumstances — as in certain instances of boycotting — for which no positive law exists, case law necessarily results whichever way the courts decide; for if they hold that the person aggrieved is entitled to injunction or damages, they establish the unlawfulness of the act complained of; and if they decide that the action cannot be maintained, because there is no positive law to sustain it, they establish the lawfulness of the act, and, as a consequence, the lawfulness of incidental agreements to combine or render services in the promotion of such an act. The great body of the common law has grown up thus as case law, constantly modified, however, by statutes, which in their turn commonly give rise to new developments of case law called forth by controversy as to the interpretation and application of the statutory provisions.—**Charles's law,** the law that equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. It was discovered by the French physicist Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746–1823), the inventor of the Charliere or hydrogen balloon, but was formerly often attributed to Dalton and to Gay-Lussac.

Charles's law — that, if the temperature be varied while the pressure upon the gas remains the same, the gas increases by $\frac{1}{273}$d of its volume at zero centigrade for every degree of centigrade added to the temperature, or, which in combination with Boyle's law is the same thing, that if the density be constant, the pressure is directly proportional to the temperature measured from the point −273° centigrade, this point being called the zero of absolute temperature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 611.

Cincian law, in *Rom. hist.*, a law passed under the tribune M. Cincius Alimentus, 204 B. C., forbidding an advocate to receive compensation for the pleading of a case, and restricting ill-considered or unwise gifts of any nature by requiring certain legal forms of gift to be observed in almost all cases. The law was confirmed by a senatus consultum under Augustus, and so modified under Claudius as to permit a restricted compensation to lawyers.—**Civil, commercial, common, consuetudinary, criminal law.** See the adjectives.—**Conclusion of law.** See *conclusion*.—**Conflict of laws.** See *conflict*.—**Crowner's quest law.** See *crowner*[2].—**Crown law.** See *crown, a.*—**Customary law.** Same as *consuetudinary law*.—**Dalton's law,** a law enunciated by John Dalton, that in a mixture of gases which do not enter into chemical reaction, but are in equilibrium, the total pressure is the same as the sum of the pressures which would be exerted by each constituent if the others were not present. The ordinary statement that each portion of gas behaves as a vacuum to all the rest is in a sense true, but tends to convey a wrong idea.—**Due process of law.** See *due*[1].—**Dulong and Petit's law,** in *physics*, the law that the product of the specific heat of any element in the solid state multiplied by its atomic weight is (approximately) constant; or, in other words, that the different elementary substances have (nearly) the same atomic heat.—**Ecclesiastical law.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Eight-hour law** See *hour*.—**Empirical law.** See *empirical*.—**Enforcement law,** a United States statute of 1870 (16 Stat., 140) for enforcing the right of citizens to vote, and punishing offenses against the equal enjoyment of suffrage. It was specially directed to the protection of emancipated slaves recently admitted to citizenship.—**Exceptive law.** See *exceptive*.—**Ex post facto law.** See *ex post facto*.—**Falk laws.** Same as *May laws*.—**Faraday's laws,** in *elect.*, certain principles established by Faraday governing the electrolysis of compounds. The most important are: (1) that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current; (2) that the weights of the elements separated are proportional to their chemical equivalents; and (3) that the strength of the electrolytic action is the same for cells in any part of the same circuit.—**Fechner's psychophysical law,** the law that as the force of stimulus or excitation increases geometrically the intensity of sensation increases arithmetically, so that sensation is proportional to the logarithm of excitation. Thus, if with a given degree of attention we just perceive the difference between the sensations of pressure produced by 1 pound and 1.1 pounds, we shall also just perceive the difference produced by 2 pounds and 2.2 pounds. The sensed differences of sensation are the same, as are the differences of the logarithms of the stimuli. According to Fechner, the total sensation varies directly with the logarithm of the stimulus divided by the stimulus just sufficient to give an appreciable sensation, or $s = k \log \frac{r}{r'}$. This is *Fechner's formula*.—**Federal law,** that law which is prescribed by the supreme power in the United States, and regulates the organization of the federal government and its intercourse with the people, and that of the people with each other in matters of a national character, or with citizens of foreign states, as distinguished from *state law*, or that which is prescribed by the supreme power in any individual state, and regulates, in all matters not of a national character, the intercourse of such state with its own people, and that of its people among themselves. *Robinson.*—**Forest law, formal law, Galilean law.** See the adjectives.—**Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation*.—**Fugitive-slave law.** See *fugitive*.—**Gay-Lussac's law.** Same as *Charles's law*.—**General law,** law not local, nor confined in application to particular persons; a statute so expressed as to be capable of application throughout the jurisdiction of the lawgiver. Some controversy has existed as to whether the test is in the form of the law or in the existence of the subject to which it applies; but it is now generally held that a law which in terms purports to apply to all persons or places of a specified class throughout the state is a general law, although at the time when it is passed there may be only one such person or one such place in the state.—**Gibbet law.** See *Halifax law*.—**Gothland sea laws.** See *laws of Wisby*, below.—**Gresham's law,** in *polit. econ.*, the tendency of the inferior of two forms or classes of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than the superior: a law shortly stated in the maxim that "bad money drives out good." It results from the disposition of those who hold both to get rid of the inferior by passing it, and to hoard the superior, or, if coin, to select it for exportation. Named from Sir Thomas Gresham (1519?–1579), an English financier, who observed and commented on it.—**Grimm's law,** in *philol.*, a law announced by Jacob Grimm, a great German philologist, though previously stated in part by Erasmus Rask, a Danish philologist, formulating certain changes or differences which the mute consonants undergo or exhibit in corresponding words in the Germanic or Teutonic branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials *p, b, f* in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit become *f, p, b* in Gothic (with which English and the other Low German languages agree), and *b* (*v*), *f, p* in Old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, etc., become *th, t, d* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, etc., become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic, and *g, ch, k* in Old High German. But the Old High German shifting (which is a second and much later shifting, beginning about A. D. 600, from the completed Low German shifting) is incomplete and not wholly regular; it is best exhibited among the dental mutes. The following table shows the changes and the usual correspondences: (1) Aryan (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.). (2) Low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, English, etc.). (3) High German (Old High German, Middle High German, New High German).

(1)	p	b	f(ph, bh)	t	d		th(dh)	k	g	ch(kh, gh)
(2)	f(b)	p	b		th	t	d	h	k	g
(3)	b(f, v)	f	p		d	z(ts)	t	g(h)	ch	k(g).

For example, Skt. *pitri* (*pitar*) = Gr. *patēr* = L. *pater* = Goth. *fadar* = OHG. *vatar* = E. *father;* Skt. *tvam* = Gr. *τύ* = L. *tu* = Goth. *thu* = OHG. *du* = E. *thou;* Skt. *jānu* (for **gānu*) = Gr. *γόνυ* = L. *genu* = Goth. *kniu* = OHG. *chniu, chneo* = E. *knee*, etc. In the application of Grimm's law numerous inconsistencies and anomalies appear, due to interference, conformation, particular position or sequence of sounds, variations of accent, and other causes explained by other philological laws, or remaining in small part occult. The most important of these other laws is Verner's law (which see, below). See also the articles on the separate letters.—**Haeckel's law,** a concise statement of the fact that every individual organism, in its development from the ovum (or its ontogeny), goes through a series of evolutionary stages in each of which it represents a stage of the evolution of the class to which it belongs (the evolution of the class being phylogeny); and that every such organism "breeds true" (or shows palingeny) in so far as it is influenced by heredity, and becomes modified (or shows kenogeny) in so far as it is influenced by conditions of environment. See *kenogeny, ontogeny, palingeny,* and *phylogeny*.—**Halifax law** or **inquest,** a hasty trial followed by immediate punishment; an irrevocable punishment inflicted upon a summary trial without adequate opportunity of defense, so that subsequent proof of innocence becomes unavailing. The phrase originated from the so-called *gibbet law* or custom in the forest of Hardwick, coextensive with the parish of Halifax, England, under which the frith burghers summarily tried any one charged with stealing goods to the value of 13½*d.*, and could condemn him to be beheaded on the market-day.—**Health laws.** See *health*.—**Heir at law.** See *heir*.—**Higher law,** a law paramount to human law or statute. This phrase was used by William H. Seward in a speech in the United States Senate, March 11th, 1850, on the admission of California as a State, and became celebrated in connection with the slavery question, as intimating that, if the Constitution and laws did not condemn it, the law of a common humanity and justice should be appealed to.—**Homestead law.** See *homestead*.—**Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance*.—**Insolvent law.** See *insolvent*.—**International law.** See *international*.—**In the intendment of law.** See *intendment*.—**Issue of law.** See *issue*, 10.—**Joule's law,** in *elect.*, the law that the number of heat-units developed in a conductor is proportional to the product of the square of the strength of the current, the resistance of the conductor, and the time during which the current flows.—**Judiciary law,** that part of law the source and evidence of which is the adjudications of the courts, as distinguished from *statutes* or *positive law*. See *case law*, above.—**Jurin's law,** in *physics*, the law that the ascent of a given liquid in a capillary tube is inversely proportional to its diameter.—**Kepler's laws,** three laws of planetary motion, discovered by Johann Kepler (1571–1630), who announced the first two in his "De Motibus Stellæ Martis," in 1609, and discovered the third on March 8th, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (1) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (2) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (3) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.—**Kirchhoff's laws,** in *elect.*, two laws stated as follows: (*a*) At any junction-point in a network of conductors the sum of all the currents which flow toward the junction is equal to the sum of all the currents which flow away from the junction (called the *condition of continuity*). (*b*) In any complete electric circuit the sum of the electromotive forces, reckoned in order round the circuit, is equal to the sum of the products of the current through and the resistance of each conductor forming the circuit.—**Kopp's law of boiling-points.** See *boiling-point*.—**Law French,** the form of Old French (Norman French) used in all common-law proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and to some extent long afterward in certain formal state proceedings.—**Law language,** the technical phraseology used in legal writings and forms.—**Law Latin,** Latin as used in law and in legal documents. It is a mixture of Latin with Old French and English words adapted to Latin inflections.—**Law merchant,** commercial law; the body of principles and rules, drawn chiefly from the customs of merchants, by which the rights and obligations arising in commercial transactions are determined.—**Law of absorption of light,** the law that the proportion of homogeneous light transmitted varies geometrically as the thickness of the absorbing medium varies arithmetically.—**Law of action and reaction, law of causation, law of citations, law of color.** See *action, causation, citation, color*.—**Law of contiguity.** See *contiguity*, 3.—**Law of continuity, of demand and supply, of equivalents.** See *continuity, demand, equivalent*.—**Law of disgregation,** the law that the work of disgregation is proportional to the absolute temperature.—**Law of error.** See *error*, 5.—**Law of evidence, of facility, of heterogeneity, of homogeneity, of integrity, of mortality, of nature.** See *evidence*, etc.—**Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.—**Law of nations,** international law. The phrase *law of nations*, originally adopted to designate those ethical principles of law deemed obligatory on all nations as the law of a particular nation is conceived as applicable to all persons within that nation, has been superseded by the more appropriate term *international law* (which see, under *international*), which includes the results of conventions and treaties.—**Law of parsimony,** the logical principle that we ought not to suppose the existence of anything not necessary to account for admitted facts.—**Law of perseverance.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers,** the proposition that if *p* and *q* are two prime numbers, then, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, *q* is also a quadratic residue of *p*, unless both leave the remainder 3 when divided by 4, when, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, then *q* is not a quadratic residue of *p*.—**Law of the affinity of ideas.** See *affinity*, 7.—**Law of the Burgundians.** See *Papian code*, under *code*.—**Law of the flag,** the law of the country to which a ship belongs.—**Law of the forum.** See *forum*.—**Law of the land.** (*a*) In constitutional provisions securing its protection to persons and property, due process of law.

By the *law of the land* is more clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. The meaning is that any citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. *D. Webster.*

(*b*) The established law of a country.

As soon as a nation has assumed the obligations of international law, they become a portion of the *law of the land* to govern the decisions of courts, the conduct of the rulers, and that of the people.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 29.

Law salique†. See *Salic law*, under *Salic*.—**Laws of association.** See *association of ideas*, under *association*.—**Laws of honor.** See *honor*.—**Laws of Manu,** a Hindu code or compilation, partly of the laws administered in Hindustan, and partly of that which in the opinion of Brahmans ought to be the law.—**Laws of motion.** See *motion*.—**Laws of Oléron,** the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, said to be a code existing at Oléron, an island off the coast of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, which was compiled and put on record

by Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, mother of Richard I. of England, and introduced into England with some additions in the reign of Richard I. (1189–99).—**Laws of the Decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.—**Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*[1].—**Laws of thermodynamics.** See *thermodynamics*.—**Laws of Wisby** (or **Wisbuy**), a code or compilation of maritime customs and adjudications adopted in the island of Gothland in the Baltic sea, of which Wisby was the principal seaport. By the law-writers of the northern European nations it has been claimed that these laws were older than the laws of Oléron, but the better opinion seems to be that they were later and in some respects an improvement. The code was not established by legislative authority, but its provisions attained the sanction of general use and observance among the mariners of northern Europe. Sometimes called the *Gothland sea laws*.—**Lenz's law,** a law discovered by H. F. E. Lenz, according to which the currents induced in an electric circuit, by changes of the current in, or of the position of, an adjacent circuit through which a current is flowing, are always in such a direction as by their action on the inducing circuit to oppose the change.—**Levitical law.** See *Levitical*.—**Lidford law,** a punishment without trial. Compare *Halifax law*.—**Local law.** See *statute*.—**Lynch law.** See *lynch-law*.—**Maine law,** a prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature of Maine in 1851, and permanently established in 1858.—**Malice in law.** See *malice*.—**Mariotte's law.** See *Boyle's law*.—**Maritime, martial, mercantile, military,** etc., **law.** See the adjectives.—**Matter of law.** See *matter*.—**May laws,** several Prussian statutes (1873–4), also called the *Falk laws* from the name of the introducer, restricting the action of the church, by forbidding it to impose civil penalties or pronounce against person, property, freedom, or good name of the citizen, or use its discipline against the law of the land, by extending state surveillance over monastic colleges, reformatories, etc., and removing hindrances to secession from any church. They were considerably modified in 1887.—**Mersenne's laws.** [Named from their discoverer, Marin *Mersenne* (1588–1648), a Franciscan monk.] Three laws showing the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density: namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.—**Mixed laws, Mosaic law, municipal law, natural law, naval law.** See the adjectives.—**Moral law,** that portion of Old Testament law which relates to moral principles, especially the ten commandments.—**Myrmidons of the law.** See *myrmidon*.—**Newton's law of cooling,** the law that the quantity of heat lost by a body by radiation in a given time is proportional to the difference between its temperature and that of the surrounding medium. It holds very nearly true within certain narrow limits.—**Normative law,** a rule to which any process must conform in order to attain its end.—**Ohm's law,** in *elect.*, an important law propounded by G. S. Ohm, giving an expression for the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing in a given time, under certain conditions. It may be expressed as follows: the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing a section of the conductor in a unit of time, is directly proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of all the resistances in the circuit.—**Organic law.** See *organic*.—**Periodic law,** in *chem.* See *periodic*.—**Policy of the law,** the general purpose and spirit of the law: a phrase used to designate certain prohibitions applied by the courts, without positive statute enactment. Thus, a contract to combine in bidding at a judicial sale, so as to diminish competition, is held void as against the *policy of the law*, or as against public policy.—**Political law.** See *political*.—**Poor law, poor laws,** laws providing for the support of paupers at public expense. The general policy of such laws in England and the United States has been to provide for the local care of such persons as are unable to support themselves and have not relatives bound to support them, under the supervision of local officers in each parish, town, or county, with restrictions intended to prevent vagrancy and imposture, and to forbid the removal of the burden of support of any pauper from the town where he properly belongs to some other not properly responsible for him. The act which is regarded as the foundation of the system was passed in 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 2).—**Positive law,** law ordained by legislative power; human law; law which owes its force to human sanctions, as distinguished from divine law.—**Presumption of law.** See *presumption*.—**Private law.** See *private*.—**Raines law,** a law (named from Senator John Raines, its chief promoter), enacted in 1896 and frequently amended, governing the sale and taxation of liquors in the State of New York. Its provisions abolish local excise boards and substitute a State commissioner, provide for high taxation and local option, forbid sale or gift to minors under eighteen, etc.—**Relief law,** in *U. S. hist.*, a law for the relief of debtors.—**Revenue law.** (*a*) A law which provides for the assessment and collection of a tax to defray the expenses of the government. *Cooley.* (*b*) More specifically, a law relating directly to the raising of the income of the government, as distinguished from one incidentally imposing fees, etc.—**Roman law,** the system of law developed by the ancient Romans: often also termed the *civil law* (which see, under *civil*).—**Salic law.** See *Salic*.—**Sea laws,** the maritime codes which grew up in the commercial ports of Europe in the early period of development of modern commerce. See *laws of Oléron* and *laws of Wisby*, above.—**Special law.** See *general law*, above, and *statute*.—**State law.** See *federal law*.—**Statute law.** See *statute*.—**Substantive law,** the rules of right which courts are called on to administer, as distinguished from rules of procedure or administration, called *adjective law*.—**Sumptuary law,** a law made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries. Laws having only this object are now generally deemed objectionable as beyond the true province of civil legislation. The opponents of statutes in restraint of the liquor-traffic frequently stigmatize such statutes as "sumptuary laws." On the other hand, they are defended as a proper exercise of the police power of the state for the preservation of order and prevention of crime.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Theological ceremonial law,** that portion of the Old Testament law which relates to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**To have the law of** or **on,** to enforce the law against; go to law against. [Colloq.]

There's a hackney-coachman down stairs . . . vowing he'll *have the law of* you. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

To lay down the law. See *down*[2].—**Town-bonding laws.** See *bond*[1].—**Verner's law,** in *philol.*, a law announced by Karl Verner of Copenhagen, in 1875, stating the effect of the position of accent in the shifting of the original Aryan mute consonants, and *s*, into Low German, and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law (see *Grimm's law*, above). Verner's law is in substance as follows: If the Aryan *p*, *t*, or *k*, or *s* immediately follows the position of the accent, it shifts regularly to the Low German *f*, *th*, or *h*, as stated in Grimm's law; but if it precedes the position of the accent, it becomes sonant—that is, *p*, *t*, *k*, *s* change to *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*. The law explains the apparent irregularity of Goth. *fadar* = AS. *fæder* = L. *pater* = Gr. πατήρ = Skt. *pitar*, etc., with the accent originally on the last syllable, and the Aryan *t* accordingly changed to Low German *d* by Verner's law, instead of Low German *th*, as Grimm's law would require, as against Goth. *bróthar* = AS. *bróthor* = Latin *frater* = Gr. φράτηρ = Skt. *bhratar*, with the accent originally on the first syllable, and the changes regular according to Grimm's law. It also explains the change of original *s* to *z*, from which, in Anglo-Saxon, etc., was developed *r* (as in *lose*, *lorn*, etc.). See *rhotacism*.—**Wager of law.** See *wager*.—**Weber's law,** in *psychophysics*, the statement that the variation of stimulus which produces the least appreciable variation in sensation maintains a fixed ratio to the total stimulus. It holds approximately for several senses.—**Written law,** statute law, as distinguished from the *common law*, or law resting in usage, custom, and the decisions of the courts. (As to noted laws on particular subjects, such as *naturalization laws*, *preëmption laws*, *reconstruction laws*, see the words characterizing the laws. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)=**Syn.** *Right*, *Equity*, etc. (see *justice*); *Law*, *Common Law*, *Statute*, *Enactment*, *Edict*, *Decree*, *Ordinance*, *Regulation*, *Canon*. *Law* is the generic word, covering not only what is commanded by competent authority, but modes of action and orders of sequence: as, the Salic *law*; a *law* of rhetoric or logic; a *law* of nature; a *law* of character. *Common law* is that rule of action which has grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. *Statutes* and *enactments* are *laws* made by legislative bodies; the slight difference between them is implied in their derivations. *Edicts* and *decrees*, on the other hand, are not legislative, but personal or executive acts, an *edict* being generally the command of a sovereign, and especially of an autocrat, while a *decree* is generally the order of an executive body or a court. *Ordinance* is very broad in its use, being applied to *statutes* (especially those of great importance: as, the *ordinance* of 1787), to *decrees*, to the local *laws* passed by city governments, etc. A *regulation* is a limited, subordinate, or temporary law or rule, perhaps applying to details of management or behavior, and often without expressed penalty for violation: as, army *regulations*; the *regulations* in a constitution. *Canon* is in this connection strictly an ecclesiastical term.

law[1] (lâ), *v.* [< ME. **lawen*, *lahen*, < AS. *lagian*, make a law, ordain, < *lagu*, law: see *law*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make a law; ordain.—**2.** To apply the law to; enforce the law against. [Colloq.]

I've got a regular hotel license. . . . There's been folks *lawed* in this town for sellin' a meal of victuals and not having one. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 144.

3. To give law to; regulate; determine. [Rare.]

But for how long the flie may stang,
Let Inclination *law* that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

4†. In old English forest usage, to cut off the claws and balls of the fore feet of (a dog); mutilate the feet of, as a dog; expeditate.

And he whose dogge is not *lawed* and so founde, shalbe amerced, and shall pay for the same. iii. s.
Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 186, Charta de Forestâ.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go to law; litigate. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sir Samuel Bernardiston brought a writ of error of this Exchequer chamber judgment into the House of Lords, and there the Knight *lawed* by himself, for no person opposed him. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 103.

Your husband's . . . so given to *lawing*, they say, I doubt he'll leave you poorly off, when he dies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2†. To study law.

Let him *law* there: long as his ducats last, boy,
I'll grace him, and prefer him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

law[2] (lâ), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *low*[2].

law[3] (lâ), *n.* A dialectal form of *low*[3].

law[4] (lâ), *interj.* A variation of *la*[1], or often of *lord*. Also *laws*.

law-abiding (lâ′ạ-bī″ding), *a.* Abiding or standing by the law; obedient to law: as, *law-abiding* citizens.

law-binding (lâ′bīn″ding), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a binding in smooth sheep or calf of pale-brown color. Also known as *law-sheep*, *law-calf*.

law-blank (lâ′blangk), *n.* A printed form of a legal paper, as a summons, affidavit, writ, lease, etc., having blanks to be filled according to the circumstances of the case.

law-book (lâ′bůk), *n.* [< ME. *lazheboc*; < *law*[1] + *book*.] A book relating to law, or containing laws or reports of cases.

lawbreaker (lâ′brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks or violates the law.

law-burrows (lâ′bur″ōz), *n.* In *Scots law*, a writ requiring one to give security against offering violence to another.

law-calf (lâ′kăf), *n.* See *law-binding*.

law-court (lâ′kōrt), *n.* A court of law.

law-daughter†, *n.* A daughter-in-law. [Rare.]

Hecuba . . . with an hundred
Law-daughters. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 526.

law-day (lâ′dā), *n.* [< ME. *lawdaye*; < *law*[1] + *day*[1].] **1.** A day of open court.—**2†.** A leet or sheriff's court.

That the Baillies put in execution alle ordinauncez of the . . . seid yelde and of the *lawdayes*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

3. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture except by applying to a court of equity.

lawed†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lewd*.

lawer† (lâ′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lawer* (also *lawyer*, q. v.); < *law*[1] + *-er*[1].] An obsolete form of *lawyer*.

Lawers hauynge greate desyr to confyrme and establyshe theyr opinions by the lawe of man, say, that it is shame to speake without lawe. *Bible of* 1551, Esd., Pref.

lawet (lâ′et), *n.* [Javanese.] The salangane or esculent swift, *Collocalia esculenta*.

law-father†, *n.* A father-in-law. [Rare.]

Next cooms thee lusty Chrorœbus, . . .
Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he *lawfather* helping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 354.

lawful (lâ′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *laweful*; < *law*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Allowed by law; legitimate; not contrary to law; free from legal objection: as, that is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids; many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

It shall not be *lawfull* . . . to cary and transport . . . any commodie of this Realme . . . but onely in English ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

Behold, thy disciples do that which is not *lawful* to do upon the sabbath day. Mat. xii. 2.

2. Constituted or supported by law; capable of being enforced by law; rightful: as, *lawful* demands; the *lawful* owner of lands.

Burn, bonfires, clear and bright;
To entertain great England a *lawful* king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 4.

3. Possessing full legal rights.—**Lawful age.** See *age*, 3.—**Lawful days.** See *day*[1].—**Lawful man** or **woman,** in *law*, a man or woman free and capable of bearing oath. *Stimson*.—**Lawful money,** that money which is a legal tender in payment of debts.=**Syn. 1.** Allowable, permissible, regular.—**1** and **2.** *Lawful*, *Legal*, *Legitimate*, *Licit*, legalized, authorized, constitutional, just. Between *lawful* and *legal* there is really the same difference in breadth that there is between *law* and *legislation* or *statute*. (See *law*[1].) *Legal* is exact, meaning conformed to the law of the land, and having little figurative use: as, *legal* interest; a *legal* act. *Lawful* means not opposed to law, primarily to the law of the land, but with a good deal of freedom in figurative extension: it is unlike *law*, however, in always seeming figurative when carried beyond its primary meaning. *Legitimate* has as one of its primary meanings the idea of being born under law: as, a *legitimate* child; its other meanings are kindred. A *legitimate* inference is one that is drawn in conformity with the laws of truth or thought. That which is *legitimate* is generally something made or done in conformity to law, principle, justice, fairness, or propriety. *Licit* is rarely used except in the phrase *licit or illicit*; these words apply to that which is lawful or unlawful, or perhaps only legal or illegal, in trade, relations, or especially intercourse, *illicit* expressing much more opprobrium than *unlawful* or *illegal*. See *criminal*.

lawfully (lâ′fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *lawfully*; < *lawful* + *-ly*[2].] In a lawful manner; in accordance with law; without violating law; legally: as, we may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

lawfulness (lâ′fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *laughfulnesse*; < *lawful* + *-ness*.] The character of being lawful or conformable to law; legality; rightfulness: as, the *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

lawgiver (lâ′giv″ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *loggjafari* = Dan. *lovgiver*.] One who makes or enacts a law or a code of laws; a legislator.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a *lawgiver* from between his feet, until Shiloh come.
Gen. xlix. 10.

Let papal Rome, as the *law-giver* of the medieval church, have all the credit of her great achievements.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 216.

lawgiving (lâ′giv″ing), *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislating.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes.
Waller.

lawing (lâ′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *law*[1], *v.* In def. 3, cf. equiv. D. *gelag*, lit. 'that which is laid down.'] **1.** A going to law; litigation. [Now colloq.]

Ammianus Marcellinus ascribeth to the Egyptians a contentious humour, addicted to *lawing* and quarrells.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

2†. The practice or act of cutting off the claws and balls of the feet of an animal, as of the fore feet of a dog, to incapacitate it from following game. See *law*[1], *v. t.*, 4.

And such *lawing* shal be done by the assise commonly used: that is to say, that iii. clawes of the forefoote shall bee cut off by the skin.
Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 185, iv.

The cruel mutilation, the *lawing* as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 108.

3. A reckoning at a public house; a tavern-bill. Also *lawin*. [Scotch.]

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the *lawing*,
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the dawing.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 65).

lawk (lâk), *interj.* [Also *lauk*, *lawks* (cf. *law*[4]); a trivial euphemism for *Lord*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or surprise.

Lauk, Mr. Weller, . . . how you do frighten one!
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxix.

Lawk help me, I don't know where to look.
Hood, The Lost Heir.

lawk-a-day (lâk′ạ-dā), *interj.* A variant of *lack-aday*. *Miss Hawkins*, The Countess and Gertrude, III. 196.

lawks (lâks), *interj.* A variant of *lawk*.

"*Lawks!*" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "what monsters these master-builders must be!"
The Pioneer (New York), Oct., 1886.

lawland (lâ′land), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lowland*.

lawless (lâ′les), *a.* [< ME. *laweles*, *lazelease* (= Icel. *löglauss* = Sw. *laglös* = Dan. *lovlös*); < *law*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Not subject or not submissive to law; uncontrolled by law, whether natural, human, or divine; licentious; unruly; ungoverned: as, *lawless* passions; a *lawless* tyrant or brigand.

And wrong repressed, and establisht right,
Which *lawlesse* men had formerly fordonne.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 2.

To be worse than worst
Of those that *lawless* and incertain thought
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 127.

For him Antæa burn'd with *lawless* flame,
And strove to tempt him from the paths of fame.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 201.

2. Contrary to law; opposed to the laws of the land or of order; illegal; disorderly: as, a *lawless* claim; *lawless* proceedings.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 224.

3. Destitute of law; not conformable to rule or reason; abnormal; anomalous: as, *lawless* eccentricities; *lawless* prosody.

Mastering the *lawless* science of our law.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. Deprived of legal rights; beyond the pale of the law.—**Lawless churches**, formerly, in England, churches and chapels exempted from the visitation of the ordinary, the ministers of which usually celebrated marriage without license or banns.—**Lawless court.** See *court*.—**Lawless man**, a man who is deprived of the benefit or protection of the law; an outlaw. Compare *lawful man*, under *lawful*.

lawlessly (lâ′les-li), *adv.* In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; without regard for law.

lawlessness (lâ′les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, unauthorized, or uncontrolled by law; want of legality or legitimacy.

But Burton is not so much fanciful as capricious; his motion is not the motion of freedom, but of *lawlessness*.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

lawlike†, *a.* [< *law*[1] + *like*[2]. Cf. the older form *lawly*.] **1.** Lawful; allowed by law.

To affirm the giving of any law or *lawlike* dispense to sin for hardness of heart is a doctrine of extravagance from the sage principles of piety. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 7.

2. Regulated as by law; characterized by respect for law and order.

Let not my verse your *lawlike* minds displease.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

law-list (lâ′list), *n.* An annual publication in England containing matters of information regarding the administration of law and the legal profession, such as lists of the judges, queen's counsel, serjeants at law, benchers, barristers, attorneys, magistrates, law-officers, sheriffs, etc. A similar publication is issued for Scotland.

"Can you give a fellow anything to read in the mean time?" . . . Smallweed suggests the *Law List*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

law-lord (lâ′lôrd), *n.* **1.** A peer in the British Parliament who holds or has held high judicial office, or has been distinguished in the legal profession. Since 1876 all cases appealed to the House of Lords are brought for decision before a specially constituted court. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*.

They [the Peers] sit only during half the year. The *lawlords*, whose advice is required to guide the unlearned majority, are employed daily in administering justice elsewhere. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. A judge of the Court of Session, the supreme court of Scotland.

lawly† (lâ′li), *a.* [< ME. *lawelyche*, < AS. *lahlīc* (= Icel. *lögligr* = Sw. *laglig* = Dan. *lovlig*), lawful, < *lagu*, law: see *law*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Lawful.

lawly† (lâ′li), *adv.* [< ME. *laweliche*, *lazelice*, < AS. *lahlīce* (= Icel. *lögliga*), lawfully, < *lahlīc*, lawful: see *lawly*, *a.*] Lawfully.

lawmaker (lâ′mā″kėr), *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

lawman† (lâ′man), *n.* [< ME. *laweman*, *lazamon* (as a man's name, *Lazamon*, *Layamon*, the author of the "Brut") (ML. *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*), < AS. *lahmann*, a man acquainted with the law, and whose duty it was to declare it, prop. a Scand. term (= Icel. *lögmadhr*, OSw. *lagman*), < *lagu*, law, + *mann*, man.] **1.** A man authorized to declare the law. Specifically—(*a*) The chief citizen or first commoner of an ancient Scandinavian community or state, who was the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies, etc., the guardian of the law, and president both of the legislative body and of the law-courts. (*b*) The president of the supreme court of Orkney and Shetland while the islands remained under Norse rule.

The Odaller [of Orkney and Shetland] owned no vassalage to king, earl, *lawman* (chief judge), or hofding, but, with characteristic love of system and deference to lawful authority, he yielded to each in his degree the obedience of a subject. *Memorial for Orkney*, quoted in Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

2. One of a body of aristocrats who held magisterial office in towns of Danish origin in early England.

A member, doubtless the foremost member, of the Danish civic Confederation, it [Lincoln] still retained a Danish patriciate of twelve hereditary *Lawmen*. . . . The *Lawmen* of Lincoln enjoyed the rights of territorial lords. All twelve were clothed with the judicial powers of sac and soc. . . . And it is to be noticed that three of these great officers were men in holy orders.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 208.

lawmonger (lâ′mung″gėr), *n.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked. *Milton*, Colasterion.

lawmpast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lampas*[1]. *Fairholt*.

lawn[1] (lân), *n.* [A corruption of *lawnd*[1], *laund*[1]: see *laund*[1].] **1.** An open space in a forest or between or among woods; a glade.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm; . . . Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 252.

Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland *lawn*.
Gray, Elegy.

Those long, rank, dark wood-walks drench'd in dew,
Leading from *lawn* to *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. An open space of ground of some size, covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, as near a dwelling or in a pleasure-ground.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North.
In each a squared *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

lawn[1] (lân), *v. t.* [< *lawn*[1], *n.*] To make into lawn; lay down in grass as a lawn. [Rare.]

Give me taste to improve an old family seat
By *lawning* an hundred good acres of wheat.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Conclusion.

lawn[2] (lân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lawne*, *laune*, < ME. *lawnde*, *launde*; origin uncertain; by some regarded as a peculiar use of *lawn*[1], either "because from its fineness it was bleached on a lawn or smooth grassy sward" (Imp. Dict.) (whereas the word existed in the form *laund*, *lawnd*, at a time when the other word *lawn*, earlier *laund*, *lawnd*, had not the sense of 'a bleaching-lawn'), or because, as "a transparent covering," it might be derived from the sense of "a vista through trees" (Wedgwood). The probable source is that pointed out by Skeat, namely, F. *Laon* (formerly also *Lan*), a town near Rheims. Lawn was formerly also called "cloth of Rheims," and Rheims is not far from *Cambray* and *Tournay*, which have given *cambric* and *dornick* respectively (Skeat). For the form, cf. *fawn*, < F. *faon*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Fine linen cambric, used for various purposes: also applied in the trade to various sheer muslins. Lawn is notably used for the sleeves and other parts of the dress of bishops of the Anglican Church. The word is hence much used in allusion to bishops, like *ermine* in allusion to judges.

In that chaunber ther was an hanged bedde,
Of sylk and gold full curyously wrought,
And ther vppon a shete of *launde* was spredde,
As clenly dressed as it cowde be thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 73.

The next to it in goodnesse is the line called Byssus, the fine *lawne* or tiffanie whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and deck themselves.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

They threw off their doublets both,
And stood up in their sarks of *lawn*.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

An awful period for those who ventured to maintain liberal opinions; and who were too honest to sell them for the ermine of the judge or the *lawn* of the prelate.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

2. In *ceram.*, a fine sieve, generally of silk, through which slip for glazing is passed to bring it to uniform fineness and fluidity.—**Bishop's lawn, cobweb lawn, cypress lawn†**, etc. See the qualifying words.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of lawn.—**Lawn sleeves**, sleeves of lawn; the sleeves of an Anglican bishop. See *bishop-sleeve*.

Suppose the Church, your present mistress, dressed in *lawn sleeves*, on one hand, and Miss Sophia, with no lawn about her, on the other, which would you be for?
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

For you, right rev'rend Osnaburg,
Nane sets the *lawn-sleeves* sweeter.
Burns, A Dream.

My lords of the *lawn-sleeves* have lost half their honours now. *Thackeray*, Virginians, lviii.

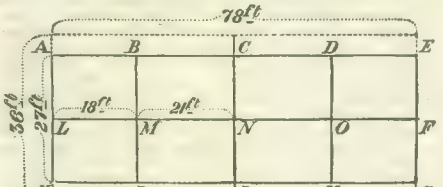
lawnd[1]**†**, *n.* An earlier form of *laund*[1].

lawnd[2]**†**, *n.* An earlier form of *lawn*[2].

lawn-mower (lân′mō″ėr), *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specifically, a machine, either pushed over the ground by hand or drawn by a horse, according to its size, for cutting the grass on a lawn. The lawn-mower consists essentially of a double-edged spiral knife, or a series of spiral knives, set in the periphery of a cylinder, which is caused by gearing to rotate in contact with the edge of a stationary rectilinear knife placed tangentially to the cylinder at the height from the ground at which the grass is to be cut. The knives thus clip off the grass upon the principle of scissors.

lawn-sprinkler (lân′springk″lėr), *n.* A contrivance for irrigating a lawn or garden gently and evenly. A common form consists of a vertical pipe supported on a stand, and having an attachment for a hose at the lower and a swivel collar at the upper end. From the swivel collar project one or more short branches with small perforations, and all turned laterally in the same direction with reference to the center. When the water is turned on, its escape from these holes causes the swivel collar to revolve rapidly, and the water is by centrifugal force spread in fine drops over a circle of moderate diameter.

lawn-tennis (lân′ten′is), *n.* A game played with a ball and rackets on a lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons. A space, 78 by 27 feet if two play, 78 by 36 if three or four play (called a *court*), is laid off, and is divided lengthwise into two equal parts by the line *L F*, and crosswise by a net, *C I*, 3 feet high in the middle, and 3 feet 6 inches



Lawn-tennis Court.

at the ends *C* and *I*; service-lines *B J* and *D H* are also drawn on each side 21 feet from the net. A player standing on the base-line *L K* must serve (that is, knock) the ball with his racket over the net into that part of the court lettered *CNOD*, and his opponent must return the ball on the first bound into any part of the court on the side of the net opposite to him; the original player or his partner must return the ball again, striking it on the fly or the first bound; and thus the ball is driven back and forth over the net until one side fails to return it or knocks it out of the opponent's court. Failure to serve the ball (known as a *fault*), on two trials, into the proper part of the court, or failure to return a ball at any time during play, counts 15 for the opposing side, a second such failure makes the opposing score 30, a third 40, and a fourth game. Should both sides, however, attain a score of 40, such a situation in the game being known as *deuce*, one side to win must secure two points in succession; or, if one side has an *advantage* or *vantage*—that is, the first point gained after deuce—the other side must make three points in succession in order to win.

Lawn-tennis is a modern adaptation of the first principle of tennis, in the simplest form, to a ball-game played on grass with rackets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 181.

lawny[1]**†** (lâ′ni), *a.* [< *lawn*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a lawn; level, and covered with smooth turf.

Thro' forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground
If 't happ you see a maid.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

lawny[2] (lâ′ni), *a.* [< *lawn*[2] + *-y*[1].] Made of or resembling the fabric called lawn.

It was as angry with her *lawny* veil,
That from his sight it enviously should hide her.
Drayton, Moses, i.

That undefiour'd and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel—not she herself, for that would never be, but a false-whited, a *lawny* resemblance of her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

law-officer (lâ′of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the law; one vested with legal authority in respect to the administration of justice.

law-piece (lâ′pēs), *n.* In *fishery*, an addition to the leader of a pound. [Local, U. S.]

Some fishermen had an excess of 25 feet to the end of the leader, which addition was known as the *law-piece*, and, when it was brailed up, it left the leader as complete and effectual for guiding the fish into the pound as before.
Conn. Rep., 1871, p. 30.

law-puddering† (lâ′pud″ėr-ing), *n.* Meddling or "pottering" in the law. [Rare.]

Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*, but still the same it was in the pantry and at the dresser. *Milton*, Colasterion.

lawrencite (lâ′ren-sīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Lawrence* Smith (1818–83) of Louisville, Kentucky.] Native iron protochlorid, a substance not uncommon in meteoric irons.

laws (lâz), *interj.* See *law*⁴.

law-sheep (lâ′shēp), *n.* See *law-binding*.

lawson-evet, *n.* An obsolete form of *Low Sunday eve*. See *low*². *Halliwell*.

Lawsonia (lâ-sō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after John *Lawson*, M. D., author of "A New Voyage to Carolina" (1709).] A genus of choripetalous shrubs, consisting of a single species, *L. inermis*, the celebrated henna-plant of the East. See *henna*. The genus belongs to the family *Lythraceæ*, the loosestrife family, and to the tribe *Nesæeæ*, being closely related to the crape-myrtle. (See *Layerstrœmia*.) It has a 4-parted calyx, 4 petals, 8 stamens, a globose 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly, opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire leaves, and white flowers crowded in fascicles or short axillary corymbs. The plant is probably indigenous to northern Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, but is cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. In England it is often called *Egyptian privet*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *Jamaica mignonette*.

Lawson's cypress, *n.* See *cypress*, 1 (*b*).

law-stationer (lâ′stā″shọn-ėr), *n.* In England, one who takes in drafts or writings to be either fair copied or engrossed for lawyers, and who sometimes keeps on sale the articles, as parchment, brief-paper, etc., required by lawyers. In the latter sense the word is in use in the United States.

lawsuit (lâ′sūt), *n.* A suit at law or in equity; an action or a proceeding in a civil court; a process in law instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice.

law-worth† (lâ′wėrth), *a.* Law-worthy.

We therefore command you, . . . upon the oath of good and *law-worth* men of your bailiwick.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

law-worthy† (lâ′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Possessing full legal rights.

The *law-worthy* man could give evidence in a court of justice, in his own favour or that of another, and could call upon his neighbour and his friends to justify him.
Loftie, Hist. London.

law-writer (lâ′rī″tėr), *n.* 1. A writer on law; one who writes law-books.—2. A copier or engrosser of legal papers.

lawyer (lâ′yėr), *n.* [< ME. *lawyer* (also *lawer, lawere:* see *lawer*); < *law*¹ + *-ier*¹, *-yer*.] 1. One who is versed in the law, or is a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to prosecute or defend suits in courts, or advise clients as to their legal rights, and aid them in securing those rights. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, proctors, barristers, serjeants, and advocates.

ȝe legistres and *lawyeres* holdeth this for treuthe,
That ȝif I lye Mathew is to blame.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 59.

Why may not that be the skull of a *lawyer?* Where be his quiddities now, his quillets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 107.

2. In the New Testament, an interpreter or expounder of the Mosaic law.

And Jesus answering spake unto the *lawyers* and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day?
Luke xiv. 3.

3. The mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva;* also, the burbot, *Lota maculosa:* both more fully called *lake-lawyer*. [Local, U. S.]—4. The black-necked stilt, *Himantopus nigricollis*. *De Kay*. [Local, U. S.]—5. An old thorny stem of a brier or bramble, as of *Rosa canina* or *Rubus fruticosus*. [Provincial.]—**Canon lawyer**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**High lawyer**†, a mounted robber or highwayman. Also called *highway lawyer*. [Thieves' cant.]

The legerdemaine of . . . *high Lawyers*.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxix.

lawyerly (lâ′yėr-li), *a.* [< *lawyer* + *-ly*¹.] Like a lawyer; befitting a lawyer.

To which and other Law-tractats I referr the more *Lawyerlie* mooting of this point. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

lax¹ (laks), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, loose, slack, lax, sluggish, cowardly, = Sp. Pg. *laxo* = It. *lasso*, slack, lax, loose, *lasco*, lazy, idle, sluggish, < L. *laxus* (ML. also transposed **lascus*, > OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, etc., > E. *lash*², *lask*²), wide, open, loose, lax, slack; akin to *languere*, be languid (see *languid*¹, *languish*), and to E. *lag*¹ and *lack*¹. Hence ult. *lask*², *lache*², *lash*², *laches*, etc., *lease*², *release*, *relax*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Slack; loose; soft; not firm in texture, consistency, or tension; readily yielding to touch or pressure: as, *lax* flesh or fiber; a *lax* cord.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax*, and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid, and weighty as that of the bony fishes. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

And think, if his lot were now thine own,
To grope with terrors nor named nor known,
How *laxer* muscle and weaker nerve
And a feebler faith thy need might serve.
Whittier, Double-Headed Snake.

2†. Loose; free; being at ease.

Meanwhile inhabit *lax* [that is, dwell at ease], ye powers of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 162.

3. Relaxed; not retentive: as, *lax* bowels.—4. Loose as regards force or energy; wanting vigor; weak; remiss; lacking in strictness: as, *lax* discipline; he is *lax* in his duty.

Under his *lax* administration, abuses of every kind had multiplied to an alarming extent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

It was a prejudice against a man of *lax* principle and *lax* life. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

5. Loose in construction or application; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal.

The word "æternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification. *Fortin*, Christian Religion, vi.

The conventuals had been countenanced in their *lax* interpretation of the rules of their order by many of their own superiors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. In *bot.*, loose or open; not compact: said of some panicles.

II. *n.* 1†. A loosing; relief.

O wharefore should I tell my grief,
Since *lax* I canna find?
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 41).

2. A looseness; diarrhea.

lax¹† (laks), *v. t.* [< L. *laxare*, loosen, relax, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*¹, *a.* Cf. *lease*², ult. the same word.] To relax.

An extream fear and an extream ardour of courage do equally trouble and *lax* the belly.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xli.

lax²† (laks), *n.* [Formerly also *lacks* (Kilian); < ME. *lax*, < AS. *leax* = MD. *lacks, lachs, lasche, lasck* = OHG. MHG. *lahs*, G. *lachs* = Icel. Sw. *lax* = Dan. *laks*, a salmon, = Pol. *losos*, a salmon, = Russ. *lososŭ* = Lith. *laszisza* = Lett. *lasis*, a salmon-trout.] A salmon. *Ash*.

laxatif†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *laxative*.

laxation† (lak-sā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *lassazione*, weariness, weakness, < L. *laxatio*(*n-*), a widening, LL. a mitigation, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, widen, open, unloose, relax, < *laxus*, wide, loose: see *lax*¹ and *lease*².] A loosing or slacking up; relaxation.

So all I wish must settle in this sum,
That more strength from *laxations* come.
W. Cartwright, A New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

laxative (lak′sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *laxatif*, < F. *laxatif* = Pr. *laxatiu* = Sp. Pg. *laxativo* = It. *lassativo*, < L. *laxativus*, loosening, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Loose; soft; easy.

I am of such a *laxative* laughter thot if the devil himself stood by I should laugh in his face.
Middleton (?), The Puritan, iii. 6.

Fellows of practised and most *laxative* tongues.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

2. In *med.*, having the power or quality of relieving from constipation by relaxing or opening the intestines. Compare *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A medicine that relieves from costiveness by relaxing the intestines; a gentle purgative.

For Goddes love, as tak some *laxatif*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 123.

laxativeness (lak′sā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being laxative.

laxator (lak-sā′tor), *n.*; pl. *laxatores* (lak-sā-tō′rēz). [NL., < L. *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] In *anat.*, that which relaxes or loosens: the opposite of *tensor*.—**Laxator tympani**, the relaxer of the tympanum, a part of the anterior ligament of the malleus, once supposed to be muscular.

laxiflorous (lak-si-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having loose or scattered flowers. [Rare.]

laxifolious (lak-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] Having the leaves loosely disposed. [Rare.]

laxist (lak′sist), *n.* [< *lax*¹ + *-ist*.] One who favors or allows a lax or loose interpretation or application of moral law; specifically, one of a school of casuists who hold that even slightly probable opinions may be followed. The laxists were condemned by Pope Innocent XI. (1679), and they form no avowed school. See *probabilist*.

laxity (lak′si-ti), *n.* [< F. *laxité* (in older form *lâcheté*) = Sp. *laxidad* = It. *lassità, laschità*, < L. *laxita*(*t-*)*s*, laxity, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*¹, *a.*] 1. The quality of being lax; looseness; slackness; want of material firmness, tension, or coherence.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley*.

2. Relaxedness; want of retentiveness: as, *laxity* of the bowels.—3. Slackness of force or energy; lack of vigor or strictness; weakness; remissness.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 152.

Fixed a deep stain on it by the careless *laxity* of their morals. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

4†. Openness; roominess. [Rare.]

The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such *laxity* and receipt that ours in England are but conny-boroughs, if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v. 5.

laxly (laks′li), *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness.

laxmannite (laks′man-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Laxmann*, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral.*, same as *vauquelinite*.

laxness (laks′nes), *n.* A lax condition.

lay¹ (lā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laid* (formerly also ★*layed*), ppr. *laying*. [< ME. *leyen, leien, leggen* (pret. *leide, leyde, lezde*, pp. *leid, leyd, i-leid, i-leyd*, etc.), < AS. *lecgan* (pret. *legde*, rarely contr. *lēde*, pp. *ge-leged*, rarely contr. *ge-lēd*) (= OS. *leggian* = OFries. *lega, leia, ledsa, lidsia* = D. MLG. *leggen* = OHG. *leggan, lekkan, legen*, MHG. G. *legen* = Icel. *leggja* = Dan. *lægge* = Sw. *lägga* = Goth. *lagjan*), lay, cause to lie, a causal verb, < *licgan* (pret. *læg*), lie: see *lie*¹. *Lay* is thus the causal verb of *lie* (pret. *lay*). The two verbs, entirely distinct in AS., began to be confused in ME., and the admission of intrans. uses of the orig. trans. *lay*, the general freedom of change from intrans. to trans. uses of verbs, and the instability of E. diphthongs containing, as in *lay* and *lie*, an absorbed guttural, have made the distinction difficult to keep. Uneducated speakers very commonly, and in certain uses even educated speakers, use *lay, v.* and *n.*, for *lie;* but rarely *lie* for *lay*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to lie or rest; put or place in a position or situation, or as a deposit or a burden; deposit; place; impose: as, to *lay* a thing down; to *lay* one's hands on a thing; to *lay* a submarine cable; to *lay* an embargo on something; to *lay* a tax on land.

And in a chare they hym *layne*,
And ladd hym home into Almayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

There dorste no wight hond upon him *legge*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

Come, now bait your hook again, and *lay* it into the water, for it rains again; and we will even retire to the sycamore-tree, and there I will give you more directions concerning fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 116.

Her arms across her breast she *laid*.
Tennyson, Beggar Maid.

2. To put or place in some situation, state, or condition expressed by a qualifying adjunct, such as *aside, away, by, down, up*, etc. (see the phrases below): as, to *lay by* money; to *lay away* one's clothes in lavender.

The successful candidate being he who could *lay* his bowl the *nearest* to the mark.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 359.

Specifically—3. To cause to lie in a prostrate, reclining, or recumbent position, as in or on a bed or on the ground.

Whanne he came ther he *leyde* hym on his bedd.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight
From loftie steed, and downe to sleepe me *layd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

4. To strike down; beat prostrate; overthrow and make prostrate or level.

Many a lifeless lud *layed* to the grounde,
That thei ne stirred of the stede strife for to make.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

That speare enchaunted was which *layd* thee on the greene.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 7.

Shall we knit our powers,
And *lay* this Angiers even with the ground?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 399.

Yniol with that hard message went; it fell,
Like flaws in summer *laying* lusty corn.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to lie quiet or still; bring to a state of rest or quietness; put down; allay.

Where are my tears? rain, to *lay* this wind, or my heart will be blown up by the root. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 55.

Alas! the devil 's sooner raised than *laid*.
Garrick, Prol. to School for Scandal.

6. To place in contiguity or near relation; juxtapose; annex; conjoin.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. Isa. v. 8.

7. To place in an orderly fashion, as in courses or layers; dispose serially or in courses; put together in proper position: as, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* the timbers of a ship.—**8.** To form or construct by arranging and placing in order the serial parts or elements of: as, to *lay* a foundation; to *lay* a mine in besieging a town; to *lay* a floor.

Or that the broader way
Gives Danger room more ambushes to *lay*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 8.

It is reported, that when the workmen began to *lay* the platform at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles convayed their lines to the other side of the Straight.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 23.

9. To put into shape or form mentally; settle or determine upon; fix; arrange; contrive: often with *out:* as, to *lay* plans; to *lay out* a course of action.

He had his liking *ilaide* that Ladie too wedde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 203.

God had *laid* it so that Moses should be settled this way, by having so able a man, and then a man in whom he might be so confident as a brother, joined in commission with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

You may guess how ill *laid* his schemes were, when he [Lord Bath] durst not indulge both his ambition and avarice! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 7.

10. To direct by planning; mark out; order: as, the captain *laid* his course toward the land. —**11.** To put down or deposit as a stake or wager; stake; risk as a bet on a contingency; wager; bet; venture.

I will *lai* with the, Litel John, twenti pound so read.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I'll *lay* my life this is my husband's dotage.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

12. To place on or over a surface; apply or fix superficially; superpose: as, to *lay* on paint or plaster; to *lay* one fabric over another in sewing.

I will *lay* sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you. Ezek. xxxvii. 6.

13. To cover wholly or in part with something else; coat or mark with something affixed: as, to *lay* a rope with sennit, or a garment with braid.

For it [the robe] ful wel
With orfrays *leyd* was every del.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1076.

Ye shall every one have a velvet coat,
Laid down with golden laces three.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 42).

A building of stone . . . being not finished, and *laid* with clay for want of lime, two sides of it were washed down to the ground. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 76.

14. To deposit the proper things on or in: in certain special uses: as, to *lay* a table (with cloth, dishes, etc.); to *lay* printers' cases (with new type).

When she woke up she heard Mrs. Bolton *laying* the table for her one o'clock dinner.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 142.

15. To bring forth and deposit, as eggs: said specifically of any oviparous animal.

Wol thou thal [hens] often hatche and eyron grete
Thai *legge?* Half boiled barly thou hem bring.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

The flies of latter spring,
That *lay* their eggs, and sting and sing.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

16. To put or place to one's account or credit; charge; impute.

Men groan from out of the city: . . . yet God *layeth* not folly to them. Job xxiv. 12.

So prepare the poison
As you may *lay* the subtile operation
Upon some natural disease of his.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

17. To present or prefer: as, to *lay* claim to something.

She shows you, Curius,
What claim your country *lays* to you, and what duty
You owe to it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

John Earl of Mountford *laid* Claim to the Duchy of Britain, but in the Quarrel was taken Prisoner by the King of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 120.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) To present or bring before a court of justice: as, to *lay* an indictment. (*b*) To allege; state: as, to *lay* the venue; to *lay* damages.

18†. To search; haunt.

I have been *laying* all the town for thee.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 2.

19†. Same as *to lay for* (which see, under II.).

Master Primero was robbed of a carkanet upon Monday last; *laid* the goldsmiths, and found it.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

Laid aback. See *aback*[1]. —**Laid embroidery.** (*a*) Gimped or raised embroidery. (*b*) Church embroidery in general. *Dict. of Needlework.* —**Laid gold,** in *embroidery*, heavy gold thread laid flat upon the surface and held down, as in couched work, by stitches. —**Laid on,** in *carp.*, said of moldings made in strips nailed to any surface. —**Laid rope.** See *rope.* —**Laid work,** in *embroidery*, same as *laid embroidery.* —**Lath laid and set.** See *lath*[1]. —**To lay aboard.** See *aboard*[1]. —**To lay a cable or rope,** to unite and twist the strands. —**To lay a course,** to lie or sail in a certain direction without being obliged to tack. —**To lay a dak.** See *dak.* —**To lay along†,** to prostrate; knock down; overthrow.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, sterno.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 202.

In one place the walls of cities are *laid along*.
Holland.

The leaders first he *laid along*. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 264.

To lay aside. (*a*) To put on one side or out of the way for a time or for a purpose; reserve from present use: as, to *lay aside* one's work, or part of one's earnings. (*b*) To put away permanently; give up; abandon; discard: as, to *lay aside* a bad habit. —**To lay away.** (*a*) To put aside; give up; discard.

Such the sight
Of fowle Duessa, when her borrowed light
Is *laid away*, and counterfesaunce knowne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 49.

(*b*) To lay by or aside for preservation; place in store for safe keeping or future use: as, to *lay away* a hundred dollars a year. —**To lay before,** to exhibit or submit to; present for inspection or consideration to: as, he *laid* his papers, or his opinions, *before* the committee. —**To lay by.** (*a*) To put aside or away; put off; dismiss; discard.

And she arose, and went away, and *laid by* her vail from her. Gen. xxxviii. 19.

Lay by all nicety and prolixious blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

They would *lay by* their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

(*b*) To put aside for future use; lay up; reserve: as, to *lay by* a part of one's income. —**To lay by the heels.** See *heel*[1]. —**To lay by the lee,** to bring by the lee. See *bring.* —**To lay claim to.** See *claim*[1], and def. 17, above. —**To lay down.** (*a*) To relinquish; abandon; resign; give up: as, to *lay down* an office or commission. (*b*) To stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction: as, *lay down* your money.

Next day he writ to me that eight pounds would discharge him, and that Mr. Selden would *lay down* half.
Donne, Letters, lxxii.

(*c*†) To fasten down or apply as embroidery; embroider; decorate.

A scarlet cloak, *laid down* with silver lace three inches broad. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

(*d*) To set down, as a plan on paper; delineate: as, to *lay down* a chart of a shore or sea; in *ship-building*, to lay off (see below). (*e*) To set down as a basis for argument or action; in general, to affirm; assert: as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle; especially, to assert magisterially or dictatorially: as, to *lay down* the law.

Hee *layes* you *downe* a hundred wild plots, all impossible things, which you must be ruled by perforce.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Medling Man.

Plato *lays* it *down* as a maxim that men ought to worship the gods according to the laws of the country.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

(*f*) To store away for future use, as wine or provisions in a cellar.

Mr. Linkinwater had only been here twenty year, Sir, when that pipe of double-diamond was *laid down*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

To lay forth†, to lay or set out; expend; set forth. —**To lay hands on.** See *hand.* —**To lay or put heads together,** to confer; consult. —**To lay hold of** or **on,** to grasp; seize; catch. —**To lay in,** to provide or procure and place in store: as, to *lay in* provisions. —**To lay in balance.** See *balance.* —**To lay in lavender.** See *lavender*[2]. —**To lay in one's dish†,** to urge as an objection; make a subject of accusation, or an occasion of faultfinding with one.

Last night you *lay* it, madam, *in our dish*
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, i. 27.

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, pish.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 209.

To lay it on, to do anything to excess, as to be lavish in expenditure, to charge an exorbitant price, to flatter or denounce extravagantly, etc.

My father hath made her mistress of the feast, and she *lays it on*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 41.

For inconstancy I'll suffer;
Lay it on, justice, till my soul melt in me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

To lay off. (*a*) To remove and lay aside; rid one's self of: as, to *lay off* an outer garment; to *lay off* a burden. (*b*) To dismiss, as a workman, usually temporarily. [Colloq., U. S.] (*c*) To measure or mark off; delineate on paper, as the details of a survey or plan. (*d*) In *ship-building*, to transfer (the plans of a ship) from the paper to the full size on the floor of the mold-loft. (*e*) To turn from any point or object, as the head of a boat. —**To lay on.** (*a*) To apply with force; inflict: as, to *lay on* blows. (*b*) To supply, as water, gas, etc., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir: sometimes used figuratively in this sense. (*c*) To turn toward any point or object, as the head of a boat. —**To lay one open to,** to expose one to. —**To lay one's self forth†,** to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly. —**To lay one's self out,** to make vigorous or earnest effort; exert one's self; take special pains. —**To lay on load†, to lay load on†,** to hit hard; attack fiercely or with vigor; belabor.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,
Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.
Mir. for Mags., p. 134. (*Nares.*)

Britomart and gentle Scudamour . . .
So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive,
And *laid on load* with all their might and powre.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 22.

To lay on the table. See *table.* —**To lay open.** (*a*) To open; make bare; uncover; show; expose; reveal: as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

Their smoothness, like a goodly champaign plain,
Lays open all the little worms that creep.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1248.

(*b*) To make an opening in; wound; cut in such a way as to expose what is inside or underneath.

Its edge *laid* the rapparee's face *open* in a bright scarlet gash extending from eyebrow to chin.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 130.

To lay out. (*a*) To expend; dispense; lavish. (*b*†) To display; show or exhibit.

Live and *lay out* your triumphs, gild your glories.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

(*c*) To show or set forth; expose.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colours. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*d*) To plan; dispose in order the several parts of: as, to *lay out* a garden. (*e*) To dress in grave-clothes and place in a recumbent and extended posture for burial: said of a corpse. (*f*) To disable; place hors de combat: as, he *laid* him *out* with a single blow or shot. [Vulgar.] —**To lay over,** to spread over; incrust; cover the surface of; overlay: as, to *lay over* with gold or silver. —**To lay siege to.** (*a*) To besiege; encompass with an army.

After this it was concluded that the King should *lay Siege to* the City of Tournay. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 259.

(*b*) Figuratively, to importune; besiege with constant solicitations. —**To lay the land** (*navt.*), to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation. —**To lay the venue,** in *law*, to specify a certain place as the venue. —**To lay to.** (*a*) To apply with vigor.

Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 251.

(*b*†) To attack or harass. (*c*) *Navt.*, to check the motion of, as a ship, and cause her to be stationary. —**To lay to gage†.** See *gage*[1]. —**To lay to heart.** See *heart.* —**To lay to one's charge,** to accuse one of; hold one responsible for. —**To lay up.** (*a*) To store away or lay aside, as for future use; deposit; store up.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Mat. vi. 20.

(*b*) To reserve; hold in reserve.

There were forty or fifty acres of grass *laid up* for hay.
Froude, Sketches, p. 74.

(*c*) To confine to the bed or one's room, as by illness; incapacitate or lay aside for a time.

You'll drink, doctor,
If there be any good meat, as much good wine now
As would *lay up* a Dutch ambassador.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(*d*) *Navt.*, to dismantle, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security. (*e*) To lay together and secure, as the strands of a rope by twisting, or the wires of a wire cable by twisting or binding. —**To lay wait,** to lie in wait, or in ambush.

Than com tidinges how the kynge Arthur hadde *leide a-waite* a-gein hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Even mine own familiar friend . . . hath *laid* great *wait* for me. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xli. 9.

To lay waste, to devastate; desolate; make a waste or desert of by destruction.

Nineveh's turn comes to drink deep of this Cup of Fury, and she was *laid wast* for returning to her sins after Repentance. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Cities *laid waste*, they storm'd the dens and caves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 49.

=**Syn.** *Set, Place,* etc. See *put.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bring forth or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To contrive; form a scheme; lay plans; take steps. [Rare.]

I owe him money for sweetmeats, and he has *laid* to arrest me, I hear. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

3. To wager; bet; stake money: as, to *lay* on a race-horse. —**4.** *Naut.*, to put or place one's self in a certain position; go or come as indicated: as, *lay* aloft; *lay* down from aloft; *lay* aft. [This nautical use of *lay*, supposed by some to be an error for *lie*, is of the same nature as in the preceding cases and in the phrases below. In all of them *lay* is the transitive verb used intransitively, an object being always implied. Thus, *lay aloft* means put or place yourself aloft; *lay about you*, lay your weapon (for instance) on the persons or objects around you.]

5. To lie (in most uses). See *lie*[1]. [A common erroneous use. See remarks in etymology.]

Send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray, . . .
And dashest him again to earth: there let him *lay*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 180.

Laugh and lay down†. See *laugh*.—**To lay about one**, to strike on all sides; act with vigor.—**To lay at**†, to strike or endeavor to strike.

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold.
Job xli. 26.

To lay for, to lay wait or lie in wait for. [Now only slang.]

To. Where are they? let's go presently and *lay for* 'hem.
Go. I have done that already, sir, both by constables and other officers.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

To lay in†, to lay about one.

The kynge Carados com in fresshe with x[ml] men and *leide in* a-monge hem fercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

To lay in for†, to make overtures for; engage or secure the possession of.

I have *laid in for* these. *Dryden.*

To lay into, to beat or drub thoroughly. [Colloq.]

I shall be very happy, . . . if you contemplate horse-whipping any body, to go and hold the door, while you *lay into* the ruffian.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, John Applejohn, xiii.

To lay on, to strike; beat; deal blows.

A-noon as Vlfyn was vp he smote in to the presse, and *leide on* so harde that he brake the presse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

Lay on, Macduff,
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, enough!"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 33.

To lay out. (*a*) To purpose; intend: as, to *lay out* to make a journey. [Colloq.] (*b*) To take measures; seek.

There hardly has been a time since the Apostles' day, in which men were more likely than in this age to do their good deeds to be seen of men, to *lay out* for human praise, and therefore to shape their actions by the world's rule rather than God's will.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

To lay over, to surpass; excel. [Slang.]

They've a street up there in "Roaring," that would *lay over* any street in Red Dog.
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

To lay to, erroneous for *to lie to*.—**To lay upon**†, to im-★portune.—**Syn.** *Lie, Lay.* See *lie*[1], *v. i.*

lay[1] (lā), *n.* [< *lay*[1], *v.* Cf. OS. *lāga* = OFries. *laga* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lage* = OHG. *lāga*, MHG. *läge*, G. *lage* = Icel. Dan. *lag* = Sw. *lag*, *läge*, layer, lier, etc.: from the verb cognate with *lie*[1]. In some uses an erroneous use of *lie*[1], *n.*] **1**†. That which lies or is laid; a layer or stratum.

First they layed a *lay* of Brickes, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Brickes, and in stead of lime they daubed it with earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 214.

2. In *wool-manuf.*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*—**3**†. A bet; a wager; an obligation.

Clif. My soul and body on the action both!
York. A dreadful *lay!*—address thee instantly!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

They bound themselves by a sacred *lay* and oath.
Holland.

4. Relative position, direction, arrangement, situation, etc.; the way or manner in which a thing lies in relation to something else: as, the *lay* of the land; the *lay* of a rope (that is, the direction in which the different strands are twisted). [*Lay* in this sense is much more common than *lie*, but the latter is regarded as more correct. See *lie*[1], *n.*, 1.]

5†. Station; rank.

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy *lay*, but for thy worth in arms.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

6. A share of profit; specifically, in *whaling* and *sealing*, the proportionate share of the profits of a voyage which each officer and member of the crew receives. These lays are known as a *short lay* and a *long lay*, according to the position and experience of the recipient, and are agreed upon between the owners of the vessel and the crew before sailing.

7. A field or method of operations; special kind of theft or roguery: as, his *lay* is pocket-picking, or the drop game. [Thieves' slang.]

I have found you,
Your *lays*, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Our people have moved this boy on, and he's not to be found on his old *lay*. *Dickens*, Bleak House.

8. A certain quantity of thread or worsted. It is usually 300 yards, being 200 threads on a reel of 4 yards; but in some places it is less. Also *lea*.—**Kinchin lay.** See *kinchin*.—**On a lay**, on shares: as, officers and crew are shipped *on a lay*, instead of receiving wages. See def. 6.—**To ship on a lay**, to hire a crew on shares, not on wages.—**Welsh lay**, a slate measuring 3 by 2 feet.

lay[2] (lā). Preterit of *lie*[1].

lay[3] (lā), *n.* [< ME. *laye, lai*, < OF. *lai, lais*, F. *lai* = Pr. *lays, lais*, a song, lay; prob. of Celtic origin, from a Bret. form not recorded, = Ir. *laoi, laoidh* = Gael. *laoidh*, a song, poem, = W. *llais*, a sound, note, tone, voice. It is not clear that these forms are akin to AS. *leóth* = OHG. *liod, leod*, MHG. *liet*, G. *lied* = Icel. *ljōdh* = Goth. **liuth* (in verb *liuthōn*, sing), a song, strophe.] A song; a lyrical utterance, either in words or in musical tones; specifically, a lyric poem.

If ȝe wyl lysten this *laye* bot on littel quile,
I schal telle hit, as tit as I in toun herde with tonge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 31.

So chaunts the mounting lark her gladsome *lay*
When night gives place to the delightfull day.
Beaumont, To Viscount Perbeck.

I love the old melodious *lays*
Which softly melt the ages through.
Whittier, Proem.

lay[4] (lā), *a.* [< ME. *lay*, < OF. *lai*, F. *lai* (also *laïque*) = Sp. *laico* = Pg. It. *laico* (cf. OFries. *leka, leia* = D. *leek* = MLG. *lēc* = OHG. *leigo*, MHG. *leige, leie*, G. *laie* = Dan. *læg*, partly < F., partly < L.), < LL. ML. *laicus*, lay (in LL. only as a noun), < Gr. λαϊκός, belonging to the people, < λαός, Attic λεώς, the people. Also in more mod. form *laic*, directly from the LL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy, not clerical: as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher.

'Tis a meddling friar;
I do not like the man; had he been *lay*, my lord,
. . . I had swinged him soundly.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 128.

The *lay* part of his majesty's subjects . . . may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

2. Not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from the profession or occupation concerned; unprofessional: as, a *lay* judge; a *lay* opinion of a legal question.—**3**†. Uneducated; unlearned; ignorant.

Lered men & *lay*, fre & bond of toune.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 171.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 131.

4. In *card-playing*, not trumps: as, a *lay* suit; a *lay* card.—**Lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman.—**Lay brother.** (*a*) A layman.

Neither did the first Nicene councel, as great and learned as it was, think it any robbery to receive in, and require the help and presence of many learned *lay brethren*, as they were then calld. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a *lay-brother*, who resides in it merely to keep it clean. *Eustace*, Italy, III. x.

Lay communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, in distinction from the possession of the additional powers and privileges of a clergyman: as, to reduce a priest or clergyman to *lay communion* as a punishment for offense.—**Lay corporation.** See *corporation*.—**Lay delegate**, a layman chosen to represent his own order in an ecclesiastical convention, council, or conference.—**Lay fee.** (*a*) Lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. (*b*) A fee held in consideration of secular service.—**Lay impropriator**, an impropriator who is a layman; a layman to whom the emoluments of an ecclesiastical living were given.—**Lay investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Lay judge.** See *judge*.—**Lay lord**, a civil lord of the British admiralty.—**Lay reader**, a layman licensed to read the prayers in church.—**Lay sister**, a woman who occupies a position in a nunnery analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. Also called *sister converse*.—**Lay vicars**, in the *Eng. Ch.*, officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing so much of the service as may be performed by laymen or by those in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation; in some they were persons in holy orders. In most new cathedrals they are merely paid singers. They are also called *clerk vicars, secular vicars, lay clerks, secular clerks, chanters, songmen*, and *secundarii*.

lay[5] (lā), *n.* [ME., < OF. *lei, lai, ley*, also *loi*, F. *loi* = Sp. *ley* = Pg. *lei* = It. *legge*, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, ult. akin to E. *law:* see *law*[1]. Hence also (from L. *lex* (*leg-*), law) E. *leal, loyal, legal, legate, allege*[1], etc.: see *lie*[1].] **1**†. Law.

Son, thou lyst oght lere To lyf by Moyses *lay*.
York Plays, p. 159.

'Tis churchman's *lay* and verity
To live in love and charity. *Peele*, Edward I.

2†. Faith; creed; religious profession.

She . . . seyde him that she wolde reneye her *lay*
And cristendom of preestes handes fonge,
Repenting hir she hethen was so longe.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 278.

3†. Faithfulness; fidelity. *Piers Plowman.*—**4.** Liberty; leisure; latitude; opportunity. [North. Eng.]—**5.** A poor-rate. [Prov. Eng.]

lay[6] (lā), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea*[1].

lay[7] (lā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lee*[1].

We returned to our quarter some foure myles downe the River, which was onely the open woods vnder the *lay* of a hill. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

lay[8]†, *n.* [Also *ley*; < ME. *ley, leye, leie, leze, lie, lize*, < AS. *lēg, līg* (= Icel. *leygr*), flame, lightning; from the root of *leóht*, light: see *light*[1]. Cf. *low*[4] and *lait*[1].] A flame.

And as wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes
Fostren forth a flaumbe and a feyre *leye*,
So doth the sire and the sone and also spiritus sanctus
Fostren forth amonges folke loue and bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 207.

lay[9] (lā), *n.* [< ME. *lai, laie, leie, leye, lawe*, < AS. *lagu* = OS. *lagu* = Icel. *lögr*, etc., a lake: see *lake*[1].] A lake.

He made alle a valaye,
Al so it were a brod *leye*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 350. (*Halliwell.*)

lay[10] (lā), *n.* [By apheresis from *allay*[2].] The standard of metals. [Prov. Eng.]

lay[11] (lā), *n.* Same as *lathe*[1], 2, of which it is a corruption.

Two or more ends are passed through each slit of the reed, which is fixed in a *lay* or "batten," a suspended frame for moving the reed backward in beating up the weft. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 464.

Each stroke of the *lay* advances the weft the distance required. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 957.

lay-cap (lā'kap), *n.* In *weaving*, a wooden bar which is adapted to lie upon the top of and assist in holding the reed in the lathe or batten, and also formed to afford a convenient hold for the weaver in working the lathe. See *lathe*[1], 2.

laydt (lād). An obsolete preterit and past par-★ticiple of *lay*[1].

lay-day (lā'dā), *n.* One of a stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or charterer of a vessel for shipping or unshipping cargo. In the absence of contrary custom, Sundays are to be computed in the calculation of lay-days at the port of dis-★charge.

layer (lā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *leyer, leyare*, a layer (of stones or bricks); < *lay*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. In defs. 2–6 used in a passive sense, 'that which lies,' as if equiv. to *lier*[1], and its variants *ligger, ledger*[1], and in part another spelling of *lair*[1]: see *lair*[1], *lier*[1], *ligger, ledger*[1].] **1.** One who or that which lays, in any sense of the verb *lay:* as, a brick*layer;* specifically, a hen that lays eggs: as, she is a good *layer*.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

2. A thickness of some material laid or resting upon or spread over a surface of any kind; a stratum of moderate thickness: as, a *layer* of paint; successive *layers* of clay, shale, and slate; a cake made in *layers;* the five *layers* of the muscles of the back.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath and about his natural earth to nourish the fibers.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

A cedar spread his dark-green *layers* of shade.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. In *masonry* and *bricklaying:* (*a*) Same as *course*[1], 16 (*a*). (*b*) A bed of mortar or cement. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In *leather-manuf.*, a welt or strengthening strip. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—**6.** In *tanning*, a pit or vat containing a strong solution of tannin, in which hides are laid near the end of the tanning process. Also called *bloomer-pit*.

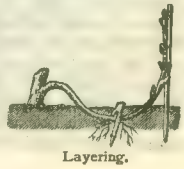
The hides are next put into large vats called *layers*, in which they are smoothly stratified, with more bark and a stronger infusion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 84.

Bacillary layer. See *bacillary*.—**Boundary layer of Henle**, the outer layer of the medullary portion of the kidney.—**Cortical, gonidial, gonimic, granular, hyaline**, etc., **layer.** See the adjectives.—**Hymenial layer.** Same as *hymenium*.—**Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina*.—**Woody layers**, the rings of wood which surround the pith in exogenous trees, one being produced for every period of growth which the tree passes through. See *exogen*.

layer (lā'ėr), *v. t.* [< *layer, n.*] In *hort.*, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while still fed by the parent plant.

layer-board, layer-boarding (lā'ėr-bōrd, -bōr″ding), *n.* Boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead. Also called *lear-board, gutter-boarding*.

layering (lā'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *layer, v.*] The operation of propagating plants by layers. See *layer, v. t.* The figure shows the layered shoot bent down and kept in the ground by a hooked peg, the young rootlets, and a stick supporting the extremity of the shoot in an upright position.



Layering.

layer-on (lā′ėr-on′), *n.* One who lays on. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, the operator who feeds sheets, etc., to a printing-machine. [Eng.] (*b*) In *mech. engin.*, an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press.

layer-out (lā′ėr-out′), *n.* One who expends money; a steward. [Rare.]

layer-over (lā′ėr-ō′vėr), *n.* [Also *lareover.*] A whip; any instrument of chastisement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**Layer-overs for meddlers**, a punishment for meddlers; hence, something not to be meddled with.

layer-up (lā′ėr-up′), *n.* One who lays or treasures up.

> Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 248.

layery (lā′ėr-i), *a.* [< *layer* + *-y*[1].] Growing in layers. [Rare.]

> From hedge to *layery* beech. *Leigh Hunt*, Foliage.

layette (lā-yet′), *n.* [F.] 1. A complete outfit for a new-born child, including garments, toilet articles, cradle or bassinet, and bedding.—2. A three-sided tray or box without a cover, used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

lay-figure (lā′fig″ūr), *n.* [< *lay-* as in *layman*[2] + *figure.* Now appar. regarded as < *lay*[1], *v. i.*, as if a figure that is 'laid' or that 'lies' in a particular pose.] 1. A jointed figure used by painters, made of wood, cork, etc., in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, etc. Formerly also called *layman.* Hence—2. A living person or a character in fiction who lacks individuality, or who is treated merely as a foil or puppet.

laying (lā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lay*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which lays; the act of depositing or dropping, as eggs: said of birds, etc.—2. The number of eggs laid, as by a flock of hens in one day or other period.—3. In *rope-making*, the twisting of three or more yarns together to form a strand, or of three strands to form a rope. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *plaster-work*, the first coat on lathing of two-coat work, the surface of which is usually roughed by sweeping it with a broom.—**Laying on of hands.** See *hand.*

laying-down (lā′ing-doun′), *n.* In *ship-building*, the delineation of the parts of a ship in their full size on the floor of the mold-loft.

laying-hook (lā′ing-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of a series of iron hooks on the poles on which a rope is hung while it is twisted by the rope-maker.

laying-in (lā′ing-in′), *n.* 1. The first painting upon any object which is to be decorated in color.—2. In *seal-engraving*, the drawing of the outline of a design to be cut.

laying-machine (lā′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *rope-making*, a machine for "laying up" or twisting strands to form a rope. A variety of improved machines are in use for this purpose. The general principles upon which they operate are the same as in spinning-, doubling-, and twisting-machines used in the textile arts, the parts, however, being stronger, and otherwise adapted to the heavier work of rope-making.

laying-on (lā′ing-on′), *n.* In *printing*, same as *feeding*, 4. [Eng.]

laying-press (lā′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small screw-press in which books are tightly held while their edges are cut by a plow-knife.

laying-top (lā′ing-top), *n.* In *rope-making*, a wooden cone or top-shaped piece of wood placed between the strands in laying up or twisting a rope, to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge, and prevent it from extending along the strands, which would produce what is called *slack twist.* As the twisting proceeds, the laying-top retreats toward the untwisted part of the strands.

layket, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lake*[2].

layland, *n.* See *lealand.*

> Soone he, with paine and lacke of bloud,
> Fell downe on that *lay-land.*
> *Sir Cauline* (Child's Ballads, III. 178).

laylock (lā′lok), *n.* A provincial corruption of *lilac.*

layman[1] (lā′man), *n.*; pl. *laymen* (-men). [< ME. *layman, lay man* (= OFries. *lekman* = MLG. *lēkman* = Icel. *leikmadhr* = Dan. *lægmand* = Sw. *lekman*); < *lay*[4] + *man.*] An unprofessional man; a man belonging to the laity or general mass of people, as distinguished from members of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine; specifically, one who does not belong to the clerical profession; more particularly, a church-member who is not a clergyman: also sometimes applied to persons with reference to any other profession or occupation in which they are not expert.

> There had been good store of *Laymens* Blood shed already, and now the time is coming to have Clergymens shed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 321.
>
> *Lay-men* have best interpreted the hard places in the Bible. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.
>
> Outsiders, *laymen*, can always benefit experts by suggestions, if in no other way.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 141.

layman[2]† (lā′man), *n.* [< D. *leeman*, a layman, lay-figure, contr. of **ledenman* (= G. *gliedermann*), < *leden*, pl. of *lid* (= G. *glied* = AS. *lith*, E. *lith*), a joint, + *man* = G. *mann* = AS. *mann*, E. *man.* The name seems to have been introduced by or from Dutch artists in the 17th century.] Same as *lay-figure*, 1.

> You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, . . . besides the natural figure before you.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 220.

layme, *n.* Same as *lame*[2].

layner†, **layneret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lannier.*

lay-out (lā′out), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A laying or spreading out; plan; arrangement. [Rare.]

> Although the conception of its *lay-out* dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 285.

2. That which is laid or spread out; a collection of things laid out; an apparatus; a display; a spread: as, a *lay-out* for dinner, for gaming, or for operations of any kind. [Colloq.]

> His [a mine-owner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive *lay-out* for him. *McClure*, Rocky Mountains, p. 219.
>
> A whole opium *lay-out.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 664.

3. The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine.—**Faro lay-out**, the thirteen cards of the spade suit enameled in two rows on a green cloth, the ace being on the dealer's left hand, and nearer to him than the king. Bets can be placed on this lay-out in 21 different ways, either flat upon a certain card, or upon its corners, or its edges, or behind it, or between two cards, or strung from one card to another, the object being to make one bet take in more than one card at a time.

II. *a.* Laid out, stretched, or extended: as, a *lay-out* line (a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water). [New Jersey.]

lay-rod (lā′rod), *n.* In a loom, one of the rods crossing the warp-threads from side to side, to separate the lays.

laysert, **laysourt**, **laysurt**, *n.* Middle English variants of *leisure.* *Chaucer.*

layship† (lā′ship), *n.* [< *lay*[4] + *-ship.*] 1. The condition of being a layman.—2. A person ranked as a layman.

> The Priest esteems their *lay-ships* unhallow'd and unclean. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

laystall†, *n.* [Also *leystall, lestall;* < ME. *laystall;* < *lay*[1] + *stall.*] A place where refuse or rubbish is deposited; hence, a heap of rubbish or refuse. Also *laystow.*

> The soil that late the owner did enrich,
> Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
> Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch.
> *Drayton*, Moses.
>
> Scarse could he footing find in that fowle way,
> For many corses, like a great *Lay-stall*,
> Of murdred men, which therein strowed lay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 53.

laystow†, *n.* [A var. of *laystall*, as if < *lay*[1] + *stow*, place.] Same as *laystall.*

> This place of Smythfeelde was at y[t] daye a *laye stowe* of all order of fylth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccxxvi.
>
> In Cyclops kennel, thee *laystow* dirtye, the foule den.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 628.
>
> The ancient gardens were but dunghils and *laistowes.*
> *Harrison*, p. 269. (*Halliwell.*)

layt†, *n.* See *lait*[1].

lazar (lā′zär), *n.* [< ME. *lazar, lazer,* < OF. *lazar* = Sp. *lázaro* = It. *lazzaro,* < ML. *lazarus*, a leper, < L. *Lazarus*, < Gr. Λάζαρος, the name of the beggar in the parable, Luke xvi. 20, < Heb. *El'āzār* (> E. *Eleazar*), a personal name, 'he whom God helps.'] A leper; also, a person infected with any loathsome disease; especially, a beggar so diseased.

> Unto such a worthi man as he
> Acordede not, as by his faculte,
> To have with sike *lazars* aqueyntaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 245.
>
> The *lazar* in his rags. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

lazard† (lā′zärd), *n.* [A var. of *lazar*, with accom. term. *-ard.*] Same as *lazar.*

> Did piteous *lazards* oft attend her door?
> She gave—farewell the parent of the poor.
> *Savage*, Epitaph on Mrs. Jones.

lazaret (laz-a-ret′), *n.* [< F. *lazaret:* see *lazaretto.*] Same as *lazaretto.*

lazaretto (laz-a-ret′ō), *n.* [< It. *lazzeretto* (= F. *lazaret* = Pg. Sp. *lazareto*, a plague-hospital), < *lazzaro*, a leper: see *lazar.*] 1. A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly of those affected with contagious diseases; also, a prison hospital. At seaports the name is often given to a vessel used for this purpose.—2. A building or vessel where ships' crews, passengers, and goods are detained during quarantine.

> We glided into the smaller harbour of Malta, and cast anchor off the *lazaretto.* *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

3. In some large merchant ships, a place near the stern where provisions and stores for the voyage are kept.

lazar-house (lā′zär-hous), *n.* A lazaretto.

> A *lazar-house* it seem'd; wherein were laid
> Numbers of all diseased. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 479.

Lazarist (laz′är-ist), *n.* [= F. *lazariste;* < *Lazarus* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A member of the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, and so called from the priory of St. Lazare, near Paris, which was given to the society in 1632. The primary object was to dispense religious comfort and instruction among the poor of the rural districts of France, and to establish seminaries; but its members, officially called priests of the mission, now have houses in most parts of the world.

Lazarite (laz′är-it), *n.* [< *Lazarus* (see *Lazarist*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Lazarist.*

lazar-like (lā′zär-līk), *a.* Like a lazar; full of sores; leprous. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 72.

lazarly (lā′zär-li), *a.* [< *lazar* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *lazar-like.*

lazarman (lā′zär-man), *n.*; pl. *lazarmen* (-men). A sick beggar; a lazar.

> William Jakson, *Lazarman*, who of late hath wrechedly & falsely spoken certein slaunderous wordes against sir Marten Bowes, knyght, maister Barne, Aldreman, & other men of worshype. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 445.

lazaroni, *n. pl.* A variant of *lazzaroni*, plural of *lazzarone.*

lazarous† (laz′a-rus), *a.* [< *lazar* + *-ous.*] Leprous; full of disease. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 299.

lazarous-clapper†, *n.* [For *Lazarus-clapper* or *lazar's clapper.*] A clapper carried by a lazar or leper in his begging-rounds; hence, a door-knocker. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

lazarwort† (lā′zär-wėrt), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *laserwort.*

laze (lāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazed*, ppr. *lazing.* [< *lazy*, on the supposed analogy of *hazy*, < *haze.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act, move, or rest idly or lazily; be lazy. [Rare.]

> You stand still *lazing*, and have nought to do?
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, I.

II. *trans.* To waste in sloth; spend in idleness: generally with *away:* as, to *laze away* one's life: sometimes used reflexively. [Colloq.]

> *Endormir* [F.]. . . . To *laze* it when he hath most need to looke about him. *Cotgrave.*
>
> He that takes liberty to *laze himself*, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy.
> *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 23.

laze (lāz), *n.* [< *laze*, *v.*] Laziness; inaction. *Davies.*

> Thus folded in a hard and mournful *laze*,
> Distress'd sate he. *Greene*, Radagon's Sonnet.

lazily (lā′zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

laziness (lā′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

lazuli (laz′ū-lī), *n.* Short for *lapis lazuli* (which see, under *lapis*).—**Lazuli-finch**, the *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina amœna*, a beautiful bird of the western United States, resembling the indigo-bird, but having, in the male, brown and white on the under parts.

lazulite (laz′ū-līt), *n.* [< *lazuli* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a light- or indigo-blue color, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron. Also called *azurite* (true azurite is the blue carbonate of copper), *blue spar*, and *blue feldspar.*

lazulite-blue (laz′ū-līt-blō), *n.* Same as the genuine *ultramarine.*

lazure†, *n.* Same as *azure.*

lazy (lā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lazie, laesie, laysy;* a prov. word, prob. connected with MLG. *lasich, losich*, LG. *läösig*, D. *leuzig*, G. dial. *läsig*, lazy; appar. from the root of *loose.*] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor.

Lewdly complainest thou, *laesie* ladde,
Of Winters wracke for making thee sadde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

2. Characterized by or characteristic of idleness or sluggishness; languid; tardy; slow: as, a *lazy* yawn; *lazy* movements; a *lazy* stream.

Call on the *lazy* leaden-stepping hours. *Milton*, Time.

Lazy guy. See *guy*[1].—**Lazy weight,** scant weight. *Halliwell.* = **Syn.** *Indolent, Inert,* etc. (see *idle*); dilatory, slack.

lazy (lā′zi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazied*, ppr. *lazying*. [< *lazy*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act lazily; laze; move idly, listlessly, or reluctantly. [Colloq.]

So we would put in the day, *lazying* around, listening to the stillness. *S. L. Clemens*, Huckleberry Finn.

II. *trans.* To waste or spend idly. [Colloq.]

We *lazied* the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. *The Century*, XXXI. 197.

lazy-back (lā′zi-bak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A high back-bar attached to a seat as a support for the back. It is sometimes made so as to be removable. [Colloq., U. S.]—**2.** An iron rest placed over the fire to support a frying-pan, etc. *Wright.*

II. *a.* Having a reclining back, as a chair.

A *lazy-back* chair makes a capital observing-seat. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 748.

lazy-bed (lā′zi-bed), *n.* A bed for growing potatoes, in which the potatoes are laid on the surface of the soil and covered with earth taken out from trenches on both sides. This mode of planting potatoes is now chiefly confined to Ireland, but was common in early Scottish husbandry. It is of practical use only for spade husbandry.

lazyboard (lā′zi-bōrd), *n.* A short board used by teamsters to ride on. It is placed on the left of the wagon-bed, between the front and rear wheels.

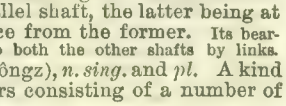
lazybones (lā′zi-bōnz), *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler. [Colloq.]

lazyboots (lā′zi-bōts), *n.* Same as *lazybones*. ★[Colloq.]

lazy-jack (lā′zi-jak), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a jack constructed on the same principle as a lazy-tongs, consisting of compound levers pivoted together. A screw and nut are generally used to operate and extend the jack in lifting weights. The instrument has nearly gone out of use, being almost universally superseded by the hydraulic jack.

lazy-pinion (lā′zi-pin″yon), *n.* A pinion which transmits motion from a gear on one shaft to another on a parallel shaft, the latter being at a variable distance from the former. Its bearings are attached to both the other shafts by links.

lazy-tongs (lā′zi-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of tongs or pincers consisting of a number of pairs of levers pivoted together at the middle and hinged to one another at the ends, the extension of which, produced by bringing together the scissors-like handles, enables one without change of position to pick up an object at a considerable distance (whence the name). The same principle of construction has many applications, as in safety bridges or gates between cars, on ferry-boats, etc., formed of levers pivoted together at several points. It is used also in some forms of elevators, extension gas-lamps, etc. It was first described by Roberto Valturio, who died about 1482.



Lazy-tongs.

lazzarone (laz-a-rō′ne; It. pron. lät-sä-rō′ne), *n.*; pl. *lazzaroni* (-ni). [It., a beggar, in form aug. of *lazzaro*, a beggar, leper (referring to the hospital of St. *Lazarus* in Naples, which serves as their refuge, or ult. to the beggar *Lazarus* in the parable): see *lazar*.] One of those members of the poorer classes in Naples who earn a scanty subsistence as messengers, porters, and occasional laborers, or by fishing, but have no fixed habitation, and spend the most of their ★time in idling and begging.

L. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Baccalaureus Litterarum*, Bachelor of Letters.

lb. An abbreviation of Latin *libra*, pound, used as a symbol for *pound* in weight. Sometimes written ℔.

l. c. An abbreviation—(*a*) in *printing*, of *lower case* (that is, small letters, as opposed to capitals); (*b*) of the Latin *loco citato*, in the place cited: used to avoid repetition of a citation or reference already given.

le[1] (lē). [F. *le*, OF. *le*, *lo* = Sp. Pg. *lo* = It. *lo*, m., OF. F. Sp. Pg. It. *la*, f., def. art.; cf. OF. F. *il*, he, = Sp. Pg. *el* = It. *il*, def. art.; < L. *ille* (acc. *illum*, neut. *illud*), OL. *olle*, *ollus*, he, that, used in LL. ML., and hence in Rom., as the def. art.] The French definite article masculine (including the old neuter), much used in Middle English in names of French type, as Johan *le* Long, William *le* Bon, etc. (many of which survive in modern English), as well as in modern French names. It occurs contracted and unrecognized in *lingot* and other words.

In September 1386 the walls of the friary [of the Augustine or Hermit friars, Warrington, Cheshire, England] witnessed a singular scene, for "Messieurs Johan *le* Botiller, baroun de Werynglon, Nichol *le* Vernoun, . . . sat three days to examine witnesses in the friary church."
Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 224.

le[2] (lē), *n.* See *li*[2].

-le[1]. [Formerly also and in some instances still *-el;* < ME. *-le*, *-el*, etc.; partly < AS. *-ol*, *-ul*, or *-el*, partly < OF. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*, etc.) or *-le* (< L. *-ilis*, etc.), or *-al*, *-el* (< L. *-alis*), or other forms.] A suffix or termination of very diverse origin, and now usually without obvious significance, occurring in adjectives or nouns of native English origin, as in *fickle*, *mickle*, *brickle*, *brittle*, etc., *cockle*, *prickle*, *knuckle*, etc., *shackle*, etc., or of other origin, as in *battle*[1], *battle*[2], *bottle*[2], *buckle*[2], *mettle*, etc. See the etymology of such words.

-le[2]. [< ME. *-le*, *-el*, with inf. suffix *-len*, *-elen* = D. *-elen* = G. *-eln;* ult. a var. of *-er*[4], a freq. suffix. Cf. *-le*[1].] A suffix of frequentative, or originally frequentative, verbs, as *babble*, *gabble*, *cackle*, *crackle*, *humble*[1], *mumble*, *ramble*, *scramble*, *scribble*, etc. It is equivalent to *-er*[4], as in *gibber*, *jabber*, etc. It is more or less confused with similar suffixes of various origin, as in *tremble*, *trouble*, *hamble*[1], etc.

lea[1] (lē), *n.* [Formerly also *lee*, dial. *lay*, *ley* (in comp. in local names, *-leigh*, *-ley*, *-ly*); < ME. *ley*, *lay*, *leye*, *leyze*, < AS. *lēah* (gen. *lēas*, dat. *lēá*), m., *lēah* (gen. dat. *lēáge*), f., untilled land, a lea, meadow, pasture, = MLG. *lo*, *loch*, *loge*, *lage*, *loye*, LG. *loge* = Flem. *loo* (as in *Waterloo*) = OHG. *lōh*, MHG. *lōch*, G. dial. *loh*, a low plain, a morass, = Lith. *laukas*, an open field, = L. *lucus*, a grove, wood (orig., according to etym., a glade, a 'clearing'), < *lucere*, be light, *lux*, light: see *lucent* and *light*[1]. Thus *lucus*, though said to be so called "a non *lucendo*," is, regarded as a 'clearing,' really *lucus a lucendo*. See *lucus a non lucendo*.] **1.** Open, untilled land, usually in grass, or pasture-land; a meadow or grassy plain; a stretch of level fields or commons.

A lady gaye,
Came ridand ouer a longe *lee*.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad pranks along the heathy *leas*.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

Hence—**2.** Any field; any level geographical surface.

And bad hym holde hym at home and eryen his *leyes*,
And alle that halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe,
Or any other myster. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 5.

lea[2] (lē, lā), *a.* and *n.* [Also *lee*, *ley*, *lay*. Prop. spelled *lay* or *ley*, < ME. *ley*, *leye*, < AS. **lǣge* (in comp. *lǣghrycg*), lit. 'lying,' = OHG. **lāgi* (in *abi-lāgi*, exhausted, weary), MHG. *lāge*, G. *läg*, low, flat, poor, = Icel. *lægr* (in *graslægr*, lying in the grass), *lāgr*, low, whence E. *low*[1], from the root of *lie*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Untilled; fallow: said of land. Compare *lealand*, *layland*. [In this use chiefly prov. Eng.]

Mi londis of vertues liggen al *lay*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The land it may lie *lee*.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

II. *n.* Fallow land; lealand.

lea[3]† (lē), *n.* [< ME. *ley*, < Icel. *lē* = Sw. *lie* = Dan. *lee*, a scythe.] A scythe. *Catholicon Anglicum*, p. 211.

lea[4] (lē), *n.* [A var. of *lay*[1].] **1.** Same as *lay*[1], 8. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** One of the sets of alternating threads into which the yarns of a loom are divided by the harness system so as to form the shed.

leach[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *leech*[1].

leach[2] (lēch), *v. t.* [Also *leech*, *letch* (and *latch*): ★see *letch*[1], *latch*[2].] **1.** To wash or drain by percolation of water; treat by downward drainage: as, to make lye by *leaching* ashes (the most familiar use of the word); the rains *leach* a gravelly soil.—**2.** To remove by percolation; drain away: as, to *leach* the alkali from wood-★ashes.

leach[2] (lēch), *n.* [< *leach*[2], *v.*] **1.** A separation of lye, or alkali in solution, as from wood-ashes, by percolation of water.—**2.** The material used for leaching, as wood-ashes.—**3.** A deep tub with a spigot inserted in the bottom, used in making potash. It holds from 6 to 8 bushels of wood-ashes.

leach[3], *n.* See *leech*[3].

leach[4]† (lēch), *n.* [< ME. *leche*, < OF. *lesche*, F. *lèche*, a slice, shive.] A dish, of various kinds, served up in slices. It was sometimes a jelly flavored with spices.

Leach, . . . a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c. *Randle Holme.*

leach[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *lechen*, *leschen*, slice; from the noun.] To cut into slices; slice.

Seyne bowes of wylde bores, with the braune *lechyde*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

leach[5] (lēch), *n.* Same as *latch*[3].

leach[6] (lēch), *n.* Same as *leash*.

leach-craft†, *n.* See *leech-craft*.

leacher[1]†, *n.* See *leecher*.

leacher[2] (lē′chèr), *n.* A leach-tub or leaching-vat.

leacher[3]†, **leacherous**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lecher*, etc.

leaching-vat (lē′ching-vat), *n.* A leach-tub.

leach-line, *n.* See *leech-line*.

leachman†, *n.* See *leechman*.

leach-trough (lēch′trôf), *n.* See the quotation.

At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call leach-brine, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

leach-tub (lēch′tub), *n.* A wooden vessel in which ashes are leached. It has the form of an inverted truncated cone, with a perforated false bottom which is covered with straw. In the true bottom is a tap for the removal of the liquor, which is received in a tank below. Also called *leaching-vat*.

leachy (lē′chi), *a.* [< *leach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Liable to be leached; allowing water to percolate through, ★as gravelly or sandy soil. Also *letchy*.

lead[1] (lēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *led*, ppr. *leading*. [< ME. *leden* (pret. *ledde*, *ladde*), < AS. *lǣdan* (pret. *lǣdde*, pp. *lǣded*, *lǣd*) (= OS. *lēdjan* = OFries. *leda* = D. *leiden* = MLG. *leiden*, *lēden* = OHG. *leitan*, MHG. G. *leiten* = Icel. *leidha* = Sw. *leda* = Dan. *lede*), lead; a factitive verb, connected with *lād* (= Icel. *leidh*, etc.), a way, course, journey (see *lode*[1]), < *līdhan* = OHG. *līdan* = Icel. *līdha*, go, = Dan. *lide* = Sw. *lida*, glide on, wear on: see *lithe*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go before as a guide; guide the steps or movements of; precede or accompany in order to show the way to; conduct: as, to *lead* the blind; a star *led* the three wise men to Bethlehem.

And zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lord Jesu, in that Nyghte that he was taken, he was *ylad* in to a Gardyn; and there he was first examyned righte scharply.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Moses . . . *led* the flock to the backside of the desert.
Ex. iii. 1.

2. To be at the head of; direct or control the movements or actions of; command: as, to *lead* an army or an expedition; to *lead* a mutiny.

The kynge Arthur hath well be-sette the lordship that he hath yow yoven to *lede* and gouerne his peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 394.

Assemble thou
Of all those myriads which we *lead* the chief.
Milton, P. L., v. 684.

Specifically, in *music:* (*a*) To conduct or direct, as a band, orchestra, or chorus. (*b*) To act as a principal performer in, as an orchestra or chorus: said of the principal first violin, of the principal soprano, etc.

3. To go before or in advance of; take the lead of or in; go or be first in: as, the gray horse *leads* them all; he *leads* his class in mathematics; to *lead* the dance.

A-queynte the weel with Prudence,
He *ledith* alle vertues out & inne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

For her I made the Song: the Dance with her I *lead*.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest.
Leigh Hunt, Abou Ben Adhem.

We sit in solemn rows on each side of the hall, and are apparently waiting for some one to *lead* us in prayer.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii.

4. To cause to go or act; draw on; induce; influence: as, to *lead* one astray; this *leads* me to refuse.

The king is not himself, but basely *led*
By flatterers. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 241.

All before him was anxiety, uncertainty. He had cut himself adrift; he was on the great stream. Whither would it *lead* him? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, I. 195.

5. To conduct in a way or course; draw or guide in a mode of acting or thinking: as, to *lead* a stream of water through a field for irrigation; to *lead* one's thoughts into new channels.

6. To draw out; live through; pass: said of manner of life: as, to *lead* an idle life.

"Ffeire suster," quod she, "as longe as ye caste yow to *lede* soche lyf, ye ought not to come in this place."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. 1 Tim. ii. 2.

7. To draw or drag into; cause to proceed in: as, he *led* his pursuers a hard chase.

You remember the . . . life he *led* his wife and daughter.
Dickens.

8. To act as a guide in; show by going before.

And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to *lead* them the way. Ex. xiii. 21.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led* the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

9†. To drive, as horses.

The Sonnes sone, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde *lede*
Algate his fader carte and gye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 942.

10. To transport or carry, as in a cart or other conveyance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

With him ther was a Ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde *i-lad* of dong ful many a fother.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

The hard frost . . . kept back the too early growth of autumn-sown wheat, and gave . . . [the farmers] the opportunity of *leading* manure.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

11. In *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with: as, to *lead* a heart or a trump.—**To lead apes in hell.** See *ape*.—**To lead astray**, to draw into a wrong way or into error; seduce from truth or rectitude.—**To lead by the nose**, to cause to follow or comply submissively, as a bear is led by a ring in the nose.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 832.

To lead captive, to draw or carry into captivity.—**To lead on**, to persuade to advance; induce; draw on.—**To lead one a dance, to lead the dance.** See *dance*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go before as a guide; act as a guide; show the way by going along with or in advance; take the lead.

I will *lead* on softly. Gen. xxxiii. 14.

Lead, monster; we'll follow. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 159.

2. To be in advance; be first; have precedence or power of direction: as, to *lead* in a race or in battle. Specifically, in *music:* (*a*) To take the principal part; conduct, as in an orchestra or a chorus. (*b*) To enunciate the subject or theme of a thematic composition: said of one voice-part which begins alone: usually, in this sense, with *off*.

3. To serve for direction or guidance; have a direction or tendency; tend: as, this road *leads* to the river; gaming *leads* to other vices.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that *leadeth* to destruction. Mat. vii. 13.

The ascent of steps
That to the decorated pillar *lead*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

4. In *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—**5.** To be led; be guided, conducted, or turned in a given way.

As he [the king] was *leading* to the place of execution, one of his people wept. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Weir men say of fish that they *lead* best when passing rapidly towards some distant point: and worst when they are moving slowly or uncertainly. *Mass. Rep.*, 1872, p. 28.

Before being entered the dogs must be taught to *lead* quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To lead fair (*naut.*), said of running rigging when it is clear of the other ropes.—**To lead in prayer**, to offer prayer in an assembly, as a prayer-meeting: used with reference to leading the thoughts of others into a particular devotional channel.—**To lead off**, to lead the way or take the initiative in the doing of something.—**To lead up to**, to bring about or introduce by degrees or in a gradual way: as, these events *led up to* the establishment of a republic; he *led up to* his favorite topic.

lead[1] (lēd), *n.* [= OFries. *lede, lade* = MD. *leyde* = MLG. *leide, lēde* = OHG. *leita, leiti*, MHG. *leite*, G. *leite*, lead; from the verb.] **1.** The position of a guide or leader; guidance; direction; instruction; hence, the condition of being first or foremost; precedence: as, to be in the *lead;* to take the *lead* of a party; to have a clear *lead* in a game; to give one a *lead* in hunting.

I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best *lead* anyone has had to a fast thing.
Trollope, Orley Farm.

The lawyers were, of course, in the *lead*, as the profession always is in all matters of public interest in our land.
Tourgée, A Fool's Errand, p. 217.

2†. A following.

Take fyve of the best knyghtes
That be in your *lede*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 108).

3. That which leads or guides; that which is followed, as an example, a clue, or a passageway: as, to follow the *lead* of a speculator; to find a *lead* out of a difficulty. Specifically—(*a*) A passageway; a channel; an open passage through ice.

During the first watch I went up into the crow's nest, to have a look at the *leads* of open water, and discovered the appearance of one to the southward.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 148.

(*b*) In *mining*, a lode. See *lode*[1], *n.* [Western U. S.]

4. The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the suit or card so played.

All you have got to mind is to return your partner's *lead*.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

5. The course of a running rope from end to end: as, a clear *lead*.—**6.** In *engin.*, the average distance required to be traveled to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the center of gravity of the excavation to the center of gravity of the embankment.

7. In *elect.*: (*a*) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (*b*) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is to be used.—**8.** In a steam-engine, an arrangement of the valve or valves and the ports of a cylinder by which the steam is admitted in front of the piston or allowed to escape from behind it a little before the end of the stroke. On the steam-side or inlet-ports it is also called *outside lead;* on that of the exhaust-ports it is called the *inside lead* or *exhaust-lead*.

9. In *music:* (*a*) The enunciation by one voice-part of the subject or theme of a thematic composition before the entrance of the other parts. (*b*) A cue or short passage in one voice-part on which the entrance of others depends.—**Lead of the crank**, in a steam-engine, the excess above 90° in the angle made by the plane of one crank with the plane of another on the same shaft. This setting secures greater smoothness of motion by moderating the retardation of the piston at the end of the stroke.

lead[2] (led), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *leed*, < AS. *leád*, lead, = OFries. *lad* = D. *lood*, lead, = MLG. *lōt*, lead, a weight, *lode*, a plummet, = MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth* = Sw. Dan. *lod*, a plummet, a lead, ball, bullet, a weight. The word occurs disguised in *pilot*, q. v. Another Teut. word for 'lead,' the metal, is OHG. *blīo*, MHG. *blī*, G. *blei*, MLG. *bli, blig* = Icel. *blý* = Sw. Dan. *bly;* the L. is *plumbum* (see *plumb*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Pb; atomic weight, 207.10. One of the useful metals, remarkable for its softness and heaviness. It belongs to the class of white metals, but has a decided bluish-gray tint, expressed by the common term "lead-gray." The freshly cut surface is lustrous, but it soon becomes dull from the formation of a film of oxid. Lead is the softest metal in general use; it can be scratched by the finger-nail, and is easily cut with a knife. It is very malleable, and can be rolled into thin sheets; but it cannot be drawn into fine wire. Lead rarely occurs in the native form; as a general rule, and possibly in every instance, the particles of the metal thus found are associated with some ore of lead, or occur in such a manner as to indicate that they are of secondary origin. The most important localities of native lead are in Sweden, near Pajsberg, where this metal occurs in small filiform masses and scaly grains, associated with magnetite in dolomite, and also near Nordmark, where pieces several ounces in weight have been obtained. Native lead has also recently been found crystallized in various forms belonging to the isometric system. Its specific gravity is about 11.4. It fuses at about 620° F.; when heated before the blowpipe on charcoal, it is volatilized, leaving a yellow incrustation. The ores of lead are numerous and widely distributed, occurring in many countries in very considerable quantity. The most important of these ores is the sulphuret (galena), which contains 86½ per cent. of the metal. This ore is found in greater or less quantity in a very large number of metalliferous veins, especially such as produce gold and silver. Galena almost always contains at least a trace of silver, and in most regions the quantity of the precious metal is sufficient to make its separation profitable. (See *Pattinson process* and *Parkes process*, under *process*.) The carbonate of lead (cerusite) is also an important ore of this metal, and so is the sulphate (anglesite), but in less degree. These ores also usually contain silver in paying quantity, and the value of the precious metal is frequently greater than that of the lead itself. One of the chief uses of lead is for service-pipes in the supply of houses with water, a purpose for which the ductility and flexibility of this metal admirably adapt it. A serious drawback, however, is its liability to oxidation and the poisonous nature of the resulting combination, and to overcome this tendency lead pipes are often lined with tin. Another important use of lead is as the base of oil-painting, for which purpose it is used in the form of the carbonate. (See *white lead*, below.) Lead is also much used in the form of shot and bullets. The most important alloy of which lead forms a part is pewter.

2. A plummet or mass of lead attached to a graduated line, used in sounding at sea. It is usually in the shape of the frustum of a cone or pyramid. For depths of 20 fathoms or under, it has a weight of from 5 to 9 pounds, and is called a *hand-lead*. For depths from 20 to 60 fathoms, the lead weighs from 20 to 60 pounds, and is called a *coasting-lead*. For depths from 60 to 200 fathoms, a *deep-sea lead* is used, weighing from 75 to 120 pounds. A special apparatus, called a *deep-sea sounding-machine*, is used for depths above 200 fathoms. See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.

3. In *printing*, a thin strip of type-metal (sometimes of brass), used to increase the space between lines of composed types. Leads are usually cast to fractional parts of the body pica. The thickness most used is six-to-pica, one thirty-sixth of an inch, but there are many sizes both above and below this. To make matter still more conspicuous, double leads (two leads together) are often used, and sometimes treble leads.

There is a newspaper in another city which . . . avoids double *leads*, capitals, pictures, and all forms of typographical hysteria. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 819.

4. A small stick of black-lead or plumbago used in pencils.—**5.** *pl.* Sheets or plates of lead used for covering roofs: sometimes used as a singular for a flat roof covered with lead.

He looketh down on his brethren as if he stood on the top of a *leads*, and not on the same ground they do.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 13.

The tempest crackles on the *leads*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"On to the *leads;* will you come and see the view from thence?" I followed still, up a very narrow staircase to the attics, and thence by a ladder and through a trap-door to the roof of the hall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

6†. A pipe of lead; a leader.

And let me (good Lord) be like the *Lead*
Which to som Citie from som Conduit-head
Brings holsom water; yet (self-wanting sense)
It selfe receiues no drop of comfort thence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

7. In *stained-glass work*, etc., one of the cames or ribbons of lead, grooved on both sides, which serve to retain the glass by the edges.—**8.** In *knitting*, a tin or lead socket in which a needle is fixed before being fitted to the frame.—**Black lead.** See *black-lead*.—**Blue lead.** (*a*) A miners' name for galena. (*b*) In the manufacture of white lead, lead which has not become perfectly converted into the carbonate, and therefore retains more or less of its blue color.—**Chocolate lead.** See *chocolate*.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Drift-lead**, a heavy lead hung overboard when a ship is lying at anchor, to show if she drifts or drags.—**Glaziers' turned lead.** Same as *came*[3], 2.—**Green lead ore.** See *pyromorphite*.—**Lead-float file.** See *file*[1].—**Lead-shaving machine**, a series of rotary knives so combined as to reduce lead to shavings for the manufacture of white lead.—**Leads of Venice**, places of confinement situated immediately under the leads (roof) of the ducal palace in Venice, memorable for the political prisoners confined there in the time of the Venetian republic.—**Milled lead.** Same as *sheet-lead* (which see, below).—**Mock lead.** Same as *blende*.—**Red lead**, a pigment formed by the exposure of litharge to the action of air at a temperature of 560°, under which conditions it absorbs oxygen. It is used for a variety of purposes. When mixed with mastic and linseed-oil, it is used as a cement for the flanges of steam-pipes, but it enters the market chiefly as a pigment, as, when mixed with either water or linseed-oil, it covers extremely well.—**Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*.—**Sheet-lead**, a thin plate of lead made by passing a flat ingot repeatedly through a rolling-mill until the requisite thinness has been attained. Called in England *milled lead*.—**Sugar of lead**, or **lead acetate**, a crystalline salt prepared by dissolving lead or litharge in vinegar or pyroligneous acid. It has a sweetish taste, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine both internally and externally, and extensively in the arts.—**To arm a lead.** See *arm*[2].—**To heave** or **cast the lead**, to cast the deep-sea lead or hand-lead for the purpose of taking soundings.

I sall *caste leede* and loke the space,
Howe depe the watir is ilke a dele.
York Plays, p. 51.

White lead, a mixture of the carbonate and the hydrated oxid of lead in somewhat varying proportions, approximating to 75 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter. It is prepared as follows: Metallic lead is cast into perforated disks 7 inches in diameter and ¼ inch thick, technically called *buckles*. These are packed into earthenware pots 15 inches high, and to each pot is added a small amount of acetic acid. The pots are then piled into bins 40 feet square, and the whole covered with spent tan-bark and left alone for nearly three months. During this time the temperature rises, steam is given off, and a rather complex chemical decomposition takes place, by which the metallic-lead buckles become converted into the white carbonate. But the quantity of lead converted into white lead seldom amounts to more than 65 per cent. The bins are unloaded and the contents of the pots thrown into a revolving screen, which separates the white lead from the unconverted metallic lead, this latter being remelted and put through the process again. The white lead is ground to a fine powder, and then made into a paste with 10 per cent. of linseed-oil, forming the paint known as white lead in oil. This method of converting metallic lead into white lead is known as the "Dutch process." Other methods tending toward greater quickness and economy have also been used.—**Yellow lead ore.** See *wulfenite*.

II. *a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead.—**Lead flat**, a level roof covered with sheet-lead resting on boarding and joists. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lead lights**, a form of casement-window having small panes set in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars. *E. H. Knight.*
=**Syn.** See *leaden*.

lead[2] (led), *v. t.* [< ME. *leden, leeden* (= D. *looden* = MLG. *loden* = G. *lothen* = Dan. *lodde* = Sw. *loda*, sound with the lead; from the noun.] **1.** To cover with lead; fasten or fit with lead; join by means of lead: as, to *lead* a roof; to *lead* stained glass, as in a window.

The Cloysters about it [the palace], *leaded* above, and paved with stone, the roof supported with columnes of marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

2. In *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of, as type.—**3.** In *ceram.*, to give metallic

gloss to by means of an ore of lead ground fine and strewn over the surface.—4. To smooth and polish (the bore of a rifled gun) by the application of a leaden lap.

When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be *leaded* or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

To lead out, in *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of (composed types).—**To lead up**, in *stained-glass work*, to join or assemble (the different pieces) by means of lead ribbons or cames.

lead[3]†, *n.* [Also *leed;* < ME. *leede;* perhaps < Gael. *luchd*, a pot, kettle.] A caldron; a copper kettle.

His heede
That stemede as a forneys of a *leede*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

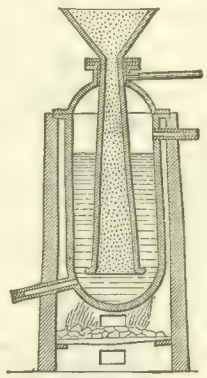
Mow haulm to burn,
To serve thy turn,
To bake thy bread,
To burn under *lead*.
Tusser, Husbandry, August's Abstract.

lead-arming (led′är″ming), *n.* A lump of tallow, soap, grease, or other similar substance pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom from the particles adhering to the greasy substance.

lead-ash (led′ash), *n.* The slag of lead.

leadback (led′bak), *n.* The American dunlin, ox-bird, or purre. [Shinnecock Bay, L. I.]

lead-bath (led′bȧth), *n.* A furnace for exposing ores of gold or silver mechanically to the action of melted lead. The powdered ores unite with the lead to form an alloy, and the precious metals are afterward extracted from the alloy by various processes.


Lead-bath.

lead-colic (led′kol″ik), *n.* See *colic*.

lead-color (led′kul″ọr), *n.* A dull bluish-gray color, approximating to the color of lead.

lead-colored (led′kul″ọrd), *a.* Having the color of lead; of a dull-grayish color: as, *lead-colored* clouds.

lead-cutter (led′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine made to cut to any length the leads used by printers. Many forms are in use, but all have a flat table, an adjustable gage, and a chisel-faced cutter that is brought down by means of a lever.

lead-eater (led′ē″tėr), *n.* India-rubber. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leaded (led′ed), *a.* [< *lead*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Separated or spaced by the insertion of thin strips of type-metal between the lines: said of composed types.—2. Fitted or furnished with lead. Especially—(*a*) Covered with sheet-lead, as a roof. (*b*) Set in a frame of lead; joined by means of bars or ribbons of lead, as stained-glass work.—**Leaded sash**, the sash of a stained-glass or other window in which the panes are held by bars or ribbons of lead.

leaden (led′n), *a.* [< ME. *leden*, < AS. *leáden* (= D. *looden*), of lead, < *leád*, lead: see *lead*[2] and *-en*[2].] 1. Made or consisting of lead: as, a *leaden* ball; a *leaden* coffin.

What says this *leaden* casket? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 15.

To me thy *leaden* Rod resign,
To charm the Centinels
On Mount Citheron.
Congreve, Semele, iii. 1.

2. Like lead in any particular. (*a*) Inertly heavy: as, the *leaden* weight of a helpless person. (*b*) Heavy and slow: as, a *leaden* pace. (*c*) Dull; sluggish; without spirit.

If he be *leaden*, icy-cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 176.

Base, *leaden* earls that glory in your birth.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

(*d*) Of the color of lead; dull-colored; hence, gloomy: as, a *leaden* sky.

[*Leaden* is often compounded with participial adjectives: as, *leaden*-winged time; a *leaden*-paced messenger.

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the *leaden*-heel'd Pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

O *leaden*-hearted men, to be in love with death!
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.]

Leaden bulls. See *bull*[2].=**Syn.** *Lead*, *Leaden*. *Lead* as an adjective is not used figuratively; *leaden* is used both literally and figuratively; as, a *lead* or *leaden* image; a *leaden* sky. A similar distinction exists between *wood* and *wooden*, *gold* and *golden*, etc.: as, a *wood* partition; *wooden* walls; *wooden* immobility; a *gold* watch; *golden* clouds, or hopes, or prospects. The form in *-en* is generally preferable rhythmically; hence its retention and extension in poetic use.

lead-encephalopathy (led′en-sef-ą-lop″ą-thi), *n.* A morbid cerebral condition produced by chronic lead-poisoning.

leaden-gray (led′n-grā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lead-gray*.

leader[1] (lē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *leder*, *ledere*, < AS. *lǣdere* (= OFries. *ledera*, *ledere* = D. *leider* = MLG. *leider*, *lēder* = OHG. *leitari*, MHG. *leitære*, *leiter*, G. *leiter* = Dan. *leder* = Sw. *ledare*), a leader, < *lǣdan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] 1. One who leads, guides, conducts, directs, or controls; a director or conductor; a chief or commander.

They be blind *leaders* of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

I have given him for . . . a *leader* and commander of the people. Isa. lv. 4.

A resolute *leader* might have brought it [the war] to a close in a month. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. One who is first or most prominent in any relation; one who takes precedence by virtue of superior qualification or influence; a recognized principal or superior: as, *leaders* of society; a *leader* of the bar.

Bi waar of richelees, for he wole make diffence,
For he is *leder* of al synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Queen's Counsel are usually termed *Leaders*, & they sit in front of the other Barristers, whome they are said to "lead" in any particular case in which both are engaged.
Slater, Guide to Legal Prof., p. 17.

Judges, mayors, . . . *leaders* in science, clergymen better than famous, . . . were represented in that meeting.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 123.

3. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who has charge of a "class," which he meets at stated times, and over which he exercises a quasi-pastoral supervision. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).—4. In *music:* (*a*) A conductor or director. (*b*) The principal first-violin player in an orchestra (concert-master), the principal cornettist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus. Formerly the leader of an orchestra was also the conductor, but the duties of leading and conducting are now separated in large orchestras.

5. That which leads or conducts; something that guides the course of a thing, or conducts to it. (*a*) In *mining*, the more or less well-defined vein-like mass of ore which the miner follows in his work; the indication which the miner follows when working an irregular metalliferous deposit. This is sometimes a mere crack, sometimes a fissure with vein-stone or even with ore, and sometimes a well-defined fissure-vein. The word is used chiefly where there is some complexity in the phenomena, as where the rock on each side of the fissure is more or less mineralized, so that the fissure or leader forms only a part of the metalliferous deposit. (*b*) A pipe for the conveyance of water from a roof or the upper part of a house to the ground. (*c*) A row of dots or hyphens which lead the eye of a reader from words or figures at one end of a line to words or figures at the other end. (*d*) A block or piece of wood in which holes are cut to serve as guides for ropes. (*e*) A kind of wrapped quick-match to lead fire rapidly from one part of a piece of fireworks to another. (*f*) A furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone. (*g*) In *fishing*, a piece of silkworm gut or fine cord at the end of the reel-line, several feet long, to which the droppers or bobbers are attached at proper intervals. Also called *casting-line*. (*h*) A structure consisting of a fence of laths or brush, or of stakes interwoven with brush or with netting, or formed of stone, for leading fish into a pound, weir, or heart-seine. The fish following the shore meet the leader, and turn and follow it to its terminatĭon. Leaders are most frequently used where there is a long extent of shallow water which ebbs off at low tide.

The pounds of some of the Connecticut fishermen have net-*leaders* of from 700 to 1,300 feet, set on poles 25 or 30 feet long, driven into the sand.
Massachusetts Fisheries Report, 1868, p. 11.

(*i*) In *surveying*, the foremost of the two chain-carriers. (*j*) A ring or gripper used for leading cattle, passed through the septum of the nose.

6. That which precedes; something that has a leading or foremost place, whether in actual position or in importance. Specifically—(*a*) One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a wheeler, or one placed next the carriage.

St. Foix takes a post-chaise
With, for "wheelers," two bays, and, for "*leaders*," two greys. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 20.

(*b*) The principal wheel in a set of machinery. (*c*) A principal editorial article in a newspaper; one of the longer articles in a newspaper appearing as its own utterances or expressions of editorial views, whether written by the ostensible editor or by leader-writers or contributors.

Mr. Bryant was the first of our journalists to adopt the English practice of *leaders*, which has since become the universal habit of our journalism.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 96.

7. A sinew; a tendon: as, the *leaders* of the fingers or toes. [Technical.]—8. Something offered as a special attraction to customers; a leading "bargain." [Trade cant.]

A new rival may inflict severe loss through overestimating the business field which he enters; through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a *leader*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 622.

9. In *bot.*, the terminal shoot of an excurrent trunk, commonly forming the apex of a cone-shaped tree, as in the fir and the larch.—**Cuckoo's leader**, the wryneck.—**Follow my leader.** See *follow*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Commander*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

leader[2]† (led′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ledere*, *leedare;* < *lead*[2] + *-er*[1].] A plumber.

leader-boy (lē′dėr-boi), *n.* A boy who guides bullocks. See *fore-looper*. [South Africa.]

leaderette (lē-dėr-et′), *n.* A short leader in a newspaper. [Eng.]

leader-furrow (lē′dėr-fur′ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

leader-hook (lē′dėr-hůk), *n.* A hold-fast hook to support a rain-water leader. Its tang is driven into the wall.

leadership (lē′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *leader*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a leader; guidance; control.

leader-writer (lē′dėr-rī″tėr), *n.* A member of the editorial staff of a newspaper who writes leaders or editorial articles.

lead-glance (led′glȧns), *n.* Lead ore; galena.

lead-glaze (led′glāz), *n.* A glaze for ceramic ware produced by the use of lead, applied throughout Europe and America to the coarser kinds of pottery for domestic use. Ware covered with this glaze was usually coarse and brittle, and a coating was needed to make it available for holding liquids; but the glaze was injurious in the case of such contents as would partly dissolve it, and hence pottery so coated was largely superseded, especially by salt-glazed ware.

lead-gray (led′grā), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Colored like lead.

II. *n.* A color resembling that of lead. Also *leaden-gray*.

leadhillite (led′hil-īt), *n.* [< *Leadhills*, a locality in Lanarkshire, Scotland, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphato-carbonate of lead occurring in transparent white to yellow or greenish crystals.

leading[1] (lē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *ledyng;* verbal n. of *lead*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of conducting or guiding; conduct; leadership; command.

Hir fader, whiche in Romaine
The *ledynge* of the chiualrie
In gouernance hath vndertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2. Ability to lead; commanding quality or capacity.

The situation of the Whig Party is very critical indeed, and I really think it becomes necessary for your Lordship and all other men of great *leading* and property in the country to come up to town and to concert the measures to be taken in so critical a moment.
C. J. Fox, Letter, July 1, 1782.

3. A directing influence or guidance; especially, a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case: a term used by the Friends or Quakers.

Ann Millet, a young person who began to have *leadings* at the age of four years, who never cared to play, never laughed, and always waited to be directed before she even washed her hands.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 8.

★ **leading**[1] (lē′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lead*[1], *v.*] 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; hence, serving as a precedent.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Attracting; drawing: as, a *leading* article among shopkeepers (that is, something offered as a special inducement to customers, for its attractiveness or its cheapness, or both).—3. Chief; principal; capital; most influential: as, a *leading* motive in action; a *leading* man in a party.

The constitutional changes made by Solon were in *leading* respects towards industrial organization.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

Leading article. Same as *leader*[1], 5 (*c*).—**Leading axle.** See *axle*.—**Leading business** (*theat.*), the acting of principal parts or rôles in plays.—**Leading chord**, in *music*, the chord of the dominant: so called because it leads naturally into that of the tonic.—**Leading column** (*milit.*), the first column that advances from the right, left, or center of a company, battalion, or army.—**Leading file**, the first two men who advance from the right, left, or center of a company or a battalion.—**Leading guide**, the guide to whose movements a column of soldiers must conform in marching.—**Leading lights.** See *light*[1].—**Leading man, leading lady**, the chief performers in a theatrical company; the man and woman who enact the parts of hero and heroine.—**Leading marks**, objects on shore used for guidance on entering or leaving port.—**Leading melody**, in *music*, the melody which controls the construction of a piece at any point. In plain music it is usually the soprano part, but in thematic music it may be any part or all the parts in turn.—**Leading motive** [German *leitmotif*], in *dramatic music*, a principal motive or theme; a theme, usually of but few tones, by which a personage, situation, thought, or emotion is indicated, and which recurs (sometimes in a modified form) whenever the personage, situation, thought, or emotion appears or is suggested. The principle of the leading motive was recognized in the middle of the eighteenth century, but was not elaborately applied until the later works of Richard Wagner, especially in those of the Nibelungen Trilogy, in "Tristan and Isolde," etc.—**Leading note, leading tone**, in *music*, the seventh tone of the major scale (and of certain forms of the minor scale), commonly called *si* (by the tonic-sol-faists *te*); the subtonic: so called be-

cause it lies but one half-step below the tonic or key-note, and (in ascending passages) naturally leads into it. The leading tone is characteristic of the modern as contrasted with the medieval modes, in all but one of which the seventh tone was a whole step below the tonic; hence it is sometimes called the *characteristic tone*.—**Leading principle of inference.** See *inference*.—**Leading question.** See *question*.—**Leading wind** (*naut.*), a wind abeam or quartering.

leading[2] (led′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lead*[2], *v.*] 1. Lead-work; the leads, as of a house; articles of lead collectively.

The doors are glazed with a design made of *leading* and opalescent glass. *Art Age*, V. 47.

2. *Milit.*, the clogging of the grooves of a rifle by lead from the bullets.

leading-block (lē′ding-blok), *n.* A block for guiding a rope or purchase, or holding it in a given position without impeding its motion.

leading-hose (lē′ding-hōz), *n.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-in (led′ing-in′), *n.* The act or process of putting together the parts of a stained-glass window having lead cames.

leadingly (lē′ding-li), *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

leading-rod (led′ing-rod), *n.* A rod used in drawboring and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels. *E. H. Knight.*

leading-screw (lē′ding-skrö), *n.* Same as *lead-screw*.

leading-spring (lē′ding-spring), *n.* In English locomotives, one of the springs fixed on the leading axle-box to bear the weight above. *E. H. Knight.*

★**leading-staff** (lē′ding-staf), *n.* *Milit.*, the staff or baton of a field-marshal. [Rare.]

After this action I preferrèd was,
And chosen city-captain at Mile-End,
With hat and feather, and with *leading-staff*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

★**leading-strings** (lē′ding-stringz), *n. pl.* 1. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders? *Swift.*

Hence—2. Restrictions imposed upon freedom of action; intrusive care or custody; restraining guidance.

Leaving you, within the tethering of certain *leading-strings*, to gather what advantages you can.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, iii.

To be in leading-strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence; be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel (lē′ding-hwēl), *n.* In locomotives, one of the wheels which are placed before the driving-wheels.

leading-wires (lē′ding-wīrz), *n. pl.* In *elect.*, same as *leads*. See *lead*[1], 7 (*b*).

lead-lap (led′lap), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *roughing-mill* and *lead-mill*.

leadless (led′les), *a.* [< *lead*[2] + *-less*.] Having no lead; not charged with a bullet. [Rare.]

Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

★**lead-line** (led′līn), *n.* 1. The line attached to a sounding-lead, used in measuring the depth of water. See *lead*[2], 2. The hand-lead line is marked at one fathom with a toggle, at 2 and 12 fathoms with two strips of leather, at 3 and 13 with three strips, at 5 and 15 with a white rag, at 7 and 17 with a red rag, at 10 with a piece of leather with one hole in it, and at 20 with a piece of leather having two holes. Coasting-lines and deep-sea lines are marked alike: namely, at 10 fathoms with a bit of line knotted once at 20 with a line having two knots, etc., each intermediate 5 fathoms being marked by a bit of line without a knot; at 100 fathoms is placed a bit of red, at 200 a bit of white, and at 300 a bit of blue bunting.

2. A heavy leaded or weighted line attached to the bottom of a net, as a seine, and used to sink it.—**Lead-line drawing**, in *stained-glass work*, same as *cut-line drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).

lead-luster (led′lus″tėr), *n.* Oxid of lead; a lead glaze given to some wares after burning.

leadman† (lēd′man), *n.* [< *lead*[1] + *man*. Cf. *lodeman*.] One who leads in anything, as in a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *B. Jonson.*

lead-mill (led′mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a flat wheel of lead charged with emery and water, which is used in grinding all gems except those below 8.5 in hardness.

lead-mule (lēd′mūl), *n.* A mule that goes in the lead, as of a mule-train.

Our driver had named the *lead-mules* Bettie and Jane.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 66.

lead-nail (led′nāl), *n.* 1. A small, round-headed copper-alloy nail, used for fastening sheet-lead on roofs.—2. *Naut.*, a scupper-nail.

lead-ocher (led′ō″kėr), *n.* See *massicot*.

lead-paralysis (led′pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* Paralysis due to chronic lead-poisoning.

lead-pencil (led′pen″sil), *n.* An instrument for making marks or lines, or for writing or drawing, made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (which is commonly called *black-lead*) in a small (generally cylindrical) casing of wood.

lead-plant (led′plant), *n.* A shrubby leguminous plant, *Amorpha canescens*, found from Indiana to Manitoba and southward to Texas, reputed to indicate the presence of lead-ore. See *Amorpha*.

lead-plaster (led′plas″tėr), *n.* An adhesive plaster made by boiling together lead oxid, olive-oil, and water, the emplastrum plumbi of the pharmacopœia. Also called *diachylon*.

lead-poisoning (led′poi″zn̤-ing), *n.* Poisoning by the introduction into the body of some preparation of lead, as sugar of lead, white lead, etc. Chronic lead-poisoning may exhibit one or more of the following features: anemia, pains in the limbs, lead-colic, lead-paralysis, lead-encephalopathy, nephritis, etc. Also called *plumbism*.

lead-pot (led′pot), *n.* A crucible or pot for melting lead. *E. H. Knight.*

lead-screw (lēd′skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, the main screw of a lathe, which gives the longitudinal motion to the slide-rest.

lead-sinkers (lēd′sing″kėrz), *n. pl.* In a knitting-machine, a series of plates attached to a sinker-bar, by which they are depressed all together in order to form a loop between every two needles. They alternate with the jack-sinkers.

leadsman[1]† (lēdz′man), *n.* [ME. *ledesman*; a var. of *lodesman*, q. v.] One who leads the way.

I wyll be your *ledes man*,
And lede you the way.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

leadsman[2] (ledz′man), *n.* *Naut.*, a seaman who heaves the lead.

lead-soap (led′sōp), *n.* An insoluble oleate, palmitate, or stearate of lead, or a mixture of these salts. It is known in pharmacy as ★*lead-plaster*.

lead-spar (led′spär), *n.* Cerusite.

lead-tracery (led′trā″sėr-i), *n.* The lead sashes or ribbons, collectively, in any combination of ★glass, as in a window, formed with leaden cames.

lead-tree (led′trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Leucæna glauca*, related to the acacias. It is native in tropical America, and has been naturalized in Africa and Asia. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental tree in warm climates.

lead-vitriol (led′vit″ri-ol), *n.* Same as *anglesite*.

lead-water (led′wâ″tėr), *n.* Aqueous solution of subacetate of lead, employed in medicine as an external application. It is sedative and astringent. It is the liquor plumbi subacetatus dilutus of the pharmacopœia.

lead-works (led′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

leadwort (led′wėrt), *n.* [< *lead*[2] + *wort*[1].] 1. An herbaceous plant of southern Europe, *Plumbago Europæa*.—2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, family *Plumbaginaceæ*.—**Cape leadwort**, *P. Capensis*, a cultivated species from South Africa, with somewhat climbing, angled stems, and large pale- or lead-blue corollas.—**Ceylon or white-flowered leadwort**, a shrubby East Indian species, *P. Zeylanica*.—**Leadwort family**, the *Plumbaginaceæ*.

leady† (led′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *ledy*; < *lead*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

His ruddy lippes [were] wan, & his eyen *ledy* and holowe. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; pl. *leaves* (lēvz). [< ME. *leef*, *lef* (pl. *leves*), < AS. *leáf* (pl. *leáf*) = OS. *lōbh* = OFries. *laf* = D. *loof* = MLG. *lōf* = OHG. *loub*, *loup*, MHG. *loup*, G. *laub* = Icel. *lauf* = Sw. *löf* = Dan. *löv* = Goth. *laufs*, a leaf. Cf. Lith. *lāpas* = Russ. *lepeste*, a leaf, Gr. λέπος, λεπίς, a scale (see *lepis*). For the L. and Gr. words for 'leaf,' see *foil*[1]. Hence ult. *lobby*, *lodge*; in comp. ME. *lefsel*.] 1. An expanded, usually green, organ of a plant, of transient duration, produced laterally from a stem or branch, and, with others, arranged upon the stem in a definite and symmetrical order. In the most complete sense, a leaf consists of a blade or lamina, the broad, flat portion; a footstalk, leafstalk, or petiole, the linear portion connecting the blade with the stem; and a pair of appendages, the stipules, at the base of the petiole. but often the petiole, and still more often the stipules, are wanting. In any case, *leaf* very frequently denotes merely the blade, especially with descriptives: as, a cordate, an ovate, a lanceolate *leaf*, etc. Leaves are simple or compound, according as they have one or several blades. They are distinguished also by the arrangement of their veins. (See *nervation*.) Physiologically, the normal function of leaves is assimilation—that is, the transformation of inorganic into organic matter, which takes place only in the green parts of the plant. But leaves may be converted to various other uses—for example, into



a, unifoliate leaf of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*); *b*, simple leaf of chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).



Compound Leaves.
c, decompound bipinnate leaf of *Gleditsia triacanthos*; *d*, palmately trifoliate leaf of clover (*Trifolium pratense*); *e*, ternately decompound leaf of *Thalictrum dioicum*; *f*, pari-pinnate leaf of *Arachis hypogæa*; *g*, palmately compound leaf of horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*); *h*, pinnately trifoliate leaf of *Phaseolus polystachyus*.

means for the capture and maceration of insects, as in sundew and Venus's fly-trap, or into organs for climbing, as in the pea-vine; and in many other ways leaves depart from the typical description above given.

Robyn was in mery Scherwode
As lizt as *lef* on lynde.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

Languid *leaves* whereon the autumn blows—
The dead red raiment of the last year's rose.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. Anything resembling a leaf, as in being flat and relatively broad, or in being a flexible or movable attachment or addition to something else. (*a*) A single thickness of paper in a book or folded sheet; hence, with reference to the words written or printed upon it, the part of a book contained in one of such leaves.

This is a *lef* of vre bileeue as lettret men vs techeth.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 162.

Had she loked that other half and the *lef* torned,
She shulde haue founden fele wordis folwyng therafter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 338.

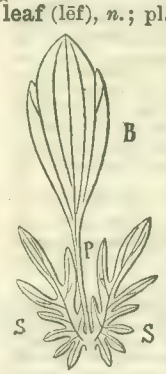
I turn
The *leaf* to read them.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 152.

(*b*) A separately movable division of a folding or sliding door, fire-screen, table, hinge, etc.

To Sir Philip Warwick's, to dinner, where abundance of company come in unexpectedly; and here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff, as the company increaseth, to put a larger *leaf* upon an ovall table. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 238.

The entrance to the park lay through an old-fashioned gateway in the outer wall, the door of which was formed of two huge oaken *leaves*, thickly studded with nails.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

(*c*) A very thin sheet of hammered metal; foil: as, gold-*leaf*. (*d*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer; especially, the fat about the kidneys of a pig (compare



Leaf of *Viola tricolor*, showing *B*, the blade, *P*, the petiole, and *S S*, the two stipules.

leaf-lard); hence, in local use, the kidney itself. [Prov. Eng.]

What say you to the *leafe* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound?
John Taylor, Works (1630).

(*e*) A tooth of a pinion, especially when the pinion is small. (*f*) In *arch.*, an ornament resembling or representing a leaf of a plant; a foliation. (*g*) A flap, as of a hat.

Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 129.

(*h*) In *tapestry-weaving*, one half the threads of the warp. As a preliminary to working a tapestry these leaves are separated, one being brought nearer the workman and the other left in the background. (*i*) In *zoöl.*, a leaf-like part or organ. See *noseleaf*, and compare *leaflet*, 4.

3†. A distemper in young lambs caused by feeding on leaves. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Adverse, assurgent, compound, concave, connate leaf.** See the adjectives.—**Cross of four leaves.** See *cross*[1].—**Dutch leaf, fleshy leaf, germinate leaves.** See the adjectives.—**Florence leaf,** a leaf-alloy or leaf-metal of a yellow color, used for decorative purposes.—**Foliage leaves,** those leaves which serve the normal purpose of assimilation.—**Latticed leaves,** cancellate leaves.—**Leaf isinglass.** See *isinglass.*—**Lyrate leaf.** See *lyrate.*—**Malabar leaves,** the leaves of *Cinnamomum nitidum* and other species mixed together, formerly used in European medicine.—**Oblique, obtuse, orbicular, simple,** etc., **leaf.** See the adjectives.—**The fall of the leaf.** See *fall*[1].—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book.*—**To turn over a new leaf,** to adopt a different and better line of conduct.

Except such men think themselves wiser than Cicero for teaching of eloquence, they must be content to *turn a new leaf*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 122.

leaf (lēf), *v. i.* [< *leaf*, *n.* Cf. *leave*[3], *v.*] To shoot out leaves; produce foliage: as, the trees *leaf* in May. Also *leave*.

The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with *leafing* buds.
Whittier, The Clear Vision.

leafage (lē′fāj), *n.* [< *leaf* + *-age.*] Leaves collectively; foliage.

Soft grass and wandering *leafage* have rooted themselves in the rents, but they are not suffered to grow in their own wild and gentle way, for the place is in a sort inhabited. *Ruskin.*

leaf-bearing (lēf′bâr″ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bearing leaves—that is, carrying leaves about in the mouth: as, the *leaf-bearing* ants. (*b*) Having leaf-like or foliaceous appendages of the body: ★as, the *leaf-bearing* worms. See *Phyllodocidæ*.

leaf-beetle (lēf′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, nearly all the members of which are leaf-feeders both as larvæ and as adults. The three-lined leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*) feeds on the leaves of the common potato, and its larva covers its back with excrement. The pupa is formed underground. See cuts under *Chrysomela* and *Lema*.

leaf-blade (lēf′blād), *n.* The blade or lamina ★of a leaf.

leaf-blight (lēf′blīt), *n.* A disease affecting the leaves of various plants, caused by parasitic fungi. A general term used to indicate a pathological condition of leaves, usually produced by some parasitic fungus or bacterium, which causes the leaves to become brown or spotted.

leaf-bridge (lēf′brij), *n.* A form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges. *E. H. Knight.*

leaf-bud (lēf′bud), *n.* A bud producing a stem with leaves only, as distinguished from a flower-bud, technically called a *gemma*. They are normal when produced either at the end of the shoot or in the axils; otherwise they are adventitious. When not ★externally apparent they are called latent buds.

leaf-bug (lēf′bug), *n.* Any heteropterous insect of either of the families *Tingitidæ* and *Capsidæ*: as, the ash-gray *leaf-bug, Piesma cinerea*.

leaf-butterfly (lēf′but″ėr-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the genus *Kallima*.

leaf-carrier (lēf′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A leaf-carrying ant.

leaf-comb (lēf′kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

leaf-crumpler (lēf′krum″plėr), *n.* One of certain pyralid moths of the family *Phycitidæ*, whose larvæ crumple the leaves of various trees and plants to make cases for themselves. The common apple leaf-crumpler of the United States is *Phycis nebulo*, also called *Mineola indiginella*. It appears in ★summer, laying eggs from which the larvæ hatch and become about one third grown when winter sets in. They hibernate in a crumpled silken case attached to twigs or hidden in leaves, and in spring do much damage by devouring the tender young leaves. They feed on the apple, cherry, plum, quince, and peach. They are subject to the attacks of parasitic insects. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 38. See second cut under *Acrobasis*.

leafcup (lēf′kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polymnia*, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*. The plants are coarse herbs, with the outer scales of the ★involucre large and leaf-like, whence the name.

leaf-cutter (lēf′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A leaf-cutting bee, as any species of the genus *Megachile*: so called from their cutting or biting out morsels of leaves to line their nests with. Also called *upholsterer*.—**2.** A knife used to cut the leaves of a book: same as *paper-cutter*. [U. S., rare.]

leafed (lēft), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-ed*[2].] Having leaves: used frequently in composition: as, broad-*leafed*; thin-*leafed*, etc.

leafen† (lē′fn), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-en*[2].] Formed in leaves: as, "*leafen* gold," *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 96.

leaf-feeder (lēf′fē″dėr), *n.* An insect or its larva which feeds on leaves.

leaf-finch (lēf′finch), *n.* The common bullfinch, ★*Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

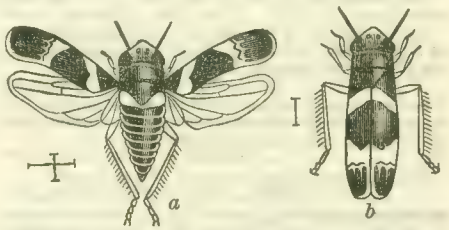
leaf-folder (lēf′fōl″dėr), *n.* In *entom.*, one of various moths whose larvæ fold leaves together, making cases in which to reside. See cut under *Desmia*.

leaf-footed (lēf′fut″ed), *a.* Having leafy or foliaceous feet; phyllopod: specifically applied to the *Phyllopoda*: as, a *leaf-footed* crustacean.

leaf-gilding (lēf′gil″ding), *n.* Gilding by the ★application of gold-leaf. See *gilding*, 1.

leaf-gold (lēf′gōld), *n.* Gold-leaf. *Jer. Taylor*, ★Works (ed. 1835, Sermons), I. 692.

leaf-hopper (lēf′hop″ėr), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the family *Jassidæ*. The species are all



Leaf-hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*): *a*, with wings extended; *b*, with wings closed. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

plant-feeders, some of them doing great damage. *Erythroneura vitis* lays its eggs in April and May in the veins of young grape-leaves, and by the middle of June swarms in the perfect state on the under side of the leaves. It is found from Massachusetts to Georgia and the Mississippi valley. It is erroneously called by many grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*.

leafiness (lē′fi-nes), *n.* The state of being leafy or full of leaves.

The sidelong view of swelling *leafiness*. *Keats.*

leaf-insect (lēf′in″sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*: so called from its mimetic resemblance to the leaf of a plant. Also called *walking-leaf*.

leaf-lard (lēf′lärd), *n.* Lard prepared from the flaky fat of the hog.

leaf-legged (lēf′legd), *a.* Having foliaceous or ★expanded legs, as an insect.

leafless (lēf′les), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-less.*] Without leaves; having lost its leaves: as, a *leafless* tree.

leaflessness (lēf′les-nes), *n.* The state of be-★ing leafless.

leaflet (lēf′let), *n.* [< *leaf* + *-let.*] **1.** A little leaf; in *bot.*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—**2.** A small leaf of printed matter for distribution; a tract.

A generous gift of Liberation *leaflets* for home use and distribution among the neighbours.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 12.

3. In *printing*, a circular of six or more small pages folded, but not stitched or sewed.—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A plate or layer of branchial appendages of a crustacean. (*b*) One of the three divisions of the human diaphragm.—**Respiratory leaflets.** See *lung*.

leaf-lichen (lēf′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Parmelia*: so called from the foliose appearance.

leaf-louse (lēf′lous), *n.* An aphid; a plant-louse.

leaf-metal (lēf′met″al), *n.* Metal in extremely thin leaves; especially, such a metal imitating ★gold in color and luster, used for cheap gilding.

leaf-miner (lēf′mī″nėr), *n.* The larva of any one of many tineine moths: so called because these caterpillars feed mostly on the parenchyma of leaves, and between the upper and ★lower surfaces.

leaf-mold (lēf′mōld), *n.* An earthy substance consisting of a disintegrated mass of decayed leaves. It is much used, alone or mixed with earth or other substances, as a soil for some house- and garden-plants.

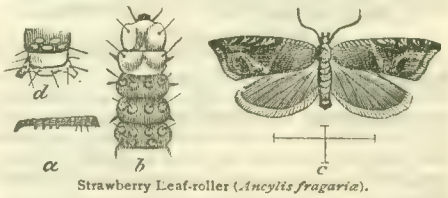
leaf-mouthed (lēf′moutht), *a.* Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout, as the bats of the family *Phyllostomidæ*.

leaf-netting (lēf′net″ing), *n.* A mode of netting by which some of the loops of a row are made higher and more projecting than others: used especially for borderings to netted fabrics.

leafnose (lēf′nōz), *n.* A bat of the family *Phyllostomidæ*.

leaf-nosed (lēf′nōzd), *a.* Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout; rhinolophine or phyl-★lostomous, as various bats.

leaf-roller (lēf′rō″lėr), *n.* One of several different moths, as tortricids, whose larvæ roll leaves into cases for themselves. The strawberry



Strawberry Leaf-roller (*Ancylis fragariæ*).

a, larva, natural size; *b*, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; *c*, moth (cross shows natural size); *d*, anal shield of larva, enlarged.

leaf-roller, a tortricid, *Ancylis fragariæ*, common in many parts of the United States and Canada, is injurious to the strawberry. The cotton or rose leaf-roller, *Lozotænia gossypiana*, or *Archips rosaceana*, common all over the country, rolls the leaves of cotton, clover, bean, birch, ap-★ple, rose, and many other trees and plants.

leaf-rust (lēf′rust), *n.* A disease causing the appearance of rusty spots on leaves, produced by parasitic fungi of the family *Uredineæ*.

leaf-shaped (lēf′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a leaf: specifically applied in archæology to certain swords of the bronze period.

leaf-sight (lēf′sīt), *n.* In firearms, a form of rear sight consisting of a hinged graduated plate called a leaf, which is raised for use, but at other times lies flat on the barrel.

leaf-silver (lēf′sil″vėr), *n.* Silver-leaf.

leaf-silvering (lēf′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* Silvering or ★plating with silver-leaf.

leaf-spot (lēf′spot), *n.* A disease affecting the leaves of the rose, maple, etc., caused by parasitic fungi, *Phyllosticta, Septoria*, etc. It appears in dark spots on the leaves.

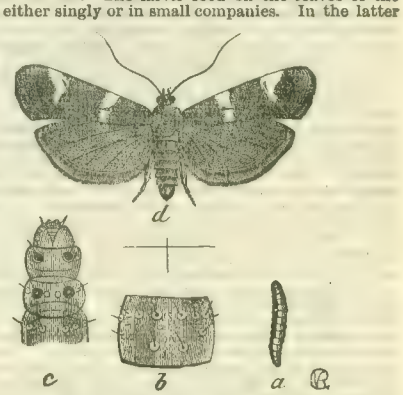
leaf-spring (lēf′spring), *n.* A long spring which presses together the coupling-hooks of railroad-cars in the Miller coupling.

leafstalk (lēf′stâk), *n.* The stalk which supports a leaf; the petiole. See first cut under *leaf*.

leaft. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *leave*[1].

leaf-tailed (lēf′tāld), *a.* Having the tail shaped like a leaf: applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus*.

leaf-tier (lēf′tī″ėr), *n.* A phycid moth, *Canarsia hammondi*. The larvæ feed on the leaves of the apple, either singly or in small companies. In the latter



Leaf-tier (*Canarsia hammondi*).

a, larva, natural size; *b*, segment of same; *c*, head and thoracic joints of same; *d*, imago (cross shows natural size). (*b*, *c*, enlarged.)

case they tie several leaves together and skeletonize them. They transform to pupæ in slight cocoons usually spun among the leaves. There are two broods a year. The insect hibernates as a pupa.

leaf-tobacco (lēf′tō-bak″ō), *n.* See *tobacco*.

leaf-trace (lēf′trās), *n.* A foliar trace. See *trace*.

leaf-turner (lēf′tėr″nėr), *n.* An attachment to the desk of a piano or an organ for turning the leaves of a music-book. It usually operates by means of a series of springs connected with arms which turn one leaf each time a spring is released by touching a knob or key in front.

leafult (lē′ful), *a.* [< ME. *leful, lefful*, < AS. *leáfful, geleáfful*, believing, faithful, < *geleáfa*, faith, belief: see *belief, leeve*[1].] **1.** Believing; having faith.—**2.** Faithful.

Tell your sister Sarah
To come and lift her *leafu'* lord;
He's sleepin sound on Yarrow.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

leaf-valve (lēf'valv), *n.* In a pumping-engine, a valve hinged or pivoted at the side; a clack- or flap-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

leafwork (lēf'wėrk), *n.* [= G. *laubwerk* = Dan. *löverk* = Sw. *löfverk.*] Decorative work having the character of leafage, or having a design imitated from or suggested by natural leaves.

leafy (lē'fi), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-y*[1].] Furnished with, abounding in, or consisting of leaves: as, a *leafy* stem; a *leafy* forest; a *leafy* covert.

In the *leafy* month of June.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

league[1] (lēg), *n.* [< ME. *lege*, < OF. F. *ligue* = Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, < ML. *liga*, *lega*, a league or confederacy, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *ligament.*] **1.** A compact or covenant between persons for the maintenance of joint interests or mutual service; hence, union; close affinity; friendship.

There is such a *league* between my good man and he!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 25.

I myself am in such hearty *league*
With solitary thoughts, that pensive language
Charms my attention. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial *league.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 339.

Specifically—**2.** A political or military confederation; a covenanted alliance or coalition, as of persons or parties in a state, or more commonly of the ruling powers of different states, for the promotion of common objects or interests; a compact for mutual aid and support in public policy or war: as, the Hanseatic *League;* the Holy *League* in France; the *league* of Schmalkald.

Howbeit, bycause we pylgrymes were not, as he sayd, comprysed in the sayd *lege*, he wolde not therfore promys nor warant vs any suerty, but we to stande at oure aduenture. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

To conclude,
Without the king's will or the state's allowance,
A *league* between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 323.

How fair his [William's] Friendship, and his *Leagues* how just,
Whom ev'ry Nation courts, whom all Religions trust!
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 21.

3. A combination of different associations or bodies of persons for the promotion of common purposes: as, a base-ball *league.*—**Achean League, Ætolian League, Hanseatic League, Holy League.** See the adjectives.—**Land League,** in Ireland, a combination of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized by Charles Stewart Parnell in October and November, 1879, under the name of the "Irish National Land League," with the object of procuring reduction of rents, refusing to pay rents if such reduction was not granted, and, finally, of effecting a sweeping change in the land laws, by which peasant proprietors were to be substituted for landlords. The league developed great strength, and became the chief factor in the political movement for home rule in Ireland, also led by Mr. Parnell.—**Latin league.** See *Latin.*—**Primrose League,** in Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), and opposed to the "revolutionary tendencies of Radicalism." The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Carlton Club, in October, 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance in a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations" or clubs; these obey the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 19th of April, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The name and symbol of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower.—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant.*—**To be in league with,** to be confederated with; have a compact with: usually with a sinister meaning: as, to *be in league with* rogues.=**Syn.** *Confederacy, Coalition,* etc. (see *alliance*), society, federation, association, fraternity.

league[1] (lēg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leagued*, ppr. *leaguing.* [< *league*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a league; join in friendship or interest; combine for mutual support; confederate.

Thus sundry motives, more than I can name,
Leagued on his part, and she a wife became.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 99.

II. *trans.* To combine; band; confederate.

Wakeful ambition *leagu'd* with hasty pride.
P. Fletcher, Upon the Picture of Achmet.

A time came, almost within our own day, when Pope and Turk were really *leagued* together.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 318.

league[2] (lēg), *n.* [< ME. *lege*, *legge*, *leghe*, < OF. *legue* (F. *lieue*) = Pr. *lega*, *legua* = Cat. *llegua* = Sp. Pg. *legua*, *legoa* = It. *lega*, < ML. *lega*, *leuga*, *leuca*, LL. *leuca* = LGr. λεύγη, NGr. λεύγα, a Gallic mile (see below), = AS. *leówe*, a league. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *leó*, *leu*, *lev*, a league. The Gallic *leig*, Ir. *leige*, are from E.] An itinerary unit not now in English use, except as a marine league. (See below.) The league as a unit of length originated in ancient Gaul, where it was equal to 1½ Roman miles, or 1.4 statute miles, improperly termed the Gallic mile. Afterward it was 2,000 paces, and in the middle ages it was in England 2 miles, or nearly 3 statute miles. It is a conventional, not a legal measure. A land-league is sometimes said to be 3 statute miles. The common league of France was 2.764 statute miles; the French posting-league was 2.422 statute miles; the Spanish league was 4.214 statute miles; the Spanish judicial league was 2.634 statute miles; the Flanders league was 3.9 statute miles; the Brabant league was the marine league. The league is still in use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, where it is held to be about 2.63 English miles, and a square league 4,428.4 acres. The league is much used in South America. In the greater part of the Argentine Republic, as in Uruguay before 1864, it is equal to 6,000 varas, which, however, are of different lengths in different provinces; and the so-called Argentine league of 5,000 varas exists only in Santiago Del Estero. The postal league, however, varies from 4,000 to 5,000 varas; and in Tucuman the league is sometimes 4,980, sometimes 3,320 varas. The old league of Cuba was 4,906 varas. In Buenos Ayres the league is 5,200 meters, in Rioja 5,035.20 meters, in Colombia 5,000 meters, in Chili 4,513.892 meters, and in Paraguay 4,193 meters.

Thre kennynges ferre on the see: that is, one and twenty *leghes* ferre. *Prose Rom. of Melusine*, fol. 61.

And aboute .iij. or .iiij. *legges* frome thens is the place yt now is desert, where ye woman of Cananee prayde to our Lord for her doughter yt was vexed wt a fende.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

From the place whence the Romanes advaunced their standerds unto the barbarians fort it was fourteene *leagues:* that is to say, one and twentie miles.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 69.

The Domesday *league* was only a mile and a half.
Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

Marine league, a rough unit of length, equal to three geographical or nautical miles (see *mile*), or one twentieth of a degree of latitude. A nation has exclusive territorial jurisdiction on the high seas for a marine league from its own shore.

leaguer[1] (lē'gėr), *n.* [< OF. and F. *ligueur*, < *ligue*, league: see *league*[1], *v.*] A member of a league; a confederate; one who belongs to a league of individuals or parties within a state: as, the French *leaguers* fought against both Henry III. and Henry IV.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and *leaguers.*
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

leaguer[2] (lē'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leagher*, *legher;* < D. *leger* = G. *lager*, a bed, couch, camp, = Dan. *lejr*, camp, = Sw. *läger*, camp, also (= Dan. *leje*) bed, couch, = AS. *leger*, bed: see *lair*[1], of which *leaguer* is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A camp; especially, the camp of a besieging army; a besieging force. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 27.

I have it in charge to go to the camp or *leaguer* of our army. *Scott.*

2. Investment of a town or fort by an army; a siege or besiegement.

It was perceiued that their slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke *leghers* of the enemies.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 13.

I'll tell you, gentlemen, it was the first, but the best *leaguer* that ever I beheld with these eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

It was to him that all eyes turned, during the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous *leaguer* of Alkmaar. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 486.

leaguer[2] (lē'gėr), *v. t.* [< *leaguer*[2], *n.*] To beleaguer; besiege. [Rare.]

Two mighty hosts a *leagur'd* town embrace,
And one would pillage, one would burn the place.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

leaguer[3]† (lē'gėr), *n.* [< *league*[1] + *-er*[1], but with sense of *league*[1].] Association in a league; leagued or confederate action. [Rare.]

Wee, and our friends, are seconded from Italy, Spayne, Flaunders, and Germany, besides the matchlesse strength of resolute *leaguer* in this holy vnion.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1590.

leaguerer† (lē'gėr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in a leaguer; a besieger: as, "Roman *leaguerers,*" *J. Webster.*

leak (lēk), *v.* [< ME. *leken* (prob. of Scand. origin) = D. *lekken* = OHG. *lechen* (only in pp. *zerlechen*), MHG. G. *lechen*, also *lecken* = Icel. *leka* = Dan. *lække* = Sw. *läcka*, to be leaky, leak; cf. MHG. *lechezen*, *lechzen*, G. *lechzen*, dry up, leak; from the adj. (see *leak*, *a.*), which is not found in ME. or AS. (the rare AS. *hlec*, leaky—said of a ship—being appar. unrelated); associated with a causal verb, E. *leach*[2], *letch*[1], *latch*[2], < AS. *leccan* = MHG. *lecken*, wet; all prob. from an orig. strong verb, Goth. as if **likan*, be wet. Cf. *leach*[2], *letch*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To let water or other fluid, or light, etc., out of, into, or through something, by an accidental or unintentional aperture, or through permeable material: as, the cask *leaks;* the ship is *leaking;* the roof *leaks.*

He by Sithrike's procurement was sent to Flanders in a ship that *leaked*, and so was drowned.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 19.

2. To ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, or anything that can flow, as grain, through an aperture.

Looke euery nygt with a Candelle that they [wines] not reboyle nor *lete* [*leke* in MS. also].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

3. To void water or urine. [Vulgar.]

Why, they will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 22.

To leak out, to find vent; transpire; find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way: as, the story *leaked out.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To let out or in (especially some fluid) by an accidental aperture: as, the pipe *leaks* gas; the roof *leaks* rain; the camera *leaks* light.—**2**†. To make leaky.

After we had with much trouble & charge sente ye Parragon away to sea, and thought all ye paine past, within 14. days after she came againe hither, being dangerously *leaked.* Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

leak† (lēk), *a.* [= D. *lek* = LG. *lek* = G. *lech*, now usually *leck*, after LG., = Icel. *lekr* = Dan. *læk* = Sw. *läck*, leaky: see the verb.] Leaky.

Fifty sisters water in *leke* vessels draw.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

I have more to do with my honesty than to fool it,
Or venture it in such *leak* barks as women.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

★**leak** (lēk), *n.* [< ME. **leke* (?) = D. *lek* = G. *leck* = Icel. *leki* = Dan. *læk* = Sw. *läcka*, a leak: see the verb. Cf. *leak*, *a.*] **1.** An aperture by which anything that can flow, especially water or other fluid, passes out of, into, or through anything intended to contain, exclude, or restrain it; a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole that permits the passage of anything intended to be shut in or out: as, a *leak* in a cask, ship, dam, or dike; to stop or plug a *leak.*

If the *leak* [in a ship's bottom] increases when going ahead at full speed, it is probably forward, otherwise it is abaft. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 582.

2. The oozing or passing of a fluid, etc., into, out of, or through anything by an accidental or unintentional aperture or through a permeable medium; leakage.—**3.** A gutter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To spring a leak,** to open, split, or part so as to let in water; begin to let in water, as a ship ★or boat.

leakage (lē'kāj), *n.* [< *leak* + *-age.*] **1.** A leaking; a passing, of a fluid, etc., by or as if by leaking.

To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the *leakage* at the head.
Anson, Voyage round the World, i. 3.

It is an acknowledged fact that there is a constant *leakage* of emigrants, who had apparently promised to tarry in Canada, into the United States territories.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 536.

2. The quantity that enters or escapes by leaking; loss from leaking: as, the *leakage* amounts to so much.—**3.** In *com.*, an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or waste by leaking.

leak-alarm (lēk'a-lärm″), *n.* A device, comprising a spring-drum, a float to be raised by the water, and an alarm-bell, for sounding an alarm when water accumulates in the hold of a vessel; a leak-indicator or -signal.

leakiness (lē'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being leaky.

leaky (lē'ki), *a.* [< *leak* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having a leak or leaks; allowing water or other fluid, etc., to pass in or out through an aperture or apertures: as, a *leaky* boat; a *leaky* barrel.

He was put ashore from a *leaky* vessel.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

Prisons were *leaky* [in the fifteenth century], and . . . a man with a few crowns in his pocket, and perhaps some acquaintance among the officials, could easily slip out.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

Hence—**2.** Apt to disclose secrets; babbling; tattling.

Women are so *leaky* that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There is no blab like to the quest'ning fool;
Ev'n scarce before you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his *leaky* tongue runs out.
Hamilton, tr. of Horace's Epistles, i. 18.

leal (lēl), *a.* [< ME. *leel, lel,* < AF. *leal,* OF. *leial, loial, loyal,* F. *loyal* (> E. *loyal*) = Sp. Pg. *leal* = It. *leale,* loyal, faithful, < L. *legalis,* lawful, legal: see *loyal,* an immediate, and *legal,* an ult. doublet of *leal.* With *leal, loyal,* cf. *real*[2] (obs.), *royal.*] True; faithful; loyal. [Now only poetical or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And alle he lered to be *lele* and eche a crafte loue other,
And forbad hem alle debate that none were amonge hem.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 245.

Or wha wad wish a *lealer* love
Than Brown Adam the Smith?
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Yea, by the honour of the Table Round,
I will be *leal* to thee and work thy work.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Land of the leal, the abode of the blessed after death; paradise. [Scotch.]

My soul longs to be free, Jean,
And angels beckon me
To the *land o' the leal.*
Lady Nairne, The Land o' the Leal.

leal†, *v. t.* [ME. *lelen;* < *leal, a.*] To make true; confirm as true.

Whan the menskful messangers here message wisten,
& hade letteres of here lord to *lelen* here sawes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5284.

lealand, layland (lē'-, lā'land), *n.* [Also *leland;* < ME. *leland, layland, leyland, leylond,* etc.; < *lea*[1] (= *lay*[6]) + *land*[1].] Untilled land; fallow ground. [Obsolete or local.]

I have an aiker of good *ley land,*
Which lyeth low by yon sea strand.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

leally (lēl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *leelly, lelly, lely;* < *leal* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; faithfully; loyally. [Rare.]

They sal thorue holy kyrke rede
Mynystre *lely* the godes of the dede.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

Hit ys *lelly* not like, ne oure belefe askys,
That suche ferlies shuld fall in a frale woman.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

lealty (lēl'ti), *n.* [< ME. **lealte, leute, leutee, leaute,* < OF. *leaute,* also *loiaute,* etc., > E. *loyalty:* see *leal* and *loyalty.*] Faithfulness; loyalty. [Rare.]

Bot the Northeren men held him no *leaute.*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 33.

leam[1] (lēm), *n.* [< ME. *leeme, leme, leome,* < AS. *leóma* (= OS. *liomo* = Icel. *ljōmi*), a gleam, ray, beam, flash of light, contr. of **leóhma,* with formative *-ma* (cf. L. *lumen,* light, with formative *-men*), akin to *leóht* (with formative *-t,* orig. *-th*), light: see *light*[1], *n.* and *a.*] A gleam or flash of light; a glow or glowing. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen, in here dremes,
Of arwes, and of fyr with reede *leemes.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 110.

When the ingle lowed with an eiry *leme,*
Late, late in the gloamin' Kilmeny came hame.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

leam[1] (lēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *leemen, lemen,* < AS. *lȳman, *līman,* in comp. *ā-līman* (= Icel. *ljōma*), gleam, flash, shine, < *leóma,* a gleam: see *leam*[1], *n.*] To gleam; shine; glow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The lawnces with loraynes, and *lemande* scheldes,
Lyghtenande as the levenynge, and *lemand* al over.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2463.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mir. for Mags., p. 34.

leam[2]† (lēm), *n.* Same as *lime*[4].

leaman†, *n.* See *leman. Bailey*, 1731.

leamer[1]† (lē'mėr), *n.* [< *leam*[1].] A giver of light; one who shines.

Hayle, my lorde, *lemer* of light,
Hayle, blessid floure!
York Plays, p. 115.

leamer[2]† (lē'mėr), *n.* Same as *limmer*[3].

leamhound†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *limehound.*

lean[1] (lēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaned,* sometimes *leant,* ppr. *leaning.* [< ME. *lenen, leonen, linen* (pret. *lenede,* pp. *lened*), < (*a*) AS. *hlinian, hleonian* = OS. *hlīnōn* = OFries. *lena* = D. *leunen* = OHG. *hlinēn, linēn,* MHG. *linen, lenen,* G. *lehnen,* intr., lean; (*b*) AS. *hlǣnan* = Dan. *læne* = Sw. *läna,* tr., cause to lean (in Sw. Dan. used only reflexively); = L. **clinare* in *inclinare,* lean upon, incline, *declinare,* lean or bend away, decline, *reclinare,* lean back, recline, = Gr. κλίνειν, bend, cause to lean; prob. Skt. √ *çri.* The L. and Gr. words of this root, represented in E., are numerous: as, from L., *cline, decline, incline, recline, acclivity, declivous, declivity, proclivous, proclivity,* etc.; from Gr., *clinic, clime*[2], *climax, climacteric,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To incline or deviate from a vertical position or line; deviate from an erect position; take or have an inclining posture or direction; bend or stoop out of line: as, the column *leans* to the north; the *leaning* tower of Pisa; to *lean* against a wall or over a balustrade.

The blessed saints that watched this turning scene,
Did from their stars with joyful wonder *lean.*
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 154.

Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it *lean.*
Whittier, My Playmate.

2. To deviate from a straight or straightforward line; turn: as, the road *leans* to the right.—3. To depend, as for support or comfort: usually with *on* or *upon:* as, to *lean on* one's arm; to *lean on* the help of a friend.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto [revised version *upon*] thine own understanding.
Prov. iii. 5.

Everything good in man *leans on* what is higher.
Emerson, Civilization.

What reed was that *on* which I *leant?*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

4. To bow or bend in submission; yield.

Marry, yet
The fire of rage is in him, and 'twere good
You *lean'd* unto his sentence with what patience
Your wisdom may inform you.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 78.

5. To incline, as in feeling or opinion; tend, as in conduct: as, he *leans* toward fatalism.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The contest was long and obstinate, and success seemed to *lean* sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

II. *trans.* To incline for support or rest.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 23.

lean[1] (lēn), *n.* [= OD. *leyne, lene* = OHG. *hlinā, linā, lenā,* MHG. *line, lin, lene,* G. *lehne,* a leaning, support; from the verb.] Deviation from a vertical position; inclination.

Notwithstanding its want of elegance, and an ominous *lean* that it had to one side, our pile dwelling . . . was very comfortable.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 420.

The cracked veranda with a tipsy *lean.*
Whittier, The Panorama.

lean[2] (lēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lene,* < AS. *hlǣne* (= LG. *leen*), lean, meager. Referred by Skeat to *hlǣnan,* lean, bend (see *lean*[1], *v.*), as if orig. 'bending, stooping'; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* 1. Scant of flesh; not fat or plump; spare; thin; lank: as, a *lean* body.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as *lean* as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii.

2. Free from fat; consisting only or chiefly of solid flesh or muscle: as, *lean* meat; the *lean* part of a steak.—3. Lacking in substance or in that which gives value; poor or scanty in essential qualities or contents; bare; barren; meager: as, a *lean* discourse; a *lean* purse; *lean* soil; *lean* trees.

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean.*
Num. xiii. 20.

4. Exhibiting or producing leanness.

Lean penury within that pen doth dwell.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,
Praising the *lean* and sallow abstinence!
Milton, Comus, l. 709.

5. Among printers, unprofitable; consuming extra time or labor. *Lean work* is work which takes more time than other work paid for at the same rate. *Lean type* is type which is so thin as to require an unusual number of letters to fill a certain space. The standard widths (as declared by the typographical unions of the United States) of the full alphabet of 26 lower-case letters are the spaces occupied by 12 ems or squares of its own body for each size from pica to bourgeois; 13 ems for brevier and minion, 14 for nonpareil, 15 for agate, 16 for pearl, and 17 for diamond. Types whose alphabets do not reach these measures are *lean* or *lean-faced.*—**Lean bow** (*naut.*). See *bow*[3], 2.—**Lean type, lean work.** See def. 5.=**Syn. 1.** Spare, lank, gaunt, skinny, poor, emaciated.

II. *n.* 1. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Any flesh that adheres to the blubber of a whale: same as *fat-lean.*—3. Among printers, unprofitable work.

lean[2] (lēn), *v.* [< ME. *lenen;* < *lean*[2], *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To become lean.

The rude neb schal *leanen.* *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 35.

II. *trans.* 1. To make lean: as, the climate *leans* one very soon. [Colloq.]—2. In *whaling,* to remove the lean or flesh from (blubber) with the leaning-knife.

lean[3] (lēn), *v.* See *lain*[3].

lean-faced (lēn'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a thin face.

A hungry, *lean-faced* villain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 237.

2. In *printing,* having an unusually thin or narrow face, as type. See *lean*[2], *a.*, 5.

leang, *n.* See *liang.*

leaning (lē'ning), *n.* Inclination of the mind; mental tendency; bias; bent.

They supposed he'd run away to sea, as he had a *leaning* that way. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 180.

leaning-knife (lē'ning-nīf), *n.* In *whaling,* a large knife used in cutting the lean flesh, or other tissue destitute of oil, from the blubber, preparatory to trying out.

leaning-note (lē'ning-nōt), *n.* In *music,* an appoggiatura.

leanly (lēn'li), *adv.* 1. In a lean manner or condition; meagerly; without fat or plumpness. —2. Barrenly; unprofitably: as, to discourse *leanly.*

leanness (lēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *lennes,* < AS. *hlǣnnes,* leanness, < *hlǣne,* lean: see *lean*[2].] 1. The condition or quality of being lean; poorness; meagerness.

Thirst, *leanness,* excess of animal secretions, are signs and effects of too great thinness of blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, ii.

2. Unproductiveness; emptiness.

Poor King Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 112.

=**Syn. 1.** Spareness, lankness, gauntness, skinniness, poorness, emaciation.

leant (lent). An occasional preterit and past participle of *lean*[1].

lean-to (lēn'tö), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having rafters or supports pitched against or leaning on another building, a wall, or the like: as, a *lean-to* roof.

They [huts] were composed of great sheaves of giant reeds, placed in *lean-to* fashion. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

II. *n.* A building whose rafters or supports pitch against or lean upon another building, or against a wall, or the like; a penthouse.

The *lean-to* is the simplest form [of vinery], often erected against some existing wall. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 223.

lean-witted (lēn'wit″ed), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

A lunatic *lean-witted* fool. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 115.

leany† (lē'ni), *a.* [< *lean*[1] + *-y*[1].] Lean. [Rare.]

They han fatte kernes, and *leany* knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keepe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

leap[1] (lēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaped,* sometimes *leapt,* ppr. *leaping.* [< ME. *lepen* (pret. *leep, lep, lap, lope,* pp. *lopen,* also weak, *lepte*), < AS. *hleápan* (pret. *hleóp,* pl. *hleópon,* pp. *hleápen*), leap, run, = OS. *hlōpan* (in *a-hlōpan*) = OFries. *hlapa, lapa, hliapa* = D. *loopen* = MLG. *lopen* = OHG. *hlaufan, laufan, loufan,* MHG. *loufen,* G. *laufen* = Icel. *hlaupa* = Dan. *löbe* = Sw. *löpa,* run, = Goth. **hlaupan,* leap, spring (in comp. *us-hlaupan,* spring up). Connected with *leap* are the dial. *lope*[1], *loup*[1], and *lapwing;* also ult. *elope, interloper, orlop;* and in comp. from Scand. *gantlope, gantlet*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spring clear of the ground or of any point of rest; pass through space by force of an initial bound or impulse; spring; jump; vault; bound.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 696.

High-elbow'd grigs that *leap* in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. To move with springs or bounds; start suddenly or with quick motion; make a spring or bound; shoot or spring out or up.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 206.

Days when my blood would *leap* and run
As full of sunshine as a breeze.
Lowell, Ode to Happiness.

A joy as of the *leaping* fire
Over the house-roof rising higher.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

3†. To go; travel. Compare *landleaper.*

Beon *lopen* to Londun bi leue of heore bisschopes,
To ben clerkes of the kynges benche the cuntre to schende.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 94.

4. In *music,* to pass from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it. =**Syn. 1.** *Jump, Spring,* etc. See *skip.*

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over by leaping; jump over; spring or bound from one side to the other of: as, to *leap* a wall.

Be clamorous, and *leap* all civil bounds.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 21.

2. To copulate with; cover: said of the males of certain beasts.—3. To cause to take a leap; cause to pass by leaping.

He had *leaped* his horse across a deep nullah, and got off in safety. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 287.

leap[1] (lēp), *n.* [< ME. *leep*, **lepe*, *lupe*, < AS. *hlȳp* = OFries. *hlep* (in *bekhlep*) = D. *loop* = MLG. *lōp* = OHG. *louf*, *louph*, MHG. *louf*, G. *lauf* = Icel. *hlaup* = Sw. *lopp* = Dan. *löb*; from the verb.] 1. The act or an act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Behold that dreadfull downfall of a rock: . . .
'Tis that convenient *leap* I mean to try.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii. 58.

Sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The act of copulating with or covering a female: said of certain beasts.—3. In *music*, a passing from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—4. In *mining*, a fault or break in the strata. [Rare.]—**A leap in the dark**, an act the consequences of which cannot be foreseen; something done regardless of results; a blind venture.

leap[2] (lēp), *n.* [Also *leep*; < ME. *leep*, < AS. *leap*, a basket, = Icel. *laupr*, a basket, box. Cf. *seedleap*.] 1†. A basket. *Wyclif.*—2. A trap or snare for fish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—★3. Half a bushel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leaper (lē′pėr), *n.* [Also dial. *lipper* (and *loper*, *louper*); < ME. *lepere*, < AS. *hlēapere*, a runner (= D. *looper* = MLG. *loper* = G. *läufer*, a runner, = Icel. *hlaupari*, a charger (horse), = Dan. *löber* = Sw. *löpare*, a runner), < *hleápan*, run: see *leap*[1].] 1. One who or that which runs or leaps: as, a horse that is a good *leaper*.—2. An anglers' name for the salmon, from its leaping over obstructions in streams.—3. A tool used by junkmen for untwisting old rope; a loper.

leapery†, *n.* Same as *lepry*.

leap-frog (lēp′frog), *n.* A boys' game in which one player places his hands on the back or shoulders of another who has assumed a stooping posture, and leaps or vaults over his head.

leapful† (lēp′fůl), *n.* [< ME. *lepeful*; < *leap*[2] + *-ful*.] A basketful. *Wyclif.*

leaping-fish (lē′ping-fish), *n.* A small blennioid fish of the genus *Salarias*, of an oblong or elongate form, with a smooth skin and two or three thick rays in the ventral fins: so called because it comes out on the shore and is capable of leaping considerable distances. The name is specifically applied to *S. tridactylus* of Ceylon.

leaping-house† (lē′ping-hous), *n.* A house of ill fame; a brothel. *Shak.* [Low.]

leaping-time† (lē′ping-tīm), *n.* The period of highest bodily activity; youth. [Rare.]

I had rather
Have skipp'd from sixteen years of age to sixty,
To have turn'd my *leaping-time* into a crutch,
Than have seen this. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 200.

leap-ore (lēp′ōr), *n.* The most inferior quality of tin ore. Also called *round ore*.

leapt (lept). An occasional preterit and past participle of *leap*[1].

leap-weel† (lēp′wēl), *n.* A weel or snare for fish. *Holland.*

leap-year (lēp′yēr), *n.* [< ME. *lepe-gere* (not in AS.) (= Icel. *hlaup-ār*), leap-year (cf. D. *schrikkeljaar*, MD. *schrickeljaer*, lit. 'leap-year' (< MD. *schricken*, leap forward, start, be startled, be in fear, D. *schrikken*, be in fear, + *jaer*, D. *jaar*, year; so *schrikkeldag*, the odd day in leap-year, *schrikkelmaand*, February); Dan. *skudaar*, Sw. *skottår*, lit. 'shoot-year'); < *leap*[1], *n.*, + *year*. The G. name is *schaltjahr*, lit. 'intercalary year' (< *schalten*, insert, intercalate, + *jahr*, year); L. (LL.) *bisextilis annus* (> It. *anno bisestile*, Pg. *anno bissexto*, Sp. *año bisiesto*, F. *année bissextile*), a year containing a second sixth day (sc. before the calends of March) (see *bissextile*).] A year containing 366 days, or one day more than an ordinary year; a bissextile year. See *bissextile*. The exact reason of the name is unknown; but it probably arose from the fact that any date in such a year after the added day (February 29th) "leaps over" the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years: thus, if March 1st falls on Monday in one year, it will fall on Tuesday in the next if that is an ordinary year of 365 days, but on Wednesday if it is a leap-year.

lear[1] (lēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *leer*, *lere*; < ME. *leren*, teach, learn, < AS. *lǣran* = OS. *lērian*, *lērean*, *lēran* = OFries. *lēra* = D. *leeren*, teach, learn, = MLG. *lēren* = OHG. *lēran*, *lērran*, MHG. *lēren*, G. *lehren* = Icel. *læra* = Goth. *laisjan*, teach; in form appar. a denominative verb, < AS. *lār* (= D. *leer* = OS. OHG. *lēra* = MHG. *lere*, G. *lehre*, etc.), teaching, lore (see *lore*[1]), but rather a causative derived, like AS. *lār*, etc., and the associated verb *learn*, q. v., from a primitive verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn, whence also ult. *last*[1], a foot-track, a mold for a shoe: see *last*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To teach; instruct; inform.

Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chirches rere,
And wyde aboute elleswer, Christendom to *lere*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 87.

This charm I wol yow *leere*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1580.

2. To learn.

The firste vertu, sone, if thou wolt *leere*,
Is to restreyne and kepe wel thy touge.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 228.

Al this newe science that men *lere*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 25.

On that sad book his shame and loss he *leared*.
Spenser.

II. *intrans.* To teach.

The maister leseth [loseth] his time to *lere*,
When the disciple woll not here.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2150.

[In all senses now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

lear[1] (lēr), *n.* [A var. of *lore*[1], after the associated verb *lear*[1]: see *lore*[1], *lear*[1], *v.*] Learning; lore; a lesson. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot
When I was yong and wylde as now thou art.
Larnefield, Affectionate Shepheard (1594).

In many secret skils she had been conn'd her *lere*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

Thou clears the head o' doited *lear*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

lear[2]†, *a.* See *leer*[3].

lear[3], *n.* See *leer*[7].

lear-board (lēr′bōrd), *n.* Same as *layer-board*.

learer†, *n.* [ME. *lerare* = D. *leeraar* = LG. *lerer* = OHG. *lērari*, *lērāri*, MHG. *lērare*, *lērer*, G. *lehrer* = Sw. *lärare* = Dan. *lærer*, teacher; < *lear*[1] + *-er*[1].] A teacher.

learn (lėrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *learned*, sometimes *learnt*, ppr. *learning*. [< ME. *lernen*, *lurnen*, *leornen*, < AS. *leornian* = OS. *linōn* (for **lirnōn*) = OFries. *lirna*, *lerna* = OHG. *lirnēn*, *lernēn*, MHG. *lirnen*, *lernen*, G. *lernen*, learn; a secondary form, with formative *-n*, and change of orig. *s* to *r* (as in the related *lear*[1], *lore*[1]), from the verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn: see *lear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; become informed of or acquainted with: as, to *learn* grammar; to *learn* the truth.

To *learn* to die is better than to study the ways of dying.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 13.

As, taught by Venus, Paris *learnt* the art
To touch Achilles' only tender part.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 217.

One lesson from one book we *learn'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To teach. [Now regarded as incorrect, but formerly in good literary use, and still common in provincial or colloquial use.]

Sweet prince, you *learn* me noble thankfulness.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 31.

Riper hours hereafter
Must *learn* me how to grow rich in deserts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To acquire or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; receive instruction; profit from teaching: as, to *learn* how to act; the child *learns* rapidly.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

learnable (lėr′na-bl), *a.* [< *learn* + *-able*.] Capable of being learned.

These be gifts,
Born with the blood, not *learnable*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

learned (lėr′ned), *p. a.* [Prop. pp. of *learn*, *v.*] 1. Possessed of the learning of schools; well furnished with literary and scientific knowledge; erudite: as, a *learned* man.

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

It is very difficult to be *learned*; it seems as if people were worn out on the way to great thoughts, and can never enjoy them because they are too tired.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 398.

2. Well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with *in*: as, *learned in* art.

Not *learned*, save *in* gracious household ways.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. Pertaining to or manifesting learning; exhibiting the effect of instruction or learning; scholastic: as, *learned* accomplishments; a *learned* treatise.

How *learned* a thing it is to be aware of the humblest enemy! *B. Jonson*, Sejanus.

I set apart [for study] an hour or two each day, and thus repaired in some degree the loss of the *learned* education my father once intended for me.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 126.

There comes thus to be a separation of the originally unitary speech into two parts: a *learned* dialect, which is the old common language preserved, and a popular dialect, which is its altered descendant.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Learned*, *Scholarly*, erudite, deep-read. These words agree in representing the possession of a knowledge obtained by careful and protracted study, especially in books. They differ in that *learned* expresses depth and fullness in the knowledge, while *scholarly* expresses accuracy: as, a *learned* and *scholarly* treatise upon the use of the dative case. *Learned* expresses only the result of study; *scholarly* may express the result or the spirit: as, *scholarly* tastes. See *ignorant*.

learnedly (lėr′ned-li), *adv.* In a learned manner; with learning or erudition; with skill: as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.

learnedness (lėr′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being learned; erudition.

learner (lėr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *lernere*, < AS. *leornere*, a learner, < *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] One who learns; one who acquires knowledge or is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

learning (lėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *lernyng*, < AS. *leornung* (= OS. *lernunga* = OHG. *lirnunga*, *lernunga*, MHG. *lernunge*), learning, verbal n. of *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] 1. The act of acquiring knowledge.—2. Systematic knowledge; the information gained from books and instruction; education in general: as, a branch of *learning*; a low state of *learning*.

The rootes of *learnynge* most bytter we deme;
The fruites at last moste pleasaunt doth seme.
Labees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 340.

A little *learning* is a dangerous thing.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 215.

3. Specifically, profound or extensive literary and scientific culture; erudition: as, a man of *learning*.

What shall become of that commonwealth or church in the end which hath not the eye of *learning* to beautify, guide, and direct it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

No power of combining, arranging, discerning,
Digested the masses he learned into *learning*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

4. That which is learned by study of or application to a particular subject; special knowledge or skill: as, to be deeply versed in the *learning* of an art or a profession; military or mercantile *learning*.

Puts to him all the *learnings* that his time
Could make him the receiver of.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 43.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that *learning*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 35.

The New Learning, the development in England, in the sixteenth century, of the Italian Renaissance. It was led by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, and More.

It was the story of Nowhere, or Utopia, which More embodies in the wonderful book which reveals to us the heart of the *New Learning*. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist., v.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Scholarship*, *Erudition*, etc. (see *literature*); attainments, acquirements.

learnt (lėrnt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *learn*.

lea-rod (lē′rod), *n.* Same as *lay-rod*.

leasable (lē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *lease*[2] + *-able*.] That may be leased; capable of being transferred or held by lease.

lease[1] (lēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [< ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lesan* (pret. *læs*, pl. *lǣson*, pp. *lesen*), gather, = OS. *lesan* = OFries. *lesa* = D. *lezen*, gather, read, = MLG. *lesen* = OHG. *lesan*, MHG. G. *lesen*, gather, read, = Icel. *lesa*, glean, gather, read, = Dan. *læse* = Sw. *läsa*, read, = Goth. *lisan* (pret. *las*), gather; cf. Lith. *lesti*, pick up (corn). For the development of the notion 'read' from 'gather,' cf. L. *legere*, Gr. *λέγειν*, gather, read: see *legend*, *collect*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather; pick; pick up; pick out; select. [Prov. Eng.]

Of wynter fruite science
Yet *leseth* oute the smale unto the greet,
So that the tree may sende her drinke & mete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Specifically—2. To glean, as corn. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To glean; gather up leavings, as at harvest. [Prov. Eng.]

Ac who so helpeth me to erie or sowen here ar I wende
Shal haue leue, bi owre lorde, to *lese* here in heruest.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 68.

Agreo, that in harvest used to *lease*;
But, harvest done, to chair work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two pence was her daily hire.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

lease[2] (lēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [< ME. **lesen*, < AF. **leser*, OF. *laisier*, *leisseir*, *lessier*, *lesser*, *laxier*, F. *laisser*, let, let go, leave, let out, = Sp. Pg. *laxar* = It. *lasciare*, leave, *lassare*, loosen (ML. reflex *lassare*, leave), < L. *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1], *laxation*. Cf. *release*.] 1. To grant the temporary possession of, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for compensation at a fixed rate; let; demise.

> This dear, dear land [England] . . .
> Is now *leased* out, I die pronouncing it,
> Like to a tenement or pelting farm.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 59.

> Those not by chance
> Made, or indenture, or *leas'd* out t' advance
> The profits for a time.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxxxviii. 4.

2. To take a lease of, or to take, as lands, etc., by a lease: as, he *leased* the farm from the proprietor. ★ **Syn.** *Let*, *Rent*, etc. See *hire*[1].

lease[2] (lēs), *n.* [< ME. **lese*, < AF. **lese*, *lees*, *leez*, OF. *lais*, *lays*, *laiz*, *leis*, *les*, *lees*, *leez*, m. (AL. reflex *lessa*), a lease, also (F. *legs*), a thing left by will, a legacy; cf. OF. *laisse*, *lesse*, f., a present; from the verb. Cf. *lease*[5], *leash*, of the same ult. origin.] 1. A contract transferring a right to the possession and enjoyment of real property for life or for a definite period of time or at will, usually made in consideration of a periodical compensation called *rent*, in modern times usually payable in money, but sometimes in a share of the produce, and in former times frequently in services. The grantor or landlord is called the *lessor*, the grantee the *lessee*. The act of the grantor is called a *demise*; the right of the grantee is called the *term*; his holding under it is called a *tenancy*. The right of the lessor to have possession again at the end of the term, or sooner in case of forfeiture, is called the *reversion*. If the grantor has only a term and grants the whole of it, the contract is not technically a lease, but, even if in the form of a lease, is deemed only an assignment. If the grantor of a term retains any reversion, even for a single day, the contract is a lease. A contract not transferring a right of possession, but merely contemplating that such right shall be transferred in the future, is not a lease, but an agreement for a lease. A contract transferring such a right to commence in enjoyment at a future day — as, for instance, one executed in February to give possession in May — is a lease; but the right of the lessee for the intervening period before the term is an *interesse termini*. The word *lease* is sometimes loosely applied to a letting of personal property.

2. The written instrument by which a leasehold estate is created. The word is also loosely applied to oral contracts of letting, which, however, are made void by the statute of frauds unless for a term not exceeding one year.

> One air gave both their *lease* of breath.
> *Lowell*, To Holmes on his Birthday.

3. The duration of tenure by lease; a term of leasing; hence, the terminable time or period of anything: as, to take property on a long *lease*; a short *lease* of life.

> In this laziness she [the soul] sleeps out her *lease*, her term of life, in this death, in this grave, in this body.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

> His life is but a three days' *lease*.
> *Lord Maxwell's Goodnight* (Child's Ballads, VI. 168).

Custodiam lease. See *custodiam*. — **Emphyteutic lease.** Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*[2]). — **Improving lease.** See *improving*, *n.* — **Lease and release**, a form of conveyance, now disused, but in common use in England and its American colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, devised to avoid the statute of enrolments, which then required conveyances to be recorded, by taking advantage of the rule that a tenant in possession could take a release without any such act of notoriety.

lease[3]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lees*, *les*, *leas*, loose, false, < AS. *leás*, loose, false: see *loose*, *a.*, which has taken the place of the more orig. *lease* (ME. *lees*).] **I.** *a.* False; lying; deceptive.

> Macrobes
> That halt nat dremes false ne *lees*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 8.

> Luande . . . *lese* goddez, that lyf haden neuer,
> Made of stokkes & stonez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1719.

II. *n.* Falsehood; a lie.

> Of these twoo here was a shrewede *lees*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1545.

> At every ende of the deyse
> Sate an erle, withowt *lese*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (*Halliwell.*)

> Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace,
> Or els shee is destroyed without *lees*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 188.

lease[4] (lēz), *n.* [Also *leaze*; < ME. *lese* (var. of *lesewe*), < AS. *lǣs*, a meadow, pasture: see *leasow*, to which *lease*[4] is related as *mead*[2] is to *meadow*. Cf. *lea*[1], which in the sense of 'pasture' is prob. in part due to *lease*[4] taken as a plural **lees*.] 1. A pasture.

> The niwe forest,
> That is in Southhamtessire, . . . he louede mou,
> & astorede wel mid bestes & *lese*. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

Leaze is an unmown grass field stocked through spring and summer. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 129.

2. A common. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lease[5] (lēs), *n.* [The more original form of *leash*.] In *weaving*, the system of crossings in the warp-threads in a loom between the yarn-beam and the heddles, effected by passing each warp-thread alternately over and under the lease-rods.

leasehold (lēs'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [< *lease*[2] + *hold*.] **I.** *n.* A tenure by lease; real estate held under a lease.

> "I have but a poor lease of this mansion under you, voidable at your honour's pleasure." "Ay, and thou wouldst fain convert thy *leasehold* into a copyhold."
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, v.

II. *a.* Held by lease: as, a *leasehold* tenement. — **Leasehold enfranchisement**, a plan for conferring on holders of leases for long unexpired terms the right by statute to acquire the fee by compensating the owners of the reversion or remainder. It was brought before the British Parliament in 1885.

leaseholder (lēs'hōl″dėr), *n.* A tenant under a lease.

leasemonger (lēs'mung″gėr), *n.* [< *lease*[3] + *monger*.] One who deals in leases. [Rare.]

> They were all very sudainly inhabited and stored with inmates, to the great admiration of the English nation, and aduantage of landlords and *leasemongers*.
> *Stow*, King James, an. 1604.

leaser[1]† (lē'zėr), *n.* [= D. *lezer*, reader, = OHG. *lesari*, *lesāri*, MHG. *lesære*, *leser*, G. *leser*, gleaner, a reader, = Icel. *lesari*, a reader, = Dan. *læser* = Sw. *läsare*, reader, also a pietist; as *lease*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who leases or gathers; a gleaner.

> I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

leaser[2] (lē'sėr), *n.* [< *lease*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who leases or lets; a lessor.

leaser[3]† (lē'zėr), *n.* [< *lease*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who tells a falsehood; a liar.

lease-rod (lēs'rod), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the wooden rods, usually of oval cross-section, over and under which the warp-threads in a loom are alternately passed in forming the lease. There are usually three of these rods, tied together at the ends. ★ See *lease*[5].

leash (lēsh), *n.* [< ME. *leesshe*, *leysche*, *lesshe*; a var. of more orig. *lease*[5] (early mod. E. and still in use in sense 3), < ME. *lees*, *leese*, *leece*, *lese*, < OF. *lesse*, F. *laisse* = It. *lascio*, < ML. *laxa*, thong, a loose cord, < L. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1].] 1. A band, lace, or thong; a snare.

> He is caught up in another *les*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 233.

Especially — (*a*) The line used to hold hounds or coursing-dogs until the time comes to set them on the game.

> They brought him to the heading-hill,
> His hounds intill a *leish*.
> *Young Waters* (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

(*b*†) A pack of hounds. (*c*) A light line used to give the falcon a short flight without releasing her altogether. It is secured to the varvels on the bird's ankle.

> But her [the hawk's] too faithful *leash* doth soon retain
> Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three things in general.

> Citizens . . . tir'd with toyl, by *leashes* and by payrs,
> Crowned with Garlands, go to take the ayrs.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> A *leash* of nightcaps on his head, like the pope's triple crown. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

3. In *weaving*, one of the threads, cords, or wires extending between the parallel bars or shafts of the harness and having a loop or eye in the middle for the reception of a warp-thread. See *heddle*.

leash (lēsh), *v. t.* [< *leash*, *n.*] To bind or secure by a leash.

> And at his heels,
> *Leash'd* in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire
> Crouch for employment. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

leasing[1] (lē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lease*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of gathering; gleaning. — 2. An armful of hay or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leasing[2] (lē'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lease*[2], *v.*] The act of letting or taking on lease.

leasing[3] (lē'zing), *n.* [< ME. *leesing*, *lesing*, *leesyng*, etc., < AS. *leásung* (= Icel. *lausung*), falsehood, verbal n. of *leásian*, lie, < *leás*, false: see *lease*[3], *loose*.] The telling of lies; lying; a lie; falsehood; lying report.

> Now axe hem yef this be true, for thei sholde not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no *lesynge*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

> Trust her not, you bonnibel,
> She will forty *leasings* tell.
> *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

> Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing*; the Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful man. Ps. v. 6.

leasing-maker (lē'zing-mā″kėr), *n.* One who tells lies; one who is guilty of leasing-making. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 414. [Rare.]

leasing-making (lē'zing-mā″king), *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of telling lies; specifically, the utterance of slanderous and untrue speeches, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the king, his council and proceedings, or to the dishonor, hurt, or prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors; verbal sedition.

leasing-monger† (lē'zing-mung″gėr), *n.* [ME.] A liar.

> *Leasing-mongeris* and forsworun. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 10.

Lea's oak. See *oak*.

leasow† (lē'sō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lessow* (also *lease*: see *lease*[4]), < ME. *leesewe*, *lesewe*, *lese*, < AS. *lǣs* (gen. *lǣswe*, dat. *lǣswe*, *lǣse*, pl. *lǣswe*, *lǣswa*, *lǣse*, *lǣsa*), a pasture.] A pasture.

> In men and cities, castels, fortresses, or other places of defense, in medowes, *leassewes*, etc.
> *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1173.

> William Shenstone . . . first saw the light on the patrimonial estate which his taste afterwards made so famous — The *Leasowes*, Hales Owen, Shropshire.
> *Allibone*, Dict. Authors, p. 2072.

leasow† (lē'sō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *lessow*; < *leasow*, *n.*] To feed or pasture.

> Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,
> Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.
> *Drayton*, Moses. (*Nares.*)

least[1] (lēst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *leste*, *lest*, *last*, < AS. *lǣst*, contr. of *læsast*, *læsest*, *lærest*, least, superl. of *læs* (adv. and a.), less (no positive in use): see *less*[1].] Smallest; little in size or degree, etc., beyond all others: answering as superlative to *little*.

> I spied a wee wee man,
> He was the *least* that eir I saw.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

> For I am the *least* of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God. 1 Cor. xv. 9.

At least, at the least, not to say, or that one may not say, more than is certainly true; at the lowest degree: as, if he has not incurred a penalty, he *at least* deserves censure; it was two hours ago *at the least*.

> V. hunderyd of his men he lost also,
> And horsis a thowsand *atte lest*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2536.

> He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
> The tempted with dishonour. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 296.

Circle of least confusion. See *confusion*. — **In the least**, in the smallest degree; at all.

> *Acres.* It is giving you a great deal of trouble.
> *Abs.* Not *in the least* — I beg you won't mention it. — No trouble in the world, I assure you.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

Least and most†, all; the whole of any number; one and all, great and small. *Nares.* — **Least common multiple.** See *multiple*. — **Method of least squares.** See *square*. — **Principle of least action.** See *action*. — **Principle of least constraint.** See *constraint*.

least[1] (lēst), *adv. superl.* [< ME. *lest*, *last*, < AS. *lǣst*, contr. of *læsast*, *læsest*, *lærest*, adv., superl. of *læs*, less: see *less*[1].] In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others: as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

> With what I most enjoy contented *least*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

least[2]†, *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *lest*[1].

leastways (lēst'wāz), *adv.* At least: an obsolete or colloquial form of *leastwise*.

> There being . . . no two birds in the hand worth one in the bush, as is well known — *leastways* in a contrairy sense, which the meaning is the same.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

At leastways†, at least.

> *At least waies*, I finde this opinion confirmed by a pretie deuise or embleme that Lucianus alleageth he saw.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

leastwise (lēst'wīz), *adv.* [< *least*[1] + *-wise*.] At least: formerly used with *at*, with the same force. [Now only colloq.]

> I have from Time to Time employ'd divers of my best Friends to get my Liberty, *at leastwise* leave to go abroad upon Bail. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

leasy† (lē'zi), *a.* [< *lease*[3], *n.*, + *-y*.] Counterfeit; fallacious; misleading. [Rare.]

> For studying therebie to make everie thing straight and easie, in smoothing and playning all things to much, never leaveth, whiles the sense itselfe be lefte both lowse and *leasie*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

leat[1], **leet**[3] (lēt), *n.* [Appar., like *lade*[2], *lode*[1], ult. connected with AS. *lǣdan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] 1. A meeting of cross-roads. *Halliwell.* — 2. A watercourse or a trench for conveying water

to engine- or mill-wheels. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.] See the quotations.

Plymouth *Leat.* This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source at the foot of Sheepston Tor in a wild mountain dell. *Leat, Late,* or *Lake,* as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of lead or conductor, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.
Marshall, Rural Economy of W. of Eng., II. 269.

Drake is connected with the modern life of Plymouth by his construction of the *leat,* or water-course through which the town is still supplied from the river Meavy.
Worth, Hist. Devonshire, p. 210.

I have a project to bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

leat[2] (lēt), *v. i.* [Cf. *leak.*] To leak; pour. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leath[1] (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lithe.*

leath[2] (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loath.*

leather (leᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. ★*lether,* < ME. *lether,* < AS. *lether* (only in comp.) = OFries. *leither, leder, lider, leer* = D. *leder, leer* = MLG. *leder,* LG. *ledder, lier* = OHG. MHG. G. *leder* = Icel. *ledhr* = Dan. *læder, lær* = Sw. *läder,* leather; not found native outside of Teut. The W. *llothr,* Bret. *lezr, ler,* are of E. or LG. origin.] **I.** *n.* 1. The tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin of an animal; dressed hides or skins collectively. The peculiar character of leather is due to the chemical combination of tannin in the process of tanning, or of tannin and vegetable extractive matter (or else of some mineral or earthy base), with gelatin as contained in animal skin; its physical characteristics, such as flexibility, tensile strength, color, and durability, are more or less modified by the processes subsequent to the chemical, and included in the various operations of currying and dressing. In commercial and popular usage *leather* does not include skins dressed with the hair or fur on; such skins are usually distinguished by compounding the word *skin* with the name of the animal from which they are taken: as, *sealskin, bearskin, otter-skin,* etc. In the untanned state skins valued for their fur, hair, or wool, and destined to be tawed and dressed for furriers' and analogous uses, are called *pelts* or *peltry.* In England the term *pelts* is applied to all untanned skins. The term *skin* has also certain applications relating to leather which seem to follow no rule, but are sanctioned by general usage: thus, leathers made from the skins of kids, dogs, sheep, pigs, and calves, and in general from the skins of all small domestic and of many wild animals, are distinguished by the names of the animals: as, *dogskin, sheepskin, pigskin, calfskin, buckskin,* or *deerskin.* Buff-leather is an exception to this usage. (See *buff*[1], 2.) In general, leather made from skins of adult bovine domestic animals is called *cowhide,* and that made from skins of horses is called *horsehide.* The tanned skins of large animals, either wild or domestic, are distinguished by the word *hide* with the name of the animal from which the skin was taken prefixed, except when the skin has the fur or hair left upon it: as, *rhinoceros-hide, hippopotamus-hide, buffalo-hide* (tanned with hair removed); *leopard-skin, buffalo-skin* (tanned or tawed with hair or fur on). Leather made from the skins of alligators and aquatic animals is, however, generally called *skin* with the name of the animal prefixed: as, *alligator-skin, shark-skin,* etc. (See also *shagreen.*) The outer side of the skin both before and after tanning is called the *grain side,* or simply the *grain;* the opposite side is called the *flesh side.*

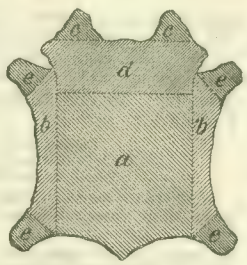


Diagram showing divisions of a tanned skin. *a,* butt; *b, b,* belly; *c, c,* cheek; *d,* neck; *e, e, e, e,* shank.

2. Human skin. [Ironical or ludicrous.]

His body, active as his mind,
Returning sound in limb and wind
Except some *leather* lost behind.
Swift, To the Earl of Peterborough.

3. A round piece of tanned hide on the end of a fish-hook, designed to keep the bait from sliding up on the line.—4. The loose hanging part of a dog's ear.

The ears of the dog [the Irish water-spaniel] should be long, and so broad in the *leather* that they will meet across the nose. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 425.

Alum leather, tawed leather.—**American leather,** a kind of varnished or enameled cloth prepared in imitation of leather, used for covering chairs, sofas, etc.—**Avignon leather,** embossed leather, colored and gilded, used for wall-decoration and for covering furniture: made at Avignon in the seventeenth century, and in all respects similar to that made for the same purpose in Spain.—**Basan leather,** bark-dyed sheepskin, used in making slippers, etc.—**Boiled leather.** See *cuir-bouilli.*—**Buff-leather.** See *buff*[1], 2.—**Bullock-leather.** Same as *cow-hide.*—**Chamois leather.** See *chamois,* 2.—**Chrome-leather,** leather in which bichromate of potassa solution is used as a steep, the bichromate being by reaction with protosulphate of iron subsequently reduced in the tissue to sesquioxid of chromium.—**Cordovan leather.** Same as *cordwain.*—**Danish leather,** leather prepared by tanning sheep-, goat-, kid-, and lamb-skins with willow-bark. It is strong, supple, and bright-colored, and is used chiefly for gloves.—**Enameled leather,** leather usually split and coated on one side with varnish, giving it a surface less lustrous than that of patent leather.—**Fair leather,** leather not artificially colored.—**Grained leather.** Same as *grain-leather.*—**Harness-leather,** bark-tanned leather dressed specially for harness-making. Instead of the ordinary dubbing, the hardest tallow is used for the stuffing, and a great deal of labor is expended upon it with the stockstone and slicker to produce the desired smooth finish on the grain side.—**Hogs' leather.** Same as *hog-skin.*—**Hungarian leather,** a white leather originally brought from Hungary, prepared by a peculiar process similar to tawing, after which it is softened by the application of oil and heat.—**Japanned leather.** Same as *patent leather.*—**Kip-leather,** leather made from the skins of half-grown cattle.—**Lace-leather.** See *whang-leather.*—**Lacquered leather.** Same as *patent leather.*—**Leather appliqué,** decorative work made by sewing pieces of kid or other thin leather of different colors on a surface, as of cloth, and completing the design by borderings, scrolls, etc., either of cord or of embroidery-stitching.—**Leather-punching machine,** a machine for punching leather, in which the action of both the punch and the die is automatic. A cam-wheel and winch actuate the die-stock and the punch, the cam-wheel having a spring attachment which compensates for varying thicknesses of the leather. The leather is fed by hand to the machine.—**Leather-splitting machine,** a machine for dividing leather into two thicknesses. See *split leather.*—**Leather-striping machine,** a machine by which binding-leather is marked with stripes for shoe-binding.—**Leather-stripping machine,** a machine for cutting sides of leather into strips of uniform width, from which soles and heels are afterward punched. *E. H. Knight.*—**Leather-washer tool, cutter,** or **machine,** a device for cutting washers from leather. One form resembles the ordinary carpenters' brace and annular bit, having two cutters adjustable in relation with the center of the bit. Leather washers are often cut with circular hollow punches.—**Morocco leather.** See *morocco.*—**Oiled leather,** leather prepared by any process in which oil is an important ingredient.—**Oil goat-leather,** oiled goatskin.—**Pannonia leather.** Same as *leather-cloth.*—**Patent leather,** leather having a finely varnished surface, prepared from thick leather specially tanned for the purpose. The varnish (*sweetmeat*) is applied in coats with intermediate drying in a steam-heated oven and in the sun, and smoothing between the applications. Linseed-oil and coloring materials, which may be black or white, etc., are the chief ingredients of the varnish. Also *japanned leather, lacquered leather.*—**Pebble-grained goat-leather,** goatskin grained in an irregular manner, as though numerous small pebbles of different sizes had been pressed upon its surface.—**Russet leather.** (*a*) Leather finished except coloring and polishing. (*b*) Leather finished for use without artificial coloring, as that of which shoes are made for use in hot weather. Hence—(*c*) Leather slightly colored, tinged red or yellowish-brown, for use in the same way.—**Russia leather,** a fine leather prepared in Russia, and imitated elsewhere, by very careful willow-bark tanning, dyeing with sandalwood, and soaking in birch-oil. It is of a brownish-red color, and has a peculiar and characteristic odor.—**Spanish leather,** russet and other uncolored leather of the weight and quality used for boots.—**Split leather,** leather split by a machine. Two thicknesses are thus obtained, either of which may be used, which are better adapted for some uses than the full thickness. The inner layer, of very inferior quality, is used for trunk-covers and similar purposes, and is sometimes finished and used for cheap boots and shoes. Occasionally, however, splitting is done only to secure an even thickness in the outer part, when the operation is more properly called *skiving.*—**Transparent leather,** raw hide treated with alum and glycerin, and thus rendered more or less translucent.—**Twisted leather,** oiled leather twisted from strips into a cord-like form for straps or bands, used with grooved pulleys and for other purposes.—**Vegetable leather,** a material composed of india-rubber spread upon linen according to a patent process, very tough, and capable of being made of any thickness by additional layers of linen covered and cemented with the india-rubber. It is made in long rolls. *Ure,* Dict.—**Whang-leather,** tough leather used for cutting into narrow strips, such as laces, crackers for whips, and small straps. Also called *lace-leather.*—**White leather,** tawed leather: so called because the natural color is not darkened by the process, as is the case with tanned leather.

II. *a.* Consisting of leather; leathern: as, a *leather* glove.

The nobility think scorn to go in *leather* aprons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 13.

Leather armor, armor made of leather rendered first flexible and easily shaped and afterward hard by soaking in hot water, or boiling, pressing, and beating. (Compare *cuir-bouilli.*) Such armor was much used for defense in addition to the hauberk, greaves, arm-guards, etc., being worn over the link-mail. Helmets also were often made of this material.—**Leather belting,** leather first shaved to an even thickness, and then cut into strips of definite width which are chamfered off and riveted and cemented together at the ends to form one long piece. The piece thus formed is prepared for market by winding it into a coil like a ribbon. It is used for the straps or belts of pulleys, etc., in machinery.

leather (leᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [< *leather, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with leather; apply leather to; form into leather; tan.

Then, if you bring a liver not entirely *leathered* and lungs not over half consumed.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 444.

Taking a green seal skin, we put a foot on it and cut around it, sew up the heel, and run a string round the toe, which draws it up, and tie it on the instep. By walking it becomes *leathered* and soft to the foot.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 435.

2. To beat or thrash with or as with a thong of leather. [Colloq.]

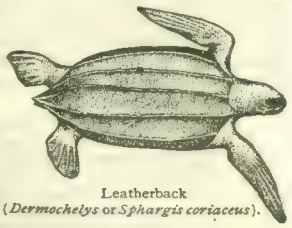
If you think I could carry my point, I would so swinge and *leather* my lambkin. *Foote,* Mayor of Garrat, i.

I gave Spouncer a black eye, I know—that's what he got by wanting to *leather* me.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 34.

II. *intrans.* To beat; strike. [Colloq.]

The drum was on the very brink of *leathering* away with all his power. *Dickens,* The Chimes, iv.

leatherback (leᴛʜ′ėr-bak), *n.* 1. A turtle of the family *Dermochelydidæ,* the *Dermochelys coriaceus,* or soft-shelled turtle, also known as *leather-turtle, lyre-turtle, trunk-turtle,* and by other names. See *Sphargis.*—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called from the red back of the male, which is of the color of tanned sole-leather. [Charleston, South Carolina.]


Leatherback (*Dermochelys* or *Sphargis coriaceus*).

leather-beetle (leᴛʜ′ėr-bē″tl), *n.* The toothed dermestid, *Dermestes vulpinus,* which injures leather.

leather-board (leᴛʜ′ėr-bōrd), *n.* A composition of leather scraps and paper material, ground ★and rolled into sheets. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-brown (leᴛʜ′ėr-broun), *n.* See *brown.*

leather-carp (leᴛʜ′ėr-kärp), *n.* A scaleless variety of the carp.

leather-cloth (leᴛʜ′ėr-klôth), *n.* A fabric covered with a water-proof composition, and usually having a polished surface. It is commonly made by applying a coat of paint or varnish, or of both, to one side of a piece of cloth, and is sometimes embossed with a grain resembling that of morocco, sometimes made with a high gloss like that of patent leather. Also called *Pannonia leather.*

leather-coat (leᴛʜ′ėr-kōt), *n.* Anything with a tough coat, skin, or rind, as an apple or a potato; specifically, the golden russet.

There's a dish of *leather-coats* for you.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 44.

leather-dicing (leᴛʜ′ėr-dī″sing), *n.* Same as *leather-dressing. E. H. Knight.*

leather-dresser (leᴛʜ′ėr-dres″ėr), *n.* One who finishes leather by coloring, polishing, and preparing for use the skins after they have been tanned or otherwise preserved.

leather-dressing (leᴛʜ′ėr-dres″ing), *n.* The finishing operations which succeed the currying of leather.

leatherette (leᴛʜ-ėr-et′), *n.* [< *leather* + *-ette.*] Cloth or paper made to look like leather; imitation leather.

leather-flower (leᴛʜ′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A North American climbing plant, *Clematis Viorna,* with a large perianth of leathery purplish sepals. It grows wild from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, and is often cultivated.

leather-gouge (leᴛʜ′ėr-gouj), *n.* A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-grinder (leᴛʜ′ėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and shoe-heels.

leatherhead (leᴛʜ′ėr-hed), *n.* 1. A blockhead.—2. A meliphagine bird, *Philemon* or *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus* of Australia: so called from the bare, skinny head: also called *monk* and *friar* from the same circumstance, and *four-o'clock* from its cry; also *pimlico.*

leathering (leᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *leather* + *-ing*[1].] 1. *Naut.,* tanned or prepared leather fitted on spars, rigging, etc., to prevent chafing.—2. A thrashing; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. The yel-★low perch. [Neuse river, North Carolina.]

leather-jack (leᴛʜ′ėr-jak), *n.* A jug made of ★leather; a black-jack.

leather-jacket (leᴛʜ′ėr-jak″et), *n.* 1. One of several fishes. (*a*) A balistoid fish, *Balistes carolinensis,* with three dorsal spines, a uniform brownish color on the trunk, the second dorsal and the anal fin checkered with interrupted longitudinal brown lines, and the caudal fin mottled. It occurs along the Gulf coast of the United States, as well as in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. See cut under *Balistes.* (*b*) A monacanthine balistoid fish of any kind. [New South Wales; New Zealand.] (*c*) A carangoid fish, *Oligoplites saurus,* having an elongated subfusiform body with narrow linear scales embedded in the skin at various angles, and a first dorsal fin with five spines. It is common in tropical seas, and wanders along the eastern coast of the United States.

2. In *bot.,* same as *hickory-eucalyptus.*

leather-knife (leᴛʜ′ėr-nīf), *n.* A knife of curved or crescent form for cutting leather, the edge being on the convex side, and the handle being attached to the middle of the concavity. It is one of the oldest tools known, and is much used in harness-making.

leather-lap (leᴛʜ′ėr-lap), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* an ordinary polishing-disk covered with walrus-

hide and charged with Venetian tripoli and water: used to polish stones cut en cabochon.

leatherleaf (leᴛʜ′ėr-lēf), *n.* See *Cassandra.*

leather-mouthed (leᴛʜ′ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like leather, or smooth and tough, without teeth in the jaws.

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.
I. Walton, Angler (ed. 1653), p. 203.

leathern (leᴛʜ′ėrn), *a.* [< ME. *letheren*, < AS. *letheren, lethern, lethren, litheren, lithren*, in oldest form *lidrin* (= D. *lederen* = OHG. *lidrin, lidrīn*, MHG. *liderīn*, G. *ledern*), of leather, < *lether*, leather: see *leather* and *-en*².] Made of leather; consisting of or resembling leather.

Thenne com Couetyse, . . .
And lyk a *letherne* pors lullede his chekes.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 110.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a *leathern* girdle about his loins. Mat. iii. 4.

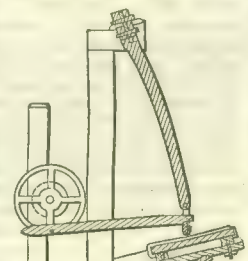
Leathern bird, leathern mouse, leathern wings, a bat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leatheroid (leᴛʜ′ėr-oid), *n.* [< *leather* + *-oid.*] A material prepared from vegetable fiber chemically treated and formed into sheets, having in a greater or less degree a body, color, and toughness resembling those of bark-tanned and uncurried leather.

leather-paper (leᴛʜ′ėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A thick paper having a fine-grained surface resembling that of leather or silk crape. It is often embossed with various designs, and gilded or enameled in various patterns.

leather-plant (leᴛʜ′ėr-plant), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Scytopsis*, including *S. coriaceus* and other species. [New Zealand.]

leather-polisher (leᴛʜ′ėr-pol″ish-ėr), *n.* A machine for condensing and polishing the surface of leather by means of a slicking- or glassing-tool which oscillates over it.


Leather-polisher.

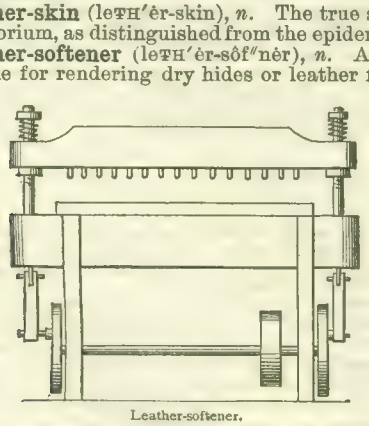
leather-punch (leᴛʜ′ėr-punch), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for making eyelet-holes in leather or holes for lacings in belting.—2. A machine for punching leather.

leather-seat (leᴛʜ′-ėr-sēt), *n.* A dust-guard bearing. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

leatherside (leᴛʜ′ėr-sīd), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, the leather-sided minnow, *Leuciscus hydrophlox*, used in Utah as a bait for catching white-fish, or mountain herring, *Coregonus williamsoni.*

leather-skin (leᴛʜ′ėr-skin), *n.* The true skin, or corium, as distinguished from the epidermis.

leather-softener (leᴛʜ′ėr-sôf″nėr), *n.* A machine for rendering dry hides or leather flexible, so that they may be worked without breaking. It either pounds the leather or, by means of corrugated rollers, presses and extends it.


Leather-softener.

leather-stamp (leᴛʜ′ėr-stamp), *n.* A lever-press, in which die and follower are jointed together to form a toggle, used for stamping leather.

leather-stretcher (leᴛʜ′ėr-strech″ėr), *n.* A frame in which a side of leather is stretched so that it may dry flat. In some frames the skin is held by tenterhooks; in others the sides of the frame are expanded by means of wedges. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-stuffer (leᴛʜ′ėr-stuf″ėr), *n.* A machine for softening hides and charging them with dubbing to render them pliable. It consists essentially of a hollow cylinder, through which flow currents of steam; in this the hides are rolled about with the dubbing.

leather-turtle (leᴛʜ′ėr-tėr″tl), *n.* 1. The leatherback. [Eastern coast of U. S.]—2. One of the *Trionychidæ.*

leather-winged (leᴛʜ′ėr-wingd), *a.* Having ★leathery wings, as a bat.

leatherwood (leᴛʜ′ėr-wůd), *n.* 1. A North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with very tough bark. See *Dirca.*—2. An Australian tree or shrub of the genus *Ceratopetalum*, belonging to the saxifrage family; also, its wood.


Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit and leaves; *a*, flower; *b*, flower laid open to show pistil and stamens.

leathery (leᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *leather* + *-y*¹.] Resembling leather; tough and flexible like leather; specifically, in *bot.*, coriaceous.

leath-wake (lēth′wāk), *a.* See *lithwake.*

leautet, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty.*

leave¹ (lēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving.* ★[Early mod. E. *leeve, leve*, < ME. *leeven, leven* (pret. *left, lefte, laft, lafte, lefde*, pl. *lefte, levede*, pp. *left, laft, yleft*), < AS. *lǣfan*, tr., leave (a heritage), also intr., remain (= OS. *far-lēbhian*, remain, *lēbhōn*, remain, = OFries. *lēva*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *leiben*, tr., leave, OHG. *leibēn*, intr., remain, = Icel. *leifa*, leave), a secondary verb, associated with *lāf*, a heritage, what is left, remainder (> ME. *laif, lafe, lave*, Sc. *lave:* see *lave*³), < **līfan*, pret. **lāf*, in comp. *be-līfan* (= OS. *bi-lībhan* = OFries. *bi-līva, be-līva, blīva* = MD. *blīven*, D. *blijven* = MLG. *blīven* = OHG. *be-līban*, MHG. *be-līben, blīben* (also *ge-līben, ver-līben*), G. *bleiben* = Icel. *līfa* (orig. strong, as in pp. *lifen*, but early displaced by the weak form *līfa* = AS. *lifian*, E. *live*¹) (also *blīfa* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifva*, after G.) = Goth. *bi-leiban*), be left, remain, whence also *lif*, life, *lifian, libban*, live: see *life, live*¹. The verb *leave*¹ is not connected with the noun *leave*² in the phrase *to take leave.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To let remain; fail or neglect to take away, remove, or destroy; allow to stay or exist: as, he *left* his baggage behind him; 5 from 12 *leaves* 7; only a few were *left* alive.

Eke sum have this bileve,
That bare *ylefte* there shall noo foul it [dill] greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

They that are *left* of you shall pine away . . . in your enemies' lands. Lev. xxvi. 39.

2. To place or deliver with intent to let remain; part from by giving or yielding up: as, to *leave* papers at the houses of subscribers; to *leave* money on deposit.

How came the lily maid by that good shield? . . .
He *left* it with her, when he rode to tilt.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To let remain for a purpose; confide, commit, or refer: as, to *leave* the decision of a question to an umpire; I *leave* that to your judgment.

Always, when we leave our Ships, we either order a certain place of meeting, or else *leave* them a sign to know where we are, by making one or more great Smoaks.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 252.

How many other things might be tolerated in peace and *left* to conscience, had we but charity.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 53.

His thankless country *leaves* him to her laws.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 218.

4. To let remain or have remaining at death; hence, to transmit, bequeath, or give by will: as, he *leaves* a wife and children, and has *left* his property in trust for their use.

The kyng *left* non of his disente,
Nor of his blode of that land to be kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1313.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them.
Eccl. xliv. 8.

Peace I *leave* with you, my peace I give unto you.
John xiv. 27.

5. To go away or depart from; quit, whether temporarily or permanently.

Whiche yle we *lefte* on our lefte hande towardes Grece.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 14.

There *laft* oure Lord his Diciples, whan he wente to preye before his Passioun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

True patriots all; for, be it understood,
We *left* our country for our country's good.
Barrington, New South Wales, p. 152.

6. To separate or withdraw from; part company or relinquish connection with; forsake; abandon; desert: as, to *leave* a church or society; to *leave* one occupation for another; he has *left* the path of rectitude.

Thenne lachchez ho hir leue, & *leuez* hym there,
For more myrthe of that mon mo3t ho not gete.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1870.

Tho sayde Maxent to Kateryn
Leve thy god and leve [leeve, believe] on myn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. Gen. ii. 24.

The heresies that men do *leave*
Are hated most of those they did deceive.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 139.

7. To quit, as the doing of anything; cease or desist from; give over; leave off: followed, to express the verbal action, by a verbal noun in *-ing*, or formerly by an infinitive with *to.*

As yee see men *leaue* eating of the fyrst and seconde dish, so auoyde them from the Table.
Labees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

If I might see any such inclination in you, that you would *leave* to be merciless, and begin to be charitable, I would then hope well of you.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Joseph gathered corn . . . until he *left* numbering.
Gen. xli. 49.

I cannot *leave* to love, and yet I do.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 17.

8. To suffer or permit to continue; fail to change the state, condition, or course of; let remain as existing: as, to *leave* one free to act; *leave* him in peace; *leave* it as it is.

We have *left* undone those things which we ought to have done. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

A door *left* ajar gave him a peep into the best parlour.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 338.

I *leave* thy praises unexpress'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Often the noises made by children at play *leave* the parents in doubt whether pleasure or pain is the cause.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

Leave me, him, etc., **alone** to do anything, trust me to do it; you may be sure I will do it.

He'll go along o'er the wide world with me;
Leave me alone to woo him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 135.

Left in the lapst. See *lap*³.—**To be left in the basket.** See *basket.*—**To be left to one's self,** to be left alone; be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—**To get left,** to be distanced or beaten; be left behind or in the lurch, especially in a contest, competition, or rivalry. [Colloq. slang.]—**To leave alone,** to suffer or permit to continue undisturbed or untouched; let alone.—**To leave in the dark,** to conceal information from.

I am not willing to *leave* my Reader *in the dark.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 32.

To leave off. (*a*) To cease or desist from; forbear; terminate; quit: as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock; to *leave off* a bad habit.

For love of me *leave off* this dreadfull play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 28.

He hath *left off* to be wise, and to do good. Ps. xxxvi. 3.

(*b*) To cease wearing or using; lay aside; give up: as, to *leave off* a garment; to *leave off* tobacco.

What a pretty thing man is when he goes in his doublet and hose and *leaves off* his wit!
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 203.

(*c*†) To give up or cease to associate with.

A woman cannot have an affair but instantly all her sex travel about to publish it, and *leave* her *off:* now, if a man cheats another of his estates at play, forges a will, or marries his ward to his own son, nobody thinks of *leaving* him *off* for such trifles. *Walpole*, To Mann, Sept. 25, 1742.

To leave one in the lurch. See *lurch*³.—**To leave one the bag to hold.** See *bag*¹.—**To leave out,** to omit: as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.—**To leave (out) in the cold.** See *cold, n.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To remain; be left.

Abate the noumbre of that same sonnes altitude owt of 90, and thanne is the remenaunt of the noumbre that *levyth* the latitude of the regioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

Also I pray 3ow that the melvet that *levyt* of my typet may be sent home. *Paston Letters* (1471), III. 27.

2. To go away; depart: as, he *left* by the last steamer; I am to *leave* to-morrow; the next train *leaves* at 10. [Chiefly colloq.]

If they [the Mound-Builders] found forests in the valleys they occupied, these were cleared away to make room for their towns, . . . and when . . . they finally *left*, or were driven away, a long period must have elapsed before the trees began to grow freely.
Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 50.

3†. To give over; cease; leave off.

He searched, and began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. Gen. xliv. 12.

Let us *leave*, and kiss;
Lest some unwelcome guest should fall betwixt us,
And we should part without it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

To leave off, to cease; desist; stop; make an end.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait.
Roscommon, Translated Verse, l. 309.

So soon as we have dined, we will down again to the little house: where I will begin, at the place I *left off*, about fly-fishing. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 251.

leave[1]† (lēv), *n.* [< *leave*[1], *v.*] A leaving; something left or remaining.

Then he's taen up the little boy [from the side of his dead mother],
Rowed him in his gown sleeve;
Said, "Tho' your father 's to my loss,
Your mother 's to me *leave*."
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 395).

leave[2] (lēv), *n.* [< ME. *leve*, *leef*, < AS. *leáf*, permission, = D. *-lof* in *urlof*, permission, = MHG. *loube*, G. *laube*, also *-laub* in *ur-laub*, *ver-laub*, permission, = Icel. *lof* (also *leyfi*), permission, = Dan. *lov* = Sw. *lof*, permission, a secondary noun, in relation with *leóf*, dear, *gelȳfan*, believe: see *lief*, *belief*, *believe*, *leeve*.] **1.** Liberty granted to do something, or for some specific action or course of conduct; permission; allowance; license.

Youre comaundement to kepe to kare forthe y caste me,
My lorde, with your *leue*, no lenger y lette yowe.
York Plays, p. 274.

In this banishment, I must take *leave* to say you are unjust. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

O! Liberty is a fine thing, Flippanta; it's a great Help in Conversation to have *leave* to say what one will.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

Specifically — **2.** Liberty to depart; permission to be absent: as, to take *leave*. See below.

Hath he set me any day
Agenes that ihc me grethi may,
And uyme *lyue* of mine kenesmen,
And myne frend that with me beor?
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Furloughed men returned in large numbers, and before their *leaves* had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

Absent with leave, absent without leave. See *absent*. — **By leave, or by leave of court** in *law*, having sanction from the court or a judge for the taking of a proceeding: sometimes required to be had in advance to prevent vexatious proceedings, as in the case of a leave to sue in a recent judgment of the same court; or for the better protection of the person asking it, as in the case of a receiver about to bring a suit who will not be charged with costs in case of a failure if he obtains leave to sue. — **Leave of absence.** See *absence*. — **On leave.** See *furlough*. — **To break leave** (*naut.*). See *break*. — **To catch leave†.** See *catch*[1]. — **To take French leave.** See *French*. — **To take leave.** (*a*) To receive (assume) permission: as, I *take leave* to consider the matter settled. Especially — (*b*) Originally, to receive formal permission, as from a superior, to depart; now, to part with some expression of farewell; bid farewell or adieu.

And Paul . . . *took* his *leave* of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria. Acts xviii. 18.

Hah! old Rowley! egad, you are just come in time to *take leave* of your old acquaintance.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Leave*, *Liberty*, *License*. These words imply that the permission granted may be used or not. *Leave* is the lightest, is generally personal, and is used on familiar occasions. *Liberty* is more often connected with more important matters; it indicates full freedom, and perhaps that obstacles are completely cleared from the path. *License*, primarily the state of being permitted by law, may retain this meaning (as, *license* to sell intoxicating drinks), or it may go so far as to mean that unlawful or undue advantage is taken of legal permission or social forbearance: as, *liberty* easily degenerates into *license*.

leave[2] (lēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving*. [< ME. *leven*, < AS. *lȳfan*, *lēfan*, permit, also in comp. *ālȳfan*, *gelȳfan*, permit (= OHG. *ir-louben*, *ar-louben*, *ar-lauban*, *er-laupan*, *er-louben*, MHG. *er-louben*, G. *er-lauben* = Icel. *leyfa* = Goth. *us-laubjan*, permit), < *leáf*, permission: see *leave*[2], *n.*] To give leave to; permit; allow; let; grant.

God *leve* it be my best
To telle it the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 597.

[The Middle English form *leve* (that is, as usually written, *leue*) is often confounded in manuscripts and early printed editions with *lene*, to grant, lend.

He [God] knoweth what is covenable to every wyht and *leueth* [var. *leneth*] hem that he wot that is covenable to hem. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.]

Whether Esau were a vassal I *leave* the reader to judge.
Locke.

[The verb *leave*[2], permit, allow, is generally confused with *leave*[1], permit to remain, quit, etc., from which, however, it differs in construction. *Leave*[2] is now generally followed by an indirect object of the person, and an infinitive with *to*: as, I *leave* you *to* decide. In vulgar speech *leave* is often used for *let* without *to*: as, *leave* me be; *leave* me go.]

leave[3] (lēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *leaved*, ppr. *leaving*. [< *leaf*[1], *n.*] Same as *leaf*.

leave[4]† (lēv), *v. t.* [< F. *lever*, raise: see *lever*[1], *levy*[1].] To raise; levy.

And after all an army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realme bereav'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

leaved (lēvd), *a.* Having a leaf or leaves, in any sense of that word; made with leaves or folds: used in composition: as, a two-*leaved* gate. Also *leafed*.

This ruddy shine issued from the great dining-room, whose two-*leaved* door stood open, and showed a genial fire in the grate. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

A double hill ran up his furrowy forks
Beyond the thick-*leaved* platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

leaveless[1] (lēv'les), *a.* [< *leave*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without leave. [Rare.]

Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about
That *leauelesse* none come in ne out.
The Isle of Ladies.

leaveless[2]†, *a.* A rare variant of *leafless*.

A *leaveless* branch laden with icicles.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

leave-looker (lēv'lůk″ėr), *n.* In English and Welsh municipal law, a licensed or authorized inspector. In Chester the function of these officers was to discover non-freemen exercising any trade within the liberties of the city, in order that a tax might be imposed on them. In Denbigh their function was to see that the bread sold was of full weight, and to inspect weights and measures.

The *Leavelookers* [of Chester] are also appointed annually by the mayor for the purpose of collecting a duty of 2s. 6d. claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the city of Chester.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2621.

leaven[1]†, *n.* See *leven*[1].

leaven[2] (lev'n), *n.* [Formerly also *leven*, *levin*; < ME. *levain*, *levein*, < OF. *levain*, F. *levain* = Pr. *levam*, < ML. *levamen* (also, in reflection of the OF., *levanum*; also *levamentum*), leaven, < L. *levamen*, that which raises, an alleviation, < *levare*, raise: see *levy*[1].] **1.** A substance that produces or is designed to produce fermentation, especially in dough; specifically, a mass of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light.

He is the *leveyne* of the bred,
Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute. *Gower*.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto *leaven*, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened. Mat. xiii. 33.

2. Something that resembles leaven in its effects, as some secret or impalpable influence working a general change, especially a change for the worse.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. Mat. xvi. 6.

So thou, Posthumus,
Wilt lay the *leaven* on all proper men;
Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjured,
From thy great fail. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 64.

leaven[2] (lev'n), *v. t.* [< *leaven*[2], *n.*] **1.** To excite fermentation in; raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 Cor. v. 6.

2. To imbue; work upon by some invisible or powerful influence.

Beware, ye that are magistrates, their sin doth *leaven* you all. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. To ripen; mature. [Rare.]

No more evasion:
We have with a *leaven'd* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 52.

leavening (lev'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *leaven*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of making light by means of leaven; the act of exciting fermentation in anything.

Tro. Have I not tarried?
Pan. Ay, the bolting: but you must tarry the *leavening*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 20.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

leavenous† (lev'n-us), *a.* [Formerly also *levenous*; < *leaven*[2] + *-ous*.] Containing leaven; hence, imbued; tainted.

[Their] unsincere and *levenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

Leavenworthia (lev-en-wėr'thi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: for Dr. M. C. *Leavenworth*.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Sinapeæ*, distinguished by the narrow pod, straight embryo, and winged seeds. They are low herbaceous annuals or biennials with lyrate-pinnatifid leaves and yellow, purplish, or white flowers on elongated pedicels. There are 4 species, of which *L. uniflora* is the most widely distributed.

leaver[1] (lē'vėr), *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes; a forsaker.

leaver[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lever*[1].

leaves, *n.* Plural of *leaf*.

leave-silver†, *n.* In *old forest-law*, same as *danger*, 6.

leave-taking (lēv'tā″king), *n.* The taking of leave; parting speech; farewell salutation.

To horse;
And let us not be dainty of *leave-taking*,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 150.

leaviness† (lē'vi-nes), *n.* Leafiness.

leaving (lē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *levynge*, verbal n. of *leave*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Departure; death.

The aungelle gaf hym in warnynge
Of the tyme of hys *levynge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. That which is left; a remnant or relic; refuse: nearly always in the plural.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

leaving-shop (lē'ving-shop), *n.* An unlicensed pawnshop. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12. [Slang.]

Leavitt stamp. See *stamp*.

leavy† (lē'vi), *a.* An obsolete variant of *leafy*.

leban, leben (leb'ạn, -en), *n.* [Also *lebban*; < Ar. *laban*.] A common Arabic beverage, consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.

lebarde†, *n.* An old spelling of *leopard*.

Lebel gun. See *gun*[1].

Leblanc process. See *soda*.

Lecanium (lē-kā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish, pot, pan, a hod.] A genus of scale-insects, typical of a subfamily *Lecaniinæ*. It is universally distributed, and contains several cosmopolitan species. Signoret has catalogued 51 species, but many remain undescribed. *L. hesperidum* is found all over the world; it is a great pest in hothouses, and infests the orange, the lemon, the ivy, and many other plants.

lecanomancy (lek'ạ-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. λεκανομαντεία, dish-divination, < λεκάνη, a dish, pan, pot (< λέκος, a dish, plate, pan, pot), + μαντεία, divination. Cf. λεκανόμαντις, a dish-diviner.] Divination by throwing three stones into water in a basin and invoking the aid of a demon.

Lecanora (lek-ạ-nō'rạ), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the form of the shields, < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish: see *lecanomancy*.] A genus of lichens, type of the family *Lecanoraceæ*. The thallus is crustaceous, chiefly uniform, but sometimes lobed on the margin, or very rarely slightly suffruticose. The apothecium is scutelliform; the spores vary from simple to several-celled, and from ellipsoidal to oblong or even elongated-fusiform. They are usually colorless. The spermatia are of various more or less lengthened forms, and placed on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are very numerous; some of them are used in dyeing, especially *L. tartarea*. (See *cudbear*.) Another species so used is *L. pallescens*, which includes the light and white crottles of Scotland and England. (See *crottles*[2].) The species *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis*, found from Algiers to Tatary, appear to grow unattached, and are said to be borne through the air in large quantities. They serve as food for man and beast in times of scarcity.

lecanorate (lek-ạ-nō'rāt), *n.* [< *lecanor(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of lecanoric acid.

Lecanorei (lek-ạ-nō'rē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanora* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens, typified by the genus *Lecanora*. It is included in the tribe *Parmeliacei*, from the other divisions of which it is distinguished by a crustaceous thallus.

lecanoric (lek-ạ-nor'ik), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from plants of the genus *Lecanora*. — **Lecanoric acid.** Same as *lecanorin*.

lecanorin (lek-ạ-nō'rin), *n.* [< *Lecanora* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{14}O_7$) obtained by Schunck from *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear. Also *lecanoric acid*.

lecanorine (lek-ạ-nō'rin), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-ine*.] Resembling or pertaining to *Lecanora*; especially, imitating its orbicular, disk-like apothecium.

lecanoroid (lek-ạ-nō'roid), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecanora*; belonging to the *Lecanoraceæ*.

leccam (lek'ạm), *n.* A dialectal form of *likam*.

Wae, O wae
That ever thou was born;
For come the King o' Elfland in,
Thy *leccam* is forlorn!
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

leccherye†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lechery*.

lech† (lech), *v. t.* [< OF. *lecher, lechier, lekier, lescher*, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality, F. *lécher* = Pr. *lecar, lechar* = It. *leccare*, < OS. *leccōn, liccōn* = OHG. *leccōn, lecchōn*, MHG. G. *lecken*, lick: see *lick*.] To lick.

lechet†, *n.* and *v.* See *leech*[1].

Lechea (lek'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Johan *Leche*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of North American plants of the family *Cistaceæ*. In the perfect flowers there are but 3 petals and 3 fimbriated stigmas, and there are only 2 ovules on



Lechea minor. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

each of the 3 parietal placentæ of the ovary. These plants are slender, much-branched perennial herbs, with small purplish or greenish flowers. There are about 14 species, commonly called *pinweeds*, found for the most part near the eastern coast from Canada to Texas.

lecher (lech'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leacher, letcher;* < ME. *letchour, lechour, lechur*, < OF. *lecheor, lecheur, leceor, lekeor, leckeur*, etc., a glutton, sensualist, libertine, < *lecher*, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality: see *lech*.] A man given to lewdness; one who is grossly unchaste; a habitual libertine.

> A man made up in lust would loathe this in you,
> The rankest *lecher* hate such impudence.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 6.

lecher (lech'ėr), *v. i.* [< *lecher, n.*] To practise lewdness; indulge in lust.

> Die for adultery! No:
> The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly
> Does *lecher* in my sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 115.

lecherous (lech'ėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *leacherous;* < ME. *lecherous, licherous*, OF. **lecherous* (in adv. *lecherousement*), < *lecherie*, sensuality, lechery: see *lechery*. Cf. *lickerous, lickerish*.] 1. Sensual; prone to indulge in sensuality; lustful; lewd.

> Semiramis the daughter of Derceto, a *lecherous* and bloudie woman, was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

2. Provoking lust.

> Lo! Loth in hus lyue thorw *lecherouse* drynke
> Wikkydlich wroghte. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 25.

=Syn. See list under *lascivious*.

lecherously (lech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness (lech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lecherous.

lechery (lech'ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *leachery;* < ME. **lecherie* (?), < OF. *lecherie, lescherie, lecerie, licherie*, gluttony, sensuality, lewdness, < *lecher*, lick: see *lech, lecher*.] 1. Sensuality; free indulgence of carnal appetite; lewdness. —2†. Pleasure; delight.

> What ravishing *lechery* it is to enter
> An ordinary, cap-a-pie, trimmed like a gallant.
> *Massinger.*

lechour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lecher*.

Lecidea (lē-sid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1803), < Gr. λεκίς (λεκιδ-), dim. of λέκος, a dish, plate.] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Lecideaceæ*. It has a crustaceous thallus, effigurate or uniform. The apothecia are patelliform, with a dark carbonaceous exciple. The spores are from ellipsoid to fusiform or even acicular, simple, or less often two-, four-, or many-celled and colorless. The spermatia are oblong, club-shaped, or filiform on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are widely diffused, and are commonly found adhering closely to rocks and trunks of trees, appearing as weather-stains and patches.

Lecideacei (lē-sid-ē-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *lecideaceus:* see *lecideaceous*.] A family of lichens characterized by its patelliform apothecium, typified by the genus *Lecidea*. Now written *Lecideaceæ*.

lecideaceous (lē-sid-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *lecideaceus*, < *Lecidea*, q. v.] Having the characters of *Lecidea*.

Lecideei (lē-sid-ē-ē'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecidea* + *-ei*.] A tribe of lichens. *Nylander.*

lecideiform (lē-sid'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Lecidea* in respect to its patelliform apothecium.

lecideine (lē-sid'ē-in), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lecideiform*.

lecideoid (lē-sid'ē-oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecidea*.

lecithin (les'i-thin), *n.* [< Gr. λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous fatty substance, to which the formula $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$ has been given, which is found in small quantity in the blood, bile, and other fluids of the body, but most abundantly in the brain- and nerve-tissues, in pus, and in the yolk of eggs. It is slightly crystalline, has a greasy feel, and is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It decomposes readily into stearic acid, glycerin-phosphoric acid, and cholin. Also found in plants.

leck (lek), *v.* [A var. of *leak* (< Icel. *leka*, etc.), though in form as if < AS. *leccan*, wet: see *leak, letch*[1], *leach*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To leak. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To pour or drain: as, to *leck* on; to *leck* off. [Prov. Eng.]

Leclanché cell. See *cell*, 8.

lecontite (lē-kon'tīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. John *Le Conte*, of Philadelphia.] A hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in bat-guano in Central America.

lecotropal (lē-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. λέκος, dish, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, having a curve like that of a dish or a horseshoe: applied to a campylotropous ovule in which the curvature stops short of coalescence.

lecter†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lector*. *Halliwell.*

lectern (lek'tėrn), *n.* [Formerly also *lecturn, lettern, lettron, letteron;* < ME. *lectorn, lectrone, lectrun, letron, leterone, letteron*, < OF. *lettrin, lettron, leutrin*, F. *lutrin*, < ML. *lectrinum, lettron, lectrum*, a pulpit, a reading-desk, a support for books, < Gr. λέκτρον, a couch, a support for books, akin to λέχος, a couch, L. *lectus*, a couch, bed: see *lectual, litter*. It should be noted that *lectern*, a reading-desk, is not connected with *lecture*, a reading, *lector*, a reader.] 1. A reading-desk in a church; especially, the desk from which the lessons are read at daily prayer. In cathedrals it usually stands in the middle of the choir, but in parish churches at the choir-step or just without the rood-screen. It is ordinarily of wood or brass and movable, but sometimes of stone and fixed. The name is also given sometimes to the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit in the Scotch Presbyterian churches.

> The seconde lesson robyn redebreste song,
> "Hayle to the God and Goddesse of oure lay!"
> And to the *lectorn* amorysly he sprong.
> *Court of Love*, l. 1382.

> There was a goodly fine *Letteron* of brasse, where they sunge the epistle and gospell, with a gilt pellican on the height of it, finely gilded.
> *Rites of Durham* (Surtees ed.), p. 7.

2†. A writing-desk or -table.

> And seand Virgill on ane *letteron* stand,
> To wryte anone I hynt my pen in hand.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 202.

> The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *lettron*, I estimate to a hundred merks.
> *Melvill's MS.*, p. 5. (*Jamieson.*)

lection (lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *leçon* (> E. *lesson*) = Sp. *lección* = Pg. *lição* = It. *lezione*, < L. *lectio(n-)*, a reading, < *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, gather, read, = Gr. λέγειν, gather, speak, tell: see *legend*. Cf. *lesson*, a doublet of *lection*.] 1. The act of reading.—2. A reading; a special version in a copy of a manuscript or of a book.

> Other copies and various *lections*, and words omitted, and corruptions of texts and the like, these you are full of.
> *Milton*, Defence of the People of England.

3. Same as *lesson*, 2.

lectionary (lek'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lectionaries* (-riz). [= F. *lectionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *leccionario* = It. *lezionario*, < ML. *lectionarium, lectionarius*, a book containing portions of Scripture for worship, < L. *lectio(n-)*, a reading, lesson: see *lection, lesson*.] 1. A book for use in religious worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days: same as *epistolary*. —2. A table of lessons or portions of Scripture for particular days.

lectisternium (lek-ti-stėr'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *lectisternia* (-ä). [L., < *lectus*, a bed, + *sternere*, spread out: see *litter* and *stratum*.] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, at which the Greeks and Romans placed images of the gods reclining on couches around tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

lector (lek'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *lecter;* = F. *lecteur* = Sp. *lector* = Pg. *leitor* = It. *lettore*, < L. *lector*, a reader, < *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lister*[2], a doublet of *lector*.] In the *early church*, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, appointed to read to the people parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character.

> In the Catholic Church the ecclesiastical orders are as follows: Bishops, priests, deacons, sub-deacons, acolytes, exorcists, *lectors*, and ostiarii. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 71.

lectorate (lek'tō-rāt), *n.* The office of lector. *Cath. Dict.*

lectornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lectress (lek'tres), *n.* [< *lector* + *-ess*. Cf. *lectrice*.] A female reader.

> "Go on, my dear, with your reading," says the governess sternly. "She advanced through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester," says the little *lectress*, in a loud, disgusted voice. *Miss Thackeray*, Village on the Cliff, ii.

lectrice (lek'tris), *n.* [< F. *lectrice* = It. *lettrice*, < LL. *lectrix*, a female reader, fem. of *lector*, a reader: see *lector*. Cf. *lectress*.] A woman whose business it is to read aloud, as an attendant on a woman of rank; a female companion.

lectronet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lectern*.

lectual (lek'tū-al), *a.* [< LL. *lectualis*, of or belonging to bed, < L. *lectus*, bed: see *lectern, litter*[1].] In *med.*, confining to the bed: as, a *lectual* disease.

lectuary†, *n.* An aphetic form of *electuary*.

lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* [< F. *lecture* = Sp. *lectura* Pg. *leitura* = It. *lettura*, < ML. *lectura*, a reading, a lecture, < L. *lectura*, fem. of fut. part. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] 1†. The act of reading; reading.

> These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at euery *lecture*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 87.

> Were I a pagan I should not refrain the *lecture* of it.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

2. A discourse, especially a written discourse, of suitable length for a single reading; a disquisition pronounced or read, or written as if to be read, before an audience; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction: as, a *lecture* on morals; the Bampton *lectures*.—3. A religious discourse of an expository nature, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture; a discourse less methodical and more discursive than a sermon.—4. A reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.

> You have read me a fair *lecture*,
> And put a spell upon my tongue for feigning.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

> Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures*.
> *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

5. A professorial or tutorial disquisition.—6. A lectureship.

> At the end of the seventeenth century the Presbyterians instituted a separate *lecture* at Salters Hall, which after existing for nearly a hundred years was discontinued.
> *Hist. Anc. Merchants' Lecture.*

Caudle lecture, a curtain-lecture (which see): so named after "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold.—**Clinical lecture, cursory lectures**, etc. See the adjectives.

lecture (lek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lectured*, ppr. *lecturing*. [< *lecture, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To instruct by oral discourse.

> From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
> Is Nature's progress when she *lectures* man
> In heavenly truth. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 182.

2. To speak to or address dogmatically or authoritatively; reprimand; reprove: as, to *lecture* one for his faults.—3. To influence by means of a lecture or formal reprimand: as, he was *lectured* into doing his duty.

II. *intrans.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; give instruction by oral discourse: as, to *lecture* on geometry or on chemistry.

lecture-day (lek'tūr-dā), *n.* The appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish. (See *lecturer*, 3.) In the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday.

> She was appointed to appear again the next *lecture-day*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 307.

lecturer (lek'tūr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or other instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.—2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of a class of preachers not rectors, vicars,

or curates, chosen in some parishes by the vestry or chief inhabitants of the parish, with the consent of the incumbent, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Lecturers usually preach at evening prayer on Sunday, and sometimes officiate on some stated day during the week.

If there had been no *Lecturers* (which succeed the Friers in their way), the Church of England might have stood and flourisht at this day. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

I am not altogether so rustick, and nothing so irreligious, but as farre distant from a *Lecturer* as the meerest Laick, for any consecrating hand of a Prelat that shall ever touch me. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In English and American colonial history, a person appointed by municipal or parish authority to deliver a periodical lecture, usually on Sundays or market-days.

lecture-room (lek′tūr-röm), *n.* A room in which lectures are delivered, as at a university or in a church.

lectureship (lek′tūr-ship), *n.* [< *lecture* + *-ship*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a-year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

lecturess (lek′tūr-es), *n.* [< *lecture* + *-ess*.] A female lecturer.

lecturize (lek′tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lecturized*, ppr. *lecturizing*. [< *lecture* + *-ize*.] To deliver lectures; preach. [Rare.]

We must preserve mechanics now
To *lecturise* and pray.
A. Brome, Saint's Encouragement.

lecturn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lecus (lē′kus), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *corm*. *Gray*, Structural Botany, Glossary.

lecyth (lē′sith), *n.* [< NL. *Lecythis*.] A plant of the family *Lecythidaceæ*: usually in the plural, as an English equivalent for the name of the family. *Lindley*.

lecythi, *n.* Plural of *lecythus*.

Lecythidaceæ (les″i-thi-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Lecythis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants typified by the genus *Lecythis*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it was reduced to a tribe (*Lecythideæ*) of the *Myrtaceæ*.

Lecythideæ (les-i-thid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1825), < *Lecythis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] In the system of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of myrtaceous plants, type genus *Lecythis*: now regarded as a family, the *Lecythidaceæ*.

Lecythis (les′i-this), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessels, < LL. *lecythus*, < Gr. λήκυθος, an oil-vase.] A genus of South American trees, type of the family *Lecythidaceæ*. It is distinguished by the woody and operculate subglobose fruit, and the thick and fleshy entire embryo. About 40 species are known, trees of large size, 80 feet or more in height. The Sapucaia-nuts of the market are the seeds of *L. Zabucajo*, those of *L. Ollaria* being sometimes called by the same name. The seed-vessels of several species are known as *monkey-pots*, and are sometimes used in turnery. The thin layers of the bark of *L. Ollaria* are used by the Indians, under the name of *kakarali*, as wrappers for cigarettes. See *Sapucaia-nut* and *kakarali*.

lecythoid (lēs′i-thoid), *a.* [< Gr. λήκυθος, an oil-vase, + εἶδος, shape.] Resembling a lecythus in any way. Sometimes *lekythoid*.

lecythus (les′i-thus), *n.*; pl. *lecythi* (-thī). [LL. *lecythus*, < Gr. λήκυθος, an oil-vase.] In *archæol.*, a small oil- or perfume-vase of ancient Greece, of tall and graceful proportions and narrow neck, used in the toilet. Vases of this form abound, decorated in the usual styles with black or red figures. In Attica a particular class of the lecythus was used, especially in funeral rites. The neck and the foot of these Attic lecythi are covered with a brilliant black varnish, and the intervening part has a clear white ground, upon which are drawn with a brown outline figures and designs, often of remarkable delicacy and elegance, which, unlike nearly all other examples of Greek vase-painting, are frequently filled out with bright and naturalistic colors. Also *lekythos*.



Attic Lecythi.

led[1] (led). Preterit and past participle of *lead*[1].

led[1] (led), *p. a.* Under leading or control: as, a *led* captain, friend, horse (see phrases below): specifically applied to a landed possession not occupied by the owner or by the person who rents it, or a district ruled over by deputy: as, a *led* farm, etc.

He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the *led* Markgrafdom or March, and soon falls out of notice in the world. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, I. iv.

Led captain†, an obsequious attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string; a henchman.

They will never want some creditable *led-captain* to attend them at a minute's warning to operas, plays, etc. *Chesterfield.*

Petrie, in his Essay on Good-breeding, . . . recommends . . . this attitude to all *led-captains*, tutors, dependents, and bottle-holders of every description. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxix.

Led friend†, a parasite; a hanger-on.

If you take notice, there is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a *led-friend* of small consideration, who is a darling for his insignificancy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Led horse, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in case of emergency; also, a sumpter-horse or pack-horse.

led[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead*[2].

Leda (lē′dă), *n.* [L., = Gr. Λήδα, a fem. name (see def. 1).] 1. In *Greek myth.*, the wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, and mother of Clytæmnestra, Helen, Castor, and Pollux. According to the latest of the many legends, the last three were the offspring of Zeus in the form of a swan, and were produced from two eggs, Helen from one, and Castor and Pollux from the other.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Ledidæ*. *Schumacher*, 1817. (*b*) A spurious genus of spiders. *Koch and Berendt*, 1854. (*c*) A genus of amphipod crustaceans. *Wrzesniowski*, 1879.

Leda-clay (lē′dă-klā), *n.* A marine deposit of post-Tertiary age, occurring along the St. Lawrence valley and on the borders of Lake Champlain. The material is a fine clay, deposited in deep water, and contains many molluscan remains, the species being chiefly those now inhabiting the sea further north. Among the genera represented *Leda* is prominent; hence the name.

ledden†, *n.* See *leden*.

ledder, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ladder*.

leddy (led′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *lady*.

lede[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*[1].

lede[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*[2].

lede[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *leede*, *leod*, *leode*, a man, *ledes*, *leedes*, people, tenements, < AS. *leód*, m., a man, pl. *leóde*, people, also *leód*, f., a people, nation, pl. *leóde*, peoples; = OS. *liud*, pl. *liudi* = OFries. *liod*, pl. *liode*, *liude* = D. pl. *lieden* = MLG. *lūt*, pl. *lūde* = OHG. MHG. *luit*, OHG. pl. *liutī*, MHG. pl. *liute*, G. *leute*, pl.; in sing. a people, in pl. people, men; OBulg. *ljudŭ*, a people, pl. *ljudije*, people, = Bohem. *lid*, pl. *lide* = Pol. *lud*, pl. *ludzie* = Russ. *liudŭ*, a people, pl. *liudi*, people (cf. OBulg. *ljudinŭ*, Russ. *liudi*, man), = OPruss. *ludis*, man, master, = Lett. *laudis*, people; from the verb represented by AS. *leódan* (pret. **leád*, pl. *ludon*, pp. **loden*) = OS. *liodan* = OHG. **liutan*, in comp. *ar-liutan*, *fram-liutan* = Goth. *liudan*, grow, whence also Goth. *lauths*, great (in *hwēlauths*, how great, *swalauths*, so great, *samalauths*, as great, like, *juggalauths*, a young man), also *ludja*, face.] 1. A man; in the plural, men; people.

Is no *lede* that leueth that he ne loueth mede. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 283.

2. *pl.* Tenements; holdings; possessions.

Al myn other purchas of londes and of *leedes*,
That I byquethe Gamelyn, and alle my goode steedes. *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 61.

leden†, **ledden**† (led′en), *n.* [Also dial. *lidden*; < ME. *leden*, *liden*, *lyden*, < AS. *lǣden*, *lēden*, Latin, speech, language, < L. *Latinum*, Latin, the Latin language (the only language of learning in the AS. period): see *Latin*.] Language: used poetically of the language or voice of birds.

Canacee . . . on hir finger bar the queynte ring
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foul may in his *ledene* seyn,
And coude answere him in his *ledene* again. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 427.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xii. 503.

leder†, *a.* See *lither*[1].

lederite (led′ėr-ėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron Louis von *Lederer*.] A synonym of *gmelinite*.

lederite (led′ėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A variety of titanite or sphene occurring in large dark-brown crystals in Lewis county, New York.

ledge[1] (lej), *n.* [An assibilated form of **leg* or **lig* (cf. *ledger*[1], *lidger*, assibilated forms of *ligger*; *legget*, *ligget*, *lidget*, equiv. to *ledge*[1], 2); akin to Sc. *ledgin*, a parapet, *leggin*, *laggen*, *lagen*, the rim of a cask, cf. Icel. *lögg* = Sw. *lagg*, the rim of a cask, = Norw. *logg* (pl. *legger*), the rim of a cask, the lowest part of a vessel; from the verb represented by E. *lie*[1], dial. *lig*: see *lie*[1]. Cf. *ledge*[2], as a var. of *lay*[1], the causal form of *lie*[1]. Cf. also *ledger*[1].] 1. A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a flat rim or projection: as, the *ledge* of a window; a *ledge* of earth on the inner side of a parapet.

And he made ten bases of brass; . . . they had borders, and the borders were between the *ledges*. 1 Ki. vii. 28.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 18.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A small horizontal molding of rectangular profile. (2) A string-course. (*b*) In *joinery*, a piece against which something rests, as the side of a rebate against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as the stop of a door, or the fillet which confines a window-frame in its place. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a piece of the deck-frame of a ship, lying between the deck-beams. (*d*) A rail of a chair. (*e*) In *printing*, one of the pieces of furniture; a wedge, used in locking up a form of type.

2. A shelf-like ridge or elevation; any natural formation somewhat resembling a shelf: as, a *ledge* at the top of a precipice; a *ledge* of rock under water. In *mining*, *ledge* is a common name in the Cordilleran region for the lode, or for any outcrop supposed to be that of a mineral deposit or vein. It is frequently used, as *reef* is in Australia, to designate a quartz-vein.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his feet he hides;
Tall trees surround the mountain's shady sides:
The bending brow above a safe retreat provides. *Dryden*, Æneid, i.

Pines, that plumed the craggy *ledge*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. A bar for fastening a gate. [Prov. Eng.]

ledge[2] (lej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ledged*, ppr. *ledging*. [A dial. var. of *lay*[1], < ME. *leggen*, < AS. *lecgan*, lay: see *lay*[1]. Cf. *ledge*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay (eggs). [Prov. Eng.]—2. To lay hands on. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To lay eggs. [Prov. Eng.]

ledge[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *ledgen*, *leggen*, by apheresis from *alegen*, allege: see *allege*[1].] To allege. *Halliwell.*

ledged (lejd), *a.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or consisting of a ledge or ledges; shaped like a ledge; of the character of a ledge.

Ledged and broken walls and floor. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 395.

Ledged door. See *door*.

ledgement, *n.* See *ledgment*.

ledger[1] (lej′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *leger*, and, in the obs. senses, also *leiger*, *leidger*, *legier*, *lieger*, *ligier*; also and most prop. *lidger* (which is found also in other senses); an assibilated form of *ligger*, and thus ult. another form of *lier*[1]; cf. MD. *leggher*, D. *legger*, one that lies down, a nether millstone, MD. *liggher*, a resident guest, a book kept for reference, = MLG. *ligger*, a resident agent or factor: see *ligger*, *lier*[1], and cf. *ledge*[1], *ledge*[2]. The origin in the uses now obs. seems to have been forgotten, and the word was spelled irreg. *leger*, *legier*, *leiger*, *lieger*, etc., appar. in simulation of *leger*[2], also spelled *ledger*, light, or of *liege*, or, with ref. to an ambassador, of *legate*. A "*ledger* ambassador" is a resident minister, "a person sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country."] **I.** *n.* 1. A bar, beam, stone, or other thing that lies flat or horizontal in a fixed position. Specifically—(*a*) In *building*, a piece of timber used in forming a scaffolding. Ledgers are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights; they support the putlogs which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand. See cut under *putlog*. (*b*) In *arch.*, a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb. (*c*) In *mining*, the foot-wall of a vein. Sometimes called the *ledger-cheek*. [Alston Moor mining district.] (*d*) In *angling*, a ledger-bait.

2. The principal book of accounts among merchants and others who have to keep an accurate record of money and other transactions, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums or quantities at the debit of the accounts, and on the other all those at the credit. Formerly also *ledger-book*.

Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stall'd,
Eat up with carking care and penurie. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i.

When only the *ledger* lives, and when only not all men lie. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

3†. A resident; a resident agent; especially, a resident ambassador. For various other spellings, see etymology.

By reason I had bene a *lidger* in Russia, I could the better reply. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 375.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 59.

He's a *leiger* at Horn's ordinary yonder.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

4†. A commission-agent: a name formerly given to a Londoner who bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretense he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*. *Nares.*

II.† *a.* **1.** Lying in a certain place; laid; laid up; stationary; fixed.

For humours to lie *leidger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling-green.
Randolph, Poems.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long *leger* in his shop.
Fuller, Worthies, London.

2. Resident, as an ambassador.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors
To hear Victoria's trial. *Webster*, White Devil.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, I. 70.

ledger[2], *a.* See *leger*[2].

ledger-bait (lej'ėr-bāt), *n.* A bait fixed or made to remain in one place, used in fishing.

You may fish for a Pike either with a *ledger* or a walking *bait;* and you are to note that I call that a *Ledger-bait* which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it; and I call that a Walking-bait which you take with you, and have ever in motion. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 135.

ledger-blade (lej'ėr-blād), *n.* In cloth-shearing machines, the fixed straight-edged blade which co-acts with a spiral blade or blades on a revolving cylinder, upon the principle of a shears, and which trims off so much of the nap from cloth as to reduce it to a uniform length and give an even surface to the fabric.

ledger-book (lej'ėr-bůk), *n.* [Formerly also *leger-book, ligier-book;* < *ledger*[1] + *book.*] A book that lies or is kept in a fixed place. Specifically—(*a*) A monastic cartulary. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A book of accounts—now usually *ledger.* See *ledger*[1], *n.*, 2.

I find in the said *ligier booke* a note of the sayd Eyms, of all such goods as he left. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 98.

This *ledger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus eye, which in his poll was set.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxi.

ledging (lej'ing), *n.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A ledge; also, ledges collectively. [Rare.]

ledgment (lej'ment), *n.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-ment.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A course of horizontal moldings, as the base-moldings of a building. (*b*) The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that the dimensions of its different sides may readily be obtained. Also *ledgement*, and formerly *liggement, legement.*

ledgment-table (lej'ment-tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting part of a plinth. Compare *earth-table.*

ledgy (lej'i), *a.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in ledges.

Ledidæ (led'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leda* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks.



Yoldia, one of the *Ledidæ.*

The mantle-margin is freely open; the siphonal tubes are elongate, retractile, and more or less united; the gills are narrow and plume-like; the labial palps are appendiculate and elongate; the foot is compressed and deeply grooved; the shell is pearly within and oblong; the hinge has numerous transverse teeth; and the ligament is either external or internal. The *Ledidæ* are called *beaked nutshells.* About 80 species are known as inhabitants of the cold and temperate seas.

ledon-gum (lē'don-gum), *n.* [< Gr. *λήδον,* < Pers. *lādān,* an Oriental shrub, + E. *gum:* see *ladanum.*] The ladanum derived from *Cistus Ledon.*

Ledum (lē'dum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λήδον,* ladanum: see *ladanum.*] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Ledeæ.* It is characterized by a 5-toothed calyx and a 5-celled pod which contains many small thin seeds having a loose coat. The plants are low shrubs with white flowers, and entire, more or less fragrant leaves. There are about 4 species, inhabiting the colder and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, commonly known as *Labrador tea.* The leaves of *L. Grœnlandicum* are said to have been used in the colonies for tea during the war of independence. *L. palustre,* called *marsh-tea* and *wild rosemary,* was formerly used in northern Europe in malt liquors, and is said to be turned to account in Russia for tanning. The genus also occurs in a fossil state.—**Ledum-oil, oil of Ledum,** an essential oil ★distilled from *L. palustre.*

lee[1] (lē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lee, le,* shelter, < AS. *hleó,* a contr. form of *hleów,* a covering, shelter, > ME. *lew,* E. dial. *lew,* shelter: see *lew*[1]. In the naut. sense *lee* (like D. *lij* = G. *lee*) is of Scand. origin: Icel. *hlē* = Dan. *læ* = Sw. *lä,* lee (of a ship); but cf. *leeward* in the 2d pron., as if spelled **lewward.* The adj. in def. 2 is peculiar to Sc. (also spelled *lei, lie*), and may be of diff. origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shelter.

Thenne he lurkkes & laytes where watz *le* best.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 277.

2. The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; also, the shelter afforded by an object interposed which keeps off the wind: almost exclusively a nautical term.

Though sorely buffeted by ev'ry sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a *lee.*
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the *lee.*
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

To lay or **bring** (a ship) **by the lee.** See *bring.*—**Under the lee** (*naut.*), on that side which is sheltered from the wind; on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; in a position protected from the wind; under shelter: as, *under the lee* of a ship or of the land.

Swiftly they glided along, close *under the lee* of the island.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

II. *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, of or pertaining to the part or side toward which the wind blows, or which is sheltered from the wind: opposed to *weather:* as, the *lee* side of a vessel.

Cachit hom with cables & castyng of ancres,
And logget hom to lenge in that *le* hauyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4675.

2. Lonely. [Scotch.]—**Lee lurch.** See *lurch*[1].—**Lee shore,** the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—**Lee tide,** a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

lee[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lea*[1].

lee[3] (lē), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lie*[2].

lee[4] (lē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lye*[3].

lee[5] (lē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lye* (in pl. *lyes*), < ME. *lie,* pl. *lies,* < OF. F. *lie* = Pg. *lia,* < ML. *lia,* pl. *liæ,* lees, the sediment in wine; origin unknown.] The grosser part of any liquor which has settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment: as, the *lees* of wine: usually in the plural, *lees,* which is sometimes treated as a singular.

With tarrere or gymlet perce ye vpward the pipe ashore,
And so shalle ye not cawse the *lies* vp to ryse, y warne yow euer more. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

I will drink
Life to the *lees.* *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

lee-board (lē'bōrd), *n.* [= G. *leebord* = Icel. *hlēbordh;* as *lee*[1] + *board.*] One of two long flat pieces of wood attached one on each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galiot) by a bolt on which it traverses. When the vessel is close-hauled the board on the lee side is let down, reaching below the keel, and when the ship is listed over by the wind it resists the tendency to drift too fast to leeward.



Dutch Galiot, with Lee-boards.

lee-bow (lē'bou), *v. t.* [< *lee bow,* the lee side of the bow.] **1.** *Naut.*, to run ahead and get underneath the lee bow of: as, to *lee-bow* a vessel while fishing. Hence—**2.** To take advantage of in any way: as, to *lee-bow* one in trade. [Colloq.]

leech[1] (lēch), *n.* [Also *leach;* < ME. *leeche, leche,* < AS. *lǣce* (rarely, and irreg., *lǣca*) (= OFries. *leka, letza, leischa* = OHG. *lāhhi, lāchi* = Dan. *læge* = Goth. *lēkeis*), a physician (cf. Icel. *læknir,* Sw. *läkare,* a physician, from the associated verbs); perhaps < AS. *lāc,* a medicine, lit. 'something given' (cf. *dose,* of same sense), a particular use of *lāc,* a gift, present, offering, sacrifice, also a battle, struggle, < *lācan,* play, dance (see *lake*[2]); but *lāc,* a medicine, may be of diff. origin. Cf. Ir. *liaig,* a physician, OBulg. *lekŭ,* medicine, *lekarĭ,* a physician, etc. In another view, not at all probable, the word *lǣce* is supposed to have been orig. associated directly with the notion of 'dancing,' with ref. to the magical formulas of primitive leechcraft. Hence *leech*[2], *n.*] A physician; a medical practitioner; a professor of the art of healing. [Now chiefly poetical.]

For whoso liste have helynge of his *leche,*
To hym behoveth first unwry his wounde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 857.

Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's *leech.*
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 84.

leech[1] (lēch), *v. t.* [< ME. *leechen, lechen* = Dan. *læge* = Sw. *läka,* heal; also, with formative *-n,* ME. *lechnien,* < AS. *lācnian, lǣcnan* = Icel. *lǣkna* = Goth. *leikinōn,* heal; from the noun, AS. *lǣce,* etc., a physician: see *leech*[1], *n.*] To treat with medicaments; heal; doctor.

Lame men he *lechede* with longen of bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 189.

Let those *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. ★*Scott.*

leech[2] (lēch), *n.* [< ME. *leche,* < AS. *lǣce* (= MD. *laecke*), a leech (the worm so named), a particular use (not found in other languages) of *leech*[1], with ref. to the medicinal value of these worms: see *leech*[1].] **1.** An aquatic, more or less parasitic, and blood-sucking worm; a suctorial or discophorous annelid of the order *Hirudinea.* There are several families, many genera, and numerous species of these worms. Most of them live in fresh-water ponds and streams, some in moist herbage, and a few in the sea. The body is segmented as in other annelids, but the crosslines on the surface are only superficial, and do not correspond to the anatomical segmentation. There is a sucker at each end of the body, that at the head end being armed



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*).

a, mouth; *b, b, b*, sacculation of alimentary canal; *c*, anus; *d*, terminal sucker; *e*, cerebral ganglia; *f, f*, chain of postesophageal ganglia; *g, g, g*, segmental organs.

with biting jaws. The body is usually flattened, broadest toward the tail, but tapering to each end; the color is generally dark, variously mottled, striped, or dotted with lighter or brighter color. The ordinary medicinal leech belongs to a genus known as *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga,* in which there are three jaws in the form of small white serrated teeth which inflict the peculiar triradiate leech-bite. The common brown, speckled, or English leech is *H.* or *S. medicinalis (officinalis),* of which the Hungarian green or officinal leech, *H.* or *S. officinalis,* is a variety. The European horse-leech is *Hæmopis sanguisorba.* Another species, *Aulastoma gulo,* is also called *horse-leech.* Some leeches attain a length of 2½ feet, as *Macrobdella valdiviana. Macrobdella decora* is an American leech. *Ichthyobdella punctata* is a leech found on the whitefish in the Great Lakes. Leeches are used in medicine to extract blood by sucking it.

2. Figuratively, one who, as it were, sucks the blood or steals the substance of his victim, or persistently holds on for sordid gain.—**Artificial leech,** or **mechanical leech,** a small cupping instrument used for drawing blood.

leech[2] (lēch), *v. t.* [< *leech*[2], *n.*] To apply leeches to, for the purpose of bleeding.

leech[3] (lēch), *n.* [Also *leach;* not found in ME.; < Icel. *līk,* a leech-line, = Dan. *lig* = Sw. *lik,* a bolt-rope, = MD. *lyken,* a bolt-rope; further origin obscure.] *Naut.*, the perpendicular or sloping edge of a sail. In fore-and-aft sails only the after edge is called the *leech,* the forward edge being called the *luff.*

leech[4], *v.* and *n.* See *leach*[2].

leechcraft (lēch'kraft), *n.* [Also *leachcraft;* < ME. *leche-craft,* < AS. *lǣce-cræft,* the art of medicine, medicine, < *lǣce,* a leech, physician, + *cræft,* craft.] **1.** The art of healing. [Archaic.]

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

2†. Medical attendance.

My *leche crafte* and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me and condyt me to London, hath cost me sythe Estern Day more than v li. *Paston Letters*, III. 7.

leechdom (lēch'dum), *n.* [< ME. *lechedom,* < AS. *lǣcedōm* (= OHG. *lāchintuom, lāhhitoam, lāhtuam, lāhtōm,* MHG. *lāchenduom, lēchentuom* = Icel. *lækidōmr* = Dan. *lægedom*), medicine, a medicine, < *lǣce,* physician, leech, + *dōm,* law, jurisdiction: see *leech*[1] and *-dom.*] **1.** Medicine.—**2.** A medicine; a medical formula. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Some of these charms are of Eastern origin, many are found in Greek and Latin writers, many are Scandinavian, and one, at least, is given as Gaelic. They are *leechdoms,* and not witchcraft, at least in name; and from their frequent use of Holy Writ they evidently had priestly sanction. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 278.

leech-eater (lēch'ē″tėr), *n.* A kind of plover found in Egypt, either *Hoplopterus spinosus* or *Pluvianellus ægyptius.*

leechee (lē-chē'), *n.* See *lichi.*

leecher (lē'chėr), *n.* [< *leech*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who applies leeches in the treatment of disease; one who lets blood.

leech-fee (lēch'fē), *n.* A physician's fee. [Rare.]

leech-gaiters (lēch′gā″tėrz), *n. pl.* Closely woven gaiters worn as a protection from land-leeches in Ceylon.

The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged to envelop their legs in *leech-gaiters*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, p. 303.

leeching (lē′ching), *n.* [< ME. *lechynge, lechyng*, < AS. *lǣcung*, usually *lācnung, lǣcnung*, leeching, < *lācnian, lǣcnan*, leech: see *leech*[1], *v.*] Medical treatment.

He langurd with *lechyng* long tyme after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10223.

★**leech-line** (lēch′līn), *n.* A rope fastened to the leech of a square sail, by which the sail is hauled close up to the yard. Also *leach-line*.

leechman† (lēch′man), *n.* [Also *leachman*; < ME. *lecheman*; < *leech*[1] + *man*.] A physician; a leech.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curde ill,
By times processe, surpasse the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602, B2, apud Capell. (*Nares.*)

leech-rope (lēch′rōp), *n.* That part of the bolt-rope of a sail which is sewed to the leeches.

lee-clue (lē′klö), *v. t.* [< *lee*[1] + *clue, v.*] To clue up the lee side of (a sail).

leed[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lead*[1].

leed[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lead*[2].

leed[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead*[3].

leede†, *n.* See *lede*[3].

leef[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *leaf*.

leef[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *lief*.

leefang (lē′fang), *n.* [Appar. < *lee*[1] + *fang*.] ★*Naut.*, a rope passed through the clue of a jib, to hold it amidships while lacing on the bonnet.

leefu'lane (lē′fǫ̈-lān), *adv.* [< **leeful* (< *lee*[1] + *-ful*) + *lane*, lane: see *leelane*.] Same as *leelane*. [Scotch.]

lee-gage (lē′gāj), *n.* *Naut.*, with reference to another vessel, a situation of less exposure to the wind; hence, the sheltered or safe side: ★opposed to *weather-gage*. See *gage*[2], 3.

leek (lēk), *n.* [< ME. *leek*, < AS. *leác*, a leek, an herb, = D. *look* = LG. *look* = OHG. *louh*, MHG. *louch*, G. *lauch* = Icel. *laukr* = Dan. *løg* = Sw. *lök*, leek. Cf. OBulg. *lukŭ* = Serv. *luk* = Pol. *luk* (barred *l*) = Russ. *lukŭ* = Lith. *lukai* = Finn. *laukha*, leek, all of Teut. origin. The word occurs now unfelt as the final element in *garlic*, but prob. not, as usually stated, in *charlock, hemlock*, or *barley*[1]: see these words.] One of several species of the genus *Allium*; especially, a biennial culinary plant, *Allium Porrum*. It is distinguished from the onion (*A. Cepa*) by having a cylindrical base instead of a spherical or flattened bulb, by its flat leaves, and by its milder flavor. It is stimulant and diuretic. The cultivated leek is believed to have originated from the wild leek, *A. Ampeloprasum*, found in southern Europe and western Asia. It was probably cultivated in ancient Egypt, and may have been the plant called by that name in Numbers xi. 5. According to Pliny, it was made prominent among the Romans by Nero; and at the present day it is still in extensive use. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh, traditionally said to have been adopted by direction of St. David, in celebration of a victory of King Arthur over the Saxons. The *crow-leek* is the bluebell squill, *Scilla nonscripta*; the *sand-leek, Allium Scorodoprasum*, found in sandy places in the middle latitudes of Europe; the *stone-leek, A. fistulosum*, known as *Welsh onion*; the *vine-leek, A. Ampeloprasum*; the *wild leek, A. Ampeloprasum, A. ursinum*, and, in America, *A. tricoccum*. (See also *house-leek*.)



Leek (*Allium tricoccum*.)
1, flowering plant; 2, the plant with the leaves developed; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

He is come to me, and prings me pread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me eat my *leek*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 10.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter 's dear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 83.

Not worth a leek, of no value. Compare *not worth a cress* or *curse*, under *curse*[2].

Thou fisshes *not worth a leke*, rise & go thi ways.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 204.

To eat the leek, to make a retraction or submit to humiliating treatment from compulsion: in allusion to the scene between Fluellen and Pistol in Shakspere's "Henry V." See the quotation from Shakspere, above.

Here is a case in which they were made to *eat the leek*.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 231.

leeket†, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *like*[2].

leek-green (lēk′grēn), *n.* A shade of green resembling that of the leaves of the leek; a dull-bluish green.

leelt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leal*.

leelane (lē′lān), *adv.* [Cf. *leefu'lane*, and *leesome-lane* (under *leesome*).] All alone; quite solitary. [Scotch.]

leelang (lē′lang), *a.* A Scotch form of *livelong*.

The lovers rade the *lee-lang* night,
And safe got on their way.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

leemt, *n.* See *leam*[1].

Leeman's Act. See *act*.

leemer (lē′mėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A ripe nut. [Prov. Eng.]

leep[1]†. An obsolete strong preterit of *leap*[1].

leep[2], *n.* See *leap*[2].

leer[1] (lēr), *n.* [< ME. *lere, lire, lure*, < AS. *hleór*, the cheek, face, = OS. *hlior, hlier, hleor, hlear*, = OFries. *lerhe* = MD. *liere* = MLG. *lēr* = Icel. *hlyr* (pl.), the cheek.] 1†. The cheek; more generally, the face.

A loueliche lady of *lere* in lynnen y-clothid,
Cam doun fro that castel and calde me by name.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 3.

No, ladie (quoth the earle with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his *leeres*), saie not so.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1546.

2†. Complexion; hue; color.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 67.

3†. Flesh; skin.

He dide next his whyte *lere*
Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
A breech and eek a sherte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 146.

4. The flank or loin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leer[2] (lēr), *v.* [Origin appar. 'make a face,' < *leer*[1], *n.*, face. Cf. *lower*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To look obliquely or askant; now, especially, to look obliquely with significance; cast a look expressive of some passion, as contempt, malignity, etc., especially a sly or amorous look.

As a Wolf, that hunting for a pray,
And having stolne (at last) some Lamb away,
Flyes with down-hanging head, and *leereth* back
Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

You *leer* upon me, do you? there's an eye
Wounds like a leaden sword.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 480.

I met him once in the streets, but he *leered* away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. 117.

As the priest, above his book
Leering at his neighbour's wife.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

II. *trans.* 1. To give an oblique glance or leer with.

Cocking his head, *leering* his eye, and working his black tongue, he [a parrot] edged himself sidelong.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Matthew Clear, ii.

2. To affect by leering, in a way specified.

To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

leer[2] (lēr), *n.* [< *leer*[2], *v.*] A significant side glance; a glance expressive of some passion, as malignity, amorousness, etc.; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 503.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

leer[3]†, **lear**[2]† (lēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lere*; < ME. **lere, lær*, < AS. **lǣre* (in deriv. *lǣrness*, emptiness), **gelǣr* (> ME. *ilær*), empty, = OS. *lāri* = MD. *laer*, D. *laar* = OHG. *lāri*, MHG. *lære, lær, lēre, lēr*, G. *leer*, empty.] 1. Empty; unoccupied.

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xvi. 64.

Hence—2. Frivolous; trifling.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house
And your *leer* drunkards let me.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

He . . . never speaks without a *lere* sense.
Butler, Remains.

leer[4]† (lēr), *a.* [Prob. a particular use of *leer*[3], empty (cf. *left*[1], orig. 'weak'); otherwise a form equiv. to D. *laager*, lower, left.] Left.

With his hat turned up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

leer[5] (lēr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lire*[2].

leer[6] (lēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Tape, braid, binding, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, *Leere* and Caddys.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 79.

leer[7] (lēr), *n.* [Also *lear* and *lier*, and perhaps merely another spelling of *lier*[1] as pronounced dialectally lē′er.] In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-furnace in which glassware is slowly cooled and annealed. It consists usually of a long chamber with a furnace at one end and having either a track of rails over which the glass is moved on cars through the furnace or a traveling apron for the same purpose.

leernesst, *n.* [Early mod. E. *lereness*, < ME. *lereness*, < AS. *lǣrness*, emptiness, < **lǣre*, empty: see *leer*[3].] Emptiness. *Batman*, 1582. (*Halliwell.*)

leer-pan (lēr′pan), *n.* A shallow iron tray in which are placed objects to be annealed in a furnace. See *leer*[7].

Leersia (lār′si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Johann Daniel *Leers*, a German druggist and botanist.] A name given by Swartz in 1788 to *Homalocenchrus*, a genus of grasses. It is closely related to the genus *Oryza* (to which rice belongs), but differs from it in having only two glumes instead of four, and often less than six stamens. The plants are marsh-grasses with narrow leaves which often have sharp, roughened edges that cut the flesh of those who pass through places where they grow. Five species are known, all of which occur in America, but one of them, *Homalocenchrus oryzoides*, is also found in Europe and temperate Asia, and another, *H. hexandrus*, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions of the old world. Three species occur in the United States, and are known as *white-grass*, especially *H. Virginicus*. *H. oryzoides* is the rice cut-grass, and *H. lenticularis* the fly-catch grass. The name *Leersia* was given six years earlier to a genus of mosses, but it has been abandoned to restore to the grass genus its original name *Homalocenchrus*, proposed by Mieg in 1768.

leerspool (lēr′spöl), *n.* [< *leer*[3] + *spool*.] A cane or reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leery (lēr′i), *a.* [< *leer*[2] + *-y*[1].] Knowing; wide-awake; sly: as, the *leery* man. [Thieves' slang.]

lees[1], *n. pl.* See *lee*[5].

lees[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leash*.

lees[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *lease*[3].

leese[1]† (lēz), *v. t.* [< ME. *leesen, lesen* (pret. *lees, les*, pl. *loren*, pp. *lorn, lore*; < AS. **leósan* (pret. **leás*, pl. **luron*, pp. **loren*), in comp. *beleósan, for-leósan* = OS. *far-liosan, for-leosan* = OFries. *for-liasa, ur-liasa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *for-liosan, for-liasan*, MHG. *ver-liesen, ver-lieren*, G. *ver-lieren* = Dan. *for-lise* = Sw. *för-lisa* = Goth. *fra-liusan*, lose; akin to L. *luere* = Gr. *λύειν*, loose, loosen, set free. See *lease*[3], *loose, lose*[1], *loss*. The verb *leese* is now obs., being superseded by *lose*, which is in part a var. of *leese*, and in part from a secondary form: see *lose*[1].] To lose.

Suche hath ther bene, and are, that getithe grace,
and *leese* itt soone whan thei it haue atcheuyd.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

By the way his wyfe Creusa he *les*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 945.

Take heed you *leese* it not, signior, ere you come there; preserve it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

leese[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *leesen*, < L. *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, hurt.] To hurt.

The princis of the puple soughten to *leese* him.
Wyclif, Luke xix. 47.

leese[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lease*[5], *leash*.

leesing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leasing*[3].

leesome (lē′sum), *a.* A dialectal form of *liefsome*.—**Leesome-lane** [confused with *leelane*], alone; all by one's self. [Scotch.]

leet[1] (lēt), *n.* [Cf. *lathe*[3], *lath*[2], < AS. *lǣth*, a territorial division: see *lathe*[3].] 1. An ancient English court; originally, the assembly of the men of a township for administering the law of the community. See *court-leet*.

M. Lambert seemeth to be of the opinion that the *leets* of our time doo yeeld some shadow of the politike institution of Alfred. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 4.

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful?
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 140.

2. The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their *leets* answer for the provincial synod.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

3. The day on which a court-leet was held; also, the right to hold such a court, which in later times could be granted to a baron.—**Grand leet**, the chief assembly.

In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 25.

leet[2] (lēt), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *leiti*, a share, a part; but cf. AS. *hlēt*, *hlȳt*, *hliét*, var. forms of *hlot*, lot, share: see *lot*.] 1. One portion; a lot.—2. A list of candidates for any office.—**Short leet**, a list of persons selected as the most eligible of the candidates for any office in order that their claims may be more particularly considered in view of nomination.

leet[3], *n.* See *leat*[1].

leet[4] (lēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *lite*[1], little.—**Leet rather**, a little while ago. *Halliwell.*

leet[5] (lēt), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *let*[1].] To let on; pretend; feign. [Prov. Eng.]

leet[6] (lēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *light*[1].

leet[7] (lēt), *v. i.* A dialectal form of *light*[3].

leet-ale† (lēt'āl), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the holding of a court-leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 329.

leetle (lē'tl), *a.* and *n.* A vulgar or humorous variant of *little*.

She may be a *leetle* spoilt by circumstances.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

leet-man (lēt'man), *n.* 1. One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1669), a serf.

leets (lēts), *n.* A name of the pollock. See *lythe*[2].

leeve[1]†, **levet**, *v. t.* [ME. *leeven*, *leven*, < AS. *lȳfan*, *gelȳfan*, believe: see *believe*.] To believe.

Alaas! that lordes of the londe *leveth* swiche wrecchen,
And *leveth* swych lorels for her lowe wordes.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xlv.

leeve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *leave*[1].

leeward (lē'wärd; pron. by seamen lū'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *lee*[1] + *-ward*. The pron. lū'ärd is prob. due to a form **lewward*, the forms *lee* and *lew* being ult. identical: see *lee*[1], *lew*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the quarter toward which the wind blows; being in the direction of the wind: opposed to *windward*: as, a *leeward* course.—**Leeward tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a *tide under the lee*, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

II. *n.* The point or direction opposite to that from which the wind blows: as, to fall to *leeward*.

leeward (lē'wärd; by seamen, lū'ärd), *adv.* [= D. *lijwaarts* = G. *leewärts* = Sw. *lävart*. See *leeward*, *a.*] Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*.

leewardly (lē'wärd-li; by seamen, lū'ärd-li), *a.* Making much leeway when sailing close-hauled: applied to ships that are not weatherly or cannot sail close to the wind without making great leeway. See *weatherly*.

leewardness (lē'wärd-nes; by seamen, lū'ärd-nes), *n.* Tendency to make leeway; lack of weatherliness.

But such was the *leewardnesse* of his Ship that, though he was within the sight of Cape Henry, by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea that the West Indies was the next land.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

★**leeway** (lē'wā), *n.* 1. The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel and the line which she actually describes through the water; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward. Hence—2. Loss of progress in general; a falling behind; retrogression: as, to be making *leeway* financially.—**To make up leeway**, or **make up for leeway**, to make up for time lost; overtake work which has fallen behind.

leeze (lēz). [In the phrase *leeze me*, appar. a contr. of *lief is me*, that is, it is pleasing to me.] It is pleasing: used in the expression *leeze me on* (a person or thing), equivalent to *I love*. [Scotch.]

But *leeze me on* thee, my little black mare.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

O *leeze me on* my spinning-wheel,
O *leeze me on* my rock an' reel.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

lef[1]†, **lefe**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *leaf*.

lefe†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lief*.

lefesel†, **lefsel**†, *n.* [ME., also *lefsal*, *leefesel*, *lefesal*, *levesel*, *levesele*, etc. (= Sw. *löfsal* = Dan. *løvsal*), an arbor, < AS. *leáf*, leaf, + *sele*, a hall, room: see *leaf* and *saloon*. Cf. *lobby*, orig. of like meaning and ult. connected with *leaf*.] A bower of leaves; a place covered with foliage; an arbor.

[They] lurkyt vnder *lefe-sals* loget with vines,
Busket vndur bankes on bourders with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1167.

left[1] (left), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *left*, *lift*, *luft*, left, < AS. *lyft*, *left*, weak, worthless, forms found only in comp., *lyft-ādl*, palsy (< *lyft*, weak, + *ādl*, disease), and the gloss "inanis, *left*" (not found in the deflected sense 'left,' for which the AS. word is *winster*), = MD. *luft*, *lucht*, left, = North Fries. *leeft*, left; the lit. sense, found only in AS., is 'weak,' orig. 'broken,' ult. = L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rupture*. Cf. *lop*[2], cut off, maim, etc. The *left* hand or arm is thus the 'weak' one, as compared with the right, which is stronger because in more active use. The term has been extended, with mere ref. to position, to the leg, ear, eye, cheek, side, etc. The common explanation, that the *left* hand is that which is usually 'left' unused (as if from the pp. of *leave*[1]), is erroneous. The L. *lævus* = Gr. λαιός = Russ. *lievuii*, left, is not akin to the E. word.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to that side of the body of man and other animals which is directed toward the west when the face or front is turned to the north; sinistral: the opposite of *right*: as, the *left* hand, arm, leg, ear, or eye; the heart beats on the *left* side of the body.

Let nat thy *lyft* half, oure lord techeth,
Ywite what thow delest with thy ryht syde.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 75.

This bridle bost with gold
I beare in my *left* hande.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 114.

Then Johnny looked over his *left* shoulder.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

2. Being on the left-hand side; situated on the side toward which the left hand of a person is or is supposed to be turned. The left wing of an army is the part or division on the left side of the center when facing an enemy. The left bank of a river is that which is on the left hand of a person who is going in the direction of its current. The left side of a deliberative assembly is that on the left hand of the presiding officer. In heraldry, the left (or sinister) is the spectator's right.

Uppon the *lyfte* way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Jordane; uppon the rygt syde, men goon thorewe the Lande of Flagam. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 128.

Left bower. See *bower*[6].—**Over the left shoulder.** Same as *over the left* (which see, under II.).

II. *n.* 1. The left-hand side; the side opposite to the right: as, turn to the *left* (hand); the *left* (wing) of an army; to wheel from right to *left*.

Lying, robed in snowy white
That loosely flew to *left* and right.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. In the politics of continental Europe, that part of a legislative assembly which sits on the left of the president; specifically, the liberal or democratic party, as that party, according to custom, always sits on this side of the house. [Usually with a capital letter.]—3†. A worthless creature.

The kynge knewe he seide sothe for Conscience hym tolde,
That Wronge was a wikked *luft* and wrougte moche sorwe.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 62.

In music and stage directions abbreviated *L.*

Left about! See *about*.—**Over the left**, or **over the left shoulder** (see above), not at all: indicating negation, or the contrary of what is stated or ordinarily meant: as, he's a very clever fellow—*over the left*. [Colloq. or slang.]

You will have an account to keep too; but an account of what will go *over the left shoulder*; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes and never will pay. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 242.

left[1] (left), *adv.* [< *left*[1], *a.* and *n.*] Toward the left; sinistrad: as, they scattered right and *left*.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and *left*?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Guide left. See *guide*.

left[2] (left). Preterit and past participle of *leave*[1], *leave*[2].

left[3]†. A preterit and past participle of *leeve*[1].

lefte†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *lift*[2].

left-hand (left'hand), *a.* 1. Situated or located on one's left side; found near the left of: as, one's *left-hand* man.—2†. Left-handed; sinister; inauspicious; unlucky; unfavorable.

If *left-hand* fortune give thee *left-hand* chances,
Be wisely patient. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 4.

left-handed (left'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm stronger and more capable of being used with facility than the right; using the left hand and arm in preference to the right.—2. Characterized by direction or position toward the left hand; moving from right to left: as, a *left-handed* quartz crystal (one which rotates the plane of polarization to the left). See *levogyrate* and *polarization*.

Herschel found that the right-handed or *left-handed* character of the circular polarization corresponded, in all cases, to that of the crystal. *Whewell.*

3. Clumsy; awkward; inexpert; unskilful.

Histo. What kind of man?
Piso. That thou mayst know him perfectly, he's one
Of a *left-handed* making, a lank thing.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

4. Insincere; sinister; malicious.

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and detractive. *Landor.*

5†. Unlucky; inauspicious.—**Left-handed compliment.** See *compliment*.—**Left-handed marriage.** See *morganatic*.

left-handedness (left'han'ded-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right, or equally with it.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

2. Awkwardness; clumsiness.

left-hander (left'han'dėr), *n.* 1. A left-handed person.

Let us pass on to the case of *left-handers*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 42.

2. A dagger carried in the left hand to parry the thrusts of a rapier: an important accessory of the fencing of the sixteenth century.—3. A blow with the left hand; hence, a sudden blow or attack from an unexpected quarter.

Stepping back half a pace, he let fly a terrific *left-hander* at the doctor. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 278.

left-handiness (left'han'di-nes), *n.* Same as *left-handedness*. [Rare.]

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*

leftness (left'nes), *n.* The condition or state of being left or on the left side.

Rightness and *leftness*, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, Mind, XII. 14.

left-off (left'ôf), *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn: as, *left-off* clothes. [Colloq.]

leftward (left'wärd), *adv.* [< *left*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the left; to the left hand or side; sinistrad.

Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks. *Southey.*

Turning *leftward*, we approach the Troitzkij Bridge.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 202.

left-witted (left'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

lefult, *a.* See *leveful*.

leg (leg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *legge*; < ME. ★*leg*, pl. *legges*, < Icel. *leggr*, a leg, a hollow bone, = Dan. *læg* = Sw. *lägg*, the calf of the leg. The AS. word for 'leg' was *scanca* (> E. *shank*); the G. word is *bein* (= E. *bone*[1]).] 1. One of the two lower limbs of man, or any one of the limbs of an animal which support and move the body. Specifically—(*a*) A lower limb or posterior extremity; a limb which is not an arm or a wing. (*b*) The part of a lower limb which lies between the knee and the ankle: the crus: distinguished from *thigh* and *foot*. (See cut under *crus*.) In vertebrates the parts called legs are never more than two pairs. When both pairs are used in supporting and moving the body, they are distinguished as *fore legs* and *hind legs*, as in all ordinary quadrupeds. A limb not used in support is known by some other name, as *wing*, *fin*, *arm*, etc. In about three fourths of the animal kingdom there are six legs, in three pairs, as in the whole class of *Insecta* proper (hence called *Hexapoda*). The arachnidans have normally four pairs of legs. All the higher crustaceans have five pairs of legs, and are hence called *Decapoda*. In some arthropods there are more than 100 pairs of legs, whence the terms *centiped*, *milleped*, etc. *Leg* is often used synonymously with *foot*. Many parts of invertebrates which are legs in a morphological sense become other kinds of limbs or members, as mouth-parts, chelæ, falces, etc.

Her fine foot, straight *leg*, and quivering thigh.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1. 19.

The lone hern forgets his melancholy,
Lets down his other *leg*, and, stretching, dreams
Of goodly supper in the distant pool.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Some object resembling a leg in use, position, or appearance: as, the *legs* of a table or chair; the *legs* of a pair of dividers; the *legs* of a triangle (the sides, as opposed to the base, especially the sides adjacent to a right angle); the *leg* of an angle, or of a hyperbola.

Joint-stools were then created; on three *legs*
Upborne they stood. *Cowper*, Task, i. 19.

I have seen a *leg* of a rainbow plunge down on the river running through the valley.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 336.

Hence—3. Something that serves for support, moral or physical.

The sprightly voice of sinew-strength'ning pleasure
Can lend my bed-rid soul both *legs* and leisure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Worthy but weak Mr. Brandon,
You haven't a *leg* to stand on.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xxii.

4. The part of a pair of trousers or drawers, or of a stocking, that covers the leg.—**5.** In *cricket:* (*a*) The part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler: as, to strike a ball to *leg*.

A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to *leg* for five, while the applause becomes deafening. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*b*) The fielder who occupies that part of the field known as leg. Also *long-leg*.—**6.** A sharper: same as *black-leg*, 3. [Slang.]

He was a horse chaunter: he's a *leg* now. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

Now and then a regular *leg*, when he's travelling to Chester, York, or Doncaster, to the races, may draw other passengers into play, and make a trifle, or not a trifle, by it; or he will play with other *legs*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 501.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) The run made by a ship on one tack when beating to windward. (*b*) One of two small ropes spliced together, by which a buntline or leech-line is fastened to the foot or leech of a sail.—**Abdominal legs.** See *abdominal*.—**Artificial legs,** supports imitating the natural leg, used by persons who have undergone amputation. They are made of various materials, such as wood, vulcanite, gutta-percha, rawhide, splints crossed at right angles and glued together, etc., and are often provided with ingenious combinations of joints and springs to imitate as far as possible the natural motions. Light artificial legs are commonly called *cork legs*, but cork is now seldom used in them, willow-wood being found preferable.—**Barbados leg,** pachydermia, or elephantiasis Arabum. See *pachydermia*.—**Cursorious legs.** See *cursorious*.—**False legs** of caterpillars, the fleshy abdominal legs, or prop-legs, which disappear in the perfect insect. See cut under *Amara*.—**Fossorial legs.** See *fossorial*.—**Hyperbolic leg.** See *hyperbolic*.—**In high leg,** much excited or exultant; in high feather. [Rare.]

—— is not returned: the Mufti *in high leg* about the Spaniards. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Oct. 8, 1808.

Leg-and-foot guard. See *guard*.—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve.** See *sleeve*.—**On one's last legs.** See *last*[5], *a.*—**On one's legs,** standing, especially to speak: as, to be able to think *on one's legs*.

Meanwhile the convention had assembled, Mackenzie was *on his legs*, and was pathetically lamenting the hard condition of the Estates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

The leg business, ballet-dancing. [Low.]

I was merely telling your Grace what Mrs. Theobald was. . . . "She was," says Adonis, . . . "in *the leg business*, your Grace." *Miss Annie Edwardes*, Ought we to Visit her?

To change the leg, to change from one gait to another: said of a horse.

The chestnut . . . is in a white lather of foam, and *changes* his *leg* twice as he approaches. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

To fall on one's legs. Same as *to fall on one's feet* (which see, under *fall*[1]).

A man who has plenty of brains generally *falls on his legs*. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iii. 3.

To feel one's legs, to begin to support one's self on the legs, as an infant. [Colloq.]

Remarkably beautiful child! . . . Takes notice in a way quite wonderful! May seem impossible to you, but *feels his legs* already! *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

To find one's legs. See *find*.—**To give a leg to,** to assist by supporting the leg, as in mounting a horse.

The wall is very low, Sir, and your servant will *give* you *a leg* up. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xvi.

To have a bone in one's leg. See *bone*[1].—**To have the legs of one,** to be quicker in running. [Slang.]

The beggar *had the legs of me*. *Macmillan's Mag.*, March, 1861, p. 357.

To make a leg†, to make a bow or act of obeisance (in allusion to the throwing back of one leg in performing the act).

He that cannot *make a leg*, put off 's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 10.

Making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward, with your eye-lids close. *Marlowe*, Edward II.

We are just like a Child; give him a Plum, he *makes a Leg;* give him a second Plum, he *makes* another *Leg*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

To put the boot on the wrong leg. See *boot*[2].—**To shake a leg,** to dance. [Low.]—**To shake a loose leg,** to lead an independent and generally licentious life. [Low.]—**To show a leg,** to get up from or out of bed. [Low.]—**To try it on the other leg,** to try the only other possible means or resource. [Colloq.]—**Upon its legs,** established; in a stable or prosperous condition.

"When the paper gets *upon its legs*"—that was the only answer he received when he asked for a settlement. *The Century*, XXXVII. 305.

leg (leg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *legged*, ppr. *legging*. [< *leg*, *n.*] **1.** To pass on; walk or run nimbly: often with an indefinite *it*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, or slang.]

The fool doth pass the guard now,
He'll kiss his hand and *leg it*. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

★**2**†. To make a reverence.

leg. An abbreviation of *legato*.

legable (leg'ạ-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **legabilis*, < L. *legare*, send, bequeath: see *legacy*.] Capable of being bequeathed. *Bailey*.

★**legacy** (leg'ạ-si), *n.*; pl. *legacies* (-siz). [< ME. *legacie*, < OF. *legacie* (found only in sense of 'legateship') = Sp. *legacía* = Pg. *legacia*, < ML. as if **legatia*, for L. *legatum* (> It. *legato* = Sp. *legado;* cf. Pg. *legado*, bequeathed), a bequest, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*. The F. *legs*, a legacy, is not related; it is a bad spelling of OF. *lais:* see *lease*[2], *n.*] **1.** Money or other property left by will; a bequest; specifically, a gift of personalty by will as distinguished from a devise or gift of realty.

Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it as a rich *legacy*
Unto their issue. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 141.

Samborus bestowed by *legacie* his goods and possessions vpon the saide Order, receiuing maintenance and exhibicion from the saide Order, during the terme of his life. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 145.

2. Anything bequeathed or handed down by an ancestor or a predecessor.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. A business which one has received from another to execute; a commission; an errand.

He came and told his *legacy*. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 348.

4†. Legation; embassy.

Offa by often *legacies* solicited Charles le maigne, the king of France, to be his friend. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 125.

Cumulative legacies. See *cumulative*.—**Demonstrative legacy,** a legacy in which the thing or money is not specified or distinguished from all others of the same kind, but a particular fund is pointed out for its payment, as a gift of $1,000 worth of securities to be taken from testator's stocks and bonds, or a certain sum out of a bank-deposit.—**General legacy,** a legacy of a specified quantity of money or other commodity, payable out of the personal assets generally; one which does not necessitate delivering any particular thing, or paying money exclusively out of any particular part of the estate, as a specific legacy does.—**Legacy duty,** a duty to which legacies are subject, for purposes of revenue, as in Great Britain, the rate of which rises according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaches its maximum where he is not related to the testator. In the State of New York a uniform tax of five per cent. on legacies is called *collateral inheritance tax*.—**Residuary legacy,** a gift of whatever remains after satisfying other gifts.—**Specific legacy,** the bequest of a particular thing or money, specified and distinguished from all others of the same kind, as a picture, or the money in a particular bag. Thus, a bequest of a diamond ring is general; a bequest of *my* diamond ring is specific.—**Vested legacy.** See *vested*.

legacy-hunter (leg'ạ-si-hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks to obtain a legacy or legacies by flattery, servility, or other artifice.

The *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta." *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 197.

legacy-hunting (leg'ạ-si-hun″ting), *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies.

legal (lē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *légal* = Pg. Sp. *legal* = It. *legale*, < L. *legalis*, legal, < *lex* (*leg-*), law, ult. akin to E. *law:* see *law*[1]. Cf. *leal* and *loyal*, doublets of *legal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to law; connected with the law: as, *legal* doctrines or studies; a *legal* document or controversy; *legal* arguments.—**2.** According or conformable to law; permitted or warranted by the law or laws; lawful; not forbidden by law; having the force of law: as, the action is strictly *legal; legal* traffic or commerce.—**3.** Pertaining to the provisions or administration of the law; determined by or in accordance with law; judicial: as, *legal* proceedings; a *legal* opinion or decision; a *legal* standard or test.—**4.** Amenable to remedy or punishment by law as distinguished from equity: as, *legal* waste; *legal* irregularity.—**5.** Created by law; recognized by law: as, *legal* incapacity; a *legal* infant; *legal* crimes.—**6.** In *theol.*, according to the Mosaic law or dispensation; according or pertaining to the doctrine of reliance on good works for salvation, as distinguished from that of free grace.—**Legal assets,** those assets which are subject to common-law process; such assets as do not require the intervention of equity to be recognized as assets.—**Legal compulsion.** See *compulsion*.—**Legal debts,** debts that are recoverable in a court of common law, as a bill of exchange or a bond; a simple contract debt, as distinguished from liabilities enforceable only in equity.—**Legal estate,** an estate in land recognizable as such in a court of common law. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Legal fiction, fraud, holiday.** See the nouns.—**Legal interest.** See *interest*, 7.—**Legal memory, necessity, person, relation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Legal representatives.** See *representative*.—**Legal reversion,** in *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor whose heritage has been adjudged is entitled to redeem the subject—that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for.—**Legal tender.** See *tender*.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Legitimate*, etc. (see *lawful*); legalized, authorized, allowable, just, constitutional.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, same as *legal reversion* (which see, under I.).—**Expiry of the legal.** See *expiry*.

legalisation, legalise. See *legalization, legalize*.

legalism (lē'gal-izm), *n.* [< *legal* + *-ism*.] **1.** Strict adherence to law or prescription; belief in the efficacy of adhering strictly to the requirements of the law. Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, the doctrine that salvation depends on strict observance of the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation through grace; also, the tendency to observe with great strictness the letter of religious law, rather than its spirit.

Leave, therefore, . . . mysticism and symbolism on the one side; cast away with utter scorn geometry and *legalism* on the other. *Ruskin.*

His [Zwingli's] profound respect for the letter of the Bible led him to *legalism* and extreme Sabbatarianism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 790.

legalist (lē'gal-ist), *n.* [< *legal* + *-ist*.] One who practises or inculcates strict adherence to law; specifically, in *theol.*, one who regards conformity to the law as the ground of salvation, or who is rigorous in exacting obedience to the letter of the law.

They [the Jews] were rigid monotheists and scrupulous *legalists*, who would strain out a gnat and swallow a camel. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

★**legality** (lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *légalité* = Sp. *legalidad* = Pg. *legalidade* = It. *legalità*, < ML. *legalita(t-)s*, lawfulness, < L. *legalis*, legal: see *legal*. Cf. *lealty* and *loyalty*, doublets of *legality*.] **1.** The state or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

The *legality* was clear, the morality doubtful. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

The agreement of an action with the law of duty is its *legality;* that of the maxim with the law is its morality. *Abbott*, tr. of Kant's Metaph. of Morals.

2. In *theol.*, a reliance on works for salvation; insistence on the mere letter of the law without regard to its spirit: personified in the quotation.

He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name *Legality*, is the son of the bond-woman which now is, and is in bondage with her children; and is, in a mystery, this mount Sinai, which thou hast feared will fall on thy head. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

legalization (lē″gal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *legalize* + *-ation*.] The act of legalizing. Also spelled *legalisation*.

legalize (lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legalized*, ppr. *legalizing*. [= F. *légaliser* = Sp. *legalizar* = Pg. *legalisar* = It. *legalizzare;* as *legal* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make lawful; render conformable to law, either by previous authorization or by giving the sanction of law to what has already been done; authorize; sanction; justify.—**2.** In *theol.*, to interpret or apply Scripture in the spirit of legalism.

Also spelled *legalise*.

legally (lē'gal-i), *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legalness (lē'gal-nes), *n.* Legality.

legal-tender (lē'gal-ten'dėr), *a.* That can be lawfully used in paying a debt: as, *legal-tender* currency; *legal-tender* money. See *tender*.

legantine (leg'an-tin), *a.* Same as *legatine*.

legatary (leg'ạ-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *legataries* (-riz). ★[= F. *légataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legatario*, < L. *legatarius*, a legatee, < *legatum*, a legacy: see *legacy*.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee. [Rare.]

legate (leg'āt), *n.*[1] [< ME. *legat, legate*, < F. *légat* = Sp. Pg. *legado* = It. *legato*, an ambassador, esp. of the Pope, < L. *legatus*, a deputy, < *legare*, pp. *legatus*, send with a commission, appoint, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *law*[1]. Cf. *legate*, *n.*[2], *legacy*.] **1.** A person commissioned to represent a state, or the highest authority in the state, in a foreign state or court; a deputy; an ambassador. Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. hist.*, a foreign envoy chosen by the senate, or a lieutenant of a general or of a consul or other magistrate in the government of an army or a province.—**3.** One who is delegated by the Pope as his representative in the performance of certain ecclesiastical or political functions, or both. The papal legate to a church council is its presiding officer; the ordinary legate to a foreign court was formerly both ambassador to and ecclesiastical overseer of the country to which he was sent; and the legates of six of the former Papal States (see *legation*, 4) were their governors. Three ranks of legates were early established: *legates* (*legati*) *a* or *de latere* (from the side), who were generally cardinals; *legati missi* or *dati* (sent or given), corresponding to the modern nuncios or internuncios; and *legati nati* (legates born), a limited number of bishops or archbishops who had

or claimed the rank of legates by right of office in their particular sees.

In this King's Time, the first *Legat* to supply the Pope's Room came into England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

The Lord Cardinal Pole, sent here as *Legate*
From our most Holy Father Julius, Pope.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

legate†, *n.*[2] [ME. *legate* = Sp. *legado* = It. *legato*, < L. *legatum*, neut. of *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*[1], *legacy*.] A legacy.

In dysposyng thy *legatys*, pay firste thy servanntis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

★

legatee (leg-ā-tē′), *n.* [< L. *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath (see *legate*, *n.*[2], *legacy*), + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; in the *civil law*, and as sometimes loosely used in both Great Britain and the United States, one to whom property, real or personal, is given by will.

legateship (leg′āt-ship), *n.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ship*.] The office or position of a legate.

Thus, by the chance and change of Popes, the *Legatship* of Anselme could take no place.
Holinshed, Hen. I., an. 1116.

legatine (leg′ā-tin), *a.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ine*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a legate.

Henry hereupon sent in Ambassage Iohn of Oxenford . . . to the Romane Bishop, praying that the *Legatine* power for England might be committed to Roger Archbishop of Yorke. *Speed*, Hist. of Great Britaine, ix. 458.

Sending from about them [the apostles] to all countryes their Bishops and Archbishops as their deputies, with a kind of *Legantine* power.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate: specifically applied to certain ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods in England under the presidency of legates from the Pope about the time of Henry III.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Also *legantine*.

Legatine court, a court held by a papal legate, and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction: seen in England especially in the time of Wolsey, who as legate asserted jurisdiction as a supreme court of appeal over the spiritual courts, and jurisdiction in probate and administration, thus controlling and absorbing in a degree the functions of the courts of the Church of England.

legation (lē-gā′shon), *n.* [< F. *légation* = Sp. *legación* = Pg. *legação* = It. *legazione*, < L. *legatio(n-)*, an embassy, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, send, depute: see *legate*, *n.*[1].] 1. A sending forth; a commissioning of one or more persons to act at a distance for another or for others; the office or functions of a legate or envoy.

And thys busynesse was farre dyuerse from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or *Legatyon* new, and such a one as had not bene vsed before.
J. Udall, On Mark vi.

The holy Jesus went now to eat his last paschal supper, and to finish the work of his *legation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 301.

2. The person or persons sent to represent a government at a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite: as, the *legation* of the United States at Paris.—3. The place of business or the official abode of an embassy.—4. Formerly, the designation of any one of those six Papal States that were governed by cardinal legates.

The pope began his government of Ferrara, now become a *legation* like Bologna. *Brougham*.

legatissimo (lā-gà-tē′si-mō), *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, in the smoothest, most legato manner.

legative† (leg′a-tiv), *a.* [ML. *legativus*, < L. *legare*, send: see *legate*.] Conferring the powers of a legate; of or pertaining to a legate.

★*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 339.

legato (lā-gä′tō), *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* [It., pp. of *legare*, tie, < L. *ligare*, tie: see *ligament*.] **I.** *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, in a smooth, connected manner, without breaks or pauses between successive tones: opposed to *staccato*. It is usually indicated by the word itself (or its abbreviation *leg.*), by a sweeping curve, ⁀ or ⌣, above or below the notes to be performed without break, or (for single notes and chords in the midst of staccato passages) by the mark ‿ or ⌣ above or below.

II. *n.* A smooth, connected manner of performance, or a passage so performed. In singing and on wind-instruments a strict legato is produced only when more tones than one are made continuously by a single breath; on instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, it is produced by holding each key until just as the next is struck; on bowed instruments it is produced by a continuous motion of the bow, either up or down.

legator (lē-gā′tor), *n.* [< L. *legator*, a testator, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*[2].] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

A fair estate
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 375.

legatura (leg-à-tö′rà), *n.* [It., = E. *ligature*, q. v.] In *music*, same as *ligature*.

legature† (leg′ā-tūr), *n.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ure*.] The office or mission of a legate.

The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his *legature*. *Clarendon*, Religion and Policy, vi.

leg-bail (leg′bāl), *n.* Escape from custody; flight from danger of arrest or capture. [Humorous.]

The summons and complaint were supplied by the tomahawk, while judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with *leg-bail* or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort. *The Century*, XXXVII. 632.

To give leg-bail, to escape from custody or arrest by absconding; hence, in general, to seek safety by flight. [Colloq.]

He has us now if he could only *give* us *leg-bail* again; and he must be in the same boat with us.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xix.

leg-band (leg′band), *n.* A band secured around the leg, serving as part of the dress, and forming the only or principal covering of the leg, now worn by some Italian peasants, etc.; one of a set of bands passing diagonally around the leg below the knee and forming a defense for armed men.

leg-bone (leg′bōn), *n.* One of the long bones of a vertebrate's leg. In man the term 'leg' is restricted to the hind limb, but in quadrupeds it is extended to the fore limb as well. The metacarpals and metatarsals, when short, are usually included among the foot bones, but when long, as in the horse and cow, they too are called 'leg-bones.'

leg-boot (leg′bōt), *n.* In a harness, a horse-boot extending from the hoof to the knee, used to protect the limb.

leg-by (leg′bī), *n.* In *cricket*, a run made on a ball touching any part of the batsman's person except his hand.

lege† (lej), *v. t.* A Middle English aphetic form of *allege*[1] and *allege*[2].

legeance†, *n.* Same as *legiance* for *allegiance*.

legement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledgment*.

legem-pone† (lē′jem-pō′nē), *n.* [< L. *legem pone*, the title, in the Anglican prayer-book, of a psalm (the fifth division of Ps. cxix., which begins in the Vulgate with these words: "*Legem pone* mihi, Domine, viam justificationum tuarum"; A. V., "Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes") appointed for the 25th day of the month. This psalm came to be associated especially with the 25th day of March, formerly the beginning of the year, and thus a general pay-day; hence the application of the phrase to "ready money," an application probably assisted by a humorous twist given to the literal translation 'lay down the law,' taken to mean 'lay down what is required,' i. e. "the needful," "the ready": L. *legem*, acc. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *pone*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *ponere*, put, place, lay: see *ponent*.] Ready money; cash. [Old slang.]

If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd,
When Vix haud habeo is of hope bereav'd.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell*.)

But in this, here is nothing to bee abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee. *G. Minshul*, Essays in Prison, p. 26. (*Nares*.)

legend (lej′end or lē′jend), *n.* [< ME. *legende*, < OF. *legende*, F. *légende* = Sp. *legenda* = Pg. *legenda*, *lenda* = It. *leggenda* = D. G. Dan. *legende* = Sw. *legend*, a legend, < ML. *legenda*, f., a legend, story, esp. the lives of the saints; orig. things to be read, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *legere*, read, = Gr. λέγειν, speak: see *lecture*, etc.] 1. In the *early church*, a selection of readings from Scripture appointed for use at divine service; later, and more especially, the chronicle or register of the lives of the saints, formerly read at matins and in the refectories of religious houses.

The *Legend* contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

2. An entertaining story, especially in early times one relating to wonders or miracles told of a saint; hence, any unauthentic and improbable or non-historical narrative handed down from early times; a tradition.

Thou shalt, whyl that thou livest, yere by yere,
The most party of thy tyme spende
In making of a glorious *Legende*
Of Goode Wommen, maidenes, and wives
That weren trewe in lovinge all her lives.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 483.

It were infinite, and indeed ridiculous, to speak of all the Miracles reported to be done by this St. Dunstan, which may be fit for a *Legend*, but not for a Chronicle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.

This also was furthered by the *Legend* of Daphne, recorded by the Poets. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 82.

3. A musical composition set to a poetical story, or intended to express such a story without words.—4. An inscription or device of any kind; particularly, the inscription on a shield or coat of arms, or the explanatory inscription on a monument or under a plan or drawing, or the inscription which accompanies a picture, whether descriptive or supposed to stand for words used by the persons represented in the picture.

The new inscription in fresh paint, Peffer and Snagsby, displacing the time-honoured and not easily to be deciphered *legend*, Peffer, only. *Dickens*, Bleak House, x.

5. In *numis.*, the words or letters stamped on the obverse or the reverse of a coin or medal: sometimes differentiated from *inscription* as the reading around the circumference of a coin or medal, and sometimes as all that is inscribed excepting the name of the sovereign or other person represented.

The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern *legend* is its diffusiveness; you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

6†. A roll; list; book.

Many tales ge tellen that Theologye lerneth;
And that I man made was and my name yentred
In the *legende* of lyf longe er I were,
Or elles vnwriten for somme wikkednesse as holywrit wytnesseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 376.

Golden Legend, the "Aurea Legenda" of the middle ages, the most popular of all hagiological records, consisting of lives of saints and histories and descriptions of festivals. It was written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century, and is filled with fancies and inventions so extravagant as to be now universally discredited.

legend (lej′end or lē′jend), *v. t.* [< *legend*, *n.*] 1. To narrate or celebrate in or as in a legend.

Nor ladies wanton love, nor wand'ring knight
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 1.

Som of these perhaps by others are *legended* for great Saints. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. To furnish with an inscription; inscribe with a legend: as, "a *legended* tomb," *Poe*.

legenda (lē-jen′dä), *n. pl.* [L., things to be read: see *legend*.] *Eccles.*, things which may be or are to be read, as distinguished from *credenda*, things to be believed.

legendary (lej′en- or lē′jen-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légendaire* = Sp. Pg. *legendario* = It. *leggendario*, < ML. *legendarius*, prop. adj., pertaining to legends (as a noun, sc. *liber*, a book of legends), < *legenda*, a legend: see *legend*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; traditional; mythical; fabulous.

Thereupon she took
A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious past;
Glanced at the *legendary* Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.*; pl. *legendaries* (-riz). 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints: same as *legend*, 1.—2. A book of legends.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant *legendary*, full of pleasurable accidents. *James VI.*

3. A relater or compiler of legends.

legendist (lej′en- or lē′jen-dist), *n.* [< *legend* + *-ist*.] A writer of legends.

This was decidedly an invention of the *legendist*.
Southey, Letters, IV. 312. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

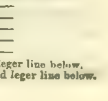
legendize (lej′en- or lē′jen-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legendized*, ppr. *legendizing*. [< *legend* + *-ize*.] To affix a legend to; inscribe with a legend.

Legendre's equation. See *equation*.

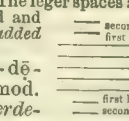
Legendrian (le-jen′dri-an), *a.* [< *Legendre* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the eminent French mathematician Adrien Marie Legendre (1752–1833).—**Legendrian function.** See *function*.—**Legendrian** or **Legendre's symbol**, a symbol, looking like a fraction in parenthesis, used in the theory of numbers. It is equal to plus or minus unity, according as the numerator is or is not a quadratic residue of the denominator. It vanishes if the numerator is divisible by the denominator.

leger[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*[1].

leger[2] (lej′ėr), *a.* [Also *ledger*; < OF. *legier*, *ligier*, *leger*, F. *léger* = Sp. *ligero* = Pg. *ligeiro* = It. *leggiero*, light, nimble, < L. as if **leviarius*, < *levis*, light: see *levity*.] 1. Light or small, as a line. See phrases below.—2†. Slight; unimportant; trivial: as, "*leger* performances," *Bacon*.—**Leger line**, in *musical notation*, a short line added above or below a staff to increase its extent temporarily to more than the usual five lines. The leger lines are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also



called *added line*.—**Leger space**, in *musical notation*, a space between leger lines. The leger spaces are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also called *added space*.



legerdemain (lej″ėr-dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *legerdemaine, legierdemayne, leygier demaine, lieger du maine,* < F. *léger de main*, light of hand: *léger*, light (see *leger*^{2}, *a.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *main*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *main*^{3}.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance or trick which depends on dexterity of hand; fallacious adroitness, trickery, or deception generally.

Perceiue theyr *leygier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the trouth asyde.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 813.

He in slights and jugling feates did flow,
And of *legierdemayne* the mysteries did know.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 13.

The gypsies were then to divide all the money that had been got that week, either by stealing linen or poultry, or by fortune-telling or *legerdemain*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

To make it ground of accusation against a class of men that they are not patriotic is the most vulgar *legerdemain* of sophistry. *Macaulay*, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.

legerdemainist (lej′ėr-dē-mā′nist), *n.* [< *legerdemain* + *-ist*.] One who practises legerdemain; a juggler; a trickster.

legeringt, *n.* [< *leger*^{1}, *ledger*^{1}, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*^{1}.] See the quotation, and *ledger*^{1}, *n.*, 4.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwealth withall in having unlawful sackes.
Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591).

legerity (lē-jer′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *legerite* (F. *légèreté*), lightness, < *leger*, light: see *leger*^{2}.] Lightness; nimbleness. [Rare.]

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 23.

leges, *n.* Plural of *lex*.

legesterт, *n.* A variant of *legister*.

legge^1**t**, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*^{1}.

legge^2**t**, *n.* A Middle English form of *leg*.

legge^3**t**, *v. t.* An aphetic form of *allege*^{2}.

legged (leg′ed or legd), *a.* [< *leg* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having legs: often in composition: as, the *legged* maple-borer; a two-*legged* animal.

What have we here? a man or a fish? . . . *Legged* like a man! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 35.

A fine clean corse he is: I would have him buried,
Even as he lies, cross-*legg'd*, like one o' the Templars.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, having legs, as a bird, of a different tincture from the body.

legget (leg′et), *n.* [Cf. *ligget*, *lidget*.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [Local, Eng.]

leggiadro (le-jä′drō), *adv.* [It., pretty, light, < *leggiero*, light: see *leger*^{2}.] In *music*, a direction that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gaily or briskly.

leggiadroust (lej-i-ad′rus), *a.* [< It. *leggiadro*, pretty, graceful: see *leggiadro*.] Graceful; pleasing.

Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'r overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy
Which smild in her deportment.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii.

leggiero (le-jā′rō), *a.* and *adv.* [It., light: see *leger*^{2}.] In *music*, in a light, easy, rapid manner, without emphasizing single tones: usually applied to a decorative or episodical passage.

leggin^1 (leg′in), *n.* [Also *laggen*, *laggin*, *lagen*: see *ledge*^{1}.] The rim of a cask. [Scotch.]

leggin^2 (leg′in), *n.* See *legging*.

legging (leg′ing), *n.* [< *leg* + *-ing*^{1}.] An outer and extra covering for the leg, usually for cold weather or rough traveling. It commonly has the form of a long gaiter extending to the knee, but for special purposes and sometimes for children to the thigh. Often pronounced and sometimes written *leggin*.

He was dressed in deer-skin *leggings*,
Fringed with hedgehog quills and ermine.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

leggism (leg′izm), *n.* [< *leg* (*blackleg*) + *-ism*.] The character or practices of a leg or blackleg.
Blackwood's Mag. [Slang.]

leggy (leg′i), *a.* [< *leg* + *-y*^{1}.] Long-legged; having disproportionately long and generally lank legs.

Bobby frequents the Union-Jack club, where you behold Slapper's long-tailed *leggy* mare in the custody of a red-jacket. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

Like her great grand-dam, Fleur-de-lis, she stood full sixteen hands, but was neither *leggy* nor light of bone.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 205.

leght, *n.* A Middle English form of *lea*^{1}.

leg-harness (leg′här″nes), *n.* In *medieval armor*, the defenses of the legs and thighs. *Hewitt.*

leghet. A Middle English form of *lie*^{2}.

Leghorn (leg′hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [So called from *Leghorn*, F. *Livourne* = Sp. *Liorna* = Pg. *Liorne*, < It. *Livorno*, < L. *Liburnus*, Gr. Λίβορνος (Ptolemy), a sea-port in Tuscany.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fine kind of plait for bonnets and hats made in Tuscany from the straw of a peculiar variety of wheat, *Triticum æstivum*, thickly sown, cut green, and bleached: so named because exported from Leghorn.—2. A bonnet or hat made of this material.—3. [*cap.*] An important breed of the common domestic fowl, of the Spanish type, characterized by great activity and rather small size, high, serrated comb, drooping to one side in the hen, and white ear-lobes. The chief varieties are the *brown* (colored like black-breasted red games), and the *white*, *dominique* or *cuckoo*, and *black* Leghorns, all but the last having yellow legs and beak. The Leghorns are noted as being perhaps the most prolific layers of all poultry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or brought from the city of Leghorn; also, made of or relating to Leghorn straw: as, a *Leghorn* bonnet or hat.—**Leghorn plait**, a braid of Leghorn straw, from which bonnets and hats are made. The upper joint of the stem is used.—**Leghorn straw**, the straw of a variety of wheat, *Triticum æstivum*, incorrectly called *Triticum vulgare* by some authors.

legiancet (lē′jans), *n.* [Also *legeance*, *ligeance*, *liegeance*, < ME. *legiance*, *legeaunce*, etc., *legeans*, *ligaunce*, etc., < OF. *ligeance*, *ligeaunce*, *liegeance*, *ligance*, etc.: see *allegiance*.] Same as *allegiance*.

God forbid, but ech were others brother,
Of one *ligeance* due vnto the king.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

legibility (lej-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *legible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being read; legibleness.

His [Lamb's] badinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect *legibility*.
Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.

legible (lej′i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *legible* = Pg. *legivel*, < LL. *legibilis*, legible, < L. *legere*, read: see *legend*.] 1. That may be read; written plainly or in intelligible characters: as, a *legible* manuscript.

Let me receive no more Gibberish or Hieroglyphics from you, but *legible* Letters. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

The old gate [of the convent of Mount Sinai] now built up is on the west side; there is some sign of a Greek inscription over it, but such as I believe would not be *legible*, if any one could come near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 149.

Hence—2. That may be discovered or discerned by marks or indications.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. *Jeremy Collier.*

=Syn. Readable, recognizable, plain, manifest.

legibleness (lej′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej′i-bli), *adv.* In a legible manner; so as to be read without difficulty: as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

legiert, *n.* and *a.* See *ledger*^{1}.

legierdemainet, *n.* See *legerdemain*.

legio (lē′ji-ō), *n.*; pl. *legiones* (lē-ji-ō′nēz). [L.: see *legion*.] In *zoöl.*, a legion.

legion (lē′jon), *n.* [< ME. *legiun*, *legioun*, *legion*, < OF. *legion*, F. *légion* = Sp. *legion* = Pg. *legião* = It. *legione* = Gr. λεγεών, λεγιών, < L. *legio*(*n*-), a Roman legion, < *legere*, gather, select, = Gr. λέγειν, collect: see *legend*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of infantry not corresponding exactly to either the regiment or the army-corps of modern times, composed of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3,000 under the kings to over 6,000 under Marius, usually combined with a considerable proportion of cavalry. The ancient legion had 300 horse, and that of Marius about 700. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two centuries. The great power of the Roman legion was due to its rigid discipline and its tactical formation in battle, which was so open and flexible as to enable it to meet every emergency without surprise or derangement. It thus presented a strong contrast on the one hand to the unwieldy solidity of the Greek phalanx, and on the other to the confused and undisciplined state of other armies of the time. Compare *maniple*.

Our *legions* are brim-full, our cause is ripe.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

2. In *French hist.*, one of numerous military bodies so called at different periods. *Foreign legions* were employed by the kings from medieval times. A number of them were formed during the Revolution and under the first empire, of which one was maintained till a recent period. This body, called specifically *the legion*, made itself famous in Algiers and in the Crimea. There were also *provincial legions* in the sixteenth century.

A soldier of *the legion* lay dying in Algiers.
Mrs. Norton, Bingen on the Rhine.

3. Any distinct military force or organization comparable to the Roman legion.

I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his *legions* crying Christ and him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An extraordinary number; a great multitude.

My name is *Legion*: for we are many. Mark v. 9.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

5. In *zoöl.*, a large group or series of animals, of indeterminate taxonomic rank, but generally of high grade. In Haeckel's system, for example, the *legion* intervenes between the *subclass* and the *order*, and corresponds to what is usually called a *superorder*.—**Legion of Honor**, in France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinctions conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand-officer, or grand-cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.—**The Thundering Legion**, in Christian tradition, the name given to a legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Aurelius, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered, according to the tradition, by a thundershower, which refreshed the thirsty Romans, while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

legion (lē′jon), *v. t.* [< *legion*, *n.*] To enroll or form into a legion.

We met the vultures, *legioned* in the air,
Stemming the torrent of the tainted wind.
Shelley, Hellas.

legionary (lē′jon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legionario*, < L. *legionarius*, belonging to a legion, < *legio*(*n*-), a Roman legion: see *legion*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions: as, *legionary* discipline; a *legionary* soldier; a *legionary* force.—2. Containing a great number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest make up the *legionary* body of errour. *Sir T. Browne.*

II. *n.*; pl. *legionaries* (-riz). 1. One of a legion; especially, a Roman soldier belonging to a legion or a subaltern member of the Legion of Honor.—2. The neuter of a kind of red ant so named by Huber. It is probably the neuter of *Polyergus rufescens*, a slave-making species.

legiones, *n.* Plural of *legio*.

legionize (lē′jon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legionized*, ppr. *legionizing*. [< *legion* + *-ize*.] To form in a legion.

Descend, sweet Angels, *legioniz'd* in rankes.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

leg-iron (leg′ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A fetter for the leg. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xvi.—2. In *carbuilding*, a wrought-iron forging supporting the foot-boards. [Eng.]

legislate (lej′is-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *legislated*, ppr. *legislating*. [A back formation (like Pg. *legislar*) from *legislator*, *legislation*, etc., q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To exercise the function of legislation; make or enact a law or laws.

II. *trans.* To act upon or effect by means of legislation; determine by enactment: as, to *legislate* a man out of office (as by abolishing the office or changing its tenure); to *legislate* a ★corporation into existence. [U. S.]

legislation (lej-is-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *législation* = Sp. *legislación* = Pg. *legislação* = It. *legislazione*, < L. *legis latio*(*n*-), a proposing of a law: *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *latio*(*n*-), a bearing, proposing: see *lation*.] 1. The enacting of laws or statutes; the exercise of the power of legislating; the business of a legislator or a legislature.—2. The product of legislative action; a law or the laws promulgated by a legislator or a legislature; a statute, or a body of statutory law: as, the *legislation* of Moses is contained in the Pentateuch.—**Class legislation**, that legislation which affects the interests of a particular class of persons.—**General legislation**, that legislation which is applicable throughout the state generally, as distinguished from *special legislation*, which affects only particular persons or localities.—**Local legislation**. See *local*.

legislative (lej′is-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *législatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislativo*; as *legislate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from legislation; ordained by a legislator or a legislature; having statutory force or quality: as, *legislative* proceedings; a *legislative* prohibition.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

2. Having power to legislate; enacting or uttering laws; lawmaking: as, a *legislative* body; *legislative* authority.—3. Of or belonging to a

legislature; relating to or consisting of a body of legislators: as, a *legislative* committee; a *legislative* vote; a *legislative* recess.—**Legislative Assembly.** See *assembly*.—**Legislative power,** the power to make or alter laws. See *judicial power* (under *judicial*), and *executive*, 1.

II. *n.* A person, as a prince or dictator, or a body of persons, as a parliamentary assembly, invested with authority to make or alter laws. Compare *executive*.

The power of the *legislative*, being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which being only to make laws and not to make legislators, the *legislative* can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands.
Locke, Civil Government, xi.

legislatively (lej'is-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* By legislative action; by means of legislation.

legislator (lej'is-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *législateur* = Sp. Pg. *legislador* = It. *legislatore*, < L. *legis lator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *legislation*.] A lawgiver; an individual who gives or makes laws; also, a member of a legislature or parliament, or other lawmaking body.

legislatorial (lej″is-lā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *legislator* + *-ial*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to legislation or legislators: as, *legislatorial* power or dictation.—2. Having the power of a legislator; acting as a legislator or legislature.

Solon, the *legislatorial* founder of Athens.
De Quincey, Homer, ii.

One may imagine a community governed by a dependent *legislatorial* body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 357.

legislatorship (lej'is-lā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *legislator* + *-ship*.] The office of legislator.

legislatress (lej'is-lā-tres), *n.* [< *legislator* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes laws; a female legislator. *Shaftesbury*, Morals, iv. § 2.

legislatrix (lej-is-lā'triks), *n.* [= F. *législatrice*, < L. as if **legis latrix*, fem. of *legis lator*, legislator: see *legislator*.] Same as *legislatress*.

legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *législature* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislatura*, legislature, < L. *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law, + (LL.) *latura*, a bearing, carrying, < *latus*, pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *legislator*.] 1. A body of lawmakers; an assemblage of men invested with the power of making, repealing, or changing the laws of a country or state, and of raising and appropriating its revenues. A legislature generally consists of two houses or separate bodies acting concurrently, and usually requires the assent of the supreme executive authority for the validation of its acts, the refusal of which, however, may in the United States be overcome by a prescribed majority of votes. (See *veto*.) Legislatures have different specific names, as the *Congress* of the United States and the *Legislatures* of most of the separate States (the former consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the two houses of the latter being generally also termed Senate and House of Representatives or Assembly), the *Parliament* of Great Britain (divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons), the *Reichstag* of Germany, the *Cortes* of Spain, etc. See *house*[1], *n.*, 6.

In the *legislature*, the people are a check on the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

'Twas April, as the bumpkins say;
The *legislature* call'd it May. *Cowper*, A Fable.

2. Any body of persons authorized to make laws or rules for the community represented by them: as, the General Assembly is the *legislature* of the Presbyterian Church.

legist (lē'jist), *n.* [< OF. *legiste*, F. *légiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *legista*, < ML. *legista*, one skilled in law, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*. Cf. *legister*.] One skilled in the laws.

Though there should be emulation between them, yet as *legists* they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. *Bacon*, Letters, cxxvii., To the King.

Ye learned *legists* of contentious law.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

legister†, *n.* [ME., also *legistre*, *legester*, < OF. *legistre*, equiv. to *legiste*, legist: see *legist*.] A legist.

Bisshopes yblessed ȝif thei ben as thei shulden,
Legistres of bothe the lawes, the lewed there-with to preche.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 14.

legitim, *n.* See *legitime*.

legitimacy (lē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *legitima(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being legitimate; conformity to law, rule, or principle; natural or logical result; regularity; propriety; correctness: as, the *legitimacy* of a government, of an argument, or of a conclusion.

During his first ten years of duty Beust served in Berlin and Paris; the first, the stronghold of *legitimacy*, more conservative than Vienna itself; the second, the center of fashion and culture, where the salon had not yet become extinct. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 330.

Specifically—2. Lawfulness of birth: opposed to *bastardy*.—3. Directness or regularity of descent, as affecting the right of succession. See *legitimist*, 2.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimated*, ppr. *legitimating*. [< ML. *legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare* (> It. *legitimare* = Pg. Sp. *legitimar* = F. *légitimer*), make lawful, < L. *legitimus*, lawful: see *legitime*.] 1. To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to *legitimate* fear to us by his agony and prayers in the garden.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 8.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 2.

The general voice has *legitimated* this objection.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 450.

2. To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock. Under the civil and canon laws operative in many European countries a bastard is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; but this is not the case under the laws of England and most of the United States.

At this Time, in a Parliament, the Duke of Lancaster caused to be *legitimated* the Issue he had by Katherine Swinford before he married her.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 147.

★ **legitimate** (lē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< ML. *legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare*, make lawful: see the verb.] 1. According to law, rule, or precedent; agreeable to established principles or standards; in conformity with custom or usage; lawful; regular; orderly; proper: as, a *legitimate* king or government; the *legitimate* drama; a *legitimate* subject of debate; *legitimate* trade.

There are certain themes . . . which are too entirely horrible for *legitimate* fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 325.

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more *legitimate* or more interesting than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are elected to live.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 123.

Specifically—2. Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, *legitimate* children; a *legitimate* heir.

Sirrah, your brother is *legitimate*;
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 116.

A *legitimate* child is one born of wedlock; or, more particularly, one between whose parents the relation of marriage subsisted either at the time when he was begotten, or at the time when he was born, or at some intervening period. *Stephen*, 2 Com., 283.

3. Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or conclusion.

I will prove it [an assertion] *legitimate*, sir, upon the oaths of judgement and reason.
Shak., Twelfth Night, iii. 2. 16.

A series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.
D. Stewart, Human Mind, II. iii. 1.

It is just as *legitimate* an inference that there are bodies in stellar space not luminous as that there are luminous bodies in space not visible.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 310.

Legitimate drama, a designation used at different periods with a varying specific reference, being sometimes applied to the representation of Shakspere's plays and at other times otherwise restricted, but generally employed loosely to indicate approval of some (usually not distant) former time.—**Legitimate prejudice,** an innate or a priori presumption and anticipation of nature.=Syn. *Legal*, *Licit*, etc. See *lawful*.

legitimately (lē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; according to law; genuinely; not falsely.

legitimateness (lē-jit'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

legitimation (lē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *légitimation* = Sp. *legitimación* = Pg. *legitimação* = It. *legittimazione*, *legittimagione*, < ML. as if **legitimatio(n-)*, < *legitimare*, legitimate: see *legitimate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making legal, or of giving a thing the recognition of law.

The coinage or *legitimation* of money. *East.*

2. The act of rendering legitimate; specifically, the investing of an illegitimate child, or one supposed to be the issue of an illegal marriage, with the rights of one born in lawful wedlock.

This doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two queens that succeeded, Mary and Elizabeth, whose *legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though their succession was settled by act of parliament.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 452.

I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone;
Then, good my mother, let me know my father.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 248.

3. In Germany, etc., proof of identity and of legal permission to reside in a certain place, engage in a certain occupation, etc.—**Letters of legitimation,** in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard who has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. These privileges, however, he can now enjoy without letters of legitimation.

legitimatist (lē-jit'i-mā-tist), *n.* [< *legitimate*, *a.*, + *-ist*.] Same as *legitimist*.

legitimatize (lē-jit'i-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimatized*, ppr. *legitimatizing*. [< *legitimate* + *-ize*.] To legitimate. [Rare.]

A Governor-General of the Soudan . . . who *legitimatizes* the slave-trade by a decree. *The Century*, XXVIII. 561.

★ **legitime** (lej'i-tim), *n.* [< F. *légitime* = Sp. *legítimo* = Pg. *legitimo* = It. *legittimo*, < L. *legitimus*, according to law, legal, legitimate, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*.] In *civil law*, the part of the free movable property of a testator which he cannot bequeath away from his children, or deprive them of inheriting by making gifts while living. The one fourth which was thus secured to the children by the Roman law was termed the Falcidian portion, the law being named after the tribune Falcidius, who proposed it. This principle has been adopted in varying extent in some of the principal countries of Europe, including Scotland, and also in Louisiana. In Scots law the legitime (commonly spelled *legitim*), also called *bairns' part of gear* (the part which the testator may freely dispose of being termed the *dead's part*), amounts to one third where the father has left a widow, and one half where there is no widow. It cannot be diminished or affected by any testamentary or other deed.

legitimisation, legitimise. See *legitimization*, *legitimize*.

legitimism (lē-jit'i-mizm), *n.* [< F. *légitimisme*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitime* and *-ism*.] Maintenance of or insistence upon legitimacy in any relation; specifically, the principles of the Legitimists.

The theory of sovereignty and government called *legitimism*, which is still a factor in French and Spanish politics, is ultimately based on the assumption of a sort of sacred and indefeasible law regulating succession to the Crown, and placing it beyond competition and above popular sanction. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 143.

legitimist (lē-jit'i-mist), *n.* [< F. *légitimiste* = Sp. *legitimista*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitime* and *-ist*.] 1. One who maintains or advocates legitimacy of any kind; especially, a supporter of legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchical government; a favorer of the doctrine of divine right. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] (*a*) In France, a supporter of the claim to the throne of the elder branch of the Bourbons, descendants of Louis XIV., in opposition to that of the Orleans family, descendants of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Charles X., the representative of the elder line, was deposed in 1830, and replaced by Louis Philippe, of the younger line. The succession fell into abeyance after the deposition of the latter in 1848, and the dispute was terminated in 1883 by the death of the childless Comte de Chambord (who was actually invested with the crown at the age of ten by the abdication of his grandfather, Charles X., and of the dauphin, the Duc d'Angoulême, and was called by his adherents Henry V.), leaving the Comte de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, sole heir to the royal claims of the whole Bourbon family. (*b*) In Spain, same as *Carlist*, 2.

legitimization (lē-jit″i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *legitimize* + *-ation*.] Legitimation. Also spelled *legitimisation*.

The conflict of laws on the subject of *legitimization* by subsequent marriage yields some curious results.
Encyc. Brit., III. 427.

legitimize (lē-jit'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimized*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [< L. *legitimus*, legitimate (see *legitimate*), + *-ize*.] To legitimate. Also spelled *legitimise*.

legless (leg'les), *a.* [< *leg* + *-less*.] Having no legs.

leglet (leg'let), *n.* [< *leg* + *-let*.] An ornament for the leg, of the same nature as the anklet.

Her [the Begum of Oude's] dress was an immense pair of trousers of striped Indian silk, a Cashmere shawl . . . over a close covering of blue and yellow silk, two pairs of remarkable slippers, numbers of anklets and *leglets*, a great deal of jewelry, and a large blue cloak over all.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 11.

leglin (leg'lin), *n.* [Appar. for **legling*, dim. of **legel*, < Icel. *legill* = Sw. *lägel* = OHG. *lagila*, *lagella*, MHG. *lægele*, *lægel*, *lagel*, G. *legel*, *lägel*, a small cask, < L. *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] A wooden milk-pail. [Scotch.]

The lasses are lonely, dowie, and wae; . . .
Ilk ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.
Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

leg-lock (leg'lok), *n.* A lock or fetter for the leg.

leg-muff (leg'muf), *n.* One of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many

humming-birds; a fluffy legging. See cut under *Eriocnemis*.

Legnotideæ (leg-nō-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), ‹ *Legnotis* (*-id-*), a former genus of plants now referred to *Cassipourea* (‹ Gr. λεγνωτός, with a colored border, ‹ λέγνον, ▪ hem, border, esp. a colored border), + *-eæ*.] In the system of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the family *Rhizophoraceæ*, embracing all but two of the genera. It is practically equivalent to the two tribes *Gynotrocheæ* and *Macarisieæ* of Engler and Prantl. Not being based on any recognized genus it should be abandoned.

lego-literary (lē″gō-lit′e-rā-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *lex* (*leg-*), law (see *legal*), + E. *literary*, q. v.] Pertaining to the literature of law. [Rare and barbarous.]

An essay on this *lego-literary* subject. *Lord Campbell.*

leg-rest (leg′rest), *n.* A rest or support for the leg.

Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

leg-shield (leg′shēld), *n.* A defensive appliance formerly used to protect the leg of ▪ juster: sometimes attached to the saddle, sometimes to the poitrel of the horse, and sometimes forming a separate shield-shaped plate of iron. This shield, of whatever form, was worn particularly to guard the left leg, because this side was especially liable to injury by striking against the barrier which separated the justing knights. The first of the three forms was also used in war.

Leguatia (leg-ū-ā′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after F. *Leguat*.] A genus of large ralliform birds of the Mascarene Islands, recently extinct; the giant rails. *L. gigantea*, a species about 6 feet tall, was described by Leguat. *H. Schlegel*, 1858.

leguleian (leg-ū-lē′yạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *leguleius*, a pettifogging lawyer, with dim. *-ul-*, ‹ *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*.] **I.** *a.* Pettifogging. [Rare.]

In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *leguleian* barbarism. *De Quincey.*

II. *n.* A pettifogger. [Rare.]

You do but that over again that you have from the very beginning of your Discourse, and which some silly *Leguleians* now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

legume (leg′ūm or lē-gūm′), *n.* [‹ F. *légume* = Sp. *legumbre* = Pg. It. *legume*, pulse, ‹ L. *legumen*, any leguminous plant, pulse, esp. the bean, lit. 'that which may be gathered,' ‹ *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **1.** *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legumes, or *Legumens*, are a species of plants which are call'd pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so call'd because they may be gather'd by the hand without cutting. *Miller*, Gardener's Dict.

2. A pod formed of a simple pistil, which is dehiscent by both sutures and so divides into two valves, the seeds being borne at the inner or ventral suture only. The name is confined to the fruit of the *Leguminosæ*. In the modification of the legume called a *loment* the pod breaks up into indehiscent joints. See cut under *loment*.

legumen (lē-gū′men), *n.* [L.: see *legume*.] Same as *legume*.

legumin (lē-gū′min), *n.* [‹ *legume* + *-in*².] A nitrogenous protein substance resembling casein, obtained from peas and other legumes. It is insoluble in water or acid, but is freely soluble in very dilute alkali, and has an acid reaction. Also called *vegetable casein*.

leguminar (lē-gū′mi-nạr), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

leguminiform (leg-ū-min′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *legumen*, legume, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a legume.

Leguminosæ (lē-gū-mi-nō′sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. S. Ralph, 1849), fem. pl. of *leguminosus*, leguminous: see *leguminous*.] A large family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous choripetalous plants, exceeded in the number of species by the *Compositæ* only, belonging to the order *Rosales*. It is characterized, in brief, by the generally papilionaceous but sometimes regular flowers, and a single free pistil that forms a fruit known as a *legume*. The leaves are, with rare exceptions, alternate, compound, and generally pinnate. The family is composed of trees, shrubs, and herbs, distributed throughout the world, except the frigid islands of the antarctic region. It is usually divided into three subfamilies, known as the *Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpinieæ*, and *Mimoseæ*. The modern tendency is to treat these as distinct families, the *Fabaceæ*, *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, and *Mimosaceæ*, respectively. The names *Leguminosæ* and *Papilionaceæ*, not being formed from names of genera, are discontinued under the rules of nomenclature. The former, however, remains a convenient designation for leguminous plants in general.

leguminose (lē-gū′mi-nōs), *a.* [‹ NL. *leguminosus*: see *leguminous*.] Same as *leguminous*.

leguminous (lē-gū′mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *légumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leguminoso*, ‹ NL. *leguminosus*, pertaining to pulse, bearing legumes, ‹ L. *legumen* (*legumin-*), pulse, bean, NL. legume: see *legume*.] **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing legumes as seed-vessels; pertaining to plants which bear legumes, as peas; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leguminosæ*.

Also *leguminose*.

lehrbachite (lār′boċh-īt), *n.* [‹ *Lehrbach* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A rare selenide of lead and mercury occurring at Lehrbach in the Harz.

lei-. For scientific words so beginning, see *li-*, *lio-*.

Leibnitzian (līb-nit′zi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Leibnitz*, often written *Leibniz* (see def.), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging, due, or according to the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646–1716). In philosophy Leibnitz taught the doctrine of monads, the identity of indiscernibles, the law of continuity, preëstablished harmony, the doctrine of vis viva, innate ideas, a universal characteristic, the principle of sufficient reason, theism, optimism, etc. He and Newton were independent inventors of the differential and integral calculus, but the name, notation, etc., which have prevailed are those of Leibnitz.

II. *n.* A follower of Leibnitz; in *math.*, an early student of the infinitesimal calculus.

Leibnitzianism (līb-nit′zi-ạn-izm), *n.* [‹ *Leibnitzian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and principles of the Leibnitzian philosophy.

Leibnitz's theorem. See *theorem*.

leidger†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leie†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

leif†, *n.* A Middle English (Scotch) form of *leave*².

leiger†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiger-du-maine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *legerdemain*.

leigh¹ (lē), *n.* A different spelling of *lea*¹, meadow or pasture, used as a suffix (*-leigh*, also *-ley*, *-ly*) in English place-names, especially in Devonshire: as, Chud*leigh*, Chulm*leigh*, Calver*leigh*.

leigh²†. An obsolete preterit of *lie*².

leighton (lā′ton), *n.* [Also *laighton*; ME. *leighton*, *leyhtun*, *lahton*, ‹ AS. *leáhtūn*, *lēhtūn*, a garden of herbs, ‹ *leác-* (changed to *leáh-* before *t*), herb (see *leek*), + *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town*.] A garden. [Prov. Eng.]

leightonward†, *n.* [ME. *leihtunward*, ‹ AS. **leáhtūnweard*, *lēcłānweard*, a gardener, ‹ *leáhtūn*, a garden, + *weard*, ward, keeper.] A gardener.

leikin, *n.* [A contr. of *liefkin*.] A sweetheart. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

leil, *a.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *leal*.

leimma, *n.* See *limma*.

leio-. For scientific words so beginning, see *lio-*.

Leiophyllum (lī-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), ‹ Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A small genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Phyllodoceæ*, distinguished by separate lobes of the corolla and terminal corymbose arrangement of the white to rose-colored flowers. *L. buxifolium* is a small shrub with alternate oblong or oval evergreen leaves, inhabiting the sandy pine-barrens of eastern North America and the mountains of Carolina. It is a pretty wild flower, also cultivated, known as *sand-myrtle*.

Leipoa (lī-pō′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), ‹ Gr. λειπεῖν, leave, + ᾠόν, egg.] **1.** A genus of Australian mound-birds, of the family *Megapodidæ* and subfamily *Megapodinæ*, having the plumage ocellated. *L. ocellata*, the only species, is about 2 feet long. It is known as the native pheasant by the English colonists. Its mounds are constructed in a peculiar manner.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus: as, "the ocellated *leipoa*," *Gould*.

leir†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lair*¹.

leiset†, *n.* An irregular spelling of *lash*¹, 4.

leisert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leister, lister (lēs′tėr, lis′tėr), *n.* [‹ Icel. *ljóstr* = Norw. *ljoster* = Sw. *ljuster* = Dan. *lyster*, a salmon-spear.] A barbed spear having three or more prongs, for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. Also called *waster*. [Scotch.]

A three-taed *leister* on the ither [shoulder]
Lay, large and lang.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

leister (lēs′tėr), *v. t.* [‹ *leister*, *n.*] To strike or take with a leister. [Scotch.]

He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw and I were out one night about midnight, *leistering* kippels in Tweed.
Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, III. 63.

Leistes (līs′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1826), ‹ Gr. λῃστής, Attic λῃστής, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A genus of American passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. It is now restricted to two South American species, *L. guianensis* and *L. superciliaris*, which resemble marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelæus* in form, but have the tail short with acute rectrices. The male is blackish, with the bend of the wing and most of the under parts scarlet.

leisurable (lē′zhūr- or lezh′ūr-ạ-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *leasurable*; ‹ *leisure* + *-able*.] **1.** Leisure; spare. [Rare.]

This . . . I had at *leisurable* hours composed.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

2†. Leisurely; not hurried.

Thus much I say, that by some *leisurable* trauell it were not hard matter to induce all their auncient feete into vse with vs. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

leisurably (lē′zhūr- or lezh′ūr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a leisurable manner; at leisure; without haste. [Rare.]

But what shall bee their glory and reward thou shalt see, if thou wilt *leasurably* lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. *Barnes*, Works, p. 358.

leisure (lē′zhūr or lezh′ūr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *leasure*, *leisour*; with orig. term. *-er* (*-er*⁵), irreg. accom. to *-ure*; ‹ ME. *leiser*, *leisere*, *leyser*, *layser*, *laser*, ‹ OF. *leisir*, *lesir*, *laissir*, *lasir*, *leizeir*, *loisir*, permission, leisure, F. *loisir*, leisure, ‹ *leisir*, *loisir*, be permitted, ‹ L. *licere*, be permitted: see *license*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Opportunity for ease or relaxation; freedom from necessary occupation or business; spare time.

His limbs resolv'd through idle *leisour*,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 141.

Where other senses want not their delights
At home in *leisure* and domestick ease.
Milton, S. A., l. 917.

The founding of a new philosophy, the imparting of a new direction to the minds of speculators, this was the amusement of his *leisure*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Convenient opportunity; available or commodious time; hence, convenience; ease.

She . . . swoor hir ooth, by Seint Thomas of Kent,
That she wol been at his comandement
Whan that she may hir *leyser* wel espie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 107.

Their vassals, seruaunts and slaues vsed it [hair] short or shauen in signe of seruitude and because they had no meane nor *leasure* to kembe and keepe it cleanely.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 84.

Passions must have *leisure* to digest.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, ii. 9.

At leisure [OF. *a leisir*], free from occupation; not engaged: as, I am now *at leisure* to hear you.

Go youre wey, and anothir tyme we shall speke more *at leyser*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Madam, Mrs. Candour is below, and if your ladyship 's *at leisure*, will leave her carriage.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

At one's leisure, at one's ease or convenience; at any time otherwise unoccupied: as, do it *at your leisure*.

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered *at his leisure*. *Locke.*

II. *a.* Free from business; idle; unoccupied: as, *leisure* moments.

I spent my time very agreeably at Damascus, passing my *leisure* hours in the coffee houses, and commonly taking my repast in them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

It may be accepted as the old-world assumption that the foundation on which the structure known as "Society" is founded is the existence of a *leisure* class.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 143.

leisured (lē′zhūrd or lezh′ūrd), *a.* [‹ *leisure* + *-ed*².] Having ample leisure; not occupied with business.

We are not debating whether government ought to be carried on by the people rather than by the *leisured* classes.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 193.

Many of the inhabitants belong to the *leisured* class.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 491.

leisurely (lē′zhūr-li or lezh′ūr-li), *a.* [‹ ME. **leiserly*, *layserly*; ‹ *leisure* + *-ly*¹.] Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate: as, a *leisurely* stroll; a *leisurely* survey.

With *leisurely* delight she by degrees
Lifts ev'ry till, does ev'ry drawer draw.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

He . . . was at last taken up into heaven in their sight, by a slow and *leisurely* ascent.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

leisurely (lē′zhūr-li or lezh′ūr-li), *adv.* [‹ *leisurely*, *a.*] At leisure; not hastily or hurriedly; deliberately.

Others saucily
Promise more speed, but do it *leisurely*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1349.

A flock of sheep that *leisurely* pass by,
One after one. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 14.

Leitch's blue. See *blue*.

leite†, *n.* See *lait*[1].

Leithner's blue. See *blue*.

Leitneria (līt-nē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Chapman, 1860), named after Dr. Edward F. *Leitner*, who collected in Florida.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Leitneriaceæ*. *L. Floridana* is a stout shrub from 2 to 6 feet in height, with short thick branches and deciduous entire leaves, smooth and shining above and covered below with short woolly hairs. Its wood is lighter than cork. It is distributed from Florida to Missouri and Texas.

Leitneriaceæ (līt″nē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1879), < *Leitneria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicœcious shrubs or small trees consisting of the genus *Leitneria* (which see) only. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, and by a superior radicle and simple leaves.

Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem. See *theorem*.

lek lek), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *lake*[2].

Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called. *H. Seebohm*, Brit. Birds, II. 436.

leke† *n.* An obsolete form of *leek*.

lekin (lē′kin), *n.* Same as *likin*.

lekythoid, lekythos. See *lecythoid, lecythus*.

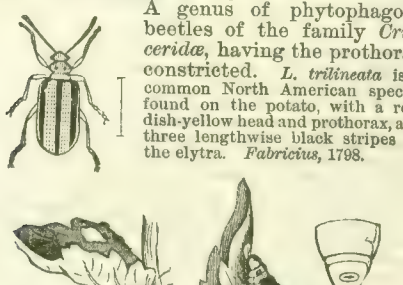
lel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *leal*.

Lelaps, *n.* See *Lælaps*, 1 (*b*).

lelet†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *leal*.

lelly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *leally*.

Lema (lē′mä), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Crioceridæ*, having the prothorax constricted. *L. trilineata* is a common North American species found on the potato, with a reddish-yellow head and prothorax, and three lengthwise black stripes on the elytra. *Fabricius*, 1798.



Three-lined Leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*). *a*, *a*, larva; *b*, tip of its body, enlarged; *c*, pupa; *d*, eggs. (Lines show natural sizes.)

leman† (lem′an or lē′man), *n.* [Also *leaman*; early mod. E. also *lemman*; < ME. *lemman, lemmon, limman, lefmon, leofmon, leveman* (?), dear one, lover, sweetheart, lit., as separately and only in a general sense, in AS., *leóf mann* or *monn*, 'lief man,' i. e. 'dear person': AS. *leóf*, dear; *mann, monn*, person (man or woman): see *lief* and *man*.] 1. One who is dear; a person beloved.

Ho that sith him one the Rode.
Iesus his *lemmon*.
And his moder bi him stonde
Sore wepinde, and seynt Iohan.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 220.

2. A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense; a paramour.

He seyde he wolde ben hire *Limman* or Paramour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

His wif anon hath for hir *lemman* sent;
Her *lemman*? certes, this is a knavisch speche.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 100.

Then like a king he was to her exprest,
And offred kingdoms unto her in vew,
To be his *Leman* and his Lady trew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

Lemanea (lē-mā′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint-Vincent, about 1801), named after M. *Leman*, a French botanist.] A genus of red algæ, the type of the family *Lemaneaceæ*.

Lemaneaceæ (lē-mā-nē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. Rabenhorst, about 1864), < *Lemanea* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of fresh-water algæ, subclass *Florideæ*, growing in tufts of a gray, olive-brown, or darker color, in rapidly running water, as under mill-wheels. The filiform and cartilaginous thallus is simple or sparsely branched, hollow, and more or less nodose. Tetraspores are wanting; the fructification is therefore sexual only. The carpospores are collected at intervals within the filaments, and the spermatozoids are produced in zones on the surface of the thallus.

Lembidæ (lem′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lembus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ciliate infusorians named from the genus *Lembus*.

lembick, lembik†, *n.* Variants of *limbec*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

lembus (lem′bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λέμβος*, a small sailing-vessel with a sharp prow.] 1†. A small piratical vessel without a deck.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Lembidæ*, having a crest-like membranous border, and no anterior digitiform appendages nor caudal seta. These animalcules swim very actively with a wriggling motion. They are found in salt water. *L. velifer* is an example.

leme[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *leam*[1].

leme[2]†. A Middle English form of *limb*[1]. *Chaucer*.

leming, *n.* See *lemming*.

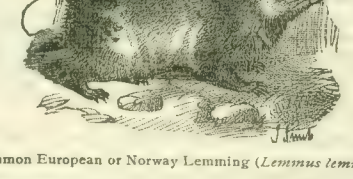
lemma (lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *lemmata* (-a-tä). [= F. *lemme* = Sp. Pg. *lema* = It. *lemma*, < L. *lemma*, a theme, < Gr. *λῆμμα*, anything received or taken, a thing taken for granted, < *λαμβάνειν*, 2d aor. *λαβεῖν*, take, = Skt. √ *rabh*, take. Cf. *labis*, etc. Hence *dilemma, trilemma*.] 1. In *logic*: (*a*) In the Stoical logic—(1) The major premise of a hypothetical syllogism, or modus ponens: thus, in the reasoning, "If it is day, it is light; but it is day: hence, it is light," the first premise was called the *lemma*. (2) A premise in general. (*b*) A Megaric sophism depending on the question whether a man who says "I am lying" is truly lying or not.—2. In *math.*, a proposition upon which it is necessary to arrest the attention for the sake of proving an ulterior one, but which interrupts the regular series of theorems; also, a premise drawn from another branch of mathematics than that under consideration.—3. A theme; a thesis; the subject of an epigram, or of a musical composition, etc. [A Latinism.]

In the year 1445, several pageants were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verses written by Lydgate on the following *lemmata*: . . . Five wise and five foolish virgins, Of St. Margaret, etc.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 158, note.

4. In *embryol.*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle. *Pascoe.* = **Syn.** See *inference*.

lemmergeyer, *n.* See *lammergeier*.

lemming, leming (lem′ing), *n.* [< Norw. *lemming*, also *lemende, limende* = Sw. *lemming* = Dan. *lemming*, a lemming, according to Aasen lit. 'destroying,' with ref. to its ravages, < Norw. *lemja*, maim, strike, beat, = E. *lame*[1], *v.*; but the variations of form indicate a foreign origin, perhaps Lappish: cf. Lapp. *loumek*, a lemming. Hence NL. *Lemmus*.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Microtinæ*, and one of the genera *Myodes, Cuniculus*, and *Synaptomys* (see these terms). The common European lemming, *Mus lemmus* of Linnæus, now *Lemmus lemmus*, to which alone the name originally pertained, inhabits Norway, Sweden, and Lapland. It is about 5 inches long, of a

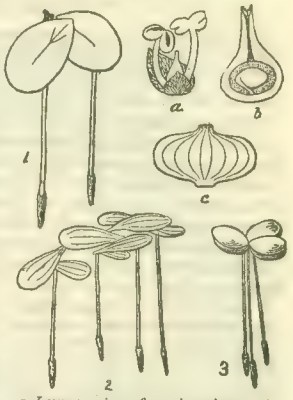


Common European or Norway Lemming (*Lemmus lemmus*).

tawny color mottled with black, and very prolific. At irregular intervals hordes of lemmings descend from the mountains and move toward the coasts, proceeding in a straight line, crossing lakes and rivers and devastating the country along their line of march. They are preyed upon by hawks, owls, weasels, and foxes; multitudes are drowned; and few return to their native haunts. An unusual increase in numbers, followed by a deficiency in food supply, is believed to be the cause for these movements. *L. obensis* is a rusty brown species inhabiting eastern Siberia, while the closely related *L. alascensis* is found in Alaska. The lemming of the Hudson Bay region is *Dicrostonyx torquatus*, a species which turns white in winter. A small true lemming, *Synaptomys cooperi*, resembling a field-mouse in external appearance, is found in the United States from eastern Massachusetts to Minnesota and south to the mountains of North Carolina; it also occurs in British America.

Lemmus (lem′us), *n.* [NL., orig. a technical designation of the Norway lemming: see *lemming*.] A genus of *Muridæ*, subfamily *Microtinæ*, including the lemmings.

Lemna (lem′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λέμνα*, a water-plant.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Lemnaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Wolffia*, and other genera of the family, by having the flowers developed on the margin of the frond instead of from a pit in the upper surface. Distributed about the temperate and tropical regions of the world are seven species, known as *duckweed*, some of them the smallest of flowering plants, consisting of a frond that floats on the surface of the water, and bears below a few thread-like roots, and above one or more monœcious flowers.



1. *Lemna minor*, flowering plant: *a*, inflorescence; *b*, pistil cut longitudinally; *c*, fruit. 2. *Lemna trisulca*. 3. *Lemna gibba*.

Lemnaceæ (lem-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Lemna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous water-plants, the duckweed family, distinguished by the absence of a distinct stem or foliage, and producing one or a few monœcious or dicœcious flowers from the edge or upper surface of the frond. There are 4 genera, of which *Spirodela, Lemna*, and *Wolffia* are generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

lemnad (lem′nad), *n.* [< NL. *Lemna* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Lemnaceæ*; a duckweed: used in the plural by Lindley for the *Lemnaceæ*, or duckweed family.

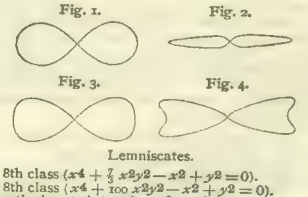
Lemnian (lem′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Lemnius* (< Gr. Λήμνιος), Lemnian, < *Lemnos, Lemnus*, < Gr. Λῆμνος, Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea.—**Lemnian earth,** a kind of astringent earth, of fatty consistence and reddish color, used medicinally in the same cases as the other boles. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. Like soap, it removes impurities. Like kaolin, to which it is related, it has its origin in the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. See *bole*[2].—**Lemnian ruddle,** a sort of red chalk obtained from deposits in Lemnos, and used as a coloring material.

lemniscate (lem-nis′kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lemniscata*, fem. of L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons, < *lemniscus*, a ribbon: see *lemniscus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *math.*, related to the lemniscate of Bernoulli.—2. In *ichth.*, having a hyaline or transparent appearance and ribbon-like form; of or relating to the *Lemniscati*: as, a *lemniscate* fish.—**Lemniscate function,** the function of which the lemniscate integral is the inverse.—**Lemniscate integral,** the elliptic integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

which is exhibited in the quincuncial projection of the sphere.

II. *n.* In *math.*: (*a*) The locus of the point at which the tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular let fall upon it from the center: a curve invented by James Bernoulli. It may also be defined as the locus of the point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is a quarter of the square of the distance of those points from each other. It is a kind of Cassinian, and is also a lemniscate in sense (*c*), below. (*b*) Any crunodal curve of the fourth order having only one real branch,



Lemniscates.

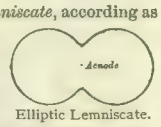
Fig. 1, 8th class ($x^4 + \frac{7}{3}x^2y^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 2, 8th class ($x^4 + \frac{1}{100}x^2y^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 3, 10th class ($x^4 + 8y^4 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 4, 10th class (fishtail) ($x^4 - 10x^2y^2 + 100y^4 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).

and this finite and symmetrical with respect to two axes. [This definition is an attempt to interpret that of certain writers formerly in repute, who say that the lemniscate has the shape of an 8, but who give as the typical form a curve which, having a tacnodal acnode at infinity, is not a bicircular quartic. Curves satisfying this definition are of the 10th, 8th, and 6th classes. See figures and *Cassinian*.] (*c*) The locus of the point at which the tangent to a fixed conic is cut by a perpendicular let fall upon it from the center.

Its equation is $(x^2+y^2)^2=ax^2+by^2$. It is a unicursal bicircular quartic. (See *bicircular*.) It has two real and two imaginary bitangents represented by the equation

$$\left\{\tfrac{1}{4}a^2+(b-a)y^2\right\}\left\{\tfrac{1}{4}b^2+(a-b)x^2\right\}=0.$$

It is called an *elliptic* or *hyperbolic lemniscate*, according as the fixed conic is an ellipse or a hyperbola; in the former case the central node is an acnode, in the latter a crunode. See the figure. (*d*) A Cassinian: a misapplication of the word originating in Germany.



Elliptic Lemniscate.

Lemniscati (lem-nis-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons: see *lemniscate*.] A group of fishes of ribbon-like form and hyaline appearance, containing the *Leptocephalidæ* and similar forms, now known to be the larval stages or young of other fishes.

lemniscatic (lem-nis-kat′ik), *a.* [< *lemniscate* + *-ic*.] Of or concerning lemniscates.—**Lemniscatic coördinates**, a system of confocal Cassinians cut orthogonally by equilateral hyperbolas and used as coördinates. See *lemniscatic geometry*.—**Lemniscatic curve**. See *curve* and *lemniscate* (*b*).—**Lemniscatic geometry**, the geometry of Cassinians. Any conform map-projection which shows every point of the globe twice (except the one thrown to infinity), and on a single sheet, transforms all circles into bicircular quartics, thus affording an easy way of studying the latter curves. If the point thrown to infinity is one of the poles, the parallels of latitude appear as Cassinians, while the meridians become equilateral hyperbolas.

lemniscus (lem-nis′kus), *n.*; pl. *lemnisci* (-ī). [L., a pendent ribbon, < Gr. *λημνίσκος*, a woolen fillet or band; with irreg. inserted *μ* and dim. term. *-ισκος*, < *λῆνος* = L. *lana*, wool.] **1.** In *anc. costume*, a woolen fillet or ribbon pendent at the back of the head from diadems, crowns, etc. It was likewise attached to prizes as a mark of additional honor.—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans, as *Echinorhynchus*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The cavity of the body [of *Echinorhynchus*] is filled with a fluid, in which the ova, or spermatozoa, float, and, at its anterior extremity, two elongated oval bodies depend from the parietes, and hang freely in it. These are the *lemnisci*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 554.

(*b*) Same as *fillet*, 9.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of acalephs. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1824.

Lemodipoda (lem-ō-dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* See *Læmodipoda*.

lemon (lem′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lemmon*, *limon*, *lemond*; = D. *limoen* = G. *limone* = Dan. Sw. *lemon*, *limon*, < F. *limon* = Sp. *limón* = Pg. *limão* = It. *limone*, < ML. *limo(n-)* (also *lemonium*), NL. *limonum* = NGr. *λειμῶνι* = Russ. *limonŭ* = Bulg. *limon* = Serv. *limun* = Hung. *lemonya* = Turk. *līmūn* = Hind. *nībū*, *nīnbū*, *nimbū* = Pers. *līmūn*, *līmūnā*, also *līmū*, < Ar. *līmūn*, a lemon. Cf. *lime*[5], from the same ult. source.]

I. *n.* **1.** The fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus Limon*. It is botanically a berry of an ellipsoid form, knobbed at the apex, with a pale-yellow rind whose outer layer is charged with a fragrant oil, and a light-colored pulp, full of an acid well-flavored juice. The latter, together with lime-juice, is the chief commercial source of citric acid. The *oil* or *essence of lemons* is extracted from the rind, at present by the method of expression, which yields the best. It is consumed in large quantities as a flavoring essence and a component of perfumes.

A fruit that the inhabitants call Maracocks, which is a pleasant wholesome fruit much like a *Lemond*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 123.

I'll be with you in the squeezing of a *lemon*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

2. The tree that yields this fruit. It is found wild in the mountainous regions of India, especially in the north. As a cultivated fruit-tree, it was early known and disseminated by the Arabs, but appears not to have been established in Europe till comparatively late, perhaps brought by the crusaders. It is now cultivated widely in subtropical countries, and is grown industrially in Italy and the adjacent islands, in Spain and Portugal, and in California and Florida, generally in connection with the orange. The common lemon is a tree from 10 to 15 feet high. Unlike the orange, it is of irregular growth and of sparse foliage. The corolla of its flowers is purplish on the outside. Its closest botanical affinity is with the citron, the two being now considered as varieties of the same species. See *Citrus*, 2.

Far off, and where the *lemon* grove
In closest coverture upsprung,
The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. The borhame or sand-sole, a kind of flatfish. See *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Bergamot lemon**. Same as *bergamot*[1], 1.—**Essential salt of lemon**, the binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid, used for removing iron-mold and ink-stains from linen.—**Fingered lemon**, an odd Chinese variety of lemon with very little pulp, in which the segments divide at the apex into five or more cylindrical lobes.—**Sea lemon**. See *sea-lemon*.—**Sweet lemon, pear lemon**, a variety of *Citrus Limon*, a somewhat pear-shaped fruit. The variety also includes the *sweet lime*. They lack the acidity of the common lemon.—**Water lemon**. See *water-lemon*.

II. *a.* **1.** Having lemon as a principal ingredient; impregnated or flavored with lemon: as, *lemon* candy.

He made our Skins as smooth as a Fair Ladies Cheeks, just wash'd with *Lemon* Posset, and greas'd over with Pomatum.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 116.

2. Of the color of a lemon; lemon-colored: as, *lemon* silk.

lemonade (lem-ọ-nād′), *n.* [< F. *limonade* (= Sp. *limonada* = Pg. *limonada*, *limoada* = It. *limonata*, *limonea*, > Ar. *limūnada*), < *limon*, lemon: see *lemon* and *-ade*[1].] A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

A Persian's heaven is eas'ly made,
'Tis but black eyes and *lemonade*.
Moore, Intercepted Letters, vi.

lemon-balm (lem′on-bäm), *n.* A garden-herb, *Melissa officinalis*. See *balm*, 7, and *Melissa*.

lemon-bird (lem′on-bėrd), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina*: from the yellowish coloration of the male. [West Riding, Eng.]

lemon-cadmium (lem′on-kad″mi-um), *n.* A very pale shade of cadmium-yellow.

lemon-color (lem′on-kul″or), *n.* A yellow resembling the color of a ripe lemon; any proper yellow of a greener tint than gamboge, but not so much so as to suggest the idea of green.

lemon-colored (lem′on-kul″ord), *a.* Having the color of a ripe lemon; of a lemon-color.

lemon-dab (lem′on-dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Local, Irish.]

lemon-drop (lem′on-drop), *n.* A kind of candy in drops, flavored with lemon-juice or oil of lemon.

lemon-fish (lem′on-fish), *n.* A species of amber-fish, *Seriola zonata*, of the Gulf of Mexico. [Louisiana.]

lemon-grass (lem′on-gras), *n.* A sweet-scented East Indian grass, *Andropogon schœnanthus*. It is abundant wild and in cultivation in India, and is known in Western greenhouses. An infusion of its leaves is used as tea, and is considered a good stomachic. The name *lemon-grass* is also given to *A. Nardus* and perhaps to other fragrant species of the genus.—**Lemon-grass oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon schœnanthus*. Chiefly sought as a perfume, for which use it is exported from Ceylon and elsewhere in large quantities. It resembles oil of verbena, under which name it often passes. It is more or less confounded with citronella-oil, from a related grass. See *Andropogon* and *citronella*.

Lemonias (lē-mō′ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειμωνιάς*, a meadow-nymph, < *λειμών*, a meadow.] The typical genus of *Lemoniinæ*, of which the Linnean *Papilio lemonias* is the type.

Lemoniidæ (lem-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemonias* + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies: also called *Erycinidæ*. They are characterized by the male having but four perfect feet, and are divided into four subfamilies, *Lemoniinæ*, *Euselasiinæ*, *Nemeobiinæ*, and *Libythæinæ*.

lemon-juice (lem′on-jös), *n.* The juice of the lemon. It is somewhat opaque and turbid and extremely sour, owing its acidity to citric and malic acids. It is much used, especially in the form of lemonade, or combined with potassium bicarbonate, as a cooling and effervescing beverage. Among seamen it is highly esteemed as an antiscorbutic.

lemon-kali (lem′on-kā″lī), *n.* A mixture of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice. (*a*) In the form of a powder, the bicarbonate strongly flavored with lemon. (*b*) An effervescing drink made either by dissolving the powder or by mixing the ingredients fresh. Also *lemon and kali*.

lemon-scented (lem′on-sent″ed), *a.* Scented with lemon, or having a fragrance similar to that of lemon.—**Lemon-scented thyme**. See *lemon-thyme*.—**Lemon-scented verbena**. See *lemon-verbena*.

lemon-sole (lem′on-sōl), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Soleidæ*, *Solea lascaris*.—**2.** The smear-dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. [Scotch.] Also *lemon-dab*.

lemon-squash (lem′on-skwosh), *n.* Lemonade. [Eng.]

lemon-squeezer (lem′on-skwē″zėr), *n.* A small hand-press, usually of the lever type, for expressing the juice from a lemon. It is made in a great variety of forms, and is fitted with a strainer to retain the seeds.

lemon-thyme (lem′on-tīm), *n.* A lemon-scented garden variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*.

lemon-verbena (lem′on-vėr-bē″nä), *n.* A garden-shrub, *Lippia* (*Aloysia*) *citriodora*, related to the verbena. Its leaves have a lemon fragrance.

lemon-walnut (lem′on-wâl″nut), *n.* The butternut, *Juglans cinerea*: so called on account of its fragrance.

lemonweed (lem′on-wēd), *n.* A sea-mat of the family *Flustridæ*: so called from its scent.

lemon-yellow (lem′on-yel″ō), *n.* **1.** A clear pale-yellow color, like that of the rind of a ripe lemon. In entomology it is distinguished from *citron-yellow*, which is paler and more greenish.—**2.** A pigment used by artists, composed of barium chromate. It is of a bright lemon hue and quite permanent, but has little body.

Lemur (lē′mėr), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its nocturnal habits and stealthy steps, < L. *lemur*, only in pl. *lemures*, a ghost, specter.] **1.** The typical genus of *Lemuridæ* and *Lemurinæ*. It has been more than coextensive with these groups as now understood, but is now restricted to the


Varied Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

typical *Lemuridæ* with a long furry tail, fox-like face, and typical dentition, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *L. catta*, and several other species.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A member of the genus *Lemur*, in the widest sense; any lemurine, lemuroid, or prosimian. The ring-tailed, red, ruffed, etc., lemurs belong to the genus *Lemur*. Gray lemurs, with the tail as long as the body, belong to *Hapalemur*, as *H. griseus*, which is about 15 inches long. The broad-nosed lemur is *Hapalemur simus*. The rather small lemurs with comparatively short tail belong to *Lepilemur*, as *L. mustelinus*. Mouse-lemurs are small species of *Chirogaleus*. (See cut under *Chirogaleus*.) Dwarf lemurs belong to *Microcebus*. The lemurs of continental Africa are mostly referred to the genus *Galago*. (See cut under *Galago*.) The woolly lemurs or indris form the subfamily *Indrisinæ*, of the genera *Indris*, *Propithecus*, and *Microrhynchus*; some of these are tailless. The slender lemurs or loris belong to the genus *Loris* or *Stenops* (see cuts under *Loris*); the slow lemurs to *Nycticebus*. These are Indian, extending to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The potto is an African lemur of the genus *Perodicticus*. The angwantibo is a tailless lemur of the genus *Arctocebus*. (*b*) Some animal like a lemur. See *flying-lemur* and *Galeopithecus*.—**Yellow lemur**. Same as *kinkajou*, 1.

Lemuravidæ (lem-ū-rav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemuravus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid mammals with 44 teeth, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming, representing a generalized ancestral type.

Lemuravus (lem-ū-rā′vus), *n.* [NL., < *Lemur* + L. *avus*, grandfather.] The typical genus of *Lemuravidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1875.

lemures (lem′ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lemur*.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the departed considered as evil-disposed specters or ghosts, who were supposed to do mischief at night to the living, and were exorcised annually with a ceremonial ritual by the head of each household, at midnight on May 9th, 11th, and 13th, on which days was celebrated the festival called lemuralia or lemuria. There were also games and other public observances of the festival. Also called *larvæ*. Compare *Lar*[1], 1.

The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 171.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Lemurs: equivalent to *Lemuroidea*. (*b*) A group of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lemuria[1] (lē-mū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < *Lemur*, q.v.] In *zoögeog.*, a supposed former faunal area of the globe, corresponding to some extent to the geographical distribution of the lemurs, and characterized by the abundance and variety of those animals inhabiting it. The existence of any such region or continent is hypothetical, being inferred from, or held to account for, the present peculiar geographical distribution of the lemurs.

Professor Haeckel uses the latter noun [*Lemuria*] . . . as the name of a continent now largely submerged, which he supposes to have been the center of distribution of the lemuroid ancestors of the higher orders of Mammalia, and part of which has persisted, as Madagascar with its remarkable fauna. Palæontological discoveries have, however, shown that America can . . . lay as good a claim to have been the original home of the lemuroids.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 481.

Lemuria[2] (lē-mū′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < *Lemur*, q. v.] In some editions of Cuvier's system, a subdivision of the *Chiropoda* (which comprised *Bimana* and *Quadrumana*) by which the lemurs, including *Chiromys*, are distinguished collectively from monkeys and man. With some little alteration, the division corresponds to the modern suborder *Prosimiæ* of the order *Primates;* but the term *Lemuria* is scarcely in use in this sense. See *Prosimiæ.*

Lemurian (lē-mū′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lemuria*[1] + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the region Lemuria.

II. *n.* One of the hypothetical human inhabitants of Lemuria, or a person supposed to have lived when the supposed Lemuria was an extensive continent. Compare *Atlantean*, 2.

Lemuridæ (lē-mū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea* formed by the exclusion of the *Tarsiidæ* and the *Daubentoniidæ;* the lemurs proper. The teeth are of three kinds, and the incisors are not gliriform. There are pectoral as well as inguinal mammæ. The fibula is distinct from the tibia, and the bony orbits of the eyes are open behind. The claws of the hind feet are like flattened nails, excepting that of the second toe. These animals are specially characteristic of Madagascar, but many also inhabit Africa, some India and islands further eastward. They are arboricole and quadrumanous, and many of them might be described as fox-like or cat-like monkeys; but their forms are very diverse. Their size ranges from that of a cat to that of a mouse. The family is divided into four subfamilies, *Indrisinæ, Lemurinæ, Nycticebinæ,* and *Galagininæ.*

Lemurinæ (lem-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Lemuridæ;* lemurs strictly so called. They have more than 30 teeth, usually 36; the tarsus moderate; hind limbs longer than the fore; the tail at least two thirds as long as the body; the ears moderate, with distinct tragus and antitragus, and the anterior portion of the helix folded over; and the spinous processes of the last dorsal and lumbar vertebræ procivous. The leading genera are *Lemur, Hapalemur, Lepilemur,* and *Chirogaleus.*

lemurine (lem′ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *lemur* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lemuroid.*

lemuroid (lem′ū-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *lemur* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lemurs or *Prosimiæ,* or having their characters; lemurine; prosimian.

II. *n.* One of the *Prosimiæ;* one of the *Lemuridæ;* a lemur.

Lemuroidea (lem-ū-roi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-oidea.*] **1.** The lemuroids, prosimians, or lemurs at large, a suborder of *Primates,* distinguished from *Anthropoidea;* the strepsirrhine quadrumanous mammals. The *Lemuroidea* are the lower series of *Primates,* having the cerebrum much less developed, leaving the cerebellum much uncovered; the teats variable, not confined to the breast; the uterus bicornuate; and the clitoris perforated by the urethra. The lacrymal foramen of the skull is outside the orbit of the eye, and the orbit is open behind. The ears are pointed, with indistinct lobules or none. There are three families, *Lemuridæ, Tarsiidæ,* and *Daubentoniidæ* (or *Chiromyidæ*).

2. A superfamily of *Prosimiæ,* containing the families *Lemuridæ* and *Tarsiidæ,* together contrasted with the *Daubentonioidea.*

len[1]†, *v.* An older and dialectal form of *lend*[1].

len[2]†, *v.* A dialectal form of *lain*[3].

lena† (lē′nạ), *n.* [L., a procuress (cf. *leno,* a procurer), < *lenire,* persuade, render mild, < *lenis,* smooth, mild: see *lenity.*] A procuress: as, "my lean *lena*," *Webster.*

Lenaia (lē-nī′ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Λήναια (sc. ἱερά), neut. pl. of ληναῖος, pertaining to the wine-press (an epithet of Dionysus, or Bacchus), < ληνός, a wine-vat, wine-press.] In *Gr. antiq.,* an Athenian festival in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), celebrated in the ancient temple of that god, called the Lenaion, to the south of the Acropolis. It was the second of the series of Dionysiac festivals, and took place during the month of Gamelion (part of January and February); it was the occasion of a procession, and of dramatic contests in both tragedy and comedy. See *Bacchus* and *Dionysia.*

lencheon (len′chon), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *ledging.*] In *mining,* a kind of shelf in a shaft. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lend[1] (lend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lent,* ppr. *lending.* [With excrescent *-d,* as also in *sound*[5], *round*[1], etc.; prop. *lene,* or as dial. *len,* < ME. *lenen, leenen* (pret. *lende,* pp. *lened, lend, lent, ilenet, ylent*), < AS. *lǣnan* (= OFries. *lena, lenia* = D. *leenen* = MLG. *lēnen, lēhenen, leinen* = OHG. *lēhanōn,* MHG. *lēhenen,* G. *lehnen* = Icel. *lāna* = Dan. *laane* = Sw. *låna,* lend, make a loan), < *lān, lǣn,* a loan: see *loan*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. In a general sense, to give; grant.

Matheu maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus seluer to thre manere men and menynge that thei sholde
Chaffare and cheeue ther-with in chele and in hete.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 249.

To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *leene*
Wepyn, armowre, and stede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

Ihesu, that me loue hast *lende,*
In-to thi loue thou me bringe,
Take to thee al myn entente.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

If God have *lent* a man any manners, he may easily put it off at court. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 2. 8.

2. To give the use of without compensation; grant or give (anything) in expectation of a return of the same, or of the like in equal quantity or amount: as, to *lend* a book, a loaf of bread, or a sum of money.

Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely *lend* him sufficient for his need. Deut. xv. 8.

Book of Riddles! why, did you not *lend* it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 210.

3. To give the use of for a consideration; let or grant for hire; yield up on condition of return of the same or an equivalent, and payment for its use: as, to *lend* money on interest.

Thou shalt not . . . *lend* him thy victuals for increase. Lev. xxv. 37.

Lent privately to my Lady Newcut upon her gilt casting-bottle, . . . fifty-five shillings.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

4. To give for a particular occasion or purpose; grant or yield temporarily or specifically; afford; accommodate (with or to): as, to *lend* one's ear to an appeal; to *lend* assistance: often used reflexively: as, to *lend one's self* to a project.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, *lend* me your ears.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 78.

A little onward *lend* thy guiding hand
To these dark steps. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1.

The facility with which the hair *lends itself* to various methods of treatment.
W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 7.

5. To furnish, impart, or communicate; confer; add: as, "distance *lends* enchantment to the view."

Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown o'er,
Lends the light turf that warms the neighboring poor.
Crabbe, Works, I. 5.

And round the roofs a gilded gallery
That *lent* broad verge to distant lands.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Truth is for other worlds, and hope for this;
The cheating future *lends* the present's bliss.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Prayer.

To lend a hand. See *hand.*

II. *intrans.* To make a loan or loans.

Unto a stranger thou mayest *lend* upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not *lend* upon usury.
Deut. xxiii. 20.

I neither *lend* nor borrow
By taking nor by giving of excess.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 62.

lend[1] (lend), *n.* [< *lend*[1], *v.*] A loan: as, will you give me the *lend* of your spade? [Colloq.]

For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller (old ballad).

lend[2]† (lend), *v. i.* [ME. *lenden,* < AS. *lendan,* land: see *land*[1], *v.*] To land; arrive; dwell; stay; remain.

They put up pavilyons round,
And *lendid* there that night.
Quoted in *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 100.

Here is full faire dwellyng for vs,
A lykand place in for to *lende.*
York Plays, p. 190.

lend[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *land*[2].

lendable (len′da-bl), *a.* [< *lend*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being lent.

lende[1]† (lend), *n.* [ME., usually in pl. *lendes, leendes, lyndes,* < AS. *lendenu, lændinu,* pl. (in comp. *lenden-,* rarely *lende-*), = OS. *lendi* = OFries. *lenden* = D. *lendenen,* pl., = MLG. *lende* = OHG. *lenti, lendī,* MHG. G. *lende,* loin, haunch, = Icel. *lend* = Dan. *lænd* = Sw. *länd,* loin. Cf. L. *lumbus,* loin, > ult. E. *loin:* see *loin, lumbar.*] A loin: usually in the plural.

A barmclooth eek as whit as morne milk
Upon hir *lendes,* ful of many a gore.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 57.

lende[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *land*[1].

lender (len′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *lendare* (with unorig. *d* as in the verb *lend*[1]), earlier *lener, lenere, leenere,* < AS. *lǣnere,* a lender (= OFries. *loner* = D. *leener* = MLG. *lēner* = OHG. *lēhenari, lēhnari,* MHG. *lēhenære, lēhnære,* G. *lehener,* a lender, a person holding a fief, = Dan. *laaner* = Sw. *lånare,* a lender), < *lǣnan,* lend: see *lend*[1], *v.*] One who lends; especially, one who makes a trade of putting money to interest: opposed to *borrower.*

The borrower is servant to the *lender.* Prov. xxii. 7.

lending (len′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lend*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of making a loan: as, the *lending* of money.—**2.** That which is lent or furnished; something not one's own; a borrowed article.

Off, off, you *lendings!* come, unbutton here.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 113.

Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha!
Two of the rarest *lendings* of the heavens.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 5.

lene[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lean*[1].

lene[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lean*[2].

lene[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lend*[1].

Than moot another paye for oure cost,
Or *lene* us gold. *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 19.

lene[4] (lē′nē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lenis,* neut. *lene,* smooth: see *lenity.*] **I.** *a.* In *philol.,* smooth; surd and non-aspirate, as *k, p,* or *t.*

II. *n.* A smooth mute or non-aspirate surd, as *k, p,* or *t.*

lener†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lender.*

leng[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *long*[1].

leng[2]†, **lenge**[1]†, *v.* [ME., < AS. *lengan* (= D. *lengen,* lengthen, = MLG. *lengen,* lengthen, postpone, = OHG. *lengjan, lengan,* MHG. *lengen,* G. *längen,* lengthen, = Icel. *lengja,* lengthen, prolong, = Dan. *længes,* refl., grow longer), prolong, put off, < *lang,* long: see *long*[1], *length, linger.*] **I.** *trans.* To lengthen; prolong.

II. *intrans.* To linger, dwell, rest, or remain.

Lenge at home pur charyté,
Leve soon, y prey the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

Listen a little, & *leng* here a while:
Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4549.

lenge[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ling*[1].

lenger†, *adv.* A Middle English comparative of *long*[1].

length (length), *n.* [< ME. *lengthe,* sometimes *lenthe,* < AS. *length* (= D. *lengte* = Icel. *lengd* = Dan. *længde* = Sw. *längd*), length; with formative *-th* (cf. *lengu,* length), < *lang,* long: see *long*[1].] **1.** The property of being long or extended in a single direction; also, that which is long.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow *length* along.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 157.

2. Distance along a line, as measured, for example, upon the circumference of a wheel that rolls over it: as, the *length* of a road, a river, or the arc of a curve.

When thei aproched nygh thei lete renne and smyte to-geder so harde that ye myght here the strokes half a myle of *length.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

Our Lady streete is very faire, being of a great *length,* though not so broad as our Cheapside in London.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

Every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length* with temperature. It is therefore necessary, in defining a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the standard is correct.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 17.

3. The magnitude of the greatest principal axis of a body or figure; one of the dimensions of a body, the others being *breadth* and *thickness.* See *dimension,* 1. Thus, the *length* of a stick of timber is not its longest measurement, between opposite angles, but is the shortest distance between the ends. Every body has three principal axes, which are capable of being determined with mathematical precision; and in most cases we can see what they are near enough for practical purposes. The distance between the extremities of the longest of these three axes is the length of the body.

& cleymed him for ther chefe of West and of Est,
Of North & of South in *length* & in brede.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

Arise, walk through the land in the *length* of it and in the breadth of it. Gen. xiii. 17.

So stretch'd out huge in *length* the Arch-fiend lay.
Milton, P. L., i. 209.

4. Reach; power of reaching; extent of range: as, the *length* of one's vision or of a view.

Within my sword's *length* set him; if he 'scape,
Heaven forgive him too! *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 234.

She . . . holds them dangling at arm's *length* in scorn.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

5. Extent of or in time; duration; continuance: as, the *length* of a day or a year, or of life; the *length* of a battle or a performance; a discourse of tedious *length.*

He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even *length* of days for ever and ever. Ps. xxi. 4.

Now *length* of fame (our second life) is lost.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, p. 480.

6. In *orthoëpy* and *prosody:* (*a*) The time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable; quantity. (*b*) The quality of a vowel as long or short, according to the conventional distinction of long and short in English pronunciation. (*c*) The quality of a syllable as metrically ac-

cented or unaccented in modern or accentual poetry. See *long*[1], *a.*—**7.** A piece or portion of the extent of anything in space or time; a part of what is extended or elongated: as, a *length* of rope; a dress-*length;* to cut anything into short *lengths:* often used specifically of a definite portion, of known extent, of the thing spoken of, as of an acting drama (namely, forty or forty-two lines): as, an actor's part of six *lengths;* won by a *length* (that is, of the horse, boat, etc., engaged in the contest).

> Large *lengths* of seas and shores
> Between my father and my mother lay.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 105.
>
> Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
> The future but a *length* behind the past.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

Ten *lengths* from the big double he was out of his rider's hand, and going as fast as he could drive.
Whyte Melville, Satanella, p. 128.

8. In *archery*, the distance from the archer to the target he is to shoot at.—**A cable's length**, a measure of distance in charts and sailing directions, about 100 fathoms (600 feet). The regular length of a chain cable is 120 fathoms (720 feet). See *cable's-length.*—**A great length**, a long way or distance toward any end or object.—**At full length**, fully extended; to or in the greatest extension.—**At length.** (*a*) To or in the full extent; without curtailment: as, to write a name *at length;* to read a document *at length.* (*b*) After a time; at last; at the end, or at a point of transition: as, *at length* he came to a spring; *at length* they were subdued.—**Basi-alveolar length.** See *basi-alveolar.*—**Basinasal length.** See *basinasal.*—**Butt's length.** See *butt*[2].—**Focal length.** See *focal distance* (*b*), under *focal.*—**Iron's length.** See *iron.*—**Length of days**, long life; prolonged existence.

Length of days is in her right hand. Prov. iii. 16.

Length of one's nose. See *nose.*—**On length**†, away.

> Draw the to pese with alle thy strength;
> Fro stryf and bate draw the *on lengthe.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

To go to all lengths, to exhaust all means; use extreme efforts or measures to do everything possible without scruple: as, he *went to all lengths* to compass his purposes.—**To go to the length of.** (*a*) To go to; proceed as far as. (*b*) To go to the extent of; rise to the pitch or height of: commonly used of inordinate action or speech: as, he *went to the length of* tearing down his house, of denying his identity, or of sacrificing his own interests.—**To keep a length**, in *archery*, to maintain the same distance in shooting; shoot uniformly as to distance; shoot the same distance with each arrow.—**To march to the length of**†. Same as *to go to the length of* (*a*).

He had *marched to the length of* Exeter.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To measure one's length. See *measure.*—**Unit of length.** See *unit.*

lengthe† (length), *v. t.* [ME. *lengthen;* < *length*, *n.*] To extend; lengthen.

> "For sche hade brouȝt hem of bale bothe," thei seide,
> "& i-*lengthed* here lif mani long ȝere."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.
>
> And knowes ful wel life doth but *length* his paine.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 264.
>
> And mingled yarn to *length* her web withall.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

lengthen (leng'thn), *v.* [< *length* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *length*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make long or longer; extend or elongate in space or in duration; protract or prolong: as, to *lengthen* a line; to *lengthen* life; to *lengthen* a vowel or syllable in pronunciation.

> Why do I overlive?
> Why am I mock'd with death, and *lengthen'd* out
> To deathless pain? *Milton*, P. L., x. 774.
>
> The bare white roads
> *Lengthening* in solitude their dreary line.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xiii.

II. *intrans.* To grow long or longer; extend in length.

> And gasping, panting, fainting, labour on
> With heavier strides, that *lengthen* tow'rd the town.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 636.
>
> Drags at each remove a *lengthening* chain.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 10.

lengthful (length'fûl), *a.* [< *length* + *-ful.*] Of considerable or remarkable length; lengthy; long. [Rare.]

The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong. *Pope*, Iliad, xi.

lengthily (leng'thi-li), *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length.

lengthiness (leng'thi-nes), *n.* The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

lengthways (length'wāz), *adv.* Same as *lengthwise.*

lengthwise (length'wīz), *adv.* [< *length* + *-wise.*] In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

lengthy (leng'thi), *a.* [< *length* + *-y*[1].] Having length; long; especially, of great length; immoderately long, sometimes with the idea of tediousness attached: applied chiefly to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.: as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation. [Said by Richardson to have originated in the United States (see the allusions in Southey and Lowell below), but the earliest quotations found are from British authors.]

Sometimes a poet when he publishes what in America would be called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations, advises the reader in his preface not to read the notes in their places as they occur, . . . but to read the poem by itself at first. *Southey*, The Doctor, clx.

The word *lengthy* has been charged to our American account, but it must have been invented by the first reader of Gower's works, the only inspiration of which they were ever capable. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 259.

Next came a body of about one hundred and fifty persons on horseback, each carrying a very *lengthy* Persian-made rifle. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

lenience (lē'niens), *n.* [< *lenien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *leniency.*

leniency (lē'nien-si), *n.* [< *lenien(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being lenient; mildness; gentleness; lenity.

The House has always shown a wise *leniency* in dealing with improper words blurted out in the heat of argument. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 264.

=**Syn.** *Leniency, Lenity, Clemency, Mercy;* humanity, tenderness, forbearance. *Clemency* is exercised only toward offenders, being especially the attribute of those in exalted places having power to remit or lighten penalty. *Leniency*, as a word, is much more common and expressive than *lenity; leniency* or *lenity* may be practised by any one having authority to lighten or remit penalty or to excuse from tasks: as, the *leniency* of a judge, a parent, or a teacher. *Mercy* has a twofold use, expressing *clemency* toward offenders or great kindness toward the distressed; in either sense it is a strong word.

lenient (lē'nient), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lenient* = Sp. Pg. It. *leniente*, < L. *lenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *lenire*, soften, soothe, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenity.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Softening; mitigating; assuasive. [Archaic.]

> Consolatories writ
> With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
> *Lenient* of grief and anxious thought.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 659.
>
> Those *lenient* cares, which, with our own combined,
> By mix'd sensations ease th' afflicted mind.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 140.
>
> [Old Time] upon these wounds hath laid
> His *lenient* touches. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 8.

2. Relaxing; emollient; lenitive. [Rare.]

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamic.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. Acting or disposed to act without rigor or severity; mild; gentle; merciful; clement.

The law is remarkably *lenient* towards debtors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 124.

A critic should be *lenient* when considering speculations of this nature. *Science*, VII. 556.

=**Syn. 3.** Forbearing, tender. See *leniency.*

II.† *n.* An emollient; a lenitive.

Therefore I do advise the use of *lenients*, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

leniently (lē'nient-li), *adv.* In a lenient manner; assuagingly; mildly.

Leniently as he was treated by his contemporaries, posterity has treated him more *leniently* still.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

lenify (len'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lenified*, ppr. *lenifying.* [< OF. *lenifier*, F. *lénifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lenificar* = It. *lenificare*, < L. *lenis*, smooth, soft, mild, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To assuage; soften; mitigate. [Now rare.]

That sorowe whiche shall assaile me by reason of your absence I will sweten and *lenefie* with contentation.
Barnaby Rich, Farewell to Military Profession.

My Lord Treasurer Clifford, who could not endure I should *lenifie* my style when a war with Holland was the subject. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.

> All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
> He presses out and pours their noble juice;
> These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
> He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, xii. 592.

leniment (len'i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *leniment, liniment*, < L. *lenimentum*, a soothing remedy, < *lenire*, soften, soothe: see *lenient*, *a.*] A soothing application; a liniment.

lenitive (len'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lénitif* = Pr. *lenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *lenitivo*, < L. as if **lenitivus*, < *lenitus*, pp. of *lenire*, soften: see *lenient.*] **I.** *a.* Assuaging; palliating.

Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 689.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine or an application that has the quality of easing pain; anything which softens or mitigates.

> Thy *linative* appli'de did ease my paine;
> For, though thou did forbid, twas no restraine.
> *Marie Magdalens Lamentations* (1601). (*Nares.*)
>
> Address
> Some *lenitives*, t' allay the fi'riness
> Of this disease. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.
>
> Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease,
> Thy breast alone no *lenitives* appease.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 39.

2. Anything which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

> I did apply some *lenitives* to soften
> His anger, and prevail'd.
> *Shirley*, Brothers, iv. 1.

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 43.

lenitiveness (len'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being lenitive or emollient. *Bailey*, 1727.

lenitude† (len'i-tūd), *n.* [= OF. *lenitude*, < L. *lenitudo*, softness, mildness, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenity.*] Lenity. *Blount.*

lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *lenite*, F. *lénité* = Sp. *lenidad* = Pg. *lenidade* = It. *lenità*, < L. *lenita(t-)s*, softness, smoothness, mildness, < *lenis*, soft, smooth.] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

But they now, made worse through his *lenitie* & gentlenes, cast stones at him & brake his head.
J. Udall, On Mark xii.

> Glorious is the victorie
> Conquerours use with *lenitie.*
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

=**Syn.** See *leniency.*

lennert (len'ėrt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *linnet*[1].] The linnet or lintie. [Prov. Eng.]

leno (lē'nō), *n.* [A corrupt form of F. *linon*, lawn: see *linon.*] A very thin linen cloth made in imitation of muslin, and sometimes called *linen muslin.* It is used for translucent window-blinds, and for other purposes for which a gauzy fabric is needed.

"Why, twenty years ago," she exclaimed, "I bought a lot of *leno* cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then, I think."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 430.

lenocinant† (lē-nos'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *lenocinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *lenocinari*, flatter, entice, < *leno*, fem. *lena*, a pander: see *lena*[1].] Given to lewdness.

lenocinium (lē-nō-sin'i-um), *n.* [L., the trade of a pander, < *leno*, a pander: see *lena*[1].] In *Scots law*, a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery.

lens (lenz), *n.*; pl. *lenses* (len'zez). [= Sp. Pg. It. *lente* (It. also, as E., after L., *lens* = D. *lens* = G. *linse* = Dan. *lindse* = Sw. *lins*), < NL. *lens*, a lens, so called from its shape, < L. *lens*, a lentil (which is shaped like a double-convex lens): see *lentil.*] **1.** A piece of transparent substance bounded by two curved surfaces (usually spherical), or by a curved surface and a plane. The ordinary use of a lens is to cause pencils of rays to converge or diverge systematically after passing through it. Lenses for optical purposes are usually made of glass; acoustic lenses, of carbon dioxid inclosed between two thin membranes; lenses for action upon electrical radiations, of paraffin or pitch, substances which are transparent to electrical rays, though opaque to light. Optical lenses alone are in common use. Ordinary lenses are distinguished into two classes—*convex* or *magnifying lenses*, which are thickest in the center, and *concave*, which are thinnest in the center. Each class has three varieties, as shown in fig. 1. To the first belong D, the *double-convex* or *biconvex;* C, the *plano-convex;* and E, the *meniscus.* The concave lenses are B, the *double-concave* or *biconcave;* A, the *plano-concave;* and F, the *concavo-convex*, sometimes improperly called *concave meniscus.* The line which passes through the centers of curvature of the two surfaces is the *axis* of the lens, and a point on this axis so taken that every line drawn through it pierces parallel elements of the two surfaces is its *optical center.* A convex lens converges rays which are parallel to its axis, approximately to a point called its *principal focus* (F in fig. 2). The distance from the optical center to this focus is the same on both sides of the lens, and depends upon the radii of its curved surfaces and the material of which it is made. Rays diverging from a point beyond the principal focus F on either side of the lens are approximately collected to a "real" focus beyond the principal focus on the other side (see fig. 3); but if the source of light is between the lens and its principal focus, the rays after emergence diverge as if they came from a so-called *virtual focus* behind the luminous point. The luminous point and its focus are interchangeable, and are called *conjugate foci*, as, for instance, L and l in fig. 3.

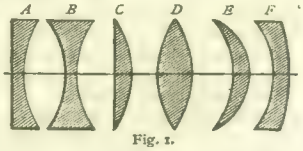


Fig. 1.

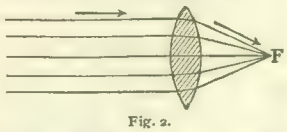


Fig. 2.

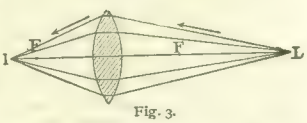


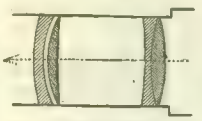
Fig. 3.

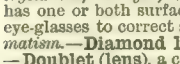
(See *focus*, 1.) A concave lens always renders still more divergent rays emanating from a point, and so forms only virtual foci. If the source of light is an extended surface, then the pencil of rays emanating from each point forms its own focus; and the collection of foci constitutes an *image*, which is real and inverted if the foci are real, but virtual and erect if they are virtual. The relative sizes of the object and image are sensibly proportional, if the lens is thin, to their respective distances from the optical center; if the lens is thick, the distances must be reckoned from the two so-called *principal points* of the lens (see *principal point*, under *point*), which lie on the axis on each side of the optical center. An image formed by a single lens is never perfectly distinct, on account of the spherical and chromatic aberrations of the lens. (See *aberration*, 4.) The former is due to the fact that a lens bounded by spherical surfaces converges marginal rays to a point nearer the lens than that in which the central rays meet; the latter, to the fact that rays of different color form their foci at different distances, the focal distance for violet rays being (with a glass lens) nearly a seventh part shorter than that for the red rays. The spherical aberration can be corrected by making the surfaces of forms other than spherical, or by combining two or more lenses properly proportioned; the chromatic aberration, only by combining two or more convex and concave lenses of different materials, usually a convex of crown-glass with a concave of flint-glass.

2. In *anat.*, in the eye, a double-convex body placed in the axis of vision behind the iris between the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor, serving to focus rays of light upon the retina; the crystalline lens See first cut under *eye*[1].—3. Figuratively, photography, from the use of lenses in that art.

> So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the *lens* that I am relieved of the necessity of describing it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] An untenable name for *Lentilla*, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieæ*. It is distinguished from *Vicia* by having but two ovules instead of many, as is generally the case in *Vicia*. There are about 6 species, low erect or half-climbing herbs with pinnate leaves and small single or racemose pale-blue flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. One species, *Lentilla Lens*, the seeds of which are called *lentils*, is probably one of the oldest of plants cultivated by man for food. See *lentil*.—**Achromatic lens.** See *achromatic*.—**Actinic lens,** a compound lens so constructed that its chemical and luminous foci coincide.—**Aplanatic lens,** a compound lens in which both chromatic and spherical aberrations are corrected.—**Apochromatic lens,** a microscope-objective made from certain peculiar kinds of glass, by means of which the aberrations can be more accurately corrected than in lenses made of the ordinary crown- and flint-glass.—**Burning-lens,** a convex lens used to concentrate the heat of the sun at its focus.—**Camera-lens,** a combination of lenses used in a camera obscura. See *camera*.—**Capsule of the lens.** See *capsule*.—**Cartesian lens.** See *Cartesian*.—**Coddington lens,** a lens formed from a sphere of glass by cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove around it, and filling the groove with some opaque substance.—**Collimating lens.** See *collimating*.—**Concave lens,** a lens that is thinner at the center than at the edge.—**Condensing-lens,** or **condenser,** a convex lens or a combination of lenses used to concentrate a strong light upon some point or surface, as upon the slit of a spectroscope or a microscopic object, or a photographic negative in the process of making an enlarged picture.—**Convex lens,** a lens that is thicker at the center than at the edge.—**Copying-lens,** a photographic lens specially designed for copying engravings, etc.—**Crossed lens,** a glass lens the spherical surfaces of which have radii bearing the ratio of 1 to 6. It has less spherical aberration than any other form of glass lens with spherical surfaces.—**Crystalline lens.** See def. 2, *crystalline*, and *eye*[1], 1.—**Cylindrical lens,** a lens which has one or both surfaces cylindrical: commonly used in eye-glasses to correct astigmatism of the eye. See *astigmatism*.—**Diamond lens,** a lens made from a diamond.—**Doublet (lens),** a combination of two lenses separated by a small distance. Sometimes each of the two is itself compound.—**Field lens,** in an eyepiece, the lens which is furthest from the eye, and has the special function of enlarging the field of view.—**Fluid lens.** See *fluid*.—**Fresnel lens,** a lens (bearing the name of its inventor) formed of a central plano-convex lens surrounded by segmental rings, all having the same focus. The separate pieces are cemented to a plane glass or set in a metal frame. (Fig. 4 represents the cross-section of such a lens.) It is used in lighthouses and signal-lamps.—**Immersion-lens,** a microscope-objective which requires a drop of water or other liquid to be put between it and the cover of the object under examination, thus increasing the angle of aperture and obviating loss of light by reflection.—**Landscape lens,** a photographic lens specially adapted to landscape photography.—**Magnifying-lens,** a lens used to increase the apparent size of an object seen through it. A convex lens held near the eye produces this effect when the distance of the object from the lens is less than the principal focal length of the lens. (*O F* in fig. 5.) The rays from the object *A B*, after passing through the lens, reach the eye as if they came from the virtual image *a b*.—**Multiplying-lens,** a plano-convex lens the convex side of which has been worked into a number of plane facets, each of which presents a separate image (virtual, and not magnified) of the object viewed through it.—**Orthoscopic lens,** a form of achromatic doublet giving a very flat and undistorted field of view.—**Periscopic lens,** a lens with a very wide field of view. The name is specially applied to spectacle-lenses which are concave on the surface next the eye; also to some wide-angle photographic lenses.—**Photographic lens,** a lens or combination of lenses adapted for photography. Ordinarily the lens of the photographic camera is a combination of two achromatic lenses of peculiar curves, mounted in a tube with a considerable space between them. (See fig. 6.) The photographic objective of a telescope is like an ordinary achromatic objective, except that its curves are adjusted to bring the blue and violet rays to the most accurate focus possible, rather than the yellow and green rays, which are most effective in vision.—**Polyzonal lens.** Same as *Fresnel lens*.—**Portrait-lens,** a photographic lens specially adapted to the taking of portraits.—**Rectilinear lens,** a photographic lens so constructed that straight lines in the object will not be distorted into curved lines in the picture.—**Side-condensing lens,** a condensing-lens so attached to a microscope as to illuminate an opaque object by side-light.—**Stanhope lens,** a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, inclosed in a metallic tube.—**Triplet lens,** a combination of three lenses, usually all achromatic. The ordinary form of microscope-objective is a triplet.—**Wide-angle lens,** a photographic lens capable of making a distinct and undistorted picture of objects which subtend angles of 60° to 100° or more as seen from the camera; also, a microscope-objective which admits from each point of the object a pencil of rays of wide angle (often as much as 140° and upward); an objective of large angular aperture. See *aperture*, 4.


Fig. 6. Photographic Lens (Type of Portrait Lens).


Fig. 4. Fresnel Lens.

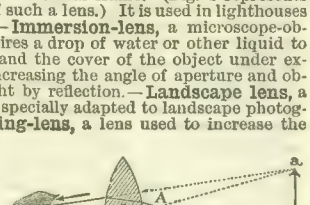


Fig. 5.

lens-cap (lenz'kap), *n.* A cap or cover fitting over the opening of the tube of a lens.

lens-holder (lenz'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for supporting a lens, or a combination of lenses, during the adjustment to the focus of an object on an adjustable forceps or stage below. *E. H. Knight.*

Lent[1] (lent), *n.* [< ME. *lent*, *lente*, an abbr. of *lenten*[1], the final syllable being appar. taken as inflexive: see *lenten*[1].] An annual fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed from very early times in the Christian church, in commemoration of Christ's forty days' fast (Mat. iv. 2), and as a season of special penitence and preparation for the Easter feast. The lenten fast is now observed as obligatory by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, and by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Lutheran churches, and as a profitable exercise by many members of other churches. It has varied in length at different times and in different parts of the church, and has begun later or earlier according as Sundays only or Saturdays also were excepted from fasting. In the Western Church it begins on Ash Wednesday, forty-six days before Easter; but as the intervening Sundays, called *Sundays in* (not *of*) *Lent*, are (on the ground that Sunday is always a feast-day) not counted part of Lent, the fast lasts only forty days. The first Sunday in Lent is known as *Quadragesima Sunday*, the fourth as *Mid-Lent Sunday*, the fifth as *Passion Sunday*, and the sixth (beginning Holy Week) as *Palm Sunday*. The two weeks and a half preceding Lent, beginning with Septuagesima, following which are Sexagesima and Quinquagesima Sundays, form the pre-lenten season, a transition between the joyful Christmas and Epiphany season and the penitential season of Lent. In medieval times the name *Lent* (or, in Latin, *Quadragesima*) was given to other periods of fasting also. Forty days between Martinmas (November 11th) and Christmas Eve were called *St. Martin's Lent* (*Quadragesima S. Martini*), and another Lent preceded St. John Baptist's day (June 24th). In distinction from these, the period between Ash Wednesday and Easter was called *Great Lent* and *Clean Lent*, the last name being probably given on account of the preceding confession and absolution. In the Greek Church Lent (Τεσσαρακοστή) begins on the Monday after Tyrophagus (Quinquagesima), and the first, third, and sixth Sundays are called *Orthodoxy Sunday*, *Stauroproskynesimos* (*Sunday of the Adoration of the Cross*), and *Palm Sunday* respectively.

> If it may be, fast
> Whole *Lents*, and pray.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

Great Lent, Great fast, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the lenten fast, as the most important fast of the year, in distinction from other seasons of fasting, to which the name *Lent* (as equivalent to Τεσσαρακοστή) is also given by Western writers: namely, that between St. Philip's day (November 14th) and Christmas (Fast of St. Philip or of the nativity), that after All Saints' Sunday, which corresponds to the Western Trinity Sunday (Fast of the Apostles), and that from August 1st to the 14th, the eve of the Repose of Theotocos (Fast of the Theotocos).—**Head of Lent.** See *head*.—**Lent collectors.** See *collector*, 5.—**Lent determination.** See *determination*, 12.

lent[2] (lent). Preterit and past participle of *lend*[1].

lent[3] (lent), *a.* [< OF. and F. *lent* = Sp. Pg. It. *lento*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, slow, sluggish, easy, calm, < L. *lentus* (in form as if contr. of *lenitus*, pp. of *lenire*, soften), < *lenis*, soft, smooth, gentle, akin to E. *lithe*: see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc., and *leath*[1], *lithe*[1]. Hence *relent*.] 1†. Slow; gentle; mild.

> We must now increase
> Our fire to ignis ardens: we are past
> Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,
> And all those *lenter* heats.
> *B. Johnson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *lento*.

lentando (len-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *lentare*, make slow, < *lento*, slow: see *lent*[3], *a.*] In *music*, slackening; retarding: a direction to sing or play with increasing slowness the notes over which it is written.

lentet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *lente*, < L. *len(t-)s*, a lentil: see *lens*, *lentil*.] A lentil. *Wyclif.*

lenten[1] (len'ten), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lenten*, rarely *lenton*, *leinten* (also abbr. *lente*, *leinte*, whence mod. E. *lent*), < AS. *lencten*, *lengten*, rarely *lenten* (= D. *lente* = MLG. *lente*, *lenten*, *linte* = OHG. *lenzin*, *lengizin* (in *lengizinmānōth*), also *lenzo*, MHG. *lenze*, G. *lenz*), the spring, later applied esp. to the fast beginning in the spring, called in full *lenctenfæsten*, i. e. 'spring-fast,' usually derived < *lang*, long (whence also *length* and *lengthen*), "because the days become longer in spring": see *long*[1], *a.* This derivation is supported by the var. forms OHG. *langiz*, MHG. *langez*, *langeze* (appar. < *lang*, long); but the deriv. is irreg. in form and thought, and the OHG. MHG. var. forms may be due to popular etymology. It is not probable that the word is connected with *long*. In mod. use *lenten* as a noun is abbr. to *lent*, while in attrib. use it remains unchanged, being taken as an adj. in *-en*[2].] I.† *n.* 1. The spring; the season following winter.—2. A fast observed in the spring: same as *Lent*[1] (of which *lenten* is the older form).

> To leue ne to lere, ne *lentenes* to faste.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 81.

II. *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] 1. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent: as, *Lenten* sermons; the *lenten* fast.

> And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Divell whipt St. Jerom in a *lenten* dream, for reading Cicero.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

Hence—2. Characteristic of or suitable for Lent; spare; plain; meager: as, *lenten* fare.

> If you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 329.
>
> Who can read
> In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
> The liberty thy ever-giving hand
> Hath bought for others?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.
>
> Meanwhile she quench'd her fury at the flood,
> And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 27.

3†. Cold; austere: as, a *lenten* lover. Compare *Lent-lover*. *Cotgrave.*—**Lenten fig,** a dried fig; a raisin.—**Lenten hearse.** Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.—**Lenten veil,** a curtain formerly suspended in the Western Church before the high altar during Lent, and said to be still in use in Spain. It was a survival of the primitive *amphithyra*, retained in the Greek Church.

lenten[2] (len'ten), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linden*.

lenten-crab (len'ten-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of southern Europe, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, allowed to be eaten in Lent.

lenthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *length*.

Lentibulariaceæ (len-tib-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Lentibularia* (said to be (irreg.) < L. *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube), old name for *Utricularia*, + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, for which the name *Pinguiculaceæ* (Dumortier, 1829) is to be preferred, *Lentibularia*, upon which it is based, being no longer recognized as a genus.

lenticel (len'ti-sel), *n.* [Also *lenticelle*; < F. *lenticelle*, dim. of *lenticule*, lens-shaped: see *lenticule*.] 1. In *bot.*, a lens-shaped body of cells formed in the periderm or corky layer of bark, which by its enlargement soon ruptures the epidermis, or the older corky layers where such are present. Outwardly lenticels appear in the earliest stage merely as brighter spots, then as oval warts, becoming two-lipped; while in some plants they widen with the growth of the stem into transverse striæ. They are produced either beneath a stoma or group of stomata or independently. Their intercellular spaces communicate with the outer air, and thus serve as *cortical pores*. The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed *packing* or *complementary cells*. These arise from the outer side of a *phellogenic* layer of meristematic cells which internally produce *phelloderm*.

2. In *anat.*, one of the small mucous crypts or follicles of the base of the tongue having the shape of a lentil; a lenticular gland.

lenticellate (len-ti-sel'āt), *a.* [< *lenticel* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lenticelle, *n.* See *lenticel*.

lenticula (len-tik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *lenticulæ* (-lē). [L., a lentil, a lentil shape, a vessel of lentil shape, a freckle: see *lentil*, *lenticule*.] 1. In *optics*, a small lens.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A lenticel. (*b*) The spore-case of some fungi.—3. A freckle; an ephelis.

Also *lenticule*.

★**lenticular** (len-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *lenticulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lenticular* = It. *lenticolare*, < L. *lenticularis*, lentil-shaped, < *lenticula*, a lentil: see *lenticule*, *lentil*.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form.—**2.** Having the form of a double-convex lens, as some seeds.—**Lenticular bone.** Same as *lenticulare*.—**Lenticular fever**†, fever attended with an eruption of small pimples.—**Lenticular ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Lenticular gland.** Same as *lenticel*, 2.—**Lenticular mark or space**, in *entom.*, one having the outline of a double-convex lens as seen from the side, bounded by two convexly curved lines which meet in two points.—**Lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two gray nuclei of the corpus striatum. It is somewhat conical in shape, with base outward toward the insula. It is divided into three parts by medullary layers parallel to the base. The outermost segment is called the *putamen*, the two inner the *globus pallidus*; the innermost is more or less indistinctly divided into two. The lenticular nucleus is separated from the caudate nucleus and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule.—**Lenticular process** of the incus of a mammal. See *incus* (*a*).

lenticulare (len-tik-ū-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *lenticularia* (-ri-ă). [NL., neut. of L. *lenticularis*, lenticular: see *lenticular*.] A bone of the carpus of some reptiles, as crocodiles. It is an oval ossicle situated between the ulnar proximal carpal bone and the second to fifth metacarpals, supporting the third to fifth of these entirely. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

lenticularly (len-tik′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a lenticular manner; like a lens; with a curve.

lenticule (len′ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *lenticule*, a., lentil-shaped (as a noun, duckweed), = Sp. *lenticula*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil: see *lentil*.] Same as *lenticula*.

lenticulite (len-tik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *lenticula*, lentil, + *-ite*2.] In *geol.*, a fossil of lenticular shape.

lenticulostriate (len-tik″ū-lō-strī′āt), *a.* [< L. *lenticula*, lentil, + NL. *striatus*, furrowed: see *striate*.] Pertaining to the lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain. Specifically applied to one of the anterolateral nutritive arteries from the middle cerebral or Sylvian artery, which from the frequency with which it bleeds is called by Charcot the "artery of cerebral hemorrhage."

lentiform (len′ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *lentiforme*, < L. *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lens; lenticular: as, the *lentiform* nucleus of the striate body of the brain.

lentigerous (len-tij′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *len*(*t-*)*s*, a lens, + L. *gerere*, carry, bear.] Provided with a crystalline lens, as an eye: applied to the eyes of some mollusks, as cephalopods, in distinction from *punctigerous*.

lentigines, *n.* Plural of *lentigo*, 1.

lentiginose (len-tij′i-nōs), *a.* [< LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled: see *lentiginous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, covered with minute dots as if dusted or freckled; speckled.

lentiginous (len-tij′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *lentigineux* = It. *lentigginoso*, < LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled, < L. *lentigo* (*-in-*), a freckly eruption, freckles: see *lentigo*.] Same as *lentiginose*.

lentigo (len-tī′gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot, a freckly eruption, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil: see *lentil*.] **1.** Pl. *lentigines* (len-tij′i-nēz). In *med.*, a freckle; abstractly, a freckly condition; the presence of freckles.—**2.** [*cap.*] ★In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks.

lentil (len′til), *n.* [< ME. *lentil*, < OF. *lentille*, F. *lentille* = Sp. *lenteja* = Pg. *lentilha* = It. *lenticchia*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil: see *lens*. Cf. *lenticula*, *lenticule*.] **1.** The annual leguminous plant *Lentilla Lens* (*Lens esculenta* of some authors), or its seeds. Its native country is doubtless that in which it is now widely cultivated, viz., the Mediterranean region and the Orient. It has been in use in Egypt and the East from a high antiquity. The small flattened seeds furnish a nutritious food, similar to peas and beans, and are cooked whole or split or ground into meal. The leafy stems of the lentil serve as fodder.

2†. *pl.* Freckles; lentigo.

> The root brought into a liniment cureth the *lentils* or red spots. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 21.

3. In apparatus for rectifying alcohol, one of the lentil-shaped bulbs (of which there are generally two, but may be more) placed in the condenser between the coil and the pipe leading from the column of the still. See *still* and *rectification*.—**Water-lentils**, the duckweed *Lemna minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

lentil-shell (len′til-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ervillia*.

lentiner†, *n.* See *lentner*.

lentiscus (len-tis′kus), *n.*; pl. *lentisci* (-sī). [L., the mastic-tree.] Same as *lentisk*.

lentisk (len′tisk), *n.* [Also *lentisc*; < ME. *lentiske* = F. *lentisque* = Pr. *lentisc* = Sp. Pg. *lentisco* = It. *lentischio*, < L. *lentiscus*, also *lentiscum*, the mastic-tree.] The mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic-tree* and *Pistacia*.

> In this tract all the heathes or com'ons are cover'd with rosemary, lavender, *lentiscs*, and the like sweet shrubes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

lentitude† (len′ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *lentitude* = Sp. *lentitud*, < L. *lentitudo*, slowness, < *lentus*, slow, tenacious: see *lent*3, *a.*] Slowness. *Bailey*, 1731.

Lent-lily (lent′lil′i), *n.* The daffodil: so named from its time of flowering. Also called *Lent-rose*. [Prov. Eng.]

> A silk pavilion, gay with gold
> In streaks and rays, and all *Lent-lily* in hue,
> Save that the dome was purple.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Lent-lover†, *n.* A cold lover; a lenten lover. See *lenten*1, *a.*, 3.

> These dolent, contemplative *Lent-lovers*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 21. (*Davies.*)

lentner†, **lentiner**† (lent′nėr, len′ti-nėr), *n.* [< *lenten* + *-er*1: "so called because taken during that season" (?).] A kind of hawk.

> If I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the . . . Haggard, and the two sorts of *Lentners*, . . . it would be much . . . pleasure to me.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

lento (len′tō), *a.* [It., slow: see *lent*3, *a.*] In *music*, at a slow tempo. Also *lent*.

lentoid (len′toid), *a.* [< L. *len*(*t-*)*s*, a lentil (see *lens*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a lentil or a double-convex lens; lens-shaped.

> When Assyria and Phœnicia took the place of Babylonia . . . as civilizing powers, the cylinder made way for the *lentoid* or cone-like seal.
> *A. H. Sayce*, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. xx.

lenton†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lenten*1.

lentor, lentour (len′tor), *n.* [= F. *lenteur* = Sp. Pg. *lentor* = It. *lentore*, < L. *lentor*, flexibility, pliancy, < *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, also slow, sluggish: see *lent*3, *a.*] **1.** Tenacity; viscousness; viscidity, as of fluids.

> Some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more depertible nature than others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.
>
> By reason of their clamminess and *lentor* they [arborescent hollyhocks] are banished from our sallet.
> *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2†. Slowness; delay; sluggishness.

> The *lentor* of eruptions not inflammatory points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

lentous† (len′tus), *a.* [< L. *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, viscous, slow: see *lent*3, *a.*] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

> In this [a frog's] spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body are to be discerned many specks.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Lent-rose (lent′rōz), *n.* Same as *Lent-lily*. [Prov. Eng.]

lent-seed† (lent′sēd), *n.* [ME. *lenteseed*, *linteseed*; < *lent*1 + *seed*.] Seeds sown in spring.

> Lynne-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes* alle
> Aren nouht so worthy as whete.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 190.

lenvoy†, **l'envoy, l'envoi** (len-voi′; F. pron. loṅ-vwo′), *n.* [< OF. *l'envoy, l'envoi*: *le*, the; *envoi*, a sending: see *envoy*1.] **1.** A sort of postscript appended to a literary composition. See *envoy*1.

> *Pag.* Is not *lenuoy* a salue?
> *Ar.* No, Page, it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plaine
> Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin faine.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 82 (folio 1623).

2†. A conclusion; a result. See *envoy*1.

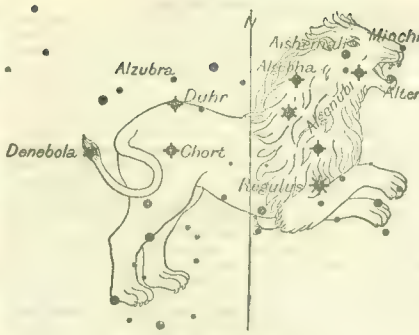
Lenzites (len-zī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1838).] A genus of fungi of the order *Agaricales*. The pileus is sessile, dimidiate in form, and woody or coriaceous; the gills are also coriaceous; and the trama is floccose. The plants are found growing on stumps, etc., and are most abundant in the tropics, where they become woody.

lenzitoid (len-zī′toid), *a.* [< *Lenzites* + *-oid*.] Resembling in form or structure a fungus of the genus *Lenzites*.

Lenz's law. See *law*1.

Leo (lē′ō), *n.* [L., a lion; a constellation: see *lion*.] **1.** In *astron.*, an ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1½, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such being ♌, the origin of which is uncertain. See cut in next column.

2. In *zoöl.*, the technical specific name [*l. c.*] of the lion, *Felis leo*, sometimes taken as a generic name [*cap.*], when the animal is called *Leo africanus*.—**Leo Minor**, a constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.



The Constellation Leo.

leod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*3.

leof†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lief*.

leoht†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *light*1.

leon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

Leonardesque (lē-ō-när-desk′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Leonardo* (see def.) + *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* In *art*, in the manner of Leonardo or Lionardo da Vinci, an illustrious Florentine artist, engineer, and man of letters (1452–1519).

II. *n.* A disciple or an imitator of Leonardo da Vinci; sometimes, a picture of the school of Leonardo.

Also *Lionardesque*.

leonced, *a.* See *lionced*.

leoncito (lē-on-sī′tō), *n.* [A dim. (not in Sp. use) of Sp. *león*, a lion: see *lion*.] The lion-monkey of Humboldt, a kind of tamarin or marmoset, *Midas leoninus*.

Leonese (lē-ō-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Leonés*, of Leon, < *León*, Leon: see def.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or ancient kingdom of Leon in Spain, or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province or city of Leon in Spain.

leonhardite (lē-on-här′dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. K. C. von *Leonhard* of Heidelberg (1779–1862).] A mineral closely related to laumontite, and probably a variety of it, differing only in having lost part of its water.

Leonia (lē-ō′ni-ă), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1799), named after D. Francisco *Leon*, who promoted the publication of Ruiz and Pavon's "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis."] A genus of South American trees, belonging to the family *Violaceæ* and tribe *Rinoreæ*. It is distinguished from *Rinorea*, the type of the tribe, by having the five petals partly connected, the connective of the stamens not produced, and an indehiscent fruit. There are two species, natives of Brazil and Peru. One, *L. glycycarpa*, produces a fruit that is eaten by the Peruvians, who call the tree the *achocon*. This genus was formerly placed in the family *Myrsinaceæ*, and later made by de Candolle to constitute a family (*Leoniaceæ*) by itself.

Leoniaceæ (lē-ō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Leonia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants, containing only the anomalous genus *Leonia*, now referred to the *Violaceæ*.

Leonid (lē′ō-nid), *n.* One of the *Leonides*.

Leonides (lē-on′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *leo*(*n-*), a lion, the constellation Leo (see *lion*), + *-ides*, pl. suffix: see *-id*2, 1.] The meteors which yearly radiate from the "sickle" of Leo about November 15, but with special profusion about once in 33 years. The swarm from which ★they come follows Tempel's comet of 1866 in its orbit.

leonine (lē′ō-nin or -nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *leonin*, < OF. *leonin*, F. *léonin* = Sp. Pg. It. *leonino*, < L. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion, ML. also belonging to a person named *Leo* or *Leonius* or *Leoninus* (in which sense it is generally supposed to be used as applied to a form of verse (*versus leoninus*, OF. *vers leonins*, also *leonine*, *lionime*, f. sing.), the person in this case being identified with *Leo* or *Leonius* or *Leoninus*, a canon of the Order of St. Benedict in Paris in the 12th century, or with other persons who are supposed to have invented or used this form of verse; but the adj. so applied is prob. to be taken literally), < *leo*(*n-*), a lion: see *lion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a lion; lion-like: as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

> So was he ful of *leonyn* corage.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 656.
>
> We almost see his [Landor's] *leonine* face and lifted brow. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 57.

2. In *pros.*, consisting of metrical Latin hexameters or elegiacs (alternate hexameters and pentameters), in which the final word rimes

with the word immediately preceding the cesural pause or the middle of the line. The correspondence of sound between the terminations of the two halves of the pentameter is frequently imperfect, affecting unaccented syllables only, so as not to amount to a perfect rime. Leonine verses were extensively used in the middle ages, even as early as the eighth century. The following Latin version of "The devil was sick," etc., is a leonine elegiac couplet:

"Dæmon lan*guebat*, monachus tunc esse vo*lebat*,
Ast ubi conva*luit*, mansit ut ante *fuit*."

Although classical poets avoided in general the use of rime, yet occasional instances of it can be found in their writings, and sometimes even examples of true leonine verses, such as this from Ovid:

"Quot cœlum *stellas*, tot habet tua Roma pu*ellas*."

The epithet *leonine* does not properly apply to other meters than those mentioned, nor to other distributions of rime.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to a person named Leo, particularly to several popes of that name; more specifically, of or pertaining to Leo I., the Great (pope from 440 to 461), who is said to have added certain words to the Roman canon of the mass, and whom some have even, without good reason, described as the author of the Roman liturgy. A Roman sacramentary extant in a manuscript assigned to the eighth century is known as the *Leonine Sacramentary*.—**Leonine City**, that part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (847–55), whence the name.—**Leonine monkey**, the *Macacus leoninus* of Aracan.

II. *n.* A coin illegally imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I. It was made of silver, alloyed, and was intended to circulate with the silver pennies then legally current. Probably so called because its obverse type was a lion.

leoninely (lē′ō-nin-li or -nīn-li), *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leonist (lē′ō-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Leonista*, said to be so named from one *Leo*, or from the city of *Lyons*, F. *Lyon* (< L. *Lugdunum*), conformed to *lion*, L. *leo*(*n*-), a lion.] A name sometimes used for a member of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

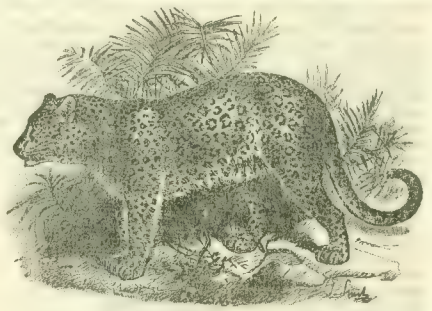
Leontice (lē-on′ti-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *leontice*, the wild chervil, < Gr. λεοντική, a plant also called κακαλία: see *Cacalia*.] A genus of polypetalous herbs of the family *Berberidaceæ*. It is characterized by having from 6 to 9 sepals, 6 small spurred petals, 6 stamens, and an indehiscent bladdery capsule. There are about 10 species. They are herbs with tuber-bearing rhizomes.

Leontodon (lē-on′tō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), in allusion to the toothed leaves, < Gr. λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Cichoriaceæ*. It is distinguished by the plumose pappus, naked receptacle, and smooth achenia. There are about 45 species. The common hawk-bit or fall dandelion of the northeastern United States is *L. autumnale*, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. Popularly called *lion's-tooth*.

Leontopodium (lē-on-tō-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < L. *leontopodion* = Gr. λεοντοπόδιον, a plant, lit. lion's-foot, < λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A small genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalinæ*. It is closely related to *Gnaphalium* and was formerly united with it, but is now separated from it on account of the sterile hermaphrodite flowers and undivided style. *L. Leontopodium* is the edelweiss (which see).

Leonurus (lē-ō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. λέων, lion, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is distinguished from *Stachys* by having the rootlets acutely three-angled at the top instead of rounded. There are 10 species, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia. They are erect herbs with cut leaves, having a close whorl of flowers in their axils. One species, *L. Cardiaca*, is a common weed called *motherwort*, naturalized from Europe in the eastern and central parts of the United States.

★**leopard** (lep′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *libbard*; < ME. *lepard*, *lepart*, *lipard*, *leopard*, *leoperd*, *leopart*, also *lebard*, *lebbard*, *libard*, *libart*, *liberd*, *lyberde*, *lybart*, etc., = D. *luipaard* = G. Dan. Sw. *leopard*, < OF. *leopard*, *leopart*, *lepart*, F. *léopard* = Pr. *leopart*, *leupart*, *lupart* = Sp. Pg. It. *leopardo*, < L. *leopardus*, < Gr. λεόπαρδος, λεοντόπαρδος, a leopard, < λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + πάρδος, a pard: see *lion* and *pard*[1].] **1.** The pard or panther, *Felis pardus*, the largest spotted cat of the Old World. It ranks third in size, strength, and ferocity among the Old World *Felidæ*, being exceeded only by the lion and tiger; but it is also inferior to the jaguar and cougar of America. The Himalayan ounce, *Felis irbis*, is about equal to it in size. A good-sized leopard is about 4 feet long without the tail, which is about 3 feet. The skull measures 9 inches in length by 5½ in breadth. The color is tawny, paler or whitish below, and nearly everywhere regularly and profusely spotted with black or blackish, the largest of these spots being ocellated or broken into rosettes. But the animal varies not less in color than in size. Some individuals are black, though even in these cases of melanism the characteristic studded pattern of coloration may be traced. The leopard is smooth-haired, without mane or beard, agile as well as sturdy, and of somewhat arboreal habits, like the jaguar



Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

and cougar. It inhabits wooded country throughout Africa and across Asia to Japan, Java, and some of the other islands, in this wide range running into many geographical varieties.

It fortuned Belphebe with her peares,
The woody Nimphs, and with that lovely boy,
Was hunting then the *Libbards* and the Beares.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 23.

Her foot on one
Of those tame *leopards*. Kitten-like he roll'd
And paw'd about her sandal. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. In *her.*, originally, a lion passant gardant. Thus, the three lions on the shield of England as it existed in the reign of Henry III. are spoken of as leopards. In later heraldry an attempt has been made to discriminate between the lion and the leopard, but the only tenable distinction is when the leopard is represented spotted, which is common in modern heraldry. The practical identity of the two bearings is shown in this, that a leopard rampant is said to be a leopard *lionné*, and a lion passant gardant is said to be a lion *leopardé*.

3. A gold coin, weighing from about 53 to 69 grains, struck by Edward III. and Edward the Black Prince of England, for circulation in



Obverse. Reverse.

Leopard, British Museum.

France, and having on the obverse a lion passant gardant. In French heraldry this representation is described as a lion léopardé, whence the name of the coin.—**American leopard**, the jaguar, *Felis onca*.—**Black leopard**. See def. 1.—**Hunting leopard**. See *hunting-leopard*.—**Snow-leopard**, the ounce, *Felis irbis*.

leopard-cat (lep′ärd-kat), *n.* **1.** The American ocelot, *Felis pardalis*.—**2.** A wild cat of India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra, *Felis bengalensis*, about 3 feet long including the tail, of a tawny color, white below, striped on the head and back, spotted on the sides.

leopardé (lep-är-dā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *léopard* + *-é*, E. *-ee*[1].] In *her.*, passant gardant: said of a lion. See *leopard*, 2.

leopardess (lep′är-des), *n.* [< *leopard* + *-ess*.] A female leopard.

leopard-fish (lep′ärd-fish), *n.* The lesser wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas minor*, of the North Atlantic.

leopard-flower (lep′ärd-flou″ėr), *n.* A garden-flower from China and Japan, *Belamcanda Chinensis*, of the iris family. The perianth is spotted with purple, and the fruited receptacle resembles a blackberry, whence the plant is also called *blackberry-lily*.

leopard-frog (lep′ärd-frog), *n.* The American shad-frog, *Rana halecina*: so called from its spotted coloration.

leopard-lily (lep′ärd-lil″i), *n.* A spotted variety of the liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

leopard-moth (lep′ärd-môth), *n.* A large black and white spotted moth of the family *Cossidæ* (*Zeuzera pyrina* or *Z. æsculi*), common throughout Europe and about New York City. The larva bores in the trunks of the elm, apple, pear, and plum.

leopard's-bane (lep′ärdz-bān), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Doronicum*.—**2.** A medicinal plant, *Arnica montana*. Called also *mountain-tobacco*.—**3.** Same as *herb-paris*.

leopard-seal (lep′ärd-sēl), *n.* A large spotted seal, *Ogmorhinus* or *Hydrurga leptonyx*, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Monachinæ*, inhabiting Patagonia. Also called *sea-leopard*.

leopard-tortoise (lep′ärd-tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*, of Africa.

Leopardus (lē-ō-pär′dus), *n.* [L., a leopard: see *leopard*.] A classic name of the leopard, pard, or panther, sometimes used in zoölogy as a generic name of the large spotted cats.

leopard-wood (lep′ärd-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Piratinera Guianensis*. It is mottled with dark blotches, giving a fancied resemblance to the skin of a leopard. Also called *snake-wood* and *letter-wood*.

leopartt, *n.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

Leopoldinia (lē″ō-pōl-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), dedicated to the Empress *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.] A genus of Brazilian palms of the tribe *Arecæ* and subtribe *Geonomeæ*. The four species inhabit the northern parts of Brazil. They are ornamental in cultivation and have various economic uses. *L. Piassaba* is one of the bast-palms which yield the piassaba-fiber.

leort, *n.* A Middle English form of *leer*[1].

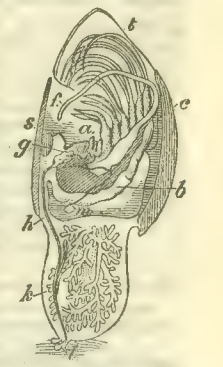
leornt, *v.* A Middle English form of *learn*.

leoset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *leese*[1].

lept. An obsolete strong preterit of *leap*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Lepadicea (lep-ą-dis′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-icea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his *Nematopoda* (the other being *Balanoidea*), containing the cirripeds of the genera *Lepas*, *Gymnolepas*, *Pentalepas*, *Polylepas*, and *Litholepas*.

Lepadidæ (le-pad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of stalked thoracic cirripeds, typified by the genus *Lepas*, belonging to the order *Thoracica* of the subclass *Cirripedia*; the goose-mussels or barnacles. These crustaceans are free when larval, fixed to submerged objects when adult. Fixture is effected by the modification of the antennæ into a flexible fleshy peduncle, sometimes very short, and sometimes a foot in length. This supports the hard calcareous shell or capitulum, normally of five valves, compressed to a flattened form, whose two sides are drawn together by a single transverse muscle. From the opening between the sides are protruded the long, slender, curved, and jointed legs resembling tentacles, which move at will with a sweeping motion. On each side of the body are several filamentous appendages, homologous with the gills of higher crustaceans and supposed to have a respiratory function. The alimentary canal is comparatively simple; there are three pairs of delicate mouth-parts; there is no heart or large blood-vessels. The *Lepadidæ* are mostly hermaphrodite, but in some species the animal of the normal form is strictly female, having one or more males of minute size and more simple organization lodged inside its shell. In others, which, though hermaphrodite, have the male organs less developed than the female, similar males are met with, and are termed *complemental males*.



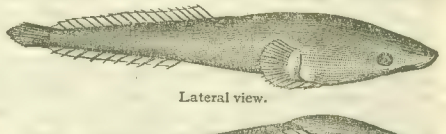
Lepas, in diagrammatic section.

a, the cavity of the sac, lying over the labium; *b*, prosoma; *c*, carina; *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *f*, penis; *g*, gut-formed gland; *h*, duct connecting this with *k*, cement-duct and -glands; *l* (at bottom of figure), antennæ.

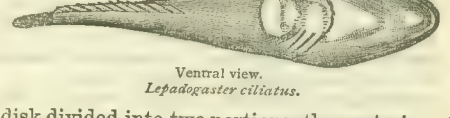
lepadite (lep′ą-dīt), *n.* [< NL. *Lepadites*, < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil supposed to be a kind of barnacle; an aptychus. See *Lepadites*.

Lepadites (lep-ą-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *lepadite*.] A spurious genus of supposed fossil barnacles, based on the aptychi of certain fossil cephalopods, as ammonites. See *aptychus*. *Schlotheim*, 1820.

Lepadogaster (lep″a-dō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1810), < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + γαστήρ, the stomach.] A genus of gobiesociform fishes with an adhesive thoracic



Lateral view.



Ventral view.

Lepadogaster ciliatus.

disk divided into two portions, the posterior of which has a free anterior margin. By means of this organ the fish attaches itself to stones and other objects, and is hence known as *sucker*. Several species occur in European seas; the most common are *L. gouani* and *L. bimaculatus*. Erroneously written *Lepidogaster* (*Yarrell*, 1841) and *Lepadogasterus* (*Gouan*, 1770).

lepadoid (lep′ą-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + εἶδος, shape.]

I. *a.* Resembling a goose-mussel; of or pertaining to the *Lepadidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lepadidæ*.

lepal (lē′pal), *n.* [< NL. as if **lepalum*, < L. *lepis*, < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale: the term conforms to that of *petal*, *sepal*.] In *bot.*, a barren transformed stamen.

lepart†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*. *Chaucer*.

Lepas (lē′pas), *n.* [NL., < L. *lepas* (*lepad-*), < Gr. *λεπάς* (*λεπαδ-*), a limpet, < *λέπας*, a bare rock, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel.] The typical genus of *Lepadidæ*; goose-mussels proper. *L. anatifera* is a common species, usually found attached to floating or submerged objects, hanging in the water sometimes to the length of a foot or more. *L. fascicularis* is another well-known species, with a short footstalk. See *barnacle*[1], 2.

lepet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *leap*.

Lepechinia (lep-e-kin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1806), named after John *Lepechin*, a Russian botanist.] A genus of labiate plants constituting the tribe *Lepechinieæ*. It is characterized by a slightly two-lipped calyx and corolla, the latter with broad, more or less flat lobes and naked within, and by four perfect stamens with oblong parallel anther-cells. There are three or four species, natives of Mexico, herbs with small yellowish or white flowers in axillary whorls crowded in dense terminal spikes.

Lepechinieæ (lep″e-ki-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Lepechinia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of labiate plants containing the genus *Lepechinia* only, which see.

leper[1] (lep′ėr), *n.* [In def. 1 (where also formerly *lepry*, q. v.) < ME. *lepre*, < OF. *liepre*, F. *lèpre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lepra*, < L. *lepra*, < Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy, < *λεπρός*, scaly, < *λέπος*, a scale, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel, = Russ. *lupite* = Lith. *lupti*, peel. In def. 2, orig. *leprous man*, the form *leper* as applied to a person being more recent, and appar. developed, as seeming noun of agent in *-er*, from *leprous*.] 1†. Leprosy.

> The *lepre* of him was clensid. *Wyclif*, Mat. viii. 2.
>
> Whan he was in his lustie age,
> The *lepre* caught in his visage.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

2. A person affected with leprosy.

> And, behold, there came a *leper* and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. Mat. viii. 2.

leper[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leaper*. *Piers Plowman*.

leper-house (lep′ėr-hous), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leperize† (lep′ėr-īz), *v. t.* [< *leper*[1] + *-ize*.] To strike with leprosy.

> Moses, by Faith, doth Myriam *leperize*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 7.

leperous (lep′ėr-us), *a.* See *leprous*.

lepid (lep′id), *a.* [= Sp. *lépido* = Pg. It. *lepido*, < L. *lepidus*, pleasant; cf. L. *lepor*, *lepos* (*lepor-*), pleasantness; no verb-root appears.] Pleasant; jocose. [Rare.]

> As for the joyous and *lepid* consul, he gives himself no trouble upon any subject.
> *Sydney Smith*, Peter Plymley's Letters, vii.

lepides, *n.* Plural of *lepis*.

Lepidineæ (lep-i-din′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Lepidium* + *-ineæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants. The tribe embraced 25 genera, of which *Lepidium* was the type. It is now mostly included in the tribe *Sinapeæ*.

lepidity†, *n.* [< *lepid* + *-ity*.] Pleasantness; wittiness. *Bailey*, 1731.

Lepidium (lē-pid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lepidium*, < Gr. *λεπίδιον*, a plant, prob. garden-cress, pepperwort, also lit. a small scale, dim. of *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale: see *lepis*.] 1. A large genus of cruciferous plants, chiefly herbs, of the tribe *Sinapeæ*, distinguished by the dehiscent pod, which is almost always two-seeded, and by the white flowers. About 100 species have been enumerated, which may be reduced to about 65, distributed over the warm regions of the world. They are commonly known as *peppergrasses*.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a genus of thysanurous insects. Also written *Lepidion*. *Menge*, 1854.

lepidly† (lep′id-li), *adv.* [< *lepid* + *-ly*[2].] Wittily; pleasantly.

lepidocrocite (lep-i-dok′rō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + *κρόκος*, crocus, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of goethite occurring in columnar forms with a scaly or fibrous structure.

lepidodendroid (lep″i-dō-den′droid), *a.* [< *Lepidodendron* + *-oid*.] Like plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; having a scaly bark.

Lepidodendron (lep″i-dō-den′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A common fossil plant of the Carboniferous coal-measures, supposed, in some cases at least, to have furnished an important constituent of the coal itself. By most fossil botanists *Lepidodendron* is considered to be closely allied to the club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceæ*), now widely spread plants. The fossil club-mosses are, however, not identical in structure or external appearance with any now living, one important difference being the much larger size of the fossil forms. The surface of the stem of *Lepidodendron* is marked by peculiar, prominent, quincuncially arranged, and generally lozenge-shaped "leaf-cushions" (also called "bolsters" and "leaf-bases"), which are sometimes distinctly separated from each other, and sometimes confluent above and below, and which vary greatly in size and shape with the age of the plant to which they belong. The leaf-scars are also usually rhombic (sometimes heart-shaped), and are situated on the upper or central part of the cushion, and marked with punctate impressions or scars, which are usually three in number, the middle one being the vascular cicatrix. The young twigs were clothed with long narrow leaves. The internal structure of the plant varies considerably with the species, of which great numbers have been described, based chiefly on the differences in the features of the leaf-cushions and -scars. Several species reveal a relatively thick exogenous woody zone enveloping the primary or endogenous wood. The fossil *Lepidodendra* are chiefly casts of the exterior. These plants are very characteristic of the middle and lower divisions of the productive (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and are widely distributed over the world. One species of *Lepidodendron* (*L. corrugatum* Dawson) is very characteristic of the Lower Carboniferous in America. In Europe this genus is especially developed in the lower parts of the coal-measures. See *Sigillaria*.



Lepidodendron Brittsii, from the coal-measures of Missouri. *a*, a group of four leaf-scars; *b*, one of the scars on a larger scale.

lepidoganoid (lep″i-dō-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidoganoidei*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lepidoganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Lepidoganoidei*.

lepidoganoidean (lep″i-dō-ga-noi′dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lepidoganoid*.

Lepidoganoidei (lep″i-dō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + NL. *ganoideus*, ganoid: see *ganoid*.] In R. Owen's systems, an order or a suborder of ganoid fishes with regular scales instead of plates, as in the *Placoganoidei*. It is an artificial group, represented by the living amiids, lepidosteids, and polypterids, with many extinct relatives. In one of Owen's systems the *Lepidoganoidei* are the second suborder of the third order, *Ganoidei*, of fishes; in another, the first suborder of the eighth order, *Ganoidei*, divided into 8 families. The *Lepidoganoidei* as an order are sometimes divided into 5 suborders or families, *Amiidæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Lepidopleuridæ*, *Crossopterygidæ*, and *Acanthodidæ*. It is now obsolete.

lepidoid (lep′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidoidei*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*: as, a *lepidoid* fish; a *lepidoid* scale.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lepidoidei*.

Lepidoidei (lep-i-doi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπιδοειδής*, scale-like, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Agassiz's classification (1833), a family of fossil ganoid fishes covered with large flat rhomboid enameled scales. It included forms now referred to several different families, as *Acanthodidæ*, *Dipteridæ*, *Palæoniseidæ*, etc.

lepidolite (lep′i-dō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Lithia mica. This mineral is found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color and containing a small percentage of lithia. It is often associated with the lithia tourmalin or rubellite, as at Rozena in Moravia, and Paris, Maine. See *mica*.

lepidomelane (lep′i-dō-me-lān″), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A species of the mica group (see *mica*), of a deep-black color, usually occurring in small, rather inelastic scales. It contains a large amount of iron.

lepidophæite (lep″i-dō-fē′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φαιός*, dusky, + *-ite*[2].] A soft, scaly variety of wad containing copper.

lepidophloios (lep″i-dō-flōi′os), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1825); prop. **Lepidophlœus*, < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of fossil plants of the coal-measures, closely related to *Lepidodendron*, with prominent (often very prominent) transverse rhombic leaf-cushions, each of which exhibits a transversely elongated rhombic or slightly crescentic scar containing three small punctate scars, the central or vascular one being the largest and triangular. This genus is found in various parts of Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Lepidophyllum (lep″i-dō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A name proposed by Brongniart in 1828 for the scales or bracts of the fructification or strobiles of *Lepidodendron* and *Lepidophloios*, fossil plants of the coal-measures. Though commonly used in this sense, it is antedated by *Glossopteris* (which see). See also *Lepidostrobus*.

Lepidopodidæ (lep′i-dō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidopus*, embracing scombroids of very elongate compressed form, and with a distinctly developed caudal fin. It includes several deep- and open-sea fishes.

lepidopter (lep-i-dop′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] A lepidopterous insect. Also *lepidopteran*.

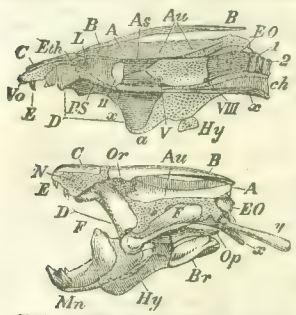
Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop′tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] An order of hexapod insects, or true *Insecta*, with suctorial mouth-parts in the form of a spiral antlia, four similar membranous wings completely covered with scales, a fused prothorax, and perfect metamorphosis. These beautiful insects are known as butterflies and moths, the former being the *Lepidoptera diurna*, or *Rhopalocera*, and the latter the *Lepidoptera nocturna*, or *Heterocera*, respectively constituting the two suborders into which the order is now usually divided. In the adults the mouth is completely haustellate or antliate, the maxillæ being modified into a tubular sucking-proboscis, and the mandibles being rudimentary. The modified maxillæ have a pair of palps. The head is loosely attached to the thorax, and the long slender legs are very freely movable. The fore pair are rudimentary in some butterflies. The body is hairy; the prothorax has a pair of tippets or patagia, and the mesothorax a pair of scales, tegulæ, or patagia, and the metathorax a pair of scales, tegulæ,

Lepidosauria (lep″i-dō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] In some systems, a subclass or suborder of *Reptilia*, including reptiles with scales and plates, with limbs or without, and with the anal cleft transverse and the penis double. The group includes the ophidians and lacertilians, but not the crocodilians nor chelonians. Also called *Plagiotremata* and *Squamata*.

lepidosaurian (lep″i-dō-sâ′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lepidosauria*.

Lepidosiren (lep″i-dō-sī′ren), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale (see *lepis*), + NL. *Siren*, a genus of amphibians.] 1. A genus of dipnoan fishes, typical of the family *Lepidosirenidæ* and subfamily *Lepidosireninæ*, of an elongate form, as in the amphibian genus *Siren*, but with a scaly body. Formerly the *Protopterus annectens* of Africa was included in this genus, and the name *lepidosiren* is still loosely applied to that fish, though it is more properly restricted to the South American form for which the genus was originally instituted. *L. paradoxa* is the South American mudfish, about 3 feet long, found in the Amazon. *Amphibichthys* is a synonym.



Skull of Mudfish (*Lepidosiren annectens*), side views, the upper in longitudinal vertical section. (Cartilage dotted; membranes and bones shaded in lines.)

A, parieto-frontal bone; *As*, alisphenoid; *Au*, auditory chamber; *B*, superorbital; *Br*, branchiostegal rays; *C*, nasal; *D*, palato-pterygoid; *E*, vomerine teeth; *EO*, exoccipital bone; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Hy*, hyoid; *L*, lacrymal; *Mn*, mandible; *N*, nasal sac; *Op*, opercular plate; *Or*, orbit; *PS*, cartilaginous presphenoidal region; *Vo*, vomer; *a*, quadrato-mandibular articulation; *ch*, notochord; *x x*, parasphenoid; *y*, pharyngo-branchial; *II*, *V*, *VIII*, exits of optic, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; 1, 2, first and second vertebræ.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lepidosirenidæ (lep″i-dō-sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnoan fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*. The body is eel-shaped; there are teeth in each jaw, a pair of lateral molars with strong cusps supported by vertical ridges and on the vomer a pair of conical ones; the dorsal and anal fins are long and confluent with the caudal; and the ventral and pectoral fins are almost reduced to long filaments. It is a small group of two genera, the South American *Lepidosiren* and the African *Protopterus*. *Amphibichthyidæ* and *Sirenidæ*, 2, are synonyms.

Lepidosirenidea (lep″i-dō-sī-re-nid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idea*.] An order referred by Melville to the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidea*.

lepidosirenoid (lep″i-dō-sī′re-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidosiren* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosirenidæ*, or having their characters.

★ **II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosirenidæ*.

lepidosis† (lep-i-dō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + *-osis*.] In *med.*, scaly disease: applied to ichthyosis, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Lepidosperma (lep″i-dō-spėr′mą), *n.* [NL. (La Billardière, 1804), < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of sedges of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*, distinguished by having subdistichous glumes and hard croded seeds. There are about 40 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, the Malay archipelago, and southern China. *L. gladiatum*, the sword sedge of the sea-coast of extratropical Australia, is an important plant for binding sea-sand, and also yields a paper-material said to be as good as esparto.

Lepidostei (lep-i-dos′tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lepidosteus*.] A group of ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz in 1833: same as *Lepidoidei*.

lepidosteid (lep-i-dos′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. Also *lepidosteoid*.

Lepidosteidæ (lep″i-dos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of rhombiganoid fishes. They have lozenge-shaped scales, and fins with fulcra. The dorsal and anal fins are placed far back, close to the caudal. The abdominal part of the spinal column is longer than the caudal part. Opercular gills or pseudobranchiæ are present. The *Lepidosteidæ* are characteristic of the fresh waters of North America, and are popularly known as *garfishes*, *garpikes*, *bony pikes*, and *alligator-gars*. They are noteworthy for many anatomical peculiarities, and as being the only living representatives of a once large and widely diffused order of fishes. One species has been reported from China.

2. In Huxley's and Zittel's systems, a suborder or order of ganoid fishes, containing the above family, then called *Lepidosteini* or *Ginglymodi*.

lepidosteoid (lep-i-dos′tē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Lepidosteoidei*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosteidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Same as *lepidosteid*.

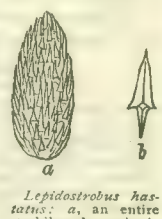
Lepidosteoidei (lep-i-dos-tē-oi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In Günther's system, a suborder of ganoid fishes having rhombic scales, generally fulcrate fins, numerous branchiostegals, and no gular plate. It embraces the *Lepidosteidæ* and numerous extinct forms.

Lepidosteus (lep-i-dos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπις (λεπιδ-), a scale, + ὀστέον, a bone.] A genus of fishes with rhomboid scales as hard as bone, whence the name. The genus includes the North American garpikes or bony pikes, as *L. osseus*, the common long-nosed, and *L. platystomus*, the short-nosed garpike. The alligator-gar, *L. tristœchus*, represents a section of the genus called *Atractosteus*. The genus is typical of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. Originally spelled *Lepisosteus* (*Lacépède*, 1803).

Lepidostrobus (lep-i-dos′trō-bus), *n.*; pl. *Lepidostrobi* (-bī). [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. λεπις (λεπιδ-), a scale, + στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round: see *strobile*.] A generic name applied to the fruit-cones of *Lepidodendron* and *Lepidophloios*. They correspond closely in structure with the fertile spike of the living *Selaginella*. The spore-bearing leaves are attached to a central axis in a crowded spiral arrangement, and their outer ends curve over so as to form an imbricated, diagonally arranged pattern.



Lepidophloios macrolepidotus.
(From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")



Lepidostrobus hastatus: *a*, an entire strobile; *b*, a single scale.

lepidote (lep′i-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. λεπιδωτός, scaly, < λεπιδοῦν, make scaly, < λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale: see *lepis*.] In *bot.*, covered with scurfy scales or scaly spots; leprous.

lepidoted (lep′i-dō-ted), *a.* [< *lepidote* + *-ed*².] Same as *lepidote*.

Lepidurus (lep-i-dū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of phyllopods of the family *Apodidæ* (or *Apusidæ*), related to *Apus*, but having a spatulate telson; the spoontails. *L. couesi* is a species abounding in pools in Montana, Utah, and elsewhere.



Lepidurus couesi.

Lepiopomus (lep″i-ō-pō′mus), *n.* [NL., also *Lepomus*, prop.**Lepidopomus*; < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + πῶμα, a lid, cover.] Same as *Lepomis*.

lepis (lē′pis), *n.*; pl. *lepides* (lep′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *lepis*, < Gr. λεπίς, a scale, rind, husk, flake, < λέπειν, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas*.] 1. A scale, as that of a fish.—2. In *bot.*, a thin flat membranous process or scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin, such as covers the foliage of the oleaster.

Lepisma (le-pis′mą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. λέπισμα, that which is peeled off, peel, < λεπίζειν, peel, husk, < λεπίς, a scale, husk: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Lepismatidæ*, having three long and four short caudal filaments, very long antennæ, and the body flat and scaly. Several species of these bristletails occur about houses in warm or damp places, where they may be seen running swiftly when disturbed. In their movements and general habits they resemble cockroaches. *L. saccharina* is a common household pest in Europe and America, in damp, close rooms. *L. domestica*, the fishtail, is another household pest. *L. quadriseriata* is commonly observed on the walls of out-houses. In the United States these insects are commonly called *fishtail*, *silvertail*, and *silverfish*. They are fond of the glazed figures in wall-paper, of photographs, the paste of book-bindings, etc., and also injure silks and silk tapestries. They are most abundant where it is a little damp.

Lepismatidæ (lep-is-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepisma*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of genuine thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*, having long caudal stylets or filamentous appendages, long filamentous antennæ, well-developed jaws and long palps, six legs, slender cylindric or flattened body covered with metallic scales, and ten-jointed abdomen; the bristletails proper. They are found running swiftly about buildings, under stones, etc., and somewhat resemble cockroaches, though not nearly related to these orthopterous insects. *Lepisma*, *Lepismina*, and *Machilis* are the representative genera. Also *Lepismidæ*.

Lepistemon (lep-i-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Blume, 1826), < Gr. λεπίς, a scale, + στήμων, a stamen.] A genus of convolvulaceous plants of the tribe *Convolvuleæ*, distinguished from *Ipomœa* by the dilatation of the base of the filaments into small arched scales. There are 4 species, having cordate three-lobed leaves and small yellowish flowers, all twining herbs, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

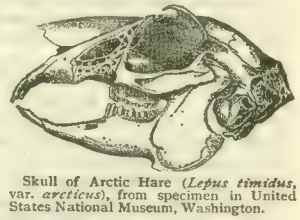
Lepistemoneæ (lep″is-tē-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1856), < *Lepistemon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, established for the reception of the genus *Lepistemon*.

lepocyta (le-pos′i-tą), *n.* [NL.: see *lepocyte*.] An infusorian with a cell-membrane: distinguished from *gymnocyta*.

lepocyte (lep′ō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *lepocyta*, < Gr. λέπος, a scale, husk, + κύτος, a hollow, a cavity: see *cyte*.] A nucleated cell with a cell-wall: distinguished from *gymnocyte*.

Lepomis (le-pō′mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), also *Lepomus*, emend. *Lepiopomus* (Jordan, 1878), prop. **Lepidopoma*; < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale, + πῶμα, a lid, cover.] A genus of sunfishes of American fresh waters, having the operculum ending behind in a convex black flap, sometimes highly developed. They belong to the family *Centrarchidæ*, and are nearly related to the blackbass. Upward of 20 species are described, some of them among the commonest and most familiar fishes of the United States, often called *bream*, as the blue or copper-nosed, *L. pallidus*. The common sunfish, sunny, or pumpkin-seed is *L. gibbosus*, found from Maine to Florida and in the Great Lake region. The red-spotted sunfish is *L. humilis*, found from Kentucky to Kansas and Texas. *L. cyanellus* of the Great Lake region and thence to Mexico is the blue-spotted sunfish or redeye. The two species in which the gill-flap is most highly developed are *L. auritus* and *L. megalotis*, both called *long-eared sunfish*.

Leporidæ (le-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepus* (*Lepor-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires* and suborder *Duplicidentata*; the hares. The *Leporidæ*, together with the *Ochotonidæ*, compose the suborder. The dental formula of *Leporidæ* is: 2 incisors above and 1 below in each half-jaw, no canines, 3 premolars in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars above and below in each half-jaw—in all, 28. The milk-dentition is: i. $\frac{2}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \times 2 = 18$. There are in the adult 2 pairs, and in the young 3 pairs, of upper front teeth, the largest number found in this order. The grinders are all alike rootless and mostly trilaminate; the skull is large, and noted for its many vacuities or fontanelles among the bones; clavicles are present, but rudimentary; the scapula has a metacromion; the tibia and fibula are united as in murine rodents; the radius and ulna are complete, but fixed; and the spinal column is remarkably long in the lumbar region. The hind limbs are disproportionately long, and the gait is more or less saltatorial. The hind as well as the fore feet are entirely furry, and the whole length of the metatarsus may be applied to the ground. There are 5 digits on the fore feet, 4 on the hind. The head is full and globose, with very long ears, large eyes, and prominent, mobile, cleft upper lip; there are no cheek-pouches, and the inside of the mouth is partly furry. The tail is short and habitually recurved. The male organs are external; the uterus is two-horned, and the mammæ are numerous—about 5 pairs. There are two living genera, *Lepus* and *Romerolagus*, and extinct genera, as *Palæolagus*, *Panolax*, and *Praotherium*. See *hare*¹, *rabbit*.



Skull of Arctic Hare (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*), from specimen in United States National Museum, Washington.

leporide (lep′ō-rid), *n.* [< L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare (see *Lepus*), + E. *-ide*².] A variety of the domesticated rabbit, alleged to be a hybrid between the rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) and the hare (*L. timidus*).

Many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 193.

leporiform (lep′ō-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a hare; ★resembling a leporide in form; lagomorphic.

leporine (lep′ō-rin or -rīn), *a.* [= OF. *leporin*, < L. *leporinus*, of a hare, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus*.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare; lagomorphic.

lepothrix (lep′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λέπος, a scale, husk, + θρίξ, hair.] A scaly disease of the hair of the axilla or scrotum, due to the presence of a fungous growth beneath the cuticle of the hair.

lepped (lept). An obsolete or dialectal (Irish) past participle of *leap*¹. *Spenser*.

lepra (lep′rą), *n.* [L., < Gr. λέπρα, leprosy: see *leper*¹, *lepry*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a chronic and almost uniformly incurable disease, caused by a well-determined bacillus, *Bacillus leprœ*. It is characterized anatomically by the formation of nodules

and diffuse masses of leprous tissue, distributed especially to the skin and along the nerves, but occurring elsewhere. Lepra begins slowly and haltingly with the ordinary signs of feeble health, and develops into one or the other of the two recognized types of the disease, or into a mixed form. In one type, *lepra cutanea* or *lepra tuberculosa*, the skin and mucous membranes are the principal places of deposit of leprous tissue, and there is formation of nodules, indolent ulcers, and cicatrices. The other form, *lepra nervorum* or *lepra anæsthetica*, in which the nerves are principally affected, is characterized by pains and anæsthesia in various nerve-regions (the motor paralysis being remarkably scanty), and by various dystrophies consequent upon the nervous lesions, bullous eruptions, spots of pigmentary surplus or deficit, glossy skin, muscular atrophy, and the loss of fingers and toes. Patients with lepra nervorum seem to live longer than those with lepra cutanea. Lepra is unknown among brutes. It is communicated from man to man, but seems usually to require extreme intimacy of association. Lepra has been prevalent in almost all countries of the world. At present it is frequent in many parts of Asia and Africa, and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans. In Europe it occurs in Scandinavia, in Finland, in Iceland, and there is some in Spain. It prevails in many parts of South America, Central America, and Mexico, and in a number of the West Indian islands. In America north of Mexico there are some points of prevalence in the southern part of the United States, some among the Chinese of the western coast, and some among the Scandinavian immigrants of the northwest. There are also some infected localities in New Brunswick, in Cape Breton, and in Greenland. Lepra cutanea is also called *lepra Arabum, elephantiasis* or *elephantiasis Græcorum*, and *leprosy*. Lepra nervorum is also called *lepra nervosa, lepra mutilans, dry leprosy, joint-evil*, and *non-tuberculated lepra*.

2. One of a class of scaly skin-affections, mostly psoriasis; lepra Græcorum. [Obsolescent.]—3. In *bot.*, a scurfy or mealy matter on the surface of some plants.

Lepralia (le-prā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. λεπρός, scaly: see *leper*[1].] 1. A notable genus of chilostomatous polyzoans, of the family *Escharidæ* or *Membraniporidæ*, of irregularly branched form with broad flattened divisions. *L. pertusa* is an Adriatic species.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Lepralia*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

lepralian (le-prā'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Lepralia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the genus *Lepralia*, or having its characters.

leprarioid (le-prā'ri-oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lepraria* (< Gr. λέπρα, leprosy) + *-oid.*] Resembling certain crustaceous pseudolichens of a dust-like or leprose character, formerly considered to compose a genus *Lepraria* of Acharius.

leprechawn, leprecawn (lep'rē-kân), *n.* [Also *leprechaun, leprachawn, luprachaun*, etc.; ult. < Ir. *luchorpan, lucharban, lucharman*, a pygmy sprite (see def.), lit. 'a little body,' < *lu*, little, small, + *corpan*, dim. of *corp*, < L. *corpus*, body: see *corpus, corpse*. Cf. Gael. *lucharmunn*, a pygmy, a dwarf, given as < *luch*, a mouse, + *armunn*, a hero, chief, but prob. a form of the Ir. word. The present form of the Anglicized name comes rather < Ir. *leithbhragan*, another name of the same fairy, appar. altered from the earlier name by popular etymology, as if < *leit*, half, + *brög*, shoe, + *an*, a man, this name being accompanied by the legend that the fairy spends his time in mending a single shoe (half a pair).] In Irish superstition, a pygmy sprite, supposed to grind meal, make shoes, and do other services for persons who treat him well, and, if spellbound by a fixed gaze, to give up an inexhaustible fairy purse.

The Ghosts, Giants, Pookas, Demons, *Leprecawns*, Banshees, Fairies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids and Other Marvels of the Emerald Isle.
Amer. Antiquarian, X., Index.

leprey†, leprie†, *n.* See *lepry.*

lepric (lep'rik), *a.* [< Gr. λεπρικός, of or for leprosy, < λέπρα, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1].] Of or pertaining to leprosy. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

leprosarium (lep-rō-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *leprosaria* (-ạ). [ML.: see *leprosery.*] A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leprose (lep'rōs), *a.* [< LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous.*] In *bot.*, scale-like or scurf-like: said of some crustaceous lichens whose thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf; lepidote.

leprosery (lep'rō-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *leproseries* (-riz). [< OF. *leproserie*, F. *léproserie*, < ML. *leprosaria, leprosarium*, a hospital for lepers, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous.*] A hospital or home for lepers. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 275.

leprosied (lep'rō-sid), *a.* [< *leprosy* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with leprosy.

leprosity (le-pros'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *leprosite*, < ML. *leprosita(t-)s*, leprousness, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous.*] 1. The state of being leprous; leprousness.—2†. A scaly condition.

For to say that Nature hath an intention to make all metals gold, and that, if the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold—all these are but dreames. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

leprosy (lep'rō-si), *n.* [Formerly also *leprosie*; < OF. *leprosie*, leprosy, < ML. *leprosia* (found only in sense of 'a hospital for lepers'), < MGr. λέπρωσις, leprosy, < Gr. λεπροῦσθαι, become leprous, < λέπρα, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1], *leprous.*] A name given to several different diseases. Regarding the leprosy of the Jews nothing certain is known. The term was probably applied to various cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious character. The term is now commonly restricted to lepra cutanea, or elephantiasis Græcorum. See *lepra.*—**Black leprosy**, a form of lepra exhibiting dark, livid patches.—**Dry leprosy.** See *lepra.*

leprous (lep'rus), *a.* [Also sometimes *leperous*; < ME. *leprous*, < OF. *leprous, lepros, lepreux* = F. *lépreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leproso*, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous, having leprosy, < L. *lepra*, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1], 1. The adj. is thus as if < *leper*[1], 1, + *-ous.*] 1. Infected with leprosy.

Oure lorde hym comaunded to make a table, in the name of that table at the whiche he was sette in the house of Symond *leprouse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

His hand was *leprous* as snow. Ex. iv. 6.

2†. Causing leprosy.

In the porches of my ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 64.

3. Covered with white scales. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *leprose*. (*b*) In *entom.*, covered with large, loose, irregular whitish scales, as the elytra of certain *Coleoptera.*—**Leprous inflammation**, inflammation caused by the presence of *Bacillus lepræ*, and resulting in the formation of leprous tissue.—**Leprous tissue**, a tissue consisting of round cells, with some fusiform or branched, with scanty fibrillar intercellular substance, and well provided with blood-vessels. It forms nodules up to the size of a walnut, and diffuse masses. It may persist without change, it may ulcerate on violence, or it may atrophy, leaving a scar. It is formed under the influence of *Bacillus lepræ*, and these bacilli are found in the tissue.

leprousness (lep'rus-nes), *n.* The state of being leprous.

lepry† (lep'ri), *n.* [Also *leprie, leprey*; < ME. *lepry, leprie*, < OF. *leprie*, leprosy: see *leper*[1],] Leprosy.

He made the blynde to se & heled some of *lepry*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Their breath is contagious, their *leprey* spreading.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

lepta, *n.* Plural of *lepton*[1].

Leptadenia (lep-ta-dē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < Gr. λεπτός, small, + ἀδήν, a gland.] A genus of plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Ceropegieæ*, characterized by a double crown and a rotate corolla with filiform lobes. There are about 12 species, shrubs or climbers, with filiform leaves and small flowers, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and Madagascar. Endlicher made this genus the type of a further subdivision, *Leptadenieæ.*

Leptadenieæ (lep″tad-ē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Leptadenia* + *-eæ.*] A subdivision of plants, embracing the genera *Leptadenia* and *Orthanthera*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Ceropegieæ.*

Leptandra (lep-tan'drạ), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, small, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants comprising two species.—2. [*l. c.*] The rhizome and rootlets of *Leptandra Virginica.* It is used as a cathartic.

leptandrin (lep-tan'drin), *n.* [< *Leptandra* + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside, crystallizing in needles, obtained from *Leptandra Virginica*, and probably constituting the active principle of the drug leptandra.

Leptidæ[1] (lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptis* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptis*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They are related to the *Tabanidæ* or horse-flies, but the simple and not annulate third joint of the antennæ has a styliform bristle. With few exceptions, the species are unable to draw blood. They are about 300 in number, cosmopolitan, of moderate size, and rather sluggish; they sometimes prey on other insects. They are known as *snipe-flies.*

Leptidæ[2] (lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] An old family of harvest-mites, based mainly or wholly on immature forms.

Leptidea (lep-tid'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small.] 1. A genus of butterflies, now called *Leucophasia. Billberg*, 1820.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles, having a few species natives of southern Europe and western Asia. *Mulsant*, 1829.

leptiform (lep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + L. *forma*, shape.] Slender in shape; vermiform.

leptinid (lep'ti-nid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Leptinidæ.*

Leptinidæ (lep-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Leptinus.* They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free, tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi), mentum transverse with hind angles prolonged, and palpi distant at base.

leptinolite (lep-tin'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + suffix *-ινος* + λίθος, a stone.] A name given by Cordier to a rock produced by the metamorphic action of granite on the adjacent schists, as seen in the French Pyrenees.

Leptinus (lep-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1817), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small: see *lepton*[1].] A genus of beetles, formerly of the family *Silphidæ*, now giving name to the *Leptinidæ.* These minute beetles live in the trunks of old trees, under fallen leaves, and in decomposing vegetable matter. *L. testaceus* is common to Europe and North America, though specimens from the latter continent have been described as distinct, under the name *L. americanus.*

Leptis (lep'tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1805), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate: see *lepton*[1].] The typical genus of *Leptidæ.* The species are of medium size, with short, sparse hair, of a yellowish-red color marked with black or brown. The larvæ live in damp earth and in the burrows of May-beetles. About 30 European and 17 North American species are described.

Leptocardia (lep-tō-kär'di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Leptocardii.*

leptocardian (lep-tō-kär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Leptocardii* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptocardii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the class *Leptocardii*; a lancelet, branchiostome, or amphioxus.

Leptocardii (lep-tō-kär'di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + καρδία = E. *heart.*] The lowest group of true vertebrates; a class or other high division of *Vertebrata*, to which different values have been assigned by naturalists; the lancelets. In the leptocardians the skeleton is notochordal, acranial, and membranocartilaginous; they have no brain, no jaws, contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart, colorless blood, confluent respiratory and abdominal cavities, and many branchial clefts through which water enters to be expelled by an opening in front of the vent. In the older systems the group was considered an order of fishes; by Johannes Müller and others, a subclass of fishes; now, it is generally rated as a separate class of *Vertebrata.* Other names of the same group, in some of its acceptations, are *Cirrostomi, Pharyngobranchii, Acrania, Entomocrania, Cephalochorda*, and family *Branchiostomidæ* or *Amphioxidæ.* Only about six species are known. Also *Leptocardia.* See cuts under *Branchiostoma* and *lancelet.*

leptocephalic (lep″tō-se-fal'ik or lep-tō-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [As *leptocephal-y* + *-ic.*] 1. Narrow, as a skull; having a narrow skull; characterized by or exhibiting leptocephaly.—2. In *ichth.*, retaining a long, narrow skull, as certain flatfishes whose skull does not undergo the special modification characteristic of the pleuronectids; leptocephaloid.

Indeed, there seems good reason to believe that many young flat-fish never undergo this change at all, but, swimming about freely in the open sea, assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as the *leptocephalic.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 114.

Leptocephalidæ (lep″tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocephalus* + *-idæ.*] 1. A supposed family of fishes of ribbon-like form, with a translucent body, a continuous vertical fin consisting of the united dorsal, caudal, and anal fins, a small head, and lateral branchial apertures. They live in the sea, and are considered to be immature fishes, mostly of the family *Congridæ. Leptocephalus morrissi* is the larval or immature form of *Conger vulgaris.* Also *Leptocephalini* (*Bonaparte*, 1837).

2. The family otherwise called *Congridæ.*

leptocephaloid (lep-tō-sef'ạ-loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the *Leptocephalus* kind, as a larval conger.

Leptocephalus (lep-tō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A spurious genus of eel-like fishes, having a very thin diaphanous body, formerly regarded as a valid generic type and hence giving name to the *Leptocephalidæ*, but now generally considered to be the larval form of a conger.—2. [*l. c.*] The larval or aborted stage of the conger and allied fishes, when the body is much compressed and hyaline and no generative organs are developed.—3. The genus otherwise called *Conger.*

leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef'ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + κεφαλή, head.] Narrowness of the skull due to premature synostosis of the sutures between the frontal and sphenoid bones.

Leptoceridæ (lep-tō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of caddis-flies or trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptocerus*, having long slim antennæ, whence the name. It was founded by Stephens in 1836. They have the palpi strongly hairy, ordinarily

ascending and with the last joint long and simple, and the wings pubescent and generally narrow. The larval cases are tubular and free, and are found in both standing and running water. These insects are found all over the world; about 50 species are European; some exotic ones are among the largest of their tribe.

Leptocerus (lep-tos′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptoceridæ*, having the neuration of the fore wings different in the two sexes. The larvæ are slender, and inhabit free tubular cases. There are 16 European species, and the genus is also represented in northern Asia and America.

2. A genus of curculios, now called *Naupactus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.

leptodactyl, leptodactyle (lep-tō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *leptodactylus*, < MGr. *λεπτοδάκτυλος*, with slender toes (or fingers), < Gr. *λεπτός*, slender, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe.] **I.** *a.* Having small or slim toes. Also *leptodactylous*.

II. *n.* A bird or other animal having slender toes.

leptodactylous (lep-tō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *leptodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *leptodactyl*.

Leptodera (lep-tod′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *δέρος* for *δέρμα*, skin, hide.] A genus of vinegar-eels of the family *Anguillulidæ*. *L. oxyphila* is the vinegar-eel formerly called *Anguillula aceti*. The same or a very similar species found in sour paste is *L. glutinis*. The form is as simple as possible, being cylindric and tapering, the mouth a slight opening, and the length less than one twelfth of an inch.

Leptodora (lep-tod′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *δορά*, a skin, hide.] The typical genus of *Leptodoridæ*. *L. hyalina* is an example. *Lilljeborg*, 1860.

Leptodoridæ (lep-tō-dor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptodora* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous crustaceans, of the order *Cladocera*, represented by the genus *Leptodora*. The form is very peculiar; there are six pairs of ambulatory feet; the abdomen is very long and segmented, and there are no respiratory organs. There is a rudimentary shell in the female only. These water-fleas grow to an inch in length, and occur in fresh water in both America and Europe.

Leptogaster (lep-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] 1. A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1804, having the face very narrow and the abdomen long and slender, whence the name. There are about 12 European and nearly 20 North American species.—2. A genus of reduvioid heteropterous insects, containing one Madagascar bug, *L. flavipes*. *Signoret*, 1860.—3. A genus of dragon-flies. *Hagen*, 1861.

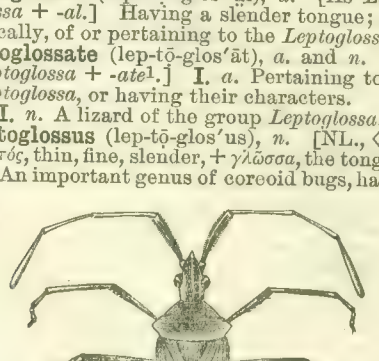
Leptoglossa (lep-tō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. A division of *Lacertilia*, including lizards with slender cleft protrusile tongue: same as *Fissilinguia*.—2. In Cope's classification, a suborder of lizards.

leptoglossal (lep-tō-glos′al), *a.* [As *Leptoglossa* + *-al*.] Having a slender tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*.

leptoglossate (lep-tō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Leptoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A lizard of the group *Leptoglossa*.

Leptoglossus (lep-tō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. An important genus of coreoid bugs, having



Leptoglossus phyllopus, twice natural size.

the hind tibiæ usually expanded, erected by Guérin in 1830. The species are subtropical. *L. phyllopus* is common in the southern United States, where it injures cotton-bolls and oranges.

2. A genus of Australian myzomeline birds. *Swainson*, 1837. See *Acanthorhynchus*, 1.

leptogonidium (lep″tō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *leptogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *gonidimium*.

Leptolepidæ (lep-tō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptolepis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct teleost fishes, typified by the genus *Leptolepis*, with the vertebræ ossified, the tail homocercal, the scales cycloid, the fins without fulcra, single dorsal fin, and teeth in bands mostly minute. The family flourished in Liassic and Oölitic epochs.

Leptolepis (lep-tol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *λεπίς*, a scale: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Leptolepidæ*, containing extinct clupeiform fishes with small scales, whence the name.

leptology (lep-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτολογία*, minute description, also quibbling, < *λεπτός*, fine, minute, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, minute and detailed description.

leptome (lep′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender.] Same as *bast*[1], 2. *Potonié*.

Leptomedusæ (lep″tō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, delicate, + NL. *Medusæ*.] In Haeckel's classification of hydrozoans, the calyptoblastic hydromedusans, as the campanularian and sertularian polyps, regarded as an order of *Medusæ*. See *Calyptoblastea*.

leptomedusan (lep″tō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptomedusæ*, or having their characters; calyptoblastic, as a hydromedusan.

II. *n.* One of the *Leptomedusæ;* a calyptoblastic hydromedusan.

leptomeninges (lep″tō-mē-nin′jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, + *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), membrane: see *meninx*.] In *anat.*, the pia mater and arachnoid.

leptomeningitis (lep-tō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [< *leptomeninges* + *-itis*. Cf. *meningitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.

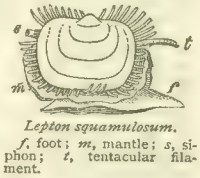
Leptomeria (lep-tō-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the small delicate flowers; < Gr. *λεπτός*, small, slender, + *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Santalaceæ* and tribe *Osyrideæ*, with minute hermaphrodite flowers crowded in terminal or lateral racemes or spikes, and small drupes, sometimes with a fleshy exocarp. Fourteen species are known, all natives of Australia, broom-like shrubs with angular or roundish twig-like branches, mostly destitute of leaves except on the young twigs. *L. Billardieri* is a pretty shrub, six feet high, with white flowers and greenish-red berry-like drupes, the pulp of which is pleasant, acid, and slightly astringent; the drupes are called *native currants* in New South Wales and Victoria. Remains of plants of this genus occur in considerable abundance in nearly all the deposits of the Tertiary age in Europe.

leptomorphic (lep-tō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, + *μορφή*, form.] An epithet proposed by Gümbel to designate those mineral constituents of rocks which, although crystalline in structure, are not bounded by their own proper crystalline faces. It is nearly the same in meaning as the "allotriomorphic" of Rosenbusch.

lepton[1] (lep′ton), *n.*; pl. *lepta* (-tä). [< Gr. *λεπτόν*, a small coin, prop. neut. (sc. *νόμισμα*, coin) of *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, small, lit. peeled, stripped, < *λέπειν*, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas*, *lepis*.] The smallest coin of modern Greece, equal to a centime. One hundred lepta make a drachma.

Lepton[2] (lep′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτόν*, neut. of *λεπτός*, fine, small, delicate.] The typical genus of *Leptonidæ*. The shell resembles that of *Kellia*, is often minutely punctured, and has divergent teeth. There are many species. *L. squamosum* and *L. convexum* are British.

Leptonidæ (lep-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Lepton*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Lepton*. They have the mantle extensile beyond the shell, and furnished with a row of filaments (one of which is enlarged and prolonged in front); a single short siphon; two branchiæ, complete and separate; foot thick, tapering, and with a byssal groove; and equivalve subequilateral valves, gaping at the end, with an internal ligament and simple pallial impressions. There is one cardinal tooth on each side of the cartilage-pit (sometimes on one side only); of the lateral teeth there are on each side two or only one



Lepton squamulosum.
f, foot; *m*, mantle; *s*, siphon; *t*, tentacular filament.

leptophloëm (lep-tō-flō′em), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, slender, + E. *phloëm*.] A rudimentary phloëm: applied by Vaizey to the phloëm of the inner tissue in the seta of some mosses. Compare *leptoxylem*.

Leptophlœum (lep-tō-flē′um), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1862), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A lycopodiaceous fossil plant, allied to *Lepidodendron* and found in the Devonian of Maine, New Brunswick, and the adjacent region of northeastern America, and also in beds of similar age in Australia. The stem is covered with broad rhombic leaf-bases or -cushions, each with a single small vascular scar a little above its center, and above this a very slight furrow. This is a characteristically Devonian genus.

Leptoplana (lep-top′lā-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, delicate, + *πλάνης*, a wanderer, < *πλάνος*, wandering: see *planet*.] The typical genus of *Leptoplanidæ*. *L. tremellaris* is a Mediterranean species.

Leptoplanidæ (lep-tō-plan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of digonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Leptoplana*. It contains marine planarians with a flat, broad, and usually very delicate body without distinct cephalic region or tentacles, eyes more or less numerous, mouth usually in advance of the middle of the body, and the genital openings behind the mouth.

leptopod (lep′tō-pod), *a.* [As *Leptopod-a*.] Slender-footed, as a member of the *Leptopoda*.

Leptopoda (lep-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the foot compressed and adapted for leaping, composed of the families *Strombidæ* and *Phoridæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

Leptopodia (lep-tō-pō′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, slender, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A



Long-legged Spider-crab (*Leptopodia sagittaria*).

genus of spider-crabs, founded by Leach in 1814. They have a small triangular body with a long acute rostrum, and extremely long, slender legs. *L. sagittaria*, whose body is less than an inch broad, has legs nearly a foot long.

leptopodian (lep-tō-pō′di-an), *n.* [< *Leptopodia* + *-an*.] A crab of the family *Leptopodiidæ;* a spider-crab or sea-spider.

Leptopodidæ (lep-tō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptopoda* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Leptopus*. Also *Leptopidæ*.

Leptopodiidæ (lep″tō-pō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptopodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, named from the genus *Leptopodia;* the spider-crabs.

leptoprosope (lep-tō-pros′ōp), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, narrow, + *πρόσωπον*, face: see *Prosopis*.] Narrowness of the face; the possession of or condition of having a long, narrow face.

leptoprosopic (lep″tō-prō-sop′ik), *a.* [< *leptoprosope* + *-ic*.] Having a long narrow face, as a skull.

> The mid-facial index . . . could be accurately determined in the three Yasinese skulls, in which it is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 23.

Leptops (lep′tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, narrow, + *ὤψ*, face, eye.] 1. A genus of fishes, the mud-cats, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ*, with large flattened head, projecting lower jaw, and peculiar dentition. *L. olivaris* is a large catfish living on muddy bottoms of streams and lakes in the southern and western parts of the United States. *Rafinesque*, 1820.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, comprising many Australian species of large or medium size, whitish or brown color, with narrow linear vertical eyes and a distinct scutellum. *Schönherr*, 1834.

Leptoptila (lep-top′ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate, + *πτίλον*, feather.] A genus of American wood-pigeons, containing about a dozen species, whose outer primaries are incised, attenuate, and bistoury-like at the end; the pin-wing doves. The tarsi are bare; the tail has 12 feathers; the lining of the wings is chestnut; the neck is iridescent; and there are no metallic spots. The genus is also called *Engyptila*. *L.* or *E. albifrons* is found in Texas and Mexico, *L. jamaicensis* in Jamaica.

Leptoptilus (lep-top′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate, + *πτίλον*, feather.] A

genus of storks of Asia and Africa, of the family *Ciconiidæ;* the adjutants or marabous. Also *Leptoptilos.* See cut under *adjutant-bird.*

Leptopus (lep'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποίς = E. *foot.*] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (*a*) The typical genus of *Leptopidæ* or *Leptopodidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1809, having the prothorax contracted into a neck, the antennæ very slender, and the upper surface of the body often spinous. The species occur in France and Algeria. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Dolichopodidæ.* Also called *Xanthochlorus.* *Haliday*, 1831. (*c*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles. *Dejean*, 1833. (*d*) A genus of fishes. *Rafinesque*, 1815. (*e*) A genus of crustaceans. *Lamarck*, 1819. (*f*) A genus of birds. *Fraser*, 1844.

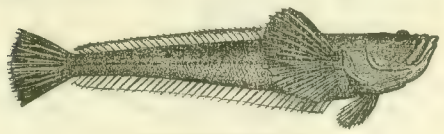
leptorrhine, leptorhine (lep'tō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, slender, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] 1. Having a small nose or slender snout, as the fossil rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros leptorrhinus.*—2. Same as *leptorrhinian.*

leptorrhinian, leptorhinian (lep-tō-rin'i-an), *a.* [< *leptorrhine* + *-ian.*] 1. Having a skull with a nasal index of less than 47 (German anthropologists), of less than 47.9 (Broca).—2. Having a nose the soft parts of which have an index of from 63–69 (Topinard).

leptorrhinic, leptorhinic, *a.* Leptorrhinian.

Leptoscopidæ (lep-tō-skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptoscopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of trachinoid fishes represented by the genus *Leptoscopus.* (*a*) In a restricted sense it includes only fishes with an elongated antrorsiform body, median lateral line, long continuous dorsal and anal fins, and perfect ventrals with one spinous and five soft rays; (*b*) in a wider sense it is used for trachinoid fishes of the foregoing form with imperfect as well as with perfect ventral fins, and then divided into two subfamilies, *Leptoscopinæ* and *Dactyloscopinæ.*

Leptoscopus (lep-tos'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Leptoscopus macropygus.

λεπτός, thin, slender, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The typical genus of *Leptoscopidæ.* *Gill*, 1859.

Leptosomatidæ (lep″tō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Leptosomidæ.*

Leptosomidæ (lep-tō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptosomus* + *-idæ.*] A peculiar Madagascar family of picarian birds represented by the single genus *Leptosomus,* related to the *Coraciidæ* or rollers. The feet are zygodactyl to some extent, but the outer toe is not completely reversed. The pterylosis is remarkable for the development of a pair of pygal powder-down patches. The plumage is aftershafted, and the loral plumules form a tuft over each side of the base of the beak. The nostrils are median. The sexes are diverse.

Leptosomus (lep-tō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptosomidæ.* *L. discolor* is the kirumbo. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also *Leptosoma.* *Bonaparte*, 1849. —2. A genus of curculionids, now called *Rhadinosomus.* *Schönherr*, 1826.



Kirumbo (*Leptosomus discolor*).

leptosperm (lep'tō-spėrm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Leptospermum.*

Leptospermeæ (lep-tō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Leptospermum* + *-eæ.*] Originally, a suborder, now reduced to a tribe of plants of the family *Myrtaceæ,* based on the genus *Leptospermum,* chiefly characterized by the loculicidally dehiscent capsule. It embraces 23 genera, among which are *Eucalyptus, Melaleuca,* and *Metrosideros.*

Leptospermum (lep-tō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of plants, the type of the tribe *Leptospermeæ* of the family *Myrtaceæ.* It is distinguished by the generally alternate leaves, the stamens not exceeding the corolla, and the numerous ovules. There are about 25 species, shrubs or rarely small trees, with small rigid one- to three-nerved leaves and white flowers, natives of Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Indian archipelago. See *tea-tree,* 2, and *sandstay.*

leptosporangiate (lep″tō-spō-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + NL *sporangium* + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having sporangia formed from a single epidermal cell, as in the true ferns and in the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ.* Compare *eusporangiate.*

Leptostraca (lep-tos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] An order of *Crustacea* formed by Claus for the reception of the genus *Nebalia* and related extinct forms.

Leptothrix (lep'tō-thriks), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + θρίξ, hair.] 1. A genus of bacteria comprising those having the form of an unbranched non-motile filament, consisting of cylindrical round or ovoid cells joined end to end and inclosed in a sheath. *L. buccalis* lives on the mucous membrane, and in the fur of the teeth, and may become parasitic on the teeth and cause decay. 2. [*l. c.*] Any bacterium having this form.

leptoxylem (lep-tō-zī'lem), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. *xylem.*] In *bot.*, a rudimentary xylem.

Leptura (lep-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + οὐρά, the tail.] A large genus of longicorn beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ.* Some 75 species occur in North America north of Mexico. *L. canadensis,* about one half of an inch long, is brownish-black with yellow on the antennæ and red on the elytra.

Lepturеæ (lep-tū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lepturus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of grasses founded on the genus *Lepturus,* having one or two stiff empty glumes much longer than the hyaline flowering ones. It embraces four genera besides *Lepturus,* all natives of the warmer parts of the Old World.

lepturid (lep'tū-rid), *n.* A member of the *Lepturidæ.*

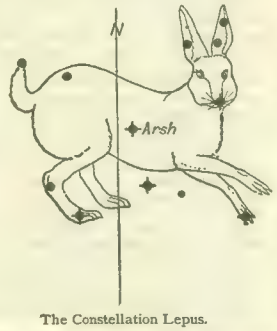
Lepturidæ (lep-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-idæ.*] A family of longicorn insects, typified by the genus *Leptura.* They have the head narrowed to a neck behind the eyes, which are rounded and do not envelop the base of the antennæ; the front coxæ conical; and the stridulating plate on the mesonotum divided by a smooth portion or by a furrow. These insects occur on flowers. Also written *Lepturadæ, Lepturetæ, Lepturida, Lepturites.*

Lepturinæ (lep-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-inæ.*] The lepturids rated as a subfamily of *Cerambycidæ.*

Lepturus (lep-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + οὐρά, tail (from the slender spikes).] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeeæ* and type of the subtribe *Lepturеæ,* characterized by the one- to two-flowered spikelet having one or two rigid outer glumes inclosing the thin pointless flowering glumes. There are about 4 species, natives of southern Europe and northern Africa, temperate Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. They are generally known as *hard-grass,* and also as *snake's-tail.*

Leptus (lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate: see *Lepton*2.] 1. A generic name under which six-legged larval forms of various mites, chiefly of the family *Trombidiidæ,* but also of *Rhyncolophidæ,* have been grouped. *L. autumnalis,* a young rhyncolophid, is the cause of a cutaneous disease in man. *L. americanus* is a young trombidiid. See *harvest-tick.* *Latreille*, 1806. 2. A genus of beetles of the family *Cucujidæ:* same as *Sylvanus.* *Duftschmidt*, 1825.

Lepus (lē'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare. Cf. Gr. (Æolic) λεπορίς, (Italic) λεβηρίς, a hare.] 1. The representative and typical genus of *Leporidæ.* There are about 30 species, of most parts of the world except Australia. South America has but one, the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis.* India and Africa have several, and North America the largest number. *L. timidus* is the common hare of Europe. *L. cuniculus* is the common rabbit, the original of the domestic varieties. The polar hare, white in winter, is *L. arcticus* or *glacialis.* Several other species also turn white. *L. americanus* is the common varying hare of North America. *L. campestris* is the northern prairie-hare. *L. callotis* and *L. californicus* are two large southern hares of the same continent. *L. aquaticus* is the swamp-hare of the southern United States. *L. palustris* is the marsh-hare. The common wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus.* *Romerolagus,* an aberrant genus, is from Mexico. See cuts under *cottontail, hare,* and *jack-rabbit.*



The Constellation Lepus.

2. An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.

Lepyridæ† (lē-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Lepyrus.* *Kirby*, 1837.

Lepyrus (lep'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπυρός, in a rind or shell, neut. λεπυρόν, a rind, shell, < λέπος, a scale, rind: see *lepis.*] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidæ,* having the rostrum subangulate and carinate below, and the legs rounded, not sinuate. They are rather large yellowish or grayish beetles, living upon various trees. The species are numerous, and belong to the northern portions of both hemispheres. *L. colon* is an ashy-gray species, about one third of an inch long, found in Europe and British America, especially upon willows.

leret†. An obsolete form of *lear*1, *leer*1, *leer*3.

Lernæa (lėr-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., with ref. to the Lernæan hydra, < L. *Lernæa,* fem. of *Lernæus:* see *Lernæan.*] The typical genus of *Lernæidæ,* formerly regarded as belonging to the group of nematoid intestinal worms. The male of *L. branchialis* is 2 or 3 millimeters long, the female twice as large. Also *Lernea.*

Lernæan, Lernean (lėr-nē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lernæus,* < Gr. Λερναῖος, Lernæan, < Λέρνα, Λέρνη, > L. *Lerna, Lerne,* a locality in Argolis.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the marshy district and the lake and fountain called Lerna, in the region of Argolis in Greece, or to the ancient sacred grove in this district.

> Opened the eye of his conscience to the hundred-headed injustice in the *Lernæan* Marsh of Modern Society.
> *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *lernæoid.*—**Lernæan hydra,** in *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous nine-headed serpent inhabiting the Lernæan marsh, killed by Hercules. See *hydra,* 1, and *Hercules.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Lernæidæ* or *Lernæoidea.*

Lernæidæ (lėr-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans (fish-lice), of the order *Siphonostoma,* or giving name to a different order, *Lernæoidea.* The females of these fish-lice resemble worms rather than crustaceans. The body is unsegmented; there are processes upon the head; the mouth-parts are piercing, with a suctorial tube; and there are four pairs of small swimming-feet. They are found on the eyes, mouth gills, and skin, and sometimes in the flesh of fishes. The small males are parasitic upon the females, and resemble crustaceans more than do the females. There are several genera, as *Lernæa, Lernæocera, Lernæonema, Penella, Hæmobaphes,* etc. Also *Lernæadæ.*

lernæiform, lerneiform (lėr-nē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form or characters of the *Lernæoidea;* resembling crustaceans of the genus *Lernæa.*

Lernæodea (lėr-nē-od'ē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Lernæoidea.*

lernæoid, lerneoid (lėr-nē'oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lernæoidea.* Also *lernæan.*

Lernæoidea (lėr-nē-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An order of *Epizoa,* containing those most degraded parasitic crustaceans whose bodies are worm-like and whose limbs are rudimentary, as in the families *Chondracanthidæ, Lernæidæ,* and *Lernæopodidæ.* The limbs, when present, are simple inarticulate processes serving only to fix the parasite on its host. The thorax is inarticulate and the abdomen usually rudimentary. These fish-lice, especially the females, exhibit the extreme of degradation and distortion of form. Also *Lernæodea.*

Lernæopoda (lėr-nē-op'ō-dä), *n.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Lernæopodidæ.*

lernæopodian (lėr-nē-ō-pō'di-an), *n.* [< *Lernæopoda* + *-ian.*] A fish-louse of the genus *Lernæopoda,* or some similar species.

Lernæopodidæ (lėr-nē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæopoda* + *-idæ.*] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma* or *Lernæoidea.* The body consists of head and thorax with rudimentary abdomen, and there are no swimming-feet. The mouth-parts consist of mandibulate and suctorial parts, the maxillipeds attaining some size and serving in the female for attachment. The dwarfed males have clasping-feet, but no swimming-feet. There are several genera of these grotesque fish-lice, as *Lernæopoda, Achtheres, Anchorella, Lrachiella,* etc.

Lernea, Lernean, etc. See *Lernæa,* etc.

lerot (lē'rot), *n.* [< F. *lérot,* dim. of *loir,* < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *Glis.*] The garden-dormouse, *Myoxus* or *Eliomys nitela,* one of the larger dormice of southern Europe, about 6 inches long.

lerp (lėrp), *n.* [Australian.] A manna secreted by certain flea-lice (*Psyllidæ*) occurring on the eucalyptus in Australia.

lerruck (ler'uk), *n.* A dialectal form of *lavrock,* for *lark*1. [Orkney Isles.]

lerry†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *lear*1, *n.*] Learning; lesson. *Middleton,* Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 3.

Lerva (lėr'vă), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837, as *Lerwa;* Blyth, 1849, as *Lerva*), from a native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ;* the snow-partridges. *L. nivicola*, the only species, ranges along the Himalayas into Tibet and China, at an altitude of from 7,000 to 14,000 feet, breeding near the snow-line. The plumage is variegated with chestnut-red, buff, black, and gray; the male is spur-red, and weighs about 20 ounces. See *snow-partridge*. Also called *Tetraoperdix*.



Himalayan Snow-partridge (*Lerva nivicola*).

les[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *less*.

les[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *leese*[1].

Lesbia (les'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., so called with reference to their brilliant metallic color; < L. *lesbias* or *lesbia*, a precious stone found in Lesbos: see *Lesbian*.] 1. A genus of *Carabidæ* founded by Latreille in 1804. As now restricted, the genus enters the tribe *Lesbiini* of the subfamily *Harpalinæ unisetosæ*, and is characterized by having short tibial spurs, distinct antennal scrobes, the first three joints of the antennæ glabrous, and the head constricted behind the eyes. A great many species of rather small size occur in all parts of the globe, but they are especially numerous in the tropical and subtropical parts of the New World. Most of them are either of brilliant metallic color or beautifully variegated with bright contrasting colors. They are usually met with during the daytime on trees and low plants.

2. A genus of humming-birds, or *Trochilidæ*, with long forked tail, containing such species as *L. sylphia* or *L. gouldi*.

Lesbian (les'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lesbius*, < Gr. Λέσβιος, < Λέσβος, > L. *Lesbos*, Lesbos.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the Ægean sea, which belonged in ancient times, together with the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, to the district called Æolis, and was the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including Alcæus, Sappho, and others. From the reputed character of the inhabitants and the tone of their poetry, *Lesbian* is often used with the implied sense of 'amatory' or 'erotic.'—**Lesbian cyma.** See *cyma*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Lesbos.

lesche (les'kē), *n.* [< Gr. λέσχη, a place for conversation, a public portico, club-room, etc., also conversation, discussion, < λέγειν, speak: see *legend*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a building or covered portico frequented by the people for conversation or the hearing of news. Such edifices were numerous in Greek cities, and their walls were often decorated with historical and patriotic subjects by celebrated painters, as notably at Delphi.

Lescuropteris (les-kū-rop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., named after Leo *Lesquereux*, a Swiss-American paleobotanist.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Schimper (1869), which is related to *Odontopteris* by the mode of attachment of the lateral veins, and to *Neuropteris* by their direction, but differs from all the forms of the Carboniferous by its peculiar nervation. It occurs in the coal-measures of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

lese[1]†. A Middle English form of *lease*[1], etc., and *leese*[1].

lese[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lȳsan, lēsan, liésan*, loose, release, < *leás*, loose: see *loose, -less*.] To loose; deliver; release.

lese-majesty (lēz'maj'es-ti), *n.* [< F. *lèse-majesté*, < ML. *læsa majestas*, high treason: L. *læsa*, fem. of *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, hurt (see *lesion*); *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] In *jurisprudence*, any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason. The Latin *crimen læsæ majestatis* denoted a charge brought against a citizen for acts of rebellion, usurpation of office, or general misdemeanors of a political character, which were comprehended under the title of offenses against the majesty of the Roman people. It was lese-majesty to take into a latrine a ring or a piece of money bearing the effigy of Cæsar. Used in Germany as any offense or utterance against the dignity or authority of the reigning power. Also used in a general sense, and often as a reflection on ★the dignity offended. Also spelled *leze-majesty*.

lesion (lē'zhon), *n.* [< F. *lésion* = Sp. *lesión* = Pg. *lesão* = It. *lesione*, < L. *læsio(n-)*, an injury, < *lædere*, pp. *læsus*, hurt. Cf. *collide, elide, illide, allision, collision, elision, illision*.] 1. A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.—2. In *civil law*, the loss or injury suffered in a commutative contract by the party who does not receive an equivalent for what he gives. When the inequality amounts to more than one half of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion d'outre moitié du juste prix*, in Spanish law *lesion inorme*, and, if very much more, *lesion inormisima*. When the inequality amounts to from one third to one quarter of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion du tiers au quart*.

3. In *pathol.*, any morbid change in the structure of organs. The term is not restricted to visible anatomical changes, but may be applied to such as are revealed solely by a disturbance of function.

When it [peritonitis] arises from a wound, it is probably not the simple injury to the peritoneum that causes the *lesion*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1131.

Focal lesion. See *focal*.

lesk, lisk (lesk, lisk), *n.* [< ME. *leske*, < Dan. *lyske* = Sw. *ljumske* = MD. *liesche*, flank.] The groin or flank. [Prov. Eng.]

The laste was a litylle mane that laide was be-nethe,
His *leskes* laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3280.

Leskea (les'kē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Johann Hedwig, 1782), named after N. G. *Leske* (1757–86).] A genus of mosses, the type of the tribe *Leskeeæ*. It is marked by the narrowly lanceolate teeth of the outer peristome, the narrow and linear segments of the inner, the absence of cilia, and the oblong capsule, which is erect or somewhat arcuate. *L. sericea*, sometimes called *golden moss*, is very common in England, forming silky yellowish-green patches on ash-trees.

Leskeeæ (les-kē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (W. P. Schimper, 1860), < *Leskea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of pleurocarpous *Bryaceæ* or true mosses, embracing *Leskea*, its type, and a few other genera.

Leskia (les'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after N. G. *Leske*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large bristly flies of dark-yellowish or -greenish color, chiefly of Europe and Asia. The larvæ are internal parasites of other insects. *L. aurea* of Europe infests the larvæ of moths of the genus *Sesia*, and *L. sericaria* of Japan affects the silkworm of commerce with the disease known as *uji*. The latter species has been placed in a genus *Ujimyia*. See *uji*.

2. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins having the mouth closed by triangular converging plates, as in *L. mirabilis*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851. Also called *Palæostoma*.

Leskiidæ (les-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-idæ*.] A family of spatangoid sea-urchins named from the genus *Leskia*. Also *Leskiadæ*.

Leskiinæ (les-ki-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*.

Lesleya (les'le-yą), *n.* [NL., named after J. P. *Lesley*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux (1879). It is related to *Neuropteris* by some of its characters, and to *Megalopteris* and *Tæniopteris* by others. It differs from the fronds commonly known as *Glossopteris* in that its venation is dichotomous and not reticulate. Eight species have been described, two from the Carboniferous of America.

Leslie's cube. See *cube*.

Lespedeza (les-pę-dē'zą), *n.* [NL. (A. Michaux, 1803), named after D. *Lespedez*, the Spanish governor of Florida in the time of Michaux.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, distinguished by the generally one-seeded and one-jointed pod and the pinnately trifoliate leaves without stipules. See *hoopkoop-plant*, and *Japan clover* (under *Japan*).

less[1] (les), *a. compar.* [< ME. *lesse, lasse*, < AS. *læssa* (= OFries. *lessa*), less, smaller, for **læsra*, compar. (with superl. *læsast, læsest, lēst*, > E. *least*[1], q. v.), from a positive prob. appearing in a deriv. form in Goth. *lasiws*, weak (see *lass*[2], *lazy*), but associated in meaning with the unrelated *lytel*, little, small: see *little*. Cf. *less*[1], *adv.* Hence *lest*[1], *unless, less*[2].] 1. Not so much or so large; of smaller quantity, amount, bulk, or capacity; inferior in dimensions, extent, or duration: as, *less* honor or reward; *less* profit or possessions; *less* time; *less* distance; *less* scope or range; the reward is *less* than he deserves; a man of *less* courage or ability; an article of *less* weight or value.

It is like a grain of mustard-seed, which . . . is *less* than all the seeds that be in the earth. Mark iv. 31.

Thou . . . wouldst . . . teach me how
To name the bigger light, and how the *less*,
That burn by day and night.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 335.

More glory will be won,
Or *less* be lost. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 854.

The sea having lost to the north, and also to the west, on the side of the antient causeway to the island, is the reason why the eastern port [of Pharos] at present is the *less*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 3.

Even so late as *less* than half a century ago this region was still . . . most attractive. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

2. Not so great, considerable, or important; of smaller scope or consequence; lower in the scale: as, St. James the *Less;* his honors are *less* than his deserts.

But he that is *lesse* in the kyngdom of heavenes is more than he. *Wyclif*, Mat. xi. 11.

Whan thise [tidings] were told to *lasse* & to more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4768.

Look for no *less* [punishment] than death.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 92.

What power shall stand in that frightful time when rebellion hath become a *less* evil than endurance?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Great tracts of wilderness,
Wherein the beast was ever more and more,
But man was *less* and *less*, till Arthur came.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** *Smaller, Less, Fewer.* *Smaller* is rather more exact than *less*, but is used freely of persons and of things both concrete and abstract: as, a *smaller* man, soul, size. *Less* is not used of persons: as, *less* trouble, happiness, size, degree; *less* of an evil. With reference to size and number, the proper words are *smaller* and *fewer*. "This apple is *less* than that," "There were *less* people there than I expected," are inelegant and erroneous, although similar expressions are often used both in speech and in writing. While the latter, however, is inexcusable, the former may be used sparingly without offense in certain collocations, especially in poetry. The allusion to the mustard-seed in Mark iv. 31 appears to be the only example in the Bible of the use of *less* in the sense of 'smaller in size.' In Shakspere's plays the word occurs more than two hundred times, and in Milton's poems more than a hundred; in the former it is used only four or five times and in the latter three times in the sense of 'smaller in size,' and never in that of 'fewer.'

The razor's edge invisible,
Cutting a *smaller* hair than may be seen.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 258.

Of harmes two the *lesse* is for to cheese.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 470.

If we are mark'd to die, we are enow
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The *fewer* men the greater share of honour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 22.

less[1] (les), *adv. compar.* [< ME. *lesse, les, las*, < AS. *læs* (= OS. *les*), compar. adv., associated with *læssa*, adj.: see *less*[1], *a.*] In a smaller or lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc.; in a decreased or abated way or manner: as, *less* prudent; *less* carefully executed; to exaggerate *less;* to think *less* of a person.

Sche changyd hyr colour *lesse* and more.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

His guide now led the way into another valley, where he would be *less* exposed to danger.
Irving, Granada, p. 95.

My life I value *less*
Than yonder fool his gaudy dress.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

less[1]† (les), *v.* [< ME. *lessen*, lessen, < *lesse*, less: see *less, a.* Cf. *lessen*.] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

If we thus do . . . we shal . . . with this cumfort finde our hartes lighted, and therby the griefe of our tribulation *lessed*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

II. *intrans.* To become less; lessen.

The day is gon, the moneth passid,
Hire love encreseth and his *lasseth*.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

Lessen gan his hope and ek his myght.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1438.

less[2]† (les), *conj.* [An aphetic form of *unless*.] Unless. *B. Jonson*.

And the mute Silence hist along,
'*Less* Philomel will deign a song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 56.

-less. [< ME. *-les, -leas*, < AS. *-leás* = OS. *-lōs* = OFries. *-las* = D. *-los* = MLG. LG. *-los* = OHG. MHG. *-lōs*, G. *-los* = Icel. *-lauss* = Dan. Sw. *-lös* = Goth. *-laus*, a suffix meaning 'free from, without,' orig. an independent word, AS. *leás*, etc., free, loose, governing the genitive, as in *dreáma leás*, without joys, but becoming a mere suffix, as in *endeleás*, without end, endless, *scamleás*, without shame, shameless. See *lease*[4], *loose, a.*] A common English suffix forming, from nouns, adjectives meaning 'without' (lacking, wanting, void of, destitute of) the thing or quality denoted by the noun: as, *childless*, without a child; *fatherless*, without a father; *endless*, without end; *hopeless*, without hope; *leafless*, without leaves; *shameless*, without shame; so *motherless, penniless, faithless, godless, graceless, lawless, witless, remediless, tasteless*, etc. It is applicable to any noun of which absence or destitution may be asserted. It is opposed to *-ful*, and is usually equivalent to the negative *un-*[1] prefixed to an adjective in *-ful, -y*[1], *-ing*[2], or *-ed*[2], as *unhopeful, unwitty, unending, unmatched*, etc., equivalent to *hopeless, witless, endless, matchless*, etc. It is in some cases attached to a verb, or to a word rare as a noun while common as a verb, as in *ceaseless, doless, fadeless, relentless, repentless, shunless*, etc.

lessee (le-sē'), *n.* [< OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser*, let, lease, F. *laisser*, let, leave: see *lease*[2], *v.*] The

person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant taking an estate by lease.

One [personage] is the *lessee* of the fishery, whose good will is of special importance.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

lesseeship (le-sē′ship), *n.* [< *lessee* + *-ship*.] The condition or state of being a lessee.

lesselt, *n.* Same as *lefesel*. *Bailey.*

lessen (les′n), *v.* [< *less*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *less*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become less; contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; decrease; diminish; shrink.

Naught was 'twixt the sea and him at last,
Except a *lessening* belt of yellow sand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

2. To come to appear less from increase of distance.

In mounting up in antiquity, like hawks, they did not only *lessen*, but fly out of sight, even beyond the ken and cognizance of any record. *Fuller*, Worthies, xvi.

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of *lessening* white,
So passed the vision, sound and sight.
Whittier, The Watchers.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make less; diminish; reduce in number, size, degree, or quality.

Wickedness is by being acknowledged *lessened*, and doth grow by being hid.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham
Shall *lessen* this big look. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 119.

2. To degrade; reduce in dignity; depreciate; disparage.

The making of new Lords *lessens* all the rest.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 69.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To cause to appear less from increase of distance; specifically, in *falconry*, to soar above or beyond.

Our two sorrows
Work, like two eager hawks, who shall get highest;
How shall I *lessen* thine? for mine, I fear,
Is easier known than cur'd.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

lessening (les′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lessen*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming less. Specifically—**2.** In *falconry*, a soaring flight.

A flight of madness, like a falcon's *lessening*, makes them the more gaz'd at. *Collier*, Eng. Stage, p. 73.

lesser (les′ėr), *a.* [< *less*[1] + *-er*[3]. This is the compar. *less*[1], with the reg. compar. *-er*[3] superfluously annexed.] Less; smaller; minor.

God made . . . the *lesser* light to rule the night.
Gen. i. 16.

This is some monster of the isle with four legs. . . . I'll pull thee by the *lesser* legs. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 108.

[*Lesser* is not so common as *less*, but it is almost always used after the definite article, and in antithesis to *greater*, as well as in certain specific uses, as in *lesser* Armenia.] —**Lesser appoggiatura**, in *music*, the short appoggiatura.—**Lesser barbiton.** Same as *kit*[5].—**Lesser Dionysia, Eleusinia, excommunication, George**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lesser line**, the lesser of two lines whose squares are incommensurable, and the sum of whose squares is rational, while the rectangle is medial.—**Lesser litany.** See *litany*.—**Lesser sixth, third**, etc., in *music*, a minor sixth, third, etc.

lesser† (les′ėr), *adv.* [< *lesser*, *a.*] **1.** In a smaller degree; less.

Some say he's mad; others that *lesser* hate him
Do call it valiant fury. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 13.

2. To less purpose.

I was an ear-witness
When this young man spoke *lesser* than he acted,
And had the soldier's voice to help him out.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

lesses (les′ez), *n. pl.* [< ME. *lesses*, < OF. (F.) *laissées*, dung, lit. leavings, < *laissé*, pp. of *laisser*, leave: see *lease*[2], *v. t.*] In *hunting*, the ordure or excrement of the boar, wolf, or bear.

And ȝif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of blake beestys, and of wolfes, he shal clepe it *lesses*. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

lessness (les′nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being less; diminution; abatement; inferiority; insignificance; meanness. [Rare.]

In the original it hath no such relation to *lessness* or greatness of person.
Sir T. Wyatt, To the King, Feb. 3, 1540.

lesson (les′n), *n.* [< ME. *lessoun*, *lessun*, *lescun*, < OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon* = Sp. *lección* = Pg. *lecção* = It. *lezione*, < L. *lectio*(*n*-), a reading, < *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lection*, a doublet of *lesson*.] **1.** A reading; a part of a book or writing read (originally aloud) at one time for information or instruction.

Of the worthi wedding was bi-fore graunted
Bi-twene the meyde Meliors & the prince of Grece;
Now listenes, lef lordes, this *lessoun* thus i ginne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1929.

Specifically—**2.** A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing appointed to be read during divine service. Lessons were used in the very early days of the Christian Church, being taken at first from the Old Testament, but to these were soon added selections from the New Testament, and later from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints. In the Anglican Church the first lesson at morning or evening prayer is taken from the Old Testament (with inclusion of the books called the Apocrypha), and the second lesson from the New Testament. Those of the Roman Catholic Church include also lessons from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints, read on their memorial days. Also called *lection*.

3. Something to be learned at one time; a task assigned for study and recitation; a division of a text-book, or a particular portion of knowledge of any kind, constituting a single exercise for a pupil.

When baith bent doun ower a braid page,
Wi' ae buik on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy *lesson*, but
My *lesson* was in thee.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

One *lesson* from one book we learn'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

4. Instruction conveyed to a pupil at a set time: as, to give *lessons* in drawing or music.

"Tom, you needn't go; I'm sure you wont be called up at first *lesson*." Tom felt that he would risk being floored at every *lesson* for the rest of his natural school-life, sooner than go; so sat down.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

5. Something learned, or that may be learned; a special piece of knowledge gained or imparted; an inculcation serving for guidance or for warning.

I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Iewes a *lessoun*,
To wey pens [pence] with a peys, and pare the heuyest.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 242.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. Eccles. ix. 1.

O learn to love; the *lesson* is but plain.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 407.

The historian of true genius will choose for the employment of his genius scenes from history that may read good and noble *lessons* to the world that reads him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 99.

6. Severe admonition; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late.
Sir P. Sidney.

lesson (les′n), *v. t.* [< *lesson*, *n.*] To give a lesson or lessons to; teach; instruct; prompt.

Could you not have told him
As you were *lesson'd*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 185.

Spenser . . . on this occasion hurt the pride of Leicester, too haughty or too mortified to be *lessoned* by his familiar dependant. *I. Disraeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 123.

The boy is *lessoned* in good behaviour from his earliest years. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 45.

Lessonia (le-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after R. P. *Lesson*, a French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of South American muscisaxicoline flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *L. nigra* and *L. orcas* compose the genus. *Swainson*, 1831.—**2.** A genus of cœlenterates. *Eydoux and Souleyet*, 1848. —**3.** A genus of seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, closely allied to *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*. *Bory de Saint-Vincent*, 1829.

lessor (les′ȯr), *n.* [< OF. *lessor*, < *lesser*, lease: see *lease*[2], *v. t.*] One who grants a lease; the person who lets to a tenant.

lessowt, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *leasow*.

lest[1] (lest), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *least*; < ME. *leste*, *les the*, < AS. *thȳ lǣs the*, the less that: *thȳ*, instr. of *thæt*, the, that; *lǣs*, adv., less; *the*, conj., that: see *the*[2], *less*[1], *that*.] For fear that; that . . . not; so that . . . not: as, he fled *lest* (or for fear that) he should be killed; take heed *lest* you fall (that you fall not).

I rede thee hence remove,
Least thou the price of my displeasure prove.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die. Gen. iii. 3.

lest[2]†, **lest**[3]†, etc. A Middle English form of *last*[4], *least*[1], *list*[1], *list*[2], and *lust*.

Lestes (les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής (Ionic λῃστής, Doric λαστής), a robber, < λῃίζεσθαι, carry off as booty, < λῃίς, equiv. to Ionic λεία, λήϊη, booty, plunder. Cf. *Leistes*.] A genus of beautiful dragon-flies, of the family *Agrionidæ*, established by Leach in 1817. They have a large oblong pterostigma, two antecubital transverse venules, broken fourth apical sector, simple postcostal space, and forcipated appendages in the male. *L. eurina* is blue, green, and violet.

Lestodon (les′tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής, a robber, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of large extinct ungulates possibly related to the edentates. *Gervais*, 1855.

Lestornis (les-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής, a robber, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of large odontornithic birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, now regarded as identical with *Hesperornis*. *Marsh*, 1876.

Lestridinæ (les-tri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lestris* (*Lestrid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Lestris*; the jägers or skuas. The bill is epignathous, as in *Larinæ*, but its covering is discontinuous, the upper mandible being saddled with a kind of cere beneath which the lateral nostrils open. The tail is nearly square, with the central rectrices long-exserted. The cæca are long, the sternum is single-notched, and the pterylosis is peculiar in some respects. The leading genus is *Lestris*, from which *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris* is now often separated. The species are few, chiefly inhabiting sea-coasts and large inland waters of the northern hemisphere. They are rapacious and voracious birds, which attack and harass others, especially gulls and terns, to make them disgorge or defecate in order to feed upon the droppings. The subfamily is also called *Stercorariinæ*.

Lestris (les′tris), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. λῃστρίς, piratical, < λῃστής, a robber: see *Lestes*.] The typical genus of *Lestridinæ*, either held to be conterminous with the subfamily or restricted to the smaller species like *L. pomatorhinus* ★and *L. parasiticus*.

let[1] (let), *v.*; pret. and pp. *let*, ppr. *letting*. [< ME. *leten*, *laten* (pret. *let*, *leet*, *læt*, pp. *leten*, *laten*, *ileten*), < AS. *lǣtan*, ONorth. *lēta* (pret. *lēt*, *leót*, *leórt*, pl. *lēton*, pp. *lǣten*) = OS. *lātan* = OFries. *lēta* = D. *laten* = MLG. LG. *laten* = OHG. *lāzan*, *lāzzan*, MHG. *lazzen*, G. *lassen* = Icel. *láta* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *låta* = Goth. *lētan*, let; a reduplicating verb, as shown in the earliest forms of the pret. (AS. *leórt*, Goth. *lailōt*); prob. akin to *late*[1], and the related L. *lassus*, weary, faint, orig. **ladtus*, in form a pp. from the root **lad*: see *late*[1]. *Let*[1] is thus ult. related to *let*[2], which is a causal verb from *late*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To permit or allow (to be or to do), either actively or passively; grant or afford liberty (to): followed by an infinitive without *to*: as, to *let* one do as he pleases; to *let* slip an opportunity.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go. Ex. viii. 28.

The queen did *let* no man come in . . . but myself.
Esth. v. 12.

Who *lets* so fair a house fall to decay?
Shak., Sonnets, xiii.

My Shakespeare's curse on clown and knave
Who will not *let* his ashes rest!
Tennyson, To ——, after reading a Life and Letters.

One that manures his ground well, but *lets* himselfe lie fallow and vntil'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

2. Hence also much used as a kind of imperative auxiliary, with following infinitive, to form imperative first and third persons: as, *let* him be accursed (literally, allow him to be accursed); *let* them retire at once; *let* us pray; *let* me be listened to when I speak.

Dedications and panegyrics are frequently ridiculous, *let* them be addressed where they will.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Now *late* vs leue all this as for a space.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

And God said, *Let* there be light: and there was light.
Gen. i. 3.

Follow me; and *let* the dead bury their dead.
Mat. viii. 22.

Don't *let* us ascribe his faults to his philosophy.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To furnish with leave or ability by direct action or agency; enable, cause, or make to do or to be: followed by an infinitive without *to* (except in the passive), or by a definitive adjective or adverb (with ellipsis of *go*, *come*, or *get* before the adverb): as, I will *let* you know my decision; *let* me understand your claim; to *let* a person in (come in or enter); to *let* a man out of prison.

In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympas, his moder, and tille his mayster Arestotle, *latand* thame witte of the batelles and the dyssese that thay suffred.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

There's a letter for you, sir, . . . if your name be Horatio, as I am *let to* know it is. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 6. 11.

4†. To leave; allow to remain or abide; suffer to continue or proceed.

And in that lawe thei leyue and *leten* hit for the beste.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 299.

That heart only which is ready to do, or *let* undone, all things for his neighbour's sake, is a pleasant thing in the sight of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 162.

But *let* me to my fortune and the caskets.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 39.

5†. To leave the care or control of; commit or intrust; resign; relinquish; leave.

So high doctrines I *lete* to divines.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Yf thou can stede welle ryde,
Wyth me thou schalt be *lete*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92. (*Halliwell.*)

Christ had power to *let* his life and to take it again. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 233.

But to her mother Nature all her care she *letts*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

6. To leave or transfer the use of for a consideration; put to rent or hire; farm; lease: often with *out:* as, to *let* a house to a tenant; to *let out* boats or carriages for hire.

Making great spoyle, and *letting* them *out* to farme to such as would giue most for them. *Stow*, William Rufus, an. 1088.

They have told their money, and *let out*
Their coin upon large interest. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 107.

This house is to be *let* for life or years;
Her rent is sorrow, and her income tears. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 10, Epig.

7†. To cause: with an infinitive, without *to*, in a quasi-passive use (the original subject of the infinitive being omitted): as, to *let* (cause to be made); to *let* call (cause to be called). It is sometimes joined with *do*, without change of meaning.

The whiche toune the queene Simyramus
Leet dichen al about and walles make
Ful hye. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 709.

The juge answerde "Of this in his absence
I may not geve diffynytyve sentence;
Lat do hym calle, and I wol gladly heere." *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 173.

Faste by is Kyng Heroudes Hows, that *leet* slee the Innocentes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

Than thei *lete* crie and enquere yef the man that hadde brought the lettere were yet in the town. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

8†. To allow or hold to be; regard; esteem.

Lo! he that *leet* hymselven so konnynge,
And scorned hem that loves peynes dryen,
Was ful unwar that Love hadde his dwellynge
Withinne the subtile stremes of hir eyen. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 302.

Let alone (imperative), to say nothing of; not to mention; leaving out of question.

He told me that I should meet two men whom I am curious to see — Lord Plunket and the Marquess Wellesley: *let alone* the Chancellor, who is not a novelty to me. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 113.

I wouldn't turn out a badger to you, *let alone* a man. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xvii.

Let be (imperative). (*a*) Cease; leave off. Also formerly *labbe*. [Archaic.]

O had your tongue, ye lady fair,
Lat a' your folly *be*. *The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 172).

Let bee therefore my vengeaunce to disswade,
And read where I that faytour false may find. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 13.

The rest said, *Let be*, let us see whether Elias will come to save him. Mat. xxvii. 49.

Forgive me,
I waste my heart in signs: *let be*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

(*b*) Leave alone; do not trouble or meddle with.

Ffeire lordes, *lete be* the Quene, and go youre wey quyte, ffor I can yow good thanke for that ye haue of hir pite, and gramercy for that curtesie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

Let her rip, let it run its course, or do its best or worst. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lordy massy," ses he, "ef she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'long-side on him now an' then, why, I say, *let 'er rip* — sarves him right." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 607.

Let me or us see, or let's see, let me or us consider or reflect. — **Let see†.** Same as *let me* (or *us*) *see*.

"Now *let se*," quod Merlin, "what ye will do, for now is ther oon lesse." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

Quod the world to the child, "how many foolde
Hast thou brought richesse? now *late se:*
Thou schuldist deie for hunger and coolde
But y lente meete & clothe to thee." *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

To be let blood†. See *blood*. — **To let abe.** See *abe*. — **To let alone**, to leave to himself or itself; leave undisturbed; avoid.

Ephraim is joined to idols: *let* him *alone*. Hos. iv. 17.

To let blood. See *blood*. — **To let down.** (*a*) To allow to descend; lower; give down: as, to *let down* a rope or a ladder.

He carryeth with him a long chayne, which hee *letteth downe*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were *let down* with a bang. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

There's no'er sich a cow i' t' Riding, if she'll only behave hersel'. She's a bonny lass, she is; *let down* her milk, there's a pretty! *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

(*b*) To bring down; cause to be depressed or lowered.

Every outlet by which he [Shaftesbury] can creep out of his present position is one which *lets* him *down* into a still lower and fouler depth of infamy. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*c*) In *metal-working*, to lower the temper of, as a tool or spring of steel which has been made flint-hard. The temper is reduced by heating, the attainment of the required degree of hardness being indicated by the color. — **To let drive.** See *drive*. — **To let fall.** (*a*) To drop; allow or cause to drop, droop, or hang down: as, to *let fall* a boat's oars (into the water, preparatory to rowing).

And therewith the Duke *lete fall* the ryng in to the see, the processe and the cerymonyes wherof war to long to wryte. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

The goose *let fall* a golden egg. *Tennyson*, The Goose.

(*b*) To allow to escape one, as an expression; utter carelessly or incidentally.

Least of all would Mrs. D. have willingly *let fall* a hint of the aerial castle building which she had the good taste to be ashamed of. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, ix.

To let fly. See *fly*[1], *v. i.* — **To let go.** (*a*) To loosen the hold upon; cease holding; cast loose: often (colloquially) followed by *of:* as, to *let go* a hawser; *let go of* my hand. Also, colloquially, *leave go*. (*b*) To pass by or disregard.

But to *let go* the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

To let go amain. See *amain*[1]. — **To let in.** (*a*) To admit; allow to enter. (*b*) To take in; cheat; swindle; involve in something undesirable: as, he *let* me *in* for ten dollars. [Slang.]

The farmer . . . persists in trying to convince himself that he was *let in* when he made himself liable for the tithes. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 262.

To let into, to admit to knowledge of; trust with.

As we rode side by side through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the principal inhabitants whom we met in our way. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.

Lady Teazle has lately suspected my views on Maria; but she must by no means be *let into* that secret. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To let light of†, to make light of; despise.

Whane the gouernaunce goth thus with tho the hous gie shulde,
And *letith lyghte of* the lawe and lesse of the peple,
And herkeneth all to honour and to ese eke. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 284.

To let loose, to set free; release from restraint.

Thy master has *let loose* the boy I look'd for. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

To let off. (*a*) To allow to go; excuse from service, task, or penalty: as, to *let off* a servant or a rogue. (*b*) To discharge with an explosion, as a fire-cracker.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of *letting* them *off* with a pop. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

To let one's self loose, to launch out unreservedly; indulge in unrestrained speech or conduct. [Colloq.] — **To let out.** (*a*) To allow to pass out, as a prisoner.

And [he] seide than to the porter, "*Lete oute*, for it is tyme;" and the porter seide thei sholde not oute of the yates till the kynge hadde comaunded. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

(*b*) To allow to escape, as a confined fluid or a secret.

A spere thoru myn herte gan boore,
& *leete out* the derworthiest oile that euere was. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

(*c*) To extend by lessening a seam or a tuck, as a garment or a sail. (*d*) To make narrower, as a seam; remove wholly or in part, as a tuck. — **To let slide.** (*a*) To leave out of consideration; pay no attention to. [Slang.]

Let the world *slide:* sessa! *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

(*b*) To allow to slip away or escape; suffer to be lost. [Slang.]

If California was going to cost the Union so much, it would be better to *let* California *slide*. Quoted in *Bartlett's* Americanisms.

To let slip, to allow to escape; lose sight of.

The Duke of Newcastle, who never *let slip* an opportunity of being absurd, took it up as a ministerial point, in defence of his creature the Chancellor. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 42.

To let the cat out of the bag. See *cat*[1]. — **To let well (or well enough) alone**, to refrain from trying to improve that which is already tolerable; leave matters as they are. = **Syn. 6.** *Rent, Lease*, etc. See *hire*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To permit or allow something to be done, occur, etc.: in certain colloquial phrases. See below. — **2.** To be rented or leased: as, this house *lets* for so much a year. — **To let in**, to leak; allow something to enter, as water. — **To let on.** (*a*) To allow (a matter) to be known; betray one's knowledge: followed by a clause with *that*, or used, by ellipsis, absolutely: as, if he asks you, do not *let on* that you were there. [Colloq.]

A weel-stockit mailen, himsel' for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers;
I never *loot on* that I kenn'd it, or car'd,
But thought I might ha'e waur offers. *Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

I saw the signal, for as quick as she was, but I never *let on* I saw it. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

(*b*) To pretend; feign; affect: as, *let on* that you did not hear. [Local.] — **To let out.** (*a*) To speak out; make something known. [Colloq.]

You bile the pot, and when I have had a smoke, I'll *let out*, but not afore. *Western Scenes.*

(*b*) To strike out. [Colloq.]

At length, in a sort of frenzy, he took off his coat and began *letting out* at everybody around him, no matter whether his victims were on his side of the question or not. *Lester Wallack*, Memories, p. 101.

(*c*) To be dismissed or concluded: as, school *lets out* at three. [Rural, U. S.]

Tom whispered to Barbara that he would go and see if the horse was all right, and would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should *let out:* *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

To let up, to cease; intermit; hold up; pause; rest: as, the rain is beginning to *let up;* will that scold never *let up?* [Colloq., U. S.] Also used imperatively.

The man *lets up* on his watchfulness. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. ii. 5.

let[1] (let), *n.* [< *let*[1], *v.*] A letting for hire or rent. [Colloq., Eng.]

Till this coach-house . . . gets a better *let*, we live here cheap. *Dickens*, The Chimes, ii.

let[2] (let), *v.* [< ME. *letten*, < AS. *lettan* (pret. *lettede*), make late, hinder (= OS. *lettian* = OFries. *letta* = D. *letten* = MLG. *letten* = OHG. *lezjan, lezzan, lezzen*, MHG. *lezzen, letzen*, hinder (cf. G. *ver-letzen*, hurt, injure), = Icel. *letja*, hinder, = Goth. *latjan*, tarry), < *læt*, late, slow: see *late*[1]. Cf. *let*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To delay; retard; hinder; prevent; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Bycause of his siknesse,
Which *letted* him to doon his bisynesse. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 660.

The Duchesse Dowager was absolute in the lands of her dowrie, and hee could not *let* her to dispose of her own. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 129.

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 85.

Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole,
And *lets* me from the saddle. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To delay; hesitate; waver; be slow.

"I may no lenger *lette*," quod he, and lyarde he pryked,
And went away as wynde, and there-with I awaked. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 349.

Ther was a proud & very profane yonge man, . . . and [he] did not *let* to tell them that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

2. To forbear; cease; leave off.

Ne truly for my dethe I shal not *lete*
To ben her trewest servaunt and her knyght. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 186.

When Collatine unwisely did not *let*
To praise the clear unmatched red and white. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 10.

3. To be a hindrance; stand in the way.

He who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 Thes. ii. 7.

let[2] (let), *n.* [< *let*[2], *v.*] A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay: now currently used only in the tautological phrase "without *let* or hindrance."

Whereto when as my presence he did spy
To be a *let*, he bad me by and by
For to alight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 17.

It had been done ere this, had I been consul;
We had had no stop, no *let*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

The conference with these Witches is one of the greatest *letts* to the proceeding of the Gospell amongst them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

-let. [< ME. *-let*, < OF. *-let*, m., *-lette*, f., prop. *-el-et*, being dim. *-el* + dim. *-et*. See examples.] A diminutive suffix, as in *bracelet, hamlet, rivulet*, etc., and other words from or based upon the French. It is also used as a purely English formative, as in *armlet, kinglet, notelet, ringlet*, etc., being often merely humorous. In *eyelet* and some other words the termination *-let* is not original.

let-alone (let'ạ-lōn'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Passive; inactive: as, a *let-alone* policy; the *let-alone* treatment in medicine.

II. *n.* Forbearance. [Rare.]

The *let-alone* lies not in your good will. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 79.

letch[1] (lech), *v. t.* [Also *leach* (and *latch:* see *latch*[2]); < ME. **lecchen*, < AS. *leccan* (= OHG. *leken, lechen*, MHG. *lecken*), wet, moisten: see *leak, v.*] Same as *leach*[2].

letch[1] (lech), *n.* [< *letch*[1], *v.*] Same as *leach*[2].

letch[2] (lech), *n.* [Var. of *leach*[2], *lache*[2], ult. of *lake*[1], q. v.] An almost stagnant ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

letch[3] (lech), *n.* [< **letch, lech, v.*] Strong desire; an itching; a crotchet. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

Then will the Earl take pity on his thralls,
And pardon us our *letch* for liberty. *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, and for avenging the wrongs of others. *De Quincey.*

letcher†, letchery†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lecher, lechery*.

letchy (lech'i), *a.* [< *letch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *leachy*.

lete†. Same as *lait*[2], *let*[1], and *lethe*[1].

leten†. An old past participle of *let*[1]. *Chaucer.*

letgame†, *n.* [ME., < *let*[2], *v.*, + obj. *game*[1].] A spoil-sport; a hinderer of pleasure.

Dredeles it clere was in the wynde
Of every pie, and every *lette-game*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 527.

★**lethal** (lē′thal), *a.* [= Sp. *letal* = Pg. *lethal* = It. *letale*, < L. *letalis*, improp. written *lethalis*, mortal, deadly, < *letum*, death, improp. written *lethum*, as associated with Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *lethe*[1], *Lethe*[2].] Pertaining to or capable of causing death; deadly; fatal.

Thou wrapp'st his [man's] eyes in mists, then boldly lays
Thy *Lethal* gins before thy crystal gates.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 3.

All persons who . . . are found in possession of . . . any *lethal* weapon.
Lindsay Act (1862), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 365.

Starvation carried off all whom the *lethal* climate spared.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 825.

★**lethality**† (lē-thal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *léthalité* = It. *letalità*; as *lethal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being lethal; deadliness.

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetish. *Atkins*, Voyage to Guinea, p. 104.

letharge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lethargy*[1].

lethargia (lē-thär′ji-ạ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] In *veg. pathol.*, a sluggish condition of buds or seeds which still possess vitality. It may sometimes be overcome by close pruning in the case of buds, or by the application of hot water or weak acids in the case of seeds.

lethargic (lē-thär′jik), *a.* [< F. *léthargique* = Sp. *letárgico* = Pg. *lethargico* = It. *letargico*, < L. *lethargicus*, < Gr. *ληθαργικός*, drowsy, < *λήθαργος*, forgetful, *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] 1. Affected with lethargy; morbidly sluggish or drowsy; dull; torpid.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?
Byron, tr. of Greek War-Song.

The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the *lethargic* Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

2. Marked by lethargy or languor; manifesting sluggishness or apathy: as, *lethargic* movements; a *lethargic* government.

All the company are sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The *lethargic* character of their ambassador here gives a very unhopeful aspect to a treaty on this ground.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 294.

3. Producing lethargy; causing languor or apathy; stupefying.

Too long Jove lull'd us with *lethargic* charms,
But now in peals of thunder calls to arms.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 876.

lethargical (lē-thär′ji-kạl), *a.* [< *lethargic* + *-al*.] Same as *lethargic*. [Rare.]

Distracted persons, *lethargical*, apoplectical, or any way senseless and incapable of human and reasonable acts, are to be assisted only by prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

lethargically (lē-thär′ji-kạl-i), *adv.* In a lethargic or sluggish manner; torpidly.

Here in the gloom the pamper'd sluggards lull
The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull.
Fawkes, Voyage to the Planets.

lethargicalness (lē-thär′ji-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lethargic; unnatural drowsiness or sluggishness.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

lethargicness (lē-thär′jik-nes), *n.* Same as *lethargicalness*.

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever and *lethargickness*. *G. Herbert*.

lethargize (leth′är-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lethargized*, ppr. *lethargizing*. [< *lethargy*[1] + *-ize*.] To render lethargic; stupefy. Also spelled *lethargise*.

The *lethargised* is not less sick because he complains not so loud as the aguish. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 353.

All bitters are poison, and act by stilling, and depressing, and *lethargizing* the irritability. *Coleridge*.

lethargogenic (lē-thär-gō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λήθαργος*, lethargy, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*, *-genic*.] Giving rise to lethargy.

lethargus (lē-thär′gus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lethargus*, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] Negro lethargy. See *lethargy*[1].

lethargy[1] (leth′är-ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lethargie*, < ME. *letharge*, *litarge*, < OF. *letharge*, *lethargie*, *litarge*, F. *léthargie* = Sp. *letargia* = Pg. *lethargia* = It. *letargia*, < LL. *lethargia*, < Gr. *λήθαργία*, drowsiness, < *λήθαργος*, forgetful (as a noun, *λήθαργος*, > L. *lethargus*, > It. Sp. *letargo*, lethargy), < *λήθη*, oblivion (see *Lethe*[2], *n.*), + *ἀργος*, pain (*ἀλγ-* altered to *ἀργ-* to avoid recurrence of *λ*).] 1. A state of prolonged inactivity or torpor; inertness of body or mind; sluggishness; dullness; stupor.

He is fallen into a *litarge*, which that is a comune sykenesse to hertes that ben desseyuyd.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This *lethargy* that creeps through all my senses?
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

In a state of *lethargy* or inattentiveness a greater force of stimulus is needed to arouse the attention.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, a disorder of consciousness, which consists of prolonged and profound sleep, from which the patient may be momentarily aroused, but into which he quickly sinks again. *Quain.*—3. The hibernation or winter sleep of an animal, or any other state of complete repose: such as the period of summer lethargy observed in many insect-larvæ, etc.— **Negro or African lethargy**, a disease prevailing in certain parts of Africa, affecting both Europeans and natives. It is characterized by fits of somnolence increasing in gravity, by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and by more or less edema. It is caused by the presence in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid of a species of *Trypanosoma*. Inoculation with the specific trypanosome occurs through the bite of a tsetse-fly, *Glossina morsitans* or *G. palpalis*. Also called *sleeping-sickness*.

lethargy[1]† (leth′är-ji), *v. t.* [< *lethargy*[1], *n.*] To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill*.

Either his notion weakens, [or] his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 249.

lethargy[2]†, *n.* Same as *litharge*.

lethe[1]†, *n.* [Also *lete*; < L. *lethum*, improp. spelling of *letum*, death. Cf. *lethal*.] Death. [Poetical.]

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 206.

What more remains t' accomplish our revenge?
The proudest Nation [Troy] that great Asia nurst
Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood*, Iron Age, ii. 3.

Lethe[2] (lē′thē), *n.* [< L. *Lethe* (def. 1), < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness, oblivion (*λήθης ὕδωρ*, water of oblivion; *ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμός*, the river of oblivion, name of a river in Lusitania; but no river called *Λήθη* is mentioned by Greek writers), < *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, forget, akin to L. *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (*b*) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the quality of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence.

Your goodness is the *Lethe*
In which I drown your injuries, and now live
Truly to serve you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 583.

2. A draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense
In soft and delicate *Lethe*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 114.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, with several species, from the Malay archipelago and India. *Hübner*, 1816.

lethe[3]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *lithe*[1].

Lethean (lē-thē′an), *a.* [< L. *Lethæus*, < Gr. *ληθαιος*, of forgetfulness, < *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *Lethe*[2].] Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

The soul with tender luxury you fill,
And o'er the sense *lethean* dews distill.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Lethe'd† (lē′thēd), *a.* [< *Lethe*[2], q. v., + *-ed*[2].] Caused by or as if by a draught from Lethe; Lethean; oblivious: used only by Shakspere, originally in the form *Lethied*.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Even till a *Lethe'd* dulness. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

letheon (lē′thē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness (see *Lethe*[2]), + *-on*, for *-one*.] Ethyl ether when used as an anesthetic.

letheonize (lē′thē-ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *letheonized*, ppr. *letheonizing*. [< *letheon* + *-ize*.] To subject to the influence of letheon.

lether, *a.* See *lither*.

lethiferous (lē-thif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *léthifère* = Sp. *letífero* = Pg. *lethifero* = It. *letifero*, < L. *letifer*, improp. spelled *lethifer*, deadly, < *letum*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Those that are really *lethiferous* are but excrescencies of sin. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa (1658), p. 151.

Lethrus (leth′rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777); supposed to be for *Olethrus*, < Gr. *ὄλεθρος*, ruin, destruction, death.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, of the family *Aphodiidæ*, confined to eastern Europe and western Asia. They are noted for climbing up plants to cut off leaves and twigs, which they carry into their burrows to eat.

lethy[1]†, *a.* See *lithy*.

lethy[2] (lē′thi), *a.* [< *Lethe*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing oblivion or forgetfulness; Lethean. [Rare.]

Thou dotest upon a divell, not a woman,
That has bewitcht thee with her sorcerie,
And drown'd thy soul in *leathy* faculties.
Marston, Insatiate Countess, iv.

letifical† (lē-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< **letific* (< L. *lætificus*, making glad, < *lætus*, glad, + *facere*, make) + *-al*.] Making glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

letificate† (lē-tif′i-kāt), *v.* [< L. *lætificatus*, pp. of *lætificare* (> It. *letificare* = Sp. *letificar*), make glad, cheer, rejoice, < *lætificus* (> Pg. *letifico*), make glad: see *letifical*.] **I.** *intrans.* To rejoice; be glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

II. *trans.* To make glad; gladden; cheer. *Nares*.

letification† (lē-tif-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *letificate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejoicing; festivity.

The last yeer we shewid you, and in this place,
How the shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*.
Candlemas Day (1512), Int.

Leto (lē′tō), *n.* [< Gr. Λητώ; cf. L. *Latona*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), to whom she gave birth on the island of Delos. She was a personification of the night and of the darkness, which is a necessary antithesis to the great twin deities of light, her children. She was called by the Romans *Latona*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hepialid moths, with one species, *L. venus*, of South Africa. *Hübner*, ★1816.

let-off (let′ôf), *n.* [< the phrase *let off*: see *let*[1], *v.*] 1. An outlet; a vent.

Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got, . . . just as a *let-off* for the angry passions of their masters. *Religious Herald*, June 2, 1887.

2. In *power-loom weaving*, any one of a variety of devices for feeding or letting off the warp from the beam or yarn-roll of a loom, as required by the winding of the cloth on the cloth-beam.

let-pass† (let′pàs′), *n.* 1. A passport or permit to pass, or to go or be abroad.

Three men found wandering without a *let-passe* were to be sent to the fleet to serve His Majesty.
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 218.

2. A pass or paper furnished to a vesse. in order to prevent detention by a ship of war; a safe-★conduct.

Lett (let), *n.* [< Lett. *Latvi*.] A member of a branch of the Lithuanian or Lettic people, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves *Latvis*. See *Lithuanian*.

letter[1] (let′ėr), *n.* [< *let*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lets or permits.

A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter*-go.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. One who lets for hire. [Rare.]

Aston, who calls her [Mrs. Bracegirdle] "the Diana of the Stage," says, "The most received Opinion is that she was the Daughter of a Coach Man, Coach maker, or *Letter* out of Coaches in the Town of Northampton."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 25.

letter[2]† (let′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lettere*; < *let*[2] + *-er*[1].] ★One who lets, retards, or hinders.

letter[3] (let′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *letre*, *letre*, < OF. *lettre*, *letre*, F. *lettre* = Sp. *letra* = Pg. *lettra* = It. *lettera*, < L. *littera*, *litera*, a letter, alphabetic character, in pl. a letter, epistle, also literature, history, letters; origin uncertain; perhaps, with formative *-ter*, from the root **li* of *linere*, pp. *litus*, smear, spread, or rub over (see *liniment*), meaning a character graven (with a style) on a tablet 'smeared' with wax (the letters being, when necessary, erased by rubbing the wax with the end of the style), or a character 'smeared' or spread (with a reed or pencil) on parchment. (Cf. *obliterate*.) Hence also (from L. *littera*, *litera*) E. *literal*, *literary*, *literate*, *literature*, *alliterate*, *obliterate*, *transliterate*, etc.] 1. A mark or sign used to represent a sound of the human voice; a conventional representation of one of the primary elements of speech; an alphabetical character.

And than ho broght hym a bref all of brode *letres*,
That was comly by crafte a clerke for to rede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 794.

He . . . from the cross-row plucks the *letter* G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 55.

Primitive picture ideograms have passed through the successive stages of phonograms and syllabic signs till they finally developed into *letters*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 18.

2. In *printing*, a type bearing an alphabetical character: as, an initial *letter;* broken *letters.* —**3.** Alphabetical representation in general; characters used in writing or printing collectively; hence, in *printing*, movable type as constituting complete fonts: as, black-*letter* (either in manuscript or impression, or as type); plenty or scarcity of *letter*.

It [the Samaritan Pentateuch] seemed to me to be much later than that of Sir John Cotton's Library with us, because it was of a much smaller *Letter*, and more broken in the Writing, which was all I am capable to judge by.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

4. A missive communication made by the use of letters. Specifically—(*a*) A written message, notice, or other expression of thought sent by one person to another: an epistle: formerly in the plural with reference to a single communication.

Furst the Sowdon sent his *letters* owt,
With massengers as fast as they cowde ride,
To kynges and to princes all abought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1891.

Lo, heer the *lettres* seled of this thing,
That I mot bere with al the haste I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 638.

I have a *letter* from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 12.

(*b*) An official or legal document granting some right, authority, or privilege to the person or persons addressed or named in it: as, *letters* patent; *letters* of administration.

5†. An inscription.

In al that lond magicien was noon
That coude expoune what this *lettre* mente.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 218.

Be wryting of wees that wist it in dede,
With sight for to serche, of hom that suet after,
To ken all the crafte how the case felle,
By lokyng of *letturs* that lefte were of olde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

6. Literal or exact meaning; unglossed signification; that which is most plainly expressed by the words used: as, to adhere to the *letter* of the text.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the *letter*, but of the spirit: for the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

By the *letter* and written word of God, we are without exception in the state of death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

The special abuse of reverence is idolatry, which is worshipping the *letter* instead of the spirit.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

7. *pl.* Literature in general; hence, knowledge derived from books; literary culture; erudition: as, the republic of *letters;* a man of *letters*.

Pericles was an able minister of state, an excellent orator, and a man of *letters*. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

But the valuable thing in *letters* . . . is, as we have often remarked, the judgment which forms itself insensibly in a fair mind along with fresh knowledge.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Int.

It [teaching] was wise in this, that it gave its pupils some tincture of *letters* as distinguished from mere scholarship. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8 1886.

8. In *musical notation*, same as *letter-name*.—**Ancillary letters.** See *ancillary*.—**Apostolic letters.** See *bull*[2], 2.—**Ascending letter,** in *printing*. See *ascending*.—**Body letter,** that kind of type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cacuminal letter.** Same as *cerebral letter*.—**Canine letter, canonical letters, capital letters, cerebral letter, characteristic letter, circular letter, commendatory letters, commercial letter, criminal letters.** See the adjectives.—**Communicatory letters.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—**Condensed letter,** in *printing*. See *type*.—**Dead letter, dead-letter office.** See *dead*.—**Descending letters, dimissory letter, dominical letter.** See the adjectives.—**Double letters,** in *printing*, the characters fi, fl, ff, ffi, and ffl cast as single types, to prevent the breaking of the beak of the f, which when used separately interferes with every following ascending letter. The diphthongs æ and œ are also cast as double letters.—**Ecclesiastical letters.** See *ecclesiastical epistles*, under *ecclesiastical*.—**Extended letter,** in *printing*. See *extend*.—**Inferior letter,** in *printing*, a small letter printed at the bottom of the line.—**Initial letter.** See *initial*.—**Kerned letter,** a type in which some portion of the face overhangs the body, as the upper part of the letter f. Nearly all the long letters in italic and script fonts are kerned. *E. H. Knight*.—**King's letter.** Same as *brief*, 2 (*d*).—**Letter dimissory.** Same as *dimissory letter*.—**Letter missive.** (*a*) A letter of an official character sent to or intended for different persons about some matter concerning all of them: specifically, among Congregationalists, an identical letter issued by a church, by a member or members of a church feeling aggrieved, or by persons desirous of forming a church, calling a council of churches for advice or aid upon the subject or subjects mentioned in the letter.

The council, being assembled as invited, is organized by being called to order by one of its older members, who reads the *letter missive* which is the authority for their procedure. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism, iii. § 1.

(*b*) In *Eng. law:* (1) A letter of courtesy written by the lord chancellor to any peer, peeress, or bishop against whom a bill is filed, informing the party of the complaint and requesting an appearance, sent in lieu of summons. (2) A letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and chapter, naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop. Also called *royal letter*. See extract under *royal letter*.—**Letter of allotment, attorney, bailiery, credit, license.** See *allotment*, etc.—**Letter of credence.** See *credence*, 2.—**Letter of marque.** See *marque*.—**Letter of mart†.** Same as *letter of marque*.—**Letter of orders.** See *order*.—**Letter of recommendation.** See *recommendation*.—**Letters avocatory.** See *avocatory*.—**Letters clause or close,** in *Eng. law*, letters in the name of the sovereign closed or sealed up with the royal signet or privy seal.—**Letters of administration,** the instrument by which the court having jurisdiction of intestates' estates authenticates the appointment of an administrator and authorizes him to proceed in the settlement of the estate.—**Letters of administration with the will annexed,** letters of administration in a case where there is a will but no executor, as where the will omits to provide one, or the one designated does not accept the trust, and it therefore becomes necessary to appoint an administrator to carry the will into effect.—**Letters of caption.** See *caption*.—**Letters of collection,** or **letters of special administration,** letters issued for the temporary purpose of enabling some one to collect and hold the assets, pending a controversy as to the right to have letters of administration or letters testamentary.—**Letters of ejection, of exculpation, of fire and sword, of horning, of legitimation.** See *ejection, exculpation, fire*, etc.—**Letters of intercommuning.** See *intercommune*.—**Letters of open doors.** See *open*.—**Letters overt.** Same as *letters patent*.—**Letters patent,** an open letter under the seal of the state or nation, granting some property, right, authority, privilege, or title; more specifically, in *modern law*, such letters granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design. Letters patent are so called because they were commonly addressed by the sovereign to all subjects at large, and were not sealed up like a secret commission, but open, ready to be shown to whom it might concern.

By the atoryty of dyvers *letters patentes* or charturs grauntid and confermyd by dyvers kynges of Ynglond.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

With the exception of a few gaps in the reigns of John and Henry III., the *letters-patent* extend without break or flaw from the year 1200 to our own day. Unlike the close rolls, they are unsealed and exposed to view, hence their name. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

Letters rogatory, an instrument by which a court of one nation informs a court of a foreign nation that a certain claim is pending in the first-mentioned court, in which the testimony of certain witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of the foreign court is required, and the foreign court is requested to take their depositions, or cause them to be taken, in due course and form of law, for the furtherance of justice, usually adding to the request an offer on the part of the court making it to do the like for the other in a similar case. *Benedict*.—**Letters secret,** letters or documents closed and sealed, and not for general perusal: opposed to *letters patent*.

Two different methods of sealing documents, either closed or open for inspection, are recorded in the legal terms *letters secret* and "letters patent."
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 586.

Letters testamentary, the instrument by which a court of probate authenticates the appointment of an executor under a will, and authorizes him to proceed in the administration of the will.—**Lingual letter.** Same as *cerebral letter*.—**Man of letters.** See *man*.—**Monitory, movable, nundinal,** etc., **letter.** See the adjectives.—**Open letter,** a letter designed for several or many persons; a letter to be passed from hand to hand, or to be published; especially, a letter of private or personal import intended for general perusal.—**Pacifical letter.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—**Proof before letter.** See *proof*.—**Provincial letter.** See *provincial*.—**Registered letter,** a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office for a special fee, in order to secure its safe transmission, a receipt being given to the sender and by each postmaster and employee through whose hands it passes. In the United States the receipt of the person addressed is forwarded to the sender.—**Ribbon letter,** an ornamental type or character whose design is taken from a ribbon laid in the shape required, with its doublings, folds, etc.—**Royal letter.** Same as *letter missive* (*b*) (2).

The *royal letters* are a thing of course,
A king, that would, might recommend his horse [to be bishop],
And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,
As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 416.

Signet letter. See *signet*.—**Sunday letter.** Same as *dominical letter*. See *dominical*.—**Superior letter,** in *printing*, a small letter printed at the top of the line.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*[2], 2.—**To expede letters.** See *expede*.—**To gain or lose letters,** in *teleg.*, in A B C instruments, to indicate letters in advance of or behind the proper letter of the alphabet: said of the index when it is out of adjustment and points to the wrong part of the dial. The error may be continually one or more letters in advance or one or more letters behind the proper position, or it may be a varying one due to the index failing to make the proper steps.—**To run one's letters,** in *Scots law*, to exercise the right an accused person has (under certain restrictions) of having his case tried before the circuit court sits in the locality in which the applicant is imprisoned. (See also *drop-letter*.)

letter[3] (let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *letter*[3], *n.*] To impress or engrave letters on; mark or stamp with a title or an inscription: as, to *letter* a book; a *lettered* stone or print.

And ye talk together still,
In the language wherewith Spring
Letters cowslips on the hill?
Tennyson, Adeline.

letter-balance (let'ėr-bal″ans), *n.* A machine for weighing letters, printed matter, or small packages, for mailing.

letter-board (let'ėr-bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a strong movable board upon which types are placed for distribution or for temporary stowage.—**2.** The broad smooth board on the outside of a railroad-car, above the cornice and windows, on which is painted the name of the road or other legend. Also called *frieze*.

letter-book (let'ėr-bůk), *n.* A book in which letters are filed, or in which copies of letters are made, for preservation.

letter-box (let'ėr-boks), *n.* A box to receive letters. (*a*) A locked box fastened to a wall or post in a public place, or conveniently placed for public use in a post-office, in which letters are dropped to be collected and mailed at regular hours by the post-office carriers or clerks.

The lion's head which served as a *letter-box* has been immortalised in that paper [the "Guardian"]. It was in imitation of the famous lion at Venice.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 221.

(*b*) One of a number of rented boxes in a post-office, in which letters are placed by the postmaster or clerk to be collected by the owners of the boxes at their convenience. More commonly called simply *box*.

Any body hesitates a little in reference to going behind the *letter-boxes* and assisting in sorting the mails.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 218.

(*c*) A box to receive letters, affixed at the entrance of a dwelling or place of business, usually upon the inside of the door, with a slit through which letters may be thrust in from without.

letter-carrier (let'ėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A man who delivers or collects letters in postal service; a postman.

letter-case (let'ėr-kās), *n.* **1.** A case for containing letters; hence, a portable writing-desk or portfolio.—**2.** In *printing*, a type-case. See *case*[2], *n.*, 6.

letter-clip (let'ėr-klip), *n.* An implement, consisting of a pair of jaws opening and closing on a spring, by means of which papers may be clasped firmly, so as to be hung up or kept together.

letter-cutter (let'ėr-kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts letters in or upon a surface, as of stone or metal; specifically, in *type-founding*, a punch-cutter.

letter-drop (let'ėr-drop), *n.* On a mail-box, a plate with an opening closed by a hinged flap, to keep out rain and snow and prevent withdrawal of postal material.

lettered (let'ėrd), *a.* [< *letter*[3] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *literate*.] **1.** Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.

Lere it thus, lewede men, for *lettrede* hit knoweth,
Than treuthe and trewe loue ys no tresour bettere.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 135.

Arm. Monsieur, are you not *lettered?*
Moth. Yes, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 48.

2. Of or pertaining to learning; marked by or devoted to literary culture: as, *lettered* ease or retirement.

And he, who to the *lettered* wealth
Of ages adds the lore unpriced.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked as if with letters; having spots which look like letters, or make the surface seem to be written over: as, the *lettered* tortoise (*Emys scripta*); the *lettered* china-mark (*Diasemia literalis*, a small brown British moth).

letterer (let'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who letters; one who marks or cuts the letters of an inscription, a title, or the like: as, a book-*letterer*.

letter-file (let'ėr-fīl), *n.* A device for holding letters for reference. It may be a rod or pointed hook of metal mounted on a stand, or a clip, case, box, or folio, with or without some arrangement to facilitate reference.

letter-founder (let'ėr-foun″dėr), *n.* Same as *type-founder*.

Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no *letter-founder* in America. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

letter-founding (let'ėr-foun″ding), *n.* Same as *type-founding*.

letter-foundry (let'ėr-foun″dri), *n.* Same as ★*type-foundry*.

letter-head (let'ėr-hed), *n.* **1.** A printed form of address or advertisement at the head of a sheet of letter-paper. Also called *letter-heading*.—**2.** A sheet of letter-paper so headed.

He drew up a note upon the "tavern" *letter-head*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 649.

letter-heading (let'ėr-hed″ing), *n.* Same as ★*letter-head*, 1.

lettering (let'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *letter*[3], *v.*] **1.** The act of stamping or marking with letters.—**2.** The letters impressed or marked upon anything; any inscription, as on a sign-board, coin, or tombstone.

lettering-box (let'ėr-ing-boks), *n.* A small case in which are kept the types used by bookbinders for lettering books.

lettering-tool (let'ėr-ing-tōl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small box of brass mounted on a handle

of wood, in which types are fastened by means of a side-screw, used by the finisher in the lettering of books.

letterize (let'ėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *letterized*, ppr. *letterizing*. [< *letter*^{3} + *-ize*.] To write letters or epistles. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

letterleaf (let'ėr-lēf), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum:* so named from its figured leaves. Also called *letter-plant.*

letterless (let'ėr-les), *a.* [< *letter*^{3} + *-less*.] Unlettered; illiterate; not learned.

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise than a mastif can in his contest with a lion.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 125.

There was an illiterate generation, and a *letterless* race to be educated. *The Century*, XXVIII. 157.

letter-lichen (let'ėr-lī″ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Opegrapha.* The apothecium assumes irregularly stellate or radiate forms, suggesting written characters. Also called *scripture-wort.*

letterling (let'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *letter*^{3} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little letter. *Imp. Dict.*

letter-lock (let'ėr-lok), *n.* A form of permutation-lock, in which the combinations are indicated by particular arrangements of pieces marked with letters.

letternt (let'ėrn), *n.* See *lectern.*

letter-name (let'ėr-nām), *n.* In *musical notation*, the alphabetic name or symbol of tones, of keys of the keyboard, of degrees of the staff, or of notes placed upon such degrees and representing such tones or keys. See *keyboard, notation, staff.* Also *letter.*

letter-office (let'ėr-of″is), *n.* A place for the deposit and distribution of letters; a post-office.

letteront, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern.*

letter-ornament (let'ėr-ôr″na-ment), *n.* A decoration made up of the forms of letters. In some letter-ornaments the letters are complete and legible, and usually, though not necessarily, forming words, as is common in Russian art and in modern art of the Levant, as on metal-work. In others the letters are modified or wholly changed for decorative effect, or parts only of the letters are given, as sometimes in Byzantine art and in European imitations of it, and also in early northern decoration, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

letter-paper (let'ėr-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper for writing letters on; specifically, paper of an intermediate size between note-paper and foolscap, usually quarto, as distinguished from the octavo form of note-paper.

letter-perfect (let'ėr-pėr″fekt), *a.* Perfect to the letter in committing anything to memory; having a part or a speech thoroughly memorized: used especially of actors.

letter-plant (let'ėr-plant), *n.* Same as *letter-leaf.*

letterpress (let'ėr-pres), *n.* and *a.* [< *letter*^{3}, type, + *press*^{1}, print.] **I.** *n.* Letters or words impressed on paper or other material from printing-types; printed text: so called when subordinate to or in contrast with illustrations.

The *letterpress* with which the illustration is accompanied is no less interesting than the plate, and furnishes much valuable information. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 360.

II. *a.* Consisting of, relating to, or employed in printing from types: as, *letterpress* printing.

letter-press (let'ėr-pres), *n.* [< *letter*^{3}, a writing, + *press*^{1}, printing-machine.] A press for copying letters by transfer; a copying-press.

letter-punch (let'ėr-punch), *n.* A steel punch on the end of which a letter is engraved. Such punches are used for making matrices for printing-type, as well as for making an impression on metal, etc., when applied against the surface and struck with a hammer.

letter-rack (let'ėr-rak), *n.* 1. A tray divided into small compartments in which large types of wood are ranged.—2. A rack or small frame, usually ornamented, in which letters, arranged as answered and unanswered or otherwise, are kept.

letter-scale (let'ėr-skāl), *n.* Same as *letter-balance.*

letter-stamp (let'ėr-stamp), *n.* A stamp used in a post-office for canceling postage-stamps, or for stamping on letters or packages various notices or remarks, such as the place of mailing, instructions for the carrier, etc.

letteruret, lettruret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *letterure, lettrure, letreüre*, < L. *litteratura, literatura*, learning, letters, literature: see *literature.*] 1. Learning; letters; literature.

Al conne he *letterure* or conne he noon,
As in effect he shal fynde it al oon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 293.

2. Writing; scripture.

"Lo!" seith holy *letterrure*, "whiche lordes beth this shrewes!" *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 27.

letter-winged (let'ėr-wingd), *a.* Having the wings marked as if with letters: specifically said of a kite, *Elanus scriptus. P. L. Sclater.*

letter-wood (let'ėr-wụd), *n.* The heart-wood of the South American tree *Piratinera Guianensis.* It is extremely hard, of a beautiful brown color with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics; hence the name, which is also applied to the tree. Being rare and costly, the wood is used for veneering only. Also called *leopard-wood* and *snake-wood.*

letter-writer (let'ėr-rī″tėr), *n.* 1. One who writes letters; specifically, one whose profession it is to write letters for others.

The same desire impels thousands of people to write letters to the newspapers; but these *letter-writers* are not usually journalists. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 43.

2. A book containing rules and examples for the use of persons unskilled in the writing of letters.

Lettic (let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lett* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their congeners; related to the Letts: as, the *Lettic* language; the Samoghitians are a *Lettic* people. *Lettic race* is a general term for the Letts, Lithuanians, and Borussians or Old Prussians.

II. *n.* Same as *Lettish.*

lettice^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lettuce.*

lettice^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lattice.*

lettice^3† (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettyce;* < OF. *letice, letisse, laitice*, an animal of a very white color, supposed to be an ermine, also a white fur, < F. *lait*, < L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lettuce.*] A kind of fur, white or very light-colored, in use as late as the middle of the sixteenth century.

You shall charge your selues with many [furs], . . . as good marterns, miniuers, otherwise called *Lettis.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 298.

lettice-cap^1†, *n.* [Perhaps < *lettice*^{1} + *cap*^{1}, in allusion to *lettice-cap*^{2}.] A soporific in which lettuce is supposed to have been a leading ingredient.

Bring in the *lettice-cap.* You must be shaved, sir;
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep!
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

lettice-cap^2†, *n.* [< *lettice*^{2} (?) = *lattice* (see quot. from Nares), or *lettice*^{3}, + *cap*^{1}.] A kind of cap.

A *lettice-cap* it wears and beard not short.
Shippe of Safegarde (1569).

A *lettice-cap* was originally a lattice-cap — that is, a net cap which resembles lattice work. *Nares.*

Lettish (let'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lett* + *-ish*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the division of the Lettic or Lithuanian race distinctively called Letts: as, the *Lettish* language; *Lettish* customs.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Letts, a branch of the Indo-European family, closely related to Slavonian or Slavic. Also *Lettic.*

lettre-de-cachet (let'r-dė-ka-shā″), *n.* [F.: *lettre*, letter; *de*, of; *cachet*, seal: see *letter*^{3}, *de*^{2}, *cachet.*] See *cachet.*

lettrure†, *n.* See *letterure.*

Lettsomia (let-sō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (W. Roxburgh, 1814), named after J. C. *Lettsom*, an English naturalist.] An untenable name for *Moorcroftia*, a genus of plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, the fruit of which is a soft, several-seeded berry. There are 13 species, found in southern Asia and the Malay archipelago, twining or climbing vines with alternate leaves and dense corymbose cymes in the axils. Some of the species are used medicinally.

lettsomite (let'sọm-īt), *n.* [After W. G. *Lettsom*, an English mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of copper, of a bright-blue color: same as *cyanotrichite.*

lettuce (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice;* < ME. *letuce*, < OF. **laituce, letuce*, usually *laitue, letue*, F. *laitue* (> D. *latuw*) = Sp. *lechuga* = It. *lattuga* = AS. *lactuce* = OHG. *lattuh, lattouch, latoch, latohha*, MHG. *lateche, latech, lattech*, G. *lattich* = Sw. Dan. *laktuk*, < L. *lactuca*, lettuce, so called from its milky juice, < *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactate.*] 1. A garden-herb, *Lactuca sativa*, a hardy annual, extensively cultivated for use as a salad. It is believed by some to be derived from *L. scariola* or *L. virosa.* There are many varieties of the garden-plant, which may be grouped as *cabbage-lettuces*, low forms with depressed cabbage-like heads, and *Cos lettuces*, erect-growing varieties having the head long and tapering downward.

The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often dipped a large *lettice* into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

These are creeping *Lettuces* of a very milky Juice, like their Name. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 302.

Letuce of lac derivyed is perchaunce;
ffor mylk it hath or yeveth abundaunce.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

2. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca;* also, a plant having some resemblance to *Lactuca.*—**Blue lettuce**, a plant of the genus *Mulgedium*, with blue flowers. [U. S.]—**Cabbage-lettuce, Cos lettuce.** See def. 1.—**Drumhead lettuce**, a variety of cabbage-lettuce.—**False lettuce.** Same as *blue lettuce.*—**Frog's lettuce**, a species of pondweed, *Potamogeton densus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Garden-lettuce.** See def. 1.—**Indian lettuce**, the American columbo, *Frasera Carolinensis;* also, the false wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia.*—**Lamb's lettuce**, corn-salad. See *Valerianella.*—**Loafed lettuce**†. See *loaf*^{1}.—**Prickly lettuce**, *Lactuca scariola.*—**Sea-lettuce**, the seaweed *Ulva Lactuca.* Also called *lettuce-laver.* [Eng.]—**Wall-lettuce**, *Lactuca muralis.* [Eng.]—**Water-lettuce**, *Pistia Stratiotes* of the tropics.—**White lettuce**, *Nabalus albus* or kindred species. Also called *lion's-foot, rattlesnake-root*, etc.—**Wild lettuce.** (*a*) In England, *Lactuca scariola.* (*b*) In America, *Lactuca Canadensis.* Also called *trumpetweed* and *trumpet-milkweed.* (*c*) Sometimes the same as *blue lettuce.*

lettuce-bird (let'is-bėrd), *n.* The thistle-bird or common American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis.* [Local, U. S.]

lettuce-opium (let'is-ō″pi-um), *n.* Lactucarium.

lettuce-saxifrage (let'is-sak″si-frāj), *n.* A plant of the Alleghany mountains, *Saxifraga micranthidifolia*, the leaves of which have sharply erose teeth.

letuary†, *n.* See *electuary.*

let-up (let'up), *n.* [< *let up*, verb. phrase under *let*^{1}, *v.*] A cessation of restraint or obstruction; release; relaxation; intermission, as of labor. [Colloq., U. S.]

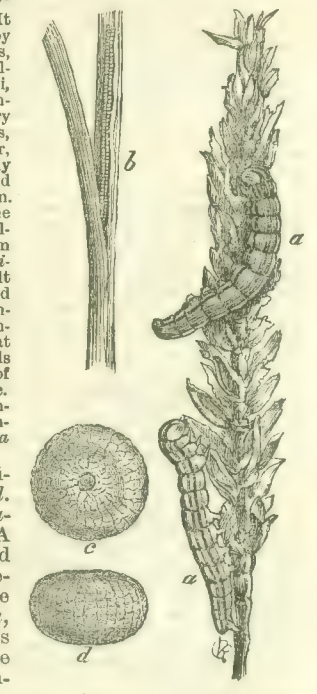
Our little *let-up* Wednesday afternoons . . . is sure to come, while the *let-ups* we get other days, . . . you can't be sure whether you're going to get them or not.
The Century, XXVIII. 588.

leu (lā), *n.*; pl. *lei* (lē). [Rumanian.] The unit of the monetary system of Rumania, equivalent to the French franc, or 19.3 United States cents.

Leucadendron (lū-ka-den'drọn), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), irreg. < Gr. λευκός, white, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of plants of the family *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteeæ.* There are about 60 species, natives of southern and tropical Africa, a few extending into Abyssinia. They bear alternate or scattered rigid entire leaves, of many shapes in the different species, and flowers in large dense round or cone-like heads, with numerous overlapping scales between, which are sometimes conspicuous and colored. *L. Cinaroides* is known as the Cape artichoke-flower, and *L. melliferum* (*Protea mellifera* of Thunberg) as the Cape honeysuckle.

leucæmia, leucæmic. See *leucemia, leucemic.*

Leucania (lū-kā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous.*] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Hübner in 1816. It is characterized by full hairy eyes, smooth front, well-developed palpi, strong tongue, simple antennæ, hairy unarmed legs, rounded collar, quadrate slightly tufted thorax, and untufted abdomen. *L. unipuncta* is the adult of the well-known army-worm (which see). *L. albilinea* is the adult of the wheat-head army-worm, an insect which occasionally appears in great numbers and feeds upon heads of wheat and rye. *Leucania* is undoubtedly a synonym of *Heliophila* Huebn.



Wheat-head Army-worm (*Leucania albilinea*).
a, a, larvæ on a wheat-head; *b*, eggs (natural size); *c, d*, egg (top and side views, magnified); lower figure, male moth.

Leucaniidæ (lū-kā-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucania* + *-idæ.*] A group of noctuid moths, represented by the genus *Leucania*, and regarded as a family. There are about 20 genera, widely distributed. Also called *Leucanidæ.*

leucaniline (lū-kan'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + E. *aniline.*] A white crystalline substance ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3$) forming color-

less salts, prepared by treating fuchsine salts with zinc-dust and hydrochloric acid. It yields rosaniline by oxidation.

Leucanthemum (lū-kan′thē-mum), *n.* [L., also *leucanthemis*, < Gr. *λευκάνθεμον*, the camomile, < *λευκός*, white, + *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] A section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*, embracing the species *C. Leucanthemum* (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), the oxeye daisy or whiteweed. It was retained as a genus by A. P. de Candolle (1837), with 20 species.

leucanthous (lū-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

Leucaster (lū-kas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1849), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Nyctaginaceæ* and type of the tribe *Leucastereæ*, distinguished by having but two stamens. The only species, *L. caniflorus*, is a native of Brazil, and is a half-twining shrub with entire alternate leaves, and white flowers in axillary cymes.

Leucastereæ (lū-kas-tē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leucaster* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*, distinguished by a subglobose achenium, which is free and inclosed by the base of the perianth, and a short curved or annular embryo. It includes the genera *Leucaster* (type of the tribe), *Andradea*, *Ramisia*, and *Reichenbachia*, tropical American trees or shrubs with alternate leaves.

leucaugite (lū-kâ′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, bright, light, white, + **αὐγίτης*: see *augite*.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, allied to augite, but containing very little iron, and hence of a white or grayish color.

leucemia, leucæmia (lū-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A disease characterized by a large excess of the white corpuscles of the blood, with hypertrophy of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, or changes in the bone-marrow. It is usually fatal. Also called *leucocythemia*.

leucemic, leucæmic (lū-sē′mik), *a.* [< *leucemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with leucemia.

With one exception, that of *leucæmic* blood (Scherer), no glutin has as yet been found in the fluids of the body.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 22.

leuch (lyöch). A Scotch preterit of *laugh*.

leuchtenbergite (loich′ten-bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after the duke Maximilian von *Leuchtenberg*.] A kind of chlorite of a white or greenish-white color, occurring in hexagonal plates or crystals.

leucin (lū′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-in*2.] A white pulverulent substance, amino-caproic acid ($C_6H_{11}O_2NH_2$), obtained by treating muscular fiber with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales. It is one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter, and occurs normally in various tissues and fluids of the body, being also a product of the pancreatic digestion of the proteids. Also called *aposepidin*.

leucisciform (lū-sis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Leuciscus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish of the genus *Leuciscus;* resembling a dace.

Leuciscina (lū-si-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the eighth group of *Cyprinidæ*. They have the air-bladder divided into anterior and posterior portions; pharyngeal teeth developed in single or double series; the anal fin short or of moderate length (not extending forward to below the dorsal), with from 8 to 11 branched rays; the lateral line when complete running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin short, without osseous ray. The species are very numerous, and include the majority of the most familiar European and North American cyprinoid fishes, as the dace and roach.

Leuciscinæ (lū-si-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-inæ*.] In Jordan's ichthyological system, a subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short, median, and spineless, and the lower jaw normal. It embraces partly or wholly the *Leuciscina* and *Abramidina* of Günther; and by far the greater portion of the American as well as Eurasiatic cyprinoids belong to it.

leuciscine (lū′si-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leuciscinæ*, or having their characters; leuciscoform.

II. *n.* One of the *Leuciscina* or *Leuciscinæ*.

Leuciscus (lū-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκίσκος*, the white mullet, < *λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes to which various limits have been assigned, typical of the subfamily *Leuciscinæ*. *Leuciscus leuciscus* is the English dace. See cut under *dace*.

leucism (lū′sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white: see *leucous* and *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, whiteness resulting from lack or loss of coloring; albinism, partial or complete: a technical term, correlated with *melanism* and *erythrism*. See *albinism*.

leucite (lū′sīt), *n.* [So called from its whiteness; < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*2.] A mineral originally found in the recent volcanic rocks of southern Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas in crystals, usually trapezohedrons, or in irregular masses. It has also been observed similarly associated in some other regions, as the Eifel in Rhenish Prussia, the Leucite Hills of Wyoming, etc.; but it is in general of very limited occurrence. It is a silicate of aluminium and potassium, and has a white or grayish color. It was very early called *white garnet*, from its similarity to garnet in crystalline form; and it is also called *amphigene*. Leucite has excited much interest because of the phenomenon of double refraction which its crystals exhibit, this being at variance with the usually accepted isometric form. On account of these "optical anomalies," and because also of certain variations in external form, it has been referred to the tetragonal (or orthorhombic) system. Recent investigations have shown, however, that at a temperature of 500° C. it becomes isotropic, and hence it is inferred that when formed it was normally isometric, and that the observed variations in form and optical character have resulted from subsequent molecular changes.—**Leucite rocks**, igneous rocks, varying greatly in composition, containing leucite in the place of feldspar. These rocks are for the most part, so far as known, of very modern origin. They are particularly well developed in southern Italy and the Eifel. See *leucitophyre*, *phonolite*, and *tephrite*.

leucite-basalt (lū′sīt-ba-sâlt′), *n.* An igneous rock of basaltic habit containing leucite in place of feldspar. Rosenbusch divides the leucite rocks into leucite-basalts and leucitites.

leucitic (lū-sit′ik), *a.* [< *leucite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leucitite (lū′si-tīt), *n.* [< *leucite* + *-ite*2.] The name given by Rosenbusch to varieties of leucite rock containing no olivin. Rocks of this type have been found in various parts of Italy, in the Cordilleran regions of the United States, and in the East Indies. Their composition is extremely variable, and they have not yet been fully worked out.

leucitoid (lū′si-toid), *n.* [< *leucite* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron: so called as being a common form of the mineral leucite.

leucitophyre (lū-sit′ō-fīr), *n.* [< *leucite* + (*por*) *phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a name which was originally given by Coquand (1857) to all igneous rocks bearing leucite. It is now more specifically used for phonolites containing both leucite and nepheline.

leucoblast (lū′kō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *βλαστός*, germ: see *blastus*.] A germinal leucocyte, or the germ of a leucocyte.

leucocarpous (lū-kō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having white fruit.

leucocholy† (lū′kō-kol-i), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *χολή*, bile: see *cholic*1. Cf. *melancholy*.] "White bile": a nonce-word, opposed to *melancholy*, "black bile."

Mine . . . is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy* for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. *Gray*, Letters, I. 113.

Leucocoryne (lū-kō-kor′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), in allusion to the white flowers of some species, mounted on scapes; < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κορύνη*, a club.] A genus of liliaceous plants of Chili, of the tribe *Allieæ*, or onion family. Three or four species are known, having narrowly linear, channeled, radical leaves, and simple leafless scapes bearing few white or blue flowers in terminal umbels. They are called *white club-flower*.

leucocyte (lū′kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A white or colorless corpuscle of the blood or lymph.

leucocythemia, leucocythæmia (lū″kō-sī-thē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, a hollow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *leucemia*.

leucocytic (lū-kō-sit′ik), *a.* [< *leucocyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to leucocytes.—2. Pertaining to an excess of leucocytes; leucemic.

leucocytogenesis (lū-kō-sī-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] The production of leucocytes, or white blood-corpuscles.

leucocytosis (lū″kō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood, especially when merely the result of temporary causes and not produced by grave disease.

leucodermia (lū-kō-dėr′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] Abnormal lack of pigment in the skin. Also written *leucoderma*, *leukoderma*, *leukodermia*.—**Leucodermia acquisita**, vitiligo.—**Congenital leucodermia**, albinism.

leucodermic (lū-kō-dėr′mik), *a.* [As *leucodermia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucodermia.

leucœthiop (lū-sē′thi-op), *n.* Same as *leucoëthiops*.

leucoëthiop (lū-kō-ē′thi-op), *n.* [Also *leucœthiop*; < *leucoëthiops*.] Same as *leucoëthiops*.

leucoëthiopic (lū-kō-ē-thi-op′ik), *a.* [< *leucoëthiops* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a leucoëthiops or albino; pertaining to leucopathy.

leucoëthiops (lū-kō-ē′thi-ops), *n.*; pl. *leucoëthiopes* (lū-kō-ē-thī′ō-pēz). [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiop, a negro: see *Ethiops*, *Ethiop*.] An individual of a dark-skinned race exhibiting albinism or a want of coloring matter in the skin and epidermic formations.

leucoindophenol (lū-kō-in-dō-fē′nol), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. *indophenol*.] Indophenol which has been reduced by glucose and caustic soda. It is a commercial article, forming a white paste soluble in pure and in acidified water. It is used in dyeing indigo-blue shades. Sometimes called *indophenol white*, or *indophenol preparation*.

Leucoium (lū-kō′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *leucoion*, < Gr. *λευκόϊον*, name of several plants, the wallflower, snowflake, etc., lit. 'white violet,' < *λευκός*, white, + *ἰον*, violet.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amaryllideæ*, distinguished by the long filaments and the equal segments of the perianth. There are 9 species. *L. æstivum* is the summer snowflake, and *L. vernum* the spring snowflake.

leucol (lū′kol), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ol*.] An organic base obtained from coal-tar, identical with chinoline.

leucoline (lū′kō-lin), *n.* Same as *leucol*.

leucoma (lū-kō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεύκωμα*, a white spot in the eye, < *λευκοῦν*, whiten, < *λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] In *pathol.*, a white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation. Also called *albugo*.

leucomaine (lū-kō′ma-in), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λεύκωμα*, whiteness, a white spot in the eye (see *leucoma*), + *-ine*2.] A nitrogenous organic base or alkaloid produced in living animal tissues as a result of their activity: distinguished from a *ptomaine*, which is an alkaloid produced in the putrefactive decay of a dead tissue.

leucomatous (lū-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *leucoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucoma.

leucomelanous (lū-kō-mel′a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] Having a fair complexion with dark hair.

Leuconaria (lū-kō-nā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucon*(*es*) + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of heterocœlous *Calcispongiæ*, embracing recent and fossil forms whose canal system is of the eurypylous rhagonate type, divided into *Leuconidæ* and *Eilhardidæ*.

leuconate (lū′kō-nāt), *a.* [< *Leucon*(*es*) + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to the *Leucones*, or having their characters: as, a *leuconate* canal system; *leuconate* type of structure.

Leucones (lū-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] A group of the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, characterized first by great thickening of the ectodermal syncytium, so that the inhalent pores, such as exist in *Ascones*, lengthen into canals which may variously branch and anastomose, and secondly by final restriction to these canals of the endodermal cells, which at first form a continuous layer.

leucopathia (lū-kō-path′i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *leucopathy*.] Same as *leucopathy*.

leucopathy (lū-kop′a-thi), *n.* [< NL. *leucopathia*, < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *πάθος*, affection: see *pathos*.] 1. The condition of being an albino; albinism.—2. Same as *chlorosis*.

leucophane (lū′kō-fān), *n.* [< MGr. *λευκοφανής*, appearing white, < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a pale greenish or wine-yellow color. It is a fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, and is found in Norway. Also called *leucophanite*.

Leucophasia (lū-kō-fā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φάσις*, appearance: see *phase*.] A genus of pierian butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*. Also called *Leptidea*. *L. sinapis* is a British species.

leucophilous (lū-kof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of light; light-loving; heliophilous.

leucophlegmacy† (lū-kō-fleg′mā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκοφλεγματία* (also *λευκὸν φλέγμα*), the dropsy, < *λευκοφλέγματος*, suffering from white phlegm, < *λευκός*, white, + *φλέγμα*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] In *pathol.*, an inferred tendency to a dropsical state, as indicated by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

leucophlegmatic† (lū″kō-fleg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκοφλέγματος*, suffering from white phlegm:

see *leucophlegmacy.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucophlegmacy.

leucophyl, leucophyll (lū′kō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A chromogen believed to exist in the white corpuscles of an etiolated plant, which, under appropriate conditions, will give rise to chlorophyl. *Sachs.*

Leucophylleæ (lū-kō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Leucophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of scrophulariaceous plants, typified by the genus *Leucophyllum*, and embracing two other genera, both of which may belong to *Leucophyllum*. More recent authors include this group in the larger tribe *Verbascæ*.

Leucophyllum (lū-kō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt and Bonpland, 1809), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, type of the *Leucophylleæ*.

leucoplacia (lū-kō-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad.] In *pathol.*, the occurrence of chronic white patches on the tongue and buccal mucous membrane. There is inflammation of the corium, with hypertrophy and perversion of growth of the epithelium. Also called *ichthyosis linguæ, tylosis linguæ*, and *psoriasis linguæ*.

leucoplast, leucoplastid (lū′kō-plast, lū-kō-plas′tid), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *amyloplast*.

leucopterous (lū-kop′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Having white wings. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

leucopyrite (lū-kō-pī′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. *pyrites*.] A mineral (Fe_3As_4) of a color between white and steel-gray and of a metallic luster, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron. It is related to loellingite ($FeAs_2$) and arsenopyrite (FeAsS or $FeAs_2.FeS_2$).

Leucorhamphus (lū-kō-ram′fus), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Delphinidæ*, having no dorsal fin. These dolphins have hence been called *Delphinapterus*, but that name belongs to another genus. There are two species: *L. peronii* of the western coast of South America, black above and white below, with 44 teeth on each side of each jaw; and *L. borealis* of the same coast of North America, called the *right-whale dolphin*. See *Delphinapterus, Delphinus*.

leucorrhea, leucorrhœa (lū-kō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *leucorrhœa*, < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a mucous or mucopurulent discharge of a white color from the vagina; fluor albus; the whites. Also called *blennelytria* and *colporrhea*.

leucorrheal, leucorrhœal (lū-kō-rē′al), *a.* [< *leucorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leucorrhea: as, *leucorrheal* discharges.

leucoscope (lū′kō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument for testing the eyes for color-blindness, devised by Helmholtz.

Leucosia (lū-kō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεύκωσις*, whiteness: see *leucosis*.] 1. The typical genus of *Leucosiidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1798.—2. A genus of mollusks.—3. A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Liparidæ*, based upon the European *L. salicis*. *Rambur*, 1869.

leucosian (lū-kō′si-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Leucosia* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A crab of the family *Leucosiidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling or related to crabs of the genus *Leucosia*; pertaining to the *Leucosiidæ*.

Leucosiidæ (lū-kō-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucosia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Leucosia*, containing a number of genera of small crabs of compact rounded form and more or less porcellaneous test. Also *Leucosiadæ*.

leucosis (lū-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεύκωσις*, whiteness, < *λευκοῦν*, whiten, < *λευκός*, white: see *leucous*.] 1. Whiteness of skin; pallor.—2. The formation or progress of leucoma.

leucospermous (lū-kō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having white fruit or seeds.

Leucospori (lū-kos′pō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A series of species or genera of fungi having white spores. Applied especially to groups of the agaries.

Leucosticte (lū-kō-stik′tē), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *στικτός*, pricked, punctured, spotted, < *στίζειν*, prick, puncture: see *stigma*.] A notable genus of fringilline birds, having an oblique ridge on the under mandible, and the plumage more or less rosy or silvery-gray. There are several species, chiefly of western North America, known as *rosy finches*. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*, which is of a rich chocolate-brown color, much of the plumage skirted with a rosy tint, the ears silvery-gray, and the cap black. Its length is about 6½ inches.

leucostine (lū-kos′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ὀστ(έον)*, bone (?), + *-ine*².] Dolomieu's name for phonolite, trachyte, and andesite.

Leucothoë (lū-koth′ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (D. Don, 1834), < L. *Leucothoë*, < Gr. *Λευκοθόη*, daughter of Orchamus, King of Babylon, and Eurynome.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Andromedeæ*. The imbricated calyx does not become berry-like in the fruit, and the seeds are winged. There are about 35 species, shrubs with petioled, serrulate leaves and axillary or terminal spiked racemes of white waxy flowers gracefully arranged along the under side of the branches, natives of North and South America, Japan, and the Himalayas. Some of the species are ornamental, and known in gardens. *L. acuminata* of the South Carolina and Florida coast is called *pipewood*. More than 30 fossil species of *Leucothoë* occur in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, Greenland, and Alaska, and one in the Dakota group (Middle Cretaceous) of Nebraska.

leucous (lū′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, light, bright, white, akin to L. *lucere*, be light, and to E. *light*¹, q. v.] Light-colored; white; affected with leucism; albinotic: applied specifically to albinos.

leucoxene (lū′kok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ξένος*, a guest.] An opaque white substance often observed in thin sections of rocks, derived from the alteration of titanic iron. It is, sometimes at least, identical with titanite in composition.

leud†, **leude**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *lewd*.

leugh (lyuċh or lyöċh). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *laugh*.

leuke†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *luke*¹.

leukoderma, leukodermia, *n.* See *leucodermia*.

leun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

leuse†, *v.* An obsolete irregular spelling of *loose*. *Elyot*.

leute†, **leutee**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *lealty*.

leuzern†, *n.* A variant of *lucern*².

Lev. An abbreviation of *Leviticus*.

levant¹ (lev′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *levant*, F. *levant*, a., rising, < L. *levan(t-)s*, ppr. of *levare*, raise, refl. *se levare*, rise, < *levis*, light, not heavy (whence also ult. E. *lever*¹, *levity*, *levee*¹, *levee*², *levy*¹, *levy*², *alleviate*, *allege*², *elevate*, *relevant*, *relieve*, *relief*, etc.), akin to E. *light*², q. v. Hence *levant*², *levant*³.] I. *a.* 1†. Rising. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Phillips*, 1706.—2†. Eastern; coming from the direction in which the sun rises.

Forth rush the *Levant* and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, P. L., x. 704.

3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, appellative of the fourth of Professor H. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It is the equivalent of the lower part of the Upper Silurian, and represents the Oneida conglomerate and Medina sandstone of the New York Survey. See *Medina sandstone*, under *sandstone*.—**Levant and couchant,** in *law*. See *couchant*.

★ II. *n.* Same as *lavant*. [Local, Eng.]

levant² (lē-vant′), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *levant* = G. *levante* = Dan. Sw. *levant*, < F. *levant* = Sp. Pg. It. *levante*, < ML. *levan(t-)s*, the sunrise, the east, the orient, prop. adj., rising, applied to the sun: see *levant*¹.] I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] The region east of Italy lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast-region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians.—2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter.

The Maestrale, the Bora, the Gregala, and the *Levante*, are polar currents [of wind]—the first about north-west the second north, and the other two with more or less easting. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 141.

3. Same as *levant morocco*.—**Cloth of Levant**†, a cosmetic used by ladies in the sixteenth century. *Nares*.

To make a kind of . . . *cloth of Levant*, wherewith women do use to colour their face. *Secretes of Alexis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or obtained from the Levant.—**Levant fever.** See *fever*¹.—**Levant morocco,** in *bookbinding*, morocco of superior quality, having a large and prominent grain. It was originally made in the Levant, from the skins of Angora goats.

levant³ (lē-vant′), *v.* [< Sp. *levantar*, raise, move, remove (*levantar la casa*, break up house, *levantar el campo*, break up camp), < *levar*, *llevar*, now *llevar*, raise, carry, < L. *levare*, raise: see *levant*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To run away; decamp.

When he found she'd *levanted*, the Count of Alsace
At first turned remarkably red in the face.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 244.

II.† *trans.* Used only in the imperative, in the exclamatory phrase *levant me*, a mild imprecation much like *blow me!* [Low.]

Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality amongst his countrymen. *Foote*, The Minor, i.

levant³† (lē-vant′), *n.* [< *levant*³, *v.*] A bet made by one who expects to evade paying if he loses.—**To throw or run a levant**†, to bet without intention to pay. [Slang.]

Crowd to the hazard table, *throw a* familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and, if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh.
Cibber, Provoked Husband, i. (*Davies.*)

levanter¹ (lē-van′tėr), *n.* [< *levant*², *n.*, + *-er*².] An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.

Let them not break prison to burst like a *levanter*, to sweep the earth with their hurricane.
Burke, Rev. in France.

levanter² (lē-van′tėr), *n.* [< *levant*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who levants; one who runs away disgracefully. Specifically—2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost. [Slang in both senses.]

levantine (lev′an-tin or lē-van′tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *levantin* (= Pg. Sp. It. *levantino*), pertaining to the Levant (fem. *levantine*, a silk cloth), < *levant*, the Levant: see *levant*², *n.*] I. *a.* 1†. Eastern; Oriental.

They [the seeds of *Platanus*] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more *levantine* parts than Italy. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxii.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Levant.—3. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth. See II., 3.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Levant.—2. [*cap.*] A vessel belonging to the Levant.—3. A rich and stout silk material, characterized by having two faces of different colors or shades. *Dict. of Needlework*.

levari facias (lē-vā′rī fā′shi-as). [L. (NL.), cause to be levied: *levari*, pass. of *levare*, raise (see *levy*¹); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, do, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, a writ of execution issued to the sheriff, commanding him to levy the amount of a judgment out of the goods, etc., of the debtor.

levation† (lē-vā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *levation* = It. *levazione*, < L. *levatio(n-)*, a raising, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*¹.] The act of raising; elevation; especially, the elevation of the Host.

Kneling, knocking on brestes, and holding vp of handes at the sight of the *levacion*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 890.

By his gesture he will behave himself in such sort as rather shall make men the less to regard the mass, for he will not look up at the *levation* time, hold up his hands, nor strike his hands on his face.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 302.

★ **levator** (lē-vā′tor), *n.*; pl. *levatores* (lev-ā-tō′rēz). [L., a lifter, < *levare*, raise: see *levant*¹. Cf. *lever*¹, ult. < L. *levator*.] 1. In *anat.*, that which raises or elevates, as various muscles of the human body: opposed to *depressor*.—2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.—**Levator anguli oris,** the lifter of the angle of the mouth. Also called *canine muscle*.—**Levator anguli scapulæ,** the lifter of the angle of the scapula: in man, a distinct muscle arising from the cervical region of the spine and inserted into the scapula; in some animals, a part of the serratus magnus, as in the opossum.—**Levator ani,** the lifter of the anus, a sheet of muscular tissue chiefly forming the floor of the pelvic cavity.—**Levator arcuum,** in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Menobranchus*, one of the muscles suspending branchial arches to the parts above them.—**Levator claviculæ,** the lifter of the clavicle, a muscle of many animals, not normally found in man, extending from the occipital bone and attached to the metacromion of the scapula. Also called *trachelo-acromialis*.—**Levator coccygis,** the lifter of the coccyx, a considerable muscle having the office implied in the name, proceeding from the pelvis to the coccyx, and belonging to the general series of extensor muscles of the spine. It is well marked, for example, in birds.—**Levatores costarum,** twelve muscles on each side of the spine. Each passes from the transverse process of a vertebra to the rib below, being inserted between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs.—**Levator glandulæ thyreideæ,** a muscle which occasionally passes from the hyoid bone to the thyroid gland.—**Levator humeri proprius,** the proper elevator of the humerus, a muscle of some animals, as the dog, resulting from union of fibers of the deltoid and sternomastoid, when the latter coalesces with the trapezius.—**Levator labii inferioris,** the elevator of the lower lip and chin, causing the lip to protrude, as in pouting. Also called *levator menti*.—**Levator labii superioris,** the elevator of the upper lip, exposing the canine teeth, as in grinning. From its action in dogs, it is sometimes called the *snarling-muscle*.—**Levator labii superioris alæque nasi,** the lifter of the upper lip and nostril, as in sneering; the sneering-muscle.—**Levator menti.** Same as *levator labii inferioris*.—**Levator palati,** the lifter of the soft palate, bounding the posterior naris externally, arising from the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and inserted with its fellow into the median line of the palate.—**Levator palpebræ superioris,** the lifter of the upper eyelid, antagonizing the orbicularis palpebrarum.—**Levator proprius alæ nasi,** the lifter of the nostril; the dilatator naris, anterior or posterior.—**Levator prostatæ,** the lifter of the prostate gland, the anterior

part of the levator ani, passing from the pubic ramus to the side of the prostate, and thence under the gland to a median raphe in front of the anus.

levet†. An obsolete variant of *leave*[1], *leave*[2], *leeve*, *live*[1], and *lief*.

levecel†, *n.* A variant of *lefesel*.

leved†, *a.* A Middle English form of *leafed*.

levedy†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lady*.

levee[1] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *n.* [< F. *levée*, a raising, ★embanking, embankment, a levy (also formerly a rising, as of the sun): see *levy*[1], the naturalized form of the word in E.] 1. An embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel: as, the *levees* of the Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, he had completed in front of New Orleans a *levee*, of eighteen hundred yards in length, and so broad that its summit measured eighteen feet in width. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 382.

Hence—2. A landing-place for vessels; a quay, pier, or landing-stage. [Southern and western U. S. in both senses.]

levee[1] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *v. t.* [< *levee*[1], *n.*] To embank: as, to *levee* a river. [U. S.]

levee[2] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *n.* [< F. *lever* (pron. le-vā′), a rising (of the sun), a rising (from bed), a morning reception (on rising), < *lever*, raise, refl. rise: see *levant*[1]. The spelling *levee* was orig. intended to represent the F. pron. of *lever*. The word does not come from F. *levée*, which has not the meaning 'a reception.'] 1†. The act or time of rising.

Nothing is more alluring than a *Levee* from a Couch in some Confusion. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

I set out one morning before five o'clock, . . . and got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's *levee*. *Gray*, To Mr. Nicholls.

2. A morning reception held by a prince or great personage; a morning assembly. The term is chiefly applied in Great Britain to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives such persons as are entitled by rank or favor to the honor. It is distinguished from a *drawing-room* in the respect that, whereas at a levee men alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both women and men attend a drawing-room. In old French usage, a levee (*lever*) was a reception of nobles by the king on his rising from bed, or during or immediately after the making of his toilet.

I humbly conceive the business of a *levee* is to receive the acknowledgments of a multitude. *Spectator*, No. 193.

Of the three *levees* in this street, the greatest is in this house. *Walpole*, To Mann, Nov. 30, 1743.

That 4th of August was the eve of Louis XVI.'s last *levée* —a brilliant spectacle, through which sad presages were felt and seen in many hearts and eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

3. A general or miscellaneous assemblage of guests, without reference to the time of day; a reception: as, the president's *levee*.

He [Brougham] had a *levee* the other night, which was brilliantly attended—the archbishops, Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, a host of people. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

levee[2] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *v. t.* [< *levee*[2], *n.*] To attend the levee of; fasten one's self on, or pester, at levees. [Rare.]

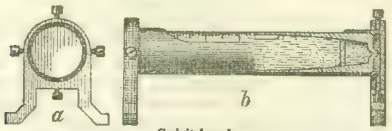
Warm in pursuit, he *levees* all the great. *Young*.

leveful†, *a.* [Also *leeful*, *leful*; < *leve*, now *leave*[2], permission, + *-ful*. In the form *leeful*, *leful*, appar. confused with *lawful*.] Allowable; permissible; lawful.

For *leveful* is with force force of showve. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 58.

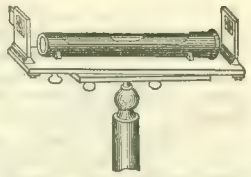
Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them ★to gather riches together. *Fox*, p. 372. (*Nares*.)

level[1] (lev′el), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *level*, *levell*, *livel*, < OF. *livel*, *liveau*, *leveal*, later *nivel*, *niveau*, F. *niveau* (dial. *leveau*, *lèvai*, *livé*) = Sp. *nivel*, *nivello* = Pg. *livel*, *nivel* = It. *livello*, < L. *libella*, a balance, a level, dim. of *libra*, a balance, a level: see *libra*, *librate*[1], etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. An instrument for determining the plane of the horizon, or the plane perpendicular to the direction in which bodies fall under the action of gravity. The simplest instrument used for this purpose is the *plumb-line*. This is now superseded for most purposes by the



Spirit-level.
a, end view; *b*, side view (part shown in section).

bubble- or *spirit-level*, which consists of a frame of some kind firmly holding a glass tube, closed at the ends, nearly filled with anhydrous ether, or a mixture of ether and alcohol, and having its inner surface on the upper part ground into the form of the outer part of an anchor-ring. Fine levels have besides a graduated scale either on the glass or on a metallic rule set against it, so as to mark the precise position of the bubble. Most fine levels are provided with a chamber so contrived that the length of the bubble can be altered. The spirit-level is usually reversed in use, and the mean of its two indications adopted. The spirit-level is an attachment of most geodetical instruments; and there is a special instrument called a *level* or *leveling-instrument* (which see).


Spirit-level, mounted for surveying.

Of alle kyne craftes ich contreeuede here tooles . . .
And cast out by squire both lyne and *leuell*.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 127.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or *level*, as the ensign of evenness and rest. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. An imaginary surface everywhere perpendicular to the plumb-line, or line of gravity, so that it might be the free surface of a liquid at rest. Every such surface is approximately that of an oblate spheroid, as the *sea-level*, for example, is; but for most of the purposes of ordinary life it is convenient, and occasions no sensible error, to confound this surface with its tangent plane at the point referred to—the plane of its horizon. The vertical distance from any given lower level (in the stricter sense of the word), *A*, to a given higher level, *B*, will vary with the latitude; but the work required to raise a given weight from *A* to *B* is everywhere the same. The *level* or horizontal surface is ordinarily spoken of as belonging to anything lying or moving upon it, or to a liquid whose free surface in equilibrium will coincide with a portion of it, and frequently indicates, in addition, some reference to some other object having the same or a different vertical elevation. Thus, we speak of the *level of* a station (often with reference to some standard of elevation), or of the *level of* the sea; a liquid is spoken of as finding *its level*; A is said to be *on a level with* B, or A and B are *on a level* or *on the same level*.

Each place is alternately elevated and depressed; but the ocean preserves its *level*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

The highest flood-mark was on a *level* with the terrace round the house. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

Hence—3. Figuratively, degree of elevation as regards standing, condition, or action; a height reached or aimed at, from a social, intellectual, or moral point of view. The idea of comparison, relativity, or parallelism is prominent in this as in the literal signification of the word; and a natural or normal *level* is often spoken of, after the analogy of a free liquid surface.

It was no little satisfaction to me to view the mixed mass of all ages and dignities upon a *level*, partaking of the same benefits of nature. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 174.

Foppish airs
And histrionic mummʼry, that let down
The pulpit to the *level* of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 564.

When merit shall find its *level*. *F. W. Robertson*.

A common *level* of interests and social standing fostered unconventional ways of thought and speech, and friendly human sympathies. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

4. An extent of land-surface approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities; a plain.

We rode a league beyond,
And, o'er a bridge of pinewood crossing, came
On flowery *levels* underneath the crag,
Full of all beauty. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. The point-blank aim of a missile weapon, including the line of fire and the range or distance the missile is carried without deflection; hence, purpose; aim.

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murder her. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 103.

Bring me within the *level* of your frown,
But shoot not at me in your waken'd hate.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Be the fair *Level* of thy Actions laid
As Temp'rance wills, and Prudence may persuade.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

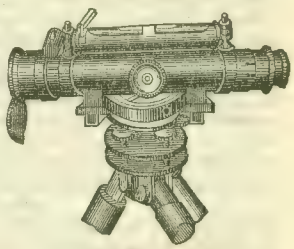
6. In *mining*, a drift or nearly horizontal excavation made in opening a mine. Levels are run to connect shafts and winzes, so as to open and make ready for stoping a certain amount of ground. In a mine regularly opened on a permanent vein, the levels are usually from 60 to 100 feet apart, but vary in position with the varying richness of the lode.

7. A leveling-instrument. See *clinometer-level* and *leveling-instrument*.—**Alta's level**, a modified water-level, in which the horizontal part of the tube is replaced by long india-rubber tubing, for carrying lines of level round corners.—**Blind level**. See *blind*[1].—**Bricklayers' level**, a plummet attached to a wooden T having a line through the attachment of the plumb-line perpendicular to the edge of the wood.—**Carpenters' level**. Same as *bricklayers' level*.—**Day level**, in *mining*, a level open to the surface at the side of a valley. Most mines have, when possible, at least one such level for drainage. Also called *adit* or *sough*.—**Dead level**, a stretch of land without hills, and very nearly horizontal; hence, absolute uniformity; unvarying sameness; monotony.

We bring to one *dead level* every mind.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 268.

All unnecessary rises and falls [in roads] should be avoided, but a *dead level* is unfavorable for drainage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 582.

Flying level, in *engin.*, a trial leveling over the track of a projected road, railroad, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.—**Gunners' level**, a brass instrument with a steel sliding arm and a spirit-level, used for obtaining the line of sighting-points on a gun.—**Hand-level**, in *mining*, a level about four feet high and three feet wide, giving just room for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing a little wagon called a driving-wagon. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Line and level**. See *line*[2].—**Lines of level**, lines on a map representing the intersections of the surface of the ground with level surfaces; contour-lines.—**Locke level** (invented by John Locke), a tube, like a small spy-glass, held in the hand, and so contrived that when the bubble occupies the center of a small mirror within the tube, the axis of the instrument, the position of which is indicated by a cross-hair in the field, is level. This instrument, which is extremely convenient for field geologists, is used for getting the height of slopes of moderate extent by holding the instrument to the eye, noting the point in the ascending slope where, when the instrument is level, the cross-hair strikes the ground, then walking to that and repeating the process, until the spot is reached of which the height is desired. The result is given by multiplying the height of the observer's eye above the ground by the number of stations. Of course the instrument can be used only on a continuously ascending grade.—**Masons' level**. Same as *plummet-level*.—**Mercurial level**, a fluid-level in which mercury serves in place of water or alcohol in the tube or trough.—**Reflecting level**. Same as *Locke level*.—**Self-recording level**, a machine which when passed over the ground makes a profile or vertical section of a line of survey; a grade-indicator.—**Surveyors' level**, a telescope with a spirit-level attached, for measuring differences of elevation, in connection with a leveling-staff. For the *Gravatt surveyors' level*, see *dumpy-level*.—**Water-level**, a horizontal tube with two upright branches, mounted on a tripod, and partly filled with water, so that one can sight across from the surface of the water in one upright branch to that in the other. (See also *artillery-level*, *batter-level*, *foot-level*, *Y-level*.)


Gravatt's Surveyors' Level.

II. *a.* 1. Lying in or constituting a horizontal surface; not having one part higher than another; horizontally even or flat; not sloping: as, *level* ground; a *level* floor or pavement.

The .iiij. syde lyeth to the moũtayne warde, and that nedeth no walle, and it is dressed so yt it is *leuell* aboue and voughted thrughout vnder nethe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the revolution of the times
Make mountains *level*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 47.

In the more *level* parts of Navarin Island, these bands of stratification were nearly horizontal. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 448.

2. Lying in such a surface that no work is gained or lost in the transportation of a particle from any one point of it to any other; equipotential.—3. Existing or acting in the same plane or course; continuing without change of relative elevation; even with something else.

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep, then soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

Round and full the glorious sun
Walks with *level* steps the spray,
Through his vestibule of Day.
B. Taylor, Ariel in the Cloven Pine.

Its [Scripture] having some things in it hard to be understood implies that it has but some, and that most things in it are easy to be understood, lie open and *level* to the meanest understandings. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Where Pope, as in the "Rape of the Lock," found a subject exactly *level* with his genius, he was able to make what, taken for all in all, is the most perfect poem in the language. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 432.

The light thrilled towards her, fill'd
With angels in strong *level* flight.
D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damozel.

4. With reference to color, especially in *dyeing*, even; unbroken; uniform.

The perfection of cotton dyeing is to produce on these warps the same tone and depth of colour as are found on the worsted, so that the entire piece may appear *level*, and free from any checky character. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 222.

5. Equal in rank or degree.

And your conceal'd sins, though you work like moles,
Lie *level* to their justice.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley*.

6. Well-aimed; direct; straight; in a right line; conformable.

Everything lies *level* to our wish. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 7.

Level as a cannon to its blank. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 42.

7. Steady; in equipoise. [Rare.]

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come . . . from you, can thrust me from a *level* consideration [of the justice of a cause].
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 124.

8. Well-balanced; of good judgment: as, a *level* head. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

There is a strong suspicion among men whose heads are *level* that this . . . performance is a bluff.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxxix.

Level crossing. Same as *grade-crossing* (which see, under *crossing*).—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**To do one's level best,** to do one's utmost. [Slang, U. S.]

"Now you have a position in society, you must assist in all good objects." . . . I said, "I'll *do my Level Best*, Doctor."
E. E. Hale, His Level Best.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Level, Flat, Even.* In regard to the surface of land, *flat* is a depreciative word, indicating lowness or unattractiveness, or both; *level* conveys no slur, and is entirely consistent with beauty: as, *flat* marshes; *level* prairies. *Flat* is a rather more absolute word than *level*. That which is *flat* or *level* is parallel to the horizon; that which is *even* is free from inequalities: as, an *even* ★slope.

level[1] (lev′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leveled* or *levelled*, ppr. *leveling* or *levelling*. [< *level*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make horizontal; bring into a plane parallel to the horizon, as by the use of a leveling-instrument: as, to *level* a billiard-table.—**2.** To reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; make even or smooth: as, to *level* a road or walk.—**3.** To reduce or bring to the same height as something else; lay flat; especially, to bring down to the ground; prostrate.

All things were *levelled* by the deluge.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ix.

4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; bring to a common level or standing in any respect: as, to *level* ranks of society.

To *level* him with a headborough, beadle, or watchman, were but little better than he is; constable I'll able him.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

This sense of mankind is so far from a *levelling* principle that it only sets us upon a true basis of distinction, and doubles the merit of such as become their condition.
Steele, Tatler, No. 69.

5. To direct to an object, in a particular line, or toward a purpose; point or aim.

For all his minde on honour fixed is,
To which he *levels* all his purposis.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 772.

The setting sun . . .
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 543.

Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,
Th' explosion of the *levell'd* tube excites.
Cowper, Hope, l. 350.

6. To adapt; suit; proportion: as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children.—**7.** In *surv.*, to find the level or the relative elevation of by observation or measurement.

An ancient river-bed in the desert . . . will soon be *levelled* throughout its extent, and the conflict of opinion be settled by . . . a careful survey. *Science*, VI. 516.

8. In *dyeing*, to make smooth and uniform. See *level*[1], *a.*, 4.

This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for *levelling* certain colours. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing, etc., p. 549.

To level down or up, to lower or raise to the same level or status—to *level up* being used specifically of raising a lower person or class to the level of a higher.

Sir, your levellers wish to *level down* as far as themselves; but they cannot bear *levelling up* to themselves.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

=Syn. 3. To raze, destroy, demolish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be in the same direction with something; be aimed. [Rare.]

He to his engine flew, . . .
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right
Against the glow-worm tail of kite.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 443.

2. To point a weapon at the mark; take aim: as, he *leveled* and fired; hence, to direct a purpose; aim.

Thou louely Venus:
With thy blind boy that almost neuer misses,
But hits our hartes when he *leuels* at vs.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 19.

He lifts the tube, and *levels* with his eye;
Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

3†. To conjecture; attempt to guess.

So cunning that you can *leuell* at the dispositions of women whom you neuer knew.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 289.

Bravest at the last,
She *levell'd* at our purposes, and, being royal,
Took her own way. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 339.

4. To accord; agree; suit. [Rare.]

Such accommodation and besort
As *levels* with her breeding.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 239.

5. To work with a leveling-instrument; make the observations necessary for constructing a profile or vertical section of any line on the earth's surface, or for ascertaining the difference of elevation between two or more stations.

level[2]†, *v.* A corruption of *levy*[1].

From taking *leuell* by vnlawfull measure.
Breton, Pasquil's Precession, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

level-coil† (lev′el-koil), *n.* [Formerly also *levell-coyle;* an accom. form of OF. *leve-cul*, a game so called (see the def.), < *lever*, raise, + *cul*, buttock (< L. *culus*, the posteriors); *lever le cul*, in slang use, rise.] **1.** An old Christmas game in which one player hunted another, the loser giving up his seat to the winner.

May we play not *Levet-coyl* [read *level-coyl*]? I have not patience to stay till another match be made.
Shuffling [etc.] *in a Game at Picquet* (1659), p. 5.

Hence—**2.** Riotous sport of any kind.

Young Justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

Tav. How now! what coil is here?
Black. Level-coil, you see, every man's pot.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

level-dyeing (lev′el-dī″ing), *n.* The process of dyeing evenly where, from the great affinity between the goods and the dye, the portion first dyed would absorb too much coloring matter. It is usually accomplished by adding to the bath a quan-★tity of crystallized sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts).

leveler, leveller (lev′el-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who levels or makes even; one who or that which brings or reduces to a level, or destroys by leveling: as, time is the great *leveler*.—**2.** One who desires or strives to bring men to a common level; one who would level social distinctions, or who disregards differences of rank or status.

Its structure strongly proves the truth of the maxim that princes are true *levellers*—real republicans—among themselves. *Brougham.*

3. [*cap.*] One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.

They were termed *levellers* upon a pretended principle which they espoused, to endeavour to obtain such an equal righteous distribution of justice in government to all degrees of people that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors, nor should the meanest of the people be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest office and dignity in the state. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1649.

4. A screw or other device fitted to the leg of a billiard-table or to any piece of apparatus for adjusting the table or apparatus to a true level.—**5.** An earth-scraper.

levelesst, *a.* A variant of *leaveless*[1].

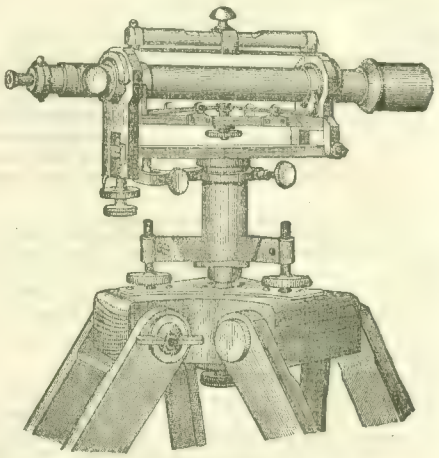
level-headed (lev′el-hed″ed), *a.* Sensible; shrewd. [Colloq. or slang.]

It is to be regretted that the State Department loses the services of so competent and *level-headed* a chief.
★ *The American*, XIV. 341.

leveling, levelling (lev′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *level*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of reducing an uneven surface to a level or plane.—**2.** The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point. It is a branch of surveying of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. The instruments commonly employed are a level or leveling-instrument and a pair of leveling-staffs. One of the staffs is held up vertically, resting upon the ground at the initial point. The observer then goes forward with his instrument for a convenient distance, makes his telescope level, and directs the rod-man to raise or lower the target until it is at the height of the telescope. This is called a *back-sight*. The height of the target on the rod is now read. The other rod has meantime been carried forward, and is observed in the same manner. This is called a *fore sight*. The instrument is now carried forward and a back-sight is made on the last rod. When a bench-mark or other terminus is reached, all the fore-sights are added together, as well as all the back-sights, and the difference of the sums is the difference of elevation.

leveling-block (lev′el-ing-blok), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a cast-iron platform made up of large rectangular castings having as many holes with centers from four to five inches apart cast in them as the castings can contain. The faces of the blocks are level. Pins with eccentric disks fitted to their heads are inserted into the holes. The disks have holes arranged with different degrees of eccentricity. The block or platform is used for bending frames, etc. A mold, to the form of which a frame is to be bent, is laid upon the block, and its form is traced by a chalk-mark. The pins are then arranged in the holes so that the heated iron frame may be bent upon them into the form of the trace. The temperature of the heating is indicated by orange-red; and by the use of various tools, with the pins and eccentric disks, the frame is quickly and accurately bent to the form of the trace.

leveling-instrument (lev′el-ing-in″strō-ment), *n.* An instrument for use in surveying, of different forms, but consisting essentially of a telescope carrying a parallel, rigidly connected, and sensitive spirit-level. The telescope is mounted on a stable stand, and is capable of adjustment in all directions by means of screws.



Leveling-instrument.

leveling-plow (lev′el-ing-plou), *n.* A plow adapted for leveling the ridges thrown up in some forms of cultivation in rows.

leveling-pole, leveling-rod (lev′el-ing-pōl, -rod), *n.* Same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

leveling-screw (lev′el-ing-skrö), *n.* **1.** In a mill, a screw in the hurst or frame on which a run of millstones is placed, used to give a vertical adjustment and bring it to an exact level. It acts against an iron plate set in a bedstone.—**2.** In a surveying or portable astronomical instrument, any one of the screws used for leveling the horizontal plate or that part of the instrument on which the horizontal angles are read off. In most English theodolites and leveling-instruments there are two pairs of leveling-screws; in French and German instruments usually only three screws.

leveling-staff (lev′el-ing-stȧf), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in leveling, in conjunction with a leveling-instrument or with a spirit-level and a telescope. It is variously constructed, but consists essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it so as to mark the height at any distance above the ground. See *leveling*, 2. Also called *leveling-pole, leveling-rod, station-pole*, or *station-staff*.



Leveling-staff (def. 2).

2. An instrument used to support a glass plate horizontally so that it can retain a fluid upon its upper surface. It is usually in the form of a tripod fitted with adjusting-screws or levelers.

levelism (lev′el-izm), *n.* [< *level*[1] + *-ism.*] The leveling of distinctions in society, or the principle or doctrine of such leveling. [Rare.]

leveller, levelling. See *leveler, leveling.*

levelly (lev′el-li), *adv.* In a level manner; evenly; equally. [Rare.]

Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the Grecians as they do in these.
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, ii.

levelness (lev′el-nes), *n.* The condition of being level; evenness; equality.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacham*, Drawing.

level-suset, level-sicet, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *lever*, raise, + *sus*, upon, over. Cf. *level-coil.*] Same as *level-coil. Skelton.*

By tragick deaths device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

leven[1] (lev′n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *levin, leaven;* < ME. *levene, levyn*, lightning. No appar. source in AS., connection with AS. *līg, lēg* (E. *lay*[8]), lightning, AS. *līget, lēget* (E. *lait*[1]), lightning, AS. *leóht* (E. *light*[1]), light, or with *leóma* (E. *leam*[1]), gleam, being phonetically improbable.] Lightning. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With wilde thonder dynt and firy *levene*
Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 276.

As when the flashing *Levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborne oakes.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 40.

In Sinai's wilderness he saw
The Mount, where Israel heard the law,
Mid thunder-dint, and flashing *levin*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 23.

leven[1]†, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *leaven;* < ME. *levenen, levynen,* < *levene*, lightning: see *leven*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To smite with lightning.

II. *intrans.* To flash; shine like lightning.

Thonret full throly with a thicke haile;
With a *leuenyng* light as a low fyre,
Blaset all the brode see as it bren wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

leven[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leaven*.

leven[3] (lev'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lawn; an open space between or among woods. [Scotch.]

And see ye not that braid braid road,
That lies across that lily *leven*?
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

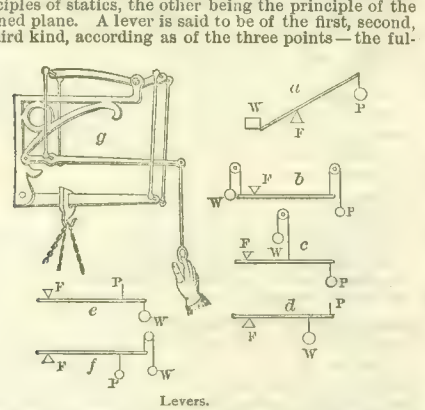
leven-brand†, *n.* A bolt of lightning.

His burning *levin-brond* in hand he tooke.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 30.

levening†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leavening;* < ME. *levening, levenynge;* verbal n. of *leven*[1], *v.*] Lightning.

Sins that the fire of gods and king of men
Strake me with thonder, and with *leauening* blast.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

★ **lever**[1] (lev'ėr or lē'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leaver;* < ME. *lever, levour*, a lever, < OF. *leveor, leveur*, F. *leveur*, a lifter, a lever (also OF. and F. *levier*, a lever, with diff. suffix), < L. *levator*, a lifter, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*[1].] **1.** A simple machine, consisting of a bar or rigid piece of any shape, acted upon at different points by two forces which severally tend to rotate it in opposite directions about a fixed axis. The bearing of this axis is called the *fulcrum;* of the two forces, one, conceived as something to be balanced or overcome, is termed the *resistance, load,* or *weight*, while the other, conceived as voluntarily applied, is termed the *power*. These are understood to act in the plane of rotation, and each perpendicularly to the line joining the point of its application to the fixed axis. The lengths of these two lines are termed the *arms* of the lever. If the load is ten times as great as the power, but the power is ten times as far from the fulcrum as the load is from the fulcrum — or, generally, if the two forces are inversely as their respective arms — then the lever is in equilibrium. This principle, beautifully demonstrated by Archimedes, was adopted by Lagrange as one of the two fundamental principles of statics, the other being the principle of the inclined plane. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as of the three points — the fulcrum, the point of application of the load, and that of the power — the first, second, or third is between the other two. But this distinction is insignificant; and when these three points are the vertices of a triangle, and the lever is not in the form of a bar, which often happens, the distinction becomes confused. Among the innumerable examples of levers may be mentioned the steelyard, the crowbar, oars, and the bones of the human limbs.



Levers.

F, fulcrum; P, power; W, load or weight. *a* and *b* are levers of the first kind, *c* and *d* of the second, and *e* and *f* of the third. In *b*, *c*, and *f* the pulley is used in combination with the lever. *g* is a compound lever, or a combination of levers.

A *lever* to uplift the earth
And roll it in another course.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiii.

2. In special uses — (*a*) In *surg.*, an instrument for applying power, as one of the arms of an obstetrical forceps, used in delivery as a tractor; the vectis. (*b*) In *dentistry*, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth. (*c*) In a steam-engine, a bar used to control by hand the movement of the engine in starting or reversing it; a starting-bar. (*d*) In *firearms*, in some forms of breech-loaders, the piece by which the gun is opened or closed, as in the Douglas, Henry, and Maynard rifles. It may be a top, side, or under lever. *E. H. Knight.* — **3.** One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a part of the framework. *Halliwell.* — **4.** The lower movable board of a barn-door. *Halliwell.* — **5.** The first row of a fishing-net. — **6.** Generally, a rod or bar.

There are certaine fish-shells, like Scalop-shells, found on the shore, so great that two strong men with a *leauer* can scarce draw one of them after them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 504.

Arithmetical lever, a straight lever, arranged so that different known weights can be placed at different known distances, either for illustrating the principle of the lever, or for calculating the value of a sum of products of two factors. — **Bent lever**, a lever having arms bent at an angle, with the fulcrum at the angle. — **Bent-lever balance.** See *tangent-balance.* — **Catch-lever**, a lever which carries a catch, as a part of the valve-gear of an engine. — **Compound lever**, a machine consisting of several simple levers combined together and acting on each other. — **Continual lever**, or **perpetual lever**, a term sometimes applied to the wheel and axle. — **Crow's-foot lever**, a compound lever used in the middle ages for bending the arbalist and for other purposes. — **Goat's-foot lever**, a lever formed of two parts, formerly used for bending the hand-bow, arbalist, or crossbow. — **Heterodromous lever.** See *heterodromous.* — **Lever hand-car**, a hand-car which is driven by means of levers attached to cranks. — **Live lever.** See *live*[2]. — **Universal lever**, a contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel. (See also *floating-lever, hand-lever.*)

lever[1] (lev'ėr or lē'vėr), *v. t.* [< *lever*[1], *n.*] To act upon, as raising, lowering, etc., with a lever.

One of these locks they picked, and then, by *levering* up the corner, forced the other three.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

lever[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *lief*.

leverage (lev'ėr- or lē'vėr-āj), *n.* [< *lever*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is gained.

The fulcrum of the *leverage*. *I. Taylor.*

2. Lever-power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

The puny *leverage* of a hair
The planet's impulse well may spare.
Whittier, The Waiting.

3. Figuratively, advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

A *leverage* is at once gained [by a certain procedure] for the removal of other obstacles and abuses.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 169.

Such men have the sensibilities that give *leverage* to the moralist. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 146.

lever-board (lev'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *louver-board.* See *louver-window.*

lever-brace (lev'ėr-brās), *n.* A brace worked by a lever, which has usually a ratchet motion, as in the ratchet-drill.

lever-compressor (lev'ėr-kom-pres'or), *n.* A device for applying pressure to an object under the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

lever-drill (lev'ėr-dril), *n.* A machine-tool in which the tool-spindle works with a spline in the socket of the wheel which rotates it, and is projected axially by a lever to bring it toward or away from its work. *E. H. Knight.*

levere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *livery.*

lever-engine (lev'ėr-en″jin), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a modification of a side-beam engine, in which the beams are levers not of the first but of the second order, the piston-rod connection being at one end of the beams, the fulcrum at the other, and the crank-connection at some intermediate point. In this kind of engine the "throw" of the crank is always less than the stroke of the piston. Also called *grasshopper-engine.* See cut under *grasshopper-beam.*

lever-escapement (lev'ėr-es-kāp″ment), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

leveret (lev'ėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *levret* (cf. equiv. *levreteau*, and *levrault*, F. *levraut*), a young hare, dim. of *levre*, F. *lièvre* = Sp. *liebre* = Pg. *lebre* = It. *lepre*, a hare, < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus.* Cf. *levrier.*] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

leveret-fur (lev'ėr-et-fėr), *n.* A name given to a Chinese and Japanese ceramic glaze, usually deeply black, flecked with lighter spots, having a fancied resemblance to hare's fur.

lever-faucet (lev'ėr-fâ″set), *n.* An automatic faucet which closes by a spring and opens by means of a handle or lever. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lever-frame (lev'ėr-frām), *n.* In a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame, shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lever-hoist (lev'ėr-hoist), *n.* A form of lifting-jack employing a lever revolving or reciprocating on a fixed axis. A pair of short arms or stirrups are so attached to the lever that their ends fit into racks set upon both sides, and by catching upon the rack-teeth on alternate sides they enable the lever to raise a weight.

Leverian falcon. See *falcon.*

lever-jack (lev'ėr-jak), *n.* A lifting device. It consists of a post, a sliding-rack working in guideways formed in or attached to the post and carrying a step which supports the object to be lifted, a pawl pivoted to the post and engaging the sliding-rack to hold the latter from descending, and a lever which is pivoted to the post, and carries a pawl which engages the teeth of the rack and slides it upward, thus raising the weight.

leverock (lev'ėr-ok), *n.* A variant of *laverock*, for *lark*[1].

lever-press (lev'ėr-pres), *n.* In *mach.*, any press in which power is applied to the "follower" or platen by means of a lever, or a combination of levers, as by a treadle, etc., as distinguished from a pendulum-, screw-, or fly-press. The name is applied more particularly, however, to presses which have only one lever of the second order, generally operated by weights hung upon the end of the lever, but sometimes by a screw used as a substitute for the weights. — **Compound lever-press**, a press comprising a system of compound levers. — **Duplex lever-press**, a press having two cam-faced levers drawn together by a screw.

lever-punch (lev'ėr-punch), *n.* In *mach.*, any punch operated by lever mechanism; in particular, a punch operating upon the principle of the duplex lever-press.

lever-valve (lev'ėr-valv), *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight acting on a lever of the second order. In older locomotives the weight was often replaced by a spring.

leverwood (lev'ėr-wůd), *n.* The hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginiana.* See *Ostrya.*

levet† (lev'et), *n.* [< F. *lever*, raise, < L. *levare:* see *levant*[1].] A musical call or strain intended to arouse or excite; a blast of a trumpet to awaken soldiers in the morning.

Come, sirs, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labor.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Waked very early; and when it was time, did call up Will, and we rose, and musique (with a bandore for the base) did give me a *levett*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 335.

levetenant†, *n.* Same as *lieutenant.*

levettes†, *n. pl.* [Early mod. E., appar. irreg. (for the sake of the rime, in this one instance) < *leve*[1], now *leave*[1], + *-et.*] Leavings.

Then gadder they vp their *levettis*,
Not the best morsels, but gobbettis,
Which vnto pover people they deale.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 80. (*Davies.*)

leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *levy*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being levied and collected.

Hence, M. Doniol's would-be purchaser is warned that it never can be worth his while to make improvements on his property, since they would only add to the standard of the fine *leviable* in these eventualities.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 309.

2. That may be levied upon; capable of being seized upon execution.

leviathan (lē-vī'a-thạn), *n.* [= F. *léviathan* = Sp. *leviatán* = Pg. *leviathan*, < LL. *leviathan*, < Heb. *livyāthān*, an aquatic animal (see def.); cf. Heb. *lāvā*, cleave; Ar. *lawa*, bend, twist.] **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament. It is described in Job xli. apparently as a crocodile; in Isa. xxvii. 1 it is called a piercing and a crooked serpent; and it is mentioned indefinitely in Ps. lxxiv. 14 (as food) and Ps. civ. 26.

Hence, in modern use — **2.** Any great or monstrous marine animal, as the whale.

Wend we by Sea? the drad *Leuiathan*
Turns vpside-down the boyling Ocean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

There *leviathan*,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims.
Milton, P. L., vii. 412.

3. Anything of vast or huge size.

The oak *leviathans*, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee [the ocean].
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Leviathan canvas, coarse canvas used for decorative needlework, the strands being made of two or even three threads each, laid side by side. — **Leviathan wool**, a soft and loosely laid wool or worsted, used for needlework on leviathan canvas.

levicellular (lev-i-sel'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *levis*, smooth, + NL. *cellula*, cell: see *cellular.*] Pertaining to or consisting of unstriated muscle-fiber. — **Levicellular myoma**, a myoma composed of smooth muscle-fibers.

levier (lev'i-ėr), *n.* [< *levy*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who levies. *Imp. Dict.*

levigable (lev'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *leviga(te)*[1] + *-ble.*] Capable of being rubbed or ground down to fine powder.

levigate[1] (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating.* [< L. *lēvigatus*, pp. of *lēvigare* (> It. *levigare* = Sp. Pg. *levigar* = F. *léviger*), make smooth, < *lēvis*, erroneously *lævis* (= Gr. λεῖος, for *λεῖϝος; cf. equiv. poet. λευ-

ρός, for *λεϝρός), smooth, + *agere*, do, make: see *act.*] 1. To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, as in a mortar. See *levigation*.

Makes logic *levigate* the big crime small.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

The massicot [protoxid of lead] . . . is removed, ground, and *levigated*. . . . The product is minium, or red-lead. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1550.

2†. To plane; polish; make smooth.

When use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easie that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt. *Barrow*, Works, III. ix.

Levigating-machine, levigating-mill, a mortar having a pestle fitted with a crank and mounted in a frame, for convenience in grinding drugs, paints, etc.

levigate[1] (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [= It. *levigato* = Pg. *levigado*, < L. *lēvigatus*, pp. of *lēvigare*, make smooth: see the verb.] Smooth as if polished; having a polished surface: applied in botany to leaves, seeds, etc. Also *lævigate*.

levigate[2] (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating*. [< L. *lēvigatus*, made light, pp. of *lēvigare*, make light, < *lēvis*, light (see *levity*), + *agere*, do: see *act.*] To lighten; make light of; belittle the importance of. [Rare.]

levigate[2] (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *lēvigatus*, pp.: see *levigate*[2], *v.*] Lightened; alleviated. [Rare.]

Wherby his labours being *leuigate*, and made more tollerable, he shal gouerne with the better aduyse.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 2.

levigation (lev-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *levigation* = Sp. *levigación* = Pg. *levigação* = It. *levigazione*, < L. *lēvigatio(n-)*, a smoothing, < *lēvigare*, pp. *lēvigatus*, make smooth: see *levigate*[1], *v.*] The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. A mortar and pestle are commonly used in the process, and it is completed by allowing the coarser particles to settle in water, then decanting the latter, letting it stand till the fine powder has fallen to the bottom, and finally pouring off the water. In the chemical analysis of minerals this process is repeated until the mineral has been reduced to a sufficient degree of fineness, the coarser part being subjected to further pulverization after each separation by the aid of the water.

levin[1]†, *n.* See *leven*[1].

levin[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leaven*.

levine, *n.* See *levyne*.

levipede (lev'i-pēd), *a.* [< L. *lēvis*, smooth, + ★*pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Smooth-footed.

levirate (lev'i-rāt), *n.* [= Sp. *levirato*, < NL. *leviratus*, < L. *levir* (= Gr. *δαήρ*, orig. *δαϝήρ*, = Skt. *dēvara* = AS. *tācor* = OHG. *zeihhur*), a husband's brother, + *-atus*, E. *-ate*[3].] The institution of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother or nearest kinsman under certain circumstances. Among the ancient Hebrews such marriage was required in case the brother died childless, for the purpose of continuing his family, the first-born son being the heir of the deceased husband. (Deut. xxv. 5–10; see also Mat. xxii. 24–26.) That institution has been abolished, and the ceremony called *chalitza* (< *chalatz*, to loosen) is performed in the synagogue when the widow, according to the Mosaic injunction (Deut. xxv. 9), loosens the shoe from her brother-in-law's foot and spits in his face and exclaims, in Hebrew: "So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house." That performance is binding: without it the widow cannot marry again. A similar custom prevails in parts of India.

leviratic (lev-i-rat'ik), *a.* [< *levirate* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the levirate.

leviratical (lev-i-rat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *leviratic* + *-al.*] Same as *leviratic:* as, "the first-born son of a *leviratical* marriage," *Dean Alford*.

leviration (lev-i-rā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *levirate* + *-ion.*] Leviratic marriage.

Levirostres (lev-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lēvis*, light, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification, a group of birds, including the toucans, parrots, and some others, approximately equivalent to the order *Psittaci* plus the family *Rhamphastidæ* of modern authors. (*b*) In Blyth's system (1846), a series or superfamily group of his *Picoides*, consisting of the toucans, touracous, and colies, or *Rhamphastidæ*, *Musophagidæ*, and *Coliidæ*.

Levisticum (lē-vis'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (W. D. J. Koch, 1825): see *Ligusticum* and *lovage.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Peucedaneæ* and the subtribe *Angeliceæ*, closely related to *Angelica*, but having the lateral wings of the fruit thickened. It embraces only a single species, *L. Levisticum*, the garden lovage. See *lovage*.

levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levitated*, ppr. *levitating*. [< L. *levita(t-)s*, lightness (see *levity*), + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; make light, so as to cause to float in the air; deprive of normal gravity.

II. *intrans.* To act or move by force of levity —that is, by a repulsive force, contrary to gravity; overcome the force of gravity by means of specific lightness: especially, in recent use, said of a body heavier than the air, but supposed to rise in it by spiritual means.

That distinction between gravitating and *levitating* matter . . . which the phænomena of their [comets'] tails afford. *Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 140.

It is asserted that a man or a woman *levitated* to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 201.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *levitate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xii. § 6.

2. Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

The *levitation* in this case was by the bound Shaman in one lodge being found unbound in the other.
Science, XI. 270.

levitator (lev'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [< *levitat(ion)* + *-or.*] One who believes in the supposed spiritualistic phenomena of levitation, or professes to be able to exhibit them.

Theoretically, therefore, we can have no sort of objection to your miracle. And our reply to the *levitators* is just the same. Why should not your friend "levitate"?
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 202.

Levite (lē'vīt), *n.* [= F. *Lévite* = Sp. Pg. It. *Levita*, < LL. *Levites*, *Levita*, < Gr. Λευίτης, a Levite, < Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; one of the tribe of Levi.

I have taken your brethren the *Levites* from among the children of Israel; to you they are given as a gift for the Lord, to do the service of the tabernacle of the congregation. Num. xviii. 6.

2. Specifically, one of a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between 30 (or 25) and 50 years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifice; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, etc. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except thirty-five cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi—the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

No Protestant, I suppose, will liken one of our Ministers to a High Priest, but rather to a common *Levite*.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

Hence—3. In the *early Christian church*, a deacon as distinguished from a priest.—4†. A priest; a clergyman: often in slight contempt.

A young *Levite*—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

5†. A fashionable dress for women, introduced about 1780. It was satirized by Horace Walpole as resembling "a man's night-gown bound round with a belt."

Levitic (lē-vit'ik), *a.* [= F. *lévitique* = Sp. *levítico* = Pg. It. *levitico*, < LL. *leviticus*, pertaining to the Levites, < *Levites*, *Levita*, Levite: see *Levite.*] Same as *Levitical*.

Levitical (lē-vit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Levitic* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the Levites. —2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the book of Leviticus: as, the *Levitical* law.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death: so heinous a crime was adultery.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. Priestly. [Rare.]

Austin . . . sent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred named in Lev. xviii. 6–18, within which persons were prohibited to marry.—**Levitical law**, that part of the Mosaic law which related to the Levites; hence, that part which regulated the Jewish worship and ritual.

Levitically (lē-vit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Levites or of the Levitical law.

Leviticus (lē-vit'i-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., sc. *liber*, the book of the Levites: see *Levitic.*] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law. Abbreviated *Lev.*

Levitism (lē'vīt-izm), *n.* [< *Levite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines and practices of the Levites.

leviton (lev'i-tọn), *n.* [ML. *levito(n-)*, a sleeveless robe.] A sleeveless robe worn by Egyptian monks.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *levite* = Sp. *levedad* = Pg. *levidade* = It. *levità*, < L. *lĕvita(t-)s*, lightness, < *lĕvis*, light, akin to Gr. ἐλαχύς, light, and to E. *light*[2], q. v.] 1. Lightness of weight; relatively small specific gravity.

Their extreme minuteness and *levity* enable them [conidia] to be dispersed and carried about by the slightest currents of air. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

2. A tendency to rise by a force contrary to gravity; specifically, a hypothetical force opposed to gravity: especially near the sun, invoked by some to explain the apparent absence of great pressure at the base of the solar atmosphere. *A. M. Clerke*, Prob. in Astrophysics, p. 51.

For positive *levity*, . . . I allow no such thing.
Boyle, Notion of Nature, § 5.

3. Lightness of spirit or temper. Specifically—(*a*†) Cheerfulness; ease of mind.

To what a blessed *levity*, . . . to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come that comes newly from confession, and with the seal of absolution upon him!
Donne, Sermons, xxiv.

(*b*) Carelessness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatility: as, the *levity* of youth.

The Censor, frowning upon him, told him that he ought not to discover so much *levity* in matters of a serious nature. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

=Syn. 3 (*b*). *Levity, Volatility, Flightiness, Frivolity, Lightness.* All these words are founded upon the idea of the lack of physical and, by figure, of mental and moral substance or weight, with a resulting ease in flying away from what is wise. The first three refer especially to outward conduct. *Levity* is a want of seriousness, temporary or habitual, a disposition to trifle with important interests. *Volatility* is that moral defect by which one cannot dwell long upon any one object of thought, or turns quickly from one source of pleasure to another: the word does not convey much opprobrium; in the young some degree of *volatility* is expected. *Flightiness* borders upon the loss of sanity in caprice or excitement of fancy; it is *volatility* in an extreme degree. *Frivolity* is a matter of nature, an inability to care about any but the most petty and trifling things. *Lightness* is not so strong as *frivolity*, but covers nearly the same ground; it emphasizes inconstancy.

levoglucose, lævoglucose (lē-vọ-glū'kōs), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + E. *glucose*, q. v.] In *chem.*, levorotatory glucose. Also written *l-glucose*.

levogyrate, lævogyrate (lē-vọ-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn round in a circle: see *gyre*, *v.*, *gyrate.*] Causing to turn toward the left hand: as, a *levogyrate* crystal—that is, one that turns the rays to the left in the polarization of light. See *dextrogyrate*.

If the analyser [a slice of quartz] has to be turned towards the right so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right handed, or dextrogyrate. If, however, the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or *levogyrate*. *Haydn.*

levogyration, lævogyration (lē″vọ-jī-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + ML. *gyratio(n-)*, gyration: see *gyration.*] Rotation of the plane of polarization to the left. See *polarization*.

levogyrous, lævogyrous (lē-vọ-jī'rus), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *gyrus*, a turn, gyre: see *gyre.*] Same as *levogyrate*.

levorotatory, lævorotatory (lē-vọ-rō'tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *rotatorius*, turning: see *rotatory.*] Same as *levogyrate*.

levulin (lev'ū-lin), *n.* [As *levul(ose)* + *-in*[2].] A carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) occurring in the tubers of certain species of *Helianthus*.

levulinic (lev-ū-lin'ik), *a.* [< *levulin* + *-ic.*] Derived from levulin.—**Levulinic acid**, an acid ($C_5H_8O_3$) obtained from levulin, levulose, cane-sugar, cellulose, and other similar substances, by boiling with a dilute mineral acid. It is a crystalline body, soluble in water.

levulose, lævulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *-ule* + *-ose.*] A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) isomeric with *d*-glucose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left. It occurs associated with *d*-glucose in honey, in many fruits, and in other vegetable tissues. The mixture of these two sugars in equal quantities constitutes invert-sugar, which itself turns the plane of polarization to the left, the specific rotatory power of levulose being greater than that of *d*-glucose. It is usually a thick syrup, having a taste as sweet as that of cane-sugar; it crystallizes with difficulty. Also called *fruit-sugar*. See *fructose*.

levy[1] (lev'i), *n.*; pl. *levies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *leavy*; < ME. *levy*, *levey*, < OF. *levee*, F. *levée*, a raising, an embankment (see *levee*[1]), rising, breaking up, removal, a raising (of troops, of taxes, etc.), = Sp. *levada*, a rising, attack, = Pg. *levada*, a current of water, trans-

port, = It. *levata*, raising, rising, departure, < ML. *levata*, something raised or levied, tax, exaction, quota, embankment, prop. fem. of L. *levatus*, pp. of *levare*, raise: see *levant*[1].] 1. The act of levying; the raising or collecting of anything by authority or force; compulsory satisfaction of a requirement, claim, or demand: as, to make a *levy* of troops or taxes.

They have but two ways of raising money publicly in that country [Virginia]: viz., by duties upon trade, and a poll tax, which they call *levies*. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

Upon our first, he sent out to suppress
His nephew's *levies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 62.

These are the sons of Christians taken in their childhood from their miserable parents, by a *leavy* made every five years. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a sufficient taking of possession of chattels, and assertion of authority, by a sheriff or similar officer, under color of legal process, to render the officer liable for trespass if he be not protected by process: as, a *levy* upon a debtor's property.

And the constable that doth not his devour for the *levey* of the same, to lese to the seid comyn tresour, vj. s. viij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

3. That which is levied, as a body of troops, or the amount accruing from a tax or an execution.

And King Solomon raised a *levy* out of all Israel, and the *levy* was thirty thousand men. 1 Ki. v. 13.

The Danes were as superior to their opponents in tactics as in strategy. An encounter between the shire *levies* and the pirates was a struggle of militia with regular soldiers. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

Levy in kind, a tax or toll paid in produce or commodities, in lieu of money.—**Levy in mass** [F. *levée en masse*], a levy of all the able-bodied men of a country or district for military service.

levy[1] (lev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levied*, ppr. *levying*. [Formerly also *levey* (and *leave*[4], q. v.); < late ME. *levyen*; < *levy*, n., in part directly (prop. only in the obs. form *leave*[4]) < F. *lever*, raise: see *levy*[1], *n.*, *levant*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To raise: as, to *levy* a siege.

Euphranor, having *levied* the siege from this one city, forthwith led his army to Demetrius. *Holland.*

2. To raise or excite; stir up; bring into action; set in motion: as, to *levy* war.

Never did thought of mine *levy* offence.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 52.

Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars.
Milton, P. L., ii. 501.

3. To raise by force or authority; gather or collect by compulsion: as, to *levy* troops; to *levy* taxes or tolls; to *levy* contributions.

And did he not, in his protectorship,
Levy great sums of money through the realm?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 61.

If his estate had been confiscated, he wandered about from bawn to bawn and from cabin to cabin, *levying* small contributions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

4. In *law*: (*a*) To commence enforcement of, as a legal process, by seizing property thereunder for the purpose of raising means for payment. (*b*) To erect or construct: as, to *levy* a mill; to *levy* a ditch. *Imp. Dict.*—**To levy a fine**, at *common law*, to commence an action on a suit for assuring the title to lands or possessions.

II. *intrans.* To make a levy.—**To levy on**, to seize, under color of legal process, for the purpose of raising means for payment.

levy[2]† (lev'i), *n.* An obsolete form of *levee*[2].

levy[3] (lev'i), *n.* [An abbr. of *eleven-penny bit.*] 1†. A coin, the Spanish real, or eighth part of a dollar (twelve and a half cents), formerly current in the United States. Also called an *elevenpenny bit*. See *fip*[2].—2. The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit." [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia), in both uses.]

levyne (lev'in), *n.* [Also *levine*: so called from Prof. Armand *Levy*.] A mineral found in Ireland, the Faroe Islands, and some other places. It belongs to the zeolite group, and is a hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminium. It is related to chabazite.

lew[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *lew*, *lewe*, < AS. *hleów*, shelter, whence in the contr. form *hleó*, E. *lee*: see *lee*[1].] Shelter; a place sheltered from the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

lew[2] (lū), *a.* [< ME. *lew*, *lewe* (= MD. *lauw*, D. *laauw* = OHG. *lāo* (*lāw-*), MHG. *lā* (*lāw-*), G. *lau* = Icel. *hlær*, *hlýr*, warm, mild; orig. with initial *h*, OHG. **hlāo*, whence OF. *flo*, soft, F. *flou*, soft, softness), warm, tepid. The asserted derivation from *lew*[1], *n.*, a shelter, is not obvious. Cf. equiv. *lewk*, now *luke*; and cf. also *lew-warm*.] 1. Warm; lukewarm; tepid. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art *lew* [var. in one MS. *lewk*], nether cold nether hoot. *Wyclif*, Rev. iii. 16.

2†. Weak; faint. *Halliwell.*

lew[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lea*[1].

But true it is, to th' end a fruitfull *lew*
May every Climat in his time renew.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

lewd (lūd), *a.* [< ME. *lewde*, *leude*, *laude*, *lewed*, unlearned, ignorant, < AS. *lǣwed*, unlearned, ignorant, lay; appar. orig. pp. of *lǣwan*, weaken, enfeeble, also betray, = Goth. *lēwjan*, betray, < *lēw*, an occasion, opportunity. The development of senses has been somewhat peculiar.] 1†. Ignorant; unlearned; illiterate.

Til *laude* men that er unkunnund,
That can na Latyn understand.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience.

For be he *lewed* man or ellis lered,
He noot how soone that he shal been afered.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 283.

This *lewde* and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

2†. Lay, as opposed to *clerical*.

For if a prest be foul, on whom we truste,
No wonder is a *lewed* man to ruste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 502.

3†. Rude; homely; uncultivated.

The ryme is lyght and *lewed*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1096.

4†. Worthless; useless.

Chastite with-oute charite worth cheynid in helle;
Hit is as *lewede* as a lampe that no lyght ys ynne.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 186.

5. Bad; vile; vicious; wicked. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I ne'er gave life to *lewd* and headstrong rebels.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

So since into his church *lewd* hirelings climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

6. Lustful; wanton; lascivious; libidinous.

The daughters of the Philistines, which are ashamed of thy *lewd* way. Ezek. xvi. 27.

Where, like a virtuous monument, she lies,
To be admired of *lewd* unhallowed eyes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 392.

=**Syn. 6.** See list under *lascivious*.

lewdly (lūd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *lewedly*; < *lewd* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a lewd manner; unlearnedly; ignorantly.

But Chaucer (thogh he can but *lewedly*
On metres and on riming craftily)
Hath seyd hem in swiche Englissh as he can
Of olde time.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 47.

2†. Vilely; viciously; wickedly.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Under the countenance and confederacy
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 167.

3. Lustfully; wantonly; lasciviously.

lewdness (lūd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *lewednesse*; < *lewd* + *-ness*.] 1†. Ignorance; folly.

Ye blynde beestis, ful of *lewednesse*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 68.

2†. Viciousness; wickedness.—3. Lustfulness; lascivious behavior; lechery.=**Syn. 3.** Impurity, unchastity, licentiousness, sensuality, debauchery.

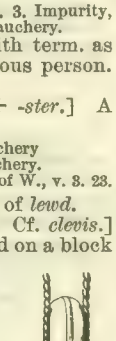
lewdsby† (lūdz'bi), *n.* [< *lewd*, with term. as in *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd or lecherous person. *Imp. Dict.*

lewdster† (lūd'stèr), *n.* [< *lewd* + *-ster*.] A lewd person; a lecher.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3. 23.

lewed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lewd*.

lewis (lū'is), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *clevis*.] 1. A contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone in order that it may be raised from its position by a derrick. It consists of two side-pieces which fit into a dovetail recess cut in the stone, and between which a ring-tongue is put and fastened in such a way that, when lifted, the lewis gets a firm hold by wedging itself in the dovetail.



Lewis.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth. [Eng.]

The flocks [for paper-hangings] are obtained from the woolen-cloth manufacturers, being cut off by their shearing machines, called *lewises* by the English workmen. *Ure*, Dict., III. 479.

lewis-bolt (lū'is-bōlt), *n.* A wedge-shaped bolt which in use is inserted like the shank of a lewis in a hole drilled in a stone, and fastened therein by pouring melted lead into the unoccupied part of the hole; an eye-bolt similarly inserted, and used, like a lewis, for lifting heavy stones. See cut under *bolt*.

lewis-hole (lū'is-hōl), *n.* The hole which is drilled in a stone for the reception of a lewis.

The wells are almost entire, and perhaps the work of the Romans, except the upper part, which seems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, for the *lewis-holes* are still left in many of the stones.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, ii. 287. (*Davies.*)

Lewisia (lū-is'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (F. T. Pursh, 1814), named after Capt. M. *Lewis*, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Rocky Mountains.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the family *Portulacaceæ*, the purslane family, distinguished by having from 5 to 8 sepals and from 8 to 10 petals. There are but 2 species, herbs with narrow woolly leaves and handsome rose-colored flowers open only in sunshine, found only in northwestern North America. One species, *L. rediviva*, is used as food by the Oregon Indians. It is the *bitter-root* (*racine amère*) of the early French settlers, and is said to be very nutritious. It is also called *tobacco-root*, because when cooked it has a tobacco-like odor. These plants are hardy and ornamental in cultivation.

lewk†, *a.* A Middle English form of *luke*[1].

lewte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty*.

lewth (lūth), *n.* [Also spelled irreg. *looth*; < ME. *lewth*, < AS. *hleówth*, *hleóth*, shelter, < *hleów*, shelter: see *lew*[1], *n.*] Shelter; warmth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lew-warm (lū'wârm), *a.* [Also spelled irreg. *loo-warm*, *lu-warm*; < *lew*[2] + *warm*. Cf. *luke-warm*.] Lukewarm; tepid. [Archaic.]

We found pieces of *loo-warm* pork among the salad, and pieces of unknown yielding substance in the ragout.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 239.

lewzerne†, *n.* A variant of *lucern*[2].

lex (leks), *n.*; pl. *leges* (lē'jēz). [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, lit. that which lies or is laid down: see *law*[1] and *lie*[1], *v. i.*] Law: used in various phrases.—**Lex domicilii**, the law of the place of domicile.—**Lex fori**, the law of the jurisdiction where the action is pending.—**Lex Gondobada**. See *Papian code*, under *code*.—**Lex Julia**, a Roman law of the time of Augustus, regulating marriage, encouraging marriage portions, and discouraging celibacy.—**Lex loci**, the law of the place; local law.—**Lex loci contractus**, the law of the place where the contract is made.—**Lex loci rei sitæ**, the law of the place where the subject of action is situated.—**Lex mercatoria**, the law of merchants; the system of usages of commerce in force in commercial nations generally, and recognized by the courts as part of the law of the land.—**Lex non scripta**, the unwritten or common law.—**Lex scripta**, the written or statute law.—**Lex talionis**, the law of retaliation, providing that the punishment should be the same in kind as the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.

lex. An abbreviation of *lexicon*.

lexical (lek'si-kạl), *a.* [< *lexic*(*on*) + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the vocabulary of a language: as, *lexical* fullness; *lexical* knowledge.

The advance of Wycliffe upon Langland is chiefly grammatical, not *lexical*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek'si-kạl-i), *adv.* In a lexical manner; according to lexical principles; as regards vocabulary.

The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or *lexically* identifiable with the extant remains of any Continental dialect. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 48.

lexicographer (lek-si-kog'rạ-fèr), *n.* [Cf. F. *lexicographe* = Sp. *lexicógrafo* = Pg. *lexicographo* = It. *lessicografo*; < NL. *lexicographus*, < MGr. λεξικογράφος, one who writes a lexicon, < Gr. λεξικόν, a lexicon, + γράφειν, write: see *graphic*.] A compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; one employed in the making of a vocabulary or wordbook of a language, and giving definitions, with or without other explanatory matter, in the same or another language.

Whether it be decreed by the authority of reason, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praise the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place, neither vanity nor interest incited me to inquire.
Johnson, Plan of Eng. Dict.

lexicographic (lek″si-kō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *lexicographique* = Sp. *lexicográfico* = Pg. *lexicographico* = It. *lessicografico*, < NL. *lexicographicus*, < *lexicographia*, lexicography: see *lexicography* and *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lexicography.

lexicographical (lek″si-kō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *lexicographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lexicographic*.

lexicographically (lek″si-kō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a lexicographic manner; as regards lexicography.

lexicographist (lek-si-kog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *lexicograph-y* + *-ist*.] A lexicographer. [Rare.]

The good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littelton.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

lexicography (lek-si-kog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *lexicographie* = Sp. *lexicografía* = Pg. *lexicographia* = It. *lessicografia*, < NL. *lexicographia*, < MGr. as if **λεξικογραφία*, < λεξικογράφος, one who writes a lexicon: see *lexicographer*.] 1. The art or science of compiling lexicons or wordbooks; the scientific exposition of the forms, pronunciation, signification, and history of words.—2. The act or process of making a dictionary.

Such is the fate of hapless *lexicography* that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it: things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

lexicological (lek″si-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *lexicolog-y* + *-ic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to lexicology; relating to the science of words: as, *lexicological* studies.

For every one of sixty-seven dialect centres, the author's *lexicological* collection contains three hundred and fifty articles. *A. M. Elliott*, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.

lexicologist (lek-si-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *lexicolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in lexicology.

lexicology (lek-si-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λεξικόν, a lexicon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology.*] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the forms, derivation, signification, and relations of words.

lexicon (lek′si-kon), *n.* [= F. *lexique* = Sp. *léxicon* = Pg. *lexicon* = It. *lessico*, < ML. NL. *lexicon*, < Gr. (MGr.) λεξικόν (sc. *βιβλίον*, book), a lexicon, neut. of λεξικός, of words, < λέξις, a saying, speech, word, < λέγειν, speak: see *legend.*] A word-book; a vocabulary; a collection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically and defined and explained; a dictionary: now used especially of a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

In the *lexicon* of youth which Fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as — fail. *Bulwer*, Richelieu, ii. 2.

=Syn. *Dictionary, Glossary*, etc. See *vocabulary.*

lexiconist (lek′si-kon-ist), *n.* [< *lexicon* + *-ist.*] A writer of a lexicon. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

lexigraphic (lek-si-graf′ik), *a.* [< *lexigraphy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to lexigraphy.

lexigraphical (lek-si-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *lexigraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *lexigraphic.*

lexigraphy (lek-sig′ra-fi), *n.* [(Cf. MGr. λεξιγράφος, equiv. to λεξικογράφος: see *lexicographer*) < Gr. λέξις, a word (see *lexicon*), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art or practice of defining words. [Rare.]

lexiphanic (lek-si-fan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. λεξιφάνης, a phrasemonger (found only as a proper name), < λέξις, a speech, word (see *lexicon*), + φαίνειν, show.] Bombastic; turgid; inflated. *Campbell.*

lexiphanicism (lek-si-fan′i-sizm), *n.* [< *lexiphanic* + *-ism.*] The habit of using a pompous or turgid style in speaking or writing. *Campbell.*

ley†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*[1].

ley[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea*[1], ★*lay*[5], and *lye*[3].

ley[3] (lā), *n.* [Sp., lit. law, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *law*[1] and *allay*[2], *alloy.*] Yield; produce; assay-value.

The costs of the Haciendas amount to 301,654 dollars; the produce, or *ley*, of each cargo averages 11$\frac{1}{10}$ dollars. *Ward's Mexico*, II. 511.

Ley de oro, percentage of gold contained in silver bullion. —**Ley de plata**, quantity of silver which the ore contains. —**De buena ley**, of superior quality: said of ores.

ley[4], *n.* See *lea*[3].

Leyden jar, Leyden vial. See *jar*[3].

Leydigian (lī-dig′i-an), *a.* [< *Leydig* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Described by or named after F. Leydig, a German zoölogist, born 1821.—**Leydigian organs**, the antennal sense-organs of insects, minute sacs inclosed in membrane and communicating with branches of the antennal nerves, sometimes prolonged externally as papillæ: regarded by Leydig as organs of smell, by others as auditory organs. Lefebre and Gerstäcker support Leydig's view of their function.

leye[1]†, **leye**[2]†, etc. See *ley*[1], etc.

leyelond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lealand.*

leyer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *layer.*

ley-pewter, *n.* Inferior pewter made for large vessels, having more lead and less tin than the superior qualities.

leyser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure.*

leystall†, *n.* See *laystall.*

leyt†, *n.* See *lait*[1].

leyvre†, *n.* Same as *layer.*

leze-majesty, *n.* See *lese-majesty.*

L. H. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation for *left hand.*

L. H. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Litterarum humaniorum doctor*, 'doctor of the more humane letters'—that is, of the humanities or of learning: a degree conferred by universities.

lherzolite (ler′zō-līt), *n.* [< *Lherz* (see def.) + Gr. λίθος, stone: see *-lite.*] An igneous rock containing olivin, enstatite, and diallage, with some picotite: a rock occurring about Lake Lherz and in the adjacent regions in the French Pyrenees. It has also been found in various other localities in Europe and North America. Some meteorites closely resemble lherzolite in mineralogical composition. See *peridotite.*

li[1] (lē), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight, equal to the one thousandth part of a liang or ounce. A li of silver is nominally equal to the copper coin called a *cash* by Europeans in China, and *rin* by the Japanese.

li[2] (lē), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese mile, equal to rather more than one third of an English mile, 27$\frac{1}{2}$ li being equal to 10 miles.

Li. The chemical symbol of *lithium.*

Liabeæ (lī-ā′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826), < *Liabum* (see def.) + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Senecioneæ*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in many series, the outer gradually shorter. It embraces five genera, of which *Liabum* is the type, all, with one exception, natives of tropical America and Mexico. The group was treated by Endlicher, De Candolle, and other botanists as a division of the subtribe *Pectideæ* under the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, a classification still followed by some authors.

liability (lī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *liabilities* (-tiz). [< *liable:* see *-bility.*] **1.** The state of being liable through obligation or duty; fixed or contingent responsibility; exposure to that which is or may be required: as, the *liability* of a principal for his agent's acts. In this sense, in law, it is sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, contingent demands and unliquidated damages.

2. The state of being liable incidentally or by chance; exposure to that which is possible or probable; tendency; susceptibility: as, *liability* to accident or contagion; a physician's *liability* to broken rest.—**3.** That for which one is liable; that to which one is bound or exposed; a fixed or contingent obligation: as, to incur or assume a heavy *liability* (as for the payment of a debt or the performance of a service); the assets and *liabilities* of a bank.—**Employers' Liability Act.** See *employer.*—**Individual liability**, personal liability of one or more as individuals, as distinguished from *official liability*, as the liability of an executor, for instance, or as distinguished from the *liability of a corporation* of which persons are members, and for the debts of which they or some of them may become individually liable.—**Limited liability**, a principle of modern statute law, whereby, under certain conditions, participants in a partnership, joint-stock company, or other undertaking are held liable for joint debts or responsibilities only to the extent of their personal interest therein, or to such further extent as the law may prescribe, instead of to the full extent of their individual means, as at common law.

liable (lī′a-bl), *a.* [Not found in ME., being appar. a mod. formation, perhaps first in legal use; it is not clear whether it is a mere E. formation, < *lie*[1] + *-able*, meaning 'lying open' to obligation (cf. *inclinable*, < *incline*), or < OF. as if **liable*, < ML. as if **ligabilis*, < L. *ligare* (> F. *lier*), bind: see *ligament, lien*[2]. No such OF. or ML. form has been found.] **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable: as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal.

To Bridewell, to see the pressed men, where there are about 300, . . . kept these three days prisoners, with little or no victuals, and pressed out, and, contrary to all course of law, without press-money, and men that are not *liable* to it. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 407.

A corporation is *liable* like an individual for its torts. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 809.

2. Having an aptitude or tendency; subject; exposed, as to the doing or occurring of something evil, injurious, or erroneous: as, we are constantly *liable* to accidents; your plans are *liable* to defeat.

He here openly avouches, in a manner that is scarce *liable* to exception. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii. Expl., note.

Yet, if my name were *liable* to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 199.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

Public conventions are *liable* to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

3†. Subordinate; subject.

All that we upon this side the sea . . .
Find *liable* to our crown and dignity,
Shall gild her bridal bed.
Shak., King John, ii. 1. 490.

Though they were objects of his sight, they were not *liable* to his touch. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 56.

4†. Fit; suitable.

Finding thee fit for bloody villany,
Apt, *liable*, to be employ'd in danger,
I faintly broke with thee of Arthur's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 226.

=Syn. **2.** *Incident, Subject, Likely*, etc. (see *incident*); *Apt, Likely*, etc. (see *apt*).

liableness (lī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Now let it be considered what this brings the noble principle of human liberty to, particularly when it is possessed and enjoyed in its perfection, viz. a full and perfect freedom and *liableness* to act altogether at random. *Edwards*, On the Will, ii. 13.

liage†, *n.* [< OF. F. *liage*, a binding, < *lier*, bind: see *liable.*] A league; an alliance.

liaison (lē-ā-zôn′), *n.* [F., a union, an entanglement, = Pr. *liazo* = Sp. *ligacion* = Pg. *ligação*, < L. *ligatio*(*n*-), a binding: see *ligation*, of which *liaison* is but a F. form.] **1.** A bond of union; an intimacy; entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

He had *liaisons* with half the ladies in Rome. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 533.

2. In the French language, the linking or joining in pronunciation of a final consonant, usually silent, to the succeeding word when that begins with a vowel: for example, *vous* (vö) and *avez*, when coming together, are pronounced *vö zavā*.—**3.** In *cookery*, a thickening, generally of beaten eggs, intended to combine or amalgamate the ingredients of a dish. ★

liana, liane (li-an′ạ, li-ān′), *n.* [< F. *liane*, a climbing or twining tropical plant, < *lier*, bind: see *liable.*] A general name for the climbing and twining plants in tropical forests which wind themselves round the stems of trees, often overtopping them and passing to other trees, or descending again to the ground.

Cliffs all robed in *lianas* that dropt to the brink of his bay. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

liang (lyang), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese ounce or tael. As used in commerce, it is one third heavier than the ounce avoirdupois, but the old standard was 579.84 grains troy; 16 liang make 1 kin or pound. (See *catty.*) It is divided into tenths called *tsien* (or *mace*), into hundredths called *fun* (or *candareen*), and into thousandths called *li.* See *tael.* Also spelled *leang.*

liar (lī′ạr), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *lier;* early mod. E. also *lyer*, < ME. *lizere, lygere, leghere, leigher*, etc., < AS. *leógere* (= Icel. *ljūgari*) (cf. equiv. D. *leugenaar* = MLG. *logenēre* = OHG. *luginâri, lukinâri*, MHG. *lügenære*, G. *lügner* = Dan. *løgner* = Sw. *lögnare*, of diff. formation: see *lain*[3]), a liar, < *leógan*, lie: see *lie*[2] and *-ar*[1], *-er*[1].] One who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who deceives by false report or representation.

The messenger was faule y-schent,
And oft y-cleped foule *leigher*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 95.

Shall I tell you a lie? I do despise a *liar* as I do despise one that is false. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 69.

And she to be coming and slandering me; the base little *liar!* *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

The liar [Gr. ψευδόμενος], a Megaric sophism or logical puzzle, arising from the question whether a man who says he is lying is truly lying or lyingly telling the truth.

liard[1] (lī′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *liart, lyart;* < ME. *liard*, < OF. *liard, liart, liairt* = It. *leardo* (ML. *liardus*), gray, dapple-gray; as a noun, a gray horse.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gray or dapple-gray: applied to a horse.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the croupe. . . .
"That was wel twight, myn owene *lyard* boy."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 265.

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lyarde and sore [sorrel].
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Gray: applied generally.

Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black,
But ane wi' *lyart* linin'. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

II. *n.* **1.** A dapple-gray horse.

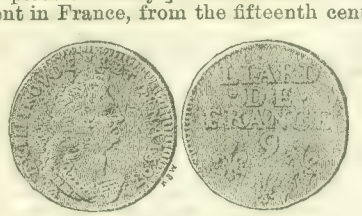
He lizte adown of *lyard*, and ladde hym in his hande. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 64.

2. The color gray or dapple-gray.

Colours nowe to knowe attendeth ye:
The baye is goode coloure, and broune purpure,
The *lyarde* and the white and browne is sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

liard[2] (liär), *n.* [F., < OF. *liar, liard, liars*, a small piece of money.] A small coin formerly current in France, from the fifteenth century,



Obverse. Reverse.
Liard.

"worth three deniers, or the fourth part of a sol." It was originally struck in silver, and afterward, from the reign of Louis XIV., in copper. The specimen illustrated weighs about 64 grains.

liard[3] (li-ärd′), *n.* The tacamahac, or balsam-poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of northern North America. [Canada.]

liar's-bench†, *n.* A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was said that the disaffected made appointments there. *Nares.*

liart†, *a.* and *n.* See *liard*[1].

Lias (lī'as), *n.* [< F. *lias*, OF. *liais, liois*, a hard freestone. Comp. Bret. *liach, leach*, a stone, = W. *liech* = Gael. *leac*, a stone (see *cromlech*).] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Jurassic. It is particularly well developed in England, where it is distinguished by its wealth of organic remains, especially of ammonites, and where it is divided into three groups, each characterized by its assemblage of fossils, the rock being chiefly grayish limestones, shales, and marlstones. The Lias is hardly recognized as a distinct formation except in England and on the continent of Europe.

Liassic (lī-as'ik), *a.* [< F. *liassique;* as *Lias* + *-ic.*] Belonging to the geological subdivision of the Jurassic called the Lias.

Liatris (lī'a-tris), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] A name given by Schreber in 1791 to *Lacinaria*, a genus of composite plants of the tribe



Lacinaria graminifolia.

1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the corm-like rootstock; *a*, anthodium; *b*, flower; *c*, corolla laid open; *d*, bristle of the pappus; *e*, scale of the involucre.

Eupatorieæ; the button-snakeroots. They are perennial herbs, growing from large subterranean globose corms, with racemose or spicate heads of handsome rose-purple flowers.

lib[1] (lib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *libbed*, ppr. *libbing*. [< D. *lubben*, MD. *luppen*, maim, geld: see *lop*[1]. Cf. *glib*[3].] To castrate. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

To capon, to geld, to *lib*, to splaie. *Florio.*

lib[2] (lib), *n.* [A dial. var. of *leap*[2].] A basket.

★ *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lib. An abbreviation of *liber*[1], 2.

libament† (lib'a-ment), *n.* [< L. *libamentum* (cf. equiv. *libamen*), a drink-offering, < *libare*, pour out: see *libate.*] Same as *libation.*

This discourse being thus finished, we performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 652.

libanomancy (lib'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίβανος* (L. *libanus*), the frankincense-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the burning of frankincense.

libanotophorous (lib″a-nō-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *λιβανωτοφόρος*, bearing frankincense, < *λιβανωτός*, frankincense (see *libanotus*), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing frankincense.

The *libanotophorous* region of the ancients. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 710.

libanotus† (lib-a-nō'tus), *n.* [< Gr. *λιβανωτός*, frankincense, < *λίβανος*, the frankincense-tree.] Frankincense.

In that greater [altar] the Chaldæans burnt yeerly in their sacrifices a hundred thousand talents of *Libanotus.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

libant (lī'bant), *a.* [< L. *liban(t-)s*, ppr. of *libare*, take out a little taste: see *libate.*] Sipping; touching lightly. [Rare.]

She touched his eyelashes with *libant* lip,
And breathed ambrosial odours o'er his cheek.
★ *Landor.*

libate (lī'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libated*, ppr. *libating*. [< L. *libatus*, pp. of *libare* (> It. *libare* = Pg. Sp. *libar*), take out a little taste, sip, pour out, = Gr. *λείβειν*, pour out, make a libation of (wine or other liquor) in honor of a divinity.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a libation, as by pouring out wine.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out, as wine or milk. —2. To make a libation to; honor with a libation. [Rare and incorrect.]

A son of Israel has no gods whom he can *libate.* *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 441.

libation (lī-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *libation* = Sp. *libación* = Pg. *libação* = It. *libazione*, < L. *libatio(n-)*, a drink-offering, < *libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libate.*] 1. The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. Libation was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans on various occasions, both public and private; and the drink-offering of the Jews was of similar character.

2. The wine or other liquid poured out in honor of a deity; a drink-offering.

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 1031.

May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
When due *libation* shall have crown'd the feast,
Safe to my home to send your happy guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

libatory (lī'bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **libatorius* (cf. neut. *libatorium*, a libation-vessel), < *libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libant, libation.*] Of or pertaining to libation.

Libavius, liquor of. [From the discoverer, A. *Libavius*, a German chemist (died 1616).] Tin chlorid, $SnCl_4$, a colorless volatile and fuming corrosive liquid, used in dyeing as a mordant.

libbard†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard.*

libbet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *live*[1].

libbet (lib'et), *n.* [Formerly also *lybbet;* perhaps < *lib*[1], in the sense 'lop,' orig. 'a piece lopped off.'] 1. A billet; a stick. [Prov. Eng.]

A beesome of byrche, for babes verye fit,
A longe lastinge *lybbet* for loubbers as meete.
Harman, Caveat for Common Cursitors (1567). (*Nares.*)

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317. (*Nares.*)

2. *pl.* Rags in strips. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

libeccio† (li-bech'ō), *n.* [< It. *libeccio*, < L. *Libs*, < Gr. *Λίψ*, the southwest wind: see *Libyan.*] The southwest wind.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and *Libecchio.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

★ **libel** (lī'bel), *n.* [< ME. *libel*, < OF. *libel, libeau*, m., *libele, libelle*, F. *libelle*, f., = Sp. *libelo* = Pg. It. *libello*, m., < L. *libellus*, m., a little book, pamphlet, note, petition, letter, lampoon, libel, dim. of *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1].] 1†. A writing of any kind; a written declaration or certificate.

May I nat axe a *libel*, Sire Somonour,
And answere there by my procuratour
To swiche thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 297.

And it hath ben seid, whosoevere leveth his wyf, give he to hir a *libel* of forsaking [authorized version, "writing of divorcement"]. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 31.

2. In *admiralty law, Scots law,* and *Eng. eccles. law*, a writing or document instituting a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—3. A lampoon.

Plots have I laid, inductions dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, *libels*, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 33.

More solid things do not show the Complexion of the times so well as Ballads and *Libels.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 68.

4. A defamatory writing made public; a malicious and injurious publication, expressed in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to injure the memory of one dead or the reputation of one alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

We have in a *libel* 1st. the writing, 2d. the communication, called by the lawyers the publication; 3d. the application to persons and facts; 4th. the intent and tendency; 5th. the matter — diminution of fame.
Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

Libel is defamation published by means of writing, printing, pictures, images, or anything that is the object of the sense of sight. *Cooley.*

5. The crime of publishing a libel: as, he was guilty of *libel.*—6. In general, defamation; a defamatory remark or act; malicious misrepresentation in conversation or otherwise; anything intended or which tends to bring a person or thing into disrepute.

Dost not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
Says the more 'tis a truth, Sir, the more 'tis a *libel?*
Burns, The Reproof.

His conversation is a perpetual *libel* on all his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Fox's Libel Act, an English statute of 1792 (32 Geo. III., c. 60) empowering a jury on the trial of a criminal libel to give a general verdict upon the whole issue, without being required by the court to find a verdict of guilty on proof of publication and of the sense ascribed in the information.—**Libel Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 96) which authorizes a defendant sued for libel to plead no malice, and that an apology was made. Compare *Fox's Libel Act*, above.—**Syn. 4.** See *asperse* and *lampoon.*

libel (lī'bel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libeled* or *libelled*, ppr. *libeling* or *libelling.* [= F. *libeller* = Sp. *libelar*, draw up a legal demand, libel; from the noun: see *libel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *admiralty law, Scots law,* and *Eng. eccles. law*, to serve a libel upon; institute suit against; present a formal charge against for trial, as against a clergyman for conduct unbecoming his office, or against a ship or goods for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue. See *libel, n.*, 2.—2. To defame or expose to public hatred or contempt by a malicious and injurious publication, as a writing, picture, or the like; lampoon.

Thou shalt *libel*, and I'll cudgel the rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 4

But our work is neither to *libel* our Auditors nor to flatter them, neither to represent them as better nor worse than they are. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

—**Syn. 2.** *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse.*

II.† *intrans.* To spread defamation, written or printed: with *against.*

What's this but *libelling against* the senate?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 17.

libelant, *n.* See *libellant.*

libeler, libeller (lī'bel-ėr), *n.* [< *libel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who libels; a lampooner.

There is not in the world a greater errour than that which fools are apt to fall into, and knaves with good reason to encourage, the mistaking a satirist for a *libeller.*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Advertisement.

libelist, libellist (lī'bel-ist), *n.* [< F. *libelliste*, a libelist, < *libelle*, a libel: see *libel, n.*] A libeler. ★ *Imp. Dict.*

libella (lī-bel'ą), *n.*; pl. *libellæ* (-ē). [L., level, water-level, dim. of *libra*, a balance: see *libra.* Hence ult. (< L. *libella*) E. *level*[1], q. v.] 1. A small balance.—2. An instrument for taking levels; a level.—3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation which Lacaille, after 1754, proposed to substitute for Triangulum Australe, which dates from the fifteenth century.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dragon-flies. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1840.

libellant (lī'bel-ant), *n.* [< F. *libellant*, ppr. of *libeller*, draw up a legal demand, libel: see *libel, v.*] One who brings a libel or institutes a suit in a court, especially in an ecclesiastical or an admiralty court. Also *libelant.*

The counsel for the *libellant* contended they had a right to read the instructions. *Cranch.*

libeller, libellist. See *libeler, libelist.*

libellous, libellously. See *libelous, libelously.*

Libellula (lī-bel'ū-lą), *n.* [NL.; so called because they hold their wings extended like the leaves of a book; < L. *libellulus*, a very little book, dim. of *libellus*, a little book: see *libel, n.*] 1. A Linnean genus of dragon-flies, possessing a mandibulate mouth and anal forceps. (*a*) A genus coextensive with *Libellulina, Libellulidæ*, or, in the Linnean sense, with the modern order *Odonata.* (*b*) A genus containing forms considered typical of the modern restricted family *Libellulidæ.* The abdomen is comparatively short, flattened, and tapering, and the male claspers are reduced. See cut under *dragon-fly.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any dragon-fly or libellulid.

libellulid (lī-bel'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Libellulidæ*, the dragon-flies or devil's darning-needles.

Libellulidæ (lī-be-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-idæ.*] A family of dragon-flies of the group *Libellulina* or order *Odonata;* the dragon-flies, devil's darning-needles, or mosquito-hawks. (*a*) Coextensive with *Libellulina*, and divided into three groups, *Agrionina, Libellulina*, and *Æschnina.* Also *Libellulida, Libellulides, Libelluloides.* (*b*) Restricted to forms typified by the genus *Libellula* in a narrow sense, having the wings unequal, the triangles of the anterior wings dissimilar, and the anterior genital armature of the male free.

Libellulina (lī-bel-ū-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-ina.*] A group of insects, the dragon-flies. (*a*) A superfamily, coextensive with the present order *Odonata*, or as *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, characterized by the long and more or less slender and cylindric abdomen ending in an anal armature, an enormous head and thorax, the former globular with immense eyes, the latter square with its tergal parts small and its flank pieces enlarged and rising up in front to take the place of the aborted prothorax. The antennæ are short and setiform, and the mouth is not provided with palps. The wings are large, long, and approximately equal in size and shape. The tarsi are trimerous, and the second abdominal segment of the male is furnished with accessory genitalia. Metamorphosis is incomplete; the larvæ are active, aquatic, and voracious; and the pupa resembles the larva. The *Libellulina* are composed of three families, named *Libellulidæ, Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ.* (*b*) A subfamily, same as *Libellulidæ* in a narrow sense, or as *Libellulinæ.* See cut under *dragon-fly.*

Libellulinæ (lī-bel-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.,< *Libellula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Libellulidæ:* same as *Libellulina* (*b*).

libelluline (lī-bel′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Libellulina;* resembling a dragon-fly. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

libelous, libellous (lī′bel-us), *a.* [< *libel* + *-ous*.] Containing a libel; of the nature of a libel; defamatory; containing that which exposes to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule: as, a *libelous* picture.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Sir H. Wotton.*

libelously, libellously (lī′bel-us-li), *adv.* In a libelous manner.

liber (lī′bėr), *n.* [< L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree (cf. Gr. λεπίς, a scale: see *lepis*), also, because such bark was once used for writing on (cf. *book* as related to *beech*, and *paper* as related to *papyrus*), a writing consisting of several leaves, a book, a division of a book. Hence *library*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, originally the inner bark of exogenous stems, lying next the cambium, and enveloped by parenchyma and cork. Sclerenchyma fibers are characteristic of, but not essential to, this region. 'Liber' (like 'bast') is now used as a regional term synonymous with *phlœm*, or as a tissue name equivalent to *sclerenchyma*.

The *liber*, or inner bark, continues its growth throughout the life of the exogenous tree, by an annual addition from the cambium-layer applied to its inner surface. *Gray*, Structural Botany, p. 81.

2. A book: used in English especially with reference to the books in which deeds, mortgages, wills, and other public records are kept. Abbreviated *l.* and *lib.*

Liber (lī′bėr), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italic divinity presiding over vineyards and wine: later identified by the Romans with the Greek Bacchus.

liberal (lib′ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *liberal*, < OF. *liberal*, F. *libéral* = Sp. Pg. *liberal* = It. *liberale*, < L. *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, < *liber* (OL. **loeber*, *loebes*), free; akin to *libet*, it pleases, Gr. λίπτειν, desire, Skt. √ *lubh*, desire, AS. *leóf*, dear, *lufian*, love: see *lief*, *love*[1], *leave*[2]. From the same L. source (*liber*, *libet*) are ult. E. *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *libidinous*, *liver*[3], *livery*[2], *deliver*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Befitting a freeman, or a state, condition, or situation free from narrow limitations; free in scope; of wide or ample range or extent; not narrowly limited or restricted; expanded; comprehensive: as, a *liberal* education; the *liberal* arts or professions; *liberal* thought or feeling; *liberal* institutions; a *liberal* policy in government; a *liberal* interpretation or estimate.

So wonderful were the graces of Solomon that they overcame the highest expectation, and the *liberalest* belief. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, xvii. 6.

To love her [Lady Elizabeth Hastings] was a *liberal* education. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

Now the perfection of man as an end and the perfection of man as a mean or instrument are not only not the same, they are in reality generally opposed. And as these two perfections are different, so the training requisite for their acquisition is not identical, and has, accordingly, been distinguished by different names. The one is styled *liberal*, the other professional education — the branches of knowledge cultivated for these purposes being called respectively *liberal* and professional, or *liberal* and lucrative, sciences. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., i.

The study of them [the classics] is fitly called a *liberal* education, because it emancipates the mind from every narrow provincialism, whether of egoism or tradition, and is the apprenticeship that every one must serve before becoming a free brother of the guild which passes the torch of life from age to age. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

2. Free in views or opinions; expansive in purpose or aim; not narrow, bigoted, or intolerant; specifically, favorable to personal, political, or religious liberty; opposed to narrow conservatism or undue restriction: as, a *liberal* thinker; a *liberal* Christian; a *liberal* statesman; the *Liberal* party (in the politics of some countries).

It was a Scotchman, Buchanan, who first brought *liberal* principles into clear relief. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 150.

A livelier bearing of the outward man, . . .
A bright, fresh twinkle from the week-day world,
Tell their plain story; — yes, thine eyes behold
A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

A *Liberal* leader here in England is, on the other hand, a man of movement and change, called expressly to the task of bringing about a modern organisation of society. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 652.

3. Free in bestowal or concession; generously inclined; ready to impart or bestow; bountiful; munificent; magnanimous: followed by *with* or *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the recipient: as, a *liberal* donor; to be *liberal with* one's money; to be *liberal to* an opponent in debate.

Where you are *liberal of* your loves and counsels,
Be sure you be not loose. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 126.

Nature had been . . . *liberal of* personal beauty *to* her. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

Pure is the nymph, though *liberal of* her smiles. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 712.

Once more the *liberal* year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold.
Whittier, An Autumn Festival.

4. Freely bestowed or yielded; marked by bounty or abundance; generous; ample: as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* harvest or flow of water; to make a *liberal* concession or admission.

But the liberal deviseth *liberal* things; and by *liberal* things shall he stand. Isa. xxxii. 8.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 46.

5. Free in character or quality; candid; open; hence, with an added implication, unduly free; unrestrained; unchecked; licentious. [Obsolescent.]

For a tongue euer *lyberall* nourisheth folly. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Whether they cast any *liberall* lookes towards any of the Kings women. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

Who hath, indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 93.

Liberal Christianity, liberal theology, the doctrinal views respecting Christianity entertained by liberal Christians. — **Liberal Christians,** a general name assumed by certain Protestant denominations, especially the Unitarians and Universalists, who dissent from the principal tenets of what are commonly called the orthodox denominations. — **Liberal party,** a party united in advocacy of measures of progressive reform. As a distinctive designation in British politics, the name was adopted by the Whig party about 1830, to denote the body formed by the addition to their party of the Radicals. From that time it has been the name assumed by and usually given to that party which, in opposition to the Conservative party, has specifically devoted itself to the promotion of measures of progress and reform. — **Liberal Union,** in *German politics*, a party consisting of National Liberals who, chiefly because of adherence to doctrines of free trade, in 1880 withdrew their support from Prince Bismarck (Secessionists), together with other Liberals of similar views. In 1884 this party joined with the Progressists (Fortschritts-partei) to form the German Liberal party. = **Syn.** 2. Catholic, tolerant. — 3. Charitable, open-handed, free-handed. — 4. Full, abundant, plentiful, unstinted.

II. *n.* 1. A person of liberal principles; one who believes in liberal reforms, or advocates intellectual, political, or religious liberty. — 2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a Liberal party in politics.

Most of those who now pass as *Liberals* are Tories of a new type. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Constitutional Liberals, in *Spanish politics*, a party composed of former Republicans, who, under the leadership of Señor Sagasta, became supporters of the monarchical constitution established after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in Spain in 1874. — **German Liberals,** in *German politics*, a party of moderate Liberals, opposed to the policy of Prince Bismarck, formed in 1884 by the union of the Progressist party (Fortschritts-partei) with the Liberal Union. — **National Liberals,** in *German politics*, a party which, before the creation of the German empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time it embraced those persons who, though of Liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Prince Bismarck.

Liberal-Conservative (lib″ę-ral-kon-sėr′va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In Great Britain, belonging to that wing or portion of the Conservative party which is most nearly in accord with the Liberals; occupying a position midway between that of the average Liberal and that of the average Conservative.

II. *n.* One who occupies the political position defined above.

Liberalia (lib-ę-rā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Liberalis*, < *Liber*, Bacchus: see *Liber*[3].] An ancient Roman festival celebrated annually on March 17th, in honor of Liber and Libera.

liberalisation, liberalise, etc. See *liberalization*, etc.

liberalism (lib′ę-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *libéralisme* = Sp. *liberalismo*; as *liberal* + *-ism*.] 1. Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics. — 2. Specifically, the political principles of a Liberal party.

The function of *Liberalism* in the past was that of putting a limit to the powers of kings. The function of true *Liberalism* in the future will be that of putting a limit to the powers of Parliaments. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 107.

The effects of their [the Peelites'] separation from official *Liberalism* . . . were early traceable. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 127.

liberalist (lib′ę-ral-ist), *n.* [< *liberal* + *-ist*.] A liberal.

liberalistic (lib″ę-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *liberalist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by liberalism; conforming to liberal principles, especially in politics.

liberality (lib-ę-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *liberalite*, < OF. *liberalite*, F. *libéralité* = Sp. *liberalidad* = Pg. *liberalidade* = It. *liberalità*, < L. *liberalita*(*t*-)*s*, a way of thinking befitting a freeman, generosity, < *liberalis*, befitting a freeman: see *liberal*.] 1. The quality of being liberal in thought or opinion; largeness of mind; catholicity; impartiality: as, *liberality* in religion or politics; he treats his opponent's views with great *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Freeness in imparting or yielding; disposition to give or concede; generosity; bounty; magnanimity: as, *liberality* in one's donations or concessions.

Amonge the comyns welth and concorde,
And that our ryche men may vse *lyberalyte*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

In a bishop great *liberality*, great hospitality, actions in every kind great are looked for. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. An expression or manifestation of generosity; that which is generously given.

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's *liberality*,
I'll mend it with a largess. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 150.

A little before the Lord sent this rain of *liberalities* upon his people. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 99.

= **Syn.** *Bounty*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), bountifulness; toleration, candor.

liberalization (lib″ę-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *liberalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of liberalizing or making liberal. Also spelled *liberalisation*.

The end of education is the formation and *liberalisation* of character. *The Academy*, No. 875, p. 88.

liberalize (lib′ę-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liberalized*, ppr. *liberalizing*. [= F. *libéraliser* = Sp. *liberalizar* = Pg. *liberalisar*; as *liberal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render liberal; enlarge the freedom or scope of; free from narrowness or prejudice: as, to *liberalize* the institutions of a country.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Some acquaintance with foreign and ancient literatures has the *liberalizing* effect of foreign travel. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

II. *intrans.* To become liberal. [Rare.]

After the rejection of the exclusive feature of the original plan, Mrs. Munger had *liberalised* more and more. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

Also spelled *liberalise*.

liberalizer (lib′ę-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which liberalizes, or makes liberal. Also spelled *liberaliser*.

Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod, horse and boat, are all educators, *liberalizers*. *Emerson*, Culture.

liberally (lib′ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a liberal manner. (*a*) With a liberal scope or range; without narrowness or prejudice; impartially; freely. (*b*) With a liberal hand; bountifully; amply. (*c*) With undue freedom; licentiously.

Liberal-Unionism (lib″ę-ral-ū′nyon-izm), *n.* The political attitude or opinions of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Liberal-Unionist (lib″ę-ral-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of that section of the Liberal party in Great Britain which from 1886, refusing to concur in Mr. Gladstone's policy of conceding home rule to Ireland, advocated the maintenance of the legislative union of 1801 essentially unimpaired, and therefore, from the importance they attached to the Irish question, made common cause with the Conservatives.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the political party or section of the Liberal-Unionists.

liberate (lib′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liberated*, ppr. *liberating*. [< L. *liberatus*, pp. of *liberare* (> It. *liberare* = Sp. Pg. *librar* = F. *livrer*), set free, deliver, < *liber*, free: see *liberal*. Cf. *liver*[3], *livery*[2], *delivery*.] 1. To set free; release from restraint or bondage; deliver: as, to *liberate* a slave or a prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

It is an uneasy lot . . . to be present at this great spectacle of life and never be *liberated* from a small, hungry shivering self. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 307.

At last and forever I am mine and God's,
Thanks to his *liberating* angel Death —
Never again degraded to be yours.
Browning, King and Book, I. 138.

2. To disengage; separate from something else: as, to *liberate* a gas from a solid. =**Syn. 1.** *Enfranchise, Manumit*, etc. (see *emancipate*); *Release*, etc. (see *disengage*); disenthrall, ransom, discharge, let go, turn loose.

liberate (lib′e-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *liberata*, delivery, livery: see *livery*[2].] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of pensions and similar royal allowances; also, a writ issued to the sheriff for the delivery of land and goods taken upon forfeits of recognizance. —**Liberate roll**, the account kept in the old English exchequer of pensions and other allowances of money made under the great seal.

liberation (lib-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *libération* = Sp. *liberación* = Pg. *liberação* = It. *liberazione*, < L. *liberatio*(*n*-), a freeing, < *liberare*, pp. *liberatus*, set free: see *liberate*, *v.*] The act of liberating or setting free; deliverance from restraint or confinement; enlargement; disengagement, as from constraint or obligation, or from mixture: as, *liberation* from prison or from debt; the *liberation* of a country from tyrannical government; the *liberation* of a gas.

liberationism (lib-e-rā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *liberation* + *-ism.*] In *British politics*, the principles or opinions of the liberationists. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 8.

liberationist (lib-e-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *liberation* + *-ist.*] In *British politics*, one who is in favor of the disestablishment of the Church.

The object of the *Liberationists* is sufficiently transparent. If the maintenance of the Established Church could be identified with the supremacy, its fall might be assured with the collapse of one political party.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 3.

liberator (lib′e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *libérateur* = Sp. Pg. *liberador* = It. *liberatore*, < L. *liberator*, one who sets free, < *liberare*, pp. *liberatus*, set free: see *liberate.*] One who liberates or delivers; a deliverer.

He [Luther] was the great reformer and *liberator* of the European intellect. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. 534.

liberatory (lib′e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *libératoire*; as *liberate* + *-ory.*] Tending to liberate or set free. [Rare.]

Liberian (lī-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Liberia* (see def.) (< L. *liber*, free) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Liberia, a country on the western coast of Africa, colonized with liberated Africans by the American Colonization Society (beginning in 1822), and made a republic in 1847.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Liberia.

liberomotor (lib″e-rō-mō′tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *liberare*, free (see *liberate*), + *motor*, a mover.] Disengaging or setting free motor energy, as a nervous ganglion: correlated with *recipiomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*, *a.*

libertarian (lib-ėr-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *liberty*(*y*) + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form), as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; advocating the doctrine of free will: opposed to *necessitarian.*

I believe he [Dr. Alex. Crombie, author of an essay on philosophical necessity] may claim the merit of adding the word *libertarian* to the English language, as Priestley added that of "necessarian." *Reid*, Correspondence, p. 88.

The "power of acting without a motive," which Reid and other writers, on what used to be called the *Libertarian* side, have thought it necessary to claim.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XIII. 407.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form): opposed to *necessitarian.*

Though *Libertarians* contend that it is possible for us at any moment to act contrary to our formed character and previous custom, still they and Determinists alike teach that it is much less easy than men commonly imagine to break the subtle unfelt trammels of habit.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 49.

libertarianism (lib-ėr-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *libertarian* + *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of ★the libertarians. *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XLI. 144.

liberticide[1] (lib′ėr-ti-sīd or li-bėr′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *liberticide* = Sp. *liberticida*, < L. *liberta*(*t*-)*s*, liberty, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of liberty.

His country's pride
The priest, the slave, and the *liberticide*,
Trampled and mocked with many a loathèd rite.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 4.

liberticide[2] (lib′ėr-ti-sīd or li-bėr′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *liberta*(*t*-)*s*, liberty, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] Destruction of liberty.

The principles of Christian morality and Christian philanthropy were violated in the maxims of *liberticide* which guided the dominant politics of the country.
Whipple, Starr King.

libertinage (lib′ėr-tin-āj), *n.* [< F. *libertinage*; as *libertine* + *-age.*] 1. The character or belief of a libertine or free-thinker; laxity of opinion.

A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian faith. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

2. The conduct of a libertine or debauchee.

Some fourteen years of squalid youth,
And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave—
Hell in life here, hereafter life in hell.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

★**libertine** (lib′ėr-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *libertin* = Sp. Pg. It. *libertino*, < L. *libertinus*, a freedman, prop. adj., of or belonging to the condition of a freedman, < *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberal*, *liberate*, *v.* In the later senses (4–7) the word logically depends on *liberty*, *liberal.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.

By vertue of an act granted out of the senat, the *libertines* (i. e. the sonnes of freed-men) were enrolled into the foure tribes of the citie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1210.

2. A member of a Jewish synagogue mentioned in Acts vi. 9, probably composed of descendants of Jewish freedmen who had been expelled from Rome by Tiberius, and had returned to Palestine.

Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the *Libertines*, . . . disputing with Stephen. Acts vi. 9.

3†. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an inmate of a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi.

4. One who is free from or does not submit to restraint; one who is free in thought and action.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 48.

And though Rubens in his History is too much a *Libertine* in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures, as of King Henry the Fourth, the Queen, her Son, the 3 Daughters, and the Cardinal.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 39.

5†. One who holds loose views with regard to the laws of religion or morality; an irreligious person; a free-thinker.

The second sort of those that may be justly number'd among the hinderers of Reformation are *Libertines;* these suggest that the Discipline sought would be intolerable.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. [*cap.*] A member of a pantheistic, antinomian sect which existed about 1530 in France and neighboring countries. The Libertines maintained that God alone exists, and that there is no distinction between right and wrong, since man, in obeying his own impulses, obeys God, who is in him, and consequently can never commit sin. The sect became grossly sensual, and finally disappeared.

That the Scriptures do not contain in them all things necessary to salvation is the fountain of many great and capital errors: I instance in the whole doctrine of the *libertines*, familists, quakers, and other enthusiasts, which issue in the corrupted fountain. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A man given to the indulgence of lust; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puff'd and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 49.

Libertines of Geneva, a body of avowed infidels and voluptuaries of the first half of the sixteenth century, who were evidently influenced by the sect mentioned above, if they were not representatives of it.

II. *a.* **1.** Free; unrestrained. [Rare.]

I have rambled in this *libertine* manner of writing by way of Essay. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

2. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of or in accord with law or religion: as, *libertine* principles.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life than to be yoked in marriage.
Bacon.

Pangs arthritic, that infest the toe
Of *libertine* excess. *Cowper*, Task, i. 106.

libertinism (lib′ėr-tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *libertinisme;* as *libertine* + *-ism.*] **1.** The exercise of the privileges and rights of a libertine or freedman; exemption from servitude and its disabilities. [Rare.]

Dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 486.

2. The state of being free or unrestrained in thought or action.

The genial *libertinism* of Horace.
Sumner, Orations, I. 143.

3†. Irreligiousness; regardlessness of the dictates of morality.

Ever since hath *libertinism* of all kinds promoted its interest, and increased its party.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

4. The character or conduct of a libertine or rake; licentiousness; unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

libertism† (lib′ėr-tizm), *n.* [< *libert*(*y*) + *-ism.*] Libertinism. [Rare.]

A writ of error, not of *libertism*, that those two principal leaders of reformation may not now come to be sued in a bill of licence, to the scandal of our Church.
Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

liberty (lib′ėr-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberties* (-tiz). [< ME. *liberte*, *libertee*, < OF. *liberte*, F. *liberté* = Sp. *libertad* = Pg. *liberdade* = It. *libertà*, < L. *liberta*(*t*-)*s*, OL. *loeberta*(*t*-)*s*, freedom, < *liber*, free: see *liberal.*] **1.** The state of being free, or exempt from external restraint or constraint, physical or moral; freedom; especially, exemption from opposition or irksome restraint of any kind.

The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the children of God. Rom. viii. 21.

Stand fast therefore in the *liberty* wherewith Christ hath made us free. Gal. v. 1.

I must have *liberty*
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 47.

The natural *liberty* of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of Nature for his rule. *Locke*, Of Government, II. iv. 22.

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume.
Cowper, Task, v. 446.

The French notion of *liberty* is political equality; the English notion is personal independence.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 89.

Specifically—**2.** Freedom of the will; the power of election or free choice, undetermined by any necessity; exemption from internal compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

Liberty . . . is the power a man has to do or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 15.

Freedom from necessity is also called *liberty* of election, or power to choose, and implies freedom from anything invincibly determining a moral agent. It has been distinguished into *liberty* of contrariety, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contrary, as right or wrong, good or evil; and *liberty* of contradiction, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contradictory, as to walk or to sit still, to walk in one direction or in another. Freedom from necessity is sometimes also called *liberty* of indifference, because, before he makes his election, the agent has not determined in favor of one action more than of another.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

3. The condition of being exempt, as a community or an individual, from foreign or arbitrary political control; a condition of political self-government. Civil liberty implies the subjection of the individual members of a community to laws imposed by the community as a whole; but it does not imply the assent of each individual to these laws. An individual has civil liberty if he is a member of a community which possesses such liberty, and is in the enjoyment of the rights which the laws of the community guarantee him.

If not equal all, yet free,
Equally free; for orders and degrees
Jar not with *liberty*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 793.

Real *liberty* is neither found in despotism, nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 416.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
D. Webster, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

4. In *law*, freedom from all restraints except such as the lawful rights of others prescribe.— **5.** Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; specifically, permission granted to enlisted men in the navy to go on shore. Compare *liberty-man.*

There is full *liberty* of feasting, from this present hour of five till bell have told eleven. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 2. 10.

There is no *liberty* for causes to operate in a loose and straggling way. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

6. Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise: as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

It is the property of Englishmen, much more of religious Englishmen, and should be most of all of religious New Englishmen, to be tenacious and tender of their *liberties.*
U. Oakes, Election Sermon (Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 166).

7. A place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised; the limits within which freedom is enjoyed by those entitled to it; a place of exclusive jurisdiction: generally in the plural: as, the *liberties* of a prison (the limits within which prisoners are free to

move); within the city *liberty;* the Northern *Liberties* (a part of Philadelphia so named because originally consisting of districts having certain specific privileges).

We had told him that, if ours [our vessels] did trade within his *liberties*, they should do it at their own peril.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 377.

Yet there are no people in the *Liberty* of Westminster that live in more credit than we do.
Foote, The Commissary, i.

We dropt with evening on a rustic town
Set in a gleaming river's crescent-curve,
Close at the boundary of the *liberties*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

8. Action or speech not warranted by custom or propriety; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum: as, may I take the *liberty* of calling on you?

This headstrong writer came; who, with a new-found art,
Made following authors take less *liberty*.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, i. 130.

This *Liberty* of your Tongue will one Day bring a Confinement on your Body. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 3.

Acres. I never saw him in my life.
Sir Luc. That's no argument at all — he has the less right then to take such a *liberty*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him. *Macaulay*.

9. In the *manège*, a curve or arch in a horse's bit affording room for the tongue. — **At liberty.** (*a*) Free from constraint; free: as, to set a person *at liberty*.

And yet within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, *at liberty*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.

(*b*) With freedom or power (to do something): as, he was not *at liberty* to disclose the secret.

I took one of the janizaries of the place, and paid him the usual Tribute, and found myself *at* perfect *liberty* to do what I pleased. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 9.

(*c*) Disengaged; not in use.

I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin *at liberty*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Cap of Liberty. See *cap*[1] and *liberty-cap*. — **Civil liberty.** See *civil*, and def. 3, above. — **Forest liberties, Gallican liberties, jail liberties.** See the qualifying words. — **Liberties' Union Act**, an English statute of 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., c. 105), providing for the incorporation of liberties with the counties in which they are situated. — **Liberty hall.** See *hall*. — **Liberty of indifference.** See quotation from Fleming under def. 1, and *indifference*. — **Liberty of the press**, freedom of the press from police restrictions of the right to print and publish; liberty to print and publish without previous permission from government. Liberty of the press is deemed to exist where the only restrictions on the right of publishing are amenability to judicial process for damages, or to punishment, after making an actionable or criminal publication, and amenability to judicial process to prevent intended publication on proof that it is injurious to rights of private property. — **Liberty party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party whose leading principle was the abolition of slavery. It arose about 1839, and nominated a candidate for President in 1840 and in 1844. From 1848 its members generally acted with the Free-soil and later with the Republican party. — **Natural liberty**, the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature. *Blackstone.* [Many writers, however, use *natural liberty* in the sense ascribed to *civil liberty*.] — **Personal liberty**, freedom from restraint of the person. — **Political liberty**, freedom from political usurpation; the condition of a people which participates in the making of its own laws, in a state which is not subject to foreign domination. — **Religious liberty**, the right of freely adopting and professing opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping or refraining from worship according to the dictates of conscience, without external control. — **To break liberty.** See *break*. = **Syn.** *Independence*, etc. (see *freedom*); *License*, etc. (see *leave*[2], *n.*).

liberty-book (lib′ėr-ti-bůk), *n.* A book on a man-of-war which shows the length of liberty allowed, the time of returning, and the condition in which the man returned. *Luce.*

liberty-cap (lib′ėr-ti-kap), *n.* A cap of the form known as the Phrygian, used as a symbol of political or personal liberty. The custom is taken from the supposed use of this cap as a token of the manumission of a slave in Rome. The red cap of the French extreme revolutionists (see *bonnet-rouge*) was identified with the Roman cap of liberty, which accordingly became the symbol of the French revolution.

liberty-man (lib′ėr-ti-man), *n.* *Naut.*, a sailor who has leave to go ashore; one who has been allowed a period of liberty for recreation.

It is a point with *liberty-men* to be pulled off and back by their shipmates.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 147.

liberty-pole (lib′ėr-ti-pōl), *n.* A tall flagstaff set up in honor of liberty, usually surmounted with the liberty-cap or other symbol of liberty. [U. S.]

The soldiers openly insulted the people, and in a few weeks cut down their *liberty-pole*.
Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 193.

libethenite (li-beth′en-īt), *n.* [< *Libethen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] The basic phosphate of copper, a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary, having an olive-green color and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is isomorphous with olivenite.

libidinist (li-bid′i-nist), *n.* [< L. *libido* (*libidin-*), desire (see *libidinous*), + *-ist*.] One who is given to lewdness. [Rare.]

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 350.

libidinosity (li-bid-i-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *libidinosité;* as *libidinous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being libidinous; libidinousness.

libidinous (li-bid′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *libidineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *libidinoso*, < L. *libidinosus, lubidinosus*, full of desire, passion, or appetite, lascivious, < *libido, lubido* (*libidin-, lubidin-*), desire, < *libet, lubet*, it pleases: see *liberal*.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having or arising from an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; lustful; lewd; also, fitted to excite lustful desire.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o er me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

= **Syn.** Prurient, concupiscent. See list under *lascivious*.

libidinously (li-bid′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a libidinous manner; with lewd desire; lustfully; lewdly.

libidinousness (li-bid′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; lustfulness; lewdness.

libken†, libkin†, *n.* [Appar. < *live*[1] (**lib*) + *ken*[5].] A house; lodgings. [Old slang.]

To their *libkins* at the crackman's.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

These are the fees that I always charge a swell that must have his *lib-ken* to himself — thirty shillings a-week for lodgings, and a guinea for garnish; half-a-guinea a-week for a single bed. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

liblong†, *n.* An obsolete form of *livelong*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

Libocedrus (lī-bō-sē′drus), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847); the first element is not obvious; the second is Gr. *κέδρος*, the cedar: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineæ*. It is closely related to *Thuja*, the arbor-vitæ, but distinguished from it by having only two fertile scales in the cone, and seeds united at the top. There are eight species, natives of Chili, California, China, Japan, New Zealand, and New Caledonia. *L. decurrens*, the North American species, called *white cedar, bastard cedar, post-cedar*, and *incense-cedar*, is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet in height, ranging from Oregon to Mexico, with light, soft, durable wood. (See *incense-cedar*.) *L. Chilensis* is the Chilian arbor-vitæ or alerce-tree.

libra (lī′brą), *n.* [< L. *libra*, a balance, a Roman pound (see *livre*); cf. Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound (see *liter*). Hence ult. *livre, libella, level*[1], etc.] **1.** [*cap.*] An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the Chelæ, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs, going back to 600 B. C.; but there is reason to believe that it is not as old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its principal stars, Kiffa borealis and Kiffa australis, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitude respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which Antares forms the vertex.

2. [*cap.*] The seventh sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♎, which shows the scale-beam. — **3.** An Italian or Spanish pound. The Roman pound was 327 grams or 5,046 grains troy, and the Italian light-weight pounds seem to be derived from it, their heavy weights having another origin, as is shown in the following table:

Libra.	Grains.	Libra.	Grains.
Grossa of Milan	11,776.7	Rome	5,234.0
Piccola of Milan	5,046.6	Messina	4,923.7
Naples	4,949.1	Tuscany	5,240.5
Piedmont	5,692.6	Grossa of Venice	7,363.0
Ragusa	5,772.7	Sottile of Venice	4,649.5

All these statements are taken from the work of the Russian Commission. The Castilian libra was 7,101 grains; that of Portugal was 7,083.3 grains. The libra of Spain, Mexico, etc., is 1.014 pounds avoirdupois.

libral (lī′brąl), *a.* [< L. *libralis*, of a pound weight, < *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] Of or pertaining to a Roman libra or pound: as, the *libral* as, a Roman bronze coin weighing one pound or 12 ounces (compare *as*[4]); the *libral* system, the Roman monetary system based on the libra or pound.

librarian (lī-brā′ri-an), *n.* [In def. 1, < L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books, also a bookseller (> It. *librajo* = Sp. *librero* = Pg. *livreiro*, a bookseller, = OF. *libraire*, a bookseller, transcriber, a writer of books, F. *libraire*, a bookseller), < *librarius*, belonging to books: see *library*. In def. 2 as if directly < *library* + *-an*.] **1†.** One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian*. *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library; one who has charge of the books and other contents of a library.

librarianship (lī-brā′ri-an-ship), *n.* [< *librarian* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of librarian. — **2.** The work of a librarian; the management of a library.

A very good basis for his modest plea for the recognition of *librarianship* as one of the learned professions.
★ *Science*, VIII. 70.

library (lī′brā-ri), *n.*; pl. *libraries* (-riz). [< ME. *librarie*, < OF. *librairie, librarie, libraire*, a bookseller's shop, a bookcase, a library, F. *librairie* = Pr. *librari* = Sp. *librería* (after F.) = Pg. *livraria* = It. *libreria* (after F.), a bookseller's shop, bookselling, also, in imprints, a publication-office, < L. *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, ML. a library, cf. L. *librarium*, a bookcase, fem. and neut. respectively of *librarius*, belonging to books, < *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1]. For the Rom. word for 'library' in the usual E. sense, see *bibliotheca*.] **1.** A place set apart for the keeping and use of books and other literary material; a room, set of rooms, or a building in which a collection of books for reading or study is kept.

His *library* (where busts of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head)
Received of wits an undistinguished race.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 235.

2. A collection of books, whether manuscript or printed, which may include also pamphlets, maps, and other literary material, intended for reading, study, or reference, as distinguished from a bookseller's stock, which is intended for sale. Libraries are of different kinds and classes according to the tastes of their owners, the readers for whom they are designed, their contents, and the manner in which they may be used, as private, public, special or professional, general, consulting or circulating, etc.

Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own *library* with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

Alexandrian library, a library at Alexandria (see *Alexandrian*), destroyed about 47 B. C. A supplementary or second library was in the Serapeum. This library (according to some writers who discredit its sacking by the Arabs) was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. 391. — **Ambrosian, Cottonian, Laurentian**, etc., **library.** See the adjectives. — **Circulating library.** (*a*) A library the books of which circulate among the users: distinguished from a *consulting* or *reference library*, where books may be consulted, but from which they may not be taken away. (*b*) Specifically, a collection or stock of books kept exclusively for lending out, as a private enterprise, either for a fixed payment on each or for a periodical subscription.

library-keeper (lī′brā-ri-kē″pėr), *n.* The custodian of a library: formerly used for the now current *librarian*, 2.

librate[1] (lī′brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *librated*, ppr. *librating*. [< L. *libratus*, pp. of *librare*, poise, weigh, balance, < *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.]
I. *trans.* To hold in equipoise; poise; balance.
II. *intrans.* To move as a balance; be poised.

The birds of the air *librating* over me served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 193.

librate[2] (lī′brāt), *n.* [< ML. *librata*, the value of a pound (*librata terræ*, appar. orig. a piece of land producing an annual rent of one pound), < L. *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] **1.** Land of the annual value of one pound. — **2.** A piece of land containing 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

The sheriffs were ordered to send [to a provincial council] all persons who possessed more than twenty *librates* of land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 179.

libration (lī-brā′shon), *n.* [< F. *libration* = Sp. *libración* = Pg. *libração* = It. *librazione*, < L. *libratio(n-)*, a poising, < *librare*, pp. *libratus*, poise: see *librate*[1].] **1.** The act of librating or balancing, or the state of being balanced; a state of equipoise; balance. — **2.** In *astron.*, a real or apparent libratory or oscillating motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest. — **Libration of the earth**, a phrase used by some of the older astronomers to describe that feature of the earth's motion by which, while it revolves in its orbit, its axis constantly continues parallel to itself. — **Libration of the moon**, an apparent irregularity of the moon's rotation, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disk alternately become visible and invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of four kinds: (*a*) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs, due to the fact that the angular motion of the moon in her orbit is not precisely uniform, as her rotation about her axis is; (*b*) *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines, as it were, or dips toward the earth; (*c*) *diurnal libration*, apparent only, and due to the earth's rotation. When the moon is rising we overlook its upper (western) limb, and the eastern when setting. If the earth were very small this

libration would disappear; (*d*) *physical libration*, an extremely small (but certain) actual oscillation unexplained by the causes above named, and probably due to imperfect sphericity of the moon,—a slight elongation of the diameter which is always nearly directed toward the earth, forming a "bulge" upon which the earth's attraction acts.

libratory (lī'brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *librate*[1] + *-ory*.] Balancing; moving like a balance as it tends to become stationary; oscillating.

Astronomers . . . ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south.
Dict. of Trevoux. (*Latham.*)

librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* [< *libretto* + *-ist*.] A writer of librettos; one who writes the words for an extended musical composition.

Cambert . . . built his work on the Florentine model, and, encouraged by success, wrote several others, on the strength of which he, with his *librettist* Perrin, instituted the Académie Royale de Musique. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

libretto (li-bret'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *libro*, a book, < L. *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1].] 1. A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, like an opera or an oratorio.—2. The words themselves of such a work; the text.

libriform (lī'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *liber*, inner bark, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of liber or bast.—**Libriform cells or fibers**, those woody cells which resemble liber in being extremely thick-walled.

The wood of the beech consists of the usual elements—vessels, tracheides, *libriform fibres*, and wood parenchyma.
Nature, XXXIX. 511.

librilla (lī-bril'ä), *n.* [ML., a balance (steelyard), a warlike engine, dim. of L. *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] A fool's bauble.

libs (libz), *n.* [L., < Gr. Λίψ, the southwest wind, perhaps, like λίψ (λιβ-), any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, < λείβειν, pour (so called because it brought wet).] The west-southwest wind. *Shenstone.*

Liburnian (lī-bėr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Liburnia*, Gr. Λιβυρνία, Λιβουρνία, the country so called, *Liburni*, Gr. Λιβυρνοί, Λιβύρνιοι, the inhabitants, an Illyrian people.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. geog.*, pertaining or relating to the country called Liburnia, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, southeast of Istria, answering to parts of modern Fiume, Croatia, and northern Dalmatia.—**Liburnian galley**, a light, fast-sailing ship with two or more banks of oars, originally used by Liburnian pirates, and employed by the Romans at the battle of Actium and afterward as a war-ship.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an inhabitant of Liburnia. Liburnians were much employed at Rome under the empire as porters and litter-bearers.

Libyan (lib'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Libya*, < Gr. Λιβύη, the northern part of Africa, west of Egypt; cf. L. *Libs*, *Libys*, < Gr. Λίβυς, a Libyan.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Libya. Libya was the ancient Greek name of that part of northern Africa which lies between Egypt and the Atlantic, but especially of the country immediately west of Egypt. The term was also used by the Greeks as the name of the whole continent of Africa. 2. Belonging to or concerning a branch of the Hamitic family of languages found in and about ancient Libya. Also called *Berber*.—**Libyan subregion**, in *zoögeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* A member of the primitive race inhabiting ancient Libya; a Berber.

Licania (lī-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fusée Aublet, 1775); said to be a modification of *caligni*, the native name of these trees in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, distinguished by the small anthers, minute stamens, and one-celled ovary. There are about 60 species, trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America, with alternate simple leaves and small flowers. The wood is exceedingly hard. *L. heteromorpha* is called *Cayenne rose* and *Cayenne sassafras*, *pepperwood*, and *pottery-bark tree*, names indicating its character and uses.

licca-tree (lik'ä-trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or tree, *Fagara spinosa*. Also called *lignum-rorum*.

lice, *n.* Plural of *louse*[1].

licebane (līs'bān), *n.* The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, a species of larkspur.

licensable (lī'sen-sa-bl), *a.* [< *license* + *-able*.] Capable of being licensed; suitable to be licensed; permitted by legal grant.

license, licence (lī'sens), *n.* [< ME. *licence*, < OF. (and F.) *licence* = Sp. *licencia* = Pg. *licença* = It. *licenza*, < L. *licentia*, license, < *licen(t-)s*, ppr. of *licere*, be allowed, be allowable; cf. *linquere*, Gr. λείπειν, leave: see *delinquent*, *relinquish*. Hence also (from L. *licere*) E. *leisure*, *licit*, *illicit*, *licentiate*, etc.] 1. Authority or liberty to do or forbear some act; the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practising a certain profession, or conducting a certain trade; a grant of authorization; a permit.

I will no lenger dwelle in this contre,
Wherefore, I you beseche, sithe it is so,
That ye will graunte me *licence* for to go.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 588.

A *license*
Which did not more embolden than encourage
My faulting tongue. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the *licence*, which their religion allows them, of having four wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 162.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *law of real property*, authority to do an act or series of acts upon the land of the person granting the license, without, however, conferring on the licensee any estate in the land: as, a *license* to enter and shore up an adjoining building, or to take sand, or bore for oil: distinguished from *easement*. (*b*) In *patent* and *copyright law*, permission to use the invention patented, or publish the work copyrighted, without a grant of any proprietary rights therein. (*c*) In the *law of municipal corporations* and *police power*, permission from government to pursue a vocation or carry on acts which are prohibited to those not taking a license, the object being, by the prohibition and the conditions imposed on the permission, to regulate the extent or manner of doing what is licensed. (*d*) In *international law*, a safe-conduct granted by a belligerent state to its own subjects, to those of its enemy, or to neutrals, to carry on a trade which is interdicted by the laws of war, and operating as a dispensation from the penalties of those laws, with respect to the state granting it. *Halleck.* (*e*) *Eccles.*, an authority to preach, but not to administer the sacraments, nor to represent the church as a clergyman in its ecclesiastical assemblies, which powers are conferred by ordination. The license is granted, frequently for a limited period only, by an ecclesiastical body, after examination of the candidate as to his fitness. The person licensed is termed a licentiate. In the Anglican Church, a deacon must procure a license from a bishop to enable him to preach, that power not being inherent in his office. A license from the bishop is also necessary to permit a man not in orders to act as lay reader.

2. A document or certificate conferring such authority or permission.—3. Unrestrained freedom of thought and action, especially the abuse of such freedom; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom misused in contempt of law and decorum; rejection of legal and moral control; libertinism.

License they mean when they cry liberty.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

We have already all the liberty which freeborn subjects can enjoy; and all beyond it is but *licence*.
Dryden, All for Love, Ded.

No more let Ribaldry with *Licence* writ
Usurp the Name of Eloquence or Wit.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

4. An intentional departure from a rule or standard in art or literature; exceptional liberty taken for the sake of a particular purpose or effect: as, poetical or musical *license;* to use *license* in painting or sculpture.

Public transactions had generally been recorded in verse. The first historians might, therefore, indulge without fear of censure in the *license* allowed to their predecessors the bards. *Macaulay*, History.

High license, a license for the sale of liquor granted only at what is regarded as a high rate, and intended thereby to reduce the number and improve the character of the places so licensed. The principle of high license is regarded as an efficient agency for the promotion of temperance.—**Letter of license**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, that the latter shall for a time forbear to enforce their claims, and allow him meanwhile to carry on the business without molestation. The usual form in the United States is a "composition deed," by which the creditors commonly agree to receive part as payment in full, or to receive notes payable at future periods. A letter of license containing provisions that the business is to be carried on under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors is called a *deed of inspectorship*.—**License cases**, the decision by the United States Supreme Court in three cases, in 1847 (5 How., 504), sustaining State laws requiring licenses to sell spirituous liquors, on the ground that the constitutional provision conferring on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States does not restrict the power of a State to legislate on matters of police, public health, etc.—**License in amortization**, a license to convey lands to a corporation whose holding of lands was otherwise forbidden by the law of mortmain, because it involved a perpetuity.—**Marriage license**. See *marriage*.—**Registrar's license**, in *Eng. law*, a license issued by a superintendent registrar for a marriage without religious ceremony at the registrar's office or with religious ceremony in a dissenting chapel or in a church or chapel of the Church of England, but in the latter case only by a clergyman of that church and with consent of the minister.—**Rod license**, a license-tax paid by anglers for the privilege of fishing for salmon. [Canada.]—**Special license**, specifically, in *Eng. law*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting specified persons to be married without publication of banns and at a time or place other than those prescribed by law.=**Syn. 3.** *Liberty*, etc. (see *leave*[2], *n.*); laxity.

license (lī'sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *licensed*, ppr. *licensing*. [< F. *licencier* = Pr. Sp. *licenciar* = Pg. *licencear* = It. *licenziare*, < ML. *licentiare*, license, < L. *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.* Cf. *licentiate*[1], *v.*] 1. To grant authority to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal or inadmissible; remove restrictions from by a grant of permission; authorize to act in a particular character: as, to *license* a man to keep an inn; to *license* a physician or a lawyer. Also *licence*.

In this Year Proclamation was made, whereby the People were *licensed* to eat white Meats in Lent.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 291.

The king's right of *licencing*, and of assenting or withholding assent to the election, was backed up by his power of influencing the opinion of the electors.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

2. Generally, to permit to act without restraint; allow; tolerate; privilege: as, a *licensed* buffoon.

Jests like a *licens'd* fool, commands like law.
Donne, Satires, iv. 228.

From stage to stage the *licensed* earl may run.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 587.

3†. To permit an action of; grant liberty to for a particular proceeding.

I pray, Sir, *licence* me a question.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

Licence my innocent flames, and give me leave to love such charming sweetness. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

4†. To dismiss. [Rare.]

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Licensed victualler. See *victualler*.—**Power to license**, conferred on a municipality, is generally understood to mean power to regulate by prescribing the conditions on compliance with which the thing shall be permitted, but not to imply the power absolutely to prohibit any useful business.

licensee (lī-sen-sē'), *n.* [< *license* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a license is granted. Also *licencee*.

licenser (lī'sen-sėr), *n.* 1. One who licenses or grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others: as, a *licenser* of the press. Also *licencer*. In legal use often *licensor*.—2†. Same as *censor*, 2.

license-tax (lī'sens-taks), *n.* In the statutes of Wisconsin, an annual license-fee imposed on certain corporations, computed by a percentage of gross receipts, and taken in lieu of ordinary taxation.

The *license-tax*, as it is called there [in Wisconsin], applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 464.

licensure (lī'sen-shūr), *n.* [< *license* + *-ure*.] The granting of a license; the act of licensing, as of an unordained preacher in a church of the Presbyterian order. See *licentiate*[1], *n.*, 1 (*b*).

licentiate[1]† (lī-sen'shi-āt), *v. t.* [ME. *licenciat*, pp.; < ML. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, license: see *license*, *v.*] To give license or permission to; encourage by license.

All thingis be takin treuly as thai attest,
ay *liscenciat* and lovit with al ledis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations or the *licentiating* of anything that is coarse.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

licentiate[1] (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* [< ME. *licenciat* = F. *licencié* = Pg. *licenceado* = Sp. *licenciado* = It. *licenziato*, < ML. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, license: see *licentiate*, *v.*] 1. One who has license to practice an art or a profession.

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict requiring all fellows, candidates, and *licentiates* to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.
Johnson, Garth.

The *licentiate* Don Felix del Rey, a practising advocate before the royal courts of St. Domingo and Mexico.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 334.

Specifically—(*a*) A friar licensed by the Pope to hear confession, grant absolution, and inflict penance in any place independently of the local clergy.

He hadde power of confessioun,
As seyde himself, more than a curat,
For of his ordre he was *licentiat*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 220.

(*b*) In non-episcopal churches, as the Presbyterian, a person licensed to preach and perform the ordinary services of public worship, prior to being ordained as a pastor.

2†. One who behaves in a licentious manner; one who transcends the bounds of due restraint and decorum. [Rare.]

What is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government, and to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Christian Liberty.

licentiate[2] (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *licentiatus*, the condition of having a license, LL. freedom, license, < L. *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*, and *-ate*[3].] The condition of having a license; specifically, in continental Europe, an academical dignity which intervenes between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and is a step toward the doctor's degree.

licentiateship (lī-sen'shi-āt-ship), *n.* [< *licentiate*[1], *n.*, + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a licentiate.

licentiation (lī-sen-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **licentiatio(n-)*, < *licentiare*, license: see *license*, *v.*]

licentiation The act of licensing or permitting; the granting of a license or of licenses.

There is a tacit *licentiation* or permitting of error.
Freeman, Sermons (1643), p. 35. (*Latham.*)

The system of medical *licentiation* is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 19.

licentious (lī-sen'shus), *a.* [< F. *licencieux* = Sp. Pg. *licencioso* = It. *licenzioso*, < L. *licentiosus*, full of license, unrestrained, < *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*] 1. Characterized by or using license; marked by or indulging too great freedom; overpassing due bounds or limits; excessive. [Now rare.]

For since the cheife grace of our vulgar Poesie consisteth in the Symphonie, as hath bene already sayd, our maker must not be too *licentious* in his concords.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

The Throats and Lungs of Hawkers, with voices more *licentious* than the loud Flounder-man's.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 5.

He is a very *licentious* translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

Specifically—2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality; wanton; loose; dissolute; libidinous: as, a *licentious* person; *licentious* desires.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were *licentious!*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 133.

Divinity itself, inculcating an abject reverence for the Court, gave additional effect to the *licentious* example of the Court. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 2. Profligate, dissolute, debauched. See list under *lascivious*.

licentiously (lī-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a licentious manner; with too great freedom; especially, in contempt of law and morality; lasciviously; loosely; dissolutely.

licentiousness (lī-sen'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being licentious; want of due restraint in any respect; especially, dissolute or profligate conduct; sexual immorality.

licet (lī'set), *n.* [< L. *licet*, it is permitted: see *license*.] A formal certificate of permission; authorization.

No faculty or investigator must be allowed to poach beyond the lines laid down by the great Kantean survey, even for an hypothesis or conjecture. It is the function of the philosopher to enforce the *licet* and non-licet of the code. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 152.

lich[1]†, *n.* An assibilated form of *like*[1].

lich[2]†, *a.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

-lich[1]†, **-liche**[1]†. Middle English forms of *-ly*[1].

-lich[2]†, **-liche**[2]†. Middle English forms of *-ly*[2].

lichanos (lik'a-nos), *n.* [Gr. λίχανος (sc. χορδή, string), the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, prop. the forefinger, lit. (sc. δάκτυλος, finger) the licking finger, < λείχειν, lick: see *lick*, *v.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, originally, the forefinger-string of the lyre, and the tone produced upon that string; later, the third tone from the bottom of the lowest and of the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones. See *lyre* and *tetrachord*.

Lichanotinæ (lik"a-nō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lichanotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*: same as *Indrisinæ*. Also *Lichanotina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Lichanotus (lik-a-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811).] A genus of lemurs: same as *Indris*.

liche[1]†, *n.* An assibilated form of *like*[1].

liche[2]†, *a.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

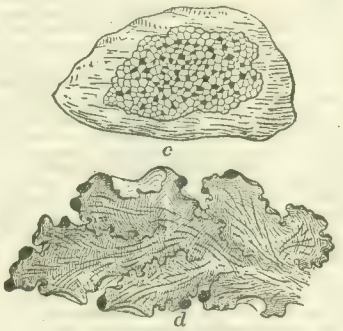
lichee, *n.* See *lichi*.

lichen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* [= F. Pr. *lichen* ★= Sp. *liquen* = Pg. *lichen* = It. *lichene*, < L. *lichen*, < Gr. λειχήν, also λιχήν, a tree-moss, lichen, also a kind of liverwort, also an eruption on the skin, ringworm, tetter, perhaps < λείχειν, lick.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant or vegetable growth



Lichens.
a, *Cladonia pyxidata*; *b*, *Cetraria cucullata*.

of the group *Lichenes*, ordinarily recognizable by its dry aspect and gray, brown, greenish, or blackish color, and its appearance in crusts, scaly patches, or bush-like forms on trees, rails, rocks, etc. Lichens also grow on the ground, and some (the *Collemaceæ*, or jelly-lichens) form, when wet, a pulpy or gelatinous mass. Lichens are distributed through all lands, enduring great extremes of temperature and the severest drought, living often where nothing else can. They corrode the hardest rocks, thus contributing to the formation of soil. The lichens most useful for food are the Iceland moss (see *Cetraria*), the reindeer-moss (see



Lichens.
c, *Buellia geographica*; *d*, *Peltigera canina*.

Cladonia and *reindeer-moss*), the manna-lichen (see *Lecanora*), and the rock-tripe (see *Umbilicaria*). Various lichens furnish the blue or purple dyestuffs known as *archil*, *cudbear*, and *litmus*. The Iceland moss has a demulcent worth; but for the most part the medicinal virtues of lichens are imaginary.

2. In *pathol.*, an eruption of papules, of a red or pale color, which do not reach a vesicular or pustular stage. They may be in clusters or scattered, or disseminated over the surface of the skin; and may be attended with itching, as in lichen ruber, or may be quite free from it, as in lichen scrofulosorum.—**Crab's-eye lichen**, a name in the north of England for *Lecanora pallescens*, formerly used for dyeing.—**Foliaceous lichen.** See *foliaceous*.—**Horsehair** or **horsetail lichen.** See *horsetail-lichen*.—**Wild lichen**, a form of eczema.—**Yellow wall-lichen** (commonly *wall-moss*), *Parmelia parietaria*.

lichenaceous (lī-ke-nā'shius), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a lichen; belonging to the *Lichenaceæ* or *Lichenes*.

lichened (lī'kend or lich'end), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with lichens, or appearing as if so covered: as, a *lichened* wall; the *lichened* tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus*.

Lichenes (lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *lichen*: see *lichen*.] A division of cellular, mostly thalloid, cryptogamic plants, formerly regarded as constituting a distinct class, but now, in accordance with the theory of Schwendener and others, considered to be genuine fungi of the divisions *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. They exhibit a remarkable parasitism. The host-plants are algæ, of a variety of genera, among which may be mentioned *Cystococcus*, *Trentopohlia*, *Pleurococcus*, and *Dactylococcus* of the grass-green algæ and *Nostoc*, *Rivularia*, and *Glœocapsa* of the blue-greens. *Mycoidea* frequently furnishes the host for *Basidiolichenes*. The algæ, which are also known in a free state and separate from the fungi, are embraced by the hyphæ of the lichen-fungus, and the two elements together compose a thallus of definite form. A transverse section of a lichen-thallus shows the hyphæ to be more or less closely interlaced about the algal cells or gonidia. This parasitism, which is without parallel in the animal kingdom or any other part of the vegetable kingdom, instead of resulting detrimentally to the algæ, incites them to more rapid activity and more vigorous increase. The reproduction is characteristic of the particular class to which the fungus belongs, and in a few lichens examined by Stahl there is an adaptation for the supply of algæ to the new lichen: algal cells, the offspring of the thallus-algæ (gonidia), are cast off along with the spores, so that the germ-tubes of the spores find suitable hosts at once. Propagation is also abundantly carried on by means of soredia, or brood-buds, which consist of one or more algal cells, surrounded by the fungus-hyphæ, which separate from the parent thallus. Lichens have been produced synthetically by Stahl and others by sowing the fungus-spores upon favorable algal cells, thus proving beyond question their dual nature. The older systematic lichenologists prefer to consider lichens as autonomous.

lichenian (lī-kē'ni-an), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 5.

lichenic (lī-ken'ik), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from lichens: as, *lichenic* acid.

lichenicolous (lī-ke-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *lichen*, a lichen, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic on lichens. *Micros. Science*, XXX., Index, p. 42.

licheniform (lī'ken-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lichen*, a lichen, + *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, a lichen; lichenoid.

Some of the inferior liverworts are quite *licheniform*, and are often mistaken for lichens.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 186.

lichenin (lī'ken-in), *n.* [< *lichen*, q. v., + *-in*[2].] A variety of starch obtained from Iceland moss and many other varieties of lichens. It is insoluble in cold water, but forms a jelly with hot water. It is not turned blue by iodine.

lichenism (lī'ken-izm), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-ism*.] The habit of living in that union of fungus and alga which constitutes a lichen: a form of symbiosis.

It is moreover quite conceivable that there are species of Algæ which have become so adapted to *lichenism* that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 419.

lichenist (lī'ken-ist), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-ist*.] A lichenologist.

It is only within the last thirty years that it [the origin of the gonidia] has been investigated by *lichenists*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 556.

lichenographer (lī-ke-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

lichenographic (lī"ken-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *lichenograph(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lichenography.

lichenographical (lī"ken-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *lichenographic*.

lichenographist (lī-ke-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *lichenography* + *-ist*.] Same as *lichenographer*.

lichenography (lī-ke-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. λειχήν, a lichen, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A systematic treatment or description of lichens; the descriptive portion of lichenology.

lichenoid (lī'ken-oid), *a.* [< Gr. λειχήν, a lichen, + εἶδος, form.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, resembling lichen or a lichen; lichen-like; especially, in *bot.*, resembling one of the foliaceous lichens; having a decumbent thallus, irregularly lobed.

lichenological (lī"ken-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *lichenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to lichenology or the science of lichens.

From the time of Acharius, the father of *lichenological* science, different authors have proposed different classifications of lichens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

lichenologist (lī-ke-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *lichenolog-y* + *-ist*.] A specialist in lichenology; one who writes on the science of lichens.

lichenology (lī-ke-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λειχήν, a lichen, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botany which treats of lichens.

Lichenops (lī'ke-nops), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), < Gr. λειχήν, a tree-moss, lichen, + ὤψ, the face, countenance: see *lichen*.] A remarkable genus of South American clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing a single species of flycatchers called *Ada commersoni* by Lesson, and now known as *Lichenops perspicillata*.

lichenose (lī'ken-ōs or lich'en-ōs), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ose*.] Having the characters of a lichen, or belonging to the *Lichenes*.

The simplest form under which *lichenose* vegetation occurs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 552.

lichenous (lī'ken-us or lich'en-us), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ous*.] 1. Relating to, resembling, abounding in, or covered with lichens.

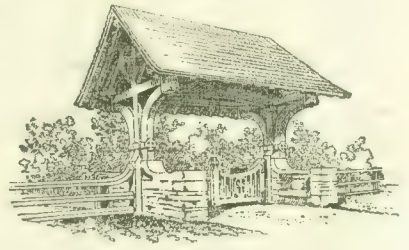
An effect something like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the disease called lichen: as, *lichenous* eruptions.

lichen-starch (lī'ken-stärch), *n.* A kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland moss.

lich-fowl (lich'foul), *n.* [Lit. 'corpse-fowl' (cf. equiv. G. *leichhuhn*); < *lich*[1], *like*[1], + *fowl*[1].] The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from an old superstition.

lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* [< *lich*[1] + *gate*[1].] A churchyard gate with a porch or shed forming a chapel either combined with it or contiguous to it, in which in England and on the continent it was formerly customary, and is still usual in some places, for a bier to stand during the reading of the introductory part of the service, before it is borne inside; a corpse-gate. It is very commonly nothing more than a simple shed under which is the gate. Also spelled, archaically, *lychgate*.



Lich-gate.

Yet to the *lychgate*, where his chariot stood,
Strode from the porch. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

lichi (lē-chē′), *n.* [Also *litchi*: Chin. *li-chi.*] A Chinese fruit, the product of the tree *Litchi Chinensis* (*Nephelium Litchi*). The most common variety is nearly round, about an inch and a half in diameter, with a thin and brittle red-colored shell, which is covered with wart-like protuberances. The pulp, when fresh, is white and nearly transparent, sweet and jelly-like, and contains a single shining brown seed. The fruit is borne in clusters. It is dried for preservation, the pulp shrinking away from the shell, and in this state it sometimes finds its way to western ports. See *Litchi.*

The *lichi* is the finest of Chinese fruits, having a white flesh with the taste of the best of grapes—excellent.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 574.

lichinin (lī′ki-nin), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-in*[2].] A carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, found in Iceland moss.

lich-owl (lich′oul), *n.* [Also *litch-owl*; < *lich*[1] + *owl.*] A screech-owl, as supposed to bode death.

The shrieking *litch-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death. *Drayton*, The Owl.

lichroad (lich′rōd), *n.* Same as *lichway.*

licht[1], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *light*[1].

licht[2], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *light*[2].

lichtly (liċht′li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lichtlied*, ppr. *lichtlying.* Same as *lightly.* [Scotch.]

lichwake (lich′wāk), *n.* [< *lich*[1] + *wake.*] See *likewake.*

lichway (lich′wā), *n.* [< *lich*[1] + *way.*] The path by which the dead are carried to the grave. [Prov. Eng.]

lichwort (lich′wėrt), *n.* [< *lich*[1] + *wort.*] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis.*

licible†, *a.* [ME., < OF. **licible* (?), < L. *licere*, be allowed: see *license.*] Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as whan the liste what thi wyf pley,
Thi conceyte holdeth it good and *licible.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259. (*Halliwell.*)

Licinian (li-sin′i-an), *a.* [< C. *Licini(us)* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo, a Roman, tribune of the people about 376–367 B. C., noted as the promoter of the Licinian laws.—**Licinian laws**, several Roman laws passed about 367 B. C.—one for relief against usury, by allowing interest to be deducted from the principal, and the balance to be paid in equal instalments within three years; one restricting individual holdings of public land to about 333 acres each, and limiting the herds of any one person; and one providing that two consuls should be elected instead of military tribunes, one of whom must be a plebeian.

licit (lis′it), *a.* [ME. **licite, lyssette*, < F. *licite* = Sp. *lícito* = Pg. It. *licito*, < L. *licitus*, lawful, permitted, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be lawful: see *license, n.*] Lawful; allowable: opposed to *illicit*: as, "*licit* establishments," *Carlyle.*

The kynge demaunded of them if it were a thynge *lysette* and lawful to beleue.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 628.

To sensual vices she was so abandoned,
That lustful she made *licit* in her law,
To remove the blame to which she had been led.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 56.

=**Syn.** *Legal*, etc. See *lawful.*

licitation (lis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *licitation* = Sp. *licitacion* = Pg. *licitação*, < L. *licitatio(n-)*, an offering of a price, < *licitari*, pp. *licitatus*, < *liceri*, bid on goods at an auction, *licere*, be for sale, offer for sale.] **1.** The act of selling or exposing to sale by offering publicly to the highest bidder; an auction. *Bailey.* [Rare.] —**2.** In *law*, a sale, and partition and division of proceeds. [Rare.]

licitly (lis′it-li), *adv.* In a licit manner; lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.
Throckmorton, Considerations, p. 38.

licitness (lis′it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being licit; lawfulness. [Rare.]

lick (lik), *v.* [< ME. *licken*, < AS. *liccian* = OS. *lekkōn, likkōn* = D. *likken* = MLG. LG. *licken* = OHG. *lecchōn, lechōn, leccōn*, MHG. G. *lecken* = Dan. *likke* (< D. or LG.) = Goth. **likkōn*, an unrecorded form (the prob. source, rather than the OHG., of It. *leccare* = Pr. *liquar* = OF. *lechier, lekier*, F. *lécher*, lick: see *lech, lecher, lecherous*, etc.), secondary to **laigon*, in comp. *bilaigōn*, lick; = Ir. *lighim* = OBulg. *lizati* = Serv. Bohem. *lizati* = Russ. *lizatĭ* = Lett. *laizit*, lick, = Gr. λείχειν, lick (cf. λίχνος, dainty, lickerous), = L. *lingere*, lick, *ligurire*, lick, = Skt. √ *lih, rih*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; rub with the tongue.

This lord comes, *licks* his hand, and protests to me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Crouches to the rod,
And *licks* the foot that treads it in the dust.
Cowper, Task, v.

2. To take into the mouth by lapping with the tongue; lap.

In the place where dogs *licked* the blood of Naboth shall dogs *lick* thy blood. 1 Ki. xxi. 19.

3. To strike repeatedly by way of punishment; flog; chastise with blows; beat. [Colloq.]

I'm tauld the muse ye ha'e negleckit;
An' gif it's sae, ye sud be *licket.*
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Who, if she dared to speak or weep,
He instantly would kick her;
And oft (to use a Devonshire phrase)
The gentleman would *lick* her.
Wolcot, Orson and Ellen, ii.

I've tried to *lick* the badness out of him. . . . You can out of some boys, you know. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 41.

Hence—**4.** To "beat" or overcome; gain a victory over; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *mech.*: (*a*) To catch and retain (fiber), as the rollers of drawing-frames in a damp atmosphere. (*b*) To lap or scoop up; wipe off or transfer by intermittent contact, as in the device for lubrication called a *licker.* (*c*) To take up gradually and feed (fiber) into a carding-machine: said of the action of the card called the *licker-in.*—**To lick into shape**, to give form or method to: in allusion to the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless and is licked into shape by its mother.

A bear's a savage beast, of all
Most ugly and unnatural;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it *into shape* and frame.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

To lick the dust. (*a*) To be slain; bite the dust; perish in battle. (*b*) To prostrate one's self on the ground in token of utter submission; act abjectly and servilely.

They shall *lick the dust* like a serpent. Micah vii. 17.

To lick the spittle of, to fawn upon with servility; court by flattery or attentions; be meanly servile to. [Low.]

His [Pope's] heart too great, though fortune little,
To *lick* a rascal statesman's *spittle.*
Swift, Libel on Delany and Carteret.

To lick up, to take up or remove by licking or as by licking; remove entirely.

They shall . . . *lick up* the dust of thy feet.
Isa. xlix. 23.

Then the fire of the Lord fell, . . . and *licked up* the water that was in the trench. 1 Ki. xviii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To gain the victory; be victorious: as, who *licked?* [Colloq.]

lick (lik), *n.* [< *lick, v.*] **1.** A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over something.

He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii. 1.

2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint.

When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugged up his face
With a *lick* of court whitewash and pious grimace.
Gray, The Candidate.

3. A small quantity; as much as can be taken up by the tongue: as, a *lick* of sugar or of oatmeal. [Scotch.]—**4.** A place where salt is deposited at salt-springs, and where animals come, or might come, to lick it. [U. S.]

The woods are full of deer-paths which run to the streams and *licks.* *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.

These clay *licks* were mere holes in the banks, and were in springtime visited by other animals besides goats.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209

5. A blow; a stroke; hence, a trial or essay. [Colloq.]

He gave me a *lick* across the face. *Dryden.*

I should like to go out to Colorado and have a *lick* at mining speculations. *The Century*, XXVI. 276.

6. *pl.* A beating. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An' monie a fallow gat his *licks.*
Burns, To William Simpson.

To give a lick and a promise of better, to do a piece of work in a slovenly fashion, with the implied purpose of making amends later. [Colloq.]

lick-box†, *n.* [< *lick, v.*, + obj. *box*[2].] Same as *lick-dish.*

Agamemnon a *lick-box.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

lick-dish† (lik′dish), *n.* [< *lick, v.*, + obj. *dish.*] A parasite. Also *lick-sauce.*

"Liar, liar, *lick dish*," a proverbial address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It is an old saying, being found in the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ii. *Halliwell.*

licker (lik′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **licker, likkare* (= OHG. *lecchari*, MHG. G. *lecker*); < *lick* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who licks or laps up.—**2.** One who beats. [Colloq.]—**3.** A device attached to a rotating or sliding part of an engine or other machine, for taking up a small quantity of oil and conveying it to a bearing or journal to be lubricated. The oil thus licked up may be presented to the licker in an open vessel, or in some absorbent material like flannel or sponge, with which the licker comes in contact at each revolution or reciprocation of the part which carries it; and the licker may act either on the principle of a scoop or by capillary action in conveying the oil to the bearing needing lubrication. Such lickers are now common in high-speed engines and other fast-running machines.

licker-in (lik′ėr-in′), *n.* The first roller-card of a carding-machine, which receives the lap or fleece from the feed-rolls, and delivers the fiber to the main carding-cylinder. The licker-in runs with less peripheral velocity than that of the main cylinder-card, hence the teeth of the latter continuously draw out or strip the fiber from the teeth of the licker-in as fast as it is received from the feed-rolls.

lickerish (lik′ėr-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *liquorish*; a corrupted form (as if < *licker* or *liquor* + *-ish*[1]) of *lickerous*: see *lickerous.*] **1.** Same as *lickerous*, 1.—**2.** Same as *lickerous*, 2.

It is never tongue-tied when fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Short Taste of Pleasures, how dost thou torment
A *liquorish* Soul, when once inflam'd by thee!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 1.

Their magazines are very often rifled by bears, raccoons, and such like *liquorish* vermin. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 18.

3. Such as to tempt the appetite; of dainty quality.

Like a spunge, you suck up *lickerish* wines.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute?
Milton, Comus, l. 700.

lickerishly (lik′ėr-ish-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *liquorishly*; < *lickerish* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *lickerously.*] In a lickerish manner; daintily.

lickerishness (lik′ėr-ish-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *liquorishness*; < *lickerish* + *-ness.* Cf. *lickerousness.*] The state or quality of being lickerish. (*a*) Niceness of palate; daintiness. (*b*) Eagerness; keen desire.

Lying to her dame in denying somewhat that in *liquorishness* she had taken away.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 115.

The minds (or rather fancies) of men have such a naturall *liquorishnesse* after the knowledge of things strange and remote that they swallow nothing with so gratefull a gusto as stories of things rare and unusuall.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

lickerous† (lik′ėr-us), *a.* [Also *liquorous* (simulating *liquor*), *lickorous, licorous*, also *likresse*, etc.; < ME. *likerous, lykerous, likrus*, < OF. **likerous, *lekerous*, dainty (F. *liqueroux*, luscious, sweet), appar. an unassibilated form of **lecherous* (> E. *lecherous*), dainty, wanton, cf. *lekeor, leckeur*, unassibilated forms of *lecheor, lichieor*, a glutton, lecher: see *lecher, lecherous.* Hence, by corruption, the later form *lickerish.*] **1.** Nice or fastidious in taste; dainty.

Syn wemen are wilfull & there wit chaunges,
And so *likrus* of loue in likyng of yowthe,
This vnwarnes of wit wrixlis hys mynd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord;
Loue him not, for he is a lechour and *likerous* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 253.

2. Having a keen relish; eager to taste or enjoy; keenly desirous.

Yonge clerkes that been *lykerous*
To reden artes that been curious.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 391.

3. Sensual; luxurious; wanton; lecherous.

Lykerous folk, aftyr that they ben dede,
Schul whirle aboute the erthe, alwey in peyne,
Tyl manye a world be passed, out of drede,
And that forgevyn is here wickid dede.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 79.

lickerously† (lik′ėr-us-li), *adv.* [Also *liquorously*; < ME. *likerously*; < *lickerous* + *-ly*[2]. Hence, by corruption, *lickerishly.*] In a lickerous manner. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 567.

lickerousness† (lik′ėr-us-nes), *n.* [Also *liquorousness*; < ME. *likerousnesse*; < *lickerous* + *-ness.* Hence, by corruption, *lickerishness.*] The state or quality of being lickerous. (*a*) Keen appetite; longing; gluttonous craving.

A theef of venysoun that hath forlaft
His *likerousnesse* and al his olde crait
Kan kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 84.

(*b*) Lasciviousness.

Venus me yaf my lust, my *likerousnesse.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 611.

licker-up (lik′ėr-up′), *n.* See the extract.

The die is usually made of cast steel. When it is placed upon the anvil, and the plated metal is cut into pieces of proper size, the top of the die is then surrounded with a lute, made of oil and clay, for an inch or two above its surface; and the cavity is filled with melted lead. The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron, called the *licker-up*, fitted into it, about the area of the die. Whenever the lead has become solid, the hammer is raised to a certain height, and dropped down upon it; and as the under face of the *licker-up* is made rough like a rasp, it firmly adheres to the lead, so as to lift it afterwards with the hammer. *Ure*, Dict., III. 583.

lickety-cut (lik′ė-ti-kut′), *adv.* [< **lickety*, a vaguely imitative form based on *lick*, + *cut.*] Same as *lickety-split.*

So they went and pitched into the old chap, *lickety-cut.*
E. S. Phelps, Old Maid's Paradise, p. 157.

lickety-split (lik′ẹ-ti-split′), *adv.* [< **lickety* (see *lickety-cut*) + *split.*] Headlong; very fast. [Slang, U. S.]

I tell you if they didn't whip up an' go *lickity-split* down that 'ere hill. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 358.

licking (lik′ing), *n.* [< ME. *licking,* < AS. *liccung,* verbal n. of *liccian,* lick: see *lick, v.*] 1. The act of one who licks.—2. A beating; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

What, still at your tricking? . . .
I see you won't rest till you've got a good *licking.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 320.

lickourt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liquor.*

lick-pant (lik′pan), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *pan.*] A sycophant.

lickpenny (lik′pen″i), *n.*; pl. *lickpennies* (-iz). [< late ME. *lyckpeny;* < *lick, v.,* + obj. *penny.*] A greedy or covetous person; a grasper. [Scotch.]

You talked of a law-suit — law is a *lick-penny,* Mr. Tyrrel — no counsellor like the pound in purse.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

lickplatter (lik′plat″ėr), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *platter.*] A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.

He had a passion for independence, which, though pushed to excess, was not without grandeur. No *lick-platter,* no parasite, no toad-eater.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 23.

lick-sauce (lik′sâs), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *sauce.*] Same as *lick-dish.*

lick-spigot (lik′spig″ọt), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *spigot.*] A tapster or drawer.

Gnotho. Fill, *lick-spigot.*
Drawer. Ad imum, sir. *Massinger,* Old Law, iv. 1.

lickspittle (lik′spit″l), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *spittle.*] One who is abject enough to lick, as it were, another's spittle; a vulgar flatterer or parasite.

Stage-coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, *lick-spittles* to lords, and the high-priests of horse-flesh.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 8.

lick-trencher (lik′tren″chėr), *n.* [< *lick, v.,* + obj. *trencher.*] Same as *lickplatter.*

Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher?* *Dekker,* Satiromastix.

Licmetis (lik-mē′tis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *λικμητός,* a winnowing, < *λικμᾶν,* winnow, < *λικμός,* also *λίκνον,* a winnowing-fan.] A genus of slender-billed white Australian cockatoos, as *L. tenuirostris* and *L. pastinator.* They live on bulbs and roots which they dig out of the ground.

licorice, liquorice (lik′ọ-ris), *n.* [Formerly also *lickorice, lickerice, licourize;* < ME. *licorice, licoris, lycorys, licoriz,* etc., = D. *lakkris, lakkeris* = MLG. *lackeritze* = G. *lakritze* = Dan. Sw. *lakrits,* < OF. *licorice,* AF. *lycorys,* later *liquerice;* also, in other OF. forms, *recalisse, recolice, regolice, regalisse, rigalisse, riglisse,* etc., F. *réglisse* = Pr. *regalicia, regulecia* = Sp. *regaliz, regaliza, regalicia* = Pg. *regaliz, regalice* = It. *regolizia, legorizia, liquirizia,* < LL. *liquiritia,* ML. also *liquiritium,* corrupted from L. *glycyrrhiza,* < Gr. *γλυκύρριζα,* the licorice-plant, lit. 'sweet root,' < *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *ῥίζα,* root.] 1. A leguminous plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra,* whose root yields the licorice of commerce. It is a perennial herbaceous plant growing 4 or 5 feet high, sparingly branched, with pinnate leaves and bluish pea-like flowers in spikes. The roots grow several feet long and an inch or more thick. Other plants of the genus are also called *licorice.*

In all thes for sayd yles ys growing wondyr myche *licores,* tyme, Sage, ffyggs, Oryges, Pomgarnetts, smale Reysyns, which we call Reyse of Corans.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. An economic product, either the root of this plant or an extract from it. The former is called *licorice-root* or *licorice;* the latter is called *stick-licorice, Spanish juice,* or *Italian extract of licorice,* and is obtained by boiling the crushed root and evaporating the infusion, the residuum being rolled into sticks. The substance thus secured is dry and brittle, with a shining fracture, and when pure is entirely soluble in water, but is often grossly adulterated. Licorice is used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections. It is also employed in making confectionery, in brewing, and in the manufacture of tobacco. The extract is prepared extensively in Mediterranean Europe, and latterly in the United States from imported root.

But first he cheweth greyn and *lycorys*
To smellen sweete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Indian licorice. See *Abrus.*—**Prickly licorice,** *Glycyrrhiza echinata,* whose pods are bristly and whose root is used like that of *G. glabra.*—**Wild licorice.** (*a*) Same as *Indian licorice.* (*b*) The plant also called *rest-harrow, Ononis repens.* Its root is used by children in place of licorice. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) In America, a member of the true licorice genus, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota,* found chiefly far northwest; also, *Galium circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum,* on account of a sweetish root. (*d*) In Australia, *Teucrium corymbosum,* a sort of germander.

licorice-mass (lik′ọ-ris-mȧs), *n.* Same as *licorice-paste.*

licorice-paste (lik′ọ-ris-pāst), *n.* Crude licorice.

licorice-vetch (lik′ọ-ris-vech), *n.* A milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllus:* so called on account of its sweet root.

licorice-weed (lik′ọ-ris-wēd), *n.* A wide-spread tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis.*

licorous, licorously, etc. See *lickerous,* etc.

licourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *liquor.*

licourizet, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice.*

lictor (lik′tọr), *n.* [L., an attendant on the Roman magistrates, perhaps lit. 'binder,' < *ligare* (√ *lig*), bind (with ref. to the fasces or 'bound' rods which they bore, or to binding culprits); otherwise < **licere,* summon.] Among the ancient Romans, one of a number of officers, required to be free-born (though freedmen were admitted to the office under the empire), whose functions were to attend a magistrate, bearing the fasces, in some cases with the ax and in others without it, in order to clear the way and enforce due respect, and also to arrest offenders and to scourge or behead condemned persons. Magistrates were entitled to a number of lictors according to their rank, a dictator having twenty-four, a consul twelve, a pretor six (at first only two within the city walls), etc. The Flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter, and the Vestals also had lictors, but, it is believed, without fasces.

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power.
Milton, P. R., iv. 65.

Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note!
Ho, *lictors,* clear the way!
The Knights will ride, in all their pride,
Along the streets to-day.
Macaulay, Battle of Lake Regillus.

Licuala (lik-ū-ā′lą), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1780), from the native Macassar name.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Sabaleæ,* distinguished by the terminal style, valvate corolla, and slightly coherent three-angled carpels. There are about 36 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

lid (lid), *n.* [< ME. *lid,* < AS. *hlid* (= OFries. *hlid, lid* = D. *lid,* lid, cover, = MLG. *lide,* way, passage, = OHG. *hlit, lit,* MHG. *lit,* G. *lid* (in comp. *augenlid, augenlied,* eyelid), a lid, cover, = Icel. *hlidh,* a gate, gateway, gap, breach, = Dan. Sw. *led,* wicket, gate), < *hlīdan,* pp. *hliden,* = OS. *hlīdan* = OFries. *hlīdia,* cover.] 1. A movable cover which closes an aperture or shuts in a cavity, and usually forms an integral part of the structure to which it belongs by being either attached or closely fitted to it: as, the *lid* of a tea-kettle, stove, chest, or desk.

My Lord, I broke my Glass that was in the *Lid* of my Snuff-box. *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, i. 5.

2. In *bot.,* the upper section of a pyxis, which separates by a transverse line; also, the hood of the leaf in the pitcher-plants; in mosses, the operculum.—3. An eyelid.

The flame o' the taper
Bows toward her, and would under-peep her *lids,*
To see the enclosed lights. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 2. 20.

4. In *coal-mining,* a short piece of timber placed on top of a prop to help in supporting the roof.—5. A coverlet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. One of the covers or boards of a book: as, everything between the *lids* of the Bible. [Colloq.]—**Granular lids.** See *granular.*—**Port-lid,** one of two shutters, upper and lower, which together close a port-hole. Each shutter has a semicircular piece cut out of it, so that together they fit round the gun. Also called *half-port.*

lid-cells (lid′selz), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* the terminal cells of the neck of an archegonium of a cryptogam, closing for a time its canal. Also called *stigmatic cells.*

lidded (lid′ed), *a.* [< *lid* + *-ed*2.] Having a lid; covered by a lid. In mining, the top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be *lidded* when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. *Halliwell.*

The Persian girl alone,
Serene with argent-*lidded* eyes.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

One minute's while his eyes remained
Half *lidded,* piteous, languid, innocent.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 20. (*Davies.*)

lidden (lid′en), *n.* [A dial. form of *leden, ledden.*] A saying, song, or story. [Prov. Eng.]

lidder (lid′ėr), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lither*1. Also used adverbially.

The horses are grown sae *lidder* fat,
They downa stur out o' the sta'.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 68).

lidderon, *n.* [< ME. *lidrone;* < *lidder, lither*1.] A lazy fellow.

I leve we schall laugh and haue likyng
To se nowe this *lidderon* her he leggis oure lawis.
York Plays, p. 298.

lid-flower (lid′flou″ėr), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Chytralia,* of the family *Myrtaceæ.* The upper part of the calyx forms a lid, which falls as the flower opens.

Lidford law. See *law*1.

lidgert, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*1.

lidgett (lij′et), *n.* [Also *lidgit,* equiv. to *lidger, ledger*1: see *ledger*1 in a similar sense.] A gate. [Prov. Eng.]

lidless (lid′les), *a.* [< *lid* + *-less.*] Having no lid; especially, having no eyelids; hence, poetically, incapable of closing the eyes; sleepless; perpetually vigilant.

Dost imagine
We will but laugh into thy *lidless* eyes?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

An eye like mine,
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

lie1 (lī), *v. i.*; pret. *lay,* pp. *lain,* ppr. *lying.* [Early mod. E. also *lye;* < ME. *lien, lyen, ligen, lyzen,* also *liggen, lyggen* (> E. dial. *lig*) (pret. *lay, lai, ley,* pl. *layen, leyen, laye, leye,* pp. *layn, leyn, leyen, yleye,* etc.), < AS. *licgan* (pret. *læg,* pl. *lǣgon,* pp. *legen*) = OS. *liggian* = OFries. *liga, lidzia* = D. *liggen* = MLG. *liggen* = OHG. *ligan, liggan, lickan,* MHG. *ligen, lichen,* G. *liegen* = Icel. *liggja* = Sw. *ligga* = Dan. *ligge* = Goth. *ligan,* lie, = OBulg. *lezhati,* lie, *leshti,* lay oneself down, = Russ. *lejatĭ,* lie (etc., the word having a wide development in the Slavic tongues), = L. *leg, legh,* in deriv. *lectus,* a bed (> E. *lectual,* etc.), *lectica,* a litter (> E. *litter*), = Gr. root *λεχ* in an old defective verb **λέχειν* (aor. act. *ἔλεξα, λέξα,* fut. mid. *λέξομαι,* aor. mid. *ἐλεξάμην, λεξάμην,* aor. pass. *ἐλεκτο, λέκτο,* inf. *λέχθαι,* etc.), act. lay down (to sleep), pass. lie down, and in deriv. *λέχος,* a bed, *λέκτρον,* a bed (> ult. E. *lectern,* q. v.), *λόχος,* a lying in wait, ambush, a lurking-place, lair, etc.; not found in Skt. From the E. verb *lie* are derived many forms, some of them no longer felt to be connected with *lie:* namely, from AS., *lay*1, *allay*1, *belay, lair*1, *law*1, *layer, ledge*1, *ledge*2, *lidge, ledger*1, *lidger, lidget,* etc.; from D. G. or Scand., *leaguer*2, *beleaguer, lager, log*1, *log*2, *low*2, etc.; from the L. and Gr. are *lectual, litter, lectern,* etc.] 1. To rest in a recumbent or prostrate position; remain or be held flatwise, lengthwise, or inclined on a supporting surface; recline or be prone or supine on something.

And some wolde munche hire mete al allone,
Lyggynge abedde. *Chaucer,* Troilus, i. 908.

In that Kyngdom *lithe* the body of seynt Thomas the Apostle, in Flesche and Bon, in a faire Tombe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 171.

When the kynge Rion felt hym so sore wounded, and saugh his felowes *ly* at erthe deed bledynge, he hadde grete drede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.

If I do not gull him . . . do not think I have wit enough to *lie* straight in my bed. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3. 148.

When the angel hath troubled the water, and made it medicinal for him that is first put in and no more, then to have *lien* many years in expectation, and still to lack a servant, or a friend to do that office, this is a misery.
Donne, Sermons, v.

In strong convulsions panting on the sands
He *lies,* and grasps the dust with dying hands.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 367.

2. To be in a quiescent state; be or become quiet or inactive; remain passive or expectant.

Well it shewed by theire armes that thei hadde not alwey *leyen* at reste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 356.

Tho' the Wind *lye,* yet after a Storm the Sea will work a great while. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 82.

3. To lay or place one's self in a recumbent or prostrate position; take a reclining posture: often followed by *down* when entire prostration is intended: as, to *lie* back in a chair; to *lie down* on the ground.

And he [Eli] answered, I called not, my son: *lie down* again. 1 Sam. iii. 6.

His mother *lay* ower her castle wa',
And she beheld baith dale and down.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

From off the wold I came, and *lay*
Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

4. To have place, position, or direction; be situated, set, or settled; stay or abide: as, the Azores *lie* in the Atlantic ocean; the army *lay* in a fortified camp.

The napkin, that was about his head, not *lying* with the linen clothes. John xx. 7.

And the Turkes mayne londe *lithe* with in ij or iij myle of them. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell. p. 17.

Those happy climes that *lie*
Where day never shuts his eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 977.

The door is open, sir; there *lies* your way.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 212.

Even when that good king *lay* in the Isle of Athelney, he had a Ridd along with him.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

5†. To be confined or imprisoned.

Well, your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 115.

6. To rest or remain in a state or condition; continue inactive or unchanged: as, to *lie* in soak; the land *lies* fallow.

All that Winter King Edward *lay* without any Molestation by the French King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

I feel a grudging
Of bounty, and I would not long *lye* fallow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

A Bow that *lies* a while unbent, and a field that remains fallow for a time, grow never the worse.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 2.

I have been told, too, there is a law of Charles the Fifth something like our statute of Mortmain, which has *lain* dormant ever since his time.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 430.

As she *lay*, on that day,
In the Bay of Biscay, O.
A. Cherry, The Bay of Biscay (song).

7. To be in a certain direction; be present in a particular place or thing; be found; exist.

O Regan, Goneril! . . .
O, that way madness *lies*; let me shun that.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 21.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke.*

Only in thy virtue *lies*
The saving of our Thebes. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

8. To lodge; pass the night; sleep.

And Kay and Arthur hadde made her bedde atte the chamber dore of kynge Loot, in a corner, like as a squyre sholde *ly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Look! here comes a pilgrim. I know she will *lie* at my house. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 34.

We *lay* at St. Dizier the first night, and at Langres the second. *Gray*, Letters, I. 31.

9. To rest; bear; press; weigh: with *on* or *upon*.

All the curses that are written in this book shall *lie upon* him. Deut. xxix. 20.

Though it should sleep for ever to the world,
It is a simple sin to hide myself,
Which will for ever *on* my conscience *lie*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

The reason on their parts why she [the ship] stayed so long, was ye necessitie and danger that *lay upon* them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 99.

10. In *law*, to be sustainable; be capable of being maintained: as, an action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Parsons*, C. J.

To lie along. (*a*) To be extended at full length.

As he *lay along*
Under an oak.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 30.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to careen with the wind abeam, as a ship.—**To lie along the land** (*naut.*), to coast, keeping the land in sight.—**To lie at†**, to importune; urge.

She *lay at* me hard to turn aside with her, promising me all manner of content. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 138.

His mother and brother had *lain at* him, ever since he came into his master's service, to help him to money.
Exam. of Joan Perry (1676). (Harl. Misc., III. 549.)

To lie at anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**To lie at one's door.** See *door*.—**To lie at one's heart,** to be an object of affection, desire, or solicitude to one.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien at their hearts*. *Sir W. Temple.*

To lie by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] (1) To be laid aside, out of present use. (2) To rest; intermit labor; knock off: as, we *lay by* in the heat of the day.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1 (song).

(3†) *Naut.*, same as *to lie to*.

We arrived at Righah that night, where we staid; it being the custom going up always to *lie by* at night, as there are many shoals in the Nile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 70.

(*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To remain with; be accessible to, or be in the keeping of: as, he has the documents *lying by* him.

'Twas a commodity *lay* fretting *by* you.
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 330.

(2) *Naut.*, to remain near, as one ship to another at sea.—**To lie down,** to be brought to bed; lie in. Compare Scotch *downlying*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

There is in one of [the chests] . . . a rundlet of honey, which she desires may be sent to her against she *lie down*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 465.

To lie for, to lie in wait for; keep watch upon for a sinister purpose. See *to lay for*, under *lay*[1], *v. i.*

At this Corfona we were aduertysed of certayne Turkes Fustis that *lay for* us in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

To lie hard or **heavy on, upon,** or (formerly) **to,** to oppress; burden.

Thy wrath *lieth hard upon* me. Ps. lxxxviii. 7.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would unclog my heart
Of what *lies heavy to* 't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 48.

To lie in, to be in childbed.

Val. Come, you must go visit the good lady that *lies in*.
Vir. I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 86.

To lie in a nutshell. See *nutshell*.—**To lie in any one,** to be in the power of; depend on: frequently in such phrase-forms as *as much* or *as far as lies in one*.

"O no, no, no," the sheriff said,
"Thou shalt on gallows dye . . .
If ever *in me* it *lye*."
Robin Hood rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 287).

Imitate him as much as *in thee lies*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 358.

Nature, so far as *in her lies*,
Imitates God. *Tennyson*, On a Mourner.

To lie in the or **one's way.** (*a*) To be ready at hand.

King. You have not sought it! how comes it, then?
Fal. Rebellion *lay in his way*, and he found it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

(*b*) To be an obstacle or impediment: as, objections that *lie in the way* of adjustment.

That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For *in my way* it *lies*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 50.

To lie in wait (formerly also **in await**), to wait for in concealment with hostile intent; lie in ambush.

These homicides alle
That *in awayte lyggen* to mordre men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 404.

To lie low. (*a*) To avoid observation; conceal one's self. (*b*) To conceal one's views or intentions. [Slang.]—**To lie off.** Same as *to lie by* (*a*) (2).—**To lie on** or **upon.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) To be incumbent upon, as an obligation or a duty: as, it *lies on* the plaintiff to maintain his action.

This ceremonie *lay on* me, which I performed with all the decency I could. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1672.

After the people were gone out of the chamber, it *lay upon* me from the Lord to speak to those two, the princess and the countess. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To depend on.

It nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves; for he persists,
As if his life *lay on* 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 43.

(*d*†) To importune; urge.

The old dotard, he that so instantly doth *lie upon* my father for me. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, i. 1.

Dame Tullia *lay* ever *upon* him, and pricked forward his distempered and troubled mind.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 27.

To lie on hand, to be or remain in possession; remain unsold or undisposed of: as, goods that have *lain* long *on hand*.—**To lie on one's hands.** (*a*) To remain unsold. (*b*) To be unspent or remain unemployed; hence, of unoccupied time, with a qualifying word, as *heavy*, to cause ennui; be tedious: as, the hours *lay heavy on my hands*.—**To lie on one's oars.** See *oar*.—**To lie over.** (*a*) To remain unpaid after the time when the payment is due, as a note in bank. (*b*) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution in a deliberative assembly.—**To lie to** (*naut.*), to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea; lie with the head as near the wind as possible, for safety in a gale, as a ship. A ship is said to *lie to* when her progress is checked by keeping the helm a-lee and counterbracing the yards or taking in sail, or, if a steamer, by slowing down the engines—in all cases with the head to the wind.

About ten o'clock we got under way, but *lay to* for breakfast. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

On the 10th of June the vessel *lay to* off Madras.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 321.

To lie to one's work, to exert all one's strength or powers in the performance of one's task.

So many workers; and no mercenary mock workers, but real ones that *lie* freely *to it*; each patriot stretches himself against the stubborn glebe; hews and wheels with the whole weight that is in him. *Carlyle.*

To lie under, to be subject to; suffer; be oppressed by.

They *lie under* the disadvantage of living like foreigners in their own country. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

I *lay under* greater difficulties, as, in this journey, for certain reasons, I did not take my interpreter with me.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

To lie up, to lie at rest; abstain from work or usual activity; go into retirement or retreat.

There they [ships] must *lye up*, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 24.

He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must *lie up* for a day or two. *Dickens*, Household Words.

The black bear *lies up* during the day in caves and amongst rocks. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 595.

To lie upon the lurch. See *lurch*[1].—**To lie with.** (*a*) To lodge or sleep with.

I *lay with* Cassio lately,
And, being troubled with a raging tooth,
I could not sleep. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 413.

(*b*) To have carnal knowledge of. [Archaic.]

Master Brook, thou shalt know I will predominate over the peasant, and thou shalt *lie with* his wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 295.

(*c*) To belong to: as, it *lies with* you to make amends.

=Syn. *Lie, Lay.* "*Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*: as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*: as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*: as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, etc. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases that *laid* is the preterit of *lay* and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers from a gross error which seems to be increasing among us." (*Goodrich.*) Similarly, *laid* is often erroneously used for *lain*: as, I had *laid* down; and *lain* is sometimes used for ★*laid*.

lie[1] (li), *n.* [< *lie*[1], *v.* Cf. *lay*[1], *n.*] **1.** Manner of lying; relative direction, position, arrangement, etc. See *lay*[1], *n.*, 4.

We shall be able, by a study of the position and *lie* of the earth in her orbit, to determine from what part of space these regular meteors . . . come.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 585.

The *lie* of the city [Brindisi] and its haven is truly a sight to be studied. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 312.

Mrs. Penton . . . went on with her darning. She had filled up all those great holes, doing them all the more quickly because she had studied the *lie* of them, and how the threads went, before.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xi.

2. The place where a bird, beast, or fish is accustomed to lie or lurk; haunt.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or *lie*, or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

On our way home there lay a long narrow spinney which was a very favorite *lie* for woodcock, and generally held a pheasant or two as well. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 181.

3. In *rail.*, a siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; one of the different sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded.

lie[2] (li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lied*, ppr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lien, lyen, ligen, lygen, legen* (pret. *lowe*, also weak, *lygede*, pp. *lowen, i-loge*), < AS. *leógan* (pret. *léah*, pl. *lugon*, pp. *logen*) = OS. *liogan* = OFries. *liaga* = D. *liegen* = MLG. *legen, leigen* = OHG. *liogan*, MHG. *liegen*, G. *lügen*, dial. *liegen* = Icel. *ljúga* = Dan. *lyve* = Sw. *ljuga* = Goth. *liugan*, lie, tell a falsehood, = OBulg. *lugati* = Russ. *luigati*, lie. Not found in L., Gr., or Skt. Hence *lie*[2], *n.*, and ult. *lain*[3], *v.* and *n.*] **1.** To speak falsely; utter untruth for the purpose of misleading; make a misrepresentation consciously: followed by *about*, etc., and formerly (and still sometimes colloquially) by *on*.

If they *on* hire *lye*,
Ywis hemself sholde han the vileyny.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 20.

2. To make a false impression, either consciously or unconsciously; hold forth a misleading or deceitful appearance; act or manifest an untruth: used of both persons and things.

I trowe that countenance cannot *lie*
Whose thoughts are legible in the eie.
M. Roydon, Elegy, l. 107.

When London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and *lies*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 340.

To lie in one's teeth or **in one's throat,** to lie flagrantly and basely.

He will on Musgrave's body prove
He *lies* most foully *in his throat*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 20.

lie[2] (li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lie, lye, lige*, < AS. *lyge, lige* = OHG. *lugi*, MHG. *lüge, luc*, G. *lüge, lug* = Icel. *lygi*, a lie; also, with diff. suffix, OS. *lugina* = D. *leugen, logen* = MLG. *logen* = OHG. *lugina* = Dan. Sw. *løgn* = Goth. *liugn*, a lie (cf. *lain*[3]); from the verb: see *lie*[2], *v.*] **1.** A false statement made with the purpose of deceiving; an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false, with intent to mislead or delude.

Tell them that I will not come to-day:
Cannot, is false. . . . Shall Cæsar send a *lie*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 65.

It is the wilful deceit that makes the *lie*; . . . a man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road.
Paley, Moral Philos., III. i. 15.

Guido pronounced the story one long *lie*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 119.

A *lie* which is half a truth is ever the blackest of *lies*.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2. That which is intended or serves to deceive or mislead; anything designed or adapted to produce false conclusions or expectations: as, this epitaph is a *lie*.

Sepulchral *lies*, our holy walls to grace.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 43.

Wishing this *lie* of life were o'er. *Trench.*

A lie out of whole cloth, a story or statement wholly fabricated; a tissue of falsehood, without any foundation in fact.—**To give one the lie in his throat†.** See *give*[1].—**To give the lie to.** See *give*[1].—**White lie,** a well-meant falsehood; a lie uttered without evil intent, or without expectation of harm, and so supposed to be excusable; a polite or conventional phrase not strictly in

accordance with fact, and not meant to be understood literally.

Have you great heroic virtues?—no?—then remember Ananias and Sapphira. They died for a single *White Lie*, —a *White Lie* as common as dirt.
C. Reade, White Lies, xliv.

=**Syn.** Untruth, deception. Compare *jib*1.

lie3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lye*3.

lie4†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*1.

lie5†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*5.

lié (li-ā′), *a.* [< F. *lié*, pp. of *lier*, bind, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *lien*2.] In *her.*, same as *stringed*.

lie-a-bed (lī′ạ-bed), *n.* One who lies long in bed in the morning. [Colloq.]

If you had got up time enough, you might have secur'd the stage, but you are a lazy *lie-a bed*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i.

David was none of your *lie-a-beds* He rose at five in summer, six in winter. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

lieberkühn (lē′bėr-kün), *n.* [Named after its inventor, J. N. *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope for bringing the light to a focus on an opaque object.

Lieberkuhnia (lē-bėr-kū′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers of the family *Gromiidæ*. They have no test, and the pseudopodia are given off from only a small part of the body, the rest being naked and flexible.

Lieberkühnian (lē-bėr-kü′ni-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to or named after Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn (1711–56), an anatomist of Berlin.—**Lieberkühnian glands**, the simple follicles or crypts of Lieberkühn, which stud nearly the whole tract of the small intestine. They are minute tubes with one blind end, the other opening into the intestine, where their orifices may be seen with a lens, like little dots between the villi. Their walls consist of a delicate basement membrane lined with columnar epithelial cells. The purpose served by their secretion is doubtful. They vary in length from $\frac{1}{360}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ inch, with a diameter of $\frac{1}{360}$ inch.

liebigite (lē′big-īt), *n.* [Named after Justus, Baron von *Liebig* (1803–73), a celebrated German chemist.] A hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium occurring as an incrustation on uraninite.

lied (lēt), *n.* [G., = AS. *leóth*, a song: see *lay*3.] Properly, a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing or actually set to music. A *volkslied* is a lied whose origin is among the common people and is merely traditional; a *volksthümliches lied* is one that is deliberately written in the general style of a volkslied, a *kunstlied* is one that is designedly and obviously artistic rather than naïve. The lied stands in the same relation to poetry and music in Germany as the chanson in France or the ballad in England. The term is also more or less extended to other than German songs.

liederkranz (lē′dėr-kränts), *n.* [G., < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *kranz*, a garland: see *crants*.] A German choral society, especially one composed of men only; a glee-club. See *liedertafel*.

liedertafel (lē′dėr-tä″fel), *n.* [G., < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *tafel* = E. *table*.] A German choral society or glee-club of men; a liederkranz; also, a social, informal meeting or rehearsal of such a society.

lie-de-vin (lē′dė-vaṅ′), *n.* [F.: *lie*, lees; *de*, of; *vin*, wine.] The color of the lees of wine, or a color supposed to be of that hue: a name given to a deep-red color in porcelains, etc.

lief (lēf), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leef*, *leefe*; < ME. *leef*, *lefe*, *lef*, *leve*, < AS. *leóf* = OS. *liof* = OFries. *liaf* = D. *lief* = MLG. *lēf* = OHG. *liob*, MHG. *liep*, G. *lieb* = Icel. *ljūfr* = Sw. *ljuf* = Goth. *liubs*, dear, beloved, = OBulg. *liubŭ* = Russ. *liubŭ*, dear (etc., being widely developed in Slavic); akin to L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skt. √ *lubh*, desire: see *liberal*. From the same root, and in close relation to *lief*, are *belief*, *believe*, *leeve*1, *leave*2, *love*1, and the disguised compounds *furlough*, *leman*, etc.: see these words. From the L. verb are ult. E. *liberal*, *liberate*, *liberty*, etc., *liver*3, *deliver*1, *livery*2, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He seyde, John, myn hooste, *lief* and deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 315.

Loue made the to me so *leefe*
That I (Christ) for the was Rente on Roode;
I suffyrde dethe to chaunge thy greffe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

A *liefer* lass than this had been
Coridon had never seen.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 164.

Yet now, I charge thee, quickly go again,
As thou art *lief* and dear, and do the thing
I bade thee. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. Inclined; disposed; willing; having a preference.

Though I it seye, I am not *lief* to gabbe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 324.

Haue thou not to manye wordis; to swere be thou not *leefe*;
For alle such maners comen to an yuel preef.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Lief or loath†, willing or averse; ready or reluctant; willy-nilly.

Were hem *lef other loth* William at last
Keuered with the kinges sone out of the kene prese.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3624.

Cast in your nette: but be you *liefe or lothe*,
Hold you content as fortune list assyne.
Sir T. More, To them that seke Fortune.

To have as lief, to have liefer (had as lief, had liefer or **liever).** See explanation of these phrases under *have*.—**To have lief**† [= D. *liefhebben* = G. *liebhaben*, etc.], to hold dear; love.

"*Hadde* I hym nevere *lief*? By God, I wene
Yet *hadde* I nevere thyng so *lief*!" quod she.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 869.

II.† *n.* One beloved; a darling.

Cryseyde, which that is thi *lief*,
Now loveth the as wel as thow dost hire.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 611.

lief (lēf), *adv.* [< *lief*, *a.*] Gladly; willingly. *Lief* is peculiarly used (originally an adjective) in the constructions *to have as lief*, *to have liefer* (*had as lief*, *had liefer* or *liever*), etc. See under *have*.

liefkin†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *leefekyn*, < MD. *liefken* (= G. *liebchen*); as *lief* + *-kin*.] Darling. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

liefsome† (lēf′sum), *a.* [Also dial. *leesome*, < ME. *lēfsum* (= OHG. *liebsam*); < *lief* + *-some*.] Agreeable.

So forth I goe apace to see that *leefsome* sight,
And with a kisse, methinke, I say, welcome my lord, my knight.
Surrey, Complaint of the Absence of her Louer.

lieftenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lieutenant*.

liege (lēj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lege*, *lige*, *lyge*, *liege*, < OF. *lige*, *liege* = Pr. *litge* = It. *ligio* (ML. reflex *ligius*, *legius*), liege, free (AF. *seignour lige*, OF. *lige seignur*, liege lord, *home lige*, liege man, a liege lord being the lord of a free band, and his liege men privileged free men, bound to him, but free from other service, even that of their sovereign); < MHG. *ledic*, *ledec*, free, unhindered, empty, G. *ledig*, empty, vacant, = MLG. *ledich*, *leddich* = MD. *ledich*, idle, unemployed, = Icel. *lidhugr*, free, unhindered (not found in Goth.); prob. formed (as an adj. in *-ig*, E. *-y*1) on the noun remaining in ME. *lethe*, leisure, = MD. *lede*, in neg. *unlede*, business, trouble. Cf. AS. *unlǣde* = Goth. *unlēds*, poor, > *unlēdi*, poverty. The history of the word is incomplete.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free; specifically, free from obligation to service except as within the relations of lord and vassal: as, a *liege* lord, a *liege* man (correlative terms implying protection on the one side and service on the other, as against all other claims).

I schal loue him lelli as my *lege* brother.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4128.

It hath pleased God to grant us a natural *liege* king and lord of our own nation.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

One would think that by this royal Patent, which gave him Power of Life and Death over the King's *liege* People, Sir W. Raleigh should become rectus in curia, and free from all old Convictions. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

2. Of or pertaining to the tie reciprocally connecting vassal and chief: as, *liege* vassalage.—**Liege homage.** See *homage*.—**Liege lord.** See II., 2.—**Liege man.** See *liegeman*.

II. *n.* **1.** A liegeman; a subject; a vassal; hence, a law-abiding citizen; a peaceably disposed person: as, to disturb the *lieges*.

The sowdan and his baronage
And alle his *lieges* shuldr yeristned be.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 142.

"For kings, and all that are in authority," we may yet enlarge, and pray for peaceable reign, true *lieges*, strong armies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

2. A liege lord; one to whom another is bound in fealty or vassalage; a sovereign lord or feudal superior; a lord paramount.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 93.

And glory to our sovereign *liege*, King Henry of Navarre.
Macaulay, Ivry.

liegedom (lēj′dum), *n.* [< *liege* + *-dom*.] Allegiance. [Rare.]

Sceptre, robe, and crown,
Liegedom and seignorie.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 36.

liegeman (lēj′man), *n.*; pl. *liegemen* (-men). [< ME. *lege man*, *leege man*, orig. as two words: see *liege* and *man*.] A vassal; a subject; one bound to the service or support of a sovereign lord.

He moste thinke yt is his *leege man*,
And is his tresour, and his gold in cofre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 379.

You shall become true *liegemen* to his crown.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 128.

liege-poustie (lēj′pous″ti), *n.* [< ME. (Sc.) *liege poustee*, < OF. *liege poustee*, free sovereignty: *liege*, free; *poustie*, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power, sovereignty: see *liege* and *poustie*.] In *Scots law*, that state of health in which a person has full power to dispose, mortis causa or otherwise, of his heritable property.

liegert, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*1.

lien1 (lī′en). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *lie*1.

lien2 (lē′en or lī′en, commonly lēn), *n.* [< F. *lien*, a band, tie, = Pg. *ligamen*, a hindrance, band (to marriage), = It. *legame*, a band, tie, < L. *ligamen*, a band, < *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligament*.] **1.** In *law*: (*a*) The right of a person having possession of the property of another to retain it until some charge upon it or some demand due him is satisfied; the right to enforce a charge upon a specific thing by withholding possession from the owner until the charge is satisfied. A *particular lien* is a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of the identical thing or connected with it; a *general lien* is a right to retain the thing for a general balance either of all accounts between the parties, without restriction, or of accounts of like transactions, or in the same line of business. At common law possession was essential to the existence of a lien; courts of equity extended the doctrine. Hence—(*b*) A right of a creditor to have a debt or charge satisfied by legal proceedings out of specific property or its proceeds, irrespective of having possession. Often called an *equitable lien*. *Maritime liens*, the creation of courts of admiralty, are also independent of possession. So are mechanics' liens, given by statute to mechanics, etc., for unpaid labor, on real property. See below.

Hence—**2.** A claim; occasion of demand; right to compensation.

The slightest thing will serve, in Italy, for a *lien* upon your exchequer. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 44.

Attorney's lien, the right of an attorney, which was established on equitable principles by the courts, and extended in some jurisdictions by statute, to have his compensation satisfied out of the cause of action or the judgment recovered by him, or by retaining his client's papers, even if this prevented his client from compromising and settling with the adversary.—**Charging lien**, the right of an attorney to have a lien created or declared as a charge upon a fund not in his possession, or upon a judgment or decree recovered by him.—**Lien de droit**, in *French law*, obligation; nexus.—**Mechanic's lien**, a lien on real property, given by statutes in most of the United States, to mechanics and material-men, for the price or value of improvements supplied by them, even though not contracted for directly by the owner. Two systems exist: in one (of which the law of New York is an example) the subcontractors and material-men are subrogated to the claim of the contractor against the owner, and may charge the land with liens up to the amount due from the owner to the contractor; in the other system (of which the Pennsylvania law is a leading example), the subcontractors and material-men are given a lien to the amount of what they have furnished, irrespective of the state of the accounts between the owner and the contractor, the theory of the law being that the contractor is the owner's agent for the purpose of employing labor and material.—**Retaining lien**, the right of an attorney to retain papers in his possession belonging to a client until his claim against the client for services has been satisfied.—**Specific lien**, a lien secured by a contract or a judgment, execution, attachment, or other legal proceeding, fastening it on a specific thing.—**Vendor's liens**, a class of equitable liens arising where a seller conveys land without being paid the price or taking security, and is allowed to have the land resold to raise it.

lien3 (lī′en), *n.*; pl. *lienes* (lī′e-nēz). [L.] The spleen. [Rare.]

lienculus (lī-eng′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lienculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *lien*, the spleen: see *lien*3.] One of the small separate masses of splenic tissue sometimes found about the spleen.

lien-holder (lēn′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds a lien.

lieno-intestinal (lī″e-nō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spleen and to the intestine: applied to a vein of the portal system, which brings blood from the spleen and intestine to the liver.

lienomalacia (lī″e-nō-mā-lā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *lien*, the spleen, + Gr. *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spleen.

lienor (lē′nor), *n.* One who has a lien.

lienteric (lī-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< L. *lientericus*, < Gr. *λειεντερικός*, lienteric, < *λειεντερία*, lientery: see *lientery*.] Relating or pertaining to or affected with lientery.

lientery (lī′en-ter-i), *n.* [= F. *lienterie* = Sp. It. *lienteria*, < Gr. *λειεντερία*, the passing one's food without digesting, < *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ἔντερον*, an intestine: see *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, a form of diarrhea in which, from excessive peristal-

sis, the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration in either color or substance.

lier[1] (lī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lier;* < *lie*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. the variant forms *ligger, lidger, ledger*[1].] One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

He wist not that there were *liers* in ambush against him. Josh. viii. 14.

lier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liar.*

lier[3], *n.* Same as *leer*[7].

lierne (li-ėrn'), *n.* [F.; perhaps for *lienne,* the warp-thread in which the woof has not passed, < *lier,* < L. *ligare,* bind: see *lien*[2].] In *arch.,* any rib in vaulting that does not rise from the impost, and is not a ridge-rib, but passes from a boss or intersection of the principal ribs to other secondary ribs. Vaults in which such ribs are employed are called *lierne vaults.*

lie-tea (lī'tē), *n.* [Pidgin-English.] Spurious or adulterated tea sometimes palmed off or attempted to be palmed off on the tea-market by Chinese dealers. It usually consists of willow or other leaves, with tea-leaves and broken stems, fired and prepared as genuine tea.

lieu (lū), *n.* [< F. *lieu,* OF. *liu, lou* = Pr. *luec, loc* = It. *loco, luogo,* < L. *locus,* a place: see *locus.*] Place; room; stead: now only in the phrase *in lieu of,* which is equivalent to *instead of.*

One would think it a very large offer to give so great a *lieu* for so small a service. *Bp. Andrewes,* Sermons, V. 543.

Lieut. An abbreviation of *lieutenant* as a title.

lieutenancy (lū- or lef-ten'an-si), *n.;* pl. *lieutenancies* (-siz). [< *lieutenan(t)* + *-cy.*] 1. The office, authority, or incumbency of a lieutenant.—2. The jurisdiction of a lieutenant; a district or territory over which a lieutenant exercises authority.

To this purpose were several other congratulations or addresses to the King (some before, some after this of Middlesex), viz. from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London. *Baker,* Charles II., an. 1682.

3. Lieutenants collectively. [Rare.]—4. In *archery,* a rank or prize at a shooting-match: usually awarded to the archer who makes the second greatest number of hits without regard to score, or who first hits the second or next to the innermost circle of the target. ★

lieutenant (lū- or lef-ten'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *lieftenant, leftenant;* < ME. *levetenant,* < OF. *lieutenant,* F. *lieutenant* = It. *locotenente* < ML. *locum tenen(t-)s,* one who holds the place of another: L. *locum,* acc. of *locus,* place; *tenen(t-)s,* ppr. of *tenere,* hold: see *lieu* and *tenant.* Cf. *locum-tenens.*] 1. In general, one who holds the place of another in the performance of any duty or function; one authorized to act in lieu of another, or employed to carry out his will or purposes; the substitute or representative of a superior.

My syster sone, Sir Mordrede hym selvene,
Salle be my *levetenante,* with lordchipez ynewe,
Of alle my lele lege-mene, that my landez ȝemes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 646.

Thou shalt be my *lieutenant,* monster, or my standard. *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

2. One who holds an office, civil or military, in subordination to or as the representative of a superior; an officer authorized to perform certain functions in the absence or under the orders of another: as, the *lieutenant* of the Tower of London; the lord *lieutenant* of Ireland or of an English county (considered the direct representative of the sovereign). Particularly—(*a*) In the army, a commissioned officer next in rank below a captain, and commanding the company in his absence. In the United States this officer is called *first lieutenant,* and has under him a subordinate officer called *second lieutenant.* (*b*) In the navy, a commissioned officer next in rank below a lieutenant-commander in the United States and a commander in Great Britain, and in both ranking with captains in the army. In the United States navy the term *lieutenant (junior grade)* has been substituted for the old term *master,* ranking with first lieutenants in the army. In the British navy the corresponding grade is called *sub-lieutenant.* In the British navy the lieutenants on board a ship are designated as *first, second, third,* etc. The term *first lieutenant* in the United States navy has been replaced by *executive officer.* (*c*) In the early days of the colony of Virginia, the chief officer of a county, corresponding somewhat to the lord lieutenant of an English county. Abbreviated, as a title, *Lieut., Lt.*—**Field-marshal lieutenant.** See *field-marshal.*—**Lord lieutenant.** See *lord.*

lieutenant-colonel (lū-ten'ant-kėr'nel), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a colonel, and in some European armies commonly the actual commander of a regiment, the colonelship being honorary.

lieutenant-commander (lū-ten'ant-ko-man'dėr), *n.* A commissioned officer in the United States navy, of a grade intermediate between that of commander and that of lieutenant, and ranking with a major in the army.

lieutenant-general (lū-ten'ant-jen'e-ral), *n.* 1. A military officer ranking in the United States and other armies next below a general. The proper command of a lieutenant-general in the United States army is an army corps.

2†. In the proprietary government of Maryland, the deputy of the proprietor, who acted as governor of the province for him.—**Lieutenant-general of the kingdom,** a title sometimes held by a regent of France when there was no recognized king, or when the king was in a state of disability.

lieutenant-governor (lū-ten'ant-guv'ėr-nor), *n.* An officer authorized to perform the functions of a governor in case of the absence, disability, or death of the latter, or in a subordinate governorship. In the United States the lieutenant-governor of a State has some independent duties, and is entitled not only to act as governor ad interim, but to succeed to the office if it becomes vacant during his electoral term. In some parts of the British empire a lieutenant-governor is the actual governor of a district or province, under a governor-general or other chief magistrate of the territory of which it is a part.

lieutenant-governorship (lū-ten'ant-guv'ėr-nor-ship), *n.* [< *lieutenant-governor* + *-ship.*] The office of lieutenant-governor.

lieutenantry† (lū- or lef-ten'an-tri), *n.* [< *lieutenant* + *-ry.*] Lieutenancy.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenantry.* *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 1. 173.

lieutenantship (lū- or lef-ten'ant-ship), *n.* [< *lieutenant* + *-ship.*] The state or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

liever (lē'vėr). Comparative of *lief.*

lievrite (lēv'rīt), *n.* [Named after C. H. *Lelièvre,* a French mineralogist (1752–1835).] Same as *ilvaite.* ★

life (līf), *n.;* pl. *lives* (līvz). [< ME. *lif, lyf* (dat. *live*), < AS. *līf,* life, = OS. *līf, lībh* = OFries. *līf* = D. *lijf,* life, body, = MLG. *līf* = OHG. *līb, līp,* life, MHG. *līp,* life, body, G. *leib,* body, = Icel. *līf* (also *lifi*), life, = Dan. *liv* = Sw. *lif,* life, = Goth. **leif* (not found; cf. *libains,* life, from the same root, and *fairhwus* = AS. *feorh,* life), lit. 'continuance,' associated with *lifian,* live, lit. remain, continue, < **līfan* (pret. **lāf,* pl. **lifon,* pp. **lifen*), in comp. *belīfan* = OS. *bilībhan* = OHG. *bilīban,* MHG. *belīben, blīben,* G. *bleiben,* etc., = Goth. *bileiban,* etc., remain, be left (see *leave*[1]), akin to Gr. λιπαρής, persistent, persevering, λιπαρεῖν, persist, persevere. Hence in comp. (orig. phr.) *alive,* by apheresis *live*[2].] 1. The principle of animate corporeal existence; the capacity of an animal or a plant for self-preservation and growth by the processes of assimilation and excretion, the permanent cessation of which constitutes death; that state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are in actual performance of their functions, or are capable of performing their functions, though the performance has not yet begun, or has begun but incompletely, or has been temporarily suspended; vitality.

Deed men he reisid from deeth to *lyue.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of *life;* and man became a living soul. Gen. ii. 7.

Noble mother,
Can you kill that you gave *life?* are my years
Fit for destruction? *Fletcher,* Bonduca, iv. 4.

Seeing, then, that in all cases we may consider the external phenomena as simply in relation, and the internal phenomena also as simply in relation, the broadest and most complete definition of *Life* will be—The continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 30.

Life is the state of an organized being in which it maintains, or is capable of maintaining, its structural integrity by the constant interchange of elements with the surrounding media. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 201.

2. Duration of the animate existence of an individual; the whole or any period of animate existence; the time between birth and death, or any part of it from a given point till death: as, *life* is but a span; to hold office for *life.*

Mannis *lijf* here is but a day
Agens the *lijf* that euere schal be.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Health and long *life* to you, Master Silence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 54.

As men buy Leases, for three *lives* and downward.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

A *life* spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years. *Sheridan,* Duenna, iv. 1.

3. The principle or state of conscious spiritual existence: as, the *life* of the soul.

'Tis *life,* whereof our nerves are scant,
Oh *life,* not death, for which we pant,
More *life,* and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. Duration of existence or activity in general; term of continuance, usefulness, or efficiency; the time during which anything lasts, or has force or validity: as, the *life* of a machine; the *life* of a lease; the enterprise had a short *life.*

In turning or planing steel the *life* of the tools used upon it is greatly increased if it has been thoroughly annealed. *C. P. B. Shelley,* Workshop Appliances, p. 324.

In London, [electrical] lamps can now be obtained whose *life* is guaranteed for a thousand hours. *Science,* IV. 391.

The *life* of a rope appears to be about a year and a half. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, App., p. 569.

5. The state or condition of being alive; individual manifestation of existence: as, to save or lose one's *life.*

And yf they do any trespace wherof may fall peryll of *lyf* and lym [etc.].
Charter of London (Rich. II.), Arnold's Chron., p. 15.

I beg mortality,
Rather than *life* preserved with infamy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 33.

6. Embodied vitality; vital force in material forms; living beings in the aggregate: as, a high or a low type of *life;* the absence of *life* in the desert.

Full nature swarms with *life.* *Thomson,* Spring, l. 137.

From the *life* that fills the flood
To that which warbles through the vernal wood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 215.

The noise of *life* begins again.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xii.

7. A corporeal existence; a living being; one who or that which has life; a person: now used only with reference to persons as lost or saved, but formerly of a person generally: as, many *lives* were lost.

How louynge he is to eche *lyf* a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 19.

An awful thought, a *life* removed,
The human-hearted man I loved.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiii.

8. Source or means of living; that which makes or keeps alive; vivifying principle; an essential vital element, as food or the blood.

Why, there you touch'd the *life* of our design.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 194.

Genial Day,
What balm, what *life* is in thy ray!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-worshippers.

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 609.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains, and is the *life* of all that lives.
Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

9. A vital part of the body; a life-spot or vulnerable point.

The boat approached near enough to "set" the handlance into her *life,* dispatching the animal [a whale] at a single dart. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 25.

10. Condition, quality, manner, or course of living; career: as, high or low, married or single *life;* to lead a gay *life;* to amend one's *life;* the daily *life* of a community.

Whan they were alle come, thei ledde alle symple *lif* and honeste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 97.

They litle diffred for their maner of *life* from the very brute beasts of the field.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

He hath a daily beauty in his *life*
That makes me ugly. *Shak.,* Othello, v. 1. 19.

It is like they might have lived here happily enough, had their inclinations led them to a quiet *Life.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 107.

11. In *theol.,* that kind of spiritual existence which belongs to God, is manifested in Christ, and is imparted through faith to the believer; hence, a course of existence devoted to the service of God, possessed of the felicity of his fellowship, and to be consummated after death.

I am the resurrection and the *life.* John xi. 25.

To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. Rom. viii. 6.

The soul flows into the human mind, and conveys with it the *life* which it receives, without interruption, from the Lord.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychology (tr. by Gorman), p. 70.

12. An account of a person's career and actions; a personal history; a biography: as, Plutarch's *Lives;* Johnson's *Lives* of the Poets.

Plutarch, . . . that writes his *life,*
Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife.
Pope, Epilogue to Rowe's "Jane Shore."

13. Vivid show of animate existence; animation; spirit; vivacity; energy in action, thought, or expression: as, to put *life* into one's work.

Rem negligenter agit. He goes carelessly about the matter. He puts no *life* into the matter. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Felton.*

Eyes of intense *life* looking out from a weary, beaten face. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

14. An animating force or influence; anything that quickens or enlivens; a source of vital energy, happiness, or enjoyment; hence, that which is dear as life (in this sense often used as an epithet of endearment): as, he was the *life* of the company; his books were his *life*.

That is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the *Life* of a Chinese. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 15.

And Deborah, my *life*, grief, you know, is dry; let us have a bottle of the best gooseberry-wine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

15. The living form and expression; hence, reality in appearance or representation; living semblance; actual likeness: as, to draw from the *life*; he looks the character to the *life*.

There was never counterfeit of passion came so near the *life* of passion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 110.

I would your lordship did but see how well
This fury doth become you! it doth shew
So near the *life* as it were natural.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The Ecce Homo, shut up in a frame of velvet, for the *life* and accurate finishing exceeding all description.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

16. An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

He renewed two *lives* which had dropped.
Mrs. Henry Wood, The Channings, I. 243.

A case or matter of life and death, an extremely critical or pressing case, as one in which life is at stake. — **Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life.** See *brother*. — **Canonical life.** See *canonical*. — **Change of life.** See *change*. — **Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement*. — **Expectation of life.** See *expectation*. — **For life.** (*a*) For the whole term of one's existence: as, a pension *for life*; estate *for life*; imprisonment *for life*. (*b*) So as to save, or as if to save, one's life: as, to run *for life*; to swim *for life*.

As from a bear a man would run *for life*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 158.

High life. See *high*. — **In life,** in the world. [Colloq.]

"Hallo!" responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness *in life*.
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

Life annuity. See *annuity*. — **Life or lives in being,** in *law*, a phrase used in limiting the power of grantor or testator to suspend the absolute power of alienation of property, the general policy of modern law being that such power shall not be suspended by putting property in trust or otherwise except for a period expressly limited so as to expire on the decease of the last survivor of specified persons in being at the time the will or deed takes effect. In some jurisdictions the limit is two lives or three lives. — **Life of an execution,** the period prescribed by law or by the terms of an execution within which it ought to be returned to the court. — **Line of life.** See *line*[2]. — **Organic life.** (*a*) That life which is common to all organized beings, as animals and plants; life in an ordinary sense. (*b*) That life which belongs properly to the most vital organs, as the heart, brain, or lungs: distinguished from the more vegetative life of the organs of nutrition, for example, whose functions may be temporarily suspended without causing death. — **Still life,** in *art*. See *still-life*. — **To bring to life,** to restore (that which is apparently dead); revive; resuscitate. — **To come to life,** to revive as from apparent death; be reanimated: as, a drooping plant *comes to life* in water. — **To the life,** so as closely to resemble the original, as a picture; hence, exactly; perfectly: as, a portrait drawn *to the life*. [*Life* is used in a number of compounds the meaning of which in most cases is sufficiently obvious: as, *life*-consuming, *life*-preserving, etc.] = **Syn.** *Animation*, *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*.

life (līf), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's life*, used as an oath: an interjection of impatience.

Life! had she none to gull but poor promoters?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

She once had past that way; he heard her speak;
She scared him: *life!* he never saw the like.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

life-and-death (līf'and-deth'), *a.* Noting a matter of life or death; critical; desperate.

The *life-and-death* struggle between the King and the Commons. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 145.

life-arrow (līf'ar″ō), *n.* An arrow carrying a line or cord, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may readily catch in the ship's rigging.

life-belt (līf'belt), *n.* An inflatable belt, generally of india-rubber, or a belt made of several pieces of cork fastened together, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood (līf'blud), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

Patient the sickening victim eyed
The *life-blood* ebb in crimson tide
Down his clogg'd beard and shaggy limb.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 8.

2. That which is essential to the existence or strength of something; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy. Also *life's-blood*, or, preferably, *life's blood*.

Sick now! droop now! this sickness doth infect
The very *life-blood* of our enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 29.

Begone, sweet *life-blood*; if I should discern
Thyself but touched for my sake, I should die.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3. In *pathol.*, the more or less constant spasmodic quivering of the eyelid or lip: also called *life's-blood*, *live-blood*, and *cillo*.

That curious muscular sensation or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood*.
B. W. Richardson, Diseases of Modern Life, p. 163.

II. *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. [Rare.]

These devout prelates . . . set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

life-boat (līf'bōt), *n.* A boat constructed for the special purpose of saving life at sea in stormy weather, especially in case of shipwreck. Life-boats are sharp at both ends, and those carried by ships are light and strong, and of great buoyancy, obtained either by air-chambers of metal or by cork cylinders under the thwarts. On the coasts of the United States and Great Britain and of some other countries, life-boats are stationed at intervals along the shore, to assist shipwrecked seamen. These boats vary in construction, according to the nature of the coast. On the sandy sea-coast of the United States a light surf-boat is used, while on the shores of the British Isles and on the great American lakes a much heavier boat is in common use.

life-breath (līf'breth), *n.* The breath of life; that which imparts or sustains life; a vivifying principle or agency. [Rare.]

The functions of the staff are the army's *life-breath*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 454.

★ **life-buoy** (līf'boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 2.

life-car (līf'kär), *n.* A water-tight chamber used for conveying people ashore from a wreck. Connection between the shore and the ship is established by means of a line-throwing gun, and the car is drawn backward and forward along a guide-rope by means of cords manned on the wrecked vessel and on shore.

life-cord (līf'kôrd), *n.* Same as *lifestring*.

And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

life-cycle (līf'sī″kl), *n.* The whole cycle or series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its successive stages of development from the ovum; life-history.

life-day† (līf'dā), *n.* [ME. *lyfe-day*, *lyf-day*, *lif-dag*, < AS. *lifdæg*, lifetime, < *līf*, life, + *dæg*, day, period.] Lifetime.

Prestes hue menteyneth
To holde lemmanes and lotebyes al here *lif-dayes*.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 188.

life-drop (līf'drop), *n.* A vital drop; a drop of one's heart's blood.

Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of fear,
And hostile *life-drops* dim my gory spear.
Byron, Nisus and Euryalus, Paraphrase from Æneid, ix.

life-estate (līf'es-tāt″), *n.* An estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. See *estate for life*, under *estate*.

life-everlasting (līf'ev-ėr-las″ting), *n.* Cudweed or everlasting; the species of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

lifeful (līf'fůl), *a.* [< *life* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of life; lively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tiberios *life-full* eyes and well-fild vaines.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

Thus he *lifeful* spake. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. Giving life.

Like *lyfull* heat to nummed senses brought.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

life-giving (līf'giv″ing), *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to revivify or animate; inspiriting; invigorating.

Nor on the virtue thought
Of that *life-giving* plant, but only used
For prospect what well used had been the pledge
Of immortality. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 199.

★ **life-guard** (līf'gärd), *n.* [= G. *leibgarde* = Sw. *lifgarde* = Dan. *livgarde*, body-guard.] **1.** A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends a prince or other person; a body-guard. In the British army the name *Life Guards* is given to two cavalry regiments forming, with the Royal Horse Guards, the Household Brigade, the body-guard of the sovereign.

And he's kill'd a' the king's *life guards*,
He's kill'd them every man O.
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. Brushes or some other device placed before the forward wheels of a locomotive to sweep small obstructions from the track.

life-history (līf'his″tǫ-ri), *n.* In *biol.*: (*a*) The series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from the egg to its adult state. The word refers especially to embryological and subsequent transformations or metamorphoses, if any occur. It incidentally includes the habits, manners, etc., of an organism during the period of its development.

The *life-history* of such an imaginary individual, that is to say, would correspond with all that was new, all that could be called evolution or development, in a certain typical series of individuals each of whom advanced a certain stage in mental differentiation.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

(*b*) The verbal description of a life-history; morphological "natural history."

life-hold (līf'hōld), *n.* Same as *life-land*.

life-insurance (līf'in-shör″ans), *n.* See *insurance*, 1.

life-interest (līf'in″tėr-est), *n.* An interest or estate terminating with the life of the person to whom it belongs.

life-land (līf'land), *n.* Land held on a lease for a life or lives. Also called *life-hold*.

lifeless (līf'les), *a.* [< ME. *lifles*, < AS. *līfleás* (= OFries. *līflas* = MLG. *līflōs* = Sw. *livlös* = Dan. *livlōs*) (cf. equiv. D. *levenloos*, MHG. *lebelōs*, G. *leblos*, involving another but related noun), lifeless, < *līf*, life, + *leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Deprived of life; dead; also, in a state of suspended animation.

There let his head and *lifeless* body lie,
Until the queen his mistress bury it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 142.

2. Not possessing life; inanimate; inorganic: as, *lifeless* matter.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1154.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; wanting animation or vital energy; dull; heavy; inactive; vapid; insipid: as, a *lifeless* style of oratory; *lifeless* movements.

Description cannot suit itself in words
To demonstrate the life of such a battle [army]
In life so *lifeless* as it shows itself.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 54.

4. Destitute of living beings.

Statues finished the *lifeless* spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. vii.

= **Syn. 1.** Defunct. — **3.** Inert, torpid, sluggish, spiritless, passive; flat, frigid, pointless.

lifelessly (līf'les-li), *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

lifelessness (līf'les-nes), *n.* The state of being lifeless; destitution of life, vigor, or spirit; inactivity.

lifelike (līf'līk), *a.* Simulating or resembling life; giving the impression of real life: as, a *lifelike* portrait or narrative.

lifelikeness (līf'līk-nes), *n.* The quality of being lifelike; simulation of real life.

An absolute *lifelikeness* of expression.
Poe, Oval Portrait.

★ **life-line** (līf'līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope stretched anywhere on a vessel for the safety of the men in bad weather or when they are manning yards: in the latter case it is stretched from the mast to the lift. (*b*) One of several lines attached to a life-buoy or life-boat, to enable a person in the water to reach the boat or buoy more readily.

lifelode†, *n.* [ME. *liflode*, *lyflode*; < *life* + *lode*[1]. Hence, by confusion, the present form *livelihood*[2].] Conduct of life; means of living; support; sustenance.

This foule syn, accidie, is eek a ful greet enemy to the *lifelode* of the body. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The Erth mynystrethe to us 2 thinges; oure *Liflode*, that comethe of the Erthe that wee lyve by, and oure Sepulture aftre oure Dethe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

lifelong (līf'lông), *a.* [< *life* + *long*[1]. Cf. *livelong*, an older form of the same word.] Lasting or continuing through life: as, a *lifelong* struggle with poverty; a *lifelong* friend.

lifely†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively*.

life-mortar (līf'môr″tär), *n.* A mortar for throwing a rocket with a rope attached over a ship in distress near the shore.

lifen†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *liven*.

life-office (līf'of″is), *n.* An office where the business of life-insurance is transacted.

life-peer (līf'pēr), *n.* A peer whose peerage lapses at his death, not being hereditary. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*, under *lord*.

life-peerage (līf'pēr″āj), *n.* A peerage conferred only for the period of the recipient's life.

life-plant (līf'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bryophyllum* (*B. pinnatum* and *B. proliferum*), belonging to the *Crassulaceæ*. The leaf emits roots when laid on damp earth.

life-preserver (līf′prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus of various forms, as a buoyant jacket or belt, or a complete dress, designed for the preservation of the lives of persons who, from shipwreck or other cause, are compelled to trust themselves to the water.—2. A weapon, as a pistol, or specifically a short stick with a loaded head, used for defense against assailants.



Life-preserver.

lifer (lī′fėr), *n.* One who receives or has received a sentence of penal servitude for life. [Slang.]

They know what a clever lad he is; he'll be a *lifer;* they'll make the Artful nothing less than a *lifer.*
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xlii.

Lifers cannot claim any remission, but their cases are brought forward at the end of twenty years, and considered on their merits. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 756.

life-raft (līf′rȧft), *n. Naut.,* a raft-like construction designed to save life in case of shipwreck. That in most general use is composed of two water-tight cylinders of wood or metal, or of inflated india-rubber, connected by a wooden framework, and furnished with appliances for rowing and steering.

life-rate (līf′rāt), *n.* The rate of payment on a policy of life-insurance.

life-rendering (līf′ren″dėr-ing), *a.* Yielding up life. [Rare.]

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind *life-rendering* pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 5. 146.

life-rent (līf′rent), *n.* A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

life-renter (līf′ren″tėr), *n.* A person who enjoys a life-rent.

life-rentrix (līf′ren″triks), *n.* A woman who enjoys a life-rent.

Lady Margaret Bellenden, . . . *life-rentrix* of the barony of Tillietudlem. *Scott,* Old Mortality, ii.

life-rocket (līf′rok″et), *n.* A rocket used to convey a rope to a vessel in distress, so as to establish communication between it and the shore.

liferoot (līf′röt), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus:* so named on account of supposed vulnerary and other properties.

life-saving (līf′sā″ving), *a.* Designed to save life; especially, designed to save those who are in danger of drowning.—**Life-saving apparatus,** all the materials, tools, and appliances used for the rescue of human life endangered by shipwreck or by fire, such as life-boats, wreck-ordnance, line-carrying projectiles, shot-lines, faking-boxes, life-cars, breeches-buoys, transportation-carts, life-buoys, life-preservers, hawsers, whip-lines, etc.—**Life-saving gun,** a light piece of ordnance used to shoot line-carrying projectiles from the shore to vessels in distress, to establish communication between them and the shore.—**Life-saving mortar,** a small mortar fitted for throwing a hooked projectile with a line attached from the shore to a ship. See *life-saving service.*—**Life-saving projectile,** a projectile which is used for the rescue of human life imperiled by fire or shipwreck.—**Life-saving service,** an organization for saving the lives of persons shipwrecked within reach of aid from the shore; in the United States, a division of the Treasury Department of the national government, having stations at short intervals along the shores of the ocean and the great lakes, provided with crews and life-saving appliances of all kinds. Similar organizations in other countries are chiefly maintained by voluntary private agencies.

life's-blood (līfs′blud), *n.* See *life-blood,* 2 and 3.

life-shot (līf′shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

life-signal (līf′sig″nąl), *n.* In a life-saving buoy, a device for producing an inextinguishable chemical light, which is kindled automatically by the cutting loose of the buoy.

life-size (līf′sīz), *a.* Of the same size as the (living) object portrayed.

The Roman senate decreed that his *life-size* statue should be sculptured and set up upon the Capitoline.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lix.

lifesome (līf′sum), *a.* [< *life* + *-some.*] Animated; gay; lively. [Rare.]

I wish for your sake I could be
More *lifesome* and more gay.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

life-spot (līf′spot), *n.* In *whaling,* the vulnerable point behind the fin into which the lance is thrust to reach the "life" and kill the whale.

lifespring (līf′spring), *n.* The spring or source of life; anything regarded as essential to the sustentation of the life of either the body or the soul. *Imp. Dict.*

lifestring (līf′string), *n.* A nerve or string in the body imagined to be essential to life; hence, in the plural, the essential supports of life.

Breaking thy veines and thy *life-stringes* wt like pain & grief. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 77.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts. *Daniel.*

life-table (līf′tā″bl), *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probable proportion of persons who will live to reach different ages.

life-tenant (līf′ten″ant), *n.* The owner of a life-estate; one who holds lands, etc., for the term of his own or another's life.

lifetime (līf′tīm), *n.* The time that one's life continues; duration of life.

And that Cuppe the Sone schalle kepe to drynken of, alle his *lif tyme,* in remembrance of his Fadir.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 310.

Let me for this *life-time* reign as king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

life-weary (līf′wēr″i), *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, . . .
That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 62.

life-work (līf′wėrk), *n.* The work of a lifetime; the employment or labor to which one's life is or has been devoted.

lifiode†, *n.* See *lifelode.*

liflyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively.*

lift[1] (lift), *n.* [< ME. *lift, luft, lyft,* < AS. *lyft* = OS. *luft* = D. *lucht* = MLG. *lucht, luft,* LG. *luft* = OHG. MHG. G. *luft* = Icel. *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Dan. Sw. *luft* = Goth. *luftus,* the air, the sky: the orig. Teut. word for 'air,' and not found outside of Teut. Hence, through Scand., *lift*[2], *loft, lofty, aloft,* etc.] The air; the atmosphere; the sky; the heavens. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

When the *lift* grew dark, and the wind blew loud,
And gurly grew the sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
That's blinkin' in the *lift* sae hie.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut.

★ **lift**[2] (lift), *v.* [< ME. *liften, lyften* (pret. *lift, luft*), < Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lyfta*) (= Sw. *lyfta* = Dan. *löfte,* lift, MHG. G. *lüften*), lift, air, lit. 'raise in air,' < *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Sw. Dan. *luft* = MHG. G. *luft* = AS. *lyft, lift,* the air: see *lift*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move or heave upward in space; bring to a higher place or position; raise; elevate: often followed by *up:* as, to *lift* a stone from the ground: to *lift up* one who has fallen.

Whan he was upon his Coursere, and wente to the Castelle, and entred in to the Cave, the Dragoun *lifte up* hire Hed azenst him. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 24.

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred.
2 Sam. xxiii. 8.

He rises on the toe; that spirit of his
In aspiration *lifts* him from the earth.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 16.

2. To bring to a higher degree, rank, or condition; make more lofty or considerable; elevate; exalt; raise to a high or a higher pitch or state of feeling, as the voice, the mind, etc.

In those means which he [God] by law did establish as being fittest unto that end, for us to alter any thing is to *lift* up ourselves against God, and as it were to countermand him. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

His [Joseph's] envious brethrens treacherous drift
Him to the Stern of Memphian State had *lift.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

And Jacob . . . *lifted* up his voice, and wept.
Gen. xxix. 11.

Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 676.

I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail dock, where he was *lifted* up in spirit, as he tells us, and the Judge and the Jury became as dead men under his feet. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 54.

3. To keep elevated or exalted; hold up; display on high: as, the mountain *lifts* its head above the clouds.

We saw
The long-roofed chapel of King's College *lift*
Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

And, in dark firmaments of leaves,
The orange *lifts* its golden moons.
Lowell, An Invitation.

4. To take away; carry off. See *lift*[3]. [Colloq.]—5. In *mining,* same as *draw,* 30.—6. To gather; collect: as, to *lift* rents.—7†. To carve (a swan).

Lyft that swanne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

8†. To bear; support.

So downe he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did grone, as feeble so great load to *lift.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 54.

9. In *golf,* to take (a ball) out of a hazard and drop or tee it in conformity with the rules.—**To lift one's graith.** See *graith.*—**To lift one's hair,** to scalp one. [Slang, western U. S.]—**To lift the crib,** in the Great Lakes fisheries, to gather in the netting of a crib or bowl of a pound-net; haul the pound, as would be said in New England.—**To lift up the eyes,** to look; raise the eyes; direct one's eyes, or, figuratively, one's thoughts.

I will *lift up mine eyes* unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. Ps. cxxi. 1.

To lift up the head, to rejoice or exult.

Then look up, and *lift up your heads;* for your redemption draweth nigh. Luke xxi. 28.

To lift up the horn, in *Scrip.,* to vaunt one's self; behave arrogantly.

I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly; and to the wicked, *Lift* not *up the horn.* Ps. lxxv. 4.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Hoist, Heave,* etc. See *raise.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To raise or endeavor to raise something; exert the strength for the purpose of raising something.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

2. To rise or seem to rise; disappear in the air: as, the fog *lifts.*

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a *lifting* squall
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. *Naut.,* to shake lightly in the wind: said of a sail when the wind blows on its edge at too small an angle to fill it.—**To lift for dealing,** in ★*card-playing,* to draw or cut for deal. *Halliwell.*

lift[2] (lift), *n.* [< *lift*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or manner of lifting or raising; a raising or rising up; elevation.

In races it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed. *Bacon,* Dispatch (ed. 1887).

A *lift* of the fog favored us at last, and we ran into the little harbor. *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 15.

Paris had received one of those momentary *lifts* of which she went through several before her final exaltation.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 8.

Some boughs of the maples were beginning to lose the elastic upward *lift* of their prime, and to hang looser and limper with the burden of their foliage.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Assistance by, or by means of, lifting; hence, assistance in general; a helping hand: as, to give one a *lift* (a help on one's way) in a wagon.

Much watching of Louisa, and much subsequent observation of her impenetrable demeanour, which keenly whetted and sharpened Mrs. Sparsit's edge, must have given her, as it were, a *lift* in the way of inspiration.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 10.

A lady in a dog-cart warned us of rain, and offered us a *lift,* which we refused heroically.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

3. A rise; degree of elevation; extent of rise, or distance through which anything is raised.

All of these valves have cages in which they work and which also act as stops, which prevent them from rising from their seats further than a certain distance. This distance is called their *lift,* and the successful working of the pumps depends very much on the amount of *lift* which the valves have. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 117.

Here and there in the land were sharp *lifts* where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course. *The Century,* XXXI. 108.

Specifically—(*a*) The extent of rise in a canal-lock: as, a *lift* of ten feet. (*b*) In *mining:* (1) The distance from one level to another. (2) The distance through which the pestle of an ore-stamp rises and falls.

4. A rise in state or condition; promotion; advancement: as, to get a *lift* in the army for bravery.—5. Elevation of style or sentiment; action of lifting or elevating, as the mind. [Rare.]

The voice of the orator ceased, and there was perfect silence. It seemed as if it could never be broken. The *lift* was altogether too great for immediate applause.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 109.

6. Anything which assists in lifting, or by which objects are lifted. Specifically—(*a*) A hoisting-machine or other device for raising or lowering persons or things vertically from a lower to a higher level or vice versa. (See *elevator,* 4.) A lift in a canal is a large machine-elevator sometimes used instead of a lock.

The Times establishment is altogether too conservative to introduce elevators except in their publication department, where the *lifts* are employed for carrying the forms up and down and for similar heavy work.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 110.

An elaborate arrangement of *lifts* by which actors can suddenly appear or vanish through the stage floor.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 225.

(*b*) In *mining,* a set of pumps.

The separate pumps in an engine-shaft are placed one above another; each set constitutes a *lift,* and the water is raised from the sump or fork to the surface by several repetitions of the same process.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. Le Neve Foster and Galloway), II. 350.

(*c*) A handle, knob, or other device attached to windows and window-blinds to afford a hold in raising or lowering them. *Car-Builder's Dict.* (*d*) One of the steps or grooves of a cone-pulley. The speed of the hoist is varied by changing the belt from lift to lift. (*e*) The long stock or

rod of a deep well-pump. (*f*) In a ship's rigging, one of the ropes connecting the ends of a yard with a masthead or cap. By means of such ropes the yards are squared or trimmed — that is, brought into and held in a position at right angles with the mast. (*g*) A machine for exercising the body by the act of lifting. Also called *lifting-machine* and *health-lift*. (*h*) In a lathe and in other machine-tools, any one of the ledges, flats, or grooves on or in the periphery of the headstock-pulley, and of a similar pulley of the shaft or countershaft from which power is taken. These lifts are so proportioned and arranged that shifting the belt from a lift of a given diameter to one of a smaller diameter on the headstock-pulley compels it to be also shifted from a lift of smaller to one of larger diameter on the countershaft-pulley. Thus several definite changes of speed of rotation may be obtained with the same belt. 7. That which is lifted or is to be lifted. Specifically — (*a*) A weight to be raised: as, a heavy *lift*. (*b*) A gate without hinges, which must be lifted up in order to remove or open it. In some parts of England and the United States the projecting ends of the bars are let into mortise-holes in the posts, into and out of which the gate must be lifted. Also called *lift-gate*, *lifting-gate*. 8. In a boot or shoe, one of the thicknesses of leather which are pegged together to form the heel; a heel-lift.—**Dead lift.** (*a*) A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, as of a dead body; a direct lift without the assistance of leverage or any other mechanical appliance. (*b*) A last resort; a desperate emergency.

> The physician
> Helps ever at a *dead lift*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a *dead lift*.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

On the lift, on the point of leaving; ready to depart; in a figurative sense, at the point of death. [Southern U. S.]

I can conceive of but one extenuation. Bolus was *on the lift* for Texas, and the desire was natural to qualify himself for citizenship. *Flush Times of Alabama.*

De ole ox is done took sick, and is *on de lift*.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 486.

Topping-lift (*naut.*), a rope used to support or raise the outer end of a spanker-boom or a lower studdingsail-boom.

lift[3] (lift), *v.* [Commonly supposed to be ult. akin to Goth. *hlifan*, steal (> *hliftus*, a thief), = L. *clepere* = Gr. κλέπ-τ-ειν (aor. pass. κλαπῆναι), steal (see *cleptomania*, *klepht*). But the word is not found in this sense in ME. or AS., and this fact and the associations of the word make it clear that *lift*[3], remove, take away, steal, is simply a use of *lift*[2], raise: see *lift*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To remove surreptitiously; take and carry away; steal; purloin: as, to *lift* cattle.

Common thief! . . . No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a drove in his life; . . . he that *lifts* a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover.
Scott, Waverley, xviii.

The cut in question is *lifted* from the pages of the Scientific American, but I suspect that its reputed author in turn *lifted* it from the pages of the Engineer.
The Engineer, LXV. 424.

II.† *intrans.* To practise theft; steal.

The *lifting* law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane awaye."
Belman of London (1608). (*Halliwell.*)

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or leiger-du-main. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

lift[3]† (lift), *n.* [< *lift*[3], *v.*] A thief. *Davies.*

Though you be crossbites, foys, and nips, yet you are not good *lifts:* which is a great helpe to your faculty, to filch a boult of satten or velvet.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

lift[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *left*[1].

liftable (lif'ta-bl), *a.* [< *lift*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being lifted.

lift-bridge (lift'brij), *n.* A bridge which may be raised to admit of the passage of a boat. Such bridges are sometimes used upon canals, when the roadway is but a little higher than the water-level.

lifter[1] (lif'tėr), *n.* [< *lift*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lifts or raises anything.

Thou, O Lord, art . . . my glory, and the *lifter* up of my head. Ps. iii. 3.

2. That by means of which something is lifted; an instrument or contrivance for lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus or elevator, a curved arm in a steam-engine for lifting the puppet-valve automatically, a bucket-wheel for raising pulp in a paper-mill, a kitchen utensil for lifting the lids of a stove, etc.

lifter[2] (lif'tėr), *n.* [< *lift*[3] + *-er*[1].] A thief; one who lifts a thing for the purpose of purloining it. In the quotation from Shakspere the word is used punningly, Troilus having been praised for his power in lifting.

> Is he so young a man, and so old a *lifter?*
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 129.

I am dead at a pocket, sir: why, I am a *lifter*, master, by my occupation. *Greene*, James IV., iii.

lift-gate (lift'gāt), *n.* Same as *lift*[2], 7 (*b*).

lift-hammer (lift'ham″ėr), *n.* A form of tilt-hammer in which the alternate action of a spring in raising the hammer, and of the foot in the opposite direction through treadle-mechanism, imparts the blow in forging. See *oliver*.

lifting (lif'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lift*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of raising or rising.

> A summer bird, which . . . sings
> The *lifting* up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 93.

2. A lift; aid; assistance. [Rare.]

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my public acknowledgments for the great helps and *liftings* I had out of his incomparable piece. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

3†. An attempt; a tentative attack. *Davies.*

There had been some *liftings* at him in the Court by Sir John Cook, who had informed against him to the Lord Treasurer then being. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 180.

lifting-bar (lif'ting-bär), *n.* 1. In a knitting-machine, a horizontal bar which, moving parallel to itself and vertically, systematically and simultaneously raises the jacks.—2. In the Jacquard loom, a bar which carries and raises the lifting-jacks.

lifting-blade (lif'ting-blād), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, an iron rule-like blade or plate which receives the lifting-wires when they are raised.

lifting-bridge (lif'ting-brij), *n.* A drawbridge the whole or a section of which may be raised by one end to clear the space beneath it.

lifting-day (lif'ting-dā), *n.* Easter Monday or Tuesday. See *heaving-days*. [Prov. Eng.]

lifting-dog (lif'ting-dog), *n.* In *mach.*, a device in the nature of a pawl, clutch, or gripper, by the action of which a lifting movement is effected. See *dog*.

lifting-gate (lif'ting-gāt), *n.* Same as *lift*[2], 7 (*b*).

lifting-gear (lif'ting-gēr), *n.* In a steam boiler with an interior or inclosed safety-valve, the mechanism for lifting the valve from its seat. In one form of this gear the principal parts are a lever of the second order, a rod connected with the lever and the valve proper, and a screw passing through a nut in the side of the boiler and swiveled to the lever, by which the latter is actuated. In another form the lever is actuated by a rod passing out through a stuffing-box, and provided with a lifting-handle.

lifting-hitch (lif'ting-hich), *n.* A hitch adapted for slinging an object by a rope, so that it can be hoisted.

lifting-jack (lif'ting-jak), *n.* A form of jack adapted for lifting. See *jack*[1], 11 (*b*).

lifting-machine (lif'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *health-lift*.

lifting-piece (lif'ting-pēs), *n.* A device for raising the hammer of a clock in striking.

lifting-rod (lif'ting-rod), *n.* In a steam-engine with puppet-valves, a rod which, receiving motion from the rock-shaft, imparts motion to the lifter of a puppet-valve.

lifting-screw (lif'ting-skrö), *n.* A contrivance for raising weight by means of a screw; a jack.

lifting-set (lif'ting-set), *n.* A series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts. *E. H. Knight.*

lifting-tongs (lif'ting-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A form of tongs with concave jaws for grasping and lifting crucibles.

lifting-wire (lif'ting-wīr), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, one of the wires which form the pattern by operating the warp-threads.

lift-latch (lift'lach), *n.* A door-fastening consisting of a latch which is raised by turning a knob.

lift-lock (lift'lok), *n.* A canal-lock which lifts a boat confined in it by flotation from one level to a higher level when water is allowed to flow into the lock.

lift-pump (lift'pump), *n.* Any pump that is not a force-pump.

lift-tenter (lift'ten″tėr), *n.* In *mach.*, the governor of a windmill that is employed in driving grinding-stones, designed to regulate the distance between the upper and the lower stone according to the velocity.

lift-wall (lift'wâl), *n.* The cross-wall of a lock-chamber in a canal.

lig (lig), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lie*[1].

ligament (lig'a-ment), *n.* [< F. *ligament* = Sp. *ligamiento*, *ligamento* = Pg. It. *ligamento*, < L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band, < *ligare*, bind. Cf. *lien*[2].] 1. A connecting tie or band; anything that binds objects or their parts together; any bond of union, material or immaterial.

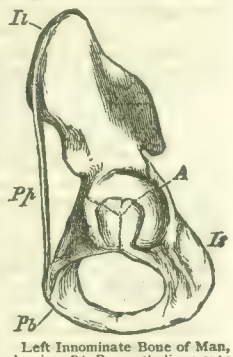
Common and described prayers are the most excellent instrument and act and *ligament* of the communion of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 284.

I find here a man, a woman, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest *ligaments*.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iv.

2. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, a band of connective tissue serving to bind one part to another. Most ligaments have a particular shape, site, and office, and consequently receive special names. See phrases following. (*b*) In *conch.*, a band of uncalcified chitinous cuticular substance which unites the valves of a bivalve shell. It is usually elastic, and so disposed that when the valves are closed it is either compressed or put upon the stretch, in either of which opposite cases it antagonizes the action of the adductor muscles and tends to divaricate the valves.

Conchologists commonly draw a distinction between an internal and an external *ligament;* but, in relation to the body of the animal, all *ligaments* are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge-line, or the line along which the edges of the valves meet.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

Acromioclavicular ligaments, alar ligaments, annular ligament. See the adjectives.—**Annular ligament of the stapes,** the capsular ligament connecting the foot of the stapes with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Arcuate ligament.** See *arcuate*.—**Atlo-axoid ligament.** See *atlo-axoid*.—**Broad ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, the falciform or suspensory ligament, consisting of two layers of peritoneum, passing between the liver and the diaphragm. (*b*) Of the uterus, the fold of peritoneum which extends from the uterus to the pelvis on either side.—**Burns's or Hey's ligament,** the upper border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh; the femoral ligament or falciform process. Also called *femoral ligament of Hey*.—**Camper's ligament.** See *triangular ligament of the urethra*, under *triangular*.—**Capsular ligament.** See *capsular*.—**Central ligament.** See *central*.—**Check-ligaments,** two stout fibrous cords, one on each side, passing from the occipital condyles and margin of the foramen magnum to the odontoid process of the axis, thus limiting or checking the rotation of the head upon the axis. Also called *lateral* or *alar odontoid ligaments*.—**Ciliary, conoidal, coraco-acromial, coracoclavicular, coracohumeral ligament.** See the adjectives, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Coracoid ligament,** a fibrous band converting the suprascapular notch into a foramen.—**Coronary, costocolic, cotyloid, crucial ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Deltoid ligament,** the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.—**Falciform ligament.** See *falciform*.—**Femoral ligament of Hey.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Gastrosplenic ligament.** See *gastrosplenic*.—**Gimbernat's ligament,** that portion of Poupart's ligament which is reflected along the iliopectineal line.—**Glenoid ligament,** a fibrocartilaginous band surrounding the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Hey's ligament.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Hyo-epiglottic, iliofemoral, iliolumbar, intermuscular ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Ligament of Winslow,** the principal ligament of the back of the knee-joint, largely derived from expansions of the tendons of muscles, especially of the semimembranosus.—**Ligament of Zinn,** a fibrous band attached to the border of the optic foramen, whence the recti muscles of the eyeball arise.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Lumbosacral ligament.** See *lumbosacral*.—**Mucous ligament,** a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee from the anterior wall of the synovial membrane to the intercondylar notch of the femur.—**Nuchal ligament.** See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Odontoid ligaments.** See *check-ligaments*.—**Orbicular ligament,** a circular band of fibers confining the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Poupart's ligament,** the thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, continuous with the fascia lata of the thigh, extending from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium in the line of the groin to the spine of the os pubis; the crural arch, beneath which emerge the great vessels and nerves of the front of the thigh, and just above which is the inguinal canal for the spermatic cord, or for the round ligament of the uterus.—**Rhomboid ligament,** the costoclavicular ligament.—**Round ligament.** (*a*) Of the hip, a short, stout fibrous cord connecting the cavity of the acetabulum with the depression upon the summit of the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) Of the liver, the impervious cord formed by the umbilical vein, passing from the navel to the under surface of the liver. (*c*) Of the uterus, a rounded cord on each side between the layers of the broad ligament, passing from the upper part of the womb to the internal abdominal ring and thence through the inguinal canal to the labia majora, consisting of fibrous, areolar, and some muscular tissue, with vessels and nerves inclosed in a fold of peritoneum. It corresponds in part to the spermatic cord of the male.—**Stellate ligaments,** the anterior costovertebral ligaments.—**Stylohyoid ligament,** the representative in man of the epihyal bone of some mammals, situated between the stylohyal and ceratohyal elements of the hyoidean arch.—**Suspensory ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver. See *broad ligament* (*a*). (*b*) Of the mammæ, processes of the superficial thoracic fascia entering and supporting these glands. (*c*) Of the penis, the fibrous attachment of the root of the penis to the symphysis pubis. (*d*) Of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm.—**Tarsal ligament.** See *palpebral ligament*, under *palpebral*.—**Transverse ligament of the atlas,** a stout cord extending across the ring of the atlas, and holding the odontoid process of the axis in place. Its rupture, as in hanging, causes instant death from impact of the odontoid process upon the medulla oblongata.—**Trapezoid ligament,** the squarish portion of the acromioclavicular ligament.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament,** the urachus.—**Y-ligament of Bigelow,** the lower forked part of the iliofemoral ligament.



Left Innominate Bone of Man, showing *Pp*, Poupart's ligament; *It*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *A*, acetabulum.

ligamenta, *n.* Plural of *ligamentum*.

ligamental (lig-a-men'tal), *a.* [< *ligament* + *-al*.] Same as *ligamentous*. [Rare.]

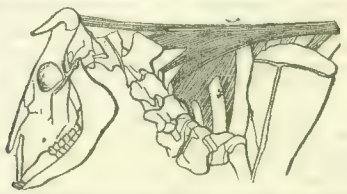
ligamentary (lig-a-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *ligament* + *-ary*.] Same as *ligamentous*.

ligamentous (lig-a-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *ligamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ligamentoso;* as *ligament* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a ligament; composing a ligament: as, *ligamentous* tissue; a *ligamentous* connection or attachment.

ligamentously (lig-a-men'tus-li), *adv.* By means of a ligament.

Being also connected *ligamentously* with the scapulæ.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 609.

ligamentum (lig-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ligamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *ligament.*] A ligament. The names of the ligaments here given are commonly written in the Latin form.—**Ligamenta subflava,** the yellowish elastic ligaments connecting the laminæ of vertebræ with one another.—**Ligamenta vaginalia,** the sheathing ligaments, strong fibrous bands which form sheaths for the flexor tendons of the fingers and toes.—**Ligamentum Botalli.** See *ductus Botalli*, under *ductus.*—**Ligamentum dentatum** or **denticulatum,** a narrow serrated fibrous band on each side of the spinal cord, separating the anterior from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Ligamentum mucosum,** a mucous ligament.—**Ligamentum nuchæ,** a mass of yellow elastic fibrous tissue in the median line of the back of the neck of many animals, as the



Ligamentum Nuchæ of the Ox (shown by the shaded part of the figure).

ox, serving by its elasticity to assist in the support of the head. It is rudimentary or wanting in man, in whom it is represented merely by an aponeurosis. It is readily seen in a neck of lamb as served on the table: called by butchers *faxwax, fixfax, packwax, paxwax, paxywaxy, whitleather,* etc.—**Ligamentum patellæ,** the ligament of the kneepan, the tendon of insertion of the great extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh.—**Ligamentum pectinatum iridis,** the connection of the circumference of the iris with the cornea.—**Ligamentum spirale,** the spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Ligamentum teres,** the round ligament of the hip-joint.

ligan (lī'gan), *n.* [In this form, and according to the def. ('a thing tied,' etc.), < OF. as if **ligain,* an assumed var. of *liain, lien* (= Pg. *ligame,* etc.), a band, tie, < L. *ligamen,* band, tie: see *lien*[2]. But *ligan* is appar. a sophisticated form, feigning a connection with L. *ligare,* bind, as above, or with E. *lie, lig,* D. *liggen,* etc., of the older form *lagan* (formerly also *lagon, lagam*), < OF. *lagan,* also *lagand, lagant, laguen,* waifs or wreckage cast ashore, a seignorial right claimed to such wreckage; perhaps of LG. origin, from the verb cognate with E. *lie*[1].] In *law,* anything sunk in the sea, but tied to a support at the surface, as a cork or buoy, in order that it may be recovered. See *flotsam* and *jetsam.*

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming on the surface of the waves; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. *Blackstone,* Com., I. viii.

liganceţ, *n.* A variant of *legiance,* for *allegiance.*

ligate (lī'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligated,* ppr. *ligating.* [< L. *ligatus,* pp. of *ligare,* tie, bind: see *ligament.*] To bind with a ligature; tie.

The possibility of *ligating* the ruptured artery could not, under the circumstances, be entertained.
Medical News, LIII. 78.

★ **ligation** (lī-gā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *ligation* (vernacularly *liaison,* F. *liaison*) = Sp. *ligación, ligazón,* < LL. *ligatio(n-),* a binding, < *ligare,* pp. *ligatus,* bind: see *ligament.*] A tying or binding, or the state of being tied or bound; constriction by a ligature or bond; especially, in *surg.*, the operation of tying an artery to prevent hemorrhage, as after amputation, etc.

It is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

ligator (lī-gā'tor), *n.* [< NL. *ligator,* < L. *ligare,* tie, bind: see *ligament.*] In *surg.*, an instrument used to place and fasten a ligature. *E. H. Knight.*

ligature (lig'ā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *ligature* = Sp. Pg. *ligadura* = It. *ligatura,* < LL. *ligatura,* a band, < L. *ligare,* bind: see *ligament.*] 1. Anything that serves for tying, binding, or uniting, as a cord or bandage; hence, any binding, restraining, or uniting agency or principle.

Religion is a public virtue; it is the *ligature* of souls, and the great instrument of the conservation of bodies politic. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

Ligatures of race and family and family affections to bind them together.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., vi.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (*a*) A cord for tying a blood-vessel, particularly an artery, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b*) A cord or wire to remove tumors, etc., by strangulation.—3. The act of binding; ligation.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot,* Diet.

4†. The state of being bound or consolidated.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature.*
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5†. Impotence supposed to be induced by magic.—6. In *music:* (*a*) In medieval musical notation, one of various compound note-forms designed to indicate groups of two or more tones which were to be sung to a single syllable—that is, similar to a group of slurred notes in the modern notation. Ligatures are often difficult to decipher, on account of the doubtfulness not only of the pitch of the tones intended, but of their relative duration. (*b*) In modern musical notation, a tie or band; hence, a group of notes slurred together, intended to be sung at a single breath or to be played as a continuous phrase. (*c*) In contrapuntal music, a syncopation.—7. In *printing* and *writing,* a type or character consisting of or representing two or more letters or characters united. In type-founding the ligatures fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl are made on account of the kern or overhanging top of the letter f. Six others were formerly made with the similarly shaped long *s,* now disused—ſb, ſh, ſi, ſk, ſl, and ſt; and there was also a ligatured *ct* (ct). A still larger number of ligatures were used in old fonts of Greek type, all of which are now generally discarded. In medieval cursive or minuscule manuscripts, especially of Greek, ligatures are very numerous, and in the earlier printed editions about fifty such characters are of frequent occurrence. Some of the Greek ligatures and of the elements composing them seem to have originated in tachygraphic or shorthand characters. See *tachygraphy.*—**Ligature forceps.** See *forceps.*

ligature (lig'ā-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligatured,* ppr. *ligaturing.* [< *ligature, n.*] To compress or tie by means of a ligature, in any sense; ligate.

If the sino-auricular junction of the heart of the turtle be *ligatured* under favorable circumstances, the action of the auricles and ventricle, temporarily arrested, may be resumed. *Science,* XI. 80.

ligeancet, ligeancyt, *n.* Variants of *legiance,* for *allegiance.*

ligget, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *lie*[1].

liggementt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledgment.*

ligger (lig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **liggere,* var. of **ligere,* lier: see *lier*[1], and cf. *lig, lie*[1]. Hence by assibilation *lidger, ledger:* see *ledger*[1].] 1. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.—2. A nether millstone.

The stones which composed these primitive . . . mills . . . were two: an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a *ligger,* from the old word lig, to lie.
Archæologia (1785), VII. 20.

3. A plank placed across a ditch as a pathway.—4. A coverlet for a bed.—5. A line with a float and bait used for catching pike.—6. A spent salmon; a kipper or kelt. [Prov. Eng. in all senses. *Halliwell.*]

light[1] (līt), *a.* [< ME. *light, liht, lyht, ligt,* < AS. *leóht, lēht, līht* = OS. *lioht* = OFries. *liacht* = D. *ligt, licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lioht,* MHG. *lieht,* G. *licht* = Goth. **liuhts* (evidenced by its deriv. *liuhtjan,* shine: see *light*[1], *v.*), light, bright; with orig. pp. formative *-th* (AS. usually *-d* (E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), after *h* usually *-t*), < Teut. √ *luh,* be light, whence also *leóht,* n. (see *light*[1], *n.*), *leóma,* gleam (see *leam*[1]), *liget, lēgetu,* lightning (see *lait*[1]), *līg, lēg,* flame (see *lay*[8], *low*[4]), *līxan, līcsan, liéxan,* shine, glitter, and other Teut. forms; a wide-spread Indo-Eur. root: = L. √ *luc,* shine, in *lux* (*luc-*), light, *lucēre,* be light (see *lucent*), *lucidus,* light, clear (see *lucid*), *lumen,* light (see *lume, loom*[2], *luminous, illumine,* etc.), *luna,* the moon (see *luna, lunar,* etc.); = Gr. √ *λυκ,* shine, in *λευκός,* light, bright, white (see *leucous,* and words in *leuco-*), *λεύσσειν,* see, *ἀμφιλύκη,* twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche,* lightning, *lōn,* gleam, Gael. *leus,* light, *lō, lā,* daylight, *lōchran,* a light, lamp, W. *llug,* light; OBulg. *lucha,* beam of light, *luna,* the moon; = Skt. √ *ruch,* shine. Hence *light*[1], *v., lighten*[1], *enlighten,* etc.; but *light*[1], *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*[1], *n.*] 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be *light* (said of the morning); a *light* apartment.

Even the night shall be *light* about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

O, now be gone: more *light* and *light* it grows.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 35.

2. Pale or whitish in color; applied to colors, highly luminous and more or less deficient in chroma: as, a *light* complexion; a *light* pink.

The boy was so *light*-eyed and *light*-haired that the . . . rays appeared to draw out of him what little colour he ever possessed. *Dickens,* Hard Times, i. 1.

Sweet-hearted, you, whose *light*-blue eyes
Are tender over drowning flies.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvi.

Light green, light green *s.* Same as *acid-green.*—**Light meat.** See *meat.*

light[1] (līt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (less properly *lit*), ppr. *lighting.* [< ME. *lighten, lichten, lihten, lyhten, ligten,* < AS. *lȳhtan, līhtan, leóhtan,* shine, lighten (also in comp. *ālīhtan, inlīhtan, onlīhtan, gelīhtan,* merged in obs. E. *alight*[1], *v.*, light, illuminate) (= OS. *liohtian, liuhtian,* OFries. *lichta, ligta* = D. *lichten* = MLG. *lichten, lechten,* LG. *lichten* = OHG. MHG. *liuhten,* G. *leuchten* = Goth. *liuhtjan,* be light, be bright, shine), < *leóht,* light, bright: see *light*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become light or bright; exhibit a bright or luminous effect; shine, as from internal or reflected light: as, her face *lighted* up with joy; the picture *lights* up well.

But, natheles, it was so fair a syghte
That it made alle her hertes for to *lyghte.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 388.

And that shall be the day, whene'er it *lights,*
That this same child of honour and renown . . .
And your unthought-of Harry chance to meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 138.

2. To catch fire; kindle, as something to which fire is applied.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light; give light to, or shed light upon, literally or figuratively; provide with light; illuminate; irradiate: as, to *light* an apartment; a smile *lighted* up his countenance.

And after that hire lokynge gan she *lyghte*
That never thoughte hym seen so goode a sighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 293.

And all our yesterdays have *lighted* fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

That one great eye [in the Pantheon] opening upon heaven is by far the noblest conception for *lighting* a building to be found in Europe.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 311.

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the *lit* sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

2. To kindle; ignite; cause to burn, either literally or figuratively: as, to *light* a fire or a match; to *light* the torch of rebellion.

Whome we folowyd to all the holy placys with in the same Monasteri, with candels *light* [*lit* or *lighted*] in ower handys. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 48.

With better flames than these, which only be
Lighted to plunge in Darkness you and me.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 114.

★ **light**[1] (līt), *n.* [< ME. *light, licht, ligt, liht,* < AS. *leóht* = OS. *lioht* = OFries. *liacht* = D. *licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lioht,* MHG. *lieht,* G. *licht* = Goth. *liuhath* (*liuhad-*), light; with orig. noun-formative *-ath, -th* (the Scand. forms, Icel. *ljōs* = Sw. *ljus* = Dan. *lys,* having a diff. formative *-s*), from the Teut. √ *luh,* be light: see *light*[1], *a.* The noun *light* is thus of diff. formation from the adj. *light,* though from the same root.] 1. That which makes things visible; in *physics,* that form of energy which, acting upon the organs of sight, renders visible the objects from which it proceeds. The now abandoned *emission* or *corpuscular theory,* which was advocated by Newton, represented light as consisting of minute material particles emitted by the luminous body and traveling through space in all directions from it, with immense velocity; the sensation of sight being due to the action of these particles upon the eye. According to the *undulatory theory,* which is now generally accepted, light is a kind of undulatory motion produced by the luminous body in the particles of an elastic, imponderable medium called the *luminiferous ether* (see *ether*[1], 2), which is supposed to fill all space, as also the interstices of all bodies. This motion is propagated in waves (see *wave*) in all directions from the luminous body, and with a velocity in a vacuum of about 186,000 miles per second. The rays sent out or radiated in straight lines from the luminous body differ in wave-length, although apparently propagated with the same velocity; the eye is sensitive to those only whose wave-lengths are included between certain narrow limits, namely, those corresponding to red and violet light (see *spectrum*). Light is, then, a part of the kind of energy called *radiant energy* (see *radiant energy,* under *energy,* and *radiation*). The *electromagnetic theory* of light, proposed by Maxwell, supposes light (or, more generally, radiant energy) to be an electromagnetic disturbance propagated by vibrations at right angles to the direction of the ray, and taking place in the same ether the strains or vibrations of which serve to propagate electromagnetic induction. In confirmation of this theory, it is found that the experimentally determined velocities of the propagation of light and of electromagnetic induction are nearly the same. The principal phenomena of light are grouped under the following heads: (1) *Absorption,* or the transformation of the vibration of the ether into the molecular vibrations of the body upon which the light falls or through which it passes. The effect of the absorption of part of the light-rays by a body is to give it color; thus, grass is green because it sends back to the eye only the rays which together produce the effect of green, the other rays

being absorbed; and a piece of red glass owes its color to the fact that it transmits only that part of the light whose combined effect upon the eye is that of red. According to the degree of absorption of light, a body is said to be *transparent, translucent, opaque*, etc. Connected with absorption are the phenomena of fluorescence and phosphorescence. (2) *Reflection*, or the sending back of the light-rays by the surface on which they fall into the medium through which they have come. The laws of reflection explain the action of plane, concave, and convex mirrors (see *mirror*). The irregular reflection, scattering, or diffusion of the light from the surfaces of bodies serves to make them visible to the eye. (3) *Refraction*, the breaking or change of direction of the ray as it passes from one medium into another of different density. This may be single or double, the latter when the ray is separated into two rays. The principles of refraction explain the use of lenses (see *lens*), with the various instruments in which they form the essential part, as the microscope, telescope, etc. (4) *Dispersion*, or the separation of rays of different wave-length, as when a pencil of white light passes through a prism, and a spectrum showing the successive colors is produced (see *spectrum* and *spectroscope*). (5) *Interference*, or the mutual action of different waves, producing such phenomena as Newton's rings, the colors of thin plates, and the colored figures of uniaxial and biaxial crystals. A special case is that of diffraction. (6) *Polarization*, or that change in a light-ray which limits its vibrations to one plane—a change produced by reflection and double refraction, and leading to a wide range of beautiful phenomena. See further under each of these terms.

Truly the *light* is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. Eccl. xi. 7.

Hail, holy *Light!* offspring of heaven first-born, . . .
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 1.

It is possible to produce darkness by the addition of two portions of *light*. If *light* is a substance, there cannot be another substance which when added to it shall produce darkness. We are therefore compelled to admit that *light* is not a substance. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 215.

No one who has studied the subject can doubt . . . that *light* really consists of a change of state propagated from point to point in a medium existing between the luminous body and that which the light affects.
Stokes, Light, p. 25.

2. In *physiol.*, the sensation produced by the action of physical luminosity upon the organ of vision. See *color*.—**3.** Illumination or enlightenment as an effluence or a result; radiation from or to anything, in either a physical or a moral sense; luminosity; glow; radiance: as, the *light* of the sun, of a taper, or of a glow-worm; to be guided by the *light* of reason; to shed new *light* on a subject.

Lord, lift thou up the *light* of thy countenance upon us.
Ps. iv. 6.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce *light* which beats upon a throne.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

Men and women who have developed power of mind and heart by simple fidelity to truth and conscience, until they have become sources of *light* and comfort to all the neighborhood. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 43.

4. The state or condition of being visible; exposure to view; hence, public observation; publicity: as, his misdeeds have come to *light*.

The better to follow the good, and avoyd the evill, which in time must of force bring great thinges to *light*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 6.

A doleful story you shall heare,
In time brought forth to *light*.
The Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 129).

Oh, spring to *light*, auspicious Babe, be born!
Pope, Messiah, l. 22.

5. That which gives light; a source of illumination; a body that emits or transmits rays of light, as the sun, the moon, a star, a beacon, a candle, etc.; in *pyrotechnics*, any piece of fireworks which burns brightly.

And God made two great *lights*; the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. Gen. i. 16.

The *lights* burn blue. It is now dead midnight.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 180.

The *lights* of heav'n (which are the world's fair eies)
Look down into the world, the world to see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

That on a certaine night they laye an Image in a bed, and number a set bead-roll of lamentations; which being ended, *light* is brought in. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 89.

More than two thousand churches in England have *lights* upon the Altars.
F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, p. 46, note.

Hence—**6.** Figuratively, a source of mental or spiritual illumination; one who or that which enlightens, as an eminent teacher; anything which diffuses knowledge, instruction, or information; a guiding power or principle; also, a source of cheerfulness or joy.

The Lord is my *light* and my salvation. Ps. xxvii. 1.

The woman where we lodged was an ancient, grave, and serious person, to whom we declared the testimony of the *light*, shewing her the difference betwixt an outside and an inside religion, which she received with much kindness. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

One who has not these previous *Lights* is very often an utter Stranger to what he reads.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

But who shall comfort the living,
The *light* of whose homes is gone?
Bryant, Autumn Walk.

7. Means of communicating light or fire; something to kindle with: as, to give one a *light* for a cigar.—**8.** A lighthouse: as, Fastnet *light*; Sandy Hook *light*.

From Kingston Head and from Montauk *light*
The spectre kindles and burns in sight.
Whittier, The Palatine.

9. That which admits light; a medium or an opening for the entrance of light, as a window, or a pane or compartment of a window: as, a window consisting of three *lights*; a *light* of glass.

The *lights*, doors, and stairs [were] rather directed to the use of the guest than to the eye of the artificer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

10. The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or a picture; also, an illuminated part of an object or picture; the part which lies opposite the point or place from which the light comes or is supposed to come.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

11. The point of view from which, or position in which, anything is looked at or considered; the side or features to which attention is paid; aspect.

Consider then, and judge me in this *light*;
I told you, when I went, I could not write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 27.

12. In *law*, the right to have one's windows unobscured by obstructions on the part of one's neighbors.—**13.** In *painting*, a small patch or surface of very light color, as white, used in a design, to diversify the effect of the darker colors.—**14†.** A torch-bearer; a link-boy.

I went to my lodgings, led by a *light*, whom I put into the discourse of his private economy, and made him give me an account of the charge, hazard, profit, and loss of a family that depended upon a link.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Aberration of light. See *aberration*, 5.—**Accidental, albo-carbon light.** See the qualifying words.—**Ancient light,** in *law*, a window receiving light over the land of another than the owner of the house benefited, which, by reason of uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years or more, has become established as an easement, imposing a servitude of light and air over such adjoining land. The English law, followed in a few of the United States, establishes such a right by lapse of time, unless the enjoyment was under written permission; but it does not include a right of prospect. In other States such a right cannot be claimed by prescription, but only by contract.—**Arc-light,** light due to the intense incandescence of two carbon rods, nearly in contact, between which an electric arc is maintained.—**Beale light,** a form of Argand burner in which combustion is promoted by a current of air under pressure.—**Bengal light,** a vivid and sustained blue light used in signaling and displays of fireworks. It is composed of antimony 1 part, sulphur and mealed powder each 2 parts, and nitrate of soda 8 parts, pulverized, mixed, and pressed into shallow vessels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Between the lights,** between daylight and artificial illumination; in the twilight: as, "I was still busy *between the lights*," *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvii.

Between two lights, between two days; under cover of darkness; in the night: as, he was forced to leave town *between two lights*. [Colloq.]—**Blue light,** a composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes, etc. The color is due to the admixture of ammoniacal copper-sulphate in the composition.—**Boccius light,** a form of gas-burner in which a pair of concentric metallic cylinders are placed over the flame inside an ordinary lamp-chimney, to reduce the combustion and give a more brilliant light.—**Bude light,** an exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an Argand lamp or gas-burner. See *Bude burner*, under *burner*.—**Calcium light.** See *calcium*.—**Catadioptric light,** a light used in lighthouses, in which are combined the catoptric and dioptric systems.—**Catoptric light,** a light in which the beam is produced by reflection. See *catoptric*.—**Chatham light,** a kind of flash-light produced by blowing a mixture of pulverized resin and magnesium-dust through the flame of a spirit-lamp. It is used for military signals.—**Children of Light.** See *child*.—**Cockshut†, colored, converging light.** See the qualifying words.—**Collection of light.** See *collection*.—**Common light.** Same as *white light* (*a*).—**Decomposition of light.** See *decomposition*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Diffusion of light,** the irregular reflection or scattering of the light from the surface of a body not absolutely smooth. The light is called *diffused light*.—**Dioptric light,** a light in which the beam is produced by refraction, not by reflection. See *dioptric system*, under *dioptric*.—**Divine light,** that illumination which proceeds directly from God.—**Double lights,** in lighthouses, lights on different levels, either in one tower at different heights or in two towers.—**Drummond light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Electric light.** See *electric*.—**Equation of light.** See *light-equation*.—**Fixed light,** in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadily without change, in contrast with revolving or intermittent lights.—**Floating light,** a light displayed at the masthead of a vessel or light-ship anchored near a reef, shoal, or channel where there is no suitable foundation for a lighthouse.—**Friends of Light.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Ground lights,** a row of lights used on a stage to light the base of a scene.—**High light,** in *art*, any part or point in a picture upon which the light falls or glances in full force and without shadow: as, the *high lights* in a portrait, or in a study of still life.—**Holme's light,** a device used, in practice, to show the movements of a locomotive torpedo. It is an arrow-headed canister pierced with several holes and filled with phosphide of calcium. The contact of water with this chemical produces bubbles which burst into flame on reaching the surface and also emit dense smoke having the odor of garlic.—**Homogeneous light,** light which is all of one color, or, more strictly, of one wave-length; monochromatic light.—**Incandescent light.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Increate light.** Same as *divine light*.—**Inner or inward light,** spiritual illumination; knowledge divinely imparted; specifically, as used by the Society of Friends, the light of Christ in the soul.—**Intermittent light,** in lighthouses, a light which appears suddenly, remains constant for a short interval, and then suddenly disappears, the light being alternately displayed and hidden by the motion of circular shades in front of the reflectors.—**Law of absorption of light.** See *law*[1].—**Leading lights,** lights in different towers to indicate to seamen a certain course, channel, or danger. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lead lights.** See *lead*[2].—**Light-elasticity,** the elasticity of the luminiferous ether, upon which the velocity of light-propagation depends. This is ordinarily conceived of as being modified by the nature of the particular ponderable medium under consideration. Thus, the ratio of the velocities of light in water and glass (or the inverse ratio of their refractive indices) expresses also the ratio of the light-elasticity in each case. In crystallized media the light-elasticity may differ in different directions in the same substance, and its character determines whether these media are isotropic, uniaxial, or biaxial. See *refraction*, and *axes of light-elasticity* (under *axis*[1]).—**Light of nature.** (*a*) Intellectual perception; that faculty of the mind by which certain truths appear evident, or clear and distinct, independently of experience. The phrase was used by Descartes in this sense. Leibnitz remarks that there are certain innate truths, called *instincts*, which do not belong to the light of nature, because they are obscure. (*b*) In *theol.*, the capacity which belongs to man of discovering some of the truths of religion without the aid of revelation: opposed to *divine light*.—**Light-registering apparatus,** an automatic device for recording the amount of light falling upon any particular spot during small fixed intervals. *E. H. Knight.*—**Magnetization of light.** See *magnetization*.—**Monochromatic light.** See *monochromatic*.—**New Lights,** a name sometimes given to persons who have seceded from a church, or formed a new religious connection, on account of some new view of doctrine or duty. See *Campbellite*, 1.—**Northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Red light,** a light colored by strontium.—**Revolving light,** in lighthouses, a light alternately displayed and concealed by the revolution of a frame with three or more sides fitted with large reflectors so arranged that those on each side have their axes parallel. The light appears, gradually increases to full strength, and gradually disappears as the opaque sides of the frame intervene between it and the observer.—**The Lights.** (*a*) The Jewish feast of the Dedication or Encænia. (*b*) In the *Greek Church*, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the world, especially at his baptism. The name also refers to the illumination (baptism) of believers, and to the great number of lights carried at the ceremony of the benediction of the waters (see *water*) on the day of that feast, symbolical of illumination and baptism.—**To bring to light.** See *bring*.—**To see the light,** to come into view; be made public; be brought forth.—**To stand in one's own light,** to be the means of preventing one's own advantage, or of frustrating one's own purposes.—**White light.** (*a*) In *physics*, the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed as by refraction in passing through a transparent prism. (*b*) A light produced artificially, and used for signals, etc. (See also *arc-light, flash-light*.) = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Flash, Blaze*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

light[2] (līt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *light, licht, ligt, lyht, liht*, < AS. *leóht*, rarely *lēht, liht* (orig. *līht*), = OS. **līht* (in comp. *lihtlīk*, light) = OFries. *licht* = D. *ligt* = MLG. *licht* = OHG. *lihti, līht*, MHG. *līhte*, G. *leicht* = Icel. *lēttr* = Sw. *lätt* = Dan. *let* = Goth. *leihts*, light; perhaps orig. **linht*, **lenht* (with orig. pp. suffix *-t*), akin to Lith. *lengwus* = L. *lēvis*, earlier *lēvis*, orig. **lenh-vis* (?) = Gr. ἐλαχύς = Skt. *raghu*, light. From the L. form *levis* are ult. E. *levity, levitate, leaven*[2], *lever*[1], *levee*[1], *levee*[2], *levy*[1], *levy*[2], *alleviate, allege*[2], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having little or relatively little actual weight; not burdensome; not cumbrous or unwieldy: as, a *light* load; *light* weapons.

This dragon no man cowde wite where Merlin it hadde, and it was merveilouse *light* and mevable; and whan it was set on a launce thei beheilde it for grete merveile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

It will be *light*, my lord, that you may bear it
Under a cloak that is of any length.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 129.

The strong and cumb'rous arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a *lighter* shield.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 442.

2. Having little weight as compared with bulk; of little density or specific gravity; not heavy, either absolutely or relatively: as, feathers and cork are *light*; oil is *lighter* than water.

Along the quiet air,
Come and float calmly off the soft, *light* clouds,
Such as you see in Summer.
Bryant, A Winter Piece.

3. Of short weight; weighing less than the proper or standard amount: as, to use *light* weights in trade; *light* coin.

You allow some grains to your gold before you call it *light:* allow some infirmities to any man before you call him ill. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Good ye are and bad, and like to coins,
Some true, some *light*. *Tennyson*, The Holy Grail.

4. In *cookery*, not heavy or soggy; spongy; well raised: said of bread, cakes, and the like.

To begin, then, with the very foundation of a good table,—Bread: What ought it to be? It should be *light*, sweet, and tender. *H. B. Stowe*, House and Home Papers, x.

5. Lacking that which burdens or makes heavy; hence, free from burden or impediment; unencumbered: as, *light* infantry; the ship returned *light*.

He died for heaviness that his cart went *light*. *Milton*, On Old Hobson, ii.

I would teach them that my arm is heavy, though my purse be *light*. *Hawthorne*, Twice-told Tales (My Kinsman).

6. Not heavy in action or effect; lacking force or intensity; moderate; slight; buoyant; agile; sprightly: as, a ship of *light* draft; *light* of foot; a *light* hand; *light* sleep; a *light* wind; *light* comedy.

This city must be famish'd,
Or with *light* skirmishes enfeebled. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 68.

A foot more *light*, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

You are young, Miss, and I should say a *light* sleeper. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvi.

7. Not weighty; of little import or consequence; trivial; unimportant: as, a *light* remark; *light* reading; a *light* fault.

Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-law? 1 Sam. xviii. 23.

Trifles *light* as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 322.

To throw all Europe into confusion for a purpose clearly unjust was no *light* matter. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

8. Not burdensome, hard, or difficult; easy to perform, to endure, to digest, etc.; slight; inconsiderable: as, *light* work; *light* punishment; a *light* repast; a *light* wine.

It is *ligter* to leue in thre louely persones
Than for to louye and leue as wel lorelles as lele. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 43.

Our *light* affliction . . . worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

You shall presently have a *light* supper, and to bed. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

The *light* wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xli.

9. Not weighed down; free from care or annoyance; cheerful; jubilant: as, a *light* heart.

Priam, at the prayer of tho prise kynges,
Deliuert the lady with a *light* wille,
In eschaunge of tho choise, that chaped before. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7903.

What sadness can I have? No; I am *light*,
And feel the courses of my blood more warm
And stirring than they were. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Although I did not give way entirely to such hopeful thoughts, I was still very *light* in spirits and walked upon air. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

10. Lacking moral or mental gravity; characterized by or exhibiting levity; volatile; capricious; frivolous: as, a *light* mind; *light* conduct.

Carols and rounds and such *light* or lasciuious Poemes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 420.

These *light* vain persons still are drunk or mad
With surfeitings and pleasures of their youth. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Her *light* head quite turned
In this court atmosphere of flatteries. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 56.

Hence —**11.** Given to levity of conduct; loose in morals; wanton; unchaste.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 130.

It's fitting that thae wha hae had a *light* and evil life, and abused charity when they were young, suld aiblins come to lack it when they are old. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

The ghawazee, clad in light garments, that cling to them, sprawl easily, and sport with one another till the guests are assembled. . . . These are the *light* women of Egypt; and there are none *lighter* on the face of the globe. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

12. Having a sensation of lightness; giddy; dizzy; hence, flighty in mind; delirious.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And thereof comes it that his head is *light*. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 72.

13. Adapted for or employed in light work.

A deaf serving woman and the *light* porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 1.

14†. Quickly passing; fleeting; transitory.

Fortune unfeithful favorede me with *lyhte* goodes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

15. Without substance; not nutritious or satisfying. [Rare.]

Our soul loatheth this *light* bread. Num. xxi. 5.

16. Weak; sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A light hand.** See *hand.*—**Light artillery, battery, cavalry.** See the nouns.—**Light carbureted hydrogen.** See *carbureted.*—**Light comedian,** an actor of light comic parts.—**Light in hand.** See *hand.*—**Light literature.** See *literature.*—**Light marching order** (*milit.*), the condition of troops equipped with arms, ammunition, canteen, and haversack, but without overcoat, blanket, or knapsack.—**Light metal.** See *metal.*—**Light sails,** topgallantsails, royals, flying-jib sails, and studdingsails.—**Light soil.** See *soil.*—**To let light of†.** See *let*[1].—**To make light of,** to treat as of little consequence; disregard.—**To set light by** (formerly **of**), to undervalue; slight; treat as of no importance.

All their exhortations were to *set light of* the things in this world, to count riches and honours vanity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

The Art you speak of is not to be *set light by;* it is as Praise-worthy sometimes to run away nimbly as it is to fight stoutly. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 85.

II. *n. pl.* The lungs, especially of a brute animal (most frequently in the phrase *liver and lights*): so called from their lightness.

light[2] (līt), *adv.* [< ME. *lighte, lihte,* < AS. *leóhte* (= OS. *liohto* = D. *ligt* = MLG. *lichte* = OHG. *lihto*, MHG. *lihte*, G. *leicht* = Dan. *let* = Sw. *lätt*), lightly, < *leóht*, light: see *light*[2], *a.*] **1.** Not heavily; not with full weight or force.

Light lay the years upon the untroubled head. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

2. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*—**3.** Easily; readily; nimbly.

Yow oghte ben the *lyghter* merciable. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 410.

Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as *light* as bird from brier. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 401.

4. With light or easy effort; without requiring or exerting much power: as, a *light*-running wagon or machine.

light[2] (līt), *v. t.* [< ME. *lighten, lychten, ligten, lihten, lyhten,* make light (less heavy), < AS. *lihtan* (also in comp. *alihtan, gelihtan,* > E. *alight*[2]), make light, alleviate, *leóhtian,* become light (= OFries. *lichta, ligta* = D. *ligten* = MLG. LG. *lichten* = OHG. *lihtan, lihtjan,* MHG. *lihten,* G. *lichten* (after LG.) = Icel. *létta* = Sw. *lätta* = Dan. *lette,* make light, lift, disburden), < *leóht, liht,* light: see *light*[2], *a.* Cf. *alight*[2]. Cf. also *light*[3].] **1.** To make light or less heavy; lighten; ease of a burden. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The lettres of syr Lucius *lyghttys* myne herte. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

If we do thus do, . . . we shal with this cumfort finde our hartes *lighted,* and therby the griefe of our tribulation lessed. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

Now that the shearing of your sheep is done,
And the washed flocks are *lighted* of their wool. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. To deliver, as of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

Faste besyde that Chirche, a 60 Fedme, is a Chirche of Seynt Nicholas, where our Lady rested hire, after sche was *lyghted* of oure Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.

And I shalle say thou wast *lyght*
Of a knave-childe this nyght. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 107. (*Halliwell.*)

To light along (*naut.*), to move (a cable or sail) along by lifting or carrying it. *Totten.*—**To light up** (*naut.*), to ★loosen, slacken, or ease off: as, *light up* the jib-sheets.

light[3] (līt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (often *lit*), ppr. *lighting.* [< ME. *lighten, lichten, lyghten, ligten, lyzten, lihten,* < AS. *lihtan, lýhtan* (also in comp. *ālihtan, gelihtan,* > E. *alight*[3]), dismount (from a horse), = Icel. *létta,* dismount, stop, halt, lit. make light, relieve of a burden, a particular use of *lihtan,* make light: see *light*[2], *v.* Cf. *alight*[2].] **1.** To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount; alight. [In this sense now usually *alight;* but *light* is still used in some parts of the United States.]

Doun of his hors Aurelius *lighte* anon. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 455.

Yonder . . . Urania *lighted;* the very horse methought bewailed to be so disburdened. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

And, when I mount, alive may I not *light*,
If I be traitor, or unjustly fight! *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 82.

My lord, the count's sister, being overtaken in the streets with a great hail-storm, is *light* at your gate, and desires room till the storm be overpast. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

2. To settle down, as a bird from flight; come to rest; hence, to fall, drop, or spring (upon something): as, bees *light* among flowers; he *lit* on his feet; trouble shall *light* upon him.

The firsten shot [it] was to neir,
It *lighted* all to schort. *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

The wrongs you do these men may *light* on you,
Too heavy too. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

The curse of Cain
Light on his head who pierced thy innocent breast. *Shelley*, Adonais, xvii.

On the tree-tops a crested peacock *lit*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. To come by chance, fall, or happen (upon something): followed by *on* or *upon,* formerly sometimes by *of.*

If, before their goods are all sold, they [the Chinese] can *light of* Chapmen to buy their Ships, they will gladly sell them also. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 136.

He *lighted on* the Wills of several persons bearing the same names as the poet. *Dyce*, Pref. to Ford's Plays, p. vii.

What is that which I should turn to, *lighting upon* days like these? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4†. To drop or fall, as if unexpectedly; be brought or drawn: followed by *into.*

When the Hierarchy of England shall *light into* the hands of busie and audacious men, . . . much mischiefe is like to ensue. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They shall *light into* atheistical company. *South.*

To light out, to go away; especially, to depart in haste or without notice; make off; abscond; "skip." [Slang, U. S.]

Ef I had anuff money to go to New Orleans like a gentleman, I'd just *light out* some night. *The Century*, XXXVI. 80.

lightable (līʹtạ-bl), *a.* [< *light*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being lighted.

light-apostrophe (lītʹạ-posʺtrọ-fē), *n.* In *bot.*, see *apostrophe*[1], 2.

light-armed (lītʹärmd), *a.* Armed and accoutred in a manner convenient for active and desultory service: said of troops.

Light-armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 311.

light-ball (lītʹbâl), *n. Milit.*, a pyrotechnic preparation, composed of saltpeter, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil, used by soldiers to afford light for their own operations. Light-balls are made on frames of iron and canvas, of different sizes, for burning a certain number of minutes. They differ from *fire-balls* in containing no provision for causing destructive explosion.

light-barrel (lītʹbarʺel), *n. Milit.*, an empty powder-barrel, with holes in it, filled with shavings soaked in tar, used to light up a trench or breach.

light-boat (lītʹbōt), *n.* Same as *light-ship.*

light-box (lītʹboks), *n. Naut.*, same as *light-room,* 1.

lightbrain (lītʹbrān), *n.* A light-headed or weak-minded person.

Being as some were, *light-braines,* runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours. *Martin*, Marriage of Priestes, L. l. iii. (1554). (*Latham.*)

light-course (lītʹkōrs), *n.* A copper band, from 15 to 18 inches deep, on the top of the pan used in clarifying sugar. Its function is to keep the scum from boiling over.

light-dues (lītʹdūz), *n. pl.* Duties or tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-money.

lighten[1] (līʹtn), *v.* [< ME. *lightnen, lightenen, ligtnen,* become light; with suffix *-n,* E. *-en*[1] (1), formative of passive verbs, < *light*[1], *a.*, light: see *light*[1], *a.* Cf. *alighten*[1], *enlighten.* Hence *lightening*[1], *lightning*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become light or lighter; grow light or clear up; brighten: as, the sky *lightens.*

No motion, save alone
What *lightens* in the lucid east
Of rising worlds by yonder wood. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cv.

After sixty years, the ardent words of a lovely girl are not quite so quick and spirit-stirring as when, fresh from the fancy or the heart, they lived and *lightened* on the page. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 373.

2. To emit flashes of lightning; shoot out as lightning; flash. See *lightning*[1].

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven shineth unto the other part. Luke xvii. 24.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens,* opens graves, and roars. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 74.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make light or bright; give light to; light up.

God, who *lightned* Eden with his Rays. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Lord will *lighten* my darkness. 2 Sam. xxii. 29.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 231.

2. To illuminate mentally or spiritually; enlighten.

Saving grace is the gift of the Holy Ghost, which *lighteneth* inwardly the minds, and inflameth inwardly the hearts of men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 208.

3. To send forth like lightning. [Rare.]

Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 69.

lighten[2] (lī'tn), *v.* [< ME. *lightenen*; < *light*[2] + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *alighten*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become light or less heavy.

Thaire suete songe made my herte to *lighten*.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light or less heavy; reduce in weight; relieve of weight: as, to *lighten* coin by clipping or abrasion; to *lighten* a load or a ship.

As the ships of the company were large, and could not pass without being *lightened*, a small vessel (flute) was left stationed on the Balize bar, to receive part of the cargoes. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.

2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; alleviate: as, to *lighten* the cares of life.

Then first of all his minde was at ease, and free to rejoice, *lightened* of all maner burden and care.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 24.

When I contemplate that infinite Advantage he hath got by this Change and Transmigration, it much *lightens* the Weight of my Grief. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

3. To cheer; gladden.

A trusty villain, sir, that very oft . .
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 21.

It takes so very little to *lighten* hearts of seventeen and eighteen! *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

4. To make lighter in color or shade: as, to *lighten* the background of a picture.

lighten[3]† (lī'tn), *v. i.* [< *light*[3] + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *alighten*[3].] To descend; settle down; light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer* (Ch. of England), Te Deum.

lightening[1] (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lighten*[1], *v.*: see *lightning*[1].] 1. A becoming light; the break of day. See *lightning*[1], 1.—2†. See *lightning*[1], 2.—**3.** A brightening up, as of the mind or spirit. [Rare.]

You gave me good warning to take heed and beware, lest after a *lightening* I catch a foil.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 356.

4. In *metal.*, the sudden brightening of the color of silver during cupellation when the metal reaches the point of greatest purity.

lightening[2] (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lighten*[2], *v.*] The act or fact of becoming or making light or less heavy.

light-equation (līt'ē-kwā″shon), *n.* The correction for the effect on astronomical phenomena, especially eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, of the time required by light to traverse the space between the planet and the earth. This is combined with *aberration* (which see).

lighter[1] (lī'tėr), *n.* [= D. *lichter* = G. *leuchter*; as *light*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates; specifically, a torch or an electric device for lighting candles or gas-jets. A simple form of lighter is a strip of paper rolled into a tapering tube.

Twisting up a piece of waste paper into a *lighter*.
Wilkie Collins, Hide and Seek, ix.

An electric *lighter* attached to the gas fixture suddenly flashed brightness over a most curious place.
Weekly American (Waterbury, Conn.), Aug. 27, 1886.

2†. *pl.* Blinkers for a horse.

Ye'll take the bridle frae his head,
The *lighters* frae his e'en.
Blancheflour and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

lighter[2] (lī'tėr), *n.* [= D. *ligter*; as *light*[3] + *-er*[1].] A boat or vessel, commonly an open flat-bottomed barge, but sometimes decked, used in lightening or unloading and also in loading ships, and for receiving and transporting for short distances passengers or goods, or materials of any kind, usually in a harbor.

Some pretty presentation, which we have addressed and conveyed hither in a *lighter* at the general charge, and landed at the back door. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

The boatmen jump into the water and push the *lighters* against the stone stairs, while we unload our own baggage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

lighter[2] (lī'tėr), *v.* [< *lighter*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport in or as in a lighter, as goods or cargo.

And our effects of some three or four tons were *lightered* ashore by means of the Indian canoes.
The Century, XXX. 739.

II. *intrans.* To be employed in the business of transporting goods by means of a lighter.

The vicissitudes of business in their respective vocations—*lightering*, mule-driving, peddling, or bar-keeping, as the case may be.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 207.

lighter[3] (lī'tėr), *n.* Same as *lafter*.

lighterage (lī'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *lighter*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The act of unloading cargo into a lighter.—2. The price paid for unloading a ship by means of a lighter, or for conveying goods or merchandise in lighters.

The *lighterage*, carriage and porters' due.
Report to Lord Burleigh in 1583 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 46).

lighterman (lī'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *lightermen* (-men). [= D. *ligterman*; as *lighter*[2] + *man*.] A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

A poor *lighterman*, sir, one that hath had the honour sometimes to lay in the king's beer there.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

lighter-screw (lī'tėr-skrö), *n.* A screw for the adjustment of the relative distances of the grinding surfaces of a pair of millstones.

lighter-staff (lī'tėr-staf), *n.* In a grain-mill, a lever which supports and controls the adjustable end of the bray-plank or bridgetree, to which it is connected at one end by a stirrup, while its other end receives the lighter-screw or a counterbalance weight. *E. H. Knight.*

light-fingered (līt'fing'gėrd), *a.* 1. Light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.—2. Dexterous in touching and taking; thievish; addicted to petty thefts: applied particularly to pickpockets.

Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very *light-finger'd*), and left the management of the Boats entirely to the Boats crew.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

Great is Apollo with his golden shell,
The gift of Hermes in his infancy,
And great is Hermes' self, *light-fingered* god.
R. H. Stoddard, Arcadian Idyl.

light-foot (līt'fůt), *a.* Nimble; light-footed. [Poetical.]

There she alighted from her *light-foot* beast.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 7.

Light-foot Iris brought it yester-eve.
Tennyson, Œnone.

lightfoot† (līt'fůt), *n.* Venison. [Old cant.]

"Wife," quoth the miller, "fetch me forth *lightfoote*,
And of his sweetnesse a little we'll taste."
A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.
The King and the Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, [VIII. 36).

light-footed (līt'fůt″ed), *a.* Light of foot; stepping or skipping lightly or nimbly, as in running or dancing.

Wood-nymphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 135.

A fairy Prince with joyful eyes,
And *lighter-footed* than the fox.
Tennyson, The Day-dream (The Arrival).

lightful[1] (līt'fůl), *a.* [< *light*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of light; bright. [Rare.]

That glorious lampe
Whose *lightfull* presence giveth suddaine flight
To . . . sleepe. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

lightful[2]† (līt'fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *light*[2], *a.*, + *-ful*.] Light; cheerful. [Rare.]

Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous before, yet it is ten times more lightsome and joyous now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii. 60.

lightfulness (līt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightful, in either sense. [Rare.]

The eternal Intelligence . . . needs no recording of opinions to confirm his knowledge, no more than the sun wants wax to be the fuel of his glorious *lightfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

light-handed (līt'han″ded), *a.* 1. Having light hands; soft, delicate, or dexterous in touch or manipulation.—2. Having or bringing little in the hands: as, to come home *light-handed*.—3. Insufficiently supplied with hands or assistants, as a ship or a factory; short-handed.

light-headed (līt'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Disordered in the head; giddy or dizzy; hence, flighty; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed*.
Walpole.

Some doubted and were sore afeard
That she had grown *light-headed* with her woe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

2. Thoughtless; volatile; frivolous.

If the man be graue, his speech and stile is graue: if *light-headed*, his stile and language also light.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 124.

Those often overturn a thick-witted or a *light headed* man. *The Century*, XXVI. 369.

light-headedness (līt'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being light-headed; dizziness; flightiness; wandering; delirium.

So lovely a voice uttering nothing but the incoherent ravings of *lightheadedness*. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 9.

light-hearted (līt'här″ted), *a.* Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety; cheerful.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 12.

=Syn. Gladsome, joyous.

light-heartedly (līt'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a light-hearted manner; with a light heart.

light-heartedness (līt'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief; cheerfulness; playfulness.

These "gabes," as they are called, are merely frolicsome braggadocio, spoken in *lightheartedness*, and not intended to convey any serious intention.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 652.

light-heeled (līt'hēld), *a.* 1. Nimble or lively in walking or running; swift of foot.

The villain is much *lighter-heel'd* than I.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 416.

2†. Of loose character.

She is sure a *light heeld* wench.
The Bride, 1640, sig. G. (*Halliwell.*)

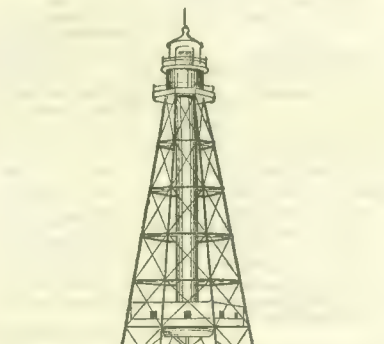
light-horse (līt'hôrs), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

One hundred Men at Arms, and Six hundred *Light-Horse*, led by the Earl of Warwick.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 303.

Ludovic comes forth with his army, and with his *light horse* beginnes the charge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 110.

light-horseman (līt'hôrs″man), *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

lighthouse (līt'hous), *n.* A tower or other structure exhibiting a light or lights, for the purpose of indicating the presence of rocks, shoals, or other dangers to navigation, or for the guidance of mariners when approaching or sailing along a coast, entering a harbor, or navigating a river or other body of water. Lighthouses were formerly illuminated simply by means of a wood- or coal-fire, and afterward by candles and lamps. Coal-fires continued in general use till after the middle of the eighteenth century, and in some places many years later. The lamps in the lanterns of lighthouses in the United States are, for the most part, mechanical oil-lamps



Lighthouse on Alligator Reef, Florida Reefs.

fitted with Argand burners, and employed with simple reflectors or with some form of the Fresnel lantern. Electric lighting has been tried in some lighthouses, but found objectionable on account of the depth of shadow produced by it in their immediate vicinity. In order that lighthouses may be distinguished by night, their lights vary in power, color, number, position, etc. As regards power, they are classified as of the first, second, third, or fourth order: the first two being employed in coast-lighthouses, and the others as sound-, harbor-, or river-lights. They may be fixed, revolving, flashing, or intermittent, in either single or combined colors: thus, a light may show two white flashes and a red flash followed by an interval of darkness, or the red and white flashes may alternate. These changes are obtained by various contrivances for causing the lenses, reflectors, or screens to travel in a circular path around the lamp, or to pass before it. Some lighthouses are painted with bands of color, or bear some other distinguishing mark, that their identity may be easily established in the daytime.

They saw . . .
The lamp-fire glimmer down from the tall *lighthouse* tower.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Bureau of Lighthouses, an office of the Department of Commerce of the U. S. government, having supervision of the lighthouse system of the United States. The Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, etc., on the coasts and rivers of the United States, and with the direction of the offices, depots, and tenders required.

lighthouseman (līt'hous-man), *n.*; pl. *lighthousemen* (-men). A keeper of a lighthouse.

The manners and ways of coastguardsmen, *lighthousemen*, and other amphibious creatures.
Athenæum, No. 3200, p. 257.

lighting[1] (lī′ting), *n.* [< ME. *lihtinge, liztinge,* < AS. *lihtung, lyhtung, līghting, lȳhting, leóhting,* verbal n. of *līhtan, leóhtan,* light, shine, illuminate: see *light*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making light or becoming light. See *light*[1], *v. t.*—2. The act of igniting or illuminating: as, the *lighting* of a fire; street-*lighting*.

Electric *lighting* and working of railways and tramways are upon a commercial and useful stage.
Nature, XXXVII. 303.

3. In *metal-working*, same as *annealing*.

lighting[2] (lī′ting), *n.* [< ME. **lihting*, < AS. *līhting*, a making or becoming light, alleviation, verbal n. of *līhtan, lēhtan*, make light, *leóhtian*, become light: see *light*[2], *v.*] The act of making or becoming light or less heavy. See *light*[2], *v. t.*

lighting[3] (lī′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *light*[3], *v.*] The act of alighting, as from flight.

Ere long it was noticed that in the process of *lighting* [of various birds] there was, very commonly, a conspicuous flashing-out of white on wings or tail, or on both.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 202.

light-iron (līt′ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron stand serving to hold a candle or a lamp: an early utensil, kept in use in some localities until lately.

light-keeper (līt′kē″pėr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship.

I reached Dublin on the evening of the 5th, and, without giving the *lightkeeper* any warning of my visit, went straight to the lighthouse.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 67.

light-legged (līt′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.
Sir P. Sidney.

lightless (līt′les), *a.* [< ME. *lightless*, < AS. *leóhtleás*, without light, < *leóht*, light, + *-lēas*, = E. *-less*: see *light*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] Without light; giving no light; dark.

Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
Whan *lightlees* is the world.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 550.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 4.

These large *lightless* waves of the sun . . . are frequently called obscure or invisible heat.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 13.

lightly (līt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *lightly, ligtliche, lihtliche*, < AS. *leóhtlīce* (= OFries. *lichtelik* = D. *ligtelijk* = MLG. *lichteliken* = OHG. *līhtlīhho*, MHG. *līhtelīche*, G. *leichtlich*), in a light manner, < *leóhtlīc*, a., light, < *leóht*, light, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Not heavily; with little weight or force; not oppressively or severely: as, to tread *lightly*; to punish *lightly*; his cares sit *lightly* upon him.

When at the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun. Isa. ix. 1.

That the King's hands may not be rudely tied by others, he must consent to tie them *lightly* himself.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. With little effort; without difficulty; easily.

And verily you shall not *lightly* find in all the city any thing that is more commodious . . . [than] these gardens.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it.
Scott.

And, pushing his black craft among them all,
He *lightly* scatter'd theirs.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Without good reason; upon slight grounds; readily.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day,
And will not *lightly* trust the messenger.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 6.

4. With little regard; slightingly; indifferently.

Then, and long afterwards, colonial property was *lightly* esteemed. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 362.

5. Parsimoniously; niggardly.

They are but *lightly* rewarded.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 157.

6. Without deliberation; heedlessly; inconsiderately.

Matrimony . . . is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or *lightly*.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

They choose the Tranibores yearly, but *lightly* they change them not.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 3.

7. In a light-hearted manner; cheerfully; cheerily; airily; with levity.

I'll *lightly* front each high emprize
For one kind glance of those bright eyes.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 24.

The seventy years borne *lightly* as the pine
Wears its first down of snow in green disdain.
Lowell, Bankside, iii.

In the Spring a young man's fancy *lightly* turns to thoughts of love. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Lightly he answered her, and smile or kiss
Would change their talk to idle words of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

8. With agility; nimbly; quickly.

It booted not to thinke that throw to beare,
But grownd he gave, and *lightly* lept areare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9†. Commonly; usually.

The folk of that Contree ben *lyghtly* dronken, and han but litille appetyt to mete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 94.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

lightly (līt′li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lightlied*, ppr. *lightlying*. [< *lightly*, *adv.*] To make light of; slight; disparage. Also *lichtly*. [Scotch.]

I drew me near to my stairhead,
And I heard my ain lord *lichtly* me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

His House, whose front vpreard so high and eaven,
That *lightlied* earth, and seemed to threat the heaven.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 78.

light-maker (līt′mā″kėr), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wyclif.*

lightman† (līt′man), *n.* A linkman.

The stars might go to sleep a-nights,
And leave their work to th se new lights;
The midwife moon might mind her calling,
And noisy *lightman* leave his bawling.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 255.

light-minded (līt′mīn″ded), *a.* Of light mind; unsteady; volatile; capricious.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*.
Ecclus. xix. 4.

light-mindedness (līt′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being light-minded; inconsiderateness; capriciousness.

The singular *light-mindedness* with which a king of France bestows upon a Lombard adventurer a county in the very heart and centre of his own kingdom.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 411.

light-moderator (līt′mod″e̤-rā-tọr), *n.* An attachment for a microscope to secure a white light on an object when examined by artificial light. It consists of two disks of colored glass, one blue, the other red, mounted on a stand for convenience in adjustment.

light-money (līt′mun″i), *n.* Money levied for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-dues.

Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of *light money*, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 308.

lightness[1] (līt′nes), *n.* [< ME. **lightnes*, < AS. *lihtnesse* (= OHG. *liuhtnissa*), lightness, brightness, < *leóht, līht*, light: see *light*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being light or bright.

lightness[2] (līt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *lightnesse, ligtnesse* (= MLG. *lichtnisse*); < *light*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being light in weight; lack of heaviness or gravity: as, the *lightness* of a burden; the *lightness* of cork or of hydrogen.

Its [cork's] specific *lightness*, combined with strength and durability, recommends it above all other substances for forming life-buoys, belts, and jackets.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 402.

2. In *cookery*, sponginess; the state of being well raised; freedom from sogginess.

This matter of *lightness* is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.
H. B. Stowe, House and Home Papers, x.

3. Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness in act or execution; dexterity; nimbleness; agility: as, *lightness* of touch in painting or music; *lightness* of foot in running or dancing.

Somtyme, to shewe his *lightnesse* and maistrye,
He pleyeth Herodes upon a scaffold hye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 197.

He [Rab] . . . trotted up stairs with much *lightness*, and went straight to that door.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

4. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness.

Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 89.

5†. Levity; wantonness; unchastity.

Can it be
That modesty may more betray our sense
Than woman's *lightness*?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 169.

Ready to sprinkle our unspotted fame
With note of *lightness*?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

6†. Light-headedness.

And he, repulsed — a short tale to make —
Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,
Thence to a watch, thence into a weakness,
Thence to a *lightness*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 149.

=Syn. 3. Briskness, sprightliness, ease, facility, swiftness. —4. *Volatility, Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness, airiness.

★**lightning**[1] (līt′ning), *n.* [Also in the first sense *lightening*, after the present form of the verb, but according to the orig. type *lightning*; < ME. **lightning, ligtnyng*, illumination, verbal n. of *lightnen, ligtnen*, illuminate: see *lighten*[1]. Cf. *lighting*[1].] 1. A becoming light or bright; a flashing of light: in this sense usually *lightening*.

Be the *ligtnynge* of a sterre,
To Jhesu alle thre presentis thei brougte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The great brand
Made *lightnings* in the splendour of the moon.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. A sudden illumination of the heavens caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; a flash of light due to electricity in the atmosphere. The lightning-flash may have a length of a mile or even more, and commonly takes an irregular direction (*forked lightning*), the path of the electrical discharge being that of the least resistance. In *sheet-lightning* no definite spark is seen, but a general illumination over a broad surface; it is commonly due to the reflection by the clouds of the discharge proper. This is called *summer lightning* or *heat-lightning* when the storm is at a great distance, so that only the broad flashes of light are seen, usually near the horizon, and unaccompanied by thunder. Sheet-lightning is also described as occurring when there is neither storm nor cloud; if such cases be authentic, it is probably due to a weak electrical discharge in the air at a considerable altitude. In *globular lightning* or *globe-lightning*, which is a rare phenomenon, the discharge takes a spherical form (*fire-ball*), sometimes apparently a foot or more in diameter, and lasts for a number of seconds, descending slowly to the earth, and often exploding with a loud report. The discharge of frictional electricity in the laboratory gives phenomena similar in kind to those of lightning, and the "brimstone odor" which sometimes accompanies the latter (due to the formation of ozone) is often observed. *Dark lightning* is the name given to the dark lines shown on developing a photographic plate after exposure to several flashes some of which show as bright lines while others appear as dark flashes.

And when the cross blue *lightning* seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the aim and very flash of it.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 50.

Mr. A. S. Barker photographed outside objects on an excessively dark night by the light of *lightning* alone. The wind was strong, and the interesting feature was brought out, when the plates were developed, that the foliage had perceptibly moved during the exposure. The flash must therefore have a measurable interval, probably decidedly longer than the thousandth or ten thousandth of a second, as got by Wheatstone. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 101.

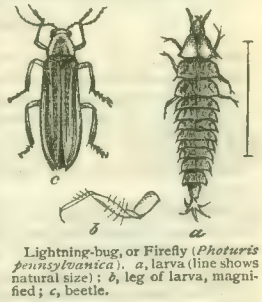
Jersey lightning, apple-jack or peach-brandy (as made, or alleged to be made, in New Jersey); very crude and bad whisky. [Slang, U. S.]

lightning[2]†, *n.* [Same as *lightening*[2].] A becoming light or less heavy; an exhilaration of the spirits. [Perhaps really the same as *lightening*[1], the senses being easily interchanged.]

How oft when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 90.

lightning-arrester (līt′ning-a-res″tėr), *n.* An apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephone lines, offices, instruments, and operators from lightning-discharges. It usually consists of two wires or plates placed in close proximity, one of them connected to an earth-plate and the other to the line. The opposed surfaces of the plates are sometimes covered with sharp corrugations in directions at right angles to each other, and sometimes filled with sharp points which face each other and increase the power of the instrument.

lightning-bug (līt′ning-bug), *n.* A firefly or phosphorescent beetle of the family *Lampyridæ*, related to the European glow-worms. Two common species are *Pyractomena angulata* and *P. borealis*. The genera *Phengodes, Zarhipis, Microphotus*, and *Pleotomus* have more or less wingless, degraded, larviform females, which are luminous in abdominal patches. The males of the same genera are winged, and resemble the common lightning-bugs, giving a more or less intense flash-light. Another lightning-bug of the eastern United States is *Photuris pennsylvanica*, about half an inch long, of a yellowish color with a few ill-defined lines of black or brown; both sexes have wings and long elytra, and the luminous larva has a brush-like anal leg. A third species, common in parts of the Mississippi valley, is *Photinus pyralis*, which has blackish-brown elytra margined with pale yellow, and a yellow prothorax with a central black spot. The two last-named belong to the subfamily *Lampyrinæ*.



Lightning-bug, or Firefly (*Photuris pennsylvanica*). *a*, larva (line shows natural size); *b*, leg of larva, magnified; *c*, beetle.

lightning-conductor (lit′ning-kon-duk″tor), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

lightning-discharger (līt′ning-dis-chär″jėr), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

lightning-print (līt'ning-print), *n.* A branched or tree-like marking sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, or in the neighborhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be an impression of the images of surrounding objects. That this is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

lightning-proof (līt'ning-prōf), *a.* Safe or protected from lightning.

lightning-protector (līt'ning-prǭ-tek″tọr), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

lightning-rod (līt'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect a building or a vessel from lightning; a lightning-conductor. Lightning-rods are attached to buildings and other structures for two purposes: (1) to prevent as far as possible sudden discharges of electricity from clouds to earth through or in the neighborhood of the building; (2) to form a line of least resistance for any such discharge, should it take place, and thus prevent damage to the building. In order that a lightning-rod may be efficient for the first purpose, it is provided with one or more (preferably several) sharp points at its upper end, with the view of gradually discharging the electricity of the surrounding atmosphere to earth. (See *power of points*, under *point*.) With regard to the most efficient form for a lightning-rod to fulfil the second purpose for which lightning-rods are erected, there have been great differences of opinion. Recent developments of electrical theory and experiment indicate that the form of the conductor is the most important element, the particular kind of metal being of comparatively little account. The conductor should be in the form of a ribbon or a thin tube, or consist of a number of separate thin wires not spun together to form a rope. The object is to obtain a conductor having small self-induction, which is the main impediment to a sudden rush of electricity. Care is also taken that the rod or conductor be well connected to earth, either through wet soil or through a network of water-mains.

lightning-tube (līt'ning-tūb), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

light-o'-love† (līt'ǫ-luv″), *n.* [From the phrase *light of love*, i. e. trifling or capricious in love.] 1. A light, capricious woman; a wanton coquette.

So, my quean, you and I must part sooner than perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part with a—likely young fellow. *Scott.*

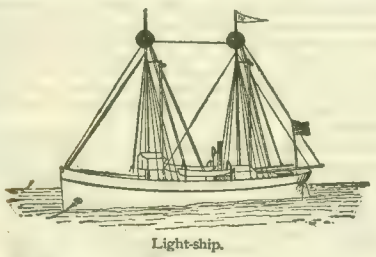
2. An old dance-tune.

Clap us into *Light-o'-love;* that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 44.

light-organ (līt'ôr″gạn), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the luminous organs of certain insects, situated in the thorax or abdomen.

light-room (līt'röm), *n.* 1. A small apartment next to the magazine in a ship of war, in which lights for illuminating the magazine are placed behind thick glass windows, to avoid danger from carrying fire among the explosives. Also called *light-box*.—2. The room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus.

light-ship (līt'ship), *n.* A vessel riding at anchor and displaying a light for the guidance of



Light-ship.

mariners, in a position where the bottom or the depth would render a fixed lighthouse-structure impracticable. Light-ships have only such masts and sails as will enable them to reach a port if driven by storms from their anchorage.

light-shot†, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a contribution of wax payable to the church three times yearly.

lightsome[1] (līt'sum), *a.* [< *light*[1], *a.*, + *-some*.] Emitting or manifesting light; luminous; not dark. [Now chiefly poetical.]

However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently *lightsome*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

lightsome[2] (līt'sum), *a.* [< *light*[2], *a.*, + *-some*.] Having the quality of lightness or buoyancy; light-hearted; cheerful or cheering; gay; airy; sportive.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

This news should make you *lightsome*, bring joy to you. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Pope's understanding was no less vigorous . . . than his fancy was *lightsome* and sprightly. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 410.

lightsomely (līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a lightsome manner.

lightsomeness[1] (līt'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lightsome or of emitting or showing light, luminousness. [Rare.]

It is to our atmosphere that . . . the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight are owing. *G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

lightsomeness[2] (līt'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightsome or not heavy.

Drayton could write well, and had an agreeable *lightsomeness* of fancy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 138.

light-spirited (līt'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

light-struck (līt'struk), *a.* In *photog.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; fogged, as a sensitized plate which has been insufficiently protected from light, or has been used in apparatus leaking light.

light-tight (līt'tīt), *a.* Impervious to light; excluding the light perfectly. Compare *air-tight*.

light-vessel (līt'ves″el), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

light-wave (līt'wāv), *n.* A wave of the luminiferous ether; a wave of light.

light-weight (līt'wāt), *n.* In *sporting*, a man or an animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, between that of the *middle-weight* on one hand and that of the *feather-weight* on the other; hence, any person of light weight or of comparatively little importance.

light-winged (līt'wingd), *a.* Having light or fleet wings.

Light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 269.

light-witted (līt'wit″ed), *a.* Having a feeble or weak intellect.

For *lyght-witted* or dronken, sure, men will name thee in talke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

lightwood[1] (līt'wụd), *n.* [< *light*[1], *n.*, + *wood*[1].] Any wood used in lighting a fire; kindlings; especially, in the southern United States, very resinous pine wood.

They [Indians] make a hearth in the middle of their canoe, raising it within two inches of the edge; upon this they lay their burning *lightwood*, split into small shivers, each splinter whereof will blaze and burn, end for end, like a candle. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii.

A negro woman on her knees was hastily lighting a fire on the broad hearth with fat *lightwood*, and in another moment there was a strong aromatic odor, and the brilliant blaze. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

Lightwood knot. (*a*) A pine knot used for kindlings. (*b*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called from its toughness. [New Berne, North Carolina.]

lightwood[2] (līt'wụd), *n.* [< *light*[1], *a.*, + *wood*[1].] An inappropriate colonial name for the Australian tree *Acacia Melanoxylon*, more properly called *blackwood*.

lightwood[3] (līt'wụd), *n.* [< *light*[2], *a.*, + *wood*[1].] Same as *coachwood*.

lighty† (lī'ti), *a.* [ME. *lighty, ligti;* < *light*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of light; illuminated; not obscure.

The lanterne of thi bodi is thine yghe; if thin yghe be symple, al thi body schal be *lighty*, but if it be weyward, al thi body schal be derkful. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

★**Ligia** (lij'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ligea* or **Ligia*, < Gr. Λίγεια, a water-nymph, fem. of λιγύς, clear-voiced.] 1. A Fabrician (1798) genus of isopod crustaceans, now referred to the family *Oniscidæ*. It contains certain sea-slaters, as *L. oceanica*. Also *Lygia*.—2. The typical genus of *Ligiinæ* or *Ligiidæ*, having a few European and Asiatic species. *Duponchel*, 1829.

Ligiidæ (li-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-idæ*.] The *Ligiinæ* rated as a family. Usually called *Ligidæ*.

Ligiinæ (lij-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Ligia:* also named *Ligiidæ* as a family of *Geometrina* or *Phalænites*. It is widely distributed, and contains 7 genera of moths, with the body stout, front prominent, palpi variable, antennæ stout, pectinate in the male, thorax very short, wings entire and unmarked or very slightly speckled, tarsi spinose, and hind tibiæ four-spurred. Usually called *Ligiinæ*.

lignage† (lī'nāj), *n.* A Middle English form of *lineage*.

lignaloes (līn-al'ōz), *n.* [< ME. *ligne aloes*, < OF. *lignaloes, lignaloe, ligne aloes, lingaloes, lingnaloel*, etc., < L. *lignum aloes: lignum*, wood; *aloes*, gen. of *aloe*, aloes: see *aloes*.] 1. Aloes-wood or agallochum: same as *aloes*, 2.—2†. A bitter drug: same as *aloes*, 1.

The woful teres that they leten falle
As bittre weren out of teres kynde,
For peyne, as is *ligne aloes* [var. *lignum aloes*] or galle. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1137.

lignatile (lig'nạ-til), *a.* [< NL. *lignatilis*, < L. *lignum*, wood. Cf. *saxatile*.] In *bot.*, growing on wood; lignicole.

lignet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *line*[2].

ligneous (lig'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ligneo* = Pg. It. *ligneo*, < L. *ligneus*, wooden, < *lignum*, wood: see *lignum*.] Consisting of or resembling wood; wooden; woody; in *bot.*, having a wood-like texture; woody, as distinguished from herbaceous. Also *lignose*.

For it may be they [shoots of vines and roots of red roses], being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 504.

Ligneous galls, in *entom.*, galls which are hard and inelastic, resembling wood in structure.—**Ligneous marble**, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

lignescent (lig-nes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-escent*.] Tending to be or become ligneous or woody; somewhat woody.

lignicole (lig'ni-kōl), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *colere*, dwell.] Same as *lignicoline*.

lignicoline (lig-nik'ǭ-lin), *a.* [< *lignicole* + *-ine*.] Growing upon wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi.

ligniferous (lig-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *lignifer*, < *lignum*, wood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or yielding wood.

lignification (lig″ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lignification* = Pg. *lignificação;* as *lignify* + *-ation:* see *-fication*.] The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified; the process of becoming or of making woody: an alleged conversion of animal matter into wood, not confirmed by scientific investigation.

ligniform (lig'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ligniforme*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.—**Ligniform asbestos.** See *asbestos*, 3.

lignify (lig'ni-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *lignified*, ppr. *lignifying*. [= F. *lignifier* = Pg. (refl.) *lignificar*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into or become wood; make or grow woody.

As internal cells grow older the protoplasm disappears, the cellulose *lignifies*, and a mere framework of woody cells is left. *S. B. Herrick*, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 6.

The object is, in brief, what appears to be a *lignified* serpent formed between the outer bark and the wood—in the cambium layer, in fact—of a native tree known as the Ipé misim. *C. V. Riley*, Sci. Amer. Supp., Feb. 17, 1883.

Lignified cells, in *phys. bot.*, vegetable cells whose walls have been indurated and more or less thickened by the deposition of lignin, thus being converted into woody fiber.

lignin (lig'nin), *n.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-in*[2].] An organic substance which forms a characteristic part of wood-cells, bast-cells, and all woody fibers, making about one half of the weight of most dry wood. It is superadded to the cellulose of primitive cells by deposition on their walls. It is harder and more elastic than the latter, and absorbs comparatively little water. Its chemical composition is not satisfactorily made out; but it differs from cellulose in being soluble in Schultze's macerating mixture and in potassium hydroxid, but not in cupro-ammonium. It has sometimes been called *xylogen*. See *lignified cells*, under *lignify*.

ligniperdous (lig-ni-pėr'dus), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *perdere*, destroy; cf. F. *ligniperdes*, insects destructive of wood.] Destructive of wood; injurious to timber: specifically applied to various insects, crustaceans, and mollusks.

★**lignite** (lig'nīt), *n.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ite*[2].] Brown-coal; imperfectly formed coal, or that in which the original form of the wood is so distinctly preserved that it can be easily recognized by the unaided eye. Lignite usually contains considerably more hygroscopic water than does true coal, and is inferior to the latter as a fuel. It contains decidedly more oxygen than true coal, and in its general chemical composition stands midway between coal and wood. It is not limited to any particular geological formation, but is more abundant in the more recent strata. The fossil fuel of the Tertiary is almost all lignite; and in the Tertiary coal, where the vegetable structure may not perhaps be distinctly recognizable, the presence of 10 or 12 per cent. of water is an indication of imperfect conversion of the material into coal. There are, however, Tertiary coals which are nearly as free from water as those of Carboniferous age usually are, as, for instance, some of the coal of the State of Washington, which is of very early Tertiary age.

lignitic (lig-nit'ik), *a.* [< *lignite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing lignite.—**Lignitic group.** Same as *Laramie group* (which see, under *group*[1]).

lignitiferous (lig-ni-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *lignite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, lignite-bearing; containing beds of lignite or brown-coal, as certain strata.

lignitize (lig'ni-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lignitized*, ppr. *lignitizing*. [< *lignite* + *-ize*.] To convert into lignite.

A large log two feet in diameter, and completely *lignitized*, was also seen. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 203.

lignivorous (lig-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *lignivore*; < L. *lignum*, wood, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Wood-eating; living in and devouring wood, either in a growing tree or in cut timber, as the ★larvæ of many insects; xylophagous.

lignose (lig'nōs), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lignosus*, woody: see *lignous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ligneous*.

II. *n.* An explosive mixture consisting of wood pulp saturated with nitroglycerin. It has fallen into disuse on account of the special danger attending its use.

lignous† (lig'nus), *a.* [= F. *ligneux* = Pg. *lignoso*; < L. *lignosus*, like wood, < *lignum*, wood: see *lignum*.] Ligneous.

Their *lignous* fibers with continuous length,
Equivalent, compact, a bony strength.
★ *Brooke*, Universal Beauty, iii.

lignum (lig'num), *n.* [L., wood as used for fuel (or rarely for making tables, etc.); prob. 'that which is gathered' (sc. for firewood), < *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] Wood, as contrasted with soft tissues or with bark; that part of exogenous plants which comprises the alburnum and the duramen.—**Lignum crucis**, wood of the cross; *eccles.*, a relic asserted to be a piece of the true cross, or a decorative object containing such a relic.

lignum-aloes (lig'num-al″ōz), *n.* Same as *lign-aloes*.

lignum-vitæ (lig'num-vī'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *lignum*, wood, + *vitæ*, gen. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] 1. The tree *Guaiacum officinale*, or its hard and durable wood; also, *G. sanctum*. See *Guaiacum*. —2. A name of several other trees of which the wood is more or less similar to that of *G. officinale*. That of Guiana is *Ixora ferrea*, also called *hackia*; that of Queensland, *Vitex lignum-vitæ* of the *Verbenaceæ*. *Acacia falcata* and *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* of New South Wales have likewise received the same name; and so has *Melanorrhœa usitata*, the black-varnish tree of Burma and Pegu.—**Bastard lignum-vitæ**, *Sarcomphalus laurinus* of Jamaica, belonging to the *Rhamnaceæ*.—**Hickory lignum-vitæ**, *Acacia falcata* of New South Wales.—**White lignum-vitæ**, *Polygala diversifolia* of the *Polygalaceæ*, found in Jamaica.

ligroin (lig'rō-in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] That part of petroleum which has a boiling-point between 90° and 120° C.

ligula (lig'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *ligulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ligula*, a var. of *lingula*, a little tongue, tongue of a shoe, strap, etc., a spoon, spoonful; dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *ligule*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A fleshy, membranaceous, or horny anterior part of the labium, attached to the inner surface of the mentum, by which it is sometimes entirely concealed; the terminal or distal one of the three component parts of the labium. In the *Hymenoptera* it is developed into a long tongue-like organ, split into three parts, of which the outer two are called the *paraglossæ* and the intermediate one the *glossa* or *lingua*. (See cut under *Hymenoptera*.) Sometimes the term *ligula* is applied to the united palpigers or palpus-bearing lobes of the labium, which cover and conceal the true ligula. In the *Coleoptera* the ligula is properly the central division of the labium, between the paraglossæ; but, as the latter are often wanting, the term *ligula* has come to be used synonymously with *labium*, where the term *labium* is used as applying only to the anterior division, excluding *mentum* and *submentum*. See cut under *mouth-parts*. (*b*) A process on the elytra of certain beetles. See *elytral*.—3. In *anat.*, a band of white nervous substance bordering the membranous covering of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain on each side, and extending from the clava to the striæ acusticæ, where it winds around the restiform bodies. Also called *tænia ventriculi quarti, ala pontis*, and *ponticulus*.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of simple cestoid worms, type of the family *Ligulidæ*, having an unsegmented elongated body with two lateral depressions at the head end, and numerous sets of sexual organs in longitudinal series opening on the median line of the body. These endoparasites inhabit fishes and amphibians, and acquire their matured character in waterbirds.

5. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.

ligular (lig'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *ligul*(*e*) + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a ligula; consisting of ligulæ; strap-like.

As occasional appendages . . . must be mentioned stipules, *ligular* structures, and wood-like outgrowths.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 191.

Ligularia (lig-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligula* + *-aria*.] The *Ligulidæ* rated as an order of the class *Cestoidea*.

ligulate (lig'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ligula* + *-ate*¹.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Strap-shaped: said chiefly of the rays of the *Asteraceæ* and the corollas of the *Cichoriaceæ*. (*b*) Furnished with a ligule; liguled: as, a *ligulate grass;* having a ligulate corolla: as, a *ligulate* flower; having ligulate flowers: as, a *ligulate* head.—2. In *zoöl.*, strap-shaped: specifically applied (*a*) to the cochlea of vertebrates below mammals, in distinction from *helicine* or *helicoid;* (*b*), in entomology, to parts which are long, narrow, flat, and parallel-sided or nearly so, as the tongue of a butterfly.

ligulated (lig'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *ligulate*.

ligule (lig'ūl), *n.* [< *ligula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, one of several strap-shaped organs or parts. (*a*) The blade formed by the corolla in some or all the florets of numerous composite plants. See *Ligulifloræ*. (*b*) The membranous appendage which projects from the summit of the leaf-sheath in many grasses. (*c*) The name is extended by Gray to certain outgrowths, analogous to the last, from the inner side of some petals (for example, those forming the crown in *Silene*), and also of some filaments (as in the stamens of dodder). (*d*) In *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes*, a peculiar membranous scale or tongue arising from the upper surface of the leaf above the sporangium when that is present. Also *ligula*.

Ligulidæ (li-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid worms, typified by the genus *Ligula*.

Ligulifloræ (lig″ū-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), fem. pl. of *liguliflorus*: see *liguliflorous*.] A suborder of *Compositæ*, constituting the family *Cichoriaceæ*, in which the florets of the compound flowers are ligulate.

liguliflorous (lig″ū-li-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *liguliflorus*, < L. *ligula*, a strap, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *ligula* and *flower*.] In *bot.*, having heads composed exclusively of strap-shaped florets.

liguliform (lig'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ligula*, a strap, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, strap-shaped; flat and parallel-sided.—**Liguliform tongue** or **lingua**, a tongue or lingua which is rather short, flat, and partly free from the labium, and not concealed within the mouth, as in most wasps.

Liguorian (li-gwō'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Liguori* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Alfonso Maria da Liguori (1696–1787), an Italian bishop and saint, founder of the order of Redemptorists.

II. *n.* Same as *Redemptorist*.

Liguorist (li-gwō'rist), *n.* [< *Liguori* (see *Liguorian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Redemptorist*.

ligure (lig'ūr), *n.* [< LL. *ligurius, lyncurius, lyncurion, lyncurium*, < LGr. *λιγύριον*, Gr. *λυγκούριον* (Theophrastus), *λιγκούριον, λιγγούριον, λυγγούριον, λαγγούριον, λαγούριον*, a sort of gem (Septuagint, tr. Heb. *leshem*); origin obscure; appar. (in the form *λυγκούριον*, the other forms being then corruptions), < *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx, + *οὖρον*, urine, an etym. accompanied by, and perhaps originating, the statement that the gem was believed to be lynx's urine petrified. The origin has also been referred to L. *Liguria* (Gr. *Λιγυρία, Λιγυστική*) in northern Italy: see *Ligurian*.] Some precious stone. The word is used in the authorized version of the Old Testament to translate *leshem*, the Hebrew name of one of the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest (Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12). The ligure has been identified by some with the jacinth, but by others with the opal or with the tourmalin. It was the seventh precious stone in the high priest's breastplate, representing the tribe of Benjamin.
★

Ligurian (li-gū'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Liguria* (Gr. *Λιγυρία, Λιγουρία*), < *Ligures* (Gr. *Λίγυες, Λίγυρες*), pl. of *Ligus* (*Ligur-*) or *Ligur*, a people in northern Italy. Cf. *Ligusticum* and *lovage*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Liguria, an ancient district on the coast of northwestern Italy and southeastern France, including Nice, the south of Piedmont, Genoa, part of Parma, etc. In the present kingdom of Italy Liguria is a compartimento or department comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio.—**Ligurian bee**, *Apis ligustrica*, the Italian honey-bee, indigenous to the south of Europe.—**Ligurian Sea**, the Gulf of Genoa.

II. *n.* One of a race inhabiting in ancient times a great part of northwestern Italy, especially in the neighborhood of Genoa, and occupying also much of southeastern Gaul. The Ligurians seem to have been ethnically distinct from Iberians, Gauls, and the main stock of Italian tribes. They were subjugated by the Romans during the second century before the Christian era.

ligurinus (lig-ū-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ligurinus*, Ligurian: see *Ligurian*.] 1. An old name of the green linnet, or siskin, now commonly called *Chrysomitris spinus*. Hence—2. [*cap.*] (*a*) A genus of fringilline birds having the siskin as its type. *Brisson*, 1760. (*b*) Another genus of birds having as type the greenfinch, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus. *Koch*, 1816.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of spiders. *Karsch*, 1878.

ligurite (lig'ū-rīt), *n.* [= F. *ligurite*, < L. *Liguria*, name of a district of Italy (see *Ligurian*), + *-ite*².] A variety of sphene or titanite, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms of an apple-green color.

ligurrition (lig-u-rish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *liguritio*(*n-*), *ligurritio*(*n-*), a fondness for dainties, < *ligurire, ligurrire*, be fond of dainties, lick, lit. desire to lick, desiderative of *lingere*, lick: see *lick*.] The act of licking. [Rare.]

The emptying of wine-glasses and the *ligurrition* of dishes. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, p. 94.

Ligusticum (li-gus'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, < *Ligusticus* (Gr. *Λιγυστικός*), Ligurian, < *Ligus, Ligur*, a Ligurian: see *Ligurian*. See *lovage*, ult. < L. *ligusticum*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants belonging to the tribe *Ammineæ*, subtribe *Seselinæ*, distinguished by an ovate or oblong fruit with numerous oil-tubes, and by having seeds with a flat or slightly concave face. There are about 20 species, which are found throughout the whole northern hemisphere. *L. Scoticum*, the Scotch lovage, is sometimes used as a pot-herb. It is common on northern shores, in America reaching south to Rhode Island. *L. Canadense*, called *nondo* and *angelico*, has a large root with the strong aromatic odor and taste of *Angelica*.

ligustrin, ligustrine (li-gus'trin), *n.* [< *Ligustrum* + *-in*².] The bitter principle of the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Ligustrum (li-gus'trum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *ligustrum*, privet.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, distinguished by the induplicate corolla and the terminal panicles of the flowers. There are about 35 species, natives of temperate and tropical Asia, of Europe, and of Australia. They are shrubs with opposite entire smooth leaves. *L. vulgare*, the common privet, makes neat hedges, bearing clipping well, hence called *prim* and *primprint*. The hard white wood, though small, serves some purpose in turnery, the twigs have been used in Belgium in tanning, and the bark yields the bitter principle ligustrin. The Japan privet, *L. Japonicum*, with broader, evergreen leaves, is a cultivated species, which, like the former, will grow in shade, and may be used for hedges.

Ligyrus (lij'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιγυρός*, pliant, flexible.] A genus of scarabs, of the subfamily *Dynastinæ*. It is an important group, confined to North and South America and the West Indies. Four species inhabit the United States. *L. rugiceps* is an occasional enemy of the sugar-cane in Louisiana, and also injures corn. *L. bituberculatus* is injurious to the sugar-cane in South America. *Burmeister*, 1847.

lik†, *n.* A Middle English form of *like*¹.

likable (lī'kạ-bl), *a.* [Also *likeable*; < *like*³, *v.*, + *-able*.] Of a nature to attract liking; apt to be liked: as, a *likable* disposition.

Harry was liked because he was *likable*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xliii.

Ferris, the consul, is meant to be a good fellow in intention, and a *likable* one in person. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 213.

We cannot make much out of his military services, but he [Franklin Pierce] is a *likeable* man, and has as much of "Young America" as we want.
Marcy, in Curtis's Buchanan, II. 38.

likableness (lī'kạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being likable. Also spelled *likeableness*.

The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own *likeableness*, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. *Ruskin*.

likam†, *n.* [E. dial. *leccam*; < ME. *likam, licam, likame, licame, lykam, lykame, lycome, lighame, licham, lichame*, etc., < AS. *līchama, lichoma* (= OS. *līkhamo* = OFries. *līkkoma, līcma* = D. *lichaam, ligchaam* = MLG. *līcham, līchame* = OHG. *līhhamo, līchamo*, MHG. *lichame* (also OHG. *līhhinhamo, līhhinamo*, MHG. *līchname*, G. *leichnam*) = Icel. *līkamr, líkami* = Sw. (obs.) *lekamen* = Dan. *legeme*), body, lit. 'body-covering,' < *līc*, body, + *hama*, a covering: see *like*¹ and *hame*¹. The compound has a poetical aspect, and doubtless originated in poetical use, like the equiv. AS. *flǣschoma*, 'flesh-covering,' *bāncōfa*, 'bone-chamber,' *banfǣt*, 'bone-vessel,' *bānhūs*, 'bone-house,' *bānloca*, 'bone-chest,' etc.] The human body.

As ancres and eremites that holden hem in hure cellys,
Coueytynge nogt in contrees to carien a-boute
For no lykerouse lyflode hure *lykame* to plese.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 32.

Eue, thou art to blame,
To this entysed thou me,
Me shames with my *lyghame*.
York Plays, p. 25.

like¹† (līk), *n.* [< ME. *like, lyke*, in southern use assibilated *lich, liche, lyche*, < AS. *līc*, the body (the living body, but also sometimes a dead body), = OS. *līk* = OFries. *līk* = D. *lijk* = MLG. *līk, līch*, neut., = OHG. *līh*, n., f., MHG. *līch, līche*, f., G. *leiche*, f., the body, a dead body, = Icel. *līk* = Sw. *lik* = Dan. *lig*, a dead body, = Goth. *leik*, the body, flesh. From this noun, besides the assibilated form *lich*¹,

and the compounds *likam* and *likewake, lich-wake, lichgate*, etc., are ult. derived *like*[2], *a.* and *n.*, (prob.) *like*[3], *v.* and *n.*, with their derivatives, and the suffixes *-ly*[1], *-ly*[2], as well as the terminations of *each, every*[1], *such* (Sc. *sic*), *thilk, which* (*whilk*), etc.] **1.** Body; form; the body of a human being or of any animal.

That in a mannes *lyke*
The devel to this mayden com.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

Thanne hadde Witte a wyf was hote dame Studye,
That lene was of lere and of *liche* bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 2.

Out of her womanisshe hende
Into a briddes *like* I finde
She was transformed forth withall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. A dead body; a corpse.

Ear on the morn, whan it was day,
Three *likes* were ta'en frae the castle away;
Sir Oluf the leal, and his bride sae fair,
And his mither, that died wi' sorrow and care.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 301).

like[2] (līk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *like, lyke, lijk, lyk*, also assibilated *lich, liche, lyche;* not, as stated in the dictionaries, < AS. **līc*, like, there being no such AS. adj., but, by apheresis, in later ME., from the earlier ME. *ilike, ilyke, ilyche, alike, alyke, alyche*, etc., < AS. *gelīc*, etc., like (*gelīca*, n., one like), the numerous ME. forms being merged in E. *alike:* see *alike*, where the relation to *like*[1], AS. *līc*, body, is explained.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of similar form, appearance, or quality; of corresponding kind, amount, extent, degree, etc.; corresponding; equal or equivalent; analogous; agreeing in some noticeable respect: as, territory of *like* extent; two men of *like* pursuits and tastes.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are.
Jas. v. 17.

If the men be both nought, their praiers be both *like*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

But thou and I are one in kind,
As moulded *like* in nature's mint.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

In proportion as the *like* units of an aggregate are exposed to unlike forces, they tend to form differentiated parts of the aggregate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 455.

2. Having resemblance; similar in any respect; resembling: followed by *to* or a dative case (sometimes by *as*), the word or phrase governed by *to* being, however, often omitted: as, they are as *like* (to each other) as two peas. [*Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance or in the manner of, as child*like*, magnet-*like*.]

It was noght no humayn body *lyke*,
But more better semed a thyng angell *lyke*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 937.

He was lothly to looke on;
He was *lyker* a devill then a man.
Bevis of Hampton. (*Halliwell.*)

Who is *like unto* thee, O Lord, among the gods?
Ex. xv. 11.

But thou art the *likest* Auld Maitland
That ever I did see.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 224).

Ros. O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!
Prin. Anything *like?* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 39.

Come back into memory, *like* as thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. Likely; liable. [Archaic or provincial.]

Or that wayueris in wer what shall worthe of;
Licker at the last end in langore to bide,
And turne vnto torfer, then any triet ioye.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

He is *like* to die for hunger in the place where he is.
Jer. xxxviii. 9.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was *like* to be.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Had like, with a present or past infinitive, a colloquial expression for *was likely, came near:* as, the wall *had like* to fall (or to have fallen) upon me; he *had like* to be (or to have been) defeated.

Forth is at Bury; but he fell so between two forms as he *had like*, between both, to have fallen back to Boxford. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 405.

Yet they adventured to go back; but it was so dark, and the flood was so high, that, in their going back, they *had like* to have been drowned nine or ten times. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 173.

Something like, used elliptically, something like the thing desired or aimed at; what one wants: as, that is *something like*.—**Such like**, of that kind: a pleonasm for either *such* or *like*.

Ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other *such like* things ye do.
Mark vii. 8.

They found a large crucifix, copes, rich vestments, beads, and heaps of *such like* trumpery. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 16.

To feel like, to have inclination for; be disposed to: followed by a verbal noun in *-ing*[1]: as, he *felt like* refusing. [Colloq.]

He did not *feel like* returning to his solitary room.
R. B. Kimball, Was He Successful?

To look like, to show likelihood or probability of; be in a state for: as, the weather *looks like* clearing. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** Allied, cognate, analogous, parallel.

II. *n.* **1.** A person or thing resembling another; a counterpart; a resemblance; a similar character, condition, or example.

His living *like* saw never living eye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 188.

Your ladye has a steed,
The *like* o' him 's no in the land o' Leed.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 164).

What more naturall then every *like* to produce his *like*, man to beget man, fire to propagate fire?
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

2. In *golf*, a stroke which equalizes the number played by the other side.—**Like cures like**, a popular translation of the homeopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, literally 'like things are cured by like things.'—**The like**, whatever is similar or akin to that which has been named; something of a similar or comparable character.

I am a stranger to any ceremonies used by them in Marriage, or at the Birth of a Child, or *the like*, if they use any.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 50.

He is master of a certain set of words, as Unity, Style, Fire, Phlegm, Easy, Natural, Turn, Sentiment, and *the like*. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

like[2] (līk), *adv.* [< ME. *like, lyke*, by apheresis for *alike:* see *alike, adv.*, and cf. *like*[2], *a.*] **1.** In the same or a similar manner; equally; correspondingly.

The thirde daye that thise childeren rode to-geder *lyke* as that ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

How then can they, *like* wretched, comfort me?
The which no less need comforted to be.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 261).

2. In the manner of; in the same way as.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Like one in prayer I stood.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prel.

In the honest bosom of this heroic Dutchman dwelt the seven noble virtues of knighthood, flourishing among his hardy qualities *like* wild flowers among rocks.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

Who the rôle of the priest and the soldier unites,
And, praying *like* Aaron, *like* Joshua fights!
Whittier, From Perugia.

[This use of *like* is so nearly prepositional that the word as properly receives the name of preposition in it as do, for example, *save, during, except*, in their prepositional constructions.]

3. Likely; probably.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As *like* enough it will), I 'ld have it copied.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 190.

4. As it were; so to speak: used after clauses or phrases with a signification similar to that of *like* suffixed to nouns. See *like*[2], *a.*, 2. [Colloq. or provincial.]

They say she was out of her mind *like* for six weeks or more. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxv.

A drop of good beer puts new sap into a man. It oils his joints *like*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 263.

Like blazes. See *blaze*[1].—**Like fun.** See *fun.*—**Like mad.** See *mad*[1].

like[2] (līk), *conj.* [< *like*[2], *adv.*; being in part an abbr. of *like as.*] As; as if. This use is commonly condemned as incorrect, and is generally unacknowledged in dictionaries. It occurs several times in Shakspere, and not unfrequently in modern writers, and is common in colloquial and provincial usage: as, he limped *like* he had been hurt.

But, *like* in sickness, did I loathe this food.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 178.

Through which they put their heads, *like* the Gauchos do through their cloaks. *Darwin*, Jour. of a Naturalist, x.

Like for *as* is never used in New England, but is universal in the South and West. It has on its side the authority of two kings (ego sum rex Romanorum et supra grammaticam), Henry VIII. and Charles I. This were ample, without throwing into the scale the scholar and poet Daniel. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers.

like[2]† (līk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [= D. *lijken* = MLG. *liken* = G. *gleichen* = Goth. *galeikon*, liken, compare; from the adj.: see *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *liken.*] To regard or describe as resembling; liken; compare. [Rare, *liken* being the form in common use.]

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 48.

like[3] (līk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [< ME. *liken, lyken*, < AS. *līcian, līcan*, please (= OS. *likōn* = OFries. *līkia* = D. *lijken*, suit, = OHG. *līchēn, līchan*, MHG. *līchen*, be like, suit, please, = Icel. *līka*, please, like, = Goth. *leikan*, also in comp. *galeikan*, please); prob. < *līc*, body, form: see *like*[1]. The exact transition of sense is not clear; appar. 'be the form' (for a person—governing the dative), i. e. the form or thing desired. It is usually explained as directly from *like*[2], *a.*, 'to be like or suitable' (for a person); but the adj. does not exist in the earliest tongues (Goth., AS., and OHG.) except in the full form (Goth. *galeiks*, AS. *gelīc*, OHG. *galīh*), from which the verb without the prefix (Goth. *leikan*, AS. *līcian*) could hardly be derived, except by assuming an apheresis impossible at this early period.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To please; be pleasing to; be agreeable to; suit; satisfy: used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person.

I wol you tell a litel thing in prose,
That oughte *liken* you.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 20.

Late me neuer no werke bigynne,
Lord, but 3if it *lyke* thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

The music *likes* you not. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 56.

So soon as we are past through the town, I will endeavour by such discourse as best *likes* you to pass away the time till you come to your ill quarters.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

[This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person gave way, in early modern English, to a personal construction, the person being taken as the subject and the thing as the direct object. See def. 2.]

2. To regard with favor; be well affected toward; be pleased with; take pleasure in.

And tho that *lykys* with me to lende, and trewly tent to me will take,
Sall wonne in welth withoutyn ende. *York Plays*, p. 9.

If I *like* thee no worse after dinner, I will not part from thee yet. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 144.

He first deceas'd; she for a little try'd
To live without him *lik'd* it not, and died.
Sir H. Wotton, Death of Sir Albert Morton's Wife.

"Be reasonable, Louis—be patient! I *like* you because you are patient."
"*Like* me no longer, then—love me instead."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxvi.

I *like* a monk; I *like* a cowl;
I love a prophet of the soul.
Emerson, The Problem.

3. To agree with, as food or drink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 2.** *Like, Love;* be fond of, relish, fancy. *Like* and *love* differ greatly in strength or warmth, and may differ in kind. *Like* may be feeble and cool, and it never has the intensity of *love*. We may *like* or even *love* a person we only *like* the most palatable kind of food. With an infinitive, *like* is the common word, *love* being appropriate only in the hyperbole of poetical or rhetorical feeling.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be suitable or agreeable; give satisfaction.

Come, boys, sing cheerfully: we shall ne'er sing younger. We have chosen a loud tune too, because it should *like* well. *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 2.

2. To be pleased or suited; choose: used absolutely, but formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

But when the mightiest began to *like of* the Christian faith, by their means whole free states and kingdoms became obedient unto Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

You have been somewhat bolder in my house
Than I could well *like of*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

3. To thrive; grow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

like[3] (līk), *n.* [< *like*[3], *v.*] A liking; a fancy; an inclination: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

She used to say, "It was not her *likes*, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 561.

The editor of a magazine should be above personal *likes and dislikes*, and judge articles upon their merits.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 475.

like[4] (līk), *v. i.* [< *like*[2], *a.*, 3.] To be likely: chiefly or only in the preterit *liked*, equivalent to *had like*. See *like*[2], *a.* [Rare.]

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington-Garden.
Walpole, Letters, II. 193. (*Davies.*)

likeable, likeableness. See *likable, likableness.*

likehood (līk'hụd), *n.* [= D. *gelijkheid* = MHG. *gelicheit, glīcheit*, G. *gleichheit* = Dan. *lighed* = Sw. *likhet;* as *like*[2] + *-hood.*] Likelihood. [Very rare.]

likelihead†, *n.* [ME. *liklihede;* < *likely* + *-head.* Cf. *likelihood.*] Same as *likelihood.* *Chaucer.*

likelihood (līk'li-hụd), *n.* [< *likely* + *-hood.*] **1.** The state of being likely or probable; probability; likeliness; promise.

What *likelihood* of his amendment?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 33.

By all *likelihood* these Ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 95.

We were looking for an anchoring place where there was a *likelihood* of fishing. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 72.

2. Promising state or appearance; standing; consideration. [Archaic.]

Left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor *likelihood*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 45.

3. That which is probable; a probability; an indication.

Likelihodes are those [arguments] that often hit the trueth and yet are not alwaies so; as thus: Soche a young manne talketh often and that alone with soch a young maide. Ergo, he is in love with her.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Against which testimonies, *likelyhoods*, evidences, and apparent actions of his own, being so abundant, the bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervaile. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

4†. Likeness; resemblance; similarity.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.
Raleigh.

likeliness (līk′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *liklinesse, lyklinesse*; < *likely* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being likely. (*a*) Probability. (*b*) Suitableness; agreeableness. (*c*†) Likeness.

That she knew not his favours *likelynesse*,
For many scarres and many hoary heares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 39.

likely (līk′li), *a.* [< ME. *likli*; by apheresis for **ilikli*, < AS. *gelīclīc*, likely, apt, < *gelīc*, like: see *like*², *a.*, and *-ly*¹.] **1†.** Similar; congenial; kindred.

Love is a celestiall harmonie
Of *likely* harts.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 198.

2. That may be suitable; preferred for a particular reason or purpose; fit or adapted, or giving promise of being so: as, a *likely* subject for satire.

In that batell Darell was Baner,
And, as the story seith in euery wise,
He was a *likely* knyght for that Office.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2107.

Venator. Now Piscator, where will you begin to fish?
Piscator. We are not yet come to a *likely* place.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

The swag shopkeepers can always find customers "for anything *likely*," with the indispensable proviso that it is cheap. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 487.

3. Having likeness to truth; that seems or that may be true; credible; probable: as, a *likely* story.

Most *likely* 'tis for you. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 16.

Sore hath been their fight,
As *likeliest* was when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 688.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous. *Johnson*, Otway.

Hence—**4.** Within the limits of probability; having a tendency; so situated or constituted that he or it will probably be or do something indicated: followed by an infinitive.

Many things happen, not *likely* to ensue from any promises of antecedencies. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

The election of the speaker showed that the duke was not *likely* to have his own way in the assembly.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

It is proverbial that, if a man does not care for himself, he is not *likely* to care much for other people.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 97.

5†. Liable to happen or come about; in prospect or expectation.

Have you heard of no *likely* wars toward, 'twixt the Dukes of Cornwall and Albany? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 11.

Grant that our hopes, yet *likely* of fair birth,
Should be still-born. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 63.

6. Such as may be liked; likable; pleasing; agreeable; commendable; promising; good.

Thou art as *likely* a fellow as any is in the company.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

From 30 to 60 *likely* young Horses.
Mass. Mercury, April 29, 1796.

He it was who had let her know when Haytersbank Farm had been to let, esteeming it a *likely* piece of land for his uncle to settle down upon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Time was that Cack was a . . . *likely* young man, and his wife a very respectable woman.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 11.

=Syn. 4. *Apt*, *Likely*, etc. See *apt*.

likely (līk′li), *adv.* [< *likely*, *a.*] Probably; as may reasonably be supposed.

like-minded (līk′mīn″ded), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; animated by the same spirit or temper; having the same or similar thoughts and tendencies.

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be *likeminded*, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. Phil. ii. 2.

liken (lī′kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *liknen, lyknen, licnen* = MLG. *likenen* = Dan. *ligne* = Sw. *likna*; as *like*², *a.*, + *-en*¹ (3). Cf. *like*², *v.*] **1†.** To make like; cause to resemble.

I will her *liken* to a laidley worm,
That warps about the stone.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, *liken* it to the worst despotisms. *Brougham.*

2. To represent, declare, or describe as like or similar; compare.

Liliwhite was hur liche to *likne* the beurde [lady];
Where is ther lengged in lond a Lady so sweete?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 195.

Men may well *lykne* that Bryd [the phœnix?] unto God; be cause that there nys no God but on.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

And he said, Whereunto shall we *liken* the kingdom of God? Mark iv. 30.

Well may the preacher and the ploughman be *likened* together. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

likeness (līk′nes), *n.* [< ME. *liknesse, liknes, lyknes*, by apheresis from *ilīknes*, < AS. *gelīcnes*, rarely *līcnes* (= OS. *gelīcnassi, gelīcnessi, gelīcnussi* = D. *gelijkenis* = MLG. *likenisse* = OHG. *galīhnissi, gilīhnussi, chilīhnissa*, MHG. *gelīchnisse, gelīchnusse*, G. *gleichnis*), form, semblance, image, likeness, < *gelīc*, like, alike: see *alike*, *like*², *a.*, and *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being like or alike; the relation of two or more objects which agree in respect to some quality; similitude; similarity; resemblance.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our *likeness*. Gen. i. 26.

I see thee what thou art, and know
Thy *likeness* to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

While Spalato is putting on the *likeness* of a busy modern town, Trau has nothing to show but its ancient memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 180.

2. That which resembles something else; an express representation or copy; an effigy; especially, a portrait of a person, or a representation of an animal or other object.

What seem'd his head
The *likeness* of a kingly crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

Here, take my *Likeness* with you, whilst 'tis so.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Picture.

likeroust, *a.* See *lickerous*.

likewake† (līk′wāk), *n.* [Also *lykewake*, also assibilated *lichwake* (also by corruption *lakewake, latewake*); < ME. **likewake, lykewaik, lichewake*; < *like*¹, *lich*, a dead body, + *wake*, a watching: see *like*¹ and *wake*¹, *n.*] A watch over a dead body.

Ne how Arcyte is brent to asshen colde,
Ne how that *liche-wake* was yholde
Al thilke night, ne howe the Grekes pleye
The wake-pleyes, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The night it is her low *lykewake*,
The morn her burial day.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

likewise (līk′wīz), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in like wise*. Cf. Dan. *ligerviis*.] In like manner; moreover; also; too.

The same Thursdaye we sayled, styll trauersynge ye see ayenst ye wynde, and so *lyke wyse* we dyde ye nyght followynge. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou *likewise*. Luke x. 37.

As there were many reformers, so *likewise* there were many reformations. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 4.

likin (lē′kēn′), *n.* [Chin., < *li*, the thousandth part of a tael, + *kin*, money.] A tax, originally of one cash per tael on the value of all sales, imposed by the people of China upon themselves, in order to make up the deficiency in the land-tax, during the Taiping rebellion (1850–64). It was to be set apart for military purposes only, and was intended to be merely a temporary measure. It is still levied, however, and has been recognized in treaties by the foreign nations trading with China. The rate varies at the different barriers all over the country; but foreign-owned goods are exempted from this and other local exactions by transit passes, which are issued by the customs authorities on the payment of a commutation of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. Also spelled *lekin*.

There were imposed special taxes, or *likin* dues [in China], on many commodities.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 70 (1886), p. 260.

liking (lī′king), *n.* [< ME. *liking, likinge, lykynge*; verbal n. of *like*³, *v.*] **1.** The state of being pleased with something; favor; approval; inclination; pleasure: as, one's *liking* for a friend; he took a *liking* to the place.

Youre *lyking* is that I shal telle a tale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 169.

That liked, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 302.

Friendships begin with *liking* or gratitude.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

2. A favorable or pleasing condition; attractive appearance; comeliness; in general, appearance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They not onely giue it no maner of grace at all, but rather do disfigure the stuffe and spill the whole workmanship, taking away all bewtie and good *liking* from it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 115.

Their young ones are in good *liking*. Job xxxix. 4.

I shall think the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of men's *liking*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 57.

On liking, on trial or probation; on approval: as, to engage a servant *on liking*.

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while *on liking* here.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 153.

Pray excuse him, madam; . . . he [the waiter] is a very young man *on liking*, and we don't like him.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 4.

=Syn. 1. *Predilection*, *attachment*, etc. See *love*¹.

liking† (lī′king), *a.* [< ME. *likinge, lykynge*; ppr. of *like*³, *v.*] Pleasing; comely; good-looking.

I wot no lady so *likyng*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 868.

She, thus in blake, *likynge* to Troilus,
Over alle thinge, he stod for to beholde.
Chaucer Troilus, i. 309.

likingly†, *adv.* [< ME. *likingly*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Pleasantly; agreeably.

Myn herte fil doun vnto my too
That was woont sitten ful *likingly*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91

likingness†, *n.* [ME. *likingnes*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Pleasingness.

This hauk of herte in zouthe y-wys
Pursueth euere this feisaunt hen;
This feisaunt hen is *likingnes*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

lil, *a.* See *lill*³.

lilac (lī′lak), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilach*, **lelack*; dial. *laylock*; = F. *lilas*, < Sp. *lilac* = Pg. *lilaz* = Bulg. *lilĕk, ljuleka* = Bohem. *lilak* = Pol. *lilak* = Turk. *leilaq*, < Ar. *līlāk*, < Pers. *lilaj, lilanj, lilang*, lilac (?), prop. the indigo-plant, with alteration of the initial consonant, < *nīlah* (also *nīl* = Hind. Ar. *nīl*), the indigo-plant (*nīlak*, bluish), < Skt. *nīla*, dark-blue indigo, *nīlī*, indigo-plant. Cf. *anil*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A shrub of the genus *Syringa*. See *Syringa*. The common lilacs are *S. vulgaris* and *S. Persica*, with their varieties; they abound, especially the former, as ornamental plants, cultivated for their beauty and fragrance. *S. vulgaris* is the larger species, having heart-shaped leaves and large thyrsiform clusters of purple flowers—the ordinary purple lilac or Scotch lilac, or, with white flowers, the common white lilac. There is also a blue-flowered variety. *S. Persica*, the Persian lilac, is a smaller, slender shrub, with looser panicles and pale flowers, blooming later, and also having a white variety. Countess Josika's lilac, *S. Josikæa*, discovered by the Countess von Josika in Transylvania, is a tall shrub with elliptical-lanceolate wrinkled leaves and bluish-purple scentless flowers. The Himalayan lilac, *S. Emodi*, is large, with dense panicles, but is not preferred to the common lilac. The lilac was formerly called *pipe tree* or *pipe-privets*, and *blue-pipe*, on account of the large pith that could easily be bored out of the straight shoots to make pipe-stems. The common lilac has febrifugal properties. (See *lilacine*.) An oil is extracted from it for use in perfumery. The name *lilac* has also been given to various plants having some resemblance to the true lilac (see phrases below).

A fountaine of white marble with a lead cesterne, which fountaine is set round with six trees called *lelack* trees.
Survey of Nonsuch Palace, 1650 (Archæologia, [V. 434). (*Davies.*)

2. The color of the common lilac-blossom; a pale-purple color. A color-disk composed of one half artificial ultramarine, one sixth Chinese vermilion, and one third white will give a lilac.—**African lilac**, *Melia Azedarach*.—**Australian lilac**, the labiate plants *Prostanthera violacea* and *P. lasianthos*.—**Charles X. lilac**, the variety *grandiflora* of *S. vulgaris*, a form with particularly large and fine panicles.—**German lilac**, an old provincial name for a valerian, probably the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.—**Hungarian lilac**. Same as *Countess Josika's lilac*. See def. 1.—**Indian lilac**, the crape-myrtle, *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, a beautiful lythraceous shrub from China, bearing large rose-colored flowers. It is hardy in the latitude of Washington, D. C. Sometimes, also, *Melia Azedarach*.—**Victorian lilac**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**West Indian lilac**, *Melia Azedarach*.

II. *a.* Of the light-purple color of the flower of the common lilac.

So Willy and I were wedded; I wore a *lilac* gown;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

lilaceous (lī-lā′shius), *a.* [< *lilac* + *-eous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of the color of lilac: as, the *lilaceous* throat of a humming-bird.

lilac-gray (lī′lak-grā), *n.* A very pale violet color. A color-disk composed of one third artificial ultramarine and two thirds white might be called a lilac-gray.

lilacin (lī′la-sin), *n.* [< *lilac* + *-in*².] A glucoside found in the lilac. Same as *syringin*.

lilac-mildew (lī′lak-mil″dū), *n.* A fungus, *Microsphæra Alni*, infesting the leaves of the lilac and forming a whitish coating.

lilac-rust (lī′lak-rust), *n.* Same as *lilac-mildew*.

lilacthroat (lī′lak-thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Phœolæma*.

lilburn†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *lile*, contr. of *little*, + ME. *burn*, *berne*, etc., a man: see *bern*[2].] A heavy, stupid fellow. *Halliwell.*

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a *lilburne*, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

lile, *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Compare *lill*[3].

Liliaceæ (lil-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. Endlicher), < L. *Lilium*, q. v., + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by the regular symmetrical and almost always hexandrous flowers, with a non-glumaceous perianth which is free from the generally three-celled ovary. There are, with one exception, six stamens, one before each division of the perianth. The fruit is a pod or berry containing from few to many seeds having a small embryo in copious albumen. It is a large family dispersed widely round the world, and containing about 215 genera of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Many genera, as *Lilium*, *Tulipa*, *Hyacinthus*, furnish beautiful garden-flowers; some, as *Allium*, yield esculent bulbs; a few, as *Aloe*, supply important medicines; and *Phormium* and a few others yield a textile fiber.

liliaceous (lil-i-ā′shius), *a.* [< LL. *liliaceus*, of or belonging to a lily, < L. *lilium*, a lily: see *lily*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of lilies, or plants of the family *Liliaceæ*; lily-like.

liliet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lily*.

lilied (lil′id), *a.* [< *lily* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks.
Milton, Arcades, l. 97.

2. Resembling lilies, especially in color.

lilies (lil′iz), *n. pl.* [Named after *Liliuokalani*, queen (1891-93) of the Hawaiian Islands.] A term applied to royal spades in auction bridge. See ★*bridge*[2] (*royal auction*).

liliform (lil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lilium*, lily, + *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a lily-flower. [Rare.]

liliformed (lil′i-fôrmd), *a.* [< *liliform* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *liliform*.

Pateræ of glazed ware with broad flattened rims of tasselled or *liliformed* patterns found at Canterbury.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XII. 73.

Lilium (lil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lilium*, a lily: see *lily*.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Tulipeæ*, distinguished from the related genera by the versatile anthers. The flowers are either erect or nodding, and have as a rule a funnel-shaped perianth of six segments, with six stamens and a three-lobed stigma. There are about 45 species, found in the northern temperate regions of the world. They all have scaly bulbs, some of which are edible, as those of *L. Martagon*, eaten by the Cossacks, and those of *L. tigrinum* (the tiger-lily) and others in China and Japan. Their chief value, however, lies in the beauty of their flowers. For the species, see *lily*.

lill[1]† (lil), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *lylle*; a var. of *loll*.] To loll.

Dreadfull Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along, . . .
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 34.

lill[2] (lil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** One of the holes of a wind-instrument. [Scotch.]—**2.** A small pin. *Draper's Dictionary.*

lill[3], **lil** (lil), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Also *lile*. [Southern U. S.; in negro use.]

Lille lace. See *lace*.

Lillibullero, Lilliburlero (lil″i-bu-lē′rō, -bėr-lē′rō), *n.* Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterward, the name of a song burlesquing the former, said to have been written by Lord Wharton, which was extremely popular in England during and after the revolution of 1688, having the refrain "Lero, lero, lilli burlero," etc.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pū′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lilliput* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary kingdom described in Swift's "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," or to its people, feigned to be pygmies about six inches high. Hence—**2.** Of minute size.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the imaginary kingdom of Lilliput.—**2.** A person of diminutive size; a very small dwarf.

lillypilly (lil′i-pil-i), *n.* [Australian.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Syzygium Smithii*, found in Australia. It is a slender but sometimes tall tree, with terminal panicles of abundant white flowers, and a very hard and heavy wood. Also called *Australian* ★*myrtle*.

lilt (lilt), *v.* [< ME. *lilten*, *lulten*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To sound.

Loude alarom vpon launde *lulted* was thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1207.

2. To sing or play in snatches, and with easy, tripping grace, as a song or a tune; utter or pour forth with sprightliness, animation, or gaiety.

Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"
And Rosie *lilts* swiftly the "Milking the ewes."
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 4.

The Muse shall . . .
Such enchantment *lilt* to thee
That thou shalt hear the life-blood flow
From farthest stars to grass-blades low.
Lowell, To the Muse.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sing or play a tune in a sprightly, tripping manner; utter musical sounds flowingly and cheerfully.

Lasses a' *lilting* before the break of day.
Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

Mak' haste an turn king David owre,
An' *lilt* wi' holy clangor.
Burns, The Ordination.

2. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; spring; hop. [Rare.]

Whether the bird flit here or there,
O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

lilt (lilt), *n.* [< *lilt*, *v.*] **1.** A snatch of a cheerful, lively song; a short, smooth-flowing, tripping air or tune.

The blythest *lilts* that e'er my lugs heard sung.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 390.

Hence—**2.** Cadence; rhythmic swing or flow.

This faculty of hitting on the precise *lilt* of thought and measure that shall catch the universal ear and sing themselves in everybody's memory is a rare gift.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 336.

The *lilt* and melody of Shelley, joined to precision of thought and outline. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 165.

lilting (lil′ting), *a.* [< ME. *liltyng*; ppr. of *lilt*, *v.*] Played or sung in an animated manner; giving lively utterance to a lilt or song.

Many a flowte and *liltyng* horne,
And pipes made of greene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

★**lily** (lil′i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilly*, *lillie*; < ME. *lilie*, < AS. *lilie*, *lilige* = OS. *lilli* = D. *lelie* = OHG. *lilja*, MHG. *lilje* (also *gilge*), G. *lilie* = Icel. *lilja* = Dan. *lilie* = Sw. *lilja* = F. *lis* = OSp. *lilio*, Sp. Pg. *lirio* (Sp. also *lis*, < F.) = It. *giglio* (> Croatian *zhilj*) = Pol. *lilija*, *lelia* = Serv. *ljiljan* = Russ. *liliya* = Hung. *liliom*, < L. *lilium* = Serv. *lir*, *lijer*, < Gr. λείριον, a lily.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *lilies* (-iz). **1.** A plant of the genus *Lilium*, or its flower. In the seven native species of the eastern United States the perianth is colored from



Lily (*Lilium superbum*).
1. Upper part of the plant with flowers. 2. Lower part of the plant with bulbs. *a*, stamen; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit.

yellow to scarlet, with purple or brown spots on the inside. Four are: the wild orange-red lily, *L. Philadelphicum*, with flowers erect and sepals not recurved, common in sandy soil; the Southern red lily, *L. Catesbæi*, with solitary erect flowers and recurved sepals; *L. Canadense*, with several nodding flowers and the sepals recurved, common in the north; and the American Turk's-cap or swamp-lily, *L. superbum*, with a pyramidal panicle, often with 20 or sometimes even 40 blossoms, found on low grounds at the north. Among the eight species of the Pacific slope are the Washington lily, *L. Washingtonianum*, often with as many as 20 large and fragrant white flowers, becoming purplish, in a thyrsoid raceme; the panther-lily, *L. pardalinum*; and Humboldt's lily, *L. Humboldtii*. Among European species are the Martagon lily, *L. Martagon*, found wild in Europe and in Siberia, and cultivated from time immemorial, the varieties differing in color; the bulb-bearing lily, *L. bulbiferum*, with orange-red flowers and bulblets in the axils of the upper leaves, a plant of the region of the Alps, long known to gardeners; and the white or Madonna lily, *L. candidum*, also called *annunciation lily*, found wild in the northern Mediterranean countries. Among the fine Asiatic lilies are the lance-leafed or spear-leafed lily, *L. speciosum* (*lancifolium*), from Corea and Japan, with white flowers more or less suffused or spotted with pink, and with the lower part of the sepals covered with papillæ; the giant lily, *L. giganteum*, the largest of the genus, from the Himalayan region; and the tiger-lily, *L. tigrinum*, so called from its spots, a plant introduced from China and known everywhere. There are many other less-known lilies.

Softur then watur or eny licour,
Or dewz that lith on the *lilie* flour,
Was Cristes bodi in blod colour.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Lay her in *lillies* and in violets.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 302.

2. Any one of many plants resembling the lily. —**3.** The end of a compass which points to the north: so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.

If we place a needle touched at the foot of tongs or andirons, it will obvert or turn aside its *lillie* or north point, and conform its cuspis or south extream with the andiron.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

African lily, a plant of the genus *Tulbaghia*.—**Atamasco lily**, *Atamosco Atamasco*. See *Zephyranthes*, and also *Amaryllis*.—**Belladonna lily**. See *Amaryllis*.—**Blackberry lily**, *Belamcanda Chinensis*, of the iris family.—**Calla lily**. See *calla*, 3.—**Day-lily**. See *Hemerocallis*.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**. See *fleur-de-lis*.—**Florentine lily**. See *giglio*.—**Jacobæa lily**, *Sprekelia formosissima*.—**Knight's-star lily**. See *Hippeastrum*.—**Lent-lily**, the daffodil.—**Lilies of France**, the fleurs-de-lis which constitute the distinctive armorial bearing of the ancient royal family of France, and figured on the French royal standard.

But Magua is pledged not to sully the *lilies of France*.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xvii.

Lily of the flag, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis, as borne on the arms of France.—**Mexican lily**, *Hippeastrum reginæ*, a plant with beautiful scarlet flowers.—**Pond-lily**, the spatter-dock, genus *Nymphæa*; also, the common species of *Castalia*.—**Water-lily**, most often *Castalia*. See *water-lily*.—**Yellow lily**, the gold-lily. See def. 1, above.

II. *a.* Resembling a white lily, especially in purity; pure; unsullied.

By Cupid's dove,
And so thou shalt! and by the *lily* truth
Of my own breast, thou shalt, beloved youth!
Keats, Endymion, iv.

Elaine, the *lily* maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber up a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lily-beetle (lil′i-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Crioceris merdigera*.

lily-encrinite (lil′i-en″kri-nīt), *n.* Same as *stone-lily*. See *encrinite*.

lily-faced (lil′i-fāst), *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or sensitive.

Like a squeamish dame,
Shrink and look *lily-faced*. *J. Baillie.*

lily-handed (lil′i-han″ded), *a.* Having white, delicate hands; hence, effeminate.

No little *lily-handed* Baronet he,
A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

lily-hyacinth (lil′i-hī″a-sinth), *n.* A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Scilla Liliohyacinthus*.

lily-iron (lil′i-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *whaling*, the detachable barbed head of a harpoon. There are two barbs, and between them, a little to one side and at an angle with the axis of the head, is fixed the harpoon-shank, which carries the line. The harpoon, owing to this peculiarity of form, penetrates the whale's body in a curved course, and thus secures a firm hold.

lilyliver (lil′i-liv″ėr), *n.* A white-livered person; a coward.

I always knew that I was a *lily-liver*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xii.

lily-livered (lil′i-liv″ėrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

lily-of-the-valley (lil′i-ọv-the-val′i), *n.* See *Convallaria*.

lily-pad (lil′i-pad), *n.* The broad leaf of a water-lily, especially as it lies upon the water in its place of growth. [U. S.]

A deer had been down to eat the *lily-pads* at the foot of the lake the night before.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 145.

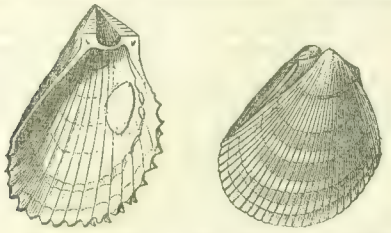
lily-star (lil′i-stär), *n.* Same as *feather-star*.

lily-white (lil′i-hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *liliwhite*, *lilie-whyt*; < *lily* + *white*.] White as a lily. [Poetical.]

Lord Ronald brought a *lily-white* doe
To give his cousin, Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

limt, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct spelling of *limb*[1].

Lima (lī′mä), *n.* [NL. (Bruguières, 1791), appar. so called from the shape of their shells, < L. *lima*, a file.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Limidæ*. The obliquely oval shell gapes anteriorly and has a straight toothless hinge,



Lima squamosa. *Lima (Plagiostoma) cardiiformis.*

and the mantle-margin is cirrose *L. hians* swims easily like a scallop, with a flapping movement of the valves, spins a byssus, and sometimes builds a nest or burrow. The genus was formerly placed with the scallops in *Pectinidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lima bark. See *bark*[2].

Limacea (lī-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ea*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, including all the naked terrestrial gastropods. By later systematists its constituents have been distributed among the families *Limacidæ*, *Arionidæ*, *Vitrinidæ*, *Testacellidæ*, and *Onchidiidæ*.

limacel, limacelle (lim-a-sel′), *n.* [< F. *limacelle*, dim., < NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*), q. v.] The small internal shell of the genus *Limax*. It has a subquadrangular form, and has no spire, but a marginal nucleus near the posterior end.

limaceous (lī-mā′shius), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-ceous*.] Like a slug; of or relating to the *Limacidæ*.

Limaces (lī-mā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., plural of *Limax*.] Same as *Limacea*. *Férussac*, 1819.

limacian (lī-mā′shian), *n.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-ian*.] A limacid; a slug, or some related pulmobranchiate.

limacid (lim′a-sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Limacidæ*; a slug.

Limacidæ (lī-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of land-snails or terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, accepted with various limitations, sometimes merged in *Helicidæ*; the slugs. In a



Limax sowerbyi, crawling and at rest.

strict sense now current, the *Limacidæ* are those land-gastropods which have a naked body, the mantle being small, narrow, anterior, and shield-like; the shell reduced to a rudiment and concealed under the mantle; the jaw ribless; and the teeth of three kinds — a central tricuspid, laterals of same height as the central and bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginals differing from the laterals and aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. Wider limits and vaguer characters were assigned to the *Limacidæ* by older authors. The species are of nearly world wide distribution, but most numerous in temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The slugs of gardens and damp places are familiar examples.

limaciform (lī-mas′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a slug; limaceous. Specifically applied in entomology to certain ovate herbivorous larvæ with short or obsolete legs, and having the body covered with a kind of slime, as those of certain *Tenthredinidæ*.

Limacina[1] (lī-ma-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of pteropods, typical of the family *Limacinidæ*. *L. borealis* is one of the animals which form brit or whale-food. *Cuvier*, 1817.



Limacina antarctica.

Limacina[2] (lī-ma-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ina*[2].] 1. Same as *Limacea*. *Wiegmann*, 1832; *Macgillivray*, 1843.—2. A subfamily of *Helicidæ*, restricted to the genus *Limax*: same as *Limacinæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Limacinæ (lī-ma-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of land-snails referred to the family *Helicidæ*, typified by the genus *Limax*, and variously limited. It is nearly or quite the same as *Limacidæ*.—2. A family of pteropods containing the genera *Limacina* and *Atlanta*. *Férussac*, 1821.

limacine (lim′a-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacinæ* or *Limacidæ*, or having their characters; limaciform; limaceous.

II. *n.* A slug of the subfamily *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ*.

Limacinea (lī-ma-sin′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In De Blainville's classification (1825), the third family of his *Pulmobranchiata*, distinguished from *Auriculacea* and *Limnacea*, and containing the genera *Succinea*, *Bulimus*, *Achatina*, *Clausilia*, *Pupa*, *Helix*, *Testacella*, *Parmacella*, *Limacella*, *Limax*, *Onchidium*, etc. It is thus an enormous group, equivalent to the suborder *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, now divided into many modern families, and no longer in use.

2. Same as *Limacea*. *Reeve*, 1841.

limacinian (lī-ma-sin′i-an), *n.* [< *limacine* + *-ian*.] A slug or slug-like animal; any limacine.

limacinid (lī-mas′i-nid), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Limacinidæ*.

Limacinidæ (lī-ma-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacina* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Limacina*, with fins attached to the sides of the body and united ventrally by operculigerous lobes, and with a spiral or subspiral shell coiled toward the left. It contains many species, living near the surface of the ocean in different parts of the world. See cut under *Limacina*[1].

Limacodes (lī-ma-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖμαξ (> L. *limax*), a slug, snail (see *Limax*), + εἶδος, form.] A genus of moths sometimes giving name to a family *Limacodidæ*. In Latreille's classification it was put in his third section (*Pseudobombyces*) of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, and characterized by "having the caterpillars like wood-lice," whence the name. Now referred to *Cochlidiidæ*, or synonymous with *Apoda*.

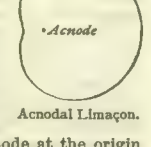
Limacodidæ (lī-ma-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Limacodes*. The antennæ are not pectinated, and the larvæ are onisciform. Also called *Cochlidiidæ* from the Hübnerian genus *Cochlidion*.

limacoid (lim′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-oid*. Cf. *Limacodes*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacidæ* or *Limacoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A slug of the family *Limacidæ*.

Limacoidea (lī-ma-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1833), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *Limacea*.

limaçon (lim′a-son), *n.* [F., a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] 1†. Any univalve shell.—2. A curve, invented and named by Pascal, generated from a circle by adding a constant length to all the radii vectores drawn from a point of its circumference as an origin, taking proper account of negative radii vectores. It is a Cartesian, having cusps on the circular points; and it has a single bitangent, which is always real. It has three varieties, all of which are unicursal curves of the fourth order. One of these is the cardioid, which is a single form lying between the other two. It is of the third class. It has no node, but a cusp at the origin, and has no inflections. (See cut under *cardioid*.) All other limaçons are of the fourth class. Those lying outside of the cardioid have the origin as an acnode, and two real inflections; those lying within the cardioid have a crunode at the origin, and two imaginary inflections. For a crunodal limaçon, see *Cartesian, n.*, 2.



Acnodal Limaçon.

Limadæ (lim′a-dē), *n. pl.* See *Limidæ*.

limail† (li-māl′), *n.* [ME., also *lymail*, *lymaille*, < OF. *limaile*, F. *limaille* (= Sp. *limalla* = Pg. *limalha*), filings, < *limer*, file, < L. *limare*, file: see *limation*.] Filings of any metal.

> Therein put was of silver *lymaille*
> An ounce, and stopped was, withouten fayle,
> The hole with wex, to kepe the *lymail* in.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 151.

Limapontia (lī-ma-pon′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Forbes, 1832), < *Limax* + Gr. πόντος, sea.] A genus of slug-like nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Limapontiidæ*.

Limapontiidæ (lī″ma-pon-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limapontia* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limapontia*. The species are slug-like, with a flat head prolonged laterally into simple tentacles, dorsal anus, and no branchiæ; the radula has a single row of teeth. They are inhabitants of the coast of the North Atlantic. Also *Limapontidæ*.

limation (lī-mā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *limatio*(*n-*), a diminishing (lit. prop. a filing), < L. *limare*, pp. *limatus*, file (see *lime*[6]), < *lima*, a file: see *Lima*.] The act of filing or polishing. [Rare.]

limature (lī′ma-tūr), *n.* [= OF. *limature*, *limeure* = Sp. Pg. *limadura* = It. *limatura*, < L. *limatura*, filings, < *limare*, file: see *limation*.] 1. The act of filing.—2. Filings; particles removed by a file. [Rare.]

lima-wood (lē′mä-wûd), *n.* See *brazil*, 2.

Limax (lī′maks), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax*, a slug, snail, kindred with L. *limus*, slime, mud; cf. Gr. λίμνη, a marsh.] 1. The typical genus of *Limacidæ*, formerly of great extent and heterogeneous composition, now restricted to the slugs which are without a caudal mucous pore, with a concealed quadrate non-spiral shell or limacel, and a smooth jaw.—2†. [*l. c.*] In early systems of classification, as the Linnean, the animal or soft body of any univalve, considered apart from its shell, which latter was otherwise classified.

limb[1] (lim), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lim*, *lym*, *lymme*; < ME. *lim*, < AS. *lim* (pl. *limu*, *leomu*) = Icel. *limr* = Sw. Dan. *lem*, a limb, member of the body.] 1. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head and trunk; an appendicular member; a leg, an arm, or a wing: often limited in meaning to the leg, at present general out of affected or prudish unwillingness to use the word *leg*.

> He was a moche man and a longe,
> In every *lym* styff and stronge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Sūme han here Armes or here *Lymes* alle to broken, and sōme the sides. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.
>
> Of courage haughty, and of *limb*
> Heroic built. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 484.
>
> I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries,
> And there I left for witness an arm and a *limb*.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars, I am a Son of Mars.
>
> "A bit of the wing, Roxy, or of the — under *limb*?" The first laugh broke out at this.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.—3. The part of a bow above or below the grip or handle.—4. A thing or person regarded as a part of something else; a part; a member: as, a *limb* of the devil; a *limb* of the law.

> Crye we to Kynde that he come and defende vs,
> Foles, fro this fendes *lymes* for Piers loue the Plowman.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 76.
>
> That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows.
> *Scott.*

5. A mischievous or roguish person, especially a young person; an imp; a scapegrace; a scamp. [Colloq.]

> I had it from my maid Joan Hearsay; and she had it from a *limb* o' the school, she says, a little *limb* of nine year old. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Exarticulate limbs. See *exarticulate*.=**Syn. 1.** See *member*.

limb[1] (lim), *v. t.* [< *limb*[1], *n.*] 1. To supply with limbs.

> As they please,
> They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, or size
> Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 352.

2. To dismember; tear or carve off the limbs of: as, to *limb* a turkey; to *limb* a tree.

> It [a dam] seemed to be built principally of alder poles well *limbed* off, and placed, roughly speaking, side by side. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 231.

limb[2] (lim), *n.* [< F. *limbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *limbo*, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge, fringe, belt, the zodiac (in NL. esp. the border or outer edge of the sun or moon). Cf. *limbus, limbo*.] 1. In *astron.*, the border or outermost edge of the disk of the sun, moon, or a planet.

> The star once risen, though only one man in the hemisphere has yet seen its upper *limb* in the horizon, will mount and mount, until it becomes visible to other men, to multitudes, and climbs the zenith of all eyes.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 188.

2. The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, the lateral area or marginal band of the cephalic shield of trilobites on either side of the glabellum: also called *border* and its under surface *doublure*.—4. In *bot.*, the border or upper spreading part of a sympetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

limbat (lim′bat), *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the island of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock in the morning until noon or later.

limbate (lim′bāt), *a.* [< LL. *limbatus*, edged, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge: see *limb*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, bordered: said especially of a flower, etc., in which one color is surrounded by an edging of another.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a limb or limbus; bordered; margined: said of various parts and organs.

limb-bearing (lim′bār″ing), *a.* Furnished with or supporting limbs: said of those segments in arthropods or articulated animals which bear true jointed appendages or their homologues, as the thoracic segments which bear the legs and the cephalic segments which bear the palpi and antennæ.

limbec, limbeck (lim′bek), *n.* [Also *limbeke*; contr. of **alimbec, alembic*, q. v.] 1†. A still.

This bloud, together with the opened veins, were stilled in a vessell of lead, drawn thorow a *Limbeck*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 168.

2. In *her.*, the representation of an alembic or still used as a bearing.

limbeck, **limbeck**† (lim′bek), *v. t.* [< *limbec*, *limbeck*, *n.*] To strain or pass through a still.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchemy. *Sandys*, State of Religion.

limbed (limd), *a.* [< *limb*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having limbs: used mostly in composition with adjectives: as, strong-*limbed*, large-*limbed*, short-*limbed*.

Timerously hasting from the sickly pale face or feeble *limmed* suter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 8.

Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and full grown. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

limber[1] (lim′bėr), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *limmer;* appar. for **limper*, < *limp*[1] + *-er*, with freq. (adj.) force.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lithe; yielding: as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

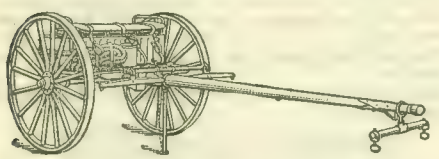
You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 47.

I could skip
Out of my skin now, like a subtle snake,
I am so *limber*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

limber[1] (lim′bėr), *v. t.* [< *limber*[1], *a.*] To cause to become limber; render limber or pliant. [Rare.]

Her stiff hams, that have not been bent to a civility for ten years past, are now *limbered* into courtesies three deep at every word.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 356.

limber[2] (lim′bėr), *n.* [Also dial. *limmer;* prob. < Icel. *limar*, limbs, boughs, branches (hence in E. shafts), pl. of *limr*, foliage, < *limr*, a limb (branch): see *limb*[1].] 1. The shaft or thill of a wagon: usually in the plural.—2. The fore part of the carriage of a field-gun or cannon, consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and a pole for the horses. On the top of the frame is an ammunition-chest which serves as a seat for two artillerymen. The limber is connected with the



Limber.

gun-carriage by an iron hook called the *pintle*, over which passes an eye or *lunette* in the trail of the carriage. When the gun is to be brought into action, it is unlimbered by unfastening the trail from the pintle and laying it on the ground.

3. *Naut.*, a hole or channel for the passage of water into the interior of a vessel.

limber[2] (lim′bėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *limber*[2], *n.*] To attach the limber to, as a gun; fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, in preparation for moving away: often with *up*.

The enemy soon *limbered up* and fled west.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 244.

limber-board (lim′bėr-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a short plank placed over a limber-hole to keep out dirt, etc.

limber-box (lim′bėr-boks), *n.* Same as *limber-chest*.

limber-chain (lim′bėr-chān), *n.* 1. In *artillery*, a keep-chain which goes round the pintle and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc. —2. *Naut.*, a chain lying in the limber-holes of a ship so as to be drawn to and fro to clear the holes.

limber-chest (lim′bėr-chest), *n.* In *artillery*, the box for ammunition placed on the limber of a field-piece. Sometimes called *limber-box*.

Some of . . . [the Confederates], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests*, shot down his horses and then his men.
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

limber-hole (lim′bėr-hōl), *n.* Same as *limber*[2], 3.

limberness (lim′bėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being limber or easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

limber-strake (lim′bėr-strāk), *n.* The plank in the floor of a vessel nearest the keelson.

limb-girdle (lim′gėr″dl), *n.* In *anat.*, the bony or gristly apparatus by which a limb is attached to the trunk; the basis of the appendicular skeleton; the shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle; the pectoral or pelvic arch.

limb-guard (lim′gärd), *n.* Defensive armor for the legs and arms.

limbi, *n.* Plural of *limbus*, 2.

limbic (lim′bik), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a limbus or border; bordering; marginal.—**Limbic lobe**, in *anat.* See *lobe*.

limb-meal† (lim′mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *limmele*, *limemele*, < AS. *limmælum*, limb by limb, < *lim*, limb, + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*, a portion, meal: see *meal*[2], *-meal*.] Limb by limb; limb from limb piecemeal.

O that I had her here, to tear her *limb meal*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 147.

★**limbo** (lim′bō), *n.* [Orig. in the phrase *in limbo*, which is wholly L. (ML.): L. *in*, in; *limbo*, abl. of *limbus*, a border, edge, in ML. a supposed region on the border of hell: see *limbus*. The prep. *in* being taken as E., the L. abl. noun came to be used as an E. noun.] 1. A supposed border-land of hell; a region which has been believed by many to exist on the borders of hell, and to be the appointed abode of those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of wilful and impenitent sinners. See the phrases.

What! heris thou nozt this vggely noyse,
Thes lurdans that in *lymbo* dwelle,
Thei make menyng of many joies,
And musteres grete mirthe thame emell.
York Plays, p. 378.

O, what a sympathy of woe is this,
As far from help as *Limbo* is from bliss!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 149.

The gate of Dante's *Limbo* is left ajar even for the ancient philosophers to slip out.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

2. Any similar region apart from this world.

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 495.

3. A prison or other place of confinement; any place where things of little or doubtful value are deposited or thrown aside.

He threw it therefore into a *limbo* of ambiguities.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., v.

Quarantine is a sort of *limbo*, without the pale of civilized society. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

There is a *limbo* of curious evidence bearing on the subject of pre-natal influences.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, Pref.

Limbo of infants (*limbus infantium* or *infantum*), in *Rom. Cath.* and *scholastic theol.*, the appointed place after death of infants who die without receiving baptism.—**Limbo of the fathers** or **of the patriarchs** (*limbus patrum*), the place (the outermost circle of hell) where it has been believed the spirits of the righteous who died before the death of Christ were confined until his descent into hell. It has been identified with the "prison" of the spirits to whom Christ preached when "put to death in the flesh" (1 Pet. iii. 18–20).

limb-root (lim′röt), *n.* In *anat.*, the part of the skeleton which bears a limb. Thus, the pectoral and pelvic arches, or shoulder- and hip girdles, are the limb-roots respectively of the fore and hind limbs: the actinosts of some fishes are limb-roots.

Limburger cheese. See *cheese*[1].

limburgite (lim′bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Limburg*, a ruin near Sasbach, Kaiserstuhl, on the Rhine, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Rosenbusch to a rock which is related to peridotite, and consists chiefly of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite in a variable but largely vitreous groundmass. It is essentially a basalt destitute of feldspathic constituents. To specimens of this rock from Bohemia the name of *magma-basalt* was given by ★Boricky.

limbus (lim′bus), *n.* [L., a border, edge, ML. esp. as in def. 1 of *limbo:* see *limbo*, *limb*[2].] 1. Same as *limbo*, 1.

What thanne, is *lymbus* lorne, allas!
Garre Satan helpe that we were wroken,
This werke is werse thanne euere it was.
York Plays, p. 384.

2. Pl. *limbi* (-bī). In *anat.*, a border.—**Limbus infantium** or **infantum**. See *limbo of infants*, under *limbo*.—**Limbus laminæ spiralis**, the membranous spiral cushion resting on the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. It extends from the attachment of the membrane of Reissner and terminates externally in a crest overhanging the spiral groove.—**Limbus pallialis**, the pallial border; the edge of the mantle or mantle-flap of a mollusk.—**Limbus patrum.** See *limbo of the fathers*, ★under *limbo*.

lime[1] (līm), *n.* [< ME. *lim*, *lym*, < AS. *līm*, bitumen, cement, glue, = D. *lijm* = MLG. *līm* = OHG. MHG. *līm*, G. *leim*, glue, = Icel. *līm* = Sw. Dan. *lim*, lime, glue; akin to AS. *lām*, E. *loam*, to Icel. *leir*, etc., clay, mud (> E. *lair*[3]), and prob. to L. *limus*, slime, mud; cf. L. *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*[3].] 1. Any viscous substance; especially, a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 68.

2. An alkaline earth of great economic importance. It is the oxid of the metallic base calcium; but neither this metal nor its oxid occurs in nature in the uncombined condition, although existing in enormous quantity in various combinations. Lime as artificially made for use in the arts is prepared by calcining limestone or marble, or sometimes sea-shells, in properly constructed furnaces, known generally as lime-kilns, or simply kilns. By this process the carbonic acid is driven off from the lime, and the latter remains as an infusible amorphous substance, which is white when pure limestone has been employed. In this condition it is commonly known as *quicklime*. When exposed to the air it attracts moisture and falls into powder, with greater or less rapidity according to the humidity of the atmosphere and the quality of the lime. This process is called *air-slaking*. For use in preparing mortar lime is slaked by the addition of water, which is absorbed with avidity and with considerable evolution of heat. Lime may be so slaked that if packed in tight barrels immediately after the slaking it will keep for months without serious change or injury; in most cases, however, the lime is slaked with the addition of a large quantity of water, and is then immediately mixed with the amount of sand deemed suitable for making the desired quality of mortar. (See *mortar*.) There are few limestones which do not contain a greater or less quantity of sand and clay or of silicates of various bases mixed with the calcareous material. The lime as prepared from various qualities of rocks varies in character with the nature and amount of this foreign admixture. Limestone containing less than 5 or 6 per cent. of impurities yields a rich or, as it is often called, a "fat" lime; with more than that amount the lime is poor, and does not augment in bulk to any considerable extent when slaked with water. When the amount of silica, alumina, etc., in the limestone is increased to above 15 per cent., the lime made from it begins to acquire the property known as "hydraulicity," or of hardening, or "setting," as it is technically called, under water. (See *cement*, 2.) By far the most extensive use made of lime is as the chief ingredient in mortar; but there are many other purposes to which it is applied when a strong and cheap base is desired. It is of importance in tanning, in various processes of chemical manufacture, as in the preparation of ammonia and the caustic alkalis and of bleaching powder, for fertilizing or ameliorating land, for purifying gas, and for various other purposes. Sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is found in the form of alabaster and of selenite. It is roasted at a low heat and ground to make plaster of Paris: used for molding and statuary. For notices of the nature and distribution of the most important salts of lime, see, for the carbonates, *calcite*, *aragonite*, *limestone*, and *marble;* for the sulphates, *anhydrite*, *gypsum*, and *plaster of Paris* (under *plaster*); for the phosphates, *apatite* and *phosphorite*. For the presence and action of lime in natural waters, see *water*, and also *stalagmite* and *stalactite*.—**Chlorid of lime.** Same as *calx chlorata* (which see, under *calx*[1]).—**Cream of lime.** See *cream*[1].—**Hydraulic lime.** See *hydraulic*.—**Lime cartridge.** See *cartridge*.—**Milk of lime.** See *milk*.—**White lime**, a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash. (See also *gas-lime*.)

lime[1] (līm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limed*, ppr. *liming*. [< ME. *limen*, < AS. *līmian* (= D. *lijmen* = OHG. *līmjan*, MHG. *līmen*, G. *leimen* = Dan. *lime* = Sw. *limma*), smear with lime, < *līm*, lime: see *lime*[1], *n.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance for the purpose of catching birds.

For who so wol his hondis *lyme*,
They mosten be the more unclene.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *limed* bushes to betray thy wings,
And, fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 54.

Hence—2. To entangle; insnare; encumber.

O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 68.

True—we had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To apply lime to; in a special use, to manure with lime, as soil; throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill the fish in it.

Encouragement . . . to improve [land] by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Sir J. Child*, On Trade.

4. To sprinkle with slaked lime, as a floor; treat with lime; in *leather-manuf.*, to steep (hides) in a solution of lime in order to remove the hair. —5†. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 84.

lime[2] (līm), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *line*[4] for orig. *lind:* see *lind*.] **I.** *n.* A tree of the genus *Tilia*, family *Tiliaceæ;* the linden.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tree so called.—**Lime hawk-moth**, *Smerinthus tiliæ*, whose larva feeds ★on the lime. [Eng.]

lime[3] (līm), *n.* [< F. *lime*, < Pers. *limū*, a lemon, a citron: see *lemon*.] 1. A tree, a variety of *Citrus Limon*. The sour lime (a variety of *Citrus hystrix*) has a globose fruit, smaller than the lemon, with thin rind, and yields an extremely acid juice. (See *lime-juice*.) It is cultivated in southern Europe, India, Florida, etc. The sweet lime of India is a variety of *C. Limon*.

2. The fruit of the lime-tree.

The ruddier orange and the paler *lime*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 573.

Indian wild lime. See *Limonia*.—**Ogeechee lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa Ogeche*, found in parts of the southern United States. Its large acid fruit is made into a con-

serve called *Ogeechee limes.*—**Wild lime,** *Fagara Fagara,* a small tree with a hard, close-grained, reddish-brown wood, found in tropical America and extending into the southern United States.

lime[4]† (līm), *n.* [Also *leam,* **liem, lyam;* < OF. *liem,* also *lien,* F. *lien* = Pr. *liam* = Pg. *liame, ligame* = It. *legame, ligame,* < L. *ligamen,* a band: see *lien*[2] (another form of the same word) and *ligament.*] A cord for leading a dog; a leash. Hence *limer, limmer*[3], *limehound.*

My hound then in my *lyam,* I by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly high-palm'd hart.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

lime[5]†, *n.* [ME. *lime, lyme,* < OF. **lime* (?), limit, < L. *limes,* limit: see *limit.*] Limit; end.

Ryȝt as we cleye ȝet the same,
And herrafter shulde withouȝte *lyme.*
Chron. Vilodun, p. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

lime[6]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *limer,* F. *limer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limar* = It. *limare,* < L. *limare,* file, < *lima,* a file.] To file; polish.

It was like a *lymed* [var. a thynge of] glas,
But that it shoon ful more clere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1124.

limeball-light (līm'bâl-līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-boil (līm'boil), *n.* In *calico-bleaching,* the boiling of the goods in a keir with milk of lime. Also called *lime-bowk.*

lime-burner (līm'bėr″nėr), *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime-bush (līm'bůsh), *n.* A bush smeared with lime.

He's flown to another *lime-bush;* there he will flutter as long more, till he have ne'er a feather left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

lime-catcher (līm'kach″ėr), *n.* In a steam-boiler plant, an apparatus to cause precipitation of lime salts in the feed-water before it enters the boilers. It is a chamber holding trays or shelves over which the feed-water trickles in thin films while exposed to heat from the escaping exhaust steam of the engine. The water is heated to a point at which the acid carbonates of lime are decomposed, and the insoluble proto-carbonates are left in the vessel.

lime-cracker (līm'krak″ėr), *n.* In cement-works, a mill in which crude plaster and calcined limestone are coarsely ground. It is made of chilled iron, and its core and teeth are removable in sections, so that separate parts can be repaired when affected by wear.

lime-dog† (līm'dog), *n.* A limehound.

lime-feldspar (līm'feld″spär), *n.* See *feldspar.*

lime-floor (līm'flōr), *n.* A floor made of lime mortar beaten and smoothed to an even surface.

limehound† (līm'hound), *n.* [Also *leamhound;* so called as being led by a lime or leam; < *lime*[4] + *hound.* Cf. *limmer*[3] and *lym*[2].] A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 25.

lime-juice (līm'jös), *n.* The juice of the lime, used for much the same purposes as lemon-juice. It is especially in favor as an antiscorbutic, and forms a part of the outfit of vessels bound on long voyages, especially for arctic regions.

lime-juicer (līm'jö'sėr), *n.* A British sailor: so called because he is obliged by law to use lime-juice at sea as an antiscorbutic. [Amer. naut. slang.]

lime-kiln (līm'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *limekill;* < *lime*[1] + *kiln.*] A kiln or furnace in which lime is made by calcining limestone or shells.

lime-light (līm'līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-machine (līm'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *gas-manuf.,* a machine for purifying gas by causing it to pass through lime.

Limenitis (lim-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Λιμενῖτις, an epithet of Artemis, lit. of harbors, < λιμήν, a harbor, haven.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, having the head narrower than the thorax, the antennæ nearly as long as the body, and ample wings without ocelli. *L. camilla* and *L. sibylla* are brownish-black European species with white markings notable for their graceful flight. *L. ursula* and *L. arthemis* are found in the middle and eastern portions of the United States. *L. sibylla* is the white admiral of English collectors. *L. disippus* is a very common North American butterfly, also called *Basilarchia archippus* (not to be confounded with *Danaus* or *Danais archippus,* now called *D. plexippus*). Most of the American species are now placed in *Basilarchia.* See cut under *disippus.*

lime-ointment (līm'oint″ment), *n.* In *phar.,* an ointment consisting of 4 parts of slaked lime, 1 part of lard, and 3 parts of olive-oil.

lime-pit (līm'pit), *n.* A limestone-quarry.

lime-powder (līm'pou″dėr), *n.* The crackled lime resulting from air-slaking.

lime-punch (līm'punch), *n.* A punch in which lime-juice is substituted for lemon-juice.

limer†, **limere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *limmer*[3].

Limerick hook, lace, etc. See *hook, lace,* etc.

lime-rod (līm'rod), *n.* [ME. *lymrod;* < *lime*[1] + *rod.*] A twig smeared with bird-lime. Also *lime-twig,* and formerly *limeyard.*

The egle of blak therin,
Caught with the *lymrod.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 394.

limes (lī'mēz), *n.*; pl. *limites* (lim'i-tēz). [L., a cross-path, balk, boundary, limit: see *limit, n.*] 1. In *anat.,* one of two distinct tracts of the lateral root of the olfactory lobe of the brain, distinguished as *limes alba* and *limes cinerea. Wilder and Gage,* Anat. Tech., p. 480.—2. In *zoöl.,* a boundary; a line of division or separation between two parts or organs.—**Limes facialis,** in *ornith.,* the facial boundary, or facial outline; the line or limit of the feathers all around the base of the bill. It forms in different groups of birds various salient and reentrant angles, of some significance in classification. The most constant saliences are the frontal points, or antiæ. See *antiæ.*

lime-sink (līm'singk), *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-sour (līm'sour), *n.* In *calico-bleaching,* same as *gray sour* (which see, under *gray*).

lime-spreader (līm'spred″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a perforated box on wheels, or a special form of ★cart, for distributing lime over land.

limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* Rock consisting wholly or in large part of calcareous material or carbonate of lime. Where, as is often the case, there is some carbonate of magnesia mixed with the lime, the rock is called *dolomitic limestone,* and from this there may be a gradual transition to dolomite. *Marble* is the name given to the more crystalline limestones, and especially to such as are solid and handsome enough to be used for ornamental purposes or in costly buildings. Limestones are classed as *siliceous* or *argillaceous,* according to the amount of sand or silica or of clay they contain. They are of many shades of color, reddish, grayish, and slate-colored tints being the most common. Many marbles, however, are either pure white or slightly clouded with tints of gray, red, or brown; but some are so dark as to appear when polished almost black. The limestone of the fossiliferous stratified groups is generally admitted to have been the result of organic agencies, just as limestone deposits are seen forming at the present time from the debris of coral growth. The crystalline varieties of limestone and marble which occur in the azoic or archæan rocks are by some believed to be a chemical precipitate or segregation, while others consider their existence proof that these rocks, in which no fossils have yet been found, are metamorphosed sedimentary beds, and that this limestone is also the result of organic life.—**Baculite limestone.** See *baculite.*—**Bala limestone,** in *geol.,* a bed of limestone which is an important and very fossiliferous member of the Lower Silurian series in North Wales.—**Bastard, bituminous, burnt limestone.** See the adjectives.—**Bird's-eye limestone,** or **Lowville limestone,** one of the subgroups into which the Lower Silurian has been divided by the New York geologists: so called because it has crystalline points scattered through it producing a resemblance to bird's-eye maple.—**Carboniferous limestone.** Same as *mountain limestone.*—**Chazy limestone,** in *geol.,* the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a member of the Lower Silurian series lying next below the Trenton division. The most abundant and interesting fossil which it contains is the *Maclurea magna,* which is a conspicuous object in the black marble quarried at Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, and in other localities, and used extensively for floor-tiles in halls and public buildings, in square slabs or tiles alternating with those of white marble.—**Corniferous** or **Onondaga limestone,** an important member of the New York series of formations and widely distributed through the Appalachian region and the Ohio valley. In Canada this rock is, in part at least, a source of petroleum which is of considerable economic importance. It forms with the Schoharie and Esopus grits the upper portion of the Lower Devonian series in the New York system.—**Dudley limestone,** a highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Upper Silurian system, occurring near Dudley in England, and essentially equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Also called *Dudley rock.*—**Fontainebleau limestone,** a variety of calcite from Fontainebleau, in rhombohedral crystals peculiar in containing a large amount (about 60 per cent.) of sand as impurity.—**Galena limestone,** the dolomitic rock, of Lower Silurian age, in which the lead ore of the Upper Mississippi lead region chiefly occurs. The formation has a thickness of 100–250 feet, and is in large part almost a pure dolomite.—**Granular limestone.** See *granular.*—**Helderberg limestone,** a name derived from the Helderberg mountains in New York, applied to rocks of Devonian age. These limestones include four groups of calcareous lime beds, distinguished from one another by their fossil remains.—**Indusial limestone.** See *indusial.*—**Jura limestone,** the limestone rock of the Jura mountains, which corresponds to the *Oölite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones of various qualities, clays, marls, and sandstones.—**Keokuk limestone,** one of the divisions of carboniferous limestone, of importance in the Mississippi valley. It lies between the Burlington and St. Louis limestones. In this group the geode-bed occurs. See *geode.*—**Magnesian limestone,** a carbonate of lime containing some carbonate of magnesia. When the two are present in the necessary proportion to form dolomite (54.35 of the former to 45.65 of the latter), the rock is usually called by that name. See *dolomite.*—**Mountain limestone,** the lowest of the three groups into which the entire Carboniferous series in England is divided. It is overlain by the millstone-grit, and over this are the coal-measures proper. These general divisions hold good over a large part of Europe, and to some extent in the eastern and northeastern United States. Even in China there is a limestone formation corresponding in geological position and fossil contents with the mountain limestone of England. Wherever it occurs, this formation is characterized by similar fossils. Among these the most abundant forms are—rhizopods, especially the widespread genus *Fusulina;* crinoids, in great variety and beauty; brachiopods, especially of the genera *Productus* and *Spirifer;* corals, among which the genus *Lithostrotion* is conspicuous; ganoid and selachian fishes; and also the earliest amphibians known. The trilobites, very characteristic of groups lower than the Carboniferous, have in the mountain limestone almost entirely died out. This formation is of great interest in the Mississippi valley, on account of the extent of territory which it covers and its extraordinary wealth of fossil remains. In various parts of the world, notably in Scotland and in some parts of the Appalachian coal-field, the mountain limestone contains workable beds of coal. Also called *carboniferous limestone.* See *carboniferous.*—**Niagara** or **Lockport limestone,** an important member of the Upper Silurian series, largely developed in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, and farther west. The Medina sandstone, the Clinton beds, the Rochester shale, and Niagara limestone together form the "Niagara period" or Niagaran. The Niagaran contains large numbers of corals, crinoids, brachiopods, and trilobites. It is nearly the equivalent of the *Wenlock group* of English geologists. Near Lockport, New York, this rock contains many geodes lined with crystals of dog-tooth spar (calcite), pearl-spar, and other minerals. The rocks of the Niagaran are overlain by the Guelph and Salina beds.—**Nummulitic limestone.** See *Foraminifera.*—**Trenton limestone,** a rock of Lower Silurian age, finely exhibited at Trenton Falls, New York, and hence so named by the geologists of the New York Survey. It is also an important member of the series farther west than New York, and south through the Appalachian range. It is generally a highly fossiliferous rock, rich in crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, cephalopods, and gastropods. The Trenton, Black River, and Lowville limestones constitute the Mohawkian group. See *marble.*

limestone-meter (līm'stōn-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of calcareous matter in soils.

lime-tree (līm'trē), *n.* Same as *lime*[2].—**Lime-tree winter moth.** See *moth.*

lime-twig (līm'twig), *n.* [< ME. *lime-twig;* < *lime*[1] + *twig*[1].] A twig smeared with bird-lime; hence, that which catches; a snare; a beguiling trick or device.

I doubt his *lime twigs* catch not;
If they do, all 's provided.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 2.

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton,* Comus, l. 646.

limetwig (līm'twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limetwigged,* ppr. *limetwigging.* [< *lime-twig, n.*] To beset with lime-twigs or snares; entangle or retard.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigged* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, Pref.

lime-vial (līm'vī″al), *n.* A vial of quicklime intended for incendiary purposes: an object supposed to be represented by a large bulbous mass on the end of an arrow in some medieval pictures.

lime-wash (līm'wosh), *n.* A coating given with a solution of lime; whitewash.

limewash (līm'wosh), *v. t.* [< *lime-wash, n.*] To whitewash.

Even in Cornwall and North Devon, moorstone cottages look very "dejected" unless they are *lime-washed.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

lime-water (līm'wâ″tėr), *n.* A saturated aqueous solution of lime. It is astringent and alkaline, and when added to milk it prevents the formation of dense coagula. It is used in diarrhea and vomiting, and as an external application to ulcers, etc. It is also employed in the clarification of coarse sugar.

limewort† (līm'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the catch-fly, *Silene Armeria,* and of one or two other plants.

limeyard†, *n.* [ME. *limzerd;* < *lime* + *yard*[1].] Same as *lime-rod.*

I likne it to a *lym-zerde* to drawen men to hell,
And to worchipe of the fend to wraththen the soules.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Limicola (lī-mik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limus,* mud (see *lime*[1]), + *colere,* inhabit.] A genus of small broad-billed sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidæ,* having as type *Tringa platyrhyncha. Koch,* 1816.

Limicolæ (lī-mik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Limicola.*] 1. In *ornith.,* an order or a suborder of birds, a part of the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores,* including most of those wading birds the few (usually four) young of which run about at birth, as distinguished from those of the heron tribe, which are reared in the nest, or of the rail tribe, which lay numerous eggs. It is called the "plover-snipe group," and embraces the fami-

lies *Charadriidæ* and *Scolopacidæ*, or plovers and snipes, and their allies, as sandpipers, curlews, godwits, avosets, stilts, turnstones, oyster-catchers, etc. It is approximately equivalent to the *Longirostres* and *Pressirostres* of Cuvier. In Sundevall's system it is restricted to the snipes, tattlers, sandpipers, stilts, and avosets, and is thus little more extensive than the family *Scolopacidæ*. Also called *Debilirostres*.

2. In *Vermes*, a group of chætopod worms containing those *Scoleina* which are maritime and characterized by having the looped canals highly developed and differentiated as seminal ducts: distinguished from ordinary earthworms or *Terricolæ*.

limicole (lim'i-kōl), *a.* Same as *limicoline*.

limicoline (lī-mik'ọ̄-lin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Limicola* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Living on or in mud; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, in either sense of that word. It is a common epithet of the large group of birds known as *shore-birds*, *bay-snipe*, etc.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a member of the *Limicolæ*.

limicolous (lī-mik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [As *Limicola* + *-ous*.] Living in mud; limicoline.

In many *limicolous* forms, as in earthworms.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 678.

Limidæ (lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lima* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian acephalous bivalves or lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Lima*, having the mantle-margins fringed with tentacular filaments, the foot finger-like, the lips tentaculate, and the shell obliquely oval, with the umbones eared, the anterior side gaping, and the posterior rounded. They live in the sand and generally burrow, but are able to move like scallops through the water by rapidly opening and closing the valves. Many of them attach themselves by a byssus and form a sort of nest. The animal is generally of an orange or bright-red color. The species are numerous, and ★occur in most seas. Also *Limadæ*. See cut under *Lima*.

liminal (lim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold (cf. *eliminate*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to the threshold or entrance; relating to the beginning; inceptive; in *psychol.*, of or pertaining to a limen. See supplement.

Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or *liminal* intensity.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 114.

The *liminal* difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. *Mind*, IX. 428.

liming (lī'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lime*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of treating with lime, or of sprinkling with slaked lime; in *leather-manuf.*, the steeping of hides in a solution of lime to remove their hair.—2. In *bleaching*, a solution of lime in water.—3. The smearing of twigs ★with lime to catch birds; bird-liming.

limit (lim'it), *n.* [< ME. *limite*, *lymyte*, < OF. *limite*, F. *limite* = Sp. *límite* = Pg. It. *limite*, < L. *limes* (*limit-*), a cross-path or balk between fields, hence a boundary, boundary line or wall, any path or road, border, limit; cf. *limen*, a threshold. Cf. *lime*[5].] 1. A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern *limit* of a field or town; the *limits* of a country.

Whiche .ij. place be the *lymytes* or endes of the Holy Lande the longest waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

Here, the double-founted stream,
Jordan, true *limit* eastward. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 145.

Nor ceas'd her madness and her flight before
She touch'd the *limit* of the Pharian shore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

The spectrum extends in both directions beyond its visible *limits*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 66.

2. A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to reach the *limit* of one's resources; the *limit* of vision or of resistance; to set *limits* to one's ambition.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds and *limits*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 14.

Dispatch; the *limit* of your lives is out.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3. 8.

The *Limits* of my Paper will not give me leave to be particular in Instances of this kind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 297.

Not without a few falls in the wrestle with Nature do we learn the *limits* of our own power, and the pitiless immensity of the power that is not ours.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 27.

3. That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.

At length into the *limits* of the north
They came. *Milton*, P. L., v. 755.

The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three *limits* very equally.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 73.

The voyageur here also generally holds his place in the front rank, explores and reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain *limits* or lots.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 550.

4†. A logical term. See the quotation.

In this proposition, every man is a sensible body; these two words, man and sensible body, are the terms, *limits*, or bounds, whereof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolved, as into his uttermost parts that have any signification.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1619).

5. In *math.*, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity. It is frequently said to be the value that a variable quantity may indefinitely approach but can never reach.

A superior *limit* of the positive roots is any greater positive number than the greatest of these roots.
Burnside and Panton, Theory of Equations, I. 180.

6†. A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.

Hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 107.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.
Titana and Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Steevens. (*Nares.*)

Ecliptic limits. See *ecliptic*.—**Equation of limits.** See *equation*.—**Limit of a planet**, its greatest heliocentric latitude.—**Limit of distinct vision**, the smallest or greatest distance from which the image of an object can be fixed upon the retina.—**Limit of elasticity.** See *elasticity*.—**Limit of the roots** of an equation, a value greater than the greatest root or smaller than the smallest.—**Limits of a prison, jail limits**, or simply **limits.** See *jail*.—**Limits of integration.** See *integration*.—**Magnetic limit.** See *magnetic*.—**Method or doctrine of limits**, the doctrine that we cannot reason about infinite and infinitesimal quantities, that phrases in mathematics containing these and cognate words are not to be understood literally, but are to be interpreted as meaning that the functions spoken of behave in certain ways when their variables are indefinitely increased or diminished, and that the fundamental formulæ of the differential calculus should be based upon the conception of a limit. (See def. 5, above.) The first of these positions is not now tenable: the hypothesis of infinite and infinitesimal quantities is consistent, and can be reasoned about mathematically. But the doctrine of limits should be understood to rest upon the general principle that every proposition must be interpreted as referring to a possible experience. The problems to which this method is applied belong to three types: the summation of series, the problem of tangents, and the problem of quadratures. (See *series* and *problem*.) It is essentially the same as Newton's method of prime and ultimate ratios. Its rival is the method of infinitesimals, which is almost excluded from the textbooks at present.—**Three-mile limit.** See *mile*. = **Syn. 1.** Confine, termination, bourn, precinct, boundary, frontier (see *boundary*); restriction, restraint, check.

limit (lim'it), *v.* [< ME. *limiten*, < OF. *limiter*, F. *limiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limitar* = It. *limitare*, < L. *limitare*, bound, limit, fix, determine, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.* Cf. *delimit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To restrict within limits; bound; set bounds to.

They . . . *limited* the Holy One of Israel. Ps. lxxviii. 41.

In all well-instituted commonwealths, care has been taken to *limit* men's possessions.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

2. To assign to a limit or confine; fix within a limit; allot.

Limit each leader to his several charge.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 25.

The hopes and fears of man are not *limited* to this short life, and to this visible world.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. To fix as a limit; assign exclusively or specifically. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Again, he *limiteth* a certain day. Heb. iv. 7.

And, as you do answer, I do know the scope
And warrant *limited* unto my tongue.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 123.

Their time *limeted* them being expired, they returned to ye ship. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 82.

Limiting case of a hypothesis involving continuity, a case which is indefinitely near to cases which conform to the general conditions, and also to cases which violate these conditions. Thus, a tangent to a circle is a limiting case of a secant. See *limit*, *n.*, 5.—**Limiting points**, with reference to the system of circles having a given radical axis, two points which have the same polars with reference to all the circles.

II.† *intrans.* To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district: as, a *limiting* friar.

They go ydelly a *limiting* abrode, living upon the sweat of other mens travels. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

limitable (lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *limit* + *-able*.] Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restricted.

limitaneous† (lim-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *limitaneus*, situated on the borders, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] Pertaining to limits or bounds. *Bailey*, 1731.

limitarian (lim-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *limitary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

II. *n.* One who limits; in *theol.*, one who holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved: opposed to *universalist*. *Imp. Dict.*

limitary (lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *limitaire*, preliminary, < L. *limitaris*, that is on the border, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Marking or maintaining a limit or boundary; limiting; restrictive.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 971.

Statements so palpably *limitary* of the Divine supremacy as I found on the face of Revelation.
H. James, Sub. and Shad., p. 123.

2. Subject to limitation; restricted within limits; limited.

What no inferior *limitary* king
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring,
Sudden his word performs.
Pitt, tr. of First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

A philosopher should not see with the eyes of the poor *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world.
De Quincey, Opium Eater.

II.† *n.* 1. That which constitutes a limit or boundary, as a stretch of land; a border-land.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications.
Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland.

2. Same as *limiter*, 2. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 210.

limitate (lim'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *limitatus*, pp. of *limitare*, bound, limit: see *limit*, *v.*] In *bot.*, bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

limitation (lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *limitacioun* (in sense 6), < OF. *limitacion*, F. *limitation* = Sp. *limitación* = Pg. *limitação* = It. *limitazione*, < L. *limitatio*(*n-*), a bounding, < *limitare*, pp. *limitatus*, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing; the fixing of a limit or restriction.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule
And righteous *limitation* of its act,
By which Heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty man.
Cowper, Task, vi. 596.

The checks naturally arising to each man's actions when men become associated are those only which result from mutual *limitation*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 101.

2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I yourself
But, as it were, in sort or *limitation*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 283.

3. An opposing limit or bound; a fixed or prescribed restriction; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception: as, *limitations* of thought.

Titus Quintius understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the senate.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iv. § 14.

We are under physiological and cerebral *limitations*; *limitations* of association, want, condition.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 51.

Every *limitation* of a power is a prohibition to transcend it; for, if it had not that effect, it would not be a *limitation*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 157.

4†. That to which one is limited; that which is required as a condition.

You have stood your *limitation*; and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 145.

God, then, not only framed Nature one,
But also set it *limitation*
Of Forme and Time.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The period of time prescribed by law after which an action cannot be brought. Since the investigation of controversies becomes more difficult with the lapse of time, and long delay to sue may imply either that satisfaction has been received or that all claim is abandoned, and as it is vexatious to revive stale claims, the law allows fixed periods, varying with the nature of the grievance, within which, if at all, a claimant must apply to the courts. The statutes fixing these periods are called *statutes of limitations*. From the limitation prescribed for actions to recover real property, it follows that a practically secure title to land can be acquired by mere adverse possession for a sufficient time. (*b*) In the law of conveyancing, the carving out of an estate less than a fee simple absolute (see *fee*[2]); the prescribing of an ulterior direction for the devolution of an estate in case the estate of the primary grantee shall fail. If a deed or will gives property to A limiting his estate to his life, and on his death giving the property to B, the gift to B is a *limitation*, or *limitation over*. If the property is given to A so long as she remains unmarried, adding that in case she marries

the property is to go to B, the added clause is a *conditional limitation*, or a *limitation over* dependent on a condition. If a condition only is prescribed without adding a limitation over, the property will, if the condition be valid, revert to the donor or his heirs.

6†. The particular district in which a limiter or begging friar was allowed to beg for alms.

Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself, . . .
And seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges
As he gooth in his *lymytacioun*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 21.

A limitour of the Grey Friars, in the course of his *limitation*, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares since Friers left their *limitations*. *B. Gilpin*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1552.

Collateral limitation a limitation dependent on some collateral event.—**Conditional limitation.** See def. 5.—**Four years' limitation law,** a name by which the United States Tenure of Office Act (United States Congress, March, 1867) is sometimes known. See *tenure*.—**Limitation of the Crown Act,** an English statute of 1701 (12 and 13 Wm. III., c. 2) which vested the succession to the crown in the Princess Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants. Also called the *Act of Settlement*, and the *Succession to the Crown Act*.—**Statute of limitations.** See def. 5.—**Words of limitation,** words in a deed or will taken as indicating the nature or kind of estate the donee is vested with, by stating who shall or may take after him.

limitative (lim'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *limitatif* = Sp. Pg. *limitativo;* as *limitate* + *-ive*.] Limiting; fixing limits; restrictive.

Limitative notions which have a negative value, in so far as they keep open a vacant space beyond experience, but do not enable us to fill that space with any positive realities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 84.

Limitative judgment, in *logic*, a name given by Kant to an affirmative infinitated proposition, such as "Every man is a non-dog," in order to make up the triad of forms —affirmative, negative, limitative — under the category of quality.

Much acumen has been expended even in recent times in vindicating the *limitative* form of *judgments*, but I can see in it only an unmeaning product of pedantic ingenuity. *Nettleship*, tr. of Lotze's Logic, I. ii. § 40.

limited (lim'i-ted), *p. a.* and *n.* **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.

After this great Affront to the King, is Mountford sent over again into Gascony, though with a more *limited* Authority. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 84.

2†. Allotted or appointed.

I'll make so bold to call,
For 'tis my *limited* service.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 56.

3. In *railroading*, restricted as to number of cars (weight), or to the carrying of first-class passengers: said of a train.—**Limited adjunct,** an adjunct that agrees with the subject in regard to some part, nature, time, place, or respect.

Mortality is the absolute *adjunct* of man, whilst immortality is the *limited;* because man is not absolutely immortal, but only as to the soul.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Limited company, fee, function. See the nouns.—**Limited divorce.** See *divorce*, 1.—**Limited jurisdiction, liability, mail, monarchy, partnership, problem, ticket, train, univocation, vote,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A limited express-train: as, the Chicago *limited*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Let the great steamship founder, the *limited* crash through a trestle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 577.

limitedly (lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

The constitution of such an unity doth involve the vesting some person or some number of persons with a sovereign authority, . . . to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely, according to pleasure, or *limitedly*, according to certain rules prescribed to it.
Barrow, Unity of the Church.

limitedness (lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being limited. *Johnson.*

limiter (lim'i-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *limitour, lymytour,* < OF. **limitour, limiteur,* < ML. *limitator*, a friar licensed to act within certain limits, lit. one who limits, < L. *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit, v.*] **1.** One who or that which limits or confines.

They so believing, as we hear they do, and yet abolishing a law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin, what are they else but contrary to themselves?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2†. A friar licensed to beg, collect convent-dues, preach, or perform other duties within certain limits, or in a certain district.

A Frere ther was, a wantown and a merye,
A *lymytour*, a ful solempne man. . . .
He was the beste beggere in his hous.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 209.

'Twas but getting a Dispensation from the Pope's *Limiter*, or Gatherer of the Peter-Pence.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 101.

limites, *n.* Plural of *limes*.

limit-gage (lim'it-gāj), *n.* A gage which is used for determining whether pieces do not exceed or fall below a certain specified range of dimension. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

limitless (lim'it-les), *a.* [< *limit* + *-less*.] Having no limits; unbounded; illimitable.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscured.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. H, 4 b.

=Syn. Boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite.

limitour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *limiter*.

limit-point (lim'it-point), *n.* A point on a line or other spread, such that within every interval within which it is contained there lie an infinity of points of a given manifold. The limit-point may or may not belong to this manifold.

limma (lim'ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *λεῖμμα*, a remnant, somewhat less than half a major tone, a monosemic pause, < *λείπειν*, leave.] **1.** In the Pythagorean system of music, the smaller half-step or semitone, being the remnant of a perfect fourth after subtracting from it two whole steps or "tones": $\frac{4}{3} \div (\frac{9}{8})^2 = \frac{256}{243}$. A limma and an apotome together made a "tone": $\frac{256}{243} \times \frac{2187}{2048} = \frac{9}{8}$. Also called *Pythagorean semitone* or *hemitone*.—**2.** In *pros.*, a monosemic empty time or pause; a time equal to one mora or semeion, existing in the rhythm, but not expressed by a syllable in the words. The limma is indicated by a mark like a caret (∧, taken from the initial Λ or λ of *λεῖμμα*). The pause at the end of a trochaic dimeter or tetrapody catalectic (see the lines quoted under *catalectic*) is an example, – ◡ – ◡ – ◡ – ∧, the acatalectic line being – ◡ – ◡ – ◡ – ◡. Also written *leimma*. See *pause*.

limmer[1] (lim'ėr), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *limber*[1].

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl. *Holland.*

limmer[2] (lim'ėr), *n.* **1.** A dialectal variant of *limber*[2].—**2†.** *Naut.*, a man-rope at the side of a ladder.

limmer[3] (lim'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lymmer;* in def. 1 also *leamer;* < ME. *limer, limere, lymere,* < OF. *liemier*, F. *limier*, a large dog, lit. a dog held in a leash, < OF. *liem*, F. *lien*, a leash: see *lime*[4], *lien*[2]. Cf. *limehound*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A limehound; in general, a hound; in a later use, a mongrel hound.

A gret route
Of huntes and eke of foresteres,
With many relayes and *lymeres*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyve, called a *lymmer* or mungrell.
Elyot, in v. Hybris. (*Halliwell.*)

Hence—**2.** A low, base, or worthless person; a scoundrel; as applied to a woman, in a milder sense, a jade. [Now Scotch and North. Eng.]

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

The nourice was a fause *limmer*
As e'er hung on a tree.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands.
Scott.

II.† *a.* Base; low.

Then the *limmer* Scottes . . . burnt my guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my barnes.
Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

Hence with 'em, *limmer* lown,
Thy vermin and thyself.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

limmock (lim'ok), *a.* [< *limmer*[1], *limber*[1], with substituted term. *-ock*.] Very limber. [Prov. Eng.]

limn (lim), *v.* [< ME. *limnen*, contr. of *luminen*, an aphetic form of *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer*, < L. *illuminare, inluminare*, illuminate, burnish, limn: see *illumine, illuminate*.] **I.** *trans.* To represent by painting or drawing; depict; delineate; hence, to describe vividly or minutely. [Archaic or poetical.]

It were impossible
To *limn* his passions in such lively colours
As his own proper sufferance could express.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To practise drawing or painting, especially in water-colors.

Yesterday begun my wife to learn to *limn* of one Browne, . . . and by her beginning, upon some eyes, I think she will do very fine things, and I shall take great delight in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 234.

Limnacea (lim-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1817), for **Limnæacea*, < *Limnæa* + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first of three families of his *Pulmobranchiata*, containing pulmonate gastropods of the genera *Limnæa*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis* in a broad sense; the pond-snails, now divided into two families, *Limnæidæ* and *Physidæ*.

limnacean (lim-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Limnacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Limnacea*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the group *Limnacea;* any pond-snail.

limnaceous (lim-nā'shius), *a.* Same as *limnacean*.

Limnadia (lim-nā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, with a thin flexible bivalve carapace of oval form, and from 18 to 26 segments which bear limbs. *L. agassizi* is found in pools in New England.

Limnadiacea (lim-nā-di-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnadia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Limnadiidæ*.

Limnadiidæ (lim-nā-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnadia* + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllopod or branchiopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Limnadia*. The test is soft and bivalved, there are numerous pairs of pleiopods or swimming-feet, the antennæ are large, the antennulæ are small, and the large telson has a pair of appendages. In the male one or two pairs of feet are chelate. The leading genera are *Limnadia, Limnetis*, and *Estheria*. See *Estheriidæ*.

Limnæa (lim-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμναῖος*, of or from a marsh, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of *Limnæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Limnæinæ*. In these pond-snails the shell is a slender dextrad spiral with a large body-whorl and aperture, of a light, thin, horny texture. There are many species. *L. stagnalis* is a common one. They live in ponds, and are almost exclusively vegetarian. The genus is cosmopolitan, and reaches its highest development in North America. Also erroneously *Limnea, Lymnæa, Lymnea, Limneus*.


Pond-snail (*Limnæa stagnalis*).

Limnæana (lim-nē-an'ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Limnæa* + *-ana*.] A family of trachelipod mollusks, typified by the genus *Limnæa*, containing all the limnophilous gastropods, now differentiated into the families *Limnæidæ* and *Physidæ*.

Limnæidæ (lim-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with diversiform tentacles, eyes at the inner or posterior bases of the tentacles, simple upper jaw as well as lateral ones, wide serriform marginal teeth of the radula, and generally a spiral shell; the pond-snails. They inhabit fresh waters, especially of temperate and northerly countries, and are of cosmopolitan distribution. More than 600 species are described, most of which belong to the genera *Lymnæa, Planorbis*, and *Ancylus*. They are divided by the shape of the shell into *Limnæinæ, Planorbinæ*, and *Ancylinæ*.


Limnæa stagnalis, seen from below.

Limnæinæ (lim-nē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Limnæidæ*, including those pond-snails whose shell is a long spiral.

limnæine (lim'nē-in), *a.* [< *Limnæinæ*.] Of or relating to the *Limnæinæ*.

Limnanthaceæ (lim-nan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Limnanthes* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Sapindales*, containing only the two genera *Limnanthes* and *Flœrkea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with valvate sepals, small glands alternating with the petals, and beakless carpels. They are smooth herbs with alternate leaves without stipules.

Limnanthemum (lim-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1769), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄνθεμον*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Menyanthaceæ*, distinguished by the indehiscent fruit and cordate leaves. There are about 20 species, distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world, three being found in North America. They are aquatic perennials, with floating leaves on very long petioles, and yellow flowers. One beautiful species, *L. nymphæoides*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and goes by the names of *fringed bog-bean* or *buck-bean, fringed water-lily, water-fringe*, and *marsh-flower*. (See *bog-bean*.) *L. lacunosum* of the eastern United States is the common floating-heart.

Limnanthes (lim-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1833), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Limnanthaceæ*, and distinguished from *Flœrkea*, the other genus of the family, by having five petals instead of three.

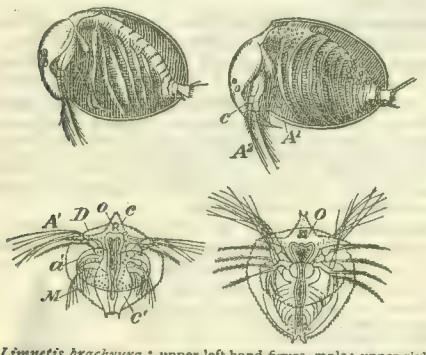
Limnea, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

limner (lim'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *limnore, lymenour, luminour*, short for *enluminour*, < OF. *enluminour*, < ML. *illuminator*, illuminator, limner: see *illuminator* and *limn*.] One who limns; an artist or delineator; more especially, one who paints portraits or miniatures. [Archaic or poetical.]

Johannes Dancastre, *lymenour*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

That family had lately got their pictures drawn by a *limner*, who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

Limnetis (lim-nē′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνήτις*, fem. of *λιμνήτης*, living in marshes, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] One of the three leading genera of *Limnadiidæ* (or *Estheriidæ*), having



Limnetis brachyura: upper left-hand figure, male; upper right-hand figure, female — in both the left side of the carapace cut away; lower left-hand figure, larval form; lower right-hand figure, same further advanced. *A*1, antennules; *A*2 and *A*3, antennæ; *c*, head; *c*′, body; *D*, carapace; *M*, mandibles; *a*′, great plate covering mouth; *e*, eye.

a bivalve carapace, numerous body-segments, and the foliaceous appendages of typical phyllopods. *L. brachyura* is an example. The males of these water-fleas may be even more numerous than the females, contrary to the rule among related forms. See *Limnadiidæ*, and cut under *Estheriidæ*.

limning (lim′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *limn*, *v.*] 1. The act of delineating, as by means of pencil or brush.—2. That which is limned; a delineation, literally or figuratively. [Rare.]

There is nothing in either of the former two [panels with the portraits of the king and queen] which could not have been copied by a Fleming from a *limning* made in Scotland years before. *Athenæum*, No. 3199, p. 221.

limnite[1] (lim′nīt), *n.* [< *Limn*(*æa*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil of the genus *Limnæa*. Also *lymnite*.

limnite[2] (lim′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λιμνή*, bog.] Yellow ocher or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. It consists of oxid of iron 74.8 and water 25.2.

Limnobates (lim-nob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, walk, step.] The typical genus of *Limnobatidæ*, containing such species as *L. lineata* of the United States.

Limnobatidæ (lim-nō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (given by Fieber, 1861), < *Limnobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Limnobates* alone, whose species are commonly found in ponds in Europe and North America. These water-bugs have the head horizontal, as long as the thorax, with the antennæ inserted at the end of the widened front, the first joint stoutest and shortest, the third longest.

Limnochares (lim-nok′a-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνοχαρής*, delighting in marshes (epithet of a frog), < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, delight (> *χάρις*, delight).] 1. A genus of water-mites or aquatic acarids of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, or giving name to the *Limnocharidæ*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. A genus of heteropterous insects: same as *Hydrometra*.

Limnocharidæ (lim-nō-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnochares* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate *Acarina*, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, palpi raptorial, stigmata near the rostrum, legs of six or more joints, fitted for crawling organs, and habits of life wholly or partly aquatic.

Limnocochlides† (lim-nō-kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κοχλίς* (*κοχλιδ-*), a small snail: see *Cochlides*.] A family of pulmoniferous gastropods, combining the *Limnacea* and *Auriculacea*.

Limnocyon (lim-nos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κύων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of America, belonging or related to the *Hyænodontidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnohyidæ (lim-nō-hī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnohyus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Eocene hoofed quadrupeds of suilline character, founded by Marsh for the reception of the genus *Limnohyus*.

Limnohyus (lim-nō-hī′us), *n.* [NL., < G. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ὗς*, a pig, hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*[2]).] The typical genus of *Limnohyidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnophagæ (lim-nof′a-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *limnophagus*: see *limnophagous*.] See *Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ*, under *Cyprinodontidæ*.

limnophagous (lim-nof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophagus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh (confused with L. *limus*, mud), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Mud-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ*.

Limnophila (lim-nof′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hartmann, 1821), neut. pl. of *limnophilus*: see *limnophilous*.] A division of pulmoniferous gastropods, containing the fresh-water basommatophorous forms: same as *Hygrophila*[2].

Limnophilidæ (lim-nō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Limnophilus*, having the maxillary palps of the male three-jointed, scarcely pubescent, and like those of the female. The habits of the larvæ vary; some live in rapid streams, others in standing water, and others in moss at the roots of trees. Their cases are always free. The group is nearly confined to the temperate and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere.

limnophilous (lim-nof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophilus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of ponds or pools, or living in them: said of various animals, especially mollusks and insects.

Limnophilus (lim-nof′i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *limnophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Limnophilidæ*, having the anterior wings mostly narrow, with straight costa and truncate apical margin. It is abundantly represented in Europe, North America, and Asia by species which extend far north and mostly inhabit still water. Given in this form by Burmeister, 1839, after *Limnephilus* of Leach, 1817.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Limnoria (lim-nō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *Λιμνώρεια*, in myth. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, sea.] The typical genus of *Limnoriidæ*. *L. lignorum* or *terebrans* is the common gribble, a minute isopod highly injurious to submerged woodwork.

Limnoriidæ (lim-nō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnoria* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods represented by the genus *Limnoria*; the gribbles. By means of their trenchant mandibles they eat their way into submerged wood, and are numerous enough in many waters to do great damage to wharves and shipping on both coasts of America and on European coasts.

Limnospiza (lim-nō-spī′zä), *n.* [< Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of fringilline birds: same as *Embernagra*.

Limodoreæ (lī-mō-dō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Limodorum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, based on the *Limodorum* of Richard (not of Linnæus). Since the latter is a synonym, the name is no longer applicable.

Limodorum (lī-mō-dō′rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *limodoron*, < Gr. *λιμόδορον*, *λειμόδωρον*, a wild plant, not identified.] A genus of terrestrial orchids. They are hardy tuberous-rooted herbs with purplish flowers in terminal spikes or racemes. Five species are known, all natives of North America and ranging from Newfoundland to Minnesota and southward to Missouri, Alabama, and Florida. Two species, *L. tuberosum* and *L. multiflorum*, are sometimes cultivated.

Limoges enamel. See *enamel*.

limont, *n.* An obsolete form of *lemon*.

Limonia (lī-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < F. *limon*, < Pers. *līmūn*, the lemon, citron: see *lemon*.] A genus of spiny shrubs from tropical Asia, belonging to the family *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*. They are distinguished by having flowers with a 4- or 5-lobed calyx and from 8 to 10 stamens. The leaves are compound, with from 3 to 8 leaflets. The Javanese employ the extremely acid pulp of the fruits of *Limonia Limonia* (*L. acidissima* of Linnæus, 1762) as a substitute for soap, and on the coast of Malabar they are used medicinally. This species is sometimes called the *musk-deer plant*. *L. alata* is a small tree of India and Ceylon, and *L. Schweinfurthii* is a native of central Africa.

limonin (lim′ō-nin), *n.* [< NL. *limonum* (F. *limon*), lemon, + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystallizable matter ($C_{42}H_{50}O_{13}$) found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, etc.

limonite (lī′mō-nīt), *n.* [= F. *limonite*; as Gr. *λειμών*, a marshy meadow, a meadow, + *-ite*[2].] An important iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mammillary and fibrous. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from hematite. It forms the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its color varies from dark brown to ocher-yellow. It consists of sesquioxid of iron 85.6 and water 14.4. Also called *brown hematite* and *brown iron ore*.

limonitic (lī-mō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *limonite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of limonite, or resembling it in appearance.

Limosa (lī-mō′sä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limosa*, fem. of *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill a little recurved; the godwits. They are among the largest of the family, and resemble curlews, but the bill is not decurved. *L. ægocephala* is the common black-tailed godwit; *L. hæmastica* is the Hudsonian godwit; *L. fedoa* is the great marbled godwit. There are other species. See *godwit*.



Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*).

limose (lī′mōs), *a.* [< L. *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] Same as *limous*.

Limosella (lī-mō-sel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from their place of growth, < L. *limus*, mud.] A genus of small creeping or floating herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, characterized by having the leaves in clusters, the calyx 5-toothed, and the 4 stamens with the anthers confluently 1-celled. There are about 6 species, found throughout the warm and temperate regions of the earth. *L. aquatica* is known as *mudwort* or *mudweed*. Another species is *L. tenuifolia*, found in America in tidal mud from New Jersey northward on the Atlantic coast.

Limosina (lī-mō-sī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < L. *limosus*, muddy (see *limose*, *limous*), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of *Muscidæ*. Also called *Coprina*.

Limosinæ (lī-mō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limosa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*; the godwits. *G. R. Gray*.

limosis (lī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμός*, hunger, + *-osis*.] In *med.*, a depraved or morbidly ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limosugæ (lī-mō-sū′jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *limus*, mud, + *sugere*, suck.] In Merrem's classification of birds, a group of his *Rusticolæ*, including such birds as curlews, snipes, sandpipers, and plovers, and thus nearly coextensive with the *Limicolæ* of authors.

limoust (lī′mus), *a.* [< ME. *limous*, < OF. *limeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *limoso*, < L. *limosus*, muddy, slimy, < *limus*, mud, slime: see *lime*[1].] Muddy; slimy; thick.

If water ther be *lymous* or enfecte
Admyx ion of salt wol it correcte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

That country . . . became a gained ground by the mud and *limous* matter brought down by the river Nilus.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

limp[1] (limp), *a.* [Not found in ME.; appar. < AS. **lemp*, in comp. *lemphealt*, *lemphalt*, earliest form *laempihalt*, glossing ML. *lurdus* (see *lourd*), appar. 'awkward,' but lit. 'lame,' < **lemp* + *healt*, halt, lame; cf. Icel. *lempinn*, or *lempiligr*, pliable, gentle. The adj. is prob. connected with the verb *limp*[2], q. v. Cf. *limber*[1].] 1. Lacking stiffness or firmness; weak in fiber or texture; flexible; limber; flaccid: applied to things or persons.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Limp linen betokens a despondng spirit.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

Her verses on the bombardment of Copenhagen were . . . as *limp* and incoherent as Shelley's own of the same date. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 103.

2. Lacking stability or firmness of character; inefficient; incapable.

A kind Providence furnishes the *limpest* personality with a little gum or starch in the form of tradition.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 25.

Limp case. See *case*[2].

limp[1]†, *v. i.* [< *limp*[1], *a.*] To be inadequate or unsatisfactory. *Stanihurst*.

limp[2] (limp), *v. i.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; = LG. *lumpen* = MHG. *limphen*, limp; cf. G. dial. *lampen*, hang down loosely, > *lampecht*, flaccid, limp; cf. mod. Icel. *limpa*, limpness, weakness; W. *lleipr*, flabby, *llibin*, limber, *llipa*, limp; perhaps ult. connected (as a nasalized form) with *lap*[2], Skt. √*lamb*, hang down. Prob. connected with the adj. *limp*[1], q. v.; but the relations of these and the other forms are not clear, the records being too scanty to determine.] To move with a halting or jerky step; walk lame: often used figuratively: as, a *limping* argument; *limping* verses.

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old *limping* sire.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 14.

The commentator will lend a crutch to the weak poet, to help him to *limp* a little further than he could on his own feet. *Pope*, To Warburton, Sept. 20, 1741.

The unfortunate divine, whom we left *limping* with a sprained ankle into the breakfast-room of the inn.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, ii.

limp[2] (limp), *n.* [< *limp*[2], *v.*] A halting step; the act of limping.

limp[3]† (limp), *v.* [ME. *limpen* (pret. *lomp*, also weak *limpede*, pp. *lumpen*), < AS. *limpan* (pret. *lamp*, *lomp*, pp. **lumpen*; also in comp. *gelimpan*, *belimpan*), happen, befall, pertain, = OHG. *limphan*, *limpfan*, MHG. *limfen*, become, suit.]

I. *intrans.* To happen; befall; chance.

"A! lord!" quath Ioseph, "how may this *limpe?*"
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 213.

II. *trans.* To come upon; meet.

The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *lympede*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3416.

limp[4] (limp), *n.* [Prob. < *limp*[1], *a.*] A scraper of board or sheet-iron shaped like half the head of a small cask, used for scraping the ore off the sieve in the operation of hand-jigging.

limpard†, *n.* [< *limp*[2] + *-ard.*] A cripple.

What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39. (*Davies.*)

limper (lim'pėr), *n.* One who limps; a lame person.

limpet (lim'pet), *n.* [< ME. *lempet*, a limpet, appar. orig. a lamprey, < AS. *lempedu*, another form of *lamprede*, a lamprey: see *lamprey*. It can hardly be connected with LL. *lepas* (*lepad-*), < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet: see *Lepas*. Cf. *limpin.*] **1.** A marine docoglossate gastropod with an open conical shell imperforate at the apex. The species mostly belong to the families *Patellidæ* and *Acmæidæ;* the best-known is *Patella vulgata*, the common limpet of northern Europe. This inhabits rocky coasts, and selects a site on intertidal rocks, which it uses as a resting-place and wears down into a cavity, making short excursions in search of food, which consists chiefly of algæ. Limpets are noted for sticking closely to rocks by means of their adhesive foot, which acts as a sucker, bringing considerable atmospheric pressure to bear upon their shells, which latter, moreover, fit tightly in consequence of the evenly rounded aperture. Large numbers are collected for fish-bait, and they are also used as food by the poor. See *bonnet-limpet*, *keyhole-limpet*, *slipper-limpet.*

He stuck like a *limpet* to a rock.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

And on thy ribs the *limpet* sticks,
And in thy heart the scrawl shall play.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. Some mollusk resembling the foregoing, at least in shape of the shell.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet.** See *cup-and-saucer.*—**Duck's-bill limpet**, a limpet of the family *Fissurellidæ* and genus *Parmophorus*, having an imperforate shell covered by the mantle.—**False limpet**, one of the *Acmæidæ.*—**Foolscap-limpet**, a shell of the genus *Pileopsis* (which see).—**Fresh-water limpet**, a species of *Ancylus.*

limpid (lim'pid), *a.* [< F. *limpide* = Sp. *limpido* = Pg. It. *limpido*, < L. *limpidus*, clear, bright; cf. Gr. λάμπειν, shine, λαμπρός, bright: see *lamp.* Cf. also *lymph.*] Characterized by clearness or transparency; translucent; crystal-clear; lucid: as, a *limpid* stream; a *limpid* style.

Filter this solution through cap-paper, to have it clear and *limpid.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 708.

And witness be what splendid Princes are
The stars which move about this *limpid* sphere.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 201.

A beautiful *limpid* lake, which is fed by a rivulet flowing down from unseen sources in the rock.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Turn those *limpid* eyes on mine,
And let me read there, love, thy inmost soul!
M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

limpidity (lim-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *limpidité* = It. *limpidità*, < LL. *limpidita(t-)s*, clearness, < L. *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid.*] Limpidness.

limpidly (lim'pid-li), *adv.* In a limpid manner; transparently; clearly; lucidly.

Goethe himself, *limpidly* perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 295.

limpidness (lim'pid-nes), *n.* The state of being limpid; clearness; transparency; lucidity.

limpin†, *n.* [Cf. *limpet.*] A limpet. *Nares.*

Tellina, mytulus. τελίνα, μύτλος. Athenæo. A *limpin.*
Nomenclator.

limpingly (lim'ping-li), *adv.* In a limping or halting manner; lamely.

limpitude† (lim'pi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *limpitudo*, clearness, < *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid.*] The quality of being limpid; limpidness. *Bailey*, 1727.

limpkin (limp'kin), *n.* [< *limp*[2] + *-kin.*] A local (Florida) name of the crying-bird or courlan, *Aramus giganteus.* See *courlan.*

limply (limp'li), *adv.* In a limp manner.

limpness (limp'nes), *n.* The quality of being limp or flaccid; weak pliancy.

There are several replicas of rough sketches, which were probably made by Webb as they show a *limpness* of method quite unlike the slashing draughtmanship of Inigo.
Portfolio, No. 234, p. 113.

The moral laxity and *limpness* which may be remarked in the lower classes in Russia.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 545.

limpsy (limp'si), *a.* [< *limp*[1] + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Limp; flaccid. [Colloq., New Eng.]

Somethin' or other 's ben a usin' on her up, for she was all wore out, and looked sort o' *limpsy*, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 584.

Limulidæ (li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limulus* + *-idæ.*] The limulus family; a family of gigantostracous or paleocaridan crustaceans of the order *Pœcilopoda*, *Merostomata*, or *Xiphosura* (or *Xiphura*), exemplified by the genus *Limulus.*

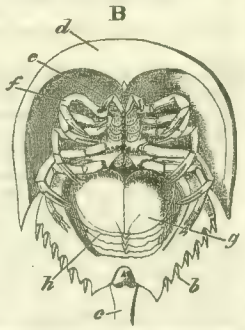
limulite (lim'ū-līt), *n.* [< *Limulus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil limulid or some similar organism.

limuloid (lim'ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Limulus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Limulus;* related to or resembling a limulus; pœcilopodous; merostomatous; xiphurous.

In the Coal-measures no fewer than three genera and eight species of small *Limuloid* Crustaceans have been met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 662.

II. *n.* A limuloid crustacean; a pœcilopod, merostome, or xiphure.

Limulus (lim'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *limulus*, somewhat askance, dim. of *limus*, askance.] **1.** The representative genus of *Limulidæ. L. polyphemus* is the common horseshoe- or king-crab of the Atlantic coast of North America; *L. moluccanus* is found on the Pacific coast of Asia. *Limulus* is the only living form of the order to which it belongs.



Limulus rotundicauda, a species of King-crab (ventral view).
B, cephalic shield, covering anterior division of the body; *b*, posterior division of the body; *c*, base of telson; *d*, subfrontal area; *e*, antennules of antennæ; *f*, one of the series of ambulatory legs; *g*, operculum; *h*, branchiferous appendages.

2. [*l. c.*] Any crustacean of the genus *Limulus.*

limy (lī'mi), *a.* [< *lime*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Smeared with lime; viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himselfe he tide, and wrapt his wingés twaine
In *lymie* snares the subtill loupes among.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 429.

2. Containing lime: as, a *limy* soil.—**3.** Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin[1]† (lin), *v.* [Sc. also *leen;* < ME. *linnen*, < AS. *linnan* (pret. *lann*, pp. *lunnen*) (= Icel. *linna*), also in comp. *belinnan*, *blinnan* (> ME. *blinnen*, E. *blin*, q. v.), cease.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; stop; rest.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a-gallop. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cease from.

Their tongues will never *lin* wagging, master.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

Yea, they and their Seminaries shame not to professe, to petition, and never *lin* pealing our eares.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

lin[2], **linn** (lin), *n.* [Also *lyn*, *lynn;* early mod. E. *linne;* < ME. **lynne;* prob. (*a*) in def. 1 < AS. (ONorth.) *hlynn*, a torrent (cf. *hlyn*, *hlynn*, sound, noise, clamor, *hlynian*, roar; related like *hlimme*, a torrent, *hlimman*, roar, clang); (*b*) in def. 2, prob. < Gael. *linne* = Ir. *linn*, early Ir. *lind* = MW. *linn*, W. *llyn*, = Corn. *lin* = Bret. *lenn*, a pool; cf. Gr. λίμνη, a lake. The forms and senses mix. Cf. also Icel. *lind*, a well, spring, brook.] **1.** A cataract or waterfall.

We heard nought but the roaring *linn*,
Amang the braes sae scroggie.
Burns, What will I do gin my Hoggie die?

2. A pool; particularly, a pool below a fall of water.

I saw a river rin
Outoure a steipie rock of stane,
Syne lychtit in a *lin*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 6.

The nearest to her [Tovy] of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 118.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
The deadest pool the deepest *linn*.
Fair Helen (Child's Ballads, II. 209).

3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.

He took her in his armis twa,
And threw her o'er the *linn*.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

Duncan sigh'd baith out an' in, . . .
Spak' o' lowpin' owre a *linn*.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

[Now rare or local in all uses.]

lin[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *line*[1].

Lina (lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1823), < Gr. λίνον, flax: see *line*[1].] A genus of leaf-beetles or chrysomelids, with short antennæ, tibiæ externally grooved, and pronotum laterally projected. It is represented in all parts of the world; about 30 species are known, of which 8 inhabit the United States, as *L. scripta*, the cottonwood leaf-beetle, which often does great damage by defoliating the groves of *Populus deltoides* in the Western States, and also feeds in the larval state on willows.

Linaceæ (lī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Linum* + *-aceæ.*] The flax family. See *Lineæ.*

linaceous (lī-nā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Linaceæ.*

linaloa (lī-nāl'ō-ä), *n.* [Sp. *lindloe;* see *lignaloes.*] A fragrant Mexican wood obtained from *Terebinthus Aloexylon* (*Bursera Aloexylon* of Engler), used to a limited extent in making furniture, and yielding a substance employed in perfumery.

linament (lin'a-ment), *n.* [< L. *linamentum*, linen stuff, < *linum*, flax: see *line*[1].] In *surg.*, lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (li-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < L. *linum*, flax, + *-aria.*] **1.** A genus of herbs, rarely shrubs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Antirrhineæ*, characterized by a spurred corolla with a prominent palate, and stamens in which the anther-cells are distinct; toad-flax. There are about 150 species, widely distributed in the warm and temperate regions of the world. See *cancerwort*, and *Kenilworth ivy*, under *ivy*[1].

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of linnets, including *L. cannabina*, the common linnet of Europe, and sundry related species, as the twite, the redpolls, etc. *Brisson*, 1760. Also called *Linota*, *Ægiothus*, and by other names. See cut under *linnet.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus. (*c*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the mealy redpoll, *Fringilla linaria* (*Ægiothus canescens*), of northern Europe: more frequently applied of late years to the common redpoll of Europe and America, *Linota rufescens*, now usually called *Ægiothus linaria* or *Acanthis linaria.* See cut under *redpoll.*—**3.** A genus of worms.

linarite (lin'a-rīt), *n.* [< *Linares*, a town in Spain, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of lead and copper, occurring in deep azure-blue monoclinic crystals.

linative†, *n.* A corrupt form of *lenitive.*

lince (lins), *n.* [Var. of *linch*[1].] A bank of sod between terraces formed on a hillside by the ancient mode of plowing strips and leaving banks of sod between them; also, the strip or terrace of arable soil between two such banks. [Prov. Eng.]

lincels†, *n. pl.* [Also *lintels*, and *lints;* origin obscure; prob. OF.] Tares in corn. *Halliwell.*

Linceus, *n.* See *Lynceus.*

linch[1] (linch), *n.* [< ME. **linch*, *lynch*, < AS. *hlinc*, a ridge of land, a balk. Hence the surname *Linch*, *Lynch.*] **1.** A ridge or balk of land; any bank or boundary for the division of land.—**2.** A ledge; a right-angled projection.—**3.** A narrow and steep bank or footpath.—**4.** A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded.—**5.** A hamlet. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (*Halliwell.*)

linch[2] (linch), *v.* [Origin obscure; cf. *link*[4].] **I.** *intrans.* To prance about in a lively manner.

Cheval coquelineux, a *linching* horse.
Hollyband, Dictionarie (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To beat or chastise. *Urry's MS. additions to Ray.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

linchet (lin'chet), *n.* [Also *lynchet;* < *linch*[1] + *-et.*] A ridge or terrace seen on the slopes of the Chalk, Oölitic, and Liassic escarpments in various parts of England, especially in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset. The origin of the linchets has never been made entirely clear. It is probable that most of them are artificial constructions, and that they were made for convenience in cultivating the hill-slopes on which they occur. Also called *linch.* Used chiefly in the plural. [Local, Eng.]

Many terraces are still cultivated, but every farmer I have met with has assured me that there is now, and has been from time immemorial, a general desire to plough down the *lynchets* (as they are locally called), and that formerly their number was much greater than at present.
Mackintosh, Scenery of England and Wales, p. 89.

linch-hoop (linch′höp), *n.* [< *linch-(pin)* + *hoop*[1].] A ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, through which the linch-pin passes.

linch-pin (linch′pin), *n.* [Also (simulating *link*[1]) dial. *linkpin* (early mod. E. also *linpin, linpinne, lynpyn*), with loss of the appar. pl. suffix *-s;* prop., as formerly, *linspin*, lit. 'axle-pin,' < *linse* (obs.), axle, + *pin*[1]: see *linse* and *pin*[1].] A pin inserted in the spindle of the axle of a vehicle to prevent the wheel from slipping off. Also *axle-pin.*

> But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
> Left out his *linchpin*, or forgot his tar,
> It [a carriage] suffers interruption.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 441.

Linckia (ling′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after the German naturalist J. H. *Linck* (1674–1734).] The typical genus of *Linckiidæ*. *Nardo*, 1834.

Linckiidæ (ling-kī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linckia* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, whose skeleton is composed of rounded or elliptical ossicles, either contiguous or united by rods. There are no spines, the body being smooth or only granular. *L. guildingi* inhabits Florida and the West Indies; *L. unifascialis* ranges from California to Peru. Also *Linckiadæ*.

Lincoln green. See *green*[1].

Lincoln's finch. See *finch*[1].

Lincolnshire cheese. See *cheese*[1].

lincture (lingk′tūr), *n.* [< ML. **linctura*, < L. *lingere*, pp. *linctus*, lick; cf. Gr. *λείχειν*, lick: see *lick*[1].] A medicine to be taken by licking or sucking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, etc.

> Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes, or *linctures*, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 371.

linctus (lingk′tus), *n.* [NL. *linctus*, a licking, < L. *lingere*, pp. *linctus*, lick: see *lincture*.] Same as *lincture*.

lind[1] (lind; formerly and prob. still dial. also līnd), *n.* [< ME. *lind, linde, lynde*, < AS. *lind*, also *linde* = D. *linde* = MLG. *linde* = OHG. *linta*, MHG. G. *linde* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *lind*, lind, linden (in AS. also a shield, as made of lind); prob. connected with *lind*[2], *lithe*. G. dial. *lind*, bast, Icel. *lindi*, girdle (orig. of bast), are derived from the name of the tree. Cf. *linden*. Hence by corruption *line*[4], *lime*[2].] Same as *linden*, 1. [Obsolete or local.]

> Be ay of chiere as light as leef on *lynde*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, L'Envoy, l. 34.
>
> Was neuer lef vp-on *lynde* lyghter therafter.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 152.

lind[2]†, *a.* [ME. *lynd;* a var. (due perhaps to the cognate Icel. *linr* or Dan. *lind*) of *lithe*, soft, gentle: see *lithe*[1].] Soft; gentle.

> Be not prowd, bot meke & *lynd*,
> And with thi better go thou be-hynd.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

lind-coal†, *n.* [ME. *lyndecole*.] Charcoal made of the wood of the linden-tree: as, "half an unce of *lyndecole*," *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 76. ★(*Halliwell.*)

linden (lin′den), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *lynden;* < ME. *linden*, < AS. *linden* (= G. *linden*), of the lind, < *lind*, lind, + *-en:* see *lind*[1] and *-en*[2]. As a noun the word is modern, being, like *aspen*, orig. only adj.] **I.**† *a.* Of the linden.

II. *n.* **1.** A tree of the genus *Tilia;* the lime-tree. The common European linden is *T. Europæa.* An oil, used by perfumers, is distilled from its flowers. The American linden is *T. Americana*, and is also called *basswood, bee-tree*, etc.

> The *linden* broke her ranks and rent
> The woodbine wreaths that bind her,
> And down the middle, buzz! she went
> With all her bees behind her.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. A shield made of linden-wood; any shield: a modern use, translating the Anglo-Saxon *lind*, used poetically for a shield. See *shield.*

> The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary *lindens*, of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss handle. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armor, I. 78.

Silver-leafed linden, *Tilia argentea*, of Hungary.

linden-tree (lin′den-trē), *n.* Same as *lind*[1], *linden.*

Lindera (lin′dėr-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after John *Linder*, a Swedish botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A name given by Thunberg in 1783 to *Benzoin*, a genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs having dicœcious flowers surrounded by involucres, and often nine stamens having two-celled anthers. There are about 7 species, found in North America and in eastern Asia as far as Japan. *Benzoin Benzoin* of North America, called *spice-bush, wild allspice*, and *benjamin-bush*, has a pleasant aromatic scent and taste, especially its bark and berries.

lindo (lin′dō), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. It. *lindo*, fine, beautiful, pretty.] One of the brilliantly colored thick-billed tanagers of South America; a bullfinch tanager of the genus *Euphonia.*

lind-treet, *n.* [ME. *linde-tre, lyn-tre;* < *lind*[1] + *tree.*] Same as *lind*[1], *linden-tree. Turner*, Herbal.

line[1] (līn), *n.* [< ME. *line, lin, lyn*, < AS. *līn*, flax, linen, = OS. OFries. *līn* = D. *lijn* = MLG. *līn* = OHG. MHG. *līn*, G. *lein* = Icel. *līn* = Sw. Dan. *lin*, flax, = Goth. *lein*, linen (not recorded in sense of 'flax'); cf. OF. F. *lin* = Sp. It. *lino* = Pg. *linho*, < L. *līnum* = Gr. *λίνον* = OBulg. *linŭ* = Lith. *linai* = Ir. *līn, lion* = W. *llin* = Bret. *lin*, flax (in L., LGr., etc., also linen, a linen garment, a thread, line, cord, rope, etc.); not found in Skt., etc. It is probable but not certain that the Teut., Slav., etc., forms are derived from the L. or Gr. Hence (from AS. *līn*) *linen, lint*[1], *linseed, linnet*[1], etc., and ult. (from L. *linum*) E. *line*[2], *line*[3], etc.] **1.** Flax. [In the general sense obsolete or provincial.]

> He dronk never cidre ne wyn,
> Ne never wered clooth of *lyn*.
> *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically, in technical use—(*a*) Flax of the longer and fine staple, separated from the shorter by the hackle and prepared for spinning. (*b*) A hat-makers' pad or brush, now usually of padded velvet, for smoothing the nap of hats.

2†. Cloth of flax; linen.

> Throughout all parts of Fraunce they weaue *line* and make sailes thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.
>
> Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast,
> In dieper, in damaske, or in *lyne*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 364.
>
> Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 459.

★**3**†. Linen apparel; apparel generally.

line[2] (līn), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *line, lyne*, a cord, a net, a snare, < AS. *līne* = D. *lijn* = OHG. *līna*, MHG. *līne*, G. *leine* = Icel. *līna* = Dan. *line* = Sw. *lina*, a cord, rope; mixed with (*b*) ME. *line, lyne, ligne*, < OF. *ligne*, F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna* = Sp. *línea* = Pg. *linha* = It. *linea* = D. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *linie*, a line (mark), < L. *līnea*, also *līnia*, a linen thread, a string, line, feature, outline, line of descent, etc., orig. fem. of *līneus* (= Gr. *λίνεος, λινοῦς*), of flax, linen, < *līnum*, flax, linen: see *line*[1]. It is uncertain whether the words of the first group (*a*) are Teut. derivatives of the Teut. form *line*[1], or are borrowed or adapted from L. *līnum*, flax, linen, a linen thread, cord, rope, or, less prob., like the words of the second group (*b*), from the deriv. *līnea*. The two groups are entirely confused in E.: see *line*[1].] **1.** A thread, string, cord, or small rope of any kind, especially one designed for some particular use, as a fishing-*line*, measuring-*line*, clothes-*line*, a bow*line*, a hauling-*line*, etc.

> Sowe hem [inula] by a *lyne* other a threed.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the *line* upon it? Job xxxviii. 5.
>
> The *lines* were out upon the poles—they were painted green and were square—and on the *lines* hung half the family linen. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 86.

Specifically—(*a*) A cord used as a guide or marker in stonework or carpentry; a chalk-line or marking-line. (*b*) *pl.* A lot or portion marked off by or as by a measuring-line; hence, fortune; condition.

> The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places.
> Ps. xvi. 6.
>
> The old seaman paused a moment. "It is hard *lines* for me," he said, "to leave your honour in tribulation."
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

(*c*) *pl.* The reins or thongs by which one guides a horse in driving. [U. S.]

2. Anything which resembles a thread or string in tenuity and extension.

> Yon gray *lines*
> That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 103.

Specifically—(*a*) A thread-like mark, as one made with a pen, pencil, or graving-tool; a mark having length with little appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (*b*) In *musical notation:* (1) One of the horizontal strokes or marks that constitute the staff. The usual staff consists of five such lines, that for Gregorian music of four, while larger numbers of lines have also been used. The lines are numbered from below upward. The lines and the spaces between them are collectively called *degrees.* The pitches to which the several degrees are assigned depend upon the clef and the signature placed at the head of the staff. When it is necessary temporarily to increase the compass of the staff above or below, added or leger lines are used, which are numbered up or down from the staff proper. See *notation, staff*, and *leger*[2]. (2) A short dash or stroke used in figured bass to indicate that a tone of a previous chord is to be continued without regard to its harmonic connection into a second chord. See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3]. (3) A wavy horizontal mark, preceded by the letters *8va*, added above or below a passage to indicate that it is to be played an octave above or below the pitch at which it is written. The end of such a transposition is indicated by the word *loco*, 'in place,' or simply by the termination of the line. (4) A wavy vertical mark to the left of the notes of a chord, to indicate that the chord is to be played arpeggio. (*c*) A seam or furrow on the face or hands. Such seams in the hands are the basis of palmistry. See phrases below.

> And do whate'er thou wilt, swift-footed Time, . . .
> O, carve not with thy hours my love's fair brow,
> Nor draw no *lines* there with thine antique pen.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xix.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) The limit of a surface; a length without breadth. These definitions, cited as well known by Aristotle, may be more precisely expressed thus: a part or the whole of the intersection of two surfaces; a continuum of points extended in only one dimension at each point. (*b*) In *higher geom.*, a right line, ray, or axis; a curve of the first order. This use of the word is inaccurate but common, and can give rise to no inconvenience, since a line in sense (*a*) is usually called a curve in higher geometry, except a broken line, which is not considered.

4. Outline; contour; lineament; configuration: as, a ship of fine *lines.*

> The *lines* of my body are as well drawn as his.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 1. 10.

5. A limit; division; boundary.

> The Hellenes always drew a sharp *line* between themselves and the barbarians, a term by which they designated all non-Hellenic people.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 262.

6. A row; a continued series or rank: as, a *line* of trees or of buildings.

> We past long *lines* of northern capes.
> *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

(*a*) A straight row of letters and words between two margins: as, a page of thirty *lines.*

> And yet I would I had o'erlooked the letter. . . .
> Lo, here in one *line* is his name twice writ.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 123.

(*b*) In *poetry*, a succession of feet (colon or period), consisting of words written or printed in one row; a verse. A line or verse is no definite prosodic group of feet, but may consist of a single colon or of two cola, the ordinary width of a page or column generally limiting its length. Short verses or cola are sometimes printed as single lines, or combined in pairs to constitute one line. The name *line* is sometimes extended to verses slightly exceeding the printed line in length, but marked by indention and want of initial capital as one verse. In ancient prosody a line (*versus, στίχος*) was conventionally determined to be a dicolic meter or period, or a monocolic period of eighteen or more moræ in magnitude. A shorter period was called a colon or a comma. Abbreviated *l.*

> Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verse, the full resounding *line*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 268.

Hence—(*c*) *pl.* Any piece of writing, as a letter, or an actor's part in the dialogue of a play; specifically, a short or occasional poem, or poetry in general.

> Com'st thou with deep premeditated *lines*,
> With written pamphlets studiously devised?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

(*d*) A short letter—one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note: as, I received a *line* from my friend. (*e*) *pl.* Same as *marriage lines.* [Colloq.]

> "How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?" "Because I had no *lines!*" cries Caroline. . . . "And our maid we had then said to me, 'Miss Carry, where's your *lines?* And it's no good without.' And I knew it wasn't." *Thackeray*, Philip, xii.

(*f*) A row or rank of soldiers drawn up with an extended front: distinguished from *column.* (*g*) A disposition of ships at regular intervals, either at anchor or under way. See *line of battle.* (*h*) *pl.* A punishment in English schools, consisting in requiring the student to commit a certain number of lines of Latin or Greek verse to memory.

7. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or kin, descending from a common progenitor: as, a *line* of kings; the male *line.*

> He
> From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
> Being but fourth of that heroic *line*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 78.

8. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets, and the like, passing to and fro between places with regularity: as, a *line* of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard *line.*—**9.** A railroad, or a continuous part of a railroad: as, a main *line*, branch *line*, through *line.*—**10.** A telegraph-wire between stations, forming with them the circuit.—**11.** In *com.*: (*a*) An order given to an agent or commercial traveler for goods. (*b*) The goods received upon such order. (*c*) The stock on hand of any particular class of goods.—**12.** In *her.*, the division or demarcation between a bearing and the field, or between one bearing and another when one is charged upon the other. The ordinaries and subordinaries are the bearings whose lines are most commonly varied. See *dancetté, dovetailed, embattled, engrailed, indented, invected, nebulé, ragulé*, and *undé* or *wavy.*

13. In *fort.*: (*a*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* A series of field-works, either continuous or with intervals. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**14.** *Milit.*, in the British army, the regular infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, etc. (in some cases including the ordinary regiments of cavalry); in the United States army, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineer troops of the regular army. The combatant officers in the navy are called *officers of the line*, as distin-

guished from the non-combatants, or *officers of the staff*. Thus, the *line* officers are admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns, and midshipmen. Mates, boatswains, and gunners are also *line* officers, but not in the line of promotion.

It is now generally conceded that the law contemplates that the fighting portion of the army, as cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers, . . . constitutes the *line* of the army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

15. The course in which anything proceeds or which any one takes; direction given or assumed: as, a *line* of policy or of argument; to mark out a *line* of travel or of conduct; to pursue a certain *line* of business or of art.

If I chance to make an excursion into the matters of the Commonwealth, it is not out of curiosity, or busy-bodinesse to be medling in other men's *lines*.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. ix. 23.

I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and propose to fight it out on this *line* if it takes all summer.
U. S. Grant, To Gen. Halleck, May 11, 1864.

16. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch, or sometimes the tenth of an inch. As a subdivision of an English inch it was never common and is now obsolete. The Paris line, a unit formerly much used throughout Europe, is the twelfth part of a French inch (*système ancien*), equal to 0.0888 of an English inch, or 2.256 millimeters. But from 1812 to 1844 the line of the *système usuel* was 2.231 millimeters.

17. The equinoctial line; the equator.

Twenty of the dog-days now reign in's nose; all that stand about him are under the *line*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 44.

Abdominal line. See *abdominal*.—**Absorption-lines.** See *absorption*.—**Aclinic, adiabatic, agonic, Alcmanian, atmospheric, basi-alveolar, basic,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Asymptotic line,** a curve upon a surface the envelop of normal sections, having infinite radii of curvature. Not to be confounded with *asymptotical lines*.—**Basiobregmatic line,** the line joining the basion and bregma.—**Becket-line,** a short piece of rope used to form a becket or bight on a longer or larger line, such, for example, as is used in rigging a trawl.—**Breeding in the line.** See *breeding*.—**Broken, bulkhead, cardiac line.** See the qualifying words.—**Casting-line,** a line, from 7 to 9 feet long, made of several gut-lengths, attached to the rod-line in angling, and having the drops fastened to it.—**Check-line,** a line attached to a fishing-line fastened to an outrigger, by which the fishing-line is drawn in to the boat without disturbing the outrigger.—**Circular, concluding, contingent,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Curved line,** a line no part of which is straight.—**Curved line of the ilium,** *inferior*, *middle*, and *superior*, the lines on the dorsum ilii, marking off the origins of the glutæi muscles. Also called *linea glutæa*.—**Curved lines of the occipital bone,** the curved lines on the outer surface of the occipital bone: a superior, median, and inferior are distinguished. Also called *lineæ nuchæ*.—**Cutting-down line.** See *cutting*.—**Cyclifying, dimidiate,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Datum-line.** See *datum*.—**Directed right line, dislocated line, dotted line.** See *direct*, *dislocate*, *dot*[1].—**Doble's line.** See *membrane*.—**Double line,** in *entom.*, a line formed of two generally unequal lines which are close together and parallel.—**Equinoctial line,** the celestial equator; also, the terrestrial equator: in the latter sense commonly called *the line*.—**Equipotential, focal, full line.** See the adjectives.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Fiducial line.** (*a*) The straight edge of the alidade of a plane-table. (*b*) The initial line of a graduated circle or vernier. (*c*) Any line which is intended to be taken as a standard straight line.—**Fraunhofer's lines.** See *spectrum*.—**Frontal minimum line,** the shortest horizontal line drawn between the temporal crests of the frontal bone.—**Generating line.** See *generate*.—**Geodesic, gingival,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Geodetic line,** a curve upon a surface any arc of which between points not too remote is the shortest path on that surface between those points. The osculating plane of a geodetic line at any point is there normal to the surface.—**Geometrical line**†, an algebraic curve.—**Gunter's line.** (*a*) A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used in performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by means of dividers. Also called *line of lines* and *line of numbers*. (*b*) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection without dividers. Also called *Gunter's sliding rule*.—**Hard lines.** See def. 1 (*b*).—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic line*.—**Horizontal line.** See *horizontal*.—**Hour-lines,** in *dialing*, the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.—**Iliopectineal line,** in *anat.* See *iliopectineal*.—**Imaginary, isochimal,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Index of a line.** See *index*.—**Initial line.** See *polar coördinates in a plane*, under *coördinate*.—**Isoclinal, isodynamic, isogonic lines.** See the adjectives.—**Isophasal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the complex variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one value of the argument.—**Isotimal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the complex variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one modulus.—**Lateral line,** in *ichth.*, a longitudinal line along each side of many fishes, marked by the structure or color of the skin, or by both. It consists of a row of tubes or pores, mostly on scales, extending from the head to or toward the tail. The pores are the ducts of muciferous glands whose product is excreted on the sides of the fish. The modifications of the lateral line are innumerable, and often afford classificatory characters. Thus, the line is more or less nearly parallel with the outline of the back in most acanthopterygian fishes, and with the outline of the belly in cyprinoids and many other malacopterygian fishes. The line is well shown in the cuts under *caplin*, *haddock*, and *hake* (which see).—**Leger line.** See *leger*[2].—**Lesser line.** See *lesser*.—**Line abreast.** See *abreast*.—**Line and level**†, a plumb-line; hence, rule; method.

This decencie is therfore the *line & leuell* for al good makers to do their busines by.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

We steal by *line and level*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 239.

Line at infinity, the aggregate of all points in any plane at an infinite distance from any given origin. It is called the *line at infinity* because represented by a line in a perspective projection; for in such a projection every straight line is projected into a straight line, and no other curve or locus is so projected, generally speaking.—**Line coördinates.** See *line-coördinates*.—**Line drawing.** See *drawing*.—**Line geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Line of apsides.** (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, the line through the perigee and apogee of a planet's orbit. (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the line through the perihelion and aphelion; the major axis of the orbit.—**Line of ascent.** See *ascent*.—**Line of battle,** the line formed by the ships of a fleet or by an army when or as when in readiness for action.—**Line of bearing,** a line formed by the ships of a fleet in which each ship bears by compass in a prescribed direction from the next ahead or astern or on either side.—**Line of beauty,** in *art*, a line of undulating curvature which, it has been maintained, must enter as a potent factor in all graceful combinations of line and form. Different artists have given it different forms, but it is most commonly considered as a curve of contrary flexure resembling a very slender elongated letter S.—**Line of center,** in *mach.*: (*a*) A straight line joining the centers of two wheels in gear. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) The dead line; that line in which a crank and the connecting-rod stand when their axes form a straight line.—**Line of coincidence, collimation, counter-approach.** See *coincidence*, etc.—**Line of consanguinity,** a family relationship between two persons: it is either *descending* (the relationship of a person to his descendant), *ascending* (the relationship of a person to his ancestor), or *transversal* (the relationship of a person to a descendant of one of his progenitors).—**Line of curvature,** a line traced upon any surface such that the normals at any two successive points meet one another. Through each point of every surface there are two lines of curvature which are perpendicular to each other.—**Line of Daubenton.** See *craniometry*.—**Line of defense.** See *defense*.—**Line of dip,** in *geol.*, a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See *dip*.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) See *direction*. (*b*) A line laid down in surveying; the bearing.—**Line of distance.** See *distance*.—**Line of equilibrium,** a curve every point on which is a point of equilibrium.—**Line of fire, flotation, flow.** See *fire*, etc.—**Line of force.** (*a*) A straight line through the point of application of a force and in the direction of its action. (*b*) A curve whose tangent everywhere coincides with the direction at the point of tangency of a force distributed through space. Maxwell, following a hint from Faraday, supposes these lines so drawn that the number per unit of area normal to them in the neighborhood of a point shall measure the intensity of the force at that point.—**Line of health,** or **line of the liver** (*hepatic line*), in *palmistry*, a line beginning at the wrist, near the line of life, and running upward to the base of the fourth finger.—**Line of life,** in *palmistry*, a line starting near the wrist, skirting the base of the thumb, and terminating between the thumb and the line of the head.—**Line of lines, line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*).—**Line of motion.** (*a*) A curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that the direction at any point is that of the motion of the fluid at the same point; a line of flow. *Lamb*. (*b*) The path of a particle of a moving fluid. *Basset*.—**Line of nodes.** See *node*.—**Line of Saturn,** or **line of fate,** in *palmistry*, a line beginning near the wrist, and running up the middle of the hand toward the base of the second finger.—**Line of spherical curvature,** a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface.—**Line or curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Line of the head,** in *palmistry*, a line beginning between the thumb and forefinger, and extending across the central part of the palm of the hand, parallel to the line of the heart.—**Line of the heart,** in *palmistry*, a line passing across the hand, skirting the mounts of Mercury, Apollo, Saturn, and Jupiter.—**Line of the sun** or **line of fortune,** in *palmistry*, a line running upward to the base of the third finger.—**Lines of level.** See *level*[1].—**Lines of operation** (*milit.*), all lines of communication by which an army may reach an enemy's base of operations. A *simple line* of operations is one by which the divisions of an army are kept together, or within supporting distance of each other. The roads forming this line are nearly parallel, quite close together, and have no impassable obstructions between them. A *double line* of operations is one in which a divided army follows two sensibly parallel roads so far apart that the two sections of the army cannot be assembled upon the same day on the same field of battle. Double lines of operation may be either *converging* or *diverging*, according as they approach each other or draw wider apart as they advance. An *accidental line* of operations is adopted when an army is compelled to abandon the line of operations proposed in the original plan and take up another. A *temporary line* of operations (also called *manœuver line*) is one which deviates from the line of movement adopted in the general plan of the campaign. When the movement is completed the general line is resumed. An *interior line* of operations is one which lies between the double lines of an enemy, and enables the army following it to fall upon and defeat the parts of the enemy's army in succession. In such a case the double lines are said to be *exterior* lines.—**Logistic, loxodromic, magistral,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Marriage lines,** a marriage certificate. [Colloq., Eng.]—**Mason and Dixon's line,** the boundary between Pennsylvania on the north and Maryland on the south (lat. 39° 43′ N.), partly surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767, and afterward completed by others: celebrated before the extinction of slavery as a line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.—**Mechanical line**†, a transcendental curve.—**Medial, median, meridian,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives.—**Multiple lines.** See *multiple*.—**Naso-alveolar line, nasobasilar line.** See *craniometry*.—**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Nélaton's line,** in *surg.*, a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In the course of this line lie the center of the acetabulum and the summit of the trochanter major of the femur.—**Neumann lines.** See *meteorite*.—**Nodal, objective, occult,** etc., **lines.** See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** an oblique line beginning below the mental foramen and passing upward and backward to the anterior border of the coronoid process.—**Officer of the line.** See def. 14.—**Organs of the lateral lines,** in *ichth.* See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*.—**Parasternal line,** the line drawn on the surface of the chest perpendicularly downward from the junction of the middle and inner thirds of the clavicle.—**Polar line,** the intersection of consecutive normal planes to a skew curve. This is the name given by Monge (*droit polaire*), but Mannheim's *axis of curvature* is preferable.—**Popliteal line,** a line passing downward and inward on the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia; it gives origin to the soleus muscle.—**Quadrate line,** in *anat.*, the linea quadrati (which see, under *linea*).—**Redan line,** a series of redans connected by straight curtains. *Mahan*, Milit. Engineering.—**Right line.** See *right*.—**Ship of the line.** See *ship*.—**Shotted line,** a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotted casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing.—**Spiric line,** a bicircular quartic having an axis of symmetry. Such a curve is a plane section of an anchor-ring, or torus, and indeed of four different ones, though all may be imaginary.—**Stream-line,** in *hydrodynamics*: (*a*) A line of motion in a fluid whose motion is steady. *Stokes*. (*b*) The actual path of a particle or molecule in a fluid mass.—**Supracondylar lines of the femur,** the two lines into which the linea aspera divides below.—**Telegraph-line, telephone-line.** See *telegraphy*, *telephony*.—**Temporal inferior line,** the lower of the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. Also called *lower temporal ridge*.—**Temporal lines,** the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. The upper, the *superior temporal line* or *upper temporal ridge*, is the line of attachment of the temporal fascia, while the lower marks the upper boundary of the attachment of the temporal muscle.—**The line.** Same as *equinoctial line*.—**To draw the line.** See *draw*.—**To drop a line.** See *drop*.—**To give line.** See *give*[1], *v. t.*—**To give one line,** to allow one apparent freedom or opportunity of action, with a view to securing an ultimate advantage: in allusion to the angler's playing of a hooked fish.

Wherefore should the Ministers *give them* so much *line* for shifts and delays? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

It's policy to *give 'em line*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 8.

To keep a line, in *archery*, to shoot in the vertical plane of the gold of the target.—**To make even lines.** See *even*[1].—**To part a line,** to break it, as when a whale runs so fast as to break the whale-line. Also *to part a warp*.—**To sound a line,** to go down when harpooned and carry the line with it: said of a whale.—**To sound all line,** to go down so far as to take out all the line from the boat: said of a whale.—**To stop a line,** to confine or fasten a rope, usually by means of a smaller one. Thus, to stop the line to the harpoon-staff is to fasten the line to the handle by passing one or more turns of rope-yarn around both line and pole, and confining the ends by knotting them together.—**To wet one's line,** to put one's fishing-line to use; to fish.—**Trapezoid line,** the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the under side of the outer part of the clavicle.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]).—**Vortex-line,** a curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that its direction is everywhere that of the instantaneous axis of molecular rotation at that point.—**Wallace's line** [so named after Alfred R. *Wallace*, who defined it], in *zoögeog.*, a line assumed to separate the Indomalayan from the Austromalayan zoölogical region or faunal area. It passes between Borneo and Celebes, through the strait of Macassar, southward between Bali and Lombok, northeastward between Mindanao and Gilolo. This line divides the shallow waters of the Indomalayan region from the much deeper Austromalayan seas; and the character of the fauna is quite different on the two sides of it.—**White line,** in *printing*, a blank line; a blank space equal in depth to the space occupied by a line of reading in any given size of type. [In geometry *curve* is often used instead of *line*, so that ★phrases not found above should be sought under *curve*.]

line[2] (lin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, ppr. *lining*. [< F. *ligner* = Sp. *linear* = It. *lineare* (cf. D. *lijnen*, *liniëren* = G. *liniren* = Dan. *liniere* = Sw. *liniera*), line, < L. *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* In defs. 6, 7, the senses touch those of *line*[3], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw lines upon; mark with lines or thread-like strokes: said of some decorative processes, and also of the effects of age, fatigue, etc., on the human countenance.

Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their *lining*, without considering whether it be well adapted to express their subject.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 584.

The simple operation of *lining* the edge of a plate is executed by female hands. *Art Journal*, N. S., IX. 267.

2. To delineate; draw; paint. [Rare.]

All the pictures fairest *lined*
Are but black to Rosalind.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 97.

3. To give out, line by line; read one or two of the lines or strophes of (a metrical hymn) in public worship before singing. The custom of lining out the hymns originated at a time when printed books were scarce, and when congregational singing could be secured in no other way; it is now nearly unknown. The reading was done by the clerk, by a deacon, or by the officiating clergyman himself. In New England it was sometimes called *deaconing*. Usually with *out*.

In large coloured churches [in the South] it is still the practice to *line out* the hymns, because few of the congregation can read. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 861.

4. To measure, as land, with a line; fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.] —5. To bring into line or aline; hence, to arrange; marshal; employ in service.

No actor of American birth and training can be *lined* to this class of work. *Philadelphia Times*, March 21, 1886.

6. To place something in a line along; arrange something along and within for security or defense: as, to *line* works with soldiers.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 7.

Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all
Alike impatient throng'd to *line* the wall.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xxxv.

The spears that *line*
Baronial halls the opprobrious insult feel.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 37.

7. See the quotation.

Cunning mules [when hobbled] . . . soon learn to lift both forefeet at a time and gallop off; hence they are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side, so that the step is very much shortened and their gait reduced to a kind of pace.
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 131.

Lining out stuff, the operation of drawing lines on boarding or planking, to guide the cutting of it into thinner pieces.—**To line bees**, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.—**To line men** (*milit.*), to dress or arrange a body of men so that they shall collectively form an even line or lines.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a line. [Rare, U. S.]

The squeteague is taken both by *lining* and seining.
J. V. C. Smith, Fishes of Massachusetts.

★**line**[3] (līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, ppr. *lining*. [< ME. *linen*, cover on the inside, double; prob. orig. double with linen, < *line*[1], linen: see *line*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover the inside of (some object, as a garment, a utensil, etc.) with some material other than that of which the object lined is made.

Coach with purple *lin'd*, and mitres on its side.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 369.

Hence, by extension—2. To fill the inside of; wad; stuff: as, to *line* a purse or a pocket with money.

What
If I do *line* one of their hands?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 72.

By this rich purse, and by the twenty ducats
Which *line* it, I will answer for thy honesty.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 1.

No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold
That is not *lined* with yellow gold.
Whittier, Maid of Attitash.

3†. To cover; pad.

Their smoothed tongues are *lyned* all with guyle.
Gascoigne, Hearbes, Councill to Master Barthol. Withipoll.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 14.

4. To impregnate: said of animals.

He would with the utmost Diligence look for a Dog that upon all Accounts was of a good Breed, to *line* her, that he might not have a Litter of Mongrels.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 160.

5†. To aid. [Rare.]

Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did *line* the rebel
With hidden help and vantage.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 112.

To line one's jacket. See *jacket*.

line[4]† (līn), *n.* An obsolete form of *lind*[1], *lime*[2].

linea (lin'ē-ä), *n.*; pl. *lineæ* (-ē). [L.: see ★*line*[2], *n.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a line; a linear mark or trace, whether of impression or expression.—**Linea alba**, the white line, the median longitudinal line of connective tissue running from the pubis to the sternum.—**Linea aspera**, the rough line, a prominent longitudinal ridge on the back of the femur. It divides above into three lines running to the great trochanter, lesser trochanter, and spiral line, and below into two lines running to the inner and outer condyles.—**Linea costoarticularis**, a line marking the junction of the ribs with their cartilages, drawn from the sternoclavicular articulation to the tip of the eleventh rib.—**Linea fusca**, a median line of darker pigmentation extending upward from the pubis to the umbilicus or beyond, developed in pregnant women. Also called *pigmented abdominal line*.—**Linea glutæa**, *posterior*, *anterior*, and *inferior* respectively, the superior, middle, and inferior curved lines of the dorsum ilii.—**Linea iliopectinæa**, the iliopectineal line (which see, under *iliopectineal*).—**Linea innominata**, the brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory of the sacrum and the rounded angle between the upper and anterior surfaces of the lateral divisions of the first sacral vertebra, the iliopectineal line, and the upper border of the os pubis.—**Linea lateralis**, in *ichth.*, the lateral line (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Linea mylohyoidea**, the mylohyoid ridge on the inner surface of the lower jawbone.—**Linea nuchæ inferior**, the line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior.—**Linea nuchæ mediana**, the external occipital protuberance, running in the middle line from the external occipital crest to the foramen magnum.—**Linea nuchæ superior** or **suprema**, the line, curved, of occipital bone, superior.—**Linea paraesternalis**, a line drawn on the surface of the chest from the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the clavicle perpendicularly downward.—**Linea quadrati**, the line of insertion of the quadratus femoris muscle.—**Linea semilunaris**, the curved tendinous line on the outer border of the rectus muscle, extending from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubis. Also called *linea Spigelii*.—**Linea splendens**, the shining line, a median lengthwise band along the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.—**Lineæ transversæ**. (*a*) Of the abdomen, the tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus muscle of the abdomen. (*b*) Of the fourth ventricle, the striæ acusticæ (which see, under *stria*).

Lineæ (lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Linum* + *-eæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the flax family, type genus *Linum*, of the order *Geraniales*. It has regular flowers, with imbricate sepals, and an entire ovary which is from three- to five-celled, usually with two ovules in each cell, having a fleshy albumen. The family embraces about 235 species, divided among 15 genera, which have been grouped under 4 tribes. They are herbs, rarely trees, usually with alternate leaves, and are widely dispersed throughout the world. The proper form of the name is *Linaceæ* (Dumortier, 1822).

lineage (lin'ē-āj), *n.* [Prop., as orig., *linage* (mod. pron. lī'nāj); the spelling *lineage* simulates *line*[2], *lineal*, etc., and the pron. has been altered to suit *lineal*, etc.; < ME. *linage*, *lynage*, *lignage*, < AF. OF. *linage*, F. *lignage* (cf. Pg. *linhagem*), lineage, < *ligne*, < L. *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.*] Line of descent from an ancestor; hence, family; race; stock.

Of his *lynage* am I, and his ofspryng,
By verray ligne, as of the stok roial.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 693.

He was of the house and *lineage* of David. Luke ii. 4.

Believe me, he is well bred,
And cannot be but of a noble *lineage*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, i. 2.

Hither he brought a joyous dame,
Unknown her *lineage* or her name.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 12.

=Syn. *Genealogy*, etc. (see *pedigree*), birth, extraction, ancestry, family, descent.

★**lineal** (lin'ē-al), *a.* [= F. *linéal* = Sp. Pg. *lineal* = It. *lineale*, pertaining to a line, < L. *linealis*, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or length; extending in a line; involving the single dimension of length: as, *lineal* measure; a *lineal* foot. [In the physical sense *lineal* and *linear* are often used interchangeably, but a differentiation is commonly made. Compare *linear*.]

Lineal walks immediately enveloped the slight scene.
Walpole, Anecdotes, IV. vii.

An inch is the smallest *lineal* measure to which a name is given. *O. Gregory*, Mathematics, p. 120.

2. Proceeding in a direct or unbroken line; hereditary; unbroken in course: distinguished from *collateral*: as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession.

The house of York,
From whence you spring by *lineal* descent.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 166.

3. Pertaining or relating to direct descent; hereditary in quality or character; having an ancestral basis or right.

The *lineal* glory of your royal house.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 121.

Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with *lineal* love their blood to ours.
R. Choate, Addresses, etc., p. 104.

4†. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

Lineal measure, warranty, etc. See the nouns.

lineality (lin-ē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *lineal* + *-ity*.] The state of being lineal, or in the form of a line. *Wright.* [Rare.]

lineally (lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line: as, one who is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old
She heard that she was *lineally* extract.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 38.

lineament (lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* [< F. *linéament* = Sp. *lineamiento* = Pg. *lineamento* = It. *lineamento*, feature, < L. *lineamentum*, a line, feature, < *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon: see *line*[2].] A feature or detail of a body or figure considered as to its outlines or contour; linear formation of a part, as in the human face; hence, a particular physical feature or characteristic; sometimes, a distinguishing characteristic or quality in general: used chiefly in the plural.

The *lineaments* of the body do disclose the disposition and inclination of the mind in general.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 184.

Examine every married *lineament*,
And see how one another lends content.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 83.

line-and-line (līn'and-līn'), *a.* With edge exactly to edge: a term characterizing the adjustment of a slide-valve without lead: as, a *line-and-line* setting. See *lead*[1], *n.*, 8.

The valve is supposed to be set without any lead, or *line-and-line*, as it is called, at full stroke. That is, the steam edges of the valve correspond with the steam edges of the part at the beginning of the stroke.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 237.

★**linear** (lin'ē-är), *a.* [= F. *linéaire* = Sp. Pg. *linear* = It. *lineare*, < L. *linearis*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *lineal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; composed or consisting of lines: as, *linear* drawing; *linear* perspective.—2. Relating to length only; specifically, in *math.* and *physics*, involving measurement in one dimension only, or a sum of such measurements; involving only straight lines; unidimensional; of the first degree: as, *linear* numbers; *linear* measure. A plane is said to be a *linear locus*, because of the first order; expansion, if considered in one dimension only, the others being neglected, is termed *linear expansion*.


Linear Leaf of *Kœllia flexuosa*.

The *linear expansion* of metals heated between the freezing and boiling points of water varies from one to three parts in 1,000.
W. B. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 49.

3. In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, like a line or thread; slender; very narrow and elongate: as, a *linear* leaf.—4. In *pros.*, consisting in or pertaining to a succession of single verses all of the same rhythm and length; stichic: as, *linear* composition; "Paradise Lost" is *linear* in composition.—**Linear algebra**, a system of algebra in which every expression equals a linear expression in certain units.—**Linear class of functions**, a number of functions produced from one another by addition, by subtraction, and by multiplication by constants.—**Linear coefficient of expansion.** See *coefficient*.—**Linear complex, congruence, content.** See the nouns.—**Linear demonstration**†, a proof drawn from the consideration of a geometrical diagram, without the use of algebra or trigonometry.—**Linear differential equation**, an equation in which the differential coefficients and dependent variables are not multiplied into themselves or into one another: thus,

$$t\,D_x^2 y + x\,D_t^2 y = 0$$

is a linear partial differential equation.—**Linear drawing.** See *drawing*.—**Linear dyadic.** See *dyadic*.—**Linear ensemble.** See *ensemble*, 3.—**Linear equation**, in *math.*, an equation of the first degree between two variables: so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line.—**Linear function**, a function resulting from the performance of the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication by constants upon the variables.—**Linear geometry, group, integral**, etc. See the nouns.—**Linear heraldry**, heraldry of the more elaborate sort, in which a number of ordinaries and their bearings are combined to produce varied escutcheons.—**Linear numbers**, in *math.*, such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear side is called a root.—**Linear perspective**, that branch of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated: distinguished from *aërial perspective*, which considers also the variations of the light, shade, and color of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.—**Linear problem**, a problem that may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.—**Linear space**, a unicursal space the points of which may be uniquely represented by value-systems of the coördinates, without the exception of any point-equations or loci-values.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation from one set of variables to another connected with them by linear equations.—**Linear units**, units of length.

linear-acute (lin'ē-är-a-kūt'), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] In *bot.*, narrow and very gradually tapering to a point, as a leaf; acuminate.

linear-ensate (lin'ē-är-en'sāt), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.*, having the form of a long narrow sword.

linearity (lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *linear* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being linear.

The *linearity* of the differential equation depends upon this physical fact, etc. *Airy*, Optics, § 12.

linear-lanceolate (lin'ē-är-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + LL. *lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, lanceolate and very slender; narrow and parallel-sided in the middle, and tapering to a slender base and an acute tip.

linearly (lin'ē-är-li), *adv.* In a linear manner; with lines.

linear-oblong (lin'ē-är-ob'lông), *a.* Oblong and very narrow.

lineary† (lin'ē-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *linearius*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *linear*.] Linear. *Holland.*

lineate† (lin'ē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *lineatus*, pp. of *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *v.*] To draw; delineate. *Davies.*

Life to the life the Chessboord *lineates*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 8.

lineate (lin′ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *lineatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Marked with lines, especially with longitudinal and more or less parallel lines: as, a *lineate* leaf. In describing sculpture, a surface is said to be *lineate* when it has fine elevated or depressed longitudinal lines more or less parallel and separated by regular intervals. Also *lined*.

lineated (lin′ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineate*.

lineation (lin-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *lineatio(n-)*, a drawing of a line, < *lineare*, pp. *lineatus*, reduce to a line: see *lineate*, *v.*] 1. A marking by lines; disposition or arrangement of lines.

The *lineation* of the nacreous surface may perhaps be thus accounted for. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 565.

2. In *zoöl.*, one or more line-like marks on a surface; the appearance or form of a lineated surface: as, the *lineation* of the thorax of a fly.

There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

3†. Mensuration. *Halliwell* (spelled *liniation*).

line-conch (līn′kongk), *n.* A large gastropod, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by several black lines revolving on the whorls of the shell. [Florida.]

line-coördinate (līn′kō-ôr″di-nāt), *n.* One of a set of quantities, commonly three in a plane, or six in space, defining the position of a line. The ordinary line-coördinates are *u*, *v*, *w*, in the equation

$$ux + vy + wz = 0,$$

where *x*, *y*, *z* are the trilinear coördinates of a point in a plane. When these are taken as constant, while *u*, *v*, *w* are variable, the equation restricts a line to passing through that point, and any set of values of *u*, *v*, *w* define a line. The above equation determines the incidence of the point on the line, whether *u*, *v*, *w* or *x*, *y*, *z*, or both, be variable. The precise geometrical significance of the line-coördinates depends upon that of the point-coördinates. The six line-coördinates in space are generally termed *ray-coördinates*.

lined[1] (līnd), *p. a.* Same as *lineate*.

lined[2] (līnd), *p. a.* 1. Having a lining.—2. Impregnated. See *line*[3], *v.*, 4.—3. Supplied with money. [Rare.]

I am given out to be better *lined* than it can appear to me report is a true speaker; I would I were really that I am delivered to be! Marry, what I have (be it what it will) I will assure upon my daughter at the day of my death. *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Lined gold. See *gold*.

line-density (līn′den″si-ti), *n.* The limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag.

line-engraving (līn′en-grā″ving), *n.* 1. The process of engraving in lines: commonly synonymous with *steel* or *copperplate engraving*. See *engraving*.—2. An engraved plate or a print representing its subject chiefly or wholly by lines.

Drawings, both in crayon and black lead, *line engravings*, and etchings were within the compass of most people's purses.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 48.

line-equation (līn′ē-kwā″shon), *n.* An equation between the coördinates of lines, these being usually tangents of a plane curve.

line-fish (līn′fish), *n.* A fish, such as the cod, haddock, and halibut, which is taken with the line: opposed to *net-fish*.

line-fisherman (līn′fish″er-man), *n.* One who fishes with hook and line; a hook-and-line man.

line-fishing (līn′fish″ing), *n.* The act or art of fishing with hook and line; angling: distinguished from *net-fishing*.

Lineidæ (li-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lineus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Lineus;* the sea-longworms, or marine nemerteans. They have an extremely long slender form, unarmed proboscis, elongated cephalic ganglion, and long slits on each side of the head.

lineiform (lin′ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *linea*, line, + *forma*, form.] Linear in form; linear.

line-integral (līn′in″tē-gral), *n.* In *math.*, the integral along any curve of a vector quantity distributed through space resolved along that curve. Thus, if the vector is a force, the *line-integral* is the work gained in passing over the curve.

linelet (līn′let), *n.* [< *line*[2] + *-let*.] A minute or very short line.

The peculiar arrangement of the leading lines (usually two) and train of *linelets* . . . is fully shown in the diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 370.

lineman (līn′man), *n.*; pl. *linemen* (-men). 1. A person who carries the line in surveying, etc.—2. One employed in duties relating to the line of a railroad, telegraph, or telephone; one who attends to keeping the parts of the line, as the rails, posts, wires, etc., in proper condition.—3. A line-fisherman.

linen (lin′en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linnen;* < ME. *linen, lynen*, also *linnen*, < AS. *līnen* (= OS. *līnīn* = OFries. *linnen* = D. *linen* = MLG. *līnen* = OHG. MHG. *līnen*, G. *leinen*, *linnen* = Dan. *linned* = Sw. *linne*), of flax, linen, < *līn*, flax, + *-en:* see *line*[1] and *-en*[2]. The noun is now generally regarded as the orig. form, its connection with the obs. *line*[1] being no longer generally recognized. Cf. *woolen, woollen, a.* and *n.*, < *wool*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Made of the fibers of flax: as, *linen* thread; *linen* cloth.

And David was girded with a *linen* ephod. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 16.

Fair linen cloth, in the *Anglican Ch.*, the cloth used at the celebration of the eucharist to cover the consecrated elements after communion; the post-communion veil.—**Fair white linen cloth,** in the *Anglican Ch.*, the outer altar-cloth, spread over the other altar-cloths at the time of celebration. It usually covers little more than the top of the altar, and hangs down about two feet at each end.—**Linen damask.** See *damask*, 1 (*d*).—**Linen diaper,** linen cloth woven in the same way as damask, but having a small set pattern of diagonal squares or the like: used for towels, children's clothing, etc.—**Linen embroidery,** a kind of fancy work made by drawing the threads from a piece of linen, except from the space comprised within the lines of a pattern, so that the pattern remains in solid surface relieved upon the openwork ground from which threads have been withdrawn.—**Linen pattern.** Same as *linen-scroll*.

II. *n.* 1. A fabric of linen yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibers of flax; in the plural, linen cloth in general; manufactures of flax-fiber: as, Irish *linens*. The principal fabrics included in the term *linens* are lawn, cambric, batiste, damask, diaper, and glass-cloth, besides the heavy qualities known as toweling, shirting, sheeting, etc.

2. Collectively, articles of linen fabric, or by extension (in modern use) of linen and cotton, or of cotton alone for household use, as tablecloths, napkins, etc. (*table-linen*), sheets and pillow-cases (*bed-linen*), towels, etc., or for underwear (*body-linen*), etc.

In any case, let Thisby have clean *linen*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 40.

Let's go to that house, for the *linen* looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smell so. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 77.

3. Linen thread.—4. Cloth made of hemp. [Rare.]—5†. *pl.* Sails. [Rare.]

Down with the main mast, lay her at hull,
Farle up her *linnens*, and let her ride it out.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Carbonized linen. See *carbonize*.—**Cream-twilled linen,** a wide linen cloth used as a foundation for embroidery.—**Danubian linen,** a name given to ornamental damask for table use, having borders, etc., in red. These linens are of Austrian manufacture, and were introduced about 1873.—**Diamond linen.** See *diamond*.—**Fossil linen,** a variety of hornblende with soft and flexible parallel fibers.

linen-draper (lin′en-drā″pėr), *n.* A person who deals in linen goods and related articles.

I am a *linendraper* bold,
As all the world doth know.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

linener† (lin′en-ėr), *n.* [< *linen* + *-er*[1].] Same as *linen-draper*.

Have council of tailors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

linenman† (lin′en-man), *n.* Same as *linen-draper*.

linen-muslin (lin′en-muz′lin), *n.* Same as *leno*.

linen-panel (lin′en-pan″el), *n.* A panel decorated with a linen pattern.

linen-prover (lin′en-prö″vėr), *n.* A small microscope used in commerce for counting the threads in linen fabrics, and thus determining their fineness.


Linen-scroll.

linen-scroll (lin′en-skrōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a form of curved ornament employed to fill panels: so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. The figure shows the scroll from a panel in Layer Marney Hall, in the county of Essex, England.

lineograph (lin′ē-ō-graf), *n.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing lines of defined character.

lineola (li-nē′ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *lineolæ* (-lē). [LL., a little line, dim. of L. *linea*, a line: see *line*[2].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small or fine line or linea; a lineolet.

lineolate (lin′ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lineolatus*, < LL. *lineola*, a little line: see *lineola*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked with fine or obscure lines; diminutively lineate.

lineolated (lin′ē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineolate*.

lineolet (lin′ē-ō-let), *n.* [< *lineola* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short or minute line.

lineolinear (lin′ē-ō-lin′ē-ąr), *a.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + *linearis*, of a line: see *linear*.] In *math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables.

lineopolar (lin″ē-ō-pō′ląr), *a.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + NL. *polaris*, polar: see *polar*.] In *math.*, produced by taking the $(n-1)$th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the *n*th order: so called because such a polar of a point is a line. Thus, the lineopolar envelop of a line with respect to a cubic is a conic which is the envelop of the lines that are the second polars of the points of the first line.

line-pin (līn′pin), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a pin of wire pointed at one end, and usually having an eye or loop on the other end, used as a support for the line or cord by which the bricklayer ★alines his work.

liner[1] (lī′nėr), *n.* [< *line*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A person employed in drawing or painting lines, as in decorative art.—2. A ship of the line; a line-of-battle ship.

Fancy the sensations of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge *liner*, with English colours at the main, looming dimly through the smoke!
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, xvii.

3. A vessel regularly plying to and from certain ports; especially, a vessel belonging to one of the regular steamship lines: as, a Liverpool and New York *liner*.—4. In *base-ball*, a ball knocked or thrown with much force nearly parallel to the ground: as, he struck a *liner* to second base.—5. A ball, marble, or the like that strikes or remains on some certain line of ★demarcation used in a game.

liner[2] (lī′nėr), *n.* [< *line*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which lines. Specifically—2. A vessel of smooth material fit for holding liquids, etc., fitting within an ornamental exterior and made movable for facility of emptying, cleansing, etc. Thus, in ornamental table-ware, a basket of metalwork or a jardinière of fine porcelain has a *liner* to contain fruit or earth for the plants.

3. In *mach.*, a thin plate of metal, paper, leatheroid, etc., placed under some movable and adjustable part—a gib for example—to set up the part toward its bearing after it has been worn away as much as the thickness of the plate.

The École Industrielle des Vosges exhibits a pattern of an 8-foot flywheel that is well made, and a connecting rod end, the double set of keys and gibs dispensing with the use of *liners*, while enabling the wear to be taken up without altering the length of the rod.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 83.

The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and *liners* as already described. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 237.

4. In *marble-working*, a long slab of marble to which the backs of small marble tiles, etc., are secured by plaster while being polished.

Linerges (li-nėr′jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λινεργής*, wrought of flax, < *λίνον*, flax, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *line*[1] and *work*.] A genus of discoid jellyfishes, typical of the family *Linergidæ*, or the thimblefishes. The bell has the shape of a thimble.


Thimblefish (*Linerges mercurius*).

Linergidæ (li-nėr′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linerges* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple quadrangular manubrium without mouth-arms, simple quadrate mouth, 8 marginal bodies, 8 tentacles, 16 marginal flaps, broad radial pouches, branched sack-shaped flap-canals, and without ring-canal. See *Linerges*.

line-riding (līn′rī″ding), *n.* The act of making on horseback the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift, in order to keep the cattle within bounds, and recover those that may have "drifted" or strayed. [Western U. S.]

Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 668.

line-rocket (līn′rok″et), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a rocket, usually of small size, with a running connection by which it can be movably attached to a line or wire, along which when fired it is ★caused to run.

linesman (līnz′man), *n.*; pl. *linesmen* (-men). *Milit.*, a private in the line; an infantryman.

If not perhaps as tall as our ordinary *linesmen*, he [the Persian soldier] is as heavy and as strongly built.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 458.

line-squall (līn'skwâl), *n.* In *meteor.*, a squall occurring along the axis of a V-shaped barometric depression, generally secondary to a large cyclonic area, consisting of a violent straight blow of cold air, usually from the northwest, accompanied by rain or snow and a sudden rise of the barometer: so called by Abercromby. The Iowa squall or derecho is a line-squall.

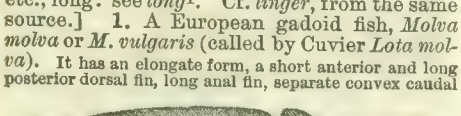
line-storm (līn'stôrm), *n.* A storm popularly supposed to occur at the time the sun crosses the equator; hence, any heavy storm that occurs within a week or ten days of the equinoxes; an equinoctial storm. [Local, New Eng.]

Along their foam-white curves of shore
They heard the *line-storm* rave and roar.
Whittier, The Palatine.

Lineus (lin'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] The typical genus of *Lineidæ*. *L. marinus* or *L. longissimus* is one of the narrowest of organisms for its length, growing to be 12 or 15 feet long and only half an inch or so broad.

line-wire (līn'wīr), *n.* In *teleg.*, the wire which extends between and connects the stations of a telegraph-line, and transmits the electric current or impulse from station to station.

ling[1] (ling), *n.* [< ME. *lenge*, *leenge*, < AS. **lenge* (not recorded) = MD. *lenghe*, *linghe*, D. *leng* = G. *länge*, *leng* (also *lang*, *langfisch*) = Icel. *langa* = Norw. *langa*, *longa* = Dan. *lange* = Sw. *långa*, a ling: so named from its length, < AS. *lang*, etc., long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *linger*, from the same source.] 1. A European gadoid fish, *Molva molva* or *M. vulgaris* (called by Cuvier *Lota molva*). It has an elongate form, a short anterior and long posterior dorsal fin, long anal fin, separate convex caudal



Ling (*Molva vulgaris*).

fin, normal ventral fins, and several large teeth in the lower jaws and vomer, besides a band of small teeth in the jaws and vomer. The ling inhabits the seas of northern Europe, and attains a length of 4 feet. Great numbers of them are caught for food, and either used fresh or salted and dried for future consumption.

2. An American gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the *burbot*, and also called *lawyer* and *lake-lawyer*.—3. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, better known as *cultus-cod*.—4. Same as *bay-cod*.—5. Same as *conger-eel*, 3.

ling[2] (ling), *n.* [< ME. *lyng*, < Icel. *lyng* = Dan. *lyng* = Sw. *ljung*, heath.] Common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

ling[3] (ling), *n.* [Chin.] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, largely used in China for food.

-ling[1]. [< ME. *-ling*, *-lyng*, < AS. *-ling* (= OS. OFries. *-ling* = OHG. *-ling*, MHG. *-linc*, G. *-ling* = Icel. *-lingr* = Goth. *-liggs*), a suffix (orig. a compound suffix, < *-l* + *-ing*[3]) denoting origin, or having a dim. force, as in *deórling*, darling, *eorthling*, earthling, *hýrling*, a hireling, *geongling*, a youth, *gædeling*, a companion, etc.] A termination having usually a diminutive or depreciative force, occurring in designations of persons, as *darling*, *earthling*, *gadling*[1], *gadling*[2], *groundling*, *hireling*, *lordling*, *stripling*, *underling*, *worldling*, etc., or of young animals, etc., as *duckling*, *gosling*, *kidling*, *kitling*, *starling*, *firstling*, *nestling*, *yearling*, etc.

-ling[2]. [< ME. *-ling* (also *-linges*), < AS. *-ling*, *-linga*, *-lunga*, an adverbial termination as in *bæcling*, backling, *grundlinga*, *grundlunga*, from the bottom, equiv. to *-unga*, *-inga*, as in *callunga*, entirely, *færinga*, suddenly, etc., orig. a case of *-ung*, *-ing*, suffix of verbal nouns: see *-ing*[1]. Cf. *-long*.] An adverbial suffix, forming adverbs from nouns, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *groveling*, *headling*, *sideling*, *halfling*, etc. It also appears with an added adverbial genitive suffix, *-lings*, as in *backlings*. In dialectal use it is often *-lin*, *-lins*. In some words it appears in the variant form *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*. It is not now used in the formation of new words.

linga (ling'gä), *n.* Same as *lingam*.

lingam (ling'gam), *n.* [Skt. (stem *linga*, neut. nom. *lingam*), a mark, a token; especially, the male generative organ.] In *Hind. myth.*, the male organ of generation, worshiped as being representative of the god Siva or of the generative power of nature; a phallus. Also *linga*.

ling-berry (ling'ber″i), *n.* 1. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.—2. The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*.—3. The fruit of the ling. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

ling-bird (ling'bėrd), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*: so called as frequenting the moors where the ling or heather grows.

linge (linj), *v. i.* [< ME. *lengen*, linger: see *linger*. Cf. *lingy*[2].] To work hard. [Prov. Eng.]

lingel[1] (ling'gl), *n.* [Also *lingle*, dial. *liniel*, formerly also *lintel*, *lintle*, < ME. *lingel*, *lyngel*, *lynzelle*, irreg. *lyniolf* (by error *inniolf*—Prompt. Parv.), < OF. **ligneol*, *ligneul*, F. *ligneul*, a shoelatchet, < L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] 1. A shoe-latchet. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2†. A shoemaker's thread of hemp rubbed with rosin. *Percy*.

The Shoemaker maketh Slippers . . . of leather (which is cut with a Cutting-knife) by means of an Awl and *Lingel*. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 97.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingel*, and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

3. Anything of considerable length; a considerable length of anything. [Scotch.]

lingel[2], *n.* See *lingle*[2].

lingence† (lin'jens), *n.* [< L. *lingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lingere*, lick: see *lincture*.] A liquid medicated confection taken by licking; a linctus.

A stick hereof [licorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to patients, to use in any *lingences* or loaches.
Fuller, Worthies, Nottinghamshire.

linger (ling'gėr), *v.* [< ME. **lengeren*, tarry (= G. *ver-längern*, prolong), freq. of *lengen*, tarry, < AS. *lengan*, prolong, put off (= OHG. *lengjan*, *lengan*, *lengen*, MHG. *lengen* = D. *lengen* = MLG. *lengen* = Icel. *lengja* = Sw. *för-länga* = Dan. *forlænge*, lengthen), < *lang*, long: see *leng*, *long*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To make long; prolong; protract; delay; put off; defer.

It shall cause things to have good success, and that matters shall not be *lingered* forth from day to day.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He goes into Mauritania, . . . unless his abode be *lingered* here by some accident. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 231.

We *linger* time; the King sent for Philaster and the headsman an hour ago. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

2. To spend in an inactive or tedious manner; drag: with *out*, and sometimes *away*.

Now live secure, and *linger out* your days.
Dryden, Death of Purcell.

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life *away*, and nourish woe.
Pope, Odyssey.

II. *intrans.* To remain in a place or state for an unusual, undue, or unexpected length of time; defer action, movement, decision, etc., either from inclination or necessity; hold back; tarry; delay; loiter.

I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 88.

He, be sure,
Will not connive or *linger*, thus provoked.
Milton, S. A., l. 466.

This palace . . . really deserves no small place in the history of Romanesque art. It shows how late the genuine tradition *lingered* on. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 251.

lingerer (ling'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who lingers.

lingerie (F. pron. laṅ-zhē-rē'), *n.* [F., a linen-warehouse, linen goods, linen underwear, < *linger*, a dealer in linen goods, < *linge*, linen, flax, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*[1].] Linen goods; linen underwear, especially as used by women; also, collectively, all the linen, cotton, and lace articles of a woman's wardrobe.

lingering (ling'gėr-ing), *p. a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; dilatory in action: as, a *lingering* illness; *lingering* poisons.

My griefs not only pain me
As a *lingering* disease,
But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 618.

lingeringly (ling'gėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lingering manner; with delay; slowly; tediously.

lingerly (ling'gėr-li), *adv.* A misprint for *lingeringly* in late editions of 'Jane Eyre.'

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly*; "A long time ago" came out like the saddest cadence of a funeral hymn.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

linget (ling'get), *n.* See *lingot*.

lingism (ling'izm), *n.* [< *Ling* (Peter Henrik Ling (1776–1839), a Swedish poet, who proposed the method) + *-ism*.] In *therap.*, the Swedish movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

lingle[1], *n.* See *lingel*[1].

lingle[2], **lingel**[2] (ling'gl), *n.* [< L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*.] A little tongue or thong of leather, as a lace used in uniting leather bands.

lingo[1] (ling'gō), *n.* [A form of *lingua* (cf. Pg. *lingoa*), < L. *lingua*, tongue, speech: see *lingual, a.*] Language; speech; especially, a peculiar kind of speech, more or less unintelligible; a dialect.

Well, well, I shall understand your *Lingo* one of these Days, Cousin; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 4.

He's a gentleman of words; he understands your foreign *lingo*. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

Norman French, for example, or Scotch down to the time of James VI., could hardly be called patois, while I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

lingo[2] (ling'gō), *n.* [Also *lingoa*: Moluccan *lenggoa*, dial. of Malay *līgūh*.] *Pterocarpus Indicus*, or its wood. See *kiabooca-wood*.

lingot† (ling'got), *n.* [< OF. *lingot* (ML. *lingotus*), an ingot: see *ingot*.] A small mass of metal showing the form of the mold in which it is cast, often tongue-shaped; an ingot. Also *linget*.

Among the Lacedemonians iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar that they may serue for no other vse (hath been vsed for moneie). *Camden*, Remains.

ling-pink (ling'pingk), *n.* Same as *ling*. [North. Eng.]

Brakes of *ling-pink*, faintly scented, a feast for every sense. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xi.

-lings. See *-ling*[2].

lingthorn (ling'thôrn), *n.* A British starfish, *Luidia fragilissima*, of the family *Asteriidæ*.

lingua (ling'gwä), *n.*; pl. *linguæ* (-gwē). [L.: see *lingual*, *tongue*.] 1. The tongue; a tongue. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The central lobe of the ligula when this has two lateral lobes or paraglossæ, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Coleoptera*. Kirby applied the term to the whole ligula. Also called *glossa*. (*b*) The tubular proboscis of *Lepidoptera*, formed of the united and elongated maxillæ. This tongue-like organ is sometimes several inches long, and in repose is coiled spirally beneath the head. Also called *antlia*. (*c*) The hypopharynx, or a tongue-like prolongation of its apex. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

2. A language.—**Frenum linguæ**. See *frenum*.—**Ichthyosis linguæ, psoriasis linguæ, tylosis linguæ**. Same as *leucoplacia*.—**Liguliform lingua**. See *liguliform*.—**Lingua Franca**. [NL., It., etc., lit. the Frank language.] (*a*) A mixed language or jargon used by Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, etc., in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Greeks. It is Italian mixed with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc. Hence—(*b*) Any hybrid tongue used similarly in other parts of the world; an international dialect.

What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race, and makes whatever shore of time we land on hospitable and homelike?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

Lingua geral [Pg., lit. general language], in Brazil, the language of the Guarani Indians: so called because used by Indians throughout Brazil in intercourse with other tribes, and also in dealings with the whites.—**Lingua rustica** [L., lit. rustic language], the form of ancient Latin as spoken by the common people: so called in contradistinction to classic Latin. It retained numerous archaisms throughout the classical period, and it, rather than the literary form of Latin, has been regarded by many as the source of the vernacular part of the modern Romanic languages.—**Os linguæ**. See *linguale*.

linguacious† (ling-gwā'shus), *a.* [< LL. *linguax* (*linguac-*), loquacious, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual, a.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Bailey*, 1727.

linguadental (ling-gwā-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguidental*; < L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual, a.*), + *dens* (*dent-*), a tooth: see *dental*.] Same as *dentilingual*.

lingual (ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lingual* = It. *linguale*, < NL. *lingualis*, of the tongue, < L. *lingua*, OL. *dingua* = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the tongue; glossal. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a lingua or any tongue-like part. See phrases.—2. Pronounced by or chiefly by the tongue: variously applied to sounds made with the tip or forward part of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, etc. (also called *dental*), or especially to the peculiar Sanskrit *ṭ*, *ḍ*, etc. (also called *cacuminal*, *cerebral*), forming a distinct class from the Sanskrit dentals, and pronounced with the tip of the tongue drawn back.—3. Relating or pertaining to utterance, or of the use of the tongue in speaking: as, *lingual* corruptions of words or language.

Here indeed becomes notable one great difference between our two kinds of civil war: between the modern *lingual* or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battlefield.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 2. (*Davies.*)

Lingual appendages, the paraglossæ, or membranous outer lobes of the ligula.—**Lingual artery**, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue and associate parts. It is in man the usual second branch of the carotid, arising between the superior thyroid and the facial; its termination is the ranine artery.—**Lingual ganglion, lobule**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lingual nerve**, the gustatory nerve, a portion of the third or inferior maxillary division of the trigeminus or fifth cranial nerve, supplying the tongue.—**Lingual ribbon**, in gastropodous mollusks, an expansive surface which bears the teeth; the radula or

odontophore.—**Lingual teeth**, the rasping points or processes of the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.—**Lingual vein**, the vein corresponding to the lingual artery.

II. *n.* A letter pronounced in the manner ★described in I., 2.

linguale (ling-gwā'lē), *n.*; pl. *lingualia* (-li-ä). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of *lingualis*: see *lingual*.] The bone of the tongue, more fully called *os linguæ* or *os linguale*; the hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See *hyoid*, *n.*

lingualis (ling-gwā'lis), *n.*; pl. *linguales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *lingual*.] The proper muscle of the tongue; the muscular substance of the tongue which is not definitively attached to surrounding bony parts.

lingually (ling'gwal-i), *adv.* In a lingual manner; as relates to language.

Linguatula (ling-gwaṭ'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *linguatus*, tongued, < *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] A genus of worm-like entoparasitic *Arachnida*, remarkable among air-breathing arthropods in having the appendages reduced to two pairs of minute hooks. The genus, containing some 20 species, is otherwise known as *Pentastoma* or *Pentastomum*, and with some writers constitutes an order, *Pentastomidea* or *Pentastomida*, of the class *Arachnida*. *L. tænioides* is 3 or 4 inches long.

Linguatulidæ (ling-gwą-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-idæ*.] The only family of tonguelets or fivemouths, typified by the genus *Linguatula*, and constituting the order *Linguatulina* of the class *Arachnida*.

Linguatulina (ling-gwaṭ-ū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-ina*.] A group, ordinal or other, of entoparasitic vermiform arachnidans, represented by the family *Linguatulidæ*, related to the mites or acarids, bear-animalcules or *Arctisca*, and *Pycnogonida*; the tonguelets, tongue-worms, or fivemouths. In their mode of parasitism they singularly resemble cestoid worms, being found in the sexless or larval state in the lungs and liver of herbivorous animals, whence they are imported by carnivores, including man, in whose digestive and other passages they develop. The tonguelets are worm-shaped, ringed, and flattened; in the young state, when they resemble acarids, they have four legs, but when matured they have no external organs excepting two pairs of small hooks on the head, and a mouth. These hooks can be retracted into sheaths, the four openings of which, with the mouth, make five holes in the head, whence the alternative name of the creatures, *fivemouths* or *Pentastomum*. Another name is *Acanthotheca*, from the sheathing of the hooks. See cut under *Pentastomida*.

lingue (ling'gwā), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian tree, *Persea Lingue*, attaining a height of 90 feet. Its wood is valuable for use in furniture-making, and its bark for tanning.

linguedt, *a.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue, + E. *-ed*2.] Tongued.

> Honey-*lingued* Polyhymnia.
> *Middleton*, World Tost at Tennis.

linguet (ling'gwet), *n.* Same as *languet* (*b*).

linguiform (ling'gwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, *a.*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a tongue; lingulate: specifically, in entomology, said of processes or parts that are flat, somewhat linear, and rounded at the ★tip.

linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* [= F. *linguiste* = Sp. *lingüista* = Pg. It. *linguista*, < L. *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*, *a.*] **1.** A person skilled in the use of languages; one who can speak several languages.

> *Sec. Out.* Have you the tongues?
> *Val.* My youthful travel therein made me happy. . . .
> *First Out.* By your own report
> A *linguist*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 57.

2. A student of language; a philologist.—**3†.** A master of language or talk; a ready converser or talker.

> Artamockes, the *linguist*, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. *Harriott*, Virginia (1588).
>
> I'll dispute with him;
> He's a rare *linguist*. *Webster.*

linguister (ling'gwis-tėr), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-er*1.] A dabbler in linguistics; a student of philology; a linguist. [Rare.]

> Though he [Chaucer] did not and could not create our language (for he who writes to be read does not write for *linguisters*), yet it is true that he first made it easy, and to ★that extent modern. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 265.

linguistic (ling-gwis'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *lingüístico*; < *linguist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to language, or to the study of languages: as, *linguistic* knowledge.

linguistically (ling-gwis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a linguistic manner or relation; as regards language or linguistics.

linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *linguistic*: see *-ics*.] The science of languages, or of the origin and history of words; the general and comparative study of human languages and of their elements. Also called *comparative philology*.

> In *linguistics* . . . language itself, as one of the great characteristics of humanity, is the end, and the means are the study of general and comparative grammar.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ii.

linguistry (ling'gwis-tri), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-ry*.] Linguistics. [Rare.]

lingula (ling'gū-lä), *n.*; pl. *lingulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *lingula*, *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*, *lingle*2.] **1.** A little tongue or tongue-like part or process; a ligula. Specifically—(*a*) In *embryol.*, a cartilaginous strap or bridge on each side of the end of the notochord, connecting the trabeculæ cranii with the parachordal cartilage or basilar plate of the skull of the early embryo. (*b*) In *anat.*, the posterior division of the anterior medullary velum or valve of Vieussens, marked by three or four transverse gray laminæ, often regarded as the first lobe of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

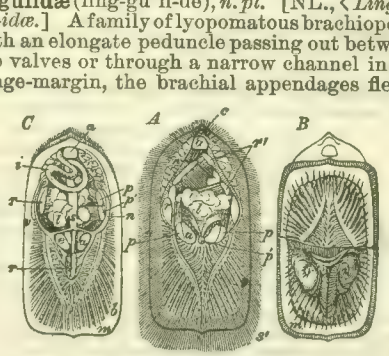
2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Lingulidæ*. The species are numerous; they are mostly fossil, and go back to the early Silurian, but several are still living. They are found in the sand of the seashores of most parts of the world, living buried in the sand about low-water mark. One is common on the coast of North Carolina. Its shell is bivalve, about an inch long, flattened, each valve shaped like the bottom of a smoothing-iron, and the two valves working loosely upon each other sidewise, not opening and shutting like those of bivalve mollusks. From the pointed end protrudes a stalk or peduncle from an inch to several inches long, of stiff gristly consistency, and this organ may be incased in a tube formed of sand, like the case of a tube-worm. The broad end of the shell is fringed with little processes. The shell is thin and of a horny texture. The appearance of a lingula is thus somewhat like that of a stalked barnacle or acorn-shell (*Lepas*), though the animal has no special affinity with a cirriped. The living American lingulas are now placed in a restricted genus *Glottidia*, the one above described, best known as *L. pyramidata*, being now called *G. audebarti*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*. (*b*) Pl. *lingulas* (-läz). Any species of the genus *Lingula* or family *Lingulidæ*; a lingulid or tongue-shell. —**Frenula lingulæ**. See *frenula*1.—**Lingula sphenoidalis**, a small tongue-like process of the sphenoid bone on the outer side of the groove for the carotid artery.

lingular (ling'gū-lär), *a.* [< *lingula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a lingula, especially that of the cerebellum.

> In the child at birth the *lingular* folia are rounded and distinct. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 126.

lingulate (ling'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *lingulatus*, tongue-shaped, < *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingula*, *lingual*.] Formed like a tongue; strap-shaped; ligulate.

Lingulidæ (ling-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lingula* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods, with an elongate peduncle passing out between the valves or through a narrow channel in the hinge-margin, the brachial appendages fleshy



Lingula anatina.

A, ventral valve, with mantle-fringe; *B*, ventral valve, with mantle turned back: *C*, dorsal valve, with part of mantle cut away. *a a*, anterior, and *a*, posterior adductor muscles; *b*, brachial vessels; *c*, capsule of pedicle; *i*, intestine; *l*, liver; *m*, mantle-margin; *n*, visceral sheath; *o*, esophagus; *p*, posterior, *p'*, central adjustors; *r*, anterior retractors or occlusors; *r'*, posterior adjustors; *s* (central) stomach; *s'*, marginal setæ; *v*, vent.

and forming separate coils directed upward, the valves oblong or subcircular, and the shell horny. About 15 genera are referred to the family, all but two of which (*Lingula* and *Glottidia*) are extinct. See *Lingula*, 2 (*a*).

linguliferous (ling'gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lingula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing or abounding in remains of lingulas.

linguloid (ling'gū-loid), *a.* [< *Lingula* + *-oid*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Lingula*: as, *linguloid* shells.

lingwort† (ling'wėrt), *n.* The white hellebore, *Veratrum album*.

lingy1 (ling'i), *a.* [< *ling* + *-y*1.] Abounding in ling; heathy.

> His cell was upon a *lingy* moor.
> *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 396. (*Davies.*)

lingy2 (lin'ji), *a.* [With altered vowel as in *linger*, < *long*1 + *-y*1. In second sense cf. *leng*, *linge*; in third sense cf. *linger*.] **1.** Tall; limber; flexible.—**2.** Active; strong; able to bear fatigue.—**3.** Idle; loitering. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (*Halliwell.*)

linhay (lin'i), *n.* [Also *linny*, *linney*: origin obscure.] An open shed attached to a farmyard. [Eng.]

> I went to the upper *linhay*, and took our new light pony-sled. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

liniationt, *n.* See *lineation*.

linigerous (li-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *liniger*, linen-wearing (< *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*1), + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing flax; producing linen.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* [< F. *liniment* = Sp. *linimento*, *linimiento* = Pg. It. *linimento*, < LL. *linimentum*, a soft ointment, < *linere*, rarely *linire*, smear. Cf. *letter*3, perhaps from the same source.] In *med.*, a liquid preparation for external application, especially one of an oily consistency.

> This Fuller's-earth, Cimolia, is of a cooling nature, and, being used in the forme of a *liniment*, it staieth immoderate sweats. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

linimentum (lin-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *linimenta* (-tä). [LL.: see *liniment*.] In *phar.*, a liniment: ★the officinal name.

linin (lī'nin), *n.* [< L. *linum*, flax (see *line*1, *n.*), + *-in*2.] The crystallizable bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or purging-flax.

lining1 (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *line*2, *v.*] The act of measuring, as land, with a line; a fixing of boundaries; specifically, permission granted by a dean of gild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

lining2 (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *line*3, *v.*] **1.** The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment, a box, a wall, or the like. The word is applicable especially when the inner face is formed of different material from that forming the body or exterior.

> Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
> Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 222.

Specifically—(*a*) In *milit. engin.*, a wooden sheeting to support the top and sides of the galleries and the sides of the shafts of a mine. (*b*) In *carp.*, the inside boarding, or the felt fabric, paper, or other material, put on the inside of walls, floors, partitions, etc. (*c*) In *metal-working*, the fire-brick or other refractory material placed within a blast-furnace or converter to resist high temperatures. (*d*) The puddling or tenacious clay put on the back of a dam or the embankment of a canal to prevent the infiltration of water. (*e*) A piece of canvas sewed on any part of a sail to preserve it against injury by chafing. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 282.

2. In a figurative use, contents.

> The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
> To deck our soldiers. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4. 61.
>
> My money is spent;
> Can I be content
> With pockets depriv'd of their *lining*?
> *The Lady's Decoy; or, Man-Midwife's Defence* (1738), p. 4 (N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 205).

3. The jacket of a steam-boiler or -cylinder: an inverted use.—**4.** In *marble-working*, the process of cementing back to back with plaster of Paris two pieces of marble, so that they can be ground on two or on all four faces, as if they were one piece.—**Basic lining.** See *basic*.

lining-brush (lī'ning-brush), *n.* A brush for marking lines; specifically, in theaters, a brush for painting wrinkles on the face.

lining-felt (lī'ning-felt), *n.* See *felt*1.

lining-nail (lī'ning-nāl), *n.* A small nail with a hemispherical head, used in upholstery-work.

lining-paper (lī'ning-pā'pėr), *n.* Any paper used as a lining. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, the plain or ornamented paper pasted on the inside of the cover, which aids in connecting the book proper with its binding. (*b*) In *building*, paper (generally made waterproof) fastened to the studding of frame buildings before nailing on the weather-boarding. It is more commonly called *sheathing*. Such paper is also used under slates and shingles in roofing.

lining-strip (lī'ning-strip), *n.* One of a series of wooden or metal strips fixed on the inside of freight- or baggage-cars to protect the car from injury by the freight. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

liniscus (lī-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *linisci* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. λινίσκος, dim. of λίνον, a line, cord: see *line*1.] In *ornith.*, one of the little lines or traces which form reticulations on the tarsal ★envelop. [Rare.]

link1 (lingk), *n.* [< ME. *link*, *lenk*, < Icel. **hlenkr*, later *hlekkr* = Sw. *länk* = Norw. *lænk*, a link, = Dan. *lænke*, a chain; cf. MHG. *gelanc*, *gelenke*, a bending, G. *gelenk*, a joint (knuckle, wrist, or other joint of the body), also a link, ring; AS. *hlencan*, pl., armor; from a noun represented by E. *lank*2 = OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, the hip, loins, the bend of the body (> MHG. G. *lenken*, bend, turn): see *lank*2.] **1.** One of the rings or

separate pieces of which a chain is composed. In ornamental chain-making, any member of the chain, of whatever form, as a plaque, a bead, etc., is called a *link*.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 94.

Untwining his gold chain from his neck, Balafré . . . said, . . . "Then look that none of the *links* find their way to the wine-house." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, v.

2. Anything doubled and closed together like a ring or division of a chain.

Now, sir, a new *link* to the bucket must needs be had.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 23.

Then down cam Queen Marie
Wi' gold *links* in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

3. Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series.

As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle *link* between angels and brutes. *Spectator*, No. 408.

4. A division, forming the hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying and for other measurement. In Gunter's chain of 66 feet the link is 7.92 inches. The chain of 100 feet, with link of a foot, is used in the United States exclusively in engineering work, and often in surveying.

5. One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous chain. [Colloq.]

Then followed seven camels loaded with *links* and chitterlings, hog's puddings and sausages.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

6. Any rigid movable piece connected with other pieces, generally themselves movable, by means of interlinked open ends or pivots about which it can turn.—7. In a steam-engine, the link-motion.—**Link cent.** See *cent.*—**Missing link.** (*a*) Something lacking for the completion of a series or sequence of any kind; a desiderated connecting-link. The term has been used especially with reference to animal forms not found in the supposed succession of development from primordial germs by natural variation and "the survival of the fittest." (*b*) In *zoöl.*, specifically, an unknown hypothetical form of animal life in any evolutionary chain or series, assumed to have existed at some time and thus to have been the connecting-link between some known forms; especially, an anthropomorphic animal supposed to have been derived from some simian and to have been the immediate ancestral stock of the human race; hence, humorously, an ape or monkey taken as itself the connecting-link for which Darwinians seek. See *Alalus.*

The lowest races of men will soon become extinct, like the Tasmanians, and the highest Apes cannot long survive. Hence the intermediate forms of the past, if any there were, become of still greater importance. For such *missing links*, we must look to the caves and later Tertiary of Africa. *O. C. Marsh*, Proc. of Amer. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., [1877, p. 256.

★**link**[1] (lingk), *v.* [< *link*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite or connect by or as if by a link or links; unite by something intervening; unite in any way; couple; join.

They're so *link'd* in friendship
That young Prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 116.

In notes with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 260.

Linked ring. See *ring.*

II. *intrans.* To be or become connected; be joined in marriage; ally one's self; form a union.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 115.

The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke
Flying, and *link'd* again. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

link[2] (lingk), *n.* [ME. *link*, *lynk*, AS. *hlinc*, whence also *linch*[1], q. v.] 1. A winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding: as, the *links* of the Forth. [Scotch.]—2. *pl.* A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, etc., and sometimes with a good sward, on part of it at least. [Scotch.]—3. *pl.* The ground on which golf is played.—**Links goose.** See *goose.*

link[3] (lingk), *n.* [A corruption of *lint*[2], orig. *lunt*, a torch: see *lunt.*] A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch, carried for lighting the streets, formerly common in Great Britain, and still used in London in fogs.

Those that, seeking to light a *Lynke*, quenched a Lamp.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 240.

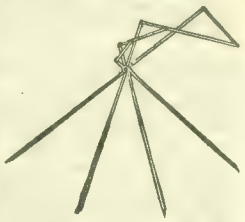
This place is so haunted with batts that their perpetual fluttering endanger'd the putting out our *linkes*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

link[3] (lingk), *v. i.* [< *link*[3], *n.*] To burn or give light. [Prov. Eng.]

link[4] (lingk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *linch*[2].] To go smartly; trip along; do anything smartly and quickly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the wark,
And *linket* at it in her sark. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

★**linkage** (ling'kāj), *n.* [< *link*[1] + *-age.*] 1. A system of connected links; a combination of pieces pivoted together so as to turn about one another in parallel planes of rotation. Sometimes the meaning is extended to embrace cases where the motions are not in parallel planes; and such a linkage is termed a *solid*, as opposed to a *plane*, *linkage.*



Kemp's Linkage for trisecting an angle.

In Chapter xi. we arrive at the study "beam *linkages*"—that is, "flat static structures containing beam links."
The Engineer, LXVIII. 207.

2. The state of being linked together.

Brühl showed that in case of "double-*linkage*" each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 74.

Complete linkage, a linkage whose parts are so jointed that they can move only in one way relatively to one another.—**Primary, secondary,** etc., **linkage**, a linkage which has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom more than a complete linkage.

link-belting (lingk'bel″ting), *n.* A belt for the transmission of power, composed of a series of detachable links.

link-block (lingk'blok), *n.* In steam-engines, the block, sometimes attached to a valve-stem, actuated by the link-motion.

linkboy (lingk'boi), *n.* A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light passengers in the streets of a city. Improved street-lighting has made the employment of linkboys generally unnecessary; but they are still required in London during the dense fogs frequently occurring there.

Then shalt thou walk, unharm'd, the dangerous night,
Nor need th' officious *link-boy's* smoky light.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 114.

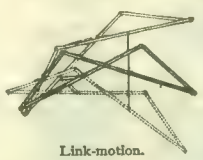
linkister†, *n.* A corrupt form of *linguister.*

There was one Redman suspected to have betrayed their pinnace, for he, being *linkister* (because he could speak the language), and being put out of that employment for his evil carriage, did bear ill will to the master.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 290.

link-lever (lingk'lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever by which the link of a link-motion valve-gear is controlled by the attending engineer; in particular, the reversing-lever of a locomotive engine.

linkman (lingk'man), *n.*; pl. *linkmen* (-men). A man employed to carry a link or torch to ★light passengers. See *linkboy.*

link-motion (lingk'mō″shọn), *n.* 1. A system of pieces pivoted together, and turning about pivots attached to a fixed base, all the rotations being in the same plane or parallel planes, so that all the points describe definite curves; a complete linkwork. Link-motions have been deeply studied by mathematicians, especially since 1864, the date of the discovery of the Peaucellier cell. The problems involved are exceedingly difficult, as well as practically of no little importance. Any algebraic curve whatever may be drawn by a suitable link-motion. See *Peaucellier cell*, under *cell.*



Link-motion.

Specifically—2. In steam-engines, a system of gearing for controlling the valves for the purpose of starting or reversing the engine, and for controlling the cut-off. See *valve-gear.* The link-motion combines in itself a variable cut-off by which the expansion of the steam can be diminished or increased as the resistance to the engine increases or diminishes, and reversing mechanism whereby the engine may be caused to reverse the motion of its crank-shaft as desired in locomotives, marine engines, and some kinds of stationary engines.

Starting ahead or astern is effected by *link-motion.*
Luce, Seamanship, p. 225.

linkpin (lingk'pin), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linch-pin.*

link-rooming (lingk'rö″ming), *n.* *Naut.*, the operation of filling up the spiral depressions of a rope by means of chains wound into these depressions. The chains thus inserted make the surface of the rope more uniform, and protect the softer ★parts from abrasion.

linkwork (lingk'wėrk), *n.* A linkage pivoted to a fixed base.—**Complete linkwork**, a linkwork whose parts can move but in one way relative to the base; a link-motion.

linn, *n.* See *lin*[2].

Linnæa (li-nē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1742), named after *Linnæus.* See *Linnean.*] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Linnæeæ.* It is characterized by lanceolate calyx-lobes, drooping three-celled many-seeded fruit, and long two-flowered peduncle. The only species is *L. borealis.* See *twin-flower.*

linnæite (li-nē'īt), *n.* [< *Linnæus* (see *Linnean*) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of cobalt, of a tin-white color, crystallizing in octahedral crystals, also occurring massive. *Siegenite* is a nickeliferous variety.

Linnean, Linnæan (li-nē'an), *a.* [< *Linnæus* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to Carolus Linnæus or Carl Linné (called Carl von Linné when ennobled in 1761), a celebrated Swedish naturalist (1707–78).—**Linnean system,** in *bot.*, the system of classification introduced by Linnæus. This was the *artificial*, as contrasted with the later-developed *natural* system of Jussieu. Its fundamental division is into 24 classes, the last of which consists of plants without stamens and pistils, the *Cryptogamia*, the other 23 being the *Phanerogamia.* The latter classes are based on the stamens, their number, insertion, connection with each other, etc. The orders are founded mostly on the number of styles or stigmas, some of them on characters relating to the fruits, others again on the number of stamens in classes which are not defined by the stamens, and some on other considerations. The *Cryptogamia* were divided into *Filices* (ferns), *Musci* (mosses), *Algæ* (including, besides the seaweeds, the *Hepaticæ*, *Lichenes*, etc.), and *Fungi* (the mushrooms, etc.). This gave a definite and convenient scheme, of no scientific value in classification, but exceedingly useful in its day as a key to the nomenclature of botany. Compare *Jussieuan.*

linnent†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *linen.*

linnet (lin'et), *n.* [< ME. *linet*, *lynet*, < AS. *līnete*, a linnet; mixed in ME. with OF. *linot*, F. *linot*, m., *linotte*, f., a linnet; so called from their feeding on flaxseed, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*[1], *n.* Cf. the related *lintwhite*[1]. Cf. G. *hänfling*, a linnet, < *hanf*, hemp.] 1. A small songbird, *Linaria* or *Linota cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about 5¾ inches long, and 9¾ in extent of wings. The plumage is streaked with various gray,



Linnet (*Linota cannabina*).

brown, and flaxen shades; the male in summer has the poll and breast rosy or red. The linnet is called *gray*, *brown*, and *red* or *rose*, according to sex and season; it has also many local or dialectal names. The yellow-billed linnet, mountain-linnet, or twite is another species of the same genus, *L. flavirostris* or *L. montium.* There are yet other species, and sundry related birds also are called linnets, as the redpolls of the genus *Ægiothus.* The bird called *pine-linnet* or *pine-finch* in the United States is a siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus.*

2. An ore which contains phosphate intermixed with carbonate of lead in variable proportions: so called on account of the linnet-like color due to the presence of the phosphate. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]—**Chevy, French, red, red-headed,** and **rose linnet,** the redpoll.—**Seven-colored linnet,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.*

linnet-finch (lin'et-finch), *n.* Same as *linnet*, 1.

linnet-hole (lin'et-hōl), *n.* [< **linnet*, a corruption of F. *lunette*, + *hole*[1].] One of the circular or semicircular holes in the upper part of the sides of a glass-melting furnace, through which flame and smoke pass into the arch.

linot†, *n.* [< F. *linon*, lawn; see *linon.*] A silk gossamer stuff. *Davies.*

He absolutely insisted upon presenting me with a complete suit of gauze *lino.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1780), i. 310. (*Davies.*)

Linociera (li-nō-sī'ę-rą), *n.* [NL., named after G. *Linocier*, a French physician.] A name given by Swartz in 1791 to *Mayepea*, a genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Oleineæ.* It is characterized by long linear petals, free or sometimes united in pairs, a hard drupaceous fruit, and flowers usually growing in lateral cymes. The leaves are opposite and entire. There are about 50 species, found throughout all the tropical regions of the globe. About 18 species occur in the West Indies. *Mayepea ligustrina*, of Jamaica and other West Indian islands, is called *Jamaica rosewood.*

linoleic (li-nō′lē-ik), *a.* [< L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil. Cf. *linoleum*.] Related to, existing in, or containing the oil of linseed.—**Linoleic acid**, an acid found in linseed-oil and other drying-oils, forming with glycerol the glycerid linolein.

linolein (li-nō′lē-in), *n.* [< *linole(ic)* + *-in*².] The glycerid of linoleic acid; the constituent of linseed-oil and other drying-oils on which their drying property depends.

linoleum (li-nō′lē-um), *n.* [A trade-name, intended to mean 'linseed-oil cloth'; < L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil: see *line*¹ and *oil*.] A kind of floor-cloth made of linseed-oil which has been oxidized to a dense rubber-like consistency. This is accomplished in various ways, usually by allowing the oil to flow very slowly over a large concrete floor across which warm air is blown. This material is ground up with cork-cuttings, passed through iron rollers, and attached to a coarse canvas. The back of the canvas receives a coat of paint.

linon (lin′on), *n.* [F., lawn, fine linen, < *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹.] Lawn. [Trade use.]

Linota (li-nō′tä), *n.* [NL., < F. *linot*, a linnet: ★see *linnet*.] Same as *Linaria*, 2 (*b*).

linotype (lin′ō-tīp), *n.* A machine in which stereotyped lines (of words) are produced, for use in printing. See *type-setting*.

linous (lī′nus), *a.* [< *line*² + *-ous*.] Relating to or in a line. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

lin-pin (lin′pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*. [Prov. Eng.]

linquet (ling′kwet), *n.* **1.** A tongue; a lanquet. —**2.** The piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouthpiece of a scabbard.

linsang (lin′sang), *n.* [Jav.] **1.** A kind of civet-cat found in Java, etc., banded with black and white, and having 38 teeth, *Prionodon* (*Linsang*) *gracilis*. A related African species, *Prionodon* (*Poiana*) *richardsoni*, is known as the *Guinea linsang*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Viverridæ*, now commonly called *Prionodon*.

linset†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *lynis* (pl. *lynisás*), glossing L. (ML.) *axedo*, corruptly *axredo*, an axle, = D. *luns*, *lens* = MLG. *lunse*, *lusse*, LG. *lunse* = OHG. *lunisa*, MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, G. *lünse*, OHG. also *lun*, *luna*, MHG. *lun*, *lune*, OHG. also *luning*, MHG. *lüninc*, MHG. also *lüner*, linch-pin (root uncertain; some uncertainty exists as to the forms).] An axle. *William de Shoreham*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 109.

linseed (lin′sēd), *n.* [Formerly also *lintseed*; < ME. *linseede*, *linsede*, *lynesede*, < AS. *līnsǣd*, flax-seed, < *līn*, flax, + *sǣd*, seed: see *line*¹ and *seed*.] The seed of lint or flax; flaxseed.

linseed-cake (lin′sēd-kāk′), *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It is much used as food for cattle and sheep. Also called *oil-cake*.

linseed-meal (lin′sēd-mēl′), *n.* The meal of linseed or flaxseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food.

linseed-mill (lin′sēd-mil), *n.* A form of mill for grinding flaxseed.

linseed-oil (lin′sēd-oil′), *n.* A drying-oil produced by pressure from linseed, varying in color from light amber to dark yellow. Cold-drawn or cold-pressed linseed-oil is obtained from the crushed seeds without heat. Raw or ordinary linseed-oil is produced by steaming the crushed seeds before expressing the oil. The yield is from 20 to 25 per cent. of oil. Boiled linseed-oil is obtained by boiling the raw oil with litharge, sugar of lead, or some similar substance, the result being a dark oil drying more rapidly than the raw oil. Linseed-oil is used as a vehicle for colors by painters, for printing-inks, varnishes, linoleum, etc.

linsel†, *n.* [< OF. *linsel*, *lincel*, *linsiel*, m., linen cloth; cf. *lincele*, *lyncele*, f., also *linçaol*, *linçoel*, *linçol*, *linsuel*, etc., a linen cloth or sheet, F. *linceul*, a winding-sheet, < L. *linteolum*, dim. of *linteum*, linen (see *lingerie*), < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹. Cf. *linsey-woolsey*.] A cloth of wool and linen mixed together; a garment of such cloth. *Richardson.*

> Casting a thyn course *lynsel* ore his shoulders,
> That torne in pieces trayld upon the ground.
> *Cornelia* (1594).

linsey (lin′zi), *n.* [Prob. < *line*, flax, + *saye*, a kind of serge.] **1.** Cloth made of linen and wool; linsey-woolsey.

> O haud awa thae linen sheets,
> And bring to me the *linsey* clouts
> I hae been best used in.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 400).

In 1704 was advertised "Three Suites of Hanging: one of Forrest Tapistry, one of clouded Camlet, and one of blue Printed *Linsey*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 64.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A peculiar kind of clayey rock; bind. (*b*) A streaky sandstone. [Eng.]

linsey-woolsey (lin′si-wůl′si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *lynsey-wolsey*, *linsiewoolsie*, *lynsewulse*, *lynsye-woolsye*; < late ME. *lynsy wolsye*; < *linsel* + *wool*; the term. *-sey* being a reduction of *-sel* in the first element, repeated in the second, and perhaps due in part to imitation of *jersey* and *kersey*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse and stout material of which the warp is linen and the woof woolen.

> To weave all in one loom,
> A webb of *lynse* [*lylse* in Dyce's ed.] *wulse*.
> *Skelton*, Why Come you not to Court? l. 128.

These are the arts we think most fit to go together: . . . Lynsey weavers; Tike weavers; Silk weavers; *Lynsey wolsey* weavers. *Letter to Sec'y Cecil* (1567).

His wares consist of hose—*linsey-wolsey*, for making petticoats, . . . and all sorts of small wares.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

2. A similar material into which cotton enters either with or without linen. The attempt has been made to reserve the word *linsey* for a mixture of linen and wool and *woolsey* for a mixture of cotton and wool. The compound term would then signify a stuff made of all three materials in certain proportions.

3. Inferior fabrics of doubtful or uncertain materials: a term of depreciation.—**4.** Anything unsuitably mixed; a farrago of nonsense; jargon; gibberish.

> What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us again?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 13.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of linen and wool mixed.—**2.** Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; ill-assorted.

> And Balaams wages doe moue many still to make such *linsey-woolsey* marriages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.
>
> A lawless *linsey-woolsey* brother,
> Half of one order, half another.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1227.
>
> No flimsy *linsey-woolsey* scenes I wrote,
> With patches here and there like Joseph's coat.
> *Churchill*, The Apology.

linstock, lintstock (lin′-, lint′stok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linestock*, *linestoke*; for *luntstock*, < D. *lontstok*, < *lont*, a match for firing cannon, + *stock*, stick: see *lunt* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

> A *linestoke* fell into a barrell of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessell. *Stowe*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1563.
>
> And the nimble gunner
> With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
> And down goes all before them.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

★**lint**¹ (lint), *n.* [Also dial. *linnet*; appar. < ME. *lin*, flax (see *line*¹, *n.*). Cf. Dan. *linned*, linen cloth.] **1.** Flax. [Obsolete or local.]

> I haue sene flax or *lynt* growyng wilde in Sommerset shyre. *Turner*, Herbal.
>
> The frugal wifie, garrulous, will tell
> How 't [cheese] was a towmond auld, sin' *lint* was i' the bell. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A flocculent material procured by raveling or scraping linen, and used for dressing wounds and sores; charpie.—**3.** Raw cotton that has been ginned and is ready for baling.—**4.** Fluff; flue.

> He's brushing a hat almost a quarter of an hour, and as long a driving the *lint* from his black cloaths with his wet thumb. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, ii.

5. A net.—**6.** The netting of a pound or seine. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A kerchief or net for the head.

> There's never *lint* gang on my head,
> Nor kame gang in my hair.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 348).

lint²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lunt*.

lint-doctor (lint′dok′tọr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a knife-edged scraper arranged on the delivering side of a calico-printing machine, in such relation with the printed web that it scrapes off and retains loose lint, fluff, or fragments of threads which might otherwise adhere to and disfigure the fabric.

lintel¹ (lin′tel), *n.* [< ME. *lintel*, *lyntell*, < OF. *lintel*, F. *linteau* = Sp. *lintel*, *dintel*, < ML. *lintellus*, head-piece of a door or window, for **limitellus*, dim. of L. *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, border (cf. *limen*, a threshold): see *limit*. Cf. *lintern*.] In *arch.*, a horizontal piece of timber or stone resting on the jambs of a door or window, or spanning any other open space in a wall or in a columnar construction, and serving to support superincumbent weight.

> Whan he com to the halle dore he wrote letteres on the *lyntell* of the dore in Grewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 436.
>
> At the bottom of the steps is a roundheaded doorway, not, it is true, surmounted by a true arch, but by a curved *lintel* of one stone.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 282.
>
> The immense batten doors with gratings over the *lintels*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 247.

lintel²†, *n.* See *lingel*¹.

★**linter**¹ (lin′tėr), *n.* [< *lint*¹ + *-er*¹.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fiber which adheres to cotton-seed after ginning, preparatory to extraction of oil from the seed. The cotton thus removed is used in the manufacture of cotton batting and for other purposes. Also *linter-machine*.

linter² (lin′tėr), *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *lean-to*.

linternt†, *n.* [A var. of *lintel*, appar. by confusion with OF. *linter*, *lintier*, a threshold, as if < ML. **limitarium*, < L. *limes* (*limit-*), bound, limit, but with sense of L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold: see *lintel*.] Same as *lintel*.

> And with the blood thereof [a lamb] coloured the post and *lintern* of the doors. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. iii. 4.
>
> I read these two verses written in golden letters upon the *Linterne* of the doore, at the entering into the Inne.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

lintie (lin′ti), *n.* [Dim. of *linnet*¹, or a reduction of the equiv. *lintwhite*.] The linnet. [Scotch.]

> But I dinna see the broom
> Wi' its tassels on the lea,
> Nor hear the *lintie's* sang
> O' my ain countrie. *R. Gilfillan.*

lintseed†, *n.* An obsolete form of *linseed*.

lintstock, *n.* See *linstock*.

lintwhite (lint′hwīt), *n.* [< ME. (Sc.) *lyntquhite*, corrupted from AS. *linetwige*, *linetuigle*, a linnet, so called from frequenting flax-fields, < *līn*, flax (see *line*¹, and cf. *linnet*), + *-tuige*, *-tuigle* (seen also in *thisteltuige*, a linnet), of uncertain origin.] **1.** A linnet. Also *lintywhite*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Of Larkes, of *lynkwhyttez*, that lufflyche songene.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2674.
>
> In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
> The mavis an' the *lintwhite* sing.
> *Burns*, Again Rejoicing Nature Sees.
>
> Her song the *lintwhite* swelleth.
> *Tennyson*, Claribel.

2. A skylark or wood-warbler. [Prov. Eng.]

lint-white (lint′hwīt), *a.* [< *lint*¹ + *white*.] As white as lint or flax; flaxen.

> Lassie wi' the *lintwhite* locks, . . .
> Wilt thou be my dearie, O?
> *Burns*, Lassie wi' the Lintwhite Locks.

linty-white, *n.* Same as *lintwhite*.

Linum (lī′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *linum* = Gr. *λίνον* = W. *llin*, flax: see *line*¹.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Linaceæ*, tribe *Eulineæ*. They are herbs, often slightly woody, characterized by regular five-parted flowers, with often showy but fugacious petals, usually yellow or blue in color, and by entire sepals and leaves. There are about 90 species, growing in both hemispheres, many of which are ornamental. *L. usitatissimum* is the flax of commerce, and the seeds of the same are the source of linseed-oil. *L. perenne*, of the old world, called *perennial flax*, is a very handsome blue-flowered species. *L. Lewisii*, abundant on the western plains of America, was long regarded as identical with *L. perenne*.

liny (lī′ni), *a.* [< *line*² + *-y*¹.] Full of lines; resembling a line; marked with lines.

> Then there rose to view a fane
> Of *liney* marble. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.
>
> Shaping their eyes long and *liny*, partly because of the light. *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, viii.

Linyphia (li-nif′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *λίνυφος*, *λινόϋφος*, *λινοϋφής*, weaving linen, < Gr. *λίνον*, flax, linen, + *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *weave*.] **1.** A Latreillean genus of spiders of the family *Theridiidæ*. *L. marmorata* is noted for its large domed web, under which it lies in wait for its prey to be entangled in a maze of threads that reach two or three feet upward in the bush. *L. communis* constructs a double web, with one sheet over the other, and hides between the two.

2. [*l. c.*] A spider of this genus.

Liocephalus (lī-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1827, as *Leiocephalus*), < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth (= L. *levis*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of American iguanoid lizards, having no anal or femoral pores, and the back and tail crested. There are many species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies, known as *roquets*, as *L. carinatus*, the keeled roquet.

Liodera (lī-od′ę-rä), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1843), also *Liodeira*; < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *δέρος* (for *δέρμα*), skin.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, containing such as *L. chilensis*, *L. gravenhorsti*, and *L. gracilis*. Also spelled *Leiodera*.

liodere (lī′ō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Liodera*. Also spelled *leiodere*.

Liodermatidæ (lī″ō-dėr-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), < *Liodermatus*, the typical genus (< Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *δέρμα* (*δερματ-*), the skin), + *-idæ*.] A family of holothurians, commonly called *Molpadiidæ*. Also *Liodermati*.

Liodon (lī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Cretaceous mosasaurian or pythonomorphic reptiles, with smooth compressed teeth fitted for cutting, and lenticular in sectional outline. The

original species was described by Owen in 1841, from the Chalk of Norfolk. Large forms abounded in America during the same period. *L. proriger* of the Kansas beds was 75 feet long. *L. dyspelor* was still larger. Also spelled *Leiodon*.

Lioglossa (lī-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λειόγλωσσος, smooth-tongued, < λεῖος, smooth, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A primary division of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the non-development of a radula. The only known forms belong to the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also spelled *Leioglossa*.

lioglossate (lī-ō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Lioglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Smooth-tongued; having no radula, as a member of the group *Lioglossa*. Also spelled *leioglossate*.

Liolepis (lī-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + λεπίς, a scale, rind, husk: see *lepis*.] A genus of acrodont agamoid lizards, having the skin of the sides expansible into wing-like organs supported on long spurious ribs, the scales small and ecarinate, the tympanum naked, and femoral pores present. *L. sulcatus* is a flying-dragon of the Malay peninsula and China, about 20 inches long. Also spelled *Leiolepis*.

liomyoma (lī″ō-mī-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *liomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + NL. *myoma*.] A myoma composed of smooth (that is, non-striated) muscle-fiber. Also spelled *leiomyoma*.

lion (lī′ǫn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lyon*; < ME. *lion, lioun, lyoun, liun*, also *leon, leoun, leun*, < AF. *liun*, OF. *lion, leon*, F. *lion* = Pr. *leo* = Sp. *león* = Pg. *leão* = It. *leone, lione* = AS. *leó* (gen. dat. *león*, dat. also *leóne, leónan*) = OS. *leo* = OFries. *lawa*, NFries. *lieuwe* = D. *leeuw* = MLG. *lauwe*, LG. *louwe, lauwe* = OHG. *lewe, louwo*, MHG. *lewe, louwe, löuwe*, G. *löwe* = Icel. *leō, leōn, ljōn* = Sw. *lejon* = Dan. *löve* (cf. OBulg. *livŭ* = Bulg. *liv* = Serv. *lav* = Bohem. *lev* = Pol. *lew* = Russ. *levŭ* = Lith. *levas, lavas* = Lett. *lauvas*, all < OHG.) = Croatian *lijun* = Albanian *luan*, < L. *leo* (*leōn-*), < Gr. λέων (λεοντ-), a lion; prob. of Semitic or Egyptian origin; cf. Heb. *lābī'*, OEgypt. *labu*, Coptic *laboj*, a lion.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, *F. leo*, the largest of all carnivorous animals, distinguished by its tawny or yellow color, a full flowing mane in the male, a tufted tail, and the disappearance



Head of Lion (*Felis leo*), from photograph by Dixon, London.

of the feline markings in both sexes before they arrive at maturity. The largest are from 8 to 9 feet in length. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on live animals, avoiding carrion unless impelled by extreme hunger. He approaches his prey with stealthy movements, crouching for the spring, which is accompanied with a terrific roar. The whole frame is most powerful and impressive, giving with the large head and ample mane that majestic appearance to the animal from which he derives his title of "king of beasts." Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary, Gambian, Senegal, and Cape lions. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal, the Persian or Arabian, and the maneless lion of Gujerat.

> The *lion* did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. Nahum ii. 12.

2. Figuratively, a lion-like person; a man possessing the courage, fierceness, etc., of a lion.

> There were about two hundred men on horseback, armed with firelocks; all of them *lions*, if you believed their word or appearance. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 170.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Leo*, 1.

> Now next at this opposicioun,
> Which in the signe shal be of the *Leoun*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 330.

4. In *her.*, a representation of a lion used as a bearing. There are various attitudes in which it is represented, forming as many different bearings, viz.: passant, passant gardant or leopardé, passant regardant, rampant, rampant gardant, rampant regardant, salient, combatant (when two lions are rampant and face to face, also called counter-rampant), statant, statant gardant, sejant, couchant, and coward. (See these words.) Further modifications of these bearings may exist, but are rare. Anciently the blazon was "a lion" only when the creature was rampant; when passant gardant, as on the shield of England, it was called *lion leopardé*, and also *leopard*. The lion is always langued and armed gules unless the field is gules, when it is langued and armed azure.

> No Mon hedde scheld of schrifte;
> The deuel stod lyk a *lyon* raumpaunt.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.
>
> git to knaw neidful is xv maneris of *lionys* in armys.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 98.

5. (*a*) A gold coin current in Scotland from the time of Robert III. to the reign of James VI.: so called from the lion on the obverse of the coin.



Obverse. Lion. Reverse.

Under Mary it was worth 44 shillings Scotch; under James VI. (when it was called the *lion noble*), 74 shillings Scotch. Half-lions were also coined. (*b*) A copper coin: same as *hardhead*, 2.—6. An object of interest and curiosity; especially, a celebrated or conspicuous person who is much sought by society or by the public in general: as, to visit the *lions* of the place; such a one is the *lion* of the day. The use is an extension of *lion* in its literal sense, with reference to the lions formerly kept at the Tower in London. See the first quotation.

> The lions of the Tower are the origin of that application of the term *lion* to any conspicuous spectacle or personage which has long since become universal.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.
>
> Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here was not a *lion*, but a man. *J. Wilson.*
>
> After dinner the palanquins went forward with my servant, and the captain and I took a ride to see the *lions* of the neighborhood. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

A lion in the way. (*a*) A danger or obstacle to be faced and overcome.

> Lancelot shouted, "Stay me not!
> I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace,
> For now there is a *lion in the way*."
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

(*b*) An imaginary danger, trumped up by cowardice or sloth.

> The slothful man saith, There is *a lion in the way*; a lion is in the streets. Prov. xxvi. 13.
>
> They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the *Lyon in the way* that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

American lion, mountain lion. Same as *cougar*.—**Blanch lion.** See *blanch*[1].—**British lion,** the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain.

> The *British Lion* . . . cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxiv.

Lion dollar. See *dollar*.—**Lion of Cotswold** or **Cotswold lion,** a sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

> Lo then the mystery from whence the name
> Of *Cotsold lyons* first to England came.
> *Harrington*, Epigr., B. iii. Ep. 18. (*Nares.*)

Lion of St. Mark, a symbolical lion represented as winged, and holding an open book, on which is written *pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*, or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword with the point uppermost above the book on the dexter side and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant: but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.—**Lion's provider.** (*a*) A popular name for the jackal. (*b*) Any humble friend or follower who acts as a sycophant or foil to another.—**Lion's share,** the largest share; an unduly large share; usually, any excessive appropriation made by one of two or more persons from something in which all have an equal right or interest, but sometimes without any invidious sense: as, the *lion's share* of attention. The phrase alludes to Æsop's fable of the lion, who, hunting in partnership with the fox and wolf claimed one third of the prey as his agreed portion, one third by right of sovereignty, and the other third on general principles.—**Lion tricorporate,** in *her.*, a bearing representing three rampant bodies of lions springing or proceeding from the three corners of the escutcheon and having a common head affronté.—**Order of the Lion,** the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion and crown, and a golden W between each two arms.—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth,** to put one's self in a position of great danger, as in the power of an enemy.

lion-ant (lī′ǫn-ânt), *n.* Same as *ant-lion*.

Lionardesque (lē″ǫ-när-desk′), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Leonardesque*.

lionced, leonced (lī′-, lē′ǫnst), *a.* [< OF. *lioncel* + E. *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

lioncel, lioncelle (lī′ǫn-sel), *n.* [< OF. *lioncel, leoncel*, F. *lionceau* (= Sp. *leoncello* = It. *leoncello, lioncello*), dim. of *lion, leon*, a lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, a small or young lion used as a bearing. When a number of lions are represented on the same field or ordinary, they are assumed to be lioncels and are blazoned as such. Also *lionel*.

lion-dog (lī′ǫn-dog), *n.* A variety of dog with a flowing mane.

lion-dragon (lī′ǫn-drag″ǫn), *n.* In *her.*, an imaginary beast having the fore part of a lion ending in the hind part of a wyvern.

lionel (lī′ǫn-el), *n.* [< OF. *lionel, lionnel, lioneau*, etc., dim. of *lion*, a lion: see *lion*.] 1. A lion's whelp; a young lion.—2. In *her.*, same as *lioncel*.

lioness (lī′ǫn-es), *n.* [< ME. *lionesse, leonesse, leonys, lyoneys*, < OF. (also F.) *lionnesse* (= It. *leonessa, lionessa*), fem. of *lion*, lion: see *lion*.] 1. The female of the lion.

> A *lioness* hath whelped in the streets.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 17.
>
> The gaunt *lionness*, with hunger bold,
> Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold.
> *Pope*, Iliad, x. 214.

2. A woman who is an object of public interest and curiosity; rarely, a boldly conspicuous woman. See *lion*, 6.

> For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xli. (*Davies.*)
>
> "Now, boys, keep your eyes open, there must be plenty of *lionesses* about:" and thus warned, the whole load, including the cornopean player, were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *lionesses*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxv. (*Davies.*)
>
> The reaction against the over-sentimentalism of 1830 which found expression in the *Lionesses* of 1840—devoted to masculine sport—who, in their turn, were swept away by the storm of '48. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 951.

lionet (lī′ǫn-et), *n.* [< *lion* + dim. *-et*.] A young or small lion.

> He himself thrust just into the press, and, making force and fury wait upon discretion and government, he might seem a brave lion who taught his young *lionets* how, in taking of a prey, to join courage with cunning.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

lion-heart (lī′ǫn-härt), *n.* One who has great courage.

lion-hearted (lī′ǫn-här″ted), *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage; brave and magnanimous: as, Richard the *Lion-hearted* (Richard *Cœur de Lion*—King Richard I. of England).

> Arabian mothers long awed their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

lion-hunter (lī′ǫn-hun″tėr), *n.* 1. One who pursues the lion as a beast of the chase.—2. A person given to the pursuit or lionizing of notabilities. See *lion*, 6.

> One of the greatest dangers to all genius is that of being robbed of its vital strength by velvety-pawed *lion-hunters*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 417.

lionise, *v.* See *lionize*.

lionism (lī′ǫn-izm), *n.* [< *lion* + *-ism*.] The practice of lionizing; the treating of persons or things as lions in the figurative sense; the pursuit or adulation of celebrities. See *lion*, 6.

> An anecdote or two may be added to bear out the occasional references to the honours and humours of *lionism* which they contain.
> *Chorley*, Mem. of Mrs. Hemans, ii. 25. (*Davies.*)
>
> All common *Lionism*, which ruins many men, was nothing to this. *Carlyle.*

lionize (lī′ǫn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lionized*, ppr. *lionizing*. [< *lion* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To treat as a lion, or as an object of curiosity and interest. See *lion*, *n.*, 6.

> Can he do nothing for his Burns but *lionize* him?
> *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iv. 6.
>
> Tennyson hates being *lionized*.
> *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 272.
>
> Besides this, however, . . . [Liszt] allowed himself, with his usual good nature, to be *lionised*, and dragged from concert to concert. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XL. 357.

2. To exhibit objects of curiosity to. [Rare.]

> He had *lionised* the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University.
> *Disraeli*, Lothair, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

3. To visit or explore as a sight-seer: as, to *lionize* Niagara. [Rare.]

For eight days I had been *lionizing* Belgium under the disadvantages of continual rain.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 129.

II. *intrans.* To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

Also spelled *lionise*.

lion-leopard (lī′ǫn-lep″ärd), *n.* In *her.*, same as *lion leopardé*. See *leopard*, 2.

lion-like (lī′ǫn-līk), *a.* Resembling a lion; having the strength or courage of a lion.

Our first acquaintance was at sea, in fight
Against a Turkish man-of-war, a stout one,
Where *lion-like* I saw him shew his valour.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

lion-lizard (lī′ǫn-liz″ärd), *n.* A species of basilisk, *Basiliscus americanus:* so called from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

lionly† (lī′ǫn-li), *a.* [< *lion* + *-ly*1.] Like a lion; fierce.

The Church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction makes a transformation of her self into an ★Asse. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

lion-monkey (lī′ǫn-mung″ki), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

lionné (F. pron. lē-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *lion*, lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, rampant gardant: said of a leopard. See under *leopard*, 2.

lion-poisson (F. pron. lē-ôn′pwos-ôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *lion*, lion, + *poisson*, fish.] In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

lion's-ear (lī′ǫnz-ēr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Leonotis*.—2. One of various composite plants of the genera *Culcitium* and *Espeletia*.

lion's-foot (lī′ǫnz-fůt), *n.* One of various plants. (*a*) *Leontopodium Leontopodium*, from the appearance of its clustered heads. (*b*) The lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. Also called *lion's-paw*. (*c*) The white lettuce, *Nabalus albus*, and also *N. serpentarius*.

lion's-heart (lī′ǫnz-härt), *n.* An American plant, the false dragon's-head, *Physostegia Virginiana*.

lion's-leaf (lī′ǫnz-lēf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Leontice*, especially *L. Leontopetalum*, from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to the print of a lion's foot.

lion's-mouth (lī′ǫnz-mouth), *n.* A popular name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, and of several other plants with two-lipped flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

lion's-tail (lī′ǫnz-tāl), *n.* The plant *Leonotis Leonurus*. See *Leonotis*.

lion's-tooth (lī′ǫnz-tōth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon;* also, the common dandelion.

lion's-turnip (lī′ǫnz-tėr″nip), *n.* The plant *Leontice Leontopetalum*.

lion-tailed (lī′ǫn-tāld), *a.* Having the tail tufted like a lion's: applied by Pennant to species of the genus *Macacus*.—**Lion-tailed baboon**, the wanderoo.

lion-toothed (lī′ǫn-tōtht), *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

Liotheidæ (lī-ō-thē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotheum* + *-idæ*.] A family of mallophagous insects or so-called bird-lice, differing from the true lice, and typified by the genus *Liotheum*. They have stout four-jointed antennæ, a generally trilobate head, conspicuous maxillary palps, and two-jointed or one-jointed tarsi. They infest the plumage of birds, but they are also found in the fur of quadrupeds. Also spelled *Leiotheidæ*.

Liotheum (lī-oth′ē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + (?) *θέειν*, *θεῖν*, run.] The typical genus of *Liotheidæ*. Also *Leiotheum*.

Liothrix (lī′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1841); orig. *Leiothrix* (Swainson, 1831); < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of turdiform passerine birds. The genus was based upon *Parus furcatus* of Temminck, now known as *Liothrix lutea*, one of the Indian hill-tits. Also called *Callipyga*.

Liotia (lī-ō′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειότης*, smoothness, < *λεῖος*, smooth.] The typical genus of *Liotiidæ*. These shells have the horny operculum spirally dotted with shelly substance, and the mouth ends in a round varix. Also spelled *Leiotia*.

Liotiidæ (lī-ō-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Liotia*, associated by most authors with the *Trochidæ* or *Delphinulidæ*. Also spelled *Leiotiidæ*.

Liotrichi (lī-ot′ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A name applied by Huxley (in the form *Leiotrichi*) to one of the two primary groups into which the races of men are considered to be divisible, the other being *Ulotrichi*. The *Liotrichi* are those with smooth hair, and are divisible into four secondary groups: the Australioid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochroic. See these words.

Liotrichidæ (lī-ō-trik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain character. (*a*) Approximately the same as *Liotrichinæ*, including some 50 or 60 hill-tits of Asia, having a varied and often brightly colored plumage, feeding on berries and insects. *Liothrix, Brachypteryx, Pterythrius*, etc., are leading genera. (*b*) Extended to include many other birds, as the American wrens and mocking-thrushes, etc. *Cabanis*, 1847. Also spelled *Leiotrichidæ*.

Liotrichinæ (lī-ō-tri-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Liothrix;* the hill-tits: originally made by Swainson in 1831 a subfamily of *Ampelidæ* in the form *Leiotrichanæ*. Also spelled *Leiotrichinæ*.

liotrichous (lī-ot′ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having smooth hair; of or pertaining to the *Liotrichi*. Also spelled *leiotrichous*.

liourt, liouret, *n.* [< ME. *liour, lyowre, lyere,* < OF. *liure, lieure, loiure*, a binding, band; in cookery, a thickening; < L. *ligatura*, a binding: see *ligature*.] 1. Binding or edging, as of curtains and hangings.

Beddys . . . that henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With crotchettis and loupys sett on *lyour*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

2. In *cookery*, a thickening, or a thick preparation.

And make a *lyoure* of brede and blode, and lye hit therwithe. ★ *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32.

lip (lip), *n.* [< ME. *lip, lyp, lippe, lyppe,* < AS. *lippa, lippe* = OFries. *lippa*, Fries. *lippe* = MD. *lippe*, D. *lip* = MLG. LG. *lippe* (> G. Dan. *lippe*, lip, = OF. *lipe, lype, lippe*, a lip, esp., as F. *lippe* and ML. *lipium*, a thick under lip; cf. Sw. *läpp* = Dan. *læbe*, lip, appar. < LG., but modified by L. *labium*); with orig. formative *-ja* (and akin to OHG. *lefs, leps*, MHG. *lefs, leps, lefse*, G. *lefze*, with var. OHG. *leppur* = OS. *lepur*, lip, with orig. formative *-as*), = L. *labium* (> Sp. Pg. *labio*), lip, with var. *labrum* (= OHG. *lefs, leppur*, above?) (> It. *labbro* = Sp. Pg. *labro* = F. *lèvre*), lip; cf. Gael. *liob* (perhaps < E.), Lith. *lupa*, Hind. *lub*, Pers. *lab*, lip. Connection with *lap*1 (L. *lambere*, etc.) is improbable; the phonetic conditions do not agree, and it is not the lips, but the tongue, that 'laps.'] 1. One of the two edges or borders of the mouth; one of the two fleshy or muscular parts composing the opening of the mouth in man and many other animals, and covering the teeth.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the *lip*, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral *lip* admires.
Carew, Disdain Returned.

2. *pl.* Figuratively, the organs of speech as represented by the lips; speech or utterance as passing between the lips and aided by them.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false *lips*. Prov. xvii. 4.

His *lips* are very mild and meek.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

So gently blending courtesy and art
That wisdom's *lips* seemed borrowing friendship's heart.
O. W. Holmes, A Portrait.

3. Impudent or abusive talk. [Slang.]

I told him that I didn't want none of his *lip*.
F. R. Stockton, Rudder Grange, p. 99.

4. Anything resembling a lip in position or relation; the edge or border of anything; a margin: as, the *lip* of a vessel; the *lips* of a wound.

Now wet the *lip* of the phial.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

Between the town of Brill, upon the southern *lip* of this estuary, and Maaslandsluis, . . . the squadron suddenly appeared. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 352.

The cannon's brazen *lips* are cold. *Whittier*, To Pius IX.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Either of the divisions of a bilabiate corolla. The two are distinguished as *upper* (the superior or posterior, next the axis) and *lower* (the inferior or anterior, away from the axis). (*b*) In orchids, one of the petals differing from the other two in shape. It is really the upper, but by a half-twist of the ovary has become as if anterior or lower.—6. In *zoöl.*, any lip-like part or organ. See *labium* and *labrum* for technical usages.—7. In a lip-auger, the blade at the end which cuts the chip after it has been circumscribed by the spur.—8. In a turbine water-wheel, a rim which closes the joint between the barrel and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*—9. In a vehicle, a projecting part of the bolster; a cuttoo-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—10. In *organ-building*, one of the flat vertical surfaces above or below the mouth of a flue-pipe, called respectively the *upper lip* and the *lower lip*. The upper lip is always sharp-edged, and the current of air in the pipe is so directed against it as to be thrown into vibration. See *pipe* and *organ*.

11. In *music*, the power or facility of adjusting one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; embouchure. Since the pitch and quality of tones produced upon such instruments depend upon the strength, endurance, and flexibility of the player's lips, the term is used in a general sense to indicate his method and style.—**Columellar lip.** See *columellar*.—**Curl of the lip.** See *curl*.—**Lip drill.** See *drill*1.—**Lip-glue.** See *mouth-glue*, under *glue*.—**The calves of the lips.** See *calf*1.—**To bite the lip.** See *bite*.—**To hang the lip,** to be sullen or sulky.

Par. How chance my brother Troilus went not?
Helen. He *hangs the lip* at something.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 152.

To keep a stiff upper lip, to keep up one's courage, as under adversity or trying circumstances; struggle against despondency. [Colloq.]—**To make a lip,** to pout the under lip in sullenness or contempt. [Archaic.]

A letter for me! it gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the physician.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 127.

★**To present the cup to one's lips.** See *cup*.

lip (lip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lipped*, ppr. *lipping*. [< *lip*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch with the lip or lips, as in kissing; reach with the lip or border. [Chiefly poetical.]

A hand that kings
Have *lipp'd*, and trembled kissing.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 30.

When
A stone is thrown into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lip* the marge.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

No good sheep-dog ever so much as *lips* a sheep to turn it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. To utter with the lips; speak. [Rare.]

I heard my name
Most fondly *lipp'd*. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. To notch, as the edge of a sword or knife. [Now only Scotch.]

In these daies the maner is lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarding hook the beards or strings of the root, that being thus nipped and *lipped* (as it were) they might nourish the body of the plant. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 6.

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to apply one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; also, to use one's lips in some particular manner: as, to *lip* well or badly.

lipæmia (lī-pē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of fat in the blood.

Lipangus, *n.* See *Lipaugus*.

Lipari (lip′ą-ri), *n.* Wine produced in the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, both red and white, and of many grades of excellence. It is in demand in Naples at prices high for Italian wine, but is rarely exported.

What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink wine, *Lippari*-wine.
The Slighted Maid, p. 83. (*Nares.*)

Liparia (lī-pā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), so called from the shining leaves; < Gr. *λιπαρός*, oily, shining, sleek, < *λίπος*, fat, lard.] A genus of South African leguminous plants of the tribe *Genisteæ*, and type of the subtribe *Liparieæ*. They are shrubs with simple, entire, coriaceous, shining leaves, without stipules, and having bright-yellow flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large bracts forming an involucre. One of the lower lobes of the calyx is large and petaloid, and the stamens are diadelphous.

Liparidæ (lī-par′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Liparididæ*.

Liparididæ (lip-ą-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Liparis*, embracing cottoids with oblong or elongated antrorsiform body, the head unarmed and enveloped by the skin, a long dorsal fin with anterior spines scarcely differentiated, a long anal fin, and ventrals united to form a circular sucker. The numerous species, of several genera besides *Liparis*, inhabit cold and temperate seas, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, and attain a moderate or only small size. They are popularly known, in common with many other fishes, as *suckers*, and are also called *snail-fishes* and *sea-snails*.

2. A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Liparis* (named in the form *Liparidæ* by Boisduval in 1834), having the proboscis short or obsolete, and the female rarely wingless. The larvæ are free, usually live in trees, have hairs arising in bundles from tubercles, and are mostly dark-colored; they pupate in a loose cocoon usually interspersed with hairs. The family is wide-spread. There are about 60 genera, species of which are variously known as *gipsies, vaporers*, etc.

Liparidina (lip″ą-ri-di′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the second group of his family *Discoboli:* same as *Liparidinæ* and *Liparididæ*, 1.

Liparidinæ (lip″ą-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclopteridæ*, equivalent to the family *Liparididæ*. Also *Liparinæ*.

Liparieæ (lip-ą-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1845), < *Liparia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Genisteæ* and family *Fabaceæ*. It includes South African genera characterized by the

absence of stipules and by the free vexillary stamen which is rarely joined to the others above the opening of the tube of the corolla. The subtribe includes the type *Liparia* and five other genera.

Liparinæ (lip-a-rī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Liparidinæ*.

Liparis (lip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιπαρός, oily, shining, sleek: see *Liparia*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, so called by Artedi in 1738 from the soft smooth skin, typical of the family *Liparididæ*, having the ventral disk well developed. The type of the genus is *Cyclopterus liparis* of Linnæus.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of arctiid moths, founded by Ochsenheimer in 1810. It is a comprehensive group, much broken up of late years, all the British species having been placed in other genera. The gipsy-moth is *L.* (*Porthetria*) *dispar*. *L. monacha* is one whose larva is injurious to trees, especially conifers.

3. A genus of orchidaceous herbs, some terrestrial and some epiphytes, belonging to the tribe *Epidendreæ*. It is characterized by small flowers growing in racemes, the anthers having four pollinia, and a column which is rather long and sometimes winged above. There are about 80 species, found in all warm and temperate regions. *L. Læselii* in England is sometimes called *fen-orchis*.

liparite (lip′a-rīt), *n.* [So called from the *Lipari* Islands in the Mediterranean.] A name applied by Roth to the rock called *rhyolite* by Von Richthofen. See *rhyolite*.

liparocele (lip′a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. λιπαρός, oily, fatty (see *Liparia*), + κήλη, a tumor.] Same as *lipoma*.

Lipauginæ (lip-â-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lipaugus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, including a number of South American cotingine birds of plain coloration, like the species of *Lipaugus*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

Lipaugus (li-pâ′gus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, misprinted *Lipangus* and so used by some ornithologists): so called as being a very plain-colored genus among a number of brilliant relatives, < Gr. λιπαυγής, having lost its light or splendor, < λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, + αὐγή, brilliance, splendor.] The typical genus of *Lipauginæ*, based upon *Muscicapa simplex* of Lichtenstein, a cotingine bird of Brazil.

lip-bit (lip′bit), *n.* A brace-bit with a cutting lip which projects beyond the end of the barrel.

lip-born (lip′bôrn), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine.

> Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born* words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxx. (*Davies.*)

lip-cell (lip′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of a group of cells in the sporangia of some ferns between which the dehiscence begins. They have lignified walls, and number from two to four.

lip-clipt, *n.* A kiss. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

lip-comfort (lip′kum″fėrt), *n.* Utterance of words of comfort or consolation, especially of an insincere kind or unaccompanied by practical assistance.

> Promises
> Are but *lip-comforts*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 1.

> *Lip-comfort* cannot cure me. Pray you, leave me
> To mine own private thoughts.
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

lip-comforter (lip′kum″fėr-tėr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

> Reverend *lip comforters*, that once a week
> Proclaim how blessed are the poor.
> *Southey*, Soldier's Funeral.

lip-devotion (lip′dē-vō″shọn), *n.* The utterance of prayer by the lips, especially without genuine desire.

> We saw those large marble stayres, 28 in number, which are never ascended but on the knees, some *lip-devotion* being us'd on every step. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

> *Lip-devotion* will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. *South*, Sermons, VI. 386.

lipe (līp), *n.* [< ME. **lipe*, *lippe*, < OF. *lipee*, *lippee* (ML. *lippa*), a large piece, a good bit or morsel, a mouthful.] A piece, bit, or fragment; a portion. [Prov. Eng.]

> Ac me were leuere, by oure lorde, a *lippe* of godes grace
> Than al the kynde witt that ge can bothe and connynge of goure bokes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 226.

lipet†, *n.* [ME., dim. of *lipe*.] A portion.

> Of every disshe a *lipet* out to take.
> *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **lip-fern** (lip′fėrn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*: in allusion to the lip-like indusium.

lip-fish (lip′fish), *n.* A labroid fish.

> Many wrasses are readily recognized by their thick lips, the inside of which is sometimes curiously folded: a peculiarity which has given to them the German name of *lip-fishes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIXV. 686.

lip-good (lip′gụd), *a.* Good in profession only.

> His grace is merely but *lip-good*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

liphæmia (lī-fē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + αἷμα, blood.] Deficiency or poverty of blood. Also spelled *leiphæmia*.

lip-head (lip′hed), *n.* A head of a bolt or analogous metal object which projects toward one side only: used in angles and other situations where there is not room for a head symmetrical all around.

lip-homage (lip′hom″ạj), *n.* Homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion.

> It [devotion to science] is not a mere *lip-homage*, but a homage expressed in actions.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 91.

lip-hook (lip′hụk), *n.* 1. In *angling*, the upper hook of a gang, which is put through the lips of live bait, as a minnow, closing the mouth but leaving the gills free for respiration: used on spinning-tackles, etc.—2. A kind of grapnel used by whalers for towing a dead whale to the ship.

lip-labor (lip′lā″bọr), *n.* A laboring merely with the lips; labor that consists in promises and professions.

> When these actions fail of their several ends, . . . alms are misspent, fasting is an impertinent trouble, prayer is but *lip-labour*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 2.

lip-laborious (lip′lā-bō″ri-us), *a.* Abounding in mere verbal professions; hypocritical.

> The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*. *Lord*, Hist. Banians (1630), p. 86. (*Latham.*)

lip-language (lip′lang″gwāj), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, to be understood by watching the motion of the lips, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

liplet (lip′let), *n.* [< *lip* + dim. *-let*.] A little lip.

Lipobrachia (lī-pō-brā′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-urchins (*Echinida*) and the sea-cucumbers (*Holothuria*), which are called armless echinoderms in distinction from the ringed-arms or *Colobrachia*.

lipobrachiate (lī-pō-brā′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobrachia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lipobrachia*; armless; rayless; having no brachia.

Lipobranchia (lī-pō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + βράγχια, gills.] In Lankester's classification, one of three grades of the class *Arachnida*, contrasted with *Embolobranchia* and *Delobranchia*, and composed of the weasel-spiders, harvestmen, false scorpions, and mites, or the four orders *Galeodina*, *Opilionina*, *Pseudoscorpionina*, and *Acarina*.

lipobranchiate (lī-pō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Lipobranchia*.

Lipocephala (lī-pō-sef′ạ-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lipocephalus*: see *lipocephalous*.] Lankester's name of the lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, contrasted with the *Glossophora*, regarded as a branch of *Mollusca*, and divided into *Isomya*, *Heteromya*, and *Monomya*.

lipocephalous (lī-pō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lipocephalus*, < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + κεφαλή, head.] Headless, as a bivalve mollusk; acephalous; of or pertaining to the *Lipocephala*.

lipofibroma (lī″pō-fī-brō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *lipofibromata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + NL. *fibroma*.] In *pathol.*, a lipoma in which there is a considerable amount of connective tissue. Also called *adipofibroma*.

lipogastria (lī-pō-gas′tri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] Atrophy of the primary enteric cavity.

lipogastrosis (lī″pō-gas-trō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-osis*.] Absence of a stomach; specifically, in sponges, absence of the paragaster, with the development of diverticula, which form a system of canals replacing the original enteric cavity.

> *Lipogastrosis* . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the choanosomal folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals.
> *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

lipogastrotic (lī″pō-gas-trot′ik), *a.* [< *lipogastrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Having no stomach; specifically, in sponges, having no paragaster; characterized by or exhibiting lipogastrosis.

lipogenesis (lī-pō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, lard, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis*.] The formation of fat.

> The effective agent in *lipogenesis* . . . also favors the formation of uric acid. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1053.

lipogenous (lī-poj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Pertaining to the formation of fat; forming or tending to form fat; developed in fat.

Lipoglossa (lī-pō-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by a class (*Scolecomorpha*) containing the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), as alone distinguished from the *Echinoglossa* (gastropods, cephalopods, etc.). *E. R. Lankester*.

Lipoglossæ (lī-pō-glos′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Lipoglossa*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a major group of birds, typified by the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and including the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*) and hoopoes (*Upupidæ*), in all of which the tongue is very small.

lipoglossate (lī-pō-glos′āt), *a.* [As *Lipoglossa* + *-ate*[2].] Having a small tongue, or none; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipoglossæ*.

lipogram (lī′pō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter, < γράφειν, write. Cf. *lipogrammatic*.] A writing from which all words containing a particular letter are omitted, as the several books of the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in the first of which, it is said, there was no A, in the second no B, etc. Similarly, poems have been written in English avoiding the use of *e*, which is the most frequent of all English letters, while, on the other hand, pieces also have been written containing only one vowel, as *e*.

lipogrammatic (lī″pō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. λιπογράμματος, λειπογράμματος, with a letter left out, < λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter. Cf. *lipogram*.] Pertaining to the writing of lipograms; also, of the nature of a lipogram.

> The Greeks composed *lipogrammatic* works, works in which one letter of the alphabet is omitted.
> *I. Disraeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 385.

lipogrammatism (lī-pō-gram′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< *lipogrammat(ic)* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of writing lipograms.

> *Lipogrammatism* does not affect the rhythm or metre of verse. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

lipogrammatist (lī-pō-gram′ạ-tist), *n.* [< *lipogrammat(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who writes lipograms.

> The *lipogrammatists* or letter-droppers of antiquity . . . would take an exception, without any reason, against some particular letter of the alphabet, so as not to admit it once in a whole poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 59.

lipoma (li-pō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *lipomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor formed of fatty tissue. Also called *adipoma* and *liparocele*.

lipomatosis (li-pō-mạ-tō′sis), *n.* [< *lipoma(t-)* + *-osis*.] The excessive growth of fatty tissue in the body or any of its parts.

lipomatous (li-pom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *lipoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lipoma.

lipomyxoma (lip″ō-mik-sō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *lipomyxomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + μύξα, mucus, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue.

Liponema (lī-pō-nē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + νῆμα, a thread.] The typical genus of *Liponemidæ*.

Liponemidæ (lī-pō-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liponema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactiniæ*, with numerous perfect septa and with marginal tentacles transformed by retrogression into short tubes or into stomidia. Of the three genera united as *Liponemidæ*, *Liponema* comes near the *Discosomidæ*, as its stomidia may be divided into principal and accessory stomidia; *Polystomidium* has an endodermal muscle and marginal spherules; and *Polysiphonia*, with its mesodermal circular muscle, resembles the *Paractidæ*.

lipopod (lī′pō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lipopoda*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lipopoda*.

Lipopoda (lī-pop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A prime division of *Rotifera*, called a class and contrasted with *Parapodiata*, and divided into the orders *Ploima*, *Bdelligrada*, and *Rhizota*.

Lipoptera (lī-pop′te-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic dip-

terous insects of the family *Hippoboscidæ*. The species are at first winged and live on birds; afterward they seek quadrupeds and lose their wings, whence the name. Also *Lipoptena*.

lip-ornament (lip′ôr″na-ment), *n.* An object inserted in the lip as an ornament, as is customary among many primitive tribes; a labret.

Lipostoma (lī-pos′tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Lipostomata*.

Lipostomata (lī-pō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα*, mouth.] The mouthless corticate *Protozoa;* the sporozoans or gregarines: opposed to *Stomatophora*. Originally *Lipostoma*. *E. R. Lankester*.

lipostomatous (lī-pō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [As *Lipostomata* + *-ous*.] Mouthless; astomatous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipostomata*.

lipostomia (lī-pō-stō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *lipostomy*.

lipostomosis (lī″pō-stō-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειπειν*, *λιπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Absence of a mouth, stoma, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, lack of an oscule; the state of being lipostomotic.

lipostomotic (lī″pō-stō-mot′ik), *a.* [< *lipostomosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Having no stoma, mouth, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, having no oscule; characterized by or exhibiting lipostomosis.

lipostomous (lī-pos′tō-mus), *a.* [As *lipostoma-tous*.] Having no mouth; lipostomatous.

lipostomy (lī-pos′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *lipostomia*, < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Atrophy of the mouth; an astomatous condition.

lipothymia (lī-pō-thim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., also written *leipothymia*.] Same as *lipothymy*.

lipothymic (lī-pō-thim′ik), *a.* Same as *lipothymous*.

lipothymous (lī-poth′i-mus), *a.* [Also written *leipothymous;* < Gr. *λιπόθυμος*, fainting, in a swoon, < *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, + *θυμός*, life, soul.] Pertaining to or given to swooning; fainting.

lipothymy (li-poth′i-mi), *n.* [Also written *leipothymy;* < NL. *lipothymia*, < Gr. *λιποθυμία*, *λειποθυμία*, fainting, a swoon, < *λιπόθυμος*, fainting, in a swoon: see *lipothymous*.] In *pathol.*, fainting; syncope.

> In *lipothymies* or swoundings he used the frication of this finger [the ring-finger] with saffron and gold.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

lipotype (lī′pō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] In *zoögeog.*, a type or form of animal life which distinguishes a given faunal area by its absence therefrom. *Gill*.

Lipotyphla (lī-pō-tif′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, be lacking, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the blind gut, NL. *cæcum*).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which have no cæcum, as distinguished from the *Menotyphla*, which have a cæcum. *Gill*.

lipotypic (lī-pō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *lipotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a lipotype.

lipoxenous (lī-pok′se-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave, + *ξένος*, host, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, deserting its host. A term descriptive of some parasitic fungi, which, after a certain period, leave their host and complete their development independently, living entirely upon a reserve of food earlier appropriated from the host plant. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), pp. 388, 466.

lipoxeny (lī-pok′se-ni), *n.* [As *lipoxen-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the desertion of its host by a parasitic fungus. See *lipoxenous*. *De Bary*.

lipped (lipt), *a.* [< *lip* + *-ed*².] 1. Having lips; also, having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip; having lips of a kind specified: often used in composition.

> Come on, you thick-*lipp'd* slave.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 175.
>
> A virgin purest *lipp'd*, yet in the lore
> Of love deep learned to the red heart's core.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. In *bot.*, same as *labiate*.—3. In *ichth.*, specifically, thick-lipped; labroid: applied to the wrasse or rockfish family.—**Lipped and harled**, built, as a wall, of stones without mortar, but with the joints afterward filled with mortar, and the whole surface plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling. [Scotch.]

lippen (lip′n), *v.* [< ME. *lipnen*, trust: origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To intrust. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To trust; rely or depend: with *to* or *on:* as, do not *lippen to* him; I was *lippening on* you. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Na, I had far rather Tib Mumps kenned which way I was gaun than her—though Tib 's no muckle to *lippen to* neither.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii.

lippening (lip′ning), *a.* [Appar. ppr. of *lippen*, peculiarly used (?).] Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

> I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the tout at every bit *lippening* word.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

lipper¹ (lip′ėr), *n.* Same as *leaper*.

lipper² (lip′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *lip* + *-er*¹.] 1. A thin piece of blubber cut in oblong shape, with slits in it, used to wipe up gurry or slumgullion from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii 287.—2. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 287.

lipper² (lip′ėr), *v. t.* [< *lipper*², *n.*] To wipe with a lipper: followed by *off:* as, to *lipper off* the deck.

lipper³ (lip′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Origin obscure.] I. *a.* Wet; rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* The spray from small waves, in either fresh or salt water. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

Lippia (lip′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Augustin *Lippi*, a French physician and traveler in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants of the family *Verbenaceæ*, characterized by a small membranaceous two- to four-toothed calyx, a four-lobed corolla, and a dry indehiscent fruit. They are shrubs or herbs, bearing small flowers in spikes or heads. There are about 100 species, found in all warm regions, but especially abundant in America. *L. citriodora* is the lemon-scented verbena. See *verbena*.

lippie, *n.* See *lippy*².

lipping (lip′ing), *n.* [< *lip* + *-ing*¹.] The formation of a lip-like projection. *Lancet*, No. 3428, p. 933.

lippitude (lip′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *lippitude* = It. *lippitudine*, < L. *lippitudo*, inflammation of the eyes, < *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of the eyes; bleariedness; lippitudo.

lippitudo (lip-i-tū′dō), *n.* [L.: see *lippitude*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a gummy or crusting accumulation along the edges of the eyelids.

lip-plate (lip′plāt), *n.* The hypostome of trilobites.

lip-protector (lip′prō-tek″tor), *n.* A shield to protect the lip from injury during dental operations.

lippy¹ (lip′i), *a.* [< *lip* + *-y*¹.] Full of lip (see *lip*, *n.*, 3); impertinent and voluble in speech; saucy. [Slang.]

lippy², **lippie** (lip′i), *n.* [A dim. of **lip*, var. of *leap*².] An old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a peck: same as *forpet*. The lippy was the sixteenth part of the firlot, which was the fourth part of the boll. For the different sizes of those measures, see *firlot* and *boll*.

lip-reading (lip′rē″ding), *n.* Reading or understanding what another says by observing the movements of his lips: used in regard to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

lip-reward† (lip′rē-wârd″), *n.* An empty promise. *Davies*.

> To euery act she giues huge *lip-reward*.
> Lauish of oathes, as falsehood of her faith.
> *G. Markham*, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber Rep.), p. 56.

lip-righteousness (lip′rī″chus-nes), *n.* Mere profession of righteousness. *Davies*.

> Dost thou think
> To trick them of their secret? for the dupes
> Of humankind keep this *lip-righteousness*.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, v.

lip-salve (lip′säv), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a cosmetic ointment for the lips.—2†. Figuratively, soft and flattering speech.

> Spencer, that was as cunning as a serpent, finds here a female wit that . . . taught him not to trust a woman's *lip-salve*, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. *E. Fannant*, Hist. Edw. II., p. 91.

lipsanotheca (lip″sa-nō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *λειψανοθήκη*, < Gr. *λείψανον*, a relic, a thing left (< *λείπειν*, leave), + *θήκη*, a shrine.] A shrine for relics; a reliquary.

lipset†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lisp*. *Chaucer*.

lip-service (lip′sėr″vis), *n.* Service with the lips or in pretense only; insincere profession of good will or devotion.

lipsey (lip′si), *v.* A dialectal variant of *lipse*, *lisp*.

lip-spine (lip′spīn), *n.* In *conch.*, a spine on the lip of a shell.

lip-tooth (lip′töth), *n.* In *conch.*, a tooth on the lip of a shell.

lipwingle (lip′wing″gl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lapwing*.

lip-wisdom (lip′wiz″dum), *n.* Wisdom in talk without corresponding practice.

> I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience.
> *Sir P. Sidney*.

lip-wise (lip′wīz), *a.* Garrulous. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lip-work (lip′wėrk), *n.* 1. Lip-labor. *Milton*.—2. The act of kissing. *B. Jonson*.

lip-working (lip′wėr″king), *p. a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious.

> Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the *lip-working* deacons of other mens appointed words.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

liquable (lik′wa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *licuable* = It. *liquabile*, < LL. *liquabilis*, that may be melted or dissolved, < L. *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted.

liquament† (li-kwā′men), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, a sauce, < *liquare*, make liquid, dissolve: see *liquate*.] A liquid sauce.

> And make *liquamen* castimoniall
> Of peres thus.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

liquate (lī′kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquated*, ppr. *liquating*. [< L. *liquatus*, pp. of *liquare* (> It. *liquare* = Sp. *licuar*), make liquid, melt, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid: see *liquid*.] I. *trans.* To melt; liquefy; specifically, in *metal.*, to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other. Also *eliquate*.

II. *intrans.* To become liquefied or dissolved; melt.

liquation (lī-kwā′shon), *n.* [= F. *liquation* = Sp. *licuación*, < LL. *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < L. *liquare*, pp. *liquatus*, melt, dissolve: see *liquate*.] 1. The act or operation of liquating or melting.—2. The condition or capacity of being melted: as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*.—3. The separation of metals differing considerably in fusibility by subjecting them, when contained in an alloy or mixture, to a degree of heat sufficient to melt the most fusible only, which then flows away, or liquates, from the unmelted mass. This process is of great antiquity, and was up to 1836 extensively used at Mansfeld in Prussia, in the treatment of argentiferous copper and lead ores. Lead containing antimony and some other metals is also partially freed from these and prepared for further treatment by a process of liquation. Also *eliquation*.

liquation-furnace (lī-kwā′shon-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace specially adapted to liquation.

liquation-hearth (lī-kwā′shon-härth), *n.* In *metal.*, a hearth specially adapted to liquation.

liquefacient (lik-wē-fā′shient), *n.* [< L. *liquefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *liquefacere*, make liquid, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere*, make. Cf. *liquefy*.] That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in *med.*, an agent, as mercury or iodine, used to produce liquefaction of solid depositions.

liquefaction (lik-wē-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *liquéfaction* = Sp. *licuefacción* = Pg. *liquefacção* = It. *liquefazione*, < LL. *liquefactio(n-)*, a melting, < L. *liquefacere*, pp. *liquefactus*, melt: see *liquefacient*.] 1. The act or process of liquefying, or of rendering or becoming liquid; reduction to a liquid state. The liquefaction of solids is effected by the application of heat or in some cases by pressure, that of gases by cold or pressure, or by both combined (see *gas*). Of the gases, chlorin, ammonia, and others were first liquefied by Faraday. The experiment of Andrews with carbon dioxid led to the conclusion that for every gas there is a certain temperature such that if the temperature of the gas is above it, no increase in pressure, however great, will produce liquefaction. This is called the *critical temperature*. If the gas has this temperature, a certain pressure, the *critical pressure*, will produce liquefaction, and the volume per unit mass at this instant is the *critical volume*. If the temperature of the gas is below the critical value compression produces gradual increase in pressure until (the temperature being kept constant) liquefaction begins at a definite pressure. Further decrease in volume produces very slight increase in pressure until all the gas is liquefied, after which a slight decrease in volume necessitates a large increase in pressure, liquids being, in general, almost incompressible. From these experiments it was predicted that all the so-called permanent gases could be liquefied if they could be cooled below their critical temperatures, and in fact this has been accomplished. The critical constants of some of the most important gases are as follows:

	Crit. Temp. °C.	Crit. Temp. °F.	Boiling-Point. °C.	Boiling-Point. °F.	Crit. Pressure. Atmosphere.
H	−234	−389	−246	−411	20
O	−119	−182	−181	−295	51
N	−146	−231	−194	−317	35
Air	−140	−220	−191	−312	39
CO_2	+ 31	+ 88	− 80	−112	77
Argon	−121	−186	−187	−305	50.6

For the liquefaction of gases having only moderately low critical temperatures, freezing mixtures produce sufficient cold. Gases thus liquefied, if allowed to evaporate under low pressure, produce still greater cold which can be used in the liquefaction of other gases; or, the gas to be liquefied can be compressed, cooled as much as possible, and allowed suddenly to expand. In many cases this sudden expansion will cool the gas sufficiently to produce partial liquefaction and even solidification. By such methods Pictet and Cailletet succeeded in 1877 in liquefying oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. More recently Wroblewski, Dewar, and Olzewski produced these liquids in quantities large enough to permit their critical constants to be studied. In the process later perfected by Linde, Dewar, Travers, and others, and applied most notably to the liquefaction of air, the gas to be liquefied is compressed to a pressure of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per square inch, cooled to the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and then led through a long coil of pipe and allowed to escape through a small orifice. The escaped gas, cooled by expansion, is led back around the coil of pipe, cooling the compressed gas on its way to the orifice. This cooled compressed gas therefore after expansion becomes colder than the gas preceding it, and upon flowing back around the pipe produces still greater cooling of the incoming gas; hence the temperature of the escaped gas will gradually diminish until equilibrium is reached either by gain of heat from the surroundings or by liquefaction of part of the gas. If there is sufficient protection from influx of heat from the outside the liquid will accumulate and can be drawn off, in some machines at the rate of several gallons an hour. If air thus liquefied be exposed to the atmosphere the nitrogen, having the lowest boiling-point, boils away first, leaving nearly pure liquid oxygen, which boils away with sufficient rapidity to keep itself at a temperature of −181° C., its boiling-point at atmospheric pressure. Liquid air will probably find its greatest practical application in various refrigerative processes and in operative surgery. It cannot (as has been asserted) be a source of power, for a theoretically perfect process of liquefaction would require the expenditure of more energy than could be obtained by the evaporation of the liquid product, and practical methods are necessarily even less efficient. See article in supplement.

2. The state of being liquefied or melted.

liquefactive (lik-wē-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *liquefac-t(ion)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or producing liquefaction.

liquefiable (lik′wē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *liquéfiable;* as *liquefy* + *-able.*] Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed to a liquid state.

liquefier (lik′wē-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which liquefies.

liquefy (lik′wē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquefied*, ppr. *liquefying.* [< OF. *liquefier*, F. *liquéfier*, < L. *liquefieri*, become liquid, pass off, *liquefacere* (> It. *liquefare*), make liquid, melt, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere* (pass. *fieri*), make: see *liquid* and *-fy.* Cf. *liquefacient.*] **I.** *trans.* To make liquid; melt, as a solid, or compress, as a gas, into a liquid state.

II. *intrans.* To become liquid.

liquescence, liquescency (li-kwes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *licuescencia;* as *liquescen(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The condition of being liquescent; aptness to melt; the state of becoming liquid.

liquescent (li-kwes′ent), *a.* [= Sp. *licuescente*, < L. *liquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *liquescere* (> Pg. *liquescer*), become fluid, < *liquere*, be fluid: see *liquid.*] Having a tendency to liquefy; melting; becoming liquid: as, a substance naturally *liquescent.*

> At the end of our path a *liquescent*
> And nebulous lustre was born. *Poe*, Ulalume.

liqueur (li-kėr′), *n.* [F.: see *liquor*, *n.*] **1.** An alcoholic drink, usually sweet and of high flavor and perfume; a cordial.

> Bitters form a class of *liqueurs* by themselves, claiming to possess certain tonic properties and a medicinal value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 686.

Especially—(*a*) A strong and sweet wine like those grown in some southern places, such as Lunel, Alicant, and Cyprus, which are also called *liqueur wines.* (*b*) A spirituous compound based upon brandy or pure alcohol, and wholly artificial in its composition. These liqueurs are in a certain sense the successors of those of the middle ages, which were supposed to be universal remedies. Their modern use is almost exclusively the gratification of the palate. See *curaçao, Benedictine, chartreuse, maraschino, eau-de-vie de Dantzig* (under *eau-de-vie*), *anisette*, and *cordial.*

Liqueurs may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafias, or simple *liqueurs*, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, noyau, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafias. The second are the oils or fine *liqueurs*, with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the anisette, curaçoa, &c. The third are the creams or superfine *liqueurs*, as rosoglio, maraschino, Danzig water, &c. *Pop. Encyc.*

(*c*) A mixture prepared for the purpose of dosing champagne, the effervescence and sweetness of the wine depending much upon its composition. It consists either of wine or of fine brandy, or of a mixture of the two, with pure rock-candy dissolved in it.

2. Same as *liqueur-glass.*

liqueur-cup (li-kėr′kup), *n.* A very small goblet, usually of silver or of silver gilt, used for the same purpose as a cordial-glass.

liqueur-glass (li-kėr′glàs), *n.* A very small drinking-glass intended for liqueurs or cordials; a cordial-glass.

liqueuring (li-kėr′ing), *n.* [< *liqueur* + *-ing.*] The process of qualifying wine by means of liqueur, as in the making of champagne.

> The *liqueuring* is regulated by a machine, by which the quantity is measured to a nicety. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 606.

liquiblet, *n.* [ME., appar. for *liquable:* see *liquable.*] A fusible metal.

> ȝe schal vndirstonde that wiyn not aloonly holdith in it the propirtees of gold, but myche more the propirtees of alle *liquiblets.* *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

★**liquid** (lik′wid), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *liquide*, < OF. *liquide*, F. *liquide* = Sp. *líquido* = Pg. It. *liquido*, < L. *liquidus*, fluid, liquid, moist, < *liquere*, be liquid, be fluid; cf. Skt. √ *ri* or *rī*, flow, run.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; of a fluid consistence; flowing, or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid.

> Wash me in steep-down gulfs of *liquid* fire! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 280.

Hence—**2.** Clear or transparent, like a liquid: as, *liquid* eyes; *liquid* depths.—**3.** Tearful.

> She . . . turned her face, and cast
> A *liquid* look on Ida, full of prayer.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. Sounding smoothly or agreeably to the ear; devoid of harshness: as, *liquid* melody.

> Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the Nine. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 31.

5. Pronounced with a smoothly sonorous and freely continuable sound: as, a *liquid* letter. See II., 2.—**Liquid ammonia.** See *ammonia*, 1.—**Liquid confections.** See *confection.*—**Liquid debt.** (*a*) In *Scots law*, a debt the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court. (*b*) See *debt.*—**Liquid glue, measure,** etc. See the nouns.—**Liquid verb,** in *Gr. gram.*, a verb the stem of which ends in a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ).

II. *n.* **1.** A substance of which the molecules, while not tending to separate from one another like those of a gas, readily change their relative position, and which therefore retains no definite form, except that determined by the containing receptacle; an incompressible fluid. The definition of a liquid as an incompressible fluid is not strictly correct, experiment having shown that liquids are compressible to a very limited extent. See *fluid.*

2. In *gram.*, a smoothly flowing sound or letter. The name *liquids* (ὑγρά, sc. σύμφωνα or στοιχεῖα, ὑγρά being neuter plural of ὑγρός, liquid, pliant, easy) was given by Greek grammarians, as early as the second century B. C., to *l, m, n, r* (λ, μ, ν, ρ)—that is, to consonants not mutes or sibilants—on account of their smooth and flowing sound and the pliancy with which they coalesce in pronunciation with a preceding mute. It was adopted by Roman grammarians (*liquidæ*, sc. *consonantes* or *literæ*), and has since remained in common use. The classification is not now approved as scientific, and is obsolescent.—**Amniotic liquid.** See *amniotic.*—**Burnett's liquid,** a solution of zinc chlorid, used by Sir William Burnett, for preserving timber, canvas, and cordage from dry-rot, mildew, etc. It is also employed as an antiseptic to preserve dead bodies, and for disinfecting hospitals, ships, etc.—**Diffusion of liquids.** See *diffusion.*—**Dutch liquid.** See *Dutch.*

liquidable (lik′wid-da-bl), *a.* [= F. *liquidable* = Sp. *liquidable;* as *liquid(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being liquidated.

Liquidambar (lik′wid-am″bär), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *liquidus*, liquid, + ML. *ambar, ambra,* amber: see *liquid* and *amber*2.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*, distinguished by monœcious flowers without petals, growing in heads and surrounded by an involucre of four bracts. The carpels of the fruit are tipped by long, persistent styles, and the leaves are palmately lobed and deciduous. There are two species—one, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor, furnishing the balsam called *liquid storax;* another, *L. Styraciflua* of the warmer parts of North America, extending as far north as Connecticut, Ohio, etc., abundant and at its best on bottom-lands in the South. The latter is a large tree with handsome, shining, star-shaped leaves. In hot regions it exudes a gum, sometimes called *copalm* (a name also given to the tree) or *copal-balsam*, used in the preparation of chewing-gum, and to some extent in medicine as a substitute for storax. The tree is variously named *sweet-gum, star-leafed gum, liquid-amber* (*liquidamber*) or *amber, red-gum,* and *bilsted,* as well as *copalm.* From the corky ridges of its branches, it has been called *alligator-tree.* Fossil remains of the genus are found in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, Greenland, Alaska, California, and Colorado, and also in Japan, and one species occurs in the Cretaceous of Kansas and Nebraska. Sixteen fossil species have been described.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.



Branch of *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

liquidamber (lik′wid-am″bėr), *n.* Same as *liquidambar*, 2.

liquidate (lik′wi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidated*, ppr. *liquidating.* [< ML. *liquidatus*, pp. of *liquidare* (> It. *liquidare* = Pg. Sp. *liquidar* = F. *liquider*), make liquid, make clear, clarify, < L. *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid, a.*] **1.** To make clear or plain; clarify; free from obscurity. [Obsolete or rare.]

> A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly, the King with his own hand crowning the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

2. To clear up; reduce to order or precision; settle the particulars of; adjust: as, to *liquidate* the affairs of a bankrupt firm. See *liquidation.*—**3.** To clear off; settle; pay: as, to *liquidate* a debt or a mortgage.—**4.** To make less harsh and offensive: as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound. *Imp. Dict.*—**Liquidated damages.** See *damage.*

liquidation (lik-wi-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *liquidation* = Sp. *liquidación* = Pg. *liquidação* = It. *liquidazione*, < ML. as if **liquidatio(n-)*, < *liquidare*, pp. *liquidatus*, liquidate: see *liquidate.*] The act of liquidating; the act of adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of them due. In a more general sense, the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by getting in the assets, settling with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit or loss, etc.—**Signing in liquidation,** the act of the partner who is intrusted with the business of liquidation, in signing for the firm when necessary for that purpose. It is indicated by his writing the name of the firm and adding the words *in liquidation.*—**To go into liquidation,** to refrain from new business, and continue business only for the purpose of getting in the assets, paying obligations, and dividing the surplus, if any.

liquidator (lik′wi-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *liquidateur* = Sp. *liquidador;* as *liquidate* + *-or.*] One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in Great Britain, in *com.*, an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company: called a *receiver* in the United States.

liquidise, *v. t.* See *liquidize.*

liquidity (li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *liquidité* = It. *liquidità*, < LL. *liquidita(t-)s*, liquidity, < L. *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid, a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being liquid; fluid consistence; capacity of flowing freely.—**2.** The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, etc.

liquidize (lik′wi-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidized*, ppr. *liquidizing.* [< *liquid* + *-ize.*] To make liquid; liquefy. Also spelled *liquidise.* [Rare.]

liquidly (lik′wid-li), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

liquidness (lik′wid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being liquid; fluency.

liquidogenic (lik″wi-dō-jen′ik), *a.* [< L. *liquidus*, liquid, + √ *gen*, produce, + *-ic.*] Giving rise to liquids or forming fluid substances. [Rare.] *Nature*, XXXVIII. 91.

liquid-refrigerator (lik′wid-rē-frij″ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; a wort-refrigerator. It consists of a shallow tank, or a series of such tanks, through which is laid a pipe for cold water, the circulation of which cools the wort.

liquor (lik′ọr; L. pron. li′kwôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *liquoure;* the spelling with *qu* is a mod. accom. to the orig. L., without change of the reg. E. pronunciation; < ME. *licour, lycour, licure, licur*, < AF. *licur*, OF. *licor, licour, liqueur, likeur,*

F. *liqueur* = Sp. Pg. *licor* = It. *liquore*, < L. *liquor*, fluidity, liquidness, a fluid, a liquid, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid: see *liquid*.] **1.** A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood sap, etc.

This flooring wol be blak and wynter warme,
And *lycoure* shedde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

From silver spouts the grateful *liquors* glide,
While China's earth receives the smoking tide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 109.

2. A strong or active liquid of any sort. Specifically—(*a*) An alcoholic or spirituous liquid, either distilled or fermented; an intoxicating beverage; especially, a spirituous or distilled drink, as distinguished from fermented beverages, as wine and beer.

Fetch me a stoup of *liquor*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

(*b*) A strong solution of a particular substance, used in the industrial arts. The liquor of any substance is that substance held in solution, and the word used absolutely has meanings differing according to the industry in which it is used. (*c*†) An elixir.

I, and my six servants, are not able to make of this precious *liquor* so fast as it is fetched away from my lodging by gentlemen of your city. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

Hence—(*d*) Any prepared solution, as a sugar solution for claying the loaves, or a solution of a dye or mordant. (*e*) A dilution, as in *liquor ammoniæ*. [In technical Latin phrases pronounced li'kwôr, as in *liquor amnii*, *liquor potassæ*, etc.]—**Ammoniacal liquor.** See *ammoniacal*.—**Black liquor.** See *black-liquor*.—**Boiled-off liquor,** the soapy liquid which has been employed for the purpose of removing the silk-glue from raw silk previous to dyeing. It is a slightly alkaline and more or less concentrated solution of silk-glue. It is added to the dye-bath in dyeing silk, in order that the coloring matter may be attracted more slowly and evenly by the silk, and it also preserves the luster of the latter.—**Gas-liquor.** See *gas*.—**In liquor.** (*a*) Drunk. (*b*) Measured (in selling) with their natural juice, as oysters: opposed to *solid*. [U. S.]—**Liquor amnii,** the amniotic liquid. See *amniotic*.—**Liquor cœliarum, liquor ventriculorum cerebri,** the serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain. See *cœlia*.—**Liquor Cotunnii,** the fluid of Cotunnius; the perilymph of the ear.—**Liquor Morgagni** [so called from G. B. *Morgagni*, 1682–1771], a small quantity of liquid which frequently collects after death between the back of the lens and the capsule. Also called *humor* or *aqua Morgagni*.—**Liquor of flints.** See *flint*.—**Liquor of Libavius,** a solution of tin tetrachlorid.—**Liquor sanguinis,** the plasma of the blood.—**Liquor Scarpæ,** Scarpa's fluid; the endolymph of the ear.—**Liquor silicum.** Same as *liquor of flints*.—**Malt liquors,** liquors brewed from malt.—**Red liquor,** a crude aluminium acetate prepared from pyroligneous acid, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—**Spirituous liquors,** liquors procured by distillation.—**The grand liquor†,** the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchemists. *Nares.*

Where should they
Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded 'em?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 280.

Vinous liquor, liquor made from grapes; wine.

liquor (lik'ọr), *v.* [< *liquor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To moisten; drench.

The stranger reply'd, "I'll *liquor* thy hide,
If thou offer'st to touch the string."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

2†. To rub with oil or grease; anoint; lubricate.

Cart-wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 117.

3. To treat with a liquor; apply liquor or a solution to, as in various manufacturing operations. Liquoring sugar, in refineries, consists in pouring on the top of the molds a solution of pure sugar, which, percolating through, removes all remaining coloring matter.

4. To give liquor to; supply with liquor for drinking. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O, the musicians, Master Edward, call 'em in, and *liquor* 'em a little. *Middleton* (?), Puritan, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To drink; especially, to drink spirits: often with *up*. [Slang.]

liquor-gage (lik'ọr-gāj), *n.* A gagers' measuring-rod for ascertaining the depth of liquid in a cask or tank.

liquorice, *n.* See *licorice*.

liquorish[1]†, liquorishly†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lickerish*, etc.

liquorish[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice*.

liquorist (lik'ọr-ist), *n.* [< *liquor* + *-ist*.] A maker of liquor or cordials. [Rare.]

The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the "compounder" or *liquorist*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 225.

liquorous†, liquorously†, etc. Variant spellings of *lickerous*, etc.

liquor-pump (lik'ọr-pump), *n.* A portable pump used to draw liquor from a cask, a barrel, or the like.

liquor-thief (lik'ọr-thēf), *n.* A tube used to lift a small quantity of liquor from a cask through the bung-hole; a sampling-tube.

lira[1] (lē'rä), *n.*; pl. *lire* (-re). [It. (= F. *livre*), < L. *libra*, a balance, a pound: see *libra*, *livre*.] **1.** A modern silver coin of the kingdom of Italy, divided into 100 centesimi, and worth a


Obverse. Lira. Reverse.

franc, or 19.3 United States cents.—**2.** A gold coin of Turkey, containing 100 piasters, worth $4.40; a medjidie.

lira[2] (lē'rä), *n.* [It., < L. *lyra*: see *lyre*.] A lyre; formerly, also, some related instrument. The name has been loosely applied to many instruments of the viol class, and to others having a resonance-box resembling that of the violin and violoncello; also to an instrument in which the tones are produced by properly tuned steel bars fastened in a lyre-shaped rim and struck with a hammer.—**Lira da braccio,** an obsolete variety of tenor viol, having seven strings.—**Lira da gamba,** an obsolete variety of violoncello, having fourteen or sixteen strings.—**Lira pagana, rustica,** or **tadesca,** a hurdy-gurdy.

lire[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leer*[1].

lire[2] (līr), *n.* [< ME. *lire*, *lyre*, < AS. *lira*, flesh, brawn.] Flesh; brawn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

lire[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cloth manufactured in England in the fifteenth century, and apparently a valuable and rich fabric.

lirella (li-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira*, a furrow.] In *bot.*, the narrow furrowed apothecium of some lichens, as in the genus *Graphis*.

lirellate (li-rel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *lirella* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, narrow with a longitudinal furrow; having the character of a lirella: said of the apothecia of some lichens.

lirelliform (li-rel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *lirella*, a little furrow, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, lirellate; narrow and furrowed.

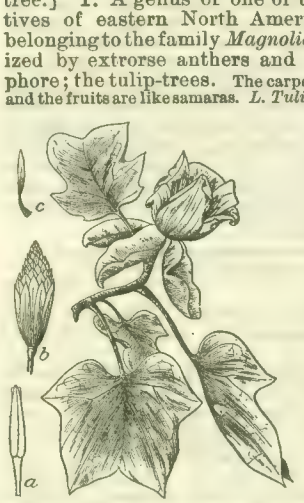
lirelline (li-rel'in), *a.* [< NL. *lirella* + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, lirellate; having the character of a lirella.

liricon-fancy†, liricumfancy† (lir″i-kon-fan'si, lir″i-kum-fan'si), *n.* [Also *liricumphancy*; a loose compound, appar. ult. based on Gr. λείριον, lily, + φαντασία, fancy.] The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Heartsease, for lovers hard to get;
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Liricumphancy, rose-parsley.
Poor Robin (1746). (*Nares.*)

liriodendrin (lir″i-ō-den'drin), *n.* [< *Liriodendron* + *-in*[2].] A stimulant tonic with diaphoretic properties, prepared from the bark of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

Liriodendron (lir″i-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. λείριον, a lily (see *lily*), + δένδρον, a tree.] **1.** A genus of one or two species, natives of eastern North America and China, belonging to the family *Magnoliaceæ*, characterized by extrorse anthers and a sessile gynophore; the tulip-trees. The carpels have two ovules, and the fruits are like samaras. *L. Tulipifera* often attains a height of over 100 feet, has a close bark, large four-lobed leaves, and solitary terminal greenish-yellow flowers, shaped somewhat like a tulip and consisting of three sepals and six petals. The wood is light-yellow or brown with white sapwood, light and soft, not strong, and close- and straight-grained. The tulip tree reaches its greatest development in the lower Wabash valley and along the western slopes of the Alleghanies southward. It is the sole remaining representative of a nearly extinct type which was formerly abundant, not less than 17 fossil species being known, the greater part occurring in the Cretaceous formation in New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Greenland, and Bohemia, with a few in the Tertiary, chiefly of Europe.


Flowering Branch of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, the tulip-tree. *a*, a stamen; *b*, fruit; *c*, a carpel.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

liripipe†, *n.* [Also *liripippe*, *lerripippe* = MD. *lierepijpe*; < ML. *liripipium*: see *liripipium*.] Same as *liripipium*.

liripipionated† (lir-i-pip'i-ō-nā-ted), *a.* [< OF. *liripipion*, liripipium (see *liripipium*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Hooded; wearing the liripipium.

Master Janotus, . . . *liripipionated* with a graduate's hood, . . . transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 18. (*Davies.*)

liripipium† (lir-i-pip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *liripipia* (-ä). [= OF. *liripipion* (see *liripoop*), < ML. *liripipium*, also *leripipium*, *leropipium*, etc.: origin unknown. The uncertain forms, the various meanings assigned, etc., suggest an origin in humorous academic use.] A hood of a particular form formerly worn by graduates; in later times, a scarf or an appendage to the hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, which passed round the neck and hung down to the feet, and was often jagged. See *tippet*.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.
Beehive, I. 7 (cited by Capell). (*Nares.*)

liripoop† (lir'i-pöp), *n.* [Also *lirripoop*, *lirrypoop*; in defs. 2, 3, practically an independent word, of a slang nature, and subject to arbitrary variation, as *lerripoop*, *lerripoope*, *lyrripup*, etc.; < OF. *liripipion*, *liripion*, *lirippion*, a graduate's hood: origin unknown: see *liripipium*.] **1.** Same as *liripipium*.—**2.** A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoop; acuteness; smartness; a smart trick. [Slang.]

Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy *lerypoope*. *Lyly*, Sapho and Phao, i. 3.

I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after another fashion than to be thus malpertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, vi.

3. A silly person: as, "a young *lirrypoop*," *Beau. and Fl.* [Slang.]

lirk (lėrk), *v. t.* [< ME. *lyrken*; cf. *lirt*, *lirp*.] **1†.** To jerk.

I *lyrke* hyme up with my hond,
And pray hyme that he wolle stond.
MS. Porkington, 10. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To crease; rumple; cause to hang in loose folds. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lirk (lėrk), *n.* [< *lirk*, *v.*] A crease; a rumple; a fold. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The hills were high on ilka side,
An' the bought i' the *lirk* o' the hill.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

liroconite (li-rok'ō-nīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. λειρός, pale, + κονία, κόνις, powder, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in sky-blue or verdigris-blue crystals in several mines in Cornwall.

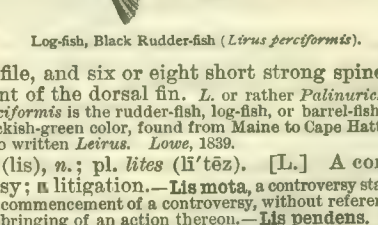
lirp† (lėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *lirt*, *lirk*.] **1.** To snap the fingers.—**2.** To walk lame. *Somerset.* (*Halliwell.*)

lirp† (lėrp), *n.* [< *lirp*, *v.*] A snap, as of the fingers.

A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give.
Florio.

lirt (lėrt), *v. t.* [Cf. *lirk*.] To toss. [Prov. Eng.]

Lirus (lī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λειρός, pale, delicate, var. of λειριός, λειριόεις, delicate, lily-like, < λείριον, lily: see *lily*.] A genus of stromateid fishes, of compressed-ovate form, with convex


Log-fish, Black Rudder-fish (*Lirus perciformis*).

profile, and six or eight short strong spines in front of the dorsal fin. *L.* or rather *Palinurichthys perciformis* is the rudder-fish, log-fish, or barrel-fish, of a blackish-green color, found from Maine to Cape Hatteras. Also written *Leirus*. *Lowe*, 1839.

lis[1] (lis), *n.*; pl. *lites* (lī'tēz). [L.] A controversy; a litigation.—**Lis mota,** a controversy started; the commencement of a controversy, without reference to the bringing of an action thereon.—**Lis pendens.** (*a*) A pending litigation. (*b*) A formal notice, recorded so as to affect title to land, that litigation concerning it is pending.

lis[2] (lēs), *n.*; pl. *lisses* (lēs'ez). [F., a lily: see *lily*, *fleur-de-lis*.] In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

A cross fleury with lions and *lis* in the angles.
Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 742.

Now of the *lisses*, as we shall elect to call them.
H. Jennings, Rosicrucians (1879), p. 45.

Lisbon (liz'bon), *n.* [< *Lisbon* (Pg. *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal.] **1.** A white or light-colored wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal: so called from being shipped at Lisbon.—**2†.** A soft sugar.

Lisbon cut. See *double-brilliant*, under *brilliant*.

Lisbon diet-drink. See *diet-drink*.

lish (lish), *a.* [Also *leesh*, Sc. *leish;* perhaps connected with *lush*[1].] Stout; active. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lisianthea (lis-i-an′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1845), < *Lisianthus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ*, characterized by the twice-lamellate stigma, usually exserted, versatile anthers, and persistent style. It embraced 6 genera, of which *Lisianthus* was the type, shrubs or tall herbs, all natives of America, chiefly within the tropics. Not used.

Lisianthus (lis-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), irreg. for **Lysianthus*, intended to mean 'cathartic flower,' erroneously formed < Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loosen, dissolve, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of herbs or shrubs belonging to the family *Gentianaceæ* and the tribe *Chironieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lisiantheæ* (see above), characterized by large and usually handsome flowers, with a campanulate calyx having appressed and often obtuse segments, and a funnel-shaped corolla with an exserted tube. The genus is now restricted to about 10 species, natives of the West Indies and Central America.

lisk (lisk), *n.* Same as *lesk*.

liskeardite (lis′kärd-īt), *n.* [< *Liskeard* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of aluminium and iron, occurring in thin incrustations of a white or bluish-white color at Liskeard in Cornwall, England.

Lisle glove. Same as *Lisle-thread glove*. See *thread*.

Lisle stocking. Same as *Lisle-thread stocking*. See *thread*.

Lisle thread. See *thread*.

lisne†, *n.* Same as *lissen*.

lisp (lisp), *v.* [Also dial. *lipsey;* < ME. *lipse, lispen, lipsen*, < AS. **wlispian* (not recorded) (= D. *lispen* = MLG. *wlispen* = OHG. MHG. *lispen*, G. dim. or freq. *lispeln* = Sw. *läspa* = Dan. *læspe*), lisp, < *wlisp, wlips* (= OHG. *lisp*), lisping, stammering; prob. orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* (as in *thin*) or TH (as in *this, either*).

Somewhat he *lipsede*, for his wantownesse,
To make his Englissch swete upon his tunge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 264.

2. To speak imperfectly, as in childhood; make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking; hence, to speak in a hesitating, modest way.

I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 128.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

This they suck in with their milke, and in their first learning to speake *lispe* out this deuotion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 296.

Another gift of the high God,
Which, maybe, shall have learn'd to *lisp* you thanks.
Tennyson, Geraint.

lisp (lisp), *n.* [< *lisp*, *v.*] The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering *th* for *s*, and TH for *z;* an indistinct utterance, as of a child.

Love those that love good fashions,
Good clothes and rich—they invite men to admire 'em;
That speak the *lisp* of court—oh, 'tis great learning!
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

She has naturally a very agreeable voice and utterance, which she has changed for the prettiest *lisp* imaginable.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

lisper (lis′pèr), *n.* [< ME. *lysper;* < *lisp*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lisps; one who speaks with a natural or affected lisp or imperfectly.

I remember a race of *lispers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language.
Steele, Tatler, No. 77.

lispingly (lis′ping-li), *adv.* In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

lisse†, *n.* [ME. *lis, lisse, lysse*, < AS. *liss*, and orig. *līths*, gentleness, mildness, ease, lenity, mercy, forgiveness, grace, favor (= Dan. *lise* = Sw. *lisa*, solace, relief), < *līthe*, gentle, mild, soft: see *lithe*[1]. So *lissome* for *lithesome*. Cf. *bliss*, similarly related to *blithe*.] 1. Relief; ease; abatement; cessation.

His woful herte of penaunce hadde a *lisse*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

2. Comfort; happiness.

Thus William & his worthi quen winteres fele
Liueden in liking and *lisse* as our lord wolde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

lisse† (lis), *v. t.* [ME. *lissen, lyssen*, < AS. *lissan* (= Sw. *lisa*), soften, weaken, subdue, < *liss*, gentleness, mildness, ease: see *liss, n.*] To ease; lighten; relieve; abate.

I praye God youre sorwe *lysse*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 210.

Lissa (lis′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or crabs. *Leach*, 1815.—2. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Micropezidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1826. They are slender shining black flies, most of which are rare, and whose metamorphoses are unknown. *L. loxocerina* is the only European form. The three North American species described by Walker were incorrectly assigned to this genus.

Lissajous curves. See *curve*.

Lissamphibia (lis-am-fib′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth, + NL. *Amphibia:* see *amphibia*.] A division of the *Amphibia*, embracing the naked or smooth as distinguished from the mailed batrachians: opposed to *Phractamphibia*.

★**lisse** (lēs), *n.* [F., also *lice*, < L. *licium*, thrum, leash, thread of a web: see *list*[6].] In tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together. The manner in which they are disposed determines the kind of tapestry, whether *haute-lisse* or *basse-lisse*.

lissen (lis′n), *n.* [Formerly also *lisne;* origin obscure.] A cleft in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Lissencephala (lis-en-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissencephalus:* see *lissencephalous*.] Those mammals which have smooth brains; in Owen's system of classification, one of four prime divisions of *Mammalia*. The corpus callosum is present and well developed (as it is not in *Lyencephala*), but the cerebral hemispheres are small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum uncovered, and their surfaces are smooth, having slight, few, or no convolutions (as is not the case in *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala*). The *Lissencephala* comprise the *Bruta* or edentates, *Chiroptera* or bats, *Insectivora*, and *Rodentia*. The group thus corresponds to the *Ineducabilia* of Bonaparte and *Microsthena* of Dana, or the lower series of placental or monodelphous mammals, as *Gyrencephala* does to the higher series *Educabilia*. Owen's *Lyencephala* were the marsupials and monotremes, or didelphian and ornithodelphian mammals; his *Archencephala* included man alone. The lissencephalous brain is illustrated under *gyrus* (fig. 1).

lissencephalous (lis-en-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lissencephalus*, < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having a smooth cerebrum; pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, or having their characters.

lissens (lis′nz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *lissen*, a cleft.] In *rope-making*, the ultimate strands of a rope. *E. H. Knight*.

Lissoflagellata (lis-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissoflagellatus:* see *lissoflagellate*.] Flagellate infusorians proper, which have simply a flagellum or flagella, but no collar; a subclass of *Flagellata*, contrasted with *Choanoflagellata*, and divided into *Monadidea, Euglenoidea, Heteromastigoda*, and *Isomastigoda*.

lissoflagellate (lis-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lissoflagellatus*, < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth, + NL. *flagellatus:* see *flagellate*[1].] Simply flagellate, as an infusorian; having a flagellum, but no collar or choana; of or pertaining to the *Lissoflagellata*.

lissome (lis′um), *a.* [A reduction of *lithesome*, q. v. Cf. *liss*.] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; lithesome; light; nimble; active. Sometimes written *lissom*.

A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse,
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand.
Tennyson, The Brook.

lissomeness (lis′um-nes), *n.* The state of being lissome; flexibility; agility; lightness; lithesomeness.

lissotrichous (li-sot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *lissotrichus*, < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Smooth-haired; liotrichous: said of animals having hair that is cylindrical, or circular in section, and hence straight and smooth.

Lissotriton (lis-ō-trī′ton), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1840), < Gr. *λισσός*, smooth, + NL. *Triton*.] A genus of smooth-skinned *Salamandridæ*. *L. punctatus* is the common or smooth newt or eft of Great Britain, thus generically separated from the crested or warty newt. See *Triton*.

list[1] (list), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *lyst, lest;* < ME. *listen, lesten, lusten*, earlier *hlesten*, < AS. *hlystan* (= Icel. *hlusta*), list, listen, < *hlyst*, hearing (cf. *gehlyst*, hearing) (= Icel. *hlust*, the ear; cf. W. *clust*, Ir. *cluas*, the ear); with noun-formative *-t*, < Teut. √ *hlus*, hear, which also appears (*a*) with formative *-n* in AS. *hlosnian* (= MHG. *lusenen, lüsenen* = Sw. *lyssna*), listen (a form represented later by (*b*) ME. *lustnen, lestnen, listnen*, E. *listen*, in which the *t* is due to association with ME. *listen*, E. *list*); (*c*) with formative *-sk* in MD. *luischen* = MLG. *lüschen* = MHG. *lüschen*, G. *lauschen* = Dan. *luske* (> ME. *lusken* ?), listen; (*d*) with formative *-r* in D. *luisteren* = OHG. *lüstren*, MHG. *lüstren*, G. dial. *laustern* = Dan. *lystre* = Sw. *lystra*, harken; and (*e*) with formative *-ja*, absorbed, in OHG. *hlosen*, MHG. *losen*, listen; the Teut. √ *hlus* (= Aryan √ *klus*, as in OBulg. *slyshati*, hear, *slukhu*, hearing, Lith. *klausyti*, hear, *paklusti*, harken, *klausa*, obedience, Skt. *çrushti*, hearing, obedience) being an extension of √ *hlu* (= Aryan √ *klu*, in L. *cluere*, hear, *inclutus*, heard of, famous, Gr. *κλύειν*, hear, *κλυτός*, heard of, famous, etc.), whence AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*, etc.: see *loud, client*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To attend; give heed; harken; listen. [Poetical.]

Lest, my sone, and thou schalt here
So as it hath bifalle er this. *Gower.*

List, list; I hear
Some far off halloo break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, l. 480.

Go forth under the open sky, and *list*
To Nature's teachings. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

II. *trans.* To listen or harken to. [Poetical.]

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 30.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To *list* a foot-fall, ere he saw
The wood-nymph. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

list[1]† (list), *n.* [ME. **list, lust*, < AS. *hlyst*, hearing, *gehlyst*, hearing, = Icel. *hlust*, the ear: see *list*[1], *v.*] 1. The sense of hearing.—2. An attitude of attention.

In honorance of Iesu Cryst
Sitteth stille & haueth *lyst*,
And gif ȝe wille to me here
Off oure ladi ȝe mai lere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

list[2] (list), *v.* [< ME. *listen, lysten, lesten, lusten* (*u* pron. as *y*), desire, also impers., please, < AS. *lystan*, impers., please (= OS. *lustian* = D. *lusten* = MLG. *lusten* = OHG. *lustjan, lusten*, MHG. *lüsten*, G. *lüsten, ge-lüsten* = Icel. *lysta* = Dan. *lyste* = Sw. *lysta* = Goth. *lustōn*, desire); < *lust*, desire, pleasure: see *lust, n.* Cf. *lust, v.*, a doublet of *list*[2], now depending directly on the mod. noun *lust*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To please; be agreeable to; gratify; suit: originally impersonal, with indirect object of the person.

Whan hem *lyst*, thei remewen to other Cytees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

And somme seyn that we loven best
For to be free, and do right as us *lest*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 80.

2. *Naut.*, to cause to incline or lean to one side; cause to careen or heel over, as a ship by force of a side wind or by unequal stowage of cargo, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be disposed or inclined; wish; choose; like; please: with a personal subject: absolute, or followed by an infinitive with *to*.

And there oure host bigan his horse areste,
And seyde: "Lordynges, herkneth if yow *leste*."
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 828.

They oppress the weak, and take from them what they *list* by force. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Imagining no so true property of sovereignty as to do what he *listed*, and to *list* whatsoever pleased his fancy, he quickly made his kingdom a tennis-court, where his subjects should be the balls. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

To them that *list* the worlds gay showes I leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. John iii. 8.

But still he lets the people, whom he scorns,
Gape and cry wizard at him, if they *list*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. *Naut.*, to incline to one side or careen: as, the ship *listed* to starboard.

Soon she *listed* to port and filled rapidly.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

list[2] (list), *n.* [< ME. *list, lest, lyst*, var. (after the derived verb *list*[2]) of *lust*, < AS. *lust*, pleasure, desire: see *lust, n.*, and *list*[2], *v.*] 1†. Desire; wish; choice; inclination.

To dyne I have no *lest*,
Tyll I have some bolde barȯn,
Or some unketh gest.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 45).

If you would consider your state, you would have little *list* to sing, i-wis.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 582.

2†. Pleasure; lust.

Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not *lyst*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 261.

3. *Naut.*, a careening or leaning to one side: as, the ship has a *list* to port.

In consequence of her *list* and her drop aft, the forecastle was half-empty of water.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

Giving a great *list*, she [a boat] rocked forward and aft several times, and went to the bottom in eight fathoms of water. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 15.

list[3]† (list), *n.* [< ME. *liste*, < AS. *list*, wisdom, cunning, = OS. *list* = OFries. *list*, *lest* = D. *list* = MLG. LG. *list* = OHG. MHG. *list*, wisdom, prudence, cunning, artifice, G. *list*, cunning, artifice, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *list*, wisdom, skill, cunning, = Goth. *lists*, cunning, craft, will; orig. 'cunning' in the orig. sense of that word, 'knowing'; with formative *-t*, < Teut. √ *lis* in AS. *leornian* (orig. **lisnian*), learn, *lǣran*, teach. See *learn* and *lear*[1], *lore*[1], and cf. *last*[1], from the same ult. root.] Cunning; craft; skill.

Biuore me to kerue
And of the cupe serue,
Thu tech him of alle the *liste*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

★**list**[4] (list), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *list*, *liste*, *lyste*, < AS. *list*, a border of cloth, = D. *lijst* = MLG. *līste*, a border, margin, = OHG. *līsta*, MHG. *līste*, G. *leiste*, a border, strip, = Icel. *lista* = Dan. *liste* = Sw. *list* (cf. F. *liste* = Sp. It. *lista*, < G. or LG.), a border, strip. Not found outside of Teut. and Rom. Some uses (e. g., def. 5) of *list*[4] are appar. of F. origin, the F. *liste* being ult. the same word, and the immediate source of E. *list*[5].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The outer edge of anything; a border, limit, or boundary. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And [if] any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-out-en ye *lystys* of thre myle from ye cite deye.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The . . . situation . . . is in the very farthest part & *list* of Europe, bordering vpon Asia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

I am bound to your niece, sir; I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 86.

Made her right [hand] a comb of pearl to part
The *lists* of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The border or edge of cloth, forming the selvage, and usually different from the rest of the fabric; also, such borders collectively. This, which is torn or cut off when the cloth is made up, is used for many purposes requiring a cheap material.

First Gent. Well, there went but a pair of shears between us.
Lucio. I grant: as there may between the *lists* and the velvet. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 31.

Hence—**3.** Any strip of cloth; a fillet; a stripe of any kind.

Gartered with a red and blue *list*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 69.

They make blacke *lists* in their flesh, razing the skinne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country [the Cape of Good Hope], whose body is curiously striped with equal *Lists* of white and black.
Dampier, Voyages (1699), I. 533.

4†. The lobe of the ear; also, the ear itself.

By God, he smoot me ones on the *lyst*,
For that I rente out of his book a leef,
That of the strook myn ere wax al deef.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 634.

Le mol de l'oreille, the lug or *list* of th' eare. *Cotgrave.*

They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the *lists* of both eares. *Dekker*, Match me in London.

5. In *arch.*, a square molding; a fillet. Also called *listel*.

In the beginning it [the Doric] was a very simple order, as it appears even now in some places; the capital consisting only of a large *list* or square stone and a large quarter round under that, and the entablature of a deep architrave of one face, a broad frieze, and a very simple cornish. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 156.

6. In *carp.*: (*a*) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank. (*b*) The upper rail of a railing. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A woolen flap used by ropemakers as a guard for the hand.—**8.** In tinning iron plates, a thin coat of tin applied preparatory to a thicker coat. *E. H. Knight.*—**9.** A close dense streak in heavy bread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**10.** A ridge of earth thrown up by a double-moldboard plow, as in cultivating Indian corn. [Western U. S.]—**Lateral lists**, in dipterous insects, the sides of the front, as distinguished from the central part or frontal stripe.

II. *a.* Made of lists or strips of woolen selvage; made of list: as, *list* carpet.

I watched her glide along the gallery, her quiet tread muffled in a *list* slipper.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

That noble creature [the butler] came into the dining-room in a flannel gown and *list* shoes.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 25.

list[4] (list), *v. t.* [< ME. *listen*, *tysten*; < *list*[4], *n.*] **1**†. To border; edge. See *list*[4], *n.*, 1.

Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entrauerse *lysted* as grene as a mede, and the stremers down to the handes of Antony his stiwarde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

Most of them, I mean among your Latin Epistolizers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware, with trite and trivial Phrases only, *listed* with pedantic Shreds of Schoolboy Verses. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

A Danish Curtax, *listed* with gold or silver, hung on his left shoulder. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To sew or put together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a variegated display of color, or to form a border.

The showery arch,
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

3. To cover with list, or with lists or strips of cloth: as, to *list* a door; hence, to mark as if with list; streak.

He *listed* the doors against approaching winter breezes.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

4. In *carp.*, to take off the edge of, as a board; shape by chopping preparatory to finishing, as a block or stave. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** To ridge with raised borders of earth, as rows of Indian corn, by throwing up a furrow on each side with a double-moldboard plow. [Western U. S.]

Particularly for use on growing check-rowed and *listed* corn. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 298.

6. In *cotton-culture*, to prepare for the crop (as land) by making a bed with the hoe, and alternating beds with alleys. [Southern U. S.]

There is much difference of opinion upon the subject of burning or *listing* [in preparing the land for a cotton crop].
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 261.

list[5] (list), *n.* [= D. *lijst* = G. Dan. *liste* = Sw. *lista*, < OF. *liste*, F. *liste* = Sp. Pg. It. *lista*, orig. a border, band, strip, in present use a roll or list of names, catalogue, < MHG. *līste*, G. *leiste* (= AS. *list*, E. *list*[4]), a border, band, edge, strip: see *list*[4].] **1.** A roll or catalogue; an enumeration of persons or things by their names: as, a *list* of officers or members of a society; a *list* of books or of clothing.

Yes; 'tis the *list*
Of those that claim their offices this day
By custom of the coronation.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 15.

I would not enter on my *list* of friends . . .
the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 560.

What student came but that you planed her path
To Lady Psyche? . . .
Still her *lists* were swell'd and mine were lean.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A book, card, or slip of paper containing a series of names of persons or things, or prepared for the noting of such names: as, a visiting-*list*; a washing-*list*.—**Active list, burgess list, descriptive list.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil list**, the list or the aggregate of the sums appropriated for the payment of the civil officers of a government; hence, the body of such officers in a country. (For the use of the phrase in Great Britain, see *civil*.)—**Free list**, a list or category of particular persons who or things which are exempt from some general requirement. Specifically—(*a*) A list of the articles exempt from duty under existing revenue laws. (*b*) A list of persons allowed free admittance to any public entertainment. =**Syn.** *List*, *Roll*, *Register*, *Catalogue*, *Inventory*, *Schedule*. *Roll* applies only to persons, *inventory* and *schedule* only to things; the rest apply to both. *List* is much the most general. A *list* may be merely of names, without description or order, as a *list* of shops, a *list* of persons proscribed. *Roll* differs from *list* only in limitation to persons and in faint suggestion of its original meaning of a rolled-up paper or parchment. *Register* suggests an official act of some formality and fullness of detail, perhaps according to a legal or customary form: as, a *register* of voters, of marriages, or of deaths. *Catalogue* supposes orderly arrangement and some fullness of description: as, a *catalogue* of the paintings in a gallery, of the specimens in a museum, of the books in a library, or of the students in a college. An *inventory* is a list of property, generally with prices or values, made for legal or business purposes, as on a dissolution of partnership. A *schedule* is a list of things, made for any purpose, and showing what they are both in a general view and in some detail: as, a *schedule* of studies, or of assets.

list[5] (list), *v.* [< *list*[5], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into a list or catalogue; register; enroll.

They may be *listed* among the upper serving-men of some great household. *Milton.*

As we have seen who were called faithful by the apostolical men, we may also perceive who were *listed* by them in the catalogue of heretics.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 310.

Though all th' inhabitants of sea and air
Be *listed* in the glutton's bill of fare.
Cowley, On a Garden.

Specifically—**2.** To register the name of as a soldier; muster into the public service as a soldier; enlist: in this sense partly by apheresis from *enlist*.

Libertinism hath erected its standard, hath declared war against religion, and openly *listed* men of its side and party. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

A sergeant made use of me to inveigle country fellows, and *list* them in the service of the parliament.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

3. To enter for taxation, as property of any kind, upon the assessment-roll or a tax-book. [Local, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To enter the public service by enrolling one's name; enlist: in this use partly by apheresis from *enlist*.

At the age of fifteen, I went and *listed* for a soldier.
Goldsmith, Strolling Player.

list[6] (list), *n.* [Usually in pl. *lists*; < ME. *liste*, *lyste*, < AF. *liste*, with unorig. *t* (perhaps by confusion with OF. *liste*, ME. *liste*, E. *list*[4], edge), prop. *lisse*, OF. *lisse*, *lice*, F. *lice* = Pr. *lissa* = Sp. *liza* = Pg. *liça* = It. *liccia*, *lizza*, < ML. *licia* (pl. *liciæ*), barrier (*liciæ duelli*, barriers of a tournament, the lists), appar. (with ref. to the ropes used as barriers) orig. pl. of L. *licium*, thrum, thread, a small girdle. Cf. MHG. G. *litze*, cord, lace, file, bobbin; F. *lisse*, lace (see *lisse*).] One of the barriers inclosing the field of combat at a tournament; usually, in the plural (rarely in the singular), the space or field thus inclosed: now mostly used figuratively: as, to enter the *lists* in behalf of one's principles.

No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
No maner shot, polax, ne shorte knyf
Into the *lystes* sende ne thider brynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1687.

To the *lists* they came, and single-sword and gauntlet was their fight. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

A prince whose eye is chooser to his heart
Is seldom steady in the *lists* of love.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

The *list* must be sixty paces long and forty paces broad, set up in good order, and the ground within hard, stable, and level, without any great stones or other impediments.
Duke of Gloucester, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 212.

list[6] (list), *v. t.* [< *list*[6], *n.*] To inclose for a tournament, or for any contest: used especially in the past participle.

Then dare the boldest of the hostile train
To mortal combat on the *listed* plain.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 56.

Ourselves beheld the *listed* field,
A sight both sad and fair.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

list[7] (list), *n.* [A var. of *lisk*, *lesk*: see *lesk*.] The flank. [Prov. Eng.]

A *list* of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon.
Kennett, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

listel (lis'tel), *n.* [< F. *listel*, *listeau*, dim. of *liste*, a list, fillet, roll: see *list*[4].] In *arch.*, a ★narrow list or fillet; a reglet.

listen (lis'n), *v.* [< ME. *listnen*, *lustnen*, *lestenen*, listen; with formative *-n*, < *listen*, *lusten*, E. *list*: see *list*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To attend closely with the design of hearing; give ear; harken; hence, to give heed; yield compliantly: as, to *listen* to reason.

Parys *listinet* lyuely, let for no shame.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3114.

I *listned* for the Clock to chime
Dayes latest hower.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

My Lord, let me intreat you to stand behind this Skreen and *listen*. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, v. 16.

Where street met quay a fiddle's sound beguiled
A knot of *listening* folk.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 281.

To listen after†, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; inquire after.

Here comes my servant Travers, whom I sent
On Tuesday last to *listen after* news.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 29.

II.† *trans.* To hear; attend to; give heed to.

As it is fre to a fole foly to carpe,
So is it wit a wiseman his wordis to *listyn*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5082.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 103.

At which I ceased, and *listen'd* them a while.
Milton, Comus, l. 551.

To listen out†, to find out.

Jenkin, come hither: go to Bradford,
And *listen out* your fellow Wily.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

listener (lis'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *listnere* (?); as *listen* + *-er*[1].] One who listens; a harkener.

Not to die a *listener*, I arose,
And with me Philip, talking still.
Tennyson, The Brook.

lister[1] (lis'tėr), *n.* [< *list*[4], *v.*, 5, + *-er*[1].] In *agri.*, a double mold-board plow for hilling young plants: sometimes fitted with a seeding attachment.—**Sulky lister**, a two-wheeled lister having a seat for the operator placed over the plow and carry-

ing a seed-box with an automatic delivery and a telescopic seed-spout that delivers the seed immediately behind the plow. Circular covering disks follow the plow and cover the seed.

lister[2] (lis'tėr), *n.* [< *list*[5], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who makes a list or roll; specifically, in some parts of the United States, an appraiser for the purpose of taxation; an officer whose duty it is to make lists of taxable property.

lister[3]† (lis'tėr), *n.* [ME. *lister, listre, listyr,* < OF. *listre,* for *litre,* < L. *lector,* a reader, < *legere* (> F. *lire*), read: see *lector.*] 1. A reader. —2. A preaching friar; a lector.

lister[4], *n.* See *leister.*

Listera (lis'te-rä), *n.* [NL., named after Martin *Lister,* an English physician and naturalist.] A generic name given by Robert Brown in 1813 to two species of orchidaceous plants belonging to *Ophrys,* one of which, *O. ovata,* is the type of that genus. There are about 12 species, characterized by distinct sepals and petals, an entire or two-lobed lip, and a very short column. The stem bears two sub-opposite leaves. They are widely distributed in north temperate and arctic regions. See *twayblade.*

Listerian (lis-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Lister* (see *Listerism*) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Sir Joseph Lister (Lord Lister), or pertaining to a method of antiseptic surgery introduced by him.

listerine (lis'tėr-in), *n.* [From Lord *Lister,* the founder of antiseptic surgery.] An antiseptic preparation consisting of a solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, thymol, etc.

Listerise, *v. t.* See *Listerize.*

Listerism (lis'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *Lister* (see def.) + *-ism.*] An antiseptic method of operating introduced by Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister, an English surgeon. It was designed to effect the total exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds. A spray of carbolic solution was brought to play over the part under operation, that the germicidal effect might result not only on the surface of the tissues, but also in the surrounding air. After the operation the part was closely enveloped in dressings impregnated with carbolic acid or other germicide, which were disturbed as little as possible during recovery. Some of the features of the early forms of Lister's method have fallen into disuse, but the recognition of the importance of the exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds, of the danger of the introduction of germs from air, instruments, appliances of all kinds, and the hands of those operating, and of the value in this regard not only of cleanliness but of germicidal drugs, seems to be a permanent acquisition of surgical art.

Listerize (lis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Listerized,* ppr. *Listerizing.* [< *Lister* (see *Listerism*) + *-ize.*] To treat by Sir Joseph Lister's (Lord Lister) antiseptic method. See *Listerism.* Also spelled *Listerise.*

Patients are *Listerised,* to use a hospital term, just as beer and wine are nowadays "Pasteurised," to use a trade term—which means that, by their respective methods, they are sealed against the entrance of the germs of disease. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 846.

Lister's gauze. See *gauze.*

listful (list'fûl), *a.* [< *list*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] Attentive.

Who all the while, with greedie *listfull* eares,
Did stand astonisht at his curious skill.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 7.

listing[1] (lis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *list*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of attaching a list or border, or of binding with list.

Here I must breath awhile, to satisfy some that perhaps might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 211.

2. A list or border of cloth, etc.

Shoes bound round with *listing* band. *Mary Howitt.*

3. The act of cutting away the sapwood from the edge of a board.—4. The strip thus cut away.—5. In *agri.,* the throwing up of the soil into ridges. [U. S.]

The drawback to this *listing* is due to the fact that close to the edges of the furrow on each side a row of weeds springs up. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVI. 6.

listing[2] (lis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *list*[5], *v.*] 1. The act of making a list or catalogue.—2. In land laws of the United States, an allotment or assignment of land by the government.

An attempt was made to attack the validity of the *listing* of the land by the general government over to the state, which is equivalent to a patent in passing to it the fee simple. *California Law Report.*

listing-plow (lis'ting-plou), *n.* A plow with a double moldboard, specially designed for listing, or throwing the soil up into ridges. [U. S.]

Listing's theorem. See *theorem.*

listless (list'les), *a.* [< *list*[2], *n.*, + *-less.* Cf. *lustless.*] 1. Indifferent to or taking no interest in what happens about one; languid and unheeding: as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

I, *listless,* yet restless,
Find every prospect vain.
Burns, Despondency.

2. Marked by languid inactivity; manifesting relaxed attention; inanimate: as, a *listless* attitude.

His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch.
Gray, Elegy.

With a half smile she let fall the gold
And glistening gems her *listless* hand did hold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 220.

=Syn. 1. *Listless, Careless, Supine, Indolent.* The *listless* and the *careless* do not care or desire; the *supine* and the *indolent* do not care enough to conquer their shrinking from activity or work. The words may all indicate a temporary state or a permanent element of character; *indolent* generally indicates the latter. (See *idle.*) *Careless* is not caring; *supine* is literally lying flat on one's back, not rousing one's self at all, ignobly indifferent; *listless,* indifferent and languid. *Listless* does not necessarily imply blame.

listlessly (list'les-li), *adv.* In a listless manner; without attention; heedlessly.

listlessness (list'les-nes), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; languid inattention.

listly[1] (list'li), *a.* [< *list*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Quick of hearing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

listly[1] (list'li), *adv.* [(= D. *listlijk* = Dan. (obs.) *listelig*) < *listly, a.*] Easily; distinctly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

listly[2]† (list'li), *adv.* [ME. *listely,* < AS. *listlīce* (= OHG. *lstlih,* MHG. *listelich*), cunningly, < *list,* cunning, + *-lice:* see *list*[3] and *-ly*[2].] Cunningly; slyly.

He ful *listli* hem ledes to that loueli schippe,
& taugt bi-hende tunnes hem to hude there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2742.

list-mill (list'mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* a wheel covered with list or selvage of woolen material, used for polishing stones cut en cabochon. [Obsolescent.] Also *list-wheel.*

listnesst, *n.* [Irreg. < *list*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of listening; attention.

Then take me this errand,
And what I shal prophecy with tentiue *listenes* harcken.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 254. (*Davies.*)

liston (lis'ton), *n.* [< OF. *liston,* < *liste,* a list: see *list*[4].] In *her.,* a scroll or ribbon upon which a motto is inscribed.

list-pan (list'pan), *n.* A perforated skimmer used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight.*

list-pot (list'pot), *n.* In *tin-plate manuf.,* the last of the series of five pots used in coating the iron plates.

The *list-pot,* which contains a layer of melted tin about one-quarter of an inch deep.
Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 518.

listred (lis'tred), *n.* [< W. *llestraid,* a corn-measure, lit. a vesselful, < *llestr,* a vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3¾ imperial bushels, or 4 United States (Winchester) bushels. This is the statement of the parliamentary returns of 1879, where it is reported as still in use. According to Dr. Young, it was 20, 21, 22, or 24 gallons in different localities.

list-wheel (list'hwēl), *n.* Same as *list-mill.*

list-work (list'wėrk), *n.* A sort of appliqué work in which list is sewed upon a garment cut out of fabric of any kind, edge to edge or overlapping.

listy (lis'ti), *a.* [A dial. var. of *lusty.*] Strong; powerful. [North. Eng.]

Listy mene and able. *Lincoln MS., f.* 3. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[1]† (lit), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *lit, lyt, lut* (also *litle, lytle, lutle,* partly as abbr. of *litel, lytel,* little), < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut,* little: see *little,* and cf. *lite*[1].] Little.

Felaw, he seid, herkyn a *liȝt,*
And on myne errand go thou tyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[2] (lit), *n.* [< ME. *lit, little,* < Icel. *litr,* color, dye, earlier complexion, face, countenance, = AS. *wlite,* beauty, splendor, form, hue, face.] Color; dye; stain. [Prov. Eng.]

lit[2]† (lit), *v. t.* [< ME. *litten, liten,* < Icel. *lita,* dye, color, < *litr,* dye, color: see *lit*[2], *n.*] To color; dye.

We use na clathes that are *littede* of dyverse coloures; oure wiffes ne are nogte gayly arayed for to plese us.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[3] (lit). Preterit and past participle of *light*[1].

lit[4] (lit). Preterit and past participle of *light*[3].

lit. An abbreviation of *literal* and *literally;* also ★of *literature.*

litæ, *n.* Plural of *lite*[2].

litany (lit'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *litanies* (-niz). [Early ★mod. E. *litanie,* < ME. *letanie,* < OF. *letanie,* F. *litanie* = Pr. *letania* = Sp. *letanía* = Pg. *ladainha* = It. *litania, letania, letana* (in F., etc., usually in pl.), < LL. *litania,* < Gr. λιτανεία, an entreating, a litany, < λιταίνειν, rare form of λιτανεύειν, pray, < λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, beg, pray; cf. λιτή, prayer: see *lite*[2].] 1. Primarily, a solemn prayer of supplication; a public or general supplication to God, especially in processions.

Thei putten his name in here *Letanyes,* as a Seynt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

The morning hymns and psalmody and prayers then came all under the general term of *litany,* and the Arians were forbidden in this sense to make any *litanies* within the city, by this law of Arcadius.
Bingham, Antiq., I. xiii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *liturgics,* an appointed form of responsive prayer, used as part of a service or separately. The most important varieties have been the following: (*a*) *Liturgical* or *missal litanies,* found in the oldest liturgies or eucharistic offices, especially in the introductory division. Such are the *synapte* and *ectene* of the Oriental forms, consisting of a series of brief clauses, mostly beginning "In behalf of," then naming the person or thing prayed for, and concluding "let us beseech the Lord," with the response *Kyrie eleïson.* There were originally five such litanies in the liturgy: the initial diaconica or irenica (the Western Kyrie, pacificæ, and collect), the ectene after the Gospel, the litany after the offertory, that following the great intercession by the priest after consecration, and a closing litany after communion. In the West such litanies were in use for many centuries, but they have not been retained in the Roman Church, which has, however, versicles before the introit and the Kyrie after it. (*b*) In the day hours and other offices similar litanies often form part of the service in both East and West. (*c*) As separate offices in the Western Church, litanies have been used since the fifth century, especially in processions of clergy and people. The earliest form of these was the repetition of *Kyrie eleïson* a great number of times without variation, the petitions of the missal litanies being omitted. Somewhat later the existing Western form was developed, beginning with the Kyrie and invocation of the Trinity, followed by invocations of saints, deprecations, obsecrations, supplications or intercessions, with other suffrages and prayers. The Anglican Litany in the Book of Common Prayer follows very closely the model just described, but omits all invocations of saints, recites generally several petitions in succession before inserting a response, and makes a few additions. (See *deprecation,* 2.) It is, properly speaking, a separate service, but is regularly said after the third collect at morning prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Sundays and holy days it immediately precedes the communion service, or else is said separately. In the Roman Catholic Church three litanies are recognized for use in public worship: (1) the Litany of the Saints; (2) the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, or Litany of Loreto; and (3) the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. See *lite*[2].

And songe the *letanye*
And other gode orysons.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 406.

Hence—3. Any earnest supplication or prayer. [Poetical.]

We passed, and joined a crowd in such like guise,
Who through the town sang woful *litanies.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 16.

Deacon's litany. See *diaconica, ectene, irenicon, synapte.* —**Lesser litany.** (*a*) The petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison,* each said thrice, as at the beginning of the eucharistic office or mass, or the same translated, "Lord (or Christ), have mercy upon us." (*b*) The same petitions with the following versicles or prayers and responses in the litany in the English Book of Common Prayer, allowed to be omitted at discretion in the American Book. (*c*) The same petitions with the following versicles and responses in the Orders for Morning and Evening Prayer.

litany-desk (lit'a-ni-desk), *n.* In the *Anglican Ch.,* a movable desk at which a minister or reader kneels facing the altar, while he recites the litany. It is placed in the body of the church, in front of the door of the rood-screen or chancel. This position outside the choir or sanctuary is intended to accord with the penitential character of the litany. Also called *litany-stool* and (less correctly) *faldstool.* See cut under *faldstool.*

litany-stool (lit'a-ni-stōl), *n.* Same as *litany-desk.*

litarge[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *litharge.*

litargie†, **litarge**[2]†, *n.* Middle English variants of *lethargy*[1]. *Chaucer.*

litation† (li-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *litatio(n-),* a fortunate or successful sacrifice, < *litare,* make a favorable sacrifice or offering, obtain favorable omens.] A sacrificing. *Bailey,* 1731.

Litchi (lich'ī), *n.* [NL. (P. Sonnerat, 1776), < Chin. *lichi:* see *lichi.*] A genus of sapindaceous trees belonging to the tribe *Nephelieæ.* There is but one species, which is confined to China, the eastern part of India, and the Philippine Islands, producing an edible fruit, the *lichi.* See *lichi.*

litch-owl, *n.* See *lich-owl.*

Lit. D., Litt. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Literarum* (*Litterarum*) *Doctor*—that is, Doctor of Letters.

lit de justice (lē dė zhüs-tēs'). [F.: *lit,* bed (< L. *lectus,* bed: see *litter, n.*); *de,* of; *justice,* justice.] Bed of justice. See *bed*[1].

lite[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lite, lyte, lute,* partly abbr. of *litel, lytel, lutel,* little (cf. *much,* ME. *muche, moche,* abbr. of *muchel, mochel*), partly from *lit, lyt,* little: see *lit*[1] and *little.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Little.

It semed that he carried *lyt* array.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 14.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite,*
The aged men, and boys of tender age.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 26. (*Latham.*)

2. Of low rank.

> He ne lafte for reyne ne thonder
> In sikneſse nor in meschief to visite
> The ferreſte in his parissche, moche and *lite.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

II. *n.* A little; a small amount; a short time.

> Cold water shal not greve us but a *lyte.*
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 254.

> Ac for to fare thus with thi frende foly it were,
> For he that loueth the lelly *lyte* of thyne coueiteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 149.

> He sede me a *lute* biuore is deth that he was ate dede.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

lite[1]†, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree.—**Lite and lite,** little by little; gradually or slowly.

> Every soun
> Nis but of eir reverberacioun,
> And evere it wasteth *lite and lite* [var. *litel*] away.
> *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 527.

lite[2] (līt'tē), *n.*; pl. *litæ* (-tē). [Gr. λιτή, prayer: see *litany.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a religious procession accompanied with prayer; prayer for a special object made during such a procession.

-lite. [< F. *-lithe* = Sp. *-lito* = Pg. *-litho* = It. *-lito,* < L. *-lithus,* < Gr. λίθος, a stone. The form *-lith* is directly from the L. and Gr.; the form *-lite* is partly from the F. *-lithe* (pron. lēt), and is partly due to conformation to the unrelated suffix *-ite*[2] as used in mineralogy.] An element (a quasi-suffix) in names of minerals, signifying 'stone': same as *-lith.*

litel†, *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *little.*

liter[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *litter.*

liter[2], **litre**[1] (lē'tėr), *n.* [< F. *litre,* < Gr. λίτρα, ★a pound, > LL. *litra,* a pound, ML. a measure of liquids (> F. *litron,* an old measure of capacity): see *litra.*] The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 0.8799 imperial quart, or 1.056 United States quarts; the volume of one kilogram of water at its maximum density.

> It was intended to be as nearly equal as possible to one cubic decimeter, and in fact its departure from this is extremely small, and has never been satisfactorily determined. The liter is a volume ascertained by weighing. It is not a vessel; and the temperature of the vessel that holds it is only defined for the purpose of testing standards.

literacy (lit'ę-rą-si), *n.* [< *litera(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being literate; knowledge of letters; ability to read and write; possession of education; also, condition with reference to education: opposed to *illiteracy.*

> Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in *literacy* in its native population.
> *New Eng. Jour. of Education,* XVII. 54.

★**literal** (lit'ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *literal,* F. *littéral* = Sp. *literal* = Pg. *literal* = It. *litterale, letterale,* < LL. *litteralis, literalis,* of or belonging to letters or to writing, < L. *littera, litera,* a letter, *litteræ, literæ,* letters: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of, expressed by, or representing letters; alphabetic.

> So haue I don, after myne entent,
> With *litterall* carectes for yꝰr sake;
> Tham conueying in sable lines blake.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6605.

> The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

2. According to the letter of verbal expression. (*a*) According to inherent or fundamental purport; free from figure or variation of meaning; exact; precise; primary: as, the *literal* meaning of words used metaphorically; to use the most *literal* expressions. (*b*) In accordance with the natural or established use of language; conformable to the most obvious intent; real; authentic: as, the *literal* meaning of an author; *literal* interpretation.

> Though some differences have been ill raised, yet We take comfort in this, that all Clergymen within Our Realm have always most willingly subscribed to the Articles established: which is an argument to Us that they all agree in the true, usual, *literal* meaning of the said Articles.
> *Royal Declaration* prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles.

> That is properly the *literal* sense which is the first meaning of the command in the whole complexion.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

> *Literal* interpretation in Scripture as in other books results from the ordinary use and force of the words. It gives the sense which the words proximately signify according to the writer's intention. This may be either the proper or the metaphorical meaning.
> *J. H. Blunt,* Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theol., p. 417.

3. Following the letter or exact words.

> The common way which we have taken is not a *literal* translation, but a kind of paraphrase, or somewhat which is yet more loose, betwixt a paraphrase and imitation.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

4. Exact; especially, mechanically precise: as, the too *literal* execution of an order.—**5.** Characterized by a tendency to regard everything in a matter-of-fact, unimaginative way: as, a very *literal* person.—**Literal arithmetic,** algebra.—**Literal contract, equation,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 2.** See *verbal.*

II.† *n.* Literal meaning.

> How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals!*
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

literalisation, literalise, etc. See *literalization,* etc.

literalism (lit'ę-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *littéralisme;* < *literal* + *-ism.*] **1.** Literal interpretation or understanding; adherence to the exact letter or precise significance, as in interpreting or translating.—**2.** In *art,* exact rendering or representation; unimaginative exactness.

> He shunned the *literalism* of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision. *The Studio,* III. 147.

literalist (lit'ę-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *littéraliste* = Sp. (rare) *literalista;* < *literal* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.—**2.** In *art,* an exact copyist; one who draws or paints with unimaginative exactness.

literality (lit-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *littéralité;* as *literal* + *-ity.*] The quality of being literal; literalness; verbal or literal meaning.

> Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality.*
> *Milton,* Divorce, i. 14.

literalization (lit″ę-ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *literalize* + *-ation.*] The act of literalizing or rendering literal; the act of reducing to a literal meaning. Also spelled *literalisation.*

literalize (lit'ę-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *literalized,* ppr. *literalizing.* [< *literal* + *-ize.*] To render literal; conform or adhere to the letter; interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words. Also spelled *literalise.*

literalizer (lit'ę-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who literalizes; one who interprets or understands literally. Also written *literaliser.*

literally (lit'ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the strict import of the word or words; exactly: as, the city was *literally* destroyed; the narrative is *literally* true.

literalness (lit'ę-ral-nes), *n.* The state of being literal. (*a*) Literal interpretation or import. (*b*) The tendency to give to everything a literal or matter-of-fact interpretation; want of imaginativeness or ideality.

> The *literalness* and the logic which they [the Puritans] applied to everything they applied particularly to the doctrines of providence and of prayer.
> *M. C. Tyler,* Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 101.

literarian (lit-ę-rā'ri-ąn), *n.* [< *literary* + *-an.*] One who is engaged in literary pursuits. [Recent.]

> Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, is the latest *literarian* to lay aside, temporarily, weightier work and indulge in the writing of fiction. *The American,* XVII. 301.

literary (lit'ę-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *littéraire* = Sp. *literario* = Pg. *litterario* = It. *letterario,* < L. *litterarius, literarius,* belonging to letters or learning, < L. *littera, litera,* letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to letters or literature; proper to or consisting of literature: as, *literary* property; *literary* fame or history; *literary* conversation.

> He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit.
> *Johnson,* Pref. to Shakespeare. (*Latham.*)

2. Versed in letters; occupied with literature; especially, engaged in writing books.

> He liked those *literary* cooks
> Who skim the cream of others' books.
> *Mrs. H. More.*

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution.*—**Literary property,** *in law:* (*a*) Property in anything written or printed, particularly books, manuscripts, autographs, maps, and the like. (*b*) The right to control the reproduction and publication in writing or print or otherwise of literary property (see *a*). The term is usually applied to literature, but the law comprehensively includes pictures, statuary, music, and the like. See ★*copyright.*

literate (lit'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lettré* = Sp. *literato* = Pg. *litterato* = It. *litterato, letterato,* < L. *litteratus, literatus,* lettered, learned, < *littera, litera,* letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a knowledge of letters; possessing education; instructed: opposed to *illiterate.*

> The Ægæan sea, that doth divide
> Europe from Asia, the sweet *literate* world
> From the barbarian.
> *Chapman,* Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to letters; learned; literary.

> This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy,
> *W. Montague,* Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 3.

> He was the Friar Bacon of the less *literate* portion of the Temple. *Lamb,* Old Benchers.

> It is only from its roots in the living generations of men that a language can be reinforced with fresh vigor for its needs; what may be called a *literate* dialect grows ever more and more pedantic and foreign, till it becomes at last as unfitting a vehicle for living thought as monkish Latin. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects.

II. *n.* **1.** A man of letters; a learned or literary man.

> On his monument . . . he [Sir W. Jones] sits surrounded by his company of native *literates.*
> *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 3.

2. An educated man who has not taken a university degree; especially, a candidate for holy orders who has not been educated at a university. [Eng.]

> We have no *literates,* none of that class who in this country prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church.
> *Bp. of Limerick,* quoted in Quarterly Rev., XXXI. 514.

literated†, *a.* [< *literate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *literate.*

> Most *literated* judges, please your lordships
> So to connive your judgments to the view
> Of this debauch'd and diversivolent woman.
> *Webster,* White Devil, iii. 2.

literati, *n.* Plural of *literatus.*

literatim (lit-ę-rā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *littera, litera,* letter: see *letter*[3], *n.*] Letter for letter; without the change of a letter: usually in the phrase *verbatim et literatim.*

literation (lit-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [As *literate* + *-ion.*] Representation by letters: as, the *literation* of Oriental words in English. Compare *transliteration.*

literatist (lit'ę-rā-tist), *n.* [< *literate* + *-ist.*] A literary person; one engaged in literary pursuits. [Rare.]

> Indeed, they are never the most elegant *literatists* who study longest at college. *Jon Bee,* Essay on Samuel Foote.

literato (lit-ę-rā'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *literato* = It. *litterato, letterato,* learned: see *literate, a., literatus.*] Same as *literatus.* [Rare.]

★**literator** (lit'ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *littérateur* = It. *litteratore,* a literary man, < L. *litterator, literator,* a teacher of reading, an instructor, also a grammarian, critic, philologist, < *littera, litera,* letter, pl. *litteræ, literæ,* letters, learning: see *letter*[3].] **1.** A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler in learning.

> They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, . . . a set of pert, petulant *literators,* to whom, instead of their proper, but severe, unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay young military sparks, and danglers at toilets.
> *Burke,* To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

2. A man of literary culture; a man of letters; a literary man.

> Eobanus was the Poet of the Reformation, and, with Melanchthon and Camerarius, its chief *Literator.*
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> *Literator,* modified from littérateur, is much nearer being Anglicized. This word, but not in the sense attached to it by Burke, we have long desiderated; and the countenance it has received from Southey, Landor, Lockhart, Mr. De Quincey, and Mr. Carlyle has already availed to take off something of its strangeness of aspect.
> *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 184.

★**literature** (lit'ę-rā-tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *litterature* (in ME. *letterure, lettrure,* < OF. *letrure:* see *letterure*), < OF. *literature,* F. *littérature* = Sp. *literatura* = Pg. *litteratura* = It. *litteratura, letteratura* = D. *litteratuur* = G. Dan. *literatur* = Sw. *litteratur,* < L. *litteratura, literatura,* a writing (as formed of letters), the alphabet, the science of language, philology, erudition, learning, < *littera, litera,* a letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **1**†. Learning; instruction in letters.

> Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand,
> Is to you that have no *litterature.*
> *The Pardoner and the Frere* (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

> Would I had been at the charge of thy better *literature.*
> *B. Jonson,* New Inn, To the Reader.

> A person who by his style and *literature* seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-press in Little Britain proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

2. The use of letters for the promulgation of thought or knowledge; the communication of facts, ideas, or emotions by means of books or other modes of publication; literary work or production: as, the profession of *literature.*

> *Literature* is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick. *Lamb.*

3. Recorded thought or knowledge; the aggregate of books and other publications, in either an unlimited or a limited sense; the collective body of literary productions in general, or within a particular sphere, period, country, language, etc.: as, the *literature* of a science, art, or profession; Greek, Roman, or Elizabethan *literature.*

Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 52.

We become so wonted to . . . [Browning's diction] that it seems like a new dialect that we have mastered for the sake of its *literature*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 296.

4. In a restricted sense, the class of writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, and essays, in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge.

Literature consists of a whole body of classics in the true sense of the word. . . . *Literature* consists of all the books — and they are not so many — where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form. *J. Morley*, Address, Feb. 26, 1887.

Light literature, books or writings such as can be understood and enjoyed without much mental exertion; writings intended primarily for entertainment, relaxation, or amusement: applied most frequently to fiction.— **Polite literature**, belles-lettres. [This phrase has almost passed out of use.]=**Syn.** *Literature, Learning, Scholarship, Erudition, Lore.* *Literature*, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge or appreciation of them; *learning*, large knowledge acquired by study, especially in the literature, history, or the like, of the past; *scholarship*, learning viewed as the possession of a professional or amateur scholar or student; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recondite sort of knowledge obtained by profound research; *lore*, a rather poetic word for *erudition*, often in a special department: as, versed in the *lore* of magic.

literatured (lit'ę-rā-tūrd), *a.* [< *literature* + *-ed*².] Learned; having literary knowledge.

Gower is . . . *literatured* in the wars. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 157.

literatus (lit-ę-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *literati* (-tī). [L. *litteratus*, *literatus*, lettered, learned: see *literate*.] A man of letters or erudition; in the plural, literary men in general; the literary class; learned people. [Rare in the singular.] Among foreigners in China the term *literati* is applied to the scholars and learned men of the country generally, especially to those who have taken one or more degrees, but are not in office and not engaged in trade.

Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened *literati*, who turn over the pages of history. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 164.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*

literose (lit'ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *litterosus*, *literosus*, learned, lettered, < *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *letter*³, *n.*] Distinctively literary; exercising or manifesting special care for literary form or style. [Rare.]

Amongst the French masters Daudet is always *literose*. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXVI. 479.

literosity (lit-ę-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *literose* + *-ity*.] Literary character. [Rare.]

The sentiment is German, while the *literosity* in the poorer passages of the work is second-rate English. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXVIII. 322.

lites, *n.* Plural of *lis*¹.

litester†, *n.* See *litster*.

lith¹ (lith), *n.* [< ME. *lith*, *lyth*, < AS. *lith* (pl. *lithu*, *leothu*) = OS. OFries. *lith* = D. *lid* = OHG. *lid*, MHG. *lit* = Icel. *lidhr* = Dan. Sw. *led* = Goth. *lithus* (also with generalizing prefix *ge-*, D. *gelid* = OHG. *gilid*, MHG. *gelit*, G. *glied*), limb, joint, member; not connected, as usually supposed, with AS. *lithan*, go (see *lead*¹, *lithe*³), for the word does not mean 'that on which one goes,' but prob. formed, with formative *-th* (Goth. *-thu*), from the √ *li* of AS. *lim*, limb: see *limb*¹.] A limb; any member of the body; also, a joint; a segment or symmetrical part or division: as, sound in *lith* and limb; a *lith* of an orange. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Trewely she hath the herte in hold
Of Chauntecleer loken in every *lith*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

O Willie's large o' limb and *lith*,
And come o' high degree.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 170).

lith²†, *n.* [ME., also *lyth*, property; cf. Icel. *lȳdhr*, the common people, AS. *leód*, people: see *lede*³, *n.*] Property.

lith³†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *light*. *Chaucer.*

lith⁴†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *lieth*, third person singular indicative present of *lie*¹. *Chaucer.*

-lith. [= F. *-lithe* (> E. *-lite*) = Sp. *-lito* = Pg. *-litho* = It. *-lito*, < L. *-lithus*, Gr. λίθος, a stone.] An element in some compounds of Greek formation, meaning 'stone,' as in *acrolith*, *monolith*, etc. In many names of minerals it occurs in the form *-lite* (which see).

lithagogue (lith'ą-gog), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, a stone, + ἀγωγός, drawing forth, < ἀγειν, lead, carry away.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

II. *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

lithanode (lith'ą-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *anode* (?).] A hard, compact form of peroxid of lead, used in storage-batteries. [A trade-name.]

lithanthrax (li-than'thraks), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, a stone, + ἄνθραξ, coal: see *anthrax*.] Stone-coal; mineral coal: in distinction from *xylanthrax*, or wood-coal. See *coal*, 2.

litharge (lith'ärj), *n.* [Formerly also *lithargie*, *lithargy*, *lethargy*; ME. *litarge*, < OF. *litarge*, F. *litharge* = Sp. *litargirio* (also *litarge*, after F.) = Pg. *lithargyrio* = It. *litargiro*, *litargirio*, *litargilio*, < L. *lithargyrus*, < Gr. λιθάργυρος, spume of silver, < λίθος, stone, + ἄργυρος, silver: see *argent*.] The yellow or reddish protoxid of lead (PbO) partially fused. On cooling it passes into a mass consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow color, and semi-transparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and in the composition of flint-glass, enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware, and is used in the manufacture of varnishes and drying-oils.

I'le onely now emboss my book with brass,
Dye 't with vermilion, deck 't with coperass,
With gold and silver, lead and mercury,
Tin, iron, orpine, stibium, *lethargy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 8.

Litharge plaster, in *med.*, lead-plaster or diachylon.

lithate (lith'āt), *n.* [< *lith*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of lithic acid. See *urate*. Also *lithiate*.

lithe¹ (līᵺ or līth), *a.* [< ME. *lithe*, *lythe* (also *lind*, *lynd*: see *lind*²), < AS. *līthe*, gentle, soft, = OS. *lithi* = MLG. *linde* = OHG. *lindi*, MHG. *linde*, G. *lind* (and *gelinde*) = Dan. *lind*, gentle, soft, mild, tender (cf. L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, tough, viscous, slow, easy, etc.: see *lent*³); with formative *-th*, < √ *lin*, seen in G. dial. (Bav.) *len*, soft, = Icel. *linr*, soft, = L. *lēnis*, soft, mild (see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc.), and in the verb, AS. *linnan*, etc., cease: see *lin*¹.] **1**†. Soft; tender; mild; calm; agreeable.

To make *lythe* that erst was hard.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 119.

Atte places warme, in daies *lithe* and drie,
Ys nowe the hilly landes uppe to eree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

2. Easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Thou givest moisture to the thirsty roots
Of the *lithe* willow. *Bryant*, The River by Night.

Young maiden, with a *lithe* figure, and a pleasant voice, acting in those love-dramas. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

3†. Pleasant; fine.

We are comene fro the kyng of this *lythe* ryche [kingdom], That knawene es for conquerour corownde in erthe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1653.

=**Syn.** 2. Pliable, supple, willowy.

lithe¹† (līᵺ), *v.* [< ME. *lithen*, *lethen*, < AS. *līthian*, become or make soft or mild, < *lithe*, soft: see *lithe*¹, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become calm.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make soft or mild; soften; alleviate; mitigate; lessen.

After the deth she cried a thousand sythe,
Syn he that wont hire wo was for to *lithe*
She moot forgon. *Chaucer*, Troïlus, iv. 754.

2. To relax; make less stiff.

Lome mennes limes weore *lythet* that tyme,
And bi-come knaues to kepe Pers beestes.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 183.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now supplied, *lithed*, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368. (*Davies.*)

lithe²† (līᵺ), *v.* [< ME. *lithen*, *lytha*, < Icel. *hlydha* (= Dan. *lytte*), listen, < *hljōdh*, hearing, what is heard, a sound; cf. AS. *hleóthor*, hearing, a sound, akin to *hlūd*, loud, *hlyst*, hearing: see *list*¹, *loud*.] **I.** *intrans.* To give ear; attend; listen.

Lithe and listen, gentlemen,
All that now be here. *Old ballad.*

II. *trans.* To listen to.

And vnder a lynde vppon a launde lened I a stounde,
To *lythe* the layes the louely foules made.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 66.

lithe³†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *lithan*, go: see *lead*¹.] To go.

He ne durste noht . . . *lithen*.
Ormulum, l. 8374. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lithectasy (li-thek'tą-si), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *cystectasy*.] In *surg.*, same as *cystectasy*, 2.

lithely (līᵺ'- or lith'li), *adv.* In a lithe manner; flexibly; pliantly.

lithemia, lithæmia (li-thē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, a stone, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excess of uric acid in the blood. Also called *uricemia*.

lithemic (li-thē'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with lithemia.

lithen†, *v. t.* [ME. *lithnien*; with formative *-n*, < *lithe*, soft, mild: see *lithe*¹, *a.* and *v.*] To ease.

litheness (līᵺ'- or līth'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

lither¹† (līᵺ'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *lither*, *lyther*, *luther*, *lithere*, *lidder*, bad, wicked, false, treacherous, < AS. *lȳthre*, bad, wicked; cf. D. *lodder*, a wanton, adj. *loddering*, trifling, wanton, = G. *lotterig*, slovenly; see also *litherly*. Cf. Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free.] Bad; wicked; corrupt; lazy.

For he [Love] may do al that he can devyse,
And in *lithere* folke dystroye vise.
The Cuckoo and the Nightingale, l. 14.

Her-of, good god graunte me forȝeuenesse,
Of al my *luther* lyuyng in al my lyf-tyme.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 437.

lither² (līᵺ'ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *lithe*¹, in simulation of *lither*¹, which in the sense of 'idle' (in deriv. *litherly*) approaches the sense of 'pliant, supple': see *lither*¹.] Soft; supple; limber; pliant. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall 'scape mortality.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 21.

litherlurden† (līᵺ'ėr-lėr″dęn), *n.* [< *lither*¹ + *lurdan*.] Laziness. [Old slang.]

I am alwayes troubled with the *litherlurden*,
I love so to linger;
I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an
Inch thick on the top of my finger!
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

litherly (līᵺ'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *litherly* (?) = D. *liederlijk* = MLG. *liderlik* = MHG. *liederlich*, light, trifling, frivolous, G. *liederlich* = Dan. Sw. *liderlig*, lewd, careless, slovenly, wanton, vicious, dial. also light, quick; as *lither*¹ + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Mischievous; wicked. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He [the goblin] was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*
But well Lord Cranstoun served he.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 32.

2†. Idle; lazy.

litherly† (līᵺ'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *litherly*, *lutherliche*; < *lither*¹ + *-ly*².] Badly; wickedly; mischievously.

Thei hadde *lutherli* here lond brend and destrued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2646.

A clerk hadde *litherly* biset his whyle
But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

Saise to syr Lucius, to unlordly he wyrkez,
Thus *letherly* agaynes law to lede my pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

litherness¹† (līᵺ'ėr-nes), *n.* [ME. *lithernesse*; < *lither*¹ + *-ness*.] **1.** Wickedness.

Thei als wrecchis, wittirly,
Has ledde ther liffe in *lithirnesse*.
York Plays, p. 498.

2. Idleness. [Prov. Eng.]

litherness²† (līᵺ'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *lither*² + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being lither or limber.

litherous† (līᵺ'ėr-us), *a.* [Also *lidderous*, *liddrous*; < *lither*¹ + *-ous*.] Wicked; base.

But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt theim like *liddrous* lewde as thei bee.
Skelton, Against Venomous Tongues, l. 29.

lithesome (līᵺ'- or līth'sum), *a.* [< *lithe*¹ + *-some*. Also contr. *lissome*.] Pliant; limber; nimble; lissome.

lithesomeness (līᵺ'- or līth'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lithe or lithesome.

lithia (lith'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *lithium*, q. v.] An oxid (Li_2O) of the metal lithium. It is of a white color, and is slowly soluble in water, forming a hydroxid, acrid and caustic, which acts on colors like other alkalis.—**Lithia emerald.** See *emerald*.—**Lithia mica.** See *lepidolite*.—**Lithia water**, mineral water containing a considerable portion of lithia salts, found in natural springs in the United States. The name is also applied to artificial mineral waters of similar constitution.

lithiasis (li-thī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιθίασις, the stone (a disease), < λίθος, a stone.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A condition of the body in which uric acid is deposited in the form of stone or gravel in the urinary passages, or in gouty concretions in the tissues. (*b*) In a general sense, the formation of stony deposits of any kind in any part of the body.

lithiate (lith'i-āt), *n.* Same as *lithate*.

lithiate (lith'i-āt), *v. t.* [< *lithium* + *-ate*².] To impregnate with a salt of lithium.

lithic¹ (lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λιθικός, of or for stones, < λίθος, a stone (a substance), stone (a disease), etc.; no cognate forms appear in other lan-

guages. Hence *-lith*, *-lite*, in E. words.] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

As a general rule it may be asserted that the best *lithic* ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.— **Lithic acid.** Same as *uric acid* (which see, under *uric*).

lithic[2] (lith'ik), *a.* [< *lithium* + *-ic*.] Containing or related to the element lithium.

Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal (W. L. 6705) extending all across the spectrum. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 160.

Lithic paint, a mastic of petalite (a mineral containing lithium), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. *E. H. Knight.*

Lithichnozoa (li-thik-nō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name given by Prof. E. Hitchcock to the undetermined fossil animals which left their footprints in the Connecticut sandstones. Some, at first supposed to have been gigantic birds, are now believed to have been dinosaurian reptiles.

lithification (lith″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + L. *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make: see *-fication*, *-fy*.] A hardening into stone; the process of becoming stone. Rarely used, and only when it is desired to speak of the conversion of unconsolidated sediments into solid rock, without any reference to the fossils which they may contain. See *petrifaction*.

Lithification of sediments will probably take place under heavy pressure even at ordinary temperature, but is no doubt hastened by high temperature. *J. Le Conte*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., IV. 468.

lithing (līᵺ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lithe*[1], *v.*] The thickening of soup or broth. [Scotch.]

lithiophilite (lith-i-of'i-līt), *n.* [So called as containing *lithium*; < NL. *lithium* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of triphylite containing a large amount of manganese. It occurs at Branchville in Connecticut.

lithistid (lith'is-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithistida*, or having their characters; lithistidan.

II. *n.* A sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

Lithistida (li-this'ti-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **λιθιστος*, assumed verbal n. of *λιθίζειν*, look like a stone (< *λίθος*, a stone), + *-ida*.] A large group of silicious sponges in which the spicules are more or less clearly tetraxial and are interwoven into a dense skeleton, the stony body presenting a central gastric cavity or many vertical tubes; the stone-sponges. It contains the recent families *Rhizomorinidæ*, *Anomocladinidæ*, and *Tetracladinidæ*, and the fossil *Megamorinidæ*. In Sollas's classification the *Lithistida* are one of two orders of tetractinellidan sponges, the other being *Choristida*, and are defined as *Tetractinellida* with branching scleres or desmas, which may or may not be modified tetrad spicules, articulated together to form a rigid skeleton. Also *Lithistidæ* and *Lithistinæ*, variously rated.

lithistidan (li-this'ti-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithistida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the group *Lithistida*; stony, as a sponge.

II. *n.* A stone-sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Chemical symbol, Li; atomic weight, 7.00. A metallic element having a silver-white luster, quickly tarnishing in the air. It may be cut with a knife, but is less soft than potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C., and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium is the lightest of all known solid bodies, its specific gravity being 0.5936. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium. It occurs only in combination, most abundantly in the minerals spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, triphylite (and lithiophilite), and lepidolite (lithia mica).

lithly†. An irregular Middle English spelling of *lightly*. *Chaucer.*

litho (lith'ō). A common technical abbreviation of *lithograph*.

lithobiblion† (lith-ō-bib'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βιβλίον*, a book: see *bible*.] Same as *bibliolite*.

Lithobiidæ (lith-ō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds of the order *Chilopoda*, having the body unequally segmented, with 9 larger and 6 smaller divisions, 15 pairs of legs, and long many-jointed antennæ. The species are of moderate and small size, and their bite is not severe. They are common under stones, and are sometimes called *earwigs* in the United States. Also *Lithobiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*.

Lithobius (li-thō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lithobiidæ*, characterized by a flattened form, 2-jointed tarsi, and 40-jointed antennæ. *L. americanus* is a common United States species. *L. forficatus* is the corresponding European form.

lithocarp (lith'ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fossil fruit; a carpolite.

lithochromatic (lith″ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Pertaining to lithochromatics; relating to or produced by the application of oil-colors to stone: as, *lithochromatic* painting.

lithochromatics (lith″ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromatic*: see *-ics*.] The art of painting in oil-colors upon stone, and of taking impressions from the stone on canvas.

lithochromatographic (lith-ō-krō″mạ-tō-graf'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *chromolithographic*.

lithochromic (lith-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Same as *lithochromatic*.

lithochromics (lith-ō-krō'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *lithochromatics*.

lithoclast (lith'ō-klast), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + **κλαστής*, < *κλᾶν*, break in pieces.] **1.** One who breaks stones.

A party of horsemen . . . were ready at the gates of the mosque to assist the *lithoclast* as soon as he should have executed his task. *Burckhardt*, Travels in Arabia, I. 307. (*Davies.*)

2. An instrument used for crushing stones in the bladder, particularly for crushing stones too large for extraction in the course of a lithotomy, the instrument being introduced through the wound.

lithoclastic (lith-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [As *lithoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the breaking of stones in the bladder.

Lithocolletidæ (lith″ō-ko-let'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Staudinger, 1861), < *Lithocolletis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths containing such important genera as *Lithocolletis* (the type), *Tischeria*, and *Bedellia*. They have no ocelli, short and thin palpi, long-fringed fore wings with the middle cell closed and 7, 8, or 10 veins, and small lanceolate hind wings with very long fringes. The larvæ are usually leaf-miners, but those of *Œnophila* live in fungi.

Lithocolletis (lith″ō-ko-lē'tis), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *λιθοκόλλητος*, set with precious stones, < *λίθος*, stone, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue, fasten, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A large



Lithocolletis blancardella. (Cross shows natural size.)

genus of tineids, typical of the family *Lithocolletidæ*, with over 100 European and nearly as many North American species, whose larvæ are leaf-miners. *L. blancardella* mines the leaves of the apple in the United States.

Lithocorallia (lith″ō-kō-ral'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *κοράλλιον*, coral: see *coral*.] An abandoned ordinal name for the fossil corals.

lithocoralline (lith-ō-kor'ạ-lin), *a.* [As *Lithocorallia* + *-ine*[1]. Cf. *coralline*.] Having the characters of the *Lithocorallia*.

lithocyst (lith'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A vesicular sense-organ containing an inorganic concretion or crystal. Lithocysts are present in the veiled medusæ, the veilless medusæ, the *Mollusca*, and many other animals.

There can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusæ, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment, with embedded refracting bodies, which often occur associated with the lithocysts, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 115.



Lithocyst of the Ephyra of *Aurelia aurita*, with pedunclc, side view — arrow indicating direction in which the cilia of the exterior work.

Lithodendron (lith-ō-den'-drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιθόδενδρον*, a tree-shaped coral, < *λίθος*, a stone, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] The typical genus of *Lithodendroninæ*. *Schweigger*, 1820. Also written *Lithodendrum*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Lithodendroninæ (lith-ō-den-drō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodendron* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fossil carboniferous stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Lithodendron*: so called from their branched form and petrified state. *Edwards and Haime*, 1856.

Lithodendrum (lith-ō-den'drum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Lithodendron*.

Lithodes (li-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιθώδης*, like stone, stony: see *lithoid*.] The typical genus of *Lithodidæ*, containing such species as *L.*



Agassiz's Deep-sea Spider-crab (*Lithodes agassizii*).

arcticus of northern seas, and *L. agassizii*. These crabs resemble maioids in general form and appearance, but belong to a different group. *Latreille*, 1802.

Lithodidæ (li-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Lithodes*, having the carapace triangular or somewhat cordate, with elongated rostrum, no abdominal appendages, and the fifth pair of legs much reduced.

lithodome (lith'ō-dōm), *n.* [< NL. *lithodomus*, < Gr. *λιθοδόμος*, a mason, < *λίθος*, stone, + *δέμειν*, build (> *δόμος*, a house): see *dome*[1].] A shellfish which lives in a hole made by it in a rock, as a date-shell or a piddock. See *Lithodomus* and *Pholas*.

lithodomi, *n.* Plural of *lithodomus*, 2.

lithodomous (li-thod'ō-mus), *a.* [As *lithodome* + *-ous*.] **1.** Dwelling in rocks; having the characters of a lithodome: as, *lithodomous* mollusks.—**2.** Done by a lithodome; pertaining in any way to a lithodome: as, *lithodomous* perforations. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Lithodomus (li-thod'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithodome*.] **1.** A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidæ*, of small size and subcylindric form, which burrow in rocks, and are known as *date-shells*. *L. lithophagus* is an example. Also called *Lithotomus* and *Lithophagus*. See cut under *date-shell*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *lithodomi* (-mī).] A member of this genus.

lithofracteur (lith-ō-frak'tėr), *n.* [F., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + LL. *fractor*, a breaker, < L. *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] An explosive mixture, containing 40 per cent. of nitroglycerin, mixed with silicious earth, or wood fiber, potassium nitrate, and paraffin, used principally in blasting. Also *rend-rock*.

lithogenesy (lith-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The doctrine or science of the origin of the minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

lithogenous (li-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous*.] Stone-producing; of or pertaining to animals which form coral.

lithoglyph (lith'ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *λιθογλύφος*, carving stone, < *λίθος*, stone, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] An incision, engraving, or sculpture in stone, especially in a precious stone; also, an engraved or incised stone.

lithoglypher† (li-thog'li-fėr), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphic (lith-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ic*.] Relating to the art of cutting and engraving on precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphite (li-thog'li-fit), *n.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

lithoglyptics (lith-ō-glip'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + E. *glyptics*, q. v.] The art of cutting and engraving precious stones or gems, as in ★taglios, cameos, etc.

lithograph (lith'ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *lithography*.] A print executed by lithography.

lithograph (lith'ō-gråf), *v.* [< *lithograph*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To reproduce by means of lithography: as, to *lithograph* a picture.

II. *intrans.* To practise lithography.

lithographer (li-thog'rạ-fėr), *n.* One who practises lithography.

lithographic (lith-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *lithograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone; produced by or employed in lithography: as, *lithographic*

prints; a *lithographic* press.—**Lithographic crayon.** Same as *crayon*, 2.—**Lithographic ink.** See *ink*[1].—**Lithographic paper,** paper used, or specially prepared, for taking impressions from lithographic stones. For ordinary use common book- and map-papers are employed, but are specially selected from those in which the bleaching-agents and substances employed in the size are in kind or quantity such as do not, by chemical reaction upon ink or stone, injuriously affect the quality of the work.—**Lithographic pen,** a small, very fine steel pen used in lithographic work.—**Lithographic press,** a printing-press adapted for striking off impressions from lithographic stones. There are lithographic hand-presses, usually working by means of a traveling carriage which is run under a horizontal scraper-bar, and lithographic power-presses, in which the pressure is applied by means of a cylinder, and which generally have automatic devices for dampening and inking the stone and for feeding and removing the paper.—**Lithographic roller,** a wooden or metallic inking-roller used in lithographic printing. It is wrapped in woolen cloth, and covered with leather of uniform thickness and fine quality. Hand-rollers have handles at each end, covered with loose leather sleeves, by the compression of which the printer can produce varied effects. Machine-rollers, similar in construction to hand-rollers, have stocks of metal, and are sometimes as much as 60 inches long. They are driven by friction-disks running with the bed of the press.—**Lithographic slate.** Same as *lithographic stone.*—**Lithographic stone,** a compact slaty limestone, of a yellowish color and fine grain, used in lithography. The best comes from the flaggy oölites of Solnhofen in Bavaria; but others are got in the oölites of England, France, and Greece, and from Canada and Utah.—**Lithographic-stone dresser,** a machine for facing lithographic stones, or polishing their faces.—**Lithographic varnish,** a medium employed in making and also for thinning lithographic printing-ink. It is prepared from linseed-oil, heated and then burned, and retains enough of the greasy character to give the ink the qualities necessary for lithographic printing, but not enough to grease the stone or paper.

lithographical (lith-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *lithographic* + *-al.*] Same as *lithographic.* [Rare.]

lithographically (lith-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, lithography.

lithographize (li-thog'ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithographized,* ppr. *lithographizing.* [< *lithograph* + *-ize.*] To lithograph. [Rare.]

This picture has been *lithographized.*
Archæologia, XXII. 452.

lithography (li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The art of making a picture, design, or writing upon stone in such a manner that ink-impressions can be taken from the work, and of producing such impressions by a process analogous to ordinary printing. Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder of Munich, about 1796. A special kind of stone is used, called *lithographic stone.* (See *lithographic.*) The design may be put upon the stone by direct drawing, by transfer from paper or from another stone, by engraving, or by transfer from a photograph. In the first process the stone is prepared by grinding to give it a grained or slightly roughened surface, on which the design is drawn with a lithographic crayon precisely as it is to appear in print, but reversed; or the surface is smoothed, and the design is made with pen or brush in lithographic ink. When the drawing is finished, the stone is etched with dilute nitric acid, and then flooded with a solution of gum arabic in water, or it is flooded with nitric-acid and gum-arabic solutions combined. The acid decomposes the soap of the crayon or ink, and leaves the marked surface of the stone in a chemical condition that fits it to absorb fatty inks. The gum-water, on the other hand, covers with an adherent film all those parts of the surface of the stone which have been left untouched by the crayon or ink. The stone is then passed on to the printer, who "washes out" the picture with turpentine, after which the image appears faintly defined in white. To print from it, an inking-roller is now passed over the stone. The wet gummed surface resists the ink and remains clean, while the design takes up the ink and readily gives it back to paper under pressure in the press. The second or autographic process is by transfer. The design, picture, map, or writing is made on prepared paper with the proper ink, dampened, laid face downward on a heated stone and pulled through the press, when the ink leaves the paper and adheres to the stone. The after-treatment is the same as in the first process. Transfers are also made from stone to stone in like manner, to save from wear the original drawing on the first stone. The third process is allied to copperplate engraving. A smooth stone is prepared with gum-water, its face is colored with lamp-black or other pigment, and the picture is scratched through the gum with a steel needle. When it is finished the stone is oiled, and the oil is absorbed wherever the surface of the stone has been laid bare by the needle. The incised design is thus made fit to take up fatty inks, which are resisted by the gummed surface so long as it is kept damp. The fourth process is that of transferring a photograph to the stone, and is called *photolithography* (which see). These four processes are modified and combined in a great variety of ways, yet in all, with the exception of photolithography, the method is essentially that invented by Senefelder.

lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *λιθοειδής,* also contr. *λιθώδης.* like stone, stony, < *λίθος,* stone, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure: opposed to *vitreous.* See *devitrification.*

By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes *lithoid*—in other words, undergoes devitrification.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 108.

lithoidal (li-thoi'dal), *a.* [< *lithoid* + *-al.*] Same as *lithoid.*

litholabe (lith'ō-lāb), *n.* [< LGr. *λιθολάβος,* an instrument for extracting a stone, < Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν,* take, seize.] A device to keep a stone in the bladder fixed so that it can be acted upon by lithotritic instruments; also a forceps for extracting the stone.

litholapaxy (lith″ō-la-pak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *λάπαξις,* an evacuation, < *λάπασσειν,* empty.] In *surg.*, a form of lithotrity; a method of crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it.

litholatrous (li-thol'a-trus), *a.* [< *litholatr-y* + *-ous.*] Practising or pertaining to litholatry: as, *litholatrous* persons or rites. *Imp. Dict.*

litholatry (li-thol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *λατρεία,* worship: see *latria.*] The worship of stones of particular shapes. *Imp. Dict.*

litholeine (li-thō'lē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + L. *oleum* (< Gr. *ἔλαιον*), oil, + *-ine*[2].] A yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases.

lithologic (lith-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *litholog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of rocks; relating to stones; concerning the nature or composition of stone; petrographic.

lithological (lith-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *lithologic* + *-al.*] Same as *lithologic.*

lithologically (lith-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view; as regards lithologic character or structure: as, strata *lithologically* distinct.

lithologist (li-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *litholog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Formerly the science of rocks; as used by some geologists, the study of specimens of rocks in their minute mineral characters: used in a broad indefinite sense. The designation of the systematic science of rocks is now *petrography.*

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study and treatment of calculi found in the human body.

lithomancy (lith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *μαντεία,* divination, < *μάντις,* a diviner.] Divination or prediction by means of stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy,* or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

lithomarge (lith'ō-märj), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + L. *marga,* marl.] One of several imperfectly determined minerals, or mixtures of minerals, all of which are hydrous silicates of alumina, and closely related to or identical with kaolin and kaolinite. Some varieties are compact, others more or less pulverulent. The word is little used in English except as the translation of the German *steinmark,* literally 'rock-marrow.'

lithopædium (lith-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος,* a stone, + *παιδίον,* dim. of *παίς* (*παιδ-*), a child.] A dead fetus, retained, and impregnated with salts of lime.

Lithophaga (li-thof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lithophagus:* see *lithophagous.*] A family of bivalve mollusks containing several genera whose members burrow in rocks and other hard substances, as *Saxicava, Petricola, Venerupis,* etc. The term is no longer in use; the family being heterogeneous, its representatives are by modern systematists dissociated in different families, namely *Saxicavidæ* (or *Glycimeridæ*), *Petricolidæ,* and *Veneridæ.* Also called *Lithophagæ, Lithophagi, Lithophagidæ. Lamarck,* 1812–18.

lithophagi (li-thof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lithophagous.*] 1. Eaters of stone: applied collectively or indiscriminately to animals that perforate or penetrate stones or stony objects to make a nest or burrow for themselves therein. Such are the lithodomous mollusks, as date-shells (*Lithodomus*) and piddocks (*Pholadidæ*), various zoöphytes, annelids, etc. See cuts under *date-shell* and *piddock.*

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Lithophaga.*

Lithophagidæ (lith-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithophagus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Lithophaga.*

lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *lithophagus,* < Gr. *λίθος,* a stone, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] 1. Eating stones; swallowing gravel, as a bird.—2. Perforating or penetrating stones, as the *Lithophaga;* lithodomous.

Lithophagus (li-thof'a-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithophagous.*] 1. A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidæ* (not pertaining to the *Lithophaga*): same as *Lithodomus,* 1.

lithophane (lith'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *-φανής,* appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι,* appear.] A style of ornamentation adapted for lamps, decorative windows, and other transparencies, produced by impressing sheets of porcelain-glass, when in a soft state, with figures, which become visible by transmitted light.

lithophosphor (lith'ō-fos-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *φωσφόρος,* giving light: see *phosphor, phosphorus.*] A stone that becomes phosphorescent when heated.

lithophosphoric (lith″ō-fos-for'ik), *a.* [< *lithophosphor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to lithophosphor, or having its nature; becoming phosphorescent by heat.

lithophotography (lith″ō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + E. *photography,* q. v.] Same as *photolithography. Imp. Dict.*

lithophyl, lithophyll (lith'ō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *φύλλον,* a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or impression.

lithophysa (lith-ō-fī'sä), *n.*; pl. *lithophysæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *φῦσα,* bubble.] A spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure: so called by von Richthofen.

lithophyse (lith'ō-fīs), *n.* Same as *lithophysa.*

lithophyte (lith'ō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *φυτόν,* a plant.] Any one of the polyps whose substance is stony or hard, as corals and sea-fans.

lithophytic (lith-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *lithophyte* + *-ic.*] Same as *lithophytous.*

lithophyton†, *n.* A lithophyte.

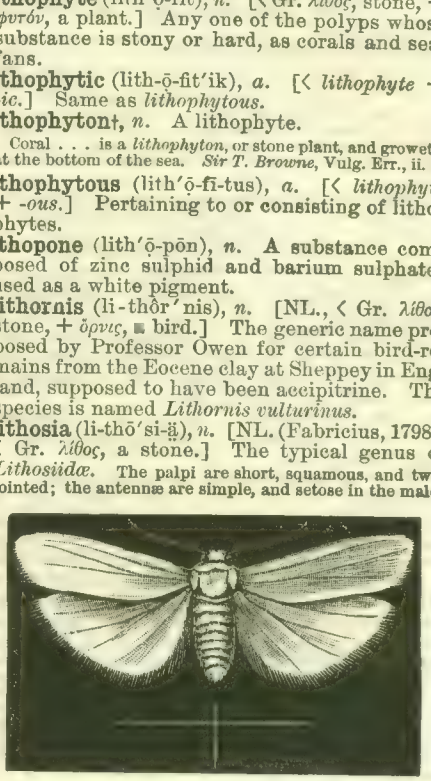
Coral . . . is a *lithophyton,* or stone plant, and groweth at the bottom of the sea. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lithophytous (lith'ō-fī-tus), *a.* [< *lithophyte* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

lithopone (lith'ō-pōn), *n.* A substance composed of zinc sulphid and barium sulphate, used as a white pigment.

Lithornis (li-thôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *ὄρνις,* a bird.] The generic name proposed by Professor Owen for certain bird-remains from the Eocene clay at Sheppey in England, supposed to have been accipitrine. The species is named *Lithornis vulturinus.*

Lithosia (li-thō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *λίθος,* a stone.] The typical genus of *Lithosiidæ.* The palpi are short, squamous, and two-jointed; the antennæ are simple, and setose in the male;



Lithosia (Crambidea) cephalica. (Cross shows natural size.)
This moth is a pure silvery-white. The fringe on the under pair of wings is long and soft.

and the tibiæ are short and slender. There are nearly 100 species, and the genus is wide-spread. *L.* (*Lexis*) *bicolor* is common in North America. The common footman of Great Britain is *L. complanula,* of a dull color, expanding about 1¼ inches.

lithosiid (li-thō'si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithosiidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Lithosiidæ.*

Lithosiidæ (lith-ō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithosia* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycoid moths, typified by the genus *Lithosia;* the footmen. They have a slender body, filiform antennæ, moderate three-jointed labial palps, ample wings, subelliptical fore wings, and unfolded hind wings with a conspicuous frenulum. The larvæ feed upon plants and lichens, and are often clothed with hairs arising from piligerous tubercles. There are about 100 genera, and the family is wide-spread.

Lithospermeæ (lith-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1845), < *Lithospermum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Boraginaceæ,* typified by the genus *Lithospermum,* and characterized by having the four erect or incurved nutlets sessile and attached by the immediate base to a plane gynobase. It embraces 17 genera of herbs or low shrubs, including among them *Mertensia* (the lungworts), *Onosmodium* (the false gromwell), *Myosotis* (the forget-me-not), and many other plants.

lithospermous (lith-ō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος,* stone, + *σπέρμα,* seed: see *sperm.*] In *bot.*, having hard and stone-like fruit.

Lithospermum (lith-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753) (so called in allusion to the nuts or seeds, which are very hard and have a polished surface), < L. *lithospermon,* < Gr. *λιθόσπερμον,* gromwell, < *λίθος,* stone, + *σπέρμα,* seed: see *sperm.*] A genus of plants of the

family *Boraginaceæ*, type of the tribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by a corolla with a cylindrical tube, a usually naked throat, and a spreading limb. The stamens are included, and the nutlets smooth, with a small flat surface at the base. There are about 40 species, growing throughout the warm and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, a few in eastern Africa and the western part of South America. They are rough hairy herbs, rarely undershrubs, bearing purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers, either solitary in the axils or (the upper) in leafy bracted spikes or racemes. See *gromwell*, *alkanet*, 3, and *puccoon*.

lithosphere (lith'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere*.] The crust of the earth: a designation corresponding with *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*.

lithostrotion (lith-ō-strō'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *lithostrotus*, mosaic, < Gr. λιθόστρωτος, paved with stones, < λίθος, stone, + στρωτός, covered, < στρωννύναι, spread: see *strew*, *strow*.] 1†. A kind of fossil coral found in Carboniferous limestone. *Llhwyd*, 1699. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil rugose corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. Also *Lithostrotium*.

lithothryptic (lith-ō-thrip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρυπτικός, able to break, < θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] Same as *lithotritic*. Sometimes, erroneously, *lithonthryptic*.

lithothryptist (lith-ō-thrip'tist), *n.* [< *lithothrypt-ic* + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithothryptor (lith'ō-thrip-tor), *n.* [< *lithothrypt-ic* + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithothrypty (lith'ō-thrip-ti), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] The operation of crushing stone in the bladder; lithotrity.

lithotint (lith'ō-tint), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *tint*.] 1. The art or process of producing pictures in colors from lithographic stones. — 2. A picture so produced.

lithotome (lith'ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. λιθοτόμος, cutting stones, < λίθος, stone, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*.] 1. A mineral which in its rough state has the appearance of a cut gem. — 2. In *surg.*, an improper name for a cystotome.

lithotomic (lith-ō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *lithotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by lithotomy.

lithotomical (lith-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *lithotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithotomic*.

lithotomist (li-thot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *lithotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomize (li-thot'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotomized*, ppr. *lithotomizing*. [< *lithotom-y* + *-ize*.] To perform lithotomy on.

He *lithotomized* a man, but was unable to extract a stone.
S. D. Gross, Autobiog., p. 45.

Lithotomus (li-thot'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithotome*.] Same as *Lithophagus* or *Lithodomus*: a term coined to replace *Lithophagus*, in order to avoid the implication that the members of this genus eat the rock they excavate. *Nitzsche*, 1825; *Voigt*, 1834.

lithotomy (li-thot'ō-mi), *n.* [< LL. *lithotomia*, < Gr. λιθοτομία, a cutting of stones, a cutting for stone, < λιθοτόμος, cutting stones, cutting for stone: see *lithotome*.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy (lith'ō-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τρῖψις, rubbing, < τρίβειν, rub.] Same as *lithotrity*.

lithotriptic (lith-ō-trip'tik), *a.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *lithotritic*.

lithotriptist (lith-ō-trip'tist), *n.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithotriptor (lith'ō-trip-tor), *n.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithotrite (lith'ō-trit), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which will pass through the urethra. Also *lithotritor*.

lithotritic (lith-ō-trit'ik), *a.* [As *lithotrite* + *-ic*; partly confused with *lithothryptic*.] Of or pertaining to lithotrity; having the property of destroying stone in the bladder.

lithotritist (lith'ō-trī-tist), *n.* [< *lithotrite* + *-ist*.] One who practises lithotrity. Also *lithothryptist*.

lithotritor (lith'ō-trī-tor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritor*, a rubber, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind.] Same as *lithotrite*.

lithotrity (lith'ō-trī-ti), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub, grind.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by ★means of an instrument called a lithotrite.

lithotype (lith'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] 1. A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy. — 2. A method of printing from lithographic stone in the same manner as from type, the design on the stone being etched deeply enough to admit of the use of the type-press. *E. H. Knight*.

lithotype (lith'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotyped*, ppr. *lithotyping*. [< *lithotype*, *n.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lithotypic (lith-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *lithotype* + *-ic*.] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype process.

lithotypy (lith'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *lithotype* + *-y*.] A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing the types into a soft mold or matrix. On the removal of the types the hollows left by them are filled with a mixture of gum shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil in a heated state. This mixture when thrown into cold water becomes hard, and forms a plate ready to be printed from. From the sand present in it, it has a stony texture.

lit-house (lit'hous), *n.* A dye-house. [Prov. Eng.]

lithoxyle (li-thok'sil), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + ξύλον, wood.] A variety of wood-opal, which retains distinctly the form and texture of the original wood.

lithoxylite (li-thok'si-līt), *n.* [< *lithoxyle* + *-ite*2.] Same as *lithoxyle*.

Lithuanian (lith-ū-ā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithuania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, or to its people or language.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a race inhabiting Lithuania, formerly an independent country southeast of the Baltic sea, afterward subject to Poland, now included in West Russia. — 2. The language of Lithuania. It is one of a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, usually called *Lettic* or *Lettish*, and most nearly allied to Slavic. These languages are spoken in parts of western Russia and eastern Prussia.

Lithuanic (lith-ū-an'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithuania* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Lithuanian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Lithuanian*, 2; in a wider sense, same as *Lettic*.

lithuria (li-thū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + οὖρον, urine.] The presence of an abnormal amount of uric acid in the urine.

lithwake (lith'wāk), *a.* [Also dial. *leathwake*; < ME. *lithwayke*, *lythewayke*, < *leothewok*, < AS. *lithowāc*, *lithewāc*, *leothuwāc*, with pliant joints, flexible, < *lith* (pl. *leothu*), a joint, + *wāc*, yielding, weak: see *lith*1 and *weak*.] Limber; flexible; pliable.

lithy (lī'ᴛʜi or -thi), *a.* [Also dial. *lethy*; < *lithe*1. + *-y*1.] 1. Lithe; easily bent; pliable.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares*.)

2. Heavy; warm: applied to the weather. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lithy-tree (lī'ᴛʜi-trē), *n.* [From its pliable limbs; < *lithy* + *tree*.] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also, *Lithræa caustica*.

litigable (lit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< ML. *litigabilis*, < L. *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] Capable of being litigated, or made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *litigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *litigante*, < L. *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] **I.** *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

II. *n.* One who is a party to a suit at law.

In all the Teutonic bodies of custom except the English and the Lombardic, even when the greatest latitude of seizure is allowed to *litigants* out of Court, some judicial person or body must be applied to before they proceed to extremities. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 284.

litigate (lit'i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *litigated*, ppr. *litigating*. [< L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare*, dispute, quarrel, carry on a suit, < *lis* (*lit-*), strife, dispute, suit, + *agere*, drive, carry on: see *lis*1 and *agent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a suit at law; bring before a court of law for decision; prosecute or defend at law, as a right or claim.

It is taken absolutely for granted that there is somewhere a rule of known law which will cover the facts of the dispute now *litigated*. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 31.

litigation (lit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *litigatio(n-)*, a dispute, < L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare* (> It. *litigare* = Pg. Sp. *litigar*), quarrel, carry on a suit: see *litigate*.] 1. The act or process of litigating or carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity; a judicial contest.

It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a *litigation* in a matrimonial suit. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 8.

2. Any dispute or discussion dependent upon evidence for decision. [Rare.]

Whether the "muscular sense" directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of *litigation* among psychologists. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 1.

litigator (lit'i-gā-tor), *n.* [< L. *litigator*, < *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] One who litigates.

litigiosity (li-tij-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **litigiosita(t-)s*, < *litigiosus*, contentious: see *litigious*.] 1. The character or quality of being litigious; litigiousness. — 2. In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt. *Imp. Dict.*

litigious (li-tij'us), *a.* [< F. *litigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *litigioso*, < L. *litigiosus*, disputatious, contentious, < *litigium*, strife, dispute, < *litigare*, dispute: see *litigate*.] 1. Inclined to litigate or go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; fond of litigation; contentious.

A rich *litigious* lord I love to follow,
A lord that builds his happiness on brawlings.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

2. Subject to or dependent upon legal contest; hence, disputable; controvertible; subject to contention: as, *litigious* right.

No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 194.

The Governor . . . encouraged me to buy it, saying "that such kind of lands only were lawful here to be bought and sold, and that this was not in the least *litigious*." *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

3. Of or pertaining to litigation; relating to or connected with legal contention.

They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall;
Once oxen low'd where now the lawyers bawl.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

I never visit these scenes . . . without a very vehement desire to be disengaged . . . from *litigious* terms.
R. Choate, Addresses, etc., p. 134.

The litigious sophism, a logical puzzle, which runs thus: A law-student agreed to pay his teacher a certain sum if he won his first case. As he never had a case, his teacher sued him for the amount, thinking that if the matter was not decided in his favor in the first instance, he should necessarily win a second process for the same money, because the law-student would then have won his first case. The student, on the other hand, maintained that if the case was decided in his favor, he ought not to be compelled to pay; and if it were decided against him, then by the terms of the contract he should not pay.

litigiously (li-tij'us-li), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

litigiousness (li-tij'us-nes), *n.* The character of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litiopa (li-tī'ō-pä), *n.* [NL., so called as having a simple aperture, without a spout; irreg. < Gr. λιτός, smooth, plain, simple, + ὀπή, hole, aperture.] The typical genus of *Litiopidæ*. The species are very small. They are oceanic, and attach themselves to gulfweed by glutinous threads.

Litiopidæ (lit-i-op'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litiopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods typified by the genus *Litiopa*; the gulfweed-snails. They are related to the *Rissoidæ* and *Cerithiidæ*, but have filaments developed from the epipodium and operculigerous lobe. The shell is conic, with an entire aperture (whence the name) and a truncated columella. The species are of small size, and live in various seas, chiefly on sargassum.

litiscontestation (lī-tis-kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *litiscontestation*, < LL. *litis contestatio(n-)*, the formal entering of a suit by calling witnesses.] In *civil law*, the submission of the formulated issue in a trial to the judge for decision. In *eccles. law*, the issue of an action. In *Scots law*, an appearance in court of both parties to an action with the issue defined.

litispendence† (lī-tis-pen'dens), *n.* [< OF. *litispendence*, < ML. *litis pendentia*, pendency of a suit.] In *law*: (*a*) The time during which a lawsuit is going on. (*b*) A plea that another action is pending.

★**litmus** (lit'mus), *n.* [A corruption of *lacmus*, simulating dial. *lit*, dye: see *lacmus*.] A peculiar coloring matter procured from *Roccella tinctoria* and some other lichens. It is prepared chiefly in Holland by macerating the lichens with a mixture of urine, lime, and potash or soda. As a result of the fermentation, the mass finally becomes blue, when it is removed, is mixed with calcareous matter to give it consistence, and is then allowed to harden in molds. Paper tinged blue by litmus, called *litmus-paper*, is reddened by an acid, for the presence of which it is used as a test; its blue color is restored by an alkali. See *archil*. — **Litmus on rags**, or *tournesol en drapeaux*, a name given to a pigment prepared by steeping coarse linen rags in the juice of *Tournesol tinctorium*, and afterward subjecting them to the action of ammonia from urine or manure. The *tournesol en drapeaux* is used especially to color the crust

of certain kinds of Holland cheeses, in order to render them less liable to decay or to attacks of cheese-mites. The color of the cloths is blue, but turns red after application to the cheese.—**Litmus-paper.** See above.

Litonotidæ (lit-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by the genus *Litonotus*, free-swimming, soft and flexible, and of lanceolate or elongate figure. They have a narrow and often highly elastic neck-like anterior prolongation; the entire ventral surface flat and finely ciliated throughout; the dorsal surface smooth and glabrous, and mostly convex; the oral aperture ventral; a series of larger preoral cilia mostly developed in advance of the oral aperture; the pharynx unarmed; and the trichocysts usually abundant.

Litonotus (lit-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL (Wrzesniowski, 1870), < Gr. λιτός, smooth, + νῶτος, back.] The typical genus of *Litonotidæ*. *L. fasciola* inhabits ponds.

litoral, *a.* See *littoral.*

Litoralia (lit-ō-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *litoralis*, of or belonging to the sea-shore.] In Fieber's classification, a subsection of aquatic hemipterous insects, including those which are subaquatic.

litotes (lit'ō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιτότης, plainness, simplicity, < λιτός, smooth, plain, < λίς, smooth.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city" means one "of an illustrious city."

litra (lē'trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίτρα, a pound, a silver coin, prob. a dial. var. of L. *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] A silver coin of Sicily. Compare *decalitron.*

litrameter (li-tram'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίτρα, a pound (see *liter*), + μέτρον, a measure (see *meter*).] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

litre[1], *n.* See *liter.*

litre[2] (lē'tėr), *n.* [< F. *litre*, OF. *litre, littre*, prob. orig. **listre* (= Pr. *listra* = It. dial. *listra*), a band used in draping a church for a funeral service; prob. orig. a var. of *liste*, a border, band: see *list*[4], *list*[5].] In *her.*, a black band, supposed to represent the knightly belt, charged with the arms of the defunct, and painted on the wall of a church or chapel at the time of the funeral. This variety of the funeral achievement was formerly considered a mark of very high dignity. It is now nearly abandoned.

litre[3] (lit're), *n.* [Chilian.] A small tree of Chile, *Lithræa caustica*, with very hard wood, used for axletrees, cogs, and furniture.

Litsea (lit'sē-ą), *n.* [NL., from the Jap. name of the tree.] A name given by Lamarck in 1789 to *Glabraria*, a genus of lauraceous trees, rarely shrubs, characterized by dicœcious flowers with usually a 4- to 6-parted involucre. There are nine, twelve, or an indefinite number of stamens in the three-parted flowers, and six in the two-parted, all having four-celled anthers. The leaves are usually alternate and coriaceous, with a pinnate venation or triple-nerved, and the staminate flowers are generally sessile, while the pistillate are often umbelled. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of tropical and eastern Asia and Australia. One species, *Glabraria geniculata* (*Laurus geniculata* of Walter), occurs in the eastern United States from southern Virginia to Florida.

Litseeæ (lit-sē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1840), < *Litsea* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Lauraceæ*, based on the *Litsea* of Lamarck (1789), which is antedated by *Glabraria* of Linnæus (1771), and cannot be maintained.

litster (lit'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *litster, littester, lytster, lyster*, a dyer; < *lit*[2] + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Old and prov. Eng.]

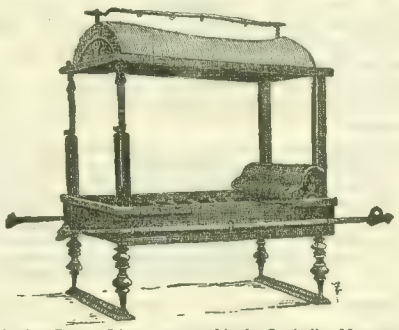
> No madyr welde, or wod no *litestere*
> Ne knew. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 17.

Litt. D. See *Lit. D.*

litten (lit'en), *n.* [ME. **litton, lytton*, < AS. *līctūn*, a graveyard, churchyard, < *līc*, body, corpse, + *tūn*, inclosure. See *like*[1] and *town*.] A churchyard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

litter (lit'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *littour*; < ME. *liter, litere, lyter, lytere, lytier*, < OF. *litiere*, F. *litière* = Pr. *leittiera, littiera* = Sp. *litera* = Pg. *liteira* = It. *lettiera* as if **lecticaria* (ML. also *litera, literia, lectoria*, after OF.), a litter (cf. *lecticarius*, a litter-bearer), < *lectica*, a litter, sedan, < *lectus* (> F. *lit*), a bed; < √ *legh* = E. *lie*[1]: see *lectual, lectica, lectern*, etc., and *lie*[1]. All the various senses are derived from the primitive sense, a 'bed' or 'couch,' whence 'a portable bed,' 'a bed for animals' (usually of loose straw), etc. It is an error to refer 'litter,' a brood, to Icel. *lātr, lāttr*, a place where animals produce their young. The E. word from this source is the dial. *lafter, latter, lighter, lauchter*.]

1. A vehicle consisting of a bed or couch suspended between shafts, and borne by men or horses. It was formerly esteemed as an easy and fashionable method of carriage. Among the Romans the litter



Ancient Roman Litter, preserved in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

(*lectica*) was borne by slaves set apart for that special service; it was in common use by patricians in the time of Tiberius. In Europe horse-litters were much used before the introduction of coaches.

> Make somowne all thyn oste an thy peple; and whan thei be alle come, do the to be bore in a *lytier*, and so go fight with thyn enmyes; and, wite it verily, thow shalt hem venquise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

2. A form of hurdle-bed on which a sick or wounded person is conveyed from one point to another, as to a hospital in a city, or to a field-hospital on a battle-field. For this purpose the stretcher or hand-litter is in use, consisting of canvas, about 6½ feet long by 8 feet wide, securely fastened at the sides to two hard-wood poles about 8 feet long, and conveniently for rolling up. Horse- and mule-litters of various forms are used in some armies and in American frontier service.

3. A birth or bringing forth of more than one young animal at a time, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, etc.

> The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 256.
>
> My mother had ij. whelps at one *litter*,
> Both borne in Lent.
> *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome* (1579).

4. A number of young animals brought forth at a birth: used with reference to mammals which regularly give birth to more than one young at once, as the sow, bitch, cat, rabbit, etc., and only slightingly of human beings.—**5.** Loose straw, hay, or the like, spread on a floor or the ground as bedding for horses, cows, or other animals.

> Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make *litere*,
> ix fote on lengthe with-out diswere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

6. Waste matter, as shreds, fragments, or the like, scattered about, as on a floor; scattered rubbish; things strewn about in a careless or slovenly manner; clutter.

> Strephon, who found the room was void,
> Stole in, and took a strict survey
> Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

7. A condition of disorder or confusion: as, the room is in a *litter*.—**Indian litter,** an extemporized litter made by attaching three cross-pieces to two stout saplings, by means of notches and cords. The sick or wounded man is laid in his blanket, which is then knotted to the framework. In storms the man is protected by a top made with a blanket stretched over bent twigs.—**To be in litter,** to be in the state of bringing forth young, or of lying in with young, as a sow or a bitch.

> He called me Turmots and asked what were the price o' pigs. I asked him, *were* any of his fambly *in litter*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 116.

litter (lit'ėr), *v.* [< *litter*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To carry in a litter.

> These Pagan ladies were *litter'd* to Campus Martius, ours are coached to Hyde-Park. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

2. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

> At last he found a stall where oxen stood, . . .
> But, for his ease, well *littered* was the floor.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 226.

3. To spread a bed for; supply with litter: usually with *down*.

> I'll see the horse well *littered*.
> *The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 221).

4. To make litter of; use for litter.

> Then to their roots
> The light soil gently move, and strew around
> Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
> The tender infants. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, ii.

5. To bring forth; give birth to: said of mammals which usually produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, etc., or slightingly of human beings.

> My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, *littered* under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 25.

6. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

> They found
> The room with volumes *litter'd* round.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be supplied with a bed or litter for bedding; sleep in litter: as, to *litter* in the straw.

> The inn
> Where he and his horse *littered*.
> *Habington*, Castara, ii.

2. To bring forth a litter of young animals.

> These [dogs] have in this City no particular owners; . . . [the Turks] thinking it nevertheless a deed of piety to feed, and provide them kennels to *litter* in.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.
>
> A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*.
> *Macaulay.*

litterateur (lit-e-ra-tėr'), *n.* [F., < L. *litterator*: see *literator*.] A literary man; one who is engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

littery (lit'ėr-i), *a.* [< *litter*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

little (lit'l), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *less*, superl. *least* (rarely, and only in modern obs. or dial. use, *littler, littlest*). [< ME. *litel, litil, lytel, litle, lutel*, < AS. *lytel, litel* = OS. *luttil* = D. *luttel* = MLG. *luttel* = OHG. *luzil, luzzil*, MHG. G. dial. *lützel* = (with a diff. base *lūt-*, instead of *lut-* as in the preceding forms) Icel. *lītill* = Dan. *lille* = Sw. *lille, lilla* = Goth. *leitils*, little; also without the suffix *-el*, ME. *lit, lyt*, < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut* = D. (dim.) *lutje* = LG. *lüt*, dim. *lütje* = Icel. *lītt* (adv.) = Sw. *liten, litet* = Dan. *liden, lidet, lidt* (adv.), little (cf. E. dial. *lite*, < ME. *lite, lyte*, abbr. of *litel, lytel*, little, etc.); root unknown. The word is connected by Skeat with AS. *lytig*, deceitful (< *lot*, deceit; cf. Goth. *liuts*, deceitful, *lutōn*, betray), as if the sense 'little' in size were derived from the sense of 'little' in spirit, 'mean,' 'base'; but this is improbable in itself, and no such transition or connection of sense appears in AS. use.] **I.** *a.* Not large or much. (*a*) Of small size, bulk, or compass; diminutive, absolutely or relatively: as, a *little* grain of sand; a *little* child or man; the *little* finger.

> Thanne was the place to *litill* for them all,
> Wherefore the Sowdon anon dede ordeyne
> A larger place owt vppon the playn.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1392.
>
> Presumptuous man! the reason wouldst thou know,
> Why form'd so weak, so *little*, and so blind?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 36.

(*b*) Not large in number; having few constituent members or parts: as, a *little* army or fleet; a *little* city.

> If the household be too *little* for the lamb. Ex. xii. 4.

(*c*) Not much; of small amount, quantity, or degree; restricted; limited: as, a *little* food or drink; *little* joy or happiness; *little* influence.

> O thou of *little* faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?
> Mat. xiv. 31.
>
> There was too much talk . . . and too *little* real work done. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

(*d*) Not of great extent or duration; not long; short in space or time; brief: as, a *little* way or distance; a *little* while.

> Our *little* life
> Is rounded with a sleep.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 157.

(*e*) Not great; small in consideration, dignity, consequence, etc.; petty; inconsiderable; insignificant: as, a *little* office; *little* affairs; a *little* accident.

> I wol yow telle a *litel* thing in prose,
> That oughte lyken you, as I suppose.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.
>
> When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? 1 Sam. xv. 17.
>
> These considerations have given me a kind of contempt for those who have risen by unworthy ways. I am not ashamed to be *little*, when I see them so infamously great.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of the Third Misc.

Hence—(*f*) Petty in character; mean; narrow; wanting breadth or largeness: as, a *little* soul or mind.

> There are poets *little* enough to envy even a poet-laureat.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 346.

Little assimilations. See *assimilation.*—**Little casino.** See *casino.*—**Little ease.** See *little-ease*, below.—**Little fever, go, habit, office,** etc. See the nouns.—**Little hours.** See *hour.*—**Little pot†,** a pint pot; also, the contents of a pint pot.—**The Little Entrance.** See *entrance*[1].—**The little masters.** See *master*[1].—**Syn.** (*b*) Minute, tiny. (*c*) and (*d*) Scanty, slender, moderate. (*e*) Insignificant, contemptible, weak. See *littleness.*

II. *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, or the like.

> Suche other tymes when we haue *lytle* or nothynge a doyng elles.
> Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxiii.
>
> A *little* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. Ps. xxxvi. 16.
>
> Walk you that way,
> Whilst I in zealous meditation stray
> A *little* this way.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

Man wants but *little* here below,
Nor wants that *little* long.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

A little, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time.

Lenge a *lyttel* with thy lede, I logly biseche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 614

Here is her picture: let me see; I think,
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers:
And yet the painter flattered her *a little*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 192.

Pray stay *a little*, my lord. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 63.

By little and little, by slow degrees; gradually.—**In little,** on a small scale; within a small compass; in miniature: as, the history of one's life *in little*.

Those that would make mows at him while my father lived give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a-piece for his picture *in little*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 384.

Into little†, very near; almost.

For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That *into litel* both it hadde us slawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 884.

Not a little, considerably.—**To make little of.** See *make*[1].

little (lit'l), *adv.* [< ME. *litel*, *litil*, *lytel*, etc., < AS. *lytel*, adv., prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *little*, *a.* and *n.*] In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Master, be well war of the screffe of Notynggam,
For he ys *leytell* howr frende.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

How very *little* the world misses anybody!
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 285.

little† (lit'l), *v.* [< ME. *litclen*, *lytelen*, *lutelen*, *lutlen*, < AS. *lytlian*, become or make little, < *lytel*, little: see *little*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become little or less.

His Godhede *luttulde* not theiȝ he lowe lihte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

II. *trans.* To make less. Compare *belittle*.

littlebeak (lit'l-bēk), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Rhynchonella;* a rhynchonellid.

little-ease (lit'l-ēz), *n.* A state of discomfort or misery; hence, anything that causes uneasiness; specifically, an old name for a punishment causing bodily discomfort or pain, as the stocks or the pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison, as a very small cell.

Welcome, sweet friend, to liberty of air, . . .
How dost thou brook thy *little-ease* thy trunk?
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 1.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or *little-ease?* *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 105, b. (*Nares.*)

little-endian (lit-l-en'di-an), *n.* [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a member of the Lilliputian party which contended that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end: opposed to *big-endian*.] One of a set of disputers about trifles. Also used adjectively. See *big-endian*.

little-go (lit'l-gō'), *n.* See *little go*, under *go*, *n.*

little-gude (lit'l-güd), *n.* The devil. [Scotch.]

little-neck (lit'l-nek), *a.* [So named from a locality on the north coast of Long Island (*Little Neck*), whence these originally came into favor.] A local epithet, noting young, round, hard clams of a size preferred for eating raw. They are simply ungrown quahaugs (*Venus mercenaria* or *Mercenaria violacea*). The epithet is wrongly but very generally supposed to refer to the absence of the long siphon or "neck" which is conspicuous in the common clam, *Mya arenaria*. These young quahaugs are sometimes called *pea-clams*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the name *little-neck* is applied to various edible clams, as *Tapes straminea* and *T. laciniata*, *Chione succincta* and *C. simillima*. See cut under *dimyarian*.

littleness (lit'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. **litelnesse*, < AS. *lytelnys*, < *lytel*, little: see *little* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being little, in any sense of that word.=**Syn.** *Littleness*, *Meanness* (see *meanness*); *Smallness*, *Littleness*, *Pettiness*, and nouns formed from adjectives given in the list under *little*. *Smallness* and *littleness* are general terms, but the latter is stronger, and generally implies more or less disparagement, but sometimes endearment. *Pettiness* is used in strong disparagement, as of that which is beneath consideration; it characterizes a mind that busies itself with insignificant or trifling things.

littleship†, *n.* [ME. **lutleschip*, *lotleschipe*; < *little* + *-ship*.] Littleness; smallness.

Hou thi fairnisse is bi-spit;
Hou thi swetnisse is i-betin and ipit;
Hou thi *lotleschipe* to scharp detȝ is of set.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

littlest (lit'l-est), *a.* The regularly formed superlative of *little;* least.

littleworth (lit'l-wėrth), *a.* and *n.* [< *little* + *worth*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Of little or no value; worthless; of a bad character; destitute of moral principle. [Rare or archaic.]

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying "He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *littleworth* person." *Boswell.*

II. *n.* A worthless fellow; a blackguard.

littoral (lit'ō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Also sometimes *litoral;* = F. *littoral* = Pg. Sp. *litoral* = It. *litorale*, < L. *litoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore, < *litus* (*litōr-*), sea-shore, coast, shore of a lake, bank of a river.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; frequenting or living near the shore: as, *littoral* trade; *littoral* fishes or vegetation.—**2.** Situated or bordering on a shore: as, the *Littoral* Provinces (Litorale or Küstenland), a division of Austria on the east coast of the Adriatic.—**Littoral cordon.** See *cordon*.—**Littoral rocks,** rocks which have been laid down in the littoral zone, or within the range of influence of tides and breakers. Deposits thus formed consist chiefly of coarse materials, while those formed in deep water, or *thalassic rocks*, are fine-grained and often largely calcareous in character.—**Littoral zone,** the interval on a sea-coast between high- and low-water mark.

II. *n.* A littoral tract or region; the part of a country lying along the coast.

In the towns of the Albanian *littoral* Italian is the language of civilized intercommunication.
A. J. Evans, Illyrian Letters, p. 139.

Littorella (lit-ō-rel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), so called in ref. to the place of growth, < L. *litus* (*litor-*), the sea-shore: see *littoral*.] A genus of plants of the family *Plantaginaceæ*, distinguished from *Plantago* by the one-celled ovary. See *shoreweed*.

Littorina (lit-ō-rī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *litus* (*litor-*), sea-shore: see *littoral*.] The typical genus of *Littorinidæ*. *L. litorea* is the common periwinkle of Europe, which has recently become abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is used for food in some countries. In England several hundred tons are used annually. *L. rudis* is another species common to both continents. *L. palliata* of the New England coast is common on rocky shores, where it creeps over rockweed and eel-grass. It is very variable in color, either plain or marked with white, green, or brown. Further south a larger and sharper-pointed species, *L. irrorata*, is abundant. The generic name has been much more comprehensive than it is now, various species formerly included being now referred to other genera. Also written *Litorina*.

Littorinidæ (lit-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Littorina* + *-idæ*.] A family of holostomatous tænioglossate gastropods; the periwinkles or sea-snails. As generally understood, they have a wide, short snout, long tentacles, eyes at the external bases of the tentacles, and a radula with nearly uniform lateral and marginal teeth. The shell is conic or subglobose, with a roundish aperture and a spiral corneous operculum. They are mostly of maritime habitat, and generally live between or near tide-levels, attached to rocks or stones. The family is now much restricted by the exclusion of several genera formerly included.



Littorina litorea, natural size.

Littré's glands. See *gland*.

littress (lit'res), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A smooth kind of cartridge-paper used in the manufacture of cards. *E. H. Knight.*

Lituacea† (lit-ū-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1818), < *Lituus* + *-acea*.] A family referred to the cephalopods, and composed of *Spirula* as well as of certain foraminifers supposed to be related to that genus.

lituary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

lituate (lit'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *lituatus*, < L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] In *bot.*, forked, with the points turned outward.

litui, *n.* Plural of *lituus*.

lituiform (lit'ū-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet (see *lituus*), + *forma*, shape.] Curved like a lituus.

lituite (lit'ū-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Lituites*, q. v.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Lituites*.

Lituites (lit-ū-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *lituus*, an augur's staff: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituitidæ*. All of the species are of Silurian age.

Lituitidæ (lit-ū-it'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituites* + *-idæ*.] A family of Silurian cephalopods, typified by the genus *Lituites*, containing the lituites, generally associated with *Nautiloidea*.

Lituola (li-tū'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituolidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1804.

Lituolidæ (lit-ū-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-idæ*.] A family of imperforate *Foraminifera*, with the test arenaceous and usually regular in contour, the septation of the polythalamous forms often imperfect, and the chambers frequently labyrinthic. It comprises sandy isomorphs of the simple porcellaneous and hyaline types, together with some related species. *Lituacea*, *Lituitæ*, *Lituolacea*, and *Lituolea* of the old authors are inexact synonyms, embracing not only the foraminiferous *Lituolidæ*, but some cephalopods, as *Spirula*.

Lituolidea (lit″ū-ō-lid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Lituolidæ*.] The family *Lituolidæ*, advanced to the rank of an order of imperforate foraminifers.

lituolidean (lit″ū-ō-lid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Lituolidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Lituoline, in a broad sense; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lituolidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lituolidæ*.

Lituolina (lit″ū-ō-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Lituolidea* represented by the genus *Lituola* and its immediate congeners, having the test composed of coarse sand-grains, rough outside and often labyrinthic.

Lituolinæ (lit″ū-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ*, with test composed of coarse sand-grains.

lituoline (lit'ū-ō-lin), *a.* [< *Lituola* + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of the genus *Lituola;* being or resembling one of the *Lituolidæ*.

lituolite (lit'ū-ō-līt), *n.* [< L. as if **lituolus*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil lituoline foraminifer: so named from the shape. Lituolites are of microscopic size, and abound in the Jurassic and Cretaceous.

litura (li-tū'rą), *n.*; pl. *lituræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure, blot, blur, < *linere*, pp. *litus*, smear, rub: see *liniment*.] In *entom.*, an ill-defined and somewhat obscure spot, growing paler or fading into the ground-color at one end, as if daubed or blotted.

liturate (lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *lituratus*, pp. of *liturare*, rub out, erase, < L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure: see *litura*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface: said of a plant.—**2.** In *entom.*, marked with lituræ or indeterminate spots growing paler at one end.

liturge (li-tėrj'), *n.* [< LL. *liturgus*, < Gr. λειτουργός, a public servant, a minister, a Jewish or Christian priest: see *liturgy*.] **1.** A liturgist; a Jewish priest as offering sacrifice, or a Christian priest as celebrating the eucharist or liturgy.—**2.** A leader in public worship; an officiating clergyman, especially one leading in the use of a fixed or prescribed liturgy.

liturgic (li-tėr'jik), *a.* [< LGr. λειτουργικός, ministering (in the Septuagint, pertaining to the temple service), < Gr. λειτουργία, liturgy: see *liturgy*.] Same as *liturgical*.

liturgical (li-tėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *liturgic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a liturgy, in the ancient Greek sense of that word. See *liturgy*, 1.—**2.** Of or pertaining to sacrificial or eucharistic worship; in a wider sense, used in, prepared for, or pertaining to worship or religious ceremonies in general. All services of public worship have sometimes been called liturgical.—**3.** Specifically, pertaining to or employing a fixed or prescribed liturgy, or pertaining to public worship conducted in accordance with such a liturgy.—**4.** Noting a part of a public religious exercise that is explicitly directed to the deity rather than to the worshiper: opposed to *didactic* or *homiletic*.—**Liturgical colors.** See *color*.—**Liturgical fan.** See *flabellum*[1].

liturgically (li-tėr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a liturgical manner; as a form of public worship.

It is . . . proper that a portion of [the Bible] should be daily used *liturgically* in the public schools.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 143.

liturgics (li-tėr'jiks), *n.* [Pl. of *liturgic:* see *-ics*.] **1.** The science or art of conducting public worship. Liturgics, as a branch of pastoral theology, is coördinate with poimenics, catechetics, and homiletics, though in strictness it may be made to include the last.

2. Specifically, the science of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship; liturgiology. It comprises the history of the origin of liturgical formulæ and of their combination with one another into liturgies, and the art of using such formulæ in conformity with custom or ecclesiastical rule.

liturgiologist (li-tėr-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *liturgiology* + *-ist*.] One versed in liturgiology; a specialist in the study of liturgies.

Minute peculiarities, which would be of interest to professed *liturgiologists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 708.

liturgiology (li-tėr-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λειτουργία, liturgy, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say: see *-ology*.] The science or systematic study of appointed forms of public worship, especially of the ancient forms for the celebration of the eucharist. See *liturgy*.

liturgist (lit'ėr-jist), *n.* [< *liturg-y* + *-ist*.] **1.** A leader in public worship; a liturge.—**2.** An authority on liturgies; a liturgiologist.—**3.** One who uses or favors the use of a liturgy.

liturgy (lit'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *liturgies* (-jiz). [Formerly *liturgie;* < OF. *liturgie, lyturgie,* F. *liturgie* = Sp. *liturgia* = Pg. It. *liturgia,* < ML. *liturgia,* < Gr. *λειτουργία,* also *λητουργία,* public service, a public office or duty (see def. 1), any service, esp. eccles. the service or ministry of priests, public worship; in a restricted sense, the eucharist, < *λειτουργός,* a public servant, a minister, eccles. a priest, < *λειτος, λέϊτος,* also *λήϊτος, λῆτος,* and *λάϊτος, λαΐτος* (rare), public (< *λαός, λεώς,* people), + **ἔργειν,* do, work, > *ἔργον* = E. *work:* see *work.*]

1. In ancient Greece, particularly at Athens, a form of personal service to the state which citizens possessing property to a certain amount were bound, when called upon, to perform at their own cost. These liturgies were *ordinary,* including the presentation of dramatic performances, musical and poetic contests, etc., the celebration of some festivals, and other public functions entailing expense upon the incumbent; or *extraordinary,* as the fitting out of a trireme in case of war.

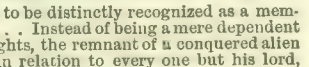
2. A form or method of conducting public worship; an appointed form for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Christian church. The word denotes especially an appointed form for the holy communion, the hours or daily prayer, litanies, baptism, confirmation, marriage, burial, penance, visitation and unction of the sick or dying, ordinations, and other offices such as are contained in the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, Euchologion, Horologion, etc., of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Church, or united in one volume in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Liturgies seem to have originated partly in the inheritance or adoption of Jewish forms of worship and their adaptation to Christian purposes. The Book of Psalms, especially as containing inspired prayers, praises, thanksgivings, etc., furnished a large amount of liturgical material. On the other hand, the forms given by Christ, such as the Lord's Prayer, the words of institution in the eucharist, the baptismal formula, etc., became centers of development for the new and distinctively Christian parts of the offices.

3. Specifically, in *liturgiology,* and as the name most frequently used in the Greek Church, the form of service used in the celebration of the eucharist, or that service itself. In this last sense Latin and Roman Catholic writers generally prefer the word *mass.* An account of primitive Christian liturgical worship is given by Justin Martyr (in the middle of the second century A. D.), and this agrees with the Clementine Liturgy, a form referable to about A. D. 250, and so called because incorporated in the Apostolical Constitutions, a compilation attributed to St. Clement of Rome. Five great groups or families of liturgies are recognized, each of which can be referred to a single original liturgy represented by one or more direct derivatives still existing. They are: (1) The *Liturgy of St. James* (or *of Jerusalem*), also called the *Hierosolymitan Liturgy,* the Greek form of which has been somewhat modified by that of St. Chrysostom; it exists also in a Syriac Jacobite form, with numerous derivatives. From its Greek form came the Greek *Liturgy of St. Basil* (of Cappadocia), and from this the *Liturgy of St. Chrysostom* on the one hand and the *Armenian Liturgy* on the other. The liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, together with the *Liturgy of the Presanctified* (see below), are known as *Liturgies of Constantinople,* and are almost exclusively used at the present day by the whole Greek Church. (2) The *Liturgy of St. Mark* (or *of Alexandria*), the original Catholic or Greek form of which has been influenced by that of Constantinople. It is used also to the present day in a Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) form named after St. Cyril. The Copts, however, use as their principal liturgy one named after St. Basil, different from that of the same name in the first group. The Ethiopian (that is, Abyssinian) forms belong to this group. (3) The *Liturgy of Sts. Adæus and Maris* (or *of Edessa*), also known as the *Liturgy of the Apostles.* It is a very ancient orthodox liturgy, and is the original of the East Syrian group. It is often called *Nestorian,* because used by Nestorians, and because the ancient Malabar and other Nestorian liturgies are derived from it. (4) The *Liturgy of St. Peter* (or *of Rome*), the earliest extant forms of which are the Gelasian and Gregorian Sacramentaries. It is the principal liturgy of the Roman or Petrine group, and has almost entirely supplanted all the liturgies in the Latin language — that is, those in this and the next group. Allied but independent forms are the *Ambrosian Liturgy,* which is that of the archdiocese of Milan, still sometimes used, and the liturgies or uses of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval English Church, of which the most important was the *Use of Sarum.* These medieval English uses are the sources of the Communion Office in the successive revisions of the Anglican Prayer-book. The Nonjurors' office of 1718 and the Scottish office of 1764 were, however, largely conformed to the Liturgy of St. James, and from these the American office derives its prayer of consecration. (5) The *Liturgy of St. Paul* (or *of St. John*), also called the *Liturgy of Ephesus,* is the inferred original of the so-called *Ephesine Liturgies,* these names being not historical or traditional, but the generally accepted result of scientific combination. These liturgies are also called *Gallican* or *Hispano-Gallican,* and are the forms, Latin in language, anciently used in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and traced through the church at Lyons to Ephesus. The varieties used in Gaul have been supplanted since the time of Charlemagne by the Roman form, which has also been substituted since the eleventh century for the ancient liturgy of Spain, known as the *Mozarabic.* This last, however, as revived at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Cardinal Ximenes, is still used in three or four chapels or churches, but with some assimilation to the Roman rite.—**Liturgy** or **Mass of the Presanctified,** an office with a communion (the elements having been consecrated at a previous celebration), but no consecration, and therefore not a liturgy or mass in the strict sense of these words. Such a service (containing parts of the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom) is said in the Greek Church throughout Lent, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and the Feast of the Annunciation. In the Roman Catholic Church the rite is confined to Good Friday.

litus (lī'tus), *n.* [ML., also *letus, lætus;* AS. *læt:* see *læt.*] In *old Saxon law,* a member of the third order in the nation, the first being the *nobilis,* and the second the *ingenuus,* corresponding to the *eorl,* the *ceorl,* and the *læt* of the Kentish laws.

The *litus* appears to be distinctly recognized as a member of the nation. . . . Instead of being a mere dependent with no political rights, the remnant of a conquered alien people, he is free in relation to every one but his lord, and simply unfree as cultivating land of which he is not the owner. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 22.

lituus (lit'ū-us), *n.*; pl. *litui* (-ī). [L., an augur's staff, a trumpet; supposed to be of Etruscan origin, meaning 'crooked.'] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.:* (*a*) A staff with a recurved or crooked top, used by the augurs in quartering the heavens; an augural wand. (*b*) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet curved at the outer extremity, and having a shrill tone.—**2.** A spiral of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line which is given in position and which is an asymptote to the spiral. This name was given by Cotes (died 1716).—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) A genus of cephalopods: same as *Spirula. Breyn,* 1732. (*b*) A genus of gastropods: same as *Cyclostoma. Martyn,* 1784.


Lituus.

liunt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion.*

livable (liv'a-bl), *a.* [Also *liveable;* < *live*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less content. [Rare.]

Life at the moment was *livable* without it [human intercourse], for there was no bar between her and her lover. *Geo. MacDonald,* What's Mine's Mine, p. 333.

2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.]

They were quite *liveable* quarters. *M. Collins,* The Ivory Gate, i. 194.

I doubt if there was ever anywhere a *livable* house . . . that was not the creation of a refined woman. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 875.

★ **live**[1] (liv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lived,* ppr. *living.* [< ME. *liven, livien, luvien, libben,* < AS. *lifian, lyfian, leofian, libban* (pret. *lifode*) = OS. *libbian* = OFries. *leva, liva, libba* = D. MLG. LG. *leven* = OHG. *lebēn,* MHG. G. *leben* = Icel. *lifa* = Dan. *leve* = Sw. *lefva* = Goth. *liban* (pret. *libaida*), live, in Icel. also remain, be left (cf. Goth. *af-lifnan,* be left); a secondary verb, from the stem of AS. **līfan* (in comp. *belīfan* = OS. *bilībhan* = OFries. *bilīva* = D. *blijven* = OHG. *bilīban,* MHG. *belīben, blīben* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifva*), remain, be left, whence also ult. AS. *līf,* life, *lāfan,* leave, *lāf,* what is left: see *life, leave*[1], *lave*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To continue in being; remain or be kept alive; not to die, perish, or be destroyed: said of both animate and inanimate things, corporeal or incorporeal.

The trespass still doth *live,* albee the person dye. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. viii. 28.

Methinks the truth should *live* from age to age. *Shak.,* Rich. III., iii. 1. 76.

The Skiff was much overloaden, and would scarce haue *liued* in that extreame tempest had she beene empty. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 217.

If I *live* till May come twelvemonth, you are sure of me again. *Cotton,* in Walton's Angler, ii. 273.

In the upper church also, the columns of the elder building have . . . *lived* through all repairs. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 62.

2. To have life; possess organic vitality; be capable of performing vital functions: said of animals and plants.

In that See of Libye is no Fissche: for thei mowe not *lyve* ne dure, for the gret hete of the Sonne. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 144.

What man is he that *liveth,* and shall not see death? Ps. lxxxix. 48.

Take not away the life you cannot give;
For all things have an equal right to *live.*
Dryden, Pythag. Philos., l. 706.

The bones of some vast bulk that *lived* and roar'd
Before man was. *Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

3. To use or pass life; direct the course of one's life; regulate one's manner of existing: as, to *live* well or ill, in either a physical or a moral sense.

Ensaumple suthly forto gif
To tham that in his law wald *lif.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

To be a Christian was not to fight for the Faith, but to *live* by it. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iii.

Unblemished let me *live,* or die unknown.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 523.

True men who love me still, for whom I *live.*
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence, used absolutely—**4.** To make full use of life or its opportunities; get the greatest advantage or enjoyment from existence.

He who, secure within, can say,
To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have *lived* to-day.
Dryden, Imit. of Horace's Odes, III. xxix. 65.

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

Of him [Charles XII. of Sweden] we may say that he led a life more remote from death, and in fact *lived* more, than any other man. *Emerson,* Courage.

5. To abide; have or make an abiding-place; dwell or reside; have place: as, to *live* in a town; to *live* with one's parents.

There was one Anna, a prophetess: . . . she was of a great age, and had *lived* with an husband seven years from her virginity. Luke ii. 36.

The tears *live* in an onion that should water this sorrow. *Shak.,* A. and C., i. 2. 176.

It is certainly a very happy temper to be able to *live* with all kinds of dispositions. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 386.

A horror *lived* about the tarn, and clave
Like its own mists to all the mountain side.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To have means of subsistence; receive or procure a maintenance; get a livelihood: as, to *live* on one's income.

They which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel. 1 Cor. ix. 14.

Vio. Dost thou *live* by thy tabor?
Clo. No, sir, I live by the church. *Shak.,* T. N., iii. 1. 2.

No ill men,
That *live* by violence and strong oppression,
Come thither. *Fletcher,* Bonduca, iv. 2.

7. To feed; subsist; be nourished: with *by* before the means or method, and *on* or *upon* (sometimes *with*) before the material: as, cattle *live on* grass and grain; to *live on* the fat of the land.

It behovethe Men to bere Vitaile with hem that schalle duren hem in the Desertes, and other necessaries for to *lyve by.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 58.

I had rather *live*
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates and have him talk to me
In any summer-house in Christendom.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

Sell their presented partridges and fruits,
And humbly *live on* rabbits and on roots.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 52.

I speak the truth as I *live by* bread!
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

8. In *Scrip.,* to have spiritual life, either here or hereafter; exist or be sustained spiritually.

The just shall *live* by faith. Gal. iii. 11.

Forgive my grief for one removed; . . .
I trust he *lives* in thee, and there
I find him worthier to be loved.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

Living at beck and manger. See *beck*[1].— **To live and look**†, to live: a pleonastic phrase.

Ac yf ich may *lyue and loke* ich shal go lerne bettere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 57.

To live but and ben. See *ben*[1], *n.*— **To live by one's fingers' ends.** See *finger.*— **To live by one's hands.** See *hand.*— **To live fast.** See *fast*[2].— **To live in a glass house.** See *glass.*— **To live in clover.** See *clover.*— **To live like fighting-cocks.** See *fighting-cock.*— **To live on the cross.** See *cross*[1].— **To live out,** to be away from home in domestic service. [Colloq. and local, U. S.]

She came to this city, and *lived out* as a cook. *New York Tribune,* quoted in Bartlett.

She has never *lived out* before. *Mrs. Terhune,* The Hidden Path, p. 78.

To live under, to be tenant to.— **To live under canvas.** See *canvas.*— **To live up to,** to order one's life in accordance with; not live below the standard of: as, to *live up to* one's theories.

Editors of mortals alone *live up to* the apostolic injunction, and, forgetting the things that are behind, ever press forward to those which are before. *Contemporary Rev.,* XLIX. 655.

=Syn. 5. *Sojourn, Continue,* etc. See *abide*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To continue in constantly or habitually; pass; spend: as, to *live* a life of ease.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To scorn delights, and *live* laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

But let me *live* my life. *Tennyson,* Audley Court.

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker.*

To live down, to live so as to disprove; efface or remove by one's subsequent conduct the effects of (a calumny, grief, or mistake).

Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrow *down.* *Jeaffreson,* Live it Down, ii.

Write down that rubbish you can't— *live* it *down* you may. *Bulwer,* My Novel, i. 7.

To live out, to continue alive through or to the end of: as, ★ to *live out* a war or a term of office; he *lived out* the century.

live[2] (līv), *a.* [By apheresis from *alive*, orig. *on life* (ME. *on live*): see *alive*. As now used *alive* is retained in the orig. predicate use, while *live* is exclusively employed in the attributive use.] 1. Being in life; living; animate; not dead: as, a *live* animal or plant.

> The juice of it, on sleeping eye-lids laid,
> Will make a man or woman madly dote
> Upon the next *live* creature that it sees.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 172.

2. Lively; animated; alert; energetic; not listless or inert: as, a *live* preacher; a *live* book. [U. S.]

> We aim first of all to make a *live* newspaper — to give everything in this region that people want, briefly, intelligently, succinctly stated. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 97.

3. Manifesting life or energy; acting as if with living force; effective; operative; ready for immediate use or work; under pressure, as of steam: as, a *live* machine; *live* steam, etc. See phrases below.

> In that dreary solitude, so far from this *live* and warm world, he took up his winter quarters.
> *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 33.

4. Glowing; vivid: as, a *live* coal.

> Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a *live* coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar. Isa. vi. 6.
>
> Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
> Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 968.
>
> There is such a *live* sparkle on the water.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 199.

5. Fresh; not stale or impure.

> But his essences turned the *live* air sick.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

6. Of present use or interest; not effete, obsolete, or out of date; subject to present or prospective need: as, the *live* topics of the day; *live* matter (in a printing-office).—**Live anatomy**†, vivisection.—**Live axle**, a driving-axle.—**Live bait**, a living worm, minnow, etc., used by anglers for fish-bait.—**Live blood.** Same as *life-blood*, 3.—**Live feathers**, feathers taken from the living fowl. They are stronger and more elastic than those from dead birds.—**Live circuit**, a circuit through which an electric current is flowing. Also called *live wire*.—**Live gang.** Same as *live saw*.—**Live hair**, hair from a living animal

> A narrow Lane, where Money for old Books was writ upon some part or other of every Shop, as surely as Money for *Live Hair* upon a Barber's Window.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 143.

Live lever, that one of a pair of brake-levers to which the brake-power is first applied, the other being called the *dead lever*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* —**Live matter.** See *matter*.—**Live ring**, a gang of wheels traveling on a circular track, used under a swing bridge, a railway turn-table, an observatory-dome, or the like.—**Live saw**, a gang-saw adapted for cutting entirely through logs without previous slabbing.—**Live shell**, in *gun.*, a shell which has been loaded and fused ready for firing, or one which, after being fired, has not yet exploded.

> A sepoy who, with several others, was hiding in a room from which they were only driven by *live shells*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

Live steam, steam fresh from the boiler and at full pressure, as distinguished from *dead steam* or *exhaust-steam*.—**Live stock**, domestic animals collectively; particularly, the stock of animals kept for use or profit, as horses, cattle, sheep, or swine.—**Live wire.** Same as *live circuit*.

live[3]†, *n.* A Middle English oblique form of *life*, still existing in *alive* and *livelong*[1].

liveable, *a.* Another spelling of *livable*.

live-box (līv'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which fish are kept alive.—2. A cell in which living objects are confined for microscopical observation.

live-center (līv'sen″tėr), *n.* See *center*[1], 5.

lived (līvd), *a.* [< *life* + *-ed*[2].] Having a life; existing: used in composition: as, long-*lived*; short-*lived*.

> Who, sending their sonnes to atteine knowledge, find them little better learned, but a great deal worse *liued*, then when they went. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 141.
>
> And burn the long-*lived* phœnix in her blood.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xix.

live-for-ever (liv'fȯr-ev'ėr), *n.* A plant, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*. [U. S.]

live-head (līv'hed), *n.* In a lathe, the fixed head-stock which contains the live-spindle.

liveless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lifeless*.

livelihead[1]† (līv'li-hed), *n.* [Var. of *livelihood*[1].] Liveliness; animation; living force.

> Whom when as Turpin saw so loosely layd,
> He weened well that he in deed was dead, . . .
> But, when he nigh approcht, he mote aread
> Plaine signes in him of life and *livelihead*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 20.

livelihead[2]† (līv'li-hed), *n.* [Var. of *livelihood*[2], for orig. *lifelode*.] Way of life; living.

> Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are
> Left thee for porcion of thy *livelyhed*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 2.

livelihood[1]† (līv'li-hůd), *n.* [Also *livelihead*, < ME. *lyveliheed* (= Sw. *liflighet* = Dan. *livlighed*); < *lively* + *-hood*.] Liveliness; cheerfulness.

> The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 58.

livelihood[2] (līv'li-hůd), *n.* [A corruption of *lifelode*, simulating *lively* + *-hood*: see *lifelode*.] Way of life; living; means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance; the occupation which furnishes means of support.

> Of human necessity the very primal shape is that which regards our *livelihood*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

=**Syn.** *Support*, *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

livelily (līv'li-li), *adv.* [< *lively* + *-ly*[2].] In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously. [Rare.]

> *Livelily* expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring.
> *Lamb*, Elia, p. 323.

liveliness (līv'li-nes), *n.* [< *lively* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; briskness; activity; effervescence. =**Syn.** *Life*, *Vivacity*, etc. See *animation*.

livelode†, *n.* A variant of *lifelode*.

livelong[1] (liv'lông), *a.* [< ME. **livelong*, *lefelong*, var. of *lifelong*, < *life*, *n.*, + *long*[1], *a.* The word is now generally regarded as < *live*[1], *v.*, + *long*[1], *adv.*, and so pronounced.] 1†. Being as long as life; having a long life; that lives or endures long; lasting; durable.

> Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
> Hast built thyself a *live-long* monument.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

2. Continuing or seeming to continue long; passing slowly; tedious.

> She seid, Thomas, thou likes thi play,
> What byrde in boure may dwel with the?
> Thou marris me here this *lefe long* day,
> I pray the, Thomas, let me be!
> *True Thomas*, MS. Cantab. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The obscure bird
> Clamour'd the *livelong* night.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 65.

livelong[2] (liv'lông), *n.* [< *live*[1], *v.*, + *long*[1], *adv.*] A plant, *Sedum Telephium*; live-for-ever.—**Jersey livelong**, the Jersey cudweed, *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*. ★

lively (līv'li), *a.* [< ME. *lyvely*, *lifly*, *lyfly*, < AS. *līflīc*, living, vital (= Sw. *liflig* = Dan. *livlig*), < *līf*, life, + *-līc*: see *life* and *-ly*[1]. Cf. *lifelike*.] 1. Living; endowed with or manifesting life; hence, from a living source; life-given. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Ye also, as *lively* stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood. 1 Pet. ii. 5.
>
> Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is,
> Beggar'd of blood to blush through *lively* veins?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxvii.

2. Lifelike; representing or resembling life or reality; real; vivid; forcible: as, a *lively* imitation of nature.

> His little son into his bosom creeps,
> The *lively* picture of his father's face.
> *P. Fletcher*, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 177.
>
> With such perplexity of mind
> As dreams too *lively* leave behind.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

3. Full of life or energy; active; vigorous; vivacious; brisk; alert: applied to persons or things: as, a *lively* child; *lively* faith.

> But mine enemies are *lively*, and they are strong.
> Ps. xxxviii. 19.
>
> To regain an old friend was well; to be rid of a new friend who had grown insupportable was a matter of yet *livelier* rejoicing. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 311.

4. Animated; spirited; sprightly; gay: as, a *lively* dance; *lively* conversation.

> Formed by thy converse, happily to steer
> From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 380.

5. Fresh; vivid; bright: said of colors and tints.

> Beside him rode Hippolita the queen,
> And Emily attir'd in *lively* green.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 228.

6. Riding the sea buoyantly: said of a ship or boat.

lively (līv'li), *adv.* [< ME. *lyvely*, *lifly*, < AS. *līflīce*, vitally, < *līflīc*, living, vital: see *lively*, *a.*] 1. In a lifelike manner; with the appearance of reality; semblably.

> Wel couthe he peynte *lyfly* that it wroughte,
> With many a florin he the hewes boughte.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1229.

2. With life or animation; energetically; vigorously; briskly: as, to act *lively*.

> Lokys now *lyuely!* what list you to do?
> To melle in this mater, or to meue ferre?
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3184.
>
> They brought their men to the slough, who, discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Sir J. Hayward.*

liven (lī'vn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lifen*; < *life* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *enliven*.] To put life into; enliven; make more brisk; rouse: generally with *up*: as, to *liven up* a fire, or a despondent person. [Colloq. or rare.] ★

live-oak (līv'ōk'), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus Virginiana*. It is abundant, within short distances of the coast, from southern Virginia to Texas, extending into Mexico, and is also found in Cuba. It is a slow-growing evergreen, 50 or 60 feet high. The leaves are commonly entire, with the upper side smooth and shining. Its wood is extremely heavy, hard, strong, fine-grained, and durable, and of great economic value, being especially prized for ship-building. The name is also applied to several other evergreen species of the Pacific slope: *Q. chrysolepis*, also called *maul-oak* and *Valparaiso oak*; the less important *Q. Wislizeni*; and the coast live-oak, *Q. agrifolia*, also called *encino*, a large tree of California.—**Live-Oak State**, the State of Florida.

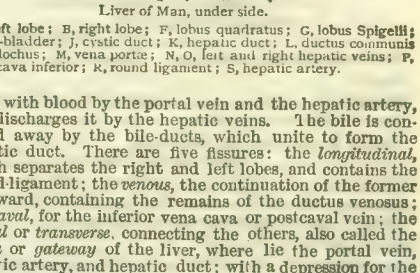
liver[1] (liv'ėr), *n.* [< *live*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lives or has life; one who continues to live.

> And try if life be worth the *liver's* care.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

2. One who resides; a resident; a dweller: as, a *liver* in Glasgow.—3. One who lives in a certain manner, the manner being expressed by an adjective: as, a good or evil *liver*, a fast *liver*, a loose *liver* (that is, a person of good or evil, fast, or loose habits); a good *liver*, a hearty *liver* (one addicted to good living or high feeding).

> A wicked *liver* may be reclaimed, and prove an honest man. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 383.
>
> Were any bounteous, merciful,
> Truth-speaking, brave, good *livers*, them we enrolled
> Among us. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

liver[2] (liv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *liver*, < AS. *lifer* = D. *lever* = MLG. *lever* = OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera*, MHG. *lebere*, G. *leber* = Icel. *lifr* = Dan. *lever* = Sw. *lefver*, liver. Cf. Russ. *liverŭ*, the pluck of animals. Attempts have been made to identify *liver*, through the assumed earlier stems **lik*, **lyēk*, with L. *jecur* = Gr. ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-) = Skt. *yakrit*, liver, the medial Teut. labial (*v*), in this view, having been developed from an orig. guttural (*h*). A similar change appears in the history of *four*, *five*, and prob. *eleven* and *twelve*, as well as in *wolf*.] 1. In *anat.*, a large gland, secreting bile and performing other important metabolic functions, situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the right side. The human liver lies beneath the diaphragm, and weighs 50 or 60 ounces. It presents a large right- and a smaller left-hand lobe, and on the under surface are distinguished a quadrate lobe, a caudate lobe, and a lobus Spigelii. The gall-bladder lies in a fissure on its under side. The liver is supplied with blood by the portal vein and the hepatic artery, and discharges it by the hepatic veins. The bile is conveyed away by the bile-ducts, which unite to form the hepatic duct. There are five fissures: the *longitudinal*, which separates the right and left lobes, and contains the round-ligament; the *venous*, the continuation of the former backward, containing the remains of the ductus venosus; the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava or postcaval vein; the *portal* or *transverse*, connecting the others, also called the *porta* or *gateway* of the liver, where lie the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct; with a depression for the *gall-bladder*, called, for convenience in enumerating, the fifth fissure. There are likewise five ligaments: *right* and *left lateral*, *coronary*, and *falciform*, consisting of folds of peritoneum, and the *round ligament*, which is the obliterated umbilical vein of the fetus. A liver like that of man in all essentials exists in nearly all vertebrates. Glandular structures or tissues recognizable as hepatic occur in very many invertebrates, and are commonly called *liver*. Thus, the mass of dark-greenish substance in the thickest part of an oyster is the liver of that creature, and a glandular organ in worms, connected with the mid-gut, receives the same name. The livers of food-animals constitute a common article of diet. The liver was formerly supposed to be the seat of love.



Liver of Man, under side.

A, left lobe; B, right lobe; F, lobus quadratus; G, lobus Spigelii; I, gall-bladder; J, cystic duct; K, hepatic duct; L, ductus communis choledochus; M, vena portæ; N, O, left and right hepatic veins; P, vena cava inferior; R, round ligament; S, hepatic artery.

> Are you not yet
> Relenting? ha' you blood and spirit in those veins?
> You are no image, though you be as hard
> As marble: sure, you have no *liver*; if you had,
> 'Twould send a lively and desiring heat
> To every member. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Hence—2. The bay or glossy ibis, *Falcinellus igneus*, which when adult has the plumage chiefly liver-colored or hepatic.

The ibis is adopted as part of the arms of the town of Liverpool. . . . This is termed the *liver*.
Montagu, Dict. Brit. Birds (ed. Newman).

The glossy ibis or *liver*. *A. E. Brehm.*

Bronze liver, a liver colored dark reddish-brown, olive-brown, or black from severe malarial poisoning.—**Degraded liver,** in *human pathol.*, an abnormal condition in which the liver is divided into a number of lobes as in the gorilla.—**Floating liver,** a displaced and movable liver.—**Granular liver.** See *granular*.—**Hobnailed liver.** See *hobnailed*.—**Line of the liver.** See *line of health*, under *line*[2].—**Liver of antimony**†, a combination of trisulphid of antimony with a basic sulphid of another metal.—**Liver of sulphur,** a mixture of polysulphids of potassium with potassium sulphate. It is made by heating sulphur with potassium carbonate in a closed vessel. The composition of the fused liver-colored mass is variable.—**Longitudinal ligament of the liver,** the broad ligament.

liver[3] (liv′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *liveren, leveren,* < OF. *livrer*, F. *livrer* = Sp. Pg. *librar* = It. *liberare, liverare, livrare* = D. *leveren* = G. *liefern* = Dan. *levere* = Sw. *levera*, deliver, give up, < L. *liberare*, set free, liberate, deliver, ML. also (with other forms *librare, livrare*, after Rom.) give up: see *liberate* and *deliver*. Hence *livery*[2].] To deliver. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And to his men he *liverd* hym hole and feere.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, fol. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

liver[4]†, *a.* [Appar. < *live*[1], or *live*[2], + *-er;* but perhaps, by apheresis, from *deliver, a.*] Lively.

Those that saw Robin Hood run
Said he was a *liver* old man.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

liver[5] (liv′ėr), *n.* A fabulous bird borne upon the arms of Liverpool, England, traditionally supposed to have given a part of the name of that city. It has been variously identified. See *liver*[2], 2.

liverance (liv′ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *liveraunce,* < OF. *liverance, livrance,* delivery, < *livrer*, deliver: see *liver*[3]. Cf. *deliverance.*] A delivery or deliverance. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

liver-color (liv′ėr-kul″ọr), *n.* A color resembling or suggesting that of raw calf's liver freshly cut, somewhat smeared with blood, and seen at a little distance; a red of very low luminosity, and of moderately full chroma. A color-disk composed of $\frac{1}{10}$ scarlet iodide of mercury and $\frac{9}{10}$ intense velvet-black might be called a fine liver-color tending toward maroon. The liver itself is decidedly yellower, grayer, and brighter. Ridgway defines *liver-color* by a wash of Schönfeld's Indian red, which is matched by the following color-disk formula: scarlet, 14; bright chrome-yellow, 2; white, 4; velvet-black, 80. This inclines toward terra-cotta.

liver-colored (liv′ėr-kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of liver; hepatic; of the color called liver-color; said especially of ceramic ware, as a certain variety of old Chinese porcelain and its imitations.

liver-complaint (liv′ėr-kọm-plānt″), *n.* Disease of the liver.

livered (liv′ėrd), *a.* [< *liver*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a liver (of the kind specified): used in composition: as, a poor-*livered* or fat-*livered* codfish.—2. Of some character attributed to a state of the liver: as, white-*livered*, lily-*livered*, milk-*livered* (all meaning 'cowardly').

But I am pigeon-*liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

3. Heavy or underbaked. *Halliwell.* [South. Eng.]

liverer† (liv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *liver-y*[2] + *-er*[2].] A servant in livery. *Davies.*

Their sumptuous suits of *liverers.*
Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 74).

liveresont, *n.* [ME. *lyveresone,* < OF. *livreison, livreson, livraison,* etc., F. *livraison*, delivery, livery: see *livery*[2], *livraison, liberation.*] Livery. ★*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 309.

liver-fluke (liv′ėr-flōk), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Distoma hepatica*. See *Distoma* and *fluke*[2].

liver-grown† (liv′ėr-grōn), *a.* Suffering from enlargement of the liver.

I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he was what is vulgarly call'd *liver-growne.*
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

liveried (liv′ėr-id), *a.* [< *livery* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a livery, or uniform dress. See *livery.*

A thousand *liveried* angels lacky her.
Milton, Comus, l. 455.

livering† (liv′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *leveryng;* < *liver*[2] + *-ing*[2].] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Two blodynges, I trow, a *leveryng* betwene.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Liverings, white-skinned as ladies. *Chapman.*

liverleaf (liv′ėr-lēf), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance of the three-lobed leaves to the liver.] A spring flower of the genus *Hepatica*. There are about 4 species, two of which occur in North America. The leaves are all from the root, heart-shaped and three-lobed. The delicate flowers are single on hairy scapes, colored blue, pink, or white. The *round-lobed* or *kidney liverleaf* is *Hepatica Hepatica*. (See cut under *Hepatica*.) The *sharp-lobed* or *heart liverleaf* is *H. acuta*. [Local, U. S.]

liver-ore (liv′ėr-ōr), *n.* An impure liver-brown variety of cinnabar; hepatic cinnabar.

liver-pyrites (liv′ėr-pi-rī″tēz), *n.* A massive form of iron pyrites (marcasite, and sometimes also pyrite and pyrrhotite), having a dull liver-brown color.

liversick† (liv′ėr-sik), *a.* Having a diseased liver—that is, in love: from the old notion that the liver is the seat of love.

Demon, my friend, once *liversick* of love.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 47.

liver-spots (liv′ėr-spots), *n. pl.* A disease, pityriasis versicolor. See *pityriasis.*

liverstone (liv′ėr-stōn), *n.* [= G. *leberstein* (tr. NL. *lapis hepaticus*, so called by Cronstedt with ref. to the color, or perhaps to the similarity to liver-pyrites (G. *leberkies*), which gives off sulphur fumes when heated).] A variety of the mineral barite which gives off a fetid odor when rubbed or heated to redness.

liver-wing (liv′ėr-wing), *n.* In *cookery*, the right wing of a bird having the liver tucked into it in cooking, preferred by epicures.

Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the *liver wing* and to the best slice of tongue. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xix.

liverwort (liv′ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *liverwort;* < *liver*[2] + *wort*[1].] 1. Any plant of the cryptogamic class *Hepaticæ*. In general appearance they differ from mosses in having the stems bilateral, and the leaves usually two-ranked, though often there are rudiments of a third rank, never with a midvein.

2. One of several other plants that suggest the liver by their form, or are supposed to be useful in diseases of the liver. Among them are the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, and the liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica*.—**Horned liverwort,** a name sometimes given to any of the plants of the family *Anthocerotaceæ* of the class *Hepaticæ*. They are small, terrestrial, annual plants, with flaccid thallose vegetation, and bivalved, mostly erect, pod-like capsules. Also called *hornwort*.—**Noble liverwort,** *Hepatica Hepatica*. (See also *ground-liverwort, stone-liverwort, water-liverwort, wood-liverwort.*)

livery[1] (liv′ėr-i), *a.* [< *liver*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling the liver: as, a *livery* color, texture, etc.

livery[2] (liv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *liveries* (-iz). [< ME. *liverey, lyverey, liveray, liveree, lyvery, lyvere, leverie, levere* (= Sp. *librea* = It. *livrea* = ML. refl. *liverea, livreia*), livery, < AF. *liverie, liveree*, OF. *liveree, livree*, F. *livrée*, delivery, livery, < ML. *liberata*, delivery, livery, lit. a thing delivered, fem. (sc. *res*, a thing) of *liberatus*, pp. of *liberare*, give up, deliver: see *liver*[3].] 1†. Delivery; allowance; grant; permission.

Saie, what are ge that makis here maistrie,
To loose thes bestis with-oute *leverie?*
York Plays, p. 203.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The act of giving possession; delivery. Chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seizin*—that is, the act of putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig, accompanied by a form of words or (as always in later times) a written document expressing the transfer of possession; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined in England to that conveyance called a feoffment. It is unknown in American law.

Alienation of feudal holdings, when it came to be allowed, was subject to the condition of being notorious. This was assured by requiring an actual delivery of possession before witnesses and on the land itself: a proceeding accompanied with different forms in different countries and districts, and known by the general name of investiture. In England it was called *livery of seisin.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*b*) The charter or deed of possession accompanying the delivery.—3†. Release from constraint or control; deliverance.

Death fewer *liveries* gives
Than life. *Chapman.*

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. *Milton.*

4†. Delivery (of blows).

William as a wod man was euer here & there,
& leide on swiche *liuere* leue me forsothe
That his daies were don that of him hent a dent.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3822.

5. (*a*) An allowance of food or other provisions statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.

Edward IV.'s Esquiers for the Body, IIII, had "for wynter *lyverey* from All Hallowentide (Nov. 1) tyll Estyr, one percher wax, one candell wax, ij candells Paris, one tallwood and dimidium, and wages in the countynghouse." Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

(*b*) Keeping on a certain or regular allowance at a certain rate; regular keeping and attendance: now used only of horses: as, to keep a horse at *livery.*

What *Liverye* is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye that it is allowaunce of horse-meate, as they commonly use the woord in stabling; as, to keepe horses at *livery;* the which woord, I geess, is derived of livering or delivering foorth theyr nightlye foode.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. (*a*) A regular distribution of uniform garments, badges, etc., to any body of men; hence, a uniform style prescribed for the dress of a body of servants, followers, or associates.

Commaunde ge that 3oure gentilmen yomen and other dayly bere and were there robis in 3oure presence, and namely at the mete, for 3oure worshyppe, and not oolde robis and not cordyng to the *lyuerey*, nother were they oolde schoon ne fylyd. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

The term *livery* was . . . gradually restricted to the gift of clothing, the gift of food and provisions being known as allowances or corrodies; the clothing took the character of uniform or badge of service. As it was a proof of power to have a large attendance of servants and dependents, the lords liberally granted their livery to all who wished to wear it, and the wearing of the livery became a sign of clientship or general dependence.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 470.

(*b*) A badge, cognizance, garment, or entire costume of uniform fashion formerly marking the retainers of a feudal lord, the followers of a military superior, or the members of a company, as a gild or corporation; at the present time, the dress worn by servants, especially men servants, when of peculiar fashion and indicating whom it is that they serve. Such liveries usually take their colors from the heraldic tinctures used in the armorial bearings, or with modifications. Thus, if the master's arms include a field or, the color of the livery-coat, instead of yellow, may be drab; so in England red, being the color of the royal livery, is avoided by all subjects, and maroon or chocolate is substituted for it when gules is prominent in the arms of the employer.

(*c*) Figuratively, any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance: as, the *livery* of May or of autumn.

The spring, the summer,
The childing autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted *liveries.* *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 113.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

7. A livery-stable. [U. S.]—8. Same as *livery company:* as, the London *liveries.*—**Livery companies.** See *company*.—**Livery of seizin,** the delivery of property into possession. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Statute of Liveries.** See *statute*.—**To sue one's livery,** in *old Eng. law*, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seizin of his lands from the king.

He came but to be Duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery* and beg his peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 62.

livery[2] (liv′ėr-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liveried*, ppr. *liverying.* [< *livery*[2], *n.*] To clothe in or as if in livery.

His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 105.

He had 116 servants in liverys, every one *liveried* in greene sattin doublets. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 3, 1633.

livery-coat (liv′ėr-i-kōt), *n.* A coat forming part of a livery-dress—especially, in modern times, of that of a man servant.

livery-collar (liv′ėr-i-kol″ăr), *n.* A collar of an order or of honorary distinction, as the collar of SS, the collar of the Bath, etc.

livery-colors (liv′ėr-i-kul″ọrz), *n. pl.* Colors adopted by a person or family of rank and importance for the livery of the household, and also for decorative purposes. Thus, the colors of the Tudor princes of England were white and green (*Boutell*), those of the Stuarts scarlet and gold, etc.

livery-cupboard (liv′ėr-i-kub″ėrd), *n.* A stand with two or three shelves formerly used in the dining-room, on which the liveries (food, drink, etc.) intended for distribution were placed.

livery-fish (liv′ėr-i-fish), *n.* A North of Ireland name of the striped wrasse.

livery-gown (liv′ėr-i-goun), *n.* The gown forming part of a livery-dress, especially that worn by a London liveryman.

liveryman (liv′ėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *liverymen* (-men). 1. One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.—2. One who keeps a livery-stable.

livery-office (liv′ėr-i-of″is), *n.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. *Wharton.*

livery-servant (liv′ėr-i-sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who wears a livery; hence, a servant not of the highest grade, as that of steward or the like. Compare *servant out of livery*, under *servant*.

livery-stable (liv′ėr-i-stā″bl), *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire and vehicles are let.

livery-table† (liv′ėr-i-tā″bl), *n.* A side table or cupboard. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 18.

lives, *n.* 1. Plural of *life*.—2†. An obsolete genitive of *life*.

live-spindle (līv′spin″dl), *n.* In a lathe, the rotating spindle in the head-stock by which power is imparted, as distinguished from the *dead-spindle* in the tail-stock.

livetide†, *n.* [< *live*[3], for *life*, + *tide*.] Fortune; living. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 245. (*Davies.*)

live-well (līv′wel), *n.* The well of a fishing-smack in which fish are kept alive.

livid (liv′id), *a.* [< F. *livide* = Sp. *lívido* = Pg. It. *livido*, < L. *lividus*, black and blue, < *livere*, be livid.] 1. Black and blue, like a contusion.

The term is applied, with the strong exaggeration usually characterizing the use of color-names, to the color of a person "black in the face" from strangulation, or having a cold, death-like complexion from rage, fear, or suffering; or to a light which imparts a death-like aspect to the face. Thus, a face illuminated by the yellow monochromatic light produced by the burning of an alcoholic solution of common salt is said to present a *livid* appearance.

At this the blood the virgin's cheek forsook;
A *livid* paleness spreads o'er all her look.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 90.

A thousand flambeaux . . . turned all at once that deep gloom into a *livid* and preternatural day.
Poe, Tales, I. 371.

On *livid* brows of agony
The broad red lightning shone.
Whittier, The Slave Ship.

2. In *zoöl.*, pale purplish-brown, more or less translucent, resembling the color of a bruised surface of flesh.

lividity (li-vid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *lividité*, < ML. *lividita(t-)s*, lividness, < L. *lividus*, livid: see *livid*.] The state of being livid; the peculiar darkness of color exhibited by bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabilarian] are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance [and] dryness of the skin. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. § 28.

lividness (liv′id-nes), *n.* Same as *lividity*.

living (liv′ing), *n.* [< ME. *living*, *livyng*, *libbing*; verbal n. of *live*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or the condition of existing; the state of having life; power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And do you think this is *Living*, to be involved in so many Miseries, and to wallow in so great Iniquities?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 266.

2†. Period of life; term of existence.

To spend her [a nun's] *living* in eternal love.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 238.

3. Manner or course of life: as; holy *living*.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous *living*. Luke xv. 13.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

For to drawen up all thing
That nede was to her *libbeing*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

And ther *lymyng* ys mynystired vnto them twyes a Day from the seyd Mownte Syon.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. Mark xii. 44.

My duty toward my neighbour is . . . to learn and labour truly to get mine own *living*.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Specifically—(*a*) An ecclesiastical office by virtue of which the clerk or incumbent has the right to enjoy certain church revenues on condition of discharging certain services prescribed by the canons, or by usage, or by the conditions under which the office has been founded. (See *induction*, 2.) In the reign of Henry VIII. a system of "pluralities" was established, whereby the same clerk might hold two or more livings; but in the reign of Victoria this privilege, which was attended with great abuses, has been repeatedly abridged; and no clerk may now hold two livings unless the churches so attached are within three miles of each other, and the annual value of one of them does not exceed one hundred pounds.

We see some parents, that have the donations or advocations of Church *livings* in their hands, must needs have some of their children . . . thrust into the ministry.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 125.

He obtained licence from the King that the University might purchase advouzances of spiritual *livings*.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 38.

Your peculiar institution of church *livings*—which (as I understand it) makes it possible that a priest of the oracles of God may be a mere functionary.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 235.

(*b*) The income from a benefice; ecclesiastical revenue.

They [the clergy] have great labors, and therefore they ought to have good *livings*, that they may commodiously feed their flock. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

(*c*) The seat of the office; a parish.

I shall pass part of next summer at my *living*, and in all probability come over to Edinburgh.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

5. A farm. [Prov. Eng.]

My lands and *livings* are not small,
My house and lynage faire.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 231).

High living. See *high*. = Syn. 4. *Living*, *Livelihood*, *Subsistence*, *Sustenance*, *Support*, *Maintenance*. These words differ essentially, as their derivations suggest. To make a *living* or a *livelihood* is to earn enough to keep alive on with economy, not barely enough to maintain life, nor sufficient to live in luxury. *Livelihood* is a rather finer and less material word than *living*. *Subsistence* and *sustenance* refer entirely to food: *subsistence* is that which keeps one in existence or animal life; *sustenance* is that which holds one up. *Support* and *maintenance*, like *living* and *livelihood*, cover necessary expenses. To guarantee a man his *support* is to promise money to cover all expenses proper to economical living, or such living as may be agreed upon. *Maintenance* may be applied to expensive living. An honest *livelihood*; a bare *living*; bare *subsistence*; scanty *sustenance*; ample *support*; an honorable *maintenance* at the university.

living (liv′ing), *p. a.* [Altered from ME. *livend*, *lifand*, < AS. *lifiende*, ppr. of *lifian*, live: see *live*[1], *v.*] 1. Being alive; having life or vitality; not dead: as, a *living* animal or plant.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a *living* soul. Gen. ii. 7.

2. In actual existence; having present vigor or vitality; now in action or use; not lifeless, stagnant, inert, or disused: applied to things: as, *living* languages; a *living* spring; *living* faith.

To live a life half dead, a *living* death.
Milton, S. A., l. 100.

Then flash'd the *living* lightning from her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 155.

It is the *living* question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 78.

3. Furious; fierce: applied by seamen to a gale: as, a *living* gale of wind.—4. Existing in the original state and place; being as primarily formed and situated: only in the phrases *living rock*, *living stone*.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the *living rock*. *Moore.*

The forms they hewed from *living stone*
Survive the waste of years, alone.
Bryant, The Greek Boy.

Living force. See *vis viva*.—**Living language.** See *language*.—**The living**, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification: as, in the land of *the living*.

The living will lay it to his heart. Eccl. vii. 2.

living-chamber (liv′ing-chām″bėr), *n.* The chamber or cavity of a shell in which an animal lives, as distinguished from that part from which the body of the animal has receded during the growth of the shell: said especially of fossil cephalopods.

livingly (liv′ing-li), *adv.* [< *living* + *-ly*[2].] In a living state or manner; by the course or way of life.

Of course no sane man can help cherishing the liveliest desire to grow in the knowledge of the Divine perfection, and *livingly* to illustrate it in the tenor of his own personal history. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 206.

livingness (liv′ing-nes), *n.* [< *living* + *-ness*.] The state of being alive; possession of energy or vigor; animation; liveliness: as, the *livingness* of one's faith.

living-room (liv′ing-rōm), *n.* A room for general family use; a sitting-room. Also called in New England *keeping-room*. [Local, U. S.]

The cabin was furnished with two entrance doors. I rapped at one, and in a moment it opened, and Joe ushered me into the *living-room*.
Gilmore, My Southern Friends, p. 149. (*Bartlett.*)

Accordingly each family sets up one or other of these deities in its *living-room*. *Art Jour.*, March, 1888, p. 72.

livingstonite (liv′ing-stǫn-īt), *n.* [Named in honor of David *Livingstone*, a Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa (1813–73).] A sulphid of mercury and antimony occurring in prismatic or columnar forms of a lead-gray color and metallic luster: found in Mexico.

livish† (lī′vish), *a.* [< ME. *livish*, *lifish*; < *life* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat live or alive; lively.

If there were true and *livish* faith, then would it work love in their hearts.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

Livistona (liv-is-tō′nä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named for Patrick Murray of *Livistone*, near Edinburgh.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Sabaleæ*, distinguished by the terminal styles and stigmas, the petals and sepals being valvate in the bud, and by the distinct or slightly coherent globose carpels. The flowers are hermaphrodite, and consist of three sepals and a three-lobed corolla, six stamens and three carpels, of which generally but one matures and forms the fruit. The leaves are fan-shaped and generally split on the edges, and are borne on spiny petioles. There are about 14 species, found in eastern and tropical Asia, the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and eastern Australia. *L. australis*, the Australian or Victorian cabbage-tree, is native as far south as Victoria.

Livonian (li-vō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Livonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; specifically, a member of the primitive race of Livonia.—2. The language formerly spoken by ★the Livonians.

livor (lī′vǫr), *n.* [< L. *livor*, lividness, envy, < *livere*, be of a bluish color, be envious: see *livid*.] 1†. Envy; malignity.

Out of this root of envy spring those feral branches of faction, hatred, *livor*, emulation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

2. *pl.* The parts of skin in a corpse discolored by the hypostatic accumulation of blood.

livraison (lē-vrā-zôṅ′), *n.* [F., < ML. *liberatio(n-)*, a giving, L. a setting free, liberation: see *liberation* and *liver*[3]. Cf. *livereson*, an obs. E. form of the same word.] One of several parts of a printed work issued at intervals in advance of the completion of the whole; a number of a book published in parts, or of a periodical; a fascicle: used only or chiefly of French publications.

I shall send you several *livraisons* of the Encyclopédie.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 69.

livre (lē′vėr), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. *libra* = It. *libbra*, *lira*, < L. *libra*, the Roman pound; cf. Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound: see *libra*.] An old French coin and money of account, now superseded by the franc. The value of the *livre tournois*, or livre of Tours, by comparison of the gold coinage of 1726–1785 with the present United States gold coinage, was 19¼ cents, and by comparison of silver coin of the same periods it was 18⅔ cents. The *livre parisis*, or livre of Paris, in use until 1667 conjointly with the *livre tournois*, was worth one quarter more than the latter.

lixivial (lik-siv′i-al), *a.* [= F. *lixiviel* = Sp. *lejivial* = It. *lissiviale*, < L. *lixivius*, *lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline matter extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salts so extracted.—3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.—**Lixivial salts**, in *chem.*, salts obtained by passing water through wood-ashes, or by pouring water on wood-ashes.

lixiviate (lik-siv′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lixiviated*, ppr. *lixiviating*. [< ML. **lixiviatus*, pp. of **lixiviare*, form into a lye, < L. *lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; form into lye; impregnate with salts from wood-ashes: as, *lixiviated* water.

[Iodine] is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuci, *lixiviating* the ashes, and concentrating the liquor.
Dunglison, Dict. Med. Science.

lixiviate (lik-siv′i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **lixiviatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the nature of alkaline salts.

The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixiviate* salts.
Boyle, Works, I. 370.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

lixiviation (lik-siv-i-ā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *lixiviation* = Pg. *lixiviação* = It. *lissiviazione*, < ML. **lixiviatio(n-)*, < **lixiviare*, make into lye: see *lixiviate*.] The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by percolation of water; the process of leaching. For the application of leaching or lixiviation to the treatment of metalliferous ores, see *Augustin's process*, *Patera process*, *Russell's process*, *Ziervogel's process*, all under *process*.

lixivious (lik-siv′i-us), *a.* [< L. *lixivius*, also *lixivus*, made into lye: see *lixivium*.] Lixivial.

lixivium (lik-siv′i-um), *n.* [< L. *lixivium*, also *lixivia*, lye, neut. and fem. respectively of *lixivius*, made into lye, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes; lye: sometimes applied to other extracts.

I have found wonderfull benefit in bathing my head with a decoction of some hot and aromaticall herbs, in a *lixivium* made of the ashes of vine-branches.
Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

lixt†. An obsolete form of *liest*, second person singular indicative present of *lie*[1]. *Chaucer.*

liza (lī′zä), *n.* The white or blue-backed mullet, *Mugil curema*.

lizard (liz′ärd), *n.* [< ME. *lesarde*, *lusarde*, < OF. *lezard*, *lesard*, *lisard*, F. *lézard* = Sp. Pg.

lagarto (> E. *aligarto*, now *alligator*) = It. *lacerta, lucerta*, < L. *lacertus, lacerta*, a lizard. Cf. *lacert.*] 1. A scaly four-legged reptile without a shell; a squamate quadruped saurian; a saurian or lacertilian. In popular language a lizard is almost any reptile except a frog, toad, snake, or turtle; and ordinary book usage is equally indefinite. Thus, skinks, stellios, geckos, chameleons, basilisks, monitors, agamas, iguanas, alligators, crocodiles, etc., are all lizards; pterodactyls are flying-lizards; dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs are huge extinct lizards. But the word is most frequently used as the name of the small lacertilians, as those of the family *Lacertidæ* and some others, which have no special names of their own. See *Lacerta, Lacertidæ.*

Our Author saw one *Lizard* as big as a man, with scales on her backe like Oysters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 838.

Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall, . . .
With such prodigious eyes in such small heads!
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. Any member of the old order *Sauria* or modern order *Lacertilia*. Such are the reptiles known as *slow-worms, glass-snakes, horned toads*, etc. Many of these have no limbs, or no obvious ones, and are therefore not lizards in sense 1.

3. *Naut.*, a piece of rope with a thimble or bull's-eye spliced into one or both ends, used in a vessel as a leader for ropes.—4. [*cap.*] A certain small constellation. See *Lacerta*, 2.—5. A crotch of timber or a forked limb used in place of a sled for hauling stone: a form of stone-boat.—6. In *her.*, a beast like a wildcat, usually represented as spotted: a rare bearing.—**Anguine lizard.** See *anguine.*—**Broad-backed lizards**, the varanians or monitors.—**Croaking lizard**, a gecko common in Jamaica, *Thecadactylus lævis:* so called from the noise it makes. It is nocturnal. Also *croaking gecko.*—**Frilled lizard.** See *frill-lizard.*—**Scaly lizard**, a pangolin or scaly ant-eater. See *Manis.*

lizard-bait (liz′ärd-bāt), *n.* The lesser sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

lizard-fish (liz′ärd-fish), *n.* 1. A ganoid fish of the group of sauroids.—2. A fish of the genus *Synodus*, of which there are several species, as the sandpike, *S. fœtens*, found from Cape Cod southward. *S. lucioceps* occurs on the Californian and Mexican coasts.

lizard-seeker (liz′ärd-sē″kėr), *n.* An American ground-cuckoo, *Saurothera vetula*, or some other member of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ.*

lizard-stone (liz′ärd-stōn), *n.* A name for the serpentine marble obtained in Cornwall, England, in the vicinity of Lizard Point. It is made into chimneypieces, ornaments, etc.

lizard's-tongue (liz′ärdz-tung), *n.* A name of several orchids included in the genus *Sauroglossum.* All the species are natives of tropical America.

lizardtail, lizard's-tail (liz′ärd-, liz′ärdz-tāl), *n.* 1. An herbaceous plant, *Saururus cernuus*, growing in marshes in North America. The name was suggested by its nodding spikes of white flowers. Also called *breastweed* (which see).—2. A plant, *Pathomorphe peltata*, of tropical America.

lizard-tailed (liz′ärd-tāld), *a.* Having long fragile arms or rays, likened to the tail of a lizard: specifically applied to the ophiurans.

lizari (li-zä′ri), *n.* Same as *alizari.*

Lizzia (liz′i-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gymnoblastic acalephs or jellyfishes, with 32 marginal tentacles arranged by fives and threes, and the young produced by direct budding from the polypite. *L. octopunctata* is an example.

llama (lä′mą, Sp. lyä′mä), *n.* [Also *lama, glama*, as the L. generic or specific name; < Quichua *llama.*] 1. An even-toed ruminant ungulate quadruped, *Auchenia glama* or *llama*, or *Lama peruviana*, of South America, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, superfamily



Llama.

Tylopoda, family *Camelidæ*, closely related to the camel of the Old World, but smaller, without a hump, and woolly-haired. Like the camel, it is known only in the state of domestication; it is supposed to be descended from the guanaco. The llama is also called the American camel, and has been known to Europeans since 1544. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the formation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-wooled variety of it.

2. The wool of the llama. It is used in making stuffs for women's wear, lace, tassels, etc.

Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of *llama* and gold. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 69.

llan. [W. *llan*, an inclosure, a church.] A church: a very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland, as in *Llan*daff, *Llan*gollen, *Llan*idloes, *Lan*ark.

Llandeilo group (lan-dī′lō grōp). [See def.] A division of the Lower Silurian, first described by Murchison as occurring at Llandeilo in Carmarthenshire, Wales, and also found in Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire. The group consists of dark-colored flags, sandstones, and shales, and is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet thick. It contains many of the characteristic fossils of the lowest division of the Silurian, especially trilobites of genera included in Barrande's "primordial fauna," such as *Asaphus, Calymmene*, and *Ogygia.*

Llandovery group (lan-dō′ve-ri grōp). [See def.] A series of rocks, so named by Murchison because well developed near Llandovery in Carmarthenshire, Wales. The group consists of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, having a maximum thickness of nearly 2,500 feet. It is divided into two subdivisions, the Lower Llandovery beds, and the Upper Llandovery beds or the May Hill sandstone. By some geologists the Upper and the Lower Llandovery and the Tarannon shales were formerly grouped together as the May Hill series, and considered as the lowest division of the Silurian, the fossiliferous strata below this being called *Cambrian.* At one time the division between the Lower and Upper Silurian was taken between the Upper and Lower Llandovery. See *Silurian.*

llanero (lyä-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < *llano*, a plain: see *llano.*] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are for the most part shepherds or herdsmen.

llano (lyä′nō), *n.* [Sp., a plain, < L. *planus*, level: see *plain* and *plane.*] In some of the Spanish or originally Spanish parts of America, a treeless level steppe or plain. The llanos in the northern part of South America surround the lower and middle course of the Orinoco, and are separated by the great forest-belt of the Amazon from the region of the pampas farther south. Many parts of these llanos bear little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation, when they are broadly flooded. In the intermediate season they are luxuriant pastures for great herds of cattle. The *Llano Estacado* or Staked Plain of the United States is a vast arid plateau in the former Spanish possessions of Texas and New Mexico. The seasonal change in the llanos is due to the northward advance of the equatorial rains in the wet season (summer), followed by the advance of the parching trade-winds as the rain-belt retreats southward in the dry season (winter).

The northernmost of the South American plains—the *Llanos*—are in the torrid zone.
Humboldt, Aspects of Nature (trans.), p. 30.

LL. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.

llean (lēn), *n.* The pilchard. [Cornwall.]

llestraid, *n.* [W.: see *listred.*] Same as *listred.*

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* [See def.] The name (which ★has become in some degree generic) of an association in London, consisting of members and subscribers, for the transaction of marine insurance for all parts of the world through individual underwriters, and the promotion of shipping interests in general. The association has occupied *Lloyd's Rooms* in the Royal Exchange since 1774. These rooms were originally called the *New Lloyd's Coffee-House*, from a house established by Edward Lloyd in Tower street, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where merchants and underwriters met to transact business. About 1692 the establishment was removed to Lombard street for the convenience of merchants of the highest class doing business in the old city. About 1770 the place came into the possession of the society of marine underwriters, together with "Lloyd's List" (formerly "Lloyd's News"), a newspaper devoted to shipping intelligence, that was founded about 1726, probably by Lloyd, and has been published daily since 1800. The society retained the official title *Lloyd's Coffee-House* until 1871, when it was for the first time incorporated by act of Parliament, under its present shortened name. Its operations are so extensive and important that the name has been adopted by several continental associations for maritime and mercantile enterprises, the principal of which are the *Austrian Lloyd* at Trieste and the *North German Lloyd* at Bremen.

Lloyd's was then [in Anne's reign] in Lombard Street, and indeed to this day, on Lloyd's policies, is stated that this policy shall have the same effect as if issued in Lombard Street.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 224.

Lloyd's agent, one of a class of agents, in nearly all parts of the world, acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, who transmit maritime information of all kinds, report disasters, etc. They are generally local merchants, shippers, or others concerned with maritime business.—**Lloyd's bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**, an annual work, published by an association of members of Lloyd's, containing the names of vessels alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, etc.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, their state of repair, age, etc.

lo[1] (lō), *interj.* [< ME. *lo, loo*, < AS. *lā*, a common interj. of surprise, calling, or mere greeting. Confusion of *lā*, ME. *lo*, with *lōc*, ME. *lok*, impv., look, is supposed to have given *lo* its now usual implication of 'behold'; but the difference of form is too great to make any such confusion probable.] Look! see! behold! observe!—used to invoke or direct the particular attention of a person to some object or subject of interest.

Lo, ȝe lordes, what leute did by an emperoure of Rome,
That was an vncrystene creature as clerkes fyndeth in bokes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 149.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of Damascene,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

Why, *lo* you now, I have spoke to the purpose twice.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 105.

Lo[2] (lō), *n.* [From the well-known lines of Pope, "*Lo!* the poor Indian, whose untutored mind," etc. ("Essay on Man," i. 99), the word *Lo* being humorously taken as the name of "the poor Indian."] A North American Indian. [Humorous, U. S.]

loa (lō′ą), *n.* A larval nematode worm infesting the eye; the larval stage of the eye-threadworm, *Filaria oculi.*

loach (lōch), *n.* [Also *loche;* < F. *loche* = Sp. *locha, loja*, loach: origin unknown.] 1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula*,



Common Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*).

of the family *Cobitidæ;* hence, any fish of that family. The common loach inhabits small clear streams, and is esteemed a delicacy. It is also called *beardy.* The spinous loach or groundling is a smaller species, *Cobitis tænia.*

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibling roach.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

Scarcely a stone I left unturned, being thoroughly skilled in the tricks of the *loach.* . . . For being gray-spotted, and clear to see through, . . . he will stay quite still where a streak of weed is in the rapid water, hoping to be overlooked. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

2. A European fresh-water gadoid fish, the burbot or eel-pout, *Lota maculosa.* See cut under *burbot.*—3. A simpleton. *Nares.*

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence. *Jests of George Peele.*

load[1] (lōd), *n.* See *lode*[1].

load[2] (lōd), *n.* [< ME. *lode, loode*, a burden ★carried in a vehicle, lit. a carrying, a particular use of *lode*, a way, course, carrying: see *lode*[1]. In the orig. sense the word is more commonly spelled *lode*, while in the later senses the exclusive spelling is *load*, and the word is now associated with *lade*[1].] 1. That which is carried; a burden laid on or placed in anything, or taken up, for conveyance; specifically, a suitable or customary burden; the amount or quantity that can be or usually is carried: as, a ship's *load;* a cart-*load;* wood and hay are often sold by the *load.*

Of stree [straw] first ther was leyd ful many a *loode.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2060.

Come, now towards Chertsey with your holy *load.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 29.

Later in the fall, certain of the Count's vassals came to the riva in one of the great boats of the Po, with a *load* of brush and corncobs for fuel. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. That which is upborne or sustained; a burden; a weight resting on or in anything: as, a *load* of fruit on a tree; a *load* of learning in the mind.

What think you of a duchess? have you limbs
To bear that *load* of title?
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 38.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills, with all their *load.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 644.

Earth, on whose wide-spreading Base
The wretched *Load* is laid of Human Race.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

And all that freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd *loads* on each.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 374.

Especially—3. That which is hard to be sustained or endured; an oppressive or grievous burden: as, a *load* of debt; a *load* of guilt.

Who hast of sorrow thy full *load* besides.
Milton, S. A., l. 214.

Sin doth not lie like a heavy weight upon their backs, so that they feel the *load* of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Men who prefer any *load* of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.
Sydney Smith, American Debts. (*Bartlett.*)

4. The charge of a firearm: as, a *load* of buckshot.—5. A quantity of strong drink imbibed, or sometimes of food taken, that oppresses, or is more than can be borne comfortably or with propriety: as, he went home late with a *load* on. [Slang.]

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. A unit of measure or weight. By the statute of Edward I., *de ponderibus et mensuris*, a load (carrus) of lead is 1,500 pounds, and sometimes 168 stone, and in the Peak, 30 fotmals or 2,100 pounds, and of wheat the same. By statutes of George I., a load of wood is 50 cubic feet, and a load of hay 2,016 pounds. By a statute of 27 George III., a load of bulrushes is 63 bundles. Other loads are merely customary. Dr. Young says a load of wheat is 40 bushels; of earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard; of lime, 32 bushels; of oak-bark, 5,040 pounds; of sand, 36 bushels. A load of lead ore in Derbyshire is 9 dishes of from 14 to 16 pints each.

7. In *mech.*, the pressure upon any part or the whole of a structure. It consists of the *internal load*, or *permanent load*, the weight of the part itself and its fixed attachments, and the *external load*, arising from pressures of other bodies upon its surface. [The word is not properly used to signify a quantity of work.]

A structure has to support both its own weight and also any *load* that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called the *permanent load*, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 172.

To lay on load†. See *lay*[1].=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Freight, cargo, lading.—3. Pressure, dead-weight, incubus, clog.

★**load**[2] (lōd), *v.* [< *load*[2], *n.*; in part a var. of the original verb *lade*[1], in imitation of the noun *load*[2]: see *lade*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay a burden on; charge with a load; furnish with lading or cargo; lade: as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. [The past participle *loaden* is obsolete.]

Your carriages were heavy *loaden;* they are a burden to the weary beast. Isa. xlvi. 1.

By turns they ease the *loaden* swarms, or drive
The drone, a lazy insect, from their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To lay as a burden; place upon or in something for conveyance: as, to *load* cotton on a lighter; to *load* cargo.

There was no talke, no hope, no worke, but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, *loade* gold.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 169.

3. To weigh down; impose something upon, either good or bad; pile; heap; encumber or oppress: with *with:* as, to *load* the stomach *with* sweets; to *load* the memory *with* details.

Those honours deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 17.

Essex *loaded* Bacon *with* benefits, and never thought that he had done enough. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. To make heavy by something added or appended; charge, as with something extraneous: as, to *load* a whip; to *load* dice.

He has a conscience,
A cruel stinging one, I warrant him,
A *loaden* one. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

At the ripe age of fourteen years I bought a certain cudgel, got a friend to *load* it.
R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2*d* Coloured.

5. To make heavy, as a liquid; especially, to falsify, as wine, by mixing with it distilled liquor of some sort, usually accompanied with sugar and other ingredients, for the purpose of making a thin wine appear heavy and full-bodied; also, to increase the weight of, as paper, or textile fabrics, by the addition of clay, starch, or other extrinsic matter.

It is an intolerable nuisance to have to dress, and go out seven or eight miles to cold entrées, and *loaded* claret, and sweet port. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

If the paper is to be *loaded*—that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres—these are added in the beater as the fibre swirls round and round. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 120.

6. To place a charge in; charge, as a gun with powder and shot.

Many a Whig that day *loaded* his musket with a dollar cut into slugs. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xvi.

The sportsman should be careful . . . to ascertain the charge best suited to his weapon, and to have his cartridges so *loaded*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 835.

7. In *painting:* (*a*) To mix with white: said of a pigment which in this way is made more solid and opaque. (*b*) To paint heavily; apply (color) in solid opaque masses.

Masses of white enamel are *loaded* upon the surface, with a view to further treatment. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 10.

Deck-loading Act, a British statute of 1842 (5 Vict., sess. 2, c. 17) forbidding the loading of cargoes of timber on the decks of certain classes of ships.—**Loaded dice.** See *die*[3].—**To load one's self**, on the stock-exchange, to buy heavily of stock. See *unload*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put or take on a load or charge: often with *up:* as, the travelers *loaded* and started early; the ship *loaded up* with a miscellaneous cargo.—2. To charge a gun or guns: as, the troops *loaded* and fired rapidly.

Steady they *load*, steady they fire, moving right onward still. *T. O. Davis*, Fontenoy.

3. To become loaded or burdened; clog up: as, oysters are apt to *load* with sand.

loaded[1]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *loded*.

★**loaded**[2] (lō'ded), *p. a.* 1. Coated with external growths, as shells; clogged up: said of oysters. [Rhode Island.]—2. Full of liquor; drunk. [Slang.]

★**loader** (lō'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which loads: as, a truck-*loader*. Specifically—(*a*) A little machine for loading shells or cartridges for a breech-loading shot-gun; a loading-machine. (*b*) In *agri.*, etc., any device for laying a load upon a wagon, sled, or cart: as, a hay-*loader*, a log-*loader*, etc.

2. A red-finned herring. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. A term in dicing, of uncertain meaning.

Every vice is a *loader;* but that [lust] is a ten.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi., Arg.

★**loading** (lō'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *load*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of putting on a load.—2. A cargo; a burden; lading; also, anything that makes part of a load.—3. Anything that is added to a substance or material in order to give it weight or body: as, the China clay or pearl-white used for *loading* note-paper.—4. In *art*, a heavy charge of opaque color. See *load*[2], *v. t.*, 7.

Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light, as the mountains do on the moon.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 304.

5. In *insurance*, that part of the charge or premium on a policy which constitutes its share of the expenses of management.

The terms *loading* and "margin" have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 173.

loading (lō'ding), *p. a.* Made so as to be loaded (in the way specified): as, a breech-*loading* or a muzzle-*loading* gun.

loading-bar (lō'ding-bär), *n.* A bar of iron about two feet long, with a ring at one end and a screw at the other, for carrying and loading shells: used with smooth-bore mortars.

loading-funnel (lō'ding-fun″el), *n.* See *funnel*.

loading-machine (lō'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for loading cartridge-shells. It has a revolving wheel on which the shells are fed in; the requisite amount of powder is admitted to each shell from the powder-can by means of a funnel above, and the bullet or charge of shot is forced into the neck of each shell as the wheel advances in its revolution.

loading-plug (lō'ding-plug), *n.* A rammer for loading shells and extracting primers from fired shells.

loading-tongs (lō'ding-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *gun.*, a pair of tongs used to lift a projectile to the gun from the platform.

loading-tray (lō'ding-trā), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a stout iron support upon which a heavy shot or shell is placed, and by suitable mechanism brought into the opening in the breech of a large breech-loading gun, as an assistance in charging the gun.

load-line (lōd'līn), *n.* [Appar. < *load*[2] + *line*[2]; but perhaps < *load*[1] = *lode*[1] + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which a suitable or allowable load will cause her to sink in the water. Among English seamen known as *Plimsoll's mark*. See *mark*.

There shall be a *load-line* or conspicuous mark on each vessel, showing the depth of loading and of surplus buoyancy. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 207.

Nor did it occur to the "practical" politicians who provided a compulsory *load-line* for merchant vessels, that the pressure of ship-owners' interests would habitually cause the putting of the *load-line* at the very highest limit, and that from precedent to precedent, tending ever in the same direction, the *load-line* would gradually rise in the better class of ships. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 25.

loadman[1]†, *n.* See *lodeman*.

loadman[2]† (lōd'man), *n.* A carter. *Halliwell.*

loadmanage†, *n.* See *lodemanage*.

load-penny (lōd'pen″i), *n.* A market toll or tax anciently levied on loads in the towns of England for public revenue.

The gift of its [Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny*, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelflæd showered on Bishop Werfrith. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ix.

loadsman†, *n.* See *lodesman*.

loadstar, *n.* See *lodestar*.

loadstone, *n.* See *lodestone*.

loadum† (lō'dum), *n.* [Appar. for *load 'em:* see quot. from Florio.] An old game at cards.

Cárica l'asino [It., load the ass], a play at cardes which we call *lodam*. *Florio.*

For to converse with Scandal is to play Losing *Loadum;* you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbedge, and all-fours.
Poor Robin (1735). (*Nares.*)

★**loaf**[1] (lōf), *n.*; pl. *loaves* (lōvz). [< ME. *lof*, *loof* (pl. *loves*), < AS. *hlāf*, bread, a loaf of bread, = OHG. *hlaiba*, *laiba*, *leib*, *leip*, MHG. *leip*, G. *laib* = Icel. *hleifr* = OSw. *lev* = Dan. *lev* = Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*, bread: the common Teut. term for 'bread,' older than the word *bread*. The Lith. *hlepas*, Lett. *klaipas*, bread, are prob. < OBulg. **khlebŭ* = Russ. *khlebŭ*, bread, and these Slav. forms with Finn. *leipa*, Esthonian *leip*, bread, are prob. from the OTeut. The word *loaf* appears disguised in the orig. compounds *Lammas* and prob. *lord* and *lady*.] A portion of bread baked in one lump or mass; a regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, any shaped or molded mass of cake, sugar, or the like.

The enemy of Helle . . . seyde Dic ut lapides isti panes fiant: that is to seye, Sey that theise Stones be made *Loves*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.

There shall be in England seven halfpenny *loaves* sold for a penny. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

A hot smoking *loaf* of rye-and-Indian bread.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 199.

Holy loaf. (*a*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *holy lamb*. See *lamb*. (*b*) In the *medieval ch.* in England, the blessed bread; a eulogia.

The Parishioners of every Parish shall offer every Sunday, at the time of the Offertory, the just value and price of the *holy loaf* . . . to the use of their Pastors and Curates, and that in such order and course as they were wont to find and pay the said *holy loaf*.
Book of Common Prayer (1549) (rubric).

Loafed lettuce†, headed lettuce.

Laictue crespue [F.], *loafed* or headed *lettice*.
Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares.*)

Loaves and fishes, figuratively, temporal benefits, as money or office: in allusion to the miraculous loaves and fishes distributed by Christ to the multitude who followed him, and his words (John vi. 26), "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

The consequence must be, that although every one of these four orders [of the Florentine government] must be divided at once into factions for the *loaves and fishes*, yet the nobility, by their superior influence in elections, would have the whole power. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 18.

loaf[2] (lōf), *v.* [Appears, with the noun *loafer*, about 1838–40; origin unknown. In one view from G. *laufen*, dial. *lofen*, run, *läufer*, a runner (see *leap*[1], *lope*[1]).] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away one's time; lounge; dawdle; play the vagabond; stroll idly and without purpose.

To *loaf:* this, I think, is unquestionably German. *Laufen* is pronounced *lofen* in some parts of Germany, and I once heard one German student say to another "Ich *lauf*" [*lofe*] hier bis du wiederkehrest," and he began to saunter up and down—in short, to *loaf*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable *loafing;* but certainly this one *loafed* rather energetically, for he was hot and frantic in his play.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xli. (*Davies.*)

I *loafe* and invite my Soul;
I lean and *loafe* at my ease observing a spear of summer grass. *Walt Whitman*, Leaves of Grass, p. 28.

How can you go down to the beach by yourself amongst all those *loafing* vagabonds, who would pick your pocket or throw stones at you? *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xiv.

II. *trans.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; spend lazily; dawdle: with *away:* as, to *loaf away* whole days.

The Senate has *loafed away* the week in very gentlemanly style. *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Dec., 1845.

loafer (lō'fėr), *n.* [See *loaf*[2].] An idle man, lounger, or aimless stroller, of whatever social condition; specifically, one who is too lazy to work or pursue regular business, and lounges about, depending upon chance or disreputable means for subsistence.

"The thought is not new to me; I have read Washington Irving." "Prince of intellectual *loafers*," said Grayhurst. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 69.

loaferish (lō′fėr-ish), *a.* [< *loafer* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a loafer; like or characteristic of a loafer.

Four pleasant ruffians in the *loaferish* postures which they have learned as facchini waiting for jobs. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xix.

loaf-sugar (lōf′shúg″ăr), *n.* Sugar refined and molded into a conical mass.

loam (lōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lome;* also dial. *lame, laim;* < ME. **lom, lam,* < AS. *lām* = OS. *lēmo, leimo* = D. *leem* = MLG. LG. *lem* = OHG. *leimo*, MHG. *leime, leim*, G. *leim*, but usually *lehm* (after LG.), loam, clay; akin to AS. *līm*, etc., lime, and to L. *limus*, mud: see *lime*[1].] **1.** A soil consisting of a natural mixture of clay and sand, the latter being present in sufficient quantity to overcome the tendency of the clay to form a coherent mass. That which is ordinarily called loam is fine-grained, homogeneous, and "light"—that is, not densely compacted together. Carbonate of lime is usually present in small quantity, and also organic matter. See *marl*[1], *soil*, and *loess*.

At the higher and farther sides of those upper ovens are trenches of *lome*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The soil was a dark brown *loam*, and very rich. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 91.

2. In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, sawdust, straw, etc., used in making the molds for castings. The compound must be plastic when wet, and hard, air-tight, and able to resist high temperatures when dry. Specifically called *casting-loam*.

The *loam* moulds, which are much used for iron castings . . . , are made of wet *loam* with a little sand, ground together in a mill to the consistence of mortar. *O. Bryne*, Prac. Metal-worker's Ass't, p. 256.

Loam-and-sand core. See *core*[1].

loam (lōm), *v. t.* [< *loam, n.*] To cover or coat with loam; clay.

With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have, they *lome* them so well that no weather will pierce them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 32.

The joist ends and girders, which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *F. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

loam-beater (lōm′bē″tėr), *n.* In *foundry-work*, an instrument for compacting loam in loam-molding; a molders' rammer.

loam-board (lōm′bōrd), *n.* A founders' tool and templet used in making cores of loam. It is a board cut to the shape of the core, and is used both to hold a supply of loam for the operation, and as an aid in turning the dried core down to the exact shape. Also called *strickle*.

loam-cake (lōm′kāk), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a cake, plate, or disk of compacted loam used to cover in a loam-mold. It is provided with holes or gates through which the molten metal enters the mold, and with other holes or vents for free exit of air from the mold.

loam-mold (lōm′mōld), *n.* A mold made from casting-loam. Such molds are used for castings of iron and brass.

loam-molding (lōm′mōl″ding), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the making of loam-molds in general. The term is used especially of the act of striking up the surfaces of molds by means of templets controlled by parallel guides, or, in case the surfaces are cylindrical, by a central pivot and radial arms, to which the templets are attached. Sometimes cores are formed on a barrel or central cylinder, and then turned on the barrel by means of a tool resting on the loam-board.

loam-plate (lōm′plāt), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a flat ring or plate of cast-iron, used in constructing a loam-mold, one or more of which are used to support and clamp together the brickwork which supports the softer parts of the mold.

loam-work (lōm′wėrk), *n.* In foundries, the processes of making loam-molds, and casting iron, brass, etc., in them. Very fine castings are obtained by these processes.

loamy (lō′mi), *a.* [< *loam* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of loam; of the nature of or resembling loam: as, *loamy* soil.

And if it want binding, [mix] a little *loamy* earth. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

★**2.** Damp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loan[1] (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lone, lane, lan,* < AS. *lān* (in comp. *lānland*, for usual *lēnland*), usually *lēn*, a loan, grant, gift, fief, = OFries. *lēn* = D. *leen*, a grant, fief, = MLG. LG. *lēn* = OHG. *lēhan*, MHG. *lēhen*, G. *lehen, lehn*, a fief, = Icel. *lān*, a loan, *lēn*, a fief, = Dan. *laan* = Sw. *lån*, a loan (prob. = Skt. *reknas*, estate, wealth), akin to AS. **līhan, león* = OHG. *līhan*, MHG. *līhen*, G. *leihen* = Icel. *ljā* = Goth. *leihwan*, lend, orig. 'leave,' = Ir. *leicim*, leave, = Lith. *likti*, leave behind (cf. OBulg. *otŭ-lekŭ*, remainder), = L. *linquere* (perf. *līqui*, pp. **lictus*), leave, also in comp. *relinquere*, leave behind, = Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, = Skt. √ *rich*, leave, let go, give up. Hence ult. *lend*[1]. From the L. verb (*linquere*) are ult. E. *delinquent, relinquish, relic, relict, reliquary, derelict*, etc., and from the same root *license, licit, illicit, leisure*, etc. From the Gr. verb (λείπειν) are ult. E. *eclipse, ellipse*, words in *lipo-*, etc.] **1**†. A grant; gift; reward.

They may now, God be thanked of his *loone!* Maken hir jubilee, and walke allone. *Chaucer*, C. T. (Summoner's Tale), l. 11,903 (ed. Gilman).

2. That which is lent; anything furnished on condition of the future return of it, or of the delivery of an equivalent in kind; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

I lowe hym that this *lane* has lente, For he may stynte oure stryve, And fende vs fro alle ille. *York Plays*, p. 53.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest Of ten times double gain of happiness. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 323.

What e'er is given the Strange and Needy one, Is not a gift (indeed), but 'tis a *Loan*, A *Loan* to God, who payes with interest. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The person whom you favoured with a *loan*, if he be a good man, will think himself in your debt after he has paid you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

3. The act of lending or the condition of being lent; a lending: as, to arrange a *loan*.

I do not doubt To find, at some place I shall come at, arms On *loan*, or else for pledge. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

[In *civil law*, when the loan was made of things which could be returned only by their material equivalent, it was called *mutuum;* when made of things which could be returned in the identical form, it was called *commodatum*.]

4. Permission to use; grant of the use: as, a *loan* of credit.—**Gratuitous loan**, in *law*, same as *commodate*.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**Public loan**, money borrowed by, or the lending of money to, the state at a fixed rate of interest.

loan[1] (lōn), *v.* [< *loan*[1], *n.* The older verb, from the same noun in its older form, is *lend*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To lend. [An objectionable use, rare in Great Britain.]

Loan for lend, with which we have hitherto been blackened, I must retort upon the mother island, for it appears so long ago as in "Albion's England." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

The practice of *loaning* money. *Westminster Rev.*

II. *intrans.* To lend money or other property; make a loan. [U. S.]

loan[2] (lōn), *n.* [ME. *lone*, a var. of *lane*, > E. *lane:* see *lane*[1].] **1.** A lane. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

The Captain of Bewcastle, and Jephtha's John, Coming down by the foul steps of Catlowdie's *loan*. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

And darker gloaming brought the night: . . . The kye stood rowtin' i' the *loan*. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

2. An open space between fields of corn, left untilled as a passage for cattle; hence, a place near a village for milking cows. Also *loaning*. [Scotch and New Eng.]

loanable (lō′na-bl), *a.* [< *loan*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being loaned; specifically, capable of being, or intended to be, loaned out at interest.

Free capital, *loanable* for a certain interval, is equally available for all classes of industry. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref., p. 56.

loan-holder (lōn′hōl″dėr), *n.* The possession of any security or acknowledgment of a loan, note, or mortgage.

loan-office (lōn′of″is), *n.* **1.** A public office at which loans are made or arranged.—**2.** A pawnshop, or pawnbroker's establishment.

loan-society (lōn′sō-sī″ę-ti), *n.* An association similar to a building society organized under statute for the purpose of making loans to the industrial classes. [Eng.]

loan-word (lōn′wėrd), *n.* [< *loan*[1] + *word;* an imperfect adaptation of G. *lehnwort*, a 'lend-word,' < *lehnen*, lend (see *lend*[1] and *loan*[1]), + *wort*, word.] A borrowed word; a word taken into one language from another. [Rare.]

In the 15th century it [z] crept in from the French, and its use is even now pretty nearly restricted to foreign *loan words*, as Zebulon, Zedekiah, zigzag, zest, etc. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 142.

Loasa (lō-ā′sä), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous herbs, type of the family *Loasaceæ*, characterized by either opposite or alternate leaves and a capsule three- or five-valved at the apex, rarely twisted. The flowers are pentamerous, with cucullate petals, two to five scales, and ten filiform abortive stamens, besides numerous perfect ones. There are about 90 species, growing in America from Mexico to Brazil, Chile, and Patagonia.

Loasaceæ (lō-ā-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Loasa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous plants composed of 13 genera and about 225 species, confined, with one exception, to warm and tropical America. They are herbaceous plants, often climbing, and usually covered with bristly hairs, secreting an acrid juice. The flowers are perfect and regular with an adherent calyx, a four- or five-parted corolla, an indefinite number of stamens, and usually a one-celled ovary with a single filiform style. From their stinging properties, many are known as *Chile nettles*. The monotypic genus *Kissenia*, constituting the tribe *Kissenieæ*, is a native of southern Arabia and South Africa.

loasaceous (lō-ā-sā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Loasaceæ*.

loasad (lō′ā-sad), *n.* A plant of the family *Loasaceæ;* in the plural, the order. *Lindley.*

loath, loth (lōth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *loth, looth, lath,* < AS. *lāth*, causing evil, evil, hateful, odious, grievous, also bearing hate, hostile, = OS. *lēth, lēd* = OFries. *lēth, lēd* = D. *leed* = MLG. *lēt, leit* = OHG. *leid*, hateful, painful, hostile, MHG. *leit*, G. *leid*, hateful, painful, = Icel. *leidhr* = Sw. Dan. *led*, hateful, odious (cf. It. *laido* = OSp. OPg. *laido* = Pr. *lait* = F. *laid*, hateful, odious, < G.); as a noun (neut. of the adj.), AS. *lāth*, evil, wrong, = D. *leed*, evil, wrong, = MLG. *lēt, leit* = OHG. MHG. G. *leid*, evil, pain, = Dan. *lede* = Sw. *leda*, disgust, loathing, tedium; prob. from the verb represented by OHG. *līdan*, MHG. *līden*, G. *leiden*, suffer, supposed to be connected with OHG. *līdan* = AS. *līthan* = Goth. *leithan*, go, travel: see *lode*[1], *lead*[1]. The spelling *loth* is rather more common than *loath* in the adj.; but *loath* is common and is more in accordance with analogy (cf. *oath*), while derivatives of the verb, *loathe*, etc., are always spelled with *oa*. The forms are therefore more conveniently put together.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Hateful; disliked; detested.

Allas! my lyff me is full *lath*, I lyffe ouere lange this lare to lere. *York Plays*, p. 50.

Men seyn right thus, "Alwey the nye slye Maketh the ferre leeve to be *looth*." *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 207.

2. Feeling extreme unwillingness or aversion; very unwilling; reluctant; averse.

"My righte lady," quod this woful man, "Whom I moost drede, and love as I best kan, And *lothest* were of al this world displese." *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 585.

Loth he was to falsen his promyse of couenaunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 435.

They would be *loath* to set earthly things, wealth or honour, before the wisdom of salvation. *Milton*, True Religion.

Thus aged men, full *loth* and slow, The vanities of life forego. *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 1.

Lief or loath†. See *lief*.

II.† *n.* Evil; harm; injury.

Mete and drynke I ȝaf hem bothe, And bad hem kepe hem ay fro *lothe*. *Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

loathe (lōŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loathed*, ppr. *loathing*. [< ME. *lothen*, < AS. *lāthian* (= OS. *lēthōn* = OHG. *leidōn*), be evil, hateful, *læthan*, hate (= OS. *a-lēthian*, disgust, = OHG. *leidan*, hate, = Icel. *leidha*, disgust), disgust, < *lāth*, hateful, loath: see *loath, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be hateful or loathed; excite nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

Where medicines *loathe*, it irks men to be healed. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

"This is more vile," he made reply, "To breathe and *loathe*, to live and sigh." *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dislike greatly; hate; abhor.

Hereby satan saved his credit, who loves to tell lies, but *loathes* to be taken in them. *Fuller*, Church Hist., VI. iv. 2.

In my soul I *loathe* All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn; Object of my implacable disgust. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 416.

2†. To cause to dislike or avoid; disgust.

[They] *loathe* men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures. *Abp. Parker.*

How heatily he serves me! his face *loathes* one, But look upon his care, who would not love him? *Middleton*, Changeling, v. 1.

3. To feel disgust at; especially, to have an extreme aversion to, as food or drink.

Gladli ȝeue thi tithis & thin offrynge bothe, The poore & the beedered, loke thou not *lothe*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Each countrey hath obserued their owne peculiar custome in this foode, some *loathing* that which others esteeme dainty. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.
Cowley.

=Syn. 1. *Hate, Abhor, Detest,* etc. See *hate*[1].

loather (lō'ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

loathful (lōᴛʜ'fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *lothful;* < ME. *lothful* (?), *lathful;* < *loath* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of loathing; abhorring; hating.

Which when he did with *loathfull* eyes beholde,
He would no more endure.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1313.

2. Exciting loathing or disgust; loathsome; hateful. [Now rare.]

And *lothefull* idlenes he doth detest,
The canker worme of everie gentle brest.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 734.

The surface of the upper portion of the body [of a gigantic earthworm] shows a bright green color, of variable intensity, but otherwise it is a *loathful* animal.
Science, IV. 426.

loathing (lō'ᴛʜing), *n.* [< ME. *lothing;* verbal n. of *loathe, v.*] Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

A surfeit of the sweetest things
The deepest *loathing* to the stomach brings.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 138.

loathingly (lō'ᴛʜing-li), *adv.* [< *loathing* + *-ly*[2].] With loathing or extreme disgust or abhorrence.

loathliness (lōᴛʜ'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *lothliness;* < *loathly* + *-ness.*] The quality of being loathly; loathsomeness.

The beautie of vertue, and the deformytie and *lothelynes* of vice. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 24.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 188. (*Latham.*)

loathly (lōᴛʜ'li), *a.* [Formerly also *lothly;* dial. also *laithly, laidly;* < ME. *lothli, loothly, lothlich, lothelich, lodli, lodlich,* etc., < AS. *lāthlīc,* hateful, < *lath,* hateful, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1].] Loathsome; disgusting. [Archaic.]

Thou art so *loothly* and so oold also.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 243.

Her face most fowle and filthy was to see,
With squinted eyes contrarie wayes intended,
And *loathly* mouth, unmeete a mouth to be.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

The *loathly* toad out of his hole doth crawl.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 165.

loathly (lōᴛʜ'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *lothly;* < ME. **lothly, lodly,* < AS. *lāthlīce,* hatefully, < *lāthlīc,* hateful: see *loathly, a.* In def. 2, modern, < *loath* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.

He shal him travaile day and nigt,
And *lodly* his body digt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

So *loathly* wretched a street as this same Cowgate.
The Atlantic, III. 368.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly.

Private tongues, of kinsmen and allies,
Inspired with comforts, *lothly* are endured.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray.
Donne.

loathness (lōth'nes), *n.* [< ME. **lothnes, laithnes;* < *loath* + *-ness.*] The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.

Thof it be laifull to ladys and other les wemen,
3et it ledis vnto *laithnes* and vnlefe werkes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

And the fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience, at
Which end o' the beam should bow.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 130.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

loathsome (lōᴛʜ'sum), *a.* [< ME. *lothsum;* < *loath* + *-some.*] Such as to cause loathing or excite disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.

Tho gan he her perswade to leave that lewd
And *loathsom* life. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. x. 51.

But this mole-eyed, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly *loathsome.*
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, xv.

=Syn. Nauseous, nauseating, revolting, sickening, abominable, hateful.

loathsomely (lōᴛʜ'sum-li), *adv.* [< *loathsome* + *-ly*[2].] In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.

loathsomeness (lōᴛʜ'sum-nes), *n.* [< *loathsome* + *-ness.*] The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting strong dislike or disgust.

Heede must be taken that such rules or sentences be choisly made, and not often vsed, least excesse breed *lothsomnesse.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

loathy (lō'ᴛʜi), *a.* [< *loath* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *loathly, a.*] Loathsome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *loathy* floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest. *Kingsley,* Westward Ho, p. 331.

loaves, *n.* Plural of *loaf*[1].

lob[1] (lob), *n.* [Also *lobb;* < ME. *lobbe* (in comp. ★*lobbe-keling*); perhaps < W. *llob,* a dull, unwieldy fellow. Cf. AS. *lobbe,* a spider (see *lop*[3]); Icel. *lubbi,* a shaggy long-haired dog. Cf. also *looby, lubber.*] 1. A dull, sluggish person; a lout. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits [Puck]; I'll be gone.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 16.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob,
With woorthy books so deals this idle *lob.*
Gascoigne, A Remembrance.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobs.* *Bp. Gauden,* Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 12.

2. The last person in a race. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Something thick and lumpish; a lump.—4. A thick, soft mixture. See the quotation, and compare *loblolly.*

Before the yeast is placed in the tun [in brewing], it is mixed with a small quantity of wort, and left in a warm place until fermentation commences, when the mixture, termed *lobb,* may be added to the gyle in the tun.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 402.

5. A lobworm.—6†. The pollack.

The *lob* alluded to in the statute of Herrings (31 Edward III., A. D. 1537) evidently meant this fish.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain, I. 297.

7. The coalfish.—8. [< *lob*[1], *v.*] In *cricket,* a low slow ball.—9. In *lawn-tennis,* a play by which one of the contestants knocks the ball over the head of his opponent into the back part of the court.—**Lob lie-by-the-fire.** See the quotation.

Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf, supposed to haunt some north-country homesteads, where he does the work of the farm-labourers, for no grander wages than
"—to earn his cream-bowl duly set."
. . . It was said that a *Lob Lie-by-the-fire* once haunted the little old Hall at Lingborough.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, Int.

★**lob**[1] (lob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbed,* ppr. *lobbing.* [< *lob*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw (a lump or ball, etc.); toss gently or with a slow movement; specifically, in *lawn-tennis,* to strike (the ball) over the head of one's opponent into the back part of the court.

Suppose . . . that firing with reduced charges is required, that shell are being *lobbed* from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 313.

2. To kick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be tossed with a slow movement, as a cricket-ball or a shot.

Great escapes and some wounds from *lobbing* round-shot already. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 268.

lob[2] (lob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbed,* ppr. *lobbing.* [Var. of *lop*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To hang down; drop or droop.

II. *trans.* To hang wearily or languidly; allow to drop or droop.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 2. 47.

lobar (lō'bär), *a.* [< *lobe* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to a lobe, as of the brain or lungs: as, *lobar* emphysema.

In the cases of *lobar* and of lobular pneumonia that I have examined, none of the arines have turned red.
Lancet, No. 3427, p. 880.

Lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia.*

Lobata (lō-bā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lobatus,* lobed: see *lobate.*] A division, ordinal or subordinal, of the class or order *Ctenophora,* including those comb-bearing hydroids or ctenophorans which have a pair of oral lobes: distinguished from *Tæniata* and *Saccata.* The *Lobata* are composed of such forms as *Eurhamphæa, Bolina, Mnemia, Calymma,* and *Ocyroë.*


Lobate Ctenophoran (*Eurhamphæa vexilligera*).

lobate (lō'bāt), *a.* [< NL. *lobatus,* lobed, < *lobus,* a lobe: see *lobe.*] 1. Having a lobe or lobes; lobated; lobose; lobed; lobulate: as, a *lobate* leaf; a *lobate* fin or foot; a *lobate* rhizopod or ctenophoran.—2. Having the form of a lobe: as, a *lobate* part or process.—**Lobate fin,** in *ichth.* See the quotation.

The numerous dermal fin-rays [of *Polypterus*] . . . are connected with the rounded periphery of the broad and elongated disk formed by the skeleton of the fin; and the scaly integument is continued to the basis of the fin-rays, which thus seem to fringe a lobe of the integument. Hence the fin is said to be *lobate.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 126.

Lobate foot, in *ornith.,* a bird's foot of which the toes are separately lobed, as in the coot, phalarope, or grebe.

lobated (lō'bā-ted), *a.* Same as *lobate.*

lobately (lō'bāt-li), *adv.* [< *lobate* + *-ly*[2].] In *bot.,* in such a manner as to form lobes.—**Lobately crenate,** in *bot.,* having crenatures or indentations so deep as to form a series of small lobes.

lobation (lō-bā'shon), *n.* [< *lobate* + *-ion.*] The formation of lobes; the act or process of forming or dividing into lobes; the state of being lobed.

Lobation is usually associated with semipalmation, as is well seen in the grebes. In the snipe-like phalaropes, *lobation* is present as a modification of a foot otherwise quite cursorial. The most emphatic cases of *lobation* are those in which each joint of the toes has its own flap.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 181.

lobb (lob), *n.* See *lob*[1].

lobber (lob'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *lopper*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

lobbing† (lob'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lob*[1], *v.*] Tumult; uproar.

What a *lobbing* makest thou,
With a twenty Devill!
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

lobbish†, *a.* [< *lob*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Clownish; lubberish.

Their *lobbish* guard, who all night had kept themselves awake with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away, . . . awaked them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

lobby (lob'i), *n.*; pl. *lobbies* (-iz). [< OF. **lobie,* < ML. *lobia, lobium, laubia,* a portico, covered way, gallery, < OHG. *loubā, loupā,* MHG. *loube,* G. *laube,* an arbor, < OHG. *loub,* MHG. *loup,* G. *laub* = E. *leaf,* q.v. Cf. *lodge* and *louver,* from the same source.] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments. (*a*) A small hall or waiting-room serving as the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between such apartment and a portico or vestibule; especially, such a hall or anteroom in a theater or adjacent to a legislative or audience chamber.

If you find him not within this month, you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the *lobby.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

Go, busk about, and run thyself into the next great man's *lobby.* *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.,* an apartment immediately before the captain's cabin.

2. Persons who occupy or resort to the lobby or the approaches to a legislative chamber for the purpose of transacting business with the members, and especially of influencing their official action or votes. [U. S.]

lobby (lob'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lobbied,* ppr. *lobbying.* [< *lobby, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To frequent the lobby of a legislature or other deliberative body for the purpose of influencing the official action of members; solicit votes from members, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. [U. S.]

Lobbying should be made the object of incessant war and corrective enactment, until it is driven from legislative halls. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 311.

II. *trans.* To promote or carry by solicitation of legislative favor or votes: as, to *lobby* a measure through Congress. [U. S.]

lobbyist (lob'i-ist), *n.* [< *lobby* + *-ist.*] One who frequents the lobby or the precincts of a legislature or other deliberative assembly, with the view of influencing the votes of members. [U. S.]

But the arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional *lobbyists,* men, and women too, who make it their business to "see" members and procure, by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to their promoters.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 156.

lobby-member (lob'i-mem″bėr), *n.* A lobbyist; one who makes a business of influencing the action or votes of a legislature. [U. S.]

lob-coat†, *n.* Same as *lobcock.*

Cares not a groate
For such a *lob-coate.*
The Wit of a Woman (1604). (*Nares.*)

lobcock† (lob'kok), *n.* [< *lob*[1] + *cock*[1], used as a diminutive.] A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.

Such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, . . . such a *lobcocke.* *Udall,* Roister Doister, iii. 3.

lob-dotterel† (lob'dot″ėr-el), *n.* A loutish fool.

Grouthead gnat-snappers, *lob-dotterels,* gaping changelings. *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

★**lobe** (lōb), *n.* [< F. *lobe* = Sp. Pg. It. *lobo,* < NL. *lobus,* a lobe, < Gr. *λοβός,* the lobe of the ear or of the liver, the pod of a leguminous plant; prob. also *λεπίς,* a scale, husk, peel, *λέπειν,* peel: see *lepis.*] A rounded and more or less globular projection or part. (*a*) In *anat.,* a large natural division of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, etc.; also, the lower soft part of the ear; the lobule. Especially—(1) One of several definite and considerable parts of each half of the cerebrum, or each hemisphere of the brain, separated superficially by certain well-marked fissures or sulci. In ordinary language these lobes or major divisions are the *frontal, parietal,* and *occipital,* or the fore, middle, and hind divisions. But by carefully considering the course of the three great fissures of each hemisphere, namely the Sylvian, the Rolandic, and the parieto-occipital, we find these to demarcate four cerebral lobes, named *frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal,* and *occipital;* and by considering the two

main forks of the Sylvian fissure, a fifth lobe is recognizable, called the *central lobe, insula*, or *island of Reil*. Again, the frontal lobe is sometimes regarded as two; then six lobes are recognized by name, called *prefrontal, postfrontal, parietal, temporal, occipital*, and *central* (the last being the insula). These lobes only concern the topography of the surface of the cerebrum, and are in no way related to the fundamental segments or primitive divisions of the brain as a whole, being all of them parts of the prosencephalon alone. Lesser divisions of the lobes are called *convolutions, gyres*, or *gyri*. (2) In the cerebellum, a group or cluster of folia demarcated by unusually deep rimulæ or fissures.

Certain of the interfoliar crevices are so deep or so distinct as to warrant the recognition of the intervening groups of folia or *lobes*.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 125.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a rounded projection or division of a leaf, fruit, or other organ of a plant. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, a projection or part which is imperfectly separated from another part: as, the *lobes* of the maxillæ in insects. (*d*) In *mach.*, the larger or more prominent part of a cam-wheel.—**Anterior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe.—**Anterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe.—**Anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior portion of the upper surface of one or the other cerebellar hemisphere, divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes. Also called *quadrate* or *square lobe* and *lobus* or *lobulus quadrangularis*.—**Biventral lobe.** Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum*.—**Caudate lobe of the liver.** See *caudate*.—**Central lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior division of the superior vermis, behind the lingula and in front of the monticulus. Also called *lobulus centralis*.—**Central lobe of the cerebrum.** Same as *insula*.—**Crescentic anterior and posterior lobe**, the two divisions of the centerosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus anterior* and *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus posterior*.—**Cuneate lobe**, the cuneate gyrus, the triangular tract on the median surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Epigastric lobes.** See *epigastric*.—**Falciform lobe**, the limbic lobe together with the lamina septilucidi; dentate convolution and fornix.—**Frontal lobe of the carapace.** See *frontal*.—**Frontal lobe of the cerebrum**, the anterior lobe of the cerebrum separated from the parietal by the fissure of Rolando, or central fissure.—**Gastric, genital, hepatic, hypogastric, intermaxillary lobe.** See the adjectives.—**Inferior posterior lobe of the cerebellum.** (*a*) The lobus semilunaris inferior. (*b*) The lobus semilunaris inferior together with the slender lobe.—**Lateral lobes.** See *lateral*.—**Limbic lobe**, the gyrus fornicatus and gyrus hippocampi taken together.—**Marginal lobe, lobule**, or **gyrus**, the convolution on the median surface of the cerebrum bounded below by the callosomarginal fissure. It is the median portion of the superior frontal convolution with the paracentral lobule.—**Occipital lobe**, the posterior portion of the cerebrum marked off from the parietal lobe by the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Olfactory lobe**, that process of the cerebral hemispheres which consists of the olfactory tract, and the olfactory bulb in which it ends.—**Orbital, procephalic**, etc., **lobe.** See the adjectives.—**Parietal lobe of the cerebrum**, the middle lobe of the vault of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the central fissure and marked off from the occipital by the parieto-occipital fissure. It is divided by the intraparietal fissure into a superior and an inferior parietal lobe.—**Posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterosuperior lobe.—**Posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebellum. Also called *semilunar lobe* or *lobus semilunaris superior*.—**Quadrate lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.—**Quadrate lobe of the cerebrum**, that part of the median surface of the cerebrum which lies between the parieto-occipital fissure and the posterior part of the callosomarginal fissure. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *præcuneus*.—**Semilunar lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.—**Slender lobe**, the lobe of the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere which lies between the biventral lobe in front and the inferior semilunar lobe behind. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus gracilis*.—**Square lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe.** Same as *flocculus*, 2.—**Temporosphenoidal lobe**, the lobe of the cerebrum which occupies the middle cerebral fossa of the skull: it is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporal lobe*.—**Uncinate lobe**, the uncinate gyrus, the anterior hooked extremity of the hippocampal gyrus.

lobe-berry (lōb′ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the seaside grape, *Coccolobis uvifera*, of the West Indies.

lobed (lōbd), *a.* [< *lobe* + *-ed*².] Having a lobe or lobes; lobate; lobose; specifically, in *bot.*, said of a leaf when the division extends not more than half-way to the middle, and either the sinuses or lobes are rounded; in *entom.*, having a single lobe or lobe-like projection. Sometimes used, like *lobate*, to indicate a division into two or more lobes.—**Lobed joint of an antenna**, a joint expanded laterally at the apex into a lobe.—**Lobed prosternum**, a prosternum having an anterior rounded projection over the mouth.—**Lobed prothorax**, a prothorax having a posterior projection of the upper surface, between the elytra, often concealing the scutellum.

lobefoot (lōb′fůt), *n.*; pl. *lobefoots* or *lobefeet* (-fůts or -fēt). A lobe-footed bird or lobiped: as, the northern *lobefoot*, *Lobipes hyperboreus*. See *Lobipes*.

lobe-footed (lōb′fůt″ed), *a.* Having lobate feet; lobiped, as a coot, grebe, or phalarope.

lobelet (lōb′let), *n.* [< *lobe* + *-let*.] In *anat.*, ★*zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a little lobe; a lobule.

Lobelia (lō-bē′liạ), *n.* [NL., named after Matthias de *Lobel*, a Fleming, botanist and physician to James I. of England.] 1. A genus of sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Goodeniaceæ*, improperly called *Scævola* by many authors. See *Scævola*.—2. An untenable name for *Rapuntium*, a genus of plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*, distinguished by having the corolla-tube split down almost to the base, without a spur, and with a capsule which is two-valved at the summit. The plants are herbs, rarely shrubby, with alternate leaves, and irregular five-parted flowers either axillary or in racemes. There are about 225 species, widely distributed in warm and temperate regions. Numerous species are cultivated



Cardinal-flower (*Rapuntium cardinale*).

1. Inflorescence. 2. Lower part of stem. *a*, flower; *b*, stamen-tube inclosing the pistil; *c*, pistil; *d*, upper part of the pistil and stamen-tube; *e*, transverse section of the fruit.

for the beauty of their flowers, which are usually blue, scarlet, or purple. *Rapuntium cardinale* is the cardinal-flower, and *R. siphiliticum* is sometimes called the *blue cardinal-flower*. (See *cardinal-flower*.) *R. Dortmanna* grows in the water of shallow lakes in northern Europe and America, and is called *water-lobelia*. *R. coronopifolium* is called *buck's-horn* on account of its forked leaves. *R. Erinus* of the Cape of Good Hope is the common little spreading lobelia of conservatories and gardens. *R. splendens* from Mexico is a conspicuous cultivated species. The officinal lobelia employed as an emetic is *R. inflatum*.

Lobeliaceæ (lō-bē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1811), < *Lobelia* + *-aceæ*.] A group of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, based on the Linnean aggregate *Lobelia*, usually given family rank, but regarded by Engler as a subfamily of the *Campanulaceæ*. In his system it includes 18 genera growing in nearly all but the frigid regions of the globe. Seven of the genera occur in North America. The plants of this group differ from those of the rest of the *Campanulaceæ* chiefly in their syngenesious flowers, which ally them to the *Asteraceæ*.

lobeliaceous (lō-bē-li-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lobeliaceæ*.

lobeliad (lō-bē′li-ad), *n.* [< *Lobelia* + *-ad*.] A plant of the family *Lobeliaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Lobelieæ (lō-bē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < *Lobelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla, and having the anthers joined in a tube about the style. They are principally herbs with alternate leaves and the flowers axillary or growing in racemes. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 24 genera, found principally in tropical or subtropical climates. It is based on the Linnean aggregate *Lobelia*.

lobeline (lō′bē-lin), *n.* [< *Lobelia* + *-ine*².] A liquid poisonous alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{23}NO_2$) from *Lobelia inflata* (*Rapuntium inflatum*).

lobe-plate (lōb′plāt), *n.* Same as *sole-plate*.

lobi, *n.* Plural of *lobus*.

lobiole (lō′bi-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *lobiolus*, dim. of *lobus*, lobe: see *lobe*.] In *bot.*, one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lobiped (lō′bi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lobipes* (*-ped-*), < *lobus*, a lobe (see *lobe*), + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Lobe-footed, as a bird; having lobate feet.

II. *n.* A lobe-footed bird.

Lobipes (lō′bi-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *lobiped*.] 1. A genus of phalaropes of the family *Scolopacidæ*, whose type is the northern phalarope, *Lobipes hyperboreus*; the lobefoots. *Cuvier*.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

loblolly (lob′lol-i), *n.* [< *lob*¹ + *lolly*².] 1†. A loutish or foolish person.

This *lob-lollie* with slauering lips would be making loue.
Breton, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 9. (*Davies*.)

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

Whole grits boyled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which . . . seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*.
Markham. (*Halliwell*.)

(*b*) Medicines collectively. Also written, erroneously, *loplolly*.

The roughness of the language used on board a man of war where he [Dr. Johnson] passed a week on a visit to Captain Knight, disgusted him terribly. He asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer that it was where the loplolly man kept his *loplolly*: a reply he considered as disrespectful, gross and ignorant.
Mrs. Piozzi, Anec., p. 285 (Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, [i. 378).

loblolly-bay (lob′lol-i-bā), *n.* The popular name of *Lasianthus Lasianthus*, of the family *Theaceæ*, an elegant ornamental tree of the southern United States. Also called *tan-bay*.

loblolly-boy (lob′lol-i-boi), *n.* *Naut.*, a ship-surgeon's attendant, who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties. In the United States navy called *bayman* or *nurse*.

I . . . suffered from the rude insults of the sailors and petty officers, among whom I was known by the name of *Loblolly Boy*. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvii.

loblolly-pine (lob′lol-i-pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Tæda*, growing in sterile soil in the southern Atlantic and Gulf States of North America. It yields fuel and inferior lumber, and to a small extent turpentine. It is also called *old-field pine*, and a better variety *rosemary-pine*.

loblolly-sweetwood (lob′lol-i-swēt″wůd), *n.* A tree, *Dendropanax arboreus*. [West Indies.]

loblolly-tree (lob′lol-i-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cupania*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, especially *C. glabra*; also a tree, *Pisonia subcordata*, of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*.

lobo (lō′bō), *n.* [Sp., a wolf, < L. *lupus*, a wolf: see *wolf*.] A large gray wolf of the southwestern United States, *Canis occidentalis*.

loboite (lō′bō-īt), *n.* [Named by Berzelius after the Chevalier *Lobo* da Silveira.] In *mineral.*, a magnesian variety of vesuvianite or idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobophora (lō-bof′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Marsupialida*.

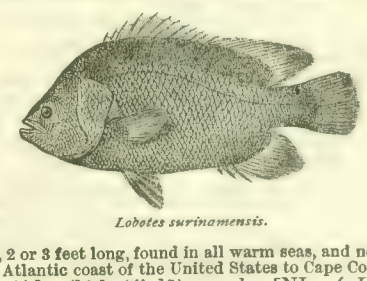
Lobosa (lō-bō′sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lobosus*, lobose: see *lobose*.] An order of the class *Rhizopoda*, characterized by their shapelessness and the constant protrusion of lobose processes called pseudopodia; the normal amœboids or lobose protozoans: contrasted with *Filosa*. The order distinguishes the amœbiform protozoans from the *Radiolaria, Heliozoa, Foraminifera*, etc.

lobose (lō′bōs), *a.* [< NL. *lobosus*, < *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] Having many or large lobes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lobosa*: as, the *lobose* protozoans.

We have left a certain small number of independent *lobose* Gymnomyxa which it is most convenient to associate in a separate group. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Lobostomatinæ, Lobostominæ (lō-bō-stō-matī′nē, lō″bō-stō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λοβός*, lobe, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having simple nostrils without nose-leaf, but the chin with leaf-like appendages, and having 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 premolars above and 3 below on each side. There are two genera, *Chilomycteris* and *Mormops*.

Lobotes (lō-bō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), so called with ref. to the soft parts of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, likened to one 3-lobed fin; < Gr. *λοβός*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] The typical genus of *Lobotinæ*, having bands of villiform teeth on the jaws, and an anterior series of larger conical teeth. *L. surinamensis* is the flasher or tripletail, a large



Lobotes surinamensis.

fish, 2 or 3 feet long, found in all warm seas, and north on the Atlantic coast of the United States to Cape Cod.

Lobotidæ (lō-bot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lobotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lobotes*, having the vomer, palatines, and tongue toothless, the profile concave, the caudal fin convex, and the dorsal fin

continuous. Also *Lobotinæ*, as a subfamily of *Sparidæ*.

lobret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lubber*.

lobscouse (lob'skous), *n.* [Also *lobscourse*, *lapscourse* (the form *lobscourse* simulating *lob's course*, 'a lubber's dish'); prob. < *lob*[1], *n.*, 4, + *scouse*, a general name on shipboard for a stew. Cf. *loblolly*, 2.] A dish made of pilot-biscuit, stewed in water with pieces of salt meat.

This genial banquet was entirely composed of seadishes; . . . the sides being furnished with a mess of that savoury composition known by the name of *lob's course*, and a plate of salmagundy. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ix.

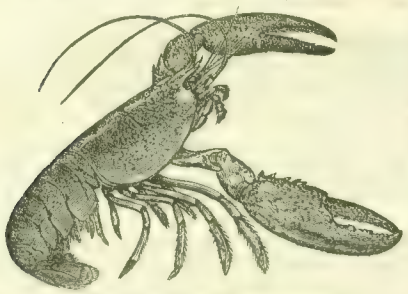
lobsided (lob'sī″ded), *a.* Same as *lopsided*.

lobspound, lob's pound (lobz'pound), *n.* A pound for lobs or louts; a prison. "The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person." *Halliwell.*

He was the party
Found in *Lob's pound.*
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *Lob's pound.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 910.

★**lobster** (lob'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lobstar*, *lopster*; < ME. *lopstere*, *loppester*, *loppister*, a lobster, a stoat, < AS. *loppestre*, *lopustre*, *lopystre*, a lobster; cf. *lopust*, a locust, for **locust*, < L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, lobster, also a locust: see *locust*[1].] 1. A marine, stalk-eyed, long-tailed, ten-footed crustacean of the subclass *Podophthalma* or *Thoracostraca*, order *Decapoda*, suborder *Macrura*, family *Homaridæ*, and genus *Homarus*, such as *H. vulgaris* of Europe or *H. americanus* of the Atlantic coast of North America. The lobster has two pairs of feelers, one pair short, the other remarkably long. The mouth-parts are modified legs, as in all crustaceans and other arthropods. The first pair of ambulatory legs are enormously and unsymmetrically enlarged and chelate, being the great so-called "claws." The other four pairs of legs are smaller and more strictly ambulatorial, ending in



American Lobster (*Homárus americanus*).

simple pincers or single hooks. The cephalothorax is a large soldered carapace. The abdomen or tail is long, jointed, and flexible, consisting of hard rings or segments on top and at the sides, and of a soft but tough membrane underneath, which bears the pleiopods, swimmerets, or swimming-feet; it ends in a set of shelly plates, the telson, spreading like a fan, used in swimming. The hairy flaps or processes attached to the roots of the walking-legs are the gills or breathing-organs. The female carries masses of eggs (the coral or berry) under the abdomen. The most fleshy parts are the muscles of the great claws and of the tail. The eyes are mounted on short movable stalks, the ophthalmites. Lobsters are carnivorous and predatory. They live chiefly on rocky sea-coasts. They molt or cast their shell periodically. The natural color is variously greenish, bluish, livid, etc.; the familiar bright-red color is due to boiling. The flesh is savory, and the lobster-industry is one of high economic importance.

Finallie of the legged kinde we have not manie, neither haue I seene anie more of this sort than the Polypus called in English the *lobstar*, crafish or creuis, and the crab.
Harrison, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 97.

2. One of several other crustaceans resembling the above. The Norway lobster is *Nephrops norvegicus*, of the family *Homaridæ*. Various crawfishes of the family *Astacidæ* are sometimes called *fresh-water lobsters*. A related marine crustacean of the family *Palinuridæ*, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the sea-crawfish, is known as the *spring lobster*, *rock-lobster*, and *spiny lobster*.

3. The common sole, *Solea Solea*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A stoat. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A British soldier: probably so called originally in allusion to his cuirass, but the name is now generally supposed to refer to his red coat.

The women . . . exclaim against *lobsters* and tatterdemalions, and defy 'em to prove 'twas ever known in any age or country in the world that a red-coat died for religion.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 73. (*Davies.*)

Bermuda lobster, a kind of shrimp, *Palinurus americanus*. It is used for bait.—**Berry lobster**, a female lobster carrying spawn. Such lobsters are not legally marketable, and should be returned to the water when taken.—**Black lobster**, a lobster whose shell is black, or at least darker than usual. This animal is always in good condition, with a very hard shell, and is preferred to those lighter-colored ones which have more recently shed their shells.—**Chicken** or **grasshopper lobster**, an undersized lobster, too small to be legally marketable. The laws of some States prohibit the sale of lobsters under 10 inches long.—**Norway lobster**, the *Nephrops norvegicus*. See *Nephrops*.—**Spanish lobster**, *Scyllarus æquinoctialis*, used as bait in the Bermudas.—**Spiny lobster**. See def. 2.—**Stone-lobster**, the short-armed hermit-crab, *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.

lobster-car (lob'stėr-kär), *n.* A box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport.

lobster-chum (lob'stėr-chum), *n.* Refuse of lobsters, used for manure.

lobster-claws (lob'stėr-klâz), *n.* A common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*: so called from the long, cartilaginous, nearly naked branches, which bear tufts of filaments at the apex somewhat resembling the claws of the lobster.

lobster-crawl (lob'stėr-krâl), *n.* A place where lobsters crawl and may be caught; a fishing-ground for lobsters.

lobstering (lob'stėr-ing), *n.* [< *lobster* + *-ing*.] The taking of lobsters.

In many regions the men engage in *lobstering* only when other fisheries, which are more profitable to them, cannot be carried on. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 663.

lobsterize†, *v. i.* [< *lobster* + *-ize*.] To move backward, as a lobster is popularly supposed to do; crawfish.

Thou [Joshua] makest Riuers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep);
Walls giue thee way.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

lobster-louse (lob'stėr-lous), *n.* A parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoë astaci*, a siphonostomous crustacean of the family *Ergasilidæ*. See *Nicothoë*.

lobsterman (lob'stėr-man), *n.*; pl. *lobstermen* (-men). One who catches lobsters.

Some of the *lobstermen*, who are also boat fishermen, save the heads of the fish in cleaning their catch to use as bait. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 675.

lobster-moth (lob'stėr-môth), *n.* A common European moth, *Stauropus fagi*: so called from the grotesque shape of the caterpillar. See *Stauropus*.

lobster-pot (lob'stėr-pot), *n.* A pot or trap for lobsters. There are many patterns. The common house-pot is made of laths. The hand-pot is a circular iron hoop, as large as a hogshead-hoop, having under it a net and over it wooden bows, with bait hung in the middle. It has often taken six or eight lobsters at once.

lobster-tail (lob'stėr-tāl), *n.* Any piece of armor made *à queue d'écrevisse*. See *crevisse*.

The long *lobster-tails* which replaced the waist-piece and the tassettes.
Demmin, Arms and Armor (tr. by C. C. Black), p. 219.

lobster-tailed (lob'stėr-tāld), *a.* Resembling the shell of the lobster's tail: applied especially to armor composed of overlapping and sliding plates.

lobtail (lob'tāl), *v. i.* [Also *loptail*; < *lob*[1] + *tail*.] To sport or play, as a whale, by raising the flukes out of water and bringing them down again flat. [Sailors' slang.]

lobular (lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *lobule* + *-ar*[2].] 1. Having the form of a lobule or small lobe.—2. Of or pertaining to lobules: as, a *lobular* vein.—**Lobular bronchial tube**, a bronchial tube which has been reduced to about one millimeter in diameter, and whose walls have begun to be set here and there with air-cells, but are not yet completely covered. It passes on into the alveolar passage. Also called *respiratory bronchial tube*.—**Lobular pneumonia**. Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

Lobularia (lob-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lobulus*, a lobule: see *lobule*.] Same as *Alcyonium*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

lobulate (lob'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *lobule* + *-ate*[1].] Consisting of lobules or small lobes; having small lobed divisions.

lobulated (lob'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *lobulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lobulate*.

lobulation (lob-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *lobule* + *-ation*.] The formation of lobules; division into ★lobules: as, *lobulation* of the kidneys.

lobule (lob'ūl), *n.* [= F. *lobule* = Sp. *lóbulo* = Pg. It. *lobulo*, < NL. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] A little lobe; especially, one of the lesser divisions of the surface of the brain; a gyrus or convolution of the cerebrum, or a cluster of such gyri, of which there are several in each lobe, separated from one another by those lesser sulci or fissures which are called intralobular.—**Cuneate lobule**, the cuneus.—**Fusiform lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcollateral gyre.—**Lingual lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcalcarine gyre.—**Lobule of the corpus striatum, lobule of the Sylvian fissure**. Same as *insula*.—**Lobule of the ear**, the soft fleshy flap or lobe depending from the lower part of the external ear, highly characteristic of the human species.—**Paracentral lobule**, the posterior part of the marginal gyrus about the upper extremity of the central fissure. It is more or less distinctly marked off from the parts in front by a slight fissure.—**Pneumogastric lobule**. Same as ★*flocculus*, 2.

lobulus (lob'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lobuli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*. Cf. *lobule*.] 1. In *anat.*, any small lobe or lobe-like structure; a lobule.—2. In *entom.*, one of the rounded and quite distinct segments of the base of the wing in the dipterous family *Muscidæ* and in some hymenopterous insects.—**Lobulus caudatus**, the tailed lobe of the liver, connecting the right lobe with the Spigelian lobe.—**Lobulus centralis**, the central lobule or lobe. See *central*.—**Lobulus cuneatus**, the wedge-shaped lobule of the brain, a mass of convolutions between the calcarine fissure and the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Lobulus cuneiformis**, the digastric lobe.—**Lobulus gracilis**, the slender lobe.—**Lobulus lunatus**, the crescentic lobe.—**Lobulus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*.—**Lobulus præcuneus**. Same as *lobulus quadratus* (*a*).—**Lobulus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobulus quadratus**. (*a*) Of the brain, a mass of cerebral convolutions, approaching a square form, between the callosomarginal and the parieto-occipital fissure. (*b*) See *anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*. (*c*) Of the liver, the square lobe of the liver on the under surface, between the fissure for the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.—**Lobulus semilunaris inferior**. See *lobus semilunaris inferior*, under *lobus*.—**Lobulus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobulus Spigelii**, the Spigelian lobe of the liver, at the back part of the under surface of the right lobe, between the fissure for the vena cava and that for the ductus venosus.—**Lobulus triangularis**, the cuneus. ★—**Lobulus vagi**, the flocculus.

lobus (lō'bus), *n.*; pl. *lobi* (-bī). [NL., < Gr. λοβός, a lobe: see *lobe*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a lobe. **Lobus biventer, lobus cuneiformis**. Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum* (which see, under *cerebellum*).—**Lobus centralis**. (*a*) The insula. (*b*) See *central lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus falciformis**. See *falciform lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus gracilis**. See *slender lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus limbicus**. See *limbic lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus lunatus anterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus lunatus posterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus olfactorius**. See *olfactory lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*.—**Lobus parietalis superior** and **inferior**. See *parietal lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus quadratus**. See *quadrate lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus semilunaris inferior**, the posterior lobe on the under surface of the cerebellar hemispheres, lying behind the slender lobe.—**Lobus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.

lobworm (lob'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. **lobwyrme* (see quot.); < *lob*[1] + *worm*.] The lugworm. Also *lob*.

Loburyone [read *lobwyrme*], blake or wyghte snayle, limax. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 310.

lobyt, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of ★*looby*.

local (lō'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *local* = Sp. Pg. *local* = It. *locale*, < LL. *localis*, belonging to a place, < L. *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to place or position in space; of or pertaining to situation or locality in general.—2. Of or pertaining to a particular place; relating to a particular place or to particular places, generally implying more than mere position or situation: as, *local* considerations; *local* knowledge; a *local* newspaper; a *local* item in a newspaper; also, limited to a certain spot or region; circumscribed: as, *local* laws, customs, or prejudices; a *local* disease or remedy.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A *local* habitation and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 17.

The spiritual force of Protestantism was a mere *local* militia, which might be useful in case of an invasion, but could not be sent abroad.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of Popes.

Plants with sweet-scented flowers are, for the most part, more intensely *local*, more fastidious and idiosyncratic, than those without perfume.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker.

3. In *gram.*, relating to place or situation: as, a *local* adverb (as *here*, *there*, etc.).—4. In *math.*, relating to or concerning a locus.—**Chose local**. See *chose*[2].—**Local action**. (*a*) In *elect.*, the electrical action which is set up between different parts of a non-homogeneous plate of conducting material when it is immersed in an electrolyte. (*b*) In *law*, an action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arose, such as an action to recover lands.—**Local affection**, in *med.*, a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system.—**Local allegiance**. See *allegiance*, 1.—**Local anemia**. See *anemia*.—**Local asphyxia**. Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Local attraction**. (*a*) In *magnetism*, attraction causing a compass-needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighborhood, especially on shipboard. (*b*) In *astron.*, attraction due to irregularities in the density or form of the earth's crust, which causes gravity at a station to deviate from its normal direction.—**Local authority**, in the English law of municipal corporations, a class of boards of trustees, commissioners, etc., having the supervision of some distinct department of municipal regulation, such as burial, sanita-

tion, police, etc.—**Local board,** a board of officers whose powers are local; more specifically, in *Eng. law,* a board of officers elected by the rate-payers of a district to administer some part of the local affairs therein.—**Local chancre.** Same as *chancroid.*—**Local circuit,** in *teleg.,* a circuit in a telegraph-station containing the recording or other receiving instrument and a battery, and also a delicate relay operated by the line-current, by means of which the signals are repeated in the local circuit, the recorder or sounder being operated by the battery in that circuit.—**Local-circuit battery,** a battery used in a local circuit.—**Local color.** See *color.*—**Local court,** a court whose jurisdiction is territorially limited to a comparatively small district, such as a single county, city, or town.—**Local currents,** currents due to local action; also, in *teleg.,* currents in a local circuit.—**Local degree, equation.** See the nouns.—**Local government,** the regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the state or nation at large.—**Local Government Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 98), relating to the public health and sanitary control, whose provisions take effect in particular places only when the act is adopted by the local authorities. It has been frequently amended. (*b*) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 41), initiating a system for the local self-government of the various counties of England and Wales (or in some cases divisions of a county), and of a large number of boroughs (and in the case of London of a district consisting of parts of three counties), and organizing in each a government under the control of its people, for municipal purposes. Its chief feature is the transfer from departments of the imperial government, to a county council in each, of the regulation of local affairs, such as highways, health, education, etc. The scheme of reform begun with the act of 1888 was completed by the Local Government Act of 1894.—**Local Government Board,** a department of the English government under the act of Parliament of August, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 70), having supervision of the laws relating to the public health, the relief of the poor, registration of births, etc., and other matters of local government, including (under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 79) highways and turnpikes.—**Local immunity.** See *immunity,* 3.—**Local improvements,** improvements by public works, such as bridges, parks, etc., which benefit chiefly a particular locality rather than the state at large.—**Local law.** See *statute.*—**Local legislation, local statute,** such legislation or statute as is in terms applicable not to the state at large, but only to some district or locality and to the people therein. See *legislation.*—**Local motion,** motion in the ordinary sense of change of place; locomotion, as opposed to augmentation, diminution, and deformation.—**Local option,** the determination by vote of the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted: a principle of law established in some of the United States and advocated in others. The principle has also obtained recognition in England.—**Local preacher.** (*a*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.,* one who is licensed to preach within a certain district, generally as an assistant to the pastor and as a candidate for ordination. (*b*) In England, a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places. *Halliwell.*—**Local probability,** a branch of mathematics which considers the mean values of geometrical magnitudes conforming to certain conditions, and the like. For example, it is a proposition in local probability that if three points are taken at random within a triangle, the mean of the small triangle will be one twelfth that of the large one.—**Local problem,** a problem in which the thing sought is a geometrical locus.—**Local proposition,** in *logic,* a proposition consisting of two clauses united by a local adverb: as, "Where there is smoke there is fire."—**Local sign,** in *psychol.,* something which is supposed to distinguish the impressions made upon one nerve-termination from those made upon another, and which serves especially to render possible, or to facilitate, the perception of objects as disposed in space. The theory of local signs was propounded by H. Lotze. See the quotation.

> Every impression of color—for example, red—produces on all places of the retina which it reaches the same sensation of redness. In addition to this, however, it produces on each of these different places, A, B, C, a certain accessory impression, *a, b, c,* which is independent of the nature of the color seen, and dependent merely on the nature of the place excited. This second local impression would therefore be associated with every impression of color *r,* in such manner that *ra* signifies a red that acts on the point A, *rb* signifies the same red in case it acts on the point B. These associated accessory impressions would, accordingly, render for the soul the clue by following which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot, or simultaneously to different spots in the space intuited by it. . . . The foregoing is the theory of *local signs.* *Lotze,* Short Psychology (trans.).

Local space, an extended volume: opposed to a space of time.—**Local time,** time reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun (or, in the case of sidereal time, of the first point of Aries) over the local meridian.—**Local value,** the value pertaining to the place of a digit in the ordinary system of arithmetic.

II. *n.* **1.** A local item in a newspaper. [U. S.] —**2.** In *teleg.*: (*a*) A local-circuit battery. (*b*) The circuit itself, including everything belonging to the current in an office or station except the line-wire and the instruments included in the line-circuit.

locale (lō-kal′), *n.* [< F. *local,* a locality: see *local.* The spelling is false, appar. in simulation of *morale.*] A place, spot, or locality; specifically, a site or scene, considered with reference to circumstances connected with it.

> But no matter—lay
> The *locale* where you may.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 227.

localisation, localise. See *localization, localize.*

localism (lō′kal-izm), *n.* [< *local* + *-ism.*] 1. The state or condition of being local or localized; limitation to a place or to a locality; also, the influence exerted by a locality.

> Some occult law of *localism* by which associated forms often become impressed with mutual resemblances. *Nature,* XXX. 228.

2. Attachment to a locality, or a peculiar limited phase of thought or feeling growing out of such attachment; provincialism; in general, any product of local influences: as, the *localism* of one's views or affections.

> Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of *localisms*—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. *S. Bowles,* in Merriam, II. 428.

3. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

localistic (lō-ka-lis′tik), *a.* [< *local* + *-istic.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to localization; of localized character or quality.

> The confirmation of the *localistic* theory of cholera . . . can no longer be put in question. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XX. 336.

2. Having the character of localism or a localism.

locality (lō-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *localities* (-tiz). [= F. *localité* = Sp. *localidad* = Pg. *localidade* = It. *località,* < LL. *localita(t-)s,* locality (as a quality of bodies), < *localis,* belonging to a place: see *local.*] 1. The condition of being in a place; position or situation in general; the immediate relation of an object to a place.

> Fond Fancy's eye,
> That inly gives *locality* and form
> To what she prizes best.
> *W. Mason,* English Garden, iii.

2. Any part of space; a situation; position; particularly, a geographical place or situation: as, a healthy *locality;* the *locality* of a mineral, plant, or animal. Compare *habitat,* 2.

> My first rambles, moreover, had a peculiar charm, which knowledge of *locality* has since taken away. *Howells,* Venetian Life, ii.

3. Legal restriction as to place or location.—4. In *phren.,* the faculty to which is ascribed the power of remembering the details of places and the location of objects.—**Absolute locality,** that which belongs to a body irrespective of the locality of any other body.—**Decree of locality.** See *decree.*—**Locality of a widow,** in *Scots law,* the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.—**Relative or respective locality,** the spatial relations of a body to other bodies.

localizable (lō′kal-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *localize* + *-able.*] Capable of being localized, located, or fixed in or referred to a place.

> The feelings classed as emotions, which are not *localizable* in the bodily framework. *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, p. 78.

localization (lō″kal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *localize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of localizing, or the state of being localized.

> The contrast as to the centralization or *localization* of administrative power . . . between England and other civilized countries. *Sir E. Creasy,* Eng. Const., p. 332.

Specifically—2. The reference, in perception, of a stimulus to some part of the body (as the place where it is applied), or to some point in space outside of the body (as the position or place of origin of a perceived object).

> Perception as a psychological term has received various, though related, meanings for different writers. It is sometimes used for the recognition of a sensation or movement as distinct from its mere presentation, and thus is said to imply the more or less definite revival of certain residua or re-presentations of past experience which resembled the present. More frequently it is used as the equivalent of what has been otherwise called the "*localization* and projection" of sensations—that is to say, a sensation presented either as an affection of some part of our own body regarded as extended or as a state of some foreign body beyond it. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Also spelled *localisation.*

Localization of cerebral functions, the mapping out of certain functional areas or centers upon the cerebral cortex. These centers appear to be of two kinds, sensorimotor and associational. The visual center occupies the occipital lobe; the auditory center, a portion of the temporal lobe; the center for touch and organic sensation (also termed the motor center), the Rolandic area and the gyrus fornicatus; the center for smell (and taste?), the gyrus uncinatus. The remaining areas (including the insula Reilii) are, apparently, integrating or coördinating in function.

localize (lō′kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *localized,* ppr. *localizing.* [< *local* + *-ize.*] 1. To make local; fix in, or assign to or restrict to, a particular place; determine the locality or limit the extent of.

> Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings,
> Or Fancy *localizes* Powers we love.
> *Wordsworth,* Fancy and Tradition.

Specifically—2. To refer (a stimulus) in perception to some point of the body or to some point in space outside of the body. See *localization,* 2.

> If we turn away our eyes, we cease to see the flame at which we have been looking, but the after-image remains and is projected upon the wall, and continues still *localized* in the dark field of sight even if we close our eyes altogether. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

Also spelled *localise.*

localizer (lō′kal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *localize* + *-er.*] A small coil of definite resistance placed at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when the alarm is given, thus enabling the observer at the receiving-station to know the locality from which the alarm is sent.

locally (lō′kal-i), *adv.* With respect to place; in place: as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

locate (lō′kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *located,* ppr. *locating.* [< L. *locatus,* pp. of *locare,* place, put, set, let, etc., < *locus,* a place: see *local.* Cf. *allocate, allow*[1], *collocation,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fix in a place; establish in a particular spot or position; place; settle: as, to *locate* one's self in a certain town or street.

> She was already "of a certain age," and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was *located* for the rest of her life as mistress of Lonstead Abbey. *Farrar,* Julian Home, p. 35.

2. To fix the place of; determine the situation or limits of: as, to *locate* the site of a building; to *locate* a tract of public land by surveying it and defining its boundaries; to *locate* a land-claim; to *locate* (lay out) the line of a railroad. [Chiefly U. S.]

> That your Majesty would grant to his petitioners, . . . by the name of the Mississippi Company, 2,500,000 acres of land . . . to be *located* between the thirty-eighth and forty-second degree of north latitude. *Arthur Lee,* Petition to King in Council (1768). (*Bartlett.*)

II. *intrans.* To reside; place one's self or be placed; adopt or form a fixed residence.

> Beneath whatever roof they *locate,* they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xviii.

location (lō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *location* = Sp. *locación* = Pg. *locação* = It. *locazione,* < L. *locatio(n-),* a placing, < *locare,* pp. *locatus,* place: see *locate.*] 1. The act of placing or settling: as, the *location* of settlers in a new country.—2. Situation with respect to place; place.

> To say that the world is somewhere means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location.* *Locke.*

3. The act of fixing by survey, or otherwise determining, the site or bounds of a piece or tract of land (as under a claim for a specified quantity of public land), laying out the line of a railroad or canal, or the like. [Chiefly U. S.]—4. That which is located; a tract of land with boundaries designated or marked out. [U. S.]

> A *location* is held to be that quantity of mining ground which one person may legally acquire by location, in one body. *Shinn,* Land Laws of Mining Districts, p. 51.
>
> An odd corner of a great township such as they measure off in these wilds, where they take in, with some eligible *locations* of intervale land, miles also of pathless forest. *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

5. In *civil law,* a leasing on rent.—**Contract of location,** a contract of hiring either of the use of a chattel or of services in respect to a chattel, the possession of the chattel being in either case transferred for the purpose. Where the possession and use of the thing is hired, the contract is called *locatio rei* or *locatio-conductio rei.* Where the possession is transferred to one whose service in respect to the thing is hired, as where goods are delivered to a carrier, the contract is called *locatio operorum* or *locatio operis mercium vehendarum;* or, if the service involves a resulting change in the thing, as where cloth is delivered to a tailor to make a garment, *locatio operis faciendi.*—**Definitive location.** See *definitive.*

locative (lok′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *locatif,* < ML. *locativus,* < L. *locare,* place: see *locate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *gram.,* indicating place, or the place where or wherein: as, a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* serving to locate or to indicate location or relative situation in a series. Thus, the name metencephalon or midbrain is *locative* of the part between extremes of a series.

> The advantages of *locative* names. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 517.

II. *n.* In *gram.,* a case-form indicating location, as existing in the original Indo-European or Aryan language, and preserved in some of its descendants, especially the Sanskrit. In Latin and Greek it is not ordinarily recognized as a separate case, but is found in a number of isolated examples, and in the former language in the established use of certain case-forms (generally called *genitives* and *ablatives*) of names of places.—**Locative absolute.** See *absolute, a.,* 11.

locator (lō′kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *locator,* one who lets, an undertaker, < *locare,* pp. *locatus,* place,

let: see *locate*.] 1. One who locates land, or who settles upon land by claim of right or legal possession. [U. S.]

Here no *locator* encroaches upon his neighbor's claim.
The Century, XXV. 585.

2. In *law*, the hirer in a contract of location.

loc. cit. An abbreviation of the Latin *loco citato*, 'in the place (already) cited.' Sometimes further abbreviated *l. c.*

locellate (lō-sel'āt), *a.* [< *locellus* + *-ate*[1].] Divided into locelli.

locellus (lō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *locelli* (-ī). [L., a little place, a compartment, dim. of *loculus*, a little place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, a secondary cell, forming a subdivision of a loculus, whether in an anther or a seed-vessel.

loch[1] (loch), *n.* [< Gael. *loch*, a lake: see *lake*[1].] In Scotland, a lake in the general sense, or a lake-like body of water, as one of the narrow or partially landlocked arms of the sea, especially on the west coast, resembling the Norwegian fiords. In Ireland usually *lough*.

One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 14.

Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 244.

loch[2] (lok), *n.* [Also *lohoch*; = F. *lok*, *looch*, *look* = Sp. *loog* = Pg. *looch* = It. *loc*, *locco*, < Ar. *lo'oq*, an electuary, a linсture, < *la'aq*, lick.] A linсture.

Lochaber ax. A battle-ax having a long handle or staff, used by the Scottish Highlanders. In the typical form the blade is narrow, but of great length in the direction of the shaft, and projects beyond the end of the shaft either in a long point or with a hook.

lochan (loch'an), *n.* [< Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*, a lake: see *loch*[1].] A small loch; a pond. [Scotch.]

A pond or *lochan*, rather than a lake. *H. Miller.*

loche, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *loach*.

Lochia[1] (lō'ki-ä or lō-kī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. Λοχία, also Λοχεία, an epithet of Artemis, fem. of λόχιος, also λοχεῖος, belonging to childbirth, from λόχος, a lying-in, childbirth (also an ambush, etc.: see *Lochites*), < λέγειν, lay, mid. lie: see *lie*[1].] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a surname of the goddess Artemis (Diana), as the protectress of women in childbirth.—2. [NL.] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Cosmiinæ*, based upon the Australian *L. apicalis*. *Walker*, 1865.

lochia[2] (lō'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόχια, evacuations following childbirth, neut. pl. of λόχιος, belonging to childbirth: see *Lochia*[1].] In *med.*, the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

lochial (lō'ki-al), *a.* [< *lochia*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

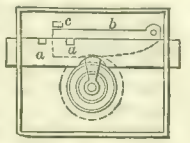
Lochites (lō-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Foerster, 1856), < Gr. λοχίτης, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, one of the same company, < λόχος, a company, band of troops, prop. a party in ambush, lit. a lying in wait, an ambush: see *Lochia*[1].] 1. A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the chalcid subfamily *Toryminæ*. The species are parasitic upon gall-making *Cynipidæ*. Only European species have been described, although the genus is also represented in North America.

2. A genus of South American thamnophiline birds. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1857. Also called *Nisius*.—3. A genus of robber-flies of the family *Asilidæ*. *Schiner*, 1866.

loch-moulinet (lok'mö-li-nā'), *n.* A form of electric log in which a telephone is substituted for the indicator, and a species of mill-wheel for the screw. See *electric log*, under *log*[2].

loci, *n.* Plural of *locus*.

lock[1] (lok), *n.* [< ME. *lok* (pl. *lokkes*), < AS. *loc*, ★a bolt, bar, fastening, inclosure, fold, close, ending, = OFries. *lok* = MLG. *lok* = OHG. *loh*, MHG. *loch*, an inclosure, prison, dungeon, concealed place, hole, aperture, G. *loch*, a dungeon, a hole, aperture, = Icel. *lok*, a cover, lid, a locker, an end, conclusion, = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *laag*, a lid, = Goth. **luk*, in comp. *usluk*, an opening; cf. ME. *loke*, < AS. *loca*, m., a bolt, bar, inclosure, = OD. *loke* = Icel. *loka*, a lock, latch, fastening; from the orig. strong verb, AS. *lūcan* (pp. *locen*), etc., close, lock: see *lock*[1], *v.*] 1. Anything that fastens something else; specifically, an appliance for securing in position a door, gate, window, drawer, lid, etc., when closed, by means of a key, or of some secret contrivance requiring manipulation by one to whom it is known; hence, any device that prevents movement. The essential parts of an ordinary lock are a bolt, wards, tumbler, and a spring. The bolt is a bar which slides or catches in an opening made to receive it. The spring serves to maintain the bolt in one of two positions—that is, either extended or retracted—corresponding to locking and unlocking. The wards are strips of metal placed within the lock and designed to obstruct the passage of all keys except the one fitted to them. The tumbler is a pivoted bar, or other device, used to hold the bolt in one position, and intended to render it difficult to operate the lock except by the right key. Locks are made in a great variety of styles and shapes, and for many different positions and uses. The security of locks in general depends on the number of impediments or wards that are interposed between the key and the bolt which secures the door.



Tumbler-lock.
The bolt has two square notches, *a*, *a*, in its upper edge; *b*, tumbler, pivoted at one end, and having a projecting stump, *c*, at the other, which falls into one of the notches, according to the position of the bolt.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock*, that opens with Amen.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v.

2. A forelock; a cotter or key. *E. H. Knight.*—3. In *firearms*, a piece of mechanism which explodes the charge. This is effected either by striking a sharp blow which explodes a fulminating powder or strikes sparks from a flint, etc., or by communicating fire directly to the priming, as in the old match-lock.

4. A form of brake or drag for the wheels of a vehicle, used to prevent them from turning in descending steep hills; a lock-chain or skid-chain.—5. The swerving to the right or left of the fore-carriage, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriages proper. It is called the *haw* or *gee lock* respectively, according as it is to the left or right of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—6. In *plastering*, the projection of the plaster, cement, etc., behind the laths, which serves to prevent it from scaling off.—7. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lockup.

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden.*

8. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chamber of the lock till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates are then closed, and, the lower gates being gradually opened, the water in the lock falls to the level of the low water, and the vessel passes out. In ascending, the operation is reversed. See cut under *canal-lock*.

9. A fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable; also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug.

All Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages.
De Quincey.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton*, Education.

Bramah lock [named from its inventor, Joseph *Bramah* of London (1749–1814)], a form of bank-lock. Its chief characteristic is a series of sliding tumblers, notched at different parts of their length, the raising of which by a key having a bit shaped in correspondence with the notches releases the lock-bolt and leaves it free to move in locking or unlocking.—**Burglar-alarm lock.** See *burglar-alarm*.—**Chain-lock,** a form of seal-lock.—**Chain of locks.** See *chain*.—**Combination-lock,** a bank- or safe-lock, the principal features of which are the following: Two or more disks, each with a similar notch in its periphery, are mounted upon a spindle, which, in locking or unlocking the safe, is turned by a knob. One disk and an exterior dial-plate are fastened to the spindle; the other disks turn on the spindle. The disks are separated by intervening washers or collars, and each has a pin projecting from its flat face laterally toward the adjacent disk. The pins are arranged in relation with the dial and the peripheral notches in such manner that in turning the spindle, according to a given system or combination, first in one direction and then in the other, to make certain letters or numbers on the dial successively coincide with a mark on a ring which circumscribes the dial, the peripheral notches in the disks are, by the successive engagement with each other of the laterally projecting pins, brought into line with each other. When this is done, the obstructing mechanism which has previously held the bolt falls into the alined notches, and the bolt is left free to move as may be desired. The positions of the disks, and consequently of the pins, may be changed at will to correspond with the different figures or letters on the dial: this is called *changing the combination*. The number of such changes is only limited by the law of permutation as applied to the number of disks and the number of letters or figures on the dial. Such a lock may have two systems of dials, spindles, and disks, each controlling the one bolt of the lock, and each of which may be set on a different combination. In this way, as a measure of greater security, it may be arranged that the presence of two persons (each knowing only one combination) may be needed to operate the lock. Also called *permutation-lock*.—**Dead lock.** (*a*) A lock the bolt of which can be turned in either direction by a key, as distinguished from one in which the spring throws the bolt in one direction only, as in a spring-lock. (*b*) See *dead-lock*.—**Dormant lock,** a lock the bolt of which does not close automatically.—**Double lock,** in a canal, two single locks of equal capacity arranged side by side, and connected, one with the other, by a sluice with a gate. Water flowing from either, when full, may be made by the sluice to enter the other till the same level is reached in both. The sluice being then closed, and the lower lock-gates opened in the lock it is desired to empty, the remainder of the water flows out into the lower pound of the canal. Thus, while one lock is emptying, one half its water may be used to half fill the other. Therefore only one half the water taken from the upper pound of the canal, required in locking a given number of boats through a single lock, is needed when a double lock is used.—**Draw-bolt lock,** a lock the bolt of which can be drawn by means of a knob, except when it is locked with a key.—**Lock of water,** the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.—**Lock, stock, and barrel,** the whole gun; hence, the whole of anything.

Take it all in all, it is rotten; *lock, stock, and barrel*, there is not an inch of it sound.
T. Benton, Speech on the National Bank.

Permutation-lock, a lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary before the bolt can be shot to bring the tumblers into that order. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pin-tumbler lock,** a lock in which the tumblers have the form of pins or short rods, which slide in one direction in holes or ways by their own gravity or by the action of springs, and in the opposite direction by the action of the key when the latter is pushed into the lock. The "Yale" lock is of this variety.—**Puzzle-lock,** a more or less simple form of lock constructed on the combination principle and used as a puzzle, the solution consisting in finding the combination which locks or unlocks it. The greater the complexity of the lock, the more difficult is the solution of the puzzle. See *combination-lock*.—**Rebounding lock,** a gun-lock provided with a device whereby the hammer of the lock, after striking the nipple, is immediately thrown back into the half-cock position.—**Reversible lock,** a lock of which the latch-bolt may be turned over, so as to cause the beveled side to face in either direction, thus allowing the application of the lock indifferently to either side of a door.—**Roman lock,** a lock having a simple bolt with a binder-spring to hold the bolt in any position in which it is placed, until a force is applied strong enough to overcome the spring.—**Rural lock,** a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. *E. H. Knight.*—**Scandinavian lock,** a form of lock for fastening hasps upon staples. Both arms of the bow are withdrawn from the lock when it is opened.—**Seal-lock,** a lock which, when locked, cannot be opened without breaking a seal, thus indicating whether it has or has not been tampered with: used for freight-cars, mail-bags, express companies' inclosures, custom-house purposes, etc. One of the most effective seal-locks has means for attaching a small square of variegated glass over the keyhole in such a manner that the square cannot be removed except by breaking. A photograph of the glass seal previously taken is a complete check on any attempt to substitute another for it, as the pattern of streak and color in each seal is entirely fortuitous, and different from any other.—**Time-lock,** a lock in which, when locked, the bolt is held by a stop-plate or other detaining device so that it cannot be unlocked before the expiration of a given time. The stop is controlled by clockwork in such manner that it disengages the bolt only at the time for which it has been previously adjusted by mechanism analogous to that of an alarm-clock.—**To be at lock,** to be in a difficulty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Yale lock,** a safety-lock in which is used, in place of wards, a special form of pin tumbler admitting of a great variety of combinations, so that the chance of opening the lock except with the right key is rendered very small. The key is flat or corrugated in longitudinal lines, and the key-opening in the lock is very small, to guard against the use of false keys or the blowing in of powder for exploding the lock. (See also *case-lock*, *check-lock*.)

lock[1] (lok), *v.* [< ME. *locken*, *lokken* (= Icel. *loka*, also *lykja* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lukke*), lock; a secondary form, after the noun *lock*, taking the place, in mod. E., of the orig. strong verb remaining in the E. dial. *louk*, < ME. *louken*, *lowken* (pret. *lec*, pl. *luken*, pp. *loken*), < AS. *lūcan* (pret. *leác*, pl. *lucon*, pp. *locen*), shut, close, fasten (also in comp. *a-lūcan*, separate, *belūcan*, *ge-lūcan*, shut, fasten, *onlūcan*, *unlūcan*, unlock, *tō-lūcan*, unlock), = OS. *lūkan* (in comp. *bi-lūkan*, lock, *ant-lūkan*, unlock) = OFries. *lūka*, *luika*, *lōka* = D. *luiken* = OHG. *lūkhan*, MHG. *lūchen* = Icel. *lūka*, shut, close, = Goth. **lūkan*, in comp. *ga-lūkan*, close, shut up, *us-lūkan*, unlock. Hence *lock*[1], *n.*, *locket*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To close; shut; now, specifically, to close and fasten by means of a lock and key: as, to *lock* a door or a trunk.

They wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,
Mene lepen to anone and *lokkeden* the gates.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

And went unto the dore
To enter in, but found it *locked* fast.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 27.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion: as, to *lock* a wheel.

Loken in every lith. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

3. To shut (up) or confine with or as if with a lock, or in an inclosed place; close or fasten (in): with *up* or *in*.

Do you *lock* your self *up* from me, to make my Search more curious? *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them *in* thy breast.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

A still salt pool, *lock'd in* with bars of sand.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. To close or make fast; press closely together, as separate portions; fix steadfastly or immovably: as, the streams are *locked* by ice.

The leude lystened full wel, that lez in his bedde,
Thaz he *lowkez* his liddez, ful lyttel he slepes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2007.

She *lock'd* her lips: she left me where I stood.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwining, interlinking, or infolding: as, to *lock* arms.

Lock hand in hand; yourself in order set.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 81.

6. To embrace closely; infold.

Lock'd in each other's arms we stood.
M. Arnold, Poems, II. 87.

7. To furnish with a lock.

His *locked*, letter'd, braw brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

8. In *fencing*, to seize, as the sword-arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm round it, after closing the passade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.—**9.** To shut out; prevent from gaining access (to).

Is there who, *lock'd* from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 19.

10. To enable to pass through a lock, as in a canal. See *lock*[1], *n.*, 8.

Vessels are *locked* down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 788.

Locked jaw. Same as *lockjaw*.—**To lock out,** to close the gates or doors against; specifically, in labor-disputes, to withdraw employment from (workmen or other employees in a body) as a means of coercion.—**To lock up.** (*a*) To close or fasten by or as if by locking: as, to *lock up* an empty or unoccupied house; to *lock up* a form of type (that is, to fasten it securely in a chase by driving up or tightening the quoins). (*b*) To confine; restrain or secure by locking or fastening in: as, to *lock up* a prisoner; to *lock up* silver. (*c*) To secure or place in such a position as not to be available for use: as, his money was *locked up* in unprofitable enterprises.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fast; admit of being fastened or locked: as, the door will not *lock*.—**2.** To unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface. *Boyle.*

lock[2] (lok), *n.* [< ME. *lok* (pl. *lockes, lokkes*), < AS. *locc* (pl. *loccas*), a lock of hair, = OS. *locka* = OFries. *lok* = D. *lok* = OHG. *loc* (pl. *locchā*), MHG. *loc* (pl. *locke*), G. *locke*, a curl or ringlet, = Icel. *lokkr* = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *lok* (not recorded in Goth.), a lock of hair; orig. perhaps 'a curl': cf. Icel. *lykkr*, a loop, bend, crook; Gr. *λύγος*, a pliant twig, *λυγοῦν, λυγίζειν*, bend, twist, *λυγηρός*, flexible.] **1.** A tuft of hair or wool; anything resembling such a tuft; a tress; used absolutely in the plural, hair collectively.

With him ther was his sone, a yong Squyer, . . .
With *lokkes* crulle as they were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 81.

Chloe, those *locks* of raven hair—
Some people say you dye them black;
But that's a libel, I can swear,
For I know where you buy them black.
Greek Anthology, tr. by Lord Neaves.

Such long *locks* had she that with knee to chin
She might have wrapped and warmed her feet therein.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. A tuft or small quantity, as of hay or some similar substance; a small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

For so good clothes ne're lay in stable
Upon a *lock* of hay.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

I take it on me as a thing of mine office [of miller] to maintain my right of multure, *lock*, and goupen.
Scott Monastery, xiii.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain,
This joy of eve and morn,
And yellow *locks* of corn?
Whittier, The Battle Autumn of 1862.

3. A love-lock.

And one Deformed is one of them: I know him; a' wears a *lock*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 183.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Mav. And a very good *lock*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

French lock. Same as *love-lock*.

lockage (lok'āj), *n.* [< *lock*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** Materials for locks in a canal or stream; works which form a lock.—**2.** Toll paid for passing a lock in a stream, as the Thames in England.—**3.** Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock-band, lock-bond (lok'band, -bond), *n.* In *masonry*, a course of bond-stones.

lock-bay (lok'bā), *n.* The space of water inclosed between the gates of a lock.

lock-bolt (lok'bōlt), *n.* A bolt set in action by a knob on one or both sides of a door, thus performing the function of a latch, or made by means of a spring or other locking device to perform the function of a lock.

lock-bond, *n.* See *lock-band*.

lock-chain (lok'chān), *n.* **1.** A chain used to lock the wheels of a vehicle by securing the rim to some part which does not rotate; also, a chain which secures to the vehicle a skid-plate on which the wheel rides during a descent.—**2.** A chain used to fasten a padlock to a door or gate.

lock-chamber (lok'chām″bėr), *n.* In canals, the area of a lock inclosed by the side-walls and gates.

lockchest (lok'chest), *n.* Same as *lockchester*.

lockchester (lok'ches-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokchester, lockchester, lokcester, lokester*, also called *lokdore;* origin obscure; cf. OF. *loche*, a dew-snail (Cotgrave).] A wood-louse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Locchester, wyrm, idem quod *lokedore* infra [var. *loccester* or *lokcester*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 310.

lock-cramp (lok'kramp), *n.* A tool used to hold back the spring in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-down (lok'doun), *n.* A contrivance used by lumbermen for fastening logs together in rafting. [American.]

Locke level. See *level*[1].

locken†. An obsolete strong past participle of *lock*[1].

locker[1] (lok'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokere*, irreg. *locure* (= D. *loker*), a close receptacle; < *lock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which locks up.—**2.** A close receptacle, as a chest, a drawer, a compartment, or a cupboard, that may be closed with a lock. The word is now most frequently applied to such receptacles for the use of individual members of a company of men, as on board a ship or in a regimental armory.

Also there ys ij *locures* of iij quarterys of a yard long ffull of bonys of Innocentis whyche kyng Herrodys slew.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

3. A recess or niche near an altar in some Roman Catholic churches, intended as a depository for water, oil, etc.—**Boatswain's locker** (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging.—**Chain locker.** (*a*) See *chain-locker*. (*b*) A barroom or groggery. *Macy.* [Naut. slang.]—**Davy Jones's locker.** See *Davy Jones*.—**Not a shot in the locker** (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.—**Shot-locker** (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.

locker[2] (lok'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *lokkeren, lokren*, curl; prob. < *lock*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To curl.

II. *trans.* To entangle; mat together. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

lockeramt†, *n.* See *lockram*.

locker-up (lok'ėr-up′), *n.* One who locks up; specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

locket (lok'et), *n.* [< F. *loquet* (= It. *lucchetto*), a fastening, dim. of *loque, loc*, a lock, of LG. origin: see *lock*[1], *n.*] 1†. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.—**2.** A little hinged case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch-guard, designed to contain a miniature portrait, a lock of hair, or other keepsake.—**3.** That part of a sword-scabbard where the hook is fastened, usually a mounting of metal, secured to or inclosing the scabbard at a point much nearer to the mouth than to the chape.

lockfast (lok'fâst), *a.* Secured or firmly fastened by some locking device, as a door, chest, press, nut, etc. [Chiefly Scotch.]

lock-faucet (lok'fâ″set), *n.* Any form of faucet requiring a key to open it.

lock-gate (lok'gāt), *n.* A gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal, or sometimes in a river. The gates at the ends of the lock-chamber are called respectively the head- and the tail-gate, or the upper and the lower gate.

lock-hatch (lok'hach), *n.* The sluice-board or sliding gate in a sluiceway. *E. H. Knight.*

lock-hole (lok'hōl), *n.* 1†. A keyhole.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And keekit through at the *lock-hole*.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

2. In a gun-stock, the recess into which the lock fits.

lock-hook (lok'hůk), *n.* A metal hook to which a spring is attached to lock it so that it will not unfasten; a snap-hook. Lock-hooks are used on board vessels on the ends of the sheets of light sails, and for bending balloon-sails to stays in yachts.

Lock hospital. See *hospital*.

lock-house (lok'hous), *n.* A house in which a lock-keeper lives.

A red *lock-house* covered with creepers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 492.

Lockian (lok'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Locke* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Locke, one of the greatest of English metaphysicians (1632–1704). His chief work, the starting-point of modern philosophy, is "An Essay concerning Humane [Human] Understanding" (1690). He there takes the position—a novel one in his time, in the elaborate form in which he held it—that the theory of cognition must be the basis of philosophy; and he accordingly devotes this treatise to an inquiry "into the original, certainty, and extent of humane knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion, and assent." In the first book he argues against the existence of innate ideas, and maintains that all knowledge is derived from experience, namely from sensation, the external, or reflection, the internal mode of experience. In the second book he undertakes a survey of all our elementary ideas, analyzing and criticizing each. He also treats of the origin of true and false ideas; and has an important chapter on the association of ideas, a phrase due to him. The third book analyzes the functions of language. The fourth treats of knowledge and probability. Every question of philosophy is touched upon in the course of the work. Leibnitz in 1704 wrote an extended running commentary of a hostile character on Locke's work, entitled "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain."

II. *n.* A follower of John Locke. Also *Lockist*.

Lockianism (lok'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Lockian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of John Locke.

The Treatise is a reductio ad absurdum of the principles of *Lockianism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 383.

lockin gowan. See *gowan*.

locking-pallet (lok'ing-pal″et), *n.* In chronometers and watches having the detached escapement, a tooth, usually a jewel, of the detent which engages successively the teeth of the scape-wheel, the detent being caused to disengage by the action of the balance, and to reëngage the next tooth by the action of a spring.

locking-plate (lok'ing-plāt), *n.* **1.** In a vehicle, the wear-iron or guard placed on the perch to prevent injury from the forward wheels in turning short; a rub-plate. In a gun-carriage it is a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides to prevent the wood from wearing away, and serving as a point of attachment for the locking-chain.
2. A nut-lock.—**3.** In a clock, the count-wheel or notched disk which controls the number of strokes of the striking mechanism.

Lockist (lok'ist), *n.* [< *Locke* (see def. of *Lockian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Lockian*.

lockjaw (lok'jâ), *n.* In *pathol.*, tetanus; trismus. See *tetanus*.

lock-keeper (lok'kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** One who tends a lock on a canal or stream.—**2.** The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lock-lanyard (lok'lan″yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (*b*).

lockman (lok'man), *n.*; pl. *lockmen* (-men). 1†. A public executioner: so called because one of his dues was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskful exposed for sale in the market. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor, much like an under-sheriff.

The Constable, Coroners, or *Lockman* [Guilley-gliash, an officer answering to a constable in England, whose business it is to serve summonses, etc.] of such other Parish is for the first Time to warne and require such Beggars back to their own Parish.
Statute of 1664, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

lock-nail (lok'nāl), *n.* Same as *hammer-nail*.

lock-nut (lok'nut), *n.* A supplementary nut screwed down upon another to prevent it from shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinch-nut. *E. H. Knight.* Compare *nut-lock*.

lockout (lok'out), *n.* The act of excluding a person or persons from a place by locking it up; the condition of such exclusion. Specifically—(*a*) The exclusion of a teacher by his pupils, in sport or rebellion, or of pupils by their teacher, by way of discipline. (*b*) A refusal on the part of an employer to furnish work to his employees in a body, intended as a means of coercion. See *strike*.

When capitalists refuse to grant so large a proportion of the product for labor as the laborers have heretofore received, and will not continue to supply capital on any terms which laborers will accept, the result is a *lockout*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 319.

lock-paddle (lok'pad″l), *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill or empty a lock.

lock-piece (lok'pēs), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.—**2.** In *gun.*, a lug for the attachment of a gun-lock, formed on the rear part of the barrel, near the vent, in guns of the older varieties.

lock-plate (lok'plāt), *n.* The metal plate on the side of a small-arm which supports the mechanism of the lock and protects it from dust and injury.

lock-pulley (lok′půl″i), *n.* A pair of pulleys so made that they can rotate separately or together, as desired, by means of a pin in one of them which locks into a hole in the face of the other.

lock-rail (lok′rāl), *n.* 1. The middle transverse rail of a door, at about the level of the hand, on or in which the lock is generally set. —2. In some door-frames, a crosspiece dividing the doorway from an open space above it in which a glazed sash is usually placed; a transom.

lockram (lok′ram), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lockrum*, formerly also *lockeram*, early mod. E. *lokeram*; < F. *locrenan*, a kind of unbleached linen, so called from the place where it was made, *Locrenan*, in Brittany, < Bret. *Lok-Ronan*, lit. cell of (St.) Ronan, < *lok*, cell, + *Ronan*, Ronan. For the sense 'nonsense,' cf. similar uses of *buckram*, *bombast*, *fustian*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of linen, usually of a coarse and cheap sort.

Lokeram for shetes and smockes and shirtes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, Appendix A.

Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue, and let the linings be of ten-penny *lockeram*. *Greene*, James IV.

Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue *lockeram*? *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. Nonsense; gibberish. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Of lockram.

Thou thoughtst, because I did weare *Lockram* shirts
Ide no wit. *Glapthorne*, Wit in a Constable, iv. 1.

2. Talking gibberish.

After he'd made a little Pause,
Again he stretch'd his *Lockrum* Jaws.
Edward Ward, Hudibras Redivivus (1707), I. ix.

lock-saw (lok′sâ), *n.* A compass-saw with a tapering flexible blade, used for cutting in doors the seats for locks.

lock-sill (lok′sil), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *clap-sill*.

locksman (loks′man), *n.*; pl. *locksmen* (-men). A person who has the care of locks and keys; a turnkey.

Who would have said the young sprightly George Douglas would have been contented to play the *locksman* here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?
Scott, Abbot, xxiii.

locksmith (lok′smith), *n.* [< ME. *loksmythe*; < *lock*[1] + *smith*.] An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

The king [Louis XVI.] worked at the *locksmith's* trade, designed maps, or passed whole days in hunting.
Duruy, History of France, p. 524.

locksmithery (lok′smith-ėr-i), *n.* The art or trade of lock-making.

lock-spit (lok′spit), *n.* A small cut with a spade, or a trench opened with a spade or a plow, to mark out a line of work, as in fencing, railway-engineering, or the like. [Eng.]

lock-spitting (lok′spit″ing), *n.* The act of making a lock-spit. [Eng.]

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil* (1668), p. 313. (*Nares.*)

lock-step (lok′step), *n.* A marching-step, executed by several men arranged in as close file as possible, in which each person follows exactly the step of the person before him. When prisoners march in this manner the hands of every man after the first are placed on the shoulders of the one in front of him.

lock-stitch (lok′stich), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A stitch, made by some sewing-machines, in which a thread is passed, while in the fabric, through a loop formed in another thread and then drawn tight or locked.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by means of this stitch, as a seam.—2. Producing this stitch.

lock-string (lok′string), *n.* A cord so attached to the hammer of the lock of a cannon that by pulling it the hammer is made to strike on a percussion primer and so fire the gun.

lock-tool (lok′tōl), *n.* A cramp used in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-tortoise (lok′tôr″tis), *n.* Same as *box-tortoise*.

lockup (lok′up), *n.* 1. The act of locking up, or the state of being locked up. See *to lock up*, under *lock*[1], *v. t.*

To be indifferent in the presence of a *lock-up* of eight per cent. of the money in circulation within a year is simply a confession of ignorance of the principles of monetary science. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 86.

2. A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Who oft, when we our house lock up, carouse
With tippling tipstaves in a *lock-up* house.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xvii.

lock-weir (lok′wār), *n.* See *weir*.

lockwork (lok′wėrk), *n.* The machinery or parts of a lock. [Rare.]

M. Francotte, of Liége, has recently manufactured the Martini breech-action in such a manner that the *lockwork* may be easily removed for cleaning without the use of any tools. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 144.

locky (lok′i), *a.* [< *lock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

lockyer† (lok′yėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokyer*; < *lock*[1] + *-yer*, *-ier*[1]. The name remains in the surname *Lockyer*.] A locksmith.

loco (lō′kō), *n.* [Short for *loco-weed*.] 1. Same as *loco-weed*.—2. A disease of animals resulting from eating loco-weeds. The brain of the animal is affected; it commonly loses both flesh and strength, and death ensues, though not necessarily soon. See *loco-weed*.

loco (lō′kō), *v. t.* [< *loco*, *n.*] To poison with the loco-weed or crazy-weed. [Western U. S.]

We referred to a curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as "grass-staggers," which is caused by eating the "loco-weed," which gives rise to the saying that the horses are *locoed*.
Science, XIII. 176.

lococession (lō-kō-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + *cessio(n-)*, a yielding: see *locus* and *cession*.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

loco citato (lō′kō si-tā′tō). [L.: *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *citato*, abl. of *citatus*, pp. of *citare*, cite: see *locus* and *cite*.] In the place (previously) cited. Generally abbreviated *loc. cit.* or *l. c.*

locodescriptive (lō″kō-dē-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + E. *descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

loco-disease (lō″kō-di-zēz′), *n.* A disease of horses resulting from eating the loco-weed or crazy-weed. Also called *grass-staggers*. See *loco*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]

locofoco (lō-kō-fō′kō), *n.* [A manufactured term, ignorantly made in 1834 on the model of *locomotive*, a word just then becoming familiar, and supposed by the inventor of the word *locofoco* to mean 'self-moving,' whence *locofoco*, intended to mean 'self-lighting,' < L. *locus*, place, + *focus*, hearth (ML. a fire): see *locus* and *focus*.] 1†. A kind of self-lighting cigar: so called in New York in 1834.—2†. A friction-match.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any member of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of locofoco matches. The Locofoco faction soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic party in general by its opponents. Often in the abbreviated form *Loco* (pl. *Locos*).

Here's full particulars of the patriotic *loco-foco* movement yesterday, in which the whigs was so chawed up.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

On the next day the "Courier and Enquirer" dubbed the equal rights party the *loco-focos*, and the name clung to them. *W. G. Sumner*, Andrew Jackson, p. 371.

locomotion (lō-kō-mō′shon), *n.* [= F. *locomotion* = Sp. *locomoción* = Pg. *locomoção* = It. *locomozione*, < L. *locus*, a place, + *motio(n-)*, a moving: see *locus* and *motion*.] Movement from place to place; progressive motion, as of a living being or a vehicle; the act of moving from point to point; also, the capability of moving in this manner.

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but, as no change of the place of the machine is produced, such motion is not *locomotion*. *Brand and Cox.*

Every act of *locomotion* implies the expenditure of certain internal mechanical forces, adapted in amounts and directions to balance or out-balance certain external ones.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

The subjection of the whole civilized world to a single rule removed the chief obstacles to *locomotion*.
Lecky, European Morals, I. 247.

locomotive (lō-kō-mō′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *lokomotief* = G. *locomotiv* = Dan. Sw. *lokomotiv* = F. *locomotif* = Sp. Pg. It. *locomotivo*, a., *locomotiva*, n., < L. *locus*, a place, + ML. *motivus*, moving: see *motive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to effect change of (its own) place: as, a *locomotive* animal.

The Spanish troops, . . . surrounded by their women and constantly increasing swarms of children, constituted a *locomotive* city of considerable population.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 543.

In one of the *locomotive* forms, as a medusa, the course taken, otherwise at random, can be described only as one which carries it towards the light, where degrees of light and darkness are present.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 26.

2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move (something else) from place to place: as, a *locomotive* organ of the body; a *locomotive* engine.—3. Of or pertaining to locomotion; locomotory.

I shall consider their motion, or *locomotive* faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 8.

Locomotive engine. See II.—**Locomotive person,** in *zoöl.*, the nectocalyx of a hydroid polyp. *Gegenbaur.*—**Locomotive power,** any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land. See *railway*.—**Locomotive pupa.** See *pupa*.

II. *n.* A steam-engine which travels on wheels turned by its own power; specifically, an engine designed and adapted to travel on a railway; a railroad-engine. Locomotives designed to travel upon the ground or ordinary highways and to draw loads are more commonly called *traction-engines*; and those used upon common roads and designed to carry passengers are called *steam-wagons* or *steam-carriages*. (See *traction-engine* and *steam-carriage*.) American locomotives are distinguished from those constructed in other countries by the exterior position of the cylinders, the use of bar-frames, the use of bogies, a system of suspensions by means of equalizing levers, and certain minor features, such as the cow-catcher and single headlight. The essential parts of a locomotive are the boiler (usually long, horizontal, and of the "locomotive type" (see *locomotive-boiler*), with many tubes), the running-gear or wheel-system, and the engine proper, this being a double-cylinder, reversing, high-pressure motor, of which the exhaust-steam is thrown into the smoke-stack to urge the draft of the fire. The various wheel-systems employed have given rise to special types of locomotives. See *passenger-locomotive*, *switching-locomotive*, *tank-locomotive*, etc., below. See also cut under *passenger-engine*.—**Back-truck locomotive,** a locomotive having a truck with a pair of wheels under its rear end, as well as a truck in front of the driving-wheels. Such locomotives are used for sharp curves and steep grades.—**Belgian-tank locomotive,** a locomotive having a tank on each side of the boiler.—**Compound locomotive,** a form of locomotive in which is embodied the principle of the compound steam-engine.—**Compressed-air locomotive,** a locomotive which is driven by compressed air carried in strong tanks filled by compressors at stations. In some compressed-air locomotives the air is heated on its way to the cylinders, either by the direct application of heat or by the injection of steam. Such locomotives have not come into practical use.—**Consolidation locomotive.** See *consolidation*.—**Double-ender locomotive,** a locomotive which has the rear of the tender provided with a pilot, or cow-catcher, so that it may be run with either end in front. It has a two-wheel truck in front of the driving-wheels, the latter being usually two in number.—**Double-piston locomotive,** a locomotive each cylinder of which has two pistons with rods projecting from each end, and working on crank-pins set at 180 degrees from each other. Steam is admitted alternately to and exhausted from the space between the pistons and the spaces between the pistons and the cylinder-heads. The transmission of power from the piston-rods to the crank-pins is through cross-heads and connecting-rods, and, as the crank-pins are always moving and receiving their increments of power in opposite directions, a balancing of strains results. An attempt has been made to remove in this way some of the internal disturbing forces of the locomotive. The practical difficulties of the system have, however, been fatal to its extensive adoption. Also called *double-cylinder locomotive*.—**Double-truck tank-locomotive,** a locomotive which has two trucks, and carries boiler and tender on a single frame. The cylinders are attached to the truck that carries the boiler, the wheels of this truck being the driving-wheels. The other truck supports the tender. A common form has six coupled driving-wheels on the forward truck, and a six-wheeled truck at the rear under the tank. Called in the United States *Mason's locomotive*.—**Fireless locomotive,** a locomotive driven by steam generated from highly heated water carried in strongly constructed tanks. From such water, on a reduction of pressure upon it, saturated steam will be generated under the law of related pressure and temperature of saturated steam. The supply of heated water is provided and pumped into the tanks at stations, and the tanks are protected from rapid loss of heat by heat-insulating material.—**Four-cylinder locomotive,** a locomotive with four cylinders and two systems of driving-wheels. The four-cylinder locomotive known as Fairlie's has two boilers with a double fire-box between them, the two parts of the fire-box being separated by a water-leg, and the whole being carried on two center-pin trucks. Meyer's four-cylinder locomotive has a single boiler and fire-box, and the cylinders are located near the middle of the boiler.—**Freight-locomotive,** a locomotive for drawing freight-trains. Great tractive power at the sacrifice of speed is attained in freight-locomotives, through their adhesive weight, large cylinders, and driving-wheels small as compared with the driving-wheels of passenger-locomotives.—**Geared locomotive,** a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the traveling-wheels, as in many traction-engines and road-rollers. (*E. H. Knight.*) Geared locomotives having toothed driving-wheels, the teeth of which engage a rack, are used for steep grades in mountain railways.—**Mine-locomotive,** a locomotive for use in mines, and peculiarly constructed to adapt it to run successfully on slippery tracks. With great adhesive weight, it has also all its wheels coupled.—**Mogul locomotive,** a type of freight-engine with three coupled driving-wheels on each side, and a swinging two-wheeled truck in front. The front pair of drivers are made without a flange, to facilitate the passing of curves of short radius.—**Passenger-locomotive,** a locomotive for drawing passenger-cars. Speed is sought at the sacrifice of power in passenger-locomotives, the peculiar characteristics of which are large driving-wheels and engines having short strokes in comparison with the diameters of their pistons.—**Saddle-tank locomotive,** a locomotive which has its tank placed upon and extending downward over the sides of the boiler, after the manner of a saddle.—**Street-locomotive,** a locomotive adapted to use in public streets. It has a short wheel-base, powerful brakes, and mechanism for muffling the exhaust so as

to render the latter noiseless. It is frequently combined with a passenger-car in one and the same vehicle.—**Switching-locomotive**, a freight-locomotive having the peculiarities of its class carried to an extreme point, to adapt it to the heavy work of starting and slowly moving heavy trains in switching at stations. Called in England *shunting-engine*.—**Tank-locomotive**, a locomotive permanently connected with its tender.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**, a locomotive with six coupled driving-wheels ★and a four-wheeled truck in front of the driving-wheels.

locomotive-balance (lō-kō-mō′tiv-bal″ans), *n.* The spring used in place of a weight to control the safety-valve of a locomotive.

locomotive-boiler (lō-kō-mō′tiv-boi″lėr), *n.* A form of boiler in which the fire-box is surrounded by the water to be evaporated and is connected by a number of flues with the smoke-box under the chimney.

locomotive-car (lō-kō-mō′tiv-kär), *n.* A locomotive and a railway-carriage combined in one.

locomotiveness (lō-kō-mō′tiv-nes), *n.* Same as *locomotivity*.

locomotive-pump (lō-kō-mō′tiv-pump), *n.* The feed-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a locomotive.

locomotivity (lō″kō-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *locomotivité;* as *locomotive* + *-ity*.] The power of locomotion; ability to change place. [Rare.]

> The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity*. *Bryan.* (*Latham.*)

locomotor (lō-kō-mō′tọr), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *locomotor*, < L. *locus*, place, + *motor*, a mover: see *locus* and *motor*. Cf. *locomotion*, *locomotive*.] **I.** *n.* One who or that which moves from place to place; anything that has or gives the power of locomotion. [Rare.]

> If the hue-and-cry were once up, they [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind shifters as the expertest *locomotors* in the colony. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 182.

> The theory of compensation between electric *locomotors* working upon the same circuit was advanced several years ago by Werner Siemens. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 270.

II. *a.* In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to locomotion; having the function of locomotion: as, a *locomotor* organ; a *locomotor* function.—**Locomotor ataxia**. See *ataxia*.

locomotorial (lō″kō-mō-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *locomotory*, *locomotorium*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the locomotorium, or to locomotion; locomotor. [Rare.]

locomotorium (lō″kō-mō-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *locomotoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *locomotorius*, locomotory: see *locomotor*.] In *biol.*, the motive apparatus or motor mechanism of the body, consisting of the muscles as the active agents of locomotion, and of the bones as the passive fulcrums and levers by which muscular power is applied.

locomotory (lō-kō-mō′tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *locomotorius*, < *locomotor*, locomotor: see *locomotor*.] Pertaining to or concerned in locomotion; possessing the power of moving or of causing motion; locomotive.

loco-plant (lō′kō-plant), *n.* Same as *loco-weed*.

locorestive (lō-kō-res′tiv), *a.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + E. *restive*, q. v.] Staying in one place: a correlative of *locomotive*. [Humorous and rare.]

> Your *locorestive* and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family. *Lamb*, Correspondence (ed. 1870), p. 10. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

loco-weed (lō′kō-wēd), *n.* [< Sp. *loco*, mad, crazy (of uncertain origin), + E. *weed*[1].] Any one of several leguminous plants reputed to produce loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Aragallus Lambertii*. No poisonous element has been satisfactorily determined. Also called *crazy-weed*.

Locrian (lō′kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Locri*, < Gr. Λοκροί, a people in Greece, also a city, L. *Locris*, < Gr. Λοκρίς (> L. *Locris*), Locris, their country.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Locris in Greece, or to the city of Locri in Magna Græcia.—**Locrian mode**. See *mode*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Locris in Greece; specifically, one of those who occupied the three detached divisions of ancient Locris on the Malian and Eubœan gulfs and on the gulf of Corinth, called respectively the *Epicnemidian* and *Opuntian Locrians* and the *Ozolian Locrians*.

loculament (lok′ū-la-ment), *n.* [< L. *loculamentum*, a case, box, cell, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

loculamentum (lok″ū-la-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *loculamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *loculament*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

locular (lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *locularis*, kept in boxes, < L. *loculus*, a box, cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having one or more loculi or cells: used chiefly in compounds, as *unilocular*, *bilocular*, etc.

loculate (lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *loculus* + *-ate*[1].] Having loculi or cells.

loculated (lok′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *loculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *loculate*.

locule (lok′ūl), *n.* [< L. *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] A loculus or cell.

loculi, *n.* Plural of *loculus*.

loculicidal (lok′ū-li-sī″dal), *a.* [< L. *loculus*, a cell (see *loculus*), + *cædere*, cut.] In *bot.*, dehiscing through the back of the loculus or cell of a seed-vessel—that is, by the dorsal suture of the carpel. Compare *septicidal*.



Loculicidal Dehiscence of the Fruit of *Iris versicolor*, showing the opening.

loculicidally (lok′ū-li-sī″dal-i), *adv.* In a loculicidal manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

loculose, loculous (lok′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *loculosus*, full of little cells, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, divided by internal partitions into loculi ★or cells.

loculus (lok′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *loculi* (-lī). [L., a little place, a compartment, box, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] **1.** A little place or space; a cell; a chamberlet; generally, in *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, one of a number of small compartments or cells, separated from one another by septa, as in the tests of foraminifers; specifically, in corals, one of the spaces between the septa of the calcified cup or theca. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) An anther-cell; the sac or theca containing the pollen. (*b*) The cell, or one of the cells, in a fruit, in which the seed is lodged. Compare *locellus*.

2. In ancient catacombs and tombs of some types, a small separate chamber or recess, for the reception of a body or of an urn, etc. When the body had been placed in the loculus the opening was closed with a slab of marble, or was otherwise built up. See cuts under *cinerary* and *columbarium*.—**Archimedean loculus**, a puzzle consisting of an ivory square cut into fourteen pieces, to be put together after having been taken apart.

locum-tenency (lō″kum-tē′nen-si), *n.* The office or employment of a locum-tenens; the holding of a place by temporary substitution. [Rare.]

> Wanted, by an M. B. and C. M., Edinburgh, an indoor assistancy or *Locum Tenency*. *Lancet*, No. 3410, p. 84 of Adv'ts.

locum-tenens (lō′kum-tē′nenz), *n.* [ML., < L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, place, + *tenens*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *locus* and *tenant*. Hence, through F., *lieutenant*.] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or temporary substitute.

locupletely† (lok′ū-plēt-li), *adv.* [< **locuplete* (= OF. *locuplet*, < L. *locuples* (*-pleti-*), rich in lands, rich, opulent, < *locus*, a place, + **plere*, fill, *plenus*, full: see *complete*, etc.) + *-ly*[2].] Richly.

> Bedocumentized most *locupleatly*. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

★

locus (lō′kus), *n.*; pl. *loci* (-sī). [< L. *locus*, OL. *stlocus*, a place. From L. *locus* are ult. E. *local*, *locality*, etc., *lieu*, *lieutenant*, etc., *locate*, *allocate*, *allow*[1], *collocate*, *couch*, *dislocate*, etc.] **1.** A place; spot; locality.—**2.** In *anat.*, some place, specifically named by a qualifying term.—**3.** In *math.*, a curve considered as generated by a moving point, or a surface considered as generated by a moving line; the partly indeterminate position of a point subject to an equation or to two equations in analytical geometry; a curve considered as generated by its moving tangent or by a moving curve of which it is the envelop; any system of points, lines, or planes defined by general conditions, and, in general, partly indeterminate.—**4.** In *optics*, the figure formed by the foci of a set of pencils of converging or diverging rays; an optical image.—**5.** A place or passage in a writing; in the plural, a collection of passages, especially from the Scriptures or other ancient writings, methodically selected and arranged as bearing upon some special topic or topics of study; a catena; a book or work consisting of such a selection.—**Congregation of loci**. See *congregation*.—**Cuspidal locus**. See *cuspidal*.—**Genius loci**. See *genius*.—**Geometric locus**, a locus in sense 3, above.—**Linear locus**. See *linear*.—**Locus cæruleus**, a darkish tract extending upward from the fovea anterior on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. It is caused by the substantia ferruginea.—**Locus classicus** (pl. *loci classici*), a standard passage, especially in an ancient author; a passage which exemplifies the meaning of a word or affords information with special clearness or fullness, or which is the principal or only original authority on a subject, and is accordingly regularly cited in books on that subject.—**Locus delicti**, in *law*, the place where an offense was committed.—**Locus in quo**, the place in which: a short phrase used in law, in actions of trespass, to designate the area of land upon which the trespass is alleged to have been committed: as, the *locus in quo* was part of an abandoned highway.—**Locus niger**, the substantia nigra (which see, under *substantia*).—**Locus perforatus anticus**, the anterior perforated space at the base of the brain, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure.—**Locus perforatus posticus**, the postperforatus, or postcribrum, the posterior perforated space, or pons Tarini.—**Locus pœnitentiæ**, a point or space of time for repentance; in *law*, a point in a person's course at which it is not yet too late to change his legal position; the possibility of withdrawing from a contemplated obligation or wrong before being committed to it.—**Locus sigilli**, the place of the seal: a phrase (usually abbreviated to *L. S.*) used in making a copy of a sealed instrument, to indicate where a seal was affixed to the original, and in some of the United States allowed to be used as and instead of a common law-seal.—**Locus standi** (literally, place of standing), recognized place or position; specifically, in *law*, right of place in court; the right of a party to appear and be heard on a question before a tribunal.—**Nodal locus**, the locus of ★the nodes of a system of curves.

locust[1] (lō′kust), *n.* [< ME. *locuste* = F. *locuste* = Pg. It. *locusta* = AS. *lopust*, < L. *locusta*, a locust, a shell-fish. Cf. *lobster*, ult. from the same source.] **1.** One of the orthopterous saltatorial insects of the family *Acridiidæ*, popularly known as grasshoppers, and more correctly called *short-horned grasshoppers*. Thus, *Rocky Mountain locust* is a common, popular, and book name of *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, also popularly known by its other name of the *western* or *hateful grasshopper*. Locusts, in this sense, are allied to the long-horned grasshoppers and the crickets, but differ from them in having shorter antennæ and bodies and limbs more robust. Their hind legs are large and strong, which gives them great power in leaping. Their mandibles and maxillæ are strong, sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have colored elytra and large wings, disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds to distances which they could not have attained by their own power. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries, roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust of the East, *Pachytylus migratorius*. It is about 2½ inches long, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most commonly found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they alight on.



Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), about half natural size.

2. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta*, family *Locustidæ*.—**3.** A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, family *Cicadidæ*, such as the harvest-fly, *Cicada tibicen*, and the seventeen-year locust, or periodical cicada, *Cicada septendecim*. See cut under *Cicadidæ*. [U.S.]—**4.** A cockchafer; a beetle. [North. Eng.]—**Bald locust**, a locust of an undetermined species.

> And the *bald locust* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.

Clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a large flightless grasshopper, 2½ inches long, found in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western parts of the United States. See *Brachystola*.—**Green-striped locust**, *Tragocephala* (or *Chimærocephala*) *viridifasciata*, a grasshopper of large size and showy coloration, occurring all through the United States and Canada.—**Lobe-crested locust**, an acridiid of the genus *Tropidacris*, which comprises some of the largest insects known, certain of the Central and South American forms having a wing-expanse of 8 or 9 inches. The only United States representative is *T. dux*, which occurs in Texas.—**Red-thighed locust**, *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, a very common grasshopper in the United States, a near relative of the Rocky Mountain locust, but non-migratory, and slightly smaller and shorter-winged.—**Rocky Mountain locust**, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*, otherwise called *hateful grasshopper*, inhabiting permanently portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and the adjoining British possessions, and migrating in immense swarms through several of the Western States and territories, doing incalculable damage. It is a little over an inch long, and of a grayish-green color, with wings which when closed reach some distance beyond the end of the abdomen. See cuts under *Caloptenus*.—**Seventeen-year locust**, the periodical cicada.

locust[1] (lō′kust), *v. i.* [< *locust*[1], *n.*] To devour and lay waste like locusts; ravage. [Rare.]

> This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain . . .
> Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

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locust[2] (lō′kust), *n.* **1.** A well-known tree of the United States, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, with thorny branches, delicate pinnate leaves, and dense clusters of white heavily scented flowers. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and very durable, and useful for treenails, posts, turnery, etc. The tree is extensively planted for ornament, and also as a timber-tree. It suffers from attacks of the locust-borer. Also called *black* or *yellow locust*, and *false* or *bastard acacia*. The related *R. Neo-Mexicana* is also called *locust*. The locust-tree of Guiana and the West Indies is *Hymenæa Courbaril*. In the West Indies, *Byrsonima coriacea* and *B. cinerea* of the *Malpighiaceæ* are also called *locust*.

2. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia* and *carob*.—**3.** The wood of the locust-

tree.—**4.** A club or billy used by policemen: so called because commonly made of locust-wood. [Local, U. S.]—**Bastard locust** of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia.*—**Bristly locust,** or **moss-locust,** *Robinia hispida,* a shrub with pink flowers cultivated, from the Alleghanies.—**Clammy locust,** *Robinia viscosa,* a small tree with clammy branchlets and leaf-stalks, and larger flowers than the bristly locust, from the same region. (See also *honey-locust* and *water-locust.*)

Locusta (lō-kus′tạ), *n.* [L.: see *locust*[1].] **1.** A genus of orthopterous insects founded by Linnæus (1748), made type of the *Locustariæ* of Latreille (1807). (*a*) The *Locusta* of Latreille is characterized by a slender form with long tegmina not ocellated in the male, the abdomen of the male ending in two long incurved processes, ample wings, and acuminate front. *Locusta* in this sense is strictly an Old World genus. (*b*) The *Locusta* of Leach (1817) corresponds to Latreille's *Œdipoda,* and belongs to the family *Acridiidæ*—a circumstance which has led to great confusion, for the law of priority in zoological nomenclature prevents the adoption of Leach's use of the generic name *Locusta,* with the result that the true locusts are not *Locustidæ,* but *Acridiidæ.*

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *locustæ* (-tē).] In *bot.*, the spikelet of grasses.

Locustæ (lō-kus′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *locusta,* a marine shell-fish, a lobster: see *locust*[1].] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, such as the *Palinuridæ,* or spiny lobsters.

Locustariæ (lō-kus-tā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* In Latreille's classification, a group of orthopterous insects; the locustarians, corresponding to the modern family *Locustidæ* (*b*).

locustarian (lō-kus-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Locusta* + *-arian.*] A locust-like insect; one of the *Locustariæ,* as sundry green or long-horned grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

locust-bean (lō′kust-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the carob-tree. See *Ceratonia.*

locust-berry (lō′kust-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima coriacea;* ★also, the tree itself.

locust-bird (lō′kust-bėrd), *n.* The rose-colored starling, *Pastor roseus:* so called from its devouring locusts. *H. B. Tristram.*

locust-borer (lō′kust-bōr″ėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robiniæ* or *C. picta,* which bores the locust-tree. See cut under *Cyllene.*

locust-eater (lō′kust-ē″tėr), *n.* A book-name of birds of Swainson's genus *Gryllivora,* as *G. gryllivora,* the long-tailed locust-eater; a dayal. See *Copsichus, Lalage.*

Locustella (lō-kus-tel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < F. *locustelle:* see *locustelle.*] A genus of small sylviine birds, the locustelles.

locustelle (lō-kus-tel′), *n.* [< F. *locustelle,* so called with ref. to its note, which resembles that of the grasshopper, dim. of *locuste,* < L. *locusta,* grasshopper, locust: see *locust*[1].] A grasshopper-warbler; one of several small sylviine birds of Europe which make a chirring, sibilant, or stridulous noise like that made by a grasshopper. The term is indefinite, but specially applies to the little birds of a modern genus *Locustella,* including *Potamodus, Sibilatrix, Lusciniopsis,* etc. An early if not the original locustelle was the bird figured by Daubenton in "Planches enluminées" (1778), called *la locustelle* by Montbeillard (1778), the *Motacilla nævia* of Boddaert (1783), or *Sylvia locustella* of Latham (1790), now *Locustella nævia* or *L. locustella.* It inhabits temperate Europe and northern Africa. Another locustelle is *L. luscinioides,* or Savi's warbler. Both of these are British. *L. certhiola,* here figured, is Asiatic.



Grasshopper-warbler (*Locustella certhiola*).

Locustidæ (lō-kus′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Locusta* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera.* (*a*) First used by Stephens in 1829, and applied to the family now called *Acridiidæ* (which see). (*b*) Now identified with the *Locustariæ* of Latreille. In this sense it contains many winged and wingless genera, the former living on trees, bushes, and grass, the latter among stones and in dark places. The winged forms are known as *green grasshoppers* and *katydids,* and the wingless ones as *stone-crickets.* The antennæ are very long and thread-like; the tarsi are usually four-jointed. The female has a strong, exserted ovipositor, usually more or less curved and saber-shaped. The elytra of the male have a stridulating apparatus at the base. The species are found all over the world, attaining great size in the tropics. The European species usually oviposit in the ground, but in America many lay their eggs upon leaves and twigs, and sometimes penetrate the crevices of the soft parts and stems of plants for this purpose.

locust-shrimp (lō′kust-shrimp), *n.* Same as ★*mantis-shrimp.* See *Squillidæ, Stomatopoda.*

locust-tree (lō′kust-trē), *n.* [< *locust*[1] + *tree.*] See *locust*[2].

locution (lō-kū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *locution* = Pr. *loqucio* = Sp. *locucion* = Pg. *locução* = It. *locuzione,* < L. *locutio(n-),* a speaking, < *locutus,* pp. of *loqui,* speak. Cf. *allocution, elocution.*] **1.** The act of speaking.

> Dentition and *locution* are for the most part contemporaries. *Smith,* Portraiture of Old Age.

2. Discourse; form or mode of speaking; phraseology; a phrase.

> I hate these figures in *locution,*
> These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie.
> *Marston,* Sophonisba, i. 2.

★**locutory** (lok′ū-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *locutories* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *locutorio,* < ML. *locutorium,* a room for conversation in a monastery, < LL. *locutor,* a speaker, < L. *loqui,* pp. *locutus,* speak: see *locution.*] A room for conversation; especially, a place in a monastery where the monks were allowed to converse with those who were not connected with the monastery, when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

> So came she to the grate that they cal
> (I trowe) *locutorye. Sir T. More,* Works, p. 1170.

lodam†, *n.* See *loadum.*

lodanum†, *n.* See *ladanum, laudanum.*

lode[1] (lōd), *n.* [Also less commonly *load;* < ★ME. *lode, lod,* a way, path, course, also a carrying, burden (whence E. *load*[2]), < AS. *lād,* a way, course, journey, carrying, carriage, sustenance (= OHG. *leita,* a procession, = Icel. *leidh* = Sw. *led,* a way, road, course), < *līthan* (pret. *lāth*) (= OS. *līthan* = OHG. *līdan* = Icel. *līdha* = Goth. *leithan*), go, travel: see *lead*[1]. *Lode,* in a deflected sense and var. spelling, appears as *load,* a burden (see *load*[2]); also in comp. *lifelode,* now *livelihood*[2], and in dial. form *lade*[2].] **1**†. A way; path.—**2.** A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

> It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drayn or *lode* should be made and maintained from the end of Chauncelors *lode* unto Tylney Smethe.
> *Dugdale's Imbanking,* p. 275. (*Halliwell.*)

> Down that dark long *lode* . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *Kingsley.*

3. A metalliferous deposit having more or less of a vein-like character—that is, having a certain degree of regularity, and being confined within walls. *Lode* is less definite than 'vein.' It means the thing which leads the miner or is followed by him, and is therefore a generalized expression for 'ore-body.' See *vein* and *ore-deposit.*—**Champion lode,** the most productive lode in a mining district. The term is Cornish in origin, and is little used in the United States. See *mother-lode.* Also called *master-lode.*—**Scovan lode,** a lode having no gossan on its back or outcrop. See *vein.*

lode[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *load*[2].

loded, loaded[1]† (lō′ded), *a.* [< *lode(stone)* + *-ed*[2].] Magnetized by being brought into contact with lodestone.

> Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth,
> Like *loaded* Needles to the North.
> *Prior,* Alma, ii.

lodeman†, **loadman**[1]† (lōd′mạn), *n.* [< ME. *lodeman,* < AS. *lādman,* a leader, a guide, < *lād,* a way, course, + *man,* man: see *lode*[1] and *man.*] Same as *lodesman.*

lodemanage, loadmanage† (lōd′mạn-āj), *n.* [< ME. *lodemenage,* < OF. *lodmanage,* usually *lamanage, lamenage,* pilotage, < *laman,* a pilot, from a LG. form cognate with ME. *lodeman:* see *lodeman* and *-age.*] Pilotage. Courts of lodemanage are held at Dover in England for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

> His herbergh and his mone, his *lodemenage.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 403.

lode-ship† (lōd′ship), *n.* A small fishing-vessel. *Coles,* 1717.

lodesman†, **loadsman**† (lōdz′mạn), *n.* [< ME. *lodesman, lodesmon, lodysman;* < *lode's,* poss. of *lode*[1], + *man.*] A pilot.

> Askyng hem anon
> If they were broken or aught woo-begon,
> Or hadde nede of *lodesmen* [var. *lodman*] or vitayle.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 1488.

> A *lodesman* [in Cowell] . . . being a pilot for harbour and river duty. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 96.

lodestar, loadstar (lōd′stär), *n.* [< ME. *lodesterre* (also *lodsterne, ladesterne* = Icel. *leidharstjarna*); < *lode*[1] + *star.* Cf. MD. *leidesterre* = MHG. *leitsterne,* G. *leitstern* = Dan. *ledestjerne* = Sw. *ledstjerna,* lodestar; as *lead*[1] + *star.*] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially, the pole-star: often used figuratively.

> Schipe-mene . . .
> Lukkes to the *ladesterne* whene the lyghte faillez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

> Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.
> *Sir J. Davies,* Immortal. of Soul, Ded.

> What *lode-star's* friendly ray,
> When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?
> *Bryant,* The Ascension.

lodestone, loadstone (lōd′stōn), *n.* [< *lode*[1] + *stone.*] **1.** A variety of magnetite, or the magnetic oxid of iron, which possesses polarity and has the power of attracting fragments of iron. See *magnet.*

> Renowned *Load-stone,* which on Iron acts,
> And by the touch the same aloofe attracts.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> They had also another tricke, by a *Load-stone* placed in the Roofe, to draw vp the yron Image of the Sunne, as if it did then bid Serapis farewell.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 584.

2. A leading-stone for drains. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lodestuff (lōd′stuf), *n.* In *mining,* vein-stuff; all the material which composes the mass of a lode or vein, including both gangue (or vein-stone) and the ore which is associated with it. ★See *vein.*

lodge (loj), *n.* [< ME. *logge, loge, luge,* < OF. *loge,* F. *loge,* a lodge, hut, cottage, = It. *loggia,* a gallery, < ML. *lobia, laubia,* a gallery, covered way: see *lobby,* from the same ML. source.] **1.** A hut; a cottage; a house affording merely the simplest accommodations; a temporary habitation; with reference to the North American Indians, a hut constructed of poles and branches, skins, or rough boards.

> Thar *loges* & thare tentis vp thei gan bigge.
> *Rob. of Brunne,* p. 67.

> And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *luges* and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre away fra thame.
> *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

> The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers. Isa. i. 8.

> O for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness.
> *Cowper,* Task, ii. 1.

> There have been strange moccasins about my camp. They have been tracked into my *lodges.*
> *J. F. Cooper,* Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

2. A small house in a park, forest, or demesne; a gate-house; also, a small house or cottage connected with a larger house: as, a porter's *lodge.*

> Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my *lodge.* *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1. 115.

3. Any covered place of shelter, as a den or cave in which wild beasts lurk; in *hunting,* the shelter of the buck or doe.—**4**†. The place in which a body of workmen were employed; a working-place or workshop, especially one of masons or builders.

> For the lord that he ys bonde to,
> May fache the prentes whersever he go.
> gef yn the *logge* he were ytake,
> Muche desese hyt mygth ther make.
> Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxix., note.

> The *lodge* [the German word is "Hütte." It meant as well the workshop as the place of meeting, which in those days were identical] itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked tog ether.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

5. A place of meeting for members of a secret society, as that of the Freemasons or the Odd Fellows; hence, a body of members of such a society meeting in one place, in either an individual or a representative capacity, in the latter case constituting a *district* or a *grand lodge;* also, among the Freemasons, a meeting, session, or convention of such a body.—**6**†. A collection of similar objects situated close to one another.

> The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands. *Defoe.*

7. In *mining,* the bottom of a shaft or of any other cavity where the water of the mine has an opportunity to collect, so that it may be pumped out. The word *sump* is much more commonly used in the United States.—**Grand lodge,** the principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

lodge (loj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lodged,* ppr. *lodging.* [< ME. *loggen, logen, lugen,* < OF. *loger,* F. *loger,* lodge, house, < *loge,* a lodge, hut, cottage: see *lodge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a lodge or habitation, especially a temporary one; provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; harbor.

> Ye may sey to alle hem that yow aske who was *loged* with yow, that it was the kynge Looth and his foure sones.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 519.

Alexander and his oste had *lugede* thame appone the water of Strume. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

My lord was *lodged* in the Duke's Castle.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To set, lay, place, or deposit, as in a place of rest, or for preservation or future action: as, to *lodge* money in a bank; to *lodge* a complaint in court.

And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless.
Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.

I lay all night in the cave where I had *lodged* my provisions. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

3. To find an abode for; assign a residence to; put in possession.

Selden *lodges* the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 11.

4. To plant or implant; infix; fix or settle; place: as, to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a *lodged* hate, and a certain loathing.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 60.

5. To bring to a lodgment; beat down; lay flat: said especially of vegetation.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 55.

6†. To entrap, as in a place of lodgment.

Suet. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach?
Pet. Not yet, sir, for I think they mean to *lodge* him;
Take him I know they dare not, 'twill be dangerous.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

The deer is *lodged*, I've track'd her to covert; . . .
Rush in at once. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a lodge or an abode, especially a temporary one; be furnished with shelter and accommodation.

Than thei *leged* and pight teyntes and pavilouns, and hem rested, and lete the hoste be wacched.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 166.

He *lodgeth* with one Simon a tanner. Acts x. 6.

2. To have an abiding-place; dwell; have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

3. To be deposited or fixed; settle: as, a seed *lodged* in a crevice of a rock.

Nor let thy soul contrive
Against thy mother aught: leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom *lodge.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 87.

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain.

Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

lodgeable (loj'a-bl), *a.* [Sometimes also *lodgable*; < *lodge* + *-able.*] Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Rare.]

At the furthest end of the Towne East-ward the Ambassadour's House was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the King's Officers) *Lodgable.*
Sir J. Finett, Finetti Philoxenis (1656), p. 164.

lodged (lojd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as lying at rest upon the ground, as a buck, hart, hind, etc. Also *harbored* and *couchant.*

lodge-gate (loj'gāt), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gate-keeper.

lodgement, *n.* See *lodgment.*

lodger (loj'ėr), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 33.

Lodger franchise, in *Eng. law*, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons occupying lodgings in boroughs of an annual rental value of at least £10: extended to counties and assimilated to the household franchise in 1884.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* [< ME. *loggyng, logyng, lugyng;* verbal n. of *lodge, v.*] **1.** A place of temporary residence; especially, a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another: often used in this sense in the plural with a singular meaning. In Great Britain persons "in lodgings" are charged for rooms and attendance, and sometimes purchase their own provisions, but far more frequently are served by the landlady in their own rooms with provisions purchased and cooked on their order.

And fourth withall to ther *loggyng* they went,
The best that they cowde fynde to ther entent.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 637.

I pray, as we walk, tell me freely, how do you like your *lodging*, and my host and the company?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

Life in *lodgings*, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, City and Suburb, xxii.

2. Place of abode; harbor; cover.

Fayre bosome! fraught with vertues richest tresure,
The neast of love, the *lodging* of delight.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxvi.

3. Place of rest. [Rare.]

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging.* *Ray*, Works of Creation.

lodging-car (loj'ing-kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car fitted with bunks, used as a sleeping- or dwelling-place for employees. [U. S.]

lodging-house (loj'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which lodgings are let; generally, a place other than an inn or hotel where travelers lodge.

lodging-knee (loj'ing-nē), *n.* See *knee*, 3 (*a*).

lodgment, lodgement (loj'ment), *n.* [< *lodge* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of grass or grain by a storm.

There is a great *lodgment* of civilized men on this continent. *Everett*, Orations, I. 218.

It would have been a worthy exploit indeed, if the arms of Venice, by that time a great Italian power, had driven out the Turk from his first *lodgement* on Italian soil.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 319.

2. A deposit, as of an accumulated mass; a settling: as, the *lodgment* of mud in a tank.—**3†.** A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

Certain publick *Lodgments* founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

4. *Milit.*, a position or foothold gained from and held against an enemy, as by an invading or a besieging army: as, to effect a *lodgment* on the enemy's coast, or within the enemy's lines.

lodh-bark (lōd'bärk), *n.* [Hindi *lōdh.*] The bark of an East Indian shrub or tree, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing.

lodicle (lod'i-kl), *n.* Same as *lodicule.*

lodicula (lō-dik'ū-lä), *n.* Same as *lodicule.*

lodicule (lod'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix* (*lodic-*), a coverlet.] In *bot.*, one of the scales which occur in the flowers of some grasses, inserted on the receptacle just outside the stamens. Also called *squamula* and *paleola.*

Lodoicea (lod-ō-is'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1805), corruptly for *Laodicea*, named after *Laodice*, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ.* It is distinguished by numerous stamens and many flowers in each cavity of the spadix or fleshy spike. There is but one species, *L. callipyge*, a native of the Seychelles Islands, a magnificent palm, growing to a height of nearly 100 feet, and bearing at the summit a crown of fan-shaped leaves some of which are 20 feet long and 12 feet broad. At the age of 30 years the palm bears its first fruit, which reaches maturity 10 years later. See *double cocoanut*, under *cocoanut.*

lodomy†, *n.* [A corruption of *lodanum, laudanum.*] Laudanum.

A pox upo' their *lodomy*
On me had sic a sway;
Four o' their men, the bravest four,
They bore my blade away.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 277).

loellingite (lėl'ing-īt), *n.* [< *Lölling* (in Carinthia) + *-ite*2.] A native arsenide of iron, $FeAs_2$; a mineral closely related to arsenopyrite or mispickel.

lœmography (lē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* See *loimography.*

loess (lès or lō'es), *n.* [< G. *löss, loess.*] In *geol.*, originally, a certain loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; now, by extension, any detrital accumulation more or less resembling the original loess occurring in other parts of the world. The loess is a very fine loam, very homogeneous in character, showing hardly any indication of stratification, and containing in numerous localities large quantities of land and fresh-water shells, as well as bones of land-animals. In northern China it covers a vast area and is developed to a great thickness, and, being deeply eroded by the rivers, has given rise to a very remarkable topography. In the regions where the loess occurs it is the most recent of the formations. The theories of its origin are numerous, and the subject is one of great complexity, so that "some skilful geologists, peculiarly well acquainted with the physical geography of Europe, have styled the loess the most difficult geological problem." (*Lyell.*) Much that is called loess by some geologists is certainly river-mud deposited in the ordinary manner. Lyell connects the loess of the Rhine valley with glacial action; and Richthofen considers it as beyond dispute that the loess of China is a subaërial deposit, borne by the wind to its present resting-place.

loffet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *laugh.*

loft1 (lôft), *n.* [< ME. *loft*, the air (esp. in the phr. *aloft, on loft*), an upper room, < Icel. *loft*, now spelled *lopt*, the air, sky, an upper room, = Sw. Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft, garret, = AS. *lyft*, the air: see *lift*1. Cf. *aloft.*] **1†.** The air; the sky: same as *lift*1. See *on loft* (below), *aloft.*

Lyuond in the *lofte* with lordships in heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3719.

2. A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; a garret.

ge schal lenge in your *lofte*, & lyze in your ese.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1096.

3. A floor or room above another or others; an upper story; especially, in the United States, one of the upper stories of a warehouse or other mercantile building, or of a factory.

And hym she roggeth and awaketh softe,
And at the wyndow lep he fro the *lofte.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2709.

Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft* and was taken up dead. Acts xx. 9.

4. A gallery or an elevated apartment within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, barn, etc.: as, an organ-*loft;* a hay-*loft.*

I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the *loft*, where with much trouble I could see very well.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 15, 1666.

Cock of the loft. See *cock of the walk*, under *cock*1.—**On loft†,** on high; aloft. See *aloft.*

If thou be in place where good ale is *on lofte*, . . .
Mesurabli thou take ther-of.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

loft1 (lôft), *v. t.* [< *loft*1, *n.*] To furnish with a loft. —**Lofted house,** a house of more than one story. [Scotch.]

loft2 (lôft), *v. t.* To lift; in *golf*, to elevate (the ball). [Scotch.]

lofter (lôf'tėr), *n.* A lofting-iron.

loftily (lôf'ti-li), *adv.* **1.** In a lofty manner or position; in an elevated place; on high.—**2.** In a lofty spirit; with elevated feeling or purpose; eminently; arrogantly; haughtily.

loftiness (lôf'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being lofty or high; remarkable height or elevation.—**2.** Elevation of character, sentiment, or feeling; the state of being elevated, as by high thought, or puffed up, as by pride or vanity; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

We have heard the pride of Moab, . . . his *loftiness*, and his arrogancy. Jer. xlviii. 29.

Three poets in three distant ages born: . . .
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd;
The next in majesty; in both the last.
Dryden, Lines under Milton's Picture in P. L. (fol. 1688).

There may be a *Loftiness* in Sentiments where there is no Passion. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

★=**Syn. 2.** *Pride, Presumption*, etc. See *arrogance.*

lofting† (lôf'ting), *n.* [< *loft* + *-ing*1.] Upper part; ceiling.

As he is awakening him, the timber passage and *lofting* of the chamber hastily takes fire.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 175.

lofting-iron (lôf'ting-ī"ėrn), *n.* In *golf*, a form of club used in lofting a ball. See cut under *golf-club.*

lofty (lôf'ti), *a.* [< *loft* + *-y*1. Cf. G. *luftig*, aërial.] **1.** Raised in space or dimensions; lifted high up; elevated; very high.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.
Milton, P. L., xi. 640.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance.
Pope, Messiah, l. 25.

2. Elevated in condition, character, or quality; raised above the common level; characterized by eminence, dignity, sublimity, etc.; exalted; impressive.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 11.

A stern and *lofty* duty.
Whittier, Lines on the Death of S. O. Torrey.

3. Elevated in conceit; manifesting pride or arrogance; haughty; ostentatious.

The *lofty* looks of man shall be humbled. Isa. ii. 11.

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

★=**Syn. 1.** *High*, etc. See *tall.*—**2.** Sublime, exalted, stately, majestic. See *grand.*—**3.** Arrogant, magisterial.

log1 (log), *n.* and *a.* [Also *loggt, loggе†.* ME. *logge*, prob. not, as commonly assumed, from Icel. *lāg*, Sw. dial. *låga*, a felled tree (from the root of *lie*1), but an imitative word, like *clog* of like meaning: see *clog* and compare *loggy* and *logy.* In the nautical sense the word has a special history. See *log*2, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A bulky piece or stick of unhewn timber; a length of wood as cut from the trunk or a large limb of a tree; specifically, an unsplit stick of timber with butted ends ready for sawing.

So was he brought forth into the grene beside the chappell with the tower, & his head laid down vpon a long *log* of timbre, and there stricken of.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 54.

2. Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stolid, or stupid person.

What a *log* is this,
To sleep such music out!
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

Christmas log. See *Christmas.*

II. *a.* Constructed of logs; consisting of logs: as, a *log* cabin; a *log* fort or bridge.—**Log cabin,** a cabin or hut built of logs, unhewn or hewn, notched near the ends and laid one upon another, and having the interstices filled with mud or plaster. Log cabins are often used as dwellings in poor or thinly settled regions where timber abounds.—**Log-cabin campaign,** in *U. S. hist.*, the electoral canvass for the presidency in 1840, in which representations of log cabins and barrels of hard cider were carried in the processions of the partizans of William Henry Harrison. One of his opponents, wrongly attributing to him a humble origin, had spoken of him as one who had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider, and the expression was caught up by his adherents and made a party cry.—**Log-cabin quilt,** a patchwork quilt of a particular design. [U. S.]



Log Cabin.

Reluctantly she slipped her book under the *log-cabin quilt*, and said "Come in." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 36.

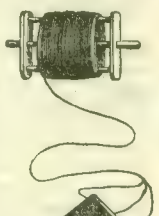
Log canoe, a canoe hollowed out of a single log.—**Log house,** a house built of logs fitted together, and smoothed on the inside, or on both sides. Log houses in new or thickly wooded regions of North America are often of considerable size and well finished.

log[1] (log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [< *log*[1], *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To cut into logs.

When a Tree is so thick that after it is *log'd* it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man, we blow it up with Gunpowder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 80.

II. *intrans.* To cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for sawing into boards, ★etc.: as, to engage in *logging*.

log[2] (log), *n.* [A modern use of *log*[1], first recorded in the latter half of the 16th century. The other European forms, D. *log*, G. *log*, Sw. *logg*, Dan. *log*, F. *lok*, later *loch*, Russ. *lagŭ*, etc., are all from E.] **1.** *Naut.*, an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion. The most common form consists of a log-chip, or thin quadrant of wood, of about five inches radius, fastened to a line wound on a reel. When the log-chip is thrown overboard, its motion is deadened on striking the water, and its distance from the ship, measured after a certain time on the line (which is allowed to run out), gives approximately the speed of the ship. The chip is loaded with lead on the arc side to make it float upright. At 12 or 15 fathoms from the chip a white rag marks off the stray-line, a quantity sufficient to let the log-chip get clear of the vessel before time is marked. The rest of the line, which is from 150 to 200 fathoms long, is divided into equal parts by bits of string stuck through the strands and distinguished by the number of knots made in each, or in some similar way, as by colored rags; hence these divisions are called *knots*. The length of a knot must bear the same proportion to the length of a nautical mile (see *mile*) that the time during which the line is allowed to run out bears to one hour. Thus, using a twenty-eight second glass, 28 : 3600 : : 47.3 feet (the usual length of a knot) : 6080 feet (the usually received length of a sea-mile). Many other devices have been invented to perform the functions of the log, which generally include a brass fly or rotator connected with mechanism acting as an index. In some cases the whole machine is towed astern of the ship, and must be hauled in to be examined; with the *taffrail-log*, the register is fastened to the taffrail and the fly is towed astern.



Log and Reel.

Hence—**2.** The record of a ship's progress, or a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, etc.; a log-book.—**Electric log,** an apparatus devised for measuring the speed of water-currents, or the speed and distance traveled by ships at sea, with the aid of electricity. With the second kind mentioned under *electric*, the distance run is indicated by a pointer on a dial, which shows the number of turns made by a screw towed behind the vessel. Electrical conductors are incased in the tow-line, and the circuit is closed at intervals of a stated number of turns, thus operating an indicator on deck. Electric logs have not come into practical use.—**Ground-log,** a form of log adapted for showing the direction and speed of passage of a vessel over the ground in shoal water. It consists of an ordinary log-line, with a hand-lead of 7 or 9 pounds substituted for the log-chip. When used, the lead remains fixed at the bottom, and the line shows the path and speed of the ship and the effect of any current which may exist.—**Rough log,** in the United States navy, the original manu-★script of a ship's log.—**To heave the log.** See *heave*.

log[2] (log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [< *log*[2], *n.*] **1.** To record or enter in the log-book.—**2.** To exhibit by the indication of the log, as a rate of speed by the hour: as, the ship *logs* ten knots.

log[3]† (log), *v. i.* [The appar. orig. of the freq. form *logger*[3], q. v. Cf. also *loggan*.] To move to and fro; rock. See *logging-rock*.

log[4] (log), *n.* [Heb. *lōgh*.] A small liquid measure, the twelfth part of a hin, or about a pint. It seems to have been of Babylonian origin, being one sixtieth of a maxis.

He shall take . . . three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. Lev. xiv. 10.

log. The abbreviation of *logarithm*. Thus, *log.* 3 = 0.4771213 is an equation giving the value of the logarithm of 3.

logan, *n.* See *loggan*.

Loganiaceæ (lō-gā-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Logania*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, characterized by opposite, usually entire leaves, with stipules which adhere to the leaf-stalks or are combined in the form of interpetiolary sheaths. The flowers usually grow in terminal or axillary cymes, and are four- or five-parted, with an inferior calyx, the stamens inserted on the corolla-tube, and a fruit which is capsular, drupaceous, or a berry. The order includes 30 genera and about 350 species, either herbs, shrubs, or trees, which are dispersed throughout tropical and subtropical regions. The plants are bitter and highly poisonous; the poison-nut, *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, belongs to this family, and several other species are used in medicine. Since the genus name upon which this family was based is untenable, the name *Spigeliaceæ*, given to it by Martius in 1827, becomes its proper designation.

logaœdic (log-ạ-ē′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *logaœdicus*, < LGr. λογαοιδικός, logaœdic, < Gr. λόγος, speech, prose (see *Logos*), + ἀοιδή, song: see *ode*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, prose-poetic; in *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of trochaic or iambic verse in which dactyls are combined with trochees or anapests with iambi: so called because this apparent irregularity seems to approach the non-observance of metrical laws characteristic of prose. These dactyls and anapests are not, however, full dactyls or anapests of four times or moræ, but cyclic dactyls or anapests of only three times, equivalent therefore in measure to trochees or iambi. A single long syllable is also used in some places in several forms of logaœdic verse to represent a complete foot. This long is equal not to two but to three shorts, and is therefore equivalent to a trochee. Irrational longs—that is, longs reduced to the value of a short—also occur in the theses. A basis sometimes precedes the series. Recent metricians use the epithet *logaœdic* of mixed meters (see *mixed*) in general. Ancient writers classed many logaœdic meters as Ionic, epionic, choriambic, epichoriambic, or antispastic. Among the more familiar logaœdic meters are the Glyconic, Pherecratic, Asclepiadic, Sapphic, and Alcaic. See *basis*, 9, and *cyclic*, 3.

II. *n.* A verse of the character defined above.

logarithm (log′a-rithm or -riтнm), *n.* [Cf. F. *logarithme* = Sp. *logaritmo* = Pg. *logarithmo* = It. *logaritmo* = D. G. *logarithme* = Dan. *logaritme* = Sw. *logaritm* (< E.); < NL. *logarithmus* (NGr. λογάριθμος), < Gr. λόγος, proportion, ratio (see *Logos*), + ἀριθμός, a number: see *arithmetic*.] (*a*) An artificial number, or number used in computation, belonging to a series (or system of logarithms) having the following properties: First, every natural or positive number, integral or fractional, has a logarithm in each system of logarithms; and conversely, every logarithm belongs to a natural number, called its *antilogarithm*. Second, in each system of logarithms, the logarithms corresponding to any geometrical progression of natural numbers are in arithmetical progression: that is, if each natural number of the series is obtained from the preceding one by multiplying a constant factor into this preceding one, then each logarithm may be obtained from the preceding one by adding a constant increment or subtracting a constant decrement. This is shown, for the system of Napier's logarithms, in the following table. It must be said that logarithms are, in general, irrational numbers, and their values can only be expressed approximately, being carried to some finite number of decimal places. Owing to the neglected places, it will often happen that the difference between two logarithms, obtained by subtracting the approximate value of one from that of the other, is in error by 1 in the last decimal place.

Natural numbers.	Logarithms (Napier's system).	Successive differences.
45.3999..	123025851	
		23025851
453.9993..	100000000	
		23025851
4539.9930..	76974149	
		23025851
45399.9298..	53948298	
		23025851
453999.2976..	30922447	
		23025851
4539992.9763..	7896596	
		23025851
45399929.7625..	—15129255	

It will thus be seen that if four numbers, A, B, C, D, are in proportion, so that A : B = C : D, then their four logarithms satisfy the equation, log A — log B = log C — log D; so that, to work the rule of three with logarithms, we simply substitute for each number its logarithm and proceed as usual, only that in every case we perform addition instead of multiplication and subtraction instead of division; and the result is the logarithm of the answer. (*b*) As now understood, a system of logarithms, besides the two essential characters set forth above, has a third, namely that the logarithm of 1 is 0. This being admitted, a simpler definition can be given of the logarithm, viz.: a logarithm is the exponent of the power to which a number constant for each system, and called the *base* of the system, must be raised in order to produce the natural number, or antilogarithm. Thus (base)$^{\log x} = x$. At the time logarithms were invented fractional exponents had not been thought of, and even decimals, as we conceive them, were little used, the decimal point not having yet appeared; consequently, the last definition of the logarithm, which is now the usual one, was not at first possible. With logarithms in the modern sense, the rule for solving proportions still holds, but is secondary to the following fundamental rule: The sum of the logarithms of several numbers is the logarithm of the continued product of those numbers. For example, let it be required to determine the circumference of the earth in inches, knowing that its radius is 3958 miles. We take out from a table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers which have to be multiplied together, as follows:

Names of quantities.	Natural numbers.	Common logarithms.
Radius of the earth in miles.....	3958	3.5974858
Ratio of diameter to radius.....	2	0.3010300
Ratio of circumference to diameter	3.1415927	0.4971499
One mile in feet.....	5280	3.7226339
One foot in inches.....	12	1.0791812

The sum of these logarithms is 9.1974808, which we find by the table to be the logarithm of a number comprised between 1575690000 and 1575691000. To obtain a closer approximation, we should have to carry the logarithms to more places of decimals; but this would be useless, since the radius of the earth is only given to the nearest mile. From this fundamental rule several subsidiary rules follow as corollaries. Thus, to divide one number by another, subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and the antilogarithm of the remainder is the quotient; to take the reciprocal of a number, change the sign of the logarithm, and the antilogarithm of the result is the reciprocal; to raise a number to any power, multiply the logarithm of the base by the exponent of the power, and the antilogarithm of the product is the power sought; to extract any root of a number, divide the logarithm of that number by the index of the root, and the antilogarithm of the quotient is the root sought. For example, what is the amount of $1 at interest at 6 per cent. compounding yearly for 1,000 years? We must here raise 1.06 to the thousandth power. The common logarithm of 1.06 is 0.0253058653; 1,000 times this is 25.3058653, which is the logarithm of 2022384 followed by 19 ciphers, or say 20 quadrillions 223840 trillions, in the English numeration. To give an idea of the advantage of logarithms in trigonometrical calculations, it may be mentioned that to find the altitude of the sun from its hour-angle and declination with logarithms requires seven numbers to be taken out of the tables and two additions to be performed, while the solution of the same problem with a table of natural sines requires, as before, the taking out of seven numbers from the tables, and besides eight additions and two halvings. There are two systems of logarithms in common use, the *hyperbolic, natural*, or *Napierian* or *Neperian* (not Napier's own) *logarithms* in analysis, and *common, decimal*, or *Briggsian logarithms* in ordinary computations. The base of the system of hyperbolic logarithms is 2.718281828459. This kind of logarithm derives its name from its measuring the area between the equilateral hyperbola, an ordinate, and the axes of coördinates when these are the asymptotes; but the chief characteristic of the system is that, x being any number less than unity,

$$\log(1+x) = x - \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 - \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Thus, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1.1 is calculated as follows:

x	0.100000000	$\frac{1}{2}x^2$	0.005000000
$\frac{1}{3}x^3$	0.000333333	$\frac{1}{4}x^4$	0.000025000
$\frac{1}{5}x^5$	0.000002000	$\frac{1}{6}x^6$	0.000000167
$\frac{1}{7}x^7$	0.000000014	$\frac{1}{8}x^8$	0.000000001
	0.100335347		0.005025168
	0.005025168		
log 1.1	0.095310179		

By the skilful application of this principle, with some others of subsidiary importance, the whole table of natural logarithms has been calculated. The logarithms of any other system, in the modern sense, are simply the products of the hyperbolic logarithms into a factor constant for that system, called the *modulus* of the system of logarithms; and each system in the old sense is derivable from a system in the modern sense by adding a constant to every logarithm. The base of the common system of logarithms is 10, and its modulus is 0.4342944819. A common logarithm consists of an integer part and a decimal: the former is called the *index* or *characteristic*, the latter the *mantissa*. The characteristic depends only upon the position of the decimal point, and not at all upon the succession of significant figures; the mantissa depends entirely upon the succession of figures, and not at all upon the position of the decimal point. Thus,

log 12345	4.0914911
log 1234.5	3.0914911
log 123.45	2.0914911

The characteristic of a logarithm is equal to the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms of numbers less than unity are negative; but, negative numbers not being convenient in computation, such logarithms are usually written in one or other of two ways, as follows: The first and perhaps the best way is to make the mantissa positive and take the characteristic only as negative, increasing, for this purpose, its absolute value by 1, and writing the minus sign over it. Thus, in place of writing —0.3010300, which is the logarithm of $\frac{1}{2}$, we may write $\bar{1}$.6989700. The second and most usual way is to augment the logarithm by 10 or by 100, thus forming a logarithm in the original sense of the word. Thus, —0.3010300 would be written 9.6989700, the characteristic in this case being 9 less the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms were invented and a table published in 1614 by John Napier of Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were proposed by his contemporary Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College in London. The first extended table

of common logarithms, by Adrian Vlacq, 1628, has been the basis of every one since published. Abbreviated *l.* or *log.*—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm.** See *arithmetical.*—**Binary logarithms.** See *binary.*—**Briggsian, common, or decimal logarithm.** See above.—**Circular logarithm,** an imaginary logarithm.—**Division by logarithms.** See *division.*—**Gaussian logarithms.** See *Gaussian.*—**Logistic logarithm,** the logarithm of a number of seconds subtracted from the logarithm of 3600, the number of seconds in an hour.—**Natural, hyperbolic, Neperian, or Napierian logarithm.** See above.—**Negative index of a logarithm,** one that is affected with the negative sign. Such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—**Parabolic logarithm,** a real logarithm.—**Quadratic logarithm,** the exponent of a power of π which power of 2 is itself the exponent of a power of the decimal antilogarithm of $2-10$, the power being the number of which the first exponent is the *quadratic logarithm.* That is, if $a = 10^{2 \cdot 10}$ and $a^{2x} = N$, then x is the quadratic logarithm of N, written LqN.

logarithmetic (log″a-rith-met′ik), *a.* [< *logarithm* + *-et-ic*, after *arithmetic.*] Same as *logarithmic.* [Rare.]

logarithmetical (log″a-rith-met′i-kal), *a.* [< ★*logarithmetic* + *-al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmic (log-a-rith′mik), *a.* [< *logarithm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmic curvature,** the ratio of the distances from the points of contact of two infinitely neighboring tangents to their point of intersection. This ratio is unity at an ordinary point, and on an algebraic curve is always rational.—**Logarithmic curve.** See *logistic curve,* under *logistic.*—**Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola,** etc. See the nouns.—**Logarithmic plus and minus,** two algebraic signs, $\perp$ and $\top$, such that $\alpha = \beta \perp \gamma$ and $\alpha = \beta \top \gamma$ signify that $\log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 45°) = \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\beta + 45°) \pm \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\gamma + 45°)$, the upper sign for $\perp$, and the lower for $\top$.—**Logarithmic spiral,** a curve-line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic curve. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, and the tangent of this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are also logarithmic spirals. Also called *logistic spiral.*



Logarithmic Spiral.

logarithmical (log-a-rith′mi-kal), *a.* [< *logarithmic* + *-al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmically (log-a-rith′mi-kal-i), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

logarithmotechny (log-a-rith′mō-tek-ni), *n.* [< E. *logarithm* (NGr. λογάριθμος) + Gr. τέχνη, art.] The art of calculating logarithms.

logat†, *n.* See *logget.*

log-beam (log′bēm), *n.* In a sawmill, the traveling frame which supports the log and feeds it to the saws.

log-board (log′bōrd), *n.* [< *log*^{2} + *board.*] A pair of boards shutting together like a book, formerly used instead of a log-slate.

log-book (log′bůk), *n.* [= Sw. *logbok* = Dan. *logbog;* as *log*^{2} + *book.*] 1. The official record of proceedings on board ship: so called from the register which it includes of the indications of the log. It is a journal of all important items happening on shipboard, contains the data from which the navigator determines his position by dead-reckoning (which see), and is, when properly kept, a complete meteorological journal. On board merchant ships the log is kept by the first officer; on board men-of-war, by the navigator.

2. In the board schools of Great Britain, a book for memoranda kept by the principal of the school, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Act.

log-butter (log′but″ėr), *n.* A heavy drag-saw ★used in squaring or butting the ends of logs.

log-cabin (log′kab′in), *n.* See *log cabin,* under *log*^{1}, *a.*

log-chip (log′chip), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to a log-line. See *log*^{2}. Also, erroneously, *log-ship.*

log-cock (log′kok), *n.* The pileated woodpecker of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Ceophlœus pileatus,* more fully called *black log-cock.*

loget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge.*

log-fish (log′fish), *n.* The barrel-fish, *Palinurichthys perciformis.* Also called *rudder-fish.*

log-frame (log′frām), *n.* A sawmill machine for cutting timber into planks; a deal-frame.

loggan (log′an), *n.* [Also *logan;* < *log*^{3}.] A logging-rock or rocking-stone.

loggat†, *n.* See *logget.*

logget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge.*

logger^1 (log′ėr), *n.* [< *log*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A man ★employed in getting out logs or timber from the forest, and sometimes in getting them down rivers to market. [U. S. and Canada.]

There were a couple of *loggers* on board, in red flannel shirts, and with rifles. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 110.

logger^2† (log′ėr), *a.* [< *log*^{1} + *-er,* here used adjectively. Cf. *loggy, logy.*] Heavy; stupid. Compare *loggerhead.*

My head too heavy was and *logger*
Even to make a Pettifogger.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

logger^3 (log′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *log*^{3}. Cf. Dan. *logre,* wag the tail.] To move irregularly, as ★a wheel that is loose on its axle. [Prov. Eng.]

loggerhead (log′ėr-hed), *n.* [< *logger*^{2} + *head.*] 1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull.

Now wae be to you, *loggerheads,*
That dwell near Castlecarry,
To let awa' sic a bonny lass,
A Highlandman to marry.
Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 75).

You in the mean time, you silly *Logerhead,* deserve to have your Bones well-thrash'd with a Fool's staff, for thinking to stir up Kings and Princes to War by such Childish Arguments. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 17.

2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used after being heated for various purposes, as to liquefy tar, to ignite the priming of a cannon, etc. Also called *loggerheat.*

Here dozed a fire of beechen logs, that bred
Strange fancies in its embers golden-red,
And nursed the *loggerhead* whose hissing dip,
Timed by nice instinct, creamed the mug of flip.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

3. A post in the stern of a whale-boat, with a bell-shaped head, around which the harpoon-line passes; a snubbing-post.—4. A large-headed marine turtle belonging to the genus *Thalassochelys,* as the American loggerhead, *T. caouana* or *caretta,* or the Indian, *T. olivacea;* also, the alligator-turtle of the southern United States, *Macrochelys lacertina.*—5. The small gray or Carolinian shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus,* a bird of the family *Laniidæ,* resident and abundant in the southern parts of the United States, and sometimes as far north as New England. It is about 8½ inches long (the wing and tail each 4 inches), slate-colored above and white below, with the wings and tail black and white, the scapulars and upper tail-coverts bleached a little, and each side of the head marked by a black bar, the two bars meeting on the forehead. The bird is a geographical race of the common white-rumped shrike, *L. excubitorides,* and its habits are the same as those of other butcher-birds.

6. A flycatcher. [West Indies.]—7. The chub. [Local, Eng.]—8. A kind of sponge found in Florida.—9. *pl.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra;* also, the blue-bottle, *C. Cyanus.*—**At loggerheads,** engaged in bickerings or disputes; contending about differences of opinion or the like.

At last the divine and the poet, traditionally *at loggerheads,* have a common bond of suffering.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 13.

To fall or go to loggerheads, to come to blows.

loggerheaded (log′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* [< *loggerhead* + *-ed*^{2}.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *logger-headed* and unpolish'd grooms!
What, no attendance? *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 128.

loggerheat (log′ėr-hēt), *n.* Same as *loggerhead,* 2.

loggett, *n.* [Also *loggat, logat;* dim. of *log*^{1}.] 1. A small log or piece of wood.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. *pl.* An old English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning; skittle-pins. It was at one time prohibited by statute, under Henry VIII.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 100.

[I have seen it [*loggats*] played in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present.
Steevens, note on the above passage.]

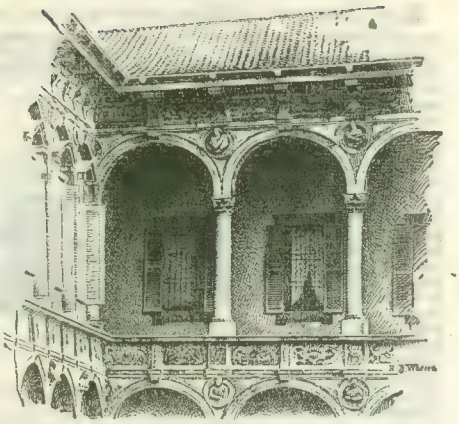
loggia (loj′ä), *n.*; pl. *loggie* (-e). [It., = E. *lodge,* q. v.] In *Italian arch.*: (*a*) A gallery or arcade in a building, properly at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on at least one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers. Such galleries afford an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook, and are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous loggie are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raphael and his scholars. Compare *belvedere.* See cut in next column. (*b*) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

logging^1 (log′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *log*^{1}, *v.*] The business of cutting and getting out logs or timber from a forest. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lodging.*

logging-ax (log′ing-aks), *n.* A heavy ax used in cutting off logs.

logging-bee (log′ing-bē), *n.* Same as *log-rolling,* 1.



Loggia, Ospedale Maggiore, Milan.

A *logging-bee* followed the burning of the fallow, as a matter of course. In the bush [Canada] where hands are few . . . these gatherings are considered indispensable [1832]. *Susanna Moodie,* Roughing it in the Bush, II. 58.

logging-camp (log′ing-kamp), *n.* An encampment of loggers or persons engaged in logging during winter. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging-head (log′ing-hed), *n.* In a steam-engine, the working-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

logging-rock (log′ing-rok), *n.* A rock so balanced on its base that it logs or rocks to and fro very easily, as by the force of the wind.

log-glass (log′glàs), *n.* A fourteen- or twenty-eight-second sand-glass, used with the log-line to ascertain the speed of a ship. See *log*^{2}.

logh†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loch*^{1} or *lough*^{1}, and of *low*^{3}.

loghead (log′hed), *n.* A thick-headed or stupid person; a loggerhead. [Rare.]

Not being born purely a *Loghead* (Dummkopf), thou hadst no other outlook. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, p. 113.

log-headed (log′hed″ed), *a.* Stupid. *Davies.*

For well I knewe it was some mad-heded chylde
That invented this name, that the *log-headed* knave might be begilde. *R. Edwards,* Damon and Pythias.

log-house (log′hous′), *n.* See *log house,* under ★*log*^{1}, *a.*

logic (loj′ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *logick, logique,* < ME. *logike,* < OF. (and F.) *logique* = Sp. *lógica* = Pg. It. *logica,* < L. *logica, logice,* < Gr. λογική (occurring first in Cicero), logic; properly fem. of λογικός (> L. *logicus*), of or pertaining to speech or reason or reasoning, rational, reasonable, < λόγος, speech, reason: see *Logos.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The science of the distinction of true from false reasoning, with whatever is naturally treated in connection therewith. See the phrases below. The definition of logic has been much disputed, and many definitions of the word have been given. There was much discussion in ancient and medieval times of the questions whether logic was a mode of knowing, or an instrument of science, or an art, or a practical science, or a speculative science. There was also a great diversity of opinion as to the subject-matter of logic, some holding that it had to do with words, others that it treated of the *ens rationis,* or that which has its existence in thought, and still others that it related to argumentations or some instrument of knowing. In modern times, especially since Kant, the real divergence of conception has been very much greater, one party holding that the main business of logic consists in developing the true theory of the process of cognition, and a second that its chief work is to separate inferences into classes distinguished by their form, while a third maintains that the form and the matter of thought have to be evolved together.

Logike hath eke in his degree
Betwene the trouth and the falshede
The pleyne wordes for to shede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

He that knoweth reason to be in man, and the same geven by the greate might of God, must nedes confesse the *Logique* also is in man, and that onely by God. For there is none other difference betwixt the one and thother but that *Logique* is a Greke worde and Reason is an Englishe woorde. . . . *Logique* is an arte to reason probably on bothe partes of al matiers that be putte foorth, so ferre as the nature of every thing can beare.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

[*Dialectic* and *organon* are generally synonyms of *logic,* though they have been variously distinguished at different times.]

2. Reasoning, or power of reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation; used absolutely, reason; sound sense.

Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with *logic* not his own,
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part.
Cowper, Task, ii. 737.

Abstract logic, the general theory of logic (also called *logica docens, general* and *theoretical logic*): opposed to *concrete logic,* or logic as an element of active thought in the prosecution of science (also called *logica utens, special* and *practical logic*). The terms *logica utens* and *docens*

are derived from *logicus utens*, he who draws conclusions, and *logicus docens*, he who frames demonstrations. But the corresponding distinction of the branches of science is not very clear, and the terms are often used vaguely and incorrectly.—**Acquired logic**, or **logica docens**, the correct knowledge or strictly scientific part of the rules of reasoning, as opposed to *logica utens*, or the natural faculty of reasoning.—**Applied logic**, rules for the direction of the understanding under the psychological conditions to which it is subjected; that part of logic which shows how to avoid prejudice, how to escape various erroneous tendencies, etc.—**Aristotelian logic**. See *Aristotelian*.—**Artificial logic**. (*a*) The acquired habit of distinguishing truth from falsehood; the science, art, or organon of logic: also called *acquired logic*: opposed to *natural logic* (*a*). (*b*) The science of the necessary rules of thought: also called *scientific logic*: opposed to *natural logic* (*c*).—**Calculus of logic**. See *calculus*.—**Concrete logic**. See *abstract logic*.—**Deductive logic**, that branch of logic which takes no account of probability or other quantitative considerations.—**Formal logic**. See *formal*.—**Habitual logic**. See *habitual*.—**Inductive logic**, the logic of scientific reasoning.—**Material logic**, the logic which takes into account either the laws of the process of human cognition or the matter to which the thought is directed.—**Natural logic**. (*a*) The natural faculty of distinguishing truth from falsity: also called *native logic*. (*b*) The logical doctrine applicable to natural things: opposed to the *logic of faith*, which is applicable to supernatural things (a distinction used in discussions on the Trinity). (*c*) An anthropological science which treats of the rules of the natural use of the understanding.—**Objective logic**. (*a*) The body of doctrines of which logic is built up: also called *systematic logic*: opposed to *habitual logic*, which is any individual's knowledge of those doctrines. (*b*) The logic of objective thought, or thought as it exists in the external world. (*c*) The science which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, so far as these lie in the contents, materials, or objects about which our knowledge is conversant. Also called *material logic*.—**Particular logic**. See *universal logic*.—**Pure logic**, the general laws of thought: opposed to *applied* or *modified logic*, the laws of logic applicable to this or that kind of mind as shown in empirical anthropology, such as the doctrine of Bacon concerning idola.—**Scientific logic**. Same as *artificial logic* (*b*).—**Subjective logic**, the opposite of *objective logic* in any sense.—**Subjectivist logic**, or **subjectivistically formal logic**, a system of logic whose only aim is to give thought a subjective agreement with itself, such, for example, as the system of Mansell: opposed to *objectivistic logic*, which aims at rules for making or aiding thought to agree with the reality.—**To chop logic**. See *chop*^{2}.—**Universal logic**, the general logical doctrine applicable to all matter: opposed to *particular logic*, the doctrine of the application of the formulas of logic to particular cases—for example, to necessary, contingent, probable, and impossible matter.

II. *a.* Pertaining to God the Son as the Logos or Word of God. [Rare.]

> The Fathers, rejecting all savour of a bloody sacrifice, have no scruple of speaking about the Eucharist as a sacrifice in the other sense; they call it a "*logic* sacrifice" (θυσία λογική), for the Logos is the Word of God, Jesus Christ. *Baring-Gould*, Our Inheritance, p. 382.

logical (loj'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *logic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to logic; used or taught in logic: as, *logical* subtleties.

> They are put off by the names of vertues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logicall* words. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

2. According to the principles of logic; so stated or conceived, as an argument, that the form guarantees its validity; unobjectionable from the point of view of logic; consistent: as, *logical* reasoning; a *logical* division of a subject; a *logical* definition.—3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; given to considering the processes of reason as to their forms or genera, and critically as to their validity and cogency: applied especially to an analytical mind or a methodical habit.—**Logical abecedarium**. See *abecedarium*.—**Logical abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—**Logical actuality**, the satisfying of the principle of sufficient reason.—**Logical addition**. See *addition*, 1.—**Logical algebra**. See *algebra*.—**Logical conviction**, intellectual conviction; the settlement of individual belief by reason.—**Logical distinctness**, the accurate logical analysis of a conception.—**Logical division**. (*a*) See *division*. (*b*) The division of a genus into species.—**Logical induction**. See *induction*, 5.—**Logical machine**. See *machine*.—**Logical medicine**, dogmatic or methodic medicine: opposed to *empiric medicine*.—**Logical moments** of judgments, the different modes of uniting representations into one consciousness.—**Logical necessity**. See *necessity*.—**Logical part**†, a species considered relatively to its genus.—**Logical perfection**, the perspicuity, harmony, and completeness of a science: opposed to *material perfection*.—**Logical possibility**, the possibility of that which does not involve contradiction.—**Logical presumption**, ampliative inference; a scientific induction or hypothesis.—**Logical privation**, the absence of a form that ought to be in a subject: opposed to *physical privation*, or the absence of a form that is sometimes in a subject.—**Logical reflection**, the comparison of concepts.—**Logical truth**. (*a*) The truth of a proposition; the agreement of a judgment with the reality. (*b*) Self-consistency.—**Logical whole**, a genus considered as having its species as parts. =**Syn.** 1. Dialectic.—2. Coherent, consistent.—3. Analytical, methodical.

II. *n.* Used only in the phrase *little* (*small*) *logicals*. These are the logical doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, the exponibles, consequences, obligations, insolubles, etc.

> They [the Utopians] have not devised one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications, very wittily invented in the small *logicals* which here our children in every place do learn. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

logicality (loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *logical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being logical; correctness or consistency of reasoning; logicalness.

logicalization (loj″i-ka-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *logicalize* + *-ation*.] The act of logicalizing or making logical. [Rare.]

> The mere act of writing tends in a great measure to the *logicalization* of thought. *Poe*, Marginalia, xvi.

logicalize (loj'i-ka-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logicalized*, ppr. *logicalizing*. [< *logical* + *-ize*.] To make logical. [Rare.]

> Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at . . . expression. *Poe*, Marginalia, xvi.

logically (loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* According to logical principles, or by formally valid inference: as, to argue *logically*.

logicalness (loj'i-ka-nes), *n.* The quality of being logical.

logic-chopping (loj'ik-chop″ing), *n.* Quibbling or sophistical reasoning. See *to chop logic*, under *chop*^{2}, *v. t.*

logic-fisted†, *a.* Close-fisted. [Rare.]

> One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a *logic-fisted* grippingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. *Kennet*, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

logician (lō-jish'an), *n.* [< *logic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is skilled in logic or in argument; a teacher or professor of logic.

> First, like a right cunning and sturdy *logician*, he denies my argument, not mattering whether in the major or minor. *Milton*, Colasterion.
>
> Aristotle, who was the best Critick, was also one of the best *Logicians* that ever appeared in the World. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

2. In medieval universities, a student of arts in the second class or lection; one who was preparing for the baccalaureate, being above the summulists and below the physicians.

logicianer† (lō-jish'an-ėr), *n.* [< *logician* + *-er*^{1}.] Same as *logician*, 1.

> There is no good *logicioner* but would think, I think, that a syllogism thus formed of such a thieving major, a runaway minor, and a traiterous consequent must needs prove at the weakest to such a hanging argument. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 137).

logicize (loj'i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *logicized*, ppr. *logicizing*. [< *logic* + *-ize*.] To exercise one's logical powers; argue. Also spelled *logicise*. [Rare.]

> Intellect is not speaking and *logicising*; it is seeing and ascertaining. *Carlyle*.

logics† (loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *logic*: see *-ics*.] The science or principles of logic.

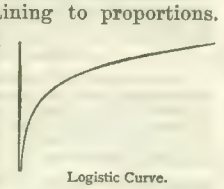
logie (lō'gi), *n.* [Said to be named from one *Logie*, its inventor.] An ornament made of zinc or pewter used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

logist† (lō'jist), *n.* [< LL. *logista*, < Gr. λογιστής, a reckoner, an accountant, < λογίζεσθαι, reckon, < λόγος, an account: see *Logos*.] An expert ★accountant. *Bailey*, 1731.

logistic (lō-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *logistique*, < Gr. λογιστικός, skilled in calculating (fem. λογιστική, the art of calculation), < λογιστής, a calculator, < λογίζεσθαι, compute, < λόγος, calculation, proportion: see *logic*, *Logos*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Logical. *Berkeley*.—2. Skilled in or pertaining to computation and calculation.

> Plato's dislike of the Sophists extended to the subjects which they taught, and he is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical arithmetic. *J. Gow*, Hist. Greek Mathematics.

3. Proportional; pertaining to proportions.—**Logistic arithmetic**. See II.—**Logistic line** or **curve**, a curve whose ordinates increase arithmetically while its abscissas increase geometrically. Also called *logarithmic curve*. See the figure.—**Logistic logarithm**. See *logarithm*.—**Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral*. See *logarithmic*.



Logistic Curve.

II. *n.* (*a*) The art of calculation, with the fingers, with an abacus, with characters, or otherwise; practical or vulgar arithmetic. (*b*) Sexagesimal arithmetic.—**Specious logistic**, the art of calculating by means of geometrical constructions.

logistical (lō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *logistic* + *-al*.] Same as *logistic*.

logistics (lō-jis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *logistic*: see *-ics*.] 1. Same as *logistic*, especially in sense (*b*).—2. That branch of military science which relates to the movement and supplying of armies, and all arrangements necessary for and matters connected with the carrying on of campaigns, including the study of present or possible fields of war in their topographical and other relations; according to some, the science of strategy and arms in general.

log-line (log'līn), *n.* [= Sw. *loglina* = Dan. *logline*; as *log*^{2} + *line*^{2}.] *Naut.*, a line or cord, from 150 to 200 fathoms in length, fastened to the log-chip by means of three legs of cord, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*. See *log*^{2}.

logman (log'man), *n.*; pl. *logmen* (-men). 1. A man who carries logs.

> The very instant that I saw you, did
> My heart fly to your service: . . . for your sake
> Am I this patient *log-man*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 67.

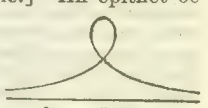
2. One employed in cutting and conveying logs to a mill. [Local, U. S.]

log-measurer (log'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for gaging logs and reducing the measure in the rough to board-measure, in running feet, after making due allowance for losses in squaring, etc.

logocracy (log-ok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + κρατεῖν, govern, < κράτος, strength.] Government by the power of words. [Rare.]

> In this country every man adopts some particular slang-whanger as the standard of his judgment, and reads everything he writes, if he reads nothing else: which is doubtless the reason why the people of this *logocracy* are so marvellously enlightened. *Irving*, Salmagundi, xiv.

logocyclic (log-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. λόγος, ratio, proportion, + κύκλος, circle.] An epithet occurring only in the phrase *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic. It may be constructed by increasing and diminishing the radius vector of a variable point on a straight line by the distance of that point from the point of the line nearest to the origin. The equation of the curve is



Logocyclic Curve.

$$(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^2x.$$

It resembles the folium of Descartes, but has a rounder loop.

logodædaly (log-ō-ded'al-i), *n.* [< LL. *logodædalia*, < LGr. λογοδαιδάλια, < Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, skilled in tricking out a speech, < λόγος, word, + δαίδαλος, cunningly wrought: see *dedal*.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

> For one instance of mere logomachy, I could bring ten instances of *logodædaly* or verbal legerdemain. *Coleridge*.

logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word, + γράμμα, a letter: see *grammar*.] 1. A word-sign; a single written character, or a combination of characters regarded as a unit, representing a whole word. A logogram may be pictorial—that is, it may be an ideogram, such as the astronomical signs ☉ for the sun and ☾ for the moon; or it may be phonetic in its immediate origin—that is, it may be a single letter or set of letters standing as an abbreviation for the complete word, as *c.* for *cent*, *s.* for *shilling*; or, lastly, it may be such a letter or set of letters transferred from one language to another, losing its phonetic value, but still representing the same idea, as £ or *lb.* for the Latin *libra*, signifying and pronounced *pound*.

2. A versified puzzle containing synonyms of a number of words derived from a single word by recombining its letters, the solution depending upon the guessing of the derived words from the synonyms, and the discovery from the former of the original word. Thus, from *curtain* may be derived *cur*, *curt*, *nut*, etc., for which may be used in the puzzle *dog*, *short*, *shell-fruit*, etc.

logograph (log'ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A written word; a character or series of characters representing a word. See *logographic*, 1, and *logography*, 1.—2. A word-writer; an instrument for recording spoken sounds.

> Barlow has constructed an apparatus for recording the sounds of the human voice, which he calls a *logograph*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 251.

logographer (lō-gog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *logography* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a prose-writer; especially, a historian. Under the name of logographers are commonly classed the early Greek historians before Herodotus. This school of writers began with Cadmus of Miletus, about 550 B. C., and continued for over a century. They wrote in the Ionic dialect, and most of them were Ionians by birth.

2. One who is skilled in logography.

logographic (log-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λογογραφικός, concerning the writing of speeches, < λογογράφος, a writer of speeches: see *logography*.] 1. Pertaining to written words; consisting of characters or signs each of which singly represents a complete word.

> English is, like Chinese, not alphabetic in its dress, but *logographic*; and there is no man living, in England or America, who has learned or can learn to read it: that is, to pronounce anything and everything written in it. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 106.

2. Pertaining to logography.

logographical (log-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *logographic* + *-al*.] Same as *logographic*.

logographically (log-ō-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a logographic manner; by means of logography.

The Times is usually dated from the 1st of January 1788, but was really commenced on the 18th January 1785, under the title of The London Daily Universal Register, printed *logographically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 417.

logography (lō-gog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [=F. *logographie*, < Gr. λογογραφία, a writing of speeches, prose or historical writing, < λογογράφος, a writer of speeches, a historian or prose-writer, later a secretary or accountant, < λόγος, a speech, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A method of printing in which short words of frequent occurrence, roots, prefixes, suffixes, etc., are cast on single types, called logotypes. It was this system (then patented) that was originally used (from 1785) in printing the newspaper which afterward became the London "Times." Logography was soon abandoned, but there have been attempts to revive it.

2. A method of reporting speeches word for word without the use of stenography, tried in the French National Assembly for two years, 1790–92. It required the employment of twelve or fourteen reporters, each in succession taking down a few words on paper so marked as to show the proper sequence. It was abandoned as cumbrous and liable to great error.

logogriph (log′ō-grif), *n.* [Also *logogriphe*, and erroneously *logogryph*; =F. *logogriphe* = Sp. It. *logogrifo* = Pg. *logogripho*, < Gr. λόγος, word, + γρῖφος, a fishing-basket, a riddle.] A riddle; specifically, a riddle formed by the arbitrary or confused mingling of parts or elements, which have to be recombined in proper order for the answer.

The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of *logogriphes*.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 389.

logomachist (lō-gom′a̤-kist), *n.* [< *logomach-y* + *-ist.*] One who contends about words, or who uses words merely as weapons or instruments of contention.

Nor . . . was Protagoras a shallow *logomachist*, asserting the difficulties of human knowledge without a profound investigation. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 157.

logomachy (lō-gom′a̤-ki), *n.* [= F. *logomachie* = Sp. *logomaquia* = It. *logomachia*, < LGr. λογομαχία, war about words, < λογομάχος, a fighter about words, < Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + μάχεσθαι, fight, μάχη, a fight.] 1. Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

What terrible battles yclep'd *logomachies* have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

2. A game played with cards each bearing one letter, with which words are formed.

logomania (log-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + μανία, madness: see *mania*.] Aphasia in its most general sense.

logometer[1] (lō-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, ratio, proportion (see *Logos*), + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. A logarithmic scale. The natural numbers, generally from one power of 10 to another, are laid down at distances along the scale from a fixed point proportional to their logarithms. In Palmer's computing scale, made about 1845, there was a circle turning in its plane in a fixed circle, and the limbs of both were divided logarithmically, the numbers from 100 to 1000 occupying the circumference. It was a very useful instrument. Nystrom's calculator had curves engraved upon a metallic disk, and an arm with graduations on its edge turned about the center of the disk. The "magic square" sold in New York about 1883 was a square divided into square compartments, and was equivalent to a long scale cut up into many equal pieces placed side by side; and the measurement was made by the two edges of a square card or bit of paper. It was cheap and useful.

2. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

logometer[2] (log-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *log*[3] + Gr. μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] A patent log for ships.

logometric (log-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *logometer*[1] + *-ic*; cf. *metric*.] Of or pertaining to a logometer used in ascertaining or measuring chemical equivalents: as, a *logometric* scale.

logometrical (log-ō-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *logometric* + *-al*.] Same as *logometric*.

Logos (log′os), *n.* [< L. *logos*, < Gr. λόγος, that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, speech, also the power of the mind manifested in speech, reason, account, reference, analogy, proportion, ratio, condition, etc., in N. T. ὁ Λόγος, the Reason or Word (as a person) (see def.), < λέγειν, speak, say, tell, = L. *legere*, read: see *legend*, *lecture*. Hence *logic*, etc.] 1. In *theol.*, the Divine Word; the transcendent Divine Reason as expressed in a distinct personality; the Second Person in the Trinity, both before and after the incarnation: so called as expressing God both to God himself and to his creatures, as language expresses reason and as reason is expressed by language. The word *Logos* (λόγος) is used by Plato of reason as a manifestation of or emanation from the Supreme Being. Philo Judæus, using ideas and language partly Platonic and partly scriptural, derived especially from the Sapiential books, developed these in a form that suggests the Christian doctrine of the Logos. St. John, especially in the first chapter of his Gospel, first distinctly gives the Christian doctrine, assigning distinct personality to the Logos. Some early Christian writers distinguish between the Logos as immanent (Λόγος ἐνδιάθετος), or the Divine Reason still remaining in the bosom of the Father, and the Logos as uttered (Λόγος προφορικός), or the Word sent forth to the world.

2. In the philosophy of Heraclitus and the Stoics, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe.

Taken broadly, the doctrine of the *Logos* may be said to have run in two parallel courses — the one philosophical, the other theological; the one the development of the *Logos* as reason, the other the development of the Logos as word; the one Hellenic, the other Hebrew.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Spermatic logos, in the *Stoic philos.*, a principle of generation resident in matter.

logothete (log′ō-thēt), *n.* [< MGr. λογοθέτης, one who audits accounts, < Gr. λόγος, account (see *Logos*), + θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put: see *thesis*.] 1. Properly, an accountant; hence, an officer of the Byzantine empire, who might be (*a*) the public treasurer, (*b*) the head of any administrative department, or (*c*) the chancellor of the empire. — 2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chancellor or keeper of the patriarchal seal of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

logotype (log′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + τύπος, an impression: see *type*.] A type on which are cast the letters of a word or syllable; a single type used in place of several types. See *logography*, 1.

log-perch (log′pėrch), *n.* A percoid fish, *Percina caprodes*, the largest of the fresh-water fishes known in the United States as darters (*Etheostominæ*). It attains a length of from 6 to 8 inches, and is common in the Great Lakes and southwestern streams. Also called *hogfish*, *hog-molly*, and *rockfish*.

log-reel (log′rēl), *n.* *Naut.*, a reel on which the log-line is wound. See *log*[2].

logroll (log′rōl), *v. i.* [< *log-roll-er*, *log-roll-ing*.] To engage in log-rolling in the political sense.

In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and *log-roll* for their candidates.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

log-roller (log′rō″lėr), *n.* 1. In a sawmill, a steam-power machine for loading logs upon the saw-carriage. — 2. One of a number of politicians in a legislative body, united by an agreement, implied or expressed, to further each the other's schemes in consideration of a return in kind; a person habitually addicted to political log-rolling. [U. S.]

log-rolling (log′rō″ling), *n.* 1. A joining of forces for the purpose of handling logs: (*a*) For rolling the logs into heaps for burning after the trees have been felled to clear the land. Sometimes many neighbors were invited to assist, and a merrymaking followed. (*b*) In lumbering, for rolling logs into a stream, where they are bound together and floated down to the mills. (*c*) For collecting logs for building purposes. [U. S. and Canada.]

Other rude pleasures were more truly characteristic of their [Kentuckians'] local environments — the *log-rolling* and the quilting, the social frolic of the harvesting, the merry parties of flax-pullers, and the corn-husking at nightfall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 554.

Hence — 2. Mutual aid given by persons to one another in carrying out their several schemes or gaining their individual ends: used especially of politicians and legislators. [U. S.]

As will be seen subsequently, I do not think that corruption, in its grosser forms, is rife at Washington. When it appears, it appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) *log-rolling*.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 156.

Another general delusion is the belief in *log-rolling*. The topic is well worn and needs few remarks. If by *log-rolling* is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty. Few people are quite so very mean or so ignorant of human nature as to log-roll in that sense. *The American*, XVII. 350.

log-scale (log′skāl), *n.* A table showing the quantity of lumber one inch thick, board-measure, obtainable from a round log, the length and the diameter beneath the bark being given. *E. H. Knight.*

log-slate (log′slāt), *n.* *Naut.*, a double slate, marked and ruled on its inner side, like a log-book, on which the log is first recorded. The entries are daily copied from the slate into the log-book. In the United States navy the slate has been replaced by a paper book, so as to preserve the original record.

log-turner (log′tėr″nėr), *n.* In a sawmill, a machine for moving a log sidewise upon the saw-carriage. It consists of a steam-cylinder with a long piston-rod, the end of which engages and turns the logs.

logwood (log′wůd), *n.* [< *log*[1] + *wood*[1]: so called because imported in logs. Cf. *barwood*.] 1. A tree, *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*, found in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially from Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campeachy wood*. It belongs to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. This tree has a crooked, deformed



Branch with Fruits of Logwood (*Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*). *a*, inflorescence; *b*, flower.

stem, growing to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, with crooked, irregular branches armed with strong thorns.

2. The wood of this tree. It is of a firm texture and a red color, whence the name *bloodwood*, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its coloring matter is derived from a principle called *hematoxylin*. Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxid of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown color, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

3. The bluewood, *Condaliopsis Mucronata*. — **Bastard logwood**, *Acacia Berteriana*, a tree of Jamaica. — **Campeachy logwood**. See def. 1. — **Logwood-black**. See *black*. — **Logwood-blue**, a color produced by logwood-extract on wool mordanted with alum and cream of tartar. It is similar in tone to indigo-blue. The same color is produced on cotton mordanted with acetate of copper, but is now seldom used, on account of its fugitive character.

logy (lō′gi), *a.* [Prob. < D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy, slow, stupid, akin to E. *log*[1]. Cf. equiv. *loggy*.] Heavy; slow; stupid. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]

lohoch (lō′hok), *n.* Same as *loch*[2].

loignet, *n.* [ME. *loigne* (also *lune*, *lewne*, E. *lune*, q. v.), < OF. *loigne*, *longe*, < ML. *longia*, *longea*, < L. *longus*, long: see *long*.] A length of cord; specifically, in *falconry*, a strip of leather attached to the foot of a bird of prey when not secure in its perch.

loimic (loi′mik), *a.* [Prop. **lœmic*, < Gr. λοιμικός, pestilential, < λοιμός, plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to pestilential diseases. *Thomas.*

loimography (loi-mog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [Prop. *lœmography*, < Gr. λοιμός, plague, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description or history of the plague or of pestilential diseases. *Dunglison; Thomas.*

loimology (loi-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. *lœmology*, < Gr. λοιμός, plague, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the plague or concerning plagues or pestilential diseases. *Dunglison; Thomas.*

loin (loin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *loyne*, Sc. *lungie*, *lunyie*; < ME. *loine*, < OF. *logne*, *longe*, loin, F. *longe*, a loin, as of veal, < LL. **lumbea*, fem. (or neut. pl.?) of **lumbeus*, adj., < L. *lumbus* (> It. *lombo* = Sp. *lomo* = Pg. *lombo* = F. *lombes*, pl.), loin; perhaps = AS. *lenden*, etc., loin: see *lende*[1].] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs on each side and the upper part of the ilium or haunch-bone; one of the lateral parts of the lumbar region: commonly used in the plural (often figuratively, with reference to this part of the body being the seat of the generative faculty and a symbol of strength), except as the name of a piece of meat from the lumbar region of an animal, as a *loin* of veal.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's *loins*. . . . My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Ki. xii. 10, 11.

Brave son, derived from honourable *loins*!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 322.

loin-cloth (loin′klôth), *n.* A piece of stuff, skin, or other material worn as clothing about the loins, or more exactly about the hips.

Loiseleuria (loi-sē-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1813), named after *Loiseleur* Deslongchamps, a French botanist.] A genus of ericaceous plants, tribe *Phyllodoceæ*, characterized by a campanulate corolla, on which the five stamens are inserted, and by having the leaves opposite. There is but one species, *L. procumbens*, a small, depressed, evergreen, shrubby plant, much branched and tufted, bearing a small cluster of white or rose-colored flowers from a terminal scaly bud. The plant is found on the alpine summits of Europe and North America, and in the arctic regions. It is called *alpine* or *trailing azalea*. See *azalea*, 3.

loiter (loi′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *loitren*, < OD. D. *leuteren*, linger, loiter, trifle; cf. OD. *loteren*, delay; LG. *luderen* = G. dial. *loddern*, *lottern*, be sluggish; AS. *loddere*, a beggar, = MLG. *lodder* = Icel. *loddari*, a worthless fellow; AS. *lodrung*, trifling, nonsense, = OHG. *lotar*, empty, idle, MHG. *loter*, G. *lotter*, in comp., loose, worthless, *lotter-bube*, a worthless fellow; perhaps ult. connected with *lout*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To linger; be unduly slow in moving; delay; be dilatory; spend time idly.

Where have you been these two days *loitering?*
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 48.

=**Syn.** To lag, tarry, saunter, dilly-dally.

II. *trans.* To consume or waste, as time, idly or carelessly: used with *away:* as, he *loitered away* most of his leisure.

loiterer (loi′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

Ye lords, I say, that live like *loiterers*, look well to your office. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

loitering (loi′tėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Delaying; idle. —2†. Causing delay; inducing idleness.

Let it [a set form of prayer] be granted to some people while they are babes in Christian guifts, were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do *loitering* books and interlineary translations from children?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

loiteringly (loi′tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a loitering manner; as a loiterer.

loitersack†, *n.* A lazy loitering fellow.

If the *loitersacke* be gone springing into a taverne, Ile fetch him reeling out.
Lyly, Mother Bombie. (*Halliwell.*)

lok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lock*[1].

lokchester†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lockchester*.

lokdore†, *n.* [ME.: see *lockchester* and *lugdore*.] A certain worm.

loke[1] (lōk), *n.* [< ME. **loke*, < AS. *loca*, a bar, bolt, an inclosure: see *lock*[1], *n.*] 1. A wicket; hatch.—2. A close narrow lane; a cul-de-sac. —3. A private road or path. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

loke[1]†, **loken**†. Middle English forms of the past participle of *lock*[1].

loke[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lock*[2].

loke[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *look*[1].

loke[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *lok*, *lake*, *lak*, *lac*, < AS. *lāc*, sport, play, contest, also a gift, sacrifice: see *lake*[2], *n.*] 1. Play; sport: same as *lake*[2], 1.—2. A gift; an offering.

lokeway (lōk′wā), *n.* Same as *loke*[1], 2.

My house is bounded on the north by a *lokeway* leading from —— to ——. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 191.

Loligidæ (lō-lij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligo* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Loliginidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

Loliginei (lol-i-jin′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Loliginidæ*.

Loliginidæ (lol-i-jin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Loligo* (*Loligin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Loligo*, with eyes covered by a transparent extension of the cephalic integument and lidless, arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized, and an internal corneous gladius. In these squids or calamaries the body is conical, tapering behind; the fins are large, sometimes extending the whole length of the body; the tentacular arms have four rows of suckers toward the end, the others two; and the cuttle is slim and flattened. The living genera are *Loligo*, *Loliolus*, *Loliguncula*, and *Sepioteuthis*. See *calamary* and *squid*.



Squid (*Loligo pealei*).

Loliginoidea (lō-lij-i-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligo* (*Loligin-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods, with lidless eyes covered by a transparent extension of the skin of the head, an internal corneous gladius, and arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized.

Loligo (lō-lī′go), *n.* [NL., < L. *loligo*, a cuttle-fish.] The typical genus of the family *Loliginidæ*. *L. vulgaris* is the common European squid. *L. pealei*, *L. galei*, and *L. brevis* are American species.

loligopsid (lol-i-gop′sid), *n.* A squid of the family *Loligopsidæ*.

Loligopsidæ (lol-i-gop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods of slender form, with small head, large fins, non-retractile tentacles, suckers two-rowed, and siphon without valves. The leading genera are *Loligopsis*, *Leachia*, *Pyrgopsis*, *Taonius*, and *Cranchia*. Also called *Taoniidæ* and *Cranchiidæ*.

Loligopsinæ (lol″i-gop-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligopsis* + *-inæ*.] The *Loligopsidæ* as a subfamily of *Teuthidæ*.

Loligopsis (lol-i-gop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Loligo* + Gr. *ὄψις*, look, appearance.] The typical genus of *Loligopsidæ*.

lolion† (lō′li-on), *n.* [< L. *lolium*, darnel: see *Lolium*.] A plant of the genus *Lolium;* darnel; tares.

They had no pleasure to hear the Scribes and the Pharisees; they stank in their nose; their doctrine was unsavory; it was of *lolions*, of decimations of aniseed, and cummin, and such gear. *Latimer*, Works, I. 200.

Lolium (lol′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *lolium*, darnel, cockle, tares.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeeæ*, type of the subtribe *Lolieæ*. It is characterized by the several-flowered spikelets, which are in two ranks, alternate sessile, and with their edges facing the axis of the spike. About six species are recognized by modern authors; they are native in Europe, the northern part of Africa, and temperate Asia, but they have been introduced in many other places. *L. perenne*, the ray- or rye-grass, is a good pasture- or meadow-grass. The best variety is called *Italian rye-grass*. *L. temulentum*, the darnel, or bearded darnel, has been supposed to have noxious properties, to which the name *temulentum*, drunken, alludes. See *darnel*.

loll (lol), *v.* [< ME. *lollen*, lounge, limp about, rest, also flap, wag, < MD. *lollen*, sit over the fire. Akin to *lull:* see *lull*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lie or lean at ease; recline or lean idly, or in a careless or languid attitude.

He that *lolleth* is lame other his leg out of ioynte.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 215.

Folding our hands within our arms, we both *lolled* upon the counter. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 55.

Fortune is . . . seen . . . as often trundling a wheelbarrow as *lolling* in a coach and six.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

Rupert gave her a glance most bewitchingly tender, *Loll'd* back in his chair, put his toes on the fender.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 38.

2. To hang loose and extended, as the tongue protruded from the mouth of a dog or a cow.

His chyn with a chol [jowl] *lollede*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 224.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.
Dryden.

The dreary black sea-weed *lolls* and wags.
Lowell, Appledore.

II. *trans.* 1. To hang up or out; allow to hang out, as the tongue.

Hit hath ytake fro Tyborne twenty stronge theeues;
Ther lewede theeues ben *lollid* vp loke how thei been sauede! *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 131.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their fawning tongues. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; dandle. [North. Eng.]

He *loll'd* her in his arms,
He lull'd her on his breast.
North Country Ballads. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To box (one's ears). [Prov. Eng.]—4†. To utter unctuously.

The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *loll'd*.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 288. (*Nares.*)

loll† (lol), *n.* [< *loll*, *v.*] 1†. One who lounges and lolls about; a loafer.

Then let a knaue be known to be a knaue, . . .
A lobbe a loute, a heavy *loll* a logge.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

2. A pet; a spoiled child; a child that is much fondled. [Prov. Eng.]

Lollard[1] (lol′ärd), *n.* [< ME. *Lollard* (ML. *Lollardus*), < MD. *Lollaerd*, one who mumbles prayers and hymns, whence a name applied to a semi-monastic sect in Brabant (see def.), this name being subsequently transferred in English to the followers of Wyclif; with suffix *-aerd* (E. *-ard*), < *lollen*, sing softly, hum: see *lull*. In form and sense it seems to have been confused in ME. with *loller*, an idler, a vagabond: see *loller*.] 1. One of a semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated at Antwerp about 1300. Also called *Cellite*.—2. One of the English followers of Wyclif, adherents of a wide-spread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were also called *Bible men*, from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wyclif, but in the main condemned the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, waging of wars, and capital punishment. Some of them engaged in seditious proceedings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute ("De hæretico comburendo") against them in 1401. Lollards were very numerous at the close of the fourteenth century, and perhaps formed later part of the Lancastrian party in the Wars of the Roses.

lollard[2] (lol′ärd), *n.* [< *loll* + *-ard*, after *Lollard*[1] and *loller*.] One who lolls; an idler.

A *lollard* indeed over his elbow-cushion in almost the seventh part of forty or fifty years teaches them scarce the Principles of Religion. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Lollardism (lol′ärd-dizm), *n.* [< *Lollard*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

Lollardist (lol′ärd-dist), *a.* [< *Lollard*[1] + *-ist*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Lollards, or of their principles and doctrines.

Lord Salisbury, Sir Thomas Latimer of Braybrooke, and several others had chaplains who were *Lollardist* preachers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 811.

Lollardry† (lol′ard-ri), *n.* [< ME. *lollardrie;* < *Lollard*[1] + *-ry*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

I shall do my entier payne and diligence to put awey, cesse, and destruye, all maner heresies and errours, clepid openly *lollardries*, within my bailly.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

Lollardy (lol′ärd-di), *n.* [< ME. *Lollardie;* < *Lollard*[1] + *-y*[3].] The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

Causeth for to bringe
This new secte of *lollardie*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Lollardy was smouldering in secret; the heavy burdens of the nation were wearily borne.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 335.

loller (lol′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *loller, lollere;* < *loll* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lolls; an idler; a vagabond; a loafer.

For alle that han here hele and here eyen syghte,
And lymes to laborye with, and *lolleres* lyf vsen,
Lyuen a-gens godes lawe. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 108.

One of the fashionable *lollers* by profession.
Miss Edgeworth, Griselda, xi. (*Davies.*)

2†. A Lollard. See *Lollard*[1], etymology and definition.

"I smelle a *loller* in the wynd," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 12.

lolling (lol′ing), *p. a.* Hanging down; leaning or lying at ease.

It is their common vse to shaue or els to sheare
Their heads, for none in all the land long *lolling* locks doth weare. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 387.

lōllingite, *n.* See *loellingite*.

lollingly (lol′ing-li), *adv.* In a lolling manner.

She [Doorga] has four arms, with one of which she carries the skull of a giant; her tongue protrudes, and hangs *lollingly* from the mouth. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. ii.

lollipop, *n.* See *lollypop*.

lollock (lol′ok), *n.* [Cf. *lolly*[1].] A lump or large piece. [Prov. Eng.]

lollop (lol′op), *v. i.* [< *loll*, with term. appar. as in *dallop*, *wallop*.] To loll or lounge idly; move heavily or be tossed about. [Colloq., Eng.]

Next in *lollop'd* Sandwich, with negligent grace,
For the sake of a lounge, not for love of a place.
Sir C. H. Williams, Placebook for the Year 1745.

For four long hours, therefore, we *lolloped* about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

lollopy (lol′op-i), *a.* [< *lollop* + *-y*[1].] Given to lounging or lolling. [Colloq., Eng.]

loll-poop (lol′pöp), *n.* A lazy lounging fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

lollpoop† (lol′pöp), *v. i.* [< *loll-poop*, *n.*] To loll or lounge; act lazily.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.
Homer's Ilias Burlesqu'd (1722). (*Nares.*)

lolly[1] (lol′i), *n.* [A dial. word of various trivial applications, esp. in comp., as in *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *loblolly*, etc.] 1. A lump or lumpish mixture: a sense indicated by the compounds *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *loblolly*, and the variant *lollock*.—2. Soft ice ground up by the rubbing of floes together.

lolly[2] (lol′i), *n.*; pl. *lollies* (-iz). [Cf. *lolly*[1].] A titmouse: as, the black-capped *lolly*, *Parus major*. [Local, Eng.]

lollybanger (lol′i-bang-ėr), *n.* Very thick gingerbread enriched with raisins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lollypop, lollipop (lol′i-pop), *n.* [< *lolly*[1] + *pop*.] 1. A coarse sweetmeat, made of sugar

and treacle, usually with the addition of butter and flour; taffy. [Eng.]

The pallid countenance . . . indicated too surely the irreclaimable and hopeless votary of *lollypop*—the opium-eater of school-boys. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ix.

I would . . . never give those children *lollypop*, nor pegtop, . . . nor the theatre characters, nor the paint-box to illuminate the same. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

2. *pl.* Sweets; bonbons; candies. [Eng.]

"Hard-bake," "almond toffy," "halfpenny *lollipops*," "black balls," the cheaper "bulls' eyes," and "squibs" are all made of treacle.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 215.

Perambulating venders of *lollypops* and drinks jostled against each other, while gypsies were wending their way in and out telling fortunes.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 163.

loma (lō′mă), *n.*; pl. *lomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe.] In *ornith.*, a lobe, flap, margin, or fringe bordering the toe of a bird. This membranous bordering may be continuous, constituting the *loma continuum*, or lobed or scalloped, the *loma lobatum*. A toe furnished with lomata is called *digitus lomatinus*.

Lomandra (lō-man′drä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), so called in allusion to the margins of the circular anthers; < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe, + Gr. ἀνήρ (ανδρ-), a male (mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Lomandreæ*. It is characterized by a very short or creeping rootstock, leafy stems, often branched, and dicœcious flowers in paniculate heads or dense spikes, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary containing three ovules. There are 29 species, growing in Australia, one of which has been reported from New Caledonia; all are rush-like herbs, with rigid linear leaves and small flowers. The genus has long been known by the name *Xerotes* given to it by Robert Brown in 1810, which has to give way under the rule of priority.

Lomandreæ (lō-man′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), < *Lomandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by having the segments of the perianth glume-like or membranous, or the inner set small and petaloid, and versatile anthers attached at the back. The tribe includes 4 genera, of which *Lomandra* is the type, and 43 species, all but one confined to Australia. This group was formerly placed in the family *Juncaceæ*, as allied to the rushes, but the latest revisions indicate a closer affinity with the lily family.

Lomaria (lō-mā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe, + *-aria*.] A name given to certain polypodiaceous ferns, having the sori linear in a continuous band next the midrib of the pinnæ in the fertile frond, the indusium formed of the revolute margin of the frond, and the fronds dimorphous. They are to be referred for the most part to the genera *Stegania* and *Struthiopteris*. See *hard-fern*.

lomarioid (lō-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Lomaria* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of *Lomaria*.

lomastome (lō′ma-stōm), *n.* and *a.* [< LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe, + στόμα, mouth.] **I.** *n.* In *conch.*, a member of any one of several different groups of *Helicidæ*, as *Helix carascalensis*, *H. metaformis*, etc., having the peristome reflected.

II. *a.* Having a reflected lip or border of the peristome, as a snail.

lomata, *n.* Plural of *loma*.

lomatine (lō′ma-tin), *a.* [< LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe: see *loma*.] Margined, fringed, or lobate, as the toes of a bird. See *loma*. *Coues*.

Lombard[1] (lom′bärd, formerly lum′bärd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard*; < ME. *Lombard*, *Lumbard*, < OF. *Lombard*, *Lombart*, F. *Lombard* = Sp. Pg. It. *Lombardo* (ML. *Lombardus*, after Rom.), a Lombard (in OF. and ME. usually a Lombard or any Italian trading in France or England), < L. *Longobardus*, *Langobardus*, usually in pl. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, Gr. Λαγγόβαρδοι, Λαγγίβαρδοι, Λογγίβαρδοι, a people of northern Germany west of the Elbe, who are mentioned by Tacitus, and who in later times established themselves in the northern part of Italy, called thence *Lombardy*; appar. 'Long-beards' (AS. *Langbeardas*, Icel. *Langbardhar*), < OTeut. (OHG.) *lang*, = E. *long*, + *bart* = E. *beard*. Some take the second element to be MHG. *barte*, an ax (the same as the second element of *halberd*, q. v.). See also quot. from Smith's Class. Dict. Hence *Lombard*[2].] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy; more specifically, a member of the Germanic tribe (Longobards) who about A. D. 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774.

Paulus Diaconus, who was a *Lombard* by birth, derives their name of *Longobardi* from their long beards; but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, inasmuch as *Börde* signifies in Low German a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there is still a district in Magdeburg called the *lange Börde*. *Smith's Class. Dict.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

And stern and sad (so rare the smiles
Of sunlight) look'd the *Lombard* piles.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

Lombard as applied to any art is an absolute misnomer, if supposed to be derived from the barbarous tribes who crossed the Alps under Albonius, . . . since they, like the Goths, were ignorant and unlettered. It was not because the new style of architecture, which sprang up in Italy during their dominion, originated with them, that the name of Lombard was applied to the manner of building then prevalent, but because the greater part of the southern as well as the northern Italian provinces were comprehended under the name of Lombardy.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Lombard architecture, the local form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed in the north of Italy, characteristic of the buildings erected from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and constituting a connecting-link between the Roman architecture of Italy and the medieval styles of more northern countries. The style was molded particularly by Byzantine influences, but was not unmodified by the northern intellectual element brought in by the Lombardic conquerors. A feature of the early Lombard architecture is the artistic development of the vault, that constructive member which was destined to become the formative principle of medieval styles in general. In Lombard monuments, pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round a central mass, and buttresses of small projection, appear to have been employed very early. The use of the dome to surmount the junction of the choir, nave, and transepts is frequent.

Lombard[2] (lom′bärd, formerly lum′bärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard* (> *lumber*[3], q. v.); < ME. *lumbard* = OD. *lombaerd*, a broker, *lombaerde*, a broker's shop, < OF. *lombard*, a broker, *lombarde*, a broker's shop: so called from the numerous Lombards or Italians in England who were engaged in money-lending: see *Lombard*[1]. Cf. *lumber*[3].] **1†.** A banker or money-broker or -lender. The Lombards were the original occupants of Lombard Street, now the financial center of London, the name of which is used to signify in general the London money-market. The bankers of London who were Lombards or Italians by race continued to be recruited by immigration till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when most of them returned to Italy.

This marchant, which that was ful war and wys,
Creanced hath and payd eek in Parys
To certein *Lumbardes* redy in hir hond
The somme of gold, and hadde of hem his bond.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 367.

At an early period the leadership of the *Lombards* was for a while assumed by the Corsini, a noble family of Florence. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 21.

2†. [*l. c.*] A bank for loans; a broker's shop; a pawnbroker's shop. See *lumber*[3].

A *Lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. v. 10. (*Davies*.)

The royal treasure he exhausts in pride and riot; the jewels of the Crown are in the *Lumbard*.
E. Fannant, Hist. Edw. II., p. 27.

This suit was made up for a noble lord on the last birthday, and conveyed thither (to a *lombard*) the very next morning after it had appeared at court.
The Connoisseur, No. 117.

Hence—**3.** [*l. c.*] A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest on articles deposited and pledged; a mont-de-piété.—**Lombard Street to a China orange**, very long odds, as in a wager.

"It is *Lombard-Street to a China Orange*," quoth Uncle Jack. "Are the odds in favour of fame against failure really so great?" . . . answered my father.
Bulwer, Caxtons, iv. 3.

lombard[3]†, *n.* [ML. *lumbardus*, prob. so called with reference to Lombardy (see *Lombard*[1]). It could be a "corruption" of *bombard* only by misprint.] *Milit.*, a cannon of heavy caliber in the later middle ages and in the sixteenth century: probably derived from northern Italy.

Lombardeer† (lom-bär-dēr′), *n.* [< *Lombard*[2] + *-eer*.] A Lombard or broker.

They are tolerated for advantage of Commerce, wherein the Jews are wonderful dexterous, tho' most of them be only Brokers and *Lombardeers*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

lombard-house† (lom′bärd-hous), *n.* Same as *lombard*[2], 3.

Lombardic (lom-bär′dik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Lombardique* = Sp. *Lombárdico* = Pg. It. *Lombardico*, < ML. *Lombardicus*, < *Lombardus*, Lombard: see *Lombard*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Lombardy or of the Lombards; in *art*, of or pertaining to the school of Lombardy.

Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the *Lombardic* colour, became . . . the captain of the painter's art as such.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

Lombardic architecture. See *Lombard architecture*, under *Lombard*[1], *a.*—**Lombardic school**, in *painting*, the school including the kindred styles of the cities of Lombardy, and chiefly of Milan, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The manner of the Lombard painters was, in general, somewhat cold; but they displayed great facility and much fertility and grace. The greatest names of the school are those of Andrea Mantegna (1431–1506), early established at Mantua, and Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), the universal genius; while Bernardino Luini (about 1465–1540), the delightful artist and follower of Leonardo, must not be forgotten. The famous Correggio (1494–1534) of Parma had not so wide a reputation during his lifetime, and may be regarded in some respects as an isolated genius.—**Lombardic script.** See **II.**

II. *n.* A particular type of writing derived from the Roman cursive, and retaining many of the features of the older majuscule and uncial. It is characteristic of the greater number of Italian manuscripts dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century.

Lombardy poplar. See *poplar*.

lome[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loom*[1]. *Palsgrave*.

lome[2]† (lōm), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* = OHG. *gilōmo*, often. Cf. *loom*[1].] Frequently.

For in here liknesse oure lorde *lome* hath be knowe;
Witnesse in the Paske-woke when he zeode to Emaus.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 121.

loment (lō′ment), *n.* [ME. *loment*, < L. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice used as a cosmetic, also a blue color (NL. a loment), < *lavare*, pp. *lautus*, *lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2].] **1†.** A mash or mixture.

The wynes browne eschaungeth into white
Yf that me putte in it *lomente* of bene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. In *bot.*, a legume which at maturity breaks up by transverse articulations into one-seeded indehiscent joints. See *legume*, 2.



Loment.—The Fruits of *Meibomia canescens*.

lomenta, *n.* Plural of *lomentum*.

Lomentaceæ (lō-men-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *lomentaceus*: see *lomentaceous*.] A former subfamily of the *Brassicaceæ*, the siliqua of which resembles a lomentum. These plants are now placed in the tribe *Sinapeæ*. *Lomentaceæ* was applied by Linnæus in 1792 to those leguminous plants which do not have papilionaceous flowers, equivalent to the families *Mimosaceæ* and *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.

lomentaceous (lō-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *lomentaceus*, resembling a loment, < *lomentum*, a loment: see *loment*.] Resembling or being a loment; bearing loments; belonging to the *Lomentaceæ*.

Lomentaria (lō-men-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < *lomentum*, a legume (with constricted joints), + *-aria*.] A small genus of red seaweeds, of the family *Rhodymeniaceæ*, having filamentous, branching, hollow fronds with constricted joints formed of one or more layers of roundish-angular cells, with a few longitudinal filaments in the center, tripartite tetraspores, and external sessile cystocarps.

Lomentariaceæ (lō-men-tā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Payer, 1850), < *Lomentaria* + *-aceæ*.] The same, or nearly the same, as *Lomentarieæ*.

Lomentarieæ (lō″men-tā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1851), < *Lomentaria* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of red seaweeds, placed by Farlow in the suborder *Rhodymenieæ*, and typified by the genus *Lomentaria*. The boundaries of this tribe, as in nearly all the *Rhodymenieæ*, were ill-defined, and further study has resulted in their separation. The genus *Lomentaria* is now included in the subfamily *Rhodymenieæ*, of the family *Rhodymeniaceæ*.

lomentum (lō-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *lomenta* (-tä). [NL.: see *loment*.] Same as *loment*, 2.

lomeret, *v. i.* Same as *lumber*[1].

lomi-lomi (lō′mi-lō-mi), *n.* [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, v., redupl. of *lomi*, rub with the hand.] The massage or shampooing process of the Sandwich Islanders.

lomonite (lō′mon-īt), *n.* See *laumontite*.

lompt, *n.* An obsolete form of *lump*[1].

lomper (lom′pėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *lump*[1], *lumber*[1].] **1.** To idle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk heavily. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell*.

lompisht, *a.* An obsolete form of *lumpish*.

Lomvia (lom′vi-ä), *n.* [NL., also *Lomwia*, from a Faroese form of *loom*[3].] **1.** A genus of three-toed web-footed swimming and diving birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*; the murres or foolish guillemots. There are several species; the best-known is *L. troïle*, of which the spectacled guillemot, *L. rhingvia*, is a variety. The arre or arrie is a thick-billed guillemot of the North Pacific, *L. arra*. The corresponding form of the North Atlantic is Brünnich's guillemot, *L. bruennichi*. See *Uria*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Lomvia*; a murre or guillemot.

lon. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

Lonchæa (long-kē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear-head, spear, lance: see *lance*[1].] The typical genus of *Lonchæidæ*. They are small, thick, metallic flies, with a strongly protruding ovipositor in the female. The larvæ feed under the bark of the stems and roots of small plants. More than 30 European and 6 North American species are known, *L. polita* being one of the latter.

Lonchæidæ (long-kē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1878), < *Lonchæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, allied to *Ortalidæ*, chiefly characterized by the wing-venation, and containing the genera *Lonchæa* and *Palloptera*.

Loncheres (long-kē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λογχήρης*, armed with a spear, < *λόγχη*, a spear (see *lance*[1]), + √ *ἀρ*, fit: see *arm*[1].] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, having the fur usually mixed with flattened spines. The spiny rats, *L. cristata* and *L. picta*, are two prettily marked species, the former with a snowy crest and tail-tip.

Lonchitideæ (long-ki-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchitis* (*Lonchitid-*) + *-eæ*.] A section of ferns proposed by Presl in 1836, typified by the genus *Lonchitis*. It is now abandoned, and the genus is placed in the tribe *Pterideæ*.

Lonchitis (long-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lonchitis*, a spear, < Gr. *λογχῖτις*, the tongue-shaped or lance-shaped stander-grass, < *λόγχη*, a spear, lance: see *lance*[1].] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typifying the section *Lonchitideæ* of Presl, and closely allied to the genus *Pteris*. The fronds are strong, erect, deltoid, and tripinnatifid, and the sori are marginal and covered by an indusium as in *Pteris*.

Lonchocarpeæ (long-kō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lonchocarpus*, belonging to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, and distinguished by the generally opposite leaves and the transversely or laterally affixed, not pendulous, seeds. It embraces 11 genera of tropical trees and shrubs.

Lonchocarpus (long-kō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1823), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, the type of the subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*. It is distinguished by having the wings adhering to the keel of the flowers, and by the flat membranaceous or coriaceous pod with the superior suture transversely nerved but not winged at the back. The species are about 100 in number, including trees and shrubs. Most of them are found in tropical America, a few in tropical Africa, and one in Australia. *L. latifolius* of tropical America is called *bitchwood*. *L. Blackii*, a tall woody climber of Queensland and New South Wales, is called *lancepod*. Some species are ornamental.

Lonchoptera (long-kop'tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of *Lonchopteridæ*. They are small delicate flies of yellow-brown or gray color, characterized by the lanceolation and venation of the wings, abounding on stones along shady watercourses. About 20 European species are known, two of which are also found in North America.

Lonchopteridæ (long-kop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Lonchoptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous dipterous insects, typified by the only genus, *Lonchoptera*, having the wings acutely pointed and without a median cross-vein.

Lonchopteris (long-kop'tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns in which the pinnules have a very distinct median



Lonchopteris rugosa.

nerve and a reticulated lateral venation. It embraces about 30 species, found in the coal-measures of Europe, and in those of Cape Breton and of China, but is also found in the Wealden of England and Belgium and in the Cretaceous of Westphalia. The older Mesozoic (Rhetic) beds of Virginia and North Carolina also contain it. The Mesozoic species are probably distinct generically from the Paleozoic ones, and as the genus was founded on one of the former it should be restricted to them.

Londenoys†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (AF.) *Londenois*; as *London* + *-ese*, the form *Londonese* being also in recent use.] A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer.*

London board. See *board*.

London clay. A geological formation of importance in southeastern England, and especially at and near London, whence the name. It belongs to the lower division of the Eocene Tertiary, being separated from the Cretaceous by the Woolwich, Reading, and Thanet beds. The London clay has a maximum thickness of about 500 feet, and seems to have been laid down near the mouth of a large estuary of the sea, into which relics of the vegetation and fauna of the adjacent land were swept. The thickness of the clay under the city of London varies with the amount of erosion which has taken place in the scooping out of the valley of the Thames. The full thickness of the formation is preserved under the outliers of the Bagshot sand which occurs in various places near the city, especially at Hampstead and Highgate.

Londoner (lun'dun-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *Londonere* (?), < *London*, < AS. *Lunden*, also *Lundenburh* (*burh*, > E. *borough*), *Lundenceaster* (*ceaster*, > E. *chester*), *Lundenwīc* (*wīc*, > E. *wich*), < L. *Londinium*, of Celtic origin.] A native or citizen of London in England.

The King by Proclamation calls the *Londoners* to Westminster, and there causeth the Bishops of Worcester and Chichester to declare his Intentions.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

Londonese (lun-dun-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *London* + *-ese*. Cf. *Londenoys*. The AS. form was *Lundenisc*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to London in England, or to its peculiarities of speech; cockney.

II. *n.* English as spoken in London; especially, cockney speech.

Londonism (lun'dun-izm), *n.* [< *London* + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking, acting, or behaving peculiar to London.

Londonize (lun'dun-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Londonized*, ppr. *Londonizing*. [< *London* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

II. *intrans.* To adopt or imitate the manners or the fashions of Londoners.

London paste. See *paste*.

London-pride (lun'dun-prīd), *n.* 1. A British plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, common in cottage-gardens. Also called *none-so-pretty* and *St. Patrick's cabbage*.—2. The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*. Also called *London-tuft*. [Old or local.]

London purple. See *purple*.

London-rocket (lun'dun-rok″et), *n.* A plant, *Sisymbrium Irio*, which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighborhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire of 1666.

London smoke, sprat, white, etc. See *smoke*, etc.

London-tuft (lun'dun-tuft), *n.* Same as *London-pride*, 2.

lone[1] (lōn), *a.* [By apheresis from *alone*, as *live*[2] from *alive*; *lone*[1] and *live*[2] being used attributively, while the full form, orig. a prep. phr., is used in the predicate.] 1. Being unaccompanied; apart from any other; solitary; lonely; isolated: as, a *lone* traveler; a *lone* house.

Enid, the pilot star of my *lone* life. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Single in state; living alone; unmated or unmarried.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 35.

3. Lonely; secluded; unfrequented. [Rare or poetical.]

In some *lone* isle, or distant Northern land.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 154.

Lone hand, in the game of euchre, one person playing against all the others, or against his opponents without aid from his own side.—**Lone star.** See *star*.

lone[2] (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lone*, a var. of *lane*: see *lane*[1].] A lane. Also *loan*. [Prov. Eng.]

lone[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*[1].

loneliness (lōn'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being lonely; solitariness; want of society or human interest: as, the *loneliness* of a hermit's cave.

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,
You see that all is *loneliness*.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. The sense of being alone or lonely; dejection from want of companionship or sympathy; forlornness.

Uphold me, Father, in my *loneliness*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A feeling of oppressive *loneliness* comes over the spirit as the eye ranges across that voiceless wilderness.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3†. Love of retirement; preference for solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 177.

=**Syn.** *Lonesomeness*, *Retirement*, etc. See *solitude*.

lonely (lōn'li), *a.* [< *lone*[1] + *-ly*[1]; strictly, by apheresis from *alonely*.] 1. Unfrequented by men; solitary; desolate: as, a *lonely* situation.

So *lonely* 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seemèd there to be.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

2. Lacking association or companionship; solitary; standing apart physically or mentally.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high *lonely* tower.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 86.

3. Sad or dejected from want of companionship or sympathy; forsaken; forlorn.

I never saw a more unforgetable face—pale, serious, *lonely*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

Why should I feel *lonely*? . . . What sort of space is that which separates a man from his fellows?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 144.

Right thro' his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, *lonely* and miserable.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn.** 1. Lone, unfrequented, secluded, dreary.—2. Lonesome, companionless.

loneness (lōn'nes), *n.* The state of being single or alone; seclusion; solitariness.

Fresh beauty, let me not be thought uncivil,
Thus to be partner of your *loneness*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* [< *lone*[1] + *-some*.] 1. Drearily solitary; secluded from society; dejected from want of company.

I have never felt *lonesome*, or in the least oppressed by a sense of solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

2. Expressing loneliness or dejection. [Rare.]

Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

3. Secluded; unfrequented; lonely.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

In November days,
When vapors rolling down the valleys made
A lonely scene more *lonesome*.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

lonesomely (lōn'sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness (lōn'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome, in any sense of that word.=**Syn.** ★*Loneliness*, *Seclusion*, etc. See *solitude*.

long[1] (lông), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *lang*; < ME. *long*, *lang*, < AS. *lang*, *long* = OS. *lang*, *long* = OFries. *lang*, *long* = MD. D. *lang* = MLG. LG. OHG. *lang*, MHG. *lanc*, G. *lang* = Icel. *langr* = Dan. *lang* = Sw. *lång* = Goth. *laggs*, long, = L. *longus* (> It. *lungo* = Pg. *longo* = Pr. *long*, *lonc*, *loing* = F. *long*), long; perhaps = OPers. *drānga*, in another form OBulg. *dlŭgŭ*, Russ. *dolgo-*, Gr. *δολιχός*, OPers. *darga-*, Skt. *dīrgha*, long. The L. word is merely cognate with the Teut. From the AS. word are ult. E. *long*[2], *along*[1], *along*[2], *belong*, *ling*[1], *linger*, *length*, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. *elongate*, *longitude*, *longevity*, *oblong*, *prolong*, *eloin*, *eloign*, *purloin*, *lunge*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having great linear extent; not short; having notable or unusual extent; relatively much extended or drawn out: as, a *long* distance; *long* hair; a *long* arm.

The walkes . . . are many, whereof some are very *long*, and of a convenient breadth. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

His other parts besides,
Prone on the flood, extended *long* and large,
Lay floating many a rood. *Milton*, P. L., i. 195.

But she has wrote a *long* letter,
And sealed it with her hand.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

2. Having linear or continuous extent in space; measured from end to end; viewed in the direction of the greatest distance (that is, the distance exceeding that of the width, or a line drawn at right angles to the width).

The measure thereof is *longer* than the earth, and broader than the sea. Job xi. 9.

The Curucucu [a venomous snake], fifteene spannes *long*, which lieth on a tree to hunt his prey.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

3. Tall: as, *long* Tom Coffin. [Now only colloq. or humorous.]

Off Duke Nestor to deme, doughty in werre,
He was *long* & large, with lemys full grete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3805.

4. Having duration or extent in time; lasting in continuance: following a term of measurement or reckoning, or used relatively: as, a discourse an hour *long*; the *longest* day of the year.

It cannot be *long* before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

5. Drawn out in duration; having unusual continuance; lasting; prolonged, as time, suc-

cession, etc.: as, *long* hours of labor; *long* illness; a *long* line of descendants; a *long* note.

When they make a *long* blast with the ram's horn, . . . all the people shall shout. Josh. vi. 5.

My Lord Chancellor Bacon is lately dead of a *long* languishing weakness. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 8.

Long health, *long* youth, *long* pleasure — and a friend.
Pope, To Mrs. Martha Blount.

Specifically — (*a*) In *pros.*, greater in duration (technically called *quantity*) than the unit of time, or so regarded. A long vowel, or sometimes a vowel in a long syllable, is marked as such by a straight line above it, thus, ā. In ancient orthoëpy and prosody a long vowel is regarded as consisting regularly of the sum of two similar short vowels, thus, ā = ă + ă, and a diphthong is also necessarily long as the sum of two dissimilar short vowels, thus, au = ă + ŭ. In either case, if either element is already long, the excess is not counted. See the phrases *long by nature* and *long by position*, below, and II. (*b*) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting one of the two or more principal pronunciations of each of the five true vowels, a, e, i, o, u, exemplified in the words *fate, mete, site, note, mute*, usually marked for pronunciation, as in this work, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū: opposed to the short sounds of the same letters in *fat, met, sit, not, nut*, frequently marked as ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, but left unmarked in this work. The two sounds of the same letter now called *long* and *short* do not, for the most part, phonetically correspond to each other; but *short* is used specifically to note the more frequently employed of the shorter sounds of a certain letter, and *long*, by a similar limitation, for the more usual among the longer sounds of the same letter in our established orthography.

6. Far-reaching; far-seeing: as, a *long* look ahead.

Thus proving in his bud maturely sage,
And *long* in Wisdom, e'er in years of age.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 82.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

7. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval; much delayed or postponed.

Death will not be *long* in coming. Ecclus. xiv. 12.

He stopped me, as I made for the staircase, to extort a promise that I would not be *long:* nor was I *long:* in five minutes I rejoined him. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

8. Seeming prolonged; tedious; wearisome: as, *long* hours of waiting.

The weary night was *longer* yet
Than was the day, and harder to forget
The thoughts that come therewith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

A long bit, a long chalk. See the nouns. — **A long day,** a far-off time; extended postponement; long suspense or respite. — **A long dozen,** one more than a dozen; thirteen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*. — **A long face,** a face wearing an expression of sadness or solemnity: so called from the drawing down of the facial lines. — **A long figure,** a high price; a large sum. [Colloq. or slang.] — **A long head,** a mind characterized by sagacity, foresight, and shrewdness with caution. — **A long row to hoe.** See *hoe*[1]. — **A long tongue,** a tongue given to tedious or mischievous loquacity.

Get you gone, sirrah;
And what you have seen be secret in; you are paid else;
No more of your *long tongue*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

As broad as long. See *broad*. — **At the long last,** in the end, however far off; finally.

Human nature, which, *at the long last*, is always to blame. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

Before long, before a long time has elapsed; shortly; soon: as, I shall see him *before long*. — **Common long meter.** See *common*. — **Cut and long tail**†. See *cut*, *p. a.* — **Ere long.** Same as *before long*, but commonly used of a shorter interval: as, *ere long* the storm became furious. — **For long,** for or during a long time, absolutely or comparatively.

For long agone I have forgot to court;
Besides, the fashion of the time is changed.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 85.

O love, I have not seen you *for* so *long*.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the long run. See *run*. — **Long appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura*. — **Long bob,** a kind of peruke worn about the middle of the eighteenth century. — **Long bone,** in *anat.*, one of the elongated and cylindric bones of the limbs, as a humerus or femur. In a former classification bones were distinguished as *long, short, flat,* and *irregular*. — **Long by nature,** in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable long or prolonged in utterance by virtue of its containing a long vowel, or the equivalent of this in time, a diphthong, whether followed by two or more consonants or not. See *nature*. — **Long by position,** in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable containing a short vowel immediately followed by two or more consonants or by a double consonant. The vowel remains short in pronunciation, but the time of the syllable is prolonged by the delay occasioned by the enunciation of the consonants. See *position*. — **Long chop.** See *chop*[1], 2. — **Long clam.** (*a*) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related species: so called in distinction from round clams, as species of *Venus, Mactra*, etc. (*b*) The razorshell, *Ensis americana*. — **Long clay, cloth, clothes, division.** See the nouns. — **Long dress,** in female apparel, a skirt descending to the feet: as, a girl not yet in *long dresses*. — **Long drum,** an old name of the bass drum. See *drum*[1]. — **Long feeler.** See *feeler*. — **Long flax.** See *flax*. — **Long float.** See *float*, 9. — **Long haul, short haul,** phrases in railroad use to express the relative length of transportation, in connection with the amount of charges for the respective services. The long- and short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States provides that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance." The Interstate Commerce Commission have power to grant relief from this restriction under circumstances which would make it unjust to the carrier. — **Long home, hundred, isinglass.** See the nouns. — **Long lay,** a small proportion in the profits of a whaling-voyage accruing to certain members of the crew, such as the foremast-hands, etc.: opposed to *short lay*. See *lay*[1], 6. — **Long measure, meter, mordent, odds.** See the nouns. — **Long of stock** or **of stocks,** well supplied with a stock or stocks, as a broker or stock-speculator; holding a stock, or contracts for the purchase of a stock, for a rise, as a bull in the stock-market. — **Long particular meter.** See *meter*[2]. — **Long pig,** the literal rendering by English sailors of the term applied to a corpse by the Fiji cannibals.

The expression *long pig* is not a joke, nor a phrase invented by Europeans, but one frequently used by the Fijians, who looked upon a corpse as ordinary butcher meat, and called a human body puaka balava, *long pig*, in contradistinction to puaka dina, or real pig.
St. Johnston, Camping among Cannibals.

Long rest. See *long-rest*. — **Long robe, roll,** etc. See the nouns. — **Long straight**†, stretched out; at length.

He rist hym up and *long streight* he hire leide.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1163.

Long tom, vacation, wheel, etc. See the nouns. — **Long ton,** a ton of 2,240 pounds, reckoned as 20 hundredweight of 112 pounds each. — **Long verse,** a name sometimes given to the dactylic hexameter. — **To draw the long bow.** See *to draw the longbow*, under *longbow*. — **To make a long arm.** See *make*[1].

II. *n.* 1. Something that has length; also, the full extent: used in some elliptical expressions, as in English universities for the long vacation, and in the phrase *the long and the short of it*.

Six weeks were to elapse before the *Long* commenced.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 184.

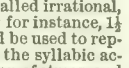
In the vacations, particularly the *Long*, there is every facility for reading.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a long time or syllable. In ancient prosody a long is a time greater than a short, or a syllable requiring a perceptibly greater time to pronounce than is required by a short. A short, comparable to an eighth-note in modern music, being assumed as the mora or unit of time, the regular or normal long is equivalent to two shorts, and is comparable to a quarter-note in music, consuming twice the time in pronunciation required by the regular or normal short, and resolvable under certain conditions into two shorts, just as two shorts may be contracted into one long. Thus, an iambus, or short followed by a long, may appear as a tribrach or three shorts; and a dactyl, or long followed by two shorts, is generally interchangeable with a spondee — that is, a long followed by another long. Besides the normal (dichronous or disemic) long, ancient writers also recognize longs equivalent to three, four, and five shorts, called trichronous (trisemic), tetrachronous (tetrasemic), and pentachronous (pentasemic) longs respectively, as well as others, called irrational, which can only be expressed fractionally: for instance, 1½ shorts. Such a long (one of 1½ more) could be used to represent a short. In ancient pronunciation the syllabic accent was a matter more of pitch or tone than of stress, and the metrical accent (ictus or beat) was independent of it, and regularly fell on a syllable long in time. In modern languages a difference between shorts and longs in actual time of utterance exists to a greater or less degree, but is partially or wholly subordinated to syllabic accent, which is principally or altogether a matter of stress. The ictus in modern poetry regularly coincides with this syllabic stress, and in this accordingly a long is a syllable taking the stress, or ictus, without regard to the time occupied in pronunciation.

"I have seen some *longs* and shorts [*i. e.* some verses] of Hittall's," said I, "about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad." *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The average *long* would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average short. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

3. In *medieval musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value either to three or to two breves, according as the rhythm was "perfect" or "imperfect." Its form was — **Per long,** in *her.*, longer than usual: said generally of a part of a bearing: as, a label with lambeaux *per long;* a cross fitché *per long*, in which the sharpened point is prolonged. — **The long and the short,** or **the short and the long,** the sum of a matter in a few words; the length and the breadth; the whole: with *of*.



For I am small,
My wife is tall,
And that's *the short and long of* it!
Hood, Paired, not Matched.

long[1] (lông), *adv.* [< ME. *longe*, < AS. *lange* (= G. *lang*), for a long time, far, < *lang*, long: see *long*[1], *a.*] 1. To a great extent in space; with much length: as, a line *long* drawn out.

The pillars' *long*-extended rows. *Prior*, Solomon, ii. 28.

2†. Far; to or at a distance, or an indicated distance.

He come to the Castelle, and cam in to the Cave; and wente so *longe*, til that he fond a Chambre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

The Saisnes . . . thus distroied the contrey and made soche martire of the mene peple that men myght se the smolder of the fire x myle *longe*, so trouble ther-of was the aire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

3. To a great extent in time; for an extended period; with prolonged duration: as, he has been *long* dead; it happened *long* ago, *long* before, or *long* afterward; a *long*-continued drought; a *long*-forgotten matter.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. Ex. xix. 13.

And now the *long* protracted wars are o'er.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

We have *long* discovered our errors with regard to you.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

And the psalms of David, forgotten *long*,
Took the place of the scoffer's song.
Whittier, The Preacher.

4. For a length of time; for the period of: used with terms of limitation: as, how *long* shall you remain? as *long* as I can; all day *long*.

And she gan wepen ever *lenger* the more.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 734.

The Emperoure hym owne selfe ordant onon,
fforto bilde vp tenttes, tariet no *lengur*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6021.

The woman . . . is bound by the law to her husband so *long* as he liveth. Rom. vii. 2.

As Pascal said of his eighteenth letter, I would have made it shorter if I could have kept it *longer*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 225.

Long ago, far away in past time; in the far past.

Yesterday shall seem full *long ago*,
When with to-morrow's dew the grass is wet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 237.

long[1] (lông), *v.* [< ME. *longen, longien, langien,* < AS. *langian* = OS. *langōn* = D. *langen* = OHG. *langēn*, MHG. *langen*, in comp. *belangen*, rarely *verlangen*, G. only *verlangen*, long, crave: usually derived from *lang*, E. *long*[1], *a.*, and explained by identifying the verb with AS. *langian*, become long, as 'to stretch the mind after.' But the verb may be of different origin, perhaps a secondary form connected with OHG. *gilingen* (pret. *gilang*), MHG. G. *gelingen*, strive after, attain.] **I.** *intrans.* To have a yearning or wistful desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker: followed by *for* or *after* before the object of desire, or by an infinitive.

I have *longed after* thy precepts. Ps. cxix. 40.

Come, honest Venator, let us be gone, let us make haste; I *long* to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 58.

Oft, when the wine in his glass was red,
He *longed for* the wayside well instead.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

Their silent pain
Who have *long'd* deeply once, and *long'd* in vain.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

II.† *trans.* To long for; desire.

To seen hire sustre that hire *longeth* soo.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2286.

long[2] (lông), *conj.* [By apheresis from *along*[2].] Same as *along:* in the phrase *long of*, sometimes written *'long of*. [Archaic or local.]

Mit. How comes it that Fungoso appeared not with his sister's intelligence to Brisk?
Cor. Marry, *long of* the evil angels that she gave him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Dark Musgrave, it was *long of* thee.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

long[3]† (lông), *v. i.* [< ME. *longen, langen*, equiv. to *belongen*, belong: see *belong*.] To belong.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my coroune *langez*,
Of alle my werdez wele, and my weyffe eke.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 673.

And that me semes *longs* not for him to do.
Paston Letters, I. 97.

long. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

-long. See *-ling*[2].

longan (long'gan), *n.* [NL. *longanum;* < Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's-eye.] 1. An evergreen tree, *Archontobroma Longana*, closely related to the lichi, and yielding a similar but smaller and less palatable fruit. It is cultivated in China and the East Indies. — 2. The fruit itself, which is exported in a dried state. Also called *dragon's-eye*.

longanimity (long-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longanimité* = Sp. *longanimidad* = Pg. *longanimidade* = It. *longanimità*, < LL. *longanimita(t-)s*, forbearance, < *longanimis*, forbearing, patient, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.] Long-suffering; patience; endurance.

Some minds are proportioned to that which may be dispatched at once, or within a short return of time; others to that which begins afar off, and is to be won with length of pursuit, . . . so that there may be fitly said to be a *longanimity*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

If a clergyman, he is expected to ask a blessing, . . . a function which he performs with centenarian *longanimity*, as if he reckoned . . . that a grace must be long to reach so far away as heaven. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

longanimous (long-gan'i-mus), *a.* [< LL. *longanimis*, patient, forbearing, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*. Cf. *magnanimous*.] Long-suffering; patient; enduring. [Rare.]

We have the present Yankee, . . . armed at all points against the old enemy Hunger, *longanimous*, good at patching. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

long-arc (lông'ärk), *a.* In *elect.*, having a long arc: applied to an arc-lamp which burns with the ends of the carbon rods at an abnormally great distance apart.

longbeak (lông'bēk), *n.* A snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus;* a dowitcher: as, the greater *longbeak*, *M. scolopaceus*.

longbeard (lông'bērd), *n.* 1. A man with a long beard.—2. A bellarmine.—3. Same as *long-moss*.

longbill (lông'bil), *n.* A snipe or a woodcock.

long-boat (lông'bōt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a sailing ship. It corresponds to the launch of a modern man-of-war.

When he [the Duke of Suffolk] was shipped in Suffolk, with Intent to have passed over into France, he was met by an English Man of War, taken, and carried to Dover Sands, and there had his Head chopp'd off on the side of the *Long-boat*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 190.

longbow (lông'bō), *n.* The name commonly given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, as distinguished from crossbows of all kinds, especially to bows having a length of five feet or over, as the bow of war and of the chase of the middle ages in Europe, those of some savage tribes, those of Japan, etc. The English especially excelled in the use of the longbow, as the principal weapon of the common soldier and of hunters, from the fourteenth century till the introduction of firearms, by which it was only gradually superseded.—**To draw or pull the longbow**, to exaggerate; tell improbable stories: in allusion to the wonderful stories formerly told of feats with the longbow. [In the phrase, often written *a long bow*.]

King of Corpus . . . was on the point of *pulling* some dreadful *long-bow*, and pointing out a half dozen of people in the room as . . . the most celebrated wits of that day. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

long-bowling† (lông'bōl'ing), *n.* The game of skittles. *Halliwell*.

long-breathed (lông'bretht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

long-bullets† (lông'bůl″ets), *n.* A game played by casting stones. [North. Eng.]

When you saw Tady at *long-bullets* play. *Swift*, Dermot and Sheelah.

long-coats. (lông'kōts), *n. pl.* Long clothes: said of an infant's wear. [Eng.]

Master Thomas Billings . . . was in his *long-coats* fearfully passionate, screaming and roaring perpetually. *Thackeray*, Catherine, iii.

long-descended (lông'dē-sen″ded), *a.* Able to trace one's descent through a long line of ancestors; of ancient lineage.

long-drawn (lông'drân), *a.* Drawn out or continued to great length; protracted; prolonged: as, a *long-drawn* sigh or groan; a *long-drawn* narrative.

longe[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lunge*[1].

longe[2] (lonj), *n.* [Also *lunge;* deriv. uncertain.] The Great Lake trout or Mackinaw trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*.

longe[3], *n.* An abbreviation of *maskalonge*.

long-eared (lông'ērd), *a.* 1. Having long ears.—2. Having long plumicorns: as, the *long-eared* owls.—3. Having long opercular flaps: as, the *long-eared* sunfish, *Lepomis auritus* or *L. megalotis*.—**Long-eared bat**, one of several bats whose ears are notably long or large; especially, *Plecotus auritus*, a common European species. See *Plecotus*, *Synotus*.—**Long-eared deer**, the mule-deer, *Cariacus macrotis*.—**Long-eared fox**, the African *Megalotis lalandi*, a kind of fennec. See *fennec*, *Megalotis*.—**Long-eared hedgehog**, *Erinaceus auritus* of Russia.—**Long-eared owl**, any member of the genus *Asio* or *Otus*, as the European *A. otus* or the American *A. wilsonianus*.

long-ears (lông'ērz), *n.* 1. A humorous name for a donkey.—2. The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Berkshire, Eng.]

longer[1] (lông'ėr), *n.* One who longs or desires.

longer[2] (lông'gėr), *n.* [Appar. < *long*[1] + *-er*[1]; or else < *long*[2], *along*[1], as being stored along the keelson (?).] *Naut.*, a water-cask of peculiar shape, formerly used for stowing next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks.

longeval (lon-jē'vạl), *a.* [< L. *longævus*, aged (see *longevous*), + *-al*.] Long-lived.

We envy the secular leisures of Methuselah, and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same *longeval* proportion) is irrecoverably lost to us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 253.

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longévité* = Sp. *longevidad* = Pg. *longevidade* = It. *longevità*, < LL. *longævita(t-)s*, < L. *longævus*, aged: see *longevous*.] 1. Long life; unusually prolonged life or existence.

We shall single out the deer: upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longævity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

Such men . . . predict *longevity* to Pollok's "Course of Time." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

2. Length or duration of life; term of existence: as, statistics of *longevity;* the average *longevity* of the race.

longevous (lon-jē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *longevo*, < L. *longævus*, of great age, aged, < L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.] Living a long time; of great age. [Obsolete or rare.]

[Cedar wood] is *longevous* and an evergreen. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

long-exserted (lông'ek-sėr″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, projected far beyond some other part: said of a pair of tail-feathers when they protrude far beyond the rest, as the middle pair of a skuagull or sawbill. *Coues*, 1872.

long-faced (lông'fāst), *a.* Having a long face, literally or figuratively; rueful-looking; doleful in appearance; solemn.

long-field (lông'fēld), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder stationed in one of the extreme corners of the bowler's end of the field, distinctively called *long-field-off* or *long-off* when on the bowler's right, and *long-field-on* or *long-on* when on his left.

long-finned (lông-find), *a.* Having long fins, as a fish, or flippers, as the finner whale.—**Long-finned file-fish**. Same as *fool-fish*, 2.

longful (lông'fůl), *a.* [< *long*[1] + *-ful*.] Long; tedious. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

long-glass (lông'glȧs), *n.* Same as *ale-yard*.

longhand (lông'hand), *n.* Writing of the ordinary form, as contradistinguished from *shorthand* or *stenography*.

long-headed (lông'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head; in *ethnol.*, dolichocephalic.—2. Shrewd; far-seeing; discerning: as, a *long-headed* man. [Colloq.]

long-headedness (lông'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being long-headed; shrewdness; far-sightedness; discernment.

Ulysses was the type of *long-headedness*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 126.

longhorn (lông'hôrn), *n.* 1. A tineid moth of the family *Adelidæ*, as *Adela purpura*, having very long antennæ.—2. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*, such as tipularians or crane-flies.—3. A beetle of the group *Longicornia;* a longicorn.

long-horned (lông'hôrnd), *a.* 1. Having long horns: specifically applied to some breeds of domestic cattle.—2. Having long antennæ; longicorn: as, *long-horned* grasshoppers.

longi, *n.* Plural of *longus*.

longicaudate (lon-ji-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *cauda*, tail.] Long-tailed; macrurous.

longicone (lon'ji-kōn), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] Having a long cone, as a cephalopod: as, the *longicone* straight shells. *A. Hyatt*.

longicorn (lon'ji-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *longicornis*, long-horned, < L. *longus*, = E. *long*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having long antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*.

II. *n.* A longicorn beetle; a member of the *Longicornia*.

Longicornes (lon-ji-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*, approximately the same as the modern group *Longicornia*, and divided primarily into *Prionii* and *Cerambycini*. Latreille included *Tmesisternus* in the latter, and also appended a third tribe, *Lamiariæ* (*Lamia*, *Saperda*, etc.), and a fourth, *Lepturetæ* (*Leptura*, etc.).

Longicornia (lon-ji-kôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] A group of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, having long filiform antennæ, sometimes several times longer than the body; the longicorns or longicorn beetles. In a few forms the antennæ are pectinate, serrate, or flabelliform. More than 12,000 species are described, among them many large and beautiful beetles. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen ends. The larvæ are very destructive to wood, boring it deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and western Africa. The leading families are the *Lamiidæ*, *Cerambycidæ*, *Lepturidæ*, and *Prionidæ*.

longie, lungie (lon'-, lun'ji), *n.* [Cf. *Lomvia*, *loom*[3], *loon*[2].] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Shetland Isles.]

longifrons (lon'ji-fronz), *a.* [< NL. *longifrons*, < L. *longus*, long, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead: see *front*.] In *zoöl.*, long-faced.

The black cattle of North Wales apparently belong . . . to the small *longifrons* type. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 89.

longilateral (lon-ji-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Long-sided; having the form of a long parallelogram. [Rare.]

Nineveh . . . was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad and an hundred and fifty long. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

longilingual (lon-ji-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In *zoöl.*, having a long tongue; vermilingual.

Longilingues (lon-ji-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Mellisugæ*.

longimanous (lon-jim'ạ-nus), *a.* [< LL. *longimanus* (tr. Gr. *μακρόχειρ*, as an epithet of Artaxerxes), long-handed, < L. *longus*, long, + *manus*, hand.] In *zoöl.*, having long hands; long-handed, as an ape.

longimetric (lon-ji-met'rik), *a.* [< *longimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to measurement along a line.—**Longimetric function**, the function to which a goniometric function reduces when one of the angles of the triangle becomes zero or 180°.

longimetry (lon-jim'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *longimétrie* = Sp. *longimetría* = Pg. It. *longimetria*, < L. *longus*, long, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

longing (lông'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *long*[1], *v.*] 1. An eager desire; an earnest wish or craving.

Put on my crown; I have
Immortal *longings* in me. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 284.

I shall review Sicilia, for whose sight
I have a woman's *longing*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 681.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, one of the peculiar and often whimsical desires experienced by pregnant women.=**Syn. 1.** Hankering, yearning, aspiration.

longingly (lông'ing-li), *adv.* With eager desire or craving.

longinquity (lon-jing'kwi-ti), *n.* [= It. *longinquità*, < L. *longinquita(t-)s*, length, < *longinquus*, remote, long, usually distant, < *longus*, long: see *long*[1].] Greatness of distance. [Rare.]

Pope Leo himself saw that *longinquity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Inordinate unvaried length, sheer *longinquity*, staggers the heart, ages the very heart of us at a view. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, Prel.

longipalp (lon'ji-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *longipalpus*, < L. *longus*, long, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] I. *a.* Having long maxillary palps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Longipalpi*, as some of the rove-beetles.

Longipalpi (lon-ji-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longipalpus:* see *longipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of the Linnean genus *Staphylinus*, having long maxillary palps, as in the genera *Pæderus*, *Procirrus*, *Stenus*, and others. Also *Longipalpati*.

Longipennatæ (lon″ji-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* Same as *Longipennes*, 1.

longipennate (lon-ji-pen'āt), *a.* [< NL. *longipennatus*, long-winged, < L. *longus*, long, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] Long-winged, as a bird; having long pennæ, remiges, or flight-feathers.

Longipennes (lon-ji-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + *penna*, wing.] 1. A major group of birds, the long-winged natatorial birds, such as gulls, terns, and petrels; the *Gaviæ* and *Tubinares* together considered as an order. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the term was applied only to the former, the *Tubinares* being separated under the name of *Nasutæ*.

2. In Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Chelidonomorphæ*.

longipennine (lon-ji-pen'in), *a.* [As *Longipennes* + *-ine*[1].] Longipennate; having the wings long enough to reach, when folded, beyond the end of the tail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*.

longiperoneus (lon-ji-per-ō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *longiperonei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + NL.

peroneus.] The long peroneal or fibular muscle, commonly called *peroneus longus*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

longiroster (lon-ji-ros'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *longirostris*, long-beaked, < L. *longus*, long, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] One of the *Longirostres*.

longirostral (lon-ji-ros'tral), *a.* [As *longiroster* + *-al*.] Having a long bill or beak: specifically applied to the *Longirostres*.

longirostrate (lon-ji-ros'trāt), *a.* [As *longiroster* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *longirostral*.

Longirostres (lon-ji-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longirostris*: see *longiroster*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ* or wading birds, including the snipes and their allies, together with the ibises, ranged here on account of their superficial resemblance to curlews. With this exception, the group corresponds to the natural division of birds now called the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ*.

longisect (lon'ji-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] To bisect lengthwise and horizontally; perform longisection. [Rare.]

longisection (lon-ji-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] Division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis, and thus longitudinal, but from side to side, and thus at right angles to the meson and to hemisection-planes: correlated with *transection* and *hemisection*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 114.

longissimus (lon-jis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *longissimi* (-mī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), superl. of L. *longus*, long: see *long*[1], *a.*] A muscle of the back, more fully called *longissimus dorsi*, notable in man for its great length, forming with the sacrolumbalis the erector spinæ, the muscle which assists in keeping the back straight or erect. It occurs under divers modifications in mammals, ★birds, etc.

longitude (lon'ji-tūd), *n.* [< F. *longitude* = Sp. *longitud* = Pg. *longitude* = It. *longitudine*, < L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, < *longus*, long: see *long*[1], *a.*] 1†. Length; measure along the longest line.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their latitude. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

2. In *geog.*, the angle at the pole contained between two meridians, one of which, called the first or prime meridian, passes through some conventional point from which the angle is measured. Strictly speaking, the meridian here spoken of is a plane through the plumb-line at the station parallel to the earth's axis, but not necessarily passing through that axis, since it may be that the earth's axis and the plumb-line at the station do not lie in one plane. But this distinction is wholly without importance, except in higher geodesy. The longitude of the conventional point is 0°, and longitudes are reckoned east and west from it to 180° in arc, and to 12 hours in time, 15 degrees being equal to one hour. In Great Britain universally and in the United States generally geographers reckon from the meridian of the transit-circle at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich in England; the meridian of Washington is also used in the United States. Germans reckon generally from Ferro in the Canaries, as the dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres, though modern German scientists employ the meridian of Greenwich. In other countries geographers often reckon from the meridian of their capital or other point within their limits, as the French from Paris (and formerly from Ferro), and the Russians from the observatory of Pulkowa. Mariners generally employ the meridian of Greenwich. There are various ways of finding longitude, the problem being that of comparing the time at the place in question with that of the prime meridian. On shore the most accurate method is to compare the time of the two places by means of the electric telegraph, while at sea, the local time being determined by observation of some celestial object, it is compared with Greenwich time, as shown by a chronometer carefully set and regulated before sailing. Abbreviated *lon.*, *long.*

The ancients supposed the torrid and the frigid zones to be uninhabitable and even impenetrable by man; but while the earth, as known to them, was bounded westwardly by the Atlantic Ocean, it extended indefinitely towards the east. The dimensions of the habitable world, then (and ancient geography embraced only the home of man, *ἡ οἰκουμένη*), were much greater measured from west to east than from south to north. Accordingly, early geographers called the greater dimension, or the east and west line, the length, *longitudo*, of the earth; the shorter dimension, or the north and south line, they denominated its breadth, *latitudo*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ix.

3. In *astron.*, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinoctial point to the foot of the circle of latitude drawn through the object, as a star or other point on the sphere whose position is in question. See *circle of latitudes*, under *circle*.—**Celestial longitude.** See def. 3.—**Geocentric, heliocentric, heliographic longitude.** See the adjectives.—**Libration in longitude.** ★See *libration of the moon*, under *libration*.

longitudinal (lon-ji-tū'di-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. *longitudinal* = It. *longitudinale*, < NL. **longitudinalis*, < L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, longitude: see *longitude*.] 1. Of or pertaining to longitude or length; relating to or consisting in length: as, *longitudinal* distance.—2. In the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across: as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body.—3. In *bot.*, in the direction of growth.—4. In *zoöl.*, extended in the long axis of the body, as any articulate animal; articulated. [Rare.]

Von Baer . . . adopted Cuvier's divisions, speaking of them as the peripheric, the *longitudinal*, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 807.

Longitudinal elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain in the case of linear extension or compression.—**Longitudinal sinus**, in *anat.* See *sinus*.—**Longitudinal strain**, in *ordnance*, the strain on a cannon which tends to rupture it at right angles to the axis.—**Longitudinal veins**, in *entom.*, veins of an insect's wing running lengthwise to the apical margin: specifically, in the *Diptera*, applied to several such veins which, counting from the costal or anterior side, are distinguished as *first*, *second*, etc., *longitudinal*.

longitudinally (lon-ji-tū'di-nal-i), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; in the direction of length.

longitudinated (lon-ji-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Extended in length. *Goldsmith*. [Rare.]

long-leg (lông'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *leg*, 6.

long-legged (lông'legd or -leg″ed), *a.* Having ★long legs or hind limbs.—**Long-legged chatterers**, Swainson's name of his *Leiotrichanæ*. See *Liotrichinæ*.—**Long-legged hawk**, a hawk of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*, having the tarsi proportionally long, as the goshawk, the European sparrow-hawk, or the American sharp-shinned hawk.—**Long-legged plover**, a stilt. See *Himantopus*.—**Long-legged thrush**, Swainson's name for a bird of his family *Crateropodinæ*. See *Crateropodidæ*, and cut under ★*Crateropus*.

long-legs (lông'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the common crane-flies of the family *Tipulidæ* and the spiders of the family *Phalangiidæ*. See *daddy-long-legs*.

long-lived (lông'līvd), *a.* [< *long*[1] + *life* + *-ed*[2].] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting long.

A *long-lived* soap-bubble displays every color which can be produced by polarization.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 50.

longlivedness (lông'līvd-nes), *n.* Longevity; unusual length of life. [Rare.]

If then . . . there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between want of gall in animals and *longlivedness*, . . . we have the basis for an inductive proof.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 789.

longly (lông'li), *adv.* [< ME. **longly*, *langly*, < AS. *langlīce*, for a long time (= Icel. *langliga*, for a long time past), < *lang*, long: see *long*[1] and *-ly*[2].] 1. For a long time. [Rare.]

The horse strekede oute his nekke als ferre als he myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he knelid doune on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the vesage *langly*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1. (*Halliwell*.)

[In the following passage from Shakspere the word is commonly understood to imply also 'longingly.'

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 170.]

2. Lengthily in space.

Asci clavate, obtuse, *longly* pedicellate.
M. C. Cooke, Brit. Fungi, p. 761.

long-minded (lông'mīn″ded), *a.* Patient; longanimous. [Rare.]

[A judge must be] *long-minded* to endure the rusticity and homeliness of common people in giving evidence, after their plain fashion and faculty.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 120. (*Davies*.)

long-moss (lông'môs), *n.* An epiphytic plant, *Dendropogon usneoides*, with gray filiform stems and leaves, forming dense pendulous tufts which drape the forests of the southern United States. See *Tillandsia*. Also called *longbeard*, and more rarely and less appropriately *black-moss*, *Spanish moss*, and *barba Hispanica*.

Longmynd group. [Named by Sedgwick from the *Longmynd* Hills in Shropshire.] In *geol.*, an assemblage of strata which form a part of the middle or lower division of the Cambrian series. The series is of great thickness as developed in Wales, and contains *Paradoxides* and other distinguishing fossils.

longneck (lông'nek), *n.* 1†. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *N. E. D.*—2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Dafila*. [New Jersey.]

longness (lông'nes), *n.* Length. [Rare.]

longnose (lông'nōz), *n.* The garfish: so called ★from the elongated snout or jaws.

Longobardian (long-gō-bär'di-an), *a.* [< L. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, a people of northern Germany, subsequently established in northern Italy: see *Lombard*[1].] Pertaining or relating to the Longobards; Lombard or Lombardic.

long-off (lông'ôf), *n.* Same as *long-field-off*. See *long-field*.

long-on (lông'ôn), *n.* Same as *long-field-on*. See *long-field*.

long-primer (lông'prim'ėr), *n.* A size of type, measuring about ninety lines to the foot, next larger than bourgeois and smaller than small-pica. [Generally written by printers as two words, *long primer*.]

long-purples (lông'pėr″plz), *n.* 1. The early orchis, *Orchis mascula*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Long purples,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead-men's-fingers call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

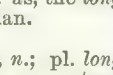
2. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Gay *long-purples* with its tufty spike:
She'd wade o'er shoes to reach it in the dyke.
Clare, Village Minstrel, ii. 90.

long-range (lông'rānj), *a.* Having a long range; capable of hitting at a long distance.

It would not be very difficult or very costly to strengthen Gibraltar by placing modern *long-range* guns high up on the rock, with mountings which would allow of an all-round fire. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 2.

long-rest (lông'rest), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a long. It was either "perfect" (equal to three breves: see *a*) or "imperfect" (equal to two breves: see *b*).


a b

long-ruffer (lông'ruf″ėr), *n.* A coarse heckle.

long-run (lông'run), *n.* See *in the long run*, under *run*.

long-settle (lông'set″l), *n.* See *settle*.

longshanks (lông'shanks), *n.* 1. A long-legged person.—2. A bird of the genus *Himantopus*; a stilt.

long-shawl (lông'shâl), *n.* A shawl much longer than it is wide, the length being usually about twice the width.

longshore (lông'shōr), *a.* and *n.* [By apheresis from *alongshore*.] I. *a.* Existing or employed along the shore or coast: as, the *longshore* fisheries; a *longshore* boatman.

II. *n.* A longshoreman.

longshoreman (lông'shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *longshoremen* (-men). 1. A workman, as a stevedore or jobber, who is employed in loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels.—2. One who makes a living along shores by fishing for clams, oysters, etc.

long-short (lông'shôrt), *n.* A skirt somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work. *Bartlett*. [Local, U. S.]

Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown, wrapper, or *long-short*, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

long-sighted (lông'sī″ted), *a.* 1. Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having foresight; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.—2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; presbyopic or hypermetropic; far-sighted.

longsightedness (lông'sī″ted-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance; hence, sagacity as regards the future; far-sighted discernment.—2. In *pathol.*, a defect of sight owing to which objects near at hand are seen indistinctly, while those at remoter distances appear distinctly; hypermetropia or presbyopia.

long-slide (lông'slīd), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a slide-valve of sufficient length to admit steam through short passages and ports at the two ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction-passage: used in the Cornish type of engine.

long-slip (lông'slip), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder whose position is some distance behind and on the right of the batter.

longsome (lông'sum), *a.* [< *long*[1] + *-some*.] Long and tedious: applied to persons and things. [Now rare.]

A lampe . . . made
With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

When chill'd by adverse Snows, and beating Rain,
We tread with weary Steps the *longsome* Plain.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

longsomeness (lông'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being longsome; tediousness. [Rare.]

long-spun (lông'spun), *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; long-drawn; tedious.

★**longspur** (lông'spėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Centrophanes* (or *Calcarius*): same as *lark-bunting*, 1.—**Bay-winged longspur.** See *bay-winged.*

long-staple (lông'stā″pl), *a.* Having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island cotton.* See *cotton-plant.*

long-stitch (lông'stich), *n.* Satin-stitch worked plain, without filling or raising.

long-stop (lông'stop), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls that escape the latter.

longstop (lông'stop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *longstopped*, ppr. *longstopping.* [< *long-stop, n.*] To act as long-stop at cricket.

long-sufferance† (lông'suf″ėr-ans), *n.* Same as *long-suffering.*

God of his goodness, patience, and *long-sufferance*, gave them a time to repent.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

long-suffering[1] (lông'suf″ėr-ing), *n.* Long endurance of injury or provocation; patience under offense.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and *longsuffering?* Rom. ii. 4.

long-suffering[2] (lông'suf″ėr-ing), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation with patience; not easily moved to retaliation.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

long-tail (lông'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. Formerly, in England, a long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or a dog qualified to hunt, it being required that the tails of other dogs should be cut. Hence the phrase *come cut and long-tail.* See *cut, p. a.*

2. The long-tailed duck.—3†. An old nickname for a native of Kent. *Halliwell.*

II. *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed (lông'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a long tail; hence, long-drawn; attenuated.

Monsieur Perrault . . . has endeavoured to turn into Ridicule several of Homer's Similitudes, which he calls "Comparaisons à longue queue," *Long-tail'd* Comparisons.
Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

2. In *entom.*, having a long-exserted ovipositor, as many ichneumons; having a long terebra or borer. *Westwood.*—**Japanese long-tailed fowls.** See *Japanese.*—**Long-tailed duck, finch, mouse, pangolin, tiger-cat, titmouse, trogon,** etc. See the nouns.

long-take (lông'tāk), *n.* A certain number (132) of herrings. [Yarmouth, Eng.]

long-tongue (lông'tung), *n.* 1. A kind of woodpecker; the wryneck. Also called *tongue-bird.*—2. A tale-bearer; a gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

long-tongued (lông'tungd), *a.* 1. Having a long or large tongue; macroglossate. See *Macroglossi.*—2. Prating; babbling; loquacious.

A *long-tongued* knave, one that uttereth all he knowes.
Florio, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

The foul fa' ye . . . for a *lang-tongued* clavering wife! . . . Couldna ye let the leddy alane wi' your whiggery?
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

longulite (long'gū-līt), *n.* [< L. *longulus*, rather long (dim. of *longus*, long), + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for linear groups of the most elementary products of crystallization, called by him *globulites.* See *margarite.*

longus (long'gus), *n.*; pl. *longi* (lon'jī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *longus*, long: see *long*[1].] A long, deep-seated muscle of the neck, more fully called *longus colli*, lying upon the front of several cervical and dorsal vertebræ, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is less developed in man than in some other animals, as birds, particularly those which have a long sigmoid neck and capture their prey with a thrust of the beak.

long-visaged (lông'viz″ājd), *a.* Having a long face; hence, having a sober, sad, or rueful face or visage.

long-waisted (lông'wās″ted), *a.* 1. Having a long waist, as a person or a ship. See *waist.*—2. Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part, as a dress or coat.

long-wall (lông'wâl), *a.* Noting a method of working a coal-mine in which the whole seam is worked at one operation in long faces of attack, leaving no pillars except at the shafts and sometimes along the main roads. No attempt is made to support the roof of the working-places by pillars of coal, which is worked in a long face, the roof being allowed to settle down and fill the cavity left by the removal of the coal. Where the roof exhibits a tendency to break off close to the working-face, it is temporarily supported by cribs of timber or chocks, or by a double or triple line of props. Two kinds of long-wall working are in use: *long-wall retreating* or *withdrawing* and *long-wall advancing.* In the latter the roads or gangways are kept open, and the roof is supported by pack-walls built of the gob. In long-wall withdrawing the gangways are in the solid coal, and pack-walls are not needed. The long-wall system of working is chiefly applicable to thin beds of coal and those with much slaty waste, and is not applicable to very thick coal-seams. Where it can be advantageously used, it is admitted that a considerably larger percentage of the coal can be won by it than by any other system. Also *long-work.*

longways (lông'wāz), *adv.* [< *long* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Longwise; lengthwise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A vast mole which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

long-winded (lông'win″ded), *a.* 1. Long-breathed; using much breath by prolonged speech.

The *long-winded* old salts who come here to report their wrecks. *The Century*, XXVIII. 589.

2. Tedious from length; of a wearisome or burdensome length: said of speech or writing.

Long-winded exercises, singings, and catechisings.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

And there he told a long *long-winded* tale.
Tennyson, The Brook.

long-windedness (lông'win″ded-nes), *n.* The character of being long-winded.

Richardson, the only author who ever made *long-windedness* seem a benefaction.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

longwise (lông'wīz), *adv.* [< *long*[1] + *-wise.*] In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Rare.]

longworm (lông'wėrm), *n.* A marine rhynchocœlous turbellarian or nemertean worm of extreme length for its thickness. See *Lineidæ, Lineus.*

Lonicera (lon-i-sē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Adam *Lonicer*, a German botanist (died 1586).] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the honeysuckles, type of the tribe *Loniceræ*, characterized by an irregular tubular corolla (sometimes two-lipped), exstipulate leaves, and a two- or three-celled berry, almost always few-seeded. About 150 species are known, natives of the temperate and tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, ornamental shrubs, often climbing, with (often) fragrant, variously colored flowers, growing in cymes, in pedunculate heads, or sometimes in pairs. See *honeysuckle.*

Loniceræ (lon-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1818), < *Lonicera* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, based on the genus *Lonicera*, belonging to the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, distinguished by having a tubular or campanulate corolla (often with an irregular limb), an elongated style with usually a capitate stigma, and the cells of the ovary with from one to an indefinite number of ovules. In the system of Engler and Prantl this tribe includes only 4 genera.

lonk (longk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hollow; a small dingle. [Prov. Eng.]

loo[1] (lö), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *love*[1].

loo[2] (lö), *n.* [Also *lu;* abbr. of *lanterloo.*] 1. ★A game of cards. It is played by any number of persons up to seventeen with a full pack, the cards ranking as in whist. Each player deposits a certain number of chips (generally three) in the pool. When there is nothing in the pool but the dealer's chips, it is a simple, after chips have been added, a double pool. In simple pools no trump is turned and no widow dealt, each player receiving 3 cards, one at a time. Eldest hand leads and the others must follow suit and must head the trick if they can. The winners of the trick divide the pool accordingly. Those who fail to take a trick are looed and pay 3 counters to the next pool, making it a double.

2. The deposit, generally of three chips, which the players make in the pool in loo.

loo[2] (lö), *v. t.* [Also *lu;* < *loo*[2], *n.*] To beat in the game of loo, as a player that has declared.

loo[3] (lö), *interj.* [Cf. *halloo.*] Same as *halloo.*

'Loo, Paris, *'loo!* The bull has the game.
Shak., T. and C., v. 7. 10.

loobily† (lö'bi-li), *a.* [< *looby* + *-ly*[1].] Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy.

A *loobily* country fellow. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

loobily† (lö'bi-li), *adv.* [< *loobily, a.*] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loobs (löbz), *n.* [Corn. *loob*, slime, sludge.] In *mining*, tin-slime or sludge of the after-leavings. *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

looby (lö'bi), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *loby, lobie;* an extension or dim. form of *lob:* see *lob*[1]. Cf. *lubber.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. [Rare or obsolete.]

This lorell that ladde this *loby* awey.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 170.

I must leave you—I own I am somewhat flurried—and that confounded *looby* has perceived it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* [Local, New Eng.]

II. *a.* Lubberly; gawky. [Rare.]

This great, big, overgrown metropolis, . . . like a *looby* son who has outgrown his stamina.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

looch, *n.* See *loch*[2].

Loochooan (lö-chö'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loochoo* (also written *Loo Choo, Lew Chew, Lew Kew, Liu Kiu, Riu Kiu,* etc.) (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Loochoo, formerly a kingdom tributary to China and sometimes partly also to Japan, now a ken or prefecture of the Japanese empire, consisting of the chain of small islands between Japan and Formosa, and named from the largest group, specifically called the Loochoo Islands.

II. *n.* A native of Loochoo.

looer (lö'ėr), *n.* [Also *lure, lewer,* appar. a trade abbr. of equiv. *velour,* < F. *velours,* velvet: see *velour, velours, velvet.*] A hatters' brushing-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

loof[1] (löf), *n.* [Also (dial.) *lufe, leuf;* < ME. *lofe, lufe,* the palm of the hand (see also *loof*[2]), < AS. **lōf* (not certain; supposed to be contained in *glōf,* > E. *glove,* q. v.) = Icel. *lōfi,* the palm of the hand, = Sw. *lofve,* the wrist, = Dan. dial. *luffe* (in *luffevante,* a woolen glove) = Goth. *lōfa,* the palm of the hand. Hence perhaps ult. *loof*[2], q. v.] The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I may towch with my *lufe* the ground evyn here.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 32.

Auld baudrons [a cat] by the ingle sits,
An' wi' her *loof* her face a washin'.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

To creesh one's loof. See *creesh.*

loof[2] (löf or luf), *n.* [Also (in some uses) *luff;* < ME. *lof* (> OF. *loffe*), a contrivance for altering a ship's course (called in ML. *dracena*), prob. a paddle or an oar to assist the helm (see quot. under def. 1); cf. G. *luf, luv, loff* = Dan. *luv* = Sw. *luf,* the weather-gage, = OF. *lof, loef, louf, loo,* the weather-gage, the lower corner of a sail next the wind; < D. *loef,* the weather-gage, loof, luff, OD. *loef,* appar. a paddle or oar used in steering, also, like *loeve, loefnagel,* a thole; cf. *loefhals, loefhout,* etc.; cf. also ME. *lof,* a beam or bar; appar. orig. a particular use of the word which appears in E. *loof*[1], the palm of the hand; cf. OHG. *laffa,* MHG. **laffe,* G. dial. *laffen, laff,* the blade of an oar, or of a rudder; cf. L. *palma,* the palm of the hand, also the blade of an oar. Hence *aloof,* q. v. See *luff*[2].] 1†. A contrivance (apparently a paddle or an oar) for altering the course of a ship. See etymology.

Heo rihten heore *loues*
And up drogen seiles,
Lithen ouer sæstrem. *Layamon.*

2. That part of a ship's bow where the sides begin to curve in toward the stem. See *luff.*—**Aff-loof.** See *aff.*

loof[2]†, *v.* The earlier spelling of *luff*[2].

loof[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loaf*[1].

loofward† (löf'- or luf'wärd), *adv.* [= D. *loef-waarts;* as *loof*[2] + *-ward.*] Windward.

look[1] (lůk), *v.* [< ME. *loken, lokien,* < AS. *lōcian* = OS. *lōkōn* = MD. *loken* = OHG. *luogēn, luagēn, luakēn,* MHG. *luogen,* G. *lugen,* dial. *lügen,* look; further connections unknown. The Skt. √ *lok,* see, cannot be connected.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exercise the sense or faculty of vision; use the eyes in seeing; fix the sight upon some object, or upon some point or portion of space. Used—(*a*) Absolutely.

And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and *looked,* and, behold, Esau came. Gen. xxxiii. 1.

I'll *look* no more,
Lest my brain turn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 22.

(*b*) Before a word or phrase signifying direction, manner, or purpose: as, *look* here; *look* there; he *looked* back; to *look* for something lost.

For evere up-on the ground I se thee stare;
Approach neer, and *looke* up murily.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 8.

And he *looked* this way and that way. Ex. ii. 12.

(*c*) Before a preposition governing the thing seen or an intervening object or medium: as, to *look* at a house; to *look* over a wall or through a window; to *look* into a mirror or a book; to *look* upon the wine.

The damsel was very fair to *look* upon. Gen. xxiv. 16.

She, *looking* thro' and thro' me,
. . . never speaks.
Tennyson, Lilian.

He walked about the library with his hands in his pockets, *looking* at all the books.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiv.

2. To afford a view or outlook; have a direction; face or be turned: usually with *on, upon, to,* or *toward:* as, the windows *look toward* the ocean; the house *looks upon* a narrow street.

The door of the inner gate that *looketh toward* the north.
Ezek. viii. 3.

They turned to a window *looking to* the close.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 175).

There is yet another presumption, *looking* the other way.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 198.

3. To keep watch; be careful; take heed; see to it: as, he *looks* after my luggage: used intensively in the ejaculatory phrases *look out! look sharp!*

Look well to thy herds. Prov. xxvii. 23.

Look that you bind them fast. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 166.

4. To seem to the view; have the appearance of being; appear: as, he *looks* like his brother; it *looks* as if it would rain; the patient *looks* better.

I meet everywhere in this country with these little brooks; and they *look* as if they were full of fish.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

Narcissus, praised with all a parson's power,
Look'd a white lily sunk beneath a shower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 104.

[The use with *to be* is inelegant and chiefly colloquial.

Well, says he, you *look to be* a man in distress.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 270.]

5. To strive to seem; put on the appearance of being; assume to be.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

He would always affect to swagger and *look* big as he passed by me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

6. To exercise mental vision or observation (in a certain way); direct the mind or understanding; take notice: often with *at*.

He that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 37.

Look, how much we thus expell of sin, so much we expell of vertue. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but *at* the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

7. To have a prospect or anticipation; direct the mind expectantly; be in expectation of or with regard to something.

I *lokide* men schulde vn-to me lowte,
Where-so that y wente bi the wey.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Who would have *looked* it should have been that rascal Surly? He had dyed his beard and all.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

He must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The way in which we *looked* forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom was quite a curiosity.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxii.

To look about one, to be on the watch; be vigilant; be circumspect or guarded.—**To look after.** (*a*) To attend to; take care of; have an eye to or upon: as, to *look after* one's interests; to *look after* a friend who is in danger.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated.
Woodward.

Lady T. But, Sir Peter, you know you promised to come to Lady Sneerwell's too.
Sir Peter. Well, well, I'll call in just to *look after* my own character. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

I was told to *look after* you once, and I mean to do it.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 236.

(*b*†) To expect; look forward to.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. Luke xxi. 26.

(*c*) To consider; be concerned about.—**To look alive**, to be on the alert; bestir one's self. [Colloq.]—**To look beside.** See *beside*.—**To look down on** or **upon**, to regard as beneath one; view with contempt; despise.

Lewis the Fourteenth *looked down on* his brother King with an air not unlike that with which the Count in Molière's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the mummery of being made a gentleman.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Greek-speaking Roman Emperors *looked down* on those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the acquired tongue of Old Rome, just as they *looked down* on those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the primitive speech of Illyria. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 438.

To look for. (*a*) To seek for; search for: as, to *look for* a passage in a book. (*b*) To expect; count upon: as, to *look for* good news.

Nevertheless, we . . . *look for* new heavens and a new earth. 2 Pet. iii. 13.

O, I did *look for* him
With the sun's rising: marvel he could sleep.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1065.

Our Saviour and his Apostles did not only foresee, but foretell and forewarne us to *looke for* schisme.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or **in a haystack.** See *bottle*[3] and *haystack*.—**To look in**, to take a look or glance into a place; hence, to make a brief visit or call (as if merely for observation).

It would be unkind to pass, as it were, the door of his relatives without just *looking in* for a few hours.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

To look into, to inspect closely; observe narrowly; examine: as, to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.

He . . . has thoroughly *looked into* and examined human nature. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

To look like. See *like*[2].—**To look on.** [*On*, adv.] To be a mere spectator.

The King now seldom or never Plays, but contents himself sometimes with *looking on*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 222.

To look on or **upon.** [*On* or *upon*, prep.] (*a*) To esteem; hold in estimation: formerly used absolutely in a good sense.

That fellow there? will he respect and honour him?
He has been *look'd upon* [with favor], they say; will he own him? *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

(*b*) To consider; regard; view: with *as* after the object: as, to *look upon* a remark *as* an affront.

It may rather be *looked upon as* an Excrescence, than *as* an essential Part of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

To look out, to be on the watch: with *for* before an object: as, to *look out for* squalls or breakers.

The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest *looking out* again *for* more.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I had scarcely time to order every man to *look out*, when the battle-tempest of arrows broke upon us from the woods.
Stanley, Dark Continent, I. 236.

To look over, to examine cursorily: as, to *look over* a catalogue; to *look over* accounts.

John *looks over* the books in the case.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 139.

To look sharp. (*a*) To exercise great vigilance; be extremely careful. [Colloq.]

The captain himself, according to a frequent though invidious behaviour of military men, ordered his man to *look sharp* that none but one of the ladies should have the place he had taken fronting the coach-box.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

(*b*) To be quick; make haste. [Colloq.]

Kit told this gentleman to *look sharp*, and he not only said he would *look sharp*, but he actually did, and presently came running back. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxix.

To look through. (*a*) To take a view of the contents of: as, to *look through* a book of engravings. (*b*) To see through; see or understand perfectly. [Archaic.]

He is a great observer, and he *looks*
Quite *through* the deeds of men.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 202.

When you haue seene his outside, you haue *lookt through* him, and need imploy your discouery no farther.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

To look to or **unto.** (*a*) To give heed to; take care of.

For ere that unto armes I me betooke,
Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to *looke*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 292.

Look to the woman. [Celia swoons.]
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

They *looked* well *to* their steps, and made a shift to get staggeringly over. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 240.

(*b*) To resort to or depend upon for something with confidence or expectation: as, he *looks to* me for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth.
Isa. xlv. 22.

The authors steadfastly *looked to* the surviving heir for pay or patronage in return for their miserable dole of consolation. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xvii.

They *looked to* Cæsar and his legions to protect the Empire, and themselves as part of it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

To look toward, to drink the health of. [Low.]

The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner, *looked towards* him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

=**Syn. 4.** *Appear*, etc. See *seem*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To see to; take care of.

But leches full lyulely *lokid* his wound;
With oile and with ointment abill therfore,
Bond it full bigly on hor best wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7525.

2†. To look or search for; seek; expect.

But other cures of Cristen thei coveten nouȝt to haue,
But there as wynnynge lijth he *loketh* none other.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

I come
To *look* a young man I call brother.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

3†. To search; inspect. [Rare.]

Look all these ladies' eyes,
And see if there he not concealed lies.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

4. To affect in some way by the manner of looking or appearing: as, to *look* one out of countenance.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden*, Cleomenes.

And like a Basilisk almost *look'd* the Assembly dead.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such force as to *look* down opposition, and crush the rebellion in its birth. *Prescott.*

5. To express or manifest by looks, or by the general aspect.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes which spake again.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

Dr. Woods *looked* his creed more decidedly, perhaps, than any of the Professors.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 250.

To look a gift-horse in the mouth. See *gift-horse*.—**To look babies in one's eyes.** See *baby*, 3.—**To look daggers.** See *dagger*[1].—**To look in the face**, to face or meet with boldness; stand front to front, as for battle.

Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash, the son of Jehoahaz son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, Come, let us *look* one another *in the face*. 2 Ki. xiv. 8.

To look out, to search for and discover; pick out; select: as, to *look out* associates of good reputation.

Let me *look out* my things to make this fly.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 246.

To look up. (*a*) To search for till found: as, I will *look up* the passage. (*b*) To pay a visit to; call upon: as, I must *look* you *up* some day. [Colloq.]

He used to go back for a week, just to *look up* his old friends. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

look[1] (lůk), *n.* [< ME. *loke*; < *look*[1], *v.*] **1.** Visual or facial expression; cast of countenance; personal aspect: often used in the plural with a singular sense: as, a benevolent *look*; his *looks* are against him.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by *lookes*,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

How much more elder art thou than thy *looks!*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 251.

When you come to the eyes, Mr. Carmine, let me know, that I may call up a *look*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

2. Appearance or seeming in general; the quality of anything as judged by the eye or the understanding: as, I do not like the *look* of the sky; the *look* of the thing (an action, a proposition, or the like) is bad. [Chiefly colloq.]

No tears
Dim the sweet *look* that Nature wears.
Longfellow, Sunrise.

3. The act of looking or seeing; glance: as, loving *looks*.

A doleful *loke* than lokede he
That percyd myn hert bothe blode & bon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

His was the subtle *look* and sly,
That, spying all, seems naught to spy.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

=**Syn. 1.** Appearance, complexion, mien, manner, air.—**3.** Sight, glance, gaze.

look[2], *v. t.* See *louk*[2].

lookdown (lůk'doun), *n.* A carangoid fish, the moonfish or horsehead, *Selene vomer*. See cut under *horsehead*.

looker[1] (lůk'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who looks or watches; one who seeks or explores.—**2.** Specifically—(*a*) A shepherd or herdsman. (*b*) An inspector. [Prov. Eng.]

There is no election [in Morpeth] of fish and flesh *lookers*.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835.

looker[2] (lůk'ėr), *n.* See *louker*.

looker-on (lůk'ėr-on'), *n.* One who looks on; a spectator.

Lookers-on many time see more than gamesters.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

I speake not this as my owne sense, but what was the discourse and thoughts of others who were *lookers on*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

looking (lůk'ing), *n.* [< ME. *lokyng*; verbal n. of *look*[1], *v.*] 1†. Appearance; aspect; countenance.

And with his chere and *lokynge* al to-torn,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden,
He stod this woful Troylus biforn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 358.

2†. Glance of the eye; regard.

Swich subtil *lokyng* and dissimulinges
For drede of jalouse mennes aperceyvinges.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

3. Search or searching: as, a careful *looking* for names and dates.

looking-for (lůk'ing-fôr), *n.* Expectation; anticipation; foreboding.

★ A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. Heb. x. 27.

looking-glass (lůk'ing-glȧs), *n.* A plate of glass silvered (coated with quicksilver) on the back, so as to show images by reflection; a plane mirror of glass. The metallic coating is generally an amalgam of tin. A sheet of tin-foil is laid first upon a table and the mercury poured upon it; the glass is then applied horizontally upon the amalgam, to which it readily adheres.

All this is very excellently contrived in a faire *looking glasse* that hangeth at the side of his bedde.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 187.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*.
South, Sermons.

Looking-glass plant or tree, an evergreen tree of the genus *Heritiera*.

★**lookout** (lůk′out), *n.* **1.** A watching for the appearance or occurrence of anything, especially from without; vigilant observation or scrutiny; watch: as, to keep a good *lookout* at sea; to be on the *lookout* for an opportunity.

I think, if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a *look-out* as another. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

2. A place where a watch is kept; a post of external observation: as, the *lookout* on a ship's mast.—**3.** A person or party engaged in keeping watch, especially for things outside.

Even the *lookouts* were unaware of the proximity of the iceberg until it was actually upon them. *Science*, V. 460.

4. The subject of observation or vigilance; something to be watched for or guarded against: as, every man's interest is his own *lookout*.—**5.** A prospect or view; an outlook. [Rare.]

On this magnificent quay, with its glorious *lookout* over the lagoons. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

★**loom**[1] (löm), *n.* [< ME. *lome*, < AS. *gelōma*, also *and-gelōma*, *andlōma*, tool, instrument, implement; perhaps lit. 'a thing of frequent use': cf. *gelōme*, frequently, *gelōmlic*, frequent.] **1†.** A utensil; a tool; a weapon; an article in general: now used only in composition, as in heir-*loom*, work*loom*, etc. See *heirloom*.

He lyftes lyȝtly his *lome*, & let hit doun fayre,
With the barbe of the bitte bi the bare nek.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2309.

The *lomes* that ich laboure with and lyflode deserue
Ys pater-nostre and my prymer.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 45.

2. A machine for weaving any fabric from yarn or thread. The essential parts of a loom are: the *frame*, which supports the working parts; the *yarn-beam*, at the back part of the frame, upon which the warp-threads are wound; the *cloth-beam*, at the front part of the frame, upon which the cloth is wound as the weaving proceeds; the *heddles* and their mounting; the *reed;* and the *batten* (otherwise called *lay* and *lathe*), which carries the reed. The warp-threads extend in parallel relation from the yarn-beam to the cloth-beam, being also passed serially through the loops or eyes of the heddles, or harness, and through the interspaces of the reed. The operations of winding the warp-threads upon the yarn-beam, and passing them in due order through the loops or eyes of the heddles, and the interspaces of the reed, are collectively called "setting up the piece." The function of the heddles is to form the shed for the passage of the shuttle. The warp-threads are separated systematically by the heddles into two or more series, each controlled and alternately drawn upward and downward by the vertical motion of the heddles, thus leaving an opening or shed between the ranks of warp-threads, through which the shuttle is thrown or shot by the hand, or by pickers operated by the hand of the weaver in the hand-loom, or by picker-staff mechanism in the power-loom. (See *heddle* and *picker*.) The reed is carried by the batten, which swings radially on its bearings through an arc small in proportion to the radius. The reed is composed of a series of thin slats or wires arranged in parallel relation between two parallel bars placed at such distance asunder that the threads of the warp passing through the interspaces between the slats or wires may be serially opened or separated by the heddles, in forming the shed, without impinging upon these bars. The function of the reed is to force the thread of weft, woof, or filling, as passed between the warp-threads by the shuttle, as near as desirable to that part of the weft-thread which has just previously been embraced by the warp-threads. For this purpose the batten is swung so that the slats or wires of the reed drive the weft-thread against the previously woven part of the texture with a sharp blow. (See *reed* and *batten*.) The weft-thread is wound upon a bobbin or quill which turns upon a wire in the shuttle, and permits the thread to unwind when the shuttle passes to and fro through the sheds as the latter are successively formed by the action of the heddles. The shuttle is made of a piece of hard wood pointed at each end, and having a recess in the body for the reception of the bobbin or quill. Frequently the pointed ends are finished with metal. (See *shuttle*.) Narrow-fabric looms generally use a thread-carrier or eye-pointed needle as a substitute for the shuttle. (See *positive-motion loom*, below.) The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, used as a substitute for the *heddle* or *heald* mechanism previously employed in the loom, and, by its introduction, marking an epoch in the manufacture of figured woven fabrics. It consists essentially of a series of perforated paper or metal cards which, one after another, are laid flat upon the faces of an intermittently revolving and perforated prism, in such manner that the perforations in the cards successively and exactly superimpose corresponding perforations in the prism. Wires, each separately controlling the engagement with a lifting-bar or griffe of a hooked wire connected with an individual warp-thread or set of warp-threads, are made by suitable mechanism to enter the holes of the cards when by the rotation of the prism each is successively brought to a special position, the wires so entering causing all the individual threads with which they are connected to be lifted above the common level of the warp-threads, thus forming a shed for the passage of the shuttle. Each card thus represents a different shed, and as there may be an indefinite number of cards joined together by flexible connections, which, like an endless chain, are carried upon the perforated revolving prism, and as there may be also a number of shuttles carrying woof-threads of different tints, there is no limit to variety of form and color in the figures that may be woven. The prism carrying the system of cards moves at each partial rotation through an arc the chord of which is equal to the width of one of the faces. The introduction of this method of weaving at once advanced the art of figure-weaving beyond the limit of mere geometrical patterns into the realm of fine-art industry, as even the finest tapestries may be successfully imitated by it. Looms are for the most part distinguished by the names of the material they weave, as ribbon-loom, figure-loom (figured-fabric loom), carpet-loom, etc., and also by the names of the inventors, as the Jacquard loom. They differ chiefly in the harness-system, or the manner in which the warp-threads are raised to form the shed and thus produce the figures in the finished fabric, and in the method of impelling the shuttle. There may be several shuttles in a loom, in order to introduce a variety of weft-threads, and thus produce more complicated patterns than can be formed by a single weft. Hand-looms are now almost wholly devoted to fine silks and carpets, nearly all other fabrics being woven on power-looms, either with or without the Jacquard attachment.

Unbred to spinning, in the *loom* unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

3. The part of an oar between the blade and the handle; the shaft.—**4†.** A vessel of any kind. *Holinshed.*—**Chain-tappet loom**, a loom for fancy weaving, in which the harnesses are operated by tappets upon a pattern-chain. *E. H. Knight.*—**Circular loom.** See *circular.*—**Double-cloth loom**, a loom in which two sets of webs are woven simultaneously, or in which two webs are knitted with their edges joined in such a way as to form a tube. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double-piled-fabric loom**, a loom which forms a pile on both sides of the foundation. The pile may be produced from either the warp or the weft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Electric loom**, a Jacquard loom in which the perforated cards were replaced by a band on which the pattern was marked in some insulating paint. Small electromagnets were arranged in such a way that, on the movement of the band under them, they were brought into action on passing the uninsulated parts and left at rest on the insulated parts, and they thus, by means of suitable mechanism, controlled the usual apparatus by which the warp-threads are controlled. It does not appear to have been a commercial success.—**High-warp loom**, in *tapestry-weaving*, a loom in which the warp is carried vertically, in distinction from a *low-warp loom*, in which the warp is carried horizontally.—**Jacquard loom**, a loom in which is comprised the Jacquard attachment for weaving figured fabrics. See above, 2.—**Metallic-tissue loom**, a loom for weaving with metallic threads alone, as in making gold and silver tissues such as lace or braid, or for weaving fabrics with a silk or thread warp and a weft of wire, or of silk thread covered with a flattened wire of silver-gilt.—**Narrow-fabric loom**, a loom designed especially for weaving tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. It may be a shuttle-loom, but has generally an eye-pointed needle or thread-carrier which traverses the shed forward and back after each movement of the harness. Also called *narrow-ware loom* and *needle-loom.*—**Positive-motion loom**, a loom, invented by Lyall of New York, for weaving wide fabrics. It has a track or raceway on which the shuttle is drawn through the shed at a uniform velocity by a kind of roller-carriage, instead of being thrown through by the picker-staff mechanism or by hand.—**Power-loom**, a loom in which all the motions of the parts are accomplished by other power than the muscular power of the operator, as steam- or water-power.

★**loom**[1]† (löm), *v. t.* [< *loom*[1], *n.*] To weave. [Rare.]

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe supplies.
Savage, The Wanderer, i.

loom[2] (löm), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lome;* < ME. *lumen*, shine, prob. < OF. *lumer*, shine, < L. *luminare*, shine: see *lumine*, etc. Less prob. < Icel. *ljōma*, shine, gleam, dawn, = AS. *leómian*, *lȳman*, shine: see *leam*[1], *v.*] **1.** To shine. Specifically—**2.** To appear indistinctly; come dimly into view, as from below the horizon or through a mist; rise up before the vision so as to give the impression of indistinct bulk or largeness; stand out prominently in the prospect: often used figuratively.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, viii. 2.

Heer smokes a Castle, there a Citie fumes,
And heer a Ship vpon th' Ocean *looms*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The facts which *loomed* so large in the fogs of yesterday . . . have strangely changed their proportions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 282.

loom[2] (löm), *n.* [< *loom*[2], *v.*] **1.** A coming indistinctly or vaguely into view; also, the indistinct or unnaturally enlarged appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog. See *looming*.

Our situation now became a very critical one, with the *loom* of a third berg on the other side of us.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 277.

2. The track of a fish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loom[3] (löm), *n.* [Also dial. *lom*, *lomm*, *lomme*, *lome*, *lumme*, etc. (NL. *Lomvia*, q. v.); = G. *lohme*, *lomme;* < Icel. *lōmr* = Dan. Sw. *lom*, a loom (a bird so called); perhaps ult. connected with *loon*[1]. The word in E. is now corrupted to *loon:* see *loon*[2].] **1†.** A loon. See *loon*[2].

A *loom* is as big as a goose. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A guillemot.

On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or *looms*, gather in the breeding season. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 49.

The multitude of *lomms* frequenting it [Nova Zembla], a bird to which they gave the whimsical name of arctic parrots. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 563.

loo-mask (lö′mȧsk), *n.* [< **loo*, a corruption of *loup*, + *mask*[3].] A mask used to conceal the face or part of it.

loom-card (löm′kärd), *n.* A pierced pattern-card used in the Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight.*

loom-comb (löm′kōm), *n.* The reed of a loom.

loomery (lö′mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *loomeries* (-iz). [< *loom*[3] + *-ery.*] A breeding-place of looms or guillemots. [Rare.]

I sent Lieutenant Lockwood with a boat's crew to the *loomery* on Arveprins Island for birds. They . . . brought back but sixty-five Bruennich's guillemots.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 48.

loom-figured (löm′fig″ūrd), *a.* Having a pattern woven in: said of a textile material.

loom-galet (löm′gāl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

loom-harness (löm′här″nes), *n.* That part of a loom which moves the warp-threads to make the crossing or decussation forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, some of which are continually raised above the others and then depressed, either in regular alternation (for plain weaving) or in a different order, as the pattern requires.

looming (lö′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *loom*[2], *v.*] **1.** A coming vaguely into view.—**2.** A form of mirage in which distant objects, usually across water, appear abnormally elevated above their true positions, this displacement being accompanied in many cases by a vertical magnification.

Its [Monticello's] elevation affords an opportunity of seeing a phenomenon which is rare at land though frequent at sea. The seamen call it *looming*. Philosophy is as yet in the rear of the seaman, for, so far from having accounted for it, she has not given it a name.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 135.

The inverted images which are often presented in *looming* are not beneath the object, as in the case of mirage on dry land, but above it, as if formed by reflection in the sky. *Nature*, XI. 49.

loom-picture (löm′pik″tūr), *n.* A piece of textile fabric so woven as to constitute a picture. The name has been given especially to monochromatic designs produced in silk, such as copies of engraved portraits.

loom-sheeting (löm′shē″ting), *n.* A variety of linen sheeting of good quality.

loon[1] (lön), *n.* [Also *loun*, *lown*, *lowne;* < ME. *lowne* (also in adj. *lownishe:* see *loonish*, *lownish*), appar. < OD. *loen*, a stupid fellow, possibly a var. or corruption of **loem* (cf. ME. *lowmyshe*, for *lownyshe*), connected with *lome*, dull, slow, = OHG. *luomi*, *luami*, *lōmi*, MHG. *lüeme*, faint, weary, drooping, mild (MHG. *luomen*, *lomen*, droop), G. *lumen*, loose, lax, > D. *lummel* = G. *lümmel* = Dan. *lömmel* = Sw. *lymmel*, a loon, lubber (cf. E. *lummox*). These words are prob. from the same ult. source as *lame*.] A stupid fellow; a clown: with various shades of intensity as an opprobrious epithet, like *fool*, *dolt*, etc.

And take it backe with manlike cheere,
not like a rusticke *Lowne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 11.

Hold off; unhand me, gray-haired *loon!*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

★**Kinless loons.** See *kinless*.

loon[2] (lön), *n.* [A corruption of *loom*[3].] A three-toed diving bird of the genus *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. See *Colymbidæ*. There are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The great northern diver, ring-necked loon, or ember-goose, *C. torquatus* or *C. glacialis* or *Urinator imber*, is from 30 to 36 inches long, and 4½ feet in stretch of wings; when adult



Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator imber*).

it is glossy-black with greenish and purplish metallic reflections on the head and neck, which, with the back, are marked regularly with white spots. The under parts are white, and the bill is black. *C. adamsi*, the yellow-billed loon, is somewhat larger. The black-throated loon or diver, *C. arcticus*, resembles the foregoing, but is smaller, with much of the head clear bluish-gray. The red-throated loon, *C. septentrionalis*, is much like *C. arcticus*, but is smaller still, and has a chestnut patch on the throat. Both the two smaller loons, the red- and the black-throated, are also called *speckled loons*, and a variety of the former, from the western coast of North America, is recognized as *C. pacificus*. (See *diver*, 1 (*b*).) The wild actions of the loon in escaping danger and its dismal cry (see *looning*) suggest the idea of insanity; whence the common (American) simile "as crazy as a loon."

loonghee, loonghie (lông'gē), *n.* [Hind. *lungī*.] A long scarf of silk or cotton stuff, usually of rich colors, used in the East Indies to wrap round the body as a waist- or loin-cloth. It is about 4 yards long and 2 feet wide.

looning (lö'ning), *n.* [< *loon*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The cry of a loon. It is a sort of wild moan somewhat resembling the howl of a wolf.

This was his [a loon's] *looning* — perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 254.

loony (lö'ni), *a.* and *n.* See *luny*.

loop[1] (löp), *n.* [< ME. *lope*, *loupe*, *lowpe;* prob. ★< Ir. Gael. *lub*, bend.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string, lace, cord, chain, etc., or a short piece doubled and secured to something at each end. By a loop is most commonly understood a part or piece of some material bent and secured in such a way as to form an eye or opening through which something can be passed; but it may be merely an unfastened returning curve in the material, the shape giving the name.

Buttons of orient pearle, . . .
Which *loopes* of azur'd silk did circulize.
Davies, An Extasie.

I sold my sheep, and lambkins too,
For silver *loops* and garment blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Prol.

The female figure reclining on the lid [of a sarcophagus] wears a Greek chiton of a thin white material, with short sleeves fastened on the outside of the arm by means of buttons and *loops*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. Something resembling a loop, as the bend of a river; a link; a crook.

At another *lope* of the wall, on a ladder, ther was the lorde of Sereell, and fought hands to hande with his enemyes. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccccxi.

Specifically — (*a*) In crochet, knitting, and similar kinds of fancy work, same as *stitch*. (*b*) A hinge of a door. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) In railroad and telegraph systems, a branch line leaving the main line at any point and joining it again at some other point; a looping line, as a branch wire carried over to a side station and back. (*d*) In the theory of Riemann's surfaces, a line running from any point to a branch-point, then around that branch-point in an infinitesimal circle, and back to the original point by the same path. (*e*) A part of a curve limited by a crunode. (*f*) The ear of a vessel, as a stoneware jar, when approximately of the form of a half-ring projecting from the side or lip.

It has on its central band four projecting handles or *loops*. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art (1878), I. 15.

(*g*) In *gun.*, a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun. (*h*) The small ring at the tip of a fishing-rod through which the line passes. (*i*) In *anat.*, a looped vessel or fiber; especially, a nerve-loop. (*j*) In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

3. In *acoustics*, the part of a vibrating musical string (see *sonometer*), or, as in an organ-pipe, of a column of air, where the amplitude of vibration is at its maximum. See *node*. — 4. In *mech.*, a slotted bar or ring at the side of any piece of machinery, designed to limit or control the movement of another part. — 5. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. The wood of these knots is curled and waved in grain, and is used to make veneers for ornamental furniture.

6. A small magnifying-glass. — **Crochet and loop**†, an old term for *hook and eye*. See *hook*.

[Beds] that henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With *crochettis and loupys* sett on lyour.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

Pressed loop, in harness, a leather strap or piece of which the outer surface is ornamented by impression with a stamp. — **Prick at the loop.** Same as *fast and loose* (*a*). ★See *fast*[1].

loop[1] (löp), *v.* [< *loop*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cord. — 2. To fasten or secure with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* up a curtain. — 3. To furnish with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cloak.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a loop.

The pathways wind and *loop* here and there among the ravines and around the mountain shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVII. 422.

2. To move, as the larvæ of certain moths, by forming loops.

They [leeches] move partly by *looping* with the help of their suckers, and partly by swimming. *C. Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 399.

loop[2] (löp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lope;* < ME. *loupe*, < OF. *loup* (dial. *loup*), a narrow window; appar. < D. *luip*, a peeping-place, ambush, < *luipen*, peep, lurk. Hence *loophole*.] 1. A narrow window; any small, narrow aperture; specifically, in *medieval fort.*, a small aperture for observing the enemy, for the discharge of arrows or ordnance, or to admit light; a loophole.

That no light leope yn at louer ne at *loupe*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 288.

They found the gates fast barred long ere night,
And every *loup* fast lockt, as fearing foes despight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

The same [wall] was very narrow in the top, not divided with *lopes*, . . . but inclosed with one whole and continual battilment round about. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

2. A gap in the paling of a park, made for the convenience of the deer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 3. A removable fence-panel made of parallel wooden bars, generally united by transverse braces or crosspieces, used as a substitute for an ordinary fence-gate. Instead of being hinged, it is generally supported by notched brackets, or other supports adapted to receive the ends of the bars.

loop[3], *n.* See *loupe*.

loop-bolt (löp'bōlt), *n.* In a vehicle, a bolt with ★an ornamental head used to fasten the body-loop to the running-gear.

looper (lö'pėr), *n.* [< *loop*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, a measuring-worm; a geometrid larva: same as *geometer*, 3. Hence — 2. *pl.* The adult geometrid moths, *Geometridæ* or *Geometrina*. Also called *measure-moths* and *land-measurers*. — 3. An implement used in uniting the ends of strips cut from rags for the woof or filling of rag carpets. It is a blade with a point and an eye, through which the end of a strip is passed. With the point of the blade the end of another strip is perforated; the end of the first strip, held by the eye, is then put through the perforation in the second, and the strips are looped together.

loop-head (löp'hed), *n.* In a vehicle, the swell and eye on the end of a body-loop. *E. H. Knight.*

loop-holder (löp'hōl″dėr), *n.* A carriage-iron by which the loop of a strap is attached to the running-gear or the bed. *E. H. Knight.*

loophole (löp'hōl), *n.* [< *loop*[2] + *hole*[1].] 1. A small aperture, narrow toward the outside and broader within, in the walls of a fortification or of any similar structure, through which small-arms may be fired at an enemy, or observations may be taken.

No stirring out, no peeping through a *loop-hole*,
But straight saluted with an armed dart.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

2. An opening into or out of anything; a hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape: often used figuratively, and especially of an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Tends his pasturing herds
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1110.

He was only indignant that a few narrow and almost impossible *loop-holes* had been left, through which those who had offended might effect their escape. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 97.

loopholed (löp'hōld), *a.* Furnished with loop-holes; having holes or openings for outlook, discharge of firearms, escape, etc.

But if those fail,
Yet this uneasy *loop-holed* gaol,
In which ye're hampered by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 608.

loopie, *a.* See *loopy*.

looping-snail (lö'ping-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Truncatella* which walks by contracting and expanding the space between the lips and the foot, like a looping caterpillar.

looping-worm (lö'ping-wėrm), *n.* Same as *loop-worm*.

looplight (löp'līt), *n.* A small, narrow window in a wall, turret, or the like; a loophole, especially for the admission of light.

loop-shell guard (löp'shel gärd). A sword-guard of such form that a loop or ring attached to the cross-guard, through which the finger may be passed, is protected in its turn by a shell forming an additional or outer guard. Compare *cup-guard*.

loop-test (löp'test), *n.* A method of testing for the position of a fault or defect in the insulation of a telegraph-line or -cable. It consists in making the two parts of the faulty line two sides of the Wheatstone's bridge (see *resistance*), the fault, through the earth, being made one of the junctions of the bridge.

loopwork (löp'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of loops or looped stitches.

By leaving portions of the silk *loopwork* uncut a less raised pile is produced. *Art Journal*, XLVIII. 379.

loopworm (löp'wėrm), *n.* A looper: same as *geometer*, 3. Also *looping-worm*.

loopy (lö'pi), *a.* [Also *loopie;* origin uncertain: cf. *loop*[2].] Deceitful; crafty.

loop-yoke (löp'yōk), *n.* In a vehicle, the loop for the strap by which the swaying of the body is limited. *E. H. Knight.*

loord†, *n.* See *lourd*[1].

loost, *n.* See *lose*[3].

loose (lös), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *loos*, *los*, that is, ★*lōs*, a form of *lous*, < Icel. *laus*, below, the native form being ME. *lees*, *les*, < AS. *leás*, loose, false, = OS. *lōs* = OFries. *las* = MD. *loos*, loose, false, D. *los*, loose, *loos*, false, = MLG. *lōs*, *los* = OHG. MHG. *lōs*, loose, false, G. *los*, loose, = Icel. *laus* = Dan. Sw. *lös*, loose, = Goth. *laus*, empty, vain; from the root **lus* of AS. *leósan*, lose: see *loose*, *v.*, *leese*[1], *lose*[1], and *lease*[3]. The AS. adj. *leás* is also the source of the E. suffix *-less*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not fast or confined; not fastened; unattached; free from restraint or obligation; not bound to another or together; without bonds, ties, or attachments; at liberty: as, *loose* sheets of a book; *loose* tresses of hair; *loose* change in one's pocket; to break *loose;* to be set *loose;* to cut *loose* from bad habits.

Whan I had al this folke beholde
And founde me *loos* and noght yholde.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1286.

Than pité of my person prikked his hert,
He deliuert me *lowse*, & my lefe felow,
Alphenor the freike.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13190.

Lo, I see four men *loose*, walking in the midst of the fire. Dan. iii. 25.

Pretending Religion and the Law of God is to set all things *loose*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 104.

War wearied hath perform'd what war can do,
And to disorder'd rage let *loose* the reins.
Milton, P. L., vi. 696.

Rills that, . . . chiming as they fall
Upon *loose* pebbles, lose themselves at length.
Cowper, Task, i. 194.

Horses breaking *loose* in the compound outside.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 73.

2. Not tight or close; without close union or adjustment; slightly or slackly joined: as, a *loose* knot; *loose* garments; a *loose* league or confederation.

Now does he feel his title
Hang *loose* about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 21.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust,
Or clotted into points and hanging *loose*.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. Not dense or compact; having interstices or intervals; open or expanded: as, cloth of *loose* texture; a *loose* order of battle.

With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

4. Not concise or condensed; wanting precision or connection of parts; diffuse; rambling: as, a *loose* style of writing; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* array of facts.

Both, hote, lustie, and plaine speakers, but colde, *lowse*, and rough writers. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 116.

He dodged me with a long and *loose* account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

5. Not exact in meaning; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

It is scarcely possible that language so *loose*, in a matter requiring mathematical precision, should have been unintentional. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

The words in which the jurisdiction of these officers was described were *loose*, and might be stretched to almost any extent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Lax; relaxed; slack; wanting retentiveness or power of restraint: as, *loose* bowels; *loose* ties; a *loose* bond of union.

There are a kind of men so *loose* of soul
That in their sleeps will mutter their affairs.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 416.

7. Lax in character or quality; not strict or exact; careless; slovenly: as, a *loose* construction of the constitution; a *loose* mode of conducting business; *loose* morality.

It is an argument of a *loose* and ungoverned mind to be affected with the promiscuous approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

So *loose* was the practice in assessment for these taxes that a perusal of the various writs for the assessment and collection is like reading the programme for the course of a procession that went another way.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 76.

8. Lax in principle or conduct; free from moral restraint; wanton; dissolute; unchaste: as, a *loose* woman; *loose* behavior.

I would prevent
The *loose* encounters of lascivious men.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 41.

I have shewn in a former Paper with how much Care I have avoided all such Thoughts as are *loose*, obscene, or immoral. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Their subjects run . . . from the most solemn mysteries of religion to the *loosest* frolics of common life. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 206.

9†. Disengaged; free; independent: with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts?
Addison, Cato.

Their prevailing principle is to sit as *loose from* pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury*.

10†. Seemingly communicative; frank; open; candid.

Your thoughts close and your countenance *loose* will go safely over the world. *Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 648).

A loose fish. See *fish*[1], *n.*—**At loose ends.** See *end*.—**Fast and loose.** See *fast*[1].—**Loose color,** a color that is not permanent; a fugitive color; specifically, in *dyeing*, a color which will not resist the various destructive agents, as light, air, soap, dilute acids and alkalis, to which it may be naturally subjected.—**Loose herding.** See *herding*.—**Loose in the haft†.** See *haft*[1].—**Loose pulley, sentence,** etc. See the nouns.—**To break loose, cut loose, let loose,** etc. See the verbs.—**To shake a loose leg.** See *leg*.

II. *n.* **1†.** Freedom from restraint; license. [Still used in a common phrase. See *to give a loose*, below.]

He [Pegasus] runs with an unbounded *loose*.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700, xvi.

2. The act of letting go or letting fly; discharge; shot.

In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our *loose* the stronger. *B. Jonson*.

Surely the poet gives a twang to the *loose* of his arrow, making him [Robin Hood] shoot one a cloth-yard long at full forty-score mark.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 569 (Proverbs).

Merely to straighten the fingers and let the string go free will give a clumsy, sluggish *loose*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 20.

3†. A solution of a problem or explanation of a difficulty.

You shall see them find out pretty *looses* in the conclusion, but are no ways able to examine or debate matters. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

4. The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. [North. Eng.]—**To give a loose,** or **to give loose,** to give free vent; give a loose rein.

Several of the French, Italian, and English Poets have *given a loose* to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 327.

Our Manners were formed from our different Fortunes, not our different Age. Wealth *gave a Loose* to your Youth, and Poverty put a Restraint upon mine.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

★ **loose** (lös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loosed*, ppr. *loosing*. [Early mod. E. also *louse*, *lowse*, *leuse;* < ME. *lousen* (a var., after the adj., of *losen*, lose, < AS. *losian*), mixed with the different but related verb *lesen*, < AS. *lēsan*, *lȳsan* = OS. *lōsjan*, *lōsōn* = D. *lossen* = MLG. *losen* = OHG. *lōsjan*, *lōsan*, *lōsōn*, MHG. *lösen*, G. *lösen* = Icel. *leysa* = Sw. *lösa* = Dan. *löse* = Goth. *lausjan*, loose; from the adj., AS. *leás*, etc., loose: see *loose*, *a.*, and cf. *lose*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make loose or free; release from that which restrains, confines, or hampers; set at liberty; disengage; discharge from constraint, obligation, or penalty.

Have pity on me, as I had upon thee,
Whan I *lows'd* ye out o' prison strang.
The Provost's Dochter (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven. Mat. xvi. 19.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity.
Luke xiii. 12.

As many arrows, *loosed* several ways,
Come to one mark. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 207.

I heard the famous singer Cifaccio. . . . His holding out and delicateness in extending and *loosing* a note with incomparable softnesse and sweetnesse was admirable.
Evelyn, Diary, April 19, 1687.

2. To disengage the hold of; undo; unfasten; untie.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? Rev. v. 2.

Whoever bound him, I will *loose* his bonds.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

We differ farder, and the knot harder to *louse*, for nether syde wantes sum reason.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

3. To relax; loosen; make or let loose, partially or wholly: as, to *loose* sail; to *loose* one's hold or grasp.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*, and his knees smote one against another. Dan. v. 6.

4†. To solve; explain.

He had red her Riddle, which no wight
Could ever *loose* but suffred deadly doole.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 25.

To loose sail, to unfurl sail by casting off the gaskets. =**Syn.** To unfasten, let go, detach, disconnect, absolve, acquit.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of loosening; make or set loose something; let go a hold, unmoor a ship, shoot an arrow, or the like.

I spyed hym behynde a tree redy to *lowse* at me with a crosbowe. *Palsgrave*.

Now, when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. Acts xiii. 13.

Nor must he look at what or whom to strike,
But *loose* at all; each mark must be alike.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

loose-bodied (lös'bod″id), *a.* **1†.** Of loose habits.

Be wise, and take heed of him; he's giddy-headed, and *loose-bodied*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

2. Not fitted to the figure; flowing.

Imprimis, a *loose-bodied* gown.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 135.

loose-box (lös'boks), *n.* A stable, or more commonly an inclosed part of a stable, without stalls, for the accommodation of unhaltered horses.

The pony in the *loose-box* in the corner.
Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

loose-house (lös'hous), *n.* Same as *loose-box*.

loose-kirtle (lös'kėr″tl), *n.* A woman of loose character; a wanton. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

loosely (lös'li), *adv.* [= D. *losselijk* = MLG. *lösliken* = MHG. *lōsliche*, *lœslīche* = Icel. *lauslega* = Sw. *lösligen*, *löslıgt* = Dan. *löselig;* as *loose*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a loose manner; not firmly or tightly: as, *loosely* corded or strapped.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser*, F. Q.

Hence—**2.** Freely; negligently; carelessly; without precision: as, to speak *loosely;* a *loosely* conducted enterprise.

Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 425.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 9.

I imagine our Bible is the most *loosely* read, least understood of any book in the English tongue.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 142.

The importance of time, even in a war as *loosely* conducted . . . as that of the Rebellion, has no better illustration than in the case of the Monitor.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 236.

So, to speak *loosely* and generally, the Lancastrian rule was a direct continuity, and the Yorkist rule was a break in the continuity, of constitutional development.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Immorally; wantonly; dissolutely.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden*.

loosen (lö'sn), *v.* [= Dan. *lösne;* as *loose*, *a.*, + *-en*[1]. Cf. *loose*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make loose; free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness: as, to *loosen* a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.—**2.** To render less dense or compact: as, to *loosen* the soil about the roots of a plant.

The cause of this was nothing but the *loosening* of the earth, which comforteth any tree.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 435.

3. To let loose; free from restraint or confinement.

While you, with *loosen'd* sails and vows, prepare
To seek a land that flies the searcher's care.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, viii.

Breathe into the many-folded shell,
Loosening its mighty music.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

From his girth
The dread scroll *loosened* fell to earth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

To loosen a cough, to relieve the affected parts from a sense of constriction; promote expectoration.—**To loosen the bowels,** to relieve them from costiveness.

II. *intrans.* To become loose; become less tight, firm, or compact.

loosener (lös'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who loosens.—**2.** That which loosens; a laxative.

It wrought neither as an astringent or as a *loosener;* nor like opium, or bark, or mercury.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. xxv. (19).

looseness (lös'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being loose or relaxed; laxness of attachment, adjustment, connection, or coherence: as, the *looseness* of a cord or a vein; *looseness* of the skin, of earth, or of the texture of cloth; *looseness* of expression or of reasoning.

To the conversational education of the Athenians I am inclined to attribute the great *looseness* of reasoning which is remarkable in most of their scientific writings.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Irregularity; instability; habitual deviation from rules; as applied to conduct, laxity; immorality; disorder.

When the people slacken, and fall to *loosenes*, and riot, then doe they as much as if they laid downe their necks for some wily Tyrant to get up and ride.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

3. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

loosening-bar (lös'ning-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

loosestrife (lös'strīf), *n.* [< *loose*, *v.*, + obj. ★*strife;* translating the Gr. name *λυσιμαχία*, *λυσιμάχιον* (> L. *lysimachia*), loosestrife: see *Lysimachia*.] In *bot.*, the English popular name of several species of plants, chiefly of the genera *Lysimachia* and *Lythrum*.



Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*).
1, upper part of the stem with the flowers; 2, lower part, showing the rhizome; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

Along the Wallkill the spiked *loosestrife*, a tall, downy weed, with large, purple flowers, has long been common.
J. Burroughs, [The Century, [XX. 99.

Common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris* or *Lythrum Salicaria*. [Great Britain.]—**False loosestrife,** a plant of the genus *Ludwigia*.—**Golden** or **yellow loosestrife,** *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Purple** or **spiked loosestrife,** *Lythrum Salicaria*.—**Swamp-loosestrife,** *Decodon verticillatus*.—**Tufted loosestrife,** *Naumbergia thyrsiflora*.—**West Indian loosestrife,** *Jussiæa suffruticosa*.

loose-work (lös'wėrk), *n.* An old style of embroidery in which parts were left free to move, as the leaves of a tree represented in the work, and attached by one side or one point only.

loot (löt), *n.* [< Hind. *lūt* (cerebral *t*), < Skt. *lotra*, *loptra*, plunder, booty, spoil, < √ *lup*, break: see *rupture*, and cf. *rob*, *reave*, from the same ult. root.] Booty; plunder, especially such as is taken in war. [Originally Anglo-Indian, but now in common English and American use.]

If his adherence was prompted by the pure love of *loot*, as he called plunder, . . . we were sure of his staunchness so long as our crop of *loot* throve better than our enemy's.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 136.

loot (löt), *v.* [< *loot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder, as a house or a city which has been taken by storm; pillage; sack; ransack in search of plunder; also, to seize and carry off as plunder.

A place of temporary security for the plunder *looted* by laundresses. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xiv.

A body of soldiers . . . *looted* everything they could find. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 54.

II. *intrans.* To engage in pillage; take booty.

It was, of course, rather difficult to prevent our men from *looting*, and generally going on as natives, and, for the matter of that, white men too, are in the habit of doing after a victory. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 361.

loo-table (lö'tā″bl), *n.* An ornamental round table for use in playing at loo.

"Augustus, my love," said Miss Pecksniff, "ask the price of the eight rosewood chairs and the *loo-table*."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvi.

looter (lö'tėr), *n.* One who loots; a plunderer.

Those insatiable *looters*, men, women, and children, all are at it. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 340.

looty (lö'ti), *n.*; pl. *looties* (-tiz). [< Hind. *lūtī*, a plunderer, < *lūt*, plunder: see *loot*, *n.*] In the East Indies, a plunderer; a looter. See *pindaree*.

The *looties* indeed of Ispahán are proverbial as the most "rowdy" set of vagabonds in Persia.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 395.

loove†, *v. t.* See *love*[2].

loover†, loovered†. See *louver*, *louvered*.

loowarm, *a.* See *lew-warm*.

lop[1] (lop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [A var. of *lap*[2], q. v. Cf. *lop*[2], prob. the same word in another sense. For the variation of vowel, cf. *flap* and *flop*, *strap* and *strop*, *knap* and *knop*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hang down loosely; droop: said especially of the pendulous ears of some animals, as dogs and rabbits.—**2.** To bend indolently sidewise or downward; loll; lounge. [Colloq.]

The señora . . . could only *lop* about in her saddle.
The Century, XXIII. 652.

II. *trans.* To let droop; allow to hang down: as, a horse *lops* his ears.

lop[1] (lop), *n.* [< *lop*[1], *v.*] A hanging down; a drooping, as of the ears of rabbits.

lop[2] (lop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [< ME. **loppen* (not recorded, but prob. the source of ML. *loppare*, lop); prob. = Norw.

loppa, pluck, snatch, a verb imitative of a quick stroke (cf. *cop*, *clap*, *flop*, *snap*, *whop*, etc.). In this view, the word may be related to MD. *luppen*, D. *lubben*, maim, castrate: see *lib*[1].] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; shorten or reduce by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts; trim by cutting: as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

Have I with this one rapier
Pass'd through a field of pikes, whose heads I *lopt*
As easily as the bloody-minded youth
Lopt off the poppy-heads? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

There is another power, long used, but now *lopped* off.
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. To cut partly off and bend down: as, to *lop* the saplings of a hedge. = Syn. 1. To dock, crop, prune.

lop[2] (lop), *n.* [< *lop*[2], *v.*] That which is cut from trees; fagot-wood.

We take
From every tree *lop*, bark, and part o' the timber.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 96.

It is usual to take the *lop*, or smaller branches [for distillation]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 8.

Lop and top. (*a*) The smaller branches and the tops of trees that are lopped off; fagot-wood.

A very large fall of timber, . . . one fifth of which . . . belongs to the grantee, Lord Stawel. He lays claim also to the *lop and top:* but the poor . . . have taken it all away. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, ix.

(*b*) Every part; the whole.

Now thyself hast lost both *lopp and topp*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

lop[3]† (lop), *n.* [ME. *loppe*, < AS. *loppe*, also *lobbe* (see *lob*[1]), a spider; connections unknown.] A spider.

Thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a *loppe*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 3.

lop[4] (lop), *n.* [ME. *loppe*, prob. < Icel. **hloppa* = Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, < Icel. *hlaupa* = AS. *hleapan*, E. *leap*[1].] A flea. [Now prov. Eng.]

Grete *loppis* ouere all this lande thei flye,
That with bytyng makis mekill blure.
York Plays, p. 85.

After this bore shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, and hede of bras, an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an harde. *Caxton*, Chron. of Eng., p. 60.

lop[5]†. An obsolete preterit of *leap*[1].

Loparia (lō-pā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of heteropterous bugs of the family *Phytocoridæ*, comprising the largest and most superbly colored members of the family.

lope[1] (lōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loped*, ppr. *loping*. [< ME. *lopen*, a var. of *lepen* (AS. *hleápan*), perhaps due in part to LG. *lopen*, D. *loopen*, leap: see *leap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To leap.

This whinyard has gard many better men to *lope* than thou. *Greene*, James IV., Ind.

2. To move or run with a long step, as a dog; canter leisurely with a rather long, easy stride, as a horse.

The most confirmed gait he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs, which those more forward assisted for doubtful moments, though generally content with a *loping* trot.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, ii.

II. *trans.* To cause to lope in going or running. [Rare.]

For seven or eight miles we *loped* our jaded horses along at a brisk pace. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 281.

lope[1] (lōp), *n.* [< ME. *lope*; < *lope*[1], *v.* Cf. *leap*[1], *n.*] 1†. A leap.

I cannot do the author justice . . . without taking a large *lope* over the next reign.
Roger North, Examen, p. 618.

2. A striding movement; a run made with long steps; especially, a leisurely canter with a rather long, easy stride, as of a horse.

The guards set Ashby through the hedge, and in a *lope* he turned up the tow-path. *The Century*, XXX. 286.

lope[2]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leap*[1].

lop-eared (lop'ērd), *a.* [< *lop*[1] + *eared*.] Having ears which lop or hang downward; having pendulous ears. Also *lap-eared*.

lopeman† (lōp'mạn), *n.* A leaping man.

The high and mighty! God, what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Dutchy *lope-man*;
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on 't.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 4.

loper (lō'pėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which lopes.—2. In *rope-making* (in the now nearly obsolete process of laying up strands in a rope-walk by the use of a whirl), a swivel placed at one end of the rope-walk, the whirl being at the other end. The yarns are attached to the loper, and the twisting proceeds from it toward the whirl, the untwisted parts of the yarns being kept separate by the top, which, as the twisting progresses, is forced along toward the whirl.

lope-staff† (lōp'stȧf), *n.* A leaping-pole.

A *lope-staffe* wherewith men leape ditches. *Cotgrave.*

The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

Lopez gambit. See *gambit*.

Lopezia (lō-pē'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1791), named after J. *Lopez*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Onagraceæ*, the evening-primrose family. It is characterized by irregular flowers, with four petals (each furnished with a claw), one stamen which is anther-bearing and one which is petaloid, and an indefinite number of ovules. They are erect branching herbs with small red or purple flowers on slender pedicels in racemes or subcorymbs at the end of the branches. Twelve species are recognized, all from Central America. This genus is the type of the tribe *Lopezieæ*, containing 3 other Mexican genera.

Lopezieæ (lō-pē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Spach, 1835), < *Lopezia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Onagraceæ*, typified by the genus *Lopezia*, and characterized by irregular flowers with one or two stamens and a loculicidal capsule. It embraces 4 genera of shrubs or herbs.

lopez-root (lō'pez-röt), *n.* The yellowish woody root of a prickly climber, *Toddalia aculeata*, native in the East Indies. It was formerly a noted remedy for diarrhea, but is now disused except in India, where it is valued as a stimulating tonic.

Lophiidæ (lō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Lophius*. (*a*) In old systems, a family of alleged acanthopterygians, including all the *Pediculati* together with the *Batrachidæ*. (*b*) In more recent systems, a family conterminous with the order *Pediculati*, and embracing the *Lophiidæ* proper, *Antennariidæ*, *Ceratiidæ*, and *Maltheidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's ichthyological system, a family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, anterior dorsal ray superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front of the upper, pseudobrachia with two actinosts, pectoral members little geniculated, and ventral fins separated by a wide interval. In this restricted sense the family includes only the fishes known as *anglers* or *fishing-frogs*. Also *Lophiadæ*, *Lophidæ*.

Lophiodon (lō-fī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. λόφιον or λοφεῖον, dim. of λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A typical genus of the family *Lophiodontidæ*, from the Middle or Upper Eocene, differing from most of the family in having only 40 teeth. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. The animal was a tapiroid. See *Lophiodontidæ*.



Lower Jaw-bone of *Lophiodon*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

lophiodont (lō'fi-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lophiodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A tapiroid of the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

Lophiodontidæ (lō″fi-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds of the tapiroid series, having both the upper and the lower molars bilophodont, four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind feet. It includes a number of Eocene genera representing the earliest and most generalized types of *Perissodactyla*, and ranging in size from that of a hare to that of an ox. The more primitive forms had 44 teeth, others 40. *Coryphodontidæ* is a synonym.

lophiodontine (lō″fi-ō-don'tin), *a.* [< *lophiodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lophiodont*. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 994.

lophiodontoid (lō″fi-ō-don'toid), *a.* Resembling a lophiodon; having the characters of the *Lophiodontoidea*.

Lophiodontoidea (lō″fi-ō-don-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodon*(*t-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of tapiroid mammals, having the upper as well as the lower true molars without a continuous outer wall, but some or all of these teeth with two complete transverse crests. The group comprises the living *Tapiridæ* and the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*.

lophioid (lō'fi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Lophius* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lophiidæ*, as an angler. *Agassiz; J. Richardson.*

Lophiomyidæ (lō″fi-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident myomorphic rodents, constituted by the genus *Lophiomys*. The skull is unique in some respects, the temporal fossæ being roofed over by bony plates proceeding from the temporal ridge and malar bone; the molars are rooted and tuberculate; there are no premolars; the clavicles are imperfect; the cæcum is small; and the thumb is opposable.

Lophiomys (lō-fī'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφιον or λοφεῖον, dim. of λόφος, a crest, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lophiomyidæ*. *L. imhausi* of Africa is the only species. *A. Milne-Edwards*, 1867.

Lophiostoma (lō-fi-os'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφιον or λοφεῖον, dim. of λόφος, a crest, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of sphæriaceous fungi, typical of the family *Lophiostomaceæ*, having the perithecia carbonaceous, and the ostiolum large and laterally compressed. The spores, which are oblong or fusiform, are plurilocular, usually brown or olivaceous, and frequently appendiculate. The species grow mostly on dead wood, decorticated twigs, etc.

Lophiostomaceæ (lō-fi-os-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiostoma* + *-aceæ*.] A family of sphæriaceous fungi proposed by Fuckel (1869), typified by the genus *Lophiostoma*.

lophiostomate (lō-fi-os'tō-māt), *a.* [< Gr. λόφιον or λοφεῖον, dim. of λόφος, a crest, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*, having the apertures or openings crested. *Cooke's Manual.* [Rare.]

lophiostomous (lō-fi-os'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *lophiostomate*.

Lophius (lō'fi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest.] The typical genus of *Lophiidæ*, originally including all the pediculate fishes, now restricted to the angler, *L. piscatorius*, and closely related species. See cut under *angler*.

lophobranch (lō'fō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having tufted gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Lophobranchii*.

lophobranchiate (lō-fō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *lophobranch*.

Lophobranchii (lō-fō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + βράγχια, gills.] An order of teleost fishes having the branchial skeleton imperfect, the superior and basal branchihyals and pharyngeals wanting, and the gills not lamellar, but developed as loop-like or tuft-like lobes, whence the name. In Cuvier's system it was the fifth order of fishes, defined as having the jaws free and complete, and the gills divided into small round tufts disposed in pairs along the branchial arches. The genus *Pegasus*, as well as the typical lophobranchs, was referred to this order by Cuvier. *Pegasus*, having normal lamelliform gills and being the type of a distinct family *Pegasidæ*, has been removed from the *Lophobranchii* and referred to the *Acanthopterygii*, or to a special suborder *Hypostomides* of *Teleocephali*. The order consequently now includes only the families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, or pipe-fishes and sea-horses, constituting the suborder *Syngnathi*, and the *Solenostomidæ*, alone representing the *Solenostomi*. (See cut at *Hippocampidæ*.) All the *Lophobranchii* have a dermal skeleton composed of angular plates having a radiate or stellate ossification. Most of the species are marine. Also *Lophobranchia*, *Lophobranchiati*.

lophodont (lō'fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth thrown into ridges or crests, longitudinal or transverse: opposed to *bunodont*.

Lophodytes (lō-fod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + δύτης, a diver.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Merginæ*, having an erect semicircular compressed crest; the hooded mergansers. *L. cucullatus* is a common bird of the northern hemisphere.

Lopholatilus (lō-fō-lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + NL. *Latilus*, q. v.] A genus of tilefishes of the family *Latilidæ*, having a large nuchal adipose appendage, whence the name. See *tilefish*.

Lophomonadidæ (lō″fō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked, solitary, and free-swimming, bearing a tuft of flagella at the anterior extremity, and having no distinct oral aperture.

Lophomonas (lō-fom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + μονάς, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Lophomonadidæ*, founded by Stein in 1860. *L. blattarum* inhabits the intestine of the cockroach.

lophophoral (lof'ō-fō-rạl), *a.* [< *lophophore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lophophore or disk of a polyzoan.

lophophore (lof'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + *-φορος*, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *Polyzoa*, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, on which is situated the mouth: so called from the circlet of ciliated tentacles which it bears. See *Plumatella*. This organ is circular in most polyzoans, as the cyclostomous, chilostomous, and ctenostomous forms, or the *Gymnolæmata*, but hippocrepiform in the *Phylactolæmata* or *Lophopoda*.

The horseshoe-shaped *lophophore*, such as we see it in Phoronis and in Lophopus, is probably the ancestral form, and has given rise to the two other extreme forms of *lophophore*—namely, the "pterobranchiate," associated with a great development of the epistome, and the "circular," associated with a complete suppression of the epistome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 439.

Lophophorinæ (lō-fof-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophophorus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, named from the genus *Lophophorus*, and containing also *Ceriornis* and *Pucrasia*. These magnificent birds are known as *impeyans*, *monauls*, *tragopans*, *pucras*, etc.

Lophophorus (lō-fof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + -φόρος, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A magnificent genus of *Phasianidæ*, type of the subfamily *Lophophorinæ;* the impeyans. See *Impeyan pheasant*, and *monaul*. *C. J. Temminck*, 1815.—2. A genus of copepods. *Brady*, 1878.

Lophophyteæ (lō-fō-fī'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Lophophytum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of fleshy herbs of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, based on the genus *Lophophytum*. It is distinguished from the other tribes of the family by the absence of a perianth in the staminate flowers, the two stamens with two-celled anthers, and the pistillate flowers with an adherent ovary. The tribe includes 3 genera and 7 species, all South American.

Lophophytum (lō-fof'i-tum), *n.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Balanophoraceæ* and type of the tribe *Lophophyteæ*. It is characterized by having no sheath at the base of the peduncle, and by its monœcious flowers, both staminate and pistillate being inserted on a mammillated spadix. They are smooth fleshy herbs, rising from a thick rootstock. There are 4 species, confined to Colombia, Brazil, and Bolivia.

Lophopoda (lō-fop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A name of the typical *Bryozoa*, or fresh-water polyzoans, as opposed to the *Stelmatopoda* or *Infundibulata*, or sea-mats. These moss-animals have the lophophore horseshoe-shaped or hippocrepiform, whence they are also termed *Hippocrepia*, or, more frequently now, *Phylactolæmata*. The name is derived from one of the genera, *Lophopus*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*, which, with the *Cristatellidæ*, are included in the group. Also incorrectly written *Lophopea*, *Lophophea*.

Lophopsittacus (lō-fop-sit'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (A. Newton, 1875), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ψιττακός, a parrot.] A genus of psittacine birds, represented by the extinct crested parrot of Mauritius, *L. mauritianus*.

Lophornis (lō-fôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1829), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of crested humming-birds, such as *L. ornatus*. They are known as *coquettes*. Also called *Bellatrix*.

Lophortyx (lō-fôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὄρτυξ, the quail.] A genus of American partridges having an elegant plume of recurved feathers on the crown; the helmet-quails. There are two distinct species in the United States, the valley-quail of California, *L. californica*, and the Arizona quail, *L. gambeli*. Both are fine game-birds, much esteemed for their flesh. See cut under *helmet-quail*.

lophosteon (lō-fos'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *lophostea* (-ä). [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὀστέον, bone.] The median and single one of the five separate bones or ossific elements of which the sternum of a carinate bird usually consists; the piece or part of the breast-bone which includes the crest or keel: correlated with *coracosteon*, *pleurosteon*, and *metosteon*. *W. K. Parker*.

The extent of ossification of the *lophosteon* and metostea, and the mode of their coössification. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 143.

Lophotes (lō-fō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **λοφωτής*, cf. λοφωτός, crested, < λόφος, a crest.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Lophotidæ*, remarkable for the prominence of the forehead



Lophotes cepedianus.

and the procurrence of the dorsal fin, which forms a kind of frontal crest, whence the name. The only known species is *L. cepedianus*, a rarely found deep-sea fish of wide distribution, attaining a length of 5 feet.

2. A genus of raptorial birds of the family *Falconidæ*. Also called *Baza*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Lophotidæ (lō-fot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Lophotes*, of the group of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body ribbon-shaped, with the vent near the end of it, a short anal fin behind the vent, and the dorsal fin as long as the body.

Lophotragus† (lō-fot'ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + τράγος, a goat.] Same as *Elaphodus*.

Lophyropoda (lof-i-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Lophyropa*, prop. **Lophuropoda*, < Gr. λόφουρος, with a bushy tail (see *Lophyrus*), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system, the first section of his *Branchiopoda;* an indefinable group, containing certain larval forms (zoææ), the genera *Nebalia* and *Cuma*, and sundry copepod, ostracode, and cladocerous crustaceans. As subsequently modified, it became a more homogeneous group of entomostracous crustaceans, composed of the orders *Copepoda* and *Ostracoda*, which have leaf-like branchiæ attached to the feet, as implied in the name.

Lophyrus (lō-fī'rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Lophurus*, < Gr. λόφουρος, with a tufted tail, < λόφος, a crest, tuft, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of mollusks of the family *Chitonidæ*, or chitons. *Poli*, 1791.—2. A genus of saw-flies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ* and subfamily *Lydinæ*, having one marginal cell on the fore wings, the male antennæ pectinate, the female serrate, and the lanceolate cell with a cross-vein. It is a large and wide-spread group, of economic interest. *L. pini* injures conifers in Europe, and *L. abbotti* does similar damage in the United States. Fifteen European and about as many North American forms are described. Ichneumon-flies of the genera *Tryphon*, *Paniscus*, and *Campoplex* are parasites of the larvæ. *Latreille*, 1802.

3. A genus of plant-bugs of the heteropterous family *Capsidæ*. *Kolenati*, 1845.—4. A genus of iguanoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.—5. A genus of terrestrial columbine birds of the subfamily *Gourinæ:* a synonym of *Goura*. *L. P. Vieillot*, 1816.

Lopidæ (lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Lopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plant-bugs formerly referred to the *Capsidæ*, represented by the genus *Lopus*. In these bugs the body is elongate, its sides being almost parallel; the antennæ are as long as the body, with the second joint twice as long as the first, and the third and fourth joints filiform; the rostrum reaches to the end of the metasternum; the scutellum is triangular and equilateral; and the elytra are longer than the abdomen.

loplolly†, *n.* See *loblolly*.

loppard† (lop'ärd), *n.* [< *lop*[2] + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard.

loppe[1]†, *v.* Obsolete form of *lop*[1].

loppe[2]†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *lop*[2].

loppe[3]†, *v. i.* [A simple form, from the earlier freq. *lopper*[2], q. v.] To curdle or coagulate. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., 169, 16.

lopper[1] (lop'ėr), *n.* [< *lop*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lops.

lopper[2]† (lop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *loper*, curdled, coagulated; cf. D. *lobberig*, gelatinous, Dan. dial. *lubber*, anything coagulated; prob. ult. < AS. *hleápan*, leap, run, etc., = Icel. *hlaupa*, run, curdle: see *leap*[1] and *lopper*[2], *v.*, and cf. *lop*[3], *lope*[1], *loop*[3], *loupe*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *runnet*, *rennet*, < *run*, curdle: see *run*, etc.] Curdled; clotted; coagulated: as, *lopper* milk.

Dwellyd in a dark dungeon,
And in a foul slede of corupcion,
When he had na other fode
But wlatsom glet and *loper* [var. *lopyrde*] blode.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 459.

lopper[2] (lop'ėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [In another form *lobber;* Sc. also *lapper;* < ME. *loperen* (in verbal n. *loperyng* and p. a. *lopered*, etc.); cf. G. dial. *lübbern*, G. *liefern*, *geliefern*, curdle; a freq. form (whence the later simple form *loppe*) connected with *lopper*[2], *a.*, and ult. with *leap*[1], run: see *lopper*[2], *a.*] To curdle or coagulate, as milk which has become sour; clot. [Prov. Eng. and U. S., where sometimes *lobber*.]

Of his mouth a petuus thing to se
The *lopprit* blude in ded thraw voydis be.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, x. 328.

lopping (lop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lop*[2], *v.*] 1. The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them, as contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.—2. That which is cut off; severed branches: commonly in the plural.

lopping-ax (lop'ing-aks), *n.* A small, light ax used for trimming trees.

lopping-shears (lop'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Heavy shears used for trimming shrubs, hedges, etc.

loppy[1] (lop'i), *a.* [< *lop*[1] + *-y*[1].] Hanging down; limp and pendulous. [Rare.]

A smeared and *loppy* shirt-collar.
Shirley Brooks, Aspen Court, xxvii.

loppy[2]† (lop'i), *a.* [ME. *loppy;* < *lop*[3] + *-y*[1].] Full of fleas.

lopseed (lop'sēd), *n.* A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis, whence the name.

lopsided (lop'sī'ded), *a.* [Also *lapsided*, *lobsided;* < *lop*[1] + *side* + *-ed*[2].] Inclining to one side; heavier or more developed on one side than on the other, physically or mentally.

I had rather the college should turn out one of Aristotle's four-square men, capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast, than a score of *lopsided* ones developed abnormally in one direction.
Lowell, Oration at Harvard Univ., Nov. 8, 1886.

lopster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lobster*.

loptail (lop'tāl), *v. i.* Same as *lobtail*.

Lopus (lō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hahn, 1831), < Gr. λοπός, or λόπος, peel, shell, husk, bark, < λέπειν, peel, bark.] The typical genus of *Lopidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax foliaceous in front. They are mostly small bugs of variegated colors, found on the foliage of trees and shrubs. The 30 species are mainly European, but some are South American and others Australian.

lop-webb† (lop'web), *n.* [ME., < *lop*[3], *lob*[1], a spider, + *web*.] A spider's web.

In maner of a net or of a *lop-webbe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 21.

As a *lopwebbe* fileth fome and gnattis,
Taken and suffren gret files go.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267. (*Halliwell.*)

lop-wood (lop'wůd), *n.* See the quotation. [Eng.]

The curious customs of *lop-wood* or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 71.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *a.* [= F. *loquace* = Sp. *locuaz* = Pg. *loquaz* = It. *loquace*, < L. *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative, < L. *loqui*, speak, = Skt. √*lap*, speak. From L. *loqui* come also ult. E. *eloquent*, *grandiloquent*, *magniloquent*, etc., *colloquy*, *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, etc., *locution*, *allocution*, *elocution*, *circumlocution*, etc.] Talkative; given to continual talking; chattering.

The swallow skims the river's watery face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their *loquacious* race.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

Blind British bards, with volent touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

=Syn. *Garrulous*, etc. See *talkative*.

loquaciously (lō-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.

loquaciousness (lō-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being loquacious; loquacity.

loquacity (lō-kwas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *loquacité* = Sp. *locuacidad* = Pg. *loquacidade* = It. *loquacità*, < L. *loquacita*(*t-*)*s*, talkativeness, < *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative: see *loquacious*.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits.
Arbuthnot.

★=Syn. Loquaciousness, garrulity, volubility, chatter.

loquat (lō'kwat), *n.* [< Chin. (Cantonese dial.) *lukwat*, < *luh*, a rush, + *kiuh*, an orange.] 1. An evergreen shrub or tree, *Eriobotrya Japonica*, native in China and Japan, and commonly introduced in warm temperate climates. It is an ornamental plant, with leaves nearly a foot long, and yields a fruit of a yellow color, resembling a small plum.

2. The fruit of this tree. Also called *biwa*, *lukwati*, *pipa*, and *Japanese medlar*.

loquela (lō-kwē'lą), *n.* [< L. *loquela*, speech, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] In *law*, an imparlance; a declaration.

loquence (lō'kwens), *n.* [< L. *loquentia*, a talking, discourse, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] The act of speaking; speech.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen, Epigrams (1677). (*Nares.*)

lora[1], *n.* Plural of *lorum*.

lora[2] (lō'rą), *n.*; pl. *loræ* (-rē). [NL., a false form of L. *lorum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *lore*[4], 4. *Kirby*.

loral (lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *lore*[4] + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the lore: as, the *loral* space; a *loral* stripe.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a loral plate. Also *loreal*.

loranth (lō'ranth), *n.* [< NL. *Loranthus*.] A plant of the family *Loranthaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Loranthaceæ (lō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1825), < *Loranthus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the mistletoe family, of which the greater number are shrubs, or undershrubs, parasitic on trees.

They have an inferior ovary, and an ovule which becomes erect after the flower opens. The family comprises 13 genera and about 500 species, which are found throughout all warm and tropical regions.

loranthaceous (lō-ran-thā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Loranthaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the *Loranthaceæ*, or having their characters.

Loranthus (lō-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LGr. λῶρον, λῶρος, a thong (< L. *lorum*, thong), + Gr. ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type of the family *Loranthaceæ* and tribe *Eulorantheæ*. It is distinguished from the only other genus of the tribe by having a fruit which is not winged and is usually a berry or a drupe. There are about 300 species, growing in all warm regions, with the exception of North America. The great majority are parasitic shrubs, generally with perfect flowers, which are small and beautifully colored, usually red or yellow. (See *mistletoe.*) Nine fossil species have been described, occurring in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and also of Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo.

lorate (lō′rāt), *a.* [< L. *loratus*, bound with thongs, < *lorum*, a thong, whip, lash, strap: see *lore*[4].] In *bot.*, shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate; linear; much elongated.

lorcha (lôr′chä), *n.* [Pg. *lorcha;* perhaps a corruption of Pg. *lancha*, a pinnace, or of *lanchara*, a small coasting-vessel used in the Malay archipelago. See *lanchara.*] A light



Lorcha.

Chinese sailing vessel, built somewhat after a European model, but rigged like a junk.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [= Sc. *laird;* < ME. *lord, loverd, lowerd, laverd, laferd,* < AS. *hlāford*, the master of a household, lord; prob. a contraction of **hlāfweard*, lit. 'loaf-ward,' i. e. 'keeper (and dispenser) of bread,' < *hlāf*, bread, loaf, + *weard*, a keeper: see *loaf*[1] and *ward, n.* For the contraction of *-weard* to *-ord*, cf. *-ald, -old*, as in the name *Harold* and its G. cognate *herold* (see *herald*), contracted from *-wald, -weald* (*-walda, -wealda*). The name *hlāford* is peculiar to AS. (the Icel. *lāvardhr* being borrowed). This fact and the fanciful nature of its literal meaning indicate that it was prob. orig. a poetical designation, which, like *līchama*, body (see *likam*), and other orig. poetical words, came to be adopted in prose, with consequent contraction and loss of meaning. Hence prob. *lady*, q. v.] **1.** A master or ruler; a man possessing supreme authority or power of control; a monarch, governor, chief, proprietor, or paramount disposer.

> They speke all Greke, excepte the Venycyans, that be *lordes* and gouernours there.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 14.

> Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was *Lord* to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
> The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
> That Life is ever *lord* of Death?
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scrip.*, and in general Christian use, the Supreme Being; Jehovah: with the definite article except in address; also applied to Christ, who is called *the Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord*, or *our Lord*. The word *Lord* also appears to be used of the Holy Ghost in 2 Cor. iii. 17 (referring to Ex. xxxiv.). In the English version of the Old Testament, LORD, when so printed, is a translation of, or rather substitute for, the Hebrew *Jahveh, Jehovah*, or *Adonai*. In the English version of the New Testament it is a translation of the Greek Κύριος (Latin *Dominus*), variously translated *God, Lord, Master, Owner, Sir.*

> He seide, "Ye knowe wele that now cometh the feste that *oure lorde* was Inne I-bore, and he is lorde of alle lordes." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 96.

> *The* LORD said unto my *Lord*, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. Ps. cx. 1.

> Now *the Lord* is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of *the Lord* is, there is liberty. 2 Cor. iii. 17.

3. A title of respect formerly given to persons of superior rank or consideration, especially in the phrase of address 'my *lord*,' as to kings and princes, monks or other ecclesiastics, a husband, etc.: still used humorously of a husband with reference to his wife.

> "My *lord* the monk," quod he, "be myrie of chere."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 36.

> Art thou that my *lord* Elijah? 1 Ki. xviii. 7.

> I oft in bitterness of soul deplored
> My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord.*
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 362.

4. The proprietor of a manor; the grantor under whom feudal tenants held, for whom he was to some extent responsible, and over whom he had authority. The word, with its meaning modified, is retained in the modern term *landlord.*—**5.** A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation: applied to peers of the realm, of Scotland, and of Ireland, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also are addressed by this title. A nobleman is customarily addressed as *My lord*, and the holder of a noble title, whether by right or by courtesy, is frequently (a baron ordinarily) designated *Lord:* thus, the Marquis of Salisbury is spoken of as *Lord* Salisbury, his eldest son Viscount Cranborne (courtesy title) as *Lord* Cranborne, etc. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* Randolph Churchill (son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough).

> All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but *lord* of a place or barrony, without any Addission of his Christen name; and all his other brethren *Lordes*, with the Addition of there Christoned name.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

> The title of *lord* belongs to all bishops in all churches, and not merely to those who possess a seat in the English house of lords, nor has it anything to do with a royal prerogative of conferring titles, not being a recognised grade of peerage. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428, note.

6. An honorary title bestowed in Great Britain on certain official personages, generally as part of a designation. The mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee have this title; also, all judges while presiding in court, and the members of the College of Justice in Scotland.

7. One who goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle. [Prov. Eng. (Suffolk).]

> My *Lord* begg'd round, and held his hat.
> Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
> There's many a *lord*, Sam, I know that,
> Has begg'd as well as thee.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey.

House of Lords, the upper of the two branches of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, divided into the *lords spiritual* and *temporal*. The full assembly would consist of 3 princes of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 24 marquises, 123 earls, 46 viscounts, 24 bishops, 344 barons, 16 Scotch representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers: total 632. *Whitaker's Almanack*, 1912. Abbreviated *H. L.*—**House of the Lord.** See *house of God*, under *house*[1].—**Lay lord.** See *lay*[4].—**Liege lord.** See *liege.*—**Lord advocate.** See *advocate.*—**Lord almoner.** See *almoner*[1].—**Lord and vassal**, grantor and grantee in the feudal system.—**Lord chamberlain, lord great chamberlain.** See *chamberlain*, 1 (*b*).—**Lord Chief Justice.** See *justice.*—**Lord high admiral.** See *admiral.*—**Lord high chancellor.** See *chancellor*, 3.—**Lord high commissioner.** See *commissioner.*—**Lord High Constable.** See *constable*, 1.—**Lord in gross**, a lord irrespective of a manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—**Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Justice General, lord's justices.** See *justice.*—**Lord Keeper.** See *Keeper of the Great Seal*, under *keeper.*—**Lord lieutenant.** (*a*) The title of the viceroy or royal governor of Ireland. He is a member of the British ministry, and retires from office with the cabinet to which he owes his appointment. (*b*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the principal official of a county, who has under him deputy lieutenants, and controls the appointment of justices of the peace and the issue of commissions in the local military organizations. The office was originally created for the defense of the counties in times of disturbance.—**Lord of a manor**, one who possesses a manor having copyhold tenants.—**Lord of appeal in ordinary**, one of those members of the British House of Lords appointed specially, with exceptionally limited privileges and powers, to form with other peers an ultimate court of appeal. See the quotation.

> The judicial functions of the House of Lords have been virtually transferred to an appeal committee, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and other peers who have held high judicial office, and certain *lords of appeal in ordinary* created by the Act. . . . The *lords of appeal in ordinary* are an entirely new creation. They hold office on the same conditions as other judges; they take rank as barons for life; but they are entitled to a writ of summons to attend and vote in the House only so long as they hold office, and their dignity does not descend to their heirs.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 705.

Lord of hosts. See *host*[1].—**Lord of lords,** in *Scrip.*, a title of Christ.

> These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is *Lord of lords*, and King of kings. Rev. xvii. 14.

Lord of misrule, a person formerly chosen to direct the Christmas sports and revels. His rule began on All-hallow eve and continued till Candlemas day. Also called *king of misrule.*—**Lord of the ascendant.** See *ascendant*, 1.—**Lord of the May.** See the quotation.

> It was customary to personify this famous outlaw [Robin Hood], with several of his most noted associates, and add them to the pageantry of the May-games. He presided as *Lord of the May;* and a female, or rather, perhaps, a man habited like a female, called the Maid Marian, his faithful mistress, was the Lady of the May. His companions were distinguished by the title of "Robin Hood's Men," and were also equipped in appropriate dresses; their coats, hoods, and hose were generally green.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 456.

Lord paramount. See *paramount.*—**Lord President,** the title of the presiding judge of the first division of the inner house of the Scottish Court of Session; the Lord Justice General.—**Lord Privy Seal.** See *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, under *keeper.*—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.** See *treasurer.*—**Lord's Day,** the first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lord's domain,** that part of a manor occupied by the lord, or held by tenures which can be shown to have been servile in their origin.—**Lord's forebode**†. See *forbode.*—**Lords marchers.** See *marcher.*—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council.*—**Lords of justiciary,** the judges of the Court of Justiciary or supreme criminal court of Scotland. See *justiciary.*—**Lords of regality.** See *regality.*—**Lords of Session,** the judges of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lords of the Articles,** a committee of the Scottish Parliament, by whom the measures to be proposed in Parliament were prepared.—**Lords of the bedchamber.** See *bedchamber.*—**Lords of the Congregation.** See *congregation.*—**Lords ordinary,** the five judges who form the outer house of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lord's Prayer,** a prayer or model of prayer given by Jesus to his disciples. It exists in the New Testament in two forms (Mat. vi. 9–13; Luke xi. 2–4), and it appears in the Book of Common Prayer in a translation of the first of these slightly different from that in the King James Bible. It is used in some part of almost all liturgical services. In ancient eucharistic offices it regularly follows at the end of the canon; in the Anglican communion office, however, after the communion of the people. In liturgical use it is said sometimes with and sometimes without the final doxology of Mat. vi. 13 (omitted in the revised version), "For thine is the kingdom," etc.—**Lords spiritual,** the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper.** (*a*) A sacrament or an ordinance instituted by Christ for observance by his followers, and consisting in the blessing or consecration of bread and wine with the words of institution (see *institution*) and the subsequent eating and drinking of the consecrated elements. See *communion* and *eucharist.* (*b*) The love-feast or agape, especially in the primitive church, whether accompanying the sacrament or apart from it.—**Lord's table.** See *table.*—**Lords temporal,** those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Mesne lord,** one who, being himself a tenant, is lord of other tenants.—**The Lords,** the House of Lords, the upper house of the British Parliament.—**The Lords' Act.** See *act.*—**The Lord's anointed.** See *anointed.*—**To be good lord**†, to receive into favor; take under protection.

> And after this she may hym ones preye
> To *ben good lord* in short, and take hire leve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1658.

To be good lord and good devil†, to be equally civil or complimentary to all, whether good or bad.

lord (lôrd), *v.* [< *lord, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise to the rank of a lord; hence, to treat, address, or acknowledge as lord or master.

> He being thus *lorded*,
> Not only with what my revenue yielded,
> But what my power might else exact.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 97.

> Not tho' all the gold
> That veins the world were pack'd to make your crown,
> And every spoken tongue should *lord* you.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To rule or preside over as lord.

> All the revels he had *lorded* there. *Keats.*

II. *intrans.* To play the lord; domineer; rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by the indefinite *it*, with or without *over*.

> They preached and *lorded* not; and now they *lord* and preach not. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> How dull and how insensible a beast
> Is man, who yet would *lord it o'er* the rest!
> *Dryden*, Essay on Satire, l. 2.

lorddom (lôrd′dum), *n.* [< ME. **lorddom, laverddom, laferddom,* < AS. *hlāforddōm,* < *hlāford*, lord, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *lord* and *-dom.*] The rule or dominion of a lord. *Imp. Dict.*

lordeyn†, *a.* A variant of *lurdan.*

lording (lôr′ding), *n.* [< ME. *lording, loverding, laverding;* < *lord* + *-ing*[3]. In the orig. use (def. 1) not dim., but complimentary.] **1**†. A lord: master; in address, in the plural, sirs; masters: gentlemen.

> "*Lordings*," quod he, "in chirches whan I preche,
> I peyne me to han an hautein speche."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 43.

> Listen, *lordings*, if ye list. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

2. A young or little lord; a lordling; also, a little lord in a derogatory sense.

> I'll question you
> Of my lord's tricks and yours when you were boys:
> You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 62.

lordkin (lôrd′kin), *n.* [< *lord* + *-kin.*] A little or young lord; a lordling.

> Princekin or *lordkin* from his earliest days has nurses, dependents, governesses, little friends, schoolfellows, . . . flattering him and doing him honour.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

lordless (lôrd′les), *a.* [< ME. **lordles, loverdles,* < AS. *hlāfordleás*, having no lord, < *hlāford*, lord, + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] Without a lord or feudal protector; not dependent upon a lord or superior.

The *lordless* man was liable to be slain as an outlaw by any one who met him.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Constitution, p. 48.

lord-lieutenancy (lôrd-lū-ten′an-si), *n.* The office of lord lieutenant. See *lord*.

Carteret, turned out of the *lord-lieutenancy* about the same time, was now in open opposition.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 103.

lordlike (lôrd′līk), *a.* [< *lord* + *like*², *a.* Cf. *lordly*.] 1. Befitting or like a lord; lordly.—2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

lordliness (lôrd′li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of lordly dignity; high station.—2. Lordly pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lôrd′ling), *n.* [< ME. **lordling*, *loverdling*; < *lord* + *-ling*¹.] A little or diminutive lord: used commonly in a derogatory or contemptuous sense.

lordly (lôrd′li), *a.* [< ME. *lordlich*, *loverdlich*; < *lord* + *-ly*¹.] 1. Of the character or quality of a lord; having high or noble rank; noble; aristocratic.

In sight of England and her *lordly* peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 11.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a lord; characteristic of lordship; large or grand in scale, size, or extent.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. Judges v. 25.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them.
South, Sermons.

3. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1418.

=Syn. 3. Domineering, overbearing, lofty.

lordly (lôrd′li), *adv.* [< *lord* + *-ly*².] In the manner of a lord; hence, proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

lordolatry (lôr-dol′ā-tri), *n.* [< *lord* + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Lord-worship; excessive respect for the nobility. [Humorous.]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peerage as the Englishman's second Bible? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

lordosis (lôr-dō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόρδωσις*, a bending (back in the manner described), < *λορδοῦν*, bend back, < *λορδός*, bent back so as to advance the lower part of the body.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Abnormal curvature of the spinal column, with the convexity toward the front, in distinction from *kyphosis*, in which the convexity is toward the back, and from *scoliosis*, or lateral curvature. (*b*) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

lords-and-ladies (lôrdz′and-lā′diz), *n.* 1. The plant cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* in allusion to its light- and dark-colored spadices, which suggest the two sexes. See *Arum*, *Araceæ*, and *bulls-and-cows*.—2. The harlequin duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, on some parts of the North Atlantic coast of North America. ★See cut under *harlequin*, *a*.

lordship (lôrd′ship), *n.* [< ME. *lordschipe*, **loverdschipe*, *laverdschipe*, < AS. *hlāfordscipe*, lordship, dominion, < *hlāford*, lord, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship:* see *lord* and *-ship*.] 1. The authority or power of a lord or ruler; dominion; sovereignty.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. Mark x. 42.

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a seigniory, domain, or manor.

And the Kyng of Hungarye is a gret Lord and a myghty, and holdethe grete *Lordschippes* and meche Lond in his Hond. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 6.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 356.

3. The state or dignity of a lord or nobleman: chiefly [*cap.*], with *his* or *your*, as a title used in addressing or mentioning a nobleman, except a duke or an archbishop, who has the title of *Grace* (*his* or *your*).—4. In *commerce*, a royalty.

The plan proposed of a fixed *lordship* or percentage on sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 612.

lordship†, *v. t.* [ME. *lordschipen*; < *lordship*, *n.*] To exercise domination over.

lord's-room† (lôrdz′röm), *n.* The stage-box in a theater.

He pours them out as familiarly as if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage in the *lordsroom*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

lordswike†, *n.* [ME., earlier *loverdswike*, *laverdswike*, < AS. *hlāfordswica*, a betrayer of his lord, a traitor, < *hlāford*, lord, + *swīca*, betrayer, < *swīcan*, betray.] One who is disloyal; a traitor.

For that he wes *lordswyk*, furst he wes todrawe.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 280).

lordwood (lôrd′wůd), *n.* [Trans. of Cypriote name, *Xylon Effendi*: Gr. *ξύλον*, wood; Turk. *efendi*: see *effendi*.] The tree *Liquidambar orientalis*, of Asia Minor. It yields the liquid storax.

lore¹ (lōr), *n.* [Also dial. or var. *lear*, *lair* (see *lear*¹, *n.*); < ME. *lore*, *lare*, < AS. *lār* (= OS. *lēra* = OFries. *lare*, NFries. *leere* = D. *leer* = MLG. *lēre*, *lare* = OHG. *lēra*, MHG. *lēre*, G. *lehre*; Sw. *lära* = Dan. *lære*, after G.), teaching, doctrine, learning; connected with the factitive verb *lǣran*, teach, from the verb seen in Goth. *leisan*, pret. pres. *lais*, find out; whence also ult. E. *learn*: see *lear*¹, *v.*, and *learn*.] 1. That which is taught; instruction; counsel; admonition; teaching; lesson.

Thy wille vn-to them taughte haue I,
That wolde vn-to my *lare* enclyne.
York Plays, p. 457.

Let this proverb a *lore* unto yow be.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 397.

But these conditions doe to him propound:
That, if I vanquishe him, he shall obay
My law, and ever to my *lore* be bound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

2. That which is learned; any store of knowledge; learning; erudition.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 102.

The gentle deities
Showed me the *lore* of colors and of sounds.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

=Syn. 2. *Learning*, *Erudition*, etc. (see *literature*), attainments, acquirements.

lore²†. Preterit and past participle of *leese*¹.

lore³†, *n.* [ME., usually *lure*, *lyre*, < AS. *lyre*, loss, < *leósan*, pp. *loren*, lose: see *leese*¹, *lose*¹.] Loss.

Of loos, of *lore*, and of wynnynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1965.

lore⁴ (lōr), *n.* [< F. *lore*, < L. *lorum*, a thong, lash, whip, strap: see *lorate*.] 1. Anything suggesting a thong.

About the which two Serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*,
And by the tailes together firmely bound.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

2. In *ornith.*, the side of the head between the eye and the base of the upper mandible. This space is definitely marked in some birds, as herons and grebes, by being naked; and in others by some special kind of feathering, as the bristly plumules of a hawk. 3. In *herpet.*, a region on the side of the head between the eye and the nostril, where certain plates called lorals may be present.—4. In *entom.*, a corneous angular process in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted. Also *lora*. *Kirby*.

loreal (lō′rē-al), *n.* Same as *loral*.

The small shield on the side of the snout, the so-called *loreal*. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

lore-father†, *n.* [ME. *lorefadyr*, *larfader*; < *lore*¹ + *father*.] A teacher. *Halliwell*.

lorel† (lor′el), *n.* [Also *lorrel*; < ME. *lorel*, also *losel*, an abandoned fellow: see *losel*.] Same as *losel*.

loremer†, *n.* See *lorimer*.

loren†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lorn*.

lorer†, *n.* See *laurer*.

loresman† (lōrz′man), *n.* [ME.; < *lore's*, poss. of *lore*¹, + *man*.] An instructor.

As his *lores-man* leres hym bileueth and troweth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 183.

lorette (lō-ret′), *n.* [F. (see def.): said to be so called from their living at one time chiefly in the neighborhood of the church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, 'Our Lady of Loreto,' in Paris. The church was so called as being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, who has this title from the site of a building at Loreto in Italy, called the *Santa Casa* ('holy house'), and alleged to be the Virgin's dwelling at Nazareth miraculously transported to Italy.] In French usage, a member of the demi-monde. A *lorette* differs from a *grisette* only in living in a more showy style, and doing no work, being entirely supported by her admirers.

Lorettine (lō-re-tēn′), *n.* [< *Loreto* in Italy, with ref. to the Virgin Mary and her sanctuary at that place.] One of an order of nuns founded in Kentucky in 1812. They are occupied with the education and care of destitute orphans. They labor chiefly in the Western States. Also called *Sisters of Loreto*, and *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*.

lorgnette (lôr-nyet′), *n.* [F., < *lorgner*, spy, peep, perhaps < G. dial. *loren*, look at.] 1. An opera-glass.—2. A lorgnon.

lorgnon (lôr′nyoṅ; F. pron. lôr-nyôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *lorgner*, spy: see *lorgnette*.] An eye-glass, or a pair of eye-glasses, shutting into a frame which when in use serves as a handle, intended for examining objects at a little distance: also sometimes used as synonymous with *opera-glass* or *lorgnette*.

She raises to her eyes of blue
Her *lorgnon*, as she looks at you.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 649.

lori (lō′ri), *n.* Same as *loris*, 1.

loria, *n.* Plural of *lorion*.

loric (lor′ik), *n.* [< L. *lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] Same as *lorica*, 1. [Rare.]

Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.
Browning, Protus.

★**lorica** (lō-rī′kä), *n.*; pl. *loricæ* (-sē). [L., a corselet (orig. of leather thongs), cuirass, any defense, fence, hedge, plaster, etc., < *lorum*, a thong, strap: see *lore*⁴.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a cuirass or corselet.—2. In the middle ages, a military garment consisting of a loose jacket of leather upon which rings or small plates of iron were sewed; also, a coat of fence of any kind.—3. In *zoöl.*, a case or covering likened to a coat of mail. (*a*) The carapace of a crustacean. (*b*) The organically distinct protective sheath or domicile excreted and inhabited by many infusorians, such as *Vaginicola*, *Tintinnus*, and *Salpingœca*, and also by some rotifers.

Loricaria (lor-i-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *loricarius*, of or pertaining to a corselet, < *lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] The typical genus of



Loricaria uracantha.

Loricariidæ, loricated with plate-like scales, whence the name.

loricarian (lor-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loricaria* + *-an*.] Same as *loricarioid*.

Loricariidæ (lor″i-kā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loricaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of loricated nematognathous fishes, of which the type is the genus *Loricaria*. They have an elongate body covered with angular plates, a depressed head mailed above, an inferior mouth with reverted lower lip, the dorsal fin in relation with the abdominal region, and the ventral fins advanced to near the pectorals. The scapular arch is widened and flattened below, and the pectorals and ventrals expand horizontally. Nearly 150 species live in the fresh waters of tropical America. *Goniodontes*, *Goniodontidæ*, and *Hypostomidæ* are synonyms.

loricarioid (lor-i-kā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Loricariidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Loricariidæ;* a loricated South American catfish.

Also *loricarian*.

Loricata (lor-i-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *loricatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] In *zoöl.*, a name having various applications. (*a*) In *mammal.*, the armadillos; the American mailed or loricate edentates, as one of five suborders of *Bruta* or *Edentata*. They fall into three families, *Tatusiidæ*, *Dasypodidæ*, and *Chlamydophoridæ*. (See these words.) Originally named by Vicq-d'Azyr (1792), in the form *Loricati*. (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification, an order of reptiles, the loricated saurians, containing the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and corresponding to the modern order *Crocodilia*. (*c*) An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, containing those which are loricate. *E. R. Lankester*. (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) A suborder of ganoid fishes. See *Chondrostei*. (2) The *Cottoidea;* gurnards or mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes. Also *Loricati*. *Jenyns*. (*e*) In *conch.*, the coat-of-mail shells; the polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons: so named from the overlapping plates of the shell, which resemble a corselet. (*f*) In *carcinol.*, a division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, composed of the families *Scyllaridæ* and *Palinuridæ*, having some of the feet not ending in pincers and no scale at the base of the antennæ, and passing through a peculiar larval stage in which they are known as *glass-crabs*. See *Phyllosomata*. (*g*) Those animalcules which are provided with a lorica, as sundry infusorians and rotifers.

loricate (lor′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loricated*, ppr. *loricating*. [< L. *loricatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] To cover with any material that serves as a protection or defense. See *lorica*.

Therefore hath Nature *loricated* or plaistred over the Sides of the forementioned Hole [the inner ear] with Earwax, to stop and entangle any Insects that should attempt to creep in. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii. 264.

In the Mammalia the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the *loricated* Edentata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 42.

loricate (lor′i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *loricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor or with any defensive covering.—2. Consisting of overlapping plates; having a pattern as of overlapping plates; imbricated:

an epithet arising from the mistaken idea that the lorica was essentially an imbricated coat. —3. Having a lorica; loricated; inclosed in a shell, case, or some hard covering resembling a corselet or coat of mail.—**Loricate femora**, in *entom.*, femora so sculptured exteriorly that they appear to be covered with a double series of oblique scales, as the posterior femora of a grasshopper

II. *n.* A loricated animal; a member of the *Loricata* in any sense.

lorication (lor-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *loricatio(n-)*, a clothing in mail, < *loricare*, pp. *loricatus*, clothe in mail: see *loricate*, *v.*] 1. The act of loricating, or the state of being loricated.—2. A loricate covering.

These cones [of the cedar] have . . . the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the Fir kind.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. i.

loricoid (lor′i-koid), *a.* [< L. *lorica*, a corselet (see *lorica*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a lorica; also, loricate: sometimes applied to fossil footprints left by supposed shielded animals.

Loriculus (lō-rik′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lorius*, a lory: see *Lorius*.] A genus of small lories of the subfamily *Loriinæ* (or *Trichoglossinæ*); the hanging parrakeets, or bat-parrots. They are notable for their habit of hanging by the feet head downward when asleep, and sometimes while feeding, and also for lack of the brushy tongue which the lorikeets possess.

lories, *n.* Plural of *lory*.

Loriinæ (lō-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, including the genera *Lorius* and its subdivisions (as *Eos*), *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus;* the lories. The definition of the group is not fixed; it is often merged in *Trichoglossinæ*. The birds usually placed in it are for the most part of small size and very beautiful colors, chiefly inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago and Oceania. Also written *Lorianæ*, *Lorinæ*.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt′), *n.* [< *lory* + (*parra*)*keet*.] A small parrot of the genus *Trichoglossus*, or, in a broader use, of the subfamily *Trichoglossinæ;* a kind of lory. Most of them have a brushy or penciled tongue, by means of which they feed upon the sweets of flowers and on soft fruits. See *Trichoglossus*.

lorimer†, loriner† (lor′i-mėr, -nėr), *n.* [Also *loremer;* < OF. *lorimier, lormier*, a saddler, < *lorain, lorein*, a bridle, < L. *lorum*, a thong: see *lore*[4]. For the term *-im-er* instead of *-in-er*, cf. *latimer* for *latiner*.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler.

Brummagem is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers* or bit-makers.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xxv.

Lorinæ (lō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loris* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Loriinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

loring† (lōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lore*[1], *v.*, = *lear*[1].] Instructive discourse; instruction. [Rare.]

They, as a Goddesse her adoring,
Her wisedome did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 42.

lorion (lō′ri-on), *n.;* pl. *loria* (-ä). [< MGr. *λωρίον*, dim. of LGr. *λῶρον, λῶρος*, < L. *lorum*, thong, strap: see *lore*[4].] One of the stripes or bands on the stoicharion or alb of a bishop of the Greek Church.

Bishops . . . put on the stoicharion, which . . . differs from that of a Priest by being waved in white and red bands, called *loria*. These signify rivers of grace, and set forth the doctrine which should flow from a Pontiff.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 310.

loriot (lor′i-ot), *n.* [< F. *loriot* (OF. also *lorion*), i. e. *l'oriot*, < *le*, the, + OF. *oriot*, var. of *oriol*, a witwall, an oriole: see *oriole*.] The golden oriole of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*.

The swallow and the *loriot*
Are not so swift of wing.
R. H. Stoddard, Chinese Songs.

loris (lō′ris), *n.* [NL. *loris* (F. *loris*, sing. and pl.); commonly said to be a native (E. Ind.) name, but according to Baird < D. *loeris*, a clown, booby, formerly adj., *loerisch, loersch*, clownish, < *loer, loerd*, a clown, fool, < OF. *lourd*, a stupid fellow: see *lourd*[1].] 1. The slender lemur of Ceylon, *Arachnocebus* or *Loris gracilis*, a prosimian mammal of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ:* more fully called *slender loris*. Also *lori;* pl. *loris*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Lorisinæ*, based by Geoffroy on the slender lori or loris of Ceylon, and the same as *Arachnocebus* of Lesson; extended to include the slow lemur, which is more frequently referred to a genus *Nycticebus, Stenops*, or *Bradylemur*. The species are arboreal and nocturnal inhabitants of the East Indies. *L. gracilis* is remarkable for its slender form, disproportionately long limbs, the absence of a tail, short muzzle, and large eyes.



Slender Loris (*Loris gracilis*).

Lorisinæ (lor-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, named from the genus *Loris*, in a restricted sense including only this genus and *Nycticebus*, in a wider sense including these genera with *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus:* in the latter use it is the same as *Nycticebinæ*. The animals referred to this group are the slender loris, *Loris gracilis;* the slow lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus;* the potto, *Perodicticus potto;* and the angwantibo, *Arctocebus calabarensis*. Also *Loridina*.

Lorius (lō′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < E. *lory*, q. v.] A large genus of small trichoglossine parrots, type of the subfamily *Loriinæ;* the lories. The term has been used with much latitude, but is now restricted to the broad-tailed lories, of which more than 20 species are known, all of the Austromalayan region, as *L. domicella* of the Moluccas. The characteristic coloration is red varied with blue; but some species are green, others brown or black. Several subdivisions of *Lorius* are recognized, especially *Eos*. The name *Domicella* is now much used instead of *Lorius*. See cut under *Domicella*.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [< ME. *lorn, loren, lore*, < AS. *loren*, pp. of *leósan*, lose: see *leese*[1], *lose*[1].] 1. Lost; undone.

Wit-outin loue thou art *lorn*.
Wose [whoso] hat nout loue were bettre on-born.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 235.

If thou readest, thou art *lorn!*
Better hadst thou ne'er been born.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 23.

2. Forlorn; bereft; lonely: as, a *lorn* widow.

"Yes, yes, . . . I know that I'm a lone *lorn* creetur."
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii.

Lorrainer (lo-rā′nėr), *n.* [< *Lorraine* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Lorraine.

Lorrainese (lor-ā-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* [< *Lorraine* + *-ese*.] Pertaining to the ancient duchy or to the later province of Lorraine, or to the inhabitants of Lorraine.

Lorraine shales. See *shale*.

lorry, larry (lor′i, lar′i), *n.;* pl. *lorries, larries* ★(-iz). [Also *lorrie;* cf. E. dial. *lurry*, pull or drag.] 1. In *mining*, a running bridge over a sinking-pit top, upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Gresley.* [Yorkshire.]—2. A long wagon, consisting of a nearly flat platform (with a very low rim) set on four wheels, which are either entirely under the platform or do not rise above it. [Great Britain.]—3. A tram or car: in coal-mining, coke-making, etc.

lorry-track, larry-track (lor′i-, lar′i-trak), *n.* In *coke-making*, a track laid, in block-ovens, directly between the trunnel-head, or rings, of the two parallel lines of ovens composing a block, and in bank-ovens just back of the trunnel-head, or rings, of a single row of ovens composing the bank. *Amer. Manufacturer*, LXIII. 704.

★**lory** (lō′ri), *n.;* pl. *lories* (-riz). [Also *lury, luri;* < Malay *lūrī*, also *nūrī*, a lory.] One of a large number of parrots constituting the subfamily *Loriinæ*, or forming a separate family *Trichoglossidæ;* any brush-tongued parrakeet, or lorikeet. They are mostly of small size and brilliant coloration, inhabiting parts of Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Oceania. *Lorius domicella* is a characteristic example. All the lories properly so called are trichoglossine or brush-tongued, excepting those of the genus *Loriculus* (or *Coryllis*); but the name extends to some similar parrakeets of a different group, as those of the genus *Eclectus*. See *Lorius, Loriculus, Loriinæ*, and *Trichoglossinæ*. See also cut under *Domicella*.

lost, *n.* See *lose*[3].

losable (lō′za-bl), *a.* [Also *loseable;* < *lose*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

I heard him make enquiry whether the frigorifick faculty of these corpuscles be *loosable* or not.
Boyle, Works, III. 753.

Pencils and rubbers are about equally *loseable*.
The Nation, III. 139.

losanget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

losard†, *n.* [A var. of *losel*, with substituted suffix *-ard*.] A coward.

lose[1] (lōz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *lost*, ppr. *losing*. [Formerly also *loose* (more or less confused with *loose*, untie, relax); partly < ME. *losien*, < AS. *losian*, become loose, escape, also lose, < *los*, a loss (see *loss*); but chiefly a var. of *lesen* (> E. *leese*) (pret. *les*, pl. *lore*, pp. *loren, lorn*), lose: see *leese*[1], < AS. *leósan* (pret. *leás*, pl. *luron*, pp. *loren*), in comp. *forleósan*. For the change of AS. *eó* to E. *o* (*oo*), pronounced ö, cf. *choose*, < AS. *céosan*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To miss from present possession or knowledge; part with or be parted from by misadventure; fail to keep, as something that one owns, or is in charge of or concerned for, or would keep.

Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had *lost*. Luke xv. 9.

Thus they spent the next after-noone, and halfe that night, when the Spanyards either *lost* them or left them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

But, said Christian, are there no turnings nor windings, by which a stranger may *lose* his way?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To be dispossessed, deprived, or bereaved of; be prevented or debarred from keeping, holding, or retaining; be parted from without wish or consent: as, to *lose* money by speculation; to *lose* blood by a wound; to *lose* one's hair by sickness; to *lose* a friend by death.

Hus sones for hus synnes sorwe they hadden;
And alle lewede that leyde hond thereon *loren* lyf after.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 63.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 49.

Her [the Roman Catholic Church's] acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has *lost* in the Old. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To cease to have; part with through change of condition or relations; be rid of or disengaged from.

The offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit *loses* the name of craft.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 239.

Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to *lose* their channels, either choaked by themselves, or by the adverse Seas. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.

The mountains, lessening as they rise,
Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.
Pope, Autumn, l. 60.

4. To fail to preserve or maintain: as, to *lose* one's reputation or reason; to *lose* credit.

Chuffey boggled over his plate so long that Mr. Jonas, *losing* patience, took it from him.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

I *lose* my colour, I *lose* my breath,
I drink the cup of a costly death.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

5. To fail to gain or win; fail to grasp or secure; miss; let slip: as, to *lose* an opportunity; to *lose* a prize, a game, or a battle.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. Mat. x. 42.

What have you lost by *losing* of this day?
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 116.

Such delay might have *lost* the opportunity of relieving him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 135.

The motion that the sum to be granted should not exceed four hundred thousand pounds was *lost* by twelve votes. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

See if you can't find out if the villain means to break jail. I would not *lose* having him hung for a thousand pounds. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

6. To let slip or escape from observation, perception, etc.: as, I *lost* what he was saying, from inattention; we *lost* the ship in the fog.—7. To fail to profit by; miss the use, advantage, or enjoyment of; waste.

I am of the Opinion, That if any of our Nations would seek a Trade with them, they would not *lose* their labour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men. *Pope*, Letters.

All these signs, however, were *lost* upon him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To cause to miss or be deprived of; subject to the loss of: as, his slowness *lost* him the chance.

I pray that this action *lose* not Philaster the hearts of the people. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 4.

Sir, if that to serve you
Could *lose* me any thing, as indeed it cannot,
I still would follow you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

9. To displace, dislodge, or expel. [Rare.]

A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath *lost* me in your liking. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 236.

10. To give over to ruin, disgrace, or shame: chiefly in the past participle.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

There's no love lost between. See *love*[1].—**To lose caste, ground,** etc. See the nouns.—**To lose letters.** See *letter*[3].—**To lose one's bearings, one's grip, one's head,** etc. See *bearing*, *grip*, etc.—**To lose one's self.** (*a*) To lose one's road or way.

Hall and the two others, who went to Connecticut November 3, came now home, having *lost themselves* and endured much misery. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.

(*b*) To be bewildered; have the thoughts or reason hopelessly perplexed or confused. (*c*) To become abstracted or fall into a reverie; become absorbed in thought; lose consciousness, as in slumber.

I love to *lose myself* in a mystery.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

As I pace the darkened chamber and *lose myself* in melancholy musings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

To lose the bell. See *bell*[1].—**To lose the number of one's mess** (*naut.*), to die.—**To lose way,** to have the headway or progress checked: said of a ship under sail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer loss or deprivation.

When a man *loseth* in his commodity for want of skill, etc., he must look at it as his own fault or cross, and therefore must not lay it upon another.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 381.

He [Temple] never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly *lose*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

"When the righteous die," says the Talmud, "it is the earth which *loses*." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 216.

2. To incur forfeit in a contest; fail to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 15.

3. To succumb; fail; suffer by comparison.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows.
Milton, P. L., viii. 553.

lose[1]† (lōz), *n.* [< *lose*[1], *v.* Cf. *loss*.] The act of losing; loss.

And thanne we had a grett *lose*, ffor he was a good honest person, on whose Soule Jhu have mercy.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

Without zeal the widow's mites are no better than the rest; it is the cheerful *lose* that doubleth the gift.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 78. (*Davies.*)

lose[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *loose*.

lose[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *los*, *loos*, < AF. *loos*, OF. *los* = Pr. *laus*, < L. *laus* (pl. *laudes*), praise: see *laud*.] 1. Praise; fame; reputation; credit.

Jason, ful of renomee,
And Ercules, that hadde the grete *los*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1514.

These yonge lusty bachelers that to conquere *loos* and pris and honour haue lefte theire londes and her contreyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

2. Report; news; gossip.

There was suche tidyng over al, and suche *los*,
That in an ile that called was Colcos, . . .
That therin was a ram that men myghte see
That had a flees of golde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1424.

Sche fallith not vnder for vilonye,
For *los*, for sijknes, ne for schame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

lose[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *losen*, < *lose*[3], *n.*] To praise.

In heuen to ben *losed* with God hath none ende.
Testament of Love, i.

loseable, *a.* See *losable*.

losel (lō′zel), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lozel*, and formerly *lorel*, *lorrel*; < ME. *losel*, also *lorel*, < **losen*, *loren*, pp. of *lesen*, lose: see *leese*[1] and *lose*[1].] **I.** *n.* A good-for-nothing, worthless fellow; a scamp.

I se that every *lorel* shapith hym to fynde owt newe fraudes for to accuse goode folk.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Bydes God me? fals *loselle*, thou lyse!
What tokyn told he? take thou tent.
York Plays, p. 81.

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 109.

II. *a.* Worthless; wasteful.

Why should you plain that *lozel* swains refuse you?
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii.

Where didst thou learne to be so agueish, so pusillanimous, thou *lozel* Bachelour of Art?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The office of constable fell into such decay that there was not one of those *losel* scouts known in the province for many years. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 153.

loselism (lō′zel-izm), *n.* [< *losel* + *-ism*.] The quality or state of a losel; also, losels collectively. [Rare.]

It seems likely that all the *Loselism* of London will be about the church next Sunday. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

loselry†, *n.* [< *losel* + *-ry*.] Knavery; vileness; roguery.

I dought least by sorsery
Or such other *loselry*.
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

losenge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

losenger† (loz′en-jėr), *n.* [ME., also *losengour*, *losenjour*, < OF. *losengeor*, *losengeour*, *losangeour*, also *losengier*, *losangier*, *losenger* (= Sp. *lisonjero* = Pg. *lisonjeiro* = It. *lusinghiero*, after F.), a flatterer, < *losenge*, *losange*, *lozenge*, flattery: see *lozenge*.] A flatterer; a deceiver.

Allas! ye lordes, many a fals flatour
Is in youre courtes, and many a *losengour*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 506.

losengerye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *losengerie*, flattery, < *losenge*, flattery: see *lozenge*.] Flattery.

Flattereres been the develes norices that norissen hire children with milk of *losengerie*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

loser (lō′zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *looser*; < *lose*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who loses, or is subjected to loss; one who fails to win, gain, or keep.

Such *losers* may have leave to speak.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 185.

losh[1] (losh), *interj.* [A distortion of *Lord*.] An interjection implying surprise, astonishment, or deprecation. [Scotch.]

Losh, man! hae mercy wi' your natch,
Your bodkin's bauld. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

losh[2] (losh), *n.* [Also *lush*; said to be a corruption of F. *loche*: see *loach*.] The burbot, *Lota maculosa*: so called in parts of British America and in Alaska.

losh-hide (losh′hīd), *n.* [< **losh*, appar. a var. of *lush*[1] (or *lash*[2]?), + *hide*[2].] In *leather-manuf.*, an oiled, undressed hide. *E. H. Knight.*

You should prouide for the next ships fiue hundred *Losh hides*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

losing[1] (lō′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lose*[1], *v.*] Causing or resulting in loss: as, a *losing* game, battle, or business.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a *losing* office.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 101.

He was a man of an incorrigible and *losing* honesty.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

Losing hazard. See *hazard*, 5.

losing[2]† (lō′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lose*[3], *v.*] Given to flattery; fawning; cozening; deceitful.

Among the many simoniacal prelates that swarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Losing*—that is, the Flatterer. *Fuller.*

losinget†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.

losingly (lō′zing-li), *adv.* In a losing manner; in a manner to incur or to result in loss. *Imp. Dict.*

loss (lôs), *n.* [< ME. *los*, < AS. *los*, a loss, damage, < *leósan* (pp. *loren*), lose: see *lose*[1].] **1.** Failure to hold, keep, or preserve what one has had in his possession; disappearance from possession, use, or knowledge; deprivation of that which one has had: as, the *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation; *loss* of children: opposed to *gain*.

A fellow that hath had *losses*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 87.

Standing by ye Queene at bassett, I observ'd that she was exceedingly concern'd for ye *losse* of £80.
Evelyn, Diary, July 13, 1686.

So down he came; for *loss* of time,
Although it griev'd him sore,
Yet *loss* of pence, full well he knew,
Would trouble him much more.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. Specifically, death.

There be many sad Hearts for the *loss* of my Lord Robert Digby. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 45.

3. Failure to gain or win: as, the *loss* of a prize or battle.

Your lordship is the most patient man in *loss*, the most coldest that ever turned up ace. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2.

4. That which is lost or forfeited; that which has been scattered or wasted: as, the *loss* by leakage amounted to 20 gallons; an insurance company's *loss* by a fire.

The wager thou hast won; and I will add
Unto their *losses* twenty thousand crowns.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 113.

5. Defeat; overthrow; ruin. [Rare.]

Our hap is *loss*, our hope but sad despair.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 9.

Blessing
Against this cruelty fight on thy side,
Poor thing, condemn'd to *loss*!
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 192.

6. Lack; want.

But for *loss* of Nestor's golden words,
It seem'd they would debate with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1420.

7. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the trail and scent of game.

He cried upon it at the merest *loss*,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest scent.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 23.

At a loss. (*a*) In uncertainty, perplexity, or confusion; puzzled; undecided.

Our Pilots being *at a loss* on these less frequented Coasts, we supply'd that defect out of the Spanish Pilot-books. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 163.

Living in conversation from his infancy makes him no where *at a loss*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

(*b*) At such a price as to lose or incur loss.

He is forced to sell stock *at a* great *loss*, is he? Well, that's very kind of him.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Consequential losses. See *consequential*.—**Constructive total loss.** See *constructive*.—**Loss of head,** decrease of power from waste of energy in the descent of a stream supplying water-power. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 99.—**To bear a loss.** (*a*) To make good the value of something lost. (*b*) To sustain a loss with spirit or fortitude.=**Syn.** *Loss*, *Detriment*, *Damage*, *Waste*, *Forfeiture*, etc. *Loss* is the class word under which *detriment*, *damage*, *waste*, *forfeiture*, etc., are species. *Loss*, *detriment*, and *damage* apply to persons or things; *waste* and *forfeiture* only to things. As to *detriment* and *damage*, see *injury*. *Waste* is generally voluntary, although not always realized; sometimes it is only by neglect. *Forfeiture* is a *loss* through the law, as a penalty or as the result of neglect.

lōss (lės), *n.* See *loess*.

lossful (lôs′fûl), *a.* [< *loss* + *-ful*.] Detrimental; damaging. [Archaic and rare.]

The world 's an ark, wherein things pure and gross
Present their *lossful* gain, and gainful loss,
Where every dram of gold contains a pound of dross.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 7.

lossless (lôs′les), *a.* [< *loss* + *-less*.] Free from loss. [Archaic and rare.]

Rebellion rages in our Irish Province, but with miraculous and *losselesse* victories of few against many is daily discomfited and broken.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

lossom (los′um), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lovesome*.

lost (lôst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *lose*[1], *v.*] **1.** Parted with unwillingly or by misadventure; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; no longer kept in knowledge or remembrance: as, a *lost* book; a *lost* limb; a *lost* fortune.

I have gone astray like a *lost* sheep. Ps. cxix. 176.

Lore long dead,
Lost to the hurrying world.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 9.

2. Not won or gained; missed: as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* chance.

In the *lost* battle, borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle with groans of the dying!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

3. Not employed or enjoyed; not effectually or profitably used; misspent; wasted: as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity.

Do you go back dismay'd? 'tis a *lost* fear;
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 269.

4. Ruined; destroyed; consumed or wasted away, whether physically or morally: as, *lost* health; *lost* honor.

Bring some good oil, pitch, and tar, and a good piece of an old cable to make oakum; for that which was sent is much *lost*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 454.

She might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the *lost* girl. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

The shame
Of a *lost* country and dishonoured name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 255.

5. Spiritually ruined; abandoned morally; in *theol.*, finally shut out from salvation or eternal life; damned: as, a *lost* soul.

And now without redemption all mankind
Must have been *lost*, adjudged to death and hell
By doom severe, had not the Son of God . . .
His dearest mediation thus renew'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 223.

6. Bewildered; absent-minded; absorbed: as, he looked about in a *lost* way.

And there among the solitary downs,
Full often *lost* in fancy, lost his way.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Lost cause, the cause of the overthrown Southern Confederacy. [U. S.]—**Lost motion.** See *motion*.—**Lost Sunday.** See *Sunday*.—**Lost to,** insensible to; incapable of feeling: as, *lost to* shame.

The most vice-hardened men, although they are *lost to* all other feeling, are often found to cherish a regard for the feelings of a mother. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 7.

=**Syn. 1.** Missing.—**4** and **5.** Shattered; overthrown; downfallen; depraved, abandoned, reprobate, profligate, incorrigible, shameless.

lostet†. An obsolete past participle of *loosen*.

losynget†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.

lot (lot), *n.* [< ME. *lot*, < AS. *hlot* (also in deriv. forms *hlēt*, *hliét*, *hlȳt*, *hlȳte*) = OS. *hlōt* = OFries. *hlot* = D. *lot* = MLG. *lot*, *lōt* = OHG. *hlōz*, *lōz*, MHG. *lōz*, G. *los*, *loos*, lot, share, = Icel. *hlautr*, *hlutr*, share, offering, = Dan. *lod* = Sw. *lott*, lot, share, = Goth. *hlauts*, lot, share, portion (cf. It. *lotto* (> Sp. Pg. *lote*) = F. *lot*, < ML. *lottum*, lot, < Teut.); from a strong verb, AS. *hleótan* (pret.

hledt, pl. *hluton*, pp. *hloten*) = OS. *hliotan* = OHG. *liozan*, MHG. *liezen* = Icel. *hljōta* = Goth. *hliutan* (not recorded), obtain by lot. Hence, through F., *lottery* and *allot*.] **1.** A means of determining something by chance; anything (as dice, pieces of paper of different lengths or differently marked, so placed that these differences cannot be perceived) used to decide a choice, advantage, dispute, etc. See *to cast lots*, *to draw lots*, below.

Each markt his *lot*, and cast it in to Agamemnon's caske.
Chapman, Iliad, vii.

2. That which is determined or assigned by lot; that which one gets by the drawing or casting of lots, or by some other fortuitous method; a chance allotment, share, or portion, as of land, money, service, etc.

And all that fell in Robyn's *lote*
He smote them wonder sare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my *lot*; . . . and I likewise will go up with thee into thy *lot*. Judges i. 3.

His *lot* was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. Luke i. 9.

3. Share or portion in life allotted in any casual way; station or condition determined by the chances of life; fortune; destiny: as, the *lot* of the poor.

Such is the *lot* of all that deal in public affairs, whether of church or commonwealth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

The *lots* of glorious men are wrapt in mysteries,
And so deliver'd.
Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, i. 3.

4. Any distinct part or parcel; a portion or part separated from others of the same kind: as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of furniture. Specifically —**5.** A portion or parcel of land; any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular use or purpose: as, a building-*lot;* a pasture-*lot;* all that *lot*, piece, or parcel of ground (a formula in legal instruments). In the phrase "lot, piece, or parcel of land," *lot* implies nothing as to the size of the tract, but when used alone it commonly denotes a small tract, such as a building-site. But it may include any legal subdivision of land. Thus, a quarter quarter-section (40 acres), being a legal subdivision and as such marked as a lot of ground, is held a "lot" within the meaning of a homestead exemption law exempting "the lot of ground and the buildings thereon, occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor."

This report . . . assigns a *lot* for the maintenance of public schools in every township; another *lot* for the purposes of religion. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 111.

6. (*a*) Proportion or share of taxes. (*b*†) Tribute; toll.

In Englond he arered a *lote*
Off iche house that comes smoke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) In *mining*, dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A large or considerable number or amount; a great deal: as, a *lot* of people: often used in the plural (and the plural even as an adverb, meaning 'a great deal'): as, he has *lots* of money. [Colloq.]

A great *lot* of evil spirits.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris. (*Bartlett.*)

That's a big *lot* of money. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

8†. *pl.* A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written: used as a singular.—**9.** The shoot of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

—**Across lots, cross lots.** See *across*, *cross*[1], *prep.*—**City lot,** in the United States, a rectangular plot of ground 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, these being the most common dimensions of the separate parcels of ground in American cities. It is commonly taken in such towns as a unit of land-measures.—**Job lot.** See *job*[2] (*b*).—**Lot of ground.** See def. 5.—**Lot system,** in the law of registration of land-titles, the system which records all known lots within the district, and registers or indexes each conveyance or encumbrance in connection with every lot it affects, so that an inspection of the record shows each lot separately, together with all instruments affecting it: distinguished from the *block system*, or the record together of all instruments affecting any of the lots in a block—that is, any area, exclusive of highway, which is bounded by highways, leaving the searcher to form his own opinion as to whether a particular lot is affected or not.—**Scot and lot.** See *scot.*—**To cast in one's lot with** or **among,** to share the fortunes of (another or others).

Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse.
Prov. i. 14.

To cast lots, to throw some object, as a die, for the purpose of determining by the manner of its fall some choice, a question in dispute, etc.

Lotes did thei *kast*, for whom thei had that wo.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 124.

And they crucified him, and parted his garments, *casting lots*. Mat. xxvii. 35.

To draw lots, to draw or take from an urn or some other place of concealment pieces of paper, or straw, etc., variously marked or of different lengths, for the purpose of determining, by the accident of drawing, some choice or question.

Let's *draw lots* who shall begin.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 63.

Vacant lot, a plot of ground on which there is no building; particularly, a small unoccupied lot among others that are built upon, in a town or city.=**Syn. 3.** Hap, destiny, fate, doom, allotment.

lot (lot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lotted*, ppr. *lotting*. [< *lot*, *n.* Cf. *allot*.] **I.** *trans.* To allot; assign; distribute; award.

Your brother Lorel's prize! for so my largess
Hath *lotted* her to be.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cast lots.

A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then *lotted* for.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

To lot upon, to count upon; look forward to with pleasure: as, I *lotted upon* going to town. [New Eng.]

Lota[1] (lō′tạ), *n.* [NL., < OF. *lote*, a pout: see *lote*[3].] A genus of gadoid fishes of an elongate shape with villiform teeth on the jaws and vomer, typical of the subfamily *Lotinæ*. The burbot, *L. maculosa*, is an example. See cut under *burbot*.

lota[2], **lotah** (lō′tạ), *n.* [Also *loto;* Hindi *lota*.] A globular or melon-shaped pot, usually of polished brass, used in the East Indies for drawing water, drinking, and ablutions.

The dismayed sirdar found the head of a fourth [kitten] jammed in the neck of his sacred *lotah*, wherewith he performs his pious ablutions every morning at the ghaut.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 311.

lote[1]† (lōt), *v. i.* [ME. *loten*, *lotien*, < AS. *lutian*, lurk (= OHG. *lūzēn*, MHG. *lūzen*, lie hidden, lurk); < *lūtan*, stoop, lout: see *lout*[1].] To lurk; lie hidden.

He fond this holy olde Urban anon
Among the seintes buriels *lotinge*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 186.

For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke *lotyeth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 102.

lote[2] (lōt), *n.* [< F. *lote* = Sp. Pg. It. *loto*, < L. *lotus*, < Gr. λωτός, lotus: see *lotus*.] Lotus.

As regards personal considerations, we were to abstain from . . . washing the head with mallow or *lote* leaves.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 357.

lote[3] (lōt), *n.* [< OF. *lote*, F. *lotte* = Sp. *lota* (ML. *lota*), a pout.] A gadoid fish, the burbot. See *Lota*[1].

Loteæ (lō′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Lotus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lotus*, distinguished by their pinnate five- to many-foliate leaves with entire leaflets, and capitate, umbellate, or rarely solitary flowers. The tribe embraces 9 genera of herbs or suffrutescent plants.

lote-bush (lōt′bůsh), *n.* The small tree *Zizyphus Lotus*. Same as *lotus-tree*, 1. Also *lote-tree*.

loteby†, *n.* [Also *lutby*, *ludby;* < ME. *loteby* (pl. *lotebyes*); < *lote*[1] + *by*[1].] A concubine.

And with me folwith my *loteby*
To done me solas and company.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6339.

lote-fruit (lōt′frōt), *n.* Lotus-fruit; especially, the product of *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

lote-tree (lōt′trē), *n.* [< *lote*[2], *n.*, + *tree*.] Same as *lotus-tree*, 1.

Oh! what are the brightest [flowers] that e'er have blown
To the *lote-tree*, springing by Alla's throne,
Whose flowers have a soul in every leaf?
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

loth[1], *a.* and *n.* See *loath*.

loth[2] (lōt), *n.* [G., lead, a weight, = E. *lead*[2].] A German unit of weight, varying from 225 to 270 grains troy. The new loth is 10 grams.

Lotharingian (lō-thạ-rin′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lotharingia* (G. *Lothringen*, F. *Lorraine*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lotharingia or Lorraine, an ancient duchy and later a province of France. It is now divided between France and Germany.

II. *n.* A native of Lotharingia or Lorraine. See *Lorrainer*.

Lothario (lō-thā′ri-ō), *n.* [In allusion to *Lothario* (called in one place "the gay Lothario"), a character in Rowe's play, "The Fair Penitent." The name *Lothario* is an Italianized form of OHG. *Hlōdhari*, *Ludheri*, G. *Luther* (> OF. *Ludhers*), AS. *Hlōthhere*.] A jaunty libertine; a gay deceiver; a rake.

lothe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *loathe*.

lothful†, **lothliness**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *loathful*, etc.

Lotinæ (lō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lota*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lota*, with two dorsal fins (a short anterior and a long posterior one), a single long anal fin, and perfect ventral fins. It contains the burbots and lings.

lotine (lō′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lota*[1] + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a burbot or ling; of or pertaining to the *Lotinæ*.

★ **II.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Lotinæ*.

lotion (lō′shọn), *n.* [= F. *lotion* = Sp. *locion* = Pg. *loção* = It. *lozione*, < L. *lotio*(*n-*), also *lavatio*(*n-*), a washing, < *lavare*, *lavatus*, *lautus*, *lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2], *v.*] **1.** A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin.—**2.** A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to the skin, especially the skin of the face, for the purpose of rendering it smooth, soft, or fair.—**3.** In *phar.*, a liquid holding in solution various medicinal substances, applied externally to stimulate action, to relieve pain, etc.

loto[1], *n.* See *lotto*.

loto[2] (lō′tō), *n.* Another form of *lota*[2].

Lotophagi (lō-tof′ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Λωτοφάγοι, lotus-eaters, < λωτός, lotus, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The lotus-eaters; in *Gr. legend*, especially as given in the Odyssey, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the *lotus*, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus or Ulysses who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of *Lotophagi* lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (Lotophagitis, modern Jerba) in Tunis. See *lotus*, 1, and *lotus-eater*.

lotor (lō′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *lavare*, pp. *lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2], *lotion*.] The washer: a designation, both specific and generic, of the American racoon, *Procyon lotor*, from its habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

lotos (lō′tos), *n.* Same as *lotus*.

lotted (lot′ed), *p. a.* Having a (specified) lot or fortune. [Rare.]

Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
To this well *lotted* peer has given.
Prior, The Ladle, Moral.

lot-teller† (lot′tel″ėr), *n.* A witch; a fortune-teller.

Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers*, now commonly called sorcerers.
A. Maunsell, Catalogue of English Printed Books (1595). [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

lottery (lot′ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *lotteries* (-riz). [= D. *loterij* = G. *lotterie* = Dan. Sw. *lotteri* = Sp. *lotería* = Pg. *loteria*, < F. *loterie*, lottery, a lot-tery, < *lot*, lot, share: see *lot*, *n.*] **1.** Distribution of anything by lot; allotment; also, the drawing of lots; determination by chance or fate; random choice; matter of chance: as, the *lottery* of life.

Ajax. Who shall answer him?
Achil. I know not: it is put to *lottery*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 140.

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a *lottery*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 14.

2. A scheme for raising money by selling chances to share in a distribution of prizes; more specifically, a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets, the correspondingly numbered slips, or lots, representing prizes or blanks, being drawn from a wheel on a day previously announced in connection with the scheme of intended prizes. In law the term *lottery* embraces all schemes for the distribution of prizes by chance, such as policy-playing, gift-exhibitions, prize-concerts, raffles at fairs, etc., and includes various forms of gambling. Most of the governments of the continent of Europe have at different periods raised money for public purposes by means of lotteries; and a small sum was raised in America during the Revolution by a lottery authorized by the Continental Congress. Both state and private lotteries have been forbidden by law in Great Britain, and in all of the United States legislation on the subject is usually comprehensive and severe.

He [man] comes not into the world, nor he comes not to the Sacrament, as to a *lottery*, where perchance he may draw salvation. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Lotteries, at this period common in all New England, had become a favorite resort for raising money to support government, carry on wars, build churches, construct roads, or endow colleges. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

3†. The lot or portion falling to one's share; a chance allotment or prize.

Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 248.

4. A children's picture or print. [Prov. Eng.]

lotto, loto[1] (lot′ō, lō′tō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, lot, lottery: see *lot*, *n.*] **1.** A game played with disks and cards. Each disk has one number on it, and each card several numbers in lines. The disks are drawn from a bag, the number on each is called, and the correspond-

ing number on one of the cards covered. That player who first covers all the numbers of one line wins the game. 2. Same as *keno*.

lot-tree (lot'trē), *n.* A European tree, *Sorbus ★Aria*. Also called *white beam-tree*.

lotus (lō'tus), *n.* [< L. *lotus, lotos*, < Gr. λωτός, the name of several plants (see def.). Cf. *lote*2.] 1. One of a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition, or in modern times associated with traditions. Aside from the Homeric lotus (see *Lotophagi* and *lotus-tree*), the name was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily, *Castalia cærulea*, the Egyptian water-lily, *C. Lotus*, and the nelumbo (*Nelumbo Nelumbo*), the Pythagorean or sacred bean, which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Castalia cærulea* and *C. Lotus* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, etc., and the nelumbo, or Hindu and Chinese lotus, bears a prominent part in mythology. In the decorative art of India the lotus-flower is used especially as a support to the figure of a divinity or of a sage or deified personage. It is so represented both in relief or solid, as in bronze, and in paintings. Similar representations in Chinese and Japanese art seem to be derived directly from India.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Loteæ*, distinguished by a two-valved pod and the pointed keel of the corolla. About 120 species are recognized by recent authors. They are found in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia, also in Africa, America, and Australia. The plants are shrubby herbs, with peculiar quadri- to quinquefoliate leaves, of which three leaflets are near the apex of the leaf and the other two are near the base, so as to have the appearance of stipules. The flowers are red, pink, or white, and disposed in axillary umbels. The pod is oblong or often linear, and straight or curved. Many of the species are cultivated. A general name for plants of the genus is *bird's-foot trefoil*. *L. corniculatus* is the common bird's-foot trefoil or clover of Great Britain, etc., also called *cat-in-clover, fingers-and-toes*, and by other fanciful names. Its herbage is highly nutritious, and it is a valuable pasture- and meadow-plant, with taller fodder-plants, or in inferior soils. Some other species are also valuable. *L. Jacobæus* is sometimes called *St. James's flower*, or *jacobi*.

3. In *arch.*, an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily, *Castalia Lotus*, frequently figured in the art of ancient nations, notably on certain types of the capitals of Egyptian columns.—**Blue lotus** of the Nile, *Castalia cærulea*.—**East Indian lotus,** *Castalia pubescens*.—**Egyptian lotus,** *Castalia Lotus*. See def. 1.—**Hungarian lotus,** a European water-lily, *Castalia thermalis*. See *water-lily*.

lotus-berry (lō'tus-ber″i), *n.* A small West Indian tree, *Byrsonima coriacea* of the *Malpighiaceæ*, bearing edible yellow drupes.

lotus-eater (lō'tus-ē″tėr), *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who finds pleasure in a listless, dreamy life; a devotee of indolent pleasures; a languid voluptuary.

> And round about the keel with faces pale,
> Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
> The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters* came.
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

lotus-tree (lō'tus-trē), *n.* 1. A prickly shrub, *Zizyphus Lotus*, native in northern Africa and southern Europe, yielding one of the jujube-fruits, a sweet and pleasant-flavored drupe of the size of an olive. The fruit is not equal to that of the common jujube, *Z. Zizyphus*, but is much used for food where it is native, and furnishes a kind of wine. It is held by many to have been the food of the classical Lotophagi, as it agrees with the locality and description given by Polybius. See *Lotophagi*.

2. The nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, bearing a small sweet berry, which has sometimes been identified with the ancient lotus-food. Also called *tree-lotus*. See *Celtis* and *nettle-tree*.—3. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*, an Asiatic tree, cultivated in southern Europe. Its sweet, barely edible fruit can hardly be the classical lotus.

[Among trees that have been supposed to be the classical lotus may be mentioned also *Nitraria retusa*, a thorny, desert-loving shrub, whose succulent fruit has a stimulating quality.]

loud (loud), *a.* [< ME. *loud, lud*, < AS. *hlūd* = OS. OFries. *hlūd* = D. *luid* = MLG. *lūde*, LG. *lud* = OHG. *hlūt*, MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut* (not in Scand. or Goth., the Dan. adv. *lydt*, loudly, being prob. of LG. origin), loud, = L. **clutus* in *inclutus*, renowned, famous, = Gr. κλυτός, renowned, = Skt. *çruta*, heard, = Ir. *clōth*, noble, brave; orig. pp., with suffix *-d*2, as also in *cold, old, dead*, etc. (see *-d*2, *-ed*2), of the verb represented by L. *cluere* = Gr. κλύειν, hear, which also appears in AS. *hlystan*, E. *list*1, *listen*, etc., also in Gr. κλέος, renown, glory, L. *gloria*, glory, *laus* (*laud-*), praise, W. *clod*, praise, fame: see *list*1, *listen, client, glory*1, *laud, lose*3, etc.] 1. Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy: as, a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.

> Curses not *loud*, but deep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 27.

> The mill-bell . . . clanged out presently with irregular but *loud* and alarming din. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. Uttering or emitting a great noise; giving out a strong sound: as, *loud* instruments.

> Praise him upon the *loud* cymbals. Ps. cl. 5.

3. Speaking with energy or enthusiasm; vehement; clamorous; noisy.

> No Blood so *loud* as that of Civil War.
> *Cowley*, His Majesty's Return out of Scotland, st. 6.

> *Hast.* To me she appears sensible and silent.
> *Tony.* Ay, before company. But when she's with her playmate, she's as *loud* as a hog in a gate.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

4†. High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent.

> For if the French be lords of this *loud* day.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 14.

5. Urgent or pressing; crying: as, a *loud* call for reform.

> For, I do know, the state . . .
> Cannot with safety cast him, for he's embark'd
> With such *loud* reason to the Cyprus wars.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 151.

6. Ostentatious; pompous; pretentious; boastful.

> Many men . . . labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a *loud* title upon their marble. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. Flashy; showy; overloaded with ornament or colors, as a garment or a work of art; conspicuous in manner or appearance; vulgar; overdone. [Colloq.]

> This Edward had picked up . . . a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much *louder* style [of character] than is freely patronised on this side of the Channel.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 2. (*Davies.*)

> Stained glass, indeed! *loud*, garish, thin, painty.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 106.

8. Strong in smell; of evil odor. [Colloq.]

> The natives keep their seal meat almost any length of time, in winter, for use; and, like our old duck and bird hunters, they say they prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly *loud*.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 473.

Loud pedal. Same as *damper-pedal*. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Resounding, vociferous.

loud (loud), *adv.* [< ME. *loude* = OS. *hlūdo* = D. *luid* = OHG. *hlūto*, MHG. *lūte*, G. *laut* = Dan. *lydt* (prob. < LG.); < *loud, a.*] Loudly; noisily.

> And suppe not *lowde* of thy Pottage, no tyme in all thy lyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> Who knocks so *loud* at door?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 381.

Loud and (or **or**) **still**†, under all circumstances; at all times.

> Earli ne late, *lowde ne stille*,
> Bacbite no man, blood ne boon.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

loude†, *n.* [ME., also *lude*, < AS. *hlȳde* (= MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*), sound, < *hlūd*, loud: see *loud, a.*] Sound. *Layamon*, l. 259.

louden (lou'dn), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *loud, a.*] To grow loud; become louder; make loud or louder.

loud-lunged (loud'lungd), *a.* Vociferous; bellowing. [Rare.]

> Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
> And *loud-lung'd* Antibabylonianisms, . . .
> Went both to make your dream.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

loudly (loud'li), *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; with vehemence or importunity: as, he *loudly* complained of intolerance.—2. Ostentatiously; conspicuously; showily; glaringly: as, he was very *loudly* dressed. [Colloq.]

loud-mouthed (loud'moutht), *a.* Having or talking with a loud voice; talking vociferously or clamorously.

> As *loud-mouthed* and repulsive a set of political vagabonds as ever canted about principles or hungered after loaves and fishes. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 426.

loudness (loud'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being loud; great sound or noise; clamor; uproar: as, the *loudness* of a voice or an instrument.—2. Conspicuousness; flashiness; showiness: as, *loudness* of dress. [Colloq.]

lough1 (loch), *n.* [< Ir. *loch*, a lake, lough, arm of the sea (cf. *log*, a pit, dike, small lough), = Gael. *loch* = W. *llwch*, a lake: see *lake*1.] 1. A lake: same as *loch*1, especially with reference to lakes in Ireland.

> He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great *Lough* hard by, where they all perished. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 49.

2. A cavity in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

lough2†. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

louis (lō'i), *n.* [F., a coin, so named from *Louis* XIII.] A gold coin of France.—**Louis d'or** (louis of gold), a gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and coined continuously thereafter until 1795. It ranged in value from about $4 to $4.60, having, at the time of the Revolution, the intrinsic value of 23.60 francs. Under the Restoration the republican and



Obverse. Reverse.

Louis d'or.

imperial 20-franc piece was styled *louis*, and is still sometimes so styled (instead of *napoleon*: see *napoleon*) by persons of legitimist principles.

louisette (lō-i-zet'), *n.* [F.: so called from a Dr. *Louis*: see *guillotine*.] A former name (in ★French) of the guillotine.

Louisianian (lō̤-ē-zi-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Louisiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Louisiana, one of the southern United States.

> Is not this the very poetry of landscape, of *Louisianian* landscape? *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 13.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Louisiana.

louisine (lō-i-zēn'), *n.* [< *Louis* or *Louise*, a person's name, + *-ine*1.] A thin and soft silk material used for summer wear.

Louis-Quatorze (lō'i-ka-tôrz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating a style of architecture and decoration prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643–1715), and copied in other countries. It is especially characteristic of palaces and large mansions of that period. Externally the forms are in a freely treated classical style, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the time immediately preceding, and there is a constant effort to attain majesty and sumptuousness. The palace of Versailles and the eastern colonnade of the Louvre are prominent examples of Louis-Quatorze. The style is characteristically illustrated in internal decoration, the favorite medium of which was gilt stucco-work combined in figures uniting lavishness with studied symmetry and balance of parts. The scroll and shell appear as familiar details, and panels — either rectangular or nearly rectangular in form, sometimes severely plain, sometimes ornamented — are commonly present as a main feature of the design. The classical ornaments and all the elements of the earlier Renaissance styles are admitted, but are treated with the modifications imposed by the spirit of the age. In decorative art the Louis-Quatorze style embraces several new methods of decoration, such as incrusted work and the free use of veneers of precious woods, as well as the mounting and ornamentation of furniture in elaborate designs of gilded bronze, applied as lock-plates, hinges, handles, etc. The forms of panels, of pieces of furniture, and the like become more varied than in the earlier Renaissance, and the ornamentation has but little reference to natural forms. The richly inlaid furniture of Boule (see *buhl*) surpassed all previous work of this kind.

Louis-Quinze (lō'i-kanz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of French architecture and decoration which succeeded the Louis-Quatorze style, and characterized the reign of Louis XV. (1715–74). In it the peculiarities of the preceding style are carried to extremes; the severe sense of proportion and measure which always characterized the magnificence of the seventeenth century is replaced by a complete disregard of symmetry and of the interdependence of masses, by an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, and by a profusion of shell-work of crimped and fantastic but meaningless conventionality. In its most debased and tawdry form, ornament of this style is termed *rococo*.

Louis-Seize (lō'i-sāz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of architecture and ornamental design which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XVI. (1774–92), distinguished by a return to greater simplicity than under Louis XV., and not seldom by the aim to reproduce classical architectural forms, as in parts of furniture, etc. The members of tables, chairs, etc., are very commonly slender, the moldings delicate and refined, the general forms right-angled and severe: but the surface decoration is very richly diversified. The arts of engraving, porcelain-decoration, tapestry, etc., were very prosperous and characteristic during the prevalence of this style.

Louis-Treize (lō'i-trāz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the styles of French architecture and decoration characteristic of the reign of Louis XIII. (1610–43), or in general of the first half of the seventeenth century. The architecture of this time is less light and elegant than that of the earlier Renaissance; it makes extensive use of orders based on the classical, and seeks to make them massive and big, carrying the columns from the base of the edifice to the cornice. High-pitched roofs continue in favor, as well as polychrome effects from the combination of stone and brick; and rustic work or bossage is accentuated. In cabinet-work and decoration kindred elements of design obtain; pseudo-classical columns and engaged columns, often bossed, are usual, and are combined with entablatures, etc., following more or less closely the Vitruvian dicta. Carving in relief is abundant, and often good, but in general less delicate than that of the earlier Renaissance.

louk1, *v.* A dialectal variant of *lock*1.

louk[2], **lowk**[1] (louk), *v. t.* [Also *look;* < ME. *louken, lowken,* < AS. *lūcan* (= Dan. *luge*), pull up (weeds): see *lug*[1].] To pull up (weeds); weed.

louk[3]†, **lowk**[2]†, *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] An accomplice; a partner; a comrade.

> And for there is no theef withoute a *lowke*
> That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke,
> Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 51.

louker (lou'kėr), *n.* [Also *looker;* < ME. *louker, lowker;* < *louk*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who weeds.

loun[1], *a.* See *lown*[2].

loun[2], *n.* See *loon*[1].

loun[3], *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder.*] To beat; thrash. [North. Eng.]

lounder (loun'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A severe, stunning blow. [Scotch.]

> The goodman,
> Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
> That gart him o'er the threshold founder.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 530. (*Jamieson.*)

lounder (loun'dėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder, n.*] To beat with heavy strokes. [Scotch.]

lounderer (loun'dėr-ėr), *n.* An idler; a loafer.

> Lousengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made, and named hermits, and have leave . . . to live . . . in sloth.
> *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 130.

loundering (loun'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lounder, v.*] A drubbing; a beating. [Scotch.]

> He had gi'en her a *loundering* wi' his cane.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

lounge[1] (lounj), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *lounged*, ppr. *lounging*. [Not found before 1671 (in Skinner); perhaps < the noun *lounger*, in plural *loungers*, which is probably a mistaken form, with accom. termination, of **loungis*, < *lungis, longis*, an idle, drowsy, dreaming fellow: see *lungis*.] **1.** To act, move, or rest in a lazy or listless manner; move about or do anything with negligence or indifference.

> Shun such as *lounge* through afternoons and eves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

> "Light!" is the responsive yell from the patriarch of the household, who, *lounging* to the fence, leans his arm upon it.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 195.

2. To recline in a lazy attitude; loll: as, to *lounge* on a sofa.

> The instant some stirring old hymn was given out, sleepy eyes brightened, *lounging* figures sat erect.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 82.

lounge[1] (lounj), *n.* [< *lounge*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sauntering or strolling; the act of reclining at ease or lolling.

> In the reign of the queen [Anne], tea came into use as an ordinary beverage among the higher classes, and the tea-tables of the ladies became places for fashionable *lounge*.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 112.

2. A place frequented by idlers.

> She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Almeria, p. 278.

3. A kind of sofa for reclining, having one arm only and a low back, or no back, so as to be used from either side.—**4.** A treat; a comfort. [Eton College.] *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 40.

lounge[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lunge*[1].

lounger (loun'jėr), *n.* [See *lounge, v.*] One who lounges; one who loiters away his time; an idler.

> I will roar aloud and spare not, to the terror of, at present, a very flourishing society of people, called *loungers*.
> *Guardian*, No. 124.

> The boulevard *loungers* or the gens du monde.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 344.

lounging (loun'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lounge*[1], *v.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of a lounger; sauntering; lolling: as, a *lounging* gait.

lounging-room (loun'jing-röm), *n.* A room for the accommodation of idle visitors, or persons who are waiting, as in a club-house.

> In the spacious office and general *lounging-room*, sea-coal fires glowed in the wide grates.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 2.

loup[1] (loup), *v.*; pret. *lap*, pp. *loupen*. [A dial. form of *leap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; spring.

> He has *loupen* on the bonny black,
> He stirr'd him wi' the spur right sairly.
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

> Every one *loups* o'er the dike where it is laighest.
> *Kelly*, Scotch Proverbs, p. 97. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To melt; give way: applied to frost when it melts suddenly. [North. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *trans.* To leap over; leap from.

> O Baby, haste, the window *loup;*
> I'll kep you in my arm.
> *Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

loup[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *loop*[2]. *Spenser.*

loup[3] (löp), *n.* [F., a mask, a particular use of *loup*, wolf, < L. *lupus*, wolf: see *lupus*.] A light silk mask or half-mask worn at a masquerade.

loup-cervier (lö'ser-viā'), *n.* [F., a lynx, < *loup*, a wolf, + **cervier*, < L. *cervus*, deer: see *Cervus*.] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*. The name was formerly applied in French to some animal not clearly identified. Cotgrave defines it as "a kind of white wolf or beast ingendred between an Hind and an Wolf, whose skin is much esteemed by great men; yet some (not believing that those beasts will, or can mingle) imagine it rather to be the spotted Linx or Ounce; or a kind thereof."

loupe (löp), *n.* [Also *loop;* < F. *loupe*, a knob, lump, wen, etc.] A mass of pasty iron mingled with slag as taken from the Catalan forge when ready to be shingled. Also called *massé* in French, and in the American bloomeries most generally a *bloom*, but also frequently a *lump*, and sometimes called *loupe*.

loup-garou (lö'ga-rö'), *n.* [F., a were-wolf: see *were-wolf*.] A were-wolf; a lycanthrope.

louping-ill (lou'ping-il), *n.* Leaping-evil: a disease of sheep which causes them to spring up and down in going forward. [Scotch.]

loup-the-dike (loup'thē-dīk), *a.* Giddy; wayward; runaway. [Scotch.]

> Now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon.
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xxiii.

lour (lour), *v. i.* See *lower*[1].

lourd[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *loord;* < ME. *lourd,* < OF. (and F.) *lourd*, dull, stupid, = Sp. Pg. *lerdo*, stupid, foolish, = It. *lordo, lurido*, dirty, < L. *luridus*, pale, yellow, wan, ML. *lurdus*, dirty: see *lurid*. Hence also (from F.) *lurdan*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Dull; stupid. *Gower.*

II. *n.* A dull, stupid fellow; a low, degraded, worthless person; a drone.

lourd[2]†, *v.* [Appar. a dial. contr. of *liever had* or *liever would* (cf. *leeze*, contr. of *lief is*), extended to constructions where it must be taken as a simple verb, *had* or *would* being again prefixed.] See etymology.

> I rather *lourd* it had been my sel
> Than eather him or thee.
> *Gil Morrice* (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

> Ere he had ta'en the lamb he did,
> I had *lourd* he had ta'en them a'.
> *The Broom of Cowdenknows* (Child's Ballads, IV. 48).

> I wad *lourd* have had a winding-sheet,
> And helped to put it ower his head.
> *Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

lourdane†, **lourdent**†, *n.* See *lurdan*.

loure (lör), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] **1.** A form of bagpipe formerly used in Normandy.—**2.** A slow dance performed to the music of the bagpipe.—**3.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple, rather slow, and with heavy primary accents.

lourgulary, *n.* See *lurgulary*.

loury (lou'ri), *a.* See *lowery*.

louse[1] (lous), *n.*; pl. *lice* (līs). [< ME. *lous* (pl. *lis, lise, lys*), < AS. *lūs* (pl. *lȳs*) = D. *luis* = OHG. MHG. *lūs*, G. *laus* = Icel. *lūs* = Dan. Sw. *lus*, louse; perhaps lit. 'destroyer' or 'damager,' from the root **lus* of *loose, lose*[1], *loss*, etc. Cf. Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] An insect or other small arthropod (as a crustacean) that infests other animals or plants, or an animal resembling such parasites: a name for a great variety of small creatures. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of small degraded parasitic hemipterous insects of the order *Hemiptera* and suborder *Parasita;* the *Pediculina* or *Pediculidæ*. These are the little wingless bugs most frequently called *lice*, infesting man and other animals as external parasites, in the hair or fur. They are haustellate, or furnished with a sucking-proboscis, which can be protruded and fixed in the skin of the host, the attachment being secured by little hooks; there are six legs with hooks for crawling and grappling; the general form is elliptical, most of the body consisting of the large jointed abdomen; the skin is so tough that when the louse is crushed it can be heard to crack. Such lice are oviparous and extremely prolific; their eggs, which mature very rapidly, are glued to hairs, and are known as *nits*. At least three kinds infest man. The *head-louse, Pediculus capitis*, living chiefly in the hair of the head, is the slenderest one of the three. The *body-louse, Pediculus vestimenti*, living in the hair of the body at large, and in the seams of the clothing, is less transparent than the former, with a grayish tint, and hence called *grayback;* myriads of these creatures are generated where people are crowded in unclean or unwholesome conditions, as in camps, jails, etc. The last kind, the *crab-louse, Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, chiefly affects the hair of the pubis and perinæum, but may range all over the body; its shape is peculiar, as shown in the figure under *crab-louse*. Most mammals, if not all, have lice peculiar to themselves. *Hæmatopinus* is an extensive genus of such lice: *H. vituli* is found on cattle. A species of *Hæmatomyzus* affects elephants. Bats have a set of lice, constituting the family *Nycteribiidæ*.

> A *lous* is a worme with many fete, & it commeth out of the filthi and onclene skynne. . . . To withdryue them. The best is for to wasshe the oftentimes, and to channge oftentymes clene lynen.
> Quoted in *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

(*b*) *Bird-lice* are parasitic insects, of several hundred species, various genera, and several families, which old authors ranged with the foregoing in the order *Hemiptera*, but later placed in the *Pseudoneuroptera*. They are known as the order or superfamily *Mallophaga*. They have mandibulate or biting mouth-parts, are wingless, and of very variable forms. They are by no means confined to birds, but infest mammals as well; almost every kind of bird and beast is infested by these creatures, sometimes several species to one host, and in such multitudes as to cause disease and death. Of these, such as infest domestic quadrupeds and birds belong to the genera *Trichodectes, Docophorus, Nirmus, Goniocotes, Goniodes, Lipeurus, Trinotum, Colpocephalum, Menopon*, and *Gyropus*. (*c*) The beaver harbors a remarkable louse, *Platypsyllus castoris*, a degraded clavicorn beetle, so peculiar as to have been made type of an order, *Achreioptera*. (*d*) Insects have their own lice. Such are the *bee lice*, or pupiparous dipterous insects of the family *Braulidæ*, order *Diptera;* and some of the lice of bats are similar dipterous insects, though wingless, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*. Bees, wasps, etc., are also infested by certain small parasitic heteromerous beetles in the form of lice, such as the wingless larvæ of *Meloidæ*, a species of which has been named *Pediculus melittæ*, and the whole family *Stylopidæ*. Insects affected by the latter are said to be stylopized. None of the foregoing lice are aquatic. (*e*) Fishes, marine mammals, crustaceans, etc., are infested by a great variety of small degraded crustaceans, collectively known as *fish lice* or *Ichthyophthira*. Most of these belong to a class or order *Epizoa* or *Siphonostoma*, or *Lernæoidea;* a few are cirripeds, as *Rhizocephala*. *Whale-lice* are *Cyamidæ*. *Carp-lice* are *Argulidæ*. (*f*) *Wood-lice* are the terrestrial isopods of the family *Oniscidæ*, also called *slaters, sow-bugs*, etc. These are not parasites, but some of the aquatic isopods are fish-lice, as *Cymothoidæ*. (*g*) Plants are infested by multitudes of small plant-sucking hemipters, known as *plant-lice*, and formerly collectively termed *Phytophthiria:* as the aphids, *Aphididæ*, some of which are also called *gall-lice;* the psyllids, *Psyllidæ*, called *flea-lice* and *jumping plant-lice;* and the scale-insects or *Coccidæ*, some of which are also known as *bark-lice*. (*h*) *Book-lice* are corrodentian insects of the family *Psocidæ*, various species of which, as those of the genera *Atropos* and *Clothilla*, injure books. (*i*) Certain mites or acarids are sometimes called *lice*, as the harvest-ticks, known as *red-lice*, the itch-mite or itch-louse, etc. For further information, see the compounded words, and also the technical names.

louse[1] (louz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loused*, ppr. *lousing*. [< ME. *lousen;* < *louse*[1], *n.*] To clean from lice. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Howe handsome [convenient] it is to lye and sleepe, or to *lowze* themselves in the sunshine.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> To York House, where the Russia Embassador do lie; and there I saw his people go up and down *louseing* themselves.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 5.

louse[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English variant of *loose*.

louseberry (lous'ber"i), *n.* The common spindle-tree of Europe, *Euonymus Europæus*. Its powdered berries were reputed to destroy the lice parasitic on man.

louse-bur (lous'bėr), *n.* The common cocklebur, *Xanthium strumarium:* so named from its clinging pod or bur.

louse-fly (lous'flī), *n.* Any pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse or sheep-tick.

louse-herb (lous'ėrb), *n.* Same as *lousewort*, 2.

lousewort (lous'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Pedicularis*. The common lousewort in the United States is *P. Canadensis*, otherwise called *wood-betony* or *head-betony*. The common lousewort of England is *P. sylvatica*.

2. The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, the powdered seeds of which have been used from ancient times to destroy lice. Also *louse-herb*. [Rare.]

lousily (lou'zi-li), *adv.* In a lousy manner; in a mean or degraded manner; scurvily.

lousiness (lou'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being lousy or infested with lice.

> Hunger and *Lousiness* are the two Distempers that Afflict him; and Idleness and Scratching the two Medicines that Palliate his Miseries.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 200.

lousy (lou'zi), *a.* [< *louse*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Infested with lice.

> That all liuing things which haue soules go thither [to the heavens], euen Fleas and Lice. And these *lousie* heauens are allotted to all secular persons which enter not into their rule and habit of Religion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

Hence—**2.** Degraded; mean; contemptible.

> A *lousy* knave to have his gibes and his mockeries!
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 259.

> A trick, a *lousy* trick; so ho, a trick, boys!
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

lousybill (lou'zi-bil), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. *G. Trumbull*. See cut under *curlew*. [Local, New Jersey.]

lout[1] (lout), *v.* [< ME. *louten,* < AS. *lūtan* (= Icel. *lūta* = Dan. *lude* = Sw. *luta*), stoop, bow, akin to *lutian*, > ME. *lutien, loten*, lurk (see *lote*[1]), and perhaps to *lytel*, little: see *little*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend, stoop, or crouch; bow; courtesy; make humble obeisance.

> Doun I *loutede* for to see
> The clere water in the stoon.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1554.

The fifte route
That to this lady gunne *loute*
And doun on knes anon to falle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1704.

As oft as they named the Redeemer,
Lowly *louted* the boys, and lowly the maidens all courtesied.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

The noble lords and ladies . . . throw largesse to the knaves, who *lout* humbly.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xxxiii.

2†. To lie quiet; lurk. See *lote*[1].

Conquiesco, Anglice, to *lowtyn*.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 12. B. i., f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne.* (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *trans.* To bow down; abase.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 303.

lout[2] (lout), *n.* [Not found in ME.; cf. Icel. *lútr*, stooping, bent, < *líta*, stoop, lout: see *lout*[1].] An awkward, ungainly fellow; a clown.

And that His [Adam's] Son, and his Son's Son,
Were all but Ploughmen, Clowns, and *Louts*.
Prior, The Old Gentry.

A stupid *lout*, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a grey jerkin with his head bare. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

lout[2]† (lout), *v. t.* [< *lout*[2], *n.*] To treat as a lout; flout.

Lowted and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme he myght have bene ayded and relieved.
Hall, Henry IV., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Louted and laughed to skorne.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 13.

lout[3] (lout), *v. i.* [Cf. *low*[1].] To low or bellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lout[4] (lout), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To milk, as a cow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

louter†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lowter;* freq. of *lout*[1]; cf. *loiter*, another form of the same word.] To loiter or lounge about.

Lowtryng and wandryng.
Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

louteringly†, *adv.* In a loitering or idle manner.

Whosoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly* is a rogue or vagabond, although he beggeth not.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620). (*Nares.*)

loutish (lou'tish), *a.* [< *lout*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Clownish; awkward; boorish.

Loutish, but not ill-looking. *The Century*, XXVII. 183.

=**Syn.** *Churlish*, *Clownish*, etc. See *boorish*.

loutishly (lou'tish-li), *adv.* In a loutish or awkward manner.

loutishness (lou'tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being loutish or awkward; clownishness.

loutre (lö'tèr), *n.* [F., an otter, < L. *lutra*, an otter.] In *her.*, the otter, used as a bearing.

loutrin (lö'trin), *n.* [< *loutre* + *-in*[1].] An otter; any animal of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*.

louver (lö'vèr), *n.* [Also *louvre*, and formerly *loover*, *lover*, prop. only *lover;* < ME. *lover*, *lovir*, < OF. *lover*, *luver*, *lovier*, a louver, orig. appar. **loer*, < ML. **lodarium*, neut. of adj. from *lodia* and *lodium* (used to gloss OF. *lovier*), a louver: origin unknown. The explanation suggested by Minsheu and adopted by others, that the E. word is derived < OF. *louvert*, for *l'ouvert*, the open (space), opening (see *le* and *overt*), ignores the real OF. form *lover*, *lovier*, and is quite untenable.] **1**†. A form of lantern or turret rising from the roof of a hall or other apartment in medieval domestic edifices, at first open at the sides. Its original function was to supply an outlet for smoke from fires. After this use was superseded by the introduction of chimneys, the louver was inclosed with glass.

It hath two rowes of Pillars each ouer other, those upper ones supporting the hemisphere, *loouer*, or steeple, which is wrought all with Musaike worke.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

A *loover*, or tunnell in the roofe or top of a great hall to avoid smoke. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sig. L 3. (*Nares.*)

2. A chimney-flue. [Obsolete or Prov. Eng.]

There is a steppe declivy way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *loover* vapors breathes.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

Don't stop cowerin' in th' ingle. . . . Some day we'st find as thou's got drawn up th' *lover* wi' the draught.
Jessie Fothergill, From Moor Isles, i.

3. In *arch.*, a long window-like opening closed with broad slats sloping downward and outward. See *abat-vent*.

Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candle-light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 42.

Coolers should always be placed so that the air has free access, and to this end it is usual to make the walls of the rooms containing them of *louvres*, which can be opened as may be required. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 400.

4†. The aperture in a dove-cote at which the bird enters; also, the dove-cote itself.

Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue
A flight of Pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their *Louver*
(To saue their liues) they hardly can recover.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

louver-board (lö'vèr-bōrd), *n.* See *louver*, 3, and *louver-window*.

louvered (lö'vèrd), *a.* Furnished with a louver; constructed in the form of a louver: as, a *louvered* window. Also *louvred*.

If "Miner" will cut *louvred* openings . . . in the sides of the tapering neck that connect his 10 square feet fan mouth with the 20 square feet tube. *Engineer*, LXVI. 217.

Louvered battens. See *batten*[2].

louver-hole† (lö'vèr-hōl), *n.* The hole or vent at the top of a chimney by which the smoke escapes.

Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out of the *lover-hole*.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon (1659). (*Nares.*)

louver-window (lö'vèr-win″dō), *n.* A long opening in a belfry-tower, partially closed by outward-sloping slats or boards called *louver-boards* (corrupted into *luffer-* or *lever-boards*), which are so placed to exclude rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass through. See *abat-vent*.

louvre[1], *n.* See *louver*.

louvre[2] (lö'vèr), *n.* [< F. *Louvre*, the name (of unknown origin) of a building in Paris, anciently a royal castle or palace, now a national museum.] A fashionable dance derived from a favorite song of Louis XIV.

As soon as the minuet was closed, the princess said softly to Harry in French, "The *Louvre*, sir, if you please." This was a dance of the newest fashion.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

She proposed herself for a *Louvre;* all the men vowed they had never heard of such a dance.
Walpole, Letters, II. 194.

lovability (luv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *lovable:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being loved; possession of qualities fitted to inspire love; amiability. Also *loveability*. *Carlyle*.

lovable[1] (luv'a-bl), *a.* [ME. *lovable*, *lufabyl;* < *love*[1] + *-able*.] Worthy of love; inviting love; winning; amiable. Also *loveable*.

And which been hool and sooth and chast and rightwys, and *lovable* to yhe. *Wyclif*, Laodisensis, p. 100.

"There is something so soothing, so gentle, so indulgent about Mrs. Percy, so *loveable*." "She is . . . very *loveable* —that is the exact word." "I fear it is not English," said Miss Hauton. "Il mérite bien l'être," said Godfrey.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, v. (*Davies.*)

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *loveable*,
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lovable[2]†, *a.* [ME. *lovabil;* < *love*[2] + *-able*.] Praiseworthy. *Halliwell.*

lovableness (luv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of attracting affection; lovable character. Also *loveableness*.

Man for man, he [Wordsworth] was infinitely inferior to Coleridge for personal charm and to Southey for general *loveableness*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 526.

lovage (luv'āj), *n.* [Also (dial.) *loveage*, *loveache* (simulating *love*[1]), formerly *livish;* < ME. *loveache* (= D. *lavas*), < OF. *luvesche*, *levesche*, F. *livèche* = Sp. *ligústico* = Pg. *ligustico* = It. *levistico*, *libistico* (ML. *lubesticum*, *libisticum*, *leviscum* (> AS. *lufestice*, appar. simulating *lufu*, love) = MLG. *lubbestock* = OHG. *lubestecco*, *lubistechal*, MHG. *lubstickel*, *lubisteche*, *lübesteche* (simulating OHG. *luppi*, MHG. *lüppe* = AS. *lybb*, poison), *liebstuchel*, G. *liebstöckel* (simulating *liebe*, love) = Pol. *lubszczyk*, *lubczyk*, *lubistek* = Bohem. *libechek*, *libchek* = Russ. *lubistokŭ* = Lith. *lipshtukas*, *lubistos* = Lett. *lupstaga* = Hung. *lestvan*, *levistikom*) (= Turk. *logostekon*, < Gr. λιγυστικόν), < L. *ligusticum*, lovage, prop. neut. of *Ligusticus*, belonging to Liguria, < *Liguria*, Liguria: see *Ligusticum*, *Ligurian*.] **1.** The umbelliferous plant *Levisticum Levisticum*, a native of the mountains of central Europe, cultivated in old gardens. This is the lovage of the older books. It is sometimes distinguished as *Italian* or *garden lovage*.—**2.** Another plant of the same family, *Ligusticum Scoticum*, often called *Scotch lovage*. The name extends also to other species of the genus.

love[1] (luv), *v.;* pret. and pp. *loved*, ppr. *loving*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *luve*, *loo;* < ME. *loven*, *luven*, *lovien*, *luvien*, < AS. *lufian*, *leofian* (with short vowel, depending on the noun *lufu*, love), orig. **leófian* = OFries. *liavia*, *luvia*, *levia* = D. *lieven* = MLG. *lēven*, LG. *leven* = OHG. *liubōn*, *liupōn*, MHG. G. *lieben*, love; akin to AS. *leóf* = Goth. *liubs*, etc., dear, lief, < Teut. √ *lub*, be pleasing, = L. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, = OBulg. *liubiti*, love (*liubŭ*, dear), = Bohem. *lubiti*, *libiti* = Russ. *liubitĭ*, love, = Lith. *lubju*, long, = Skt. √ *lubh*, desire: see *love*[1], *n.*, *love*[2], *lief*, *believe*, *leave*[2], *liberal*, *liberty*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with a strong feeling of affection; hold dear; have a strong regard for.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxii. 37.

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxii. 39.

A maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to *love*. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

2. Specifically, to regard (one of the opposite sex) with the admiration and devotion characteristic of the sexual relation; be in love with.

The lady made grete ioye of the kynge, for she wende verily it hadde ben the Duke hir lorde, that she *loved* moche with a trewe herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

To see her is to *love* her,
An' *love* but her for ever.
Burns, Bonnie Lesley.

3. To have a strong liking, craving, or appetite for; like; take pleasure in; delight in: followed by a noun or an infinitive.

Lordis! if ȝe ȝour Astate and honour
Loven, flemyth this vicious errour!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

I *love* a fat goose as I *love* allegiance.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 5.

What a man actually *loves*, this he proposes to himself, and strives to attain.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 96.

There is no place in the town which I so much *love* to frequent as the Royal Exchange.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

4. To caress; show affection by caresses: a childish use of the word.

He climbed often into her lap, and, putting his arms round her neck, *loved* her with his cheek against hers, and with all his little heart. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 271.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc., a formula used in redeeming forfeits.

For these you play at purposes,
And *love your loves with As and Bs;*
For these, at Beast and Ombre woo,
And play for love and money too.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1007.

I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I *love my love with a B* because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To have strong affection; especially, to be passionately attached to one of the opposite sex.

But since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein,
Even as I would when I to *love* begin.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 9.

'Tis better to have *loved* and lost
Than never to have *loved* at all.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

★ **love**[1] (luv), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *luve;* < ME. *love*, *luve*, < AS. *lufu*, *lufe* (= MLG. *lēve* = OHG. *liubi*, *liupī*, *liupa*, MHG. G. *liebe;* cf. OFries. *liafte*, NFries. *ljeafde* = D. *liefde*), love, < *lufian*, love: see *love*[1], *v.*] **1.** The principle of sympathetic or pleasurable attraction in sentient and thinking beings; that feeling of predilection or solicitude for, or delight in, certain individuals or classes, principles, qualities, or things, which excites a strong desire or craving for the welfare, companionship, possession, enjoyment, or promotion of its object or objects; the yearning desire (whether right or perverted) for what is thought to be best in any relation or from any point of view. In its purest and most universal form, love is regarded in the highest conception of God as the essence of divinity.

Nature worketh in us all a *love* to our own counsels.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Greater *love* hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. John xv. 13.

The *love* of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

We render you our *loves*, sir,
The best wealth we bring home.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

Any one reflecting upon the thought he has of the delight which any present or absent thing is apt to produce in him has the idea we call *love*. For when a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring, when there are none, that he loves grapes, it is no more but that the taste of grapes delights him; let an alteration of health or constitution destroy the delight of their taste, and he can then be said to love grapes no longer.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 4.

2. Intimate personal affection between individuals of opposite sex capable of intermar-

riage; the emotional incentive to and normal basis of conjugal union: as, to be in *love;* to marry for *love.*

And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the *love* he had to her.
Gen. xxix. 20.

But had I wist, before I kiss'd,
That *love* had been sae ill to win,
I'd lock'd my heart in a case of gold,
And pin'd it with a silver pin.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134).

It's good to be off with the old *love,*
Before you are on with the new. *Old song.*

Hail, wedded *love,* mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise of all things common else!
Milton, P. L., iv. 750.

Fond *love,* the gentle vow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit, the still-reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 249.

3. A beloved person; an object of affectionate interest, as a sweetheart or a husband or wife: often also used in address as a term of endearment.

She hears no tidings of her *love.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 867.

They [the Virginia Indians] would haue beards, but that they pluck away the haires; they haue one wife, many *loues.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 768.

What they could my words expressed,
O my *love,* my all, my one!
Singing helped the verses best.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

4. [*cap.*] A personification of the passion of love; sexual attraction imagined as an independent power external to its subject: applied especially to Cupid (more properly Amor) or Eros, the classical god of love, and more rarely to Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,
He might be buried in a tomb so simple.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 243.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of *Love,*
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge,* Love.

5. An embodiment or a representation of Cupid; one of a class of beings poetically imagined as devoted to the interests of lovers, and depicted as winged boys.

I mote perceive how, in her glauncing sight,
Legions of *loves* with little wings did fly.
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

6. Gratification of a sexual passion or desire, as in an illicit relation.

Come, let us take our fill of *love,* until the morning.
Prov. vii. 18.

7†. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good *love* may I perform for you?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 49.

8†. A thin silk stuff. One variety, soft and translucent, was used for veils. See *love-ribbon.*—**9.** In some games, nothing: a term indicating that no points have been scored: as, the game was two, *love* (that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other); *love* all (all the players have failed to score).—**10.** An old game in which one holds up one or more fingers, and another, without looking, guesses at the number. *Davies.*

The countrymen's play of holding up our fingers (dimicatione digitorum, i. e. the play of *love*).
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 159.

11. The plant *Clematis Vitalba,* the virgin's-bower or traveler's-joy.—**Cupboard love.** See *cupboard.*—**Family of Love.** See *Familist,* 1.—**For all loves†,** or **of all loves†** [a universalized form of "for the love of God," "of heaven," etc.], by all means.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves!* I swoon almost with fear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 153.

And said, Sir, *for all loves,*
Let me thy prisoneres seen.
Sir Ferumbras. (*Halliwell,* under *all-loves.*)

For love, out of affectionate consideration; hence, for nothing; without compensation or payment.—**For love or money,** by any means; in any way.—**Free love.** See *free.*—**In love,** imbued with affection, especially sexual affection; enamored.

If he be not *in love* with some woman, there is no believing old signs: a' brushes his hat o' mornings.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 40.

Labor of love, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from regard entertained toward the person for whom it is done.—**Love of benevolence or friendship.** See *benevolence.*—**Love of complacency.** See *love of benevolence.*—**Natural love,** a natural appetite or inclination which is common to animals and plants.—**Sensitive love,** a love common to man and the lower animals.—**There's no love lost between them,** they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of *love lost between* Will and his half-sister. *Thackeray,* Virginians, xvii.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc. See *love*[1], *v. t.*—**To make love to,** to profess affection for (one of the opposite sex); strive to win the affection of.—**To play for love,** to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Love, Liking, Predilection, Attachment, Affection, Fondness, Devotion;* friendship, kindness, tenderness, delight, partiality, charity (theological). As between persons, *love* is the most general of these words, covering much the widest range, both in degree and in kind. *Liking* is the weakest. *Predilection* goes a little further, but is only a preparatory liking or readiness to love. *Attachment* has much of the notion implied in its derivation; it is a love that binds one to another, an unwillingness to be separated. *Affection* is generally a regulated and conscious love or attachment; it goes deeper than *attachment. Attachment* and especially *affection* are often the refined and mellowed fruit of the passion of love. *Fondness,* originally a foolish tenderness, is not yet altogether redeemed from that idea; it may be an unreasoning and doting attachment, and is never very high in quality. *Devotion* is a sort of consecration or dedication to the object of one's feeling, an intense loyalty, as to a superior—a constant service. See *esteem.*

love[2]**†,** *v. t.* [< ME. *loven, lovien,* < AS. *lofian,* praise, value, appraise (= OS. *lobhōn* = OHG. *lobōn, lobēn,* MHG. G. *loben* = Icel. *lofa* = Sw. *lofva* = Dan. *love,* praise); cf. *lof, n.,* praise; akin to *lufian,* love, *leóf,* dear, etc., < Teut. √ *lub,* be pleasing: see *love*[1], *lief, leave*[2], *furlough.*]
1. To praise; commend.

Al *loued* thai god, with ioyful mode,
And saynt elyn scho bare the rode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. To praise as of value; prize; set a price on.

The sullere [seller] *loveth* his thing dere.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 213.

I *love,* as a chapman *loveth* his ware that he wyll sell. Je fais. Come, of hewe moche *love* you it at: sus combien le faictez vous? I *love* you it nat so dere as it coste me; I wolde be gladde to bye some ware of you, but you *love* all thynges to dere. *Palsgrave.*

loveability, loveable, etc. See *lovability,* etc.

love-affair (luv′a-fâr″), *n.* A special experience of love; the sum of the incidents having to do with being in love with any person.

Confer at large
Of all that may concern thy *love-affairs.*
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 254.

love-apple (luv′ap″l), *n.* An old name of the common tomato, *Lycopersicon Lycopersicum.*

love-bag†, *n.* A charm to procure love. *Nares.*

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?
Musarum Deliciæ (1656).

love-bird (luv′bėrd), *n.* A little parrot or parrakeet, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. Many species of different genera have this trait. They are all of diminutive size. The American love-birds belong to the genus *Psittacula,* and some of them have also been called *Agapornis.* They are such as *P. passerina,* with several related species or varieties, and *P. purpurata.* The true love-birds belong to the restricted genus *Agapornis,* all of which are African. They are such as *A. cana, A. pullaria,* and *A. swinderniana.* (See cut under *Agapornis.*) The most familiar of these is *A. pullaria,* scarcely 7 inches long, bright-green with a rosered face and throat, coralline bill, gray feet, and shortrounded tail, which when spread shows a red field bordered with a subterminal bar of black. It thrives on canary-seed, and makes a charming pet. Another group of love-birds inhabits the East Indian archipelago, New Guinea, and Australia, and represents divisions of the genus *Psittacula* (in a large sense) called *Cyclopsitta* and *Psittinus.* Such are *C. diophthalma* of the Aru Islands, *P. malaccensis,* etc. The most diminutive of parrots, *Nasiterna pygmæa,* belongs to the same group as the last. Also *love-parrakeet, love-parrot.*

love-broker (luv′brō″kėr), *n.* One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.,* T. N., iii. 2. 39.

love-cause† (luv′kâz), *n.* A love-affair. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iv. 1. 97.

love-charm (luv′chärm), *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philter.

love-child (luv′chīld), *n.* A child of illicit love; a bastard. [Prov. Eng.]

love-dart (luv′därt), *n.* An organ of many pulmonate or terrestrial gastropods, as snails: technically called *spiculum amoris.* See the quotation.

A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts.* *Pascoe,* Zoöl. Class., p. 166.

love-day† (luv′dā), *n.* [< ME. *love day;* < *love*[1] + *day.*] A day appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbors by arbitration; a day for reconciliation.

Mo *love-dayes* and acordes
Then on instrumentes ben cordes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 695.

This day shall be a *love-day,* Tamora.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 491.

love-drink† (luv′dringk), *n.* A drink to excite love; a philter or love-potion.

love-favor (luv′fā″vor), *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love-favors.* *Bp. Hall,* Satires, i. 2.

love-feast (luv′fēst), *n.* **1.** Among the primitive Christians, a meal eaten in token of brotherly love and charity, originally in connection with the holy communion, and having in common with it the name of the Lord's Supper. See *agape*[2], 1.—**2.** An analogous service held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians, the Methodists, and some German Baptists. The provision is usually very simple, consisting of bread and water, sometimes with tea and coffee. Singing and the interchange of religious experience accompany the repast.

love-feat† (luv′fēt), *n.* A deed or act of love; a wooing.

Every one his *love-feat* will advance
Unto his several mistress.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 123.

love-flower (luv′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tulbaghia.* Also called *African lily.*

love-grass (luv′gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Eragrostis.*

love-in-a-mist (luv′in-a-mist′), *n.* The fennel-flower, *Nigella Damascena.* Also called *devil-in-a-bush.*—**West Indian love-in-a-mist,** one of the passion-flowers, *Passiflora fœtida.*

love-in-a-puzzle (luv′in-a-puz′l), *n.* Same as *love-in-a-mist.*

love-in-idleness (luv′in-ī′dl-nes), *n.* The plant *Viola tricolor,* the heart's-ease.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 168.

love-juice† (luv′jös), *n.* In the quotation, the juice of the flower love-in-idleness, the application of which to sleeping eyes was supposed to cause love for the first living object seen after awaking.

But hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes
With the *love-juice,* as I did bid thee do?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 37.

love-knot (luv′not), *n.* [< ME. *loveknotte;* < *love*[1] + *knot*[1].] **1.** A knot tied as a symbol of loyalty in love; a true-lovers' knot.

Another divinatory method employed by love-sick maidens is to sleep in a county in which they do not usually reside, and to knit the left garter round the right leg stocking, leaving the other garter and stocking untouched. . . . And if spells fail not, he [the future husband] will appear in a dream with the insignia of his profession. Gay gives a classical example of tying the *love-knot,* for the purpose of confirming a lover in his passion.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 151.

2. A knot or bow of ribbon given or worn as a sign of loyalty or affection, or as a decoration.

"What is holychurche, frend?" quoth ich. "Charite," he seyde,
"Lyf, and Loue, and Leaute in o by-leyue and lawe,
A *loue-knotte* of leaute and of leel by-leyue."
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 127.

Leg and arm with *love-knots* gay,
About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

My light glove on his casque of steel,
My *love-knot* on his spear!
Whittier, The Hero.

Lovel† (luv′el), *n.* [< ME. *lovel,* < OF. *lovel, louvel, louveau,* < ML. *lupellus,* a young wolf, dim. of L. *lupus* (> F. *loup*), a wolf: see *lupus.* The word *lovel* remains as the surname *Lovel.*] Wolf: a common name formerly for a dog.

According to Stowe, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

"The Ratte, the Catte, and *Lovell* our dogge
Rule all England under the hogge." *Halliwell.*

lovelace[1]**†,** *n.* [ME. *luflace;* < *love*[1] + *lace.*] A love-knot; a love-token.

Thus, quen pryde schal me pryk, for prowes of armes,
The loke to this *luf lace* schal lethe my hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2438.

Lovelace[2] (luv′lās), *n.* [So called after *Lovelace,* the hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe."] A fine-mannered libertine; a rakish but agreeable man of the world.

love-lass† (luv′làs), *n.* A sweetheart.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her eastern throne.
Mir. for Mags., p. 776.

loveless (luv′les), *a.* [< *love*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Void of love; unloving; wanting tenderness or kindness.

Eight years of *loveless* and uncongenial union.
The American, VI. 283.

2†. Not loved; not attracting love; unlovable.

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinable virtues.
Holland.

love-letter (luv′let″ėr), *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship; a billet-doux.

love-lies-bleeding (luv′ līz-blē′ding), *n.* A name of the red amaranths, *Amaranthus caudatus* and *A. tricolor*, with crimson spikes and (sometimes) foliage, and small annual roots. Owing to the weak root, they often fall and lie prostrate in the garden.

lovelily (luv′li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *lovelyly*; < *lovely* + *-ly*².] In a lovely manner; amiably; in a manner to excite love. [Rare.]

Bot syr Arthure onone ayeres ther-aftyre
Ewyne to the Emperour, with honourable kyngis;
Laughte hym upe fulle *lovelyly* with lordliche knyghttez,
And ledde hyme to the layere, thare the kyng lygges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2293.

loveliness (luv′li-nes), *n.* The character of being lovely; mental or physical attractiveness; capability of exciting love or strong admiration: as, female *loveliness*; the *loveliness* of the rose.

Her gentle limbs did she undress,
And lay down in her *loveliness*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

In *loveliness* of perfect deeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvi.

=Syn. See *lovely*¹ and *beautiful*.

loveling (luv′ling), *n.* [< *love*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A little love; a beloved or lovable being.

These frolike *louelings* fraighted nests doe make.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

love-lock (luv′lok), *n.* 1. Formerly, a long and flowing lock on a man's head dressed separately from the rest of the hair, curled or tied with a ribbon, sometimes with several bows, and allowed to hang down over the neck and in front of the shoulder. It was usual to wear but one, and this was the mark of a man of careful and elegant dress during the first half of the seventeenth century. In some instances two were worn, one on each side. Also called *French lock*.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? Will you have . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders? *Lyly*, Midas, iii. 2.

2. Now, a separate lock hanging conspicuously on the head of either a man or a woman.

Her hair . . . escaped in one vagrant *lovelock*, perfectly curled, that dropped over her left shoulder.
Wilkie Collins, Armadale, II. 234.

love-lorn (luv′lôrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, Comus, l. 234.

love-lornness (luv′lôrn″nes), *n.* The state of being love-lorn. [Rare.]

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer. *George Eliot*, Romola, lxi.

lovely¹ (luv′li), *a.* [< ME. *lovely*, *luvelich*, *lufli*, < AS. *luflīc*, lovely, < *lufu*, love: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-ly*¹. The AS. *leóflic*, dear, pleasant (= OS. *lioflīk*, *lioblīk* = OFries. *liaflik*, NFries. *ljeaflyck* = D. *liefelijk* = OHG. *liublīh*, *liuplih*, MHG. *lieplīch*, G. *lieblich*, lovely, = Dan. Sw. *liflig*, pleasant, = Goth. *liubaleiks*, lovely), is a diff. word, < *leóf*, E. *lief*, dear, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹.] 1. Fitted to excite love or emotion; possessing or characterized by engaging qualities; lovable; attractive; charming: as, a *lovely* woman; a *lovely* view; a *lovely* dress.

Lovely or able to be lovyd, amabilis, diligibilis.
Prompt. Parv.

A lusty ladde, a stately man to see, . . .
Beganne to woo my sister, not for wealth,
But for hir face was *louely* to beholde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

Mir. Can you love a man?
Lil. Yes, if the man be *lovely*,
That is, be honest, modest.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

Nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman than to study household good.
Milton, P. L., ix. 232.

2. Attractive to appetite or desire; enticing; inviting. [Colloq.]

Come, let's to supper. Come, my friend Coridon, this Trout looks *lovely*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 85.

3†. Loving; tender.

Many a *lovely* look on hem he caste.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 156.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives.
2 Sam. i. 23.

Seal the title with a *lovely* kiss!
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 125.

=Syn. 1. *Amiable*, *Lovely* (see quotation from Archbishop Trench under *amiable*); *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. (see *beautiful*): pleasing, charming, fair.

lovely¹ (luv′li), *adv.* [< ME. *lovely*, *luveliche*, *luflych*, < AS. *luflice*, lovely, < *luflīc*, a., lovely: see *lovely*¹, *a.*] 1. So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly.

O thou weed,
Who art so *lovely* fair, and smell'st so sweet.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 68.

2†. Lovingly; kindly.

Liȝt *luflych* adoun, & lenge, I the praye,
& quat so thy wylle is, we schal wyt after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

lovely²†, *a.* [< ME. *lovely*, praiseworthy; < *love*² + *-ly*¹.] Worthy to be praised. *Halliwell.*

love-making (luv′mā″king), *n.* Courtship.

loveman (luv′man), *n.* [< *love*¹, *v.*, + obj. *man*.] The common goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

love-match (luv′mach), *n.* A marriage founded upon love; a marriage into which convenience, money considerations, etc., do not enter.

lovemonger† (luv′mung″gėr), *n.* [< *love*¹ + *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love; a go-between in courtship. [Rare.]

Thou art an old *love-monger*, and speakest skilfully.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

Loven's larva. See *larva*.

love-parrakeet (luv′par″a-kēt), *n.* A love-bird.

love-parrot (luv′par″ọt), *n.* A love-bird.

love-plant (luv′plant), *n.* 1. A name of the showy South African portulacaceous plants of the genus *Telephiastrum*, common in cultivation.—2. The Victorian blue creeper, *Comesperma volubile*, an evergreen twining plant of Australia.

love-potion (luv′pō″shọn), *n.* A potion or draught designed to excite love; a philter.

We waste our best years in distilling the sweetest flowers of life into *love-potions*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 9.

lover¹ (luv′ėr), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *lovyer*; < ME. *lover*, *lovyere*, *lufer*, < *loven*, *lovien*, love: see *love*¹ and *-er*¹, *-ier*¹, *-yer*.] 1. One who loves; one who has a feeling of love or earnest liking for any person or thing; a zealous admirer: as, a *lover* of good men or of Christianity; a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine.

Thus ihesus crist harewide helle,
And ledde hise *louers* to paradijs.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

He of Winchester
Is held no great good *lover* of the archbishop's.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 104.

2. Specifically, one who is enamored; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of both: as, a *lover* and his sweetheart; a pair of *lovers*.

If I freely may discover
What would please me in a *lover*,
I would have her fair and witty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Where is Mark Antony?
The man, my *lover*, with whom I rode sublime
On Fortune's neck. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

lover²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *louver*.

lover³†, *a.* An obsolete comparative of *lief*.

lovered (luv′ėrd), *a.* [< *lover*¹ + *-ed*².] Provided with or having a lover.

Who, young and simple, would not be so *lover'd*?
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 320.

love-ribbon (luv′rib″ọn), *n.* A narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes.

loverly (luv′ėr-li), *a.* [< *lover* + *-ly*¹.] Like a lover; suitable for a lover; lover-like. [Rare.]

Said the chief abruptly, "I want only herself." . . . A very *loverly* way of speaking.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 300.

lovery† (lō′vėr-i), *n.* Same as *louver*.

For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares, and lies.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 5.

love-scene (luv′sēn), *n.* A marked exhibition of mutual love; an interview between lovers; a pictured, written, or acted representation of such an interview.

"Mind your own work, my dear," said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender forçat. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 9.

love-shaft (luv′shaft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 159.

love-sick (luv′sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire: as, a *love-sick* swain.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 103.

2. Expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

love-sickness (luv′sik″nes), *n.* Amorous languor; sickness or longing caused by love.

lovesome (luv′sum), *a.* [Also dial. *loosome*, *lossom*; < ME. *lufsom*, *lufsum*, < AS. *lufsum*, lovable, < *lufu*, love: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-some*.] 1. Lovely; winsome.

O *lufsom* lady bryghte,
How have ye faren syn that ye were heere?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 465.

One praised her ancles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and *lovesome* mien.
Tennyson, The Beggar Maid.

2. Loving; manifesting love or affection.

The thousand bright-leaved shrubs that twined their arms together in *lovesome* tangles. *Kinglake*, Eöthen, vii.

lovesomely (luv′sum-li), *adv.* Lovingly.

Sae Rosmer took her sister-son,
Set him upon his knee;
He clappit him sae *luifsomely*,
He turned baith blue and blae.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

love-song (luv′sông), *n.* A song expressive of love; an amatory poem.

love-spell (luv′spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

love-suit (luv′sūt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

Cloten, whose *love-suit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 136.

love-tap (luv′tap), *n.* A slight blow given as a caress.

love-tick† (luv′tik), *n.* A love-tap.

Lord, if the peevish infant fights and flies
With unpar'd weapons at his mothers eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to show
An angry *love-tick* on his arm, or so.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 6.

love-token (luv′tō″kn), *n.* A gift in memory of or as a sign of love.

love-tooth† (luv′tōth), *n.* An inclination to love.

Beleeve me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love-tooth*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

love-tree (luv′trē), *n.* The Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*.

love-trout (luv′trout), *n.* The pilchard.

It has been termed a *love trout* when impressed on a token struck at Love in the reign of Charles II. *Day.*

love-worth (luv′wėrth), *n.* Worthiness of love.

Homer for himself should be belov'd,
Who ev'ry sort of *love-worth* did contain.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 73.

love-worthy (luv′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Lovable; fitted to inspire love.

loving¹ (luv′ing), *p. a.* 1. Feeling love or tender regard; affectionate: as, a *loving* friend.—2. Expressing or manifesting love or kindness: as, *loving* words; a *loving* caress.

loving²†, *n.* [ME. *lovynge*, < AS. *lofung*, praising, appraising, verbal n. of *lofian*, praise: see *love*², *v.*] Praise; honor.

For to wynne me *loveyng*
Bothe of emperowre and of kynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152. (*Halliwell.*)

loving-cup (luv′ing-kup), *n.* A wine-cup intended for several persons to drink from and to pass from hand to hand. It is commonly made with several handles. See *parting-cup*.

loving-kindness (luv′ing-kīnd′nes), *n.* Kindness which springs from and manifests personal love: used in Scripture to describe God's favor to his people.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him.
Ps. lxxxix. 33.

lovingly (luv′ing-li), *adv.* With love or affection; affectionately.

lovingness (luv′ing-nes), *n.* A loving manner; affectionate bearing or conduct.

The only two bands of good-will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

lovyer (luv′yėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lover*¹. *Chaucer.*

low¹ (lō), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowen*, < AS. *hlōwan* = D. *loeijen* = MLG. *loien*, *lugen* = OHG. *hlōjan*, *lōwan*, MHG. *luogen*, *lüewen*, *lüejen*, *liien* = Icel. *hlōa*, bellow, low; prob. of imitative origin.] To utter the soft bellow peculiar to animals of the cow kind; moo.

I'd rather hear that cow to *low*,
Than ha'e a' the kine in Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

The sober herd that *low'd* to meet their young.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 118.

low¹ (lō), *n.* [< *low*¹, *v.*] The bellow of cattle; a moo.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 48.

★ **low**² (lō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lowe*, *lough*, *louh*, *loh*. *loze*, *lawe*, *lagh*, *lah* (not in AS., and prob. < Scand.); = OFries. *lege*, *lech* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lēch*, *lēge* = MD. *laegh*, *leegh* = LG. *leg*, *lege*, *leech* = Icel. *lāgr* = Sw. *låg* = Dan. *lav*, low; lit. 'lying' (low), from the verb, AS. *licgan* (pret. *læg*) (= Icel. *liggja*, pret. pl. *lāgu*, etc.), lie: see *lie*¹. Cf. *law*¹ and *log*¹, from the same ult. source.

Hence *lower*[2], *below*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying or being below the general or natural level or plane; depressed in place or position; at some depth or distance downward; deep: as, *low* ground; a *low* valley; the *lower* regions.

I . . . shall set thee in the *low* parts of the earth.
Ezek. xxvi. 20.

The *lowest* bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

2. Below the usual standard of height; falling below the customary level or position: as, a *low* bow; a *low* tide (that is, an ebb-tide unusually depressed); *low* tide or *low* water (used absolutely, without an article, for the state of the tide or the water at its greatest normal depression of level).

Giving place to flexure and *low* bending.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

In considering any tide we find, especially in estuaries, that the interval from high to *low* water is longer than that from *low* to high water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 353.

3. Not high in position; not far above a natural or generally recognized plane or level: as, the sun is *low* (that is, not far above the horizon); a bird of *low* flight; a *low* shelf.

The weakness of our ship, the badnes of our saylers, and our ignorance of the coast, caused vs carry but a *low* sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 105.

A glimmering land,
Lit with a *low* large moon.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Not high in upward extent; having little vertical extension; of no great height; moderate or deficient in altitude or stature; not lofty: opposed to *high*, *lofty*, and *tall*: as, *low* hills, plants, or trees; a *low* house or wall; a man of *low* stature; a *low* forehead.

Lenges all at laysere, and lokes one the wallys
Whare they ware *laweste* the ledes to assaille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2430.

He was rather *low* than tall.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

A *low*, lean, swarthy man is he.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Low knolls
That dimpling died into each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Not high in a scale of reckoning; below the usual rate, reckoning, or value; moderate; meager; cheap: as, *low* wages, rates, prices; a *low* estimate; wheat was *low*.

The salaries were too *low* to afford even those indulgences which are necessary to the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. Not high in number; indicating or indicated by a small number; expressed by numerals indicating few: as, a *low* number; *low* latitudes (those expressed in *low* numbers, and therefore near the equator).—**7.** Not high in grade, position, station, state, or account; of inferior grade; humble in rank; lowly: as, people of *low* estate; the *lower* classes; the *lower* walks of life.

Thou hast made him a little *lower* than the angels.
Ps. viii. 5.

Both *low* and high, rich and poor, together. Ps. xlix. 2.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe?
Why, but to keep ye *low* and ignorant?
Milton, P. L., ix. 704.

8. Not high in character or condition. (*a*) Not full or strong; lacking in fullness, strength, or force; weak; feeble; depressed: as, *low* fortune; *low* hopes; a *low* pulse or state of health; *low* spirits; his affairs are at a *low* ebb.

This exceeding posting day and night
Must wear your spirits *low*.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 2.

Their sinking state and *low* affairs
Can move your pity, and provoke your cares.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Not haughty or proud; meek; lowly.

For loue of her [their] *lowe* hertis oure lorde hath them graunted
Here penaunce and her purgatorie here on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 104.

My Lord Falmouth, . . . his generosity, good-nature, desire of public good, and *low* thoughts of his own wisdom.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 30, 1668.

(*c*) Lacking in dignity, refinement, or principle; vulgar; groveling; abject; mean; base: as, *low* associates; *low* tastes; a *low* companion; *low* life; a *low* trick.

If they are obliged to stop by day, the boatmen frequently pass away the time in acting some *low* farces.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

As if nine tenths of the calamities which have befallen the human race had any other origin than the union of high intelligence with *low* desires.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Not high in quality or degree. (*a*) Not excessive or intense; not violent; moderate: as, *low* heat; *low* temperature; a *low* fever.

That acceptance of the inevitable which is the *lowest* form of content. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

(*b*) In *optics*, of slight refrangibility (that is, having a relatively great wave-length). (*c*) In *logic*, having little logical extension; narrow; predicable of few objects. (*d*) Not rich or highly seasoned; plain; simple: as, *low* diet. (*e*) Holding Low-church views. See *Low-churchman*.

That variety of evangelical clergyman to which the late Mr. Conybeare gave the name of "*low* and slow"—a variety which, we believe, flourishes chiefly in the midland counties. *Quarterly Rev.*, Oct., 1860, p. 49.

(*f*) In *biol.*, of lowly, simple, or generalized structure; not high in the scale of organization; not highly differentiated or specialized: as, *low* protozoan animals; *low* cryptogamic plants.

10. Of sounds: (*a*) Not loud; gentle; soft.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and *low*—an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

The *low* moan of an unknown sea.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) Relatively grave in pitch; produced by relatively slow vibrations; depressed; flat: opposed to *high*.

You would sound me from my *lowest* note to the top of my compass. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 383.

High and low. See *high*.—**In or for high and low†.** See *high*.—**Low area,** in *meteor.*, a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than over the surrounding region.—**Low bass, soprano, tenor,** either a voice or a voice-part of one of these varieties that extends to an unusually low pitch, or the lower of two basses, sopranos, tenors, etc., in a given piece.—**Low blast,** in smelting and other metallurgic operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.—**Low boat,** in *sporting*, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.—**Low carte.** See *carte*[2].—**Low caste.** See *caste*[2], 1.—**Low celebration,** in the usage of many Anglican churches, a celebration of the eucharist without music or other adjuncts: opposed to *high celebration*. See *high*.—**Low Church.** See *Low-church*, and *Episcopal Church*, under *episcopal*.—**Low color.** See *color*.—**Low comedian,** an actor of farcical comic parts.—**Low Countries,** the Netherlands.—**Low dawn.** See *dawn*.—**Low Dutch.** See *Dutch*, 5.—**Low embroidery,** embroidery which is not in high relief or padded, and is without flies or applications.—**Lower case.** See *case*[2], 6.—**Lower Chalk,** in *geol.*, the name given to a member of the Chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower criticism, culmination, house,** etc. See the nouns.—**Lower Empire,** a name sometimes given to the Byzantine empire.—**Lower greensand,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous. It lies between the Gault and the Wealden. In the south of England it consists of clays, sandstones, and limestones, and is in part fluviatile and in part marine. In the northern counties it is exclusively marine. It is generally considered as being the equivalent of the Upper Neocomian (which see) of continental geologists.—**Lower masts,** the principal masts.—**Lower rigging,** the rigging belonging to the lower masts and yards.—**Lower Silurian.** See *Silurian*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lower yards,** the lowermost yards of a vessel.—**Low fever, German, Latin.** See the nouns.—**Low grounds.** See *ground*[1].—**Low latitude** latitude near the equator.—**Low mass, milling,** etc. See the nouns.—**Low-potential system, low-resistance system.** See *multiple arc* (under *multiple*), *potential*, and *resistance*.—**Low relief.** Same as *bas-relief*.—**Low steam,** steam having a low pressure or expansive force.—**Low Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter: so called because, while included within the limits of the highest of all festivals, that of Easter, it is by comparison lower or less exalted than Easter day itself. It has been the custom since very early times to repeat most of the Easter Sunday service on this day. Officially called in the Roman Catholic Church *Dominica in Albis*—that is, the *Sunday in white garments*, from the white robes worn in early times by those who had been baptized just before Easter. Also called *Alb Sunday*, *Quasimodo*, and in the Greek Church *Antipascha*, the *Touching of St. Thomas* or the *Sunday of St. Thomas* (the gospel being John xx. 19–31), and sometimes *New Sunday*, ἡ δευτεροπρώτη Κυριακή, literally *the second-first Sunday*, an expression similar to the 'second-first Sabbath' (translated 'second Sabbath after the first') of Luke vi. 1.—**Low to paper,** in *printing*, below the standard height: said of type.—**Low water.** See *water*.—**Low wine.** See *wine*.—**To lie low.** See *lie*[1].—**Syn. 8** (*c*). *Mean*, *Groveling*, etc. (see *abject*), base, ignoble, vile, vulgar, common, dishonorable, cheap, plebeian, shabby. See list under *mean*[2].

II. *n.* **1.** In *card-playing*, a certain card, often, but not always, the lowest trump, the holding or taking of which confers certain advantages. See *all-fours*.—**2.** In *meteor.*, same as *low area*.—**3.** *pl.* Low level land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low[2] (lō), *adv.* [< ME. *lowe*, *louwe*, *loze*, *lahe* (= D. *laag* = Dan. *lavt*), adv.; < *low*[2], *a.*] **1.** Near the ground; not aloft; not high: as, to fly *low*; to aim *low*.

Art thou the last of all mankind to know
That party fights are won by aiming *low*?
O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

2. In a mean condition: in composition: as, a *low*-born fellow or lass.—**3.** Late, or in time approaching the present.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depressed voice; not loudly: as, speak *low*.—**5.** In *music*: (*a*) Not loudly; quietly; softly. (*b*) At a low or grave pitch.

low[2]† (lō), *v.* [< ME. *lowen*, *lawen*, *loghen* (= Icel. *lægja* = D. *laagen*), make low, humble; < *low*[2], *a.* Cf. *lower*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lower.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

2. To bring low; humble.

Lawand thame-selfe to the Sacramentes of haly kyrke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Ho so . . .
For the loue of oure lorde *loweth* hym to be poure,
He shal haue an hundredfolde of heuene-ryche blisse.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 157.

II. *intrans.* To go low; descend; fall.

Fortune hath euer be muable,
And maie no while stonde stable;
For nowe it hieth, nowe it *loweth*,
Now stant vpright, now ouerthroweth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

low[3] (lō), *n.* [Also dial. *lough*, *law*; < ME. *low*, *lowe*, *lawe*, < AS. *hlāw*, *hlāwe*, a hill, mound, = OS. *hlēo* = OHG. *hlēo*, *lēo*, MHG. *lē* = Goth. *hlaiw*, a mound (grave); perhaps = L. *clivus*, a hill, slope: see *clivous*, *acclivity*, *declivity*.] A hill; a small eminence; a mound, either natural or artificial. The word is now only in provincial use. It is found as an element of several place-names in *-low* or *-law*, as in *Ludlow*, *Lammerlaw*, etc.

Nozt saued watz bot Segor that sat on a *lawe*,
The thre ledez ther-in, Loth and his dezter.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 992.

I've been to the top of the Caldon *Low*,
The midsummer-night to see.
Mary Howitt, Fairies of the Caldon Low.

low[3] (lō), *v. t.* [< *low*[3], *n.*] To heap or pile up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low[4] (lou), *n.* [< ME. *lowe*, *loghe*, *loze*, < Icel. *logi* = Sw. *låga* = Dan. *lue*, a fire, = OHG. **loho*, MHG. G. *lohe* = MLG. *lo*, *lowe* = OFries. *loga*, a flame; akin to AS. *lēg*, *lig*, > ME. *leye*, *leie*, etc., a fire (see *lay*[8]); from the root, **luh*, of *light*[1], etc.: see *light*[1].] Flame; fire; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His ene flammet as the fire, or a fuerse *low*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5532.

There sat a bottle in a bole
Beyont the ingle *lowe*.
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

low[4] (lou), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowen*, flame; < *low*[4], *n.*] To flame; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' *lowin'* brunstane.
Burns, Holy Fair.

low[5]†. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

low[6] (lou), *v.* A dialectal form of *allow*[1].

lowbell (lō′bel), *n.* [< *low*[4] + *bell*[1].] **1.** A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.
W. King, Art of Love, i. 47.

2. A bell hung on the necks of sheep or other animals.

Maria. And I am worse, a woman that can fear
Neither Petruchio Furius, nor his fame. . . .
Petru. If you can carry 't so, 'tis very well.
Bianca. No, you shall carry it, sir.
Petru. Peace, gentle *low-bell*.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

Now commonly he who desires to be a Minister, looks not at the Work, but at the Wages; and by that Lure or *Loubel*, may be toald from Parish to Parish all the Town over. *Milton*, Considerations.

lowbell (lou′bel), *v. t.* [< *lowbell*, *n.*] To scare with a lowbell, as birds in fowling.

lowbelling (lou′bel″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lowbell*, *v.*] Fowling with a lowbell.

This sport [fowling with nets] . . . some call . . . *lowbelling*; and the use of it is to go with a great light, . . . with a bell in your other hand, . . . and you must ring it always after one order.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

low-boy (lō′boi), *n.* **1†.** A Whig and Low-churchman. *Davies.*

No fire and faggot! no wooden shoes! no trade-sellers! a *low-boy*, a *low-boy*! *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election.

2. A chest of drawers supported on short legs. See *high-boy*, 2. [New Eng.]

Low-church (lō′chėrch), *a.* Laying little stress on church authority and usage; evangelical: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as *Low-churchmen*, and of their principles.

Low-churchism (lō′chėrch″izm), *n.* [< *Low-church* + *-ism*.] Low-church principles.

Low-churchman (lō′chėrch″man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who do not consider possession of the apostolic succession essential to constitute a valid ministry,

regard the sacraments and sacramental rites rather as signs or symbols of grace than as having grace necessarily contained in them, and oppose sacerdotalism and ornate ritual. Low-churchmen sympathize with non-episcopal denominations rather than with the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Opposed to *High churchman*. Also called *Evangelical*.

low-day (lō′dā), *n.* [< *low*[2] + *day*[1]. Cf. *high-day*.] A day that is not a church-festival.

Such days as wear the badge of holy red
Are for Devotion marked and Sage Delights,
The vulgar *Low days* undistinguished
Are left for Labour, Games, and Sportful Sights.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 285).

low-dilutionist (lō′di-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* See *dilutionist*.

low-down (lō′doun), *a.* Far down in the social scale; degraded; mean. [Colloq.]

Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the *low-down* language of Broad Run.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xviii.

low-down (lō′doun), *n.* A ravine, or gully, such as is frequented by the sea-elephant of California. *C. M. Scammon.*

low-downer (lō′dou″nėr), *n.* [< *low-down* + *-er*[1].] A person who is low down in the scale of existence; a very rude or mean person. [Local, U. S.]

They are at least known by a generic byword as Poor Whites, or *Low-downers*.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 151.

Lowell battery-gun. See *machine-gun*.

lower[1], **lour** (lou′ėr, lour), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowren, louren, luren*, AS. **lūrian*, frown; cf. MD. *loeren*, frown, MLG. *lūren*, MHG. *lūren*, G. *lauern*, lie in wait, Icel. *lūra*, doze, etc.] **1.** To frown; scowl; look sullen; watch in sullen silence.

If his knaue knele that shal his cuppe brynge,
He *loureth* on hym and axetn hym who taugte hym curteisye? *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 311.

This son of anger *lowered* at the whole assembly.
Steele, Spectator, No. 436.

2. To appear dark or gloomy; be clouded; threaten a storm.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *lour'd* upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 3.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

3†. To look bad; appear in bad condition.

Yf this tree *loure* [tr. L. *tristis sit*], an horscombe wol him chere. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

4†. To lurk; crouch; skulk.

We lurkede undyr lee as *lowrande* wreches!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

5. To strike, as a clock, with a low prolonged sound; toll the curfew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lower[1]**†, lour†** (lou′ėr, lour), *n.* [< *lower*[1], *v.*] **1.** A frown; scowl; frowning; sullenness.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sir P. Sidney.*

What women know it not . . .
How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they injoy their happy blooming flowre?
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, l. 137.

2. Cloudiness; gloominess.

lower[2] (lō′ėr), *v.* [< *lower*, compar. of *low*[2], *a.* Cf. *higher, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to descend; let down; take or bring down: as, to *lower* the sail of a ship; to *lower* cargo into the hold.—**2.** To reduce or bring down, as in height, amount, value, estimation, condition, degree, etc.; make low or lower: as, to *lower* a wall (by removing a part of the top); to *lower* the water in a canal (by allowing some to run off); to *lower* the temperature of a room or the quality of goods; to *lower* the point of a spear or the muzzle of a gun; to *lower* prices or the rate of interest.—**3.** To bring down in spirit; humble; humiliate: as, to *lower* one's pride; to *lower* one in the estimation of others.—**4.** In *relief-engraving*, (*a*) to scrape or cut away, as the surface of a block, in such manner as to leave it highest in the middle; or (*b*) to depress, as any part of the surface which it is desired shall print lightly from being exposed to a diminished pressure. The lowering of the block from the middle to the sides causes the pressure on its whole surface in the press to be practically equal, and thus admits of printing from it without overlays.

5. In *music*, to change from a high to a low pitch; specifically, in *musical notation*, to depress; flat: said of changing the significance of a staff-degree or of a note on such a degree by attaching a flat to it either in the signature or as an accidental.—**To lower the flag.** See *flag*[2].

II. *intrans.* To fall; sink; grow less; become lower in any way.

Thou shalt *lower* to his level day by day.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

lower[3]**†**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *louer*, let, hire, < L. *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] Hire; reward.

A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in *lower* of his servyse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

lower-case (lō′ėr-kās), *a.* and *n.* [< *lower case*, used attributively.] **I.** *a.* In *printing*, pertaining to or belonging in the lower case (see *case*[2], *n.*, 6): as, the *lower-case* boxes; *lower-case* type or letters. Usually abbreviated *l. c.*

II. *n.* In *printing*, the kind of type that is placed in the boxes of the lower case (see *case*[2], 6); small letters collectively, as opposed to capitals: as, roman or italic *lower-case;* the title-words of this dictionary are set in condensed antique *lower-case* (with capital initials when these are ordinarily used).

lowering (lou′ėr-ing), *p. a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy overcast: as, a *lowering* sky.

It will be foul weather to day; for the sky is red and *lowring*. Mat. xvi. 3.

loweringly (lou′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

lowermost (lō′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *lower*, compar. of *low*[2], + *-most*.] Lower than any other; being at the bottom; occupying the lowest place, as one of a number or series of things: opposed to *uppermost:* as, the *lowermost* stones in a foundation; the *lowermost* stratum of a geological formation.

lowery, loury (lou′ėr-i, lou′ri), *a.* [< *lower*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cloudy; threatening: said of weather. [Colloq.]

Low-German (lō′jėr′mạn), *a.* Or or pertaining to the language known as Low German (see *German*); also, in *philol.*, applied to that class of tongues of which Low German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English.

lowing (lō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *lowynge;* verbal n. of *low*[1], *v.*] The ordinary bellowing cry of cattle.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with *lowings* loud.
Milton, Nativity, st. 24.

lowk[1], *v. t.* See *louk*[2].

lowk[2]**†**, *n.* See *louk*[3].

lowland (lō′land), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Sc. also *lawland, lallan;* = Sw. *lågland* = Dan. *lavland* (cf. *Laaland*, the name of a Danish island); as *low*[2] + *land*[1].] Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a tract of land but little above sea-level: commonly in the plural.—**The Lowlands,** a name applied specifically to the southern and eastern part of Scotland; also sometimes to other smaller regions, generally as a common noun.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lowlands, or to a low or level country: as, *Lowland* Scotch; a *lowland* race; *lowland* plants or animals.

A Highland lad my love was born,
The *Lawland* laws he held in scorn.
Burns, Jolly Beggars, song iv.

Lowlander (lō′ land-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander*.

lowlihead (lō′li-hed), *n.* [< ME. *lowlyhede;* < *lowly* + *-head*.] Same as *lowlihood*. [Archaic.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead*.
Tennyson, Isabel.

lowlihood† (lō′li-hụd), *n.* [< *lowly* + *-hood*.] The state of being lowly; meekness; humility.

lowlily (lō′li-li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly. *Johnson.*

low-line (lō′līn), *n.* The fisherman who catches the fewest fishes on a trip. Also *low-liner*.

lowliness (lō′li-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being lowly in mind or disposition; freedom from pride; humility.

In *lowliness* of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Phil. ii. 3.

And she hath turned from the pride of sin to the *lowliness* of truth. *Whittier*, The Vaudois Teacher.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness; meanness. [Rare.]

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice. *Dryden.*

low-lived (lō′līvd), *a.* **1.** Leading a low or mean life; vulgar.

She shall choose better company than such *low-lived* fellows as he. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of low or vulgar life; mean; shabby: as, *low-lived* manners; a *low-lived* trick. [Colloq.]

low-living†, *a.* [ME. *lowe-lyvynge.*] Lowly.

To *lowe-lyvynge* men the larke is resembled,
And to leelle and to lyf-holy that louen alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 188.

lowly (lō′li), *a.* [< ME. *lowely;* < *low*[2] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Not high or elevated; depressed in altitude, situation, or position; lying or being low.

As looks the mother on her *lowly* babe,
When death doth close his tender loving eyes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 47.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 1072.

The flower of sweetest smell is shy and *lowly*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 9.

2. Not of a high order or degree; of humble rank or kind; hence, unpretending; rude; mean: as, a *lowly* swain; a *lowly* cottage.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 11.

That Imperator, Cæsar, and Augustus, once titles *lowlier* than that of King, had now become, as they have since remained, titles far loftier. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 138.

3. Humble in manner or spirit; free from pride; modest; meek.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

=**Syn. 3.** Modest, resigned, submissive, mild.

lowly (lō′li), *adv.* [< ME. *lowely;* < *lowly, a.*] **1.** In a humble manner or condition; humbly; meekly; modestly.

Christ full *lowly* and meekely washed his disciples feet.
Frith, Works, p. 98.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 173.

2. Without distinction or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 3.

lowlyhede†, *n.* See *lowlihead*.

low-men† (lō′men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up low numbers. See *fullam* and *high-men*.

low-minded (lō′mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble aspirations or thoughts; groveling; unaspiring; cowardly; mean.

lowmost†, *a. superl.* Lowermost; lowest.

lown[1], *n.* A variant of *loon*[1].

lown[2] (loun), *a.* [Also *loun*, and *lownd, lound;* < Icel. *logn*, a calm.] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil: as, a *lown* place. [Scotch.]

The night is wondrous *lown*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

low-necked (lō′nekt), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a garment; décolleté: applied particularly to a woman's dress cut low on the shoulders: opposed to *high-necked*.

lowness (lō′nes), *n.* [< ME. *lownesse;* < *low*[2] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being low, in any sense of the word.

lowpe[1]**†**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *loup*[1], *lope*[1].

lowpe[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *loop*[1].

low-pressure (lō′presh′ūr), *a.* Working with a low degree of steam-pressure: as, a *low-pressure* engine. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.

lowre[1]**†**, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lower*[1].

lowre[2]**†**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Money. [Old cant.]

What are they but drunken Beggers? all that they beg being either *Lowre* or Bowse (money or drinke).
Dekker, English Villanies (1632), sig. M.

lowry[1]**†**, *n.* [Cf. *lorey, laurel.*] Spurge-laurel. *Cotgrave.*

lowry[2] (lou′ri), *n.*; pl. *lowries* (-riz). [Cf. *lorry.*] An open railroad box-car. *E. H. Knight.*

lowse[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *louse*[1].

lowse[2]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *loose*.

low-spirited (lō′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having low spirits; without animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.=**Syn.** Dispirited, disheartened, discouraged, desponding, cast down, downhearted.

low-spiritedness (lō′spir″i-ted-nes), *n.* A state of depression; dejection of mind.

low-studded (lō′stud″ed), *a.* Having low or short studs; built low: said of a house or room.

lowt†, *v. t.* See *lout*[2].

lowth (lōth), *n.* [< *low*[2] + *-th*. Cf. *height.*] **1†.** Lowness. *Becon*, Works, p. 272.—**2.** *pl.* Lowlands. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low-warp (lō′wârp), *a.* Same as *basse-lisse*.

low-worm (lō′wėrm), *n.* [< *low*[4] (?) + *worm*.] In *farriery*, a disease of horses resembling shingles.

Loxa bark. See *bark*[2].

loxarthrus (lok-sär′thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique (see *loxia*), + ἄρθρον, a joint.]

In *pathol.*, an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or sprain, as in clubfoot.

loxia (lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, crosswise, oblique, indirect, ambiguous (> L. *luxus*, dislocated); prob. akin to λικριφίς, crosswise, and to L. *obliquus*, slanting: see *lux*[1] and *oblique*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a distortion of the head toward one side; wryneck; torticollis.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds. (*a*[1]) A group containing a great number of *Fringillidæ* whose bills are stout, crooked, or otherwise notable. (*b*) In a restricted sense, the crossbills, or those *Fringillidæ* whose bills are metagnathous. In this sense *Curvirostra* is a synonym. The common red crossbill is *Loxia curvirostra;* the white-winged crossbill is *L. leucoptera;* the parrot-crossbill of Europe is *L. pityopsittaca*. There are several others, mostly boreal or alpine birds, of North America, Asia, and Europe. See cut under *crossbill*.

Loxiadæ, Loxiidæ (lok-sī'ą-dē, -i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-adæ*, *-idæ*.] Same as *Loxiinæ*.

loxian (lok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loxia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Loxiinæ*. Also *loxiine*.

II. *n.* A crossbill or some other member of the *Loxiinæ*.

Loxiinæ, Loxianæ (lok-si-ī'nē, -ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-inæ*, *-anæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Loxia*, containing a number of grosbeaks, crossbills, and other finches agreeing in no definable particulars. Also *Loxiadæ, Loxiidæ*. See *Coccothraustinæ*.

loxiine (lok'si-in), *a.* Same as *loxian*.

loxoclase (lok'sō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + κλάσις, fracture.] A variety of orthoclase occurring in grayish-white or yellowish crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York. Named on the supposition that it was peculiar in having orthodiagonal cleavage.

loxocosm (lok'sō-kozm), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + κόσμος, world.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day.

Loxodon (lok'sō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxodont*.] 1. A genus of sharks. *Müller and Henle*, 1841. —2. A genus of living and fossil proboscidian mammals, of which the African elephant, *Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*, is the type, distinguished from the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, by the shallow and open intervals between the ridges of the teeth, the cement forming merely a thin coat. See *Euelephas, elephant*. *Falconer*, 1857. Also *Loxodonta*.

loxodont (lok'sō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like those of elephants of the genus *Loxodon*.

II. *n.* An elephant with loxodont dentition, as the living African species or any fossil one.

Loxodonta (lok-sō-don'tą), *n.* [NL.: see *Loxodon*.] Same as *Loxodon*, 2. *F. Cuvier*.

loxodrome (lok'sō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + δρόμος, a running, course, < δραμεῖν, run.] A loxodromic line.

loxodromic (lok-sō-drom'ik), *a.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb: as, *loxodromic* tables.—**Loxodromic chart or projection,** a chart or projection having the property (among others) that a straight line drawn on it corresponds to a spiral on the sphere which intersects the meridian at the same constant angle. Commonly called *Mercator projection*.—**Loxodromic curve, line, or spiral,** the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly toward the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles; a rhumb-line. Its stereographic projection is a logarithmic spiral, provided the center of projection is taken in the axis of the sphere. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See *rhumb*. Also called *helispherical line*.

loxodromics (lok-sō-drom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *loxodromic:* see *-ics*.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodrome or rhumb, which makes an equal angle with each meridian.

loxodromism (lok-sod'rō-mizm), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ism*.] The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

loxodromy (lok'sō-drō-mi), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-y*.] Loxodromics.

Loxolophodon (lok-sō-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxolophodont*.] A genus of huge extinct mammals with loxolophodont dentition, of the order *Amblypoda* (Cope) or *Dinocerata* (Marsh). See *Uintatheriidæ*.

loxolophodont (lok-sō-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, obliquely lophodont: applied to a form of dentition, as in *Loxolophodon* or *Uintatherium*, in which the upper molars have the anterior internal tubercle connected by oblique crests with two external tubercles, the posterior internal one being rudimentary or wanting.

Loxops (lok'sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + ὤψ, eye, face.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, belonging to the family *Dicæidæ*, having the bill like that of a linnet. *L. coccinea* is called the *scarlet creeper*. It is a small bird, 4½ inches long, of an orange and rufous coloration. *L. rosea* and *L. aurea* are other species. The bird of Bow Island, formerly named *Loxops inornata*, is now known as *Pinaroloxias inornatus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1847.

2. A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidæ*, having the head undilated and the beak extending to the hind border of the metapectus. They are all European. *Fieber*, 1858.

Loxosoma (lok-sō-sō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + σῶμα, body.] A remarkable genus of entoproctous *Polyzoa*, species of which, as *L. neapolitanum*, are parasitic upon other polyzoans and upon sertularians, being fixed by the narrow end of the stalked body.

Loxosomatidæ (lok-sō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxosoma* (*Loxosomat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic entoproctous *Polyzoa*, of solitary habit and long-stalked form, having numerous tentacles, a cement-gland in the stalk, and no partition between the stalk and the cell. Reproduction is by gemmation, the buds separating from the parent and no colonies being formed.

loy[1] (loi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *agri.*, a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Encyc.* [Prov. Eng.]

loy[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *alloy*.] Same as *alloy*.

Carato [It.], the touching or refining or *loye* of gold; a weight or degree called a carat. *Florio.*

loyal (loi'al), *a.* [< F. *loyal*, OF. *loial* (also *leial, leal*, > E. *leal*) = Sp. Pg. *leal* = It. *leale*, faithful, loyal (Sp. Pg. *legal* = It. *legale*, legal), < L. *legalis*, pertaining to law: see *legal*, of which *loyal* (with *leal*) is a doublet. Cf. *royal, real*[2], *regal*, similarly related.] 1. True or faithful in allegiance; keeping faith or troth; constant in service, devotion, or regard; not false or treacherous: used especially of allegiance to the sovereign, government, or law, but applied to all other relations of trust or confidence: as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* friend; to be *loyal* to one's cause.

The citizens on their part shewed themselves stout and *loyall* subiects. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 180.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. Pertaining to or marked by allegiance or good faith; manifesting fidelity or devotion: as, *loyal* protessions; *loyal* adherence to a principle.

Write *loyal* cantons of contemned love.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 289.

The *loyal* warmth of Florian is not cold.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

= Syn. See *allegiance*.

loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *loyalisme;* as *loyal* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a government or cause; the animating principle of loyalists.

The sharpness of the collision with the mother country and with domestic *loyalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 185.

loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* [= F. *loyaliste;* as *loyal* + *-ist*.] 1. A partizan supporter of an existing government; one who opposes insurrection or revolution.—2. Specifically, in the American Revolution, a Tory.

loyalize (loi'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loyalized*, ppr. *loyalizing*. [< *loyal* + *-ize*.] To impart a loyal spirit to; restore to loyalty.

The work of *loyalizing* that . . . locality has fairly begun. *New York Tribune*, May 22, 1862.

loyally (loi'al-i), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalness (loi'al-nes), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.]

loyalty (loi'al-ti), *n.* [< ME. **loialte*, < OF. *loialte, loyauté* (also *lealte, leaute*, > E. *lealty*), loyalty, F. *loyauté* = Pr. *leyaltat, leiautat, lealtat* = Sp. *lealtad* = Pg. *lealdade* = It. *lealtà*, < ML. *legalita(t-)s*, loyalty, also legality; < *legalis*, loyal, legal: see *loyal*. Cf. *lealty, legality*.] The state or quality of being loyal; devotion to a sovereign or a superior; fidelity in duty, service, love, etc.; firm allegiance; constancy.

Master, go on, and I will follow thee
To the last gasp, with truth and *loyalty*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 70.

Upon your *loyalty* to the state and me,
I do command you, sir, not depart Candy.
Leau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

The conformity of our actions to our engagements, whether express or implied, is fidelity. . . . Thus a subject is faithful to the engagement which binds him to the sovereign of the state. If, in such a case, love is added to fidelity, it becomes *loyalty*.
Whewell, Elements of Morality, p. 85.

= Syn. *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty*. See *allegiance*.

Loyolist (lō-yō'list), *n.* [< *Loyola* + *-ist*.] A follower of the Spaniard Ignatius of Loyola (1491–1556), founder of the order of Jesuits; a Jesuit. [Rare.]

Of late years that super-politick and irrefragable society of the *Loyolists* have propt up the ivy.
Howell, Dodona's Grove, p. 60.

lozel, *n.* and *a.* See *losel*.

lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *lozenge;* < ME. *losange, losenge, losynge;* < OF. *losenge, losange, lozenge*, a lozenge, a quadrilateral, a window-pane, also a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, etc., F. *losange*, Cat. *llosange*, Sp. *losange*, It. *lozanga*, a lozenge: origin undetermined. In one view the word rests on Prov. *lausa*, Cat. *llosa*, Sp. *losa*, Pg. *louza*, a slab, a tombstone.] I. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, also called a *diamond;* a rhomb; also, formerly, any oblique parallelogram.

Suppose the artist made . . . a *lozenge*, then a trapezoid. *Browning*, Cleon, 84.

The rhombus or *lozenge* figure so visible in this order was also a remarkable form of battle in the Grecian cavalry. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. Something resembling such a figure in form. (*a*) In *her.*: (1) A common bearing of this form; it is always set with the acute angles above and below. (2) The escutcheon appropriated to women, usually of more or less regular lozenge shape. On a hatchment the bearings of a widow are so displayed.

With coroune wroght ful of *losynges*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1317.

(*b*) A small cake of sugar, or confection, often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped.

For to make *losing[e]s* to comfort the stomack.
Pathway to Health, bl. l. (*Nares.*)

(*c*) A pane of glass for window-glazing, either lozenge-shaped or square, but intended to be set diagonally; a quarrel. (*d*) An envelop-blank cut out by a punching-machine. (*e*) In the cutting of brilliants, one of the four quoins of the upper surface or crown. See *quoin*. (*f*) A spangle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 313.—**Lozenges in cross,** in *her.*, a cross usually of four lozenges. When, more rarely, five or a larger number of lozenges are used, one lozenge forms the center of the cross.

II. *a.* In *decorative art*, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges: a common distribution of decorative design in the fourteenth century: as, a *lozenge* pattern. Tapestries of this epoch are often so divided, each lozenge being filled with some heraldic bearing, and the background of miniatures in manuscripts often has the same pattern.

lozenge-coach (loz'enj-koch), *n.* A dowager's carriage, as bearing a widow's arms on a lozenge.

I am retired hither like an old summer-dowager: only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach*, and be scolded.
Walpole, To Mann (1746), II. 52.

lozenged (loz'enjd), *a.* [< *lozenge* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in the shape of a lozenge.

The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rhomboidal or rhombic. (*b*) Divided by raised lines into rhomboidal or lozenge-shaped spaces.

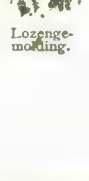
lozengee, *a.* See *lozengy*.

lozenge-fret (loz'enj-fret), *n.* See *fret*[3].

lozenge-goad (loz'enj-gōd), *n.* A goad-spur the point of which is approximately lozenge-shaped. Also *lozenge-spur*.

lozenge-graver (loz'enj-grā"vèr), *n.* A graving-tool having a rhomb- or diamond-shaped cross-section. The belly of the graver is formed by two faces intersecting at an angle of less than 90°.

lozenge-machine (loz'enj-mą-shēn"), *n.* A confectioners' machine for rolling dough, paste, or confections into thin sheets which are cut by means of stamps into lozenge-shaped cakes or pieces.



Lozenge-molding.

lozenge-molding (loz'enj-mōl"ding), *n.* Same as *lozenge-fret* (which see, under *fret*[3]).

lozenge-shaped (loz'enj-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb; by extension, square but set diagonally. Compare *lozengy*.

lozenge-spur (loz'enj-spèr), *n.* Same as *lozenge-goad*.

lozenge-tool (loz'enj-töl), *n.* Same as *lozenge-graver*.

lozengewise (loz′enj-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, arranged in the form of a lozenge.

lozengy, lozengee (loz′en-ji, -jē), *a.* [< OF. *losengé*, < *losenge*, lozenge: see *lozenge*.] In *her.*, having the whole surface covered with lozenges or formed into lozenge-shaped divisions. This is very often depicted with exact squares set cornerwise.—**Lozengy barry**, in *her.*, having the whole surface occupied with lozenges which are divided again barwise or horizontally, therefore divided into triangles of ★ which those of one tincture point up and the others down.

L. S. An abbreviation of Latin *locus sigilli*, 'place of the seal': usually inserted within brackets in copies of documents to indicate the position of the seal in the originals.

L. S. D., l. s. d. An abbreviation of Latin (Middle or New Latin) *libræ, solidi, denarii*—that is, pounds, shillings, pence; hence, colloquially, money; cash; funds. Also £ *s. d.* [Eng.]

Lt. A contraction of *Lieutenant* or of its abbreviation *Lieut.*

lu (lö), *n.* and *v.* Same as *loo*[2].

lubbard (lub′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lubberd;* a var., with substituted suffix *-ard*, of *lubber.*] **I.** *n.* Same as *lubber.*

Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating!
Ienvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It was now the part of the huge porter to step forward; but the *lubbard* was . . . overwhelmed with confusion of spirit. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

II. *a.* Lubberly.

Conscious how much the hand
Of *lubbard* Labour needs his watchful eye.
★ *Cowper*, Task, iii. 400.

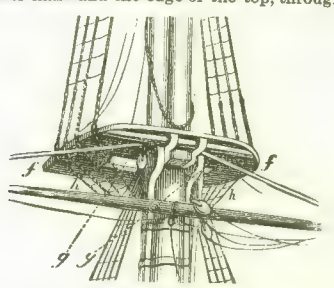
lubber (lub′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *lubbar, lubbour, lowber, lubberd, luobard*, etc.; ME. *lober* (pl. *lobres, loburs*); cf. MD. *lobber*, LG. *lobbes*, E. *looby, lob*[1], etc.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a dolt: applied especially by sailors to any one of the crew who is deficient in seamanship.

Grete *lobres* and longe that loth weore to swynke
Clotheden hem in copes to beo knowen for bretheren.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 52.

They went to the Grammer schole little children; they came from thence great *lubbers*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 88.

"It will be long," said the master then,
"Ere this great *lubber* do thrive on the sea."
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

Lubber's hole (*naut.*), the vacant space between the head of a lower mast and the edge of the top, through which



Rigging of Ship's Top.
ff, top; *g g*, lubber's holes; *h h*, futtock-shrouds.

sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds. Formerly, when tops were differently constructed, it was regarded by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers and greenhorns.—**Lubber's point** (*naut.*). Same as *lubber-line.*

lubber (lub′ėr), *v. i.* [< *lubber*, *n.*] To sail in a lubberly or clumsy manner. [Rare.]

We set our primitive sail; and . . . soon found ourselves *lubbering* over the beautiful lake at a speed of from two to two and a half miles an hour.
The Century, XXX. 742.

lubber-cock (lub′ėr-kok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [Prov. Eng.]

lubber-grasshopper (lub′ėr-gras″hop-ėr), *n.* 1. The clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a very large lubberly insect common on the great plains of the western United States. See cut under *Brachystola*.—2. The large short-winged insect *Romalea microptera*, which abounds in the Gulf States and feeds on all succulent plants. It is notable as having no known natural enemies. It is from 2.75 to 3.15 inches long, very thick-bodied, and clumsy in its movements.

lubberhead (lub′ėr-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

lubber-hole (lub′ėr-hōl), *n.* Same as *lubber's hole* (which see, under *lubber*).

Lubberland (lub′ėr-land), *n.* The land of Cockaigne.

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry we, we?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 2, Peter's Prophecy.

lubber-line (lub′ėr-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the compass-box, which represents the vessel's head in steering. Also called *lubber's point.*

lubberliness (lub′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being lubberly; sturdy clumsiness.

You, like a lazy hulk, whose stupendous magnitude is full big enough to load an elephant with *lubberliness*.
Tom Brown, Works, ii. 179.

lubberly (lub′ėr-li), *a.* [< *lubber* + *-ly*[1].] Like a lubber; clumsy; awkward.

By my Soul, the Girl is spoil'd already—d'ye think she'll ever endure a great *lubberly* Tarpawlin?
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 10. (*Davies.*)

lubberly (lub′ėr-li), *adv.* [< *lubberly*, *a.*] Clumsily; awkwardly.

lubberwort (lub′ėr-wėrt), *n.* Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid. [Prov. Eng.]

lubric (lū′brik), *a.* [< OF. *lubrique*, slippery, lascivious, F. *lubrique*, lascivious, = Sp. *lúbrico* = Pg. It. *lubrico*, slippery, lascivious, < L. *lubricus*, slippery, uncertain, deceitful.] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery; hence, voluble; glib.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themselves over her *lubric* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw*, Musick's Duel.

2. Unsteady; wavering.

Through the deep and *lubric* waves of state and court.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 208.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

Why were we hurried down
This *lubric* and adulterate age
(Nay, added fat pollutions of our own),
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage?
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 63.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

lubrical (lū′bri-kal), *a.* [< *lubric* + *-al.*] Same as *lubric.*

What, shall thy *lubrical* and glibbery muse
Live! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

lubrican† (lū′bri-kan), *n.* Same as *leprechawn.*

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.
Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 418.

lubricant (lū′bri-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lubrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *lubricare*, make smooth: see *lubricate.*] **I.** *a.* Lubricating.

II. *n.* Any natural or artificial material that may be used to lubricate the rubbing surfaces of machinery, in order to lessen their friction upon each other. Natural non-volatile oils and greases are the typical lubricants; but the variety of materials and compounds used is very great, including some metallic alloys.

lubricant-tester (lū′bri-kant-tes″tėr), *n.* A form of testing-machine for determining the lubricating values of oils. This tester acts by recording the friction developed under a given power.

lubricate (lū′bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lubricated*, ppr. *lubricating.* [< L. *lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare* (> It. *lubricare* = Sp. Pg. *lubricar*), make slippery, < *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] **1.** To make smooth or slippery; supply or smear with some substance, especially one of an oily or greasy nature, for the purpose of diminishing friction: as, to *lubricate* the bearings of a machine.

There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which *lubricated* all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.
Emerson, English Traits, p. 291.

2. In *photog.*, to coat or smear (a print) with some glazing agent, as Castile soap dissolved in alcohol, or a compound of beeswax and Venice turpentine, as a preliminary to burnishing.

lubricate (lū′bri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate, v.*] Slippery. [Rare.]

lubricating-oil (lū′bri-kā-ting-oil), *n.* Any oil that is used or is suitable for lubrication; specifically, a thick oil produced in the process of ★refining paraffin-oil and petroleum.

lubrication (lū-bri-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **lubricatio(n-)*, < *lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate.*] The act of lubricating, or the state of being lubricated.

There is a sort of previous *lubrication*, such as the boa-constrictor applies to any subject of digestion, which is requisite to familiarize the mind with a startling or a complex novelty. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

lubricative (lū′bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *lubricate* + *-ive.*] Capable of lubricating; supplying lubrication. [Rare.]

What he desires is that the prig should be good in some oily and *lubricative* way, so as not to jar the nerves of those who are less good.
★ *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 267.

lubricator (lū′bri-kā-tor), *n.* [< *lubricate* + *-or.*] One who or that which lubricates. Specifically—(*a*) A device or contrivance for keeping the rubbing parts of machines, bearings, shafting, etc., supplied with some lubricant to diminish friction. These appliances are made in a great variety of forms, and may be divided into three classes—those for lubricating the cylinders of motors, those for lubricating the axles of cars and road-vehicles, and those for shafting and machinery in general. In all the aim is the same, to furnish a limited but constant supply of the lubricant to the moving parts. See *impermeator.* (*b*) A machine for waxing bullets, so that when fired they will clean the gun; also, a wad containing a lubricant and followed by a felt washer, attached to the projectile in a rifled gun that the operation of firing may clean the piece. (*c*) In *photog.*, a glazing agent, as a solution of Castile soap in spirit, or a compound of beeswax and turpentine, with which prints are smeared before burnishing to improve the gloss.—**Lubricator alarm-signal**, in *mach.*, a device for giving an alarm when, from failure of lubrication, a journal becomes heated.

lubricity (lū-bris′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *lubricité* = Sp. *lubricidad* = Pg. *lubricidade* = It. *lubricità*, slipperiness, lasciviousness, < ML. *lubricita(t-)s*, slipperiness, < L. *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] **1.** The state or quality of being lubric or slippery; slipperiness of surface, literal or figurative; hence, instability; transitoriness; evanescence; evasiveness.

There cannot be two more pregnant Instances of the *Lubricity* and instableness of Mankind than the Decay of these two antient Nations [the Greeks and the Jews].
Howell, Letters, ii. 57.

I take this evanescence and *lubricity* of all things . . . to be the most unhandsome part of our condition.
Emerson, Experience.

That learned jurisconsult, with characteristic *lubricity*, had evaded the dangerous honor.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 138.

2. Capacity for lubrication.

The mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oyl, and the oyl preserves the mucilage from inspissation, and contracting the consistency of a jelly.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness; salacity.

Wantonness and *lubricity*. *Dryden.*

Of these [symbols of Priapus] the goat is one that most frequently occurs, . . . as this animal has always been distinguished for its *lubricity*.
Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 21.

When one looks at the popular literature of the French at this moment, . . . and at the life of which this literature of theirs is the index, one is tempted to make a goddess out of a word of their own, and then, like the town clerk of Ephesus, to ask: "What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess *Lubricity?*"
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XV. 678.

lubricous (lū′bri-kus), *a.* [< L. *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] **1**†. Same as *lubric.*

Much lesse shall I positively determine anything in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xii.

2. Having a smooth, slippery surface, appearing as if oiled or varnished, as certain algæ and the elytra of certain *Coleoptera.*

lubrifaction (lū-bri-fak′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *lubricus*, slippery, + *factio(n-)*, a making, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] The act or operation of lubricating, or of making slippery.

The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation; as we see in medicines emollient, such as are milk, honey, mallowes, etc. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 41.

lubrification (lū″bri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *lubrification;* as *lubrify* + *-ation:* see *-fy, -fication.*] Same as *lubrifaction.*

lubrify†, *v. t.* [< OF. *lubrifier*, make slippery, contr. < L. *lubricus*, slippery, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make slippery. *Cotgrave.*

Lucanidæ (lū-kan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucanus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, the lamellæ of whose antennal club are incapable of close apposition, and whose mandibles are large and powerful in the male; the stag-beetles. The form of the lucanids is generally elongate, and the elytra cover the pygidium; in some there are stridulating organs. They are usually of plain dark colors, but some, such as species of *Lamprima* in Australia and of *Chiasognathus* in Chiloe, are brilliant. Upward of 500 species are described. They most abound in warm wooded countries, and live during the day in trunks of trees, logs, etc., taking flight at dusk. The larvæ of the European species live in willow and oak, where they remain untransformed for years. See *Lucanus.* The same or a corresponding group is called *Lucanida, Lucanides, Lucanites, Lucanoides*, etc.

Lucanus (lū-kā′nus), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the glistening elytral surface, < ML. *lucanus*, sunrise (?), < L. *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] The typical genus of *Lucanidæ;* stag-beetles proper, with emarginate eyes, geniculate an-

tennæ, mentum entire, covering the ligula and maxilla, and fore tibiæ pectinate. The branching antler-like mandibles of the North American *L. elaphus* are sometimes three fourths of an inch long. *L. cervus* is the corresponding European species. *L. dama* is a large stag-beetle of the United States, from 9 to 18 lines long, with smaller pincer-like mandibles with a single snag. See *Lucanidæ* and *stag-beetle*.

lucarne (lū-kärn′), *n.* [< F. *lucarne*, an alteration of OF. *lucane*, *lucanne*, *luquenne* (whence ME. *lucane*, *lucayne*, etc.), connected with *luquet* of same meaning, perhaps from L. *lux* (*luc-*), light.] A dormer- or roof-window; also, a light or small window in a spire.

lucasite (lū′kas-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. S. *Lucas*.] A variety of vermiculite which occurs with corundum in Macon county, Georgia.

lucavnet†. See *lucarne*.

Lucchese (lu-kēs′ or -kēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Lucchese*, < *Lucca* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lucca in Italy, or to its inhabitants.

The most precious of the *Lucchese* relics, a cedar-wood crucifix, carved, according to the legend, by Nicodemus, and miraculously conveyed to Lucca in 782.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 38.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of the city or province (formerly a republic, afterward a duchy) of Lucca, on the northwest coast of Italy.

luce[1] (lūs), *n.* [Formerly also *lucie*, *lucy*; < ME. *luce*, *lewse*, < OF. *lus*, *luz* (dim. *lucel* and *lucet*) = Pg. *lucio*, a luce, < LL. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] The pike (a fish), especially when full-grown.

In heraldry the *luce* or pike occurs in the arms of the Lucy or Lucie family so far back as the reign of Henry II. *Day.*

Slend. They [the Shallows] may give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. . . .
Shal. The *luce* is the fresh fish.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 22.

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 8.

A pike, first a Hurling pick, then a Pickerel, then a Pike, then a *Luce* or *Lucie*. *Holme*, p. 345.

luce[2] (lūs), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rut. [Prov. Eng.]

lucencet, *n.* [ME. *lucense*, < OF. **lucence* = Sp. *lucencia*, < L. *lucen(t-)s*, shining: see *lucent*.] The state or quality of being lucent; light.

O lux vera, graunt us 3owr *lucense*,
That with the spryte of errour I nat seduct be.
Digby Mysteries, p. 96. (*Halliwell.*)

lucency (lū′sen-si), *n.* [See *lucence*.] The state or quality of being lucent; brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 6.

lucent (lū′sent), *a.* [= F. *luisant* = Sp. *luciente*, < L. *lucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lucere*, shine; connected with *lux* (*luc-*), light, *lumen*, a light, *luna*, the moon, etc.; < √ *luc*, shine, = Teut. √ *luh*, shine, in AS. *leóht*, etc., light: see further under *light*[1]. From L. *lucere* are also ult. E. *lucern*[1], *lucid*, *elucidate*, *translucent*, etc.] Bright; shining; lustrous; resplendent.

I meant the day-starre should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxv.

Lucent syrops tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

lucern[1] (lū′sèrn), *n.* [< ME. *lucern*, < OF. *lucerne*, *luserne*, *luiserne*, *lucarne*, a lamp, also glow-worm, also, like F. *lucarne*, a roof-window (see *lucarne*), = Sp. *lucerna*, < L. *lucerna*, a lamp, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] A lamp.

A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, *lucernes*, [and] genii holding lyres.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 375.

lucern[2] (lū′sèrn), *n.* [Also *luzern*, *luserne*, *luzern*, *luzerne*, *luzarne*, *lyserne*, etc., introduced in the first half of the 16th century, prob. in trade use (in literature, vaguely as the name of a strange wild beast), prob. < G. *lüchsern*, adj. (applied to the fur), < *luchs*, a lynx: see *lynx*.] 1†. A lynx; also, the fur of the lynx.

The *Lyserne*, the Beauer, the Sable, the Martron, the black and dunne fox. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

2†. A sort of hunting-dog.

Let me have
My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

lucern[3], *n.* See *lucerne*.

lucerna (lū-sèr′nä), *n.* [L.: see *lucern*[1].] 1. An ancient lamp. See *lucern*[1].—2. A quasi-popular name for the lantern-gurnard, *Trigla obscura*, given in allusion to the brilliant silvery band along the side of this fish.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*, having the aperture toothed and more or less twisted. *Humphreys*, 1797.

lucernal (lū-sèr′nal), *a.* [< *lucern*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light. —**Lucernal microscope**. See *microscope*.

Lucernaria (lū-sèr-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lucerna*, a lamp: see *lucern*[1].] The typical genus of *Lucernariidæ*. These animals are small, gelatinous, semi-transparent, and variously colored or phosphorescent marine organisms (jellyfishes), either swimming freely by rhythmical contraction and expansion of the umbrella, or fixed to some submerged object by means of a stalk or peduncle which grows out of the back (aboral surface) of the disk and constitutes a hydrorhiza or rootstalk. In this latter state the animal is trumpet- or bell shaped, resembling a little hand bell standing on the end of its handle, with the other end expanded into an eight-rayed limb or disk, each ray ending in a little bundle or tuft of tentacles, and the center of the disk being occupied by a four-lobed mouth leading into the body-cavity. See *Lucernariidæ*.

Lucernariadæ (lū″sèr-nā-rī′ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-adæ*.] An order of the subclass *Lucernarida*, class *Hydrozoa*, including those discophorans or jellyfishes whose polypite is single and may be fixed by a proximal aboral hydrorhiza. The umbrellar margin has short tentacular processes, and the reproductive elements are developed in the primitive hydrosome without the intervention of free zoöids. The genus *Lucernaria* may be regarded as the type, and the group itself is by some considered a synthetic or generalized type of structure, like that from which various specialized forms of acalephs may have been derived.

lucernarian (lū-sèr-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lucernaria* or the *Lucernariidæ*; calycozoan.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Lucernaria* or of the family *Lucernariidæ*; a calycozoan. See cut at *Hydrozoa* (fig. 5).

Lucernarida (lū-sèr-nar′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-ida*.] A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, in which the base of the hydrosome is developed into an umbrella in the walls of which are the reproductive organs. It is a prime division of hydrozoans, equivalent to *Discophora* in a common acceptation of that term, and has been divided like the latter into three orders: *Rhizostomea* or *Rhizostomidæ*, free and with multiple polypites; *Monostomea* or *Pelagiidæ*, free and with single polypite; and *Lucernariadæ*, free or fixed and with single polypite. The last consists of one family, coextensive with the order, and is also called *Calycozoa*. See *Discophora*.

lucernaridan (lū″sèr-nar′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucernarida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lucernarida*; a discophoran; an acraspedote medusan or jellyfish.

Lucernariidæ (lū″sèr-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Lucernariadæ*. It contains discophorans with the umbrellar margin simple and undivided, without hollow arms or margin-laps, and with simple tentacles, and having on the exumbrella a prolongation by means of which they affix themselves to foreign bodies. Genera referred to this family are *Lucernaria*, *Depastrum*, and *Carduella*.

lucernaroid (lū-sèr′nā-roid), *n.* [< *Lucernaria* + *-oid*.] The reproductive zoöid of any of the *Lucernarida*. *Nicholson*, Zoöl., 1878, ★p. 133.

lucerne, lucern[3] (lū-sèrn′), *n.* [< F. *luzerne*, formerly *luserne*, lucerne.] A leguminous plant, *Medicago sativa*, a highly valuable pasture- and forage-plant, cultivated from ancient times, now widely spread in temperate climates. In the United States it has been cultivated with especial success in southern California. It is greatly relished by animals, and under favorable conditions yields several crops in a year. It is also an improver of soil. In the western United States it is best known under the Spanish name *alfalfa*, having been introduced into California from South America. Also called *Spanish trefoil*, *French*, *Brazilian*, or *Chilian clover*, and in British usage *medic* or *purple medic*.



Flowering Branch of Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

Lucerne hammer. See *hammer*[1].

Lucianist (lū′shian-ist), *n.* [< *Lucian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of the followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the second century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.—2. Same as *Collucianist*.

lucid (lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *lucide* = Sp. *lúcido* = Pg. It. *lucido*, < L. *lucidus*, light, bright, clear, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. Emitting light; shining; bright; resplendent: as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. [Poetical, except in some technical uses. See second quotation, and def. 5.]

A court
Compact of *lucid* marbles.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Lucid stars are those which are visible without a telescope. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astronomy, p. 45.

2. Transmitting or reflecting light; clear; transparent; pellucid: as, a *lucid* stream.

Before each *lucid* panel fuming stood
A censer fed with myrrh and spiced wood.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

So wide the loneness, so *lucid* the air.
Lowell, Appledore.

3. Marked by intellectual clearness or brightness; free from obscurity or confusion of thought, or, specifically, from delirium; clear-headed; sane: as, a *lucid* mind; *lucid* perceptions; *lucid* intervals in insanity.

After some gentle Slumbers, and unusual Dreams, about the dawnings of the Day, I had a *lucid* Interval.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

4. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct: as, a *lucid* order or arrangement; a *lucid* style of writing.

A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate. *Macaulay.*

5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Smooth and very shining; reflecting light like polished metal. (*b*) Giving light; phosphorescent; luciferous.—6. In *bot.*, having a shining surface.—**Lucid interval**, in *insanity*, a period of saneness occurring in the midst of insane behavior: an intermission resembling restoration of health, as distinguished from a mere diminution of the disease.

lucida (lū′si-dä), *n.*; pl. *lucidæ* (-dē). [NL. (sc. *stella*, star), fem. of *lucidus*, bright: see *lucid*.] A star easily seen by the naked eye, as opposed to a telescopic star; also, the brightest star of a constellation, or the brightest component of a double or multiple star.

lucidity (lū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *lucidité* = It. *lucidità*, < L. as if **lucidita(t-)s*, < *lucidus*, light, bright, clear: see *lucid*.] The state of being lucid, in any sense of that word; lucidness; especially, clearness of conception or expression; intellectual transparency.

He [Voltaire] looked on things straight; and he had a marvelous logic and *lucidity*.
M. Arnold, Mixed Essays, p. 169.

Thought-transference is out of the question, and M. Richet has recourse to the theory of a sort of clairvoyance to which he gives the generic name of *lucidity*, a vision in which the ordinary optical impediments no longer act as such. *Science*, XII. 47.

=Syn. *Clearness*, *Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

lucidly (lū′sid-li), *adv.* In a lucid manner; with brightness; clearly.

He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

lucidness (lū′sid-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being lucid; lucidity; transparency.

The *lucidness* was constant, though the vial that contained it was kept stopt. *Boyle*, Works, p. 388.

Lucifer (lū′si-fèr), *n.* [= F. *Lucifer* = Sp. *Lucifero* = Pg. *Lucifer* = It. *Lucifero*, < L. *lucifer*, light-bringing, applied to the moon (Diana), and to the morning star (Venus), and poet. to day, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *lucent*, *light*[1], and *bear*[1]. The equiv. Gr. word is *φωσφόρος*: see *phosphorus*.] 1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise: when she follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, or the evening star. Applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon.

How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! Is. xiv. 12.

2. The prince of darkness; Satan. [This use arises from an early opinion that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 371.

Pandæmonium, city and proud seat
Of *Lucifer*; so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 425.

3. [*l. c.*] A match ignitible by friction with any surface, or with a specially prepared surface. It is usually made of a small splint of wood tipped with some inflammable substance, as a mixture of potassium chlorate and antimony sulphid, or more commonly of phosphorus and potassium nitrate. Also called *lucifer match*.

Every traveller should provide himself with a good handy steel, proper flint, and unfailing tinder, because *lucifers* are liable to accidents. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 189.

4. The typical genus of *Luciferidæ*.—5. (*a*) A genus of humming-birds. A species of northern Mexico and adjoining parts of the United States is *Trochilus* or *Calothorax lucifer*, having the gorgelet prolonged into a ruff. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax* or *Lucifer*, of which there are several species.

Luciferian[1] (lū-si-fē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; devilish.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, ii. § 19.

Luciferian[2] (lū-si-fē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari in the island of Sardinia during the fourth century, or to his followers.

II. *n.* One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari. The Luciferians were vehement upholders of the Nicene faith, and separated themselves from their fellow-Catholics solely on the ground that the latter showed undue leniency to those who had been received back into the church after forsaking Arianism. Also *Luciferite*.

Luciferidæ (lū-si-fer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucifer*, 4, + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracostracous or podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the



Devil Shrimp, a species of *Lucifer*.

genus *Lucifer*, and characterized by the absence of the last pair of thoracic legs. They are consequently excluded from *Decapoda*, and are either placed with the opossum-shrimps and mantis-shrimps in *Stomatopoda*, or made a separate tribe, *Aplopoda*, as by Dana.

Luciferite (lū′si-fėr-īt), *n.* [< *Lucifer* (see *Luciferian*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Luciferian*[2].

luciferous (lū-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lucifer*, light-bringing (see *Lucifer*), + *-ous*.] 1. Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 394. [Rare.]—2. In *entom.*, having phosphorescent organs: applied to insects which emit light, as the glow-worm.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; Luciferian; Satanic. [Rare.]

This *Luciferous* and gluttonous heart.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 32.

luciferously (lū-sif′e-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In a luciferous manner; so as to enlighten or illuminate. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 8. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] Satanically; diabolically.

Euery vulgarly-esteemed upstart dares breake the dreadfull dignity of antient and autenticall Poesie, and presume *Luciferously* to proclame in place thereof repugnant precepts of their owne spaune.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

lucific (lū-sif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *lucificus*, light-making, < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *facere*, make.] Producing light. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. ii. § 14. [Rare.]

luciform (lū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of light; resembling light.

Plato speaketh of the mind, or soul, as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled αὐγοειδές, a *luciform* æthereal vehicle.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 171.

Lucifrian†, *a.* An improper form of *Luciferian*[1]. *Marston*.

lucifugous (lū-sif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *lucifugus*, shunning the light, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *fugere*, flee.] Shunning light; avoiding daylight: applied to various animals, as bats, cockroaches, etc.

lucigen (lū′si-jen), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + √ *gen*, produce: see *-gen*.] **I.** *n.* A modern lamp of great illuminating power, in which oil is burned under conditions which produce and maintain for probably the longest possible time in an illuminating flame a white heat in the carbon particles. The principle upon which the lamp operates is the atomization of the oil by the action of escaping compressed air heated during its passage to the atomizing jet. The oil and air are thus intimately mingled, at a high temperature at the instant of ignition, in such proportions as to gain the maximum illuminating effect.

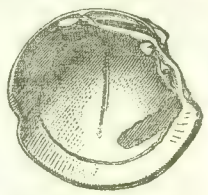
II. *a.* A term applied to a system of lighting by lucigens.

The new system of lighting known as *lucigen* permits of obtaining an intense light of great brilliancy under very remarkable conditions. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 147.

Luciidæ (lū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucius* + *-idæ*.] The pikes, as a family of fishes: same as *Esocidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

lucimeter (lū-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. A photometer.—2. A sunshine-recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation.

Lucina (lū-sī′nä), *n.* [L., the goddess of childbirth, prop. fem. of *lucinus*, < *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Eileithyia.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Lucinidæ*, having both lateral and cardinal teeth. *L. dentata* is a species whose white shell shows concentric lines of growth overlaid with oblique radiate striation. *Bruguière*, 1791. (*b*) A genus of flies of the family *Sciomyzidæ*, containing two large gray European species resembling members of the genus *Scatophaga*. *Meigen*, 1830. (*c*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Walker*, 1870.



Lucina pennsylvanica.

Lucinacea (lū-si-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integropalliate dimyarian mollusks, represented by the *Lucinidæ* and related families.

lucinacean (lū-si-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucinacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lucinacea*.

Lucinidæ (lū-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of integropalliate siphonate bivalve mollusks. The anal and branchial orifices are well defined but scarcely siphonate; the mouth is very small, and the labial palpi are rudimentary; the branchiæ are large and double, and the foot is vermiform. The shell is subcircular and equivalve, the hinge typically with two cardinal and two lateral teeth in each valve, but variable and sometimes edentulous; the ligament is marginal and subinternal, and the anterior muscular impression elongated. The genera and species are numerous; the living ones are found in temperate and tropical seas; fossil forms go back to the Silurian. See *Lucina*.

lucioid (lū′si-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *lucius*, a pike (see *Lucius*), + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a pike. *Sir J. Richardson*.

II. *a.* Like a pike; esocine.

Luciola (lū-sī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < It. *lucciola*, a firefly, formerly also a glow-worm, < *luce*, < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *light*[1].] A genus of fireflies of the family *Lampyridæ*, having a short transverse prothorax, carinate, and narrowly margined. It is widely distributed, with over 50 species, usually dark-brown and yellow. *L. lusitanica* is a highly luminous species, which may emit flashes every two or three seconds.

Lucioperca (lū″si-ō-pėr′kä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lucius*, a pike, + L. *perca*, perch.] A Cuvierian genus of percoid fishes; the pike-perches. *L.* (*Sandra*) *sandra* is the giant pike-perch of Europe, 3 or 4 feet long, of voracious habits and valuable as a food-fish. Preferably *Sandrus*.

Lucius (lū′si-us), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike; cf. Gr. λύκος, a kind of fish, lit. 'wolf', = L. *lupus*, wolf: see *Lupus*. Hence ult. (< LL. *lucius*) E. *luce*[1].] A genus of fishes, the pikes: same as *Esox*.

luck[1] (luk), *n.* [< ME. *luk*, *lukke* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *luk* = D. *luk*, *geluk* = MLG. *lucke*, LG. *luk* (= Icel. *lukka* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lykke*, < Ɣ.) = OHG. **gilucchi* (not recorded), MHG. *gelücke*, *glücke*, G. *glück*, good fortune, luck, happiness; prob. orig. only HG., the LG. forms being prob., like the Scand., from the HG. Connection with D. *lokken* = OHG. *locchōn*, MHG. G. *locken* = Icel. *lokka* = Sw. *locka* = Dan. *lokke*, allure, entice, seems improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] 1. Fortune; hap; that which happens to a person by chance, conceived as having a real tendency to be favorable or unfavorable, or as if there were an inward connection between a succession of fortuitous occurrences having the same character as favorable or unfavorable. Thus, gamesters say that one ought to continue to play while the *luck* is in one's favor and leave off when the *luck* turns against one.

To tell of good or evil *luck*,
Of plagues, of dearths, or seasons' quality.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

Here's a Trout has taken my fly: I had rather have lost a crown. What *luck* 's this! he was a lovely fish, and turned up a side like a salmon.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 251.

Gay *luck* to our hunters!—how nobly they ride!
Whittier, Hunters of Men.

2. Good fortune; favorable hap; a supposed something, pertaining to a person, at least for a time, giving to fortuitous events a favorable character; also, in a weakened sense, a fortuitous combination of favorable occurrences.

His Iests best become him because they come from him rudely and vnaffected: and hee has the *lucke* commonly to haue them famous.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

They [young men who gamble] think they are "trying their *luck*," as the phrase is; but if they could be convinced that it is not their *luck* which they are trying, but only a fraction of it, their opponent having the rest in his pocket, they would show themselves . . averse to risks in which it is more than an even chance against them.
De Morgan, Probabilities, i.

Luck may, and often does, have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings spent as soon as got, but not in any lasting triumph over time.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 117.

3. An object with which good fortune is thought to be connected; especially, a vessel for holding liquid, as a drinking-cup. There are several such vessels surviving in England, as the Luck of Edenhall, preserved in a manor-house in the county of Cumberland.

The drinking-glass of crystal tall;
They call it the *Luck* of Edenhall.
Longfellow, The Luck of Edenhall.

Fisherman's luck. See *fisherman*.—**Greasy luck.** See *greasy*, 9.—**To be down on one's luck**, to be in bad luck. [Colloq.]

They say that when Mrs. C. was particularly *down on her luck*, she gave concerts and lessons in music here and there.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

=Syn. See *happy*.

luck[1] (luk), *v.* [< ME. *lukken* (= MLG. *lucken*); from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To be lucky. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To make lucky. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

luck[2] (luk), *n.* [A var. of *lock*[2].] A lock of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner.

She straight slipp'd off the Wall and Band,
And laid aside her *Lucks* and Twitches.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate, l. 30.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week—there is a bunch of *lucks* down cellar; bring them up.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

Luckenbooth brooch. A brooch of a fashion formerly sold in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh, usually heart-shaped and of silver, sometimes of more elaborate pattern, as of two hearts conjoined, and often bearing inscriptions. These brooches were used as gifts of love and betrothal.

luckie, *n.* See *lucky*[2].

luckily (luk′i-li), *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue: as, *luckily* we escaped injury.

luckiness (luk′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; favorable issue or event.

luckite (luk′īt), *n.* [*Luck*(*y Boy*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral melanterite, or hydrous ferrous sulphate, containing a small amount of manganese. It is found at the "Lucky Boy" silver-mine in Utah.

luckless (luk′les), *a.* [< *luck*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no luck; suffering mischance; unlucky; unsuccessful: as, a *luckless* gamester.

Ah, *luckless* poet! stretch thy lungs and roar.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 324.

2. Unattended by luck; bringing or marked by ill luck or misfortune; unfortunate; unfavorable: as, a *luckless* adventure.

The night-crow cried, aboding *luckless* time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

=Syn. Unlucky, ill-starred, ill-fated.

lucklessly (luk′les-li), *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

lucklessness (luk′les-nes), *n.* The state of being luckless or unfortunate. *Imp. Dict.*

luck-penny (luk′pen′i), *n.* 1. A small sum given back "for luck" to the purchaser or payer by the person who receives money in a bargain or other transaction. [Scotch and Irish.]—2. A copper tossed overboard "for luck."

lucky[1] (luk′i), *a.* and *n.* [< *luck*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success: as, a *lucky* adventurer.

This is fairy gold, boy. . . . We are *lucky*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 129.

2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

So may some gentle Muse
With *lucky* words favour my destined urn;
And, as he passes, turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 20.

Well met, gentlemen; this is *lucky* that we meet so just together at this very door.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Mr. Chivery, who was a man of few words, had, on sundry Sunday mornings given his boy what he termed "a *lucky* touch" on the shoulder signifying that he considered such commendation of him to Good Fortune, preparatory to his that day declaring his passion and becoming triumphant. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xviii.

3. Bulky; full; superabundant: as, *lucky* measure. [Scotch.]—**4.** Handy. [Colloq.]

Bellm. Perhaps I may have occasion to use you; you used to be a *lucky* rogue upon a pinch.
Mart. Ay, master, and I have not forgot it yet.
Mrs. Centlivre, Love's Contrivance, i.

Lucky money, coins worn or carried by way of a charm—sometimes ancient or foreign money.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Fortunate*, etc. See *happy*.

II. *n.* See the phrase.—**To cut one's lucky, make one's lucky**, to get away; escape. [Low.]

Charley and I *made our lucky* up the wash'us chimney.
Dickens, Oliver Twist.

lucky[1] (luk'i), *adv.* [< *lucky*, *a.*] More than enough; too: as, *lucky* severe; *lucky* long. [Scotch.]

lucky[2], **luckie** (luk'i), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *lucky*[1], in a sense like that of *goody*.] An elderly woman; a grandam; goody: prefixed to a person's name: as, *Lucky* M'Laren. [Scotch.]

lucky-bag (luk'i-bag), *n.* A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners.

Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the *lucky bag*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 310.

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, -dad'i), *n.* A grandfather. [Scotch.]

lucky-hands (luk'i-handz), *n.* A widely distributed fern, *Dryopteris Filix-mas*: so named from the resemblance of the young unexpanded frond to a hand. The fronds, as well as the roots, were used by ignorant and superstitious people as preservatives against witchcraft and enchantment.

lucky-minnie (luk'i-min'i), *n.* A grandmother. [Scotch.]

lucky-proach (luk'i-prōch), *n.* A fish, the father-lasher. [Scotch.]

lucky-stone (luk'i-stōn), *n.* An ear-stone or otolith of a fish, superstitiously regarded as bringing luck to the owner or wearer.

lucrative (lū'krā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *lucratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lucrativo*, < L. *lucrativus*, profitable, < *lucrari*, pp. *lucratus*, gain: see *lucre*, *v.*] **1.** Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; highly profitable: as, a *lucrative* transaction; a *lucrative* business or office.—**2†.** Greedy of gain; self-seeking.

Let not thy prayer be *lucrative*, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Lucrative office, an office to which compensation is attached, or perquisites.—**Lucrative succession**, in *Scots law*, a passive title whereby an heir apparent who accepts a gratuitous grant from his ancestor of any part of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir may be subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.=**Syn. 1.** Paying, remunerative.

lucrative-y (lū'krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

lucre (lū'kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *luker*; < ME. **lukre* (erroneously *lurke*, *luk*, Prompt. Parv.), < OF. (and F.) *lucre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lucro*, < L. *lucrum*, gain, with formative *-crum*, from √ *lu*, which appears also in Ir. *luach*, price, wages, Gr. λεία, λήϊ, booty (see *Lestes*), OBulg. *lovŭ*, booty (Russ. *lovitĕ*, take as booty); AS. *leán* = OS. OFries. *lōn* = D. *loon* = MLG. *lōn* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward.] Gain in money or goods; profit: often, in a restricted sense, base or unworthy gain; money or wealth as the object of sordid greed; hence, greed.

Not greedy of filthy *lucre*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

Love to my child, and *lucre* of the portion,
Provoked me. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 6.

Until I gave one of them a small knife to cut betel nuts, he would not go with us; but for the *lucre* of that he conducted us to a town.
Rob. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 424).

lucre†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *luker*; < OF. *lucrer*, < L. *lucrari*, gain, < *lucrum*, gain: see *lucre*, *n.*] To gain. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 182, l. 35.

Lucretian (lū-krē'shiạn), *a.* [< *Lucretius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to any member of the ancient Roman gens of the Lucretii; especially, relating to or characteristic of the Roman poet and philosopher Titus Lucretius Carus (about 98–55 B. C.), eminent as a poet, and as the most important exponent of the Epicurean philosophy.

lucriferous† (lū-krif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *lucrum*, gain, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Gainful; profitable.

The grand thing that is like to keep this experiment from being as generally useful as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous* is the dearness of sal armoniack.
Boyle, Works, III. 148.

lucriferousness† (lū-krif'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* Profitableness. *Boyle*, Works, II. 30.

lucrific† (lū-krif'ik), *a.* [< L. *lucrificus*, gainful, < *lucrum*, gain, + *facere*, make.] Producing profit; gainful. *Ash.*

lucrious†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lucrous*.

lucrous (lū'krus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also erroneously *lucrious*; = Sp. Pg. It. *lucroso*, < L. *lucrosus*, gainful, < *lucrum*, gain: see *lucre*.] Of or pertaining to lucre or gain. [Rare.]

Free from the muck-worm miser's *lucrous* rage,
In calm contentment's cottag'd vale of life.
Cooper, Tomb of Shakespeare.

luctation (luk-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *luctatio(n-)*, a wrestling, < *luctari*, pp. *luctatus*, wrestle, strive. Cf. *eluctate*, *reluct*, *reluctant*.] Effort to overcome in a contest; struggle; contest. [Rare.]

luctiferous† (luk-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *luctifer*, < *luctus*, sorrow, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Causing or bringing sorrow or mourning. *Bailey*, 1731.

luctual† (luk'tụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *luctus*, sorrow, < *lugere*, pp. *luctus*, mourn.] Relating to or producing grief.

luctuous† (luk'tụ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *luctuose*, < L. *luctuosus*, sorrowful, < *luctus*, sorrow: see *luctual*.] Sorrowful; full of sorrow. *Bailey*, 1731.

lucubrate (lū'kụ̄-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lucubrated*, ppr. *lucubrating*. [< L. *lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubrare* (> It. *lucubrare* = Pg. Sp. *lucubrar* = F. *lucubrer*), work by candle-light, < (LL.) *lucubrum* (ML. *lucubrum*, a faint light), < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*. Cf. *elucubrate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To study earnestly or laboriously, as by candle-light; think closely or seriously; meditate.

I like to speak and *lucubrate* my fill.
Byron, Beppo, st. 47.

II. *trans.* To elaborate, as by laborious night study.

lucubration (lū-kụ̄-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lucubration* = Sp. *lucubración* = Pg. *lucubração* = It. *lucubrazione*, < L. *lucubratio(n-)*, working by candle-light, < *lucubrare*, pp. *lucubratus*, work by candle-light: see *lucubrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of lucubrating; close study or thought; careful consideration; meditation.—**2.** A product of thought or study; a written composition; an essay or treatise.

Your monthly *lucubrations* are widely diffused over all the dominions of Great Britain.
Goldsmith, Essay, National Concord.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated 'a work.'
Irving.

lucubrator (lū'kụ̄-brā-tọr), *n.* [< *lucubrate* + *-or*.] One who lucubrates.

lucubratory (lū'kụ̄-brā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *lucubratorius*, working by candle-light, < *lucubrare*, pp. *lucubratus*, work by candle-light: see *lucubrate*, *light*[1].] Composed by candle-light; pertaining to nocturnal study or serious thought.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.
Pope, to Mr. Cromwell, Dec. 21, 1711.

lucubrum (lū'kụ̄-brum), *n.* [ML.: see *lucubrate*.] Same as *cresset*, 1.

luculc (lū'kūl), *n.* [= F. *lucule*, < NL. as if **lucula*, dim. of L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *luculent*.] In *astron.*, a small luminous spot on the sun.

luculent (lū'kụ̄-lẹnt), *a.* [ME. *luculent* = It. *luculento*, < L. *luculentus*, full of light, bright, splendid, < *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*, *light*[1].] **1.** Bright; luminous; transparent.

Trie oute the grape unhurt, neither to ripe,
Neither to soure, as gemmes *luculent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

It emitted a *luculent* flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

luculently (lū'kụ̄-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a luculent manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously.

Nowhere has the transition . . . been so *luculently* shown as here.
Max Müller, Science of Lang., N. S., p. 542.

Luculia (lụ̄-kū'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1826), from the Nepalese name, *Luculi swa*, of one of the species, *L. gratissima*.] A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ* and of the tribe *Cinchoneæ*, distinguished by the imbricated lobes of the corolla, on the throat or tube of which the included stamens are inserted. There are two species, one found in the Himalaya and the other in the Khasia mountains. The best-known species is *L. gratissima*, a small tree with opposite ovate-lanceolate leaves, and very fragrant cymes of showy pink flowers. It is a highly ornamental hothouse-plant.

Lucuma (lụ̄-kū'mạ̄), *n.* [NL., from the Peruv. name.] A name proposed by Molina in 1782 for a genus of sapotaceous plants considered by some recent authors to belong to *Achras*. This genus is characterized by four- or five-parted flowers, coriaceous exstipulate leaves, the staminodia or abortive stamens alternate with the fertile ones (although sometimes few or wanting), and seeds without albumen. It embraces about 46 species, chiefly South American, but extending from Chile to Mexico and the West Indies; a very few, however, occur in Australia and New Caledonia. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice and clusters of small or middle-sized flowers in the axils of the leaves or on the older joints. *Achras Zapota* and *A. multiflora* (*Lucuma multiflora* of de Candolle) of the West Indies are called *bully-trees*, the former of which is the mammee-sapota or marmalade-tree. The fruit contains a pleasant-flavored pulp, resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste. *Ponteria Caimito* (*Lucuma Caimito* of Roemer) of Peru has a smaller fruit, which is said to be superior in flavor to the last-named. *A. obovata* (*Lucuma obovata* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth), also of Peru, is cultivated in Chile under the name of *lucuma de Coquimbo*.

Lucumo (lū'kụ̄-mō), *n.* [L., also *lucomo*, *lucmo*, an inspired person, an Etruscan prince or priest; a word of Etruscan origin.] Among the ancient Etruscans, the head of a patrician or noble family uniting in himself the characters of priest and prince; in general, one of the Etruscan nobility. To this class the kings also seem to have belonged.

And plainly and more plainly
Now might the burghers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
Each warlike *Lucumo*.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 23.

lucus a non lucendo (lū'kus ā non lụ̄-sen'dō). [L.: *lucus*, a wood or grove, esp. one sacred to a deity; *a*, from; *non*, not; *lucendo*, abl. gerund of *lucere*, shine (see *lca*[1], *a-*[10], *non*, *lucent*); that is, a grove is called *lucus* (which is in form like *lucus* (*lucu-*), a light, *lucere*, be light, shine, *lucidus*, light) because it is *not* light: in allusion to the attempt of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Quintilian to derive *lucus*, a grove, from *lucere*, shine. The two words are in fact connected, *lucus* (like *grove*) being orig. an open light space in a wood.] An absurd etymology or derivation; hence, anything inconsequent or illogical. Sometimes shortened to *lucus a non*.

lud[1]**†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *loud*.

lud[2]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*[3].

Lud[3] (lud), *n.* A minced form of *Lord*, in petty oaths: also vulgarly in address: as, my *lud*.

Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

ludby†, *n.* Same as *loteby*.

Luddism (lud'izm), *n.* [< *Ludd(ite)* + *-ism*.] The practices or opinions of the Luddites.

Luddite (lud'īt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of a conspiracy of workmen in England (1811–1816) banded together for the destruction of improved machines, under the delusion that these diminished employment: said to have called themselves *Luddites* from an imbecile named Ned *Lud*, who broke two stocking-frames from anger. The disturbances created by them were called Luddite riots, and required stern measures for their repression.

Who makes the quartern loaf and *Luddites* rise?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, No. 1.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Luddites: as, *Luddite* riots.

luddock†, *n.* [ME. *luddock*, *luddok*.] Loin. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 43.

luden†, *n.* Same as *leden*.

ludibrious† (lụ̄-dib'ri-us), *a.* [= Pg. *ludibrioso*, < LL. *ludibriosus*, scornful, < L. *ludibrium*, a mockery, < *ludere*, play, sport: see *ludicrous*.] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. [Rare.]

Needlesse it shall be to refute this phansie, which falleth to the ground of i'selfe as a *ludibrious* follie of the man.
Tooker, Fabric of the Church (1604), p. 119.

ludibundness† (lū'di-bund-nes), *n.* [< **ludibund* (not recorded) (< L. *ludibundus*, sportive, < *ludere*, play) + *-ness*.] Sportiveness; playfulness.

That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaieus, and such like sportful and ludicrous productions.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xv. § 14.

ludicrous (lū'di-krus), *a.* [= OF. *ludicre* = Pg. It. *ludicro*, < L. *ludicrus*, sportive, < *ludus*, play, < *ludere*, play, sport. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illude*, *prelude*.] Serving for or exciting

sport; laughable from singularity or grotesqueness; adapted to cause sportive laughter or ridicule; absurd.

He has, therefore, in his whole volume, nothing burlesque, and seldom anything *ludicrous* or familiar.
Johnson, Waller.

The Duke [of Newcastle] was in a state of *ludicrous* distress. He ran about chattering and crying, asking advice and listening to none. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=Syn. *Funny, Comical, Droll, Ludicrous, Ridiculous, Laughable.* Either the direct action of laughter or a corresponding sentiment is included in the signification of all these terms. (*Crabb*, Synonymes, p. 578.) In this respect *laughable* is the generic word, but it is also one of the strongest. *Funny* is the weakest of the list, ranging from the meaning of 'amusing' or 'odd' down to its colloquial use in the sense of strange.' *Comical* still retains a faint suggestion of its origin in connection with the drama, being primarily used in connection with something done or seen, and hence something viewed by the mind: a *comical* predicament is just such as would be fit for exhibition in a comedy. *Droll* especially implies the odd or unfamiliar: as, a *droll* story, idea, fellow. *Ludicrous* is an advance in strength upon *comical*, as *comical* is an advance upon *funny*. *Ridiculous* is the only word in the list that throws contempt or even discredit upon the person concerned: it is allowable to tell a *ludicrous* story about one's friend, but not a story that makes him appear *ridiculous*. A thing may be *ludicrous*, etc., on account of its unreasonableness or violation of common sense; if it is *ridiculous*, it is certainly on that account. That is *laughable* which simply provokes a hearty laugh.

ludicrously (lū'di-krus-li), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner; sportively; grotesquely.

You wrong me in thinking I quoted a text from my saint *ludicrously*. *Walpole*, To Lady Hervey, Nov. 21, 1765.

ludicrousness (lū'di-krus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ludicrous.

ludification† (lū'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ludificazione*, < L. *ludificatio(n-)*, derision, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of, < *ludus*, play (< *ludere*, play), + *facere*, make.] The act of making sport of anything; ridicule; mockery.

The Lords . . . swear by the holy Altar to be revenged for this *Ludification* and injurious Dealing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Some [Puritans] are of a linsey-woolsey disposition, . . . all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only; full of *ludification*, and injurious dealing, and cruelty.
Josselyn (Tyler's Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 181).

ludificatory† (lū-dif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *ludificatorius*, mocking, < L. *ludificator*, a mocker, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of: see *ludification*.] Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxix.

ludlamite (lud'lam-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Ludlam*, an English mineralogist.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in bright-green monoclinic crystals. It is found near Truro in Cornwall, and is associated with vivianite in cavities in pyrite.

Ludlow group. In *geol.*, in England, a series of rocks, consisting chiefly of shales, with occasionally an intercalated belt of limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian and lying above the Wenlock group, into which it graduates downward, and with whose fauna it has a large number of species in common. The group is typically developed between Ludlow in Shropshire and Aymestrey in Hereford, and the name was given by Murchison because the town of Ludlow stands on beds of this age.

Ludlow's code. See *code*.

Ludolphian, Ludolfian (lū-dol'fi-an), *a.* [< *Ludolph* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the mathematician Ludolf van Ceulen (died 1610), who calculated the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter to the equivalent of 35 places of decimals, and wished the value to be engraved upon his tombstone.

ludus Helmontii (lū'dus hel-mon'ti-ī). [NL., 'Helmont's amusement,' so called from Jan Baptista van *Helmont*, a Belgian chemist and physician of the 17th century (died 1644), who believed in the efficacy of such stones (and who gave gas the name it bears: see *gas*); L. *ludus*, play, sport, amusement.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature of which is not known, used by the ancients as a remedy in calculous affections.—2. A calculous concretion occurring in an animal body.—3†. A variety of septaria in which the sparry veins are frequent and anastomosing.

Ludwigia (lud-wij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after C. G. *Ludwig*, professor of botany at Leipsic, and contemporary with Linnæus.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Onagraceæ;* the false or bastard loosestrife. It is characterized by having from three to six petals, entire or two-lobed, sometimes wanting; from three to six stamens; and a three- to six-celled ovary, which becomes, in fruit, a septicidal capsule. They are herbs with opposite or alternate leaves, usually lanceolate in shape, and with the flowers almost always solitary in the axils of the leaves, sometimes in terminal heads. About 25 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. *L. alternifolia* of the eastern United States, on account of its cubical pod, is called *seedbox*, and also *bowman's-root*. *Isnardia palustris*, the water-purslane, sometimes referred to this genus, is a common weed in ditches and shallow ponds.

ludwigite (lud'wig-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Ludwig*, a chemist of Vienna.] A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in dark-green to black masses with a fine fibrous structure.

lue (lū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lued*, ppr. *luing*. [Origin obscure.] To sift: a miners' term. [Prov. Eng.]

I had new models made of the sieves for *lueing*, the box and trough, the buddle, wreck, and tool.
Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas, ii. (*Davies.*)

Lueroth's theorem. See *theorem*.

lues (lū'ēz), *n.* [L., a plague, pestilence.] A plague or pestilence: used with adjectives to designate various specific or contagious affections.—**Lues venerea**, venereal disease; syphilis.

luetic (lū-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *lues*, plague, + *-etic* as in *pyretic*, etc.] Diseased; plague-stricken; specifically, affected with syphilis; syphilitic.

luft†, *n.* An obsolete form of *love*[1].

lufe[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *love*[1].

lufe[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *loof*[1].

lufe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*[2], *luff*[2].

lufer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lover*[1].

luff[1] (luf), *n.* 1. A variant of *loof*[1].—2. The wooden case in which the light is carried in the ★sport of lowbelling. *Halliwell.*

luff[2] (luf), *n.* [A later form of *loof*[2], q. v.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof.

Schipe-mene scharply schotene thaire portez,
Launchez lede [cast the lead] apone *lufe*, lacchene ther depez,
Lukkes to the lade-sterne whene the lyghte faillez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 750.

(*b*) The weather-gage, or part of a ship toward the wind. (*c*) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (*d*) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (*e*) A luff-tackle.—**Luff upon luff**, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.—**To keep the luff.** See *keep*.—**To spring her luff**, to answer the helm by sailing nearer the ★wind: said of a ship.

luff[2] (luf), *v.* [A later form of *loof*[2], formerly also *louf* (= Dan. *luffe*), < D. *loeven*, loof, luff; from the noun: see *luff*[2], *loof*[2], *n.* Cf. *laveer*, from the same source.] I. *trans. Naut.*, to bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 18.

II. *intrans.* To steer or come nearer to the wind.

For hauing mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and *loofed* for another; some scraped vs, and some happily escaped vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 65.

The other tacked after him, and came close up to his nether quarter, gave his broad side, and so *loufed* up to windward. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

Luff round, or luff alee, the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

luff[3] (luf), *n.* [Abbr. of **luftenant* for *leftenant*, now spelled *lieutenant*.] Lieutenant: as, he is first *luff*. [Naval slang.]

Luffa (luf'ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < Ar. *lūfa*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and of the tribe *Cucumerineæ*, characterized by the staminate flowers growing in racemes, the petioles without glands, and the large fruits dry, fibrous, and opening by a lid at the apex. They are climbing herbs, with monœcious flowers, which are large and white, and five- or seven-lobed leaves. Seven species are known, natives of the tropics. The fruit is dry and oblong or cylindrical in shape, the numerous seeds being located in a network of coarse and strong fibers, which in some species are capable of being detached entire, cleansed of all other matters, and used like a coarse, tough fabric. *L. Luffa* (*Momordica Luffa* of Linnæus) is the washing- or towel-gourd, so called because its dried fruit is cut up and used as a flesh-brush. The fibrous interior of these gourds is known in commerce under the names *loof*, *liff*, etc. See *strainer-vine*.

luffer-board (luf'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *louver-board*. See *louver-window*.

luffer-boarding (luf'ėr-bōr'ding), *n.* See *boarding*.

luff-hook (luf'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

luff-tackle (luf'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, the standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double: variously used as occasion may require.

lufsom†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lovesome*.

luft†, *a.* A Middle English form of *left*[1].

lug[1] (lug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lugged*, ppr. *lugging*. [< ME. *luggen* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **geluggian* being an invention of Somner's), < Sw. *lugga* = Norw. *lugga*, pull (by the hair), a secondary form (depending on Sw. *lugg*, the forelock, = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head: see *lug*[2]) of **luka*, pull, pull up, = Dan. *luge*, pull up (weeds), = AS. *lūcan* = OFries. *lūka* = MD. *lūken*, pull up (weeds), > E. dial. *louk*, *lowk*, *look*, pull up (weeds): see *louk*[2], *lowk*[2], *look*[2]. Cf. *lug*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag. [Now chiefly colloq.]

With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune
Luggit hym out to the laund, lefte hym for ded;
And fore agayne to the fyght thaire feris to help.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6663.

Why, this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 31.

To tread on his corns, or *lug* him thrice by both ears, or pinch his arm black and blue.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Laputa, vi.

2. To carry, as something heavy or burdensome; bear laboriously.

He *lugged* her along like a pedlar's pack.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

To *lug* the ponderous volume off in state.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 118.

Ragged urchins were *lugging* home sticks of cordwood.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 16.

Especially—3†. To drag or pull about by the ears or head, as a bear or a bull, to excite it to action; bait; worry.

Like a common Garden-bull,
I do but take breath to be *lugg'd* again.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

4†. To geld.

S' blood, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a *lugged* bear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 83.

His ears hang laving like a new *lugg'd* swine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 72.

To lug in, to introduce by main force, or without appositeness. [Colloq.]

He could not tell that story (of Crompton's), which I begged him to do, and which would not have been *lugged in* neck and shoulders, because everybody was telling just such stories. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 27, 1830.

To lug out†, to draw (a sword). [Colloq.]

Their cause they to an easier issue put,
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 76.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull with effort: followed by *at*.

This huge and monstrous galliasse, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to *lug at* the oares.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 601.

He would let Caroline *lug at* his hair till his dim wandering grey eyes winked and watered again with pain.
W. Collins, Family Secret, p. 223.

2. To move heavily, or with resistance; drag.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

When rollers are tacky or s'ick together they are said to ★*lug*. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

lug[1] (lug), *n.* [< *lug*[1], *v.*] 1. Anything that moves slowly or with difficulty; something of a heavy, lumpish, or sluggish nature. Specifically—(*a*) A slug; a sluggard. (*b*) A worm used for bait; a lugworm. (*c*) The bib (a fish). [Prov. Eng.] (*d*†) A heavy or slow-acting bow.

The same reason I find true in two bows that I have, whereof the one is quick of cast, . . .—the other is a *lug*, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Giles), p. 14.

2. Same as *lug-sail*.

They have not got to dip their sail as we have, every time we tack; . . . now you go to the helm, and I and the boy will dip the *lug*. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xvii.

3. *pl.* Affected manners; "airs": as, to put on *lugs*. [Slang.]—**Axis of lug**, that position of the instantaneous axis of rotation of a body turning about a fixed point in which the direction of pressure coincides with ★that of the axis.

lug[2] (lug), *n.* [Partly < Sw. *lugg*, the forelock, = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head; partly < *lug*[1], *v.*, the orig. verb.] 1†. The lobe of the ear.—2. The ear. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A fine round head when those two *lugs* are off,
To trundle through a pillory!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

I wad like ill to wait till Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gudyill cam to pu' us out by the *lug* and the horn.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

3. A projecting part of some object resembling more or less in form or position the human ear. (*a*) A projecting piece or ear on a vessel or other object to serve as a handle, or on a tile or the like to afford it a hold when used in roofing.

The first [tile] is moulded with a *lug*, which secures itself in position by catching above the lath of the roof; the second shows a tile moulded with two *lugs*, by which it engages the tiles of the courses above and below.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 330.

Projecting *lugs*, to which the copper bars are attached.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 143.

(*b*) In *mach.*, a projecting piece; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

The ring is fastened to the plug, and held to the breech by the *lugs* and boss.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 36.

(*c*) A projecting piece upon a founders' flask or mold. (*d*) In single harness, one of the two loops of leather dependent from the saddle, one on each side, through which the shafts are passed for support. (*e*) The arm of a bee-frame.

4. A jamb or side wall of a recess, as a fireplace.

And for him who sat by the chimney *lug*,
Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

5. A grade of tobacco.

In this condition the leaves [of tobacco] are stripped from the stems, sorted into qualities, such as *lugs*, or lower leaves, "firsts," and "seconds." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 424.

To blaw in one's lug. See *blaw*.

lug[2] (lug), *v. t.* [< *lug*[2], *n.*] To form with a lug or projection: as, to *lug* a door-sill (that is, to hollow out or chamfer off the upper and outer angle of the stone to within a short distance of each end, the parts not cut away forming the lugs).

lug[3] (lug), *n.* [Perhaps < *lug*[1], *v.*, pull (pluck); but cf. *log*[1].] **1.** A rod or pole.—**2.** A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching.—**3†.** A measure of length, properly 15 feet 1 inch, but sometimes 16½, 18, or 20 feet (a *lug* of coppice-wood in Herefordshire was 49 square yards); a pole or perch. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

And eke that ample Pitt, yet far renownd
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of grownd,
Into the which retourning backe he fell.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 11.

lug-a-leaf (lug′ą-lēf), *n.* The brill. *Willughby.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lugbait (lug′bāt), *n.* Same as *lugworm*.

lug-bolt (lug′bōlt), *n.* A cylindrical bolt to which is welded a flat iron bar. The head is usually a hook which is received by a lug, or it passes through the lug and is held by a nut. Sometimes the flat bar has holes by which it is fastened to a timber by separate bolts or screws. Also called *strap-bolt*.

lugdore†, *n.* Same as *lokdore*.

luge†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

lug-foresail (lug′fōr″sāl or -sl), *n.* In a schooner, a foresail set without any boom.

luggage (lug′ąj), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** Anything to be carried that is cumbersome and heavy.

What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage?*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 231.

My misfortune made me think before
My life a tedious and painful trouble,
My very soul a *luggage*, and too heavy
For me to carry. *Shirley*, The Wedding, v. 2.

2. Baggage; especially, a traveler's baggage. [In this special sense chiefly in Great Britain.]

The *luggage* is too great that followes your camp.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

I left my servant at the railway looking after the *luggage*—very heavy train and vast quantity of it in the van.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.

luggage-saddle (lug′ąj-sad″l), *n.* A pad on which goods or personal effects are carried on a led horse.

luggage-van (lug′ąj-van), *n.* A railway-car for luggage; a baggage-car. [British.]

luggatee (lug-ą-tē′), *n.* The turbot. [Prov. Eng.]

lugged (lug′ed, lugd), *a.* [< *lug*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having ears, or appendages resembling ears.

The long fool's coat, the huge slop, the *lugg'd* boot.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, i. 10.

O rare! to see thee fizz and freath
I' th' *lugget* caup!
Burns, Scotch Drink.


Lugger.

lugger[1] (lug′ėr), *n.* [A var. of *logger* (?) (D. *logger*) or < *lug*[1], *n.*, lug-sail, + *-er*[1] (?). Hence F. *lougre*, Sp. Pg. *lugre*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts, often with a running bowsprit and always with lug-sails. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the lug-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

It appears that the Fair Rosamond had captured a *lugger* with one hundred and sixty Africans, and shortly after saw the Black Joke in chase of two other *luggers*.
Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 333.

lugger[2] (lug′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *jugger*.] Same as *jugger*.

luggie (lug′i), *n.* [< *lug*[2] + *-ie*, *-y*[4].] A little dish having lugs or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstane,
The *luggies* three are ranged. *Burns*, Halloween.

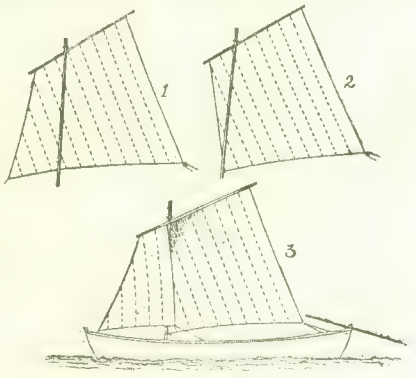
luggun (lug′un), *n.* Same as *laggan*.

luggur falcon. Same as *jugger*.

lug-mark (lug′märk), *n.* An ear-mark for identification, as on a sheep or a dog.

lug-perch (lug′pėrch), *n.* A long measure: same as *lug*[3], 3.

lug-sail (lug′sāl), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *sail;* or perhaps < *lug*[2] (with ref. to the upper corner or 'ear' of the sail?) + *sail*.] A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length: a common rig for boats of men-of-war. Also *lug*.—**Lug-sail boat,** a boat rigged with a lug-sail; a lugger.


1, Dipping Lug-sail; 2, Standing Lug-sail; 3, Split Lug-sail.

lugubriosity (lū-gū-bri-os′i-ti), *n.* [As *lugubrious* + *-ity*.] Lugubriousness. *Imp. Dict.*

lugubrious (lū-gū′bri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *lugubrous;* with suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *lugubre*), < L. *lugubris*, mournful, mourning, < *lugere*, mourn; cf. Gr. λυγρός, sad, λοιγός, destruction.] **1.** Characterized by or expressing mourning or sorrow; mournful; doleful; funereal; dejected: as, *lugubrious* wailing; a *lugubrious* look or voice.

Act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.
Hammond, Works, IV. 546.

2. Exciting mournful feelings; pitiful; dismal; depressing: as, a *lugubrious* spectacle or event.

Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Rascaldom. *Carlyle.*

=**Syn.** Sorrowful, melancholy, doleful.

lugubriously (lū-gū′bri-us-li), *adv.* In a lugubrious manner; mournfully; sadly.

lugubriousness (lū-gū′bri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lugubrious; sorrowfulness; sadness.

lugworm (lug′wėrm), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *worm*. Cf. *lobworm*.] An annelid of the family *Arenicolidæ*, inhabiting the sea-shore. A common species is *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large worm, 8 or 10 inches long, much used for bait. It belongs to a different order from the earthworm proper, though its habits are similar. It crawls through sandy and muddy soil, eating its way as it goes, and leaving in its wake coiled casts of the soil thus passed through its body. The head is large, eyeless and jawless, with a proboscis; the gills are thirteen pairs of gaily colored tufts, and the rings of the body are furnished with bristles like those of other chætopod worms. Also called *lobworm* and *lugbait*.

luif (lūf), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *loof*[1].

luinig, *n.* [Gael.] A short plaintive song or lament sung in western Scotland and the Hebrides.

lujula†. An old name of wood-sorrel. *N. E. D.*

luke[1] (lūk), *a.* [< ME. *luke*, *leuke*, *lewke*, appar. an extension of *lew*, warm (see *lew*[2]), due to an obsolete verb formation. The D. *leuk*, LG. *lūk*, tepid, are appar. unrelated.] Slightly warm; lukewarm; tepid.

If it be coole in heete and *luke* in colde,
The better may thowe with that water holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water *luke*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiii.

luke[2], *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *look*[1].

lukeness† (lūk′nes), *n.* Lukewarmness.

lukert, *n.* A former spelling of *lucre*.

lukewarm (lūk′wârm), *a.* [< ME. **lukewarm* (= D. *leukwarm* = LG. *lukwarm* (equiv. to *slukwarm*); < *luke*[1] + *warm*. Cf. *lewwarm*.] **1.** Only moderately warm; tepid; neither cold nor hot.

There is difference
Between *lukewarm* and boiling, madam.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Their *lukewarm* dinner, served up between two pewter plates from a cook's shop.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent: as, *lukewarm* obedience.

Because thou art *lukewarm*, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

lukewarmly (lūk′wârm-li), *adv.* In a lukewarm degree or manner. (*a*) With moderate warmth. (*b*) With indifference; coolly.

lukewarmness (lūk′wârm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being lukewarm, literally or figuratively; tepidness; indifference.

lukewarmth (lūk′wârmth), *n.* [< *luke*[1] + *warmth*.] Lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Passionately offended at the falsehood and perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and at the *lukewarmth* and indifference of others. *Addison*, Ladies' Association.

lull (lul), *v.* [< ME. *lullen*, *lollen*, lull, = MD. *lollen*, hum, sing, D. *lollen*, sing badly, caterwaul, *lullen*, chatter, prate, also deceive, cheat, = LG. G. *lullen*, lull, = Icel. Sw. *lulla* = Dan. *lulle*, lull, sing to sleep (cf. *loll*); prob., like L. *lallare*, sing to sleep, imitative, a redupl. of the syllable *la* or *lu* used in singing a child to sleep. Cf. *loll*, *lullaby*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To quiet; compose; assuage; caress; cause to rest or subside by gentle, soothing means: as, to *lull* a child or a feverish patient; to *lull* grief, pain, or suspicion.

In her barme the litel childe she leide
With ful sadde face, and gan the childe to blesse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan to kisse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 497.

Feet and fayre hondes
That non ben croised I custe hem ofte,
I *lulled* hem, I leid hem softe.
Legend of the Holy Rood, p. 133.

Antonio, your mistress will never wake while you sing so dolefully; love, like a cradled infant, is *lulled* by a sad melody. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 1.

The Roman was not without excuses that could *lull* his moral feelings to repose. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2†. To deceive.

Whou sone this sori men [seweden] his soule,
And oueral *lollede* him with heretykes werkes!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 532.

=**Syn. 1.** To calm, hush, tranquilize.

II. *intrans.* To subside; cease; become calm: as, the wind *lulls*.

lull (lul), *n.* [< *lull*, *v.*] **1.** That which lulls; a quieting or soothing influence. [Poetical.]

Yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest.
Young, The Revenge, v. 2.

2. Temporary quiet and rest; suspension of activity or turmoil, as in a storm or any kind of excessive action.

With returning silence, with the *lull* of the chime, . . . she still resumed the dream.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

lulla, lully (lul′ą, -i), *interj.* [ME. *lully, lulla, lullay*, etc.: see *lull, lullaby*.] A common burden in nursery songs.

Lully lulla thow litell tine child;
By, by, *lully, lullay*, thow littell tyne child.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 414.

★ **lullaby** (lul′ą-bī), *n.*; pl. *lullabies* (-bīz). [< *lull, lulla*, + *-by*, a meaningless addition. Cf. *rockaby*.] **1.** A song sung to lull children to sleep; a cradle-song.

Philomel, with melody
Sing in our sweet *lullaby;*
Lulla, lulla, *lullaby.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 14.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke*, Education.

2. A cradle-song, or an instrumental piece in the style of a cradle-song; a berceuse.

lullaby (lul′ą-bī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lullabied*, ppr. *lullabying*. [< *lullaby*, *n.*] To lull to sleep; hush with a lullaby.

Silence fell upon them, the gliding water lapping the bruised face and *lullabying* the perturbed spirit, the soft hand of the girl weaving a spell for the wounded warrior.
The Century, XXXVI. 901.

luller (lul′ėr), *n.* One who lulls or fondles.

lullingly (lul′ing-li), *adv.* In a lulling manner; so as to quiet or soothe.

The gentle sway of his measure . . . floats you *lullingly* along from picture to picture.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

Lullist (lul'ist), *n.* A follower of Raymond Lully, a scholastic, who died in 1315.

lully, *interj.* See *lulla.*

Lulworth skipper. See *skipper.*

lum[1] (lum), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlymm.*] **1.** A wooded valley.—**2.** A deep pool.

lum[2] (lum), *n.* [Also *lumb, lume, loom;* origin obscure; cf. W. *llumon,* a chimney.] **1.** A chimney. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He set his foot in the black cruik-shell, . . .
And out at the *lum* flew he.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, The Witch of Fife.

2. In *coal-mining,* a chimney placed on the top of the upcast-shaft to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. [North. Eng.]

lumachella (lū-ma-kel'ä), *n.* [It.: see *lumachelle.*] Same as *lumachelle.*

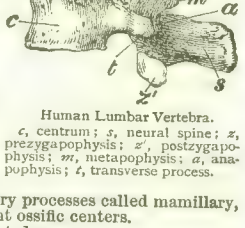
lumachelle, lumachel (lū'ma-kel), *n.* [< It. *lumachella,* lumachelle (named from the shells it contains), < *lumachella,* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca,* a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail: see *limax.*] A variety of compact limestone or marble containing fragments of shells, encrinites, and other fossils, which are sometimes iridescent, displaying a variety of brilliant colors. Some of the most beautiful and rarest varieties of antique ornamental marbles belong to the lumachelles. The colors of the limestone base vary greatly in the different varieties. Also called *fire-marble.*

lumbaginous (lum-baj'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *lumbago* (*lumbagin-*), lumbago: see *lumbago.*] Of, ★pertaining to, or afflicted with lumbago.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lumbago,* disease or weakness of the loins, < L. *lumbus,* loin: see *loin.*] In *pathol.,* myalgia in the lumbar region.

lumbal (lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *lumbus,* loin, + *-al.*] Same as *lumbar.*

lumbar[1] (lum'bär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lombaire* = Sp. *lumbar* = Pg. *lombar* = It. *lombare,* < LL. **lumbaris* (neut. *lumbare,* used as a noun, an apron), < L. *lumbus,* loin: see *loin.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the loins in general: specifically applied in anatomy to many structures. See phrases.—**Lumbar abscess,** an abscess in the lumbar region; a chronic collection of pus which forms in the cellular substance of the loins behind the peritoneum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.—**Lumbar arteries,** five pairs of branches of the aorta corresponding to the lumbar vertebræ.—**Lumbar fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Lumbar flexure,** the curve of the backbone in the lumbar region, the convexity of which is forward, and distinguishes man from most other animals.—**Lumbar ganglia.** See *ganglion.*—**Lumbar hernia.** See *hernia.*—**Lumbar nerves,** five pairs of spinal nerves corresponding to the lumbar vertebræ.—**Lumbar plexus,** the plexus of the anterior divisions of the lumbar nerves. This plexus is formed of the four upper lumbar nerves. These are all connected with one another by intercommunicating branches, and the last one sends a similar branch to the sacral plexus. The lumbar plexus lies embedded in the psoas magnus muscle. Its leading branches are named *iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal, external cutaneous, anterior crural, genitocrural,* and *obturator.* They supply parts of the abdominal walls, the external genitals, and the front and inner side of the thigh.—**Lumbar region,** a region of the abdomen lying on each side of the umbilical region, below the hypochondriac and above the iliac. See cut under *abdomen.*—**Lumbar vertebræ,** those bones of the spinal column which come between the thoracic or dorsal and the sacral vertebræ, generally bearing no ribs, or otherwise distinguished as a set or series. In man there are five such vertebræ, ribless, with large reniform or kidney-shaped bodies, stout transverse processes, large squarish spinous processes, and prominent oblique articular processes, the anterior of which, on each bone, have accessory processes called mamillary, developed from independent ossific centers.



Human Lumbar Vertebra.
c, centrum; *s*, neural spine; *z*, prezygapophysis; *z'*, postzygapophysis; *m*, metapophysis; *a*, anapophysis; *t*, transverse process.

II. *n.* A lumbar vertebra.

Lumbar[2]†, *n.* A corrupted form of *Lombard*[2]. *Minsheu.*

Lumbard†, *n.* A former spelling of *Lombard*[1], *Lombard*[2].

lumbard-pie† (lum'bärd-pī), *n.* [Also *lumber-pie;* < *Lumbard, Lombard*[1], Italian (a term applied to several ancient dishes), + *pie*[1].] A highly seasoned meat-pie. *Halliwell.*

And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth: . . . *lumberpie,* capon, custurd, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.
Accounts of Carpenters' Company, Election Dinner, 1663. [(*Nares.*)

lumber[1] (lum'bėr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lumbren,* with excrescent *b* as in *number, humble*[1], *humble*[2], etc.; < ME. *lomeren,* < Sw. *lomra,* resound, a freq. verb, < Sw. dial. *ljumm,* a great noise, = Icel. *hljōmr,* a sound, a tune, akin to Goth. *hliuma,* hearing, < Teut. √ *hlu,* hear: see *loud* and *list*[1], *listen.* Like other words denoting sounds, the word has been appar. regarded as imitative, and has also been confused more or less with unrelated words, as with *lumber*[2], *lump,* etc.] **1.** To make a heavy rumbling noise; rumble: chiefly in the present participle.

A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it.
Chapman.

When a *lumbering* noise from behind made him start.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 66.

2. To move heavily or cumbrously: chiefly in the present participle.

The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumbering* of the wheels.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

You pause, as you trudge before the *lumbering* coach.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 249.

Alison listened in amazement, and with a little fear, to this *lumbering* lad, whose small, twinkling, shrewd eyes seemed to suggest that he was not quite such a fool as he looked. *W. Black,* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 392.

3. To stumble. Also *lumper.* [Prov. Eng.]

3et comen lodly to that lede, as lazares ful monye,
Summe lepre, summe lome [lame], & *lomerande* blynde,
Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1094.

lumber[2] (lum'bėr), *n.* [Prob. < *lumber*[1], *v.,* as being orig. heavy, 'lumbering' articles. In a popular view *lumber* is explained as orig. the contents of the *lumber-room,* this being explained as "orig. the *Lombard-room,* or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges" (Trench, following Blount). But see *lumber-room.* The word seems, in fact, to have been associated at times with *lumber*[3].] **1.** Things, more or less bulky and cumbersome, thrown aside (or which may be thrown aside) as of no present use or value. Lumber usually includes old or broken boards, barrels, boxes, and other articles of possible future use, as distinguished from mere useless rubbish or refuse. Often used figuratively.

The tobs, kyrnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other *lumber.*
Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees), II. 300.

A deale of *lumber* and luggage.
Mabbe, tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf., I. 3.

So that with Provision, Chests, Hencoops, and Parrot-Cages, our Ships were full of *Lumber,* with which we intended to sail. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. ii. 129.

It was his glory to free the world from the *lumber* of a thousand vulgar errours.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned *lumber* in his head.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 613.

2. Timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like. [U. S.]—**3.** Useless and cumbersome weight, bulk, etc.

A fine slashing dog, of good size, possessing plenty of bone without *lumber,* and excellent legs and feet.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 104.

4. Foolish or ribald talk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** Harm; mischief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lumber[2] (lum'bėr), *v.* [< *lumber*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To heap together in disorder.

How in matters they be rawe,
They *lumber* forth the lawe.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 95.

Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,
With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head.
Mallet, Verbal Criticism.

2. To fill with lumber; encumber with anything useless: as, to *lumber* a room: often with *up.*

I could not, in any honesty, *lumber* my pages with descriptions or speculations which would be idle to most readers. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xi.

II. *intrans.* To cut timber in the forest and prepare it for market. [U. S.]

In Maine so much harm was done to the general interests of the State by reckless *lumbering.*
The American, VII. 229.

lumber[3]†, *n.* [A corruption of earlier *lumbard, lombard:* see *lombard*[2].] **1.** A pawnbroker's shop.

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber,* which is pawning it, till the ships came.
Lady Murray, quoted by Trench.

2. A pledge; a pawn.

The *lumber* for their proper goods recover.
Buller, Upon Critics. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lumber-car (lum'bėr-kär), *n.* A railroad-car of extra length, usually 34 feet, particularly intended for carrying lumber. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lumberdar (lum-bėr-där'), *n.* [Hind. *lambardār,* < E. *number* + Hind. *-dār.*] The representative of a village community for the payment of the government dues. [Anglo-Indian.]

lumber-drier (lum'bėr-drī″ėr), *n.* See *lumber-kiln.*

lumberer (lum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *lumber*[2], *v.,* + *-er*[1].] A person employed or concerned in cutting timber and getting it from the forest. Also *lumberman.* [U. S.]

The *lumberer* finds it indispensable, in the operations of his woodcraft, to learn to chop timber right and left handed. *Science,* IX. 148.

lumber-kiln (lum'bėr-kil), *n.* An inclosed chamber, artificially warmed, in which sawn lumber may be rapidly heated, to free it from moisture and prevent warping. Such rooms are usually warmed by coils of steam-pipes, and are often arranged with tracks for cars on which the green lumber is piled and run into the building, to be drawn out again when dried. In various forms of driers, the moisture from the wood is condensed and drawn out of the chamber without disturbing the inclosed air; or the air charged with moisture is drawn out and replaced by dry air; or a condenser formed of cold-water pipes is hung in the room, and the moisture which condenses on the pipes drips off and is conducted out of the room.

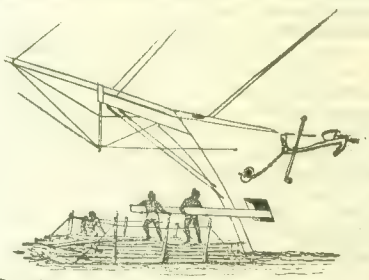
lumberly (lum'bėr-li), *a.* [< *lumber*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Lumbering; heavy-stepping; unwieldy.

But England is stirring in a slow, *lumberly,* and timorous fashion.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th An. Add. to Philol. Soc.

lumberman (lum'bėr-man), *n.*; pl. *lumbermen* (-men). **1.** Same as *lumberer.*—**2.** One who deals in lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-measure (lum'bėr-mezh″ūr), *n.* A device for ascertaining the number of superficial feet in boards of different lengths. It consists of a case containing a disk placed vertically, which as it passes over the surface of the boards shows on a dial their superficial contents. The apparatus is adjustable for boards of different lengths. [U. S.]

lumber-port (lum'bėr-pôrt), *n.* A port-hole cut


Bow of Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

in the bow or stern of vessels for the passage of long pieces of timber. [U. S.]

lumber-room (lum'bėr-röm), *n.* [< *lumber*[2] + *room.* Said to be orig. *Lombard-room,* but this form is not found in use: see *lumber*[2], *lumber*[3].] A room or place for the reception of useless or unused things; a room occupied by lumber.

The world lies no longer a dull miscellany and *lumber-room,* but has form and order.
Emerson, The American Scholar.

Lumbert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Lombard*[1], *Lombard*[2].

lumber-wagon (lum'bėr-wag″on), *n.* Any large box-wagon, used especially by farmers for the transportation of miscellaneous heavy articles; also, a heavy wagon used in hauling lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-yard (lum'bėr-yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where wood and timber are stored for sale. [U. S.]

lumbi, *n.* Plural of *lumbus.*

lumbiplex (lum'bi-pleks), *n.* [< L. *lumbus,* loin, + LL. *plexus,* a plaiting: see *plexus.*] The lumbar plexus (which see, under *lumbar*[1]).

lumbiplexal (lum-bi-plek'sal), *a.* [< *lumbiplex* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the lumbiplex, or lumbar plexus of nerves. *Coues.*

lumbocolotomy (lum″bō-kō-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *lumbus,* loin, + Gr. *κόλον,* colon, + *τομή,* a cutting.] In *surg.,* incision into the colon in the lumbar region.

lumbodynia (lum-bō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbus,* loin, + Gr. *ὀδύνη,* pain.] In *pathol.,* myalgia in the lumbar region; lumbago.

lumbo-inguinal (lum″bō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [< L. *lumbus,* loin, + *inguen,* groin.] Pertaining to the loin and the groin: as, a *lumbo-inguinal* nerve.

lumbosacral (lum″bō-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *lumbus,* loin, + NL. *sacrum.*] Pertaining to the lumbar and the sacral region of the spine.—**Lumbosacral cord,** the nerve formed by the union of the fifth lumbar nerve and the branch from the fourth.—**Lumbosacral ligament,** a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to become attached to the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

lumbric (lum'brik), *n.* [< ME. *lumbrike* = F. *lombric* = Sp. *lombriz* = Pg. *lombriga* = It. *lom-*

brico, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm.] A worm. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

lumbrical (lum'bri-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *lombrical* = Sp. *lombrizal* = It. *lombricale*, < NL. *lumbricalis*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a worm; lumbriciform; vermiform: specifically applied in anatomy to the lumbricales.

II. *n.* A lumbrical muscle. See *lumbricalis.*

lumbricalis (lum-bri-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *lumbricales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *lumbrical.*] In *anat.*, a lumbrical muscle: so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a worm. There are four of these small muscles in the palm of the hand and four in the sole of the foot, sometimes distinguished as *lumbricales manus* and *lumbricales pedis*; the former are also called *fidicinales*, or fiddler's muscles, because they contribute to the quick movements of the musician's fingers. They are ancillary to the deep flexor muscles. Each lumbricalis arises from one of the tendons of a deep flexor muscle, whether of hand or foot, and is inserted into the side of the base of that finger or toe which such tendon supplies. Neither the thumb nor the great toe has a lumbricalis. Similar muscles occur in some mammals besides man.

Lumbricidæ (lum-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbricus* + *-idæ.*] A family of terricolous annelids of the order *Oligochæta*, typified by the genus *Lumbricus*; earthworms. The body is long, cylindric, or nearly so, with numerous rings or segments, bearing bristly parapodia which assist in progression, some of the segments being modified into a cingulum or clitellus. There are no eyes, ears, or oral armature. See *earthworm.*

lumbricide (lum'bri-sīd), *n.* [Contr. of **lumbricicide*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A vermifuge or anthelmintic which destroys the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

lumbriciform (lum-bris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + *forma*, form.] Like an earthworm in form; lumbricine; lumbricoid; vermiform.

Lumbricina (lum-bri-sī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbricus* + *-ina*[2].] A tribe of annelids, the terricolous oligochætous worms, such as earthworms.

lumbricine (lum'bri-sin), *a.* [< NL. *lumbricinus*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm: see *lumbric.*] Lumbriciform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lumbricina.*

lumbricoid (lum'bri-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an earthworm: specifically applied to the internal parasite *Ascaris lumbricoides*, a nematoid, one of the commonest of the worms which infest man. See *Ascaris.*

II. *n.* The worm *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

Lumbricomorpha (lum-bri-kō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + Gr. *μόρφη*, form.] The earthworms and their allies, regarded as one of four orders of oligochætous annelids.

Lumbriculidæ (lum-bri-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbriculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligochætous annelids, taking name from the genus *Lumbriculus.*

Lumbriculus (lum-brik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric.*] A genus of aquatic or limicoline oligochætous annelids, the type of the family *Lumbriculidæ.* It is remarkable for the power of reproduction by transverse fission which its members possess. The worm breaks in two, and proceeds to develop a new head for one of its pieces and a new tail for the other.

Lumbricus (lum-brī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric.*] The typical genus of *Lumbricidæ*, and together with *Perichæta* composing that family; the earthworms proper, as *L. terrestris.*

lumbus (lum'bus), *n.*; pl. *lumbi* (lum'bī). [L., loin: see *loin.*] In *anat.*, the loin; the lumbar region of the body.—**Quadratus lumborum**, the square muscle of the loins, a stout thick muscle of quadrilateral shape extending from the twelfth rib to the crest of the ilium on each side of the spinal column.

lume†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *loom*[2].

lumen (lū'men), *n.*; pl. *lumina* (-mi-nạ). [NL., ★< L. *lumen*, light, a light, a window: see *luminous.*] 1. An opening or passageway, as, in *anat.*, of a hollow tubular organ: as, the *lumen* of the intestine or of a blood-vessel.

Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger *lumen* of the tube affording a freer vent. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 949.

2. In *bot.*, the internal cavity, or space within the wall, of a cell.

In thin sections of the sclerotia thin *lumina* appear in all possible forms. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 321.

lum-head (lum'hed), *n.* A chimney-top. [Scotch.]

The . . . blue reek that came out of the *lum-head.*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

lumière (F. pron. lü-miär'), *n.* [F., < LL. *luminare*, < L. *lumen*, light: see *lumen.*] In *armor*, the opening in the vizor, whether of the large helm of the thirteenth century, of the bassinet, or of the armet of the fifteenth century.

lumina, *n.* Plural of *lumen.*

luminant (lū'mi-nạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *luminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *luminare*, brighten: see *luminate.*] **I.** *a.* Emitting light; shining; luminous.

II. *n.* An illuminating agent. [Rare.]

Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new *luminant.* *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 334.

luminarist (lū'mi-nā-rist), *n.* [< *luminar(y)* + *-ist.*] In *painting*, a master of light and shade; one skilful in rendering gradations and effects of light or of shadow.

The finest works of that great and subtle *luminarist* Adrian van Ostade. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1880, p. 48.

luminary (lū'mi-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *luminaries* (-riz). [< OF. *luminarie*, F. *luminaire*, a light, = Pg. Sp. *luminar*, *luminaria* = It. *luminare*, *luminara*, *luminaria*, < LL. *luminare*, a lamp, a light, L. *luminare*, a window, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous.*] 1. A light-giver; a body that illuminates or gives out light: applied especially to the sun and moon.

Where the great *luminary* . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 576.

Hence—2. One who is a source of intellectual light; a person who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind: as, the great *luminaries* of an age; a *luminary* of literature or science.

It will not be necessary to bring under review the minor *luminaries* of this period. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

3†. An illumination.

There were *Luminaries* of Joy lately here for the Victory that Don Gonxalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 14.

luminate† (lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *luminatus*, pp. of *luminare*, illumine, < L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous.* Cf. *illuminate*, *illumine*, *illume*, *limn*, etc.] To illuminate.

lumination (lū-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **luminatio(n-)*, < *luminare*, shine: see *luminate.*] 1†. Illumination. *Johnson.*—2. A lighting up; a flashing out, as of light or energy; an illuminating outburst. [Rare.]

The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief *luminations*, occurring at irregular intervals, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 43.

lumine† (lū'min), *v. t.* [< ME. *luminen*, < LL. *luminare*, shine: see *luminate* and *loom*[2]. Cf. *illumine.*] To illumine; enlighten. See *illumine.*

Thus the outwarde parte of the place *lumyned* the eyes of the beholders, by reason of ye sumptuous worke. *Hall*, Hist. Hen. VIII., an. 12.

lumine (lū'min), *n.* [< L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *lumen*, *luminous.*] The principle or the medium of light; the luminiferous ether. *London Jour. Arts, Sci., and Manuf.*, 1848.

luminer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *limner.*

lumineret, *n.* A Middle English form of *limner.*

luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* [< *luminescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The emission of light, however caused, at temperatures below those at which bodies are commonly incandescent.

I have ventured to employ the term *luminescence* for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature.
E. Wiedemann, Phil. Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

luminescent (lū-mi-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *luminare*, shine, + *-escent.*] Characterized by luminescence. *E. Wiedemann*, Phil. Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 155.

luminiferous (lū-mi-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *physics*, producing or bearing light; yielding light: as, the *luminiferous* ether. See *ether*[1], 2.

The *luminiferous* motions are only components of the whole motion. *Sir W. Thomson*, Reprint of Papers, p. 419.

2. Serving as a medium for conveying light.

luminologist (lū-mi-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* 1. One who is versed in the study of illuminations (of manuscripts).—2. One who studies the luminous phenomena of living organisms.

He incorporates manuscript notes placed at his disposal by our veteran Gosse, and by *luminologists* such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others. *Nature*, XXXVII. 411.

luminosity (lū-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *luminosité* = It. *luminosità*, < ML. *luminosita(t-)s*, splendor, < L. *luminosus*, luminous: see *luminous.*] 1. The quality of being luminous or bright; luminousness; the radiation or reflection of light.

The *luminosity* of ordinary flames depends on the pressure of the supporting medium.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 904.

2. Specifically, the intensity of light in a color, measured photometrically. That is to say, a standard light has its intensity, or vis viva, altered until it produces the impression of being equally bright with the color whose luminosity is to be determined; and the measure of the vis viva of the altered light relatively to its standard intensity is then taken as the luminosity of the color in question.

It is evident, then, that brightness or *luminosity* is one of the properties by which we can define colour; it is our second colour constant. This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense; they call colour in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics.

★3. In *bot.*, phosphorescence.

luminous (lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< F. *lumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *luminoso*, < L. *luminosus*, luminous, shining, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, for **lucmen*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*, *light*[1].] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; giving out light, whether as an original or as a secondary source; illuminating; shining; radiant; bright.—2. Producing or adapted to produce light; having the power of yielding light.

The admission of *luminous* waves gives a perfectly satisfactory explanation . . . of the great majority of the phenomena of light. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 213.

3. Lighted up; illuminated; bright; clear; resplendent; rendering an effect of lightness or brightness, as a work of art or a color.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, *luminous*, disencumbered building in the inside that I have ever seen.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 384.

Making the dusk and silence of the woods
Glad with the laughter of the chasing floods,
And *luminous* with blown spray and silver gleams.
Whittier, Franconia from the Pemigewasset.

4. Figuratively, brilliant; bright or resplendent to the mind. [Rare.]

He [Bunsen] is really *luminous*, and his conversation equally amusing and instructive.
Greville, Memoirs, April 9, 1830.

5. Clear or evident to the mind, as if emitting light or as if illuminated; of such a nature as to be readily apprehended by the understanding.

None of his critics has refused him [Boscovich] the praise of the most *luminous* perspicuity.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 2.

6. Characterized by perspicuity of thought: as, a *luminous* intellect.—**Luminous animals** or **plants**, those animals or plants which emit light from the whole or some part of the body.—**Luminous currents**, a term sometimes applied to electric currents through rarefied gases (see *Geissler's tubes*, under *tube*).—**Luminous paint.** See *paint.*

luminously (lū'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness. *Smart.*

luminousness (lū'mi-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being luminous, in any sense; brightness; clearness.

lummakin (lum'ạ-kin), *a.* [Cf. *lummox.*] Heavy; awkward. [Prov. Eng.]

lumme (lum), *n.* A variant of *loom*[3].

lummox (lum'oks), *n.* [Cf. *lummakin*; prob. ult. connected with *lump*[1].] An unwieldy, clumsy, stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

lummy (lum'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Knowing; cute. [Thieves' slang.]

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger, the Artful Dodger, going abroad for a common twopenny-half-penny sneeze-box! *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xlii.

★**lump**[1] (lump), *n.* [< ME. *lompe*, *lumpe*, < Sw. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a stump, a piece cut off from a log; cf. OD. *lompe*, D. *lomp*, a rag, tatter, = late MHG. *lumpe*, G. *lumpen*, a rag, tatter, *lump*, a ragamuffin, curmudgeon; prob. ult. akin (as a nasalized form) to *lap*[2]. Cf. *lunch*, *clump*[1].] 1. A small mass; a relatively small aggregation or conglomeration of solid matter without regular form: as, a *lump* of ore, clay, or dough; to melt a number of coins into one *lump.*

A loof other half a loof, other a *lompe* of cheese.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 150.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole *lump.* Gal. v. 9.

"Deborah, my dear," cried I to my wife, "give those boys a *lump* of sugar each." *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

2. A protuberant part; a knob, bunch, or swelling: as, a *lump* raised on the head by a blow.—3†. A blow.

Hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristis;
Hurties his herne-pane an haunde-brede large!
Thus he layes one the *lumppe*, and lordlye theme serves,
Wondide worthily wirchipfulle knyghttez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2230.

4. A dull, stolid person.

Did you mark the gentleman,
How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
And how unlike the *lump* I took him for,
The piece of ignorant dough?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

5. In *firearms:* (*a*) The nipple-seat on the barrel. (*b*) In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action.—6. A bloom or loupe of malleable iron.—**In the lump**, as a whole; in the entirety; in gross.

He dwells altogether in generals. He praises or dispraises *in the lump*. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

Lump sum, a sum of money paid at one time, so as to cover several charges or items.—**Lump work**, work undertaken to be done in the aggregate, so as to include all the parts of it, for a stipulated payment, as by contract.

lump[1] (lump), *v.* [< *lump*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make into a mass; combine in a body or gross sum without distinction of particulars.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that men may know that all things are not huddled and *lumped*, but sundered and individual. *Emerson*, Discipline.

2. To take in the lump, or collectively in the gross; consider or dispose of in the gross.

Not forgetting all others, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all altogether. *Sterne.*

3. To beat severely. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To act as a lumper; be employed in loading or unloading ships, as a stevedore.

lump[2] (lump), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *lump*[1]; the D. *lump*, G. *lump* (*lumpfisch*, also *klumpfisch*), F. *lompe*, It. *lumpo*, *lompo*, the fish so called, are appar. from E.] The lump-fish.

Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowle the other resembling the fillets of a calfe; either of them is deformed, shapeless, and ugly. . . . Being flayed they resemble a soft and gellied substance.
Muffett, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), II. 44.

lump[3]† (lump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *lump*[1], with some addition of sense from *glum* and *glump*, which mean the same.] To look sullen or glum; sulk.

It did so gaule her at the harte, that now she beganne to froune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebande.
Riche, His Farewell (1581). (*Nares.*)

lump[4] (lump), *v. t.* [A vague slang use, an indefinite antithesis to *like*, but prob. orig. identical with *lump*[1], *v. t.*, 2, 'take in the lump', i. e. swallow whole. There is no necessary connection with *lump*[3].] To take without choice; take "anyhow": a word in itself of no definite signification, used in the expression "if you don't like it, you may *lump* it." [Slang.]

And I told him, if he didn't like it he might *lump* it, and he travelled off on his left ear, you bet!
Bret Harte, Five o'Clock in the Morning.

lumpen†. Past participle of *limp*[3].

lumper (lum'pėr), *n.* 1. In some places, a laborer employed to load and unload vessels in port; a dock-hand; a longshoreman; a stevedore.—2. A militiaman. [Prov. Eng.]

He hath a cursed spite to us, because we shot his father. He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

3. In *zoöl.*, one who lumps several described species, genera, etc., in one: opposed to *splitter*. [Cant.]

The second paper contains, first, a discussion of some principles of zoological classification, being an answer to Dr. Seebohm's reproach of having . . . aimed at "hitting the happy medium between *lumpers* and splitters."
Nature, XXXIX. 156.

lump-fish (lump'fish), *n.* [= G. *lumpfisch* (also *klumpfisch*); < *lump*[2] + *fish*[1].] An acanthopterygian fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. It is of uncouth form, with a high ridged back and a hump in which is concealed the small spinous dorsal fin, a flattish abdomen, a thick loose skin with a median dorsal and three lateral rows of spinous plates and small intervening tubercles, and a thoracic circular suctorial disk constituted by the united ventral fins, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson color, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterward changes to a dull-blue or lead-color. It sometimes weighs seven pounds, and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. A Scotch name for it is *cockpaidle*. Also called *lump-sucker*, from its power of adhesion, and *sea-owl*, from its uncouth appearance. See *Cyclopterus*.

lumpiness (lum'pi-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being lumpy or full of lumps.

lumping (lum'ping), *p. a.* [< *lump*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Bulky; chunky; heavy. *Arbuthnot.*

He gives what is called the *lumping* ha'p'orth — that is, seven or eight pieces.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 170.

lumpish (lum'pish), *a.* [Formerly also *lompish*; < MD. *lumpisch*; < *lump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a lump; unformed; gross; dense.

And, lifting up his *lompish* head, with blame
Halfe angrie asked him, for what he came.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 43.

He [Chaucer] found our language *lumpish*, stiff, unwilling. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 265.

2. Clumsy; dull; stolid; stupid.

A *lumpish* blockhead churl, . . . which hath no more wit than an ass.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

When the enormous growth of personality has quite rolled away the old *lumpish* terror that stood before the cave of the physical and darkened it.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 95.

lumpishly (lum'pish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *lumpischly*; < *lumpish* + *-ly*[2].] In lumps; in a lumpish or awkward manner; heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

Who-so speke to thee in ony maner place,
Lumpischli caste not thin heed a-doun.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Men came of all sorts: the intelligent well-paid artisan, . . . huge carters and draymen, the boy attached to each by the laws of the profession often straggling *lumpishly* behind his master. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xlix.

lumpishness (lum'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dullness; stolidity.

Methinks, I dwell in a kind of disconsolate darkness, and a sad *lumpishnesse* of unbeliefe, wanting that lightsome assurance which others profess to find in themselves.
Bp. Hall, The Comforter.

lump-sucker (lump'suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *lump-fish*.

lump-sugar (lump'shùg″ăr), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into lumps, or cut into small cubes.

lumpus (lum'pus), *n.* [NL. (Aldrovandi, 1646), < E. *lump*[2].] The lump-fish: now its technical specific name.

lumpy (lum'pi), *a.* [< *lump*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in lumps or small aggregated masses, consisting of or formed into lumps. Specifically applied by boatmen to rough water in which the waves do not break, but run in small, irregular, roundish swells.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The bow end is immersed with a view of doing away with the "spanking" of the flat floor when the boats are driven in *lumpy* water. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 85.

2. Heavy; clumsy; dense; dull.

lumpy-jaw (lum'pi-jâ), *n.* In *pathol.*, actinomycosis affecting the jaw.

luna (lū'nä), *n.* [L., the moon, orig. **lucna*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. The moon: personified as a Roman goddess, *Luna*, answering to the Greek goddess Selene.—2†. An occasional form of crescent-headed arrow with the concave side outermost and sharpened. Arrows of this form, like the rarer ones with a chisel-shaped head, were intended to cut the hamstring of horses and of animals of the chase.

3. In *alchemy*, silver.—4. The luna-moth.—**Luna cornea**, horn-silver: an alchemistic name for fused silver chlorid.

lunacy (lū'nä-si), *n.*; pl. *lunacies* (-siz). [Irreg. < *luna*(*tic*) + *-cy*.] 1. The kind of intermittent insanity formerly supposed to be subject to the changes of the moon; hence, madness in general; any unsoundness of mind. See *insanity*.

The terms of our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunacies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 7.

2. In *law*, unsoundness of mind sufficient to incapacitate for civil transactions. The usual test is incapacity to manage one's own property and affairs.—**Commissioner in lunacy**, a commissioner appointed pursuant to law to visit and inspect asylums and grant licenses to persons who undertake to receive and provide for patients.—**Commission of lunacy**. See *commission*[1].—**Master in lunacy**, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer chosen to investigate the mental condition of persons supposed to be insane, or to supervise the administration of asylums, or both.=**Syn.** *Derangement*, *Craziness*, etc. See *insanity*.

luna-moth (lū'nä-môth), *n.* A large saturniid moth, *Tropæa luna*, the most beautiful of North American insects, of a light-green color relieved by luniform eye-spots and by a broad purplish-brown or liliaceous anterior border. The body is whitish, with a brown bar across the thorax. The full-grown moth expands about 5 inches, and the hinder wings are tailed to the length of an inch or more. The larva is greenish, and feeds on walnut, hickory, sweet-gum, beech, birch, willow, and plum. The eggs are laid in small batches on the twigs. The cocoon is formed within a leaf, and in autumn drops to the ground, where it remains through the winter. The caterpillar is known as the *luna-silkworm*.

lunar (lū'năr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lunaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lunar* = It. *lunare*, < L. *lunaris*, of the moon, lunar, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the moon: as, the *lunar* changes; *lunar* observations.—2. Situated or moving like the moon; acting as a moon.—3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon: as, *lunar* months or years.—4. Resembling the moon; round: as, a *lunar* shield. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling a half-moon; semilunar; crescentic; lunate: as, *lunar* markings; a *lunar* bone. (*b*) In *entom.*, marked with crescentic or luniform spots; lunated.

5. Supposed to be affected by or due to the influence of the moon: as, *lunar* madness.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

6. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the lunare, or semilunar bone of the carpus.—7. Pertaining to silver: from the moon being the alchemical symbol of that metal: as, *lunar* caustic (nitrate of silver).—**Lunar bone**, a certain bone of the wrist or carpus. See *lunare*.—**Lunar caustic**. See *caustic*.—**Lunar cycle**. Same as *Metonic cycle* (which see, under *cycle*[1]).—**Lunar distance**, in *naut. astron.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea may be calculated.—**Lunar equation**. See *equation*.—**Lunar hornet-moth**, *Sesia bembeciformis*, a hornet-moth having a crescentic yellow spot on the thorax, and a black crescent on each fore wing: an English collectors' name.—**Lunar macula**. See *macula*.—**Lunar mansion**, one of 28 (or 27) parts into which the ecliptic was or is divided by various Oriental peoples as the Hindus, Chinese, and Arabians, their mean length being the path of the moon in one day among the stars. Each mansion is determined by certain stars occupying it.—**Lunar method**, in *naut. astron.*, the method of determining longitude from observation of lunar distances.—**Lunar month**. See *month*.—**Lunar nodes**. See *node*.—**Lunar observation**, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude.—**Lunar stars**, certain stars and other celestial objects whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that by measuring the apparent distance of the moon from one or more of them the longitude can be found.

He knew every *lunar star* in both hemispheres.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 228.

Lunar tables. (*a*) In *astron.*, tables of the moon's motions for computing the moon's true place at any time, past or future. (*b*) In *navigation*, tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax, and for deducing the longitude of the observer from the lunar data given in the almanac.—**Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—**Lunar underwing**, *Anchocelis lunosa*, a small noctuid moth of ocher-brown color, whose underwings are marked with a crescentic darker spot: an English collectors' name.—**Lunar year**. See *year*.

II. *n.* In *navigation*, lunar distance, or an observation for lunar distance: as, to take a *lunar*.

These trials were partly made at Greenwich by Maskelyne, who, as we shall see, was a great advocate of *lunars*, and was not ready to admit more than a subsidiary value to the watch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 259.

lunare (lū-nā'rē), *n.*; pl. *lunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*) of L. *lunaris*, lunar: see *lunar*.] A bone of the carpus, more fully named *os lunare*, and also called *semilunare*, or the semilunar bone: supposed to represent the bone of the typical carpus called *intermedium* by Gegenbaur. It is sometimes fused with the scaphoid, forming a single scapholunar bone, as in carnivores. When distinct, as in man, it is the middle bone of the proximal row, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform.

Lunaria (lū-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. A genus of cruciferous herbs of the tribe *Sinapeæ*, characterized by entire cordate leaves and a very broad silicle on a long stipe, the seeds being attached by long stalks. There are two species, found in Europe. *L. annua* is the common honesty, also called *satin-flower* and *bolbonac*, cultivated for its racemes of large purple flowers and the silvery partitions of the fruit. *L. rediviva*, the perennial honesty, is also cultivated, but less commonly.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *lunare* and *lunarium*.

lunarian (lū-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *lunaris*, of the moon (see *lunar*), + *-ian*.] 1. One of the (supposed) inhabitants of the moon.—2. One versed in knowledge of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena. Also *lunarist*.—3. An advocate of the lunar method of finding longitude at sea: a term which has lost its significance since the chronometer has reached its present state of perfection.

There were powerful competitors who hoped to gain it [a reward offered for the best method of finding longitude at sea] by lunars, and a bill was passed through the House in 1763 which left an open chance for a *lunarian* during four years. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 259.

lunarist (lū'năr-ist), *n.* [< *lunar* + *-ist*.] Same as *lunarian*, 2.

In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the *Lunarist* should endeavour to trace influences of moon, and the Astro-meteorologist even those of planets.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 213.

★**lunarium** (lū-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lunariums, lunaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] A mechanical representation of the moon and its phases.

What is become of the *Lunarium* for the King?
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 393.

lunary[1]† (lū′na-ri), *a.* [< L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] Same as *lunar*.

The Greeks observed the *lunary* year—that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 dayes.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

lunary[2] (lū′na-ri), *n.*; pl. *lunaries* (-riz). [< ME. *lunarie* = OF. *lunaire*, < ML. *lunaria*, moonwort (in NL. the specific name of the plant), < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. The garden-flower *Lunaria annua*. See *honesty*, 5, and *Lunaria*.—2. The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*. This herb was formerly supposed to have the power of opening locks and drawing the shoes from the feet of horses. (See quotation under *lunatic, a.*, 3.) The name was formerly applied to various other real or imaginary plants having superstitious associations.

luna-silkworm (lū′na-silk″wėrm), *n.* The caterpillar of the luna-moth, *Tropæa luna*.



Luna-silkworm (*Tropæa luna*), natural size.

lunata, *n.* Plural of *lunatum*.

lunate (lū′nāt), *a.* [< L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped, pp. of *lunare*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Crescent-shaped, or like the moon in its first quarter; having a figure formed by a part of a circle cut off by the segment of a larger circle.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *lunated*, 2.—**Lunate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi having the last joint crescent-shaped.

lunated (lū′nā-ted), *a.* 1. Formed like a crescent.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.
E. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 54.

2. In *zoöl.*, having crescentiform markings: as, the *lunated* broadbill, *Serilophus lunatus*.—**Lunated falcon.** See *falcon*.

lunatellus (lū-nä-tel′us), *n.*; pl. *lunatelli* (-ī). [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *tellus*, earth. Cf. *tellurian*.] An orrery showing the astronomical relations of the earth and the moon. *E. H. Knight*.

lunately (lū′nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of a crescent.

More or less *lunately* curved.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 109.

Lunatia (lū-nā′ti-ä), *n.* Same as *Natica*.

lunatic (lū′na-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lunatik*, < OF. *lunatique* (vernacularly *lunage*), F. *lunatique* = Sp. *lunático* = Pg. It. *lunatico*, < LL. *lunaticus*, mad, moonstruck, insane, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moonstruck; affected by lunacy; periodically insane, with lucid intervals; crazy.

Persuade him that he hath been *lunatic*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 63.

It pleased God to restore him againe to life, but so drunke and affrighted that he seemed *Lunaticke*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 226.

2. Indicating lunacy; in the nature of lunacy.

Sometime with *lunatic* bans, sometime with prayers.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 19.

Of a most *lunatic* conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3†. Of or like the moon. [An erroneous use.]

That ferrum equinum [lunary] . . . hath a vertue attractive of Iron, a power to break lockes, and draw off the shooes of a horse that passeth over it. . . . Which strange and magicall conceit seemes unto me to have no deeper root in reason then the figure of its seed, for therein indeed it somewhat resembles an horseshooe, which notwithstanding Baptista Porta hath too low a signation, and raised the same unto a *Lunatic* representation.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., ii. 6 (1646, p. 100).

II. *n.* 1. A person affected with lunacy; specifically, an insane person who has lucid intervals, or one whose unsoundness of mind is acquired, not congenital, as distinguished from an *idiot*.

I must convince you, not only that the unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of lunacy, but that the act in question was the immediate, unqualified offspring of the disease.
Erskine, Speech for James Hadfield.

A *lunatic* is one who has had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident has lost the use of his reason, which yet the law presumes that he may recover.
Minor, Inst. (2d ed.), I. 86.

2. More generally (and in law), any person of unsound mind. See further under *lunacy* and *insanity*.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold—
That is, the madman. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 8.

'Tis time to take the monarch's power in hand:
Authority and force to join the skill,
And save the *lunatics* against their will.
Tate (?), in Dryden's Abs. and Achit., xii. 780.

Adjudicated lunatic, one whose incompetency to manage his own property and affairs, by reason of mental unsoundness, has been judicially established by a commission or inquest, and who is thereby interdicted from making contracts and dispositions of property.—**Criminal lunatic**, a convict, or one in custody under accusation of crime, who has been found to be unfit for trial or for punishment by reason of unsoundness of mind: sometimes used to include also persons not amenable to criminal punishment by reason of having been of unsound mind at the time of committing the crime.—**Lunatic asylum**, a house or hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.=**Syn.** See *insanity*.

lunatical (lū-nat′i-kal), *a.* [< *lunatic* + *-al*.] Affected by or manifesting madness or lunacy; lunatic. [Rare.]

At any rate, he was of a most *lunatical* deportment.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

lunation (lū-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *lunacioun* = F. *lunaison* = Sp. *lunación* = Pg. *lunação* = It. *lunazione*, < ML. *lunatio(n-)*, the revolution of the moon; in form as if < L. *lunare*, pp. *lunatus*, bend like a crescent (see *lunate*), but in sense directly < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the *Lunacioun*, saf only the seconde quarteroun.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 301.

When it is stated that during four *lunations* twelve series of observations only were secured, some idea of the amount of cloudy weather can be formed.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 323.

lunatum (lū-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *lunata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *lunatus*, crescent-shaped: see *lunate*.] A bone of the proximal row of the carpus of some animals, as batrachians, on the radial side of the wrist, probably homologous with the radiale.

lunch (lunch), *n.* [A var. of *lump*, as *bunch* of *bump* and *hunch* of *hump*. In def. 2 *lunch* is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *luncheon*, which is therefore by some preferred as the more correct or "elegant" form; but *lunch*, 2, is derivable as well from *lunch*, 1, directly; cf. *piece* in the sense of 'a slight repast.' See *luncheon*.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An cheese and bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner, or, as formerly, between dinner and supper, or between dinner or supper and bedtime; luncheon.

As for the *lunches*, the one is pure Sicilian, of the fruits of the orchard and the vine; the other, pure Briton, smacking of the cook and the larder.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 231.

lunch (lunch), *v. i.* [< *lunch*, *n.*] To take a lunch or luncheon.

I have breakfasted with Bolivar—I have *lunched* with Napoleon—I have dined with Wellington—and now, blessed be the stars above, here am I drinking tea with North and Tickler. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept. 1, 1832.

We *lunched* fairily upon little dishes of rose leaves delicately preserved. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

lunch-counter (lunch′koun″tėr), *n.* A counter or long elevated table in an eating-house or other house of entertainment, at which persons sit on high stools or stand while taking a lunch: also, colloquially, a *standee*. [U. S.]

luncheon (lun′chon), *n.* [Formerly also *lunchion, lunshin*; a dial. word, prob. for **lunchin*, **lunching*, < *lunch* + *-ing*[1]. The termination, like that of the unrelated *nuncheon*, simulates a F. origin.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread: same as *lunch*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley-loaf.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 70.

I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and, taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty *luncheon*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

2. A slight repast: same as *lunch*, 2. The form *luncheon* is now regarded as more "elegant" than *lunch*.

He was introduced to the early dinner, where all the children sat in their high chairs, and where the food was more wholesome than delicate—a meal which was too plainly dinner to be disguised under the name of *luncheon*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

luncheon (lun′chon), *v. i.* [< *luncheon*, *n.*] To take lunch or luncheon. [Rare.]

While ladies are *luncheoning* on Perigord pie, or coursing in whirling britskas, performing all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season.
Disraeli.

luncheon-bar (lun′chon-bär), *n.* In Great Britain, a part of an inn or public house where luncheon can be had. Compare *lunch-counter*.

lunda (lun′dä), *n.* [Icel. *lundi*.] 1. The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Alcidæ*, having the bill much as in *Fratercula*, but the head adorned with a long curly crest on each side; the tufted puffins. *L. cirrata* is a common species of the North Pacific ocean from California to Kamchatka. See *Fratercula* and *puffin*.

lundress† (lun′dres), *n.* [< F. *Londres*, London.] A sterling silver penny formerly coined in London. *Encyc. Dict.*

lune[1] (lūn), *n.* [< F. *lune* = Sp. Pg. It. *luna*, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.]

Some faithful janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood.
Watts, Lyric Poems, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. In *geom.*, a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space. Hippocrates of Chios, probably a contemporary of the celebrated physician Hippocrates of Cos, squared those plane lunes (ἀνθίσκοι) which are contained by two arcs standing on the same chord, the central angles of the arcs being to one another as 1 : 2 or 1 : 3 or 2 : 3.

The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined.
Davies.

3†. A fit of lunacy or madness; a mad freak or tantrum.

Yea, watch
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 139.

lune[2]† (lūn), *n.* [ME. *lune, lewne*, var. of *loigne*, q. v.] A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

The *lunes*, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them with two tyrrits, or rings; and the *lunes* were loosely wound round the little finger.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

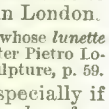
lune[3] (lūn), *n.* Another spelling of *loon*[2].

Lunel (lū-nel′), *n.* [F.] A sweet and rich white muscat wine, similar to Frontignan, produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

lunet† (lū′net), *n.* [< F. *lunette*, OF. *lunete*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*[1]. Cf. *lunette*.] A little moon; a satellite.

Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets as our late perspectives have descryed. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, § 10.

★**lunette** (lū-net′), *n.* [< F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lunet*.] 1. In *fort.*, a detached work with flanks, presenting a salient angle to the enemy, intended for the protection of avenues, bridges, and the curtains of field-works.—2. In *farriery*, a half-horseshoe, having only the front.—3. A blinder for the eye of a horse.—4. In *arch.*: (*a*) The aperture formed by the intersection of any vault by a vault of smaller dimensions; particularly, such an aperture in a vaulted ceiling for the admission of light. Of this class are the upper lights of the naves of St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London.



Lunette, def. 1.

The effigy is placed under a Gothic arch whose *lunette* once contained a fresco by the Sienese painter Pietro Lorenzetti. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 59.

(*b*) A small aperture or window, especially if curved or circular, in a roof.—5. In a glass-furnace, the flue connecting the fire-chamber and the pot-chamber. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A watch-crystal flattened in the center; also, a kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.—7. In *archæol.*, a crescent ornament made of thin gold and intended as a diadem or gorget, found in ancient tombs of various epochs.—8. A work

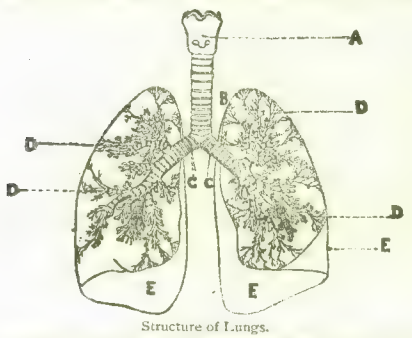
of art of such a shape as to fill a lunette, especially a painting or panel of such shape: as, the *lunettes* of Correggio.

A *lunette* for an altar of the Church of Saint Agostino.
The Portfolio, March, 1888, p. 62.

9. One of the two open loops of steel which constitute the guard of the ordinary fleuret or foil used in fencing.—**10.** In *artillery*, an iron ring at the end of the trail-plate of a gun-carriage, to be placed over the pintle-hook of the limber in limbering up.—**11.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a crescent-shaped or circular case of crystal fitted into the monstrance for the purpose of receiving the consecrated host for solemn exposition.

★

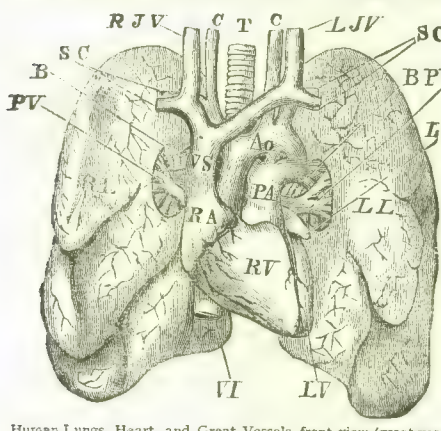
lung (lung), *n.* [< ME. *lunge, longe* (pl. *lunges*), < AS. *lungen* (not **lunge*), pl. *lungena* (not **lungan*) = OFries. *lungen, lungene* = MD. *longe*, D. *long* = OHG. *lungunna, lunginna, lungina, lungā*, MHG. *lungene*, G. *lunge* = Icel. *lunga*, pl. *lungu* = Sw. *lunga* = Dan. *lunge*, lung; akin to AS. *lungor* (= OHG. *lungar*, MHG. *lunger*), quick (orig. light), *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), and to AS. *leóht, líht* (orig. **linht*), light: see *light*[2], *a.*, and cf. *light*[2], *n.*, in pl., lungs (of an animal); cf. also Pg. *leve*, lung, < *leve*, light, < L. *levis*, light, akin to E. *light*[2], *a.*, and thus ult. to *lung*.] **1.** One of the two spongy or saccular organs, occupying the thorax or upper part of the body-cavity, which communicate with the pharynx through the trachea, and are the organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates. The corresponding organs of those animals that breathe under water are the gills or branchiæ; in ordinary fishes the homologue of a lung is the air-bladder or sound, whose varying conditions



Structure of Lungs.

A, larynx; *B*, trachea; *C*, *C*, bronchi, right and left; *D*, *D*, *D*, *D*, ramifications of bronchial tubes or air-passages in lungs; *E*, *E*, uncut smooth surface.

are important in classification. (See *physoclistous, physostomous*, and *sound*.) Except in their least-developed condition, the lungs are formed by the repeated subdivision of the branches of their bronchi which finally end in saccular dilatations called *infundibula*. The infundibula and the air-passages immediately leading to them are beset with air-cells. These air-cells or alveoli are from $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{70}$ of an inch in diameter. They are furnished with a close capillary network in which the branches from the pulmonary artery terminate, and the blood is separated from the air only by the capillary wall and the thin alveolar epithelium of the air-cells. This assemblage of minute saccular organs and air-bearing tubes is bound up by connective tissue into the comparatively compact lung. The bronchial arteries and veins provide for the nutrition of the pulmonary structures. Lymphatics abound, and there are numerous lymphatic glands. The vagus and sympathetic supply nerves. In man each lung is pyramidal in form, its base resting on the diaphragm and its apex rising about an inch above the collar-bone. The right lung is



Human Lungs, Heart, and Great Vessels, front view (great vessels except of lungs cut off).

RL, right lung; *LL*, left lung; *RA*, right auricle; *L*, left auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *B* and *B*, right and left bronchus; *T*, trachea; *Ao*, arch of aorta; *PA*, pulmonary artery; *C* and *C*, right and left carotid artery; *SC* and *SC*, right and left subclavian artery and vein; *PV* and *PV*, right and left pulmonary vein; *RJV* and *LJV*, right and left jugular vein; *VS*, vena cava superior (its two forks, not lettered, are right and left innominate vein); *VI*, vena cava inferior; innominate artery, not lettered, lies mostly behind *VS*, from *Ao* to origin of right carotid and right subclavian artery.

divided into an upper, a middle, and a lower lobe; the left simply into an upper and a lower. At the inner side of each lung, a little above the middle, the bronchus and blood-vessels enter, forming the root of the lung; and except for this attachment the lung lies free in its pleural cavity, which it completely fills. The lung is elastic and always on the stretch. The blood, in passing through the lungs, gives off carbon dioxid to the air in the alveoli, and receives oxygen. This absorption and elimination seems to be a simple mechanical process, and independent of any secreting or other activity of the epithelial cells. In the lower vertebrates there may be but one lung, or one may be much larger than the other. A lung may lie in the general cavity of the body and be of great extent, as in serpents. The lungs are fixed and molded to the ribs in birds, and in this class the air-passages through the lungs expand into great serous sacs which occupy most parts of the body and extend into the hollow bones.

With hys swyrde the bore he stonge
Thorow the lyvyr and the *longe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

And the kynge Ban smote Acolas, that the shulder disseuered from the body so depe that the *longes* apered.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

2. In *entom.*, one of the respiratory organs peculiar to those *Arachnida* whose tracheal system is modified into a number of lamellæ superimposed upon one another like the leaves of a book. They are also called *pulmonary lamellæ* and *respiratory leaflets*.—**3.** In pulmonate mollusks, a modification of the integument subserving aërial respiration: more fully called *external lung*. *Huxley*.—**4†.** *pl.* A bellows-blower; a chemist's servant.

That is his fire-drake,
His *Lungs*, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the top of one's lungs, with the utmost strength of one's voice.—**Brown induration of the lungs.** See *induration*.—**Collier's lung,** in *pathol.*, anthracosis.—**To try one's lungs,** to raise one's voice to its utmost pitch.

I once had the good luck to hear old Christopher North *try his lungs* in the open air in Scotland. Such laughter and such hill-shaking merry-heartedness I may never listen to again in the Lochs. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 196.

★

lunge[1] (lunj), *n.* [Formerly *longe, lounge;* by apheresis from *alonge, allonge* (appar. taken as *a longe*): see *allonge*.] **1.** In *fencing*, a thrust.

In a desperate *lounge*, which Leicester successfully put aside, Tressilian exposed himself at disadvantage.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

2. Any sudden forward movement of a person or thing resembling the lunge of a fencer; a plunge; a lurch: as, the *lunge* of a coach. [Colloq.]

He . . . made so sudden a *lunge* forward that he threatened to upset the boat. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 111.

lunge[1] (lunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lunged*, ppr. *lunging*. [< *lunge*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To thrust, as in fencing, with the sword or foil; make a thrust forward; plunge.

When the grenadiers were *lunging*,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot.
G. H. McMaster, The Old Continentals.

He . . . caught up the snuffers, and before applying them to the cabbage-headed candle, *lunged* at the sleeper.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, iv.

2. To hide; skulk. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To cause to move in a plunging or jumping manner, as a horse held by a long rein, for exercise or training.

The coachman was *lunging* Georgy round the lawn on the gray pony. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvi.

The place [a watercourse] should be widened gradually, and the water dammed up, the colt being always *lunged* over it before being ridden. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 189.

lunge[2] (lunj), *n.* Same as *longe*[2].

lunged (lungd), *a.* [< *lung* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having lungs; technically, in *zoöl.*, pulmonate: common in compounds, as strong- or weak-*lunged*.—**2.** Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. [Poetical.]

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

lunger (lun'jėr), *n.* One who lunges or thrusts.

To do him justice . . . a swifter *lunger* never crossed a sword. *Bulwer*, Zanoni, ii. 1.

lung-fever (lung'fē″vėr), *n.* Pneumonia.

lung-fish (lung'fish), *n.* A dipnoan; any fish of the order *Dipnoi* or *Dipneusta*.

How difficult a matter it is to decide whether the *lung-fish* of Brazil and Senegambia belongs to the amphibia or to the fishes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 678.

lung-flower (lung'flou″ėr), *n.* The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe:* a translation of its specific name.

lung-grown (lung'grōn), *a.* In *med.*, having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

lungi, *n.* See *loonghee*.

lungie, *n.* See *longie*.

lungis†, *n.* [Also *lungies;* < OF. *longis*, an idle, stupid, dreaming fellow, appar. adopted and associated with *long*, long, from *Longis*, a proper name, < L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, the name in the old mystery plays, and in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, of the centurion who thrust his spear into the body of Christ, the name being appar. suggested by Gr. λόγχη, a lance, in John xix. 34: see *lance*[1]. Hence perhaps *lounge*[1].] A long, awkward fellow; a dull, drowsy man.

If he be cleanelye, then terme they him proude; if meane in apparell, a slouen; if talle, a *lungis*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 115.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 6.

lungless (lung'les), *a.* [< *lung* + *-less*.] Having no lungs; not pulmonate, as certain inferior animals.

lung-lichen (lung'lī″ken), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.

lung-moss (lung'môs), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.

lungoor (lung'gör), *n.* [Hindi *langūr*.] A monkey of northern India, *Semnopithecus schistaceus*, resembling and related to the entellus monkey or hanuman; the white-bearded ape. Also *langoor, langhur*.

lung-strongle (lung'strong″gl), *n.* The strongle which infests the human lungs, *Strongylus bronchialis*.

lung-struck (lung'struk), *a.* Suffering from disease of the lungs. [Colloq.]

Aix-les-Bains and Matlock, where the *lung-struck* world passes July and August.
Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 13, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lung-tester (lung'tes'tėr), *n.* A bag-shaped instrument for determining expiratory power; a spirometer.

lung-woe†, *n.* [ME. *longe-woo;* < *lung* + *woe*.] Consumption; phthisis.

The *longe-woo* cometh ofte of yvel eire,
The stomake eke of eire is overtake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

lung-worm (lung'wėrm), *n.* A worm parasitic in the lungs.

lungwort (lung'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A European boraginaceous plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. It is named from a supposed resemblance of its spotted leaves to the appearance of the human lungs, on account of which it was formerly used in pulmonary diseases.
2. An American plant, *Mertensia Virginica*, of the same family, at first referred to *Pulmonaria*. *Pneumaria maritima* is the sea-lungwort.—**3.** A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, somewhat like a human lung in shape, formerly regarded as a lung-remedy: same as *hazel-crottles*.—**Bullock's or cow's lungwort,** the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*, formerly used as a remedy for lung-disease in cattle, because its leaf resembles a dewlap.—**Clown's lungwort.** (*a*) Bullock's lungwort. (*b*) The toothwort, *Lathræa Squamaria*, a reputed remedy for diseases of the lungs.—**French or golden lungwort,** the wall-hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*.—**Sea-lungwort.** See def. 2.—**Smooth lungwort,** a plant of the genus *Mertensia*, as distinguished from *Pulmonaria*, which is rough.—**Tree-lungwort,** *Sticta pulmonaria*. See def. 3.

luniform (lū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *forma*, form.] Resembling the moon in form; especially, crescentic; lunate or lunulate: said of parts the longitudinal section of which is between crescentiform and semiglobose.

lunisolar (lū-ni-sō'lăr), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*.] Depending jointly on the motions or actions of the moon and the sun: as, the *lunisolar* cycle.—**Lunisolar period,** any one of the periods in the reckoning of time which depend on the relative motions of the sun and moon.—**Lunisolar precession,** in *astron.*, that part of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon.—**Lunisolar year,** a period of 532 years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun (28 years) by the cycle of the moon (19 years), and characterized by the recurrence of eclipses in the same order as in the previous lunisolar period. Also called *Dionysian period*.

lunistice (lū'nis-tis), *n.* [< NL. *lunistitium*, < L. *luna*, the moon, + *status*, a standing, < *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *solstice, armistice*.] In *astron.*, the moment of the moon's greatest northing and southing in her monthly revolution.

lunistitial (lū-ni-stish'al), *a.* [< *lunistice* (NL. *lunistitium*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to a lunistice.—**Lunistitial points,** the points of the moon's orbit furthest from the equinoctial.

lunitidal (lū-ni-tī'dal), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + E. *tide* + *-al*: see *tidal*.] Relating to that part of the tidal movement which is dependent on the moon.—**Lunitidal interval,** the interval between the moon's passage over the meridian and the time of high water at any place, considered solely with reference to the moon's influence. It is the "establish-

ment" of any port, uncorrected for the half-monthly inequality due to the sun's action. The lunitidal interval thus corrected is the mean or corrected "establishment" of the port.

lunkhead (lungk'hed), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

lunnite (lun'it), *n.* [Named after Rev. F. *Lunn*, who analyzed it.] A name sometimes used collectively to include the related copper phosphates dihydrite, ehlite, pseudomalachite, etc.

lunstock†, *n.* An obsolete form of *linstock*.

lunt (lunt), *n.* [< D. *lont*, a match, = G. *lunte*, a match, formerly a lamp-wick, = Sw. *lunta* = Dan. *lunte*, a match. Cf. *link*[3].] 1†. A match, torch, or port-fire anciently used for discharging cannon.—2†. The lock and appurtenances of a match-lock gun. See quotation under *snap-work*.—3. A lively combustion; fire and smoke in general. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*. *Burns*, Halloween.

lunt (lunt), *v. i.* [< *lunt*, *n.* Cf. *link*, *v.*] To emit smoke; flame; be on fire. [Scotch.]

The *luntin* pipe an' sneeshin mill
Are handed round wi right guid will.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

★**lunula** (lū'nū-lä), *n.*; pl. *lunulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*. Cf. *lunule*.] Something which is shaped like a little moon or narrow crescent; a lunule or lunulet.

The patrician order wore shoes of black leather (calceus patricius), ornamented with an ivory crescent, and hence called *lunula*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Specifically—(*a*) The free crescentic edge and adjoining thin part of a semilunar valve of the heart. (*b*) The small white semilunar mark at the base of the human fingernails. (*c*) A crescentic impression on some bivalve shells; a lunule. (*d*) A small semicircular or crescentic spot of color: a lunulet. (*e*) [*cap.*] A generic name given by Hitchcock to ichnolites of uncertain character. (*f*) In *math.*, a lune.

lunular (lū'nū-lär), *a.* [< L. *lunula* + *-ar*[3].] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent; lunulate.

Lunularia (lū-nū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), so called in allusion to the lunate form of the gemmæ-bearing receptacles, < L. *lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, typical of the tribe *Lunularieæ*. The thallus is oblong, with rounded lobes, distinctly areolate and porous. The carpocephalum is cruciately divided into one to six, usually four, horizontal segments, which are tubular and one-fruited; the capsule is exserted on a long ped cel. and is four- to eight-valved. The only species, *L. cruciata*, is introduced into greenhouses.

Lunularieæ (lū"nū-lā-ri ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lunularia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, established by Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–8, and typified by the genus *Lunularia*.

lunulate (lū'nū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lunulatus*, < L. *lunula*, a little moon, new moon: see *lunule*.] 1. Shaped like a new moon; narrowly crescented.—2. In *zoöl.*, having one or several small crescentic markings. *P. L. Sclater.*

lunulated (lū'nū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lunulate*.

lunule (lū'nūl), *n.* [< L. *lunula*, a little moon, ★dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*, *lune*[1].] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. (*a*) In *conch.*, the lunula, a crescentic impression on each valve of many bivalve shells, in front of the umbo, forming with its fellow an oval or somewhat cordate figure; it is conspicuous in the *Veneridæ* and many related forms. (*b*) In *entom.*, a lunulate mark or line on the center of the lower wing, found in many moths. (*c*) In *geom.*, a lune. See *lune*[1], 2. (*d*) A crescent-shaped mark at the root of a nail.—**Frontal lunule**, in *entom.*, a curved space immediately above the antennæ, characteristic of the flies of the suborder *Cyclorhapha*, wanting in the *Orthorhapha*. It is related to the bladdery inflation of the front by means of which these flies force open the larval envelop.

lunulet (lū'nū-let), *n.* [< *lunule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a small crescent-shaped spot or mark on a surface.

lunulite (lū'nū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Lunulites*, q. v.] A fossil bryozoan of the genus *Lunulites*.

Lunulites (lū-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of fossil *Bryozoa*. Species range from the Upper Cretaceous to the Tertiary.

luny (lū'ni), *a.* [Abbr. from *lunatic*, and often spelled *loony*, with ref. to *loon*[1]. Cf. *lune*[1], 3.] Lunatic; crazy; silly and erratic: usually applied to partial or temporary aberration, and to persons afflicted with partial lunacy. Used also as a noun. [Colloq.]

His fits [epileptic] were nocturnal, and he had frequent "*luny* spells," as he called them.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 424.

Lupa (lū'pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814), < L. *lupa*, a she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*[1].] A genus of crabs of the family *Portunidæ*. The common edible crab of the United States has been called *L. diacantha*; it is now known as *Callinectes hastatus*.

Lupercal (lū'pėr-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lupercalis*, pertaining to Lupercus (neut. pl. *Lupercalia*, the feast of Lupercus; neut. sing. as noun *Lupercal*, a grotto on the Palatine hill sacred to Lupercus) or Inuus, regarded, under the name *Lupercus*, as a protecting deity of shepherds, as 'he who wards off the wolves,' < *lupus*, a wolf, + *arcere*, ward off, keep off.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lupercus or to the Lupercalia.

II.† *n.* Same as *Lupercalia*. [An erroneous use.]

You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 100.

Lupercalia (lū-pėr-kā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lupercal*.] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Pan, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the Lupercalia was the old Etrurian god Inuus, akin to Mars.

Lupercalian (lū-pėr-kā'li-an), *a.* [< *Lupercalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman festival of the Lupercalia.

Lupinæ (lū-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lupus*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, distinguished from *Vulpinæ* or foxes; wolves. It corresponds to *Caninæ* in a narrow sense.

lupinaster (lū-pin-as'tėr), *n.* The bastard lupine, *Trifolium Lupinaster*, a Siberian plant with purple or white flowers, very large for the genus, and lupine-like leaves. The species has sometimes been regarded as forming a separate genus (*Lupinaster*).

lupine[1] (lū'pin or -pīn), *a.* [= F. *lupin* = Sp. Pg. It. *lupino*, < L. *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, < *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*[1]. Cf. *lupine*[2], *n.*] 1. Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—2. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the series or group of canine animals which contains the wolves, jackals, and dogs, as distinguished from the foxes; thoöid. In lupine animals the skull has frontal sinuses which affect the profile of the head and the contour of the cranial cavity, and the pupil of the eye is usually round. See *vulpine*, ★*alopecoid*, and *thoöid*.

lupine[2] (lū'pin), *n.* [= D. *lupijn* = G. *lupine*, < F. *lupin* = Sp. It. *lupino* = Russ. *lupinŭ*, < L. *lupinus*, *lupinum*, a lupine, orig. masc. and neut. respectively of *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf: see *lupine*[1], *a.* The reason of the name is unknown.] A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. The white lupine, *L. albus*, of southern Europe and the Orient, has been cultivated from antiquity. Its seeds serve as a pulse, and its herbage is valuable for fodder and green manure. In Portugal it is used, under the name of *tramoso*, to choke out obstinate weeds. The scented yellow lupine, *L. luteus*, of the Mediterranean region, is used in central Europe to improve sandy soils. Various other species have similar uses, among them the Egyptian *L. Termis*, resembling *L. albus*, and *L. varius*, with flowers chiefly blue. The tree-lupine, *L. arboreus*, of Pacific North America, has been used with success to bind shifting sand. It is a shrub growing 10 feet high, and sending its roots more than 20 feet deep. The ornamental lupines are extremely numerous. *L. albus*, *L. luteus*, and *L. varius*, mentioned above, were formerly common in gardens, but have been somewhat superseded by species from western America. Among these are the tree-lupine and the many-leafed lupine (*L. polyphyllus*), also *L. subcarnosus* of North America. The wild lupine of the eastern United States is *L. perennis*, a plant with a long showy raceme of purple flowers, common in sandy soil.—**Bastard lupine**. See *lupinaster*.



Flowering Plant of Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit, showing the dehiscence.

lupinin (lū'pi-nin), *n.* [< *Lupinus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{29}H_{32}O_{16}+7H_2O$) extracted from the leaves of *Lupinus albus* and *L. luteus*.

lupinite (lū'pi-nīt), *n.* [< *Lupinus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *lupinin*.

Lupinus (lū-pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < *lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A large genus of leguminous plants of the family *Fabaceæ* and the tribe *Genisteæ*. It is characterized by having the leaves simple or digitately many-foliate; the divisions of the calyx longer than the tube; the wings of the corolla often united at the apex, the keel beaked; and a compressed coriaceous or fleshy legume. More than 100 species have been described; they occur in North and South America, the Mediterranean region, and tropical Africa, being especially abundant on the western coast of America, about 70 species having been described from that region. They are herbs or undershrubs with terminal or axillary racemes of showy blue or purple flowers, rarely yellow or white, and often fragrant. Numerous species are cultivated for their beauty and for use. See *lupine*[2].

lupous (lū'pus), *a.* [< L. *lupus*, a wolf (see *Lupus*[1]), + *-ous*.] Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.]

luppa (lup'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cloth made in India of silk, or silk and cotton, with gold and silver thread used so abundantly that the surface seems to be wholly of metal. Compare *kincob*.

luppen (lup'n). A dialectal (Scotch) perfect participle of *leap*[1].

lupulin, lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *n.* [< *lupulus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] 1. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Also called *lupulite*.—2. An alkaloid found in hops.—3. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of the little round glands found upon the stipules and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is used in medicine.

Also *humulin*, *humuline*.

lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *lupulus*, hop, + ★*-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, resembling a head of the hop.

lupulinic (lū-pū-lin'ik), *a.* [< *lupulin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lupulin; consisting of or containing lupulin.

It is almost impossible to free them [scales of the hop] entirely from the *lupulinic* grains. *Ure*, Dict., I. 303.

lupulinous (lū-pū-lī'nus), *a.* [< *lupuline* + *-ous*.] Same as *lupuline*.

lupulite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *lupulus*, hop (see *lupulin*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *lupulin*, 1.

lupulus (lū'pū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort), a fish, a hook, lit. the hop-plant, etc., also a skin-disease; dim. of L. *lupus*, the hop-plant, a particular use of *lupus*, a wolf (so called perhaps because it 'strangles' the shrubbery upon which it may climb).] The hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*: ★still occasionally used.

Lupus[1] (lū'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lupus*, a wolf, = Gr. *λύκος* = Goth. *wulfs*, etc., = E. *wolf*: see *wolf*.] 1. (*a*) A genus of *Canidæ*, comprising the wolves, but having no characters by which it can be distinguished from *Canis*. In this nomenclature the common gray wolf of North America is called *Lupus occidentalis*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific designation of the common wolf, *Canis lupus*.—2. An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.—3. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) *Lupus vulgaris*, a tuberculosis of the skin, presenting clinically reddish-brown patches made up of papules, tubercles, and flat infiltrations. These patches proceed to ulceration and subsequent cicatrization. They occur mostly on the face, but may occur on mucous surfaces as well as on the skin of the extremities, or even (rarely) of the trunk. Anatomically there is tubercular tissue containing tubercle-bacilli. (*b*) *Lupus erythematosus*, a chronic dermatitis, beginning in one or more papules which grow so as to cover a large patch. The color is pinkish to violaceous, and the surface is scaly. It does not ulcerate, but heals with central cicatrization and atrophy. It occurs most frequently on the face, but also elsewhere. It is more frequent in women than in men.—**Lupus metallorum**, the alchemical name of stibnite, or sulphid of antimony.



The Constellation Lupus.

lupus[2] (lū'pus), *n.* [Var. of **glupus*, < Russ. *glupishŭ*, a petrel.] The Pacific fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi*. *H. W. Elliott.*

lura (lū'rä), *n.*; pl. *luræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *lura*, the mouth of a bag or bottle.] In *anat.*, the contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain. [Recent.]

The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called *lura*.
Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

lural (lū'ral), *a.* [< *lura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the lura.

lurch[1] (lėrch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, etc.: see *lurk*.] 1. To lie in concealment; lurk; move stealthily.

> The wolf I've seen, a fiercer game, . . .
> With *lurching* step around me prowl,
> And stop, against the moon to howl.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii., Int.

Fond of prowling and *lurching* out at night after their own sinful pleasures. *Kingsley.*

2†. To sulk; pout.

> For when he is merry, she *lurcheth* and she loures,
> When he is sad she singes, or laughes it out by houres.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

3. To shift; dodge; play tricks.

I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of God on the left hand and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 26.

4. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, or from side to side, as a ship in a heavy sea or a carriage on a rough road.

The left side of the wagon *lurched* downwards, the horse having, in the darkness, taken them over the side of the road. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 211.

5. To walk with an uneven or shifting gait; stagger: as, he went *lurching* down the street.

lurch[1] (lėrch), *n.* [< *lurch*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden lateral movement or swaying to one side, as of a ship, a carriage, or a staggering person.

A slight *lurch* of the steamer caused her to loose her hold of the garment. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 156.

As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected, at every *lurch*, that the whole party would be upset.
J. Grant, Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, 1st ser., iv.

Hence—2. Any sudden or unexpected shift or change of position.

Would it be desirable to have the policy of the nation settled in this sense for four years by a *lurch* of the Irish vote in the last two weeks of the campaign?
The Nation, Nov. 8, 1888.

3. An inclination; disposition; leaning. [U.S.]

She has a natural *lurch* for it, and it comes easy to her.
Miss Cummins, Lamplighter. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Lee lurch, a sudden jerky roll of a ship to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes her on the weather side.—**To lie upon the lurch** or **at lurch†**, to lie in ambush; lurk; be on the watch.

He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever *lay upon the lurch*. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

lurch[2]† (lėrch), *v. t.* [< OF. **lurcher*, < L. *lurcare*, *lurcari*, ML. also *lurchari*, eat voraciously, devour (> *lurco*, *lurcho*, a glutton, gormand).] To swallow or devour; eat up; consume.

Too far off from great cities, which may hinder business; or too near them, which *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh everything dear. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

lurch[3] (lėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *lurche;* = G. *lurtsch*, *lurz* = It. *lurcio*, < OF. *lourche*, a game so called, also written *l'ourche*, as if < *le*, def. art., + *ourche*, given by Cotgrave in the same sense, and entered as *ourche* by Godefroy, who there gives the same example (Rabelais, iii. 12: see first quot. under def. 1) with the word written *l'ourche*, that he gives under *lourche* with the word written *lourche*. The proper form is doubtless *lourche;* it is prob. connected with OF. *lourche*, insnared, deceived, duped.] 1†. An old game, the nature of which is unknown.

My mind was only running upon the *lurch* and tric-trac.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12.

Whose inn is a bowling-alley, whose books are bowls, and whose law-cases are *lurches* and rubbers.
Dekker, Belman of London (Works, ed. Grosart, iii. 132).

2. In *cribbage*, the position of a player when his opponent has won every point (61 holes) before he himself has made 30 holes; also, the state of the game under these circumstances; a double game.

By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the *lurch*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 12.

Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch*, and almost her wig. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 371.

3†. [< *lurch*[3], *v.*] A cheat; a swindle.

All such *lurches*, gripes, and squeezes as may be wrung out by the fist of extortion. *Middleton*, Black Book.

To leave in the lurch. (*a*†) Originally, to leave (a person) playing at cribbage in the position called the *lurch*. See def. 2.

Il demeura lourche [F.], he was *left in the lurch*.
Cotgrave.

(*b*) To leave suddenly or unexpectedly in an embarrassing predicament.

> Robin made them haste away,
> And *left* the tinker *in the lurch*,
> For the great shot to pay.
> *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

Weary will be the latter half of my pilgrimage, if you *leave* me *in the lurch!* *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xcv.

lurch[3] (lėrch), *v. t.* [< *lurch*[3], *n.* In defs. 2, 3, 4, perhaps in part of other origin; cf. OF. *lourche*, insnared, deceived, duped. Some confusion also with *lurch*[1], *v.*, has prob. affected the uses of this verb.] 1. To win a double game in cribbage, piquet, etc.—2†. To leave in the lurch; disappoint.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South*, Sermons.

> Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,
> Each looke did *lurche* my herte.
> *Turberville*, Tragical Tales (1587). (*Nares.*)

3. To forestall; rob; swindle; cheat. [Archaic.]

You have *lurched* your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing this part of the plot.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Like villainous cheating bowlers, they *lurched* me of two of my best limbs, viz. my right arm and right leg.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to *lurch*,
> Who infringe the domains of our good mother Church.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 5.

4†. To capture criminally or dishonestly; appropriate; steal.

The fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, put lately into many men's heads by some one or other subtilely driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to *lurch* a crown. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

lurcher[1] (lėr'chėr), *n.* [< *lurch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lies in wait or lurks; one who watches, as to entrap or steal; a poacher.

> Swift from his prey the scudding *lurcher* flies.
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 64.

Some, however, with outward bravade, but inward tremblings, went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some *lurcher*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 101.

2. A sort of hunting-dog, said to be a cross between the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, much used by poachers, because it hunts both by sight and by scent.

> Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears
> And tail cropp'd short, half *lurcher* and half cur,
> His dog attends him. *Cowper*, Task, v. 46.

> On the drawbridge the warders stout
> Saw a terrier and *lurcher* passing out.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 12.

lurcher[2]† (lėr'chėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. ME. *lurcare*, *lurcard* (Prompt. Parv.); < *lurch*[2] + *-er*[1].] A glutton; a gormandizer. *Palsgrave.*

lurch-line (lėrch'līn), *n.* In a bird-net, the line by which the net is drawn over the bird.

> But when he heard with whom I had to deale,
> Well done (quoth he), let him go beate the bush;
> I and my men to the *lurch line* will steale,
> And pluck the net even at the present push.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 248.

lurdan, lurden (lėr'dan, -den), *a.* and *n.* [Also *lurdane*, *lurdain*, *lourdaine*, *lourdane*, *lourden;* < ME. *lurden*, *lurdeyn*, *lordain*, *lourdeine*, < OF. *lourdein*, *lourdin*, dull, blockish, < *lourd*, heavy, dull: see *lourd*[1].] **I.** *a.* Blockish; heavy; stupid; useless. [Archaic.]

> In one [chamber],
> Red after revel, droned her *lurdane* knights
> Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

II. *n.* A blockhead; a stupid or useless person. [Archaic.]

As yet, for lacke of good ciuility and wholesome doctrines, there was greater store of lewde *lourdaines* then of wise and learned Lords.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

> This lubberly *lurden*,
> Ill shap'd and ill-fac'd.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

I found the careless *lurdane* feeding her with unwashed flesh, and she an eyas. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

lurdanry† (lėr'dan-ri), *n.* [< *lurdan* + *-ry.*] Robbery; crime.

> Leyis, *lurdanry*, and lust ar oure laid sterne.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 238.

lure[1] (lūr), *n.* [< ME. *lure* (= MD. *leure*, *loer*, *loeyer*), < OF. *locrre*, *leurre*, earlier *loirre*, *loitre*, F. *leurre* = Pr. *loire* = It. *logoro*, a falconer's lure, < MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* (> D. *luder*?), bait, decoy, lure.] 1. In *falconry*, a decoy used to recall the hawk to its perch on the fist. An artificial lure is composed of wings or feathers so arranged as to resemble a bird, secured to a long thong. Some kind of food is sometimes attached to the lure, and the hawk is strongly attracted by it when it is tossed or swung in the air by the falconer with a peculiar whistle or call.

> My falcon now is sharp and passing empty;
> And till she stoop she must not be full-gorged,
> For then she never looks upon her *lure*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 195.

The falconer casts out the *lure*, which may be either a dead pigeon or an artificial *lure* garnished with beefsteak tied to a string. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 8.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a lure with a line or leash at the end of which is a hawk's bell.—3. In *angling*, an artificial as distinguished from a natural bait: something to attract a fish which the fish cannot eat. Thus, an artificial fly or minnow, a spoon, red rag, etc., are *lures*, while a fly, worm, frog, etc., are *baits*.

[The barber] whose bow-windowed shop is full of *lures* for fish. *Mark Lemon*, Christmas Hamper, p. 86.

4. Any means of enticement; anything that attracts by the prospect of pleasure or profit.

Lace and ribbons, silver and gold galloons with the like glittering gew-gaws, are so many *lures* to women of weak minds or low educations. *Spectator*, No. 15.

5. An enticing action or display; allurement; enticement; temptation.

> How many have with a smile made small account
> Of beauty and her *lures*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 194.

There is an unexpected, an unexplained *lure* and attraction in the landscape. *The Century*, XXVII. 103.

Conjoined in lure. See *conjoined.*

lure[1] (lūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lured*, ppr. *luring.* [< ME. *luren* (= MD. *leuren*, *loren*), < OF. *leurrer*, *loirrer* (= Pr. *loirar*), lure, < *leurre*, a lure: see *lure*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To call; utter a peculiar call or cry, as in attracting an animal.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

The falconer when feeding them [young hawks] should use his voice as in *luring*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 8.

II. *trans.* 1. To attract as by a falconer's lure and call; decoy; entice by the display of something.

> For ich haue and haue had somedel [somewhat] haukes manares,
> Ich am nat *lured* with loue bote ouht [unless something] lygge vnder thombe. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 45.

> O, for a falconer's voice,
> To *lure* this tassel-gentle back again!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 160.

> As when a flock
> Of ravenous fowl . . . come flying, *lured*
> With scent of living carcases design'd
> For death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 273.

2. To allure; entice; invite by anything that promises pleasure or profit.

> And various science *lures* the learned eye.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 552.

> That fatal bait hath *lured* thee back.
> In deathful hour o'er dangerous track.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 17.

The proffered toleration was merely a bait intended to *lure* the Puritan party to destruction.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

=**Syn.** 2. *Entice*, *Decoy*, etc. See *allure*[1].

lure[2] (lūr), *n.* [In Shetland *looder(-horn)*; < Icel. *lūdhr* = Norw. Dan. *lur*, a trumpet.] An ancient form of trumpet still in use in Scandinavia, having a curved tube several feet long, used for calling cattle, and by traveling parties as a signal.

She made up her bundle of clothes, took in her hand her *lure*, with which to call home the cattle in the evenings, bade her mistress farewell privately, and stole away.
H. Martineau, Feats on the Fiord, ix.

lure[3]†, *n.* Same as *lore*[3].

lure[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leer*[1].

lure[5] (lūr), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, same as *looer.*

lurer (lūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which lures, entices, or decoys.

lurg (lėrg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An errant marine worm, *Nephthys cœca*, found on the coasts of Great Britain: also called *white-rag worm*. It is about 8 inches long, of a pearly-whitish color, and lives in the sand.

lurgulary, lourgulary (lūr'-, lōr'gū-lā-ri), *n.* In *early Eng. law*, the offense of defiling or poisoning waters. *Cowel.*

luri (lū'ri), *n.* Same as *lory.*

lurid (lū'rid), *a.* [= Sp. *lúrido* = Pg. It. *lurido*, < L. *luridus*, pale-yellow, wan, ghastly; connected with *luror*, a yellowish color; cf. Gr. χλωρός, green: see *chlorine*. Hence ult. (< L. *luridus*) E. *lourd*[1], q. v.] 1. Pale; wan; ghastly; of the color or appearance of dull smoky flames; having the character of a light which does not show the colors of objects.

> The fire-bolts leap to the world below,
> And flood the skies with a *lurid* glow.
> *Bryant*, The Hurricane.

> The sun went *lurid* down
> Into the smoke-wrapt sea, and night came on.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. Lighted up with a ghastly glare; combining light and gloom.

> Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
> Unusual darkness broods.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 827.

The narrative of what I knew about that *lurid* episode of the battle of Sedan that occurred in the village of Bazeilles. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 45.

3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a dirty-brown color; slightly clouded.

> Insatiate thistles, tyrants of the plains,
> And *lurid* hemlock ting'd with pois'nous stains.
> *W. Harte*, Parable of the Sower.

luridly (lū'rid-li), *adv.* In a lurid or gloomy manner.

lurk (lėrk), *v. i.* [< ME. *lurken, lorken,* prob. < Sw. *lurka, lirka* (= Dan. *lirke*), lurk, < *lura* = Dan. *lure,* lurk, = Icel. *lūra,* slumber, = MHG. *lūren,* G. *lauern* = MLG. *luren* = D. *loeren,* listen, lurk. In this view *lurk* has a formative *-k,* as in *hark, talk, smirk,* as related to *hear, tale, smile,* etc., and is not, as some suppose, an altered form, with change of *s* to *r,* of Sw. dial. *luska* = Dan. *luske,* lurk, sneak, = MD. *luschen, luysschen,* lurk, = MLG. *lūschen* = OHG. *loskēn,* MHG. *loschen,* G. *lauschen,* listen, akin to E. *list, listen:* see *list*[1]. But the Sw. *lura,* Dan. *lure,* lurk, if connected with Icel. *hlöra,* listen, are from the same root, which appears also in *loud,* q. v. Hence by assibilation *lurch*[1], q. v.] **1.** To lie in concealment; hide or keep out of sight, as for ambush or escape; skulk.

> Rather than marry Paris, . . . bid me *lurk*
> Where serpents are. *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 1. 79.

> He is a fish that *lurks* close all winter.
> *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 121.

> In these solitudes rogues frequently *lurke* & do mischeife (& for whom we were all well appointed w[th] our carbines). *Evelyn,* Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. To be latent or undisclosed; be withdrawn from open manifestation; exist unperceived or unsuspected.

> Under these tales ye may in a manner see the trueth *lurke.* *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

> I could not suppress my *lurking* passion for applause.
> *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xx.

> A cunning politician often *lurks* under the clerical robe.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 300.

★**lurk** (lėrk), *n.* [< *lurk, v.*] A trick of imposture; a swindling artifice; a cunning dodge. [Eng. slang.]

> Chelsea George could "go upon any *lurk,*" could be in the last stage of consumption — actually in his dying hour — but now and then convalescent for years and years together. *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, II. 59.

> In compliance with your request, I will now endeavour to describe to you some forms of *lurk,* in which I myself have been an actor. I have found that the bereavement *lurk* is a lucrative one — (i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife, leaving me with a young and helpless family to support.
> Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.

lurker (lėr'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who lurks, hides, or keeps out of sight.

> It troubled me that there should have been a *lurker* on the stairs on that night of all nights of the year.
> *Dickens,* Great Expectations, xl.

2. An impostor; a cheap quack. [Eng. slang.]

> In every large town sham official documents, with crests, seals, and signatures, can be got for half-a-crown. Armed with these, the patterer becomes a *lurker* — that is, an impostor; his papers certify any and every "ill that flesh is heir to." *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 233.

3. One who turns his hand to any work; a jack of all trades. [Slang.]

lurking (lėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lurk, v.*] Tricky practice; imposture; especially, the practice of a begging impostor. [Eng. slang.]

> After a career of incessant *lurking* and deceit, Chelsea George left England, and remained abroad, writes my informant, four or five years.
> Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 648.

lurking-place (lėr'king-plās), *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

> He sitteth in the *lurking places* of the villages. Ps. x. 8.

lurry[1] (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *lurries* (-iz). [Formerly also *lurrey;* perhaps < W. *llwrv,* precipitant, forward, < *llwr,* direction, tendency.] **1†.** A confused throng; a crowd; a heap.

> A *lurry* and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue.
> *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 187. (*Latham.*)

2. A confusion; confused inarticulate sound or utterance; disturbance; tumult. [Now only colloq.]

> No doubt but ostentation and formalitie may taint the best duties: we are not therfore to leave duties for no duties, and to turne prayer into a kind of *Lurrey.*
> *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xvi.

lurry[1] (lur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lurried,* ppr. *lurrying.* [< *lurry*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hurry carelessly. — **2.** To lug; pull. — **3.** To daub; dirty. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

lurry[2] (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *lurries* (-iz). [Cf. *lurry*[1].] In *coal-mining,* a tram or car fitted with a device for taking up the slack of the rope used in hauling the cars.

lury, *n.* See *lory.*

Luschka's gland. See *gland.*

Luscinia (lu-sin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *luscinia,* the nightingale, perhaps for **luscicinia* (†), 'the twilight songster,' < *luscus,* one-eyed, purblind, + *canere,* sing.] **1†.** [*l. c.*] A nightingale. Hence — **2.** A genus of birds represented by the nightingale, giving name to a subfamily or family of Old World oscine *Passeres.* There are two species or varieties in Europe, *L. luscinia* (or *L. vera*) and *L. philomela;* a third, *L. golzi,* is the Persian nightingale. The genus is also named *Daulias, Aëdon, Philomela,* and *Lusciola,* and the birds belonging to it have been called by several other generic names, as *Sylvia,* etc.

Lusciniidæ (lus-i-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Luscinia* + *-idæ.*] Nightingales and similar birds regarded as a family: nearly synonymous with *Sylviidæ.*

luscious (lush'us), *a.* [Also *lussious*†, *lussyous*†, *loussious*†, *lushious, loushous*†, etc., ME. *lucius,* **lucious,* a variant (perhaps due to association with *lush,* as some of the later spellings indicate) of *licious,* a decapitate form of *delicious.* Cf. *lush*[1], *a.*, 3.] **1.** Very sweet, succulent, or savory; delicious; very pleasant to taste; hence, extremely pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind; enticingly delightful.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
> Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows;
> Quite over-canopied with *luscious* woodbine.
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., ii. 1.

> These Moors are changeable in their wills: . . . the food that to him now is as *luscious* as locusts shall be to him shortly as bitter as coloquintida. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3. 354.

> He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South,* Sermons.

> Her rich voice, with her *luscious,* indolent, Southern pronunciation. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 445.

2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.

> He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers. *Jeffrey.*

> A confection of *luscious* and cloying epithets was presented again and again. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 395.

lusciously (lush'us-li), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

lusciousness (lush'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

luserne†, *n.* See *lucern*[2].

lush[1] (lush), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lusch,* lax, slack; cf. *lash*[2]; cf. also dial. *lishey,* flexible, limber. In def. 3, perhaps < *lushious,* the older spelling of *luscious,* analyzed as if < *lush*[1] + *-ious.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Lax; slack; limp; flexible. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 317; *Topsell,* Beasts (1607), p. 343. (*Halliwell.*) — **2.** Mellow; easily turned, as ground. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent, as grass or other vegetation.

> How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green!
> *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 1. 52.

> Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,
> And cheers the husbandmen with hope.
> *Golding,* tr. of Ovid, xv. (*Nares.*)

> The year
> Grows *lush* in juicy stalks. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

> And at the root thro' *lush* green grasses burn'd
> The red anemone. *Tennyson,* Fair Women.

II. *n.* A twig for thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

lush[2] (lush), *v. i.* [< ME. **lushen, luschen, lussen, luyschen,* rush violently.] **1†.** To rush violently.

> He laughte owtte a lange swerde, and *luyschede* one ffaste,
> And syr Lyonelle in the launde lordely hym strykes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2226.

2. To splash in water. [Prov. Eng.]

lush[3] (lush), *n.* [Origin uncertain; said to be so called from one *Lushington,* a once well-known London brewer: see *lushington.* Cf. OF. *vin lousche,* thick or unsettled wine (Cotgrave); *lousche,* dull-sighted, purblind, < L. *luscus,* one-eyed, purblind: see *Luscinia.*] Beer; intoxicating drink. [Slang.]

> I niver cared much about the *lush* myself, and ven I got avay from the old uns, I didn't mind it no how.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, II. 97.

lush[3] (lush), *v.* [< *lush*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink; tipple on. [Slang.]

> To wind up all, some of the richest sort you ever *lushed.*
> *Dickens,* Oliver Twist, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To drink intoxicating liquor. [Slang.]

> I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly *lushed* too much, and can't say as I tried very hard to get work. *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 187.

lush[4] (lush), *n.* The burbot: same as *losh*[2].

lushburg†, **lushborow**†, *n.* [< ME. *lussheburghe, lusseburghe, lussheburwe, lushburue, luschburue, lussheborue, lussheboure,* etc., so called as issued at *Luxemburg,* F. *Luxembourg* (ME. *Lussheburghe,* etc.).] A coin of base metal made (chiefly at Luxemburg) in imitation of the English silver penny, and illegally imported by merchants into England in the reign of Edward III.

> God woot, no *Lussheburghes* payen ye!
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 74.

> As in *Lussheborwes* is a lyther alay, and get loketh he lyke a sterlynge.
> The merke of that mone is good, ac the metal is fieble.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), XV. 342.

lushington (lush'ing-ton), *n.* [See *lush*[3].] A tippler. [Eng. slang.]

> They hadn't a single drain that night, I'll go ball, but still they didn't look like regular *lushingtons* at all.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

lushious†, *a.* An older spelling of *luscious.*

lushly†, *adv.* [ME. *luschly;* < *lush*[1] + *-ly*[2].] ★Laxly; slackly. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 317.

lushy (lush'i), *a.* [< *lush*[3] + *-y*[1].] Tipsy or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. [Slang.]

Lusitanian (lū-si-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lusitania* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the territory or people of Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain (Hispania), including almost all of modern Portugal and part of modern Spain, and now used as a political synonym of *Portugal;* hence, Portuguese. — **Lusitanian region** or **province,** in *zoögeog.,* a terrestrial area embracing the countries bordering the Mediterranean, with Switzerland, Austria, the Crimea, and Caucasus.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lusitania or of modern Portugal; a Portuguese.

lusk† (lusk), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *löskr,* weak, idle: see *lash*[2] (and *lush*[1]). Cf. Ir. *lusgaim,* I lurk.] **I.** *a.* Lazy; slothful.

> He had visited here his holy congregacions, in diuers corners and *luskes* lanes.
> *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 344. (*Richardson.*)

II. *n.* An idle, lazy fellow; a lubber.

> Here is a great knave; i. e. a great lyther *luske;* or a stout ydell lubbar.
> *Palsgrave,* Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

> The *luske* in health is worser far
> Than he that keeps his bed.
> *Kendal,* Poems (1577). (*Nares.*)

lusk† (lusk), *v. i.* [< *lusk, n.*] To be idle, indolent, or unemployed; lie or loll about lazily.

> Not that I mean to fain an idle God,
> That *lusks* in Heav'n and never looks abroad.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> Themis selfe, . . .
> If that she were incarnate in our time,
> She might *luske* scorned in disdained slime.
> *Marston,* Scourge of Villanie, Sat. v.

luskard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sort of grape.

> The great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape, and the *luskard.* *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

lusking† (lus'king), *a.* Same as *luskish. Mir. for Mags.*

luskish† (lus'kish), *a.* [< *lusk* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to lusk or be lazy; lazy; slothful.

> They loue no idle bench whistlers, nor *luskish* faitors: for young and old are whollie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. *Holinshed,* Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

> Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
> For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.
> *Drayton,* The Owl. (*Nares.*)

luskishly† (lus'kish-li), *adv.* In a luskish manner; lazily.

luskishness† (lus'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being luskish; disposition to indolence; laziness. *Spenser,* F. Q., VI. i. 35.

lusorious† (lū-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lusorius,* of or belonging to a player: see *lusory.*] Of or pertaining to play; sportive.

> Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixed *lusorious* lots.
> *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 315.

lusory (lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *lusorio,* < L. *lusorius,* of or belonging to a player, sportive, < *lusor,* a player, < *ludere,* pp. *lusus,* play: see *ludicrous.*] Used in play or in sports or games; playful: as, *lusory* methods of instructing children. [Archaic.]

> How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance!
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

> Arabesques of Poetry, those *lusory* effusions on chimerical objects. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 252.

lusshe†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lush*[2].

lussheburghe†, *n.* See *lushburg.*

lust[1] (lust), *n.* [< ME. *lust,* < AS. *lust,* desire, ★pleasure, = OS. OFries. MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *lust* = Icel. *lust* = Dan. Sw. *lyst* = Goth. *lustus,* desire; an abstract noun with formative *-t,* orig. *-tus* (as in Goth. *kustus,* a proof, < *kiusan,* prove, choose: see *cost*[1]), from an appar. √ *lus,* which can hardly be identical

with the √ *lus* of *loose*, *lose*[1], *loss*, etc., but is perhaps ult. akin to Gr. λιλαίεσθαι, Skt. √ *lash*, desire. Hence *lust*[1], *v.*, *list*[2], *v.* and *n.*, *lusty*, etc.: see these words.] 1†. Desire, inclination, or wish in general.

Your commaundement to kepe, as my kynd brother,
And my lord, that is lell, my *lust* shal be ay!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6140.

There be commonly prepared certain sauces, which shall give men a great *lust* and appetite to their meats.
Latimer, Misc. Select.

We act our mimic tricks with that free licence,
That *lust*, that pleasure, that security,
As if we practised in a paste-board case.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

2. Intense longing desire; eagerness for possession or enjoyment: as, the *lust* of gain.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.
Ex. xv. 9.

Ill men have a *lust* t' hear others' sins.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

Yet still insatiate, still with rage on flame;
Such is the *lust* of never-dying fame!
Pope, Iliad, xx. 590.

Specifically—3. Evil propensity; depraved affection or desire.

"Thanne artow inparfit," quod he, "and one of Prydes knyȝtes;
For such a *luste* and lykynge Lucifer fel fram heuene."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 51.

They [my Sponsors] did promise and vow . . . that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful *lusts* of the flesh. *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

The ambitious conqueror had trodden whole nations under his feet, to satisfy the *lust* of power.
Story, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

4. In absolute use, carnal desire; sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.

So *lust*, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 55.

In *lust* the permanent end is the mastering of the sensuous objects which excite appetite.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

lust[1] (lust), *v. i.* [< ME. *lusten*; < *lust*[1], *n.* The older form of the verb is *list*[2], q. v.] 1. To desire eagerly; long: with *after* or *for*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*. Deut. xii. 15.

2†. To take pleasure; delight; like.

Noght ferfull, ne furse, faueret full wele,
Louet he no lede that *lustide* in wrange.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3869.

We taulked of their to moch libertie, to liue as they *lust*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

They rate the goods without reason as they *lust* themselues. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 271.

Specifically—3. To have evil desire.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. Jas. iv. 5.

4. To have carnal desire: with *after*.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust after* her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.
Mat. v. 28.

lust[2]† (lust), *v.* A Middle English form of *list*[1].

lust-breathed (lust'bretht), *a.* Animated by lust. *Schmidt.*

Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 3.

lust-dieted (lust'dī″e-ted), *a.* Faring voluptuously. *Schmidt.*

Let the superfluous and *lust-dieted* man
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he does not feel, feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

luster[1] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< *lust*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who lusts; one inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women!
Dr. Clerke, Sermons (1637), p. 499. (*Latham.*)

luster[2], **lustre**[1] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< F. *lustre* = Sp. Pg. *lustre* (after F. ?) = It. *lustro*, splendor, brilliancy, luster, = Rumanian *lustru*, luster; ML. *lustrum*, a window; < L. *lustrare*, shine, *illustris*, lighted up, < **lucstrus*, adj., < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. The quality of shining; brilliancy or refulgence, from inherent constitution or artificial polish; splendor; glow; sheen; gloss: as, the *luster* of the stars, or of gold; also, something used to impart a gloss.

So have I seen the brightest Stars deny'd
To shew their *Lustre* in some gloomy Night.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

A mien majestic, with dark brows, that show
The tranquil *lustre* of a lofty mind.
Cowper, Sonnet to Diodati.

We have formerly remarked on the great charm of *Lustre*. It seems to have a power to redeem bad combinations of colours. Red-yellow is unharmonious as colour, but red-gold is a resplendent effect. The blue lake with its green banks would not be agreeable, but for the *lustre* of the watery expanse. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

2. In *mineral.*, a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals. In this sense the word designates, first, the kind or quality of the light reflected; second, the degree of intensity. The principal kinds of luster are: *metallic*, as in pyrites and galena; *adamantine*, as in the diamond; *vitreous*, as in glass; *resinous*, as in zinc-blende; *greasy*, as in elæolite; *pearly*, as in gypsum; and *silky*, as in amianthus.

But he by good use and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe *lustre* of the dyamonte.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 73.

3. The state or quality of being illustrious or famous; brilliant distinction; brilliancy, as of a person, a deed, an event, or the like.

Pompey did so conquer, as he alway arose againe with great *lustre* and with greater terror.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*.
Sir H. Wotton.

It will appear that this quality [courage] has a peculiar *lustre*, which it derives wholly from itself, and from that noble elevation inseparable from it. *Hume*, Of Morals, § 7.

No doubt the suppers of wits and philosophers acquire much *lustre* by time and renown. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. A branched candelabrum or chandelier ornamented with prisms or pendants of glass.

Double rows of *lustres* lighted up the nave. *Eustace.*

We were . . . in the dining-room; the *lustre*, which had been lit for dinner, filled the room with a festal breadth of light. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Lyre, xiv.

5. The quality of glossiness or brilliancy in a textile material or in a finished fabric: as, the *luster* of wool or of satin.

The superior value of these [long wools] lies in what is known in the wool trade as *lustre*: that is, a peculiar silvery brightness of hair which it does not lose in process of manufacture. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 976.

6. A thin and light kind of poplin.—**Cantharid luster**, in *ceram.*, a name given to luster showing the green and blue iridescence of the insect cantharis.—**Cupreous luster**, a luster like that of a fresh surface of metallic copper.—**Gold luster.** See *gold.*—**Madreperla luster**, a luster having a reflection showing like that of mother-of-pearl.—**Mohair luster.** See *mohair.*—**Platinum luster**, a variety of metallic luster produced by means of a platinum glaze, and somewhat resembling burnished silver. Hence its more common name, *silver luster.*—**Syn. 1.** Refulgence.—**3.** Glory, celebrity.—**1** and **3.** *Effulgence, Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance.*

luster[2], **lustre**[1] (lus'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustered*, *lustred*, ppr. *lustering*, *lustring*. [< *luster*[2], *lustre*[1], *n.* Cf. *lustrate.*] To impart luster or gloss to.

Plush goods can be wholly *lustered* or delicately embossed [with a lustering-machine].
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 316.

luster[3], **lustre**[2] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *lustre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, an expiatory offering, such as was made by the censors for the whole people every five years; hence, a period of five years, any definite period; < *luere*, wash, cleanse, akin to *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Same as *lustrum*.

When flue *lustres* of his age expir'd,
Feeling his stomach and his strength aspir'd
To worthier wars.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

The next ten years— . . . [Longfellow's] sixth and seventh *lustres*—are the period of his best work.
Princeton Rev., II. 299.

luster[4]†, *n.* [< L. *lustrum*, a slough, bog, den of wild beasts, an evil haunt; a diff. word from *lustrum*, a purification, but of like formation; < *luere*, wash, = Gr. λούειν, wash: see *lave*[2].] The den or abode of a wild beast.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shows abhorred death. *Chapman.*

lustered, lustred (lus'tėrd), *p. a.* Having a luster; especially, in *ceram.*, (*a*) having a thin glaze as in ancient Greek pottery (see *lustrous glaze*, under *glaze*); (*b*) having a metallic luster, like majolica, etc.; painted in luster-colors.

Lustred pieces are very rare in Portugal, and are mostly rough in glaze, and clumsy in design.
The Academy, No. 877, p. 139.

The plate (Majolica) with a profile of Cæsar en grisaille, on a gold ground, with a border of grotesques *lustred* with ruby on deep blue, . . . the plate *lustred* in gold and ruby.
Art Journal, VIII. 108.

lustering, lustring[1] (lus'tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [Verbal n. of *luster*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of making lustrous or glossy.—2. In *metal-working*, same as *brightening*, 1.—3. A process for giving to woolen cloth a permanent gloss and smooth surface which will not roughen with wear. This is accomplished by stretching the cloth tightly on a perforated copper cylinder, which is then placed in a steam-chest and the steam turned on.
4. A treatment of furs to render them smooth.—5. A polishing material, as the black polish used for stoves.

lusterless, lustreless (lus'tėr-les), *a.* [< *luster*[2] + *-less.*] Without luster.

luster-ware (lus'tėr-wār), *n.* Stoneware or crockery having surface ornamentations in metallic colors: a trade-name. Such ware is said to be decorated with luster, gold luster, platinum luster, copper luster, etc. It is to be distinguished from lustered pottery of the decorative sort.

luster-wash (lus'tėr-wosh), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin wash of the metallic pigment used to produce any luster.

lustful (lust'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *lustful*, < AS. *lustfull*, desirous, < *lust*, desire, + *full*, full: see *lust*[1] and *-ful.*] 1. Having prurient lust; incontinent; libidinous.

Encompass'd with thy *lustful* paramours.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 53.

2. Marked by or pertaining to lust; exciting or manifesting lust.

And Cupid still emongest them kindled *lustfull* fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 39.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged.
Milton, P. L., i. 415.

3†. Vigorous; robust; stout; lusty.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so grieful to your grace
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.
Sackville, Gorboduc, iii. 1.

=Syn. See list under *lascivious.*

lustfully (lust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

lustfulness (lust'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *lustfulnesse*, < AS. *lustfulness*, < *lustfull*, desirous: see *lustful.*] The state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustic† (lus'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *lust* + *-ic.*] Lusty; vigorous; jovial.

As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers. *Browne.*

lustihead†, *n.* [ME. *lustyhede*, *lustiheed*; < *lusty* + *-head.* Cf. *lustihood.*] Same as *lustihood.*

Defaulte of slepe and heviness,
Hath sleyn my spirite of quyknesse,
That I have lost al *lustyhede*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 27.

lustihood (lus'ti-hûd), *n.* [= D. *lustigheid* = MLG. *lusticheit* = MHG. *lusticheit* (cf. G. *lustigkeit*) = Sw. *lustighet* = Dan. *lystighed*; as *lusty* + *-hood.* Cf. *lustihead.*] The quality of being lusty; vigor of body. [Archaic.]

He is so full of *lustihood*, he will ride
Joust for it, and win.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lustily (lus'ti-li), *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; strongly.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 201.

lustiness (lus'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *lustynesse*; < *lusty* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being lusty; vigor; robustness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi., note.

2†. Pleasure; delight; enjoyment.

For sothly al the mount of Citheroun,
Ther Venus hath hire principal dwellyng,
Was schewed on the wal in portreying,
With al the gardyn and the *lustynesse*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1081.

lustless† (lust'les), *a.* [< *lust*[1], *n.*, + *-less.* Cf. *list-less.*] Listless; languid; lifeless; indifferent.

Indeed, in sleepe
The slouthfull body that doth love to steepe
His *lustlesse* limbes, and drowne his baser mind,
Dost praise thee oft. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 56.

lustra, *n.* Latin plural of *lustrum.*

lustral (lus'tral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lustral* = It. *lustrale*, < L. *lustralis*, < *lustrum*, purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum.*] 1. Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refined,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

Aztec life ended as it had begun, with ceremonial lustration; it was one of the funeral ceremonies to sprinkle the head of the corpse with the *lustral* water of this life.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 395.

2. Pertaining to purification: as, *lustral* days.

Bloodshed demanded the *lustral* ceremony.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 398.

3. Of or pertaining to or occurring in a lustrum.

As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

lustrate[1] (lus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustrated*, ppr. *lustrating.* [< L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* (> It. *lustrare* = Pg. Sp. *lustrar* = F. *lustrer*), purify by means of a propitiatory offering, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum.*] To make clear or pure; purify by or as if by the ceremony of lustration. See *lustrum.*

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then must we purge and cleanse and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.
Hammond, Works, IV. 639.

Mediæval Tatar tribes, some of whom had conscientious scruples against bathing, have found passing through fire or between two fires a sufficient purification, and the household stuff of the dead was *lustrated* in this latter way. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 393.

lustrate[2]† (lus'trāt), *v. i.* [< L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, review, survey, go around, wander, deflected use of *lustrare*, purify by means of a propitiatory offering: see *lustrate*[1], *luster*[4].] To go about; wander.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

lustrate[3]† (lus'trāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, illustrate, adorn, < **lustrum*, splendor: see *luster*[2], *lustre*[1]. Cf. *illustrate*.] To luster.

Making, dressing, and *lustrating* of plain black alamodes, renforcez, and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 210.

lustration (lus-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lustration* = Sp. *lustración* = Pg. *lustração* = It. *lustrazione*, < L. *lustratio*(*n*-), an expiation, < *lustrare*, pp. *lustratus*, purify: see *lustrate*[1].] Ceremonial purification; especially, a religious act of purgation or cleansing by the use of water or certain sacrifices or ceremonies, or both, performed among the ancients upon persons, armies, cities, localities, animals, etc. The ceremony was practised by the Greeks chiefly to free its subjects from the pollution of crime, but by the Romans as a general means of securing a divine blessing, and in some cases at regular fixed intervals, as of the whole people every five years.

This was the sense of the old world in their *lustrations*, and of the Jews in their preparatory baptisms.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 633.

Let his baptismal drops for us atone;
Lustrations for offences not his own.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 189.

lustre[1], **lustred**, etc. See *luster*[2], etc.

lustre[2], *n.* See *luster*[3].

lustrical (lus'tri-kal), *a.* [< L. *lustricus*, of or belonging to purification, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] Pertaining to purification by lustration: said of the day on which a Roman infant was purified and named.

This name was properly personal, equivalent to that of baptism with us, and imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification. *Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

lustrine (lus'trin), *n.* [< F. *lustrine*, < It. *lustrino*, a shining silk tinsel, < *lustro*, luster: see *luster*[2].] Same as *lustring*[2].

lustring[1], *n.* See *lustering*.

lustring[2] (lus'tring), *n.* [A corruption (still further corrupted in *lutestring*[2]), simulating *string*, of *lustrine*: see *lustrine*.] A species of glossy silk fabric: a term more used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than now, and denoting generally plain solid silk, neither figured nor corded, nor having a satin surface.

The fraudulent importation of foreign alamodes and *lustrings*.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 209.

lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* [< OF. *lustreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustroso*, lustrous, < ML. **lustrum*, luster: see *luster*[2].] 1. Giving out or shedding light, as the sun or a fire; bright; brilliant; luminous: chiefly used figuratively.

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 956.

Some sparks of a *lustrous* spirit will shine through the disguisements. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Reflecting light; having a brilliant surface.

My sword and yours are kin. Good sparks and *lustrous*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 41.

A *lustrous* surface reflects the light of the surrounding objects, and gives rise to the play of a thin radiance, as of a slight film or gauze, softening without obscuring the colour beneath. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

Lustrous glaze. See *glaze*. =**Syn.** Radiant, brilliant.

lustrously (lus'trus-li), *adv.* In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously.

lustrum (lus'trum), *n.*; pl. *lustrums* or *lustra* (-trumz, -trä). [= F. *lustre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, a period of five years: see *luster*[3].] 1. A lustration or purification; particularly, the ceremonial purification of the whole Roman people, performed at the end of every five years. Hence—2. A space of five years.

lustwort (lust'wėrt), *n.* The sundew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, especially the common *D. rotundifolia*.

lusty (lus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *lusty* (= D. G. Sw. *lustig* = Dan. *lystig*), pleasant, merry; < *lust* + -*y*[1].] 1. Exciting desire; pleasant; agreeable; attractive; handsome.

That was or might be *lusty* to his herte. *Lydgate.*

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacinct;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 37.

2. Full of or characterized by life, spirit, vigor, or health; stout; vigorous; robust; healthy; strong; lively.

Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. ciii. 5.

Give me a bowl of *lusty* wine. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Our two boys are *lusty* travellers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 417.

3†. Impudent; saucy.

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the camp. *North*, tr. of Plutarch. (*Latham.*)

4. Bulky; large; of great size.

A thriving gamester, that doth chance to win
A *lusty* sum, while the good hand doth ply him.
Ford, Fancies, Prol.

5. Full-bodied or stout from pregnancy. [Colloq.]—6†. Lustful; hot-blooded.

Before the flood thou with thy *lusty* crew,
False titled sons of God, roaming the earth,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men.
Milton, P. R., ii. 178.

=**Syn.** 2. *Strong*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

lusty-gallant†, *n.* The name of an old dance and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century. *Nares.*

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.
Nash, Terrors of the Night (1594). (*Nares.*)

lustyhede†, *n.* See *lustihead*.

lusus naturæ (lū'sus nā-tū'rē). [L.: *lusus*, a play, < *ludere*, pp. *lusus*, play (see *ludicrous*); *naturæ*, gen. of *natura*, nature: see *nature*.] A freak of nature; anything of a monstrous or unnatural kind; specifically, in *nat. hist.* and *phys. geog.*, an isolated and curious growth or form, including, in natural history, mere unusual variations as well as pronounced monstrosities.

lutanist (lū'ta-nist), *n.* [Also *lutenist*, *lutinist*; < ML. *lutanista*, a player on the lute, < *lutana*, a lute: see *lute*[1].] A person who plays on a lute.

If he never learn'd and practis'd on the lute, he will not be able . . . to make any musick upon that instrument, even after he sees plainly and comprehends fully all that the cunning *lutenist* doth.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

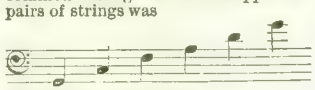
As music follows the finger
Of the dreaming *lutanist*.
Lowell, Telepathy.

lutarious (lū-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lutarius*, of or belonging to mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Pertaining to, living in, or of the color of mud.
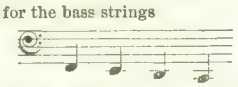
A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind [*Emys lutaria*]. *N. Grew*, Museum.

lutation (lū-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *lutation* = Sp. *lutación*, < L. *lutatio*(*n*-), < *lutare*, pp. *lutatus*, daub with mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] The act or method of luting vessels.

lute[1] (lūt), *n.* [< ME. *lute* (= D. *luit* = MLG. *lūte* = MHG. *lūte*, G. *laute* = Sw. *luta* = Dan. *luth*), < OF. *lut*, *leut*, F. *luth* = It. *liuto*, *leuto*, *liudo* (> NGr. λαοῦτον; ML. *lutana*), < Sp *laúd*, orig. **alaúd* = Pg. *alaude*, a lute, < Ar. *al'ūd*, a lute, < *al*, the, + '*ūd*, a lute, harp, lit. wood, timber, whence also the senses 'stick,' 'staff,' etc.] A mediæval musical instrument, the type of the class which has strings stretched over a resonant body and a long fretted neck, and which is played by twanging or snapping the strings with the fingers. The back of the body was either flat, as in the modern guitar, or, more often, rounded or pear-shaped, like that of a mandolin. The front of the body, or belly, had one or more sound-holes. The strings were usually of catgut, arranged in pairs of unisons, and divided into two groups, one of which lay over the finger-board, so as to be stopped upon the frets, while the other lay beside the finger-board, so as to be played unstopped for the bass. The number of strings varied considerably, as did the tuning or *accordatura*, a common tuning for the six upper pairs of strings was



and for the bass strings





Lute.

The frets were arranged so as to yield semitones. The tone was sweet, but light and incapable of much variation. The construction of the instrument was not strong enough to make the tuning sure or stable. In the effort to obtain varied and striking effects, many modifications were attempted, such as the archlute, the chitarrone, the harplute, and the theorbo, in which the number of strings was increased, the bass strings attached to a second neck above the first one, or metal strings introduced. A group or family of lutes of different sizes was also elaborated for concerted music; but the mechanical and acoustical feebleness of the type prevented the results from being permanently satisfactory. Great care was often expended, however, upon the wood and the decoration of lutes, so that many of them were very beautiful in appearance. Music for the lute was written in a peculiar system of letters or numerals called *tablature*. Historically the lute is connected with the Egyptian nefer, and perhaps with the Hebrew nebel, and it continued in use in Europe till about 1750; its existing relatives are the guitar, the mandolin, and the banjo.

lute[1] (lūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [< ME. *luten*; < *lute*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To play on or as on a lute.

Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play the lute.

Treuthe trompede tho, and song "Te deum laudamus";
And then *lutede* Loue in a lowd note.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 470.

2. To sound sweetly, like a lute. [Poetical.]

And in the air, her new voice *luting* soft,
Cried, "Lycius! gentle Lycius!" *Keats*, Lamia, i.

★ **lute**[2] (lūt), *n.* [< OF. *lut*, clay, mold, loam, dirt, F. *lut*, lute (in chem. sense), = It. *luto*, clay, mud, mire, lute, < L. *lūtum*, mud, lit. 'that which is washed down,' < *luere*, wash, = Gr. λοΐειν, wash. Cf. *luster*[4].] 1. A composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the joints of vessels, as in chemical operations or in founding, so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.—2. An external coating of clay, sand, or other substance applied to a glass retort, to enable it to support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.—3. A brickmakers' straight-edge, a tool used to strike off surplus clay from a brick-mold, and to level the molding-floor.—4. A rubber packing-ring compressed between the lip and the lid of a jar to exclude the air.—**Coppersmiths' lute**, bullocks' blood thickened with finely powdered quicklime. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 629.

lute[2] (lūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [= F. *luter*; from the noun: see *lute*[2], *n.*] To close or coat with lute; smear with any adhesive substance for the purpose of closing cracks or joints. A glass retort is said to be *luted* when it is smeared over with clay to enable it to resist more perfectly the effects of heat, and thus guard it against fusion.

Lute me up in a glass with my own seals.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

Small boats, made of the barkes of trees, sowed with barke and well *luted* with gumme.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

lute[3]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *lite*[1].

lute[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lout*[1].

lute-backed† (lūt'bakt), *a.* Having a curved spine. *Holland.*

lutenist (lū'tę-nist), *n.* See *lutanist*.

luteoleine, luteoline (lū-tē-ō'lē-in, or lū'tē-ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *lutéoléine*, *lutéoline*, < L. *lūteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *lūteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*[1].] The yellow coloring matter of weld or dyer's weed, *Reseda Luteola* ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6$). When sublimed it crystallizes in needles.

luteolous (lū-tē'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *lūteolus*, dim. of *lūteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*.] Yellowish; faintly luteous.

The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or *luteolous*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 99.

luteous[1] (lū'tē-us), *a.* [< L. *lūteus*, golden-yellow, flame-colored, rose-colored, < *lūtum*, a weed used in dyeing yellow, weld.] Of a golden-yellow color; also, more generally, yellow with a tinge of red, somewhat approaching the color of saffron or the yolk of an egg.

luteous[2] (lū'tē-us), *a.* [< L. *lūteus*, muddy < *lūtum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Like mud or clay.

luter (lū'tėr), *n.* A lutist. *Levins*; *Baret.* [Rare.]

lutescent (lū-tes'ent), *a.* [< *lut*(*eous*)[1] + -*escent*. The form was appar. suggested by L. *lūtescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *lūtescere*, turn to mud, < *lūtum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Yellow-tinged; tending to be or become luteous.

lutestring[1] (lūt'string), *n.* [< *lute*[1] + *string*.] 1. A string such as was used on a lute.—2. One of certain noctuid moths: so called from the lines on the fore wings, likened to lute-strings: as, the poplar-*lutestring*, *Cymatophora or*; the lesser *lutestring*, *C. diluta*.

lutestring[2] (lūt'string), *n.* [A corruption of *lustring*, q. v.] 1. A plain glossy kind of silk formerly used for women's dresses.—2. A ribbon of such silk.—**To speak in lutestring**†, to speak in an affected manner.

I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage which, *to speak in lutestring*, I met with this morning in the course of my reading. *Junius*, Letters.

Lutetia (lū-tē'shi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lutetia*, a city of Gaul (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*),

now Paris.] 1. The twenty-first planetoid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris in 1852.—2. ★In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Deshayes.*

Lutetian (lū-tē′shan), *a.* [< L. *Lutetia* (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Paris) + *-ian.*] Relating or pertaining to ancient Lutetia in Gaul, or poetically to Paris in France, its modern representative; Parisian.

luth (lūth), *n.* [F. *luth*, lit. 'lute': see *lute*[1].] A name of the soft turtle, *Dermatochelys* (*Sphargis*) *coriacea*. See cut under *leatherback*.

luther†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lither*[1].

Lutheran (lū′thėr-an), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *Luterano* = Pg. *Lutherano* (cf. F. *Luthérien*, G. *Lutheranisch*, etc.), < NL. *Lutheranus*, of Luther, < *Lutherus*, G. *Luther*, Luther.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer (1483–1546), or to the Evangelical Protestant Church of Germany which bears his name, or to the doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—**Lutheran Bible.** See *Bible*, 1.—**Lutheran Church,** the Protestant Church of Germany, established by Martin Luther and other reformers in the sixteenth century. It was named the *Evangelical Church* by Luther, to designate it as the ancient Christian church reformed and reorganized according to the Gospel. Protestants were at first called *Lutherans* in reproach by the opponents of the Reformation, and the name was generally accepted, notwithstanding the protestations of Luther against it. The church is historically known as the *Evangelical Lutheran Church*, in distinction from the Roman Catholic Church and from the Reformed or Calvinistic Church and other Protestant churches. The dogmatic symbols of the Lutheran Church are nine in number. Three of them are those of the early Christian church, namely the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. The six others are the products of the Reformation. These are the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Apology of the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Schmalkald Articles (1537), the two Catechisms of Luther (1529), and the Formula of Concord (1577). These Confessions, together with the ecumenical creeds above mentioned, form the Book of Concord of 1580, and constitute the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church. The Augsburg Confession, however, is the only symbol which has been universally adopted by all branches of the Lutheran Church, some of which accept no other as binding. The creed of the church includes the doctrines of justification by faith alone, universal depravity, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, progressive sanctification, a true sacramental but not a material presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, and the use of both the Bible and the sacraments as means of grace. In its manner of worship the Lutheran Church is liturgical, but it recognizes no organized hierarchy, with different ranks of ministry, *jure divino*. In the established churches of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are Lutheran in doctrine, there are bishops or superintendents (see *episcopacy*), and in Sweden there is an archbishop; but their authority is derived from the bodies which appoint them, and their powers are very limited. Where Lutheranism is the established religion the sovereign is recognized as the head of the church, which is governed by consistories appointed by the government and composed of both clergymen and laymen. Throughout most of Germany (in Prussia and in some other countries) the Protestant state establishment is the United Evangelical Church, a union of former Lutheran and Reformed (Calvinist) churches, and dissenting Lutherans are commonly called *Old Lutherans*. In the United States the Lutheran Church at present consists of five general independent organizations. Each of these is governed by a general representative body, named respectively the General Synod, the General Council, the United Synod of the South, the Synodical Conference (Missouri Lutherans), and the United Norwegian. These general bodies consist of both clerical and lay delegates, elected by the district synods of which they are composed. There are also nineteen independent Lutheran synods in the United States.

II. *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.

I know her [Anne Bullen] for
A spleeny *Lutheran*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 99.

Lutheranism (lū′thėr-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *Luthéranisme* = Sp. It. *Luteranismo* = Pg. *Lutheranismo*, < NL. *Lutheranismus*, < *Lutheranus*, Lutheran: see *Lutheran* and *-ism.*] The principles of the Reformation as represented by Luther; the doctrines and ecclesiastical system of the Lutheran Church.

Lutherism (lū′thėr-izm), *n.* [< *Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic of or peculiar to Luther; also, an imitation of Luther.—2. Lutheranism.

Lutherist (lū′thėr-ist), *n.* [< *Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ist.*] A student of Luther; one versed in or devoted to the study of Luther's life and works.

The first of living *Lutherists*. *The American*, VII. 121.

lutherly†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *litherly*[1].

luting (lū′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lute*[2], *v.*] Same as *lute*[2].

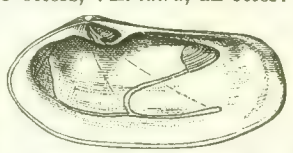
lutist (lū′tist), *n.* [< *lute*[1] + *-ist.*] A lute-player.

lutose (lū′tōs), *a.* [= It. *lutoso*, < L. *lutosus*, muddy, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Miry; covered with clay; specifically, in *entom.*, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud, which easily rubs off.

Lutra (lū′trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *lutra*, *lytra*, an otter, perhaps < *luere*, wash: see *lute*[2].] 1. The leading genus of *Lutrinæ*, formerly including the sea-otters as well as the land-otters, now confined to land-otters in which the claws are well formed and the tail is terete. Compare *Pteronura*. The dental formula is: 3 incisors and 1 canine above and below on each side, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar above and 2 below on each side—in all, 36 teeth, of which the upper molar is large and quadrate. The skull is flat, and greatly contracted between the orbits, with a short blunt rostrum and turgid occipital portion, the palate produced far back of the molars, the ante-orbital foramen large, and the pterygoids hamulate. The body is elongate, cylindric, with long, stout, terete, tapering tail, short limbs, broad webbed feet, obtuse muzzle, and very small ears; the pelage is whole-colored. The common European otter is *L. vulgaris*; that of North America, *L. canadensis*; that of South America, *L. brasiliensis*; and there are others. See *otter*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *her.* See *loutre*.

Lutraria (lū-trā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., so called with some reference to otters, < L. *lutra*, an otter: see *Lutra*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks of the family *Mactridæ*; the otter's - shells. The oblong gaping shell resembles that of a common cob or clam (*Mya*), but is more porcellaneous, and has a prominent spoon-shaped cartilage plate on each valve, in front of which are one or two teeth.



Otter's-shell (*Lutraria oblonga*), right valve.

Lutremyina (lū″trē-mi-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutremys* + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of *Cistudinidæ*, typified by the genus *Lutremys*, having a well-defined zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle. It includes a number of Old World species, of 5 genera. *J. E. Gray.*

Lutremys (lū′trē-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lutra*, otter, + Gr. ἐμύς, a tortoise.] A genus of box-tortoises, by many called *Emys*, giving name to the *Lutremyina*.

Lutridæ (lū′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutra* + *-idæ.*] The otters considered as a family.

Lutrinæ (lū-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*; the otters. (*a*) The sea-otters as well as the land-otters, both having 36 teeth, and the same number of teeth in both jaws, though the formulas are different. (*b*) Land-otters, as distinguished from *Enhydrinæ* or sea-otters, having the dental formula as in *Lutra*, the teeth of ordinary or normal carnivorous type, and the hind feet not peculiarly modified. There are several genera, of most parts of the world, as *Lutra*, *Leptonyx* or *Barangia*, *Aonyx*, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. See *Enhydrinæ*.

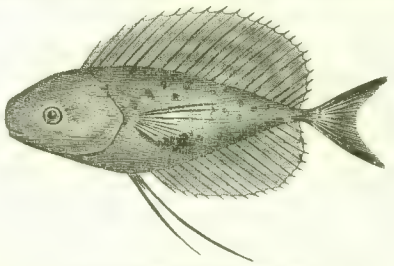
lutrine (lū′trin), *a.* [< L. *lutra*, otter, + *-ine*[1].] Otter-like; of or pertaining to the *Lutrinæ*.

lutulent†, *a.* [= It. *lutulento*, < L. *lutulentus*, muddy, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.

These then are the waters, . . . the *lutulent*, spumy, maculatory waters of sin.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 166. (*Davies.*)

Luvaridæ (lū-var′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Luvarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Luvarus*. It embraces scombroids with a compressed-oblong body covered with minute scales, small mouth, thoracic vent, a single dorsal and anal fin, and ventrals reduced and closing over the anus. Only one genus and species is known. *Dianidæ* is a synonym.

Luvarus (lū-vā′rus), *n.* [NL.] The only genus of *Luvaridæ*. Only a single rare species is known, *L. imperialis*, of the Mediterranean and adjoining parts of the Atlantic, attaining a length of 3 feet or more, and remarkable for the atrophy to which the dorsal and anal fins are subjected by age.



Luvarus imperialis (immature form).

luwack (lū′wak), *n.* [Native name: said to be Javanese.] The common paradoxure or palm-cat, *Paradoxurus typus*.

lux[1]† (luks), *v. t.* [< F. *luxer* = Sp. *lujar* = Pg. *luxar* = It. *lussare*, < L. *luxare*, put out of joint, dislocate, *luxus*, out of joint, dislocated, lit. oblique, < Gr. λοξός, oblique, slanting: see *loxia*.] To put out of joint; luxate. *Pope*, Odyssey, xi.

lux[2] (luks), *n.* [< F. *luxe* = Sp. *lujo* = Pg. *luxo* = It. *lusso*, < L. *luxus*, extravagance, excess, splendor, pomp, magnificence, luxury.] 1†. Luxury.

The Pow'r of Wealth I try'd,
And all the various *Luxe* of costly Pride.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

2. Richness; superfine quality; elegance: said of material objects. Also *luxe*, as mere French.

The *lux* and magnificence of the two.
Howell, Letters (1650).

Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*, and the work is embellished by five full-page illustrations of considerable beauty. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 591.

★**lux**[3] (luks), *n.* [L., light: see *light*[1].] Light: a Latin word occurring in some phrases used more or less in English.—**Corona lucis.** See *corona*.

luxate (luk′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luxated*, ppr. *luxating*. [< L. *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *lux*[1].] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; put out of joint; dislocate.

luxation (luk-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *luxation* = Sp. *lujación* = Pg. *luxação* = It. *lussazione*, < LL. *luxatio(n-)*, a dislocation, < L. *luxare*, pp. *luxatus*, dislocate: see *lux*[1] and *luxate*.] 1. The act of luxating (a bone), or forcing it from its proper place or articulation.

There needs some little *luxation* to strain this latter reading to a good sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

2. The state of being luxated; a dislocation, as of a joint.

When therefore two bones, which being naturally united make up a joint, are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 2.

luxe (F. pron. lüks), *n.* [F.: see *lux*[2].] Same as *lux*[2], 2.—**Édition de luxe.** See *edition*.

Luxemburgia (luk-sem-bėr′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1818), named after the Duke of *Luxemburg*, under whose patronage St. Hilaire began his botanical researches in Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Ochnaceæ*, type of the tribe *Luxemburgieæ*. There are 7 species, found only in Brazil, characterized by having five equal, spreading sepals, naked within, eight stamens, and no staminodia. They are handsome trees or shrubs, with alternate, sharply serrate leaves, and terminal racemes of showy yellow flowers. They are apparently scarce in collections.

Luxemburgieæ (luk″sem-bėr-jī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Planchon, 1846), < *Luxemburgia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Ochnaceæ*, characterized by an eccentric ovary, which is from 2- to 5-celled, or 1-celled with incomplete placentæ, and an indefinite number of ovules. The capsule is many-seeded, and the seeds are albuminous. The tribe includes 13 genera, most of them being South American, of which *Luxemburgia* is the type.

luxullianite (luk-sul′i-an-īt), *n.* [< *Luxullian* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rock consisting of a fine-grained mixture of schorl, feldspar, and quartz, through which are distributed large crystals of red orthoclase, found at Luxullian or Luxulian in Cornwall, England. From this rock was made the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

luxur†, *n.* [Irreg. < *luxury.*] A lecher. [Rare.]

The torment to a *luxur* due.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

luxuret†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *luxure*, < L. *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury.*] Luxury.

He the forfete of *luxure*
Shall tempre. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

luxuriance (lug-zū′ri-ąns), *n.* [< F. *luxuriance*; as *luxurian(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being luxuriant; abundant or excessive growth or quantity; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

The whole leafy forest stands display'd
In full *luxuriance* to the sighing gales.
Thomson, Spring, l. 93.

=**Syn.** Profusion, superabundance. See *luxurious*.

luxuriancy (lug-zū′ri-ąn-si), *n.* [As *luxuriance*: see *-cy.*] Same as *luxuriance*.

luxuriant (lug-zū′ri-ąnt), *a.* [= F. *luxuriant* = Sp. *lujuriante* = Pg. *luxuriante* = It. *lussuriante*, < L. *luxurian(t-)s*, ppr. of *luxuriare*, be rank or luxuriant: see *luxuriate*.] 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant: as, *luxuriant* foliage.

See vines *luxuriant* verdur'd leaves display,
Supporting tendrils curling all the way.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

2. Exuberant in quantity; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 174.

English poetry . . . is nothing at present but a combination of *luxuriant* images. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

3. Supplied in great abundance; replete.

To the north-east spreads St. Leonard's Forest, *luxuriant* with beech and birch and pine, sinking and rising to woody dingles and slopes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 6.

4. In *bot.*, having the floral envelop so multiplied as to destroy the essential parts: said of a flower: opposed to *mutilated*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Luxurious*, *Luxuriant*. See *luxurious*.

luxuriantly (lug-zū′ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; exuberantly.

luxuriate (lūg-zū′ri-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *luxuriated*, ppr. *luxuriating*. [< L. *luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare* (> It. *lussuriare* = Sp. *lujuriar* = Pg. *luxuriar* = OF. *luxurier*), be rank or luxurious, indulge in luxury, < *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] **1.** To grow exuberantly or in superfluous abundance.—**2.** To feed or live luxuriously: as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—**3.** Figuratively, to indulge without stint; revel in luxury or abundance; take delight: as, to *luxuriate* in description.

During the whole time of their being together, they *luxuriate* in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

luxuriation (lug-zū-ri-ā′shon), *n.* [< *luxuriate* + *-ion*.] The act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly.

luxuriety† (luk-gū-rī′e-ti), *n.* [< *luxuri(ous)* + *-ety*.] Same as *luxuriance*. [Rare.]

One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description which the holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon this occasion. *Sterne*, Works, IV. xi.

luxurious (lug-zū′ri-us), *a.* [< F. *luxurieux* = Pr. *luxurios* = Sp. *lujurioso* = Pg. *luxurioso* = It. *lussurioso*, < L. *luxuriosus*, rank, luxuriant, profuse, excessive, immoderate, < *luxuria*, rankness, luxury: see *luxury*.] **1.** Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint: what we by day
Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,
One night or two with wanton growth derides.
Milton, P. L., ix. 209.

2. Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in material pleasures or objects of desire: as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

All these the Parthian . . . holds,
From the *luxurious* kings of Antioch won.
Milton, P. R., iii. 297.

Victims of *luxurious* ease. *Cowper*, Task, i. 625.

3. Ministering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and *luxurious* wealth.
Milton, P. L., xi. 788.

4. Abounding in that which gratifies the senses; exuberant in means of indulgence or enjoyment; affording abundant material pleasure.

Venus . . . rose not now, as of old, in exposed and *luxurious* loveliness. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

Soothed by the sweet *luxurious* summer time,
And by the cadence of that ancient rhyme.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

5†. Characterized by lust; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 42.

=Syn. 2. Epicurean, self-indulgent, sensual.—2-4. *Luxurious*, *Luxuriant*. These words are now never synonymous. *Luxurious* means given to luxury or characterized by luxury: as, *luxurious* people; a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table. *Luxuriant* means exuberant in growth: as, the *luxuriant* vegetation of the tropics; by figure, a *luxuriant* style in composition. *Luxurious* implies blame, except where it is used by hyperbole for that which is exceedingly comfortable, etc.: as, a *luxurious* bed. *Luxuriant* does not come enough into the field of the moral for either praise or blame.

luxuriously (lug-zū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

luxuriousness (lug-zū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luxurious.

luxurist† (luk′sū-rist), *n.* [< *luxury* + *-ist*.] One who is given to luxury. *Temple*.

luxury (luk′sū-ri), *n.*; pl. *luxuries* (-riz). [< ME. *luxurie* (also *luxure*, q. v.), < OF. *luxurie*, *luxure*, F. *luxure* = Pr. *luxuria* = Sp. *lujuria* = Pg. *luxuria* = It. *lussuria*, < L. *luxuria*, rankness, luxuriance (of vegetation), friskiness, wantonness (of animals), profuse or extravagant living, < *luxus*, extravagance, luxury: see *lux*2.] **1**†. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.—**2.** A free or extravagant indulgence in pleasure, as of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of any appetite; also, the free expenditure of wealth for the gratification of one's own desires, as in costly dress and equipage.

Luxury does not consist in the innocent enjoyment of any of the good things which God has created to be received with thankfulness, but in the wasteful abuse of them to vicious purposes, in ways inconsistent with sobriety, justice, or charity. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxiv.

First Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And *Luxury* th' accomplish'd Sofa last.
Cowper, Task, i. 88.

3. That which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, etc.; especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite or taste; a dainty: as, a house filled with *luxuries;* the *luxuries* of the table.

Rhyme, that *luxury* of recurrent sound. *Prof. Blackie.*

4. Exuberant enjoyment; complete gratification or satisfaction, either physical or intellectual.

Learn the *luxury* of doing good.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 22.

The *luxury* of returning to bread again can hardly be imagined by those who have never been deprived of it.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

5†. Lust; lewd desire; lasciviousness; indulgence in lust.

Fie on sinful fantasy!
Fie on lust and *luxury!*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5 (song).

I fear no strumpet's drugs, nor ruffian's stab,
Should I detect their hateful *luxuries*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

=Syn. 2 and 4. Epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, delicacy, gratification, pleasure, enjoyment, delight. See *luxurious*.

luz (luz), *n.* [Heb.] A bone in the human body which the Rabbinical writers affirmed to be indestructible, and which is variously said to have been one of the lumbar vertebræ, the sacrum, the coccyx, a sesamoid bone of the great toe, or one of the triquetrous or Wormian bones of the cranium. It is probable that this superstition is the origin of the technical name of the sacrum or "sacred" bone.

luzern†, **luzerne**†, *n.* Same as *lucern*2.

luzonite (lū′zon-īt), *n.* [< *Luzon* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral closely related to enargite, found in the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

Luzula (lū′zū-lä), *n.* [NL., < OIt. *luzziola*, *lucciola*, a glow-worm (cf. It. *lucciola*, a firefly, *lucciolato*, a glow-worm): see *Luciola*.] A name given by de Candolle in 1805 to *Juncoides*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the *Juncaceæ*, or rush family. It is characterized by the stems growing in tufts; linear, grass-like, radical leaves, or sometimes with a few on the stem; a 1-celled ovary, with 3 erect ovules in the center; and a style which is 3-cleft at the apex. There are about 40 species, growing everywhere in temperate regions, and in the mountainous parts of the tropics. See *wood-rush*.

Luzuriaga (lū-zū-ri-ā′gä), *n.* [NL., named after D. Ign. de *Luzuriago*, a Spanish botanist.] A name given by Ruiz and Pavon in 1802 to *Enargea*, a genus of liliaceous plants, characterized by sessile alternate leaves with numerous fine nerves, and flowers of medium size, usually solitary in the axils, the segments of the perianth distinct and spreading, and a 3-celled ovary with light-colored seeds. The stems are woody and branching, and the flowers white on delicate pedicels, at length producing a berry-like fruit. There are 3 species, of which 2 are Chilean, and the third grows in Magellan's Land and New Zealand.

Luzuriageæ (lū-zū-ri-ā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Luzuriaga* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of liliaceous plants, based on *Luzuriaga* of Ruiz and Pavon, which is preoccupied by *Enargea* of Banks. The tribe consisted of 7 genera, of which one has been removed by Engler, who otherwise virtually retains it as a natural group. These plants have an erect, branching, woody stem, sometimes climbing above; flowers in the axils of the leaves, in fasciculate cymes, or solitary at the tips of the branches. They are exclusively confined to the southern hemisphere.

lyt†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lie*1.

-ly1. [< ME. *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, earliest ME. *-lic*, < AS. *-līc* = OS. *-līk* = OFries. *-līk* = MD. D. *lijk* = MLG. *-līk*, *-lich* = OHG. *-līh*, MHG. *-līch*, *-lîch*, G. *-lich* = Icel. *-líkr*, *-legr* = Dan. *-lig* = Sw. *lik* = Goth. *-leiks;* a common Teut. adj. suffix, 'like,' 'having the form of,' orig. an independent word, namely AS. *līc*, etc., body, form: see *like*1. Cf. *like*2, adj., as used in composition, of similar effect, but etymologically different, *manly*, e. g., being ult. < AS. **manlīc* (in adv. *manlīce*), < *mann*, man, + *līc*, body, form, while *manlike* (with similar compounds) is not found in AS., but corresponds to AS. *mann*, man, + *gelīc*, like, < *līc*, body: see *like*1, *like*2.] A common adjective suffix, forming, from nouns, adjectives signifying 'of the form or nature of' or 'like' the thing denoted by the noun: as in *manly*, *womanly*, *godly*, *lordly*, *princely*, of the nature of, like, or suited to a man, woman, etc.; *bodily*, *earthly*, *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *yearly*, etc., belonging to or being of the body, the earth, a day, etc.; *lovely*, *heartly* (obs.), etc. Such adjectives, implying 'like,' are often accompanied by more definite adjectives in *-like:* as, *manlike*, *womanlike*, etc. The suffix is also used with some adjectives, as *goodly*, *lowly*, etc., and with some verbs, as *comely*, *seemly*, etc. They are usually accompanied by adverbs now of the same form. See *-ly*2.

-ly2. [< ME. *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, < AS. *-līce* = OS. *-līko* = OFries. *-līke*, *-like* = MD. D. *-lijk* = MLG. *-līke*, *-līche* = OHG. *-līhho*, MHG. *-liche*, G. *-lich* = Icel. *-líka*, *-liga* = Sw. *-ligen* = Dan. *-ligt* = Goth. *-leiko;* a common Teut. adverbial suffix, meaning 'in a manner' indicated by the adj. in *-līc* (*-ly*1) from which the adverb is derived, being the instr. case of the adj.; e. g., AS. *manlīce*, in a manly manner, instr. case of **manlīc*, manly. Thus, while the adj. suffix *-ly*1 and the adverb suffix *-ly*2 are now identical in form, they are orig. distinct, the adverb suffix being derived, with a case-ending now lost, from the adj. suffix.] A common adverbial suffix, forming from adjectives adverbs signifying 'in a manner' denoted by the adjective: as, *quickly*, *slowly*, *coldly*, *hotly*, etc., *loudly*, *harshly*, etc. It is the most common adverbial suffix. In adverbs from nouns, as *manly*, *womanly*, etc., the adverb has the same form as the adjective in *-ly*1, from which it is derived. The suffix is sometimes used with adjectives in *-ly*1, as in *seemlily*, *surlily*, *godlily*, etc. Its use with primary adjectives, with no current adjective in *-ly* intervening (*quickly*, etc.), is more recent, but is now the prevalent one.

lyam†, *n.* See *lime*4.

lyart†, *a.* and *n.* See *liard*1.

Lycæna (lī-sē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκαινα*, a she-wolf, fem. of *λύκος* = L. *lupus*, a wolf, = E. *wolf*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Lycænidæ*. There are upward of 300 species, distributed all over the world. They are small, delicate creatures, some of much beauty of form and coloring, known as *coppers* and *blues*.

Lycænidæ (lī-sen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies, represented by such genera as *Lycæna*, *Chrysophanus*, and *Thecla*. They are generally of small size, delicate form, and very beautiful colors. Some are known as *blues* or *coppers*, and others as *hairstreaks*. The technical characters are: minute tarsal claws, fore legs ambulatorial, hind tibiæ with one pair of spurs, antennæ scarcely hooked at the tip, and the last joint of the palpi small and naked. The caterpillars have minute feet and retractile head, and resemble wood-lice. The chrysalis is short, obtuse at each end, girt about the middle, and attached by the tail. There are about 40 genera and upward of 1,200 species.

Lycalopex (lī-ka-lō′peks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox: see *alopecia*.] A genus of *Canidæ* established by Burmeister, containing most of the neotropical canines; the South American fox-wolves. These animals have the structural characters of dogs and wolves, but their tails are long and bushy, and they otherwise resemble foxes in general appearance. Several species are described, as *L. antarcticus*, *L. azaræ*, *L. cancrivorus*, etc. The last-named is the maikong or crab-eating fox-wolf.

lycanthrope (lī-kan′thrōp), *n.* [< ML. *lycanthropus*, *lycanthropos*, < Gr. *λυκάνθρωπος*, a 'wolf-man,' or man-wolf, were-wolf, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Cf. *were-wolf*.] **1.** A man superstitiously supposed to be possessed of the power of transforming himself at pleasure into a wolf, and to be endowed while in that shape with its savage propensities; a were-wolf.

A French judge named Boguet, at the end of the sixteenth century, devoted himself especially to the subject [the assuming of animal forms], burnt multitudes of *lycanthropes*, wrote a book about them, and drew up a code in which he permitted ordinary witches to be strangled before they were burnt, but excepted *lycanthropes*, who were to be burned alive. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 97.

2. A person affected with lycanthropy; one who imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts in conformity with his delusion.

lycanthropi, *n.* Plural of *lycanthropus*.

lycanthropia (lī-kan-thrō′pi-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *lycanthrop-y*.] Same as *lycanthropy*.

This kind is called *Lycanthropia*, sir; when men conceive themselves wolves. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

lycanthropic (lī-kan-throp′ik), *a.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lycanthropy; characteristic of lycanthropy.

In a fit of *lycanthropic* madness, she came upon two children. *S. Baring-Gould*, Were-wolves, vi.

lycanthropist (lī-kan′thrō-pist), *n.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

In mediæval times . . . persons named Garnier or Grenier were generally assumed to be *lycanthropists*.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 91.

lycanthropous (lī-kan′thrō-pus), *a.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ous*.] Relating or pertaining to lycanthropy.

lycanthropus (lī-kan-thrō′pus), *n.*; pl. *lycanthropi* (-pī). [ML., also *lycanthropos:* see *lycanthrope*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

The swift *lycanthropi* that walks the round,
We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 3.

lycanthropy (lī-kan′thrō-pi), *n.* [< ML. *lycanthropia*, < Gr. *λυκανθρωπία*, a madness in which one imagines himself a wolf, < *λυκάνθρωπος*, a man-wolf: see *lycanthrope*.] 1. The supposed power of certain human beings to change themselves or others temporarily or permanently into wolves or other savage animals. See *werewolf*.—2. The belief that certain persons change themselves into wolves or other wild beasts. This belief is common among savage races, and still lingers among the ignorant of some civilized peoples. 3. A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. See *lycanthrope*.

Lycaon[1] (lī-kā′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lycaon*, < Gr. Λυκάων, a mythical king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was transferred to the sky as the constellation of the Bear.] A name of the constellation Boötes (which see).

Lycaon[2] (lī-kā′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *lycaon*, < Gr. *λυκάων*, an animal of the wolf kind, < *λύκος* = L. *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds of the family *Canidæ*, having



Painted Hyena, or Hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

but four toes on the fore feet, instead of five as in the rest of the *Canidæ*, resembling the hyenas in this respect; the South African hunting-dogs, hyena-dogs, or painted hyenas. *L. pictus* or *venaticus* is a fierce animal as large as a mastiff, with oval erect ears, bushy tail, and long limbs, and spotted with white, black, and yellow in an irregular manner. It hunts its prey in packs.

Lycaste (lī-kas′tē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1842), < *Lycaste*, < Gr. Λυκάστη, a fem. name.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Cyrtopodieæ*. It is characterized by having erect, partially spreading sepals, and the lateral lobes of the lip broad or sickle-shaped, attached to the base or apex of the claw, the middle one small or elongated, often ciliate. The column is rather long, and the stalks of the pollen-masses are long and linear. They are epiphytes with the short few-leafed stems sheathing at the base, forming a fleshy pseudobulb from which rise the erect scapes, bearing one, rarely two or three, large and showy flowers. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, and ranging from Peru to Mexico and the West Indies; many are very beautiful, and are common in cultivation.

Lyceum (lī-sē′um), *n.* [= F. *lycée* = Sp. *liceo* = Pg. *lyceo* = It. *liceo*, < L. *lycēum*, *lycīum*, < Gr. Λύκειον, the Lyceum: so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo, < Λύκειος, an epithet of Apollo, either as the 'wolf-slayer,' < *λύκος*, a wolf; or as the 'Lycian god,' < Λύκιος, Lycian, < Λυκία, Lycia; or as the 'god of light,' < **λύκη*, light; cf. *λευκός*, light, white, L. *lux*, light: see *light*[1].] 1. [*cap.*] An ancient public gymnasium with covered walks outside of Athens, near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See *Aristotelian*.—2. A school for higher education preparatory to a university course. Compare *college*, 2 (*f*).

There are two *lyceums* for boys and girls, a realschule, a military school for cadets, a theological seminary, and two girls' colleges. *Encyc Brit.*, XIX. 410.

3. A public building or hall appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—4. An association for literary improvement.

lych†, **lyche**[1]†, *n.* Variants of *like*[1].

lyche[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

lych-gate (lich′gāt), *n.* An archaic spelling of *lich-gate*.

lychnapsia (lik-nap′si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *λυχναψία*, lamplighting, < *λυχνάπτης*, a lamplighter, < *λύχνος*, a lamp, + *ἅπτειν*, touch.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a series of seven prayers for pardon and protection during the night, forming part of the office called *lychnic*.

The Priest, standing before the holy doors, saith the *lychnapsia*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 896.

lychnic (lik′nik), *n.* [< LGr. *λυχνικόν*, the time of lamplighting, < Gr. *λύχνος*, lamp: see *light*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office, consisting of psalms and prayers, accompanying the lighting of the lamps or candles, originally introductory to, but now incorporated in, vespers on occasion of a vigil.

lychnides, *n.* Plural of *lychnis*, 1.

lychnidiate (lik-nid′i-āt), *a.* [< *lychnis* (*lychnid-*) + *-i-* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, giving out light; phosphorescent: formerly used of the head of the lantern-fly and certain allied insects, from the erroneous supposition that this is luminous at night.

lychnis (lik′nis), *n.* [L. *lychnis*, a rose of a bright-red color, also a gem, < Gr. *λυχνίς*, a plant with a bright-scarlet flower; related to *λύχνος*, a lamp.] 1. Pl. *lychnides* (-ni-dēz). A ruby, sapphire, or carbuncle.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, type of the tribe *Lychnideæ*. They are characterized by a 10-nerved calyx, or rarely one with many parallel nerves, and commonly 3 styles and a 3- or 6-valved capsule. They are usually erect herbs with opposite leaves and terminal cymes of showy flowers. About 35 species are recognized, natives mainly of the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The names *campion* and *lampflower* are common to all plants of this genus. Several species are pretty wild flowers of the old world, and several are common garden flowers. *L. Chalcedonica*, the scarlet *lychnis*, is perhaps the best known; it is a rather coarse plant with dense fascicles of deep-scarlet flowers, also called *Jerusalem* or *Maltese cross*, etc., and in the United States sometimes *sweet-william*. Another garden species is *L. Coronaria*, the rose-campion or mullen-pink. *Viscaria alpina*, sometimes referred here, shares with plants of the genus *Silene* the name of *catchfly*. *L. Flos-cuculi*, the cuckoo-flower, crow-flower, or ragged-robin, with dissected petals, common in Europe, is also cultivated, at least in double forms. *L. alba*, with white flowers opening in the evening, has been introduced from Europe into the United States, as has also *Agrostemma Githago*, the corn-cockle, referred to this genus by some authors; the latter is common in grainfields. *L. dioica*, the red campion, has also been introduced into the eastern and central United States. See *campion*. 3. A plant of the genus *Lychnis*, especially *L. Chalcedonica*.

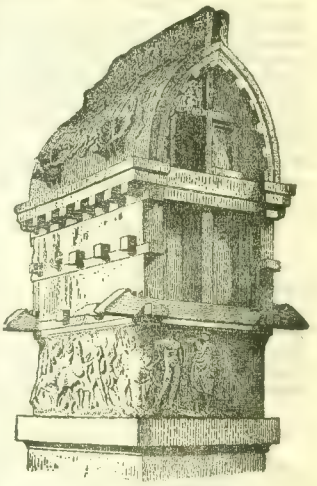
lychnites (lik-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λυχνίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), Parian marble (see def.), < *λύχνος*, a lamp: see *lychnic*: so called, according to a notion ascribed by Pliny to Varro, because it was quarried (underground) by lamplight.] Parian marble: so called by Pliny. What rock or mineral was really meant by Pliny is not known, and there have been various theories in regard to it. Some think that selenite was the mineral intended; others that the name had reference to the brilliancy of the marble.

Lychnophora (lik-nof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1822), < Gr. *λύχνος*, a lamp, + *φορός*, bearing.] A genus of Brazilian shrubs belonging to the family *Asteraceæ* and the tribe *Vernonieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lychnophoreæ*, characterized by having the heads aggregated into compound terminal clusters on a common fleshy receptacle, and the pappus with two rows of chaff, the outer short and persistent, the inner narrow, partially twisted, and caducous. The genus contains 17 species of branching shrubs, with a resinous wood, and alternate entire leaves with revolute margins, the glomerule of heads sessile at the tips of the branches.

Lychnophoreæ (lik-nō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Lychnophora* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants under the tribe *Vernonieæ*, characterized by having the one- or few-flowered heads aggregated to form a dense cluster, and the pappus chaffy, either single or double, or rarely bristly. It includes 12 genera, of which the type is *Lychnophora*, and 61 species, chiefly Brazilian. Called *Lychnophorinæ* in the system of Engler and Prantl.

lychnoscope (lik′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *λύχνος*, a lamp, a light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *arch.*, a small opening like a window, usually placed in the south chancel-wall of a church, and lower than the other windows, for what purpose is not strictly known. Also called *low side window*. *Gwilt.* "This is generally a small window in a church under a larger one. . . . The term i self is (like hagioscope) only of this [19th] century, and may have been coined on the erroneous idea that the windows were constructed that lepers (or anchorets) might behold the altar lights. On the other hand, that idea may be correct. Another theory is that of a confessional." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 289.

Lycian (lis′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lycia*, < Gr. Λυκία, Lycia (Λύκιος, L. *Lycius*, Lycian, pl. Λύκιοι, L. *Lycii*, the Lycians) (see def.), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lycia, a mountainous district in southwestern Asia Minor, projecting into the Mediterranean sea, and inhabited in ancient times by a distinct race. See II.—**Lycian architecture**, the ancient architecture characteristic of Lycia, preserved especially in abundant series of rock-cut tombs, in which the assemblage of a system of construction in wood is closely reproduced in stone. Quadrangular obelisks, such as the harpy tomb of Xanthos, also abound, as well as stone sarcophagi, in which, as in the examples first mentioned, carpenters' work is faithfully copied. Later examples present imitations of Greek temple-façades, etc. The early architecture is of especial importance as throwing a probable light upon some of the forms through which Greek architecture was developed.



Lycian Architecture.
Tomb now in the British Museum.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Lycia; especially, one of a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Aryan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in European museums, notably in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia vie in refinement with the riper archaic art of Attica. See *harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

Lycinæ (li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lampyridæ* having the middle coxæ distant and no epipleuræ, typified by the genus *Lycus*.

Lycium (lis′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *λύκιον*, a kind of thorn.] A genus of solanaceous plants of the tribe *Atropeæ*, characterized by a 3- to 5-toothed or -lobed calyx, a funnel-shaped, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, stamens which are either exserted or included, and a slightly juicy and usually few-seeded berry. They are shrubs, often spine-bearing at the nodes, with entire leaves, the latter usually small; and they bear white, purple, rose-colored, sometimes scarlet or yellowish flowers, solitary in the axils or rarely fascicled. About 70 species have been described, but this number may be much reduced; they are found throughout warm and temperate regions, and many are cultivated. The common name of plants of the genus is *box-thorn*, applying especially to *L. barbarum*, a plant with lilac flowers and scarlet or orange berries, well adapted for training on walls or trellises. The leaves of this plant having been recommended for use as tea, it receives also the names *Barbary tea-plant* and *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree*. *L. Afrum*, the African tea-tree, is a spiny species with violet flowers. *L. vulgare* of the Mediterranean region, slightly thorny with liche branches, and having green-purple flowers and bright-red berries, is the matrimony-vine, often cultivated, and sometimes becoming wild in America. *L. Europæum* is sometimes utilized for hedges, as may be also other species.

Lycodes (lī-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Reinhardt, 1838), < Gr. *λυκώδης*, wolfish, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of *Lycodidæ*, with numerous species, of northern seas, as *L. vahli* of the North Atlantic. They are among various fishes known as *eel-pouts*.

lycodid (lī-kō′did), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidæ*.

II. *a.* Relating or belonging to the *Lycodidæ*; lycodoid.

Lycodidæ (lī-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Lycodes*; the eel-pouts. They are characterized by more or less anguilliform shape, tapering backward, elongated dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal and invested with a thick skin, ventrals jugular and rudimentary or suppressed, and branchial apertures lateral, not confluent. They inhabit arctic and cold temperate seas, mostly at considerable depths. Some of them, probably all, are viviparous, as *Zoarces viviparus*. The genera are about 6, the species 30. The family is also called *Zoarcidæ*.

lycodoid (lī-kō′doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Lycodes* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lycodidæ* or *Lycodoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidæ* or superfamily *Lycodoidea*.

Lycodoidea (lī-kō-doi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill), < *Lycodes* + *-oidea*.] The *Lycodidæ* rated as a superfamily.

Lycodon (lī′kō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *lycodont*.] The typical genus of *Lycodontidæ*, having the anterior teeth of both jaws caniniform.

lycodont (lī′kō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *λυκόδους* (*λυκοδοντ-*), a canine tooth, lit. 'wolf-tooth,' < *λύκος*, wolf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having caniniform teeth, as a snake; belonging to the *Lycodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A snake of the family *Lycodontidæ*.

Lycodontidæ (lī-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodon* (*Lycodont-*) + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Lycodon*. The body is moderately thick; the head is oblong, with a flat top and generally a flattened and broadly rounded snout; the anterior teeth of both jaws are generally longest, and there are no grooved teeth. It contains 14 genera, mostly of Africa and the East Indies. Some of the commonest snakes of India belong here. Also *Lycodontinæ*, as a subfamily of *Colubridæ*.

lycodontine (lī-kō-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *lycodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lycodont*.

Lycoperdaceæ (lī″kō-pėr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Lycoperdon* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Lycoperdon (lī-kō-pėr'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πέρδεσθαι*, break wind.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and typical of the family *Lycoperdaceæ*. It is characterized by having the globular or pear-shaped membranaceous peridium double, the outer part of which breaks up into warts, spines, etc., while the inner part is more or less firm. The spores are globose, sometimes short-caudate, and colored, escaping at maturity through an irregular apical opening in the peridium. The species, of which about 100 are known, are very widely distributed, and sometimes are of considerable size. They are popularly known as *puffballs*. *L. gemmatum*, the common puffball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores. In a young state it is edible. See *basidium*, cut, fig. *c*.—**Lycoperdon nuts**, the name, given by the herbalists, under which certain subterranean fungi of the genus *Elaphomyces* were formerly known and sold.



Lycoperdon.

Lycopersicon (lī-kō-pėr'si-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **λυκοπερσικόν* (as if < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *περσικός*, the peach: see *peach*[1]), a false reading of *λυκοπέρσιον*, an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling yellow juice.] A genus of plants of the family *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Solaneæ*. It differs from *Solanum*, to which it is referred by some authors, by having long, acuminate, connate anthers, opening on the inside by a longitudinal fissure. They are unarmed herbs with irregularly pinnate leaves, weak stems, five- or rarely six-parted flowers, with a rotate corolla, and growing in few-flowered cymes. The fruit is a fleshy globose or pear-shaped berry, usually red or yellow, and with numerous seeds embedded in the pulp. There are three or four species, natives of South America, but now widely cultivated and to some extent naturalized elsewhere. The most important is *L. Lycopersicum*, the common tomato, formerly called *love-apple*, which has been very much modified by culture. Its fruit, naturally of two or three cells, is often much complicated by a consolidation of blossoms. See *tomato*.

lycopod (lī'kō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v.] A plant of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*.

lycopode (lī'kō-pōd), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v.] A highly inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of species of *Lycopodium*, especially *L. clavatum* and *L. selago*.

Lycopodiaceæ (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < *Lycopodium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pteridophytic plants, belonging to the order *Lycopodiales*, and typified by the genus *Lycopodium*. The family includes only two genera, *Lycopodium* and *Phylloglossum* (which see), the former constituting the club-mosses, from which it is known as the club-moss family. The two genera differ in certain essential respects and have been made to constitute respectively the subfamilies *Lycopodieæ* and *Phylloglosseæ*.

lycopodiaceous (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Lycopodiace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Lycopodiaceæ*.

Lycopodieæ (lī″kō-pō-dī-ē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goebel(?), 1882), < *Lycopodium* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of *Lycopodiaceæ*, containing the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodineæ (lī″kō-pō-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), < *Lycopodium* + *-ineæ*.] A group of pteridophytic plants, practically equivalent to the order *Lycopodiales*.

lycopodite (lī-kop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*.

Lycopodium (lī-kō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the appearance of the roots; < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of pteridophytic plants, the type of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*. They are low plants, usually of moss-like aspect, with evergreen, one-nerved leaves arranged in one to sixteen ranks. The sporangia are coriaceous, reniform, compressed, one-celled, dehiscing transversely, situated in the axils of unaltered leaves or in terminal bracteate spikes. The spores are copious and minute, with three lines radiating from the apex. The genus is very widely distributed, and contains 94 species, of which 16 occur in the United States. *L. obscurum* is the well-known ground-pine; *L. clavatum* is the common club-moss, or running pine, which is extensively employed in decorations. This species has also been called *stag's-horn, buck's-horn, fox's-claws, foxtail*, etc. *L. Selago* is sometimes called *fir-moss, foxfeet*, and *tree-moss*. Many fossil species have been found, those occurring in the Paleozoic strata being preferably called *Lycopodites*.



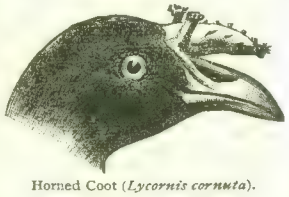
Lycopodium obscurum.

a, part of the spike, showing the sporangia in the axils of the scale-like leaves, seen from within; *b*, spore, highly magnified.

Lycopsis (lī-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lycopsis*, < Gr. *λύκοψις*, the bugloss, a plant like the alkanet, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, of the tribe *Anchuseæ*, distinguished from *Anchusa* by having the corolla-tube curved instead of straight. They are annual hairy or bristly herbs, with alternate leaves, five-parted flowers, with five scales in the throat of the corolla, and fruit of four ovoid, erect nutlets. The flowers are small, violet or blue, and grow in terminal, leafy-bracted, scorpioid racemes. Three or four species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. One species, *L. arvensis*, the small bugloss, is a common weed in cultivated sandy fields in Europe, and is now established from Canada to Virginia in North America.

Lycopus (lī'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so named from the appearance of the leaves; < Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ* and the subtribe *Menthinæ*. It is characterized by a four- or five-toothed calyx, a corolla-limb with four divisions, the two anterior stamens perfect with the cells of the anthers at length diverging, and the nutlets sharply angled, and truncate at the apex. They are small herbs, growing in marshy places, with sharply toothed leaves, and small flowers in dense axillary whorls. About 15 species have been enumerated, 12 or 13 occurring in North America; they are also found in the temperate regions of the old world. *L. Virginicus* is a common American species with some medicinal properties, called *bugleweed*. *L. Americanus*, another common American species, was formerly identified with *L. Europæus*, the water-hoarhound or gipsy-herb (gipsy-wort), which is the ordinary European species, sometimes furnishing a substitute for quinine.

Lycornis (lī-kôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of South American coots of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Fulicinæ*, having the head carunculate. *Bonaparte*, 1854. Also spelled *Licornis*.



Horned Coot (*Lycornis cornuta*).

Lycosa (lī-kō'-sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of spider, lit. wolf: see *Lycæna*.] The typical genus of *Lycosidæ*. *L. piratica* is an example. *L. tarantula*, or *Tarantula apuliæ*, is the well-known tarantula of southern Europe.

Lycosidæ (lī-kos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycosa* + *-idæ*.] A family of citigrade hunting-spiders; the wolf-spiders or tarantulas. They are active predatory spiders, capturing their prey by chasing, and spinning no web. The legs are long, especially the hinder pair, and the cephalothorax is narrowed in front; the ocelli are usually in three rows; the spinnerets are three pairs; the falces are vertical. The leading genera are *Lycosa* and *Dolomedes*.

lycotropal (lī-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *λύκος*, a hook, + *τρόπος*, a turning: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, curved downward like a horseshoe: applied to an orthotropal ovule.

Lycus (lī'kus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf.] 1. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidæ*, having the head prolonged like a rostrum with the antennæ at its base, and the final joints of the antennæ as long as the preceding ones. It is a large genus, the species of which are mainly African, although two are found in North America, and a few in the East Indies and Australia.

2. A genus of butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816.

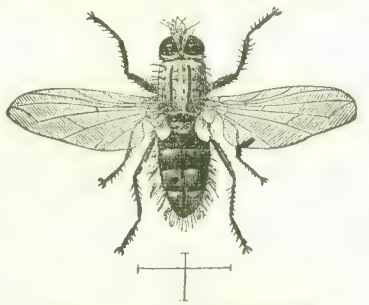
Lyda (lī'dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *Λυδός*, a Lydian: see *Lydian*.] A genus of sawflies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Lydinæ*, having the fore wings with two marginal cells and the long antennæ setaceous in both sexes. The group is large and wide-spread, with 30 European and over 50 North American species.



Lyda nevadensis. (Twice natural size.)

lyddite (lid'it), *n.* [< Lydd, in Kent, England.] An explosive, consisting of picric acid melted and cast into a shell. It is difficult to detonate.

Lydella (lī-del'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lyda*, q. v.] A genus of tachina-flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, founded by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830. *L. doryphoræ*, the only American species, has been placed in the genus *Phorocera*. It is parasitic upon the Colorado potato-beetle, and is probably more effectual than any other insect in checking this pest in Missouri. It resembles the common house-fly, but is distinguished by its brilliant silvery-white face. *Riley*, 1st Rep. Ins. Mo., p. 111.



Lydella doryphoræ. (Cross shows natural size.)

lydent, *n.* A Middle English form of *leden*.

Lydian (lid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lydia*, < Gr. *Λυδία*, < *Λυδός*, a Lydian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean sea, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Lydian* empire (including under Crœsus, its last king, famous for his wealth, a large part of Asia Minor); *Lydian* coins; *Lydian* luxury.—**Lydian mode.** See *mode*[1].—**Lydian stone**, the name given by ancient authors to the touch-stone. It occurs as early as the time of Bacchylides (about 470 B. C.). The use of the Lydian stone for testing the quality of gold is minutely described by Theophrastus, and is also noticed at some length by Pliny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lydia.

lye[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*[1].

lye[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*[2].

lye[3] (lī), *n.* [Formerly also *lie*, *ley*; < ME. *ley*, ⋆< AS. *leáh* = MD. *looghe*, D. *loog* = MLG. LG. *loge* = OHG. *louga*, *lauga*, MHG. *louge*, G. *lauge*, lye; prob. akin to Icel. *laug*, a warm bath, hence also a hot spring (much used in comp., e. g. *laugar-dag* (= Sw. *lördag* = Dan. *löverdag*, Saturday), 'bath-day,' i. e. Saturday, the day appropriated by the Scandinavians to that exercise; *laugar-aptan*, *laugar-nátt*, Saturday evening, Saturday night, etc.).] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood by the process of leaching; also, some solution of an alkali, as potash, which is itself the product of leached lye concreted by evaporation. Crude lye is used in making some coarse kinds of soap, for cleaning certain things, as inked printing-types and -rollers (though for these benzine is now more common), and for various other purposes. In dilution it is used in a preparation of maize called *hulled corn* (which see, under *hull*, *v. t.*) and also *lyed corn*.

lye[4]†, *n.* A variant of *lay*[8].

lye[5]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lee*[5].

lyed (līd), *a.* [< *lye*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Treated or prepared with lye.

The air is to be carefully excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either *lyed* or washed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 356.

Lyencephala (lī-en-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *λύειν*, loose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In Owen's classification, the lowest of four subclasses of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, or *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*; the implacental mammals. The name indicates the loose or slight connection of the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum, in consequence of the small size, but not absence, of the main commissure or corpus callosum. It is correlated with *Lissencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, and *Archencephala*.

lyencephalous (lī-en-sef′a-lus), *a.* [As *Lyencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Lyencephala*, or having their characters.

lyerman, *n.* See *lyreman*.

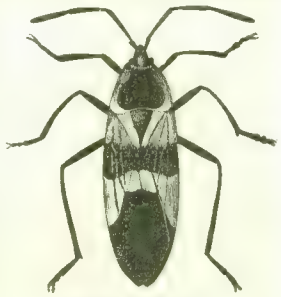
lyes†, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *lees*. See *lee*[5]. *Chaucer*.

lyf†, **lyfly**†, etc. Middle English forms of *life*, *lively*, etc.

lyft†. A Middle English form of *lift*[1], *lift*[2], *left*[1].

Lygæidæ (lī-jē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lygæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Lygæus*, belonging to the tribe of land-bugs, or *Geocores*. The genera are many, mostly tropical or subtropical, and the family is usually divided into 9 subfamilies. These bugs are small or of moderate size, with 3-jointed tarsi and 4-jointed antennæ.

Lygæus (lī-jē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λυγαῖος*, shadowy, gloomy, < *λύγη*, twilight.] The typical genus of *Lygæidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1794. It is characterized by a conical head with projecting eyes in contact with the prothorax; between the eyes is a pair of ocelli. Species are numerous, and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, especially in South America. *L. fasciatus* is a common one, red, banded and dotted with black. *L. equestris*, *L. saxatilis*, and *L. familiaris* inhabit Europe.



Lygæus fasciatus.
(Twice natural size.)

Lygodiaceæ (lī-gō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1845), < *Lygodium* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of ferns based upon the genus *Lygodium*. *Lygodium* is now placed in the family *Schizæaceæ*.

Lygodieæ (lī-gō-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronguiart, 1843), < *Lygodium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Lygodium*.

Lygodium (lī-gō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801), < Gr. *λυγώδης*, like a willow twig, < *λύγος*, a willow twig, withy, + *εἶδος*, form.] A widely diffused genus of ferns with climbing stipes. The spore-cases are ovoid, solitary or occasionally in pairs, in the axils of large imbricated scale-like indusia. The fully developed barren fronds are either palmate or pinnate. Of the 25 species known, only one, *L. palmatum*, the climbing fern, is a native of the United States, occurring from New Hampshire south to Florida. It has flexible, twining stipes, from 1 to 3 feet long, and short alternate 2-forked branches or petioles, each fork bearing a round-cordate palmately 4- to 7-lobed pinnule. Eighteen fossil species have been described, ranging from the Cretaceous to the Miocene. They are common in the Tertiary deposits of western America.

Lygosoma (lī-gō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύγος*, a withy, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of scincoid lizards.

lying[1]† (lī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lie*[1], *v.*] A place where one lies.

The place for the bodye to be interred wche was devised over againste the *lyeing* of Q— Kathorine on the right side of the Quyre.
168*b Register book of Peterborough Cathedral.* (*N. and Q.*, [7th ser., IV. 121.)

lying[1] (lī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*[1], *v.*] Being prostrate. See *lie*[1].—**Lying panel.** See *panel*.—**Lying to**†, adjacent to.

Neither bee there wanting woods heere . . . and parkes; for many there are *lying to* Noblemen's and gentlemen's houses replenished with game.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 459. (*Davies.*)

lying[2] (lī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lie*[2], *v.*] Falsehood; untruthfulness.

lying[2] (lī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*[2], *v.*] Mendacious; false; deceptive: as, a *lying* rumor.

What was it? A *lying* trick of the brain!
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 2.

lying-down (lī′ing-doun′), *n.* Same as *lying-in*.

lying-in (lī′ing-in′), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *lie in*: see *lie*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* Confinement in childbed.

II. *a.* Pertaining to childbirth; obstetrical: as, a *lying-in* hospital.

lyingly (lī′ing-li), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

lying-to (lī′ing-tö′), *n.* See *to lie to*, under *lie*[1].

lyket. A Middle English form of *like*[1], *like*[2], *like*[3].

lykwake†, *n.* See *likewake*.

Lyle gun. See *gun*[1].

lylliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lily*.

lym[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *limb*[1].

lym[2]†, *n.* See *lime*[4].

lymailt, *n.* See *limail*.

lymbot, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *limbo*.

lyme[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lime*[1].

lyme[2]†, *n.* See *lime*[5].

lyme-grass (līm′grȧs), *n.* [< *lyme* (? obs. spelling of *lime*[1]—no obvious application) + *grass*.] A coarse grass of the genus *Elymus*, especially *E. arenarius*, having the inflorescence in simple spikes, very rarely branched, the spikelets two or three together, and the glumes two, both on the same side of the spikelet, with or without awns, inclosing from 1 to 7 florets. There are about 40 species having an extensive geographical range; nearly all are inhabitants of the temperate zones.

Lymexylon (lī-mek′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμη*, maltreatment, ruin, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The typical genus of *Lymexylonidæ*, having five abdominal segments and entire elytra. The species make cylindrical borings in oak, and *L. navale* is notorious for the injury it thus causes to ship-timber. Also written *Lymexylum*, and improperly *Limexylon*.

Lymexylonidæ (lī-mek-si-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lymexylon* + *-idæ*.] A small but important family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, of the series *Clavicornia*. It is characterized by serrate 11-jointed antennæ inserted on the sides of the deflexed and posteriorly narrowed head, slender legs with contiguous coxæ (except in *Atractocerus*), prominent ungrooved hind coxæ, prominent conical front coxæ without trochanter, and the first ventral segment not elongated. Also *Lymexylidæ*.

lymiter†, **lymitour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *limiter*.

Lymnæa, Lymnea, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

lymnite, *n.* See *limnite*, 1.

Lymno-. For words beginning thus, see *Limno-*.

lymph (limf), *n.* [= F. *lymphe* = Pg. *lympha* = Sp. It. *linfa*, < L. *lympha*, clear water, a fountain (NL. lymph), also personified, *Lympha*, a rural deity; a poet. word (so spelled appar. as associated, erroneously, with *nympha*, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph, esp. a water-nymph, poet. also water, OL. *lumphia*, a water-nymph), OL. *Lumpha*, orig. **lumpa* (?) = Oscan *dium pa*, connected with *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] **1.** Pure, clear water, or any fluid similarly transparent. [Poetical.]

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthy mixture might distain. *Trench.*

2. In *physiol.*, a fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. Lymph is, like the blood, an alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulates by the formation of fibrin. The lymph differs from the blood in its corpuscles being of the colorless kind, and in the very small proportion of its solid constituents, which amount to only about 5 per cent. of its weight. Lymph may, in fact, be regarded as blood minus its red corpuscles and diluted with water so as to be somewhat less dense than the serum of blood, which contains about 8 per cent. of solid matter.—**Humanized lymph**, vaccine lymph taken from a human being: opposed to *bovine lymph*, its original source.—**Vaccine lymph**, the matter collected in a cowpox vesicle. When transferred either from the cow or a person having the disease from being vaccinated, it produces the same disease in others, and gives comparative immunity from smallpox.

lymphad (lim′fad), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Gael. *longfhada*, a galley, < *long*, a ship, + *fada*, long.] A galley with one mast and usually a yard upon it. Representations of such a galley, with three or more oars fixed in place for rowing, are common in Scotch heraldry. [Scotch.]

"Our loch ne'er saw the Cawmil *lymphads*," said the bigger Highlander. . . . "She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cowan." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxix.

lymphadenitis (lim-fad-e-nī′tis), *a.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

lymphadenoid (lim-fad′e-noid), *a.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling or pertaining to a lymphatic gland: as, *lymphadenoid* tissue.

lymphadenoma (lim-fad-e-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-oma*.] **1.** A hyperplastic lymphatic gland.—**2.** Hodgkin's disease; pseudo-leucemia.—**3.** Lymphosarcoma.

lymphadenomatous (lim-fad-e-nom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-oma* (cf. *adenoma*); as *lymphadenoma*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenomatous glands may be hard, and scrofulous ones soft, but the converse is usually found.
Lancet, No. 3448, p. 633.

lymphæduct (lim′fē-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *lymphæ*, gen. of *lympha*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal: see *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct*.] A lymphatic vessel or duct. Also *lymphoduct*.

lymphæmia (lim-fē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, lymphatic leucæmia.

lymphangeitis (lim-fan-jē-ī′tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangiectasis (lim-fan-ji-ek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. Also *lymphangiectasia*.

lymphangiectatic (lim-fan″ji-ek-tat′ik), *a.* [< *lymphangiectasis* (*-at-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lymphangiectasis.

lymphangioitis (lim-fan″ji-ō-ī′tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

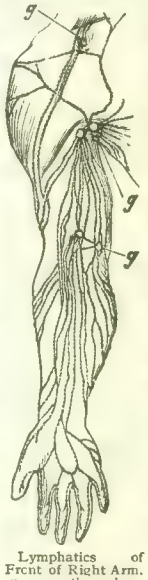
lymphangioma (lim-fan-ji-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphangiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangitis (lim-fan-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lymphate† (lim′fāt), *a.* [< L. *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, drive out of one's senses, distract with fear, craze, < *lympha*, water: see *lymph*. The connection is uncertain; prob. with ref. to water-nymphs.] Frightened into madness; raving.

lymphated† (lim′fā-ted), *a.* [< *lymphate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lymphate*.

lymphatic[1] (lim-fat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lymphatique* = Sp. *linfático* = Pg. *lymphatico* = It. *linfatico*, < NL. *lymphaticus*, pertaining to lymph, < *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing, conveying, or pertaining in any way to lymph or chyle: as, a *lymphatic* vessel; a *lymphatic* gland. —**2.** Dull; sluggish; slow in thought or action, as if from an excess of lymph in the body.—**Lymphatic cachexy**, Hodgkin's disease.—**Lymphatic cavity.** Same as *lymph-sinus*.—**Lymphatic ganglion.** Same as *lymphatic gland*.—**Lymphatic gland**, one of the glandular bodies, formed mainly of lymphoid tissue, occurring in the course of the lymphatic ducts. They have no proper ducts conveying away a secretion, and their function is probably hematopoietic.—



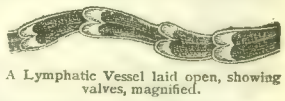
Lymphatics of Front of Right Arm. *g*, *g*, *g*, three lymphatic glands, or ganglia, as they are sometimes called.



Lymphatics of Leg. *G*, lymphatic glands; *L*, lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatic heart. Same as *lymph-heart*.—**Lymphatic temperament.** See *temperament*.—**Lymphatic vessel.** See II.

II. *n.* A vessel which conveys lymph. The lymphatics are small transparent vessels arising in the various tissues, provided with valves like the veins, and running toward the heart. They are occasionally interrupted by lymphatic glands, and convey the leakage from the blood-vascular system and the waste of the tissues back into the venous system. The place of discharge for the drainage of the right side of the head, right arm, and adjacent regions of the trunk is at the junction of the right subclavian and right jugular veins, while the lymph from all the rest of the body through the thoracic duct pours into the blood at the corresponding place on the left side. That part of the lymphatic system which runs from the intestine takes up some of the products of digestion, and the vessels are here called *lacteals*.



A Lymphatic Vessel laid open, showing valves, magnified.

lymphatic[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lymphaticus*, distracted, frenzied, < *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, distracted: see *lymphate*.] **I.** *a.* Making or being distracted or frantic.

Horace either is or feigns himself *lymphatick*, and shews what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him. *Shaftesbury*, Enthusiasm, § 6.

II. *n.* A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphaticks* of some kind or another. *Shaftesbury*, Enthusiasm, § 6.

lymph-cell (limf'sel), *n.* A leucocyte occurring in lymph; a lymph-corpuscle.

lymph-channel (limf'chan#el), *n.* Any conduit for lymph.—**Lymph-channel of a lymphatic gland**, the space left between the lymphoid tissue and the capsule and trabeculæ, which is traversed by retiform connective tissue, and in which the lymph circulates. Also called *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-corpuscle (limf'kôr#pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of lymph; a lymph-cell.

lymph-heart (limf'härt), *n.* A lymphatic vessel which is rhythmically contractile. Such vessels are generally enlarged near their opening into veins, where they acquire a muscular investment which enables them to pulsate. They are chiefly developed in the lower vertebrates. Also called *lymphatic heart*.

lymphoduct (lim'fō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, a conveyance: see *lymphæduct*.] Same as *lymphæduct*.

lymphography (lim-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

lymphoid (lim'foid), *a.* [< *lymph* + *-oid*.] 1. Having the character or nature of lymph; resembling lymph; lacteal.—2. Of or pertaining to lymph.—3. Of the nature of lymphoid tissue.—**Lymphoid cells**, rounded cells found in lymphoid tissue and resembling white blood-corpuscles, except that the nucleus is larger in comparison with the protoplasm.—**Lymphoid cords**, the rounded cords of lymphoid tissue presenting themselves in the medullary portions of lymphatic glands.—**Lymphoid nodules**, any nodules of lymphoid tissue, such as are found, for example, in many mucous membranes.—**Lymphoid tissue**, a tissue formed of branching cells united into a network, the interstices of which are filled with lymphoid cells. Such tissue forms the greater part of the lymphatic glands and such allied structures as the solitary and agminate glands of the intestine; it envelops the smaller arteries of the spleen, and forms the Malpighian corpuscles; there are masses of it in the tonsils; it forms the thymus in the infant; it occurs extensively in a diffuse form throughout the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; and it presents itself in serous membranes, on the bronchial mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

lymphoidal (lim-foi'dal), *a.* [< *lymphoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lymphoid*.

lymphoma (lim-fō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + *-oma*.] A hyperplastic mass of lymphoid tissue. The name has been applied also to lymphosarcoma, and, as *general lymphoma*, to Hodgkin's disease.

lymphomatous (lim-fom'a-tus), *a.* [< *lymphoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lymphoma.

lymphosarcoma (lim#fō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + *sarcoma*, q. v.] A sarcoma which in the combination of retiform cells with lymphoid cells presents the structure of a lymphatic gland.

lymphotomy (lim-fot'ō-mi), *n.* [< *lymph(atic)* + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics.

lymph-sac (limf'sak), *n.* Same as *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-sinus (limf'sī#nus), *n.* A large or dilated lymphatic vessel. Also called *lymph-sac* and *lymphatic cavity*.

lymph-space (limf'spās), *n.* Any cavity in the tissues containing lymph.

lymph-vessel (limf'ves#el), *n.* Any lymphatic vessel.

lymphy (lim'fi), *a.* [< *lymph* + *-y*[1].] Containing or like lymph.

lymptwiggt (limp'twig), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *lapwing*. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

lynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*[1], *lin*[2].

lynaget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lineage*.

lynxt (lins), *n.* [< OF. *lynce*, < L. *lynx*, lynx: see *lynx*.] A lynx.

The sharp-eyed *lynce*.
Greene, Maiden's Dream (Prudence). (*Davies.*)

lyncean (lin-sē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *λύγκειος*, pertaining to a lynx, < *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx: see *lynx*.] 1. Pertaining to the lynx.—2. Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted.—**Lyncean Academy** (It. *Accademia dei Lincei*, Academy of the Lyncei, *Lyncei* being the plural of L. *Lynceus:* see *lynceous*), an association for the promotion of arts and sciences, existing in Rome from 1609 to about 1632. It has since been revived, and is now called the *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*.

lynceoust, *a.* [< Gr. *λύγκειος*, sharp-sighted, < *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), lynx: see *lynx*.] Sharp-sighted; lynx-eyed.

But yet, in the end, their secret driftes are laide open, and *linceus* eyes, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisie.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

★**Lynceus** (lin-sē'us), *n.* [NL., also *Linceus:* see *lynceous*.] A name sometimes given to the constellation Lynx.

lynch[1], *n.* See *linch*[1].

lynch[2] (linch), *v. t.* [< *lynch(-law)*.] To punish by lynch-law; punish summarily, for a crime or public offense of any kind, without authority of law; specifically, to punish with death in this manner. See *lynch-law*.

The prison was burst open by the mob, and George was *lynched*, as he deserved. *Emerson*, English Traits, ix.

lynchet, *n.* See *linchet*.

lynch-law (linch'lâ), *n.* [Earlier *Lynch law* (1839), orig. *Lynch's law;* not found before 1817; said, without contemporary evidence, to have meant orig. the kind of law administered by Charles *Lynch* (1736–96), a Virginia planter, who early in the Revolution, with his neighbors, Robert Adams and Thomas Calloway, undertook to protect society and support the revolutionary government in the region where he lived, on the Staunton river, by punishing with stripes or banishment such lawless or disaffected persons as were accused. According to tradition, Tories brought before this informal court were often hung up by their thumbs until they cried, "Liberty forever!"; but the penalty of death was never inflicted. The origin of the term is often erroneously ascribed to his brother, John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg in Virginia, who remained a Quaker all his life. The notion that the term originated in the action of a mayor of Galway in Ireland, one James Fitzstephen Lynch, who is said to have executed the law upon his own son by hanging him, in 1493, is erroneous.] The administration of summary punishment, especially death, for a crime or public offense, without authority of law. It implies lawless concert or action among a number of members of the community, to supply the want of criminal justice or to anticipate its delays, or to inflict a penalty demanded by public opinion, though in defiance of the laws.

Such is too often the administration of law on the frontier, *Lynch's law*, as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner, and the defendant convicted and punished on mere presumption.
Irving, Tour on the Prairies, p. 35, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms.

lyncine (lin'sin), *a.* [< L. *lynx* (*lync-*), lynx, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling a lynx; pertaining to the genus *Lynx;* lyncean.

lyndt, lyndet. See *lind*.

lyndent, *n.* An obsolete form of *linden*.

lynet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*[1], *line*[2].

Lyngbya (ling'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), named after Hans Christian *Lyngbye* (1782–1837), a Danish botanist.] A large genus of blue-green algæ, typifying Kuetzing's family *Lyngbyeæ*, which is ordinarily placed in the family *Oscillatoriaceæ*. Some of the species inhabit fresh running water, others stagnant, and a few salt water. They consist of delicate threads or filaments, each provided with a distinct sheath, which are simple and destitute of heterocysts. The spores are unknown, and propagation takes place by means of hormogones which slide out of the sheaths. There are about fifty fresh-water species, and a dozen brackish or salt-water species. Sometimes written *Lyngbia*.

Lyngbyeæ (ling-bī'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Lyngbya* + *-cæ*.] A former family of algæ. *Lyngbya* is placed by Thuret and Farlow in the suborder *Nostochineæ* (the *Nematogeneæ* of Cohn in part); by Wolle and Bennett in the family *Oscillatoriaceæ;* and by Cooke in the family *Lyngbyeæ*, which is made of equal rank with the *Nostoceæ*.

lyngwortt (ling'wèrt), *n.* Same as *lungwort*.

lyntont, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lintel*.

lyntquhitet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lintwhite*.

lynx (lingks), *n.* [Formerly also *linx;* < ME. ★*lynx* = OF. *lincs*, F. *lynx* = Sp. *lince* = Pg. *lince*, *lynce* = It. *lince*, < L. *lynx*, < Gr. *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx, = Lith. *luszis* = Sw. *lo*, a lynx, = (with additional formative *-s*) Dan. *los* = AS. *lox* = OS. *lohs* = D. *losch* = OHG. MHG. *luhs*, G. *luchs*, a lynx; prob. so called with ref. to its bright eyes, < Gr. √ *λυκ* in *λύχνος*, a lamp, *λεύσσειν*, see, etc., L. √ *luc*, in *lucere*, shine, *lux*, light, Teut. √ *luh*, be light: see *light*[1]. For the Teut. forms, cf. the similar forms of *fox*.] 1. A wild cat with a short tail, penciled ears, and 28 teeth, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and genus *Lynx*, such as the caracal, the loup-cervier, and others. There are a number of species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. They are of moderate size among *Felidæ*, but considerably larger than any house-cat, with a short body, a very short tail, large and long limbs, usually bearded cheeks and tufted ears, and spotted, marbled, or clouded coloration. Some have been known from time immemorial, and famed for their supposed sharp-sightedness, which probably is no greater than that of other cats. The common European lynx is *L. lynx*; *L. cervaria*, *L. pardina*, *L. isabellina*, etc., are other Old World species or varieties. The Persian lynx is the caracal, *L. caracal*. (See cut under *caracal*.) The common wildcat of North America is the bay lynx, *L. rufus*, which runs into several varieties. The Canada



Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

lynx, *L. canadensis*, is a larger, much more robust and shaggy wildcat, resembling the lynx of northern Europe or Siberia; the general complexion is gray or hoary, with clouded or obsolete spottings.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Felidæ* lacking the front upper premolar of the true cats; the lynxes. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 1 molar in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 28 teeth, instead of 30 as in *Felis*.

3. [*cap.*] A small northern constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

lynx-eyed (lingks'īd), *a.* Having acute sight.

lyomer (lī'ō-mėr), *n.* A fish of the order *Lyomeri*.

Lyomeri (lī-om'ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *lyomerus:* see *lyomerous*.] An order of ateleocephalous fishes. They have rudimentary branchial arches (none of which are modified as branchiostegal or pharyngeal) situated far behind the skull, deficient especially in nasal and vomerine elements, and articulating with the first vertebra by a basioccipital condyle alone; only two cephalic arches, both freely movable, an anterior dentigerous one, and a posterior suspensorial one, the latter consisting of hyomandibular and quadrate bones; no opercular elements or maxillary bones; an imperfect scapular arch, limited to a single cartilaginous plate, remote from the skull; and separately ossified but imperfect vertebræ. The order includes a few remarkable deep-sea forms constituting the families *Eurypharyngidæ* and *Saccopharyngidæ*.

lyomerous (lī-om'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lyomerus*, < Gr. *λύειν*, loose, + *μέρος*, part.] Loose-jointed; loosely put together; specifically, pertaining to the *Lyomeri*, or having their characters.

lyon, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lion*.—**Lyon court**, a court in Scotland which has jurisdiction in questions regarding coat-armor and precedency. It is presided over by the lyon king-at-arms, who is virtually supreme in all matters of heraldry in Scotland. The name is derived from the lion on the royal shield.—**Lyon dollar.** See *dollar*.
★—**Lyon king-at-arms.** See *king-at arms*.

Lyonetia (lī-ō-net'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Lyonet* (1707–89), a Dutch naturalist.] The typical genus of *Lyonetidæ*. *L. clerckella* is an example. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lyonetidæ (lī-ō-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Staudinger, 1871), < *Lyonetia* + *-idæ*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects of the tineine series, having erect hair on the hinder part of the head, no ocelli or labial palpi, and antennæ long and thin with broadened basal joint. They fly at evening, and rest with the wings roof-shaped, the body elevated in front, and the antennæ laid back. The larvæ have 16 feet, and are either leaf-miners or live between leaves spun together. The family contains about half a dozen genera, of which *Cemiostoma* and *Bucculatrix* are the most prominent.

lyonnaise (lē-ō-nāz'), *a.* [F., fem. of *Lyonnais:* see *Lyonnese*.] Lyonnese: specifically applied in cookery to a style of serving potatoes, etc., with a sauce of butter, parsley, and sometimes onions.

Lyonnese (lī-ō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Lyonnais;* < *Lyon*, Lyons.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons in France, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Lyons.

Lyons blue. See *blue*.

Lyopomata (lī-ō-pō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λύειν*, loose, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, one of two into which the class is usually divided, the other being *Arthropomata*. Formerly called *Inarticulata*.

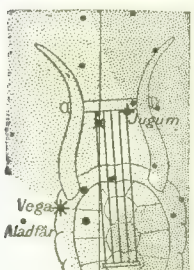
lyopomatous (lī-ō-pom'a-tus), *a.* [As *Lyopomata* + *-ous*.] Hingeless, as the valves of a brachiopod; ecardinal or inarticulate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lyopomata*.

Lyperanthus (lī-pē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called in allusion to the somber appearance of the flowers; < Gr. *λυπηρός*, painful, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A Tasmanian genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ* and the subtribe *Diurideæ*, characterized by the poste-

rior sepal being broad and concave and the lateral ones narrow, the claw of the lip broad, and the blade ovate or lanceolate, recurved, and papillose, while the column is quite long and is not winged. A single species is recognized, a terrestrial herb, usually with a short rhizome. The stem normally bears a number of leaves, and the flowers are few and medium-sized, growing in a bracted raceme. The name *flower-of-sadness* is given to the species *L. nigricans*, which is common in cultivation.

Lyperia (lī-pē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), so called in allusion to the dull color of the flowers, and the fact that they are closed and scentless during the day and expanded and fragrant at night; < Gr. *λυπηρός*, painful, < *λύπη*, pain.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Manuleæ*, characterized by a five-parted calyx, a corolla-tube which is usually slender at the apex and gibbous or incurved at the base, and four included stamens. They are shrubs or woody herbs, with the lower leaves opposite and the upper alternate, often clustered in the axils. The flowers are axillary or in terminal spikes or racemes; when fresh, they are usually yellow or purple, but turn black in drying. There are about 30 species, indigenous to Africa and the Canary Islands. The flowers of *L. atropurpurea*, from the Cape of Good Hope, afford a fine orange dye and have a medicinal use. They are known by the name of *African saffron*.

Lyra (lī′rä), *n.* [NL. < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, also a constellation so called: see *lyre*[1].]



The Constellation Lyra.

1. An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called the *Harp*. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (*α* Lyræ). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a standard star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *lyræ* (-rē).] In *anat.*, a tract of the brain beneath the corpus callosum, on the under surface and between the divergent posterior pillars of the fornix. There the fibers are so arranged as to present certain longitudinal and transverse lines, fancifully likened to the strings of a lyre. The lyra is merely the appearance or formation of a surface, not a distinct part of the fornix. It is also known as the *psalterium* or *corpus psalloides*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes. *Willughby*, 1686. (*b*) A genus of brachiopods. *Cumberland*, 1816.—4. [*l. c.*] See *lira*[2].

lyraid (lī′rā-id), *n.* [< *Lyra* + *-id*[2].] One of the meteors sometimes observed about April 20th: so named because they appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

lyrate (lī′rāt), *a.* [< NL. *lyratus*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] Resembling a lyre; having the form or curves of a lyre; lyre-shaped. In *ornith.*, applied to the tail of the lyre-bird, *Menura superba*, and of the blackcock, *Tetrao* or *Lyrurus tetrix*; in *entom.*, to insects or parts which approach the form of a lyre or lyrate leaf. — **Lyrate leaf**, a leaf of a plant divided transversely into several lobes, which increase in size toward a large terminal one.


Lyrate Leaf of *Salvia lyrata*.

lyrated (lī′rā-ted), *a.* Same as *lyrate*.

lyrately (lī′rāt-li), *adv.* In the form of a lyre; in a lyrate manner. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

lyra-way (lī′rä-wā), *n.* The kind of tablature in which lute-music was customarily written. See *tablature*.

lyrawise (lī′rä-wīz), *adv.* In the manner customary for lute-music: applied to certain kinds of tablature.

lyre[1] (līr), *n.* [< F. *lyre* = Sp. It. *lira* = Pg. *lyra*, < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute, also lyric poetry and music, the constellation Lyra, a sea-fish.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A stringed instrument of Egyptian origin, which became the national instrument of ancient Greece. It belonged essentially to the harp family. It resembled closely the cithara, which was derived from Asia, and, like it, consisted of a hollow body, sometimes made of a tortoise-shell, from which two branching horns projected upward, carrying a cross-piece or yoke; the strings, whose number varied from three to ten or more, but was most characteristically seven, were stretched between the yoke and the body, a bridge being provided on the latter for their attachment. The instrument, held by the left arm, sometimes resting on the knee, was played with a plectrum in the right hand, and also by the fingers of the left hand. The tuning of the strings was probably various, though doubtless tetrachordal from very early times. The strings of an eight-stringed lyre were named *hypate*, the 'highest' string (probably as the lyre was usually held), which was the longest and gave the lowest sound; *parhypate*, the next string to hypate; *lichanos*, the forefinger-string; *mese*, the middle string; *paramese*, the next string to mese; *trite*, the third string (from the bottom); *paranete*, the next string to nete; and *nete*, the 'last' or 'lowest' string, which was the shortest and gave the highest sound. From these terms came most of the names of tones in the various Greek tonal systems. (See *tetrachord*.) The lyre was the instrument most used by the Greeks for accompanying singing and recitation; hence the terms *lyric* and *lyrical*. It is doubtful whether it was used unaccompanied by the voice.


Ancient Greek Lyre.—From a cup painted by Duris. (Berlin Museum.)

To me in vain the bold Mæonian *lyre*
Awakes the numbers fraught with living fire.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

(*b*) An element in the name of some instruments of the viol class, as the arm-*lyre* or lira da braccio, and the knee-*lyre* or lira da gamba. See *lira*[2]. (*c*) A kind of metallic harmonica, mounted on a lyre-shaped frame, occasionally used in military music. (*d*) A kind of rebec used by the modern Greeks. See *rebec*.—2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Lyra*, 1.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.—4. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—5. A grade of isinglass: a trade-name.—**Æolian lyre.** See *Æolian*[1].—**Greek lyre.** See def. 1 (*a*).


Forms of Lyres.

lyre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leer*[1].

lyre[3]†, *n.* See *lire*[2].

lyre-bat (līr′bat), *n.* A kind of bat, *Megaderma lyra*.

lyre-bird (līr′bėrd), *n.* An Australian passerine bird of the family *Menuridæ* and genus *Menura*. There are two species, *M. superba* and *M. alberti*, in both of which the male has the beautiful and extraordinary lyrate tail shown in the figure. The tail is raised and displayed when the bird is courting, after the manner of the peacock and the turkey. The plumage is somber, and the bird would not be particularly noticeable were it not for the unique structure of the tail. The body is about as large as that of the domestic hen, and the air of the bird is gallinaceous, though it is a member of the order *Passeres*. It lives in the scrub, is shy and solitary, has its lurking-places like grouse, nests on the ground, and is said to lay but one egg. Also called *lyretail* and *lyre-pheasant*.


Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*).

lyreman (līr′man), *n.*; pl. *lyremen* (-men). A cicada or harvest-fly; a homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*, such as *Cicada tibicen*.

lyre-pheasant (līr′fez″ant), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyretail (līr′tāl), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyre-tailed (līr′tāld), *a.* Having a lyrate tail: as, the *lyre-tailed* nightjar, *Hydropsalis forcipata*.

lyre-turtle (līr′tėr″tl), *n.* The leatherback or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriaceus*. See cut under *leatherback*.

lyric (lir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lyrique* = Sp. *lírico* = Pg. *lyrico* = It. *lirico*, < L. *lyricus*, < Gr. *λυρικός*, lyric, of or for a lyre, as a noun a lyric poet (L. neut. *lyricum*, a lyric poem), < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or adapted to the lyre or harp; fit to be sung to an accompaniment; hence, pertaining to or characteristic of song; suggestive of music or song.

Æolian charms and Dorian *lyrick* odes.
Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

2. Writing for or as if for the lyre, or with musical effect; composing songs, or poems of a song-like character: as, a *lyric* poet.—**Lyric poetry**, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre; in modern usage, poetry composed for musical recitation, or distinctively that class of poetry which has reference to and delineates the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to *epic* or *dramatic poetry*, which details external circumstances and events.—**Lyric stage**, the opera; operatic representations collectively.

II. *n.* 1†. A composer of lyric poems.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself.
Addison.

2. A lyric composition or poem.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

lyric† (lir′ik), *v. t.* [< *lyric*, *n.*] To sing in a lyrical way. *Davies*.

Parson Punch makes a very good shift still, and *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 249. (*Davies.*)

lyrical (lir′i-kal), *a.* [< *lyric* + *-al*.] Same as *lyric*.

Lyrical emotion of every kind . . . requires the Saxon element of our language. *De Quincey*.

lyrichord (lir′i-kôrd), *n.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *chorda*, a string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] An upright form of harpsichord.

lyricism (lir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ism*.] 1†. A lyrical composition.

They must have our *lyricisms* at their fingers' ends.
Gray.

2. A lyrical utterance or mode of expression. [Rare.]

lyricist (lir′i-sist), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ist*.] A lyric poet; one versed in lyrical composition. [Rare.]

lyrie (lī′ri), *n.* The armed bullhead or pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*.

lyrifer (lir′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A vertebrate of the superclass *Lyrifera*.

Lyrifera (lī-rif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A superclass of skulled vertebrates distinguished by the development of a scapular arch in the form of a lyrate apparatus curved forward. It includes the classes *Pisces* proper and *Selachii*, or typical teleostomous fishes and selachians.

lyriferous (lī-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lyrifer*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a lyriform scapular arch; of or having the characteristics of the *Lyrifera*.

lyriform (lī′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *forma*, form.] Lyrate; lyre-shaped.

The tail is . . . *lyriform*. *A. Newton*.

lyrism (lir′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *λυρισμός*, playing on the lyre, < *λυρίζειν*, play on the lyre: see *lyrist*.] The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally. [Rare.]

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's sotto voce performance of "My love 's a rose without a thorn," had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

lyrist (lir′ist), *n.* [< F. *lyriste*, < L. *lyristes*, < Gr. *λυριστής*, a lyrist, *λυρίζειν*, play on the lyre, < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] A performer on the lyre; a composer, singer, or reciter of lyrics.

From her wilds Ierne sent
The sweetest *lyrist* of her saddest wrong.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 30.

Lyrurus (lī-rō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of *Tetraonidæ*, including the blackcock or black grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix*, in the male of which the tail is lyrate; the lyre-tailed grouse. *Swainson*, 1831.

lysigenetic (lis″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *lysigenous*, after *genetic*.] Same as *lysigenous*.

In the outer portion of this [the tissue of the squash-tendril], the vascular bundles already referred to arise, while the inner portion remains as a pith region, and often shrinks away from the center, developing a *lysigenetic* air cavity. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 51.

lysigenous (lī-sij'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύσις*, a setting free, + *-γενής*, born, produced: see *-gen* and *-genous*.] In *bot.*, produced by the absorption or destruction of contiguous cells: applied to certain cavities or intercellular spaces in plants.

Lysiloma (lis-i-lō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1844), prob. so named in allusion to the inner portion of the pod, which breaks away from the thickened margin; < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *λῶμα*, a border.] A genus of leguminous plants of the family *Mimosaceæ* and the tribe *Ingeæ*, characterized by bipinnate leaves, usually a small number of stamens, and the valves of the flat, straight pod breaking away from the persistent sutures. They are trees or shrubs from tropical America and the Antilles, much resembling the acacias of the same region, with small leaflets and numerous small flowers growing in round heads or cylindrical spikes. There are about 10 species, of which the most important economically is *L. Sabicu* of Cuba, furnishing an extremely hard and durable timber known as *sabicu-wood*, or *horse-flesh mahogany*. It is used in shipbuilding and for various structural purposes; also as a substitute for boxwood in making shuttles. *L. latisiliqua*, called *wild tamarind*, extends into Florida, and its wood is locally useful in building boats and ships.

Lysimachia (lis-i-mā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lysimachia*, < Gr. *λυσιμάχιον*, a medicinal herb; later *Λυσιμάχιος* or *Λυσιμάχειος βοτάνη*, regarded as named from *Λυσίμαχος*, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, but appar. earlier regarded (as the E. translation *loosestrife*, and the statement of Pliny that the plant has a soothing effect upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, show) as directly (as the proper name indeed is) < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *μάχη*, strife.] A large genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and to the tribe *Lysimachieæ*, characterized by a capsule which opens longitudinally, a 5- or 6-parted corolla which is longer than the calyx, and stamens affixed to the base of the corolla. They are erect or creeping herbs, with entire leaves, which are opposite, alternate, or whorled, and yellow, white, or rose-colored flowers, generally solitary in the axils or in racemes. About 70 species are known, natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere, tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and South America. (See *loosestrife*.) The European *L. nemorum* is the yellow pimpernel. *L. Nummularia*, the moneywort, also called *creeping-jenny*, *herb-twopence*, etc., is a trailing vine with roundish leaves and bright-yellow flowers, common in Europe, and often planted in baskets, rockwork, etc., in America; *L. quadrifolia*, sometimes called *crosswort*, is a delicate and handsome American species. *Tournefort*, 1700, adopted by Linnæus.

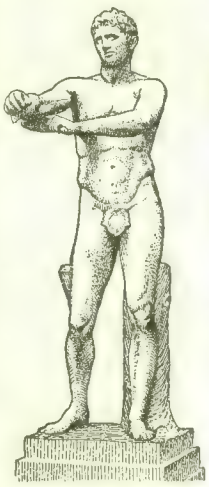
Lysimachieæ (lis-i-mā-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lysimachia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, of which *Lysimachia* is the type, characterized by the lobes of the regular corolla being convolute in estivation, the stamens inserted on the petals, a superior ovary, and semi-anatropous ovules. It embraces 11 genera and about 92 species, principally natives of temperate and subtropical regions.

lysimachust (lī-sim'a-kus), *n.* [See *Lysimachia*.] Loosestrife.

> Yellow *lysimachus*, to give sweet rest
> To the faint shepherd, killing, where it comes,
> All busy gnats, and every fly that hums.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

★ **lysimeter** (lī-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *λύσις*, a dissolving, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain through a given depth of soil.

Lysippan (lī-sip'an), *a.* [< L. *Lysippus*, < Gr. *Λύσιππος*, < *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek sculptor Lysippus, of Sicyon, who flourished between 372 and 316 B. C., or to the school of art founded by him. The works of this school are characterized by abandonment of the dignified repose of earlier sculptures, and by the portrayal of action and muscular strain and power and the personal element, or portraiture, as distinguished from the ideal. (See *pathos*.) Lysippus made the proportions of his statues more slender than those of his predecessors' works, the heads being notably smaller. His figure called the *Apoxyomenos*, or athlete using the strigil, of which a good copy is preserved in the Vatican, is identified as his celebrated canon, or exemplar of the perfect human figure, and is to be paralleled with the widely different proportions of the Doryphorus, the canon of Polycletus. The followers of Lysippus exaggerated the faults of his tendency, and leaned toward the extraordinary and pretentious. See *Hellenistic*, and compare *doryphorus*.



The Lysippan Canon.—The Apoxyomenos, or Athlete using the Strigil. (Vatican Museum.)

Lysippian (lī-sip'i-an), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

★ **Lysippic** (lī-sip'ik), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

lysis (lī'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λύσις*, a loosening, < *λύειν*, loose: see *loose*.] 1. In *med.*, the gradual recession of a disease, as distinguished from *crisis*, in which the change for the better is more abrupt.—2. In *arch.*, a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of some Roman temples. When present in a columnar edifice, it constitutes the stylobate proper.

Lysodactylæ (lī-sō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Lysidactylæ*, < Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a superfamily of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the family of tyrant flycatchers or *Tyrannidæ*: a division of the *Exaspideæ*, as distinguished from those which are called *Syndactylæ*.

Lysopteri (lī-sop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *πτερόν*, wing.] An order of extinct ganoid fishes, containing the platysomids and paleoniscids, characterized as actinopterous fishes with the median fin-rays not joined to the interhemal and interneural bones and not coinciding with them in number, and with no suboperculum. *Heterocerci* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XIV. 439.

lysopterous (lī-sop'tę-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Lysopteri*, or having their characters.

lyssa (lis'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, Attic *λύττα*, raving, frenzy, madness (of persons and dogs).] Canine madness; rabies; hydrophobia.

Lyssacina (lis-a-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges with isolated or irregularly cemented spicules: contrasted with *Dictyonina*. Also *Lyssakina*.

lyssacine (lis'a-sin), *a.* Having isolated spicules, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lyssacina*. Also *lyssakine*.

lyssheth, *v.* An uncertain word, occurring in the following passage. If the form *lyssheth* is correct, it is probably a variant of *lussheth*, from *lush*[2], in a sense like 'flout'; otherwise *lyssheth* may be a scribal error for *lyghеth*, 'laugheth.'

> She *lyssheth* and scorneth the wepynges of hem the which she hath makyd wepe with hir fre wille.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 1.

lyssophobia (lis-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, canine madness, + *φόβος*, fear.] A nervous state produced by morbid dread of having contracted rabies.

lyst†. An obsolete form of *list*[1], *list*[2], etc.

Lystra (lis'trä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1783), < L. *Lystra*, < Gr. *Λύστρα*, a city in Lycaonia.] A genus of lantern-flies of the family *Fulgoridæ*, containing about 15 beautiful and highly colored tropical species, as the South American *L. lanata*, the woolly lantern-fly, so called because it secretes long strings of a waxy substance which looks like wool.

lyte†, *a.* and *n.* See *lite*[1]

lytel†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lyterian (lī-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *λυτήριος*, loosing, delivering, < *λυτήρ*, a deliverer, < *λύειν*, loose: see *lysis*.] In *med.*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

lyth†, *n.* See *lithe*.

lythe[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lithe*[1].

lythe[2] (līŦH), *n.* [Also *laithe*, *laits*; origin obscure.] The coalfish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> The small boat was cleverly run alongside the jetty, . . . and Miss Sheila, with a heavy string of *lythe* in her right hand, stepped, laughing and blushing, onto the quay.
> *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, ii.

lythert, *a.* See *lither*[1].

Lythraceæ (lith-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Lythrum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the loosestrife family, belonging to the order *Myrtales*. It is characterized by valvate calyx-lobes, petals usually wrinkled, and an ovary which is generally free, with from two to an indefinite number of cells, the latter with numerous ovules. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with entire leaves, opposite on the stem or rarely alternate. The family embraces 2 tribes, *Lythreæ* and *Nesæeæ*, about 24 genera and 450 species, the majority of which are natives of the tropics, especially in America; a few are found in temperate regions or dispersed throughout the world. Important genera are *Parsonsia*, *Lagerstræmia*, and *Lythrum*.

lythraceous (lith-rā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Lythrum* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the family *Lythraceæ*, or having their characters.

lythrad (lith'rad), *n.* Any plant of the loosestrife family, *Lythraceæ*.

Lythreæ (lith'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Lythraceæ*, the loosestrife family, consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, characterized by a herbaceous or coriaceous calyx, which is usually many-ribbed, and flowers generally large and almost always with wrinkled petals. The tribe embraces 12 genera and over 358 species. Most of the important genera of the family belong to this tribe.

Lythrum (lith'rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the purple color of most of the flowers; < Gr. *λύθρον*, *λύθρος*, gore.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Lythraceæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by a straight striate calyx having from 8 to 13 teeth, with minute intermediate teeth; from 4 to 8 petals; and a two-celled capsule with longitudinal placentæ, both ovary and capsule being wholly included in the tube of the calyx. They are herbs or small shrubs, with entire, generally opposite leaves, and purple or rose-colored, rarely white, flowers, either solitary in the axils of the leaves or in few-flowered cymes. The genus includes about 24 species, found in all parts of the world. It shares with *Lysimachia* the name of *loosestrife*, and sometimes with *Epilobium* the name of *willow-herb*. The best-known species is *L. Salicaria*, the purple or spiked loosestrife. See *loosestrife*.

lytle†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lytta (lit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίττα*, *λίσσα*, frenzy, rage, canine madness; also the 'worm' under a dog's tongue, supposed to produce madness: see *lyssa*.] 1. A long vermiform rod of cartilage or fibrous tissue in the middle line and under surface of the tongue of a carnivore; the glossohyal of a carnivore; the so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. It is vulgarly supposed to be a parasite, and is often extracted by dog-fanciers. Compare *lyssa*. 2. [*cap.*] A Fabrician genus of *Coleoptera*: same as *Cantharis*.

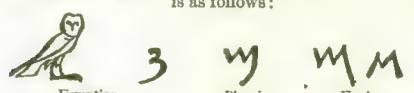
lyvert, *n.* An obsolete form of *liver*[2].

lyveret†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leveret*.

lyverey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *livery*[2].

M

★ 1. The thirteenth letter and tenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the Latin and Greek alphabets, and in their source, the Phenician. The conspectus of forms in these three alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which many believe the M to be derived (see *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

M represents a labial nasal sound, the corresponding nasal to *b* and *p*, as *n* to *d* and *t*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. That is to say, in its production the lips are pressed together, or form a mute closure, as in *p* and *b*, and the vocal chords are set in sonant vibration, as in *b*; but the passage from the pharynx into the nose is open, so that the tone rings in the nasal as well as in the oral cavity, and this gives the peculiar quality which we term nasal. (See *nasal*.) Since the nose is incapable of complete closure (except by external means, as the fingers), the sound thus produced is resonant and continuable, and hence *m* and *n* are ordinarily reckoned as semivocal, or liquid, or the like. But *m* does not win, like *n*, an actual vowel value in English syllabication; though in vulgar pronunciation words like *elm, spasm*, etc., are sometimes resolved into *el-um, spaz-um*, etc. The sound *m*, especially as initial, is a very stable element in Indo-European language-history: compare *mean*[1], *mind*, Latin *mens*, Greek *μένος*, Sanskrit √ *man*; or *mother*, oldest traceable form *mātar* (compared with the altered *father, brother*, oldest *pātar, bhrātar*). *M* has no varieties of pronunciation, and is silent only in a few foreign words, as *mnemonic;* it is doubled under the same circumstances as the consonants in general, as in *dimmer, dimming, dimmed*, etc., from *dim*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, M denotes 1,000. With a dash or stroke over it (M̄), it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In the mnemonic words of logic (see *mood*[2]), *m* indicates a transposition (metathesis) of the premises in the reduction. (*b*) Formerly, M was a brand impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.—4. As an abbreviation: (*a*) In titles, M. stands for *Magister* or *Master*, as in A. M.; for *Medicinæ* or *Medicine*, as in M. D.; or for *Member*, as in M. C., member of Congress, and M. P., member of Parliament. (*b*) In *mech.*, *m.* stands for *mass*. (*c*) In dental formulæ, in *zoöl.*, *m.* stands for *molar*, and *dm.* for *deciduous molar*. (*d*) In *math.*, M or *μ* stands for *modulus;* in *higher geom.*, *m* or *μ* for the degree of a curve. (*e*) In *astron.* and *metrol.*, *m.* stands for *minute* (of time), and for *meter; mm.* for *millimeter;* and *μ* for *micron* or *micromillimeter*. (*f*) In *musical notation*, M. stands for *mano* (*main*), *mezzo, metronome*, and in organ-music for *manual*. See *M. D., M. M., M. S.* (*g*) In a ship's log-book, *m.* is an abbreviation of *mist.*—5. In *printing*, the square or quadrate of any body of type: more commonly spelled out, *em* (which see).—**To have an M under** (or by) **the girdle**†, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr., Miss, Mrs., etc.; show due respect by using the titles Mr., Mrs., etc. [Colloq.]

Miss. The devil take you, Neverout! besides all small curses.

Lady A. Marry, come up! What, plain Neverout! methinks you might *have an M under your girdle*, miss.

Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

ma[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *mo*.

ma[2] (mä), *n.* [A childish name, usually *mama:* see *mama*.] A shorter or childish form of *mama*.

ma[3] (mä), *conj.* [It. (= F. *mais*), but, < L. *magis*, more: see *magister*.] In *music*, but: used especially in the phrase *ma non troppo*, but not too much, to limit various indications of musical tempo and style, as *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so, etc.

ma[4] (mä), *n.* [Polynesian.] A sling used by Polynesian islanders, made from finely braided fibers of cocoanut-husk or of similar material.

M. A. See *A. M.* (*a*).

maa (mä), *n.* A dialectal form of *mew*[1]. [Shetland.]

maad†. An obsolete past participle of *make*[1]. *Chaucer*.

maalin (mä′lin), *n.* A dialectal form of *merlin*. [Shetland.]

★ **ma'am** (mäm), *n.* [Also *mam*, vulgarly *marm, mum;* contr. of *madam*.] A common colloquial contraction of *madam*, used especially in answers, after *yes* and *no*, or interrogatively, when one expects or has not distinctly heard a question.

ma'am-school (mäm′sköl), *n.* A school kept by a woman; a dame-school. [New Eng.]

I found a girl some eighteen years old keeping a *ma'am-school* for about twenty scholars.

S. G. Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, iv.

maat†, *a.* A form of *mate*[2]. *Chaucer*.

mab (mab), *n.* [A dial. var. of *mob*[1].] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

mab (mab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mabbed*, ppr. *mabbing*. [A dial. var. of *mob*[1]; cf. *mab*, *n.*] To dress negligently; be slatternly. [Prov. Eng.]

Maba (mā′bä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1776), the name of the plant in Tonga-Tabu.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants belonging to the *Diospyraceæ*, or ebony family, characterized by dicœcious flowers, almost always three-parted, from three to an indefinite number of stamens, and three styles, sometimes united below. They are shrubs or trees, usually of very hard wood, with small entire leaves, and flowers either solitary or in cymes. About seventy species are known, natives of the warm regions of the globe. The ebony-wood of Cochin-China and Coromandel is believed to be the product of a tree of this genus. *M. geminata* and *M. laurina*, called *Queensland ebony*, furnish, with other species of the region, desirable substitutes for ebony. *M. buxifolia* has been called *East Indian satinwood*. The genus is found in a fossil state in many Tertiary deposits, the fruiting calyx on its peduncle being all that is usually preserved. Eight species are thus known. They have been described under the name *Macreightia*, now regarded as a section of *Maba*. One of these fossil species occurs in Colorado.

mabblet, *v. t.* A variant of *mobble*[2].

mabby (mab′i), *n.* [< Carib *mabi:* see *mabi*, in the supplement, and *mobby*.] Same as *mobby*, 1.

Mac. [< Gael. *mac* = Ir. *mac* = W. *map, mab*, also *ap, ab*, a son, = Goth. *magus*, a son: see *may*[2]. Cf. *ap*.] An element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *Ap-*, signifying 'son,' and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz-*. The prefix is either written in full, *Mac-*, or abbreviated to *Mc-* or *M'-*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as *M'-* — the contracted form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac-* takes a capital after it but rarely. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *MacDonald*), *M'Donald*, or *McDonald;* so *Mackenzie, M'Kenzie*, or *McKenzie*, etc. In catalogues, directories, etc., names with this prefix, whether written *Mac-, M'-*, or *Mc-*, are commonly entered in the alphabetical place of *Mac-*. Sometimes used separately for persons whose names begin with this prefix.

The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and *Macs*, and the O's and *Macs* sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion. *Macaulay*.

Macaberesque (ma-kā-bėr-esk′), *a.* [< *Macaber* (see def.) + *-esque*. Cf. ML. *Machabæorum chorea*, as if the 'dance of the Maccabees.'] Pertaining to or of the character of the so-called "Dance of Death," a favorite subject in the literature, art, and pantomime of Europe in the middle ages and early Renaissance: apparently based on a series of dialogues of death attributed to Macaber, an old German poet of whom nothing is known. See *dance of death*, under *dance*.

macaco[1] (ma-kā′kō), *n.* [Also *macauco:* F. (Buffon) *mococo*. Perhaps the same as *macaco*[2]. See *maki*.] 1. The ring-tailed lemur, the species of *Lemur* earliest known, described under this name by Buffon; the *L. catta* of Linnæus.—2. The technical specific name of the ruffed lemur, *L. macaco*. Hence—3. Any lemur; a maki.—4. The so-called yellow lemur or kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus:* a misnomer. See cut under *kinkajou*.

macaco[2] (ma-kā′kō), *n.* [Formerly *macaquo*, etc.; Pg. *macaco:* said to be of African (Kongo) origin. *Marcgrave*. Poss. Tupi *macaca*, carried to the Kongo by the Portuguese.] A macaque. See *Macacus*.

macaco-worm (ma-kā′kō-wėrm), *n.* [*macaco*[2] + *worm*.] The larva of a dipterous insect of South America, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals, including man.

Macacus (ma-kā′kus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier) (*Macaca*, Lacépède, 1801): see *macaco*[2].] A genus of old world catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidæ* or *Cynopithecidæ;* the macaques. The genus formerly included monkeys between the doucs (*Semnopithecinæ*) and the baboons or drills (*Cynocephalinæ*). It was next restricted to species inhabiting the East Indies, having cheek-pouches, ischial callosities, and a fifth tubercle on the back molar, such as the wanderoo (*M. silenus*), the bonnet-macaque (*M. sinicus*), the rhesus monkey (*M. rhesus*), the common toque (*M. cynomolgus*), etc. It is now restricted to species resembling the last-named. The leading genera which have been dissociated from *Macacus* are *Cercocebus, Inuus, Theropithecus, Cynopithecus*, and *Cercopithecus*.

★ **macadam** (mak-ad′ąm), *n.* [Short for *Macadam pavement:* see *macadamize*.] Macadamized pavement.

There are many varieties of pavement in London, from primitive *macadam* to the noiseless asphalte.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 432.

Macadamia (mak-ą-dā′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (F. von Müller, 1857), named after John *Mac Adam*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the family *Proteaceæ* and the tribe *Grevilleæ*, characterized by having two pendulous ovules, seeds with unequal and fleshy cotyledons, anthers on short filaments inserted a little below the laminæ, and a ring-like four-lobed or four-parted disk. There is only one species, *M. ternifolia*, the Queensland nut-tree. It is a small tree with a dense foliage made up of whorled serrate leaves, and flowers pedicellate in pairs, in terminal or axillary racemes, the pedicels not connate. The trees of this species produce a firm, fine-grained wood, and an edible nut with the taste of hazel, an inch or more in diameter.

macadamization (mak-ad″am-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *macadamize* + *-ation*.] The process of laying carriage-roads according to the system of John Loudon Macadam, a Scottish engineer (1756–1836), who carried it out very extensively in England. In the common process, the top soil of the roadway is removed to the depth of 14 inches. Coarse cracked stone is then laid in to a depth of 7 inches, and the interstices and surface-depressions are filled with fine cracked stones. Over these as a bed is placed a layer 7 inches deep of road-metal or broken stone, of which no piece is larger than 2½ inches in diameter. This is rolled down with heavy steam- or horse-rollers, and the top is finished with stone crushed to dust and rolled smooth. Also spelled *macadamisation*.

macadamize (mak-ad′ąm-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing*. [< *Macadam*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize*. The F. *macadamiser* is from E.] To cover (a road or path) with a layer of broken road-metal. See *macadamization*. Also spelled *macadamise*.

macadamizer (mak-ad′ąm-ī-zėr), *n.* One who lays macadamized roads. Also spelled *macadamiser*.

Macaja butter. See *Cocos*.

macaque (ma-kak′), *n.* [< F. *macaque*, < *macaco, macaquo*, a native name: see *macaco*[2], *Macacus*.] A monkey of the genus *Macacus;* one of the several kinds of monkeys coming between baboons and the African mangabeys. The term has undergone the same restriction of meaning as *Macacus;* and most of the macaques, in a former sense of the word, have received special names. The Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, with beetling brows and tail about as long as the body, is a fair example of the arboreal forms. The munga, *M. sinicus* of India, is known as the bonnet-macaque, from the top-knot which parts in the middle. The bunder, or rhesus macaque, *M. rhesus*, is a very common Indian species. The bruh, or pig-tailed macaque, *M. nemestrinus*, is a long-limbed form inhabiting Tenasserim, with the tail of moderate length. In the Celebes black

macaque, *M. maurus*, the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow-line in Tibet, as *M. thibetanus*. A remarkable species, the wanderoo, *M. silenus*, with a tufted tail and the face set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar. Sometimes spelled *macake*.

Macaria (mā-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακάριος*, *μάκαρ*, blessed, happy.] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (*a*) A genus of spiders. *Koch*, 1795. (*b*) The typical genus of *Macariidæ* or *Macariinæ*, erected by Curtis in 1826. They are delicate, slender-bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvæ are slender with heart-shaped head. It is a large and wide-spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M. liturata* is the tawny-barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M. notata* is known as the small peacock-moth. (*c*) A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennæ very small. Also *Micaria*. *Dejean*, 1834.

Macarian (mā-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Macarius* (see def.) (< Gr. *μακάριος*, blessed) + *-an*.] 1. A follower of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2. A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century.

Macariidæ (mak-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria*. Also called *Macaridæ*. They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macariinæ*, of *Geometridæ*.

macarism (mak′ạ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακαρισμός*, blessing, < *μακαρίζειν*, bless.] A beatitude. *J. A. Alexander*, Commentary on Matthew, p. 110.

macarize (mak′ạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macarized*, ppr. *macarizing*. [< Gr. *μακαρίζειν*, bless, pronounce happy, < *μάκαρ*, blessed, happy.] To bless; pronounce happy; wish joy to; congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. "Felicitate" and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. . . . It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have.
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Praise (ed. 1887).

★ **macaroni** (mak-ạ-rō′ni), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *maccaroni*, *mackeroni*, *macheroni*; = F. *macaroni* = Sp. *macarrones* = Pg. *macarrão*, < OIt. *maccaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, macaroni, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. < *maccare*, bruise, batter, < L. *macerare*, macerate: see *macerate*. Cf. *macaroon*, from the same source. In ref. to the secondary uses of the word (cf. It. *maccarone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as E. *Jack-pudding*, G. *Hanswurst* ('Jack Sausage'), F. *Jean Farine* ('Jack Flour').] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with mandrels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat. The same material, called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread-like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc. Macaroni, cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere. Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, bovoli, fagioli, and caviare.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3†. A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop; a dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II., 1.


Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770–1775.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a *macarone*, and of our loo.
Walpole, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni;* you can't ride. *Boswell*, Tour to Hebrides, p. 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies;
Other horses are clowns, but these *macaronies*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle"—

[He] stuck a feather in his cap,
And called it *macaroni*—

and its application as a name, in the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4. A crested penguin or rock-hopper: a sailors' name. See *penguin*, and cut under *Eudyptes*.

II.† *a.* 1. Consisting of gay or stylish young men: specifically [*cap.*] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent.

On Saturday, at the *Maccaroni* Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses) they played again.
Walpole, To Hertford, Feb. 6, 1764.

2. Of or pertaining to macaronis or fops; exquisite.

Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,
Of French friseurs and nosegays justly vain.
Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss [Catley.

Daft gowk in *macaroni* dress,
Are ye come here to shaw your face?
Fergusson, On seeing a Butterfly in the Street.

macaronian (mak-ạ-rō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *macaroni* + *-an*.] Same as *macaronic*.

macaronic (mak-ạ-ron′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *macaronique* = Sp. *macarrónico* = Pg. *macarronico* = It. *maccheronico;* as *macaroni* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni.—2†. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or fop; hence, trifling; vain; affected.—3. In *lit.*, using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or forms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible: as, a *macaronic* poet; *macaronic* verse. Specifically, macaronic verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are mingled with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan Teofilo Folengo (died 1544). It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of macaroni.

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

II. *n.* 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave.*—2. Macaronic verse.

macaronical† (mak-ạ-ron′i-kạl), *a.* [< *macaronic* + *-al*.] Same as *macaronic*. *Nashe.*

macaroon (mak-ạ-rön′), *n.* [Formerly also *mackaroon*, *mackroon*, *makaron*, *macaron;* < F. *macaron*, macaroni, also a bun or cake, = Sp. *macarrón*, macaroon, < OIt. *maccaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter: see *macaroni*.] 1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet-almond meal instead of wheaten flour, and white of eggs.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating-stuffe, it is welcome, whether it be Sawsedge, . . . or Chese-cake, . . . or *Mackroone*, Kickshaw, or Tantablin!
John Taylor, The Great Eater of Kent (1610).

2†. A droll; a buffoon.—3†. A finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite. Compare *macaroni*, 3.

Call'd him . . . a *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
R. B., Elegy on Donne (Donne's Poems, ed. 1650).

Macartney pheasant. See *pheasant*.

Macary bitter (mak′ạ-ri bit′ėr), *n.* The shrub *Picramnia Antidesma*. [West Indies.]

Macassar oil. See *oil*.

macasse (ma-kas′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sugar-mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively *the side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

macaw (ma-kâ′), *n.* [Formerly also *maccaw*, *macao*, *machao;* < Braz. *macao*, *machao* (De Laet, 1633), appar. connected with a Tupi form *macavuána* (Martius).] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidæ* and subfamily *Arinæ*, having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The macaws are among the largest and most magnificent of the


Red-and-blue Macaw (*Ara macao*).

parrot tribe; but they are less docile than most parrots, and their voice is exceedingly harsh. The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former.

macaw-bush (ma-kâ′bůsh), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed.

macaw-palm (ma-kâ′päm), *n.* Same as *macaw-tree*.

macaw-tree (ma-kâ′trē), *n.* A tropical American palm, *Acrocomia aculeata*. Also called *gru-gru*.

Maccabean (mak-ạ-bē′ạn), *a.* [Also *Maccabæan;* < LL. *Maccabæus*, < Gr. Μακκαβαῖος, Maccabæus.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B. C., and rendered it independent for about a century.

maccaroni†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

maccaw†, *n.* An old spelling of *macaw*.

Macchiavellian, *a.* and *n.* See *Machiavellian*.

macco (mak′ō), *n.* [< It. *macco*, massacre, slaughter (also bean porridge).] A gambling game.

His uncle was still at the *macco* table.
T. Hook, Man of Many Friends. (*Davies.*)

maccoboy (mak′ō-boi), *n.* A corruption of *maccouba*, in common use.

maccouba, macouba (mak′ö-bä), *n.* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown.] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually rose-scented. More commonly *maccoboy*.

McCulloch Act. See *act*.

mace[1] (mās), *n.* [< ME. *mace*, *mase*, *mas*, < OF. *mace*, *mache* (also *macque*, *maque*, *make*), F. *masse* = Pr. *massa* = Sp. *maza* = Pg. *maça* = It. *mazza* (ML. reflex *massa*), a club, scepter, < LL. *matia*, L. **matea*, found only in dim. *matcola*, a mallet or beetle. Cf. *mack*[1].] 1. A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel.


a, *a′*, mace of the 13th century; *b*, mace of the type known as 'holy-water sprinkler' or 'morning-star'; *c*, mace of the 15th century.

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.
Heywood, Four Prentices.

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combatted with clubs or *maces*, beating each other soundly. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 202.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above. Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

Proud Tarquinius
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.
Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St. (*Nares.*)

With these [heads] borne before us, instead of *maces*, will we ride through the streets.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 144.

3. A light stick with a flat head formerly used in playing billiards to push the cue-ball when out of reach for the proper stroke with the cue: superseded by the bridge, or rest for the cue.— 4. A curriers' mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, etc.— 5†. A bulrush or cattail.

Mace, or cattes tayle, Marteau, ou plante semblable aux masses de bedeaux. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1573.

Crowned mace, a ceremonial mace surmounted by a crown, symbolizing the royal power as delegated in part to a mayor or other officer of a corporation.—**Great mace**, the largest of several maces in the possession of a corporation or community. It is usually surmounted by a crown, which is often lacking in the smaller maces.—**Sergeant's mace**, an official mace, usually small, used as a badge of office, warrant for arrest, etc. Many such maces remain from the middle ages, the sixteenth century, etc. They are often of silver, or silver-gilt, with one end broad and forming a sort of crown, although not usually modeled like a royal crown. See *crowned mace*.

mace[2] (mās), *n.* [< ME. *mace*, also *maces* (sing.), < OF. (and F.) *macis* = Sp. *macis* = Pg. *macis* = It. *mace* (ML. *macia*), mace, prob. < L. *macir*, < Gr. *μάκερ*, an East Indian spice. Cf. L. *maccis*, *macis* (Plautus), supposed to mean 'mace.'] A spice consisting of the dried arillode (false aril) or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, which is a fleshy net-like envelop somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is used chiefly in cooking or in pickles. Mace is similar to nutmeg in its pharmacodynamic properties. See cut under *arillode*.

And wytethe wel that the Notemuge bereth the *Maces*. For righte as the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk withouten, that the Note is closed in til it be ripe, and after falleth out, righte so it is of the Notemuge and of the *Maces*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Oil of mace. Same as *nutmeg-butter* or *oil of nutmegs*. See *nutmeg*.

mace[3] (mās), *n.* [Formerly also *mess*; < Malay *mās*.] 1. A small gold coin of Atchin in Sumatra, weighing 9 grains, and worth about 26 cents.

Of these [cash], 1500 make a *Mess*, which is their other sort of Coin, and is a small thin piece of Gold, stampt with Malayan Letters on each side.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 132.

2. The tenth part of a Chinese tael or ounce: as a money of account it is equal to 58 grains of pure silver. See *tael*, *liang*, and *candareen*.

mace-ale (mās'āl), *n.* A drink consisting of ale sweetened and spiced, especially with mace. *Nares*.

mace-bearer (mās'bār″ėr), *n.* A person who carries a mace of office before a public functionary whose badge of office it is; a macer.

mace-cup (mās'kup), *n.* A drinking-cup forming the large ornamental top of a ceremonial mace when the crown, if there is one, is removed. The cup is used to drink from, sometimes after removing the staff of the mace.

Macedonian (mas-ē-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Macedonius*, < Gr. Μακεδόνιος, of Macedonia, a Macedonian (also a man's name), < Μακεδών, a Macedonian, Μακεδονία, Macedonia.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Macedonia, north of Greece. The Macedonians, the conquerors of Greece and of many other countries, were not Hellenes or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language.

2. A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. Members of this sect were also known as *Marathonians* and *Pneumatomachi*. The Semi-Arians were often called by this name, and the name of Semi-Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense.

Macedonianism (mas-ē-dō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Macedonian*, 2, + *-ism*.] The doctrines peculiar to Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century; the denial of the divinity of the Holy Spirit. The second ecumenical council (see *Constantinopolitan*) was summoned mainly to combat this heresy. See *Macedonian*, *n.*, 2.

Macellodon (mā-sel'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάκελλα*, a pickax, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of lacertilians described by Owen (1854) from remains found in the Purbeck beds, of Jurassic age, and regarded as one of the earliest forms of true *Lacertilia*. Also *Macellodus*.

Mace Monday (mās mun'dā). The first Monday after St. Anne's day: so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

macer (mā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *macere*, < *mace*, a mace: see *mace*[1].] A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, one of a class of officers who attend the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer, to keep order, call the rolls, serve the judges, make arrests when required, etc.

macerate (mas'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macerated*, ppr. *macerating*. [< L. *maceratus*, pp. of *macerare* (> It. *macerare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *macerar* = F. *macérer*), make soft or tender, soften by steeping, weaken, harass; prob. akin to Russ. *mochitĭ*, steep, Gr. *μάσσειν*, knead. Cf. *mass*[2], *macaroni*, *macaroon*, ult. from the same root.] 1. To steep or soak almost to solution; soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, usually without heat, or by the digestive process: as, to *macerate* a plant for the extraction of its medicinal properties; food is *macerated* in the stomach.— 2. To make lean; cause to grow lean or to waste away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent headaches *macerate* the parts and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining.
Harvey, Consumptions.

What is the difference in happiness of him who is *macerated* by abstinence and his who is surfeited with excess?
Steele, Spectator, No. 282.

3†. To harass or mortify; worry; annoy.

Now the place [Paradise] cannot be found in earth, but is become a common place in mens braines, to *macerate* and vexe them in the curious search hereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

They are neither troubled in conscience nor *macerated* with cares. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 110.

maceration (mas-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *macération* = Sp. *maceración* = Pg. *maceração* = It. *macerazione*, < L. *maceratio*(*n-*), < *macerare*, steep, macerate: see *macerate*.] 1. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid. See *macerate*, 1.— 2. The act or process of macerating or making lean or thin; the state of being macerated; leanness.

The faith itself . . . retaineth the use of fastings, abstinences, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real, and not figurative.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

For about two centuries the hideous *maceration* of the body was regarded as the highest proof of excellence.
Lecky, European Morals, III. 114.

macerator (mas'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [< *macerate* + *-or*.] Any suitable vessel in which substances are macerated.

mace-reed (mās'rēd), *n.* Same as *reed-mace*.

macest†, *n.* A Middle English form (singular) of *mace*[2].

macfarlanite (mak-fär'lan-īt), *n.* [Named after T. *Macfarlane*.] A silver ore found in the mines of Silver Islet, Lake Superior. It contains chiefly silver and arsenic, with some cobalt, nickel, etc., but it is not a homogeneous mineral.

macgilp†, *n.* An obsolete form of *magilp*.

Machærium (mā-kē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber.] 1. In *bot.*, a South American genus of leguminous plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*, the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, and the subtribe *Pterocarpeæ*: probably so named from the shape of the fruit. It is characterized by versatile anthers, opening longitudinally; a calyx obtuse below; and a legume with one seed at the base, the upper part tapering into a reticulated wing which is terminated by the style. They are erect trees or shrubs, or sometimes tall climbers, with unequally pinnate leaves, and usually small white or purple flowers fascicled in the axils or in terminal panicles. About 60 species have been described, some of which are supposed to yield a portion of the rosewood of commerce. *M. Schomburgkii*, the bush-tamarind of Guiana, produces the beautiful streaked itaka- or tiger-wood. See *itaka-wood*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Haliday*, 1831.— 3. In *ichth.*, same as *Congrogadus*, to which the name was changed in consequence of its preoccupation in entomology. *Richardson*, 1843.

machærodont (mā-kē'rō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Saber-toothed; having teeth of the pattern of those of the genus *Machærodus*.

Machærodontinæ (mā-kē″rō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Machærodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, including fossil forms from Miocene and later formations, having the upper canine teeth enormously developed, falcate and trenchant, and the lower canines correspondingly reduced; the saber-toothed tigers.

Machærodus (mā-kē'rō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Machærodontinæ*. Also *Machairodus*. *Kaup*, 1833. See cut under *saber-toothed*.

Machæropterus (mak-ē-rop'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A singular genus of South American manikins, of the family *Pipridæ*. It is characterized by an abnormal structure and disposition of the secondary remiges, the shafts of which are thickened and ensiform to a varying degree. *M. deliciosa* is an example.

Machairodus (mā-kī'rō-dus), *n.* See *Machærodus*.

machecole†, *v. t.* [ME. *matchecolen*, *magecollen*, < OF. *machecoller*, *machecouler*, machicolate: see *machicolate*.] To machicolate.

Wel *matchecold* al aboute.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 199. (*Halliwell*.)

macheroni†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *macaroni*.

machete (mà-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a chopping-knife, a cutlas.] 1. A heavy knife or cutlas used among Spanish colonists and in Spanish-American countries, both as a tool and as a weapon.

He . . . cut his way through a tangled forest by the use of the Cuban *machette*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 391.

2. A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*, the *Congrogadus* (or *Machærium*) *subducens*. Formerly also *matchet*, *matchette*.

Machetes (mā-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαχητής*, a fighter, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, named by Cuvier in 1817. *M. pugnax* is the ruff, which in the breeding season has the face papillose and the neck befrilled with an enormous ruffle of feathers. The female is known as the *reeve*. An older name of the genus is *Pavoncella* (*Leach*, 1816); the oldest is *Philomachus* (*Moehring*, 1752). See *ruff*.

Machiavellian (mak″i-a-vel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Machiavelian*, *Macchiavelian*, *Macchiavellian*; < *Machiavel*, *Machiavelli* (see def.), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Niccolo Machiavelli (also called in English Machiavel) (1469–1527), an illustrious Italian patriot and writer, secretary of state and many times ambassador of the republic of Florence; conforming to the principles imputed to Machiavelli (see II.); hence, destitute of political morality; cunning in political management; habitually using duplicity and bad faith; astutely crafty.

II. *n.* One who adopts the principles expounded by Machiavelli in his work entitled "The Prince," a treatise on government in which political morality is disregarded and tyrannical methods of rule are inculcated.

Machiavellianism (mak″i-a-vel'i-an-izm), *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavelli; the political doctrines attributed to Machiavelli—namely, the pursuit of success at any price, and the systematic subordination of right to expediency (see *Machiavellian*, *n.*): the theory that all means may be justifiably employed, however unlawful and treacherous in themselves, for the establishment and maintenance of the authority of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning and unscrupulous artifice.

Machiavellic (mak″i-a-vel'ik), *a.* [< *Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Machiavellian*.

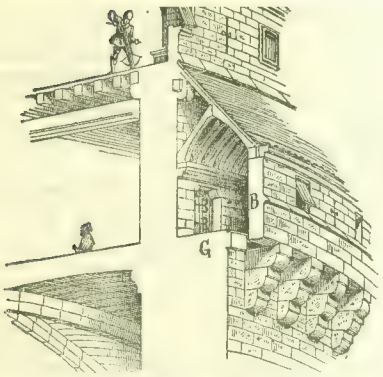
Machiavellism (mak″i-a-vel'izm), *n.* [Also *Machiavelism*; = F. *Machiavelisme*; as *Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) (see *Machiavellian*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Machiavellianism*.

Machiavellize†, *v. i.* [Erroneously *Machevalize* (Minsheu); = F. *Machiavelizer* (Cotgrave); as *Machiavel* (It. *Machiavelli*) + *-ize*.] To practise Machiavellianism. *Cotgrave*.

machicolate (mā-chik'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *machicolated*, ppr. *machicolating*. [< ML. *machicolatus*, pp. of **machicolare*, *machicollare*, < OF. *machecoller*, *machecouler*, *machicoller*, etc., furnish with a projecting gallery, < *machecolie*, *machicolie*, *maschecoulis*, a projecting gallery: see *machicoulis*.] To form with machicolations.

machicolation (mā-chik-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **machicolatio*(*n-*), < **machicolare*, *machicollare*, machicolate: see *machicolate*.] 1. In *medieval arch.*, an opening in the vault of a portal or passage, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, made for the purpose of hurling missiles, or pouring down molten lead, hot pitch, etc., upon an enemy essaying to enter or mine. In the gallery type machicolations are formed by setting out the parapet or breastwork, *B*, supported on corbels; beyond the face of the wall, *G*, spaces between the corbels are left open, and constitute the machicolations. (See cut on following page.) Machicolations of permanent construction in stone were not introduced until toward the end of the twelfth century; but in the hoarding of wood with which walls and towers were crowned in time of need from the earliest period of the middle ages, their use was constant.

2. The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids upon an enemy through apertures such as those described above.— 3. By extension, a machicolated parapet or gallery, or a projection supported on corbels, in imita-



Machicolations.—Castle of Coucy, France; 13th century.

tion of medieval machicolated construction, without openings.

machicoulis (ma-shi-kö'lē), *n.* [< F. *máchicoulis, máchecoulis*, OF. *maschecoulis* (in ML. *machicollamentum*), prob. < *masche*, F. *mâche*, mash (melted matter) (cf. *machefer*, iron-dross, slag), + *coulis*, a flowing: see *mash*[1] and *cullis*[1].] Same as *machicolation*.

machina (mak'i-nä), *n.* [L.: see *machine*.] A machine: used only as a Latin word.—**Deus ex machina.** See *machine*, 5.—**Machina Electrica**, an obsolete constellation, formed by Bode in 1797 out of parts of the Whale, Sculptor, Fornax and Phœnix, and intended to represent an electrical machine.

machinal (mak'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *machinalis*, pertaining to machines, < *machina*, a machine: see *machine*.] Pertaining to a machine or machines. *Bailey.*

machinate (mak'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *machinated*, ppr. *machinating*. [< L. *machinatus*, pp. of *machinari* (> OF. F. *machiner*, > E. *machine*: see *machine*, *v.*), contrive, plan, devise, plot, scheme, < *machina*, a machine, contrivance, device, scheme: see *machine*.] **I.** *trans.* To plan, contrive, or form, as a plot or scheme: as, to *machinate* mischief.

Such was the perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrymen at home, who, being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to *machinate* new Disturbances. *Milton*, Letters of State, June, 1658.

II. *intrans.* To lay plots or schemes.

Though that enemy shall not overthrow it, yet because it plots, and works, and *machinates*, and would overthrow it, this is a defect in that peace. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

machination (mak-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *machinacion*, F. *machination* = Pr. *machinacion* = Sp. *maquinación* = Pg. *maquinação* = It. *macchinazione*, < L. *machinatio(n-)*, < *machinari*, contrive: see *machinate*.] **1.** The act of machinating, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly a forbidden or an evil purpose; underhand plotting or contrivance.—**2.** That which is planned or contrived; a plot; an artful design formed with deliberation; especially, a hostile or treacherous scheme.

machinator (mak'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *machinateur* = Sp. Pg. *maquinador* = It. *macchinatore*, < L. *machinator*, a contriver, inventor, < *machinari*, contrive: see *machinate*.] One who machinates; one who schemes with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmurer and a *machinator*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

★**machine** (ma-shēn'), *n.* [= D. *machine* = G. *maschine* = Dan. *maskine* = Sw. *maskin*, < F. *machine* = Sp. *máquina* = Pg. *maquina*, *machina* = It. *macchina* = Turk. *makina*, < L. *machina*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, stratagem, trick, < Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device; cf. *μῆχος*, means. Perhaps akin to AS. *macian*, E. *make*: see *make*[1]. Cf. *mechanic*, etc.] **1.** An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the dire *machine* [wooden horse] they load. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 25.

2. In *mech.*, in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion. Thus, a machine may be designed to change rapid motion into slow motion, as a crowbar; or it may be intended to convert a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a uniform circular motion, etc. The lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, and the inclined plane are termed the *simple machines*. In practical mechanics the word has a restricted meaning: a single device, as a hammer, chisel, crowbar, or saw, or a very simple combination of moving parts, as tongs, shears, pincers, etc., for manual use, although comprised in the strict technical definition of *machine*, is always called a *tool* (which see); a device for applying or converting natural molar motion, like that of falling water, or of winds (as a water-wheel or windmill), or for converting molecular motion into molar motion (as a steam-engine, gas-engine, air-engine, or electric engine), is more generally, though not uniformly, called a *motor*. The distinction between the words *tool* and *machine* becomes quite indefinite with increased complication of parts. Such machines as are used in shaping materials in the construction of the parts of other machines, and many of those which perform work, such as sawing, boring, planing, riveting, etc., formerly done only by hand and still performed manually to a greater or less extent, are variously called *machines*, *machine-tools*, *engine-tools*, or simply *tools*, although their structure may involve much complexity; the terms *machine-tool* and *engine-tool* are more frequently employed, the latter being preferable as being more in accord with best usage. Machines receive general or special names from the work they perform or are designed to execute, either with reference to departments of the arts or of industry, as *agricultural machines*, *hydraulic machines*, *wood-working machines*, etc., or to their specific work, as *planing-machines*, *sawing-machines*, *mowing-machines*, etc.

This science will define a *machine* to be, not, as usual, an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and intensity of a given force, but an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and velocity of a given motion. *Ampère*, tr. by Willis.

3. A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, tricycle, bicycle, etc. [Great Britain.]

A pair of bootikins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 12. (*Davies.*)

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxii.

4. A fire-engine. [Colloq., U. S.]—**5.** In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the "Charonian steps," for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum *deus ex machina*, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman.

Juno and Iris descend in different *Machines:* Juno in a Chariot drawn by Peacocks; Iris on a Rainbow.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

6. A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot; a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale; machinery. [Archaic.]

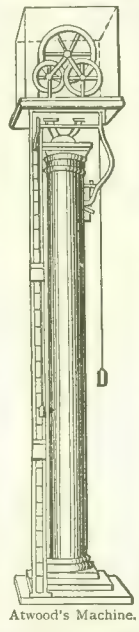
His [Milton's] design is the losing of our happiness; . . . his heavenly *machines* are many, and his human persons are but two. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

7. Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on: as, the vital *machine;* the *machine* of government.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 124.

The human body, like all living bodies, is a *machine* all the operations of which will, sooner or later, be explained on physical principles. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 339.

8. A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating influence in the party for themselves and their associates for their own ends; also, the body of managers of such an organization. [U. S.]—**Atwood's machine**, an apparatus for illustrating uniformly accelerated motion, consisting of a pulley-wheel turning with very slight friction in a vertical plane and carrying a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. In the common experiment there is an excess of weight at one end of the cord, due to a plate which rests on the weight and is caught when the latter passes through a fixed ring; the weight is set free from a state of rest at a measured position above this ring, so that the acceleration takes place through a known distance; and the velocity per second after the removal of the excess of weight is observed to be proportional to the square root of the distance through which the acceleration takes place. The machine is named from its inventor, George Atwood (1746–1807), an English mathematician.—**Bulldog machine**, a combined sounding- and dredging-machine invented during the voyage of H. M. S. Bulldog in 1860, under the command of Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock. It is an adaptation of Sir John Ross's deep-sea clam, with the addition of Brooke's principle of the disengaging weight. The chief credit of the invention is given to Mr. Steil, assistant engineer on board the Bulldog.—**Centrifugal machine.** See *centrifugal*.—**Duck machine**, in Cornwall, a kind of ventilating-machine on the same principle as the ordinary blowing-engine, furnished with a piston and valves, and usually worked by the pump-rod. Also called *Hartz blower*.—**Dynamo-electric machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Effect of a machine.** See *effect*.—**Electric, funicular, geocyclic machine.** See the adjectives.—**Extemporizing-machine.** See *extemporize*.—**Holtz machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Hungarian, hydro-electric, infernal,** etc., **machine.** See the adjectives.—**Logical machine**, a machine which, being fed with premises, produces the necessary conclusions from them. The earliest instrument of this kind was the demonstrator of Charles, third Earl Stanhope; the most perfect is that of Professor Allan Marquand, which gives all inferences turning upon the logical relations of classes. The value of logical machines seems to lie in their showing how far reasoning is a mechanical process, and how far it calls for acts of observation. Calculating-machines are specialized logical machines.—**Reduced inertia of a machine**, according to Rankine, the weight which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same energy as the machine itself.—**To run with the machine**, to accompany a fire-engine to a fire, either as a member of the fire company or as a hanger-on: a phrase used when the members of fire-companies (in large cities) were volunteers, and service at fires was gratuitous. [U. S.]


Atwood's Machine.

machine (ma-shēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *machined*, ppr. *machining*. [< OF. *machiner*, F. *machiner* = Pr. *machinar* = Sp. Pg. *maquinar* = It. *macchinare*, < L. *machinari*, ML. also *machinare*, contrive, plan, devise, etc., < L. *machina*, a machine, contrivance: see *machine*, *n.* Cf. *machinate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To contrive. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to tool or finish by means of a machine.

This side then serves as a basis from which the body may be *machined* square and true.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 240.

3. To furnish with the machinery of a plot.

It is not, as a story, very cunningly *machined*.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 374.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be employed upon or in machinery.—**2.** To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot.

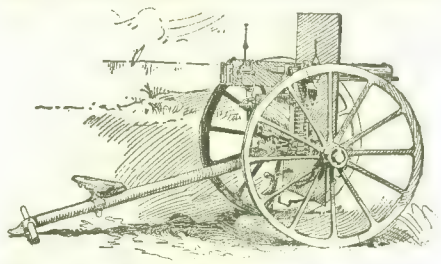
The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd;
No scenes in prospect, no *machining* god.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 120.

machine-bolt (ma-shēn'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a thread and a square or hexagonal head. *E. H. Knight.*

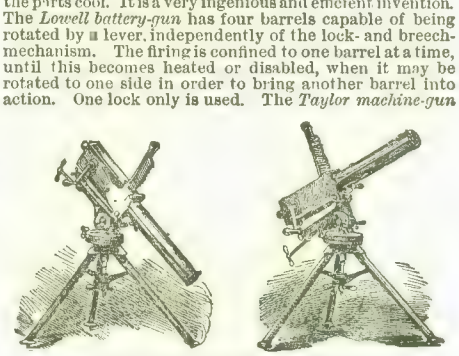
machine-boy (ma-shēn'boi), *n.* In English printing-offices, a boy who serves as helper to a machine-man. In the United States known as *feeder* or *press-boy*.

machineel (mach-i-nēl'), *n.* Same as *manchineel*.

machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun which, by means of a variously contrived mechanism, delivers a continuous fire of projectiles. Such a gun may have a single barrel, or a series of barrels arranged horizontally or about a central axis. Machine-guns may be divided into two classes: those firing small-arm ammunition (also called *mitrailleuses*), and those firing shot and shell (called *revolving cannon*). The rapidity of fire of the most rapid machine-guns of the first class is about 1,000 shots a minute. (See *Gatling gun*, under *gun*[1].)


Maxim Field-gun, with bullet-proof shield.

The *Maxim gun* is a single-barreled machine-gun invented by Sir Hiram Maxim (b. U. S. A., 1840). In it the force of recoil is utilized to load and prepare the next charge for firing, and a water-chamber surrounding the machinery keeps the parts cool. It is a very ingenious and efficient invention. The *Lowell battery-gun* has four barrels capable of being rotated by a lever, independently of the lock- and breech-mechanism. The firing is confined to one barrel at a time, until this becomes heated or disabled, when it may be rotated to one side in order to bring another barrel into action. One lock only is used. The *Taylor machine-gun*


Two-barreled Gardner Gun on Tripod.

has five parallel barrels arranged horizontally. The *Gardner machine-gun* has two to five barrels arranged horizontally. Its mechanism is simple, strong, and effective, but it can fire only about 350 shots a minute. The *Farwell machine gun* consists of a group of ten steel barrels of 0.4 inch bore, each barrel having its own magazine, containing 50 cartridges. The operations of firing, extracting the empty shells, and reloading are accomplished by a single revolution of a crank. The *Hotchkiss revolving cannon* is the type of the second class of machine-guns. It combines the advantages of long-range shell-firing with rapidity of action. It has five barrels arranged around a central axis; and the breech is fixed and contains the loading-, firing-, and extracting-mechanism. The rotation is intermittent, and the loading, firing, and extraction of the empty shell are performed while the barrels are at rest. This gun fires from 30 to 80 rounds of explosive shells in a minute, thus delivering from 750 to 2,000 fragments of shell with sufficient force to destroy life. There are many forms of this gun, each designed for a special object. One form, designed for flank defense of the ditches of fortifications, has every barrel rifled with a different twist, so arranged as to produce five different cones of dispersion, thus sweeping the ditch from end to end. The *Nordenfelt machine-gun* was designed as a defense against torpedo boats. It is made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, or 12 barrels, and it can fire either volleys or single barrels. In case a barrel becomes clogged or disabled, the supply of cartridges can be cut off from it and the firing continued with the other barrels. The *Colt automatic machine-gun* is a single-barreled gun in which the pressure of the powder gases, escaping through a small vent, actuates a lever which automatically puts in operation mechanism that withdraws the cartridge-case and reloads the gun. The cartridges are stripped from feed-belts.

machine-head (mą-shēn'hed), *n.* A rack and pinion sometimes used in stringed musical instruments, like the double-bass and the guitar, instead of the usual tuning-pegs.

machine-made (mą-shēn'mād), *a.* Made by a machine or by machinery.

machine-man (mą-shēn'man), *n.* In English printing-offices, the workman who manages or controls the operations of a printing-machine. In the United States known as the *pressman*.

machine-minder (mą-shēn'min-dėr), *n.* The man or boy who has charge of a printing-machine while it is in operation. [Eng.]

machine-oven (mą-shēn'uv″n), *n.* A bakers' oven, a fruit-evaporator, or an oven for any other use, fitted with a traveling apparatus, rotatory table, reel, or any other mechanical device for aiding the process of baking, or for economizing time or space.

machiner (mą-shē'nėr), *n.* A coach-horse; a horse that draws a stage-coach. [Eng.]

Is it not known that steady old *machiners*, broken for years to double harness, will encourage and countenance their "flippant" progeny in kicking over the traces?
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, xi.

machine-ruler (mą-shēn'rö-lėr), *n.* 1. A machine which lines or rules paper according to patterns.—2. A modification of this machine for subdividing accurately scales and the like.

machinery (mą-shē'ne-ri), *n.* [< F. *machinerie*, machinery, < *machine*, machine: see *machine*, *n.*] 1. The parts of a machine considered collectively; any combination of mechanical means designed to work together so as to effect a given end: as, the *machinery* of a watch, or of a canal-lock.—2. Machines collectively; a congeries or assemblage of machines: as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

In an insurance policy, *machinery* includes tools and implements of manufacture.
Buchanan v. Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 61 N. Y., 26.

All kinds of labor-saving *machinery* are in fullest operation. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 172.

3. Any complex system of means and appliances, not mechanical, designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end: as, the *machinery* of government.

As lord and master of the Church he [Henry VIII.] could utilise Church *machinery* to obtain the divorce and the marriage on which he had set his king's heart.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

4. Specifically, the agencies, particularly if supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe.

The *machinery*, Madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Dæmons are made to act in a Poem.
Pope, Letter prefixed to R. of L.

It is this kind of *Machinery* which fills the Poems both of Homer and Virgil with such Circumstances as are wonderful but not impossible. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

Engaging and disengaging machinery. See *engage*.

machine-shop (mą-shēn'shop), *n.* A workshop in which machines or parts of machines are made and repaired.

machine-tool (mą-shēn'töl), *n.* A machine driven by water, steam, or other power, for performing operations formerly accomplished by means of hand-tools, as planing, drilling, sawing, etc., and taking its special name from the kind of work performed, as *planing-machine*, *drilling-machine*, etc. Also called *engine-tool*.

machine-twist (mą-shēn'twist), *n.* A three-cord silk thread made with a twist from right to left, intended especially for use in the sewing-machine.

machine-work (mą-shēn'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand; specifically, in English printing-offices, press-work done on a machine, in distinction from press-work done on a hand-press.—2. The product of such work; articles manufactured wholly or chiefly by machinery.

machinist (mą-shē'nist), *n.* [< F. *machiniste* = Sp. Pg. *maquinista* = It. *macchinista*; as *machine* + *-ist*.] 1. A constructor of machines and engines, or one versed in the principles of machines; in a general sense, one who invents or constructs mechanical devices of any kind.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for scenical contrivances to keep pace with?
Steevens, General Note on Macbeth.

2. One who tends or works a machine. [Rare.]—3. In the rating of the United States navy, an engine-room artificer or attendant.—4. In *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the machine, or a supporter of its methods. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 520.—5. In the history of art, one of those Italian painters of about the seventeenth century (a period of artistic decline) who worked mechanically or according to rigid rules.

He [Franceschini] is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of *machinist* is applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 687.

machinize (mą-shē'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *machinized*, ppr. *machinizing*. [< *machine* + *-ize*.] To bring into form or order like that of a machine, or by the use of machinery; elaborate or systematize.

The Times newspaper, . . . by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his [the traveler's] occasion.
Emerson, English Traits, iii.

machinule (mak'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *machinula*, dim. of L. *machina*, a machine: see *machine*.] A surveyors' instrument for obtaining a right angle.

macno (mä'kō), *n.* A fish. *Mugil curema*, of the mullet family. [Florida.]

machopolyp (mak'ō-pol-ip), *n.* [< Gr. *μάχη*, fight, + *πολύπους*, a polyp: see *polyp*.] A defensive polypite; a hydroid zoöid which bears enidocells or stinging-organs, as distinguished from an ordinary nutritive or reproductive zoöid.

macigno (mä-chē'nyō), *n.* [It.] A division of the Upper Eocene in the southern and southeastern Alps. It is a sandstone containing few fossils other than fucoids: the equivalent of the *flysch*.

macilency† (mas'i-len-si), *n.* [= F. *macilence* = It. *macilenza*; as *macilen(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality or condition of being macilent; leanness.
★*Sandys*, Ovid, Pref.

macilent† (mas'i-lent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *macilento*, < L. *macilentus*, lean, meager, < *macere*, be lean: see *emaciate*, *meager*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

Lesse venerous then being *macilent* or lean.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 231.

macintosh, *n.* See *mackintosh*.

mack[1]† (mak), *n.* [< OF. *macque*, *maque*, *make*, var. of *mace*, a club: see *mace*[1].] A card-game of some kind.

Att ale howse too sit, at *mack* or at mall,
Tables or dyce, or that cardis men call,
Or what oother game owte of season dwe,
Let them be punyschid without all rescue.
Sir W. Forrest, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 429.

mack[2] (mak), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A certain bird. See *black-mack*.

One Curtius, . . . when he supped on a time with Augustus, toke vp a leane birde of the kinde of blacke *mackes* out of the dishe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 274. (*Davies.*)

Mack[3]†, *n.* A corruption of *Mary* or perhaps of *Mass* (cf. *mackin*), used alone or (commonly) in the following phrase.—**By (the) Mack**, by the Virgin Mary (or the Mass).

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, *by Mack*, you see she troules the bowle.
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 130. (*Nares.*)

★**mackerel**[1] (mak'e-rel), *n.* [Formerly also *mackrel*, *mackrell*; = D. *makreel* = G. *makrele* = Dan. *makrel* = Sw. *makrill* = W. *macrell* = Ir. *macreil*, < OF. *makerel*, *maquerel*, *maquereau*, *macquereau*, *macareau*, *macreau*, F. *maquereau*, OF. also *macherel*, < ML. *macarellus*, a mackerel, prob. for **maculellus*, lit. 'spotted,' so called from the dark spots with which it is marked, < L. *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*, *macle*. Cf. W. *brithyll*, a trout, < *brith*, speckled. Cf. *mackerel*[2].] One of several different fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, and especially any fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common mackerel, *S. scombrus*, is one of the best-known and most important of food-fishes, inhabiting the



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

North Atlantic on both sides. It attains a length of 18 inches, though usually less; it is lustrous dark-blue above, with many wavy blackish cross-streaks, and is silvery below, with the base of the pectorals dark. The Easter, tinker, or chub mackerel is a closely related species, *S. pneumatophorus*, so called from possessing a small air-bladder which is lacking in *S. scombrus*; it is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The big-eyed, bull, or coly mackerel is *S. colias*, a variety of the last, locally named *Spanish mackerel* in England. The Spanish mackerel of the United States is a scombrid of a different genus, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, of both coasts of North America, north to Cape Cod and California. It is one of the most valued food-fishes, reaching a considerable size, bluish and silvery above, with bright reflections, the sides with many rounded bronzed spots, the spinous dorsal fin white at base, dark above and anteriorly. Other mackerel of this genus are the cero, *S. regalis*, and the sierra, *S. caballa*. Frigate-mackerels are scombrids of the genus *Auxis*, as *A. thazard* or *A. rochei*, of less value as food-fish. The horse-mackerel properly so called is the tunny, *Orcynus thynnus*, the largest of the scombrids, sometimes attaining a length of over 10 feet and a weight of half a ton, found on both sides of the Atlantic; but this name is extended to various other fishes. (See *horse-mackerel*.) Several carangoid fishes are loosely called *mackerel*, as the yellow mackerel, *Caranx chrysos*. (See *mackerel-scad*.) The bluefish or skipper, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, is sometimes called *snapping-mackerel*.

Mackerel, on account of its perishable nature, was allowed to be sold on Sunday, as Gay notes: "Ev'n Sundays are prophan'd by *Mackrell* cries."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 189.

Banded mackerel, a carangoid, *Seriola zonata*, the rudder-fish. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Bay-mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Black-spotted Spanish mackerel**, the cero or kingfish. *Scomberomorus regalis*.—**Eel-grass mackerel**, mackerel of inferior quality taken inshore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Fall mackerel**, a variety of the common mackerel which has been described as a distinct species under the name of *Scomber grex*. In this case the true mackerel is called *spring mackerel*, *S. vernalis*. But fall mackerel are simply tinkers, about 10 inches long, of wandering or irregular habits.—**Green mackerel**, a carangoid fish, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*. [Southern coast, U. S.]—**Mackerel gale**. See *gale*[2].—**Mackerel-hatch**, in fishing-tackle, a clamp for holding fast the inner end of a line.—**Mess mackerel**, scraped mackerel with the heads and tails cut off, losing in weight 20 pounds on the barrel, but increasing in value: a trade-name. They are assorted as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—**Mixed mackerel**. Same as *thimble-eyed mackerel*.—**Net-mackerel**, mackerel of the right size to be meshed.—**Overgrown mackerel**, mackerel 15 inches or more in length. [Fishermen's term.]—**Racer mackerel**, a slink mackerel.—**Round mackerel**, any variety of the common mackerel, as distinguished from *horse-mackerel*, *Spanish mackerel*, etc. [Fishermen's term.]—**Slink mackerel**, a poor, thin mackerel taken among schools of fat ones in the fall of the year. [Nova Scotia.]—**Soused mackerel**, mackerel either fresh or canned by the usual process, and preserved after an old German recipe employing a pickle of vinegar, spices, and other ingredients.—**Spanish mackerel** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) The bonito, *Sarda chilensis*. [California.]—**Spotted mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel.—**Spring mackerel**, the ordinary commercial mackerel of good size and quality, sometimes technically named *Scomber vernalis*: distinguished from *fall mackerel*.—**Thimble-eyed mackerel**, the mixed, coly, or chub mackerel. [Local, U. S.]—**Tinker mackerel**. (*a*) The chub mackerel. (*b*) The common mackerel of next to the smallest of the four commercial sizes (*large*, *seconds*, *tinkers*, *blinks*), which are supposed to indicate respectively four, three, two, and one years of growth. (See also *frigate-mackerel*.)

mackerel[1] (mak'e-rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mackereled* or *mackerelled*, ppr. *mackereling* or *mackerelling*. [< *mackerel*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch mackerel; go on a mackerel voyage.

At Orleans, some few men who go *mackereling* in summer stay at home and dig clams in winter.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 604.

mackerel[2]† (mak'e-rel), *n.* [< ME. *maquerel*, < OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau*, a pander; prob. < MD. *macckelaer*, D. *makelaar* = G. *mäkler* = Dan. *mægler* = Sw. *mäklare*, a broker, agent, equiv. to D. *maker* = OHG. *makhare*, an agent, broker, = E. *maker* (see *maker*). Commonly regarded, without good reason, as a particular use of *maquerel*, a mackerel (fish), there being in France a popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shad (called *vierges* or maids) and brings them to the males. On the other

hand, some take the name of the fish to be due to *mackerel* in this sense: see *mackerel*[1].] A pander or pimp.

Nyghe his house dwellyd a *maquerel* or bawde.
Caxton, Cato Magnus (1483). (*Halliwell.*)

mackerel-bait (mak′ẹ-rel-bāt), *n.* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel: so called by Gaspé fishermen.

mackerel-boat (mak′ẹ-rel-bōt), *n.* A strong clincher-built craft, having a large foresail, spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-bob (mak′ẹ-rel-bob), *n.* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

mackerel-cock (mak′ẹ-rel-kok), *n.* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum:* so called from its connection with the mackerel-fisheries. [Lambay Island.]

mackereler, mackereller (mak′ẹ-rel-ėr), *n.* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-gaff (mak′ẹ-rel-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*[1].

mackerel-guide (mak′ẹ-rel-gīd), *n.* A local English name of the garfish, *Belone belone*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel. *Day.*

mackerel-gull (mak′ẹ-rel-gul), *n.* A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallows, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo, S. forsteri, S. macrura*, etc., are known by this name.

mackereller, *n.* See *mackereler.*

mackerel-midge (mak′ẹ-rel-mij), *n.* The young of the rocklings, gadoid fishes of the genus *Gaidropsarus* or of *Enchelyopus.* [Prov. Eng.]

mackerel-mint (mak′ẹ-rel-mint), *n.* Spearmint, *Mentha spicata.*

mackerel-pike (mak′ẹ-rel-pīk), *n.* Any fish of the family *Scomberesocidæ:* generally called *saury.*

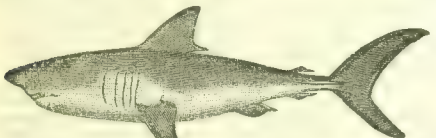
mackerel-plow (mak′ẹ-rel-plou), *n.* A knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fatting-knife.*

mackerel-scad (mak′ẹ-rel-skad), *n.* A carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, as *D. macarellus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England.

mackerel-scales (mak′ẹ-rel-skālz), *n. pl.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form.

mackerel-scout, *n.* Same as *mackerel-guide.*

mackerel-shark (mak′ẹ-rel-shärk), *n.* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Isurus dekayi*, or the



Mackerel-shark, or Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica.* They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines. See *porbeagle.*

mackerel-sky (mak′ẹ-rel-skī), *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus—that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups. Also called *mackerel-back sky.*

mackerly (mak′ėr-li), *a.* [Cf. *mackish.*] Shapely; fashionable. [Prov. Eng.]

mackeronit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *macaroni.*

mackint, mackinst (mak′in, -inz), *n.* [A dim. of *Mary* (cf *lakin*[2] for *ladykin*), or of *Mass.* Cf. *Mack*[3].] A word used in the old popular oath *by the mackins*, by our Lady: as, "'Twas well thought on, *by the mackins*," Gayton.

I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my stye, *by the mackins!*
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

Mackinaw blanket. [So called from *Mackinaw*, an abbreviated form of *Michilli-mackinac*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibway 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape.] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States government. The name is or was formerly current chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies. Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors, and qualities.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them. The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stands rougher handling, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded; the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portages, as the birch canoe is carried. The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

Mackinaw trout. See *trout.*

mackinst, *n.* See *mackin.*

mackintosh (mak′in-tosh), *n.* [Also *macintosh;* so named from Charles *Mackintosh*, the inventor.] 1. A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of india-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture.—2. Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh.

The bed is covered with a *mackintosh* sheet.
Lancet, No. 3426, p. 830.

mackish (mak′ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *mackerly.*] Smart. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mackle (mak′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *macull;* < F. *macle*, a spot: see *macle, macule.*] A spot; specifically, in *printing*, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper. Also *macle, macule.*

mackle (mak′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mackled*, ppr. *mackling.* [< F. *maculer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *macular* = It. *maculare*, < L. *maculare*, spot, stain: see the noun.] To spot; maculate; blur; especially, in *printing*, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of. Also *macule.*

macklint (mak′lin), *n.* Short for *Macklin lace.*

Macklin lace†. See *lace.*

mackninny† (mak′nin-i), *n.* [< It. *macchinine*, dim. of *macchina*, machine.] A puppet-show.

He . . . could . . . represent emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his raree-show and *mackninny.*
Roger North, Examen, p. 590. (*Davies.*)

macle (mak′l), *n.* [< OF. *macle, mascle*, F. *macle* = Sp. *mácula* = Pg. *macula* = It. *macula, macola*, < L. *macula*, a spot, stain. Cf. *macula, macule, mackle, mascle*[2], *mail*[1], from the same source.] 1. Same as *mackle.*—2. In *mineral.*: (*a*) A kind of twin crystal. See *twin.* (*b*) Chiastolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder. See *chiastolite.* (*c*) A tessellated appearance in other crystals.—3. In *her.*, same as *mascle*[2], 3.

Macleayan (mak-lā′an), *a.* [< *Macleay* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Macleay.—**Macleayan system,** a system of classification proposed by Mr. Macleay. Also called the *quinarian system.* See *quinarian.*

macled (mak′ld), *a.* [< *macle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. In *mineral.*, twinned.—2. Spotted; more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chiastolite.

maclée, *a.* [F., < *macle*, macle.] Same as *mascled.*

McLeod case. See *case*[1].

Maclura (mak-lö′rą), *n.* [NL., named after W. *Maclure*: see *Maclurites.*] 1. A name given by Nuttall in 1818 to *Toxylon*, a genus of plants belonging to the *Moraceæ*, or mulberry family, and closely related to the mulberry. It is characterized by the pistillate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads, and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes; the fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenia packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty green orange. There is but a single species, *Toxylon pomiferum* (*M. aurantiaca*), the Osage orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions. It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 30 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter. Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heartwood bright-orange turning brown, the sapwood lighter. It was formerly used by the Indians for bows; hence called by the French settlers *bois d'arc* (bow-wood), corrupted into *bowdark* or *bodark.* It bears cutting back and has formidable thorns, and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges. See cut in next column.

2. In *conch.*, same as *Maclurites. Ebenezer Emmons*, 1843.

maclureite (mak-lör′īt), *n.* [< *Maclure* (see *Maclurites*) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware.—2. A synonym of *chondrodite.*—3. A fossil shell of the genus *Maclurites.* Also *maclurite.*

Maclurites (mak-lö-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Menke, 1830) (F. *Maclurite*—Lesueur, 1818), so called from William *Maclure*, a noted geologist (1763–1840).] The typical genus of the family *Macluritidæ.* Also *Maclurea, Maclureia, Macluria, Maclurita.*



1. Branch of Osage Orange, *Toxylon pomiferum* (*M. aurantiaca*), with male flowers. 2. Branch with the female inflorescence. *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower; *c*, a female flower laid open; *d*, a leaf, showing the nervation.

Macluritidæ (mak-lö-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maclurites* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa.* The shell is discoidal, paucispiral, and with the spire sunk in an umbilical cavity. The operculum is subspiral and furnished with two internal projections, of which one, beneath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose. By Woodward the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantidæ;* by Tryon, as type of a family, to the scutibranchiate gastropods, between the *Bellerophontidæ* and *Haliotidæ;* by others to the family *Solariidæ*, etc. Various species have been recognized in the Silurian formations. Also *Maclureadæ, Maclureidæ, Macluridæ.*



Maclurites logani, showing the shell and operculum.



Operculum of *Maclurites logani*. *t t*, tubercles.

Macmillanite (mak-mil′an-īt), *n.* [< *Macmillan* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians: so called after the Rev. John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman. See *Cameronian*, 1.

Maconit, *n.* A variant of *Mahound, Mahoun.*

maconite (mā′kon-īt), *n.* [< *Macon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina.

maçonné (mas-o-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *maçonner*, mason: see *mason, v.*] In *her.*, divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone: said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing. Also *masoned.*

macouba, *n.* See *maccouba.*

Macquartia (ma-kwär′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after P. J. M. *Macquart* (1778–1855), a French entomologist.] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidæ*, or giving name to the family *Macquartiidæ.* They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

Macquartiidæ (mak-wär-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macquartia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia.* Also *Macquartidæ.*

macramé (mak-ra-mā′), *n.* [It. *macrame*, said to be of Ar. origin.] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-bar work.*—**Macramé cord,** a kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks.—**Macramé lace,** a kind of knotted work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

macrandrous (mak-ran′drus), *a.* [< Gr. μακρός, long (see *macron*), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in bot. a stamen).] Having elongated male plants, as certain algæ, particularly the *Œdogoniaceæ.*

macrauchene (mak-rȧ′kēn), *n.* [< *Macrauchenia.*] A member of the *Macraucheniidæ.*

Macrauchenia (mak-rȧ-kē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακραύχην*, long-necked, < *μακρός*, long, + *αὐχήν*, neck.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls founded by Owen in 1838 upon remains of camel-like quadrupeds found in the Tertiary of South America. Two species are named *M. patachonica* and *M. boliviensis*. *Opisthorhinus* is synonymous.

Macraucheniidæ (mak-rȧ-kē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrauchenia* + *-idæ.*] A family of perissodactyl *Ungulata*, established upon the genus *Macrauchenia*. These great ungulates were long-necked, like camels (whence the name), but were more nearly related to the rhinoceros. The cervical vertebræ resemble those of camels in the disposition of the vertebrarterial foramina, but their centra are flat, not opisthocœlous. The fibula articulates with the calcaneum, and each foot is 3-toed. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 44 teeth, in almost continuous series, the canines being small. Two or three upper molars have each a shallow valley extending inward from the anterior part of the inner wall, and all the lower premolars and molars have two crescentic ridges, anterior and posterior. The nearest relatives of the *Macraucheniidæ* are the *Palæotheriidæ* and *Rhinocerotidæ*.

macraucheniiform (mak-rȧ-kē′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Macrauchenia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of a macrauchene.

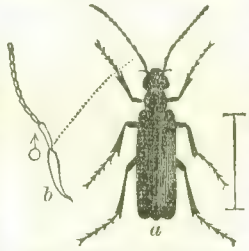
macrencephalic (mak″ren-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [As *macrencephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *macrencephalous*.

macrencephalous (mak-ren-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalic.*] Having a long or large brain.

macriot, *n.* [A corrupt form of F. *maquereau*: see *mackerel*[2].] Same as *mackerel*[2].

> Pander, wittol, *macrio*, basest of knaves.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 1.

Macrobasis (mak-rob′ą-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *βάσις*, a base.] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Meloidæ*. There are 14 species in North America, several of which are destructive to garden-vegetables. *M. cinerea*, the ash-gray blister-beetle, is a common garden-pest, particularly injurious to potatoes and beets. Its larvæ prey upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust. See cut under *blister-beetle.*



Black-rat Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis murina*) *a*, male beetle (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged antenna of same.

macrobiosis (mak″-rō-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακροβίωσις*, long life, < *μακρόβιος*, having a long life: see *macrobiote.*] Long life; longevity.

macrobiote (mak-rō′bi-ōt), *n.* [< Gr. *μακροβιοτος*, also *μακρόβιος*, having a long life, < *μακρός*, long, + *βιος*, life.] One who lives long; a long-lived person or animal.

> The Thessalian mountaineers were the *macrobiotes*, the long-livers par excellence, of the Roman Empire.
> *F. L. Oswald*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 590.

macrobiotic (mak″rō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [< *macrobiote* + *-ic.*] Long-lived; having a strong hold on life: specifically applied to the *Macrobiotidæ*.

macrobiotics (mak″rō-bī-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *macrobiotic*: see *-ics.*] Knowledge relating to long life; the study of longevity.

> Old age, such as [that of Isocrates], was a very rare thing in Greece — a fact which is evident from the Greek work surviving on the subject of *macrobiotics*.
> *De Quincey*, Style, note 9.

Macrobiotidæ (mak″rō-bī-ot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrobiotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Tardigrada*, typified by the genus *Macrobiotus*. They are minute aquatic arachnidans without respiratory organs, forming one group of a number of animalcules known as *sloth-* or *bear-animalcules* or *water-bears*, from their sluggish movements. The form is usually a long oval, and there are four pairs of short clawed legs. These animals are found in moss or fresh water, and resemble rotifers in their power of reviving after desiccation, whence their name.

Macrobiotus (mak-rō-bī′ō-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακροβιοτος*, having a long life: see *macrobiote.*] The typical genus of *Macrobiotidæ*. *M. shultzei* is an example. See cut under *Arctisca*.

Macrocameræ (mak-rō-kam′ę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *macrocamerate.*] 1. A subtribe of choristidan sponges having large chambers: distinguished from *Microcameræ*. *Lendenfeld.* — 2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with large saccate ciliated chambers and soft transparent ground-substance. *Lendenfeld.*

macrocamerate (mak-rō-kam′ę-rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber: see *camera.*] Having large chambers, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to either of the groups *Macrocameræ*.

macrocarpous (mak-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having large fruit.

Macrocentri (mak-rō-sen′trī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macrocentrus*, q. v.] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. It includes 13 subfamilies and the largest species in the family, having 5-jointed tarsi, usually many-jointed antennæ, and anterior tibiæ armed with a large curved spur.

Macrocentrus (mak-rō-sen′trus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833), < Gr. *μακρόκεντρος*, having a long sting, < *μακρός*, long, + *κέντρον*, a goad, sting: see *center*[1].] A genus of ichneumon-flies, typical of the subfamily *Macrocentrinæ*, having the abdomen inserted above the hind coxæ. North America and Europe have each about 6 species. *M. delicatus* is a common parasite of the codling-moth in the United States.

macrocephalic (mak″rō-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [As *macrocephal-ous* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a large head; associated with excessive size of the head: as, *macrocephalic* idiocy. — **2.** In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the beginning: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the first foot of which apparently has a syllable in excess. Also *procephalic*. See *dolichuric*.

macrocephalous (mak-rō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακροκέφαλος*, long-headed, < *μακρός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having a long or large head. — 2. In *bot.*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo consolidated, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

Macrochelys (mak-rok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise: see *chelys.*] A genus of snapping-turtles of the family *Chelydridæ*. *M. lacertina* is a large alligator-turtle inhabiting the southern United States.

macrochemical (mak-rō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + E. *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to chemical tests which may be applied, or reactions which may be observed, with the naked eye: distinguished from *microchemical*.

Macrochira (mak-rō-kī′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed), < *μακρός*, long, + *χείρ*, the hand.] **1.** A genus of large maioid crabs, having enormously long legs and a comparatively small body. The giant spider-crab of Japanese waters, a species of this genus, has legs which span 18 feet or more, though the body is only a foot broad and 18 inches long. **2.** A genus of dipterous insects.

macrochiran (mak-rō-kī′ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *macrochire* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Long-handed; having a long manus or pinion of the wing, as a swift or a humming-bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrochires*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Macrochires*; a macrochire.

macrochire (mak′rō-kīr), *n.* A bird of the group *Macrochires*.

Macrochires (mak-rō-kī′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed): see *Macrochira.*] A group of birds, so named from the length of the terminal as compared with the proximal portion of the wing. As originally used by Nitzsch, 1829, it included the humming-birds and swifts (*Trochili* and *Cypseli*), to which are now usually added the goatsuckers (*Caprimulgi*): nearly synonymous with *Cypseliformes*.

macrochiropter (mak″rō-kī-rop′tėr), *n.* Same as *macrochiropteran*.

Macrochiroptera (mak″rō-kī-rop′te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *Chiroptera.*] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, comprising the largest species of the order. It consists of the fruit-bats, or *Frugivora*, as distinguished from the *Microchiroptera*, or ordinary bats. Usually *Megachiroptera*.

macrochiropteran (mak″rō-kī-rop′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Macrochiroptera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrochiroptera*; a frugivorous bat, or fruit-bat. Also *macrochiropter*.

macrochoanite (mak-rō-kō′ą-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Macrochoanites.*] **I.** *a.* Having long septal funnels, as a cephalopod; of or pertaining to the *Macrochoanites*.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrochoanites*.

Macrochoanites (mak-rō-kō-ą-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choanite.*] A group of cephalopods, containing those nautiloids and ammonoids whose septal funnels are long. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

Macrocnemum (mak-rok-nē′mum), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called in allusion to the long flower-stalk; < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *κνημη*, a leg: see *cnemis.*] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*, or madder family, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by the placentæ being adnate to the middle partition, a capsule usually septicidal, corolla-lobes with pubescent margins, and a style which is two-cleft at the apex. There are about 9 species, confined to tropical America and the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with opposite petiolate leaves, deciduous stipules between the petioles, and white or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary panicles. Several species are cultivated for ornament, among them *M. Jamaicense*, with white flowers, called in Jamaica *whitethorn*.

macrococcus (mak-rō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *macrococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus.*] A somewhat general term applied to certain bacteria, having reference to the dimensions of the isolated individual cells.

> Cocci: isolated cells which are isodiametric, or at least very slightly elongated in one direction. These are distinguished when necessary, according to their dimensions, into micrococci, *macrococci*, and monad-forms.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 458.

macroconidium (mak″rō-kō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *macroconidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *conidium*, q. v.] A conidium of large size. See *conidium*.

macrocosm (mak′rō-kozm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, great, + *κόσμος*, world: see *cosmos*[1]. Cf. *microcosm.*] **1.** The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds: opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man. The conception dates back to Democritus (born 460 B. C.). See *microcosm*.

> The first section shews the use that the Christian virtuoso may make of the contemplation of the *macrocosm*, and especially of the later discoveries made in the celestial part of it.
> *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, ii.

2. The entire mass of anything of which man forms a part; the whole of any division of nature or of knowledge.

> The *macrocosm* of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 256.

> According to Raymond, man is the microcosm from which the whole *macrocosm* of theology is evolved.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 445.

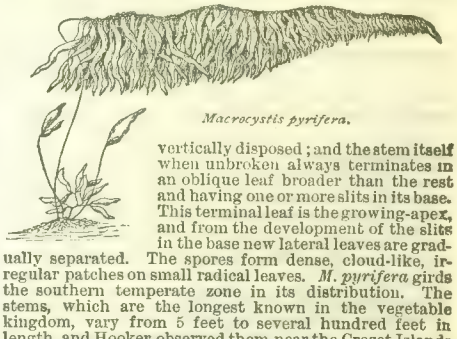
macrocosmic (mak-rō-koz′mik), *a.* [< *macrocosm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the macrocosm; of the nature of a macrocosm; comprehensive; immense.

> The world with which alone consciousness has to do is the world as it has been organised and registered in the brain by experience, and the journeys which it makes are no more than the microcosmic representatives of *macrocosmic* distances.
> *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 508.

macrocyst (mak′rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + E. *cyst.*] A cyst of large size: applied particularly to the archicarp of certain *Discomycetes*, notably *Pyronema*.

Macrocysteæ (mak-rō-sis′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1849), < *Macrocystis* + *-eæ.*] A name proposed for a division of marine algæ belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, containing the genera *Macrocystis*, *Lessonia*, *Nereocystis*, and *Ecklonia*. No longer used.

Macrocystis (mak-rō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *κίστις*, a bladder, bag: see *cyst.*] A genus of gigantic brown seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*. When fully grown the frond consists of a much-branched root, from which arise many filiform simple or branched stems, naked below but furnished above with numerous unilateral lanceolate petiolate leaves, having thin petioles enlarged into pear-shaped or oblong air-cells. The lateral leaves have their edges directed toward the stem, and are so far


Macrocystis pyrifera.

vertically disposed; and the stem itself when unbroken always terminates in an oblique leaf broader than the rest and having one or more slits in its base. This terminal leaf is the growing-apex, and from the development of the slits in the base new lateral leaves are gradually separated. The spores form dense, cloud-like, irregular patches on small radical leaves. *M. pyrifera* girds the southern temperate zone in its distribution. The stems, which are the longest known in the vegetable kingdom, vary from 5 feet to several hundred feet in length, and Hooker observed them near the Crozet Islands fully 700 feet long. *Harvey.*

macrodactyl, macrodactyle (mak-rō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *macrodactylus*, < Gr. *μακροδάκτυλος*, long-fingered (long-toed), < *μακρός*, long, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] **I.** *a.* Having long toes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrodactyli*. Also *macrodactylic*, *macrodactylous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrodactyli*.

Macrodactyla (mak-rō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macrodactylus:* see *macrodactyl.*] In Latreille's system, the second tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, having simple narrow tibiæ and long five-jointed tarsi, the last joint of which is large, with two strong hooks. Also *Macrodactyli.*

Macrodactyli (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *macrodactylus:* see *macrodactyl.*] 1. Same as *Macrodactyla.*—2. In Cuvier's system, a group of *Grallæ* or wading birds, including the jacanas, horned screamers, and mound-birds, with the rails, crakes, coots, and gallinules. It is a heterogeneous group, no longer in use.

macrodactylic (mak″rō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [As *macrodactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *macrodactyl.*

Macrodactylidæ (mak″rō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrodactylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named in 1837 by Kirby from the genus *Macrodactylus:* now generally merged in *Scarabæidæ.*

macrodactylous (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *macrodactylus*, long-toed: see *macrodactyl.*] Same as *macrodactyl.*

Macrodactylus (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see *macrodactyl.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, the type of the family *Macrodactylidæ.* It comprises rather small species, of graceful form and variable colors, with slender legs and the tarsal claws split at the tip. Of its more than 30 species, 3 are North American, of which *M. spinosus*, erroneously called *rose-bug*, is very destructive to roses and many fruits of the family *Rosaceæ.* It is about one third of an inch long, of a yellowish color, with long brown legs, and appears suddenly in June in immense numbers.

macrodiagonal (mak″rō-dī-ag'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *διαγώνιος*, diagonal: see *diagonal.*] **I.** *a.* Constituting or being the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism; pertaining to the macrodiagonal.—**Macrodiagonal axis**, in *crystal.*, the longer lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.—**Macrodiagonal section**, a plane passing through the macrodiagonal and vertical axes of a crystal.

II. *n.* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

macrodomatic (mak″rō-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *macrodome* + *-atic*2.] Of or pertaining to a macrodome.

macrodome (mak'rō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *δόμος*, *δῶμα*, a house, dome: see *dome*1.] In *crystal.*, a dome parallel to the macrodiagonal axis of an orthorhombic crystal. See *dome*1, 5.

macrodont (mak'rō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having large teeth.

macrodontism (mak'rō-don-tizm), *n.* [< *macrodont* + *-ism.*] A form of dentition in which the teeth are large.

Macroglossa (mak-rō-glos'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa.*] 1. A genus of hawk-moths of the family *Sesiidæ*, having a short abdomen with a large bunch of hair at the tip, like a bird's tail. The wings are short, often opaque, and sometimes glossy. Nearly 100 species are known; they fly by day, and with great swiftness. *M. stellatarum* is known as the *humming-bird hawk-moth* (which see, under *hawk-moth*).

2. Same as *Macroglossus.*

macroglossate (mak-rō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ate*1.] Having a long tongue.

Macroglossi (mak-rō-glos'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macroglossus*, q. v.] A division of *Pteropodidæ*, or fruit-bats, having an extremely long slender tongue. It includes the genera *Notopteris*, *Eonycteris*, *Melonycteris*, and *Macroglossus.*

macroglossia (mak-rō-glos'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa.*] In *pathol.*, hypertrophy of the tongue.

macroglossine (mak-rō-glos'in), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ine*1.] Same as *macroglossate.*

Macroglossus (mak-rō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa.*] A genus of very small fruit-bats, with the dental formula as in *Eonycteris*, but the index-finger with a claw. *M. minimus* is a common Indian species, smaller than the serotine of Europe.

macrognathic (mak-rog-nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γνάθος*, the jaw: see *gnathic.*] Having long jaws; prognathous. Applied by Huxley to human skulls of Neolithic age, of a broad or rounded form, with prominent probole and angular or lozenge-shaped facial region, and highly developed and procurrent jaws.

macrognathous (mak-rog'nā-thus), *a.* Same as *macrognathic.*

macrogonidium (mak″rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *macrogonidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a large gonidium as compared with others produced by the same species. See *gonidium* and *microgonidium.*

macrolepidopter (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tėr), *n.* Any member of the group *Macrolepidoptera.*

Macrolepidoptera (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + NL. *Lepidoptera*, q. v.] Lepidopterous insects of considerable size, as collectively distinguished from the smaller forms, which are called *Microlepidoptera.* The name includes all the butterflies or *Rhopalocera*, and the following six families of moths or *Heterocera: Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, *Zygænidæ*, *Bombycidæ*, *Noctuidæ*, and *Geometridæ.*

macrolepidopterist (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'te-rist), *n.* [< *Macrolepidoptera* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of the *Macrolepidoptera.*

Macroleptes (mak-rō-lep'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A tribe of acanthopterygian fishes distinguished by the development of conspicuous scales and large branchial apertures. It was intended to include the perciform, chætodontoid, labroid, and similar fishes. [Rarely used.]

macrology (mak-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. *macrologia*, < Gr. *μακρολογία*, long speaking, < *μακρολόγος*, speaking long, < *μακρός*, long, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say; superfluity of words. [Rare.]

macromeral (mak'rō-mē-ral), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a macromere: as, ★*macromeral* blastomeres.

macromere (mak'rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, the larger one of two unequal masses into which the vitellus of a lamellibranch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides. The term is now used generally to designate any large blastomere, as opposed to a small blastomere or *micromere.* See *micromere.*

macromeric (mak-rō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-ic.*] Same as *macromeral. Huxley.*

macromeritic (mak″rō-mē-rit'ik), *a.* [As *macromere* + *-ite*2 + *-ic.*] In *lithol.*, an epithet introduced by Vogelsang to designate the granitoid structure of a rock when developed coarsely enough to be recognizable by the naked eye. *Macromeritic* is opposed to *micromeritic*, the latter indicating a crystalline structure too fine to be visible without the aid of the microscope.

macrometer (mak-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

macromolecule (mak-rō-mol'e-kūl), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + E. *molecule.*] A molecule consisting of several molecules. *G. J. Stoney*, 1885.

macromyelon (mak-rō-mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Owen's name of the medulla oblongata: same as the *myelencephalon* of Huxley and the *metencephalon* of Quain and most anatomists.

macromyelonal (mak-rō-mī'e-lon-al), *a.* [< *macromyelon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the macromyelon; metencephalic.

macron (mak'ron), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός*, long, tall, deep, far, large, great, long in time, akin to *μῆκος*, Doric *μᾶκος*, length, and prob. = L. *macer* (*macr-*), lean, lank: see *meager.*] In *gram.*, a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, or, as in English, has a "long" sound: opposed to the *breve*, or mark of a short vowel. Thus, in Greek ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, and in Latin ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, the long vowels corresponding to the short vowels ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, etc.; in English, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, the conventional notations of the name-sounds of these vowels. In this dictionary, in the etymologies, the macron is used uniformly to indicate a vowel long in quantity, to the exclusion of the circumflex (except in Greek) and the acute, which are elsewhere often used for the same purpose. Thus the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic long vowels often, the Icelandic usually, denoted by the acute are uniformly marked with the macron (the acute, in Anglo-Saxon, being retained only as a convenient indication of a diphthong, as in *eá*, *eó*, etc.). Also called *macrotone.*

Macronemeæ (mak-rō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ.*] A name given by Saccardo to various subsections of the *Mucedinaceæ*, having hyphæ elongated and distinct from the conidia.

macronucleus (mak-rō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *macronuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *nucleus.*] A large nucleus which may subdivide into or be replaced by smaller nuclei.

Macronyches (mak-ron'i-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, talon: see *onyx.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the Australian mound-birds or *Megapodidæ.*

Macronyx (mak'rō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, talon: see *onyx.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of African larks of the family *Alaudidæ*, named by Swainson in 1827 on account of the long hind claw. There are several species, as *M. capensis.*—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of exotic robber-flies of the family *Asilidæ.* (*b*) A genus of arctiid moths. *Felder*, 1874.

macropetalous (mak-rō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having large petals.

macrophthalmous (mak-rof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *zoöl.*, having large eyes.

macrophylline (mak-rō-fil'in), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, consisting of elongated, extended leaflets or foliose expansions: opposed to *microphylline.*

macrophyllous (mak-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρόφυλλος*, long-leafed, < *μακρός*, long, + *φύλλον*, = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having large leaves.

Macropina (mak-rō-pī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropus* + *-ina*2.] A division of marsupials, containing the kangaroos. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

macropinacoid (mak-rō-pin'ą-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a board, tablet, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a plane parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes of an orthorhombic crystal. See *pinacoid.*

macropinacoidal (mak-rō-pin-ą-koi'dąl), *a.* [< *macropinacoid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a macropinacoid: as, *macropinacoidal* planes.

Macropiper (mak'rō-pī-pėr), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Miquel, 1840), < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πίπερι*, > L. *piper*, pepper: see *pepper.*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the family *Piperaceæ* and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by an ovary with one cell and one ovule, flowers imperfect, usually in dense axillary spikes, and the fruit sessile, the berries often having the fleshy bracts and rachis united with them to form a multiple fruit. There are about 6 species, natives of the islands in the Pacific. They are shrubs, with erect stems, and alternate leaves on petioles dilated at the base. *Piper methysticum*, the Polynesian ava, cava, or kava, has been treated as belonging to the genus *Macropiper* by some botanists. (See *kava.*) *M. excelsum* is the native pepper of New Zealand, the kawakawa, a small aromatic tree, furnishing a tea and bearing yellow berries edible except the seeds.



Branch of *Piper* (*Macropiper*) *methysticum*, with flowers.

macropleural (mak-rō-plö'rąl), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πλευρά*, side: see *pleura.*] Having long pleuræ: specifically applied to certain trilobites, in distinction from *brachypleural. Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 475.

macropod (mak'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόπους* (*-ποδ-*), long-footed, < *μακρός*, long, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having long or large feet or legs.

★**II.** *n.* A long-legged or long-footed animal.

macropodal (mak-rop'ō-dąl), *a.* [As *macropod* + *-al.*] Same as *macropod.*

macropodan (mak-rop'ō-dąn), *a.* and *n.* [As ★*macropod* + *-an.*] Same as *macropod.*

Macropodia (mak-rō-pō'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόπους* (*-ποδ-*), long-footed: see *macropod.*] A genus of spider-crabs or sea-spiders founded by W. E. Leach in 1813 upon the common British species formerly known as *Cancer phalangium*, and made the type of a family *Macropodiadæ.* *Stenorhynchus* of Latreille is a synonym.

Macropodiadæ (mak″rō-pō-dī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropodia* + *-adæ.*] A family of enormously long-legged crabs, typified by the genus *Macropodia.* *Leptopodiidæ* is a synonym. Also *Macropodidæ.*

macropodian (mak-rō-pō'di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Long-legged; macropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macropodiadæ.*

II. *n.* A long-legged crab; a member of Leach's family *Macropodiadæ.*

Macropodidæ (mak-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Macropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of marsupial mammals of the order *Didelphia* or *Marsupialia;* the kangaroos. The weight of the body is in the hind quarters, limbs, and tail, these parts being disproportionately enlarged. The head is long with large ears and lashed eyelids, the physiognomy resembling that of some ruminants; the neck is slender, and the fore quarters are light, with small limbs ending in five-fingered hands. The hind feet have no inner toe, the second and third toes being much reduced and inclosed in skin; the weight of the body is borne upon the enlarged fourth and fifth digits. The stomach is sacculated and the diet strictly herbivorous. The dental formula is: 3 incisors above and 1 below on each side; 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each upper, no canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each lower half-jaw—in all, 30 teeth, of which the upper canines may be absorbed, and 1 molar on each side above and below may be deciduous. The leading genera are *Macropus, Halmaturus, Lagorchestes, Petrogale, Dendrolagus,* and *Dorcopsis.* See *kangaroo.* 2. Same as *Macropodidæ.*

Macropodinæ (mak″rō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Macropodidæ;* the kangaroos proper. When the kangaroo-rats (*Hypsiprymnidæ*) were included in *Macropodidæ,* this family was divisible into *Macropodinæ* and *Hypsiprymninæ.*

macropodous (mak-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *macropod* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, long-footed; of a leaf, having a long footstalk; of a monocotyledonous embryo, having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon.

Macropoma (mak-rō-pō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *πῶμα,* a cover, lid (operculum).] A genus of fossil cœlacanthoid ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz upon forms of Cretaceous age with homocercal tail and large operculum.

macroprism (mak'rō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *πρίσμα,* prism.] A prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the macropinacoid.

macropter (mak-rop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόπτερος,* long-winged: see *macropterous.*] An animal with long wings or fins.

macropteran (mak-rop'tẹ-ran), *a.* Same as *macropterous.*

macropterous (mak-rop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρόπτερος,* long-winged, < *μακρός,* long, + *πτερόν,* wing, = E. *feather.*] Long-winged; macropteran; longipennine or longipennate, as a bird.

Macropus (mak'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόπους,* long-footed: see *macropod.*] 1. The typical genus of *Macropodidæ,* established by Shaw in 1800. *M. giganteus* is the giant kangaroo, or forester. See *forester,* 4, and cut at *kangaroo.* —2†. A generic name which has been variously used for certain fishes, birds, insects, and crustaceans, but is no longer in use, being antedated by the same name in mammalogy.

Macropygia (mak-rō-pij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *πυγή,* rump, tail.] A genus of *Columbidæ,* including many species of the East Indies and Australia, of large size with long, broad tail, such as *M. reinwardti;* the cuckoo-doves.

macropyramid (mak-rō-pir'ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *πυραμίς,* pyramid.] A pyramid of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the macrodomes.

A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 360.

Macrorhamphosidæ (mak″rō-ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrorhamphosus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Macrorhamphosus.* They have the body compressed, armed with bony plates anteriorly and especially on the back, a long tubiform snout, abdominal ventral fins with a spine and 7 rays, and a distinct dorsal fin at or behind the middle of the length. The family consists of few species and two genera, the leading one of which is *Macrorhamphosus. M. scolopax* inhabits especially European seas, north to the southern coast of Great Britain, but has also been found on the Massachusetts coast. These fishes are known as *trumpet-fish, bellows-fish, snipe-fish, woodcock-fish,* and *sea-snipe.* Also called *Centriscidæ.*

macrorhamphosoid (mak″rō-ram-fō'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Macrorhamphosus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Macrorhamphosidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrorhamphosidæ.*

Macrorhamphosus (mak″rō-ram-fō'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *ῥάμφος,* a bill, beak, + L. term. *-osus,* E. *-ose, -ous.*] The typical genus of *Macrorhamphosidæ,* established by Lacépède in 1802, wrongly called *Centriscus.*

Macrorhamphus (mak-rō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *ῥάμφος,* a bill, beak.] A leading genus of *Scolopacidæ,* founded by Stephens in 1824; the robin-snipes or web-toed snipes. The bill is exactly as in the true snipes (*Gallinago*), but the feet are semipalmate, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is doubly emarginate and has only 12 rectrices, the tibiæ are naked below, and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. In the pattern and changes of plumage the species resemble sandpipers. *M. griseus* is the common red-breasted or gray-backed snipe or dowitcher of North America. Also written *Macroramphus.*

macrorhine (mak'rō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρόῤῥις* (*-ῥιν-*), long-nosed, < *μακρός,* long, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having a long nose or snout.

Macrorhinus (mak-rō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόῤῥις,* long-nosed, < *μακρός,* long, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] 1. A genus of *Phocidæ,* of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ,* characterized by the proboscis of the male; the elephant-seals or sea-elephants. *M. elephantinus* or *leoninus* is an enormous phocid found in the antarctic seas, especially on Kerguelen Island. *M. angustirostris* is named by Gill as a distinct species. 2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

macroscelidan (mak-rō-sel'i-dạn), *a.* Having the characters of the *Macroscelididæ.*

Macroscelides (mak-rō-sel'i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir A. Smith, 1829), < Gr. *μακροσκελής,* long-legged, < *μακρός,* long, + *σκέλος,* leg.] The typical genus of the family *Macroscelididæ.* It contains the typical elephant-shrews, such as *M. proboscideus.* Nine species have been described, all African. Preferably *Macroscelis.* See cut under *elephant-shrew.*

Macroscelididæ (mak″rō-se-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macroscelides* + *-idæ.*] A family of small terrestrial salient insectivorous mammals, of mouse-like aspect, with soft pelage, and the hinder limbs fitted for leaping (as in the jerboas) by the elongation of the leg and metatarsus, the tibia and fibula being ankylosed below. The species are African, and known as *elephant-shrews, elephant-mice,* and *jumping-shrews.* There are two genera, *Macroscelides* and *Petrodromus.* Also *Macroscelidæ.*

Macroscepis (mak-ros'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), so called in allusion to the large scales of the crown; < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σκέπας,* covering.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Asclepiadeæ.* The tube of the fleshy corolla is thick, and the five-cleft limb is very spreading; a crown of five scales is inflexed in the throat. The stigma is depressed. The genus embraces 6 or 7 closely related species of twining, high-climbing shrubby plants covered with bristly hairs, ranging from Peru to Mexico. One or more of the species furnish a kind of the aromatic bitter drug cundurango.

macroscian (mak-ros'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόσκιος,* having a long shadow, < *μακρός,* long, + *σκιά,* shadow.] **I.** *a.* Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes.

II. *n.* One who casts a long shadow; specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone: so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows. Compare *antiscian.*

macroscopic (mak-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] Same as *megascopic.*

macroscopical (mak-rō-skop'i-kạl), *a.* [< *macroscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *megascopic. Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 892.

macroscopically (mak-rō-skop'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By the naked eye; by superficial inspection, as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers.

macroseptum (mak-rō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *macrosepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + L. *septum,* a partition: see *septum.*] A large perfect septum or mesentery of an actinozoan, furnished with reproductive organs: opposed to *microseptum.*

macrosiphon (mak-rō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σίφων,* siphon: see *siphon.*] The large horny internal (endoceratitic) siphon or funnel of some cephalopods. See *macrosiphonula.*

macrosiphonula (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *macrosiphonulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *macrosiphon.*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as nautiloids, during which the large endoceratitic siphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

macrosiphonular (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lär), *a.* [< *macrosiphonula* + *-ar*[2].] Macrosiphonulate.

macrosiphonulate (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *macrosiphonula* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a macrosiphonula. *Amer. Nat.,* XXII. 878.

macrosomite (mak-rō-sō'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σῶμα,* body: see *somite.*] A large somite or primitive metamere; one of the larger primary segments or divisions of the embryo of some insects, preceding the formation of the definitive metameres, or microsomites. *Amer. Nat.,* XXII. 941.

macrosomitic (mak″rō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *macrosomite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a macrosomite; pertaining to a macrosomite. *Amer. Nat.,* XXII. 941.

macrosporange (mak-rō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< NL. *macrosporangium,* q.v.] Same as *macrosporangium.*

macrosporangiophore (mak″rō-spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *σπορά,* seed, + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel, + *-φόρος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The envelop or foliage-leaf about or bearing the macrosporangium.

The foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the micro- and *macrosporangiophores* had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes,* Encyc. Brit., XVI. 846.

macrosporangium (mak″rō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *macrosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σπορά,* seed, + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel.] A sporangium containing macrospores. It is homologous with the nucellus of flowering plants. Also called *goniotheca.*

The microspores, doubtless through the intervention of a spore-eating insect, had come to germinate upon the *macrosporangium* instead of upon the ground. *Geddes,* Encyc. Brit., XVI. 846.

macrospore (mak'rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σπορά,* seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of large size as compared with others belonging to the same species. It is the female spore, and is homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams. See *heterosporous* and *microspore,* and cut under *Isoetes.*

In some of the living club-mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as *macrospores,* whilst the smaller are called microspores. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 241.

2. In *zoöl.*, one of the spore-like elements, few in number, but of relatively large size, into which the bodies of many monads become subdivided. Also *megaspore.*

Macrosporium (mak-rō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σπορά,* seed.] A genus of dematiaceous fungi with erect or ascending fertile hyphæ bearing muriform conidia.

macrosporoid (mak-rō-spō'roid), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *σπορά,* seed, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Macrosporium.*

macrosporophyl, macrosporophyll (mak-rō-spō'rō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *σπορά,* seed, + *φύλλον,* leaf.] The leaf bearing the macrosporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta,* the homologue of the carpel in the *Spermatophyta.*

Macrostachya (mak-rō-stak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *στάχυς,* stachys: see *stachys.*] A genus of fossil plants established by Schimper (1869), belonging to the *Calamariaceæ.* They are arborescent plants with stems, described as *Cyclocladia* by Lindley and Hutton (1834) and *Calamitina* by Weiss (1876), marked by nodes of periodically varying distance, which were provided with appressed linear leaves and periodical branch verticils. The leaf-scars appear as transversely oval rings, like the links of a chain; the branch-scars are large, round, umbonate, with a stigmarioid central mammilla; the spikes are large, cylindrical; the bracts are lanceolate, confluent, costate, imbricate, not much longer than the internodes. Seventeen species are known, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous to the Permian, in Europe and America.

Macrostoma (mak-ros'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A family of trachelipod gastropods with a very large mouth or aperture to the shell, such as those of the genera *Stomatia* and *Stomatella. Lamarck,* 1812. Also *Macrostomata, Macrostomiana* (*Jay,* 1836), and *Macrostomidæ.*

macrostome (mak'rō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A gastropod whose shell has a very wide or patent aperture, as one of the *Haliotidæ.*

Macrostomidæ (mak-rō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrostoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Macrostoma.*

Macrostomum (mak-ros'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *στόμα,* aperture.] A genus of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, among the simplest of the *Aprocta.* It has no protrusile buccal proboscis. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, but open by separate apertures.

macrostyle (mak'rō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *στῦλος,* pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having an unusually long style.

macrostylospore (mak-rō-stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *στῦλος,* pillar, + *σπορά,* seed.] In *bot.*, a stylospore of large size as compared with others of the same species. See *stylospore.*

Macrotarsi (mak-rō-tär'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *ταρσός,* any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus.*] In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Pollicata,* including the tarsier and certain of the lemurs.

macrotarsian (mak-rō-tär'si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Macrotarsi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having long tarsi.

II. *n.* An animal that has long tarsi.

Macrotarsius (mak-rō-tär'si-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Macrotarsi.*] Same as *Cursorius.*

macrothere (mak'rō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Macrotherium.*

Macrotheriidæ (mak″rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of large fossil ungulate mammals, remains of which occur in the Miocene of France and Greece, and indicate a generalized type related in some respects to the edentates. Same as *Chalicotheriidæ.*

macrotherioid (mak-rō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Macrotherium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or related to the macrotheres.

Macrotherium (mak-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of *Macrotheriidæ.* It was supposed to represent the oldest type of edentates, but is now regarded as a highly modified and aberrant ungulate. Remains occur in the Miocene of France.

macrotin (mak'rō-tin), *n.* Same as *cimicifugin.*

Macrotis (mak-rō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1]: see *Otis.*] 1. A genus of bandicoots of the family *Peramelidæ*, having long pointed ears like those of a rabbit, proportionally longer hind limbs than the typical bandicoots, the hallux wanting, the tail long and hairy, and the pouch opening forward. *M. lagotis* is called the *native rabbit* in Australia, from its size and general appearance. —2. A genus of tenebrionine beetles. *Dejean*, 1833.

macrotome (mak'rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **μακροτόμος*, cf. *μακρότομος*, cut long (said of shoots so pruned), < *μακρός*, long, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An apparatus by the aid of which gross sections may be made of a specimen for anatomical purposes.

macrotone (mak'rō-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *τόνος*, tone. Cf. Gr. *μακρότονος*, stretched out, < *μακρός*, long, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] Same as *macron.*

macrotous (mak-rō'tus), *a.* [< MGr. *μακρώτης*, long-eared, < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] Long-eared.

Macrotrachia (mak″rō-trā-kī'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the siphons, < *μακρός*, long, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea: see *trachea.*] A tribe of *Dithyra* or bivalves characterized by the elongated siphons, embracing the families *Pholadidæ*, *Myidæ*, *Tellinidæ*, etc. *Swainson*, 1840.

macrotypous (mak'rō-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *τύπος*, form: see *type.*] In *mineral.*, having a long form.

Macroura, macroural, etc. See *Macrura*, etc.

Macrozamia (mak-rō-zā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), so called in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification; < Gr. *μακρός*, large, + *ζαμία*, loss.] A genus of gymnosperms belonging to the family *Cycadaceæ*, the tribe *Zamieæ*, and the subtribe *Zamiinæ*, characterized by the female cones having hard peltate scales, usually produced into an erect acuminate blade. They are low forms, with an erect ovoid or cylindrical trunk, covered by the persistent bases of the petioles, living in swampy places near the sea, and have pinnate leaves resembling the fronds of tree-ferns, occasionally twisted in some species, and large cones. About 14 species are known, all inhabitants of tropical and temperate Australia; several of these are cultivated for ornament. From their general appearance, plants of this genus sometimes receive the name of *fern-palm.* *M. spiralis* is the burrawang nut. See cut under *Cycadaceæ.*

macrozoögonidium (mak-rō-zō″ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *macrozoögonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a zoögonidium of large size as compared with others of the same species, as those produced by certain fresh-water algæ.

The protoplasmic contents of certain cells [of *Hydrodictyon*] break up into a large number of daughter-cells (*macrozoögonidia*), there being often as many as 7000 to 20,000. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 228.

macrozoöspore (mak-rō-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed. Cf. *zoöspore.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, a macrospore.

The *macrozoöspore* soon acquires a thin cell-wall, through which the cilia protrude.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 391.

2. In *bot.*, a zoöspore of large size as compared with others produced in the same species.

In some cases the protoplasm of the cell [of *Hæmatococcus*] divides only once or twice, the result being the formation of two or four relatively large zoöspores, called *macrozoöspores.* *Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 605.

Macrura (mak-rō'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macrurus*, long-tailed: see *macrurous.*] A suborder or superfamily group of stalk-eyed thoracostracous crustaceans of the order *Decapoda*, containing those which are long-tailed, as the lobster, crawfish, prawn, shrimp, etc.: distinguished from *Brachyura* and *Anomura.* The abdomen is long, muscular, flexible, and covered with a hard, segmented shell; it bears usually six pairs of appendages, the last modified into a caudal fin or swimming-tail. Both pairs of feelers are long and filiform; the inner pair are always exserted, and the outer have often a modified exopodite as an appendage at the base. Also spelled *Macroura.*

macrural (mak-rō'ral), *a.* [As *macrurous* + *-al.*] Same as *macrurous.*

macruran (mak-rō'ran), *n.* [< *Macrura* + *-an.*] A member of the group *Macrura.*

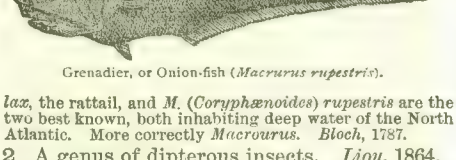
Macruridæ (mak-rō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macrurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine fishes: more correctly *Macrouridæ.* It consists of gadoids which have an elongated tail tapering backward and without a separate caudal fin, a postpectoral anus, enlarged suborbital bones, an inferior mouth, subbrachial ventral fins, a distinct anterior dorsal, and a long second dorsal and anal. The family includes about 50 deep-sea fishes, of 12 or more genera, known as *grenadiers*, etc.

macruroid (mak-rō'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Macrurus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Macruridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Macruridæ.*

macrurous (mak-rō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *Macrurus*, long-tailed, < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Long-tailed; longicaudate.

Macrurus (mak-rō'rus), *n.* [NL.: see *macrurous.*] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Macruridæ*, having a long tapering tail. *M. bergax*, the rattail, and *M. (Coryphænoides) rupestris* are the two best known, both inhabiting deep water of the North Atlantic. More correctly *Macrourus.* *Bloch*, 1787.



Grenadier, or Onion-fish (*Macrurus rupestris*).

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Lioy*, 1864.

mactation (mak-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *mactation*, < LL. *mactatio(n-)*, a killing for sacrifice, < *mactare* (> It. *matare* = Sp. Pg. *matar* = OF. *macter*), offer for sacrifice, sacrifice, immolate, kill, slaughter.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. [Rare.]

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be the first fruits of the ground only, *θυσίαν*, a sacrifice or *mactation.*
Shuckford, On the Creation, Pref., p. ciii.

mactator† (mak-tā'tor), *n.* [< L. *mactator*, a slayer, < *mactare*, sacrifice, kill. Cf. *matador*, from the same source.] One who kills a victim for sacrifice. [Rare.]

Mactra (mak'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάκτρα*, a kneading-trough, < *μάσσειν* (√ *μακ*), knead: see *macerate.*] The typical genus of the family *Mactridæ.* Upward of 100 species are described, of world-wide distribution. *M.* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima* is a large species with a thick heavy shell, five or six inches long, abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States on sandy beaches. It is known as the *surf-clam*, *sea-clam*, and *hen-clam*, and is used for soups and chowders.

Mactracea (mak-trā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mactra* + *-acea.*] 1†. A family of acephalous or bivalve mollusks, comprising the genera *Mactra*, *Lutraria*, *Crassatella*, *Erycina*, *Ungulina*, *Solemya*, and *Amphidesma*, and scattered in several different families. *Lamarck*, 1809.— 2. Now a suborder or superfamily of bivalves, including only the family *Mactridæ* and related forms.

mactracean (mak-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *mactrace-ous* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Mactraceous.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mactridæ.*

mactraceous (mak-trā'shius), *a.* [< *Mactra* + *-aceous.*] Having the characters of the *Mactridæ*; mactroid.

Mactridæ (mak'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mactra* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mactra*; the round-clams or trough-shells. The shell is equivalve, trigonal, and sinupallial, and has generally close-fitting valves. The hinge is characteristic, that of the left valve having a V-shaped cardinal tooth closing into two divergent branches of the right valve's cardinal tooth. The mantle is open in front, and the long united siphonal tubes are fringed with tentaculiform processes. The foot is linguiform. The *Mactridæ* are mostly marine shells of wide distribution. They are also called *Mactræidæ*, *Mactradæ*, *Mactracea*, and *Mactrina.*



Mactra stultorum (right valve).

mactroid (mak'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mactra* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mactridæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mactridæ.*

macuca (ma-kū'kä), *n.* [Tupi.] A large tinamou of South America, *Tinamus major.*

macula (mak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *maculæ* (-lē). [L., a spot, stain: see *macle*, *mackle*, *macule*, *mail*[1].] A spot; a blotch. Specifically—(*a*) A temporary or permanent discoloration of a larger or smaller piece of skin, as by excess or lack of pigment, by extravasation of blood, by telangiectasis, by localized hyperemia, or otherwise. (*b*) A dark area on a luminous surface, specifically on the disk of the sun or of the moon. A solar macula is usually called a *sun-spot.*

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Cerebral maculæ. See *cerebral.*— **Macula acustica,** the somewhat opaque spot in the utriculus of the membranous labyrinth where the branches of the auditory nerve enter it.— **Macula cribrosa,** the sieve like spot, a patch of minute foramina in the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear, through which filaments of the auditory nerve pass.— **Macula germinativa,** the so-called germinal spot or macula, or Wagnerian corpuscle; the nucleolus of an ovum.— **Macula lutea,** the yellow spot of the retina of the eye, an oval yellow patch, about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch in diameter, on the retina opposite the pupil, and the position of most distinct vision. See *retina.*

macular (mak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *macula* + *-ar*[2].] Spotted; exhibiting or characterized by spots: as, a *macular* condition or appearance.

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maculated*, ppr. *maculating.* [< L. *maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, spot, speckle, < *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule.*] To spot; stain; blur.

They blush, and think an honest act
Dooth their supposed vertues *maculate.*
Marston, Satires, iii. 50.

For Warts, we rub our Hands before the Moon, and commit any *maculated* Part to the Touch of the Dead.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 97.

Maculated fever. See *fever*[1].

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *maculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Spotted; marked with spots; blotted; hence, stained; defiled; impure.

Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red.
Moth. Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 97.

Oh, vouchsafe,
With that thy rare green eye, which never yet
Beheld thing *maculate*, look on thy virgin!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

maculation (mak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= It. *macolazione*, *maculazione*, < L. *maculatio(n-)*, a spotting, spot, < *maculare*, spot: see *maculate.*] 1. The act of spotting, or the state of being spotted.—2. The manner of spotting, or the pattern of the spots with which an animal or plant is marked.

Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black *maculations*, like eyes, edged with white.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 642.

The *maculation* is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample. *Science*, IV. 44.

3. A staining; defilement; smirching.

For I will throw my glove to Death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 66.

To suffer it to start out in the life of her son was in a manner to publish again her own obliterated *maculation.*
The Atlantic, LVIII. 443.

maculatory (mak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *maculate* + *-ory.*] Defiling; staining.

The lutulent, spumy, *maculatory* waters of sin.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 166. (*Davies.*)

★ **maculature**† (mak'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *maculature* = Sp. *maculatura*; as *maculate* + *-ure.*] 1. A waste sheet of printed paper. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. Blotting-paper. *Coles*, 1717.

★ **macule** (mak'ūl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *mackle.*

maculose (mak'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *maculosus*, spotty: see *maculous.*] Marked with spots; spotted; maculated.

maculous (mak'ū-lus), *a.* [= OF. *maculeux*, = Sp. Pg. It. *maculoso*, < L. *maculosus*, spotty, spotted, < *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule.*] Spotted; full of spots.

macuta, macute (ma-kö'tä, ma-kö'tā), *n.* [Angola.] A money of account and coin on the west coast of Africa. It originally signified 2,000 cowries, but the British and Portuguese governments have coined small silver pieces to represent this value. The coined macuta is otherwise called a *ten-cent piece.*

mad[1] (mad), *a.* [Early mod. E. *madde;* < ME. *made*, *maad*, *mad*, also in comp. **med*, < AS. *gemād* (in this form a contraction of *gemǣded*, in glosses also *gemaeded*, *gemǣdid*, prop. pp. of the verb, reduced as in *fat*[1], *a.*, orig. pp., *hid*, pp., etc.), also more orig. *gemād*, mad, senseless, vain, foolish, = OS. *gemēd*, foolish, = OHG. *gameit*, vain, foolish, proud, MHG. *gemeit*, lively, cheerful, gay, = Icel. *meiddr* (pp. for orig. **meidhr*) = Goth. *gamaids*, maimed (the senses

'foolish, mad,' and 'maimed' being appar. different developments of an earlier sense 'changed,' 'altered,' appearing in Goth. in the simple form), the form *gemād* being < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *mād*, mad, found but once (in *mād mōd*, 'mad mood,' taken by Grein as a compound noun, 'madness'), = Goth. **maids*, found in comp. as above, and in the derived verb *maidjan*, change, alter, corrupt, *inmaidjan*, change, exchange, alter, transfigure, > *inmaideins*, change, exchange.] 1. Disordered in intellect; demented; crazy; insane: said of persons.

Their masters, not a little agreeued, gaue out a rumour that Mahomet was *madde*, and posseessed of a Diuell.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 244.

I should be glad
If all this tide of grief would make me *mad*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

2. Furious from disease or other cause; enraged; rabid: said of animals: as, a *mad* dog; a *mad* bull.

The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went *mad*, and bit the man.
Goldsmith, Death of a Mad Dog.

Water from which a *mad* dog may have drunk must . . . be considered dangerous for at least twenty-four hours.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1319.

3. Under the influence of some uncontrollable emotion. (*a*) Very angry; enraged; furious. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. Acts xxvi 11.

The King is *mad* at her entertaining Jermin, and she is *mad* at Jermin s going to marry from her: so they are all *mad*; and thus the kingdom is governed!
Pepys, Diary, III. 209.

(*b*) Wildly or recklessly frolicsome: said of persons or of their acts.

How now, *mad* wag! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 50.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing *mad* pranks along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

(*c*) Excited with immoderate curiosity, longing, admiration, or devotion; infatuated.

He loved her; for indeed he was *mad* for her, and talked of Satan and of Limbo and of Furies.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 260.

His other sister is as *mad* in Methodism as this in physic.
Walpole, Letters, II. 20.

O *mad* for the charge and the battle were we.
Tennyson, Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

4. Proceeding from or indicating frenzy; prompted by infatuation or fury.

It were a *mad* law that would subject reason to superioritie of place. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Fierce wants he sent,
And *mad* disquietudes.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

Like mad, as if mad or crazy; in a reckless manner.

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran *like mad* into the bee-garden, and overturned all the hives.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove *like mad*, and down byeways, through Bucklersbury home—everybody through the street cursing him, being ready to run over them. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 6.

Mad as a hatter. See *hatter*[1].—**Mad as a March hare.** See *hare*[1].—**Mad Parliament**, a great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the king of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta. It enacted the Provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of Parliament three times a year, and regular control over the chief justiciar, chancellor and other high officers.—**To go or run mad**, to become violently distracted or demented.=Syn. 1. Deranged, delirious, frenzied, raging.—3 (*a*). Exasperated.

mad[1] (mad), *n.* [< *mad*, *a.*] Madness; fury; anger. [Prov. or colloq.]

mad[1]† (mad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *madded*, ppr. *madding* [< ME. *madden* (pret *madded*), < AS. *gemædan* (pp. *gemæded*, also reduced to *gemæd*), make foolish or mad, < *gemæd*, *gemād*, foolish, mad. see *mad*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans* To make mad or furious; distract; enrage; madden.

You'd *mad* the patient st body in the world.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

I took my Lady Pen home, and her daughter Pegg; and, after dinner, I made my wife show them her pictures, which did *mad* Pegg Pen, who learns of the same man.
Pepys, Diary, II. 290.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be mad; go mad.

Wel nygh for the fere he shulde *madde*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 253.

"Alas!" quath the freir, "almost y *madde* in mynde,
To sen houg this Minoures many men begyleth."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 280.

2. To rage; fight madly.

But for none hate he to the Grekes hadde;
Ne also for the rescous of the town,
Ne made him thus in armes for to *madde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 479.

mad[2], **made**[2] (mad, mād), *n.* [< ME. *mathe*, < AS. *mathu*, *matha*, a worm, maggot, = OS. *matho* = D. MLG. *made* = OHG. *mado*, MHG. G. *made*, a maggot, = Goth. *matha*, a worm; perhaps, with formative *-thu*, *-tha*, from the root of *māwan*, mow ('cut, gnaw'): see *mow*[1]. Cf. *math*, from the same verb. Hence ult. *maddock* and *mawk*[1]. Cf. *moth*.] A maggot or grub.

mad[3]†. An obsolete form of *made*[2], past participle of *make*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Madagascan (mad-a-gas'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Madagasc(ar)* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, a large island lying to the east of and near to the continent of Africa. Compare *Malagasy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madagascar.

Madagascar falcon. See *falcon*.

Madagascarian (mad"a-gas-kā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Madagascar* + *-ian*.] Same as *Madagascan*. [Rare.]

Madagascar, the Comoros, and the widely-scattered Mascarene Islands constitute a fifth subregion, the most distinct and remarkable of all, and for this we may most reasonably use the name *Madagascarian*.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Madagascar manna. Same as *dulcitol*.

madam (mad'am), *n.* [= D. *madam* (used ironically) = G. *madam* = Dan. *madame* = Sw. *madam* = Sp. Pg. *madama*, < F. *madame* (orig. *ma dame*) = It. *madonna*, orig. *mia donna* (see *madonna*), < L. *mea domina*, my lady: *mea* (> F. *ma* = It. *mia*), fem. of *meus* (acc. *meum*, > F. *mon* = It. *mio*), my, < *me* = E. *me*; *domina*, lady, mistress: see *dame*. Cf. *madame*.] 1. My lady; lady: originally a formal term of address to a lady (a woman of rank or authority, or the mistress of a household); now a conventional term of address to women of any degree, but chiefly to married and matronly women. After another word or a phrase it is colloquially contracted into *ma'am*, *mam*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*, *m'm*, or *'m*: as, yes, *ma'am*; no, *ma'am* (vulgarly yes*'m*, no*'m*); thank you, *ma'am*.

It is ful fair to been yclept *madame*,
And goon to vigilyes al bifore,
And have a mantel roialliche ybore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 376.

I was the mistress o' Pitfan,
And *madam* o' Kincraigie.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 286).

Sly. What must I call her?
Lord. *Madam*.
Sly. Al'ce *madam*, or Joan *madam*?
Lord. *Madam*, and nothing else; so lords call ladies.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2. 111.

That is *Madam* Lucy—my master's mistress's maid.
Sheridan, Rivals, i. 1.

Take, *Madam*, this poor book of song.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

(*a*) A title used to designate women under the rank of *Lady*, but moving in respectable society; prefixed to a surname, equivalent to *Mrs.* Compare *mistress*.

Good people all, with one accord,
Lament for *Madam* Blaize.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

Here [in Plymouth, Massachusetts] and in some neighbouring places it has been and still [1807] is the practice to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some consideration, as the parson's, the deacon's, or the doctor's wife, the title of *madam*.
E. A. Kendall, Travels, II. 44. (*Pickering.*)

(*b*) See the quotation. The use mentioned is not uncommon in all parts of the United States.

The title of *Madam* is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally in . . . the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter-in-law is then called "Mrs." By this means they avoid the inelegant phraseology of "old Mrs. A," or the Scotch "Mrs A, senior."
Sir C. Lyell, Second Visit, ix. (*Bartlett.*)

2. A lady; a woman of fashion or pretension: often used with a suggestion of disparagement: as, a conceited *madam*: city *madams*.—**Miscellany madam**†. See *miscellany*.—**The Madam**, the mistress; the head of a household. [Vulgar, U. S.]

madam (mad'am), *v. t.* [< *madam*, *n.*] To address as madam.

Madam me no madam. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

I am reminded of my vowed obedience; *Madam'd* up perhaps to matrimonial perfection.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 303. (*Davies.*)

madame (ma-däm' or mad'am), *n.*; pl. *mesdames* (mā-däm') [F.: see *madam*, the naturalized E. form.] 1. Madam; my lady: a term of address used like *madam*, but more formal or affected. Abbreviated *Mme*.

In Egypt, dear *madame*, it is considered unwomanly . . . for a lady to show more of her face than one eye behind a veil. *G. W. Curtis*, Harper's Mag., XLIV. 775.

2. Formerly, in France, a term of address to a woman of rank, whether married or single. See *mademoiselle*, 1 and 2.

madam-towne†, *n.* The chief or finest town of a country.

Flourishing London, the staple of wealth and *madame-towne* of the realme, is there no place so lewde as thy selfe? *G. Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

madapollam (mad-a-pol'am), *n.* [*Madapollam*, a suburb of Narsapur, India.] A cotton cloth, stouter than ordinary calico, and intermediate in quality between calico and muslin.

mad-apple (mad'ap"l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

madar, mudar (ma-där', mu-där'), *n.* [Hind. *madār*.] An East Indian name of species of *Calotropis*, chiefly *C. gigantea*, whose root-bark is the source of a drug highly reputed in the East, and whose stem-bark furnishes the yercum-fiber.


Madar-plant.

madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαδάρωσις*, a making bald, < *μαδαροῦν*, make bald, < *μαδαρός*, bald, flabby, loose, < *μαδάν*, melt away, fall off, be bald; cf. L. *madere*, be wet: see *madid*.] Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

madbrain (mad'brān), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rash or hot-headed person; a harebrained person.

Here's a *madbrain* o' th' first rate, whose pranks scorn to have precedents. *Middleton*, Mad World, i.

II. *a.* Harebrained; hot-headed; rash.

The *madbrainest* roisterdoister in a countrey.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

I must, forsooth, be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a *mad-brain* rudesby, full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 10.

mad-brained (mad'brānd), *a.* Same as *madbrain*.

Others sent messengers & tokens, which very many of the *mad-brayned* yong men accepted and beleeued for good sooth. *Stow*, The West Saxons.

madcap (mad'kap), *n.* and *a.* [< *mad*[1] + *cap*[1], taken as 'head.'] **I.** *n.* A person who acts madly or wildly; a flighty or harebrained person; one who indulges in frolics.

These are the merry Romans, the brave *madcaps*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a madcap; wild; harum-scarum.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 95.

His *mad-cap* follies,
Which still like Hydras' heads grow thicker on him.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, i. 2.

madden (mad'n), *v.* [< *mad*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become mad; act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 6.

Would you not chop the bitten finger off,
Lest your whole body should *madden* with the poison?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* To make mad; excite violently; enrage; craze.

Weapon-clash, and *maddening* cry
Of those who kill and those who die.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 31.

★**madder**[1] (mad'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *mader*, < AS. *mædere*, *mæddre* = D. *meede*, *mee* = Icel. *madhra*, madder. The Ir. *madar*, *madra*, madder, is ap-



1. Branches of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) with flowers and fruits. 2. The rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, the pistil; *c*, two different fruits.

par. < E. *madder*. Cf. Skt. *madhurā*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *madhu*, sweet: see *mead*[1].] **1.** A plant of the genus *Rubia*, and family *Rubiaceæ*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name. The ordinary dyers' madder is *R. tinctorum*, native of the Mediterranean region, a climbing, herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with whorls of dark green leaves and panicles of small yellowish 4–5-merous flowers, and with long succulent perennial roots. It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic. *R. cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garancin, and is used for the same purposes as European madder; it forms the madder of India, the Bengal madder or munjeet. *R. peregrina* is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe. **2.** A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family. It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds are fixed upon cotton: one is called *madder-red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of luster and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or *Turkey red*, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant; it is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste. In the trade this madder bears the name of *alizari* or *lizari*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and splint-bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken; but the whole root is sometimes pulverized. The coloring principle of madder is termed *alizarin*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubiacin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizarin. Through the peculiar chemical affinity of phosphate of lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed, as well as the claws and beaks of birds.—**Brown madder,** a lake prepared from madder-root, having a rich brown color of great depth.—**Capucine madder.** See *capucine*[2].—**Flowers of madder,** the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again. It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder. Also called *refined madder* and *madder-bloom*.—**Indian madder.** (*a*) *Rubia cordifolia*. (*b*) *Oldenlandia umbellata*. (*c*) Some species of the genus *Hedyotis*.—**Madder-brown.** See *brown*.—**Madder-carmine,** a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root upon a base of alumina.—**Madder color,** a pigment derived from madder or its compounds. Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple, and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts.—**Madder lakes** (*pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, Rubens's madder, madder-yellow, madder-orange*), lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown. These are also known as *rubric lakes*.—**Madder-red.** See def. 2.—**Madder style,** a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and size, and then drawn through a colored solution which becomes fixed where the mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth. Also called *chintz style, garancin style*.—**Petty madder,** a plant of the genus *Crucianella*, of the Mediterranean region. Also called *crosswort*.—**Refined madder.** Same as *flowers of madder*.—**Wild madder.** (*a*) *Rubia peregrina*. (*b*) The white bedstraw, *Galium Mollugo*.

madder[1] (mad'ėr), *v. t.* [< *madder*[1], *n.*] To dye with madder.

I *madder* clothe to be dyed, je garence. Your vyolet hath not his full dye, but he is *maddered*. *Palsgrave.*

madder[2]† (mad'ėr), *n.* [< Ir. *meadar*.] A square wooden drinking-vessel.

Usquebaugh to our feast
In pails was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a *madder* our cup.
Swift, Irish Feast. (*Davies.*)

madder-bloom (mad'ėr-blōm), *n.* Fleurs de garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder*[1].

madder-print (mad'ėr-print), *n.* Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

madderwort (mad'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceæ*.

madding (mad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mad*[1], *v.*] Madness; folly; a vagary; a wild freak or prank.

By my troth, your sorrow,
And the consideration of men's humorous *maddings*,
Have put me into a serious contemplation.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

madding (mad'ing), *p. a.* Becoming mad; acting madly; distracted; raging; furious.

But now from me hys *madding* mynd is starte,
And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife.
Gray, Elegy.

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how
The *madding* factions might be tranquillized.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

maddingly (mad'ing-li), *adv.* In a mad way; distractedly; wildly.

Run *maddingly* affrighted through the villages.
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

maddle (mad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *maddled*, ppr. *maddling*. [Freq. of *mad*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rave; be delirious. *Levins.*—**2.** To be confused. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To confuse; perplex. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

maddling (mad'ling), *p. a.* [Formerly also *madling*; ppr. of *maddle*, *v.*] Raving; mad; crazy.

Som takes a staf for hast, and leaues his launce,
Som *madling* runnes, som trembles in a trance.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 240.

maddock† (mad'ok), *a.* [< ME. *mathek*, < Icel. *maðkr* = Norw. *makk* = Dan. *maddik*, a maggot; dim. of the form which appears in AS. *mathu*, etc., E. *mad*[2], *made*[2]: see *mad*[2]. The same word appears contracted in *mawk*[1], q. v.] A maggot. *Kennett MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

mad-doctor (mad'dok″tor), *n.* A physician who treats insane persons; an alienist. [Colloq.]

made[1] (mād), *p. a.* [Pp. of *make*[1].] **1.** Created; wrought; fabricated; constructed.

O, think on that;
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new *made*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 79.

2. Artificially produced; formed independently of natural development: as, *made* ground (ground made up of earth from another place); a *made* word.

And Arte, with her contending, doth aspire
T' excell the naturall with *made* delights.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 166.

3. Drawn from various sources; formed of several parts or ingredients: as, a *made* dish; composite; built up: as, a *made* mast (a mast composed of several sticks bound together by iron hoops, in contradistinction to a *single-spar* mast).

A *made* dish, . . . garnished with cut carrots by way of adornment. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xli.

4. Placed beyond the reach of want; assured of reward, success, fortune, or promotion; well provided for life.

Syph. Oh, happy I!
Chi. You are a *made* man. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

Help us to break his worship's bones, and carry off the girl, and you are a *made* man.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 1.

5. Well taught or trained, as a hunting-dog.

To make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed (or, as the huntsmen call it, *made*).
Quoted in *The Century*, XXXVIII. 191.

Made block. See *block*[1].—**Made up.** (*a*) Put together; completed; finished.

Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half *made up*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 21.

(*b*) Thorough; consummate; out-and-out. [Rare.]

Yet remain assured
That he's a *made-up* villain.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 101.

(*c*) Artificial; meretricious.

Hast. But you must allow her some beauty?
Tony. Bandbox! She's all a *made-up* thing.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

(*d*) Concocted; invented; fictitious: as, a *made-up* tale or excuse.

made[2], *n.* See *mad*[2].

made[3] (mād), *a.* [A var. of *mad*[1] (perhaps < Icel. *meiddr*, maimed: see *mad*[1]), or of *mate*[2].] Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.]

Madecassee† (mad-e-kas'ē), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Malagasy*.

madefaction† (mad-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [= F. *maféfaction*, < L. as if **madefactiō*(*n-*), < *madefacere*, pp. *madefactus*, make wet, moisten: see *madefy*.] The act of making wet; a soaking; saturation.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 865.

madefication† (mad″ē-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *madefy* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] Same as *madefaction*.

madefy† (mad'ē-fī), *v. t.* [= F. *madéfier*, < L. as if **madeficare*, equiv. to *madefacere*, make wet, < *madere*, be wet, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make wet or moist; moisten; soak.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and *madefied* the earth with their bloods. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 35. (*Davies.*)

Madegassy† (mad-e-gas'i), *a.* and *n.* [See *Malagasy*.] Same as *Malagasy*.

Madeira (ma-dā'rä), *n.* [Short for *Madeira wine*. The island of *Madeira* takes its name from Pg. *madeira*, wood, < L. *materia*, wood, matter: see *matter*.] A fine wine of the sherry class made in the island of Madeira. It acquires by age peculiar excellence of flavor.—**East India Madeira,** Madeira which has been sent in cask to the East Indies and back again, with the view of improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship.

Madeira mahogany. Same as *canary-wood*.

Madeiran (ma-dā'ran), *a.* [< *Madeira* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal.

Madeira-vine (ma-dā'rä-vīn), *n.* An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root. It is a chenopodiaceous plant, *Boussingaultia baselloides*, from the Andes.

Madeira-wood (ma-dā'rä-wůd), *n.* Same as *canary-wood*, *Phœbe Indica*.

madel-paroowa (mad'el-pa-rö'wä), *n.* A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *padji*. *Imp. Dict.*

mademoiselle (ma-de-mwo-zel'), *n.*; pl. *mesdemoiselles* (mā-de-mwo-zel'). [F., < *ma*, my, + *demoiselle*, damsel: see *madam* and *damsel*[1], *demoiselle*.] **1.** Formerly, in France, the title of any woman, married or single, who was not of the nobility, and of noble married women whose husbands had not been knighted; also, when used absolutely, or without a name, the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the next brother of the king (who was in like manner called *Monsieur*), and afterward of the first princess of the blood, whoever was her father. In general, the titles *Madame* and *Mademoiselle* were used to distinguish noble from plebeian women, without regard to conditions of marriage or celibacy; but Littré notes the fact that Racine, in writing to his sister, addressed her as *Madame* before her marriage and as *Mademoiselle* after it.

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, . . . Duchesse de Montpensier, is forgotten, . . . but the great name of *Mademoiselle*, La Grande *Mademoiselle*, gleams through . . . the age of Louis Quatorze.
T. W. Higginson, Atlantic Essays, p. 159.

2. A distinctive title given to girls and unmarried women in France, equivalent to *Miss:* abbreviated in writing to *Mlle.*, pl. *Mlles.*—**3.** A sciænoid fish, the yellowtail or silver perch, *Bairdiella chrysura*. [Local, U. S.]

madge[1] (maj), *n.* [Assibilated form of *mag*[1], like the orig. *Madge*, assibilated form of *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*, a fem. name: see *mag*[1], *margaret*.] **1.** The magpie, *Pica rustica:* same as *mag*[1], 1.—**2**†. A madge-owl.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towrs to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside.
Du Bartas (trans.). (*Nares.*)

madge[2] (maj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leaden hammer. See the quotation.

The tool used for this purpose (hard-solder plating) is called a *madge*, and is a lead hammer about three pounds in weight, with the face covered with six or seven thicknesses of stout woolen. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 103.

madge-howlet† (maj'hou″let), *n.* See *madge-owl*.

I'll sit in a barn with *madge-howlet*, and catch mice first.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

madge-owlt† (maj'oul), *n.* The owlet or barn-owl. Also *madge-owlet*, *madge-howlet*.

Thou shouldst have given her a *madgeowl*, and then
Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl-spiegle!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1

madge-owlet (maj'ou″let), *n.* Same as *madge-owl*.

mad-headed (mad'hed″ed), *a.* Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 80.

madhouse (mad'hous), *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

Madia (mā'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), < *madi*, the Chilean name of the common species.] A genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Helianthea* and the subtribe *Madieæ*, characterized by a deeply furrowed involucre, with bracts closely inclosing the achenia, of which those of the disk are either perfect or sterile, almost always without pappus. They are erect annuals, commonly glandular-viscid and heavy-scented, with entire alternate leaves and small or medium-sized heads of yellow flowers, solitary at the ends of the branches or in loose panicles. About 12 species are known, natives of Chile and the western part of North America, where they are popularly called *tar-weeds*. One species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the oil afforded by its seeds, which serves the same purposes as olive-oil. The refuse is made into an oil-cake for cattle.

madid (mad'id), *a.* [< L. *madidus*, wet, < *madere*, be wet. Cf. Gr. *μαδᾶν*, melt away: see *madarosis*.] Wet; moist; appearing as if soaked or sodden. [Rare.]

His large deep-blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned half to voluptuousness, half to common sense.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 2.

Madieæ (mā-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Madia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Madia*, comprised in the tribe *Heliantheæ*. It is characterized by radiate or subradiate heads, the ray-flowers being fertile, and the disk-flowers perfect (but some or all of them are sometimes sterile). The subtribe embraces 9 genera and about 66 species, the majority growing in the western part of North America. Called *Madinæ* in the system of Engler and Prantl.

madisterium (mad-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *madisteria* (-ä). [< Gr. *μαδιστήριον*, tweezers for pulling out hair, < *μαδίζειν*, pull out the hair. Cf. *μαδᾶν*, fall away, as the hair: see *madarosis*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers.

madling[1] (mad'ling), *n.* [< *mad*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A mad person. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Gooid-for-naught *madling!* . . . flinging t' precious gifts o' God under foot. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

madling[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *maddling*.

madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner. (*a*) Without reason or understanding. (*b*) Frantically; furiously. (*c*) With extreme folly, or infatuated zeal or passion.

madman (mad'man), *n.*; pl. *madmen* (-men). A man who is insane; a distracted man; a lunatic; a crazy person.

madnep (mad'nep), *n.* [Appar. < *mad*[1] + *nep*[1].] A tall umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, of Europe and subarctic regions.

madness (mad'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being mad or distracted; insanity; lunacy.

For as to him who Cotis did upbraid,
And call'd his rigour *madness*, raging fits:
Content thee, thou unskilful man, he said;
My *madness* keeps my subjects in their wits.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

And moody *madness* laughing wild
Amid severest woe.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

2. Headstrong passion or rashness; ungovernable fury or rage; extreme folly.

To lose myself upon no ground were *madness*,
Not loyal duty.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 2.

Party is the *madness* of many for the gain of a few.
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Canine madness. See *canine*.—**Midsummer madness.** See *midsummer*.—**Syn. 1.** *Frenzy*, *Mania*, etc. See *insanity*.

madonna (ma-don'ä), *n.* [It., = F. *madame*, my lady: see *madam*, *madame*.] **1.** My lady; madam: an Italian title of address or of courtesy, equivalent to *madam*.

Clown. Good *madonna*, why mournest thou?
Olivia. Good fool, for my brother's death.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 72.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"); hence, a picture representing the Virgin.—**3.** A kind of luster made in part of alpaca-wool.—**Madonna medal**, a small medal of silver, brass, or other metal, hung by a pilgrim about the neck of a statue of the Virgin and then preserved, serving as a sort of pilgrim's sign.

Madonna-wise (ma-don'ä-wīz), *adv.* In the manner or fashion of the Madonna: applied to the arrangement of a woman's hair, in imitation of accepted representations of the Madonna, by parting it in the middle, and bringing it close and low over the temples.

Locks not wide-dispread,
Madonna-wise on either side her head.
Tennyson, Isabel.

madoqua (mad'ō-kwä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus saltianus* or *N. madoqua*, the smallest of horned animals, about as large as a hare, and with very slender legs. Also called *hegoleh*.

madpash (mad'pash), *n.* and *a.* [< *mad*[1] + *pash*.] **I.** *n.* A mad fellow. *Wright.* [North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Wild; cracked. *Davies.*

Let us leave this *madpash* bedlam, this hair-brained fop, and give him leave to rave and dose his bellyfull, with his private and intimately acquainted devils.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 25.

★**madras** (ma-dras'), *n.* [= F. *madras;* so called from *Madras* in India.] A large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colors, used by the negroes in the West India islands and elsewhere for turbans, etc.—**Madras gingham**, a gingham imitating the colors and design of a madras.—**Madras lace**, a kind of curtain-material, sometimes printed in colors.—**Madras work**, simple embroidery done upon bright-colored madras handkerchiefs, the embroidery emphasizing the pattern of the stuff. These embroideries are used for furniture-coverings, banner-screens, etc.

madrasah (ma-dras'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *madrasah*, < *darasa*, to study.] A Mohammedan school or college for the education of youth. Also spelled *madressah*, *madrissah*, *madrissa*, *medresseh*.

The enlightened mind of Warren Hastings did indeed anticipate his age by founding the Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 774.

Madras hemp, *n.* See *Bengal hemp*, under *hemp*.

madregal (mad'rē-gal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*.

madreperl (mad're-pėrl), *n.* [< It. *madreperla*, < *madre*, mother, + *perla*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. *Longfellow.*

Madrepora (ma-drep'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < *madrepore*.] The typical genus of *Madreporidæ*, containing some of the commonest madrepores, of various branched shapes, among them some of the most extensive reef-building corals. *M. cervicornis* is a species so called from its branching like the antlers of deer.


Madrepora prolifera.

Madreporacea (mad″rē-pō-rā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-acea*.] A group of stone-corals, more or less exactly equivalent to *Madreporaria*.

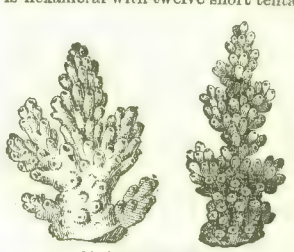
madreporal (mad'rē-pō-ral), *a.* [< *madrepore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

Madreporaria (mad″rē-pō-rā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-aria*.] A general name of the madrepores and related corals which are hexacoralline or hexactinoid and have a continuous hard calcareous skeleton. The term covers not only the *Madreporidæ* proper, but the *Fungiidæ* or mushroom-corals, the *Astræidæ* or star-corals, and related families. In a still wider sense, *Madreporaria* is an order of the class *Actinozoa*, including all the hard actinoid or actiniform corals, or sclerodermatous zoantharians, whether hexameral or tetrameral, and whether tabulate, tubulose, perforate, aporose, or rugose. It is then equivalent to *Lithocorallia* and *Sclerodermata*, or to the old *Lithophyta* minus the *Alcyonaria* and other sclerobasic zoantharians.

madreporarian (mad″rē-pō-rā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Madreporaria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A coral of the group *Madreporaria*.

madrepore (mad'rē-pōr), *n.* [< F. *madrépore* = Sp. *madrépora* = Pg. *madrepora*, < It. *madrepora*, coral, appar. lit. 'mother-stone' (cf. *madreperla*, 'mother-pearl,' mother-of-pearl: see *madreperl*), < *madre*, < L. *mater*, = E. *mother*, + (appar.) Gr. *πῶρος*, a light friable stone, a stalactite, or, as now understood, *πόρος* (> It. *poro*), pore: see *pore*[2].] An animal, or a coral, of the genus *Madrepora* or family *Madreporidæ;* the polypite or the polypidom of a perforate madreporarian: a name loosely extended to any stone-coral with madreporiform cavities or openings. In true madrepore the animal or polypite is hexameral with twelve short tentacles, and the polypidom is of branching form and stony hardness. Madrepore coral consists of carbonate of lime, with traces of animal matter, and is formed by gradual deposition in the tissues of the compound polyp, so that in course of time the whole presents the appearance of a number of polyps supported on an extraneous body. When the animal matter has been removed madrepore is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polyp was lodged, the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with considerable rapidity in tropical climates.—**Madrepore glass.** See *glass*.—**Madrepore marble**, madreporitic marble.


Madrepore Corals.

★**madreporic** (mad-rē-por'ik), *a.* [< *madrepore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to madrepore; of the character of the madrepore; pierced with minute holes like a madrepore. Also *madreporite*.—**Madreporic canals**, in echinoderms, tubular prolongations of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system, having perforated ends and terminating in a calcareous network, or other hard formation, known as the *madreporic body*, *madreporic tubercle*, or *madreporite*.—**Madreporic plate**, in echinoderms, a madreporite.—**Madreporic tubercle**, a tubercular madreporic body, or madreporite.

Madreporidæ (mad-rē-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-idæ*.] The madrepore family, typified by the genus *Madrepora*. Its limits vary with different authors, but in the strictest use it consists of several different genera, agreeing in that the polypites and polyp-stocks have porous cœnenchyma, perforated thecæ, little-developed septa, and an open gastric cavity communicating with the canal in the axis of the branched polypidom.

madreporiform (mad'rē-pō-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Madrepora*, a madrepore, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a madrepore; characteristic of a madrepore; madreporic.

Madreporinæ (mad″rē-pō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Madreporidæ*.

madreporite (mad'rē-pō-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [< *madrepore* + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Fossil madrepore.—**2.** In echinoderms, the madreporic body or tubercle; the interradial aboral porous plate at the termination of the madreporic canals. *Huxley.*

II. *a.* Same as *madreporic*.

madreporitic (mad″rē-pō-rit'ik), *a.* [< *madreporite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of madreporite, or made up of various corals more or less mixed with fragments of the shells of mollusks, all loosely classed together as madrepores: as, *madreporitic* rocks.

madrier (mad'ri-ėr), *n.* [F., earlier *madier*, a beam or stout plank, < Sp. *madero*, a beam, < *madera*, wood: see *matter*.] In *milit. engin.*: (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a heavy timber forming the chief or central part of the carriage of a cannon or mortar; hence, the whole carriage or mounting of a piece of artillery. *Grose.* (*b*) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth for roofing over certain parts of military works, in order to afford protection in lodgments, etc. (*c*) A plank used to support the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

madrigal (mad'ri-gal), *n.* [< F. *madrigal* = Sp. *madrigal*, OSp. *mandrial*, *mandrigal* = Pg. *madrigal* = G. *madrigal*, < It. *madrigale*, OIt. *madriale*, *mandriale*, also *mandriano*, a short poem, a pastoral ditty (> ML. *matriale*), < *mandra*, a herd, flock, < L. *mandra*, a stall, a herd, < Gr. *μάνδρα*, a fold, an inclosed space, the bed on which the stone of a ring is set, a monastery. Cf. *archimandrite*, *mandrel*, from the same Gr. source.] **1.** A medieval poem or song, amorcus, pastoral, or descriptive. The distinguishing characteristics of the madrigal are now hard to determine.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing *madrigals*.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A musical setting of such a poem. Strict madrigal-writing involves the use of a *canto fermo*, adherence to one of the ecclesiastical modes throughout, the abundant use of contrapuntal imitation in all its varieties, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment. This form of composition appeared in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century, and soon spread to Italy, Germany, France, and England. In Italy and England it attained a notable perfection and beauty, passing over in the latter country into the modern glee. Madrigals were written for from three to eight or more voices. The sentiments embodied varied from grave to gay, with a constant tendency to the latter. The choruses in the earlier operas and oratorios were madrigals. (*b*) A glee or part-song in general, irrespective of contrapuntal qualities.

madrigaler† (mad'ri-gal-ėr), *n.* A writer or composer of madrigals.

Satyrists, panegyrists, *madrigallers*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 155. (*Davies.*)

madrigaletto (mad″ri-ga-let'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *madrigale*, a madrigal: see *madrigal*.] A little madrigal.

madrigalian (mad-ri-gā'li-an), *a.* [< *madrigal* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

The English *madrigalian* writers being represented solely by Morley's "My Bonny Lass." *Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

madrigalist (mad'ri-gal-ist), *n.* [< *madrigal* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of madrigals. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 46.

Madrilenian (mad-ri-lē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Madrileño* (for **Madridaño*, the second *d* being changed by dissimilation to *l*), an inhabitant of Madrid, < *Madrid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madrid, the capital of Spain.

★**madroño** (ma-drō'nyō), *n.* [Sp.] A tree, *Arbutus Menziesii*, of western North America, toward the south becoming a shrub. It bears a

yellow berry, scarcely edible. Its wood is very hard, and is much used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Its bark is valuable for tanning. Also *madroña*.

Even the *madroña*, upon these spurs of Mount Saint Helena, comes to a fine bulk, and ranks with forest trees.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 86.

madstone (mad′stōn), *n.* A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened. It is applied to the wound, from which it is supposed to draw the poison. The belief in its value has no scientific sanction. [U. S.]

Among the various individuals in Pennsylvania who profess ability in exorcism and charms, we occasionally find one who is reputed to possess a *mad-stone*. These pebbles are of various sizes, and appear to have been selected on account of some peculiarity of color or form. A specimen which had a high reputation in the State from which it had been brought was described by the present writer as consisting of a worn piece of white feldspar, and possessing none of the properties of absorption attributed to it.
Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XXVI. (1889), 336.

madu-nut (mad′ṏ-nut), *n.* The seed of *Cycas circinalis*.

Madura foot. A diseased condition of the feet and hands, occurring in India, characterized by enlargement and distortion of the affected part, ensuing suppuration, softening and fracture of the bones of the part, and the formation of sinuses discharging through frequent openings small yellow bodies like fish-roe or dark grains like coarse gunpowder, and often larger masses. The fungus *Chionyphe Carteri* is found in the diseased parts, and is thought to be the cause of the disease. Also called *fungus-foot*, *fungus disease of India*, and *mycetoma*.

madweed (mad′wēd), *n.* A species of *Scutellaria*, or skullcap, of the family *Menthaceæ*, *S. lateriflora:* so named because it was thought to be efficacious in hydrophobia. Also called *mad-dog skullcap*.

madwort (mad′wėrt), *n.* [< *mad*[1] + *wort*[1]. Cf. *Alyssum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Alyssum*.—2. [As if a contraction of *madderwort*, having been used as a substitute for madder.] A plant of the borage family, *Asperugo procumbens*, whose root was used like madder: commonly called *German madwort*.

mae (mā), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *mo*.

mæander†, *n.* See *meander*.

Mæandrina (mē-an-drī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mæander*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of *Mæandrinidæ*, established by Lamarck in 1801. *M. cerebriformis* is an example. Also spelled *Meandrina*.

mæandrine, *a.* See *meandrine*.

Mæandrinidæ (mē-an-drin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mæandrina* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals of the suborder *Astreacea*, typified by the genus *Mæandrina;* the brain-corals or brainstones. These corals are of massive form, caused by the union of many individual corallites in rows which meander or wind about over the surface of the corallum in a manner suggesting the convolutions of the brain. Also spelled *Meandrinidæ*.

mæandriniform (mē-an-drin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Mæandrina* + L. *forma*.] Resembling a brain-coral; of or pertaining to the *Mæandriniformes*.

Mæandriniformes (mē-an-drin-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mæandriniform*.] The brain-corals. See *Mæandrinidæ*.

Mæandripora (mē-an-drip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαίανδρος*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *πόρος*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] Same as *Fascicularia*.

Mæandrospongidæ (mē-an-drō-spon′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαίανδρος*, a meander, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-idæ*.] A large family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, both fossil and recent, in which the body consists of winding tubes of uniform caliber with interstitial vestibular spaces and no uncinate or scopuliform spicules. Also spelled *Meandrospongidæ*.

maelstrom (māl′strom), *n.* [Also *malestrom*, *maelström* (erroneously *malestrand* (see quot.), simulating *strand*[1]); < early mod. D. *maelstrom*, now *maalstroom*, a whirlpool (whence also Norw. *malstraum* and Dan. *malström*), < *malen*, grind (see *meal*[1]), + *stroom*, stream: see *stream*. "Its use as a proper name seems to come from Dutch maps." *N. E. D.*] 1. A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenäsö and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions.

He [Osep Napea] reports of a Whirlpool between the Rost Islands and Lofoot call'd *Malestrand*, which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make such a terrible noise as shakes the Door-rings of Houses in those Islands ten mile off.
Milton, Hist. Muscovia.

Hence—2. Any resistless movement; any influence or passion which makes victims of all who come within its power: as, the *maelstrom* of fashion or of speculation; the *maelstrom* of dissipation or of crime.

Mæna (mē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < L. *mæna*, < Gr. *μαίνη*, a small sea-fish, eaten salted.] The typical genus of *Mænidæ*, chiefly represented in the Mediterranean. *M. vulgaris* is an example. Formerly also *Mænas*.

mænad, menad (mē′nad), *n.* [< L. *mænas* (*mænad-*), < Gr. *μαινάς* (*μαιναδ-*), raving, frantic; as a noun, a mad woman, mænad; < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be furious: see *mania*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a female member of the attendant train of Bacchus; hence, a priestess of Bacchus; one of the women who celebrated the festivals of Bacchus with mad songs and dancing and boisterous courses in gay companies amid the crags of Parnassus and Cithæron, particularly on the occasion of the great triennial Bacchic festival. The mænads supplied a favorite subject to classic art, and are characterized by wearing the nebris, and by the thyrsus and other Dionysiac attributes. Compare *Bacchante*.



Mænad.—From a Greek polychrome cup preserved at Munich.

Such illusion as of old
Through Athens glided *menad*-like.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

Hence—2. Any woman under the influence of unnatural excitement or frenzy.

mænadic, menadic (mē-nad′ik), *a.* [< *mænad, menad*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or like the mænads; furious; raving; bacchantic.

The rites, by some supposed to be of the *menadic* sort, . . . are held strictly secret.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 191.

mænianum (mē-ni-ā′num), *n.*; pl. *mæniana* (-nä). [L., a projecting balcony, orig. one in the Forum at Rome, erected under the censor C. Mænius, for the convenience of spectators of the gladiatorial combats; neut. of *Mænianus*, of Mænius, < *Mænius*, the name of a Roman gens.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show. The name, originally applied to a balcony in the Forum, was extended to balconies in general, as to the galleries at the circular end of a circus, and to the ranges of seats above the podium in an amphitheater.

Mænidæ (mē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mæna*. They are subfusiform percoids with very protractile upper jaw, chiefly inhabiting warm seas. Several are found in the Mediterranean. Also *Mænini*, *Mænoideæ*.

mænoid (mē′noid), *n.* A fish of the family *Mænidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Mænoideæ (mē-noi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mæna* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Mænidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Mænura, *n.* An erroneous form of *Menura*.

Mæsa (mē′sä), *n.* [NL. (P. Forskal, 1775), < *maas*, given as the Ar. name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Myrsinaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mæseæ*, characterized by the two-bracted calyx, the imbricate corolla, and flowers growing in racemes. They are shrubs, with entire dentate or serrate leaves, often pellucid-dotted, small white five-parted flowers, and a small dry or fleshy fruit with many seeds and a persistent style. About 100 species are known, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. The genus furnishes some ornamental hothouse-plants.

Mæseæ (mē′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1837), < *Mæsa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Myrsinaceæ*, characterized by a superior or half-superior calyx, a gamopetalous corolla, no staminodia, and a many-seeded fruit. The tribe includes but one genus, *Mæsa*, with about 100 species, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

maestoso (mä-es-tō′sō), *adv.* [It., majestic, < *maestà*, majesty: see *majesty*.] In *music*, with dignity or majesty; majestically.

maestral, *n.* A variant of *mistral*.

Maestricht beds. See *bed*[1].

maestro (mä-es′trō), *n.* [It., = E. *master*[1], q. v.] A master; specifically, an eminent musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

mafflc† (maf′l), *v. i.* [< ME. *mafflen*, < MD. *maffelen*, *moffelen*, D. *moffelen*, move the jaws, stammer, = LG. *maffeln*, prattle, = G. dial. *maffeln*, *muffeln*, chew with the mouth full; prob. imitative; cf. E. *faffle*, stammer.] To stammer.

And some *maffid* with the mouth and nyst what they meute. *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 63.

maffled (maf′ld), *p. a.* See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

She was what they call in the country *maffled*—that is, confused in her intellect.
Southey, Letters, III. 186. (*Davies.*)

mafflert (maf′lėr), *n.* A stammerer. *Holland*, Plutarch, p. 535.

maffling (maf′ling), *n.* [Cf. *maffle*.] A simpleton. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

maforst, *n.* [ML., < MGr. *μαφόριον*: see def.] Originally, a woman's mantle or cloak, covering the head, neck, and shoulders; later, the maphorion or scapular worn by monks in the Eastern Church.

mafurra-tree (ma-fur′ä-trē), *n.* [< *mafurra*, *mafura*, a native name, + E. *tree*.] A tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of the *Meliaceæ*, found in Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Isle of Réunion. Its fruit is a capsule of two or three cells, containing seeds of the size of a cacao-bean, which yield when boiled the mafurra-tallow.

mag[1] (mag), *n.* [Also *magg;* ult. abbr. of *margaret*, like the fem. name *Mag*, dim. *Maggie*, abbr. of *Margaret:* see *magpie*, *margaret*. Hence also *madge*[1].] 1. The madge or magpie.—2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*, more fully called *long-tailed mag*. [Local, Eng.]

mag[2] (mag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magged*, ppr. *magging*. [In allusion to the chatter of the magpie; < *mag*[1], the magpie: see *mag*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To chatter; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To tease or vex. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mag[2] (mag), *n.* [< *mag*[2], *v.*] Talk; chatter.

If you have any *mag* in you, we'll draw it out.
Mrs. Thrale, quoted in Mme. D'Arblay's Diary (ed. 1876), [I. 68.

mag[3] (mag), *n.* [Also *make*, *maik;* origin obscure.] A halfpenny; in Scotland (with plural), a gratuity expected by servants. [Eng. and Scotch.]

It can't be worth a *mag* to him.
Dickens, Bleak House, liv.

mag[4] (mag), *n.* An abbreviated form of *magazine*, 2. [Colloq.]

He . . . is on the staff of I don't know how many papers and *mags*. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Frères, p. 45.

mag[5] (mag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magged*, ppr. *magging*. [Also *magg;* conjectured to be of Gipsy origin; cf. Hind. *makr*, fraud, *makkar*, a cheat, knave (?).] To steal; carry off clandestinely. [Low slang.]

magadis (mag′a-dis), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγαδις* (ML. *magade*), a musical instrument, a kind of cithara, also a Lydian flute (see defs.), prob. of Egypt. origin. Cf. *magas*.] 1. A Greek musical instrument resembling the cithara, having about twenty strings tuned in octaves two by two.—2. A Lydian flute or flageolet.—3. A monochord.

magadize (mag′a-diz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *magadized*, ppr. *magadizing*. [< Gr. *μαγαδίζειν*, to play on the magadis, play in the octave, < *μάγαδις*, magadis: see *magadis*.] In *anc. Gr. music:* (*a*) To play upon the magadis. (*b*) To sing in octaves, as when men and women sing the same melody.

magart, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large ship. *Davies*.

Filling our seas with stately argosies,
Calvars and *magars*, hulks of burden great.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, i. 1.

magarita, magarites (mag-a-rī′tä, -tēz), *n.* [ML., < MGr. *μαγαρίτης*, renegade, < *μαγαρίζειν*, befoul, pollute, defile, contaminate.] In the middle ages, an apostate from Christianity, especially to Mohammedanism.

magas (mā'gas), *n.* [< Gr. *μαγάς*, the bridge of a cithara or lyre: see def. 1.] **1.** The bridge of a cithara or lyre; also, a fret, as of a lute.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ*, and typical of a subfamily *Magasinæ*. *Sowerby*, 1816.

magastromancer† (mā-gas'trō-man-sėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγος*, magician, + *ἄστρον*, a star, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *astromancy*.] An astrologist.

★ The *Mag-astro-mancer*, or the magical astrological Diviner. *Rev. J. Gaule* (1652).

magazine (mag-ạ-zēn'), *n.* [= D. *magazijn* = G. *magazin* = Dan. Sw. *magasin*, < OF. F. *magazin*, now *magasin*, < It. *magazzino*, < Sp. *magacén*, *almagacén*, *almacén* = Pg. *almazem*, *armazem*, a storehouse, < Ar. *al*, the, + *makhāzin* (> Turk. *makhazin*), pl. of *makhzan*, *makhzen* (> Turk. *makhzen*), a storehouse, warehouse, cf. *khizāna*, a storehouse, *khazna*, *khazīna*, treasury, *khazana*, lay up in store; cf. Heb. *khāsan*, lay up in store, *mishenot*, storehouses.] **1.** A receptacle in which anything is stored; a storehouse; a warehouse.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions. *Raleigh*, Essays.

The mind of man in a long life will become a *magazine* of wisdom or folly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

Specifically—(*a*) A strong building, constructed usually of brick or stone, for storing securely quantities of gunpowder or other explosive material, and warlike stores, for either industrial or military purposes. (*b*) The close room in the hold of a man-of-war where the ammunition is kept. (*c*) The cartridge-chamber of a magazine-rifle. (*d*) The fuel-chamber of a magazine-stove. See below.

2. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was first issued in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the pseudonym of "Sylvanus Urban," and is still continued, though now entirely changed in character.—**Magazine-battery**, in *elect.*, a battery in which the strength of the liquid solution is maintained by a supply of the required substance in the form of crystals kept in a suitable receptacle. Compare *Daniell cell*, under *cell*.—**Magazine-stove**, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal.—**Magnetic magazine**. See *magnetic*.

magazine (mag-ạ-zēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magazined*, ppr. *magazining*. [< *magazine*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To store up or accumulate for future use. [Rare.]

He entered among the Papists only to get information of persons and particulars, with such secrets as he could spy out, that being *magazined* up in a diary might serve for materials. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To conduct or edit a magazine.

Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page
With monthly medley courts the curious age.
Byrom, The Passive Participle's Petition.

magazine-gun (mag-ạ-zēn'gun), *n.* A cannon or gun having the capacity of firing a number of shots consecutively without pause for reloading; a battery-gun; a machine-gun; a repeating gun. See *machine-gun*.

magaziner (mag-ạ-zē'nėr), *n.* [< *magazine* + *-er*[1].] One who writes in a magazine.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock-lane. *Goldsmith*, Essays, ix.

magazine-rifle (mag-ạ-zēn'rī″fl), *n.* A repeating rifle; a rifle from which several shots may be fired in quick succession without reloading. It has a magazine or chamber which contains a variable number of metallic-case cartridges, which are fed by the bolt into the chamber of the bore, or held in reserve, the latter being the case in arms furnished with a cut-off, to enable them to be used as single-loaders. The magazine may be placed in the butt, underneath the barrel, or above or on one side of the receiver, or it may be detachable, as in the Lee gun. The special forms of magazine-rifles are very numerous.

magazinist (mag-ạ-zē'nist), *n.* [< *magazine* + *-ist*.] Same as *magaziner*.

magdala (mag'dä-lä), *n.* [So called from *Magdala* in Abyssinia, captured by Gen. Napier (subsequently Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1868. Cf. *magenta*, *solferino*, named from battle-fields.] Naphthalene red. See *red*.

magdalen, magdalene (mag'dạ-len, -lēn), *n.* [So called from *Magdalen*, Mary *Magdalene*, < LL. *Magdalene*, < Gr. (*Μαρία ἡ*) *Μαγδαληνή*, (Mary) of Magdala, fem. of *Μαγδαληνός*, of Magdala, < *Μαγδαλά*, a town on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, < Heb. *migdāl*, a tower, < *gādal*, be great or high. The allusion in the def. is to the "woman in the city, which was a sinner," mentioned in Luke vii. 37–50, and, as in the heading of that chapter, traditionally identified (esp. since the 5th century, and in the Western Church, contrary to the tradition of the Eastern Church) with Mary Magdalene as mentioned (in another connection) in the next chapter, "Mary called Magdalene, out of whom went seven devils" (Luke viii. 2). This identification was doubtless assisted by a confusion of the three anointings, one by "a woman in the city" (Luke vii. 37, as above), one by "a woman," also unnamed, in Bethany (Mat. xxvi. 7 and Mark xiv. 3), and the third by "Mary," the sister of Martha and Lazarus, also in Bethany (John xi. 2 and xii. 3). The same name, in the old form *Maudlin*, is the source of the adj. *maudlin*, in allusion to the tears of the repentant woman supposed to be Mary Magdalene: see *maudlin*. Another form of the name is *Madeline*.] **1.** A reformed prostitute.

Very little of the *Magdalene* about her, . . . because, though there may be *Magdalenes*, they are not often found. *Trollope*, Autobiog., p. 239.

2. Some plant, probably a radiate composite like *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

These camels will live very well two or three dayes without water: their feeding is on thistles, wormewood, *magdalene*, and other strong weeds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

Magdalen hospital, or Magdalen asylum. See *hospital*.

magdaleneum (mag″dạ-lē-nē'um), *n.* [< *magdalen*, q. v.] A magdalen asylum or hospital.

It [Fontevrault] consisted of a nunnery for virgins and widows, a *magdaleneum*, a hospital for lepers and other diseased folk, a convent, and a church. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 366.

magdaleon (mag-dā'lē-on), *n.* [< OF. *magdaleon*, F. *magdaléon*, magdaleon, < Gr. *μαγδαλιά*, later form of *ἀπομαγδαλιά*, the crumb or inside of the loaf on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, < *ἀπομάσσειν*, wipe off, take an impression, model, < *ἀπό*, off, + *μάσσειν*, knead: see *mass*[2], *magma*.] **1.** A medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread-crumb.—**2.** A roll of plaster. *Dunglison*.

Brimstone . . . used crude . . . is of a sadder colour; or, after depuration, such as we have in *magdaleons* or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Magdeburg hemispheres. See *hemisphere*.

mage (māj), *n.* [< F. *mage* = Sp. Pg. It. *mago* (fem. *maga*), a magician, < L. *magus* (fem. *maga*), a magician (as adj. magical), < Gr. *μάγος*, a magician, enchanter, juggler, wizard (as adj. magical); prop. a Magus, F. *Mage* = Sp. Pg. It. *Mago*, < L. *Magus*, pl. *Magi*, < Gr. Μάγος, pl. Μάγοι, one of the Magi or Magians, a Median tribe or caste, the priests or "wise men" of the ancient Medes and Persians, prob. < Zend *maz*, great, akin to Gr. *μέγας*, L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2]. Hence *magic*, etc.] A magician; an enchanter; a person expert in the black art.

First entering, the dreadfull *Mage* there fownd,
Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 14.

And there I saw *mage* Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

★ **Magellanic** (maj- or mag-e-lan'ik), *a.* [< *Magellan* (Pg. Fernão de *Magalhães*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan (Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães), died 1521.—**Magellanic clouds**, a name given to two cloud-like tracts or patches of nebulous stars in the southern heavens, nearly in the pole of the Milky Way. They are visible as far north as 18° north latitude. According



The Greater Magellanic Cloud. (From Gould.)

to Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "They are, generally speaking, round, and somewhat oval, and the larger, which deviates most from the circular form, exhibits the appearance of an axis of light, very ill-defined, and by no means strongly distinguished from the general mass. . . . The greater nebula occupies an area of about 42 square degrees. The lesser covers about 10 square degrees. Their degree of brightness may be judged of by the effect of strong moonlight, which totally obliterates the lesser, but not quite the greater." Though they resemble parts of the Galaxy to the naked eye, their telescopic appearance is in marked contrast, owing to the great numbers of clusters and nebulæ which they contain.

magenta (mā-jen'tä), *n.* [< F. *magenta*, so called from *Magenta* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta.] **1.** A rich and somewhat glaring red pigment. Also called *aniline red* and *fuchsin*.—**2.** The color given by the pigment.—**Magenta S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

magg[1]†, *n.* See *mag*[1].

magg[2], *v. t.* See *mag*[5].

magged (magd), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Worn and stretched: said of a rope.

maggett†, *n.* An obsolete form of *maggot*.

maggie (mag'i), *n.* [< *Maggie*, a fem. name, dim. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag*[1], *madge*[1].] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Scotch.]

maggimonifeet (mag-i-mon'i-fēt), *n.* [= *Maggie many-feet*.] A centiped. [Scotch.]

maggle† (mag'l), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *maggil*, *magle*; perhaps a var. of *mangle*[1].] To mangle; maul.

There he beheld ane cruell *maglit* face.
★ *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 181. (*Jamieson.*)

maggot (mag'ọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *magget*, *maggette*; < ME. *magot*, *magat*, *magotte*; its precise origin is undetermined. The similar W. and Gaelic words are from Eng.] **1.** Properly, the larva of a fly or other insect; hence, in general, a grub; a worm: applied to footless larvæ, and especially to the larvæ of flies.

Those flesh-flies of the land,
Who fasten without mercy on the fair,
And suck, and leave a craving *maggot* there.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 324.

2. A whim; a crotchet; an odd fancy: mostly in such expressions as *a maggot in one's head*.

To tickle the *maggot* born in an empty head,
And wheedle a world that loves him not.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 3.

3†. A frisky fellow; one given to pranks.

Po. I admire you had so much prudence, when you were as great a *maggot* as any in the world when you were at Paris.
Gl. Then my age did permit a little wildness.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 177. (*Davies.*)

4. A whimsical impromptu melody or song.—**Rat-tail maggot.** See *Eristalis*.—**Seed-corn maggot**, the larva of *Anthomyia zeæ* (Riley). *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 411. (See also *cheese-maggot*, *meat-maggot*.)

maggot-eater (mag'ọt-ē″tėr), *n.* A book-name of birds of the genus *Scolecophagus*.

maggotiness (mag'ọt-i-nes), *n.* The state of being maggoty, or of abounding with maggots.

maggotish (mag'ọt-ish), *a.* [< *maggot* + *-ish*[1].] Maggoty; whimsical.

maggot-pated† (mag'ọt-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *maggoty-headed*.

maggot-pie†, **maggoty-pie**†, *n.* See *magot-pie*.

maggot-snipe (mag'ọt-snīp), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Long Island.]

maggoty (mag'ọt-i), *a.* [< *maggot* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of or infested with maggots.—**2.** Frisky; capricious; whimsical. [Rare.]

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty*, unsettled head is as ridiculous as to think to write straight in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

maggoty-headed† (mag'ọt-i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a mind full of whims or crotchets; maggoty. Also *maggot-pated*.

maggoty-pie†, *n.* See *magpie*.

Maghrabin, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mograbin*.

Magi, *n.* Plural of *Magus*.

Magian (mā'ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Magus*, pl. ★*Magi*: see *Magus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, the priestly caste of ancient Persia.

II. *n.* A member of the priestly caste of ancient Persia. See *Magus*, 1.

One of the *Magians*, who, it is to be remembered, are a tribe of the Medes, gave himself out for a brother of Cambyses, expecting thus to be able to count upon the obedience of the Persians as well. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 100.

Magianism (mā'ji-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Magian* + *-ism*.] The philosophy, doctrines, traditions, and religious practices of the Magi. Magianism was characterized by a religious dualism, supposing an original principle of evil, opposed to the original principle of good. Also *Magism*.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Formerly also *magick*, *magique*; < ME. *magik*, *magike*, < OF. *magique* = Sp. *mágica* = Pg. It. *magica*, < L. *magice*, ML. also *magica* (sc. *ars*, art), < Gr. *μαγική*, magic, prop. adj. 'magical' (sc. *τέχνη*, art), but orig. 'of the Magi,' < Μάγος, pl. Μάγοι, the Magi or priests or "wise men" of the Medes and Persians, reputed to be skilled in enchantment:

see *mage*, *Magus*. II. *a.* = F. *magique* = Sp. *mágico* = Pg. It. *magico*, < L. *magicus*, < Gr. μαγικός, of magic, orig. and prop. 'of the Magi,' < Μάγος, pl. Μάγοι, Magi: see above. Thus, the noun is orig. from the adj.; but in Eng. it precedes it.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Any supposed supernatural art; especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings. Belief in such an art exists among all primitive races, and was prevalent in medieval Europe. The practice of magic has embraced, in a great variety of ways, the cure of disease, the forecasting of events, and the gratification of desires otherwise unattainable. It has been everywhere, with the rise and earlier progress of literature, formulated into more or less elaborate systems. All kinds of divination, judicial astrology, and to a large extent alchemy were outgrowths of it.

> But thurgh his *magik* for a wyke or tweye,
> It semed that alle the rokkes were aweye.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 567.
>
> If she in chains of *magic* were not bound.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 65.

The word *magic* is still used, as in the ancient world, to include a confused mass of beliefs and practices, hardly agreeing except in being beyond those ordinary actions of cause and effect which men accustomed to their regularity have come to regard as merely natural.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 199.

2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment: as, the *magic* of love.

> He [Arnold] has a power of vision as great as Tennyson's, though its *magic* depends less on the rich tints of association, and more on the liquid colours of pure natural beauty. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 528.

3. Conjuring; tricks of legerdemain. [Colloq.] —**Black magic**, magic involving a criminal league with evil spirits; the black art.—**Natural magic.** (*a*) Occult science; the art of working wonders by means of a superior knowledge of the powers of nature.

> Much more is professed, but much lesse perfourmed, then in former ages, especially in the mathematikes and in *naturall magic*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

(*b*) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

> Was not Persian Magic a reduction or correspondence of the principles and architectures of nature to the rules and policy of governments? . . . And here I will make a request that I may revise and reintegrate the misapplied and abused name of *Natural Magic;* which in the true sense is but Natural Wisdom or Natural Prudence; taken according to the ancient acception, purged from vanity and superstition. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

Superstitious or **goetic magic** consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement with them.—**White magic**, practice of magic either quite innocent or at least not involving a compact with the devil.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic; having supposed supernatural qualities or powers; enchanting; bewitching: as, *magic* arts or spells; a *magic* wand or circle; a *magic* touch; *magic* squares.

> Shall we think the subtle-witted French
> Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
> By *magic* verses have contrived his end?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 27.
>
> As in Agrippa's *magic* glass,
> The loved and lost arose to view.
> *Whittier*, The Merrimack.

2. Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic; exhibiting the effects of enchantment: as, *magic* music; *magic* transformations. [In this sense *magical* is more commonly used.]

> Till all thy *magick* structures, rear'd so high,
> Were shatter'd into heaps o'er thy false head.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 798.

3. Operating as if by magic; causing illusion; producing wonderful results.

> For three or four days, under the *magic* influence of his wit and imagination, these gloomy old pictures were a perpetual source of amusement and fun.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, iv.

Magic circle, a modification of the magic square as devised by Franklin, consisting of eight concentric circles equally divided by eight radii, in the sections of which all the numbers from 13 to 75 are so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each circle, together with 12 entered at the center, is equal to 360, and that the sum of the numbers in each radial column, together with the central 12, is also equal to 360. As reconstructed by Dr. Barnard, the numbers from 1 to 64 are taken, and are so arranged that the constant sum of both concentric and radial ranks, added to 100 entered at the center, is 360.—**Magic cube**, an extension of the arrangement of an arithmetical series in a magic square, so that the sum of the numbers in each lineal rank of numbers, parallel to either of the three sets of four parallel edges of the cube, also in each of the diagonals upon all faces, also in each of the four diagonals through the center of the cube, is constant.—**Magic cylinder**, a modification of a perfect magic cube when one of its surfaces is transferred to a cylinder having a circumference equal to the edge of the cube, and the vertical squares are arranged in equidistant radii: such a magic cylinder will have either no number at the axis, or the same number in the center of every one of the five parallel planes.—**Magic lantern.** See *lantern*, and cut under *stereopticon*.—**Magic music.** See *music*.—**Magic sphere**, a modification of a magic cube or parallelepipedon when its surface is transferred to a sphere, and the several vertical columns are arranged in equidistant radii.—**Magic square**, a square figure formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row, column, or diagonal is constant. Magic squares are also formed with the letters of a word, name, phrase, or sentence, so arranged as to read the same in all directions from the initial letter, wherever it appears. The earliest known writers on the subject were Arabians, among whom these squares were used as amulets.

3	24	36	35
44	27	11	16
13	14	46	25
38	33	5	22

An even-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 98.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

An odd-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 15.

magical (maj'i-kal), *a.* [< *magic* + *-al.*] Same as *magic*. [The difference between *magic* and *magical*, as in most other cases of adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical*, is largely rhythmical.]

> They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto. *Dryden.*
>
> I'll humbly signify what in his name,
> That *magical* word of war, we have effected.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 31.

Laws have no *magical*, no supernatural virtue; . . . laws do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Ahmed's apple.

Macaulay, Essays, II. 97.

Egypt and Babylon . . . were the chief sources whence the world learnt what may be called the higher branches of occult science, and from the historical point of view the *magical* rites and beliefs of other ancient Eastern nations, such as Asia Minor and India, are of little importance.

E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 201.

magically (maj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

magician (mā-jish'an), *n.* [< ME. *magicien*, < OF. and F. *magicien*, < ML. as if **magicianus*, < *magica*, magic: see *magic*.] **1†.** One of the Magi or priestly caste of ancient Persia.

> It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is no other than Divinorum cultor et interpres, a studious observer and expounder of divine things. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. xi. 3.
>
> Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me. . . . Then came in the *magicians*, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers.
> Dan. iv. 7.

2. One skilled in magic; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

> I have, since I was three year old, conversed with a *magician*, most profound in his art and yet not damnable.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 68.

magic-tree (maj'ik-trē), *n.* A beautiful shrub, *Cantua buxifolia* (family *Polemoniaceæ*), of Peru, formerly used by the native Indians for the decoration of their houses on feast-days.

magilp (mā-gilp'), *n.* [Also *macgilp*, *magilph*, *magelp*, *maguilp*, *meggelup*, *megilph*, *megylph*, *miguilph;* said to be from a proper name.] In *painting*, a vehicle made of oil of turpentine and pale drying-oil in equal proportions. These ingredients gelatinize, and when mixed with oil colors give them a certain body and a pulpy transparency. Magilp may be made also of linseed drying-oil and mastic varnish, or of simple linseed-oil and sugar of lead, or of boiled oil, mastic varnish, and a little sugar of lead. Also spelled *megilp*.

magilp (mā-gilp'), *v. t.* To reduce to the consistency of magilp.

> If it [pure water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it *megilps* it sufficiently to hold the combing until it sets.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p 421.

Magilus (maj'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A remarkable genus of gastropods of the family *Coralliophilidæ*, inquiline upon coral. The shells when young are regularly spired, but grow with the coral into irregular tubes, the older parts of which are left by the mollusk to become filled in with solid deposits of calcareous matter. The species is named *M. antiquus*, and may attain a length of 2 or 3 feet.



Magilus antiquus, natural size.

Magism (mā'jizm), *n.* [=F. *magisme;* as *Mage*, *Magi*, + *-ism.*] The body of philosophy or doctrines of the Persian Magi: same as *Magianism*.

> Chaldæism and *Magism* appear . . . mixed up together.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of [Archæol. (trans.), § 248.

magister (mā-jis'tėr), *n.* [< L. *magister*, a master, chief, head, superior, director, teacher, etc.: hence ult. E. *master*[1] and *mister*[1], q. v.] Master; sir: an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*. It is still used in Latin forms of various degrees. (See below.) In the early church it was given as a title to bishops and presbyters, in distinction from *ministers* or members of the lower orders.

> I'm *Magister*—yea, Doctor—hight. . . .
> I'm cleverer, true, than those fops of teachers,
> Doctors and *Magisters*, Scribes and Preachers.
> *Goethe*, Faust, i. 1 (tr. by B. Taylor).

Artium Magister, Master of Arts: a degree bestowed by universities and colleges, following the degree of *Artium Baccalaureus* or *A. B.* Also *Magister Artium* (*M. A.*). See *A.M.*—**Magister ceremoniarum**, master of the ceremonies.—**Magister Disciplinæ**, an officer in the Church of Spain, about the fifth century, appointed to take charge of those children who were dedicated to the church at an early age and placed in a bishop's household for instruction in morals and in the rules of the church. The officer who had supervision of children educated in monasteries bore the same title.—**Magister Sacri Palatii**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the incumbent of an office created early in the thirteenth century by Pope Honorius III. for the religious instruction of the employees of the popes, cardinals, and other Roman Catholic authorities living in Rome. The promoter and first holder of the office was St. Dominic, and later incumbents have been Dominicans. The duties and privileges of the office were gradually increased until it became one of very considerable importance. Among its privileges are that of conferring the degree of doctor in theology and philosophy and that of licensing books for publication.

magisteria, *n.* Plural of *magisterium*.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *magisterium*, the office of a chief, president, master, director, teacher, etc. (see *magistery*), + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master; such as befits a master; authoritative; hence, lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

> Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and are thereby got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by, . . . are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 4.
>
> The Squire is there
> In his large arm-chair,
> Leaning back with a grave *magisterial* air.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

> Acanthe here,
> When *magisterial* duties from his home
> Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest.
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xv.

3. In *chem.*, pertaining to magistery.—**Magisterial district.** See *district*, 1.—**Syn. 1.** *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant, Domineering, Imperious, Dictatorial, Peremptory*, official, grand, haughty, lordly, oracular. *Authoritative* is rarely used in a bad sense. *Magisterial*, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overdoing of that manner: as, *magisterial* pomp and gravity. *Dogmatic* reaches somewhat more deeply into the character; the *dogmatic* man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, *dictatorially* presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and overbear those who venture to express dissent. (See *confident.*) *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance. (See *arrogance.*) *Domineering, imperious*, and *dictatorial* apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule. *Domineering* suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, hectoring, or bullying manner. *Imperious* contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or lordly determination to be obeyed. *Dictatorial* implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out. *Peremptory* shuts off discussion: a *peremptory* command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted to the letter and without debate; it is positive, absolute, and often immediate.

magisteriality† (maj-is-tē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *magisterial* + *-ity.*] Magisterial character or administration; domination.

> When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof, they were severely put in practice.
> *Fuller*, Church Hist., IX. iv. 11. (*Davies.*)

magisterially (maj-is-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a magisterial manner; in the manner of a master or a magistrate; with the air of a master or the authority of a magistrate.

magisterialness (maj-is-tē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The character of being magisterial, in any sense of that word.

magisterium (maj-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *magisteria* (-ä). [L.: see *magistery.*] **1.** In *alchemy*, a magistral; the philosopher's stone.

> This is the day I am to perfect for him
> The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

2. An authoritative statement or doctrine; a magistery.

> Great importance is attached to what is called "the consensus of theologians" and the "ordinary *magisterium* or teaching of the Church."
> *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 44.

magistery (maj'is-te-ri), *n.*; pl. *magisteries* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *majestery;*

= F. *magistère* = Pr. *magisteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *magisterio*, < L. *magisterium*, the office of a master, chief, director, president, etc., in ML. a magisterium, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, president, etc.: see *magister*, *master*[1].] **1.** A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate.

This last was not a *magistery*, but a mere command.
Brougham.

2. In *alchemy*, a magisterium or magistral; in *chem.*, one of various extracts or preparations, especially magisterium bismuthi, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. See the quotations from Boyle and Boerhaave.

He that hath had Water turned to Ashes hath the *Magistery*, and the true Philosopher's Stone.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Although *majestery* be a term variously enough employed by chemists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things, yet the best notion I know of it . . . is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind.
Boyle, Works, I. 637.

Magisteries seem to have been thus called by the antient chemists as denoting the capital production or masterpiece of their art. They pretend that they are able to take any simple body, and without any change of its weight, or division of its parts, alter it into another exceedingly different from the former, and usually liquid: for instance, to reduce an ounce of gold into a fluid of the same weight, by fire alone, without the addition of any other matter.
Boerhaave, Chemistry (tr. by Shaw, 3d ed., 1753), I. 171.

3†. Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy.

magistracy (maj'is-trā-si), *n.* [< *magistra(te)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a magistrate.

In all tyrannical governments the supreme *magistracy*, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

We have no power to make laws, to erect all sorts of *magistracy*, to correct, punish, pardon.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 341.

2. The body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xvii.

magistral (maj'is-tral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *magistral* = It. *magistrale*, < L. *magistralis*, of or belonging to a master or teacher, < *magister*, a master, teacher, etc.: see *magister*, *master*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Befitting a master or magistrate; magisterial; authoritative.

Your assertion of the originall of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistrall* than true.
Bp. Hall, Ans. to Apol. for Smectymnuus, § 2.

2. Having sovereign remedial qualities.

More comforting
Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems,
Magistral syrups. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

Let it be some *magistrall* opiate.
Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, p. 29.

3. In *phar.*, prescribed or prepared for the occasion: applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up.—**Magistral line.** See II., 2.—**Magistral method**, a schoolmaster's method of teaching established truth.

The most real diversity of method is of *method* referred to use, and method referred to progression: whereof the one may be termed *magistral*, and the other of probation.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

II. *n.* **1†.** In *alchemy* and *old med.*, a sovereign medicine or remedy.

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

2. In *fort.*, the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined. In field-fortifications this line is the interior crest-line. In permanent fortifications it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work. *Farrow.* More fully called *magistral line.*

3. An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon, whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons.—**4** (Sp. pron. ma-his-träl'). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted cres of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican "patio process" (which see, under *process*).

magistrale (mä-jis-trä'le), *a.* [It., = E. *magistral.*] See *stretto.*

magistrality† (maj-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *magistral* + *-ity.*] Magistral character, conduct, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

magistrally† (maj'is-tral-i), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 203.

magistrand (maj-is-trand'), *n.* [< LL. *magistrandus*, gerund of *magistrare*, *magisterare*, perform the office of a director or chief, rule, command, ML. also make a master (in arts), confer the degree of master upon, < L. *magister*, a master: see *magister*, *master*[1].] An arts student in the fourth or highest class; one in his fourth year: it is still in use in Aberdeen, and was formerly also in use in other Scottish universities.

magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* [< ME. *magestrat*, < OF. *magistrat*, F. *magistrat*, a town council, a magistrate, = Sp. Pg. *magistrado* = It. *magistrato*, council, court, tribunal, magistracy, also a magistrate, < L. *magistratus*, the office of a chief, director, president, etc., a magistrate, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, etc.: see *magister*, *master*[1].] **1†.** Magistracy.

Certes thow thyselfe ne myhtest nat ben browht with as manye perils as thow myhtest suffren that thow wolden beren the *magestrat* with (?) Decorat.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

2. An administrator of the law; one who possesses jurisdiction or executive authority in matters of civil government; an executive or judicial officer holding the power of decision and disposal in regard to subjects within his cognizance: as, a king is the first *magistrate* of a monarchy; in the United States the President is often called the chief *magistrate;* the *magistrates* of a state or city; civil or judicial *magistrates.* But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers to whom some part of executive judicial power is committed or delegated.

We acknowledge that the civill *magistrate* weares an autority of Gods giving, and ought to be obey'd as his viceregent. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

3. Specifically, a minor judicial officer; a justice of the peace, or a police justice; in Scotland, a provost or a bailie of a burgh: as, to be brought before the bar of the local *magistrate.* —**4.** In the New Testament, a Roman military governor or pretor.—**Chief magistrate.** See def. 2. —**Committing magistrate.** See *committing.*—**Curule magistrate.** See *curule.*—**Stipendiary magistrates.** See *stipendiary.*

magistratic (maj-is-trat'ik), *a.* [< *magistrate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 169.

magistratical (maj-is-trat'i-kal), *a.* [< *magistratic* + *-al.*] Same as *magistratic.*

magistrature (maj'is-trā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *magistrature* = Sp. Pg. It. *magistratura*, < ML. **magistratura*, < L. *magistratus*, a magistrate: see *magistrate.*] **1.** Magistracy.—**2.** Administration of law; civil government.

The war which a great people was waging . . . for the idea of nationality and orderly *magistrature.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 143.

mag-loon (mag'lön), *n.* The speckled loon or red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* [Prov. Eng.]

magma (mag'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάγμα*, a kneaded mass, a salve, < *μάσσειν* (√ *μαγ*), knead: see *mass*[2]. Cf. *magdaleon.*] **1.** Any crude mixture, especially of organic matters, in the form of a thin paste.—**2.** In *med.*: (*a*) The thick residuum obtained after subjecting certain substances to pressure to extract the fluid parts. (*b*) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (*c*) A salve of a certain degree of consistence. *Dunglison.*—**3.** A confection.—**4.** In *petrol.*, the fused or molten material from which igneous rocks are formed on its consolidation. The term is applied to the molten mass assumed to exist, either in a continuous zone or in reservoirs, at unknown depths below the earth's surface. By dynamic agencies this magma may be forced toward the surface. If it reaches the surface it is called *lava.* The term has also been applied to the ground-mass of porphyritic igneous rocks, especially when vitreous in character.

The gradual change in the condition of the molten *magma* during the course of a continuous volcanic episode. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 645.

Carrying out this idea still further, he [Durocher] propounded the theory that beneath the earth's solid crust there exist two *magmas*, the upper consisting of light acid materials, the lower of heavy basic ones; and he supposes that by the varying intensity of the volcanic forces we may have sometimes one or the other *magma* erupted and sometimes varying mixtures of the two.
Judd, Volcanoes, p. 201.

Magma-basalt. See *limburgite.*

magmatic (mag-mat'ik), *a.* [< *magma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Belonging or related to the magma, or to the material of which the igneous rocks are formed while this is yet in the unconsolidated or unindividualized condition.

magmoid (mag'moid), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling an alga, consisting of spherical green cellules. *Cooke; Leighton.*

magna, *n.* Plural of *magnum*, 3.

Magna Charta (mag'nä kär'tä). See *charta.*

magnalia (mag-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [LL.: see *magnality.*] Great things; mighty works.

It might be one of God's *magnalia* to perfect his own praise out of the weakness and imperfection of the organ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 91.

magnality† (mag-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *magnalis*, in pl. *magnalia*, great things, < L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2].] Something great; a great or striking deed or feat.

Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truthes and much desired verities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

magnanerie (man-yan'e-rē), *n.* [F., < *magnan*, a silkworm; cf. *magnanier*, a breeder of silkworms.] **1.** An establishment for the commercial rearing of silkworms.

The cure proposed by Pasteur was simply to take care that the stock whence graine was obtained should be healthy, and the offspring would then be healthy also. Small educations reared apart from the ordinary *magnanerie*, for the production of graine alone, were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 58.

2. The art or practice of rearing or breeding silkworms.

magnanimate (mag-nan'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magnanimated*, ppr. *magnanimating.* [< *magnanim(ous)* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *animate*, *v.*] To render magnanimous; imbue with magnanimity or steadfast courage. *Howell.*

magnanimity (mag-nạ-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *magnanimite* = F. *magnanimité* = Sp. *magnanimidad* = Pg. *magnanimidade* = It. *magnanimità*, < L. *magnanimita(t-)s*, greatness of soul, < *magnanimus*, great-souled: see *magnanimous.*] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind or heart; elevation or dignity of soul; the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances; high-mindedness; intrinsic nobility. In its earlier use the word implies especially high courage and noble steadfastness of purpose; in its later use, high-minded generosity.

Magnanimity no doubt consisteth in contempt of peril, in contempt of profit, and in the meriting of the times wherein one liveth. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 126.

The favorite example of *magnanimity* among the Romans was Fabius Maximus, who, amidst the provocation of the enemy and the impatience of his countrymen, delayed to give battle till he saw how he could do so successfully. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

Bid Tommati blink his interest,
You laud his *magnanimity* the while.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 105.

=**Syn.** High-mindedness, chivalrousness. See *noble.*

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *magnanime* = Sp. *magnánimo* = Pg. It. *magnanimo*, < L. *magnanimus*, great-souled, having a great or lofty soul, < *magnus*, great (see *main*[2]), + *animus*, soul, mind: see *animus.* Cf. *pusillanimous.*] **1.** Great of mind or heart; of high and steadfast courage; elevated in soul or in sentiment; high-minded; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous.—**2.** Dictated by greatness of mind or heart; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; unselfish.

The *magnanimous* frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

=**Syn.** *Generous* (see *noble*); high-minded, great-souled, chivalrous.

magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with magnanimity.

magnate (mag'nāt), *n.* [= F. *magnat* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnate*, < LL. *magnas* (*magnat-*), pl. *magnates*, also *magnatus*, pl. *magnati*, a great person, a nobleman, in ML. used esp. with ref. to the nobility forming the national representation of Hungary and Poland, < L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2].] **1.** A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere: as, a railroad *magnate.*

The greatest *magnates* were content to serve in the council as ministers and advisers, rather than to act up to their position constitutionally as members of a great estate in parliament. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 342.

Specifically—**2.** One of the members of the upper house of the Diet of Hungary, called the *House* (or *Table*) *of Magnates.* It comprises certain hereditary peers, high state dignitaries and ecclesiastics, life peers, etc.

magne-crystallic (mag''nē-kris-tal'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **magneto-crystallic*, < *magnet* + *crystal*

+ *-ic.*] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body. Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magne-crystallic force*. Tyndall shows that in paramagnetic crystals the axis (*magne-crystallic axis*) sets axially; in diamagnetic crystals, equatorially.

The first observations of the *magnecrystallic* couple were made by Plücker. . . . Shortly after Plücker's first results were published, Faraday discovered the *magnecrystallic* action of crystallized bismuth.
G. Chrystal, Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

magnel†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *mangonel*.

magnesia (mag-nē′ṣi̯ạ), *n.* [ME. *magnesia* (def. 1); < ML. *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia; fem. of *Magnesius*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia, < *Magnesia*, Gr. Μαγνησία, a district in Thessaly (also the name of two cities in Asia Minor): see *magnet*. In def. 2 = F. *magnésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnesia*, NL. *magnesia*, magnesia (magnesium oxid), so called from a supposed relation to manganese (formerly called *magnesium*).] 1†. A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia.—2. Magnesium oxid (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction. Its specific gravity varies from 3.20 to 3.61. It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame. It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid. Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts. *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a magnesium hydroxy-carbonate. *Calcined magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate.—**Magnesia mica.** Same as *biotite*.

Magnesian[1] (mag-nē′si-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Magnesius*, < Gr. Μαγνησία, Magnesia (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly.

magnesian[2] (mag-nē′ṣi̯ạn), *a.* [< *magnesia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities; containing or resembling magnesia.—**Magnesian limestone.** See *limestone*.

magnesic (mag-nē′sik), *a.* [< *magnesium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to magnesium.

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnesic* chloride. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 543.

magnesioferrite (mag-nē″si-ō-fer′it), *n.* [< NL. *magnesium* + L. *ferrum*, iron.] An oxid of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius. Also *magnoferrite*.

magnesite (mag′nē-sīt), *n.* [< *magnesium* + *-ite*[2].] 1. Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals It belongs to the calcite group.—2†. The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *sepiolite* or *meerschaum*.

magnesium (mag-nē′ṣi̯um), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, < Gr. Μαγνησία, sc. *λίθος*, magnet; in def. 2, < *magnesia*, 2.] 1†. Manganese.—2. Chemical symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24.32. The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust. It is a metal of a brilliant silver-white color, having a specific gravity of 1.75. It melts at 632.7° C., and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes. When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzlingly white light, which has been seen at sea at a distance of 28 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy; that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal. It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England, and is pressed when in a semi-fluid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold. It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate, in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis. The magnesian combinations are widely distributed in nature. From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent. magnesium chlorid. Next to sodium, chlorin, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant ingredient in solution in the ocean. It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Serpula*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime. Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite, occurs in enormous quantity among the stratified formations. Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi. Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate, in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone*, which, when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis, are denominated *dolomitic*. Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc, meerschaum, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes. Magnesian silicates form an important part of numerous meteorites. The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but is by no means an abundant mineral. The non silicated soluble compounds of magnesia are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Stassfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance. The combinations found there are kainite, carnallite, and kieserite. (See these words.) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chlorid occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean. The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in guano. Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salts); they are also used in dressing cotton goods and in dyeing; but, on the whole, the economical importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small.

magnesium-lamp (mag-nē′ṣium-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state.

magnes-stone†, *n.* [Tr. L. *magnes lapis*, Gr. Μάγνης *λίθος*: see *magnet*.] A magnet.

On thother syde an hideous Rocke is pight
Of mightie *Magnes stone*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

As if the sight of the enemy had been a *magnes stone* to his courage, he could not contain himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

magnet (mag′net), *n.* [< ME. *magnete* = D. *magneet* = MHG. *magnes, magnēte*, G. *magnet* = Dan. Sw. *magnet* = OF. *magnete, manete* (the mod. F. term is *aimant:* see *adamant, aymant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *magnete*, < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr. *μάγνης*, also *μάγνησσα*, prop. adj., Μάγνης, Μαγνῆτις, Μαγνησία, Μάγνησσα (sc. *λίθος*), a magnet, lit. stone of Magnesia, < Μάγνης (Μαγνητ-), also Μαγνήτης, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < Μαγνησία, Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar. first came to notice.] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south. The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxid of iron (Fe_3O_4), is a *natural magnet;* but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an *artificial magnet* (see below), which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe. When a bar-magnet is dipped into iron-filings, it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them. Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet, the poles are not exactly at the ends. The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet; the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic axis*. A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then



Steel Magnet with consequent poles at *a* and *b*.

called *consequent poles*. Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward. The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north-seeking pole*, also the *boreal, positive*, or *red pole*, or *marked end* of the needle; the other, the *south, south-seeking, austral, negative*, or *blue pole*, or *unmarked end*. It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other. If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole; and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated. On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces. (See *magnetism*.) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity. Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetite, the lodestone variety being exceptional. A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetizing influences (see below) cease to act. Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force. (See *coercive*.) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small. An *artificial magnet* (as a compass-needle) is made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single-touch, double-touch*, and *separate-touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is rubbed by the magnets. Such a magnet may also be made by magnetic induction without actual contact. (See *induction*, 6.) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire wound about the bar to be magnetized; this is called an *electromagnet* (which see). By this means magnets of very great strength may be made. They have usually a horseshoe form, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing. The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them; the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south-seeking pole of a magnetic needle. The action of the earth causes a freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north-seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip of the needle*, under *dip*). The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron lying in or near the magnetic meridian. An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction. Similarly, iron columns, etc., are often found to be feebly magnetic. Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxid, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (Fe_7S_8), and to some varieties of the native sesquioxid, hematite (Fe_2O_3); also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so-called iron-platinum does not show this property. Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnet exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*).—**Compound magnet.** Same as *magnetic battery*.—**Deflecting-magnet,** a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle: often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field. Also called *zero magnet, directing-magnet*, and *deflector*.—**Horseshoe magnet,** a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature. A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbins side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron.—**Moment of a magnet.** See *moment*.—**Permanent magnet.** See the definition.—**Portative force of a magnet,** the maximum weight which a magnet can support.—**Receiving-magnet.** Same as *relay-magnet*.—**Relay-magnet,** or *relay*, in *teleg.*, a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sounder or a register: also used to retransmit a message over another section of the line. See *translate*.—**Saturated magnet.** See *magnetism*.—**Solenoidal magnet,** a long and thin bar-magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends. In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetic*).—**To arm a magnet.** See *arm*[2].—**To make the magnet.** See *make*.


Horseshoe Magnet.

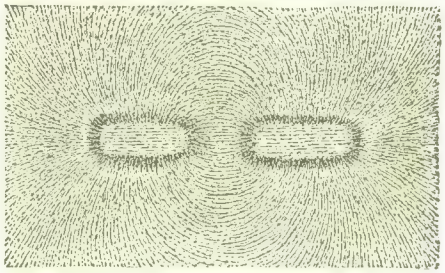
magnetic (mag-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *magnétique* = Sp. *magnético* = Pg. It. *magnetico* (cf. D. G. *magnetisch* = Dan. Sw. *magnetisk*), < NL. *magneticus* (NGr. *μαγνητικός*), of a magnet, < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), < Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), a magnet: see *magnet*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet: as, a *magnetic* bar of iron; a *magnetic* needle.

The *magnetic* axis of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the *magnetic* axis is reckoned from the negative pole towards the positive one.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 285.

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism: as, the *magnetic* north; the *magnetic* meridian. See phrases below.—3. Having properties analogous to those of the magnet; attractive; winning.

Doubtlesse there is a certaine attraction and *magnetick* force betwixt the religion and the ministeriall forme thereof. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 3.

Magnetic axis. See *magnet*.—**Magnetic azimuth.** See *azimuth*.—**Magnetic battery,** a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed. Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet*.—**Magnetic cohesion.** See *cohesion*.—**Magnetic curves,** the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis. An


Magnetic Curves.

idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron-filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field—that is, in the space about the magnet within which its action is felt.—**Magnetic declination.** See *declination*.—**Magnetic density,** the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface.—**Magnetic dip.** Same as *dip of the needle* (which see, under *dip*).—**Magnetic elements of a place.** See *element*.—**Magnetic equator.** See *equator* and *magnet*.—**Magnetic**

field, the space through which the force or influence of a magnet is exerted; also, the space about a conductor carrying an electric current in which, as it may be shown, magnetic force is also exerted. Compare *magnetic shell* (below) and *magnetism*.—**Magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid the existence of which was assumed in order to explain the phenomena of magnetism.—**Magnetic force**, the force exerted between two magnets, or, more definitely, between two magnetic poles. It is repulsive between like and attractive between unlike poles, and varies in intensity with the product of their strengths directly, and with the square of the distance between them inversely.—**Magnetic guard.** See *guard*.—**Magnetic induction**, the power which a magnet or a current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it. See *induction*, 6.—**Magnetic-induction capacity.** Same as *magnetic permeability*.—**Magnetic intensity.** Same as *magnetic force*.—**Magnetic limit**, the temperature beyond which a magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet. For iron this is the temperature of bright-red heat; for cobalt it is above that of white heat; for nickel it is about 350° C.—**Magnetic magazine.** Same as *magnetic battery*.—**Magnetic matter**, an imaginary substance possessing magnetic properties, the distribution of which in a magnet is conceived by Sir William Thomson to represent magnetic polarity.

It will very often be convenient to refer the phenomena of magnetic force to attractions or repulsions mutually exerted between portions of an imaginary *magnetic matter*, which, as we shall see, may be conceived to represent the polarity of a magnet of any kind.

Sir W. Thomson, Elect. and Mag., p. 351.

Magnetic meridian, moment, etc. See the nouns.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariners' compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north. See *magnetic meridian*.—**Magnetic observatory**, a station provided with apparatus for making both absolute and differential determinations of the elements of the earth's magnetism, and at which systematic observations are maintained. The instruments used for absolute measures are the magnetometer for the declination and horizontal force, and the dip-circle for the inclination. The instruments used for differential measures are the declinometer, which shows the changes in the declination, and magnetometers, which register the variations in the horizontal and vertical components of the force. By the application of photography a continuous registration of these variations is obtained.—**Magnetic permeability.** See *permeability*.—**Magnetic points of convergence**, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination.—**Magnetic poles of the earth**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the geographical poles of the earth.—**Magnetic potential.** See *potential*.—**Magnetic pyrites**, a bronze-yellow magnetic iron sulphid, varying in composition from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{10}S_{11}$. Also called *pyrrhotite*.—**Magnetic resistance** or **reluctance.** See the nouns.—**Magnetic retentiveness.** Same as *coercive force*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents**, the dynamical effects, observed under suitable conditions, produced by a magnet in rotating a conductor carrying a current, or conversely of a stationary conductor traversed by a current in rotating a magnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power**, the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field. According to the direction of rotation, it is designated as + or −. Verdet's constant for a given substance is the amount of rotation between two points whose difference of magnetic potential is 1 c. g. s. unit. See *polarization*.—**Magnetic scale**, a table or diagram exhibiting the paramagnetic and diamagnetic metals in the order of their strengths.—**Magnetic screen**, a soft iron shell—for example, in the form of a sphere—which, if of the proper thickness, cuts off a magnetic needle within from the effect of a magnet without. Such a screen is sometimes used to free a needle from the earth's force, so that it can obey the impulse of a current sent about it.—**Magnetic sense**, a supposed special sense by which magnetic influences are perceived.

Neither in my own case, nor in several others who tried, was anything felt that could be attributed to a *magnetic sense*.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 18.

Magnetic separator, an apparatus or instrument for separating iron from other substances, as iron from brass-filings, or scraps of nails or wire from wheat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Magnetic shell**, a magnet in the form of a very thin plate or sheet, the surfaces of which have opposite polarity. A thin slice off a cylindrical bar-magnet would be a magnetic shell; or, in other words, a bar-magnet may be thought of as made up of a great number of magnetic shells placed together with their poles facing in the same direction. A closed electric circuit—for example, a circular wire traversed by a current—is equivalent to a magnetic shell; and a series of such circuits, or practically a solenoid, has all the properties of a bar-magnet, and is surrounded by a similar field of force.—**Magnetic storm**, an abrupt disturbance of the equilibrium of the magnetic forces controlling a freely suspended magnetic needle, which is thereby thrown into rapid oscillation and displaced from its mean position: usually observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the earth, and hence inferred by some to be of cosmical origin. Magnetic storms are often accompanied by electrical earth-currents, observed, for example, as a disturbing element in connection with telegraph-lines. They are most frequent during those periods (at intervals of about eleven years) when auroras are common, and both phenomena accompany the time of sun-spot frequency.—**Magnetic substance.** See *magnet*.—**Magnetic susceptibility.** See *susceptibility*.—**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Magnetic tick**, a faint metallic sound produced when an iron bar is rapidly magnetized or demagnetized.

When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetized it becomes longer and somewhat more slender, but does not appreciably alter in volume; it also emits a slight sound—a *magnetic tick*.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 609.

Magnetic unit. See *unit*.—**Point of magnetic indifference**, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as one proceeds from either pole, ceases altogether; the equator of the magnet.

II. *n.* 1. Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive the properties of the lodestone.—2. A paramagnetic body, or one which, when free to turn in a magnetic field, sets its longest axis along the lines of magnetic force: in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. See *diamagnetism*.

magnetical (mag-net′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *magnetic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *magnetic*.—2. Exhaling or drawing out.

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 75.

Magnetical amplitude. See *amplitude*.

II.† *n.* A substance that has magnetic properties; a magnetic.

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South. For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator, variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

magnetically (mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.

magneticalness (mag-net′i-kal-nes), *n.* The property of being magnetic. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, IV. 253.

magnetician (mag-ne-tish′an), *n.* [< *magnetic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

magneticness (mag-net′ik-nes), *n.* The quality of being magnetic; magneticalness.

magnetics (mag-net′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *magnetic*: see *-ics*.] The science or principles of magnetism.

magnetine (mag′ne-tin), *n.* [< *magnet* + *-ine*2.] 1. The principle of magnetism; a hypothetical imponderable matter in which magnetic phenomena are supposed to occur. Compare *lumine*.

It is upon their operation, but more particularly on the influence of *magnetine*, that the vital functions in all their modifications are dependent.

Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics (trans. 1851), p. xiv.

2. A compound of some kind of cementing material and a magnetic powder, such as iron-filings or magnetic oxid of iron, used in some forms of magnetic belts, etc.

magnetipolar (mag″net-i-pō′lär), *a.* [< L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), magnet, + *polus*, pole: see *polar*.] Possessing magnetic polarity: as, platinum is sometimes *magnetipolar*.

magnetisability, magnetisable, etc. See *magnetizability*, etc.

magnetism (mag′ne-tizm), *n.* [= F. *magnétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnetismo* = D. *magnetisme* = G. *magnetismus* = Dan. *magnetisme* = Sw. *magnetism*, < NL. *magnetismus* (NGr. μαγνητισμός), < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), a magnet: see *magnet* and *-ism*.] 1. That peculiar property occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and steel) whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws. According to the molecular theory of magnetism, the molecules of a magnetic substance possess permanent polarity, and as it is more and more highly magnetized the poles are arranged more and more perfectly in a common direction: when it is magnetized to the highest degree possible—that is, to saturation—all the north poles of the molecules point in one direction and all the south poles in the opposite direction. On this theory coercive force is simply that condition of the substance which retards this molecular arrangement during the process of magnetization and tends to retain it after magnetization. The current theory, or Ampère's theory of magnetism, supposes each molecule to be traversed by a closed electric circuit; these currents become parallel upon magnetization, and may then be regarded as equivalent to a series of closed electric currents about the exterior of the bar, these currents being clockwise at the south-pole and counter-clockwise at the north pole. This theory derives its support from the observed fact that a spiral conductor traversed by a current (a solenoid) behaves as a magnet in all respects, being directed similarly by the earth and having a similar field of force about it. See *magnet*.

In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids; it is, however, absolutely certain that *magnetism* is not a fluid. . . . A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 81.

2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and of magnetic phenomena in general.—3. Attractive power; capacity for exciting sympathetic interest or attention: as, the *magnetism* of eloquence; personal *magnetism*.

I do not think he [Dryden] added a single word to the language, unless, as I suspect, he first used *magnetism* in its present sense of moral attraction.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

Animal magnetism, the name given by Mesmer to the phenomena of mesmerism. See *mesmerism* and *hypnotism*.—**Blue magnetism**, that of the south pole of a magnet.—**Diffusion of magnetism.** See *diffusion*.—**Induced magnetism.** See *induced*.—**Lamellar magnetism**, magnetism distributed over a surface, as of a magnetic shell, in distinction from magnetism concentrated at a point, as at a pole.—**Red magnetism**, that of the north pole of a magnet.—**Residual magnetism**, the magnetism remaining in a mass of iron after the magnetizing influences have been removed. Its amount is relatively large in steel, greater in cast-iron than in wrought iron. In perfectly pure soft iron it is practically zero for bars of moderate thickness compared with their length.—**Retentive magnetism**, permanent magnetism, as of an iron ship.—**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole, which give the needle its directive power and cause it to dip, and which also communicate magnetism by induction, as to a bar of iron placed parallel to the dipping-needle. See *declination*, *dip*; also *aclinic*, *isoclinal*, *isogonic*1.

magnetist (mag′ne-tist), *n.* [< *magnet* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetician.

magnetite (mag′ne-tīt), *n.* [< *magnet* + *-ite*2.] Magnetic oxid of iron; a black oxid of iron (Fe_3O_4 or $FeO.Fe_2O_3$) which is strongly attractable by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *lodestone*. It occurs in isometric crystals, generally octahedrons or dodecahedrons, and also more commonly massive in beds in the older crystalline rocks; in the form of scattered grains or crystals it is a common constituent of many igneous rocks. It is an important ore of iron, and occurs in large quantities in Norway and Sweden, in the Adirondack and West Point regions of New York, and in New Jersey. Titaniferous magnetite is a variety containing some titanium.

magnetitic (mag-ne-tit′ik), *a.* [< *magnetite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to magnetite; of the nature of magnetite; containing magnetite: as, *magnetitic* slates.

magnetizability (mag-ne-tī-za-bil′i-tī), *n.* [< *magnetizable*: see *-bility*.] The power or susceptibility of being magnetized; the coefficient of magnetic induction. To increase the magnetizability is to increase the coefficient of magnetic induction; to load with magnetizability is to load with magnetic induction. Also spelled *magnetisability*.

magnetizable (mag′ne-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *magnetize* + *-able*.] Capable of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisable*.

magnetization (mag″ne-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *magnetize* + *-ation*.] The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisation*.—**Magnetization of light**, a phrase used by Faraday to express the mutual relation which he proved to exist between magnetism and light. He applied it especially to the phenomenon of the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray passed through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field.

magnetize (mag′ne-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magnetized*, ppr. *magnetizing*. [= D. *magnetiseren* = G. *magnetisiren* = Dan. *magnetisere* = Sw. *magnetisera* = F. *magnétiser* = Sp. *magnetizar* = Pg. *magnetisar* = It. *magnetizzare*; as *magnet* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to: as, to *magnetize* a needle.—2. To attract as if by a magnet; move; influence.—3. To put under the influence of animal magnetism: mesmerize; hypnotize.

II. *intrans.* To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic: as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*.

Also spelled *magnetise*.

magnetizee (mag″ne-ti-zē′), *n.* [< *magnetize* + *-ee*1.] One who is magnetized or mesmerized. Also spelled *magnetisee*.

magnetizer (mag′ne-tī-zėr), *n.* 1. That which communicates magnetism.—2. One who magnetizes or mesmerizes.

Also spelled *magnetiser*.

magneto (mag′ne-tō), *n.* [Short for *magneto-electrical machine*.] A magneto-electric machine: as, a *magneto*-motor. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 368.

magneto-. A combining form of *magnet* or *magnetic*, often implying especially *magneto-electric*. As applied to electric machines, it is used (in contradistinction to *dynamo-*) to indicate that the magnetic fields involved are due to permanent magnets.

magneto-bell (mag′ne-tō-bel), *n.* An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is polarized—that is, is a permanent magnet. The armature is alternately attracted and repelled when the alternate current from a magneto-electric machine is passed through the coil of the electromagnet, and a hammer attached to a continuation of the armature placed between two bells rings them. It is used as a telephone call-bell. Also called *magneto call-bell*.

magnetod (mag′ne-tōd), *n.* [< *magnet* + *od*.] Magnetine; magnetic od; the hypothetical odic force or principle of magnetism. *Reichenbach*.

magneto-electric (mag″ne-tō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. See *electromagnetism*.—**Characteristic of a magneto-electric machine.** See *characteristic*.—**Magneto-electric induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Magneto-electric machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Magneto-**

electric telegraph, a telegraph in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines, in contradistinction to telegraphs in which voltaic batteries are used.

magneto-electrical (mag″ne-tō-ē-lek′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *magneto-electric*.

magneto-electricity (mag″ne-tō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.—2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved. See *electromagnetism*.

magnetogram (mag-net′ō-gram), *n.* [< *magnet(ic)* + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*².] The automatic record of the movements of the magnetic needles in an observatory. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 256.

magnetograph (mag-net′ō-gràf), *n.* [< *magnet(ic)* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A magnetometer arranged to give an automatic and continuous record of the changes in position of the magnet under the influence of the earth. This is accomplished by the reflection of a spot of light from a mirror attached to the magnet on to a drum of sensitized paper turned by clockwork.

2. The record of a magnetometer; a magnetogram.

magneto-instrument (mag′ne-tō-in″strō-ment), *n.* Same as *magneto*.

magnetology (mag-ne-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), a magnet, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism; the science of magnetism.

magneto-machine (mag′ne-tō-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *magneto*. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 177.

★**magnetometer** (mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), a magnet, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure magnetic forces or the strength of a magnetic field, especially one used to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place. Magnetometers are arranged to measure the horizontal and vertical components of this force, from which its total intensity and direction are calculated.—**Bifilar magnetometer**. See *bifilar*.

magnetometric (mag″ne-tō-met′rik), *a.* [< *magnetometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces; obtained by means of a magnetometer: as, *magnetometric* observations.

magnetometry (mag-ne-tom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγνης*, a magnet, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring the intensity and direction of magnetic fields; especially, the measurement of the earth's magnetic force; the use of a magnetometer.

magnetomotive (mag″ne-tō-mō′tiv), *a.* Producing active magnetic effects.—**Magnetomotive force**, the quantity which divided by the magnetic resistance gives the intensity of magnetization. It is equal to the work done in carrying a unit pole once around a magnetic circuit. Analogous to *electromotive force*.

magneto-optic (mag″ne-tō-op′tik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-optics.

magneto-optics (mag″ne-tō-op′tiks), *n.* That branch of physics which considers the modifying action of a magnet upon light. Its most important effect is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray on passing through a transparent body in a powerful magnetic field. Since electromagnets are employed in these experiments, this subject is mainly included under the more general head of *electro-optics*.

magnetophone (mag-net′ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), a magnet, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An apparatus devised by H. S. Carhart, consisting essentially of a horseshoe magnet, in front of which is a disk of sheet-iron pierced with a number of holes, and on the other side a small induction-coil in circuit with a telephone. Upon rotating the disk, a clear musical note is heard in the telephone, the pitch rising as the rapidity of rotation is increased. This is explained by the intermittent action of the magnet upon the core of the coil, caused by the presence of the rotating perforated disk.

magneto-pointer (mag″ne-tō-poin′tėr), *n.* The index of a magneto-electric dial-telegraph.

magneto-printer (mag″ne-tō-prin′tėr), *n.* A printing telegraph in which a magneto-electric machine is the working-power. More fully called *magneto-printing telegraph*. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 62.

magnetoscope (mag-net′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), a magnet, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device.—2. In *physics*, a contrivance for indicating the presence of magnetic force, but without measuring its intensity.

magneto-telegraph (mag″ne-tō-tel′ē-gràf), *n.* Same as *magneto-electric telegraph* (which see, under *magneto-electric*).

magneto-telephone (mag″ne-tō-tel′ē-fōn), *n.* A telephone in which variations in the strength of a magnet produce, or are produced by, undulatory currents in a coil of wire surrounding either the whole or a part of the magnet and forming part of the telephone circuit. See *telephone*.

magneto-transmitter (mag″ne-tō-tràns-mit′ėr), *n.* 1. In *telephony*, a magneto-telephone used to transmit speech or other sounds.—2. In *teleg.*, a magneto-electric machine used to produce the telegraphic currents.

magnifiable (mag′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *magnify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being magnified or enlarged.—2. Worthy to be magnified or extolled.

> Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

magnific (mag-nif′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *magnifique*; < F. *magnifique* = Sp. *magnifico* = Pg. It. *magnifico*, < L. *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiments, noble, high-minded, < *magnus*, great (see *main*², *magnitude*), + *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Making great or illustrious; glorifying or glorious; splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

> O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 354.
>
> This King [Henry VIII.] at Boloigne was victorious;
> In peace and warre, *Magnifique*, Glorious;
> In his rage bounty he did oft expresse
> His Liberality to bee excesse.
> *John Taylor*, Memoriall of Monarchs.
>
> Then too the pillar'd dome *magnific* heav'd
> Its ample roof. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 135.

magnifical (mag-nif′i-kal), *a.* [< *magnific* + *-al*.] Like a magnifico: same as *magnific*.

> His port & state is in maner as *magnifical* as the other aforesaid ambassadors. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 294.

magnifically (mag-nif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magnifical manner; with pomp or splendor. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

Magnificat (mag-nif′i-kat), *n.* [< L. *magnificat* (3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*), as used in the Vulgate, Luke i. 46: "*Magnificat* anima mea Dominum."] 1. The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i. 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1–10), which has accordingly been called the *Old Testament Magnificat*. The Magnificat was in use in the hours or daily service of the Christian church as early as about A. D. 500. In the Greek Church it is the ninth ode (canticle) at Orthros (Lauds), and is called the *Ode of the Theotocos*. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer-book, but was restored in 1886.

2. A musical setting of this hymn.—**Magnificat at matins**†, something out of place (in allusion to the proper place of this canticle in the even-song).

> The note is here all out of place, . . . and so their note comes in like *Magnificat at mattins*.
> *Andrewes*, Sermons, v. 49. (*Davies*.)

magnificate† (mag-nif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *magnificatus*, pp. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] To magnify or extol.

> That with oath
> *Magnificates* his merit.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

★**magnification** (mag″ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *magnification*, < LL. *magnificatiō(n-)*, < L. *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] 1. The act of magnifying, or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens.

> Psychological *magnification* is not more absurd than physical, although the processes in the two cases must be materially different; but of course in no case is *magnification* possible without limit.
> *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 48.

2. In *micros.*, specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with *amplification*.

> Little is gained by expanding the image of an object from the ten-thousandth of an inch to an inch, if there be not an equivalent revelation of hidden details. It is in this revealing quality, which I shall call *magnification*, that our recent lenses so brilliantly excel.
> *Döllinger*, 1884. (*Nature*, XXX. 62.)

3. The act of magnifying or extolling. *Jer. Taylor*.

magnificence (mag-nif′i-sens), *n.* [< ME. *magnificence*, < OF. and F. *magnificence* = Sp. Pg. *magnificencia* = It. *magnificenza*, < L. *magnificentia*, greatness in action or sentiment, nobleness, splendor, < **magnificen(t-)s*, *magnificus*, magnificent: see *magnificent*.] 1. The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur, as of appearance or of character; splendor; brilliancy: as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of Shakspere's genius.

> The truly good government is not that which concentrates *magnificence* in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

2†. A high degree of generosity; munificence.

> Thou helest Iaundes, goutes, and dropsyes,
> By our lordes fauour, grace, and *magnyfycence*.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.
>
> The magnificent man must be liberal also; for the liberal man, too, will spend the right amount in the right manner: only, both the amount and the manner being right, *magnificence* is distinguished from liberality by greatness.
> *Peters*, tr. of Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics.

3. A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (*rector magnificus*), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other German officials: corresponding to *lordship*, *highness*, or *eminence* (with *his* or *your* prefixed).=**Syn. 1.** Pomp, éclat. See *grand*.

magnificency† (mag-nif′i-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *magnificencies* (-siz). 1. Magnificence; grandeur.—2. A magnificent thing; an instance or example of magnificence or grandeur. [Rare.]

> This canopy or arch of water I thought one of the most surprising *magnificencies* I had ever seene.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

magnificent (mag-nif′i-sent), *a.* [< L. as if **magnificen(t-)s* (occurring in the compar. and superl. of *magnificus*, and its deriv. *magnificentia*: see *magnific* and *magnificence*), equiv. to *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiment, noble, splendid, etc., < *magnus*, great, + *-ficen(t-)s*, an accom. form of *-ficien(t-)s*, the reg. form in comp. of *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, do: see *fact*, *facient*.] 1†. Great in deeds or action; especially, very liberal; munificent; generous; open-handed.

> Know, you court-leeches,
> A prince is never so *magnificent*
> As when he's sparing to enrich a few
> With the injuries of many.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, ii. 1.
>
> That Cittie in reward of vertue was ever *magnificent*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Making a great show; possessing or pretending to greatness; stately; ostentatious.

> A letter from the *magnificent* Armado.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 193.

3. Grand in appearance or character; exhibiting greatness; splendid; brilliant; of extraordinary excellence: as, a *magnificent* building or view; a *magnificent* victory or poem; *magnificent* conceptions.

> This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 31, note.

4. Exhibiting greatness of size or extent: as, the preparations were upon a *magnificent* scale; a city of *magnificent* distances.

> Far distant he descries,
> Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
> Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 502.

=**Syn.** *Superb*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*); imposing, august, gorgeous.

magnificently (mag-nif′i-sent-li), *adv.* In a magnificent manner; with magnificence; splendidly; brilliantly; gorgeously.

Magnificet (mag-nif′i-set), *n.* [< L. *magnificet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*.] A name of Mid-Lent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 254.

magnifico (mag-nif′i-kō), *n.* [It., < L. *magnificus*, noble, great: see *magnific*.] 1. A title of courtesy formerly given to Venetian noblemen; hence, a grandee; a man of high rank or pretensions; a great man.

> The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
> Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 282.

2. A by-name for the rector of a German university, who is entitled to be addressed as *your Magnificence*. See *magnificence*, 3.

magnifier (mag′ni-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which magnifies or enlarges.

> Mens hilaris, requies, moderata dieta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 298.

2. Specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

magnifique†, *a.* An obsolete form of *magnific*.

magnify (mag′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magnified*, ppr. *magnifying*. [< ME. *magnifien*, < OF. (also F.) *magnifier* = Sp. Pg. *magnificar* = It. *magnificare*, < L. *magnificare*, make much of, esteem highly, praise highly, extol, magnify, < *magnus*, great, + *facere*, make. Cf. *magnific*.] 1. To make greater; increase the size, amount, or extent of; enlarge; augment. [Rare in this literal sense.]

The least error in a small quantity, as in a small circle, will, in a great one, as in the circles of the heavenly orbs, be proportionally *magnified*.
N. Grew. Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 5.

Speak, e'er my Fancy *magnifie* my Fears.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

2. To cause to appear greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; enlarge or augment to the eye: as, a convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

Since the shorter the focus of the lens the more closely may the object be approximated to the eye, the retinal picture is enlarged, causing the object to appear *magnified* in the same proportion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 259.

3. To exalt the power, glory, or greatness of; sound the praises of; extol; glorify.

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. Ps. xxxiv. 3.

Those highly *magnify* him whose judicious inquiry into his acts, and deliberate research into his creatures, return the duty of a devout and learned admiration.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

4. To represent as greater than the reality; exaggerate: as, to *magnify* a person's deeds; to *magnify* the evils of one's lot.

My wife . . . used every art to *magnify* the merit of her daughter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

Magnifying power of a microscope, the ratio of the length upon the retina of any part of the image of the object looked at with the microscope to the length of the retinal image of the same object looked at without the microscope at a standard distance of 10 inches. In regard to the magnifying power of eye-glasses, complicated considerations have to be introduced.—**Magnifying power of a telescope**, the ratio in which the angle subtended by any linear dimensions of the object looked at is increased by the telescope. It is always equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by that of the eye-piece. For a distant object the focal length of the object-glass is that for parallel rays—that is, its principal focal length; for nearer objects the focal length is greater, and the magnifying power is correspondingly increased.

magnifying-glass (mag'ni-fī-ing-glȧs), *n.* In *optics*, a convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

magnifying-lens (mag'ni-fī-ing-lenz), *n.* See *lens*.

magniloquence (mag-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *magniloquentia*, a lofty style or strain of language, < **magniloquen(t-)s*, *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquent*.] The quality of being magniloquent; a lofty manner of speaking or writing; exaggerated eloquence; grandiloquence; bombast.

All the sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system.
Bentley, Remarks, § 44.

There was something surprising and impressive in my friend's gushing *magniloquence*.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 107.

magniloquent (mag-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. **magniloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, < *magnus*, great, lofty, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] Speaking or writing in a lofty style; grandiloquent; bombastic.

magniloquently (mag-nil'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a magniloquent manner; with loftiness or pomposity of language.

magniloquous† (mag-nil'ō-kwus), *a.* [< L. *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, < *magnus*, great, lofty, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] Magniloquent.

magniloquy (mag-nil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *magniloquium*, loftiness of speech, < L. *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquous*.] Magniloquence; high-sounding pedantry. [Rare.]

Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, *magniloquy*, and unintelligibility.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 520.

magnisonant (mag-nis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *magnus*, great, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound.] High-sounding; bombastic. *Southey*, The Doctor. [Rare.]

magnitude (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* [= F. *magnitude* = Sp. *magnitud* = Pg. *magnitude* = It. *magnitudine*, < L. *magnitudo*, greatness, bulk, size, rank, dignity, < *magnus*, great, large, grand, noble, important, etc.; compar. *major* (see *major*), superl. *maximus* (see *maximum*); with formative *-n*, < **mag*, akin to Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, = AS. *micel*, great, much, Skt. √ *mah*, orig. **magh*, be great: see *mickle*, *much*. Cf. *main*[2].] **1.** Greatness; vastness, whether in a physical or a moral sense; grandeur.

With plain heroick *magnitude* of mind.
Milton, S. A., l. 1279.

We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the *magnitude* of his designs. *Horsley*, Works, I. iv.

2. Largeness of relation or significance; importance; consequence: as, in affairs of *magnitude* disdain not to take counsel.—**3.** Size, or the property of having size; the extended quantity of a line, surface, or solid; length, area, or volume.

And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest *magnitude*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1053.

One may learn how the feeling of *magnitude* varies with changes in the absolute *magnitude* of the object, and so reach a more precise and scientific statement of this particular aspect of the coexistence between body and mind.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44.

4. Any kind of continuous quantity which is comparable with extended quantity. In this sense we speak of the magnitude of a velocity, force, acceleration, or other vector quantity; but we do not properly speak of a magnitude of heat, energy, temperature, sound, etc. The use of the word as a synonym of *quantity*, as in the following passage, is to be deprecated.

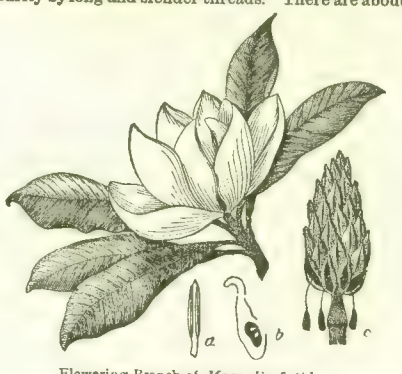
By intensive *magnitude* is meant the strength of a sensation; by extensive *magnitude*, its volume, which roughly speaking corresponds to the area of the sentient surface and the number of nervous elements acted upon.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44.

5. In *astron.*, the brightness of a star expressed according to the numerical system used by astronomers for that purpose. In this sense *magnitude* translates Greek *μέγεθος*, used in the same sense in the Almagest, the expression being due to the fact that bright stars, by an effect of irradiation, look larger than faint ones. The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, while those of the sixth magnitude are hardly noticed by casual observers in ordinary states of the sky. Since the brightness of stars has been measured photometrically, the interval between successive magnitudes has been defined by a constant ratio of brightness, which in the so-called absolute scale, now generally used, is $\sqrt[5]{100}$, or 2.51.

6. In *anc. pros.*, the length of a syllable, foot, colon, or meter, expressed in terms of the metrical unit (primary time, semeion, or mora): as, a foot of trisemic *magnitude*; a colon of icosasemic *magnitude*.—**Absolute magnitude.** See *absolute*.—**Angular magnitude**, the quantity of an angle.—**Apparent magnitude of an object**, that magnitude which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from the extreme points of the object to the center of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. [This phrase is used chiefly with reference to the heavenly bodies, but is employed also in many branches of optical science, with the same general meaning.]—**Center of magnitude.** See *center*[1].—**Syn.** *Bulk*, *Volume*, etc. See *size*.

magnoferrite (mag-nō-fer'īt), *n.* See *magnesioferrite*.

Magnolia (mag-nō'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Pierre *Magnol*, a French botanist (1638–1715).] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the family *Magnoliaceæ* and the tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by a sessile cone-shaped cluster of pistils, and two-ovuled persistent carpels which open down the back at maturity. They are trees or shrubs with entire alternate leaves, often evergreen, conduplicate in the bud, and then protected by membranous stipules, and large showy flowers which are solitary and terminal. The calyx consists of three deciduous sepals, and the corolla of six to twelve petals, usually white or purplish; and the stamens and pistils are numerous. The flowers are generally fragrant, and the fruit is a spike, consisting of a number of follicles, from the openings of which the scarlet or brown seeds are suspended at maturity by long and slender threads. There are about 15



Flowering Branch of *Magnolia fœtida*.
a, one of the stamens; *b*, vertical section through one of the pistils, showing two ovules; *c*, cone of ripe fruits.

species, indigenous to subtropical Asia and the eastern part of North America. They are almost all very ornamental, and are frequently cultivated. *M. conspicua* is the yulan. *M. fœtida* is the big laurel or bull-bay of the southern United States, a fine forest-tree, 60 or 80 feet high, evergreen, with fragrant flowers. *M. macrophylla* is the great-leafed cucumber, a less common tree of the same region. *M. tripetala* is the umbrella-tree. *M. acuminata*, the cucumber-tree or mountain-magnolia, extends north to New York and Ohio. Another cucumber-tree is *M. cordata*, growing in the Southern States. *M. Virginiana*, a tree, or northward a shrub, grows in swamps from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas. It has globular fragrant flowers, 2 inches long, the leaves evergreen in the south. It is variously named *small* or *laurel magnolia*, *sweet-bay* or *white-bay*, *white laurel* or *swamp-laurel*; also *beaver-tree* and *swamp-sassafras*. The genus appears very early and very abundantly in the fossil state, over 50 species having been described. They range from the Middle Cretaceous to the Pliocene, being more numerous in the Cretaceous than in the Tertiary in both Europe and America, and also occurring in Greenland, in Australia, in Japan, and in Java.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Magnoliaceæ (mag-nō-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Saint-Hilaire, 1805), < *Magnolia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees or shrubs, belonging to the order *Ranales*, based on the genus *Magnolia*. It is characterized by having the sepals and petals in from two to an indefinite number of rows or series, petals and stamens usually very numerous, the receptacle bearing extrorse carpels, and the seeds with a minute embryo and no albumen. The order embraces 4 tribes, 12 genera, and about 98 species, growing chiefly in tropical and eastern Asia and North America (a few in tropical and South America), and in Australasia.

magnoliaceous (mag-nō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< *magnolia* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the family *Magnoliaceæ*; resembling the magnolia.

Magnolieæ (mag-nō-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Magnolia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees and shrubs of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, including four genera of which *Magnolia* is the type, the other three being *Liriodendron*, *Talauma*, and *Michelia*. They inhabit North America, tropical and eastern Asia, and tropical America.

magnoperate† (mag-nop'ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *magnopere*, *magno opere*, greatly: *magno*, abl. of *magnus*, great; *opere*, abl. of *opus*, work, labor: see *opus*, *operate*.] To cause or effect a great increase of.

Which will not a little *magnoperate* the splendour of your well knowne honour to these succeeding times.
Hopton, Baculum Geodæticum (1614). (*Halliwell*.)

magnosellarian (mag″nō-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [As *Magnosellar(idæ)* + *-ian*.] Having large saddles, as a goniatite; of or pertaining to the *Magnosellaridæ*. *Hyatt*.

Magnosellaridæ (mag″nō-se-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *magnus*, great, + *sella*, a seat, saddle (> *sellaris*, of or belonging to a seat), + *-idæ*.] A family of goniatites having smooth shells, sutures with undivided ventral lobes, and a very large pair of entire lateral saddles, whence the name. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 318. Preferably called *Magnisellidæ*.

magnum (mag'num), *n.* [< L. *magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*.] **1.** A large wine-bottle, usually twice the size of the ordinary bottle used for the same kind of wine.—**2.** The quantity of wine contained in such a bottle: as, a *magnum* of port.

The approbation of much more rational persons than the B. club could have mustered even before the discussion of the first *magnum*. *Scott*, Waverley, x.

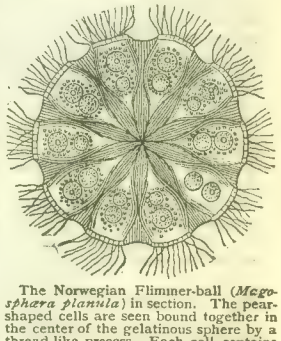
3. Pl. *magna* (-nȧ). In *anat.*, the largest bone of the human carpus, in the distal row, between the trapezoid and the unciform, in special relation with the head of the middle metacarpal bone: more fully called *os magnum*. It is the third carpale of a typical carpus, and is also known as *capitatum*, or *os capitatum*, from its shape in man.

magnum-bonum (mag'num-bō'num), *n.* [L., a great good: *magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great; *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good: see *bonus*.] A kind of large-sized barrel-pen: a trade-name.

magnus† (mag'nus), *n.* [A corruption of *manganese*.] Manganese as used in the decoration of enameled pottery. *Solon*, The Old English Potter. [Local Eng.]

Magnus hitch. See *hitch*.

Magnus's law. In *thermo-electricity*, the law that in circuits of the same metal throughout no electromotive force is produced by variation in temperature or of section of the conductor at different parts of the circuit. In order that this law should hold, it is necessary that the conductor should be of uniform quality, hardness, etc., at all points of its length.



The Norwegian Flimmer-ball (*Megosphæra planula*) in section. The pear-shaped cells are seen bound together in the center of the gelatinous sphere by a thread-like process. Each cell contains both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle.

Magosphæra (mā-gō-sfē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάγος*, magical, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus

of protozoans of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, characterized by a ciliate globular body consisting of a single layer of simple pyriform nucleated cells bound together by gelatinous processes converging to a common center, the animal having the form-value of a vesicular morula or planula. *M. planula* is the Norwegian flimmer-ball.

magot[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *maggot*.

magot[2] (mag'ot or ma-gō'), *n.* [< F. *magot*, the Barbary ape.] 1. The Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*, which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young. See cut under *ape*.



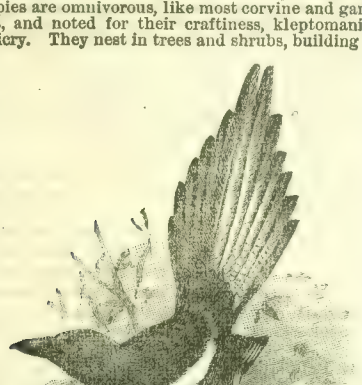
Magot[2], 2.

2. A small grotesque figure; especially, one of the crouching or cross-legged figures common in Chinese or other Oriental art as knobs on the covers of large vases, and in similar uses.

magot-pie†, **maggot-pie**† (mag'ot-pī), *n.* [Also *maggoty-pie, maggaty-pie, magaty-pie, magot-a-pie, magot o' pie*, etc.; < **magot*, **maggot*, < F. *margot*, a magpie, a dim. of *Marguerite*, Margaret, a common fem. name (< L. *margarita*, < Gr. μαργαρίτης, a pearl: see *margarite*), + *pie*[2]. Cf. equiv. *mag*[1], *madge*[1], *magpie*.] A magpie.

> Augurs and understood relations have,
> By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
> The secret'st man of blood. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 125.
>
> He calls her *magot o' pie*.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women.

★**magpie** (mag'pī), *n.* [< *mag*[1] + *pie*[2], or abbr. of *magot-pie*. Cf. *mag*[1], *madge*[1], etc.] 1. A well-known bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Pica* and family *Corvidæ*; the *Pica pica*, *P. rustica*, *P. caudata*, or *P. hudsonica*. This pie is lustrous-black, with green, purple, violet, and golden iridescence; the under parts from breast to crissum, the scapulars, and a great part of the inner webs of the primaries are white; the bill and feet are black. The bird is from 15 to 20 inches long, according to the development of the tail, which is 12 inches or less in length, extremely graduated; the stretch of wings is about 2 feet. Magpies are omnivorous, like most corvine and garruline birds, and noted for their craftiness, kleptomania, and mimicry. They nest in trees and shrubs, building a very



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

bulky structure, and lay from 6 to 9 pale-drab eggs, dotted, dashed, and blotched with brown. As a book-name, *magpie* is extended to all the species of *Pica* and some few related pies or jays with long tails. The *yellow-billed magpie* of California is *P. nuttalli*. *Blue magpies* are certain long-tailed jays of the genus *Cyanopolius*, as *C. cyanus* of eastern Asia and Japan, or *C. cooki* of Spain; also of the genus *Urocissa*, as *U. erythrorhyncha*, the red-billed blue magpie of the Orient. The bird called *French magpie* is the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. The name *magpie*, or *magpie-pigeon*, is given to a strain of domestic pigeons bred to colors resembling those of the magpie. *Magpie* is often used adjectively with reference to some characteristic of the bird.

2. The Australian piping-crow, *Gymnorhina*.

> Below us in the Valley a mob of Jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously, and a *magpie* was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 167.

3. A halfpenny. [Slang, Eng.]

> I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a *magpie*; but as far as it goes I'll fork out and stump.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii.

4. A bishop: so called from the black and white of his robes. [Old slang, Eng.]

> Let not those silk-worms and *magpies* have dominion over us. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 107. (*Davies.*)

5. Among British marksmen, a shot striking that division of the target which is next to the outermost when the target is divided into four sections: so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk.

magpie-diver (mag'pī-dī″vėr), *n.* The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

magpie-finch (mag'pī-finch), *n.* Any one of the smaller spotted or otherwise varied birds of the genus *Spermestes*.

magpie-maki (mag'pī-mā″ki), *n.* The ruffed lemur, *Lemur macaco*, having black and white spots.

magpie-moth (mag'pī-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Abraxas*, *A. grossulariata*. Its color is white with black and orange spots, and the same colors appear on it in its larval and pupal states. The larva feeds on currant- and gooseberry-leaves, and where abundant is very destructive. See *Abraxas*, 3. Also called *gooseberry-moth*.

magpie-robin (mag'pī-rob″in), *n.* A dayal; any bird of the genus *Copsichus*, as *C. saularis* of India. See cut under *Copsichus*.

magpie-shrike (mag'pī-shrīk), *n.* 1. A South American tanagrine bird, *Lanius picatus* of Latham, now known as *Cissopis leverianus*, about 10 inches long, glossy black and white in color, with a long graduated tail, thus resembling a magpie. It inhabits Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and in some parts of Brazil is replaced by an allied larger species or variety, *C. major*, 11½ inches long.

2. The pied piping-crow of Australia, somewhat resembling the English magpie, having a rich bell-like warble. This bird is *Gymnorhina tibicen*. Commonly called *magpie* by the English residents.

magret, **magreet**, *prep.* Middle English forms of *maugre*.

magsman (magz'man), *n.*; pl. *magsmen* (-men). [< *mag*[5] (as if poss. *mag's*) + *man*.] A street swindler who preys on countrymen and simple persons. [Slang, Eng.]

maguari (ma-gwä'ri), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American stork, *Euxenura maguari*. It has a black bill and a peculiar formation of the tail.

maguey (mag'wā, Sp. mä-gā'), *n.* [Sp., prob. < Haytian. Also surmised to be a "misreading of *allaguey*, a Sp. form of *aloe*." *Int. Dict.*] The American aloe, *Agave Americana*, and several allied species.—**Gum maguey.** See *gum*[2].

Magus (mā'gus), *n.*; pl. *Magi* (mā'jī). [L., < Gr. Μάγος: see *mage*.] 1. One of the members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia. Their origin may be traced to the Accadians, a Turanian race, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley. The first historical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab-mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem.

2. In Christian history, one of the "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii. 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the second century (resting on Ps. lxxii. 10; Isa. xlix. 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar become attached to them. As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of Epiphany; in the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor.

Magyar (mo'dyor), *n.* [Hung., > Turk. *majār*.] 1. A member of a race, of the Finno-Ugrian stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population.—2. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugrian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues.

magydar†, **magydaris** (maj'i-dăr), *n.* [< L. *magydaris*, *magudaris*, *maguderis*, < Gr. μαγίδαρις, the seed or stalk of the laserpitium, also another plant.] Laserwort, a plant of the genus *Laserpitium*.

Mahabharata (ma-hä-bhä'ra-tä), *n.* [Skt., < *mahā-*, great, + *Bhārata*, a descendant of a king or a tribe named *Bharata*, < √ *bhar* = Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It contains a history of the contest for supremacy between the two great regal families of northern India, the Pandavas and the Kurus or Kauravas, ending in the victory of the former and the establishment of their rule. In reality, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the other three fourths being episodical and added at various times. The Mahabharata thus became a sort of encyclopedia, embracing everything that it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know.

Mahadeva (mą-hä-dā'vä), *n.* [Skt. *mahādeva*, < *mahā-*, great, + *deva*, god: see *deity*.] A name of Siva, the third deity of the great Hindu triad.

mahalath (mä'ha-lath), *n.* A Hebrew word of disputed meaning, occurring in the titles of Psalms liii. and lxxxviii. (in the last of which the qualification *leannoth* is added): according to Gesenius, a lyre or cithara; according to others, antiphonal singing or a direction to sing in an antiphonal manner.

mahaleb (mä'ha-leb), *n.* [Ar. *mahleb*.] A species of cherry (*Prunus Mahaleb*) whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor resembling kirschwasser. It is found in the middle and south of Europe. Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers, and its wood by cabinet-makers. Tubes for tobacco-pipes, called *cherry-sticks* or *-stems*, are made of its young stems, sometimes several feet long and perfectly straight. See *cherry*[1], 1.

mahaly, *n.* Same as *mahala*, which see in the supplement.

Maharaja, Maharajah (mą-hä-rä'jä), *n.* [Skt. *mahārāja*, < *mahā-*, great, + *rāja*, a prince or king: see *rajah*.] The title borne by some ★Indian princes whose sovereignty is extensive.

mahatma (mą-hat'mä), *n.* [Skt. *mahātman*, great-souled, magnanimous.] An adept in Brahmanism: a name recently applied by "theosophists" to certain imaginary beings, of preternatural powers, asserted to exist in or near India. No beings so named and endowed have any ancient recognition in Indian literature.

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* [Also sometimes *Mehdee* (< Turk. *mehdī*); < Ar. *mahdī*, a guide, leader, esp. a spiritual director, lit. 'the guided or directed one,' < *ma-*, a formative prefix, + *ehdi*, guide (> *hēdi*, a guide in religion, spiritual director, *hidāya*, guidance).] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Sudan in 1884–85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold. The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah.

> It is from the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the *Mehdee*, who is to reappear on earth in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ. *J. P. Brown*, The Dervishes, p. 74.
>
> *Mahdi*, or 'the well-guided,' is the name given by the Shi'ites to that member of the family of 'Ali who, according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness in it.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 570.

Mahdian (mä'di-an), *n.* [< *Mahdi* + *-an*.] One who holds that the Mahdi whose coming was foretold by Mohammed has already appeared; specifically, one who holds that the Mahdi has already appeared in the person of Mohammed Abu el-Qasim, the twelfth Imam, who is supposed to be concealed in some secret place awaiting the hour of his manifestation. The Shiahs in general hold this view. Also *Mahdist*.

Mahdiism (mä'di-izm), *n.* [< *Mahdi* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, the coming of the Mahdi. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XLIII. 701.

Mahdism (mä'dizm), *n.* [< *Mahdi* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mahdiism*. *The Academy*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 249.

★**Mahdist** (mä'dist), *n.* [< *Mahdi* + *-ist*.] 1. Same as *Mahdian*.—2. A follower of the pretended Mahdi of the Sudan in Africa. See *Mahdi*.

> Another body of *Mahdists* coming round on our right reinforced them. *Daily Telegraph* (London), March 21, 1885.

Mahernia (mā-hėr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., an anagram of *Hermannia*.] A name proposed by Linnæus in 1767 as a generic name for certain species of sterculiaceous plants, but considered by recent authors as a section of *Hermannia*. It is characterized by the indefinite number of ovules and the reniform seeds with a curved embryo, and differs from other sections of *Hermannia* in having the filaments dilated at the middle.

maheym†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mayhem*. *Chaucer*.

mahlstick (mäl'stik), *n.* [Also *maulstick*, *malstick*; < G. *mahlstock*, *malstock*, < *malen*, paint, + *stock*, stick, staff.] A staff, from three to four feet long, used by painters as a rest for the right hand, and held in the left. It tapers toward the upper end, which is surmounted by a ball of cotton-wool

covered with soft leather, to protect the picture from injury in case of contact.

mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis (mä-mō′-dis), *n. pl.* Same as *mammodis*.

mahoe (mä-hō′), *n.* [Also (F.) *mahot, maho;* Carib *mahu.*] **1.** A tree or shrub, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *tiliaceus*, common on tropical coasts. The inner bark has been much used for cordage.—**2.** *Sterculia Caribœa*, a tall West Indian tree.—**3.** *Melicytus ramiflorus*, a small New Zealand tree of the violet family, with small flowers in bundles on the branches.—**Blue, gray,** or **mountain mahoe,** *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a West Indian tree yielding the Cuba bast.—**Congo mahoe,** *Hibiscus clypeatus.*—**Seaside mahoe,** *Thespesia populnea*, also one of the *Malvaceæ*, whose bast has been used in British Guiana for making coffee-sacks.

mahoganize (mą-hog′ą-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mahoganized*, ppr. *mahoganizing.* [< *mahogan(y)* + *-ize.*] To cause to resemble mahogany, as by staining.

mahogany (mą-hog′ą-ni), *n.* [= F. *mahagoni, mahogon* = Pg. *mogono, mogno, magno* = It. *mogano* = D. *mahonie* = G. *mahagoni* = Sw. *mahagony, mahogny, mahogni* = Dan. *mahogni* = Turk. *maghun* (NL. *mahogoni*), < W. Ind. or S. Amer. *mahogoni.* Cf. *acajou*[1].] **1.** A tree,



Flowering Branch of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit.

Swietenia Mahagoni, belonging to the family *Meliaceæ.* It is native in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and the Florida Keys. Its importance lies in its timber.

2. The wood of the above tree. It combines a rich reddish-brown color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish with unusual soundness, uniformity, freedom from warping, durability, and largeness of dimensions. On account of its costliness, its use is restricted mainly to furniture-making, cabinet-work, etc., often in the form of a veneer. The quality of the timber varies with the conditions of its growth, exposed situations and solid ground yielding the finest. Mahogany with figured grain is especially prized, and is obtained largely, but not exclusively, from the San Domingo and Cuba wood, called *Spanish mahogany.* The Honduras mahogany, or baywood, shipped from the Bay of Campeachy, is more open-grained and plain, and of larger dimensions, yielding logs sometimes 40 feet in length. The Mexican mahogany has the largest growth of all, is similar to the last-named, and supplements its diminishing supply.

Hence—**3.** A table, especially a dinner-table.

I had hoped to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the *mahogany* in my humble parlor in the Marks. *Dickens,* Master Humphrey's Clock.

4†. A kind of drink. See the quotation.

Mr. Eliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it *mahogany;* and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together. *Boswell,* Johnson (ed. 1835), VIII. 53.

African mahogany. Same as *Senegal mahogany.*—**Australian mahogany,** *Eucalyptus marginata* (see *jarrah*); also, other eucalypts (as below) and species of the related genus *Angophora.*—**Bastard mahogany,** in Jamaica, *Matayba apetala;* in Australia, *Eucalyptus marginata,* the jarrah, and *E. botryoides.*—**Ceylon mahogany.** Same as *jack-wood.*—**Forest-mahogany,** in New South Wales and Queensland, *Eucalyptus resinifera.*—**Horse-flesh mahogany.** Same as *sabicu.*—**Indian** or **East Indian mahogany,** *Toona Toona,* the toon-tree; also, *Soymida febrifuga,* the Indian redwood, and *Chukrasia tabularis,* the Chittagong-wood—both formerly classed under *Swietenia.*—**Kentucky mahogany,** a rare name of the Kentucky coffee-tree. See *Gymnocladus.*—**Madeira mahogany.** Same as *canary-wood.*—**Mountain mahogany,** a tree of the genus *Cercocarpus*, especially *C. ledifolius* and *C. parvifolius;* sometimes also same as *mahogany-birch.*—**Red mahogany.** Same as *forest-mahogany.*—**Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya.*—**Swamp-mahogany,** in New South Wales, *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta.*—**White mahogany,** in Jamaica, *Stenostomum bifurcatum;* in Australia, *Eucalyptus acmenioides* and *E. robusta.*

mahogany-birch (mą-hog′ą-ni-bėrch), *n.* The cherry-birch, *Betula lenta.* See *birch.*

mahogany-brown (mą-hog′ą-ni-broun), *n.* A reddish brown, the color of mahogany.

mahogany-color (mą-hog′ą-ni-kul″ọr), *n.* A reddish-brown color resembling that of mahogany.

mahogany-gum (mą-hog′ą-ni-gum), *n.* Same as *jarrah.*

mahogany-tree (mą-hog′ą-ni-trē), *n.* **1.** Same as *mahogany*, 1. Hence—**2.** The dinner-table.

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The *mahogany tree.*
Thackeray, The Mahogany Tree.

mahoitre (ma-hoi′tr), *n.* [OF. *mahoitre, mahoistre, maheustre, maheutre, maheurtre,* etc.] A wadded and upraised shoulder (of a garment) in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



Mahoitre.

Mahomedan (mą-hom′ed-ąn), *a.* and *n.* See *Mohammedan.*

Mahomedanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism.*

Mahomedanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize.*

Mahometan (mą-hom′et-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetan;* < F. *Mahométan* = Sp. Pg. *Mahometano* = It. *Maomettano,* < ML. **Mahometanus,* of Mahomet, < *Mahomet,* in older E. *Mahoun, Mahound,* etc. (see *Mahoun*), now better *Mohammed,* in nearer agreement with the Ar. *Muhammad,* the Arabian prophet.] See *Mohammedan* (the form of the adjective now preferred).

Mahometanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism.*

Mahometanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize.*

Mahometical†, *a.* [Formerly also *Mahumetical;* as *Mahomet* + *-ic-al.*] Mohammedan.

In one part of this Mosquita was a Librarie of fortie flue *Mahumeticall* books. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 270.

Mahometism (mą-hom′et-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetism;* < F. *Mahométisme* = Sp. Pg. *Mahometismo* = It. *Maomettismo;* as *Mahomet* + *-ism.*] Mohammedanism. [Rare.]

Such as haue reuolted from the Faith to *Mahumitisme.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 264.

Mahometist (mą-hom′et-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetist;* = Sp. *Mahometista;* as *Mahomet* + *-ist.*] A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed. [Rare.]

This present Emperour his sonne . . . hath had great good successe in his warres, both against the Christians and also the *Mahometists.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 324.

Mahometry (mą-hom′et-ri), *n.* [< *Mahomet* (see *Mahometan*) + *-ry.* Cf. *mammetry, maumetry.*] Mohammedanism.

The sacrifices which God gave Adam's sons were no dumb popetry or superstitious *mahometry,* but signs of the testament of God. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 27.

mahone (mą-hōn′), *n.* [< F. *mahonne* = Sp. *mahona* = It. *maona,* < Turk. *maghuna,* a barge, lighter.] A large flat-bottomed Turkish galley, barge, or transport of burden.

Mahonia (mą-hō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after Bernard *M'Mahon,* a patron of botanical science.] A subgenus of the genus *Berberis* (which see).

mahonnet†, *n.* [Dim. of *mahone.*] Same as *mahone.*

The number of the ships were these: 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtill *mahonnets,* 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seuen gallions, and 30 galleres. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 78.

Mahoun, Mahound (mą-houn′ or mä′houn, mą-hound′ or mä′hound), *n.* [Sometimes also *Machound;* < ME. *Mahoun, Mawhown, Mahun, Mahound,* < OF. *Mahon, Mahoms, Mahum,* also *Mahumet,* Mahomet, now usually called *Mohammed,* < Ar. *Muhammad:* see *Mohammedan.* Cf. *Macon,* another form of the same word; cf. also *mammet, maumet,* etc.] **1†.** Mahomet or Mohammed: an old form of the name of the Arabian prophet.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of *Mahound,* or some queer pagod.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

2. [*l. c.*] A monster; a terrifying creature.

A *machound,* a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloudie bone. *Florio.*

There met hym this *Mawhown,* that was o mysshap,
Euyn forne in his face, as he fie wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7758.

3. The devil; an evil spirit: so called as confused or identified, in the medieval mind, which regarded all heretics and false prophets as instigated by the devil, with Mahomet or Mohammed, the False Prophet. Compare *maumet.*

The deil cam' fiddling through the town,
An' danced awa wi' the exciseman,
And ilka wife cries—"Auld *Mahoun,*
I wish you luck o' the prize, man!"
Burns, The Exciseman.

4†. [*l. c.*] An idol or pagan deity. See *maumet.*

mahout[1] (mą-hout′), *n.* [< Hind. *mahāut,* the form, in the eastern provinces, of *mahāwat, mahāvat,* an elephant-driver.] In the East Indies, the keeper and driver of an elephant.

Our curiosity was aroused by the eccentric movements of our elephant and the sudden excitement of his *mahout.* *J. W. Palmer,* Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 63.

mahout[2], *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth formerly manufactured in England and in the south of France, exclusively for export to the seaports of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Egypt.

mahovo (ma-hō′vō), *n.* [Russ. *makhovik,* a fly-wheel.] The fly-wheel as applied by Von Schubersky to the locomotive. The fly-wheel in this invention is ponderous, and in running down grades it stores up surplus mechanical power generated by the descent of the locomotive and train, to be in turn imparted to the driving-wheels in ascending a grade, thus aiding the engine in making its ascent. The invention has not met with success.

Mahratta (ma-rat′ą), *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting western and central India, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, the Mahratti (Marathi).

mahsir, mahsur (mä′sėr), *n.* [Hindi *mahāsir.*] A cyprinoid fish, *Barbus tor,* occurring in the fresh waters of India, and of the largest size and most abundant in mountain and rocky streams. It resembles the European barbel in generic characters, but has much larger scales (25 to 27 along the lateral line), thick lips, often enlarged about the middle, and the maxillary barbels longer than the rostral and extending to below the last third of the eye. It is the great fresh-water game-fish of India, and reaches a large size, occasionally weighing 100 to 150 pounds. Also called *mahasur,* and by other forms of the word.

Mahu (mä′hö), *n.* [Perhaps a made name, like many other appellations of devils; but cf. *Mahoun,* 3.] An appellation in Shakspere of the devil as the instigator of theft.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; . . . Hobbididance, prince of dumbness; *Mahu,* of stealing. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 1. 63.

Mahumetan†, etc. See *Mahometan,* etc.

mahute (ma-höt′), *n.* [OF. *mahute,* upper arm.] An arm; specifically, in *falconry,* that part of the wing in birds of prey which lies close to the body.

mahwa-butter (mä′wą-but″ėr), *n.* A concrete oil obtained in India from the seeds of the mahwa-tree. It has about the industrial value of cocoanut-oil, and is useful for making soap; in India it is used for cooking and burning, and to adulterate ghee or clarified butter.

mahwa-oil (mä′wą-oil), *n.* Same as *mahwa-butter.*

mahwa-tree, mohwa-tree (mä′wą-trē, mō′wą-trē), *n.* [< Hindi *mahwa* or *mohwa* + E. *tree.*] The tree *Madhuca Indica.*

Maia (mā′yą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαῖα,* a large kind of crab, a particular use of *μαῖα,* old woman, nurse, mother.] The typical genus of *Maiidæ,* founded by Lamarck in 1801. *M. squinado* is known as the *sea-spider* or *spider-crab.* The carapace is oval, with



Spinous Spider-crab (*Maia squinado*).

many projecting points on the sides and in front, and the long slim legs are beset with cirri. These crabs are observed crawling sluggishly in the mud.

Maiacea (mą-yā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maia* + *-acea.*] A group of spider-crabs. See *Maioidea.*

maiacean (mą-yā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *maioidean.*

maian (mā′yan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Maia* + *-an.*] Same as *maioid.*

Maianthemum (mā-yan′thē-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Máios*, May, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.] A name given by Wiggers in 1780 to *Valentinia*, a genus of liliaceous plants, characterized by having the flowers in a terminal raceme, 2-merous, and without a perianth-tube, the segments spreading. They are low herbs, with slender creeping rootstocks, two (rarely three) heart-shaped leaves, and small white flowers. There is but a single species, *Valentinia bifolia*, one of the plants known as *false Solomon's-seal*, found in moist woods throughout the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.



Flowering Plant of *M.* (*Valentinia*) *bifolia*. *a*, flower; *b*, fruits.

maid (mād), *n.* [< ME. *maide*, *mayde*, *meide*, partly a shortened form of *maiden* (see *maiden*), partly from earlier ME. *magth*, < AS. *mægeth*, *mægth* (= OS. *magath*, *magadh*, *magad* = OFries. *megith*, *megeth*, *maged* = D. *meid*, *maagd* = MLG. *maget*, LG. *magd* = OHG. *magad*, *macad*, MHG. *maget*, *meit*, G. *magd*, *maid* = Goth. *magaths*), a maid, virgin, a fem. form with formative *-th*, equiv. to *mēg*, *mēge*, E. *may*[3], maid, fem. corresponding to *magu*, a son, *mēg*, a kinsman, E. *may*[2]: see *may*[2], *may*[3].] **1.** A young unmarried woman; a girl; specifically, a girl of marriageable age, but applied, usually with *little* or some other qualifying term, to a female child of any age above infancy: as, a *maid*, or a *little maid*, of ten summers.

And bytwyne Citie and the seyd Chirche ys the flod floridus, where the fayer *mayd* shuld a ben brent.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

But communed only with the *little maid*,
Who pleased her with a babbling heedlessness
Which often lured her from herself.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. A woman, especially a young woman, who has preserved her virginity; a virgin.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a *maid*,
By these exterior shows? But she is none.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 40.

3†. A man who has always remained continent.

I wot wel the Apostel was a *mayde*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 79.

He was clene *mayde* imartred with the same maydenes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, v. 69.

4. A female servant or attendant charged with domestic duties: usually with a specific designation, as a house*maid*, chamber*maid*, nurse*maid*, a *maid* of all work, etc. See the compounds, and phrases below.

And when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her *maid* to fetch it. Ex. ii. 5.

She's called upon her *maids* by seven,
To mak his bed baith saft and even.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

She had no *maids* to stand
Gold-clothed on either hand.
A. C. Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

5. One of various fishes. (*a*) The female of several species of skate.

When fishy Stalls with double Store are laid:
The golden belly'd Carp, the broad-finn'd *Maid*.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 414.

(*b*) The thornback ray. Also called *maiden* and *maiden-skate*. (*c*) The twait-shad. — **Cuckoo's maid.** (*a*) The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. (*b*) The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. — **Lady's maid**, a female servant employed to attend to the personal wants of a woman. — **Maid of all work**, a female servant who does work of every kind; a domestic who performs general housework. — **Maid of honor.** (*a*) A woman of good birth having membership in a royal household as an attendant on a princess or the queen. While technically in the latter's service, actual attendance is either divided as to period among the several maids of honor, or is limited to appearance at state occasions and court ceremonies. In England eight maids of honor are now regularly chosen, but more are often nominated. They are usually if not always daughters or granddaughters of peers, and when possessing no other title are styled *honorable*. (*b*) A sort of cheesecake. [Said to be made according to a recipe originally given by a maid of honor of Queen Elizabeth.]

He [the baker] has brought down a girl from London, who can make short bread and *maids of honor*.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, vii.

Old maid. (*a*) A woman who remains unmarried beyond the usual or average age for marriage. [Colloq.] (*b*) A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack of fifty-one cards, one of the queens being thrown out; all cards that match are discarded, and that player in whose hand the odd queen is finally left is said to be *caught*, and doomed to be an old maid (or bachelor). (*c*) The lapwing: from the fancy that old maids are changed into these uneasy birds after death. [Local, Eng.] (*d*) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [South of England.] — **The Heliconian maids.** See *Heliconian*.

maidan (mī-dän′), *n.* [Also *midan*, *meidan*, *midaun*: Pers. *maidān*.] In Persia and India, a level open green or esplanade in or adjoining a town, serving for a parade-ground or for amusements, but especially for military exercises, horsemanship, and horse-races.

maid-child (mād′chīld), *n.* A female child; a girl. [Rare.]

A *maid-child* call'd Marina. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3. 6.

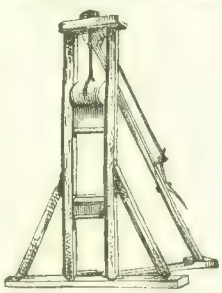
★ **maiden** (mā′dn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *maiden*, *mayden*, *meiden*, *magden*, < AS. *mægden*, *mæden* (= OHG. *magatīn*, *magetī*, MHG. *magetīn*, *magedīn*, *megetīn*, *megedīn*, *meitīn*), a maiden, with fem. formative *-en* (see *-en*[4]), < *mægeth*, a maid: see *maid*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A maid, in any sense of that word. See *maid*.

Of bodi was he *mayden* clene. *Havelok*, l. 995.

This synne cometh ofte to hem that been *maydenes*, and eek to hem that been corrupt. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

O I'll go tak the bride's *maidens*,
And we'll go tak a dance.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 91).

2. An animal or a thing that is young, new, inexperienced, untried, or untaken. Specifically —(*a*) In *racing*, a horse that has never won a race or a stake. (*b*) A fortress that has never been taken. (*c*) In *cricket*, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*.


Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

3. The last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. It is dressed up with ribbons. [Scotch.] — **4.** A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a blacksmith in watering his fire. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] — **5.** An instrument of capital punishment formerly used. It consisted of a loaded blade or ax which moved in grooves in a frame about ten feet high. The ax was raised to the top of the frame and then let fall, severing the victim's head from his body.

6. A mallet for beating linen, used in washing. — **7.** A frame on which clothes are dried. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* **1.** Being a maid; belonging to the class of maids or virgins.

His *maiden* sister and his orphan niece, whom he . . . used to boast of as the only women he had ever seen who were well broken in and bitted to obedience.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii. 513.

2. Of or pertaining to a maid or to maids: as, *maiden* charms.

Now, by my *maiden* honour, yet as pure
As the unsullied lily, I protest.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 351.

3. Like a maid in any respect; virginal; chaste.

Indeed I knew
Of no more subtle master under heaven
Than is the *maiden* passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4. Young; fresh; new; hitherto untried or unused; unsullied; unstained.

Full bravely hast thou flesh'd
Thy *maiden* sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 133.

A due proportion of *maiden* — i. e. pure — chlorine, and "spent" gas — gas mixed with steam — should be used.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 460.

Maiden assize, an assize of a court for the trial of criminals in Great Britain at which there are no criminal cases to be tried. In the eighteenth century and previously the name was given to any assize at which no person was condemned to die. It is usual at such assizes to present the judge with a pair of white gloves. — **Maiden battle**, a first contest.

A *maiden battle*, then? *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 87.

Maiden duck. See *duck*[2]. — **Maiden fortress**, a fortress that has never been captured. — **Maiden hand†**, a hand as yet unstained with blood.

This hand of mine
Is yet a *maiden* and an innocent *hand*,
Not painted with the crimson spots of blood.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 252.

Maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage; the surname of a maiden. — **Maiden over**, in *cricket*, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*. — **Maiden speech**, one's first speech; especially, the first speech of a new member in a public body, as the House of Commons. — **Maiden stakes**, in *horse-racing*, the money contended for in a race between young horses that have never run before. — **Maiden strewments†**, flowers and evergreens strewed in the path of a young couple on their way to church to be married, or on the way by which the corpse of an unmarried person of either sex was carried to the grave.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her *maiden strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 256.

maiden† (mā′dn), *v. i.* [< *maiden*, *n.*] To act or speak in a maidenly manner; behave modestly or demurely. [Rare.]

For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iii. 5.

maidenhair (mā′dn-hâr), *n.* **1.** A fern of the genus *Adiantum*, particularly *A. Capillus-Veneris*, a native of North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, China, and Japan, and *A. pedatum*, a native of North America from Canada southward, Hindustan, Japan, and Manchuria. They grow in moist rocky places, and are so called from the fine, hair-like stalks, or from the fine black fibrous roots. *Asplenium Trichomanes* is the black or English maidenhair.

2. A stuff in use for garments in the fourteenth century. *Fairholt.* — **Golden maidenhair**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*, sometimes made into brushes and mats.

maidenhair-grass, *n.* See *Briza*.

maidenhair-tree (mā′dn-hâr-trē), *n.* The gingko (which see), so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the pinnules of the maidenhair fern. Although but one species, *Ginkgo biloba*, now exists, it was once a very abundant form, and is traceable to the Jurassic and even further back, a large number of fossil species being known, usually with the leaves much more lobed than in the living species, becoming digitate and passing insensibly into still more archaic types, *Baiera*, *Jeanpaulia*, *Trichopitys*, etc.


Leaf of Maidenhair-tree (*Ginkgo biloba*).

maidenhead (mā′dn-hed), *n.* [< ME. *maydenhede*, *meidenhed*, var. of *maidenhood*.] **1.** Virginity; maidenhood.

By my troth and *maidenhead*,
I would not be a queen.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 23.

2†. Newness; freshness; incipiency; also, the first of a thing.

The *maidenhead* of our affairs.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 59.

Then came home to my fire the *maidenhead* of second half bushel [of coals]. *Swift.*

3. The hymen or vaginal membrane, regarded as the physical proof of virginity. — **4†.** The first using of anything.

A chaine of golde that cost him lvij pound and odde money, wherof because he would have the *maydenhead* or first wearing himselfe, he presently put it on in the Goldsmith's shop. *Greene*, Conny Catching, 3d Part (1592).

Maidenhead spoon, a spoon having a small figure of the Virgin forming the end or "head" of the handle. *S. K. Handbook College and Corporation Plate*, p. 69.

maidenhood (mā′dn-hūd), *n.* [< ME. *maydenhode*; < *maiden* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.

And, for the modest love of *maidenhood*
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh, whither shall I fly? *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso.

To her, perpetual *maidenhood*,
And unto me no second friend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. Freshness; newness. [Rare.]

The ireful bastard Orleans — that drew blood
From thee, my boy, and had the *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight — I soon encountered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 17.

maiden-like (mā′dn-līk), *a.* Like a maid; modest.

maidenliness (mā′dn-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being maidenly; behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

maidenly (mā′dn-li), *a.* [< *maiden* + *-ly*[1].] Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Lyke to Aryna, *maydenly* of porte.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 865.

What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 82.

maidenly (mā′dn-li), *adv.* [< *maiden* + *-ly*[2].] In a maiden-like manner; modestly; gently. [Rare.]

maiden-meek (mā′dn-mēk), *a.* Meek as becomes or is natural to a maiden.

I was courteous, every phrase well oil'd
As man's could be; yet, *maiden-meek*, I pray'd
Concealment. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

maiden-nut (mā′dn-nut), *n.* In *mech.*, the inner of two nuts on the same screw. The outer nut is called the *jam-nut*. *E. H. Knight.*

maiden-pink (mā′dn-pingk), *n.* A kind of pink, *Dianthus deltoides*. Sometimes called *meadow-pink*.

maiden-plum (mā′dn-plum), *n.* A West Indian plant, either *Comocladia integrifolia* or *C. dentata*, of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. It yields a viscid juice, which on exposure to air ★becomes an indelible black dye.

maiden's-blush (mā′dnz-blush), *n.* **1.** A delicate pink variety of rose.

Maydens-blush commixt with jessimine.
Herrick, The Invitation.

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephyra punctaria*.

maidenship† (mā′dn-ship), *n.* [< *maiden* + *-ship*.] Maidenhood. *Fuller.*

maiden's-honesty (mā′dnz-on″es-ti), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Some have supposed the plant *honesty* to be meant. See *honesty*, 5.]

About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which lookes very fine.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc., p. 120. (*Halliwell.*)

maiden-skate (mā′dn-skāt), *n.* Same as *maid*, 5 (*b*).

maiden-tongued (mā′dn-tungd), *a.* Sweet-voiced and gentle in speech as a girl.

His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For *maiden-tongued* he was.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 100.

maiden-widowed (mā′dn-wid″ōd), *a.* Widowed while still a virgin. [Rare.]

But I, a maid, die *maiden-widowed*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 135.

maidhood (mād′hụd), *n.* [< *maid* + *-hood*.] Maidenhood; virginity.

Cesario, by the roses of the spring,
By *maidhood*, honour, truth, and everything,
I love thee. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 162.

maidkin†, *n.* A little maid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

maidly†, *a.* [< *maid* + *-ly*1.] Like a maid or girl.

O cowards all, and *maydly* men,
Of courage faynt and weake.
Googe, Epitaphe on M. Shelley. (*Davies.*)

Maid Marian†, **Maid-marian**† (mād-mar′i-an), *n.* **1.** Originally, the queen of the May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance, often a man in woman's clothes.

In the English Morris she is called simply The Lady, or more frequently *Maid Marian*, a name which, to our apprehension, means Lady of the May, and nothing more.
Child's Ballads, Int., p. xxviii.

2. A kind of dance; a morris-dance or Moorish dance.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maid-marian* with a tabor and pipe. *Sir W. Temple.*

maid-of-the-meadow (mād′ọv-the-med′ō), *n.* A plant, *Ulmaria Ulmaria*, of the family *Rosaceæ*.

maid-pale (mād′pāl), *a.* Having the delicate white complexion of a maid or girl. [Rare.]

Change the complexion of her [England's] *maid-pale* peace
To scarlet indignation. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 98.

maid-servant (mād′sėr″vạnt), *n.* A female servant.

But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, . . . nor thy *maid-servant*. Ex. xx. 10.

maieutic (mā-ū′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μαιευτικός*, of or for midwifery (fem. *μαιευτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of midwifery), < *μαιεύεσθαι*, act as a midwife, < *μαῖα*, an old woman, a nurse, midwife.] **I.** *a.* Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth; hence, in the Socratic method (see II.), aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to educe or elicit. [Rare.]

II. *n.* The art of midwifery: applied by Socrates to the method he pursued in investigating and imparting truth; intellectual midwifery. It consisted in eliciting from a person interrogated such answers as lead by successive stages to the conclusion desired by the interrogator.

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, maieutic or obstetric art). Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phænarete, who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to bear thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them, as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound. *J. H. Stirling.*

maieutical (mā-ū′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *maieutic* + *-al*.] Same as *maieutic*.

maigniet, *n.* Same as *meiny*.

maigre (mā′gėr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *maigre*, lean, spare, meager; as a noun, lean meat, food other than meat (*faire maigre*, abstain from meat): see *meager*, the E. form of the word.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made neither of flesh-meat nor with the gravy of flesh-meat: applied to the dishes used by Roman Catholics during Lent and on the days on which abstinence from flesh-meat is enjoined.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a fast or fast-day. —**Maigre day**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the days on which the use of flesh-meat, or of food prepared with the juice of flesh-meat, is disallowed.

It happened to be a *maigre-day*.
Walpole, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

II. *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Sciæna*, specifically *S. aquila*, a large and very powerful fish common in the Mediterranean and occasionally taken on the British coasts. It is remarkable for making a whirring noise as it moves through the water. The name is sometimes extended to the *Sciænidæ*. Also *meager*, *shade-fish*, *bar*, and *bubbler*.

maihem†, *n.* See *mayhem*.

Maiidæ (mā′yi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maia* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-tailed, stalk-eyed, decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Maia*, and corresponding more or less exactly to Milne-Edwards's tribe *Maiens* of his family *Oxyrhyncha*; the spider-crabs. These maioids have long legs, the spiny carapace nearly always longer than broad, and the rostrum usually two-horned. The common sea-spider, *Maia squinado*, is a characteristic example. The genera are numerous, and the limits of the family vary with different writers. See cut at *Maia*. Also *Maidæ*, *Maiadæ*.

maik1, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *make*2.

maik2, **make** (māk), *n.* [Cf. *mag*3.] A half-★penny. [Scotch and Eng. slang.]

mail1 (māl), *n.* [< ME. *maile*, *male*, *maille*, *maylle*, < OF. *maile*, *maille*, a link of mail, a mesh of a net, F. *maille*, link of mail, a mesh, stitch, = Pr. *malha* = Sp. *malla* = Pg. *malha* = It. *maglia*, link of mail, mail, stitch, < L. *macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net: see *macle*, *mackle*, *macula*. In def. 1, the orig. sense, the E. word may possibly be in part due to AS. *māl*, *mǣl*, a spot: see *mole*1.] **1**†. A spot; especially, a spot or speck on a bird's feather; hence, a spotted or speckled feather.

The moorish-fly: made with the body of duskish wool; and the wings made of the blackish *mail* of the drake.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 101.

2†. In *armor*, a ring, link, or scale on a coat of mail. See def. 3.

Of his auantaile wyth that stroke carf wel many a *maylle*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 624.

Squamæ [L.], *mayles* or lytle plates in an haberieon or coate of fense. *Cooper*, 1584.

3. A fabric of meshes, especially and almost exclusively of metal, used as a defense against weapons; a kind of armor, specifically called *chain-mail*, composed of rings of metal, interlinked as in a chain, but extended in width as well as in length. Chain-mail seems to have been introduced into the Roman army in imitation of the Gauls, and was much worn under the later empire. It was the favorite armor in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but was slow of fabrication and expensive. It was of three kinds: (1) that in which the rings kept their shape by their stiffness alone, and which was therefore very heavy; (2) that in which the links were riveted and forged; (3) that in which each link was braced across by a small bar—a rare form. See *hauberk*, *chausses*, *banded mail* (under *banded*2), *gusset*, and *camail*.



Coat of Chain-mail (Hauberk), and detail of same.

He put a silk cote on his backe,
And *mail* of manye a fold.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 38).

Some wore coat armour, imitating scale:
And next their skins were stubborn shirts of *mail*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 27.

4. By extension, armor of any sort.

To teach that right is more than might, and justice more than *mail*!
Whittier, Brown of Ossawatomie.

Hence—**5.** Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster or a tortoise.

His clouded *Mail* the Tortoise shall resign,
And round the Rivet pearly Circles shine.
Gay, The Fan, iii. 157.

6. *Naut.*, a square utensil composed of rings interwoven like network, formerly used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.—**7.** In *weaving*, a small metal eye or guide-ring in a heddle, through which the warp is threaded.

The essential features of the heddle are the eyes, loops, or *mails* through which the warp is threaded.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 464.

8. That part of a clasp which receives the spring. *Halliwell.*—**Banded mail.** See *banded*2.—**Cap of mail.** Same as *coif of mail*.—**Coat of mail.** See *coat*2.—**Coif of mail.** See *coif*.—**Edgewise mail.** Same as *edge-mail*.—**Glove of mail.** Same as *gauntlet*1, 1.—**Hose of mail.** Same as *chausses*, 2.—**House of mail.** See *house*2.—**Interlinked mail.** Same as *chain-mail*. See def. 3.

mail1 (māl), *v. t.* [< *mail*1, *n.*] **1.** To spot or stain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Mailed wi' the bluid of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To put mail upon; dress in mail; by extension, to protect with armor of any kind (see *mail*1, *n.*, 4): hardly used except in the past participle. See *mailed*.

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit,
Up to the ears in blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 116.

Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 31.

Whereas those warlike lords
Lay *mail'd* in armour, girt with ireful swords.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 4.

Hence—**3.** To pinion or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v.

mail2 (māl), *n.* [< ME. *male* = MD. *maele*, D. *maal* = G. *male*, < OF. *male*, *malle*, a bag, wallet, portmanteau, F. *malle*, a peddler's basket, a trunk, mail (post), mail-coach, = Sp. Pg. *mala*, a bag, trunk, < ML. *mala*, a bag; prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. and Gael. *mala* = Bret. *mal*, a bag, sack; but the Rom. and Celtic forms may be from the Teut.; cf. OHG. *malaha*, *malha*, MHG. *malhe*, a saddle-bag, a wallet; Icel. *malr*, a knapsack. The ult. origin is undetermined.] **1**†. A bag, sack, or other receptacle for the conveyance or keeping of small articles of personal property or merchandise, especially the clothing or other baggage of a traveler, the equipments of a soldier, etc.

A *male* tweyfold on his croper lay;
It semede that he cariede lyt array;
Al light for somer rood this worthy man.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 13.

See that my *mails*, with my vestments, be sent to the monastery of Saint Mary's. *Scott*, Monastery, xxii.

Specifically—**2.** A bag for the conveyance of letters, papers, etc., particularly letters forwarded from one post-office to another under governmental authority and care; a mail-bag. —**3.** A mass or assemblage of mail-matter; collectively, the letters, papers, etc., conveyed by post; the matter sent in any way through the post-office.—**4.** The person by whom or the conveyance by which the mail is carried; hence, the system of transmission by public post; postal conveyance: as, to send a package by *mail;* news received through the *mail*.

In the west of England particularly, the *mail* [coach] acts as a regulator, just as the sun on the hills acts as a thermometer. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 124.

Mail axle. See *axle*.

mail2 (māl), *v. t.* [< *mail*2, *n.*] To put in the mail; send by mail; put into the post-office for transmission by mail; post: as, to *mail* a letter.

mail3† (māl), *n.* [< ME. *maile*, *maille*, < OF. *maille*, *maaille*, *meaille* (F. *maille*), f., *mail*, m., a coin, a halfpenny (see def.), *medaille*, a coin (medal): see *medal*. In def. 2 a particular use, like *penny* in a similar sense, for 'money paid,' 'tax,' hence 'rent.'] **1.** A small coin of billon or silver current in France from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. It had half the value of the denier. Sometimes called *obole*.—**2.** Rent; hence, payment at a fixed rate, as the rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers. Compare *blackmail*. [Old Scotch.]

I'll pay you for my lodging *maill*,
When first we meet on the Border side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

Mail noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III., current for 3*s.* 4*d.* Also called *half-noble*.—**Mails and duties**, the rents of real estate due from the tenant to the lord, whether in money or grain.

mail4 (māl), *n.* [< OF. *mail*, *maill*, *mal*, *maul*, F. *mail*, < L. *malleus*, a mall, mallet: see *mall*1.] **1.** A mall or mallet.

After the flax has been bruised by the *mail*, and crushed by the braque, it is ready for the scutching process.
Ure, Dict., II. 415.

2. A French game similar to chicane.

mail5 (māl), *n.* A weight equal to about 105 pounds avoirdupois. [Orkney.]

mailable (mā′la-bl), *a.* [< *mail*2 + *-able*.] Capable of being mailed; such that it can be sent by mail in accordance with the regulations governing the post-office.

mailaid†, *n.* [< Gael. *maileid*, a bag, < *mala*, a bag: see *mail*[2].] A hunting-bag. [Scotch.]

mail-bag (māl′bag), *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried. In the United States postal service the canvas bags used for papers and parcels are called *mail-sacks*, the locked leather bags *mail-pouches*.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail catcher*.

mail-box (māl′boks), *n.* A box placed in some public place, as at a street corner, for the deposit of letters to be gathered by the postman.

mail-car (māl′kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying the mails. When fitted up with post-office facilities for distributing and stamping letters, etc., on the journey, such a car is called a *postal car*, *post-office car*, or *railroad post-office*.

mail-carrier (māl′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A person employed in carrying the mail between post-offices, or over a specified mail-route.

mail-cart (māl′kärt), *n.* A cart in which the public mail is carried.

In another minute *mail-carts* are seen rushing along from the Post Office and sidling up to the different mails with their reeking horses.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 135.

mail-catcher (māl′kach″ėr), *n.* A device attached to a mail-car, designed to catch up mail-bags while the train is in motion. It consists of a hinged iron bar fixed at the door of the car, in such a way as to catch the bag, which is suspended by hooks or light strings from a gallows-frame beside the track. The catcher engages the middle of the bag, just where it is tied into the smallest possible compass, and holds it securely until it is drawn in at the door.

mail-cheeked (māl′chēkt), *a.* Having the cheeks mailed, as a fish, by the extension of certain suborbital bones, especially the third suborbital, to articulate with the preopercle; sclerogenous: specifically said of the cottoids.

mail-clad (māl′klad), *a.* 1. Clad with a coat of mail.

The peer of our day . . . is in less danger going about weaponless than was the *mail-clad* knight with lance and sword. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 257.

2. By extension, in modern usage, defensively armed; clad in armor.

mail-coach (māl′kōch), *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

Mail-coaches, which come to others, come not to me.
Hannah More, To H. Walpole, 1788.

mail-coif (māl′koif), *n.* Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*).

mailed (māld), *a.* [< *mail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Spotted; speckled.

As for these our Hawkes, they bee not white, but white and *mayled*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 303.

2. In *zoöl.*, loricate; lepidote; cataphracted; provided with scales, plates, shields, bucklers, or the like, which serve for defensive armor like a coat of mail. See *lorica*, *loricate*, *Loricata*.—**Mailed bullheads**, the fishes of the family *Agonidæ*.

mailed-cheeks (māld′chēks), *n. pl.* In *ichth.*, the gurnards or cottoids: a term translating *Sclerogenidæ* and *joues cuirassées*.

★**mailer** (mā′lėr), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*.

mail-guard (māl′gärd), *n.* An officer having charge of mail under conveyance.

mail-hood (māl′hùd), *n.* In *armor*, a hood like the camail, attached to the hauberk and drawn at pleasure over the head and steel cap, worn by the Persians during the third and fourth centuries after Christ. A similar hood was worn by the Circassians up to the time of their subjugation by the Russians.

mail-hose (māl′hōz), *n. pl.* Chausses of mail.

mailing[1] (mā′ling), *n.* [< *mail*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Linked mail in general.—2. The conventional device adopted, as in early monuments of art, to give the idea of a garment of mail.

mailing[2] (mā′ling), *n.* [< *mail*[3], 2, + *-ing*.] A piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid; a farm. [Scotch.]

mailing-machine (mā′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*.

mailing-table (mā′ling-tā″bl), *n.* A table used in a post-office in sorting or distributing letters for various routes or stations. It is fitted with tiers of boxes, each box being provided with facilities for attaching a mail-bag to the rear so that letters will fall from the box into the bag.

maillt, maillet, *n.* See *mail*[3].

Mailly (ma′lyĕ), *n.* [F.] A still wine made from a very black grape, of the quality of the so-called gray wine of Champagne, resembling the still Sillery.

mail-master (māl′màs″tėr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mail.

mail-matter (māl′mat″ėr), *n.* Matter, as letters and packages of various kinds, carried in the mail; such material as may be transmitted through the post-office.

mail-net (māl′net), *n.* A form of loom-made net. It is a combination in the same fabric of common gauze and whip-net, and presents the appearance of a continuous succession of right-angled triangles. *E. H. Knight.*

mail-pillion† (māl′pil″yọn), *n.* A stuffed leathern cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey, to carry luggage upon; also, a mail-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon. *Halliwell.*

mail-pouch (māl′pouch), *n.* See *mail-bag*.

mail-quilt (māl′kwilt), *n.* A garment of fence made of textile material, stuffed and quilted. Compare *gambeson* and *coat-of-fence*.

Here clasping greaves, and plated *mail-quilts* strong,
The long-bows here, and rattling quivers hung.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, i.

mail-route (māl′röt), *n.* A route over which mails are regularly conveyed.

mail-sack (māl′sak), *n.* See *mail-bag*.

mail-shell (māl′shel), *n.* A kind of mollusk: same as *chiton*, 2 (*b*).

mail-stage (māl′stāj), *n.* A mail-coach. [U. S.]

mail-train (māl′trān), *n.* A railroad-train by which mails are carried.

maim (mām), *v. t.* [Also, obs. or dial., *main*; < ME. *maimen*, *maymen*, *mayhemen*, *mainen*, *maynen*, < OF. *mehaigner*, *mahaigner* = Pr. *maganhar* = It. *magagnare* (ML. *mahemiare*, *mahanare*, *mahennare*, *mehaignare*), maim; cf. Bret. *machaña*, mutilate, *machan*, mutilation, prob. from the OF.; ulterior origin uncertain.] To disable by wounding or mutilation; deprive of, or of the use of, a necessary constituent part, as of the body, or, figuratively, of anything; in *old law*, to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary; mutilate. See *mayhem*.

The pore and the *maymot* for to clothe and fede.
Chron. Vilodun, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 312.

By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xv.

=**Syn.** *Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.

maim (mām), *n.* [Also *mayhem* (as technically used in law), formerly *mahim*; < ME. *maim*, *maym*, *maihem*, *mayhem*, < OF. *mehaing*, *mehain*, *mahain* (ML. *mahamium*, *mahaignium*, *mahainium*), a maim, bodily defect through injury, = It. *magagna*, a defect, blemish: see *maim*, *v.*] 1. A disabling wound or mutilation; the deprivation of a necessary part, or of the use of it, as a limb; a crippling, or that which cripples; in *old law*, deprivation by injury or removal of the use of some member serviceable in fight or for self-protection.

Your father's sickness is a *maim* to us—
A perilous gash, a very limb lopp'd off.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 42.

The law of England, and all laws, hold these degrees of injury to the person, slander, battery, *maim*, and death.
Bacon, Charge concerning Duels, 1613, Works, XI. 406.

2. See the quotation, and *mayhem*.

The word *maim* is not, according to the better use, a synonym for mayhem, which is a particular sort of aggravated *maim*. But, like mayhem, it implies a permanent injury or crippling, certainly when employed with reference to cattle. And such appears to be its general legal meaning. *Bishop.*

Hence—3. A hurt or wound in general; an injury. [Now rare.]

Now God vs deffende fro deth this day and fro *mayme*, ffor now I se well that we be alle in pereile of deth, for I se yonder comynge the bane of the man that most is dredde of his enmyes thourgh the worlde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

Shrewd *maims!* your clothes are wounded desperately!
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

4†. A defect or blemish.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited.
Sir J. Hayward.

In a minister, ignorance and disability to teach is a *maim;* nor is it held a thing allowable to ordain such.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

maimedly (mā′med-li), *adv.* In a maimed or defective manner.

I rather leaue it out altogether then presume to doe it *maymedly*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 614.

maimedness (mā′med-nes), *n.* The condition of being maimed.

Maimonidean (mī-mon-i-dē′an), *a.* [< *Maimonides* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating to Maimonides (1135–1204), a Spanish-Hebrew theologian and philosopher, noted as a reformer of Jewish traditions, or to his opinions.

The *Maimonidean* controversy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 283.

Maimonist (mī′mon-ist), *n.* [< *Maimon*(*ides*) (see *Maimonidean*) + *-ist*.] An adherent of ★Maimonides.

main[1] (mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maine*, *mayne;* < ME. *main*, *mayn*, < AS. *mægen*, power, strength (= OS. *megin* = OHG. *megin* = Icel. *megin*, *magn*, power, might, the main part of a thing), < *mæg*, pret. pres. of **magan*, have power: see *may*[1]. Cf. *might*[1], from the same source. Cf. also *main*[2], to which some of the uses commonly referred to *main*[1] (defs. 2, 3, etc.) are in part due.] 1. Strength; force; violent effort: now used chiefly in the phrase *with might and main*.

God schulde be worschipide ouer al thing;
do riȝtwijsnes with merci with al thi *mayn*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

But th' Adamantine shield which he did beare
So well was tempred, that for all his *maine*
It would no passage yeeld unto his purpose vaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 10.

2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross; the bulk; the greater part. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He himself with the *main* of his Army was entered far into the Country. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Main of my studies. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 2.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*

Hence—3†. The principal point; that which is of most importance; the chief or principal object, aim, or effort.

Let's make haste away, and look unto the *main*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 208.

Let it therefore be the *maine* of our assembly to survay our old lawes, and punish their transgressions.
Marston, The Fawne, v.

4. A broad expanse, as of space or light; unbroken extent; full sweep or stretch. [Rare in this general sense.]

Nativity, once in the *main* of light,
Crawls to maturity. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lx.

To found a path
Over this *main* from hell to that new world.
Milton, P. L., x. 256.

Now, specifically—(*a*) The expanse of ocean; the open ocean; the high sea.

I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the *main*,
Descry a sail. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 3.

(*b*) A continental stretch of land; a continent; the mainland, as distinguished from islands.

Travelling the *maine* of poore Slavonia, . . . he came to Grates in Steria. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

Almost fourteen months before Columbus in his third voyage came in sight of the *main*, . . . he [John Cabot] discovered the western continent.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

5. A principal duct, channel, pipe, or electrical conductor, as a water- or gas-pipe running along a street in a town, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights.

The fillet should be at least 2 inches wide in the case of the *mains*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. 2.

6. The thick part of meat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**For the main, in the main**, for the most part; in the greatest part; on the whole.—**Hydraulic main.** See *hydraulic*.—**With might and main.** See *might*[1].

★**main**[2] (mān), *a.* [< ME. **main*, *mayn*, (*a*) partly < Icel. *meginn*, *megn*, main, strong, mighty (= Dan. *megen*, much), associated with the noun *megin*, might, main, = AS. *mægen* = E. *main*[1] (there is no like adj. in AS.) (see *main*[1]); (*b*) partly < OF. *maine*, *maigne*, *magne*, chief, great, = Sp. *magno* = Pg. *magno*, *manho* = It. *magno*, great, < L. *magnus*, great, akin to Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, AS. *micel*, great, E. *mickle*, much: see *mickle*, *much*. From L. *magnus* are also E. *magnum*, *magnify*, *magnitude*, etc.] 1†. Great in size or degree; vast; hence, strong; powerful; important.

Thes Messangers met with a *mayn* knight,
A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7833.

I may seem
At first to make a *main* offence in manners.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

How dare you, sirrah, 'gainst so *main* a person,
A man of so much noble note and honour,
Put up this base complaint?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Lastly, the use of all unlawful arts is *maine* abuse.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning.

Themselves invaded next, and on their heads
Main promontories flung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 654.

2. Principal; prime; chief; leading; of chief or principal importance: as, his *main* effort was to please.

To maintaine the *maine* chance, they use the benefits of their wives or friends. *Greene*, Conny Catching (1591).

Count Olivares is the *main* Man who sways all.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

Men who set their Minds on *main* Matters, and sufficiently urge them, in these most difficult times, I find not many. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

The extinction of his [the king's] influence in Parliament was the *main* end to be attained.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. Principal or chief in size or extent; largest; consisting of the largest part; most important by reason of size or strength: as, the *main* timbers of a building; the *main* branch of a river; the *main* body of an army.

This was a *main* Blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his Battels in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

The *main* Battel was led by the King himself. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 170.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the *main* harvest reaps.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 103.

4. Full; undivided; sheer: now used chiefly in the phrases *main strength*, *main force*.

But I hope with my hond & my hard strokes,
Thurgh might of oure mykell goddes, & of *mayn* strenght,
Thy body to britton vnto bale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7965.

A man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and *main* power, took 'em from me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 7.

By the *main* assent
Of all these learned men she was divorced.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 31.

They did put the wars likewise upon *main* force and valour. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

5. *Naut.*, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel.—**6.** "Big"; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

Observing Dick look'd *main* and blue.
Collins's Miscellanies (1762), p. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Main chance. See *chance*.—**Main course.** See *course*[1], 18.—**Main deck.** See *deck*, 2.—**Main guard,** a body of soldiers told off for the guard-mounting of the day or night, from which sentinels and pickets are taken.—**Main sea.** See *sea*.

main[2] (mān), *adv.* [< *main*[2], *a.* Cf. *mighty*, *powerful*, similarly used.] Mightily; exceedingly; extremely. [Prov. Eng.]

Why, it's *main* jolly, to be sure.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

A draught of ale, friend; for I'm *main* dry. *Foote.*

main[3] (mān), *n.* [< ME. *mayne*, < OF. *main*, the hand, F. *main*, the hand, a hand at cards, also hand (lit. and in various derived senses), = Pr. *man* = Sp. *mano* = Pg. *mão* = It. *mano* = Ir. *man*, *mana*, < L. *manus*, the hand, also a stake at dice (and in many other derived senses): prob. < √ *ma*, measure. The derivatives of L. *manus* are very many: *manacle*, *manage*, *manège*, *manifest*, *maniple*, *manipulate*, *manner*, *manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*, etc., *manure*, *manœuver*, *mainor*, *amanuensis*, etc., *mainprise*, *mainpernor*, *maintain*, etc.] **1†.** A hand.

Saynt Elyn hit made with noble *mayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

2†. A hand at dice; a throw of the dice at hazard.

Were it good
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast? to set so rich a *main*
On the nice hazard of one doubtful hour?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 47.

First a *maine* at dice, and then weele eate.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

3. A match at cock-fighting.

The Welch *main*, which was the most sanguinary form of the amusement, appears to have been exclusively English, and of modern origin. In this game as many as sixteen cocks were sometimes matched against each other at each side, and they fought till all on one side were killed. The victors were then divided and fought and the process was repeated till but a single cock remained.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv. 600.

4. A banker's shovel for coin.

main[4]† (mān), *v. t.* [By apheresis for *amain*[2].] To furl: said of sails.

Thanne he made vs to *mayne*, that ys to sey stryk Downe ower sayles. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

When it is a tempest almost intolerable for other ships, and maketh them *main* all their sails, these [carackes] hoist up theirs, and sail excellently well.
T. Stevens (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 132).

main[5]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *maim*.

maina (mā'nạ), *n.* [< Hind. *maina*, a starling.] **1.** A kind of bird. See *mina*[2] and *Eulabes*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of birds: same as *Eulabes*. *B. H. Hodgson*, 1836. Also *Mainatus* (*R. P. Lesson*, 1831).

main-beam (mān'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck-beam under the forward side of the main-hatch, on which the official tonnage and number of the vessel are by the United States statute required to be marked. On river-steamers it is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch.

main-boom (mān'bōm), *n.* The spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail.

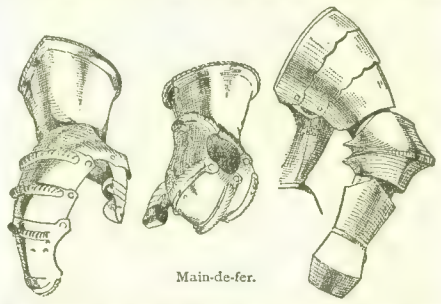
main-brace (mān'brās), *n.* *Naut.*, the brace attached to the main-yard. See *brace*[1], 9.—**To splice the main-brace,** in *naut. slang*, to serve out an allowance of spirits to a ship's company; indulge in drinking spirits.

main-chocks (mān'choks), *n. pl.* The first set of chocks or strips of wood at the head of a whale-boat, nailed to the upper strake, forming the groove through which the line passes.

main-couple (mān'kup″l), *n.* In *arch.*, the principal truss in a roof.

main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* In merchant ships, that part of the upper deck which lies between the forecastle and the poop; in men-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck; the gun-deck. See *deck*, 2.

main-de-fer (mañ-dė-fer'), *n.* [F.: *main*, hand; *de*, of; *fer*, iron.] A defensive appliance for the hand and arm used in the tournaments and tilting-matches of the sixteenth century. Especially—(*a*) A solid piece of iron extending from the elbow-joint to the tips of the fingers of the left arm,



Main-de-fer.

like a shield, to protect that part of the arm which was not covered by the tilting-shield. The hand behind it was free to hold the reins, being clothed in a simple glove of leather or similar material. (*b*) A gauntlet for the right hand, fastening with hook and staple or the like, so that the hand could not be opened, nor the weapon grasped in it be dislodged.

Maine law. See *law*[1].

maine-port† (mān'pōrt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners brought to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

mainful† (mān'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *maynful*, *meinful*; < *main*[1] + *-ful*.] Powerful.

main-hatch (mān'hach), *n.* *Naut.*, the hatch leading down to the main-hold.

main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold which lies under the main-hatch.

mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent; the principal land, as distinguished from *islands*.

It is in Grece, and the Turkes *mayne lande* lyeth within .ij. or .iij. myle of theym.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

They landed on the *mainland* north of the haven.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 124.

mainlander (mān'lan-dėr), *n.* One who dwells on the mainland. [Rare.]

The *mainlanders* and the islanders could not take the preliminary step of agreeing upon a place where they should meet. *Palfrey*, Hist. New Eng., II. 359.

main-link (mān'lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, in the usual parallel motion, the link that connects the end of the beam of a steam-engine to the piston-rod.

mainly (mān'li), *adv.* [< *main*[2], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** By main strength; strongly; forcibly; firmly.

Such breadth of shoulders as might *mainly* bear
Old Atlas' burthen. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 1.

2†. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily.

When a suspect doth catch once, it burns *mainly*.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Still she eyes him *mainly*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

3. Chiefly; principally: as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.

Moos'lims of Arabian origin have, for many centuries, *mainly* composed the population of Egypt.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 29.

They are Spaniards *mainly* in their love of revolt.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 181.

★**mainmast** (mān'mȧst or -mast), *n.* *Naut.*, the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast; in a vessel carrying two masts it is the one toward the stern, except in the yawl, galiot, and ketch, where it is the mast toward the prow; in four-masted ships it is the second mast from the bow.—**Mainmastman,** a seaman stationed to attend to and keep in order the ropes about the mainmast.

mainor†, **mainour**† (mā'nọr), *n.* [Also *manour*, *manner*, *maner*; < ME. *mainoure*, *meinoure*, *maynure*, < AF. *mainoure*, *meinoure*, OF. *maineuvre*, *manoeuvre*, *manovre*, work of the hand: see *manœuver*, *manure*, *manner*[3].] **1.** Act or fact: used of the commission of theft.—**2.** That which is stolen; evidence of guilt found on an offender, as stolen goods.—**To be taken in the mainor,** to be taken or caught in the act, as of theft.

How like a sheep-biting rogue, *taken i' the manner*,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 4.

To be taken with the mainor, to be taken or caught with the stolen property in hand.

The manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 204.

Even as a theife that is *taken with the manner* that he stealeth. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 110. (*Nares.*)

A thief *taken with the mainour*, that is with the thing stolen upon him in manu, might, when so detected flagrante delicto, be brought into court, arraigned, and tried without indictment. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xxiii.

main-pendant (mān'pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of stout rope fixed to the top of the mainmast under the shrouds on each side, and having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the pendant-tackle.

mainpernable† (mān'pėr-nạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. (AF.) *mainprenable*, < *mainprendre*, take surety: see *mainprise*, *mainpernor*.] In *law*, capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; proper to be mainprised; bailable.

mainpernor†, **mainpernour**† (mān'pėr-nọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maynepernor*; < ME. *mainpernour*, *meinpernour*, *maynpurnour*, < OF. (AF.) *mainpernour*, *mainparnour*, *mainprenor*, *mainpreneur*, < *mainprendre*, take surety: see *mainprise*.] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a future day; one who gives mainprise for another: differing from *bail* in that the mainpernor could not imprison or surrender the prisoner before the day appointed. See *mainprise*.

Whan Cryste schall schewe his woundys wete,
Than Marye be oure *maynpurnoure!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

To compel them to find surety of their good bearing, by sufficient *mainpernors*, of such as be distrainable, if any default be found in such Feitors and Vagabonds.
Laws of Richard II., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 59.

Thou knowest well ynough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *mayneperner*.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 12. (*Nares.*)

main-pin (mān'pin), *n.* A pin upon which the fore axle of a wagon turns in locking. [Prov. Eng.]

main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship.

mainprise†, **mainprize**† (mān'prīz), *n.* [< ME. *mainprise*, *meynprise*, < OF. (AF.) *mainprise*, *meinprise*, surety, bail, < *mainprendre*, take surety, < *main*, hand, + *prendre*, take: see *prize*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) Surety; bail.

He shall, for his offence, pay the sum of two shillings, or else be utterly excluded for ever, without bail or *mainprize*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

They are not bailable,
They stand committed without bail or *mainprise*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

(*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a future day.

"God wot," quath Wisdam, "that weore not the beste;
And he amendes make let *meynprise* him haue;
And beo borw of his bale and buggen him bote."
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 75.

(*c*) A writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties (called *mainpernors*) for a prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. This writ is now generally superseded by bail and habeas corpus.

mainprise†, **mainprize**† (mān'prīz), *v. t.* [< *mainprise*, *n.*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on his finding sureties or mainpernors for his appearance at a future day.

mainpriser†, **mainprizer**† (mān'prī-zėr), *n.* A surety; a mainpernor.

There was the Earle of Ulster enlarged, who tooke his oath, and found *mainprisers* or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the Kings enemies.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 176. (*Davies.*)

main-rigging (mān'rig″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the rigging of the mainmast.

mainroyal (mān'roi″ạl), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost sail ordinarily carried on the mainmast, next above the topgallantsail, and used only in a light breeze.—**Mainroyalmast,** the upper part of the maintopgallantmast, sometimes fitted separately.

mains (mānz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *manse*[2].] The farm or fields attached to a mansion-house; the home farm. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

mainsail (mān'sāl or -sl), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the main-yard; the main course; in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the large sail set on the after part of the mainmast.

main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* The sheet or rope used for securing the mainsail when set. See *sheet*. With a square mainsail it holds in place the lee clue of the sail, and with a fore-and-aft mainsail it is a tackle on the main-boom.

mainspring (mān'spring), *n.* 1. The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as, in a gun-lock, the spring which operates the hammer; specifically, the coiled spring of a watch or other timepiece.

God 's the *mainspring*, that maketh every way
All the small wheels of this great Engine play.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Hence—2. The impelling cause of any action; the inciting motive.

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the necessities of providing subsistence, the *mainspring* of the barbarian's inroads, that excited men to war-like enterprise. *Brougham.*

★**mainstay** (mān'stā), *n.* 1. The rope which secures the head of the mainmast of a vessel forward. Hence—2. Chief support; main dependence: as, their *mainstay* is fishing.

The cocoanut, bread-fruit, taro, and banana form the *mainstay* and daily food of the people.
The Century, XXXVIII. 16.

mainstaysail (mān'stā-sāl or -sl), *n.* A storm-sail set sometimes on the mainstay.

mainswear, *v. i.* See *manswear.*

main-tack (mān'tak), *n.* The weather-clue of a square mainsail.

maintain (mān-tān'), *v.* [< ME. *mainteinen, maintenen,* < OF. *maintenir,* F. *maintenir* = Pr. *mantener* = Sp. *mantener* = Pg. *manter* = It. *mantenere,* keep, maintain, < L. *manu tenere,* hold in the hand: *manu,* abl. of *manus,* hand; *tenere,* hold: see *main*[3] and *tenant.* Cf. *attain, contain, detain,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold in an existing state or condition; keep in existence or continuance; preserve from lapse, decline, failure, or cessation; keep up: as, to *maintain* an upright attitude; to *maintain* a conversation.

Your richesses ne sufficen not werres to *mainteine.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Go you, and *maintain* talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 3. 16.

The kings had no easy part to play, to avoid quarreling with the clergy and yet to *maintain* a hold upon them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 386.

2. To furnish means for the subsistence or existence of; sustain or assist with the means of livelihood; provide for; support: as, to *maintain* a family or an army; to *maintain* a costly equipage.

Among all honest Christian people,
Whoe'er breaks limbs *maintains* the cripple.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground *maintain'd* its man.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 53.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man *maintains* his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they *maintain* him. *Paley*, Moral Philos., III. ii. 2.

3. To hold fast; keep in possession; preserve from capture or loss: as, to *maintain* one's ground in battle or in argument; to *maintain* an advantage.

Thei *meyntenen* hem self right vygouresly.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 155.

I stand upon the ground of mine own honour,
And will *maintain* it. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

To *maintain* the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

4. To give support or encouragement to; uphold; countenance; vindicate, as by defense or adjudication.

We will put oure bodyes in auenture of deth for to encrece holy chirche and the cristin feith to *mayntene.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 580.

For thou hast *maintained* my right and my cause; thou satest in the throne judging right. Ps. ix. 4.

5. To uphold by argument or assertion; hold to: as, to *maintain* the doctrine of the Trinity.

We *maintain* that in Scripture we are taught all things necessary unto salvation. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The Lutheran churches *maintain* consubstantiation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

This glittering, fanciful system of fencing which he kept up on all subjects, *maintaining* with equal brilliancy and ingenuity this to-day and that to-morrow.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 360.

6†. To represent; denote.

This side is Hiems, Winter, this Ver, the Spring; the one *maintained* by the owl, the other by the cuckoo.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 902.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Defend, Vindicate,* etc. See *assert.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To behave; conduct one's self. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hold as true; hold.

maintainable (mān-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *maintain* + *-able.*] Capable of being maintained, kept up, supported, or upheld; sustainable; defensible.

They perhaps, if they were urged, could say little else than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not *maintainable.* *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. i. 3.

maintainer (mān-tā'nėr), *n.* One who maintains, supports, sustains, or upholds. In legal use, *maintainor* (which see).

O ye traitours and *maintainers* of madnesse,
Unto your folly I ascribe all my paine.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 253.

maintaining-wheel (mān-tā'ning-hwēl), *n.* In a watch, a wheel impelled by a spring, which prevents a watch from stopping while being wound; a going-wheel.

maintainor (mān-tā'nor), *n.* [< F. *mainteneur,* < *maintenir,* maintain: see *maintain.*] In *law,* one guilty of maintenance (see *maintenance,* 4); one who maintains a cause depending between others in which he has no interest.

maintenance (mān'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *maintenance, maynetenaunce, meyntenaunce,* < OF. (and F.) *maintenance* (= Pr. *mantenensa* = Sp. *mantenencia* = Pg. *mantença* = It. *mantenenza*), maintenance, < *maintenir,* maintain: see *maintain.*] 1. The act of maintaining, keeping up, supporting, or upholding; preservation; sustentation; vindication: as, the *maintenance* of a family; the *maintenance* of right.

He, on the other hand, granting to them a bond of *maintenance,* or protection, by which he bound himself, in usual form, to maintain their quarrel against all mortals, saving his loyalty. Quoted in *Child's Ballads,* VI. 163.

All Christian soveranty is by law, and to no other end but to the *maintenance* of the common good.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Ability to feel depends on the *maintenance* of a certain temperature. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.

2. That which maintains or supports; means of livelihood.

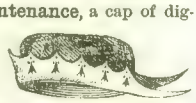
After such an age no minister was permitted to preach, but had his *maintenance* continu'd during life.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3†. Bearing; behavior.

She had so stedfaste countenaunce,
So noble porte and *meyntenaunce.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 834.

For all their craft is in their countenaunce,
They bene so grave and full of *mayntenaunce.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

4. In *law:* (*a*) An officious intermeddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest, by assisting either party with means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense at common law. (*b*) Formerly, a like intermeddling with the controversy of others, as to land, by wrongfully taking or holding possession in aid of one party. (*c*) In a more general sense, an interfering with the due course of justice. *J. F. Stephen.*—**Cap of maintenance,** a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation; a kind of abacot or bycocket. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions. In heraldry it is in use as a symbol of dignity, and is occasionally shown beneath the crest in place of the customary wreath. The cap of maintenance (or estate) originally belonged to nobles exclusively, but is now granted to gentlemen, and is borne irrespective of rank.


Cap of Maintenance.

In the later end of thys yere came the thyrde *cappe of mayntenaunce* from the pope.
Fabyan, Chron., I., an. 1506.

=**Syn. 1.** Justification, preservation.—**2.** *Subsistence, Livelihood,* etc. See *living.*

maintenantly† (mān'te-nant-li), *adv.* [< **maintenant,* < F. *maintenant,* now, at the present moment, ppr. of *maintenir,* keep, maintain: see *maintain.*] Incontinently; straightway.

The Scottes, encouraged a fresh, assayled theyr enimies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that *mayntenantly* both the winges of the Brytishe armie were utterly discomfited. *Holinshed* (1577). (*Nares.*)

Maintenon cross (mañ-tė-nôn' krôs). A cross marked by four diamonds forming its extremities, a personal ornament for women: named from Madame de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV.

maintop (mān'top), *n.* *Naut.,* a platform just below the head of the mainmast, resting on the trestletrees. See *top.*

maintopmast (mān'top-mast or -mast), *n.* *Naut.,* the mast next above the lower mainmast.

maintopsail (mān'top-sāl or -sl), *n.* In square-rigged vessels, the sail above the mainsail.—**Maintopsail-yard,** the yard on which the maintopsail is set.

main-wales (mān'wālz), *n. pl.* *Naut.,* the strakes worked from the lower port-sill of the ★gun-deck to the bottom plank.

main-yard (mān'yärd), *n.* *Naut.,* the lower yard on the mainmast.

Their topmasts and their *mainyards*
Were cover'd o'er wi' gold.
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 206).

maioid (mā'yoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Maia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *maioidean.*

II. *n.* A crab of the group *Maioidea;* a spider-crab.

Also *maian.*

Maioidea (mā-yoi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maia* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, also called *Oxyrhyncha;* the spider-crabs. There are several families and more than 100 genera.

maioidean (mā-yoi'dē-an), *a.* Resembling a maioid; having the characters of the *Maioidea.*

mair[1] (mār), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *more*[1].

mair[2]†, **maire**†, *n.* Earlier forms of *mayor.*

maise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mease*[2].

maisondewe†, *n.* See *measondue.*

maist, *a., n.,* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *most.*

maister†, **maistresse**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *master, mistress,* etc.

maistow†. A Middle English contraction of *mayest thou.*

This *maistow* understonde and sen at eye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2158.

maistri, maistree (mās'tri), *n.* [Hind. *mistrī.*] In the East Indies, a native foreman or master workman: said of masons, cooks, etc.

Labour, 4 annas a day, exclusive of *maistries'* wages.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 714.

maistring†, *a.* A Middle English form of *mastering.*

maistrise†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *maistrise,* mastery, < *maistre,* master: see *mastery.*] Same as *mastery.*

And eke amidde this purprise
Was maad a tour of gret *maistrise.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4172.

Maitland cord. See *cord*[1].

maître (mā'tr), *n.* [F.: see *master*[1].] A master.—**A la maître d'hôtel,** in *cookery,* a phrase signifying that a dish is served with a sauce made of butter melted with a little lemon-juice, vinegar, and chopped parsley.—**Maître de chapelle,** a choir-master. See *ma trise.*—**Maître d'hôtel,** the master or superintendent of the table in a mansion; a butler.

maîtrise (mā-trēz'), *n.* [F.: see *maistrise.*] 1. In France, a school formerly attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, for the education of singers. The pupils were supported at the expense of the church, and educated in other branches as well as music. Most French musicians were educated in these schools before the Revolution, when they were suppressed. Some were afterward reëstablished, and a few still exist. The master of such a school is called the *maître de chapelle.*

2. Formerly, in France, a corporation of masters in a trade; a trade-gild.

The Parisian couturières, prior to the Revolution, were continually persecuted by the *maîtrise* or corporation of women's tailors. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 288.

★**maize** (māz), *n.* [Formerly also *maiz, mais, mayz, mays;* = F. *maïs,* formerly *maiz,* < Sp. *maiz* (NL. *mays*), < W. Ind. (Haytian) *mahiz, mahis,* the native name of the plant. It was also formerly called *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat,* after F. *blé de Turquie,* its origin, like that of the *Turkey cock* or *turkey,* being at one time erroneously ascribed vaguely to "Turkey" or the East.] 1. A cereal plant, *Zea Mays,* of the grass family; the Indian corn. In America commonly called simply *corn;* in Europe formerly *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat.* For description, see *Zea* and ★*maize,* 1 (in supplement).

2. The grain produced by the maize; Indian corn. It appears in market either in the ear (i. e., on the cob) or shelled (i. e., removed from the cob). It is a highly nutritious food, starchy matter predominating in it. As human food it is used in various forms. (See *corn-bread, hasty-pudding, Indian meal, hominy, corn-starch, samp.*) The immature kernels (green corn), boiled, form an excellent vegetable, and in this state maize is largely preserved by canning. Of late years Indian corn has been extensively manufactured into glucose. Maize is said to furnish food to a larger part of the human race than any other grain except rice. It is also much used for fattening cattle and swine, as well as for horses. An enormous amount is consumed in the manufacture of spirits; it is the principal grain distilled in the United States. Maize was found in cultivation over a great part of America on its discovery, and was rapidly diffused throughout the world wherever the climate was suitable to it.

Heer, of one grain of *Maiz,* a Reed doth spring
That thrice a year fiue hundred grains doth bring.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A coal-tar color, the sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of azoxy-stilbene. It dyes silk and wool reddish-yellow in an acid bath. Also called *sun-yellow.*—**Japan maize,** a variety with ornamental variegated leaves.—**Mountain maize,** plants of the genus *Ombrophytum,* said to be eaten like mushrooms.—**Water-maize,** the royal water-lily, *Victoria Amazonica* (*regia*); so called from its farinaceous seeds.

maize-bird (māz'bėrd), *n.* An American blackbird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ;* one of the troopials or marsh-blackbirds: so called from its fondness for Indian corn.

maize-eater (māz′ē″tėr), *n.* A South American maize-bird, *Pseudoleistes virescens*. *P. L. Sclater.*

maize-oil (māz′oil), *n.* An oil prepared from the seed of Indian corn. It is a limpid yellow oil, said to be a good lubricant, but it has not yet been produced cheaply and in considerable quantity.

maize-smut (māz′smut), *n.* A destructive fungus, *Ustilago Zeæ*, attacking the ovary as well as various other parts of the living plant of Indian corn.

maize-thief (māz′thēf), *n.* A maize-bird; especially, the common marsh-blackbird, *Agelæus phœniceus*. *A. Wilson.*

Maj. An abbreviation of *Major* before a name.

Majaqueus (ma-jā′kwē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of very large sooty shearwaters, of the family *Procellariidæ*. The bill and feet are robust, the nasal tubes long, and the wings and tail very short; the plumage is fuliginous, with white markings on the head. Two species, *M. æquinoctialis* and *M. conspicillatus*, inhabit southern seas. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

majestatic† (maj-es-tat′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *magestatico*, *majestatico* (cf. G. *majestätisch* = Dan. *majestætisk* = Sw. *majestätisk*), < ML. **majestaticus*, < L. *majesta(t-)s*, majesty: see *majesty*.] Of majestic appearance; majestic.

majestatical† (maj-es-tat′i-kal), *a.* [< *majestatic* + *-al*.] Same as *majestatic*.

majestic (mā-jes′tik), *a.* [< *majesty* + *-ic*. Cf. *majestatic*.] **1.** Possessing majesty; having dignity of nature or appearance; of stately character; august.

Here his first lays *majestic* Denham sung.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 271.

2. Characteristic of or manifesting majesty; lofty; grand; sublime: as, a *majestic* mien.

Get the start of the *majestic* world.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 130.

Look how she walks along yon shady space;
Not Juno moves with more *majestic* grace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 260.

=**Syn.** *Majestic, August, Stately;* magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, noble. *Stately* is generally applied to the merely external, and sometimes to the wholly artificial: as, a *stately* etiquette. The *majestic* and *august* are natural, *majestic* applying to the appearance, *august* to the character, while *stately* often applies to motion: as, a *stately* walk. *August*, as applied to persons, implies respect combined with awe on the part of the beholder: as, George Washington is the most *august* personage in American history. See *grand*.

majestical (mą-jes′ti-kąl), *a.* [< *majestic* + *-al*.] Majestic.

If I were ever to fall in love again . . . it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty.
Cowley, Greatness.

majestically (mą-jes′ti-kąl-i), *adv.* In a majestic manner; with majesty; with a lofty air or appearance.

majesticalness (mą-jes′ti-kąl-nes), *n.* The character of being majestic. [Rare.]

majesticness (mą-jes′tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being majestic. *Cartwright*, To the Countess of Carlisle. [Rare.]

majesty (maj′es-ti), *n.*; pl. *majesties* (-tiz). [< ME. *magestee*, < OF. *majestet*, F. *majesté* = Sp. *majestad* = Pg. *magestade*, *majestade* = It. *maestà*, *maestà* = D. *majesteit* = G. Sw. *majestät* = Dan. *majestæt*, < L. *majesta(t-)s*, greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty, < *majus* (*major-*, orig. **majos-*; cf. *honestus*, honest, < *honor*, *honos*, honor), compar. (cf. *magis*, compar. adv.) of *magnus*, or rather of the rare positive *majus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2], *major*, etc.] **1.** The greatness or grandeur of exalted rank or character, or of manner; imposing loftiness; stateliness; in general, the character of inspiring awe or reverence.

And aftir that, zit scholde he putten hem in a fayrere Paradys, where that thei schold see God of Nature visibly, in his *Magestee* and in his Blisse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 279.

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty*.
Ps. xciii. i.

Awed by the *majesty* of Antiquity, turn not with indifference from the Future. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 196.

Girlish lightness passed away
Into a sweet grave *majesty*,
That scarce elsewhere the world might see.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

2. Royal state; royalty.

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt,
And make high *majesty* look like itself.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 295.

3. A title of address or dignity (commonly written with a capital) used in speaking to or of a ruling sovereign or his (or more rarely her) wedded consort: as, your *Majesty* or *Majesties*; their *majesties* the king and queen. By papal grant, the sovereigns of Spain bear the title of *Catholic Majesty*; those of Portugal, of *Most Faithful Majesty*; and the former kings of France had that of *Most Christian Majesty*.

Before she arriued at London, Captaine Smith, to deserue her former courtesies, made her qualities knowne to the Queenes most excellent *Maiestie* and her Court.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 29.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than hath your highness offer'd.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 196.

4. [*cap.*] In *medieval art*, etc., a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity, seated on a throne. In the art of the Western Church this figure is usually robed in a cope and other vestments, wearing, as emblematic of sovereignty over the whole universe, a triple (sometimes a quadruple) crown similar to the papal tiara, and holding the mound or globe of kingly authority.

The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass: the summit, as usual, representing a *Majesty*. *Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 238.

5. In medieval English usage, the canopy of a hearse: so called because generally adorned with the symbolic figure of God the Father, called the *Majesty*. See *hearse*.

This tester-like covering was known as the *majesty*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 497.

6. In *her.*, a representation of an eagle as crowned with a regal crown and holding a scepter.—**Apostolic Majesty.** See *apostolic king*, under *apostolic*.

majestyship (maj′es-ti-ship), *n.* [< *majesty* + *-ship*.] Majesty. [Rare.]

And please your *majestiship*.
Greene, Looking-glass for London and England.

Maj.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Major-General*, used before a name.

majoe-bitter (mā′jō-bit″ėr), *n.* A bitter shrub of the West Indies, *Tariri Antidesma* (*Picramnia Antidesma* of Swartz), used medicinally.

majolica (ma-jol′i-kä; It. pron. mä-yō′li-kä), *n.* [< *Maiolica*, for *Majorca* (Sp. *Mallorca*), whence the first specimens came.] **1.** Decorative enameled pottery, especially that of Italy from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The name is applied particularly to the more richly adorned pieces, the colors of which have remarkable intensity. (See *mezza-majolica*). Modern writers on ceramics have attempted to limit it to lustered pottery, especially that of the middle ages and the sixteenth century, made in Majorca or in Spain, or more especially in Italy, in supposed imitation of ware from the two former countries.



Majolica Pesaro Ware of about A. D. 1520.

2. As applied to modern pottery, a kind of ware which in effects of color partly imitates the pottery above defined, especially in large pieces used for architectural decoration, garden-seats, vases, etc. This ware is usually much harder and more perfectly manufactured than the ancient, but is inferior in decorative effect, being cast in molds and having a mechanical look.—**Fontana majolica**, a variety of the majolica of Urbino, the name *Fontana* having been adopted by certain of the leading decorators of that school. The painter known as Orazio Fontana is the most celebrated of these; his work takes rank among the finest productions of the sixteenth century.

major (mā′jor), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *maior*, *major*, *majour*, *majeur*, F. *majeur* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *maior*, *mayor*, *major* = It. *maggiore*, < L. *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *magnitude* and *majesty*. II. *n.* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *major*, < F. *major* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *major* = It. *maggiore*, < L. *major*, an elder, adult (usually in pl.), ML. also chief officer, chief, mayor (cf. *mayor*, from the same source); from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Greater; more important or effective; first in force or consideration; leading; principal: as, the *major* premise or term of a syllogism.

My *major* vow lies here; this I'll obey.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 49.

2. Greater in quantity, number, or extent: as, the *major* part of the revenue, of an assembly, or of a territory.

In any rank or profession whatever, the more general or *major* part of opinion goes with the face.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The first eight lines of this Italian sonnet are often called the *major* portion. *Lanier*, Science of Eng. Verse, p. 241.

3†. Of age; having attained to majority. *Godwin.*—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) Of intervals, standard or normal; literally "greater," as compared with minor intervals. The term is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, and ninths, designating an interval equivalent to the intervals between the key-note of a standard or normal scale and its second, third, sixth, seventh, and ninth tone respectively. Thus, a *major second* is two semitones long, a *major third* four semitones, a *major sixth* nine semitones, and a *major seventh* eleven semitones. *Major* has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and octaves, and is then equivalent to the older term *perfect*. Finally, it is used to distinguish the larger of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity: as, a *major* step or tone ($\frac{9}{8}$), which is a comma greater than a minor tone. Opposed to *minor*, and also often to *diminished* and *augmented*. See *interval*, 5. (*b*) Of tones, distant by a major interval from a given tone: as, A is the *major* third of F, etc. (*c*) Of tonalities and scales, standard or normal: characterized by a major third and also by a major sixth and seventh: opposed to *minor*. The *major tonality* or *scale* is the recognized standard of reference for all the modern musical systems. See *key*, *tonality*, and *scale*. (*d*) Of triads and chords, characterized by a major third between the root and the tone next above, and a perfect fifth between the root and the second tone above: opposed to *minor*, *diminished*, and *augmented*. The *major triad* is the usual standard of reference in classifying the chords of modern music. See *triad* and *chord*. (*e*) Of cadences, ending in a major triad. (*f*) Of modes in the modern sense, and thus of composition in general, characterized by the use of a major tonality and of major cadences: as, a piece is written throughout in the *major* mode. From an acoustical point of view, major intervals, chords, and scales are simpler and stronger in themselves and admit of better harmonic extension and combination than minor. The educated taste of modern times has tended to exalt the major over the minor, making the former the standard and normal of which the latter is the variation; while the medieval systems, being based upon a different conception of music at various points, tended the other way. The esthetic effect of the major in contrast with the minor is brighter, stronger, and more complete. It has recently been maintained that major and minor phenomena, in all their phases, are mutually reciprocal, the major triad, scale, etc., being measured upward in a certain way from a given tone, and the minor triad, scale, etc., being measured downward in th same way from the same tone. According to this view, the major triad of C is called the *over-chord* of C, and the minor triad of F is called the *under-chord* of C, etc.

5. In *logic*, wider; broader; more extensive; a predicate to more subjects. The *major extreme* or *major term* of a syllogism is that term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that premise which contains the major term. These have always been the usual definitions, but they have been subject to much dispute, owing to the fact that all real distinction between major and minor vanishes in certain cases. —**Bob major.** See *bob*[1], 7.—**Major axis.** Same as *transverse axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]).—**Major function.** See *function*.

II. *n.* **1.** *Milit.*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer. The proper command of a major is a battalion of infantry or artillery or a squadron of cavalry. Commonly abbreviated *Maj.*

2. In *law*, a person who is old enough to manage his own concerns. See *age*, *n.*, 3.—**3.** In *music*, the major mode, or a major tonality or major chord, taken absolutely.—**4.** In *logic*: (*a*) The major premise of a syllogism, which in direct syllogisms states the rule from which the conclusion is drawn. (*b*) The major extreme of a syllogism.—**5**†. Same as *mayor*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 7.

major (mā′jor), *v. i.* [< *major*, *n.*, 1.] To act the major; look and talk big, or with a military air. [Rare.]

Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to *major* about in the tartans like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning, wi' his poor wizzened houghs as blue as a blawort? *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

majoralty† (mā′jor-ąl-ti), *n.* [See *mayoralty*.] Same as *mayoralty*.

The *majoralty* of Sir John Dethick, Knight.
Mazon (1659), quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 486.

majorat (ma-zhō-rä′), *n.* [F.: see *majorate*[1].] **1.** The right of succession to property according to age; primogeniture: so called in some of the countries of Europe.—**2.** In France, property, landed or funded, which might be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it inalienably. This principle was abolished in the first revolution, restored by Napoleon I., restricted under Louis Philippe, and finally abolished in 1849.

majorate[1]† (mā′jor-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *majorare*, make greater, increase, < L. *major*, greater: see *major*, *a.*, and *-ate*[2].] To increase. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts.

majorate[2] (mā′jor-āt), *n.* [= F. *majorat*, < ML. *majoratus*, < L. *major*, greater, elder: see *major*, *n.*, and *-ate*[3].] The office or rank of major; majority; majorship. [Rare.]

majoration† (mā-jo-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *majoratio(n-)*, < *majorare*, make greater: see *majorate*.] Increase; enlargement.

But *majoration*, which is also the work of refraction, appeareth plainly in sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 254.

Majorcan (mā-jôr'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Majorca* (see def.) (Sp. *Mallorca*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the island of Majorca. Also *Mallorcan*.

★**majordomo** (mā-jor-dō'mō), *n.* [= F. *majordome* = It. *maggiordomo*, < Sp. *mayordomo* = Pg. *mordomo*, *maiordomo*, < ML. *major domus*, a house-steward: L. *major*, elder, ML. chief (see *mayor*); *domus*, gen. of *domus*, a house: see *dome*[1].] A man employed to superintend the management of a household, especially that of a sovereign or other dignitary keeping a great establishment; a house-steward. In former times the majordomo of a royal household was commonly an officer of high rank and influence, often charged with important ministerial duties in affairs of government. See *mayor of the palace*, under *mayor*.

He took the ceremony which he found ready in the custom of the Jews, where the *major-domo*, after the paschal supper, gave bread and wine to every person of his family. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 116.

The King's personal favorite and attendant, his "dapifer," "pincerna," *major domus*, or something of the kind. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 441.

major-general (mā'jor-jen'e-ral), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general. In the United States army the proper command of a major-general is a division, also called an infantry or cavalry division; in the past, however, major-generals have commanded both army corps and entire armies. In the British and German armies major-generals are the lowest permanent general officers (brigadiers in the former being temporarily appointed), and in action usually command brigades. Abbreviated *Maj.-Gen.*

major-generalship (mā'jor-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *major-general* + *-ship.*] The office of a major-general.

Majorist (mā'jor-ist), *n.* [< *Major* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A follower of Georg Major, a German Protestant theologian (1502–74), who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation.

Majoristic (mā-jo-ris'tik), *a.* [< *Majorist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Majorists or to their doctrines.—**Majoristic controversy**, a controversy which began in 1551–2 between Georg Major and Nikolaus von Amsdorf, in regard to the doctrine of justification by faith. Major maintained that good works are essential to salvation, and Amsdorf was accused of believing that they are a hindrance to salvation. The controversy continued till the adoption of the Formula of Concord in 1577.

majority (mā-jor'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *majorities* (-tiz). [= F. *majorité* = Sp. *mayoridad* = Pg. *maioridade* = It. *maggiorità*, < ML. *majorita(t-)s*, < L. *major*, greater: see *major* and *-ity.*] **1†.** The state of being major or greater; superiority; preponderance.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 109.

2. The greater number; more than half the whole number: as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes. See *plurality*.

After all, it is my principle that the will of the *majority* should prevail. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

3. The excess of one of two groups of things which have been enumerated over the other: as, the measure was carried by a *majority* of twenty votes; his *majority* was two to one.—**4.** Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship—in most countries twenty-one years. The majority of a reigning prince usually occurs much earlier; in France it used to be at fourteen years. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

This prince [Henry III.] was no sooner come to his *majority* but the baron raised a cruel war against him.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

Soon after his marriage Thompson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who, struck by his appearance and bearing, conferred on him the *majority* of a local regiment of militia.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 309.

6†. [L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry.

A posterity not unlike their *majority*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The majority, the great majority, the dead.—**To go over to** or **to join the majority**, to join the dead or departed; die.

majorship (mā'jor-ship), *n.* [< *major* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of major; majority.

majoun, madjoun, *n.* See *majun*.

majun (ma-jön'), *n.* [Also *majoon*, *majoun*, *madjoun*, *majum*; Turk. *ma'jūn*, paste, putty, cement, electuary, a kind of taffy or preparation of sugar with spices.] A green-colored intoxicating confection, commonly sold in the bazaars of India. The chief ingredients used in making it are ganja (or hemp) leaves, milk, ghee, poppy-seeds, flowers of the thorn-apple (*Datura*), the powder of *Nux vomica*, and sugar. *Qanoon-e-Islam*, Glos. lxxxiii. (*Yule and Burnell.*) See *bhang*.

majuscula (mā-jus'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *majusculæ* (-lē). [L. (ML.), sc. *littera*, letter: see *majuscule*.] Same as *majuscule*.

majuscule (mā-jus'kūl), *n.* [= F. *majuscule* = Sp. *mayúscula* = Pg. *maiusculo* = It. *majusculo*, a., < L. (ML.) *majuscula*, sc. *littera*, a somewhat larger letter (sc. than the minuscule), fem. of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (neut. *majus*), larger, greater: see *major*.] In *paleography*, a capital or uncial letter: opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majuscule writing**, writing composed of capital or uncial letters, as in the oldest surviving Greek manuscripts, and in the majority of Latin manuscripts down to the ninth century. In Greek paleography majuscule writing is not clearly distinguished into capital and uncial writing, as in Latin (true capitals being confined to superscriptions, in imitation of the lapidary style), and all three adjectives are often alike applied to it. See *capital*, *cursive*, *minuscule*, *uncial*.

In Latin *majuscule writing* there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital-letter writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 145.

makable (mā'ka-bl), *a.* [< *make*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being made; effectible; feasible.

Makassar oil. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

★**make**[1] (māk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *made*, ppr. *making*. [< ME. *maken*, *makien* (pret. *makede*, *maked*, pp. *maked*, *maad*, *mad*, *imaked*, *imad*, *imade*, etc.), < AS. *macian* (pret. *macode*, pp. *macod*) = OS. *makōn* = OFries. *makia*, *mekia*, also *matia*, *maitia*, *meitia* = MD. *maken*, *maecken*, D. *maken* = MLG. LG. *maken* = OHG. *machōn*, *mahhōn*, MHG. G. *machen*, make, in OHG. also fit or fasten together (not found in Icel. or Goth.; cf. Sw. *maka*, move, = Dan. *mage*, manage, < LG. or G.); cf. AS. *gemæc*, fit, suitable, = OHG. *gimah*, MHG. G. *gemach*, fit, suited, corresponding, = Icel. *makr* in compar. *makara*, more fit or suitable, = Sw. *maka* = Dan. *mage*, matching; cf. also deriv. *make*[2], *mate*[1], and *match*[1]; < Teut. √ *mak*; perhaps akin to Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine: see *machine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give being to; bring into existence; cause to exist as a distinct thing or entity; create, in either a primary or a secondary sense; be the author of; produce: as, God *made* man in his own image; to *make* a book, or a will; to *make* laws or regulations; to *make* an estimate, a calculation, or a plan.

The boke *maad* of Rycharde Hampòle heremyte to an ankeresse.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xi.

Towardes the west, aboute a good bow shote, is Ager Damascenus, in the whiche place Adam was *made*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

And God *made* two great lights; . . . he *made* the stars also. Gen. i. 16.

What nature *makes* in any mood
To me is warranted for good.
Lowell, The Nomades.

2. To give form or character to; fashion; fabricate, construct, form, or compose. *Make* is used with *of*, *out of*, or *from* before the material used, *with* before the means used, *by* before the operative agency or method, and *for* or an infinitive before the purpose or destination.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and *maden* him a Crowne *of* the Braunches of Albespyne, that is White Thorn, that grew in that same Gardyn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Thou shalt not *make* unto thee any graven image.
Ex. xx. 4.

If my breast had not been *made of* faith and my heart *of* steel. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 150.

Fairy tales are *made out of* the dreams of the poor.
Lowell, Democracy.

3. To fashion suitably; adapt in formation or constitution; design or intend in making: generally in the passive, followed by *for* or an infinitive with *to*.

The sabbath was *made for* man. Mark ii. 27.

Meat was *made for* mouths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 211.

This hand was *made* to handle nought but gold.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 7.

Man was *made* to mourn. *Burns*, Title of Poem.

4. To convert or transform, as into something different; cause to receive a new form or condition: with *into* expressed or understood.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. 4.

Sometimes it [the peacock] was *made into* a pie, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 277, note.

5. To fashion by action or preparation; bring into condition or order; fit for use or service; arrange; prepare: as, to *make* hay or a crop; to *make* a garden; to *make* a feast.

Make me savoury meat, such as I love. Gen. xxvii. 4.

Wait upon me to Church, and then run Home and *make* the Bed, and put every Thing in its Place.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

The evening of the day you helped me to *make* hay in the orchard meadows, . . . as I was tired with raking swaths, I sat down to rest me on a stile.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

6. To form, constitute, or compose; be the basis, groundwork, material, or constituent parts of: as, milk *makes* both butter and cheese; rye flour *makes* dark-colored bread; he will *make* a good lawyer; two and two *make* four; citizens *make* the state.

Thou would'st *make* a good fool. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 41.

Those continued instances of time which flow into a thousand years *make* not to him one moment.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 11.

Stone walls do not a prison *make*,
Nor iron bars a cage.
Lovelace, To Althea from Prison.

7. To form, produce, or constitute by causation or influence; be the cause or occasion of; give rise to; raise up: used in both a physical and a moral sense: as, a wet season *makes* bad harvests; to *make* an excavation or a vacuum; to *make* a rent in a garment; to *make* a good impression; to *make* trouble; to *make* friends or enemies; to *make* a mountain out of a molehill; to *make* merchandise of one's principles.

Thanne Lecchoure seyde "allas!" and on owre lady he cryed,
To *make* mercy for his mis-dedes bitwene God and his soule. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 73.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can *make* a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 255.

You may easily imagine to yourself what appearance I *made*, who am pretty tall, ride well, and was very well dressed, at the head of a whole county.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

8. To cause, induce, constrain, or compel: followed by an infinitive, usually without the sign *to*: as, to *make* a horse go; to *make* a person forget his misfortunes; to *make* anything seem better or worse than it is.

Kynge Arthur *made* hem alle to sitte down by hym as he that was the curteisest man of the worlde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

The Lord *make* his face shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

A Stumble *makes* one take firmer Footing.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

All the Paintings and Prints made of late years of the King *make* him look very old; which in my mind is not so. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 220.

9. To cause to be, become, or appear; put into the state or condition of being; afford occasion, opportunity, or means of being or seeming: as, to *make* one's wants known; to *make* a person glad or sorry; oppression *made* them rebels; to *make* a law of no effect.

Tyl Pacience haue preued the and parfite the *maked*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 212.

Hope deferred *maketh* the heart sick. Prov. xiii. 12.

We stone thee . . . because that thou, being a man, *makest* thyself God. John x. 33.

And you have been a man long known to me, though I had never so good means, as desire, to *make* myself acquainted with you. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 189.

You, and twenty thousand merks,
Will *make* me a man complete, lady.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 260).

She sought to *make* me traitor to myself.
Milton, S. A., l. 401.

Mr. Dangle, here are two very civil gentlemen trying to *make* themselves understood, and I don't know which is the interpreter. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

10. To cause to be in the condition of; constitute or appoint; invest with the rank, power, or attributes of.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii. 14.

Pardon me, sir, the boldness is mine own,
That, being a stranger in this city here,
Do *make* myself a suitor to your daughter,
Unto Bianca, fair and virtuous.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 91.

For the more Solemnity of his Coronation, he then *made* nine Knights, and created four Earls.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

11. To cause to be perceived; bring into view or apprehension; manifest by demonstration or representation: as, to *make* a show of devotion; to *make* a feint of attacking.

Lord cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, *make* signal of thy hope.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

We generally *make* love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life: they are half theatrical, half romantic. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

Thus, aiming to be fine, they *make* a show,
As tawdry squires in country churches do.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1667), l. 33.

12. Used absolutely, to bring into the desired condition; render independent; set up; estab-

lish the fortune, independence, fame, or standing of.

There's enough [money] to *make* us all.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 60.

If I can get her, I am *made* for ever.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

In these moments . . . he must *make* or mar himself for life. *Trollope*, Castle Richmond, xxx.

13. To bring about or to pass; be the agent in doing, performing, or effecting; accomplish, consummate, or achieve by effort or agency; effect: as, to *make* peace; the waves *made* havoc on the coast; he *made* the distance in one hour; the earth *makes* yearly revolutions round the sun; the ship *made* ten knots an hour; to *make* a hearty meal; to *make* a landing, a survey, or a visit. *Make* is used periphrastically, with an object (with or without a possessive or an adjective preceding or a prepositional adjunct following), in a great variety of analogous applications, where the action may be expressed by a verb corresponding to the object: as, to *make* haste, choice, complaint, provision, delivery, mention, etc.; to *make* an appearance, one's escape, a halt, a pretense, etc.; equivalent to *hasten, choose, complain, provide, deliver, mention, appear, escape, halt, pretend*, etc.

And also in the Contrees where I have ben, ben manye dyversitees of manye wondirfulle thinges, mo thanne I *make* mencioun of. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 314.

Grete merveile hadde Pendragon that Merlin com not as he hadde *made* promyse, till that merlin drow hym a-syde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

Desyre him cum, and *make* me aide.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 30).

Make ye marriages with us. Gen. xxxiv. 9.

There is a brief, how many sports are ripe;
Make choice of which your highness will see first.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 43.

I am *making* a slow recovery; hardly yet able to walk across the room. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Meynell.

A gnat's wings *make* ten or fifteen thousand strokes per second. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 91.

14. To bring or draw in or into possession; acquire or attain; gain, get, or obtain: as, to *make* money or profit; to *make* so many points in a game; to *make* a fortune or a reputation; in a negative sense, to *make* a loss.

Of mine owne Countrey I haue not *made* so great experience. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

Captain Swan . . . thought it convenient to *make* what interest he could with the Sultan.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 354.

15. To determine or conclude to be; hold or reckon, after computation, trial, or consideration: as, I *make* the sum larger than you do; he *made* the weight 17 pounds; what do you *make* her? I *make* her (or *make* her out) a full-rigged ship; to *make* much, little, or great account of anything.

The Pilots about noone *made* themselues Southwards of the Iles twelue leagues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 118.

Our School-men and other Divines *make* nine kinds of bad Spirits. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 119.

Was this becoming such a Saint as they would *make* him, to adulterat those Sacred words from the grace of God to the acts of his own grace? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

16. To bring within reach or view; come in sight of; reach or attain to; fetch up or arrive at, as a point in space: as, to *make* a port or harbor.

On fryday the 11. of May we *made* land, it was somewhat low, where appeared certaine hummocks or hills in it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 105.

They that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

We could only *make* Bethany before the night came.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 40.

17. To bring into force or operation; cause to be effective or available.

Powhatan and all the power he could *make* would after come kill vs all, if they that brought it could not kill vs with our owne weapons.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 212.

For those kings which have sold the blood of others at a low rate have but *made* the market for their own enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 13.

18. To bring to completion; complete; fill the complement or tale of: as, another will *make* ten: this *makes* out the whole order.

This bottle *makes* an angel. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 6.

19†. To contribute.

Memory . . . *maketh* most to a sound iudgement and perfect worldly wisdome.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

20. To put forth; give out; deliver: as, to *make* a speech.

She stood to her defence and *made* shot for shot.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

21. To do; be about; be occupied or busied with: with *what*. [Archaic.]

Whence art thou, and *what* doost thou here now *make?*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 25.

She was in his company at Page's house, and *what* they *made* there I know not. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 244.

Night's bird, quoth he, *what mak'st* thou in this place,
To view my wretched miserable case?
Drayton, The Owl.

Give mee leave to inquire of your Majesty *what* you *make* in fields of blood, when you should be amidst your Parliament of peace. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

22. To inform; apprise; prepare by previous instruction; forewarn; "coach"; train.

Come, let's before, and *make* the justice, captain.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

23. To think; judge: with *of*.

I was only wondering what our people would *make of* her; they have never seen a white servant in their lives.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 242.

To make a back, a bed, a board, abode, a cast, a circuit. See the nouns.—**To make account†, to make account of.** See *account*.—**To make a clean breast of.** See *breast*.—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*.—**To make a current** or **circuit,** in *elect.*, to complete the electric circuit, and so allow the current to flow.—**To make a difference, a dividend, a double, a face.** See the nouns.—**To make a figure,** to be conspicuous; cut a figure. See *cut*.

They *make a figure* in dress and equipage.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

To make a flash, a fool of, a hand†, a hare of, a hash of, a leg, a lip. See the nouns.—**To make all split†,** to behave violently or rantingly. [Slang.]

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split.* *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 32.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split.*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

To make a long arm, to stretch out the arm in reaching for anything, as at table. [Colloq.]—**To make a magnet.** Same as *to make the magnet*.—**To make a march, a meal, a mock of.** See the nouns.—**To make a matter of conscience.** See *conscience*.—**To make amends,** to render compensation or satisfaction.—**To make a mouth.** See *mouth*.—**To make an end.** See *end*.—**To make an honest woman of.** See *honest*.—**To make a passage, a point of, a run, a scene, a show, a stand.** See the nouns.—**To make avaunt†.** See *avaunt*[3].—**To make a Virginia fence,** to walk like a drunken man; stagger in a zigzag course. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int. [U. S.; rare.]—**To make avizandum.** See *avizandum*.—**To make away†,** to put out of the way; kill: destroy.

Pray God he be not *made away.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

To make away with, to squander; dissipate recklessly; destroy.—**To make believe,** to pretend; act as if: as, he was only *making believe*.

Sometimes the Queen would *make believe*
To heed him nought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 112.

To make boot of, capital of, cheer†, choice of. See the nouns.—**To make both ends meet.** See *end*.—**To make common cause with.** See *cause*.—**To make connections.** See *connection*.—**To make conscience.** See *conscience*.—**To make danger†,** to attempt or try; make experiment. [A Latinism.]

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger;*
Try what they are, try.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 4.

To make danger of†. See *danger*.—**To make dates.** See *date*[1].—**To make dole** (or **dool**)**†,** to mourn.—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].—**To make earth,** in *teleg.*, to put the line in contact with the earth. When there is a leakage of current from the line to earth it is said to *make earth*.—**To make even.** See *even*[1].—**To make fast.** See *fast*[1].—**To make feast†.** See *feast*.—**To make fish,** to cure or dry fish. [Cant.]—**To make foul water.** See *foul*[1].—**To make free with.** See *free*.—**To make from†,** to take from; alienate.

Make from olde reliques reverence;
From publique shews magnificence.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

To make fun of, to ridicule.—**To make game of.** See *game*[1].—**To make good.** See *good*.—**To make good cheer†,** to make good play, to make haste, to make hay, to make head against. See the nouns.—**To make good** or **bad weather** (*naut.*), to behave (well or ill) in a gale: said of a ship. To *make bad weather* is to roll or pitch violently.

I found, for one thing, that whalers alway.. *made better weather* than merchantmen, when they were in company.
Science, VII. 167.

To make head against, to oppose successfully.—**To make headway,** to move forward; forge ahead; gain progress.—**To make hence†,** to cause to depart; expel or send away.

It is as dangerous to *make* them *hence,*
If nothing but their birth be their offence.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

To make interest. See *interest*.—**To make it one's business.** See *business*.—**To make known.** See *known*.—**To make light of.** See *light*[2].—**To make little of.** (*a*) To consider as of little or no value; treat as insignificant. (*b*) To fail to understand fully. See *to make nothing of*.—**To make love to.** See *love*[1].—**To make margin.** See *margin*.—**To make matter†,** to matter; import.

What *makes matter,* say they, if a bird sing anke or crow cross? *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 247.

To make means†. See *mean*[3].—**To make mock at.** See *mock*[1].—**To make money.** See *money*.—**To make much (more, a great deal,** and the like) **of.** (*a*) To consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure; treat with special favor. (*b*) See *to make nothing of*.—**To make no bones.** See *bone*[1].—**To make no doubt,** to have no doubt; be confident.—**To make no force†.** See *force*[1].—**To make no matter,** to have no weight or importance; make no difference: said of things.—**To make nothing for,** to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming: as, mere assertions *make nothing for* an argument.—**To make nothing** (or **little**) **of.** (*a*) To regard or think of as nothing (or little): as, she *makes nothing of* walking ten miles. (*b*) To be unable to understand; obtain no satisfactory result from: as, I can *make nothing of* him. (*c*) To treat as of no (or little) value.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very *little of* it. *Addison.*

To make oath, to swear (to a statement) in a form and manner prescribed by law.—**To make off†,** get rid of; dispose of.

He could not subsist here, and thereupon *made off* his estate, and with his family, and £1000 in his purse, he returned for England. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 15.

To make one a jape†. See *jape*.—**To make one's beard†.** See *beard*.—**To make one's honors.** See *honor*.—**To make one's lucky.** See *lucky*.—**To make one's manners.** See *manner*.—**To make one's mark.** See *mark*[1].—**To make one's market.** (*a*) To make sale of one's cargo or stock in trade. (*b*) To dispose of one's self in marriage; make a marriage or an engagement to marry.—**To make one's self at home.** See *home*.—**To make one's self scarce.** See *scarce*.—**To make one's way.** (*a*) To proceed: as, to *make one's way* homeward. (*b*) To succeed; be successful: as, to *make one's way* in the world.—**To make out.** (*a*) To learn by labor or effort; discover; obtain a clear understanding of; discern; decipher: as, I cannot *make out* the meaning of this passage; I tried in vain to *make* the girl *out*. (*b*) To effect hardly or with difficulty; barely succeed in: with an infinitive clause for object: as, I just *made out* to reach the place in time. (*c*) To prove; evince; cause to appear or be esteemed; establish by evidence or argument: as, to *make out* one's case; you would *make* him *out* to be a fool. (*d*) To find or supply to the full: as, he was not able to *make out* the money, or the whole sum. (*e*) To draw up; prepare: as, to *make out* a bill; to *make out* an application.—**To make over.** (*a*) To remake; reconstruct, either in the same or in a different form: as, to *make over* an old gown. (*b*) To transfer the title of; convey; alienate: as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.—**To make place, remembrance, reverence†.** See the nouns.—**To make ready.** See *ready*.—**To make sail, shift,** etc. See the nouns.—**To make the best of.** See *best*.—**To make the doors†,** to make fast or bar the doors; close the entrance.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 162.

To make the feathers or **fur fly.** See *fly*[1].—**To make the land.** See *land*[1].—**To make the magnet,** in *electromagnetism,* to close the electric circuit which includes the magnetizing coil of the magnet, or otherwise to send a current through that circuit. To unmake the magnet is to open the circuit or stop the current.—**To make the most of,** to use to the best advantage; use to the uttermost.

If this be treason, *make the most of* it.
Patrick Henry, Speech (1765).

To make things hum. See *hum*[1].—**To make unready†.** See *unready*.—**To make up.** (*a*) To collect into one; form by bringing together the constituent parts of: as, to *make up* a bundle. (*b*) To form or fashion by fitting and uniting the several parts of: as, to *make up* a garment. (*c*) To compose from elements or ingredients; form; prepare: as, all bodies are *made up* of atoms; to *make up* a prescription. (*d*) To fabricate artfully; compose fictitiously; produce from imagination: as, he *makes* it *up* as he goes along; to *make up* a story out of the whole cloth (that is, without any foundation). (*e*) To complete: as, to *make up* a given sum. (*f*) To supplement; supply what is wanting to.

My dwarf shall dance,
My eunuch sing, my fool *make up* the antic.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

(*g*) To assume a particular form of features: as, to *make up* a face. Hence, *to make up a lip* is to pout. (*h*) To compensate; make good: as, to *make up* a loss. (*i*) To settle; adjust or arrange for settlement: as, to *make up* accounts. (*j*) To determine; bring to a definite conclusion: as, to *make up* one's mind. (*k*) To reckon.

And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts in that day when I *make up* my jewels. Mal. iii. 17.

(*l*) To make good: as, to *make up* a loss or deficiency. (*m*) To compose; harmonize; adjust: as, to *make up* a difference or a quarrel. (*n*) To repair: as, to *make up* a hedge. Ezek. xiii. 5. (*o†*) To prepare; fortify; close.

We must *make up* our ears 'gainst these assaults
Of charming tongues. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

To make up leeway. See *leeway*.—**To make up one's mind,** to decide; come to a decision.

The engineers *made up their minds* that we were in the trade winds again, . . . and that we should not want the engines for some days.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xviii.

With a cheerful smile, as one whose *mind*
Is all *made up.* *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

To make up one's mouth for, to expect with desire; have an appetite for: as, his *mouth* was *made up for* a chicken salad. [Colloq.]—**To make war,** to bring about an armed contest; initiate or levy war; make an attack in force: as, to *make war* upon or against a neighboring country.

If it [a city] . . . will *make war* against thee, then thou shalt besiege it. Deut. xx. 12.

To make water. (*a*) *Naut.*, to leak; take in water by a leak. (*b*) To urinate.—**To make way.** (*a*) To make progress; advance. (*b*) To open a passage; clear the way.—**To make words,** to multiply words; engage in wordy discussion or dispute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do; act; be active; take a course or line of action: now only in phrases

formed with particles, and in the archaic phrase *to meddle or make.*

His fearfull Rider *makes*
Like som vnskilfull Lad that vnder-takes
To holde som ships helm, while the head-long Tyde
Carries away that Vessell and her Guide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. To cause one's self to be or appear; manifest the state or condition of being; act in a certain manner, as indicated by a succeeding adjective: as, he *made bold* to ask a favor; to *make merry* over another's mishap.—**3.** To have effect; contribute; tend; be of advantage: followed by *for*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace. Rom. xiv. 19.

A thing may *make to* my present purpose. *Boyle.*

4. To make way; proceed; move; direct one's course: with various words expressing direction: as, he *made toward* home; he *made after* the boy as fast as he could.

I would have you *make hither* with an appetite.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Is 't not possible
To *make in* to the land? 'tis here before us.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Thou wishest I should *make to* Shoar;
Yet still put'st in thy thwarting Oar.
Prior, Alma, iii.

5. To move upward or inward; flow up or toward the land; rise: said of the tide and of water in a ship, etc.: as, the tide *makes* fast; water was *making* in the hold.—**6†.** To compose; especially, to compose poetry. Compare *maker*, 2.

Ye lovers, that kan *make* of sentement,
In this case oghte ye be diligent
To forthren me somewhat in my labour.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 69.

The God of shepheards, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me homely, as I can, to *make*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

To make after, to follow; pursue; endeavor to overtake or catch.—**To make against,** to oppose; be adverse to: as, this argument *makes against* his cause.

Considerations infinite
Do *make against* it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 103.

Time and temporising, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him [Perkin Warbeck], did now, when they were discovered, rather *make against* him.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Though they ever speak on his side, yet their words still *make against* him. *Bacon*, Ess. of a King, p. 210.

To make and break, in *elect.*, to close and open a circuit; set up and stop a current.—**To make as if** or **though,** to act as if; appear; make believe; feign that.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. Josh. viii. 15.

And they drew nigh unto the village whither they went; and He *made as though* he would have gone further.
Luke xxiv. 28.

To make at, to approach as if to attack; make a hostile movement against.

Then did Christian draw, for he saw that it was time to bestir him; and Apollyon as fast *made at* him, throwing darts as thick as hail. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

To make away with, to put out of the way; remove; destroy; kill.—**To make bold.** See *bold*.—**To make bold with,** to use, etc., boldly or freely.

They may not by their Law drinke Wine; they compound a drinke of dry raisons steeped in water and other mixtures; yea, and secretly will *make bolde with* the former.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

To make dainty†. See *dainty*.—**To make for.** (*a*) To be for the advantage of; favor, or operate in favor of.

Not that I neglect those things that *make for* the dignity of the commonwealth. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

The not ourselves which is in us and all around us became to them adorable eminently and altogether as a power which *makes for* righteousness.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

(*b*) To direct one's steps or course to; proceed toward. (*c*) To approach hostilely; make at. [Colloq.]—**To make merry.** See *merry*.—**To make nice of†,** to be scrupulous about; be particular in regard to; be fastidious or finical as to.

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 138.

To make off, to depart suddenly; run away; bolt.

My sister took this occasion to *make off*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

To make off with, to run away with; carry off.—**To make out.** (*a*) To get along; come out; succeed: as, how did you *make out?* [Colloq.] (*b*) See *to make out* (*b*), under I. (*c*) To stretch or extend.

From the north end . . . [of old Cairo] the foot of the hill *makes out* to the river.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 25.

To make sure, to consider as certain; feel confident: as, I *made sure* that he would do so, but am disappointed.—**To make sure of,** to secure full knowledge or possession of; obtain with certainty or absolutely: as, to *make sure of* the facts, or *of* the game.—**To make up.** (*a*) To effect a reconciliation; settle differences; become friends again: as, kiss and *make up*.

To any overtures of reconciliation he [Bowles] made prompt and winning response. "The pleasantest man to *make up* with that I ever knew," said a life-long acquaintance. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 215.

(*b*) To dress, etc., as an actor, for a particular part; particularly, to paint and disguise the face; give a different appearance to one's self for any purpose or occasion.—**To make up for,** to compensate; replace; supply by an equivalent.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift*, To Pope.

To make up to. (*a*) To approach; draw near to; approach and join; come into company with.

He espied two men come tumbling over the wall, on the left hand of the narrow way; and they *made up* apace *to* him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 111.

Make up to Clifton; I'll to Sir Nicholas Gawsey.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 58.

(*b*) To endeavor to be on friendly or affectionate terms with; especially, to court. [Colloq.]

Young Bullock, . . . who had been *making up to* Miss Maria the last two seasons. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xii.

To make with†, to act or coöperate with; concur or agree with.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

★ **To meddle or make.** See *meddle*.

make[1] (māk), *n.* [< ME. *make;* < *make*[1], *v.*] **1.** Form; shape; constitution and arrangement of parts; structure; style of making or make-up: as, a man of slender *make;* the *make* of a coat.

Anone he lette two cofres make,
Of one semblance, of one *make*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

The Italians . . . mask some characters, and endeavour to preserve the peculiar humour by the *make* of the mask.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Each one sat . . .
Oft in mid-banquet measuring with his eyes
His neighbour's *make* and might.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Mental constitution or character; intellectual make-up; individual nature or quality.

Jack, therefore, being of a plodding *make*, shall be a citizen. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

It were obvious and unmixed deviltry simply to condemn this natural *make* of mine, or turn it over to ruthless punishment. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 19.

3. That which is made; manufacture; production: as, garments of domestic *make*.

It is . . . the product of several large manufacturing establishments, who usually claim to have some peculiarity of process or composition in their particular *makes*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 638.

4. Quantity made; yield.

These stoves have been extensively adopted, and in every case greatly increase the *make* from a furnace.
Ure, Dict., IV. 463.

5. The act of making or gaining; search or effort for profit or advantage: in the slang phrase *on the make.*—**6.** In *elect.*, close of the electric circuit, or passage of the electric current through the circuit.

make[2]† (māk), *n.* [< ME. *make*, < AS. *gemaca* (not **maca*, as commonly cited) = OS. *gimaco* = OHG. *gimahho*, m., *gimahhā*, f., = Icel. *maki*, m., *maka*, f., = Sw. *make*, m., *maka*, f., = Dan. *mage*, a companion, fellow, mate; also, in a variant form, E. *mate*, < ME. *mate*, prob. not a native E. change of the orig. *make*, but due to MD. *maet*, D. *maat*, prob. < OFries. **mate;* cf. the verb *matia* for *makia*, make; cf. also AS. *gemæcca* (not **mæcca*), a companion, E. *match*[1]; with orig. collective prefix *ge-*, < *macian*, make, orig. 'fit together' (cf. *gadling*[1], a companion, of similar literal sense): see *make*[1], *v.*] A companion; a mate; a consort; a match.

Ne noon so grey a goos gooth in the lake,
As, seistow, wol been withoute *make*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 270.

How long
Hath the poor turtle gone to school, weenest thou,
To learn to mourn her lost *make?*
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

This bright virgin, and her happy *make*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

make[3] (māk), *n.* [Origin not clear.] An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for rooting up peas. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

make[4], *n.* See *maik*[2].

makebate (māk'bāt), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bate*[3].] **1.** One who excites contentions and quarrels.

I never was a *make-bate*, or a knave.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrels.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. A plant, *Jasminum fruticans.*

make-believe (māk'bē-lēv″), *n.* and *a.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + inf. *believe.*] **I.** *n.* Pretense; sham; false or fanciful representation.

Make-believes
For Edith and himself.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

II. *a.* Unreal; sham; pretended.

They can live other lives than their real ones, *make-believe* lives, while yet they remain conscious all the while that they are making believe.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 156.

maked†. An obsolete past participle of *make*[1]. *Chaucer.*

makegame (māk'gām), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *game*[1].] A laughing-stock; a butt for jest and sport. [Rare.]

I was treated as . . . a flouting-stock and a *make-game*.
Godwin, Mandeville, I. 263. (*Davies.*)

make-hawk (māk'hâk), *n.* In *falconry.* See *hawk*[1]. *Encyc. Brit.*

make-king† (māk'king), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v. t.*, + *king*[1].] A king-maker. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge, p. 186.

makeless† (māk'les), *a.* [< ME. *makeles* (= Sw. *makalös* = Dan. *magelös*); < *make*[2] + *-less.* Cf. *matchless.*] **1.** Matchless; peerless; unequaled.

In beautie first so stood she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees.
Chaucer, Troilus, i.

2. Without a mate; widowed.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

makepeace (māk'pēs), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *peace.*] A peacemaker; one who reconciles persons at variance; a composer of strife; an adjuster of differences. [Rare.]

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 160.

★ **maker** (mā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *maker, makyere,* < AS. **macere* (= D. MLG. *maker* = OHG. *machāre*, MHG. *macher*, G. *macher, mächer* = Sw. *makare* = Dan. *mager*—in comp.), < *macian*, make: see *make*[1].] **1.** One who makes, creates, shapes, forms, or molds; specifically (with a capital letter), the Creator.

I am gracyus and grete, God withoutyn begynnyng,
I am *maker* vnmade, all mighte es in me.
York Plays, p. 1.

Laws for the Church are not made as they should be, unless the *makers* follow such direction as they ought to be guided by. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Woe unto him that striveth with his *Maker*. Isa. xlv. 9.

2. One who composes verses; a poet. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Greekes called him a Poet, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages. It commeth of this word Poiein, which is, to make: wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisedome, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a *maker*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Caedmon has not been left without followers, like the older and later *makers* whose names we know not.
Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 396.

3. The person who makes the promise in a promissory note by affixing his signature thereto.

make-ready (māk'red″i), *n.* In *printing*, the foundation-sheet on which are fixed the overlays requisite for the proper printing of a particular form of type.

It is a safe rule to keep the *make-ready* of every type job until the job has been distributed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 405.

makerell†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mackerel*[1].

maker-up (mā'kėr-up'), *n.* In *printing*, the workman who arranges composed types in pages or columns of proper size.

makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* and *a.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *shift.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A shifty person; one given to shifts or expedients; a mischievous fellow.

And not longe after came thither a *make shifte*, with two men wayghting on hym, as very rakehelles as him selfe, bragging that he was a profound phisicien.
J. Halle, An Historiall Expostulation (ed. 1844), p. 19.

2. That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute.

"Now, friend," said Hawk-eye, addressing David, " . . . you are but little accustomed to the *makeshifts* of the wilderness." *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxvi.

II. *a.* Of the nature of a temporary expedient.

With the girls so troublesome, and Jocosa so dreadfully wooden and ugly, and everything *make-shift* about us, . . . what was the use of my being anything?
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

make-sport† (māk'spōrt), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] A laughing-stock.

My patience
(Because I bear, and bear, and carry all,
And, as they say, am willing to groan under),
Must be your *make-sport* now.
Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1.

make-strife† (māk'strīf), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *strife.*] Same as *make-bate*. *Minsheu.*

make-up (māk'up), *n.* [< *make up*, verbal phr. under *make*[1], *v.*] 1. The manner in which anything is made up, composed, or combined; composition of parts; arrangement of details.

[They] indicate, by something in the pattern or *make-up* of their clothes, that they pay small regard to what their tailors tell them about the prevailing taste.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 62.

2. In *printing*, the disposition or arrangement of types into pages or columns, preparatory to imposition or to locking up.—3. The preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting and altering the appearance of the face, etc.; hence, any characteristic appearance regarded as analogous to an actor's make-up.

The sort of professional *make-up* which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and defies all drapery.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

Mr. Somerset, who makes up badly for the part of the father—unless it is, as it may be, very clever to suggest, by *make-up*, a character wholly artificial—has the great and rare merit of playing with distinction, of playing with style. *The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p. 14.

Make-up box, a box containing implements and materials for making up the face to represent a part in a play.

makeweight (māk'wāt), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *weight.*] 1. Something put in a scale to increase a weight already in it; hence, that which adds weight to something not sufficiently heavy; a thing or person of little account made use of merely to make weight or to fill a gap.

His fear of England makes him value us as a *make-weight*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 89.

England, claiming to be an arbitrator, is really a *make-weight*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 243.

2. An adulterant, such as sand in sugar, used to increase the weight of a commodity.

maki (mak'i), *n.* [Malagasy *maka.*] A true lemur or macaco, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*. Dwarf makis are species of the genus *Chirogaleus*. See cut under *Chirogaleus*.

makimono (mak-i-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., < *maki*, stem of *maku*, wind, roll up, + *mono*, thing.] A roll, as of silk; specifically, a Japanese picture or writing, generally of considerable length, that is kept rolled up, and not suspended as a kakemono.

makinboy (mak'in-boi), *n.* [Corruption of Ir. *makkinbwee*, yellow parsnip.] The Irish spurge, *Euphorbia Hyberna*.

making (mā'king), *n.* [< ME. *makynge*, < AS. *macung*, verbal n. of *macian*, make: see *make*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting; workmanship; construction.

Therefore I sey wepinge, ne *makynge* of sorowe, ne may vs not a-vaile; but wemen shull wepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own *making*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 35.

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the *making*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 46.

2. What has been made, especially at one time: as, a *making* of bread.—3†. Composition; structure; make.

And he also was of the fiercest *makynge* that eny man myght be as of his stature. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

4. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced.

This Bavarian king was the *making* of a fine man when he was young. *The American*, XII. 134.

5†. Poetical composition; poetry.

The man hath served you of his konnynge,
And forthred wel your law in his *makynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 413.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making;* the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

6. Fortune; means or cause of success.

A new author whose work has attracted notice—that of Mr. Gladstone especially, which is said to be the *making* of a writer now-a-days. *The American*, XVII. 285.

7. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, the slack and dirt made in holing, kirving, or undercutting the coal.

making-felt (mā'king-felt), *n.* In a cylinder paper-machine, the felt on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder at the point where this cylinder is borne upon by the couching-cylinder.

making-iron (mā'king-ī"ėrn), *n.* A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

making-off (ma'king-ôf'), *n.* See the quotation.

Paring and barreling blubber, termed *making-off*, was, and is now, conducted by the Dutch, English, and Scotch whalemen. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 286.

makwa (mak'wä), *n.* [Chinese, < *ma*, horse, + *kwa*, jacket.] A short outer jacket worn in China, chiefly in the northern provinces and territories. The makwa, like the "pigtail" or queue, was introduced by the Manchu Tatars shortly after they conquered China in 1643.

malt (mal), *n.* [F., < L. *malum*, evil, disease, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *male*[3].] Evil; disease.

Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the *Mal* of Aleppo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

Grand mal, epilepsy with severe convulsions, as distinguished from *petit mal*.

mal- (mal). [Formerly also *male-* (one syllable, distinguished from *male-*, in two syllables, in words of Latin form); < F. *mal-* = Sp. Pg. It. *mal-*, < L. *male-*, < *male*, adv., badly, < *malus*, bad: see *male*[3], *malice*, etc. Cf. *male-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, through French (equivalent to *dys-* or *caco-* of Greek origin), meaning 'bad,' and implying usually imperfection or deficiency, and often simply a negative, as in *malodor*, a bad odor, *malfeasance*, bad- or wrong-doing, *malformation*, imperfect shape, *maladroit*, not adroit, *malcontent*, not content, etc. The prefix in this form occurs only in words taken from the French, or formed upon the analogies of such.

mala, *n.* Plural of *malum*.

Malabar nut. See *Justicia*.

Malabar catmint, nightshade, plum, rose, etc. See *catmint*, etc.

malacatune†, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Malacca bean, cane, etc. See *bean*, etc.

malachite (mal'a-kīt), *n.* [= F. *malachite* = Sp. *malaquita:* so called as resembling in color the petal of a mallow (cf. *mauve*, mallow-color); < L. *malache* (also *moloche*), < Gr. *μαλάχη*, a mallow: see *mallow* and *-ite*[2].] A basic carbonate of copper having a beautiful green color, hence commonly called the *green carbonate of copper*. It occurs rarely in tufts of slender monoclinic crystals, more frequently massive with mammillary, stalactitic, or granular structure, often fibrous and radiated. The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, Arizona, etc. It takes a good polish, and is manufactured into ornamental articles. It is often called *green malachite*, in distinction from *blue malachite*, or azurite, which is a related carbonate of copper containing less water, and which often passes by alteration into the green carbonate. See *azurite*.—**Emerald malachite.** Same as *dioptase*.

malachite-green (mal'a-kīt-grēn), *n.* 1. The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper. Also called *mountain-green*.—2. A fine green color, like that of handsome specimens of malachite.

Malachra (ma-lak'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1789), erroneously for **Malacha*, < L. *malache*, mallow: see *malachite*, *mallow*.] A genus of plants belonging to the *Malvaceæ*, or mallow family, and the tribe *Urenæ*. It is characterized by the dense, involucrate heads of flowers, with small bracts irregularly scattered through the cluster (these bracts are, however, sometimes wanting). About nine species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are hairy herbs with lobed or angled leaves, and yellow or white flowers in dense axillary or terminal heads, surrounded by an involucre of leafy bracts. West Indian species have been called *wild okra*.

malacia (ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *μαλακός*, soft.] Morbid softness of any tissue: usually in composition: as, *myomalacia*, *osteomalacia*.

malacic (ma-las'ik), *a.* [< *malacia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to malacia, especially to osteomalacia.

malacissant† (mal-a-sis'ant), *a.* [< L. *malacissan(t-)s*, ppr. of *malacissare*, < Gr. *μαλακίζειν*, make soft, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

malacissation† (mal"a-si-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *malacissare*, make soft: see *malacissant.*] The act or process of making soft or supple.

Let this bath, together with the emplastering and vnction (as before), be renewed every fifth day: this *malacissation*, or suppling of the body, to be continued for one whole month. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

Malaclemmyidæ (mal"a-kle-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacoclemmys* + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Malaclemmys*. It includes such species as the familiar diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, and several related forms from the Old World have been placed in it. Also *Malacoclemmyidæ*.

Malaclemmys (mal-a-klem'is), *n.* [NL., short for *Malacoclemmys.*] The typical genus of *Malaclemmyidæ*, including the diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, *M. concentrica*. Also *Malacoclemmys*.

Malacobdella (mal"a-kob-del'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *βδέλλα*, a leech: see *Bdella.*] A genus of worms, formerly supposed to be leeches, now considered to be parasitic nemerteans, type of a family *Malacobdellidæ*. *M. grossa* is a parasite found in the gills of various mollusks.

Malacobdellidæ (mal"a-kob-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacobdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Malacobdella*. They have an external circular and an internal longitudinal dermomuscular layer, nerve-trunks free from the muscular system and united together by an anal commissure, a simple intestine of several coils, a posterior sucker, no cephalic grooves, no spines on the proboscis, and the sexes distinct.

Malacoclemmys (mal"a-kō-klem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *κλεμμύς*, a tortoise: see *Clemmys.*] Same as *Malaclemmys*.

malacoderm (mal'a-kō-dėrm), *n.* One of the *Malacodermata* or of the *Malacodermi*.

Malacodermata (mal"a-kō-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malacodermatus:* see *malacodermatous.*] 1. The sea-anemones as an order of zoantharian *Actinozoa*. They are so called from their softness, corallum being absent or represented only by a few spicules which do not form a hard crust. These polyps are usually of large size, and individual, rarely being aggregated into a polypidom. The tentacles are numerous, simple, not pinnately fringed, not in groups of eight, and often in several series; they sometimes number about 500, developed in multiples of six. Some of these animals, as *Ilyanthidæ*, are free-swimming but most of them are sessile, adherent to rocks, etc., by a fleshy base, but able to creep about to some extent. The *Zoanthidæ* are aggregated by a common creeping-stem or stolon.

2. In *entom.*, a division of sericorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Malacodermi*.—3. In *herpet.*, the naked reptiles, or amphibians: distinguished from *Scleroderma*ta. Also *Malacoderma*.

malacodermatous (mal"a-kō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *malacodermatus*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *δέρμα* (*δέρματ-*), skin: see *derma.*] Soft-skinned; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacodermata*.

Malacodermi (mal"a-kō-dėr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derma.*] In Latreille's classification, the second section of sericorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*. It is composed of beetles having, for the most part, soft flexible bodies, like the glow-worm, the head received into the thorax or at least covered by it at the base, and the prosternum not produced in front and usually not pointed behind. The malacoderms were divided by Latreille into five tribes, *Cebrionites*, *Lampyrides*, *Melyrides*, *Clerii*, and *Ptinides*. Although the term is literally inapplicable to a large number of the beetles so called, it is retained as one division of *Serricornia*, the other being *Sternoxi*.

Malacodermidæ (mal"a-kō-dėr'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacodermi* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Malacodermi*, containing beetles which are really soft-bodied, as the glow-worms. Also called *Lampyridæ* and *Telephoridæ*. It corresponds to Latreille's second tribe, *Lampyrides*.

malacoid (mal'a-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *μαλακοειδής*, of a soft nature, < *μαλακός*, soft, + *εἶδος*, form.] Soft in texture; soft-bodied; having a mucilaginous texture: applied to parts of plants, particularly the hyphæ of certain fungi.

malacolite (mal'a-kō-līt), *n.* [F. *malacolithe*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *λίθος*, stone: it is softer than the associated minerals.] Diopside; a lime-magnesia variety of pyroxene, of a pale greenish-white color.

malacological (mal"a-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *malacology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to malacology; conchological.

malacologist (mal-a-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *malacology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in malacology; a student of mollusks.

malacology (mal-a-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *malacologie*; < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (> *μαλάκια*, soft-bodied animals without external shells or articulated bones: cf. *mollusk*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the molluscous or soft-bodied animals; the knowledge of shellfish. It is synonymous with *conchology*, but implies that attention is paid to the soft parts, or anatomical structure of the animals, rather than to their shells.

malacon (mal'a-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft.] In *mineral.*, an altered and somewhat hydrated zircon, having a hardness inferior to that of the original mineral.

Malaconotinæ (mal"a-kō-nō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malaconotus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of Old World and chiefly African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, named from the genus *Malaconotus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1850. Also *Malaconoti*.

malaconotine (mal″ą-kō-nō′tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malaconotinæ*.

Malaconotus (mal″ą-kō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of African shrikes, giving name to the subfamily *Malaconotinæ*: so named from the soft plumage of the back. *W. Swainson*, 1827.

Malacopoda (mal-ą-kop′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malacopus*: see *malacopodous*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a grade of *Gnathopoda* (or *Arthropoda*) containing only the class *Peripatidea*, which itself consists of the single genus *Peripatus*, thus contrasted with a grade or series *Condylopoda*, including all other crustaceans, insects, etc.

malacopodous (mal-ą-kop′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *malacopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Having soft feet; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacopoda*.

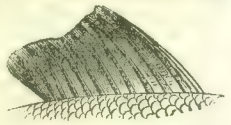
Malacopteri (mal-ą-kop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *malacopterus*, soft-finned: see *malacopterous*.] In Johannes Müller's classification of fishes, an order of teleost fishes characterized by fin-rays that are soft, jointed, and generally branched, by abdominal ventral fins, and by the persistent communication between the air-bladder and the intestine. It corresponds nearly to the Cuvierian *Malacopterygii*, but is less comprehensive.

malacopterous (mal-ą-kop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *malacopterus*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] Having soft fins.

malacopterygian (mal-ą-kop-tę-rij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Soft-finned; pertaining to the *Malacopterygii*, or having their characters. Also *malacopterygious*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Malacopterygii*.

Malacopterygii (mal-ą-kop-tę-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of teleost fishes, variously limited; the soft-finned or jointed-fin fishes. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second division of bony fishes, having soft fin-rays: divided into *Abdominales*, *Subbrachiati*, and *Apodes*. (*b*) In Müller's system, a group of pharyngognathous fishes, having soft fins, and represented by the family *Scomberesocidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's system, an order of teleost fishes with cranial bones of the teleocephalous type, with the anterior vertebræ not specially differentiated from the rest and not coalesced, no Weberian ossicles, the shoulder-girdle connected with the cranium, a mesocoracoid as well as a hypocoracoid and hypercoracoid bones developed, the air-bladder connected with the intestinal canal by a pneumatic duct, the ventral fins abdominal, and the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spineless. The order includes the clupeids, salmonids, and related fishes. (*d*) In the earliest systems, as Artedi's, some acanthopterygian fishes with slender or flexible spines were loosely included, as stromateids, the wolf-fishes, the lophobranchiates, etc.—**Malacopterygii abdominales**, abdominal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's second order of fishes, having the ventral fins abdominal in position, behind the pectorals and unattached to the shoulder-girdle. Also called *Gasteropterygii*.—**Malacopterygii apodes**, apodal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's fourth order of fishes, having no ventrals.—**Malacopterygii subbrachiati**, Cuvier's third order of fishes, having the ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvic arch suspended to the shoulder-girdle.



Fin of Malacopterygian.

malacopterygious (mal-ą-kop-tę-rij′i-us), *a.* Same as *malacopterygian*.

Malacoscolices (mal″ą-kō-skol′i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., for **malacoscoleces*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (with ref. to mollusks), + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley in 1877 to be established for the reception of the *Polyzoa* and *Brachiopoda* together, in order to indicate the relations of the group so constituted with the worms on the one side and with the mollusks on the other.

malacoscolicine (mal″ą-kō-skol′i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Malacoscolices*, or having their characters.

malacosis (mal-ą-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid softening of tissues.

Malacosteidæ (mal″ą-kos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleost fishes, typified by the genus *Malacosteus*.

malacosteoid (mal-ą-kos′tē-oid), *a.* [< *Malacosteus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Malacosteus*; of or pertaining to the *Malacosteidæ*.

malacosteon (mal-ą-kos′tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *pathol.*, osteomalacia.

Malacosteus (mal-ą-kos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of fishes of peculiar aspect, distinguished among other characters, by the slight calcification of the skeleton, typical of the *Malacosteidæ*. There are several species, all deep-sea fishes, of which *M. niger* is the best-known.

malacostomous (mal-ą-kos′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Leather-mouthed; having a soft mouth—that is, toothless jaws: said of fishes.

Malacostraca (mal-ą-kos′trą-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled (neut. pl. *μαλακόστρακα*, Aristotle's name for *Crustacea* such as crabs, lobsters, etc.), < *μαλακός*, soft, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell: see *Ostracea*, *ostracize*, etc.] One of two main divisions of the *Crustacea* proper; the division which is contrasted with *Entomostraca*. By Latreille the group was divided into five orders, *Decapoda*, *Stomapoda*, *Lœmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*. Zoölogically speaking, its limits have fluctuated so far and so often with different writers that no comprehensive yet exclusive definition is practicable, and the general tendency is now to ignore the term, along with *Entomostraca*. Huxley, however, retains both.

malacostracan (mal-ą-kos′trą-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malacostraca* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacostraca*. Also *malacostracous*.

II. *n.* A malacostracous crustacean.

malacostracological (mal-ą-kos″trą-kō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *malacostracology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to malacostracology.

malacostracologist (mal-ą-kos-trą-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *malacostracology* + *-ist*.] A carcinologist or crustaceologist.

malacostracology (mal-ą-kos-trą-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Malacostraca*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of crustaceans; crustaceology; carcinology.

malacostracous (mal-ą-kos′trą-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled: see *Malacostraca*.] Same as *malacostracan*: as, "a *malacostracous* crustacean," *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 323.

malacotomic (mal″ą-kō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *malacotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to malacotomy.

malacotomy (mal-ą-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of *Mollusca*.

Malacozoa (mal″ą-kō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Soft-bodied animals; the *Mollusca* in a broad sense, including mollusks proper, brachiopods, and polyzoans.

malacozoic (mal″ą-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Malacozoa* + *-ic*.] Possessing the common features of molluscan life.—**Malacozoic series**, a phrase proposed by Huxley in 1877 to include a gradation or series of forms represented by the *Malacoscolices* of the same author and the *Mollusca*; it includes animals graded from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest mollusks.

maladaptation (mal″ad-ap-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *adaptation*.] Faulty adaptation; lack of adaptation. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 273.

maladdress (mal-ą-dres′), *n.* [< *mal-* + *address*.] Lack of address; want of tact; awkwardness; rudeness.

It took all the *mal-address* of which travellers are masters to secure admittance.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 241.

maladjustment (mal-ą-just′mẹnt), *n.* [< *mal-* + *adjustment*.] A faulty adjustment; lack of adjustment.

maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-trā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *maladministration*; as *mal-* + *administration*.] Faulty management of affairs; vicious or defective conduct in the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law. Formerly *maleadministration*.

The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the *maladministration* which has produced them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

maladroit (mal-ą-droit′), *a.* [< F. *maladroit*; as *mal-* + *adroit*.] Not adroit or dexterous; inexpert; clumsy; awkward; unhandy; bungling.

maladroitly (mal-ą-droit′li), *adv.* In a maladroit manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

maladroitness (mal-ą-droit′nes), *n.* The character of being maladroit; clumsiness; awkwardness; want of skill or tact.

malady (mal′ą-di), *n.*; pl. *maladies* (-diz). [< ME. *maladye*, < OF. (and F.) *maladie*, sickness, illness, disease, < *malade*, *malabde*, F. *malade* = Pr. *malapte*, *malaude*, sick, < LL. **male habitus*, sick, lit. 'ill conditioned' (cf. LL. *male habens*, sick, L. *male se habere*, be sick or indisposed, be in ill condition): L. *male*, badly (< *malus*, bad: see *mal-*, *male*[3]); *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*.] **1.** A physical disorder or disease; sickness or distemper of any kind; especially, a chronic, deep-seated, or dangerous disease.

Merlin seide "He shall not dye on this *maladye*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

Why was it that, in that epidemic *malady* of constitutions, ours escaped the destroying influence?
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Comanches think a *malady* is caused by the blasting breath of a foe. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 125.

2. Hence, moral or mental disorder; any disordered state or condition: as, social *maladies*. =**Syn. 1.** *Infirmity*, *Distemper*, etc. (see *disease*); complaint, ailment.

mala fide (mā′lą fī′dē). [L., abl. of *mala fides*, bad faith: see *mala fides*.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously: opposed to *bona fide*. In *Scots law*, a *mala fide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so.

mala fides (mā′lą fī′dēz). [L.: *mala*, fem. of *malus*, bad; *fides*, > ult. E. *faith*; cf. *bona fides*.] Bad faith.

malafiges, *n.* [< D. *malefijtje*: origin obscure.] A sailors' name for a small sea-bird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken.

Malaga (mal′ą-gą), *n.* [See def.] A wine produced at Malaga in Spain. The wines specifically so named are made from the last vintage, which occurs in October and November. There are several varieties. *Thudicum and Dupré*.—**Malaga grape**, any of the grapes grown near Malaga, especially those exported thence. The muscadel is a leading variety. In America the name *Malaga* is given to any variety of large oval white grape.

Malagash (mal-ą-gash′), *n.* Same as *Malagasy*.

Malagasy (mal-ą-gas′i), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly ★*Madegassy*, *Madecassee*; = F. *Malgache*; an adj. formed from the native name of *Madagascar*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

It was not until the publication of the official chart by D'Après de Mannevillette, from actual hydrographic survey, in 1776, that any notable progress was effected in the delineation of the *Malagasy* seaboard.
Athenæum, No. 3071, p. 332.

II. *n.* A native of Madagascar; a member of any of the races or tribes inhabiting that island.

malagma† (ma-lag′mą), *n.* [= F. It. *malagma*, < L. *malagma*, < Gr. *μάλαγμα*, a plaster, a poultice, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften: see *malax*.] In *therap.*, an external local medicament designed to soften the part to which it is applied; an emollient cataplasm; a poultice.

malaguetta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).

malahack (mal-ą-hak′), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

Malahack: to cut up hastily or awkwardly.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Malaic (mą-lā′ik), *a.* [< *Malay* + *-ic*.] Same as *Malay*.

malaise (ma-lāz′), *n.* [< F. *malaise*, uneasiness, discomfort: see *malease*.] Uneasiness; discomfort; specifically, an indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

Malaisian, *a.* See *Malaysian*.

Malambo bark. See *bark*[2].

malanders, mallanders (mal′an-dėrz), *n. pl.* [Also *mallenders*, *mallinders*; < F. *malandre* = It. *malandra*, malanders, also a dead rotten knot, < L. *malandria* (neut. pl., LL. also fem. sing.), blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. of horses.] In *farriery*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee; "sore places on the inside of the fore legs of a horse" (*Halliwell*).

She has the *mallanders*, the scratches, the crown scab, and the quitter bone in the t'other leg.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

malapert (mal′ą-pėrt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *malapert*, *malepertė*, < OF. *malapert*, < *mal*, badly (here negative, as in *maladroit*), + *appert* for *espert*, clever, able, expert: see *expert*.] **I.** *a.* Saucy; impudent; bold; forward.

She was wis and loved hym nevere the lasse,
Al nere he *malapert*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 87.

Untutor'd lad, thou art too *malapert*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 32.

He is bitterly censured by Marinus Marcennus, a *malapert* friar. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 454.

II. *n.* A pert, saucy person.

malapertly (mal′ą-pėrt-li), *adv.* In a malapert manner; saucily; with impudence.

malapertness (mal′ą-pėrt-nes), *n.* The character of being malapert; sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness.

malappropriate (mal-ą-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malappropriated*, ppr. *malappropriating*. [< *mal-* + *appropriate*.] To misappropriate; apply to a wrong use; misuse.

She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and *malappropriated* several other articles of her craft. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxxii.

malaprop (mal′a-prop), *a.* [In allusion to Mrs. *Malaprop*, a character in Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words (< *malapropos*, q. v.).] Malapropos. [Rare.]

But observe . . . the total absence of all *malaprop* picturesqueness. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

malapropism (mal′a-prop-izm), *n.* [< *malaprop* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or habit of misapplying words through an ambition to use fine language.—2. A word so misapplied.

The Fieldhead estate and the De Walden estate were delightfully contagious—a *malapropism* which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvii.

malapropos (mal-ap-rō-pō′), *a.* and *adv.* [< *mal-* + *apropos*: see *apropos*.] **I.** *a.* Inappropriate; out of place; inapt; unseasonable: as, a *malapropos* remark.

II. *adv.* Unsuitably; unseasonably.

Malapteruridæ (ma-lap-te-rō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malapterurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes. They are electric fishes in which "the electric organ extends over the whole body, but is thickest on the abdomen. It lies between two aponeurotic membranes below the skin, and consists of rhomboidal cells which contain a rather firm gelatinous substance. The electric nerve takes its origin from the spinal cord." The shock given is great for the size of the fish. Three species are known, the most familiar of which is *Torpedo* (*Malapterurus*) *electricus* of the Nile, which sometimes attains a length of four feet. Also *Torpedinidæ*.

Malapterurina (ma-lap″te-rō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malapterurus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification, a group of *Siluridæ stenobranchiæ* with no rayed dorsal fin: same as the family *Malapteruridæ*.

malapterurine (ma-lap-te-rō′rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malapterurina;* malapteruroid.

malapteruroid (ma-lap-te-rō′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malapterurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Malapteruridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Malapteruridæ*.

Malapterurus (ma-lap-te-rō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), short for **Malacopterurus*, < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of nematognathous catfishes, represent-



Electric Catfish (*Torpedo* (*Malapterurus*) *electricus*).

ing the family *Malapteruridæ* (*Torpedinidæ*), with an adipose fin over the caudal region and no true dorsal fin; the electric fishes. *T. electricus* inhabits the Nile.

★**malar** (mā′lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *malaris*, < L. *mala*, the upper jaw, the cheek-bone, the cheek, < *mandere*, chew: see *mandible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the zygoma; zygomatic; jugal: as, the *malar* arch.—**Malar bone.** See II.—**Malar foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Malar point.** See *craniometry*.

II. *n.* A membrane bone or splint-bone of the side of the head of higher vertebrates, entering into the composition of the zygoma or zygomatic arch, which connects the upper jaw or other part of the face with the squamosal or other parts about the ear; the jugal or jugal bone. In most animals it is a long and slender horizontal bone, in man a short and stout quadrangular bone, the cheek-bone, forming the prominence of the cheek, entering into the composition of the orbit of the eye, and articulating not only with the temporal and superior maxillary, but also with the frontal and sphenoid.

malardet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mallard*.

malaria (mā-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *malaria*, < It. ★*mal' aria*, bad air: *mala*, fem. of *malo*, < L. *malus*, bad (see *mal-*, *male*³); *aria*, < L. *aër*, air: see *air*¹.] 1. Air contaminated with some pathogenic substance; miasma; formerly, in a specific sense, air supposed to be impregnated with the poison producing intermittent and remittent fever.—2. A generic term designating intermittent and remittent fever and other affections, such as neuralgia, due to the same cause. Malarial diseases in this sense prevail in nearly all quarters of the globe, being coextensive with the distribution of mosquitos of the genus *Anopheles*. There are three recognized forms of malaria, called tertian, quartan, and estivo-autumnal, or summer-autumn, fevers, the latter including the pernicious and tropical forms. The disease is caused by the presence in the red blood-corpuscles of a protozoan body, the *Plasmodium malariæ*, each of the three forms having its special variety of parasite. This parasite has two cycles of existence—one, the non-sexual, in man, the other, the sexual, in the mosquito. The female anopheles draws the parasite into the intestinal tract when she sucks the blood of a malarial subject. Sexual generation occurs in the body of the mosquito and the young parasites, collected in the salivary gland of the insect, are injected into the blood of the next person bitten by the mosquito. Here they undergo development and non-sexual reproduction, causing the paroxysms of malaria. Besides the well-marked fevers, the malarial poison produces various and often ill-marked perversions of the general health, such as neuralgia, neuritis, anemia, digestive disturbances, and albuminuria. The anatomical effects of the malarial poison are enlargement of the spleen, sometimes excessive, darkening of the skin, and the presence of a dark pigment in the blood, in amorphous masses. All the forms of malaria are, as a rule, affected favorably by quinine, and to a less degree by certain other drugs, notably arsenic.

★**malarial** (mā-lā′ri-al), *a.* [< *malaria* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to malaria; connected with or arising from malaria: as, *malarial* cachexia, disease, or fever; the *malarial* poison.

Neuralgic affections . . . are common sequels of *malarial* poisoning. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 916.

Malarial fever. See *fever*¹.

malarialist (mā-lā′ri-al-ist), *n.* [< *malarial* + *-ist*.] A student of malaria; one who studies the treatment of malarial disease.

According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a *malarialist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 441.

malarian (mā-lā′ri-an), *a.* [< *malaria* + *-an*.] Malarial; malarious. [Rare.]

A flat *malarian* world of reed and rush! *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

malarimaxillary (mā″lar-i-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *malaris*, malar, + *maxillaris*, maxillary.] Of or pertaining to the malar and the supramaxillary bone: as, the *malarimaxillary* suture. Also *malomaxillary*.

malarious (mā-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< *malaria* + *-ous*.] Characterized by or abounding with malaria; producing or communicating malarial disease: as, a *malarious* region or climate; a *malarious* state of the atmosphere.

A fever alley or a *malarious* ditch. *C. Kingsley*, Life (1878), II. 370.

malassimilation (mal-a-sim-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *assimilation*.] In *pathol.*, imperfect assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion and appropriation of nutriment.

malate (mā′lāt), *n.* [< *mal(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, any salt of malic acid.

malaxt (mā′laks), *v. t.* [= F. *malaxer* = Pg. *malaxar*, < L. *malaxare*, < Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *malaxate*.

I directed one of my servants to apply an emplast. diachyl. cum gummi, *malaxed* with unguent dialthææ. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 9.

malaxage (mal′ak-sāj), *n.* [< *malax* + *-age*.] The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made.

malaxate (mal′ak-sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malaxated*, ppr. *malaxating*. [< L. *malaxatus*, pp. of *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*.] To soften; knead to softness.

★**malaxation** (mal-ak-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *malaxation*, < LL. *malaxatio*(*n*-), a softening, < L. *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*, *malaxate*.] The act of malaxating or moistening and softening; the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Rare.]

malaxator (mal′ak-sā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *malaxator*, < L. *malaxare*, soften: see *malax*, *malaxate*.] A name of many machines used for mixing various materials. Most of these machines—for example, mills for grinding and tempering clay in brick-making, for mixing mortar, etc.—have a rotating vertical shaft with radial blade-like arms working in a cylindrical inclosure. They are often moved by horses, mules, or oxen attached to the end of a lever projecting horizontally from the upper part of the shaft. In many cases, however, other power is used.

Malaxeæ (mā-lak′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Malaxis* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*, the orchid family, belonging to the tribe *Epidendreæ*. It embraced 2 genera, *Malaxis* and *Hammarbya*, but the name *Malaxis* was erroneously applied to the latter. Engler refers these genera to the tribe *Liparideæ*.

Malaxis (mā-lak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάλαξις*, a softening, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften: see *malax*.] 1. An untenable name for *Hammarbya*, a genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ*. There is but a single species, the bog-orchis, *H. paludosa*, which is found growing in spongy bogs in northern Europe.

2. A genus of orchidaceous plants, the species of which have been incorrectly referred to *Microstylis*. *Swartz*, 1788.

Malay (mā-lā′), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Malai*, *Malais* = Sp. Pg. *Malayo* (cf. D. *Maleisch*); < Malay *Mālāyu*, Malay (*Orang Mālāyu*, Malay men; *Tānah Mālāyu*, Malay land).] **I.** *n.* 1. A native of Malacca or of the Malay peninsula, or of the adjacent islands.

The *Malays*—the name is said to mean the same thing as that of the Parthians, viz. . . . emigrants. *J. Hadley*, Essays (1873), p. 29.

2. The language of the Malays. It is a dialect belonging to the Malayan branch of the Malay-Polynesian family.—3. A variety of the domestic hen, having a tall and slender shape like that of the exhibition game, but larger, and long legs and neck and a close, low tail. The shanks are yellow; the comb is flat or strawberry-shaped. In coloration the hen is chocolate- or cinnamon-brown, with green-black lacing, while the cock resembles a dull-colored black-breasted red game-cock. The eggs are large and brown.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays or to their country. Also *Malaic*.—**Malay apple,** a small tree, *Caryophyllus Malaccensis*, or its fruit. It is found wild in the Malayan, Polynesian, and Sandwich islands, and widely cultivated, in many varieties. The fruit is of good size, with the form of a quince, juicy, delicate-flavored, and of an apple-like scent.—**Malay porcupine,** a brush-tailed porcupine, *Atherura fasciculata*.—**Malay race,** one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. In this division the head is slightly narrowed; the forehead fairly well rounded; the nose somewhat wide, with a thick point; the mouth large; the upper jaw slightly projecting; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled.—**Malay tapir,** the Indian or Asiatic tapir, *Tapirus indicus* or *malayanus*. See *tapir*.

Malayalam (mal-ä-yä′lam), *n.* [Malayalam *Malayālam*.] The language of Malabar, in southwestern India: it is a Dravidian dialect.

Malayan (mā-lā′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malay* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Malacca or the Malay peninsula or the people inhabiting that region; Malay.—**Malayan bear.** See *bear*², 1.—**Malayan camphor.** Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Malayan porcupine, Malayan tapir.** Same as *Malay porcupine, Malay tapir*.

II. *n.* Same as *Malay*.

Malayopolynesian (mā-lā′ō-pol-i-nē′shian), *a.* Same as *Malay-Polynesian*.

Malay-Polynesian (mā-lā′pol-i-nē′shian), *a.* Including the Malay and Polynesian: applied to a family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, New Guinea, and some of the adjacent islands, nor the central parts of Borneo), together with the Malayan peninsula. Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian, of the great mass of scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand); to these is added by many the Melanesian, of the Fiji archipelago and its vicinity, which others regard as a separate family. The languages are of extreme simplicity, in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malaysian (mā-lā′si-an), *a.* [< *Malay* (F. *Malais*) + *-ian*.] Relating to the Malay peninsula or archipelago, or to the Malays. Also spelled *Malaisian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 324.

malbouchet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *malebouche*, evil-speaking, < *mal*, evil, + *bouche*, mouth: see *bouche*.] Evil speaking; scandalmongering.

Malbouche in courte hath grete comaundement;
Eche man studieth to sey the worste he may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

And to conferme his accione,
Hee hath withholde *malebouche*.
Gower. (*Halliwell*.)

malbrouk (mal-brùk′), *n.* [= F. *malbrouk*, *malbrouch* (Buffon), a kind of monkey.] A monkey of the genus *Cercocebus;* especially, *C. cynosurus*, the dog-tailed baboon.

malchust (mal′kus), *n.* [= F. *malchus*, < *Malchus*, Gr. *Μάλχος*, whose ear was cut off by Peter (John xviii. 10).] A short cutting-sword. See *braquemart*.

Malcoha, *n.* Same as *Phœnicophaus*.

Malcomia (mal-kō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after William *Malcolm*, a nurseryman and cultivator.] A genus of plants belonging to the *Brassicaceæ*, or mustard family, and the tribe *Hesperideæ*, characterized by long erect sepals, and a stigma with two lobes which either converge or unite to form a cone. They are branching herbs with alternate entire or pinnatifid leaves, and with loose bractless racemes of white or purple flowers. About thirty species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia; a few are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The best-known of these is *M. maritima*, the Mahon stock, called more often *Virginia* (sometimes *virgin*) *stock*, an annual with red or white flowers, from the shores of the Mediterranean.

malconceivedt (mal-kon-sēvd′), *a.* Ill conceived or planned.

Sum new devised interlude or sum *malconceived* comedies. *G. Harvey*, To Spenser, 1573.

malconformation (mal″kon-fôr-mā′shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *conformation*.] Imperfect or irregular conformation; disproportion of parts; malformation.

malconstruction (mal-kon-struk'shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *construction.*] Faulty construction.

The boiler was torn into fragments. The cause of the explosion is given as *malconstruction.*
The Engineer, LXVII. 156.

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *malcontent*; < F. *malcontent* (= Sp. *malcontento*), dissatisfied; as *mal-* + *content*[1].]
I. *a.* Dissatisfied; discontented; especially, dissatisfied or discontented with the existing order of things, as with the constitution of society, or the administration of government.

I speak not much: yet in my little Talk
Much vanity and many Lies do walk;
I wish too-earnest, and too-oft (in fine)
For others Fortunes, *male-content* with mine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Nicholas Durantius, a Knight of Malta, sirnamed Villagagnon, in the yeere 1555 (*malecontent* with his estate at home) sayled into Francia Antarctica.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

II. *n.* A discontented person; specifically, a discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his dissatisfaction by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue bene a *malcontent* of that time, and therefore bent himselfe wholy to taxe the disorders of that age.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

In Connecticut and New Hampshire the body of the people rose in support of government, and obliged the *malcontents* to go to their homes.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 70.

malcontented (mal-kon-ten'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *malecontented*; as *malcontent* + *-ed*[2].] Discontented; dissatisfied: as, "the *malecontented* multitude," *Bp. Hall.*

malcontentedly (mal-kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a malcontented manner; with discontent.

malcontentedness (mal-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being malcontented.

malcontently (mal-kon-tent'li), *adv.* As a malcontent; discontentedly.

malcontentment (mal-kon-tent'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *malecontentment*; < *malcontent* + *-ment.*] Discontent.

They had long agone by vniuersall *male-contentment* of the people . . . procured a great distraction of the king's leeges heartes. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1585.

Maldanidæ (mal-dan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maldane* + *-idæ.*] A family of polychætous annelids, containing marine worms in which the appendages are all much reduced: named from the genus *Maldane.* Also *Maldaniæ.* *Savigny*, 1817.

Maldivian (mal-div'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Maldive* (see def.) + *-ian.*]
I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Maldives or Maldive Islands, a chain of coral islands in the Indian ocean: as, *Maldivian* customs.
II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting the Maldive Islands.

maldonite (mal'don-īt), *n.* [< *Maldon* in Victoria, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of native gold, supposed to contain a considerable amount of bismuth.

★**male**[1] (māl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *male*, < OF. *male*, *masle*, F. *mâle* = Pr. *mascle* = Sp. Pg. *macho* = It. *maschio*, < L. *masculus*, male, dim. (in form), < *mas* (*mar-*), a man, a male (human being or animal). Hence also (from L. *mas*) E. *masculine*, *marital*, *marry*[1], etc.]
I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sex of human kind, and by extension to that of animals in general, that begets young, as distinguished from the *female*, which conceives and gives birth: as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.

These were the *male* children of Manasseh, the son of Joseph. Josh. xvii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, staminate: said of organs or flowers. In old usage plants were called *male* or *female* for fanciful reasons (for example, see *male-fern*).
3. Pertaining to or characteristic of males of the human kind, or men as opposed to women; appropriate to men; masculine: as, *male* attire; a *male* voice.—**4.** Composed of males; made up of men and boys: as, a *male* choir.—**5.** Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males. [Rare.]—**6.** Generative; fruitful, as an idea. In this sense, Bacon entitles one of his treatises the "*Male* Birth of Time."—**Estate tail male.** See *estate.*—**Male coffee-berry.** See *coffee.* 1.—**Male conceptacle,** in *bot.*, in lower cryptogams, a conceptacle producing only male organs. See *conceptacle*, 2.—**Male die,** the upper one of a pair of dies.—**Male flower, gage, knot-grass.** See the nouns.—**Male incense,** frankincense or olibanum in the form of tears or globular drops, regarded as the best kind.

May virgins, when they come to mourn,
Male incense burn.
Herrick, Dirge of Jephthah's Daughter.

Male order, in *arch.*, the Doric order: so styled because, according to the fancy of Vitruvius, its sturdy proportions were modeled after those of the male human form, the proportions of the more slender and rounded Ionic order after those of the female form.—**Male rimes,** rimes in which only the final syllables correspond, as *disdain* and *complain.*—**Male screw,** a screw of which the threads, carried about the exterior surface of a cylinder, correspond to and enter spiral grooves formed in the surface of a cylindrical hole and constituting a female screw.—**Male system,** in *bot.*, the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs.—**Syn.** *Manly*, etc. See *masculine.*
II. *n.* **1.** One of the sex of human kind that begets young; a man or boy; by extension, and usually, one of the sex of any animal that begets young: opposed to *female.* In zoölogy the sign universally used for a male is ♂ (Mars), the sign ♀ (Venus) signifying female.

Your lamb shall be without blemish, a *male* of the first year. Ex. xii. 5.

Bring forth men-children only!
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but *males.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 74.

2. In plants characterized by sexual differences and reproduced by sexual generation, that individual of which the special function is to form the substance essential to the fertility of the germ developed by the female.—**Complemental** or **supplemental male,** in *zoöl.* See *complemental*, 2, and quotation under *Scalpellum.*—**Dwarf male.** See *dwarf.*

male[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mail*[2].

male[3]†, *a.* [< OF. *mal*, fem. *male*, F. *mal*, fem. *male* = Pr. *mal*, *mau* = Sp. *mal*, *malo* = Pg. *mao*, *mau*, *ma* = It. *malo*, < L. *malus*, bad, evil (neut. *malum*, > It. *male* = Sp. Pg. *mal* = F. *mal*, an evil). Hence, from L. *malus*, E. *malice*, *malady*, *mal-*, etc.] Bad; evil; wicked. Examples of this word in English are rare, it being almost always compounded with the following noun. (See *mal-.*)

The Lord Cromwell wold have excused hymself of all the steryng of moevyng of the *male* journey of Seynt Albones.
Paston Letters, I. 345.

male[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *mele*; < L. *malum* = Gr. *μῆλον*, an apple.] An apple.

Nowe peres and *meles* over thicke ar torne
Away the vicious, lest juce ylorne
On hem sholde be that gentil fruyt myght spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

male[5] (māl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus.* *C. Swainson.* [Essex, Eng.]

male[6] (māl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The dandelion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

male-. See *mal-.*

maleadministration†, *n.* See *maladministration.*

malease† (mal-ēz'), *n.* [< ME. *maleise*, *malese*, *male ese*, *male-eese*, < OF. *malaise* (F. *malaise*, > E. *malaise*, q. v.), sickness, < *mal*, bad, + *aise*, ease: see *ease.* Cf. *disease.*] Sickness; malaise.

Alle manere men that thow myght aspye
In meschief other in *mal-ese* and thow mowe hem helpe,
Loke by thy lyf let hem nouht for-fare.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 233.

Thei broughten to him alle that weren of *male-eese.*
Wyclif, Mark i. 32.

malebouche†, *n.* See *malbouche.*

malecolye†, *n.* Same as *melancholy.*

maleconformation†, *n.* See *malconformation.*

malecontent†, *a.* and *n.* See *malcontent.*

malecotoon†, *n.* See *melocoton.*

maledicency (mal-ē-dī'sen-si), *n.* [= OF. *maldicence* = Sp. Pg. *maledicencia* = It. *maledicenza*, < L. *maledicentia*, an evil speaking, < *maledicen(t-)s*, speaking evil of: see *maledicent.*] The practice of evil speaking; reproachful language; also, proneness to reproach. [Rare.]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.
Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

maledicent (mal-ē-dī'sent), *a.* [= F. *maldisant* (> E. *maledisant*) = Sp. *maldiciente* = Pg. *maldizente* = It. *maldicente*, *maledicente*, < L. *maledicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *maledicere*, speak evil of: see *maledict*, *v.*] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Rare.]

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

maledict (mal-ē-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere* (> It. *maldicere*, *maledire* = Pg. *maldizer* = Sp. *maldecir*), speak evil of, < *male*, adv., evil (< *malus*, evil: see *male*[3]), + *dicere*, speak: see *diction.*] To address with maledictions; curse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was reproached and *maledicted* by her father, on her return, although he knew not where she had been.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 12.

maledict (mal-ē-dikt'), *a.* [ME. *maledight* (q. v.), < OF. *maledict*, also *maldit*, *maudit*, F. *maudit* = Sp. Pg. *maldito* = It. *maledetto*; < L. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere*: see *maledict*, *v.*] Execrated; accursed; damned. [Rare.]

As the wings of starlings bear them on
In the cold season in large band and full,
So doth that blast the spirits *maledict.*
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 42.

★**malediction** (mal-ē-dik'shon), *n.* [< ME. *maledíccion*, < OF. *maledíction*, also (*maleïçon*, *maleïsson*, > E. *malison*) F. *malédiction* = Pr. *maledictio*, *maledicio* = Sp. *maldición* = Pg. *maldição* = It. *maladizione*, *maledizione*, < L. *maledictio(n-)*, evil speaking, abuse, LL. the act of cursing, < *maledicere*, speak evil of: see *maledict*, *v.* Cf. *malison.*] Evil speaking; a cursing; the utterance of a curse or execration; also, a curse.

Now ye shall [haue] *maledíccion.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5635.

My name perhaps among the circumcised . . .
With *maledíction* mention'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 978.

=**Syn.** *Maledíction*, *Curse*, *Imprecation*, *Execration*, *Anathema.* All these are strong words; they are all presumably of the nature of prayers, *maledíction* having the least of this meaning. *Maledíction* in its derivation contains the idea that is common to them all, that of expressing a desire for evil upon another. *Curse*, *imprecation*, and *execration* are often used of the wanton calling down of evil upon those with whom one is angry, but all five may indicate a formal or official act. *Execration* expresses most of personal hatred; indeed, the word is sometimes used simply to express an intense and outspoken hatred: as, he was held in *execration.* *Anathema* has kept within its original limits, as expressing a curse pronounced formally by ecclesiastical authority.

maledictory (mal-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in malediction or cursing; imprecatory.

She poured out . . . a flood of *maledictory* prophecy against the doers of the deed; . . . she cursed with outstretched arms.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 318.

maledight†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *maledit*, *maledict*, < L. *maledictus*, pp.: see *maledict.*] Cursed.

Cometh a childe *maledi3t*,
Azeyn Jhesu to rise he ti3t.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

maledisant†, *n.* [Also *maldizant*; < OF. *maledisant*, F. *maldisant*, evil-speaking: see *maledicent.*] One who speaks evil. *Minsheu.*

How then will scoffing readers scape this mark of a *maledizant?* *Florio*, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. [9].

malefaction (mal-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< LL. *malefactio(n-)*, injury (used only in derived sense of fainting, syncope), < *malefacere*, do evil, harm, < *male*, evil, + *facere*, do: see *fact.* Cf. *benefaction.*] Heinous wrong-doing; a criminal deed; a crime; a wrong; a bane or curse.

They have proclaim'd their *malefactions.*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 621.

Such disregard of self as brings on suffering . . . is a *malefaction* to others. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 72.

malefactor (mal'ē-fak-tor), *n.* [Formerly also *malefactour*; = Sp. *malhechor* = Pg. *malfeitor* = It. *malfattore*, < L. *malefactor*, an evil-doer, < *malefacere*, do evil: see *malefaction.* Cf. *benefactor.*] **1**†. One who does evil or injury to another: opposed to *benefactor.*

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, viii. 28.

Goodman Warmhouse was mounted on a round, ambling nag, and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his *malefactor.* *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 312.

2. A heinous evil-doer; a law-breaker; a criminal or felon.

They came out against him as a *Malefactor*, with swords and staves, and having seized his Person, being betray'd into their hands by one of his Disciples, they carry him to the High Priests house. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

=**Syn. 2.** Evil-doer, culprit, felon, convict.

malefactress (mal'ē-fak-tres), *n.* [As *malefactor* + *-ess.*] A female malefactor; a woman guilty of crime.

malefeasance†, *n.* See *malfeasance.*

male-fern (māl'fėrn), *n.* An elegant fern, ★*Dryopteris Filix-mas* (*Nephrodium Filix-mas* of Richard; *Lastrea Filix-mas* of Presl), with the fronds growing in a crown, found in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. See cut under *fern.*—**Male-fern oil,** an oil obtained from the rhizomes of *Dryopteris Filix-mas.*

malefic (mā-lef'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *malfique* = Sp. *malífico* = Pg. *malefico* = It. *malefico*, < L. *maleficus* (also *malificus*), evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous, < *malefacere*, do evil: see *malefaction.*]
I. *a.* Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil; inauspicious. [Chiefly technical.]

The *Malefic* Aspects are the semi-quartile, or semi-square, the square, the sesquiquadrate, and the opposition.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrol., p. 370.

II. *n.* In *astrol.*, an inauspicious star or planet.

If the Moon be afflicted by the Sun, the native is liable to injuries in the eyes, especially if at the same time she be afflicted by *malefics* and near nebulous stars, such as the Pleiades. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., p. 393.

malefically (mā-lef′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a malefic manner; with evil effects. *R. A. Proctor*, Eclectic Mag., XXXV. 188.

maleficate (mā-lef′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maleficated*, ppr. *maleficating*. [< *malefic* + *-ate*[2].] To bewitch; maleficiate. [Rare.]

What will not a man do when once he is *maleficated!* *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 4.

maleficet (mal′ē-fis), *n.* [ME. *malefice*, < OF. *malefice*, F. *maléfice* = It. *maleficio*, *malefizio*, < L. *maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment, < *maleficus*, evil-doing: see *malefic*.] Evil-doing; especially, witchcraft.

Sicknesse, or *malefice* of sorcerie, or colde drinkes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

He crammed with crumbs of Benefices,
And fild their mouthes with meeds of *malefices*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1154.

maleficence (mā-lef′i-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *maleficience*; = F. *malfaisance* (> E. *malfeasance*) = Sp. *maleficencia*, < L. *maleficentia*, an evil-doing, < **maleficen(t-)s*, *maleficus*, evil-doing: see *malefic*.] The character of being maleficent; the doing or producing of evil.

Even what on its nearer face seems beneficence only, shows, on its remoter face, not a little *maleficence* — kindness at the cost of cruelty. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 72.

maleficent (mā-lef′i-sent), *a.* [Formerly also *maleficient*; = F. *malfaisant*, < L. **maleficen(t-)s*, equiv. to *maleficus*, evil-doing, < *male*, evil, + *facien(t-)s*, in comp. *-ficien(t-)s*, doing, ppr. of *facere*, do: see *malefic*.] Doing or producing harm; acting with evil intent or effect; harmful; mischievous: as, a *maleficent* enemy or deed.

Let us apply to the unjust what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies, App.

maleficial†, *a.* [< L. *maleficus*, evil-doing (see *malefic*), + *-ial*.] Malefic or maleficent. *Fuller.*

maleficiate† (mal-ē-fish′i-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *maleficiatus*, pp. of *maleficiare* (> Pg. *maleficiar*), bewitch (?), < L. *maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment: see *malefice*.] To do evil to; especially, to bewitch; affect with enchantments.

Every person that comes near him is *maleficiated;* every creature, all intend to hurt him, to seek his ruin! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

maleficiation† (mal-ē-fish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **maleficiatio(n-)*, < *maleficiare*, bewitch: see *maleficiate*.] A bewitching.

Irremediable impotency, . . . whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation* or casualty. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

maleficience† (mal-ē-fish′ens), *n.* An obsolete form of *maleficence*.

maleficient† (mal-ē-fish′ent), *a.* An obsolete form of *maleficent*.

maleformation†, *n.* See *malformation*.

maleic (mā′lē-ik), *a.* [< *mal(ic)* + *-e-ic*.] Derived from malic acid.—**Maleic acid**, a volatile crystalline acid ($C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$) produced by distilling malic acid.

malella (mā-lel′ä), *n.*; pl. *malellæ* (-ē). [NL. (Packard, 1883), dim. of L. *mala*, jaw: see *maxilla*.] One of two (inner and outer) movable toothed appendages of the free fore edge of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

malencolik†, **malencoly**†. Obsolete forms of *melancholic*, *melancholy*.

malenginet (ma-len′jin), *n.* [Also *malengin*; < ME. *malengine*, *malengyn*, < OF. *malengin*, evil contrivance, fraud, guile, < L. *malus*, evil, + *ingenium*, contrivance: see *mal-* and *engine*.] Guile; deceit; fraud.

Thei seiden thei snolde it feithfully holde with-outen fraude or *mal engyn*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.

When the Protectors Brother, Lord Sudley, the Admirall, through private malice and *mal-engine* was to lose his life, no man could bee found fitter than Bishop Latimer (like another Doctor Shaw) to divulge in his Sermon the forged Accusations laid to his charge. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

maleo (mal′ē-ō), *n.* [Cf. *mallee-bird*, which is a related bird.] A kind of brush-turkey or mound-bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, a native of Celebes, of a glossy-black and rosy-white color, with a bare neck and head. See *Megacephalon*.

malepositiont, *n.* See *malposition*.

malepractice†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *malpractice*.

malese†, *n.* See *malease*.

Malesherbia (mal-e-shėr′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after Lamoignon de *Malesherbes*, a French patriot and agriculturist.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, constituting the family *Malesherbiaceæ* and related to the *Passifloraceæ*, or passion-flower family, characterized by having a tubular calyx, petals shorter than the calyx-lobes, and flowers in a bracted raceme. They are erect woolly undershrubs, with narrow leaves and rather large yellow flowers, arranged in a long leafy raceme or thyrse. There are about twenty-five species, natives of Argentina, Chile, and Peru, a few of which are sometimes cultivated for ornament. They are often called *crown-worts*.

Malesherbiaceæ (mal-e-shėr-bi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1827), < *Malesherbia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants related to the *Turneraceæ* and *Passifloraceæ*, formerly included in the latter. It consists of the single genus *Malesherbia* (which see). The character which chiefly distinguishes this family from the *Passifloraceæ* is the absence of the conspicuous fringe in the throat of the calyx, which is here reduced to a more or less distinctly toothed border.

Malesherbieæ (mal″e-shėr-bī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Malesherbia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Malesherbiaceæ*, regarded by de Candolle as a tribe of the *Passifloraceæ*.

malesont, *n.* A Middle English form of *malison*.

male-spirited (māl′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having the spirit of a man; masculine. [Rare.]

That *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

malestrand†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maelstrom*.

malet† (mal′et), *n.* [< F. *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a sack: see *mail*[2].] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

maletalent†, *n.* See *maltalent*.

maletolt, maletote (mal′e-tōlt, -tōt), *n.* [< OF. *maletolte*, *maletoulte*, *maletoste*, F. *maltote*, < ML. *mala tolta* or *tolta mala*, an extraordinary or illegal exaction or levy: *mala*, fem. of L. *malus*, bad, evil; *tolta* (for **tollita*; cf. equiv. *tolletum*) (> OF. *tolte*, *toulte*), an exaction, levy, tax, also a writ transferring a cause from one court to another (see *tolt*), prop. fem. of **tollitus*, pp. (for L. *sublatus*) of L. *tollere*, raise, ML. also levy: see *tolerate*.] Formerly, in France and England, an extraordinary or illegal exaction, toll, or imposition.

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III. against the *maletolts* or unjust exactions upon wool. *Hallam.*

This exaction, although imposed under the shadow of parliamentary authority, had distinctly the character of a *maletote*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., ¶ 277.

maletreat†, **maletreatment**†. Obsolete forms of *maltreat*, *maltreatment*.

malevolence (mā-lev′ō-lens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *malevolencia* = It. *malavoglienza*, *malevoglienza*, < L. *malevolentia*, ill-will, < *malevolen(t-)s*, wishing ill: see *malevolent*.] **1.** The character of being malevolent or ill-disposed; ill-will; personal hatred; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others.

Frederic's wit enabled him often to show his *malevolence* in ways more decent than those to which his father resorted. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. That which is done from ill-will; an act of ill-will. [Rare.]

The king, willing to shew that this their liberallity was very acceptable to him, he called this graunt of money a beneuolence, notwithstanding that many grudged thereat and called it a *maleuolence*. *Stow*, Edw. IV., an. 1473.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

malevolent (mā-lev′ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *malevogliente*, < L. *malevolen(t-)s*, wishing ill, spiteful, envious, < *male*, ill, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

The only kind of motive which we commonly judge to be intrinsically bad, apart from the circumstances under which it operates, is *malevolent* affection: that is, the desire, however aroused, to inflict pain on some other sentient being. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 342.

2. In *astrol.*, tending to exert an evil influence: thus, Saturn is said to be a *malevolent* planet.

This man 's *malevolent* in my aspect.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden*, King Arthur.

=**Syn. 1.** Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, malignant. See *animosity*.

II.† *n.* A malevolent person or agency.

He was incens'd by some *malevolent*. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

malevolently (mā-lev′ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure another or others.

malevolous (mā-lev′ō-lus), *a.* [= F. *malévole* = Sp. *malévolo* = Pg. It. *malevolo*, < L. *malevolus*, wishing ill, < *male*, ill, + *velle* (ind. *volo*), will: see *will*[1].] Malevolent. [Rare.]

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground. *Warburton*, Prodigies, p. 109.

malexecution (mal″ek-sē-kū′shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *execution*.] Faulty or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*

malfeasance (mal-fē′zans), *n.* [Formerly also *malefeasance*; < F. *malfaisance*, evil-doing, wrong-doing, < *malfaisant*, doing evil, wishing evil, < *mal*, evil, + *faisant*, ppr. of *faire*, < L. *facere*, do. Cf. *maleficence*.] Evil-doing; the doing of that which ought not to be done; wrongful conduct, especially official misconduct; violation of a public trust or obligation; specifically, the doing of an act which is positively unlawful or wrongful, in contradistinction to *misfeasance*, or the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner. The term is often inappropriately used instead of *misfeasance*.

An account of his *malfeasance* in office reached England. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 116.

malformation (mal-fôr-mā′shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *formation*.] Faulty formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure, especially in a living body; a deviation from the normal form or structure either in the whole or in part of an organ. Also, until recently, *maleformation*.

malformed (mal-fôrmd′), *a.* [< *mal-* + *formed*.] Ill-formed; marked by malformation.

One peculiarity is that the *malformed* fry have a tendency toward a superabundance of heads rather than tails. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 180.

malgracious† (mal-grā′shus), *a.* [< F. *malgracieux* = It. *malgrazioso;* as *mal-* + *gracious*.] Ungracious; ungraceful; disagreeable.

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *malgracious*. *Gower.*

malgrado† (mal-grā′dō), *adv.* or *prep.* [It., = OF. *malgre:* see *maugre*.] In despite (of); notwithstanding; maugre.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.
Marlowe, Edward II.

What I have said, I'll pawn my sword
To seal it on the shield of him that dares,
Malgrado of his honour, combat me.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

malgre†, *n.* See *maugre*.

malic (mā′lik), *a.* [< L. *malum*, Gr. *μῆλον*, Doric *μᾶλον*, an apple (in a wide sense, including quinces, pears, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.): see *male*[4].] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—**Malic acid**, $C_4H_6O_5$, a bibasic acid found in combination in many sour fruits, such as the barberry, gooseberry, and particularly the apple, whence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Sorbus Aucuparia* (mountain-ash or rowan-tree), just after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is crystalline, deliquescent, very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste.

malice (mal′is), *n.* [< ME. *malice*, < OF. *malice*, F. *malice* = Sp. Pg. *malicia* = It. *malizia*, < L. *malitia*, badness, bad quality, ill-will, spite, < *malus*, bad: see *male*[3].] **1**†. Badness; bad quality.

Yf the need
In landes salt that treen or greynes growe,
Thou must anoon on harvest plante or sede
The *malice* of that lande and cause of drede
That wynter with his shoures may of dryve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It hath been ever on all sides confest that the *malice* of man's own heart doth harden him and nothing else. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2†. Evil; harm; a malicious act; also, evil influence.

This noble wyf sat by hir beddes syde
Disshevelyd, for no *malice* she ne thoghte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1720.

Thei ben fulle of alle Vertue, and thei eschewen alle Vices and alle *Malices* and alle Synnes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

It is some *malice*
Hath laid this poison on her.
Shirley, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

3. A propensity to inflict injury or suffering, or to take pleasure in the misfortunes of another or others; active ill-will, whether from natural disposition or special impulse; enmity;

hatred: sometimes used in a lighter sense. See *malicious*, 1.

Thy father hates my friends and family.
And thou hast been the heir of all his *malice*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

4. In *law*, a design or intention of doing mischief to another; the evil intention (either actual or implied) with which one deliberately, and without justification or excuse, does a wrongful act which is injurious to others.—**Actual malice, express malice, malice in fact,** malice in which the intention includes a contemplation of some injury to be done.—**Constructive malice, implied malice, imputed malice, malice in law,** that which, irrespective of actual intent to injure, is attributed by the law to an injurious act intentionally done, without proper motive, as distinguished from *actual malice*, either proved or presumed.—**Malice aforethought,** or **malice prepense,** actual malice, particularly in case of homicide. =**Syn. 3.** *Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*); maliciousness, venom, spitefulness, depravity.

malice† (mal'is), *v. t.* [< *malice*, *n.*] To regard with malice; bear extreme ill-will to; also, to envy and hate.

Love and live with your fellowes honestly, quiettlye, curteouslye, that noe man have cause either to hate yow for your stubborne frowardness, or to *malice* yow for your proud ungentlenes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

I finde mans frailtie to be naturally such . . . that . . . he will seeke reuenge against them that *malice* him, or practise his harmes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 7.

maliced† (mal'ist), *p. a.* Regarded with malice; envied and hated.

Thus every day they seem'd to prate
At *malic'd* Grissel's good estate.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 210).

Your forced stings
Would hide themselves within his *maliced* sides.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

maliceless (mal'is-les), *a.* [< *malice* + *-less*.] Free from ill-will, hatred, or disposition to harm. *Abp. Leighton*, On Peter, i. 22.

malichot, *n.* See *mallecho*.

malicious (mā-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *malicious*, < OF. *malicios*, F. *malicieux* = Sp. Pg. *malicioso* = It. *malizioso*, < L. *malitiosus*, full of malice, wicked, malicious, < *malitia*, badness, malice: see *malice*.] 1. Indulging in or feeling malice; harboring ill-will, enmity, or hostility; actively malevolent; malignant in heart: often used in a lighter sense, implying mischievousness with some ill-will.

But the Saisnes that were *maliciouse* hadde sette espies on euery side of the town, and so was the Quene taken and the stiward slain. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 59.

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice: as, a *malicious* report.

He will directly to the lords, I fear,
And with *malicious* counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee.
Milton, S. A., l. 1251.

Malicious abandonment, in *law*, the desertion of a spouse without just cause.—**Malicious mischief,** in *law*: (*a*) The committing of physical injury to personal property of another; injury to property, from wantonness or malice, as distinguished from theft. (*b*) Any malicious or mischievous physical injury to the rights of another, or of the public in general. *F. A. Wharton.*—**Malicious prosecution.** (*a*) A prosecution set on foot or carried on maliciously, without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred. The term is commonly applied to criminal prosecutions, but is also applicable to a civil prosecution. (*b*) An action brought by the sufferer to recover damages from the person who set on foot such a prosecution. =**Syn.** Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful. See *animosity*.

maliciously (mā-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a malicious or spiteful manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will; wantonly; with wilful disregard of duty.

maliciousness (mā-lish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

malicorium (mal-i-kō'ri-um), *n.* [L., < *malum*, an apple, + *corium*, skin, hide.] The thick and tough rind of the pomegranate-fruit. It has been used as an astringent in medicine, and for tanning.

malidentification (mal-ī-den″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *identification*.] A false identification.

Mr. A. Smith Woodward, after an examination of the type of Bucklandium diluvii, "determined that it is truly the imperfect head and pectoral arch of a Siluroid." Incredible as such a *malidentification* on the part of Pictet must appear, I presume the determination of Mr. Woodward must be accepted. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 926.

maliferous (mā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *malum*, an evil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

I had really forgotten to mention that gallant, fine-hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the *maliferous* climate of China! *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 72.

malign (mā-līn'), *a.* [< OF. *maling*, F. *malin*, fem. *maligne* = Pr. *maligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *maligno*, < L. *malignus*, of an evil nature, orig. **maligenus*, < *malus*, bad, evil, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*. Cf. *benign*.] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits.
Bacon.

2. Unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure; likely to do or cause great harm: as, the *malign* influence of a designing knave.—3. In *astrol.*, having an evil influence.

Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 313.

4. Malignant.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *malignant*.

malign (mā-līn'), *v.* [< OF. *malignier*, *maliner*, pervert, deceive, F. dial. *maligner*, malign, < *maling*, F. *malin*, malign: see *malign*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To treat with extreme enmity; injure maliciously.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state,
My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 90.

The scarcitie of wood and water, with the barrennesse of the soile in other places, shew how it is *maligned* of the Elements. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 228.

2. To speak evil of; traduce; defame; vilify.

Be not light of credens to new raysed tales, nor crymes, nor suspicious to *maligne* no man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Our Puritan ancestors have been misrepresented and *maligned* by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with, and therefore able to understand, the men whose memories they strive to blacken.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

=**Syn. 2.** *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

II.† *intrans.* To entertain malice.

This odious fool . . . *maligning* that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.
Milton, Colasterion.

malignance (mā-lig'nans), *n.* [< *malignan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *malignancy*.

The minister, as being much neerer both in eye and duty then the magistrate, speeds him betimes to overtake that diffus'd *malignance* with some gentle potion of admonishment. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

malignancy (mā-lig'nan-si), *n.* [< *malignan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being malignant in feeling or purpose; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice: as, *malignancy* of heart.

In some connexions, malignity seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malignancy* to indications of this depravity in temper and conduct in particular instances.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, ii. § 3.

2. In *Eng. hist.*, the state of being a malignant; adherence to the royal party in the time of Cromwell and the civil war. See *malignant*, *n.*, 2.—3. The property of expressing malice or evil intent; malignant or threatening nature or character; unpropitiousness. Specifically—(*a*) In *astrol.*, tendency to irremediable harm or mischief: as, the *malignancy* of aspect of the planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1. 4.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, virulence; tendency to a worse condition: as, the *malignancy* of a tumor.

malignant (mā-lig'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *malignant*, < L. *malignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *malignare*, also deponent, *malignari*, do or make maliciously, < *malignus*, malign: see *malign*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Disposed to inflict suffering or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently hostile; malicious: as, a *malignant* heart.

There was a bitter and *malignant* party grown up now to such a boldness as to give out insolent and threatning speeches against the Parliament it selfe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He speaks harshly and insidiously of many of his contemporaries; and towards Cervantes . . . he is absolutely *malignant*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 91.

2. Virulently harmful or mischievous; threatening great danger; pernicious in influence or effect.

Noxious and *malignant* plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholick visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In *astrol.*, threatening to fortune or life; fateful: as, the *malignant* aspect of the stars.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 6.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, virulent; tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue: as, a *malignant* ulcer; a *malignant* fever; *malignant* pustule or scarlet fever.

3. Extremely heinous: as, the *malignant* nature of sin.—**Malignant anthrax, fever, pustule,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1.** Malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, malign. See *animosity*.

II. *n.* 1. A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions; an ill-affected person.

Occasion was taken by certain *malignants* secretly to undermine his [St. Paul's] great authority in the Church of Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war; a Royalist; a Cavalier: so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 630.

One may, indeed, sometimes discover among the *malignants* of the sex a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady.
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

malignantly (mā-lig'nant-li), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence; also, virulently.

maligner (mā-lī'nėr), *n.* One who maligns or speaks malignantly of another; a traducer; a defamer.

I come a spie? no, Roderigo, no;
A hater of thy person, a *maligner*?
So far from that, I brought no malice with me.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

malignify (mā-lig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malignified*, ppr. *malignifying*. [< L. *malignus*, malign, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To render malign or malignant. *Southey*. [Rare.]

malignity (mā-lig'ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *malignité* = Sp. *malignidad* = Pg. *malignidade* = It. *malignità*, < L. *malignita(t-)s*, ill-will, spite, malice, < *malignus*, malign: see *malign*.] 1. The character or state of being malign; extreme enmity or evil disposition toward another, proceeding from baseness of heart; malice or malevolence; deep-rooted spite.

Then cometh *malignitee*, thurgh which a man annoieth his neighbour. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Thou hast . . . an unrelenting purpose—a steady long-breathed *malignity*, that surpasses mine.
Scott, Kenilworth, iv.

2. The quality of being malign or malignant: extreme evilness; heinousness; specifically, in *pathol.*, virulence; malignancy.

This shows the high *malignity* of fraud. *South*.

Some diseases . . . have in a manner worn out their *malignity*, so as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Pref.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ill-will, Enmity* (see *animosity*), maliciousness. —2. Destructiveness, deadliness.

malignly (mā-līn'li), *adv.* In a malign manner; with extreme ill-will; unpropitiously; perniciously.

malignment (mā-līn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *malign* + *-ment*.] The act of maligning. [Rare.]

Malikite (mal'ik-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Malik* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Malik the Imam, the founder of one of the four great sects of Sunni Moslems.

maline (mā-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A very fine silk net of gauze-like texture.

Malines lace. [< F. *Malines*, Mechlin lace.] Same as *Mechlin lace* (which see, under *lace*).

malinfluence (mal-in'flọ̄-ens), *n.* [< *mal-* + *influence*.] Evil influence.

Doubting whether opium had any connection with the latter stage of my bodily wretchedness—(except, indeed, . . . as having left the body weaker . . . and thus predisposed to any *mal-influence* whatever).
De Quincey, Confessions, App., p. 139.

malinger (mā-ling'gėr), *v. i.* [< F. *malingrer*, a slang word meaning 'suffer,' but prob. also at one time 'pretend to be ill,' cf. *malingreux*, weak, sickly, formerly applied to beggars who feigned to be sick or injured in order to excite compassion, < *malingre*, "sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome" (Cotgrave), now ailing, poor, weakly, < *mal-*, badly, + (prob.) OF. *haingre*, *heingre*, thin, emaciated, F. dial. *haingre*, ailing, poorly, prob. < L. *æger* (*ægr-*), sick, ill. The sense is perhaps affected by association with F. *malin*, evil, malign, and *gré*, inclination (cf. *malgre*, *maugre*).] To feign illness; sham sickness in order to avoid duty; counterfeit disease.

Hemeralopia has been observed to break out epidemically in gaols, camps, etc. I need hardly point out that in such cases a careful examination should always be instituted to guard against *malingering*.
J. S. Wells, Dis. of Eye, p. 418.

malingerer (mā-ling'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who shams illness, especially for the purpose of shirking work or avoiding duty.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital, . . .
Nor his religion but an ambulance
To fetch life's wounded and *malingerers* in.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

The experienced senses of the surgeon quickly detected the *malingerers* and the men who were only slightly indisposed. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVI. 869.

malingery (mā-ling'gėr-i), *n.* [< *malinger* + *-y*[3].] A feigning of illness, especially by a soldier or sailor, in order to shirk work or duty. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

malinowskite (mal-i-nov'skīt), *n.* [Named after E. *Malinowski*, a civil engineer.] In *mineral.*, a massive variety of tetrahedrite from Peru, containing 13 per cent. of lead.

malipedal (mal'i-ped-al), *a.* [< *maliped(es)* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the malipedes of a chilopodous myriapod.

The dorsal plate, or what may be termed the second *malipedal* tergite. *Packard.*

malipedes (mā-lip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1883), < L. *mala*, jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] The fourth and fifth pairs of cephalic appendages (modified feet) of chilopodous myriapods, regarded as analogous to the maxillipeds of crustaceans.

malis (mā'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μᾶλις*, also *μῆλις*, *μαλία*, *μαλίη*, *μαλιασμός*, perhaps identical with LL. *malleus*, glanders: origin uncertain.] A technical name for various parasitic skin diseases; in popular use, glanders.

malison (mal'i-zon), *n.* [Formerly also *mallison*; < ME. *malisoun*, *malisun*, *malison*, < OF. *malison*, *malizon*, *maleïcon*, *maleiceon*, *maldeceon*, *maldisson*, < L. *maledictio(n-)*, an evil speaking, reviling, cursing: see *malediction*. Cf. *benison.*] A formal malediction; a special curse invoked or denounced; a form of words expressing a curse; a curse.

And who that wille not so, gaf hem ther *malisoun*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 162.

My curse and *mallison* she's got,
For to pursue her still.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

A *malison* light on the tongue
Sic tidings tells to me!
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

malkin, mawkin (mâl'-, mâ'kin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *maulkin*, *maukin*; < ME. *malkyn*, *malkyne*, < *Mal* (E. *Moll*[1]), a reduced form of *Mary*, and also of *Matilda* (formerly *Molt*, *Mawde*, now *Maud*), + dim. *-kin.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kitchen servant, or any common woman; a slattern.

Malkyn with a distaf in hire hond.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 564.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 224.

Now monstrous in hoops, now trapish, and walking
With your petticoats clung to your heels like a *maulkin*.
Quoted in *Fairholt's* Costume (ed. Dillon), I. 394.

A draggled *mawkin*, thou,
That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess.

2†. Maid Marian, the lady of the morris-dance.

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

3. A stuffed figure; a caricature of a woman in dress and general appearance; a scarecrow.

Thou pitiful Flatterer of thy Master's Imperfections; thou *Maukin* made up of the Shreds and Pairings of his superfluous Fopperies. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

4. A cat. Compare *grimalkin.* The word is used in the following passage as the name of a familiar spirit in the shape of a cat:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.
Middleton, The Witch, iii. 2.

5. A hare. [Scotch.]

"Nay, nay, Luath," whispered Abel, patting his dog, . . . "you must not kill the . . . rabbit; but if a *maukin* would show herself I would let thee . . . battle after her, for she could only cock her fud at . . . thy yelping."
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 181.

6. A mop; especially, a mop used to clean a baker's oven.

See here a *maukin*, there a sheet
As spotlesse pure as it is sweet.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 106.

7. In *gun.*, a jointed staff with a sponge at one end, used for cleaning out cannon.—**Mother of the mawkins.** (*a*†) A witch, hag, or uncanny old woman. (*b*) The little grebe or dabchick. *J. A. Harvie-Brown.*

II.† *a.* Of or pertaining to a malkin or kitchen-wench.

Her *maukin* knuckles were never shapen to that royall buskin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

malkinly†, mawkinly†, *a.* [< *malkin, mawkin*, + *-ly*[1].] Like a malkin; slatternly.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* [read *mawkinly*] plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 87.

mall[1] (mâl), *n.* [Also *maul* (the verb being commonly spelled *maul*); < ME. *malle*, < OF. *mal*, *maul*, *mail*, F. *mail* = Pr. *malh*, *maill*, *mal* = Pg. *malho* = It. *maglio*, *malleo*, a mall, < L. *malleus*, a hammer, mall, mallet. Cf. the var. *mell*[3], *mail*[4] (< F.), and dim. *mallet.*] **1.** A heavy hammer or club of any sort; especially, a heavy wooden hammer used by carpenters. Compare *mallet* and *beetle*[1], 1. [In this sense now commonly *maul.*]

Whan Arthur saugh the Geaunte lifte vp his *malle* he douted the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Eftsoones one of those villeins him did rap
Upon his headpeece with his yron *mall*,
That he was soone awaked therewithall.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 42.

2. (*a*) A war-hammer or martel-de-fer.

A man that beareth false witness against his neighbour is a *maul*, and a sword, and a sharp arrow. Prov. xxv. 18.

(*b*) The head or striking part of a war-hammer or martel-de-fer. (*c*) The blunt or square projection of such a hammer, as distinguished from the beak on the opposite side of the handle: this blunt end was often divided into four, six, or more blunt points or protuberances.—**3.** An old game played with a wooden ball in a kind of smooth alley boarded in at each side, in which the ball was struck with a mallet in order to send it through an iron arch called the *pass*, placed at the end of the alley. *Strutt.* —**4**†. The mallet with which this game was played; also, the alley in which it was played.—**5**†. [< *mall*[1], *v.*] A blow.

And give that reverend head a *mall*,
Or two, or three, against a wall.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Top-mall, a heavy iron hammer used on board ship.

mall[1]† (mâl), *v. t.* [Also and more commonly *maul*; < ME. *mallen*, < OF. *mailler* = Pg. *malhar* = It. *magliare*, < ML. *malleare*, beat with a mall, < *malleus*, a mall, hammer: see *mall*[1], *n.*] To beat, especially with a mall or mallet; bruise.

I salle evene amange his mene *malle* hym to dede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4038.

Lys. Would not my ghost start up, and fly upon thee?
Cy. No, I'd *mall* it down again with this.
[She snatches up the crow.]
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 4.

mall[2] (mel or mal), *n.* [< *mall*[1], *n.*, through *pall-mall*, the game so called, and a place, *Pall-Mall*, where it was played: see *pall-mall.*] A public walk; a level shaded walk.

The *mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade, having 7 rowes of the tallest and goodliest elms I had ever beheld.
Evelyn, Diary, May 2, 1644.

This the beau-monde shall from the *Mall* survey.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 133.

mall[3] (mal), *n.* [< ML. *mallum*, *mallus*, a court: see *mallum, mallus.*] A court: same as *mallum, mallus.*

Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *malls*, ceased. *Milman.*

mallanders, *n. pl.* See *malanders.*

mallard (mal'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *malarde*, *maulard*, *mawlerd*, also irreg. *mawdelare*, *mawarde*, < OF. *malard*, *malart*, a wild duck, prob., with suffix *-ard*, < *male*, male: see *male*[1]. The F. dial. form *maillard* appar. simulates F. *maille*, a spot: see *mail*[1].] **1.** The wild drake; the male of the common wild duck.

And with a bolt afterward,
Anon he hitt a *maulard*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 154. (*Halliwell.*)

Hence—**2.** The common wild duck, *Anas boscas*, the feral stock whence the domestic duck in all its varieties has descended, and the typical representative of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*. See *duck*[2]. The mallard is from 22 to 24 inches long, by 32 to 36 in extent of wings. The male has the head and neck glossy-green, succeeded by a white ring; the breast purplish-chestnut; the lower back, rump, and tail-coverts glossy-black; the tail-feathers mostly whitish, with a curly tuft; the wing-speculum iridescent, bordered with black and white; the bill greenish-yellow; the feet orange-red; and the iris brown. The female has the wings and feet as in the male, the bill greenish-black blotched with orange, and the body-colors variegated in fine pattern with lighter and darker brownish shades. The mallard is found in nearly all parts of the world. It nests on the ground, laying usually from 8 to 10 yellowish-drab eggs measuring about 2¼ by 1⅝ inches.



Mallard (*Anas boscas*).

mallardite (mal'är-dīt), *n.* [Named after E. *Mallard*, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese occurring in fibrous crystalline masses: found in Utah.

malleability (mal'ē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *malléabilité* = Sp. *maleabilidad* = Pg. *malleabilidade* = It. *malleabilità*; as *malleable* + *-ity.*] The property of being malleable; capability of being shaped or permanently extended by pressure, as by hammering or rolling, without losing coherence or continuity; the property of being susceptible of extension by beating or rolling.

The *malleability* of brass varies with its composition and with its temperature. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 321.

malleable (mal'ē-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *malliable*, < F. *malléable* = Sp. *maleable* = Pg. *malleavel* = It. *malleabile*, < ML. *malleare*, beat with a hammer: see *malleate.*] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating or rolling; capable of extension by hammering; reducible to a laminated form by beating, as gold, which may be beaten into leaves (gold-foil) of extreme thinness; hence, capable of being shaped by outside influence; yielding. See *foil*[1].

This Blow at Sea was so much greater than that at Land that, where that made him only doubt, this made him despair, at least made him *malleable*, and fit to be wrought upon by Composition. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Mark the effect produced on our councils by continued insolence and inveterate hostility: we grow more *malleable* under their blows. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Malleable bronze. See *bronze.*—**Malleable iron castings.** See *iron.*

malleableness (mal'ē-a-bl-nes), *n.* Malleability.

malleate (mal'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malleated*, ppr. *malleating.* [< ML. (L. in derivatives) *malleatus*, pp. of *malleare*, beat with a hammer, mall, < L. *malleus*, a hammer: see *mall*[1], *n.* Cf. *mall*[1], *v.*] To hammer; form into a plate or leaf by beating.

malleation (mal-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *malleate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

His squire, by often *malleations*, hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 67. (*Latham.*)

2†. Malleability; capability of being shaped by hammering.

Sub. What's the proper passion of metals?
Face. Malleation. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3. In *pathol.*, a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the thigh like a hammer.

mallecho† (mal'ē-chō), *n.* [Also *malicho*; perh. < Sp. *malhecho* = OF. *malfait*, < ML. **malefactum*, *malefacta*, an evil deed, < *male*, evil, + *factus*, done, *factum* (> Sp. *hecho* = F. *fait*), deed, act: see *mal-* and *fact, feat.*] Found only in the following passage, and of uncertain meaning; possibly, evil-doing.

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is miching *mallecho* [var. *malicho, mallico*]; it means mischief. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 146.

malledius (ma-lē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *malledii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *malleus*, a hammer, + NL. (*stap*)*edius.*] A muscle of the tympanum attached to the malleus; the tensor tympani: correlated with *stapedius* and *incudius.* *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

mallee (mal'ē), *n.* [Australian.] Two dwarf species of *Eucalyptus*, *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa*, growing in Australia. They sometimes form immense tracts of brushwood, called *mallee-scrub.*

If you will get any bushman to tell you that land covered with Eucalyptus dumosus, vulgarly called *Mallee*, and exceedingly stunted specimens of that, will grow anything, I will tell him he knows nothing.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, liv.

mallee-bird (mal'ē-bėrd), *n.* The *Leipoa ocellata*, a bird of the family *Megapodidæ* (see *Leipoa*). Also called *native pheasant* by the English in Australia. *A. Newton.*

mallei, *n.* Plural of *malleus.*

Malleidæ (ma-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malleus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Malleus*; the hammer-oysters: same as *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ.*

malleifer (ma-lē'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *malleifer*: see *malleiferous.*] A vertebrate of the superclass *Malleifera.*

Malleifera (mal-ē-if′ē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malleifer:* see *malleiferous.*] A superclass of craniate *Vertebrata*, or skulled vertebrates, distinguished by the development of the malleus as a bone of the ear, and by the direct articulation of the lower jaw to the skull. It corresponds to the class *Mammalia*, and contrasts with *Quadratifera* and *Lyrifera*.

malleiferous (mal-ē-if′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *malleifer*, < L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1].] Having a distinct malleus; of or pertaining to the *Malleifera;* mammalian.

malleiform (mal′ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.*, hammer-shaped.

In some species of Polynoë the parapodia give rise, at corresponding points, to large, richly ciliated, *malleiform* tubercles. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 210.

mallemaroking (mal′ē-ma-rō″king), *n.* [Verbal n. of **mallemaroke*, said to be < D. *mallemerok*, a foolish woman, a tomboy, < *mal*, foolish, + **merok*, **marok*, *marot*, < F. *marotte*, a fool's bauble, orig. a little girl, lit. 'little Mary,' dim. of *Marie*, Mary.] *Naut.*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-book.*

mallemuck (mal′ē-muk), *n.* [Also *mallemock*, *mallemoke*, *mollymock*, *mollymawk*, *malmock*, *malduck*, *malmarsh*, etc.; = G. *mallemucke*, < D. *mallemok* (also *mallemugge*, as if connected with *mugge*, *mug*, a gnat), < *mal*, foolish, + *mok*, a gull. Compare the equiv. D. *malleeeuw* ('foolish mew').] The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis:* also extended to some related birds, as albatrosses. See cut under *fulmar*[2]. Also called *malmarsh*.

mallenders (mal′en-dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *malanders*.

malleo-incudal (mal″ē-ō-in-kū′dal), *a.* [< L. *malleus* (see *malleus*) + *incud(em)* (see *incus*) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the malleus and to the incus. *N. E. D.*

malleolar (mal′ē-ō-lär), *a.* [< *malleolus* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Having the character of a malleolus: as, the *malleolar* process of the tibia.—2. Of or pertaining to either malleolus: as, a *malleolar* artery.

malleolus (ma-lē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *malleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *malleolus*, a small hammer, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer: see *malleus*.] 1. In *anat.*, a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle. The two together contribute to the stability of the ankle-joint, by locking the astragalus so as to prevent lateral and rotatory movements. In man the outer malleolus is formed by the fibula, the inner by the tibia; and each forms a sort of pulley or trochlea around which wind the tendons of important extensor muscles of the foot. The malleoli are little distinguished in most animals, owing to the different set of the foot upon the leg, or the different configuration of the parts. When, as often occurs, the fibula does not reach the ankle, the outer malleolus is wanting unless formed by the tibia. In birds the condyles of the tibia, constituted by ankylosis of proximal tarsal bones, take the name and place of malleoli.

2. In *bot.*, a layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley.*—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve shells. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.—**Inner malleolus**, the malleolar process of the tibia, articulating with the inner side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexor longus digitorum.—**Outer malleolus**, the enlarged lower end of the fibula, articulating with the outer side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis.

malleoramate (mal″ē-ō-rā′māt), *a.* [< L. *malleus*, a hammer, + *ramus*, a branch: see *ramate*.] In rotifers, having mallei fastened by unci to rami, as in the *Melicertidæ*, *Triarthridæ*, *Pterodinidæ*, and *Pedalionidæ*.

mallet (mal′et), *n.* [< OF. *mallet*, *maillet*, F. *maillet* (= Pr. *malhet* = It. *maglietto*), a wooden hammer, mallet, dim. of *mal*, *mail*, a hammer: see *mall*[1].] 1. A small beetle or wooden hammer used by carpenters, stonecutters, printers, etc., chiefly for driving another tool, as a chisel, or the like. It is wielded with one hand, while the heavier mall requires the use of both hands. —2. The wooden implement used to strike the balls in the game of croquet.—**Automatic mallet.** Same as *dental hammer* (which see, under *hammer*[1]).—**Dental mallet.** (*a*) A light hammer of wood or metal used by dentists for striking the plugger in the operation of filling teeth. It is now superseded in great part by various mechanical contrivances, such as the dental hammer or plugger and the electric plugger. (*b*) A dental hammer or plugger. See *hammer*[1].

mallet-flower (mal′et-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tupistra*.

malleus (mal′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *mallei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall: see *mall*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, the proximal element of Meckel's cartilage, in any way distinguished from the rest of the mandibular arch. In man and other mammals the malleus is separately ossified, and is the outer one of the three bonelets or ossicles of the ear lodged in the cavity of the tympanum, connected with the ear-drum or tympanic membrane, and movably articulated with the incus. It is named from its hammer-like shape in man, having a head, neck, and handle or short process, together with a processus gracilis, which lies in the Glaserian fissure. As one of the ossicula auditus, the malleus subserves the function of hearing in mammals. In birds, and many other vertebrates below mammals, the malleus has a very different office, that of forming part of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, which is its true morphological character. Its specialization in *Mammalia* is peculiar to that class. See *Malleifera*, and cuts under *hyoid*, *ear*, and *tympanic*.

2. In *ichth.*, one of the Weberian ossicles which form a chain between the air-bladder and the auditory apparatus in the skull of plectospondylous and nematognathous fishes. It is homologous with the hemapophysis of the third one of the coalesced anterior vertebræ.—3. In rotifers, one of the paired calcareous structures within the pharynx. In the typical forms it is a hammer-like body, consisting of an upper part or head, called the *incus*, and a lower part or handle, named the *manubrium*, but in other forms the distinction disappears.

4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of pearl-oysters of the family *Aviculidæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1799; the hammer-shells. They have a long-winged hinge at right angles with the length of the valve, giving a hammer-like shape, whence the name. Young shells are like those of *Avicula* or wing-shells, and have a byssal notch; the hammer shape is gradually acquired with age. *M. vulgaris*, the hammer-oyster, inhabits Eastern seas. See cut under *hammer-shell*.

5. Same as *war-hammer*.

mallinders (mal′in-dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *malanders*.

Mallophaga (ma-lof′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mallophagus:* see *mallophagous*.] An order of ametabolous apterous parasitic insects with mandibulate mouth-parts and coalesced mesometathorax, jointed antennæ and palpi, superior spiracles, and short stout legs ending in hooked claws. They are known as *bird-lice*, and are very numerous and diversiform. Formerly they were regarded as *Hemiptera* degraded and distorted by parasitism, and placed with the true lice in a group *Parasita* or *Anoplura;* later they were held to constitute a superfamily or suborder of *Pseudoneuroptera* by some, and by others again a suborder of *Corrodentia*. See *louse*[1].

mallophagan (ma-lof′a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Mallophaga* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *mallophagous*.

II. *n.* A louse of the order *Mallophaga*.

Mallophagidæ (mal-ō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mallophaga* + *-idæ*.] The mallophagous insects regarded as a family of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and corresponding to the order *Mallophaga*. They differ from true lice in having mandibulate instead of suctorial mouth-parts, and in other respects. Most of them live on the plumage of birds, whence the name *bird-lice* for the whole of them; but some also infest the pelage of mammals. Some are great pests of the poultry-yard and aviary. The genera are numerous, including *Nirmus*, *Trichodectes*, and *Goniodes*.

mallophagous (ma-lof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *mallophagus*, < Gr. μαλλός, a lock of wool, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In *entom.*: (*a*) Devouring feathers or hairs and dried skins, as many coleopterous larvæ. (*b*) Pertaining to the *Mallophaga*. Also *mallophagan*.

Mallorquin (ma-lôr′kin), *n.* [< Sp. *Mallorquín*, < *Mallorca*, Majorca: see *Majorcan*.] Same as *Majorcan*.

Mallotus (ma-lō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μαλλωτός, furnished with wool, fleecy, < (LGr.) μαλλοῦν, clothe with wool, < μαλλός, wool.] 1. A name given by Loureiro in 1790 to *Echinus*, a genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by the oblong parallel anther-cells and the numerous (rarely less than fifteen) stamens. The flowers are apetalous, either dicœcious or monœcious. The plants are trees or shrubs with generally alternate leaves. The male flowers are generally small, on short pedicels in heads along a rachis; the pistillate ones fewer, on long or short pedicels. There are about 80 species, numerous in eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, with a few in Africa. One species, *Echinus Philippinensis*, yields the dyestuff known as *kamila*.

2. In *ichth.* (*Cuvier*, 1829), a genus of fishes of the family *Argentinidæ*, formerly placed in *Salmonidæ*, of which the male has a broad longitudinal villous or fleecy band of scales differentiated from the rest; the caplins. The type is *Mallotus villosus*, the caplin. See cut under *caplin*[2].

★**mallow** (mal′ō), *n.* [< ME. *malowe*, *malue*, < AS. *malwe*, *mealwe* = D. *maluwe* = G. *malve* = OF. *malve*, F. *mauve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *malva*, < L. *malva*, prob., with some alteration (cf. L. *malope*, mentioned by Pliny as one Gr. form) of the form later used as Gr., *malache* (also *moloche*), < Gr. μαλάχη, also μολόχη (later μάλβα, μάλβαξ, after L.), mallow, appar. so called from its emollient properties, or perhaps from its soft, downy leaves, < μαλάσσειν, soften, < μαλακός, soft.] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the family *Malvaceæ*, the mallow family.



Branch of Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), with flowers and fruits. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, one of the carpels.

Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi hevede therwith.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282. (*Halliwell.*)

Nowe *malowe* is sowe, and myntes plaunte or roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Common mallow, in England, *Malva sylvestris;* in America, sometimes, *M. rotundifolia*.—**Country mallow**, the common mallow.—**Curled mallow**, *M. crispa*, in allusion to the leaves.—**Dwarf mallow**, *M. rotundifolia*, low as compared with *M. sylvestris*.—**False mallow**, a plant of the genus *Malvastrum*.—**Glade-mallow**, a plant of the genus *Napæa*.—**Globe mallow**, a plant of the genus *Sphæralcea*.—**Indian mallow.** (*a*) In America, *Abutilon Abutilon*, introduced from India. Also *velvetleaf*. See *American jute*. (*b*) In England, a plant of either of the genera *Sida* and *Urena*.—**Jews'-mallow.** See *Jews'-mallow*.—**Marsh mallow.** See *marsh-mallow*.—**Musk-mallow**, *Malva moschata*, so named from the scent of its foliage.—**Rose-mallow**, the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H. Moscheutos*, the swamp rose-mallow.—**Tree mallow**, *Lavatera arborea*.—**Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the bladder-ketmia. See *cheese-cake*, 3, *dock*[1], 2.

mallow-rose (mal′ō-rōz), *n.* Same as *rose-mallow* (which see, under *mallow*).

mallowwort (mal′ō-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the mallow family, *Malvaceæ*.

malls (malz), *n. pl.* [A contr. of *measles* (formerly *masels*, etc.).] The measles. [Prov. Eng.]

mallum, mallus (mal′um, -us), *n.* [ML., of OTeut. origin; cf. Goth. *mēl*, time, point, mark, writing, = AS. *mǣl*, time, mark, etc.: see *meal*[2].] Among the ancient Franks, a court corresponding to the hundred court among the Anglo-Saxons.

The ordinary court of justice is the *mallus* or court of the hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 25.

malm, maum (mäm, mâm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *maulm*, *mawm;* < ME. *malm*, < AS. *mealm*, sand, = OS. *melm*, dust, = OHG. MHG. *melm*, dust, G. (dial.) *malm*, something ground, also in technical use, = Icel. *mālmr*, sand (in local names), usually ore, metal, = Norw. *malm*, sand, ore, = Sw. *malm*, sand (in local names), = Dan. *malm*, ore, = Goth. *malma*, sand; with formative *-m*, from the verb represented by OHG. *malan* = Icel. *mala* = Goth. *malan*, grind: see *meal*[1], from the same verb. Hence *maum*, *mawm*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Earth containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles; a calcareous loam, constituting in the southeastern counties of England a soil especially suited for the growth of hops; a kind of earth suitable for making the best quality of brick without any addition. The brickmakers in the vicinity of London divide the brick-earth of that region into strong clay, mild clay (or loam), and malm. *Artificial malm* is a mixture imitating the natural earth. See *malm brick*, below.

To the north-west, north, and east of the village [of Selborne] is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a white *malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. Bohn), p. 15.

2. [*cap.*] The name used in Germany, and frequently by geologists writing in English on the geology of that country, for the uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic series, all of which at an early day received English provincial names, namely *Lias*, *Dogger*, and *Malm*.

The Malm of the German geologists (which is not the equivalent of the English malm rock) is also known as the *White Jura* and corresponds paleontologically with the Middle and Upper Oölite of England. The rock consists mostly of white limestone, with dolomitic and marly strata, and is in some places over 1,000 feet thick.

3. *pl.* Bricks made of malm earth, or of the artificial malm prepared by mixing clay with chalk.

For making the best quality of bricks, which are called *malms*, an artificial substitute is obtained.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 56.

II. *a.* **1.** Composed of malm or calcareous loam: as, *malm* lands. *Gilbert White.*—**2†.** Soft; mellow. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Peaceable; quiet. [Prov. Eng.] [In the last two senses spelled *maum.*]—**Malm brick,** a brick made of true or of artificial maim, the latter of which consists of comminuted chalk and clay mixed with a little sand and with breeze, the last being composed of cinders, ashes, and fine coal. These bricks burn to a pale-brown color more or less inclined to yellow. They are made in the neighborhood of London, and are also called *malms*. See *malm.*—**Malm rock,** the local name of parts of the Upper Greensand, as developed from Westerham west through Surrey, Hants, and Sussex. Also called *malmstone.*

Near Westerham we find harder beds below, which rapidly acquire importance farther west, and become there the chief part of the formation [the Upper Greensand]. These beds are known as firestone and *malm rock*, and there also occur smaller quantities of blue rag and chert. The firestone is a light-coloured calcareous sandstone much used for building. The *malm rock* much resembles it, but is slightly more chalky-looking.
Topley, Geol. of the Weald, p. 153.

★**malm†, maum†** (mäm, mâm), *v. t.* [In the quot. spelled *maum*; < *malm, maum, a.*; cf. *malmy*, 2.] To handle with sticky hands; "paw." [Low.]

Don't be *mauming* and gauming a body so! can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii. (*Davies.*)

malmag (mal'mag), *n.* [Phil. Sp. *malmay.*] The specter, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid quadruped. See *Tarsius.*

malmarsh (mal'märsh), *n.* Same as *mallemuck. Montagu.*

malmignatte (mal-mi-nyat'), *n.* [Also *malmigniatte.*] A spider, *Theridion* or *Latrodectus malmignattus*, a small black species spotted with red. It is one of a genus of spiders widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and the United States. Its venom is much more poisonous than that of any other animal, considering the diminutive size of the spider and the extremely minute quantity that will sometimes prove fatal. See *katipo.*

malming (mä'ming), *n.* [< *malm* + *-ing.*] The preparation of artificial malm by mixing chalk and clay reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

malmock† (mal'mǫk), *n.* A variant of *mallemuck.*

malmsey (mäm'zi, formerly malm'si), *n.* [Formerly *malmsie, malmesie, malmasye*; < ME. *malvesie, malweysy* = MD. *malvaseye*, D. *malvezy, malvazy, malvazier* = G. Dan. *malvasier* = Sw. *malvasir*, < F. *malvesie, malvoisie* = Sp. *malvasía, marvasía* = Pg. *malvasia* (ML. *malvaticum*), < It. *malvasia*, a wine so called from *Malvasia* or Napoli di *Malvasia*, < NGr. *Μονεμβασία*, a seaport on the southeastern coast of Laconia, Greece, contr. of *μόνη ἐμβασία*, 'single entrance': Gr. *μόνη*, fem. of *μόνος*, single (see *monad*); *ἐμβασία*, entrance, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, enter, go in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go.] **1†.** A kind of grape.

Upon that hyll is a cite called Malvasia, where first grew *Malmasye*, and yet doth; howbeit it groweth now [1506] more plenteously in Camdia and Modena, and no where ellys. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Ther [in Candia] groweth the Voyne that ys callyd *Malweysy* and muskedell.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

2. A wine, usually sweet, strong, and of high flavor, originally and still made in Greece, but now especially in the Canary and Madeira islands, and also in the Azores and in Spain. The name is given somewhat loosely to such wines, and is used in combination, as *Malmsey-Madeira.* Compare *malvasia.*

A Cask, through want of vse grow'n fusty,
Makes with his stink the best Greeke *Malmsey* musty.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

By this hand,
I love thee next to *malmsey* in a morning,
Of all things transitory.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

malmstone (mäm'stōn), *n.* Same as *malm rock* (which see, under *malm*).

Some varieties of the *malmstones* which form part of the so-called Upper Greensand of Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 406.

malmy (mä'mi), *a.* [< *malm* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or resembling malm: as, a *malmy* soil.

The eastern portion forming the Vale of Petersfield, and comprising only about 50,000 acres, rests on the Wealden formation, and is a grey sandy loam provincially called *malmy* land, lying on a soft sand rock.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 430.

2. Clammy; sticky. [Prov. Eng.]

malnutrition (mal-nū-trish'ǫn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *nutrition.*] Imperfect nutrition; defect of sustenance from imperfect assimilation of food.

Conical cornea is more often met with among persons who have had diseases of *malnutrition.*
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 510.

Malnutrition of muscles is a factor which ought not to be forgotten. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 100.

malodor, malodour (mal-ō'dọr), *n.* [Formerly also *maleodor*; < *mal-* + *odor.*] An offensive odor; a stench.

Her breath, heavy with the *malodor* of nicotine, almost strangled him. *The Century*, XXIX. 681.

malodorous (mal-ō'dọr-us), *a.* [< *malodor* + *-ous.*] Having a bad or offensive odor, either literally or figuratively: as, a *malodorous* reputation.

A pestilent *malodorous* home of dirt and disease.
The Century, XXVII. 326.

malodorousness (mal-ō'dọr-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being malodorous, or offensive to smell.

malomaxillary (mā-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *malarimaxillary. H. Gray.*

malon†. Contracted from *me alone. Chaucer.*

Maloo climber. See *Bauhinia.*

Malope (mal'ǫ-pē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *malope*, mallow.] **1.** A genus of plants belonging to the *Malvaceæ*, or the mallow family, type of the tribe *Malopeæ*, characterized by a style which is longitudinally stigmatose, and by having three distinct bractlets. They are annual herbs, with entire or three-parted leaves and pedunculate, usually showy, violet or rose-colored flowers. There are 3 species, which are confined to the Mediterranean region, and are often cultivated for the beauty of the large flowers. *M. trifida*, with flowers of rose-color or white, is sometimes called *three-lobed malope.* The other species are *M. malacoides*, mallow-like malope, and *M. multiflora.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Malopeæ (ma-lō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Malope* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of malvaceous plants characterized by an indefinite number of carpels, irregularly grouped in a head, with solitary ascending ovules. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Malope* is the type, ★and 7 species.

Malo-Russian (mā-lō-rush'an), *n.* [< Russ. *Malorossiya*, Little Russia (*Malorossiĭskiĭ*, Little-Russian), < *malisiĭ*, in comp. *malo-*, adv. *malo*, little, + *Rossiya*, Russia: see *Russian.*] Little-Russian (which see, under *Russian*).

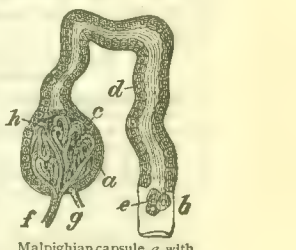
In *Malo-Russian*, g is pronounced h, as aharod, a garden. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 149.

Malpighia (mal-pig'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Marcello *Malpighi.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Malpighiaceæ* and the tribe *Malpighieæ*, characterized by having an entire 2- or 3-celled ovary, terminal free styles with obtuse stigmas, a calyx with from 6 to 10 glands, and a drupaceous fruit with 3 crested seeds. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves, sometimes covered with stinging hairs, and red, white, or rose-colored flowers in axillary or terminal clusters. There are about 24 species, all natives of tropical America. *M. glabra* is the Surinam cherry, *M. urens* the cowhage-cherry, and *M. punicifolia* the Barbados cherry.

Malpighiaceæ (mal-pig-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Malpighia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants belonging to the order *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Malpighia.* It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, some or all of the sepals usually with two glands, by having three carpels, which are either united or distinct, and by solitary ovules without albumen. The order embraces 52 genera and about 700 species, most numerous in the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, often climbing, with leaves usually opposite and entire, and glandular on the stalk or under side, and yellow or red (rarely white or blue) flowers, commonly growing in terminal clusters.

malpighiaceous (mal-pig-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Malpighia* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the order *Malpighiaceæ*: specifically applied to hairs formed as in the genus *Malpighia*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pig'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Malpighi* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), an Italian anatomist and physiologist: applied in anatomy to several structures discovered or particularly investigated by him, as follows.—**Malpighian body,** one of the glomeruli of the kidney surrounded by its capsule. These form the terminations of the branches of the uriniferous tubules, occur in the cortical substance of the kidney, and are about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. They are formed of the expanded end of the tube invaginated by the bunch of blood-vessels constituting the glomerulus, which thus are embraced in a double epithelial sac, and the blood is separated from the lumen of the tubule by the vascular wall and the epithelium of the inner layer of the capsule. There is reason to think that these bodies do most of the secretion of the water and less important salts of the urine, the remainder of the work of secreting the urine being done by the epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubules.—**Malpighian cæca** or **filaments.** Same as *Malpighian tubes.*—**Malpighian capsule.** See *Malpighian body.*—**Malpighian corpuscle.** (*a*) A Malpighian body of the kidney. (*b*) A lymphoid corpuscle of the spleen. See *corpuscle.*—**Malpighian layer,** the rete mucosum; the lowermost layer of the epidermis; the stratum spinosum. Also called *rete Malpighii.* See *skin.*—**Malpighian pyramids,** in *anat.*, the pale-reddish conical masses forming the medullary part of the kidney, whose apices project into the calyces of the pelvis of the kidney, and are called *papillæ.*—**Malpighian tubes** or **vessels,** certain appendages of the alimentary canal of insects. They are cæcal convoluted tubes, immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach, and are generally regarded as representing the kidneys. See cut at *Blattidæ.*—**Malpighian tuft,** the glomerulus, or vascular network or plexus, in a Malpighian body.



Malpighian capsule, *a*, with its contained glomerulus, *h*, and the beginning of the tubule, *b*, into which it opens; *c*, *d*, epithelium in place; *e*, epithelium of the tubule detached; *f*, termination of renal artery; *g*, beginning of renal vein; *h*, the glomerulus. (Magnified about 300 diameters.)

Malpighieæ (mal-pi-gī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Malpighia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, of which *Malpighia* is the type. It is characterized by having ten stamens, usually all perfect, and often with appendaged anthers; by three styles, which are almost always distinct; and by having carpels inserted on the flat receptacle, distinct or united in the fruit, and forming fleshy or woody drupes with from one to three cells.

malposition (mal-pǫ-zish'ǫn), *n.* [< *mal-* + *position.*] A wrong position; a misplacement, as of a part of the body or of a fetus.

Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles, usually the internal. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 20.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practice.*] **1.** Misbehavior; evil practice; practice contrary to established rules.

Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma.
Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.

2. Specifically, bad professional treatment of disease, pregnancy, or bodily injury, from reprehensible ignorance or carelessness, or with criminal intent.

malpractitioner (mal-prak-tish'ǫn-ėr), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practitioner*, after *malpractice.*] A physician who is guilty of malpractice.

malpresentation (mal-prē-zen-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< F. *mal-* + *presentation.*] In *obstet.*, abnormal presentation in childbirth, as of a shoulder.

malpropriety (mal-prǫ-prī'e-ti), *n.* [= F. *malpropreté*; as *mal-* and *propriety.*] Want of proper condition; slovenliness; dirtiness. [Rare.]

The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and *malpropriety*. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xvii.

malsker†, *v. i.* [ME. *malskren, malscren, masken*; < AS. **malscran*, in verbal n. *malscrung* (= OHG. *mascrunc*), fascination; cf. OS. *malsk*, proud, = Goth. **malsks*, foolish.] To wander.

The ledez of that lyttel toun wern lopen out for drede,
In-to that *malscrande* mere, marred bylyue.
Alliterative Poems, (ed. Morris), ii. 991.

He hade missed is mayne & *malskrid* a-boute,
& how the werwolf wan him bi with a wilde hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 416.

malstick (mâl'stik), *n.* See *mahlstick.*

malström, *n.* See *maelstrom.*

malt[1] (mâlt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mault*, ★Sc. *maut*; < ME. *malt*, < AS. *mealt* (= OS. *malt* = D. *mout* = MLG. *molt, malt* = OHG. MHG. G. *malz* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *malt*; cf. F. *malt* = Sp. Pg. It. *malto*, < Teut.), < *meltan* (pret. *mealt*), melt, dissolve: see *melt.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Grain in which, by partial germination, arrested at the proper stage by heat, the starch is converted into saccharine matter (grape-sugar), the unfermented solution of the latter being the sweet-wort of the brewer. By the addition of hops, and the subsequent processes of cooling, fermentation, and clarification, the wort is converted into porter, ale, or beer. The alcoholic fermentation of the wort, without the addition of hops, and distillation yield crude whisky. Barley is the grain most used for malting in the manufacture of beer; but wheat, rye, and other grains are largely malted for whisky. Barley yields about 92 per cent. of its weight of dried malt.

Some make the Egyptians first inuenters of Wine . . . and of Beere, to which end they first made *Mault* of Barley for such places as wanted Grapes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

The ale shall ne'er be brewin o' *malt*.
The Enchanted Ring (Child's Ballads, III. 53).

2. Liquor produced from malt, as ale, porter, or beer.

Scho suld haif found me meil and *malt*.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 48).

Blown malt, malt dried in a kiln in which the heat is raised quickly to 100° F., and then lowered. It is so called from its distended appearance. *Encyc. Brit.* — **Malt-cleaning machine**, in a brewery, a form of grain-cleaner for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all extraneous substances, such as other grain, seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and foul matters; a cleaning and sorting machine.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt. — **Malt liquor**, a general term for an alcoholic beverage produced merely by the fermentation of malt, as opposed to those obtained by the distillation of malt or mash.

malt[1] (mâlt), *v.* [< *malt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. The steps in the process of malting are four: First, steeping in water from twenty-four to forty hours, by which the grain takes up from 10 to 30 per cent. of water, swells, and begins to germinate. Second, couching, in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor, usually made of flagstones, and wherein the growth of the rootlets is aided by heat generated in the mass. Third, flooring, in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges called *floors*, and stirred to expose it to air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospires is carried to the desired limit. Fourth, drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt-kiln. The maltster decides, from the length and appearance of the acrospires as to when the conversion of the starch has been carried to the right limit. The dried acrospires and the rootlets are broken off by handling in the kiln, and are removed by sifting. The chemical changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the azotized substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape-sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. The malt is either pale or dark in color, according to the degree of heat and the length of time it is exposed to heat in the kiln; and a peculiar flavor is derived from empyreumatic oil generated in the husk.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become malt; be converted into malt.

To house it green . . . will make it *malt* worse.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To drink malt liquor. [Humorous or low.]

She drank nothing lower than Curaçoa,
Maraschino, or pink Noyau,
And on principle never *malted*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth.

Well, for my part, I *malts*. *Marryat*, Jacob Faithful.

malt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *melt*[1]. *Chaucer*.

maltalent† (mal'ta-lent), *n.* [Also *maletalent*; < ME. *maletalent*, < OF. *maltalent*, ill-humor, anger; as *mal-* + *talent*.] Evil disposition or inclination; ill-will; resentment; displeasure; spleen.

Wax he rody for shame, and loked on hym with *maltalent*, and yef thei hadde be a-lone he wolde with hym haue foughten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

As she that hadde it al to-rent,
For angre and for *maltalent*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 330.

So forth he went
With heavy look and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewraid great grudge and *maltalent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears *maltalent* against. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xii.

maltalentive†, *a.* [ME. *maletalentif*, < OF. *maltalentif*, < *maltalent*, ill humor, anger: see *maltalent*.] Angry; resentful.

And [they] ronne to-geder wroth and *maletalentif* that oon a-gein that other, and that oon desiraunt of pris and honour, and that other covetouse to a-venge hys shame and his harme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

malt-barn (mâlt'bärn), *n.* Same as *malt-house*.

malt-drier (mâlt'drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for artificially drying malt in order to arrest the process of germination and the chemical change in the constituents of the grain. *E. H. Knight*.

malt-dust (mâlt'dust), *n.* The refuse of malt after brewing; spent malt.

Malt-dust is an active manure frequently used as a top-dressing, especially for fruit trees in pots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

malter (mâl'tėr), *n.* Same as *maltster*. [Rare.]

Maltese (mâl-tēs' or -tēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malta* (< ★L. *Melita*, *Melite*, Gr. Μελίτη) (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitalers or Knights of Malta (1530–1798), afterward to France, and since 1800 to Great Britain, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief. — **Maltese cat, dog, stone**, etc. See the nouns. — **Maltese cross.** See *cross of Malta*, under *cross*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Malta. — **2.** The language spoken by the natives of Malta. Its chief element is a corrupt form of Arabic mixed with Italian.

malt-extract (mâlt'eks″trakt), *n.* A concentrated unfermented infusion of malt. It is used in medicine in cases where it is desirable to further the nutrition.

malt-floor (mâlt'flōr), *n.* **1.** A perforated iron or tile floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it. — **2.** A floor on which grain is spread to undergo partial germination in the process of malting. — **3.** A charge of grain spread on a floor of a malt-house to undergo partial germination. See *malt* and ★*malting*.

maltha (mal'thä), *n.* [< L. *maltha* (see def.), < Gr. *μάλθα*, *μάλθη*, a mixture of wax and pitch used for calking ships.] A fluid hydrocarbon midway in consistency between asphaltum and petroleum. From its tarry appearance, it is sometimes called *mineral tar;* it is the *brea* of the Mexican Spanish. By the Romans the word *maltha* was used as the name of various cements, stuccos, and other preparations of a similar kind employed for repairing cisterns, roofs, etc., and of some of these what is now known as *maltha*, or some other form of bitumen, in all probability constituted a part. Asphaltum and maltha were also used from the earliest times (as stated in Genesis with regard to the building of the Tower of Babel) for the same purpose for which our common mortar is employed, namely to bind together stones and bricks.

malthe†, *n.* [ML., < L. *malthæ:* see *maltha*.] Mortar; cement.

Convenient it is to knowe, of bathes
. . . what *malthes* hoote and colde
Are able, ther as chynyng clifte or scathe is
To make it hoole.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Malthe[2] (mal'thē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάλθη* or *μάλθα*, a fish so named, supposed by some to have been the angler, *Lophius*.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Maltheidæ* (*Ogcocephalidæ*): the bat-fishes. *M. vespertilio* inhabits the West Indian seas. See cuts under *bat-fish*. Properly *Ogcocephalus*.

maltheid (mal'thē-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Maltheidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Maltheidæ*.

Maltheidæ (mal-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malthe*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in the superior axilla of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal ray in a cavity overhung by the anterior margin of the forehead, the mouth subterminal or inferior; the bat-fishes. It includes marine fishes of remarkable aspect. Properly *Ogcocephalidæ*.

maltheiform (mal'thē-i-fôrm), *a.* Resembling in form a fish of the genus *Malthe*.

Maltheinæ (mal-thē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malthe*[2] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Maltheidæ*, having the body divided into a cordiform disk and a stout caudal portion, the frontal region elevated, and the snout more or less attenuated. It includes a few American marine forms inhabiting shallow water.

maltheine (mal'thē-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malthe*[2] + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Maltheinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A bat-fish of the subfamily *Maltheinæ*.

maltheoid (mal'thē-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the form or characters of the *Maltheidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Maltheidæ;* a maltheid.

malt-horse (mâlt'hôrs), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt by working a treadmill or winch; hence, a slow, heavy horse.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 32.

He! why, he has no more judgment than a *malt-horse*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

malt-house (mâlt'hous), *n.* [< ME. *malthous*, < AS. *mealthūs*, < *mealt*, malt, + *hūs*, house.] A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malthus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), an English economist, or to the doctrines set forth in his "Essay on the Principle of Population." In this work he first made prominent the fact that population, unless hindered by positive checks, as wars, famines, etc., or by preventive checks, as social customs that prevent early marriage, tends to increase at a higher rate than the means of subsistence can, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to increase. As a remedy he advocated the principle that society should aim to diminish the sum of vice and misery, and check the growth of population, by the discouragement of early and improvident marriages, and by the practice of moral self-restraint.

II. *n.* A follower of Malthus; a believer in Malthusianism.

Malthusianism (mal-thū'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Malthusian* + *-ism*.] The theory of the relation of population to means of subsistence taught by Malthus. See *Malthusian*, *a.*

maltine (mâl'tin), *n.* [< *malt*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A medicinal preparation made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating with alcohol, and drying the precipitate, which is impure diastase.

malting (mâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *malt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The artificial production of germination in grain for the purpose of converting its starch into the greatest possible amount of sugar, as a preparation for brewing, or the conversion by fermentation of this sugar into alcohol.

Malting consists of four processes, steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

2. A place where malting is carried on. [Rare and inaccurate.]

The town also possesses brass foundries, *maltings*, lime-kilns, and brickyards. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 506.

malt-kiln (mâlt'kil), *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check germination. Some kilns are fitted with machinery for stirring the malt on the floor of the kiln, this mechanism being called a *malt-turner*. A smaller apparatus with mechanical devices for stirring the malt is commonly known as a *malt-drier*.

malt-mad (mâlt'mad), *a.* Maddened with drink; addicted to drink; drunken.

These English are so *malt-mad*, there's no meddling with 'em. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

maltman (mâlt'man), *n.*; pl. *maltmen* (-men). A maltster. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, 79.

malt-master (mâlt'mâs″tėr), *n.* A master maltster.

If the poor cannot reach the price, the *maltmaster* will.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 246. (*Davies.*)

malt-mill (mâlt'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

maltose (mâl'tōs), *n.* [< *malt*[1] + *-ose*.] A sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$) which forms hard white crystals, is directly fermented by yeast, and is closely like glucose in its properties. It is produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase.

malt-rake (mâlt'rāk), *n.* An implement for stirring malt on the floor of a malt-kiln. A hoe-shaped part scrapes the grain from the floor, and it falls through fingers set above and behind the hoe.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v. t.* [< *mal-* + *treat*.] To treat ill; abuse; treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Yorick indeed was never better served in his life; — but it was a little hard to *maltreat* him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *maltreat-* + *-ment*.] The act of maltreating, or the condition of being maltreated; ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt-screen (mâlt'skrēn), *n.* A machine for freeing malt or barley from foreign matters.

maltster (mâlt'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *maltster;* < *malt*[1] + *-ster*.] A maker of or dealer in malt. Rarely also *malter*.

malt-surrogate (mâlt'sur″ō-gāt), *n.* Any substitute, as corn, potatoes, rice, or potato-starch, used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt required for the normal manufacture.

malt-tea (mâlt'tē), *n.* The liquid infusion of the mash in brewing; water impregnated with the valuable part of the malt, leaving behind the husks or grains. See *grain*[1], 6, and *wort*[2].

malt-turner (mâlt'tėr″nėr), *n.* A mechanical device for turning malt as it is heated in the kiln. See *malt-kiln*, and compare *malt-rake*.

maltworm† (mâlt'wėrm), *n.* A person addicted to the use of malt liquor.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,
E'en as a *mault-worme* sholde.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. (song).

I am joined with . . . none of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *malt-worms*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 83.

malty (mâl'ti), *a.* [< *malt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, composed of, or produced from malt.

Backward and forward rush mysterious men with no names, who fly about all those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is . . . throwing himself in an auriferous and *malty* shower. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

malulella (mal-ū-lel'ä), *n.*; pl. *malulellæ* (-ē). [NL. (Packard, 1883), double dim. of L. *mala*, jaw: see *malar*.] An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. See *deutomala*.

Differentiated from the front edge of the inner stipes [of the deutomala of a myriapod] is a piece usually separated by suture, which, as we understand it, is the stilus lingualis of Meinert; it is our *malulella*.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

★**malum** (mā′lum), *n.*; pl. *mala* (-lă). [L., an evil, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *mal*, *male*[3], *malice*, etc.] In *law*, an evil.—**Malum in se**, a thing unlawful because an evil in itself.—**Malum prohibitum**, a prohibited wrong; an act wrong because forbidden by law.

maluret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *maleur*, *maleure*, *malure*, F. *malheur*, misfortune, < *mal* (< L. *malus*), bad, + *heur*, < L. *augurium*, luck: see *augury*.] Misfortune.

I woful wight ful of *malure*.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 601.

malured†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *maleuryd*; < *malure* + *-ed*[2].] Ill-fortuned.

Male vryd was your fals entent
For to offend your presydent,
Your souerayne lord most reuerent,
Your lord, your brother, and your Regent.
Skelton, Lament againste the Scottes, l. iii.

Malurinæ (mal-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malurus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Sylviidæ* or *Luscinidæ*, typified by the genus *Malurus;* the soft-tailed warblers. They are characteristic of the Australian region, and include some of the most beautiful of warblers. Those of the remarkable genus *Stipiturus* are known as *emu-wrens*. (See cut under *Stipiturus*.) The limits of the group are not well defined, and the term is used with varying latitude by different writers.

malurine (mal′ū-rin), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Malurinæ*.

Perhaps the most curious example of the *malurine* birds is the beautiful little Emeu wren.
J. G. Wood, Illus. Nat. Hist., II. 274.

malurous†, *a.* [ME. **malurous*, *malerous*, < OF. *maleuros*, *maleurous*, *maleureus*, etc., F. *malheureux*, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, < *maleur*, misfortune: see *malure*.] Wretched; wicked.

Iff I thaim for-gatte I were *malerous*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6473.

Malurus (mā-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., for **Malacurus* < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Malurinæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The type-species is *M. cyaneus* of Australia, a very beautiful little bird known as the *superb warbler* or *blue wren*.

Malva (mal′vă), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the *Malvaceæ*, or mallow family, the tribe *Malveæ*, and the subtribe *Malvinæ*. It is characterized by having the styles stigmatous along the inner sides, by three distinct bractlets growing beneath the calyx, and by carpels which are naked within and have no beaks. About 30 species are known, natives of the temperate regions of the old world. They are herbs with leaves which are usually angularly lobed or dissected, and purple, rose-colored, or white flowers with emarginate petals, growing in the axils, either solitary or in clusters. The name *mallow* belongs peculiarly, though not exclusively, to this genus. See *mallow* and *cheese-cake*, 3.

Malvaceæ (mal-vā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of L. *malvaceus*, malvaceous: see *malvaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A large family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants belonging to the order *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Malva*, and characterized by monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves, which are entire, much divided, or palmately lobed, and regular five-parted flowers, almost always showy, and usually purple, rose-colored, or yellow. The uniform character of the family is to abound in mucilage and to be totally destitute of all unwholesome qualities; many are cultivated for ornament, and many others are used medicinally. The cotton-plant, *Gossypium*, belongs to this family, as do also the hollyhock, the hibiscus, the abutilon, and nearly all the plants called mallows. The family embraces 44 genera and nearly 800 species, found everywhere throughout the world, except in the arctic regions.

malvaceous (mal-vā′shius), *a.* [< L. *malvaceus*, of mallows, < *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*.] Pertaining or belonging to the family *Malvaceæ*, or mallow family.

Malvales (mal-vā′lēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < L. *malva*, mallow: see *Malva*.] An order of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous, chiefly choripetalous plants. It is characterized by the valvate calyx-lobes or sepals, which are five in number, rarely fewer; by having the petals as many as the sepals or sometimes wanting; by stamens which are indefinite in number or monadelphous; and by an ovary with from three to an indefinite number of cells, rarely fewer. The order embraces 8 families, of which the *Malvaceæ*, *Sterculiaceæ*, and *Tiliaceæ* are the most important.

malvasia (mal-va-sē′a), *n.* [It.: see *malmsey*.] Originally, a wine of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, Greece; now, a name given also to some other wines, especially to certain Italian and Sicilian wines, as to a brand of Marsala, of similar quality, sweet and somewhat heady. See *malmsey*.

Malvastrum (mal-vas′trum), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1849), < *Malva* + Gr. *ἀστρον*, star (alluding to the star-like arrangement of the bracts).] A large genus of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Malvinæ;* the false mallows. It is characterized by styles which are branched at the apex and have terminal capitate stigmas, and by from one to three distinct bractlets under the calyx, or the latter sometimes wanting. They are tall or low herbs, with leaves which are divided, or entire and cordate, and scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers, which are axillary or grow in terminal spikes. There are about 75 species, growing in North and South America, and in Africa. See *hollow-stock*.

Malveæ (mal′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1825), < *Malva* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*, characterized by the columns of stamens being anther-bearing at the apex, the styles having as many branches as there are carpels, and the cotyledons foliaceous and variously folded. The tribe, of which *Malva* is the type, embraces 23 genera and about 572 species. To it belong many of the important plants of the family.

malversation (mal-vėr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *malversation* = Sp. *malversacion* = Pg. *malversação*, evil conduct, < L. *male*, badly, + *versatio(n-)*, a turning, < *versari*, turn about, occupy oneself: see *converse*, *conversation*.] Evil conduct; fraudulent or tricky dealing; especially, misbehavior in an office or employment, as by fraud, breach of trust, extortion, etc.

A man turned out of his employment . . . for *malversation* in office.
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

malvesie†, **malvesye**†, **malvyseyt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *malmsey*.

malvoisie, *n.* [F.: see *malmsey*.] Same as *malmsey*.

mam[1] (mam), *n.* A colloquial or childish word for *mother*. See *mama*.

It began to speake and call him dad and her *mam*.
Greene, Dorastus and Fawnia (1588).

mam[2], *n.* Same as *ma'am*, contraction of *madam*.

mama, mamma[1] (mạ-mä′ or mä′mă), *n.* [Prop. *mama*, but more commonly *mamma*, in simulation of the L. form; also in dim. or childish form *mammy* (q. v.), and abbr. *mam* (see *mam*[1]); = D. G. *mama* = Sp. *mamá* = It. *mamma* = (with a nasal vowel) F. *maman* = Pg. *mamãe*, mother, mama; = Bulg. Pol. Russ. *mama*, mother, = Albanian *mome*, mother, *mamic*, nurse, = L. *mamma*, mother, grandmother, nurse, = Gr. *μάμμα*, *μάμμη*, later also *μαμμαία*, mother, grandmother, nurse, *μαμμία*, mother; = Pers. *māmā*, mother; cf. Marathi *māmā*, a maid-servant; prop. a child's term for 'mother,' being the meaningless infantile articulation *ma ma* adopted (out of many similar infantile articulations) by mothers, nurses, etc., as if the infant's name for its mother or nurse, and so later used by the child. The simple syllable *ma* is also used (see *ma*[3]); even a Gr. *μᾶ* appears for *μάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*. Cf. *papa*, *dad*[1] (*dadda*), similarly developed; cf. Hind. *māmā*, maternal uncle; western Australian *mamman*, father. A similar word is used to mean 'breast': see *mamma*[2].] Mother: a word used chiefly in address and familiar intercourse, especially by and with infants, children, and young people.

When the babe shall . . . begin to tattle and call hir *Mamma*.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his Mother's Pride:
And who's blind now, *Mamma*, the Urchin cry'd.
Prior, Venus Mistaken.

A dog bespoke a sucking Lamb
That us'd a she-goat as her dam,
"You little fool, why, how you baa,
This goat is not your own *mamma*."
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 115.

mamaluke (mam′a-lūk), *n.* See *mameluke*.

mamblet, *v. i.* [< ME. *mamelen*, var. *momelen*, mumble: see *mumble*.] To talk indistinctly; mumble.

Adam, while he spak nougt, had paradys at wille;
Ac whan he *mameled* aboute mete, and entermeted to knowe
The wisdom and the witte of God, he was put fram blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 408.

The Almighty . . . could rather be content the angell of the church of Laodicea should be quite cold, than in such a *mambling* of profession.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, ii. 2.


Mambrino, 13th century.

mambrino (mam-brē′nō), *n.* A name given to the iron hat (chapel-de-fer), derived from its resemblance to the barber's basin in "Don Quixote." *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, VIII. 319.

mamelt, *v. i.* A variant of *mamble*.

mamelon (mam′ę-lọn), *n.* [< F. *mamelon*, nipple, teat, pap, a small conical hill, < *mamelle*, the breast, < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*[2].] A small hill or mound with a round top; a hemispherical elevation: so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast.

Our tents were pitched on another *mamelon*, some distance from the castle.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

mameluco (mam-e-lö′kō), *n.* [Also *mamalucco*. Pg. (in Brazil), lit. a mameluke: see *mameluke*.] In Brazil, the offspring of a white and a Brazilian Indian.

I have seen the white merchant, the negro husbandman, the *mameluco*, the mulatto, and the Indian, all sitting side by side.
Bates, Brazil, p. 21.

★**mameluke** (mam′ę-lūk), *n.* [Formerly also *mamaluke*, *mameluck*, *mamlouk*, *mamlock*, *mamoloke*, *mamelak*, *mamelek*, *memlook*, etc.; < F. *mamaluc*, now *mameluk* = Sp. Pg. *mameluco* = It. *mammaluco* = Turk. *mamelek*, < Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave, a mameluke, < *malaka*, possess.] **1.** Any male servant or slave, usually a Circassian, belonging to the household or the retinue of a bey.

In Turkey, it was the custom in the houses of the great to have a number of young men, who in Egypt were called *Mamelukes*, after that gallant corps had been destroyed.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 58.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingrelians, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Jenghiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the thirteenth century. About 1251 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I. of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre.

And as we come out of the bote we were receyved by ye *Mamolukes* and Sarrasyns, and put into an olde caue, by name and tale, there scryuan euer wrytyng our names man by man as we entred in the presens of the sayd Lordes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

Mameluke bey, one of the Mameluke rulers of Egypt.

The servile rulers known as *mameluke beys*, and to the Egyptians as ghuzz.
R. F. Burton, Arabian Nights, V. 12, note.

mamerit, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mahomerie*, *mahommerie*, *mahonnerie*, *meomerie*, etc., a Mohammedan or other temple, a pagan temple, Mahometry, < *Mahomet*, etc., Mahomet, Mohammed: see *mammet*, *maumet*.] A pagan temple.

Aboute the time of mid dai
Out of a *mameri* a sai
Sarasins com gret foisoun,
That hadde anoured here Mahoun.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54. (*Halliwell*.)

mamilla, mamillary, etc. See *mammilla*, etc.

Mamillaria (mam-i-lā′ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Haworth, 1812), so called in allusion to the protuberances on the stem; < L. *mamilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] An untenable name for *Coryphantha*, a genus of *Cactaceæ*. It is characterized by a short stem, with the flowers in the axils of the tubercles, which are mammiform, elongated or angular, rarely uniting to form a fleshy ridge, and have a cushion-like apex, bearing a tuft of radiating spines; the flowers are usually arranged in a transverse zone, and have an immersed smooth ovary. About 600 species have been described, natives of Mexico, though some are found in the southern part of the United States, the West Indies, and one in South America. The plants rarely exceed 6 or 8 inches in height. The stems are simple, tufted, globose, or cylindrical, and covered with tubercles, from the axils of which arises a zone of white, yellow, red, or rose-colored flowers, which remain open during the day only. See *nipple-cactus*.

mamisht, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Foolish; effeminate. *Davies*.

But why urge I this? None but some *mamish* monsters can question it.
Bp. Hall, Works, V. 464.

mamma[1], *n.* See *mama*.

mamma[2] (mam′ă), *n.* [L. *mamma* (> It. *mamma* = Sp. Pg. *mama*, L. dim. *mamilla*, > F. *mamelle* = AS. *mamme*) = Gr. *μάμμη*, the breast, pap. See *mama*.] **1.** Pl. *mammæ* (-ē). The mammary gland and associated structures; the characteristic organ of the class *Mammalia*, which in the female secretes milk for the nourishment of the young; a breast or udder. The mamma is essentially a conglomerate gland, consisting of lobes and lobules, secreting milk, which is conveyed from the ultimate ramifications of the organ by a system of converging lactiferous or galactophorous ducts, to be discharged through one or several main orifices at the summit of the gland, where is the nipple or mammilla. The mamma is subcutaneous, and may be regarded as a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle. Mammæ vary much in number and position: they may be 2, 4, 6, 8, to 12 or more, usually an even

number, being paired, and may be pectoral, axillary, ventral or abdominal, or inguinal. They are sometimes quite high on the sides of the animal, but are never dorsal. An apparently single and median mamma, as the udder of the cow, results from the coalescence of as many mammæ as there are teats. In marsupials they are contained in the pouch, and may be circularly or irregularly disposed, or of odd number. In monotremes they are devoid of a nipple, whence the name *Amasta* for these animals. The mamma develops at puberty, and comes into functional activity during gestation. The structure is common to both sexes, but as a rule remains rudimentary and functionless in the male.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of sea-snails of the family *Naticidæ*. *Klein*, 1753.

mammal (mam′al), *n.* and *a.* [First used in pl., *mammals*, as Eng. for NL. *Mammalia*, Linnæus' name for the class: < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*[2].] **I.** *n.* An animal of the class *Mammalia*.—**Aërial mammals**, the bats.—**Age of mammals**, the Tertiary period in geology.

II. *a.* Having breasts or teats; mammiferous.

Mammalia (ma-mā′liạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of LL. *mammalis* (neut. sing. as a noun, *mammale*), of the breast: see *mammal*.] In *zoöl.*, the highest class of *Vertebrata*, containing all those animals which suckle their young, and no others; mammiferous animals; the mammals. With the exception of the lowest subclass, the monotremes or *Ornithodelphia*, which lay eggs like birds, *Mammalia* are viviparous, bringing forth their young alive; and, with the same exception, the mammary gland is provided with a nipple for the young to suck. They have no gills, but breathe air by means of lungs, which are primitively an offset of the alimentary canal. The blood is warm; the heart is completely four-chambered or quadrilocular, with two auricles and two ventricles; and its right and left sides are entirely separate after birth, when the arterial and venous circulation and the pulmonary and systemic vessels become differentiated. The heart and lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, which is completely shut off from the abdomen by a muscular diaphragm. The aorta is single and sinistral, curving over the left bronchus. The blood contains red circular non-nucleated blood-disks and white blood-corpuscles. The brain has large cerebral hemispheres, which are more or less extensively united by commissures, especially by a corpus callosum, which when well developed roofs over more or less of the lateral ventricles. The skull has two occipital condyles and an ossified basioccipital. The lower jaw, composed of a pair of simple mandibular rami, is directly articulated by a convex condyle with the glenoid fossa of the squamosal. The malleus and incus become specialized auditory ossicles, lodged like the stapes in the cavity of the tympanum. (See *Malleifera*.) Limbs are always present. There are ordinarily two pairs, anterior and posterior, or pectoral and pelvic, but the latter are sometimes aborted, as in cetaceans and sirenians. The ankle-joint, if there is one, is always formed between crural and tarsal bones, and is never mediotarsal. The body is usually more or less hairy, sometimes naked, rarely scaly or with a bony exoskeleton. The class *Mammalia* is definitely circumscribed, no transitional forms being known. It has been subdivided in various ways. Linnæus had 7 orders, *Primates, Bruta, Ferœ, Glires, Pecora, Belluæ*, and *Cete*, with 40 genera in all. Cuvier made the 9 orders *Bimana, Quadrumana, Carnaria, Marsupiata, Rodentia, Edentata, Pachydermata, Ruminantia*, and *Cetacea*. Owen divided *Mammalia* primarily into 4 subclasses, according to the character of the brain, and 14 orders, as follows: *Archencephala—Bimana; Gyrencephala—Quadrumana, Carnivora, Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidia, Sirenia, Cetacea; Lissencephala—Bruta, Chiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia; Lyencephala—Marsupialia, Monotremata*. Dana's prime divisions correspond to Owen's by other names, *Archontia, Megasthena, Microsthena*, and *Opticoidea*. In 1872 Gill arranged mammals in 3 subclasses and 14 orders, as follows: subclass *Monodelphia*, containing all placental mammals, orders *Primates, Ferœ, Ungulata, Toxodontia* (fossil), *Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, Sirenia, Cete*, in one series *Educabilia*, and *Chiroptera, Insectivora, Glires, Bruta*, in a second series *Ineducabilia*; subclass *Didelphia*, the implacental mammals, order *Marsupialia* alone; subclass *Ornithodelphia*, the oviparous mammals, order *Monotremata* alone. This is substantially the classification now almost universally current, but it is exclusive of certain fossil groups which require ordinal rank. The families of mammals now recognized are about 150 in number, the genera nearly 1,200; the living species are about 4,500. Remains of mammals abound in all Tertiary deposits, and a few forms have been found in Mesozoic beds. Also called *Mammifera* and *Malleifera*.

mammalian (ma-mā′liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *mammal* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia* or mammals.

II. *n.* An animal of the class *Mammalia*; a mammal.

mammaliferous (mam-ạ-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *mammale*, a mammal, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, bearing mammals; containing mammalian fossils, or the remains of *Mammalia*: as, *mammaliferous* strata.

mammalogical (mam-ạ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mammalog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to mammalogy. *Owen*, Class. Mammalia, p. 34.

mammalogist (ma-mal′ō-jist), *n.* [< *mammalog-y* + *-ist*.] A student of the *Mammalia*; one who is versed in the science of mammalogy; a therologist. Also *mastologist*.

mammalogy (ma-mal′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *mamalogía*, < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific knowledge of mammals; the science of the *Mammalia*; therology.

mammary (mam′ạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *mammaire* = Sp. Pg. *mamario*, < NL. *mammarius*, < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*[2].] Of or pertaining to a mamma or breast: as, a *mammary* artery, vein, nerve, duct, etc.; a *mammary* structure.—**Mammary fetus, gestation, gland.** See the nouns.

mammate (mam′āt), *a.* [< L. *mammatus*, having breasts, < *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*[2].] Having mammæ or breasts.

mammato-cumulus (ma-mā″tō-kū′mụ-lus), *n.* A name given by Ley to a cumulus cloud when it has a festooned appearance: called *pocky cloud* in Orkney, where it is usually followed by wind.

Mammea (ma-mē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Haytian *mamey* (> Sp. *mamey*).] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Clusiaceæ* and tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by a calyx which is closed before the flower expands, and then becomes valvately 2-parted, and by a 2- to 4-celled ovary containing four ovules, usually with a peltate stigma. They are trees with rigid coriaceous leaves, often covered with pellucid dots; axillary flowers, either solitary or in clusters; and fruits which are indehiscent drupes with from one to four large seeds. There are 2 species, natives of tropical America and Africa. *M. Americana* is a tall tree with a thick spreading head, somewhat resembling *Magnolia fœtida*, and showy white sweet-scented flowers. The fruit, known as the *mammee-apple* or *South American apricot*, is much esteemed in tropical countries, and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in various ways. It is yellow, and as large as a cocoanut or small melon; the rind and the pulp about the seeds are very bitter, but the intermediate portion is sweet and aromatic. From the flowers a spirituous liquor is distilled. (See *eau Créole*, under *eau*.) The seeds, which are large, are used as anthelmintics, and a gum distilled from the bark is used to destroy chigoes. The tree is a native of the West Indies and tropical America, but is often cultivated in the tropics of the Old World.

mammeated (mam′ē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *mammeatus* (Plautus), an erroneous form for *mammatus*, having breasts: see *mammate*.] Having mammæ or breasts. [Rare.]

mammee (ma-mē′), *n.* The *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit.—**American mammee**, another tree or fruit, probably of the genus *Garcinia*.

mammee-apple (ma-mē′ap l), *n.* The tropical tree *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit.

mammee-sapota (ma-mē′sa-pō″tạ), *n.* Same as *marmalade-tree*.

mammellière (mam-e-lyãr′), *n.* [F., < *mamelle*, the breast: see *mamma*[2].] **1.** A piece of armor, usually a circular or nearly circular plate, attached to the hauberk or broigne, or worn outside the surcoat, one covering each breast, and serving especially for the attachment of the end of the chain which was secured to the sword-hilt, mace, war-hammer, etc.—**2.** The pectoral, especially when serving to retain the ends of the chains securing the sword-hilt, dagger-hilt, or the like, and differing from the piece of armor above defined in being one plate only instead of one of two side by side

mammer† (mam′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *mamelen, momelen*, < AS. *mamorian, mamrian*, be in deep thought, < *mamor*, deep sleep, unconsciousness; connections unknown.] To hesitate; stammer from doubt or hesitation.

> I wonder in my soul
> What you would ask me that I should deny,
> Or stand so *mammering* on. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 70.

> He forsook God, gave ear to the serpent's counsel, began to *mammer* of the truth, and to frame himself outwardly to do that which his conscience reproved inwardly. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 106.

mammering† (mam′ėr-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *mammoring*; verbal n. of *mammer*, *v.*] A state of hesitation or doubt; quandary; perplexity.

> There were only v. C. horsemen which assembled themselves together, and stood in a *mammoring* whether it were better to resist or to fire. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

> But is not this Thais which I see? It's even she. I am in a *mammering*: ah, what should I do! *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

mammery†, *n.* [In the passage cited spelled irreg. *mamorie*; a var. of *mammering*, as if < *mammer* + *-y*.] Same as *mammering*.

> My quill remained (as men say) in a *mamorie*, quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies. *Sir H. Wotton*, Cupid's Cautels, etc. (1578), To the Reader.

mammet†, **mammetroust**†, etc. See *maumet*, etc.

mammichug, *n.* Same as *mummychog*.

mammie (mam′i), *n.* See *mammy*.

mammifer (mam′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *mammifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An animal having mammæ; a member of the *Mammifera*; a mammal.

Mammifera (ma-mif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mammifer*: see *mammiferous*.] Mammiferous animals as a class: same as *Mammalia*. *De Blainville*.

mammiferous (ma-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *mammifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having mammæ; being a mammifer; of or pertaining to the *Mammifera*; mammalian.

mammiform (mam′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mamma*, breast, + *forma*, shape.] Like a breast or teat; mastoid; mammillary.

mammiformed (mam′i-fôrmd), *a.* Same as *mammiform*. *E. Roberts*, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 91.

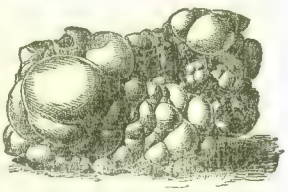
mammilla (ma-mil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *mammillæ* (-ē). [L. *mamilla*, less prop. *mammilla*, breast, nipple, dim. of *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*[2].] **1.** The nipple of the mammary gland. Hence—**2.** Some nipple-like or mammillary structure.

> The crystals of others [stones] assume a mammillated form, the *mamillæ* being covered with minute crystals. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. 322.

3. In *entom.*, a small conical process or appendage on a surface; a mammula.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Schumacher*, 1817.—**5.** In *bot.*, applied specifically (*a*) to tubercles on a plant-surface, as in *Coryphantha*; (*b*) to the apex of the nucellus of an ovule; (*c*) to granular prominences on some pollen-grains.

mammillar (mam′i-lạr), *a.* Same as *mammillary*.

mammillary (mam′i-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *mamillaire*, < LL. **mamillaris* (in neut *mamillare*, a breast-cloth), < L. *mamilla, mammilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] **1.** Pertaining to a mamma, pap, dug, or teat.—**2.** Resembling a nipple.—**3.** Studded with mammiform protuberances; having rounded projections, as a mineral composed of convex concretions in form somewhat resembling breasts.



Mammillary Structure.—Malachite.

> West of this place, in Milam and Williamson counties, the nearly level prairies are *mammillary*, with slight elevations eight or ten feet apart, presenting the appearance of old tobacco or potato hills on a gigantic scale. *Science*, III. 404.

Mammillary bodies, the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpus*.—**Mammillary brooch**, a kind of brooch found among Celtic remains. It consists of two saucer-shaped or cup-shaped pieces connected by a third piece or handle.—**Mammillary process**, the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Mammillary tubercle**, the rudimentary metapophysis of a lumbar vertebra in man.

mammillate (mam′i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *mammillatus*, < L. *mamilla, mammilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a mammilla or mammillæ; provided with mammillary processes: specifically applied, (1) in *entom.*, to the palp of an insect the last joint of which is smaller than the preceding and retracted within it; (2) in *conch.*, to a shell whose apex is teat-like. (*b*) Mammillary in form; shaped like a nipple.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing little nipple-shaped prominences on the surface.

mammillated (mam′i-lā-ted), *a.* **1.** Having nipple-like processes or protuberances; furnished with anything resembling a nipple or nipples: as, a *mammillated* mineral (as flint containing chalcedony); a *mammillated* shell (one whose apex is rounded like a teat).—**2.** Nipple-shaped; formed like a teat.

> Both the mound and *mammillated* projections stand about three feet higher than any other part of the reef. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 14.

mammillation (mam-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *mammillatio(n-)*, < L. *mamilla, mammilla*, a nipple.] **1.** The state of being mammillated, in any sense.—**2.** In *bot.*, the state or condition of being covered with mammillary protuberances.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a mammilliform protuberance.

mammilliform (ma-mil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mamilla, mammilla*, nipple, + *forma*, form.] Mammillary in form; nipple-like; mammilloid; papilliform.

> The teeth upon the surface are quite *mammilliform*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 147.

mammilloid (mam′i-loid), *a.* [< L. *mamilla, mammilla*, nipple, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped

like a nipple; mammillary in form; resembling a mammilla. *Owen.*

mammitis (ma-mī'tis), *n.* [< L. *mamma*, the breast, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a mamma. Also called *mastitis*.

mammock (mam'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure; the term. *-ock* is dim., as in *hillock, hummock*.] A shapeless piece; a chunk; a fragment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But while Protestants, to avoid the due labor of understanding their own Religion, are content to lodg it in the Breast or rather in the Books of a Clergyman, and to take it thence by scraps and *mammocks*, as he dispenses it in his Sundays Dole, they will always be learning and never knowing. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

mammock (mam'ok), *v. t.* [Also *mommock, mommick*; < *mammock, n.*] To tear in pieces; maul; mangle; mumble.

He did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 71.

The obscene and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramentall bread as familiarly as his Tavern Bisket. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

mammodis (mam'ō-dis), *n. pl.* [< Hind. *mahmūdī*, a kind of fine muslin.] Cotton cloths from India: usually applied to the plain ones only. Also *mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis*.

Mammon (mam'on), *n.* [In ME. *Mammona*; = F. *Mammon* = G. *Mammon* = Goth. *Mammona* = Russ. *Mamona*, < LL. *Mammon, Mammonas, Mammōna, Mamona*, < Gr. Μαμμωνᾶς, usually Μαμωνᾶς, < Syr. (Chaldee) *māmōnā*, riches. Cf. Heb. *matmōn*, a hidden treasure, < *tāman*, hide.] **1.** A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world; hence, the spirit or deity of avarice; cupidity personified. [A proper name in this sense, although printed without a capital in the English Bible (see second quotation).]

And of *Mammonaes* moneye mad hym meny frendes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 87.

No man can serve two masters. . . . Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. Mat. vi. 24.

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven; for ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent; admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 679.

2. [*l. c.*] Material wealth; worldly possessions.

Mammon is riches or aboundance of goods.
Tyndale, Works, p. 233.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches?
Luke xvi. 11.

mammonish (mam'on-ish), *a.* [< *Mammon* + *-ish*[1].] Devoted to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of riches; actuated by a spirit of mammonism or of money-getting.

A great, black, devouring world, not Christian, but *Mammonish*, Devilish. *Carlyle.*

mammonism (mam'on-izm), *n.* [< *Mammon* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the pursuit of material wealth; the spirit of worldliness; the service of Mammon.

Alas! if Hero-worship become Dilettantism, and all except *Mammonism* be a vain grimace, how much in this most earnest Earth has gone, and is evermore going, to fatal destruction! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 16. (*Davies.*)

mammonist (mam'on-ist), *n.* [< *Mammon* + *-ist*.] One who is devoted to the acquisition of material wealth; one whose heart is set on riches above all else; a worldling.

The great *mammonist* would say, he is rich that can maintain an army. *Ep. Hall*, The Righteous Mammon.

mammonistic (mam-o-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Mammonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mammonism.

The common *mammonistic* feeling of the enormous importance of money.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, lx.

mammonite (mam'on-īt), *n.* [< *Mammon* + *-ite*[2].] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A devotee of Mammon; a mammonist.

When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones,
Is it peace or war? better war! *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 12.

If he will desert his own class, if he will try to become a sham gentleman, a parasite, and, if he can, a *Mammonite*, the world will compliment him on his noble desire to "rise in life." *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, v.

mammonization (mam″on-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *mammonize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of rendering mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; the state of being under the influence or actuated by the spirit of mammonism.

mammonize (mam'on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mammonized*, ppr. *mammonizing*. [< *Mammon* + *-ize*.] To render mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; actuate by a spirit of mammonism.

mammose (mam'ōs), *a.* [< L. *mammosus*, full-breasted, < *mamma*, breast: see *mamma*[2].] Same as *mammiform*. [Rare.]

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *mammon*, etc.; < Russ. *mammot* (now *mamant*), > F. *mammouth*, G. *mammuth:* named by a German named Ludolf in 1696: said to be < Tatar *mamma* (not found), the earth, "because, the remains of these animals being found embedded in the earth, the natives believed that they burrowed like moles" (*Imp. Dict.*).] **I.** *n.* An extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*. It is nearly related to the existing Indian elephant, having teeth of similar pattern, and is believed to have been the ancestor of this species; but it was thickly covered with a shaggy coat of three kinds, long stiff bristles and long flexible hairs being mixed with a kind of wool. This warm covering enabled it to endure the rigor of winter in its native regions. The tusks were of great size and much curved. An entire mammoth was discovered in 1799 by a Tungusian fisherman named Schumachoff, embedded in the ice on the banks of the river Lena in Siberia, in such complete preservation that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves, and bears. It was about 9 feet high and 16 feet long, with tusks 9 feet long measured along the curve. In 1902 another carcass was found in frozen ground on the bank of the Beresovska. This carcass showed that the ears were small like those of the Asiatic elephant and the legs slender as in the African elephant. The bones and tusks of the mammoth have been found abundantly in Siberia, and the fossil ivory has been of great commercial value. This article had been known for many centuries before the discovery of the animal itself, and the mammoth is now supposed to have ranged, before, during, and after the glacial epoch, over the greater part of the northern hemisphere. That it was contemporary with prehistoric man is shown by the discovery of a drawing of the animal scratched on a piece of its own ivory found in a cave in France. This species is more expressly known as the *hairy mammoth*. The name *mammoth* is extended to other fossil elephants of the same genus or of the subfamily *Elephantinæ*, but is not applicable to the mastodons, of the subfamily *Mastodontinæ*.

II. *a.* Of great comparative size, like a mammoth; gigantic; colossal; immense: as, a *mammoth* ox; a *mammoth* race; the *mammoth* tree of California.—**Mammoth tree**, *Washingtonia gigantea*, of California, the largest of coniferous trees. See *big tree*, under *big*.

mammothrept† (mam'ō-thrept), *n.* [< LL. *mammothreptus*, < Gr. *μαμμόθρεπτος*, brought up by one's grandmother, < *μάμμα*, a grandmother (see *mama*), + *θρεπτός*, verbal adj. of *τρέφειν*, nourish, bring up.] A child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child; a delicate nursling. [Rare.]

And for we are the *Mammothrepts* of Sinne,
Crosse vs with Christ to weane our joys therein.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

mammula (mam'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *mammulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *mammula*, dim. of *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*.] In *zoöl.*, a small conical or cylindrical process; specifically, one of the processes or appendages forming the spinneret of a spider. Each of these is pierced with a great number of minute orifices, from which the viscid fluid forming the silk is emitted.

★ **mammy** (mam'i), *n.*; pl. *mammies* (-iz). [Also *mammie;* a childish dim. of *mama*.] **1.** Mother; mama: a childish word.

An' aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
An' aye she sang sae merrilie.
Burns, There was a Lass.

Hence—**2.** In the southern United States, especially during the existence of slavery, a colored female nurse; a colored woman having the care of white children, who often continue to call her *mammy* after they are grown up.

mammychug, *n.* See *mummychog*.

mamoodi (mä-mö'dē), *n.* [< Ar. *mahmūdī*, < *mahmūd*, praised: see *Mohammedan*.] A silver coin weighing 36 grains, formerly current in Persia; also, a Persian money of account.

mamoul (ma-möl'), *n.* [Ar. Hind. *ma'mūl*, practised, established.] Custom; precedent; established usage; the common law most respected by all Orientals.

To him [a Hindu] all this outcry is but *mamoul*—usage, custom—and *mamoul* is to him as air.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 284.

mampalon (mam'pa-lon), *n.* [Native name (?).] An aquatic otter-like viverrine quadruped, *Cynogale bennetti* of Borneo, with webbed plantigrade feet, short stout cylindric tail, and broad tumid muzzle with long stiff whiskers. The animal is about 18 inches long, and represents in the family *Viverridæ* the same modification in adaptation to aquatic life that the otter shows in the family *Mustelidæ*. Also written *mampelon*.

mamuque†, *n.* [< OF. *mammuque* (Cotgrave); prob. for **manuque* = It. *manuche* (Florio); of E. Ind. origin, and prob. connected with *manucodiata*, bird of Paradise: see *manucodiata*.] A fabulous Eastern bird, supposed to be an exaggeration of the bird of Paradise.

Mammuque [F.], a wingless bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, and so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the air, whereon she feeds; some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroneously; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this. *Cotgrave.*

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) *Mamuques.*
None knowes their nest, none knowes the dam that breeds them. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

★ **man** (man), *n.*; pl. *men* (men). [Also dial. *mon;* < ME. *man, mon*, pl. *men*, < AS. *man, mon, mann, monn* (pl. *men, menn*), also rarely *manna, monna* (pl. *mannan, monnan*) = OS. *man* = OFries. *man, mon* = D. *man* = MLG. *man*, LG. *mann* = OHG. MHG. *man*, G. *mann* = Icel. *madhr*, also rarely *manni* (in comp. *mann-*; nom. orig. **maur*) = Sw. *man* = Dan. *mand* = Goth. *manna* (*mannan-, mann-, man-*), a man (L. *vir*), a human being, a person (L. *homo*), in the latter use becoming in AS. *man, mon*, ME. *man, men, me* = D. *men* = OHG. MHG. G. *man* = Sw. Dan. *man* = Goth. *manna*, merely pronominal, 'one (cf. F. *on*, 'one,' < L. *homo*, a man), esp. with a negative (Goth. *ni manna* = G. *niemand*, no one; G. *jemand*, any one); Teut. stem in three forms, *mann-, mannan-*, and *man-*, as shown in Goth. and Icel. (the third form *man-* existing in Goth. gen. sing. and nom. and acc. pl. *mans*, and prob. also in Icel. *man*, neut., a bondman, bondwoman, girl); the earlier *mann-* being for **manw-*, **manu-* (cf. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, **cinn* = Goth. *kinnus* = Gr. *γένυς*; *min*[2], ult. < **minu-* = Gr. *μενύς*) = Skt. *manu*, man (Manu, the mythical father of the human race (cf. OTeut. in L. form *Mannus*, mentioned by Tacitus as a deity of the ancient Germans)), with deriv. *mānusha*, man. Cf. OBulg. *mažĭ* (orig. **monzhĭ*) = Bulg. *mŭzh* = Sloven. *mōzh* = Serv. Bohem. *muzh* = Pol. *mazh* = Little Russ. *muzh* = Russ. *muzhŭ*, a man, husband (> Russ. *muzhikŭ*, a peasant). Not found in Gr., nor in L., unless it be = L. *mas* (*mar-*), a male (if that stands for orig. **mans*), > ult. E. *male*[1], *masculine, marital, marry*[1], etc.: see these words. The ult. origin of the Teut. and Skt. word is unknown. It is usually explained as lit. 'the thinker,' < √*man*, think (> ult. E. *mind*[1], *mean*[1], L. *men(t-)s*, mind, > E. *mental*, etc.); but that primitive men should think of themselves as 'thinkers' is quite incredible: that is a comparatively modern conception. Another derivation, referring to L. *manere*, remain, dwell, is also improbable. It is not likely that any orig. significant term old enough to have become a general designation for 'man' before the Aryan dispersion would have retained its orig. significance. The E. *man* retains the senses of L. *vir* and *homo;* in D. G. Dan. the word cognate with E. *man* means *vir*, while a derivative, D. G. *mensch*, Dan. *menneske*, etc., means *homo:* see *mensk, mannish*. The irreg. pl. of *man* is due to original *i*-umlaut, the AS. pl. *men, menn*, being orig. **manni*, changed to **menni* by umlaut, and then abbr. to *menn, men* by loss of the final vowel, the radical vowel, thus accidentally changed in the plural, coming to be significant of number. A similar change appears in *feet, geese, mice*, etc., pl. of *foot, goose, mouse*, etc.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a featherless plantigrade biped mammal of the genus *Homo* (which see); *H. sapiens*, a species of the family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ*, order *Primates*, class *Mammalia*, of which there are several geographical races or varieties. Blumenbach divided mankind into five varieties: (1) *Caucasian*, having a white skin; (2) *Mongolian*, having an olive skin; (3) *Ethiopian*, having a black skin and black eyes; (4) *American*, having a dark skin more or less of a red tint; (5) *Malay*, having a brown or tawny skin. A more recent and commonly accepted classification divides man into three races, Ethiopian, Mongolian, and Caucasian, characterized respectively by woolly, straight, and wavy hair.

2†. A being, whether super- or infra-natural; a person.

For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 86).

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges: well, God's a good *man;* an two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 40.

Exp. But was the devil a proper *man*, gossip?
Mirth. As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

Do all we can,
Death is a *man*
That never spareth none.
Quoted in *Memoirs of P. P.*

3. An individual of the human race; a human being; a person: as, all *men* are mortal.

For he is such a son of Belial, that a *man* cannot speak to him. 1 Sam. xxv. 17.

If any *man* have ears to hear, let him hear. Mark iv. 23.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a *man's* face.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 142.

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

4. Generically, the human race; mankind; human beings collectively: used without article or plural: as, *man* is born to trouble; the rights of *man*.

But he deyde with-ynne v yere after he was wedded, and lefte a sone, the feirest creature of *man* that was formed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly *man*,
His chief delight and favour. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 663.

Specifically—**5.** A male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; one who has attained manhood, or who is regarded as of manly estate.

Ther-with departed the kynge Ventres and his company, that was a moche *man* of body, and a gode knyght and yonge, of prime barbe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

Neither was the *man* created for the woman; but the woman for the *man*. 1 Cor. xi. 9.

All the *men* present signed a paper, desiring that a picture should be painted and a print taken from it of her Royal Highness. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 3, 1818.

At Cambridge and eke at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a *Man* from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap.
Gradus ad Cantab., p. 75, quoted in College Words.

6. In an emphatic sense, an adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree; one who has the gifts or virtues of true manhood.

Grace & good maners makythe a *man*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 46.

A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a *man*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 62.

Worth makes the *man*, and want of it the fellow!
The rest is all but leather or prunella.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

7. The qualities which characterize true manhood; manliness.

Methought he bare himself in such a fashion,
So full of *man*, and sweetness in his carriage.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8. An adult male considered as in some sense appertaining to or under the control of another person; a vassal, follower, servant, attendant, or employee; one immediately subject to the will of another: as, the officers and *men* of an army; a gentleman's *man* (a valet or body-servant); I am no man's *man*.

Like master, like *man*. *Old proverb.*

I'll come and call you home to dinner, and my *man* shall attend you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 264.

Yet any one who talks to German officers on the subject of their *men* learns from them that they do not by any means consider the average German as the best material of which to make a soldier.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 23.

9. A husband: as, my *man* is not at home (said by a wife). [Now only provincial or vulgar, except in the phrase *man and wife*.]

Forasmuch as M. and N. have consented together in holy wedlock, . . . I pronounce that they are *Man and Wife*.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

In the next place, every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

10. One subject to a mistress; a lover or suitor. [Now vulgar.]

I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire *man* I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature serve.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 447.

11. A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience.

We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 90.

"You will think me—I don't know what you will think me——." "Get it out, *man*. I can't tell till I know."
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

12. A piece with which a game, as chess or checkers, is played.—**13.** *Naut.*, in compounds, a ship or other vessel: as, *man*-of-war; merchant*man*, India*man*, etc.—**A man of death**†. See *death*.—**Banbury man**†, a Puritan; a sour or severe man. **Banbury was at one time** a center of Puritanism. [Eng.]—**Best man**, a friend who acts as a ceremonial attendant to a bridegroom at a wedding; a groomsman: formerly applied also to one who served a bride in that capacity.

The swans they bound the bride's *best man*,
Below a green aik tree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

Bible man. See *Lollard*1, 2.—**Dead man.** (*a*) A supernumerary.

At the Dog Tavern, Captain Philip Holland, with whom I advised how to make some advantage of my Lord's going to sea, told me to have five or six servants entered on board as *dead men*, and I to give them what wages I pleased, and so their pay to be mine. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 34.

(*b*) *pl.* See *dead*.—**Dead man's part.** Same as *dead's-part*.—**Happy man be his dole**†. See *dole*1.—**Iron man.** (*a*) In *glass-making*, an apparatus sometimes used to facilitate the blowing of large cylinders for sheet-glass. It consists of a rail projecting from the front of the blowing-furnace and carrying a pair of wheels upon which the cylinder and the blowing-iron or blow-tube of the operator are supported during the process of blowing. By means of the wheels, the cylinder can easily be moved away from or toward the furnace. (*b*) In some parts of England, a coal-cutting machine.—**Man about town**, a man of the leisure class who frequent clubs, theaters, hotels, and other places of public or social resort; a fashionable idler.

The fame of his fashion as a *man about town* was established throughout the county. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

I had known him as an idler and a *man about town*, but he was now transformed into an energetic and capable member of the government. *The Century*, XXXVII. 212.

Man alive! a familiar ejaculation expressive of surprise or remonstrance.—**Man Friday**, a servile or devoted follower; a factotum: from the man found by Robinson Crusoe on his deserted island, whom he always calls "my man Friday."—**Man in the iron mask.** See *mask*3.—**Man in the moon**, a fancied semblance of a man walking with a dog, and with a bush near him (also, sometimes, of a human face), seen in the disk of the full moon.

The lanthorn is the moon; I, the *man in the moon;* this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush; and this dog, my dog.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 262.

Man in the oak, a sprite or goblin.

The *man in the oke*, the hell-waine, the fier-drake, the puckle, Tom Thombe, hobgoblins, Tom Tumbler, boneless, and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (*Davies.*)

The haunt of . . . witches [and] the *man in the oak*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 5.

Man of arms†. (*a*) A soldier. (*b*) A man-at-arms.

In the ninth Year of K. Richard's Reign, the French King sent the Admiral of France into Scotland, with a thousand *Men of Arms*, besides Cross-bows and others, to aid the Scots against the English.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 141.

Man of blood. See *blood*.—**Man of business,** a business manager; an agent; an attorney.

I'll employ my ain *man of business*, Nichil Novit, . . . to agent Effie's plea. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

Man of his hands. See *of his hands*, under *hand*.—**Man of letters,** a literary man; one devoted to literature; a scholar and writer.—**Man of motley.** See *motley*.—**Man of sin.** (*a*) A very wicked man; a reprobate. (*b*) Antichrist.—**Man of straw.** (*a*) An easily refuted imaginary interlocutor or opponent in an argument; a simulated character weakly representing the adverse side in a discussion. (*b*) An imaginary or an irresponsible person put forward as substitute or surety for another, or for any fraudulent purpose.—**Man of the world,** a man instructed and experienced in the ways of the world in respect of character, manners, dealings, deportment, dress, etc., and trained to take all these things as he finds them without prejudice or surprise.

Men who proudly looked up to him [Burr] as more than their political chief—as the preëminent gentleman, and model *man of the world*, of that age.
Parton, Life of Aaron Burr, I. 340.

Man of war. (*a*) A warrior; a soldier.

And Herod with his *men of war* set him at nought, and mocked him. Luke xxiii. 11.

Doth the *man of war* [Falstaff] stay all night, sir?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 31.

(*b*) See *man-of-war*.—**Marrying man.** See *marrying*.—**Medicine man.** See *medicine-man*.—**Natural man.** (*a*) Man in a state of nature, mentally and spiritually; man acting or thinking according to the light of unsophisticated nature.

Hence arises a contrast between the inner self, which the *natural man* locates in his breast or *φρήν*, the chief seat of these emotional disturbances, and the whole visible and tangible body besides.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

(*b*) In *Scrip.*, man unregenerate or unrenewed; the old man (see below).—**New man,** in *Scrip.*, the regenerate nature obtained through union with Christ: opposed to *old man*.

And that ye put on the *new man*, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. iv. 24.

Nine men's morris. See *morris*.—**Ninth part of a man.** See *ninth*.—**Odd man,** a man-servant who is occasionally employed, or who does odd jobs, in domestic or business establishments in England.

If a driver be ill, . . . the *odd man* is called upon to do the work.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 346.

Old man (usually with the definite article). (*a*) In *Scrip.*, unregenerate humanity; also, the fallen human nature inherited from Adam and operative in the regenerate, though not in the same manner or degree as in the unregenerate.

Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the *old man* with his deeds. Col. iii. 9.

(*b*) The father of a family; the "governor." [Slang or vulgar.] (*c*) The captain or commanding officer, as of troops, a vessel, etc.; the proprietor or employer: so called by his men. [Colloq.] (*d*) *Theat.*, an actor who is usually cast for the parts of old men. (*e*) In certain outdoor games, the leader; "it." [U. S.]—**Old man of the mountain.** See *assassin*, 1.—**Old man of the sea,** the old man who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount; hence, figuratively, any intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of.

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman. He is the bore of the age, the *old man of the sea* whom we Sinbads cannot shake off. *Trollope.*

Paul's man†. See the quotation.

A *Paul's man*, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers of every description.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [Prol.

Physical-force men. See *Chartist*.—**Reading man,** one devoted to books; especially, a student in college who applies himself to close study.—**Red man.** Same as *red Indian* (which see, under *Indian*).—**Second man,** the mate of a fishing-vessel, corresponding to first mate in the merchant service. [New Eng.]—**The fall of man.** See *fall*1.—**The sick man,** Turkey; the Ottoman Empire: so called in allusion to its chronic state of trouble and decline. The expression was first used in 1853 by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, British ambassador.—**To a man,** all together; every one; unanimously.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost *to a man*, on my side. *Swift*, Letter to Young Clergyman.

To be one's own man, to be master of one's own time and actions.

You are at liberty; *be your own man* again.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

To line men. See *line*2. [*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man-child*, *man-servant*. It is also used in many compounds in the general sense: as, *man-eater*, *man-hater*, etc.]

man (man), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manned*, ppr. *manning*. [< ME. *mannen*, < AS. *mannian*, *gemannian* = D. MLG. G. *mannen* = Icel. *manna* = Sw. *manna* = Dan. *mande*, supply with men; from the noun.] **1.** To supply with men; furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for service, defense, or the like.

But she has builded a bonnie ship,
Weel *mann'd* wi' seamen o' hie degree.
Lord Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 257).

The gates [of St. John's College] were shut, and partly *man-ned*, partly boy-ed, against him [Dr. Whitaker].
Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., vi. 16.

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 17.

Since the termination of the American war, there had been nothing to call for any unusual energy in *manning* the navy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

2. To brace up in a manful way; make manly or courageous: used reflexively.

Good your grace,
Retire, and *man yourself;* let us alone;
We are no children this way.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 4.

He *manned himself* with dauntless air.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

So he *manned himself*, and spoke quietly and firmly.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 286.

3†. To wait on; attend; escort.

Will you not *manne* vs, Fidus, beeing so proper a man?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 291.

Such *manning* them [the ladies] home when the sports are ended.
Gosson, quoted in Doran's Annals of the Stage, I. 21.

By your leave, bright stars, this gentleman and I are come to *man* you to court. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

4†. To accustom to the presence or company of man; tame, as a hawk or other bird.

Those silver doves
That wanton Venus *mann'th* upon her fist.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come and know her keeper's call.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 196.

To man it out, to brave it out; play a manly part; bear one's self stoutly and boldly.

Well, I must *man it out;*—what would the Queen?
Dryden, All for Love, ii.

To man the capstan. See *capstan*.—**To man the yards.** See *yard*.

manable† (man'a-bl), *a.* [< *man* + *-able*.] Of proper age to have a husband; marriageable. [Rare.]

That's woman's ripe age; as full as thou art at one and twenty; she's *manable*, is she not?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

manace†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *menace*.

manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manicle* (the orig. correct form), < ME. *manakyll*, *manacle*, *manakelle*, *manycle*, < OF. *manicle*, F. *manicle* (= Sp. *manija*), < ML. *manicula*, a handcuff (cf. L. *manicula*, the handle of a plow), dim. of L. *manicæ*, pl., a handcuff, also the long sleeve of a tunic (> F. *manique*, hand-leather):

see *manch*[2].] An instrument of iron for fettering the hand; a handcuff or shackle: generally used in the plural.

Knock off his *manacles;* bring your prisoner to the king.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 199.

=**Syn.** *Gyves, Fetter,* etc. See *shackle.*

manacle (man'a-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manacled*, ppr. *manacling*. [< ME. *manaclen, manklen;* < *manacle, n.*] To confine the hands of with handcuffs; shackle; hence, to restrain or fetter the will or action of; impose constraint upon.

Bothe with yrn ant with stel *mankled* were ys honde.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

Freer than air, yet *manacled* with rhyme.
W. Harte, Vision of Death, Int., l. 8.

The galley-slaves that sweep the streets of Rome, where you may chance to see the nobleman and the peasant *manacled* together. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

Manacus (man'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < D. (MD.) *manneken* (given by Brisson as *manaken*), applied to this bird: see *manikin.*] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Pipridæ* and subfamily *Piprinæ*, established by Brisson in 1760 upon the black-capped manikin of Edwards,



Common Manikin (*Manacus manacus*).
a, under side of part of left wing, showing emargination of primaries.

called *Pipra manacus* by Linnæus in 1766; the manikins proper. The genus has been used with great latitude, but is now restricted to species like the one named, which have feathers of the throat long and fully puffed out like a beard, and some of the primaries attenuated and falcate. There are several such. See *manikin.*

2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Manacus* in a broad sense: originally applied to *Pipra manacus*, called the *bearded manikin* from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin, and hence extended to birds of the subfamily *Piprinæ*, or even of the whole family *Pipridæ*. They are mesomyodian passerine birds, generally of middle size and brilliant coloration, confined to the wooded parts of tropical America. The species are numerous, and belong to many different modern genera. See *Pipridæ.*

manage† (man'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *menage;* < OF. *manege*, F. *manège*, the handling or training of a horse, horsemanship, riding, manœuvers, proceedings (ML. *managium*), = Sp. Pg. *manejo*, handling, management, < It. *maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, < *maneggiare* (= F. *manier*), handle, touch, treat, manage, < *mano*, < L. *manus*, the hand: see *main*[3], *manual.* The word has been partly confused, through the obs. var. *menage*[2], with *menage*[1], household, household management: see *menage*[1].] 1. The handling, control, or training of a horse; manège.

He sits me fast, however I do stir,
And now hath made me to his hand so right
That in the *menage* myself takes delight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

His horses are bred better; for besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their *manage*, and to that end riders dearly hired.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 13.

2. A ring for the training of horses and the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a *manage*, and fitted it for the academy.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 18, 1684.

3. In general, training; discipline; treatment.

There is one sort of *manage* for the great,
Another for inferior.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire.
Bacon.

4. Management.

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold.
Bacon, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and *manage* of my house.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 25.

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Bearing; behavior.

His talke was sweet, his order fine, and his whole *menage* brave. *G. Harvey*, New Letter.

manage (man'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *managed*, ppr. *managing*. [< *manage, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wield by hand; guide or direct by use of the hands; hence, to control or regulate by any physical exertion.

I do but keep the peace; put up thy sword,
Or *manage* it to part these men with me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 76.

Their women very skilfull and actiue in shooting and *managing* any sort of weapon, like the auncient Amazons.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

His [Schomberg's] dragoons had still to learn how to *manage* their horses. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

If a seal, after being speared, can not be *managed* with the line in hand, a buoy is "bent on," and the animal is allowed to take its course for a time.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 155.

2. To train by handling or manipulation; drill to certain styles and habits of action; teach by exercise or training, as in the manège.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

Mr. Evans . . . Vaulting on the *Manag'd* Horse, being the greatest Master of that Kind in the World.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 3.

3. To control or direct by administrative ability; regulate or administer; have the guidance or direction of: as, to *manage* a theater.

If I *manage* my business well,
I'm sure to get my fee.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 236).

Who then thy master say? and whose the land
So dress'd and *manag'd* by thy skillful hand?
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv. 303.

The Commons proceeded to elect a committee for *managing* the impeachment. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. To control, restrain, or lead by keeping in a desired state or condition; direct by influence or persuasion: as, to *manage* an angry or an insane person.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

What probability was there that a mere drudge would be able to *manage* a large and stormy assembly?
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Mothers, wives, and maids,
These be the tools wherewith priests *manage* men.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 166.

5. To arrange, fashion, contrive, effect, or carry out by skill or art; carry on or along; bring about: as, to *manage* the characters of a play, or the plot of a novel; to *manage* a delicate or perplexing piece of business.

I have a jest to execute, that I cannot *manage* alone.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 181.

She expected to coax me at once: she'll not *manage* that in one effort. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiv.

6. To succeed in contriving; effect by effort, or by action of any kind (in the latter case often ironical): with an infinitive for object: as, to *manage* to hold one's own; in his eagerness he *managed* to lose everything.

The boy was nearly washed overboard, but he *managed* to catch hold of the rail, and . . . stuck his knees into the bulwarks. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

=**Syn. 3.** *Manage, Conduct, Direct,* handle, superintend, supervise, order, transact. *Manage* literally implies handling, and hence primarily belongs to smaller concerns, on which one may at all times keep his hand: as, to *manage* a house; to *manage* a theater. Its essential idea is that of constant attention to details: as, only a combination of great abilities with a genius for industry can *manage* the affairs of an empire. To *conduct* is to lead along, hence to attend with personal supervision; it implies the determination of the main features of administration and the securing of thoroughness in those who carry out the commands; it is used of both large things and small, but generally refers to a definite task, coming to an end or issue: as, to *conduct* a religious service, a funeral, a campaign. *Direct* allows the person *directing* to be at a distance or near; the word suggests more authority than *manage* or *conduct.* See *govern* and *guide, v. t.*

The common remark that public business is worse *managed* than all other business is not altogether unfounded.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 317.

When a general undertakes to *conduct* a campaign, he will intrust the management of minor concerns to persons on whom he can rely; but he will *direct* in person whatever is likely to have any serious influence on his success.
Crabb. Synonymes, p. 241.

Lord marshal, command our officers at arms,
Be ready to *direct* these home-alarms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 205.

II. *intrans.* To direct or conduct affairs; regulate or carry on any business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 536.

"Mamma *managed* badly" was her way of summing up what she had seen of her mother's experience [in matrimony]: she herself would *manage* quite differently.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

manageability (man"āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *manageable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being manageable; manageableness.

manageable (man'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *manage* + *-able.*] Capable of being managed. (*a*) Capable of being wielded, handled, or manipulated; that permits handling: as, a package of *manageable* size. (*b*) Capable of being governed, controlled, or guided; hence, tractable; docile: as, a *manageable* horse; a *manageable* child.

The first constitution and order of things is not in reason and nature *manageable* by such a law, which is most excellently adequated and proportioned to things fully settled. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 346.

If you find their reason *manageable*, you attack it with your philosophy. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The king . . . thought that a new Parliament might possibly be more *manageable*, and could not possibly be more refractory, than that which they now had.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

manageableness (man'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manageable; tractableness; docility.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed.
Boyle.

manageably (man'āj-a-bli), *adv.* In a manageable manner.

management (man'āj-ment), *n.* [< *manage* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of managing physically; handling; manipulation; physical or manual control or guidance: as, the *management* of a horse in riding; the *management* of a gun.

The word ["fencing"] is . . . understood to allude especially to the *management* of the small sword or rapier.
Amer. Cyc., VII. 120.

2. The act of managing by direction or regulation; intellectual control; conduct; administration: as, the *management* of a family, or of a theater; a board of *management.*

Unanimous they all commit the care
And *management* of this great enterprise
To him. *Milton*, P. R., i. 112.

Our deliverers . . . were statesmen accustomed to the *management* of great affairs. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Management of the household, *management* of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, p. 16.

3. Manner of managing; use of artifice, contrivance, skill, or prudence in doing anything.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide.
Dryden.

In the *management* of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Soon after dinner Caroline coaxed her governess-cousin up-stairs to dress: this manœuvre required *management.*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

4†. Negotiation; transaction; dealing.

To Council, where Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Govr of the Leeward Islands, having ben complain'd of for many indiscreete *managements.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

They say, too, that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great *managements* with several ecclesiastics before he turned hermit, and that he did it in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 511.

5. Collectively, the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; a board of directors or managers. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Government, direction, guidance, disposal, care, charge, control, superintendence.

manager (man'āj-ėr), *n.* 1. One who manages, directs, or controls: as, a good *manager* of horses, or of business.—2. One charged with the management, direction, or control of an affair, undertaking, or business; a director or conductor: as, the *manager* of a theater or of an enterprise; a railroad *manager.*—3. An adept in the art of managing, directing, or controlling; one expert in contriving or planning.

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 21.

A man of business in good company, who gives an account of his abilities and despatches, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a notable woman, and a *manager.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. In *chancery practice*, a receiver authorized not merely to collect and apply assets, but also to carry on or superintend a trade or business: often called *receiver and manager.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Superintendent, overseer, supervisor.

manageress (man'āj-ėr-es), *n.* [< *manager* + *-ess.*] A female manager. [Rare.]

She is housekeeper, pantry-maid, and cook, . . . servant and *manageress* in one. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 714.

managerial (man-ā-jē'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *manager* + *-ial*, after the appar. analogy of *ministerial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a manager or managers, or to management; characteristic of a manager: used chiefly of theatrical managers.

At that period of the day, in warm weather, she [Mrs. Sparsit] usually embellished with her genteel presence a *managerial* board-room over the public office.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.

Stanley . . . had looked forward, he said, not only to the renewal of *managerial* responsibility and importance, but to donning again the sock and buskin.
J. Jefferson, The Century, XXXIX. 187.

managership (man′āj-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *manager* + *-ship*.] The office of manager; management.

managery† (man′āj-ri), *n.* [< *manage* + *-ry*.] Management; the act of managing, in any sense.

Show thy art in honesty, and lose not thy virtue by the bad *managery* of it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 4.

[An] expert general will . . . teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

managing[1] (man′āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *manage*, *v.*] Management; control; direction.

Whose state so many had the *managing*
That they lost France, and made his England bleed.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, Epil.

managing[2] (man′āj-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *manage*, *v.*] 1. Having or responsible for the management or direction of some work; having executive control or authority: as, a *managing* clerk; a *managing* editor.

The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each *managing* actor, and a clear benefit.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 30.

2. Characterized by careful or judicious management; hence, frugal; economical; artful in contrivance; scheming: as, she is a *managing* woman; a *managing* mama.

Vir Frugi signified at one and the same time a sober and *managing* man, an honest man, and a man of substance.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

manakin, *n.* and *a.* See *manikin*.

man-ape (man′āp), *n.* 1. An anthropoid ape; a simian, such as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon.—2. A supposed ancestor of the human race, advanced a step in intelligence beyond the ape; an ape-man. See *Alalus*.

To these species [found in the Tertiary], the ancestral forms of historic man, M. de Mortillet would give the name of anthropopithecus, or *man-ape*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 572.

manat†, *n.* [< F. *manat*: see *manatee*.] Same as *manatee*.

man-at-arms (man′at-ärmz), *n.* A soldier, especially in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped; a heavy-armed soldier.

A gallant *man-at-arms* is here, a doctor
In feats of chivalry, blunt and rough-spoken.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

manatee (man-ạ-tē′), *n.* [Also *manati*, *manatin*, *manatie*, etc.; = F. *manate*, *manat* (and *lamantin*), NL. *manatus*; < Sp. *manatí*, of Taino (W. Ind.) *manati*, < Carib *manattui*, said to mean 'big beaver.'] A sea-cow; a gregarious herbivorous aquatic sirenian mammal, of the genus *Trichechus*, family *Trichechidæ*, and order *Sirenia*. The American manatee, to which the name was originally given, and to which it specially pertains, is *Trichechus manatus* or *americanus*. The manatee inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the eastern coast of tropical and subtropical America, from Florida and some of the West India islands to about lat. 20° S. It is a sluggish, timid, and inoffensive animal, found in small herds, feeding on aquatic vegetation, and attaining sometimes a length of 8 or 10 feet. In general aspect the manatee resembles a small whale or other cetacean, but it belongs to a different order, though it was formerly considered a herbivorous cetacean. The body is naked and stout, shaped like that of a fish, without trace of hind limbs, ending in an expansive shovel- or spoon-shaped tail; the fore limbs are flippers or paddles without outward distinction of digits, but with flattened nails; the eyes and ears are small; and the whole physiognomy is peculiar, owing to the tumidity and great mobility of the muzzle. There is an entirely distinct species, *Manatus senegalensis*, found on the western coast of Africa, to which the name extends.

Manatidæ (mā-nat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manatus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sirenians, typified by the genus *Manatus*. Formerly coextensive with the order *Sirenia*, it is now restricted, by the exclusion of *Halicore*, *Rhytina*, *Halitherium*, and other genera, to forms having the tail entire and rounded, the last five or more vertebræ cylindrical and devoid of transverse processes, and the premaxillary bones short and straight; the sea-cows. Correctly called *Trichechidæ*, a name erroneously applied to walruses. See *manatee*, *Manatus*, and *Sirenia*. Also *Manatida*, *Manatina*.

manatin (man′ạ-tin), *n.* Same as *manatee*.

manatine (man′ạ-tin), *a.* [< *Manatus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatidæ*; manatoid.

manation† (mā-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *manação*, < L. *manatio*(*n*-), < *manare*, flow, run, trickle. Hence ult. *emanate*.] The act of issuing or flowing out; flux; flow. [Rare.]

manatoid (man′ạ-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Manatus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling the manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Manatoidea*.

Manatoidea (man-ạ-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manatus* + *-oidea*.] The *Manatidæ* as a superfamily of *Sirenia*. Also called *Trichechoidea*. *Gill*.

Manatus (man′ạ-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1554): see *manatee*.] The typical genus of *Manatidæ*, now containing only the manatees. See *manatee*.

This generic name is antedated by *Trichechus*, the South American species described by Linnæus having been called *Trichechus manatus*.

manavel (ma-nav′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manaveled* or *manavelled*, ppr. *manaveling* or *manavelling*. [Also *manarvel* (Ad. Smyth); origin obscure. Cf. *manavelins*.] *Naut.*, to pilfer, as small stores or eatables. [Slang.]

manavelins (ma-nav′ẹ-linz), *n. pl.* [Also *manavlins*; for *manavelings*, pl. of verbal n. of *manavel*.] *Naut.*, extra supplies or perquisites; also, odds and ends of food; scraps.

To the above-mentioned fare should be added, when they can be had, the *manavolins* of the whalemen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits, which may be obtained when the vessel touches upon a foreign shore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 228.

manbote† (man′bōt), *n.* [< *man* + *bote*[1].] In *old law*, a compensation or recompense, made in money, for the killing of a man: usually due to the lord of the slain person.

man-bound (man′bound), *a.* *Naut.*, detained in port for want of men, or a proper complement of hands, as a ship.

mancando (mȧn-kȧn′dō). [It., ppr. of *mancare*, want, decrease.] In *music*, nearly the same as *calando*.

man-car (man′kär), *n.* A kind of car used for transporting miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of some mines on Lake Superior. Compare *man-engine*.

man-case† (man′kās), *n.* Body; outer man; physique. [Rare.]

He [Edward II.] had a handsome *man-case*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. vii. 13.

Mance's method. See *method*.

manche[1]†, **manch**[1]†, *v. t.* Variants of *maunch*[1], for *munch*.

manche[2], **manch**[2] (manch), *n.* [Also *maunch*; < ME. *manche* (?), *maunche* (?), < OF. *manche*, F. *manche*, a sleeve, also a handle, haft, neck (of a violin, etc.), = Pr. *mangua*, *mancha* = Sp. Pg. *manga* = It. *manica*, a sleeve, = Ir. *manic* = W. *maneg*, a glove, < L. *manicæ*, handcuff, also a sleeve, < *manus*, hand: see *main*[3], *manacle*.] 1†. A sleeve: used at different periods for sleeves of peculiar fashion.

Tunics richly adorned, made to fit closely about the figure, but with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the "*manuche*" sleeves.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 465.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Manche.

Fig. 1. Manche as a heraldic bearing. Fig. 2. Sleeve of the time of Henry III., from which the heraldic manche is copied.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing. The sleeve so represented is generally the fourteenth century sleeve with a long hanging end. Also *émanche*, *mancheron*.

A rowle of parchment Clunn about him beares,
Charged with the armes of all his ancestors; . . .
This *manch*, that moone, this martlet, and that mound.
Herrick, Upon Clunn.

3. The neck of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument.

Manchester brown. See *brown*.

manchet (man′chet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mainchet*; origin obscure. Cf. *cheat-bread*.] I. *n.* 1. A small loaf or roll of the finest white bread; bread made from the finest and whitest wheaten flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Little pretty thin *manchets* that shine through, and seem more like to be made of paper, or fine parchment, than of wheat flour.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 179.

Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet*, which we commonlie call white bread.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne breade for fine *manchet*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 118.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a round cake, as of bread, resembling a muffin.

II. *a.* Used in making manchets (said of flour); also, made of the finest flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And Salamons fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure, and thre score quarters of mele.
Bible of 1551, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] iv. 22.

Gied them red wine and *manchet* cake,
And all for the Gipsy laddie O.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 284).

And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And, in her veil enfolded, *manchet* bread.
Tennyson, Geraint.

manchette (F. pron. moṅ-shet′), *n.* [F.: dim. of *manche*, sleeve: see *manche*[2].] A word used in English at different periods for various ornamental styles of cuff.

man-child (man′chīld), *n.*; pl. *men-children* (men′chil″drẹn). A male child.

Bring forth *men-children* only,
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

manchineel (man-chi-nēl′), *n.* [< F. *mancenille*, *manzanille* = It. *mancinello* (NL. *mancinella*), < Sp. *manzanillo*, manchineel (cf. *manzanilla*, camomile), < *manzana*, an apple, prob. < L. *Matiana*, sc. *mala*, a kind of apples, neut. pl. of *Matianus*, pertaining to a Matius, < *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, of moderate size, found in the West Indies, Central America, and Florida. It abounds in a white, milky, very caustic, poisonous sap, the virulence of which has been exaggerated. It appears to be especially deleterious to the eyes.—**Bastard manchineel**, a West Indian apocynaceous tree, *Cameraria latifolia*, somewhat resembling the manchineel.—**Mountain manchineel**, the poison-wood, *Metopium Metopium*.



Manchineel (*Hippomane Mancinella*).

manch-present†, *n.* See *maunch-present*.

Manchu[1], **Manchoo** (man-chö′), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Manchow*, *Mantchoo* (Chin. *Manchu*), < Manchu *Manchu*, lit. 'pure,' applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled.] I. *n.* 1. One of a race, belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the seventeenth century.—2. The native language of Manchuria.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language.

manchu[2] (man-chö′), *n.* [Also *manchua*, < Pg. *manchua*; < Malayalam *manchu*.] An East Indian cargo-boat, ordinarily with a single mast and a square sail, much used on the Malabar coast.

Manchurian, Manchoorian (man-chö′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Manchuria* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Manchuria, a large territory which is a dependency of China and the original home of the Tatar dynasty ruling there 1644–1912. It lies east of Mongolia and north of Korea.—**Manchurian deer.** See *deer*.

mancipable (man′si-pạ-bl), *a.* [< *mancip*(*ate*) + *-able*.] Capable of being alienated by formal sale and transfer. [Rare.]

The origin of the distinction between *mancipable* and non-mancipable things, and of the formal conveyance by mancipation applicable to the first, has been explained in connection with the reforms of Servius Tullius.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 689.

mancipate† (man′si-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *mancipatus*, pp. of *mancipare*, *mancupare* (> It. *mancipare*, *manceppare* = Sp. *mancipar*), deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act of purchase (*mancipium*), transfer, alienate, < *manceps* (*mancip*-), a purchaser, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *emancipate*.] 1. To sell and make over to another.—2. To enslave; bind; restrict.

Only man was made capable of a spiritual sovereignty, and only man hath enthralled and *mancipated* himself to a spiritual slavery. *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

3. To emancipate: an erroneous use.

Such a dispensation [the Jewish] is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and *mancipated* from. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

mancipate† (man′si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *mancipatus*: see *mancipate*, *v.*] Enslaved.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men. *Holinshed*, vol. i., m 8, col. 1. (*Nares*.)

mancipation (man-si-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *mancipation*, < L. *mancipatio*(*n*-), a delivery, transfer of a thing to a person as property, < *mancipare*, deliver: see *mancipate*. Cf. *emancipation*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a legal formality for acquiring title to property, whether by actual or by simulated purchase. This formality was employed not only in the case of property which could change hands by actual transfer, but also with re-

lation to immaterial rights and privileges, as the prerogatives arising from marriage, adoption, emancipation from paternal authority, etc. The formality consisted in a declaration of purchase before five witnesses, followed by the weighing out, by an officer with brazen scales, of the real or figurative purchase-money. This form of sale was abolished by Justinian.

2†. The act of mancipating or enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude.

They who fall away after they were once enlightened in baptism, . . . if it be into a contradictory state of sin and *mancipation*, . . . then "there remains nothing but a fearful expectation of judgment."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 177.

mancipatory (man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *mancipate* + *-ory*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, pertaining to or consisting of mancipation or ceremonial sale.

It was this practice of every day life in private transactions that Servius adopted as the basis of his *mancipatory* conveyance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 676.

manciple (man'si-pl), *n.* [< ME. *manciple, maunciple*, < OF. *mancipe*, a steward, purveyor, < L. *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, renter, farmer, contractor, factor, etc.: see *mancipate*. The *l* is unoriginal, as in *principle, participle*.] A steward, a caterer or purveyor, particularly of an English college or inn of court.

A gentil *maunciple* was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours mighten take exemple,
For to be wyse in byíng of vitaille.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 567.

Not the meanest minister among the dishes but is hallowed to me through his imagination, and the Cook goes forth a *Manciple*. *Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation.

mancona bark (man-kō'nä bärk). See *bark*2.

mancus (mang'kus), *n.* [ÆS. *mancus*, also *mances, mangcus* (= OLG. *mancus* = OHG. *mancusa, manchusa*); of doubtful origin.] An Anglo-Saxon money of account employed in England from the ninth century onward. It was equivalent to 30 pence, or one eighth of the pound.

Queen Ælfgyfer, A. D. 1012, bequeathed two hundred *mancusses* of gold to a minster for the shrine there.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 353, note.

mand1†, *n.* See *maund*1.

mand2†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *maund;* < ME. *manden*, < OF. *mander*, < L. *mandare*, command. Cf. *mandate*, etc., *command, commend*, etc.] To command.

The king *maunded* him her strayght to marry,
And for killyng her brother he must dye.
2d *Part of Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

mand3†, *n.* [By apheresis from *demand*.] A demand.

The emperour, with wordes myld,
Askyd a *mand* of the chyld.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 87. (*Halliwell.*)

mand4 (mand), *n.* [< Hind. *mandoā, manduā, manrvā*.] A species of grass. See *Eleusine*.

Mandæan (man-dē'an), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Mandæus*, < Mandæan *Mandā*, knowledge, gnosis.]

I. *n.* 1. One of a very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism, retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mendaites, Nasoreans*, and *Sabians*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St. John*. 2. The dialect of Aramaic in which the four sacred books of the Mandæans are written.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Mandæans or to Mandæism.

Also *Mendæan*.

Mandæism (man-dē'izm), *n.* [< *Mandæ(an)* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Mandæans. Also *Mendæism*.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* [< L. *mandamus*, we command (the first word in the writ in the orig. L. form), 1st pers. pl. ind. pres. of *mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court, directed to an inferior court, an officer, a corporation, or other body, requiring the person or persons addressed to do some act therein specified, as being within their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to deliver papers, affix a seal to a paper, etc. Its use is generally confined to cases of complaint by some person having an interest in the performance of a public duty, when effectual relief against its neglect cannot be had in the course of an ordinary action.

During the short restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, . . . a lord mayor was appointed by royal *mandamus*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 488.

Alternative mandamus, a mandamus in which the command to do the specified act is coupled with an alternative to the effect that, if it be not done, the party commanded show cause to the court why not. — **Peremptory mandamus**, a mandamus in which the command is absolute. It usually follows an alternative writ if adequate cause be not shown.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *v. t.* [< *mandamus, n.*] To issue a mandamus to; serve with a mandamus.

Her officers . . . were *mandamused* to compel them to do their duty. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 135.

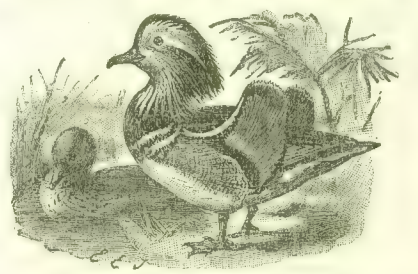
★**mandant** (man'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mandan(t-)s*, ppr. of *mandare*, command: see *mand*2, *mandate*.] Commanding; a mandator.

mandarin (man'da-rin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also (as a noun) *mandarine, mandareen;* = F. *mandarin*, a mandarin (*mandarine*, a mandarin orange, a tangerine), = It. *mandarino* = Sp. *mandarin*, < Pg. *mandarim* (with final *-m* for *-n*, as reg. in Pg.), a mandarin, < Malay *mantrī*, < Hind. *mantrī*, a councilor, minister of state, < Skt. *mantrin*, a councilor, minister of state, < *mantra*, counsel, advice, < √ *man*, think: see *mind*1.]

I. *n.* 1. Any Chinese official, civil or military, who wears a button. (See *button*, 3.) The Chinese equivalent is *kwan*, which means simply 'public servant.'

There are without the city [Pequin] . . . twenty-four thousand sepulchers of *mandarines* (Justices of Peace) with their little gilded chappels.
S. Clarke, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 39.

2. [*cap.*] The form of Chinese spoken (with slight variations) in the northern, central, and western provinces of China, as well as Manchuria, and by officials and educated persons all over the empire, as distinguished from the local dialects spoken chiefly in the southern provinces, and from the book-language, which appeals only to the eye. — 3. In *ornith.*, the man-



Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*).

darin duck (which see, under *duck*2). — 4. A piece of mandarin porcelain. — 5. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced from beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright reddish-orange shade. Also called *tropæolin*. — 6. A small variety of orange. See *orange*. Often *mandarine*.

II. *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a mandarin or to mandarins; hence, of exalted character or quality; superior; noble; fine. — **Mandarin dialect, language.** See I., 2. — **Mandarin porcelain**, decorative porcelain thought to be of Japanese origin, but sometimes apparently of Chinese make and painting, having as a part of its decoration figures of Chinese officials in their ceremonial dress. Vases of this character are decorated in brilliant colors. — **Mandarin sleeve**, a loose and wide sleeve, supposed to be copied from the sleeves of the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen. — **Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin porcelain*.

mandarin (man'da-rin), *v. t.* [< *mandarin, n.* (with ref. to mandarin orange).] In *dyeing*, to give an orange-color to, as silk or other stuffs made of animal fiber, not by means of a solution of coloring matter, but by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange-color is produced by a partial decomposition of the surface of the fiber by the acid.

mandarinate (man'da-rin-āt), *n.* [< *mandarin* + *-ate*3.] 1. The office or authority of a mandarin. — 2. The whole body of mandarins; mandarins collectively. — 3. The jurisdiction or district of a mandarin.

The Emperor and the great tribunals . . . would call them to account for not having sooner been aware of what was passing in their *Mandarinates*.
Huc, Journey through the Chinese Empire (trans.), I. 68.

The idea of organizing a sort of intellectual *mandarinate* in France was first conceived by Colbert.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

mandariness (man-da-rēn'es or man'da-rin-es), *n.* [< *mandarin* + *-ess*.] A female mandarin. *Lamb*.

mandarinic (man-da-rin'ik), *a.* [< *mandarin* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a mandarin.

mandarinism (man-da-rēn'izm or man'da-rin-izm), *n.* [< *mandarin* + *-ism*.] The character or customs of mandarins; government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all. *Lieber*.

mandat (moṅ-dä'), *n.* [F.: see *mandate*.] 1. In *French law*, a grant of power or authority; a power of attorney.

Mandats or grants in expectancy.
Hallam, Middle Ages, II. 242.

2. In *French hist.*, one of the circulating notes which were issued by the government about 1796 on the security of the national domains, called *mandats territoriaux*, to take the place of the abrogated assignats, and which soon became as worthless as the latter.

mandatary (man'da-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *mandataries* (-riz). [= F. *mandataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *mandatario*, < LL. *mandatarius*, one to whom a charge or commission is given, < L. *mandatum*, a charge, command: see *mandate*.] One to whom a command or charge is given; one who has received and holds a mandate to act for another; an attorney. Specifically — (*a*) A person to whom the Pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. (*b*) In *law*, one who is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. See *mandate*, 4. Also *mandatory*.

mandate (man'dāt), *n.* [= F. *mandat* = Sp. Pg. It. *mandato*, < L. *mandatum*, a charge, order, command, commission, injunction, neut. of *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, commit to one's charge, order, command, commission, lit. put into one's hands, < *manus*, hand, + *dare*, put: see *date*1. Cf. *command, commend, demand, remand*. See *maundy*, an older form of *mandate*.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

I am commanded home. Get you away;
I'll send for you anon. Sir, I obey the *mandate*,
And will return to Venice. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 270.

This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 583.

Mandates for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of "the fisherman." *Burke*, Rev. in France.

This flower border encloses an autograph Latin *mandate*, written and signed "propriâ manu" by "J. Hereforden" himself; which *mandate* testifies that the volume of the book is prepared and written by his "dilectus famulus" Swithun Butterfield, and directs that S. B. shall have the custody of it during his natural life.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 2.

Hence — 2. An official command addressed by a superior to an inferior, to control his conduct in a specific manner. Specifically — (*a*) In *Rom. law*, an order or decree directed by the emperor to governors of provinces. (*b*) In *canon law*, a papal rescript commanding a bishop or other ecclesiastical patron to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice under his patronage. (*c*) In *early Eng. law*, a royal command addressed to a judge or court to control the disposition of a suit. (*d*) In *mod. law procedure*, a judicial command, order, precept, or writ; more specifically, the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below; also, in some of the States, the writ elsewhere known, as at common law, by the name of *mandamus* (which see). In this sense *mandate* usually, but not always necessarily, implies that the direction is given in writing.

3. In *early Rom. law* (before the doctrines of agency were developed), a trust or commission by which one person, called the *mandator*, requested another, the *mandatarius*, to act in his own name and as if for himself in a particular transaction (*special mandate*), or in all the affairs of the former (*general mandate*). The mandatarius was the only one recognized as having legal rights and responsibilities as toward third persons in the transactions involved. As between him and the mandator, however, the latter was entitled to all benefit, and bound to indemnify against losses, etc.; but the service was gratuitous.

4. In *civil law:* (*a*) A contract of bailment in which a thing is transferred by the mandator to the possession of the mandatary, upon an undertaking of the latter to perform gratuitously some service in reference to it: distinguished from a mere deposit for safe keeping. (*b*) A contract of agency by which the mandator confides a matter of business, or his business generally, to an agent called the *mandatary*. If the authority or appointment be in writing, the mandate is also called *procuration*. Mandatary qualification exists where a person induces another to repose credit in a third person; it answers somewhat to our modern letter of credit.

mandate-bread (man'dāt-bred), *n.* The bread distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday. Also called *maundy-loaves*.

Mandate Thursday (man'dāt thėrz'dā). Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mandator (man-dā'tor), *n.* [< L. *mandator*, one who gives a charge or command, < *mandare*, charge, command: see *mand*2, *mandate*.] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A bailor of goods. (*b*) The person who delegates another to perform a man-

date. (*c*) In *civil law*, the person who employs another (called a *mandatarius* or *mandatary*) to convey goods gratuitously, or in a gratuitous agency.

mandatory (man′dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *mandatorius*, of or belonging to a mandator, < *mandator*, one who commands: see *mand*[2], *mandate*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a mandate; containing a command or mandate; directory.

A superiority of power *mandatory*, judicial, and coercive over other ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 3.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. *Abp. Ussher*, Ordination, p. 221.

Mandatory injunction. See *injunction*.—**Mandatory statute**, a statute the effect of which is that, if its provisions are not complied with according to their terms, the thing done is, as to it, void (*Bishop*): contradistinguished from *directory statute*.

II. *n.*; pl. *mandatories* (-riz). Same as *mandatary*.

Acting as the mouthpiece, more than the *mandatory*, of Europe. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 92.

mandatum (man-dā′tum), *n.* [ML.: see *mandate*, *maundy*.] Same as *maundy*.

mandell (man′del), *n.* Same as *mandil*[2].

mandelstone (man′del-stōn), *n.* [Accom. of G. *mandelstein* (= D. *mandelsteen* = Dan. Sw. *mandelsten*), almond-stone, < *mandel*, = E. *almond*, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] Same as *amygdaloid*.

mandement† (man′de-ment), *n.* [ME., = F. *mandement* = Pr. *mandamen* = Sp. *mandamiento* = Pg. It. *mandamento*, < ML. *mandamentum*, a command, < *mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] A mandate or commandment.

Ye haue herde the *maundement* that the Romayns haue sent that I-nough haue vs contraried. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

He schewed the erle Rogere the pape's *mandement*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 307.

mander, *v. i.* See *maunder*.

manderil† (man′dėr-il), *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrel*.

Mandevilla (man-dē-vil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1840), named after H. J. *Mandeville*, British minister at Buenos Ayres.] A genus of American apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Echitideæ* and the subtribe *Euechitideæ*. The flowers grow in simple racemes, and have a funnel-shaped corolla, a calyx with five scales or an indefinite number of glands, and a disk which is five-parted or has five scales. They are tall climbing shrubs, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and simple racemes of yellow, white, or rarely violet flowers, which are usually large and showy. About 45 species have been described, from Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical America. *M. suaveolens*, known as the *Chile jasmine*, is remarkable for its very fragrant snowy-white flowers, and is common in cultivation.

mandeville†, *n.* [An erroneous form of *mantevil*: prob. conformed to the surname *Mandeville*.] Same as *mandilion*.

mandible[1] (man′di-bl), *n.* [= F. *mandibule* = Sp. *mandibula* = It. *mandibula*, *mandibola*, < NL. *mandibula*, mandible, < LL. *mandibula*, f., also *mandibulum*, n., a jaw, < L. *mandere*, chew, masticate.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a jaw-bone; a jaw, or the jaw-bone and associate parts; especially, the under jaw. (*a*) In man and other mammals, the under jaw, or inferior maxillary, as distinguished from the upper jaw, maxilla, or superior maxillary. (*b*) In birds, either part, upper or under, of the beak; that part of either jaw which is covered with horny integument, the two being distinguished as *upper* and *lower*. When the term *mandible* is applied to the lower only, the upper is called *maxilla*. See cut under *bill*. (*c*) In the arthropods, especially insects, either half, right or left, of the first, upper, or outer pair of jaws, considered by some to correspond to the lower jaw of vertebrates; morphologically, one of the first pair of gnathites, always devoid of a palp: opposed to *maxilla*, which is either half of the second pair of jaws. See cut under *mouth-part*. (*d*) In cephalopods, the horny beak or rostrum. See *mandibular*.—**Dentate mandible.** See *dentate*.—**Multidentate mandible**, in *entom.*, a mandible having many teeth or processes on the inner side.

mandible[2]† (mȧn′di-bl), *a.* [Prop. *mandable*; < *mand*[3] + *-able*.] Demandable.

Thus we rambled up and down the Country; and where the people demean'd themselves not civil to us by voluntary contributions, their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such *mandible* thing we met with, made us satisfaction for their hidebound injuries. *Richard Head*, English Rogue (1665).

mandibular (man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *mandibulaire* = Sp. *mandibular*; as *mandible*[1] (NL. *mandibula*) + *-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mandible.—**Mandibular arch**, in *embryol.*, of vertebrates, the first postoral visceral arch of the embryo; that arch in which Meckel's cartilage is developed.—**Mandibular ramus.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, either fork of the under mandible. (*b*) In *mammal.*, the more or less upright proximal part of either half of the mandible, as distinguished from the body or horizontal part of the same bone.—**Mandibular scrobes**, in *entom.*, grooves on the outer sides of the mandibles, found in most *Carabidæ*.—**Mandibular segment or ring**, in *entom.*, the first primary segment behind the mouth-cavity, bearing the mandibles. Some anatomists suppose that it forms the genæ or cheeks.—**Mandibular tomia**, the cutting edges of the under mandible of a bird.

mandibulary (man-dib′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *mandible*[1] (NL. *mandibula*) + *-ary*.] Same as *mandibular*.

The *mandibulary* symphysis is not by suture, but by an elastic band. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 189.

Mandibulata (man-dib-ū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mandibulatus*: see *mandibulate*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) In some systems, a primary group or division of *Insecta*, containing those insects whose mouth-parts are mandibulate or masticatory, as distinguished from those which have the same parts haustellate or suctorial, the former being fitted for biting, the latter for sucking: opposed to *Haustellata*. Westwood called the same division *Dacnostomata*. (*b*) A division of *Anoplura*, including mandibulate lice, as the bird-lice or *Mallophaga*. [The term was first used in the former sense by Clairville (1798), who divided each of his main groups of *Insectes* (*Pterophora* and *Aptera*) into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. In Macleay's celebrated system it was the name of one of the five groups of his *Annulosa*.]

mandibulate (man-dib′ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *mandibulatus*, < *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandible*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Having mandibles, and thus able to bite, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Mandibulata*: distinguished from *haustellate* or *suctorial*. (*b*) Masticatory, as the jaws of an insect.—**2.** Having a lower jaw, as nearly all vertebrates: opposed to *emandibulate*.—**Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth* (which see, under *masticatory*).

II. *n.* A mandibulate insect, as a beetle.

mandibulated (man-dib′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *mandibulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *mandibulate*.

mandibuliform (man-dib′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *mandibula*, mandible, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mandible in general: specifically applied to the under jaws or maxillæ of an insect when they are hard, horny, and mandibulate or fitted for biting, like the mandibles proper.

mandibulohyoid (man-dib″ū-lō-hī′oid), *a.* [< NL. *mandibula*, mandible, + *hyoid*.] Pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone: as, the *mandibulohyoid* ligament of a shark.

mandibulomaxillary (man-dib″ū-lō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *mandibula*, mandible, + *maxilla*, maxilla.] In *Crustacea*, of or pertaining to the mandibles and to the maxillæ; situated between these parts: as, a *mandibulomaxillary* apodeme.

mandiet, *n.* See *maundy*.

mandil[1]† (man′dil), *n.* [< OF. *mandil*, *mandille* (?), F. *mandille* (> Sp. Pg. *mandil*), < L. *mantile*, also *mantele*, *mantelium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, *mantelum*, *mantellum*, a mantle: see *mantle*, *mantel*.] Same as *mandilion*.

mandil[2] (man′dil), *n.* [Also *mundil*; < Ar. Turk. *mendil*, a kerchief; < L. *mantile*: see *mandil*[1].] Among Moslems, a kind of kerchief, especially one oblong in shape, the short sides worked with gold or colored silk, the rest plain. *R. F. Burton*, tr. of Arabian Nights, II. 301, note.

mandilion† (man-dil′yon), *n.* [Also *mandillion*, *mandilian*; < OF. *mandillon*, < *mandil*, a mantle: see *mandil*[1].] A garment first used in France in the sixteenth century, and worn originally by men-servants, soldiers, and others as a sort of overcoat. Its earliest form appears to have been that of a dalmatic with sleeves not closed and covering the back of the arm only. In the seventeenth century it was an outer garment capable of being buttoned up or left open, described in 1660 as like a jump, generally without sleeves.

About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 134.

A Spaniard, having a Moore slave, let him goe a long time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves; one asking him why he dealt so sleevelessly with the poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for feare he flie away. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614). (*Nares*.)

But in time of war they wear crimson *mandilions*, behind and before so crossed, over their armour. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 179.

mandioc (man′di-ok), *n.* [< Braz. *mandioca*.] Same as *manioc*.

mandioca (man-di-ō′kä), *n.* Same as *manioc*.

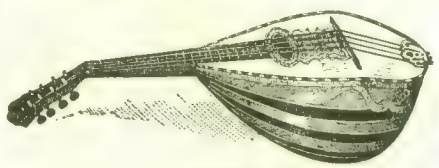
mandlestone, *n.* See *mandelstone*.

mandment†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *mandement*, < ME. *maundement*, < OF. *mandement*, command, < ML. *mandamentum*, command, < *mandare*, command: see *mand*[2], *mandate*.] A commandment.

He salle have *maundement* to morne or myddaye be roungene,
To what marche thay salle merke, with mangere to lengene. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1587.

mandola, mandora (man-dō′lä, -rä), *n.* [It.: see *mandolin*.] An older and larger variety of the mandolin. Compare *pandura*. Also *mandore*.

mandolin, mandoline (man′dō-lin), *n.* [< F. *mandoline*, < It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, var. forms of *pandora*, a kind of lute: see *mandore*, *bandore*[1], *pandore*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having from four to six single or double metallic strings, which are



Mandolin.

stretched over an almond-shaped body, and a neck with numerous frets. It is played with a plectrum of tortoise-shell held in the right hand. The tuning of the strings varies somewhat, but the compass is usually about three octaves upward from the G next below middle C. The tone is tinkling, but penetrating and agreeable.

mandolinist (man′dō-lin-ist), *n.* [< *mandolin* + *-ist*.] One who performs on a mandolin.

mandom (man′dum), *n.* [< *man* + *-dom*.] Humanity in general; men collectively considered. [Rare.]

Nay, without this law
Of *mandom*, ye would perish — beast by beast
Devouring. *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

mandora, *n.* See *mandola*.

mandore (man-dōr′), *n.* [< F. *mandore*, < It. *mandora*: see *mandola*.] Same as *mandola*.

mandorla (man′dôr-lä), *n.* [It.] **1.** In *decorative art*, a space, opening, panel, or the like, of an oval shape; also, a work of art filling such a space, as a bas-relief, or the like.—**2.** *Eccles.*, the vesica piscis.



Mandorla.—From Assumption of the Madonna, by Orcagna; Church of Or San Michele, Florence.

In a fourth relief upon the high altar, Christ seated within a *mandorla* blesses with his right hand. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, [Int., p. xx.

mandragt, **mandraget**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mandrake*.

mandragont, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrake*. *Cotgrave*.

mandragora (man-drag′ō-rä), *n.* [= F. *mandragore* = Sp. *mandrágora* = Pg. *mandragora* = It. *mandragora*, *mandragola*, < L. *mandragoras* (NL. *mandragora*), < Gr. μανδραγόρας, the mandrake: see *mandrake*.] **1**†. The mandrake.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 330.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora*, to make me sleep. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of plants belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or nightshade family, and the tribe *Atropeæ*. The corolla is induplicate in the bud, the calyx is foliaceous and five-parted, and the pedicels are partially clustered among the radical leaves. They are herbs, nearly stemless, rising from a thick, fleshy, often forked root, and bear tufts of large, ovate, lance-shaped leaves, and quite large pale bluish-violet, white, or purple flowers, which are reticulately veined. Three or four species are recognized, found in the Mediterranean region and in the Himalayas. The ordinary plant has been commonly known as *M. officinarum*. Other species are *M. autumnalis* and *M. caulescens*. The mandragora or mandrake has long been known in medicine, and has been the subject of much superstition. See *mandrake*.

mandrake (man′drāk), *n.* [< ME. *mandrake*, *mondrake*, mandrake; an alteration, appar. simulating *drake*[2], of earlier ME. *mandrag*, *mandrage*, short for *mandragora*, q. v. To the

peculiar form of the root, and the suggestive form of the name *mandrake*, appar. a compound of *man* + *drake*[2], with little meaning attached to the supposed second element, are due in large part the superstitions associated with the plant.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Mandragora*. The mandrake has poisonous properties, and acts as an emetic, purgative, and narcotic. It was in use in ancient times especially for its narcotic effects, and is said to have been employed as an anesthetic. It has been regarded as an aphrodisiac, and used in amorous incantations, as a love-amulet, etc. According to an old fancy the mandrake shrieks when pulled from the ground. The resemblance of its commonly forked root to the human body is probably the ground of this superstition, as well as of the repute of the plant as an aphrodisiac.



Flowering Plant of Mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*).

And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found *mandrakes* in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah. Gen. xxx. 14.

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 47.

The *mandrake*, a plant with broad leaves and bright yellow flowers and with a root which grew in a semi-human form, was found beneath the public gallows and was dragged from the ground and carried home with many extraordinary ceremonies. When secured, it became a familiar spirit speaking in oracles if properly consulted, and bringing good luck to the household in which it was enshrined. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 220.

The best digest of the various speculations as to the *mandrake* and its properties will be found in Dr. Harris's "Dictionary of the Natural History of the Bible."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 220.

2. The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U.S.]

The blushing peach and glossy plum there lies,
And with the *mandrake* tempt your hands and eyes.
Jane Turrell, quoted in Tuckerman's America and her Commentators, p. 33.

3. In *her.*, a figure resembling a root with two long and pointed bifurcations usually twisted together, and the whole crowned with leaves and berries.

mandrel, mandril (man′drel, -dril), *n.* [An alteration of **mandrin*, < F. *mandrin*, a mandrel, former, strike, perhaps < L. *mandra*, a stall, < Gr. *μάνδρα*, a stall, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set: see *madrigal*.] **1.** In *mech.*, a cylindrical bar or spindle, either of uniform diameter, of different diameters, or tapered, used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the support of objects formed with holes, into which the mandrel is forcibly driven in order to hold them firmly while turning in a lathe, or in an analogous machine, or in operating upon them with a file. Specifically—(*a*) An axis attached to the head-stock of a lathe, to support, during the process of turning, any material which is bored or pierced with a central hole. It has often some adjustable device for securing it to the material, and is then known as an *adjustable mandrel*. (*b*) Any arbor or axis to support a tool, as a mandrel for a circular saw or circular cutter. (*c*) A bar used in making cylindrical forgings. (*d*) A plug-core for metal or glass castings.

2. A miners' pick. [Eng.]—**3.** In *metal-working* by the spinning process, the form, usually of wood, upon which the thin plate of metal or blank is pressed in order that the revolution may give it the form of the mandrel.—**Adjustable mandrel.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Expanding mandrel,** a mandrel constructed to engage and firmly hold a piece of material on the inside of a hole of uniform diameter, for turning, etc. Such mandrels are of various construction. A common form is a central arbor having grooves with inclined plane bottoms in which move simultaneously and equally tapered key-slides, the outer sides of which are always parallel with each other and with the axis of the arbor. When moved longitudinally, these slides expand against the inside of the hole with force, holding the piece by jamming friction.—**Flexible mandrel,** a spiral spring placed in a metal tube to prevent it from flattening or collapsing when bent.—**Hicks's mandrel,** an expanding mandrel for turning rings, named from its inventor. It is an arbor with a cone in the middle, in the periphery of which, at equal distances from each other, are formed longitudinal dovetailed grooves carrying wedge-shaped slides actuated simultaneously and equally by a nut on the end of the cone, and thus expanded to fit the bore of the ring to be turned.—**Traversing mandrel.** (*a*) A mandrel which moves longitudinally. (*b*) A mandrel fitted to a bearing or bearings of a support which may be set in the tool-post of the slide-rest of a lathe, or in some other traversing device. Such mandrels are used for expanding reamers and analogous tools, and they are usually driven by a pulley-and-belt mechanism.

mandrel (man′drel), *v. t.* [< *mandrel*, *n.*] To operate upon with mandrels, as a bronze gun. This is done by driving steel mandrels of gradually increasing size through the bore, whereby the strength of the gun is greatly increased, the limit of elasticity being in some cases nearly or quite doubled.

mandrel-collar (man′drel-kol″ăr), *n.* A collar formed on the mandrel of a lathe, against which the chucks, face-plates, etc., abut squarely when screwed upon the mandrel-nose.

mandrel-frame (man′drel-frām), *n.* A frame or head-stock secured by bolts to the end of a lathe-bed to support the mandrel.

mandrel-lathe (man′drel-lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe adapted for turning long work and hollow work. It is so designed that the material for hollow work can be clasped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock. Long work is supported in the lathe by the head and tail centers. *E. H. Knight.*

mandrel-nose (man′drel-nōz), *n.* The inner end of a lathe-mandrel, upon which a screw-thread is formed for receiving and holding face-plates, chucks, etc.

mandrel-screw (man′drel-skrö), *n.* The screw on the mandrel-nose to which chucks, face-plates, etc., are fitted, and by which they are attached to the mandrel.

mandril, *n.* See *mandrel*.

mandrill (man′dril), *n.* [= F. *mandrill* = Sp. *mandril* = It. *mandrillo*, a mandrill; said to be from a native W. African name. If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word, as if < E. *man* + *drill:* see *drill*[4]. If *drill* is original, the form *mandrill* is an E. compound, and the F. Sp. It. forms are from E.] A kind of baboon; the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon; the hog-ape, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, the largest and most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of baboons. The canine teeth are of enormous size, causing a protuberance of the face, which is naked and fantastically striped with brilliant blue. The ischial callosities are of great size and bright-red color. The animal is often seen in captivity. The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes. They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity. See cut under *baboon*.

manducable (man′dū-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *manducable*, < L. as if **manducabilis*, < *manducare*, chew: see *manducate*.] Capable of being manducated or chewed; fit to be eaten.

If tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth—that is, *manducable?* *Coleridge.*

manducate (man′dū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manducated*, ppr. *manducating*. [< L. *manducatus*, pp. of *manducare* (> It. *manducare* = Sp. Pg. *manducar*, chew, = F. *manger*, > E. *mange*, eat), chew, masticate, eat by chewing, a lengthened form of *mandere*, chew: see *mandible*, *mange*, etc.] To masticate; chew.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 719.

manducation (man-dū-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *manducation* = Sp. *manducación*, < LL. *manducatio(n-)*, < L. *manducare*, chew: see *manducate*.] The act of eating or chewing; in *theol.*, participation in the eucharist.

After the *manducation* of the paschal lamb, it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

The sum, then, of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is: 1. That John vi. is not to be interpreted of oral *manducation* in the sacrament.
Waterland, Works, VII. 141.

manducatory (man′dū-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *manducate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or employed in chewing; in *entom.*, specifically, having a mandibulate form for eating.

manducus (man-dū′kus), *n.* [L., a glutton, a chewer, esp. as in def., < *mandere*, chew: see *manducate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a comic character of Italic origin, wearing a mask with gaping jaws set with great teeth, which were made to clash against each other. This personage figured in various public processions as well as in comedies on the stage, and served Roman mothers as a bugbear in restraint of childish misconduct.

mandyas (man′di-as), *n.* [< Gr. *μανδύας*, *μανδύα*, a woolen cloak, LGr. as in def.; said to be of Pers. origin.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a kind of large and loose mantle, resembling a cope, fastened at the throat and sometimes at the lower corners also, and reaching almost to the feet. It is worn by monks and nuns, by archimandrites, and at times by bishops who were regularly appointed from the monastic orders. The mandyas of a prelate has wavy stripes upon it, while that of an archimandrite is plain.

Mandy Thursday†. Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mane (mān), *n.* [< ME. *mane*, *mayne*, < AS. *manu* (in one gloss; indicated also by the cognate forms, and by the derivs. **gemane*, *gemone*, maned, and *mene* = OS. *meni* = OHG. *menni* = Icel. *men*, a necklace) = OFries. *mona* = MD. *mane*, D. *maan*, *manen* = OHG. *mana*, MHG. *mane*, *man*, G. *mane*, now commonly *mähne* = Icel. *mön* = Sw. Dan. *man*, mane (cf. deriv. Icel. *makki* = Sw. Dan. *manke*, the upper part of a horse's neck); orig. prob. simply 'neck'; = W. *mwn*, neck (> *myngen*, mane), = Ir. *muin*, neck (> *muince*, collar), = Skt. *manyā*, the nape of the neck, = Gr. dial. *μάννος*, *μάνος*, *μόννος*, a necklace, *μαννάκιον*, *μανιάκης*, a necklace; cf. L. *monile*, a necklace.] The long hair growing on the neck and neighboring parts of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc., as distinguished from the shorter hair elsewhere. When, as in the horse, it grows on the middle line of the back of the neck, the mane commonly falls on one side, but it may be stiff and erect. In the lion the long and shaggy mane covers the whole neck and part of the fore quarters.

Thin *mane*, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide;
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 298.

Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the *mane* of a chestnut steed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 28.

Maggie . . . looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her *mane*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

man-eater (man′ē″tėr), *n.* **1.** A cannibal.—**2.** In India, a tiger that has acquired a taste for human flesh; a tiger supposed or known to have a special propensity for killing and eating human beings. The name is sometimes extended to the lion and the hyena, on the same supposition.

The regular *man-eater* is generally an old tiger whose vigour is passed, and whose teeth are worn and defective; it takes up its abode in the neighbourhood of a village, the population of which it finds an easier prey than the larger or wilder animals. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 386.

3. One of several kinds of large sharks supposed to be specially formidable to man; specifically, *Carcharodon carcharias*, a very large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*. This shark has straight narrow triangular teeth, very slightly serrated or crenulated, in both jaws. The body is stout and fusiform, with a pointed snout; there are two dorsal fins, one large, between the pectorals and the ventrals, the other small and posterior; the anal fin is like the second dorsal; the caudal fin is crescentiform; and there are five branchial apertures, all in front of the pectorals. It has been found 40 feet long, though it averages so much less that 13 feet is a good size. It is a shark of the high seas, found in nearly all tropical waters, frequently passing a considerable distance both northward and southward. Teeth much like those of the living species have been found in the Pliocene and Miocene deposits, as well as in the ooze of the Pacific ocean, indicating individuals that must have been about 80 feet long.

4. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

mane-comb (mān′kōm), *n.* A comb for combing a horse's mane and tail.

A third class of the street-sellers of tools are the vendors of curry-combs and brushes, *mane-combs*, scrapers, and clipping instruments.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 400.

maned (mānd), *a.* [< *mane* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a mane, as a horse or lion; jubate.

He said, and to his chariot joined his steeds
Swift, brazen-hoofed, and *maned* with wavy gold.
Cowper, Iliad, viii. 49.

2. In *her.*, same as *crined*.—**Maned ant-eater,** *Myrmecophaga jubata*.—**Maned fruit-bat,** *Pteropus jubatus*, a native of the Philippine Islands.

manège (ma-nāzh′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *manège* = Sp. Pg. *manejo*, < It. *maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, riding, a riding-school: see *manage*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.—**2.** A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship.

II.† *a.* Managed: said of a horse.

I sent my black *manege* horse and furniture with a friend to his Matie then at Oxford.
Evelyn, Diary, July 12, 1643.

maneh (man′e), *n.* [Heb.] A Babylonian and Hebrew weight. See *mina*[1].

maneless (mān′les), *a.* [< *mane* + *-less*.] Having no mane: as, the *maneless* lion of Guzerat, a recognized variety of *Felis leo*.

man-engine (man′en″jin), *n.* A form of elevator or power-ladder used in some deep mines for raising and lowering men. In its usual form it is essentially a vertical rod extending from the surface to the bottom of the mine, and reciprocated upward and downward, like a pump-rod, by means of a steam-engine or a water-wheel. The length of stroke commonly adopted is 12 feet, and at intervals equal to the stroke platforms are fastened to the rod, with corresponding platforms in the shaft, on either side of the rod, at points corresponding to the limits of the stroke, both up and down. A man in descending steps on a platform on the rod just as the down stroke begins, and steps off on the platform in the shaft which he reaches at the end of the stroke, repeating the operation until he attains his destination. A man in ascending steps on a platform on the rod as the upward stroke begins, and leaves it at the end of the stroke. Ascent and descent may proceed simultaneously without

interruption, the fixed platforms on one side of the shaft being reserved for men ascending, and those on the other side for men descending, each man stepping on his proper platform on the reciprocating rod as it is vacated, at the moment of rest between the strokes, by the man who is traveling in the opposite direction. This is the form of man-engine used in Cornwall. That employed in the Harz mines (where the method originated) is the "double-rod engine," with two rods moving up and down alternately in opposite directions. This contrivance corresponds to a ladder with movable steps, the miner having nothing to do but to move slightly sidewise in order to place himself on the step which is about to go up or down, according as he wishes to ascend or descend. In the United States cages, and in some mines man-cars, are used instead of man-engines. See *man-car*.

manent (mā′nent). [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] They remain (on the stage): a stage direction. Compare *manet*.

manequin (man′e-kin), *n.* Same as *manikin*, 4.

maner[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *manner*[1].

maner[2]†, *n.* Same as *mainor*.

maneria (ma-nē′ri-ạ), *n.* [ML.: see *manner*[1].] In *Gregorian music*, a mixed mode — that is, one that includes the compass both of an authentic and of its plagal mode. Polyphonic music for unequal voices is necessarily thus written. See *mode*[1], 7.

manerial† (ma-nē′ri-ạl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *manorial*.

manerly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *mannerly*.

manes (mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [L., prob. < OL. *manis*, *manus*, good.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the spirits of the dead considered as tutelary divinities of their families; the deified shades of the dead, according to the belief that the soul continued to exist and to have relations with earth after the body had perished. Three times a year a pit called the *mundus* was officially opened in the comitium of the Roman Forum, to permit the manes to come forth. The manes were also honored at certain festivals, as the Parentalia and Feralia; oblations were made to them, and the flame maintained on the altar of the household was a homage to them. [In this sense often written with a capital.]

The most special representatives of ancestor-worship in Europe were perhaps the ancient Romans, whose word *manes* has become the recognized name for ancestral deities in modern civilized language; they embodied them as images, set them up as household patrons, gratified them with offerings and solemn homage, and, counting them as or among the infernal gods, inscribed on tombs D. M., "Diis Manibus."

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 109.

Hence — **2.** The spirit of a deceased person, or the shades of the dead, whether considered as the object of a cult or not.

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends.

Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

3. By metonymy — (*a*) The lower world or infernal regions, as the abode of the manes. (*b*) The punishments imposed in the lower world.

All have their *manes*, and those *manes* bear.

Dryden, Æneid, vi. 743.

mane-sheet (mān′shēt), *n.* A covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manet (mā′net). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] He (or she) remains (on the stage): a stage direction.

Exeunt Philip, Pole, Paget, etc. *Manet* Mary.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 2.

manetti (ma-net′i), *n.* [Named after the botanist, X. *Manetti*.] In *hort.*, a variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

maneuver, maneuvre, *n.* and *v.* See *manœuver*.

manful (man′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *manful*; < *man* + *-ful*.] Having or expressing the spirit of a man; manifesting the higher qualities of manhood; courageous; noble; high-minded.

Ne grete emprises for to take on honde,
Shedyng of blode, ne *manful* hardinesse.

Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight.

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very *manful*, whether very wise
Or very foolish. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

=Syn. *Manly*, etc. (see *masculine*); stout, strong, vigorous, undaunted, intrepid.

manfully (man′fụl-i), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously.

manfulness (man′fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manful; boldness; nobleness.

man-fungus (man′fung″gus), *n.* A plant of the genus *Geaster*.

mang[1] (mang), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mong*[1].

mang[2] (mang), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mong*[3], *among*.

Syne bad' him slip frae *'mang* the folk,
Some time when nae ane see'd him,
And try 't that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

★**manga** (mang′gä), *n.* [ML.] *Eccles.*, a case or cover; especially, the case for a processional or other cross when not in use, often of rich stuff or embroidered.

mangabey (mang′gạ-bā), *n.* [A geographical name in Madagascar, by Buffon applied erroneously to a kind of monkey not found there.] A monkey of the genus *Cercocebus*, of which there are several species, inhabiting Africa. They are of moderate size and slender form, have long limbs and tail, and are extremely agile. The face is more produced than in the species of *Cercopithecus* (from which *Cercocebus* is detached), the eyebrows are prominent, and the eyelids are white. The general color is dark or blackish. The sooty mangabey is *C. fuliginosus*; the white-eyed mangabey is *C. æthiops*, in which the crown is also white. *C. collaris* has a white collar. In *C. albigena* the crown is crested. Also written *mangaby*.

mangal, mankal (män-gäl′, -käl′), *n.* [Turk. *mankāl*, *manghāl*.] A brazier for a charcoal fire used in Turkey and throughout the Levant, usually of sheet-copper or sheet-brass worked into shape by the hammer, and frequently ornamented with designs in repoussé work.

manganapatite (mang-gạ-nap′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *apatite*.] A variety of apatite, unusual in containing manganese. A dark bluish-green kind from Branchville in Connecticut afforded 10½ per cent. of manganese protoxid.

manganate (mang′gạ-nāt), *n.* [< *mangan(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of manganic acid with a base. Also *manganesate*.

mangancolumbite (mang″gan-kọ̄-lum′bīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *columbite*.] A variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

manganeisen (man′gan-ī-zn), *n.* [< G. *mangan*, manganese, + *eisen*, iron.] Ferromanganese; a combination of the metals iron and manganese containing a large percentage (from 50 to 85 per cent.) of the latter. It is manufactured for use in the Bessemer process, and is an important adjunct to that operation. The object of the addition of the manganese at the termination of the "blow" is the removal of the oxygen in the iron, without at the same time adding carbon and silicon. This vitally important improvement of the Bessemer process is due to the Scotch metallurgist R. F. Mushet. See *steel* and *spiegel*.

manganesate (mang-gạ-nē′sāt), *n.* [< *manganese* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *manganate*.

★**manganese** (mang-gạ-nēs′, man′gạ-nēz), *n.* [= F. *manganèse* (> Sp. Pg. *manganesa* = It. *manganese*), < NL. *manganesium*, an altered form of *magnesium*, a name first given to this metal, but now used for a different metal.] Chemical symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 54.93. A metal having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate. It differs from iron, however, in that it is not used at all by itself in the arts, although of great interest and importance as connected with the manufacture of iron, and as modifying by its presence in small quantity the character of the product obtained. The use of the black oxid of manganese for removing the coloring matters from glass was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Pliny, but the nature of the material thus used was not understood until quite modern times. This ignorance was shown in the confusion of the oxid of manganese with the magnetic oxid of iron, the lodestone (Latin *magnes* and *magnesius lapis*), and the former was called *magnesia* by chemists in the middle ages, apparently in conformity with Pliny's idea of a dual (masculine and feminine) nature in some metals, manganese not having the attractive power of the magnet, and being on that account considered feminine. Other variants (in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) of the name of the ore used by glass-makers were *magnosia*, *mangadesum*, and *manganensis*. After what we now call *magnesia* had received the name of *magnesia alba*, apparently from the idea that this substance was in some way related to the oxid of manganese, the latter began to be called *magnesia nigra*. From the middle of the eighteenth century the combinations of manganese were studied by various chemists, and finally, in 1774, the metal manganese was isolated by Gahn, but for years there was much confusion in regard to its specific name, and it was not until after the beginning of the 19th century that the name *manganese* (*mangan* in German) began to be generally adopted. The Latin termination in *-um* (*manganesium*) is rarely used in modern technical works. This metal has never been found native. As eliminated from its ores by chemical processes, it is grayish-white in color, resembling cast-iron, but varying considerably in hardness and luster according to the nature of the methods by which it was obtained. It is very hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 8. It oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the air. Manganese resembles iron in that its ores are widely diffused, and differs from that metal remarkably in the fact that, on the whole, its ores are only rarely found in considerable quantity in any one locality, while those of iron exist in abundance in many regions. The important ores of manganese are all oxids, and of these the peroxid (pyrolusite), called in commerce the *black oxid of manganese*, or simply *manganese*, is the most valuable and important. Other manganiferous minerals (all oxids) are braunite, hausmannite, psilomelane, and various earthy mixtures called *bog-manganese*, *wad*, *cupreous manganese*, etc. Practically, the ore called *manganese* in commerce is a mixture of various oxids, different samples differing greatly in value, which value has to be determined by chemical analysis. The ores and salts of manganese are of very considerable importance in chemical manufactures, both as bleaching and oxidizing reagents. The nature and importance of this metal in the manufacture of iron and steel will be found indicated under *steel* and *spiegel*. — **Earthy manganese.** See *wad*. — **Gray manganese ore.** Same as *manganite*. — **Manganese bronze,** an alloy said to be composed of ordinary bronze with the addition of manganese. It has the color of gun-metal, and its fracture resembles that of fine-grained steel. It is said to equal or excel in tenacity bar-iron of medium quality. It has been manufactured in England, but has not come into general use. — **Manganese brown, green, violet,** etc. See *brown*, etc. — **Manganese copper.** Same as *manganese bronze*. — **Manganese epidote,** piedmontite. See *epidote* and *piedmontite*. — **Manganese garnet,** spessartite. See *garnet*[1]. — **Manganese spar,** rhodonite. — **Red manganese,** a mineral usually of a rose-red color; rhodochrosite. — **Red oxid of manganese,** Mn_3O_4, a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxid or sesquioxid to a white heat. It occurs native as hausmannite. — **White manganese,** an ore of manganese; manganese carbonate.

manganese-glaze (mang-gạ-nēs′ glāz), *n.* A dark-gray or jet-black glaze, the color of which is given by manganese.

manganesian (mang-gạ-nē′si-ạn), *a.* [< *manganese* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to manganese; consisting of manganese; containing manganese, or characterized by its presence.

manganesic (mang-gạ-nē′sik), *a.* [< *manganese* + *-ic*.] Same as *manganic*.

manganesium (mang-gạ-nē′si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *manganese*.] Same as *manganese*. [Rare.]

manganetic (mang-gạ-net′ik), *a.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-etic*, as in *magnetic*.] Same as *manganiferous*.

manganhedenbergite (mang-gạn-hed′en-bėr-gīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *hedenbergite*.] A variety of hedenbergite containing a relatively large amount of manganese, found in Sweden.

manganic (mang-gan′ik), *a.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ic*.] Containing manganese: in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is apparently quadrivalent. Also *manganesic*. — **Manganic acid,** H_2MnO_4, an acid which is not known in the free state. Manganates of the alkalis are formed when manganese dioxid is heated with an alkali carbonate or nitrate. They have a green color, and readily decompose, forming permanganate and manganese dioxid. The crude alkali manganate was formerly called *chameleon mineral* from the property which its solution has of passing rapidly through several shades of color, occasioned by changes in its state of oxidation. Manganic oxid, Mn_2O_3, or manganese sesquioxid, is the mineral braunite.

manganiferous (mang-gạ-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *manganium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or carrying manganese: as, a *manganiferous* garnet. Also *manganetic*.

These higher *manganiferous* irons show little or no magnetic action. *C. R. Alder Wright*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 350.

★**manganite** (mang′gạ-nīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated oxid of manganese occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray or iron-black color and brilliant luster, also in masses having a columnar structure. It is often altered, by loss of water, to pyrolusite. Also called *gray manganese ore*.

manganium (mang-gā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., short for *manganesium*.] Same as *manganese*.

manganocalcite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *calcite*.] A variety of calcite containing manganese carbonate.

manganomagnetite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-mag′ne-tīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *magnetite*.] A variety of magnetite containing considerable manganese.

manganophyllite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-fil′īt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A manganiferous mica occurring in thin reddish scales at several localities in Sweden.

manganosiderite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *siderite*.] A carbonate of manganese and iron, intermediate between rhodochrosite and siderite.

manganosite (mang-gạ-nō′sīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ose* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Manganese protoxid, a mineral occurring in regular octahedrons of an emerald-green color, found at several localities in Sweden.

manganostibiite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-stib′i-īt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *stibi(um)* + *-ite*[2].] An antimoniate of manganese, occurring in black embedded grains at Nordmark in Sweden.

manganotantalite (mang″gạ-nọ̄-tan′tạ-līt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *tantalite*.] A variety of tantalite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese. The manganotantalite first known was from the Ural, and had the crystalline form of ordinary columbite. A massive manganesian tantalite from Sweden is distinguished as *mangantantalite*.

★**manganous** (mang′gạ-nus), *a.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ous*.] Containing manganese: in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as having a

quantivalence (apparently) of two. Compare *manganic*.

By exposing the *manganous* oxide to a strong current of air, it takes up another atom of oxygen.
Science, XIII. 261.

mangcorn (mang′kôrn), *n.* [Also *mong-corn*, *mung-corn*, *muncorn*, < ME. **mangcorn*, *mongcorn* (= G. *mangkorn*); < *mang*[1], *mong*[1], + *corn*[1].] A mixture of wheat and rye and other species of grain; a crop of several species of grain grown together. [Eng.]

mange[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mangen*, *maungen*, < OF. *mangier*, F. *manger* = Sp. Pg. *manjar* = It. *mangiare*, eat, < L. *manducare*, chew, LL. eat, devour: see *manducate*. Cf. *manch*[1], *maunch*[1], *mounch*, *munch*, other forms of the same word.] To eat.

ȝe haue *manged* [var. *maunged*] ouere muche, that maketh ȝow be syke. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 272.

★**mange**[2] (mānj), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mangy* reduced to *mange* (whence the adj. *mangy*, < *mange*[2] + *-y*[1]), < OF. *mangeue*, *mangue*, *manjue*, *menjue*, itch, also eating, voracity, also what is eaten, food eaten (= Pg. *manjua*, food), < ML. **manducata*, f., *manducatus*, m., what is eaten (cf. OF. *mangeison*, *mangeson*, also *demangeison*, F. *démangeaison*, itch), < L. *manducare*, chew, LL. eat, devour (> OF. *manger*, eat): see *mange*[1]. Cf. *mangy*, *n.*] A skin-disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, as the dog, horse, cattle, etc., resembling the itch, and caused by the presence in the skin of various acarines, especially the mange-mite. The term is loosely extended to some similar affections, whether or not of parasitic origin.

mange-insect (mānj′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *mange-mite*.

Mangelia (man-jē′li-ạ), *n.* See *Mangilia*.

mangel-wurzel (mang′gl-wėr″zl), *n.* [< G. *mangelwurzel*, prop. *mangoldwurzel*, 'beet-root,' < *mangold*, MHG. *mangolt*, beet (origin uncertain; > It. *manigoldo* = Slav. *malgot*), + *wurzel*, MHG. *wurzel*, OHG. *wurzala* (= D. *wortel*, root), < *wurz*, a plant, MHG. also root, = E. *wort*: see *wort*[1].] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris*, producing a larger and coarser root than the garden-beet, which is extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

mange-mite (mānj′mit), *n.* A mite whose presence causes the mange, as *Demodex folliculorum*; any one of the *Demodicidæ*.

manger (mān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. **mangeoure*, *manjowre*, *manjure*, *manjore*, < OF. *mangeoire*, *mangeure*, *manjure*, *maingeure*, F. *mangeoire* (= Pg. *manjadoira*), < ML. **manducatoria* (cf. equiv. *manducarium*, a bag for oats, a horse's nose-bag), a manger, lit. an eating-place, < L. *manducare*, chew, eat, > OF. *mangier*, F. *manger*, eat: see *mange*[1].] 1. A trough or box in which is laid for horses or cattle such food as oats, bran, roots, or the like (hay being generally placed in a rack above the manger); the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cowhouse.

And she . . . laid him in a *manger*, because there was no room for them in the inn. Luke ii. 7.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. *Naut.*, a small space at the forward end of the deck, divided off by a combing (called the *manger-board*), just back of the hawse-holes, to prevent the water which enters the latter from flowing aft on the deck.—**Dog in the manger.** See *dog*.—**Living at heck and manger.** See *heck*[1].

manger-board (mān′jėr-bōrd), *n.* A board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the after part of the deck.

mangering†, *n.* [Cf. *mong*[1].] Uncertainty; perplexity.

The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe.
Philpot, Works, p. 315. (*Halliwell.*)

mangery†, *n.* [ME., also *mangerie*, *maungerie*, < OF. *mangerie*, eating, feasting, < *manger*, eat: see *mange*[1].] The act of eating; a feast; food.

Al the whil that Gamelyn heeld his *mangerye*.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 345.

Mangifera (man-jif′ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *mango* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew family, and type of the tribe *Mangifereæ*, having the ovule ascending above the base of the cell, and the sepals and petals not increasing after the flower has expanded. They are tropical trees with simple, entire, coriaceous leaves, and polygamodiœcious flowers, which are small, pinkish or yellowish, and grow in much-branched panicles. The fruit is a fleshy drupe, fibrous within, and usually with more or less of a turpentine flavor. There are about 27 species, natives of tropical Asia.

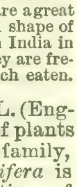


Flowering Branch of Mango-tree (*Mangifera Indica*).
a, a flower; *b*, part of the inflorescence; *c*, the pistil; *d*, the fruit; *e*, the seed.

The mango, *M. Indica*, grows abundantly in India, and is cultivated in many other tropical countries for its edible fruits, which are very highly esteemed. There are a great many varieties, differing in the flavor, size, and shape of the fruit. The unripe fruits are much used in India in conserves and pickles, in which latter state they are frequently exported; the ripe fruits, also, are much eaten. Various parts of the tree are used in medicine.

Mangifereæ (man-ji-fē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1883), < *Mangifera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew family, embracing 8 genera, of which *Mangifera* is the type, and about 79 species, all natives of the tropics. The tribe is characterized by simple leaves, and by the ovule being suspended from a funiculus that rises from the base of the cell.

Mangilia (man-jil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lovén, 1846), orig. *Mangelia* (Risso, 1826); also *Manzelia* (Audouin, 1827); from the name of *Mangili*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of *Mangiliinæ*.



Mangilia taeniata.

Mangiliinæ (man-jil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mangilia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pleurotomoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Mangilia*, and characterized by absence of an operculum.

mangily† (mān′ji-li), *adv.* In a mangy or foul manner; meanly. [Rare.]

Oh, this sounds *mangily*,
Poorly, and scurvily, in a soldier's mouth.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 3.

manginess (mān′ji-nes), *n.* The condition of being mangy; scabbiness; infection with the mange.

mangle[1] (mang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mangled*, ppr. *mangling*. [Early mod. E. also *mangil*; < ME. *mangelen*, as if for **mankelen*, freq. of *manken*, mutilate; mixed with ML. *mangulare* for **manculare*, mangle; cf. D. OF. *mangonner*, mangle. Cf. *mangelen*, OHG. *mangolōn*, *mankolōn*, MHG. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, Dan. *mangle*, be wanting, lack, freq. of OHG. *mangōn*, *mengen*, be wanting, lack: see *mank*[1]. The relations of these forms are somewhat uncertain.] 1. To cut and slash or tear at random; wound jaggedly or by numerous cuts; hack; lacerate; disfigure by cutting, hacking, tearing, or crushing: applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

The cristin neuer cessed to kille and to sle, and *mangeled* alle that thei myght take.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

I *mangle* a thing, I disfygure it with cuttyng of it in peces or without order. Je mangonne . . . and je mutille. You have *mangylled* this meate horrybly, it is nat to sette afore no honest men (nul homme de bien) nowe.
Palsgrave, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), ii. 99.

Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns;
Or *mangled* shalt thou be by this my sword.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 41.

2. Figuratively, to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; mutilate; mar through ignorance, bungling, or malice.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become 't.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 158.

The pagans paint him and *mangle* him after a thousand fashions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 301.

The organ-part was thoroughly *mangled*.
The Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1882.

★=**Syn.** *Maim*, etc. See *mutilate*.

mangle[2] (mang′gl), *n.* [< D. *mangel* = MLG. *mangel-* (in comp.) = G. *mangel*, *mandel* = Sw. *mangel* = Dan. *mangle-* (in comp.) (cf. Pol. *magiel* = Bohem. *magl* = Little Russ. *mahel* = Lith. *mangalis* = Hung. *mangorlō*, < G.), a mangle, dim. (due perhaps in part to the OF. *mangonel*, > E. *mangonel*) of a form represented by G. *mange*, a mangle, MHG. *mange*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, = Icel. *mangi*, a mangonel, = It. *mangano*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, < ML. *mangonum*, *mangona*, *mango(n-)*, a war-engine for throwing stones, etc., < Gr. *μάγγανον*, a war-engine for throwing stones, the axis of a pulley, a bolt, a hunting-net, etc., also a means of charming or bewitching (a philter, drug, etc.). Cf. *mangonel*, *mangonize*.] A machine for smoothing fabrics or household articles of linen or cotton, as sheets, tablecloths, napkins, and towels. In the older form an oblong rectangular wooden chest resting upon two cylinders and loaded with stones was moved backward and forward by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and press the articles spread on a polished table underneath. The modern mangle is essentially a calendering-machine (acting like a clothes-wringer), often operated by steam or other power. The power-machine employs a pair of hollow rolls heated internally by steam or gas-flames.—**Mangle worker**, one who works a mangle, specifically in finishing textile fabrics.

mangle[2] (mang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mangled*, ppr. *mangling*. [= D. MLG. *mangelen* = G. *mangeln* = Sw. *mangla* = Dan. *mangle*, mangle; from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle; calender.

mangle-bark (mang′gl-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *mangle* (see *mangrove*) + *bark*[2].] Same as *mangrove-bark*.

Mangle bark is principally used in tanning leather.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 268.

mangler[1] (mang′glėr), *n.* [< *mangle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who mangles or tears in cutting; one who mars, mutilates, or disfigures.

Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine,
Paint on. *Tickell*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. A machine for chopping meat for cooking; a meat-chopper or -masticator.

mangler[2] (mang′glėr), *n.* [= D. *mangelaar* = Sw. *manglare*; as *mangle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who uses a mangle.

mangle-rack (mang′gl-rak), *n.* A rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. The continuous rotatory motion of the pinion is by this device converted into a reciprocating motion, as in some forms of clothes-mangle. *E. H. Knight.*

mangle-wheel (mang′gl-hwēl), *n.* A wheel so constructed that a reciprocating rotatory motion is communicated to it by a pinion which rotates continuously.

mango (mang′gō), *n.*; pl. *mangos* or *mangoes*. [= F. *mangue* = Sp. *mango*, < Pg. *manga*, < Malay *manggā*, < Tamil *māngāy*, *mānkāy*, the mango (fruit), < *mān* (*māmaram*), the tree, + *kāy*, fruit.] 1. The slightly acid fruit of the mango-tree, oblong in shape and containing a large fiber-coated seed. See *Mangifera*.

The *mango* is certainly the king of fruit. Its flavour is a combination of apricot and pineapple.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

2. The tree that produces mangos.

Sheltered by a drooping *mango*, whose rich clusters of purple and orange fruit hung in tempting proximity to lips and hands. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

3. A small green melon pickled in imitation of pickled mangos.—4. A certain humming-bird, *Lampornis mango*.—**Mango-ginger.** See *Curcuma*, 2, and *ginger*[1].—**Mountain mango**, *Clusia flava* of Jamaica.

mango-bird (mang′gō-bėrd), *n.* A kind of Indian oriole, *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes), of a yellow color, closely related to the common oriole of Europe.

The *mango-bird* glances through the groves, and in the early morning announces his beautiful but unwelcome presence with his merle-melody.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 55.

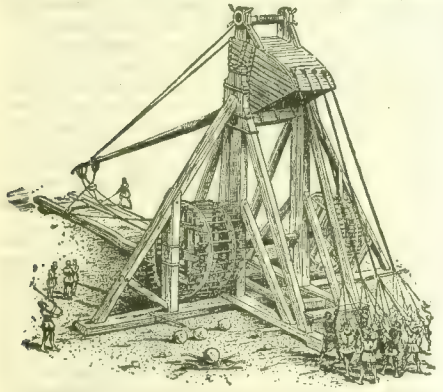
★**mango-fish** (mang′gō-fish), *n.* A fish, *Polynemus paradiseus*, of a golden color, with free pectoral rays, of which the upper three are about twice as long as the entire fish; the tupsee. It has no air-bladder, rarely exceeds 9 inches in length, and inhabits the Bay of Bengal to the Malay archipelago, entering rivers in April and May to spawn. Its flesh is highly esteemed. See cut under *Polynemus*.

mango-hummer (mang′gō-hum″ėr), *n.* Same as *mango*, 4.

mangold, mangold-wurzel (mang′gōld, -wėr″zl), *n.* Same as *mangel-wurzel*.

mangona† (mang′gō-nạ), *n.* [ML., also *mangana*, *manganum*: see *mangonel*, *mangle*[2].] A military engine for throwing stones, darts, etc. See *mangonel*.

mangonel† (mang′gọ-nel), *n.* [Also *manganel; < ME. mangonel, manganel, mangunel, magnel, magnal, < OF. mangonel, mangoneal, F. mangonneau = Pr. manganel = It. manganella, < ML. mangonellus,* a mangonel, dim. of *mangonum, mangona,* an engine for throwing stones: see *mangle*[2].] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.



Mangonel. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Sette Mahon at the *mangonel* and mulle-stones throweth,
With crokes and with kalketrappes a-cloye we hem echone! *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 295.

Mid *mangenels* & ginnes hor either to other caste.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 566.

Withoute stroke, it mot be take,
Of trepeget or *mangonel*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

The lazy engines of outlandish birth,
Couched like a king each on its bank of earth—
Arbalist, *manganel*, and catapult. *Browning*, Sordello.

mangonism† (mang′gọ-nizm), *n.* [< *mangon(ize)* + *-ism.*] 1. The art of setting off worthless or poor things to advantage.—2. The production of artificial forms in plants.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious trust little by *mangonisme*, insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, March.

mangonist† (mang′gọ-nist), *n.* [< *mangon(ize)* + *-ist.*] 1. One who mangonizes.

The *mangonist* doth feed and graith his horse.
Money Masters all Things (1698), p. 77. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A strumpet.

One who sels humane flesh—a *mangonist!*
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

mangonize† (mang′gọ-nīz), *v. t.* [< L. *mangonizare*, furbish up for sale, < *mango(n-)*, a dealer in slaves or wares who furbishes them up for sale, a furbisher, polisher, < Gr. *μάγγανον*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving): see *mangle*[2].] 1. To polish or furbish up in order to set off to advantage.

Hist. What will you ask for them a week, captain?
Tuc. No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To fatten, as slaves, for sale.

mangoose, *n.* See *mongoos.*

mangostan (mang′gọ-stan), *n.* See *mangosteen.*

mangosteen (mang′gọ-stēn), *n.* [Also *mangostan;* = F. *mangoustan* (the tree), *mangouste* (the fruit), < Malay *mangustan, mangis.*] The important tropical fruit-tree *Garcinia Mangostana;* also, its product. Occasionally written *mangostine.*—**Wild mangosteen,** *Diospyros peregrina*, a dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.



Branch of Mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*), with leaves and fruit. *a*, flowers; *b*, a flower laid open, the pistil removed; *c*, the pistil; *d*, a trichoblast in the bark, highly magnified.

mango-tree (mang′gō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera Indica.* See *Mangifera* and *mango.*

mangrove (mang′grōv), *n.* [Formerly also *mangrowe* (1670); appar. an altered form, simulating E. *grove*, of **mango*, or some similar form (cf. F. *manglier*, Sp. *mangle*, NL. *mangle*, mangrove) of Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.]

1. A tree of the genus *Rhizophora:* the American mangrove is *R. Mangle*, that of the old world is *R. mucronata.* They are usually low trees of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend from the branches; it is peculiar also in that its seed germinates in the fruit, sending down its radicle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detachment from the parent. By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly malarial bogs, hundreds of miles in length. The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc., and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning. The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture. See cut in preceding column.

2. Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Avicennia.* They are littoral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant asparagus-like shoots from the underground roots. The seed also germinates as it ripens. *A. officinalis*, called *white mangrove*, extends from tropical Asia and east Africa to Australia and New Zealand, the manawa of the Maoris, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum. *A. nitida* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove. See *blackwood*, 3.

3. In *zoöl.*, the mango-fish.—**Red mangrove,** a Guiana form or name of the common mangrove.—**White mangrove.** See def. 2; also, the white buttonwood (which see).—**Zaragoza mangrove,** *Conocarpus erecta.* See *buttonwood*, 1.

mangrove-bark (mang′grōv-bärk), *n.* The bark of the common mangrove, of *Avicennia officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning. Also *mangle-bark.*

mangrove-cuckoo (mang′grōv-kūk″ō), *n.* An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus seniculus* or *C. minor*, found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands: so called from frequenting mangroves. It resembles the common *C. americanus*, and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange-brown instead of white, and the auriculars are dusky. See *Coccyzinæ.*

mangrove-hen (mang′grōv-hen), *n.* The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-rail, *Rallus longirostris* or *R. crepitans.* [West Indies.]

mangrove-snapper (mang′grōv-snap″ėr), *n.* The gray snapper, *Lutianus griseus*, a common fish of the West Indies and north to Virginia. It is grayish-green in color and has strong teeth, biting eagerly at a baited hook. It lurks under the mangroves of the Florida coast, hence the name. See *snapper.*

mangue (mang), *n.* [F.; perh. an abbr. of *mangouste*, mongoose.] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, *Crossarchus obscurus*, about



Mangue (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender.

Mangusta (mang-gus′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), after F. *mangouste:* see *mongoose.*] A generic name of ichneumons or mongooses: same as *Herpestes.*

mangy† (mān′ji), *n.* See *mange*[2], *n.*

The dog whose *mangy* eats away his haire.
Stapylton, Juvenal, viii. 42. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

mangy (mān′ji), *a.* [< *mange*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Infected with the mange; scabby; hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from mange.

Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 371.

I remember her a *mangy* little urchin picking weeds in the garden. *Thackeray.*

manhaden, *n.* See *menhaden.*

manhandle (man′han″dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manhandled*, ppr. *manhandling. Naut.*, to move by force of men, without levers or tackles; hence, to handle roughly; pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes [they] were so mauled and *manhandled* that it was reported aft. *The Century*, XXXI. 905.

man-hater (man′hā″tėr), *n.* 1. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

What will they do then, in the name of God and Saints, what will these *man-haters* yet with more despight and mischief do? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. One who hates the male sex.

Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed *man-hater*, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, viii.

manhead† (man′hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manhed;* < ME. *manhede* = MLG. *manheit* = OHG. *manaheit*, MHG. *manheit*, G. *mannheit;* < *man* + *-head.*] 1. The state of being human; human nature; humanity.

The high Physicion, our Blessed Sauiour Christ, whose holy *Manhed* God ordeined for our necessitie.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation.

2. Manhood; virility.

Thou mayst, syn thou hast wysdom and *manhede*,
Assemblen al the folk of oure kynrede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 427.

Sone, y schal thee schewe—now take hede—
And of suche maners thee declare
Bi whiche thou schalt come to *manhede*,
To wordli worschip, and to weelfare.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

manheim (man′hīm), *n.* A brass alloy resembling gold. See *Mannheim gold*, under *gold.*

manhole (man′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cesspool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing; in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keirs, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning, inspection, or repairs In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped steam-tight or water-tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside, and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted; the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road. [Eng.] (*b*) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] (*c*) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

manhood (man′hụd), *n.* [< ME. *manhode* (also *manhede:* see *manhead*[1]); < *man* + *-hood.*] 1. The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence.

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead, and inferior to the Father as touching his *manhood.*
Athanasian Creed, [English] Book of Common Prayer.

Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt
With thee thy *manhood* also to this throne.
Milton, P. L., iii. 314.

2. The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; virility.

To some shade,
And fit you to your *manhood.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 195.

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In *manhood* where youth ended.
Milton, P. L., xi. 246.

3. The quality of being a man or manly; manliness; possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc.

I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 319.

Peace hath higher test of *manhood*
Than battle ever knew.
Whittier, The Hero.

Manhood suffrage. See *suffrage.*—**Syn. 3.** Bravery, firmness, stanchness.

mania (mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manie* (see *manie*), < ME. *manie*, < OF. *manie*, F. *manie* = Sp. *manía* = Pg. It. *mania;* < L. *mania*, madness (a disease of cattle), ML. NL. insanity, < Gr. *μανία*, madness, frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad; akin to *μένος*, mind, *μῆνις*, wrath, etc.: see *mind*[1].] 1. Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action; specifically, a psychoneurosis with these as the fundamental features. In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fail of the systematized character of those of paranœa. Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days, or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable. The cases issue in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility.

2. An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire: as, a *mania* for drink; in colloquial use, a "rage" or craze for something: as, a *mania* for first editions.

In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the *mania* for painted glass had seized on the French architects, and all architectural propriety was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 529

Mania a potu, madness from drinking; delirium tremens. —**Mania gravis.** Same as *Bell's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Mania transitoria,** insanity coming on suddenly in individuals previously sane, and not the delirium of an epileptic attack, which it resembles. =**Syn. 1.** *Insanity, Lunacy,* etc. See *insanity.*

maniable† (man'i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *maniable,* < *manier,* handle, manage, < *main,* < L. *manus,* the hand: see *main*[3], *manage.*] Manageable; tractable; docile.

Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, *maniable,* and pliant to government.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

maniac (mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *maniaque* = Sp. *maniaco* = Pg. It. *maniaco,* < NL. *maniacus,* < L. *mania,* < Gr. *μανία,* madness: see *mania.*] **I.** *a.* Raving with madness; mad or crazy; insane.

II. *n.* One who raves with madness; a madman.

All their symptoms agree with those of epileptics and *maniacs,* who fancied they had evil spirits within them.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, i. 8.

maniacal (mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *maniac* + *-al.*] Pertaining to madness; marked by or manifesting mania; insane; mad: as, a *maniacal* tendency; *maniacal* ravings.

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *N. Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra.

manicate (man'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *manicatus,* sleeved: see *manch*[2].] In *bot.,* covered with hairs or pubescence so dense and interwoven into a mass that they form a tissue which can be easily stripped off.

Manichæism, *n.* See *Manicheism.*

Manichean, Manichæan (man-i-kē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Manichéen;* as *Manichee* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manicheans.

As dreadful as the *Manichean* god,
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.
Cowper, Task, v. 444.

II. *n.* One of a religious body, adherents of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a native of Persia or some neighboring country, in the third century. Its doctrines and features were derived from Gnostic, Buddhistic, Zoroastrian, and various other sources. These it attempted to combine with Christianity, and it is generally classed among Gnostic sects. Its theology was dualistic, representing the conflict between light and darkness, and including belief in the inherent evil of matter. Its morality was professedly ascetic, but profligacy of life and cruel or immoral ceremonial were generally attributed to it in both its earlier and its later forms. It had an organized priesthood, and recognized a distinction between its esoteric class (the "elect" or "perfect") and the "hearers." It originated in Persia, but soon extended into the Roman empire, and existed as late as the seventh century. The Paulicians, Albigenses, Catharists, etc., developed it into new forms, retaining many of its features, and hence were styled "New Manicheans." The title *Manichean,* or *New Manichean,* was an epithet used opprobriously in the controversies of the middle ages.

Manicheanism, Manichæanism (man-i-kē'ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Manichean* + *-ism.*] Same as *Manicheism.*

Manichee (man'i-kē), *n.* [= Sp. *Maniqueo* = Pg. *Manicheo,* < LL. *Manichæus,* < LGr. *Μανιχαῖος,* usually in pl. *Μανιχαῖοι,* L. *Manichæi,* one of the sect so called, adj. *Μανιχαϊκός,* < Gr. *Μανιχαῖος,* LL. *Manichæus,* otherwise called *Μάνης,* LL. *Manes,* < Pers. *Mani,* the founder.] Same as *Manichean.*

If I trip him just a-dying,
Sure of heaven as sure can be,
Spin him round and send him flying
Off to hell a *Manichee?*
Browning, Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister.

Manicheism, Manichæism (man'i-kē-izm), *n.* [= F. *Manichéisme* = Sp. *Maniqueísmo* = Pg. *Manicheismo;* as *Manichee* + *-ism.*] The religious system taught by or derived from the teachings of Manichæus; Manichean doctrine.

Manicheist (man'i-kē-ist), *n.* [< *Manichee* + *-ist.*] Same as *Manichean.*

manichord (man'i-kôrd), *n.* [< F. *manichordion,* OF. *manicordon* = It. *monocordo,* an instrument so named, orig. with one string, < Gr. *μονόχορδος,* with one string: see *monochord,* of which *manichord* is thus ult. an erroneous form.] A clarichord. Also called *dumb spinet.*

manicle†, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct form of *manacle.*

manicon† (man'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < L. *manicon,* a plant the juice of which was supposed to produce madness, < Gr. *μανικόν,* neut. of *μανικός,* belonging to madness, mad, < *μανία,* madness: see *mania.*] A kind of nightshade, probably *Atropa Belladonna.*

Bewitch hermetic men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 321.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* [< L. *manus,* hand, + *cura,* care.] **1.** The surgical care of the hands and nails.—**2.** One who makes a business of trimming and polishing the nails, removing blemishes from the hands, etc.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manicured,* ppr. *manicuring.* [< *manicure, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To care for (the hands and nails). [Recent.]

The daughter's [hands] shall trifle with books and music, shall be soft and *manicured* and daintily gloved.
The Century, XXXVIII. 873.

II. *intrans.* To perform the work of a manicure. [Recent.]

Manidæ (man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manis* + *-idæ.*] A family of squamate edentates, the sole representative of the suborder *Squamata* of the order *Bruta,* peculiar to tropical Asia and Africa; the pangolins or scaly ant-eaters. The form is elongate, without apparent distinction of neck and tail. The whole aspect resembles that of a lizard, an appearance heightened by the remarkable large, flat, horny, overlapping scales which cover the upper parts in continuous series. The under parts are hairy; teeth are wanting; the hind feet are plantigrade and five-toed, and the fore feet are also pentadactyl, but the digits are so shaped that the animal walks on its knuckles. The placentation is diffuse and non-deciduate. The family includes 6 or 8 species, referable to 3 genera, *Manis, Pholidotus,* and *Smutsia.* See cut under *pangolin.* Also *Manina,* and wrongly *Manididæ.*

maniet, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *manie, manye,* < OF. *manie,* < L. *mania,* madness: see *mania,* the present form of the word.] Madness; mania.

Manye
Engendred of humour malencolyk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 516.

So this fell Fury, for fore-runners, sends
Manie and Phrenzie to suborne her frends.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

★**manifest** (man'i-fest), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *manifeste* = Sp. *manifiesto* = Pg. It. *manifesto,* < L. *manifestus,* evident, clear, plain, palpable; prob. orig. 'struck by the hand' (hence 'at hand,' 'palpable'), < *manus,* the hand, + **festus,* for **fedtus, *fendtus,* pp. of **fendere,* strike: see *fend*[1], *defend, offend.*] **I.** *a.* That may be readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; open to view or to comprehension; plain; obvious; apparent.

Pericles, whose wordes are *manifeste* and playne,
From sweryng admonisheth thee to obstaine.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

God was *manifest* in the flesh. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

Ay, and make 't *manifest* where she has lived.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 114.

Calisto there stood *manifest* of shame.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 623.

Manifest destiny. See *destiny.*—**Manifest hypermetropia.** See *hypermetropia.*—**Manifest polysyllogism,** a series of syllogisms each set forth in full.—**Manifest quality,** in *philos.,* a quality intelligible in its own nature or as it exists in the thing itself. =**Syn.** *Clear, Plain, Evident, Manifest, Obvious,* patent, palpable, unmistakable, conspicuous. The first five words agree in representing the object as though viewed with the eye. What is *clear* can be seen without dimness; what is *plain* can be seen by any one at the first glance, without search or study. *Evident* suggests something more of a mental process, but no difficulty in seeing that the thing is true. *Manifest* is a degree stronger than *evident,* the mind getting the truth as by an intuition. *Obvious* by derivation applies to that which lies so directly in our way that we cannot help coming upon it and seeing it; that which is *obvious* needs no pointing out or explaining. We speak of a *clear* case of self-deception; a duty that is *plain;* an *evident* mistake; a *manifest* misunderstanding; an *obvious* inference, not needing to be actually put into words.

II. *n.* **1**†. A public declaration; an open statement; a manifesto.

But you authentic witnesses I bring,
Before the gods and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest.* *Dryden,* Iliad, i. 473.

2. A document, signed by the master of a vessel, containing a list of all the packages or separate items of freight on board, with their distinguishing marks, numbers, descriptions, destination, etc., for the information and use of the custom-house officers. By the United States Revised Statutes, § 2807, it is required to contain also a designation of the ports of lading and of destination, a description of the vessel, and the designation of its port, its owners and master, the names of consignees, of passengers, with a list of their baggage, and an account of the sea-stores remaining.

manifest (man'i-fest), *v. t.* [< F. *manifester* = Sp. Pg. *manifestar* = It. *manifestare,* < L. *manifestare,* make plain, < *manifestus,* evident, plain: see *manifest, a.*] To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; show plainly; put beyond doubt or question; display; exhibit.

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested.*
Mark iv. 22.

Therefore, for Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him *manifests* the true knowledge he has in their disposition. *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 2. 14.

They sente a booke of exceptions against his accounts, in such things as they could *manifest.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 304.

=**Syn.** To make known, prove, reveal, evidence, declare, evince. See comparison under *manifest, a.*

manifestable (man'i-fes-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *manifest, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being manifested or shown. Also, less properly, *manifestible.*

There is no other way then this that is *manifestible* either by Scripture, reason, or experience.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

manifestant (man-i-fes'tant), *a.* [< L. *manifestan(t-)s,* ppr. of *manifestare,* manifest: see *manifest, v.*] One who makes a manifestation or demonstration. [Rare.]

The *manifestants* paraded past the docks.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 407.

manifestation (man″i-fes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. F. Pr. *manifestation* = Sp. *manifestación* = Pg. *manifestação* = It. *manifestazione,* < L. *manifestatio(n-),* < *manifestare,* make plain: see *manifest.*] **1.** The act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of something by clear evidence; display; revelation: as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation.

The *manifestation* of his personal valour.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. vii. 2.

2. That in or by which something is manifested or made apparent or known.

Mind and matter are *manifestations* of the same power, the distinction being that in the one the real and in the other the ideal preponderates.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 213.

manifestative (man-i-fes'tā-tiv), *a.* [< *manifest* + *-ative.*] Manifested; consisting in manifestation. [Rare.]

His essential glory could suffer no detriment, His *manifestative* did. *Charnock,* Works, IV. 5.

manifestedness (man'i-fes-ted-nes), *n.* The state of having been manifested, shown, or made clear. [Rare.]

manifester (man'i-fes-tėr), *n.* One who manifests. [Rare.]

We find him [Osiris] called the "*Manifester* of good," "full of goodness and truth." *Amer. Antiquarian,* IX. 356.

manifestible (man'i-fes-ti-bl), *a.* [< *manifest, v.,* + *-ible.*] See *manifestable.*

manifestly (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Give me your hand; you are welcome to your country.
Now I remember plainly, *manifestly,*
As freshly as if yesterday I had seen him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

manifestness (man'i-fest-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being manifest; obviousness; plainness; clearness.

manifesto (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* [< It. *manifesto* = E. *manifest.*] A public declaration, as of a sovereign or government, or of any person or body of persons, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated; in general, a proclamation.

The Commissioners have made their dying speech in the shape & form of a *manifesto* & Proclamation.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington (N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 482).

He put forth a *manifesto,* telling the people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., x.

Ostend Manifesto, in *U. S. hist.,* a despatch drawn up in 1854 by three diplomatic representatives of the United States after a conference at Ostend in Belgium, urging that the United States should acquire Cuba.

manifesto (man-i-fes'tō), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *manifesto, n.*] To affect by a manifesto; issue manifestos or declarations. *Davies.* [Rare.]

I am to be *manifestoed* against, though no prince; for Miss Howe threatens to have the case published to the whole world. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 261.

Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling and *manifestoing* and consoling mankind.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

★**manifold** (man'i-fōld), *a.* and *n.* [Also *manyfold* in lit. use; < ME. *manifold, manyfold, manifald, monifald,* etc., < AS. *manigfeald, mænigfeald, monigfeald* (= OS. *managfald* = OFries. *manichfald* = OHG. *managfalt, manacfalt,* MHG. *manecvalt* = Icel. *margfaldr* = Goth. *managfalths;* cf., with additional adj. suffix, D. *menigvoudig, menigvuldig* = MLG. *mannichvoldich* = Sw. *mångfaldig* = Dan. *mangfoldig;* also AS. *manigfealdlīc* = Icel. *margfaldligr*), < *manig,* many, + *-feald,* E. *-fold.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of many kinds; numerous in kind or variety; varied; diverse.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! Ps. civ. 24.

The Calamities and Confusions which the late Wars did bring upon us were many and *manifold.*
Howell, Letters, iv. 47.

For him it bore
Attractions *manifold*—and this he chose.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number: as, the *manifold* wisdom or the *manifold* grace of God (Eph. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 10); "the *manifold* use of friendship," *Bacon*.

With how *manifold* and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 49.

Manifold fugue, a fugue with more than one subject.

II. *n.* 1. A complicated object or subject; that which consists of many and various parts; specifically, an aggregate of particulars or units; especially, in *math.*, a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations; an ensemble. —2. In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthesis of the understanding; that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought.

Then, and then only, do we say that we know an object, if we have produced synthetical unity in the *manifold* of intuition.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

He [Kant] . . . tells us in the Analytic that sense only presents to us a mere *manifold*, which requires to be bound together in the unity of a conception ere it can be apprehended as an object.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 228.

3. A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer, etc.—4. A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam-heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones. Also called *T-branch* and *header*.—**Class of a manifold**, in *math.*, the multitude of an infinite manifold. A discretely infinite manifold is said to belong to the *first class*, and a continuously infinite manifold to the *second class*.—**Condensed manifold.** See *condensed*.—**Derivative of a manifold of points.** See *derivative*.

manifold (man'i-fōld), *adv.* [= OHG. *managfalto* (cf. D. *menigvuldig*); from the adj.] Many times; in multiplied number or quantity.

There is no man who hath left house, or parents, . . . who shall not receive *manifold* more. Luke xviii. 30.

manifold (man'i-fōld), *v. t.* [< ME. *manifolden*, < AS. *gemænigfalden*, *gemonigfealdian* (= OHG. *managfaltōn*, *manaefaldan*, MHG. *manecvalten* = Icel. *margfalda* = Sw. *mångfaldiga*; cf. MLG. *mannichvoldigen*); from the adj.] To make manifold; multiply; specifically, to multiply impressions of by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer.

manifoldly (man'i-fōld-li), *adv.* [< ME. **manifoldly*, < AS. *manigfealdlice* (= Icel. *margfaldliga*), < *manigfeald*, manifold: see *manifold*.] In a manifold manner; in many ways.

manifoldness (man'i-fōld-nes), *n.* [< ME. **manifoldnes*, < AS. *manigfealdness*, < *manigfeald*, manifold: see *manifold*.] 1. The state of being manifold; variety; multiplicity.—2. In *math.*: (*a*) A manifold or ensemble; especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions.

This wider conception of which space and time are particular varieties it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. Whenever a general notion is susceptible of a variety of specializations, the aggregate of such specializations is called a *manifoldness*. Thus space is the aggregate of all points, and each point is a specialization of the general notion of position. *F. W. Frankland.*

(*b*) The number of different prime factors of a number.

The total number of distinct primes which divide a given number I call its *manifoldness* or multiplicity.
J. J. Sylvester, Nature, XXXVII. 152.

manifold-paper (man'i-fōld-pā″pėr), *n.* Carbonized paper used for duplicating a writing, or in a typewriting-machine.

manifold-writer (man'i-fōld-rī″tėr), *n.* A preparation of oiled paper interleaved with carbonized paper, which, when written on with a hard point, transfers the impressed carbon in the form of writing to two or more sheets.

maniform (man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *manus*, the hand, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped.—2. Having the two terminal joints opposed to each other, as the pedipalp of a scorpion; chelate. *Kirby.*

maniglion (ma-nil'yon), *n.* [< It. *maniglione*, a handle of a cannon, < *maniglio*, a bracelet: see *manilio*.] A handle of an early type of cannon, usually one of two handles cast with the gun. Compare *dolphin*, 5.

manihoc† (man'i-hok), *n.* Same as *manioc*.

Manihot (man'i-hot), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < Galibi *manihoc*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the tribe *Manihoteæ*. The calyx of the staminate flowers has imbricated lobes and is often colored, the stamens are 10 in number and have anthers attached at the back, and the styles are spreading. They are tall herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves which are undivided or often palmately 3- to 7-lobed or -parted, and monœcious apetalous flowers, which are quite large and grow in terminal or axillary racemes. There are about 80 species, all natives of tropical and subtropical America; several of them, however, are largely cultivated elsewhere. The genus is of great importance for the food-products derived from the roots of several species, especially *M. Manihot*, the bitter cassava, and *M. Aipi*, the sweet cassava, which by some are regarded as varieties of one species. *M. Glaziovii* furnishes Brazilian or Ceara india-rubber. See *arrowroot*, *cassava*, *manioc*, and *tapioca*.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *manioc*.

manikia, *n.* Plural of *manikion*.

manikin, manakin (man'i-kin, man'a-kin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mannikin*, in def. 3 sometimes *manequin*; < OF. *manequin*, F. *mannequin* = Sp. *maniquí*, a puppet, manikin; < MD. *manneken* (= G. *männchen*), a little man, < *man*, = E. *man*, + dim. *-ken*, E. *-kin*. Cf. *mankin*[1]. The bird *Pipra manacus* was called *manikin* (G. *bart-männchen*) in allusion to the beard-like feathers on the chin.] **I.** *n.* 1. A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.

Fab. This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby.
Sir To. I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong, or so. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 57.

Forth rush'd the madding *mannikin* to arms.
Beattie, Battles of the Pigmies and Cranes.

2. A model of the human body, used for showing the structure, form, and position of the various organs, limbs, muscles, etc., or adapted and used for practising bandaging or for performing certain obstetrical operations, as delivery with the forceps.—3. An artists' model of the human figure. See *lay-figure* and *manequin*.—4. A non-oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Piprinæ*. Manikins are generally small, thick-set, and of brilliant plumage; with few exceptions, they are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. The bearded manikin, *Manacus manacus*, is black, with the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. The species are numerous, and the sexes are diverse in color and often in form, the males of many having curiously shaped wings or tail. The name sometimes extends to all the *Pipridæ*, and to some members of the related family *Cotingidæ*. See cut under *Manacus*. [In this sense usually *manakin*, conformably with the New Latin *Manacus*.]

II. *a.* Like a manikin; artificial. [Rare.]

Boors, indeed; but they are live boors, and not *manikin* shepherds. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days (Theocritus).

manikion (ma-nik'i-on), *n.*; pl. *manikia* (-ä). [MGr. *μανίκιον*, a sleeve: see *epimanikion*.] Same as *epimanikion*.

manil (ma-nil'), *n.* Same as *manille*[1].

manila, manilla[3] (mä-nil'ä), *n.* [< *Manila* (see def.).] 1. [*cap.*] A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.—2. A fibrous material obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis*, the abaca or abaka, a plant that grows in the Philippine Islands. Excellent ropes and cables are made from it (its most common use); and its finer qualities are woven into fabrics suitable for wearing-apparel, sometimes of great beauty and cost. Also called *Manila hemp*. See *Musa*.

Manila copal, elemi, rope, etc. See *copal*, etc.

manilio (mä-nil'iō), *n.* [< It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, a bracelet, a handle: see *manille*[1], *maniglion*.] Same as *manilla*[1].

Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 204.

manilla[1] (mä-nil'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *manilla* = Pg. *manilha* = It. *maniglia*, a bracelet, ring-money, < ML. *manilia*, a bracelet, < L. *manus*, hand: see *main*[3]. Cf. *manille*[1], *manilio*.] A piece of ring-money such as was until recent times used for barter on the Guinea coast of Africa. These pieces are of copper or iron, of fixed weight, and in the nineteenth century were manufactured in England for exportation to Africa.

A *Manilla* is a solid Piece of Gold, of two or three Ounces Weight, worn in a Ring round the Wrist.
Lockyer, Acc. Trade India, p. 276.

manilla[2] (mä-nil'ä), *n.* [See *manille*[2].] In the game of solo, the seven of trumps, the highest card but one.

manilla[3], *n.* See *manila*.

manille[1] (mä-nil'), *n.* [Also *manil*; < OF. *manille*, a bracelet, a handle, < It. *maniglia* = Sp. *manilla*, a bracelet: see *manilla*[1].] Same as *manilio*. *Ash.*

manille[2] (ma-nēl'), *n.* [< F. *manille*, < Sp. *malilla*, for **manilla* = Pg. *manilha*, a game of cards, manille (as defined); appar. < *mano*, hand: cf. *manilla*[1].] The highest card but one in the games of omber and quadrille. It is the two of clubs or spades, or the seven of diamonds or hearts, according as one or other of these suits is trumps, the manille always being a trump. The card, in the form *Manilio*, is personified in the following lines:

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
As many more *Manillio* forced to yield,
And march'd a victor from the verdant field.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 51.

Manina (mā-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manis* + *-ina*[1].] Same as *Manidæ*.

maninose (man'i-nōz), *n.* [Also *manninose*, *mannynose*, *manynose*, *nannynose*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. *mananosay*.] The soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* [Also *mandioc*, *manihoc*, *manihot*, *maniocca*; = Sp. Pg. *mandioca*; Tupi *mandioca*, *manioca*; Guarani *mandio*.] The cassava-plant or its product. The manioc or cassava is a very important food-staple in tropical America. The tubers of *Manihot Manihot*, sometimes weighing forty pounds, must be grated to a pulp and submitted to pressure in order to remove a deleterious juice. Those of *M. Aipi* may be used as a vegetable like potatoes. An intoxicating drink (*piwarrie*) is prepared from manioc.

maniocca (man-i-ok'ä), *n.* See *manioc*.

maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* [< OF. *maniple*, F. *manipule* = Sp. *manípulo* = Pg. *manipulo* = It. *manipulo*, *manipolo*, < L. *manipulus*, a handful, a bundle; also (because, it is said, a bundle of hay was tied to the military standards), a number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, < *manus*, the hand, + *-pulus*, akin to E. *full*[1]: see *full*[1].] 1. A handful. [Rare.]

I have seen him wait at court there with his *maniples* Of papers and petitions.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Do thou pluck a *maniple* — that is, an handful — of the plant called Maidenhair, and make a syrup therewith as I have shewed thee. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 282.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military company consisting normally of 120 men in three out of the four classes of infantry (velites, hastati, and principes), and of 60 men in the fourth (triarii), with two (first and second) centurions and a standard-bearer. Three maniples constituted a cohort.

The enemy were actually inside before the few *maniples* who were left there were able to collect and resist them.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 317.

Hence—3†. A company or any small body of soldiers.

The Rereward was led by Sir Thomas Brackenbury, consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two Wings of Horse-men, containing fifteen hundred, all of them cast into square *Maniples*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Fool! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow though into branches; nor will beware until hee see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 48.

4. In the *Western Church*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting of a short, narrow strip, similar in material, width, and color to the stole. It is marked with a cross and generally embroidered and fringed. The maniple is worn by prelates, priests, deacons, and subdeacons, hanging from the left sleeve of the alb, fastened near the wrist, or attached by strings, pins, or a button. It is assumed by the celebrant after the alb and girdle, and before the stole. A bishop assumes it at the Indulgentiam. In Anglican churches maniples are worn, as in the medieval church, three or four feet in length; in the Roman Catholic Church they are now much shorter. The maniple seems to have first come into use in the eighth century, and was originally a piece of white linen used as a handkerchief. Till the twelfth century and later it continued to be held in the hand. There is no corresponding vestment in the Eastern Church, though some writers have confounded the epimanikion with it. Other names formerly given to the maniple were *fanon* or *phanon*, *mantile*, *manutergium*, *mappula* or *mappa*, and *sudarium*.

maniplies, *n. sing.* and *pl.* See *manyplies*.

manipular (mā-nip'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *manipulaire* = It. (obs.) *manipulare*, *manipolare*, < L. *manipularis*, of or belonging to a maniple or company, < *manipulus*, a handful, a military company: see *maniple*.] 1. Of or pertaining to handling or manipulation, either literally or figuratively.

Mr. Squills . . . began mending it [the pen] furiously — that is, cutting it into slivers — thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his *manipular* operations. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xi. 7.

What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for *manipular* convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. *Emerson*, History.

2. Of or pertaining to a maniple or company of soldiers: as, the *manipular* system of Roman tactics.

manipulate (mā-nip'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manipulated*, ppr. *manipulating*. [< ML. *manipulatus*, pp. of *manipulare* (> It. *manipolare* =

Sp. Pg. *manipular* = F. *manipuler*), take or lead by the hand, < *manipulus*, a handful: see *maniple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To handle or act on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; hence, in general, to subject to certain mechanical operations or to some method of handling, arranging, combining, etc.: as, the chemist exercises great care in *manipulating* his materials and apparatus.—2. Figuratively, to operate upon by contrivance or influence; affect in a particular way by a definite course of treatment; manage; specifically, to manage insidiously; adapt or apply to one's own purpose or advantage; treat or use falsely or deceptively: as, to *manipulate* accounts or the facts of history (with the purpose of falsifying them).

The king undertook that the powers of parliament should not be again delegated to a committee such as Richard had *manipulated* so cleverly.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

He found it necessary to *manipulate* his parliamentary foes with the prospect of his resignation.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 485.

II. *intrans.* To use the hands, as in mechanical or artistic operations, scientific experiments, mesmerism, etc.: as, to *manipulate* neatly or successfully.

manipulation (mā-nip-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulación* = Pg. *manipulação* = It. *manipolazione*, < ML. as if **manipulatio*(*n*-), < *manipulare*, lead by the hand: see *manipulate*.] 1. The act or art of manipulating; manual management; manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science or art, specifically, in *phar.*, the preparation of drugs; in *chem.*, the preparation and employment of utensils, apparatus, and reagents in chemical work.—2. Figuratively, the act of operating upon anything by contrivance or influence; management; specifically, insidious management; adjustment or accommodation to one's own purpose or advantage: as, *manipulation* of voters, figures, or facts.

Given an average defect of nature among the units of a society, and no skillful *manipulation* of them will prevent that defect from producing its equivalents of bad results.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

There was then, as always, a form of statecraft which meant *manipulation*, which never presides at the formation of parties based on principle; which is, in fact, too busy in "handling" to do much with heading parties.
The Century, XXXVI. 953.

manipulative (mā-nip′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *manipulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to manipulation: as, *manipulative* power or skill.

Indeed, it may be questioned whether, in the absence of that exercise of *manipulative* faculty which the making of weapons originally gave, there would ever have been produced the tools required for developed industry.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 194.

manipulator (mā-nip′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *manipulateur* = Sp. Pg. *manipulador* = It. *manipolatore*; as *manipulate* + *-or*.] 1. One who manipulates, in any sense of that word.

Lowell, who had helped in his way in founding . . . the new Republican party, could never look into the face of a *manipulator* without a laugh; and the more he looked the more he laughed.
The Century, XXXVI. 953.

2. An exercising-machine, or a device for rubbing the body.—3. In *photog.*, a tool for holding a glass plate during preparation or development.—4. In *teleg.*, the transmitter of a dial-telegraph.—5. A machine for handling hot blooms and billets in iron- and steel-manufacturing. A series of parallel rollers of equal diameter, all geared together and turning one way, carry the blooms or billets along in the desired direction, while a series of crescent-shaped arms working between the rollers turn over the blooms or billets as required, without interfering with their transmission. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 166.

manipulatory (mā-nip′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *manipulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to manipulation; suitable for use in manipulations.

That legs are to a considerable degree capable of performing the duties of arms is proved by the great amount of *manipulatory* skill reached by them when the arms are absent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 60.

Manis (mā′nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), so called in ref. to their nocturnal habits, < L. **manis*, assumed sing. of *manes*, ghosts: see *manes*.] 1. The typical genus of *Manidæ*, formerly including all the pangolins, now usually restricted to those in which the tail is very long and tapering, the scales are narrow, and the feet hairy. Such are the long-tailed pangolin, *M. longicauda*, and the phatagin, *M. tricuspis*, both of which are African. The genera *Pholidotus* and *Smutsia* have been detached from *Manis*. See *Manidæ* and *pangolin*.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, or any pangolin. [With a rare plural, *manises*. *Owen*.]

Manisk†, *a.* and *n.* See *Manx*.

manito, manitou (man′i-tō, -tö), *n.* [Algonkian: cf. Mass. *manitto*, he is a god, Narragansett *manit*, god.] A guardian spirit; a being of supernatural power. It originally signified among the Ojibwa and related tribes both the supernatural power residing in any object or being, and an object or being of supernatural power.

Gitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens.
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of the symbol.
Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted.
As Kenabeek, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv.

manitrunk (man′i-trungk), *n.* [< L. *manus*, hand, + *truncus*, trunk.] In *entom.*, the prothorax, bearing the fore leg or manus; the anterior segment of the thorax or trunk, with which the head articulates. Compare *alitrunk*, and see *manus*.

manjack (man′jak), *n.* A large West Indian tree, of the species *Cordia elliptica* or *C. macrophylla*.

manjar-blanco†, *n.* [Sp., < *manjar*, eating, food, + *blanco*, white: see *blanc-mange*.] Same as *blanc-mange*. *Minsheu*.

manjore†, **manjuret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *manger*.

mank[1]† (mangk), *v. t.* [ME. *manken*, < AS. **mancian*, in comp. *be-mancian*, mutilate, < **manc* = D. MLG. *mank*, lame, defective; cf. MHG. *manc*, lack, defect; prob. < L. *mancus*, maimed, infirm, defective, imperfect. Cf. *mangle*[1].] To mutilate.

The rycht arme from the schuldir al to rent
Apoun [upon] the *mankit* sennouns hinges by,
As impotent. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, x. 47.

mank[2]†, *n.* [< ML. *mancus* (AS. *mancus*), a coin so called.] Same as *mancus*.

mankal, *n.* See *mangal*.

mankin[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *manken*, *monkin*, *monkun*, *monkunne*, < AS. *mancyn*, *moncyn* (= OS. *mancunni* = OHG. *mancunni*, *manchunni*, MHG. *mankünne* = Icel. *mannkyn*, *mannkind* = Sw. *mänkön* = Dan. *mandkjön*), the race of man, mankind, < *man*, *mann*, man, + *cyn*, *cynn*, race, kin: see *man* and *kin*[1]. Cf. *mankind*.] The race of man; mankind.

mankin[2] (man′kin), *n.* [< *man* + *-kin*.] A little man; a manikin. [Rare.]

The *Mankin* feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 63.

mankind (man-kīnd′, formerly also man′kind), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mankinde*, *mankende*, *mankuinde*; < *man* + *kind*[1]. This word has taken the place of the older *mankin*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The human race; men collectively.

Whiche byrthe was done in yt selfe moste holy place, to the gretest joye and gladnesse yt euer come to *mankynde*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The proper study of *mankind* is man.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 2.

2. The masculine division of humanity; men, as distinguished from women.

Because thou art a woman, and disclaim'st
Flinty *mankind*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 491.

Of all *mankind* Lord Trinket is my aversion.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

3†. Human kindness; humanity.

O you, whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

II.† *a.* 1. Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature; unwomanly; masculine; coarse; bold.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' door.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 67.

O *mankind* generation! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

So, so, 'tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. Of virile power; strong; ferocious; furious.

Terrible lions, many a *mankind* bear. *Chapman*.

Manks (mangks), *a.* and *n.* See *Manx*.

manless (man′les), *a.* [< ME. **manles*, < AS. *manleás*, without men, uninhabited (= MLG. *manlōs*, without men, = MHG. *manlōs*, unmanly, cowardly, = Icel. *mannlauss*), < *mann*, man, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *man* and *-less*.] 1. Without men or people; uninhabited.

It was no more but a strategem of fire-boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night-time. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

The world was void, . . .
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, *manless*, lifeless.
Byron, Darkness.

2†. Unmanly; base; cowardly; dastardly; unbecoming a man.

Stuffed with *manless* cruelty. *Chapman*.

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 82.

manlessly† (man′les-li), *adv.* In a manless or unmanly manner; inhumanly.

She saw her Hector slaine, and bound
T' Achilles' chariot; *manlessly* drag'd to the Grecian fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, xxii.

manlihead†, *n.* [ME. *manlihead*; < *manly* + *-head*.] Manliness; vigor; courage.

With hys swerd so gripte of fine *manly-hede*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5876.

manlike (man′līk), *a.* [< *man* + *like*[2]. Cf. *manly*.] 1. Resembling man in form or nature.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different sex. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 471.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein.
Longfellow, Poetic Aphorisms, tr. from Friedrich von [Logau.

2. Having the qualities proper or becoming to a man, as distinguished from a woman; masculine; manly.

They spede at the spurre, with-owttyne speche more,
To the Marche of Meyes, theis *manliche* knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

Elizabeth, the next, this falling sceptre hent;
Digressing from her sex, with *manlike* government,
This island kept in awe. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii.

Venerable too is the rugged face; . . . for it is the face of a man living *manlike*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 157.

manlily (man′li-li), *adv.* In a manly or courageous manner. *Sharon Turner*. [Rare.]

manliness (man′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the distinctive attributes of a man; character or conduct worthy of a man; manhood.

Manliness and manfulness are synonymous, but they embrace more than we ordinarily mean by the word courage; for instance, tenderness and thoughtfulness for others. They include that courage which lies at the root of all *manliness*, but is, in fact, only its lowest or rudest form.
T. Hughes, Manliness of Christ, ii.

manling (man′ling), *n.* [< *man* + *-ling*[1].] A little man. [Rare.]

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

manly (man′li), *a.* [< ME. *manly*, *manliche*, < AS. **manlīc* (in adv. *manlīce*) (= MLG. *manlik* = OHG. *manlīh* = Icel. *mannligr* = Sw. *manlig* = Dan. *mandlig*), manly, masculine, < *mann*, man: see *man* and *-ly*[1].] 1†. Humane; charitable; hospitable.

Artow *manlyche* amonge thi neiȝbores of thi mete and drynke? *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 260.

2. Possessing the proper characteristics of a man; independent in spirit or bearing; strong, brave, large-minded, etc.

The like *manly* womanhood (if a Christian might commend that which none but a Christian can discommend).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

Now clear the ring, for, hand to hand,
The *manly* wrestlers take their stand.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

3. Pertaining to or becoming a man; not boyish or womanish; marked by or manifesting the quality of manhood; suitable for a man.

This prince was hold full *manly* of his hande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1932.

His big *manly* voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 161.

Therefore with *manlier* objects we must try
His constancy; with such as have more show
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise.
Milton, P. R., ii. 225.

=**Syn. 2.** *Manful*, etc. (see *masculine*); honorable, high-minded.

manly (man′li), *adv.* [< ME. *manly*, < AS. *manlīce*, manfully (= D. *manlijk* = Icel. *mannliga* = G. *mannlich*, manfully), < **manlīc*, manly: see *manly*, *a.*] In the manner of a man; manfully.

Many migti man *manliche* medled that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2325.

This tune goes *manly*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 235.

man-made (man′mād), *a.* Made or contrived by man; of human as distinguished from divine origin; hence, as applied to spiritual subjects, artificial, simulated, or spurious.

Every *man-made* god . . .
Had lied.
R. Buchanan, in N. A. Rev., CXL. 447.

man-mercer† (man′mėr″sėr), *n.* One who deals in goods for men's wear. Also called *man-huckster*.

man-midwife (man′mid″wīf), *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur.

man-milliner (man′mil″i-nėr), *n.* A milliner of the male sex; especially, one who undertakes the manufacture of women's bonnets, etc., employing others to do the work.

An empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a *man-milliner*. *T. Hook*, All in the Wrong, ii.

manna (man′ä), *n.* [< ME. *manna, manne,* < AS. *manna, monna* = D. G. Dan. Sw. Goth. *manna* = F. *manne* = Sp. *maná* = Pg. *maná, mannā* = It. *manna,* < L. *manna,* f. (Pliny), LL. (Vulgate) *manna,* and *man,* neut. or indeclinable, < Gr. *μάννα,* a concrete vegetable exudation, a grain, in the Old Testament manna, < Heb. *mān* (= Ar. *mann*), manna, described, as found by the Israelites, as "a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It *is* manna [in the Vulgate: "*Manhu?* quod significat: Quid est hoc?"]: for they wist not what it was" (Ex. xvi. 14, 15), implying that the name thus arose from the question, Heb. *mān hū,* 'what is this?'; but this is doubtless a popular etymology. The name is otherwise referred to Heb. *man,* a gift, Ar. *mann,* favor.] **1.** The food by which the children of Israel were sustained in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 14–36; Num. xi. 6, 7). The circumstances attending the gift of manna show that it was believed to be miraculous. Modern commentators differ in opinion as to its probable nature: by some it is identified with an exudation of the tamarisk-tree, and by others with a lichen which, torn from its home and carried vast distances by the wind, still falls and is gathered for food in the Sinaitic peninsula (see *manna-lichen*); and by others it is regarded as a special and miraculous creation.

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna:* and it was like coriander seed, white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey. Ex. xvi. 31.

Each morning, on the ground
Not common dew, but *Manna,* did abound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Hence—**2.** Delicious food for either the body or the mind; delectable material for nourishment or entertainment.

His tongue
Dropp'd *manna,* and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 113.

Mine was an angel's portion then,
And, while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was *manna* to my taste.
J. Montgomery, A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief.

3. Divine or spiritual food.

Thou *Manna,* which from Heav'n we eat,
To every Taste a several Meat!
Cowley, The Mistress, For Hope.

4. In *phar.,* a sweet concrete juice obtained by incisions made in the stem of *Fraxinus Ornus,* a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe, and from other species of ash. It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna-ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odor, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habit. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sweet substance named *mannite,* and certain other substances in smaller quantity. Sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus viminalis,* the manna-gumtree of Australia, and *Tamarix mannifera,* of Arabia and Syria, are also considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna, known as *Briaçon manna,* are obtained from the common larch, *Larix decidua.*—**Jews'** or **Hebrew manna, manna of Sinai.** (*a*) An exudation from the leguminous plants called *camel's-thorn, Alhagi camelorum* and *A. Alhagi* (*Hedysarum Alhagi* of Linnæus). See *Alhagi* and *camel's-thorn.* (*b*) The secretion of the tamarisk, *Tamarix mannifera.* It is a honey-like liquid which exudes from punctures made by an insect, hardens on the stems, and drops to the ground. It is collected by the Arabs as a delicacy.—**Madagascar manna.** Same as *dulcitol.*—**Persian manna.** Same as *Jews' manna* (*a*).—**Poland** or **Polish manna,** manna-seeds.

manna-ash (man′ä-ash), *n.* A tree, *Fraxinus Ornus.* See *ash*[1] and *manna,* 4.

manna-croup (man′ä-krōp), *n.* [< *manna* + Russ. *krupa,* groats.] See *semolina.*

mannaed† (man′ädd), *a.* [< *manna* + *-ed*[2].] Honeyed.

And each, for some base interest of his own,
With Flattery's *manna'd* lips assail the throne.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix.

manna-grass (man′ä-gras), *n.* The sweet-seeded grass *Panicularia fluitans.* The name is sometimes extended to the genus.

manna-gumtree (man′ä-gum″trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus viminalis,* which yields a crumb-like melitose manna.

manna-lichen (man′ä-lī″ken), *n.* One of several species of lichens, particularly *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis.* See *Lecanora.*

manna-seeds (man′ä-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the manna-grass. See *Glyceria.*

manner[1] (man′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *maner;* < ME. *maner, manere* = OFries. *maniere, manere* = MD. *maniere,* D. *manier* = MHG. *maniere,* G. *manier* = Sw. *manér* = Dan. *maneer,* < OF. *manere, maniere, meniere,* F. *manière* = Pr. *maneira* = Sp. *manera* = Pg. *maneira* = It. *maniera* (ML. reflex *maneria, manneria, maneries*), manner, habit; prop. fem. of the adj., OF. *manier* = Pr. *manier* = Sp. *manero,* < ML. **manarius* for *manuarius,* of or belonging to the hand (as a noun, *manuarius,* a manual laborer) (hence with ref. to the way of handling or doing a thing), < L. *manus* (*manu-*), hand: see *main*[3]. Cf. *manual.*] **1.** The way in which an action is performed; method of doing anything; mode of proceeding in any case or situation; mode; way; method.

Thus Haukyn the actyf man hadde ysoiled his cote,
Til Conscience acouped hym there-of in a curteise *manere.*
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 459.

Vse it in *maner* as I seide afore.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

For the husbanding of these Mountains, their *manner* was to gather up the Stones, and place them in several lines along the sides of the Hills, in form of a Wall.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 65.

After this *manner* therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Mat. vi. 9.

I do not much dislike the matter, but
The *manner* of his speech.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 114.

2. Habitual practice; customary mode of acting or proceeding with respect to anything; characteristic way or style, as in art or literature; distinctive method; habit; style: as, one's *manner* of life; the *manner* of Titian, or of Dickens.

In Cipre is the *manere* of Lordis and alle othere Men, alle to eten on the Erthe. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 29.

A good *maner* than had Robyn,
In londe where that he were,
Every daye or he woulde dyne
Thre messes wolde he here.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them.
Acts xvii. 2.

He who can vary his *manner* to suit the variation is the great dramatist; but he who excels in one *manner* only will, when that *manner* happens to be appropriate, appear to be a great dramatist. *Macaulay,* Dryden.

The *manner* of the painters of the fifteenth century was often shackled and cramped by difficulties which have long since been broken away, and by ignorance which has long since yielded to knowledge.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 56.

3. Personal bearing or behavior; customary conduct; characteristic way of acting; wonted deportment or demeanor: most commonly in the plural: as, his *manner* was abrupt; good or bad *manners;* reformation of *manners* in a community.

All his *maners* so wele it did hyr plece,
That she constreyned was in certeynte
To loue hym best, it wold non other be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.

Of corrupted *maners* spryng peruerted iudgementes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

Evil communications corrupt good *manners.*
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Specifically—**4.** *pl.* Good behavior; polite deportment; habitual practice of civility; commendable habits of conduct: as, have you no *manners?*

Fit for the mountains, and barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd.
Shak., T. N., iv. 1. 53.

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift.*

By *manners* I do not mean morals, but behaviour and good breeding, as they shew themselves in the town and in the country. *Addison,* Country Manners.

5. The way in which anything is made or constituted; mode of being or formation; fashion; character; sort; kind: often used with *all* in a plural sense, equivalent to sorts or kinds: as, *all manner* of baked meats. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There duellen Sarazines, and another *maner* of folk, that men clepen Cordynes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 259.

Alle *maner* of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng and wandryng as the worlde asketh.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 19.

Then Samuel told the people the *manner* of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book. 1 Sam. x. 25.

What *manner* of man are you?
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 118.

[The word in this sense is frequently used in old English without *of* following, in a quasi-adjective use, like *kind of* in modern English: as, *manner* folk, kind of people; *manner* crime, kind of crime, etc.

Zif ony Man do thereinne ony *maner* Metalle, it turnethe anon to Glasse. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 32.

Ther was to her no *maner* lettre sent
That touched love, from eny *maner* wyght,
That she ne shewed hit him er hit was brent.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 113.

Wherbye the kinges peas may in eny *maner* wise be broken or hurt. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To read what *manner* musicke that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70.]

By no manner of means. See *mean*[3].—**Dotted manner.** See *dot*[1].—**In a manner,** in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent.

The bread is *in a manner* common. 1 Sam. xxi. 5.

'Tis not a time to pity passionate griefs,
When a whole kingdom *in a manner* lies
Upon its death-bed bleeding.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

Shark's manners, greediness; rapacity; extreme selfishness. [Naut. slang.]—**To make one's manners,** to salute a person on meeting, usually by a bow or courtesy: said of children. [Prov. Eng., and formerly New Eng.]

I humbly *make my manners,* missus.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

To the manner born, accustomed to some practice or mode from birth; having lifelong familiarity with the thing mentioned.

But to my mind—though I am native here,
And *to the manner born*—it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 15.

[*Manner* here is sometimes understood as *manor* (which was formerly also spelled *manner*), and is often changed to *manor* in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to locality.]=**Syn. 1.** *Manner, Mode, Method, Way. Manner* is the least precise of these words, standing for sort or kind, custom, mode, method, or the like. *Mode* may mean a fashion, or a form or sort, as a *mode* of existence, or a single act or an established way, as a *mode* of disposing of refuse. *Method* implies a succession of acts tending to an end, as a *method* of slaughtering an ox or of solving a problem. *Way* is a very general word, in large popular use for each of the others, as a man's *way* of building a dam (*method*), of holding a pen (*mode*), of staring at strangers (*manner*).—**2.** *Habit, Usage,* etc. See *custom.*—**3.** *Manners, Morals,* etc. See *morality.*

manner[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *manor.*

manner[3]† (man′ėr), *n.* Another form of *mainor.*

mannerable† (man′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *manerable;* < *manner*[1] + *-able.*] Well-trained; versed in good manners.

In a *manerable* mershalle the connynge is moost commendable
To haue a fore sight to straungers, to sett them at the table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

männerchor (men′ėr-kōr), *n.* [G., < *männer,* pl. of *mann,* man, + *chor,* chorus: see *man* and *chorus.*] A German singing-society or chorus composed exclusively of men.

mannered (man′ėrd), *a.* [< ME. *manered;* < *manner*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or demeanor; in compounds, having manners of a certain kind, as in *ill-mannered, well-mannered.*

And Mede ys *manered* after hym.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 27.

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born. *Shak.,* Pericles, iii. 3. 17.

2. Marked by a constantly repeated manner or method, especially in art or literature; characterized by mannerism; artificial; unnatural; affected.

A peculiar reaction from the *mannered* style of the masters of the preceding century manifested itself in Holland.
Amer. Cyc., XII. 800.

A *mannered* piece, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and . . . nymphs dancing in the shadow.
Athenæum, April 1, 1882.

The defective proportions of the forms, and the *mannered* attitude of the principal figure.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 28.

mannerism (man′ėr-izm), *n.* [< *manner*[1] + *-ism.*] **1.** Monotonous, formal, or pedantic adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The secondary intellect . . . seeks for excitement in expression, and stimulates itself into *mannerism,* which is the wilful obtrusion of self, as style is its unconscious abnegation. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

2. A peculiarity of manner in deportment, speech, or execution; an exceptionally characteristic mode or method; an idiosyncrasy.

The seated passengers . . . remained in happy ignorance that their *mannerisms* and facial peculiarities were sharply defined to the public eye.
T. Hardy, The Woodlanders, i.

mannerist (man'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *manner*[1] + *-ist.*] One who is addicted to mannerism.

He [Hayman] sometimes succeeded well, though a strong *mannerist*, and easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

The school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of *mannerists* who wrote with ease.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 407.

mannerless (man'ėr-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *manerles*; < *manner*[1] + *-less.*] Deficient in manners; ill-behaved.

Your medeling mastres is *manerles*.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

mannerliness (man'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, I. 34.

mannerly (man'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *manerly* (in adv.) (= D. *manierlijk* = G. *manierlich* = Sw. *manérlig* = Dan. *maneerlig*); < *manner*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Showing good manners; well-behaved; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou thinkest meet and is most *mannerly*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 58.

Within four days I am gone, so he commands me,
And 'tis not *mannerly* for me to argue it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

=Syn. Courteous, polite, gentlemanly.

mannerly (man'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *manerly*; < *manner*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With good manners or civility; respectfully; without rudeness.

Thanne seruyd he the quene att euery mele,
Bothe att hir mete and soper decently,
The whiche he dede full wele and *manerly*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 468.

We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 92.

manners-bit (man'ėrz-bit), *n.* A small part of the contents of a dish which well-mannered guests leave, in order that the host or hostess may not feel suspected of having made inadequate provision. [Local.]

mannery†, *n.* See *manory.*

mannet†, *n.* [< *man* + dim. *-et.*] A little man; a manikin.

Jer. What is her squire?
Bar. A toy, that she allows eightpence a day,
A slight *mannet*, to port her up and down.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 1.

Mannheim gold. See *gold.*

Mannian (man'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Man* (see def., and etym. of *Manx*) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, an island belonging to the British empire, lying between England and Ireland; Manx.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Isle of Man; a Manx man or woman.

The Sunne was no sooner vp, but the *Mannians* arranged themselues and with great furie set vpon Godred.
Hakluyt's Voyages (Ed. 1809), I. 11.

[Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Manniferæ (ma-nif'ę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *mannifer:* see *manniferous.*] A Linnean group of hemipterous insects, corresponding to the modern family *Cicadidæ*.

manniferous (ma-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *mannifer*, < L. (LL.) *manna*, manna, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing or producing manna, as a tree.—2. Causing the production of manna, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Manniferæ*.

mannikin, *n.* See *manikin.*

manning† (man'ing), *n.* [< *man* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A man's work for a day.—2. The operation of training animals or birds by accustoming them to strangers.

Hawkes that waxe haggard by *manning* are to be cast off.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 372.

manninose, *n.* See *maninose.*

mannish (man'ish), *a.* [< ME. *mannisshe, mannysh*, for earlier **mennish*, < AS. *mennisc*, of man, human (as a noun, ME. *mannish, mennisch* = G. *mensch*, etc., man); with reg. mutation of the vowel *a*, < *mann*, man, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf. *mensk, mense.*] 1†. Of the human species; of the nature of man; human in kind.

But yet it was a figure
Most liche to *mannisshe* creature.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2†. Characteristic of man; natural to the human species; human in quality.

To do synne is *mannysh*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

3. Characteristic of or resembling the males of the human kind; hence, as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.

Alle her lymes so wel answerynge
Weren to womanhode, that creature
Nas never lesse *mannysh* in semynge.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 284.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown
Is not more loathed than an effeminate man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 217.

4. Simulating manhood; having the air or appearance of manliness; characteristic of the mature age of manhood.

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other *mannish* cowards have.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 123.

And let us, Polydore, though now our voices
Have got the *mannish* crack, sing him to the ground.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 236.

Boys, thinking it *mannish*, sometimes use oaths to show off their smartness. *Gow*, Primer of Politeness, p. 57.

5†. Fond of men; addicted to the society of men.

A chidestere or wastour of thy good,
Or riche or poore, or elles *mannysh* wood.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 292.

=Syn. *Male, Manly*, etc. See *masculine.*

mannishly (man'ish-li), *adv.* In a mannish manner; boldly.

mannishness (man'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mannish. (*a*) Manhood; manliness. (*b*) Masculineness; boldness.

The painted faces and *mannishness* and monstrous disguisedness of one sex. *Bp. Hall*, Impress of God.

mannite (man'it), *n.* [< *manna* + *-ite*[2].] A neutral substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) found in a number of plants, chiefly in the larch and manna-ash (*Fraxinus Ornus*), and also formed by the mucous fermentation of sugars. It is a white, odorless, crystalline substance, having a sweet taste, readily soluble in water, and exists in three optical varieties. Regarded as a hexatomic alcohol.

mannitic (ma-nit'ik), *a.* [< *mannite* + *-ic.*] Containing or related to mannite.—**Mannitic fermentation,** a fermentation by which glucose or altered cane-sugar is resolved into gum, mannite, and carbonic acid. It is not uncommon in certain saccharine liquids, and in wines produces the defect called *ropiness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 96.

mannitol (man'i-tol), *n.* [< *mannite* + (*alcoh*)*ol.*] Same as *mannite.*

mannitose† (man'i-tōs), *n.* Same as *mannite.*

mannynose, *n.* See *maninose.*

manœuver, manœuvre (ma-nō'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *n.* [Also *maneuver, maneuvre;* < F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manouvre, manovre* = Sp. *maniobra* = Pg. *manobra* = It. *manovra*, < ML. *manuopera, manopera*, a working with the hand, < L. *manus* (abl. *manu*), the hand, + *opera*, work: see *main*[3] and *opera*, and *ure*, and cf. *manure* and *mainor*, of the same ult. origin.] 1. A planned and regulated movement, particularly of troops or warvessels; any strategic evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, or of a ship or ships, etc.—2. Management with address or artful design; an adroit move or procedure; intrigue; stratagem.

To make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament. *Burke*, Duration of Parliament.

3. An affected trick of manner to attract notice: as, he is full of *manœuvers*.—**Manœuver line.** See *lines of operation*, under *line*[2].—**Mechanical manœuvers.** See *mechanical.*=Syn. *Trick, Stratagem*, etc. See *artifice.*

manœuver, manœuvre (ma-nō'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manœuvered, manœuvred*, ppr. *manœuvering, manœuvring.* [Also *maneuver, maneuvre;* < F. *manœuvrer*, OF. *manouvrer, manovrer* = Sp. *maniobrar* = Pg. *manobrar* = It. *manovrare*, manœuver; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To perform manœuvers; move or change positions among troops or ships for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline.—2. To manage with address or art; employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.

I never, by any *manœuvring*, could get him to take the spiritual view of things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 162.

II. *trans.* 1. To change the position of, as troops or ships; cause to perform strategic evolutions.

Sir Geo. Rodney . . . now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill as to gain the windward of the enemy during the night, and entirely to preclude their retreat.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, April 8, 1782.

2. To affect in some specified way by a manœuver or by manœuvers.

Instead of seizing his opportunity to win a great battle or to capture an army by siege, he had simply *manœuvred* the enemy out of position. *The Century*, XXXVI. 673.

3. To manipulate. [Rare.]

The usual trick consisted in the power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skilfully *manœuvred* bandage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 79.

manœuverer, manœuvrer (ma-nō'vėr-ėr or ma-nū'vėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who manœuvers; one who engages in or relies upon strategic management or intrigue.

This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*.
Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring, i.

2. A form of rudder. See the quotation.

Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including Thorneycroft's double rudders, Thomson's stern-way *manœuverer*, White's turnabout system. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 214.

Also *maneuverer, maneuvrer.*

man-of-the-earth (man'ov-thē-ėrth'), *n.* The wild potato-vine, *Ipomœa pandurata*, so called from the great size sometimes attained by the root.

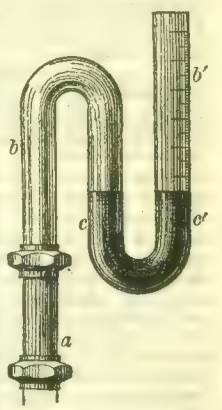
man-of-war (man'ov-wâr'), *n.*; pl. *men-of-war.* [< ME. *man of werre:* see under *man, n.* Cf. *war-man.*] 1. An armed ship; a publicly recognized vessel fitted for engaging in battle; a ship of war.

And leave you not a *man-of-war* unsearch'd;
This wicked emperor may have shipp'd her hence.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 22.

2. In *coal-mining*, one of the small pillars left to support the roof of the chambers (or *sides of work*, as they are called locally) in working the "ten-yard coal" in Staffordshire, England.—**Man-of-war bird.** (*a*) The frigate-bird or frigate-pelican, *Tachypetes aquila* or *Fregata aquila:* so called from its formidable swoop and predatory habits. See *frigate-bird*, with cut. (*b*) One of the jägers or skuas: a wrong use.—**Man-of-war fashion,** a neat, orderly, and seamanlike manner, indicative of good discipline.—**Portuguese man-of-war,** a popular name of an oceanic siphonophorous hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia.*

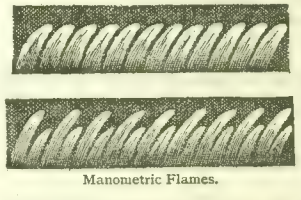
man-of-war's-man (man'ov-wârz'man), *n.* An enlisted man belonging to a man-of-war.

manometer (mā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *manomètre* = Sp. *manómetro*, < Gr. *μανός*, rare, not dense, thin, loose, slack, few, scanty, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining and indicating the elastic pressure of gases or vapors. It measures the weight of a column of liquid or the tension of a spring that exactly balances the elastic pressure of the gas on a unit of area; and, since the relative density of a gas is proportional to its elastic pressure, the measurement of the latter determines also the former. Manometers which measure elastic gaseous pressure by the tension of a spring are used for steam-gages. In some forms the pressure of the gas is on a piston or diaphragm connected with a counterbalancing spring. In others the initial pressure is received on a small primary piston, or diaphragm, and transmitted by a fluid mass acting upon a secondary and much larger piston or diaphragm upon which the pressure per unit of area is reduced inversely as the area of the smaller piston is to that of the larger. Of this kind is Shaw's gage for measuring very high pressures. In the Bourdon steam-gage a curved tubular spring is used, having its interior connected by a tube with the interior of the tank, boiler, cylinder, or gas-holder containing the vapor or gas to be tested. In all of these forms the parts moved under varying pressure are connected with an indicator, and the pressure is read on a graduated dial-plate. In the *open-air manometer* the elastic pressure of a gas is indicated by the height of a column of liquid, usually mercury or water, which it will support. In its simplest form an S-shaped glass tube, open at the upper end, is employed, as shown in the cut. In the *compressed-air manometer* the tube containing the liquid is closed at the top, and hence the varying elastic pressure of the confined air is added to the weight of the liquid column in balancing the gaseous pressure to be measured. The *statical manometer* of Boyle has a thin glass bulb counterpoised on a pair of delicate scales, the specific gravity of the bulb and its confined air varying with both pressure and temperature of the surrounding air. The manometer of Ramsden is essentially a compressed-air manometer combined with a scale which indicates temperatures while determining atmospheric density. The ordinary gas-gage is a simple open-air manometer.



Open-air Manometer.
a, brass coupling-tube; *b b'*, glass tube of which part *b'* is graduated; *c c'*, liquid column. Pressure transmitted through *a* depresses the part *c* of the liquid column and raises the part *c'*.

manometric (man-ō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *manométrique;* as *manometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the manometer; made with the manometer: as, *manometric* observations.—**Manometric capsule.** See *manometric flames.*—**Manometric flames of König** (see figures), an appearance produced by the reflection in a rotating mirror of a gas-flame which is made to pulsate by the action of sonorous waves. The sound is conducted by a tube to one side of a small metal capsule (*manometric capsule*), and causes the vibration of a dividing membrane the other side of which is connected with


Manometric Flames.

the gas-jet. Of the figures here given, the first is that caused by a single tone, and the second corresponds to the simultaneous production of a tone and its octave.

manometrical (man-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *manometric* + *-al.*] Same as *manometric.*

ma non troppo. See *ma*[3].

manor (man′ȯr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mannor, manour, mannour, manner, maner, manere, manoir* (ML. *manerium*), < OF. *manoir* (= Pr. *maner*), a mansion, < *manoir, maneir,* < L. *manere,* remain, dwell, = Gr. *μένειν,* stay, remain: see *remain, remnant,* etc., and cf. *manse*[2] and *mansion,* from the same source as *manor.*] **1†.** A dwelling; habitation.

> Trouthe hymself, over al and al,
> Had chose his *maner* principal
> In hir; that was his restyng place.
> *Chaucer,* Death of Blanche, l. 1004.

2. In England, generally, a landed estate, especially one the tenure of which vests the proprietor with some particular rights of lordship; specifically, in *old law,* a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; in more ancient usage, an estate of a lord or thane with a village community, generally in serfdom, upon it. See *villeinage* and *yard-land.*

> In the iii. yer of his reign in Septembre was bore to the kyng a sone cleped Richard, att Oxenford in his *manoire,* wher is now the white freres.
> *Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 484, note.

These *manors* [those with which England was covered about the time of the Domesday Survey] were in fact in their simplest form estates of manorial lords, each with its village community in villeinage upon it. The land of the lord's demesne — the home farm belonging to the manor-house — was cultivated chiefly by the services of the villata, i. e. of the village community or tenants in villeinage. The land of this village community, i. e. the land in villeinage, lay round the village in open fields. In the villages were the messuages, or homesteads of the tenants in villeinage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered, as well as on the green commons of the *manor* or township.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 76.

On close inspection, all feudal society is seen to be a reproduction of a single typical form. This unit consists of a group of men settled on a definite space of land, and forming what we Englishmen call a *Manor,* and what in France was called a Fief.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 302.

The name *manor* is of Norman origin, but the estate to which it was given existed, in its essential character, long before the Conquest; it received a new name as the shire also did, but neither the one nor the other was created by this change. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 98.

3†. The jurisdiction of a court-baron or court of the lord of a manor. — **4.** In some of the United States formed by English colonies, a tract of land occupied or once occupied by tenants paying a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in stipulated services. *Burrill.* In colonial times these resembled the old English manors, their possession being in most cases accompanied by jurisdiction.

man-orchis (man′ȯr″kis), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hanging by the head.] A greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora,* which grows in meadows and pastures in the eastern part of England and occurs also in the south of Europe. The genus is distinguished from *Orchis* by the absence of a spur.

manor-house (man′ȯr-hous), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor.

manorial (ma-nō′ri-al), *a.* [< *manor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a manor or to manors; constituting a manor: as, *manorial* law; a *manorial* estate.

This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial* claims.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 11.

> In the garden by the turrets
> Of the old *manorial* hall.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxvi.

The colony of Maryland was settled and established on the *manorial* principle. *The Dial,* IV., No. 48.

Manorial court. Same as *court-baron.*

manor-seat (man′ȯr-sēt), *n.* Same as *manor-house.*

manory† (man′ȯr-i), *n.* [Also *mannery;* an extension of *manor.*] Same as *manor.*

manoscope (man′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μανός,* rare, not dense, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] A manometer. [Rare.]

manoscopy (mā-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *μανός,* rare, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Manouria, Manouriana. See *Manuria, Manuriana.*

manovery (ma-nō′vèr-i), *n.*; pl. *manoveries* (-iz). [A var. of *manœuver* (ME. *mainovre*): see *manœuver.*] In *Eng. law,* a device or a manœuvering to catch game illegally.

man-pleaser (man′plē″zèr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who strives to gain their favor.

> Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers;* but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

man-power (man′pou″èr), *n.* **1.** A unit of power based upon the normal rate at which a man is supposed to be able to do mechanical work; one tenth of a horse-power. This is far from representing the maximum activity of a man, which for short intervals of time may exceed a horse-power. **2.** A motor utilizing the force of a man.

manqueller† (man′kwel″èr), *n.* [< ME. *manquellere, monquellere,* < AS. *mancwellere,* a homicide, < *mann,* man, + *cwellere,* killer: see *queller.*] A mankiller; a manslayer; an executioner. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

> But sente a *manqueller* and commaundide that Jones [John Baptist's] heed were brought in a disch.
> *Wyclif,* Mark vi. 27.

manred† (man′red), *n.* [< ME. *manrede,* < AS. *manrǣden, mannrǣden,* homage; < *mann,* vassal, *man,* man, + *rǣden,* condition: see *man* and *-red.* Cf. *homage,* < L. *homo,* man. Hence, by corruption, *manrent.*] Personal service or attendance; homage. It was the token of a species of bondage whereby free persons became bondmen or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

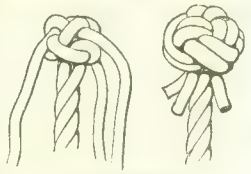
> Misdoo no messengere for menske of thi selvyne,
> Sen we are in thy *manrede,* and mercy the besekes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 127.

manrent† (man′rent), *n.* [A corruption of *manred,* simulating *rent*[2].] Same as *manred.*

> He had bound them [the border chiefs] to his interests by those feudal covenants named "bands of *manrent,*" . . . compelling the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual transgressions.
> *F. Tytler,* Hist. Scotland (ed. 1845), IV. 205.

manroot (man′röt), *n.* A morning-glory, *Ipomœa leptophylla,* found on the dry plains of Colorado and in adjacent regions. It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an immense root having some resemblance in shape and size to a man.

man-rope (man′rōp), *n.* *Naut.,* one of the two ropes suspended from stanchions one on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, etc. — **Man-rope knot.** See *knot*[1].


Man-rope Knot.

Mansard roof. See *roof.*

manse[1]**†,** *v. t.* [ME. *mansien,* by aphæresis from *amansien, amonsien,* < AS. *āmānsumian* (contr. pp. *āmānsod*), excommunicate, < *ā-,* out, + **mānsum,* familiar, intimate, appar. < **mān,* in *gemāne,* common, + *-sum:* see *mean*[2] and *-some.*] To excommunicate; curse.

> "By Marie," quod a *mansed* preste of the marche of Yrlonde,
> "I counte namore Conscience bi so I cacche syluer,
> Than I do to drynke a draugte of good ale!"
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 220.

manse[2] (mans), *n.* [< ME. **manse,* < OF. *manse,* < ML. *mansa, mansum,* a dwelling, < L. *manere,* pp. *mansus,* remain, dwell: see *remain,* and cf. *mansion.*] Originally, the dwelling of a landholder with the land attached; afterward, especially, any ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate; now, specifically, the dwelling-house of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and hence sometimes the parsonage of any church of the Presbyterian or Congregational order.

> To grip for the lucre of foul earthly preferment, sic as gear and *manse,* money and victual.
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

> Across the meadows, by the gray old *manse,*
> The historic river flowed. *Longfellow,* Hawthorne.

Capital manse†, a principal residence; a manor-house or lord's court.

> This lady died at her *capital manse* at Fencot near Bicester in 1111. *T. Warton,* Hist. Kiddington, p. 30.

man-servant (man′sèr″vant), *n.*; pl. *men-servants* (men′sèr″vants). A man who is a servant.

manship† (man′ship), *n.* [ME. *manship, manchip,* < AS. *manscipe,* humanity, < *mann,* man, + *-scipe,* E. *-ship.*] Manhood; courage.

> I beseche & preie,
> Fo[r] loue that ge owe to the lord that let gou be fourmed,
> Meyntenes git goure *manchip* manli a while.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2676.

manshiply†, *adv.* [ME. *manschipeliche;* < *manship* + *-ly*[2].] Manfully.

> His lord he served treweliche,
> In al thing *manschipeliche.*
> *Guy of Warwick,* p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

mansion (man′shon), *n.* [< ME. *mansion* (in astrology), < OF. *mansion* = Sp. *mansion* = Pg. *mansão* = It. *mansione,* < L. *mansio(n-),* a staying, remaining, abiding, also an abode, dwelling, < *manere,* pp. *mansus,* stay, remain, dwell: see *remain.* Cf. *manor, manse*[2], *mease*[1], *measondue.*] **1†.** A tarrying-place; a station. — **2.** A dwelling; any place of fixed residence or repose. [Archaic or poetical.]

> In my Father's house are many *mansions.* John xiv. 2.

> To unfold
> What worlds or what vast regions hold
> The immortal mind, that hath forsook
> Her *mansion* in this fleshly nook.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 92.

3. A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

> Here the Warrior dwelt;
> And, in that *mansion,* children of his own,
> Or kindred, gathered round him.
> *Wordsworth,* Excursion, vii.

4. In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided; a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).

> Which book spak muchel of the operacioums
> Touchynge the eighte and twenty *mansioums*
> That longen to the moone.
> *Chaucer,* Franklin's Tale, l. 402.

5. In *astrol.,* the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence; a house.

> Phebus the sonne ful joly was and cleer;
> For he was neigh his exaltacion
> In Martes face, and in his *mansion*
> In Aries, the colerik hote signe.
> *Chaucer,* Squire's Tale, l. 42.

mansion† (man′shon), *v. i.* [< *mansion, n.*] To tarry; dwell; reside. [Rare.]

> Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein.
> *J. Mede,* Paraphrase of St. Peter (1642), p. 16.

mansionary (man′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *mansionnaire* = Sp. It. *mansionario,* < LL. *mansionarius,* of or belonging to a dwelling, < L. *mansio(n-),* a dwelling: see *mansion.*] Resident; residentiary: as, *mansionary* canons. *Wright.*

mansion-house (man′shon-hous), *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house, especially one of considerable importance or grandeur; a manor-house.

> This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house,* or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all maner of necessaries.
> *Bacon,* Use of the Law.

> [A burglary] must be, according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion-house,* and therefore, to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is domus mansionalis Dei.
> *Blackstone,* Com., IV. xvi.

The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

mansionry (man′shon-ri), *n.*; pl. *mansionries* (-riz). [< *mansion* + *-ry.*] Mansions collectively? residence? Poss. error for *masonry.*

> The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
> By his lov'd *mansionry,* that the heaven's breath
> Smells wooingly here. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 6. 5.

manslaught†, *n.* [ME. *manslagt, manslagt, monslagt,* < AS. *manslieht, mansleht, manslæht, manslyht, monslíht,* etc. (= OS. *manslahta* = OFries. *manslachta, monslachta* = MLG. *manslacht* = OHG. *manslahta, manslaht,* MHG. *manslaht* = Dan. *mandslæt:* cf. also AS. *manslege* = D. *manslag*), the slaying of a man, < *mann,* man, + *sliht, sleaht,* slaying: see *slaught.*] Manslaughter.

> The syn of sodomi to heven
> Hit crysen on God Almyzt:
> And *monslazt* with a rewful steven
> Hit askys vengans day and nyzt.
> *Audelay,* Poems, p. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

manslaughter (man′slâ″tèr), *n.* [< ME. *manslazter, manslauter;* < *man* + *slaughter.* Cf. *manslaught.*] **1.** The killing of a human being by a human being, or of men by men; homicide; human slaughter.

> To overcome in battle, and subdue
> Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
> *Man-slaughter,* shall be held the highest pitch
> Of human glory. *Milton,* P. L., xi. 693.

Specifically — **2.** In *law,* the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied, which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Blackstone.* Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. Manslaughter has been distinguished as *voluntary,* where the

killing was intentional in a sudden heat or passion without previous malice; and *involuntary*, where it was not intentional, but the slayer was at the time engaged in an unlawful act less than a felony, or doing a lawful act in an unlawful manner. This distinction of name is no longer used in procedure, except in those jurisdictions where it may be enjoined by statute.

manslayer (man′slā″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *manslaer;* < *man* + *slayer.*] A slayer of a man or of men; one who kills a human being.

There shall be six cities of refuge . . . for the *manslayer.* Num. xxxv. 6.

manstealer (man′stē″lėr), *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves; a kidnapper.

The law is . . . for manslayers, . . . for *menstealers,* for liars. 1 Tim. i. 9, 10.

manstealing (man′stē″ling), *n.* The act of stealing human beings to sell them into slavery.

man-sty (man′stī), *n.* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation; a filthy dwelling-place. [Rare.]

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man-sties,* to breed pauperism and disease. *Kingsley.*

mansuete (man′swēt), *a.* [< ME. *mansuete,* < OF. *mansuet, mansuete,* F. *mansuet* = Pr. *mansuet* = Sp. Pg. It. *mansueto,* < L. *mansuetus,* tamed, tame, mild, soft, pp. of *mansuescere,* tame, become tame, lit. accustom to the hand, < *manus,* the hand, + *suescere,* become accustomed: see *custom.*] Tame; gentle; habitually mild or forbearing; not wild or ferocious. [Rare.]

She seyde ek, she was fayn with hym to mete,
And stood forth muwet, mylde, and *mansuete.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 194.

Our hard-headed, hard-hitting, clever, and not over-*mansuete* friend. *Dr. J. Brown,* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 209.

mansuetude (man′swē-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *mansuetude* = OF. *mansuetume,* F. *mansuétude* = It. *mansuetudine,* < L. *mansuetudo,* tameness, mildness, < *mansuetus,* tame, mild: see *mansuete.* Cf. *consuetude, desuetude.*] Tameness; habitual mildness or gentleness. [Archaic.]

The remedie agayns ire is a vertu that men clepen *mansuetude.* *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Our Lord Himself, made up of *mansuetude,*
Sealing the sum of sufferance up, received
Opprobrium, contumely, and buffeting
Without complaint.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

manswear, mainswear (man′-, mān′swār), *v. i.*; pret. *manswore, mainswore,* pp. *mansworn, mainsworn;* ppr. *manswearing, mainswearing.* [< ME. *manswerен* (in pp. *mansworn, manswore*), < AS. *mānswerian* (pret. *mānswōr,* pp. *mānsworen*), swear falsely, < *mān* (= OS. *mēn* = OHG. MHG. *mein*), falseness, evil, wickedness (= Icel. *mein* = Sw. Dan. *men,* harm, misfortune), < *mān* (= OFries. *men* = MLG. *mēn, mein* = OHG. MHG. *mein*), false, deceitful (= Icel. *meinn,* harmful), in *mānāth* (= OS. *mēnēth* = D. *meineed* = OHG. *meineid,* MHG. *meineit,* G. *meineid* = Icel. *meineidhr* = Sw. Dan. *mened*), orig. *mān āth,* a false oath, perjury; perhaps akin to OBulg. *mena,* exchange, change, = Lith. *mainas,* exchange, and through this notion of 'exchange' connected with AS. *gemāne,* E. *mean,* common: see *mean*[2].] To swear falsely; perjure one's self. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

If I chance to stay at hame,
My love will ca' me *mansworn.*
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

★**manta** (man′tä), *n.* [Sp. (and Pg.), a blanket: see *mantle.*] 1. A coarse unbleached cotton fabric which forms the staple clothing of the common people of Mexico.—2. In *mining,* a blanket or sack of ore; a placer in situ. [Western U. S.]—3. The Spanish-American name of an enormous devil-fish or sea-devil, an eagle-ray of the family *Mobulidæ.* Hence—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such rays. *Manta birostris* is a species of the warmer American waters. *Manta* is a prior synonym of *Ceratoptera.*

Mantchoo, *n.* and *a.* A spelling of *Manchu*[1].

manteau (man′tō), *n.* [Formerly also *manto, mantoe* (also by corruption *mantua,* q. v.); < F. *manteau,* a cloak: see *mantle,* the older form of the same word. The form *manto, mantoe,* is simply a more phonetic spelling of the F. (like *cutto, cuttoe,* for *couteau*), and not from the Sp. or It. *manto.*] 1. A cloak or mantle.

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto,* or blacke coole [cowl], a pastoral staff.
Rycaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 96.

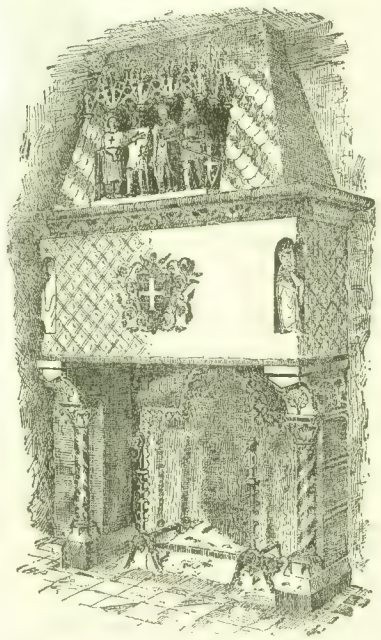
Specifically—2. A woman's cloak or outer garment; especially, a mantle open in front and displaying the skirt or petticoat.

Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over?
England's Vanity (1683), p. 80. (*Nares.*)

I met her this Morning, in a new *Manteau* and Petticoat, not a bit the worse for her Lady's wearing.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

But since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing *manteau* sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay,* Trivia, i. 110.

★**mantel** (man′tl), *n.* [< ME. *mantel,* < OF. *mantel,* a cloak, a shelf over a fireplace: see *mantle,* of which *mantel* is but an older spelling, retained only in the architectural sense, without particular reason.] 1†. A cloak. See *mantle* (the present spelling in this sense).—2. In *arch.,* all the work or facing around a fireplace,



Mantel.
Cloister of St. Elne, near Perpignan, France; 13th century.

resting against the chimney, and usually projecting and more or less ornamental. It includes the mantelpiece or chimneypiece, with the mantel-shelf, when this is present, and the hood of fireplaces having this feature.

3. In a restricted sense, a mantel-shelf.

mantelboard (man′tl-bōrd), *n.* The shelf of a mantelpiece, especially when movable and forming rather a part of the over-mantel than of the chimneypiece proper.

mantel-clock (man′tl-klok), *n.* A clock or timepiece intended to stand on a mantel-shelf.

The *mantle-clock* strikes six sharp insisting blows as she exclaims. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 25.

mantelet, mantlet (man′tel-et, mant′let), *n.* [Formerly also *mantellet;* < ME. *mantelet,* < OF. *mantelet,* F. *mantelet* (= Sp. Pg. *mantelete* = It. *mantelletto, mantelletta*), dim. of *mantel,* a cloak: see *mantel, mantle.*] 1. A short cloak or mantle. (*a*) A short cloak worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by knights.

A *mantelet* upon his shuldre hanginge,
Bret-ful of rubies reede, as fyr sparklinge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1305.

(*b*) A woman's garment, narrower than the mantle, and approaching the form of a tippet or broad scarf, worn over the shoulders.

2. Same as *cointoise.* See also *lambrequin,* 1 (*a*).—3. In *gun.,* a shield to protect men serving guns in embrasures, casemates, or portholes from the bullets of sharpshooters.—4. A movable roof or screen used in sieges, etc., to protect the besiegers in their attacks. See *cat-castle, vinea, sow*[2], 4.

From these *mantellets* they shot great pieces, as Culuerings, double gunnes, and great bombards.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

They bring forward *mantelets* and pavisses, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxvii.

5. A movable shelter used in a hunting-field.

The mysteries of battues, shooting grouse from *mantlets,* every department, in short, of modern sport with the gun. *The Academy,* Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

6. A flexible covering, usually of rope, drawn close round a gun when it is discharged. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 453.

manteletta (man-te-let′ä), *n.* [It.: see *mantelet.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* a sleeveless vestment of silk or woolen stuff, which reaches to the knees and is fastened in front, worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.

manteline† (man′tel-in), *n.* [< OF. and F. *manteline* (Sp. *mantellina*), a short cloak, a riding-hood, < *mantel,* a cloak: see *mantel, mantle.*] Same as *mantelet,* 1.

mantellé (man-te-lā′), *a.* [OF., < *mantel,* mantle: see *mantle.*] In *her.,* marked by two triangles occupying the dexter and sinister sides of the chief, as if a mantle had been thrown over it from behind: said of an escutcheon.

Mantellia (man-tel′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. A. *Mantell* (1790–1852), an English geologist.] A name given by Brongniart to *Cycadeoidea,* a genus of fossil cycadean trunks first described by Buckland in 1828 from specimens found in the Portland dirt-bed (in the Purbeck group). These trunks are low and vertically much flattened, and there is usually a cavity at the top, from which circumstance they were called 'crow's-nests' by the quarrymen. Trunks referred to the genus *Cycadeoidea,* differing from those of the Portland quarries, have been found in the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous of Europe and America.

mantelpiece (man′tl-pēs), *n.* [Also *mantle-piece;* < *mantel,* 2, + *piece.*] The fitting or decoration of a mantel—that is, the horizontal hood, cornice, or shelf carried above a fireplace; hence, by extension, all the marble-work, metal-work, or wainscoting around a fireplace, or masking the breast of a chimney, including usually one shelf or more.

A set of Grecian-looking vases on the *mantle-piece.*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii.

mantel-set (man′tl-set), *n.* A set of two, three, or more decorative objects intended for a mantel-shelf.

mantel-shelf (man′tl-shelf), *n.* 1. That part of a mantelpiece which constitutes a shelf.—★2. A mantelpiece.

mantletree (man′tl-trē), *n.* [Also *mantletree,* formerly *mantell-tree;* < *mantel, mantle,* + *tree.*] In *arch.,* a beam behind the mantelpiece serving as the lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given.

The first entrance large, and like the *mantletree* of a chimney. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 136.

Here also, as a sort of *mantle-tree* ornament, sits the marble kitten that Rufus made. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 17.

mantes, *n.* Plural of *mantis,* 2.

mantian (man′ti-an), *a.* [< Gr. *μαντεία,* divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι,* practise divination, < *μάντις,* a diviner: see *Mantis.*] Same as *mantic.*

★**mantic** (man′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μαντικός,* of a diviner or prophet, prophetic, < *μάντις,* a diviner, seer, prophet: see *Mantis.*] Relating or pertaining to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired; prophetic: as, *mantic* fury. *Trench.* [Rare.]

mantichor, *n.* See *manticore.*

mantichora (man-ti-kō′rä), *n.* [NL.: see *manticore.*] 1. Same as *manticore.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of tiger-beetles of the family *Cicindelidæ,* founded by Fabricius in 1781, typical of the *Mantichorinæ.* All are African; *M. tuberculata* is an example.

Mantichoridæ (man-ti-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-idæ.*] The *Mantichorinæ* regarded as a family.

Mantichorinæ (man″ti-kō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cicindelidæ,* typified by the genus *Mantichora,* with no wings, small eyes, and separate posterior coxæ. The species are large and black or yellow. Four genera are known, of which *Omus* and *Amblychila* are found in the United States, and the rest inhabit Africa.

manticora (man-ti-kō′rä), *n.* [L.: see *manticore.*] 1. Same as *manticore.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Mantichora,* 2.

manticore (man′ti-kōr), *n.* [Also *manticor, manticora, mantichor,* and corruptly *mantiger;* < F. *manticore,* < L. *mantichora,* < Gr. *μαντιχώρας, μαντιχόρας,* corrupt forms of *μαρτιχώρας, μαρτιχόρας,* a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, with a human head, a lion's body, a porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail, < Pers. *mardkhora,* 'man-eater,' < *mard,* man, + *-khora, khaur,* eater.] 1. A fabulous monster having the body of a beast of prey, with a human head. In heraldry it is represented with the head of an old man, usually affronté. It usually has horns like those of an ox, or long and spiral, and some writers say that the tail and feet should be those of a dragon.

Near these was placed . . . the black prince of Monomotapas; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain and the man-mimicking *mantiger.* . . . That word, replied Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. An unidentified and perhaps imaginary kind of monkey.

Mantidæ (man'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantis* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous raptorial orthopterous insects, typified by the genus *Mantis*, with immensely long prothorax, and the fore legs peculiarly modified as grasping-organs for raptorial purposes. They are known as *rearhorses, racehorses, camel-insects, praying-insects, soothsayers*, etc., from their peculiar shapes and postures, and are noted for their ferocity, pugnacity, and tenacity of life. The praying attitude, in which the fore legs are held peculiarly doubled up, is assumed for defense and aggression. The genera and species are numerous. Among the gressorial or ambulatorial orthopters the family contrasts with *Phasmidæ*. Also *Mantida, Mantides*.

mantiger (man'ti-jėr), *n.* See *manticore*.

mantile, *n.* Same as *maniple*, 4.

mantilla (man-til'ä), *n.* [= F. *mantille*, < Sp. *mantilla* = Pg. *mantilha* = It. *mantiglia*, mantle, mantilla: see *mantle*.] **1.** A short mantle.

> Sir Francis Vere, conspicuous in the throng in his red *mantilla*. *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 263.

2. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

> A Doña Inez with a black *mantilla*,
> Followed at twilight by an unknown lover.
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

3. A woman's head-covering, often of lace, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil, worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies, in Genoa, and elsewhere.

> Her hair was partly covered by a lace *mantilla*, through which her arms, bare to the shoulder, gleamed white. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 219.

Mantis (man'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, foreboder; also a locust or grasshopper described as having long thin fore legs, kept constantly in motion, perhaps *Mantis religiosa*, so called from the peculiar position of the fore legs, which resembles that of a person's hands at prayer; orig. one who utters oracles while in a state of divine frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad, > *μανία*, frenzy: see *mania*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Mantidæ*, formerly the same as the family, now much restricted. They are natives chiefly of tropical regions, but some species are common in temperate latitudes.— **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *mantes* (-tēz).] Any species of the family *Mantidæ*; a rearhorse.



Praying-mantis (*Mantis religiosa*), adult male, reduced one fourth.

The common rearhorse or praying-mantis of the United States is *Stagmomantis carolina*.

mantis-crab (man'tis-krab), *n.* Same as *mantis-shrimp*, 1.

Mantisia (man-tis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sims, 1810), < *mantis*, the insect, which the flowers are thought to resemble.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the *Zingiberaceæ*, or ginger family, and the tribe *Zingibereæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, with three parietal placentæ, and by having lateral opposite thread-shaped staminodia extending from the middle of the filament. They are herbs, with narrow leaves having a long twisted apex, and curious purple and yellow flowers growing in loose clusters. There are two species, indigenous to the East Indies; one of these, *M. saltatoria*, is often cultivated for the singularity and beauty of its flowers, which bear some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name *dancing-girls* or *opera-girls*. See *dancing-girl*, 2.

Mantispa (man-tis'pä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), irreg. or erroneously for **Mantiopa*, < Gr. *μάντις*, an insect, NL. *Mantis*, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face.] The typical genus of *Mantispidæ*, so called from the likeness to a mantis, the prothorax being long and slender, and the fore legs enlarged and bent for grasping. The larva is hypermetamorphic, and has a double molt. The larvæ live in the egg-bags of spiders. *M. pagana* is European; others are found in all the warmer parts of the world.

Mantispidæ (man-tis'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantispa* + *-idæ*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mantispa*. *J. O. Westwood*, 1840.

Mantispinæ (man-tis-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mantispa* + *-inæ*.] The *Mantispidæ* considered as a subfamily of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*.

mantissa (man-tis'ä), *n.* [< L. *mantissa, mantisa*, an addition, a makeweight; of Etruscan origin.] **1.** A supplementary treatise; a lesser work following one on the same subject. — **2.** The decimal part of a logarithm: so called as being additional to the characteristic or integral part. Thus, in the logarithm of 900 = 2.95424 the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is .95424. This use of the word was introduced by Henry Briggs, and is applied chiefly to Briggsian logarithms. See *logarithm*.



Mantis-shrimp (*Squilla empusa*).

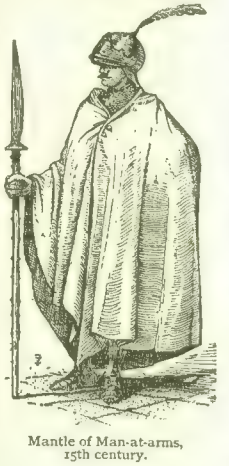
3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks.

mantis-shrimp (man'tis-shrimp), *n.* **1.** A stomatopodous crustacean of the family *Squillidæ*, as *Squilla mantis* or *S. empusa*: so called from the resemblance to the insect called *mantis*. See *Gonodactylus, Squilla*. Also called *mantis-crab* and *locust-shrimp*. — **2.** A læmodipodous crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp: so called for the same reason as above.

mantistic (man-tis'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μάντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, + *-istic*.] Same as *mantic*.

> An idea of spiritual or *mantistic* qualities supposed to be peculiar to the female sex. *A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 144.

★ **mantle** (man'tl), *n.* [Formerly also *mantel* (still retained in the architectural sense), *mantell;* < ME. *mantel, mantylle*, partly (*a*) < AS. *mæntel, mentel* = OFries. D. MLG. *mantel* = OHG. *mantal, mandal*, MHG. *mantel, mandel*, G. *mantel* = Icel. *möttull* = Sw. Dan. *mantel*, a cloak; partly (*b*) < OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau* (> E. *manteau, manto*[1], also *mantua*, q. v.), a cloak, a mantel (in arch.), = Pr. *mantel*, a cloak, = Sp. *mantel*, a table-cloth, = It. *mantello*, a cloak; all < L. *mantellum, mantelum*, a cloak, mantle, also *mantele, mantelium, mantile, mantilium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, whence also It. *mantile*, mantle, = Pg. *mantilha* = Sp. *mantilla* = It. dim. *mantiglia, mantilla* (> F. G *mantille* = E. *mantilla*, q. v.), a mantle; also (< L. *mantellum*, regarded as dim.) ML. *mantum*, > It. *manto, ammanto* = Sp. Pg. *manto*, m., also Sp. Pg. *manta* = F. *mante*, f., a cloak; perhaps orig. a 'hand-cloth,' < *manus*, the hand, + *tela*, a web, texture: see *toil*[2]. A similar reduction of *manus* to *man-* occurs in *mansuete, mancipate*, etc.] **1.** A loose sleeveless garment worn as an outer covering, falling in straight lines from the shoulders; a simple kind of cloak. Mantles were originally mere pieces of cloth of suitable size and shape, the upper corners of which were brought together and fastened at the neck or over one shoulder, with the loose edges lapping in front or at one side. Those worn during the middle ages and later were large and loose, capable of being drawn across the breast, but usually open in front and secured across the breast by a lace or chain. Long flowing mantles form a part of the distinguishing costume or insignia of British and other nobles and knights, and are represented more or less conventionally behind the escutcheon in coats of arms.



Mantle of Man-at-arms, 15th century.

> The damsell was in her smok, with a *mantill* a-bouten hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 17.
>
> And Elijah took his *mantle*, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground. ☞ Ki. ii. 8.

2. Figuratively, a cover or covering; something that conceals.

> Well covered with the night's black *mantle*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 22.
>
> Before the heavens thou wert, and, at the voice
> Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest
> The rising world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 10.

> A hot-water filter . . . in which the *mantel* of water between the glass funnel and the outer copper wall is kept warm by a flame which is placed under the tube. *Hüppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 133.

Specifically — (*a*) An outer covering of a wall, differing in material from the inner part. (*b*) In *founding*, a covering of porous clay laid over a pattern in wax. When heat is applied the wax melts and runs out, leaving the clay mantle in condition to serve as a mold. (*c*) The outer enveloping masonry of a blast-furnace. (*d*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or organ which covers, conceals, or mantles: (1) In *Mollusca*, the pallium. (2) In *Cirripedia*, the sac, formed by the dorsal part of the integument, which incloses the body. (3) In *ornith.*, the pallium or stragulum. See *stragulum*. (4) The tunic of an ascidian.

3. In *her.*, same as *mantling*, 3. — **4.** An inclosed chute which leads water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel. — **5.** In the incandescent gaslight of Dr. Auer von Welsbach, an incombustible mineral network suspended over and inclosing the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner fed by gas, coal-oil, or alcohol, and transforming the heat applied interiorly into intensely bright light. It is prepared by saturating a knitted tube of organic fiber, such as cotton, with a solution of salts of thorium and cerium in the approximate proportion of 99 to 1, drying and burning out the organic material, thus leaving the mineral matter in the form of the fabric. This is then coated with a film of collodion to impart strength to resist shocks in handling and transportation. — **Duchesse mantle**, a large easy silk cloak for women, worn about 1870. — **Electoral mantle**. See *electoral*. — **Empress mantle**, a kind of burnoose worn by women about 1860. — **Josephine mantle**, an outer garment for women, with a cape, worn about 1850. — **Lady's mantle**. See *lady's-mantle*. — **To take the mantle or mantle and ring**, to vow perpetual widowhood. During the fifteenth century and later, it was customary for widows to take such pledges, sometimes in the presence of a clergyman or other witnesses. See *widow's mantle*, below. — **Watteau mantle**, a woman's mantle or cloak worn about 1865, distinguished by a Watteau back and other resemblances to garments represented in the pictures of Watteau. — **Widow's mantle**, a mantle assumed, usually with a ring, as evidence of a vow of perpetual widowhood. It appears to have been a russet cloak.

mantle (man'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mantled*, ppr. *mantling*. [< ME. *mantlen*; < *mantle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as if with a mantle; disguise; obscure or protect by covering up.

> So their rising senses
> Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that *mantle*
> Their clearer reason. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 67.
>
> *Mar.* Come I too late?
> *Com.* Ay, if you come not in the blood of others,
> But *mantled* in your own. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 29.
>
> Darkness the skies had *mantled* o'er
> In aid of her design. *Cowper*, Queen's Visit to London.

Specifically — **2.** In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, to cover (a partly or completely calcined heap of the ore) with a layer of previously calcined ore. Volatilization and loss of sulphur from excessive heat and the injurious action of wind and rain are thus avoided during the progress of the operation and while the heap is cooling.

> Calcination is then effected by means of a smothered fire. . . . To this end, the mass is after a time covered with a coating of calcined ore, or *mantled*, as it is termed, in order to shelter the burning heap from wind and rain, and to moderate the heat. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 327.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To expand and spread; serve as a mantle or covering.

> The pair [of wings] that clad
> Each shoulder broad came *mantling* o'er his breast
> With regal ornament. *Milton*, P. L., v. 279.

2. To become covered with a coating, as a barmy liquid; send up froth or scum; cream, or cream over; foam.

> The cup of joy
> Unmingled *mantles* to the goblet's brim.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii.

3. To be or become overspread or suffused, as with blushes or color; hence, to display a superficial change of hue or of expression.

> At the distant hint of dark surmise,
> The blood into the *mantling* cheek would rise.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 120.
>
> The rosy blush of morn began to *mantle* in the east.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.
>
> You could see an unusual, because a lively, spark dancing in his eyes, and a new-found vivacity *mantling* on his dark physiognomy. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

4. In *falconry*, to stretch out one wing after the leg, as a hawk, by way of relief; spread out the wings for ease: sometimes used figuratively.

> There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight,
> Doth bath in blisse, and *mantleth* most at ease.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxii.
>
> Or tend his spar-hawke *mantling* in her mewe.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 4.

mantle-animal (man'tl-an″i-mal), *n.* A sea-squirt; one of the ascidians or tunicaries: translating the technical name *Tunicata*. *Haeckel*.

mantle-breathing (man'tl-brē″ŦHing), *a.* Respiring by means of the mantle or pallium; palliobranchiate, as a brachiopod: as, the *mantle-breathing* mollusks.

mantle-cell (man'tl-sel), *n.* In *cryptogamy*, same as *tapetal cell*.

mantled (man'tld), *p. a.* [< ME. *mantled;* < *mantle* + *-ed*2.] Provided with a mantle or a mantelet; protected.

They haue a Fort very well pallisadoed and *mantelled* with barkes of trees. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

They built two houses for them he daily expected from England, a faire Well of fresh water *mantled* with bricke. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 84.

mantlepiece, *n.* See *mantelpiece.*

mantler (mant'lėr), *n.* One who wears or is dressed in a mantle; one whose only clothing is a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back.
A. Wilson, Hist. Great Britain (1655).

mantlet, *n.* See *mantelet.*

mantletree, *n.* See *manteltree.*

mantling (mant'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mantle, v.*] 1. A kind of cloth suitable for making mantles or the like.—2. In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, a layer of calcined shale spread over a partly or completely calcined heap of the same material, to moderate the heat, prevent loss of sulphur, and protect the mass from the detrimental effects of wind and rain during the calcination and cooling.—3. In *her.*: (*a*) The drapery which is often used as a background to a shield, crest, etc., originally perhaps the mantelet of the helmet or cointoise. (*b*) A mantelet, lambrequin, or cointoise. Also *mantle.*

manto1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *manteau.*

manto2 (man'tō), *n.* [Sp., a mantle or covering: see *mantle.*] In *mining*, a stratum or bed, especially one which covers some valuable ore, or has some peculiarity of importance from a mining point of view. It is usually qualified by some other word, as *manto de ossa* (the bone-layer), a stratum of cavernous limestone in the mining region of Chanarcillo in Chili. The use of the word is limited to South America, and especially Chili. In the gold placer-mines of that country the manto is the "pay-streak" of gravel, or that part of the gravel which contains the gold in paying quantity. The barren gravels are called *manturrones.* The word *manto* is occasionally used by those writing on the mines of South America in languages other than Spanish.

manto-gown† (man'tō-goun), *n.* Same as *manteau* or *mantua-gown.*

mantologist (man-tol'ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *mantology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner; a prophet. [Rare.]

mantology (man-tol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μάντις*, a diviner (*μαντεία*, divination), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [Rare.]

manton†, **mantoon**†, *n.* [< Sp. *mantón*, a shawl, < *manta*, a cloak: see *mantle.*] A shawl or wrap.

I do hear there are bawds abroad,
That bring cut-works, and *mantoons*, and convey letters
To such young gentlewomen.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

mantra (man'trą), *n.* [Skt., thought, a hymn or text of the Vedas, a spell, a charm, < √ *man*, think: see *mind*1.] 1. A Vedic hymn of praise and prayer; collectively, the matter of the Sanhita or first division of the Veda, as distinguished from the liturgical matter, called the *brahmana.*—2. A sacred text used as a charm or incantation by Brahmans and Yogis.

He [the Brahman] may play the mountebank or the conjurer, and with a stock of *mantras* and charms proceed to the curing of murrain in cattle, pip in chickens, and shortwindedness in old women.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 375.

man-trap (man'trap), *n.* 1. A spring-trap or other engine for catching trespassers and marauders. Its use has been made unlawful in Great Britain except when set in a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise.

2. Anything, such as an open hatchway on shipboard, or an insecure building, ladder, etc., likely to become the cause of injury or death to the unwary. [Colloq.]

mantua (man'tụ̄-ą), *n.* [A corruption of *manteau*, formerly also *manto*, *mantoe*, and in the 17th century also prob. (as the Sc. form *manty* indicates) pron. **mantue* (man'tū) (cf. *beauty*, pron. bū'ti), whence, appar. by association with *Mantua*, a town in Italy, the form *mantua.* There was no actual connection with Mantua; and the supposed analogy of *milliner*, ult < *Milan*, is fallacious.] 1†. A manteau; specifically, a woman's gown, especially one open in front, showing the petticoat and the lining of the mantua itself.

Condescending (tho' she is of a great House in France) to make *Mantua's* for the Improvement of the English.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

A new *mantua* of genuine French silk. *Scott.*

Ribbons, *mantuas*, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxii.

2. A loose cloak worn by women about 1850.

mantua-gown† (man'tụ̄-ą-goun), *n.* A loose outer garment worn by women. *E. Phillips.*

mantua-maker (man'tụ̄-ą-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes women's gowns; a dressmaker.

By profession a *mantua-maker*; I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 118.

Mantua-maker's hem, a manner of uniting two pieces of material expeditiously, used by dressmakers, etc. The ridge of the seam is left standing, not sewed down flat to the stuff.

Mantuan (man'tụ̄-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Mantuanus*, of Mantua, < *Mantua* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the town of Mantua, or to the province or former duchy of Mantua, in northern Italy: frequently with reference to Virgil (born near Mantua) or his works.

And let your comment be the *Mantuan* Muse.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 129.

Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd,
And ages ere the *Mantuan* swan was heard.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 557.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mantua.

manty (man'ti), *n.*; pl. *manties* (-tiz). A Scotch form of *mantua* or *manteau.*

My cousin's silk *manty*, and her gowd watch.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

Manu (man'ö), *n.* [Skt., man, the supposed father of mankind: see *man, n.*] In *Hindu myth.*: (*a*) A legendary being, son of Vivasvant (the sun), and progenitor of the human race, to whom is later ascribed the noted legal textbook called the Laws of Manu, or the *Manavadharma-çastra.* (*b*) Later, also, one of a series of fourteen patriarchs or progenitors, presiding over successive periods or divisions of time, ★called *manvantaras*, each of 308,448,000 years.

manual (man'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *manuel;* ME. *manuel* (n.), < OF. *manuel*, F. *manuel* = Sp. Pg. *manual* = It. *manuale;* < L. *manualis*, of or belonging to the hand; neut. *manuale*, the case or covering of a book, ML. a handbook, service-book, etc., < *manus*, the hand: see *main*3.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed, made, or used by the hand; employing the hands: as, *manual* dexterity or skill; *manual* labor; a *manual* operation; the *manual* arts.

I find some collections made of agriculture, and likewise of *manual* arts.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 123.

Train'd to the *manual* fight, and bruiseful toil.
P. Whitehead, The Gymnasiad, i.

2. Having hands. [Rare.]

Persons deprived of hands beget *manual* issues.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the manus or hand: distinguished from *pedal:* as, *manual* muscles, those which lie wholly in the hand.—**Manual acts** (*eccles.*), the acts performed by the priest in consecrating the eucharist, such as the fraction or breaking of the bread, making the sign of the cross, laying his hand on the paten, etc.—**Manual alphabet,** the letters made with the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in conversation. See *deaf-mute.*—**Manual benefice.** See *benefice,* 2.—**Manual coverts.** See *covert,* 6.—**Manual exercise,** in the military art, the exercise of handling the rifle and other arms with precision according to prescribed method: as, the sergeant drilled his squad in *manual exercise.*—**Manual keyboard.** See II, 3 (*b*).—**Manual seal,** a signet used for impressing a seal by hand.

There is my gage, that *manual seal* of death,
That marks thee out for hell.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 25.

Sign manual [< OF. *seing manuel*], an autograph signature; especially, a signature to an official document executed by the hand of a sovereign or magistrate.

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's *sign manual.*
Clarendon, Civil Wars.

II. *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; especially, a book of convenient size containing the elements of a science, a collection of rules, or the like, designed for use as a text-book or as a reference-book: as, a *manual* of laws.—2. Specifically, an office-book of the medieval Catholic Church in England, containing the form to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments of communion (out of mass), baptism, penance, marriage, and extreme unction, and in churchings, burials, etc. It corresponds to the Roman Catholic office-book called the *ritual.* The name *manual* (ML. *manuale*) was sometimes used in France also.

The *Manual* had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform, with the musical notation where needed, and the full rubrics for the administration of the Sacraments. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

3. In *music:* (*a*) In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital. See *key*1, 4 (*b*), and *keyboard.* (*b*) In organs, a keyboard for the hands: opposed to *pedal:* as, an organ with two *manuals.* Abbreviated *M.*—4. A fire-engine worked by hand, as distinguished from the more modern steam fire-engine. See *fire-engine.*

manualist (man'ū-al-ist), *n.* [< *manual* + *-ist.*] An artificer; a workman. *Minsheu.* [Rare.]

manualiter (man-ū-al'i-tėr), *adv.* [NL., < L. *manualis*, manual: see *manual.*] With the manuals, and without the pedals: a direction in organ-playing.

manual-key (man'ū-al-kē), *n.* In an organ, one of the keys in a manual, in contradistinction to a *pedal-key*, which is operated by the foot.

manually (man'ū-al-i), *adv.* By hand; by means of the hands.

manuary† (man'ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *manuarius*, of the hand (as a noun, a manual laborer), < *manus*, the hand: see *manual, main*3. Cf. *manner*1.] **I.** *a.* Done or carried on by the hand; manual.

In *manuary* craftes, though they be all good, yet that is accompted most noble that is most necessary.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 158.

II. *n.* 1. One who labors with his hands; a handicraftsman; an artificer; an artisan.

There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do no more argue a right to the sonship of God than the *manuary's* infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them saints.
Bp. Hall, Sermon on Rom. viii. 14.

2. A consecrated glove.

Some *manuaries* for handlers of relics.
Latimer, Works, I. 49. (*Davies.*)

manubial† (mą-nū'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *manubialis*, of or belonging to booty, < *manubiæ*, money obtained from the sale of booty, also booty, spoils, < *manus*, the hand: see *manual.*] Belonging to spoils; taken in war.—**Manubial column.** See *column.*

manubria, *n.* Plural of *manubrium.*

manubrial (mą-nū'bri-al), *a.* [< *manubrium* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a manubrium; having the character of a manubrium; resembling a handle: as, the *manubrial* part of the sternum.

manubriated (mą-nū'bri-ā-ted), *a.* [< *manubrium* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Having a manubrium, as a sternum: used chiefly in ornithology.

manubrium (mą-nū'bri-um), *n.*; pl. *manubria* (-ą). [= Sp. Pg. *manubrio*, < L. *manubrium*, a handle, haft, hilt, < *manus*, the hand: see *manual.*] 1. In some technical uses, a handle or haft. Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The presternum, or first piece of the sternum, of most mammals; the anterior, or in man the upper, segment of the sternum, corresponding to the first pair of ribs, and succeeded by a piece or pieces collectively called the *gladiolus* or *mesosternum.* See cut under *sternum.* (*b*) In birds, a small process, often forked, of the fore border of the sternum, in the middle line, at the root of the keel. See cut under *epipleura.* (*c*) The handle of the malleus; the process of the outer ear-bone, connected with the inner surface of the tympanic membrane. See cut under *ossiculum.* (*d*) In hydrozoans, the sac or polypite which projects from the center of the concavity of the nectocalyx of a medusa or the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore. See *medusoid.*—3. In *bot.*, a cylindrical cell which arises from the center of the inner face of each of the eight shields that compose the wall of the antheridium in the *Characeæ.* Also called *handle.* Compare *head,* 6 (*c*), and *head-cell.*

From the center of the inner face of each shield a cylindrical cell, termed a handle or *manubrium*, projects inwards nearly to the center of the globe.
Bennett and Murray, Cryptogamic Bot., p. 177.

4. In *organ-building*, a stop-knob or handle.

manucaption (man-ū-kap'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *manucaptio(n-)*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *captio(n-)*, taking: see *caption.*] In *old law*, a writ for the appearance or bringing in of a person who could not be admitted to bail by the sheriff or an inferior magistrate.

This *manucaption* was intended to secure the attendance of the members. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 424.

manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tọr), *n.* [< ML. *manucaptor*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *captor*, a taker (hunter): see *captor.*] In *old law*, one who stands bail for the appearance of another; a surety.

For each of them [newly chosen representatives] *manucaptors* or bailsmen were provided, who were bound for their obedience to the writ, and the names of the *manucaptors* were entered in the return.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 424.

manucode (man′ū-kōd), *n.* [< *Manucodia.*] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Manucodia* of Boddaert; a chalybean. The term has also been used for some of the true birds of Paradise of the genus *Paradisea* of Linnæus or *Manucodiata* of Brisson.

Manucodia (man-ū-kō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Boddaert, 1783), a misprint for *Manucodiata*, q. v.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds, either included in the family *Paradiseidæ* or placed in *Sturnidæ*, and typical of a subfamily *Manucodiinæ* (also called *Phonygama* by Lesson in 1828, and *Chalybæus* by Cuvier in 1829); the manucodes or chalybeans. There are several species of these beautiful birds, with glossy blue-black plumage, inhabiting the Papuan region, or New Guinea and the islands zoölogically related thereto. The longest- and best-known of these is *M. viridis*, called *M. chalybæus* by Boddaert, and *Chalybæus paradiseus* by Cuvier. *M. keraudreni* (Lesson), *M. gouldi* (Gray), *M. atra* (Lesson), *M. pyrrhoptera* (Temminck), *M. morotensis* (Schlegel), and *M. obiensis* (Bernstein) are others; the last three form a separate subgenus called *Lycocorax* by Bonaparte in 1853.

manucodiata (man-ū-kō-di-ā′tạ), *n.* [NL., from a Malay name *manuk-dewata*, a bird of Paradise, lit. 'bird of the gods.' Cf. *mamuque.*] **1.** An old and disused name for a bird of Paradise.

The male and female *Manucordiata* [read *manucodiata*?], the male having a hollow in the back, in which it is reported the female both lays and hatches her eggs.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of Paradise birds established by Brisson in 1760, equivalent to the Linnean genus *Paradisea*. Two species were included by Brisson under this generic name, *Manucodiata major* and *M. minor*, corresponding respectively to the *Paradisea apoda* and *P. regia* of Linnæus, neither of which pertains to the later genus *Manucodia*. [Not in use.]

Manucodiinæ (man-ū-kō-di-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manucodia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds named by Cabanis in 1847 from the genus *Manucodia*. The term is little used; but by G. R. Gray (1870) it is employed for a subfamily of *Sturnidæ* composed of the two genera *Astrapia* and *Manucodia*.

manuducent† (man-ū-dū′sent), *n.* [< ML. *manuducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manuducere*, lead by the hand, < L. *manus*, the hand, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] One who leads by the hand; a manuductor. [Rare.]

manuduction (man-ū-duk′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *manuducción*, < ML. *manuductio(n-)*, < *manuducere*, lead by the hand: see *manuducent.*] A leading by the hand; the act of guiding; careful guidance. [Archaic.]

The only door to enter into the kingdom of God was water, by the *manuduction* of the Spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 151.

It is amusing to see the imperial air with which he enounces his behests to applicants for his *manuduction*.
F. Hall, Recent English, p. 112.

manuductor (man-ū-duk′tor), *n.* [= F. *manuducteur* = Sp. *manuductor*, < ML. *manuductor*, < *manuducere*, lead by the hand: see *manuducent.*] One who leads by the hand; a leader; a guide; specifically, in *medieval music*, one who indicated the rhythm to a choir by beating time with his hand or by striking pieces of wood or shell together; a conductor. [Archaic.]

Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears
Of penitence free you from (all) future fears.
Jordan, Poems.

manuductory (man-ū-duk′tō-ri), *a.* [< *manuductor*: see *-ory.*] Leading by or as by the hand; serving as a guide, or for guidance. *Bp. Wordsworth*, Church Hist., I. 229.

manufact† (man-ū-fakt′), *n.* [< L. *manufactus*, made by hand: see *manufacture.*] Manufacture.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children. *Maydman*, Naval Speculations, p. 312.

T' encourage woolen *manufact*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, iii.

manufactory (man-ū-fak′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *manus*, the hand, + **factorius*, adj., neut. LL. *factorium*, an oil-press, later a factory: see *factory.* Cf. *manufacture.*] **I.**† *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing; employed in manufacturing: as, a *manufactory* operation. *Swift.*

Servile and *manufactory* men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.
Lord, Hist. Banians (1630), p. 70. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *manufactories* (-riz). **1**†. The act of manufacturing; manufacture.

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home.
Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism, p. 190. (*Latham.*)

2. A building in which goods are manufactured; more generally, any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made: more comprehensive in scope than *factory.* See *factory*, 4.

manufactural (man-ū-fak′tūr-ạl), *a.* [< *manufacture* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to manufactures: as, *manufactural* demand. *W. Taylor.*

manufacture (man-ū-fak′tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *manifacture*; = F. *manufacture* = Sp. Pg. *manufactura*, < ML. *manufactura*, a making by hand, < L. *manufactus*, prop. as two words, *manu factus*, made by hand: *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *main*[3], *manual*, and *facture.*] **1.** The operation of making goods or wares of any kind; the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery: used more especially of production in a large way by machinery or by many hands working coöperatively.

They have here [at Antab] a considerable *manufacture* of coarse stamped callicoes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 155.

By means of trade and *manufactures* a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford.
Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 9.

2. Anything made for use from raw or prepared materials; collectively, manufactured articles; figuratively, anything formed or produced; a contrivance.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison.*

The tendency for a long time appears to have been to discourage domestic linguistic *manufactures*, and promote the importation of foreign wares.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

3†. A place or building in which manufacturing operations are carried on; a factory. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

manufacture (man-ū-fak′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manufactured*, ppr. *manufacturing.* [= F. *manufacturer* = Sp. Pg. *manufacturar*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or fabricate, as anything for use, especially in considerable quantities or numbers, or by the aid of many hands or of machinery; work materials into the form of: as, to *manufacture* cloth, pottery, or hardware; to *manufacture* clothing, boots and shoes, or cigars.

Manufactured articles were hardly to be found.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. Figuratively, to produce artificially; elaborate or get up by contrivance or special effort; hence, to make a show of; simulate: as, to *manufacture* words or phrases; a *manufactured* public opinion; *manufactured* grief or emotion.

Sunday journals will presently begin to pour out . . . gloomy crop news *manufactured* for the benefit of speculators. *New York Tribune*, Jan. 18, 1885.

3. To use as material for manufacture; work up into form for use; make something from: as, to *manufacture* wool into cloth.

II. *intrans.* To be occupied in manufactures; fabricate or elaborate something.

manufacturer (man-ū-fak′tūr-ėr), *n.* One who manufactures; one who is engaged in the business of manufacturing. In writings of the early 18th century, the term manufacturer was applied almost exclusively to the workman; the employer was the 'master manufacturer.' In modern usage, by 'manufacturer' is almost always meant the employer.

manufacturing[1] (man-ū-fak′tūr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *manufacture*, *v.*] The act or process of making articles for use; the system of industry which produces manufactured articles.

manufacturing[2] (man-ū-fak′tūr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *manufacture*, *v.*] Pertaining to or concerned in manufacture; industrial: as, a *manufacturing* community.

manul, *n.* [Native name.] A wild cat of Tatary and Siberia, *Felis manul*, of about the same size as the common European wildcat, *F. catus*, but with longer legs. It is of a yellowish color with whitish variegations, the tail ringed and the head striped with black.

Manulea (mā-nū′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called in allusion to the five lobes of the corolla; < L. *manus*, hand.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, type of the tribe *Manuleæ*, distinguished by the five-parted or -cleft calyx, the slender suberect corolla, the lobes of which are often notched, and the entire style. There are about 26 species, which are herbs, rarely shrubs, and all natives of southern Africa. The flowers are small, generally orange-colored, disposed in simple or compound racemes. The fruit is a capsule with the valves two-cleft at the apex.

Manuleæ (mā-nū-lē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1898), < *Manulea* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, distinguished by having the lower leaves almost always opposite, the fifth stamen much reduced or rarely perfect, the anthers one-celled, the capsule dehiscent into valves, and the inflorescence centripetal. The tribe includes 7 genera and about 159 species, which are mostly herbs, the majority being natives of southern Africa. Written *Manuleæ* by Endlicher (1836).

manumise†, **manumiss**† (man-ū-mīz′, -mis′), *v. t.* [Also *manumize*; < L. *manumissus*, pp. of *manumittere*, manumit: see *manumit.*] Same as *manumit.*

Whether, then, being my *manumised* slave,
He owed not himself to me?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 2.

The episcopal reformation has *manumized* kings from the usurpation of Rome.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

manumission (man-ū-mish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *manumission* = Sp. *manumisión* = Pg. *manumissão* = It. *manumissione*, < L. *manumissio(n-)*, the freeing of a slave, < *manumittere*, pp. *manumissus*, free, manumit: see *manumit.*] Liberation from slavery, bondage, or restraint; a setting free; emancipation. [To complete the usual legal ceremony of manumission in ancient Rome, the master turned the slave around and released him from his hand before a magistrate.]

Then whereto serves it to have been enlarg'd
With this free *manumission* of the mind?
Daniel, Musophilus.

Languages, by a regardless Adoption of some new Words, and *Manumission* of old, do often vary, yet the whole Bulk of the Speech keeps intire. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of *manumission*.
Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

manumit (man-ū-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manumitted*, ppr. *manumitting.* [= OF. *manumetre*, *manumettre*, *manumiter* = Sp. *manumitir* = It. *manomettere*, *manimettere*, < L. *manumittere*, release from one's power, set at liberty, free, enfranchise, < *manus*, hand, power, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.*] To release from slavery; liberate from personal bondage or servitude; set free, as a slave; emancipate.

The Christian masters were not bound to *manumit* their slaves, and yet were commended if they did so.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 202.

That Poem which you pleased to approve of so highly in Manuscript is now *manumitted*, and made free Denizen of the World. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 78.

=Syn. *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate.*

manumize†, *v. t.* See *manumise.*

manumotive (man-ū-mō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *manus*, hand, + NL. *motivus*, moving: see *motive.*] Movable or moved by hand. [Rare.]

Since the development of the lighter machines of the present day, the idea of a *manumotive* carriage, so familiar to our forefathers, has been frequently mooted.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 425.

manumotor (man-ū-mō′tor), *n.* [< L. *manus*, hand, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor.*] A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction by hand-power.

manurable (mạ-nūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *manure* + *-able.*] **1**†. That may be cultivated; cultivable.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the *manurable* lands in every manor, town, or vil, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 235.

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure; capable of fertilization.

manurage† (mạ-nūr′āj), *n.* [< *manure* + *-age.*] Cultivation.

Now of the Conquerour this Isle hath "Brutaine" unto name,
And with his Troians Brute began *manurage* of the same.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 14.

manurance (mạ-nūr′ans), *n.* [< *manure* + *-ance.*] **1.** Cultivation. [Archaic.]

The culture and *manurance* of minds in youth hath . . . a forcible, though unseen, operation.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 258.

The tenant is entitled to that species of product only which grows by the industry and *manurance* of man, and to one crop only of that product.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 11.

2. Application of manure; manuring. [Rare.]

I will see . . . if they will not grow in this soil, even with less toil and *manurance*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 177.

manure (mạ-nūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manured*, ppr. *manuring.* [< ME. *menuren*, *maynoyren*, < OF. *manoevrer*, *manovrer*, manage, handle, lit. work by hand: see *manœuver* and *mainor.*] **1**†. To manage; regulate by care or attention.—**2**†. To cultivate by manual labor; till; develop by culture.









From the library of Robert Hoe

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

HORÆ BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS ad usum Romanum, cum calendario. MS. of the second part of the fifteenth century, on choice vellum; written in black and blue (now faded) and probably executed in Anjou. Embellished with thirteen very fine large miniatures and 135 lateral borders of flowers, scrolls, birds, insects, human figures, chimeras, etc.; elegantly painted in gold and brilliant colors. A very beautiful manuscript executed for Catherine d'Armagnac, second wife of Jean II., Duc de Bourbon, called "le Bon" [1484-86]. The large miniatures were probably painted by a different artist from the one who executed the small ones in the calendar. They are specimens of the best French illuminating of the fifteenth century, and recall the work of Jean Foucquet. Their subjects are the usual ones occurring in all books of Hours. On nine leaves there are the interlaced initials of Jean and Catherine.

HORÆ BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS ad usum Romanum, cum calendario. Manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, written in Gothic characters, with the calendar in gold, blue and red; probably executed at Tours or in the neighborhood. Embellished with thirty-nine fine large miniatures, nearly all divided into compartments. All the pages of the text are surrounded by elaborate borders in black tracery and burnished gold, with corner sprays of flowers in blue, green, dull red, and gold "camaïeu," each border containing three small miniatures, which are repeated on the verso of the leaf, but reversed, so as to be seen against the light. A magnificent manuscript of great value.

Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for mans habitation, were it fully *manured* and inhabited by industrious people. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 114.

3. To apply manure to; treat with a fertilizer or fertilizing materials or elements: as, to *manure* a field or a crop.

Mawene and un-made, *maynoyrede* bott lyttylle,
In swathes sweppene downe fulle of swete floures.
Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2507.

With branches overgrown,
That mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton, P. L., iv. 628.

The soil will in due time be *manured* by the overflowing of that river [the Nile], though they neither see nor know the true cause of it. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xv.

4. To serve as manure for.

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

★**manure** (ma-nūr'), *n.* [< *manure*, *v.*] Any substance added to the soil with the view of rendering it more fertile; specifically, and as used in leases and other contracts relating to real property, the excrementitious product of live stock, with refuse litter, accumulated, and used for enriching the land. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc, urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, also of bats), the scrapings of leather and horn, the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals, etc. Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung-heaps, stables, and cow-houses, etc., is largely employed in many places. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral matters employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, etc.

manure-distributer (ma-nūr'dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* An agricultural machine for spreading a layer of manure evenly over the ground.

manure-drag (ma-nūr'drag), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-fork with curved tines projecting downward, used for hauling manure from a wagon in unloading, for dragging it to a place convenient for piling or loading, or for distributing over a field and harrowing in manure that has been dumped in heaps. Also called *manure-hook*.

manure-drill (ma-nūr'dril), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered manure either in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired. (*b*) A form of watering-cart for distributing in streams over the surface of a field liquid manure carried in the box of the vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

manure-fork (ma-nūr'fôrk), *n.* A fork, usually with four flat prongs, used for lifting and distributing manure.

manure-hook (ma-nūr'hůk), *n.* In *agri.*, a hand-tool having tines bent at a right angle with the handle. Used in spreading manure.

manure-loader (ma-nūr'lō″dėr), *n.* A form of horse-fork for loading into a wagon large bunches of stable-manure. *E. H. Knight.*

manurement† (ma-nūr'ment), *n.* [< *manure* + *-ment.*] The art or process of manuring or cultivating; cultivation. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 76.

manurer (ma-nūr'ėr), *n.* One who manures lands.

manure-spreader (ma-nūr'spred″ėr), *n.* Same as *manure-distributer*.

Manuria (mā-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., from an E. Ind. name.] 1. A genus of turtles, typical of the subfamily *Manuriana*. Also *Manouria*.—2. [*l. c.*] A land-tortoise of this genus, *Manuria fusca*, inhabiting parts of the hill-country of India. In some respects it resembles a fresh-water turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*. The plastron has ten plates, disposed in five pairs; the two pectoral shields are small, angular, and removed toward the sides at the hinder ★edge of the axillæ.

manurial (ma-nū'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *manure* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to manure; serving for manure; fertilizing: as, the *manurial* value of phosphates.

To maintain its good tilth by the *manurial* products which it is now capable of supplying.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 104.

manurially (ma-nū'ri-ąl-i), *adv.* As regards manure or its production.

Manuriana (mā-nū-ri-an'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manuria* + *-ana.*] In Gray's system of classification, a subfamily of *Testudinidæ*, typified by the genus *Manuria*, including two Indian species of separate genera, more like the fresh-water tortoises than the other *Testudinidæ*. ★Also *Manouriana*.

manus (mā'nus), *n.*; pl. *manus*. [L., the hand, hence power: see *main*³, *manual*, etc.] 1. The hand. Technically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrated animal, including all beyond the forearm or fore leg (antebrachium). It is divided into three segments, the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges. See *hand*. [The word is used to avoid the implication of any difference between "hand" as of a man and "fore foot" as of a quadruped; it is chiefly a morphological term, opposed to *pes*, which is the corresponding segment of the hind limb. Sometimes called *pes anticus*.] (*b*) The prehensile organ of a crustacean; the chela or great chelate claw, as of a lobster. (*c*) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg. *Kirby*. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the pectoral fin.

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) Same as *dominium*, but more commonly used of power over persons.

Old blind Appius Claudius, or old Cato the Censor, was not stronger than the young men who were in his *manus*; and yet both of them ruled their respective households with absolute sway. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 28.

(*b*) More specifically, the power of a Roman husband over his wife: as, *in manu* (of a woman), under the marital authority.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *manuscrit* = Sp. *manuscrito* = Pg. *manuscripto* = It. *manoscritto*, *manuscritto*, a. and n., < ML. **manuscriptus*, a., L. prop. as two words, *manu scriptus*, written by hand, ML. (neut.) *manuscriptum*, n., a book or paper written by hand; < *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *script*. Cf. *chirograph*, of like meaning.] **I.** *a.* 1. Written with the hand; in handwriting (not printed).

In a *manuscript* account of the building of the palace, it is mentioned that at the entrance were two columns.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 250.

2. Consisting of writings or written books.

He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the *manuscript* library at Lambeth.
Bp. Porteus, Abp. Secker, p. 55.

II. *n.* 1. A book, paper, or instrument written by hand with ink or other pigment, or with a pencil or the like; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed. Especially—2. Such a book, paper, or instrument so written before the introduction and general adoption of printing in the fifteenth century, or in a style in vogue before the invention of printing. The oldest surviving manuscripts are Egyptian, of which some are at least 3,500 years old. Ancient manuscripts are written on papyrus, parchment, or vellum, and are usually in the form of a long band which was rolled for convenience about a rod. Greek manuscripts are in uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The uncials are the oldest form, and resemble modern capitals. The cursive characters are derived from the uncials, though they came to differ much from these in shape, and are used in manuscripts from the second century before Christ. The minuscule writing is that practised with few or no exceptions since the ninth century; the forms of the earliest printed Greek closely resemble it. Latin manuscripts are in capital, uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The capitals are the earliest form, but their use was not entirely discontinued until the Carolingian epoch. The uncials, of which the letters are characterized by their rounded shape, were developed very early, attained their highest perfection in the fourth century, and continued in use until the ninth century. The cursive writing was developed from the uncial; it appears in the graffiti found scratched on the walls of Pompeii, Rome, etc., and is the parent of many old systems of writing, as the Lombard and Merovingian. The minuscule style was developed in the eighth century, in the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and reached its perfection in the twelfth century. In this style are written the splendid manuscripts of the middle ages, produced for the most part in monasteries, and enriched with superbly illuminated initial letters and elaborately painted miniatures. Upon the introduction of printing, the minuscule writing supplied models to the earliest type-makers. *Palimpsest manuscripts* are manuscripts written in antiquity or in the early middle ages upon papyrus or vellum from which earlier writing had been erased. Modern science has been successful in deciphering the imperfectly effaced characters of many such manuscripts, and has recovered in this way some of our most valuable remnants of classic literature. The three most important Biblical manuscripts extant are the Alexandrian Codex, the Vatican Codex, and the Sinaitic Codex. (See *codex*.) These are of course all uncials. See *capital*¹, *cursive*, *majuscule*, *minuscule*, *uncial*. Often abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.*

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *v. t.* [< *manuscript*, *n.*] To write by hand. [Rare.]

manuscriptal (man'ū-skrip-tąl), *a.* [< *manuscript* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of manuscript; found or occurring in manuscript or manuscripts. [Rare.]

The more absurd the *manuscriptal* letter,
They paint, from thence, some fancy'd beauty better.
Byron, Epistle to a Friend.

A *manuscriptal* painting of the 9th century in the Cotton Library. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 394.

manustupration (man″ū-stū-prā'shon), *n.* Masturbation.

manutenency†, **manutenancy**† (man-ū-ten'ėn-si, -ąn-si), *n.* [< OF. *manutenence*, ML. *manutenentia*, < *manutenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manutenere*, hold in hand, maintain: see *maintain*. Cf. *maintenance*.] The action of holding in the hand or upholding; support; maintenance: as, the divine *manutenency*.

manutergium (man-ū-tėr'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *manutergia* (-ą). [NL.] A towel.

manway (man'wā), *n.* 1. A manhole. [Eng.] —2. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A small passageway used by the miners, but not for transportation of the coal. (*b*) The passage used as an airway or chute.

man-worship (man'wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of man; undue reverence or extreme adulation paid to a man.

manworth†, *n.* The price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for the killing of his villein.

manworthy (man'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of a man; becoming a man. [Rare.]

Where is it in advance to a better and more *manworthy* order of things? *Coleridge.*

Manx, Manks (mangks), *a.* and *n.* [A contr. of earlier *Manisk*, < *Man*, the Isle of Man (W. *Manaw*, L. *Mona* (Cæsar, Pliny), *Monapia* (Pliny), Gr. Μονάοιδα (Ptolemy), cf. W. *Mon*, L. *Mona*, Anglesey), + *-isk*, mod. E. *-ish*¹. Cf. *Welsh*, *Scotch*, *Erse*, similarly contracted. Cf. *Mannian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, or to its language.

Yf any suche *Maniske* or Iryshe Roge Vacabounde or Beggar ben alredy or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on Land in any parte of England or of Wales, the same shalbe conveyghed to the next port in or neer whiche they were landed, and from thence be transported.
Laws of Eliz. (1572), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.

Manx cat. See *cat*¹.—**Manx puffin**, the shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

II. *n.* 1. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic. —2. *pl.* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man; Manxmen.—3. [*l. c.*] The shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Manxman (mangks'man), *n.*; pl. *Manxmen* (-men). A man of the Isle of Man. See *Manx*, *n.*, 2.

Manxwoman (mangks'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *Manxwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of the Isle of Man. See *Manx*, *n.*, 2.

many¹ (men'i), *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most* (formerly regularly *maniest*). [< ME. *many*, *mony*, *mani*, *moni*, *mæni*, etc., < AS. *manig*, *monig*, *mænig* = OS. *manag*, *maneg* = OFries. *monich*, *manich*, *monech*, *manch* = MD. *meneg*, D. *menig* = MLG. *mannich*, *mennich* = OHG. *manag*, *manac*, MHG. *manec*, G. *mannig* (in comp.), usually contr. *manch* = Icel. *margr* (for **mangr*) = Sw. *många* = Dan. *mange* = Goth. *manags*, many. Root unknown; according to one view, lit. as if **manny*, i. e. 'containing men' (involving the notion of a crowd of persons), < AS. *man*, etc., man, + *-ig*, an adj. suffix, E. *-y*¹. But this ignores the similar and prob. cognate forms Ir. *minic* = Gael. *minig* = W. *mynych*, frequent, and OBulg. *mŭnogŭ*, *mnogŭ* = Sloven. *mnog* = Serv. *mnozhina* = Bohem. *mnohy*, etc., = Russ. *mnogie*, pl., many; and there is no instance in which an AS. or Goth. adj. formed from a noun by adding the suffix *-ig* or *-ags* has developed another noun by the formative orig. contained in the noun *many* (AS. *menigu*): see *many*¹, *n.* Whatever the root, it is clear that the word has no connection with L. *magnus*, great: see *main*².] 1. Being or consisting of a large number of units or individuals; numerous: often used alone, the noun being understood. See *many*¹, *n.*

To Winchestre and to Wych ich wente to the feire,
With *mony* maner marchaundise as my mayster hihte.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 120.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv. 19.

For *many* shall come in my name, . . . and shall deceive *many*. Mat. xxiv. 5.

He is not the best wright that hewes the *maniest* speals.
Ray, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 369.

Evadne. Is there none else here?
Melantius. None but a fearful conscience; that's too *many*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. Being one of a large number; belonging to an aggregate or category, considered singly as one of a kind: followed by *a*, *an*, or *another*, used distributively. The phrase *many a one*, so used, was formerly *many one* without the article.

I've met wi' *mony a* gentle knicht,
That gae me sic a fill.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 151).

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

So she, like *many another* babbler, hurt
Whom she would soothe. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Being of a certain number, large or small; plural (especially in the phrase *the many* as opposed to *the one*): after a term of qualification (*as, so, too,* and especially *how* in interrogations): often with the qualified noun omitted: as, *how many* people were there? *how many* will go? *as many* as the room will hold; not *so many* as before; *too many* men are dishonest.

Behold *how many* things they witness against thee.
Mark xv. 4.

Dost thou conjure for wenches, that thou call'st for such store,
When one is one *too many*? *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 35.

The Greek will drink *as many* Glasses as there be Letters in his Mistress's name. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

4. Much. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Many one**†. See def. 2.

Anthony, the full noble souerayn,
Off paynyms hath ryght *manyon* slain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2275.

Not many, not much. [Slang.]—**So many.** (*a*) Such a number or an equal number of: as, packed together like *so many* herrings.

All *so many* as his menne mighten areche.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

The women of the place had fled, like *so many* frighted deer, to one of the principal churches.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

(*b*) Such a number indefinitely or distributively: as, he took *so many* of these, and *so many* of those, and *so many* of the others.—**Too many,** too strong; too powerful; too able: as, they are *too many* for us; he is *too many,* or one *too many,* for us. [Colloq.] [*Many* is prefixed to a great number of participial adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves: as, *many*-armed, *many*-colored, *many*-cornered, *many*-eyed.]=**Syn. 1.** Manifold, multiplied, various, divers, sundry, frequent.

many[1] (men'i), *n.* [< ME. *manye, *menye,* < AS. *menigu, mænigeo, manigu* (= OS. *menigi* = MLG. *menige, menie, menje* = OHG. *managī, manakī, menigī, menikī,* MHG. *menege,* G. *menge* = Icel. *mengi* = Sw. *mängd* = Dan. *mængde* = Goth. *managei*), a crowd, many persons, < *manig,* many: see *many*[1], *a. Many, n.*, is thus not merely the adj. used as a noun, but was formed from the adj. in early times, with a suffix now lost. *Many*[1] in the sense of 'crowd' became confused with *many*[2], *menye, meiny,* a retinue of servants: see *meiny.* In the collective use the noun *many*[1], with the def. art., is not easily distinguished from the adj. *many*[1] used in the plural as a noun.] **1.** A multitude; a great aggregate; specifically, the mass of people; the generality; the common herd.

O thou fond *many,* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 91.

The will of the *many,* and their interest, must very often differ. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A considerable number: with the indefinite article, and followed by *of* expressed or understood.

A many of us were called together before him, to say our minds in certain matters.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Like *a many of* these lisping hawthorn buds.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 77.

They have not shed *a many* tears,
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

[The phrase *a many* (as well as *a pretty many*) is now rare or colloquial; yet *a good many* and *a great many* are still in common use.]

many[2]† (men'i), *n.* See *meiny.*

manyberry (men'i-ber″i), *n.* Same as *hackberry.*

many-folded (men'i-fōl″ded), *a.* Having many folds, doublings, or complications.

His puissant armes about his noble brest,
And *many-folded* shield he bound about his wrest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 1.

many-headed (men'i-hed″ed), *a.* Having many heads. Applied to mythological beings fabled to have a number of heads on a single body, and in literature referring especially to the Lernæan hydra, called the *many-headed monster:* a phrase hence sometimes used of an excited mob or the mass of the common people, considered as one body moved by many furious or irrational impulses.

So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This *many-headed monster,* multitude.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

manyness (men'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being many in number; numerousness; multiplicity. *Mind,* XLI. 60. [Rare.]

manyplies (men'i-plīz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Also *maniplies* and (Sc.) *moniplies;* < *many*[1] + *ply, n.*] The third stomach of a ruminant, technically named the *omasum* or *psalterium:* so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book.

manyroot (men'i-röt), *n.* A plant, *Ruellia tuberosa,* found in Texas, Mexico, the West Indies, and in other localities. Its flowers are large and blue, and its tuberous roots have emetic properties.

many-sided (men'i-sī″ded), *a.* Having many sides; hence, figuratively, having many aspects, qualities, or capabilities; of diversified range or scope; not narrowly limited.

The Bishop of Cyrene . . . was one of those *many-sided,* volatile, restless men who taste joy and sorrow . . . abundantly and passionately. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

many-sidedness (men'i-sī″ded-nes), *n.* The condition of having many sides; hence, figuratively, the quality of being many-sided; diversity of character or capability; wideness of range or view.

manywise, manyways (men'i-wīz, -wāz), *adv.* In many different ways; multifariously; variously.

Manzanilla (man-zą-nil'ä), *n.* [Sp., perhaps so called from a town near Seville.] Sherry of unusually dry and light character; specifically, a sherry produced in the district of San Lucar de Barrameda in Spain.

manzanita (man-zą-nē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana,* apple.] One of several shrubs or small trees of the genus *Arctostaphylos,* found in the western United States. These are, especially, *A. tomentosa,* a shrub from 2 to 6 feet high; *A. pungens,* the most common manzanita, abounding everywhere on dry ridges, whether on the coast or at great elevations; and *A. glauca,* the great-berried manzanita, distinguished by its larger solid fruit, with a large five-celled stone.

maor (mär), *n.* [Gael. *maor, maer,* a steward, perhaps < ML. *major,* a steward, etc.: see *major, mayor.*] Anciently, in Scotland, a steward of crown or fiscal lands, whose rank afterward became that of a thane. See *maormor.*

Maori (mä'ō-ri or mou'ri), *n.* and *a.* [< *Maori,* lit. 'native,' 'indigenous.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian tribe, distinguished for their natural capacity and vigor. Most of them now profess Christianity, but they have vigorously though unsuccessfully resisted English dominion.—**2.** The language of the Maoris.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, or to their language.—**Maori rat.** See *rat.*

maormor (mär'mōr), *n.* [Gael., < *maor, maer,* a steward, + *mor,* great.] Anciently, in Scotland, a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed over a province instead of a thanage. After the introduction of feudalism the maormors became earls. Also written *mormaer.*

As to the office of *Mormaer,* there seems little doubt that, like the Maor, he was a royal official resembling the "Graphio" amongst the early Franks, and the Scandinavian "Jarl," acting as a royal deputy, and retaining in early times the third part of the royal revenue and prerogatives. *Book of Deer.*

Maoutia (mą-ō'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Weddell, 1854), named after E. *Lemaout,* a French botanist.] A genus of urticaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Bœhmerieæ.* It is characterized by the minuteness or absence of the perianth in the female flowers, by flowers borne in small panicled heads, and by tufted or plumose stigmas. There are 8 species, natives of eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and the South Pacific islands. They are shrubs with alternate petioled leaves that are sometimes three-nerved and crenate; the flowers are small, disposed in little heads, generally in the axils of the leaves, sometimes terminal. See *grass-cloth* and *pooa.*

map[1] (map), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mappe,* < OF. (also F.) *mappe* = Sp. *mapa* = Pg. *mappa, mapa,* a map, = It. *mappa,* a map, prop., as in OF. F. It., a napkin, = D. *map, mappe,* map, portfolio, = G. Dan. *mappe,* portfolio; < L. *mappa,* a napkin, table-cloth, a cloth or handkerchief to give the signal in racing; said to be of Punic origin. Hence ML. *mappa mundi* (> OF. *mappemonde,* > ME. *mappemounde,* q. v.), a map of the world, a map being compared, with regard to its folding or to its being spread out on a table, to a napkin or table-cloth. The L. *mappa* became corrupted in ML. to *napa,* > ult. E. *napery, napkin,* and *napron, apron,* q. v.] **1.** A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc., which is called the *projection,* or, better, the *map-projection.* See *projection.* A map of the earth, or of a part of the earth, frequently exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, etc., relatively to one another, and, by means of lines of latitude and longitude, relatively to every other point on the earth's surface. Maps may be so colored or shaded as to give a variety of information: for example, to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the principal productions, or the languages spoken. There are thus geological, meteorological, linguistic, faunal, and other kinds of maps. In maps on a large scale, or those which are the result of careful topographical surveys, the relief of the surface is generally indicated with more or less accuracy. This is done either by contour-lines or hachures, or by simple shading. By the latter method, as ordinarily practised, the indications of the relief of the surface are but rough in character. With sufficiently accurate data and a careful and artistic treatment, a close approach may, however, in this way be made to the effect obtained by photographing a model of the surface in question in an oblique light. From such a photograph the eye gets at once a very clear idea of the character of the surface.

Peering in *maps* for ports and piers and roads.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 19.

2. Figuratively, a distinct and precise representation of anything.

A liuely *mappe* of the deadly and damnable state of sinne and sinners (without Christ).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

Catchment-basin map. See *catchment.*—**Conform map-projection, conical map-projection.** See *projection.*—**Contour-line map.** See *contour-line.*—**Dissected map.** See *dissect.*—**Erratic map.** See *erratic.*—**Syn. 1.** See *chart.*

map[1] (map), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mapped,* ppr. *mapping.* [< *map*[1], *n.*] **1.** To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the configuration and position of any portion of land. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to lay down as in a map; sketch, delineate, or describe minutely and accurately: often with *out:* as, to *map out* a course of study or reading.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 1. 2.

We *map* the starry sky *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

map[2] (map), *n.* A dialectal form of *mop*[3].

Not such *maps* as you wash houses with, but maps of countries. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

maple[1] (mā'pl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mapel, mapylle, mapul,* < AS. **mapol,* **mapul,* **mæpel* (= Icel. *möpurr*), in comp. *mapol-treów, mapul-treów,* maple-tree, *mæpelhyrst,* maple-grove, and in deriv. *mapolder, mapulder, mapuldur, mabuldor,* a maple-tree (a form extant in some place-names, as *Mappleder ham, Mappledurwell*) (the *p* in these forms having appar. suffered an irreg. change from an orig. *b*), = MLG. *masselter* (-*bōm*) = OHG. *mazzaltra, mazzoltra, mazaltra,* MHG. *mazalter, mazolter, masholter,* G. *massholder,* also *masseller* (the syllable -*der,* OHG. -*tra,* being a formative, and not, as usually asserted, a corruption of AS. *treów,* E. *tree*); ult. origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the genus *Acer,* family *Aceraceæ,* peculiar to the northern temperate parts of the globe. The maples are often highly valuable, sometimes for their wood, in two or three cases for a sugar-product, and often as shade and ornamental trees. See *Acer.*

2. The wood of this tree.—**Ash-leafed maple.** See *Negundo.*—**Bird's-eye maple,** the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes, much used in cabinet-work.—**Black sugar-maple,** *Acer nigrum,* growing in lower ground than the true sugar-maple.—**Broad-leafed maple,** a fine species, *Acer macrophyllum,* of California and Oregon, the wood of which is largely used locally for furniture, etc.—**Common maple** of England, *Acer campestre.*—**Curled maple,** a wood with undulating or contorted grain, obtained from the red maple, the sugar-maple, and the broad-leafed maple. It is used for gun-stocks, cabinet-work, etc.—**Dwarf maple,** *Acer glabrum,* a small tree or shrub of the western United States.—**Goose-foot maple.** Same as *striped maple.*—**Hard maple.** Same as *sugar-maple.*—**Italian maple,** *Acer opulifolium.*—**Japanese maple,** certain shrubby species, as *Acer Japonicum, A. palmatum,* from Japan, some with palmately lobed red leaves.—**Mountain-maple,** *Acer spicatum,* a small tree or shrub in North America from the St. Lawrence and Lake region southward.—**Norway maple,** *Acer platanoides,* a large tree of Norway and central Europe, often planted.—**Red** or **scarlet maple,** *Acer rubrum,* a large tree of the eastern half of the United States, Canada, etc. Its wood is brown, tinged with red, and is much used for cabinet-work, wooden-ware, etc. Its foliage is brilliant in autumn. Also called *swamp-maple, water-maple.*—**Rock-maple.** Same as *sugar-maple.*—**Silver** or **white maple,** *Acer saccharinum,* a graceful fast-growing tree of good size, with sharply cut leaves, silvery beneath. It grows wild in eastern North America, and is also much cultivated for shade and ornament.—**Soft maple,** either the red or the silver maple.—**Striped maple,** *Acer Pennsylvanicum,* a small slender tree, the bark light green striped with brown or black, and sometimes also with white. Also called *goose-foot maple, moose-wood.*—**Sugar-maple,** *Acer saccharum,* a tree of great economic value, ranging from southern Newfoundland through the eastern half of the United States. Its heavy, hard, and tough wood is employed for furniture, shoe-lasts, inside finish, flooring, certain parts of ship-building, cabinet-work (especially in its curled and bird's-eye varieties), and numerous similar purposes. The sap of the living tree is drawn in early spring by tapping for the manufacture of a finely flavored sugar and syrup. Also called *rock-maple, sugar-tree.*—**Swamp-maple.** Same as *red maple.*—**Sycamore maple,** or simply *sycamore,* a name in England of *Acer Pseudo platanus,* a handsome tree of the mountains of central Europe and western Asia, frequently planted. Its wood is valued for fuel, domestic utensils, etc.—**Vine-maple,** *Acer circinatum,* a small tree found from Oregon to British Columbia, the stems often prostrate and forming dense thickets.

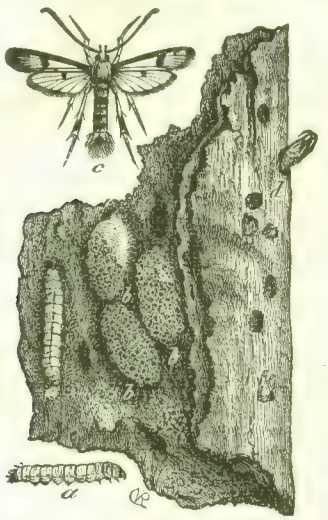
II. *a.* Consisting or made of, or derived from, maple or the maple-tree.

For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or *maple* dish,
Or do his gray hairs any violence?
Milton, Comus, l. 391.

Maple honey, a thick, uncrystallized residuum obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple after evaporation and crystallization.—**Maple molasses.** Same as *maple syrup.* [U. S.]—**Maple sugar**, sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the maple. See *sugar-maple.*—**Maple syrup**, a delicate and finely flavored syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar. [U. S.]

maple[2]†, *n.* See *mapple.*

maple-borer (mā′pl-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of the different insects which bore the wood of maples.



Sixteen-legged Maple-borer (*Sesia acerni*).
a, *a*, larva, dorsal and lateral views; *b*, *b*, *b*, cocoons exposed by detachment of bark; *c*, moth; *d*, skin of chrysalis as it is often left remaining in the hole of exit. (All natural size.)

Such are *Sesia acerni* in its larval state, *Tremex columba*, and *Plagionotus speciosus.*

maple-cup (mā′pl-kup), *n.* Same as *mazer.*

The Mayor of Oxford also [claims to be] butler and to receive three *maple-cups.*
List of Claims to Service at Coronation of George IV.

maple-disease (mā′pl-di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the white or silver maple, the red maple, and the striped maple, caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta minima*, and other species, which attack their leaves. See *Phyllosticta.*

maple-tree (mā′pl-trē), *n.* [< ME. **mapel-tre*, < AS. *mapoltreów*, *mapultreów*, maple-tree, < **mapol*, maple, + *treów*, tree.] Same as *maple*[1], 1.

map-lichen (map′lī″ken), *n.* *Lecidea geographica:* so called from its figured thallus.

map-measurer (map′mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances on a map. It consists of a small graduated wheel fitted to a handle, which is rolled over the surface of the map, each revolution of the wheel indicating a known distance.

map-mounter (map′moun″tėr), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, etc. *Simmonds.*

mappemoundet, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *mappemonde* = Sp. *mapamundi*, < ML. *mappa mundi*, a map of the world: see *map*[1], *n.*] A map of the world.

mappery (map′ę-ri), *n.* [< *map*[1] + *-ery.*] The art of planning and designing maps; in the quotation, the study of maps; planning with the aid of maps.

They call this bed-work, *mappery*, closet-war.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 205.

mappist (map′ist), *n.* [< *map*[1] + *-ist.*] A drawer or maker of maps; a map-maker. [Rare.]

Learned *Mappists* on a Paper small
Draw (in Abbridgement) the Whole Type of All.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, l. 311.

The *mappist* Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 63.

mapple (map′l), *n.* [Formerly also *maple*; < ME. *mappel*, dim. of *map*[2], q. v.] A small mop or broom of birch twigs, used by scullery-maids in scrubbing out pots, pans, etc.

As broade as scullers *maples* that they make cleane their boates with. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 144).

mapstick, *n.* See *mopstick.*

map-turtle (map′tėr″tl), *n.* A common pond-turtle of the United States, *Malaclemmys geographicus:* so called from the markings of the shell.

maquerelle†, *n.* Same as *mackerel*[2].

maqui (mä′kē), *n.* [< Sp. *maquí*; a native name in Chili.] A Chilian evergreen or subevergreen shrub, *Aristotelia Maqui*, of the family *Elæocarpaceæ.* Its wood is used by the natives to make musical instruments, the tough bark serving for strings. From its acid berries a wine is made which is used in malignant fevers. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament.

mar (mär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marred*, ppr. *marring.* [< ME. *marren*, *merren*, < AS. **merran*, *myrran*, *mirran*, in comp. *ā-merran*, *ā-myrran* (> ME. *amerren*, *amarran*), hinder, waste, spoil, = OS. *merrian* = OFries. *meria* = MD. *merren*, *meren*, *maren*, D. *marren* = MLG. *marren*, *merren*, hinder, retard, bind, tie, = OHG. *marrjan*, *marren*, *merren*, MHG. *merren*, hinder, retard, G. dial. *merren*, entangle, = Icel. *merja*, bruise, crush, = Goth. *marzjan*, cause to stumble; hence, from Teut., ML. *marrire*, hinder, annoy, injure, > Sp. *marrar* = Pr. *marrir* = OF. *marrir*, *marir*, hinder (intr. lose one's way, stray), annoy, injure. Cf. *moor*[2], which is from the D. word cognate with E. *mar*, and *maraud*, which is perhaps from the OF. form of the verb.] **1.** To deface or disfigure; injure by cutting, breaking, abrading, crushing, etc.; impair in form or substance.

His visage was so *marred* more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men. Isa. lii. 14.

I pray you, *mar* no more trees with cutting love-songs in their barks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 276.

Should he mistake his tools as they do theirs, he would *marre* all the work he took in hand.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To impair in quality or attributes; affect injuriously; damage the character, value, or appearance of; harm.

I pray you, *mar* no moe of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 278.

How will it *mar* his mirth, abate his feast!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

You may both make the law, and *mar* it presently.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 4.

mar (mär), *n.* [< *mar*, *v.*] A blot; a blemish; an injury.

I trust my will to write shall match the *marrs* I make in it. *Ascham*, To Edward Raven, May, 1551.

mara (mä′rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patachonica.* See *cavy.*

marablanet, *n.* A corruption of *myrobalan.* *Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

marabou[1] (mar′a-bö), *n.* [Also *marabout*, *marbou*; = Sp. *marabú*, < F. *marabout:* from a marabout (saint).] **1.** A kind of stork, more commonly called *marabou-stork.*—**2.** A kind of raw silk which is peculiarly white and can be dyed without being freed from its natural gum: so called from the resemblance of its delicate fibers to marabou-feathers.

marabou[2] (mar′a-bö), *n.* [Louisiana F.] The variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe: so called by the French of Louisiana. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 383.

marabou-feathers (mar′a-bö-feтн″ėrz), *n. pl.* Soft and downy feathers found under the wings and tail of the marabou-stork. They are much used for trimming women's gowns.

marabou-stork (mar′a-bö-stôrk), *n.* A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, which furnishes the marabou-feathers of commerce. There are two species: the bird originally so named, *L. marabou*, a native of western Africa, and another, *L. argala*, common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant-bird.* See cut under *adjutant-bird.*

Marabout[1] (mar′a-böt), *n.* [Also *Maraboot*; < F. *marabout* = Sp. *marabuto*, *morabito* = Pg. *marabuto*, < Ar. *morābit*, a hermit, devotee, < *mo-*, a formative, + *ribat*, a fortified frontier station, a religious house or hospice. Cf. *maravedi*, from the same ult. source.] A member of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes. [Often written without a capital.]

In the oases of the Sahara are chapels built over the remains of *marabouts*, or Mahometan saints.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 138.

marabout[2] (mar′a-bö), *n.* Another form of *marabou*[1].

Maracaibo bark. See *bark*[2].

marah (mā′rä), *n.* [Heb. *Marah*, bitterness, a name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea, from the bitterness of its waters (Ex. xv. 23); also written *Mara* (Ruth i. 20).] Bitter water; bitterness.

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread
And bitter herbs of exile and its fears
The wasting famine of the heart they fed,
And slaked its thirst with *marah* of their tears.
Longfellow, Jewish Cemetery at Newport.

maranade (mar′a-nād), *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *marinate.*

maranatha (mar-a-nath′ä), *n.* [See *anathema.*] A Grecized form of an Aramaic expression meaning 'the Lord cometh' (or according to some 'the Lord hath come'), found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22 immediately after the word *anathema*, but having no grammatical connection with it.

marano (mä-rä′nō), *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, in Spain, one of those Jews or Moors who, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity, while privately continuing in the practices and beliefs of their own religion.

marant (mar′ant), *n.* [< *Maranta.*] In Lindley's system, a plant of the family *Marantaceæ.*

Maranta (ma-ran′tä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after B. *Maranta*, a Venosan physician and botanist of the 16th century.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Marantaceæ* and tribe *Marantæ.* It is distinguished by the one-celled ovary, the slender-branched inflorescence, and the narrow involute bracts, closely surrounding the branches. They are herbaceous plants with fleshy tubers, sheathing leaves, and a few-flowered inflorescence, the flowers having a cylindrical corolla-tube, and a petaloid filament bearing a one-celled anther. There are about 15 species, indigenous to tropical America, but several species are widely cultivated for their fleshy tubers. The pure kind of starch known as *arrowroot* is obtained from the tubers of *M. arundinacea* and of several other species, by maceration, washing, and drying. (See *arrowroot.*) Several species have ornamental foliage. The zebra-plant, *Calathea zebrina*, whose leaves are 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, of a deep rich green, purple-shaded, and with a velvety appearance, has been referred to this genus by some authors. See also *iturite-fiber.*
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marantaceæ (mar-an-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Maranta* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Maranta*, and embracing 12 genera, chiefly tropical. *Calathea* is the largest genus.

marantaceous (mar-an-tā′shius), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, plants of the family *Marantaceæ.*

Maranteæ (ma-ran′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Maranta* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Marantaceæ.* The cells of the ovary have but one ovule, and the embryo is much curved. The tribe embraces 6 genera, of which *Maranta* is the type, and about 63 species, all natives of the tropics.

marast, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish.*

marasca (ma-ras′kä), *n.* [< It. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a black, hard, sour cherry, egriot (*marasco*, *amarasco*, the tree), *marasca*, *amarasca*, cherry-wine, < *amaro*, bitter, sour, < L. *amarus*, bitter.] A small black wild cherry, a variety of *Prunus avium*, from which maraschino is distilled.

maraschino (mar-as-kē′nō), *n.* [Also *marasquino* (< Sp. Pg. *marasquino*) and *marasquin* (< F. *marasquin*); < It. *maraschino*, < *marasca*, a kind of cherry: see *marasca.*] A cordial originating in Dalmatia, where it is distilled from or flavored with the marasca cherry, peculiar to that region; hence, a similar cordial produced in other regions from other kinds of cherry. The finest bears the name of *maraschino of Zara*, in which town it is reputed to be manufactured.

marasmic (ma-raz′mik), *a.* [< *marasm(us)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to marasmus; affected with marasmus: as, a *marasmic* tendency; a *marasmic* patient.

Marasmius (ma-ras′mi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836–8), < Gr. *μαρασμός*, a wasting, withering, from the fact that the species are not putrescent, but dry or wither up with drought.] A large genus of agaricinous fungi, having a tough leathery pileus, which dries up with drought and is revived again on the application of water. The spores are white, and subelliptical in shape. About 450 species have been described, of which number some are edible. *M. Oreades* is the English champignon or fairy-ring mushroom. See *champignon.*

marasmoid (ma-raz′moid), *a.* [< *marasm(us)* + *-oid.*] Resembling or affected with marasmus.

marasmus (ma-raz′mus), *n.* [= F. *marasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *marasmo*, < NL. *marasmus*, < Gr. *μαρασμός*, a wasting, withering, decay, < *μαραίνειν*, put out, quench, weaken, cause to pine or waste away.] In *pathol.*, a wasting of the flesh. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the cause of the wasting is obscure.

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide wasting pestilence.
Milton, P. L., xi. 487.

Marasmus senilis, progressive atrophy of the aged.

marasquino, *n.* See *maraschino.*

marasset, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish.*

Marathi (ma-rä′thi), *n.* [Marathi *Marāthi.*] The language of the Mahrattas. Also written *Mahratti.* See *Mahratta.*

Marathonian (mar-ạ-thō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Marathon*, < Gr. Μαραθών, Marathon (see def.) (prob. so called from being overgrown with fennel, < μάραθον, μάραθος, μάραθρον, > L. *marathrum*, fennel), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marathon in Attica, the site of the famous battle in which the Athenians and Platæans overthrew the Persians in 490 B. C.: as, the *Marathonian* bull overcome by Theseus; the *Marathonian* mound or tumulus (the burial-place of the Greeks killed in the battle, still existing).

II. *n.* Same as *Macedonian*, 2.

Marattia (ma-rat′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), named after J. F. *Maratti* of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer on ferns.] A genus of ferns, typical of the family *Marattiaceæ*. They are coarse-habited plants, having large scaly rhizomes and ample twice- or thrice-pinnate fronds, with oblong pinnules, bearing the sori in lines near the margin. Many fossil ferns showing both fronds and fructification closely resembling those of this genus occur from the Lower Jurassic (Rhætic) to the Eocene, chiefly in Europe but some species in India. The more ancient of these forms are commonly referred to an extinct ancestral genus *Marattiopsis*. Schimper united with that genus all the forms which had been called *Angiopteridium*.

Marattiaceæ (ma-rat-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kaulfuss, 1824), < *Marattia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of eusporangiate ferns, typified by the genus *Marattia*. They are widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres. They differ from the true ferns on the one hand by the absence of the jointed ring of the spore-case, and from the *Ophioglossaceæ* on the other by the circinate vernation. They constitute an order, the *Marattiales*, of equal rank with the leptosporangiate ferns and the *Ophioglossales*.

maraud (mạ-râd′), *v. i.* [< F. *marauder*, play the rogue, go about begging or pilfering, < *maraud*, a rogue, knave, scoundrel; origin uncertain; perhaps, with suffix *-aud*, *-old*, < OF. *marir*, *marrir*, lose one's way, stray, etc., tr. hinder, annoy: see *mar*[1], *v.*] To rove in quest of plunder; make an excursion for booty; go about for robbery: used especially of the despoiling action of soldiers in time of war, or of organized bands of robbers or pirates.

> But war 's the Borderers' game.
> Their gain, their glory, their delight,
> To sleep the day, *maraud* the night.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 4.

maraud (mạ-râd′), *n.* [< *maraud*, *v.*] Spoliation by marauders. [Rare.]

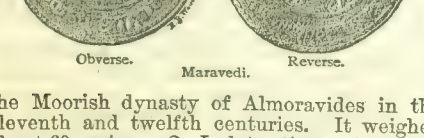
> While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage. *Irving.*

marauder (mạ-râ′dėr), *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; especially, one of a number of soldiers or of an organized band engaged in spoliation.

> Joining a corsair's crew,
> O'er the dark sea I flew
> With the *marauders*.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor, vi.

=Syn. *Freebooter*, etc. See *robber*.

maravedi (mar-ạ-vā′di, as Sp. mä-rä-vā-dē′), *n.* [= F. *maravedi*, < Sp. *maravedí* (= Pg. *maravedim*), also *morabitino* (= Pg. *marabitino*), a coin so called, < Ar. *Murābitīn*, the name of a Moorish dynasty (Sp., with the Ar. art., *Almoravides*) which reigned in Spain at the close of the 11th and in the first half of the 12th century, during which time the coin was first struck at Cordova; pl. of *morābit*, a hermit, marabout: see *Marabout*[1].] 1. A gold coin struck in Spain by



Obverse. Reverse.

Maravedi.

the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It weighed about 60 grains.—2. In later times, the smallest denomination of Spanish money, varying in value from a little less to a little more than half an English farthing or quarter of a United States cent. As a copper coin the maravedi circulated till the end of the eighteenth century; as a money of account it was abolished in 1848.—**Not worth a maravedi**, worthless.

maray, *n.* Same as *moray*.

marble (mär′bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *marble*, *marbil*, *marbelle*, *marbulle*, *merbyl*, also *marbre*, < OF. *marble*, *marbre*, F. *marbre* = Pr. *marme*, *marbre* = Sp. *mármol* = Pg. *marmore* = It. *marmo* = AS. *marmar(-stān)*, *marman(-stān)* = D. *marmer*, *marmel* = OHG. *marmul*, MHG. *marmel*, *mermel*, G. *marmel*, also *märmel*, *murmel*, *marmor* = Icel. *marmari* = Sw. Dan. *marmor* = OBulg. *mramorŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *mramor* (also *mermer*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *mramor* = Pol. *marmur* = Russ. *mramorŭ* = White Russ. *marmur* = Lith. *marmoras* = Hung. *marvany* = Turk. *mermer*, < L. *marmor*, rarely *marmur*, marble, < Gr. μάρμαρος, a stone or rock of a white or bright appearance, later esp. (sc. λίθος) marble, < μαρμαίρειν, sparkle; cf. μαῖρα, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' Hence ult. *marver*, *marmoset*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Limestone in a more or less crystalline or crystalline-granular condition. Any limestone, however, even if very compact or showing only traces of a crystalline structure, may be called *marble* if it is capable of taking a polish, or if it is suitable or desirable for ornamental and decorative purposes. The presence of magnesium carbonate associated with the calcium carbonate, forming dolomitic limestone or even pure dolomite, does not in any way influence the nomenclature of the rock; indeed, such presence cannot usually be known except from chemical analysis. Marble is a material of great importance in architecture, not only for exterior use, but for interior decoration in large, costly monumental structures. Thirty-three varieties of ornamental stone are used in the interior of the Grand Opera House in Paris, and a large proportion of these may be classed as marbles. The value and beauty of marble depend largely on its coloration. Perfectly pure carbonate of lime, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite are all colorless, and white marbles—or at least such as are only slightly tinged with color—are very abundant. White marble such as is used for statuary (for which purpose it must be obtained in large blocks free from flaws or defects of any kind, and perfectly uniform in tint) is extremely rare. Among the finest statuary-marbles are those used in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture, of which that from the island of Paros is generally admitted to surpass all others, especially in the possession of a certain amount of translucence by which the artistic effect of the work is heightened. The Parian quarries seem, however, to have been practically exhausted. The Pentelican marble, obtained from quarries near Athens, stood next to the Parian in ancient times, and its quarries are still apparently inexhaustible. At the present time the artistic world is supplied with statuary-marble from quarries in the Apennine mountains overlooking the Bay of Spezia, and in the vicinity of Carrara, Massa, and Serravezza. From this marble were carved the finest works of Michelangelo. These quarries, which have been extensively worked for 2,000 years, furnish, in addition to the white, a large amount of variegated marble, especially of the variety known as *bardiglio*. The number and variety of colored and variegated marbles used for various artistic and architectural purposes is very great. Entirely black marble capable of taking a fine polish is rare; much more common are varieties irregularly shaded with gray, bluish-gray, or dove-colored tints. Bright colors—red, yellow, green, and blue—are much rarer than the less brilliant shades, but they are seen in some marbles, and are occasionally so blended and interbanded as to produce extremely beautiful effects. These brilliant colorations are chiefly due to the presence of iron in various combinations; dark and grayish shades are generally caused by the presence of a greater or less amount of organic matter. In many varieties of marble the presence of organic remains embedded in the rock adds greatly to its attractiveness. Joints and stems of encrinites, as well as many other kinds of fossils, occur in this way, and by contrast of their color with that of the material in which they are inclosed, as well as by the gracefulness of their forms, produce a very fine effect. Fragments of shells embedded in calcareous rocks sometimes exhibit a brilliant display of iridescent coloration: such marbles are known as *lumachelles*, or, sometimes, *fire-marbles*. A beautiful effect is occasionally produced as the result of deposition of the calcareous material in stalagmitic form, so that when cut and polished the marble exhibits concentric zones of various tints; varieties having this structure are frequently called *onyx marble*. The vicinity of the Mediterranean is the classic region of marbles. Italy, France, and Spain are rich in beautiful varieties, and these are seen in the greatest number and to the best advantage in the architectural works of ancient and modern Rome. For this reason many of the rarest and most attractive marbles are best known by Italian names, and these names are frequently applied to varieties occurring far away from the Mediterranean, from either real or fancied similarity to the Italian marbles. Some of the best-known and most highly prized classic variegated marbles are the following. *Africano*, from the island of Chios, is a lumachelle, or shell-marble, exhibiting a great variety and brilliancy of coloration, reddish and purplish tints predominating. *Bardiglio* is common in the Apennine quarries, of a grayish- or bluish-white color, traversed by darker veins of the same. *Brocatel* and *brocatellone* are extremely variegated marbles, with numerous interlacing veins of yellow, violet, and crimson tints, on a yellowish ground; marble bearing these designations has been and still is quarried in various places, and especially near Tortosa in Spain. *Cipollino* is a marble with more or less of a concretionary structure, of many tints and much variety in their arrangement, with corresponding names, such as *cipollino verde*, *mandorlato* (having almond-shaped patches of color), *rosso*, etc.; a fine example of this marble may be seen in the columns of the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican. *Fior di persico* is an exquisitely beautiful marble, with a reddish and crimson shading on a white base: called by the ancients *marmor Molossium*, because coming from the region inhabited by the Molossi, in what is now Albania, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. *Giallo antico* or *Numidian marble* is an extremely beautiful marble quarried in northern Africa; it was highly esteemed and extensively used by the Romans. The tints are variable, red and yellow predominating; the different varieties were designated by names indicating the prevailing tints. *Giallo di Siena* is a beautiful yellow marble of various depths of color, with darker veins, in which violet hues predominate: when these veins are very numerous the marble becomes a *brocatel*. *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias, some of the latter being also true marbles, but having a more or less brecciated character. The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called by the Romans *marmor Synadicum* or *Phrygian marble*, from the locality where it was obtained; it is characterized by a very irregular venation of dark-red with bluish and yellowish tints, ramifying through a translucent alabaster-like base, which is sometimes almost opaline in its play of colors. *Rosso antico* is a marble of very deep red color, sometimes of various shades, occasionally streaked or clouded with dark-purple or whitish tints. The original locality of the classic rosso antico has not been discovered, but some modern red marbles closely resemble this variety. Some of the most highly prized French colored marbles bear names peculiar to France. (See *griotte*, *portor*, *sarrancolin*.) The Devonian and Carboniferous of England and Ireland furnish a considerable number of ornamental marbles. Devonshire and Derbyshire are the counties in which the best-known English varieties are obtained. The finest Irish variegated marbles are quarried near Armagh, and at various localities in county Cork, also at Killarney, and on the islands of the Kenmare river; and marble called *Siena* is obtained from several places in King's county and near Shannon Harbor in Galway. The most important quarries of white and grayish marble in the United States are those in the Lower Silurian of Vermont and western Massachusetts. There are very extensive marble-works at Rutland in Vermont, at Lee in Massachusetts, and at many other points in the same geological formation. Some of the variegated marbles found on the islands and near the shores of Lake Champlain are very handsome, but they are not extensively worked. The most popular colored marble in the United States at the present time is the Tennessee, a light-grayish stone beautifully mottled with shades of pinkish red. This marble has been extensively employed in the capitols at Washington and Albany.



Shell-marble.

> There is a Vessel of *Marbre*, undre the Table, to resseyve the Oyle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

2. A piece of sculptured or inscribed marble, especially if having some interest as an object of study or curiosity, and more particularly if ancient; any work of art in marble: as, the Elgin *marbles*.—3. A little ball of marble or other stone, or of baked clay, porcelain, or glass, used by children in play; an alley.—4. In *glass-blowing*, a block or thick piece of wood in which are formed hemispherical concavities, used in the manufacture of flasks, etc., to shape the fused glass gathered upon the end of the glass-blower's pipe into an approximately spherical form by pressing and turning it over in the concavities preparatory to the blowing. See *marver*. [In this sense improperly spelled *marbel*.]—5†. Marble-silk.

> Then cam the lord tresorer with a C. gret horsse and ther cotes of *marbull*.
> *H. Machyn*, Diary, quoted in Rock's S. K. Textiles, p. 77.

6†. *pl.* A venereal disease, probably bubo. *R. Green.*—**Ægina marbles**, or **Æginetan marbles**. See *Æginetan*.—**Artificial marble**, a composition of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials worked into a paste, molded into form, and allowed to harden.—**Arundel marbles**, or **Arundelian marbles**, also known as the *Oxford marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and other antiquities, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson, at the instance of Evelyn, presented a portion of it to the University of Oxford. The most valuable object in this collection is the inscribed slab called the Parian Chronicle, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state, the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of the mythical Cecrops to the archonship of Diognetus (264 B. C.); but the part of it covering the last ninety years is now lost, and much of what remains is corroded and defaced.—**Elgin marbles**, a collection of ancient sculptures, for the most part of the school of Phidias and from the Parthenon at Athens, taken to England during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Earl of Elgin, and now preserved in the British Museum. These sculptures are the finest surviving work of ancient artists, and comprise the greatest part now in existence of the sculptured decoration of the Parthenon, including the splendid fragments of the pediment statues, a great number of metopes, and an extended series of the blocks carved in low relief of the cella frieze. The removal of the marbles, many of which were torn violently from their original positions upon the Parthenon, to the further damage of that monument, was in itself an act of vandalism; but their transportation to England at a time when Greece was accessible with difficulty opened the



Specimen Slab of the Elgin Marbles.—A central piece of the Parthenon frieze, with figures of Athena and Hephæstus.

eyes of the world to the preëminence of Greek work. It was one of the first steps toward securing an accurate knowledge of Hellenic ideals, and has thus influenced contemporary civilization.—**Entrochal marble.** See *entrochal.*—**Hymettian marble.** See *Hymettian.*—**Kilkenny marble,** a variety of fine black marble containing shells, much used for mantelpieces.—**Ligneous marble.** See *ligneous.*—**Madrepore marble.** See *madrepore.*—**Marezzo marble,** an imitation of marble and other fine-veined stones in solid slabs, the base of which is cement.—**Pergamene marbles,** or **Pergamum marbles,** two series of sculptures in high relief and of an original type of Greek art, forming part of the decoration of the great altar of Zeus and Athena, erected at Pergamum by King Eumenes II. (197–159 B. C.) in commemoration of splendid victories over the invading Gauls. Abundant remains of these sculptures have been unearthed since 1875 by Karl Humann, and are now in the Berlin Museum. See *Pergamene art,* under *Pergamene.*—**Petworth marble,** also called *Sussex marble* (both names arising from its being worked at Petworth in Sussex), a variously colored limestone occurring in the Weald clay, containing the remains of fresh-water shells.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of marble: as, a *marble* pillar.—2. Veined or stained like marble; variegated in color; marbled.

> The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

3. Resembling or comparable to marble in some particular; hard and cold, crystalline, frigid, insensible, etc.

> Nor hath the scalding noon-day sun the pow'r
> To melt that *marble* ice. *Carew,* The Spring.
>
> Winds with ease
> Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way
> Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 564.

marble (mär'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbled,* ppr. *marbling.* [< *marble, n.*] To give an appearance of marble to; stain or vein like variegated marble: as, to *marble* paper; a book with *marbled* edges. See *marbling,* 3. Specifically, in *bookbinding,* to marble is to apply to paper or book-edges variegated colors in imitation of colored marble, or in any other irregular form.

> Those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled marble, are wont to be called *marbled.*
> *Boyle,* Works, III. 448.

marble-breasted (mär'bl-bres″ted), *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. [Poetical.]

> Live you the *marble-breasted* tyrant still.
> *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1. 127.

marble-constant (mär'bl-kon″stant), *a.* Immovable as marble; firm; constant. [Poetical.]

> Now from head to foot
> I am *marble-constant.*
> *Shak.,* A. and C., v. 2. 240.

marble-cutter (mär'bl-kut″ėr), *n.* One who hews marble; a worker in marble; also, an instrument or a machine for cutting marble.

★**marbled** (mär'bld), *a.* [< *marble* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having veins and cloudings like variegated marbles.

> A fine *marbled* stone, white, blue, and ruddy.
> *R. F. Burton,* To the Gold Coast for Gold, iii.

2. In *zoöl.,* variegated with different colors, like marble; dappled; clouded.—**Marbled beauty,** a small British moth, *Bryophila perla,* dappled with bluish-gray.—**Marbled glaze.** See *glaze.*—**Marbled guillemot,** a murrelet, *Brachyrhamphus marmoratus,* inhabiting the North Pacific ocean, in summer of a blackish color variegated with tawny and chestnut-brown.—**Marbled lizard,** the marblet.—**Marbled tiger-cat,** a large wild cat of Asia, *Felis marmorata,* about two feet long, and of variegated coloration.

marble-edged (mär'bl-ejd), *a.* Having edges, as a book, stained with variegated colors in imitation of marbled paper.

marble-handsaw (mär'bl-hand″sâ), *n.* A toothless blade fitted at the back with a block-handle, used with sand for cutting slabs of marble into pieces. *E. H. Knight.*

marblehead (mär'bl-hed), *n.* The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis.* See cut under *fulmar*[2].

marblehead (mär'bl-hed″ėr), *n.* Same as *marblehead.*

marble-hearted (mär'bl-här″ted), *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy.

> Ingratitude! thou *marble-hearted* fiend.
> *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4. 281.

marbleize (mär'bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbleized,* ppr. *marbleizing.* [< *marble* + *-ize.*] To give the appearance of marble, or a marbled appearance, to.

> The *marbleized* iron shelf above the stove-pipe hole supported two glass vases. *Howells,* Annie Kilburn, xi.

Marbleized glass. See *glass.*

marble-paste (mär'bl-pāst), *n.* A white porcellaneous paste used for figures, busts, and the like, especially at the factory of Lunéville in the eighteenth century.

marble-polisher (mär'bl-pol″ish-ėr), *n.* 1. (*a*) A block of sandstone used to rub a marble slab in the preliminary operation of polishing; also, a linen cushion with which the polishing is carried to completion by the agency of emery-dust or powder of calcined tin. (*b*) A marble-rubber.—2. A machine for polishing marble. Its chief element is a grinding-cylinder composed of several collars upon a mandrel. The slab of marble is placed on a table, and the cylinder, which is fed with the polishing-powder, rotates above it, with a longitudinally reciprocating motion as well as one of simple revolution. For columns a large lathe is used, the stone shaft being revolved in contact with rubbers held in the tool-rest. See *marble-rubber.*

marbler (mär'blėr), *n.* 1. One who works in marble; a quarrier or a cutter of marble.

> The charter . . . bears the date of 1551, though the *marblers* [of Purbeck in England] always persist that they possess an earlier one. *Harper's Mag.,* LXX. 244.

2. One who stains or otherwise marks in imitation of marble; especially, one who marbles paper.

marble-rubber (mär'bl-rub″ėr), *n.* A rubber for "surfacing," smoothing, and polishing flat marble slabs. It consists of a flat sole with a superimposed tray having holes through which water and sand are supplied to the sole as needed. It is used with a combined reciprocating and rotary motion.

marble-saw (mär'bl-sâ), *n.* A machine for cutting marble. It consists of a single thin iron blade, or of several blades arranged in a gang, set in a frame, and reciprocated by pitmans and eccentrics. The blades are constantly fed with sand and water. Such machines will cut a block of marble into several slabs simultaneously, or can be arranged to cut out pyramidal blocks, or to shape a cylinder or a frustum of a cone.

marble-scourer (mär'bl-skour″ėr), *n.* An implement for scouring marble floors, constructed and acting on the same principle as the marble-rubber, but having a handle by which the workman, in a standing position, can conveniently operate it.

marble-silk (mär'bl-silk), *n.* A silk having a weft of several colors, so woven that the whole web looks like marble, stained or veined irregularly. *D. Rock,* S. K. Textiles.

marblet (mär'blet), *n.* [< *marble* + *-et.*] An iguanian lizard of South America, *Polychrus marmoratus.*

marble-thrush (mär'bl-thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush: so called from its marbled breast. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

★**marblewood** (mär'bl-wůd), *n.* A large tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros Kurzii,* native in the Andaman Islands. Its wood is grayish, interlaid with black, and is used for cabinet-work.

marble-worker (mär'bl-wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works in marble; a workman who cuts, hews, or polishes marble; a marbler.—**Marble-workers' file.** See *file*[1].

marbling (mär'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *marble, v.*] 1. The art or process of variegating in color, in imitation of marble, or with veins and cloudings of any sort.—2. Any marking resembling that of veined or variegated marble; hence, any mottling, veining, or clouding of a surface: as, the *marbling* of flesh-meat caused by alternations of fat and lean.—3. The art or practice of staining paper or the cut edges of a book with variegated colors, usually in some conventional imitation of marble. It is done in a trough of water covered by a layer of gum tragacanth mixed with a little ox-gall. The fluid colors are sprinkled or spattered over this layer with a brush, either in the arrangement intended for use or in a manner which will admit of producing the desired figuration by drawing a brass comb over the surface. The dampened paper, held by the ends, is lightly passed in a curve over this surface, taking up the colors, and finished by sizing and burnishing or calendering.

marbly (mär'bli), *a.* [< *marble* + *-y*[1].] Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

> Great smooth *marbly* limbs.
> *Browning,* The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

marbret, *n.* A Middle English form of *marble.*

Marbury's case. See *case*[1].

marc[1], *n.* See *mark*[2].

marc[2] (märk), *n.* [< F. *marc,* residuum, dregs, grounds, mash, etc., perhaps < L. *emarcus* (or its Celtic original), a kind of wine of middling quality.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressing of fruit, as grapes or olives; as applied to apples, pomace.

> To make this liquor [ciderkin], the *marc* is put into a large vat, with a proper quantity of boiled water which has just become cold; the whole is left to infuse for forty-eight hours, and then pressed.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 417.

marcando (mär-kän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *marcare,* mark: see *mark*[1], *v.*] In *music,* distinct and decisive: applied to single notes and passages, and sometimes to a whole movement, to be so rendered. Also *marcato.*

marcantant, *n.* See *mercatante.*

marcasite (mär'ka-sīt), *n.* [Formerly also *marcassite, marchasite, marchesite;* < F. *marcassite* = Sp. *marquesita* = It. *marcassita, marchesita;* with term. *-ite*[2]; said to be of Ar. origin (?).] 1. As used by the early mineralogists, the crystallized forms of iron pyrites, including more particularly the isometric species now called *pyrite.* This mineral was frequently used for personal decoration in the eighteenth century. It takes a good polish, and is cut in facets like rose diamonds. It was made into pins, watch-cases, shoe- and knee-buckles, and other ornaments.

> Also great pieces of chrystal, amethysts, gold in ye mine, and other mettals and *marcasites.*
> *Evelyn,* Diary, June 21, 1650.
>
> Half the ladies of our acquaintance . . . carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and *marcasites* back. *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. In recent use, the orthorhombic iron pyrites, or iron disulphid, FeS_2. It has a lower specific gravity than ordinary pyrite, and on an untarnished surface a somewhat paler color, in consequence of which it is often called *white iron pyrites.* The crystallized varieties take various imitative forms called *cockscomb pyrites, spear pyrites,* etc.; the massive kinds are often radiated, concretionary, etc. Marcasite is much more liable to alteration than ordinary pyrite, passing by oxidation into iron sulphate or copperas. The two kinds of iron pyrites often occur together, and the greater the proportion of marcasite the more the liability to alteration; this has been shown (Julien) to be an important element in the durability of building-stones containing pyrites.

marcasitic (mär-ka-sit'ik), *a.* [< *marcasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.

marcasitical (mär-ka-sit'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *marchasitical;* < *marcasitic* + *-al.*] Same as *marcasitic.*

> The place that abounds with these *marchasitical* minerals. *Boyle,* Works, III. 333.

marcassin (mär'ka-sin), *n.* [< F. *marcassin,* a young wild boar, a grise.] In *her.,* the young wild boar, used as a bearing. This bearing is distinguished from the boar by having the tail hanging down and not curled round in a ring.

marcato (mär-kä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *marcare,* mark: see *marcando.*] Same as *marcando.*

marceline[1] (mär'se-lin), *n.* [< F. *marceline;* so called from St. *Marcel* in Piedmont, where the original specimen was found.] In *mineral.,* an altered form of rhodonite, or silicate of manganese, in which the manganese protoxid has been converted into sesquioxid.

marceline[2] (mär'se-lin), *n.* [Also *marcelline;* < F. *marceline* (a trade-name ?).] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's costume.

Marcellian (mär-sel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Marcellus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Marcellus of Ancyra in Asia Minor, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the professed followers of Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

marcelline, *n.* See *marceline*[2].

Marcellinist (mär-se-lin'ist), *n.* [< *Marcellina* (see def.) + *-ist.*] An adherent of Marcellina, a female Gnostic of the second century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinian.*

Marcellus shale. [Named from the town of *Marcellus,* in New York.] The lowest division of the Middle Devonian, in the classification of the New York Geological Survey. It is a dark shale with calcareous beds and contains considerable carbonaceous matter.

marcescent (mär-ses'ent), *a.* [= F. *marcescent,* < L. *marcescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *marcescere,* wither, pine, fade, decay, inceptive of *marcere,* wither, droop, shrivel, be feeble or languid, faint.] Withering; fading; decaying. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected: as, a *marcescent* perianth. (*b*) In *entom.,* appearing shriveled or withered, as the spines on certain *Hemiptera.*

marcescible (mär-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *marcescible* = Pg. *marcescivel* = It. *marcescibile,* < L. as if **marcescibilis,* < *marcescere,* wither, fade: see *marcescent.*] That may wither; liable to decay; ephemeral; transient.

Marcgravia (märk-grā'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Georg *Marcgraf* (17th century), who traveled in South America and wrote, with W. Pison, a work on the natural history of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Marcgraviaceæ* (which see). The genus is peculiar in having the petals stuck together in a hood-like

mass, numerous stamens, and sac-shaped bracts at the apex of the usually umbelliform spikes.

Marcgraviaceæ (märk-grā-vi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), < *Marcgravia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, typified by the genus *Marcgravia*. It embraces 5 genera and 39 species of tropical American plants with imbricate or coherent hood-shaped petals, anthers fixed by the base, and numerous stamens. They are climbing or epiphytic woody plants, with flowers in terminal racemes, frequently intermixed with peculiar-shaped bracts.

Marcgravieæ (märk-grā-vī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* A former suborder of plants of the *Marcgraviaceæ* regarded as an order.

march[1] (märch), *n.* [< ME. *marche*, partly (*a*) < AS. *mearc* (gen. dat. *mearce*), border, bound, mark; partly (*b*) < OF. *marche*, F. *marche* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *marca*, ML. *marca*), border, bound, frontier, the Rom. forms being from the OHG. cognate with AS. *mearc:* see further under *mark*[1], *n.*] A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; hence, a borderland; a district or political division of a country conterminous with the boundary-line of another country. In Scotland the term is commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine the boundaries, of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small. The word is most familiar historically with reference to the boundaries between England and Wales and between England and Scotland. The latter were divided into two parts, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called *warden of the marches*. See *mark*[1], 13.

Also fro the dede See, to gon Estward out of the *Marches* of the Holy Lond, . . . is a strong Castelle and a fair.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

For in the *marches* here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 140.

These low and barren tracts were the outlying *marches* of the empire. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 18.

Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a municipality ride on horseback in procession along the boundaries of the property of the corporation: a practice still observed occasionally in some of the burghs of Scotland, the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property.

march[1] (märch), *v. i.* [< ME. *marchen*, also *marken, merken*, < AS. *mearcian*, fix the bounds or limits of a place, < *mearc*, border, bound, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.*, and cf. *march*[1], *n.*] 1. To constitute a march or border; be bordering; lie continuously parallel and contiguous; abut.

He may, zif that he wole, go thorghe Almayne, and thorghe the Kyngdom of Hungarye, that *marchethe* to the Lond of Polayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 6.

Of al the Inhabitants of this Isle, the Kentish men are most ciuilest, the which country *marcheth* altogether vpon the sea. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

You must not quarrel with the man whose estates *march* with your own. *Mrs. Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, p. 40.

2. To dwell adjacent; neighbor.

She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans (because she herself, being a Merse woman, *marched* with Mid-Lothian, in which Jeanie was born).
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

march[2] (märch), *v.* [< ME. *marchen* = D. *marscheren* = G. *marschiren* = Sw. *marschera* = Dan. *marschere*, < OF. *marcher*, F. *marcher* (> Sp. Pg. *marchar* = It. *marciare*), walk, march, proceed, move on; perhaps < OF. *marche*, border, frontier (see *march*[1], *n.*); according to another view, < ML. **marcare*, hammer, hence beat the ground with the feet, tramp, march (< *marcus*, a hammer); cf. *tramp, jog, pace one's beat*, and similar expressions. Neither view is satisfactory.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk with measured steps, or with a steady regular tread; move in a deliberate, stately manner; step with regularity, earnestness, or gravity: often used trivially, as in the expression, he *marched* off angrily.

When thou didst *march* through the wilderness, . . . the earth shook. Ps. lxviii. 7, 8.

So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd
Herself to see the Work *march* on so fast.
Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 63.

2. Specifically, to walk with concerted steps in regular or measured time, as a body or a member of a body of soldiers or a procession; move in uniform order and time; step together in ranks.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have coped withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 93.

The great Achilles *march'd* not to the field
Till Vulcan that impenetrable shield
And arms had wrought.
Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

3. To move in military order, as a body of troops; advance in a soldierly manner: as, in the morning the regiment *marched;* they *marched* twenty miles.

This worthy chevalrie
All *merchand* to the field.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 224).

Heavy marching order, light marching order. See *heavy*[1], *light*[2]. —**Marching orders**, orders to march.

The Duke 's in Belgium already, and we expect *marching orders* every day. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

Marching regiment, in Great Britain, an infantry regiment of the line: generally used in a disparaging sense. —**To march to the length of** †. See *length*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move in military order, or in a body or regular procession: as, to *march* an army to the battle-field.

On the marriage-bed
Of smiling peace to *march* a bloody host.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 246.

2. To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance: as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the lockup.

march[2] (märch), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *marsch*, < F. *marche* = Sp. Pg. *marcha* = It. *marcia*, walk, gait, march; from the verb.] 1. A measured and uniform walk or concerted and orderly movement of a body of men, as soldiers; a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music; stately and deliberate walk; steady or labored progression: used figuratively in regard to poetry, from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic *march* and energy divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

2. An advance from one halting-place to another, as of a body of soldiers or travelers; the distance passed over in a single course of marching; a military journey of a body of troops: as, a *march* of twenty miles.

I have trod full many a *march*, sir,
And some hurts have to shew, before me too, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

Such stiff-neck'd abjects as with weary *marches*
Have travell'd from their homes, their wives, and children. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. Progressive advancement; progress; regular course.

There methinks would be enjoyment more than in the *march* of mind. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. A military signal to move, consisting of a particular drum-beat or bugle-call.

If drummes once sound a lustie *martch* indeede,
Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

5. In *music*, a strongly rhythmical composition designed to accompany marching or to imitate a march-movement. The rhythm is usually duple, but it may be triply compound. Marches generally consist of two contrasted sections, the second of which (commonly called the *trio*) is softer and more flowing than the first, and is followed by a repetition of the first. Rapid marches are often called *quicksteps* or *military marches*. Slow marches are also called *processional marches*, and are further distinguished as *funeral* (or *dead-*), *nuptial*, *triumphal*, etc.

6. In *weaving*, one of the short laths placed across the treadles beneath the shafts of a loom. *E. H. Knight.* — 7. In the game of euchre, a taking of all five tricks by one side. —**Flank march.** See *flank*[1]. —**Forced march**, a march vigorously pressed in certain emergencies in time of war, as to effect a rapid concentration of troops or a strategical combination. It is exhausting to even the best troops, and as a rule should not exceed thirty miles a day; special care is supposed to be taken to avoid such exhaustion just before going into action. The troops are relieved by changing the gaits, alternating the double with the quick time, and in the cavalry the horses are relieved for fifteen minutes every hour by the dismounting and marching of the men. Any distance over twenty miles a day is reckoned a *forced march*. —**March past**, the march of a body of soldiers in front of a reviewing officer or some high dignitary.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 troops mustered on the ground, and their *march past* was an event of the highest political significance. *Marvin*, Gates of Herat, iii.

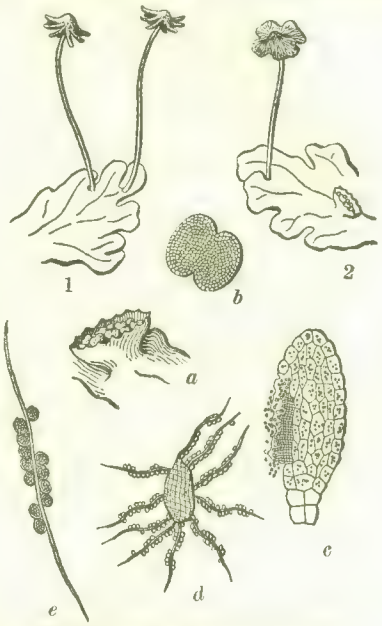
Rogue's march, music played in derision to accompany the expulsion from a regiment of a soldier who is drummed out, or of any obnoxious person ignominiously expelled from a community. —**To steal a march.** See *steal*.

March[3] (märch), *n.* [< ME. *March, Marche, Mershe, Marz*, < OF. *march, mars*, F. *mars* = Pr. *mars, martz* = Sp. *marzo* = Pg. *março* = It. *marzo* = D. *Maart* = MLG. *Mertze, Merce, Merse, Martze*, LG. *Merte* = OHG. *Merzo, Marcëo*, MHG. *Merze*, G. *März* = Sw. *Mars* = Dan. *Marts* = OBulg. *marŭtŭ*, Bulg. *mart* = Serv. *marach, mrach* = Pol. *marzec* = Little Russ. *marec* = Gr. Μάρτιος, < L. *Martius, sc. mensis*, March, lit. the month of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars: see *Mars, martial*, etc.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian; previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England till 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March. —**Mad as a March hare.** See *hare*[1]. —**March ale**, ale brewed in March. —**March beer**, beer brewed in the month of March. Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing; hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October. —**March meeting.** See *meeting*.

marchand†, **marchandise**†. Obsolete forms of *merchant, merchandise*.

marchant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

Marchantia (mär-kan′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicolas *Marchant*, a French botanist (died 1678).] 1. A genus of plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, and type of the family *Marchantiaceæ*.



Common Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*).
1, the female plant; 2, the male plant; *a*, a cupule with the gemmæ; *b*, one of the gemmæ; *c*, the antheridium, opened; *d*, part of sporangium with the elaters, carrying the spores; *e*, elater with spores.

M. polymorpha, the common liverwort, is the most widely diffused species. See *liverwort*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marchantiaceæ (mär-kan-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marchantia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of cryptogamic plants of the class *Hepaticæ*. The frond is never leafy, and is frequently forked; the male organs are immersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles, and the capsules are disposed symmetrically on the under side of stalked wheel-shaped receptacles.

Marchantieæ (mär-kan-ti′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marchantia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Marchantiaceæ*.

marchasite†, *n.* See *marcasite*.

marchasitical†, *a.* See *marcasitical*.

marchaund†, **marchaundise**†. Obsolete forms of *merchant, merchandise*.

marchaundyse†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*.

marchaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

march-ditch (märch′dich), *n.* A ditch or trench forming a landmark; a boundary.

The dank region of the unknown, whose *march-ditch* was the grave. *George MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

marcher[1]† (mär′chèr), *n.* [< *march*[1] + *-er*[1].] An officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.

We deny not that there were Lordships *Marchers*, nor that some statutes are restrained to them.
Bacon, Works, X. 374.

Lords marchers of England, the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and had their laws and regal power, until their office was abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

marcher[2] (mär′chèr), *n.* [< *march*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who marches.

A path
Inviting you, distinct with footprints yet
Of many a mighty *marcher* gone that way.
Browning, Paracelsus.

marchet (mär′chet), *n.* [Also *merchet;* < ML. *marcheta, marchetum, mercheta, merchetum*, etc., < ME. *market, merket* (= OHG. *mercat*, etc.), trade, market: see *market*.] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by a tenant, serf, or bondsman to his lord for the liberty of disposing of a daughter in marriage. This payment, called in law Latin *marcheta* or *mercheta mulierum* (the mark-fee of women), was exacted in England, Scotland, and most other countries of Europe. See the quotation.

He [Malcolm III. of Scotland] abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing halfe a marke of siluer to be paid to the lorde of the soile, in redemption of the woman's chastitie, which is vsed to be paied yet vnto this day, and is called the *marchets* of woman. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1086.

marchioness (märʹshon-es), *n.* [Formerly also *marchionisse;* < ML. *marcionissa*, fem. of *marchio(n-)*, a prefect of the marches, < *marcha, marca*, a boundary, march: see *march*[1]. Cf. *marquis.*] 1. The wife or widow of a marquis. —2. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11.

marchisate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marquisate.*

marchland (märchʹ land), *n.* [< *march*[1] + *land*[1].] A border-land; territory lying on the marches or borders of adjoining countries.

Our special hearth and cradle is doubtless to be found in the immediate *marchland* of Germany and Denmark. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

march-line (märchʹlīn), *n.* [< *march*[1] + *line*[2].] A boundary-line between adjacent countries.

If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line* fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 323.

March-mad (märchʹmad), *a.* Extremely excited or excitable, like a March hare (see *hare*[1]); rash; foolhardy.

Keep him dark,
He will run *March-mad* else; the fumes of battles
Ascend into his brains. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

marchman (märchʹ man), *n.*; pl. *marchmen* (-men). A man who lives on the marches or border-land of two countries; a borderer.

Now Bowden Moor the *march-man* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Halidon.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 30.

The great Anglican kingdom of the Mercians — that is, the *Marchmen*, the people on the march or frontier — seems to have been the youngest of all. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. History, p. 39.

march-movememt (märchʹmövʺment), *n.* In *music*, the characteristic rhythm of a march, namely duple or quadruple.

marchpane† (märchʹpān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marchpain, marchepane* (= D. *marcipein, marsipein* = G. *marcipan, marzipan* = Dan. Sw. *marsipan*), < OF. *marcepain*, F. *massepain* = Sp. *mazapán* = Pg. *maçapão* = It. *marzapane;* according to Minsheu, < L. **Martius panis*, bread of Mars, "having towers, castles, and such like on them," < *Martius*, of Mars (see *martial*), + *panis*, bread. Some see in the first element a corrupt form of Gr. *μᾶζα*, a barley-cake.] 1. A confection made of pounded pistachio-nuts or almonds, with sugar, white of egg, etc. It was made into various ornamental devices.

And whanne Dyner was Don, the Duke sent to the Pilgryms gret basons full of *Marchepanys*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

Epigrammes that were sent vsually for new yeares giftes or to be Printed or put vpon their banketting dishes of suger plate, or of *march paines*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 9.

Hence — 2. Something very fine or dainty.

Phi. The very *march-pane* of the court, I warrant you.
Pha. And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

march-time (märchʹtīm), *n.* Same as *march-movement.*

march-treason (märchʹ trēʺzn), *n.* Treason against a march; betrayal to an enemy of a march or border, or of any peculiar interest of a bordering territory.

Not a thane within reach but he knew his family and connections, and how many of his ancestors had fallen . . . by the hand of the executioner for *march-treason*. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

march-ward (märchʹwârd), *n.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

Marcian†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *Martian.*

marcid† (märʹsid), *a.* [= OF. *marcide* = Pg. It. *marcido*, < L. *marcidus*, withered, shrunken, < *marcere*, wither: see *marcescent.*] 1. Withered; shrunken; wasted away.

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil; . . .
That, to your *marcid* dying herbs assigned,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.
W. Bowles, in Dryden's tr. of Juvenal's Satires, v. 123.

2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.* (*Latham.*)

marcidity (mär-sidʹi-ti), *n.* [< *marcid* + *-ity.*] A wasted or withered condition; leanness; meagerness.

Marcionist (märʹshon-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *Μαρκιωνιστής*, < *Μαρκίων*, Marcion: see *Marcionite* and *-ist.*] Same as *Marcionite.*

Marcionite (märʹshon-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Marcionita*, < Gr. *Μαρκιωνίτης*, < *Μαρκίων*, L. *Marcion*, < *Μάρκος*, L. *Marcus*, a personal name.] **I.** *n.* A follower of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the second century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the seventh century or later. Marcion taught that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ; the evil matter, ruled by the devil; and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St. Luke and ten of St. Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative; he repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister. See *Cerdonian.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the principles of Marcion: as, the *Marcionite* Church.

Marcionitic (märʹsho-nitʹik), *a.* [< *Marcionite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Marcionites or their doctrines.

Marcionitism (märʹshon-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Marcionite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Marcionites. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 485.

Marcobrunner (märʹkō-brun-ėr), *n.* [G.] A wine produced in a vineyard in the commune of Erbach, near Wiesbaden, and taking its name from a neighboring fountain called the Markbrunnen. It ranks among the best of German wines.

Marcomannic (märʹkō-manʹik), *a.* [< *Marcomanni* + *-ic.*] Relating to the Marcomanni, an ancient German tribe which harassed the Roman empire at intervals from the time of Cæsar to the fourth century.

marcor, marcour (märʹkor), *n.* [< L. *marcor*, decay, faintness, languor, < *marcere*, wither, decay, fade, faint: see *marcescent.*] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; loss of flesh. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Marcosian (mär-kōʹsi-an), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *Μάρκος*, L. *Marcus*, the name of the founder.] A follower of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the second century. The leading features of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he apparently caused a miraculous change in the color and quantity of the wine), ministration and prophecy of women, a cabalistic use of numbers and letters, antinomian licentiousness, and a Gnostic system of eons. He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus, and his followers were not numerous.

marcour, *n.* See *marcor.*

mardt (märd), *n.* Same as *merd.*

mardert, mardernt, *n.* Same as *marten*[1].

Mardi gras (märʹdē grä). [F., lit. 'fat Tuesday': so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bœuf gras*) during the celebration of the day: *mardi* (< L. *Martis dies*, day of Mars), Tuesday; *gras*, fat: see *grease.*] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of carnival; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display.

mare[1] (mār), *n.* [< ME. *mare, mere, meere, mure,* < AS. *mere, myre* = OFries. *merie* = D. *merrie* = MLG. LG. *merie* = OHG. *merihā, merhā*, MHG. *meriche, merhe*, G. *mähre* = Icel. *merr* = Sw. *märr* = Dan. *mær*, a mare; fem. to AS. *mear, mearh* = OHG. *marah, march, marc*, MHG. *march, marc* = Icel. *marr* (Goth. not recorded), a horse, steed, = Ir. Gael. *marc* = W. *march* = Corn. *march* (Old Celtic *μάρκας*, in Pausanias), a horse, stallion. The Teut. forms may, however, be derived from the Celtic. The masc. form has disappeared from E. and G., except as found in the disguised compound *marshal.*] 1. The female of the horse, or of other species of the genus *Equus.*

With him ther was a Plowman was his brother, . . .
In a tabard he rood upon a *mere*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 541.

2. A few ears of grain left standing and tied together, at which the harvesters throw their sickles till the knot is cut. *Halliwell.* [Herefordshire, Eng.] — **Crying the mare**, an old harvest sport in Herefordshire. *Blount.* See def. 2. — **Mare's nest**, an absurd or ridiculous imagined discovery; something of apparent importance which a person fancies he has discovered, but which turns out to be a delusion or a hoax. Formerly also *horse-nest.*

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

It [the average German mind] finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of *mare's-nests* that have been stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Money makes the mare go, the outlay of money keeps things going; money will succeed where everything else fails. [Slang.]

I'm *making the mare go* here in Whitford, without the *money* too sometimes. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int.

Shanks' mare, one's own legs, as a means of conveyance. [Slang.] — **The gray mare is the better horse**, the wife rules the husband. [Slang.] — **Timber mare.** Same as *horse*[1], 5 (*b*).

mare[2]† (mār), *n.* [< ME. *mare, mere,* < AS. *mara*, an incubus, = MLG. *mare, mār*, LG. *mare, mar, mor* = OHG. *maro, mar*, MHG. *mar*, G. dial. *mahr, mar* = Icel. *mara* = Sw. *mara* = Dan. *mare*, nightmare; cf. OF. *mare*, an incubus, also in comp. *cauchemare, cochemare, cauquemare*, F. *cauchemar*, nightmare, < OF. *caucher*, < L. *calcare*, tread upon, + *mare*, incubus; cf. Pol. *mora*, a vision, dream, nightmare; Bohem. *mura*, incubus; prob. lit. 'crusher,' from the root of AS. *mirran, myrran*, hinder, mar, orig. 'crush': see *mar*[1].] Oppressed sleep; incubus, formerly regarded as an evil spirit of the night that oppresses persons during sleep: now used only in the compound *nightmare.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

mare[3]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *more*[1].

Mareca (ma-rēʹkä), *n.* [NL.: cf. Pg. *marreca* (fem.), widgeon; also given as a native Brazilian name.] A genus of ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ;* the widgeons. The common widgeon of Europe is *M. penelope;* that of America is *M. americana.* See *widgeon.* Also written *Marica.*

marechalt (marʹe-shal), *n.* [F. *maréchal*, marshal: see *marshal.*] A kind of scent or perfume; also, a hair-powder perfumed with it.

His hair powdered with *marechal*, a cambric shirt, etc. *Smollett*, Roderick Random.

mare clausum (māʹrē klâʹsum). [L.: *mare*, sea; *clausum*, neut. of *clausus*, closed: see *mere*[1] and *close*[2], *a.*] A closed sea; a sea closed to navigation; a sea or a part of the high seas within the jurisdiction of a particular nation, as distinguished from the open sea, where all nations have equal right. The phrase is not a geographical one, but a technical legal term, the subject of which has always been in controversy in international law; and its meaning therefore varies in extent according as it is used by those who claim or who resist an extension of territorial jurisdiction over otherwise open seas.

mareist, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish.*

marekanite (marʹē-kan-īt), *n.* [< *Marekanka* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of obsidian, found in small spherules in the vicinity of the Marekanka, near Okhotsk in Siberia. It is a form of rhyolitic perlite.

Maremmese (mar-e-mēsʹ or -mēzʹ), *a.* [< It. *Maremme* + *-ese.*] Of or pertaining to the Maremme, certain marshy tracts extending along the coast of Tuscany in Italy, reaching back from six to eighteen miles from the sea. The soil is of wonderful fertility, but malaria is so prevalent as to render these districts uninhabitable in the warm season.

marena (ma-rēʹnä), *n.* [NL., < G. *maräne, moräne*, said to be so called from Lake *Morin*, in Brandenburg, Prussia.] A coregonine fish, *Coregonus maræna*, better known as *C. lavaretus:* same as *lavaret.*

marennin (ma-renʹin), *n.* See the quotation.

Navicula ostrearia contains a light-blue pigment, which it is proposed to call *marennin*, which is diffused throughout the protoplasm. *Jour. of Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 53.

Mareotic (mar-ē-otʹik), *a.* [< L. *Mareoticus*, < Gr. *Μαρεωτικός*, < *Μαρεῶτις* (sc. *λίμνη*), also *Μάρεια, ἡ λίμνη ἡ Μαρία*, Lake Mareotis, < *Μάρεια, Μαρέη*, < Egypt. *Mer* or *Mir*, a city in Egypt, or the lake *Mareotis* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Lake Mareotis in Lower Egypt, or the region in which it is situated: as, *Mareotic* wine.

mares, *n.* Plural of *mas*[3].

mareschal (marʹe-shal), *n.* An obsolete form of *marshal:* used archaically, especially with reference to a marshal of France.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* [in ed. 1766, "constable"] of France.
Prior, Taking of Namur in 1695.

mare's-nest (mārzʹnest), *v. i.* [< *mare's nest* (see under *mare*[1]).] To discover mare's nests; make absurd discoveries; imagine that one has made an important discovery which is really no discovery at all, or is a hoax.

He's always *mare's-nesting*. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, I. 206. (*Hoppe.*)

maresse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish.*

★**mare's-tail** (mãrz′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hippuris:* most properly *H. vulgaris.* [In old herbals this was *female horsetail*, in contrast with *Equisetum fluviatile*, a stronger plant, called *male horsetail*. But later writers say *mare's-tail*, as if the meaning had been *female-horse tail.*] (*b*) The horsetail, *Equisetum.* See *bottle-brush*, 2.

The pretty *marestail* forest, fairy pines. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

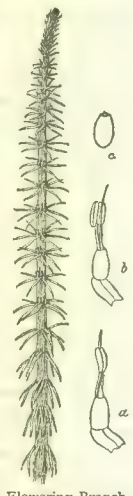
2. *pl.* Long straight fibers of gray cirrus cloud, an indication of the approach of stormy weather.

A light blue sky and a crescent of *mare's-tails* over the mastheads. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxii.

3. In *anat.*, the cauda equina (which see, under *cauda*).

II. *a.* Like a mare's tail; of the kind called mare's-tails: said of clouds.

Streaks of *marestail* clouds in the sky. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, [XIX. 202.



Flowering Branch of Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). *a*, a flower before anthesis; *b*, a flower after anthesis; *c*, the fruit.

marewe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marrow*[1].

Marezzo marble. See *marble.*

margarate (mär′gą-rāt), *n.* [< *margar(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of margaric acid.

margaret (mär′gą-ret), *n.* [< *Margaret*, a fem. name, = F. *Marguerite* = Sp. Pg. *Margarita* = It. *Margarita*, *Margherita*, < L. *margarita*, < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margarite.* The name *Margaret*, reduced to *Mag*, *Madge*, dim. *Maggie*, etc., is familiarly applied to several birds, etc.: see *madge*[1], *mag*[1], *magpie*, etc.] Same as *madge*[1].

margaret-grunt (mär′gą-ret-grunt), *n.* Same as *margate-fish.*

margaric (mär-gar′ik), *a.* [< *margar(ite)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling pearl.—**Margaric acid**, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, an acid formerly erroneously supposed to be present in certain fats. It has a fatty aspect, and is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in hot alcohol; the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales, whence its name. It probably does not occur in nature.

margarin, margarine (mär′gą-rin), *n.* [< *margar(ic)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hogs' lard; the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarin is obtained from the concrete part of olive-oil. It is a mixture of stearin and palmatin.

margarita (mär-gą-rī′tą), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 < LGr. *μαργαρίτης*, a crumb of the sacramental bread, lit. a pearl), < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margarite.*] **1.** In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The vessel in which the consecrated oblate is kept. (*b*) A portion of the oblate which is placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the body and blood of Christ. See *commixture.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidæ.* It is represented by a number of species in the colder seas.

Margaritacea (mär″gą-ri-tā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *margaritaceus*, pearly: see *margaritaceous.*] In old systems, a family of bivalves whose shells are pearly or nacreous inside; the pearl-oysters: same as *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ.* In De Blainville's classification (1825), this family consisted of the genera *Vulsella*, *Malleus*, *Pinna*, *Crenatula*, *Inoceramus*, *Catillus*, *Pulvinites*, *Gervillia*, and *Avicula*, thus corresponding somewhat to the *Malleacea* of Lamarck. Also *Margaritaceæ.*

margaritacean (mär″gą-ri-tā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *margaritaceous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Margaritaceous; margaritiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Margaritacea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Margaritacea.*

margaritaceous (mär″gą-ri-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *margaritaceus*, pearly, < L. *margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite.*] Resembling mother-of-pearl; pearly; glossy-white with purple, green, and blue reflections.

Margaritana (mar″gą-ri-tā′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite.*] A genus of river-mussels of the family *Unionidæ.* It is closely related to *Unio*, chiefly differing in some details of the hinge-teeth, and a species, *M. margaritifera*, is notable as a pearl-oyster, producing pearls of commercial value. Also called *Alasmodon.*

margarite (mär′gą-rīt), *n.* [< ME. *margarite*, *margrite* (also *margery*, q. v.) (cf. AS. *meregrot*, *meregreota* = OS. *merigriota* = OHG. *marigrioz*, a pearl, forms simulating AS. *mere*, etc., sea, + *greōt*, etc., sand, gravel, grit), < OF. *marguerite*, *marguerete*, F. *margarite*, *marguerite* = Sp. Pg. *margarita* = It. *margarita*, *margherita*, a pearl, < L. *margarita*, rarely *margaritum*, = Bulg. *margarit* = Russ. *margaritŭ*, < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, also *μάργαρον*, a pearl, < *μάργαρος*, the pearl-oyster; cf. Pers. *murvari* (> Turk. *mervarīd*), a pearl.] **1.** A pearl. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Rich orient pearl,
More bright of hue than were the *margarites*
That Cæsar found in wealthy Albion.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

2. A mineral of micaceous structure, separable into thin laminæ which are rather brittle. It has a grayish or reddish color and a pearly luster on the cleavage-surface (hence called *pearl-mica*). In composition it is a silicate of aluminium and calcium. It is a common associate of corundum. It is one of the so-called *brittle micas.*

3. In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for an arrangement of the elementary products of crystallization (globulites) in form like a string of beads. See *longulite.*—**4.** Same as *margarita*, 1.

margaritic (mär-gą-rit′ik), *a.* [< *margarite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite; margaric.—**Margaritic acid**, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.

margaritiferous (mär″ga-ri-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *margaritifer*, pearl-bearing, < *margarita*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Pearl-bearing; producing pearls; margaritaceous.

margaritite (mär′gą-ri-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Margaritites*, a generic name of such shells, < L. *margarita*, a pearl: see *margarite.*] A fossil pearl-oyster or some similar margaritiferous shell.

Margarodes (mär-gą-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαργαρώδης*, pearl-like, < *μάργαρον*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** A genus of scale-insects of the family *Coccidæ.* *M. formicarum*, so named from its pearly appearance and from its living with ants, is known in the Bahamas as the *ground-pearl.* Its scaly covering has caused it to be mistaken for a mollusk. These insects are sometimes strung like beads in necklaces. The genus is probably the same as *Porphyrophora* of Brandt (1833); it was named the same year by Guilding.

2. A genus of pyralid moths, typical of the family *Margarodidæ*, erected by Guenée in 1854, having the wings immaculate, neither fasciate nor marginate, and the body stout. They occur in most parts of the world, more abundantly in tropical countries. *M. (Diaphania) quadristigmalis* feeds in the larval state on the privet in the eastern United States.

Margarodidæ (mär-gą-rod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Margarodes* + *-idæ.*] A family of pyralid moths named from the genus *Margarodes*, having ample, entire, silky, semi-hyaline, iridescent or pearly wings, often bordered and seldom marked. The abdomen of the male has an apical tuft which is often bifid. It is a large wide-spread family of some 20 genera, as *Diaphania*, which contains the moths whose larvæ are known in the United States as *melon-caterpillars* and *pickle-worms.*

margarodite (mär′gą-rō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μαργαρώδης*, pearl-like (see *Margarodes*), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of muscovite, or common potash-mica, affording, upon ignition, a small percentage of water.

margaron, margarone (mär′gą-ron, -rōn), *n.* [= F. *margarone*; as *margar(ic)* + *-on*, *-one.*] A solid white fatty ketone which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with lime.

margaryize (mär′gar-i-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *margaryized*, ppr. *margaryizing.* [< *Margary* (see def.) + *-ize.*] In the antiseptic treatment of timber, to impregnate (the wood) with a solution of sulphate of copper. The word is derived from the name of the inventor of the process, J. J. Lloyd Margary.

margate-fish (mär′gāt-fish), *n.* A fish, *Hæmulon gibbosum* or *album*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea and Florida Keys. Its color is pearly-white, somewhat olivaceous above, with obsolete spots on some of the scales; the mouth is orange within, and the lips and a faint blotch on each side of the snout are light-yellow. It reaches a length of 2 feet or more, and is one of the most important food-fishes of Havana and Key West. Also called *market-fish*, *maggot-fish*, *margaret-grunt.*

Margaux (mär-gō′), *n.* [F.: see def.] Claret produced in the commune of Margaux, in the department of the Gironde in France. Its better grades closely resemble the Château Margaux. See *château.*

margay (mär′gā), *n.* [= F. *margay*; < Tupi *maracayá*, Guarani *mbaracaia.*] A South American tiger-cat, *Felis tigrina*, or *F. margay*; also, some related species. They are small spotted and striped cats resembling the ocelot, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. The margay is about 2 feet long, the tail from 12 to 18 inches; it has been domesticated and made useful in destroying rats.

marge (märj), *n.* [< F. *marge* = Pr. *marge* = D. *marge*, < L. *margo* (*margin-*), border, margin: see *margin.*] Same as *margin.* [Poetical.]

By this the Muse arrives
At Elie's isled *marge.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1632.

The drum, suspended by its tattered *marge*,
Once rolled and rattled to the Hessian's charge.
O. W. Holmes, Metrical Essay.

marged (märjd), *a.* [< *marge* + *-ed*[2].] Bordered; having a margin.

From that gold-sanded, flower-*marged* shore.
The Week, VI. 186.

margent (mär′jent), *n.* and *a.* [A var. of *margin*, with unorig. *-t* as in *parchment*, *tyrant*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A margin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The beached *margent* of the sea.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 85.

Be not deceav'd, Readers, by men that would overawe your eares with big names and huge Tomes that contradict and repeal one another, because they can cramme a *margent* with citations. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By the *margent* of the sea
I would build myself a home.
R. H. Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

2. Gloss; marginal comment.

See at the bar the booby Bettesworth, . . .
Who knows of law nor text nor *margent.* *Swift.*

II. *a.* Marginal.

Margent notes upon a French text.
R. Saltonstall, To Winthrop (1643).

Here, peradventure, my witless youth may be taxed with a *margent* note of presumption, for offering to put up any motion of applause in the behalf of so excellent a poet.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 498).

margent†, (mär′jent), *v. t.* [< *margent*, *n.*] To note or enter on the margin; margin.

I present it [England's Eliza] in one whole entire hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I have *margented* through the whole story.
Mir. for Mags., p. 775, Pref.

margery†, *n.* [< ME. *margery*, *margerye*, < OF. *margerie*, *marguerie*, vernacular form of *marguerite*, var. of *margarite*, a pearl.] A pearl.

margery-pearl†, *n.* [ME. *margery perl.*] Same as *margery.* *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 214.

And seyde, "noli mittere man *margerye-perlis*
Amanges hogges, that han hawes at wille."
Piers Plowman (B), x. 9.

★**margin** (mär′jin), *n.* [Also *marge* (< F.), formerly also *margine* (and *margent*, q. v.); < ME. *margin*, *margyne*, < OF. *margine* (usually *marge*, F. *marge*) = Sp. *margen* = Pg. *margem* = It. *margine*, a border, margin, = Serv. *marginj*, a hill (as a boundary, an ant-hill, mole-hill), < L. *margo* (*margin-*), edge, brink, border, margin: see *mark*[1].] **1.** A bordering or bounding space; a border; a space between one edge or line and another, as that along a river between the edge of the water or of its bed and a real or imaginary outer line, or the like, or that between the edges of a leaf or sheet of paper and those of the printing or writing on it. In some plants the leaf (then called *marginate*) has a distinct margin or border of different formation or coloration from the main body. In the case of a book, *margin* alone usually means the clear space between the print and the outer edge of the leaf, called distinctively the *front margin*; the *head* or *top margin* is at the top of the page, the *tail* or *bottom margin* at the foot, and the *back margin* on the inner side against the back. Parts of these margins, especially at the sides, may be occupied by marginal notes, remarks, or the like. An *opened margin* is one where the leaves have been opened or separated, as with a folder, but not trimmed; an *uncut margin* has not been cut anywhere; a *rough-cut margin* has only the more protruding ragged edges cut off with scissors; in a *cropped margin* too much paper has been cut away; in a *bled margin* part of the print has been cut away.

We came into the road, where I saw an antient way about eighteen feet broad, paved with large round stones, having a *margin* on each side, partly of hewn stone.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 80.

Thus on Mæander's flowery *margin* lies
The dying swan. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 65.

With plates of brass the cors'let cover'd o'er
(The same renown'd Asteropæus wore),
Whose glitt'ring *margins* raised with silver shine
(No vulgar gift), Eumelus! shall be thine.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 641.

Starts, when he sees the hazels quiver
Along the *margin* of the river.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) In an engraving, the paper left blank outside the plate-mark. (*b*) In *entom.*, properly, the outer part of a surface or distinct portion of the integument, as distinguished from the central part or disk. In this sense *margin* is not to be confounded with *edge*, which is used to denote the extreme boundary of a part: but where distinction is unnecessary, the two terms are often used synonymously. (*c*) In *conch.*, the edge or entire outline of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) The edge. (2) A distinct border, different from the body of the organ, as the membranous expansion surrounding some seeds or seed-vessels; a narrow wing.

2. In *joinery*, the flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths

or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the stiles being repeated in the center; and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two-leafed doors.

3. Latitude, scope, or range; freedom from narrow restriction or limitation; room or provision for enlarged or extended action.

Their *margin* of effective operation is strictly limited; still, such a *margin* exists, and they [trades-unions] have turned it to account. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, viii.

4. Allowance made, security given, or scope afforded for contingencies, as profit or loss in trade, error of calculation, change of circumstances, diversity of judgment or opinion, etc.

There is always *margin* enough in the statute for a liberal judge to read one way and a servile judge another. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. In speculative dealings on the exchanges: (*a*) The sum in money, or represented by securities, deposited by a speculator or trader with his broker as a provision against loss on transactions made on account. This margin is usually reckoned at 10 per cent. of the par value of stocks or bonds, and 10 cents per bushel or barrel on grain or oil. If the price rises or falls to a satisfactory extent, a sale or purchase is made, and the gain is the customer's profit, less the broker's charges; if the price falls below or rises above the margin furnished, and the purchase is to be protected in expectation of a future rise or fall, the customer is required to furnish ("put up") more margin to cover the difference.

The banks refused to loan upon any except first-class collateral, and commission-houses regarded the market as in a somewhat dangerous condition for speculators on *margin*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 342.

(*b*) A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is "called up" (as it is termed) by the other. This mutual deposit (usually of 5 per cent.) is made in some bank or trust company agreed upon, and remains subject only to a joint check or draft during the continuance of the contract upon which it has been called.—**Cardinal, costal, dentate, dilated margin.** See the adjectives.—**Dislocated margin.** See *dislocate*.—**Double margin,** a margin in which there is a fine groove along the outer side, the margin being thus composed of two parallel edges or carinæ with the groove between them.—**Eroded margin.** See *erode*.—**Filate, incrassate, inferior, inner,** etc., **margin.** See the adjectives.—**Margin draft.** See *margin-draft*.—**Margin of a course,** in *arch.*, that part of the upper side of a course of slates which is left uncovered by the next superior course.—**To make margin,** in *printing*, to determine the proper amount of margin to be given to printed pages by the selection of blanks or of low furniture of suitable sizes. = **Syn. 1.** Confine, limit, skirt. See *rim*.

margin (mär'jin), *v. t.* [< F. *marginer* = Sp. Pg. *marginar* = It. *marginare*, < L. *marginare*, furnish with a border, < *margo* (*margin-*), a border: see *margin*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a margin; form or constitute a margin to; border.

The ice-born rivers . . . were *margined* occasionally with spires of discolored ice. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., II. 150.

2. To enter in the margin, as a note in a book. —**To margin up,** to put up margins, as a provision against loss by a broker who has purchased and holds stocks, etc., on behalf of a customer; cover loss on account of depreciation of prices.

The concern then had $42,500,000 locked up on the Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to *margin up* after a fall begun in September, 1881. *Amer. Economist*, III. 176.

★**marginal** (mär'ji-nal), *a.* [= F. *marginal* = Sp. Pg. *marginal* = It. *marginale*, < NL. *marginalis*, < L. *margo* (*margin-*), margin: see *margin*.] Pertaining to a margin; situated on or near the margin; specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page: as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

To come into the dim reflexion of hollow antiquities sold by the seeming bulk, and there be fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in *marginal* stuffings. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

The passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, Adv't.

Inner marginal cell. See *inner*.—**Marginal bodies, marginal vesicles,** in hydroid polyps, differentiated sensory organs attached to the edge of the umbrella. Those which are pigmented are supposed to have a visual function, those which have hard concretions to be auditory. (See cut under *lithocyst*.) Different kinds of marginal bodies have special names.—**Marginal bones** or **ossicles,** supernumerary digital phalanges lying along the inner or the outer border of the flipper of an ichthyosaur. (See cut under *Ichthyosauria*.) The marginal bones furnish a remarkable instance of more than the normal five digits of vertebrates.—**Marginal cell,** in *entom.*, a cell or space of the wing anterior to the marginal vein and attaining the apical margin.—**Marginal finger†,** the index-finger.

Would I had seen thee graved with thy great sire,
Ere lived to have men's *marginal fingers* point
At Charalois, as a lamented story!
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

Marginal fringes, in *ornith.* See *fringe*.—**Marginal gemmation.** See *gemmation*.—**Marginal gyrus.** See *gyrus*.—**Marginal line,** in *entom.*, a variously waved or angulated line running across the anterior wing near the apical margin, distinguished in many moths.—**Marginal lobe, lobule.** See *lobe*.—**Marginal notes,** notes printed on the front margin or fore edge of the leaf. Often called *side notes*.—**Marginal vein** or **nervure,** in *entom.*, a vein of an insect's wing, extending more or less longitudinally toward the apical margin. It may arise from the pterostigma and form a curved line, as in some *Hymenoptera* (in which case it is also called the *radial vein*), or it may be a posterior fork of the costal vein, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Marginal vesicles.** See *marginal bodies*.

marginalia (mär-ji-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marginalis*, marginal: see *marginal*.] **1.** Marginal notes.—**2.** In sponges, spicules forming a collar round the osculum. *F. E. Schulze*.

marginalize (mär'ji-nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *marginalized*, ppr. *marginalizing*. [< *marginal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with marginal notes. [Rare.]

Augustine's Confessions, in the same library, he [Archbishop Leighton] similarly *marginalized*. *F. Jacox*, Literary Life, p. 104.

II. *intrans.* To make marginal notes. [Rare.]

Byron could *marginalize* with similar fertility and facility. *F. Jacox*, Literary Life, p. 112.

marginally (mär'ji-nal-i), *adv.* In the margin, as of a book.

marginant (mär'ji-nant), *a.* In *bot.*, becoming marginate.

marginate (mär'ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marginated*, ppr. *marginating*. [< L. *marginatus*, pp. of *marginare*, furnish with a border: see *margin*, *v.*] To furnish with a margin or margins.

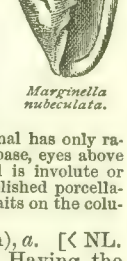
marginate (mär'ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *marginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a margin. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Having the margin of a distinct color: as, *marginate* with purple. (*b*) Having a distinct margin or edge, as the pronotum of many beetles.—**Marginate abdomen,** in *entom.*, an abdomen that is compressed and has the sides of the dorsal segments elevated, as in many *Staphylinidæ*; or projecting beyond the wing-covers in a sharp ridge, as in many *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, and a few *Coleoptera*.

marginated (mär'ji-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *marginate*.

margin-draft (mär'jin-dräft), *n.* In *masonry*, a plane chiseled surface adjoining the edge or edges of a hewn block, as that about the joints of a usual variety of ashler, in which the margin-draft incloses the middle part of the face, which may either be dressed or left rough.

margined (mär'jind), *a.* [< *margin* + *-ed*2.] Marginate; specifically, in *bot.*, having a distinct and projecting edge or wing, as the borders of many flat seeds.—**Margined fruit-bat,** *Cynopterus marginatus*, a small East Indian species, about 4 inches long, whose ears are marginate or edged with white.

Marginella (mär-ji-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border: see *margin*.] The typical genus of the family *Marginellidæ*. There are some 200 species, found in all warm seas, of small size, with smooth oval shells having a small respiratory notch. The best representatives of the genus have an evident spire, as *M. nubeculata*; some others, with sunken spire, as *M. lineata*, form a subgenus *Persicula*.



Marginella nubeculata.

Marginellacea (mär/ji-ne-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marginella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Marginellidæ*.

Marginellidæ (mär-ji-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marginella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Marginella*. The animal has only rachidian teeth, tentacles approximate at base, eyes above their base, and a large foot. The shell is involute or obovate, with a short or sunken spire, polished porcellaneous surface, and has several distinct plaits on the columellar lip.

marginelliform (mär-ji-nel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Marginella* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the character of a *Marginella* or related mollusks.

marginelloid (mär-ji-nel'oid), *a.* [< NL. *Marginella* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Marginellidæ*, or to the group which that family represents.

marginicidal (mär'ji-ni-sī/dal), *a.* [< L. *margo* (*margin-*), border, + *cædere*, cut, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of that mode of dehiscence in which the carpels separate along their external line of junction, not, however, splitting the septa or partitions, as in septicidal dehiscence, but breaking away from them.

marginiform (mär'ji-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *forma*, form.] Like a border, edge, or margin; forming a mere rim of something: as, the *marginiform* ears of some spermophiles. *Coues*.

margining (mär'ji-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *margin*, *v.*] Margins collectively; also, the form or character of a margin; marks or colors bordering a surface: as, a black *margining*.

marginirostral (mär/ji-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *rostrum*, bill, beak: see *rostral*.] Bordering or fringing the bill: applied by Macgillivray to feathers situated about the basal margin of the bills of birds. [Scarcely in use.]

margin-line (mär'jin-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing-transom in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom-planks terminate.

margin-tailed (mär'jin-tāld), *a.* Having the tail margined: specifically applied to a South American otter, *Pteronura sandbachi*, in which the tail is alate.

margosa (mär-gō'sä), *n.* [< Pg. *amargosa* (fem.), bitter.] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta Azadirachta* (*Melia Azadirachta* of Linnæus). Its fruit yields a concrete fixed oil. Also called *nim* or *neem*.—**Margosa bark.** See *bark*2.

margravate, margraviate (mär'grā-vāt, mär-grā'vi-āt), *n.* [< *margrave* + *-ate*3.] The territory of a margrave.

margrave (mär'grāv), *n.* [Formerly also (after G.) *markgrave*, *marckgrave*, < F. *margrave* = D. *markgraaf* = MLG. *markgrēve* = Dan. *markgreve* = Sw. *markgrefve*, < MHG. *marcgrāve* (OHG. *marcgrāvo*), G. *markgraf*, < *mark*, a march or border, + *graf*, a count: see *march*1 and *grave*5.] A German title (*markgraf*), 'count or earl of a mark' or border province: equivalent to *marquis*. The margraves were originally military governors or guardians by appointment (first in the time of Charles the Great), but their office soon became hereditary. From the twelfth century onward the margraves were princes of the empire, and some of them became electors. The title ceased to be used in its territorial sense in 1806, when there were nine margravates, but was retained for some time as a title of courtesy for younger sons.

The chief and head of them [commissioners] was the *Margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (1551), Prol.

The *margrave*, who was the high executive officer of the little commonwealth, marched down to the cathedral. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 561.

margraviate, *n.* See *margravate*.

margravine (mär'grā-vēn), *n.* [< F. *margravine* (= D. *markgravin* = MLG. *markgrēvinne* = MHG. *marcgrāvin*, *marcgrāvinne*, G. *markgräfin* = Sw. *markgrefvinna* = Dan. *markgrevinde*), fem. of *margrave*, margrave: see *margrave*.] ★The wife of a margrave.

marguerite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* [< F. *marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, < L. *margarita*, < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl: see *margaret*, *margarite*.] **1.** The common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—**2.** A species from Teneriffe, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, also called *Paris daisy*, closely resembling the common oxeye daisy, but with leaves more dissected. It is successful as a winter bloomer, while the latter is not. There is a popular yellow variety, *golden marguerite*. See *Chrysanthemum*.—**Blue marguerite,** *Agathea amelloides* (*Cineraria amelloides* of Linnæus).

marguetté (mär-ge-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *decked*, 3.

Margyricarpus (mär/ji-ri-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, + *καρπός*, fruit, erroneously for **Margaroitocarpus*.] A genus of rosaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Sanguisorbeæ*, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers which are axillary and solitary and have a calyx without bracts, no petals, two stamens, and one carpel. They are branching, rigid, leafy shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and small, inconspicuous flowers, sessile in the axils. The single species, *M. setosus*, is a native of South America. It is sometimes cultivated under the name of *pearl-berry* or *pearl-fruit*.

mariage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marriage*.

marialite (ma-rē'ä-līt), *n.* [G. *marialit:* said to have been named by G. vom Rath for his wife *Marie*.] A kind of scapolite found near Naples. It is essentially a silicate of aluminium and sodium with some sodium chlorid.

Marian1 (mā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Marianus*, < *Marius* (see def.), the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius, a noted Roman general (died 86 B. C.), or his followers.

When ordered by Sulla to put away his wife, who was connected with the *Marian* party, he [Cæsar] refused to obey, although he lost by the refusal his wife's dower, his priesthood, and his fortune. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

Marian2 (mā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Marianus*, < LL. *Maria*, Mary: see *mary*2, *marry*2.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary: as, the *Marian* doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.—**2.** Of or pertaining to some other Mary, as Queen Mary of England, or Mary Stuart.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman. *Fuller*.

The fate of the English Protestants, exiles under the *Marian* administration, was, as the day arrived, to be the lot of the English Papists under the government of Elizabeth. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 68.

Marian3† (mar'i-an), *n.* [Also *Marion*; < OF. *Marion*, dim. of *Marie*, Mary: see *marry*2. Cf. *mariet*, *marionette*.] **1.** See *Maid Marian*.—**2.** Same as *mariet*. *Cotgrave*.

Marianism (mā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Marian*[2] + *-ism.*] The adoration of the Virgin.

marichet, *n.* [It. *mariche* (pl.).] A beast alleged to exist in Cambodia. *N. E. D.*

In these parts are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Ownces, and *Mariches*, which haue Maidens faces and Scorpions tailes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

maricolous (mā-rik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *mare*, the sea, + *colere*, dwell.] Inhabiting the sea.

marid (mar′id), *n.* [Ar. *marīd*, rebellious, rebel.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil jinnee or genie or demon of the most powerful class.

It is only when he cannot bring his lovers together, or having done so cannot find enough fires of trouble to test their constancy, that the Arab "raconteur" introduces his genie, "afrit," or "*marid*," or changes his hero into an ape. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 195.

marie[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *marry*[1].

marie[2]†, *interj.* A Middle English form of *marry*[2].

marie[3]†, *n.* [Var. of *marrow*[2]; in this form, in the second quot., confused with *Mary*, a woman's name.] A companion; mate; attendant.

What 's become o' your *maries*, Maisry?
Willie and Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 59).

Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

mariet (mar′i-et), *n.* [< OF. *mariette*, in pl. "*Mariets*, f., mariets, marians, violets, Coventry bells" (Cotgrave), also a kind of *Campanula*, F. *mariette*, dim. of *Marie*, Mary: see *marry*[2].] An old name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium:* also called *Marian's violet*, translating the old Latin name *Viola Mariana*.

marigenous (mā-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *mare*, the sea, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced in or by the sea. [Rare.]

marigold (mar′i-gōld), *n.* [< *Mary*, i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *gold*. Cf. D. *goudbloem* = G. *goldblume*, marigold, lit. 'gold-flower'; Gael. *lus Mairi*, marigold, lit. 'Mary's plant.'] 1. Properly, a composite plant of either of the genera *Calendula* and *Tagetes*. *C. officinalis* is the common garden- or pot-marigold, of some use in dyeing and medicine. (See cut under *bract*.) The species of *Tagetes* bear the name of *African* or *French marigold*, though their origin is in South America and Mexico. *T. erecta*, the specific African marigold, is stout and erect, with club-shaped peduncles and orange- or lemon-colored heads. *T. patula*, the specific French marigold, has cylindrical peduncles and narrower heads, the rays orange or with darker stripes. The Cape marigolds, from South Africa, are species of *Dimorphotheca*, formerly classed under *Calendula*. *D. pluvialis*, with white rays, closes in dark weather. The name is also applied to various other chiefly golden-flowered plants, commonly with an adjective or in composition.

A Garland braided with the Flowery foulds
Of yellow Citrons, Turn-Sols, *Mary-goulds*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The *marigold*, that goes to bed wi' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 105.

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 45.

2†. A piece of gold money: so called from its color.

I'll write it, an' you will, in short-hand, to despatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *mari-golds* in a purse for you. *Cowley*, Cutter of Coleman Street.

Corn-marigold, in Great Britain, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, growing among crops. Also called *field-marigold*, *wild marigold*.—**Fetid marigold**, an ill-smelling American weed, *Bœbera papposa*.—**Fig-marigold**, a plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*.

marigold-finch (mar′i-gōld-finch), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*.

marigold-window (mar′i-gōld-win′dō), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *rose-window*. [Rare or obsolete.]

marigraph (mar′i-gràf), *n.* [< F. *marigraphe*, < L. *mare*, the sea, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument for making a continuous record of the height of the tides; a tide-gage.

marigraphic (mar-i-graf′ik), *a.* [< *marigraph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained by means of a marigraph.

marikin (mar′i-kin), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

marikina (mar-i-kē′nä), *n.* [NL., from ▪ native name.] A sort of squirrel-monkey, the silky marmoset or tamarin, *Midas* or *Jacchus rosalia*. It is of a bright-yellowish color with long hair about the head, making a kind of mane. It inhabits the region of the upper Amazon, and was formerly in much request as a pet. Also called *silky monkey* and *lion-monkey*.

marinade[1] (mar-i-nād′), *n.* [< F. *marinade*, pickle, < *marin*, of the sea: see *marine* and *-ade*[1].] 1. A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking to improve their flavor.—2†. Pickled meat, either flesh or fish. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

marinade[1] (mar′i-nād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marinaded*, ppr. *marinading*. [< *marinade*, *n.*] Same as *marinate*.

marinade[2] (mar-i-nād′), *n.* [Cf. *marinade*[1].] In the West Indies, a little cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm.

Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 327.

Marinæ (mā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *marinus*, marine.] In the system of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monocotyledonous marine plants of the present family *Vallisneriaceæ*, coextensive with the tribe *Thalassieæ*, characterized by having the cotyledon project beyond the thick radicle. It embraced the genera *Enhalus*, *Thalassia*, and *Halophila*, natives of the Indian and South Pacific oceans.

marinaget†, *n.* [< OF. *marinage* (= Sp. *marinaje*); < *marin*, marine, + *-age*.] Seamanship.

And with helpe of our ores within the borde, and by other crafte of *marynage*, with grete dyffyculte and fere they kepte the Galye frome the shore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

marinal (mā-rē′nal), *a.* [< *marine* + *-al*.] Of the sea; saline; bitter. · [Rare.]

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 168.

marinate (mar′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marinated*, pp. *marinating*. [Var. of *marinade*[1], *v.*, as if < *marine* + *-ate*[2].] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
W. King, Art of Cookery.

They set before us . . . ▪ *Marinated* ragout flavoured with cumin-seed.
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, I. 278.

★**marine** (ma-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [In present pron. after mod. F., but found in ME., *marine*, *maryne*, < OF. and F. *marin* = Sp. Pg. It. *marino*, of the sea; fem. as a noun, F. *marine* = Sp. Pg. It. *marina*, the sea-shore, sea, shipping interests, etc.; < L. *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea, < *mare*, the sea, = AS. *mere*, a lake, = E. *mere*: see *mere*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sea; characteristic of the sea; existing in or formed by the sea: as, ▪ *marine* picture or view; the *marine* fauna and flora; *marine* deposits left by ancient seas; *marine* tides.—2. Relating to or connected with the sea; used or adapted for use at sea; acting or operating at sea: as, ▪ *marine* chart; a *marine* league; a *marine* engine; *marine* forces.—3†. Relating to navigation or shipping; maritime; nautical; naval.

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our King Richard the First. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xiii.

4. In *zoöl.*, technically, inhabiting the high seas; oceanic; pelagic: distinguished from *maritime* or *littoral*.—**Fleet marine officer.** See *fleet*[2].—**Marine acid**, hydrochloric acid.—**Marine barometer.** See *barometer*.—**Marine belt.** Same as *three-mile limit* (which see, under *mile*).—**Marine boiler**, a boiler specially adapted to use in steamboats and steamships. Maximum heating-surface with a minimum of cubic space occupied by the entire boiler and furnace is a distinctive feature of marine boilers, in which also the best proportion of grate to heating-surface, arrangement of parts to secure active water-circulation, strength, durability, and convenience in firing are points to which the greatest attention is paid. Corrugated plates for direct fire-surface and forced-draft are prominent characteristics of modern marine boilers of the best types.—**Marine corps.** See *corps*[2].—**Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos*.—**Marine ducks**, the sea-ducks; the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*.—**Marine engine**, any steam-engine adapted for use in seagoing steamers.—**Marine engineering.** See *naval engineering*, under *engineering*.—**Marine glue, governor, guard, hospital.** See the nouns.—**Marine insurance.** See *insurance*, 1.—**Marine league.** See *league*[2].—**Marine officer**, an officer of the marine corps.—**Marine railway**, a railway, extending from the shore into the sea, on which vessels are hauled up to be repaired or are transported from one body of water to another.—**Marine sauce**, *Porphyra vulgaris*, a common seaweed.—**Marine soap**, ▪ kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, made chiefly of cocoanut-oil.—**Marine store**, a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, junk, iron, etc., are bought and sold: applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, grease, ropes, etc., are bought and sold. In Great Britain the keeper of the store must have his or her name with "Dealer in Marine Stores" painted distinctly, in letters not less than six inches long, over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from ▪ person apparently under sixteen, and not cut up any cable or article exceeding five fathoms in length without an order from a justice of the peace.—**Marine surveyor**, a civil officer who surveys ships for insurance, repairs, etc.—**Marine wolf**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling a sort of seal, the head of which is made ferocious with projecting tusks, etc.—**Syn.** *Naval*, *Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*.

II. *n.* 1†. The sea-shore.

I do yow to wite that thei haue had stronge bataile be-fore logres in the playn a-gein the Saisnes, that all the contrey hadde robbed, and all the *maryne* and the portes toward Dover. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 230.

Every evening they solace themselves along the *Marine*, the men on horse-back, and the women in large Carosses.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 192.

2. Shipping in general; the maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels considered collectively, either in the aggregate or as regards nationality or class: as, the mercantile *marine* of a country; the naval *marine*.

Holland is rapidly increasing her steam *marine*.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 31.

3. In France, specifically, the naval establishment; the national navy and its adjuncts: as, the minister of *marine*, or of the *marine*.

The first [factions] wished France . . . to attend solely to her *marine*, . . . and thereby to overpower England on her own element. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

4. A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board of ships or at dockyards. In the United States and British services, they are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.

5. An empty bottle. See the quotation.

I have always heard that empty bottles were, especially among army men, called *marines*. I remember that some sixty years ago a good story used to be told, I think, of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, at some military convivial meeting, little thinking of giving offence to the susceptibilities of any man present, ordered a servant to "take away those *marines*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38.

6. In *painting*, a sea-piece; a marine view.

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvator, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise. *Ruskin*.

Royal marines, troops who serve on British ships of war.—**Tell that to the marines, that will do for the marines**, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. They originated in the fact that, owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

mariné (mar-i-nā′), *a.* [F., < *marine*, the sea: see *marine*.] In *her.*, having the lower part of the body like the tail of a fish: said of any beast. Compare *sea-lion*.

marined (ma-rēnd′), *a.* Same as *mariné*.

marineer, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *mariner*. *Chaucer*; *Coleridge*.

★**mariner** (mar′i-nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marriner*; < ME. *mariner*, *maryner*, *maroner*, < OF. (F. and Pr.) *marinier* (= Sp. *marinero* = Pg. *marinheiro* = It. *mariniere*, *mariniero*), a seaman, < *marin*, of the sea: see *marine*.] A seaman or sailor; one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship. In law the term also includes a servant on a ship.

And [they] hadde goode wynde and softe, and goode *maroners* hem for to gide, till thei come to the Rochell without eny trouble or annoye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 379.

Thanne the *Marryners* song the letany.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 65.

It is an ancient *mariner*,
And he stoppeth one of three.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Fly of the mariners' compass†, the compass-card.—**Mariners' compass.** See *compass*, 7.—**Master mariner**, the captain of a merchant vessel or fishing-vessel.—**Syn.** *Seaman*, etc. See *sailor*.

marinership† (mar′i-nėr-ship), *n.* [< *mariner* + *-ship*.] Seamanship.

Having none experience in the feate of *marinershippe*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 6.

The Phœnicians, famous for Marchandise and *Marrinership*, sailed from the Red Sea round about Afrike.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

Marinism (ma-rē′nizm), *n.* [< *Marini* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Extreme mannerism in literature, like that of the school of Italian poets of the seventeenth century founded by G. B. Marini (1569–1625), which was characterized by extravagance in the use of metaphor, antitheses, and forced conceits.

Achillini of Bologna followed in Marini's steps. . . . In general, we may say that all the poets of the 17th century were more or less infected with *Marinism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 511.

Marinist (ma-rē′nist), *n.* [< It. *Marinista*; as *Marini* (see *Marinism*).] A poet of the school of Marini.

There was for a time a large class of imitators of his [Marini's] style, called *Marinists*. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 167.

marinorama (mą-rē-nō-rä′mą), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *marinus*, of the sea, + Gr. *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A representation of sea-views; an exhibition of scenes at sea in the manner of a panorama. [Rare.]

Mariolater (mā-ri-ol′ą-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *Μαρία*, Mary, + *λάτρης*, worshiper: see *idolater*.] One who worships or pays religious devotion to the Virgin Mary; one who practises Mariolatry.

Mariolatry (mā-ri-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. Μαρία, Mary, + λατρεία, worship. Cf. *idolatry.*] The worship or religious veneration of the Virgin Mary: used with the intention of implying that it is equivalent to or trenches upon the worship due to God only (latria). The members of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches distinguish between the worship paid to God (latria) and that paid to the Virgin Mary (hyperdulia). See *dulia, latria, hyperdulia.* Also spelled *Maryolatry.*

marionette (mar″i-ō-net′), *n.* [< F. *marionnette,* puppet, also formerly 'little Marion,' dim. of *Marion,* Marion, dim. of *Marie,* Mary, for *Mariolette,* a dim. of *Mariole,* the name formerly given to little figures of the Virgin Mary: see *marry*[2].] **1.** A puppet moved by strings; one of a set of such puppets used to represent characters on a mimic stage.—**2.** The buffle or buffle-headed duck. *Audubon.* [Louisiana.]—**3.** A small complicated arrangement at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles. It is curiously lifelike in its motions, whence the name.

Mariotte's law. See *law*[1].

mariposa-lily (mar-i-pō′sä-lil″i), *n.* [< Sp. *mariposa,* a butterfly, + E. *lily.*] A plant of the genus *Calochortus.* Also called *butterfly-tulip.*

mariput (mar′i-put), *n.* [Also *marput;* a native name.] The African zoril or zorille, *Zorilla capensis* or *striata,* a small animal striped with black and white, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Zorillinæ,* and resembling a skunk in color and odor. Having been described as *Viverra zorilla,* it has been regarded erroneously as a kind of civet.

marischal (mar′i-shal), *n.* [An obs. or Sc. form of *marshal.*] Same as *marshal.* The dignity of marischal (afterward earl marischal) of Scotland was hereditary in the family of Keith for several centuries, till the attainder of its last incumbent in 1716.

marish (mar′ish), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *maresh, marise, marice, marrice, marresse;* < ME. *mareis, mareys, marais, maresse, marrasse,* < OF. *mareis, marois,* F. *marais* = Pr. *mares* = It. *marese,* < ML. **marensis,* a marsh, < L. *mare,* a sea (lake), + term. *-ensis,* E. *-ese* (see *mere*[1] and *-ese*); these forms being mixed with OF. *maresqs* = Pr. *marcx* (for **marsc*), < ML. *mariscus,* a marsh, appar. based on L. *mare,* sea (lake), as if < L. *mare,* sea, + term. *-iscus,* E. *-ish*[1], but prop. < MLG. *mersch, marsch, masch,* LG. *marsch* = G. *marsch* = Dan. *marsk,* a marsh, = AS. *mersc,* wet ground, of the same ult. formation: see *marsh.* Cf. *morass.*] **I.** *n.* A marsh. [Now only poetical.]

Doun to a *mareys* faste by she ran.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 114.

The mosse and the *marrasse,* the mounttez so hye.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2014.

The firste nyght that thei departed from Cameloth that thei come to a Castell that stode in a *maresse,* so wele and so feire sittinge, an so cloos that it douted noon assaute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

It was built of a *Marish,* because of Earthquakes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Flanked with a ditch, and forced out of a *marish.*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxii.

And far through the *marish* green and still
The tangled water-courses slept.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

II. *a.* Marshy. [Now only poetical.]

This Countrey of Moscouie hath also very many and great riuers in it, and is *marish* ground in many places.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 247.

The frank sun of natures clear and rare
Breeds poisonous fogs in low and *marish* minds.
Lowell, Dara.

marish-beetle (mar′ish-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *marsh-beetle.*

Marist (mā′rist), *n.* and *a.* [NL. *Marista,* < LL. *Maria,* Mary (see def.): see *marry*[2].] **I.** *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the management of schools, instruction in industry and agriculture, etc. It was founded at Bordeaux in 1818, and has many establishments in France and other countries. Unlike the Brethren of the Christian Schools, the Marists receive pay from their pupils.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin: as, *Marist* monks.

maritagium (mar-i-taj′i-um), *n.* [ML.: see *marriage.*] In *feudal hist.,* the right of the king, upon the death of a tenant in capite, to dispose of the heiress (and, by a later extension of the right, of the heir, if male) in marriage. This right, which originated in the interest of the feudal superior to secure a fit tenant, grew to be a pecuniary resource, and was enforced by imposing on heirs and heiresses refusing to be thus disposed of, or marrying without royal consent, a forfeiture of double the value of the right of disposal thus denied.

marital (mar′i-tal), *a.* [= F. *marital* = Sp. Pg. *marital* = It. *maritale,* < L. *maritalis,* of or belonging to married people, < *maritus,* of or belonging to marriage, as a noun, *maritus,* m., a husband, *marita,* f., a wife: see *marry*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a husband, or to marriage as it concerns the husband: as, *marital* rights or authority; *marital* devotion.

A husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far as to give his wife moderate correction.
Art of Tormenting. (*Richardson.*)

Hence—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; connubial.

It is said that *marital* alliance between these races is unnatural.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 439.

Marital affection (*affectio maritalis*), in *Rom. law,* the circumstance which distinguished marriage from concubinage, namely the intention to found a legal family, so that the children born of the connection should legally have a father; this is expressed by *liberorum querendorum causa. Puchta.* = **Syn.** *Nuptial, Connubial,* etc. (See *matrimonial.*)

maritated† (mar′i-tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *maritatus,* pp. of *maritare* (> It. *maritare*), marry: see *marry*[1].] Having a husband. *Bailey,* 1727.

maritim†, *a.* See *maritime.*

maritimal† (mā-rit′i-mal), *a.* [< *maritime* + *-al.*] Same as *maritime.*

Skill of warlike seruice, and experience in *maritimal* causes.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

maritimate† (mā-rit′i-māt), *a.* [< *maritime* + *-ate*[1].] Adjoining the sea; maritime.

Leaving his own name to some *maritimate* province on that side.
Raleigh, Hist. World, i. 8.

★**maritime** (mar′i-tim or -tīm), *a.* [Formerly also *maritim;* < F. *maritime* = Sp. *marítimo* = Pg. It. *marittimo,* < L. *maritimus,* also *maritumus,* of or belonging to the sea, < *mare,* the sea: see *marine.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sea or its uses; having physical relation to the sea: as, *maritime* dangers or pursuits; a *maritime* town or power.

The borders *maritime*
Lack blood to think on 't.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 51.

But the Mahometans made the midst of the land the seat of their Empire, both the better to keep the whole in subjection, and for fear of the Christians invading the *maritim* places.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 85.

2. Relating to or concerned with marine navigation, employment, or interests: as, *maritime* law; a *maritime* project.

His youth and want of experience in *maritime* service.
Sir H. Wotton, Duke of Buckingham. (*Latham.*)

Even in the *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke thinks it matter of boast that the royal navy of England then consisted of three-and-thirty ships.
Blackstone, Com., I. xiii.

3. In *zoöl.,* technically, inhabiting the sea-shore; living coastwise; littoral: distinguished from *marine.*

Undrained and marshy land is, however, best suited to this bird [the pewit or lapwing], whose habits are partly *maritime.*
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 525.

Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem. See *assize.*—**Maritime contract,** a contract that relates to navigation or commerce by water, as one for hiring seamen, a charter-party, a marine-insurance policy, or the like, as distinguished from those made and to be performed on land, even although having relation to shipping, as a contract to build a ship, which is not maritime. The importance of the distinction lies in the fact that courts of admiralty have jurisdiction of causes arising under maritime contracts.—**Maritime courts.** See *court.*—**Maritime fruit-bat,** *Cynonycteris amplexicaudata,* found along coasts from the Persian gulf to the Philippines.—**Maritime interest,** a premium or rate of interest allowed on a bottomry bond, and not limited by the usury laws.—**Maritime law,** the system of principles and rules which regulate property, business, and conduct in matters of navigation and of commerce by water.—**Maritime liens.** See *lien*[2], 1 (*b*).—**Maritime state,** an expression sometimes used to designate the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of Parliament. *Imp. Dict.*—**Maritime tort,** a wrong the commission of which occurs on the high seas, so that it is within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty. = **Syn.** *Marine, Maritime, Naval, Nautical.* *Marine* refers to the sea in its merely physical aspects: as, a *marine* product; *marine* fauna; *marine* deposits. *Maritime* refers to the sea more especially as a field for human action, or as connected with human interests, and to position on or near the sea: as, Great Britain is a *maritime* nation, and a great *naval* power; we speak of *maritime* laws, interests, perils, life. By derivation *naval* refers to ships, and *nautical* to sailors. *Naval* is applicable more especially to what pertains to a ship of war or a navy, its crew, equipments, tactics, etc., but in some uses to shipping in general; *nautical* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation: as, *naval* officers, heroes, battles, administration; the *naval* profession; *naval* stores; *nautical* calculations made at the *Naval* Observatory; a *nautical* almanac; *nautical* instruments. A *nautical* mile is viewed as a mile to be sailed.

maritonuclear (mar″i-tō-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< *maritonucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a maritonucleus.

maritonucleus (mar″i-tō-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *maritonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *maritus,* married, + *nucleus,* nucleus.] In *embryol.,* a "married" bisexed or duplex nucleus; the renovated nucleus of an ovum after its union with the male pronucleus or spermonucleus; the cleavage nucleus. See *feminonucleus. Hyatt.*

mariturient† (mar-i-tū′ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *maritus,* a husband (*maritare,* marry), + *-urient,* a desiderative suffix, as in *esurient,* etc.] Wishing to become a husband. *Gray,* Letter to T. Wharton, April 29, 1765.

marjay (mär′jā), *n.* Same as *margay.*

marjerom†, *n.* See *marjoram.*

marjoram (mär′jō-ram), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marjerome, margerim, margerome, merjerum, marjoran, majerom, majoram, majoran,* < ME. **marjoran, marjoron, majoran,* < OF. **marjoraine, marjolaine, margelyne,* F. *marjolaine* = Sp. *mayorana* = Pg. *maiorana, mangerona* = It. *majorana, maggiorana* = D. *maioleyne, mariolein* = MHG. *meigramme,* also *meioron, meiron,* G. *majoran,* dial. *maigram, meiran,* < ML. *majorana,* a corrupt form due to Rom. influence, simulating L. *major,* greater (the Teut. forms suffering further perversion), < L. *amaracus, amaracum,* < Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον, marjoram (the Greek plant so named being appar. bulbous, the Persian or Egyptian species prob. marjoram).] A plant of either of the genera *Majorana* and *Origanum,* belonging to the *Menthaceæ* or mint family. The sweet marjoram, *Majorana Majorana* (*Origanum Majorana* of Linnæus), is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common or wild marjoram, *Origanum vulgare,* is a native of Europe, and is a perennial plant with opposite leaves and small pink flowers, growing in calcareous soils.

Here's flowers for you;
Hot lavender, mints, savory, *marjoram.*
Shak., W. T., iv 4. 104.

★**mark**[1] (märk), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *mark, merk, merke,* < AS. *mearc,* neut., = D. *merk, mark* = OHG. **marc,* MHG. *marc,* neut., G. *marke,* f., = Icel. *mark,* neut., = Sw. *märke* = Dan. *mærke,* a mark, sign; hence (< Teut.) F. *marque* (which in some senses is merged in E. *mark*[1]) = Sp. Pg. It. *marco,* a mark, sign; these forms being prob. connected with (*b*) *march*[1], ME. *marche, marke,* < AS. *mearc,* f., boundary, = OS. *marca* = OFries. *merke, merike, merik* = D. *marke* = MLG. *marke, merke,* a district, = OHG. *marca, marcha,* MHG. *marke,* G. *mark,* f., a boundary, district, = Icel. *merki,* m., a boundary, *mörk,* a border district, = Sw. Dan. *mark,* a field, = Goth. *marka,* f., a boundary, confine, coast; hence (< Teut.) F. *marche* = Sp. Pg. It. ML. *marca,* border, march (see *march*[1]); = L. *margo,* edge, marge, margin (> E. *margin, marge*), = Zend *merezu,* boundary. The sense 'boundary' is older as recorded, though the sense 'sign' seems logically precedent. The two groups may indeed be from entirely different roots.] **1.** A visible impression made by some material object upon another; a line, dot, dent, cut, stamp, bruise, scar, spot, stain, etc., consisting either of the visible effect produced by the impressing object or the transfer of a part of its substance. A mark in this general sense is understood to be an incidental or a casual effect, without significance except with reference to means or results.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any *marks* upon you.
Lev. xix. 28.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 32.

Specifically—**2.** An impressed or attached sign, stamp, label, or ticket; a significant or distinguishing symbol or device; that which is impressed or stamped upon or fixed to something for information, identification, or verification: as, a manufacturer's *marks* on his wares (see *trade-mark*); the *mark* made by an illiterate person opposite or between the parts of his name when written by another on his behalf; a merchant's private *marks* on his goods, to indicate their price or other particulars to his assistants; a *mark* branded on an animal by its owner; to give a student so many *marks* for proficiency. See *hall-mark.* In ceramics the mark is a cipher, word, or other device put upon a piece of ware, usually on the bottom or the under side, as an indication of the pottery from which it comes, a signature of the painter who decorated it, or the like. Such marks are often impressed in the clay before the glaze is applied, and often painted under the glaze, or otherwise permanently affixed. Very rarely they form a part of the decoration, as the Chinese characters painted in gold or in red on the Japanese ware known as Kaga or Kutani. On a nautical lead line a mark is one of the measured indications of depth, consisting of a white, blue, or red rag, a bit of leather, or a knot of small line.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him.
Gen. iv. 15.

Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a *mark* to thyself?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 110.

The method of the Saxons was . . . to affix [to their names] the sign of the cross; which custom our illiterate

vulgar do to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their *mark* when unable to write their names.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

She had grown up with a twin brother, studying from the same books and in the same classes, and getting the same *marks*, or higher ones.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 918.

3. A distinguishing physical peculiarity; a spot, mote, nævus, special formation, or other singularity; a natural sign: as, a birth-*mark*; the *marks* on sea-shells or wild animals. In farriery the mark is a deep median depression on the cutting surface of the incisor tooth of a horse, due to the inflection of a vertical fold of the tooth. It is seen of different characters according to the wear of the tooth, being thus to some extent an index of a horse's age. It disappears after the tooth is worn down beyond the extent of the fold. The dark color is due simply to the accumulation in the fold of food or dirt. See the quotation under *mark-tooth*.

He that by good use and experience hath in his eye the right *mark* and very true lustre of the diamond rejecteth and will not look upon the counterfeit, be it ever so well handled, ever so craftily polished!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Int., p. xc.

For *marks* descried in men's nativity
Are nature's faults, not their own infamy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 538.

4. A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication; a determinative attestation. In logic, to say that a thing has a certain *mark* is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians, "incognizability is a *mark* of the Infinite."

I do spy some *marks* of love in her.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 255.

Pride and covetousnesse are the sure *markes* of those false Prophets which are to come.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I saw his Ma'tie (com'ing from his Northern Expedition) ride in pomp, and a kind of ovation, with all the *markes* of an happy peace. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640.

A *mark* is that in a thing which constitutes a part of the cognition of it; or, what comes to the same thing, a partial representation, so far as it is considered as a ground of cognition of the whole representation. All our concepts are therefore *marks*, and all thinking is nothing but representing by *marks*. *Kant*, Logic (trans.), Int., viii.

5. A guiding or indicative sign or token. (*a*) That which serves as an indication of place or direction; an object that marks or points out: as, a book-*mark*; boundary-*marks*; to guide a vessel by land-*marks* on the shore.

The steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible *marks*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 97.

(*b*) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device.

The banners (or *marks*) of the ancient Danes were in times of peace light-colored, but in war times of a blood color, with a black raven on a red ground.
Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 23.

6. An object aimed at; a point of assault or attack; especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at: often used figuratively: as, to hit or miss the *mark*; a *mark* for detraction.

By fifty pase, our kynge sayd,
The *merkes* were to longe.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113).

I will shoot three arrows at the side thereof, as though I shot at a *mark*. 1 Sam. xx. 20.

For slander's *mark* was ever yet the fair.
Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

Death loves a shining *mark*, a signal blow.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 1011.

7. An object of endeavor; a point or purpose striven for; that which one aims to reach or attain.

I press toward the *mark* for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 14.

Make therefore to yourself some *mark*, and go towards it allegrement. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

Define it well;
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her *mark*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liii.

8. An attainable point or limit; capacity for reaching; reach; range. [Rare.]

You are abused
Beyond the *mark* of thought.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 87.

9. An object of note or observation; hence, a pattern or example. [Rare.]

He was the *mark* and glass, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 31.

10. Right to notice or observation; claim or title to distinction; importance; eminence: as, a man of *mark*.

And left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no *mark* nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 45.

Soldiers of royal *mark* scorn such base purchase.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

For performance of great *mark* it needs extraordinary health. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

11. A marking or noting; note; attention; observance. [Rare.]

Bot first, of shippe-craft can I right noght,
Of ther makyng haue I no *merke*. *York Plays*, p. 42.

He hath devoted . . . himself to the contemplation, *mark*, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 322.

12. A license of reprisals. See *marque*.—**13.** A boundary; a bound or limit noted or established; hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached: as, to speak within the *mark*; to be up to the *mark*.

In that Contree of Libye is the See more highe than the Lond; and it semethe that it wolde covere the Erthe, and natheles zit it passethe not his *Markes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 144.

Choose discreetly,
And Virtue guide you! There all the world, in one man,
Stands at the *mark*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller. I shall be within the *mark* any way.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

The ancient capital of Burgundy is wanting in character; it is not up to the *mark*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 253.

14. In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or *arable mark* among their individual members, used the *common* or *ordinary mark* together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the *village mark* or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian *mir*, and was similarly managed and governed.

The *Mark* System, as it was called, according to which the body of kindred freemen, scattered over a considerable area and cultivating their lands in common, use a domestic constitution based entirely or primarily on the community of tenure and cultivation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 19.

15†. Image; likeness.

Which mankynde is so fair part of thy werk
That thou it madest lyk to thyn owene *merk*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 152.

Hence—**16†.** The mass of beings having a common likeness; posterity.

If wommen hadde writen stories,
As clerkes han withinne hire oratories,
They wolde han writen of men moore wikkednesse
Than al the *mark* of Adam may redresse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 696.

Accidental synthetical mark, a mark not predicated of the subject in the definition of it.—**Adequate mark.** Same as *adequate definition* (which see, under *definition*).—**Analytical mark.** Same as *essential mark*.—**Arable mark.** See def. 14.—**Beside the mark.** See *beside*.—**Bird mark,** a well-known mark of certain pieces of pottery, indicating Liverpool wares, and supposed to be the crest belonging to the arms of the city of Liverpool.—**Cadence-mark,** in *music*, a vertical stroke in a text arranged for chanting, to indicate how the words are to be fitted to the measures of the cadences.—**Common mark.** See def. 14.—**Constitutive mark,** in *logic*. See *constitutive*.—**Coördinate marks,** in *logic*, independent predicates of the same subject.—**Demerit mark.** See *demerit*2.—**Diacritical mark.** See *diacritical*.—**Essential mark,** in *logic*, one of the characters predicated in the definition of anything. Also called *analytical mark*.—**Fruitful mark,** in *logic*. See *fruitful*.—**God bless or God save the mark! Save the mark!** etc., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, deprecation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary. "In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out '*God save the mark!*'—that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere." *Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable, p. 790.

For he made me mad
To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting-gentlewoman
Of guns and drums and wounds—*God save the mark!*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 56.

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, *God bless the mark*, is a kind of devil.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 25.

My father had no more nose, my dear, *saving the mark!* than there is upon the back of my hand. *Sterne*.

"Deny myself" meant simply pleasure you,
The sacred and superior, *save the mark!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

God's mark†. See *God*1.—**Hall mark.** See *hall-mark*.—**Harmonic mark.** See *harmonic*.—**High-water mark.** See *water*.—**Leading marks.** See *leading*1.—**Lenticular mark.** See *lenticular*.—**Low-water mark.** See *water*.—**Mark moot,** formerly, in England, a village assembly which had such direction of the affairs of the mark or village community as devolved in later times on the manorial court and the vestry. See def. 14.—**Mark of expression.** Same as *expression-mark*.—**Mark of mouth,** in *farriery*. See def. 3.—**Mark of Venus,** in *palmistry*, the thoral line of the hand.—**Marks of cadency,** in *her*. See *cadency*.—**Mark system.** See def. 14.—**Merchant's mark.** See *merchant*.—**Metronomic mark,** a mark at the beginning of a piece of music, like "M. M. ♩ = 120," M. M. meaning Maelzel's Metronome, and ♩ = 120 meaning that the sliding weight is to be set at 120, and that then the time of a single oscillation is that intended for each ♩ of the piece, or, in other words, that each ♩ is to occupy $\frac{1}{120}$ of a minute. Any note may be chosen as the unit of reference.—**Necessary mark,** a mark which not only happens to be a mark of the subject, but would be so in every possible state of things.—**Ordinary mark.** See def. 14.—**Plimsoll's mark,** a mark required by statute to be placed on the outside of the hull of a British vessel, showing the depth to which the vessel may be loaded: so called from Samuel Plimsoll, a member of Parliament, at whose instance the law was made. Also called *load-line*.—**Remote mediate mark,** in *logic*, a mark of a mark; a predicate of a predicate.—**Repeat-mark.** See *repeat*.—**Staccato mark.** See *staccato*.—**Synthetical mark.** Same as *accidental mark*.—**To come up to the mark.** See *come*.—**To cut the mark.** See *cut*.—**To keep one's mark,** in *falconry*, to wait, as a hawk, at the place where it lays game, until it is retrieved. *Halliwell*.—**To make one's mark.** (*a*) To affix a cross (either Latin or St. Andrew's), in place of signing one's name: done by illiterate persons. (*b*) To make one's influence felt; gain a position of influence and distinction.—**To toe the mark,** to stand with the toes touching a line drawn or indicated for some purpose, as a person about to make a jump, or a child or a row of children in school; hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty; face the consequences of one's action or situation; take a bold stand.

He had too much respect for his wife's judgment and discretion to refuse to *toe the mark*, even when it was an imaginary one. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 769.

Trade mark. See *trade-mark*.—**Syn. 1.** Impress, impression (on wax, etc.), print (of the hand, etc.), trace, track, indication, symptom.—**2.** Badge.—**4.** Characteristic, proof.

mark[1] (märk), *v.* [< ME. *marken, merken,* < AS. *mearcian* = OS. *markōn* = OFries. *merkia* = D. *merken* = MLG. *merken, marken,* LG. *marken* = OHG. *marchōn, merchan, merkan,* MHG. G. *merken* = Icel. *marka* = Sw. *märka* = Dan. *mærke* (cf. F. *marquer,* OF. *merker, merchéer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *marcar* = It. *marcare, marchiare,* < ML. *marcare*), mark; from the noun. Cf. *remark, demarcation*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a mark or marks on; apply or attach a mark to; affect with a mark or marks by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.

My body 's *mark'd*
With Roman swords. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3 56.

2. To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like; form by making a mark or marks: as, to *mark* a line or square on a board; to *mark* a name or direction on a package.

The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly *marked* as often to elude the most careful investigation. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. of Greece.

3. To serve as a mark or characteristic of; distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively; stamp or characterize.

For leagues no other tree did *mark*
The level waste, the rounding gray.
Tennyson, Mariana.

An advance in metallurgy was *marked* by the use of silver coinage. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 305.

4. To notice; observe particularly; take note of; regard; heed.

And *marke* what shall be read to thee,
Or given thee to learne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

Let them cast back their eyes unto former generations of men, and *mark* what was done in the prime of the world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

Mark them which cause divisions and offences.
Rom. xvi. 17.

Mark, madam, we live amongst riddles and mysteries.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 17.

5. To single out; designate; point out.

At the knight Carion cast he that one,
As he mellit with his maistur, *merkit* hym euyn,
Hit hym so hitturly with a hard dynt,
That he gird to the ground, & the gost yalde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6497.

If we are *mark'd* to die, we are enow
To do our country loss. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 20.

I am *mark'd* for slaughter,
And know the telling of this truth has made me
A man clean lost to this world.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6†. To wound; strike.

He *merkit* hym in mydward the mydell in two,
That he felle to the flat erthe, flote he no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7325.

To mark down. (*a*) To set down in writing or by marks; make a note or memorandum of: as, to *mark down* a sale on credit; to *mark down* the number of yards. (*b*) To mark at a lower rate; reduce the price-marks on: as, to *mark down* prices; to *mark down* a line or stock of goods.—**To mark out.** (*a*) To lay out or plan by marking: mark the figure or fix the outlines of: as, to *mark out* a building or a plot of land; to *mark out* a campaign. (*b*) To notify, as by a mark; point out; designate: as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment.

I wonder he should *mark* me *out* so!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

To mark time. (*a*) *Milit.*, to move the feet alternately in the same manner, and at the same rate, as in marching, but without changing ground. (*b*) To indicate the rhythm for music; beat time.—**To mark up,** the opposite of *to mark down* (*b*).—**Syn. 1.** To brand.—**3.** To show, evince, indicate, betoken, denote.—**4.** To note, remark.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as marker or scorekeeper; keep a score; set down or record results at successive stages.

You *marking*, as well as I, we may put both our marks together, when they are gone, and confer of them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. To note; take notice.

O upright judge! *Mark*, Jew: O learned judge!
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 313.

★**mark**[2] (märk), *n.* [Also *marc*; < ME. *mark, marc*, < AS. *marc*, a weight (of silver or gold), = OFries. *merk* = D. *mark* = OLG. *mark, merk* = OHG. **marka* (> ML. *marca*, It. *marca*, OF. *marc*, etc.), MHG. *mark, marke*, G. *mark*, f., a weight of silver or gold, a coin, = Icel. *mörk*, a weight (¼ lb.) of silver or gold, = Sw. Dan. *mark*; usually identified, in the orig. supposed sense a 'stamped coin,' with *mark*[1], a sign, stamp; but the sense of 'a particular weight' seems to be older.] 1. A unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system, especially for gold and silver. It was generally equal to 8 ounces. In 1524 the Cologne mark was made the standard for gold and silver throughout the German-Roman empire, and copies were distributed to all the principal cities. But, owing to the carelessness with which these were made, preserved, and copied, the Cologne mark came to have different values in different places. The following table shows the values of some of the principal marks in English troy grains, either directly as given, or reduced from French grains, doli, or milligrams. The larger discrepancies are in most cases due to known changes of standards.

Place.	Distinctive name.	French Mint, 1797.	English Mint, 1878.	Russian Commission, 1842.	Official determinations.
Berlin	1st, old Prussʼn mark; others, Cologne mark of 1816	3613¾	3609	3608.88	3608.82
Bremen...	Commercial mark, chang'd, 1818	.....	3843	3847.12	.....
Brussels ..	Troyes mark..	3794⅜	.....	.....	.....
Cologne ..	.....	3609½	3608	.....	.....
Copen'gen	Goldsmiths' mark	3638½	3633	.....	.....
Dantzic...	Cologne mark, w't changed, 1816	3603½	3608	.....	.....
Dresden ..	Cologne mark.	3603½	.....	3602.03	.....
Hamburg .	Cologne mark.	3606½	3608	.....	.....
Lisbon	.....	3540	3541½	.....	3541.61
Lübeck	.....	.....	3739½	3740.11	3740.19
Madrid ...	.....	3548	3550½	.....	.....
Milan	.....	3627½	.....	.....	.....
Paris	.....	.....	3777½	.....	.....
Stockholm	Mint mark ...	3279½	3252	.....	.....
Stuttgart .	Cologne mark.	3610¼	.....	3609.14	.....
Turin	.....	3796	3795	3795.08	3795.00
Venice ...	Goldsmiths' mark	3686¼	3681½	3681.46	3680.60
Vienna ...	Mint mark ...	4330¼	4333	.....	.....

2. An Anglo-Saxon and early English money of account In the tenth century it was estimated at 100 silver pennies, but from the end of the twelfth century (or earlier) onward at 160 pennies or 13*s.* 4*d.* (in money of the time). The mark was never an Anglo-Saxon or English coin, as is often erroneously stated.

There's a franklin in the wild of Kent hath brought three hundred *marks* with him in gold.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

A special gentle,
That is the heir to forty *marks* a year.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

3. The monetary unit of the German empire, equivalent to 23.8 United States cents. Silver 1-, 2-, and 5-mark pieces and gold coins of the value of



Obverse. Reverse.
German Mark. (Size of the original.)

5, 10, and 20 marks are current. The thaler is 3 marks.

4. The monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to 19.3 United States cents. Gold pieces of 10 and 20 marks are coined, and silver of 2, 1, ½, and ¼ marks.

5. A silver coin of Scotland issued in 1663 by Charles II., worth at the time 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotch (or 13 pence and one third of a penny English). The *thistle-merk* (so called from its reverse type being a thistle) was a Scotch silver coin of the same value issued by James VI. In this sense commonly spelled *merk*.—**Mark banco**, a money of account formerly used in Hamburg, of the value of about 35 United States cents: so called to distinguish it from the *mark courant*, a coin of the value of about 28 United States cents. The mark banco has not been used since the Franco-German war of 1870–1. (See also *half-mark*.)

mark[3]† (märk), *v. i.* [ME. *marken, merken*; var. of *march*[3].] To mareh; proceed.

Thes drest for the dede and droghen to ship,
And *merkit* vnto Messam with a mekyll nauy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5196.

mark[4] (märk), *a.* and *n.* [A variant of *murk*[1], *mirk*.] **I.** *a.* Dark. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,
Then was the miste bothe *marke* and thycke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 201. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* Dark; darkness.

He's throw the dark, and throw the *mark*,
And throw the leaves o' green.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 320).

markable† (mär'ka-bl), *a.* [< *mark*[1] + *-able*.] Remarkable.

He would strike them — with some *markable* punishment.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, F. 2. b. (*Richardson.*)

mark-boat (märk'bōt), *n.* A boat anchored to mark a particular spot: in yacht-racing, to mark a turning- or finishing-point in the race; in nautical surveying, to serve as a fixed point to angle upon.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* 1. Distinguishable, as if by means of a mark; plainly manifest; noticeable; outstanding; prominent.

He seems to have been afraid that he might receive some *marked* affront. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The cheek is broad, and its bone is strongly *marked*.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 240.

Light . . . does produce such *marked* effects.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

2. Subject to observation or notice; having notoriety, good or bad: as, his public spirit, or his suspicious conduct, makes him a *marked* man.—3. In *music*, with emphasis; marcato.—**Marked pawn**, in *chess*, a pawn on which some mark is put to distinguish it as the piece with which a player undertakes to give checkmate.—**Marked proof**, in *engraving*, a proof in which some unimportant detail is left unfinished, showing that the impression has been taken before the completion of the plate.—**The marked end** or **pole of a magnet**, the north-seeking pole, often indicated by some mark on the needle.

markedly (mär'ked-li), *adv.* In a marked manner; manifestly; noticeably; so as to excite attention.

markee (mär-kē'), *n.* See *marquee*.

marker (mär'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **marker*, < AS. ★*mearcere*, a writer, notary, < *mearcian*, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.*] 1. One who or that which marks. Specifically—(*a*) One who marks the score at games. (*b*) In English schools and universities, the monitor who calls the roll at divine service. (*c*) *Milit.*, the soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alinement. (*d*) Something used to mark a place, as a book-mark.

2. A counter used in card-playing.—3. One who marks or notices; a close observer; hence, rarely, a marksman.

The best *marker* may shoot a bow's length beside.
Scott, Monastery, xviii.

4. In *agri.*, some implement used for tracing lines on the ground, as the position to be occupied by a row of plants or hills, or the like. It may be, for instance, a marking-plow, a form of three-tined harrow, or a removable attachment to a planter or plow.

5. In a sewing-machine, an attachment for making upon the cloth, as it passes the needle, a slight crease that may serve as a guide for folding a tuck, or for another line of stitching; a tuck-creaser.—6. A pen or stylus used for marking or recording.

markes†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marquis*.

market (mär'ket), *n.* [< ME. *market*, < late ★AS. *market* = OFries. *merked, merkad, market* = D. *markt* = MLG. *market, merkt* = OHG. *merkāt, marchāt*, MHG. *market, markt*, G. *markt* = Icel. *markadhr* = Sw. *marknad* = Dan. *marked* = OF. **market, markiet, marchet*, F. *marché* = Pr. *mercat* = Sp. Pg. *mercado* = It. *mercato*, market, < L. *mercatus*, traffic, trade, a market, < *mercari*, pp. *mercatus*, trade: see *mercantile, merchant*. Hence *mart*[1]. Cf. *marchet, merchet, mercheta*.] 1. An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; the meeting together of people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the sale is public.

"*Market* is over for us to-day," said Molly Corney, in disappointed surprise. "We must make the best on 't, and sell to th' huxters." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

And he answered, "What's the use
Of this bragging up and down,
When three women and one goose
Make a *market* in your town?"
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, ix.

2. A public place or building where goods are exposed for sale; a market-place or market-house.

A footsore ox in crowded ways
Stumbling across the *market* to his death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. The assemblage of people in a market: as, there was a large *market* to-day.

What are known as the *markets* in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house. Habit or convenience seems to have determined the particular spots occupied, which are known as the consol market, the English railway market, the foreign stock market, and so on.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 557.

4. A place of purchase and sale in general; a city, country, region, or locality where anything is or may be bought or sold: as, the home or foreign *market* (the country in which goods are produced, or that to which they are transported or from which they are brought); the American or British *market;* the London *market*.

There is a third thing to be considered — how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. *J. S. Mill.*

5. Traffic; trade; purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; demand; hence, price; cost; worth; valuation: as, to make *market;* a ready *market;* a dull *market;* the *market* is low; there is no *market* for such goods.

Second Pro. I prithee look what *market* she hath made.
First Pro. Imprimis, sir, a good fat loin of mutton.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a *market*, and helps off the trash.
Cowper, Charity, l. 522.

The *market* to-day has been more active than for a considerable time. *Manchester Guardian*, Dec. 16, 1880.

6. In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The franchise or liberty granted to or enjoyed by a municipality or other body to establish a place, usually in an open space, for the meeting of people to buy and sell under prescribed conditions. (*b*) The assemblage of buyers and sellers on the day and within the hours appointed. The importance of the distinction between a market and any other mart arose from (1) the necessity of public authority for making such use of a street or place, (2) the value of an exclusive franchise of this kind, and (3) the rule of English law that a buyer in open market gets good title, though the seller may not have had good title.—**Clerk of the market.** See *clerk*.—**Court of the clerk of the market.** See *court*.—**Market overt**, in *Eng. law*, open market; a place where the public are invited to send and sell, and to come and buy. The peculiar feature of trade in *market overt* is that the buyer may get good title though the seller has not.—**Market price**, the price a commodity will bring when sold in open market; price current.

The *market price* of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion which is actually brought to market and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labour, and profit which must be paid in order to bring it thither. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations.

Market value, value established or shown by sales, public or private, in the ordinary course of business. See *market price*.—**To bull, corner, forestall, glut, hold the market.** See the verbs.

market (mär'ket), *v.* [< *market, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To deal in a market; buy or sell; make bargains for provisions or goods.

II. *trans.* To carry to or sell in a market; make market or sale for; vend; sell: as, to *market* meat or vegetables; to *market* a crop.

And rich bazaars, whither from all the world
Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv.

marketability (mär″ket-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *marketable:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being marketed or sold; readiness of disposal; quick sale.

Our government owes its life to the credit of its bonds. Their *marketability* alone furnished the means for suppressing the great rebellion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 571.

marketable (mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* [< *market* + *-able*.] 1. That may be marketed or sold; salable; fit for the market.

One of them
Is a plain fish, and, no doubt, *marketable*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 266.

2. Current in the market.

The *marketable* values of any quantities of two commodities are equal when they will exchange one for another.
Locke.

Marketable title, in the *law of conveyancing*, such a title as the court will compel a purchaser to accept, upon a contract to purchase which does not exempt the vendor from the full obligation of giving a clean and sufficient title: often used in contradistinction to *good holding title*, by which is meant a title which may without imprudence be presumed sufficient, but may yet be subject to a doubt affecting the marketableness of the property.

marketableness (mär'ket-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being marketable; marketability.

market-basket (mär'ket-bas″ket), *n.* A large basket used to carry marketing.

market-beater† (mär'ket-bē″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *market-betere;* < *market* + *beater*. Cf. *market-dasher*.] One who lounges about the market or in public; a lounger.

He was a *market-betere* atte fulle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 16.

market-bell (mär'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or must cease in a market.

Enter, go in; the *market-bell* is rung.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 16.

market-court (mär'ket-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held by justices or by the clerk of a market, for the punishment of frauds and other offenses committed in the market.

market-cross (mär'ket-krôs), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. In medieval times most market-towns in England and Scotland, and in many parts of the continent, had a market-cross, sometimes forming a monument of considerable size and elaborate architecture. Many such crosses survive. See *cross*[1], 2.



Market-cross, Royat (Puy-de-Dôme), France; 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

These things indeed you have articulate,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 73.

market-dasher† (mär'ket-dash″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *market-daschere*; < *market* + *dasher*.] Same as *market-beater*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 326.

market-day (mär'ket-dā), *n.* The day on which people go to market; specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in a town under a chartered privilege.

marketer (mär'ket-ėr), *n.* 1. One who attends a market; one who exposes anything for sale in a market.

I sat down with a hundred hungry *marketers*, fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich soil of Languedoc adhering to their hands and boots.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 157.

2. One who goes to market; a purchaser of supplies; a purveyor.

In a butcher's shop there is a superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good *marketer* to see through. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 430.

market-fish[1] (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A marketable fish; specifically, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds, suitable, in a fresh state, for ordinary markets. [Provincetown, Mass.]

market-fish[2] (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A corruption of *margate-fish*.

market-garden (mär'ket-gär″dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

market-gardener (mär'ket-gärd″nėr), *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

The mob of fishermen and *market-gardeners* . . . at Naples yelled and threw up their caps in honour of Masaniello. Quoted in *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

market-geld† (mär'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market.

market-house (mär'ket-hous), *n.* A building in which a market is held.

Many an English market-town has an open *market-house* with arches, with a room above for the administration of justice or any other public purpose.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 32.

marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *market*, *v.*] 1. The act of going to or transacting business in a market.—2. That which is bought or sold; a supply of commodities from a market.

market-Jew (mär'ket-jö), *n.* The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. Also called *market-Jew crow* and *Jew-crow*.

market-lead (mär'ket-led), *n.* See *market-pot*.

market-maid (mär'ket-mād), *n.* A maid-servant awaiting hire in the market.

You come not
Like Cæsar's sister, . . . but you are come
A *market-maid* to Rome. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 51.

marketman (mär'ket-man), *n.*; pl. *marketmen* (-men). 1. One who exposes provisions, etc., for sale in a market.

Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 4.

2. One who buys in a market; one who does marketing; one who makes purchases of supplies in a market.

So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
As *market-men* for oxen, sheep, or horse.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 54.

market-master (mär'ket-mas″tėr), *n.* An officer having supervision of markets and the administration of laws respecting them. [Pennsylvania.]

market-penny† (mär'ket-pen″i), *n.* Money for liquor on the market-day. *Nares*.

market-place (mär'ket-plās), *n.* The place in which a market is held, usually an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets.

Beware of the scribes, which love . . . salutations in the *market-places*. Mark xii. 38.

The *market-place* is very spacious and faire, being so large, both for bredth and length, that I never saw the like in all England. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

market-pot (mär'ket-pot), *n.* In *silver-refining*, the pot at the end of the series of pots used in the Pattinson process, in the direction in which the amount of silver left in the lead is diminished. It contains the "market-lead," or that part of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead; this is not expected to contain more than 10 pennyweights of silver to the ton.

market-stead† (mär'ket-sted), *n.* A market-place.

Their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

market-town (mär'ket-toun), *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Come, march to wakes and fairs and *market-towns*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 78.

markgrave†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *margrave*.

markhor, markhoor (mär'kôr, -kör), *n.* [Also *markhore*, *markhur*; Per. *mārkhōr*, 'serpent-eater.'] An Asiatic wild goat, closely related to the common domestic goat, but having long, spirally twisted horns; *Capra falconeri*, also called *C. megaceros* and *C. jerdoni*.

marking (mär'king), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *marking*, < AS. *mearcung*, *mercung*, *mercung*, a marking, description, verbal n. of *mearcian*, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of impressing a mark upon something.—2. In *coinage*, the process of edge-rolling, or swaging the edge of the blank to prepare it for reeding.—3. A mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of marks, as lines or dots, or of natural coloring: as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs, or of the petals of a flower; the natural *markings* of a gem or of ornamental wood.

There is . . . no record of a tertiary *marking* on a diatom having been observed before.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 321.

Annular markings. See *annular duct*, under *annular*.—**Marking of goods**, in *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which an attempt is made to transfer the property of a thing sold while the seller retains possession. Thus, the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herds or field of a third person.

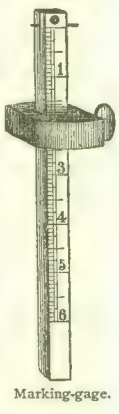
II. *a.* 1. Making a mark; hence, distinguishing; significant; striking.

The most *marking* incidents in Scottish history—Flodden, Darien, or the Forty-five—were still either failures or defeats.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

2. Taking note; discerning; observant.

He [Mr. James Quin] had many requisites to form a good actor: an expressive countenance; a *marking* eye; a clear voice. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 9.

marking-gage (mär'king-gāj), *n.* A carpenters' tool for drawing lines parallel to an edge. It consists of a stem through one end of which a marking-point is driven perpendicularly, and upon which is a sliding block having its face toward the perpendicular point, and held at the desired distance by a set-screw. In use, the tracing-point is held in contact with the material to be marked, while the adjustable block is passed along its edge.



Marking-gage.

marking-ink (mär'king-ingk), *n.* See *ink*[1].

marking-iron (mär'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* A branding-iron.

markingly (mär'king-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner; observantly; heedfully.

Pyrocles *markingly* hearkened to all that Dametas said.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

marking-machine (mär'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *coining*, a machine used in the mint to swage the edges of coin-blanks, which it raises or throws up all around, preparatory to milling.

marking-nut (mär'king-nut), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*: so called because it contains a juice used in marking cloths. Also called *Malacca bean*, *marsh-nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut*. See *cashew-nut* and *bean*[1].—**Marking-nut oil**, a painters' oil obtained from the kernels of marking-nuts.

marking-plow (mär'king-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow used for making small furrows to serve as guides in various operations, as in plowed land for planting corn, or in a field to be marked out for planting an orchard.

markis†, **markises**†, *n.* Middle English spellings of *marquis* and *marquisess*. *Chaucer*.

markle† (märk'let), *n.* [< *mark*[1] + *-let*.] A mark; a badge.

I am sure men use not to weare such manes; I am also sure Souldiers use to weare other *marklets* or notadoes in time of battell. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 32.

markman (märk'man), *n.*; pl. *markmen* (-men). 1†. Same as *marksman*.

Ben. I aim'd so near, when I supposed you loved.
Rom. A right good *mark-man!* And she's fair I love.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 212.

2. A member of a community owning a mark or joint estate in land. See *mark*[1], *n.*, 14.

In the centre of the clearing the primitive village is placed; each of the *mark-men* has there his homestead, his house, court-yard, and farm-buildings.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 24.

markmote (märk'mōt), *n.* [< *mark* + *mote*[1].] A council or deliberate assembly of markmen.

The village assembly, or *markmote*, would seem to have resembled the town-meetings of New England.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

marksman (märks'man), *n.*; pl. *marksmen* (-men). [= Sw. *märksman* = Dan. *mærkedsmand*, standard-bearer; as *mark's*, poss. of *mark*[1], + *man*.] 1. One who is skilful in shooting with a gun or a bow; one who readily hits the mark; a good shooter.

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt
The *marks-man* and the mark, his lance he fixt.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

He was a fencer; he was a *marksman*; and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

2. One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of signing his name. [Rare.]

If you can avoid it, do not have *marksmen* for witnesses.
St. Leonards, Property Law, p. 170. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

marksmanship (märks'man-ship), *n.* [< *marksman* + *-ship*.] The character or skill of a marksman; dexterity in shooting at a mark.

markswoman (märks'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *markswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who is skilful in shooting at a mark, as with the bow.

Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *markswomen*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

mark-tooth (märk'töth), *n.* A horse's tooth so marked as to indicate to some extent his age. See *mark*[1], *n.*, 3.

At four years old there cometh the *mark-tooth* [in horses], which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and that weareth shorter and shorter every year, till that at eight years old the tooth is smooth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 754.

mark-white† (märk'hwīt), *n.* The center of a target.

With daily shew of courteous kind behaviour,
Even at the *marke-white* of his hart she roved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 35.

markworthy (märk'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* [< *mark*[1] + *worthy*.] Worthy of mark or observation; deserving of notice; noteworthy.

No spectacle is more *markworthy* than that which our common law courts continually offer.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 225.

marl[1] (märl), *n.* [< ME. *marl*, *marle*, *merle*, < OF. *marle*, *merle*, F. *marne* = D. MLG. *mergel* = OHG. *mergil*, MHG. G. *mergel* = Sw. Dan. *mergel*, < ML. *margila*, marl, dim. of L. *marga* (> It. Sp. Pg. *marga*), marl. Perhaps a Celtic word: cf. Bret. *marg*, marl; but the W. *marl*, Ir. Gael. *marla*, marl, must be of E. origin.] A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, the latter being present in considerable quantity, forming a mass which is not consolidated, but falls to pieces readily on exposure to the air. The word *marl*, however, is used so vaguely as to be often ambiguous; and in England some substances are thus designated in which there is no lime. Marl is a valuable fertilizing material for different kinds of soil, according to its composition. In New Jersey the mixtures of greensand with clay much used as fertilizers are commonly called *marls*, or *greensand-marls*, and many varieties thus designated contain no more than one or two per cent. of carbonate of lime. Marls and marly soils are especially well developed in the Permian and Triassic of England and on the continent. The upper division of the Keuper in England is known as the "Red Marl Series," and in places reaches a thickness of 3,000 feet. These marls are largely quarried at various points for making bricks. See *shell-marl*.

For lacke of dounge in sondy lande be spronge
Goode *marl*, and it wol make it multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

His spear . . .
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning *marle*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 296.

marl[1] (märl), *v. t.* [< *marl*[1], *n.*] To overspread or manure with marl.

Never yet was the man known that herewith *marled* the same ground twice in his lifetime.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Who would hold any land,
To have the trouble to *marl* it?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

marl[2] (märl), *v. t.* [Also *marline*; < ME. *marlenn*; < D. *marlen* (= LG. *marlen*, > G. *marlen*), fasten with marline; appar. irreg. developed from *marlijn*, marline: see *marline*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. *Naut.*, to wind, as a rope, with marline, spun-yarn, twine, or other small stuff, every turn being secured by a sort of hitch: a common method of fastening strips of canvas called *parceling*, to prevent chafing.

I purchased here [St. John's, Newfoundland] a stock of fresh beef, which, after removing the bones and tendons, we compressed into rolls by wrapping it closely with twine, according to the nautical process of *marling*, and hung it up in the rigging.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 20.

2. To ravel, as silk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

marl[2] (märl), *n.* [< *marl*[2], *v.*] The fiber of those peacock-feathers which have the webs long and decomposed, so that the barbs stand apart, as if raveled: used for making artificial flies.

If there are any fibres of the hackle or wing standing in the wrong direction, clip them with scissors, and the fly is completed. Floss silk or peacock's *marl* may be used instead of mohair. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 146.

marl[3]†, *v. t.* [A contr. form of *marvel*.] To wonder; marvel. [Old or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *marle* whether it be a Toledo or no.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

marl[4] (märl), *n.* [A contr. form of *marble*.] 1. Marble.—2. A marble (plaything). [Prov. Eng.]

How stodgy they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it *marls* or cobnuts? *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss.

marl[5] (märl), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

Accarpionare [It.], to dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish. *Florio.*

marlaceous (märlā′shius), *a.* [< *marl*[1] + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of or resembling marl; having the properties of marl.

marlberry (märl′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *marlberries* (-iz). A small tree, *Icacorea paniculata*, of the *Myrsinaceæ*, growing in Florida, the West Indies, and southern Mexico. The wood is rich brown marked with darker rays, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. Also called *cherry*.

marlborough-wheel (märl′bur-ō-hwēl), *n.* A thick idle-wheel used to connect two wheels whose shafts lie too near together for the wheels to be brought into the same plane.

marl-brick (märl′brik), *n.* A superior kind of brick used for fronts of buildings and for gaged arches; a cutter. Also called *marl-stock*.

marle† (märl), *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*[1].

marled (märld), *a.* [< *marl*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Marbled; mottled; checkered.

The *marled* plaid ye kindly spare,
By me should gratefully be ware.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

marl-grass (märl′gras), *n.* The zigzag clover, *Trifolium medium*; also, the red clover, *T. pratense*. [Eng.]

marli (mär′li), *n.* [< F. *marli*; origin unknown.] 1. Quintin; specifically, embroidered quintin.—2. See *marly*[2].

Marlieria (mär-li-ē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cambessedes, 1829), named after G. T. *Marlière*, who introduced the culture of corn, rice, and coffee in certain parts of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Myrtaceæ* and the tribe *Myrteæ*. They are characterized by having the stamens inflexed or involute in the bud, the calyx-limb closed until torn open by the expansion of the flower, when it is crowned by five foliaceous lobes, and a 2-celled or rarely 3-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. They are shrubs or trees with opposite, pinnately veined leaves, and small 4- or 5-parted flowers. About 70 species are recognized by recent authors; they are natives of tropical America. *M. edulis* of subtropical Brazil, there called *cambuca*, yields a fruit much used for food. *M. tomentosa*, of extratropical Brazil, the guaparanga, is a tall shrub which produces sweet berries.

marlin (mär′lin), *n.* [A var. of *marling*[1], *merlin*.] A godwit or a curlew. (*a*) The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*: more fully called *horsefoot*, *common*, *brown*, and *red marlin*. See cut under *godwit*. (*b*) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*, distinguished in some localities as the *ring-tailed*, *white-tailed*, or *field marlin*. (*c*) The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*: more fully called *crooked-billed*, *hook-billed*, and *horsefoot marlin*. [New Jersey.]

marline (mär′lin), *n.* [Also *marlin*, *marling*; = F. Sp. *merlin* = Pg. *merlim*, < D. *marlijn*, also irreg. *marling*, *merling* (= Fries. *merlijne* = MLG. *merlink*, *marlink*, LG. *marlink* = Sw. Dan. *merling*, *merle*), a marline, < *marren*, bind, tie (= E. *mar*[1]), + *lijn*, a line (= E. *line*[2]).] *Naut.*, small cord used as seizing-stuff, consisting of two strands, loosely twisted.

Some the galled ropes with dauby *marline* [*marling* in Globe edition] bind. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148.

marline (mär′lin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marlined*, ppr. *marlining*. [< *marline*, *n.*] Same as *marl*[2].

marline-hole† (mär′lin-hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the holes formerly made for marling the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails.

marlinespike (mär′lin-spīk), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a pointed iron implement used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, and as a lever in putting on seizings, etc. Also written *marlinspike* and *marlingspike*.—2. A jäger, a species of *Stercorarius*: so called (by sailors) from the long pointed middle tail-feathers.

marling[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *merlin*.

marling[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marline*.

marling-hitch (mär′ling-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or parceling spun-yarn.

marlite (mär′līt), *n.* [< *marl*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air.

marlitic (mär-lit′ik), *a.* [< *marlite* + *-ic*.] Having the qualities of marlite.

marlock (mär′lok), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To frolic; gambol. [Prov. Eng.]

Dost ta mean to say as my Silvie went and demeaned hersel' to dance and *marlock* wi' a' th' fair-folk at th' Admiral's Head? *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xi.

marlotte (mär′lot), *n.* [= F. *marlotte* = Sp. Pg. *marlota*, a kind of Moorish gown.] A loose gown or wrapper worn by women in the sixteenth century. It was used especially as an outer garment over the robe.

Marlowism† (mär′lō-izm), *n.* The style of the Elizabethan dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564–93).

No religion but precise *Marlowisme*.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

marl-pit (märl′pit), *n.* [< ME. *marlepit*, *marlpytte*, *merlepitt*; < *marl*[1] + *pit*[1].] A pit where marl is dug.

He was in a *marlepit* yfalle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 274.

marl-slate (märl′slāt), *n.* Calcareous shale; a variety of marl splitting into thin plates. The marl-slate proper is a member of the magnesian limestone group of the Permian as developed in England, and is nearly the equivalent of the *kupferschiefer* of the Germans.

marl-stock (märl′stok), *n.* Same as *marl-brick*.

marlstone (märl′stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, argillaceous and more or less ferruginous limestone. The middle of the three principal divisions of the Lias in England is called the *Marlstone*, a name first used by W. Smith. This is economically a highly important rock, since it contains the celebrated deposits of iron ore called the *Cleveland*, from the Cleveland hills, in which it occurs. The Middle Lias or Marlstone consists generally of two members, the upper one being the Marlstone proper, and the lower a series of sands, marls, and clays. The maximum thickness of the whole series is about 300 feet.

marly[1] (mär′li), *a.* [< ME. *marly*; < *marl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling marl or partaking of its character; abounding with marl.

Lande is best for whete
If it be *marly*, thicke, and sumdele wete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Marly clay, a variety of clay used in making pale bricks and as a manure.

marly[2] (mär′li), *n.* The rim of a dish, as distinguished from its cavetto. Also spelled *marli*.

marlyon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *merlin*.

marm, *n.* A vulgar mode of writing *ma'am* for *madam*.

marmalade (mär′ma-lād), *n.* [Formerly also *marmelade*, *marmelad*, *marmelet*; = D. G. Dan. *marmelade* = Sw. *marmelad*, < OF. *marmelade*, F. *marmelade* = It. *marmellata* = Sp. *marmelada*, < Pg. *marmelada*, marmalade, orig. a confection of quinces, < *marmelo* (= Sp. *membrillo*), a quince, < L. *melimelum*, a quince, < Gr. *μελίμηλον*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince.] A preserve or confection of pulpy consistence made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, and barberry, and the berries of the mountain-ash, and sometimes also the larger fruits, as the apple, pear, plum, pineapple, quince, etc.

All maner of fruits and confeccions, *marmelad*, succad, greene-gynger, comfiettes. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 229.

Every period in her style carrieth *marmalad* and sucket in the mouth. *G. Harvey*, New Letter.

After a good dinner, left Mrs. Hunt and my wife making a *marmalett* of quinces. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1663.

Marmalade-box. Same as *genipap*.—**Natural marmalade**, the fruit of the marmalade-tree.

marmalade-plum (mär′ma-lād-plum), *n.* The marmalade-tree, or its fruit.

marmalade-tree (mär′ma-lād-trē), *n.* A tree, *Achras zapota*, that yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade. Also called *mammee-sapota*.


Marmalade-tree (*Achras zapota*).

marmalady (mär′ma-lā-di), *a.* [< *marmalade* + *-y*[1].] Like marmalade. [Rare.]

The Frenchman, you see, has a soft *marmalady* heart.
Middleton, Blurt, [Master-Constable, iii. i.

marmala-water (mär′ma-lä-wâ″tėr), *n.* [< Pg. *marmelo*, quince (see *marmalade*), + E. *water*.] A fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince, *Belou Marmelos*, much used by the natives as a perfume for sprinkling. *Simmonds.*

marmalet† (mär′ma-let), *n.* An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

marmarosis (mär-ma-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μάρμαρος*, marble (see *marble*), + *-osis*.] Conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphic agencies.

One of the most remarkable examples of *marmarosis* is the alteration of the (Triassic) limestone of Carrara into the well-known statuary marble.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 561.

marmatite (mär′ma-tīt), *n.* [= F. *marmatite*; as *Marmato* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of sphalerite or zinc sulphid, containing considerable iron, and hence of a black color. The original, found at Marmato, near Popayan, in Colombia, contained 23 per cent. of sulphid of iron.

marmolite (mär′mō-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μαρμαίρειν*, glisten, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a pearly luster, a greenish color, and a laminated structure. It is a variety of serpentine.

marmoraceous (mär-mō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *marmor*, marble, + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or like marble. *Maunder.*

marmorate (mär′mō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *marmoratus*, pp. of *marmorare*, overlay with marble, < *marmor*, marble: see *marble*.] 1†. Made like marble, or invested with marble as a covering. Compare *marbled*, *marbleize*.

Under this ston closyde and *marmorate*
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyff.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

2. In *bot.*, traversed with veins as in some kinds of marble.

marmorated† (mär′mō-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *marmorate*, 1.

marmoration (mär-mō-rā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *marmoración*, < LL. *marmoratio(n-)*, < L. *marmorare*, overlay with marble: see *marmorate*.] 1. A covering or incrusting with marble.—2. The act of variegating so as to give the appearance of marble; marbleizing. *Blount.* [Rare.]

marmoratum (mär-mō-rā′tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *marmoratus*, overlaid with marble: see *marmorate*.] In *arch.*, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together. It was used by the ancient Romans in building terrace-walls, etc.

marmoreal (mär-mō′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *marmoreus*, of marble (< *marmor*, marble: see *marble*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling marble; having the properties of marble; marble-like.

The thronging constellations rush in crowds,
Paving with fire the sky and the *marmoreal* floods.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 49.

marmorean (mär-mō′rē-an), *a.* [As *marmoreal* + *-an*.] Same as *marmoreal*.

marmortinto (mär-mōr-tin′tō), *n.* [< It. *marmore*, marble, + *tinto*, tint: see *marble* and *tint*.] A process employed in the eighteenth

century in decorating walls, ceilings, etc., in imitation of marble. It consisted in depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble-dust or -powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, or sometimes in ornamental patterns.

marmose (mär'mōs), *n.* [< F. *marmose* (Buffon); origin not ascertained; no appar. connection with *marmoset.*] One of several small



Marmose (*Didelphys dorsigera*).

South American opossums which have the pouch rudimentary and carry the young on the back. Such are *Didelphys dorsigera* of Surinam, of the size of a rat, the still smaller *D. murina*, and other species.

marmoset (mär'mō-zet), *n.* [Formerly also *marmozet*; < ME. *marmeset*, "beeste, *zinziphalus, cenozephalus* [cynocephalus], *mammonetus, marmonetus*" (Prompt. Parv., p. 327), *marmosette*, a kind of ape (mentioned by Mandeville), also *mermoyse* (Caxton); < OF. *marmoset, marmouset*, F. *marmouset*, the cock of a cistern or fountain, an antic figure, a puppet, orig. a marble figure as an ornament to a fountain, irreg. with change of orig. *r* to *s*, as in *chaire* (> *chaise*: see *chair, chaise*), < ML. *marmoretum*, a marble figure, < L *marmor*, marble: see *marble*. The application of *marmoset*, 'an antic figure,' to an ape was prob. assisted by association with F. *marmot*, = It. *marmotta*, a marmoset, a monkey.] **1†.** A little ape or monkey.

[I will] instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 174.

2. Now, specifically, a small squirrel-like South American monkey of the family *Hapalidæ*, or *Midida* (which see for technical characters). There are numerous species, referred to two leading genera, *Hapale* and *Midas*, and known by many names, as *squirrel-monkeys, oustitis, tamarins*, etc. They are the smallest of the monkey tribe, ranging from a few inches to a foot in length, with a long, bushy, non-prehensile tail, and thick, soft, silky or woolly fur, in some species lengthened into conspicuous ear-tufts or a kind of mane. The coloration is extremely variable. The thumb of the hand is not opposable, but the inner toe of the hind foot serves as a thumb, and has a flat nail, all the other digits of both extremities being armed with sharp claws of great service in climbing. Marmosets are confined to tropical America, having their center of abundance in northern South America; they live in the woods, and feed chiefly upon insects. They are extremely sensitive to cold, but with proper care may be kept in confinement, and make amusing pets, though their intelligence is low. Characteristic examples are the common black-eared marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*, and the marakina or tamarin, *Midas rosalia*. See cut under *Hapale*.

3†. An ugly little fellow; a conceited "puppy."

Some mincing *marmoset*,
Made all of clothes and face.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

marmot (mär'mot), *n.* [Formerly *marmotto* (< It.); = D. *marmot(-dier)*, < F. *marmotte* = Sp. Pg. *marmota*, < It. *marmotto, marmotta, marmontana*, < Romansch *murmont* = Sw. dial. *murmet*, < OHG. *murmunto, muremunto, murmunti, murmenti*, MHG. *mürmendīn*, G. *murmel(-thier)* = Dan. *murmel(-dyr)* = Sw. *murmel(-djur)*; variously altered from ML. *mus montanus*, a marmot, lit. 'mountain mouse': see *mouse* and *mountain.*] **1.** A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*; a bear-mouse, ground-hog, or woodchuck. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; they are the largest living representatives of the *Sciuridæ*, or squirrel family, of stout thick-set form, with short bushy tail. They are terrestrial and fossorial, living in underground burrows, generally in open ground and often in communities, and hibernate in winter. The species to which the name was originally given is *Arctomys marmotta* or *A. alpinus*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees. *A. bobac* is the Asiatic marmot, occurring also in parts of Europe, especially in Russia. North America has at least three species: the common woodchuck or ground-hog, *A. monax*, found abundantly in many parts of the United States and Canada; the yellow-bellied marmot of the Rocky Mountains, *A. flaviventris*; and the large hoary marmot or whistler of northwestern America, *A. pruinosus*. Besides the foregoing, some of the larger species of the related genera *Cynomys* and *Spermophilus*, which include the prairie-dogs and marmot-squirrels, are sometimes called *marmots*. See cut under *Arctomys*.

2. The Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*: a misnomer. *Kolbe, Vosmaer, Buffon*, etc.—**Earless marmot**, the suslik, *Spermophilus citillus*.

Marmota (mär'mō-tä), *n.* [NL., < *marmot.*] Same as *Arctomys*. *Blumenbach.*

marmot-squirrel (mär'mot-skwur"el), *n.* Any animal of the genus *Spermophilus*; some kind of suslik. The species are numerous, especially in North America; and, as is implied in the name, they are intermediate in all respects between the arboreal squirrels on the one hand and the strictly terrestrial marmots on the other.

marmozet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marmoset.*

marone† (ma-rōn'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *maroon*[1].

Maronist (mar'ō-nist), *n.* [< L. *Maro(n-)*, the family name of Virgil, + *-ist.*] A disciple of Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro); a Virgilian student or scholar.

Like some imperious *Maronist.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vi. 7. (*Davies.*)

Maronite (mar'ō-nīt), *n.* [= F. *Maronite*; as *Maron* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a body of Syriac Christians dwelling chiefly in the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. They are named from St. Maron, a Syrian monk (about A. D. 400), or less probably from John Maron, patriarch of the sect in the seventh century. The Maronites were originally Monothelites, but they entered into a partial union with the Roman Catholic Church in 1182, which after an interruption was made closer in 1445 and again in 1596. They still retain their own patriarchate of Antioch (now seated at Kanobin), their Syriac liturgy (although Arabic is now their vernacular tongue), the marriage of priests, their traditional fast-days, and the use of both elements in lay communion. The Maronites as a tribe were formerly under the same local government as the Druses, with whom they have had some bloody conflicts. In 1861, after a severe outbreak, they were put under a separate governor.

★**maroon**[1] (ma-rön'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *marone*; also, as F., *marron*; < F. *marron*, a chestnut, chestnut-color, also a fire-cracker, maroon (II., 4), < It. *marrone*, formerly *marone*, a chestnut; origin unknown. Cf. MGr. *μάραον* or *μάραος*, the fruit of the cornel-tree.] **I.** *a.* Very dark crimson or red. See II., 2.—**Maroon oxid.** Same as *purple brown* (which see, under *brown*).

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of sweet chestnut produced in southern Europe, and known elsewhere as the *French* or *Italian chestnut*, having a single kernel and attaining a large size from the fact that the other two seeds of the involucre or bur are abortive. It is largely used for food by the poor in the countries where it is produced.

A. I will eate three or foure chestnuts; what will you do?
P. They like me so, so . . . if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better.
Benvenuto, Passenger's Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

2. A generic name for any pure or crimson red of very low luminosity. The color of a chestnut is yellower.—**3.** In *dyeing*, a coal-tar coloring matter obtained by purifying the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta.—**4.** In *pyrotechnics*, a small cubical box of pasteboard filled with gunpowder and wrapped round with two or three layers of strong twine, used to imitate the report of a cannon. Maroons are primed with a short piece of quick-match, inserted in a hole punctured in one of the corners, and are usually exploded in batteries to produce the effect of cannonading, as in combinations of fireworks. Also *marron*.

Some of these sounds were produced by rockets, some by a 24-pound howitzer, and some by an 8-inch *maroon.*
John Tyndall, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 282.

Purple maroon, a very dark magenta or crimson color. A color-disk composed of 90 parts of velvet-black, 5 of pure red, and 5 of artificial ultramarine gives a purple maroon.

maroon[2] (ma-rön'), *n.* and *a.* [Also rarely *marroon*; < F. *marron*, abbr. by apheresis (the syllable *si-* being perhaps mistaken for a F. word) < *simarron* (> obs. E. *symaron*) for **cimarron*, < Sp. *cimarrón* (= Pg. *cimarrão*), wild, unruly, fugitive (Cuban *negro cimarron*, or simply *cimarron*, a fugitive negro), appar. orig. 'living on the mountain-tops,' < *cima* (= Pg. It. *cima* = F. *cime*), a mountain-top, orig. a sprout, twig, < L. *cyma*, a sprout, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a sprout: see *cyma, cyme.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the wilder parts of the West Indies and of Guiana. In both of these localities they were often at war with the whites. In Dutch Guiana, where they are called *bush-negroes*, they still form a large independent community. They are pagan and have preserved many primitive industries and customs.

2. One who is left on a desolate island as a punishment.

"I'm Ben Gunn, I am," replied the *maroon*, wriggling like an eel in his embarrassment.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure Island, xxxiii.

3. [< *maroon*[2], *v.*] A hunting- or fishing-trip or -excursion. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a.* Same as *feral*[1], 2.

maroon[2] (ma-rön'), *v.* [< *maroon*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, etc.

It was between ten a Clock and one when I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) *Morooned*, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

II. *intrans.* In the southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian maroons; make a pleasure-excursion of some duration, with provision for living in camp.

"Really, this is a fine country," said Robert, referring . . . to the abundant *marooning* dinner.
Goulding, Young Marooners, p. 105.

A *marooning* party . . . is a party made up to pass several days on the shore or in the country.
Bartlett, Americanisms, p. 384.

marooner (ma-rö'nėr), *n.* **1.** A runaway slave; a maroon.

On the south shore dwelt a *marooner*, that modestly called himself a hermit. *Byrd*, Westover Papers, p. 13.

2. One who goes marooning; a member of a marooning party. See *maroon*[2], *v. i.* [Southern U. S.]

maroquin† (mar-ō-kēn'), *n.* [F.: see *morocco.*] Morocco; goat's leather.

At the end of it [the gallery] is the Duke of Orlean's library, well furnished with excellent bookes, all bound in *maroquin* and gilded. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

A large sofa covered with black *maroquin.*
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 7.

marotte (ma-rot'), *n.* [F.] A fool's bauble.

marplot (mär'plot), *n.* [< *mar*[1], *v.*, + obj. *plot*[2].] One who by officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot; one who blunderingly hinders the success of any undertaking or project.

If we will not be *mar-plots* with our miserable interferences, the work, the society, letters, arts, science, religion of men would go on far better than now.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws, Essays, 1st ser., p. 125.

Marprelate controversy. [The name *Marprelate* was assumed as indicating the animus of the writers; < *mar*[1], *v.*, + obj. *prelate.*] A discussion carried on in a series of pamphlets attacking prelacy, issued in England by the Puritans "in 1588–9, at the cost and charge" of one bearing the pseudonym of "Martin Marprelate, gent." These pamphlets were printed secretly, the press used for the purpose being carried about from place to place to escape seizure. John Penry, Udall, and others are supposed to have been the writers of the tracts.

marque (märk), *n.* [< OF. *marque, merque*, F. *marque* (ML. *marca, marcha*), seizure or arrest by warrant (*lettre de marque*, a warrant of seizure), a particular use of *marque*, a mark, stamp, official stamp: see *mark*[1].] Seizure.—**Letter of marque**, usually in the plural, *letters of marque* (formerly also *letters of mark* or *mart*, also *scripts of mart*), or *letters of marque and reprisal.* (*a*) Originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to enter an enemy's territory and capture the goods or persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him. (*b*) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of a state to its citizens to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received—that is, a license to engage in privateering. Letters of marque were abolished among European nations by the treaty of Paris of 1856. The United States declined to accede to this agreement, but proposed that all innocent private property at sea be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels in time of war.

Divers *Letters of Mart* are granted our Merchants, and *Letters of Mart* are commonly the Forerunners of a War.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 3.

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt. (*Nares.*)

Hence—(*c*) A private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy; a privateer.

marquee (mär-kē'), *n.* [Also *markee*; an assumed sing. from the supposed pl. **marquees*, an E. spelling of F. *marquise*, an awning or canopy, as over a doorway or an entrance, < *marquise*, a marchioness: see *marquise.*] A tent of unusual size and elaborateness; an officer's field-tent; hence, a large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a dinner-party on some public occasion.

Major Worth's *marquee* was pitched on the angle of the redoubt thrown up during the night previous to the famous battle. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 90.

I remember well during the War standing by the General's *markee* half the night. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

marquess, *n.* See *marquis*.

marqueterie, *n.* See *marquetry*.

marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *marquetries* (-riz). [< F. *marqueterie*, < *marqueter*, spot, inlay, < *marque*, a mark: see *mark*[1].] An inlay of some thin material in the surface of a piece of furniture or other object. The most common material is a veneer of wood; such veneers are often stained green, dark-red, and other colors. Ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., are sometimes combined with these.

The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapestry and *marquetry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

marquis, marquess (mär'kwis, -kwes, orig. mär'kis, -kes), *n.* [Also dial. *markis* (the proper historical form); formerly also *marquesse* (and, in ref. to Italian use, *marchese*); < ME. *markis*, < OF. *markis*, *marquis*, F. *marquis* = Pr. *marques*, *marquis* = Sp. *marqués* = Pg. *marquez* = It. *marchese*, < ML. *marchensis*, a prefect of a frontier town, later as a title of nobility, < *marcha*, *marca*, a frontier, march: see *march*[1], *mark*[1].] In Great Britain and France, and in other countries where corresponding titles exist, a nobleman whose rank is intermediate between that of an earl or count and that of a duke. A marquis was originally an officer charged with the government of a march or frontier territory; the title as an honorary dignity was first bestowed in England in 1386. Dukes have commonly the secondary title of *marquis*, which is used as the courtesy-title of their eldest sons. The wife of a marquis is styled *marchioness*. The coronet of an English marquis consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry-leaves alternating with four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap is of crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. See cut under *coronet*[2].

A *markis* whilom lord was of that londe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 8.

And the *Marchese* of Mantua was wt them in the forseyd Galye. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

Robert, who bears the title of *Marquess* in its primitive sense, as one of the first lord marchers of the Welsh borders. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 333.

This is to be understood as the Coronet of a real *Marquis*, whose title is "Most Noble": which I mention lest any one should be led into a mistake by not distinguishing a real *Marquis*, i. e. by creation, from a nominal *Marquis*, i. e. the eldest son of a Duke: the latter is only styled "Most Honourable."
Porny, Heraldry. (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 166.)

Lady marquis†, a marchioness.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess* Dorset.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 170.

marquisal (mär'kwis-al), *a.* [< *marquis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a marquis.

To see all eyes not royal, ducal, or *marquesal* fall before her own. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxxvii.

marquisate (mär'kwis-āt), *n.* [Also *marquessate*; < *marquis* + *-ate*[1].] The dignity or lordship of a marquis; when used with reference to Germany, a margravate.

Lord Malton . . . is to have his own earldom erected into a *marquisate*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 18.

marquisdom† (mär'kwis-dum), *n.* [Formerly also *marquesdome*; < *marquis* + *-dom*.] A marquisate.

Other nobles of the *marquesdome* of Saluce.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1483.

★**marquise** (mär-kēz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *marquis*, marquis: see *marquis*.] 1. In France, the wife of a marquis; a marchioness. — 2. A small parasol or sunshade, usually of silk and often trimmed with lace, in use about 1850.

marquisess†, *n.* [ME. *markisesse*; < *marquis* + *-ess*.] A marchioness.

marquisship† (mär'kwis-ship), *n.* [Formerly *marquiship*, *marqueship*; < *marquis* + *-ship*.] A marquisate. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, an. 1586.

Marquoi's rulers. See *ruler*.

marram (mar'am), *n.* [Also *marrem*, *maram*, *marem*, *marum*; = Icel. *marálmr*, for *marhálmr*, sea-grass, < Norw. *marhalm* (generally pronounced *maralm*), grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*, = Dan. *marhalm*, *marehalm*, grass-wrack, also lyme-grass; lit. 'sea-halm,' < Icel. *marr* (= Norw. *mar* = AS. *mere*), the sea, + *hálmr* (= Norw. Dan. *halm* = AS. *healm*), straw: see *mere*[1] and *halm*.] A common grass of northern shores, *Ammophila arenaria*. See *Ammophila*. Also *marrum*, *marum*, *matweed*, and *halm*.

marre[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mar*[1].

marre[2], *n.* Same as *murre*[2].

marrer (mär'er), *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

For he sayeth yt they may be ye *marrars* and destroyers of the realme. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 295.

marreys†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

marriable† (mar'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *maryable*, < OF. *mariable*, < *marier*, marry: see *marry*[1] and *-able*.] Marriageable. *Holinshed*, Hen. I., an. 1115.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* [< ME. *mariage*, < OF. (and F.) *mariage* = Pr. *maridatge*, *mariatge* = Sp. *maridaje* = It. *maritaggio*, < ML. *maritaticum*, marriage, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife: see *marital*, *marry*[1].] 1. The legal union of a man with a woman for life; the state or condition of being married; the legal relation of spouses to each other; wedlock. In this sense marriage is a status or condition which, though originating in a contract, is not capable of being terminated by the parties' rescission of the contract, because the interests of the state and of children require the affixing of certain permanent duties and obligations upon the parties.

2. The formal declaration or contract by which a man and a woman join in wedlock. In this sense marriage is a civil contract, implying the free and intelligent mutual consent of competent persons to take each other, as a present act, as husband and wife; and according to the modern and most prevalent view no formalities other than such as the law of the jurisdiction may expressly impose are necessary to prevent either from subsequently repudiating the other or denying the legitimacy of their issue. The formalities provided for by the law of some of the United States are optional, being intended chiefly to enable the parties to preserve authentic evidence of the contract. When a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighborhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed, without other evidence, for purposes of enforcing rights and liabilities of third persons.

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!
From me, whose love was of that dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow
I made to her in *marriage*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 50.

Marriage is an engagement entered into by mutual consent, and has for its end the propagation of the species.
Hume, Of Polygamy and Divorces.

3. The celebration of a marriage; a wedding.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son. Mat. xxii. 2.

About this time there was a *marriage* betwixt John Laydon and Anne Burras.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

4†. A marriage vow or contract.

That wommen kan nat kepe hir *mariage*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 710.

5. Intimate union; a joining as if in marriage. The figure is used in the Bible to represent the close union of God or Christ and the chosen people or church. See Isa. liv. 5; Hos. ii. 19, 20.

The *marriage* of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. Rev. xix. 7.

Let me not to the *marriage* of true minds
Admit impediments. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

They plant their Vines at the foote of great Trees, which *marriage* proueth very fruitfull.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

6. In various card-games, as bezique, the possession in one hand of the king and queen. — **Avail of marriage.** See *avail*[1]. — **Civil marriage,** a marriage ceremony conducted by officers of the state, as distinguished from one solemnized by a clergyman. — **Clandestine marriage.** See *clandestine*. — **Communal marriage,** a kind of general or multiplex state of marriage, in which "every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another" (*H. Spencer*), existing among some primitive races, and imitated for a time, but afterward abandoned, by the members of the Oneida Community. — **Consummation of marriage.** See *consummation*. — **Cross-marriages.** See *cross*[1]. — **Danish marriage,** a term used to designate a matrimonial relation recognized by the early Danish law, by which a concubine who had publicly lived with a man and shared his table for three years, or winters, was deemed a lawful wife. — **Diriment impediments of marriage.** See *diriment*. — **Dissenters' Marriages Act.** See *dissenter*. — **Fleet marriages.** See *fleet*[3]. — **Jactitation of marriage.** See *jactitation*. — **Left-handed marriage.** See *morganatic*. — **Marriage articles,** or **marriage contract,** an antenuptial agreement; an instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage, embodying the terms agreed on between them respecting rights of property and succession. The law, while it does not allow the parties to modify by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state, does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property. — **Marriage brokage,** the service, or compensation for the service, of negotiating a marriage contract between third persons. — **Marriage contract,** or **contract of marriage.** (*a*) A pre-contract of marriage; the preliminary or promissory engagement of marriage. (*b*) A marriage itself. (*c*) Same as *marriage articles*. — **Marriage favors,** knots of ribbons or bunches of flowers, usually white, worn at weddings. — **Marriage license,** a permit or certificate of competency required by the law of some jurisdictions to be procured from a public officer before marriage. See under *license*. — **Marriage lines.** See *line*[2], *n.* — **Marriage portion.** See *portion*. — **Marriage settlement,** an arrangement, usually made before marriage and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and it may be portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death. — **Morganatic marriage.** See *morganatic*. — **Plural marriage,** the marriage of a man with two or more women; polygamy: applied especially to the kind of polygamy existing among the Mormons, without the accompaniment of the harem of Oriental countries, each wife usually living in a separate house. — **Polygamous marriage.** See *polygamy*. — **Putative marriage.** See *putative*. — **Scotch marriage,** a marriage by mutual agreement, without formal solemnization, the parties declaring that they presently do take each other for husband and wife: so called because such marriages are recognized by Scotch law.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* *Marriage* is the act of forming or entering into the union, or the union itself. *Wedding* generally includes the ceremonies and festivities attending the celebration of the union or *marriage*, but not essential to it; marriages are often made without such ceremonies. *Nuptials* is more formal than *wedding*: we speak of the *nuptials* of a prince. *Matrimony* is the married state, or the state into which a couple are brought by *marriage*. *Wedlock* is the vernacular English word for *matrimony*, not differing from it in meaning, but being the ordinary term in law: as, born in *wedlock*.

marriageable (mar'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *marriage* + *-able*.] Capable of marrying; fit or competent to marry; of an age suitable for marriage: as, a *marriageable* man or woman; a person of *marriageable* age or condition.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, spoused, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower. *Milton*, P. L., v. 217.

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator*.

marriageableness (mar'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being marriageable.

married (mar'id), *p. a.* 1. United in wedlock; having a husband or a wife: applied to persons: as, a *married* woman.

The *married* offender incurs a crime little short of perjury. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 4.

2. Constituted by marriage; of or pertaining to those who have been united in wedlock; conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the *married* state.
Dryden. (*Latham.*)

3. Figuratively, intimately and inseparably joined or united; united as by the bonds of matrimony.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

marrier (mar'i-er), *n.* One who marries.

I am the *marrier* and the man — do you know me?
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 2.

★**marron**[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *maroon*[1].

marron[2], *n.* [F.] See *maroon*[2].

marrot (mar'ot), *n.* [Also *morrot*; cf. *marre*[2], *murre*.] One of several different sea-birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*. (*a*) The razor-billed auk. (*b*) The murre or foolish guillemot. (*c*) The puffin or sea-parrot.

★**marrow**[1] (mar'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *marry*, *mary*; < ME. *marow*, *merow*, *mary*, *margh*, *merȝ*, < AS. *mearg*, *mearh* = OS. *marg* = OFries. *merch*, *merg* = D. *marg*, *merg* = MLG. *merch*, LG. *march*, *merch* = OHG. *marag*, *marg*, MHG. *marc*, G. *mark* = Icel. *mergr* = Sw. *märg*, *merg* = Dan. *marv* = W. *mer* = Corn. *maru* = OBulg. Russ. *mozgŭ* = Zend *mazga* = Skt. *majjan*, marrow; perhaps < Skt. √ *majj* = L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] 1. A soft tissue found in the interior of bones, both in the cylindrical hollow of the long bones and in the hollows of cancellated bony structures; the medulla or medullary matter of bone. It varies greatly in different situations. Ordinary marrow of the shafts of adult bones, as the humerus and femur, is a soft yellow solid, consisting of about 95 per cent. of fat. The red marrow of various bones, vertebral, cranial, sternal, and costal, is softer, and contains very few fat-cells, but numerous marrow-cells and cells resembling the nucleated red corpuscles of the embryo. The so-called spinal marrow, or medulla spinalis, is the spinal cord, the central axis of the nervous system, a tissue of an entirely different character, not found in the hollow of a bone, but in the cavity running through the chain of vertebræ.

Out of the harde bones knokke they
The *mary*, for they caste nought awey.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 80.

Herr Forström prepared us for the journey by a good breakfast of reindeer's *marrow*, a justly celebrated Lapland delicacy. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 111.

2†. The pith of plants.

Ryhte soft as the *marye* is that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the stidefastnesse of wode. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

3†. The pulp of fruits.

Thaire [oranges'] bitter *margh* wol channge sweete
Her seede in meth III daies yf me steep,
Other in ewes mylk as longe hem wete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

4. Figuratively, the inner substance; the essence; the essential strength; the inner meaning, purpose, etc.; the pith.

He never leaveth searching till he come at the bottom, the pith, the quick, the life, the spirit, the *marrow*, and very cause why.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc. 1850), p. 6.

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and *marrow* of our attribute.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 22.

He never pierces the *marrow* of your habits.
Lamb, My Relations.

For this, thou shalt from all things suck
Marrow of mirth and laughter.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vegetable marrow. (*a*) A kind of gourd, a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, the oblong fruit of which is used as a vegetable in England. (*b*) The alligator-pear. See *avocado*.

marrow[1] (mar′ō), *v. t.* [< *marrow*[1], *n.*] To fill with marrow or with fat. [Rare.]

They can . . . devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths.
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Drunkard. (*Latham.*)

He was fresh-sinewed every joint,
Each bone new-*marrowed* as whom gods anoint
Though mortal to their rescue. *Browning*, Sordello.

marrow[2] (mar′ō), *n.* [< ME. *marowe, marwe;* origin obscure. Cf. *moral*[2], which is perhaps a corruption of *marrow*[2].] A companion or mate; an associate; an intimate friend; a fellow; hence, one of a pair of either persons or things; a match: as, your knife 's the very *marrow* o' mine. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Birds of a fethere best fly together,
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrowes adew; God send you fayre wether.
Promos and Cassandra, I. ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

If I see all, ye're nine to ane;
An that's an unequal *marrow*.
The Dowy Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome *marrow!*
W. Hamilton, Braes of Yarrow.

marrow[2] (mar′ō), *v. t.* [< *marrow*[2], *n.*] To associate with; hence, to match; fit. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

marrow[3]†, *a.* [< ME. **marowe, merowe,* < AS. *mearu* (*mearw-, merw-, mærw-, myrw-*) = OHG. *marawi, maro,* MHG. *mar* (*marw-*) (also, with variation, MD. *murwe, morwe,* D. *murw* = OHG. *murwi, murwi,* MHG. *mürwe, mür,* G. *mürbe*), soft. Cf. *mellow*.] Soft; tender.

marrow-bone (mar′ō-bōn), *n.* [Formerly also and still dial. *mary-bone;* < ME. **marwe-bon, marie bone;* < *marrow*[1] + *bone*[1]. The conjecture that *marrow-bones*, in the second sense, is a "corruption of *Mary-bones*, in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling," is absurd. The use is doubtless a mere whimsical application of the word.] **1.** A bone containing fat or edible marrow. See *marrow*[1], 1.

A cook thei hadde with hem for the nones,
To boylle chyknes with the *mary bones*,
And pondre-marchant tart, and galyngale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 380.

2. *pl.* The bones of the knees; the knees. [Humorous.]

Down he fel vpon his *maribones*, & pitteously prayd me to forgeue him ye one lye. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 727.

Down quickly
On your *marrow-bones*, and thank this lady!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

3. A large bone used to make a rhythmical noise by striking against something.

Even the middle class were glad to get rid of the noise of drums, etc. (which still survives in the *marrow bones* and cleavers—the rough music of a lower-class wedding).
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 35.

To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot. [Slang.]

marrow-cells (mar′ō-selz), *n. pl.* Cells resembling white blood-corpuscles, but larger, with clearer protoplasm and relatively larger nucleus.

marrowfat (mar′ō-fat), *n.* A kind of tall-growing, wrinkled pea.

marrowish (mar′ō-ish), *a.* [< *marrow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of the nature of or resembling marrow.

In the upper region serving the animall faculties, the chiefe organ is the braine, which is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

marrowless[1] (mar′ō-les), *a.* [< *marrow*[1] + *-less.*] Without marrow; not medullary.

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 94.

marrowless[2] (mar′ō-les), *a.* [< *marrow*[2] + *-less.*] 1. Without a match; unequaled.—2. Not matching, as two things of the same kind, but not the same color, fit, etc. [Scotch.]

marrow-pudding (mar′ō-pud′ing), *n.* A pudding prepared from or with beef-marrow or the variety of gourd known in England as *vegetable marrow*.

marrow-spoon (mar′ō-spön), *n.* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow from bones.

marrow-squash (mar′ō-skwosh), *n.* Vegetable marrow. See *squash*. [U. S.]

marrowy (mar′ō-i), *a.* [< *marrow*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of marrow; strong; energetic; hence, in discourse or writing, pithy, forcible, effective, etc.

A rich *marrowy* vein of internal sentiment. *Hazlitt.*
Marrowy and vigorous manhood. *O. W. Holmes.*

Marrubieæ (mar-ö-bī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1838), < *Marrubium* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of labiate plants, now regarded as a tribe. It is characterized by a tubular or bell-shaped calyx, with rather prominent ribs and a corolla-tube which is included or slightly exserted. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Marrubium* is the type, and about 125 species.

Marrubium (ma-rö′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *marrubium*, hoarhound.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Menthaceæ*, and the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by an included corolla-tube, with the lower lip nearly flat or concave, and by having the nutlets rounded at the apex and the anther-cells at length confluent. They are perennial herbs, often tomentose or woolly, with wrinkled leaves, and small usually white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters. About 40 species have been described, from Europe, North Africa, and extratropical Asia. One species, *M. vulgare*, the common or white hoarhound, is very widely naturalized in America, and is sometimes used medicinally.

marrum (mar′um), *n.* Same as *marram*.

marry[1] (mar′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *married*, ppr. *marrying.* [< ME. *maryen, marien,* < OF. (and F.) *marier* = Pr. Sp. *maridar* = It. *maritare,* < L. *maritare*, wed, marry, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife, as an adj., *maritus*, pertaining to marriage, conjugal; orig. appar. only as fem. adj. *marita*, provided with a husband (cf. *viduus*, deprived of one's wife, *vidua*, deprived of one's husband, orig. only fem., a widow: see *widow*), as if fem. pp. of a verb **marire*, provide with a husband, < *mas* (*mar-*), a man, husband: see *masculine, male*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite in wedlock or matrimony; join for life, as a man and a woman, or a man or woman to one of the opposite sex; constitute man and wife, or a husband or wife, according to the laws or customs of a nation.

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were *married*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 253.

Tell him that he shall *marry* the couple himself.
Gay, The What d'ye Call it.

2. To give in marriage; cause to be married.

He wolde have *maryed* me fulle highely, to a gret Princes Daughtre, zif I wolde han forsaken my Lawe and my Beleve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

Ych wol the *marie* wel with the thridde part of my londe To the noblest bacheler that thyn herte wol to stonde.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 30.

An Example of one of the Kings of France, who would not *marry* his Son without the Advice of his Parliament.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 3.

3. To take for husband or wife: as, a man *marries* a woman, or a woman *marries* a man.

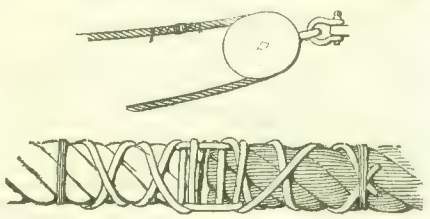
Friar. You come hither, my lord, to *marry* this lady?
Claudio. No.
Leonato. To be married to her: friar, you come to marry her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 4.

4. Figuratively, to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am *married* unto you. Jer. iii. 14.

Marrying his sweet noates with their silver sound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

5. *Naut.*, to fasten together, as two ropes, end



Ropes joined by marrying.

to end, in such a way that in unreeving one from a block the other is drawn in.

To *marry* is to join ropes together for the purpose of reeving, by placing their ends together and connecting them by a worming. *Totten*, Naval Dict.

=**Syn. 3.** To wed, espouse.

II. *intrans.* To enter into the conjugal state; take a husband or a wife.

I will therefore that the younger women *marry*.
1 Tim. v. 14.

I will *marry* one day. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 42.

marry[2] (mar′i), *interj.* [< ME. *Mary, Marie,* the name of the Virgin Mary, invoked in oaths.] Indeed! forsooth! a term of asseveration, or used to express surprise or other feeling.

Ye, sir, and wol ye so?
Marie! therof I pray yow hertely.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 51.

Cal. Wilt thou be pleased to hearken once again to the suit I made to thee?
Ste. Marry, will I; kneel and repeat it.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 46.

[The word was formerly much used, with various additions, to express surprise, contempt, or satirical encouragement, as in the phrases following.]—**Marry come up!** sometimes **marry come out!** indeed!

Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up.*
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663). (*Nares.*)

Marry gep† (also **gap, gip**), for ***marry go up**† (the original form not found). Same as *marry come up*. The form *marry gip* may be due in part to the oath *By Mary Gipsy*, or 'by St. Mary of Egypt,' found in Skelton.

Marry gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i.

"I thought th' had'st scorn'd to budge a step
For fear."—Quoth Echo, *Marry guep.*
Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 202.

Fair and softly, son; at her; *marry gap*, pray keep your distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her; be sure you behave yourself handsomly.
Unnatural Mother (1698). (*Nares.*)

Marry trap†. A doubtful phrase, apparently an error (for *marry gap*?) in the following passage:

Be avised, sir, and pass good humours: I will say *marry trap* with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 170.

marrying (mar′i-ing), *p. a.* Disposed to marry; in a condition to marry.—**Marrying man,** a man likely or disposed to marry.

I don't think he's a *marrying man*.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, vi.

I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex; and, were I a *marrying man*, her, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Evelina, letter lxxvi.

marrymuffe†(mar′i-muf), *n.* **1.** A garment mentioned in 1640.—**2.** A material, apparently an inexpensive and rough stuff, for men's wear.

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), OL. *Mavors* (*Mavort-*); also *Marmar*, Oscan *Mamers* (*Mamert-*), Mars.] **1.** A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he had originally no connection. He was principally worshiped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet *Gradivus;* but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of *Silvanus*, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called *Quirinus*. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear; in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed. See cut under *Ares*.

The mailed *Mars* shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 117.

2. The planet next outside the earth in the solar system. Its diameter (about 4,200 miles) is only 0.53 that of the earth, its superficies 0.28, and its volume 0.147. Its mean density is 0.71 that of the earth, so that the density of its crust may very likely be about the same as the earth's; but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth. The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals, and buildings would naturally be much larger. The mean distance from the sun is 141,500,000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0.093 in place of 0.017; the inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same. Its day is half an hour longer than ours. Its year is 687 of our days. The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great number of canals or straits. Its color is strikingly red. As to its temperature and climate widely divergent views prevail. It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in Washington in 1877, conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and of Voltaire. The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than 8 hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east; the outer, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time. The symbol of Mars is ♂, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god. A planetoid, Eros, has been discovered whose orbit falls partly within that of Mars.

They have discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about *Mars*, whereof the innermost . . . revolves in the space of ten hours, and the outermost in twenty-one and a half. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, III. iii.

3†. In *old chem.*, iron.—**4.** In *her.*, the tincture red, when blazoning is done by the planets: see *blazon*.—**Mars brown, yellow,** etc. See the nouns.

Marsala (mär-sä′lä), *n.* [See def.] A class of white wines produced in Sicily, especially in the region about Marsala on the western coast. There are many brands, of which the best possess a very delicate flavor and have a general resemblance to Madeira, but are usually lighter.

marsbanker†, **marsbunker**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mossbunker*.

Marsdenia (märs-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William *Marsden* (1754–1836), a British orientalist.] A genus of plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, the milkweed family, type of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*. It is characterized by having the crown adnate to the stamen-tube, and composed of five flat scales which are free at the apex,

and by a subrotate, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, with the lobes convolute to the right, or rarely subvalvate. They are twining shrubs, rarely suberect, with opposite leaves, and small or medium-sized purplish-green or whitish flowers, growing in terminal or axillary umbrella-shaped cymes. There are about 55 species, natives of the warmer regions of the globe. *M. tenacissima* of India yields the valuable jetee-fiber. (See *jetee*.) *M. tinctoria*, also East Indian, produces a blue dye, whence it is called *indigo-plant*. The milky juice of *M. erecta*, of southeastern Europe, raises blisters on the skin, and taken internally is a violent poison. *M. suaveolens* of Australia is named *fragrant bower-plant*, and *M. viridiflora* is the native potato of New South Wales. See *cundurango*.

Marsdenieæ (märs-dē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Marsdenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*. The anthers are usually terminated by a hyaline or rarely opaque membrane, which is inflexed over the disk of the stigma or is suberect. It is practically the same as the subtribe *Marsdeniinæ* of Engler's system in the tribe *Tylophoreæ*. The tribe embraces 40 genera and over 350 species, found throughout the world.

Marseillais, Marseillaise (mär-se-lyā′, mär-se-lyāz′ or mär-se-lāz′), *a.* and *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (< L. *Massiliensis*), < *Marseille* (> E. *Marseilles*), < L. *Massilia*, < Gr. Μασσαλία, a town in Gallia Narbonensis settled by a Greek colony from Phocæa, now *Marseilles*. Cf. *Massilian*.]

I. *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles, one of the chief seaports of France, situated on the Mediterranean.—**Marseillaise Hymn,** or **The Marseillaise,** the national song of the French republic, written in April, 1792, by Rouget de Lisle, an officer of engineers at Strasburg, and called by him *War-Song of the Army of the Rhine*. The Parisians first heard it sung by a band of patriots from Marseilles, and gave it the name by which it has since been known. Rouget de Lisle himself asserted that he wrote both the words and the music in one night. His authorship of the former has never been disputed; that of the latter has frequently been, but apparently on quite insufficient grounds.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the city of Marseilles.—2. The Marseillaise Hymn. See I.

marseilles (mär-sālz′), *n.* [So called from *Marseilles* in France.] A cotton fabric similar to piqué, stiff, and used for men's waistcoats and summer garments.—**Marseilles quilt.** See *counterpane*[1].

marsella (mär-sel′ä), *n.* [Cf. *marseilles* (?).] A kind of twilled linen. *E. H. Knight.*

Marsenia (mär-sē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1820).] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Marseniidæ*.

Marseniidæ (mär-sē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Marsenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Marsenia*. They possess a characteristic protrusible rostrum. They have a large thick mantle, a depressed truncate head with tentacles rising from its angles, eyes sessile at the outer base of the tentacles, and the teeth of the radula in three or seven rows. The rachidian tooth has a recurved unicuspid or denticulate apex. The shell is small and mostly entirely internal. The species inhabit all seas, and nearly 40 of them are known. Most, if not all, bore holes in ascidians and sponges to deposit their ova, and then cover the holes with special lids. Nearly all are diœcious, but a few are monœcious or hermaphrodite. Also called *Marseniadæ*, *Lamellariidæ*.

marsenioid (mär-sē′ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Marsenia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Marseniidæ*.

★ **II.** *n.* A member of the *Marseniidæ*.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [Also dial. *mash;* < ME. *mersh, mersch,* < AS. *mersc, mærsc, merisc* (= MD. *mersche, maersche* = MLG. *mersch, marsch, masch*, LG. *marsch,* > G. *marsch* = Dan. *marsk*), a marsh, wet ground, prob. orig. 'a place full of pools,' < *mere*, a lake, pool, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]: see *mere*[1] and *-ish*[1]. (Cf. *mensk*, in which the same suffix appears as a noun-formative.) See *marish*, an equiv. word of different history.] A tract of water-soaked or partially overflowed land; wet, miry, or swampy ground; a piece of low ground usually more or less wet by reason of overflow, or scattered pools, but often nearly or wholly dry in certain seasons; a swamp; a fen. Low land subject to overflow by the tides is called *salt-marsh* or *tide-marsh*.

And on the hyest of these hylles, and on the playn of these valeys, there were meruaylouse great *marshes* and daungerous passages.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

A *marsh* here is what would in England be called a meadow, with this difference, that in our marshes, until partially drained, a growth of tea-trees (Leptospermum) and rushes usually encumbers them. . . . Such is our *marsh* — a fine meadow of 180 or 200 acres, and green in the driest season.
Mrs. Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 119.

Marsh bent. See *bent*[2].—**Syn.** *Bog, Quagmire, Slough, Swamp, Marsh, Morass, Fen, Moor.* Excepting *moor*, these words agree in denoting wet ground. A *bog* is characterized by vegetation, decayed and decaying, and a treacherous softness. A *quagmire* or *quag* is the worst kind of bog or slough; it has depths of mud, and perhaps a shaking surface. A *slough* is a place of deep mud, and perhaps water, but generally no vegetation. *Slough, quagmire,* and *swamp* are the most suggestive of sinking in the mire. *Swamp* is rather broad in meaning, but a swamp is usually occupied by trees, and too wet to allow of agriculture or pasturage. In the United States, however, *swamp* is often used in the restricted sense of 'fresh-water marsh.' A *marsh* is frequently or periodically very wet, as the salt-*marshes* that are soaked by high tides; it may or may not be able to produce *marsh*-grass or small trees. A *morass* is the worst kind of marsh, large and too wet for valuable productiveness. A *fen* is a marsh abounding in coarse vegetation; a *moor* may or may not be wet, its distinguishing mark being the absence of forests. *Fen* and *moor* are little used in the United States.

marshal[1] (mär′shal), *n.* [Formerly also *marshall, mareschal,* etc.; < ME. *marshal, marschal, marschalle, mareschalle,* < OF. *mareschal, marescal,* F. *maréchal* = Pr. *manescal* = Sp. Pg. *mariscal* = It. *mariscalco, maniscalco, maliscalco,* a marshal, a farrier, < ML. *marescalcus, marschalcus, mariscalus, marscalus,* < OHG. *marahscalh*, MHG. *marschalc*, a groom, a master of the horse, a marshal (also MHG. *marschal*, G. *marschall* (after F.), a marshal) (= MLG. *marschalk*, a farrier, blacksmith, marshal, = MD. *maerschalk*, a farrier, a marshal, D. *maarschalk*, a marshal; cf. Sw. *marskalk* = Dan. *marskal*, a marshal, < LG. or G.), lit. 'horse-servant,' < *marah* (= AS. *mearh*), a horse, + *scalh* (= Goth. *skalks*), a servant: see *mare*[1] and *shalk*.] **1.** An officer charged with the duty of regulating processions and ceremonies, deciding on points of precedence, and maintaining order: applied generally to such officers throughout the middle ages and in more recent times, usually with some explanatory term: as, *marshal* of the palace; *marshal* of the lists. The functions of the king's groom or farrier in various European countries were extended till the royal marshal became one of the highest military and civil officers; and the title of *marshal* was applied, with qualifications, to a large number of officers having similar duties. In England the king's marshal (along with the royal constable till the time of Henry VIII., and afterward alone) had charge of the ordering of arms, and of all matters of chivalry and knighthood, etc.; and he is still represented by the hereditary earl marshal (which see, under *earl*).

A semely man oure hoste was withalle,
For to han been a *marshal* in an halle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 752.

The office of a connynge vschere or *marshalle* with-owt fable
Must know alle estates of the church goodly & greable,
And the excellent estates of a kynge with his blode honorable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Reason becomes the *marshal* to my will.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 120.

Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As knightly rites require; nor judge to try?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 259.

2. A military officer of high rank, usually the highest under the chief of the state or the minister of war. In many countries the title is commonly modified by some other term: thus, in England, it has the form *field-marshal;* in Germany, *feldmarschall;* in France, *maréchal de France*.

3. In the United States, a civil officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each judicial district, as the executive or administrative officer (corresponding to the sheriff of a county) for the United States Supreme Court, and for the circuit and district courts within his district. There are also marshals for the consular courts in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey. United States marshals were formerly charged with the duty of taking the national census in their districts; the officers who take the State census in certain States are called *marshals* or *census marshals*.

4. An officer of any private society appointed to regulate its ceremonies and execute its orders.—**5.** In some universities, as in Cambridge, England, an officer attendant upon the chancellor or his deputy.—**Earl marshal.** See *earl*.—**Marshal of France** (*maréchal de France*), the highest French military dignitary, the rank being conferred in recognition of services of special brilliancy in the field, as the winning of a pitched battle, or the taking of two fortified places. As the law has stood since 1839, the number of holders of the marshalship must not be raised beyond six in time of peace, but may be increased to twelve in time of war. The office has existed since the early middle ages. Originally subordinate to the constables of France, since the reign of Francis I. the title of *marshal of France* has had the importance which it still retains.—**Marshal of the field**†, one who presided over any outdoor game. *Halliwell.*—**Marshal of the hall**†, the person who, at public festivals, placed every one according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. *Halliwell.*—**Marshal of the King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench,** formerly, an officer who had the custody of the prison called the King's (or Queen's) Bench, in Southwark. The act 5 and 6 Vict., c. xxii., abolished this office, and substituted an officer who is called *keeper of the Queen's prison.*—**Marshal of the king's** (or **queen's**) **household.** Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*).—**Marshal's staff,** a baton, variously proportioned, forming the badge of office of a marshal; especially, the long baton of the earl marshal of England. Two of them appear in the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, who holds the office of earl marshal as a hereditary right. They are crossed in saltier behind the shield, the ends only showing, and are represented as plain round staves, or capped at each end by heads of slightly conical form, sable.—**Provost marshal.** See *provost*.

marshal[1] (mär′shal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marshaled* or *marshalled*, ppr. *marshaling* or *marshalling*. [< *marshal*[1], *n.*] **1.** To dispose or set in order; arrange methodically; array.

Nay, I know you can better *marshal* these affairs than I can.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Then *marshall'd* feast
Served up in hall with sewers and seneschals.
Milton, P. L., ix. 37.

Specifically—(*a*) To draw up in battle array; review, as troops.

False wizard, avaunt! I have *marshall'd* my clan;
Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one!
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There was no want of old soldiers who were quite capable of *marshalling* the recruits.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Century, xvii

(*b*) To order, as a procession.

2. To lead in a desired course; train; discipline.

With feeble steps from *marshalling* his vines
Returning sad.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey.

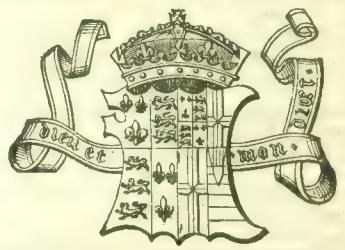
3. To act as a marshal to; lead as harbinger or guide; usher.

Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 42.

Our conquering swords shall *marshal* us the way.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

They *marshalled* him to the castle-hall,
Where the guests stood all aside.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

4. In *her.*, to dispose (as more than one distinct coat of arms upon a shield) so as to form a single composition; group, as two or more distinct shields, so as to form a single composition; also,



Marshaling.—Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

to associate (such accessories as the helm, mantling, crest, etc., and knightly and other insignia) with a shield of arms, thus again forming a single heraldic composition.—**5.** To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]—**To marshal assets** or **securities,** to arrange the order of liability of or charge upon several parcels of property or several funds to which a claimant has a right to resort for payment of his demand. For example: A and B have a claim upon two funds, C has a claim upon one of them only. A and B can be compelled to satisfy themselves out of the fund to which C has not access, before resorting to the other, which constitutes the only source of payment for him.

marshal[2]†, *a.* A common old spelling of *martial* as confused with *marshal*[1].

marshalcy (mär′shal-si), *n.* [Formerly also *marshalcie, marshalsie,* < ME. *marshalcie,* < OF. *mareschalcie,* marshalship, < *mareschal,* marshal: see *marshal*[1] and *-cy*.] The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

Thin office forego of the *marschalcie*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 292.

marshaler, marshaller (mär′shal-ėr), *n.* One who marshals or disposes in due order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words.
Trapp, Pref. to Trans. of Æneid. (*Latham.*)

marshalman (mär′shal-man), *n.*; pl. *marshalmen* (-men). A marshal; a marshal's officer.

Marshalman. Stand back, keep a clear lane.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

marshalsea (mär′shal-sē), *n.* [A corruption of *marshalcy* (which see).] In England—(*a*) The seat or court of the marshal of the royal household. (*b*) [*cap.*] A prison in Southwark, London, under the jurisdiction of the marshal of the royal household. It was abolished in 1842, and the prisoners, together with those from the Fleet prison, were placed in the Queen's Bench prison (known as the Queen's prison until its discontinuance in 1862).—**Court of Marshalsea,** a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the royal household of England, to administer justice between the domestic servants of the king or queen. In the Marshalsea there were two courts of record—(1) the original court of the Marshalsea, which held plea of all trespasses committed within the verge—that is, within a circle of 12 miles round the sovereign's residence; and (2) the palace-court, created by Charles I., and abolished in 1849.

marshalship (mär′shal-ship), *n.* [< *marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a marshal; the

state of being a marshal; also, the term of office of a marshal.

The Duke of Norfolk, with the rod of *marshalship*, a coronet on his head.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1, Order of Coronation, 7.

marshbanker† (märsh′bang″kėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *mossbunker*.

marsh-beetle (märsh′ bē″tl), *n.* [< *marsh* + *beetle*[1].] The cattail or reedmace, *Typha latifolia*. Also *marish-beetle*, *marsh-pestle*.

marsh-bellflower (märsh′bel″flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, *Campanula aparinoides*, growing in bogs and wet meadows of North America.

marsh-blackbird (märsh′blak″bėrd), *n.* An American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelæinæ*, and especially of the genus *Agelæus*, of which there are several species, chiefly inhabiting marshes. See cut under *Agelæinæ*.

marshbunker (märsh′bung″kėr), *n.* Same as *mossbunker*.

marsh-buttercup (märsh′but″ėr-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Villarsiella* of the gentian family. [Australia.]

marsh-cinquefoil (märsh′singk″foil), *n.* Same as *marsh-fivefinger*.

marsh-cress (märsh′kres), *n.* A plant, *Roripa palustris*. Also called *marsh-watercress*.

marsh-diver (märsh′dī″vėr), *n.* Some marsh-bird, perhaps the bittern.

Marsh-divers, rather, maid,
Shall croak thee sister. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

marsh-elder (märsh′el″dėr), *n.* 1. See *elder*[2]. —2. The wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

marsh-fern (märsh′fėrn), *n.* One of the shield-ferns, *Dryopteris Thelypteris*.

marsh-fever (märsh′fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *intermittent fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

marsh-fish (märsh′fish), *n.* The mudfish, *Amia calva*.

marsh-fivefinger (märsh′fīv″fing-gėr), *n.* See *fivefinger*, 1, and *Potentilla*.

marsh-flower (märsh′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Limnanthemum*.

marsh-gas (märsh′gas), *n.* Light carbureted hydrogen. See *fire-damp*.

marsh-goose (märsh′gös), *n.* 1. The graylag. —2. Hutchins's goose, *Bernicla hutchinsi*. [North Carolina.]

marsh-grass (märsh′gras), *n.* 1. Any grass that grows in marshes.—2. Specifically, any grass of the genus *Spartina*, or cord-grass; also, *Distichlis spicata*. [U. S.]

marsh-harrier (märsh′har″i-ėr), *n.* A harrier of the genus *Circus*, especially *C. æruginosus*: so called from their fondness for hunting for frogs in marshy places. See *harrier*[2], 2.

marsh-hawk (märsh′hâk), *n.* The common American marsh-harrier, *Circus hudsonius*, the only member of the *Circinæ* found in North America: so called from frequenting marshes and wet meadows in search of its prey, which consists chiefly of frogs and other reptiles. The adult male is mostly bluish above and white below; the female and the young of both sexes are dark-brown above, with conspicuous white upper tail-coverts, and below of a light-reddish brown with darker markings. See cut under *Circinæ*.

marsh-hen (märsh′hen), *n.* One of several different birds of the family *Rallidæ*. (*a*) The king-rail, *Rallus elegans*: more fully called *fresh-water marsh-hen*. (*b*) The clapper-rail, *Rallus crepitans* or *longirostris*: more fully called *salt-water marsh-hen* or *salt-marsh hen*. Also *meadow-hen*, *mud-hen*, *sedge-hen*. (*c*) The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *Gallinule*. [Local, U. S.] (*d*) The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Eng.] (*e*) The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moat-hen*.

marshiness (mär′shi-nes), *n.* The state of being marshy.

marshland (märsh′land), *n.* [< ME. **mershland*, < AS. *merscland*, < *mersc*, marsh, + *land*, land.] A marshy district; marsh. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 301.

marshly† (märsh′li), *a.* [< ME. *merssch-ly*; < *marsh* + *-ly*[1].] Marshy.



Marsh-mallow (*Althæa officinalis*). *a*, involucre and calyx. *b*, the fruit.

A *mersschly* lond called Holdernesse.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 2. (*Harl. MS.*)

marsh-mallow (märsh′mal″ō), *n.* [< ME. **mershmalwe*, < AS. *merscmealwe* (*-mealewe*, *-mealuwe*), < *mersc*, marsh, + *mealwe*, mallow.] 1. A shrubby herb, *Althæa officinalis*, growing in marshy places, especially maritime, in the temperate regions of the Old World, and on the coast of New England and New York. The flowering stalks are two or three feet high, the leaves broadly ovate, the moderate-sized flowers pale rose-color, chiefly in a terminal spike, but some peduncled in the upper axils. The mucilaginous root is used as a demulcent; it also forms the basis of well-known confections. The name has been locally applied to other plants, as *Malva sylvestris*. See *Althæa* and *althein*, and cut in preceding column. 2. A paste or confection made from the root of this plant. [In this sense usually written *marshmallow*.]

marsh-marigold (märsh′mar″i-gōld), *n.* A golden-flowered plant, *Caltha palustris*: in the United States also called *cowslip*. See *Caltha* and *gowan*.

The wild *marsh-marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

marsh-miasma (märsh′mī-az″mä), *n.* Miasma from marshes or boggy spots; the infectious vapors which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and produce intermittent and remittent fevers.

marsh-nut (märsh′nut), *n.* Same as *marking-nut*.

marsh-parsley (märsh′pärs″li), *n.* 1. A plant, *Apium graveolens*, varieties of which form the cultivated celery.—2. A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Selinum*) *palustre*. Its root has been used as an antispasmodic.

marsh-peep (märsh′pēp), *n.* The least stint or Wilson's sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *minutilla*, the smallest and one of the most abundant of its tribe in North America.

marsh-pennywort (märsh′pen″i-wėrt), *n.* A creeping umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. It is also called *white-rot*. See *flukewort*.

marsh-pestle (märsh′pes″l), *n.* Same as *marsh-beetle*.

marsh-plover (märsh′pluv″ėr), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*: a gunners' misnomer. [Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts.]

marsh-pullet (märsh′půl″et), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *gallinule*. [Washington, D. C.]

marsh-quail (märsh′kwāl), *n.* The meadow-lark, *Sturnella magna*. [Local, New Eng.]

marsh-ringlet (märsh′ring″let), *n.* A kind of butterfly, *Cœnonympha davus*.

marsh-robin (märsh′rob″in), *n.* The chewink or towhee-bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*: so called from its haunts, and the reddish color on the sides of the breast. [Local, U. S.]

marsh-rosemary (märsh′rōz″mā-ri), *n.* 1. A plant, *Limonium Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine. [U. S.]—2. An occasional name of the *wild rosemary*. See *Ledum*.

marsh-samphire (märsh′sam″fīr), *n.* A leafless, much-branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia Europæa*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores in both hemispheres. It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle. See *glasswort* and *Salicornia*.

marsh-shrew (märsh′shrö), *n.* An aquatic shrew of North America, *Neosorex palustris*, and other species of the same genus. The technical characters are similar to those of the water-shrew of Europe, *Crossopus fodiens*. They inhabit the northern United States and British America, ranging further south in alpine regions. See *Neosorex*.

marsh-snipe (märsh′snīp), *n.* The common American snipe; the meadow-snipe. [Maryland, U. S.]

marsh-tackey (märsh′tak″i), *n.* A small horse peculiar to the coast-line of the southern United States; a swamp-pony. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

marsh-tea (märsh′tē), *n.* See *Ledum*.

marsh-tern (märsh′tėrn), *n.* The gull-billed tern or sea-swallow, *Gelochelidon nilotica* or *anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

marsh-tit (märsh′tit), *n.* A European titmouse, *Parus palustris*, closely resembling the coal-tit.

marsh-trefoil (märsh′trē″foil), *n.* See *Menyanthes*.

marsh-watercress (märsh′ wâ″tėr-kres), *n.* Same as *marsh-cress*.

marshwort (märsh′wėrt), *n.* 1. The cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*.—2. The umbelliferous plant *Apium nodiflorum*. [Eng.]

marsh-wren (märsh′ren), *n.* One of several different wrens which breed exclusively in marshes. Two are common in the United States, of which the best-known is the long-billed marsh-wren, *Cistothorus palustris*, found in suitable localities throughout most of North America. It is scarcely 5 inches long, above brown with a dorsal patch of black streaked with white, below white shaded on the sides, flanks, and crissum, the tail with fine blackish bars on a brown ground. This little bird is noted for its great globular nests with a hole in the side, affixed to the reeds and other rank herb-


Long-billed Marsh-wren (*Cistothorus palustris*).

age of the marshes it colonizes. It lays from 6 to 10 eggs of chocolate-brown color, but many of the nests never have eggs in them, being apparently built and used by the males alone. A variety of this species found in California is known as the *tulé wren*. The short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, is quite different, being almost entirely streaked above with black and white, besides the distinction implied in the name. It nests differently, lays white eggs, is less abundant, and is chiefly observed in the United States east of the Mississippi. Other kinds of marsh-wrens, mostly like the short-billed, inhabit Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, but none of this genus are found in the Old World.

marshy (mär′shi), *a.* [< ME. *mershy*, *merschy*; < *marsh* + *-y*[1].] 1. Partaking of the nature of a marsh; swampy; fenny.

No natural cause she found, from brooks or bogs
Or *marshy* lowlands, to produce the fogs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

2. Produced in or peculiar to marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 277. (*Latham.*)

In snipes the colours are modified so as to be equally in harmony with the prevalent forms and colours of *marshy* vegetation. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 53.

Marsian (mär′si-an), *a.* [< *Marsi* (see *Marsic*) + *-an*.] Same as *Marsic*.

The ruins of the old *Marsian* city of Alba.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 21.

Marsic (mär′sik), *a.* [< L. *Marsicus*, < *Marsi* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Marsi, a Sabine people of ancient Italy, living in the Apennines around Lake Fucinus: as, the *Marsic* or Social War (a contest against Rome, 90–88 B. C., of confederated tribes under the lead of the Marsi).

Marsilea (mär-sil′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after L. F. *Marsili*, an early Italian naturalist.] A genus of aquatic or subaquatic



Marsilea quadrifolia.
a, the sporocarp or conceptacle; *b*, a sporocarp with valves opened and emitting the mucilaginous cord, which bears the sori.

pteridophytic plants, typical of the family *Marsileaceæ*. They have wide-creeping rootstocks, and leaves produced singly or in tufts from nodes of the rootstock, each consisting of a petiole and four sessile, equally spreading, deltoid-cuneate or oblanceolate leaflets with flabellate anastomosing veins. The conceptacles or sporocarps are ovoid or bean-shaped and two-valved, and emit a mucilaginous cord upon which are borne numerous oblong-cylindrical sori, each sorus containing numerous microsporangia and few macrosporangia. The genus is widely distributed, and embraces more than 50 species, of which 5 occur in the United States. *M. Drummondii* is the Australian nardoo. Sometimes written *Marsilia*.

Marsileaceæ (mär-sil-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Marsilea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of leptosporangiate heterosporous fern-like plants, in which the fructification consists of sporocarps either borne on peduncles which rise from the rootstock near the leaf-stalk or consolidated with it, and contains both macrospores and microspores.

Marsilieæ (mär-si-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker, 1887), < *Marsilea* + *-ieæ*.] With some systematists, a suborder of plants of the order *Rhizocarpeæ* or heterosporous *Filicales:* virtually the same as the family *Marsileaceæ*.

Marsilly carriage. A naval gun-carriage, in use with smooth-bore guns, having no front trucks, the front transom resting directly on the deck of the ship.

marsipobranch (mär′si-pō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [See *Marsipobranchii*.] **I.** *a.* Having pursed gills; pertaining to the *Marsipobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the class *Marsipobranchii;* a myzont or myxine fish.

Marsipobranchiata (mär″si-pō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Marsipobranchii*.

marsipobranchiate (mär″si-pō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Marsipobranchii* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *marsipobranch*.

Marsipobranchii (mär″si-pō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μάρσιπος* or *μάρσυπος*, a pouch, bag (see *marsupium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of vertebrates, variously denominated by naturalists. In all systems of classification it consists of those *Vertebrata* which have the skull imperfectly developed, the notochord not continued beyond the pituitary body, the brain distinctly differentiated, the heart well developed, with an auricle and a ventricle, the gills forming fixed sacs within branchial apertures on each side, six or more in number, jaws not present, and the mouth round like a sucker, whence the alternative name *Cyclostomi*. In the earlier systems the *Marsipobranchii* were regarded as an order or a subclass of fishes; they are now designated as a class of *Vertebrata*, and divided into two primary groups, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*, the former comprising the lampreys, the latter the hags. Both are known as *myzonts*. *Marsipobranchii* is a synonym of *Cyclostomata* and *Cyclostomata*, 2. See cut under *lamprey*.



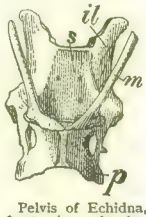
Skeleton of Head and Pouch-like Gills of Lamprey (*Petromyzon*), a marsipobranch.

au, auditory capsule; *b*, cartilaginous branchial "basket," depending from vertebral column, with seven complete descending branchial arches united by transverse bands between which are the gill-openings, and covering the heart at the part where the letter *b* is placed; *e*, ethmovomerine cartilage; *h*, rudiment of hyoid; *n*, neural arches of vertebræ; *p p*, palatoquadrate (or pterygopalatine) arch, the hinder pier of which represents a suspensorium, though there is no lower jaw.

marsoon (mär-sön′), *n.* [Corruption of F. *marsouin*, OF. *marsouin*, < OHG. *meriswīn*, MHG. *merswīn*, G. *meerschwein* = MLG. *merswīn* = Sw. Dan. *marsvin*, lit. 'sea-hog': see *mereswine*.] The white whale, *Delphinapterus* or *Beluga leucas*. See cut under *Delphinapterus*. [Local, Canada.]

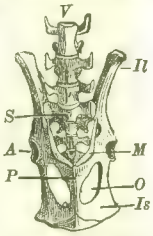
marsupia, *n.* Plural of *marsupium*.

marsupial (mär-sū′pi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *marsupialis*, < L. *marsupium*, a pouch: see *marsupium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the character of a bag, pouch, or marsupium; marsupiate.—2. Of or pertaining to a marsupium: as, *marsupial* bones.—3. Provided with a marsupium; specifically, pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or having their characters.—**Marsupial bones,** epipubic bones, scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen of implacental mammals, and articulated with the pubic bones: supposed by some to be related to the support of the pouch, and known to have an office in relation to the muscle which acts upon the mammary glands.—**Marsupial capsule.** See *capsule*.—**Marsupial frog.** See *frog*[1].



Pelvis of Echidna, front view, showing *m*, marsupial bones; *il*, ilium; *p*, pubis; *s*, sacrum.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Marsupialia* any implacental didelphian mammal. Also called *marsupiate*.—**Herbivorous marsupials.** See *herbivorous*.



Pelvis of a Kangaroo, showing *M*, marsupial bones, borne upon *P*, pubis; *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *O*, obturator foramen; *A*, acetabulum; *S*, sacrum; *V*, several lumbar vertebræ.

Marsupialia (mär-sū-pi-ā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsupialis:* see *marsupial*.] An order of the class *Mammalia*, coextensive with the subclass *Didelphia*, containing implacental mammals usually provided with a marsupium or pouch for the reception and nourishment of the young; the marsupials or pouched animals. There being no developed placenta, the period of gestation is very brief, and the young are born extremely small, imperfect, and quite helpless. In this state they are immediately transferred to the pouch on the belly of the mother, where are the teats, to which the little creatures adhere firmly for a while, completing their development by sucking milk. As they grow larger and stronger, they are able to let go and take hold of the teat again; and even after leaving the pouch they may for a while retreat to it, or be carried about elsewhere on the mother's body. (See cut under *marmose*.) The uterus is double, and the vagina also is more or less completely divided into two separate passages (whence the name *Didelphia*); the scrotum of the male is abdominal in position, and pendulous, in front of the penis. The corpus callosum is rudimentary, but the cerebral hemispheres are connected by a well-developed anterior commissure. The angle of the mandible is normally inflected. There is a wide range of adaptive modification in the structural details of the marsupials, the order in itself including representatives or analogues of nearly all the other orders of mammals, as the carnivorous, the insectivorous, the herbivorous, etc. At the present time the marsupials are eminently characteristic of the Australian region, only the *Didelphyidæ* or opossums being found in America; but in former epochs the distribution of the marsupials was general, and some of the oldest known mammalian fossils of Mesozoic age are supposed to belong to this order. It has been variously subdivided. Owen in 1839 divided it into five tribes, *Sarcophaga, Entomophaga, Carpophaga, Poëphaga*, and *Rhizophaga*. A main division, based on the dentition, is into *Diprotodontia* and *Polyprotodontia*. In 1872 Gill made the four suborders *Rhizophaga, Syndactyli, Dasyuromorpha*, and *Didelphimorpha*, with nine families, *Phascolomyidæ, Macropodidæ, Tarsipedidæ, Phalangistidæ, Phascolarctidæ, Peramelidæ, Dasyuridæ, Myrmecobiidæ*, and *Didelphyidæ*, for the living forms, and four fossil families, *Diprotodontidæ, Thylacoleontidæ, Plagiaulacidæ*, and *Dromatheriidæ*. Also called *Marsupiata*.

marsupialian (mär-sū-pi-ā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *marsupial* + *-ian*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupian (mär-sū′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *marsupial*.

Marsupiata (mär-sū-pi-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsupiatus*, pouched: see *marsupiate*.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

marsupiate (mär-sū′pi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *marsupiatus*, pouched, < L. *marsupium*, a pouch: see *marsupium*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupiated (mär-sū′pi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *marsupiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupium (mär-sū′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *marsupia* (-ä). [L., also *marsuppium*, < Gr. *μαρσίπιον*, also written *μαρσίππιον, μαρσίνπιον, μαρσίπειον*, dim. of *μάρσιπος, μαρσίππος, μάρσυπος*, a pouch, bag.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a purse of the kind usually borne in the hand of Mercury, and indicating his character as god of gain.—2. In *med.*, a sack or bag in which any part of the body is fomented.—3. In *zoöl.*, a purse- or pouch-like receptacle for the eggs or young, more external than any of the proper organs of gestation; a brood-pouch of any kind. (*a*) In *mammal.*, the duplication of the skin of the abdomen of *Marsupialia*, forming a pouch in which the mammary glands open, and into which the imperfectly developed young are transferred at birth, to be nourished until they are able to move about. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A temporary fold of the skin of the belly of a penguin, in which the egg may be contained for a time. (2) The pecten or bourse, a vascular erectile organ in the eye of a bird, formed of pectinated folds of the choroid coat lying in the vitreous humor, and extending a variable distance toward or to the crystalline lens: supposed by some to effect or assist in the accommodation of the eye. (*c*) In *ichth.*: (1) A receptacle in which the pipe-fishes and sea-horses carry their young: it is developed in the male. (2) The pouch-like arrangement of the gills of a marsipobranchiate fish, as a hag or lamprey. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, a receptacle for the eggs, formed by the bases of some of the legs of certain crustaceans, as the opossum-shrimps or *Mysidæ*.

4. In *anat.*, the alar ligaments (which see, under *alar*).

mart[1] (märt), *n.* [Contr. of *market*, prob. due to the D. form *markt:* see *market*.] 1. A place of sale or traffic; seat of trade; market.

> If any born at Ephesus be seen
> At any Syracusian *marts* and fairs,
> . . . he dies. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 18.

> Certaine it is, Rome thereby becomes a rich *Mart*, where the marchants of the Earth resort from all places of the Earth to buy heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 127.

2†. Trade; traffic; purchase and sale; market.

> Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

> It standeth vpon a mighty riuer, and is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great *marte* exercised therein. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 61.

> Now I play a merchant's part,
> And venture madly on a desperate *mart*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 329.

mart[1] (märt), *v.* [< *mart*[1], *n.*, or contr. of *market*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To traffic; deal.

> If he shall think it fit
> A saucy stranger in his court to *mart*,
> As in a Romish stew. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 151.

II. *trans.* To make market for; trade in; buy and sell; deal in or with.

> You yourself
> Are much condemned to have an itching palm;
> To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
> To undeservers. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 11.

> Never was man so palpably abused:
> My son so basely *marted*, and myself
> Am made the subject of your mirth and scorn.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 5.

Mart[2]† (märt), *n.* [ME. *Mart*, < OF. *Mart*, < L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars: see *Mars*.] 1. Same as *Mars*, 1. *Chaucer; Spenser.* Hence—2. [*l. c.*] War; warfare; battle; contest. [Rare.]

> My father (on whose face he durst not look
> In equal *mart*), by his fraud circumvented,
> Became his captive.
> *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, ii. 7. (*Latham.*)

mart[3] (märt), *n.* [Abbr. of *Martinmas*.] 1. [*cap.*] Martinmas.

> And their workes, let him reade Buxdorsius and his Bibliotheca Rabbinica, printed this last *Mart*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 177.

2. A cow or ox fattened to be killed (usually about Martinmas) and salted or smoked for winter provision. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Each family killed a *mart*, or fat bullock, in November, which was salted up for winter use. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

mart[4]† (märt), *n.* [A corrupt form of *marque, mark*[1]: see *marque*.] Same as *marque*.—**Letters of mart, scripts of mart.** See *letter of marque*, under *marque*.

martagon (mär′ta-gon), *n.* [< F. Sp. *martagon* = It. *martagone* (NL. *Martagon*).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. The bulbs are said to be eaten by the Cossacks.

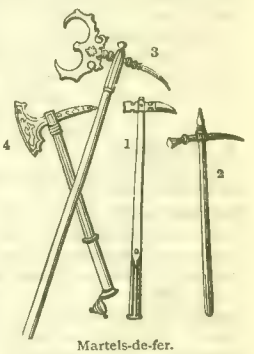
martel (mär′tel), *n.* [OF. and F. *martel* = Sp. *martillo* = Pg. It. *martello*, a hammer, < L. *martulus, marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.] A hammer as a weapon for striking; a war-hammer.

> Formidable *martels* were in vogue during the bronze period. *Jour. of the Archæol. Assoc.*

martel† (mär′tel), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *marteler* (= Pr. *martellar* = Sp. *martillar* = Pg. *martellar* = It. *martellare*), < *martel*, a hammer: see *martel*, *n.*] To hammer; strike.

> Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,
> Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
> That made him low incline his lofty crest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

martel-de-fer (mär′tel-dē-fer), *n.* A weapon used in Europe during the middle ages, especially during the fifteenth century. (*a*) A long-handled weapon used by foot-soldiers, especially in the defense of fortified walls and in action against mounted men-at-arms. The plommé was a common form of it. (*b*) A short-handled weapon, used with only one hand by mounted men. It was common to furnish it with one blunt or dentated face and with a sharp point or beak on the opposite side of the handle, but in some cases both sides were pointed. The short-handled hammers were frequently made of metal throughout. Also called *horseman's hammer*.



Martels-de-fer.

1. Horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV. 2. Martel-de-fer, time of Henry VIII. 3. Martel-de-fer, time of Edward VI. 4. Martel-de-fer with hand-gun, time of Queen Elizabeth.

marteline (mär′te-lin), *n.* [F., dim. of *martel:* see *martel*, *n.*] A small hammer or mallet used by sculptors and marble-workers. It is pointed at one end and square or diamond-shaped at the other. *E. H. Knight.*

marteline-chisel (mär′te-lin-chiz″el), *n.* A form of sculptors' chisel with a serrated edge.

martellato (mär-tel-lä′tō). [It., pp. of *martellare*, strike: see *martel*, *v.*] In *music*, struck with a sudden, emphatic blow: used of the tones of a melody or of successive chords that are intended to be markedly distinct and more or less staccato, especially in violin- and pianoforte-playing.

martellement (F. pron. mär-tel′moṅ), *adv.* [F., < It. *martellamente*, < *martellare*, strike, hammer: see *martel*, *v.*] In music for the harp, with an acciaccatura or with a redoubled stroke.

martello tower. See *tower*.

marten[1] (mär′ten), *n.* [Formerly also *martin;* early mod. E. *martern, martrone* (prop. the fur of the marten, orig. adj.: see *marterin*), for earlier *marter, martre*, < F. *martre, marte* = Pr. *mart* = Sp. Pg. *marta* = It. *martora*, < ML. *martus, marturis, mardarus, mardalus, mardarius*, L. *martes* (found but once, in a doubtful read-

ing), of Teut. origin: OHG. *marder*, MHG. *marder, mader*, G. *marder*, OS. **marthar* (in *marthrin*, adj.) (D. *marter*), AS. *mearth* = Icel. *mördhr* = Sw. *mård* = Dan. *maar*, a marten; no Goth. form recorded.] **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, subfamily *Mustelinæ*, and genus *Mustela* or *Martes*, of which there are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The name was originally given to the common pine-marten, *Mustela martes* or *Martes abietum*, of the northerly parts of Europe. This animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail 12 inches long, and thus rather larger than a house-cat, but standing much lower, on account of the shortness of the legs. The fur, consisting of three kinds of hairs, is full and soft, and of an extremely variable shade of brown, usually paler on the head and under parts. A closely related species is the stone- or beech-marten, *Mustela foina*, of Great Britain and many other parts of Europe; it is, on the average, smaller in size, with a whitish throat and inferior pelage. The American pine-marten, *M. americana*, is similar, but specifically distinct; it inhabits the north-



American Sable or Pine-marten (*Mustela americana*).

erly United States and the whole of British America, and is commonly called the *American sable*. The Siberian or true sable is *M. zibellina*, of blackish color and with an extremely rich and valuable fur. The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, much larger than any of the foregoing and of a blackish color, is a very distinct species peculiar to northerly North America. See *sable*, and cut under *fisher*, 2.

> Those that, in Norway and in Finland, chase
> The soft-skind *Martens*, for their precious cace.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. A carnivorous marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*, as the spotted marten of Australia. [Australia.]

marten2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *martin*2.

marter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marten*1.

marternt, martrint†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *martron*; < ME. *martrin*, also *marteron, martern, martron*, < OF. *marterine, martrine*, the fur of the marten, fem. of *marterin, martrin*, of the marten, < *martre*, the marten: see *marten*1.] **1.** The fur of the marten.

> Ne *martryn*, ne sabil, y trowe, in god fay,
> Was none founder. in hire garnement.
> *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell*, under *martern.*)

2. A marten.

> The Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable, the *Martron*, the black and dunne fox. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Martes (mär'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *martes*, a marten: see *marten*1.] The specific name of the common pine-marten, used as a generic designation of the martens: same as *Mustela*. *Cuvier*, 1797.

martext (mär'tekst), *n.* [< *mar*1, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] A perverter of texts; a blundering or ignorant preacher: used as a proper name by Shakspere.

> I have been with Sir Oliver *Martext*, the vicar of the next village. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 43.

marthy (mär'thi), *n.* The burbot. [Hudson's Bay.]

martial (mär'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *martial* = Sp. Pg. *marcial* = It. *marziale*, < L. *martialis*, of or pertaining to Mars, or war, < *Mars*, the god of war: see *Mars*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Mars.

> This is his hand;
> His foot Mercurial, his *Martial* thigh.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 310.

2. Of or pertaining to war; of warlike character; military; warlike; soldierly: as, a *martial* equipage or appearance; *martial* music; a *martial* nation.

> And shew'd to them such *martiale* sport
> With his long bow and arrow,
> That they of him did give report.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 360).
>
> How farest thou, mirror of all *martial* men?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 74.
>
> With glittering firelocks on the village green
> In proud array a *martial* band is seen.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Family Record.

3. Having reference to a state of war, or to a military organization; connected with the army and navy: opposed to *civil*: as, *martial* law; a court *martial*.

> They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice.
> *Bacon*, Holy War.
>
> The Laws themselves, civil as well as *martial*, were published and executed in Latin. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.
>
> Now *martial* law commands us to forbear.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vii. 352.

4. [*cap.*] Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars.

> The natures of the fixed stars are . . . esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colors whereby they answer these planets. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 14.
>
> We can actually see his [Mars's] polar snows accumulate during the *Martial* winter and melt away at the approach of the *Martial* summer. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 382.

5†. In *old chem.*, having the properties of iron.

> Why should the Chalybes or Bilboa boast
> Their harden'd iron, when our mines produce
> As perfect *martial* ore? *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

Æthiops martial†. See *æthiops*.—**Martial law**, law imposed by the military power; that military rule or authority which exists in time of war, and is conferred by the laws of war, in relation to persons and things under and within the scope of active military operations, and which extinguishes or suspends, for the time being, civil rights and the remedies founded upon them, so far as this may be necessary in order to the full accomplishment of the purpose of the war. The person who exercises martial law is, however, liable in an action for any abuse of the authority thus conferred. It is the application of military government — the government of force — to persons and property within its scope, according to the laws and usages of war, to the exclusion of municipal government in all respects where the latter would impair the efficiency of military law or military action. *Benet.* See *military law*, under *military*. —**Martial music**, music for military purposes, or of a similar kind; music characterized by spirit, impetuosity, heavy duple rhythm, sonority, and brilliance.—**Martial salts**†, an old name of salts of iron.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Martial, Warlike, Military.* The opposite of *martial* is *civil*, of *warlike* is *peaceful*, of *military* is *civil* or *naval*. *Warlike* applies most to the spirit or ingrained habits, as the *warlike* tribes of the north, but it also applies to that which is like war or naturally goes with war: as, *warlike* preparations; *warlike* rumors. *Martial* applies to that which is connected with war in a general way, or with war as active, and especially as appealing to the eye or the ear: as, *martial* music, din, pomp, appearance, array. *Military* applies more closely to things connected with the actual putting of soldiers into service: thus, a court *martial* is composed of *military* officers, and may therefore be called a *military* court; it applies *martial* law; its members appear in full *military* dress.

II.† *n.* A soldier, or military man.

> The Queen of *martials*
> And Mars himself conducted them.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 469.
>
> Others strive
> Like sturdy *Martials* far away to drive
> The drowsy Droanes that harbour in the hive.
> *Fuller*, David's Sinne, st. 36. (*Davies.*)

martialism (mär'shal-izm), *n.* [< *martial* + *-ism.*] The character of being martial; warlike spirit or propensity; military character.

> Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalrie; such a young Josiah for religion and piety.
> *Creation of the Prince of Wales*, D. 2, 1610. (*Latham.*)
>
> He [Skobeleff] had got about him a rugged, motley crowd of stanch fighting men, of whose *martialism* he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

martialist (mär'shal-ist), *n.* [= It. *martialista* (Florio); as *martial* + *-ist.*] A warrior or soldier; a military man.

> The exquisite portraiture of a perfect *martialist*, consisting in three principall pointes: wisedome to governe, fortitude to perfourme, liberalitie to incourage.
> *Greene*, Euphues to Philantus (1587).
>
> One Cosroes, of the enemies' part, held up his finger to me, which is as much with us *martialists* as "I will fight with you." *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

martialize (mär'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *martialized*, ppr. *martializing*. [< *martial* + *-ize.*] To render martial or warlike. *Imp. Dict.*

martially (mär'shal-i), *adv.* In a martial manner.

martial-mant†, *n.* A martialist; a soldier.

> *Martial-men* were never more plentiful than in this King's [Edward III.'s] Reign. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

martialness (mär'shal-nes), *n.* The quality of being martial or warlike.

Martian (mär'shan), *a.* [< ME. *Marcian*, < L. *Martianus* (as a personal name), < *Martius*, of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars: see *Mars.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the god Mars or to war; warlike.

> The judges, which thereto selected were,
> Into the *Martian* field adowne descended
> To deeme this doutfull case, for which they all contended.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 6.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Mars; Martial.

> The rate of retardation of the *Martian* rotation by solar tidal friction. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 203.
>
> Perhaps even indications derived as to the nature of the mysterious *Martian* canals. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 26.

martin1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marten*1.

martin2 (mär'tin), *n.* [< *Martin*, < F. *Martin*, a man's name (chiefly with ref. to St. Martin), used in various applications, esp., in F., in several names of birds, as *martin-pêcheur* (= Sp. *martín pescador*), a kingfisher, *oiseau de St. Martin*, the ringtail; < ML. *Martinus*, a man's name, < L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars: see *Mars.*] **1.** Any swallow of the family *Hirundinidæ*; a martinet; a martlet. The name has no specific meaning, and is commonly used with a qualifying term. The house-martin (or house-swallow), *Hirundo* or *Chelidon urbica* of Europe, is one of the best-known, so named because it nests under the eaves of houses. (See *Chelidon.*) The sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*, common to Europe,



House-martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

Asia, and America, is oftener known as the *bank-swallow*. (See *Cotile*, and cut under *bank-swallow*.) Purple martins are the several American species of the genus *Progne*, one of which, *P. subis* or *purpurea*, is an abundant and familiar bird of the United States; it is one of the largest of the swallow family, and the adult male is entirely of a glossy blue-black color. (See cut under *Progne*.) A few birds not of this family are sometimes called *martins*, as the king-bird or tyrant flycatcher of North America, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, popularly known as the *bee-martin*. (See cut under *king-bird*.) Kingfishers are sometimes called by their French name, *martin-pêcheur*.

2†. [The name of the monkey in "Reynard the Fox."] An ape.

> Who knoweth not that apes men *martins* call?
> *A Whip for an Ape, or Martin Displaced* (1589).

3. See the quotation. [Slang.]

> And in this practice [disguising themselves] all their villany consists: for I have heard and partly know a highway lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the *martin* or honest man so robbed the same day at an Inne being not descried, nor yet once mistrusted or suspected for the robbery. *Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues.

4. A tool for grinding or polishing stone. It consists of a brass plate faced with a flat stone. An opening is pierced through the plate and stone to permit sand to pass through and come between the martin and the stone which is being ground.—**Black martin**, *Cypselus apus*, the common black swift of Europe. See cut under *swift*.

martinet1 (mär'ti-net), *n.* [< F. *martinet* (= Sp. Pg. *martinete*; ML. *martineta*), a martin, swift, dim. of *martin*, used in names of birds: see *martin*2. Hence *martlet*1.] In *ornith.*, same as *martin*2, 1.

> Those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and *martinet*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

martinet2† (mär'ti-net), *n.* [< F. *martinet*, a cat-o'-nine-tails, tilt-hammer, etc., variously applied, but not found as in def.; perhaps a particular use of the personal name *Martinet* (cf. *martinet*1), but cf. OF. *martelet*, dim. of *martel*, a hammer: see *martel.*] *Naut.*, the name formerly given to a small line fastened to the leech of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. Also *martnet*.

martinet3† (mär'ti-net), *n.* [< ME. *martinett*, < OF. *martinet* (ML. *martinetus*), "a water-mill for an iron forge" (Cotgrave), or a forge-hammer driven by water-power; cf. *martinet*1, *martinet*2, etc.] **1.** Some kind of water-mill. *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 229.—**2.** A military engine of the middle ages.

> Him passing on,
> From some huge *martinet*, a ponderous stone
> Crushed. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii. (*Davies.*)

martinet4 (mär-ti-net'), *n.* [Said to be so called from General *Martinet*, who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV. No F. use of the word in the sense of a disciplinarian appears.] A rigid disciplinarian, especially in the army or navy; a stickler for routine or regularity in small details.

> He is shown to us pedantic and something of a *martinet* in church discipline and ceremony.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 143.

martinetism (mär-ti-net'izm), *n.* [< *martinet*4 + *-ism.*] The methods of a martinet; a rigid enforcement of discipline; strict mechanical routine.

> These young men have not been trained in the *martinetism* of the Military and Naval academies.
> *The American*, XI. 36.

martingale, martingal (mär'ting-gāl, -gal), *n.* [< F. *martingale*, a martingale (def. 1), a particular use of *martingale* (*chausses à la martingale*) (= Sp. It. *martingala*), a kind of breeches (cf. OF. *martengalle*, a kind of dance common in Provence), < *Martigal*, an inhabitant of Martigues, < *Martigues*, a place in Provence.] **1.** In a horse's harness, a strap passing between the fore legs, fastened at one end to the girth under the belly, and at the other to the bit or the musrol, or forked and ending in two rings through which the reins are passed, intended to hold down the head of the horse. See cut under *harness*[2].

What a hunting head she carries! sure she has been ridden with a *martingale*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit-end, used for guying down the headstays. Also called *dolphin-striker*. See cut under *dolphin-striker*. — **3.** Any system of making a series of bets in regular progression, so that when a bet is lost the next one is increased, and when it is won the next bet is reduced, the object being eventually to win a predetermined sum.

The fallacy of those who devise sure methods of defeating the bank (*martingales*, as they are termed) lies in the fact that they neglect to consider that the fortune of any one gambler, compared to that of the bank, is small.
Science, X. 44.

Martingale backropes, small chains or ropes extending from the lower end of the martingale to the ship's bows on either side: same as *gob-lines*. — **Martingale stays or guys**, small chains or wire ropes extending from the outer ends of the jib-boom and flying-jib boom to the lower end of the martingale.

Martini-Henry rifle. See *rifle*.

Martinisht (mär'tin-ish), *a.* [< *Martin* (see *Martinist*, 1) + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Martinists. See *Martinist*, 1.

This *Martinish* and Counter-martinish age.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Martinist (mär'tin-ist), *n.* [Also *Martenist*; < *Martin* (see def.) + *-ist*.] **1.** One of those who wrote the tracts or pamphlets attacking prelacy (1588–9) which gave rise to the Marprelate controversy, or a defender or supporter of them. See *Marprelate controversy*.

Biting petitions and Satyrick Pasquils (worthy of such *Martenists*).
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 61. (*Davies.*)

This pure *Martinist*, if he were not worse. *Greene.*

Pap Hutchet talketh of publishing a hundred mery tales of certaine poore *Martinists*.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

2. A member of a school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St. Martin (1743–1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out: a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catherine II. — **3.** A follower of Martin Luther.

martinite (mär'tin-īt), *n.* A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring as a pseudomorph after gypsum in the island of Curaçao, West Indies.

Martinmas (mär'tin-mas), *n.* [Formerly also *Martimas*, *Martlemas*; < *Martin* (see def.) + *mass*[1]. Hence, by abbr., *mart*[3].] A church festival formerly kept on November 11th, in honor of St. Martin, the patron saint of France. He was bishop of Tours during the latter part of the fourth century, and destroyed in large measure the heathen altars remaining in his day. In Scotland this day is a half-yearly term-day on which rents are paid, servants enter on their engagements, etc. — **Martinmas beef**, beef salted or smoked at Martinmas for winter use. Cf. *mart*[3], 2.

Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provision, then called *Martinmas beef*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Martin process. See *process*.

martin-snipe (mär'tin-snīp), *n.* The green sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*: so called from some fancied resemblance to the house-martin. *Stevenson*, Birds of Norfolk. [Norfolk, Eng.]

martin-swallow (mär'tin-swol″ō), *n.* The European house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*.

martiret. An obsolete form of *martyr* and *martyry*.

martite (mär'tīt), *n.* [Prob. < L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars (in ML. applied to iron), + *-ite*[2].] Iron sesquioxid in isometric crystals, probably pseudomorph after magnetite. It occurs occasionally on a large scale, as in the Lake Superior iron region and the Cerro de Mercado in Mexico.

Martlemas (mär'tl-mas), *n.* A corruption of *Martinmas*.

martlet[1] (märt'let), *n.* [A corruption of *martinet*, a martin, martlet: see *martinet*[1].] The martin, a bird.

But, like the *martlet*,
Builds in the weather on the outward wall.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 28.

martlet[2] (märt'let), *n.* [Appar. for *marlet*, < OF. *merlette*, also *merlotte*, a martlet, in heraldry. Cf. *merlette*.] In *her.*, a bird represented with the wings closed and without feet, but often retaining the tufts of feathers which cover the thighs. It is a very common bearing in English heraldry, and is used in differencing to indicate the escutcheon of the fourth son. See *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*), and compare *cannet*.


Martlet.

Martling-men (märt'ling-men), *n. pl.* [So called from their habit of assembling in "Martling's Long Room" in New York city.] In *U. S. hist.*, a coalition of two factions of the Democratic-Republican party in the State of New York, the Burrites and Lewisites, formed about 1807. The members afterward became known as *Bucktails*.

martnet†, *n.* [Cf. *martinet*[2].] Same as *martinet*[2].

martret†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marten*[1].

martrint, *n.* See *marterin*.

mart-town† (märt'toun), *n.* Same as *market-town*.

In the time of the Saxons, the said citie of London was . . . a *Mart-towne* for many nations.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Martynia (mär-tin'i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Martyn*, professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the family *Martyniaceæ*. It is characterized by a partially bell-shaped bladder-like calyx, which is unequally 5-toothed or 5-parted, and by a corolla-tube spreading above. The fruit is a woody wrinkled capsule terminating in two long curved hooks or beaks. There


Flowering Plant of *Martynia Louisiana* (unicorn-plant). *a*, the fruit.

are about 8 species, indigenous to South America and the temperate parts of North America. They are prostrate or suberect branching herbs, covered with clammy hairs, and bearing roundish long petiolate leaves and large rose-purple or pale-yellow flowers, which grow in short terminal racemes. From the form of the pod, *Martynia* has been designated *unicorn-plant*, especially *M. Louisiana*, which is also called *elephant's-trunk*. This coarse, heavy-scented species is wild in the Mississippi region as far north as Illinois, and is sometimes grown in gardens for the sake of its pods, which serve as a pickle. *M. fragrans*, from Texas and Mexico, is less stout and clammy, and is sometimes cultivated for its showy flowers, which are reddish or violet-purple, streaked with yellow, and exhale a fragrance like that of vanilla.

Martyniaceæ (mär-tin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Martynia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales*. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Martynia* is the type, and about 10 species, found in South America and the warmer parts of North America.

martyr (mär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *martyr*, *martir*, *marter*, < AS. *martyr* = OS. OFries. *martir* = OHG. *martyr* = Sw. Dan. *martyr* = Goth. *martyr* (also with added suffix, D. *martelaar* = MLG. *martelēre* = OHG. *martirari*, MHG. *marterer*, *merterer*, *marteler*, *merteler*, *marterære*, G. *märtyrer*) = OF. *martir*, F. *martyr* = Pr. *martyr* = Sp. *mártir* = Pg. *martyr* = It. *martire*, < LL. *martyr*, < Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, a witness, LGr. one who by his death bore witness to the Christian faith; lit. 'one who remembers' (cf. *μέρμερος*, anxious, L. *memor*, remembering), < *μαρ* = Skt. √ *smar*, remember: see *memory*.] **1.** Originally, a witness; one who bears testimony to his faith. [Thus the grandsons of Judas, accused before Domitian, and released unscathed, were always regarded as martyrs.]

2. One who willingly suffers death rather than surrender his religious faith; one who bears witness to the sincerity of his faith by submitting to death in asserting it; specifically, one of those Christians who in former times were put to death because they would not renounce their religious belief: as, Stephen was the first *martyr* (called the *protomartyr*); the blood of the *martyrs* is the seed of the church.

Undre that Chirche, at 30 Degrees of Depnesse, weren entered 12000 *Martires*, in the tyme of Kyng Cosdroe, that the Lyoun mette with alle in a nyghte, be the wille of God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 94.

The noble army of *Martyrs* praise Thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

3. One who suffers death or grievous loss in defense or on behalf of any belief or cause, or in consequence of supporting it: as, he died a *martyr* to his political principles or to his devotion to science.

Who would die a *Martyr* to Sense in a Country where the Religion is Folly? *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 2.

For these humble *martyrs* of passive obedience and hereditary rights nobody has a word to say.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

Hence — **4.** One who suffers greatly from any cause; one who is afflicted; a victim of misfortune, calamity, or disease: as, a *martyr* to gout, or to tight lacing. — **5.** [< *martyr*, *v.*] An old instrument of torture in which the victim was subjected to agonizing pressure. Hence — **6.** In *wine-making*, a wooden box used for pressing grapes.

The use of a *martyr* for the purpose [pressing] is, perhaps, most general; this is a wooden box, having a bottom formed of laths so closely set that the grapes cannot pass between them. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 435.

Acts of the Martyrs. See *acta*. — **Era of Martyrs.** See *era*. — **The Order of the Martyrs.** See *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*, under *order*.

martyr (mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *martyren*, *martiren*, < OF. *martirer*, make a martyr of, < *martir*, martyr: see *martyr*, *n.*] **1.** To put to death as a punishment for adherence to some religious belief, especially for adherence to Christianity; hence, to put to death for the maintaining of any obnoxious belief or cause.

The primitive Christians . . . before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, *martyred* for it.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii. (*Latham.*)

2†. To put to death for any cause; destroy, as in revenge or retaliation; torture.

To mete hym in the mountes, and *martyre* hys knyghtes, Stryke theme doune in strates and struye theme fore evere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.

Hark, wretches! how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 181.

3. To persecute as a martyr; afflict; despoil; torment.

Me and wrecched Palamoun
That Theseus *martyreth* in prisoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 704.

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart
Thou *martyrest* with sorow and with smart.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 2.

martyrdom (mär'tėr-dum), *n.* [< ME. *martyrdome*, *martirdom*, *marterdom*; < AS. *martyrdōm* (= G. *märtyrerthum* = Sw. Dan. *martyrdom*), < *martyr*, martyr, + *dōm*, condition: see *martyr* and *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a martyr; the death or sufferings of a martyr; the suffering of death or persecution for the sake of one's faith or belief.

Aboute .ij. myle from Rama is the towne of Lydya, where seynt George suffred *marterdome* and was hedyd.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

A man does not come the length of the spirit of *martyrdom* without some active purpose, some equal motive, some flaming love. *Emerson*, War.

2. A state of suffering for any cause; persecution; affliction; torment: as, tight lacing is a fashionable *martyrdom*.

Who couthe ryme in English proprely
His *martirdom*? for sothe it am not I.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 602.

3†. Destruction; slaughter; havoc.

As soone as the kynge Ban come in to the medlee he be-gan to do so grete *martirdom* of peple, and so grete occision, that on alle partyes thei fledde from his swerde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

martyret, *n.* [ME. *martire*, < OF. *martyre*, *martire*, F. *martyre* = Sp. *martirio* = Pg. *martyrio* = It. *martirio*, < LL. *martyrium*, a testimony, martyrdom, a martyr's grave, a church dedicated to a martyr, < Gr. *μαρτύριον*, testimony,

proof, etc., < *μάρτυρ*, a witness: see *martyr*, *n.* Cf. *martyry*.] 1. Martyrdom; torment.

Thanne thou shalt brenne in gret *martire*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2547.

2. Slaughter; havoc.

A-bove alle othir, it was merveile to se the *martire* that Gawein made, for a-gein his strokys ne myght not endure Iren ne style. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

martyress (mär'tėr-es), *n.* [< *martyr* + *-ess*.] A female martyr. [Rare.]

Pictures of sainted martyrs and *martyresses*.
New Princeton Rev., I. 108.

martyrization (mär″tėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *martyrize* + *-ation*.] The act of inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred.

Name the vexations, and the *martyrizations*
Of metals in the work. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

martyrize (mär'tėr-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *martyrized*, ppr. *martyrizing*. [< F. *martyriser* = Sp. *martirizar* = Pg. *martyrisar* = It. *martirizzare*, < ML. *martyrizare*, make a martyr of, < *martyr*, a martyr: see *martyr*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to suffer martyrdom; hence, to inflict suffering or death upon; torture.

To her my thoughts I daily dedicate,
To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 473.

We feel little remorse in *martyrizing* animals of low degree. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 765.

II.† *intrans.* To suffer martyrdom.

Witness hereof is Arilde that blessed Virgin,
Which *martyrized* at Kinton.
Rob. of Gloucester, App., p. 582.

martyrly† (mär'tėr-li), *a.* [< *martyr* + *-ly*1.] Martyr-like; becoming a martyr.

Piety, sanctity, and *martyrly* constancy.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

martyrologe† (mär'tėr-ọ̄-lōj), *n.* [< F. *martyrologe*, < ML. *martyrologium*, a catalogue of martyrs: see *martyrology*.] A roll or register of martyrs: same as *martyrology*, 2.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 335.

martyrological (mär″tėr-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *martyrolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to martyrology; relating to martyrs or martyrdom, or to a book of martyrs. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son (1658), p. 70. (*Latham.*)

martyrologist (mär-tė-rol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *martyrolog-y* + *-ist*.] A writer of martyrology; one versed in the history of the martyrs.

martyrology (mär-tė-rol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *martyrologe* = Sp. *martirologio* = Pg. *martyrologio* = It. *martirologio*, < ML. *martyrologium*, < MGr. *μαρτυρολόγιον*, a catalogue of martyrs, < Gr. *μάρτυρ*, martyr, + *λόγος*, an account, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *Logos*, *-ology*.] 1. The history of the lives, sufferings, and death of Christian martyrs.

The *martyrology* which was embroidered on the cope of the ecclesiastic, or which inlayed the binding of his missal. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 24.

2. Pl. *martyrologies* (-jiz). A book containing such history; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list or calendar of martyrs, arranged according to the succession of their anniversaries, and including brief accounts of their lives and sufferings.

It is Saint Thomas, represented, as in the *martyrologies*, with the instrument of his death.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iii.

martyrship (mär'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *martyr* + *-ship*.] The state, honor, or claim of being a martyr.

These . . . now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave it before. *Fuller*, General Worthies, iii.

martyry (mär'tėr-i), *n.* [< LL. *martyrium*, < Gr. *μαρτύριον*, testimony, proof, LGr. confession, also a martyr's shrine: see *martyre*.] The spot where a martyr suffered, or a chapel raised on that spot in his honor.

The oratory or altar erected over the tomb of a martyr was anciently denominated either a *martyry*, from the Greek *μαρτύριον*, 'confession,' . . . or memorial, because built to do honour to his memory. *Rock*, Hierurgia, p. 279.

marum (mā'rum), *n.* A variant of *marram*.

marvail†, etc. See *marvel*, etc.

marvedie†, *n.* Same as *maravedi*.

marvel (mär'vel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *marvail*; < ME. *marveyle*, *mervaile*, *mervaylle*, *merveile*, *mervelle*, etc., < OF. *merveille*, F. *merveille* = Pr. *meravelha*, *meravilla* = Sp. *maravilla* = Pg. *maravilha* = It. *maraviglia*, *meraviglia*, formerly *mirabiglia*, a wonder, < L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, neut. pl. of *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, admire: see *mirable*, *admire*.] 1. That which causes wonder; an astonishing thing; a wonder; a prodigy.

The most *meruelle* that Thomas thoghte, . . .
ffor fefty hertes in were broghte.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

Before all thy people I will do *marvels*, such as have not been done in all the earth. Ex. xxxiv. 10.

No *marvels* hath my tale to tell,
But deals with such things as men know too well.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 244.

2. Admiration; astonishment; wonder.

What *marvail* that the Normans got the Victory?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

The vast acquirements of the new governor were the theme of *marvel* among the simple burghers of New Amsterdam. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

marvel (mär'vel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *marveled* or *marvelled*, ppr. *marveling* or *marvelling*. [Early mod. E. also *marvail*, and contr. *marl* (see *marl*2); < ME. *merveillen*, *merveilen*, *mervaylen*, etc., < OF. *merveiller* (= Sp. *maravillar* = Pg. *maravilhar* = It. *maravigliare*, *meravigliare*), wonder; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To wonder at; be struck with surprise at; be perplexed with curiosity about: with a clause for object.

And 3et me *merueilled* more how many other briddes Hudden and hileden her egges ful derne.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 342.

I *marvel* where Troilus is. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 238.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be filled with admiration, astonishment, or amazement; wonder.

I cannot a little *marvel* at the philosopher Aristotle.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 157.

Marvels are not marvellous to them, for ignorance does not *marvel*. *Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. To appear wonderful; seem or be a wonder.

So that it to me nothynge *meruayleth*,
My sonne, of loue that the ayleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

marvel†, *a.* [ME. *mervayl*, < OF. *merveil*, < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*, and cf. *marvel*, *n.*, and *marvelous*.] Wonderful; marvelous.

This is a *meruayl* message a man for to preche,
Amonge enmyes so mony & mansed fendes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 81.

marvel-monger (mär'vel-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in marvels; one who relates or writes marvelous stories.

The *marvel-mongers* grant that He
Was moulded up but of a mortal metal.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 92. (*Davies.*)

marvel-of-Peru (mär'vel-ọv-pē-rö'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, *M. Jalapa*, native in tropical America, and common in flower-gardens; the four-o'clock. Its red, white, yellow, or variegated funnel-shaped flowers open, except in cloudy weather, only toward night; hence the names *four-o'clock* and *afternoon-ladies*.

marvelous, marvellous (mär'vẹ-lus), *a.* [< ME. *mervailous*, *merveilous*, *merveylous*, < OF. *merveillos*, F. *merveilleux* (= Sp. *maravilloso* = Pg. *maravilhoso* = It. *maraviglioso*), wonderful, < *merveille*, a wonder: see *marvel*, *n.*] Of wonderful appearance, character, or quality; surpassing experience or conception; exciting astonishment or incredulity.

He herde hym preised and comended of *marveilouse* bewte and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes.
Ps. cxviii. 23.

And the people of the village
Listened to him as he told them
Of his *marvellous* adventures.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

The marvelous, that which exceeds credibility or probability: sometimes used as a euphemism for extravagant or boastful lying: as, he is apt to deal in *the marvelous*.
=**Syn.** Surprising, extraordinary, stupendous, prodigious. See comparison under *wonderful*.

marvelous, marvellous (mär'vẹ-lus), *adv.* [< ME. *mervailous*, etc.; < *marvelous*, *a.*] Wonderfully; surprisingly. [Archaic.]

Thei ben made of Ston, fulle wel made of Masonnes craft: of the whiche two ben *merveylouse* grete and hye; and the tothere ne ben not so grete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 52.

Here's my great uncle, Sir Richard Raveline, a *marvellous* good general in his day, I assure you.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

marvelously, marvellously (mär'vẹ-lus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *marvailously*, etc.; < *marvelous* + *-ly*2.] In a marvelous manner; wonderfully.

marvelousness, marvellousness (mär'vẹ-lus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being marvelous or wonderful.

marver (mär'vėr), *n.* [< F. *marbre*, marble: see *marble*.] In *glass-manuf.*, a slab or tablet, originally of marble, but now generally of polished cast-iron, placed on a suitable support or stand, and used by the glass-blower to impart, by rolling and pressing, a cylindrical form to the fused glass gathered upon the end of the blowpipe. It sometimes has concavities formed in it, by which a spheroidal shape may be given to the fused mass when desired. Also *maver*.

Let us watch another workman who is rolling on a *marver* his freshly gathered lump of soft glass.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 260.

marver (mär'vėr), *v. t.* [< *marver*, *n.*] In *glass-manuf.*, to shape by means of a marver. Also *maver*.

A mass of glass is then gathered, *marvered*, slightly expanded, and thrust into the opening of the mould.
Glass-making, p. 60.

mary1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *marrow*1.

mary2†, *interj.* See *marry*2.

mary-bone†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *marrow-bone*.

mary-bud† (mā'ri-bud), *n.* The marigold.

And winking *Mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 25.

marygold† (mā'ri-gōld), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *marigold*.

Marylander (mer'i-lạn-dėr), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Maryland, one of the United States, lying south of Pennsylvania and north of Virginia.

Maryland pinkroot, worm-grass. See *Spigelia*.

Maryland yellowthroat. See *yellowthroat*, and cut under *Geothlypis*.

Marymas (mā'ri-mas), *n.* [< *Mary* (see def.) + *mass*1.] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; especially, the Annunciation.

Marymas day. Same as *Marymas*.

Maryolatry†, *n.* See *Mariolatry*.

mary-sole (mā'ri-sōl), *n.* The smear-dab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

marziale (mär-tsi-ä'le), *a.* [It.: see *martial*.] In *music*, martial; warlike.

mas1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mace*1.

mas2† (mas), *n.* [An abbr. of *master*1. Cf. *massa*, often abbr. to *mass'*.] Master.

Tip. What Burst?
Pierce. *Mas* Bartolomew Burst,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gamester. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

mas3 (mas), *n.*; pl. *mares* (mā'rēz). [L., a male: see *male*1, *masculine*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a male; one of the male sex: commonly denoted by the sign ♂.

Masaridæ (ma-sar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Massaridæ*; < *Masaris* + *-idæ*.] The *Masarinæ* rated as a family. Also *Masarides* and *Masarites*.

Masarinæ (mas-ạ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Massarinæ*; < *Masaris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Vespidæ*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Masaris*. These wasps have slight folding of the wings, slight notching of the eyes, and the fore wings with three submarginal cells, two of which are closed. They are mostly tropical, only 4 or 5 species being known in southern Europe. In America they are represented by the genus *Masaris*, all the species of which are western.

Masaris (mas'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793).] The typical genus of *Masaridæ*. It contains large handsome wasps with two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second submarginal receiving both recurrent nervures), the antennæ of the male long and knobbed at the tip, those of the female short and clavate. The species are all from western North America and northern Africa. Also *Massaris*.

masc. An abbreviation of *masculine*.

mascagnin, mascagnine (mas-kan'yin), *n.* [< *Mascagni* (see def.) + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A native sulphate of ammonium, found by Mascagni near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany.

mascally (mas'kạl-i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *masculy*.

mascalonge, *n.* See *maskalonge*.

Mascalongus (mas-kạ-long'gus), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1878), < LL. *masca*, a mask, + L. *longus*, long.] A subgenus of *Esox* or pikes, containing the maskalonge, *E.* or *M. nobilior*.

mascarade†, *n.* An old spelling of *masquerade*.

Mascarene (mas-kạ-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [The *Mascarene* Isles were so called from their discoverer, *Mascarenhas*, a Portuguese.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mascarene Isles, a group in the Indian ocean consisting of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion (Bourbon), and Rodriguez.

The *Mascarene* continent, -including Madagascar, stretched north and south. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 352.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Mascarene Isles.

mascaro (mas'kạ-rō), *n.* [< Sp. *máscara* = Pg. *mascara*, a mask: see *mask*3, *n.*] A kind of paint used for the eyebrows and eyelashes by actors.

mascaron (mas′ka-ron), *n.* [F., = Sp. *mascarón*, < It. *mascherone*, a large mask: see *mask*[3], *n.*] In *decorative art*, a human face more or less grotesque, as of a satyr or faun, most commonly in relief, much in use among the Romans and in the revived classic styles of the sixteenth century and later.



Mascaron, handle of vase, French design of epoch of Louis XIV.

maschet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *mash*[1].

mascherone (más-ke-rō′ne), *n.* [It.: see *mascaron*.] A human or semi-human mask, generally grotesque in character.

mascle[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *mascle* (usually contr. *masle*, *male*, > E. *male*), < L. *masculus*, male: see *male*[1].] Same as *male*[1].

Natheles comuneliche hure moste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thei renne fastest of eny tyme of the geer bothe *mascle* and femel.
MS. Bodl., 546. (*Halliwell.*)

mascle[2] (mas′kl), *n.* [Also *maskle*; < ME. *mascle*, *maskel*, < OF. *mascle*, an erroneous form of *macle*, F. *macle*, < L. *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*, *macle*, *mackle*.] 1†. Same as *mackle*.

With-outen mote other *mascle* of sulpande synne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 725.

2. A plate of steel more or less lozenge-shaped, used in making scale-armor and similar garments of fence. —3. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that the field appears through the opening. This bearing is never charged with any other. Also *macle*.



Mascle.

mascled (mas′kld), *a.* [< *mascle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Exhibiting or formed of mascles, or lozenge-shaped plates. Also *maclée*. —**Mascled armor**, armor showing, in the contemporary representations, lozenge-shaped divisions, and plates apparently not overlapping.

mascleless†, *a.* [ME. *mascelles*, *maskelles*; < *mascle*[2] + *-less*.] Spotless; immaculate.

[He] solde alle his goud bothe wolen and lynne,
To bye hym a perle [that] watz *mascellez*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), i. 731.

"*Maskelles*," quoth that myry quene,
"Vnblemyst I am wythouten blot."
Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), i. 780.



Mascled Armor, 11th century.

★**mascot** (mas′kot), *n.* [Also *mascotte*; < F. *mascotte*, in gamblers' slang = luck-piece, fetish, talisman.] A thing supposed to bring good luck to its possessor; a person whose presence is supposed to be a cause of good fortune. [Recent.]

It is even fashionable to talk about *mascots*—a *mascot* being an object, animate or inanimate, that contributes to the good fortune of its possessor.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 121.

mascular (mas′kū-lär), *a.* In *bot.*, relating to stamens: same as *male* and *masculine*.

masculatet (mas′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *masculatus*, male, < L. *masculus*, masculine, male: see *male*[1].] To make manly or strong. *Bailey*.

masculé (mas-kū-lā′), *a.* [Heraldic F.: see *masculy*.] Same as *masculy*.—**Cross masculé**, a cross composed of mascles reaching the edge of the escutcheon, differing from a *cross of mascles*, which does not extend to the edge.

masculiflorous (mas″kū-li-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *masculus*, male, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having male flowers.

masculine (mas′kū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *masculyn* = F. *masculin* = Sp. Pg. It. *masculino*, < L. *masculinus*, male, masculine, in gram. of the masculine gender, < *masculus*, male: see *mascle*[1], *male*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Male: opposed to *female*.

Thi *masculyn* children: that is to seyn, thi sones.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

2. Having the distinguishing characteristics of the male sex among human beings, physical or mental; pertaining to a man or to men; of manlike quality: opposed to *feminine*: as, the *masculine* element of society; *masculine* spirit or courage.

Seditious tumults and seditious fames differ no more but as brother and sister, *masculine* and feminine.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Give her a spirit *masculine* and noble,
Fit for yourselves to ask and me to offer.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *masculine* mind. *Sir H. Wotton*, Panegyric on King Charles I., [Remains, p. 144. (*Latham.*)

Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts which are equally moving, but of a more *Masculine* and elevated Turn. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 363.

I half suspect that her womanly strength was veined with one *masculine* weakness, the solemn conviction that any slight ailment was the onset of deadly disease.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 339.

3. As applied derogatively to women, unwomanly; bold; forward: as, her manners are coarse and *masculine;* she has a *masculine* air or stride.—4. Suitable for the male sex; adapted to or intended for the use of males: as, *masculine* garments.

But this my *masculine* usurp'd attire.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 257.

A *masculine* church (women being interdicted the entrance thereof) to the memory of St. Augustine. *Fuller.*

5. In *gram.*, belonging to or having the characteristics of that one of the so-called genders into which the nouns, etc., of some languages are divided which includes as its prominent part the names of male beings; having inflections or forms belonging to such words: as, a *masculine* noun; a *masculine* termination. See *gender*. By statute in England and many of the United States, words of the masculine gender used in the general statutes include females unless the contrary intent appear. Abbreviated *m.* and *masc.*

6. In *bot.*, relating to stamens: same as *male*[1], 2. —**Masculine cesura.** See *cesura*.—**Masculine numbers**, odd numbers.—**Masculine rimes.** Same as *male rimes* (which see, under *male*[1], *a.*).—**Masculine signs**, in *astrol.*, the first, third, fifth, etc., signs of the zodiac.—**Syn.** *Male, Masculine, Mannish, Manly, Manful, Virile, Gentlemanly.* (See comparison under *feminine*.) *Male*, matching *female*, applies to the whole sex among human beings and gender among animals, to the apparel of that sex, and, by figure, to certain things, as plants, rimes, cesuras, screws, joints. *Masculine*, matching *feminine*, applies to men and their attributes and to the first grammatical gender: a woman may wear *male* apparel and have a *masculine* walk, voice, manner, temperament. *Mannish*, not closely matching *womanish*, applies to that which is somewhat like man, as when a boy gets a *mannish* voice, and to that in woman which is too much like man to be *womanly*. (See quotations under *mannish*.) *Manly*, matching *womanly*, is the word into which have been gathered the highest conceptions of what is noble in man or worthy of his manhood, especially as opposed to that which is fawning or underhand. *Manful* expresses the stanchness, fearlessness, and energy of a man, as opposed to that which is weak, cowardly, or supine. *Virile* has lost much of its suggestion of the qualities of a man; it is generally used in expression of the notion of energy or strength. *Gentlemanly* has a cheaper sense, expressing the practice of the merely external courtesies, but it is also a high word for the possession of a *manly* refinement both of nature and of manners.

II. *n.* (*a*) In *gram.*, the masculine gender; (*b*) a word of this gender.

masculinely (mas′kū-lin-li), *adv.* In the masculine manner; like a man. [Rare.]

Aurelia
Tells me you've done most *masculinely* within,
And played the orator. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

masculineness (mas′kū-lin-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being masculine; manlikeness in qualities or character.

masculinity (mas-kū-lin′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *masculinidad*; as *masculine* + *-ity*.] The quality of being masculine; masculine character or traits.

masculonuclear (mas″kū-lō-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< *masculonucle*(*us*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a masculonucleus.

masculonucleus (mas″kū-lō-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *masculonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *masculus*, male, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the male nucleus or male pronucleus; the masculine as distinguished from the feminine product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus, when it has become bisexual. *A. Hyatt.*

masculy (mas′kū-li), *a.* [Heraldic F. *masculé* (< **masculé* for *mascle*), ult. < L. *maculatus*, spotted: see *mascle*[2], *maculate*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Covered with mascles; having the whole space occupied with mascles. A field masculy is usually of two colors only, the alternate mascles being, for instance, argent on a field gules, and gules on a field argent. (*b*) Opened with a lozenge-shaped or diagonally square opening, as a cross or other ordinary. Also *masculé*, *mascally*.

Masdevallia (mas-de-val′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J. *Masdeval*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Pleurothallieæ*. It has two pollen-masses; the sepals spread at the base, or approach each other to form a tube, being produced at the apex into long narrow tips or tails. The plants are small epiphytes, with creeping rootstocks, and stems bearing one coriaceous leaf, which tapers into a long petiole. The peduncle rises from the membranous sheath which surrounds the petiole, and bears one or many loosely clustered flowers, which are of medium size, have very small petals, and are beautifully marked and colored. There are about 100 species, growing in tropical America as far as Peru and Mexico; many are cultivated for the singularity and beauty of their flowers. *M. Chimæra* has been called the *spectral-flowered orchid*.

maset†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *maze*[1].

masednesst, *n.* A variant of *mazedness*. *Chaucer*.

maselint, *n.* See *maslin*[1].

masert, *n.* An obsolete form of *mazer*.

maser-tree, *n.* See *mazer-tree*.

mash[1] (mash), *n.* [Formerly also *mesh*, whence ★by corruption *mess* (see *mess*[1]); < ME. *masche*, *maske*, < AS. **masc*, transposed **māx* (in comp. *māxwyrt*, mash-wort) = North Fries. *mask*, grains, mash, = MHG. *meisch*, mash, also mead, G. *meisch*, *meische*, *maisch*, mash (of malt), = Sw. *mäsk*, dial. *mask* = Dan. *mask*, grains, mash. The noun appears to be older than the verb, and to be connected with *mix*, AS. *miscian* (see *mix*); but some confusion with other words seems to have taken place. Cf. *mash*[1], *v.* Hence *mish-mash*.] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or stirred together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mess of bran and grain, or of meal, stirred with boiling water, or a mixture of boiled turnips and bran, etc., for feeding farm stock.

I'll give him a *mash* presently shall take away this dizziness. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

"I do wonder if Peter will give Rosy her warm *mash* to-night?" she thought, uneasily.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 748.

2. Softness produced by beating or bruising; a pulpy state or condition: in the phrase *all to mash*, or *all to a mash*.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall;
For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,
And get no coin at all.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner. (*Nares.*)

3. In *brewing* and *distilling*, a mixture of ground grain, malted or otherwise prepared, and water.

The mixture of the quantity of malt required for one grist is the *mash*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

4†. A mess, mixture, or jumble; confusion; disorder; trouble.

I have made a fair *mash* on 't.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

I doubt mainly I shall be i' th' *mash* too.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

5. [< *mash*[1], *v. t.*, 2.] A double-headed hammer for breaking coals. *Scotch Mining Terms*, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 264.—6. [< *mash*[1], *v. t.*, 3.] One who gains the affection or sentimental admiration of another: as, he is evidently her *mash*. [Recent slang.]

mash[1] (mash), *v.* [Formerly also *mesh*, *meash*; Sc. also *mask*; < ME. *mashen*, *maschen*, *meschen*, mash, = G. *meischen*, mash, stir, mix, = Sw. *mäske*, mix, = Dan. *mæske*, mash, fatten pigs with grains; appar. from the noun. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *masg*, mix, infuse, steep. The word may have been partly confused with OF. *mascher*, F. *mâcher*, chew: see *masticate*. *Smash* is a diff. word.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a mash of by infusing or steeping in water, as malt in brewing.

Their common drinke is Mead, the poorer sort vse water, and a third drinke called Quaffe, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a little branne *meashed* with it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 496.

2. To press or beat into a confused mass; crush by beating or pressure: as, to *mash* apples in a mill.

[Let] there be yokes of fresh and new-laid eggs, boil'd moderately hard, to be mingl'd and *mash'd* with the mustard, oyl and vinegar. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

Master Peter *mashed* the potatoes with incredible vigour. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

3. To gain the affection or sentimental admiration of (one of the opposite sex). See *masher*, 3. [Recent slang.]—**To be mashed on**, to cherish an affection or sentimental regard for. [Recent slang.]

He *was mashed on* fair Finette,
From the moment he first met her.
Philadelphia Times, Feb. 19, 1886.

=**Syn.** 2. *Crush*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To act furiously; be violent: as, to go *mashing* around.

mash[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mesh*[1].

mash[3], *n.* A dialectal form of *marsh*. [U. S.]

mash[4] (mash), *n.* [Hind. *māsh*, < Skt. *māsha*, a bean, pulse.] In India, a kind of bean, a variety of *Phaseolus Mungo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 719.

masha (mash'ä), *n.* [Hind. *māshā*, < Skt. *māsha*, a bean: see *mash*[4].] An Indian unit of weight for gold, the weight of the bean of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, equal to 8¼ grains troy, or 5 vatis, but in Bengal as much as 15 grains.

mashallah (mash-al'ä), *interj.* [Ar. *mā-shā'llāh*, < *shā*, will (*mashīa*, a thing willed), + *Allāh*, God: see *Allah*.] What God wills: an exclamation used by Mohammedans to express wonder, admiration, or the like.

mash-cooler (mash'kö″lėr), *n.* A trough in which mash or wort is stirred to hasten the cooling.

masher (mash'ėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirits. *Ure*, Dict.—2. One who or that which mashes or crushes; a crusher.—3. One whose dress or manners are such as to impress strongly the fancy or elicit the admiration of susceptible young women; a fop; a "dude"; a "lady-killer." [Recent slang.]

Of late years Mr. Du Maurier has perhaps been a little too docile to the muse of elegance; the idiosyncrasies of the *masher* and the high girl with elbows have beguiled him into occasional inattention to the doings of the short and shabby. *H. James, Jr.*, in Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 63.

mash-fat (mash'fat), *n.* [< ME. *maskefatte*, *masfat*; < *mash*[1] + *fat*[2], vat.] A mash-vat or mash-tub.

mashing (mash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mash*[1], *v.*] 1. A beating or pounding into a mass; a crushing.—2. In *brewing*, the process of infusing the crushed malt in warm water, to extract the saccharine matter from it and convert the starch into dextrine and sugar.—3. The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed.

mashing-fat†, *n.* Same as *mash-tub*.

He maye happe, ere aught long, to fall into the *meshing-fette*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 679.

mashing-tub (mash'ing-tub), *n.* Same as *mash-tub*.

mashipt, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *mastership*.

I may personally perfourme your request, and bestowe the sweetest farewell on your sweet-mouthed *maship*. *G. Harvey*, to Ed. Spenser, Oct. 23, 1579.

mashlin, mashlim, mashlum (mash'lin, -lim, -lum), *n.* and *a.* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *maslin*[2].

I'll be his debt twa *mashlum* bannocks,
And drink his health in auld Nanse Tinnock's
Nine times a-week.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

mash-machine (mash'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for pulping mash before discharging it into the mash-tub to be steeped. *E. H. Knight.*

mash-pulper (mash'pul″pėr), *n.* Same as *mash-machine*.

mash-tub (mash'tub), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat for steeping the ground malt to make wort. Such tubs or vats are often of great size, and are provided with stirring-machinery for keeping the mash in motion during the process. Also called *mashing-tub*, *mash-tun*, *mash-vat*.

mash-vat (mash'vat), *n.* Same as *mash-fat*.

mash-wort (mash'wėrt), *n.* In *brewing*, wort that is not separated from the grains.

mashy[1] (mash'i), *a.* [< *mash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Produced by crushing or bruising; of the nature of a mash: as, the *mashy* juice of apples or grapes. [Rare.]

Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 699.

mashy[2], **mashie** (mash'i), *n.* In *golf*, a club with an iron head and more or less lofted face.

masjid (mas'jid), *n.* [Also *mesjid*, *musjid*; < Ar. *masjid*, *masjad*, *mesjad*, a place of worship, a mosque: see *mosque*.] A Mohammedan place of worship; a mosque.

mask[1] (mâsk), *v.* [A dial. and more orig. form of *mash*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To steep; infuse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I hope your honours will tak tea before ye gang to the palace, and I maun gang and *mask* it for you.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To be infused; yield to the process of infusion: as, the tea is *masking*. [Scotch.]

mask[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mesh*[1].

★**mask**[3] (mâsk), *n.* [Formerly also *masque* (which is still used archaically in senses 2 and 3), *maske*; = D. G. Dan. *maske* = Sw. *mask*, < F. *masque*, a mask, etc.: cf. ML. *mascus*, *masca*, *mascha*, mask, specter, *masca*, witch, Pr. *masco*, witch. The supposed connection with Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, mask, masker, is unproved.] 1. A cover for the face with apertures for seeing and breathing; especially, such a cover, usually of silk or velvet, as worn at masquerades; a false face; a vizor. Ancient Greek and Roman actors wore masks covering the head as well as the face, made to simulate the characters represented, with hair and beard when required, and with mouth-pieces so formed as to swell the volume of the voice; and masks of various forms have continued to be used in mummeries and pantomimes: for the latter (as also at masked balls), commonly covering only the upper part of the face to the tip of the nose or the upper lip. Masks are often used for disguise, as during the commission of nefarious acts, and, under the name of *false faces*, usually grotesque or hideous, as toys for children; also sometimes by women to preserve the complexion, or as vehicles for the application of cosmetics. Masks of wire, gauze, etc., are used to afford protection to the face, as from splinters, dust, or smoke in glass-works, grinding-mills, and other factories, and also by fencers, firemen, and base-ball catchers.



Mask.
From cast of statue of Thalia, in the Vatican Museum.

Now Love pulled off his *mask* and shewed his face unto her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 158.

Off with thy *mask*, sweet sinner of the north; these *masks* are foils to good faces, and to bad ones they are like new satin outsides to lousy linings.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

2. A festive entertainment or performance in which the participants are masked or wear a disguising costume; a body of maskers; a masquerade; a revel.

Pan. A *masque!* what's that?
Scri. A mumming or a shew,
With vizards and fine clothes.
Clench. A disguise, neighbour,
Is the true word.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*
Content, though blind. *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

'Twould make a very pretty dancing Suit in a *Mask*.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. A form of histrionic spectacle, much in vogue during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks to represent mythical or allegorical characters. From a mere acted pageant, it gradually developed into a complete dramatic entertainment, in which the scenes were accompanied and embellished by music, and, in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Milton, reached a high degree of literary excellence.

The king is gone this day for Royston, and hath left with the queen a commandment to meditate upon a *mask* for Christmas, so that they grow serious about that already.
Donne, Letters, xxxvi.

I, who till now Spectator was, must in
The glorious *Masque* an Actor be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 110.

The musical dramas known under the name of *masques*, which were so popular from the time of Ben Jonson to the time of the Rebellion, kept up a general taste for the art.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

4. Anything used or practised for disguise or concealment; anything interposed as a safeguard against observation, discovery, or disclosure; a screen or disguise; a subterfuge, pretext, or shift: as, a *mask* of brush in front of a battery; suffering under a *mask* of gaiety.

The Phylosophers of Greece durst not a long time appeare to the worlde but vnder the *masks* of Poets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a *mask*
Of deep deliberation. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 299.

5. A person wearing a mask.

A *Mask*, who came behind him [Sir Roger], gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of mead with her.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a *mask* went unimproved away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 541.

6. In *sculp.*: (*a*) A representation in any material, as marble, metal, terra-cotta, or wax, of the face only of a figure, or of the face with the front of the neck and upper part of the chest: as, a *mask* of Jupiter; comic and tragic *masks*. (*b*) An impression or cast of the face of a person, living or dead, made by covering the face with some plastic or semi-fluid substance, as plaster of Paris, which is removed when it has become sufficiently set.—7. In *arch.*, a representation of a face, generally grotesque, employed to fill and adorn vacant places, as in corbels, friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, etc.—8. In *surg.*, a linen bandage with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, erysipelas, etc.—9. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A formation or coloration of the head like a mask; a hood or capistrum. See *masked*. (*b*) Specifically, in *entom.*, the greatly enlarged labium or lower lip of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. It is elongate, spatulate, and armed at the end with two hooks adapted for seizing prey; but in repose the whole organ is folded up over the lower part of the face, concealing the jaws and other mouth-organs beneath. Hence, though these larvæ are exceedingly voracious, they appear at first sight quite harmless. Also called *forcipate labium*.—**Iron mask.** See *the man in the iron mask*, below.—**Mask of steel,** a name given to an unusual piece of armor of the thirteenth century, consisting of a shaped and pierced plate of steel applied to the camail or coif of mail in such a way as to protect the face, which the camail leaves exposed.—**Mask-wall,** in *fort.*, the scarp-wall of a casemate.—**The man in the iron mask,** a prisoner of state in France, masked in a vizor of black velvet, who was confined and guarded in the fortresses of Sainte Marguerite, the Bastille, and elsewhere, in the reign of Louis XIV. The prisoner's identity is not certainly known. He was supposed to have been a prince of the house of Bourbon.



Mask of Steel, 13th century.

mask[3] (mâsk), *v.* [Formerly also *masque*, *maske*; < F. *masquer*, mask; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover the face of, wholly or in part, for concealment, disguise, or defense; conceal with a mask or vizor.

They must all be *mask'd* and vizarded.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 40.

2. To cover with a disguising costume of any kind, as in a masquerade.

They are not presented as themselves,
But *masqued* like others.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

3. To disguise; conceal; screen from view by something interposed.

Masking the business from the common eye.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 125.

Now a poore man has not vizard enough to *maske* his vices, nor ornament enough to set forth his vertues.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man.

Who [men] never shew their Passions more violently and unreasonably than when they are *mask'd* under a Pretence of Zeal against Heresie and Innovation.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

On a line with the house is a garden *masked* from view by a high, close board fence. *Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

=**Syn.** 3. To cloak, veil, screen, shroud.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play a part in a masquerade; go about in masquerade.

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchmen to daunce and to *maske*. *Cavendish*, Wolsey.

Is this a shape for reputation
And modesty to *masque* in?
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

2. To put on a mask; disguise one's self in any way.

And then we *mask'd*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 39.

★**maskalonge** (mas'ka-lonj), *n.* [Also written *mascalonge*, *maskalunge*, *muscalonge*, *muskalonge*, *muskalinge*, *moskalonge*, etc., also *masquallonge*, *maskallonge*, *muskellunge*, *muskallunge*, etc., the spelling *masquallonge* simulating F. *masque allongé*, defined as 'long face,' lit. 'lengthened mask,' or F. *masque longue* (also given as the name of the fish), 'long face,' lit. 'long mask,' the name of the fish being also written, to emphasize this etym., *masq' allongé*, *mascalongé*, etc.; also *noscononge*, etc.; but also, and according to the Ind. origin properly, written *maskinonge* (so in the laws of Canada), *maskanonge*, *maskenonge*, < Algonkin *maskinonge*, in Chippeway dial. *maskenozha*, *maskinoje*, < *mas*, great (or *mask*, ugly), + *kinonge*, *kenozha*, *kinoje*, etc., a pickerel or pike, lit. 'long-

nose,' < *kenose*, long.] A kind of pike, *Esox nobilior*, a fish of the family *Esocidæ*, the largest and finest of all pikes inhabiting the Great Lake region of North America and the Ohio valley. It is distinguished by the scaleless cheeks and lower parts of the opercules and the dark-grayish color marked with small round black spots. It attains a length of from 4 to 6 feet.

mask-ball (màsk'bâl), *n.* A ball at which the guests are masked; a masked ball.

mask-crab (màsk'krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Corystidæ*, as *Corystes cassivelaunus*. See cuts under *Corystidæ* and *Dorippe*.

masked (màskt), *p. a.* **1.** Having the face covered with a mask; disguised or concealed. —**2**†. Bewildered; amazed.

Leaving him more *masked* than he was before.
Fuller, Holy War, iii. 12.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Larvate or larval: thus, a caterpillar is the *masked* state of a butterfly. (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to pupæ which have the wings, legs, etc., of the future imago indicated by lines on the surface, as in *Lepidoptera*. (*c*) Marked on the head or face as if literally wearing a mask; capistrate; personate.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *personate*.—**Masked ball**, a ball at which the participants appear in masks, which are usually laid aside before its conclusion.—**Masked battery.** See *battery*.—**Masked crab**, a mask-crab.—**Masked diver**, the common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, the bright red, blue, and yellow horny covering of whose beak comes off periodically, and is thus literally a mask which is removed.—**Masked glutton.** See *glutton*.—**Masked gull**, the European brown-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, which in summer has the head enveloped in a dark-brown hood. Many other gulls are similarly masked, as all those of the genus *Chroicocephalus*. See cut under *Chroicocephalus*.—**Masked monkey**, or **masked saguin**, *Callithrix personatus*, a Brazilian species with a black head. See cut under *saguin*.—**Masked pig**, a kind of pig domesticated in Japan, with large pendulous ears and heavily furrowed face, by some called *Sus pliciceps* and regarded as a genuine species, to which the generic name *Centuriosus* (as *C. pliciceps*) has also been given.

maskeeg, *n.* Same as *muskeg*, a swamp. See *muskeg*. [Upper Great Lakes and Canada.]

maskelynite (mas'ke-lin-īt), *n.* [Named after N. Story *Maskelyne*, formerly keeper of the mineralogical department of the British Museum.] In *mineral.*, an isotropic mineral found in the Shergotty meteorite. It has the composition of labradorite, and the suggestion has been made that it may be a fused feldspar.

masker (más'kėr), *n.* [Also *masquer*; < Sp. *máscara*, a mask: see *mask*[3], *n.* In def. 2 now regarded as < *mask*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A mask.

The King . . . woll come . . . and see your Grace in Calais in *maskyr*.
Ellis, Orig. Lett., Ser. I., I. 143.

Cause them to be deprehended and taken and their *maskers* taken off. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 758.

2. A person in masquerade; one who takes part in an entertainment where the guests are masked or disguised.

One time the king came sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen *maskers* all in garments like sheepeheards.
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1516.

Lewis of France is sending over *masquers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 224.

maskert (más'kėr), *v. t.* [< *masker*, *n.*] To mask, conceal, or disguise.

They of the house being sodainely taken, and their wits *maskered*, had not defended the master thereof.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1606). (*Nares.*)

maskery† (más'kėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *maskarye*, *masquerie*; < F. *masquerie*, < *masque*, a mask: see *masque*, *n.*] **1.** A masking or disguising; a masquerade.

Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a *Maskarye*, and the priests vestments masking clothes.
Christopherson, 1554 (Maitland on Reformation, p. 303). [(*Davies.*)

2. The dress or disguise of a masker.—**3.** Pretense; the assumption of a better or nobler character than the real one.

All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

War's feigned *maskery*.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8.

maskette (mas-ket'), *n.* [< *mask*[3] + *-ette*.] A mask, or representation of a face, worn as a part of the head-dress or on the shoulders, or even in miniature form on the fingers.

Maskette being applied to objects resembling masks, but worn above or below the face.
A. W. Buckland, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 503.

mask-flower (màsk'flou″er), *n.* [Tr. of Peruv. *ricaco*, or *ricarco*, name of the species *Alonsoa linearis*.] A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Alonsoa*. *A. linearis* is a dwarf bushy plant, with obliquely wheel-shaped flowers, scarlet, with a black spot at the base, the form suggesting the name. *A. incisifolia* is larger, with deeply toothed scarlet and black flowers. *A. Warscewiczii*, with scarlet flowers, is another cultivated species. There are half a dozen species, native in the tropical Andes, frequently cultivated.

mask-house† (màsk'hous), *n.* A place where masks were played; a play-house.

If it were but some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious show were to be presented. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

maskin† (mas'kin), *n.* [Also *meskin*; < *mass*[1] + *-kin*.] The mass, or service of the eucharist.

By the *meskin*, methought they were so indeed.
Chapman, May-Day.

★**masking** (más'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mask*[3], *v.*] The act or diversion of covering the face with a mask, or of wearing a masquerade dress; masquerading.

The carnival of Venice is everywhere talked of. The great diversion of the place at that time, as well as on all other high occasions, is *masking*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

masking-piece (más'king-pēs), *n.* In the theater, a piece of scenery used to hide a platform or steps on the stage.

maskinonge, maskinongy (mas'ki-nonj, -non-jī), *n.* Same as *maskalonge*.

maskin'-pot (mas'kin-pot), *n.* A pot for masking or infusing tea. Also *maskin'-pat*. [Scotch.]

Then up they gat the *maskin'-pat*,
And in the sea did jaw, man.
Burns, The American War.

maskle†, *n.* See *mascle*[2].

maskleless†, *a.* See *mascleless*.

maskoid (mas'koid), *n.* [< *mask*[3] + *-oid*.] A solid stone or wooden carving of a face, such as are found over the mummies or on the tombs or temples of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians. *W. H. Dall.*

maslin[1]† (mas'lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mastlin*; < ME. *maslin*, *maslyn*, *maseline*, *mastelyn*, *mastling*, *mastlyng*, *mestling*, and in def. 2 *maselin*, *maselyn*; < AS. *mæstling*, *mæstlinc*, *mæsling*, *mæslen*, a kind of brass or mixed metal (glossing L. *æs*, *aurichalcum*, and *electrum*), a vessel made of this metal (= D. *messing* = MHG. *messinc*, *missinc*, *möschinc*, G. *messing* = Icel. *mersing*, *messing* = Sw. Dan. *messing*, a mixed metal, brass); with suffix *-ling*[1] (in D., etc., *-ing*[3]), < L. *massa* (MHG. *mässe*, *messe*), a mass, a lump: see *mass*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A mixed metal; brass.

iiij. c. cuppys of golde fyne,
And as many of *maskyn* [read *maslyn*].
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

The wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspre & of othre stones fyne; Y-poudred wyth perree of polastre, the leues were *masalyne*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1327.

2. A vessel for containing food or drink, made of the metal maslin or brass.

They fette him first the sweete wyn,
And mede eek in a *maselyn*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 141.

II. *a.* Made of maslin; brazen.

Take a quarte of good wyne, and do it in a clean *mastelyn* panne. *MS. Med. Rec. XV. Cent.* (*Halliwell.*)

In the opinion of practical men, the metal of which old *maslin* pans are made is of peculiar and superior quality, and unlike old English brass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 472.

maslin[2] (mas'lin), *n.* [Also *mastlin*, *meslin*; early mod. E. *masslin*, *masselin*, *messelin*, *mastlyn*, *mastling*, *massling*, *mestling*, *messling*, *massledine*, etc., < ME. *mastline*, *mastlyn*, *mastlyone*, *mestlyone*, *mastilzon*, *mixtelyn*, etc., < OF. *mesteillon*, *mestellon*, *mestelon*, *mestillon*, *mestilun*, *mixtilloun*, etc., < ML. *mixtilio(n-)*, *mistilio(n-)*, also, after OF., *mestillio(n-)*, *mestilo(n-)* (cf. equiv. OF. *mesteil*, *meteil*, *metail*), mixed grain, < L. *mixtus*, *mistus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1]. For the sequence *mast-*, *mas-*, < L. *mixt-*, *mist-*, cf. *mastiff*. For the sense, cf. *mongcorn*.] Mixed grain, especially a mixture of rye and wheat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor *mastlyn*,
For cow is sorry for her castlyn.
Men Miracles (1656), p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

masnad, *n.* Same as *musnud*.

mason (mā'sn), *n.* [< ME. *mason*, *masoun*, < OF. **mason*, *maçon*, *machon*, *masson*, F. *maçon* = Pr. *masso*, < ML. *macio(n-)*, also *machio(n-)*, *macho(n-)*, *maco(n-)*, *mactio(n-)*, *mattio(n-)*, *matio(n-)*, a mason; prob. of Teut. origin, < OHG. *mezzo*, *meizo*, MHG. *meize*, G. *metz*, in comp. as *steinmetz*, a stone-mason, and as a surname *Metz*; prob. akin to OHG. *meizan*, MHG. *meizen* = Icel. *meita* = Goth. *maitan*, hew, cut: see under *ant*[1].] **1.** A builder in stone or brick; one whose occupation or trade is the laying of stone or brick in construction, with or without mortar or cement.—**2.** A builder in general. [Rare.]

The singing *masons* building roofs of gold.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 198.

3. A worker in stone; a stone-cutter or -hewer.

There thai tild vp a toure, triedly wroght,
Meruelously made with *masons* deuyse,
With Jemmes, & iuwells, & other ioly stonys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10584.

There were two hundred *masons* working on free stone every day. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 34.

4. A member of the fraternity of freemasons. See *freemason*.—**Mason's level.** Same as *plummet-level*.—**Master mason**, a freemason who has reached the third degree.

mason (mā'sn), *v. t.* [< *mason*, *n.*] To construct of masonry; build of stone or brick; build.

Al buyldynges are *masoned* and wrought of diverse stones. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

Mason and Dixon's line. See *line*[2].

mason-bee (mā'sn-bē), *n.* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of one of the genera *Anthophora*, *Osmia*, *Chalicodoma*, and some others, which construct their nests with grains of sand agglutinated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the side of walls, etc., or avail themselves of some cavity for that purpose. See cut under *Anthophora*.

mas^ndewe†, *n.* See *measondue*.

masoned (mā'snd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *maçonné*.

masoner (mā'sn-ėr), *n.* A bricklayer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

masonic (mā-son'ik), *a.* [< *mason* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fraternity of freemasons: as, *masonic* emblems.—**Masonic lodge**, a meeting-place, and hence a society, of freemasons.

masonite (mā'sn-īt), *n.* [Named after Owen *Mason*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of chloritoid from Natick, Rhode Island.

masonried (mā'sn-rid), *a.* [< *masonry* + *-ed*[2].] Constructed of masonry; consisting of masonry or stonework: as, "*masonried* signal stations," *Sidereal Messenger*, II. 177.

★**masonry** (mā'sn-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *masonry*, < F. *maçonnerie*, masonry, < *maçon*, mason: see *mason*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The art or occupation of a mason; the art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones or bricks to form walls and other parts of buildings; the skill of a mason. The chief kinds of masonry employed at the present day may be classed as *rubble-work*, *coursed masonry*, and *ashlar*. See these words.

Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of *masonry*. *Hume*, Human Understanding, § 11.

2. The work produced by a mason; masonwork; specifically, a construction of dressed or fitted stones and mortar, as distinguished from *brickwork* or *brick-masonry*.—**3.** The craft or mysteries of freemasons; the principles and practices of freemasons.—**Greek masonry**, the masonry of ancient Greek builders, which in the period of its most perfect development, in the fifth century B. C., represents the highest attainment in the arts of cutting and assembling stone.

II. *a.* Consisting of masonwork; formed or built of dressed or fitted stones and mortar: as, a *masonry* fort.

mason-shell (mā'sn-shel), *n.* A carrier-shell; a looping-snail; a ptenoglossate gastropod of the family *Xenophoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchyliophora*: so called from its habit of carrying about bits of shell, coral, or rock affixed to the substance of its shell. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

Mason's locomotive. See *locomotive*.

mason-spider (mā'sn-spī″dėr), *n.* A trap-door spider. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 803.

mason-swallow (mā'sn-swol″ō), *n.* A swallow which builds a nest of mud, as the barn-swallow or the eaves-swallow. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 834.

mason-wasp (mā'sn-wosp), *n.* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of the genus *Odynerus*, family *Vespidæ*; a kind of solitary wasp: so called from the ingenuity with which it constructs its habitations in the sand, in the plaster of walls, etc. *O. murarius* is an example.

masonwork (mā'sn-wėrk), *n.* Masonry. [Colloq.]

masooka (ma-sö'kä), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Sp. *besugo*, sea-bream.] The spot or lafayette, a fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*. [Florida.]

masoola-boat, masulah-boat (ma-sö'lä-bōt'), *n.* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. It stands high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind, is difficult to manage, and slow; but it is well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, and sustains on the bars and shores shocks that would break up any European boat, the planks of which it is built being fastened together by cocoanut fibers. It is rowed sometimes with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity

of a coming wave to drive it high on the beach, where it is quickly run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave. Also called *chelingue*. *Imp. Dict.*

Masora, Massorah (mas'ō-rä), *n.* [Heb., tradition.] 1. The tradition by which Jewish scholars endeavored to fix the correct text of the Old Testament, so as to preserve it from all corruption.—2. After the ninth century, the book, or the marginal notes to the Hebrew text, in which the results of such tradition are preserved, embodying the labor of several centuries. There is a twofold Masora, a Babylonian or Eastern, and a Palestinian or Western, the former being the more important. The Masora not only takes account of various readings, but also contains notes of a grammatical and lexicographical character, including the system of Hebrew vowel-points first established by it. With much that is valueless, it contains all the material from which a critical revision of the Old Testament text can now be derived. Also written *Masorah* and *Massora*.

A more accurate and lasting *masoreth* than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilæan school at Tiberias hath left us. *Milton*, Divorce, To the Parliament.

Masorete, *n.* Same as *Masorite*.

masoretic, massoretic (mas-ō-ret'ik), *a.* [< *Masorete* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to the Masora, or to the compilers of the Masora; pertaining to the method or system of the Masora: as, *masoretic* points—that is, the vowel-points furnished by the Masora.

The text which the Revisers used was the so-called *massoretic* or traditional text. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 559.

masoretical, massoretical (mas-ō-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< *masoretic* + *-al*.] Same as *masoretic*.

Masorite, Massorite (mas'ō-rīt), *n.* [< *Masora* + *-ite*[2].] One who made the Jewish traditional interpretation of the Bible his special study; specifically, one of that body of Jewish scholars which first put the Masora into written form. See *Masora*. Also *Masorete*, *Masoret*, *Massorete*, *Massoret*.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels. *Mather*, Vindication of the Bible, p. 257. (*Latham.*)

masque, *n.* and *v.* See *mask*[3].

masquelonge, *n.* Same as *maskalonge*.

masquer, *n.* See *masker*.

masquerade (mas-kę-rād'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *maskerade* = Sw. *maskerad*, < F. *masquerade* = It. *mascherata*, < Sp. *mascarada*, a masquerade, < *máscara*, a mask: see *mask*[3].] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks and usually other disguises, or rich and fantastic dress: usually, a dancing-party or ball. See *mask-ball*.

The world's *masquerade!* the maskers, you, you, you. *Goldsmith*, Epil. to Mrs. Lennox's Comedy, Sisters.

Warton says that certain theatrical amusements were called *masquerades* very anciently in France. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 342.

2. Disguise effected by wearing a mask or strange apparel; hence, concealment or apparent change of identity by any means; disguise in general.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in *masquerade*.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 37.

Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
Poor winter look fine in such strange *masquerade*.
Wordsworth, Farmer of Tilsbury Vale.

3. The costume of a person who joins in a masquerade; disguising costume of any sort.—4. A Spanish diversion on horseback. See the quotation.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands and a kind of cane in their right. *Clarendon*, Life, I. 223.

5. A changeable or shot silk. *Fairholt*.

masquerade (mas-kę-rād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *masqueraded*, ppr. *masquerading*. [< *masquerade*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To wear a mask; take part in a masquerade.—2. To disguise one's self.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

II. *trans.* To cover with a mask or disguise.

His next shift therefore is . . . to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 229. (*Latham.*)

masquerader (mas-kę-rā'dėr), *n.* 1. A person dressed and disguised for a masquerade. Hence —2. A person or thing disguised in any manner.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 860.

★ **mass**[1] (màs), *n.* [< ME. *masse*, *messe*, < AS. *mæsse*, the mass, a church festival, = OS. *missa* = OFries. *missa* = MD. *misse*, D. *mis* = MLG. *misse* = OHG. *missa*, *messa*, MHG. *messe*, *misse*, G. *messe* = Icel. *messa* = Sw. *messa* = Dan. *messe* = F. *messe* = Sp. *misa* = Pg. *missa* = It. *messa*, the mass, < LL. *missa*, dismissal, esp. the dismissal of a congregation, the mass, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*. The name *missa* is usually said to be taken from the words *ite, missa est*, 'go, it is the dismissal,' or 'go, dismissed' (the word *concio*, 'congregation,' being unnecessarily supposed to be omitted), thought to have been used at that point of the mass when the catechumens were dismissed, and the communion service followed; but it appears to have referred orig. to the dismissal of the congregation at the end of the mass, and to have been applied, by an easy transfer, to the service itself.] 1. The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist.

That Office which was called the *Mass* by the mediæval and the Latin Church, but which we now call the Lord's Supper and the Holy Communion. *Procter*, Hist. Book of Com. Prayer, p. 305.

The Supper of the Lord, and the Holy Communion, commonly called the *Mass*. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

2. The office for the celebration of the eucharist; the liturgy. The component parts of the mass or liturgy are the *ordinary of the mass* (*ordo missæ*) and the *canon of the mass* (*canon missæ*), succeeded by the communion (sometimes counted part of the canon) and postcommunion. Anciently and technically the part preceding the offertory is the *mass* or *liturgy of the catechumens* (*missa catechumenorum*), the remainder the *mass* or *liturgy of the faithful* (*missa fidelium*). In the Roman Catholic Church different classes of masses are *high mass*, *low mass*, *private mass*, *votive mass*, etc. See the phrases below.

It nedith not to speke of the *meesse* ne the seruise that thei hadde that day, for it were but losse of tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 375.

And whan our parish-*masse* was done,
Our kinge was bowne to dyne.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 175).

The time of the Communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament, without the varying of any other rite or ceremony in the *Mass*. *Order of the Communion* (1548).

The maiden buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And *mass*, and rolling music, like a queen.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion. The word *mass* in this and the preceding senses is popularly used of the eucharist as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, or of the teachings of that church with regard to the sacrament, as involving not only the doctrines of the real presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, held in some other churches also, but the doctrine of transubstantiation as defined by the Council of Trent. The use of the word *mass* (*missa*) in the Western Church is as old as the fourth century. The Greek Church has no term precisely corresponding to *mass*, the sacrament being generally called the *eucharist* or *holy communion*, and the office the *liturgy*. At the Reformation the first Prayer-Book (1549) of the Church of England retained the name *mass*, which was omitted in the second book (1552) and fell into disuse, being popularly regarded as involving a Roman Catholic view of the sacrament. The use of the word has, however, been revived to some extent among Anglicans in the present century. Swedish and Danish Protestants use the corresponding word for their own communion office.

4. A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy. It consists usually of the following sections, each of which is sometimes divided into separate movements: Kyrie, Gloria (including the Gratias agimus, Qui tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu), Credo (including the Et Incarnatus, Crucifixus, Et Resurrexit), Sanctus (including the Hosanna), Benedictus (including a repetition of the Hosanna), and the Agnus Dei (including the Dona nobis). To these an Offertorium (after the Credo and before the Sanctus) is sometimes added. The Requiem Mass differs largely from the regular mass, and includes settings of several of the stanzas of the hymn "Dies Iræ." The artistic form of musical masses varies widely, from unaccompanied plain-song to the most elaborate polyphony with orchestral accompaniments. Medieval masses were named usually from the melody which was taken as the subject for contrapuntal treatment, as Josquin's mass "L'homme armé"; modern masses are named from the key of the first movement, as Bach's "Mass in B minor."

5. A church festival or feast-day: now only in composition: as, *Candlemas*, *Childermas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Martinmas*, *Marymas*, *Michaelmas*, *Roodmas* (compare *kermess*).—**By the mass**†, an oath formerly in common use: sometimes abbreviated to *mass*.

Mrs. Page. Trust me, he beat him most pitifully.
Mrs. Ford. Nay, *by the mass*, that he did not; he beat him most unpitifully, methought. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 214.

'*Mass*, here he comes.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

Capitular mass, in collegiate churches, high mass, celebrated on Sundays or festivals.—**Consummation of the mass.** See *consummation*.—**Conventual mass,** a solemn mass celebrated daily in cathedral and collegiate churches, in memory of and for the benefit of their founders.—**Dry mass, dry service,** a form of service, not properly a mass, consisting of part of the eucharistic office, but without consecration, such as the naval or nautical mass, or the mass of the presanctified. The same name was also given to an office consisting of part of the ordinary of the mass, and without either consecration, elevation, or communion: said in some places in the middle ages for strangers who came too late for the celebration. The Typicsof the Greek Church have been compared to such an office. What is commonly known as the *Ante-communion Service* has sometimes been called by Anglican writers the *Dry Service* (*Missa sicca*).—**High mass,** a mass accompanied by music and incense, celebrated on Sundays, feast-days, and other special occasions by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon.—**Low mass,** the ordinary mass, said, not sung, by the priest.—**Mass bell.** See *bell*[1].—**Mass for the dead,** a mass celebrated for a person or persons after their death; in the Roman Catholic Church, one celebrated for the purpose of hastening the release of a soul or souls from purgatory. The color of the vestments, etc., is black.—**Mass of the Holy Ghost,** a solemn mass for the Pope, the sovereign, or the state, and for all in union with the church or with a religious order. It is celebrated previous to a council or to the election of a bishop or abbot, and also at consecrations and coronations, or to obtain from God some special light or favor.—**Mass of the Presanctified.** Same as *Liturgy of the Presanctified*. See *liturgy*.—**Ordinary of the mass.** See *ordinary*.—**Private mass.** (*a*) Low mass. (*b*) Any mass where only the priest communicates, especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory.—**Votive mass,** a mass which does not correspond with the office of the day, but is said at the choice of the priest.

mass[1] (màs), *v. i.* [< *mass*[1], *n.*] To celebrate mass.

As for the rumours that have or do go abroad, either of our relenting or *massing*, we trust that they which know God and their duty towards their brethren in Christ will not be too light of credence. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 83.

Massing priest†, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christ's doctrine is, that he is "the way": but this doctrine maketh the *massing-priest* the way. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

★ **mass**[2] (màs), *n.* [< ME. *masse*, < OF. *masse*, F. *masse* = Pr. *massa* = Sp. *masa* = Pg. It. *massa* = OHG. *massa*, MHG. G. *masse* = Dan. *masse* = Sw. *massa*, < L. *massa*, a lump, mass (as of dough, pitch, salt, cheese, metal, stone, etc.), prob. < Gr. *μᾶζα*, a barley cake; cf. *μάγμα*, a kneaded mass, < *μάσσειν*, knead: see *macerate*. Hence ult. *maslin*[1].] 1. A body of coherent matter; a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump: as, a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of rock.

Right in the midst the Goddesse selfe did stand
Upon an altar of some costly *masse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 39.

One common *mass* composed the mould of man.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 502.

Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass
All others, once were but a shapeless *Mass*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things; an agglomeration; a congeries; hence, amount or number in general: as, a *mass* of sand; a *mass* of foliage, of troops, etc.

I remember a *mass* of things, but nothing distinctly. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 289.

In our study of anatomy there is a *mass* of mysterious philosophy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 36.

3. The bulk or greater part of anything; the chief portion; the main body.

The great *mass* of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 68.

The great *mass* of human calamities, in all ages, has been the result of bad government. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 618.

4. Bulk in general; magnitude; massiveness.

Witness this army of such *mass* and charge.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 47.

5. The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere; otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction, of a body. For example, if two bodies at rest, but free to move, as a gun suspended in vacuo and a bullet in it, are suddenly separated by a force acting between them, their respective velocities will be inversely as their *masses*, and this phenomenon best defines *mass*. Sometimes confounded with weight, which is properly the force with which a body is accelerated in the direction in which a plummet points, in consequence of the earth's attraction and rotation. Thus, if a piece of lead which is found to weigh a pound at the base of the Washington monument is transported to the top, it will be found to weigh a pound there, for its mass is unchanged. But if only the piece of lead and the balance are carried to the top of the monument, while the weight against which it has been weighed is left at the base, and there attached to the balance at the top by means of a long string or wire (the weight of which is to be properly allowed for), the piece of lead would be found to have lost the weight of one third of a grain, the weight thus varying though the mass does not.

The destructive effects of a cannon-ball are due entirely to its *mass* and to the relative speed with which it impinges on the target, and would be exactly the same (for the same relative speed) in regions so far from the earth or other attracting body that the ball had practically no weight at all. . . . When we open a large iron gate properly hinged, it is the *mass* with which we have to deal; if it were lying on the ground and we tried to lift it, we should have to deal mainly with its weight. *Tait*, Properties of Matter.

6. In *entom.*, the terminal joints collectively of an antenna when they are enlarged and closely appressed to each other, forming a clava or club. —**7.** A large bunch of strung beads (12 small bunches fastened together).—**Blue mass.** See *blue-mass.*—**Buccal mass.** See *buccal.*—**Center of mass.** See *center*[1].—**Cleavage-mass.** See *cleavage.*—**Exploding mass,** in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore.*—**Flat masses.** See *blanket-deposit.*—**Levy in mass.** See *levy*[1].—**The masses,** the great body of the people, especially of the working class and the lower orders; the populace.

mass[2] (màs), *v.* [< *mass*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a mass; collect into masses; assemble in one body or in close conjunction: as, to *mass* troops at a certain place; to *mass* the points of an argument.

> The fragmentary produce of much toil,
> In a dim heap, fact and surmise together
> Confusedly *massed* as when acquired.
> *Browning,* Paracelsus.

2†. To strengthen, as a building for the purpose of fortification.

> They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

II. *intrans.* To collect in masses; assemble in groups or in force.

> The rebels *massed* in the north-west angle of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio railroads.
> *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

mass[3]† (màs), *n.* See *mas*[2].

> *Mass* constable, I have other manner of matter
> To bring you about than this.
> *B. Jonson,* Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

massa (mas′ä), *n.* A corruption of *master*[1]. [Negro dialect, U. S.]

Massachusettensian (mas-a-chö-se-ten′si-an), *n.* [< NL. *Massachusettensis,* < *Massachusetts,* a name of Amer. Ind. origin.] A native or an inhabitant of the State of Massachusetts. [Rare.]

> In this society of *Massachusettensians,* then, there is . . . a moral and political equality of rights and duties among all the individuals. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 392.

massacre (mas′a-kėr), *n.* [< F. *massacre* (ML. *mazacrium*), massacre, killing, also the head of a stag newly killed; appar. of Teut. origin, and prob. < LG. *matsken, matzgen,* cut, hew, = D. *matsen,* maul, kill, = G. *metzen,* cut, kill, > *metzelei,* massacre: see *mason.*] **1.** The indiscriminate killing of human beings; the unnecessary slaughter of a number of persons, as in barbarous warfare or persecution, or for revenge or plunder: as, the *massacre* of Glencoe: sometimes applied also to the wholesale killing of wild animals.

> Where stain'd nobility lies trodden on,
> And rebels' arms triumph in *massacres.*
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 14.

2. In *her.*, a pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing.—**Massacre of the innocents.** See *innocent, n.*—**Syn.** *Massacre, Butchery, Carnage. Massacre* denotes the indiscriminate and general slaughter of many; *butchery* a ruthless, unsparing, and cruel slaughter, as though it were done at the shambles; *carnage* a great slaughter, suggesting the piled-up dead of the battle-field. See *kill*[1].

massacre (mas′a-kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *massacred,* ppr. *massacring.* [< *massacre, n.*] To kill with attendant circumstances of atrocity; butcher; slaughter: commonly used in reference to the killing of a large number of human beings at once, who are not in a condition to defend themselves.

> The cohort was *massacred* by the fraude of the Agrippinensis. *Sir H. Savile,* tr. of Tacitus, p. 180.

> Do the locks bristle and the eyebrows arch
> For grouse or partridge *massacred* in March?
> *Scott,* The Poacher.

=**Syn.** *Murder, Slaughter,* etc. See *kill*[1].

massacrer (mas′a-krėr), *n.* One who massacres. [Rare.]

> We have put wax into our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains of regicides, assassins, *massacrers,* and septembrisers. *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, i.

massacrous† (mas′a-krus), *a.* [< *massacre* + *-ous.*] Cruelly murderous.

> Theyr mindes benummed with the *massacrous* monstrousness of thys quick marshall-law.
> *Nash,* Christ's Teares over Jerusalem.

massage[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *message.*

massage[2] (ma-säzh′), *n.* [< F. *massage,* < *masser,* knead: see *mass*[2].] In *therapeutics,* the act or art of applying intermittent pressure and strain to the muscles and other accessible tissues of the patient. The means employed are rubbing, kneading, and light pounding, combined ordinarily with more or less additional stimulation of the skin, as by friction and slapping. This manipulation furthers the removal of lymph from the parts, which is especially needful when the lymphatic flow is sluggish through lack of muscular exercise; it apparently quickens the blood-circulation through the part, and furnishes gentle vasomotor exercise; it acts possibly as a direct trophic stimulus to muscular and sustentacular tissues; by stretching ligamentous structures it maintains or increases suppleness; in the abdomen it stimulates and aids peristalsis; and as a general stimulation of sensory nerves it may affect favorably the nutrition of the central nervous system. It is represented in the customs of many primitive peoples, and in a developed form constitutes a valuable resource of modern scientific therapeutics.

massage[2] (ma-säzh′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *massaged,* ppr. *massaging.* [< *massage*[2], *n.*] In *med.*, to treat by the process called *massage.*

> Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to *massage* the spine. *Lancet,* No. 3418, p. 423.

massagier†, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger.*

massagist (ma-sä′zhist), *n.* [< *massage*[2] + *-ist.*] One who practises massage.

> In a libel action yesterday . . . for a slashing criticism by one *massagist* of another's book, Judge D—— charged against the prosecution. *New York Tribune,* May 30, 1889.

Massalia (ma-sā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Μασσαλία = L. *Massilia,* Marseilles.] The twentieth of the planetoids, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1852. Also *Massilia.*

Massalian[1] (ma-sā′li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite.*

Massalian[2] (ma-sā′li-an), *n.* Same as *Hesychast.*

mass-area (màs′ā″rē-ä), *n.* See the quotation.

> When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the *mass-area* of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn.
> *Maxwell,* Matter and Motion, LXVIII.

Massaridæ, Massaris, etc. See *Masaridæ,* etc.

massasauga (mas-a-sâ′gä), *n.* [Chippewa *misi,* great, + *sauk,* river-mouth.] One of the small but very venomous rattlesnakes which inhabit prairies in the western United States, such as *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*). The top of the head is covered with regular plates, as in innocuous serpents, not with scales as in most rattlesnakes; the pit between the eye and the nose is present, as in all *Crotalidæ.* These snakes are of dark blotched coloration, and a foot or two long. They are also called *sidewipers* and *sideliners,* from their habit of wriggling sidewise. The black massasauga is a very dark-colored species or variety, *C. kirtlandi.*

mass-bell (màs′bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*[1]).

> Then with holy water sprinkled
> All the ship; the *mass-bells* tinkled.
> *Longfellow,* Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xi.

mass-book (màs′bůk), *n.* [< ME. *messebok,* < AS. *mæsse-bōc,* < *mæsse,* mass, + *bōc,* book.] The missal, or Roman Catholic service-book.

> To force upon their Fellow-Subjects that which themselves are weary of, the Skeleton of a *Masse-Booke.*
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

mass-center (màs′sen″tėr), *n.* That position from which as an origin the mean value of all the rectangular or oblique coördinates of the particles of a body is zero. In other words, passing any plane through this point, the sum of the masses of all the particles on the one side of this plane each multiplied by its distance from the plane is the same as the corresponding sum for all the particles on the other side. The mass-center is usually, but loosely, called the *center of gravity.*

mass-day (màs′dā), *n.* [< ME. *messe-day, mæsse-dæi,* < AS. *mæsse-dæg,* mass-day, < *mæsse,* mass, + *dæg,* day.] A day on which high mass is celebrated.

massé[1] (ma-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *masséed,* ppr. *masséing.* [< F. *massé,* pp. of *masser,* knead: see *massage*[2].] To perform the operation of massage upon; massage.

> In *masséing* the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* IV. 660.

massé[2] (ma-sā′, mas′ā), *n.* [Cf. *massé*[1].] In *billiards,* a stroke made with the cue nearly or quite perpendicular, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to move in a circular direction, the direction depending mainly upon the part of the ball to which the cue is applied.

massena (ma-sē′nä), *n.* [Named after André *Masséna* (1758–1817), a marshal of France.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A partridge, *Cyrtonyx massena.* See cut under *Cyrtonyx.* (*b*) A trogon, *Trogon massena.*

masser[1] (màs′ėr), *n.* A priest who celebrates mass. [Rare.]

> A good *masser* and so forth; but no true gospel preacher.
> *Bale,* Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe (1543), fol. 38.

masser[2] (mas′ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *mercer;* but cf. AS. *massere* (rare), a merchant.] A mercer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

massé-shot (ma-sā′shot), *n.* Same as *massé*[2].

masseter (ma-sē′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μασητήρ (not *μασσητήρ), a chew (μῦς μασητήρ, a muscle of the lower jaw), < μασᾶσθαι, chew, prob. akin to μάσσειν, knead: see *mass*[2].] In *anat.*, one of the principal muscles of mastication, the action of which directly and forcibly closes the mouth. In man the masseter is a stout thick squarish muscle which arises from the malar bone and adjoining parts of the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the outer surface of the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. See cut under *muscle.*—**Internal masseter,** an occasional name of the internal pterygoid muscle, or entopterygoideus.

masseteric (mas-ē-ter′ik), *a.* [< *masseter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the masseter: as, a *masseteric* vessel or nerve; the *masseteric* fascia.

masseterine (ma-sē′tėr-in), *a.* [< *masseter* + ★*-ine*[2].] Same as *masseteric.*

masseur (ma-sėr′), *n.* [F., < *masser,* knead: see *massage*[2].] A man who practises massage.

masseuse (ma-sėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *masseur:* see *masseur.*] A woman who practises massage.

mass-gospeller†, *n.* A Romanist.

> Who would desire a two years' merry life for an eternal sorrow? as these *mass-gospellers* do, which yet are uncertain of two years' life.
> *J. Bradford,* Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 105.

mass-house (màs′hous), *n.* A Roman Catholic house of worship: an opprobrious term.

> From this time [about 1744] *mass-houses,* though without any regular legal sanction, appear to have been freely permitted, and religious worship was celebrated without fear.
> *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 304.

massicot (mas′i-kot), *n.* [Incorrectly *masticot;* < F. *massicot.*] Protoxid of lead, or yellow oxid of lead, PbO. Melted lead exposed to the air becomes covered with a yellowish-gray dusky pellicle. This pellicle is carefully taken off, and is oxidized by exposure to air and a moderate heat to a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxid, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a heat sufficient to make it red-hot, but not to melt it, assumes a deep-yellow color. In this state it is called *massicot,* but does not differ chemically from litharge, though different in color and mechanical condition. After melting it has a reddish tint, and is called *litharge.* Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, is further oxidized to minium or red lead. It is sometimes used as a pigment, and as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters. Also called *lead-ocher.*

massif (ma-sēf′), *n.* [F.: see *massive.*] A central mountain-mass; the dominant part of a range of mountains; a part of a range which appears, from the position of the depressions by which it is more or less isolated, to form an independent whole; also, an orographic block or fault-block (German *scholle*); a band or zone of rocks raised or depressed between two largely developed parallel faults. The French word *massif* is occasionally used with these various significations in default of any good and familiar English term, especially by geologists writing on the Alps.

Massilia (ma-sil′i-ä), *n.* Same as *Massalia.*

Massilian (ma-sil′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Massilianus,* < *Massilia,* Gr. Μασσαλία, Marseilles. Cf. *Marseillais.*] Of or belonging to Marseilles. Applied specifically to the members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called *Semi-Pelagians.*

massily† (màs′i-li), *adv.* Massively.

massiness (màs′i-nes), *n.* The state of being massy; greatness of bulk; ponderousness from size or density.

massing-chalice (màs′ing-chal″is), *n.* A chalice used in the service of the mass, as distinguished from any other cup.

massive (màs′iv), *a.* [= D. *massief* = G. Dan. Sw. *massiv,* < F. *massif,* bulky, massive, < *masse,* mass: see *mass*[2] and *-ive.*] **1.** Forming or consisting of a large mass; solid; having great size and weight; heavy; weighty; ponderous: as, a *massive* weapon.

> The common military sword is a heavy, *massive* weapon, for close engagement. *Horsley,* Works, I. vii.

> The tallest of my folios, Opera Bonaventuræ, choice and *massive* divinity, to which its two supporters (. . . Bellarmine and Holy Thomas) showed but as dwarfs—itself an Ascapart. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 34.

2. Existing in mass or masses; massed or aggregated; not separated into parts or elements: specifically applied in psychology to sensations or feelings.

> As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation, it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes *massive.* *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 513.

> The entrance into a warm bath gives our skin a more *massive* feeling than the prick of a pin.
> *W. James,* Mind, XII. 1.

> The distinction in pleasures (and in pains) between the acute and voluminous or *massive* (Intensity and Quantity) is pregnant with vital results.
> *A. Bain,* Emotions and Will, p. 12.

3. Pertaining to the whole mass or bulk of anything; total, as to mass; not special, local, or partial.

Opposing *massive* to localised or specialised stimulation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 134.

4. In *mineral.*, without crystalline form, although perhaps crystalline in structure: as, a mineral that occurs *massive*. A mineral which is both massive and non-crystalline is said to be *amorphous*. — **5.** In *geol.*, homogeneous; destitute of structural divisions, such as planes of stratification or jointing. By some geologists the term *massive* is used as synonymous with *eruptive* or *Plutonic igneous*, but such rocks often have one or more well-marked systems of joints, and are by no means homogeneous. **6.** In *zoöl.*, massed: applied to the type of structure represented by the mollusks. *Von Baer.* [Rare.] — **Massive eruption**, in *geol.*, the pouring forth of lava from a line or system of fissures, so that vast areas have become covered by nearly horizontal sheets of eruptive material. = **Syn. 1.** *Massy, Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

massively (màs'iv-li), *adv.* In a mass; ponderously.

massiveness (màs'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being massive, in any sense; specifically, great weight with bulk; massiness; ponderousness.

mass-meeting (màs'mē″ting), *n.* A public meeting of persons in mass, or of all classes, to consider or listen to the discussion of some matter of common interest.

massmonger† (màs'mung″gėr), *n.* One who celebrates mass; a Romanist; one who believes in the sacrifice of the mass: an opprobrious term.

Our Papists have another will, which the *massmongers* will more willingly follow than God's will.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 315.

massondew†, *n.* Same as *measondue*.

Massonia (ma-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), named after F. *Masson*, a botanical writer and explorer of the 18th century.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Scilleæ*, the onion family, and type of the subtribe *Massonieæ*. They have a regular cylindrical perianth-tube, with five equal, spreading, or reflexed lobes, and six stamens, which are longer than the perianth, and are united by their filaments into a ring at the base. They are bulbous herbs, with two ovate radical leaves which lie flat on the ground, and an umbel-like head of numerous usually white flowers. The scape is very short, the head being almost sessile between the leaves, and surrounded by a many-leafed membranous involucre. About 20 species are known, all from the south of Africa; several of them are cultivated for their singular appearance.

Massonieæ (mas-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), ⟨ *Massonia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by a coated bulb, a very short scape, subsessile between the leaves, and a dense umbel of flowers, surrounded by an involucre of from three to an indefinite number of bracts. The subtribe includes 2 genera, *Massonia*, the type, and *Daubenya*.

Massora, Massoretic, etc. See *Masora*, etc.

mass-penny (màs'pen″i), *n.* [⟨ ME. *massepeny*; ⟨ *mass*[1] + *penny*.] A fee for a mass.

Gif us . . .
A Goddes halfpeny, or a *masse-peny*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 41.

As soon as the Credo was done, the offering, if the day happened to be one of those upon which it had to be given, was made by all the people, each of whom walked up to the foot of the altar to leave their gift, or, as it used to be called, the *mass-penny*, in the basin held by a clerk, or upon the celebrant's own hand, covered with the broad end of his stole. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

mass-priest (màs'prēst), *n.* [⟨ ME. *masse-priest* (?), ⟨ AS. *mæssepreóst*, ⟨ *mæsse*, mass, + *preóst*, priest.] Formerly, a secular priest of the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the regulars; afterward, a priest retained in the chantries, or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead: still sometimes used derogatorily for any Roman Catholic priest.

mass-seer† (màs'sēr), *n.* One who sees or is present at a mass.

"No man can serve two masters;" "he that gathereth not with Christ," as no *mass-seer* unreproving it doth, "scattereth abroad."
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 53.

massuelle†, *n.* See *masuel*.

massula (mas'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *massulæ* (-lē). [NL., ⟨ L. *massula*, dim. of *massa*, a lump or mass: see *mass*[2].] In *bot.*: (*a*) In the heterosporous *Filicales*, a mass of hardened frothy mucilage inclosing microspores. (*b*) In phanerogams, a group of cohering pollen-grains that have been produced by one primary mother-cell.

mass-vector (màs'vek″tor), *n.* See the quotation.

Let us define a *mass-vector* as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the *mass-vector* is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass.
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX.

mass-velocity (màs'vē-los″i-ti), *n.* The mass of matter through which the disturbance to which it belongs is propagated per unit of time per unit of cross-section.

massy (màs'i), *a.* [⟨ ME. *massy*; ⟨ *mass*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Compacted into or consisting of a mass; possessing great mass or bulk; massive.

He was *massy* & mekull, made for the nonest.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3885.

Your swords are now too *massy* for your strengths.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 67.

2. Being in mass; consisting of masses; made up of large or heavy parts.

Bound betweene two Tables of *massie* Gold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 267.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the *massy* ore.
Milton, P. L., i. 703.

It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and *massy* expense as for states to use a minute economy.
Emerson, Farming.

★ = **Syn.** *Massive, Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

mast[1] (màst), *n.* [⟨ ME. *mast*, ⟨ AS. *mæst* = D. *mast* = MLG. LG. *mast* = OHG. MHG. G. *mast* = Icel. *mastr* = Sw. Dan. *mast* (not recorded in Goth.); hence OF. *mast*, F. *mât* = Pr. *mat*, *mast* = Pg. *masto*, *mastro*, mast; perhaps radically connected with L. *malus*, a mast, pole.] **1.** A pole or pillar of round timber, or of tubular iron or steel, secured at the lower end to the keel of a vessel, and rising into the air above the deck to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general. A mast is composed either of a single piece, or of several pieces united by iron bands. When it is of several pieces, it is called a *built mast* or a *made mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower mast*, *topmast*, and *topgallantmast*. The royalmast is now made in one piece with the topgallantmast. A mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole-mast*. In a full-rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *mainmast*, and the *mizzenmast*; and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretopgallantmast*, etc. In vessels with two masts, they are called the *foremast* and *mainmast*; in vessels with four masts, the aftermast is called the *spanker-mast* or *jigger-mast*.

Anone the mastyr commaundeth fast
To hys shyp-men in alle the hast,
To dresse hem sone about the *mast*,
Theyr takelyng to make.
Pilgrims' Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 11.

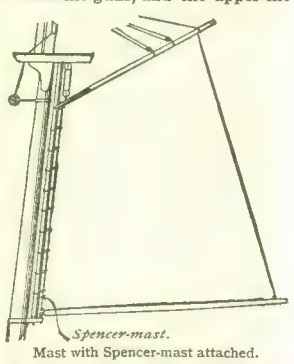
The tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral. *Milton*, P. L., i. 293.

2. Any tall pole.

We passe by severall tall *masts* set up to guide travellers, so as for many miles they stand in ken of one another like to our beacons. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Electric-light *masts*, and telegraph poles with their close network of wires crossing and recrossing and literally obscuring the sun. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 222.

3. The main upright member of a derrick or crane, against which the boom abuts. *Car-Builder's Dict.* — **At the mast**, on the spar-deck at the mainmast, the official place of interview between men of the United States navy and their officers when a request is to be made or an offense investigated. — **Before or afore the mast.** See *before*. — **Captain of the mast**†. See *mastman*. — **Dolphin of the mast.** See *dolphin*. — **Hand-mast**, a mast-makers' name for a round spar, at least 24 and not exceeding 72 inches in circumference. Such spars are measured by the hand of four inches, there being a fixed proportion between the number of hands in the length of the mast and that contained in the circumference, taken at one third of the length from the butt-end. *Laslett.* [Eng.] — **Military mast**, a mast carried by a war-ship for fighting purposes only, and not for setting sail. Naval ships of large size are usually provided with one or more military masts, carrying armored tops or platforms on which are mounted machine-guns. Such masts are also used for signaling and to provide stations for lookouts, and, in time of action, for small-arm men. Where more than one top is placed on a military mast, the lower one carries the machine-guns, and the upper the lookouts and small-arm men. Such masts are also fitted with derricks for hoisting torpedo-boats, etc., out and in. — **Sliding-gunter mast**, a small mast fitted for sliding upward on another mast by means of hoops or rings. It is used principally for boats, but formerly served as a skysail-mast rigged above a royalmast. — **Spencer-mast**, a spar attached abaft the foremast or mainmast to receive the rings or hoops of a spencer. — **To spend or expend a mast.** See *spend*. — **Trysail-mast**, or **spanker-mast**, a small mast (similar to a spencer-mast) abaft a lower mast for carrying the hoops to which a trysail or spanker is bent.


Spencer-mast.
Mast with Spencer-mast attached.

mast[1] (màst), *v. t.* [⟨ *mast*[1], *n.*] To fix a mast or masts in; supply with a mast or masts; erect the masts of: as, to *mast* a ship.

mast[2] (màst), *n.* [⟨ ME. *mast*, ⟨ AS. *mæst*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.), = OHG. MHG. G. *mast*, mast; prob. orig. **matsti-*, connected with Goth. *mats* = OHG. *maz* = E. *meat*, etc., food: see *meat*[1].] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest-trees; acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals.

As if God had ordained kings for no other end and purpose but only to fat up men like hogs, and to see that they have their *mast*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 3.

mast[2] (màst), *v. t.* [⟨ *mast*[2], *n.*] To feed on mast.

Masting themselves like hogs.
Becon, Works, II. 425. (*Davies.*)

mastaba (mas'tä-bä), *n.* [⟨ Ar. *maṣṭaba*, a bench.] The earliest form of Egyptian tomb, a building oblong or square in plan and having sloping sides and a flat roof.

Mastacembelidæ (mas″tą-sem-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mastacembelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opisthomous fishes exemplified by the genus *Mastacembelus*, without ventrals or prominent anal papillæ, with the body eel-like, and with numerous free dorsal spines. The species inhabit fresh waters of southern Asia and of Africa, and are known as *spiny-eels*.

mastacembeloid (mas-tą-sem'be-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Mastacembelidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Mastacembelidæ*.

Mastacembelus (mas-tą-sem'be-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), ⟨ Gr. *μάσταξ*, the mouth, + *ἐν*, in, + *βέλος*, a dart: see *belemnite*.] A genus of tropical Asiatic fishes, type of the family *Mastacembelidæ*, whose upper jaw ends in a pointed movable appendage. *M. armatus* is a common spiny-eel of India.

mastadenitis (mas-tad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland; mastitis.

mastalgia (mas-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the breast; mastodynia.

mastax (mas'taks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μάσταξ*, the mouth, ⟨ *μασᾶσθαι*, chew. Cf. *mustache*.] **1.** The muscular pharynx of the wheel-animalcules; the pharyngeal bulb of rotifers, containing the masticatory apparatus. Also called *buccal funnel*. — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of caraboid beetles, confined to eastern Asia. *Fischer*, 1825. — **3.** [*cap.*] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

mast-bass (màst'bàs), *n.* The black-bass. [Local, U. S.]

mast-carline, mast-carling (màst'kär″lin, -ling), *n.* In a ship, a large carline placed at the side of the masts, between the beams, to support the partners.

mast-coat (màst'kōt), *n.* In a ship, a conical canvas fitted over the wedges around the mast, at the level of the deck, to prevent the oozing of water down below.

masted (màs'ted), *p. a.* Furnished with a mast or masts; having or exhibiting masts: chiefly used in composition: as, a three-*masted* vessel.

Nowhere far distant from the *masted* wharf.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

Slow enlarging on the view,
Four manned and *masted* barges grew.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

★ **master**[1] (màs'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mester* (dial.) and *mister*, the latter now differentiated in use (see *mister*[1]); ⟨ ME. *maister*, *mayster*, *meister*, *maistre*, ⟨ OF. *maistre*, F. *maître* = Pr. *majstre*, *maestre*, *mestre*, *mayestre* = Sp. *maestre*, *maestro*, OSp. *mestro*, *mestre* = Pg. *mestre* = It. *maestro*, *mastro* = AS. *mægister*, *magister*, *mægster*, *mǣster* = OS. *mēster* = OFries. *māstere*, *mester* = D. *meester* = MLG. *mēster*, *meister*, LG. *meester* = OHG. *meistar*, MHG. G. *meister* = Icel. *meistari* = Sw. *mästare* = Dan. *mester*, master, ⟨ L. *magister*, a chief, head, director, president, leader, teacher, in ML. Rom. and Teut. applied to various superior officers, in titles, etc., and hence a conventional prefix; in OL. *magester*; with formative *-is-ter*, *-es-ter* (as in the opposite *minister*, a servant), ⟨ *mag-*, in *magnus*, great: see *main*[2], *magnitude*, *major*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A man who has authority; a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one; a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

The firste lordes and *maystres* that in Engelond were,
These chef townes heo lette in Engelonde rere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

Euery man is his *master* that dare beate him, and euery man dares that knowes him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Coward.

Masters o' the people,
We do request your kindest ears.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 55.

He remains *master* of the field.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute *master* of Holland.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Specifically — (*a*) A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher; a schoolmaster.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 196.

(*b*) The navigator of a ship. In the merchant marine the master is the captain or commander. In men-of-war the navigator or sailing-master formerly had the specific title of *master*, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank. In the British navy his title is now *navigating-lieutenant* or *staff-commander*. In the United States navy it formerly designated a distinct rank, between ensign and lieutenant, but in 1883 the title was changed to *lieutenant (junior grade)*: the duties of the navigator are performed by the line-officer next in rank below the executive officer.

2. One who has another or others under his immediate control; a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc.; in *law*, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant. The important distinction between the relation of master and servant and that of principal and agent lies in the fact that a master is liable to third persons for the errors of his servant to a greater degree than principals generally are for the errors of agents or employees over whom such authority does not exist, and in the fact that a servant has not always the same remedy against his master for injuries suffered in the course of employment as one not a servant might have.

No man euer throue by suing his Lord or *Maister*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

It fares not by fathers as by *masters* it doeth fare,
For a foolish father may get a wise sonne,
But of a foolish *master* it haps very rare
Is bread a wise seruant where euer he wonne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

Our *master* and mistress seeks you.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 66.

3. One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department: as, *Master* of the Rolls; a ship-, harbor-, or dock-*master; master* of the revels, ceremonies, etc.—4. One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure; an owner or proprietor; a disposer.

Nor that I am more better
Than Prospero, *master* of a full poor cell.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 20.

He who is not *master* of himself and his own passions cannot be a proper master of another.
Steele, Spectator, No. 137.

5. A chief; a principal, head, or leader.

Maistur in mageste, maker of Alle,
Endles and on, euer to last!
Now, god, of thi grace graunt me thi helpe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

Some food we had, and some fresh water, that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity (who being then appointed
Master of this design) did give us.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 163.

6. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit; one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability; a proficient; an adept: as, a *master* of language, or of the violin; a *master* in art.

Few men make themselves *Masters* of the things they write or speak.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 66.

Heard Sigr Francisco on the harpsichord, esteem'd one of the most excellent *masters* in Europe on that instrument.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 2, 1674.

I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished *master*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

7. A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to *magister* (which see). Abbreviated *M.* *Master* is now changed to *mister* in ordinary speech, and used in its unchanged form only before the name of a boy, or by a servile dependent to a superior, or sometimes (especially in irony) by a superior to an inferior, as in the second quotation. See *mister*[1].

The Pharisees answered, saying, *Master*, we would see a sign from thee. Mat. xii. 38.

Master doctor, have you brought those drugs?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. v. 4.

In the city of Glocester *M.* Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, *M.* Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited *M.* Woodcock of the colledge. . . . So *Master* Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip.
Tarlton, Jests (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

8. A young gentleman; a boy of the better class.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants.
Swift, Directions to Servants.

9. A title of dignity or office. (*a*) A degree conferred by colleges and universities: as, *master* of arts. (*b*) [*cap.*] In Scotland, the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron: as, the *Master* of Lovat (heir of Lord or Baron Lovat).

Master of Ravenswood, a title which he still retained, though forfeiture had attached to that of his father.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ii.

(*c*) The title of the head of some societies or corporations: as, the grand *master* of the Knights of Malta; the *master* of Balliol College; the *master* of a lodge of freemasons. (*d*) *Eccles.*, a title applied to certain residentiaries in a minster: as, *master* of the lady chapel, etc.

10†. In the game of bowls, the jack.

At bowles every one craues to kisse the *maister*.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p. 60. (*Davies.*)

11. A husband. [Low, Eng.]

"I'm a watching for my *master*." "Do you mean your husband?" said I. "Yes, miss, my *master*."
Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

Grand master, the title of the head of military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitalers, the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights. The title is also given to the head of the fraternity of freemasons for the time being.

Wottest thou that Lucas de Beaumanoir, the chief of their Order, and whom they [the Templars] term *Grand Master*, is now himself at Templestowe?
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Great master†. See *great*.—**Master attendant.** See *attendant*.—**Master in chancery**, in England, formerly, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer of the court of chancery.—**Master in lunacy.** See *lunacy*.—**Master of Arts**, an academical degree granted by a college or other authorized body, on the successful completion of a certain course of study or in recognition of professional merit. Commonly abbreviated to *A. M.* or *M. A.*—**Master of ceremonies.** See *ceremony*.—**Master of or in glomery**†. See *glomery*.—**Master of song**, in England, in the sixteenth century, the title of the music-teacher to the Chapel Royal.—**Master of the church**, in *Eng. eccles. hist.*, one of the body of learned clergy who sat as advisers of the bishops in synods.—**Master of the faculties**, the principal officer of the Court of Faculties (which see, under *faculty*).—**Master of the horse.** (*a*) [Latin *magister equitum*, commander of the cavalry.] In *Rom. hist.*, an official appointed by the dictator to act as his chief subordinate. He discharged the duties of the dictator during the latter's absence. (*b*) An equerry; specifically, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, etc. In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.

He is in attendance . . . on me, the noble Earl of Sussex's *master of horse*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

Master of the household, an officer employed under the treasurer of the British royal household to survey accounts.—**Master of the mint.** See *mint*[1].—**Master of the ordnance**, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery of Great Britain.—**Master of the robes.** See *robe*.—**Master of the Rolls**, one of the judges of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, the keeper of the rolls of all patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. He ranks next after the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and above the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—**Master of the Sentences** (*Magister Sententiarum*), a title given to the celebrated Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century, from his great work "Sententiarum Libri Quatuor," or "The Four Books of Sentences" (commonly called "The Sentences"), illustrative of doctrines of the churches in sentences or passages taken from the fathers.—**Master of the song**†, an instructor of choristers; a choir-master.—**Master of the Temple**, the preacher of the Temple Church in London. He holds his office by appointment of the crown, without episcopal induction.—**Master's mate**, formerly, in the United States navy, a junior officer whose duty it was to assist the master. See *mate*[1].—**Masters of the schools**, in the University of Oxford, England, the conductors of the first examination ("responsions") of the three that candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to pass.—**Past-master**, one who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies or societies as the freemasons, etc.; hence, figuratively, one who has ripe experience in his particular craft or business. Also *passed master*.—**The little masters.** (*a*) Certain German engravers of the sixteenth century, so called from the smallness of their prints. (*b*) See the quotation.

In this [the hatters'] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (alias sweaters), who were called *Little Masters*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The Master, a specific designation of Christ as head of the church and supreme guide of his followers.—**The old masters**, a title given collectively to the eminent painters of the Renaissance and earlier, particularly to the Italian painters of this period.—**To be meat for one's master.** See *meat*[1].

II. *a.* Having or exercising mastery; directing or controlling; chief; principal; leading: as, a *master* mechanic or mariner; a *master* builder or printer; a *master* hand in trade.

The *maister* temple of al the toune.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1016.

The choice and *master* spirits of this age.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 163.

This later version of a most sublime tragedy . . . has the fire and vigor of a *master* hand.
Stedman, Victorian Poets, pp. 121–2.

Master builder. (*a*) A chief builder; a director of building; an architect.

As a wise *masterbuilder*, I have laid the foundation.
1 Cor. iii. 10.

(*b*) One who employs workmen in building.—**Master chord**, in *music*, the chord of the dominant.—**Master fugue**, in *music*, a fugue without episodes; one in which either subject or answer is continually heard, or one in which only the most difficult contrapuntal methods are used.—**Master mariner, mason**, etc. See *mariner*, etc.—**Master mind**, the chief mind; a predominant intellect; a master spirit.—**Master note.** Same as *leading note*. See *leading*[1].—**Master passion**, a predominant passion: as, ambition was his *master passion*.—**Master spirit**, a predominant mind; a master mind.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a *master-spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.
Milton, Areopagitica.

Master workman. (*a*) A workman in charge, or one who is master of his craft. (*b*) [*caps.*] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor. [U. S.]

master[1] (màs'tèr), *v.* [= D. *meesteren* = MLG. *mēsteren*, *meisteren* = OHG. *meisterōn*, *meistrōn*, MHG. G. *meistern* = Sw. *mästra* = Dan. *mestre*, master; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To become the master of; subject to one's will, control, or authority; conquer; overpower; subdue.

Every one can *master* a grief but he that has it.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 28.

Kings nor authority can *master* Fate.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

2. To make one's self master of; overcome the difficulties of; learn so as to be able to apply or use: as, to *master* a science.

That art of plain living, which moralists in all ages have prized so much, was *mastered* completely by Wordsworth.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

3. To control as master or owner; possess; have power over.

So then he hath it [gold] when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be *master'd* by his young.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 863.

The Hurons would follow our trail, and *master* our scalps before we had got a dozen miles.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

4†. To hold the position or relation of master to; be a master to.

Rather father thee than *master* thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 395.

5. In a technical use, to season or age.

A slight change in the quality of the sumac, something different in the "ageing" or *mastering* of the logwood, . . . and other causes, . . . put works almost to a stand-still.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

II. *intrans.* To be skilful; excel. [Rare.]

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science, and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill.
B. Jonson, Underwoods. (*Latham.*)

master[2] (màs'tèr), *n.* [< *mast*[1] + *-er*[1].] A vessel with (a specified number of) masts: in composition: as, a three-*master*.

master-at-arms (màs'tèr-at-ärmz'), *n.* In a man-of-war, a petty officer of the first class; the chief police officer of the ship, whose duties are to take charge of all prisoners, and to keep order on the berth-deck. His assistants are called *ship's corporals*.

masterdom (màs'tèr-dum), *n.* [< ME. *masterdom* (= OHG. *meistartuom*, *meistarduom*, MHG. *meistertuom*, G. *meisterthum*); < *master*[1] + *-dom*.] Power of control; dominion; mastery.

Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 71.

masterful (màs'tèr-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *masterfull*, *maisterful*; < *master*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Having the character or qualities of a master; capable of mastery; controlling; imperious; domineering.

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "chek mat!
For eyther they ben ful of jalousie,
Or *maysterful*, or loven novelrye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 756.

How *maisterful* loue is in youthe!
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

Such parents are invaluable boons to an ambitious, energetic, and *masterful* child. *The Century*, XXVIII. 126.

2. Expressing or indicating mastery; exhibiting force or power: as, a *masterful* manner or command.—**Masterful beggar**, formerly, in *Scots law*, a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear; a sorner.

masterfully (màs'tèr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a masterful or imperious manner.

masterfulness (màs'tèr-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being masterful, imperious, or domineering.

masterhood (màs'tèr-hûd), *n.* [< *master*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a master; a condition of mastery; mastership.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

master-joint (màs'tėr-joint), *n.* In *geol.*, the most marked or best-defined system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected. Many rocks are traversed by two systems of joints nearly at right angles with each other; one of these is frequently decidedly better defined than the other, and any joint of this system would be designated as a master-joint. If there are two well-developed systems of joints and another which is less so, the former would both be included under the designation of *master-joints*.

master-key (màs'tėr-kē), *n.* 1. A key which opens (masters) many locks so differently constructed that the key proper to each will open none of the others.

A very *Master-Key* to every Body's strong Box.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii.

2. Figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties; a guide to the solution of many questions or doubts.

The discernment of characters is the *master key* of human policy. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

masterless (màs'tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *maisterles;* < *master*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Not having a master; uncontrolled or unprotected by a master. In England, in early times, a masterless man — that is, one who could not prove either that he was a freeman or that he was under the control of a master — was beyond the pale of the law, and could legally be treated as a vagabond, or consigned to a master, or even put to death. Negroes were subject to similar conditions in the southern United States during the existence of slavery.

A *masterless* man? . . . He had better not to speak to me, unless he is in love with gaol and gallows.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, vii.

In English society of a far later time we find "*masterless* men" to be a name of thieves, beggars, and peace-breakers.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 30.

2. Free from mastery or ownership; liberated from or not subject to a master; having unrestrained liberty.

Ther sholde ye se stedes and horse renne *maisterles*, their reynes trailynge vndir fote, wher-of the sadeles were all blody of knyghtes that ther-ynne hadde be slayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

What mean these *masterless* and gory swords?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 142.

3. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable; beyond control.

Such vast heath-fires are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head. *Gilbert White.*

masterlessness (màs'tėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being masterless or without a master; unrestrainedness. *Hare.*

masterliness (màs'tėr-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being masterly; masterly ability or skill.

master-lode (màs'tėr-lōd), *n.* Same as *champion lode* (which see, under *lode*[1]).

masterly (màs'tėr-li), *a.* [= D. *meesterlijk* = MLG. *mēsterlik* = OHG. *meistarlīh*, MHG. *meisterlīch*, G. *meisterlich* = Sw. *mästerlig* = Dan. *mesterlig;* as *master*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a master; characteristic of one who is master of his art or subject.

But when action or persons are to be described, . . . how bold, how *masterly* are the strokes of Virgil!
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

2. Acting like a master; imperious; domineering; masterful. [Rare.]

masterly (màs'tėr-li), *adv.* [= D. *meesterlijk* = MLG. *mesterlike* = OHG. *meistarlīhho*, MHG. *meisterlīche*, G. *meisterlich;* as *master*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a masterly manner; with the skill or ability of a master.

Masterly done:
The very life seems warm upon her lip.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 66.

masterous†, **mastrous**† (màs'tėr-us, -trus), *a.* [Formerly also *maistrous;* < *master*[1] + *-ous.*] Characteristic of a master; masterly; skilful.

Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings interlin'd with barbarous Latin to illumin a period, to wreath an Enthymema with *maistrous* dexterity?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

masterpiece (màs'tėr-pēs), *n.* 1. A work or performance of a master; a piece of work of surpassing excellence; any performance or production superior to others of its kind, whether by the same person or by others.

Here we must rest; this is our *master-piece;*
We cannot think to go beyond this.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

At an earlier period they had studied the *master-pieces* of ancient genius. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2†. Chief excellence or talent.

There is no *master-piece* in art like policy.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

master-prize† (màs'tėr-prīz), *n.* A masterly or commanding stroke; a move, stroke, or game worthy of a master hand or mind.

She hath play'd her *master-prize*, a rare one.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

There is some notable *masterprize* of roguery
This drum strikes up for.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

mastership (màs'tėr-ship), *n.* [= OFries. *masterskip, mesterskip* = D. *meesterschap* = MLG. *mēsterschop* = OHG. *meisterscaft*, MHG. G. *meisterschaft* = Sw. *mästerskap* = Dan. *mesterskab;* as *master*[1] + *-ship.*] 1. The state or office of a master; a master's position or rank: as, the *mastership* of a school, or of a vessel.

Yet these conscientious Men . . . wanted not boldness . . . to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept, . . . Collegiate *Masterships* in the Universities.
Milton, Hist. England, iii.

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, . . . power or command; the other, . . . propriety or *mastership*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. § 1.

2. Masterly skill or capacity; superiority; mastery.

That, when the sea was calm, all boats alike
Show'd *mastership* in floating. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 7.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

3†. A chief work; a masterpiece.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of Heaven in face and mind.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 318.

4†. In address, *your mastership*, like *your lordship*, etc. Sometimes contracted to *maship*.

How now, Signior Launce! what news with *your mastership?* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 280.

Save *your mastership!*
Do you know us, sir?
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

master-sinew (màs'tėr-sin″ū), *n.* In *farriery*, the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, which is inserted into the hock. It corresponds to the tendon of Achilles in man.

mastersinger (màs'tėr-sing″ėr), *n.* [Tr. of MHG. *meistersinger*, G. *meistersinger* (G. also *meistersänger*); < *meister*, master, + *singer*, singer.] One of a class of German poets and musicians, chiefly peasants and artisans, who began to form gilds or societies for the cultivation of their art in the fourteenth century. Nuremberg was their principal seat, and Hans Sachs, a shoemaker of that place, was the most celebrated of them; but societies were founded in all the principal cities, many of which were maintained till the seventeenth century, while that of Ulm continued in existence till 1839.

Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes,
Walked of yore the *Mastersingers*, chanting rude poetic strains. *Longfellow*, Nuremberg.

master-spring (màs'tėr-spring), *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

master-stroke (màs'tėr-strōk), *n.* 1. A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or successful action.

How oft, amazed and ravished, you have seen
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *art*, an important or capital line.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly that, through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance.
Waller, Poems, ii., Pref.

Paul should himself direct me: I would trace
His *master-strokes*, and draw from his design.
Cowper, Task, ii. 398.

master-touch (màs'tėr-tuch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece. *Tatler*, No. 156.

master-wheel (màs'tėr-hwēl), *n.* The main or chief wheel in a machine; specifically, a wheel which acts as a driver or imparts motion to other parts, as the large cog-wheel of a horse-power.

masterwork (màs'tėr-wėrk), *n.* [= MLG. *mēsterwerk* = G. *meisterwerk* = Sw. *mästerverk* = Dan. *mesterværk;* as *master*[1] + *work.*] Principal performance; masterpiece; chef-d'œuvre.

Yet let me touch one point of this great act,
That famous siege, the *master-work* of all.
Daniel, Death of the Erle of Devonshire.

Here by degrees his *master-work* arose.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

masterwort (màs'tėr-wėrt), *n.* [A tr. of *Imperatoria:* sense variously explained.] A name of several umbelliferous plants. (*a*) Properly, *Imperatoria* (*Peucedanum*) *Ostruthium*, a native of central Europe, formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. Its root is an aromatic stimulant. (*b*) An American plant, *Heracleum lanatum*. Its root has stimulant and carminative properties. (*c*) *Angelica atropurpurea*, an infusion of which is sometimes used in flatulent colic. — **Dwarf masterwort,** *Hacquetia Epipactis.* — **Great black masterwort,** *Astrantia major.* — **Small black masterwort,** *Astrantia minor.* — **Wild or English masterwort.** Same as *herb-gerard*.

mastery (màs'tėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *mastry, maistry, maystrye, maistrie, meystry,* < OF. *maistrie* (= Sp. *maestría* = Pg. *mestria* = It. *maestria*), mastery, < *maistre*, master: see *master*[1], *n.*] 1. The state of being a master; power of command or control; rule; dominion; sway.

A monk ther was, a fair for the *maistrie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 165.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for *mastery*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 899.

Their *mastery* of the sea gave them along every coast a secure basis of operations.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, iii.

2. Ascendancy in war or in competition; the upper hand; superiority; preëminence.

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*.
Ex. xxxii. 18.

Riding of this steed, brother Bredbeddle,
The *mastery* belongs to me.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

3. Expert knowledge or skill; power of using or exercising; dexterity: as, the *mastery* of an art or science.

The 16 medicyn agens the feuere pestilenciale, and the *maistrie* to cure it.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

O, had I now your manner, *maistry*, might, . . .
How would I draw! *B. Jonson*, Poet to the Painter.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Tillotson.*

4. Masterly attainment; the gaining of mastership.

Now I wole teche 3ou the *maistrie* of departynge of gold fro siluir whanne thei be meyngid togidere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

A science whose *mastery* demands a whole life of laborious diligence. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 340.

5†. A contest for superiority. *Holland.*

He would often times run, leap, and prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.
Knolles, Hist. Turks (1603). (*Nares.*)

The youth of the severall wards and parishes contend in other *masteries* and pastimes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan., 1646.

6†. A masterly operation or act; a triumph of skill.

Taketh good heed, ye shul wel seen at ye,
That I wol doon a *maistrie* er I go.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 49.

No *maystry* is it to get a friend, but for to keepe him long. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

7†. The finding of the magisterium or philosopher's stone; also, the stone itself.

I am the lord of the philosopher's stone, . . .
I am the master of the *mastery*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

mastful (màst'fûl), *a.* [< *mast*[2] + *-ful.*] Abounding with mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees.

masthead (màst'hed), *n.* 1. The top or head of the mast of a ship or vessel; technically, the top or head of the lower mast, but by extension the highest point of the mast. Thus, a sailor may be sent to the masthead (the top of the lower mast) as a lookout-man, or for punishment: to carry the colors at the masthead is to carry them at the highest point of the mast.

2. One who is stationed at the masthead: as, the sundown *masthead*.

masthead (màst'hed), *v. t.* [< *masthead, n.*] 1. To raise to the masthead; place or display at the masthead.

In a minute the flag, jack down, was *mastheaded*, and fluttering its fair folds upon the breeze.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvii.

2. To punish, as a sailor, by sending to the masthead (the top of one of the lower masts) for a certain or an indefinite time.

The next morning I was regularly *mastheaded*.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv. (*Davies.*)

mast-hoop (màst'höp), *n.* A wooden or iron hoop on a mast.

mast-house, masting-house (màst'-, màs'ting-hous), *n.* A large roofed building in which masts are made or prepared for use.

mastic (mas'tik), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mastich*, formerly also *mastick;* < ME. *mastik* = D. *mastik*, < F. *mastic* = Pr. *mastic, mastec* = Sp. obs. *máscis* (usually *almáciga*, < Ar. *al-mastake*) = Pg. *mastique* = It. *mastice, mastico* (= G. *mastix*, < LL. ML. *mastix*), < L. *mastiche*, also *mastice*, LL. *mastichum* and *mastix*, < Gr. *μαστίχη*, mastic, so called because used as in the East as chewing-gum, <

μαστίζειν, chew: cf. μάσταξ, the mouth (see *mastax*, *mustache*), < μασᾶσθαι, chew. Hence ult. *masticate*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A resinous substance obtained from the common mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a small tree about 12 feet high, native in the countries around the Mediterranean. The commercial article is derived principally from the Levant, and especially from the island of Chios. The greater part is obtained from artificial incisions in the bark of the tree. It comes in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. About 90 per cent. of mastic is dissolved in alcohol, the residue constituting the substance masticin. Its solution in turpentine constitutes a varnish much used in painting in oil. In the East mastic is chewed by the women.

2. A similar resin yielded by some other plant. Algerian or Barbary mastic is afforded by *Pistacia Terebinthus*, a tree of the same region as *P. Lentiscus*. In India a mastic is obtained from *P. Khinjuke* and *P. mutica*. At the Cape of Good Hope a shrubby composite plant, *Euryops Athanasiæ*, called *resin-bush*, yields a gum which serves as mastic. The Peruvian mastic-tree is *Schinus Molle*; the West Indian is *Terebinthus Simarouba*, a lofty tree from all parts of which a resinous gum exudes.

3. A mastic-tree.

> A line of sandy hills, covered with thickets of myrtle and *mastic*, shut off the view of the plain and meadows.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 43.

4. A distilled liquor, most commonly obtained from grapes or grape-skins after the wine is pressed, flavored with the gum mastic and sometimes with anise or fennel, becoming opaline when mixed with water, much drunk in Turkey, Greece, and the islands. The best is made in Chios.—5. A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. It is composed of finely ground oölitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed-oil: it sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.—**Asphaltic mastic.** Same as *asphalt*, 2.—**Bituminous mastic.** See *bituminous cement*, under *bituminous*.

II. *a.* Adhesive, as or with gum or mastic.

> Gellia wore a velvet *mastick* patch.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, vi. 1.

masticable (mas'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< *mastic(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being chewed; susceptible of mastication.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *masticated*, ppr. *masticating*. [< LL. *masticatus*, pp. of *masticare*, chew (> It. *masticare* = Sp. *masticar*, obs. *mastigar* = Pg. *mastigar* = OF. *mascher*, F. *mâcher*, chew), orig. chew mastic (not from the ancient and rare Gr. μαστιχᾶν, gnash the teeth, which is, however, remotely related), < *mastiche*, *mastice*, mastic: see *mastic*, *n.*] 1. To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; chew: as, to *masticate* food.

> Now I eat my meals with pain,
> Averse to *masticate* the grain.
> *Cotton*, Fables, vi.

2. To prepare for use by cutting or kneading, as with a masticator.

> Mr. Hancock . . . had a cylinder made of *masticated* rubber, of a convenient size. *Ure*, Dict., I. 693.

mastication (mas-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mastication* = Sp. *masticación* = Pg. *mastigação* = It. *masticazione*, < ML. **masticatio(n-)*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] 1. The act of chewing; the process of triturating food with the teeth; manducation.—2. The process of tearing to pieces or kneading, as india-rubber, by means of the masticator.—**Muscles of mastication,** the muscles specially concerned in the act of chewing, being those by whose action the lower jaw is moved upward and sidewise. They constitute a special group of muscles, deriving their innervation from the motor filaments of the trigeminus nerve. In man these muscles are the temporalis, masseter, and external and internal pterygoid.

masticator (mas'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *masticador*, a horse's bit, = Pg. *mastigador* = It. *masticatore*, masticator, < NL. *masticator*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] One who or that which masticates or chews. Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of mincing-machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly. (*b*) A machine used in purifying india-rubber or gutta-percha, consisting of a shaft set with strong teeth and revolving in a case in which the material to be purified is placed. (*c*) In *entom.*, sometimes used for the organs of the mouth employed in mastication—the maxillæ and mandibles. *Kirby*.

masticatory (mas'ti-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *masticatoire* = Pr. *mastiguatori* = Sp. It. *masticatorio*, < NL. **masticatorius*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*, *masticator*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to mastication; used in or effected by chewing: as, the *masticatory* apparatus or process.—**Masticatory mouth,** in *entom.*, a mouth provided with well-developed mandibles and maxillæ, as in *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*. Also called *mandibulate mouth*.—**Masticatory sac** or **stomach,** a stomach which serves for the trituration and comminution of food by a process analogous to chewing, as the muscular gizzard of a bird, with its dense, tough, and sometimes bony epithelial lining, or the highly chitinized stomach of a crustacean, with its elaborate set of tooth-like processes.

II. *n.*; pl. *masticatories* (-riz). A substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

> The root [of the cocoanut-palm] is used as a *masticatory*.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 464.

mastic-cement (mas'tik-sē-ment'), *n.* Same as *mastic*, 5.

mastic-cloth (mas'tik-klôth), *n.* A kind of canvas made for needlework.

mastich, mastiche, *n.* See *mastic*.

mastic-herb (mas'tik-ėrb), *n.* A low shrubby plant, *Thymus mastichina*, having a strong agreeable smell, like mastic. It grows in Spain.

masticic (mas-tis'ik), *a.* [< *mastic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mastic.

masticin (mas'ti-sin), *n.* [= F. *masticine* = It. *masticino*; as *mastic* + *-in*2.] A substance ($C_{20}H_{31}O$) which remains undissolved on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a tenth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

mastick†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mastic*.

II. *a.* [Appar. an attrib. use of *mastic* with ref. to *masticate*.] Masticatory: only in the following passage, where modern editions have *mastiff*.

> When rank Thersites opes his *mastick* jaws,
> We shall hear music, wit, and oracle.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 73.

Masticophis (mas-tik'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., prop. **Mastigophis*, < Gr. μάστις, a whip, scourge, + ὄφις, a serpent, snake.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, established by Baird and Girard in 1853; the whip-snakes. The type is the coachwhip-snake, *M. flagelliformis*, a very slender species with smooth scales, found in the southern United States; and others are described.

masticot1, *n.* An erroneous form of *massicot*.

masticot2†, *n.* Mastic.

mastic-tree (mas'tik-trē), *n.* [< ME. *mastic-tree*.] 1. A tree which yields mastic, especially *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic*, 1 and 2.

> The benes hardde of *mastic tree* wol serve Ysowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. A valuable tree of Florida, *Sideroxylon Mastichodendron*. The wood is very hard and heavy, strong, and close-grained. It resists the attacks of teredo, and is largely used in ship- and boat-building. It bears a plum-like fruit, of a pleasant subacid flavor, eagerly eaten by animals.

masticurous (mas-ti-kū'rus), *a.* [Also *masticourous*, prop. **mastigurous*; < Gr. μάστις, a whip, scourge, + οὐρά, the tail.] Having a whip-like tail, as the ray.

mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* [The associated forms (in E. and F.) are of 3 types: (*a*) *mastiff*, formerly also *mastive*, < ME. *mastyf*, *mestif*, a mastiff, < OF. *mestif*, F. *métif*, of mixed breed, mongrel (*chien mestif*, a mongrel dog), < ML. **mixtivus*, **mistivus*, mixed; (*b*) early mod. E. *masty*, < ME. *mastis*, a mongrel, < OF. *mestis*, F. *métis* (= Pr. *mestis* = Sp. *mestizo* = Pg. *mestiço* = It. *mestizzo*), of a mixed breed, mongrel, < ML. **mixticius*, **misticius*, mixed; (*c*) **mastin* (**mestin*, > Sc. *messin*), < OF. *mastin*, F. *mâtin* = Pr. *mastin* (cf. Sp. *mastín*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*, ML. *mastinus*, all appar. < OF.), a mastiff; < ML. **mixtinus*, **mistinus*, mixed; all three types (ML. **mistivus*, *misticius*, **mistinus*) < L. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mixed, pp. of *miscere*, mix: see *mix*1. For the form *mast-*, ult. < L. *mist-*, cf. *mastlin*2, *maslin*2. This etym. is the only one that satisfactorily explains the various forms involved. Skeat, following Scheler and Diez, supposes *mastiff* to be lit. 'a house-dog,' the ML. type *mastinus* being in this view contracted (after Rom.) from **masnatinus*, ult. **mansionatinus* (sc. *canis*), < *masnata*, ult. **mansionata* (OF. *meisnee*, *maisnee*, etc.), household, family (see *many*2, *meiny*). Minsheu (1625) similarly explains it as "q. *maison tenant*, i. *domum tenens*, keeping the house."] A variety of dog of considerable antiquity. A true-bred mastiff is of large size, and very stoutly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. The modern breed is more lightly built, with a more slender muzzle.

> In alde time was an usage to norrysshe grete *mastyuys* and sare bytynge dogges in the lytell houses upon the walls, that by them shulde be knowen the comynge of theyre enemyes. *Caxton*, Fayt of Armes, ii. 158.
>
> As savage bull, whom the fierce *mastives* bait. *Spenser*.

mastiff-bat (mas'tif-bat), *n.* A molossoid or bulldog-bat; a member of the *Molossinæ*: so called from its physiognomy. See *Molossinæ*.

Mastigamœba (mas"ti-ga-mē'bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μάστις (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge, + ἀμοιβή, change, alternation: see *amœba*.] A remarkable genus of flagellate protozoans, combining the pseudopods of an amœba with a long terminal flagellum. The genus illustrates a group of protozoans which have been called *Rhizoflagellata*. A species is named *M. aspersa*.

Mastigamœbidæ (mas"ti-ga-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mastigamœba* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizoflagellate protozoans, typified by the genus *Mastigamœba*.

mastigium (mas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mastigia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. μάστις (μαστιγ-), a whip.] In *entom.*, one of the prominent organs on the posterior extremity of a very few lepidopterous larvæ, from which threadlike processes can be thrust, as in the European *Harpyia vinula*. The caterpillars lash their sides with these threads to repel the attacks of ichneumon parasites.

Mastigophora (mas-ti-gof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mastigophorus*: see *mastigophorous*.] Same as *Flagellata*.—**Mastigophora trichosomata.** Same as *Ciliioflagellata*.

mastigophore (mas'ti-gō-fōr), *n.* [< *Mastigophora*.] A flagellate protozoan; any member of the *Mastigophora*.

mastigophoric (mas"ti-gō-for'ik), *a.* [< *mastigophore* + *-ic*.] Same as *mastigophorous*, 1. *T. L. Peacock*, Headlong Hall, vi.

mastigophorous (mas-ti-gof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. μαστιγοφόρος, bearing a whip, < μάστις (μαστιγ-), a whip, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] 1. Carrying a whip, scourge, or wand. *S. Smith*.—2. In *zoöl.*, flagellate, as a protozoan; of or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*.

mastigopod (mas'ti-gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *mastigopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. μάστις (μαστιγ-), a whip, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both, as a protozoan; of or pertaining to the *Mastigopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mastigopoda*.

Mastigopoda (mas-ti-gop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mastigopus*: see *mastigopod*.] All those *Protozoa* which possess cilia or flagella; the two protozoan classes *Ciliata* and *Flagellata*. *Huxley*.

mastigopodous (mas-ti-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *mastigopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *mastigopod*.

mastigure (mas'ti-gūr), *n.* [< NL. *Mastigurus*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*: as, the spine-footed *mastigure*, *Uromastix spinipes*.

Mastigurus (mas-ti-gū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μάστις (μαστιγ-), a whip, + οὐρά, a tail.] Same as *Uromastix*. *Fleming*.

mastilyon†, *n.* Same as *maslin*2.

masting-house (mast'ing-hous), *n.* See *mast-house*.

mastist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *masty*2.

mastitis (mas-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μαστός, the breast, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland. Also called *mammitis*.

mastivet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mastiff*. *Minsheu*; *Cotgrave*.

mastless1 (mast'les), *a.* [< *mast*1 + *-less*.] Having no mast: as, a *mastless* vessel.

mastless2 (mast'les), *a.* [< *mast*2 + *-less*.] Bearing or producing no mast: as, a *mastless* beech.

> A crown of *mastless* oak adorned her head.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

mastlin1†, *n.* See *maslin*1.

mastlin2†, *n.* See *maslin*2.

mastman (mast'man), *n.*; pl. *mastmen* (-men). A seaman stationed at a mast in a man-of-war to keep the ropes clear and in order. In the British service, formerly called *captain of the mast*.

mastoccipital (mas-tok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *masto(id)* + *occipital*.] Common to the mastoid and the occipital bone: as, the *mastoccipital* suture. Also *masto-occipital*.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the mammillary processes on the molar teeth; < Gr. μαστός, breast (mammilla), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. An extinct proboscidean quadruped of the family *Elephantidæ* and subfamily *Mastodontinæ*. Several genera and rather numerous species have been discovered in Tertiary deposits of most parts of the world, in some cases associated with those of the mammoth. One of the largest and best-known of these is the *Mastodon americanus*. The most complete and best-known skeleton was obtained from a peat-bog in Orange County, N. Y., in 1845, and is known as the Warren mastodon. Its height is eleven feet, length seventeen feet, total length of tusk ten feet eleven inches, external length eight feet eight inches, circumference of trunk sixteen feet five inches. See cut on following page.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Mastodontinæ*, formerly held to include all the mastodons,

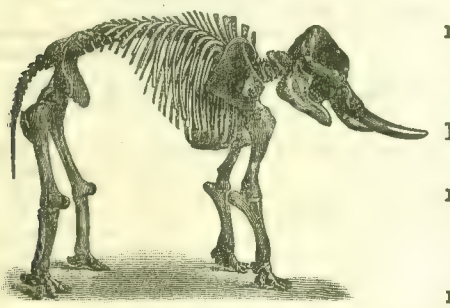
now restricted to those of the tetralophodont series, such as *M. avernensis* of Europe.

mastodont (mas'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *mastodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having teeth like a mastodon; tubercular, as a mastodon's tooth.

II. *n.* A mastodon.

mastodontic (mas-tō-don'tik), *a.* [< *mastodont* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a mastodon; resembling a mastodon; of mammoth size: as, *mastodontic* dimensions. *Everett.*

Mastodontinæ (mas″tō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mastodon* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Elephantidæ* typified by the genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from *Elephantinæ* by the character of the molar teeth; mastodons. The ridges of the molars increase in number by one or more on the successive teeth, and have more or fewer mammilliform



Mastodon (*Mastodon americanus*).
Skeleton discovered at Cohoes, New York, 1866; now in the State Museum of Natural History, Albany.

tubercles, while the intervening valleys have little or no cement. The fact is now recognized that the mastodons are so closely allied in every respect to the least specialized elephants that there is really no distinction between *Mastodon* and *Elephas.*

mastodontine (mas-tō-don'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mastodontinæ:* distinguished from *elephantine* in a technical sense.

mastodynia (mas-tō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the mammary gland.

mastoid (mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μαστοειδής*, like the breast, < *μαστός*, the breast, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Teat-like; shaped like a nipple: specifically applied in anatomy to a part or process of the temporal bone, from its shape in man. See below.—**Mastoid artery**, a small branch of the posterior auricular artery; also, a small branch of the occipital artery which enters the mastoid foramen.—**Mastoid cells**, a number of irregular spaces or cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, communicating with one another and with the cavity of the tympanum.—**Mastoid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Mastoid muscle**, the sternoclidomastoideus.—**Mastoid process** of the temporal bone, the mastoid. See cuts 1 and 2 under *skull.*

II. *n.* 1. The mastoid part or process of the temporal bone: in adult man, a conical nipple-like bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear, to which the sternoclidomastoid, trachelomastoid, digastric, and other muscles are attached, and which is grooved for the passage of the occipital artery. It is not a distinct element of the compound temporal bone, having no independent center of ossification, but is merely an outgrowth of the petrosal bone, forming with this the petromastoid. It is scarcely recognizable in infants. The interior is excavated by the numerous mastoid cells.

2. A distinct bone of the skull of some of the lower vertebrates, regarded by Owen as homologous with the mammalian mastoid.

mastoidea, *n.* Plural of *mastoideum.*

mastoideal (mas-toi'dē-ạl), *a.* [< *mastoideus* + *-al.*] Same as *mastoid.*

mastoidean (mas-toi'dē-ạn), *a.* [< *mastoideus* + *-an.*] Same as *mastoid.*

mastoidei, *n.* Plural of *mastoideus.*

mastoideum (mas-toi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *mastoidea* (-ạ). [NL., neut.: see *mastoideus.*] The mastoid, more fully called *os mastoideum.*

mastoideus (mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *mastoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *εἶδος*, form.] The sternoclidomastoideus.

mastoiditis (mas-toi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *mastoideus* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the mastoid.

mastoidohumeral (mas-toi-dō-hū'mẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *mastoid* + *humeral.*] Connecting the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the humerus: as, the *mastoidohumeral* muscle of some animals.

mastological (mas-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *mastolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *mammalogical.*

mastologist (mas-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *mastolog-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *mammalogist.*

mastology (mas-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *mammalogy.*

masto-occipital (mas″tō-ok-sip'i-tạl), *a.* Same as *mastoccipital.*

mastoparietal (mas″tō-pā-rī'e-tạl), *a.* [< *masto(id)* + *parietal.*] Common to the mastoid and the parietal bone: as, the *mastoparietal* suture.

mastopathy (mas-top'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the mammary gland.

mastotheca (mas-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *mastothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca.*] A cutaneous pouch or fold of the skin in which the nipples of mammary glands are situated, as the marsupium or pouch of the marsupial mammals.

mastotympanic (mas″tō-tim-pan'ik), *n.* [< *masto(id)* + *tympanum* + *-ic.*] A bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature. *R. Owen.*

Mastozoa (mas-tō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Mammals; the class of *Mammalia. De Blainville.*

mast-pocket (mȧst'pok″et), *n.* A heavy casting under a wrecking-car, supported by a derrick truss-rod, serving as a socket for the mast of a derrick to hold it upright. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

mastress†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mistress.*

mast-rope (mȧst'rōp), *n.* A rope used for sending a topmast or topgallantmast up or down.

mastrous†, *a.* See *masterous.*

mast-tree (mȧst'trē), *n.* 1. One of the trees which produce mast; specifically, the cork-tree. —2. In India, a tall tree, *Polyalthia* (*Guatteria*) *longifolia*, handsome and much planted along avenues: so named doubtless from its erect habit, its wood being useless.

masturbate (mas'tėr-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *masturbated*, ppr. *masturbating.* [< L. *masturbatus*, pp. of *masturbari*, practise masturbation.] To commit self-abuse.

masturbation (mas-tėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *masturbation* = Sp. *masturbación*, < NL. *masturbatio(n-)*, < L. *masturbari:* see *masturbate.*] Self-defilement; onanism.

masturbational (mas-tėr-bā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *masturbation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or caused by masturbation.

masturbator (mas'tėr-bā-tọr), *n.* One who masturbates.

masturbatory (mas'tėr-bā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *masturbate* + *-ory.*] Concerned with the practice of masturbation.

masty[1] (mȧs'ti), *a.* [< ME. *masty;* < *mast*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, etc.

Ye *masty* swyne, ye ydel wreches.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1777.

masty[2]† (mȧs'ti), *n.* [< ME. *mastis*, a mongrel, < OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mongrel: see *mastiff.* The ME. form seems to have been taken as a plural, whence the later assumed singular *masty.*] Same as *mastiff.*

Not a *masty* upon the castle walls but shall bark too.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iv. 1.

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper* (1663). (*Nares.*)

masuel† (mas-ū-el'), *n.* [< OF. *massuelle, masuelc, maçuele*, a mace, < *masse, mace*, a mace: see *mace*[1].] A war-mace. Also spelled *massuelle.*

masulah-boat, *n.* See *masoola-boat.*

mat[1] (mat), *n.* [< M.E. *matte*, < AS. *meatta* = D. *mat* = LG. *matte* = OHG. *matta*, MHG. *matte, matze*, G. *matte* = Sw. *matta* = Dan. *matte* = W. *mat* = Ir. *mata* = It. *matta* (= OF., with change of initial *m* to *n* (as also in *napkin, napery*, as compared with *map*), *nate*, F. *natte*, > MLG. *natte* = ME. *natte, natt, nat*), < L. *matta* (ML. *natta*), a mat.] 1. An article plaited or woven of more or less coarse material, as rushes, straw, coir, rope, twine, or thick woolen yarn, of various sizes and shapes according to the use to which it is to be put. Mats are especially used for covering or protecting floors, as door-mats for wiping the shoes upon, etc. A similar but usually lighter material used as packing, for covering floors or passages, etc., is called *matting.* The skin of an animal with thick hair or wool is sometimes used as a mat; and articles serving as door-mats, and so called, are also made of india-rubber, and even of thin upright strips of steel. Table-mats are thin sheets or plates of straw or the like to set hot dishes upon. In Japan very thick soft mats, consisting of a wooden frame measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, covered with straw matting and backed with closely packed drawn straws, are used for flooring, resting on posts, and on these the people sit, eat, and sleep. In China and other Asiatic countries portable mats of about the same size are used for beds, and are commonly carried for that purpose in traveling.

Nevtheles ther com to vs Jacobyns and other feynyd Cristen Peple of Sonndry Sectis, that browght to vs *mattes* ffor our mony to lye upon.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. A web of rope-yarn used on ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, etc.—3†. Matting; woven rushes or straw.

I defy thee,
Thou mock-made man of *mat!* charge home, sirrah!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

4. A structure of interwoven withes, weeds, brush, or the like, or of fascines, fastened with ropes and wires, used as a revetment on river-banks, etc.; a mattress.—5. A sack made of matting, such as are used to contain coffee or to cover tea-chests; specifically, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee.

The annual receipts of coffee landed at the warehouses in Brooklyn amount to about 2,500,000 *mats.*
Evening Post, June 13, 1888.

6. Anything closely set, dense, and thick: as, a *mat* of hair; a *mat* of weeds.—7. A piece of thick paper, cardboard, or other material placed for protection or ornament immediately under the glass in a picture-frame, with enough of the central part cut out for the proper display of the picture (usually a drawing, engraving, or photograph).—8. In *lace-making*, the solid or closely worked surface, as distinguished from the more open part.

mat[1] (mat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting.* [< *mat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover or overlay with mats or matting.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To make like a mat; cause to resemble a mat; twist together; interweave like a mat; entangle: as, *matted* hair.

The bank, with daffadillies dight,
With grass like sleave was *matted.*
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The fibers are *matted* as wool is in a hat.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 4.

His locks were tangled, and his shaggy beard
Matted with filth; in all things else a Greek.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

II. *intrans.* To grow thick together; become interwoven like a mat.

mat[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mate*[2].

mat[3] (mat), *a.* and *n.* [Also *matt;* cf. F. *matte*, n.; < G. *matt*, dull, dim, dead (*matt-gold*, dead gold, *matt-blau*, pale blue, *matt-bunzen*, a burnisher, etc.), = E. *mate*[2], ME. *mate, mat*, faint, dull, etc.: see *mate*[2]. The word *mat*[3] taken in artistic use from G., seems to be confused in part with *mat*[1], *n.*, paper or cardboard with a more or less dulled or roughened surface used to protect or set off a picture: see *mat*[1], *n.*, 7.] **I.** *a.* Having a dull or dead surface; unpolished; lusterless: as, *mat* gold; *mat* silver.

Most kinds of varnish that will dry "bright" under ordinary circumstances will become *matt* if subjected to a chill, or to the action of damp during the drying.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 297.

II. *n.* 1. A dull or dead surface, without luster, produced in metals, as gold or silver, by special tools.—2. [< *mat*[3], *v.*] An implement by which a mat surface is produced, as in gold or silver.

A very coarse *mat* is used in representing velvet drapery.
Society of Arts Rep., I. 323.

mat[3] (mat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting.* [< *mat*[3], *a.*] To produce a rough or unpolished surface on (metal), whether by means of a mat or by engraving with a sharp tool.—**To mat in,** to produce a roughened surface ground in metal-work.

matachin†, **matachine**† (mat-a-chēn'), *n.* [Also *mattachin;* = F. *matassins*, < Sp. *matachín*, < Ar. *motawajjihin*, maskers, pl. of *motawajjih*, masked, < *wajh*, face.] A participant in an old comic dance performed by maskers in mock-military guise, originally with sword and buckler, and later with a wooden sword or some other sham weapon; also, the dance itself, and the kind of mask or domino worn in it. The dance became a mere display of tumbling or acrobatic feats.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.
Flam. A *matachin* it seems, by your drawn swords.
Webster, White Devil. (*Nares.*)

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions.
Douce, Illus. of Shakspere, II. 435. (*Nares.*)

To dance a matachin, to fight a duel with swords.

I'd *dance a matachin* with you
Should make you sweat your best blood for 't.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

We may thereby perchance,
Ere many springs, compelled be *to dance*
Another *Matachin*.
Wither, Speculum Speculativum (1660), p. 26.

mataco (mat′a-kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small three-banded armadillo, the apar or apara, *Dasypus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*. Also *matacho*, ★*matico*. See cut under *apar*.

matador (mat-a-dōr′), *n.* [< Sp. *matador* (< L. *mactator*), a slayer, < *matar*, kill, < L. *mactare*, kill, sacrifice: see *mactation*, *mactator*.] **1.** A killer; specifically, the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He carries in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached, with which, after the animal has been sufficiently tormented by the picadors and banderilleros, he draws its attention to himself, and then kills it by plunging his sword into its neck. Also written *matadore*.

In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd,
But all afoot, the light-limb'd *Matadore*
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 74.

2. One of the three principal cards in the games of omber and quadrille. These three are the ace of clubs, the ace of spades, and the two of trumps should clubs or spades be trumps, or the seven of trumps should hearts or diamonds be trumps.

Now move to war her sable *Matadores*
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 47.

3. In the game of solo, the spadella, manilla, or basta (which three are known as the *higher matadors*), and, if these are all obtained by one side, any one of all lower cards held in uninterrupted sequence in one hand: the latter are known as *lower matadors*.—**4.** In *skat*. See *skat*², in the supplement.

matafund (mat′a-fund), *n.* [< ML. *matafunda*, appar. < Sp. *matar*, kill (see *matador*), + L. *funda*, a sling.] Same as *matafunda*.

matafunda (mat-a-fun′dä), *n.* [ML.: see *matafund*.] An old military engine which threw stones by means of a sling. *Grose*.

That murderous sling,
The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone
Fled fierce.
Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

matagasset†, *n.* [Also *mattagesse*, *mattagess*; < F. (Savoyard) *matagasse*, a shrike, lit. 'kill-magpie,' < *mater* (= Sp. Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*), kill, + *agasse*, *agace*, a magpie.] The great gray shrike or butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius excubitor*.

Though the *matagasse* bee a hawke of none account or price, neyther with us in any use.
Book of Falconrie or Hawkinge (London, 1611).

matai (mä′tī), *n.* [Maori.] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, *Nageia spicata*, with a pale or reddish soft durable wood.

matamata (mä-tä-mä′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.: Pg. *matamatá*.] **1.** A pleurodirous tortoise of the genus *Chelys*, *C. fimbriata* or *matamata*. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.
2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such turtles: a synonym of *Chelys*. *Merrem*, 1828.

matapi (mä′tä-pi), *n.* [Tupi.] A pliable basket used in South America and the West Indies for extracting the poisonous juice from the manioc-root. The basket is first compressed so as to increase its diameter; it is then filled with the grated manioc and hung up with a weight attached to the lower end. As its diameter decreases under the tension the juice flows out through the interstices.

mat-boat (mat′bōt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a frame of ways resting on scows, on which mat for revetment is made, and from which it is launched into position to prevent scour on a river-bank or elsewhere. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *matting-boat*.

mat-braid (mat′brād), *n.* A thick braid, solid and closely woven, used for trimming, for the binding of heavy garments, and the like.

match[1] (mach), *n.* [< ME. *matche*, *metche*, *macche*, *mache*, *mecche*, *meche*, < AS. *gemæcca*, a companion, a secondary form of *gemaca*, a companion, whence E. *make*, and by corruption *mate*: see *make*², *mate*¹.] **1.** A companion or fellow; a person or thing considered in comparison with another; one of a pair, or of a possible pair, as a married or marriageable man or woman, a competitor, or an agreeing or harmonizing object.

So with marschal at her [their] mete meusked thay were, . . . & vch mon with his *mach* made hym at ese.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 124.

Search out a *match*
Within our kingdom, where and when thou wilt,
And I will pay thy dowry.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Didn't I refuse Sir Tivy Terrier, who every body said would have been a better *match*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. A person or thing that is equal to or on equal terms with another in any respect; one fit or qualified to mate or cope with another; a peer: as, I am no *match* for you in argument.

The all-seeing sun
Ne'er saw her *match* since first the world begun.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 98.

Hannibal, a conqueror all his life, met with his *match*, and was subdued at last. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 172.

Dryden then betook himself to a weapon at which he was not likely to find his *match*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A pair; a couple; two persons, things, or sets mated or suited to each other: as, the horses are an exact *match* in height, color, or gait.—**4.** A mating or pairing; a coupling; a joining of two persons, things, or sets for any purpose. Specifically—(*a*) A joining in marriage; a marriage engagement.

I would effect
The *match* between Sir Thurio and my daughter.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 23.

(*b*) An engagement for a contest or game; the contest or game itself: as, a *match* at billiards; a shooting-*match*; the terms of a *match*.

A felle fight and a fuerse fell hom betwene,
But vnmete [unequal] was the *Macche* at the mene tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

Ferrers his taberd with rich verry spread,
Well known in many a warlike *match* before.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

When a *match* at foot-ball is made, two parties, each containing an equal number of competitors, take the field, and stand between two goals.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 168.

Hence—**5**†. An agreement or engagement in general; a bargain.

When he first bought her [the ship], I thinke he had made a saving *match* if he had then sunck her, and never set her forth.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.

Queen Katherin she a *match* did make,
As plainly doth appear.
For three hundred tun of good red wine,
And three [hundred] tun of beere.
Robin Hoods Chase (Child's Ballads, V. 321).

It is a *match*, Sir, I will not fail you, God willing, to be at Amwell Hill to-morrow morning before sunrising.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

A set match†, an intrigue or conspiracy.

Lest they should think this *a set match* betwixt the brethren. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron's Censer.

Consolation match. See *consolation*.—**Grinning-match.** See *grin*¹.

match[1] (mach), *v.* [< ME. *matchen*, *macchen*, match: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mate or couple; bring together in association or cooperation; join in action, comparison, contest, or competition: as, they are well *matched;* to *match* coins in gaming; to *match* cruelty with cunning.

Ector met hym with mayn, *macchit* hym so harde,
That he gird to the ground & the gost past.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8215.

Then [came] the reign of a queen *matched* with a foreigner. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ij. 131.

Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 36.

He is *matched* to trot, and is continually breaking into a gallop. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

2. To join suitably or conformably; bring into agreement; make harmonious or correspondent: as, a pair of *matched* horses; to *match* the parts of a machine.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength.
Roscommon, On Poetry.

So well was *match'd* the tartan screen
With heath-bell dark and brackens green.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 31.

3. To be a match for; be able to compete with; equal: as, no one can *match* him in his specialty.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 72.

Our waking conceptions do not *match* the fancies of our sleeps. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

A king's palace in France or England would not *match* the home of a Foscari in Venice, in beautiful and luxurious appointments. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

4. To furnish or show a match, counterpart, or competitor for; find or provide something to agree or harmonize with: as, to *match* combatants for any contest; to *match* a jewel or a ribbon.

At Hubins the Eye-maker, I saw Drawers full of all sorts of Eyes, admirable for the contrivance, to *match* with great exactness any Iris whatsoever: This being a case where mismatching is intolerable.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 144.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

To match colors. See *color*.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To contend.

Thus *macchit* those men till the merke night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9679.

2. To form a union; become joined or mated, as in marriage.

Against her friend's minds, she *matched* with an ancient man who had neither honesty nor ability, and one whom she had no affection unto.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 190.

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

3. To be of corresponding size, figure, or quality; tally; suit; harmonize; correspond: as, these colors do not *match*.—**To match**, corresponding, suiting, or harmonizing in style, color, or any other respect.

The landlord . . . in . . . drab breeches and boots with tops *to match*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxiii.

★**match**[2] (mach), *n.* [< ME. *macche*, < OF. *mesche*, *meische*, F. *mèche*, the wick of a candle, a match to fire a gun, = Pr. *mecha*, *meca* = Sp. Pg. *mecha* = It. *miccia*, a match, < ML. *mixa*, **myxa*, *mixus*, L. *myxus*, m., a wick, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozle, < Gr. *μύξα*, the nozle of a lamp, a nostril, mucus, akin to L. *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] **1**†. The wick of a lamp or candle.

Of a torche
The blase beo blowen out, gut brenneth the weke,
Withouten lye and lyght, lith [remaineth] fuyr in the *macche*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 179.

Of the grapes which this Palma Christi or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent wicks or *matches* for lamps and candles. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

2. In general, anything that takes fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly, hemp, flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur, coarse paper saturated with niter, a species of dry wood called touchwood, etc., were in common use as matches; and for military purposes a slow-burning cord was used. (See *match-cord*, *match-lock*, *match-tub*.) Early in the nineteenth century an improvement was introduced in the form of a thin slip of wood tipped with sulphur or other combustible matter, which ignited when brought into contact with phosphorus contained in a box or vial. All other domestic devices of the kind, however, were superseded by the friction-match, which was introduced about 1830. See *locofoco*, *lucifer*, *congreve*, *vesuvian*, *fusee*, and *vesta*.

Giving a trifle for oyl, about midnight we departed, having here met with good store of company; such as were allowed travelling with their *matches* light, and prepared to receive all onsets. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

3. In a special sense, a slow-match having the form of a line or cord of indefinite length. See *match-cord*.

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker.
Boyle, Works, I. 29.

The soldiers tied their links of *match* about their middle. *Millan*, in Grose's Milit. Antiquities, I. 160.

4†. A match-lock musket.

A great many they were of goodly well proportioned fellowes, as grim as Diuels; yet the very sight of cocking our *matches*, and being to let fly, a few wordes caused them to leaue their bowes and arrowes to our guard.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 211.

Chemical match, a sort of friction-match, first manufactured at Vienna, tipped with sulphur, and having the end covered with a compound of sugar and chlorate of potash, colored with vermilion, and made adhesive with glue. For ignition it was dipped into a vial containing sulphuric acid. Also called *dip-splint*.—**Incendiary match.** See *incendiary*.—**Quick-match**, a match made with threads of cotton or with cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of mealed powder and gummed spirits, and afterward strewed with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, etc.—**Safety-match**, a kind of match which will not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface, as the side of a box, containing the phosphorus or other necessary part of the combustible composition.—**Slow-match**, a match made to burn very slowly, as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, etc., and formerly for firing the matchlock.—**To prime a match**, to render it easily ignitible by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder made into a sort of paste.

match[2] (mach), *v. t.* [< *match*[2], *n.*] To purify, as a vessel, by burning a match or matches in it. *Imp. Dict.*

matchable (mach'a-bl), *a.* [< *match*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being matched; suitable for matching; corresponding in quality, character, or appearance.

To tell my forces, *matchable* to none,
Were but lost labour, that few would beleeve.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 89.

The Treasury and Library of the Emperor [of Æthiopia], neyther of which is thought to be *matchable* in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 678.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

matchableness (mach'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchable. *B. Jonson.*

match-board (mach'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, to enter the corresponding groove and receive the corresponding tongue of the boards to be placed in contiguity with it. Such boards are always planed smooth on one or both faces. Also called *matched board.*

The walls . . . consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and *matchboard.*
Medical News, LII. 670.

match-boarding (mach'bōr″ding), *n.* A wall-lining constructed of match-boards. Also called *matched boarding.* When the boards used are beaded on the outer face along the edge in which is the groove, the lining is properly called *matched and beaded boarding.*

match-box (mach'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding matches.—2. *Milit.*, same as *match-pipe.*

match-cloth† (mach'klôth), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, probably so called as resembling in texture the fur skins originally used for match-coats.

match-coat† (mach'kōt), *n.* [Also *match coat;* of Amerindian origin; Canadian F. *machicote, matchicote,* < Ojibwa *matshigode,* a petticoat. Captain John Smith gives "*matchcores,* Skins or garments."] A large loose coat formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins sewed together, and afterward of match-cloth.

match-cord (mach'kôrd), *n.* A kind of slow-match carried by musketeers of the sixteenth century for firing their matchlocks, having the form of a stout cord and carried loose in the hand or hooked to the belt or bandoleer. It was lighted at one or both ends when carried into action.

matcher (mach'ėr), *n.* One who matches.

matcher-head (mach'ėr-hed), *n.* In *wood-working,* the cutter-head of a planing-machine or a tonguing-and-grooving machine.

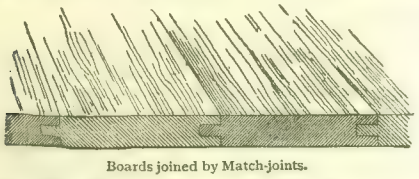
matchet†, **matchette**†, *n.* Same as *machete.*

match-gearing (mach'gēr″ing), *n.* A gearing composed of two cog-wheels of equal diameter. *E. H. Knight.*

match-hook (mach'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle-hook consisting of a pair of hooks or a double hook shutting together so that each part serves as a mousing for the other.

matching-machine (mach'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A molding-machine for cutting the tongues and grooves in the edges of match-boards.

match-joint (mach'joint), *n.* The joining of



Boards joined by Match-joints.

match-boards, by tongue and groove. See *match-board, match-plane.*

matchless (mach'les), *a.* [< *match*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no match or equal; peerless; unrivaled: as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* charms.

Warring in heaven against heaven's *matchless* King.
Milton, P. L., iv. 41.

Her look composed, and steady eye,
Bespoke a *matchless* constancy.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 21.

2†. Not matched; not paired; hence, unshared; having no partner.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 28.

=Syn. 1. Unparalleled, incomparable, inimitable.

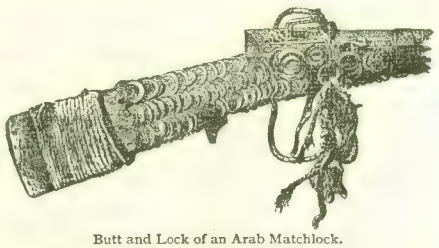
matchlessly (mach'les-li), *adv.* In a matchless manner; so as not to be equaled.

matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being matchless; peerlessness.

match-line (mach'lin), *n.* Same as *match-cord.*

match-lock (mach'lok), *n.* The earliest form of musket-lock, constructed so as to be fired by means of a match in the form of a cord.

matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* A musket furnished with a match-lock; a gun fired by means of a



Butt and Lock of an Arab Matchlock.

lighted match. Matchlocks were used in England till near the end of the seventeenth century, when they were superseded by flintlocks.

Down from his cottage wall he caught
The *matchlock,* hotly tried
At Prestonpans and Marston-moor,
By fiery Ireton's side. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

A soldier with his *matchlock,* bow, and shield.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n.*; pl. *matchlockmen* (-men). A soldier armed with a matchlock.

matchly (mach'li), *a.* [< *match*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Exactly alike. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

match-maker[1] (mach'mā″kėr), *n.* [< *match*[1], *n.*, + *maker.*] One who plans or brings about marriages; especially, one who officiously or obtrusively engages in promoting a match or matches.

match-maker[2] (mach'mā″kėr), *n.* [< *match*[2], *n.*, + *maker.*] One who makes matches for burning.

match-making (mach'mā″king), *n.* [< *match*[1], *n.*, + *making,* *n.*] The act or practice of setting one's self to bring about marriages.

match-making (mach'mā″king), *a.* [< *match*[1], *n.*, + *making, ppr.*] Tending to make matches; active in bringing about marriages.

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammas. *Dickens.*

match-pipe (mach'pīp), *n.* A metal tube carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks, to protect the lighted match and to screen its light from the enemy.

match-plane (mach'plān), *n.* Either of two planes used to prepare boards for being joined by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the *plow,* being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue. See *match-board.*

match-plate (mach'plāt), *n.* In *founding,* a plate to the opposite sides of which are fastened correspondingly the two halves of a pattern, and which is then placed between the two sides of a flask and rammed up from both sides. The plate holds the pattern in position until the sand is consolidated; the flask is then opened and the match-plate removed, when, upon closing the flask again, the two parts of the matrix come together.

match-play (mach'plā), *n.* [< *match*[2], *n.*, + *play,* *n.*] In *golf,* play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes lost or won on either side.

match-pot (mach'pot), *n.* A small vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches; specifically, such a vessel attached to a larger one, as to a lamp or vase.

match-rifling (mach'rī″fling), *n.* In *gun-making,* any one of various methods of rifling guns by which they are specially adapted to long-range shooting in shooting-matches. See *rifle, rifling,* and *shooting-range.*

The Metford *match-rifling* is very expensive to produce, and once obtained requires great care to preserve it from rust and scratches. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 146.

match-safe (mach'sāf), *n.* A vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches.

match-staff (mach'staf), *n.* A staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match.

match-terms (mach'tėrmz), *n. pl.* A corresponding pair of terms of two ratios, two antecedents or two consequents.

Each couple of them which so agree and match together in like sirname or qualitie are properly to be called *match-termes* or genderlike termes; for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents. *T. Hills*, Arithmetic (1600), viii.

match-tub (mach'tub), *n.* In old war-vessels, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which were fixed lighted slow-matches ready for use, and containing water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the matches.

match-wheel (mach'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel made to fit into or work with another. *E. H. Knight.*

match-wood (mach'wůd), *n.* 1. Wood in any form, whether in logs, scantlings, or boards, adapted to and designed for use in the manufacture of matches.—2. Wood which has been sawn, or sawn and split, to the proper size for matches.—3. As a figure of speech, wood which has been broken or splintered into very fine pieces.

The timber framed wagons have been smashed to *match-wood.* *The Engineer*, LXV. 278.

★**mate**[1] (māt), *n.* [ME. *mate,* appar. < MLG. *mate* = MD. **mate* (D. *maet,* now *maat,* Flem. *maet*), reduced from *gemate* = OHG. *gimazzo,* MHG. *gemazze* (= AS. *gemetta* with different suffix), companion.] 1. A familiar associate or companion; one who is associated with another or others in habitual intercourse or action; a fellow; a comrade: often used as the second element in a compound, as in play*mate,* school*mate,* ship*mate.*

Therefore a-shoar; *Mates,* let our Anchor fall.
Heer blowes no Winde; heer are we Welcom all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Why, how now, friends! what saucy *mates* are you
That know nor duty nor civility? *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 9.

'Ere, Bill! . . . I worn't a-speaking to you, marm; I were a-speaking to my *mate.* *Norris*, Matrimony, xxxi.

2. An equal; a match.

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. One of a pair; one who or that which corresponds to or is joined with another in a pair; one of a pair of mated persons or animals, male and female, or of matched things; one of two fellows: as, a conjugal *mate* or partner; these shoes are not *mates.*

There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her *mate.* Isa. xxxiv. 15.

Mary took another *mate,*
But Dora lived unmarried till her death.
Tennyson, Dora.

4. A ship's officer whose duty it is to oversee the execution of the orders of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior. In a merchant ship the mate takes command of the ship in the absence of the captain or commanding officer. Large ships have a first, second, third, and sometimes a fourth mate.

The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late;
Who half so merry now as master and his *mate?*
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 426.

5. In the United States navy, an officer rated by the Secretary of the Navy from seamen enlisted for not less than two years. He has no relative rank but takes precedence of all petty officers.—**Boatswain's mate.** See *boatswain.*—**Carpenter's mate.** See *carpenter.*—**Gunner's mate.** See *gunner.*—**Inkhorn mate**†. See *inkhorn.*—**Jersey mates** (in humorous allusion to New Jersey), a pair of horses not matched in size or color. Also called *Jersey match* and *Jersey team.* [U. S.]—**Master's mate.** See ★*master*[1].

★**mate**[1] (māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mated,* ppr. *mating.* [< *mate*[1], *n.* Cf. *match*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join or match as a mate or as mates, as in marriage or other union.

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion
Must die for love. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 102.

Know you not what fate awaits you,
Or to whom the future *mates* you?
Bret Harte, An Arctic Vision.

Do women never think of anything but *mating* people who happen to be thrown together?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 73.

2. To match one's self with or against; vie or cope with. [Rare.]

Tall ash, and taller oak, that *mates* the skies.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 93.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in companionship; form a union; pair: as, to *mate* with one's like; birds *mate* in spring.

mate[2]† (māt), *a.* [< ME. *mate, maat, mat,* < OF. *mat* = Pr. *mat* = Sp. Pg. *mate,* confounded, dull, = It. *matto,* fond, mad, = D. *mat* = MLG. *mat* = MHG. *mat,* G. *matt* = Sw. *matt* = Dan. *mat,* confounded, confused, dejected, dull; < ML. *mattus,* confounded, confused, dull (also checkmated?), < Pers. (> Turk.) *māt,* astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving checkmate; *shāhmāt,* checkmate, lit. the king is dead: see *checkmate.* Cf. *mate*[3]. Cf. also *mat*[3], < G. *matt,* dull, dim.] 1. Enfeebled; fatigued; spent.

What of here hard heizing & of the hote weder,
Meliors was al *mat;* sche ne mizt no further.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Now thei ben moche at the werse, for thei ben wery and *mate* for trauaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

2. Confounded; daunted; dismayed; dejected; cast down.

Him thoughte that his herte wolde breke,
Whan he saugh hem so pitous and so *maat*
That whilom weren of so greet estaat.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 93.

That nyght logged Amaunt and his men by a launde side in the wode, and were full *mate* and pensif for her kyn and frendes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 359.

3. Overthrown; fallen; slain.

O Golias, unmesurable of lengthe,
How myghte David make thee so *mat!*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 837.

And wexeth anone so feeble and *mate*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

mate[2] (māt), *v.* [< ME. *maten*, < OF. *mater* = Sp. Pg. *matar* = It. *mattare* = D. *matten* (in *afmatten*) = G. *matten* = Sw. *matta* = Dan. *matte*, mate; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To defeat; daunt; confound; stupefy. [Obsolete or archaic.]

ffyve hundrith fully of there fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
And mony mo were there marred, & *mated* with fire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9531.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
Ant. S. Not mad, but *mated;* how, I do not know.
Shak., C. of E., iii 2. 54.

Theod. I think she is taller than yourself.
Leoc. Why, let her!
It is not that shall *mate* me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

Twenty years of depression and continual failure *mated* the spirits of the cavaliers. *Hallam.*

★ **II.** *intrans.* To be confounded.

mate[3] (māt), *n.* [< ME. *mate*, in *checkmate:* see *checkmate.*] In *chess*, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it, the player whose king is so placed losing the game.

At the chesse with me she gan to play. . . .
Ther-with Fortune seyde "chek here!"
And "*Mate!*" in the myd point of the chekkere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 660.

Although I had a check,
To geue the *mate* is hard.
Surrey, To the Ladie that Scorned her Louer.

Like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon*, Boldness.

Fool's mate, a mode of checkmate in which the tyro, moving first, is mated by his opponent's second move.—**Scholar's mate**, a simple mode of checkmate, sometimes practised on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro in four moves.

A simple trip, akin to *scholar's mate* at chess.
H. Kingsley.

Smothered mate, a form of mate in which the king is so surrounded by his own men as to be unable to move, and the mate is given by a knight.

mate[3] (māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mated*, ppr. *mating.* [< ME. *maten*, < OF. and F. *mater* (= Pr. *matar* = It. *mattare*), checkmate, < *mat*, check-★mated: see *mate*[2].] To checkmate.

mate[4] (mä'tā), *n.* [Also *maté, matte;* Sp., prop. *yerba de mate: yerba*, herb; *de*, of; *mate*, < Quichua *mati*, a vessel or dish made of calabash.] A species of holly, *Ilex Paraguariensis;* also, its prepared leaves, or the tea-like beverage made from them. The mate is a small tree, or is reduced to a bush by the cutting of its branches for their leaves. It is found wild on the river-banks of Paraguay and in the neighboring mountainous districts of Brazil, and is cultivated in plantations. The leaves are prepared by roasting and pulverizing. Boiling water is poured over them to form the tea, which is imbibed through a tube, commonly without addition, sometimes with sugar or lemon. It is an aromatic beverage, whose general effects are those of tea and coffee. It is considered very refreshing in fatigue, and is consumed by miners and other heavy laborers. Its use, once adopted, is very difficult to abandon. Also called *Brazil* or *Paraguay tea, Jesuits' tea*, and *yerba.*

matelassé (mat-la-sā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *matelasser*, cover with a mattress, < *matelas*, a mattress: see *mattress.*] **I.** *a.* Having a raised pattern the surface of which looks as if quilted: said of fine textiles, especially silk. Matelassé silks have usually a rich flowered pattern, and are of one color, the pattern showing only by its slight relief and different texture.

II. *n.* A kind of French dress-goods of silk and wool. See I.

mateless (māt'les), *a.* [< *mate*[1] + *-less.*] Having no mate or companion.

Daughter too divine as woman to be noted,
Spouse of only death in *mateless* maidenhood.
A. C. Swinburne, Athens.

matelote (mät-lōt'), *n.* [Also *matelotte.* F., a dish of different sorts of fish, < *matelot*, a sailor, seaman: see *matross.*] **1.** Fish served with a sauce of wine, onions, herbs, and other seasoning. The name is sometimes given to a dish of meat or other viands served with a similar sauce.— **2.** An old sailors' dance, in duple rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. The dancers wore wooden shoes and had their arms intertwined behind their backs.

mately (māt'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urdé:* as, a cross *mately.*

mateology (mat-ē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ματαιολογία*, vain, random talk, < *ματαιολόγος*, talking at random, < *μάταιος*, vain, idle, foolish (> *μάτη*, folly), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A vain discourse or inquiry. Also spelled *matœology.* [Rare.]

The sapience of our forefathers and the defectiveness of our dictionaries are simultaneously illustrated by the beadroll of *matœology* [a list of different kinds of divination] embodied in the extract here following.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 37.

mateotechny† (mat"ē-ō-tek'ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μάταιος*, vain, + *τέχνη*, art.] Any unprofitable science. [Rare.]

Such a peevish practice & unnecessarie
Matœotechnie.
Touchstone of Complexions, Pref., p. 6. (*Davies.*)

mater[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter.*

mater[2] (mā'tėr), *n.*; pl. *matres* (-trēz). [L., ★= Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother:* see *mother*[1].] **1.** Mother: in certain special uses. See *alma mater*, and phrases below.—**2.** In *anat.*, one of two membranes or meninges of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid, and distinguished as *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia:* so called from some idea that they produce the brain.—**Mater aceti**, mother of vinegar; a growth which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming there a thick leather-like coat. It consists of bacteria of the *Bacterium aceti* group.—**Mater familias**, the mother of a family.

materet, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter.*

material (mā-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *matériel* = Sp. Pg. *material* = It. *materiale*, < LL. *materialis*, of or belonging to matter, < L. *materia*, matter: see *matter.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of matter; of a physical nature; not spiritual: as, *material* elements; a *material* body.

I saw when at his word the formless mass,
This world's *material* mould, came to a heap.
Milton, P. L., iii. 709.

The motion of the ether communicated to *material* substances throws them into motion. It is therefore itself a *material* substance. *Tyndall*, Light and Electricity, p. 124.

2. Relating to or connected with matter; concerned with organic nature; affecting corporeal things or interests: as, *material* existence or well-being.

Even in that *material* civilization which utilitarianism delights to glorify, there is an element which the philosophy of mere enjoyment cannot explain.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 89.

Material circumstances will continue to rule political agglomerations. *The Nation*, XLII. 155.

Hence—**3.** Corporeal; sensuous; sensual; gross: as, *material* delights.

These temptations are crasse and *material*, and soon discernible. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

4. Pertaining to the matter or subject; of substantial import or consequence; essential; necessary; important.

That were too long their infinite contents
Here to record, ne much *materiall.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 74.

He [the King of Spain] had done them some *material* good Offices. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

How we all came to disregard so *material* a point is inconceivable. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

A circumstance may be said to be *material* when it bears a visible relation in point of causality to the consequences; immaterial, when it bears no such visible relation.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 23.

She repeated to my friend the singular story she had before told him, without any *material* variation from the detail she had formerly given.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

5†. Full of matter, or of solid sense and observation.

Touch. Honesty coupled to beauty is to have honey a sauce to sugar.
Jaq. A *material* fool! [Aside.]
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 32.

Beware of being too *material* when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills; for pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech.
Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

What thinks *material* Horace of his learning?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Natural and easy as well in her deportment as in her discourse, which was always *materiall*, not trifling.
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

6. In *philos.*, consisting in or pertaining to matter in the Aristotelian sense, and not to form; arising from matter of positive fact, and not from logical implication; referring to the object as it exists, and not to distinctions originating in the mind; relating to a word as an object, and not to its meaning. All these senses come down from the middle ages, and in them *material* is opposed to *formal.* In Cartesian and later writings, *material* often means pertaining to the outward world, as opposed to *spiritual.* In the Kantian terminology, *material* means pertaining to or derived from matter in the Kantian sense of that term, namely, that which is contributed to cognition by sense. Examples of the many established phrases in which this word occurs are given below.

7. In the *law of evidence*, of legal significance in the cause; having such a relation to the question in controversy that it may or ought to have some influence on the determination of the cause. See *immaterial issue*, under *issue.*—**Material acceptation or supposition**, the taking of a spoken or written word as an object of thought.—**Material being.** See *being.*—**Material cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Material cognition.** See *cognition.*—**Material consequence**, a consequence, or premise with conclusion, which is valid—that is, of which the conclusion is true whenever the premise is true, but which is so by virtue of a matter of fact, and not by virtue of the logical forms of the premise and conclusion. The use of this term originated with Scotus, who further distinguishes between a necessary and a contingent material consequence, according as the premise needed to be supplied to render the consequence a logical syllogism is a necessary or a contingent proposition.—**Material criterion of truth.** See *criterion.*—**Material descent**, the passage from a genus to a species which comes under it as a matter of fact, but not by logical necessity.—**Material distinction**, the distinction between different individuals of the same species. This is an example of a use of the word *material* common with Thomas Aquinas and his followers, which seems to imply that matter is the principle of individuation.—**Material fallacy**, a fallacy in which the syllogism satisfies all the rules of formal logic, but where the deception belongs to a class of falsifications of premises. Such, for example, are cases where "most" is exaggerated into "all," where we argue *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, etc.—**Material form**†, in *metaph.*, a form depending upon matter, and having no independent existence, which is supposed to be true of every form except the human soul.—**Material heresy.** See *heresy*, 2.—**Material idea.** See *idea.*—**Material knowledge.** Same as *material cognition.*—**Material logic.** See *logic.*—**Material matter of a proposition**, the subject and predicate: opposed to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified by the proposition.—**Material mode**, a mode which affects the matter of a proposition: opposed to *formal mode*, which affects the form.

The *material modes* affect the matter of the enunciation, viz. either the subject or the predicate. For example, in this enunciation, A good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep, the word bonus or good is the mode of the subject. In this, A rhetorician speaks ornately and copiously, ornately and copiously are the modes of the predicate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Material multitude†, the plurality of a number in which the distinctions which may separate the objects are left out of view. It is a Thomist expression.—**Material object of a science**, the things of which that science takes cognizance, regardless of the point of view from which it considers them. Thus, chemistry and mechanics have the same material object—that is to say, the whole universe.—**Material opposition**, the opposition between terms which are not opposed in form.—**Material perfection of cognition**, a perfect acquaintance with the facts, as opposed to a logically distinct apprehension of them.—**Material principle**, the Aristotelian matter. See *matter*, 2 (*a*).—**Material science**, a science which rests on outward observation, and not on introspection: a Cartesian distinction.—**Material sign**†, a sign which indicates its object, and shows its real existence, but does not represent it, or exhibit its form: a Thomist phrase.—**Material substance**, matter in the ordinary sense.—**Material supposition.** Same as *material acceptation.*—**Material truth**, the correspondence of our judgments with their objects: opposed to *formal truth*, which is mere logical consistency.—**Material unity**†, that which belongs to an individual as such: a Thomist term.—**Material virtue**†, a power residing in material things. *Aquinas.*

II. *n.* **1.** Component or contributory matter or substance; that of or with which any corporeal thing is or may be constituted, made, or done: as, the *materials* of the soil or of disintegrated rocks; wool is the *material* of cloth; building- or writing-*materials;* war-*material.*

The houses are all built, on the outside, of no better a *material* than either Sun burnt Brick or Flemish Wall.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 124.

The scenery, though for ever changing, changes like the pattern of a kaleidoscope, the same *materials* readjusted in varying combinations. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 64.

2. A constituent principle or element; that which composes or makes a part of anything: as, the *material* of one's thoughts; the *materials* of a drama.

Concerning the *materials* of seditions.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

Let none fear that this age, or any coming one, will extirpate the *material* of poetry.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 121.

Raw material, unmanufactured material; material for fabrication in its natural state, or, with reference to some processes of manufacture, in the partially manufactured state to which it must be brought prior to treatment by those processes. Thus, wool is the raw material of yarn, and yarn that of cloth; iron ore is the raw material of pig-iron, and pig-iron that of cast-iron. Statisticians usually classify as raw materials products of the extractive industries in the simplest form in which such products are normally placed on the market.

Strength of materials, that power by which any substance, as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, or lateral or longitudinal pressure.

material† (mā-tē′ri-al), *v. t.* [< *material*, *n.*] To render material; materialize.

I believe that the whole frame of a beast doth perish, and is left in the same state after death as before it was *materialed* unto life. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, § 37.

materialisation, materialise. See *materialization, materialize.*

★**materialism** (mā-tē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [First used in E.; = F. *matérialisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *materialismo;* as *material* + *-ism.*] 1. The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separable from the body.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe. See *idealism*, 1.

Philosophical *materialism* holds that matter and the motions of matter make up the sum total of existence, and that what we know as psychical phenomena in man and other animals are to be interpreted in an ultimate analysis as simply the peculiar aspect which is assumed by certain enormously complicated motions of matter. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 277.

3. The doctrine that all phenomena are to be accounted for by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, in connection with certain laws or tendencies toward laws, in nature; Epicureanism. —4. Any opinion or tendency that is based upon purely material interests; hence, any low view of life; devotion to material things or interests; neglect of spiritual for physical needs and considerations.

Criticism is infested with a cant of *materialism*, which assumes that manual skill and activity is the first merit of all men, and disparages such as say and do not. *Emerson*, The Poet.

There is a Lower Life, of which the animating principle is secularity, or—in the popular sense of the word—*materialism*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 225.

materialist (mā-tē′ri-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *matérialiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *materialista;* as *material* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* 1. One who holds or advocates any form of metaphysical materialism.

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist*. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

2. One who is absorbed by material interests; one who takes a low, material view of life.

Persons who worship nothing but worldly success, who care for nothing but wealth, or fashionable display, or personal celebrity, or sensual gratification, are thus loosely called *materialists*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 433.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to materialism; materialistic.

The *materialist* view is quite as imperfect as the spiritualist view. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., II. 753.

materialistic (mā-tē″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *materialist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by materialism, in any sense of that word.

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *Kingsley.*

materialistical (mā-tē″ri-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *materialistic* + *-al.*] Same as *materialistic.*

materiality (mā-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *matérialité* = Sp. *materialidad* = Pg. *materialidade* = It. *materialità*, < NL. **materialita(t-)s*, < LL. *materialis*, material: see *material.*] 1. The state or condition of being material; physical constitution or organization; corporeity: as, the old belief in the *materiality* of heat.

Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross *materiality* been known.
Byrom, Epistle to a Gentleman in the Temple.

There has arisen . . . the conception of a deity who, at first human in all things, has been gradually losing human *materiality*. *H. Spencer*, Univ. Prog., p. 70.

2. A material thing; material substance.

Sufficient is it to remember for the present that the soul is a subtler and more refined *materiality*, which is thus endowed with more delicate and refined perceptions than the bodily organs. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 102.

3. Material character; coarseness; grossness.

In polygamous families . . . the children cannot avoid suffering . . . from the general debasement and *materiality* of life. *S. Bowles*, Our New West, p. 248.

4. The perception of material substance by the mind; that factor in cognition which is recognized as material.

It is of more than psychological interest to remark how the primordial factor in *materiality* is thus due to the projection of a subjectively determined reaction to that action of a not-self on which sense-impressions depend—an action of the not-self which, of course, is not known as such till this projection of the subjective reaction has taken place. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 56.

5. The quality of being material; importance; essentiality: as, the *materiality* of testimony.

Now *materiality* is a relative term: applied to the consequences of an act, it bore relation to pain and pleasure: applied to the circumstances, it bears relation to the consequences. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 23.

materialization (mā-tē″ri-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *materialize* + *-ation.*] The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form; change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter; specifically, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form. Also spelled *materialisation.*

materialize (mā-tē′ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *materialized*, ppr. *materializing.* [= F. *matérialiser* = It. *materializzare;* as *material* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give a material form or bodily existence to; make physically perceptible; embody in any manner. See II.

By this means [letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles. *Guardian*, No. 172.

With wonderful art and beauty [Virgil has] *materialized* (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations. *Tatler*, No. 115.

He regarded the suggestion that the letter he described as "*materialised*, or reintegrated in the air" was an outcome of any concealed apparatus as "grotesquely absurd." *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 262.

2. To give the character of metaphysical materialism to; render materialistic.

The *materializing* tendencies of the former system. *Milman*, Hist. Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

3. To reduce to a material basis or standard; treat as pertaining only to matter; give a material character to; make material, low, coarse, sensual, etc.: as, to *materialize* thought, morality, or mythology; to *materialize* one's ideas or enjoyments.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become material; assume a material form; in recent spiritualistic use, to assume, as a spirit or immaterial entity, a form which is perceptible by the senses, or one that is visible, tangible, and (in the case of supposed spirits) capable of physical exertion.

But, setting aside all charlatanry, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence from people who are presumably truthful to the effect that they have actually seen persons and things *materialize*, as the phrase goes, out of nothing. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 704.

2. To take form or shape; come into perceptible existence; become real: as, the project has not yet *materialized.* [Colloq.]

The hail of the intruders was regarded as a challenge by some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly *materialized* among the bee-hives and the althea bushes. *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.

Also spelled *materialise.*

materially (mā-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* 1. With, in, by, or with reference to matter or material things; from a material point of view; physically: as, to be well provided *materially;* the state of the country *materially* considered.—2. As regards matter or substance; not formally; in itself considered.

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South.*

3. In a material manner; to an important extent or degree; essentially.

It conduced *materially* to the security of good order. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

material-man (mā-tē′ri-al-man″), *n.* One who keeps for sale the materials used in some trade, especially those used by builders.

materialness (mā-tē′ri-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being material; importance; essentiality.

materia medica (mā-tē′ri-ä med′i-kä). [ML. NL., medical material: *materia*, material, matter; *medica*, fem. of *medicus*, medical: see *medic*[1], *medical.*] 1. Medicinal agencies collectively; the various remedial substances employed in medicine.—2. That branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of their nature and modes of action.

materiarian† (mā-tē-ri-ā′ri-an), *n.* [< LL. *materiarius*, believing in the eternity of matter, < L. *materia*, matter: see *matter* and *-arian.*] A materialist. *Cudworth.*

materiate† (mā-tē′ri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *materiatus*, taken, not as pp. of *materiare*, build of wood, but as a mere adj., made of matter, < *materia*, matter: see *material, matter.*] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of matter; material.

Gold, . . . the most ponderous and *materiate* amongst metalles. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

2. In *metaph.*, united with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form.

II. *n.* A material substance; a thing formed of matter.

materiation† (mā-tē-ri-ā′shọn), *n.* [Cf. L. *materiatio(n-)*, woodwork, < *materiare*, build of wood, *materiari*, procure wood: see *materiate.*] 1. A felling of timber for building. *Cockeram.*—2. In *metaph.*, a making real by embodying in matter or visible form.

Creation, that is, a production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 1.

materiature (mā-tē′ri-ā-tūr), *n.* [< *materiate* + *-ure.*] Materialization; the production by the soul of the matter of the body. *J. H. Stirling.*

matériel (ma-tā-ri-el′), *n* [F.: see *material, n.*] The assemblage or totality of things used or needed in carrying on any complex business or operation, in distinction from the *personnel*, or body of persons, employed in the same: applied more especially to military supplies and equipments, as arms, ammunition, baggage, provisions, horses, wagons, etc.

materies (mā-tē′ri-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *matter.*] In some technical uses, material; a material; a matter or substance composing or peculiar to anything, or considered as an operative or causative agency: as, *materies* morbi (something regarded as the immediate cause of disease).

materious† (mā-tē′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *materiosus*, full of matter (wood?), < L. *materia*, matter, wood: see *matter.*] Same as *material. Milton.*

maternal (mā-tėr′nal), *a.* [= F. *maternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *maternal* = It. *maternale*, < L. *maternus*, of a mother, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*[2], *mother*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a mother or to motherhood; proper to a mother; motherly: as, *maternal* love or authority; *maternal* pains or cares.

Ah, that *maternal* smile!
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

We smile to see our little ones at play
So grave, so thoughtful, with *maternal* care
Nursing the wisps of rags they call their babes.
O. W. Holmes, Idols.

2. Relating to or consisting of mothers; concerning the state of motherhood: as, a *maternal* association; a *maternal* hospital.—3. Coming from or through a mother; imparted by or connected with one's mother: as, a *maternal* inheritance; a *maternal* uncle or cousin; *maternal* ancestry or lineage.

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame
Fire shall devour. *Gay*, Apotheosis of Hercules.

Clive . . . is driven over the downs to Brighton, to his *maternal* aunt there. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, v.

4. Of or pertaining to the country of one's birth; native; vernacular.

English-speaking missionaries have planted their *maternal* dialect at scores of important points. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

= **Syn.** *Parental*, etc. See *motherly.*

maternality (mā-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *maternal* + *-ity.*] Motherhood. *Bailey*, 1731.

maternally (mā-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* 1. In a maternal or motherly manner.—2. Through a mother, or on the maternal side: as, they are related *maternally.*

maternity (mā-ter′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *maternities* (-tiz). [< F. *maternité* = Sp. *maternidad* = Pg. *maternidade* = It. *maternità*, < ML. *maternita(t-)s*, < L. *maternus*, of a mother: see *maternal.*] 1. The state of being a mother; motherhood.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 47.

2. A place for the care of mothers in childbirth; a lying-in ward or hospital. [Rare.]

The hospital contains 65 beds, and has also a large extern *maternity* attached. *Lancet*, No. 3445, p. 509.

Extern maternity. See *extern.*—**Maternity hospital.** See *hospital.*

mateship (māt′ship), *n.* [< *mate*[1] + *-ship.*] Fellowship; companionship. [Rare.]

I sat among them equally
In fellowship and *mateship*, as a child.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

matfelon†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *materfilon;* < ME. *matfelon, matefelon, matfelone, mattefelon* (W. *madfelen*, < E.), < OF. *matefelon, mateflun, mateflon*, knapweed.] The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra;* also, *C. Scabiosa.*

Tak avaunce, *matfelon*, yarow, and sanygill, and stamp tham, and temper tham with stale ale, and drynk hit morn and even. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 53.

★**mat-grass** (mat′gràs), *n.* 1. Same as *matweed*, 1. —2. A European grass, *Nardus stricta*, which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts. It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as affording a natural pasturage for sheep. Also called *nard.*

math (măth), *n.* [< ME. *math* (?), < AS. *mǣth* (= OHG. *mād*, MHG. *māt* (*mād-*), G. *mahd*), a mowing, what is mowed, etc.; with formative *-th*, < *māwan*, mow: see *mow*[1].] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing. [Obsolete, except in the compounds *aftermath* and *lattermath*.]

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math*.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Amos vii.

★**math.** An abbreviation of *mathematics* and *mathematical*.

mathematic (math-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *mathématique* = Sp. *matemático* = Pg. *mathematico* = It. *matematico* (cf. D. G. *mathematisch* = Dan. *mathematisk* = Sw. *matematisk*), < L. *mathematicus*, < Gr. *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to learning, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics, < *μάθημα*, a lesson, a thing learned, learning, science, in the pl. *μαθήματα*, the sciences, esp. mathematics, < *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn. II. *n.* = F. *mathématique* = Sp. *matemática* = Pg. *mathematica* = It. *matematica* (D. *mathematiek* = G. Dan. *mathematik* = Sw. *matematik*), < L. *mathematica*, f., < Gr. *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη*), f., also *μαθηματικά*, neut. pl., mathematics, in L. also astrology. See II.] **I.** *a.* Same as *mathematical*. [Rare.]

Sir, not only a *mathematic* point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present, flows into every line which is derived from the centre, but our soul, which is but one, hath swallowed up a negative and feeling soul. *Donne*, Letters, xxi.

Solving problems *mathematic*. *Byron*, Granta.

II. *n.* Same as *mathematics*. [Rare.]

All pure *mathematic* is thus a science of pure intuition.
Hickok, Mental Philos., p. 125.

mathematical (math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *mathematic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or relating to mathematics; having to do with pure quantity or arrangement; quantitative: as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments; a *mathematical* theory.

That Egyptian and Chaldean wisdom *mathematical* wherewith Moses and Daniel were furnished.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The greater or less accuracy attainable in a *mathematical* science is a matter of accident. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 7.

The first or *mathematical* class of categories, the categories of quantity or quality.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 316.

2. According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise; absolutely accurate; strict; rigid; demonstrable: as, *mathematical* exactness; *mathematical* certainty.

Every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 7.

3†. Geometrical, as opposed to *arithmetical* and *algebraical*: an incorrect use, formerly current.

Arithmetical, *mathematical*, algebraical, and paradoxical questions. *R. Carlile* (1794), title of book.

4†. Astrological; magical.

Though I do by the authority of God's laws and man's laws damn this damnable art *mathematical*, I do not damn such other arts and sciences as be associated and annexed with this unlawful astrology. *Bp. Hooper*, Works, I. 330.

5. Produced by mathematics, as pure figures and number.

A marveilous newtrality have these things *mathematicall*, and also a strange participation between things supernaturall, immortall, intellectuall, simple and indivisible, and things naturall, mortall, sensible, compounded and divisible. *Dr. J. Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

Mathematical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Mathematical body,** a volume of pure space, without inertia and the other properties of natural bodies. See *body*.—**Mathematical certainty** or **evidence,** that sort of certainty which results from mathematical demonstration, based on a diagram or the like.—**Mathematical chronology.** See *chronology*.—**Mathematical conception,** a conception which is applicable immediately to space and time, and not to existence or causation; a conception that is not dynamical.—**Mathematical induction.** See *induction*, 5.—**Mathematical infinity,** that sort of infinity which is considered in mathematics. See *infinite*, 1, and *infinity*, 3.—**Mathematical instruments,** instruments for mathematical drawing and drafting, such as dividers, protractors, and the like.—**Mathematical notation.** See *notation*.—**Mathematical psychology,** an application of mathematics to psychology, like that attempted by Herbart.—**Mathematical quantities,** quantities as they are conceived by the mathematician, often professedly fictitious, as distinguished from natural quantities, which are quantities as they exist in the concrete.—**Mathematical signs.** See *sign*.—**Mathematical unity,** the abstract number 1.—**Mathematical whole,** a whole whose parts lie outside of one another; a quantitative, integral, or integrate whole.

II.† *n. pl.* Mathematics.

The arte of vulgar arithmeticke. . . . Newly collected, digested, and in some part devised, by a wel willer to the *Mathematicals*. *T. Hill* (1600), title of book.

Take delight likewise in the *mathematicals*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

The stars, the planets, and signs in the firmament shall be strange gods, if we, being deceived with the *mathematicals*, shall wholly hang on them. *Bullinger*, Sermons, ii. 2.

mathematically (math-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty; demonstrably: as, a proposition that is *mathematically* true. *Prescott*.

mathematician (math″ē-mā-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *mathématicien*; as *mathematic* + *-ian*.] **1.** One who is versed in mathematics.

The *Mathematician*, taking his start from the pure perceptions of space and time, goes on freely constructing figures in space without any reference to experience, and demonstrating the properties of such figures.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

2†. An astrologer.

Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star-prophets.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 327.

Combinatorial mathematician. See *combinatorial*.

mathematicize (math-ē-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.* [< *mathematic* + *-ize*.] To consider or treat in a mathematical manner, as logic. [Rare.]

mathematicological (math-ē-mat″i-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Applying mathematics or algebra to logic. *Jevons*.

★**mathematics** (math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *mathematic*: see *-ics*.] The science of quantity and arrangement; the study of ideal constructions (often applicable to real problems), and the discovery thereby of relations between the parts of these constructions, before unknown. The observations being upon objects of imagination merely, the discoveries of mathematics are susceptible of being rendered quite certain. The first considerable advances in mathematics were made by the Greeks, whose greatest geometers, Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius, flourished in or about the third century B. C. After their time not very much progress was made until the seventeenth century, but since then the progress of discovery has been continuous. See *absolute, algebra, arithmetic, equation, function, geometry, group, infinite, infinitesimal, number, problem, quantity, space, theorem*, etc.

To the pure *mathematics* are those sciences belonging which handle quantity determinate.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 171.

I have mentioned *mathematicks* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 7.

Mathematics is the science which draws necessary conclusions. *B. Peirce*, Linear Associative Algebra (1870), § 1.

Now this establishment of correspondence between two aggregates and investigation of the properties that are carried over by the correspondence may be called the central idea of modern *mathematics*.
W. K. Clifford, Philos. Pure Sciences, p. 334.

Applied mathematics, the mathematical study of a series of problems the connection of which is objective: opposed to *pure mathematics*, which studies systems of relations, the connection lying in the analogy of the relationship. Examples of applied mathematics are rigid dynamics, hydrodynamics, the theory of probabilities, the kinetical theory of gases, etc.—**Higher mathematics,** all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics—that is, all except practical arithmetic, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and a part of algebra.

mathemeg (math'ē-meg), *n.* [Cree *mathemeg*, ugly fish.] A fish of the Saskatchewan basin, believed to be the siluroid *Amiurus nigricans*, a kind of catfish.

mathesis (ma-thē'sis), *n.* [LL., learning, mathematics, < Gr. *μάθησις*, learning, knowledge, science, < *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn: see *mathematics*.] **1.** Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfined,
Too mad for mere material chains to bind,
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 31.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of clerid beetles, erected by Waterhouse in 1877, having a long antennal club and the third tarsal joint not bilobed. The type is *M. guttigera* of New Zealand, resembling the longicorn *Zorion guttigerum*, with which it is associated, and upon which it is probably parasitic.

mathesy†, *n.* [< LL. *mathesis*, learning: see *mathesis*.] Mathesis; mathematics.

Anon after he set vp a great scole at Cauntorbury of al maner of scyences, as rhetorick, logyck, phylosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometrye, arithmeticke, and musicke.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

mathook[1] (mat'hůk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a long pole with an iron hook at the end, used in making and handling mats for jetty-work.

Lyes and libels served as spades and *mathooks* to work with. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 592.

mathook[2]†, *n.* A falsified form of *mattock*.

Mathurin (math'ū-rin), *n.* [So called as occupying the church of St. *Mathurin* in Paris.] A member of the order of Trinitarians. See *Trinitarian*, 2.

mati (mä'tē), *n.* [Chin., < *ma*, horse, + *t'i*, foot.] A sedge, *Eleocharis tuberosa*, growing in China, with wholesome edible tubers.

matias bark. Same as *malambo bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

maticin, maticine (mat'i-sin), *n.* [< *matico*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A bitter principle obtained from the plant matico.

matico[1] (ma-tē'kō), *n.* [Sp. *yerba Matico* (herb of Matthew).] A plant, *Piper angustifolium*, belonging to the family *Piperaceæ*. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for styptic and aphrodisiac properties. It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant, and acts like cubebs on the urinary passages. A species of *Eupatorium* (*E. glutinosum*) has the same name.

matico[2] (mat'i-kō), *n.* Same as *mataco*.

matie (mā'ti), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fresh herring in which the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed. This is the state in which the fish are in the best condition for food, being most delicious as well as most nutritive. Although they are not so bulky in appearance as full herring, they are in reality much fatter. See *full herring*, under *herring*. *Perley*.

matin (mat'in), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *matin* (in pl. *matyns*), < OF. and F. *matin* (= It. *mattino*), morning (*matins*, morning prayers), < L. *matutinum*, the morning, neut. of *matutinus*, of the morning, < *Matuta*, the goddess of dawn, as if fem. of an adj. **matutus*, early, timely (?), akin to *maturus*, mature: see *mature*. Cf. *matutine*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Morning.

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 89.

2. *pl.* One of the canonical hours appointed in the early church, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church, especially in monastic orders. It properly begins at midnight, and is occupied by two services, nocturns and lauds. The name is also applied to the service itself, which includes the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, and several psalms.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are.
Stillingfleet.

3. Morning worship, as sung; hence, any morning song: usually in the plural.

He ne hurde masse & *matyns* and eueson & eche tyde.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 369.

And crop-full out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 114.

4. *pl.* A musical setting of any part of the office of matins.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning. [Poetical.]

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 526.

Each morn my sleep was broken thro'
By some wild skylark's *matin* song.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

matinal (mat'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *matinal*, < LL. *matutinalis*, of the morning, < L. *matutinus*, of the morning: see *matin*. Cf. *matutinal*.] **1.** Relating to the morning, or to matins.—**2.** [*cap.*] Appellative of the third of Professor H. D. Rogers's subdivisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian region, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It represents No. III. of the numerical divisions of the Paleozoic series according to the first nomenclature of the Pennsylvania Survey, and is the equivalent of the Trenton and Hudson river series of the New York Survey.

matinée (mat-i-nā'), *n.* [F., < *matin*, morning: see *matin*.] **1.** An entertainment (especially a theatrical performance) or a reception held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon. [The general dinner-hour of early times having been at the close of the forenoon, the French *matinée*, like the English *morning*, is often considered as extending to the common modern dinner-hour in the evening, especially in cities.] **2.** A woman's dress for home wear in the forenoon, or up to the time when she dresses as for dinner or for going out. Its form and material change according to fashion.

A becoming *matinee* is of claret flannel. . . . Many pretty *matinees* are made of surah.
Philadelphia Times, March 14, 1886.

★**mating** (mā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mate*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of taking a mate, or pairing, as by birds.—**2.** See the quotation.

Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made. This is called *mating*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 259.

mating-time (mā'ting-tīm), *n.* The breeding season, when any animal mates or pairs; pairing-time.

matire†, *n.* A Middle English form of *matter*.

matlockite (mat'lok-īt), *n.* [< *Matlock* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A native oxychlorid of lead, occurring near Matlock in Derbyshire, England, in tetragonal crystals of a yellowish color and adamantine luster.

matpole (mat'pōl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pole, usually about 20 feet long and 3 inches thick, smoothed and pointed with iron, used in placing mats for shore-protection, etc.

matral (mā'tral), *a.* [< L. *matralis*, pertaining to a mother, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*2, *mother*1.] In *anat.*, pertaining to one of the membranes enveloping the brain, as the dura mater or pia mater: in composition.

Between the pia-*matral* and the arachnoid sheath.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 805.

Matralia (mā-trā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *matralis*, pertaining to a mother: see *matral*.] In ancient Rome, an annual festival celebrated on the eleventh of June, by the citizen matrons only, in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta. The festival inculcated the principle that mothers should care not only for their own but for their sisters' children.

matrast, *n.* [OF.: see *matrass*.] A crossbow-bolt. Compare *vireton*, *quarrel*2, *bolt*1.

matrass (mat'rạs), *n.* [< F. *matras*, a chemical vessel so called from its long straight narrow neck, < OF. *matras* = Pr. *matrat*, an arrow, a javelin, < L. *matara*, *mataris*, *materis*, *madaris*, a Celtic javelin, a pike: a word of Celtic origin.] **1.** A chemical vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc.; a cucurbit. Also called *bolt-head*.—**2**†. In *hort.*, a flask-like glass employed to shelter plants or flowers from the weather or from extremes of cold and heat.

Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

matres, *n.* Plural of *mater*2.

matresst, *n.* An obsolete form of *mattress*.

matriarch (mā'tri-ärk), *n.* [< L. *mater*, < Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ἀρχός*, a leader, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] **1.** The wife of a patriarch. [Rare.]

Dr. Southey has classed this injured *Matriarch* [Job's wife] in a triad with Xantippe and Mrs. Wesley.
Southey, The Doctor, cxvii. (*Davies.*)

2. A woman who holds (to some extent or in some respect) in a family or tribe a position analogous to that of a patriarch. See *matriarchy*.

matriarchal (mā-tri-är'kạl), *a.* [< *matriarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to matriarchy; relating to the superior importance of mothers (in certain respects, as the reckoning of descent) in a family, clan, or tribe; characterized by matriarchy.

The Indian tribes farther south are largely *matriarchal*, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side. *E. B. Tylor*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI.

Here the *matriarchal* system is still in existence—the eldest daughter inherits all.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 214.

matriarchalism (mā-tri-är'kạl-izm), *n.* [< *matriarchal* + *-ism*.] The character of being matriarchal; matriarchal customs or practices; matriarchy.

Matriarchalism has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system. *E. B. Tylor*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 162.

matriarchate (mā'tri-är-kāt), *n.* [< *matriarch* + *-ate*3.] The state of social organization in which the child is a member of the social division to which its mother belongs.

Women were at first considered like other properties, and in the communist stage they used to belong to each and all; when property was divided, women were assimilated to landed properties or estates, and the children took the name of their mother, as in feudal countries they took that of their estate. This is really the origin of the so-called *matriarchate*, in which the mother had, in fact, no power, but gave her name to her child.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 271.

matriarchy (mā'tri-är-ki), *n.* [< L. *mater*, < Gr. *μάτηρ*, mother, + *-αρχία*, rule: see *matriarch*.] Government by a mother or by mothers; specifically, an order of society, as in certain primitive tribes, in which the mother in certain important respects, especially in line of descent and inheritance, takes precedence of the father; descent or inheritance in the female line.

The ancient Slavonians had no prejudice against *matriarchy*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 196.

Matricaria (mat-ri-kā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the supposed medicinal value of some of the species, < L. *matrix* (*matric-*), womb: see *matrix*.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ* and the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by radiate heads, with an involucre of rather broad bracts, by achenia with from 3 to 5 ribs on the inner face and none on the back, and by a receptacle which is often conical or oblong. They are herbs, with alternate leaves, which are two or three times pinnatifid, with linear or thread-like divisions, and small or medium-sized heads, which are usually solitary at the tips of the branches, and have white ray-flowers and yellow disk-flowers. There are about 20 species, found in Europe, North America, the northern part of Asia, and southern Africa. *M. Chamomilla*, called *wild* or *German camomile*, is a common annual of Europe, in appearance strongly resembling the common mayweed. *M. inodora*, also European, is a scentless species, which, like the former, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. *M. matricarioides*, with rayless heads, is spreading from western America eastward, and is naturalized in northern Europe. *M. glabrata*, of South Africa, affords a good substitute for camomile.



Flowering Plant of *Matricaria inodora*.
a, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, achenium.

matrice† (mā'tris), *n.* [< F. *matrice* = Sp. Pg. *matriz* = It. *matrice*, < L. *matrix*, the womb: see *matrix*.] Same as *matrix*.

matrices, *n.* Plural of *matrix*.

matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *matricide*1 + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matricide, or a person guilty of matricide.

As when one fair land
Saw, North and South, her bright-armed myriads stand,
Saw herself rent in twain by *matricidal* hand.
Palgrave, N. A. Rev., CXX. 440.

matricide1 (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* [= F. *matricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *matricida*, < L. *matricida*, the killer of his mother, < *mater*, mother, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his or her mother.

matricide2 (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* [= F. *matricide*, < L. *matricidium*, the killing of one's mother, < *mater*, mother, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing or murder of one's mother.

Thy *Matricide* all pardon must exceed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 17.

matricula (mā-trik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *matriculæ* (-lē). [= F. *matricule* = Sp. *matrícula* = Pg. *matricula* = It. *matricola*, < LL. *matricula*, dim. of *matrix* (*matric-*), a public register: see *matrix*.] A roll or register. Specifically—(*a*) The register or roll of a university.

His name occurs not in the *matricula*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, a collegiate, or a parish church.

matriculant (mā-trik'ū-lạnt), *n.* [< ML. *matriculan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] A candidate for matriculation; one who applies for enrolment among the members of a body, as a student in a college or university; an entrant.

They are ready to favor the demand upon *matriculants* for a preliminary qualification. *The American*, V. 390.

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *matriculated*, ppr. *matriculating*. [< ML. *matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare* (> It. *matricolare* = Sp. Pg. *matricular*), register, enroll, < LL. *matricula*, a public register, roll, list, dim. of *matrix*, a public register: see *matricula*, *matrix*.] **I.** *trans.* To enter in a register; register; enroll; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling one's name in a register.

It was their obstinacy to incorporate their errors into their creeds, and to *matriculate* their abuses among their sacred rites.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 206, quoted in Wordsworth's [Church of Ireland, II. 221.

Frederick was, accordingly, at the proper age, *matriculated* at Oxford. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 179.

II. *intrans.* To become a member of any body or society, especially a college or university, by having one's name entered in a register.

The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now *matriculating* at the universities. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *matriculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Matriculated; admitted; enrolled.

To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate.
Skelton, Garland of Laurell.

II. *n.* One who has been admitted to membership of a body, as a college or university, by enrolment in its register.

Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

matriculation (mā-trik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *matriculación*, < ML. **matriculatio*(*n-*), < *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating, or of admitting to membership by enrolment; the state of being matriculated.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

matriculator (mā-trik'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. **matriculator*, < *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] One who matriculates.

At Oxford the *matriculator* subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and also swore to observe three articles of the 36th Canon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 209.

matriheritage (mat-ri-her'i-tāj), *n.* [< L. *mater* (*matr-*), mother, + E. *heritage*.] Inheritance in the female line of descent.

The two systems of *matriheritage* and polyandry.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 141.

matriherital (mat-ri-her'i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *mater* (*matr-*), mother, + *herit*(*age*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matriheritage, or inheritance in the female line.

An excellent specimen of the matriarchal or *matriherital* system fully carried out under recognized and well-defined law among a civilized people. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 141.

matrimoignet, *n.* A Middle English form of *matrimony*. *Chaucer.*

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-ạl), *a.* [= F. *matrimonial* = Sp. Pg. *matrimonial* = It. *matrimoniale*, < LL. *matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage, < L. *matrimonium*, marriage: see *matrimony*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to matrimony; connubial; nuptial: as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

Cherish thy hasten'd widowhood with the gold
Of *matrimonial* treason! *Milton*, S. A., l. 959.

The main article in *matrimonial* alliances.
Paley, Moral Philos., iii. 8.

2. Derived from marriage.

If he [Henry VII.] relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Crown matrimonial, in *Scot. hist.*, the right to a share in the sovereignty conferred on the husband of a reigning queen. The extent of this concession appears never to have been precisely defined; but the common belief is that it implied a complete partnership in the crown, with remainder to the survivor and his or her heirs. It was granted, with important reservations, on the occasion of the first marriage of Mary Queen of Scots, and was explicitly refused to her second husband.—**Matrimonial cause**, in *law*, a suit for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage, as an action for divorce or the like. In England such causes were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—**Matrimonial Causes Acts**, a series of English statutes relating to causes arising from the matrimonial relation. (*a*) A statute of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 85) which established the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, having exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and matrimonial matters, and settled the law relating thereto. (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 19) relating to divorce and judicial separation. (*c*) A statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 68) which substitutes for the restitution of conjugal rights formerly enforced periodical payments of money by the husband, authorizes the court to order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of the husband and children, and relates to desertion and custody of children.—**Syn. 1.** *Matrimonial*, *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, *Marital*. *Matrimonial*, *connubial*, and *conjugal*, like *matrimony*, relate to the married state. *Nuptial* and *hymeneal* are more suggestive of the act of marriage or that which is in close connection with it. *Connubial* suggests the fact that marriage is the union of persons of opposite sexes. *Conjugal* primarily means belonging to a spouse, and secondarily belonging to the state of spouses—that is, matrimony: as, *conjugal* felicity, responsibility, obligations, rights. *Marital* means, specifically, belonging to a husband, but is also used with reference to the married state in general.

matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ni-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards matrimony; in matrimony; according to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church that he cannot quit the same. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

matrimonious† (mat-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *matrimony* + *-ous*.] Relating to matrimony; matrimonial.

Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

★**matrimony** (mat'ri-mọ-ni), *n.* [< ME. *matrimonye*, also *matrimoyne*, *matrimoigne*, < OF. *matrimoine*, *matrimonie* = Pr. *matrimoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *matrimonio*, < L. *matrimonium*, marriage, wedlock, in pl. wives; < *mater* (*matri-*), mother (see *mater*2, *mother*1), + term. *-monium*: see *-mony*.] **1.** The relation of husband and wife, with especial reference to what concerns the

latter; the state of marriage or wedlock; nuptial union; conjugal partnership.

He that joyneth his virgin in *matrymonye* doith wel. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. vii. 38.

2. The act of marriage; entrance upon the married state by a formal ceremony or procedure: as, the solemnization of *matrimony* by a clergyman. In the Roman Catholic Church matrimony is regarded as one of the sacraments.

Exhorting the married men to temperance, and the bachelors to *matrimony*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. Wife. [A Latinism. Compare *wedlock* in the same sense.]

Restore my *matrimony* undefil'd,
Wrong not my niece, and, for our gold or silver
If I pursue you, hang me!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iv. 6.

4. A game with cards. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wedlock*, *Wedding*, etc. See *marriage*.

matrimony-vine (mat'ri-mō-ni-vīn), *n.* A garden-plant, *Lycium vulgare;* also, the closely allied *L. barbarum*. The latter is said to be used in medicine in Japan.

matrimoyne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *matrimony*.

matrix (mā'triks or mat'riks), *n.*; pl. *matrices* (mat'ri-sēz, L. mā-trī'sēz). [< L. *matrix* (*matric-*), a breeding animal, the parent stem (of plants), LL. the womb, a source, origin, cause, a public register or roll, < *mater* (= Gr. *μήτηρ*), mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] **1.** The womb; the uterus.

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine. Ex. xxxiv. 19.

Hence—**2.** That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb. (*a*) A mold which gives form to material forced into it in a solid condition, or poured into it in a fluid state and allowed to harden before removal. (*b*) In *coining*, the intaglio formed in steel by engraving, or by driving into the metal a tool called a *hub*, upon which the design of the coin has been produced in relief. The steel matrix is subsequently hardened and tempered. From this matrix punches for making dies are obtained by driving into it pieces of soft steel, which, after taking form from the matrix, are in their turn hardened and tempered. The instruments used in coining thus alternately take the design in cameo and intaglio, and in order as follows: (1) cameo, the hub; (2) intaglio, the matrix; (3) cameo, the punch; (4) intaglio, the die. Lastly the coin is struck in cameo by the die. (*c*) The bottom die in any stamping- or drop-press. (*d*) In *type-founding*, an attachment to the mold in which the face of a type is cast, the mold proper making the body for that face. Every letter or character has its special matrix, but all the matrices of the same font are fitted to one mold. The matrix is a small flat bar of copper that has received the deeply sunken impress of the punch, or model letter cut on a rod of steel. As left by the punch it is known as a *drive*, or *strike*, or *unjustified matrix*. When finished and fitted to the mold it is a *justified matrix*. Matrices are also made by the electrotyping process. (*e*) In *stereotyping*, the mold of plaster, papier maché, or other composition which is taken from types as arranged in the form, and into which the melted alloy called *stereotypers' metal* is poured in casting stereotype-plates. (*f*) In *mineral.* and *geol.*, the rock in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded. (*g*) In *mining*, same as *gangue*, 1. [Rare and incorrect.] (*h*) In *odontog.*, the formative part of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and capsule. The former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement. (*i*) In *anat.*, the intercellular substance: as, the *matrix* of cartilage, containing corpuscles; the animal *matrix* of bone, impregnated with mineral salts, etc. (*j*) In *bot.*: (1) That upon which a plant is fixed or from which it grows: as, lichens which grow upon a *matrix* of rock. (2) Intercellular substance: as, the filaments of nostoc lie in a gelatinous *matrix*.

3. In *math.*, a rectangular array, usually square: so called when considered as a mold or set of compartments into which a certain number of quantities can be put, the leaving of one of the spaces unoccupied being in effect to put zero there. The matrix is consequently a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it has spaces. The numbers in the spaces are called the *elements of the matrix*. The following definitions relate to square matrices. The vertical lines of numbers are called the *columns*, the horizontal ones the *rows*. The diagonal running from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. Elements symmetrically situated with reference to the principal diagonal are said to be *conjugate*. A matrix in which every element is equal to its conjugate is said to be *symmetrical;* if all the elements along each diagonal band transverse to the principal diagonal are equal, the matrix is said to be *persymmetrical*. The addition of matrices is so understood that the sum of two like matrices is a matrix every element of which is equal to the sum of the corresponding elements of the parts. The multiplication of two like square matrices is so understood that the product is a matrix whose construction is of the kind shown in the following example:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} a, b \\ c, d \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} A, B \\ C, D \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} aA + bC, aB + bD \\ cA + dC, cB + dD \end{Bmatrix}$$

Inverse matrix to a given matrix, the matrix of transformation from the set of variables to which the direct matrix transforms to the set from which it transforms. Also called *reciprocal matrix*.—**Invertebrate matrix**, a square matrix whose principal diagonal contains zeros.—**Latent roots of a matrix.** See *latent*.—**Matrix of the type** $q \times p$, a matrix with p columns and q rows. The types of two matrices are said to be complementary when $p - p^1 = q + q^1$.—**Matrix-rolling machine**, in stereotyping by the paper process, a machine sometimes used, in place of the beating-table and brush, to force the type into the prepared paper.—**Nuclear matrix.** See *karyoplasm*.—**Reciprocal matrix.** See *inverse matrix*.

matron (mā'trọn or mat'rọn), *n.* [< F. *matrone* = Sp. Pg. It. *matrona*, < L. *matrona*, a married woman, wife, matron, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] **1.** A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman old enough to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother.

Yet did that auncient *matrone* all she might
To cherish her with all things choice and rare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 14.

For thee the soldier bleeds, the *matron* mourns.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 412.

2. In a special sense, a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of any institution.—**Jury of matrons.** See *jury*.

matronage (mat'rọn-āj or mā'trọn-āj), *n.* [< *matron* + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being a matron; matronly character or condition.

The underscorings of young ladies' letters, a wonder even to themselves under the colder north-light of *matronage*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 120.

2. A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

matronal (mā'trọn-al or mat'rọn-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *matronal* = It. *matronale*, < L. *matronalis*, of or belonging to a married woman, < *matrona*, a married woman: see *matron*.] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

He had herd of the beautie and vertuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widdow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronall* yeares of seuen and twentie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 218.

Only, in depicting this Roman ideal of *matronal* chastity, Fletcher, with his wonted coarseness of taste, has touched on very slippery ground. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 337.

Matronalia (mat-rō-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., orig. neut. pl. of *matronālis*, belonging to a married woman: see *matronal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated by matrons on the first of March in honor of Mars.

matronhood (mā'trọn-hụd or mat'rọn-hụd), *n.* [< *matron* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a matron; matronage.

matronize (mā'trọn-īz or mat'rọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *matronized*, ppr. *matronizing*. [< *matron* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render matronly.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits.
Richardson, Familiar Letters.

2. To act as a mother to; assume the manner of a matron toward; specifically, to chaperon.

She . . . brought her to Boston to *matronize* her.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

Also spelled *matronise*.

matronlike (mā'trọn-līk or mat'rọn-līk), *a.* Matronly.

matronly (mā'trọn-li or mat'rọn-li), *a.* [< *matron* + *-ly*¹.] Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron; elderly; ripe in years.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

matronly (mā'trọn-li or mat'rọn-li), *adv.* [< *matronly*, *a.*] In a manner becoming a matron. [Rare.]

She up arose with seemely grace,
And toward them full *matronely* did pace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 8.

matronship (mā'trọn-ship or mat'rọn-ship), *n.* [< *matron* + *-ship*.] The office of matron of a hospital or other institution. *Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 62 of Adv'ts.

matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *matronimico*, < L. *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + Gr. *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or being a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor.

II. *n.* **1.** A name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor: correlative to *patronymic*.

If it be a clear sign of exclusive female kinship that children should take the mother's family name, it is, a fortiori, a note of it that they should be called by a *matronymic*. *J. F. M'Lennan*, Studies in Anc. Hist., p. 289.

2. A word of a form used for matronymic designation; a matronymic formation.

A genitive and possessive casal suffix, variant of *-al*, which was used as a *matronymic*.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 29.

matross (ma-tros'), *n.* [= G. *matrose*, < D. *matroos* = Sw. Dan. *matros*, a sailor, irreg. < F. *matelot*, a sailor, seaman, a corruption of **matenot*, < Icel. *mötunautr*, messmate, companion, < *matr* (= E. *meat*) + *nautr* = AS. *geneát*, companion (see *geneat*).] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-wagons as guards and assistants.

matsu (mats), *n.* [Jap. *matsŭ*, pine.] The most common tree of Japan, a pine which attains great age and size, *Pinus Massoniana*. It is a fine tree for avenues, and its wood is valuable for house-carpentry and furniture.

matt, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mat*³.

mattachin†, *n.* See *matachin*.

mattagesst, mattagesset†, *n.* See *matagasse*.

mattamore (mat'a-mōr), *n.* [< F. *matamore*, < Ar. *metmur*, a ditch, a cavern or other subterranean place in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

matte (mat), *n.* [F., < G. *matt*, dull, dim: see *mat*³.] In *metal.*, a product of the smelting of sulphureted ores, obtained in the process which next follows the roasting. The object of this process is to remove the oxid of iron present in the roasted ore, by causing it to combine with silica, with which it forms a fusible slag. Also called *regulus* and *coarse metal*.

In English copper-works the word metal is commonly used to denote compounds of this kind, that of regulus being applied in a specific sense to certain kinds of metal. I shall, however, adopt the word regulus as a generic appellation for such products. The Germans designate regulus by the synonymous terms Stein and Lech, and the French by the term *matte*. *Percy's Metallurgy*, I. 44.

matted (mat'ed), *p. a.* [< *mat*¹ + *-ed*².] Covered with mats or matting. [Rare.]

If the *matted* things fright you on the same account [the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 388.

matter (mat'èr), *n.* [< ME. *matter*, *mattere*, *mater*, *matere*, < OF. *matiere*, *matere*, *matire* = F. *matière* = Sp. Pg. It. *materia* = D. G. Dan. *materie* = Sw. *materia*, matter (= vernacular Sp. *madera* = Pg. *madeira*, wood, > ult. E. *Madeira*), < L. *materia*, also *materies*, stuff, matter of which anything is composed, wood, timber, etc., lit. 'material of which anything is formed or made'; with formative *-ter*, from the root *ma*, Skt. √ *mā*, form, build, make, arrange, same as √ *mā*, measure: see *mete*¹. Cf. L. *mater*, mother, *manus*, hand, usually referred to the same root: see *mother*¹, *main*³.] **1.** Sensible substance; that which offers resistance to touch or muscular effort; that which can be moved, strained, broken, comminuted, or otherwise modified, but which cannot be destroyed or produced; that which reacts against forces, is permanent, and preserves its identity under all changes. Matter has three states of aggregation, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. See *solid*, *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*¹.

One and the same quantity of *matter* remains invariable in nature, without addition or diminution.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Matter being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain that, unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division can be any individual conscious being. *Clarke*, To Mr. Dodwell.

According to the definition I have proposed, *Matter*, and the changes of *Matter*, mean the Felt, and the changes of the Felt; and all our knowledge of *Matter* is in Feeling, and the changes of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 88.

All that we know about *matter* is that it is the hypothetical substance of physical phenomena.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) That which is in itself nothing definite, but is the subject of change and development, and by receiving a form becomes a substance; that out of which anything is made. See *form*. Matter in this sense (a translation of Aristotle's word *ὕλη*, originally wood) is termed by the scholastics matter *ex qua* (out of which), to distinguish it from matter *circum quam* (concerning which), or the object of any action or power, as well as from matter *in qua* (in which), or the subject of any attribute.

Generally *matter* is divided into that out of which, in which, and about which: that out of which is that which is properly so called; in which the subject; about which the object. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Matter unform'd and void. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 233.

(*b*) Extended substance. *Descartes*. (*c*) In the Kantian terminology, that which receives forms; especially, that element of cognition which comes to us from without; that which distinguishes a particular cognition from others; the purely sensuous part, independent of the representations of space and time and of every

operation of thought; the content of experience.

All the *matter* of perception is but our own affection.
J. Hutchinson Stirling, Mind, X. 63.

3. That of which anything is or may be composed; plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind; material: as, the prime *matters* of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.); the book contains much useless *matter*.

Perpetueel *matere* of the fir of helle.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The upper regions of the air receive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

A goodly monument, which the Great Mogor hath beene nine yeares in building. . . . The *matter* is fine Marble, the forme nine square, two English miles about, and nine stories in height. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 478.

Fancy and judgment are a play's full *matter*.
Ford, Fancies, Epil.

That other mortal . . .
Whom of our *matter* time shall mould anew.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 30.

4. Specifically, in *printing:* (*a*) Material for work; copy: as, to keep the compositors supplied with *matter*. (*b*) Type set up; material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required: in the former case called distinctively *live matter*, and in the latter *dead matter*.—**5.** In a restricted sense, mere effete substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease; pus: as, fecal *matter;* purulent or suppurative *matter* (often called simply *matter*); the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or a wound.—**6.** The material of thought or expression; the substance of a mental act or a course of thought; something existing in or brought forth by the mind; a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form.

I will answer also my part, . . . for I am full of *matter*.
Job xxxii. 17, 18.

Conceit, more rich in *matter* than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 30.

Euery man's stile is for the most part according to the *matter* and subiect of the writer, or so ought to be, and conformable thereunto.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 124.

I know no man a greater master in commanding words to serve *matter*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. x.

Upon this theme his discourse is long, his *matter* little but repetition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

His manner in court was excelled by his *matter*.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

7. Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression; a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation; intellectual basis or ground; theme; topic; source: as, *matter* for reflection; a *matter* of joy or grief.

Thurgh vnwarnes of wit that thi wirdis cast,
Thow ges *matir* to men mony day after,
ffforto speke of thi spede, & with spell herkyn
Of thi lure and thi losse for a high wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2089.

It is made but a laughing *matter*, but a trifle; but it is a sad *matter*, and an earnest *matter*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The wavering and cowardly policy of England furnished *matter* of ridicule to all the nations of Europe.
Macaulay, Bacon.

8. A subject of or for consideration or action; something requiring attention or effort; material for activity; affair; concern: as, *matters* of state or of business.

Ye now wolde vs meve with other *materes* and tales other weyes, and ther-fore we pray you and requyre speke no more ther-of. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

For their priuate *matters* they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 83.

To your quick-conceiving discontents,
I'll read you *matter* deep and dangerous.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 190.

I have *matter* of danger and state to impart to Cæsar.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

High *matter* thou enjoin'st me, O prime of men!
Sad task and hard. *Milton*, P. L., v. 563.

She knows but *matters* of the house.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvii.

9. A subject of debate or controversy; a question under discussion; a ground of difference or dispute.

Every great *matter* they shall bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge. Ex. xviii. 22.

Dare any one of you, having a *matter* against another, go to law? 1 Cor. vi. 1.

[They brought] divers arguments against it, whereof some were weighty, but not to the *matter*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 154.

Adr. Why, man, what is the *matter?*
Dro. S. I do not know the *matter:* he's rested on the case.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 42.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The word *matter* has always meant, in legal proceedings, the question in controversy.
Davis, Law in Shakspeare, p. 134.

10. An object of thought in general; a thing engaging the attention; anything under consideration indefinitely: as, that is a *matter* of no moment; a *matter* of fact.

For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land. Ps. xxxv. 20.

My heart is inditing a good *matter*. Ps. xlv. 1.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next?
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 88.

Matters succeeded so well with him, that everybody was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

With many thousand *matters* left to do.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Money *matters* seem likely to go on capitally. My expenses, I find, will be smaller than I anticipated.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 331.

And the power of creation is not a *matter* of static ability; it is a *matter* of habits and desires.
W. K. Clifford, Mental Development, p. 104.

11. A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things; a state of things; especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation: as, this is a serious *matter;* what is the *matter?*

"It's a very strange *matter*, fair maiden," said he, . . .
"I canna' blaw my horn, but ye call on me."
Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 196).

Then go with me to make the *matter* good.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 114.

I'll tell you what the *matter* is with you.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, i. 21.

So when you plague a fool, 'tis still the curse,
You only make the *matter* worse and worse.
Pope, Donne Versified, Sat. iv.

What has been the *matter?* — you were denied to me at first! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 21.

12†. An inducing cause or occasion; explanatory fact or circumstance; reason.

The *matter* of seditions is of two kinds: much poverty and much discontent. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story. *Milton.*

13. Significance; sense; meaning; import.

I was born to speak all mirth and no *matter*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 344.

14. Ground of consideration; importance; consequence: used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb.

Whatsoever they were, it maketh no *matter* to me.
Gal. ii. 6.

Much *matter* was made of this, as fearing it would be taken as an act of rebellion.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 175.

No *matter* who's displeased when you are gone.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 66.

No *matter* what is done, so it be done with an air.
Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

If to be perfect in a certain sphere,
What *matter* [is it], soon or late, or here or there?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 74.

Mr. Surface, what news do you hear? though indeed it is no *matter*, for I think one hears nothing else but scandal. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

15. Something indefinite as to amount or quantity; a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated.

One of his pinnaces was about forty tons, of cedar, built at Barbathes, and brought to Virginia by Capt. Powell, who there dying, she was sold for a small *matter*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 228.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Dutch, as I have before observ'd, do often buy Proebottoms for a small *matter* of the Maylayans.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 111.

I have Thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in Town, to learn somewhat of your Lingo first, before I cross the Seas.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

16. In *law:* (*a*) Statement or allegation: as, the court may strike out scandalous *matter* from a pleading. (*b*) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment: as, the *matter* of the application of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee.—**17†.** Wood: apparently with reference to the hard stem of the vine.

Helpe hem uppe with canne and litel stakes,
And yeve hem streng yeres after three.
At yeres IIII uppe III *matiers* takes
On hem, alle ronk yf that the landes be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction.*—**All is a matter†,** it is all one thing substantially; hence, it is wholly indifferent.

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, *all is a matter. Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

A matter of course. See *course*[1].—**A matter of life and death.** See *life.*—**Close matter.** See *close*[2].—**Coloring matter.** See *color.*—**Common matter†,** that which all things have in common; being.—**Contingent matter.** See *contingent.*—**Dead matter.** See def. 4 (*b*).—**First matter†.** (*a*) In *metaph.*, matter unformed and chaotic. (*b*) The material or substance of which anything is composed. Also *prime matter, materia prima.*—**For that matter,** as far as that goes; so far as that is concerned.

For that Matter, Sir, be ye 'Squire, Knight, or Lord,
I'll give you whate'er a good Inn can afford.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 21.

Intelligible matter. See *intelligible.*—**Live matter.** See def. 4 (*b*).—**Matter of a proposition,** the subject of the proposition: also called the *material matter*, in contradistinction to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified.—**Matter of a syllogism,** the propositions and terms of the syllogism. The formal matter of a proposition has, since the twelfth century, been distinguished as natural, contingent or casual, and remote or unnatural, according as the character signified by the predicate term must, may or may not, or cannot, inhere in the subject.—**Matter of cognition.** See def. 2 (*c*).—**Matter of composition,** or **permanent matter,** that of which anything consists.—**Matter of fact.** (*a*) A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolical.

Lady Sneer. Strange, indeed!
Crabt. Matter of fact, I assure you.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*b*) In *law*, that which is fact or alleged as fact: in contradistinction to *matter of law*, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts. Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract, and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to *matters of fact;* whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are *matters of law.* The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential and of the latter unavailing, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge. (*c*) A particular element or fact of experience.

Some particular existence, or, as it is usually termed, *matter-of-fact. Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 5.

What is the nature of that evidence which assures us of any real existence and *matter of fact*, beyond the present testimony of our senses?
Hume, Human Understanding, iv.

Matter of generation, or **transient matter,** that out of which anything is made, as seed.—**Matter of law.** See *matter of fact* (*b*).—**Matter of record,** that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record. In law the term imports a judicial, or at least an official, record. See *record.*—**Second matter,** in *metaph.*, matter formed. See *first matter.*—**Sensible matter,** the matter of sensible things.—**Signate, designate, determinate,** or **individual matter,** that which is diverse, though not in any character different, in all individuals. This distinction originated with Thomas Aquinas.—**Spiritual matter,** the matter of the incorruptible body after the resurrection.—**Standing matter,** composed types that have not yet been printed or molded from, or that have been so used and are set aside for further service.—**To make a matter of conscience.** See *conscience.*—**To make matter†, to make no matter.** See *make*[1].—**Upon the matter†, upon the whole matter,** on the whole; taking all things into view.

So that *upon the matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon*, Deformity.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

What's the matter with (a thing or act)? what is your objection to (it)?—a humorous use, at once assuming that objection has been made, implying that there is no ground for the objection, and recommending the thing or act mentioned.

matter (mat'ėr), *v.* [< *matter, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be of importance; import; signify: chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases: as, it does not *matter;* what does it *matter?*

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they liued.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 161.

To a man of virtue and honour, indeed, this *mattered* little. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

2†. To form pus; collect or be discharged, as matter in an abscess; also, to discharge pus.

Each slight sore *mattereth. Sir P. Sidney.*

Earth's milk 's a ripened core,
That drops from her disease, that *matters* from her sore.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 12.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To regard; care for; mind.

I repulsed her once and again; but she put by my repulses, and smiled. Then I began to be angry; but she *mattered* that nothing at all.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 339.

The low Land is sometimes overflown with water in the time of Harvest, yet they *matter* it not, but gather the crop and fetch it home wet in their Canoas.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 23.

I had rather receive Money than Letters. I don't *matter* Letters, so the Money does but come.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 106.

2. To approve of. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

matterful (mat'ėr-fûl), *a.* [< *matter* + *-ful.*] Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy; pregnant.

What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature! *Lamb*, To Wordsworth (1815), p. 97.

matterless (mat'ėr-les), *a.* [< *matter* + *-less.*] Void of matter, substance, or significance; immaterial, either literally or figuratively; of no consequence or importance.

All fine noise
Of verse, meere *matterlesse* and tinkling toies.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Like shades . . . quite *matterlesse*.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

The sky is only the *matterless* limit of vision.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 84.

matter-of-course (mat'ėr-ọv-kōrs'), *a.* Proceeding as a natural consequence; following naturally as a thing to be expected or about which there can be no question.

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

matter-of-fact (mat'ėr-ọv-fakt'), *a.* 1. Consisting of or pertaining to facts; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; ordinary; commonplace: applied to things.

His passion for *matter-of-fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents.
Lamb, To Wilson.

The common *matter-of-fact* world of sense and sight.
Caird.

The man said good morning, in a *matter-of-fact* way.
The Century, XXXVI. 823.

2. Adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; unimaginative; prosaic: applied to persons.

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact* man.
Boswell, Johnson.

mattery (mat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *matter* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of matter — that is, of thought or facts; significant; weighty. [Rare.]

Away with your *mattery* sentences, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

2. Purulent; generating pus. [Rare.]

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which, transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey*, Consumptions. (*Latham.*)

Matthew Walker knot. See *knot*[1].

Matthieu-Plessy green. See *green*[1].

Matthiola (mat-thī'ō-lą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after P. A. *Mattioli*, an Italian physician of the 16th century.] An untenable name for *Gackenia*, a genus of cruciferous plants, characterized by a long many-seeded silique, and stigmas often thickened or horned at the back. They are hoary herbs or low branching shrubs, with oblong or linear leaves, which are entire or sinuate, and with rather large flowers, usually purple or white and growing in bractless racemes. There are about 36 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and western Asia. To this genus belong the numberless varieties of stock or stock-gillyflower of the gardens. *Gackenia incana* includes the biennial sorts, the Brompton stock, queen stock, and others. It is wild along the Mediterranean coast-line, etc. (See *gillyflower*, 3, and *hopes.*) *Gackenia annua*, of southern Europe, furnishes the ten-week stocks. The smooth-leafed or wallflower-leafed stock is a form of *G. incana*. *G. tristis* (*Cheiranthus tristis* of Linnæus), of southern Europe, is the dark-flowered or night-scented stock, with lurid flowers pleasantly fragrant in the evening.

mattie (mat'i), *n.* Same as *matie.*

matting[1] (mat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mat*[1], *v.*] 1. Materials for mats; matwork.—2. A fabric of some coarse material, as rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, bamboo, etc., used for covering floors, as a packing for some kinds of goods, and for various other purposes.

All around us, what powers are wrapped up under the coarse *mattings* of custom, and all wonder prevented.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

3. *Naut.*, a texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun-yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing.—4. The mat of a picture.—**Canton matting.** Same as *India matting.*—**Cocoanut matting**, matting made of coir, especially that which is heavy and thick and rather open in texture. It is used especially for floor-covering in places where much wear is expected.—**Grass matting**, matting made of vegetable fiber, of which many sorts are utilized in India, China, and Japan. It is used principally for floor-cloth.—**India matting.** See *India.*—**Indian-matting plant**, a kind of sedge, *Cyperus tegetum*, native in India. It is largely employed in the manufacture of matting.—**Russia matting**, a coarse woven fabric for packing, made in Russia from strips of the bast or inner bark of the linden.

★**matting**[2] (mat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mat*[3], *v.*] 1. The act or process of producing a dull or roughened surface on metal; specifically, the process of covering plates with varnish in gilding on water-size. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A dull, slightly roughened surface, free from polish, produced by the use of the mat.

matting-boat (mat'ing-bōt), *n.* Same as *matboat.*

matting-loom (mat'ing-löm), *n.* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof. *E. H. Knight.*

matting-punch (mat'ing-punch), *n.* In *metal-working*, a punch with a roughened working end, used with a light hammer or mallet for matting the ground or the parts of the surface left flat between fretwork tracery, etc. For very fine work in silver or gold such punches are sometimes made by breaking with a sharp blow a bar of highly hardened steel, and selecting pieces which have one even, finely and regularly granulated end, and so grinding the other as to remove the angles. The unground end is the working end of the punch, and needs no further preparation.

matting-tool (mat'ing-töl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a kind of chasing-tool for producing evenly roughened surfaces. A matting-tool used for lathe-work is a small roughened cylinder or spheroid of hardened steel, journaled in the branches of a furcated handle by which it is applied to the work, over the surface of which it rolls as the object turns in the lathe.

mattock (mat'ok), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *mathook*, simulating *hook*; < ME. *mattocke, mattok, mattoke*, < AS. *mattuc, mattoc, mettoc, meottoc, mettac:* origin unknown. W. *matog* and Gael. *madag* are from E. The resemblance of OBulg. *motuika* = Russ. *motuika* = Pol. *motyka* = Lith. *mattikas*, a mattock, appears to be accidental.] An instrument for loosening the soil in digging, shaped like a pickax, but having its ends broad instead of pointed.

mattoid (mat'oid), *n.* [It. *mattoide*, < ML. *mattus*, stupid, dull, + *-oid.* See *-oid.*] One who exhibits symptoms of mental degeneration; a semi-insane person; a crank: a term used by Lombroso to designate a semi-insane person whose ideas and aims (often of a literary or artistic character), while they may simulate those of talent and even of genius, are marked by radical absurdities which the patient is unable, through mental weakness, to perceive.

mattress (mat'res), *n.* [Formerly also *matress, mattrass, matteress;* < ME. *mattress, matrys, matras* = D. *matras* = Sw. *madrass* = Dan. *madras*, < OF. *materas*, F. *matelas* = It. *materasso, materassa* = MHG. *matraz, materaz*, G. *matratze*, < ML. *matratum, mataratium, mataritium* = (with Ar. art.) Sp. *almadraque* = Pg. *almatrac*, a mattress, < Ar. *matrah*, mattress, cushion, bed, prop. a place where anything is thrown, then something thrown down, hence a 'shake-down,' a mattress, < *taraha*, throw down.] 1. A bed consisting of a bag filled with straw, hair, moss, sponge, husks, excelsior, or other soft and elastic material, and usually quilted or tacked with transverse cords at short intervals to prevent the contents from slipping.

Pom. And I have heard Apollodorus carried— . . .
Eno. A certain queen to Cæsar in a *mattress.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 71.

2. In *hydraul. engin.*, a mat or mass of brushwood, willow rods, light poles, or other like material, roughly woven or tied together and used to form foundations for dikes and jetties, or as aprons, fencing, curtains, or surfacing for dikes, dams, embankments, and similar constructions, either for assisting to hold together loose material or to prevent injury by the erosion of water.—**French mattress**, a mattress made partly of wool and partly of hair. [Eng.]—**Spring-mattress**, a mattress in which spiral springs support the stuffed part, so as to make an elastic bed.—**Wire mattress**, a frame of wood or iron over which is tightly stretched a sheet of variously constructed thick wire cloth. It is used in beds as a substitute for springs.

mattress-boat (mat'res-bōt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a flat boat or scow on which mattresses are constructed and transported, and from which they can be launched into position.

mattulla (ma-tul'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *matta*, a mat, + *-ulla*, dim. term., as in *medulla*, pith.] In *bot.*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms. Also written *matulla.*

matty (mat'i), *n.* Same as *matie.*

maturable (mā-tūr'ą-bl), *a.* [< *mature, v.*, + *-able.*] 1. That may be matured or perfected.

The writer gives evidence of a true poetic gift, and of abilities, which, if immature, are yet *maturable.*
The Nation, XLVIII. iv.

2. Capable of maturation; that may suppurate.

Matura diamond. See *diamond.*

maturant (mat'ū-rant), *n.* [< L. *maturan(t-)s*, ppr. of *maturare*, ripen: see *maturate.*] In *med.*, a medicine or an application to an inflamed part to promote suppuration; a maturative.

maturate (mat'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *maturated*, ppr. *maturating.* [< L. *maturatus*, pp. of *maturare*, make ripe: see *mature, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bring to maturity; mature. [Rare.]

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter.
Fuller.

2. To promote perfect suppuration in.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ripen; come to or toward maturity. [Rare.]—2. To suppurate perfectly.

★**maturation** (mat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *maturation* = Pr. *maturacio* = Sp. *maduración* = Pg. *maduração* = It. *maturazione*, < L. *maturatio(n-)*, a hastening, < *maturare*, ripen: see *mature, v.*] 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; a bringing to maturity; hence, a carrying out; consummation. [Rare.]

Till further observation shall discover whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation.*
Boyle, Works, I. 453.

At our entrance into the world, when health and vigour give us fair promises of time sufficient for the regular *maturation* of our schemes. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 111.

2. In *med.*, a ripening or maturing, as of an abscess; formation of pus; suppuration.

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere there can be a perfect cure.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

maturative (mā-tūr'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *maturatif*; as *maturate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Producing maturity; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits, than the former.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of pus in an abscess.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

II. *n.* In *med.*, anything that promotes suppuration; a maturant.

The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all imposthumes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 22.

★**mature** (mā-tūr'), *a.* [< L. *mātūrus*, ripe, mature, of full age, fit, timely, early, speedy; perhaps orig. **macturus*, < √ *mag*, in *magnus*, great: see *main*[2].] 1. Complete in natural growth or development; fully grown or ripened; ripe: as, *mature* grain or fruit; a person of *mature* age; *mature* in judgment.

The youngest son of Priam, a true knight,
Not yet *mature*, yet matchless.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 97.

Two thousand summers have imparted to the monuments of Grecian literature, as to her marbles, only a *maturer* golden and autumnal tint.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

2. Completely elaborated or prepared; brought to maturity; ready for use or execution; fully evolved; ample; thorough: as, a result of *mature* deliberation.

How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his godlike office now *mature.*
Milton, P. R., i. 188.

Indeed, upon *mature* thoughts, I should think we could not have done better than to have complied with the desire they seemed to have of our settling here [at Mindanao].
Dampier, Voyages, I. 349.

Which images, here figur'd in this wise,
I leave unto your more *mature* survey.
Daniel, Philotas, Ded.

3. In *med.*, in a state of perfect suppuration.—4. In *com.*, become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment; fully due.—**Mature insect**, in *entom.*, an insect which has attained the last or imago stage of its development.—**Mature larva**, a larva which has attained its full growth before passing into the pupa state.—**Mature pupa**, a pupa ready to give forth an imago.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Mature, Ripe*, digested, well-considered. *Mature* and *ripe* both primarily denote the result of the process of physical growth. *Ripe* emphasizes simply the result: the fruit needs no more nourishment from the stock, and further change will be to over-ripeness and decay. *Mature* combines with the idea of the result the further suggestion of the process by which the result was reached. Further, *ripe* always seems figurative when applied to anything besides fruit, especially fruit growing above ground: to speak of a *ripe* scholar, or a *ripened* judgment, is distinctly figurative. *Mature*, on the other hand, seems quite as literal now in the secondary as in the primary sense. The same distinction exists between the verbs and between the nouns corresponding to these adjectives.

mature (mā-tūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *matured*, ppr. *maturing.* [< F. *maturer* = Sp. Pg. *madurar* = It. *maturare*, < L. *maturare*, make ripe, ripen, < *maturus*, ripe: see *mature, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to ripen; bring to maturity: as, to *mature* ale.

Prick it [an apple] with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

And, like the stores autumnal suns *mature*,
Through wintry rigours unimpaired endure.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 649.

2. To elaborate or carry to completion; make ripe or ready for use or action: as, to *mature* one's plans.

I have not the leisure to *mature* a discourse which should invite the attention of the learned by the extent of its views, or the depth of its investigations.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 549.

3. In *med.*, to bring to a state of perfect suppuration; maturate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to a state of ripeness; become ripe or perfect: as, wine *matures* by age or by agitation in a long voyage; the judgment *matures* by age and experience.—2. In *com.*, to reach the time fixed for payment, or for payment of the principal, as distinguished from instalments of interest: as, a bill *matures* on a certain date.—3. In *med.*, to come to a state of perfect suppuration.—**Syn. 1.** *Mature, Ripen.* See comparison under *mature, a.*

maturely (mā-tūr′li), *adv.* 1. In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.—2. With ripe care; thoroughly: as, a prince entering on war ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—**3†.** Speedily; quickly. [A rare Latinism.]

We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures.

matureness (mā-tūr′nes), *n.* Mature state or condition; ripeness or perfection; maturity: as, such *matureness* of judgment is surprising in one so young.

maturescent (mat-ū-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *maturescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *maturescere*, become ripe, ripen, < *maturus*, ripe: see *mature.*] Becoming mature; waxing ripe. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

★**maturity** (mā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *maturité* = Pr. *maturitat* = It. *maturità*, < L. *maturita(t-)s*, ripeness, maturity, < *maturus*, mature: see *mature.*] 1. The state of being mature; ripeness; completeness; full development or elaboration: as, *maturity* of age; the *maturity* of corn; the *maturity* of a scheme.

Not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

2. In *com.*, the time fixed for payment of an obligation; the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.—3. In *med.*, a state of perfect suppuration.—**Syn. 1.** *Maturity, Ripeness.* See comparison under *mature, a.*

matutinal (mā-tū′ti-nal), *a.* [= F. *matutinal* = Pr. Sp. *matutinal* = It. *mattutinale*, < L. *matutinalis*, of the morning, < *matutinum*, the morning: see *matutine, matin*, and *matinal.*] Pertaining to the morning; coming or occurring early in the day: as, a *matutinal* bath.

My salutation to your priestship! What?
Matutinal, busy with book so soon
Of an April day? *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 309.

Matutinal cognition†. See *cognition.*

matutine (mat′ū-tin), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *matutino* = It. *mattutino*, < L. *matutinus*, of the morning, neut. *matutinum*, the morning: see *matin.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *matutinal.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

Among astrologers, six of the planets are said to be *matutine* when they are above the horizon at sun-rising, and vespertine when they set after the sun. The three upper planets are counted strongest when oriental and *matutine*, as the three lower when occidental and vespertine. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and vespertine motions.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 227. (*Latham.*)

Upraise thine eyes, and find the lark,
The *matutine* musician
Who heavenward soars on rapture's wings.
F. Locker, Arcadia.

II.† *n. pl.* Matins.

Matutines [were] at the first hour, or six of the clock. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 287. (*Davies.*)

matweed (mat′wēd), *n.* 1. A grass, *Ammophila arenaria:* so called from its use in making mats. Also called *sea-matweed, halm*, and *marram.*—2. Less properly—(*a*) *Spartina stricta*, seaside-grass. (*b*) *Nardus stricta*, small matweed (see *mat-grass*, 2). (*c*) *Lygeum Spartum*, hooded matweed.

matwork (mat′wėrk), *n.* 1. Matting; anything plaited or woven like a mat.—2. In *arch.*, same as *nattes.*

maty[1], *n.* See *matie.*

maty[2] (mat′i), *n.*; pl. *maties* (-iz). [E. Ind.] In India, a native servant, especially an underservant or assistant servant.

maud (mâd), *n.* [Perhaps so called from some one named *Maud*. The name *Maud* is ult. < *Matilda*, a name of OHG. origin: see *-hild.*] A gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a traveling-rug or warm wrap made of similar material. Also spelled *maude.*

Fra' south as weel as north, my lad,
A' honest Scotsmen lo'e the *maud*.
Mrs. Scott of Wauchope, To Burns.

He soon recognized his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a gray shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

maudle† (mâ′dl), *v. t.* [< *maudlin*, formerly sometimes *maudling*, taken as a ppr. form.] To render maudlin; throw into confusion or disorder. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

maudlin (mâd′lin), *a.* [Formerly sometimes *maudling*, being taken as a ppr. form; earlier *maudlen, mawdlen;* attrib. use of *Maudlin*, i. e. *Magdalen*, with ref. to Mary Magdalene, regarded as the penitent "woman which was a sinner," and represented by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping: see *magdalen, magdalene.*] **1†.** Tearful; lacrymose; weeping.

Sir Edmond-berry first, in woful wise,
Leads up the show, and milks their *maudlin* eyes.
Dryden, Prol. to Southerne's Loyal Brother, i. 21.

2. Over-emotional; sickly-sentimental; foolishly gushing.

How's this?—in tears?—O, Tilburina, shame!
Is this a time for *maudling* tenderness,
And Cupid's baby woes? *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

There is in his writings an entire absence of all the cant and *maudlin* affectation of mouth-worshippers of freedom. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 23.

3. Tipsy; fuddled; foolish from drink.

'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut
With *maudlin* Clarence in his Malmsey butt.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 166.

It is but yonder empty glass
That makes me *maudlin*-moral.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

maudlin (mâd′lin), *n.* [< *Maudlin*, a fem. name, < ME. *Maudelein, Maudeleyne*, < OF. *Magdeleine, Magdelaine*, Magdalen: see *magdalen.* Cf. *maudlin, a.*] 1. A hardy herbaceous plant, *Achillea Ageratum*, a kind of milfoil, native to southern Europe, bearing yellow flowers. Also called *sweet maudlin.*

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller*, Gardener's Dictionary.

2†. The costmary, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita.*

maudlin-drunk (mâd′lin-drungk), *a.* In the sentimental and tearful stage of intoxication.

Some *maudlin drunken* were, and wept full sore.
Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

The fifth is *mawdlen drunke;* when a fellowe will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, captaine, I love thee.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

maudlin-fair (mâd′lin-fâr), *n.* A great uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

maudlinism (mâd′lin-izm), *n.* [< *maudlin* + *-ism.*] The state of being maudlin; manifestation of sickly sentimentality.

At this precise period of his existence, Mr. Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

maugre† (mâ′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *maugre, mawgre, maugree, magre*, < OF. *maugre, maulgre, malgre* (= Pr. *malgrat* = It. *malgrado*), ill-will, spite, < *mal* (< L. *malus*), ill, + *gre, gret*, < L. *gratum*, a pleasant thing, neut. of *gratus*, pleasant (see *grate*[3]). Cf. *bongree.* Hence *maugre, prep.*] Ill-will; spite.

I thought no *mawgre*, I tolde it for a bourde [jest].
Barclay, Fyfte Eglog. (*Nares.*)

Yef it myshappe we shull haue *magre*, and therfore it be-houeth vs to sle Petrius or take hym quyk and yelde hym to kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

To can (con) maugre†, to show ill-will.

Shulde I therfore *cunne* hym *mawgre?*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4559.

maugre (mâ′gėr), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *mauger, maulgre, magree;* < ME. *maugre, mawgre, mawgree, mawgrey, magre*, < OF. *maugree, maulgree, malgre*, F. *malgré* (= It. *malgrado*), prep., in spite of; an elliptical use (cf. *spite, despite*, in similar E. use) of the noun *maugre*, ill-will, spite: see *maugre, n.*] In spite of; notwithstanding.

A knizt him conquerede al with clene strengthe,
& hade him out of the ost *mawgrey* hem alle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3475.

"Then tell" (quoth Blandamour), "and feare no blame:
Tell what thou saw'st, *maulgre* who so it heares."
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 48.

Maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 16.

Maugre his†, against his will.—**Maugre one's teeth†**, in spite of all that one can do.

That salle he, *mawgre his tethe*,
For alle his gret araye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Hard it is for him to be welcome that commeth against his wil, that saith to God when he commeth to fetche him: Welcome, my Maker, *magree my teeth.*
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

maugre† (mâ′gėr), *v. t.* [< *maugre, prep.*] To defy.

Deeply fixed
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms.
Webster.

mauis†, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *muis* (?).] A measure containing in some places a little more than forty bushels.

He . . . in his berne hath, soth to sayn,
An hundred *mauis* [tr. OF. *cent muis*] of whete greyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5590.

maukin (mâ′kin), *n.* and *a.* See *malkin.*

mauky, *a.* See *mawky.*

maul[1] (mâl), *n.* [A different spelling of *mall*[1], ★and now the common form in this sense.] A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a kind of beetle; a mall.

maul[1] (mâl), *v. t.* [Another spelling of *mall*[1], and now more usual: see *mall*[1], *v.*] 1. To beat and bruise with a maul, or as if with a maul; disfigure by beating.

By this hand I'll *maul* you. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 2.

We are *maul'd;* we are bravely beaten;
All our young gallants lost.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

I'll *maul* that rascal; h'as out-brav'd me twice.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

2. To do injury to, especially gross injury, in any way. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far hence they vent their Wrath,
Mauling, in mild Lampoon, th' intriguing Bath.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

The doctor *mauls* our bodies, the parson starves our souls, but the lawyer must be the adroitest knave, for he has to ensnare our minds.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.

3. To split with wedges and a maul or mallet.

I'd rather scrub floors, I'd rather *maul* rails, I'd rather do anything in this world for a livin' than teach school!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 248.

maul[2] (mâl), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *maulm, malm.*] Clayey, sticky soil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

maul[3] (mâl), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. var. or contracted dim. of *moth.*] A moth. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

maul[4] (mâl), *n.* [Also *maule, mauls, maws:* a corruption of *mallow, mallows.*] The common mallow of Great Britain, *Malva sylvestris.* [Prov. Eng.]

mauling (mâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *maul*[1], *v.*] A severe beating, as with a stick or cudgel. [Colloq.]

maul-in-goal (mâl′in-gōl′), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a struggle between the two sides for the possession of the ball when it has been carried across the goal-line but has not been touched to the ground. The maul-in-goal is still a feature of the game as played in Great Britain, but has been abandoned in the American game.

maulkin, *n.* and *a.* See *malkin.*

maulm†, *n.* See *malm.*

maul-oak (mâl′ōk), *n.* See *live-oak.*

maulstick (mâl′stik), *n.* Same as *mahlstick.*

maum, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *malm.*

maumet†, mammet† (mâ′met, mam′et), *n.* [< ME. *maumet, mawmet, maument, mawment*, earlier *mahimet*, an idol, < OF. *mahumet, mahomet, mahommet*, an idol, a pet; a particular use of *Mahomet*, Mohammed: see *Mahoun, Mahometan, Mohammedan.*] 1. An idol: from the old belief that Mohammedans were idolaters.

An idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many; for certes every florein in his cofre is his *maumet.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

When Criste in that contre come with his dame,
The false goddes in fere fell to the ground;
Bothe Mawhownus & *maumettes* myrtild in peces.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 5. (*Nares.*)

2. A puppet. [In this later sense usually *mammet.*]

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets.*
Every Woman in her Humour (1609). (*Nares.*)

This is no world
To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 95.

How the *mammet* twitters! *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 1.

maumetrise†, *n.* [ME. *mawmetryse:* see *maumetry.*] Same as *maumetry.*

In this comandement es forboden all *mawmetryse*, all wychecrafte and charemynge.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

maumetrous†, mammetrous†, *a.* [< *maumetr-y, mammetr-y*, + *-ous.*] Idolatrous.

Their most monstrous mass or *mammetrous* mazan.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 165. (*Davies.*)

maumetry†, mammetry† (mâ′met-ri, mam′et-ri), *n.* [< ME. *maumetrie, maumetry, maumen-*

trie, etc., < *maumet*, an idol: see *maumet*, *-ry*, and *Mahometry*.] Idolatry.

Bot thus he ordand for thaire sake
In that same place to edify
A temple for thaire *maumetry*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

The synne of *mawmettrie* is the firste thyng that God deffended in the ten commaundments.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Adoration of Images *Mammettry*: that is, Mahomet and Mahometry, odious names. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

maumisht, *a.* [< *maum*, *malm*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. Also *mawmish*.

It is one of the most nauseous, *maumish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual finical fop.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

maumletdar (mâm'let-där), *n.* [Hind. *māmletdar*.] In the East Indies, an official superintendent, as of the collection of the revenue, of police, etc.

maun (män), *v.* A Scotch form of *moun*, must.

It may be of consequence to the state, sir, . . . and I doubt we *maun* delay your journey till you have seen the laird. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

maunch[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

maunch[2], *n.* See *manche*[2].

maunche, *n.* Same as *manche*[2].

maunch-present†, *n.* [Also *manch-present*, *mounch-present*; < ME. *mawnchepresande*, **manchepresent*, < OF. **manchepresent*, lit. devourer of gifts (ὡροφάγος), < *mancher*, *manger*, eat (see *munch*, *mange*), + *present*, present, gift: see *present*.] One who is greedy for gifts; a sycophant.

A *mawnchepresande*, sicofanta. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 232.

A *mounch present* is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast thereof by the way. This is a bold knaue, that sometyme will eate the best and leaue the worst for his mayster.
Awdeley, Fraternitye of Vacabondes (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

maund[1] (mând), *n.* [Also *mand*; < ME. *maunde*, *mande*, < AS. *mand*, *mond* = MD. *mande*, D. *mand* = MLG. *mande*, LG. *mande*, *mane* (> G. *mand*, *mande* = F. *mande*, dial. *manne*), a basket. Hence the dim. MD. *mandeken*, > F. *mannequin*, a small hamper.] A basket or hamper. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

We tooke a flagon of wine, & filled a *maund* with bisket, & a platter with apples & other fruits.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

My mother . . . contrived to send me by the packhorses . . . a *maund* . . . of provisions, and money, and other comforts. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

The word *maund* . . . exists yet in the living speech of Kent, and we are glad to find it has not as yet become a thing of the past in Somerset. There it seems that it signifies now one kind of basket only. It is round and deep, without cover, and with two handles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 139.

maund[2]† (mând), *v. t.* See *mand*[2].

maund[3]† (mând), *v. i.* [Appar. < ME. **maunden* (?), < OF. *mendier*, < L. *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg.

A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 5.

Do you hear?
You must hereafter *maund* on your own pads, he says.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

maund[4] (mând), *n.* [Formerly *maune* (the *d* being excrescent); < Hind. *man*, Mahr. *man* (Pers. *mān*), a measure of weight.] In the East Indies, a unit of weight. The legal maund of India, called the *Bodtish maund* or *bazaar-maund*, is 100 pounds troy or 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois. The Calcutta factory-maund is 74⅔ pounds avoirdupois. In Madras the maund is 24 pounds 11 ounces, in Bombay 28 pounds avoirdupois. Many other maunds are in use.

One died in my time (saith our Author) named Raga Gaginat, on whose goods the King seased, which, besides jewels and other treasure, amounted to threescore *maunes* in gold, euery *maune* is fiue and fiftie pound weight.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

maunder† (mân'dėr), *n.* [< *maund*[3] + *-er*[1].] A beggar.

Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and sovereign, monarch o' the *maunders*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money.
Rowley, Search for Money (1609). (*Halliwell*.)

maunder (mân'dėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mander*; < *maunder*, *n.*] **1†.** To beg.

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

A churlish, *maundering* rogue!
You must both beg and rob.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

2. To speak with a beggar's whine; grumble.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. To mutter; talk incoherently or idly; wander in talking like a drunken or foolish person; drivel.

Now I shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour Justice *maunder* at me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

He is the same, still inquiring, *mandring*, gazing, listening, affrighted with every small object.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

maunderer (mân'dėr-ėr), *n.* **1†.** A beggar.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer* upon the pad, I confess. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

2. A grumbler; a driveler.

maundering (mân'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *maunder*, *v.*] Muttering or driveling speech; a muttering.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and behaviour of a swine. *South*, Sermons, VII. xiv.

maunding†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *maund*[3], *v.*] Begging.

Being borne and bred vp in the trade of *maunding*, nipping, and foisting for the space of tenne years.
Rowlands, History of Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

maundril (mân'dril), *n.* [Also *maundrel*. Cf. *mandrel*.] In *coal-mining*, a pick with two prongs.

maundy (mân'di), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maundye*, *mawndy*, *mandie*, < ME. *maundee*, *maunde*, *mande*, *monde*, etc., a command, < OF. *mandé* (F. *mandat*), < L. *mandatum*, a command: see *mandate*, of which *maundy* is another form, derived through the OF. Senses 2 and 3 are explained as referring to the words of Christ in his discourse at the last supper: *Mandatum novum do vobis: ut diligatis invicem*, "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another" (John xiii. 34), words sung as an anthem at the ceremony of feet-washing, and also as referring to the injunction as to this ceremony (John xiii. 14–15), and to the command to celebrate the sacrament, "This do."] **1†.** A commandment. *Piers Plowman*.—**2†.** The sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Lord, where wolte thou kepe thi *maunde*?
Coventry Mysteries, p. 259. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The Thorsday byfore there he made his *maundee*,
Sittyng atte sopere he seide thise wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 140.

3. The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons or inferiors, performed as a religious rite on Maundy Thursday in commemoration of Christ's washing the disciples' feet at the last supper. It consists in the washing of the feet of a number of men, generally twelve (in the Western Church usually paupers or poor priests), by a priest, prelate, or sovereign. The custom, of very early origin, is obsolete in the Anglican Church, but is still observed in the Greek Church and in the Roman Catholic Church. See *lavipedium*, *pedilavium*.

My wife had been to-day at White Hall to the *Maundy*, it being Maundy Thursday; but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London did it for him. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 100.

4. [*cap.*] The office appointed to be read during the ceremony of feet-washing.—**Maundy dish**, a dish in which the maundy money was contained when presented to the sovereign for distribution.—**Maundy money, maundy coins**, money distributed by the almoner of the English sovereign to certain poor men and women who on Maundy Thursday attend a service in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The maundy money is to the amount of a penny for each year of the sovereign's age. From 1662 to the present time small silver coins of the value of fourpence, threepence, twopence, and one penny have been specially struck for this distribution. They are legally (though, with the exception of the threepenny pieces, not practically) current coins of the realm.

The numbers and weights of the fourpences, twopences, and pence, being *Maundy coins*, are the same for each of the years [1872–81]: 4518 fourpences, 4752 twopences, and 7920 pence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 482.

Maundy purse†, a purse used to contain the maundy money distributed by the king or queen.—**Maundy Thursday**, the Thursday of Holy Week, commemorating Christ's last supper, and also both in the Greek and the Western Church his washing of the disciples' feet upon that day. (See def. 3.) It has been the custom in both the Greek and the Western Church since the fifth or sixth century to consecrate the chrism and holy oils on Maundy Thursday. In England the day is observed, in addition to its other special religious services, by a distribution from the sovereign of clothing and money among the poor. (See *maundy money*.) In the Greek Church Maundy Thursday is called the *Great Thursday* or the *Great and Holy Thursday*. Also called *Mandate Thursday*, *Chare Thursday*, *Sheer Thursday*, *Cœna Domini*, and, improperly, *Holy Thursday*. See *Tenebræ*.

maunna (mä'nä). [< *maun* + *na*.] Must not. [Scotch.]

As lang as Siller 's current, Deacon, folk *maunna* look ower nicely at what King's head 's on 't.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

Maurandya (mâ-ran'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ortega, 1797), named after Dr. *Maurandy*, professor of botany at Cartagena in Spain.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Antirrhineæ*. It is characterized by a large corolla, which is partially gibbous at the base and open at the throat, and by the cells of the anther at length becoming confluent. The plants are climbing herbs, supporting themselves by their twisted petioles and flower-stalks. They have hastate leaves, either angularly lobed or coarsely dentate, and showy violet, purple, or rose-colored axillary flowers. There are 6 species, found in Mexico and Texas, very ornamental and frequently cultivated. The species *M. erubescens* and *M. semperflorens* are natives of Mexico. *Antirrhinum antirrhiniflorum* has been referred to this genus by some authors.

Mauresque (mâ-resk'), *n.* Same as *Moresque*.

Mauretanian (mâ-re-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Mauritanian*.

Maurist (mâ'rist), *n.* [< *Maur* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, a Benedictine order founded in France in 1618, which was distinguished for the scholarship and literary labors of its members. It had many flourishing houses, but was suppressed in the Revolution. An attempt was made to reëstablish it in the abbey of Solesmes.

Mauritanian (mâ-ri-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n* [Also *Mauretanian*; < L. *Mauritania*, *Mauretania*, < Gr. Μαυρῑτανία, country of the Mauri, < *Mauri*, Gr. Μαῦροι, Moors: see *Moor*[4], and cf. *Morian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mauritania, an ancient kingdom of northwestern Africa, afterward a Roman province, corresponding to parts of modern Morocco and Algeria.

II. *n.* One of the race inhabiting ancient Mauritania, called by the Romans *Mauri*, ancestors of the modern Berbers, or true Moors. See *Moor*[4].

Mauritia (mâ-rish'iä), *n.* [NL. (Karl Linnæus the younger, 1781), named in honor of Prince *Maurice* of Nassau.] A genus of South American palms belonging to the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ* and the subtribe *Mauritieæ*, characterized by flowers in catkins borne on the branches of the spikes, and by furrowless seeds. They often attain the height of 100 or 150 feet, and bear a crown of enormous fan-shaped leaves. There are 9 species, found in Brazil, Guiana, and the West Indies. *M. vinifera*, the Brazilian wine-palm or buriti, and *M. flexuosa*, the morichi or itapalm, are of great importance to the natives of the regions where they grow. See *buriti* and *ita-palm*.

Mauritieæ (mâ-ri-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meissner, 1842), < *Mauritia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of South American palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ*, distinguished by the fan-shaped leaves. It embraces 2 genera (*Mauritia*, the type, and *Lepidocaryum*) and 14 species, which are confined to Brazil, Guiana, and the West Indies.

Mauritius-weed (mâ-rish'us-wēd), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella fuciformis*, which yields archil.

Maurolicidæ (mâ-rō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maurolicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Maurolicus*. They have a compressed claviform body, no scales, but rows of phosphorescent spots along the sides of the abdomen and scattered spots on the head, a deeply cleft mouth, and the margin of the upper jaw formed laterally by the supramaxillaries, which are dentigerous. The species are inhabitants of the high and deep seas. By some authors they are referred to the family *Sternoptychidæ* as a subfamily *Cocciinæ* or *Cocciinæ*.

Maurolicus (mâ-rol'i-kus), *n.* [NL., named after *Maurolico*, an Italian naturalist.] A genus of iniomous fishes, typical of the family *Maurolicidæ*. The species longest known is *M. borealis*, the argentine.

Mauser gun, rifle. See *gun*[1], *rifle*.

mausolet (mâ'sōl), *n.* [< L. *mausolēum*: see *mausoleum*.] A tomb or mausoleum.

What rarer *Mausole* may my bones include?
Sylvester, Sonnets on the Miraculous Peace in France, xii.

mausolean (mâ-sō-lē'an), *a.* [< *mausoleum* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

They shall be honourably interred in *mausolean* tombs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

That new Pile
For the departed, built with curious pains
And *mausolean* pomp.
Wordsworth, Breadalbane's Ruined Mansion.

mausoleum (mâ-sō-lē'um), *n.* [< L. *mausolēum*, < Gr. μαυσωλεῖον, the tomb of Mausolus (see def.), hence any splendid tomb, < Μαύσωλος, Mausolus.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a very large and magnificent edifice adorned with sculpture, built by Queen Artemisia of Caria as the tomb of her husband, King Mausolus, at Halicarnassus, about 350 B. C., ranking as one of the seven wonders of the world. Hence—**2.** Any splendid tomb; a grand or stately sepulchral monument or edifice, now usually designed to contain a number of tombs: as, the *mausoleum* of a royal family.

Borne, full of years and honours, to a *mausoleum* surpassing in magnificence any that Europe could show.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

maut (mät), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *malt*[1].

mauther (mâ′ᵺėr), *n.* [Also *moather*, *mother*, *modder;* perhaps a dial. use of *mother*[1]. Cf. the cognate LG. *medder*, *modder*, *mödder*, aunt, cousin, lit. mother.] A rustic girl; a gawky young woman; a wench. [Prov. Eng.]

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.
Qu. O thou 'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)
Where maids are *mothers* [*mauthers*], and *mothers* are maids. *Brome*, Eng. Moor, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

When once a giggling *mauther* you,
And I a red-fac'd chubby boy.
Bloomfield, Rural Tales (1802), p. 5. (*Nares.*)

"Cheer up, my pretty *mauther!*" said Mr. Peggotty.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxi.

mauvaise honte (mō-vāz′ ôṅt′). [F.: *mauvaise*, fem. of *mauvais*, bad (false); *honte*, shame.] False modesty; bashfulness; shyness.

Nothing but strong excitement and a great occasion overcomes a certain reserve and *mauvaise honte* which I have in public speaking; not a *mauvaise honte* which in the least confuses me or makes me hesitate for a word, but which keeps me from putting any fervor into my tone or my action. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 217.

mauvaises terres. See *bad lands*, under *land*[1].

mauvais sujet (mō-vā′ sü-zhā′). [F.: *mauvais*, bad; *sujet*, subject, person.] A bad fellow; a "hard case."

mauvaniline (mōv-an′i-lin), *n.* [< *mauve* + *aniline*.] A coal-tar color ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3H_2O$) used in dyeing, prepared from the resinous residue from the arsenic-acid process of making magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet.

mauve (mōv), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *mauve*, mallow: see *mallow*.] **I.** *n.* A reddish-purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of the base mauvein; also, the color produced by it: so called from the resemblance of the color to the purple markings of the petals of mallows. It is now almost out of use. Also called *Perkin's purple*, *aniline violet*, and *aniline purple*.

II. *a.* Of the color of mauve: as, a *mauve* dress.

In April [1787] the Queen [Marie Antoinette] bought four yards of ruban *mauve*, an item worth noting, since many persons imagine that mauve, as the name for a colour, is as modern as magenta.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

mauvein, mauveine (mō′vin), *n.* [< *mauve* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The base ($C_{27}H_{24}N_4$) of aniline purple or mauve: same as *indisin*.

But it was not until 1856 that Perkin prepared *mauveine*, the first aniline dye, on a large scale.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 3.

maver (mā′vėr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *marver*.

maverick (mav′ėr-ik), *n.* [So called from one Samuel *Maverick*, a Texan cattle-raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle-range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be "Maverick's"; whence the term *maverick* for all such unbranded animals in the cattle region.] 1. On the great cattle-ranges of the United States, an animal found without an owner's brand, particularly a calf away from its dam, on which the finder puts his own or his employer's brand; or one of a number of such animals gathered in a general round-up or muster of the herds of different owners feeding together, which are distributed in a manner agreed upon.

Unbranded animals are called *mavericks*, and when found on the round-up are either branded by the owner of the range on which they are, or else are sold for the benefit of the association.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Hence—2. Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land. [Western U. S.]

maverick (mav′ėr-ik), *v. t.* [< *maverick*, *n.*] To seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally: as, to *maverick* a piece of land. [Western U. S.]

mavis (mā′vis), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *mavish;* < ME. *mavis*, *mavys*, *mavice*, < OF. *mauvis*, *malvis*, F. *mauvis*, also *mauviette*, dial. *manviard* = Sp. *malviz*, *malvís* = It. *malviccio*, *malvizzo*, dial. *marvizzo* (ML. *malvitius*), a mavis; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *milfid*, *milvid*, *milchouid*, a mavis, Corn. *melhuet*, *melhues*, a lark.] The song-thrush or throstle, *Turdus musicus*, a well-known thrush common in most parts of Europe. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See *thrush*.

And bonny sang the *mavis*
Out o' the thorny brake.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 99).

The *mavis* is the sweetest bird
Next to the nightingale.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 274).

Big mavis, the mistle-thrush. [East Lothian, Scotland.]

mavish (mā′vish), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mavis*.

"Like two young *mavishes*," Mr. Peggotty said. I knew this meant, in our local [Norfolk] dialect, like two young thrushes. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

mavis-skate (mā′vis-skāt), *n.* The largest British ray, *Raia oxyrhyncha*, sometimes 8 feet long and broad.

mavortial (mā-vôr′shal), *a.* [< L. *Mavors* (*Mavort-*), Mars: see *Mars*, *martial*.] Martial; warlike.

Once I was guarded with *mavortial* bands.
Locrine, iv. 1. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

maw[1] (mâ), *n.* [< ME. *maw*, *mawe*, *maghe*, < AS. *maga* = D. *maage*, *maag* = MLG. *mage*, LG. *mage*, *maag* = OHG. *mago*, MHG. *mage*, G. *magen* = Icel. *magi* = Sw. *mage* = Dan. *mave* (cf. It. dial. *magone*, crop of birds, *magun*, maw, < OHG.), maw, stomach: the native Teut. word for 'stomach.'] 1. The stomach: now used of human beings only in contempt, and rarely of animals.

Riȝte as hony is yuel to defye [digest] and engleymeth [cloyeth] the *mawe*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 63.

They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the *maw*. Deut. xviii. 3.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their *maw*.
Milton, To the Lord General Cromwell.

2. The crop or craw of a fowl.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot*.

3. The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

Isinglass or fish glue, in its raw state, is the "sound," *maw*, or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 355.

4†. Stomach; appetite; inclination.

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good. *Beau. and Fl.*

maw[2] (mâ), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mow*[1].

On the fifteenth day of May
The meadows will not *maw*.
Proud Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, VIII. 86).

maw[3] (mâ), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mew*[1].

maw[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six. *Halliwell*.

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw;* a game, uncle, that you can well skill of. *Chapman*, May-Day, v. 2.

Maw,
My lord, you were best to try a set at.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

★**maw-bound**† (mâ′bound), *a.* Costive; constipated.

mawk[1] (mâk), *n.* [< ME. *mawk*, *mauk*, a contr. form of *mathek*, < Icel. *madhkr* = Dan. *maddik* = Norw. *makk*, a maggot; a dim. of the simple form which appears in AS. *mathu* = D. G. *made*, etc., a maggot: see *mad*[2], *made*[2]. Cf. *maddock*.] A maggot. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

mawk[2] (mâk), *n.* [Short for *mawkin*, *malkin*.] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

mawkin (mâ′kin), *n.* See *malkin*.

mawkish (mâ′kish), *a.* [< *mawk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Maggoty. [Not found in this literal sense. Compare *mawky*, 1.] Hence—2†. Loathsome; apt to cause loathing or nausea; sickening.

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. Insipid; sickening; sickly: as, *mawkish* champagne; *mawkish* sentimentality.

This state of man . . .
Is not a situation of betweenity,
As some word-coiners are disposed to call 't—
Meaning a *mawkish* as-it-were-ish state,
Containing neither love nor hate.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 206.

Flow, Welsted, flow! like thine inspirer, beer;
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 171.

mawkishly (mâ′kish-li), *adv.* In a mawkish way.

mawkishness (mâ′kish-nes), *n.* 1. Mawkish, sickly, or sickening quality.—2. Sickly or qualmish sentimentality.

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds *mawkishness*.
Keats, Endymion, Pref.

mawks (mâks), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mawk*[2].

mawky (mâ′ki), *a.* [Also *mauky;* < *mawk*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *mawkish*.] 1. Maggoty. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Mawkish.

Even John Dryden penned none but *mawky* plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxiii.

mawm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *malm*.

mawmet†, *n.* See *maumet*.

mawmetry†, *n.* See *maumetry*.

mawmish†, *a.* See *maumish*.

mawmouth (mâ′mouth), *n.* The calico-, grass-, or strawberry-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Local, U. S.]

mawn (mân), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maund*[1].

mawp (mâp), *n.* [Cf. *nope*, *alp*[1].] The bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]

maw-seed (mâ′sēd), *n.* The seeds of the opium-poppy, *Papaver somniferum:* so called from being used as food for cage-birds, especially when molting.

mawskin (mâ′skin), *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. [Prov. Eng.]

maw-worm (mâ′wėrm), *n.* An intestinal worm which may be found in the stomach, as a pinworm or threadworm, such as *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

max (maks), *n.* [Said to be an abbr. of **maxime*, and orig. applied to gin of the best kind, < F. *maxime*, < L. *maximus*, greatest: see *maximum*.] A kind of gin.

Treat
Boxers to *max* at the One Tun in Jermyn Street.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

maxilla (mak-sil′ą), *n.*; pl. *maxillæ* (-ē). [L., the jaw-bone, jaw, dim. of **macsula* (> *māla*, jaw), < √ *mac* in *macerare*, soften, macerate, = Gr. √ *μακ*, *μαγ*, in *μάσσειν*, knead, *μάζα*, a kneaded mass: see *mass*[2], *magma*, etc.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A jaw or jaw-bone; a maxillary bone; especially, a bone of the upper jaw, as distinguished from the mandible. When the term is applied to both jaw-bones, they are distinguished as *maxilla superior* and *maxilla inferior*, the supramaxillary and inframaxillary bones. (*b*) Specifically, the supramaxillary bone proper, as distinguished from the premaxillary or intermaxillary, which is often fused therewith in the higher vertebrates. (*c*) In *entom.*, as in insects and arachnidans, one of the second pair of gnathites; either one, right and left, of the second or lower pair of horizontal jaws, next behind or below the mandibles. In the maxillæ, thus forming the under jaw of insects, may be distinguished several parts, as the basal joint or cardo, the footstalk or stipes, the palp-bearer or palpiger, the blade or lacinia, and the galea. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the right or left one of either of the two pairs of gnathites which come next after the mandibles, between these and the maxillipeds. The maxillæ of a crustacean thus correspond to those of an insect, but there is an additional pair of them.—**Composite maxillæ, dentate maxillæ,** etc. See the adjectives.

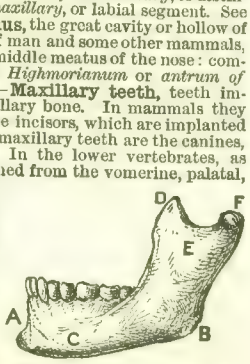
maxillar (mak′si-lär), *a.* Same as *maxillary*.

Maxillaria (mak-si-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called in allusion to the resemblance between the lip and column and the jaws of an animal, < L. *maxilla*, the jaw.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Maxillarieæ*, characterized by an erect concave lip with erect lateral lobes and a fleshy column. They are epiphytes arising from pseudobulbs, with usually one or two flat leaves which are coriaceous, thin, or slightly fleshy. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical America.

Maxillarieæ (mak″si-lą-ri′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Maxillaria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Vandeæ* of the family *Orchidaceæ*. It is characterized by leaves that are not plaited and a column (or the part that bears the stamens and pistils) produced into a claw-like foot. It contains 9 genera, all American, and about 176 species.

★**maxillary** (mak′si-lą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *maxillaris*, of the jaw, < *maxilla*, the jaw-bone,

jaw: see *maxilla*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining in any way to a jaw or jaw-bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the maxilla alone, in any of the special senses of that word: as, the *maxillary* bones of a vertebrate; the *maxillary* palps of an insect.—**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *facial vein* (which see, under *facial*).—**External maxillary artery**, a disused name of the third branch of the external carotid, now called the *facial artery* (which see, under *facial*).—**Inferior maxillary division** or **nerve.** Same as *inframaxillary nerve* (which see, under *inframaxillary*).—**Internal maxillary artery**, one of two terminal branches of the external carotid (the other being the temporal), coursing inward past the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw-bone, and supplying deep parts of the face by means of its numerous branches, of which there are upward of twelve.—**Maxillary lobe**, in *entom.*, a part of the maxilla attached externally to the stipes, and toothed or fringed internally with hair or bristles, used for holding and masticating food. When long and blade-like, forming the apex of the organ, it is called the *lacinia*. It may be divided into two parts—the inner and outer or the internal and external lobes. The outer lobe is sometimes transformed into a two-jointed palpus, in addition to the true maxillary palpus.—**Maxillary palpi**, in *entom.*, appendages, each composed of from one to six joints, attached to the outer sides of the maxillæ. See *palpus*.—**Maxillary segment**, the elementary second postoral segment of an insect's head, which bears the maxillæ. It is perhaps represented by parts of the genæ and the occiput. This is generally called the *first maxillary*, to distinguish it from the *second maxillary*, or labial segment. See *postoral*.—**Maxillary sinus**, the great cavity or hollow of the supramaxillary bone of man and some other mammals, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose: commonly called the *antrum Highmorianum* or *antrum of Highmore*. See *antrum*.—**Maxillary teeth**, teeth implanted in the supramaxillary bone. In mammals they are distinguished from the incisors, which are implanted in the premaxillary. Such maxillary teeth are the canines, premolars, and molars. In the lower vertebrates, as fishes, they are distinguished from the vomerine, palatal, pharyngeal, etc., teeth.—**Superior maxillary nerve**, the second main division of the fifth or trigeminal nerve, extending from the Gasserian ganglion, and mainly distributed to the upper jaw.



Inferior Maxillary or Lower Jaw-bone of Man.
A, symphysis menti; *B*, angle of jaw; *C*, body or horizontal ramus; *D*, coronoid process; *E*, ascending ramus; *F*, condyle; the teeth inserted along the alveolar border. The concave line between *D* and *F* is the condyloid notch.

II. *n.*; pl. *maxillaries* (-riz). A jaw-bone; a maxillary bone, or maxilla. In vertebrates at least three maxillaries are commonly distinguished by qualifying terms. These are: (*a*) the superior maxillary, or supramaxillary; (*b*) the premaxillary, or intermaxillary; and (*c*) the inferior maxillary, or inframaxillary. The last of these is the lower jaw-bone; the other two belong to the upper jaw. All these are paired; but each may fuse with its fellow, and the two maxillaries of each half of the upper jaw often coalesce. When used absolutely, the term means the supramaxillary.

maxilliferous (mak-si-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *maxilla*, jaw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with maxillæ: as, the *maxilliferous* mouth of a crustacean or beetle.

maxilliform (mak-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *maxilla*, jaw, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or morphological character of a maxilla: as, a *maxilliform* limb.

maxilliped, maxillipede (mak-sil'i-ped, -pēd), *n.* [< L. *maxilla*, jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, a foot-jaw or gnathopodite; one of the several limbs which are so modified as to partake of the characters of both jaw and foot, serving for the purpose of both mastication and locomotion. They are the posterior three of the gnathites or appendages of the mouth, the remainder being two pairs of maxillæ and one pair of mandibles. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *Cryptophialus*.

maxillipedary (mak-sil-i-ped'ạ-ri), *a.* [< *maxilliped* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to a maxilliped; having foot-jaws.

Hence results a sudden widening of the second maxillary, as compared with the first *maxillipedary* somite.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

maxillojugal (mak-sil-ō-jö'gal), *a.* [< *maxilla* + *jugum* + *-al*.] Common to the superior maxillary and to the malar (or jugal) bone; malarimaxillary.

maxillomandibular (mak-sil″ō-man-dib'ụ-lạr), *a.* [< *maxilla* + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to both jaws—that is, to the maxilla and to the mandible.

maxillopalatine (mak-sil-ō-pal'ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *maxilla* + *palate* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the supramaxillary and palatine bones.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a part of the superior maxillary bone which projects inward, forming a palatal process, which may or may not meet its fellow in the midline of the bony palate. Its character and connections are various, and much used in the classification of birds. See cuts under *ægithognathous*, *desmognathous*, and *dromæognathous*.

maxillopharyngeal (mak-sil″ō-fā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* [< *maxilla* + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.] Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone or inframaxillary and to the pharynx.—**Maxillopharyngeal space**, in *surgical anat.*, a triangular area between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw-bone, containing important vessels and nerves, as the internal carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

maxillopremaxillary (mak-sil″ō-prē-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *maxilla* + *premaxilla* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Common to the maxilla and to the premaxilla: as, "the *maxillopremaxillary* part of the skull," *Huxley*.

II. *n.* The supramaxillary and premaxillary bones taken together, when, as in many of the higher vertebrates, they fuse into a single bone.

maxilloturbinal (mak-sil-ō-tėr'bi-ṇal), *a.* and *n.* [< *maxilla* + *turbine* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Whorled or scrolled, and articulated with the supramaxillary bone, as is the inferior turbinated bone.

II. *n.* The inferior turbinated bone. In man it is a light spongy bone curved upon itself, articulating with the supramaxillary, palatal, lacrymal, and ethmoid bones, and projecting into the nasal fossæ, serving to separate the middle from the lower of these fossæ. The name is correlated with *ethmoturbinal* and *sphenoturbinal*. See cuts under *nasal* and *craniofacial*.

maxim (mak'sim), *n.* [< F. *maxime* = Sp. *máxima* = Pg. *maxima* = It. *massima*, < ML. *maxima*, ▪ maxim, abbr. of LL. *maxima propositio*, premise, the greatest or chief premise (applied by Boëthius to the rules of the commonplaces which are more than ordinary major premises); fem. of L. *maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great: see *maximum*.] **1.** A proposition serving as a rule or guide; a summary statement of an established or accepted principle; ▪ pithy expression of a general rule of conduct or action, whether true or false: as, the *maxims* of religion or of law; the *maxims* of worldly wisdom or of avarice; ethical *maxims*.

All which points were observed by the Greekes and Latines, and allowed for *maximes* in versifying.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

In human laws there be many grounds and *maxims* which are . . . positive upon authority.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

A *maxim* is the short and formal statement of an established principle of law. More than two thousand of these *maxims* now exist, many of which are of great antiquity, and most of which are of the highest authority and value.
Robinson, Elem. of Law, 4.

2. In *logic*, the rule of a commonplace; an ultimate major premise.—**3.** An axiom. [Rare.]

Maxims, . . . certain propositions which . . . [are] self evident, or to be received as true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 11.

4. Same as *maxima*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Precept*, *Axiom*, etc. See *aphorism*.

maxima[1] (mak'si-mạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *maximus*, greatest: see *maxim*, *maximum*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *large*, 2, when the latter was used in its precise sense as the next denomination above *long*.

maxima[2], *n.* Plural of *maximum*.

maximal (mak'si-mạl), *a.* [< *maximum* + *-al*.] Of the highest or maximum value, etc.; being a maximum.

The *maximal* and minimal values are reached with full loaded and empty girder.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 240.

A *maximal* muscular clench was recorded on a dynamometer.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 191.

maximally (mak'si-mạl-i), *adv.* In the highest degree; to the utmost; extremely.

Those portions of the brain that have just been *maximally* excited retain a kind of soreness which is a condition of our present consciousness.
W. James, Mind, IX. 12.

maximed (mak'simd), *a.* [< *maxim* + *-ed*[2].] Reduced to a maxim; pithily formulated. [Rare.]

There is another *maximed* truth in this connection: "Knowledge is a two-edged sword."
J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use them, p. 19.

Maxim gun. See *machine-gun*.

Maximilian (mak-si-mil'i-ạn), *n.* [So called from *Maximilian*, the name of various rulers of Bavaria.] A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13*s.* 6*d.* English. *Simmonds*.—**Maximilian armor**, an armor decorated and rendered more rigid by flutings, with which all the large surfaces are occupied. This armor, introduced toward the close of the fifteenth century, is generally thought to have originated among the skilful armorers of Milan, and is also called *Milan armor*.

Maximiliana (mak-si-mil-i-ā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1831), named after *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied.] An untenable name for *Englerophœnix*, a genus of palms of the tribe *Cocoineæ*, distinguished by the minute petals and six slightly exserted stamens of the male flowers, and the one-seeded fruit. There are 4 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and the island of Trinidad. *Englerophœnix regia* is the inaja- or jagua-palm of the Amazon; *E. Caribæa* is the crown-palm of some of the West Indies. See *cocorite*.

maximist (mak'si-mist), *n.* [< *maxim* + *-ist*.] One who has a fondness for quoting or using maxims. *Imp. Dict.*

maximization (mak″si-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *maximize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Bentham*. Also spelled *maximisation*.

maximize (mak'si-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maximized*, ppr. *maximizing*. [< L. *maximus*, greatest (see *maximum*), + *-ize*.] To make as great as possible; raise or increase to the highest degree. Also spelled *maximise*.

To *maximize* pleasure is the problem of Economics.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 40.

maxim-monger (mak'sim-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals much in maxims; a sententious person. *Imp. Dict.*

maximum (mak'si-mum), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *maxime* = Sp. *máximo* = Pg. *maximo* = It. *massimo*, a.; < L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great: see *main*[2], *magnitude*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *maxima* (-mạ). **1.** The greatest amount, quantity, or degree; the utmost extent or limit: opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

He could produce the *maximum* of result with the minimum outlay of means.
T. Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin.

2. In *math.*, that value of a function at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.—**Absolute maximum**, that value which is greater than any other.—**Maxima and minima**, in *math.* and *physics*, the values which a function has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and vice versa. The method of finding these greatest and least values is called the *method of maxima and minima*.

II. *a.* Greatest: as, the *maximum* velocity.—**Maximum thermometer**, ▪ thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment. See *thermometer*.

Maxwell color-disks. See *disk*.

may[1] (mā), *v.*; pret. *might*; no pp., ppr., or inf. in use. [A defective auxiliary verb classed with *can*, *shall*, etc., as a preterit-present. (*a*) Ind. pres. 1st and 3d pers. sing. *may*, < ME. *may*, *mai*, *mey*, *mei*, *maiz*, < AS. *mæg* = OS. *mag* = OFries. *mei*, *mī* = MD. D. MLG. LG. *mag* = OHG. MHG. G. *mag* = Icel. *mā* = Sw. *må* = Dan. *maa* = Goth. *mag*; (*b*) ind. pres. 2d pers. sing. now *mayest*, *mayst*, by conformation with reg. verbs in *-est*, *-st*, but historically *might*, < ME. *miht*, *myht*, *migt*, *maht*, < AS. *meaht*, *meht*, *miht* = OS. *maht* = OHG. MHG. *maht*, G. *magst* = Icel. *mātt* = Goth. *magt*; (*c*) ind. pres. 1st, 2d, and 3d pers. pl. now *may* (by conformation), but historically *mow*, or, with retention of the orig. pl. suffix, *mown*, *moun*, dial. *maun*, must, < ME. *mow*, *mowe*, *moge*, *mown*, *moun*, *mowen*, *mawen*, *mahen*, *magen*, *muwen*, *mugen*, < AS. *māgon*, *mēgon* (or with short vowel, as in Goth., *magon*, etc.) = OS. *mugun* = OFries. *mugun* = OHG. *magum*, *magut*, *magun*, MHG. *magen*, *maget*, *magen*, G. *mögen* = Icel. *megum* = Dan. *maa* = Sw. *må* = Goth. *magum*; (*d*) pret. 1st pers. sing. *might*, dial. *mought*, < ME. *mighte*, *michte*, *mihte*, *myhte*, *migte*, *migte*, *mught*, *muhte*, *moght*, *mought*, etc., < AS. *meahte*, *mehte*, *mihte* = OS. *mahta*, *mohta* = OFries. *machte* = MD. *moght*, D. *mogt*, *mocht* = MLG. *machte*, *mochte* = OHG. *mahta*, *mohta*, MHG. *mahte*, *mohte*, G. *mochte* = Icel. *mātta* = Sw. *måtte* = Dan. *maatte* = Goth. *mahta*; pl. in similar forms; (*e*) inf. **may*, or rather *mow*, not in mod. use, < ME. *mowe*, *mowen*, *mughen*, *muzen*, < AS. **mugan* or **magan* (neither form in use, but the second indicated by the occasional ppr. *magende*, *megende*) = OS. *magan*, *mugan* = OFries. **mega* = D. *mogen* = MLG. LG. *mogen* = OHG. *magan*, *mugan*, MHG. *mugen*, *mügen*, G. *mögen* = Icel. *mega* = Sw. *må* = Dan. *maa* = Goth. *magan*; an orig. independent verb meaning 'be strong, have power,' hence 'be able, can,' and used in AS., etc., where now (in E.) *can* would be used (*can* orig. meaning 'know': see *can*[1]); akin to OBulg. *moga*, *moshti*, be able, can, = Russ. *moche*, be able; also prob. to AS. *micel*, etc., E. *much*, L. *magnus*, great, Gr. *μέγας*, great, L. *mactus*, honored, Skt. √ *mah*, be great.] **A.** As an independent verb, or as a quasi-auxiliary: To have power; have ability; be able; can. In the absolute original use, 'can,' now rare (being superseded by *can*) except where a degree of contingency is involved, when the use passes insensibly into the later uses. The uses of *may* are much involved, the notions of power, ability, opportunity, permission, contingency, etc.,

passing into each other, and *may* in many constructions being purposely or inevitably used with more or less indefiniteness. The principal uses are as follows: (*a*) To indicate subjective ability, or abstract possibility: rarely used absolutely (as in the first quotation), but usually with an infinitive (not, however, as a mere auxiliary). See also *mow*[3].

For and thou ouer me *myȝtist*, as y ouer thee *may*,
Weel bittirli thou woldist me bynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 167.

If thou consider the number and the maner of thy blisses and thy sorrowes, thou *maist* nat forsaken [canst not deny] that nart yet blissful. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Therefore whanne it *maie* not be aghenseid to these thingis, it behoueth ghou to be ceessid, and to do nothing folili. *Wyclif*, Acts xix. 36.

Thei turned a-noon to flight, who that *myght* sonest, so that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

Ask me not, for I *may* not speak of it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) To indicate possibility with contingency.

What-so-eer thou be seruyd, loke thou be feyn,
For els thou *may* want it when thou hast nede.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 59.

For she said within herself, If I *may* but touch his garment, I shall be whole. Mat. ix. 21.

Things must be as they *may*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 23.

I am confirm'd,
Fall what *may* fall.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 3.

Let us keep sweet,
If so we *may*, our hearts, even while we eat
The bitter harvest of our own device.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

It *might* be May or April, he forgot,
The last of April or the first of May.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The young *may* die, but the old must!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

In this sense, when a negative clause was followed by a contingent clause with *if*, *may* in the latter clause was formerly used elliptically, *if I may* meaning 'if I can control it' or 'prevent it.'

My body, at the leeste way,
Ther shal no wight defoulen, *if I may*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 690.

"Sey boldely thi wille," quod he,
"I nyl be wroth, *if* that *I may*,
For nought that thou shalt to me say."
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3099.

Sometimes *may* is used merely to avoid a certain bluntness in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether the person to whom the question is addressed will be able to answer it definitely.

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
Prior, Phillis's Age.

The preterit *might* is similarly used, with some slight addition of contempt.

Who *might* be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 35.

(*c*) To indicate opportunity, moral power, or the absolute power residing in another agent.

As I shalle devyse zou, suche as thei ben, and the names how thei clepen hem; to suche entent, that zee *mowe* knowe the difference of hem and of othere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

For who that doth not whenne he *may*,
Whenne he wolde hit wol be nay.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

He loved hym entirly, and fain wolde he that he a-bood stille yef it *myght* be. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Easily thou *mightest* haue percieued my wanne cheekes . . . to forshew yat then, which I confesse now.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 355.

I'll yield him thee asleep,
Where thou *mayst* knock a nail into his head.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 69.

(*d*) To indicate permission: the most common use.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

An I *may* hide my face, let me play Thisby too.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 53.

I *might* not be admitted. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 25.

In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency. (*e*) To indicate desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, and the like. In this sense *might* is often used for a wish contrary to what can or must be: as, O that I *might* recall him from the grave!

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

Certain as this, O! *might* my days endure,
From age inglorious and black death secure.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 667.

That which I have done,
May He within himself make pure!
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(*f*) In *law*, *may* in a statute is usually interpreted to mean *must*, when used not to confer a favor, but to impose a duty in the exercise of which the statute shows that the public or private persons are to be regarded as having an interest.

B. As an auxiliary: In this use notionally identical with *may* in the contingent uses above, in A (*b*), but serving to form the so-called compound tenses of the subjunctive or potential mode, expressing contingency in connection with purpose, concession, etc. *May* is so used—(1) In substantive clauses, or clauses that take the place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or predicate of a sentence: introduced by *that*.

It was my secret wish *that* he *might* be prevailed on to accompany me. *Byron.*

They apprehended *that* he *might* have been carried off by gipsies. *Southey.*

I heard from an old officer that when in the West Indies he was told by a lady, at whose house he was dining, *that* he *might* not like the soup, as it was made from snakes.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 335.

(2) In conditional clauses. [Rare, except in clauses where permission is distinctly expressed.]

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have
Is his to use, so Somerset *may* die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 53.

(3) In concessive clauses.

Whatever the stars *may* have betokened, this August, 1749, was a momentous month to Germany. *G. H. Lewes.*

A great soul *may* inspire a sick body with strength; but if the body were well, it would obey yet more promptly and effectually. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 55.

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose.

Was it not enough for thee to bear the contradiction of sinners upon Earth, but thou must still suffer so much at the hands of those whom thou diedst for, that thou *mightest* bring them to Heaven? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

Constantius had separated his forces that he *might* divide the attention and resistance of the enemy. *Gibbon.*

may[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *may*, *mai*, *mey*, a kinsman, person, < AS. *mæg*, m., a kinsman, = OS. *māg* = OFries. *mēch* = MLG. *māch*, *māge* = OHG. *māg*, MHG. *māc*, a kinsman, = Icel. *māgr*, a father-in-law, = Sw. *måg* = Dan. *maag*, son-in-law, = Goth. *mēgs*, a son-in-law, orig. a 'kinsman'; akin to AS. *māga*, a kinsman, son, man, to *magu*, a child, young person, servant, a man, = OS. *magu*, child, = Icel. *mögr*, a son, a man (> ME. *mowe*), = Goth. *magus*, a boy, servant, to AS. *mæg*, f., a kinswoman (see *may*[3]), and to *mægeth*, *mægden*, a maid, maiden (see *maid*, *maiden*); ult. from the root of *may*[1], have strength.] 1. A kinsman.—2. A person.

may[3] (mā), *n.* [< ME. *may*, *mey*, a maid, < AS. *mæg*, f., kinswoman, a woman, akin to *mæg*, m., a kinsman: see *may*[2].] A maiden; a virgin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow fayre *may*,
Thow haven of refut, bryghte sterre of day.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 753.

To hevyns blys yhit may he ryse
Thurghe helpe of Marie that mylde *may*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

But I will down yon river rove, among the wood sae green,
An' a' to pu' a posie to my ain dear *May*.
Burns, Oh, Luve will Venture in.

May[4] (mā), *n.* [< ME. *may*, *mey*, < OF. *mai*, F. *mai* = Pr. *mai* = Sp. *mayo* = Pg. *maio* = It. *maggio* = OFries. *maia* = D. *mei*, Flem. *mey* = MLG. *mei*, *meig* = MHG. *meie*, *meige*, G. *mai* = Sw. *maj* = Dan. *mai* = Turk. *māyis*, < L. *Maius*, *Majus*, sc. *mensis*, the third month of the Roman year, usually associated with *Maia*, *Maja* (Gr. *Maïa*), a goddess, the mother of Mercury, orig. a goddess of growth or increase; from the root of *magnus*, OL. *majus*, great: see *may*[1].] 1. The fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

In the month of *May* the citizens of London of all estates, generally in every parish, and in some instances two or three parishes joining together, had their several mayings, and did fetch their maypoles with divers warlike shows; with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devices for pastime, all day long; and towards evening they had stage-plays and bonfires in the streets.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 454.

The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton, Odes, May Morning.

2. Figuratively, the early part or springtime of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lustihood.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 76.

3. [*l. c.*] (*a*) The hawthorn: so called because it blooms in May. Also *May-bush*.

But when at last I dared to speak,
The lanes, you know, were white with *may*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(*b*) Some other plant, especially species of *Spiræa*: as, Italian *may*.—4. The festivities or games of May-day.

It seems to have been the constant custom, at the celebration of the May-games, to elect a Lord and Lady of the *May*, who probably presided over the sports.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 455.

I'm to be Queen o' the *May*, mother.
Tennyson, The May-Queen.

5. In Cambridge University, England, the Easter-term examination.

The *May* is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public College examinations.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 87.

Italian may, a frequently cultivated shrub, *Spiræa hypericifolia*, with small white flowers in sessile umbels. Also called *St. Peter's wreath*.—**Lord of the May**. See *lord*.—**May laws**. See *law*[1].

may[4] (mā), *v. i.* [< *May*[4], *n.*] To celebrate May-day; take part in the festivities of May-day: chiefly or only in the verbal noun *maying* and the derivative *mayer*: as, to go a *maying*.

maya[1] (mä'yä), *n.* [Skt. *māyā*.] In *Hindu myth.*: (*a*) Illusion or deceptive appearance. (*b*) [*cap.*] Such appearance personified as a female who acts a part in the production of the universe, and is considered to have only an illusory existence.

Maya[2] (mä'yä), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A member of an aboriginal tribe of Yucatan. When America was discovered the Mayas had developed a civilization of their own. They recorded events on monuments and in manuscripts of similar character.
2. The language of the Mayas.

Mayaca (mā-yak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name.] The type and only genus of plants of the family *Mayacaceæ*. There are about 7 species, natives of North and South America from Virginia to Brazil. They are small moss-like marsh or semi-aquatic plants, with inconspicuous white, pink, or violet flowers.

Mayacaceæ (mā-ya-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walpers, 1853), < *Mayaca* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the order *Hyridales*, and characterized by having regular flowers, three stamens, and a one-celled ovary with three parietal placentæ and many orthotropous ovules. The family contains but one genus, *Mayaca*.

Mayaceæ (mā-yā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meissner, 1842), < *Mayaca* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Mayacaceæ*.

May-apple (mā'ap″l), *n.* 1. A plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, of the family *Berberidaceæ*. It is a native of North America. It is a perennial herb, about two feet high, and has one large white flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the hand, composed of from five to seven wedge-shaped divisions. The yellowish, pulpy, slightly acid fruit, somewhat larger than a pigeon's egg, is sometimes eaten, and the creeping rootstock affords one of the safest and most active cathartics known. Also called *mandrake*, *hog-apple*.



May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).
a, the flower-bud with the bractlets; *b*, a stamen; *c*, the pistil; *d*, the fruit; *e*, the fruit cut longitudinally.

2. The plant *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas; also, a related plant of the western United States, *Achlys triphylla*.—3. Same as *honeysuckle-apple*. [U. S.]

maybe (mā'bē), *adv.* [Also dial. *mebbe*; an ellipsis of *it may be*. Cf. *mayhap*.] Perhaps; possibly; probably.

I'll know
His pleasure; *maybe* he will relent.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 4.

Faith!—*may be* that was the reason we did not meet.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

"O binna feared, mither, I'll *maybe* no dee."
Glenlogie (Child's Ballads, IV. 82).

maybe (mā'bē), *a.* and *n.* [< *maybe*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Possible; uncertain. [Rare.]

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 293.

II. *n.* Something that may be or happen; a possibility or probability. [Rare.]

However real to him, it is only a *may-be* to me.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 218.

May-beetle (mā'bē″tl), *n.* 1. A cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also *May-bug*, *May-chafer*. [Eng.]—2. A June-bug, *Lachnosterna fusca*, or other species of the same genus. See cuts under *dor-bug* and *June-bug*. [Southern U. S.]

May-bird (mā′bȅrd), *n.* 1. The bobolink. [Local, U. S.]—2. The wood-thrush. [Jamaica.]—3. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper. [South Carolina.]—4. The May-curlew or whimbrel. [Local, Eng.]

May-blob (mā′blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Prov. Eng.]

May-bloom (mā′blöm), *n.* The hawthorn.

May-blossom (mā′blos″um), *n.* The lily-of-the-valley. [Prov. Eng.]

May-bug (mā′bug), *n.* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-bush (mā′bŭsh), *n.* The hawthorn or whitethorn.

O that I were there,
To helpen the Ladyes their *Maybush* beare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

May-chafer (mā′chā″fȅr), *n.* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-cherry (mā′cher″i), *n.* The June-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis.*

maycock (mā′kok), *n.* [< *May*[4] + *cock*[1].] The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica. G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

maycock-fluke (mā′kok-flök), *n.* A flounder or plaice. [Scotch.]

May-curlew (mā′kȅr″lū), *n.* The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

May-day (mā′dā), *n.* The first day of May: a day on which the opening of the season of flowers and fruit was formerly celebrated throughout Europe: it is still marked in some places by various festive observances. The chief features of the celebration in Great Britain (where, however, it has nearly disappeared) are the gathering of hawthorn-blossoms and other flowers, the crowning of the May-queen, dancing round the May-pole, etc.

'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep 'em from the door with cannons,
To scatter em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 15.

Against *Maie-day*, Whitsunday, or some other time of the year, every parish, towne, or village assemble themselves, both men, women, and children; and either all together, or dividing themselves into companies, they goe some to the woods and groves, some to the hills and mountaines, some to one place, some to another, where they spend all the night in pleasant pastimes, and in the morning they return, bringing with them birche boughes and branches of trees to deck their assemblies withal.
Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 454.

mayde†, **mayden**†. Obsolete forms of *maid*, *maiden.*

Maydeæ (mā′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mathieu, 1853), < *Mays*, Gaertner's name for *Zea*, the Indian corn, + *-eæ.*] A tribe of grasses characterized by the unisexual spikelets, of which the staminate is terminal. The tribe contains 7 genera and about 16 species, widely dispersed. The most important genus of the tribe is *Zea*, the maize or Indian corn.

May-dew (mā′dū), *n.* The dew of May, which is said to have great virtue in whitening linen, and to have also other remarkable properties. It is still the practice for young people in some parts of Great Britain to go out into the fields in the morning of the first of May, and bathe their faces with May-dew—a survival of the impression or belief of former times that it preserves beauty.

My wife away down with Jane and W. Hewer to Woolwich, in order to a little ayre and to lie there to-night, and so to gather *May-dew* to-morrow morning, which Mrs. Turner hath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 137.

may-drink (mā′dringk), *n.* [Tr. Flem. *meydrank*, D. *meidrank*, G. *maitrank.*] A beverage popular in Belgium and northern Germany at the season of the flowering of the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.* It is prepared by putting sprigs of this plant into a flask of light white wine, and sweetening with sugar. Bits of pineapple or orange, or a few fresh leaves of the black currant, are sometimes added.

Mayduke (mā′dūk), *n.* [Poss. a corruption of *Médoc*, in France, whence these cherries are said to have been introduced.] A variety of cherry of the sour type.

Mayencian (mā-en′si-an), *n.* [< *Mayence* + *-ian.*] The name given in France and Belgium to a division of the Miocene Tertiary typically developed in the Mainz (or Mayence) basin. The formation consists of marine, brackish, and fresh-water deposits, characterized by numerous interesting fossils. Part of the Molasse of Switzerland is considered the equivalent of the Mayencian.

Mayer (mā′ȅr), *n.* [< *May*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who goes a maying, or takes part in May-day festivities.

On the *Mayers* deign to smile.
Mayer's Song, Hone's Every-day Book, II. 571.

May-fish (mā′fish), *n.* The barred or striped killifish, *Fundulus majalis.* [New York.]

May-flower (mā′flou″ȅr), *n.* A flower that appears in May. Specifically—(*a*) In England, the hawthorn or may; also the cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), the marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), and, rarely, other plants. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.* See *Epigæa.* (*c*) In the West Indies, *Dalbergia Amerimnum* and *Ecastophyllum Ecastophyllum.*—**May-flower decoration,** in *ceram.* See *May-flower porcelain.*—**May-flower porcelain,** a name given to a variety of porcelain which is thickly covered with may- or hawthorn-blossoms modeled in relief, the flowers nearly touching one another, so that the sharp edges form a bristly covering of the whole surface. These flowers are colored, and sometimes gilded. This decoration is almost a specialty of Dresden ware.

Mayflower compact. See *compact*[2].

May-fly (mā′flī), *n.* 1. A neuropterous insect of the family *Ephemeridæ;* one of the *Ephemerina;* an ephemerid; a day-fly. See the technical words, and cut under *day-fly.*—2. In Great Britain, a neuropteroid insect of the order *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidæ*, or any caddis-fly.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

3. An artificial fly made in imitation of the May-fly.

He makes a *May-fly* to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods.
Addison, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

May-fowl (mā′foul), *n.* The whimbrel. [Local, Eng.]

May-game (mā′gām), *n.* 1. Sport or play such as is usual on or about the first of May; hence, frolic; jest.

What *May-game* hath misfortune made of you?
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 40.

Send hither all the rural company
Which deck the *May-games* with their clownish sports!
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

A goodly *May-game* in Fenchurch-street, with drums, and guns, and pikes; and with the nine worthies who rode, and each of them made his speech, there was also a morrice dance, and an elephant and castle, and the Lord and Lady of the May preparing to make up the show.
Strype, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 456.

2. One who takes part in the May-games or May-day sports; hence, a trifler; also, one who is an object of May-games or jests; a make-game.

I'll make you know me. Set your faces soberly;
Stand this way, and look sad; I'll be no *May-game.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Why should not I, a *May-game*, scorn the weight
Of my sunk fortunes? *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

I will laugh at thee, and at myself,
To have been so much a fool; you are a fine *may-game.*
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

May-garland (mā′gär″land), *n.* A wreath of flowers formerly borne from house to house by children on May-day.

Two in every group carried between them, suspended from a stick, the *May-garland*, formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of primroses and other flowers, and fresh green foliage.
The Antiquary, May, 1880.

mayhap (mā′hap), *adv.* [Also *mayhaps;* an ellipsis of *it may hap.* So also dial. **mayhappen*, contr. *mappen.* Cf. *maybe.*] Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

"*Mayhap* there is more meant than is said in it," quoth my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 37.

Mayhap his eye brightened as he heard
The song grow louder and the hall they neared.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 100.

★ **May-haw** (mā′hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus æstivalis*, of the southern United States. Its fruit, which ripens in May, is used for preserves, jellies, etc. Also *apple-haw.*

mayhem (mā′hem), *n.* [Formerly also *maiheme;* an earlier form of *maim*, retained archaically in legal use: see *maim*, *n.*] At *common law*, a crime consisting in the violent doing of a bodily hurt to another person, such as renders him less able in fighting either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary, as distinguished from one which merely disfigures. See *maim.*

May-hill (mā′hil), *n.* A period of difficulty or danger; a critical juncture; crisis: in allusion to the opinion that May is a trying month for invalids.—**To climb up May-hill,** to get through the month of May safely; hence, to pass the crisis or critical or difficult part.

Whereas in our remembrance Ale went out when Swallows came in, seldom appearing after Easter, it now hopeth (having *climbed up May-hill*) to continue its course all the year. *Fuller*, Worthies, Derbyshire, I. 252. (*Davies.*)

maying (mā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *May*[4], *v.*] The observance of May-day, and the sports and games indulged in on that occasion.

Now it befell in the moneth of lusty May that queene Guenever called unto her the knyghtes of the round table, and gave them warning that, early in the morning, she should ride on *maying* into the woods and fields beside Westminster. *The Death of Arthur*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 460.

Come, my Corinna, come, let's go a-*Maying.*
Herrick, To Corinna.

May-lady (mā′lā″di), *n.* The queen or lady of the May, in old May-games.

Some light huswife, belike, that was dressed like a *May-lady*, and, as most of our gentlewomen are, was more solicitous of her head tiers than of her health.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 473.

May-lily (mā′lil″i), *n.* The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis.*

May-lord (mā′lôrd), *n.* A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day. [Prov. Eng.]

The shepherd boys who with the muses dwell
Met in the plain their *may-lords* new to choose
(For two they yearly choose), to order well
Their rural sports the year that next ensues.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i. 2.

May-morn (mā′môrn), *n.* [< ME. *may-morne.*] The morning of May-day; figuratively, freshness; vigor. Compare *May-dew.*

My thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 120.

mayn†, **mayne**[1]†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *main*[1].

mayne[2]†, **mayny**†, *n.* Same as *meiny.*

mayonnaise (mā′on-āz, F. mä-yo-nāz′), *n.* [< F. *mayonnaise*, a sauce (see def.). See the quotation.] In *cookery*, a sauce composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beaten together with vinegar or lemon-juice to the consistency of thick cream, and seasoned with salt, pepper, garlic, etc. It is an esteemed dressing for salads, cold fish, and some other dishes.

I was told by a French friend at Dax, in the Landes, that the proper way of pronouncing the word *mayonnaise* was *bayonnaise*, Bayonne being the birthplace of that now world-famed salad. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 174.

mayor (mā′or or mār: see etym.), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mair*, *maire*, *mayre*, *mayer*, the prop. E. form *mair* being still retained in the pron. mār; the spelling *mayor*, changed from the occasional earlier *mayer*, perhaps to conform the termination to that of *chancellor*, *purveyor*, etc., but more prob. in imitation of the Sp., being introduced about the middle of the 16th century, and displacing the older (F.) spelling without affecting the pron. until more recent times; < ME. *maire*, *mayre*, *meire*, *meyre*, < AF. *maire*, *meire*, *meir*, *meyre*, OF. *maire* (later also *maiour*, *mayeur*, *major*), F. *maire* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *maior*, *mayor*, a mayor, = OHG. *meior*, *meier*, MHG. *meier*, *meiger*, G. *meier* (as a surname, *Meyer*), a steward, bailiff (majordomo), < ML. *major*, a mayor, prefect, chief, etc., < L. *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *major*, of which *mayor* is a doublet.] The principal officer of a municipality; the chief magistrate of a city or borough. The mayor of London (that is, of the district known as *the City*, comprising only a small part of the whole area of London: see *city of London*, under *city*, *n.*) and those of York, of Dublin, and, recently, of Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large (British) cities have the title of *lord mayor.* The title *mayor* is not used in Scotland, *provost* taking its place. Compare *burgomaster.*

This yere [1208] began the names of *Mayers* and sherefs in London. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xv.

And there in the east ende of the hall, where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen assembled about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 61.

The first historical appearance of the office of *mayor* is in London, where the recognition of the communa by the national council in 1191 is immediately followed by the mention of Henry Fitz-Alwyn as *mayor.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

Lord Mayor's Court. See *court.*—**Mayor of the palace,** in France, originally the first officer of the royal household, then the first officer of state, under the Merovingian kings. Gradually these officials aggrandized their own influence to the detriment of that of the monarchs, till the latter ruled only nominally, all real power being usurped by the mayors. The most distinguished among them were Pepin of Héristal, his son Charles Martel, and the latter's son Pepin "the Short," who in 751 or 752 dethroned the last of the Merovingians, Childeric III., and founded the Carolingian dynasty.—**Mayor's court,** a minor judicial tribunal, held in cities by the mayor as judge.

mayoral (mā′or-al), *a.* [< *mayor* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayors, or the office of mayor.

Sir Peter Laurie, afterwards of aldermanic and even *mayoral* celebrity. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 217.

mayoralty (mā′or-al-ti), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *majoralty;* < ME. *mairalte*, < OF. *mairalte;* as *mayoral* + *-ty.*] The office of a mayor, or the period of his service.

This was for matters of misgouernment in his *maioralitie.* *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 229.

mayoress (mā′or-es), *n.* [< OF. *mairesse*, fem. of *maire*, mayor: see *mayor.*] The wife of a mayor.

To ride in a fine gilt coach and six,
Like Her Worship the Lady *May'ress.*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Education.

mayorlet (mā′ọr-let), *n.* [< *mayor* + *-let.*] A petty mayor. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

mayorship (mā′ọr-ship), *n.* [Formerly *mairship, mayreship;* < *mayor* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a mayor.

That the Mayre of London, whiles he were Mayre, haue none other offyce to the cite belonging than the offyce of the *mayreship* of the same. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 4.

May-pole (mā′pōl), *n.* 1. A pole around which the people dance in May-day festivities. It was usually cut and set up afresh on May-day morning, drawn by a long procession of oxen, decorated, as were also the pole itself and the wagon, with flowers and ribbons; but in some cases a pole once set up was left from year to year, as notably the famous pole of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft in London, which was cut down in the reign of Edward VI. At the restoration of Charles II. a May-pole 134 feet high was set up in the Strand. A few May-poles still remain in England, although the celebration is almost obsolete.

Their chiefest jewel they bring from thence is the *Maie-pole*, which they bring home with great veneration, as thus — they have twentie or fourtie yoake of oxen, every oxe having a sweete nosegaie of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home the *May-poale*.
Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 455.

2. An ale-stake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A tree of Jamaica, *Spathelia simplex*, of the order *Rutaceæ*. It has a tall slender stem with a crown of leaves at the top, like a palm. Also called *mountain-pride* and *mountain-green*.

may-pop (mā′pop), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The passion-flower, or its fruit; properly, the fruit of *Passiflora incarnata*, which is of the size of a hen's egg and edible. [Southern U. S.]

May-queen (mā′kwēn), *n.* A girl or young woman crowned with flowers and honored as queen at the games held on May-day.

may-skate (mā′skāt), *n.* Same as *mavis-skate*.

may-sucker (mā′suk″ėr), *n.* The harelipped sucker, *Lagochila lacera*. [Local, U. S.]

maythorn (mā′thôrn), *n.* [< *May*[4] + *thorn.*] The hawthorn: so called to distinguish it from the earlier flowering blackthorn. See *May*[4], 3.

The *maythorn* and its scent. *Mrs. Browning.*

May-time (mā′tīm), *n.* [< ME. *may time;* < *May*[4] + *time*[1].] May; the season of May.

Alle freliche foules that on that frith songe,
for merthe of that *may time* thei made moche noyce.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 822.

They . . . (for the time
Was *maytime*, and as yet no sin was dream'd)
Rode under groves that look'd a paradise.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

mayweed (mā′wēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *maie-weed;* a var., simulating *May*[4], of *maytheweed.*] A composite plant, *Anthemis Cotula*, a common weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and, by naturalization, in America. It is a branching annual a foot or two high, the leaves finely divided, and the flower-heads having a yellow disk and white rays. The foliage is pungently ill-scented, and is said to blister the hands. It has been used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Other names are *dog's-camomile, dog's-fennel, stinking camomile;* also *Balder-brae, buphthalmum, dill-weed.* See particularly *Anthemis* and *Cotula*.

maywort (mā′wėrt), *n.* A kind of bedstraw, *Galium Cruciata*, blooming in May. Also called *crosswort*.

Mazagan (maz′a-gan), *n.* [From *Mazagan*, a town in Morocco, near which it grows wild.] A small and early variety of bean, *Vicia Faba*, known in America, in common with the larger and later Windsor variety, as the *English bean*.

mazame (mä-zä′me), *n.* [Also *mazama.* F. *mazame.* Prob. originally an (erroneous) pl. of Nahuatl *maçatl*, deer.] 1. The North American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. See cut under *Antilocapra*.—2. The pampas-deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*.

mazapilite (maz′a-pil-īt), *n.* [< *Mazapil* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arseniate of calcium and iron, closely related to arsenisiderite. It occurs in nearly black prismatic crystals in the district of Mazapil, Mexico.

mazard (maz′ärd), *n.* [Also *mazzard;* a var. (with accom. term. *-ard*) of *mazer*. The second sense is figurative, the head being often humorously compared to a bowl or goblet.] 1†. A bowl; a mazer.

They . . . drank good ale in a brown *mazard*.
Aubrey, Misc., p. 213. (*Davies.*)

An instance of this occurs in connexion with St. Edmund's Church at Salisbury, "where they have digged up an old bishop out of his grave, and have made a *mazzard* of his scull, and his bones are in an apothecaryes shop."
Athenæum, No. 3071, p. 303.

2†. The head; the skull.

Chapless, and knocked about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 97.

I had a *mazzard*, I remember, so well lined in the inside with my brain, it stood me in better stead than a double headpiece. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

3. A wild cherry of Europe. See *cherry*[1], *n.*, 1, and *gean*.

Red quarrenders and *mazard* cherries.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

mazard† (maz′ärd), *v. t.* [< *mazard*, *n.* Cf. *jowl*, *v.*, knock, as related to *jowl*, *n.*, cheek, jaw.] To kill or stun by a blow on the skull; brain.

The wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall on my head. If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

mazard-bowl (maz′ärd-bōl), *n.* Same as *mazard*, 1.

A *Mazard-bowl* of maple-wood full of beer.
Quoted in *Elton's* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 182.

mazarin[1]†, *n.* See *mazerin*.

mazarin[2], *n.* and *v.* See *mazarine*.

mazarinade (maz-a-ri-nād′), *n.* [< F. *mazarinade;* as *Mazarin* (see def.) + *-ade*[1].] In *French hist.*, one of the pamphlets, satires, songs, or lampoons directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61), prime minister of France, during the wars of the Fronde.

Mazarin Bible. See *Bible*.

mazarine (maz-a-rēn′), *n.* [Also *mazarin;* < F. *mazarine* (?), named after Cardinal *Mazarin.*] 1. Same as *mazarine-blue*.

The sky up above was a bright *mazarine*,
Just as though no such thing as a tempest had been.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 295.

2†. A blue gown worn by common-councilmen.

Bring my silver'd *mazarine*.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, ix. (*Davies.*)

mazarine (maz-a-rēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mazarined*, ppr. *mazarining.* [Cf. *mazarine*, *n.*] To decorate with lace in a special manner; edge, as with campane lace.

Three yards of lace to *mazarin* ye pinners at 25 shillings.
An Inventory (1694).

mazarine-blue (maz-a-rēn′blö), *n.* A rich blue color.

It is true our gowns of *mazarine blue*, edged with fur, cut a pretty figure enough.
Goldsmith, From a Common-Councilman.

Mazarin-hood, *n.* A hood or cap decorated with lace and forming a fashionable head-dress about 1720. See *mazarine*.

Mazdean (maz′dē-an), *a.* [< *Mazda* (see quot. under *Mazdeism*) (*Ahura Mazda* or *Ormuzd*) + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Mazdeism.

Mazdeism (maz′dē-izm), *n.* [*Mazde(an)* + *-ism.*] The ancient religion of Persia; Zoroastrianism.

Mazdeism, as we call the Persian religion, from its supreme god, Ahura Mazda, was not the growth of a day, nor the work of one man. *Faiths of the World*, p. 95.

maze[1] (māz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mazed*, ppr. *mazing.* [Early mod. E. *mase;* < ME. *masen* (also in comp. *amasen, bemasen:* see *amaze, bemaze*); prob. < Norw. *masa*, pore over a thing, refl. *masast*, begin to dream, = Sw. dial. *masa*, be lazy, lounge, bask in the sun; prob. the same (through the senses 'be idle, talk idly') as Norw. *masa* = Icel. *masa*, chatter, prattle. The E. *maze* is not "connected with AS. *māse*, a whirlpool," for the reason, among others, that there is no such word.] **I.** *trans.* To confuse; bewilder; amaze; especially, to confuse by intricacy.

A little herd of England's timorous deer
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 47.

Why art thou *mazed* to see me thus revived?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The fellow looks as he were *mazed*, methinks.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be bewildered, perplexed, or puzzled.

"Ye *maze*, ye *maze*, goode sire," quod she,
"This thank have I for I have maad you see."
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1141.

2. To wind intricately.

Like as molten Lead, being poured forth
Vpon a leuell plot of sand or earth,
In many fashions *mazeth* to and fro.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

maze[1] (māz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mase;* < ME. *maze, mase;* from the verb.] 1. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; bewilderment.

They lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

2†. Anything intended to confuse or mislead; a snare; a deception.

But walaway, al this nas but a *maze:*
Fortune his howve entended bet to glaze.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 468.

3†. A wild fancy; a confused notion; an error.

Men dreme al day of owles and of apes,
And eek of many a *mase* therwithal.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 273.

Let no *maze* intrude
Upon your spirits.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 5.

4. A baffling and confusing network of paths or passages; a labyrinth: as, the *maze* of Hampton Court in England; a winding and turning; hence, a perplexed or embarrassing state of things; intricate disorder; entanglement: as, he found affairs all in a *maze*.

The quaint *mazes* in the wanton green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.

To pry into the *maze* of his counsels is not only folly in man, but presumption even in angels.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

Others . . . reason'd high, . . .
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost.
Milton, P. L., ii. 561.

Varied tints all fused in one
Great mass of color, like a *maze*
Of flowers illumined by the sun.
Longfellow, Kéramos.

5†. Wonder; matter of wonder or curiosity.

Go thou not into the toun as it were a gase
From oon hous to another for to seke the *mase*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

maze[2] (māz), *n.* A variant of *mease*[2], 1.

mazedness† (mā′zed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *masednesse*, < *mazed*, pp., + *-ness.*] The condition of being mazed; confusion; astonishment.

She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe
Til she out of hir *masednesse* abreyde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1005.

mazeful† (māz′fûl), *a.* [< *maze*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] Causing amazement; wonderful. *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 190.

mazelin†, *n.* Same as *maslin*[1].

mazer (mā′zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maser;* < ME. *maser, masere,* a bowl, orig. of maple-wood, prob. not < AS. **mæser, *maser*, maple (or other spotted or mottled wood), which is found only in deriv. adj. **mæseren*, occurring once erroneously written *mæsen* ("vi. *mæsene* sceala," '6 maple vessels'), and perhaps in comp. *Maserfeld*, a local name, but from the cognate Icel. *mösurr*, a maple-tree, maple-wood (*mösurr-bolli*, a maple bowl, *mösurr-skāl*, a maple vessel: see *skoal*), = MLG. *maser*, a maple-tree, = OHG. *masar*, MHG. G. *maser*, a knur or knob on a tree, a knot or spot in maple and other wood, MHG. also a bowl of spotted or mottled wood (> OF. *mazre, madre*, spotted or mottled wood (> OF. (and F.) *madré*, spotted, mottled), and *mazerin*, a drinking-vessel: see *mazerin*); from the noun seen in OD. **mase, masche, maesche* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsā*, MHG. *māse*, G. *mase*, a spot, whence also ult. E. *measles.*] 1†. Hard mottled wood, understood to be maple, formerly used in making the bowls or goblets hence called *mazers*.

Off lanycolle thou shall prove,
That is a cuppe to my behove,
Off *maser* it is ful clene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A bowl or large drinking-cup without a foot, of maple or other hard wood, and often richly decorated with carving and mounted with silver or other metal. In later use the term was applied to bowls entirely of metal. A number of mazers are preserved in England, dating from different epochs from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *masars*, and spones
Wolde they non forgete.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 75).

Then loe, Perigot, the Pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the Maple warre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

They powre wine into a great bowle, . . . and then dip in that bowle or *mazer* a sword.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

In the wardrobe above they shew'd us fine wrought plate, porcelan, *mazers* of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

3†. The head; the skull or brain-box: same as *mazard*, 2.

Are thy mad brains in thy *mazer?* *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

mazer-dish† (mā′zėr-dish), *n.* A mazer, or other dish made of maple.

There was neither *mazer-dish* nor standing-cup upon the little table, at the elbow of his [the abbot's] huge chair of state. *Scott*, Monastery.

mazerin†, **mazerine**† (maz′ė-rin), *n.* [Also *mazarin;* ME., < OF. *mazerin, mazelin, madelin, maderin* (ML. *scyphus mazerinus*), a drinking-bowl of wood, < *mazre, madre*, spotted wood: see *mazer.*] A drinking-vessel; a porringer.

One of Her Majesty's Knurl'd Dishes, weight 52 Ounces, and one Silver *Mazerine*, Weight 20 Ounces, both engrav'd with His late Majesty's Arms.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 183.

mazer-tree (mā′zėr-trē), *n.* The common maple of Great Britain, *Acer campestre*. Also *maser-tree*.

mazer-wood (mā′zėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** Same as *mazer*, 1.—2. Gutta-percha. See the quotation.

In the Museum Tradescantianum . . . the following entry occurs: . . . "The plyable *mazer wood*, being warmed, will work to any form." This museum became the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The word "mazer," variously spelt, often occurs in early English poetry, and is specially mentioned in old catalogues and wills. It is by no means impossible that mazer cups may have been made of gutta percha, as its lightness, strength, and non-liability to fracture would recommend it; and curiously enough one of the vernacular names of the tree yielding gutta percha is "*mazer wood* tree."
Encyc. Brit., XI. 338.

mazily (mā′zi-li), *adv.* In a mazy manner; by winding and turning; with confusion or perplexity.

The brooks of Eden *mazily* murmuring.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

maziness (mā′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being mazy or mazed; perplexity or perplexingness.

mazological (maz-ǭ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mazology* + *-ic-al*.] Mastological; mammalogical.

mazologist (mā-zol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *mazology* + *-ist*.] A mastologist or mammalogist.

mazology (mā-zol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. μαζός, breast, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Mammalogy; mastology; therology.

mazurka (ma-zör′kä), *n.* [Also as F. *mazourka;* < Pol. *mazurka*, a dance, < *Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland.] **1.** A lively Polish dance, properly for four or eight pairs of dancers, originally performed with a singing accompaniment. The steps and figures are various, and may be improvised. The more modern mazurka is a polka with two sliding steps instead of one; the music is in triple time. **2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately rapid, with a capricious accent on the second beat of the measure. Older mazurkas usually have a drone bass. The prominence of the mazurka form is mainly due to the predilection shown for it in the works of Chopin.

mazy (mā′zi), *a.* [< *maze* + *-y*1.] Having the character of a maze; perplexing from turns and windings; winding; intricate.

Then out again he flies, to wing his *mazy* round.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Mazy herring. See *herring*.—**Mazy pack,** a parish fool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mazzard, *n.* See *mazard*.

★**M. C.** An abbreviation of *Member of Congress*.

M. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine (see *doctor*, 2); (*b*) in *musical notation*, of *mano destra* (Italian) or *main droite* (French), 'right hand,' indicating a passage to be performed by the right hand.

me1 (mē), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *mee;* < ME. *me*, < AS. dat. *mē*, *me* = OS. *mi* = OFries. *mi* = D. *mij* = MLG. *mer* = OHG. MHG. G. *mir* = Icel. *mer* = Goth. *mis;* AS. acc. *mē*, *me*, older (in poet. use) *mec*, ONorth. *meh* = OS. *mi*, *mik* = OFries. *mi* = D. *mij* = MLG. *mik* = OHG. *mih*, MHG. G. *mich* = Icel. *mik* = Sw. Dan. *mig* = Goth. *mik;* = Ir. Gael. *mi* = W. *mi* = Corn. *me* = Bret. *me* = L. gen. *mei*, dat. *mihi*, acc. *me* = Gr. gen. μοῦ, ἐμοῦ, dat. μοί, ἐμοί, acc. μέ, ἐμέ = Skt. gen. dat. *mahyam*, *mē*, acc. *mām*, *mā*, me; a pronominal base associated in use with that of the pronoun *I:* see *I*2. Hence *mine*1. Cf. *myself*.] A pronoun of the first person, used only in the oblique cases (accusative and dative, classed together as objective), and supplying these cases of the pronoun *I*.

"*Me, me,*" he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On *me!* the fact confest, the fault my own."
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

The dative occurs—(*a*) To express the indirect object: as, give *me* a drink; bring *me* that book.

What *me* bitide other bifalle
Ihc schal the foreward holden alle.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Pay *me* that thou owest. Mat. xviii. 28.

(*b*) To express the indirect object in mere reference or mention—that is, to bring into the predicate, as an apparent indirect object, the actual subject (the ethical dative): a form of expression adding a certain life or vivacity to colloquial speech, and therefore a favorite use in Shakspere and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Comes *mee* a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 267.

I remember *me*, I'm marry'd and can't be my own Man again. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 8.

(*c*) In such expressions as *woe is me, well is me, leeze me* (lief is me).

Woe is me, that I sojourn in Mesech! Ps. cxx. 5.

(*d*) Before the impersonal verbs *think* and *seem*, where *me* is conventionally written with the verb as one word, as *methinks* (preterit *methought*), *meseems* (preterit *meseemed*).

They talk'd,
Meseem'd, of what they knew not.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*e*†) In such expressions as *me rather were, me liever were*, etc. See *have* and *lief*.

me2†. [ME., an abbr. form of *man*, < AS. *man*, *mon*, or of the pl. *men*, < AS. *men*, used indefinitely: see *man*.] One; they: used indefinitely.

Thenne hadde Fortune folwynge hure two faire maidenes, Concupiscentia-carnis *me* calde the eldere mayde.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 174.

★**M. E.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Methodist Episcopal;* (*b*) of *Mining Engineer:* as, John Smith, *M. E.*; (*c*) of *Middle English:* used (as *ME.*) in the etymologies of this work.

meach, meaching. See *miche*1, *miching*.

meacock† (mē′kok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mecock, mecocke;* supposed to stand for **meekock*, < *meek* + dim. *-ock;* but this is doubtful.] **I.** *n.* A timorous, cowardly fellow.

A *meacock* is he who dreadth to see bloud shed.
Mir. for Mags., p. 418.

I shall be compted a *Mecocke*, a milksop.
Lyly, Euphues, p. 109.

Fools and *meacocks*,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

II. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 315.

mead1 (mēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meath;* < ME. *mede, methe,* < AS. *medu, meodu* = OFries. D. MLG. *mede* = OHG. *metu, mito*, MHG. *mete, met*, G. *meth, met* = Icel. *mjǭdhr* = Sw. Dan. *mjöd* = Goth. **midus* (not recorded), mead, a drink made from honey; a common Indo-Eur. word, = W. *medd* (> ult. E. *metheglin*) = Ir. *meadh*, mead, = OBulg. *medŭ*, honey, wine, = Russ. *medŭ*, honey, = Lith. *midus*, mead, *medus*, honey, = Lett. *meddus*, honey, = Gr. μέθυ, mead (> ult. E. *amethyst*), = Zend *madhu* (= Pers. *mai*), wine, = Skt. *madhu*, honey, sugar, < *madhu*, adj., sweet.] **1.** A strong liquor made by mixing honey with water and flavoring it, yeast or some similar ferment being added, and the whole allowed to ferment. It was a favorite beverage in the middle ages, and is made according to different recipes in different parts of England down to the present day. When carefully made it will keep for a long time, and improve with age.

And being now in hand, to write thy glorious praise,
Fill me a bowl of *meath*, my working spirit to raise.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 112.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney-sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, Hum,
Meath, and Obarni. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

My friend, wandering from house to house, at last discovered an old man, who brought him a bowl of *mead* in exchange for a cigar. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 351.

2. A sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla. [U. S.]

mead2 (mēd), *n.* [< ME. *mede*, < AS. *mǣd*, a mead, meadow: see *meadow*, the more orig. form. *Mead*2 and *meadow* are related as *lease*1 and *leasow*, *shade* and *shadow*.] Same as *meadow:* now chiefly used in poetry.

And if thi *mede* is drossy, barayne, olde,
Let plowe it efte, and playne it efte doune lowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

She was gathering Narcissus flowers in the *meads* of Sicily. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

Downward sloped
The path through yellow *meads*.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

meader (mē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *mæthere*, a mower, < *mæth*, a mowing: see *math*.] A mower. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

meadow (med′ō), *n.* [< ME. *medowe, medewe, medwe,* < AS. *mǣd* (nom. and acc. sing.), pl. *mǣdwa, mǣda, mēdwa* (the nom. sing. *mǣdwe*, f., and *mǣdwa*, m., being rare and uncertain; stem *mǣdw-* or *mædw-*) = OFries. *mede* = D. *mat*, a meadow, = MLG. *mēde, made* = OHG. **mata* (**matta*), in comp. *mato-screch*, a grasshopper, MHG. *mate, matte*, G. *matte*, also *matt* (esp. in place-names), a meadow; usually referred, as 'a place mowed' or 'to be mowed,' to the verb *mow*1, AS. *māwan;* but the noun with the formative *-d* (*-th*) from this verb is *math* (AS. *mǣth* = OHG. *mād*, MHG. *māt*, G. *mahd*, etc.), a different word, and the AS. word in its orig. form (stem *mādw-*) can hardly be so formed from *māwan*, mow, there being no recognized formative *-dw*. But possibly the root **mǣd-*, **mād-* (the formative being *-w*), may be cognate with L. *mētere*, reap, mow, which may contain an extended form of the root of *mow:* see *mow*1.] **1.** A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; also, a piece of grass-land in general, whether used for the raising of hay or as pasture-land. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake, but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In some parts of the United States, as New England, land so situated is called *meadow* or *meadow-land* without reference to its use, and in other parts, especially in the West, *bottom* or *bottom-land*.

Made hem alle to assemble in the Dukes londe in a grete *medowe* vpon a rivere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.

This golden *meadow*, lying ready still
Then to be mow'd when their occasions will.
Daniel, Panegyrick to the King's Majesty.

2. A feeding-ground of fish, as cod. *Report of U. S. Fish Commission*, 1877, p. 541.—**3.** An ice-field or floe on which seals herd.—**Floating meadow,** flat meadow-land adjoining a river or other source of water-supply, by means of which it can be flooded at pleasure.—**Salt meadow,** low ground subject to occasional overflow by extraordinary tides, and producing coarse grass that can be used for hay, called *salt-grass*.

meadow-beauty (med′ō-bū″ti), *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhexia*, chiefly *R. Virginica*. It is a low herb with showy purple flowers. Also called *deer-grass*.

meadow-bird (med′ō-bėrd), *n.* The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus:* so called from its usual breeding-place. See cut under *bobolink*. [Local, U. S.]

meadow-bright (med′ō-brīt), *n.* The marsh-marigold. [Prov. Eng.]

meadow-brown (med′ō-broun), *n.* One of various butterflies of the subfamily *Satyridæ*, as *Hipparchia janira*. Also called *satyr*. The eyed meadow-brown of the eastern United States is *Zerene Eurydice*.

meadow-campion (med′ō-kam″pi-ọn), *n.* See *campion*.

meadow-clapper (med′ō-klap′ėr), *n.* The salt-water marsh-hen.

meadow-clover (med′ō-klō″vėr), *n.* See *clover*.

meadow-crake (med′ō-krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*.

meadow-cress (med′ō-kres), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

meadow-drake (med′ō-drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

meadower (med′ǭ-ėr), *n.* One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

meadow-fern (med′ō-fėrn), *n.* Sweet-fern.

meadow-fescue (med′ō-fes″kū), *n.* See *Festuca*.

meadow-foxtail (med′ō-foks″tāl), *n.* See *foxtail*.

meadow-gallinule (med′ō-gal″i-nūl), *n.* Same as *meadow-crake*.

meadow-gowan (med′ō-gou″ạn), *n.* See *gowan*.

meadow-grass (med′ō-gràs), *n.* A general ★name for grasses of the genus *Poa;* chiefly, however, the larger and more useful species. The most important is *P. pratensis*, the common meadow-grass of England, the June-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, etc., of the United States. This is the smooth-stalked meadow-grass, as contrasted with *P. trivialis*, the rough or rough-stalked meadow-grass. The fowl meadow-grass or fowl-grass is *P. flava;* but the name is also applied to the similar-appearing *Panicularia nervata*.—**Reed** or **tall meadow-grass,** *Panicularia remota*.

meadow-hen (med′ō-hen), *n.* The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New England.]

Meadow-chicken and *Meadow-hen*, names given in North America to more than one species of Rail or Coot. *Newton*, Dict. Birds.

meadow-land (med′ō-land), *n.* [< ME. **medweland* (?), < AS. *mādweland*, also *mādland*, <



Meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*).

mædwe, meadow, + *land*, land.] Land used as a meadow; also, meadows collectively.

meadow-lark (med'ō-lärk'), *n.* 1. A well-known bird of the family *Icteridæ*, or American starlings; the field-lark, *Sturnella magna*. The upper parts are mottled gray, brown, and black, the under are bright-yellow with a black horseshoe-shaped mark on the breast. The meadow-lark inhabits most of the United States. It nests on the ground, lays from 4 to 6 white eggs with reddish speckles, and is a sweet songster. The name is inaccurate, the bird having no resemblance to a lark. See cut on preceding page.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr
Of *meadow-lark* and her sweet roundelay?
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

2. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

meadow-mouse (med'ō-mous), *n.* A field-mouse or vole of North America; any member of the subfamily *Microtinæ*. The commonest one in the United States is *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. See cut under *Arvicola*.

meadow-mussel (med'ō-mus″l), *n.* A kind of mussel found on tide-flats or salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula*. [New York.]

meadow-ore (med'ō-ōr), *n.* In *mineral.*, bog-iron ore, or limonite. See *limonite*.

meadow-parsnip (med'ō-pär″snip), *n.* 1. A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. [Great Britain.] —2. Any plant of the genus *Thaspium*. [U. S.]

meadow-pea (med'ō-pē), *n.* A perennial leguminous plant, *Lathyrus pratensis*, of Europe and Asia, available as a pasture-herb for sheep.

meadow-pine (med'ō-pīn), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

meadow-pink (med'ō-pingk), *n.* 1. The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—2. The maiden-pink, *Dianthus deltoides*.

meadow-pipit (med'ō-pip″it), *n.* A European pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadow-queen (med'ō-kwēn), *n.* Same as *meadow-sweet*.

meadow-rue (med'ō-rö), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, especially the Old World species *T. flavum*. The latter is an annual herb 2 or 3 feet high, with compound leaves, the petiole twice or thrice divided, in this regard resembling the true rue. The root



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of the Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*).
a, a male flower; *b*, a female flower with young fruit; *c*, parts of the leaf.

is said to have aperient and stomachic properties, like rhubarb. There are several American species, as the early meadow-rue, *T. divicum*; the purplish meadow-rue, *T. purpurascens*; and the tall meadow-rue, *T. polygamum*. The panicled flowers are without petals, but are marked in the males by conspicuous clusters of stamens.

meadow-saffron (med'ō-saf″ron), *n.* Most properly, the plant *Colchicum autumnale*, from its resemblance to the true saffron, *Crocus sativus*. The name is extended, however, to the whole genus, sometimes to other closely allied plants. See *Colchicum*.

meadow-sage (med'ō-sāj), *n.* See *sage*.

meadow-saxifrage (med'ō-sak″si-frāj), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Silaus pratensis*, its leaves resembling those of the burnet-saxifrage. Also called *pepper-saxifrage*.—2. Sometimes, a plant of the genus *Seseli* of the same family.

meadow-snipe (med'ō-snīp), *n.* 1. The grass-bird or pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.] —2. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicatula*. *B. S. Barton*, 1799. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Local, U. S.]

meadow-sweet (med'ō-swēt), *n.* Any plant of the genera *Spiræa* and *Ulmaria*, primarily *Ulmaria Ulmaria* of the old world; in the United States more especially *Spiræa salicifolia*.

meadow-titling (med'ō-tit″ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadow-wink (med'ō-wingk), *n.* The bobolink. *Coues*.

meadowwort (med'ō-wėrt), *n.* The meadow-sweet, *Ulmaria Ulmaria*.

meadowy (med'ō-i), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Thy full and youthful breasts . . . in their *meadowy* pride,
Are branch'd with rivery veines. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x.

meadwort†, *n.* [< ME. *medwurt*; < *mead*[1] + *wort*[1].] A plant, probably the same as *meadow-wort*.

meager, meagre (mē'gėr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meigre*; < ME. *megre*, < OF. *megre*, *maigre*, *magre*, F. *maigre* (see *maigre*) = Pr. *magre*, *maigre* = Sp. Pg. It. *magro*, < L. *macer* (*macr-*), lean, thin, meager; cf. AS. *mæger* = D. MLG. *mager* = OHG. *magar*, MHG. G. *mager* = Icel. *magr* = Sw. Dan. *mager*, lean, thin, meager: the Teut. forms being prob. not derived, like the Rom., from the L. *macer* (the adoption into Teut., at so early a date (AS. OHG.) of an untechnical word, esp. an adj., from the L., being very improbable), but cognate with it, the L. *macer* (*macr-*), thin, with the Teut., being prob. = Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*); cf. *μῆκος*, length, *μακεδνός*, *μηκεδανός*, tall.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lean; thin; having little flesh.

Be nowe of good chere, Titus, . . . that . . . your chekes *meigre* and leane be nat the cause of your discoueringe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

A stranger stepped on shore, a lofty, lordly kind of man, tall and dry, with a *meagre* face, furnished with huge moustaches. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

2. Without richness or fertility; barren: said of land.—3. Without moisture; dry and harsh: said of chalk, etc.—4. Without fullness, strength, substance, or value; deficient in quantity or quality; scanty; poor; mean.

But thou, thou *meagre* lead, . . .
Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 104.

As to their *Meager* Diet, it is much against Nature and the improved Diet of Mankind.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

5. Lenten; adapted to a fast. See *maigre*.

When Lent arrives they open their magazines, and take out of them the best *meagre* food in the world, for there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

Meager day, a fast-day. See def. 5. Also *maigre-day*.

When I arrived at the inn, I called for supper, and, it being a *meagre day*, was fain to put up with eggs.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Spare, emaciated, lank, gaunt.—**2** and **4.** Tame, barren, bald, jejune, dull, prosing.

II. *n.* 1†. A sickness.

Megre, a sickenesse, [F.] *maigre*. *Palsgrave*.

2†. Same as *maigre*, 2.—3. A spent salmon, or kelt. [Canada.]

meager†, **meagre**† (mē'gėr), *v. t.* [< *meager*, *meagre*, *a.*] To make lean.

His ceaseless sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi.

meagerly, meagrely (mē'gėr-li), *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparely; feebly.

meagerness, meagreness (mē'gėr-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being meager; leanness; poorness; scantiness; barrenness.

meagrim†, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

meak† (mēk), *n.* [Also *meek*; var. of *make*[3].] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
Tusser, Husbandry.

meaker (mē'kėr), *n.* A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

meaking-iron (mē'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *making-iron*.

meal[1] (mēl), *n.* [< ME. *mele*, < AS. *melu*, *melo*, *meolo* (*melw-*) = OS. *mel* = OFries. *mel* = D. *meel* = MLG. LG. *mel* = OHG. *melo*, MHG. *mel*, G. *mehl* = Icel. *mjöl* = Sw. *mjöl* = Dan. *meel*, flour, meal, lit. 'what is ground': from a verb not recorded in AS. (**malan*), but found in other tongues, namely, OS. *malan* = D. *malen* = MLG. *malen* = OHG. *malan*, *malen*, MHG. *maln*, G. *mahlen* = Icel. *mala* = Sw. *mala* = Dan. *male* = Goth. *malan*, grind, = Ir. *melim* = OBulg. *melja*, *mlete* = Lith. *malu*, *malti* = L. *molere*, grind, > ult. E. *mill*[1], *molar*, etc.: see *mill*[1]. Cf. *malm*, from the same verb, and *mellow*, from the same ult. root.] 1. The edible part of any kind of grain or pulse ground to a powder or flour; flour: as, oat*meal*, bean-*meal*.

Meal and bran together
He throws without distinction.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 322.

"Jenny, what *meal* is in the girnel?" "Four bows o' aitmeal, twa bows o' bear, and twa bows o' pease."
Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Specifically—(*a*) In the United States, ground maize: more fully called *Indian meal* and *corn-meal*. (*b*) In Scotland and Ireland, oatmeal.

Blest wi' content, and milk and *meal*.
Burns, The Contented Cottager.

2. Any substance resembling the meal of grain or pulse; especially, any coarsely ground substance.

In the Lond growen Trees, that beren *Mele*, whereof men maken gode Bred and white, and of gode savour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

Auriculas enriched
With shining *meal* o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomson, Spring, l. 537.

3. A sand-heap. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the *meales*, the name given to the sand-banks. *Freeman*, Life of W. Kirby, p. 147. (*Davies.*)

A cat in the meal. See *cat*[1].—**Indian meal.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Round meal**, meal granulated in the milling rather than powdered or pulverized.

meal[1] (mēl), *v.* [< *meal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To grind into meal or the state of meal; pulverize: as, *mealed* powder.—2. To sprinkle with meal, or mix meal with. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To yield or produce meal; be productive in meal: applied to grain: as, the barley does not *meal* well this year. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

meal[2] (mēl), *n.* [< ME. *mele*, *meel*, *mel*, < (*a*) AS. *mǣl*, a fixed time, season, occasion, a time for eating, a meal, = OS. *mǣl* = OFries. *mel*, *mal* = MD. *mael*, D. *maal*, time, a meal, = MLG. *māl* = OHG. *māl*, MHG. *māl*, a time, G. *-mal*, as a suffix, -times, = MHG. also *māl*, a time for eating, a meal, G. *mahl*, a meal; = Icel. *māl*, time, meal, = Sw. *mål* = Dan. *maal*, meal, = Goth. *mēl*, a time: the word in these senses being appar. identical with (*b*) AS. *mǣl*, *mēl*, a measure, also a mark, sign (*Cristes mǣl*, 'Christ's sign,' a cross, crucifix, *fȳr-mǣl*, *grǣg-mǣl*, etc.); a diff. word from *māl*, a spot, E. *mole*: see *mole*[1]; = OS. **māl* (in comp. *hōbhidmāl*, head on a coin) = OHG. **māl* (in comp. *anamālī*, a spot), MHG. G. *māl*, a spot, = Icel. *māl*, a measure, the markings or inlaid ornaments of weapons, = Sw. *mål* = Dan. *maal*, measure; appar. ult. < √ *mā*, measure, as in *metan*, mete, measure: see *mete*[1], *measure*, etc.] 1. The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger; a provision of food (formerly of drink also) for one or more persons or animals for a single occasion, as at a customary time of eating; the substance of a repast; a breakfast, dinner, or supper: with reference to domestic animals, more commonly called a *feed*.

That thei lasse shulden feele,
Of wyne let fill full a *meele*,
And dronken till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

Give them great *meals* of beef, . . . they will eat like wolves. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 161.

A rude and hasty *meal* was set before the numerous guests. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

2. The taking or ingestion of a supply of food; an eating; a refection or repast.

Unquiet *meals* make ill digestions.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 74.

Whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at *meale* . . . he will give occasion of offence.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

3. The milk which a cow yields at one milking. Also called *meltith*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.
Browne, Pastorals, i. 4. (*Nares.*)

A meal's meat†, meat or food for a meal.

You ne'er yet had
A meal's meat from my table, as I remember.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

A meal's victuals, a meal of victuals, food enough for a meal. [Colloq.]—**A square meal**, a full or plentiful meal or repast. [Slang, U. S.]—**Meal pennant, meal pendant**, in the United States navy, a red pennant displayed on ships of war during the time that the crew are at meals.—**To make a meal**, to take a hearty or sufficient supply of food. [Colloq.]—**To mend one's meal.** See *mend*.

meal[2]† (mēl), *v. t.* [< *meal*, *n.*] To apportion food to; provide with meals or food; feed; fodder.

Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well *mealed* and milked by the way.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

meal[3] (mēl), *n.* [A var. of *mole*[1], < AS. *māl*, a spot: see *mole*[1].] A speck or spot. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

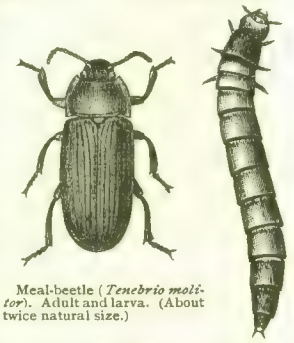
meal[3]† (mēl), *v. t.* [Appar. < *meal*[3], *n.*, but the word in the passage quoted is dubious.] Apparently, to defile or taint.

Were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 86.

meal-ark (mēl'ärk), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch.]

There was not a bow [of meal] left in the *meal-ark*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

meal-beetle (mēl'bē″tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, the larva of which is the meal-worm. The name may be extended to any of the *Tenebrionidæ*.



Meal-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). Adult and larva. (About twice natural size.)

mealberry (mēl'ber″i), *n.* The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

meal-bread (mēl'bred), *n.* Bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

meal-cooler (mēl'kö″lėr), *n.* In *milling*, a device for freeing meal from the heat generated by grinding. The meal, as it comes from the stones, is passed through a passage under the influence of a light blast of cool air.

mealer[1] (mē'lėr), *n.* [< *meal*[1] + *-er*[1].] A wooden rubber with which gunpowder is mealed.

mealer[2] (mē'lėr), *n.* [< *meal*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another. [Colloq.]

One of those cheap boarding-houses . . . where humanity is resolved into two classes only — roomers and *mealers*. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

mealie (mē'li), *n.* [Cape D. *milje*, < Pg. *milho*, millet, maize.] An ear of maize or Indian corn; specifically, in the plural, maize: as, a sack of *mealies*. [South Africa and Australia.]

Among the exhibits in the Natal section, the maize (locally *mealies*), owing to its splendid size, is especially striking. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 48.

mealie-field (mē'li-fēld), *n.* A field of mealies or maize; a maize-field. Also called *mealie-garden*. [South Africa.]

A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being . . . a *mealie-field* hard by. . . . A volley was fired from the adjacent *mealie-garden*. *Cape Argus*, June 5, 1879.

★**mealiness** (mē'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste.— 2. The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

mealing-stone (mē'ling-stōn), *n.* A stone of a hand-mill for grinding.

The grain is roasted and ground between two stones, one lying on the ground, the other held in the hands — two *mealing-stones*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 306.

mealman (mēl'man), *n.*; pl. *mealmen* (-men). One who deals in meal.

mealmonger (mēl'mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in meal.

meal-moth (mēl'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Pyralis farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed upon meal.

meal-mouthed (mēl'mouᵀᴴd), *a.* Same as *mealy-mouthed*.

That same devout *meale-mouth'd* precisian.
Marston, Satires, ii. (*Nares.*)

meal-offering (mēl'of″ėr-ing), *n.* See *meat-offering*.

meal-pock†, **meal-poke**† (mēl'pok, -pōk), *n.* A meal-bag; a bag carried by beggars to hold the meal received in charity.

His *meal-pock* hang about his neck,
Into a leathern fang.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

meal-tide† (mēl'tīd), *n.* [< ME. *meeletide*; < *meal*[1] + *tide*.] Meal-time; the hour for a meal.

The morwen com and nyghen gan the tyme
Of *meele-tide*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1556.

meal-time (mēl'tīm), *n.* The usual time for eating a meal.

meal-tub (mēl'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

★**meal-worm** (mēl'wėrm), *n.* The grub or larva of a meal-beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, which infests granaries, corn-mills, bakehouses, etc., and is very injurious to flour and meal. See *meal-beetle*.

mealy (mē'li), *a.* [< *meal*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of meal; resembling or having the qualities of meal; pulverulent: as, a *mealy* powder; a *mealy* potato; a *mealy* apple.

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw,
With all its *mealy* clusters of ripe nuts,
Could never keep those boys away from church.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

2. Covered or overspread with meal or with some powdery substance resembling meal.

There are two distinct species of bug [coffee-bug] found in Ceylon, and called respectively "black," or "scaly," and "white," or *mealy*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 699.

3. Specifically — (*a*) In *ornith.*, having the plumage whitened as if dusted over with flour; hoary; canescent. (*b*) In *entom.*, mealy-winged. (*c*) In *bot.*, same as *farinose*.— 4. Pale-colored; light or white in hue, like meal: as, a *mealy* complexion.

The *mealie* Mountains (late vnseen)
Change their white garments into lusty green.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

His complexion, which was pale or *mealy*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

5. Mealy-mouthed. [Slang.]

I didn't mince the matter with him. I'm never *mealy* with 'em. *Dickens*, Hard Times.

Mealy amazon, a South American parrot, *Chrysotis farinosa*. See *Chrysotis*.— **Mealy bug.** See *bug*[2].— **Mealy redpoll.** See *redpoll*.

mealy-bird (mē'li-bėrd), *n.* The young of the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*. *Rev. C. Swainson*. See cut under *Harelda*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

mealymouth (mē'li-mouth), *n.* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Local, Eng.]

mealy-mouthed (mē'li-mouᵀᴴd), *a.* Speaking cautiously or warily; not saying plainly what is meant; using too much caution or reserve in speech, as from timidity or hypocrisy; hence, soft-spoken; given to the use of soft or honeyed words; hypocritical.

So were more meete for *mealy-mouthed* men.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Angry men hotly in earnest are not usually *mealy-mouthed*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 425.

mealy-mouthedness (mē'li-mouᵀᴴd-nes), *n.* The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

mealy-tree (mē'li-trē), *n.* The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*: so called on account of the mealy surface of the young shoots and leaves. [Great Britain.]

mealy-winged (mē'li-wingd), *a.* 1. Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as an insect. The mealy-winged scale-insects are the *Aleurodidæ*. [Rare.]

All farinaceous or *mealy-winged* animals, as butterflies and moths. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. Covered with whitish powder like meal: specifically applied to the neuropterous insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ*.

mean[1] (mēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meant*, ppr. *meaning*. [< ME. *menen*, < AS. *mǣnan* (also *gemǣnan*), mean, intend, declare, tell, relate, = OS. *mēnian*, mean, intend, make known, = OFries. *mēna* = D. *meenen* = MLG. *menen*, LG. *meenen* = OHG. *meinan*, MHG. G. *meinen*, mean, intend, signify, think, etc., = Icel. *meina* = Sw. *mena* = Dan. *mene* = Goth. **mainjan* (not recorded), intend, signify, mean; cf. OHG. *meina*, thought, *minnī*, memory, Goth. *munan*, think, intend, mean, akin to OBulg. *menja*, *menite*, mean, = Bohem. *mneti*, think; ult. < √ *man* (Skt. *man*, etc.), think: see *mind*[1], *min*[3], *mental*[1], *mention*, etc. Cf. *mean*[4].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To have in mind, view, or contemplation; intend; hence, to purpose or design.

We fayne and forge and father soch thinges of Tullie, as he neuer *ment* in deed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

No man *means* evil but the devil.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2. 15.

Alas, poor creature! he *meant* no man harm,
That I am sure of. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 9.

Sir Peter, I know, *means* to call there about this time.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

I wish I knew what my father *meant* us to do.
E. S. Sheppard, The Children's Cities.

2. To signify, or be intended to signify; indicate; import; denote.

What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? 1 Sam. iv. 6.

If aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung, . . .
Where more is *meant* than meets the ear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 120.

When Tully owns himself ignorant whether Iessus, in the twelve tables, *means* a funeral song, or mourning garment; and Aristotle doubts whether *ουρευς*, in the Iliad, signifies a mule, or muleteer, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information. *Johnson*, Dict., Pref. p. iii.

3†. To mention; tell; express.

[They] present hom to Priam, that was prise lord:
There *menyt* thai thaire message & with mouthe told.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7838.

To mean business. See *business*.— **Syn. 2.** Intend, design, contemplate (with present participle).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be minded or disposed; have intentions of some kind: usually joined with an adverb: as, he *means* well.

Godd woll . . . helpe Hys servants that *meane* truly.
Paston, Letters, II. 351.

Evans. His meaning is good.
Shal. Ay, I think my cousin *meant* well.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 265.

2. To have thought or ideas; have meaning. [Rare.]

And he who, now to sense now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 186.

3†. To speak; talk. *Halliwell.*

Leve we stylle at the quene,
And of the greyhound we wylle *mene*
That we before of tolde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
ffongit hir faire, and with fyne chere
Toke hir into tent, talket with hir fast,
And *menit* of hir maters, as thai in mynd hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8100.

mean[2] (mēn), *a.* [< ME. *meene*, *mene*, earlier *imene*, < AS. *gemǣne* (very rarely and prob. by mere error without the prefix, *mǣne*) = OS. *gimēni* = OFries. *mēne* = MD. *gemene*, D. *gemeen* = MLG. *gemeine*, *gemēne*, *gemēn*, LG. *gemeen* = OHG. *gimeini*, MHG. *gemeine*, G. *gemein* = Sw. *gemen* = Dan. *gemeen* = Goth. *gamains*, common, general; perhaps akin to L. *communis*, common, general: see *common*. From this word in the orig. sense 'common,' 'general' has developed the sense 'low' in rank or quality, hence 'base' (cf. similar senses of *common*); but this development has prob. been assisted by the confluence of the word with one orig. distinct, namely, AS. *mǣne*, false, wicked (*mǣne āth*, a false oath) (= OHG. MHG. *mein*, false, = Icel. *meinn*, harmful, etc.), < *mān*, false, also a noun, falsehood, wickedness, evil: see *manswear*.] 1†. Common; general.

Ther-of merveiled the *mene* peple what it myght mene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 145.

2. Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc.; common; humble: as, a man of *mean* parentage; *mean* birth or origin; a *mean* abode.

Alle manere of men, the *mene* and the ryche.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 20.

So . . . my *meaner* ministers
Their several kinds have done.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 87.

Meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray. *Cowper*, Doves.

3. Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree; common; inferior; poor; shabby: as, a *mean* appearance; *mean* dress.

He chanc'd to meet his deposed Brother, wandering in *mean* condition. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

I know not what entertainment they [other seamen] had; but mine was like to be but *mean*, and therefore I presently left it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 55.

4. Without dignity of mind; destitute of honor; low-minded; spiritless; base.

The *mean* man's actions, be they good or evil, they reach not far. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

Till I well could weep for a time so sordid and *mean*.
Tennyson, Maud, v. 2.

5. Niggardly; penurious; miserly; stingy.— 6. Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be verie *meane*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 144.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no *mean* city. Acts xxi. 39.

The French esteem him [the chub] so *mean* as to call him Un Villain. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

7. Disobliging; pettily offensive or unaccommodating; "small." [Colloq.]— **To feel mean**, to feel that one has been guilty of some petty act; feel that one has not been generous, honorable, etc. [Colloq.] — **Syn. 2.** *Vulgar*, etc. (see *common*), humble, poor, servile. — **4.** *Abject*, *Low*, etc. (see *abject*), paltry. See list under *low*[2].— 5. *Niggardly*, *Stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*); sordid, selfish, close.

★**mean**[3] (mēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meene, mēne,* < OF. *meien, moien,* F. *moyen* = Pr. *meian* = Sp. Pg. *mediano* = It. *mezzano,* mean, < L. *medianus,* that is in the middle, middle, < *medius,* middle: see *medium* and *mid*[1]. Cf. *median* and *mizzen,* doublets of *mean*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying a middle position; midway between two extremes; median: now chiefly in certain technical uses. See phrases below.

Ther ben none other *mene* weyes newe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 286.

2. Of medium size, extent, etc.; medium, middling, or moderate.

In their cares [the women] weare eare-rings of the forme and bignesse of a *meane* Candle.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

These faunes are of a *meane* price, For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as counter-vaileth our English groate. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 135.

The first tidings of Vicary (who was probably born between 1490 and 1500) are, that he was "a *meane* practiser (had a moderate practise) at Maidstone," and was not a trained Surgeon. Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 42.

3. Coming between two events or points of time; intervening; intermediate: only in the phrase *in the mean time* or *while.*

In the meene while lete vs geder oure kyn and oure frendes and sowderes out of alle londes, and lete vs yeve hem bateile as soone as we may be assembled.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat. John iv. 31.

4. Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, or amounts; forming an average between two or more terms of any kind; average; specifically, in *math.,* having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II., 4): as, the *mean* breadth of a country; the *mean* distance of the earth from the sun.

Those constitutions which can bear in open day the rough dealing of the world must be of that *mean* and average structure — such as iron and salt, atmospheric air and water. *Emerson,* Society and Solitude.

Center of mean distances. See *center*[1].—**Focus of mean motion.** See *focus.*—**Mean anomaly.** See *anomaly,* 2.—**Mean apogee.** See *apogee,* 1.—**Mean clef,** in *musical notation,* the C clef, because once specially used for the mean or middle voices.—**Mean distance, ecliptic, effort.** See the nouns.—**Mean error.** See *error,* 5.—**Mean line,** in *crystal.,* a bisectrix: the first mean line is the *acute,* the second mean line the *obtuse bisectrix.*—**Mean longitude** of the sun, moon, or a planet, in *astron.,* the celestial longitude which the body would have at any moment if, starting from perihelion, it moved in its orbit with a uniform angular velocity, completing its revolution in the same time it actually employs in making the circuit. The mean and true longitudes agree therefore at perihelion and aphelion.—**Mean moon,** an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the ecliptic, and in the same period as that which the real moon takes to perform a revolution with an unequable motion.—**Mean noon,** the moment when the mean sun passes the meridian.—**Mean place,** in *logic,* a place which partly agrees with the nature of the things to be proved, and partly differs from the same. The mean places are conjugates, cases, and divisions.—**Mean position,** in *fencing,* a position of the wrist midway between pronation and supination, with the thumb above the fingers. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Mean proportional,** the second of any three quantities in continued proportion.—**Mean solar day.** See *day*[1], 3.—**Mean space**†, meanwhile.

Mean space entreate our freinds not to be too bussie in answering matters, before they know them.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 55.

Mean sun, in *astron.,* an imaginary or fictitious sun, moving uniformly in the celestial equator, and having its right ascension always equal to the sun's mean longitude. Its hour-angle at any moment defines the *mean time* or clock-time, just as the hour-angle of the actual sun defines the apparent or sun-dial time. The use of the mean sun in time-reckoning is necessitated by the fact that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the sun's real motion in right ascension is seriously variable, and the days, hours, etc., of apparent solar time have, therefore, no fixed length. See *day*[1], 3.—**Mean term,** in *logic,* same as *middle term* (which see, under *middle*).—**Mean time,** a system of reckoning time, such that all the days and their like subdivisions are of equal length, its day being the mean interval between the two successive passages of the sun over the meridian of any place. The mean time at any moment may be defined as the hour-angle of the mean sun at that moment. (See *mean sun.*) Mean time is the time usually employed for civil and scientific purposes, and is the time indicated by an ordinary clock or watch, properly regulated. Apparent time is that indicated by a correctly adjusted sun-dial; the difference between the mean and the apparent time at any moment is called the *equation of time,* and sometimes slightly exceeds a quarter of an hour.—**Mean voice,** in *music,* a voice or voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as a tenor or an alto.—**Mean way**†, meantime.

In the *meane way* they [Lerius and his fellows] passed by the Tapemiry Paraibæ, Ouetacates, all which, howsoeuer they exercise hostilities and mutuall disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See *extreme.*—**Syn.** See II.

II. *n.* **1.** The middle point, place, or state between two extremes; a middle path or course; a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes; absence of excess; moderation.

Ocupye the *meene* by stydefast strengthes, for al that ever is undir the *meene* or elles al that overpassith the *meene* despisith welefulnesse.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 7.

There is no *mean;* either we depart from God and stick to the devil, or depart from the devil and stick to God.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 52.

'Tis a sin against
The state of princes to exceed a *mean*
In mourning for the dead.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

We shall hold the immutable *mean* that lies between insensibility and anguish.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vii.

The happy *mean* between these two extremes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

Reserve her cause to her eternall doome;
And, in the *meane,* vouchsafe her honorable toombe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 58.

3. In *music:* (*a*) A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto.

Thi organys so hihe begynne to syng ther mess,
With treble *meene* and tenor discordyng as I gesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 54. (*Halliwell.*)

Your change of notes, the flat, the *mean,* the sharp.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xcviii.

(*b*) The second of a set of viols; an alto.

Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpeons shels. Of these they haue Base, Tenor, Countertenor, *Meane,* and Treble.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 136.

(*c*) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the *small mean,* and the latter the *great mean.*—**4.** A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities; specifically, in *math.,* the average, or *arithmetical mean,* obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number. In general a mean is a quantity which depends upon certain other quantities according to any law which conforms to these two conditions: first, that, if the quantities which determine the mean should all be equal, the mean would be equal to any one of them; and second, that no transposition of the values of the determining quantities among themselves can alter the value of the mean. (See *geometrical mean,* below.) The ancients recognized ten kinds of mean (μεσότης, *medietas*), distinguished by ordinal numbers, to which Jordanus Nemorarius added an eleventh. Only the first four, the arithmetical, geometrical, harmonical, and contraharmonical, are true means.

5. In *logic,* the middle term in a syllogism.—**6**†. A mediator; an intermediary; an agent; a broker; a go-between.

Thogh that our hertes stierne ben and stoute,
Thow to thy Sone canst be swich a *mene*
That alle our giltes he forgiveth clene.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 83.

For the am I becomen
Bytwyxen game and ernest, swich a *meene*
As maken wommen unto men to comen.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 254.

7. A subservient agency or instrumentality; that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end: now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings: as, *means* of travel or of subsistence; by this *means* you will succeed.

Be that *meane* the cite for to wynne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 952.

Let me have open *means* to come to them.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 77.

An outward and visible sign [a sacrament] of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us; ordained . . . as a *means* whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof. *Book of Common Prayer,* Catechism.

What person trusted chiefly with your guard,
You think is aptest for me to corrupt
In making him a *mean* for our safe meeting.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

The end must justify the *means.* *Prior,* Hans Carvel.

8. Causative agency or instrumentality; contributory aid or assistance; help; support: only in the plural form, in the phrase *by means of,* or *by* (or *through*) . . . *means:* as, we live by *means of* food; it came about *through* their *means.*

That *by means of* death . . . they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.
Heb. ix. 15.

Our brother is imprison'd *by* your *means.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 78.

Specifically—**9.** *pl.* Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity; especially, pecuniary resources; possessions; revenue; income.

The widow and the fatherlesse
He would send *meanes* unto.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 357).

He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outlived his *means.* *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

Arithmetical mean. See def. 4.—**Arithmetico-geometrical mean.** See *arithmetico-geometrical.*—**By all means,** certainly; on every consideration; without fail: as, go, *by all means.*

Yes, yes, the epigram, *by all means.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

By any means. (*a*†) By all means.

Tell her
She must *by any means* address some present
To the cunning man. *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, v. 2.

(*b*) In any way; possibly; at all.

I have always defended you, and said I didn't think you so ugly *by any means.* *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 1.

By no manner of means, in no possible way; not in the least.—**By no means,** not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic.*—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion.** See *contraharmonical.*—**Geometrical mean,** the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product. In general, the geometrical mean of *n* quantities is the *n*th root of their product.—**Golden mean,** in *morals,* moderation; the avoidance of extremes in either of two contrary ways.—**Harmonic mean.** See *harmonic.*—**Means of grace.** See *grace.*—**Quadratic mean,** the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities.—**To make means**†, to take steps; find one's way.

We hauing *made meanes* for our speedie flight, as we were issuing foorth we were bewrayed by ye barking of a dog. *Webbe,* Travels, p. 28 (ed. Arber).

After she had been in prison three or four days, she *made means* to the governour, and submitted herself, and acknowledged her fault in disturbing the church.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 339.

=Syn. 1. *Mean, Medium, Average, Mediocrity.* *Mean* and *medium* represent the middle point or degree. *Mean* is much used in mathematics. (See *arithmetical mean, geometrical mean,* etc., above.) *Mean* is also much used in morals: as, in conduct we are to observe the golden *mean;* Aristotle held that each virtue was a *mean* between vice of defect and a vice of excess. *Medium* has this latter sense, but is used chiefly in matters of practical life: as, goods that are a *medium* between the best and the poorest; a color that is a *medium* between two others. In this sense *medium* is much used as an adjective: as, a *medium* grade, color, price. *Means* is the form of *mean* that corresponds to *medium* when it stands for that which, by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc. As *mean* and *medium* generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so *average* may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees: as, the *average* of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6. The latter word has similar figurative uses: as, the man's education was better than the *average.* *Mediocrity* is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt: as, talents not above *mediocrity* — that is, very moderate.—**7.** Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance.

mean[4]† (mēn), *v.* [< ME. *menen,* < AS. *mǣnan,* lament, moan: see *moan,* the present E. form. The AS. is often identified with *mǣnan,* mean, but the difference of meaning makes it necessary to treat it as a distinct word.] **I.** *intrans.* To moan; lament; mourn; complain.

Dem. And thus she *meanes,* videlicit:
This. Asleepe, my Loue? What, dead, my Doue?
O Piramus, arise! *Shak.,* M. N. D., v. 1. 330 (folio 1623).

II. *trans.* To bemoan; lament: used reflexively.

Whanne i hade al *me mened* no more nold he seie
But "serteinly, swete damisele, that me sore rewes."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 561.

mean[5]† (mēn), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *demean*[1].] To demean; carry; conduct.

As good a gentleman born as thou art: nay, and better *meaned.* *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho, i. 1.

Oh, wives, hereafter, *mean* your hearts to them
You give your holy vows.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, v. 2.

★**meander** (mē-an′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *mæander;* = F. *méandre* = Sp. Pg. It. *meandro,* < L. *mæander,* < Gr. *μαίανδρος,* a winding stream or canal, any winding pattern, so called from the river Meander, L. *Mæander, Mæandrus, Mæandros,* < Gr. *Μαίανδρος,* a river, now called *Mendere,* which flows with many windings into the Ægean Sea near Miletus.] **1.** A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze; a labyrinth.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through forth-rights and *meanders!*
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 3.

There is another way, full of *meanders* and labyrinths.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 17.

In the garden . . . are many stately fountains, . . . walks, terraces, *meanders,* fruit-trees, and a most goodly prospect. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

2. An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite ob-



Meander.

ject, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc. The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

In a small fragment of similar drapery a minute *maeander* pattern is painted in black on a red ground.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 113.

3. A rough survey, which does not follow straight lines, and on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted.

meander (mē-an′dėr), *v.* [< *meander*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wind, turn, or flow round. [Rare.]

A waving glow the bloomy beds display, . . .
With silver-quivering rills *meander'd* o'er.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 85.

2. To form into meanders; cause to twist about. [Rare.]

Those arms of sea that thrust into the tinny strand,
By their *meand'red* creeks indenting of that land.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 158.

II. *intrans.* 1. To proceed by winding and turning; make frequent changes of course; move or flow intricately: as, a *meandering* river; to *meander* from point to point in a walk.

Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream *meandering* there,
And catechise it well. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 202.

2. To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features.

meander-line (mē-an′dėr-līn), *n.* A line forming a part or the whole of a meander in sense 3.

meandrian (mē-an′dri-an), *a.* [< *meander* + *-an*; after L. *Mœandrius*, pertaining to the river *Mœander*.] Winding; having many turns.

This serpent, surrepent generation, with their *meandrian* turnings and windings, their mental reservations.
Dean King, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608, p. 27. (*Latham.*)

meandrically (mē-an′dri-kal-i), *adv.* In a meandering way; in an irregular course. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 936.

meandrine (mē-an′drin), *a.* [< *meander* + *-ine*[1].] 1. Meandrous; winding; characterized by windings and turnings.—2. Gyrate, as a brain-coral; specifically, of or pertaining to the genus *Mœandrina*. Also spelled *mœandrine*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or *meandrine*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 373.

Meandrinidæ (mē-an-drin′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Mœandrinidæ*.

meandrous (mē-an′drus), *a.* [Formerly also *mœandrous*; < *meander* + *-ous*.] Winding; flexuous; meandering.

With virtuous rectitude *meandrous* falsehood is inconsistent. *Loveday*, Letters (1662), p. 268. (*Latham.*)

Ouse it self in this shire, more *mœandrous* than Mæander. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

meandry† (mē-an′dri), *a.* [< *meander* + *-y*[1].] Same as *meandrous*.

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis. *Bacon.*

meane†. An obsolete form of *mean*[1], *mean*[2], *mean*[3], and *mien*.

meaner†, *n.* One who means or expresses a meaning or thought.

This room was built for honest *meaners*, that deliver themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

meaning (mē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *menyng* (= OFries. *meninge* = D. *meening* = MLG. *mēninge* = OHG. *meinunga*, MHG. *meinunge*, G. *meinung* = Icel. *meining* = Sw. Dan. *mening*, opinion); verbal n. of *mean*[1], *v.*] 1. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose; that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose; aim; object.

And speres thaim sadly [ask them soberly] of the same,
So shall ȝe stabely vndirstande
Ther mynde and ther *menyng*. *York Plays*, p. 131.

I am no honest man if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 190.

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way; the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory, a sign, symbol, act, event, etc.; signification; significance; import.

What is your will? for nothing you can ask,
So full of goodness are your words and *meanings*,
Must be denied: speak boldly.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

He that hath names without ideas wants *meaning* in his words, and speaks only empty sounds.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

Old events have modern *meanings*. *Lowell*, Mahmood.

Well-known things did seem
But pictures now or figures in a dream,
With all their *meaning* lost.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 311.

3†. Understanding; knowledge; remembrance.

"Ich haue no kynde knowyng," quath ich, "ȝe mote kenne me bettere,
By what wey hit wexith and wheder out of my *menyng*."
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 138.

In *menyng* of manerez mere,
This burne now schal vus bryng.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 924.

= **Syn. 1.** Design.—2. Sense, explanation, interpretation, purport, acceptation. See *significance*.

meaning (mē′ning), *p. a.* Significant; expressing thought or purpose: as, a *meaning* look.

meaningful (mē′ning-fûl), *a.* [< *meaning*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of meaning; significant.

The *meaningful* adjuncts to root-words—in substantive, verbal, and other terminations. *Science*, XII. 292.

meaningless (mē′ning-les), *a.* [< *meaning* + *-less*.] Having no meaning; destitute of sense or significance.

He bored me with his *meaningless* conversation.
T. Hook, Jack Brag. (*Latham.*)

The process of loading a gun is *meaningless* until the subsequent actions performed with the gun are known.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1.

The term "ought" . . . is *meaningless* without the conception of duty. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 207.

meaninglessly (mē′ning-les-li), *adv.* Without meaning or significance. [Rare.]

A fact inexplicable on the theory that the tenses are used *meaninglessly*, by fixed habit.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 159.

meaninglessness (mē′ning-les-nes), *n.* The character of being meaningless, or without significance or import. [Rare.]

meaningly (mē′ning-li), *adv.* In a meaning manner; significantly; with intention: as, to look at a person *meaningly*.

meaningness (mē′ning-nes), *n.* The character of being meaning; significance.

She . . . looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meaningness*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 341.

meanless† (mēn′les), *a.* [< *mean*[3] + *-less*.] Performed without the aid of means or second causes.

Since his ascention into heaven *meanelesse* miracles are ceased. *Nash*, Christ's Teares.

meanly[1] (mēn′li), *adv.* [< ME. **meneliche*, < AS. *gemǣnelīce*, commonly, generally, < *gemǣnelīc*, common: see *meanly*[1], *a.*] 1. In a mean, low, or humble degree; basely.

His daughter *meanly* have I match'd in marriage.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 37.

She was much censur'd for marrying so *meanly*, being herselfe allied to the Royal family.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

2. With a low estimate; disrespectfully; contemptuously: as, to think or speak *meanly* of a person.

meanly[1]†, *a.* [ME. *menelich*, *mænelich*, < AS. *gemǣnelīc*, common, general, < *gemǣne*, common: see *mean*[2], *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] 1. Common; general.—2. Moderate; mild.

Lyhte and *meenelyche* remedies.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

meanly[2]† (mēn′li), *adv.* [< *mean*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a mean or middling manner or degree. (*a*) Moderately.

The Husbandman was *meanly* well content
Triall to make of his endevourment.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 297.

My wife, not *meanly* proud of two such boys,
Made daily motions for our home return.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 59.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

(*b*) Indifferently; poorly.

He was a person but *meanly* qualified for the station he was in. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 102.

★**meanness** (mēn′nes), *n.* [< ME. **menenes*, < AS. *gemǣnnes*, < *gemǣne*, common: see *mean*[2].] 1. The state of being mean in grade or quality; want of dignity or distinction; commonness; poorness; rudeness.

Worship, ye sages of the east,
The king of Gods in *meanness* drest.
Bp. Hall, Anthems, For Christmas Day.

Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles; and *meanness* may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

This wonderful Almighty person . . . had not so much in the same world as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition. *South*, Sermons, IV. x.

2. Want of mental elevation or dignity; destitution of spirit or honor; contemptibleness; baseness.

Lives there a man so dead to fame, who dares
To think such *meanness*, or the thought declares?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 103.

3. Sordid illiberality; stinginess; over-selfish economy in small things; niggardliness.

All this performed with a careful economy that never descends to *meanness*. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Meanness, however, has a wider sphere than Liberality, and refers not merely to the taking or refusing of money, but to taking advantages generally: in this wider sense the opposite virtue is Generosity.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

= **Syn. 1.** Abjectness, lowness, lowliness, scantiness, slenderness. See *abject*.—2 and 3. *Littleness*, *Meanness*, illiberality, sordidness, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness. *Littleness* applies to more than *meanness* applies to, as the understanding and the affections; it is the opposite of all *largeness* of nature, and especially of *magnanimity*. *Meanness* is directly selfish, but in a sordid, groveling, pinching fashion; it is the opposite of *nobleness* and *generosity*. See *penuriousness*.

meanor†, *n.* [By apheresis from *demeanor*.] Behavior; demeanor; conduct.

As if his *meanor* . . . were not a little culpable.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 108. (*Davies.*)

means (mēnz), *n. pl.* See *mean*[3], *n.*, 7, 8, 9.

mean-spirited (mēn′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a mean spirit; spiritless; groveling.

He [Preston] was at best a *mean-spirited* coward.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

meant (ment). Preterit and past participle of *mean*[1].

meantime (mēn′tīm′), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean time*: see *mean*[3], *a.*, 3.] During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.

Meantime in shades of night Æneas lies. *Dryden.*

meantime (mēn′tīm′), *n.* The interval between one specified period and another: only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also *the meantime*: properly two words (in the *mean time*), conventionally written as one, after the adverb.

In the menetyme that they entended a-boute this mater,
come Merlyn to Blase. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

The mean time, lady,
I'll raise the preparation of a war.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 25.

meanwhile (mēn′hwīl), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean while*: see *mean*[3], *a.*, 3.] Same as *meantime*.

The enemy *meanwhile* had made his way up the pass.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

meanwhile (mēn′hwīl), *n.* Same as *meantime*: only in the phrase *in the meanwhile*: two words, written as one.

meany†, *n.* See *meiny*.

mear[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mere*[1].

mear[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *mere*[2].

mear[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mare*[1].

mearsman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *meresman*.

mease[1]†, *n.* [Also *meese*, *mise*; < ME. **mese*, *messe*, < OF. *meise*, *maise*, *meze*, *mese*, *mase*, f. and m., also *meix*, *mex*, m., a messuage, dwelling, garden, < ML. *mansa*, f., *mansus*, m., a dwelling: see *manse*[2], and cf. *messuage*.] A dwelling or a messuage.

And richly clad in thy fair Golden Fleece,
Doo'st hold the First House of Heav'ns spacious *Meese*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

mease[2] (mēs or mēz), *n.* [< OF. *mese*, *meze*, *maise*, *mase*, *meisse*, *moise* (ML. *mesa*, *meisa*), a barrel (of herring, etc.).] 1. A tale of 500 herrings. Also *maze*. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A measure or allowance.

I want my *mease* of milk when I go to my work.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

measle (mē′zl), *n.* [Also *meazel*; the rare singular of *measles*, q. v.] 1. A spot or an excrescence on a tree. See *measles*, 3.

A *meazell* or blister growing on trees. *Florio.*

2. An individual *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, the larval or scoleciform stage of the pork-tapeworm, *Tænia solium*, producing the disease called measles in swine (but not human measles); hence, any similar larva.

measled (mē′zld), *a.* [< ME. *measeled*; < *measle* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with measles or larval tapeworms; measly.

Steward, you are an ass, a *measled* mongrel.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Thou vermin wretched
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 688.

★**measles** (mē′zlz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *measels*, *meazles*, *meazels*, *measils*, *maisils*, *maysilles*: rarely and erroneously in sing. (in sense 1), early mod. E. *mesyll*, *masul*, *mazil*; < ME. *meseles*, *maseles*, *meselle*, *mesylle*, measles (glossing ML. *morbillus*, *serpedo*, *variola*, OF. *rugeroles*), < MD. *maselen*, *masselen*, also *maseren*, *masseren* = G. *masern*, measles, lit. 'little spots' (cf. *smallpox*, orig. *small pocks*, 'little pustules'), pl. of MD. **masel*, *maschel* = MLG. *masele*, *massele*, a spot, eruption, pustule, = OHG. *masala*, a bloody tu-

mor, G. *maser*, a spot, speckle, as on wood or on the skin; dim. of MD. **mase* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsa*, MHG. *māse*, G. *mase*, a spot, the mark of a wound; whence also ult. *mazer*, a bowl orig. of spotted wood: see *mazer*. The word *measles*, ME. *meseles*, *masales*, is entirely distinct from ME. *mesel*, a leper, whence *meselry*, leprosy, but has been more or less confused with it, as in MD. *masel-sucht*, MLG. *masel-*, *massel-*, *mesel-sucht*, *-suke*, defined as "the measell-sicknesse" (Hexam), or measles, but prop. the 'leper-sickness,' or leprosy. The words *mesel*, *meselry* became nearly obsolete before the 17th century; in ME. the words were pronounced differently. Hence the equiv. *measlings*, q. v. The singular *measle* (def. 1, above) appears to have been developed from the plural (which is now used as singular), in the sense 'a spot like those of measles,' and not in the orig. lit. sense (in MD., etc.), of 'a little spot.'] **1.** A contagious disease of man, with an incubation period of about nine or ten days, and a period of invasion of about three or four days, in which there are pyrexia and rapid pulse, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air-passages, and bronchitis, followed by an eruption of small rose-colored papulæ, which arrange themselves in curvilinear forms. The period of eruption usually lasts about four days. The eruption is succeeded by a bran-like desquamation. The poison is conveyed directly from the patient through the air and by fomites. It is given off in the period of invasion as well as in later periods. Also called *rubeola* and *morbilli*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay against those *measles*,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 78.

Petecchie [It.], the disease we call the *Meazels* or Gods marks. *Florio.*

From whence they start up chosen vessels,
Made by contact, as men get *measles*.
Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1248.

2. An old name for several diseases of swine or sheep, caused by the scolex or measle of a tapeworm, and characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils.—**3.** A disease of plants; any blight of leaves appearing in spots, whether due to the attacks of insects or to the action of weather. See *measle*, 1.

Fruit bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. See *measle*, 2.—**False, French, German,** or **hybrid measles**, rubella.—**Black measles**, a malignant form of measles formerly of not infrequent occurrence, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

measle-worm (mē′zl-wėrm), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm; a measle.

measlings (mēz′lingz), *n.* [= Sw. *mäsling*, *messling* = Dan. *mæslinger* (pl.); as *measle-s* + *-ing*[1].] The measles. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

measly (mē′zli), *a.* [< *measle-s* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Infected with measles or the measle, as an animal or its flesh, especially pork.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump.
Swift, On Cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill.

2. Good-for-nothing; miserable; wretched; contemptible. [Low.]

measonduet, *n.* [Sc. also *messandew*, *massondew*; < ME. *mesondue*, *mesondieu*, *maisondewe*, *masondewe*, etc., < OF. *maison dieu*, orig. *maison de Dieu*, a hospital, lit. (like mod. F. *hôtel-dieu*, a hospital) 'house of God': *maison*, < L. *mansio*(*n*-), a dwelling, a house; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *Dieu*, < L. *Deus*, God.] A hospital; a poorhouse.

And bad hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede,
And seththen sullen hit a-ʒeyn and saue the wynnynge,
And make *meson-deux* ther-with meseyse to helpe,
And wikkede wones wihtly to amende.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 28.

Mynsteris and *masondewes* malle to the erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3038.

Measondue is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this kingdome, and it comes of the French (Maison de Dieu), and is no more but Gods house in English.
Les Terms de la Ley (1641), fol. 202.

measurable (mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *measurable*, *mesurabel*, < OF. and F. *mesurable* = Pr. *mezurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pr. *mensuravel* = It. *misurabile*, < L. *mensurabilis*, that may be measured, < *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *mensurable*.] **1.** Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion. *Bentley*, Sermons.

A *measurable* function. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 507.

2. Moderate; temperate; limited; of small quantity or extent: as, to meet with *measurable* success.

Be meke & *mesurabul* nougt of many wordes,
Be no tellere of talis but trewe to thi lord.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 333.

O, wiste a man how many maladyes
Folwen of excesse and of glotonyes,
He wolde been the more *mesurable*
Of his diete, sittinge at his table.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 53.

Measurable or **mensurable music.** See *mensurable*, 2.

measurableness (mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration.

measurably (mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a measurable manner.—**2.** Moderately; in a limited degree.

She yafe answare fulle softe and demurely,
With-oute of chaungyng of coloure or corage
Noo thyng in haste, but *mesurably*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Wine *measurably* drunk and in season bringeth gladness of the heart. Ecclus. xxxi. 28.

★**measure** (mezh′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *mesure*, *mesur*, < OF. and F. *mesure* = Pr. *mesura*, *mensura* = Sp. *mesura* = Pg. *mesura*, *mensura* = It. *misura*, < L. *mensura*, a measuring, measure, a thing to measure by, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, measure: see *mete*[1].] **1.** A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it; a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning. Measures of length are either line-measures or end-measures. Line-measures are objects having lines marked upon them, between which it is intended that the measurement shall be made; end-measures are objects (bars) between the ends of which it is intended that the measurement shall be made.

A perfect and just *measure* shalt thou have.
Deut. xxv. 15.

Who hath . . . comprehended the dust of the earth in a *measure*? Isa. xl. 12.

A tailor . . .
With his shears and *measure* in his hand.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 196.

Nothing then could serve well for a convenient *measure* of time but what has divided the whole length of its duration into apparently equal portions by constantly repeated periods. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 18.

2. Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment.

But money may maken *mesur* of the peyne,
(After [according to] that his power is to payen) his penance schal faile.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 571.

The natural *measure* whereby to judge our doings is the sentence of Reason. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

Some, valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 453.

3. A system of measurement; a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like: as, weights and *measures*; long *measure*, square *measure*, etc.

That he himself was skilled in weights and *measures* . . . there is no reason to doubt.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

4. The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit or standard; size; extent; capacity (literal or figurative); volume; duration; quantity in general.

Both the cherubims were of one *measure* and one size.
1 Ki. vi. 25.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days. Ps. xxxix. 4.

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say.
Milton, P. L., vii. 640.

The elder Mirabeau . . . clearly enounced the doctrine that "the *measure* of subsistence is the *measure* of population." *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 1.

It is possible to determine the forms of the planetary orbits, their positions, and their dimensions, in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun as the unit of *measure*, with great precision.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 214.

5. An act of measurement or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts: as, to make clothes to *measure*.

Even now a tailor call'd me in his shop, . . .
And therewithal took *measure* of my body.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 9.

6. A definite quantity measured off or meted out: as, a *measure* of wine or meal. In some places, as applied to certain things, a *measure* is a known quantity, the word being used specifically. Thus, in England, a *measure* of corn is a Winchester bushel; in Connecticut, a *measure* of oysters is five quarts.

To-morrow about this time shall a *measure* of fine flour be sold for a shekel, and two *measures* of barley for a shekel. 2 Ki. vii. 1.

Be large in mirth; anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 11.

7. Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity. [Rare.]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 32.

8. Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule: as, the *measure* of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short *measure*. In many technical uses *measure* has specific applications, according to the particular case involved. Thus, in printing, the *measure* of a line, page, or column is its width stated in ems.

Good *measure*, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

9. Moderation; just degree or proportion; reasonable bounds or limits: as, beyond *measure*; within *measure*.

We should keep a *measure* in all things.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Measure is a merry mean, as this doth shew,
Not too high for the pye, nor too low for the crow.
Heywood's Proverbs (ed. 1562). (*Hazlitt.*)

There is a *measure* in everything.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 74.

10. Degree; proportion; indefinite quantity.

Thou feedest them with the bread of tears; and givest them tears to drink in great *measure*. Ps. lxxx. 5.

If you will fish for a Carp, you must put on a very large *measure* of patience. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Jer. Taylor.*

It is not in human nature to deceive others for any long time without in a *measure* deceiving ourselves also.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 125.

11. In *pros.*: (*a*) Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times; rhythm, as so determined; meter. In ancient prosody the unit of measure is the primary time or mora. See *mora*[1]. (*b*) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a colon, period, or meter. In ancient prosody the measure was sometimes a single foot (monopody), and sometimes a pair of feet (dipody). Iambic, trochaic, and anapestic rhythms were as a rule measured by dipodies, other meters by monopodies. The measure was marked as such by beating time, the secondary ictus of a dipody not receiving the beat. According to the number of measures contained in it, a meter was designated as *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, etc., and these terms are those still in use for modern poetry, some writers, however, counting every foot a measure.

Meeter and *measure* is all one, for what the Greekes call μετρον, the Latines call Mensura, and is but the quantitie of a verse, either long or short.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

(*c*) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups; a rhythm, line, or verse.

Long, stately, and swelling *measures*, whose graver movement accords with a serious and elevated purpose.
E. C. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 93.

12. In *music*: (*a*) One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. A measure always begins with such a primary accent, and includes one or two (or even more) secondary accents, with various possible lesser accents. Most rhythms may be reduced to measures having either one primary and one secondary accent or one primary and two secondary accents, the former rhythm being called *duple* and the latter *triple*. Measures are indicated in printed music by bars, one of which is placed before each primary accent. All the notes between two bars are said to belong to the same measure or bar. The essential structure of the measures in a given piece of music is indicated at the beginning by the rhythmical signature. See *signature*. (*b*) Same as *tempo*. [Rare.]—**13.** Any regulated or graceful motion; especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

Hath not my gait in it the *measure* of the court?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

14. A slow, stately dance or dance-movement.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly-modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 77.

My dancing—well, I know what our usher said to me last time I was at the school. Would I might have led Philautia in the *measures*!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar—
"Now tread we a *measure*!" said young Lochinvar.
Scott, Marmion, v. 12.

15. A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything devised or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature: as, *measures* (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise *measure*; rash *measures*.

That pride which many who presume to boast of their generous sentiments allow to regulate their *measures* has nothing nobler in view than the approbation of men.
Johnson, Rambler.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

16. *pl.* In *geol.*, a set or series of beds, as in *coal-measures*, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs.—**17.** In *fencing*, the distance of one fencer from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging. *To come into measure* is to approach an opponent near enough to reach him with the sword-tip by thrusting and lunging.—**Above** or **beyond measure**, to an indefinitely great degree or extent; exceedingly.

Martin having rejoiced *above measure* in the abundance of light. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God.
Gal. i. 13.

Absolute measure. See *absolute*.—**Angular measure**, the system of units employed for measuring angles. It is based on the measurement of the circumference of a circle described with the vertex of the angle as its center. The circumference is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees;* a right angle is thus the angle subtended at the center by the fourth part of the circumference, or is 90 degrees. The table is:

60 seconds (60″)	= 1 minute (1′)
60 minutes	= 1 degree (1°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference.

Apothecaries' measure, the system of units employed by apothecaries in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs. The table in use in the United States is:

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7680
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The pint of the British Pharmacopœia (being the eighth part of the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table. The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately. The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature. See *gallon*.—**Barren measures.** See *barren*.—**Binary measure.** See *binary*.—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*.—**Circular measure.** (*a*) A system of measurement used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius—namely, 57° 17′ 44″.8+. (*b*) Same as *angular measure*.—**Cloth-measure**, the standard system of lineal units employed in measuring cloth. The table is:

Yard.		Quarters.		Nails.		Inches.
1	=	4	=	16	=	36
		1	=	4	=	9
				1	=	2¼

The English ell is 5 quarters, and the Flemish ell about 3 quarters. See *ell*[1].—**Common measure.** See *common*.—**Compound measure.** See *compound*[1].—**Cubic measure**, the system of units employed for measuring volume, formed from long measure by taking the cubes of the lineal dimensions. The table is:

Cubic yard.		Cubic feet.		Cubic inches.
1	=	27	=	46656
		1	=	1728

Decimal measure. See *decimal*.—**Dry measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc. The table is:

Quarter.		Bushels.		Pecks.		Gallons.		Quarts.		Pints.
1	=	8	=	32	=	64	=	256	=	512
		1	=	4	=	8	=	32	=	64
				1	=	2	=	8	=	16
						1	=	4	=	8
								1	=	2

A pottle is 2 quarts; a load of grain is 5 quarters, and a last 10 quarters. The approximate capacity of the imperial (British legal) bushel is 2,218.192 cubic inches; of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2,150.42 cubic inches. (See *apothecaries' measure*.) The United States bushel is thus equivalent to .96946 British bushel.—**Gravitation measure of force.** See *gravitation*.—**Greatest common measure** of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides each of them without a remainder.—**Heaped measure.** See *heap*, *v. t.*—**Imperfect measure.** See *imperfect*.—**In a measure**, to some extent.—**Lineal** or **linear measure.** See *long measure*, below.—**Liquid measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring liquids. The table is:

Gallon.		Quarts.		Pints.		Gills.
1	=	4	=	8	=	32
		1	=	2	=	8
				1	=	4

For the capacity of the gallon, see *apothecaries' measure*.—**Long measure, lineal** or **linear measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring length. The table is:

Mile.		Furlongs.		Poles, Rods, or Perches.		Yards.		Feet.		Inches.
1	=	8	=	320	=	1760	=	5280	=	63360
		1	=	40	=	220	=	660	=	7920
				1	=	5½	=	16½	=	198
						1	=	3	=	36
								1	=	12

Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet; the fathom, 6 feet; the span, 9 inches; the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches; the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links, 66 feet; the engineers' chain, of 100 links (United States), 100 feet (see *link*). See also *cloth-measure*, above.—**Measure of a number or quantity**, in *math.*, a number which is exactly contained in another two or more times.—**Measure of a ratio**, its logarithm in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See *ratio*.—**Measure of capacity**, dry or liquid measure.—**Measure of curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Measure of solidity.** Same as *cubic measure*.—**Metric measures.** See *metric system*, under *metric*[3].—**Net measure.** See *net*.—**Out of measure**, out of proportion; disproportionately; immoderately; excessively.

And his Lond durethe in very brede 4 Monethes iorneyes and in lengthe *out of measure*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

He saith they [Brazilians] liue 150 yeares, and that their women are *out of measure* luxurious.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 836.

Small measure, in some parts of the United States, a measure containing a quarter of a peck, used especially in marketing for dry vegetables.—**Square measure**, the ordinary system of units for measuring and expressing areas, including the acre and rood and the squares of the units of the ordinary long measure. (See *land-measure*.) The acre is 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links.—**To take the measure of**, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.—**Winchester measure.** See *bushel*[1], 1.—**Within measure**, within bounds.—**With measure**†, fully.

He cannot but *with measure* fit the honours
Which we devise him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 127.

measure (mezh′ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *measured*, ppr. *measuring*. [< ME. *mesuren*, < OF. (and F.) *mesurer* = Pr. Sp. *mesurar* = Pg. *mensurar*, *mesurar* = It. *misurare*, < L. *mensurare*, measure, < *mensura*, measure: see *measure*, *n.* Cf. *mensuration*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard; ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation. To measure a length, a standard of length is employed; this is laid down so that its beginning coincides with the beginning of the length to be measured, and its other end is marked; it is then laid down again in the same way, with its first end where its last end previously came, and so on, counting the number of times it is laid down. Finally, if there remains a length less than that of the standard, this is measured by subdividing the length of the standard into a sufficient number of equal parts, and using one of these as a secondary standard. Measurements are also effected by reference to units of area or of capacity, as well as by means of weighing, etc.

In londes *mesuring* yit craftes are.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Suppose that we take two stations situated north and south of each other, determine the latitude of each, and *measure* the distance between them.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 201.

2. To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of: often used figuratively.

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 113.

3. To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else: with *by* before the standard of comparison.

In all which the king *measured* and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 45.

Who is ther almost that *measures* wisdom *by* simplicity, strength *by* suffering, dignity *by* lowliness?
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

Measuring merit *by* adventitious circumstances of greatness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

4. To bring into comparison or competition; oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality: with *with*.

Their pleasaunt tunes they sweetly thus applyde; . . .
With that the rolling sea . . . them fitly answered;
And on the rocke the waves breaking aloft
A solemn Meane [tenor] unto them *measured*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 33.

All start at once: Oïleus led the race;
The next Ulysses, *measuring* pace *with* pace.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 888.

He was compelled to *measure* his genius *with* that of the greatest captain of the age.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. To pass over or through.

Thou hast *measured* much grownd,
And wandred, I wene, about the world round.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 84.

6. To adjust; proportion; suit; accommodate.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.
Jer. Taylor.

7†. To control; regulate.

The philosophre . . . him betecheth
The lore, howe that he shall *measure*
His bodie, so that no measure
Of fleshly lust he shulde excede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

8. To allot or distribute by measure; apportion; mete: often with *out*.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. Mat. vii. 2.

Of Eight great Hours, Time *measures out* the Sands;
And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands.
Prior, Letter to Boileau Despreaux, 1704.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, *measured out* by the sun. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 159.

To measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length; lie or be laid prostrate.

If you will *measure your* lubber's *length* again, tarry: but away! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 100.

To measure strength, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.—**To measure swords**, to fight with swords.

Miss Tattle, who was by, affirmed . . . that Sir H. Boquet and Tom Saunter were to *measure swords* on a similar provocation. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take a measurement or measurements.—**2.** To be of a (specified) measure; give a specified result on being compared with a standard: as, a board *measures* ten feet.—**Measuring cast.** See *cast*[1].

measured (mezh′ūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Definitely ascertained or determined by measurement or rule; set off or laid down by measurement; adjusted or proportioned by rule.

A positive and *measured* truth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

The rest, no portion left
That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
Large expectation, he disposes neat
At *measured* distances. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 24.

2. Characterized by uniformity of movement or rhythm; rhythmical; stately; formal; deliberate: as, to walk with *measured* tread.

His voice was clear, but not agreeable; his enunciation *measured* and precise. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate: as, to speak in no *measured* terms.—**Measured music.** See *mensurable*, 2.

measuredly (mezh′ūrd-li), *adv.* Deliberately. [Rare.]

Measuredly came the words from her lips.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xii.

measureless (mezh′ūr-les), *a.* [< *measure* + *-less*.] Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

What, sir, not yet at rest? The king 's a-bed . . . and shut up
In *measureless* content. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 17.

measurelessness (mezh′ūr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmeasured, or incapable of being measured; immoderateness. *George Eliot.*

measurely† (mezh′ūr-li), *adv.* [< *measure* + *-ly*[2].] Moderately.

Yet *measurely* feasting, with neighbours among,
Shall make thee beloved, and live the more long.
Tusser, Good Husbandly Lessons, x.

measurement (mezh′ūr-ment), *n.* [< *measure* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of measuring; mensuration.

The exact length of any aliquot part of it [the circle], such as 1°, . . . is not beyond the limits of very exact *measurement*. *Herschel*, Outlines of Astron. (1858), § 209.

All must determine the distance of the moon as well as that of the sun to be able to complete our map on a known scale of *measurement*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 216.

2. A system of measuring or measures: as, builders' *measurement*.—**3.** An ascertained dimension; the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring; size, bulk, area, or contents.—**Builders' measurement**, a method of computing the tonnage of merchant vessels in use among ship-builders. Its results are nearly double the legal or registered tonnage.—**Measurement goods**, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by weight.—**New measurement**, a more accurate method than that formerly in use of arriving at the cubical capacity of a ship available for stowing cargo. The model of the ship affects the comparison of tonnage with the old measurement, it varying very largely. The new measurement superseded the old by act of Congress about 1884. See *tonnage*.—**Units of measurement.** See *unit*.

measure-moth (mezh′ūr-môth), *n.* A geometrid or looper. See *looper*, 2.

measurer (mezh′ūr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which measures.

The world's bright eye, Time's *measurer*, begun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run.
Howell, Poem-Royal to His Majesty, Jan., 1641.

Specifically—(*a*) One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land, commodities in market, etc. (*b*) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (*c*) Formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured woolen cloths, coals, etc. Also called a *meter*. See *alnager*. (*d*) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring. (*e*) In *entom.*, a measuring-worm.

measuring-chain (mezh′ūr-ing-chān), *n.* The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each. See *chain* and *link*.

measuring-faucet (mezh′ūr-ing-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet, or a contrivance performing the func-

tions of a faucet, designed to measure the amount of a liquid passing through it. Such faucets are used in delivering liquids in bulk, in putting them up in cans, etc.

measuring-funnel (mezh′ūr-ing-fun″el), *n.* A funnel with a valve to close the nozle, fitted with a graduated scale indicating the quantity of liquid contained in it.

measuring-glass (mezh′ūr-ing-glȧs), *n.* A graduated glass vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, and others for measuring fluids.

measuring-line (mezh′ūr-ing-līn), *n.* A line used for measuring lengths.

measuring-machine (mezh′ūr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for the exact determination of length or end-measurement. Such instruments usually consist of a metallic bed-piece with a head-stock at each end, of sliding bars which in shape are true rectangular parallelepipeds, and of a combination of two or more accurate micrometer-screws, attached to the head-stocks, and driven by graduated wheels so as to advance or retract the bars, which slide in a groove between the head-stocks.

measuring-pump (mezh′ūr-ing-pump), *n.* A pump used for measuring liquids. Each stroke delivers the same volume, and the strokes are counted, or the pump-rod is connected with registering mechanism adjusted to indicate the number of strokes or the total volume discharged.

measuring-tape (mezh′ūr-ing-tāp), *n.* A tape-measure or tape-line.

measuring-wheel (mezh′ūr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A small wheel of known circumference, fitted by its axis to a handle, used to measure the circumference of round bodies, as that of a carriage-wheel when the tire is to be fitted; a circumferentor or tire-measurer.

measuring-worm (mezh′ūr-ing-wėrm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth; a looper: so called from its mode of progression: same as *geometer*, 3. See cut under *Cidaria*.

meat[1] (mēt), *n.* [< ME. *mete*, < AS. *mete* = OS. *meti*, *mat* = OFries. *mete*, *meit*, *met* = MD. *mete*, D. *met* = MLG. *met*, LG. *met*, *mett* = OHG. MHG. *maz*, G. *mass*, in comp. *massleid*, aversion to food, = Icel. *matr*, also *mata* = Sw. *mat* = Dan. *mad* = Goth. *mats*, food; root uncertain; perhaps orig. 'a portion dealt out,' < AS. *metan* (pret. *mæt*), etc., measure: see *mete*[1]. Otherwise, perhaps cognate with L. *mandere*, chew: see *manducate*, *mange*[1].] 1. Food in general; nourishment of any kind. [Obsolete, archaic, or local.]

The Camaylle fynt alle wey *Mete* in Trees and on Busshes, that he fedethe him with. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

Blysful was the fyrst age of men: they heldyn hem apayed with the *metes* that the trewe feeldes browhten forth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, . . . and his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. Mat. iii. 4.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their *meat* in the summer. Prov. xxx. 25.

2. Solid food of any kind: as, *meat* and drink.

With abstynence of drynk and litel *mete*
After this feste as fede hem daies three.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

I have fed you with milk, and not with *meat*, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it. 1 Cor. iii. 2.

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink?
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

3. The flesh of warm-blooded animals ordinarily killed for food; butcher-meat; flesh-meat: as, to abstain from *meat* but eat fish on Friday: in a narrower sense, the flesh of mammals used for food: as, to prefer *meat* to fowl or fish; bear-*meat*; deer-*meat*.

I smell the smell of roasting *meat*,
I hear the hissing fry. *O. W. Holmes.*

4. The edible part of something: as, the *meat* of an egg, of a nut, or of a shell-fish: sometimes with a plural: as, the *meats* of nuts or of oysters.

After I have cut the egg i' the middle, and eat up the *meat*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 174.

5. The taking of food or a meal; the act of eating meat, in the original sense of the word: as, grace before *meat*.

Till it come to the *mete* tyme that the kynge made the Duke of Tintagel to be set before hym-self.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

He 's within at *meat*, sir:
The knave is hungry.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

The ingenious English tourists who visit the United States from time to time find us silent over our *meat*.
Howells, Venetian Life, vi.

6†. Dinner.

After the sondry sesouns of the yeer
So chaungede he his *mete* and his soper.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 348.

The kynge Arthur hym asked whan that was don, and he seide, "Seth yesterday after *mete*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

7. An animal or animals collectively, as used or hunted for food: as, to kill *meat* for an exploring party. [Local.] — **A meal's meat.** See *meal*[2]. — **Broken meat.** See *broken*. — **Butchers' meat.** See *butcher-meat*. — **Dark meat**, that part of the flesh of some fowls which when cooked is not white or light, particularly the thighs and legs of turkeys. — **Light meat**, the flesh of the breast and wings of various fowls which when cooked is of a whitish color. Fowls which have light meat are the varieties of the domestic hen, the turkey, various grouse, as the ruffed, many partridges, as the bobwhite, etc. It is perhaps confined to the gallinaceous order of birds. Also called *white meat*. — **Red meat**, meat which is ordinarily served underdone, or preferred to be eaten rare, as beef, mutton, venison, canvasback, etc. — **To be meat for one's master**, to be too good for one.

Away, you mouldy rogue, away! I am *meat for your master*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 135.

To hang up meat. See *hang*. — **White meat.** (*a*) Same as *light meat*. (*b*) Meat which must be well cooked, leaving no trace of bloodiness, as veal.

meat[1] (mēt), *v. t.* [Cf. Goth. *matjan*, eat, devour; from the noun: see *meat*[1], *n.*] To supply with food; feed. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

Haste then, and *meate* your men, though I must still say
My command would lead them fasting forth.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 196.

meat[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *meet*[1].

meatal (mē-ā′tal), *a.* [< *meatus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a meatus; having the character of a meatus.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long, and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen*, Anat.

meat-chopper (mēt′chop″ėr), *n.* Any device for chopping or mincing meats.

meat-earth (mēt′ėrth), *n.* Soil. [Prov. Eng.]

The upper part of this [overburden] consists of soil, or *meat earth*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 638.

meated (mē′ted), *a.* Having meat or a fleshy part (of a specified kind): used in composition: as, a sweet-*meated* nut; light-*meated* or dark-*meated* fowls.

meat-fly (mēt′fli), *n.* A flesh-fly or blow-fly; a dipterous insect which lays its eggs on meat, on which the larvæ feed: applied to various species, especially *Calliphora vomitoria* and *Sarcophaga carnaria*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

meat-form†, *n.* [ME. *mete-forme*; < *meat*[1] + *form*.] A form or long seat on which to sit at table.

And whenne his swerde brokene was,
A *mete-forme* he gatt percas,
And there-with he ganne hym were.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

meath† (mēth), *n.* Same as *mead*[1].

meat-hunter (mēt′hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *pot-hunter*, 1.

The *meat-hunters* are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game; but, as it decreases, the deer's turn will surely come. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 878.

meatiness (mē′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty, in any sense; fleshiness; pithiness: as, the *meatiness* of an ox, or of a discourse.

meatless (mēt′les), *a.* [ME. *meteles*, < AS. *meteleás* (= Icel. *matlauss*), without food, < *mete*, food, + *léas*, E. *-less*: see *meat*[1] and *-less*.] Destitute of meat; without food.

Thre dawes and thre nygt *meteles* hii wuste hem so,
That hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 170.

Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over a *meatless* bone. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., I. 194.

meat-maggot (mēt′ma″got), *n.* The larva of the flesh-fly, *Calliphora vomitoria*, found in meat.

meat-offering (mēt′of″ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish sacrificial offering, constituting a part of the daily service of the altar or of special services, consisting of fine flour either raw or baked without leaven but with salt, or of dried or parched and pounded corn of the first-fruits, etc., with fine oil and frankincense. See Lev. ii. and vi. 14–23, etc. In the revised version rendered *meal-offering*.

meatometer (mē-ā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *meatus* (see *meatus*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius.

meat-pie (mēt′pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of meat or flesh. — 2. A mince-pie. [Local, New Eng.]

meatrife (mēt′rīf), *a.* [< *meat*[1] + *rife*.] Abounding with food; plentifully supplied with food. [Scotch.]

The mill it is a *meatrif* place.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

meat-safe (mēt′sāf), *n.* A cupboard or chest in which to keep meat, made with walls of wire gauze or perforated zinc.

meat-saw (mēt′sâ), *n.* A saw used by butchers, having a thin, narrow blade fastened in an iron frame or bow, which gives it rigidity.

meat-tea (mēt′tē), *n.* A tea at which flesh-meat is furnished; a high tea (which see, under *high*). [Vulgar.]

A good hearty *meat-tea* being the usual premier pas in amatory matters. *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, I. 120.

meatus (mē-ā′tus), *n.*; pl. *meatus*, sometimes, as English, *meatuses*. [< L. *meatus*, a passage, < *meare*, go. Cf. *conge*[1], *permeate*.] In *anat.*, a passage: applied to various ducts of the body. — **Inferior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. Also called *meatus ventralis*. — **Meatus acusticus.** See *meatus auditorius*. — **Meatus auditorius externus**, the external opening of the ear, closed at the bottom by the membrana tympani. Also called *meatus acusticus externus*. — **Meatus auditorius internus**, the passage in the petrous bone by which the auditory and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also called *meatus acusticus internus*. — **Meatus cysticus**, the gall-duct. — **Meatus urinarius**, the external orifice of the urethra. — **Meatus venosus**, the short trunk formed by the union of the right and left vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins in the fetus. — **Meatus ventralis**, the inferior nasal meatus. — **Middle meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate part of the ethmoid bone and the inferior turbinate bone. — **Nasal meatus** (*pl.*), the nasal passages between and below the turbinated parts of the ethmoid and the inferior turbinate bones. — **Superior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the turbinate parts (superior and inferior) of the ethmoid bone.

meaty (mē′ti), *a.* [< *meat*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in meat; fleshy: as, *meaty* cattle. — 2. Resembling meat, or characteristic of it: as, a *meaty* flavor. — 3. Figuratively, pithy; full of meaning or significance; condensed, as a treatise giving much information in small compass.

I think any discussion of it [practice and theory in esthetics] would be likely to be rather more *meaty* than the inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime which fill so many pages of text-books on æsthetics. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 105.

meaw†. An obsolete spelling of *mew*[1], *mew*[2].

meazel, *n.* See *measle*.

meazle†, *v. i.* See *mistle*, *mizzle*[1].

mebbe (meb′ē), *adv.* A dialectal form of *maybe*.

meble†, *a.* and *n.* See *moble*[1].

mecate (me-kä′te), *n.* [Nahuatl *mecatl*.] 1. A Mexican and Central American measure, given as 24 varas in Honduras. — 2. A rope made of hair or of the fiber of the maguey.

Mecca balsam. Same as *balm of Gilead*.

Meccan (mek′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mecca* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

Only about one-third of the *Meccan* pilgrims proceed thither [to the tomb of Mohammed at Medina].
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 93.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mecca.

mech. An abbreviation of *mechanics* and *mechanical*.

mechalt (mē′kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *mechall*, *michall*; < L. *mœchus*, < Gr. *μοιχός*, an adulterer.] Adulterous.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest Groomes, and lay you both
Grasp'd arme in arme on thy adulterate bed,
Then call in witness of that *mechall* sinne.
T. Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

mecha-meck (mech′ä-mek), *n.* [Amer. Ind.?] The wild potato-vine. See *Ipomœa*.

mechanic (mē-kan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mechanike*, mechanic art; < OF. *mecanique*, F. *mécanique* = Pr. *mechanic* = Sp. *mecánico* = Pg. *mechanico* = It. *meccanico* (cf. D. G. *mechanisch* = Sw. Dan. *mekanisk*), < L. *mechanicus*, of or belonging to machines or mechanics, inventive; as a noun, *mechanicus*, m., a mechanic, *mechanica*, f., mechanics; < Gr. *μηχανικός*, pertaining to machines or contrivance, mechanic, ingenious, inventive; as a noun, *μηχανικός*, an engineer, *μηχανική*, f. sing., *μηχανικά*, neut. pl., mechanics; < *μηχανή* (> L. *machina*), a machine, contrivance: see *machine*. *Mechanic* is thus ult. the adj. to *machine*; but the words came into E. at different times and under different circumstances.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *mechanical*: now used chiefly in the phrase *the mechanic arts*.

Thrust some *mechanic* cause into his [God's] place,
Or bind in matter, or diffuse in space.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 471.

But he [Pope] (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere *mechanic* art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 654.

Must sleepy bards the flattering dream prolong,
Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song?
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

2†. Belonging to or characteristic of the class of mechanics; common; vulgar; mean.

The poor *mechanic* porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 200.

3. Supporting the atomistic philosophy.

These *mechanic* philosophers being no way able to give an account thereof [of the formation and organization of the bodies of animals] from the necessary motion of matter. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

II. *n.* **1†.** Mechanic art; mechanics.

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and misters,
Whose arte is cleped *mechanike*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2†. Mechanism; structure.

The fault being in the very frame and *mechanic* of the part. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

3. A maker of machines or machinery; hence, any skilled worker with tools; one who has learned a trade; a workman whose occupation consists in the systematic manipulation and constructive shaping or application of materials; an artificer, artisan, or craftsman. To many persons whose business is partly mechanical the term *mechanic* is inapplicable, as farmers, surgeons, and artists. It implies special training, and is therefore inapplicable to unskilled laborers, though they may be engaged in constructive work.

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artificer as Amphion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

Some plain *mechanic*, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 449.

4. One who works mechanically; one who follows routine or rule in an occupation requiring careful thought or study: used opprobriously: as, a mere literary *mechanic;* the picture shows the artist to be only a *mechanic*.—**Mechanics' institute,** an institution for the instruction and recreation of artisans and others of similar grade, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, etc.—**Mechanic's lien.** See *lien*[2].

mechanical (mē-kan′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *mechanic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting constructive power; of or pertaining to mechanism or machinery; also, dependent upon the use of mechanism; of the nature or character of a machine or machinery: as, *mechanical* inventions or contrivances; to do something by *mechanical* means.

Arts *mechanical* contract brotherhoods in commonalties. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 116.

2. Machine-like; acting or actuated by or as if by machinery, or by fixed routine; lacking spontaneity, spirit, individuality, etc.; as applied to actions, automatic, instinctive, unconscious, etc.: as, the *mechanical* action of the heart; a *mechanical* musician.

Any man with eyes and hands may be taught to take a likeness. The process, up to a certain point, is merely *mechanical*. *Macaulay*, History.

I call that part of mental and bodily life *mechanical* which is independent of our volition.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 261.

Human action is either *mechanical* or intelligent, either conventional or rational.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 166.

3. Having the characteristics of that which is produced by machinery or is artificially contrived; artificial; not spontaneous; not genuine or of natural growth; lacking life or spirit; humdrum.

None of these men of *mechanical* courage have ever made any great figure in the profession of arms.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

I always thought fit to keep up some *mechanical* forms of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

It is the limitation to rigid instruments already prepared, and to an external connection between them, that gives *mechanical* work that uncanny appearance which causes us to feel most repugnance to a comparison of it with life. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 72.

He would not tolerate a *mechanical* lesson, and took delight in puzzling his pupils and breaking up all routine business by startling and unexpected questions and assertions. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 425.

4. Of or pertaining to the material forces of nature acting on inanimate bodies or masses; specifically, pertaining to the principles or laws of mechanics: as, the *mechanical* effects of frost; the *mechanical* powers.

The tumult in the parts of solid bodies when they are compressed, which is the cause of all flight of bodies through the air, and of other *mechanical* motions, . . . is not seen at all. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

5. Effected by material force or forces; consisting in the play of material forces: as, *mechanical* pressure.

I doubt, however, if a view which recognizes only a *mechanical* course of Nature can logically do anything with such ideas as those of reverence, and so forth, but reckon them among the morbid productions of imagination to which nothing real corresponds, and of which it has already learnt to reject so many.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), II. 109.

6. Exalting the material forces of the universe above the spiritual; subordinating the spiritual to the material; materialistic: as, the *mechanical* philosophy (specifically, atomism); a *mechanical* view of life.—**7.** Belonging to or characteristic of mechanics or artisans, or their class; mechanic-like; having the character or status of an artisan; hence (chiefly in old writings), mean, low, or vulgar.

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 290.

The lower part [containeth] the houses of artificers and *mechanical* men that keepe their shops there.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 217.

8. Engaged in operating machines or machinery, or in superintending their operation: as, a *mechanical* engineer.—**9.** Exhibiting or indicating skill in contrivance, invention, or the use of tools and machines: as, a *mechanical* genius; a *mechanical* turn of mind.—**10.** Effected or controlled by physical forces that are not chemical: as, a *mechanical* mixture (that is, one in which the several ingredients still retain their identity, and are held together by no special force whether of cohesion or chemical attraction); *mechanical* decomposition.—**Mechanical construction of a curve,** a construction performed by means of a mechanical contrivance.—**Mechanical curve.** See *curve*.—**Mechanical drawing.** Same as *geometrical drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).—**Mechanical engineering, finger, firing.** See the nouns.—**Mechanical equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent*.—**Mechanical impermeator, involution, leech.** See the nouns.—**Mechanical lamp.** Same as *carcel-lamp*.—**Mechanical line†.** See *line*[2].—**Mechanical manœuvers** (*milit.*), the mounting, dismounting, and transportation of cannon and gun-carriages.—**Mechanical mixture.** See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—**Mechanical philosophy,** physics considered as affording a basis for philosophy or the explanation of the universe.—**Mechanical pigeon.** See *pigeon*.—**Mechanical powers,** the simple machines. See *machine*, 2.—**Mechanical solution of a problem,** a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments.—**Mechanical stage,** in *micros.* See *microscope*.—**Mechanical telegraph,** an automatic telegraph in which a message represented by a series or succession of dots on a paper ribbon is passed under a key or stylus, the circuit being made or broken by the simple mechanical passing through of the ribbon.—**Mechanical theory** in *med.*, an ancient theory that all diseases were principally caused by lentor, or morbid viscidity of the blood.—**Mechanical work,** work consisting in the moving of a body through space, generally in opposition to gravity.—**Rocks of mechanical origin** in *geol.*, rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like: a term used by some (not aptly) as the equivalent of *clastic* or *fragmental*.—**Syn.** *Mechanical, Physical, Chemical.* These epithets are thus distinguished: Those changes endured by bodies which concern their masses without altering their constitution—*i. e.* losing their identity—such as changes of place, of figure, etc., are *mechanical;* those which concern the position of the molecules—*i. e.* which change the molecular state of bodies, as when iron is melted—are *physical;* those which concern the number or arrangement of atoms within the molecule and cause a change of constitution are *chemical*, as when iron rusts—*i. e.* oxidizes—or gunpowder explodes.

II.† *n.* A mechanic.

A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls.
Shak., M. N. D., III. ii. 9.

mechanicalize (mē-kan′i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mechanicalized*, ppr. *mechanicalizing*. [Formerly *mechanicallize;* < *mechanical* + *-ize*.] To render mechanical; reduce to mechanical level or status. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

mechanically (mē-kan′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In agreement with mechanical principles; according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship: as, the machine is *mechanically* perfect.

The chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

2. By mechanical force or means; by physical power: as, water *mechanically* raised.—**3.** In a manner resembling a machine; without care or reflection; by the mere force of habit; automatically; not spontaneously: as, to play on an instrument *mechanically*.

Guards, *mechanically* formed in ranks.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 136.

4. Without loss of the constitution or identity of elements; in a manner involving change of place or figure without change of structure or constitution; without the aid of chemical attraction: as, elements *mechanically* united in air; a body *mechanically* decomposed.

mechanicalness (mē-kan′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by or as if by mechanism.

mechanician (mek-a-nish′an), *n.* [= F. *mécanicien;* as *mechanic* + *-ian*.] **1.** One who is skilled in mechanics or in machinery; one who is versed in the principles of machines or of mechanical construction.

Even a *mechanician*, if he has never looked into a piano, will, if shown a damper, be unable to conceive its function or relative value. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 1.

2. A mechanic; an artisan.

A *mechanician* or mechanicall workman is he whose skil is without knowledge of mathematicall demonstration. *Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

The engraver was considered in the light of a *mechanician*, and, except in a very few instances, his name was not displayed. *Ure*, Dict., II. 293.

mechanicize (mē-kan′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mechanicized*, ppr. *mechanicizing*. [< *mechanic* + *-ize*.] To render mechanical. [Rare.]

Because no branch of the race was more *mechanicized* by Lockianism than the American. *The American*, X. 39.

mechanicochemical (mē-kan″i-kō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< *mechanic* + *chemical*.] Pertaining to or dependent on both mechanics and chemistry; involving phenomena that require for their explanation an application of the laws of mechanics and chemistry, as, for example, explosions produced by chemical decompositions.

mechanics (mē-kan′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *mechanic:* see *-ics*.] **1.** The theory of machines. This is the old meaning of the word, especially before the development of the modern doctrine of force.

I do not here take the term *Mechanicks* in that stricter and more proper sense wherein it is wont to be taken when it is used only to signify the doctrine about the moving powers (as the beam, the lever, the screws, and the wedge), and of framing engines to multiply force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematicks to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies. *Boyle*, Works, III. 435.

2. The mathematical doctrine of the motions and tendencies to motion of particles and systems under the influence of forces and constraints; in a narrower sense, this doctrine as applied to systems of rigid bodies. Mechanics is now commonly divided into *kinematics* and *dynamics*, and the latter into *statics* and *kinetics*. Mechanics treated by means of the infinitesimal calculus is called *analytical mechanics*. The fundamental principles of mechanics are stated under *energy* and *force;* but the science is characterized by the great number of derived principles made use of. See *principle*.

Newton defined the laws, rules, or observed order of the phenomena of motion which come under our daily observation with greater precision than had been before attained; and, by following out with marvellous power and subtlety the mathematical consequences of these rules, he almost created the modern science of pure *mechanics*.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 489.

mechanism (mek′a-nizm), *n.* [= F. *mécanisme* = Sp. *mecanismo* = Pg. *mechanismo* = It. *mecanismo*, < ML. **mechanismus*, LL. *mechanisma*, < Gr. **μηχάνισμα*, contrivance, < **μηχανίζειν*, contrive, < *μηχανή*, contrivance: see *machine, mechanic*.] **1.** The structure of a machine, engine, or other contrivance for controlling, transforming, or utilizing natural forces or motions; the arrangement and relation of parts, or the parts collectively, in any machine, tool, or other contrivance; means of mechanical action; machinery; hence, the structure of anything that is conceived to resemble a machine.

The *mechanism*—that is, the bulk and figure of the bone and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 6.

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech, none has hitherto attended to the far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action behind the scene. *D. Stewart*, Human Mind, II. ii. 2.

It will not do therefore to say that light is propagated through air in one way, by one sort of *mechanism*, when the air is very rare, and by another when the air is very dense. *Stokes*, Light, p. 79.

The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the *mechanism* of perception and memory.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 232.

2. A mechanical contrivance or agency of any kind; in general, the apparatus, means, or mode by which particular effects are produced or purposes accomplished: as, the *mechanism* of a musical instrument (the apparatus by means of which the performer acts upon it); the *mechanism* of a play or of a poem; the *mechanism* of government.—**3†.** Action according to the laws of mechanics; mechanical action.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

mechanist (mek'a-nist), *n.* [< *mechan(ic)* + *-ist.*] 1. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work; a mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 117.

What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, *mechanist*,
A planter, and a rearer from the seed?
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces.

mechanistic (mek-a-nis'tik), *a.* [< *mechanist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to mechanism or to mechanists: as, "*mechanistic* combination," *Nature*, XXX. 383.

mechanize (mek'a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mechanized*, ppr. *mechanizing*. [= OF. *mechaniser*, *mechanizer*; < Gr. **μηχανίζειν*, contrive, < *μηχανή*, a contrivance: see *machine*, *mechanic*.] To render mechanical; bring into the form of mechanism; form mechanically; bring into a mechanical state or condition.

The human frame a *mechanized* automaton. *Shelley.*

mechanizer (mek'a-nī-zėr), *n.* One who mechanizes; a believer in mechanical order or system; a utilitarian or formalist.

Our European *Mechanizers* are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and cooperative spirit: has not Utilitarianism flourished . . . within the last fifty years?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 5.

mechanograph (mē-kan'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine-made copy, as of a writing, a work of art, etc.

mechanographic (mek-a-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *mechanograph-y* + *-ic.*] 1. Treating of mechanics. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

mechanographist (mek-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *mechanograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who by mechanical means multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

mechanography (mek-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or a work of art by the use of a machine.

mechanology (mek-a-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of, or a treatise on, mechanics or mechanism. [Rare.]

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style.
De Quincey, Style, i.

mechanurgy (mek'a-nėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μηχανουργία*, < *μηχανουργός*, an engineer, < *μηχανή*, a machine, + **ἔργειν*, work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [Rare.]

meche[1]†, **mechel**†, *a.* Middle English variants of *much*.

meche[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *match*[2].

Mechitarist, *n.* See *Mekhitarist*.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or produced at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.—**Mechlin embroidery**†, an old name for Mechlin lace, because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery. *Dict. Needlework.*—**Mechlin lace.** See *lace*.

II. *n.* Same as *Mechlin lace*.

Mechoacan root. See *root*.

Mecistops (mē-sis'tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήκιστος*, *μάκιστος*, superl. of *μακρός*, long, + *ὄψ*, face.] A genus of African crocodiles of the family *Crocodilidæ*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1862. They have the feet webbed, the plates of the back and neck connected, and the jaws slender, not enlarged at the end. ★*M. bennetti* or *cataphractus* is an example.

Meckelian (me-kē'liạn), *a.* [< *Meckel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to J. F. Meckel (1781–1833), a German anatomist.—**Meckelian ganglion, rod,** etc. See the nouns.

Mecoceras (mē-kos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *μῆκος*, length, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Mecocerinæ*, comprising a single beautiful species from South America.

Mecocerinæ (mē-kos-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mecoceras* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Mecoceras*. Also raised to family rank as *Mecoceridæ*.

mecock†, *n.* See *meacock*.

mecometer (mē-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῆκος*, length (cf. *μακρός*, long: see *macron*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of graduated compass used at the Maternity Hospital in Paris for measuring new-born infants.

meconarceine (mek-ō-när'sē-in), *n.* [< *meco(nic)* + *narc(otic)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from opium: said to be a useful hypnotic.

meconate (mek'ō-nāt), *n.* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of meconic acid.

meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μηκωνικός*, pertaining to a poppy, < *μήκων* (> L. *mecon*), a poppy, poppy-seed, poppy-juice, opium, = OBulg. *maků* = OHG. **māhan*, MHG. **māhen*, *mān*, G. *mohn*, also OHG. *māgo*, MHG. *māge* = OSw. (*val*)*mughi*, Sw. (*vall*)*mo* = Dan. (*val*)*mue*, poppy; the Teut. forms prob. not of native origin.] Pertaining to or derived from the poppy.—**Meconic acid,** $C_7H_4O_7$, the peculiar acid with which morphine is combined in opium. When pure, it forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution shows a deep-red color with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a triatomic dibasic acid, most of its salts containing but two equivalents of the base.

meconidia, *n.* Plural of *meconidium*.

meconidine (mē-kon'i-din), *n.* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] One of the alkaloids contained in opium.

meconidium (mek-ō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *meconidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *μήκων*, part of the intestines of testaceous animals, also the ink-bag of a cuttlefish, lit. poppy, poppy-seed (see *meconic*), + dim. *-ιδιον*.] The fixed generative medusoid of some calyptoblastic hydroids, as of the genus *Gonothyrea*, in which the sexual elements are matured and from which the embryos are discharged in the form of ciliated planulas. These generative buds or zoöids develop upon the gonotheca, several in succession from above downward, retaining their direct communication with the blastostyle; when fully matured they are sacs hanging to the gonotheca by a narrow stalk or peduncle, having an opening or mouth at the far end surrounded by a circlet of tentacles, through which mouth the ova escape; the cavity of the hollow meconidium communicates with that of the blastostyle, and the medusoid, after performing its function, decays upon its stem, never becoming detached as a free zoöid.

meconin (mek'ō-nin), *n.* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A neutral substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$) existing in opium. It is white, fusible, and crystalline.

meconioid (mē-kō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *meconium* + *-oid.*] Resembling meconium.

meconiorrhœa (mē-kō"ni-ō-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηκώνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium.

meconium (mē-kō'ni-um), *n.* [< L. *meconium*, < Gr. *μηκώνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, < *μήκων*, the poppy: see *meconic*.] 1†. Poppy-juice.—2. The feces of a new-born infant.—3. In *entom.*, the feces of an adult insect just transformed from the pupa.

meconology (mek-ō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μήκων*, the poppy, opium, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium.

meconophagism (mek-ō-nof'a-jizm), *n.* [As *meconophag-ist* + *-ism.*] Opium-eating; the opium habit.

The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the *meconophagism*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 463.

meconophagist (mek-ō-nof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *μήκων*, the poppy, opium, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist.*] An opium-eater; one who has contracted the opium or morphine habit.

If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become *meconophagists*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 471.

Meconopsis (mek-ō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Vigier, 1821), < Gr. *μήκων*, the poppy, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, characterized by a capsule which splits open for a short distance, and by a club-shaped style bearing from four to six radiate-deflexed stigma-lobes. They are herbs, having a yellow juice, entire or lobed leaves, and showy yellow, purple, or blue flowers, which droop in the bud, and are borne on long peduncles. About 25 species have been described, natives of western Europe, central and eastern Asia, and western North America. *M. cambrica*, the Welsh poppy, a plant of rocky and woody places in parts of western Europe, has bright-green hairy pinnate leaves, slender stems, and large terminal sulphur-yellow flowers. This and several other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mecoptera (mē-kop'te-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆκος*, length, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] In some systems, an order of neuropteroid insects corresponding to the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, proposed for uniformity of nomenclature instead of Brauer's term *Panorpatæ*. ★Also, incorrectly, *Mecaptera*. *Packard*, 1888.

med. An abbreviation of *medicine, medical*.

Meda (mē'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1856); a made word.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Medinæ*, containing such as *M. fulgida* of the Gila river in Arizona.

★**medal** (med'al), *n.* [< OF. *medaille*, F. *médaille* (> D. G. *medaille* = Dan. *medalje* = Sw. *medalj*) = Sp. *medalla* = Pg. *medalha* = It. *medaglia*, ML. reflex *medallia*, *medalia*, *medalea*, *medalla*, *medale* (> OHG. *medilla*, *medila*, MHG. *medele*), a medal, < LL. as if **metallea*, < L. *metallum*, metal: see *metal*.] A piece of metal, usually circular in form, bearing devices (types) and inscriptions, struck or cast to commemorate a person, an institution, or an event, and distinguished from a coin by not being intended to serve as a medium of exchange. The word is also sometimes used to designate coins, particularly ancient coins in the precious metals, or fine medieval or Renaissance coins, in collections. Some of the Greek and Roman coin-types are commemorative, and the Roman medallions were of a quasi-medallic character. Strictly speaking, however, the medal is a creation of modern times. The earliest, and in point of portraiture the finest, medals were produced in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century by Vittore Pisano of Verona. Fine medals were also executed in Italy, Germany, and France during the sixteenth century. English medals begin practically with the reign of Henry VIII. The earliest specimens are cast, but in the reign of James I. the process of striking began to be employed. Thomas Rawlins, Thomas Simon, and Abraham Simon (seventeenth century) are the principal medalists who were natives of England; but some of the best English medals were the productions of foreign artists, as Trezzo (time of Philip and Mary), Simon Passe (James I.), N. Briot (Charles I.), the Roettier family (Charles II.), and J. Croker (Anne).

An antique *medal*, half consumed with rust.
Boyle, Works, V. 545.

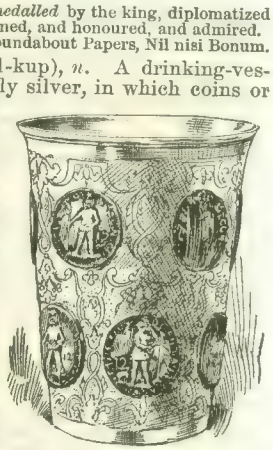
Italian and French writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries use *medaglie* and *médailles* to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities. Even in the last century our own word *medal* was so employed. The *medals* of the Roman Emperors to which Gibbon often alludes in his notes to the "Decline and Fall" are, of course, what are now known as coins; and Addison's "Dialogue upon the Usefulness of *Medals*" is, for the most part, a treatise on Roman imperial coins.
W. Wroth, in Coins and Medals (1885), p. 236.

Counterfeit Medals Act. See *counterfeit*.—**Madonna medal.** See *madonna*.

medal (med'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medaled* or *medalled*, ppr. *medaling* or *medalling*. [< *medal*, *n.*] To decorate with a medal; confer a medal upon; present with a medal as a mark of honor. [Rare.]

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomatized by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Nil nisi Bonum.

medal-cup (med'al-kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel of metal, usually silver, in which coins or medallions are incrusted and form a part of the decoration. Usually these coins are so inset that both sides can be seen, the interior of the cup as well as the exterior being in this way made ornamental. In some cases a series of coins of a single sovereign or of a succession of sovereigns is used.



Silver Medal-cup. (The medals are all of the Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.)

medalet (med'al-et), *n.* [< *medal* + *-et.*] Any medal of small size. When not larger than, for example, the English florin or half-crown, or United States half-dollar, medals are generally called by this name; but numismatists do not make any rigid distinction between medals and medalets.

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive in ringlet, bracelet, and the like.
Pinkerton, Essay on Medals, I. § 13.

medalist, medallist (med'al-ist), *n.* [< F. *médailliste* = Sp. *medallista*; as *medal* + *-ist.*] 1. An engraver, stamper, or molder of medals.

Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. One who is skilled in medals.

Nothing could be more Civil and Franc than this Gentleman, whom I believe to be the best *Medalist* in Europe.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 98.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

3. One who has gained a medal as a reward of merit.

I backed my man to be not only Senior Classic, but First Chancellor's *Medalist*, and to be a *Medalist* at all he must be a Senior Optime in Mathematics.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 215.

medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a.* [< *medal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or represented on a medal or medals: as, the *medallic* art; a *medallic* coin or portrait.

I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallic* history of the present King of France. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruin and decay, *medallic* coins would become the most durable memorials. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 63.

medallion (mē-dal′yon), *n.* [< F. *médaillon* (= Sp. *medallón*), a large medal, a medallion, locket, etc., < *médaille*, a medal: see *medal*.] 1. A medal of large size. Some Greek coins of unusually large module are popularly, though incorrectly, so called: as, the Syracusan *medallions*. The pieces called by numismatists the *Roman medallions* are generally struck in copper, though sometimes in the precious metals, and bear a general resemblance to the sestertii or large bronze coins of the earlier Roman emperors; but they are often of finer workmanship than the coins, and are not inscribed with the letters S. C. (for *senatus consulto*). These medallions (the ancient name of which is not known) did not circulate as money, but were given by the emperors as presents to state officials and others. Their types are of a more or less commemorative character.



Obverse. Reverse.
Medallion of Maximus I. (Size of the original.)

Medallions [were], . . . in respect of the other coins, . . . the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. They were exempted from all commerce, and had no other value but what was set upon them by the fancy of the owner. They are supposed to have been struck by emperors for presents to their friends, foreign princes, or ambassadors. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Anything resembling the classical medallion. (*a*) A circular or oval disk decorated with figures, as a portrait with legends, and cast in metal. Medallions of this sort were common at the epoch of the Renaissance, and are among the most interesting specimens of the sculptures of that time. (*b*) In *arch.*, a tablet, circular, oval, square, or of any other form, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, etc., and applied to an exterior or interior wall, a frieze, or other architectural member; a cartouche. (*c*) A member in a decorative design resembling a panel; a space reserved for some special work of art, as a landscape, a portrait, etc., or merely filled with ornamentation different from the surface around it: as, a *medallion* in a carpet, on a painted vase, etc.

medallion-carpet (mē-dal′yon-kär″pet), *n.* A carpet woven in one piece, with a large central figure, surrounded by a plainer surface, and usually a border.

medallioned (mē-dal′yond), *a.* [< *medallion* + *-ed*2.] Ornamented with a medallion or medallions.

medallion-pattern (mē-dal′yon-pat″ėrn), *n.* In *decorative art*, a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part.

medallist, *n.* See *medalist*.

medallurgy (med′al-ėr-ji), *n.* [< *medal* + Gr. *ἐργειν*, work. Cf. *metallurgy*.] The art of designing and striking medals. [Obsolescent.]

medal-machine (med′al-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for copying medals and similar works in relief or in intaglio, on a scale larger or smaller than the originals. It is an adaptation of the carving-machine.

medal-play (med′al-plā), *n.* In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes taken to complete the round.

medal-tankard (med′al-tang″kärd), *n.* Same as *medal-cup*.

meddle (med′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meddled*, ppr. *meddling*. [Early mod. E. also *medle*; < ME. *medlen*, *medelen*, < OF. *medler*, *mesler*, assimilated *meiler*, *meller*, F. *mêler* = Pr. *messlar* = Sp. *mezclar* = Pg. *mesclar* = It. *mischiare*, *mescolare*, mix, < ML. as if **misculare*, < L. *miscere*, mix: see *mix*1. Cf. *mell*1, *medley*, *intermeddle*, etc.]

I.† *trans.* To mix; mingle.

Wordly [worldly] selynesse,
Which clerkes callen fals felicitee,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 815.

Six sexter with a pounde
Of hoñey *meddel* thai, and save it sounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

A *medled* estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery. Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

He tok his seurd in hand, the croyce let he falle,
And *medeled* him in the pres, among the barons alle.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be mixed or mingled; mix.

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 23.

2†. To mingle in association or interest; concern one's self; take part; deal: generally requiring *with* in construction.

Whan these iiij kynges saugh that these were a-monge hem *medelinge*, thei departed her peple in tweyne, and lefte viij^{mi} fighting stille. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

Study to be quiet, and to *meddle with* your own business. *Tyndale*, 1 Thes. iv. 11.

Meddle not *with* them that are given to change. Prov. xxiv. 21.

The shoemaker should *meddle with* his yard, and the tailor with his last. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2. 40.

3. To interfere or take part inappropriately, improperly, or impertinently; concern or busy one's self with or about something without necessity or warrant; act in a matter with which one has no business: used absolutely, or followed by *in* or *with*.

Why shouldest thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 Ki. xiv. 10.

In those days nobody *meddled with* concerns above his comprehension. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 163.

Miss Alethen was a lady of excellent sense, and did not *meddle with* him any more. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxx.

To meddle or make, to have to do; take part; interfere. [Colloq.]

For such kind of men, the less you *meddle or make* with them, why, the more is for your honesty. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 55.

meddler (med′lėr), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no personal or proper concern; an officious person; a busybody.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon*, Of Great Place.

Layer-overs for meddlers. See *layer-over*.

meddlesome (med′l-sum), *a.* [< *meddle* + *-some*.] Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; inclined to be officiously intrusive.

Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious ill,
Pursues thee e'en to death. *Blair*, The Grave.

meddlesomeness (med′l-sum-nes), *n.* Officious interference in or with the affairs of others.

I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxi.

meddling1 (med′ling), *n.* [< ME. *medlyng*, *meddelynge*; verbal n. of *meddle*, *v.*] 1. The act or habit of interfering in matters not of one's proper concern.

Most of the vices of Frederic's administration resolve themselves into one vice, the spirit of *meddling*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Contention in battle; fighting.

Whan Agravayn hadde the horse, he lepte vp as soone as he myght, and than be-gan the *meddelynge* amonge hem full crewell and fell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

meddling2 (med′ling), *p. a.* Officious; unwarrantably busy or officiously interposing in other men's affairs: as, a *meddling* neighbor.

A *medling* man is one that has nothing to do with his businesse, and yet no man busier than hee, and his businesse is most in his face. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Medling Man.

meddlingly (med′ling-li), *adv.* In a meddling manner; officiously.

mede1†, **mede**2†, *n.* Middle English forms of *mead*1 and *meed*.

Mede3 (mēd), *n.* [= F. *Mède*, < L. *Medus*, pl. *Medi*, < Gr. *Μῆδος*, usually in pl. *Μῆδοι*, the Medes, = Heb. *Mādhai*, the Medes, Media, *Mādhī*, a Mede, < OPers. and Zend *Māda*, a Mede.] A native or an inhabitant of Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and later a part of the Persian empire.

The thing is true, according to the law of the *Medes* and Persians, which altereth not. Dan. vi. 12.



Flowering Plant of Indian Cucumber-root (*Medeola Virginica*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

medeful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *meedful*.

Medeola (mē-dē′ō-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Medēa*, *Mēdīa*, < Gr. *Μήδεια*, Medea, famed as a sorceress.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Parideæ*. It is characterized by a whorl of leaves at the middle of the stem, and by the flowers being in a terminal umbel, surrounded by three involucrate leaves. There is but a single species, *M. Virginica*, the Indian cucumber-root, which is common in damp, rich woods in North America. See *cucumber-root*.

Medeoleæ (mē-dē-ō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Medeola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a bulbless stem (the few leaves radical, or whorled on the stem), terminal solitary or umbelled flowers, extrorse anthers, and an indehiscent fleshy fruit. It contains 5 genera and about 32 species, natives of North America and the northern and temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Nearly the same as Link's *Parideæ*.

media1 (mē′di-ạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *anat.*, the middle tunic of an artery or a lymphatic vessel. *Leidy*, Anat. (1889).

media2, *n.* Plural of *medium*.

mediacy (mē′di-ạ-si), *n.* [< *media*(*te*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being mediate; the state or fact of being a medium or mean cause.—2. Mediation.

Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no *mediacy* from the antecedent, they could not in their ostensible conclusion reverse the quantities of Breadth and Depth. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

mediad (mē′di-ad), *adv.* [< *media*1 + *-ad*3.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, to or toward the meson or middle line or plane in situation or direction; mesiad.

Almost all the Lamellibranchiata have two pairs of these gills on either side: an inner pair, which are placed *mediad*, and an outer pair at the sides of these. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 336.

mediæval, mediævalism, etc. See *medieval*, etc.

medial (mē′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *medialis*, ★of the middle, < L. *medius*, middle: see *medium*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the middle; situated or existing between two extremities or extremes; intermediate in situation, rank, or degree: as, the *medial* letters of a word; a *medial* mark on an insect's wing.

The inherent use of all *medial* knowledges, all truths, cognitions, books, appearings, and teachings, is that they bring us in to know God by an immediate knowledge. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 123.

Among the Dipnoi, Protopterus retains the *medial* row of rays only, which have the form of fine rods of cartilage. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 477.

2. Mean; pertaining to a mean or average.—3. In *modern spiritualism*, pertaining to a medium or to mediumship; mediumistic: as, *medial* faculties; *medial* phenomena.—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *median*1 and *mesal*.—5. In *bot.*, same as *median*1.—**Alligation medial.** See *alligation*.—**Medial cadence.** (*a*) In *Gregorian music*, a cadence closing with the chord of the mediant of any mode. (*b*) In *modern music*, a cadence, final or not, in which the next to the last chord is inverted; an inverted cadence.—**Medial cells,** basal cells of an insect's wing, between the subcostal, median, and submedian veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *median* and *brachial cells*.—**Medial consonances,** in *music*, a term used by Helmholtz for the major third and major sixth, as distinguished from the minor third and minor sixth.—**Medial eyes,** eyes equally distant from the base of the head and the apex or end of the labrum.—**Medial line,** a line whose length is a mean proportional between those of two other lines.—**Medial moraine, stress,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, one of the mutes *β*, *γ*, *δ*, as if intermediate in sound between the surd mutes *π*, *κ*, *τ* and the aspirates *φ*, *χ*, *θ*. The term *medial* (Latin *media*) translates the technical Greek *μέσον*, sc. *ἄφωνον*, middle mute.

medially (mē′di-al-i), *adv.* In or along the middle; as regards the middle; midway: as, *medially* situated.

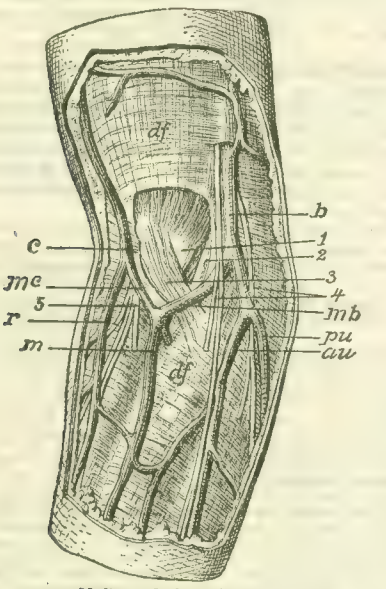
medialuna (mē″di-ạ-lū′nạ̈), *n.* A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast, *Medialuna californica*. It has an ovate form, vertical fins not falcate, color blackish above with bluish and lighter tints below, the fins blackish. It is about one foot long, is common along the coast from Point Conception in California southward, and is an esteemed food-fish.

median1 (mē′di-ạn), *a.* [= F. *médian* = Sp. Pg. It. *mediano*, < L. *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle: see *medium*. Cf. *mean*3 and *mizzen*, ult. doublets of *median*1.] Pertaining to or situated in the middle; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, intermediate as dividing the body by a longitudinal and vertical plane; medial; mesal: as, the linea alba is the *median* line of the abdomen; in *bot.*, situated in or along, or belonging to, the middle of a structure having a right side and a left. See below.—**Median area,** in *entom.*, a large space occupying the center of the wing, from base to end, lying between the median and submedian or internal veins. In *Orthoptera* it is often marked by a different structure from the rest of the wing.—**Median artery,** a branch, usually of the anterior interosseous, accompanying the median nerve. It is sometimes of large size, and may arise from the ulnar or the brachial.—**Median basilic vein.** See *basilic*.—**Median cells.** Same

as *medial cells*. See *medial*.—**Median cephalic vein**, the vein of the arm which connects the median and the cephalic vein. Also called *medicephalic vein*. It is one of the veins commonly selected for venesection.—**Median coverts**, in *ornith.*, those coverts of the secondaries which intervene between the greater and lesser coverts. See cut under *covert*.—**Median foveola**. See *foveola*.—**Median line**, a line passing or supposed to pass exactly through the middle of something specified. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the periphery of the median plane; the dorsimeson or ventrimeson, or both of these, dividing the surface of the body into equal right and left halves; also, any line which lies in the meson or median plane. (*b*) In *crystal.*, same as *mean line* and *bisectrix*. See *bisectrix*, 1. (*c*) In *climatology*, the average central course of a trade-wind.

The mean position of the *median line* lies at least six or seven degrees north of the equator.
Croll, Climate and Time, p. 231.

Median nerve. (*a*) The principal nerve of the front of the arm, situated between the musculocutaneous and the ulnar, arising from the upper and lower cords of the brachial plexus by two heads which embrace the axillary artery, and prolonged to the hand. (*b*) In *bot.*, a nerve traversing the middle of a leaf or leaf-like expansion.—**Median plane.** (*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an imaginary vertical plane supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts, right and left; the meson. (*b*) In *bot.*, of a flower or other lateral structure of a plant, a vertical plane which bisects the anterior and posterior sides, and which, if prolonged, would pass through the center of the parent axis. *Goebel.* Also called *anteroposterior plane*.—**Median shade**, in *entom.*, a more or less distinct shaded band or mark running transversely across the middle of the anterior wing, found in most noctuid moths.—**Median stress.** See *stress*.—**Median vein.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the middle superficial vein of the front of the forearm, dividing at or near the bend of the elbow into the median basilic and median cephalic. The former of these soon joins one of the brachial veins which accompany the brachial artery; the latter soon unites with the radial to form the cephalic, which continues superficial up the arm to join the axillary or subclavian. (*b*) In *entom.*, the third main longitudinal vein or rib of an insect's wing, counting from the anterior border.—**Median wall**, in archegoniate plants, a wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall, dividing the pro-embryo into lateral halves. *Goebel.*—**Median zone.** See *zone*.



Median and other Veins of Arm.

1, tendon of biceps; 2, brachial artery; 3, bicipital fascia; 4, internal cutaneous nerves; 5, external cutaneous nerves; *m*, median vein; *mb*, median basilic; *mc*, median cephalic; *b*, basilic; *c*, cephalic; *r*, radial; *au*, *pu*, anterior and posterior ulnar veins. Several unnamed veins are also shown. All these veins are superficial to *df*, *df*, the general deep fascia of the parts; *mb* or *mc* is usually selected for venesection.

Median[2] (mē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Media*, < Gr. Μηδία, Media, < Μῆδοι, the Medes: see *Mede*[3].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia. Also *Medic*.

Ev'ry day did change attire,
In costly *Median* silk.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 297).

II. *n.* Same as *Mede*[3]. [Rare.]

medianimic (mē″di-a-nim′ik), *a.* Same as *mediumistic*.

medianly (mē′di-an-li), *adv.* [< *median* + *-ly*[2].] In or along the middle.

The laryngeal sac opens *medianly* into the front of the larynx. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 151.

mediant (mē′di-ant), *n.* [< It. *mediante*, < LL. *median(t-)s*, ppr. of *mediare*, divide in the middle: see *mediate*.] 1. In *Gregorian music*, one of the principal tones of a mode, situated as nearly as possible midway between the dominant and the final, and ranking next in importance to them. It may be used as the first tone of any phrase of a plain-song melody except the first and the last. The mediants of the several modes are: I., F; II., E; III., G; IV., G; V., A; VI., D; VII., C; VIII., F; IX., C; X., B; XI., D; XII., D; XIII., E; XIV., A.

2. In *modern music*, the third tone of the scale. The scale is major or minor according as the mediant is a major or a minor third above the key-note.

median-ventral (mē″di-an-ven′tral), *a.* Same as *medioventral*. *Huxley and Martin.*

mediastina, *n.* Plural of *mediastinum*.

mediastinal (mē-di-as′ti-nal), *a.* [< *mediastinum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum or middle septum or partition, particularly that of the thorax.

mediastinet (mē-di-as′tin), *n.* [< NL. *mediastinum*, q. v.] Same as *mediastinum*.

mediastinitis (mē-di-as-ti-nī′tis), *n.* [< *mediastinum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the proper tissue of the mediastinum.

mediastinum (mē″di-as-tī′num), *n.*; pl. *mediastina* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *mediastinus*, lit. being in the middle or midst (used only in the sense of 'a helper, assistant'), < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *anat.*, a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or between two paired cavities of the body; especially, the membranous partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, formed of the two inner pleural walls. Since in man these pleural folds do not meet, the term *mediastinum* is extended to the space between them.—**Anterior mediastinum**, the space between the sternum and the pericardium, containing the triangularis sterni muscle, parts of other muscles, areolar tissue, lymphatic glands, etc.—**Mediastinum testis**, the septum of the testicle, or corpus Highmorianum, an incomplete vertical partition formed by an infolding of the tunica albuginea.—**Middle mediastinum**, nearly the same as the pericardiac cavity, containing the heart, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and superior cava, which are within the pericardium, and the phrenic nerves, roots of the lungs, and lymphatic glands.—**Posterior mediastinum**, the space between the spine and the pericardium, containing the descending aorta, azygous veins, thoracic duct, esophagus, and pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves.—**Superior mediastinum**, the space corresponding to the upper part of the sternum, extending from the manubrium in front to the spine behind. It contains the trachea, esophagus, thoracic duct, the arch of the aorta and the origin of the large arteries, the large veins, phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, thymus gland, etc.

mediate (mē′di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mediated*, ppr. *mediating*. [< LL. *mediatus*, pp. of *mediare*, divide in the middle (ML. also be in the middle, be or come between, mediate), < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To occupy an intermediate place or position; be interposed; have the position of a mean.

By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body.
Sir K. Digby.

Evernia vulpina must be admitted to *mediate*, as well in general habit as in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and Usnea.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. (11).

2. To have the function of a mean or means; effect a connection between other things, or a transition from one to the other.

Lotze, so to speak, turns the flank of the sceptical doctrine, by insisting that, after all, knowledge can be nothing but a *mediating* process. *Mind*, X. 110.

Prof. Jebb has, it is true, not augmented the number of previous theories as to the origin of the Iliad by any theory distinctly original; yet he has opened up a *mediating* view, which is of interest and may commend itself to many. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 475.

3. To intervene for the purpose of reconciliation; act as an intermediary for the settlement of a disagreement or discord; intercede.

What man is able to *mediate*, and stand in the gap, between God and man? *Donne*, Sermons, i.

Bacon attempted to *mediate* between his friend and the Queen. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4†. To take an intermediate stand; act moderately; avoid extremes.

The law doth sometimes *mediate*, thinks it good
Not ever to steep violent sins in blood.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

5. In *spiritualism*, specifically, to act as a medium. = **Syn. 1.** See *interposition*.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect by intervention, interposition, or any intermediary action.

Employed to *mediate*
A present marriage, to be had between
Him and the sister of the young French queen.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to *mediate* a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

2. To effect a relation between or a transition from, as between two things, or from one thing to another; bring into relation by some intervening means or process.

What we have is always a positive *mediated* by a negative; and if we could absolutely sever either from the other, we should come in both cases to the same result.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 215.

3. To harmonize; reconcile; settle, as a dispute, by intervention.

No friends
Could *mediate* their discords.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

4†. To further by interceding, or by acting as a mediator. [Rare.]

Remember me by this; and in your prayers,
When your strong heart melts, *mediate* my poor fortunes.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

5. To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

mediate (mē′di-āt), *a.* [< LL. *mediatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *immediate*, *intermediate*.] 1. Situated between two extremes; lying in the middle; intermediate; intervening.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate in operation; not final or ultimate.

It is certain that the immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 399.

3. Effected by or due to the intervention of a mean or medium; derived from or dependent upon some intervening thing or act; not primary, direct, or independent.

We may, accordingly, doubt the reality of any object of *mediate* knowledge, without denying the reality of the immediate knowledge on which the *mediate* knowledge rests.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, ix.

As a lecturer he [Christison] was . . . perfect, full of immediate knowledge as distinguished from *mediate*.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 302.

Mediate agglutination. See *agglutination*.—**Mediate auscultation or percussion**, in *pathol.* See *auscultation*.—**Mediate certainty**, certainty founded on inference or reasoning: opposed to *immediate* or *intuitive certainty*.—**Mediate contraries.** See *contrary*.—**Mediate evidence**, or **mediate testimony**, in *law*, a phrase not having any technical meaning, but used by theoretic writers to indicate (*a*) evidence or testimony which does not go directly to demonstrate the fact sought to be proved, but to establish some intermediate fact from which an inference or further evidence may deduce that sought to be proved; and (*b*) secondary evidence as distinguished from primary.—**Mediate good**, something useful or good as aiding to the attainment of an ultimate good.—**Mediate imputation.** See *imputation*.—**Mediate inference**, an inference from two or more premises.—**Mediate knowledge**, representative knowledge; the knowledge of something through something else which is immediately perceived.—**Mediate mode.** See *immediate mode*, under *mode*[1].—**Mediate object**, anything which is an object through something else which is the immediate object.

The sensible qualities are the immediate objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities the *mediate*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*[1].

mediately (mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* In a mediate manner; by the intervention of a mean or medium; indirectly; by mediation.

She hath a superior above her, by whom she ought to be ruled and ordered; for she is not immediately under God, but *mediately*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

If the king granted a manor to A., and he granted a portion of the land to B., . . . B. held his lands immediately of A., but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

mediateness (mē′di-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being mediate, in any sense of that word.

mediation (mē-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *mediacion*, *mediacioun*, < OF. *mediation*, F. *médiation* = Sp. *mediación* = Pg. *mediação* = It. *mediazione*, < ML. **mediatio(n-)*, < LL. *mediare*, divide in the middle, ML. also mediate: see *mediate*.] 1. The act of mediating; intervention; interposition.

But by *mediacyon* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde haue euery yere durynge his life iii M. markes.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause that whatsoever it does by the *mediation* of second causes it can do immediately by itself without them.
South, Works, IV. xi.

2. Agency between parties with a view to reconcile them or to effect some arrangement between them; entreaty for another; intercession.

And noble offices thou mayst effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 25.

By *Mediation* of Cardinals sent by the Pope, a Truce for two Years is concluded between the two Kingdoms of England and France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 124.

It is the Christian's unspeakable privilege, and his alone, that he has at all times free access to the throne of grace through the *mediation* of his Lord and Saviour.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

3. The state of being mediate, or of serving as a medium or means; intermediate relation; a coming between.—4†. Means; aid; help.

By *mediacion* of this litel tretis I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions.
Chaucer, Prol. to Astrolabe.

5. In *music*: (*a*) In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending—that is, the main part of the melody. The various "tones" or melodies properly have but one mediation, which usually appears under three forms, according to the nature of the text to which the melody is sung. (*b*) In an Anglican chant, the rhythmical conclusion of the first half—that is, the two measures after the first reciting-note, ending frequently in a half-close; the first cadence. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Interference, Intervention*, etc. See *interposition*.

mediative (mē′di-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *mediate* + *-ive*.] Having a mediating function; acting as a mean, medium, or mediator; mediatorial.

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs
No *mediative* signs of selfishness.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

mediatization (mē″di-ā-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *mediatize* + *-ation*.] The act of mediatizing, or the state of being mediatized. See *mediatize*.

mediatize (mē′di-ā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mediatized*, ppr. *mediatizing*. [< *mediate* + *-ize*.] 1. To make mediate; reduce from an immediate or direct to a mediate or indirect relation through the interposition of a secondary superior or controlling agency. Applied specifically to the process of converting one of the minor German states or princely families of the old empire from the semi-independent condition of having a direct share in the imperial government, and responsibility to it, to that of subordination to an intervening power, by being annexed to it while retaining all local possessory and governmental rights. By this process, especially under the Westphalian treaties of 1648, and the changes leading to the dissolution of the old empire and the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the number of mediatized states and princely families became very large.

The same peace [that of Lunéville] declared that all the secular princes who had lost territory by this cession were to be indemnified by the Empire. This was done at Regensburg in 1803. The indemnifying material was obtained by *mediatizing* all the free cities but six, and all the spiritual estates but two. *Lowe*, Bismarck, Int., p. vi.

'Your Highness," I said (it is a title appertaining to him as sprung from a *mediatized* family).
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 866.

2. To mediate. [Rare.]

A creed of reconciliation which attempts to *mediatize* between two opposite parties. *Unitarian Rev.*, Aug., 1885.

mediator (mē′di-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *médiateur* = Pr. *mediator* = Sp. Pg. *mediador* = It. *mediatore*, < LL. *mediator*, < *mediare*, mediate: see *mediate*.] 1. One who mediates; one who interposes between parties; especially, one who interposes for the purpose of effecting reconciliation.

In this Distraction of Christendom, many Princes, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Hungary, became *Mediators* for a Peace between the two Kings of England and France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 187.

Charles came back, not as a *mediator* between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a *mediator* between internal factions. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. A go-between; an agent.

By which *mediatours* or which messagers.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The Mediator, a title of Jesus Christ, given with reference to his agency in reconciling God and men.

For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 Tim. ii. 5.

= **Syn.** Intercessor, interceder, propitiator.

mediatorial (mē″di-ā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *mediatory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a mediator; having or pertaining to the functions of a mediator.

His *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office.
Paley, Sermons, xxii.

mediatorially (mē″di-ā-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; as a mediator.

mediatorship (mē′di-ā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *mediator* + *-ship*.] The office, position, or function of a mediator.

The infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and intercession of Christ. *South*, Works, VI. i.

mediatory (mē′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. **mediatorius*, intermediate (cf. *mediator*, mediator), < *mediare*, mediate: see *mediate*.] Pertaining to mediation; mediatorial.

The *mediatory* office which he was to be intrusted with.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

mediatress (mē′di-ā-tres), *n.* [< *mediator* + *-ess*. Cf. *mediatrix*.] Same as *mediatrix*.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and *mediatress* stand between?
Lewis, tr. of Statius, vii.

mediatrix (mē-di-ā′triks), *n.* [< LL. *mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator*, a mediator: see *mediator*.] A female mediator.

The good countess spoke somewhat of your desire of letters; but I am afraid she is not a proper *mediatrix* to those persons; but I counsel in the dark.
Donne, Letters, xxvi.

medibasilic (mē″di-ba-sil′ik), *a.* [< *medi*(*an*) + *basilic*.] Connecting the median and the basilic vein of the arm: specifically said of the median basilic vein. *Coues*, 1887.

medic[1] (med′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *medique* = Sp. *médico* = Pg. It. *medico*, < L. *medicus*, of or belonging to healing, curative, medical; as a noun, *medicus*, m., a physician, doctor, surgeon, LL. *medica*, f., a female physician, midwife; < *mederi*, heal, = Zend *madh*, treat medically. Hence *medical*, *medicine*, *remedy*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *medical*. [Rare.]

Should untun'd Nature crave the *medick* art,
What health can that contentious tribe impart?
Pomfret, Poems.

II. *n.* A physician or doctor; a medical student. [Colloq.]

Medic is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang.
B. G. Wilder, Jour. Nervous Diseases (1885), xii.

Medic[2] (mē′dik), *a.* [< L. *Medicus*, < Gr. Μηδικός, pertaining to the Medes, < Μῆδοι, Medes: see *Mede*[3].] Same as *Median*[2].

The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIX. 31.

★**medic**[3], **medick**[2] (mē′dik), *n.* [< ME. *medike*, < OF. *medique*, < L. *medica*, < Gr. μηδική, sc. πόα, 'Median grass,' a kind of clover, fem. of Μηδικός, of the Medes or of Media: see *Medic*[2].] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, especially *M. sativa*, the lucerne. The black medic, or nonesuch, is *M. lupulina*. Its pods are black when ripe. The spotted medic is *M. Arabica*, whose leaflets bear a purple spot. *Purple medic* is a name sometimes used for lucerne.

At Auerel *Medike* is forto sowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

medicable (med′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= OF. *medicable*, *medecable* = Sp. *medicable* = It. *medicabile*, < L. *medicabilis*, that can be healed, < *medicari*, heal, cure: see *medicate*.] Capable of medication; that may be cured or healed.

Songs of victory and praise,
For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled
With *medicable* wounds. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1815.

Medicago (med-i-kā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *medica*, medic, + term. *-ago*, as in *tussilago*, etc.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ* and the tribe *Trifolieæ*, the clovers. It is characterized by an obtuse keel and a scythe-shaped legume which is more or less spirally curved or twisted. There are about 40 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, but now naturalized in other parts of the world. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and adnate stipules, and usually small papilionaceous flowers, which are yellow, rarely purple, and grow in axillary racemes or heads, or sometimes almost solitary. The common name of plants of the genus is *medic*, sometimes *snail-clover*. *M. sativa*, with purple flowers, is an important fodder-plant, cultivated under the names of *alfalfa* and *lucerne* (which see). *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonesuch, closely resembles the hop-clovers, and also shares their name, but is distinguished by its black pods. It is of some agricultural value when growing with other herbage. *M. Arabica*, the spotted medic (heart-clover), has a peculiar, spirally coiled prickly pod. These species are all naturalized in the United States. *M. arborea* is a shrubby species (tree-medic, moon-trefoil) of southern Europe, said to promote the secretion of milk. *M. scutellata* of the Mediterranean region is also a good forage-plant, resisting drought well. *M. falcata* is the yellow or sickle-podded medic.

★**medical** (med′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *médical* = Sp. Pg. *medical*, < ML. *medicalis*, pertaining to a physician or to medicine, < L. *medicus*, of healing; as a noun, a physician: see *medic*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the profession or practice of medicine; engaged in or connected with the study or treatment of disease: as, the *medical* profession; a *medical* man, book, or college; *medical* services; *medical* science.—2. Curative; medicinal; therapeutic: as, the *medical* properties of a plant; the *medical* effects of bathing.

Abbreviated *med*.

Medical department, geography, etc. See the nouns.—**Medical director**, a medical officer of the highest grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of captain.—**Medical finger**†, [L. *digitus medicus* or *medicinalis*.] The third finger: so called because that finger was supposed to have a nerve connecting it with the heart, and therefore to be medically important.

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her *medical finger* a pretty handsome golden ring.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17. (*Davies*.)

Medical inspector, a medical officer of the second grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of commander.—**Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.

Medical jurisprudence—or, as it is sometimes called, Forensic, Legal, or State Medicine—may be defined to be that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law.
A. S. Taylor. Med. Jurisprudence, p. 1.

Medical man, a medical practitioner; a physician; sometimes, in England, one who has the medical charge of a patient or a family.

Messengers went off for her physician and *medical man*. . . . The young companion of Miss Crawley . . . administered those antiphlogistic medicines which the eminent men ordered. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiv.

II. *n.* 1. A student or a practitioner of medicine. [Colloq.]

The London *medicals* were quite as popular as the Edinburgh students. *Lancet*, No. 3437, p. 96.

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing. The vial-maker cuts the tubes into lengths suitable to make two vials, and on each end of the piece, with the aid of a blowpipe, forms a neck. He then heats the middle of the tube, parts it centrally, and closes the openings at the separated ends, shaping them properly for the bottoms.

medically (med′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a medical manner; for medical purposes; with reference to medicine or medical science.

medicament (med′i-ka-ment), *n.* [= F. *médicament* = Sp. Pg. It. *medicamento*, < L. *medicamentum*, a remedy, medicine, drug, < *medicari*, heal: see *medicate*.] 1. A healing substance; anything used as a curative; a medicine or remedy; now, more especially, a healing substance applied externally.

Not with any *medicament* of a contrary temper, as the Galenistes vse to cure *contraria contrariis*, but as the Paracelsians, who cure *similia similibus*, making one dolour to expell another.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

I sent more chirurgeons, linen, *medicaments*, &c., to the severall ports in my district. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 7, 1666.

The lump of sugar which pothicars put into their wholesome but bitter *medicaments* to please a froward child.
Scott, Abbot, xxii.

2. Medicinal effect; curative power; the property of healing or remedying disease or disorder.

The stricken soldier was gathering strength and vitality by the unconscious *medicament* of the soft sunshine and balmy breezes. *Tourgée*, A Fool's Errand, p. 98.

medicamental (med″i-ka-men′tal), *a.* [< *medicament* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to medicaments; having the character of a medicament.

medicamentally (med″i-ka-men′tal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal way; as a medicament.

The fish [codling] is not a young cod, . . . being more wholesome *medicamentally*, but not so toothsome.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 210.

medicamentous (med″i-ka-men′tus), *a.* [< *medicament* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or produced by drugs. *Med. News*, LIII. 414.

medicaster (med′i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= It. *medicastro*, < L. *medicus*, a physician, + dim. *-aster*.] A pretender to medical knowledge or skill; an ignorant doctor.

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad.
Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p. 107. (*Latham*.)

medicate (med′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medicated*, ppr. *medicating*. [< L. *medicatus*, pp. of *medicari* (> It. *medicare* = Sp. Pg. *medicar* = OF. *medier*), heal, cure, < *medicus*, a physician, surgeon: see *medic*[1].] 1. To make medicinal; tincture or imbue with a remedial substance or principle.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. To treat with medicine; ply with or as if with drugs.

Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and *medicated* with spells of Circean effeminacy? *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

Medicated ale, bath, etc. See the nouns.

medication (med-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *médication* = Pr. *medicacio* = Pg. *medicação* = It. *medicazione*, < L. as if **medicatio*(*n-*), < *medicari*, heal, cure: see *medicate*.] 1. The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues.—2. The use or application of medicine; specifically, the administration of a therapeutic agent in order to produce some specific modification in the structure or function of the organism, as in producing diuresis, perspiration, etc.

He adviseth to observe the times of notable mutations, as the equinoxes and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

medicative (med′i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *medicate* + *-ive*.] Having medical properties; curing; tending to cure.

Medicean (med-i-sē′an), *a.* [< It. *Medici* (see def.), a surname (orig. pl. of *medico*, a physician;

see *medic*[1]), + *-e-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Medici, an illustrious family of Florence, appearing first as merchants of the medieval republic, and at the dawn of the Renaissance, in the fifteenth century, raised to supreme power through their liberality and merit. From this time on, for three centuries, amid fortunes of varying brilliancy, this family produced popes, sovereigns, and tyrants, and it occupies a large place in the history of Europe. In the fine arts and literature the epithet has particular reference to Cosimo dei Medici, known as Cosimo the Elder, and to Lorenzo the Magnificent. The former was virtual master of the Florentine republic from 1434 to 1464, and was a generous patron of the new art and letters founded on antique models; the latter was chief of the state in fact, though not in name, from 1469 to 1492, a brilliant protector of all learning, particularly of that of Greece surviving from the wreck of Constantinople, and a powerful benefactor of the arts. The Popes Leo X. (Lorenzo's son) and Clement VII. (Giulio dei Medici) carried on the traditions of the family in the fields of intellectual cultivation and achievement.— **Medicean Library.** Same as *Laurentian Library* (which see, under *Laurentian*).— **Medicean stars,** the name given by Galileo to the satellites of Jupiter.

medicephalic (mē″di-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *medi*(*an*) + *cephalic.*] Connecting the median vein of the arm with the cephalic: specifically used of the median cephalic vein. *Coues,* 1887.

medicerebellar (mē-di-ser-ē-bel′ăr), *a.* [< *medi*(*an*) + *cerebellar.*] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum: specifically applied to the anterior cerebellar artery.

medicerebral (mē-di-ser′ē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [< *medi*(*an*) + *cerebral.*] **I.** *a.* Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere: specifically applied to the middle cerebral artery.

II. *n.* The medicerebral artery, a branch of the internal carotid.

medicinable (mē-dis′i-na-bl, formerly med′i-si-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *medicinable,* < OF. *medicinable, medecinable;* as *medicine, v. t.,* + *-able.*] Capable of medicining or curing; medicinal; healing; wholesome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al maner eggis of foulis that ben holsum and *medicynable* to ete for man kynde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Some griefs are *medicinable;* that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 2. 33.

No man hath sought to make an imitation by art of natural baths and *medicinable* fountains.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 199.

The physicians make the galls and stones in the heads of Carps to be very *medicinable.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 145.

Medicinable ring, a ring supposed, as in the middle ages, to prevent or remove disease. Compare *cramp-ring.*

medicinal (mē-dis′i-nal, formerly med′i-si-nal), *a.* [< OF. *medicinal, medecinal,* F. *médicinal* = Pr. *medecinal, medicinal* = Sp. Pg. *medicinal* = It. *medicinale,* < L. *medicinalis,* of or belonging to medicine, medical, < *medicina,* medicine: see *medicine.*] 1. Having the properties of a medicine; adapted to medical use or purposes; curative; remedial.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum. *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2. 351.

To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is *medicinal* and restores their tone. *Emerson,* Misc., p. 21.

2†. Pertaining to medicine; medical.

Learned he was in *med'c'nal* lore.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 223.

medicinally (mē-dis′i-nal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with the effect of a medicine; for medicinal purposes: as, some kinds of food act ★*medicinally;* to use a mineral *medicinally.*

medicine (med′i-sin, more often med′i-sn), *n.* [< ME. *medecine, medycyne, medcin, medcyn, medsyn,* < OF. *medecine,* also *mecine,* F. *médecine* = Pr. *medecina, medicina, metzina* = Sp. Pg. It. *medicina* = D. *medicijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *medicin,* < L. *medīcina,* (sc. *ars*) the healing art, medicine, (sc. *officina* or *taberna*) a physician's shop, (sc. *res*) a remedy, medicine; fem. of *medicinus,* of or belonging to physic or surgery, or to a physician or surgeon (> OF. *medecin,* F. *médecin,* > E. obs. *medicine* (def. 4), a physician), < *medicus,* a physician, surgeon: see *medic*[1].] 1. A substance used as a remedy for disease; a substance having or supposed to have curative properties; hence, figuratively, anything that has a curative or remedial effect.

Than par auenture send sall he
Sum of his angels to that tre,
Of whi[l]k springes the oile of life,
That *medcyn* es to man and wife.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Thei perceyveden wel that no Syknesse was curable by gode *Medycyne* to leye thereto, but zif men knewen the nature of the Maladye. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 120.

If the rascal have not given me *medicines* to make me love him, I'll be hanged. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 19.

Nature too unkind,
That made no *medicine* for a troubled mind.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

The only *medicine* for suffering, crime, and all the other woes of mankind is wisdom. *Huxley,* Lay Sermons, p. 39.

2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases and remedying as far as possible the results of violence and accident. *Practical medicine* is divided into medicine in a stricter sense, surgery, and obstetrics. These rest largely on the sciences of anatomy and physiology, normal and pathological pharmacology, and bacteriology, which, having practical relations almost exclusively with medicine, are called the *medical sciences* and form distinct parts of that art. Abbreviated *med.*

Ne hide it nought, for if thou feignest,
I can do no *medicine.* *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

3. Something which is supposed to possess curative, supernatural, or mysterious power; any object used or any ceremony performed as a charm: an English equivalent for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes.

And as an angler *med'cine* [i. e. bait], for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked horn of a fold-bred ox.
Chapman, Odyssey, xii. (*Nares.*)

Among the North American Indians, the fetish-theory seems involved in that remarkable and general proceeding known as getting *medicine.*
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 141.

The *medicine* used as bait, sometimes denominated barkstone, is the product of a gland of the beaver.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 20.

4†. A physician. [A Gallicism.]

Meet we the *medicine* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 2. 27.

Cephalic medicines. See *cephalic.*— **Clinical medicine.** See *clinical.*— **Domestic, eclectic, forensic, Hermetic medicine.** See the adjectives.— **Institutes of medicine.** See *institute.*— **Logical medicine.** See *logical.*

medicine (med′i-sin), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *medicined,* ppr. *medicining.* [< *medicine, n.*] To treat or affect medicinally; work upon or cure by or as if by medicine. [Obsolete or poetical.]

But, being hurt, seeke to be *medicynd.*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 877.

Great griefs, I see, *medicine* the less.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 243.

medicine-bag (med′i-sin-bag), *n.* A bag or pouch containing some article or articles supposed to possess curative or magical powers for the remedy or prevention of disease or misfortune, worn on the person by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples; a portable receptacle for remedies or magic charms.

The American sorcerer carries a *medicine-bag* made with the skin of his guardian animal, which protects him in fight. *E. B. Tylor,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 200.

medicine-chest (med′i-sin-chest), *n.* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery.

medicine-man (med′i-sin-man), *n.* Among American Indians and other savage races, a man supposed to possess mysterious or supernatural powers: a name used in English to translate various native names. Among the Indians medicine-men are persons prepared for their office by a long and severe course of training, of a kind supposed to endow them with magical powers of cure and prophecy.

In fact, for a year or two he held the position — doubtless to his own amusement — of a *medicine man,* to whom any mystery was easy. *Nineteenth Century,* XIX. 186.

medicine-pannier (med′i-sin-pan″yėr), *n.* In the United States army, a pannier for the transportation of medicines either in wagons or on pack-animals.

mediciner (med′i-si-nėr), *n.* [< *medicine* + *-er*[1].] A medical man; a physician.

Better fashioned *mediciners* have brought fewer patients through. *Scott,* Abbot.

medicinerea (mē″di-si-nē′rē-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *medius,* median, + NL. *cinerea,* q. v.] The cinerea or gray matter of the lenticula and of the claustrum of the brain, which occupies a position intermediate between the ectocinerea and the entocinerea.

What may, for the sake of a general term, be called *medicinerea.* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 136.

medicine-seal (med′i-sin-sēl), *n.* One of certain small greenish square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, which were used as seals by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

medicine-stamp (med′i-sin-stamp), *n.* Same as *medicine-seal.*

medicine-stone (med′i-sin-stōn), *n.* A smooth stone found among American prehistoric remains. It was probably used as a sinker or plummet for fishing. *H. W. Henshaw,* Amer. Jour. Archæol., I. 110.

medicis (med′i-sē), *n.* A covering or wrap for the shoulders and breast, consisting generally of a loosely gathered piece of tulle or blond, worn about the close of the eighteenth century.

medick[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *medic*[1].

medick[2], *n.* See *medic*[3].

medico (med′i-kō), *n.* [< Sp. *médico* = Pg. It. ★*medico,* a physician: see *medic*[1].] A doctor. [Cant.]

medicochirurgical (med″i-kō-kī-rėr′ji-kal), *a.* [< L. *medicus,* medical, + *chirurgicus,* chirurgical: see *chirurgic, chirurgical.*] Pertaining or relating to medicine and surgery; consisting of both physicians and surgeons: as, a *medico-chirurgical* journal; the *Medicochirurgical* Society.

medicolegal (med″i-kō-lē′gal), *a.* [< L. *medicus,* medical, + *legalis,* legal: see *legal.*] Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or to law as affected by medical facts.

medicst (med′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *medic*[1]: see *-ics.*] The science of medicine.

In *medicks,* we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, [and] to cure all diseases.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 402. (*Latham.*)

medietas linguæ (mē-dī′e-tas ling′gwē). [L.: *medietas,* middle, middle course, half (see *moiety*); *linguæ,* gen. of *lingua,* tongue, speech.] A jury composed half of natives and half of foreigners (hence said to be *de medietate linguæ,* of half-tongue), formerly allowed under the English common law for the trial of an alien. In the United States the practice is still permitted by the laws of Kentucky.

mediety (mē-dī′e-ti), *n.;* pl. *medieties* (-tiz). [= F. *médiété* (vernacularly *moitié,* > E. *moiety*), < L. *medietā*(*t-*)*s,* the middle, middle course, the half, moiety, < *medius,* middle: see *medium.*] The middle state or part; half; moiety.

Which [sirens] notwithstanding were of another description, containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 19.

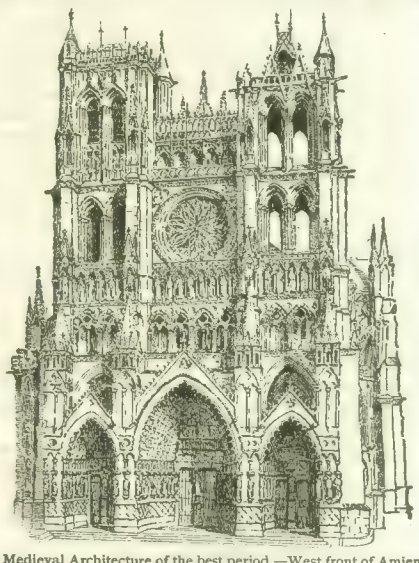
The archdeacon of Richmond [in 1246] granted the *mediety* of Poulton and Biscopham to the priory of St. Mary, Lancaster. *Baines,* Hist. Lancashire, II. 507.

There were two rectors, the living being held in *medieties.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 715.

medieval, mediæval (mē-di-ē′vąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *medius,* middle, + *ævum,* age, period: see *medium* and *age.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the middle ages: as, *medieval* art or architecture; the *medieval* spirit; a *medieval* habit of thought. See *middle ages,* under *age.*

The darkest portion of the *medieval* period was different in different countries. . . . In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century.
Hallam, Middle Ages.

Medieval architecture, the most important branch of medieval art, including a great number of varied styles. This architecture embodies a union of the Greek system



Medieval Architecture of the best period.—West front of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

of columnar construction with the Roman vaulting and arches, with the consequences flowing logically from the new combination. It may be considered as originating

about A. D. 300, in the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato, in which arcades were introduced supported on free-standing shafts instead of the Roman piers with engaged columns, and in which the profile of the architrave was continued around the archivolt, which had usurped the architrave's function, and now sprang directly from the capital, abandoning the meaningless Roman interposition between archivolt and column of a small section of a mock entablature. Despite local differences, medieval architecture represents a continuous development from the classical Roman to the modifications wrought by the Renaissance. At its origin, copying Roman models, it was poor and rude, owing to the lack of skill and of resources in its builders. Every succeeding generation sought to perfect the system of vaulted ceilings to which the characteristic forms of this architecture are due. The application of the Roman groined vault was extended and brought into new combinations; the pointed arch and vault were evolved, as possessing more stability and elasticity than the old round-arched forms; and finally the use of ribs to strengthen and support the vault was elaborated. By about 1225 medieval architecture could solve with the utmost economy and artistic excellence any problem that could be presented to masonry construction. From about 1250 architects, embarrassed no longer by inherent difficulties, began to lose the simple beauty of their style in unnecessary elaboration of details, as in complicated window-traceries and in distorted profiles of moldings; and architecture progressively declined, so that the simplification of external forms effected by the Renaissance was a gain. But the sound and scientific medieval methods of construction remained in great part beneath the Renaissance exterior, and indeed are not yet wholly abandoned, especially in France. Many fanciful theories have been formed as to the origin of medieval architecture, especially that deriving its groined vaulting from an imitation of the lines of interlacing branches in an avenue of trees. It was, however, in fact a thoroughly logical growth from classical models, and the result of consistent efforts to adapt means to the ends sought. Thus, the problem in a great church or hall was to cover in securely a large space with as few interruptions as possible to sight and sound; hence the tendency to widen the arches and to reduce the thickness of the pillars. The great height of such buildings was not induced by a desire to "soar heavenward," but by the necessity to secure light for the nave by windows pierced above the roofs of the aisles. The typical decoration of this architecture is of the highest beauty and fitness, ornamenting but not masking the construction; and, while based chiefly on natural forms, it always, until the decline of the style, conventionalized these appropriately to their architectural function. This architecture attained its best development in France. See *Byzantine, Romanesque, Pointed,* etc.—**Medieval art,** the art of the entire middle ages in Europe, beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideals, and extending to the Renaissance, or, roughly, to the year 1500, though in Italy it actually became merged earlier in the new current of modern art, and in the north, as in England and Germany, it continued later. It embraces a countless number of regional and local styles and schools, yet all animated by a kindred spirit. It is second in importance in art-history only to the art of Greece; and, while in many ways it fell far short of Greek art, the course of its development from rude beginnings was very similar, and, like the Greek, presents a consecutive and sincere effort on the part of succeeding craftsmen and artists constantly to do better. Its ideal of beauty was less high than that of the Greeks; it was more of a didactic art, seeking, in its illuminations and painting and sculpture, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of the Bible and the inherent imperfection of man. Yet the general similarity of methods of observation and work was so close that in France especially, after the close of the archaic period in the thirteenth century, much figure-sculpture was produced, as that in the portals of the cathedral of Rheims and on the north transept of that of Rouen, which is in spirit thoroughly Greek, and is equal to all but the best Greek draped work. In decoration medieval art was preëminent. Like Greek art, it was understood and appreciated not by a small cultivated class, but by the whole people. It consistently sought to give to the commonest tools and utensils beautiful forms and characteristic ornament; while the architectural sculpture and decorative combinations of forms have never been surpassed in their variety, in their beauty of execution, and in their fitness to the ends which it was sought to attain. To the general artistic sentiment, religious fervor, and emulative spirit of the period most of the great cathedrals, embodying, like a Greek temple, the best architecture and sculpture and the best decoration of the day, owe their origin.—**Medieval history, Latin,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* One belonging to the middle ages.

This view of landscape differs from that of the *mediævals.* *Ruskin.*

medievalism, mediævalism (mē-di-ē′val-izm), *n.* [< *medieval* + *-ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic of the middle ages; the medieval spirit, practice, or methods in regard to anything; a peculiarity or characteristic of the middle ages.

Again, I say, it is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and *Mediævalisms.* *Nineteenth Century,* XIX. 665.

2. Devotion to or adoption of the spirit or practice of the middle ages; medieval tendency in thought or action, as with respect to religion or politics.

Even Abbotsford, despite its cherished associations, jarred upon me a little, because I knew its *mediævalism* was all carton pierre. *Miss Braddon,* Hostages to Fortune, p. 12.

medievalist, mediævalist (mē-di-ē′val-ist), *n.* [< *medieval* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is versed in the history of the middle ages.—2. One who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of the middle ages: often with the sense of one who is antiquated or behind the times.—3. One who lived in the middle ages.

You have but to walk aside, however, into the Palazzo Pubblico, to feel yourself very much like a thrifty old *mediævalist.* *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 264.

medievalize, mediævalize (mē-di-ē′val-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medievalized, mediævalized,* ppr. *medievalizing, mediævalizing.* [< *medieval* + *-ize.*] To render medieval.

Mr. Fellows, the painter, had helped with the costumes, supplying some from his own artistic properties, and *mediævalizing* others. *Howells,* Annie Kilburn, xvi.

medievally, mediævally (mē-di-ē′val-i), *adv.* In a medieval manner; in accord with the spirit or method of the middle ages.

medifixed (mē′di-fikst), *a.* [< L. *medius,* middle, + *fixus,* fixed, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.,* attached by the middle, as an anther upon its filament. Compare *basifixed.*

medifurca (mē-di-fėr′kạ), *n.*; pl. *medifurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *medius,* middle, + *furca,* fork.] In *entom.,* the middle forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

medifurcal (mē-di-fėr′kạl), *a.* [< *medifurca* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the medifurca, or having its character: as, a *medifurcal* process.

medill†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle.*

Medinæ (mē-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Meda* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ,* typified by the genus *Meda.* It is characterized by a short posterior dorsal fin armed with two spines, the posterior of which closes into a groove in the other, and by the adherence of the ventral fins to the abdomen by their inner margins. Few species are known, all confined to streams of the southwestern part of the United States.

Medina sandstone. See *sandstone.*

medine (mē′din), *n.* [Also *medino;* < F. *medin* (Cotgrave); appar. of Ar. origin.] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piaster.

47 *medines* passe in value as the duckat of gold of Venice. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 271.

Medinilla (med-i-nil′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), named after D. J. de *Medinilla* y Pineda, governor of the Marianne Islands.] A genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ,* belonging to the tribe *Dissochæteæ:* characterized by eight, ten, or twelve nearly equal stamens, the connective of the anthers two-lobed or spurred in front and with two lobes or one spur at the back, and a calyx-tube scarcely longer than the ovary. About 100 species are known, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Madagascar, and the islands off the west coast of Africa. They are erect or climbing shrubs, generally quite smooth, with opposite or whorled entire fleshy leaves, and clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. Several of the species are very ornamental. The most common greenhouse species is perhaps *M. magnifica,* a beautiful plant with pink flowers.

Medinilleæ (med-i-nil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), < *Medinilla* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ,* typified by the genus *Medinilla.* In Durand's compendium of the system of Bentham and Hooker the name *Dissochæteæ* (Naudin, 1867) is adopted for this tribe, which is also the one used by Engler and Prantl. In the latter system it embraces 19 genera and nearly 200 species, chiefly tropical plants of the old world.

medinot†, *n.* Same as *medine.*

mediocral (mē′di-ō-kral), *a.* [< *mediocre* + *-al.*] 1†. Being of a middle quality; mediocre: as, *mediocral* intellect. *Addison.*—2. In *entom.,* being of middle length.—**Mediocral antennæ,** in *entom.,* those antennæ which have the same length as the insect's body, or which, being turned backward on the body, attain the posterior extremity. *Kirby.*

mediocre (mē′di-ō-kėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *médiocre* = Sp. Pg. It. *mediocre,* < L. *mediocris,* in a middle state, of middle size, middling, moderate, ordinary, < *medius,* middle: see *medium.*] **I.** *a.* Of moderate degree or quality; middling; indifferent; ordinary.

A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of. *Pope,* To Dr. Warburton, Nov. 27, 1742.

II. *n.* 1. [*pl.*] Persons of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southey.* [Rare.]—2. A monk between twenty-four and forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and from reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory.

mediocrist (mē′di-ō-krist), *n.* [< *mediocre* + *-ist.*] A person of middling abilities; a mediocre person. [Rare.]

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think, among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse. *Swift,* To Pope, Sept. 3, 1735.

mediocrity (mē-di-ok′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *mediocrities* (-tiz). [= F. *médiocrité* = Pr. *mediocritat* = Sp. *mediocridad* = Pg. *mediocridade* = It. *mediocrità,* < L. *mediocrita(t-)s,* a middle state, < *mediocris,* in a middle state: see *mediocre.*] 1. The character or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate; specifically, a moderate degree of mental ability.

Albeit all bountye dwelleth in *mediocritie,* yet perfect felicitye dwelleth in supremacie. *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., July, Embleme.

For modern Histories . . . there are some few very worthy, but the greater part beneath *mediocrity.* *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 130.

His humanity, ingenuousness, and modesty, the *mediocrity* of his abilities. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

2†. Moderation; temperance.

Mediocrity, or the holding of a middle course, has been highly extolled in morality. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, vi.

Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a *mediocrity.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 324.

3. A mediocre person; one of moderate capacity or ability; hence, a person of little note or repute; one who is little more than a nobody.

They proclaim, with a striking unanimity of bitterness, that their managers are nearly all *mediocrities,* with no training for the duties they venture to assume, without influence on the destinies of the country they pretend to govern. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 475.

=Syn. 1. *Medium, Average,* etc. See *mean*3, *n.*

mediodorsal (mē″di-ō-dôr′sạl), *a.* [< L. *medius,* middle, + *dorsum,* back: see *dorsal.*] Median and dorsal; situated in the middle line of the back; dorsimesal. *Huxley and Martin.*

mediopalatine (mē″di-ō-pal′ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *medius,* middle, + *palatum,* palate: see *palate.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in the median line of the palate, as a suture; uniting the right and left palate bones.

II. *n.* A mediopalatine bone.

Other formations which, like the *mediopalatine,* serve to bind the palate halves together. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, p. 173.

mediopectus (mē″di-ō-pek′tus), *n.*; pl. *mediopectora* (-tō-rạ). [NL.] Same as *medipectus.*

mediosubmedian (mē″di-ō-sub-mē′di-ạn), *a.* [< *medi(an)* + *submedian.*] In *entom.,* common to or intervening between the median and submedian nervures of an insect's wing: as, the *mediosubmedian* interspace.

mediotarsal (mē″di-ō-tär′sạl), *a.* [< L. *medius,* middle, + NL. *tarsus,* tarsus: see *tarsal.*] Situated in the middle of the tarsus; especially, formed between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones: as, a *mediotarsal* ankle-joint. See *tibiotarsal.*—**Mediotarsal articulation,** the kind of ankle-joint which is characteristic of all those vertebrates below mammals which have a tarsus, the joint being formed between the rows, proximal and distal, of tarsal bones, not between the proximal row and the leg, as in mammals. It occurs in all birds, and in those reptiles which have tarsi.

mediotransverse (mē″di-ō-tranz-vėrs′), *a.* [< *medi(an)* + *transverse.*] Same as *transmedian.*

medioventral (mē″di-ō-ven′tral), *a.* [< *medi(an)* + *ventral.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* median and ventral; situated in the middle line of the ventral or under side of an animal; ventrimesal. Also *median-ventral.*

medioxumous† (mē-di-ok′sū-mus), *a.* [< L. *medioximus, medioxumus,* that is in the middle, superl., < **medioc,* in *mediocrio,* in a middle state, < *medius,* middle: see *mediocre* and *medium.*] Middlemost; intermediary.

The whole order of the *medioxumous* or internuncial deities. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Iniquity, I. xii. § 6.

medipectoral (mē-di-pek′tō-ral), *a.* [< *medipectus* (*-pector-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the medipectus.—**Medipectoral legs,** in *entom.,* the intermediate or second pair of legs of a hexapod.

medipectus (mē-di-pek′tus), *n.*; pl. *medipectora* (-tō-rạ). [NL., < L. *medius,* middle, + *pectus,* breast.] In *entom.,* the middle breast; the under side of the mesothorax; the central portion of the sternum of an insect: more frequently called *mesosternum.* Also *mediopectus.*

medipeduncle (mē′di-pē-dung″kl), *n.* Same as *medipedunculus.*

medipedunclar (mē″di-pē-dung′kū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a medipedunculus.

medipedunculus (mē″di-pē-dung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *medipedunculi* (-lī). [< L. *medius,* middle, + *pedunculus,* peduncle: see *peduncle.*] The middle peduncle of the cerebellum; the pontibrachium. *B. G. Wilder.*

mediscalene (mē-di-skā′lēn), *a.* [< *mediscalenus.*] Of or pertaining to the mediscalenus.

mediscalenus (mē″di-skā-lē′nus), *n.*; pl. *mediscaleni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *medius,* middle, + NL.

scalenus, q. v.] The middle scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus medius. *Coues.*

medisect (mē-di-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *medius*, middle, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut through the middle; sever into equal right and left parts. *B. G. Wilder.*

medisection (mē-di-sek'shon), *n.* [< *medisect* + *-ion*, after *section*.] Hemisection: dissection at the meson or median longitudinal line of the body. *B. G. Wilder.*

meditabund† (med″i-ta-bund'), *a.* [< LL. *meditabundus*, < L. *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] Pensive; thoughtful. *Bailey*, 1727.

meditance† (med'i-tans), *n.* [< *medit(ate)* + *-ance*.] Meditation.

> Your first thought is more
> Than others's labour'd *meditance;* your premeditating
> More than their actions.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

meditant (med'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *meditan(t-)s*, ppr. of *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] **I.**† *a.* Meditating.

> A wise justice of peace *meditant*.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

II. *n.* One who meditates; one who gives himself up to meditation. [Rare.]

> Celestial *Meditant!* whose Ardours rise
> Deep from the Tombs, and kindle to the Skies.
> *A Physician*, To James Hervey, on his Meditations among the Tombs (1748).

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meditated*, ppr. *meditating*. [< L. *meditatus*, pp. of *meditari* (> It. *meditare* = Sp. Pg. *meditar* = F. *méditer*), think or reflect upon, consider, design, purpose, intend; in form as if freq. of *mederi*, heal, cure; in sense (and in form, allowing for the possible interchange of *d* and *l*) near to Gr. *μελετᾶν*, care for, attend to, study, practise, etc.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To think abstractedly; engage in mental contemplation; revolve a subject in the mind; cogitate; ruminate.

> Isaac went out to *meditate* in the field at eventide.
> Gen. xxiv. 63.
>
> While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly *meditating*.
> *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

2. To think out a plan or method; engage in planning or contriving: followed by *on* or *upon*.

> I will *meditate* the while *upon* some horrid message for a challenge. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 219.

= **Syn.** To consider, reflect. See list under *contemplate*, *v. t.*

II. *trans.* 1. To plan; design; intend.

> Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *Eikon Basilike.*
>
> Here the grim tyrant *meditates* his wrath.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 898.

2. To think on; revolve in the mind; consider.

> Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things.
> Ecclus. xiv. 20.

3. To observe thoughtfully or intently; contemplate vigilantly; watch. [Rare.]

> Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds,
> Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds;
> But when the tainted gales the game betray
> Crouch'd close he lies, and *meditates* the prey.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 102.

4. In the following passage, from the Latin phrase *musam meditari* (Vergil, Ecl. i. 2), be occupied with song or poetry.

> Alas! what boots it with incessant care
> To tend the homely, slighted, shepherd's trade,
> And strictly *meditate the* thankless *Muse?*
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 66.

= **Syn.** 1. To devise, concoct.—2. To contemplate, ruminate, revolve, study.

meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shi-ō fū'jē). [L., contemplation of flight: see *meditation* and *fugue*.] In *Scots law*, a phrase noting the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is *in meditatione fugæ*, or when he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh, or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ warrant*. Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete. *Imp. Dict.*

meditation (med-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *meditacioun*, < OF. *meditation*, F. *méditation* = Sp. *meditación* = Pg. *meditação* = It. *meditazione*, < L. *meditatio(n-)*, < *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] 1. The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; sustained reflection.

> Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer. Ps. xix. 14.
>
> And the imperial votaress passed on
> In maiden *meditation*, fancy-free.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 164.
>
> It should be no interruption to your pleasures to hear me often say that I love you, and that you are as much my *meditations* as myself. *Donne*, Letters, iv.
>
> He, then, that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his *meditation*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 69.
>
> Deep and slow, exhausting thought . . .
> In *meditation* dwelt with learning wrought.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 107.

2. Religious contemplation.

> He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
> Divinely bent to *meditation*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 62.
>
> *Meditations* in order to a good life, let them be as exalted as the capacity of the person and subject will endure up to the height of contemplation; but if contemplation comes to be a distinct thing, and something besides or beyond a distinct degree of virtuous *meditation*, it is lost to all sense, and religion, and prudence.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct. Meditation differs from study in that its principal object is not to acquire knowledge, but to advance in love of God and holiness of life. (*b*) A public act of devotion, in which a director leads a congregation in meditating upon some spiritual subject.—4. A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner: as, a volume of hymns and *meditations*.

> But natheles this *meditacioun*
> I putte it ay under correccioun
> Of clerkes; for I am not textuel.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 55.

meditationist (med-i-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *meditation* + *-ist*.] A writer or composer of meditations. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

meditatist (med'i-tā-tist), *n.* [< *meditate* + *-ist*.] One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [Rare.]

meditative (med'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *méditatif* = Pr. *meditatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *meditativo*, < LL. *meditativus*, < L. *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] 1. Addicted to meditation.

> Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*.
> *Berington*, Hist. Abeillard.

2. Pertaining or inclining to or expressing meditation: as, a *meditative* mood.

> Inward self-disparagement affords
> To *meditative* spleen a grateful feast.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a meditative manner; with meditation.

meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being meditative; thoughtfulness.

medite† (med'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *mediter*, < L. *meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*.] To meditate upon; consider or study thoughtfully.

> *Med'ting* the sacred Temple's plot.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

mediterrane† (med″i-te-rān'), *a.* [= F. *méditerrané* = Pr. *mediterrane* = Sp. Pg. It. *mediterraneo*, < L. *mediterraneus*, midland, inland, remote from the sea (LL. *Mediterraneum mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, previously called *Mare magnum, nostrum, internum*); as a noun, the interior; < *medius*, middle, + *terra*, land. Cf. *mediterranean*.] Same as *mediterranean*.

> They that haue seene the *mediterran* or inner parts of the kingdome of China, do report it to be a most amiable countrey. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 91.
>
> And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantique and *Mediterrane* Seas. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

★**mediterranean** (med″i-te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [< *mediterrane* + *-an*.] 1. In the midst of an expanse of land; away from the sea; inland.

> The *mediterranean* countreys have almost no stone.
> *The Kyngdome of Japonia.*

2. Nearly or quite surrounded by land; existing in the midst of inclosing land; confined or cut off by a bordering of land. Used specifically [*cap.*] as the name of the sea between Europe and Africa, the *Mediterranean* Sea, or (substantively) the *Mediterranean*, and rarely otherwise: and coming to be used generically as the name of other deep seas more or less separated from the ocean, as the 'American Mediterraneans,' meaning the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Mediterranean seas are peculiar in having a higher temperature in their deeper waters than prevails in the neighboring ocean at the same depth, because they have less free communication with the polar seas.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea: as, the *Mediterranean* currents; the *Mediterranean* countries or races.—**Mediterranean fan-palm, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mediterranean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, the second of four subregions into which the Palearctic region is divided. As bounded by Wallace, it includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains, all the southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range and beyond to the extratropical part of the Sahara and the Nile valley to the second cataract; while eastward it includes the northern half of Arabia, all Persia and Baluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan to the Indus.

mediterraneous† (med″i-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *mediterraneus*, midland: see *mediterrane*.] Inland; remote from the ocean or sea.

> It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

meditullium† (mē-di-tul'i-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *meditullium, meditolium*, etc., the middle of a thing, a yolk, hub, etc., < L. *medius*, middle, + *-tullium, -tolium*, poss. cognate with *tellus*, earth.] In *bot.*, same as *diploë*, 2. See cut under *diploë*.

★**medium** (mē'di-um), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *médium* = Sp. *medio* = Pg. *meio* = It. *medio*, n., a medium, middle course, < L. *medium*, neut. of *medius*, middle, = Gr. *μέσος*, middle: see *middle*.]

I. *n.*; pl. *media* or *mediums* (-ä, -umz). 1. That which holds a middle place or position; that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc.; a mean.

> They love or hate, no *medium* amongst them.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.
>
> For there is no *medium* between living in sin and forsaking of it; and nothing deserves the name of Repentance that is short of that. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, iii.
>
> A gen'rous friendship no cold *medium* knows,
> Burns with one love, with one resentment glows.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 725.
>
> The piece, however, has no *medium;* all that is not excellent is intolerably bad.
> *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

Technically—(*a*) In *math.*, a mean. See *mean*[3]. (*b*) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (*c*) A size of paper between demy and royal. American printing-medium is 19 × 24 inches; American writing-medium, 18 × 23 inches; English printing-medium, 18 × 28 inches; English writing-medium, 17½ × 22 inches; American double medium, 24 × 38 inches, and American medium and a half, 24 × 30 inches.

2. Anything which serves or acts intermediately; something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced; an intervening agency or instrumentality: as, the atmosphere is a *medium* of sound.

> Nothing comes to him not spoiled by the sophisticating *medium* of moral uses. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.
>
> A negotiation was opened through the *medium* of the ambassador. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.
>
> The social *medium* has been created for man by humanity. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 157.

Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, any liquid vehicle, as linseed-oil, poppy-oil, varnish, or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work, in order to give them greater fluidity. (*b*) In *acoustics*, a ponderable elastic substance, as air or other gas, water, etc., which transmits the energy of the sounding body in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear. (*c*) In *heat* and *light*, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves; the ether. (*d*) In *bacteriology*, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopic life are grown for study. The liquid media employed are infusions of hay, extract of beer-yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat. The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar-agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen. After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study; the cultures may then be observed through the glass.

3. A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts; specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism; an instrument for the manifestation of another personality. Many of the so-called spiritual mediums claim the power of acting upon and through matter, by means of the spirits controlling them, in a manner independent of ordinary material conditions and limitations. In this sense the plural *mediums* is preferred.

> Although particular persons adopted the profession of *media* between men and Elohim, there was no limitation of the power, in the view of ancient Israel, to any special class of the population.
> *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 354.

4. Something of mean or medium weight, size, etc. [Colloq.]

> The present classification of the cavalry of the line is as follows: thirteen regiments of *Mediums*, comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7; etc.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 111.
>
> The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer "Heavies," but *Mediums*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 111.

Circulating medium, coin and bank-notes, or paper convertible into money on demand; currency.—**Medium cæli**, in *astrol.*, midheaven; the meridian of the place of

observation.—**Medium of cognition**, a cognition producing other cognition inferentially or quasi-inferentially. —**Medium of form** or **of participation**, in *logic*, something which partakes of the nature of both of two extremes. =**Syn.** 1. *Average, Mediocrity*, etc. See *mean*[3].

II. *a.* Middle; middling; mean: as, a man of *medium* size. =**Syn.** See *mean*[3], *n.*

mediumistic (mē″di-um-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums: as, *mediumistic* phenomena.

Private and unpaid "mediums," or other persons in whose presence *mediumistic* phenomena occur.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 266.

mediumship (mē′di-um-ship), *n.* [< *medium* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a spiritualistic medium; the vocation or function of such a medium.

Animal magnetism, clairvoyance, *mediumship*, or mesmerism are antagonistic to this science.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 803.

medium-sized (mē′di-um-sīzd), *a.* Of medium or middle size; of an intermediate or of an average size.

medius (mē′di-us), *n.* [ML. and NL. use of L. *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *music:* (*a*) In Gregorian music, an inflection, modulation, or deviation from monotone, used to mark a partial break in the text, as at the end of a clause. It consists of a downward step of a minor third. See *accent*, 8. (*b*†) A tenor or alto voice or voice-part; a mean.

The superius, *medius*, tenor, and bassus parts of . . .
Byrd's Gradualia. *Athenæum*, No. 3190, p. 821.

Medjidie (me-ji-dē′e, me-jid′i-e), *n.* [Turk. *mejidi*, < *mejid*, medjid (see def.), (*'Abd-ul-mejid*, glorious servant of God), < Ar. *mejīd*, glorious, < *mejd*, glory.] 1. A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Medjid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.—2. A Turkish silver coin equal to 20 piasters, named from the sultan Abdul-Medjid, who coined it in 1844; also a gold coin equivalent to 100 piasters; the lira (which see).

medjidite (me-jid′īt), *n.* [< *Medjid* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.* (named after the sultan Abdul-*Medjid*), a hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, occurring with uraninite.

★**medlar** (med′lär), *n.* [Formerly also *medler;* < ME. *medler, méddeler*, < OF. *medler, mesler, meslier* (F. *néflier*), a medlar-tree, < *mesle, mesple*, F. dial. *méle*, also (with change of orig. *m* to *n*, as in *map, nape*[2], *napkin*, etc.) OF. **nesple, neple*, F. *nèfle* = Sp. *néspera* = Pg. *nespera* = It. *nespola*, f., the medlar (fruit); cf. Sp. *níspero* = It. *nespolo*, medlar-tree; = D. MLG. *mispel* = OHG. *mespila, nespela*, MHG. *mespel, nespil*, G. *mispel* = Sw. Dan. *mispel* = Bohem. *mishpule, nyshpule* = Pol. *mespil, mespul, nieszpul* = Hung. *nespolya, naspolya* = Turk. *mushmula* (> Serv. *mushmula*), < L. *mespilus*, f., a medlar, medlar-tree, < Gr. *μέσπιλον*, neut., a medlar, medlar-tree, *μεσπίλη*, the medlar-tree.] 1. A small, generally bushy tree, *Mespilus Germanica*, related to the crab-apple, cultivated in gardens for its fruit. It is wild in central and southern Europe, but was introduced from western Asia. See *Mespilus*.


Leaves and Fruit of Medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*).

Meddellers in hoote lande gladdest be,
So it be moist; thai come also in cold.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Witwoud grows by the Knight, like a *Medlar* grafted on a Crab. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

2. The fruit of the above tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, but with a broad disk at the summit surrounded by the remains of the calyx-lobes. When first gathered, it is harsh and uneatable, but in the early stages of decay it acquires an acid flavor much relished by some. There are several varieties.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the *medler*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 123.

The stalk [of the cotton-wool plant], no bigger than that of wheat, but rough as the Beans; the head round and bearded, in size and shape of a *medlar*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

Dutch medlar, the common variety of medlar.—**Japanese medlar**. Same as *loquat*, 2.—**Neapolitan** or **Welsh medlar**. See *azarole*.

medlar-tree (med′lär-trē), *n.* [Cf. ME. *medle-tree*.] Same as *medlar*, 1.

medlar-wood (med′lär-wụd), *n.* Some hard-wooded species of *Eugenia*, growing in Mauritius and adjacent islands, as *E. mespiloides*.

medle[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *meddle*.

medle[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mesle, mesple*, medlar: see *medlar*.] A medlar: perhaps only in the compound *medle-tree*.

medlee†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *medley*.

medle-tree†, *n.* [ME.] Same as *medlar-tree*.

A sat and dinede in a wede,
Under a faire *medle-tre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

medley (med′li), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *medly, medlie;* < ME. *medlee, medle*, < OF. *medlee, meslee, meilee, mellee*, F. *mêlée* (> E. *mêlée* and *melley*) = Sp. *mezcla* = Pg. *mescla*, a mixing, orig. fem. of *medle, mesle*, etc., pp. of *medler, mesler*, mix: see *meddle* and *mell*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of elements, ingredients, or parts; a jumble; a hodgepodge.

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They . . . will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war.
Addison, Cato.

The ballet had been a favourite subject of court diversion since Beaujoyeaulx produced in 1581 Le Ballet Comique de la Royne, a *medley* of dancing, choral singing, and musical dialogue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

2. A musical composition, song, or entertainment consisting of incongruous or disjointed scraps or parts selected from different sources; a mélange or potpourri.—3. A fabric woven from yarn spun from wool which has been dyed of various colors.

Every Woolen Weaver shall have . . . for every yard of *Medlie* 1d. Qs. *Statute* (1609), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 444.

As *Medleys* are most made in other shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this county.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 435. (*Davies.*)

4†. A hand-to-hand fight; a melley or mêlée.

As soone as the speres were spente, thei drough oute theire swerdes, and be-gonne the *medle* on foote and on horsebak. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

=**Syn.** 1. *Miscellany, Jumble*, etc. See *mixture*.

II. *a.* 1. Mingled; confused.

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

A *medley* air
Of cunning and of impudence.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Mixed; of a mixed stuff or color.

He rood but hoomly in a *medlee* coote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 328.

medley† (med′li), *v. t.* [< *medley*, *n.*] To mix.

His heeir was grete and blakke, and foule *medled*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

A *medled* estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

Médoc (me-dok′), *n.* [From *Médoc*, a region in France, in the department of Gironde.] A class of excellent French red Bordeaux wines, included under the English term of clarets, comprising the finest wines of the Bordeaux type, the Château Laffitte, Château Margaux, and Château La Tour, as well as many other brands of desirable quality and more moderate cost. All these wines have a delicate aroma, and a peculiar slightly bitterish flavor, and when pure are free from headiness.

medrick, madrick (med′rik, mad′rik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The tern or sea-swallow.

A *medrick* that makes you look overhead
With short, sharp screams as he sights his prey.
Lowell, Appledore.

medrinack (med′ri-nak), *n.* [Also *medrinaque*, formerly in pl. *medrinacks, medrinackes;* appar. of native origin.] A coarse fiber from the Philippines, obtained from *Saguerus pinnatus*, the cabo negro palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress-linings, etc.

medrissa (me-dris′ä), *n.* Same as *madrasah*.

medulla (mē-dul′ä), *n.* [= F. *médulle* = Sp. ★*medula* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *medolla, midolla*, < L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, kernel, < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marrow. [Little used.] (*b*) The so-called spinal marrow; the spinal cord, or central axis of the nervous system; the myelon: more fully called *medulla spinalis*. (*c*) The hindmost segment of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord; the afterbrain or metencephalon; the medulla oblongata. (*d*) The ventral ganglionic chain of the nervous system of some invertebrates, as *Vermes*, analogous to the spinal cord of vertebrates. (*e*) The pith of a hair. (*f*) The myelin, or white and fatty covering of the axis-cylinder of a nerve. (*g*) The marrow of a bone.—2. In *bot.*, the pith of plants. (*a*) In exogens, the central column of parenchymatous tissue about which the wood is formed. (*b*) In heteromerous lichens, the innermost stratum of colorless tissue composing the thallus. It exhibits three well-marked forms: (1) the *woolly*, composed of simple or branched entangled filaments; (2) the *crustaceous*, which is tartareous in appearance; (3) the *cellulose*, which consists of angular, rounded, or oblong cellules.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata.** See def. 1 (*c*); see also *brain*.—**Medulla spinalis.** See def. 1 (*b*).

medullar (mē-dul′är), *a.* [= F. *médullaire* = Sp. *medular* = Pg. *medullar* = It. *midollare*, < LL. *medullaris*, situated in the marrow, < L. *medulla*, marrow: see *medulla*.] Same as *medullary*. [Rare.]

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, threadlike channels of fibres.
G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.

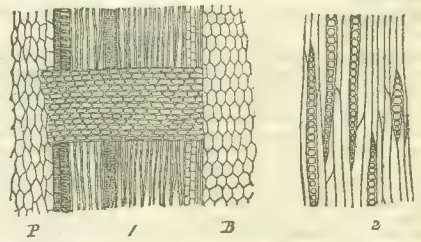
★**medullary** (med′u-lā-ri), *a.* [As *medullar*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to marrow or medulla, or resembling it in form or position; myelonal: as, *medullary* substance; a *medullary* cavity; *medullary* cancer; a *medullary* foramen.—2. In *bot.*, composing or pertaining to the medulla or pith of plants. See phrases below.—**Medullary axis**, in *lichens*, same as *medullary layer*.—**Medullary cancer.** Same as *encephaloid cancer* (which see, under *encephaloid*).—**Medullary cavity**, in *embryol.*: (*a*) The hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord.

The primitive *medullary cavity*, which persists as the central canal, remains open in the lumbar swelling of birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat., p. 512.

(*b*) The hollow of a bone which contains marrow.—**Medullary foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Medullary furrow** or **groove**, in *embryol.*, the primitive trace or furrow of a vertebrate embryo, or a corresponding formation in an invertebrate: so called from being the site of a future medulla.

As the *medullary groove* deepens, its edges become more sharply defined, and its inner border comes close down to the entoderm, thus forcing asunder the two halves of the mesoderm. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 174.

Medullary layer, in *lichenol.* See *medulla*, 2 (*b*).—**Medullary plate**, in *embryol.*, one of the lips of the medullary groove.—**Medullary rays**, the radiating vertical bands or plates of parenchymatous tissue in the stems of exogenous plants, popularly called the *silver-grain*.



Medullary Rays.

1. Longitudinal radial section through the wood of a branch of maple one year old: *P*, pith; *B*, bark. 2. Longitudinal tangential section of the same wood, showing the ends of the medullary rays.

There are two kinds—the *primary*, which extend from the pith (medulla) to the cortex, and the *secondary*, which are shorter than the primary. The rays may be *simple*, consisting of a single row or a single layer of superimposed cells, as in many conifers; or *compound*, consisting of more than one layer of superimposed cells, as in most dicotyledons.—**Medullary sheath**, in *bot.*, a narrow zone made up of the innermost layer of woody tissue immediately surrounding the pith in plants.—**Medullary tube**, the cerebrospinal cord in the primitive tubular stage.

medullated (med′u-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a medulla.

The [spinal] cord will be seen to be mainly made up of *medullated* nerve-fibres. *Martin*, Human Body, p. 177.

medullin (mē-dul′in), *n.* [< L. *medulla*, pith, + *-in*[2].] A name given by Braconnot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and lilac.

medullispinal (mē-dul-i-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Pertaining to the medulla spinalis, spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

The *medullispinal* or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 794.

medullitis (med-u-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *medulla*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, same as *myelitis*.

medullose (med′u-lōs), *a.* [= F. *médulleux* = Sp. *meduloso* = Pg. *medulloso* = It. *midolloso*, < L. *medullosus*, full of marrow, < *medulla*, marrow, pith: see *medulla*.] Having the texture of pith. *Maunder*.

Medusa (mē-dū′sä), *n.* [L. *Medusa*, < Gr. Μέδουσα, a fem. name, orig. fem. of *μέδων*, a ruler, ppr. of *μέδειν*, rule.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the three Gorgons, the only one of them who was mortal. She was slain by Perseus, with the aid of Athena; and her serpent-entwined head was so awful that its sight turned all beholders to stone. It was afterward borne by Athena on her ægis or on her shield. The later artists beautified the grimacing head of Medusa, retaining only the writhing serpents of the legend. See *Gorgon* and *ægis*.

2. Pl. *medusæ* (-sē). In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A jelly-fish, sea-jelly, or sea-nettle; an acaleph, in a strict sense; a discophoran or discophorous hydrozoan; any member of the family *Medusidæ* or order or subclass *Discophora:* a term very loosely used, and now chiefly as an English word. See *medusoid*, *n.* (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of jelly-fishes, used with great and varying latitude, more or less nearly equivalent to the order *Discophora* or family *Medusidæ*, now greatly restricted or entirely discarded. In the latter case *Aurelia* is used instead. See cut under *acaleph*. [In this sense there is no plural.] (*c*) [*l. c.*] Some hydrozoan resembling or supposed to be one of the foregoing; a medusoid: as, the naked-eyed *medusæ* of Forbes, which are the reproductive zoöids or gonophores of gymnoblastic hydroids.

medusa-bell (mē-dū′sȧ-bel), *n.* The swimming-bell, gelatinous disk, or umbrella of a medusa.

medusa-bud (mē-dū′sȧ-bud), *n.* A budding medusa; a rudimentary medusa, or one not detached from its stock, forming a generative bud or gonophore.

Medusæ (mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Medusa*.] Jelly-fishes, acalephs proper, or discophorans, as a family or higher group of the *Hydrozoa*, equivalent to *Medusidæ* or *Discophora*, 1.

medusal (mē-dū′sal), *a.* [< NL. *Medusa* + *-al*.] Same as *medusan*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 356.

medusan (mē-dū′sȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Medusa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a member of the family *Medusidæ*.

II. *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Medusidæ*.

Medusa's-head (mē-dū′sȧz-hed), *n.* 1. A basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket; a euryalean ophiurian or branching sandstar of the family *Astrophytidæ*. Also *medusa-head* and *medusa-headstar*. See cut under *basket-fish*.—2. An extant crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*, *P. caput-medusæ*.—3. In *bot.*, the plant *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ*.—**Medusa's-head orchis.** See *orchis*.

medusian (mē-dū′si-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Medusa* + *-ian*.] Same as *medusan*.

Medusidæ (mē-dū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Medusa* + *-idæ*.] The medusæ, acalephs, discophorans, or jelly-fishes, as a family of *Hydrozoa*, typified by the genus *Medusa* proper. The hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming-bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin. The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalycine canals. The family as thus defined is coextensive with the order or subclass *Discophora*, and equivalent to *Medusæ*, 2 (*b*), but the term is often used in a much more restricted sense, as synonymous with *Aureliidæ*.

medusidan (mē-dū′si-dȧn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Medusidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Medusidæ*.

medusiform (mē-dū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Medusa* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a medusa in form; medusoid; in the form of a bell; campanulate.—**Medusiform bud,** a budding medusoid contained in the gonophore of some hydrozoans.



Medusiform Zoöid of *Campanularia*.
A, nectocalyx; *A'*, velum; *σ*, lithocysts; *k'*, tentacles; *k''*, manubrium; *k'*, radial canals; *o*, mouth.

medusite (mē-dū′sīt), *n.* [< NL. *Medusites*, < *Medusa* + *-ites*, E. *-ite*2.] A fossil medusa or acaleph. Notwithstanding the softness of jelly-fishes, fossil traces of some have been found in various rock-formations.

Medusites (med-ū-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *medusite*.] A generic name of certain fossil medusæ.

medusoid (mē-dū′soid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Medusa* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Like a medusa; resembling a medusa in form or function; medusiform: as, a *medusoid* bud; the *medusoid* organization. Sometimes *acalephoid*.—**Medusoid bud,** the generative bud or gonophore of a fixed or free hydrozoan.

II. *n.* 1. The medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrozoan, whether it becomes detached or not. Such an organism constitutes the middle stage in the process of metagenesis. The gonophore may present every stage of development and degree of complication until it becomes medusiform or bell-shaped, when it is called a medusoid from its resemblance to a medusa or jelly-fish.

2. Loosely, any medusa, medusidan, or medusoid organism.

mee1†, *pron.* An obsolete spelling of *me*1.

mee2 (mē), *n.* [E. Ind.] An evergreen tree of India. See *Bassia*.

meech, meeching. See *miche*1, *miching*.

meed (mēd), *n.* [< ME. *meede*, *mede*, < AS. *mēd*, in older form *meord*, *meard*, *meorth* = OS. *meoda*, *mieda*, *mēda* = OFries. *mēde*, *meide*, *mide* = D. *miede* = MLG. *mēde*, *meide*, LG. *mede* = OHG. *mieta*, *miata*, *mēta*, MHG. *miete*, G. *miete*, *miethe* = Goth. *mizdo*, meed, reward, recompense, = OBulg. *mĭzda* = Bulg. *mŭzda* = Bohem. Russ. *mzda* (Pol. *myto*, < G.), reward, = Gr. *μισθός* = Zend *mīzdha*, pay, hire, = Pers. *mazd* (> Turk. *muzd*), pay, recompense, reward.] 1. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of desert, good or bad (but usually the former); reward; recompense; award.

As muche *mede* for a myte that he offreth
As the riche man for al his moneye and more, as by the godspel. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 97.

The Laurell, *meed* of mightie Conquerours.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Who cheers such actions with abundant *meeds*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

A sordid soul,
Such as does murder for a *meed*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 22.

Herè comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This *meed* of fairest. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. A gift; also, a bribe.

For certes by no force ne by no *meede*
Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 133.

They take *meede* with priuie violence,
Carpets, and things of price and pleasance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 198.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 288.

Gin ye'll gie me a worthy *meid*,
I'll tell ye whar to find him.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

3†. Merit or desert.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 38.

meed† (mēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *meden* = OS. *mēdean*, *miedon* = MLG. *mēden* = OHG. *miaten*, *mietan*, MHG. G. *mieten*, reward; from the noun.] 1. To reward; bribe.

& [he] *meded* hem so moche with alle maner thinges,
& bi-het hem wel more than i ȝou telle kan.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4646.

2. To deserve or merit.

Yet, yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood, Silver Age (ed. Collier), i.

meedful† (mēd′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *medeful*; < *meed* + *-ful*.] Worthy of meed or reward; deserving.

meedfully† (mēd′fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *medefully*; < *meedful* + *-ly*2.] According to meed or desert; suitably.

A wight, without nedeful compulsion, ought *medefully* to be rewarded. *Testament of Love*, iii.

meek (mēk), *a.* [< ME. *meek*, *meke*, *meok*, *meoc*, < Icel. *mjūkr*, soft, mild, meek, = Sw. *mjuk*, soft, = Dan. *myg*, soft, pliant, supple, = Goth. **muks*, in comp. *mukamōdei*, gentleness.] 1. Gentle or mild of temper; self-controlled and gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing under injury or annoyance.

Full *meke* was the kynge a-gein god and the peple, and a-gein the mynistres of holy cherche, that alle thei hadde grete pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am *meek* and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. Mat. xi. 29.

He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms
Crosswise, and makes his mind up to be *meek*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

2. Pliant; yielding; submissive.

Hee had take the toune that tristy was holde,
And made all the menne *meeke* to his wyll.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 953.

He humbly louted in *meeke* lowlinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 44.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*.
Milton, P. L., x. 1104.

3. Humble; unpretentious.

So we buried him quietly . . . in the sloping little church-yard of Oare, as *meek* a place as need be.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

=Syn. 1. *Mild*, etc. (see *gentle*), humble, lowly.

meek† (mēk), *v.* [< ME. *meken* (= Sw. *mjuka*); from the adj.] I. *trans.* To make meek; soften; render mild, pliant, or submissive; humble or bring low.

For he that highith himself shal be *mekid*, and he that *mekith* himself shall be enhaunsid. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 12.

II. *intrans.* To submit; become meek.

Ac Nede is next him, for anon he *meketh*,
And as low as a lombe, for lakking of that hym nedeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 35.

meeken† (mē′kn), *v. t.* [< *meek* + *-en*1.] Same as *meek*.

Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meekned* valleys,
In quest of memory.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

Where *meekened* sense and amiable grace
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson*.

meek-eyed (mēk′īd), *a.* Having eyes that reveal meekness of character.

He, her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek-eyed* Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 46.

A patient, *meek-eyed* wife. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

meekhead†, *n.* [< ME. *mekehede*; < *meek* + *-head*.] Meekness. *Halliwell*.

meekly (mēk′li), *adv.* [< *meek* + *-ly*2.] In a meek manner; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly; mildly; gently.

meekness (mēk′nes), *n.* [< ME. *meekenes*, *mekenes*; < *meek* + *-ness*.] The quality of being meek; softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations; unrepining submission. = Syn. Lowliness, humility, self-abasement. See comparison under *gentle*.

meer†. An obsolete form of *mere*1, *mere*2, *mere*3.

meerkat (mēr′kat), *n.* [D. *meerkat*. Origin uncertain.] 1. The African penciled ichneumon, *Cynictis penicillata*.—2. The African suricate or zenick, *Suricata tetradactyla*.

meerschaum (mēr′shâm or -shum; G. pron. mār′shoum), *n.* [< G. *meerschaum*, lit. 'sea-foam,' < *meer*, the sea (= E. *mere*1), + *schaum*, foam, froth, = E. *scum*.] 1. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, occurring in fine white clay-like masses, which when dry will float on water; sepiolite. The name, from the German for 'sea-foam,' alludes to the lightness and the snow-white color. It is found in various regions, but occurs chiefly in Asia Minor, Livadia, and the island of Eubœa. When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes, which, after being carved or turned, are baked to dry them, then boiled in milk, polished, and finally boiled in oil or wax. Artificial meerschaum is made from the chips and waste left from meerschaum-cutting, consolidated by pressure. Meerschaum is imitated also in plaster of Paris, treated with paraffin and colored with gamboge and dragon's-blood, and in other ways.

2. A pipe made from this substance. Such pipes are valued from their taking a rich brown color from the oil of tobacco gradually absorbed by the material.

meerswinet, *n.* See *mereswine*.

meese†, *n.* See *mease*1.

Meesia (mē′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1782), named after David *Meese*, a gardener of the University of Franeker, in the Netherlands.] A genus of mosses typical of the tribe *Meesieæ*, having long, densely cespitose stems and linear or narrowly lanceolate leaves, with rectangular-hexagonal small areolation. The capsule is cernuous, clavate, and thick-walled, the annulus simple or wanting. The species are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, some occurring in North America. Also spelled *Meesea*.

Meesieæ (mē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of mosses of the family *Bryaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Meesia*. They are generally small plants, with 3- to 8-ranked lanceolate or linear-oblong leaves, and a long-pedicelled long-necked capsule, with a small convex or conical lid, and a double peristome of 16 teeth. Also spelled *Meeseeæ*.

meet1 (mēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *met*, ppr. *meeting*. [< ME. *meeten*, *meten*, < AS. *mētan* (pp. *mētte*, *mēted*), *gemētan* (= OS. *mōtjan* = OFries. *mēta* = D. *moeten*, *gemoeten* = MLG. *moten*, LG. *moten*, *möten* = Icel. *mæta* = Sw. *möta* = Dan. *möde* = Goth. *gamōtjan*), meet, encounter, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*1, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To come into the same place with (another person or thing); come into the presence of; of persons, come face to face with.

Prepare to *meet* thy God, O Israel. Amos iv. 12.

That, in the official marks invested, you
Anon do *meet* the senate. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 149.

2. To come up to from a different direction; join by going toward; come to by approaching from the opposite direction, as distinguished from *overtake:* as, to *meet* a person in the road.

And thus thei conveyed hem vn-to the town, whereas Gonnore, the doughter of kynge leodogan com hem for to *meten*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

I would have overtaken, not have *met* my Game.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To come into physical contact with; join by touching or uniting with; be or become contiguous to.

The broad seas swell'd to *meet* the keel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To come upon; encounter; attain to; reach the perception, possession, or experience of:

as, to *meet* one's fate calmly; his conduct *meets* the approbation of the public; you will *meet* your reward.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that *meetes* thee in the dore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 21.

All sorts of cruelties they *meet* like pleasures.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I *meet* no opportunity of sending it. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

Chariots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view.
Milton, P. L., vi. 18.

5. To come into collision with; encounter with force or opposition; come or move against: as, to *meet* the enemy in battle.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine he shall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 64.

I have heard of your tricks.—
And you that smell of amber at my charge,
And triumph in your cheat—well, I may live
To *meet* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

Some new device they have afoot again,
Some trick upon my credit; I shall *meet* it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

Like fire he *meets* the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

6. To come into conformity to; be or act in agreement with: as, conduct that *meets* one's expectations.—**7.** To discharge; satisfy: as, to *meet* a note at maturity.

This day he requires a large sum to *meet* demands that cannot be denied. *Bulwer*, Lady of Lyons, v. 2. (*Hoppe.*)

8. To answer; refute: as, to *meet* an opponent's objections.—**To meet half-way**, to approach from an equal distance and meet; figuratively, make mutual and equal concessions to, each party renouncing some claim; make a compromise with.—**To meet the eye**, to arrest the sight; come into notice; become visible.—**Well met**, a salutation of compliment. Compare *hail-fellow, well met*, under *hail-fellow*. Shakspere has also *ill met* in the opposite sense.

Weel met, weel met, now, Parcy Reed.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 144).

=Syn. 1. To light or happen upon.—**6.** To comply with, fulfil.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come together; come face to face; join company, assemble, or congregate.

Also we *mette* with ij Galyes of Venys, whiche went owte of Venys a moneth afor vs.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

And for the rest o' the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have *met* again,
And are upon the Mediterranean flote.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 233.

So hand in hand they pass'd, the loveliest pair
That ever yet in love's embraces *met*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 322.

2. To come together in opposition or in contention, as in fight, competition, or play.

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now *meat* for ye shoot.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 439.

3. To come into contact; form a junction; unite; be contiguous or coalesce.

There Savoy and Piemont *meete*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

4. To combine.

How all things *meet* to make me this day happy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

Thou, the latest-left of all my knights,
In whom should *meet* the offices of all.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

5. To come together exactly; agree; square or balance, as accounts.

The Courtly figure Allegoria, which is when we speake one thing and thinke another, and that our wordes and our meanings *meete* not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all [our accounts] *meet*. *Lamb*, Old China.

To make both ends meet. See *end*.—**To meet up with**, to come upon, whether by encountering or by overtaking. [Southern U. S.]—**To meet with.** (*a*) To join; unite in company.

When Gabryell owre lady grette,
And Elyzabeth *with* here *mette*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 42.

(*b*) To light on; find; come to: often said of an unexpected event.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To suffer; be exposed to; experience.

Royal Mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince.
Rowe, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

(*d*) To obviate. [A Latinism.]

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound. *Bacon.*

(*e*) To counteract; oppose.

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 166.

[*Meet* in the intransitive sense is sometimes conjugated with *to be* as an auxiliary as well as with *have*.]=**Syn. 1.** ★To collect, muster, gather.

meet[1] (mēt), *n.* [< *meet*[1], *v.*] **1.** A meeting, as of huntsmen for fox-hunting or coursing, or of bicyclists for a ride; also, the company so met.

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the list of the *meets* for the week of the county hounds.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. The place appointed for such a meeting; the rendezvous.

meet[2] (mēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meete, mete*, < AS. *gemet*, fit, suitable (cf. *mǣte*, moderate, = Icel. *mætr*, meet), < *ge-*, a generalizing suffix, + *metan*, measure: see *mete*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adapted; appropriate.

The said Towne of Brymyncham ys a verey *mete* place, and yt is verey *mete* and necessarye that theare be a ffree Schoole erect theare. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

But for Adam there was not found an help *meet* for him. Gen. ii. 20.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. Luke xv. 32.

2†. Proper; own.

Menelay the mighty, that was his *mete* brother,
Come fro his kingdom with clene shippes Sixti.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4057.

3†. Equal.

Lord of lordes both loud and still,
And none on melde [mold] *mete* him untill.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

4. Even. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 47.

I'll be *meet* with 'em:
Seven of their young pigs I've bewitch'd already.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. Fitting, suitable, suited, congenial.

II.† *n.* An equal; a companion.

meetelest†, *n.* See *metels*.

meeten† (mē′tn), *v. t.* [< *meet*[2] + *-en*[1].] To make meet or fit; adapt; prepare. [Rare.]

meeter[1] (mē′tėr), *n.* [< *meet*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who meets or encounters; a participant in a meeting. [Rare.]

meeter[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *meter*[2].

meeth[1]**†**, *n.* [Also *meith;* said to be a var. of *mete*[1], *v.*] A mark; a sign; a landmark or boundary: as, *meeths* and marches.

meeth[2]**†**, *n.* See *mead*[1].

meeting (mē′ting), *n.* [< ME. *metinge;* verbal ★n. of *meet*[1], *v.*] **1.** A coming together; an interview: as, a happy *meeting* of friends.—**2.** An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention: as, a social, religious, or political *meeting;* the *meeting* adjourned till the next day: applied in the United States, especially in rural districts, to any assemblage for religious worship, and in England and Ireland to one of dissenters from the established church; specifically, an assembly of Friends for religious purposes: as, to go to *meeting*.

Many sober Baptists and professors . . . came in, and abode in the *meeting* to the end.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

I seem to see again
Aunt, in her hood and train,
Glide, with a sweet disdain,
Gravely to *Meeting*.
Locker, On an Old Muff.

Your yellow dog was always on hand with a sober face to patter on his four solemn paws behind the farm-wagon as it went to *meeting* of a Sunday morning.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 20.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a confluence; a joining, as of lines; junction; union.

Her face is like the Milky Way i' the sky,
A *meeting* of gentle lights without a name.
Suckling, Breunowalt, iii.

4. A hostile encounter; a duel.

At the first *metynge* there was a sore iust.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxi.

Basket-meeting. See the quotation. [Western U. S.]

Basket Meetings — jolly religious picnics, where you could attend to your salvation and eat "roas'in' ears" with old friends in the thronged recesses of the forests.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

Experience, family, indignation, etc., **meeting.** See the qualifying words.—**March meeting**, in New England towns, the principal town-meeting, occurring annually in March.

I fin' em ready planted in *March-meetin'*,
Warm ez a lyceum-audience in their greetin'.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Hosea Biglow's Speech in [March Meeting.

meetinger (mē′ting-ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *meetiner, meetner;* < *meeting* + *-er*[1].] In some parts of England, a habitual attendant of a dissenting meeting or chapel.

The *Meetinger* keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade, and fires it off at us when he gets a chance. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 265.

meeting-house (mē′ting-hous), *n.* A house of worship: specifically employed by Friends to designate their houses of worship, in England by members of the established church to designate the houses of worship of dissenters, and in the United States, chiefly in the country, as a designation of any house for worship.

The *meeting-house* was much enlarged, and there was a fresh enquiry among many people after the truth.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*, but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

In the old days it would have been thought unphilosophic as well as effeminate to warm the *meeting-houses* artificially. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 27.

meeting-post (mē′ting-pōst), *n.* The outer stile of a canal-lock gate, which meets, at the middle of the gateway, the corresponding stile of the companion gate. Also called *miter-post*.

meeting-seed (mē′ting-sēd), *n.* Fennel, caraway, dill, or other aromatic and pungent seed, eaten to prevent drowsiness in church. [New Eng.]

She munched a sprig of *meetin' seed*.
St. Nicholas, IV. 202.

meetly† (mēt′li), *a.* [< ME. *metely;* < *meet*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Meet; becoming; appropriate; proportionable.

Fetys he was and wel beseye,
With *metely* mouth and yen greye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 822.

Diuers other, that were more *meetelie* . . . for your estate. *Stow*, Edw. V., an. 1482.

meetly (mēt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *meetely, metely;* < *meet*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a meet or fit manner; fitly; suitably; properly.

So that the mete & the masse watz *metely* delyuered.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1414.

I account the Mirrour of Magistrates *meetely* furnished of beautiful parts. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. Measurably; tolerably.

And it is yet of a *metely* good strengthe, and it was called in olde tyme Effrata.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

meetness (mēt′nes), *n.* [< *meet*[2] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being meet; fitness; suitableness; propriety.

meg-, mega-. [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, big: see *mickle, much*.] In *physics*, a prefix to a unit of measurement to denote the unit taken a million times: as, a *meg*ohm, a *meg*avolt, etc.

megabacteria (meg″a-bak tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + NL. *bacteria*, q. v.] The largest kind of bacteria: distinguished from *microbacteria*. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat., i. 185.

megabasite (meg-ą-bā′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a tungstate of iron and manganese, probably a variety of wolfram.

megacephalic (meg″a-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Large-headed: specifically applied in craniometry to skulls whose cranial capacity exceeds 1450 cubic centimeters.

Megacephalon (meg-ą-sef′ą-lon), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1844), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of mound-birds or brush-turkeys of Celebes, of the family *Megapodiidæ* and subfamily *Talegallinæ;* the maleos: so called from the size of the head, which results from an expansion of the cranial walls into a kind of helmet. *M. maleo* is the only species.

megacephalous (meg-ą-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Large-headed; megacephalic in general. Also *megalocephalous*.

Megaceros (me-gas′ę-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κέρας*, horn.] The genus of large extinct *Cervidæ* of which the Irish elk or deer is the type, having immense palmated antlers. The animal has been called *Cervus megaceros, C. hibernicus*, and *Megaceros hibernicus*, but is now known as *Cervus giganteus*. It is related to the elk of Europe and the moose of America, but is much larger.

megacerous (me-gas′ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk.

Megachile (meg-ạ-kī′lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, or bees, of the family *Apidæ* and group *Dasygastræ;* the leaf-cutters. It is a large genus, of world-wide distribution, containing many species of varied habits: all furnish their cells with bits of leaves cut from trees and plants, which they stick together and roll into cases to form their larval cells in the trunks of dead trees and old rotting palings. The nest of *M. muraria* is composed of grains of sand glued together with its viscid saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife. About 50 European and as many North American species are known. *M. centuncularis* is one of the common species of Europe and North America.

Megachilidæ (meg-ạ-kil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megachile* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-cutting bees regarded as a family.

Megachiroptera (meg″ạ-kī-rop′tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *megachiropterus:* see *megachiropterous.*] Same as *Macrochiroptera. G. E. Dobson.*

megachiropteran (meg″ạ-kī-rop′tẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Megachiroptera* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Megachiroptera,* or having their characters; being a fruit-bat.

II. *n.* A member of the *Megachiroptera;* a fruit-bat.

megachiropterous (meg″ạ-kī-rop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *megachiropterus,* < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather:* see *chiropterous.*] Same as *megachiropteran.*

megacocci (meg-ạ-kok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus.*] The largest kind of cocci: distinguished from *micrococci.*

megacosm (meg′ạ-kozm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *κόσμος*, world.] Same as *macrocosm.*

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way as he doth the *megacosm,* or great world.

Bp. Croft, Animad. on Burnet's Theory (1685), p. 138. (*Latham.*)

megaderm (meg′ạ-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *Megaderma.*] A bat of the family *Megadermatidæ.*

Megaderma (meg-ạ-dėr′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, the skin: see *derma.*] The typical genus of the family *Megadermatidæ* (or subfamily *Megadermatinæ* of *Nycteridæ*). *M. gigas* of Australia is the largest bat of the suborder *Microchiroptera,* the forearm measuring 4½ inches. *M. lyra* is a smaller species, common in India. There are several others.

Megadermatidæ (meg″ạ-dėr-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] The *Megadermatinæ* rated as a family.

Megadermatinæ (meg-ạ-dėr-mạ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma*(*t-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of bats of the family *Nycteridæ,* typified by the genus *Megaderma;* the megaderms.

Megaderus (me-gad′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρη*, neck, throat.] A genus of longicorns or cerambycids having the three sternal sclerites continuous. They exhale a strong, peculiar odor, though no odoriferous glands have been discovered. They are mostly tropical American, but *M. bifasciatus* occurs in Texas.

megadont (meg′ạ-dont), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having large teeth. *W. H. Flower.*

megadyne (meg′ạ-dīn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E. *dyne,* q. v.] A unit equal to a million dynes.

megaerg (meg′ạ-èrg), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E. *erg,* q. v.] A unit equal to a million ergs. Also *megerg, megalerg.*

megafarad (meg′ạ-far-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E. *farad,* q. v.] In *electrometry,* a unit equal to a million farads.

Megalæma (meg-ạ-lē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *λαιμός*, throat (breast).] The typical genus of *Megalæmidæ* or scansorial barbets. The species of *Megalæma* proper are Asiatic. *M. hæmacephala,* the crimson-breasted barbet, is a common Indian one, known as the *tambagut* or *coppersmith.* Also *Megalaima,* as originally by G. R. Gray in 1842.

Megalæmidæ (meg-ạ-lē′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalæma* + *-idæ.*] A family of chiefly Old World non-passerine picarian birds, formerly confused with the barbets proper or puff-birds (*Bucconidæ*) of America; scansorial barbets. The technical characters are—the homalogonatous and antiopelmous musculation of the zygodactylous feet; a single carotid; no cæca; tufted elæodochon; acute manubrium sterni; bifurcate vomer; and ten rectrices. The term is synonymous with *Capitonidæ.* The megalemes are nearly related to the toucans and woodpeckers. They are of small to moderate size, of stout form, with large heads and heavy bills garnished with long bristles, in the latter respect resembling the barbets of the family *Bucconidæ.* The coloration is highly variegated and often brilliant. Some 80 species are described, chiefly Asiatic and African, only a few occurring in South America. The family is divided into *Pogonorhynchinæ, Megalæminæ,* and *Capitoninæ.*

megaleme (meg′ạ-lēm), *n.* A scansorial barbet of the genus *Megalæma,* in a broad sense. Also *megalæme, megalaime.*

megalerg (meg′ạ-lėrg), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great (see *mega-*), + E. *erg.*] Same as *megaerg.*

Megalesian, Megalensian (meg-ạ-lē′si-ạn, -len′si-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Megalesia,* prop. *Megalensia* (< Gr. Μεγαλήσια, a festival in honor of the Magna Mater or Cybele), neut. pl. of *Megalensis,* pertaining to *Megale,* < Gr. Μεγάλη, 'the Great,' an epithet of the Magna Mater, fem. of *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great: see *main*[2], *mickle, much.*] Of or belonging to Cybele, the Great Mother.—**Megalesian games,** in *Rom. antiq.,* a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 203 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

megalesthete (meg-ạ-les′thēt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *αἰσθητής*, one who perceives: see *esthete, esthetic.*] A supposed tactile organ of the chitons. Also written *megalæsthete. H. N. Moseley.*

Megalichthys (meg-ạ-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of large fossil ganoid fishes of Carboniferous age, established by Agassiz. By Günther the genus is referred to the family *Saurodipteridæ,* suborder *Polypteroidei;* by others to families called *Saurodipterini* and *Saurichthyidæ* or generally now to the *Osteolepidæ.* It was characterized by large, smooth, but minutely punctured, enameled scales, some of which have been found 5 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size. The jaws were furnished with immense laniary teeth. Several species have been described from Great Britain and North America.

megalith (meg′ạ-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *λίθος*, stone.] A great stone; specifically, a stone of great size used in constructive work or as a monument, as in ancient Cyclopean and so-called Druidic or Celtic remains.

Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French *megaliths.*

J. Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 181, note.

megalithic (meg-ạ-lith′ik), *a.* [< *megalith* + *-ic.*] Consisting of megaliths or very large stones: as, *megalithic* monuments; the *megalithic* architecture of Egypt. The word *megalithic,* however, as now almost exclusively used, has reference to a peculiar class of monuments or remains, of which the most essential feature is that the stones used in their construction in a vast majority of cases have nearly or quite their natural form. Hence these remains, in so far as they consist of stone, have been designated as "rude stone monuments." The stones used in them are frequently, but not always, of very large size. The menhir and dolmen are perhaps the most characteristic of the various forms of megalithic construction (see these words), but circles and avenues or alinements of standing stones, as well as tumuli or barrows of earth, either covering or inclosing dolmens, and frequently surrounded by one or more rows or circles of upright stones, are almost equally common and characteristic. The region especially notable for the number and variety of its megalithic remains extends from northern Africa through France and Great Britain to Scandinavia. The most remarkable display of the various forms is in Algiers, in Brittany, in Cornwall and various districts in southwestern England and Wales, as well as in parts of Ireland and Scotland; also in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Scandinavia. There are also great numbers of dolmens and tumuli in India, especially in the hills of Khassia, where such monuments are still being erected.

To the same primitive period [the Neolithic] of rude savage life must be assigned the rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the *Megalithic* Age. Everywhere we find traces, alike throughout the seats of oldest civilisation and in earliest written records, including the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures, of the erection of the simple monolith, or unhewn pillar of stone, as a record of events, a monumental memorial, or a landmark.

Encyc. Brit., II. 338.

But it is in Egypt that *megalithic* architecture is seen in its most matured stage, with all the massiveness which so aptly symbolises barbarian power. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 338.

The *megalithic* structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, and the like . . . have been kept up as matters of modern construction and recognized purpose among the ruder indigenous tribes of India. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 55.

megallantoid (meg-a-lan′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + NL. *allantois,* q. v.] Having a large allantois.

Megalobatrachus (meg″ạ-lō-bat′rā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi), < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *βάτραχος*, a frog: see *batrachian.*] An Asiatic genus of the family *Protonopsidæ* (or *Cryptobranchidæ*), having four small but well-formed feet, and no gill-slits; the giant salamanders. *M. maximus* is the largest living amphibian, attaining a length of three feet or more. It is found in Japan. The proper generic name is *Sieboldia.*

megalocarpous (meg″ạ-lō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόκαρπος*, having large fruit, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having large fruit.

megalocephalous (meg″ạ-lō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* Same as *megacephalic.*

What Thurnam calls medium brains range in weight between 40 and 52½ ounces for men and 35 and 47¼ ounces for women. All brains in size above this are called *megalocephalous.*

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 289.

megalocyte (meg′ạ-lō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *κύτος*, a cavity: see *cyte.*] A large blood-corpuscle, measuring from 12 to 15 micromillimeters in diameter, found in the human blood in cases of anemia, especially of pernicious anemia.

megalogonidium (meg″ạ-lō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *megalogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + NL. *gonidium.*] Same as *macrogonidium.*

megalograph (meg′ạ-lō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of camera lucida used for microscopic drawing, or for industrial pattern-drawing, as from designs formed by the kaleidoscope. It admits of drawing directly from the microscopic or kaleidoscopic image.

megalography (meg-ạ-log′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A drawing of pictures to a large scale. *Bailey,* 1731.

megalomania (meg′ạ-lō-mā″ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania.*] A form of insane delusion the subjects of which imagine themselves to be very great, exalted, or powerful personages; the delusion of grandeur.

Megalonyx (me-gal′ọ-niks), *n.* [NL. (Thomas Jefferson, 1797), so called from the great size of its claw-bones; < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct Pleistocene edentate quadrupeds related to the sloths, belonging to the family *Mylodontidæ* (sometimes, however, referred to the *Megatheriidæ*), having the foremost tooth in each jaw large and separated from the others by a wide diastema. *M. cuvieri* is one of the best-known species.—2. [*l. c.*] An individual or a species of this genus.

megalopa (meg-ạ-lō′pä), *n.* Same as *megalops,* 2.

megalophonous (meg″ạ-lō-fō′nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, having a loud voice, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *φωνή*, voice.] 1. Having a loud voice; vociferous; clamorous. [Rare.]—2. Of grand or imposing sound. [Rare.]

This is at once more descriptive and more *megalophonous.*

Note on Shelley's Peter Bell the Third, Prol.

Megalophonus (meg″ạ-lō-fō′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, having a loud voice: see *megalophonous.*] A genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ,* founded by G. R. Gray in 1841 upon certain African species which have naked nostrils and are colored like quails, as *M. apiatus* (or *clamosa*): so called from being megalophonous. Also called *Corypha.*

megalopic (meg-ạ-lop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλωπός*, large-eyed, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ*, eye: see *optic.* Cf. *Megalops.*] Having large eyes; specifically, of crustaceans, having the character of a megalops.

Megalopinæ (meg″ạ-lō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalops* (*Megalop-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of elopine fishes without pseudobranchiæ, and with large scales and a long anal fin, represented by the genus *Megalops.* They are known as *tarpons* (or *tarpums*) and *jew-fish.*

megalopine (meg′ạ-lō-pin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Megalopinæ.*

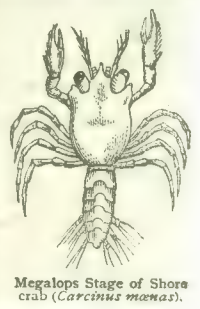
II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Megalopinæ.*

megalopolist (meg-ạ-lop′ọ-list), *n.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόπολις*, a great city, metropolis (also the name of several cities), < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *πόλις*, city: see *police.*] A chief city; a metropolis.

Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis.*

M. Collins, The Ivory Gate, II. 211. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Megalops (meg′ạ-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ*, eye: see *megalopic.*] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Elopidæ. M. cyprinoides* is common in the East Indies. *M. atlanticus,* the great tarpon of Florida, is now referred to the genus *Tarpon.*—2. [*l. c.*] A spurious genus of decapod crustaceans, representing a stage in the development of crabs in



Megalops Stage of Shore crab (*Carcinus mœnas*).

which the eyes are enormous. The term is retained as the designation of this condition, commonly known as the *megalops* or *megalops stage*. First called *megalopa* (W. E. Leach, 1815).

In the higher Decapoda the zoea frequently gives rise to a *Megalops*, with very large, stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of moults, the adult form is produced. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 11.

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa. *Dejean*, 1833.—4. A genus of reptiles.

megalopsia (meg-ạ-lop′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

megalopsychy (meg″ạ-lop-sī′ki), *n.* [< Gr. *μεγαλοψυχία*, greatness of soul, < *μεγαλόψυχος*, great-souled, high-souled, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *ψυχή*, soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Megaloptera (meg-ạ-lop′tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] A tribe of *Neuroptera*, containing the families *Myrmeleontidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, and *Mantispidæ*. *Latreille*, 1803.

Megalopteris (meg-ạ-lop′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neuropteris* by its nervation, and to *Alethopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lesquereux not separable from *Danæopsis* except by the characters of the venation) is found in beds of supposed Devonian age in New Brunswick, and in the Carboniferous, especially the Pottsville formations, of the Appalachian trough and the Mississippi valley. *Megalopteris* is one of the earliest and most remarkable of a large group, including *Neuropteris*, *Alethopteris*, etc. (referred to the *Neuropteridæ* or *Megalopteridæ*), whose nearest living fern allies are the *Marattiaceæ*, but whose internal structure causes it to be placed in the *Cycadofilices*.

Megalornis (meg-ạ-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] 1. Same as *Grus*, 1. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Bowerbank, the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1841 being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. emuinus*, from its supposed relationship to the emu.

megalosaur (meg′ạ-lō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus*.] A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridæ*.

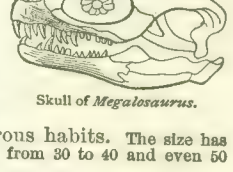
megalosaurian (meg″ạ-lō-sâ′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a megalosaur.

II. *n.* A megalosaur.

Megalosauridæ (meg″ạ-lō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurians with biconcave vertebræ, pubes slender and united distally, and fore and hind feet, three- and four-toed respectively.

megalosauroid (meg″ạ-lō-sâ′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *megalosaurian*.

Megalosaurus (meg″ạ-lō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridæ*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 30 to 40 and even 50 feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oölite.



Skull of *Megalosaurus*.



1, *Megalosaurus* (restored); 2, tooth; 3, part of jaw.

megalosplenia (meg″ạ-lō-splē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *σπλήν*, the milt, spleen.] In *pathol.*, enlargement of the spleen.

Megalotinæ (meg″ạ-lō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalotis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three true tubercular molars of upper jaw, and short sectorial teeth of both jaws.

megalotine (meg-ạ-lō′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] Having large ears, as a fox; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotinæ*.

Megalotis (meg-ạ-lō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Megalotinæ*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. lalandi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Agriodus* and *Otocyon*.—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidæ*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrrhulauda*.

Megamastictora (meg″ạ-mas-tik′tọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *μαστίκτωρ*, a scourger, < *μαστίζειν*, whip, flog, scourge, < *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter; the chalk-sponges: contrasted with *Micromastictora*.

megamastictoral (meg″ạ-mas-tik′tọ-ral), *a.* [< *Megamastictora* + *-al*.] Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge; of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*.

Megamys (meg′ạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of immense hystricomorphic rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Chinchillidæ*. *D'Orbigny*.

★**megaphone** (meg′ạ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *φωνή*, sound. Cf. *megalophonous*.] An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel-shaped receivers for collecting the sound-waves, which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes.

Megaphyton (me-gaf′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree-fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite biserial rows. The cicatricial disks usually exhibit horseshoe-shaped impressions, the transections of the vascular system. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size.

megapod (meg′ạ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *μεγαλόπους*, having large feet.] **I.** *a.* Having large feet: specifically applied to the *Megapodiidæ*.

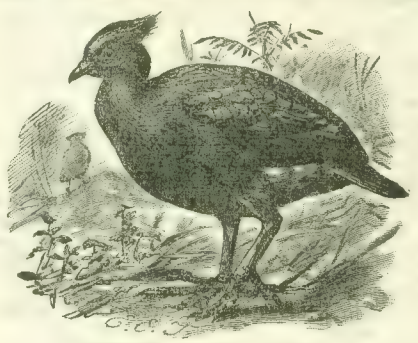
II. *n.* One of the *Megapodiidæ*.

megapodan (me-gap′ọ-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *megapod*.

megapode (meg′ạ-pōd), *n.* Same as *megapod*. *A. Newton*.

Megapodidæ (meg-ạ-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Megapodiidæ*.

Megapodiidæ (meg″ạ-pō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of peristeropodous alectoromorphous birds of the order *Gallinæ*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*; the megapods or mound-birds; the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American curassows or *Cracidæ*, which latter the megapods represent in the Australasian region. They are known as mound-birds from their singular and characteristic habit of scraping up heaps of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and go sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl, and are generally of somber color. The family is divided into *Megapodiinæ* and *Talegallinæ*. See these words, and *Megapodius*. Usually *Megapodidæ*.



Mound-bird (*Megapodius tumulus*).

Megapodiinæ (meg-ạ-pō-di-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megapodiidæ* contrasting with *Talegallinæ*, containing two genera, *Megapodius* and *Leipoa*; mound-birds or megapods proper.

Megapodius (meg-ạ-pō′di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical and principal genus of *Megapodiidæ*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodiinæ* excepting *Leipoa ocellata* —in all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. tumulus*, figured above, is a characteristic example.

megapolis† (me-gap′ọ-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *πόλις*, city. Cf. *megalopolis*.] A metropolis.

Amadavad . . . is at this present the *magapolis* of Cambaya. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 64.

Megaptera (me-gap′tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *Megaloptera*.] A genus of furrowed whalebone-whales, the humpbacks, belonging to the family *Balænopteridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinæ*, established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat, free cervical vertebræ, short broad baleen plates, and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas, but probably there are only two or three.

Megapterinæ (me-gap-tẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaptera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*; the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back; the long manus has the four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is plicated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Poescopia*, and *Eschrichtius*.

megapterine (me-gap′tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Megaptera* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having long fins, as a finner-whale; belonging to the *Megapterinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Megapterinæ*.

Megarhynchus (meg-ạ-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, bill.] A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, of which *M. pitangua* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. mexicanus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysogaster* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by Thunberg in 1824, and is also called *Scaphorhynchus*, *Platyrhynchus*, and *Megastoma*.



Megarhynchus pitangua, life-size.

Megarian (me-gā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Megara*, < Gr. Μέγαρα, pl., Megara (appar. pl. of *μέγαρον*, hall, chamber, in pl. palace, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter: see *megaron*), + *-ian*.] Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital; Megaric.—**Megarian school**, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B. C. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence; that the material world has no real existence; that change is inconceivable; that only the actual is possible; that the good is the only real; and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of sophisms, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*.

Megaric (me-gar′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Megaricus*, < Gr. Μεγαρικός, of Megara, < Μέγαρα, Megara.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Megarian*.

II. *n.* A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school.

megaron (meg′ạ-ron), *n.*; pl. *megara* (-rạ). [< Gr. *μέγαρον*, a large room, a large building, a palace, < *μέγας*, great, large, spacious.] In *Gr. archæol.*, specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a megaron for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such megara, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Tiryns in the Peloponnesus in 1884–5.

Megarrhiza (meg-ạ-rī′zạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A former genus of plants now included under *Micrampelis*. The species so separated differ from the others in their large turgid seeds, 15 to 30 millimeters long, and in the enormous development of their roots. See *Echinocystis*, *bitter-root*, 1, and *chilli-coyote* (under *chilli*).

megasclere (meg′a-sklēr), *n.* [< NL. *megasclerus*, < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A supporting spicule of a sponge, forming a part of the skeleton. Megascleres are generally of large size, as indicated by the name, and usually contribute to the formation of a more or less consistent skeleton, while the microscleres or flesh-spicules serve only for the support of single cells: but the distinction is not possible in all cases.

megasclerous (meg′a-sklē-rus), *a.* [< *megasclere* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a megasclere; having the character of a megasclere.

Megascolex (meg-a-skō′leks), *n.* [NL. (Templeton, 1845), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] A genus of oligochætous annelids or worms of large size. The Ceylonese *M. cæruleus* is a yard long, and as thick as one's finger.

megascope (meg′a-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.—2. In *photog.*, an enlarging camera.

megascopic (meg-a-skop′ik), *a.* [As *megascope* + *-ic*.] Perceptible through unaided vision; visible without the use of a powerful magnifying instrument, or with only the assistance of a pocket-lens: used in contrast to *microscopic*, with reference to objects or investigations in regard to which the use of a microscope is not required: as, the *megascopic* constituents of a rock; the *megascopic* structure of the brain; a *megascopic* examination of an object. Also *macroscopic*, *macroscopical*.

megascopical (meg-a-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *megascopic* + *-al*.] Same as *megascopic*.

megascopically (meg-a-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By the naked eye; by superficial inspection as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers. Also *macroscopically*.

Megascops (meg′a-skops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *σκώψ*, a small kind of owl.] A genus of horned owls of the family *Strigidæ*, established by J. J. Kaup in 1848. The name is now adopted for the group of American species of which the common red or mottled owl of North America, usually called *Scops asio*, is the type.

megaseme (meg′a-sēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σῆμα*, sign.] I. *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a large index; specifically in *craniom.*, having an orbital index over 89 (Broca, Flower), or over 85 (German anthropologists); not microseme.

II. *n.* A skull having a large index.

Megasoma (meg-a-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of large cetonian coleopters, typical of the subfamily *Megasominæ*, having the prosternal process glabrous; Hercules-beetles or elephant-beetles. *M. elephas*, *M. typhon*, *M. actæon*, and *M. thersites* are American species of these huge beetles. All these are South American except *M. thersites*, which is Californian. They are the largest coleopters known. The genus was established by Kirby in 1825.

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Megasominæ (meg″a-sō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megasoma* + *-inæ*.] Swainson's name of the Hercules-beetles as a subfamily of *Cetonidæ*.

megasporange (meg′a-spō-ranj), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *σπόρος*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγος*, a vessel.] Same as *macrosporangium*.

megaspore (meg′a-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *macrospore*.

Some of the best seams of coal appear to have been chiefly formed by the accumulation of these *Megaspores*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 347.

megass, megasse (me-gas′), *n.* Same as *bagasse*.

Megasthena (me-gas′the-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σθένος*, strength.] In Dana's classification of mammals, the second order of *Mammalia*. Dana divided this class into four orders: *Archontia*, man alone; *Megasthena*, the quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, and cetacean mammals; *Microsthena*, the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates; *Oöticoidea*, the marsupials and monotremes. The arrangement is the same as Owen's *Archencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, *Lissencephala*, and *Lyencephala*. *Megasthena* corresponds to *Gyrencephala*; also to *Educabilia*, exclusive of man. Also *Megasthenes*.

megasthene (meg′a-sthēn), *n.* One of the *Megasthena*; any quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, or cetacean mammal.

There is a close parallelism with the Mutilates, the lowest of the *Megasthenes*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1863, p. 71.

megasthenic (meg-a-sthen′ik), *a.* [< *megasthene* + *-ic*.] Having great strength of structural character; strongly organized; specifically, having the nature of or pertaining to the *Megasthena*.

This is in contrast with the fact among Crustaceans, the *megasthenic* and microsthenic divisions of which . . . stand widely apart. *J. D. Dana*, On Cephalization, p. 8.

megasynthetic (meg″a-sin-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *συνθετικός*, putting together: see *synthetic*.] Same as *polysynthetic*. [Rare.]

megathere (meg′a-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *megatherium*.] A mammal of the family *Megatheriidæ*.

megatherian (meg-a-thē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megatherium* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Megatherium*.

II. *n.* A megathere.

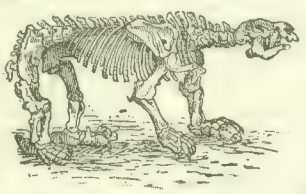
Megatheridæ (meg-a-ther′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Megatheriidæ*.

Megatheriidæ (meg″a-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megatherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct gigantic edentate animals of the order *Bruta*, related to the sloths and ant-eaters, the remains of which occur abundantly in Pleistocene deposits of North and South America; the ground-sloths. The teeth are usually 10 in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, as in the sloths—in the genus *Cœlodon* 8 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower. The typical and leading genera are *Megatherium* and *Scelidotherium*: many others are sometimes referred to this family, sometimes to *Mylodontidæ*, etc.

megatherioid (meg-a-thē′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Megatherium* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of a megathere; belonging to the *Megatheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A megathere or some similar mammal. Also *megatheroid*.

Megatherium (meg-a-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Megatheriidæ*, containing huge extinct sloths larger than a rhinoceros. They had 10 teeth in the upper jaw, and 8 in the lower, deeply implanted, persistently growing, prismatic, and with such an arrangement of the vasodentine, dentine, and cement that as they wore away the triturating surfaces continued to present a pair of transverse ridges. One of the best-known species is *M. americanum*, the skeleton of which measures 18 feet in length, including the tail, which is 5 feet.


Skeleton of *Megatherium*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

megatherm (meg′a-thērm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Alphonse de Candolle in 1874 to designate a plant of his first "physiological group," requiring great heat combined with much moisture. The plants of this group (megatherms) occur either within the tropics or not beyond the thirtieth degree of latitude, in warm moist valleys where the mean temperature does not fall below 20° C. See *hekistotherm*.

megatype (meg′a-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, an enlarged positive.

megaulic (me-gâ′lik), *a.* [< NL. *megaulicus*, < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + NL. *aula*, aula: see *aula*, 2.] Having the aula large; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megaulica*.

Megaulica (me-gâ′li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *megaulicus*: see *megaulic*.] Animals whose aula is large and whose cerebral hemispheres are extended horizontally or undifferentiated. They are the *Ichthyopsida* exclusive of amphibians, dipnoans, and *Branchiostoma*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

megavolt (meg′a-vōlt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + E. *volt*.] A unit equal to one million volts.

megaweber (meg′a-vā-bèr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + E. *weber*.] A unit equal to a million webers.

megazoöspore (meg-a-zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *macrozoöspore*.

megerg (meg′èrg), *n.* Same as *megaerg*.

Megilla (mē-jil′ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, founded by Mulsant in 1851. The larva of *M. maculata*, the spotted ladybird, is useful in devouring plant-lice, chinch-bugs, and eggs of the Colorado potato-beetle; the adult beetle feeds upon pollen. See cut under *ladybird*.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1804.

megilp (mē-gilp′), *n.* and *v.* See *magilp*.

Megistanes (mej-is-tā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μεγιστᾶνες*, great men, grandees, < *μέγιστος*, superl. of *μέγας*, great, large.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, containing the two families *Casuariidæ* and *Dromæidæ*, or the cassowaries and emus. Called *Casuarii* by some authors.

megohm (meg′ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + *ohm*.] A unit equal to one million ohms.

megrim (mē′grim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meagrim*, *meagrom*; < ME. *migrim*, *migreyme*, *migrene*, *mygreyn*, a corruption of *migraine*, *mygraine*, < OF. *migraine*, F. *migraine* (> G. Dan. *migräne* = Sw. *migrän*) = Sp. *migraña* = It. *magrana*, *emigrania*, < L. *hemicranium*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain in one side of the head, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρανίον*, head, cranium: see *hemicrania*.] 1. A form of headache usually confined to or beginning or predominating on one side of the head. It may be ushered in by malaise, languor, chilliness, or ocular or other sensory symptoms. The ocular symptoms are such as amblyopia, a glimmering appearance before the eyes, spectra of angular outline (fortification spectra), or hemianopsia. The headache, often becoming overpowering in its character and intensity, lasts from several hours to two or three days. At its height it is attended often with nausea and vomiting. The attacks return with a certain periodicity. Exhausting influences are apt to increase their frequency. The liability to megrim lasts for years, and is apt to disappear in middle life or later. Also called *migraine*, *hemicrania*, *nervous headache*, and *sick-headache*.

A fervent *mygreyn* was in the ryȝt syde of hurr hedde.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *pl.* Lowness of spirits, as from headache or general physical disturbance; the "blues"; a morbid or whimsical state of feeling.

These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies. *Ford*.

3. *pl.* In *farriery*, a sudden attack of sickness in a horse at work, when he reels, and either stands still for a minute dull and stupid, or falls to the ground insensible. These attacks are often periodical, but are most frequent in warm weather.

Meibomian (mī-bō′mi-an), *a.* [< *Meibomius* (see def.) + *-an*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to Meibomius (Heinrich Meibom, a German physician, 1638–1700): specifically applied to the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, known as *Meibomian glands* or *follicles*. They secrete the unctuous substance which lubricates the eye. See *gland*.

meidan, *n.* Same as *maidan*.

Meidinger cell (mī′ding-ėr sel). A voltaic element in which the plates are zinc and copper and the liquids solutions of magnesium sulphate and copper sulphate. The copper plate and solution of copper sulphate are contained in a small jar which stands in the bottom of the cell; the supply of copper sulphate is kept up by means of a funnel or tube containing crystals of it and extending from the top of the cell down into the inner jar.

meikle, *a.* and *n.* See *mickle*.

meiniet, *n.* See *meiny*.

meint†. Past participle of *ming*[1].

meiny† (mē′ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meyney*, *meany*, *meny*, *menie*, *many*, *maignie*, Sc. *menyie*, *menzie*, etc.; < ME. *meiny*, *meine*, *meyny*, *mayny*, *meynee*, *mayne*, *meyne*, *menze*, *meigne*, etc., < OF. *mesnee*, *maisnee*, *mesnie*, *maignee*, *maineda* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *mesnada*, *manada* = It. *masnada* (ML. reflex *maisnada*, *mainada*, *mesnada*, *masnada*, etc.), < **mansionata*, a household, < L. *mansio*(*n-*), a dwelling, mansion: see *mansion*.] 1. Household; suite; attendants; retinue; train.

He wile senden after the
Fram heuene adun of his *meigne*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He sawe the deuill syttyng and all his *meyny* aboute hym.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

Som man wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his *meynee* slayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 400.

2. Company; army.

Lest that she wolde hem with her hondes slen,
Or with her *meynee* putten hem to flyghte.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 352.

But the kynge Brandon and the kynge Pyncenars dide grete merveiles bothe with theire bodyes and theire *meyne* that were full bolde and hardy. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

They summon'd up their *meiny*; straight took horse,
Commanded me to follow and attend.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 35.

meio-. For words beginning thus, see *mio-*.

meipsead (mē-ip′sē-ad), *n.* [< L. *me* (= E. *me*), acc. of *ego*, I, + *ipse*, self, + *-ad*[1].] An egotistical writing. [Rare.]

My letters to you are such pure *meipseads*.
Southey, Letters, III. 57.

meirret, meiret, *a.* [Of obscure origin: cf. F. *moire*, *moiré*, watered silk, also OF. *meire*, "sorte de vêtement" (Godefr.). *N. E. D.*] In *her.*, divided like the fur potent counter-potent.

Meissner's corpuscles, plexus. See *corpuscle*, *plexus*.

meistersänger, meistersinger (mīs′tėr-seng″-ėr, -sing″ėr), *n.* [G., < *meister*, master, + *sänger* (= AS. *sangere*), singer (< *sang*, song), or *singer*

= E. *singer.*] A mastersinger; specifically, a member of one of the societies or gilds formed during a period ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century in the principal cities of Germany (the most celebrated at Nuremberg) for the cultivation of poetry and music. These societies were composed mostly of workingmen, and succeeded to the field occupied before their time by the Minnesanger, who had usually belonged to the aristocratic classes. They founded schools in which their art, called *Meistergesang*, was taught according to strict rules constituting a system called *tabulatur*. They practised chiefly lyrical poetry, generally on a biblical subject, sung with an accompaniment of some stringed instrument, as the harp, violin, etc. Before admission to the degree of *Meister* (master) it was necessary, as a rule, to pass through four preparatory degrees: viz., *Schüler* (scholar), *Schulfreund* (schoolfellow), *Dichter* (poet), and *Sänger* (singer). The candidate for admission to the gild had to present a poem and its musical accompaniment, which must receive the approval of four judges, called *Merker*, who examined the diction, grammatical construction, meter, rime, and melody. The Meistersänger claimed to trace their origin back to the middle of the tenth century, but their earliest school is alleged to have been founded at Mainz about 1312 by Frauenlob, one of the last of the Minnesingers, and schools were established afterward in all the principal cities of Germany. After the Reformation the gilds gradually became extinct, but the school at Ulm continued in existence until 1839.

meitht, *n.* See *meeth*[1].

meiurus, *n.* See *miurus*.

meizoseismal (mī-zō-sīs'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μείζων*, irreg. comp. of *μέγας*, great, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake: see *seismic.*] **I.** *a.* Connected with or relating to the greatest overturning power of an earthquake-shock. *Mallet.* —**Meizoseismal curve**, that curve which connects points upon the earth's surface in which the upsetting or overturning power of an earthquake-shock was a maximum.

Within the *meizoseismal* curve the shock has less overturning power, because then its direction is more vertical; without, because, though more horizontal, the power of the shock has become weakened by distance of transmission. *Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry [(3d ed.), p. 351.

II. *n.* In seismological nomenclature, a curve uniting points of maximum disturbance or "overthrow" (*Mallet*), or those at which the effects of any earthquake-shock have been felt with the greatest violence.

meizoseismic (mī-zō-sīs'mik), *a.* [As *meizoseismal* + *-ic.*] Same as *meizoseismal*.

me judice (mē jō'di-sē). [L.: *me*, abl. of *ego*, I; *judice*, abl. of *judex*, judge: see *judge*, *n.*] I being the judge; in my opinion; according to my judgment.

meket, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *meek*.

Mekhitarist (mek'i-tär-ist), *n.* [Named after *Mekhitar* da Pietro, a native of Sebaste, Armenia, who founded a religious society at Constantinople: see def.] A member of an order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar (1676–1749) at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro near Venice in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, etc. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; and their society is also organized as a literary academy, which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mechitarist*.

mekillt, *a.* An old form of *mickle*.

melaconite (me-lak'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2].] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy (also crystallized) oxid of copper, found in Vesuvian lava (there called *tenorite*) and abundantly at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In the latter case it is the result of the decomposition of other ores.

melada (me-lä'dä), *n.* [< Sp. *melada*, prop. fem. pp. of *melar*, candy, < *miel*, < L. *mel*, honey: see *mell*[2].] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of sugar and molasses together.

Melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar-point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process, and without any process of purging or clarification.
U. S. Statutes, XVIII. 339, quoted in Morgan's U. S. Tariff.

★**melæna** (me-lē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλαινα* (sc. *χολή*), black bile, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] **1.** Black vomit: a term adopted by Sauvages to denote the occurrence of dark-colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-colored bloody matter. The black vomit in yellow fever is a morbid secretion mixed with blood from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines.

2. The discharge from the anus of dark, tarry, and altered blood, the result of intestinal hemorrhage.

Melænornis (mel-ē-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of African drongo-shrikes established by G. R. Gray in 1840, containing such species as *M. edolioides*. Also called *Melasoma*.

melah (mē'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims or devotees, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes. *Imp. Dict.*

melainotype (me-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* An incorrect form for *melanotype*.

Melaleuca (mel-ą-lū'kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called in allusion to the black trunk and white branches; < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *λευκός*, white.] A genus of plants of the family *Myrtaceæ*, the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and the subtribe *Euleptospermeæ*. It is characterized by stamens united in bundles, and longer than the petals on which they are inserted (the bundles, however, not uniting to form a tube), and by numerous linear or wedge-shaped ovules arranged in the cells in an indefinite number of series. The plants are shrubs or trees, usually with alternate coriaceous leaves that are one-, three-, or several-nerved. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, generally in heads or spikes. See *hillock-tree*, *tea-tree*, and *cajeput*.

Melambo bark. Same as *Malambo bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

Melameridæ (mel-ą-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1855), < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycid moths, said by its founder to have much affinity to the *Zygænidæ* and also to the *Pyralidæ*, based upon no generic name. The wings are generally black, sometimes with a metallic hue, often adorned with bright colors, or partly limpid. There are about 12 genera, mainly confined to tropical America.

melampe (me-lamp'), *n.* A shell of the genus *Melampus*.

melampodet (me-lam'pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore: see *Melampodium.*] Black hellebore.

Here grows *Melampode* every where,
And Teribinth, good for Gotes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Melampodieæ (me-lam-pō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Melampodium* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of the tribe *Helianthea*, family *Asteraceæ*, the *Melampodinæ* of Engler and Prantl. It includes 21 genera and about 108 species, of which 25 belong to the genus *Melampodium*. The genera are widely dispersed over the world, and are mostly herbs.

melampodineous (me-lam-pō-din'ē-us), *a.* [< *Melampodium.*] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melampodium*.

Melampodium (mel-am-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *melampodion*, < Gr. *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore; said to have been so called from Μελάμπους, L. *Melampus*, a legendary Greek physician, lit. black-footed: see *Melampus.*] A genus of composite plants, type of the subtribe *Melampodieæ*. The achenia are thick; the 4 or 5 exterior bracts of the involucre are herbaceous, while the inner ones surround the achenes; the leaves are opposite and entire, and the flower-heads are pedunculed. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

Melampus (me-lam'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Μελάμπους, Melampus, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*. They are of small size, with an ovate shell, short spire, and sharp outer lip. A species is known as *M. coffea*, from its resemblance to a grain of coffee. *M. bidentatus*, about half an inch long, is very common in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.



Flowering Plant of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum lineare*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a bract.

melampyrin (mel-am-pī'rin), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *dulcitol*. Also *melampyrite*.

Melampyrum (mel-am-pī'rum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *μελάμπυρον*, cow-wheat, lit. 'black wheat,' < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *πυρός*, wheat.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Rhinantheæ* and family *Scrophulariaceæ*, characterized by having 4 stamens, 2 ovules in each cell of the ovary, and opposite leaves. There are 25 (reduced by some to 10) species, erect branching annuals, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia and of North America. See *cow-wheat* and *horse-flower*.

Melanactes (mel-ą-nak'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀκτίς*, brightness.] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*. *M. piceus* is a shining pitch-black species, one inch long, inhabiting the Atlantic water-shed of the United States. There are 7 species, all North American. *Le Conte*, 1853.

melanæmia (mel-ą-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition in which the blood contains irregular-shaped particles of brown or black pigment, either swimming free in the plasma, or enveloped in leucocytes. Melanæmia is most frequently the result of severe forms of remittent or intermittent fever.

melanæmic (mel-ą-nē'mik), *a.* [< *melanæmia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to melanæmia.

★**melanagogue**† (me-lan'ą-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing, < *ἄγειν*, draw.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.

melancholia (mel-ąn-kō'li-ä), *n.* [LL.: see *melancholy.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a mental condition characterized by great depression combined with a sluggishness and apparent painfulness of mental action. Melancholia may or may not exhibit paroxysms of violent behavior, and there may or may not be delusions.

2. Same as *melancholy*, 2.

melancholiac (mel-ąn-kō'li-ak), *n.* [< *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-ac.*] A person affected with melancholia; a melancholy maniac.

He [Hamlet] is a reasoning *melancholiac*, morbidly changed from his former state of thought, feeling, and conduct.
Dr. Bucknill, quoted in Furness's Hamlet, II. 210.

melancholiant (mel-ąn-kō'li-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *melancolien*; as *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Melancholy.

And he whiche is *melancolien*
Of pacience hath not lien,
Whereof he maie his wrath restraine.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

II. *n.* A melancholiac.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.
Dr. J. Scott, Works (1718), ii. 125. (*Latham.*)

melancholic (mel-ąn-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *melencholick*, *malencolik*; = F. *mélancolique* = Pr. *melancolic*, *malencolic* = Sp. *melancólico* = Pg. *melancolico* = It. *melancolico*, *malincolico* (cf. D. G. *melankolisch* = Sw. *melankolisk* = Dan. *melankolsk*), < L. *melancholicus*, < Gr. *μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, < *μελαγχολία*, black bile, melancholy: see *melancholy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with melancholy; gloomy; hypochondriac.

She thus *melancholicke* did ride,
Chawing the cud of griefe and inward paine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 19.

Our *melancholic* friend, Propertius,
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive or suggestive of melancholy; somber; gloomy; mournful: as, *melancholic* strains.

To-day you shall have her look as clear and fresh as the morning, and to-morrow as *melancholic* as midnight.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

3. Producing melancholy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The Sea roareth with a dreadfull noyse; the Windes blowe with a certaine course from thence; the people haue a *melancholike* season, which they passe away with play.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 485.

Disperse these *melancholic* humours, and become yourself again. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 124.

[Archaic in all uses. See *melancholy*, *a.*]

II. *n.* **1.** One who is affected with mental gloom; a hypochondriac; in *pathol.*, one who suffers from melancholia; a melancholiac.

(As to) the outward parts of their bodies, here brouches, chains, and rings may have good use; with such like ornament of jewel as agreeth with the ability and calling of the *melencholicke*. *Bright*, Melancholy, p. 320.

Four normal persons and four *melancholics*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 359.

2†. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, . . . and will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you, possesses me. *Clarendon*, Life, ii. (*Latham.*)

melancholically (mel-ąn-kol'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a melancholy way.

The red town rises out of the red sand, its walls of rammed clay frittering away *melancholically* in the sun.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 767.

melancholily (mel'an-kol-i-li), *adv.* [< *melancholy* + *-ly*[2].] In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. [Rare.]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, repozing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, . . . *melancholily* inclining her cheek to the right hand.
Keepe, Monuments of Westminster (1683), p. 62.

melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-nes), *n.* The state of being melancholy; disposition to be melancholy or gloomy.

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*.
Aubrey, Anecdotes, II. 600.

melancholious (mel-an-kō'li-us), *a.* [< ME. *melancolious, malencolious;* as *melancholy* + *-ous.*] 1. Melancholy; gloomy.

Som man is to curious
In studye, or *melancolyious*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 30.

The *melancholious*, crazy croon
O' cankrie care.
Burns, Epistle to Major Logan.

2. Expressing melancholy or gloom.

The Rector . . . added, in a *melancholious* tone, . . . "there won't be above thirty to divide."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

melancholist† (mel'an-kol-ist), *n.* [< *melancholy* + *-ist.*] One who is affected with melancholia; a melancholiac.

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass. *Glanville*, Essays, iv.

melancholize† (mel'an-kol-iz), *v.* [< *melancholy* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be or become melancholy; indulge in gloomy musings.

A most incomparable delight it is so to *melancholize*, and build castles in the air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 154.

II. *trans.* To make melancholy.

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old Age, and undeserved Adversity.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, Epis. Ded.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *melancolie, melincoly, malencolye,* < OF. *melancolie, merencolie,* F. *mélancolie* = Pr. *melancolia* = Sp. *melancolía* = Pg. *melancolia* = It. *melanconia, malinconia* = D. *melankolie* = G. *melancholie* = Dan. Sw. *melankoli,* < LL. *melancholia,* < Gr. *μελαγχολία,* the condition of having black bile (L. *atra bilis*), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < *μελάγχολος,* with black bile, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χολή,* bile: see *cholic*[1]. In the adj. use the word is later, standing for *melancholic.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *melancholia;* in old use, insanity of any kind.

Anone into *melancolie*,
As though it were ▪ fransie,
He fell. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii.

Yf he bite her in his rage,
Let labouryng his *melincoly* swage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

Moping *melancholy*,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

2. A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration; depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition; dejection; sadness. Also, in technical use, *melancholia.*

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or swartysh colour, which reigneth upon solitarye, carefull-musyng men.
Bullein, quoted in More's Utopia (tr. by Robinson), [ii. 7, note.

Cle. What is his malady?
Cam. Nothing but sad and silent *melancholy*,
Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why neither. *Fletcher*, Wife for ▪ Month, i. 2.

Step. Ay, truly, sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*.
Mat. Oh, it's your only fine humour, sir; your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half ▪ score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

3. Sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest *Melancholy!*
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 12.

4†. Bitterness of feeling; ill nature.

And if that she be riche and of parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire *malencolie*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Manly in his *malycoly* he metes another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

=Syn. 2. Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind.

Duke Byron
Flows with adust and *melancholy* choler.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a *melancholy* dream.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, Pref.

2. Affected by depression of spirits; depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy.

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou *melancholy?*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 156.

3. Given to contemplation; thoughtful; pensive. See I., 3. [Rare.]

A certain music, never known before,
Here soothed the pensive *melancholy* mind.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 40.

4. Producing or fitted to produce sadness or gloom; sad; mournful: as, a *melancholy* fact; a *melancholy* event.

Their Songs are very *melancholy* and doleful; so is their Musick: but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

'Tis past, that *melancholy* dream!
Nor will I quit thy shore.
Wordsworth, Poems of the Affections, ix.

5. Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy; somber.

The house is moderne, and seemes to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though *melancholy* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

Old ocean's gray and *melancholy* waste.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Melancholy euryomia, a beetle, *Euryomia melancholica.*—**Melancholy flycatcher,** *Tyrannus melancholicus.* =Syn. 2. Low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast.

melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this″l), *n.* A European species of thistle, *Carduus heterophyllus,* once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-angk-thō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Melanchthon* (see def.) + *-ian.* The name *Melanchthon* is a translation into classical form of the G. surname *Schwarzerd,* lit. 'black earth'; < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χθών,* earth.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), the German reformer.

II. *n.* A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views.

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonians* or Philippists.
P. Schaff, in Amer. Cyc., XIV. 246.

Melanconieæ (mel″an-kō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Melanconium* + *-eæ.*] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti,* or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes.* The spores ooze out in tendrils, or form a dark mass. Properly *Melanconiaceæ.*

Melanconium (mel-an-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1766), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κῶνος,* a cone.] A genus of fungi, typical of the family *Melanconiaceæ,* in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass. About 100 widely distributed species, mostly saprophytic, are known.

Melandrya (mel-lan'dri-ą), *n.* [NL., so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *δρῦς,* tree, oak: see *dryad.*] The typical genus of *Melandryidæ,* founded by Fabricius in 1801. It is represented in northern Europe and North America. *M. caraboides* is a British species. *M. stricta* of Say is the only one known in the United States.

Melandryidæ (mel-an-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melandrya* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheliate heteromerous beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya.* The anterior coxal cavities are open behind; the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base; the middle coxæ are not very prominent; the antennæ are free; the thorax is margined at the sides; and the disk has basal impressions. They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

melanemia, *n.* See *melanæmia.*

Melanerpes (mel-ą-nėr'pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἕρπειν,* creep: see *reptile.*] A genus of woodpeckers of the family *Picidæ,* giving name to ▪ subfamily *Melanerpinæ. M. erythrocephalus,* ▪ typical example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel-blue-black and white with crimson head, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States. *M. formicivorus* is a related species of the southwestern parts of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber. Many others have been referred to this genus.



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).

Melanerpinæ (mel″ą-nėr-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melanerpes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Picidæ,* exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes,* of uncertain limits. The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus.*

Melanesian (mel-ą-nē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Melanesia* (see def.), lit. 'the islands of the blacks,' < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *νῆσος,* an island.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it.

II. *n.* A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc. (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago); a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands. In race and language the Melanesians appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians.

Melanetta (mel-ą-net'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας,* black, + *νῆττα, νῆσσα,* duck: see *Anas.*] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ;* the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright party-colored bill. The common North American species is *M. velvetina* or *M. deglandi,* very closely related to *M. fusca* of Europe and Asia, if really distinct. Also written *Melanitta,* and more correctly *Melanonetta.*

mélange (mā-lonżh'), *n.* [F., a mixture, < *mêler,* mix: see *mell*[1], *meddle.*] 1. A mixture; a medley; usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in *lit.,* a miscellany.—2. A French dress-goods of cotton chain and woolen weft. *E. H. Knight.*

Melania (me-lā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *melania,* < Gr. *μελανία,* blackness, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] 1. In *conch.,* the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Melaniinæ,* having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis. The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers. There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian.
2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melaniacea (me-lā-ni-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melania* + *-acea.*] Same as *Melaniidæ.*

melaniacean (me-lā-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Melaniacea.*

melanian (me-lā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Melania* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Melaniidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Melaniidæ.*

melanic (me-lan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ic.*] 1. Black; dark: as, a *melanic* race.—2. Of or pertaining to melanosis.—**Melanic cancer,** melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma.—**Melanic deposit,** a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues.—**Melanic variety or race,** in *zoöl.,* a variety or race characterized by a darker color or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species. Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species.

Melaniidæ (mel-ą-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melania* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods of the order *Prosobranchiata,* typified by the genus *Melania.* The shell is spiral, turreted, and covered with dark epidermis; the aperture is often channeled or notched in front; the outer lip is acute; and the operculum is horny and spiral. The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly fluviatile and ovoviviparous. They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world. The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution, into two subfamilies, *Melaniinæ* and *Strepomatinæ.* Also *Melaniacea, Melaniadæ, Melanidæ.*

melaniiform (me-lā'ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Melania* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form of the melanians; resembling a melanian.

Melaniinæ (me-lā-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melania* + *-inæ.*] One of two subfamilies of *Melaniidæ,* typified by the genus *Melania,* containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America: distinguished from *Strepomatinæ.* The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched; the mantle-margin is fringed. The species are ovoviviparous.

melaniine (me-lā'ni-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Melanian in a strict sense; of or pertaining to the *Melaniinæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Melaniinæ.*

melaniline (me-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + E. *aniline.*] A basic substance ($C_{13}H_{13}N_3$) obtained from cyanogen chlorid and dry aniline.

melanin (mel′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-in*2.] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races; also, the dark pigment seen in melanæmia and in melanosarcoma and melanocarcinoma. The pigments in these cases may, however, be different.

We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with *melanin.* *Frey,* Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 53.

melanioid (me-lā′ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Melania* + *-oid.*] Same as *melanian.*

Melanippe (mel-a-nip′ē), *n.* [NL. (Duponchel, 1829), < Gr. Μελανίππη, f., Μελάνιππος, m., a mythical proper name, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentinæ*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species.

melanism (mel′a-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ism.*] In *physiol.*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism;* specifically, in *zoöl.*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird. It is not pathological, like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal; it is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rats, *Mus rattus* and *Mus atridorsum*, and in certain Malayan squirrels, *Sciurus erebus, S. melanogaster, S. atratus*, etc.

melanistic (mel-a-nis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ist-ic.*] Affected with melanism; abnormally dark in color. Also *melanotic.*

The *Nasua vittata* was based on a *melanistic* specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk. *J. A. Allen.*

melanite (mel′a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*2.] 1. A variety of garnet of a deep-black color. It properly belongs to the lime-iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included. It is often associated with volcanic rocks, as at Vesuvius. Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite. See *garnet*1.

2. In *conch.*, a fossil melanian.

melanitic (mel-a-nit′ik), *a.* [< *melanite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

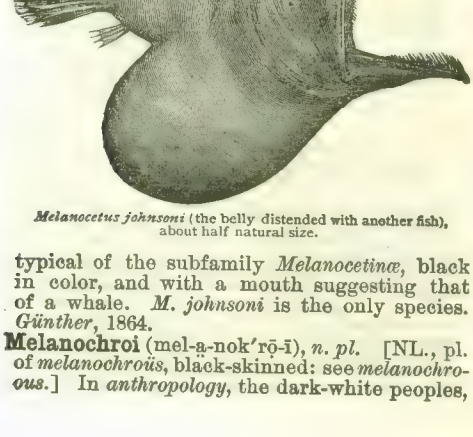
melanocarcinoma (mel″a-nō-kär-si-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *melanocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *καρκίνωμα*, cancer: see *carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color. The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma. It is less frequent than melanotic sarcomata.

Melanocetinæ (mel″a-nō-se-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melanocetus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ceratiidæ*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus.*

melanocetine (mel″a-nō-sē′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinæ.*

II. *n.* A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinæ.*

Melanocetus (mel″a-nō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κῆτος*, a whale: see *Cetacea.*] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,



Melanocetus johnsoni (the belly distended with another fish), about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinæ*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale. *M. johnsoni* is the only species. *Günther*, 1864.

Melanochroi (mel-a-nok′rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *melanochroös*, black-skinned: see *melanochrous.*] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples, a variety or class of mankind according to Huxley's classification. They are pale-complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark-complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia.

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroi* are not a distinct group, but result from the mixture of Australioids and Xanthochroi. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 421.

Hamitic and Semitic *Melanochroi.* *W. H. Flower,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317.

melanochroic (mel″a-nō-krō′ik), *a.* [< *melanochro-ous* + *-ic.*] Dark-colored; of or pertaining to the Melanochroi: as, the *melanochroic* races.

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe. *Huxley,* Critiques and Addresses, p. 180.

melanochroite (mel″a-nō-krō′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χροιά, χρόα*, color, + *-ite*2.] A basic chromate of lead found at Berezovsk in the Ural. Also called *phœnicochroite*, since the color is red rather than black.

melanochroous (mel-a-nok′rō-us), *a.* [< NL. *melanochroïs*, < Gr. *μελανόχροος* (also *μελάχροος*), black-skinned, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χροιά, χρόα*, skin, color.] Dark-colored; belonging to the Melanochroi, the brunette race of Europe, North Africa, and western Asia.

There seems good ground for the belief that, . . . among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous. *Huxley,* Critiques and Addresses, p. 157.

melanocomous (mel-a-nok′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μελανοκόμης*, black-haired, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κόμη*, hair: see *coma*2.] Black-haired; having black hair.

Melanocorypha (mel″a-nō-kor′i-fä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κορυφή*, head, top: see *coryphæus.*] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Alaudidæ*, containing such as the common *M. calandra*, the calandra lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark.

Melanodendron (mel″a-nō-den′dron), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Astereæ*, and subtribe *Asterinæ.* They have copious bristly pappus; numerous narrow bracts of the involucre, which are arranged in an indefinite number of series; and achenia which are 3- or 5-ribbed, and scarcely compressed. There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium.* See *black cabbage-tree*, under *cabbage-tree.*

melanoid (mel′a-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *μελανοειδής*, black-looking, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having a black or dark appearance.—**Melanoid cancer**, in *pathol.*, melanocarcinoma.

melanoma (mel-a-nō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελάνωμα*, blackness, < **μελανοῦν*, blacken, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A dark-pigmented tumor.

melanopathia (mel-a-nō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *melanopathy.*] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum. See *melasma.*

melanopathy (mel-a-nop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *melanopathia.*

Melanophila (mel-a-nof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by Eschscholtz. About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres; but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies. Eleven occur in North America. *M. fulvoguttata* is a small brassy-black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States.

melanophlogite (mel-a-nof′lō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), a flame (see *phlox*), + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated (hence the name). It consists of almost pure silica, and is probably a pseudomorph. It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Girgenti, Sicily.

Melanophyceæ (mel″a-nō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1868), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-eæ.*] One of the five great divisions of *Algæ* according to the classification of Rabenhorst. It included the *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*, and is practically the same as *Phæophyceæ* or *Fucoideæ.*

Melanopsidæ (mel-a-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Melanopsis* + *-idæ.*] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melaniidæ.* The spire is short and pointed, the body-whorl lengthened, and the pillar-lip thickened.

Melanopsis (mel-a-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Melan(ia)* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] 1. The typical genus of *Melanopsidæ.* *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *melanopsides* (-si-dēz).] A member of this genus.

Melanorrhœa (mel″a-nō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1829), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Anacardiaceæ* and the tribe *Mangifereæ*, characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens. They are large trees, over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary panicles of perfect flowers. The fruit is a drupe, and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star-like manner. There are 8 species, natives of eastern India and the Malay archipelago. *M. usitata* is the black, Martaban, or Burmese varnish-tree.

melanosarcoma (mel″a-nō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *melanosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment. It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle-shaped cells, and is very malignant.

melanoscope (mel′a-nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectroscope exhibit red bands. It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light-violet color over dark-red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black.

melanose (mel′a-nōs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black: see *melanosis.*] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina.* The leaves are the parts attacked, and are at first covered with brownish spots; these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off. The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York, along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri. See *Septoria.*

melanosiderite (mel″a-nō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σιδερίτης*, of iron: see *siderite.*] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster. It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxid with 7 per cent. of silica. It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

melanosis (mel-a-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black, < **μελανοῦν*, blacken: see *melanoma.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone-marrow, associated with melanæmia, malarial poisoning, etc. (*b*) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors. Specifically, this is an organic affection (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.

melanosity (mel-a-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< *melanous* (*-ose*) + *-ity.*] Tendency toward blackness; darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes. *Beddoe,* Science, VII. 84.

melanosperm (mel′a-nō-spėrm), *n.* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermeæ.*

Melanospermeæ (mel″a-nō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ.*] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algæ* were divided by Harvey. It included the *Fucaceæ*, *Laminariaceæ*, etc., but is now obsolete.

melanospermous (mel″a-nō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous.*] Belonging to the *Melanospermeæ*, an obsolete name for the brown algæ.

The group of *melanospermous* or olive-green sea-weeds. *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 327.

melanotekite (mel″a-nō-tē′kīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *τήκειν*, melt, + *-ite*2.] A rare silicate of lead and iron found in Sweden, also in New Mexico. It occurs in blackish-gray crystalline masses, also in crystals resembling those of kentrolite. It fuses easily to a black glass.

melanothallite (mel″a-nō-thal′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *θάλλος*, a branch, + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a mineral occurring in black lamellæ, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chlorid, copper oxid, and water. It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius.

melanotic (mel-a-not′ik), *a.* [< *melanosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] 1. Properly, affected with melanosis; melanic; melanoid.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *melanistic.*—**Melanotic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma.

Melanotus (mel-a-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridæ*, and is distributed all over the world. There are upward of 100 species, 44 of

which are North American. These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire-worms. *M. communis* is a common brown pilose species of the United States, half an inch long.

melanotype (mel'a-nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a ferrotype. [Rare or obsolete.]

melanous (mel'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ous.*] Dark-complexioned; brunette: the opposite of *blond* or *xanthous*. *Pritchard.*

The *melanous*, with black hair and dark brown or blackish skins. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

Melanoxylon (mel-a-nok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1827), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of leguminous plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* and the tribe *Sclerolobieæ*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with samara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex. There is but one species, *M. Brauna*. See *brauna*, 1.

melanterite (me-lan'tē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μελαντηρία*, a black metallic dye, + *-ite*2.] The native hydrous sulphate of iron.

Melanthium (me-lan'thi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming; < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Melanthiaceæ*. They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw. They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polygamous flowers, which are yellowish-white or greenish. There are 4 species, all natives of North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament. *M. Virginicum* of the United States is called *bunch-flower* (which see).

melanuria (mel-a-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *melanurin.*] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melanuric (mel-a-nū'rik), *a.* [As *melanurin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine.—**Melanuric fever.** See *fever*1.

melanurin (mel-a-nū'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *οὖρον*, urine.] A dark pigment found in the urine.

melaphyre (mel'a-fīr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας*, black, + (*πορ*)*φυρ*(*ίτης*), porphyry: see *porphyry.*] In *petrog.*, a name originating with Al. Brongniart (1813), who applied it to dark igneous rocks of porphyritic texture characterized by distinct feldspar crystals embedded in a dense aphanitic ground-mass, supposed to be rich in hornblende. As knowledge of dark porphyries increased, showing that rocks of very different composition possessed this habit, the application of the term became diverse. Usage has become unified in applying the term 'melaphyre' to pre-tertiary feldspar basalts. It is used less now than formerly. See *basalt.*

mela-rosa, mella-rosa (mel″a-rō'zä), *n.* [< It. *mela*, an apple, + *rosa*, a rose.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy.

melasma (me-las'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλασμα*, a black color, < *μελαίνειν*, blacken, < *μέλας*, black: see *melas.*] 1. An abnormal access of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder; local pigmentary stains of the skin. The morbid process is called *melanopathia*. Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of melanian mollusks. *Adams*, 1858. (*b*) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M. lineatum* of the Canaries. *Wollaston*, 1864.

melasmic (me-las'mik), *a.* and *n.* [< *melasma* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to melasma: as, *melasmic* blotches.

II. *n.* Same as *melasma*, 1.

melassest, *n.* An obsolete form of *molasses.*

melassic (me-las'ik), *a.* [< F. *melasse*, molasses, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses: as, *melassic* acid.

Melastoma (me-las'tō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black; < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An old world genus of plants, type of the family *Melastomaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osbeckieæ*. They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers, the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs. They are hairy shrubs, almost always erect, with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 3- to 7-nerved, and showy purple or rose-colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and eastern Asia, northern Australia, Oceania, and the Seychelles. *M. Malabathricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian rhododendron*. It is also called *Malabar laurel* or *gooseberry.*

Melastomaceæ (me-las-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brown, 1818), < *Melastoma* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Myrtales*. The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cells, or to basal placentæ; the anther usually opens at the top by two pores; the connective is thickened or variously appendaged; and the leaves have from 3 to 9 nerves. The family embraces 164 genera, divided into 13 tribes. These plants are almost entirely confined to the tropics.

melastomaceous (me-las-tō-mā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of plants *Melastomaceæ.*

Melastomeæ (mel-a-stō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Seringe, 1828), < *Melastoma* + *-eæ.*] A subfamily of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*. The cells have rather prominent placentæ inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules; the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose. In de Candolle's system it embraced 3 tribes and 64 genera; in that of Bentham and Hooker 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type; in that of Engler the corresponding group is still further enlarged.

Melchite (mel'kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< MGr. *Μελχίτης*, < Syriac *malkāyē*, Ar. *malekīya*, *milkīya*, lit. royal, < *melek*, king.] I. *n.* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian. The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of *king* being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrines of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, 'royalists' or 'imperialists,' because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 291.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites: as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet. *Isaac Taylor.*

melder (mel'dėr), *n.* [< Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in the mill, < *mala*, grind: see *meal*1.] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time. [Scotch.]

That ilka *melder* wi' the miller
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

meldometer (mel-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μέλδειν*, melt, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals. It involves the use of a platinum strip heated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current, whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods.

mele1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*1.

mele2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*2.

mele3†, *n.* [< AS. *mǣl* (= Icel. *mál* = Dan. *mæle*), speech, talk, conversation.] Discourse; conversation.

O moul thou marrez a myry *mele*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 23.

mele3†, *v.* [ME. *melen*, < AS. *mǣlan* (= Icel. *mæla* = Dan. *mæle*), speak, < *mǣl*, speech, talk: see *mele*3, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak; talk.

And whon that Wit was i-war hou his wyf tolde,
He bi-com so confoundet he couthe not *mele*,
And as doumbe as a dore drouȝ him asyde.

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 93.

2. To chatter; twitter, as birds.

Bothe the thrusch & the thrustele bi xxxti of bothe,
Meleden ful merye in maner of here kinde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

II. *trans.* To call or bring together; assemble.

Themperour with moche merthe his men than *meled*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1287.

mele4†, *n.* [A form of *male*4; < L. *malum*, an apple.] An apple. See *male*4.

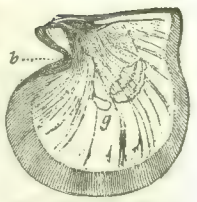
The *meles* round, ycald orbicular, withouten care a yer may keped be.

Palladius, Husbandry, III. 891.

Meleagridæ, Meleagrididæ (mel-ē-ag'ri-dē, mel″ē-ag-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meleagris* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of *Gallinæ* or gallinaceous birds; the turkeys. The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls.

Meleagridinæ, Meleagrinæ (mel-ē-ag-ri-dī'nē, mel″ē-ag-rī'nē), *n. pl.* Turkeys as an American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris.*

Meleagrina (mel″ē-ag-rī'nąą), *n.* [NL., < *Meleagris*, 2, + *-ina*2.] A genus of asiphonate bivalves of the family *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters. The pearl-oyster is *M. margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas; it sometimes attains a length of 10 or 12 inches.



Meleagrina (*Avicula*) *margaritifera.*

b, byssal foramen or notch; *g*, suspensors of the gills.

Meleagris (mel-ē-ā'gris), *n.* [NL., < L. *meleagris*, < Gr. *μελεαγρίς*, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after *Meleager*, < Μελέαγρος, > L. *Meleager*, son of Œneus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnæus gave the technical specific name *Numida meleagris*. (*b*) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagridæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked tarsi spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncles, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast; the turkeys. There are four kinds: *M. gallopavo* of the eastern United States, and three geographical races, or subspecies, one of which, *M. gallopavo mexicana*, found in Mexico, is the original stock of the domesticated bird. See *turkey.*

2. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks; same as *Meleagrina*. *Montfort*, 1810.

mêlée (mā-lā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *meslee*, *medlee*, etc., a mixture, confusion, fight, > E. *medley* and *melley*, q. v.] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons; especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part.

"I shall tilt to-morrow," answered Athelstane, "in the *melée*; it is not worth while for me to arm myself to-day."

Scott, Ivanhoe, iii.

=Syn. *Affray*, *Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*1, *n.*

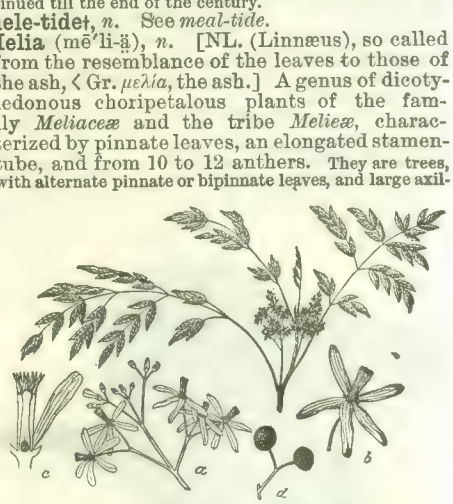
melegueta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*1).

Meles (mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *meles*, also *mæles*, *melis*, *mœlis*, a badger or marten.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinæ*, family *Mustelidæ*. It formerly included all the *Melinæ*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M. vulgaris* or *M. taxus*. See *Melinæ*, and cut under *badger*2.

Meletian (me-lē'shan), *n.* [< Gr. Μελητιανοί, pl., < Μελήτιος, LL. *Melĕtius*: see def.] 1. One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views.—2. A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A.D. 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the Orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*; others remained separate, and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians*. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypostasis* (which see) in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

mele-tide†, *n.* See *meal-tide.*

Melia (mē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, < Gr. *μελία*, the ash.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Melieæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated stamen-tube, and from 10 to 12 anthers. They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axillary panicles of medium-sized flowers, which are white or purple, and are either 5- or 6-parted. There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania. *M. Azedarach*, variously known as *pride-of-India*, *bead-tree*, *false sycamore*, etc., is native in sub-Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries. It is from 30 to 50 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac-colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac*. Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *bastard cedar*. A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge. (See *azedarach*, *bead-tree*,



Flowering Branch of *Melia Azedarach.*

a, part of the inflorescence; *b*, a flower; *c*, a flower cut longitudinally; *d*, the fruits.

china-tree, and *holy tree*, under *holy*.) Also called *hill-margosa*. The tree long known as *M. Azadirachta*, but now classed as *Azadirachta Azadirachta*, is the margosa or nim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See *margosa*.) *M. dubia* is an elegant tree of India, the Malayan archipelago, and Australia, called in the last-named country *white cedar*. *M. Azedarach* has been called *hoop-tree* in the West Indies. A form with depressed umbrella-like top is cultivated in the U. S.

Meliaceæ (mē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Melia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The family includes 47 genera and about 756 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

meliaceous (mē-li-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Meliaceæ*. Also *cedrelaceous*.

Meliad (mē′li-ad), *n.* [< Gr. Μηλιάδες, nymphs of fruit-trees (or of flocks), < *μῆλον*, an apple or any tree-fruit (or *μῆλον*, a sheep or goat).] In *Gr. myth.*, a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

> And from the grove
> The *Meliads*, who here for lack of flocks
> Must tend the fruit.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The Search for Persephone.

Melianthaceæ (mel″i-an-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1850), < *Melianthus* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, characterized by irregular polygamodiœcious flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. *Melianthus* is the type genus.

Melianthus (mel-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Melianthaceæ*, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd-pinnate leaves (the leaflets one-sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 5 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (*Cape*) *honey-flower*, or *honey-plant*, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibean, Melibœan (mel-i-bē′an), *a.* [< L. *Melibœus*, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < Gr. Μελίβοιος, cf. fem. Μελίβοια, a personal name.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating; amœbean.

melic (mel′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μελικός*, pertaining to song, < *μέλος*, a song, strain, melody.] Pertaining to song; intended to be sung: applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

> The exact relation of *melic* poetry to the cantonal dialect.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 234.

Melica (mel′i-kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < It. *melica*, the great millet, < L. *mel*, honey.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Meliceæ*. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 30 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasturage. *Melic-grass* is a general name for the species.

Meliceæ (mē-lis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1846), < *Melica* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*: type genus *Melica*. It includes 7 genera and about 42 species.



1. Flowering Plant of Melic-grass (*Melica mutica*). 2. The panicle. *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, a flowering glume, side view; *d*, the same, back view.

meliceris (mel-i-sē′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *meliceris*, < Gr. *μελικηρίς*, a tumor so called, < *μελίκηρον*, a honeycomb, < *μέλι*, honey, + *κηρός*, wax.] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistence, usually a hygroma.

melicerous (mel-i-sē′rus), *a.* [< *meliceris* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of meliceris; affected with meliceris: as, a *melicerous* tumor.

melic-grass (mel′ik-gràs), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

Melicocceæ (mel-i-kok′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1847), < *Melicocca* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Sapindaceæ*, the soapberry family. It embraces 7 genera, *Melicoccus* being the type, and 42 species, found principally in the tropics.

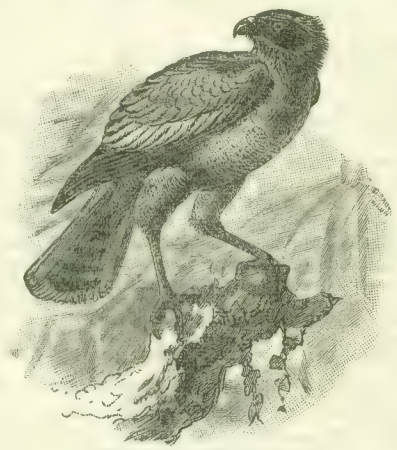
Melicoccus (mel-i-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of trees of the family *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Melicocceæ*. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many-flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See *honeyberry*.

melicotton†, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Melidæ (mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-idæ*.] A family of arctoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, ratels, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies *Melinæ*, *Mellivorinæ*, and *Mephitinæ* of the family *Mustelidæ*. See these words.

Melieæ (mē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830), < *Melia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Meliaceæ*. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano-convex or foliaceous cotyledons. *Melia* is the type genus.

Melierax (me-lī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, a song, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*,



Chanting Hawk (*Melierax musicus*).

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840; the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best-known of which are *M. canorus, cantans*, or *musicus* of South Africa and *M. polyzonus*.

Melifera, meliferous. See *Mellifera, melliferous*.

Meligethes (mel-i-jē′thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **μελιγηθής*, Doric *μελιγαθής*, honey-sweet, < *μέλι*, honey, + *γηθεῖν*, rejoice.] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family *Nitidulidæ*. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called *glow-beetles*; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and fructifying organs. In this way *M. æneus* injures cruciferous vegetables.

melilite, mellilite (mel′i-līt), *n.* [Prop. *melilite*, < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt; it is a silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and calcium.

★**melilot** (mel′i-lot), *n.* [< OF. *melilot, mellilot, merilot*, F. *melilot* = Sp. Pg. *meliloto* = It. *meliloto, melliloto*, < L. *melilotos*, < Gr. *μελίλωτον* or *μελίλωτος*, a kind of clover, < *μέλι*, honey, + *λωτός*, lotus: see *lotus*.] A plant of the genus *Melilotus*.

Melilotus (mel-i-lō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700): see *melilot*.] A genus of plants belonging to the *Fabaceæ*, or pulse family, and the tribe *Trifolieæ*; the clovers. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobous or obovoid legume, which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants of the genus *Melilotus* are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves which have adnate stipules, and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 20 species are known, which are natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of the old world. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the Tonka bean or the vernal grass, owing to the presence of the principle called *coumarin* (which see). General names for the genus are *melilot* and *sweet clover*. *M. alba*, the white melilot or honey-lotus, also called *Cabul clover*, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. *M. officinalis*, the common or yellow melilot, is, like the last, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as *balsam-flowers*, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See *hart's-clover* and *king's-clover*.

Melinæ (mē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Meles*; the badgers. The form is stout and squat; the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of *Melinæ*: the European *Meles*, the Asiatic *Arctonyx* and *Mydaus*, and the American *Taxidea*. Also *Melina*.

meline (mē′lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *meles*, a badger (see *Meles*), + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Badger-like; of or pertaining to the *Melinæ*.

II. *n.* A badger of any kind; any member of the *Melinæ*.

melingt, *n.* [Verbal n. of *mele*[3], *v.*] Talk; conversation.

> Will[i]am to the window witterli migt sene
> gif Meliors with hire maydenes in *meling* there sete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 760.

melinite (mā′lin-īt), *n.* An explosive of French invention, consisting of picric acid, and gun-cotton dissolved in ether. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force has been variously represented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable.

melinophane (mel′i-nō-fān), *n.* [Prob. < Gr. *μήλινος*, of a quince-yellow, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon-syenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to *meliphanite* (meliphane).

meliorate (mē′lyo-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meliorated*, ppr. *meliorating*. [< LL. *melioratus*, pp. of *meliorare* (> It. *megliorare, migliorare* = Pg. *melhorar* = Sp. *mejorar* = OF. *meliorer, meillorer*), make better, < *melior*, better (compar. of *bonus*, good), = Gr. *μᾶλλον*, adv., rather, compar. of *μάλα*, adv., very much.] **I.** *trans.* To make better; improve; ameliorate.

> Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but *meliorates* and improves our own.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

> Tragedy . . . was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of *meliorating* the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.
> *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; be improved.

> Yesterday not a bird peeped; the world was barren, peaked and pining: to-day 'tis inconceivably populous; creation swarms and *meliorates*.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

meliorater (mē′lyo-rā-tėr), *n.* Same as *meliorator*.

melioration (mē-lyo-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *melioration*, < LL. *melioratio(n-)*, bettering, < *meliorare*, make better: see *meliorate*.] 1. The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

> Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 433.

> By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 354.

2. *pl.* In *Scots law*, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

meliorator (mē′lyo-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which meliorates or makes better.

> The greatest *meliorator* of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

meliorism (mē′lyo-rizm), *n.* [< L. *melior*, better (see *meliorate*), + E. *-ism*.] 1. The improvement of society by regulated practical means: opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

> *Meliorism*, instead of an ethical, is a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 468.

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement: a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

> It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called *Meliorism* may be accepted. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 271.

> The only good reason for referring to the source [of the word meliorist is] . . . that you found it useful for the doctrine of *meliorism* to cite one unfashionable confessor of it in the face of the fashionable extremes.
> *George Eliot*, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 19, 1877.

meliorist (mē′lyo-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *melior*, better, + E. *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of meliorism.

I am not, however, a pessimist—I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *meliorist*.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 27.

In her general attitude toward life, George Eliot was neither optimist nor pessimist. She held to the middle term, which she invented for herself, of *meliorist*. She was cheered by the hope and by the belief in gradual improvement of the mass.
Cross, Life of George Eliot, III. 309.

I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word *meliorist* except myself.
George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 17, 1877.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to meliorism or meliorists.

If we adopt either the optimist view or the *meliorist* view—if we say that life on the whole brings more pleasure than pain, or that it is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain, then these actions by which life is maintained are justified, and there results a warrant for the freedom to perform them.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 96.

melioristic (mē-lyo-ris'tik), *a.* [< *meliorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to meliorism: correlated with *optimistic* and *pessimistic*.

Too scientifically *melioristic* for the common herd.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148.

meliority (mē-lyor'i-ti), *n.* [< NL. *meliorita(t-)s*, < L. *melior*, better: see *meliorate*.] The state of being better; betterness. [Rare.]

Aristotle ascribeth the cause of this *meliority* or betterness unto the aire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

This colour of *meliority* and preëminence is a signe of enervation and weakness.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

Meliphaga (mē-lif'a-gä), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *Melliphaga*; neut. pl. of **meliphagus*: see *meliphagous*.] The typical genus of *Meliphagidæ*. The term has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for all the family and some other birds, but is now restricted to a single species, *M. phrygia* of Australia, known as the *black-and-yellow honey-eater*. See *honey-eater*.

meliphagan (mē-lif'a-gan), *n.* A bird of the genus *Meliphaga*; a honey-eater. Also, erroneously, *melliphagan*.

Meliphagidæ (mel-i-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Melliphagidæ*; < *Meliphaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Meliphaga*, belonging to the group *Cinnyrimorphæ* of the order *Passeres*; the honey-eaters or honey-suckers. They are closely related to the *Nectariniidæ*, with which they share the character of the protractile, bifid, and penciled tongue. The bill is of variable length and degree of slenderness, but is always curved, with a prominent culmen; the nostrils are basal, and situated in a large membranous nasal fossa, never entirely covered with feathers; and they are linear or oval in shape, with or without an operculum. The first primary (except in *Zosterops* and *Entomophila*) is about half as long as the second. The wings, tail, and feet vary in character with the genera; the anterior toes and their claws are short, the former much united at base, and the hallux is large and strong. The plumage inclines to green and yellow colors; it is never blue, and is red only in one group, the *Myzomelinæ*. Parts of the head and neck are often bare, and variously wattled or carunculate. The family is confined to the Old World, and is specially characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions, though the range of the *Melithreptinæ* is much more extensive. The species number nearly 200, referable to about 25 genera. The family is now usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Meliphaginæ*, *Myzomelinæ*, and *Melithreptinæ*.

meliphagidan (mel-i-faj'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Meliphagidæ*.

II. *n.* A meliphagan or honey-eater.

Meliphaginæ (mel"i-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [Also *Melliphaginæ*; NL., < *Meliphaga* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Meliphagidæ*. With few exceptions, the group is characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions.

meliphagine (mē-lif'a-jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Meliphaginæ*; less strictly, same as *meliphagidan*.

II. *n.* A meliphagan or honey-eater of the subfamily *Meliphaginæ*.

meliphagous (mē-lif'a-gus), *a.* [Also *melliphagous*; < NL. **meliphagus*, < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon honey; mellivorous.

meliphanite (mē-lif'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *-φανης*, appearing, clear, + *-ite*2.] See *melinophane*.

melipult†, *n.* [< Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + L. *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, drive out. Cf. *catapult*.] A honey-extractor. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 48.

melisma (mē-lis'mä), *n.* [NL. (> It.), < Gr. *μέλισμα*, a song, < *μελίζειν*, sing, warble, < *μέλος*, song.] In *music*: (*a*) A song, melody, or air, as contrasted with a recitative or declamatory passage. (*b*) A melodic decoration, grace, fioritura, or roulade. (*c*) A cadenza.

melismatic (mel-is-mat'ik), *a.* [= It. *melismatico*; as *melisma(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *music*: (*a*) Melodious. (*b*) Ornamented; adorned.—**Melismatic singing or playing**, a style of vocal or instrumental performance in which a great number of ornaments, as trills, mordents, runs, etc., are introduced.—**Melismatic song**, vocal music in which there is more than one note to a syllable: opposed to *syllabic song*, in which there is only one note to each syllable.

melismatics (mel-is-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *melismatic*: see *-ics*.] In *music*, the art of florid or decorated vocalization.

Melissa (mē-lis'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *μέλισσα*, Attic *μέλιττα*, a bee, < *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*), honey: see *mell*2.] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, the tribe *Saturejeæ*, and the subtribe *Melisseæ*. It is distinguished by a calyx which is distinctly two-lipped, by an exserted corolla-tube, which is recurved-ascending below the middle, and by the divergent anther-cells. They are herbs, with dentate leaves and loose axillary clusters of white or yellowish flowers. About four species are known, from Europe and central and western Asia. *M. officinalis*, from southern Europe, is the common lemon-balm of the gardens.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *Andrena*.

melissa-oil (mē-lis'ä-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which gives to the plant its aromatic, lemon-like odor.—**Indian melissa-oil**, a fragrant oil distilled in India from a species of *Andropogon*. See *Andropogon* and *lemon-grass*. Also called *verbena-oil*.

Melisseæ (mē-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Melissa* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ*. The calyx has almost always thirteen quite prominent nerves; the corolla is two-lipped, with the tube usually exserted, and the stamens are ascending at the base and divergent above. It embraces 12 genera, *Melissa* being the type, and about 191 species. They are usually strong-scented aromatic herbs. The genus *Hedeoma*, the American pennyroyal, belongs to this subtribe.

melissyl (mē-lis'il), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλισσα*, a bee, + *ὕλη*, matter.] A hypothetical radical ($C_{30}H_{61}$) which occurs in many compounds derived from wax. The more difficultly soluble part of beeswax consists of melissyl palmitate. Also called *myricyl*.

Melisuga, Melisugæ, etc. See *Mellisuga*, etc.

Melitæa (mel-i-tē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies allied to *Argynnis*, containing about 50 species, chiefly European and North American, checkered with brown, yellow, and white, and not silvered on the under side, which has bands of white and yellow. *M.* (*Euphydryas*) *phaëton* is a common species of North America. *M.* (*Lemonias*) *Brucei* is found in the western United States. The British species, like those of *Argynnis*, are known to English collectors as *fritillaries*.

2. A genus of alcyonarians or sea-fans of the family *Isididæ*, or giving name to a family *Melitæidæ*. The polypary is branched as in the gorgonians or true sea-fans, and composed of alternating hard and soft or calcareous and coriaceous joints, the latter much larger than the former, which form bead-like nodes along the stem. *M. ochracea* is a yellowish coral from the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also *Melitæa*, *Melithæa*, *Melithea*, *Melitea*.

Melitæidæ (mel-i-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melitæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of isidaceous alcyonarian corals, typified by the genus *Melitæa*, having porous or corky nodes. Also *Melithæidæ*.

melitæmia (mel-i-tē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. for **melithæmia*, < Gr. *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the blood.

Melitophili (mel-i-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's system, the sixth and last section of *Scarabæidæ*, composed of the old genera *Trichius*, *Goliathus*, and *Cetonia*. It corresponds more or less exactly with the modern family *Cetoniidæ*. Also, erroneously, *Mellitophili*.

melitophiline (mel-i-tof'i-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Melitophili*, or having their characters; cetonian. Also *mellitophiline*.

melitose (mel'i-tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey, + *-ose*.] A sugar ($C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$) obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Tasmania. It is a crystalline solid, dextrorotatory, and directly fermentable. Dilute acids hydrolyse it to glucose and melibiose. Also *raffinose*.

Melitta (mē-lit'ä), *n.* Same as *Andrena*.

Melitteæ (mē-lit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Melittis* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, characterized by a broad calyx and a much-exserted corolla-tube, with the posterior lip broad and somewhat concave. It embraces 6 genera, *Melittis* being the type, and 9 species, found principally in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Melittis (mē-lit'is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *μέλιττα*, Attic form of *μέλισσα*, a bee: see *Melissa*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Melitteæ*, characterized by a three-lobed calyx, by having the cells of the anther divergent, and by the flower-cluster usually consisting of six flowers. *M. melissophyllum* is the only species. See *balm*, 7, and *honey-balm*.

melituria (mel-i-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, glucosuria. Also, erroneously, *mellituria*.

meliturie (mel-i-tū'rik), *a.* [Also *melliturie*; < *meliturie* + *-ic*.] Glucosuric.

Melivora, Melivorinæ, etc. Erroneous forms of *Mellivora*, etc.

meliza (mē-lī'zä), *n.* [NL., prop. **melizea*, < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *ζέα*, spelt (NL. *zea*, maize).] Maize or Indian corn. See the quotation from Smollett under *hasty-pudding*.

Melizophilus (mel-i-zof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < *meliza* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of Old World oscine passerine birds of the family *Sylviidæ*, founded by W. E. Leach in 1816 upon the Dartford warbler, *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, now



Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*).

called *Melizophilus undatus*, *provincialis*, or *dartfordiensis*.

mell1 (mel), *v.* [< ME. *mellen*, < OF. *meller*, *mesler*, etc., mix: see *meddle*, of which *mell* is a contracted form.] **I.** *trans.* To mix; blend. [Obsolete or provincial.]

All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow,
Withouten more in the mene, or *mellit* with other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5462.

Th' aduerse Cloud, which first receiueth thus
Apollo's raies, the same direct repells
On the next Cloud, and with his gold it *mells*
Her various colours.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

Oft began . . . wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together *mell*.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 43.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mix; mingle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With men of myght can I not *mell*.
York Plays, p. 167.

Alas, our society
Mells not with piety.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

2†. To meddle; intermeddle or interfere.

Vn-callyd go thou to no counselle;
That longes to the, with that thow *melle*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She would it eeke; and make much worse by telling,
And take great joy to publish it to many,
That every matter worse was for her *melling*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 35.

3†. To busy one's self: used reflexively.

Sche *melled hire* Meliors ferst to greithe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1719.

4. To contend in fight. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Mony fallyn were fey of the fell Grekes,
But mo of the meny, that *mellit* hom with.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5243.

5†. To copulate.

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell*.)

mell2† (mel), *n.* [= F. *miel* = Pr. *mel* = Sp. *miel* = Pg. *mel* = It. *mele*, *miele*, < L. *mel* (*mell-*) = Gr. *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*) = Goth. *milith*, honey; not found elsewhere in Teut., except as in *mildew*, q. v. There is an accidentally similar Hawaiian *meli*, honey.] Honey.

That mouth of hirs, which seemde to flow with *mell*.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

mell3 (mel), *n.* [A var. of *mall*1.] A mallet; hence, derisively, the head. [Scotch.]

Her teeth was a' like teather stakes,
Her nose like club or *mell*.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

There stood a fause lord him behin',
Who thrust him thro' body and *mell*, O.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 70).

mell[3] (mel), *v. t.* [A var. of *mall*[1], *v.*] To pound or bruise with or as with a mell or mallet; crush; maul. [Scotch.]

mell[4] (mel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *mill*[1]. *Chaucer.*

mell[5] (mel), *n.* [A var. of *meal*[3], *mole*[1].] A stain in linen. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

mell[6] (mel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A warming-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mellan (mel'an), *n.* In *diamond-mining*, same as *cascalho*.

mella-rosa, *n.* See *mela-rosa*.

mellay, *n.* See *melley*.

mell-doll (mel'dol), *n.* An image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph amid much rejoicing on the last day of reaping; a kern-baby. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

mellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *merle*[1]. *Halliwell.*

melled† (meld), *a.* [< *mell*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Honeyed; mingled with honey.

Which sugred mel or *melled* sugar yield.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

melleous† (mel'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *mielleux*, < L. *melleus*, of or belonging to honey, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2].] 1. Having the character of honey; similar to honey.

Which of the slow ways may be best employed to free wax from the yellow *melleous* parts. *Boyle*, Works, V. 712.

2. In *bot.*, having the taste or smell of honey.

melley (mel'i), *n.* [Also *melly*, and archaically *mellay*; < OF. *melee* (F. *mêlée*), earlier *meslee*, etc., a mixture, medley, contest: see *medley*. Cf. *mêlée*, a mod. F. form.] Same as *mêlée*.

Gawan, that sate bi the quene,
To the kyng he can enclyne,
"I be-seche now with sagez sene,
This *melly* mot be myne."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

Here and everywhere
He rode the *mellay*, lord of the ringing lists.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

mellic (mel'ik), *a.* [< *mell*[2] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to honey.

mellie† (mel'i), *n.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2]. The term is appar. arbitrary, and not conformed to Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] Honey.

For from thy makings milk and *mellie* flows.
Davies, Eclogue, l. 20. (*Davies.*)

Mellifera (me-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *mellifer*, honey-bearing: see *melliferous*.] In Latreille's system, the fourth family of aculeate *Hymenoptera;* the *Anthophila;* the honey-bees. It corresponded to the Linnean genus *Apis*, and was divided by Latreille into *Andrenetæ* and *Apiariæ*, equivalent to the modern families *Andrenidæ* and *Apidæ*.

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *mellifère* = Pg. It. *mellifero*, < L. *mellifer*, honey-bearing, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Producing honey, as a plant; mellific.

And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with *melliferous* plants of the best kind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 2.

2. Bearing or preparing honey, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Mellifera*.

mellific (me-lif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *melífico* = Pg. *mellifico*, < L. *mellificus*, honey-making, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *facere*, make.] Making or producing honey; honey-making.

mellification (mel"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mellification*, < L. as if **mellificatio(n-)*, < *mellificare*, pp. *mellificatus*, make honey: see *mellify*.] The making or production of honey; honey-making.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and the *mellification* of bees. *Arbuthnot.*

mellifluence (me-lif'lō-ens), *n.* [= OF. *mellifluence;* as *mellifluen(t)* + *-ce*.] A flow of sweetness; a smooth, honeyed flow.

He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures, which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

mellifluent (me-lif'lō-ent), *a.* [= OF. *mellifluant*, < L. *mellifluen(t-)s*, flowing with honey, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing like honey; smoothly or sweetly flowing.

Gresset's clear pipe . . . combines in one
Each former bard's *mellifluent* tone.
Cooper, Apology of Aristippus, Ep. 3.

mellifluently (me-lif'lō-ent-li), *adv.* Mellifluously.

mellifluous (me-lif'lō-us), *a.* [= OF. *mellifleux*, also *melliflu*, *melleflu*, F. *melliflue* = Sp. *melifluo* = Pg. It. *mellifluo*, < LL. *mellifluus*, flowing with honey, < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or dropping like honey; hence, sweetly or smoothly flowing, especially in sound.

From off the boughs each morn
We brush *mellifluous* dews.
Milton, P. L., v. 429.

The marvellous teachings of Socrates, as they come mended by the *mellifluous* words of Plato.
Sumner, Orations, I. 143.

mellifluously (me-lif'lō-us-li), *adv.* In a mellifluous manner; with sweetly flowing sound.

When amatory poets sing their loves
In liquid lines *mellifluously* bland. *Byron.*

mellify† (mel'i-fī), *v. i.* [ME. *mellifien*, < OF. *mellifier* = Sp. *melificar* = Pg. *mellificar*, < L. *mellificare*, make honey, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *facere*, make.] To make honey.

Place apte is there swete herbes multiplie,
And bees the welles haunte and water cleche;
Utilitee is ther to *mellifie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

melligo (me-lī'gō), *n.* [L., a honey-like juice, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey.] Honeydew.

mellilite, *n.* See *melilite*.

melliloquent (me-lil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking sweetly or pleasantly. [Rare.]

Mellinidæ (me-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mellinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of digger-wasps or *Fossores*, containing only the genus *Mellinus*, having the abdomen petiolate, and the submarginal cell of the fore wings receiving a recurrent nervure.

Mellinus (me-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), appar. < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2].] The typical genus of *Mellinidæ*. It contains 2 European and 3 North American species. *M. arvensis*, a common digger-wasp of Europe, burrows in sand, and stores its tubes with flies upon which its larvæ feed.

Melliphaga, melliphagan, etc. Erroneous forms of *Meliphaga*, etc.

mellisonant† (me-lis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Sweet-sounding. [Rare.]

Mop. Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.
Io. I'le have 't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight
Of the *mellisonant* tingletangle.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640). (*Nares.*)

Mellisuga (mel-i-sū'gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sugere*, suck.] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidæ*, giving name to a subfamily *Mellisuginæ*. It contains the smallest of its tribe and the very least of all birds, such as *M. minima* of the West Indies, which is scarcely 2 inches long, the upper parts showing golden-green, the wings and tail dusky-purplish. Also, erroneously, *Melisuga*.

Mellisugæ (mel-i-sū'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mellisuga*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of sundry tenuirostral birds, such as humming-birds and species referred to *Certhia* and *Upupa*. (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the humming-birds, family *Trochilidæ*, considered as a cohort of *Anisodactyli* of an order *Volucres*. Also called *Longilingues*.

mellisugent (mel-i-sū'jent), *a.* [Also *melisugent;* < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Honey-sucking: said of various birds and insects.

Mellisuginæ (mel"i-sū-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mellisuga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of humming-birds named from the genus *Mellisuga*.

mellit (mel'it), *n.* [< F. *mellite*, an electuary of honey, < L. *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey: see *mellite*[1].] In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

Mellita (me-lī'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mellita*, fem. of *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey (*placenta mellita*, a honey-cake): see *mellite*[1].] A genus of clypeastroid sea-urchins of the family *Scutellidæ*. The common sand-dollar or cake-urchin of the Atlantic coast of the United States, whose dried test presents five slits, is *M. quinquefora*. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

mellitate (mel'i-tāt), *n.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-ate*[1].] A salt of mellitic acid.

mellite[1]**†,** *a.* [ME., < L. *mellitus*, honeyed, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2]. Cf. *mellit*.] Mixed with honey; sweetened.

Wyne *mellite*, as saide is, save hem shall.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

mellite[2] (mel'it), *n.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, first observed in the beds of brown-coal in Thuringia. It occurs in tetragonal crystals and nodular masses of a honey-yellow color; it is a mellitate of aluminium. Also called *honey-stone*.

mellitic (me-lit'ik), *a.* [< *mellite*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from mellite or honey-stone.—**Mellitic acid,** $C_6(CO_2H)_6$, the peculiar acid of mellite. It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless needles.

Mellitophili, mellitophiline. See *Melitophili, melitophiline*.

mellitous (me-lī'tus), *a.* [< L. *mellitus*, honeyed: see *mellite*[1].] Mixed with honey.

mellituria, mellituric. Erroneous forms of *melituria, melituric*.

Mellivora (me-liv'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. The typical and only genus of *Mellivorinæ*, founded by Storr in 1780. There are two species, the Indian and the African honey-badger or ratel, *M. indica* and *M. capensis*.—2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Westwood.*

Mellivorinæ (me-liv-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [Also *Melivorinæ;* NL., < *Mellivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, having but one true molar on each side of each jaw, and the lower molar sectorial; the ratels or honey-badgers. There is but one genus, *Mellivora*, of Asia and Africa. See *ratel*.

mellivorous (me-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *melivorous;* < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating honey; subsisting on honey, as many insects, both in the perfect state and as larvæ.

mellon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *melon*[1].

mellone (mel'ōn), *n.* [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, ✶+ *-one*.] A compound obtained by heating certain thiocyanates strongly. Its formula is $[(CN)_2\ NH]_3$. It is in the form of a yellow insoluble powder.

mellow (mel'ō), *a.* [Early mod. E. *melow;* < ME. *melwe*, soft, perhaps a var. of *merwe*, < AS. *mearu* (*mearw-*), soft, tender (see *marrow*[3]), the change of *r* to *l* being perhaps assisted by association with the ult. related D. *mollig* = Fries. *miöllig*, soft, = G. dial. *mollig*, also *möll*, soft, *mölich*, mellow, prob. akin to L. *mollis*, soft: see *moll*[2], *mollify*, etc.] 1. Soft, especially from ripeness; easily yielding to pressure: as, a *mellow* peach.

Your chekes embolned like a *mellow* costard.
Ballad ascribed to Chaucer.

The full-juiced apple, waxing over-*mellow*,
Drops in a silent autumn night.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

Young cattle . . . are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, *mellow* hide, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 390.

2. Soft and friable, as earth; loamy.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat.
Bacon.

In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a *mellow* and crumbly appearance, and smoaks, the farmers say the earth is brimming.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, I. 157.

3. Soft, rich, or delicate to the touch, eye, ear, palate, etc., as color, sound, flavor, and the like.

The *mellow* bulfinch answers from the grove.
Thomson, Spring, l. 605.

A *mellow* voice Fitz-Eustace had,
The air he chose was wild and sad.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 9.

The *mellower* tints of the sinking sun.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 19.

4. Having the character or appearance of maturity; showing ripeness; of ripe age or quality; perfected; matured.

Season of mists and *mellow* fruitfulness!
Keats, To Autumn.

Matthew Arnold has the dignity of form of his classic models, Longfellow the graceful facility of a *mellow* literary culture. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 439.

Quebec is the *mellowest* nook of this raw continent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 356.

5. Softened or matured by length of years; toned down by the lapse of time; kindly disposed; good-humored; genial; jovial.

As merry and *mellow* an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. *Irving.*

6. Rendered good-humored or genial by liquor; somewhat under the influence of liquor; half-tipsy.

"Here, Hermes," says Jove, who with nectar was *mellow*.
Garrick, Epitaph on Goldsmith.

7. Of sounds, soft and rich; characterized by many and well-balanced overtones. The quality is well illustrated by most of the tones of an orchestral horn when well played.

mellow (mel'ō), *v.* [< *mellow, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ripen; bring to maturity; soften by ripeness or age; give richness, flavor, or delicacy to.

My riper *mellowed* yeeres beginne to follow on as fast.
Gascoigne, Gloze upon a Text.

The Syrian and the Signian Pear,
Mellow'd by Winter from their cruder Juice,
Light of Digestion now.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. To soften; pulverize; make friable: as, earth is *mellowed* by frost.

They plough in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plough it again till April. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

3. To soften in character; render more perfect or more agreeable; tone or smooth down; mature; improve.

Maturing time
But *mellows* what we write, to the dull sweets of rhyme.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

For Time shall with his ready pencil stand,
Retouch your figures with his ripening hand,
Mellow your colours, and imbrown the teint.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become soft; be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

Till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there [in the grave], we're stubborn clay. *Donne*, On Himself, l. 12.

The apple *mellowed* or shriveled up, and then fell off. *T. Parker*, Historic Americans, Franklin.

2. To soften in character; become toned down.

This country, gradually softening towards the neighbourhood of Mr. Bounderby's retreat, there *mellowed* into a rustic landscape. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 7.

mellowly (mel'ō-li), *adv.* [< *mellow* + *-ly*[2].] In a mellow manner; softly.

mellowness (mel'ō-nes), *n.* [< *mellow* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mellow, in any sense of that word.

mellowy (mel'ō-i), *a.* [< *mellow* + *-y*[1].] Soft; mellow.

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 97.

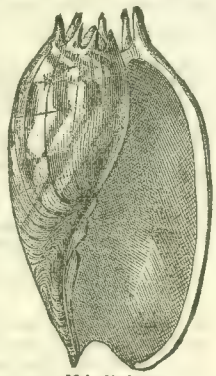
mell-pell†, *adv.* [See *pell-mell*, *adv.*] Same as *pell-mell*.

mell-supper (mel'sup″ėr), *n.* In some parts of England, a supper and merrymaking on the evening of the last day of reaping; a harvest-home.

At the *mell-supper*, Bourne tells us, "the servant and his master are alike, and everything is done with equal freedom; they sit at the same table, converse freely together, and spend the remaining part of the night in dancing and singing, without any difference or distinction."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

melluco (me-lö'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A chenopodiaceous plant of the Andes, *Ullucus tuberosus*, yielding edible tubers.

Melo (mē'lō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *melo*, a melon: see *melon*[1].] A genus of rachiglossate gastropods of the family *Volutidæ*, closely related to *Cymbium;* the melon-shells.


Melo diadema.

Melobesia (mel-ō-bē'si-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of coralline marine algæ, giving its name to the former tribe *Melobesieæ*. The fronds are calcareous, horizontally expanded, orbicular or becoming confluent, and indefinite in outline. They were regarded as corals by the earlier writers.

Melobesieæ (mel″ō-bē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1852), < *Melobesia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of calcareous algæ, taking its name from the genus *Melobesia*, which is now placed in the family *Corallinaceæ* of the subclass *Florideæ*. Sometimes called *Melobesiaceæ*.

Melocactus (mel-ō-kak'tus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *melo*(*n*-), a melon, + *cactus*, cactus.] A name given by Link and Otto in 1827 to *Cactus*, a genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*, or cactus family. The stem is flat at the base, and is crowned by a narrower, cylindrical flower-bearing head, which is covered with woolly hairs. There are about 20 species, which are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia. The species in general are called *melon-cactus* or *melon-thistle*. The best-known is *Cactus Melocactus* (*Melocactus communis* of Link and Otto), the turk's-cap or pope's-head. It has a height of a foot or a foot and a half. It grows profusely over barren tracts in parts of the West Indies and South America, and is common in cultivation.

melocoton, melocotoon (mel'ō-kot-on, -kō-tön'), *n.* [Formerly also *melocotone*, *melicotton*, and corruptly *malakatoon*, < Sp. *melocotón*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree, = It. *melocotogno*, quince-tree, < ML. *melum cotoneum*, *melum Cydonium*, < Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον*, a quince, lit. apple of Cydonia: *μῆλον*, apple; *Κυδώνιος*, of Cydonia, in Crete: see *quine*, *quince*.] 1. The quince-tree or its fruit. [Use in English doubtful.]—2. A large kind of peach.

A strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Deuce-ace, the wafer-woman, that prigs abroad
With musk-melons and *malakatoones*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

melodeon (me-lō'dē-ọn), *n.* [Also *melodium;* < L. *melodia*, < Gr. *μελῳδία*, a singing: see *melody*. Cf. *melodion*.] A reed-organ or harmonium.

melodia (me-lō'di-ą), *n.* [NL. use of LL. *melodia*, melody: see *melody*.] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the clarabella; a variety of stopped diapason.

melodic (me-lod'ik), *a.* [= F. *mélodique* = Sp. *melódico* = It. *melodico*, < LL. *melodicus*, < Gr. *μελῳδικός*, of or for melody, melodious, < *μελῳδία*, melody: see *melody*.] In *music:* (*a*) Melodious; pertaining to a pleasing succession of sounds. (*b*) Pertaining to melody as distinguished from harmony and rhythm.—**Melodic interval.** See *interval*, 5.

melodica (me-lod'i-kä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *melodicus*, melodious: see *melodic*.] A small variety of pipe-organ, invented by J. A. Stein in 1770, which was intended to be set upon a harpsichord or similar instrument so that a melody could be played upon it while the accompaniment was played upon the harpsichord. Its compass was about 3½ octaves. The tone produced was flute-like in quality, and crescendo and diminuendo effects were produced by simply altering the pressure of the fingers.

melodically (me-lod'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. Melodiously.—2. In a melodic manner; in a way involving a succession of tones: opposed to *harmonically* and *rhythmically*.

melodico (me-lod'i-kō), *a.* [It.: see *melodic*.] In *music*, melodious; soft: noting passages to be so rendered.

melodicon (me-lod'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελῳδικόν*, neut. of *μελῳδικός*, of or for melody: see *melodic*.] A variety of pianoforte, invented by P. Riffelsen in 1803, in which the tone was produced from tuning-forks or steel bars instead of wires.

melodics (me-lod'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *melodic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of musical science that is concerned with the pitch and succession of tones—that is, with melody in the technical sense.

melodiograph (me-lō'di-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *μελῳδία*, melody, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *melograph*.

melodion (me-lō'di-on), *n.* [< LL. *melodia*, < Gr. *μελῳδία*, melody. see *melody*. Cf. *melodeon*.] A musical instrument, invented in 1806 by J. C. Dietz, consisting of a graduated series of metal bars which could be sounded by being pressed against a rotating cylinder. It was played from a keyboard.

melodious (me-lō'di-us), *a.* [< F. *mélodieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *melodioso*, < LL. as if **melodiosus*, < *melodia*, melody: see *melody*.] 1. Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear; characterized by a pleasant succession of sounds.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton*, P. L., v. 656.

Tone of silver instrument
Leaves on the wind *melodious* trace.
Emerson, Forerunners.

2. Producing agreeable, especially musical, sounds.

And then tempered all these knowledges and skilles with the exercise of a delectable Musicke by *melodious* instruments, which withall serued them to delight their hearers.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 6.

=**Syn.** Tuneful, sweet, dulcet. See *euphony*.

melodiously (me-lō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a melodious manner; sweetly; musically.

melodiousness (me-lō'di-us-nes), *n.* The quality, in a sound or in music, of being pleasing to the ear; the character of having a flowing and beautiful melody.

melodise, *v.* See *melodize*.

melodist (mel'ō-dist), *n.* [= F. *mélodiste;* as *melody* + *-ist*.] 1. A composer or singer of songs and melodies: sometimes opposed to *harmonizer*.

Happy *melodist*, unwearied,
For ever piping songs for ever new.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Milton was a harmonist rather than a *melodist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 284.

2. A collection of songs, melodies, tunes, etc.

melodium (me-lō'di-um), *n.* See *melodeon*.

melodize (mel'ō-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *melodized*, ppr. *melodizing*. [< *melod-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make melodic or melodious.

Whose murmurs *melodise* my song!
Langhorn, Ode to the River Eden.

These repeated attempts of the learned English . . . to *melodize* our orthoepy.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To compose or sing melodies. 2. To make melody; harmonize.

Such a strain, with all o'erpowering measure,
Might *melodize* with each tumultuous sound.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int.

Also spelled *melodise*.

melodram (mel'ō-dram), *n.* [G.: see *melodrama*.] Same as *melodrama*, 2.

A romantic tragedy by Friedrich Duneker, for which Beethoven . . . composed a soldiers' chorus, . . . a romance, . . . and a *melodram* with harmonica.
Grove, Dict. Music, II. 122.

melodrama (mel-ō-drä'mą), *n.* [Also *melodrame*, < F. *mélodrame* = Sp. Pg. *melodrama* = It. *melodramma* = G. *melodram*, < NL. *melodrama*, < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *δρᾶμα*, action, a play: see *drama*.] 1. Properly, a dramatic composition in which music is used, or an opera in the broad sense.—2. A drama with incidental music, or an operetta with more or less spoken dialogue; a piece in which speech and song (or instrumental music) alternate. Also *melodram*.—3. A form of the drama characterized by compositions in which the music is of but moderate importance or value, and the plot and scenes are of a decidedly romantic and sensational nature.

melodramatic (mel″ō-dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *mélodramatique* = Sp. *melodramático;* as *melodrama*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of melodrama.

A set of highly-coloured pictures, full of contortion and *melodramatic* postures, would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, vi. [(*Latham.*)

The traveller in Sicily needs no gayer *melodramatic* exhibition than the table d'hôte of his inn will afford him in the conversation of the joyous guests.
Emerson, Eloquence.

melodramatical (mel″ō-dra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *melodramatic* + *-al*.] Same as *melodramatic*.

melodramatically (mel″ō-dra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a melodramatic manner; with exaggerated speech or action.

melodramatist (mel-ō-dram'ą-tist), *n.* [< *melodrama*(*t-*) + *-ist*.] A writer of melodramas; a melodramatic author.

Perils greater than any which the most daring romance-writer or *melodramatist* ever imagined.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 26.

melodrame (mel'ō-dram), *n.* [< F. *mélodrame*, < NL. *melodrama:* see *melodrama*.] Same as *melodrama*.

To perform a subordinate part in this splendid *melodrame* of the Elements.
Lady Morgan, On France, II. 345.

Melodusæ (mel-ō-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μελῳδοῦσια*, fem. pl. of *μελῳδῶν*, singing, ppr. of *μελῳδεῖν*, sing, < *μελῳδός*, singing: see *melody*.] In Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), one of two suborders of passerine birds, including the singing *Passeres*, and nearly equivalent to the *Acromyodi* or *Oscines*.

melodusine (mel-ō-dū'sin), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melodusæ;* oscine or oscinine; acromyodian.

melody (mel'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *melodies* (-diz). [< ME. *melody, melodye* (= D. *melodie* = G. *melodie, melodei* = Dan. Sw. *melodi*), < OF. *melodie*, F. *melodie* = Sp. *melodía* = Pg. It. *melodia*, < LL. *melodia*, < Gr. *μελῳδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, < *μελῳδός* (> LL. *melodus*), singing, musical, < *μέλος*, song, strain, melody, + *ᾠδή*, song, ode: see *ode*. Cf. *comedy*.] 1. In general, a succession of agreeable musical sounds; sweet sound; song; tune; music.

Thus endured the ioye and the *melodye* all the mete while. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 454.

The birds chant *melody* on every bush.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 12.

Specifically—2. In *music:* (*a*) A succession of tones, whether pleasing or not. In this sense *melody* is coördinate with *harmony* and *rhythm* as the three necessary constituents of all music. It depends essentially upon tones of relative pitch, successively arranged. (*b*) A series of tones so related to one another as to produce a distinct musical phrase or idea. The underlying relationship may be variously established: by any particular rhythmic arrangement, as in some popular dance-tunes; by the intervals of a single chord, as in arpeggio phrases; by a diatonic order, as in scale passages; by the harmonic connections between successive chords of which the melody in question forms one of the voice-parts, as in simple choral writing; and by innumerable

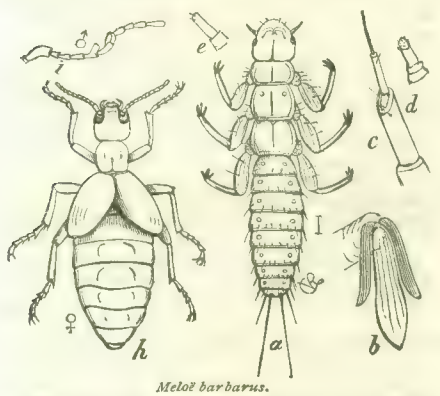
modifications and combinations of these and similar principles. (*c*) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition; usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air. (*d*) A song of clear and balanced form; an air; a tune. A melody is *authentic* when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key-note or final, *plagal* when its compass extends about a half-octave above and below the key-note and final. It is *diatonic* when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, *chromatic* when it uses other tones, foreign to that scale. It is *concrete* or *conjunct* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward; *discrete* or *disjunct* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree. It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words; *slurred* when more than one tone is given to a syllable. A melody may be further described as *popular, national, artistic,* etc.

3. A melodious or tuneful poem; a poetical composition suitable for singing.

There are, no doubt, some exquisite *melodies* (like the "Sabrina Fair") among his [Milton's] earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English glees.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 284.

Imperfect melody, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written.—**Leading melody.** See *leading*[1].=**Syn.** *Harmony, Rhythm,* etc. See *euphony.*

Meloë (mel′ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758); etym. uncertain.] The typical genus of *Meloidæ;* the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidæ* or blister-beetles proper. It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides, or are mixed with them. The larvæ are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



Meloë barbarus.

a, first or triungulin larva (line shows natural size); *b*, claws; *c*, antenna; *d*, maxillary palpus; *e*, labial palpus; *h*, imago of female; *i*, antenna of male.

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms. (See *hypermetamorphosis.*) The larvæ attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg-cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee; hence they are called *bee-lice.* It is a very large genus, of wide distribution. Fourteen species inhabit North America.

melograph (mel′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *μελογράφος,* writing songs, < *μέλος,* song, melody, + *γράφειν,* write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano. The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made much in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph-instrument. The strip of paper is afterward punctured along the marks of the record, and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator. The perforator is then made to reproduce a stiff paper stencil, which is an exact copy of the written record. The stencil may then be used in the melotrope for the reproduction of the music.

meloid (mē′loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the family *Meloidæ.*

Meloidæ (me-lō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meloë* + *-idæ.*] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloë,* or merged in *Cantharidæ.* The larvæ are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera.*

melologue (mel′ō-log), *n.* [< F. *mélologue* (see quot.), < Gr. *μέλος,* song, + *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.* Cf. *monologue,* etc.] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative; a melodrama. [Rare.]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to King Lear and Le Retour à la Vie, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the single movements, called by the composer a *melologue.*
Encyc. Brit., III. 598.

Melolontha (mel-ō-lon′thä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μηλολόνθη, μηλολάνθη,* a kind of beetle or cockchafer.] The typical genus of *Melolonthidæ.* It is represented in the Old World exclusively, with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7-jointed, that of the female 5-jointed. *M. vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-bug of Europe, often very destructive.

Melolonthidæ (mel-ō-lon′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melolontha* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha;* now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ;* cockchafers. The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthadæ, Melolonthæ, Melolonthida, Melolonthides, Melolonthites, Melolonthinæ.*

melolonthidan (mel-ō-lon′thi-dạn), *n.* A member of the *Melolonthidæ.*

melolonthine (mel-ō-lon′thin), *a.* [< *Melolontha* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha.*

melomane (mel′ō-mān), *n.* [< F. *mélomane* = Sp. *melómano;* < Gr. *μέλος,* song, melody, + *-μανής,* < *μαίνεσθαι,* be mad.] Same as *melomaniac.*

melomania (mel-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [F. *mélomanie* = Sp. *melomanía;* < NL. *melomania,* < Gr. *μέλος,* song, melody, + *μανία,* madness, frenzy.] An inordinate passion for music. Compare *musicomania.*

melomaniac (mel-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *melomania* + *-ac.*] One who has an inordinate passion for music.

melomany (mel′o-mā-ni), *n.* [< F. *mélomanie,* < NL. *melomania:* see *melomania.*] Same as *melomania.*

★**melon**[1] (mel′ọn), *n.* [Formerly also *mellon, millon, million* (the last still in dial. use); < OF. *melon, mellon, millon,* F. *melon* = Sp. *melón* = Pg. *melão* = It. *melone,* a melon, < LL. *melo(n-),* for L. *melopepo(n-)* (> OF. *melopepon*), < Gr. *μηλοπέπων,* a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, < Gr. *μῆλον* (L. *malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc.), + *πέπων,* a melon: see *pepo.*] 1. A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo,* family *Cucurbitaceæ,* or its fruit, the muskmelon. The plant was originally a native of southern Asia and tropical Africa. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated, and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit. The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored. It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the stringy and watery placentæ with the seeds being rejected. The melon is grown in numberless varieties, as the cantaloup, the nutmeg, etc. In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon*—*melon* being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter. The melon of Numbers xi. 5 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see def. 2). See *abdalavi, cantaloup, Cucumis,* and *muskmelon.*

Have *millions* at Mihelmas, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser, Husbandrie, March. (*Nares.*)

Some grapes and *millons* from my Lord at Lisbone.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

Stumbling on *melons* as I pass,
Insnared with flowers, I fall on grass.
Marvell, The Garden.

2. The watermelon, *Citrullus Citrullus.*—3. A melon-shell.—4. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the blackfish, grampus, and related cetaceans; melon-blubber. The melon reaches from the spout-hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw.

The head was dissected on deck; first the *melon* was removed, then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head-skin," which is the whaleman's term for the blubber on top of the head. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 299.

Gourd-melon, a pumpkin-like fruit, used in India for curries. See *benincasa.*—**Hairy melon.** Same as *abdalavi.*—**Sweet-scented melon,** a variety of *Cucumis Melo,* a kind of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a distinct species. Also called *apple-cucumber.*

melon[2] (mel′ọn), *n.* [Abbr. of *pademelon* or *paddy-melon.*] Same as *pademelon.*

melon-blubber (mel′ọn-blub″ėr), *n.* The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*[1], 4.

melon-cactus (mel′ọn-kak″tus), *n.* See *Melocactus.*

melon-caterpillar (mel′ọn-kat″ėr-pil-ạr), *n.* The larva of a common pyralid moth, *Diaphania hyalinata.* It is yellowish-green, 1¼ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other pepos or cucurbitaceous fruits.

Melongenidæ (mel-on-jen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melongena* (< Gr. *μῆλον,* apple, + *γένος,* kind), the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of prosobranchidiferous rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongena.* The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform. Also *Melongenæ,* as a subfamily.

melon-hole (mel′ọn-hōl), *n.* A hole made by the pademelon or padmelon, very dangerous for horsemen: often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep *melon holes,* and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats.
A. C. Grant, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 220.

meloniform (mel′ọn-i-fôrm), *a.* Melon-shaped.

melon-oil (mel′ọn-oil), *n.* The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil.

melon-shaped (mel′ọn-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a melon; oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline. This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc.

melon-shell (mel′ọn-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo.*

melon-thick (mel′ọn-thik), *n.* A West Indian name of the common melon-cactus, *Cactus Melocactus.*

melon-thistle (mel′ọn-this″l), *n.* A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Cactus.*

melon-tree (mel′ọn-trē), *n.* The papaw, *Carica Papaya.*

melon-worm (mel′ọn-wėrm), *n.* Same as *melon-caterpillar.*

Melopelia (mel-ō-pē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος,* song, + *πέλεια,* a dove, rock-pigeon.] A genus of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Zenaidinæ;* the white-winged doves. They have the outer primary normal; the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12-feathered; the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*).

long as the tarsus; a large bare circumorbital space; the neck with metallic luster; a blue-black auricular spot; a large white mark on the wings; and the sexes alike in plumage. *M. leucoptera* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings.

Melophagus (mē-lof′ạ-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆλον,* a sheep, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ,* founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. ovinus,* a well-known wingless species, is the common sheep-tick. The genus is also called *Melophila* and *Melophaga.*

melophone (mel′ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλος,* a song, + *φωνή,* voice.] A kind of concertina.

melophonic (mel-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέλος,* song, + *φωνή,* voice, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to music or its performance.

melophonist (mel′ō-fō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλος,* song, + *φωνή,* voice, + *-ist.*] A singer of melodies.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists,* I would insinuate no wrong thought.
Thackeray, A Dinner in the City, iii.

melopiano (mel″ō-pi-an′ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος,* song, + It. *piano:* see *piano.*] A form of pianoforte, invented by Caldara in 1870, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration. The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective.

meloplast (mel′ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλος,* song, + *πλάστης,* a molder, modeler, < *πλάσσειν,* form: see *plastic.*] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first.

meloplasty (mel′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *μῆλα,* pl., the cheeks (pl. of *μῆλον,* apple), + *πλάσσειν,* form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.,* the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopœia (mel-ō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *μελοποιία*, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < *μέλος*, song, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poet.*] The art or science of constructing melodies; melodics.

Melopsittacus (mel-op-sit′ȧ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot.] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots; the grass-



Zebra Grass-parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*).

parrakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the aviaries, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ*, founded by Baird in 1858, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America; the song-sparrows. The best-known is the common song-sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp-sparrow, *M. palustris*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mē-loth′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *μήλωθρον*, white bryony, the wild vine.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, type of the tribe *Melothrieæ*, or cucumber tribe. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a 2-lobed connective produced from the apex, and the fruit usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 60 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranaceous palmately lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best-known species.

melotrope (mel′ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *τροπή*, a turn, turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

The *melotrope* is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument.
Sci. Amer., N.S., [LIX. 376.

mel-pell†, *adv.* Same as *pell-mell.*

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, [a band of men] slew *mel-pell* both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7,000.
Hooker, Eccles. [Polity, viii. 9.

Melpomene (mel-pom′e-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Μελπομένη, one of the Muses, prop. ppr. fem. of *μέλπεσθαι*, sing.] **1.** In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman, bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine-leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. **2.** A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1852.

melrose (mel′rōz), *n.* [< NL. *mel rosæ*: L. *mel*, honey; *rosæ*, gen. of *rosa*, rose.] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.
Sir W. Fordyce, On Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

melt[1] (melt), *v.*; pret. *melted*, pp. *melted* (or *molten*), ppr. *melting*. [< ME. *melten* (pret. *malt*, pp. *molten*), < AS. *meltan*, *miltan* (pret. *mealt*, pp. *molten*), melt, = Icel. *melta*, melt, digest; Gr. *μέλδειν*, liquefy, melt; cf. OBulg. *mludŭ*, soft. Akin to *malt*[1], *milt*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become liquid through heat; be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandare that neyghe *malt* for wo and routhe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 582.

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and guiles, can speak so finely that a man would think butter should scant *melt* in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selec.

O, that this too too solid flesh would *melt*,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction; be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canaan shall *melt* away.
Ex. xv. 15.

My heart *melted* away in secret raptures.
Addison, Vision of Mirza.

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should *melt* at an offender's tears.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 126.

They say women have tender hearts; I know not; I am sure mine *melts*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

4. To be weakened or broken; be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man. Josh. ii. 11.

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; pass by imperceptible degrees; blend; shade.

The twilight *melted* into morn.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat; liquefy; fuse: as, to *melt* iron, lead, wax, or tallow; to *melt* ice.

When sun doth *melt* their snow. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1218.

Get me some drink, George; I am almost *molten* with fretting. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inscriptions, victories, buildings, and a thousand other pieces of antiquity [on coins] were *melted* down in these barbarous ages. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Loosely, to make a solution of; liquefy by solution; dissolve: as, to *melt* sugar in water.—**3.** Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Her noble heart was *molten* in her breast.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

=Syn. To mollify, subdue; *Melt*, *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, *Fuse*. Two words, . . . popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone; the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applicable only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as if of themselves. (*Chambers's Journal.*) *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes synonymous with *melt* (as, to *fuse* a wire by electricity), but it is more often used of melting together: as, bell-metal is made by *fusing* copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt[1] (melt), *n.* [< *melt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The melting of metal; the running down of the metal in the act of fusion.—**2.** The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

12,867 *melts* of ingots were made for coinage during the year. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 175.

3. Any substance that is melted.

The *melt* is then allowed to cool, and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 216.

melt[2] (melt), *n.* Same as *milt*[2].

meltable (mel′tȧ-bl), *a.* [< *melt*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron . . . is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Salop, II. 253. (*Davies.*)

meltada (mel-tä′dȧ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golunda meltada*. *J. E. Gray.*

melter[1] (mel′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who melts; specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* melteth in vayne, for the euell is not taken away from them. *Bible of* 1551, Jer. vi. 29.

Thou *melter* of strong minds.
Beau. and Fl., False One, ii. 3.

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master *melter*, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 250.

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance; a melting-pot: as, a *melter* for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax. *Workshop Receipts.*

melter[2] (mel′tėr), *n.* Same as *milter*.

melting (mel′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Disposed to melt or soften; feeling or showing tenderness; tender; compassionate.

To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour
The *melting* spirits of women.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 122.

One whose subdued eyes,
Albeit unused to the *melting* mood,
Drop tears. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 349.

2. Adapted to melt or soften; affecting; moving: as, a *melting* speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With *melting* airs or martial. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 3.

★**melting-furnace** (mel′ting-fėr′nās), *n.* A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactories the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel′ting-li), *adv.* [< *melting* + *-ly*[2].] In a melting manner; in a manner to melt or soften; by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that, her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

meltingness (mel′ting-nes), *n.* [< *melting* + *-ness.*] The quality of melting; capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren. *Whole Duty of Man*, Collect for Charity.

melting-pan (mel′ting-pan), *n.* A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water aided by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel′ting-point), *n.* The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts; the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel′ting-pot), *n.* A crucible.

meltith (mel′tith), *n.* [Probably a form of *meal-tide.*] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel′ton), *n.* [From *Melton* Mowbray, in Leicestershire.] A stout kind of cloth for outer wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad-cloth, doeskins, *meltons*, and all nap-finished cloth, the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

melungeon (me-lun′jon), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps ult. < F. *mélange*, a mixture: see *mélange.*] One of a class of people living in eastern Tennessee, regarded as of mixed white and Indian blood.

They resented the appellation *Melungeon*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. *Boston Traveller*, April 13, 1889.

Melursus (me-lėr′sus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *ursus*, bear.] An Indian genus of *Ursidæ*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Ursus*; honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labiatus* is the aswail (which see). *Prochilus* is a synonym.

melvie (mel′vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *melvied*, ppr. *melvying*. [A dial. var. of *meal*[1], *v.*, < ME. *mele*,

< AS. *melu* (*melw-*), meal: see *meal*[1].] To soil with meal. [Scotch.]

Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his braw claithing.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous beetles, corresponding to Latreille's *Melyrides*, typified by the genus *Melyris*.

Melyrides (me-lir'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Melyris*.] In Latreille's classification, the third tribe of *Malacodermi*, or soft pentamerous beetles. The palpi are generally filiform and short; the mandibles notched; the antennæ mostly serrated, in some males pectinated; the joints of the tarsi entire; and the ungues unidentate or furnished with a membranous appendage. These beetles are mostly very agile, and are found upon flowers. *Malachius, Dasytes, Zygia, Pelecophorus*, and *Diglobicerus* are named as leading genera.

Melyris (me-lī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775); origin obscure.] The typical genus of *Melyridæ*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very gaily colored. Most of them are natives of Africa.

mem. An abbreviation of *memorandum*, placed before a note of something to be remembered.

member (mem'bėr), *n.* [< ME. *membre*, < OF. (and F.) *membre* = Sp. *miembro* = Pg. It. *membro*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division.] 1. An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function; a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing.

Even so the tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. Jas. iii. 5.

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a *member* off, and give it you.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 15.

2. Specifically, the private parts.

Thei gon alle naked, saf a litylle Clout, that thei coveren with here Knees and hire *Membres*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

3. Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body.

Baptism; wherein I was made a *member* of Christ.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Know ye not that your bodies are the *members* of Christ?
1 Cor. vi. 15.

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous *Members*, that are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded many of them had not Room to use their weapons. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 21.

4. A part of any aggregate or whole; one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total.

The figures and the *membres* of thine Astrolabie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Astrolabe.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice;
Count wisdom as no *member* of the war.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 198.

Specifically — (*a*) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs; particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society: often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress.

There are not more useful *members* in a commonwealth than merchants. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

He [Sir John Dalrymple] was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, *member* for Ayrshire.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

(*b*) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (*c*) In *arch.*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (*d*) In *alg.*, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=). (*e*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a component of any higher classificatory group: thus, a species is a *member* of a genus; a genus is a *member* of a family, etc. —**Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a borough. —**County member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county. —**Divisive members**. See *divisive*. =**Syn.** 1. *Member, Limb. Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs. We speak of the *limb* of a tree, but rarely apply *limb* to the leg of an animal. The word has little figurative use, except in science (see definition); such expressions as "*limb* of the law," for a lawyer, and "*limb* of the devil" for a rogue, are jocose, *limb* being used for *member* or part. *Member* is much freer in primary and in figurative uses for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole: as, a *member* of a sentence, of a family, of a society, of a state. "The tongue is a little *member*" (James iii. 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a *limb*.

membered (mem'bėrd), *a.* [< *member* + *-ed*[2].] Having members; especially, having limbs: used chiefly in composition, as big-*membered*; in *her.* (also *membré*), used when the limbs are of a different tincture from the body.

memberless (mem'bėr-les), *a.* [< *member* + *-less*.] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

membership (mem'bėr-ship), *n.* [< *member* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a member; the office or position of a member, as of Parliament.

No advantages from external church *membership* or profession of the true religion can of themselves give a man confidence towards God. *South*, Sermons, II. xi.

Jeffrey is perhaps on his way to Edinburgh to-day. He is a candidate for the *Membership* there. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. The members of a body regarded collectively: as, the whole *membership* of the church.

membra, *n.* Plural of *membrum*.

Membracidæ (mem-bras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Membrax* (< Gr. *μέμβραξ*, a kind of cicada) + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous *Hemiptera* with three-jointed tarsi, typified by the genus *Membracis*. It is a large group of extraordinarily diversified and grotesque forms, the prothorax especially being the seat of remarkable modifications. The coloration is not less diversified. The antennæ are short and setose, with thickened base beneath the expanded edge of the clypeus, below or a little before the eyes. The legs are short and stout, and the hind tibiæ are furnished with a terminal circlet of spines. The species, of which there are upward of 800, are all jumpers, and are generally known as *tree-hoppers*. They abound in tropical and subtropical America, where more than half the known species are found; there are many in Africa, some in Australia and the East Indies, but scarcely any in Europe.

membracine (mem'brā-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Membracidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Membracidæ*.

Membracis (mem'brā-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *μέμβραξ* (*μεμβρακ-*), a kind of cicada.] A genus of tree-hoppers, typical of the family *Membracidæ*, having the two forward pairs of tibiæ broadly flattened and fitted very closely against the breast. It is very rich in species, among which are some of the most gaily colored and beautifully decorated members of the family.

membral (mem'bral), *a.* [< NL. **membralis*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member: see *member*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the limbs of an animal, as distinguished from the body proper; appendicular, as distinguished from axial (parts of the whole body). —**Membral segment**, a natural morphological division of a limb between two principal joints: thus, the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, is a *membral segment*. See *isomere*.

membranaceous (mem-brā-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane, < *membrana*, skin, membrane: see *membrane*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of membrane; consisting of membrane; membranous.

Birds of Prey that live upon Animal Substances have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 8.

membrane (mem'brān), *n.* [< F. *membrane* = Sp. Pg. It. *membrana*, < L. *membrana*, the skin or membrane that covers the several members of the body, the thin skin of plants, a skin parchment (> Gr. *μεμβράνα*, parchment), cover, surface, < *membrum*, member: see *member*.] 1. A thin pliable expansive structure of the body; an expansion of any soft tissue or part in the form of a sheet or layer, investing or lining some other structure or connecting two or more structures. The term is used in the widest sense, with little or no reference to the kind of tissue which may be concerned, the membranous quality depending upon thinness and pliability, not upon texture or fabric. No hard parts, as bone and cartilage, come within the definition of membrane. Most membranes are fibrous — that is, consist wholly or in part of some form of connective tissue, in or on which may be other and more special form-elements, as the layers of cells peculiar to the mucous, the serous, and other special membranes. In some cases a sheet of nerve-tissue, or of muscle-tissue, constitutes a membrane, with little admixture of other elements. Some membranes chiefly consist of a network of blood-vessels, with little connective tissue. Most membranes are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases following.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the membranous terminal part of a hemielytrum; the membrane of the fore wing of a hemipter. See cut under *clavus*. —3. A skin prepared for being written on.

They consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or *membranes*. Of these *membranes*, the greater part are vellum and parchment.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xliv.

Adipose, alveolar, atrial membrane. See the adjectives. —**Alimentary mucous membrane.** See *alimentary*. —**Arachnoid membrane, araneous membrane.** Same as *arachnoid*, 2. —**Basal membrane of the ligula**, in certain *Coleoptera*, a narrow membranous part between the mentum and the ligula. When more fully developed it is called the *hypoglossis*. —**Basement membrane.** See *basement*. —**Basilar membrane.** See *basilar*. —**Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm. —**Branchiostegal, bronchial, cellular membrane.** See the adjectives. —**Choroid membrane**, the choroid. —**Conjunctival membrane**, the conjunctiva. —**Costocoracoid membrane.** See *costocoracoid*. —**Cricothyroid membrane**, the tough fibrous tissue which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. —**Deciduous membrane**, the decidua. —**Diphtheritic membrane**, in *pathol.*, the false membrane formed in diphtheria, composed of necrosed epithelium, or of an exudate of pus, fibrin, and epithelial scales, or of these with necrosed epithelium. —**False membrane**, in *pathol.*, an unorganized membraniform layer, such as is produced in croupous inflammation, when it is formed of pus and fibrous and necrosed epithelium in varying amounts. —**Fenestrated membrane.** See *fenestrated*. —**Fibroserous membrane.** See *fibroserous*. —**Germinal, Henlean, Henslovian, hyaloid, hyoglossal membrane.** See the adjectives. —**Interosseous membrane**, a tough sheet of fascia connecting two bones in their continuity: especially applied to such a tissue between the ulna and the radius, and between the tibia and the fibula. —**Investing membrane**, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum. It was formerly called the *serous layer of the germinal membrane*. —**Jacob's membrane**, the bacillary layer, or layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye. See *bacillary*. —**Krause's membrane**, a membrane dividing the muscle-fiber transversely, supposed to be indicated by the intermediate line in the light disk of striated muscle-fiber. Also called *Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe*. —**Limiting membrane of the retina**, *external* and *internal*, the outer and inner boundaries of the fibers of Müller, presenting the appearance of continuous membranes, the outer lying between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, and the inner being next to the hyaloid membrane. —**Membrane of Bruch**, a structureless or finely fibrillated transparent membrane, lying between the choriocapillaris and the pigmented layer of the retina. —**Membrane of Corti.** Same as *tectorial membrane*. —**Membrane of Demours**, or **membrane of Descemet**, a transparent, glassy lamina, covering posteriorly the proper tissue of the cornea, itself lined with a single layer of epithelioid cells. Also called *posterior elastic lamina*. —**Membrane of Henle.** Same as *Henlean membrane*. —**Membrane of Reissner**, the membrane which separates the scala vestibuli of the cochlea from the cochlear canal or scala media. It extends obliquely from the spiral lamina to the outer wall of the cochlea. It is a very delicate layer of connective tissue continuous with the periosteum of the upper surface of the bony lamina, and lined with pavement epithelium on its lower side. —**Mucous membrane**, the general lining membrane of the alimentary canal and its annexes, including the respiratory and urogenital passages. It is one of the most extensive and the most complex of the membranes of the body, varying greatly in character in different cases, and in different parts of its own extent, and may include various special glandular structures, as mucous crypts, follicles, etc., as well as the appropriate nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. Mucous membrane consists essentially of a basement membrane (see *basement*), which separates a free epithelial from a fibrovascular attached layer. The epithelium is a layer of cells of various kinds, as *spheroidal, columnar, ciliated*, etc.; the fibrovascular layer consists of connective tissue with vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and often muscular fibers. Embedded in this membrane may be also the glandular structures above mentioned: and the surface is often thrown up into various ridges, villi, and papillæ. The structure is essentially a secreting one, giving rise to mucous as well as to various other special secretions. At the openings of the body the mucous membrane is directly continuous with the skin. The conjunctiva of the eye is also a mucous membrane. —**Nasmyth's membrane**, the cuticula dentis, or cuticle of a tooth; the epithelial investment of the enamel of a young tooth, which persists for a while and then wears off. —**Nictitating membrane**, the winking membrane or winker; the third eyelid. It is very highly developed in some animals, as birds, in which it can be swept across the whole eye by means of appropriate muscles and tendons (see cut at *eye*[1]), but in many others it is rudimentary or wanting. In essential character it is a fold of the conjunctival mucous membrane which when little developed, or when not in action, lies at the inner canthus of the eye. —**Obturator membrane.** (*a*) The membrane or ligament nearly closing the obturator foramen. (*b*) The occluding membrane of the fetal brain which closes the upper part of the fourth ventricle. —**Pituitary membrane**, the mucous membrane of the nose; the membrane lining the nasal passages, continuous with that of the pharynx, ear, eye, and various sinuses of the skull. In a part of this membrane ramify the nerves of smell. Also called *Schneiderian membrane*. —**Pupilary membrane**, a delicate transparent vascular membrane of the fetal eye which closes the pupil for a time, and divides the space in which the iris is suspended into two distinct chambers. It is sometimes persistent, causing blindness. —**Schneiderian membrane**, the pituitary membrane: so called from the anatomist Schneider, who first showed the nasal mucus to be the product of this membrane, not of the brain, as had before been supposed. —**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.*, the membrane of the syrinx or lower larynx. It is a delicate, highly vibratile membrane, with a free concave upper margin ascending in the trachea from the pessulus or cross-bar of the syrinx, and constitutes a part of the vocal organs, like a vocal cord of the larynx of a mammal. —**Serous membrane**, a thin membrane of connective tissue, of mesoblastic origin, lined with a simple layer of flattened epithelial cells. These cells are joined together along lines which are sometimes straight but usually sinuous or jagged. Between them here and there are openings (stomata) of lymphatic vessels. Membranes of this kind line certain cavities of the body, and are reflected over the contained viscera, forming in this way a shut sac, moistened with lymph and communicating with the lymphatic vessels through the stomata. The best examples of serous membranes are the pleuræ, the pericardium, the peritoneum, and the tunicæ vaginales. —**Subradular membrane**, a membrane situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of the odontophore of a mollusk. —**Synovial membrane**, the membrane which lines the joints and secretes synovia or synovial fluid, the glairy substance which lubricates the joint and facilitates its movements. The membrane passes gradually into the articular cartilage. Such membranes consist chiefly of connective tissue, with vessels and nerves, covered here and there with patches of epithelial cells. —**Tectorial membrane**, in *anat.*, a strong elastic membrane in the cochlear canal of the ear, lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane, extending outward from the limbus spiralis part way toward the outer wall of the cochlea, and covering the Cortian organ, upon the rods of which it rests. It is thin at its origin at the limbus spiralis, then thickens, and again tapers toward the free outer extremity. Also called *membrane of Corti*. —**Thyrohyoid mem-**

brane, the fibrous membrane which connects the hyoid bone with the thyroid cartilage.—**Tympanic membrane**, the membrane which occludes the external meatus of the ear and separates it from the middle ear.—**Undulating membranes**, simple membranous bands, one margin attached, the other free, exhibiting undulatory motion. *Micrographic Dict.*—**Vibratile membrane.** Same as *semilunar membrane*.—**Vitelline membrane**, the proper coat or wall of an ovum, inclosing the vitellus or yolk: it corresponds to the cell-wall of any other cell. Also called *zona pellucida*, from its pellucid appearance in some cases, as in the human ovum.

membrane-bone (mem′brān-bōn), *n.* An ossification in membrane of any kind; a bone which has any other origin than in cartilage. The bones of the skeleton of vertebrates are for the most part preformed in cartilage, which is resorbed during the process of ossification; but some, as those of the face, of the top and sides of the skull, those found in tendons and other fibrous structures, as the bones of the eyeball, heart, penis, etc., of various animals, and all dermal bones, or those of the exoskeleton, are membrane-bones.

membraneless (mem′brān-les), *a.* [< *membrane* + *-less*.] Not provided with a membrane: as, a *membraneless* cell.

membranella (mem-brā-nel′ä), *n.*; pl. *membranellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *cirrus*, 2 (*i*).

membraneous (mem-brā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *membraneus*, of a membrane or parchment, < L. *membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] Same as *membranous*.

membrane-suture (mem′brān-sū″tūr), *n.* In the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect, the suture between the basal harder part or corium and the terminal part or membrane.

membrane-winged (mem′brān-wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, hymenopterous.

membraniferous (mem-brā-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *membrana*, membrane, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing membrane.

membraniform (mem′brā-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *membrana*, membrane, + *forma*, form.] Having the characteristics of a membrane; membranous in form; laminar; lamellar; fascial.

membranocoriaceous (mem″brā-nō-kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *membrana*, membrane, + *corium*, hide, + *-aceous*. Cf. *coriaceous*.] Of a thick, tough, membranous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan.

membranology (mem-brā-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *membrana*, membrane, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of membranes; a treatise on membranes. [Rare.]

membranosus (mem-brā-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *membranosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *membranous*.] A muscle of the thigh; the semimembranosus.

membranous (mem′brā-nus), *a.* [= F. *membraneux*, < NL. *membranosus*, < L. *membrana*, membrane: see *membrane*.] 1. Having a membrane or membranes; membraniferous.—2. Consisting of membrane; having the texture or quality of a membrane; membranaceous.—3. Of or pertaining in any way to membrane; resembling membrane; membraniform.—4. In *bot.*, having the character or appearance of membrane; thin, rather soft and pliable, and often more or less translucent, as sometimes leaves, the walls of seed-vessels, the indusia in ferns, etc. See phrases below.—**Membranous croup, labyrinth**, etc. See the nouns.—**Membranous mycelium**, a mycelium in which the hyphæ form a membranous layer by interweaving. See *mycelium*.—**Membranous ossification.** See *membrane-bone*.

membranule (mem′brā-nūl), *n.* [= F. *membranule*, < L. *membranula*, dim. of *membrana*, a membrane: see *membrane*.] 1. A little membrane.—2. In *entom.*, a small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies.

membré (F. pron. moṅ-brā′), *a.* [F., < *membre*, member: see *member*.] In *her.*, same as *membered*.

membrum (mem′brum), *n.*; pl. *membra* (-brä). [L.: see *member*.] In *anat.*, a member: technically distinguished from *truncus*.

Memecyleæ (mem-ē-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Memecylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, characterized by having a definite number of ovules, and a fruit containing from 1 to 5 seeds, the latter with large embryos. It embraces 5 genera, of which *Memecylon* is the type, and about 148 species, natives of the tropics.

Memecylon (me-mes′i-lon), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *memecylon*, < Gr. *μιμαίκυλον*, *μεμαίκυλον*, *μεμαῖκυλος*, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree.] A large genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, characterized by having 8 anthers and a 1-celled ovary containing 1 seed. They are smooth trees or shrubs with entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary clusters of small blue or white flowers. About 110 species have been described, natives of Asia, Africa, tropical Australia, and some of the islands in the Pacific.

memento (mē-men′tō), *n.* [= F. *mémento*, a reminder, < L. *memento*, remember, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember; a redupl. perf., < √ *men*, think: see *mind*[1]. It should be noted that *memento* is not connected with *memory*, *remember*, etc.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds; a reminder of what is past or of what is to come; specifically, a souvenir.

> He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*
>
> Brother of death daily haunts us with dying *mementos*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.
>
> At length she found herself decay;
> Death sent *mementos* every day.
> *Cotton*, Fables, v.
>
> These [paralytics] speak a loud *memento*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 482.

=Syn. *Souvenir*, etc. (see *memorial*), remembrancer.

memento mori (mē-men′tō mō′ri). [L., remember to die, i. e. that thou must die; usually translated, 'remember death': *memento*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember (see *memento*); *mori*, die (see *mort*[1], *mort*[2]).] A decorative object, usually an ornament for the person, containing emblems of death or of the passing away of life: common in the sixteenth century.

> I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a *memento mori*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 35.

memina (me-min′ä), *n.* [Cingalese *miminnā*.] 1. The peesoreh, a deerlet of Ceylon, *Tragulus memina*. Also *meminna*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such small deer, separated from *Moschus* by J. E. Gray.

Memnonian (mem-nō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Memnonius*, < Gr. Μεμνόνιος, Μεμνόνειος, of Memnon, < Μέμνων, L. *Memnon*, Memnon: see def.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Memnon, an Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III. at Thebes in Egypt, the vocal Memnon, and called one of the temples there the Memnonium or temple of Memnon. See *Memnonium*.

> Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
> From Susa, his *Memnonian* palace high,
> Came to the sea. *Milton*, P. L., x. 308.

Memnonium (mem-nō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *Memnonia* (-ä). [< Gr. Μεμνόνειον, a temple of Memnon, neut. of Μεμνόνειος, of Memnon, < Μέμνων, Memnon.] 1. A temple of Memnon. The name was given by the Greeks to an ancient temple at Susa in Persia, and also to the temple still so called at Thebes in Egypt, properly the Rameseum or temple of Rameses II. See *Memnonian*.

> And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
> In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
> When the *Memnonium* was in all its glory.
> *H. Smith*, Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] The ancient Greek name for the settlement or suburb adjoining the cemetery of an Egyptian city, consisting of extensive establishments for the mummification of the dead, and of the dwellings of the numerous artisans employed in these establishments and in the various professions, arts, and trades connected therewith. Also *memnoneion*.

> Here stood, where the field of the colossi is now, the *Memnoneion*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 218.

memoir (mem′wor or mē′mōr), *n.* [< F. *mémoire*, memoir, < L. *memoria*, memory: see *memory*.] 1†. A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum.

> He desired a *Memoir* of me, which I gave him, of what I would have him search for in the King's Cabinet, and promised me all the Satisfaction he could give me in that Affair. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 97.
>
> There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

2. A notice or an essay relating to something within the writer's own memory or knowledge; a record of facts upon a subject personally known or investigated; a concise account of one's knowledge or information on any topic; especially, a communication to a society containing such information: as, the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences.—3. *pl.* A narrative of the facts or events of some phase of history or in the life of a person, written from personal knowledge or observation; a history or narrative dwelling chiefly upon points about which the writer is specially informed, as an autobiography or a continuous record of observations. Such narratives are generally limited to a special line of facts or series of events, as Guizot's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps*, 'Memoirs to serve for the History of my Time.'

> He told me he had studied the History of Books with the utmost application 18 years, and had brought his *Memoirs* into a good Method. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 100.
>
> To write his own *Memoirs*, and leave his Heirs
> High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars.
> *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 33.

4. In a restricted use, a biography; a memorial volume or work containing notices of the life and character of some one deceased, with extracts from his (or her) correspondence, etc. =Syn. 4. *Biography*, *Memoir*. See *biography*.

memoiret, *n.* A Middle English form of *memory*.

mémoire (mā-mwor′), *n.* [F.: see *memoir*.] In *diplomacy*, same as *memorandum*, 4.

memoirism (mem′wor-izm), *n.* [< *memoir* + *-ism*.] The act or art of writing memoirs.

> Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history. *Carlyle*, Misc., II. 242. (*Davies.*)

memoirist (mem′wor-ist), *n.* [< *memoir* + *-ist*. Cf. *memorist*.] A writer of memoirs; a biographer.

> Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and *memoirist*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 135.
>
> Carlo was beginning to swear "fit to raise the dead," writes the *memoirist*, at the tardiness of the Norman pair. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, ii.

memorabilia (mem″ō-rā-bil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted: see *memorable*.] 1. Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

> All the *memorabilia* of the wonderful childhood. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 33.

2. Things that serve to recall something to memory; things associated with some person, place, or thing that is held in remembrance.

memorability (mem″ō-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *memorable*: see *-bility*.] Memorableness. [Rare.]

> Many events of local *memorability*. *Southey*, The Doctor, xlvii. (*Davies.*)

memorable (mem′ō-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mémorable* = Sp. *memorable* = Pg. *memoravel* = It. *memorabile*, < L. *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted, remarkable, < *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention: see *memorate*.] I. *a.* 1. Worthy to be remembered; such as to be remembered; not to be forgotten; notable; remarkable: as, the *memorable* names of history; *memorable* deeds; a *memorable* disaster.

> I passed through part of that forrest, which is called Fontaine Beleau forrest, which is very great and *memorable* for exceeding abundance of great massy stones. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 34 (sig. E).
>
> Witness our too much *memorable* shame
> When Cressy battle fatally was struck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 53.
>
> Neither the praise of his wisedom or his vertue hath left him *memorable* to posterity. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.
>
> On this *memorable* day [that of the battle of the Boyne] he was seen wherever the peril was greatest. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

2†. Keeping in remembrance; commemorative.

> I wear it [the leek] for a *memorable* honour;
> For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 109.

=Syn. 1. Signal, extraordinary, famous.

II.† *n.* An event worthy of being kept in memory; a noteworthy or remarkable thing.

> He that will be throughly acquainted with the principall antiquities and *memorables* of this famous citie, let him reade a Latin Tract of one Symphorianus Campegius. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.
>
> To record the *memorables* therein. *Fuller*, Church Hist., X. vi. 24.

memorableness (mem′ō-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being memorable.

memorably (mem′ō-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be forgotten; so as to be worthy of remembrance.

memorandt, *a.* [ME., = Sp. Pg. *memorando*, < L. *memorandus*, to be remembered: see *memorandum*.] Memorable.

> Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende
> A *memorand* thyng to have yn mynde. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 84. (*Halliwell.*)

memorandum (mem-ō-ran′dum), *n.*; pl. *memoranda* (-dä), less commonly *memorandums* (-dumz). [= F. *memorandum*, < L. *memorandum*, neut. of *memorandus*, to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*, bring to remembrance: see *memorate*.] 1. Something to be remembered: used, originally as mere Latin, and usually abbreviated *mem.*, to introduce a note of a thing to be done. Hence—2. A note to

help the memory; a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this *memorandum* (of the King's own hand), "Otherwise satisfied."
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 212.

Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their Butt,
Graving outrageous *Memorandums* there
Of those snakes tongues which Aphrodisius shot
Into my heedless breast. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 147.

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not *memorandum*-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour.
The Century, XXXVIII. 97.

Specifically—**3.** In *law*, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied. The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases; and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum. The term is often used in the caption *memorandum of agreement*, with which formal contracts are begun.

4. In *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *mémoire*.—**Memorandum articles**, in *marine insurance*, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified.—**Memorandum check**, a bank check with "memorandum" or "mem." on the face of it. The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank; and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank. But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented. The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time.—**Memorandum of association**, in *Eng. law*, a document signed by shareholders, stating the name, object, etc., of a joint-stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence. It corresponds to the *articles of association* in the American law of corporations.—**Memorandum sale**, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods. *R. Miller*, Law of Conditional Sales.=**Syn. 2.** *Souvenir*, *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

memorandum-book (mem-ọ-ran′dum-bůk), *n.* A book in which memoranda are written; a note-book.

With *memorandum-book* for every town.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 373.

memorandumer (mem-ọ-ran′dum-ėr), *n.* One who makes memoranda; one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations. [Rare.]

I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotical *memorandummer* [Boswell] till his book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published.
Madame D'Arblay, Diary, III. 335. (*Davies.*)

memorate† (mem′ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *memoratus*, pp. of *memorare* (> It. *memorare* = Sp. Pg. *memorar* = OF. *membrer*, *menbrer*, F. *mémorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering: see *memory*. Cf. *commemorate* and *remember*.] To mention for remembrance; commemorate.

memorative (mem′ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *mémoratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *memorativo*; as *memorate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to memory: as, the *memorative* faculty or power.—**2.** Preserving or recalling the memory of something; aiding the memory. [Archaic and rare.]

The mind doth secretly frame to itselfe *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, No. 87.

Vernal weather to me most *memorative*.
Carlyle, in Froude.

memoria (mẹ-mō′ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *memoriæ* (-ē). [ML., < L. *memoria*, memory: see *memory*.] **1.** A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the memoria in religious processions.—**2.** A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb. *Cath. Dict.*

memorial (mẹ-mō′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *memorial*, < OF. *memorial*, F. *mémorial* = Sp. Pg. *memorial* = It. *memoriale*, < L. *memorialis*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, < *memoria*, memory: see *memory*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preservative of memory; serving for commemoration: as, a *memorial* tablet; a *memorial* window in a church.

Thou Polymnya,
On Parnass that with thy sustres glade, . . .
Syngest with vois *memorial* in the shade.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 18.

Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 1008.

Where still the thorn's white branches wave,
Memorial o'er his rival's grave.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 34.

2. Contained in one's memory; within the memory of man: opposed to *immemorial*. [Rare.]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts.*

Memorial cross. See *cross*[1], 2.—**Memorial day** a day observed in memory of something; specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Memorial stone** or **tablet**, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

II. *n.* **1.** That which preserves the memory of something; anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc.: as, the "*Memorial* of St. Helena," a book by Las Cases; the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford.

These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever. Josh. iv. 7.

Memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

He lingered, poring on *memorials*
Of the world's youth. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity. *J. Milne*, in Faiths of the World.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel; a brief. —**3.** A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—**4.** In *diplomacy*, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—**5**†. Memory; remembrance; that which is remembered (about a person or thing).

Their *memorial* is perished with them. Ps. ix. 6.

Precious is the *memorial* of the just. *Evelyn.*

6†. *Eccles.* See *commemoration*, 2 (*b*).=**Syn. 1.** *Memorial*, *Monument*, *Memento*, *Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember; all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a revered or endeared person, place, etc., in memory. A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind. *Memento* and *souvenir* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word: we give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*; we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us. *Memorial* and *monument* are sometimes the same: as, the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford is essentially a *monument*. A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the Washington *monument*; a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc.

A *memorial* is the more affectionate; *monument*, the more laudatory.
C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 565.

memorialise, *v. t.* See *memorialize*.

memorialist (mẹ-mō′ri-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *mémorialiste* = Sp. It. *memorialista*; as *memorial* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who writes a memorial or memorials.

They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most untainted *memorialists*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

memorialize (mẹ-mō′ri-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *memorialized*, ppr. *memorializing*. [< *memorial* + *-ize*.] **1.** To present a memorial to; petition by memorial.

The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. *The American*, VI. 173.

2. To commemorate.

This latter work [the Annunciation] was executed for Bernardo Cavalcanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 94.

Also spelled *memorialise*.

memorial-stone (mẹ-mō′ri-ạl-stōn), *n.* Same as *corner-stone*, 1.

memoria technica (mẹ-mō′ri-ạ tek′ni-kạ). [L.: see *memory* and *technic*.] Literally, technical memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics.

memorious (mẹ-mō′ri-us), *a.* [= OF. *memorieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *memorioso*, < LL. *memoriosus*, that has a good memory, < L. *memoria*, memory: see *memory*.] **1**†. That has a good memory. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** Worthy to be remembered.—**3.** Invested with memories.

Shaggy Cintra . . . with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle. *R. F. Burton*, Gold Coast, I. 19.

memorist† (mem′ọ-rist), *n.* [= Pg. *memorista*, *mimorista*; as *memor-y* + *-ist*. Cf. *memoirist*.] **1.** One who remembers or brings to memory; a remembrancer.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 21.

2. One who has a retentive memory.

memoriter (mẹ-mor′i-tėr), *adv.* [L., by memory, by heart, < *memor*, remembering: see *memory*.] From memory; by heart: as, to recite a poem *memoriter*.

memorizable (mem′ọ-rī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *memorize* + *-able*.] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory.

And does not permit any good *memorizable* series.
The American, VIII. 396.

memorization (mem″ọ-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *memorize* + *-ation*.] The act of memorizing, or of committing to memory.

In Baden the . . . *memorization* of Latin words is disapproved of. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 426.

memorize (mem′ọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *memorized*, ppr. *memorizing*. [< *memor-y* + *-ize*.] **1.** To cause to be remembered; make memorable; perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription.

In vain I thinke, right honourable Lord,
By this rude rime to *memorize* thy name.
Spenser, To Lord of Buckhurst, Verses prefixed to F. Q.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 40.

2. To keep in memory; hold in lasting remembrance; have always in mind.

From her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memorized*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 52.

And would but *memorize* the shining half
Of his large nature that was turned to me.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 4.

3. To commit to memory; learn by heart.

memorizer (mem′ọ-rī-zėr), *n.* One who commits to memory.

The examination system of England compels men to cram—to become mere *memorizers* of facts.
Science, XIII. 309.

★**memory** (mem′ọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *memories* (-riz). [< ME. *memorie*, also *memoire*, < OF. *memorie*, *memoire*, *memore*, F. *mémoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *memoria*, < L. *memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, < *memor*, mindful, remembering; cf. Gr. *μέρμερος*, anxious, *μέριμνα*, care, thought, Skt. √ *smar*, remember. From L. *memor* are also ult. E. *memorial*, *memorate*, *commemorate*, *remember*, etc.] **1.** The mental capacity of retaining impressions, and of recalling ideas to consciousness with the attendant perception that these (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past, or the generic name for the totality of such revived and recognized ideas; in a narrower sense, retention alone, the process of recall being termed *recollection*. The application of the term is often extended, figuratively, to analogous physical processes.

The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, . . . is *memory*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 2.

In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retentiveness nothing but the persistence of the old. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

Every organ—indeed, every area and every element—of the nervous system has its own *memory*.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 553.

2. The fact of retaining such mental impressions; remembrance; mental hold on the past; retrospect; recollection.

Hyr throte, as I have now *memoyre*,
Semed a round towre of yvoyre.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 945.

Who so trusteth to thi mercy
Is endeles in thi *memorie*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

And whan the kynge was come a-gein in to his *memorie*, he aroos and wente to cherche and was shriven.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

I'll note you in my book of *memory*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 101.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my *memory*.
Milton, Comus, l. 206.

Writing by *memory* only, as I do at present, I would gladly keep within my depth.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

Men once world-noised, now mere Ossian forms
Of misty *memory*. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 1.

3. Length of time included in the conscious experience or observation of an individual, a community, or any succession of persons; the period of time during which the acquisition of knowledge is possible.

How first this world and face of things began,
And what before thy *memory* was done.
Milton, P. L., vii. 637.

The Gild of Stratford-upon-Avon, . . . whose beginning was from time whereunto the *memory* of man runneth not. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxiii.

4. The state of being remembered; continued presence in the minds or thoughts of men; retained or perpetuated knowledge; posterior note or reputation: as, to celebrate the *memory* of a great event.

The *memory* of the just is blessed. Prov. x. 7.

Use the *memory* of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly.
Bacon, Great Place.

Lest, far dispersed
In foreign lands, their *memory* be lost.
Milton, P. L., xii. 46.

5. That which is remembered; anything fixed in or recalled to the mind; a mental impression; a reminiscence: as, pleasant *memories* of travel.

Yet experience is no more than a masse of *memories* assembled, that is, such trials as man hath made in time before. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

Well, let the *memory* of her fleet into air.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

I find no place that does not breathe
Some gracious *memory* of my friend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

The Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest *memories* of the House of Commons was an Irishman. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 28.

6. That which brings to mind; a memento or memorial; a remembrancer.

They went and fet out the brasen serpent, which Moses commanded to be kept in the ark for a *memory*, and offered before it.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 67.

O my sweet master! O you *memory*
Of old Sir Rowland!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 3.

7. Commemoration; perpetuation of the knowledge of anything; a recalling to mind: as, a monument erected in *memory* of a person.—**8†.** An act or ceremony of remembrance; a service for the dead: same as *commemoration*, 2 (*b*).

Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings, and their gifts.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 454.

And I am told that there are women of title who boldly demand *memories* to be celebrated when there are no communicants: and that there are mass priests who celebrate *memories* in the very time and place that the ordinary ministers are celebrating the Communion.
Bucer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Legal memory, in *Eng. law*, the period since the beginning of the reign of Richard I.— **Sound and disposing mind and memory**, the phrase usual in statutes prescribing what persons may make wills, and generally construed to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the particulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the persons standing in such a relation as to have just expectations.— **To commit to memory.** See *commit*.— **To draw to memory†**, to put on record.

A noble storie,
And worthy for *to drawen to memorie*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 4.

=Syn. 1-4. *Memory*, *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*. *Memory* is the general word for the faculty or capacity itself; *recollection* and *remembrance* are different kinds of exercise of the faculty; *reminiscence*, also, is used for the exercise of the faculty, but less commonly, and then it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seeming rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness of the use of *memory* for that which is remembered has been disputed. The others are freely used for that which is remembered. In either sense *recollection* implies more effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes, than *remembrance*. *Reminiscence* is used chiefly of past events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while *recollection* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. See *remember*.

Memphian (mem′fi-an), *a.* [< *Memphis* + *-an*.] Same as *Memphite*.

★ Busiris and his *Memphian* chivalry. *Milton*, P. L. i. 307.

Memphite (mem′fit), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Memphites*, < Gr. Μεμφίτης, < Μέμφις, < Egypt. *Menf*, Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Memphis in Egypt.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis or to its inhabitants or dialect; Memphian: as, the *Memphite* kingdom.

★ **Memphitic** (mem-fit′ik), *a.* [< L. *Memphiticus*, of Memphis or Egypt, < *Memphites*, Memphite: see *Memphite*.] Same as *Memphite*.

The *Memphitic* and Theban versions of the New Testament. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 193.

mem-sahib (mem′sä″ib), *n.* [Hind., < *mem*, a form of E. *ma'am*, *madam*, + *sāhib*, master, esp. applied to a European gentleman: see *sahib*.] In India, a European married lady; the mistress of a household.

A great assemblage of Sahibs and *Mem-sahibs* had been held at Mr. B——'s in order to eat and drink wine, and dance together. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 149.

men (men), *n.* **1.** Plural of *man*.— **2†.** A Middle English variant of *man* in indefinite use.

menaccanite, menaccanitic. See *menachanite*, *menachanitic*.

menace (men′ās), *n.* [< ME. *menace*, *manace*, *manas*, < OF. *menace*, *menache*, *manache*, F. *menace* = Pr. *menassa*, *menaza* = OSp. *menaza* (Sp. *a-menaza* = Pg. *a-meaça*, *a-meaço*) = It. *minaccia*, *minaccio*, threat, menace, < L. *minaciæ*, pl., threats, < *minax*, threatening, projecting, < *minæ*, things projecting, hence threats, menaces, < *minere*, put out, project, whence also ult. E. *eminent*, *imminent*, *prominent*, etc., and *mine*[2], *mien*, etc.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a hostile intention, or of a probable evil to come.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 37.

No sound could have grated more unpleasantly on the pontifical ear than the *menace* of a general council.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Immensely strong, and able to draw in supplies constantly from the sea, Acre was a standing *menace* to the Eastern world. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

=Syn. See the verb.

menace (men′ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *menaced*, ppr. *menacing*. [< ME. *menacen*, *manacen*, *manasen*, < OF. *menacer*, F. *menacer* (= Sp. *a-menazar* = Pg. *a-meaçar* = It. *minacciare*), threaten, < *menace*, a threat: see *menace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To threaten; hold out a threat against; express a hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to: followed by *with* before the threatened evil when expressed: as, the storm *menaced* the ship *with* destruction.

Whan thei wille *manacen* ony man, thanne thei seyn, God knowethe wel that I schalle do the suche a thing, and tellethe his Manace. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 231.

When Vortiger harde their *manasynge*, he was wroth and angry, and seide yef they spake eny more ther-of he sholde do the same with hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 26.

Thou art *menaced* by a thousand spears.
Cowper, Elegies, iv. (trans.).

2. To hold out threats of; indicate the danger or risk of.

He *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 137.

As to the vnbeleeuers and erroneous, it *menaceth* truly the greatest euill to come. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 251.

Thus the singular misunderstanding which *menaced* an open rupture at one time was happily adjusted.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

=Syn. *Menace*, *Threaten*. *Threaten* is of very general application, in both great and little things: as, to be *threatened* with a cold; a *threatening* cloud; to *threaten* an attack along the whole line. *Threaten* is used with infinitives, especially of action, but *menace* is not: as, to *threaten* to come, to punish. *Menace* belongs to dignified style and matters of moment.

II. *intrans.* To be threatening; indicate danger or coming harm; threaten.

He that oft *manaceth*, he that threteth more than he may performe ful oft time. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 44.

menacement (men′ās-ment), *n.* [< OF. *menacement*; as *menace* + *-ment*.] Threat; menace.

It may be observed that wrongful *menacement* is included as well in simple injurious restrainment as in simple injurious compulsion.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

menacer (men′ās-ėr), *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage;
This roof protects thy rashness. *Philips.*

menachanite, menaccanite (mē-nak′an-īt), *n.* [< *Menachan* or *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*[2].] Titanic iron ore: same as *ilmenite*.

menachanitic, menaccanitic (mē-nak-a-nit′-ik), *a.* [< *menachanite*, *menaccanite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling menachanite.

menacingly (men′ā-sing-li), *adv.* [< *menacing* + *-ly*[2].] In a menacing or threatening manner.

menad, menadic. See *mænad*, *mænadic*.

menage[1] (me-näzh′), *n.* [< F. *ménage*, OF. *mesnage*, a household, family, < ML. *mansionaticum*, a household, < L. *mansio*(*n*-), a dwelling, house: see *mansion*, and cf. *meiny*.] **1.** A household; the company of persons living together in a house.

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double *ménage* began to quarrel and get into debt.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. Housekeeping; household management.— **3** (me-naj′). A kind of club or friendly society common among the poorer of the working classes of Scotland and the north of England. —**4†.** A menagerie.

menage[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *manage*.

menagerie (me-naj′ē-ri, me-nazh′ē-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *menagery*; = It. *menageria*, < F. *ménagerie*, a menagerie, < *ménage*, a household, family: see *menage*[1].] **1.** A yard or inclosure in which wild animals are kept.

I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy curiosity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

2. A collection of wild animals; specifically, a collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.

menagogue (men′a-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead. Cf. *emmenagogue*.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

menaion (mē-nī′on), *n.*; pl. *menaia* (-ä). [< LGr. *μηναῖον*, < Gr. *μήν*, a month: see *month*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, any one of the twelve volumes, each volume answering to one month, which together contain a methodical digest of all the offices to be read in commemoration of the church saints. A full set of the menaia constitutes the complete Greek breviary.

menalty† (men′al-ti), *n.* [See *mesnality*.] The middle class of people.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commonaltie. *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

★ **mend** (mend), *v.* [< ME. *menden*, by apheresis for *amenden*, amend: see *amend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repair, as something broken, defaced, deranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use; restore to a sound or serviceable condition: as, to *mend* shoes or clothes, a wall or a road.

He saw other two brethren . . . in a ship with Zebedee their father, *mending* their nets. Mat. iv. 21.

Mend up the fire to me, brother,
Mend up the fire to me.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 85).

2. To correct or reform; make or set right; bring to a proper state or condition: as, to *mend* one's ways, health, or fortune; that will not *mend* the matter.

It schal neuere greue a good man though the gilti be *meendid*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The gods preserve you, and *mend* you!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse, and the chosen fittest to govern, will be to *mend* our corrupt and faulty Education. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

3. To improve; make better in any way; help, further, better, advance in value or consideration, etc.

Who never *mended* his pace no more
Nor [than if] he had done no ill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune *mendeth* the disposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

He [Christ] came to restore them who were delighted in their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be *mended*.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

My uncle, who is extremely *mended* by soap and the hopes of a peerage, is come up. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 135.

4. To improve upon; add to; surpass or outdo: as, to *mend* one's shot (that is, to make a better one).

I'll *mend* the marriage wi' ten thousand crowns.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll *mend* it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 151.

To mend one's meal, to take something more. [North. Eng.]=**Syn. 1-3.** *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow or do better; improve; act or behave better.

What think you of this fool, Malvolio? Doth he not *mend?* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 80.

I hope the Times will *mend*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

But fare you weel, Auld Nickie-ben;
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and *men'!*
Burns, Address to the De'il.

On the mending hand. See *hand*.

mend (mend), *n.* [< *mend*, *v.* Cf. *menda*.] Amendment; improvement; course of improvement; way to recovery: as, to be on the *mend* (said especially of a person recovering from illness).

mendable (men'da-bl), *a.* [< *mend* + *-able*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being mended.

> The foundations and frame being good or *mendable* by the Architectors now at worke, there is good hope, when peace is settled, people shall dwell more wind-tight and water-tight than formerly. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 36.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *a.* [= It. *mendace*, < L. *mendax* (*mendaci-*), lying, false, akin to *mentiri*, lie, *commentum*, a device, a falsehood, *comminisci*, devise, invent, design: see *comment*[1], *comment*[2].] 1. Given to lying; speaking falsely; falsifying.

> Finally these *mendacious* rogues circulated a report. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii.

2. Having the character of a lie; false; untrue: as, a *mendacious* report; *mendacious* legends.

mendaciously (men-dā'shus-li), *adv.* [< *mendacious* + *-ly*[2].] In a false or lying manner; untruly; dishonestly.

mendaciousness (men-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being mendacious; a propensity to lie; the practice of lying; mendacity.

mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *mendacities* (-tiz). [< LL. *mendacita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *mendax* (*mendaci-*), lying, false: see *mendacious*.] 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying.

> And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. A falsehood; a lie.

> Now Eve, upon the question of the serpent, returned the precept in different terms: "You shall not eat of it, neither shall you touch it, lest perhaps you dye." In which delivery there were no less than two mistakes, or rather additional *mendacities*: for the commandment forbad not the touch of the fruit; and positively said, ye shall surely dye. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

Mendæan, Mendæism. Same as *Mandæan*, *Mandæism*.

Mendaite (men'da-īt), *n.* Same as *Mandæan*.

mender (men'dėr), *n.* One who or that which mends or repairs.

> A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience; which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad soles. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 15.

mendiant†, *n.* [< OF. *mendiant*, a beggar, < L. *mendican(t-)s*, begging: see *mendicant*. Cf. *maund*[3].] A Middle English variant of *mendicant*.

mendicancy (men'di-kan-si), *n.* [< *mendican(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition of being a mendicant; the state of beggary, or the act of begging.

> It was often necessary for them to spend a part of every summer in vagrant *mendicancy*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

mendicant (men'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *mendiant*, F. *mendiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *mendicante*, < L. *mendican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mendicare*, *mendicari*, beg: see *mendicate*. Cf. *mendiant*, *mendinant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Begging; reduced to a condition of beggary.—2. Practising beggary; living by alms or doles: as, a *mendicant* friar. See *friar*.

> Fields of maize, . . . forming
> Cloisters for *mendicant* crows.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

Mendicant orders, those religious orders which originally depended for support on the alms they received. The principal mendicant orders are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians. Also called *begging friars*.

II. *n.* A beggar; one who lives by asking alms; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

> Next . . . are certaine *Mendicants*, which liue of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giueth them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.
>
> And, but for that, whatever he may vaunt,
> Who now 's a monk had been a *mendicant*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, v. 1.
>
> She from her store of meal
> Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
> Of this old *Mendicant*.
> *Wordsworth*, Old Cumberland Beggar.
>
> All the Buddhist priests are *mendicants*.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

mendicate† (men'di-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *mendicatus*, pp. of *mendicare*, *mendicari* (> It. *mendicare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *mendigar* = F. *mendier*, > E. obs. *maund*[3], q. v.), beg, < *mendicus*, poor, needy, beggarly; as a noun, a beggar; ulterior origin unknown.] To beg or practise begging.

mendication† (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mendicate* + *-ion*.] The act or habitual practice of begging.

> Two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his [Belisarius's] *mendication*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

mendicience†, *n.* [ME., equiv. to **mendicance*: see *mendicancy*.] Mendicancy.

> There hath ben great discord . . .
> Upon the estate of *mendicience*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*.

mendicity (men-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *mendicitee*, < OF. *mendicite*, F. *mendicité* = Sp. *mendicidad* = Pg. *mendicidade* = It. *mendicità*, < L. *mendicita(t-)s*, beggary, pauperism, < *mendicus*, beggarly: see *mendicate*.] 1. The state or condition of a beggar; beggarliness.

> For richesse and *mendicitees*
> Ben cleped two extremytees. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6525.
>
> In the case of professional authors, *mendicity* often trails mendacity along with it. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 38.

2. The practice of begging; beggary; mendicancy.

mendinant†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mendinant*, ppr. of *mendiner*, *mendiener*, beg, < *mendien*, *mandien*, *mendiant*, mendicant, begging: see *mendiant*, *mendicant*.] A mendicant or begging friar.

> Therfore we *mendynantz*, we sely freres,
> Ben wedded to poverte and continence.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 198.

mending (men'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mend*, *v.*] 1. A yarn composed of cotton and wool, and prepared for darning the so-called merino stockings made on the stocking-loom: used chiefly in the plural.—2. Articles collectively that require to be mended.

mendipite (men'di-pīt), *n.* [< *Mendip* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare oxychlorid of lead, usually occurring in fibrous or columnar radiated masses, also crystallized, of a white color and pearly luster. It is found in the Mendip hills, Somerset, England.

mendment† (mend'ment), *n.* [< ME. *mendment*; by apheresis from *amendment*.] 1. Amendment.

> Such a grace was hir lent
> That she come to *mendment*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> By that *mendment* nothing else he meant
> But to be king, to that mark he was bent.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 355.

2. Fertilizing; manuring. [Prov. Eng.]

> This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), Pref. (*Latham.*)

mendozite (men-dō'zīt), *n.* [< *Mendoza* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, soda alum, occurring in white fibrous masses near Mendoza, Argentine Republic.

mends (mendz), *n. pl.* [By apheresis from *amends*.] Amends; requital; remedy. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

> All wrongs have *mendes*, but no amendes of shame. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 20.
>
> If she be fair, 'tis the better for her: an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 68.

mene[1]†, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* A Middle English form of *mean*[1], *mean*[2], etc.

mene[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *meiny*.

mene[3] (mē'nē). A Chaldaic word, signifying 'numbered.'

> And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Dan. v. 25, 26.

Mene[4] (mē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήνη*, the moon: see *moon*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes whose species have silvery hues like moonlight, typical of the family *Menidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803.

meneghinite (men-e-gē'nīt), *n.* [After Prof. *Meneghini* (1811–89), a mineralogist, of Pisa University.] A sulphid of antimony and lead having a lead-gray color and bright metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also in massive forms with fibrous structure.

menepernour†, *n.* Same as *mainpernor*.

menevair†, *n.* See *miniver*.

men-folks (men'fōks), *n. pl.* The men of a household or community collectively. [Colloq.]

> Is it because they are the burden-carriers of the community, carrying in the creels strapped on to their backs loads that the *men-folks* would scarcely lift from the ground? *Harper's Mag.*, LI. 182.

meng†, **menge**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *ming*[1], *ming*[2].

mengcorn†, *n.* See *mangcorn*.

mengite (men'jīt), *n.* [After *Menge*, the discoverer.] A black mineral occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Ilmen mountains, Urals. Its exact nature is doubtful; it may be identical with columbite.

mengle†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *mingle*.

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* [Also *manhaden*; a corruption of Narragansett Indian *munnawhatteaûg* (Roger Williams), lit. 'fertilizer,' a name applied to the menhaden, herring, and alewife, all being used by the Indians for manuring their corn-fields.] A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. It has the appearance of a shad, but is still more compressed, has a large head, and the scales are closely imbricated, leaving a high narrow surface exposed, while their posterior margins are pectinated. The jaws and mouth are toothless, and there is a deep median emargination of the upper jaw. The intestinal canal is very long, and the chief food is obtained from mud taken into the stomach. It is one of the most important economic fishes of the eastern coast of the United States; it ranges from 25° to 45° north latitude, and in the summer occurs in the coast-waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, but in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. It is the most abundant fish on the eastern coast of the United States. Formerly it was used almost solely for manure, but large quantities are now converted into oil, and many are canned in oil, to be sold as "sardines," like the European fishes so named. It attains a length of from 12 to 16 inches, is bluish above with silvery or brassy sides, the fins usually tinged yellowish or greenish, and has a dark scapular blotch, often with smaller spots behind it. It varies a good deal in details of form and color with age, and to some extent with season and locality. This fish has at least 30 different popular names in the United States, the leading ones being *mossbunker*, with many variants (see *mossbunker*), *pogie* or *pogy* and its variants, *alewife* or *oldwife*, *whiting* or *whitefish*, *bony-fish*, *bugfish* (which see), *hardhead*, *fatback*, *chebog*, *pilchard* (a misnomer), *schooly*, *shiner*, *pauhagen* (*poghaden*, *pookagan*, etc.), *yellowtail*, *green-tailed shad*, *shadine* (as put up in oil), and *sardine*. The name *menhaden* extends in literary use to all the other species of *Brevoortia*, of which there are several, as *B. patronus* of the Gulf of Mexico; and it is locally misapplied to the thread-herring, *Opisthonema thrissa*. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

menhir (men'hir), *n.* [< Corn. *maenhir*, < Corn. and W. *maen*, a stone (cf. *dolmen*, *cistvaen*), + *hir*, long. Cf. *longstone*.] In *archæol.*, one of a class of monumental stones of greater or less antiquity, found in various parts of Europe,



Group of Menhirs at Carnac, Brittany.

also in Africa and in regions of Asia, especially in the Khassian hills. They are very abundant in Brittany, France. They are usually tall and massive, either entirely rough or partly cut, and are set upright in or on the ground, either singly or in groups, alinements, circles, or other combinations. See *megalithic*.

> All can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non-historic regions, when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead. *Fergusson*, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 60.

menial (mē'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *menyall*, < ME. *meineal*, *meyneal*, < OF. (AF.) *mesnial*, *menial*, *meignal*, pertaining to a household, < *meisnee*, *maisnee*, etc., a household: see *meiny*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

> Also an Act was made, That no Lord, nor other, might give any Liveries to any but their Household and *Menial* Servants. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 164.
>
> Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain,
> Around him furious drives his *menial* train.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 292.

2. Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile.

> The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels.
>
> Freebooters, sprung from low castes, and accustomed to *menial* employments, became mighty Rajahs. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

II. *n.* A domestic servant; one of a body of household servants: now used chiefly as a term of disparagement.

> That all might mark—knight, *menial*, high, and low.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 312.
>
> Hired servants are of three kinds: *menials*, day-laborers, and agents. A *menial* is one who dwells in the household of the master, and is employed about domestic concerns, under a contract, express or implied, to continue service for a certain time. *Robinson*, Elem. of Law, 123.

menialty† (mē'ni-al-ti), *n.* [< *menial* + *-ty*. Cf. *menalty*.] Common people collectively.

> The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornehill. *Nash*, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem (1613). (*Nares.*)

Menidæ (men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mene*[4] + *-idæ*.] A family of scombroidean acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mene*. The body is much compressed and the abdomen prominent and trenchant, the mouth very protractile, the dorsal very long and entire, the anal also very long and commencing just behind the ventrals, and the ventrals elongated and complete. *Mene maculata* is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* [⟨ *Ménil(montant)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety or subspecies of opaline silica found at Ménilmontant, a quarter in the eastern part of Paris. It is found in kidney-shaped masses of the size of the hand or larger, sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. It has usually a dull grayish or bluish color.

meningeal (mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* [⟨ *meninx*, pl. *meninges*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the meninges.—**Meningeal arteries**, the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary.

meninges, *n.* Plural of *meninx*.

meningitic (men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *meningitis* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to meningitis; affected with meningitis.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane (see *meninx*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, an infectious disease which in ordinary cases is characterized by an acute invasion with violent headache, severe pains and stiffness in the neck, and great malaise, more or less fever, sometimes a chill, and sometimes vomiting. The subsequent course varies greatly, but usually presents severe headache and backache and retraction of the head, tenderness along the spine, often vertigo, stupor, frequently delirium, sometimes convulsions, sometimes vomiting, with paralysis of the ocular and facial muscles or abnormal stimulation of the same. The spinal nerves exhibit more or less disturbance; herpes facialis is frequent, and other skin affections, such as petechiæ, roseola, and urticaria. The spleen may be slightly but is not greatly enlarged. The disease lasts from two to four weeks in many cases, but it may be fatal in a few days, or a severe invasion may be followed by equally speedy recovery; on the other hand, it may last for eight weeks or more. It is most frequent in children, but adults are not exempt. The infectious agent is a specific bacterium called *Weichselbaum's diplococcus*, or *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis*, found in great numbers in the cerebrospinal fluid. Anatomically, the disease presents a purulent leptomeningitis of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *black fever, cerebrospinal fever, congestive fever, malignant meningitis, malignant purpuric fever, neuropurpuric fever, pestilential purpura, petechial fever, phrenitis typhodes, purple fever, spotted fever, typhoid meningitis, typhus petechialis*.—**Tubercular meningitis**. See *tubercular*.

meningocele (mē-ning'gō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the meninges or cranial membranes; cerebral hernia confined to the membranes.

meningococcus (mē-ning'gō-kok-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *κόκκος*, a kernel.] A coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebrospinal fever.

meningorachidian, meningorhachidian (mē-ning''gō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *ῥάχις* (*ῥαχιδ-*), the spine.] Pertaining to the meninges or membranes of the spinal cord and to the rachis or spine: as, the *meningorachidian* veins. See *spinal*.

meninguria (men-ing-gū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Urine containing membranous shreds.

meninting (me-nin'ting), *n.* [Javanese.] A three-toed kingfisher, *Ceyx meninting*.

meninx (mē'ningks), *n.*; pl. *meninges* (mē-nin'jēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), a membrane, esp. of the brain.] In *anat.*, a membrane; especially, one of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater, named in order from without inward. See these words.

meniscal (mē-nis'kal), *a.* [⟨ *meniscus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

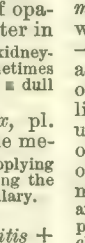
meniscate (mē-nis'kāt), *a.* [⟨ *meniscus* + *-ate*[1].] Resembling the section of a meniscus: applied in botany to a cylindrical body bent into a semicircle.

menisciform (mē-nis'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a crescent (see *meniscus*), + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of a meniscus or crescent.

meniscoid (mē-nis'koid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a crescent, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped; concavo-convex.

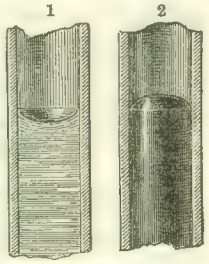
meniscoidal (men-is-koi'dal), *a.* [⟨ *meniscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *meniscoid*.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *menisci* (-ī). [⟨ NL. *meniscus*, ⟨ Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a crescent, dim. of *μήνη*, the moon: see *moon*.] **1.** A crescent or crescent-shaped body. Specifically—**2.** A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thicker in the center, so that its section presents the appearance of the moon in its first quarter. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens (also called a *converging meniscus*); the corresponding form in which the convexity is less than the concavity is sometimes but improperly called a *diverging meniscus*. See cut under *lens*.



Meniscus, def. 2.

3. The convex or concave surface of a liquid, caused by capillarity: thus, the mercury in a barometer has a *convex meniscus*, but spirit or water a *concave meniscus*. —**4.** In *anat.*, an interarticular fibrocartilage, of a rounded, oval, disk-like, or falcate shape, situated between the ends of bones, in the interior of joints, attached by the margins. Such cartilages are found in man in the temporomaxillary, the sterno-clavicular, and sometimes the acromioclavicular articulations, and in the wrist- and knee-joints.



Forms of Meniscus, def. 3.
1, concave; 2, convex.

5. A bronze plate or disk, anciently placed upon the head of a statue, to protect it from the rain, or from being soiled by birds.

menise†, *n.* [⟨ ME. *menuse*, ⟨ OF. *menuise*, *menuse*, *menuze*, any small object, small fish, small fry, ⟨ *menutser*, make small, minish: see *minish*.] **1.** Small fish; small fry.—**2.** A minnow.

> The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167).

menison†, **menson**†, *n.* [⟨ ME. *menison*, *menisoun*, *menysoun*, *menesoun*, ⟨ OF. *meneison*, *menoison*, *menuison*, *menison*, *menisoun*, *maneson*, dysentery, diarrhea, ⟨ LL. *manatio(n-)*, a flowing: see *manation*.] Diarrhea; dysentery.

> Bothe meseles & mute, and in the *menyson* blody.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 111.

Menispermaceæ (men''i-spėr-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), ⟨ *Menispermum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of which the genus *Menispermum* is the type, belonging to the order *Ranales*. It is characterized by small, usually three-parted, dœcious flowers, with the petals shorter than the sepals, and solitary seeds, which are attached by the ventral face, and have the micropyle above. The family embraces about 84 genera and 390 species, the number of which may, however, be greatly reduced; they are found principally within the tropics, although a few occur in North America, western Asia, and Australia. They are principally woody climbers, with alternate leaves and clusters of small flowers. The plants possess active narcotic and bitter properties, some being very poisonous, while others are used as tonics. It includes 4 tribes, the *Cocculeæ*, *Tinosporeæ*, *Limacieæ*, and *Pachygoneæ*.

menispermaceous (men''i-spėr-mā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Menispermaceæ*.

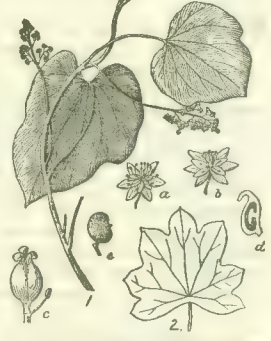
menispermal (men-i-spėr'mal), *a.* [⟨ *Menispermum* + *-al*.] Relating to the *Menispermaceæ*; having moon-shaped seeds or organs.

menispermate (men-i-spėr'māt), *n.* [⟨ *menisperm-ic* + *-ate*[2].] A compound of menispermic acid and a base.

menispermic (men-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [⟨ *menispermum* + *-ic*.] Obtained from the seeds of the menispermaceous plant *Cocculus Cocculus*: applied to an acid.

menispermine (men-i-spėr'min), *n.* [⟨ *menispermum* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the shells of the fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus*. It is tasteless and medicinally inert. See *Cocculus*.

Menispermum (men-i-spėr'mum), *n.* (Tournefort, 1705), so called from the half-moon shape of the seeds; ⟨ Gr. *μήνη*, the moon, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Menispermaceæ*, the moonseed family, and belonging to the tribe *Cocculeæ*, characterized by having the embryo horseshoe-shaped, and by having from twelve to an indefinite number of stamens. They are climbing plants, with partially peltate, palmately lobed or angled leaves, flowers in panicles, and the fruit a compressed drupe. There are 2 species—*M. Canadense*, the Canadian moonseed, native of North America, and *M. Dauricum*, indigenous to the temperate parts of eastern Asia. The former is a desirable arbor-vine, though its flowers are inconspicuous. Its fruit is black with a bloom, resembling small grapes.



1, flowering branch of *Menispermum Canadense*: 2, a deeply lobed leaf; *a*, the male flower; *b*, the female flower; *c*, the pistils and a stamen; *d*, vertical section through one of the pistils; *e*, the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is little used in medicine, and seems inert. Also called *Texas sarsaparilla*.

meniver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *miniver*.

mennard (men'ard), *n.* [See *minnow*.] A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

mennawe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

Mennonist (men'ọn-ist), *n.* [⟨ *Mennon-ite* + *-ist*.] Same as *Mennonite*.

Mennonite (men'ọn-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Menno* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492–1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the seventeenth century into the Upland ("Obere") Mennonites or Ammanites and the Lowland ("Untere") Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last-named country they are divided into "Untere" or Old Mennonites, "Obere" Mennonites or Ammanites, New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

mennow†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

menobranch (men'ọ̄-brangk), *n.* An animal of the genus *Menobranchus*.

Menobranchidæ (men-ọ̄-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Menobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians named from the genus *Menobranchus:* same as *Proteidæ*.

Menobranchus (men-ọ̄-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μένειν*, remain (see *remain*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] **1.** A genus of tailed amphibians of the family *Proteidæ*, characterized by the persistence of



Menobranchus or *Necturus maculatus*.

the gills and the possession of four limbs with four well-developed digits. It is the American representative of the Old World genus *Proteus*. *M. maculatus* inhabits the waters of the Mississippi basin and of the Great Lakes, while *M. punctatus* is found in those of the south Atlantic watershed. The genus is also called *Necturus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Menocerca (men-ọ̄-sėr'ką), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μένειν*, remain, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A series of Old World catarrhine simians, from which the tailless apes (*Anthropoidea*) and man are by some supposed to be derived, as well as the existing tailed monkeys and baboons. *Haeckel*.

menocercal (men-ọ̄-sėr'kal), *a.* [⟨ *Menocerca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Menocerca*.

Menodontidæ (men-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Menodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyls, typified by the genus *Menodus*, to which are probably also referable such forms as *Titanotherium* of Leidy, *Brontotherium* of Marsh, and *Symborodon* of Cope.

Menodus (men'ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1849), ⟨ Gr. *μήνη*, a crescent, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, typical of the family *Menodontidæ*.

menolipsis (men-ọ̄-lip'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μήν*, month (⟩ *μηνιαῖα*, the menses), + *λεῖψις*, a failing.] In *pathol.*, the failure or retention of the catamenia.

menologium (men-ọ̄-lō'ji-um), *n.* Same as *menology*.

menology (mē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [=F. *ménologe* = Sp. Pg. *menologio*, < ML. *menologium*, < MGr. *μηνολόγιον*, a calendar of months, < Gr. *μήν*, a month (see *month*), + *λόγος*, an account, < *λέγειν*, speak, tell: see *-ology*.] 1. A register of months, or of occurrences in the order of the months.

In a Saxon *menology* of great antiquity, the author . . . goes on to say, etc.
J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, I. 423.

2. A list or calendar of martyrs; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a book which contains a list of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year, and the lives of the church saints and martyrs. It corresponds to the martyrology of the Roman Catholic Church.

menopause (men′ō-pâz), *n.* [= F. *ménopause*, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαῖα*, the menses), + *παῦσις*, a cessation.] The final cessation of the menses or monthly courses of women, which occurs normally between the ages of forty-five and fifty; the end of menstruation.

menoplania (men-ō-plā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαῖα*, the menses), + *πλάνη*, a wandering, deviation.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Menopoma (men-ō-pō′mạ), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its permanent gill-openings; < Gr. *μένειν*, remain, + *πῶμα*, a lid.] A genus of large tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Menopomidæ:* so called from the persistence of the gill-slits or branchial apertures. The genus is peculiar to America, where it represents the so-called "giant salamander" of Japan (*Sieboldia*, or *Megalobatrachus maximus*). There are two described species of these large, ugly, and repulsive creatures, *M. alleghaniensis* and *M. fusca*. They have four short but well-formed limbs, the fore feet four-toed and the hind feet five-toed. They attain a length of one or two feet, and live in muddy waters of the Alleghany region and Mississippi basin. They are voracious, may readily be taken with hook and line, and are very tenacious of life. They are the largest amphibians of America, and are wrongly reputed to be poisonous. They are popularly known by the names of *hellbender*, *mud-devil*, *water-puppy*, *water-dog*, *ground puppy*, and *tweeg*. The name *Menopoma* is antedated by *Cryptobranchus*, which has also been used for *Sieboldia*. The species *fusca* is of doubtful validity.

Menopomatidæ (men″ō-pō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Menopomidæ*. *Hogg*, 1838.

menopome (men′ō-pōm), *n.* [< NL. *Menopoma*.] An animal of the genus *Menopoma*.

Menopomidæ (men-ō-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menopoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of tailed amphibians named from the genus *Menopoma*. It is composed of the two genera *Menopoma* (or *Protonopsis*) and *Megalobatrachus* (or *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*), and is also called *Protonopsidæ* and *Cryptobranchidæ*.

menorrhagia (men-ō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαῖα*, menses), + *-ραγία*, a flowing, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *physiol.*, ordinary menstruation.—2. In *pathol.*, an immoderate menstrual discharge; menorrhagy.

menorrhagic (men-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< *menorrhagy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to menorrhagia; also, affected with menorrhagia.

menorrhagy (men′ō-rạ-ji), *n.* Same as *menorrhagia*.

menorrhœa (men-ō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηνιαῖα*, menses), + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal menstrual flow.—2. In *pathol.*, prolonged menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nos′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαῖα*, menses), + *στάσις*, a standing: see *stasis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.—2. The acute pain which in some women precedes each appearance of the menses: so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

menostation (men-os-tā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαῖα*, menses), + L. *statio(n-)*, standing: see *station*.] Same as *menostasis*.

Menotyphla (men-ō-tif′lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μένειν*, remain, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which possess a cæcum, as distinguished from those without a cæcum, or *Lipotyphla*.

menotyphlic (men-ō-tif′lik), *a.* [< *Menotyphla* + *-ic*.] Having a cæcum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Menotyphla*.

menourt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*.

menowt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

mensa (men′sạ), *n.*; pl. *mensæ* (-sē). [L.] A table, or something resembling a table. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.*, the flat grinding surface of one of the molar teeth; the corona. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the top or upper surface of an altar.—**Divorce a mensa et thoro.** See *divorce*.

mensal[1] (men′sạl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *mensale*, < L. *mensalis*, of a table, < *mensa*, a table: see *mensa*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Rare.]—**Mensal church**, in Scotland, before the Reformation, a church allotted by its patron to the service of the bishop, made thenceforth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table.—**Mensal land**†, land devoted to the supply of food for the table, as of a king or lord.

II. *n.* The book of accounts for articles had for the table. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mensal[2] (men′sạl), *a.* [= Pg. *mensal*, < L. *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Monthly. [Rare.]

In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by this *mensal* periodicity. *J. Nelson*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

mense (mens), *n.* [A later form of *mensk*.] 1. Dignity of conduct; propriety; decorum; sense of honor; good manners. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little *mense*,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

We hae *mense* and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. Ornament; credit: as, he's a *mense* to his family. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

mense (mens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensed*, ppr. *mensing*. [A later form of *mensk*.] To grace; ornament; set off or be a credit to: as, the pictures *mense* the room. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

menseful (mens′fụl), *a.* [< *mense* + *-ful*. In older form *menskful*, q. v.] Decorous; mannerly; respectful and worthy of respect. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

What! *menseful* Mysie of the Mill so soon at her prayers? Now, benison on the bonny eyes that open so early!
Scott, Monastery.

menseless (mens′les), *a.* [< *mense* + *-less*.] Destitute of grace, propriety, or moderation; uncivil; immoderate. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

No to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither *menseless*, graceless brutes.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

menses (men′sēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *menses*, pl. of *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Catamenial or monthly discharges; a periodic constitutional flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a female, as a woman, monkey, bitch, or other mammal. The menses occur in connection with ovulation, of which they are generally a sign. They normally occur in women thirteen times a year, or at intervals of a lunar month, whence the name.

mensk†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mensk*, < AS. *mennisc*, of man, human (see *mannish*): as a noun, *mennisc*, humanity (= Icel. *mennīska* = Sw. *menniska* = Dan. *menneske* = OS. *menniskī* = OFries. *manniska*, *manska*, *mansche*, *menneska*, *menska*, *menscha*, *minscha* = OHG. *menniski*, *mennisgī*, *mannisco*, *mennisko*, MHG. *mennische*, *mensche*, G. *mensch*, man), < *mennisc*, human, < *mann*, man: see *man*, *mannish*.] I. *a.* 1. Of man or mankind; human.

More *mensk* it is manliche to dele
Than for to fle couwar[d]li for ouȝt that mai falle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3900.

2. Honored; honorable.

A *mensk* lady on molde mon may hir calle, for gode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 964.

II. *n.* Dignity; honor; grace; favor; good manners; decorous bearing or conduct.

At the fote ther-of ther sete a faunt,
A mayden of *menske*, ful debonere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 162.

My *menske* and my manhede ȝe mayntene in erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 399.

mensk†, *v. t.* [ME. *mensken*, < *mensk*, *n.*] 1. To dignify; honor; grace.

To be there with his best burnes bi a certayne time,
To *mensk* the mariage of Meliors his dougter.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4815.

ȝit I may as I mihte *menske* the with ȝiftes,
And meyntene thi monhede more then thou knowest.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 177.

2. To worship; reverence.

All tho that trulye trastis in the
Schall neuere dye, this dare I saye.
Therfore ȝe folke in fere
Menske hym with mayne and myght.
York Plays, p. 199.

menskful†, *a.* [ME., < *mensk* + *-ful*.] Honorable; worshipful; gracious; graceful; courtly.

Whan he kom first to this kourt bi kynde than he schewde,
His manners were so *menskful* a-mende hem miȝt none.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

menskfully†, *adv.* [ME., < *menskful* + *-ly*[2].] With honor, grace, propriety, or civility; honorably; worshipfully.

I giffe ȝowe lyffe and lyme, and leve for to passe,
So ȝe doo my message *menskefully* at Rome.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2322.

menskind†, *n.* A rare variant of *mankind*.

We *menskind* in our minority are like women; . . . that they are most forbidden they will soonest attempt.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii. (*Davies.*)

menskly†, *adv.* [ME., < *mensk* + *-ly*[2].] With honor, dignity, or propriety; moderately; worthily.

The Marques of Molosor *menskliche* hee aught.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

menstracie†, **menstracye**†, *n.* See *minstrelsy*.

menstrua[1] (men′strō-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., < *menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] Catamenial discharges; menses.

menstrua[2], *n.* Latin plural of *menstruum*.

menstrual[1] (men′strō-al), *a.* [= F. *menstruel* = Pr. *menstrual* = Sp. Pg. *menstrual* = It. *menstruale*, < L. *menstrualis*, monthly, of or having monthly courses, < *menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] 1. Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through or completed in a month; specifically, in *astron.*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month; pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly: as, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place.—2. Pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous; catamenial: as, the *menstrual* flux or flow.—3. In *bot.*, same as *menstruous*, 3.

menstrual[2] (men′strō-al), *a.* [< *menstruum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

Note: that the dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

menstruant (men′strō-ạnt), *a.* [< L. *menstruan(t-)s*, ppr. of *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] Subject to monthly flowings; in the state of menstruation: as, a *menstruant* woman.

menstruate (men′strō-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *menstruated*, ppr. *menstruating*. [< L. *menstruatus*, pp. of *menstruare* (> Sp. *menstruar*), menstruate; cf. *menstruous*.] To discharge the menses.

menstruate† (men′strō-āt), *a.* Menstruous.

menstruation (men-strō-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *menstruation* = Sp. *menstruación* = Pg. *menstruação* = It. *mestruazione*, *menstruazione*, < NL. *menstruatio(n-)*, < L. *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses.—2. The period of menstruating.

menstrue† (men′strö), *n.* [Formerly also *menstrew*; < OF. *menstrue*, F. *menstrues*, pl., = Pg. *menstruo* = It. *mestruo*, *menstruo*, < L. *menstrua*, menses: see *menstrua*.] The menstrual flux.

menstruous (men′strō-us), *a.* [< L. *menstruus*, of or belonging to a month, monthly, neut. pl. *menstrua*, monthly courses of women, menses, < *mensis*, a month: see *menses*, *month*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female.—2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.—3. In *bot.*, lasting for a month.

menstruum (men′strō-um), *n.*; pl. *menstrua*, *menstruums* (-ạ, -umz). [ML., neut. of L. *menstruus*, of a month, monthly: see *menstruous*. The reason of the name in the chemical use is not determined.] Any fluid substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent other than water.

Briefly, it [the material of gems] consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emollition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

The intellect dissolves fire, gravity, laws, method, and the subtlest unnamed relations of nature in its resistless *menstruum*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

mensual (men′sū-al), *a.* [= F. *mensuel* = Sp. *mensual* = It. *mensuale*, < L. *mensualis*, < *mensis*, a month: see *month*. Cf. *mensal*[2].] Of or relating to a month; occurring once a month; monthly.

The arrangement [of a table showing the distribution of earthquakes] is *mensual*. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 259.

Those series of biographies which issue with *mensual* regularity from Paternoster Row.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 522.

mensurability (men″sū-rạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property of being mensurable.

The common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*. *Reid*, On Quantity.

mensurable (men′sū-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *mensurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pg. *mensuravel*, < LL.

mensurabilis, that can be measured, < *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*. Cf. *measurable*.] 1. Capable of being measured; measurable.

The solar month . . . is not easily *mensurable*. *Holder.*

2. In *music*, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice-parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion. It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized: *tempus perfectum*, which was triple (called "perfect" for fanciful theological reasons), and *tempus imperfectum*, which was duple. The system of notation included notes and rests called *large*, *maxima*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, *semiminima*, *fusa*, and *semifusa* (*fusella*), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the *tempus* used. (See the various words.) The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also *mensural*.

mensurableness (men′sū-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being mensurable; mensurability. *Bailey*, 1727.

mensural (men′sū-ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *mensural*, < LL. *mensuralis*, of or belonging to measuring, < L. *mensura*, measuring: see *measure*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to measure.—2. Same as *mensurable*, 2.—**Mensural note**, in *musical notation*, a note whose form indicates its time-value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation.—**Mensural signature.** See *signature* and *rhythmic*.

mensurate (men′sū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensurated*, ppr. *mensurating*. [< LL. *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare* (> It. *mensurare* = Sp. Pg. *mensurar* = F. *mesurer*), measure, < *mensura*, measuring, measure: see *measure*, *n.* Cf. *measure*, *v.*] To measure; ascertain the dimensions or quantity of. [Rare.]

mensuration (men-sū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *mensuration* = Pr. *mensuratio* = Sp. *mensuración*, < LL. *mensuratio*(*n*-), measuring, < *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*.] The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation: as, the rules of *mensuration*; the *mensuration* of surfaces and solids.

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other.
Bp. Hall, The Christian, § ii.

mensurative (men′sū-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *mensurate* + *-ive*.] Capable of measuring; adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things.

"Yes, Friends," observes the Professor, "not our Logical, *Mensurative* faculty, but our Imaginative one, is King over us." *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 153.

The third method spoken of may be called the *mensurative*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 342.

ment[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *mean*[1].

ment[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *ming*[1].

ment[3]†, *v. i.* A variant of *mint*[3].

-ment. [ME. *-ment* = OF. and F. *-ment* = Sp. *-miento* = Pg. It. *-mento*, < L. *-mentum*, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself: as in *alimentum*, nourishment, < *alere*, nourish; *fragmentum*, a piece broken off, < *frangere* (*frag*-), break; *segmentum*, a piece cut off, < *secare*, cut (LL.); *regimentum*, rule, < *regere*, rule; *monumentum*, that which keeps in mind, < *monere*, keep in mind, advise, etc.] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming, from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in *aliment*, *fragment*, *segment*, *commandment*, *document*, *monument*, *government*, etc. It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin, as in *movement*, *nourishment*, *payment*, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in *astonishment*, *atonement*, *banishment*, *bewilderment*, *merriment*, etc.

menta, *n.* Plural of *mentum*.

mentagra (men-tag′rạ), *n.* [L., < *mentum*, the chin, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a taking, catching (cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

mental[1] (men′tal), *a.* [< F. *mental* = Sp. Pg. *mental* = It. *mentale*, < LL. *mentalis*, of the mind, mental, < L. *men*(*t*-)*s*, the mind: see *mind*[1], *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect; intellectual: as, the *mental* powers or faculties; a *mental* state or condition; *mental* perception.

'Twixt his *mental* and his active parts
Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 184.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, ii. 3.

In what manner the *mental* powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 35.

2. Done or performed by the mind; due to the action of the mind.

By *mental* analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 335.

3. Relating to the mind; concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect: as, *mental* philosophy; *mental* sciences.—**Mental alienation**, insanity.—**Mental arithmetic, association, modification**, etc. See the nouns.

mental[2] (men′tal), *a.* [= F. *mental*, < L. *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial.—**Mental artery**, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip.—**Mental foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Mental fossa**, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin.—**Mental nerves**, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen.—**Mental point**, in *craniom.*, the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti.—**Mental prominence**, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw-bone. It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species.—**Mental spines.** Same as *mental tubercles*.—**Mental suture**, in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula.—**Mental tubercles.** Same as *genial tubercles* (which see, under *genial*[2]).

mental[3] (men′tal), *n.* An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation. *E. H. Knight.*

mentality (men-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *mental* + *-ity*.] Mental action or power; intellectual activity; intellectuality.

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of *mentality* in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is. . . . This is but a dangerous criterion of *mentality*. *The Nation*, Aug. 3, 1871, p. 78.

A certain amount of *mentality* or volition accompanied the result. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 450.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*.
Emerson, English Traits, xiv.

mentalization (men″tal-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *mentalize* + *-ation*.] Operation of the mind; mental action; manner of thinking. [Rare.]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy *mentalization*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 101.

mentalize (men′tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mentalized*, ppr. *mentalizing*. [< *mental*[1] + *-ize*.] To develop mentally; cultivate the mind or intellect of; excite to mental activity.

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children. *G. S. Hall*, in N. A. Rev.

mentally (men′tal-i), *adv.* [< *mental*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not, at least *mentally* (to borrow a school-term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts.
Boyle Works, I. 401.

mentation (men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *men*(*t*-)*s*, the mind, + *-ation*.] 1. The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ; mental activity; ideation; cerebration; intellection.

The most absurd *mentation* and most extravagant actions in insane people are the survival of their fittest states.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 173.

2. The result of mentation; state of mind.

mentery† (men′tẹ-ri), *n.* [< F. *menterie*, lying, falsehood, < *mentir*, < L. *mentiri*, lie: see *mendacious*.] Lying.

Loud *mentery* small confutation needs.
G. Harvey, Sonnets, xix.

Mentha (men′thạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mentha*, mint: see *mint*[2].] A genus of aromatic labiate plants, type of the family *Menthaceæ*, the mint family. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anther-cells, and by a calyx which is 10-nerved and 5-toothed. On account of the great variability and tendency to intergrade the number of species is unsettled, but modern authors make it range from 15 to 30. They are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions. They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes. The common name *mint* applies to all the species. See *mint*[2], *horsemint*, *hillwort*, *pennyroyal*, 1, and *peppermint*.



The Upper Part of Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), with flowers.
a, flower; *b*, calyx.

menthene (men′thēn), *n.* [< L. *mentha*, mint, + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$) obtained from peppermint-oil.

Menthinæ (men-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Briquet, 1895), < *Mentha* + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ*. It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2-celled, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 10- to 13-nerved. It embraces 5 genera, of which *Mentha* is the type, and about 42 species. The plants are found in both hemispheres, but they are almost wholly confined to the temperate or the subtropical regions.

menthol (men′thol), *n.* [< L. *mentha*, mint, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a solid, volatile, crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O_1$) obtained from oil of peppermint by refrigeration, by fractional distillation, and then refrigeration of the fraction containing the menthol. It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 110° F., and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature. It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called *peppermint-camphor*.

Menticirrus (men-ti-sir′us), *n.* [NL., orig. *Menticirrhus* (Gill, 1861), < L. *mentum*, the chin, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes. There are about 11 species, all American, as *M. nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as *kingfish*, *whiting*, and *barb*; *M. Americanus*, a more southern whiting of the same coast; and *M. undulatus*, the bagara of the Pacific coast. They are highly prized for the table. See cut under *kingfish*.

menticultural (men-ti-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *men*(*t*-)*s*, the mind, + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Cultivating or improving the mind; educational.

mentiferous (men-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *men*(*t*-)*s*, the mind, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or transferring mind or thought; telepathic: as, *mentiferous* ether. [Recent.]

mentigerous (men-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *mentum*, the chin, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *entom.*, bearing the mentum: as, a *mentigerous* process of the gula.

mention (men′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *mentioun*, *mencion*, < OF. *mention*, F. *mention* = Sp. *mención* = Pg. *menção* = It. *menzione*, < L. *mentio*(*n*-), a calling to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to *men*(*t*-)*s*, mind, < *memini* (√ *men*, *min*), have in mind, remember: see *mind*[1].] 1. Statement about or reference to a person or thing; notice or remark; especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars.

He dide many grete dedes of armes, of whiche is yet made no *mention*, till that my mater com ther-to.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*
Of me more must be heard of.
Shak, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

Let us . . . speak of things at hand
Useful; whence haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask.
Milton, P. L., viii. 200.

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iv. 2.

2. Indication; evidence. [Rare.]

It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing *mention* that there had beene Land.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

3†. Note; reputation.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,
A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

4†. Report; account.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me,
So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you,
So vertuous and so fair.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

mention (men′shọn), *v. t.* [< F. *mentioner* = Sp. Pg. *mencionar* = It. *menzionare*, < ML. *mentionare*, mention, < L. *mentio*(*n*-), mention: see *mention*, *n.*] To make mention of; speak of briefly or cursorily; speak of; name; refer to.

I will *mention* the lovingkindnesses of the Lord.
Isa. lxiii. 7.

I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings
Did our forefathers yoke. *Milton*, Psalm lxxxvii.

This road was formerly called Via Antoniana; the ascent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the

rock, *mentioning* the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelius.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 92.

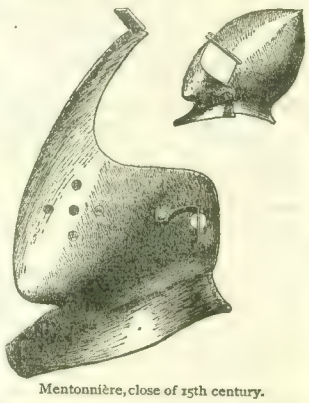
mentionable (men′shon-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *mention* + *-able*.] That can or may be mentioned.

mentohyoid (men-tō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mentum*, the chin, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone.

mentomeckelian (men″tō-me-kē′li-ạn), *n.* [< L. *mentum*, the chin, + *Meckel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies; in amphibian osteology, the distal division of Meckel's cartilage representing the lower jaw of the tadpole larva.

mentonnière (moṅ-ton-iãr′), *n.* [F., < OF. *mentoniere*, < *menton*, the chin, < L. *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] 1. Same as *beaver*[2]. —2. A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was put on outside of the gorget, secured to the helmet by hooks on each side and by a slot or similar contrivance at the umbrel, and thus replaced the vizor and beaver of the armet, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether.


Mentonnière, close of 15th century.

3. An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [Rare.]

mentor (men′tor), *n.* [< L. *Mentor*, < Gr. *Μέντωρ*, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus; prob. 'adviser,' akin to L. *monitor*, adviser: see *monitor*.] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person; an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced.

mentorial (men-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *mentor* + *-ial*.] Containing advice or admonition.

mentum (men′tum), *n.*; pl. *menta* (-tä). [L., the chin.] 1. The chin; the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jawbone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts. It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole interramal space, or interval between the horizontal rami of the mandible.

2. In *entom.*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium. The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum*. The mentum is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these. See *labium*, and cut at *mouth-parts*.

3. In *bot.*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.—**Levator menti.** See *levator*.—**Mentum absconditum**, the retreating chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw; a chin with no prominence.—**Mentum prominulum**, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw.—**Quadratus menti** the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip.—**Symphysis menti**, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone.—**Tooth of the mentum.** Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**Triangularis menti**, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

mentum-tooth (men′tum-tōth), *n.* In *entom.*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

Mentzelia (ment-zē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after C. *Mentzel*, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Loasaceæ*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 60 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially in the western part. They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid tenacious barbed hairs, leaves which are mostly coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are cymose or solitary.

menu (mẹ-nü′), *n.* [F., < L. *minutum*, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute*[2].] A list of the dishes served at meals, either at a private house or at a restaurant or hotel; a bill of fare.

Menura (mẹ-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), < Gr. *μήνη*, the moon, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridæ*. Three species are described: *M. superba*, *M. victoriæ*, and *M. alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid. See cut under *lyre-bird*. Also written, incorrectly, *Mœnura*, *Mœnura*.

menurance†, *n.* See *manurance*.

menure†, *v. t.* See *manure*.

Menuridæ (mẹ-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menura* + *-idæ*.] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudoscinine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*; the lyre-birds. It is one of two families (the other being *Atrichiidæ*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception. (See *Menuroideæ* and *Pseudoscines*.) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as rasorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound-birds, curassows, and guans. Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock-wrens (*Pteroptochidæ*). It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly.

menuroid (men′ū-roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuroideæ*; pseudoscinine.

Menuroideæ (men-ū-roi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menura* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of pseudoscinine passerine birds containing the *Menuridæ* and *Atrichiidæ*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the acromyodian syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picarian birds.

menuse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *minish*.

menuse[2]†, *n.* See *menise*.

Menyanthaceæ (men-i-an-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1837), < *Menyanthes* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants of the order *Gentianales*. It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being induplicate-valvate in the bud. It embraces 5 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type, and about 35 species.

Menyanthes (men-i-an′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), improp. for *Menianthes* or *Menanthes*, < Gr. *μηνιαῖος*, or *μηναῖος*, monthly, or *μήν*, month, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Menyanthaceæ*. It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and crenate. There is but a single species, *M. trifoliata*, the bog-bean, buck-bean, or marsh-trefoil. They are herbaceous water-plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow in a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape. See *bog-bean*.

menyanthin (men-i-an′thin), *n.* [< *Menyanthes* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{33}H_{50}O_{14}$) obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

menye†, **menyie**†, *n.* Other forms of *meiny*.

menyng†, *n.* A Middle English form of *meaning*.

menzie (mē′nyi), *n.* A Scotch form of *meiny*.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame.
Scott, Abbot, xxxi.

Menziesia (men-zi-ē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald *Menzies* (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver. The surname *Menzies*, prop. *Menyies* (the *z* being orig. merely another shape of *y*), appears to be derived from ME. *menzie*, i. e. *menyie*, var. of *meinie*, etc., a household: see *meiny*.] A genus of plants of the family *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Rhododendreæ*. It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4- to 5-celled ovary. There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan, and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petioled entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium-sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M. pilosa*, is found in the Alleghanies. The Irish heath, *Dabœcia Cantabrica*, was formerly included in this genus.

meoble†, *a.* and *n.* See *moble*[1].

meon†, *n.* [< Gr. *μῆον*, spignel: see *Meum*[2], *mew*[7].] Same as *mew*[7]. *Minsheu*.

Mephistophelean (mef″is-tō-fē′lē-ạn), *a.* [< *Mephistopheles* + *-an*.] Same as *Mephistophelian*.

Wit is apt to be cold . . . and *Mephistophelean* in men who have no relish for humour.
George Eliot, Essays, German Wit.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof′e-lēz), *n.* [Written *Mephostophilus* in Shakspere, Fletcher, etc., *Mephostophilis* in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe; a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig. concocter of the name meant to form it from Gr. *μή*, not, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *φίλος*, loving (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *φίλος*, loving), or merely concocted a Greek-seeming name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust."

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

Mephistopheles . . . is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never-ending creative energy of the Deity. . . . His irreverence and irony are . . . a part of his nature.
B. Taylor, Faust, i., note 53.

Mephistophelian (mef″is-tō-fē′liạn), *a.* [Also *Mephistophelean*; < *Mephistophel-es* + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; diabolical; sardonic; jeering; irreverent.

mephitic (mẹ-fit′ik), *a.* [= F. *méphitique* = Sp. *mefítico* = Pg. *mephitico* = It. *mefitico*, < LL. *mephiticus*, pestilential, < L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation: see *mephitis*.] Pertaining to mephitis; foul; noxious; pestilential; poisonous; stifling.

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the *mephitic* atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 195.

That strange and scarcely known lily, alas! of almost *mephitic* odor, the xerophyllum.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 863.

Mephitic gas†, carbon dioxid.

mephitical (mẹ-fit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mephitic* + *-al*.] Same as *mephitic*.

mephitically (mẹ-fit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* [< *mephitical* + *-ly*[2].] With mephitis; foully; pestilentially.

Mephitinæ (mef-i-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mephitis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*; the skunks. The group is closely related to the badgers or *Melinæ* and to the African *Zorillinæ*, the three being combined by some authors. But the *Mephitinæ* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrate, and the premolars 3 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side). The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail; the coloration is black and white; there is no subcaudal pouch as in badgers, but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fetid fluid which forms a means of defense and offense. The habits are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial. There are 3 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*.

mephitis (mẹ-fī′tis), *n.* [< L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation; personified, *Mephitis*, also *Mefitis*, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.] 1. A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth; any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances; a noisome or poisonous stench.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinæ*. The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below. The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black, striped or spotted with white. The palate ends opposite the last molar; the mastoid process is flaring; the periotics are not much inflated; the zygoma rises backward; and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits. The nostrils are lateral, and the soles hairy, at least in part. There are several species, of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M. mephitica*, the common skunk. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed skunk of Mexico. The little striped skunk, *M. putorius* of the United States, is referred by Coues to the genus *Spilogale*. The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*.

mephitism (mẹ-fī′tizm), *n.* [< *mephit(is)* + *-ism*.] Same as *mephitis*, 1. *Dunglison*.

Mephostophilus†, **Mephostophilis**†, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*.

meracious† (mẹ-rā′shus), *a.* [Erroneously for **meracous*, < L. *meracus*, pure, unmixed, < *merus*, pure: see *mere*[3].] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; hence, strong; racy.

meracity† (mẹ-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *meracus*, pure: see *meracious*.] Clearness or pureness. *Blount*, Glossographia.

meraline (mer′ạ-lin), *n.* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe.

mercable† (mėr′kạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *mercabilis*, that can be bought, < *mercari*, trade, buy: see *merchant*.] Capable of being bought or sold; merchantable. *Blount*, Glossographia.

mercantile (mėr'kạn-til), *a.* [Formerly also *mercantil;* < OF. *mercantil*, F. *mercantile* = Sp. Pg. *mercantil* = It. *mercantile*, < ML. *mercantilis*, of a merchant or of trade, < L. *mercan(t-)s*, a merchant, trading: see *merchant.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce; trading; commercial.

Bonrepaux . . . was esteemed an adept in the mystery of *mercantile* politics. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Characteristic of the business of merchants; in accord with business principles.—**Mercantile law**, the laws applicable to commercial transactions; the law merchant. See *law merchant*, under *law*[1].—**Mercantile system**, in *polit. econ.*, a system of political and economic policy, coincident in its evolution with the modern national state, which sought through minute regulation of commerce and industry to secure the political supremacy of a state in its rivalry with other states. The exponents of this system laid great stress upon the accumulation by a nation of an ample stock of the precious metals; and since these were to be secured chiefly through foreign trade, many of the practical measures of statesmen of this school aimed to prevent the outflow of bullion and to encourage its importation. Of these the most prominent attempted to stimulate exportation and to discourage importation, in order that the foreign trade might result in a balance to be paid in bullion. Other measures were designed to increase population and to encourage agriculture. Until the last quarter of the 19th century economists regarded the emphasis laid upon the importation of the precious metals as the essence of the system.

Thus, the *Mercantile System* admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), I. 169.

=Syn. *Mercantile, Commercial.* *Commercial* is the broader term, including the other. *Mercantile* applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business; the *mercantile* class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling. *Commercial* covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign: as, the British are a *commercial* people; *commercial* usages, honor, law. The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned.

mercantilism (mėr'kạn-til-izm), *n.* [< *mercantile* + *-ism.*] **1.** The mercantile spirit or character; devotion to trade and commerce; excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way.

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. *The Century*, XXXI. 311.

2. In *polit. econ.*, the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it. See *mercantile.*

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined *mercantilism*, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new views is not yet completely effected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

mercantilist (mėr'kạn-til-ist), *n.* [< *mercantile* + *-ist.*] **1.** A devotee of mercantilism; a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce.—**2.** In *polit. econ.*, an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory.

The *mercantilists* may be best described, as Roscher has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 354.

mercantilistic (mėr″kạn-ti-lis′tik), *a.* [< *mercantilist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy; characteristic of mercantilists.

From the seventeenth century *mercantilistic* views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature. *Cyc. of Pol. Science*, II. 197.

mercantility (mėr-kạn-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *mercantile* + *-ity.*] Mercantile spirit or enterprise. [Rare.]

He was all on fire with *mercantility*.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi. (*Davies.*)

mercaptan (mėr-kap′tạn), *n.* [So called as absorbing mercury; < L. *Mer(curius)*, Mercury, ML., quicksilver, mercury, + *captan(t-)s*, taking, ppr. of *captare*, take: see *captation.*] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl. They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric oxid white crystalline compounds, hence their name. *Methyl mercaptan* (CH_3SH) or *methyl sulphydrate*, is a highly offensive gas (liquid below 6° C.)

mercaptide (mėr-kap′tid or -tīd), *n.* [< *mercaptan* + *-ide*[1].] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base.

mercaptoic (mėr-kap-tō′ik), *a.* [< *mercapt(an)* + *-o-ic.*] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans.

mercat†, **mercate**†, *n.* [< It. *mercato*, < L. *mercatus*, a market: see *market.*] Same as *market.*

This was formerly the Circus or Agonales, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest *mercat* of ye citty. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

By order of court a *mercate* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 148.

mercatante† (mer-ka-tan′te), *n.* [< It. *mercatante* (cf. Sp. *mercadante* = OF. *mercadant*, < It.) (equiv. to *mercante*), a merchant, < *mercatare*, trade, < *mercato*, trading, market: see *market, v.*] A foreign trader.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a *mercatante*, or a pedant,
I know not what; but formal in apparel.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 63.

[Spelled *marcantant* in the early editions, and *mercatant* in some modern ones.]

mercative† (mėr′ka-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *mercativus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading: see *market.*] Of or belonging to trade. *Blount.*

Mercator's chart, projection. See the nouns.

mercature† (mėr′ka-tūr), *n.* [< L. *mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade: see *merchant.*] The act or practice of buying and selling; commerce; traffic; trade.

merce† (mėrs), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *amerce.*] To amerce; mulct; fine.

For the kynge of Egipt put him downe at Jerusalem, and *merced* the land in an hundred talentes of sylver and a talent of golde. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.

mercede†, *n.* [ME., < L. *merces* (*merced-*), pay, reward, bribe, etc.: see *mercy.*] Reward; payment; bribe.

That ys no mede bote a *mercede*,
A maner dewe dette for the doynge;
And bote if yt be payed prestliche the payer is to blame.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 306.

Mercedonius, Mercedinus (mėr-se-dō′ni-us, -dī′nus), *n.* [L.] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days.

mercement† (mėrs′mẹnt), *n.* [ME., also *merciment, mercyment;* by apheresis from *amercement.* Cf. *merciament.*] A fine; a penalty satisfied by a money-payment; a mulct.

Brynge alle men to bowe with-oute byter wounde,
With-oute *mercement* other manslauht amenden alle reames. *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 182.

Rigt so is loue a ledere and the lawe shapeth,
Vpon man for his mysdedes the *merciment* he taxeth.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 160.

mercenarian† (mėr-se-nā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *mercenary* + *-an.*] A mercenary.

Odd bands
Of voluntaries and *mercenarians*.
Marston, In Praise of Pygmalion, l. 18.

mercenarily (mėr′se-nā-ri-li), *adv.* [< *mercenary* + *-ly*[2].] In a mercenary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

mercenariness (mėr′se-nā-ri-nes), *n.* [< *mercenary* + *-ness.*] The character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward; action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end.

mercenary (mėr′se-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mercenarie* = F *mercenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *mercenario*, < L. *mercenarius*, earlier *mercennarius*, hired for pay hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < *merces* (*merced-*), pay, wages, reward: see *mercy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain; selling one's services to the highest bidder.

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 214.

Mercenary troops, . . . perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but defending without love and without hatred. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

Hence—**2.** Venal; sordid; actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain: as, a *mercenary* prince or judge; a *mercenary* disposition.

This study fits a *mercenary* drudge.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, i. 1.

You know me too proud to stoop to *mercenary* insincerity. *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills.

3. Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward; done, given, etc., in return for hire; resulting from sordid motives: as, *mercenary* services; a *mercenary* act.

For many of our princes, woe the while,
Lie drown'd and soak'd in *mercenary* blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iv.

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds
Excels ten thousand *mercenary* deeds.
Cowper, Truth, l. 224.

=Syn. *Hireling*, etc. See *venal.*

II. *n.*; pl. *mercenaries* (-riz). **1.** A person who works for pay; especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a schepherde and no *mercenarie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 514.

Stationed by, as waiting a result,
Lean silent gangs of *mercenaries* ceased
Working to watch the strangers.
Browning, Sordello.

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service; a professional soldier. This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those *mercenaries* are . . . firmly assured unto the tyrant.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. ii. 2.

Like *mercenaries*, hired for home defence,
They will not serve against their native Prince.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 290.

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire *Mercenaries* to carry arms in their stead. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 28.

mercer (mėr′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *mercer, meercere*, < OF. *mercier*, F. *mercier* = Pr. *mercer, mercier* = Sp. *mercero* = Pg. *mercieiro* = It. *merciajo*, < ML. *merciarius* (also *mercerius, mercerus*, after OF.), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < L. *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise: see *mercy, merchant.*] **1.** A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort.

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the *mercers'*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 539.

2. A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk. [Eng.]

She feels not how the land drops away, nor the acres melt; nor foresees the change, when the *mercer* has your woods for her velvets. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

★**mercerization** (mėr″sėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *mercerize* + *-ation.*] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1850. He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrupy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0.825, caused the texture to contract one tenth on drying, retaining 14.72 per cent. of potash. If soda lye of specific gravity 1.342 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one fourth and contains 9.68 per cent. of soda. Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico. Also spelled *mercerisation.*

mercerize (mėr′sėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mercerized*, ppr. *mercerizing.* [< *Mercer* (see def. of *mercerization*) + *-ize.*] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization. Also spelled *mercerise.*

The microscopical examination of a *mercerized* cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 241.

mercership (mėr′sėr-ship), *n.* [< *mercer* + *-ship.*] The occupation or business of a mercer.

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership*, and go to be a musqueteer.
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

mercery (mėr′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *merceries* (-iz). [< ME. *mercery, meercery, mercerie*, < OF. *mercerie, mercierie*, F. *mercerie* (> Sp. *mercería* = Pg. It. *merceria*), < ML. *merciaria* (also *mercaria*, after OF.), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < *merciarius*, a mercer: see *mercer.*] **1.** The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woolen cloths, etc. [Eng.]

Clothe, furres, and other *mercery*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccciii.

Half the shop was appropriated to grocery; the other half to drapery, and a little *mercery*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Serious-faced folk who buy their *merceries* economically and seldom. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIII. 75.

2. The trade of a mercer.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

3. A place where mercers' wares are sold.

merchandise (mėr′chạn-dīz), *n.* [Also *merchandize;* < ME. *merchandyse, marchaundise, marchaundyse*, < OF. *marchandise, marchaundise*, F. *marchandise*, a merchant's wares, < *marchand*, a merchant: see *merchant.*] **1.** In general, any movable object of trade or traffic; that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale; specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial com-

modities in general; the staple of a mercantile business; commodities, goods, or wares bought and sold for gain. Real property, ships, money, stocks, and bonds are not merchandise, nor are notes or other mere representatives or measures of actual commodities or values. [Now never used in the plural.]

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her. Deut. xxi. 14.

Men comen azen be Damasce, that is a fulle fayre Cytee, and fulle noble, and fulle of alle *Merchandises*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 122.

As many alnagers to alner and measure al kinds of *marchandises* which they shal buy or sel by the yard.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 210.

2†. Purchase and sale; trade; bargain; traffic; dealing, or advantage from dealing.

I wolde make a *marchaundyse*
Youre myscheffe to marre. *York Plays*, p. 228.

For the *merchandise* of it [wisdom] is better than the *merchandise* of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.
Prov. iii. 14.

Were he out of Venice, I can make what *merchandise* I will. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 134.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require.
Jer. Taylor.

Goods, wares, and merchandise. See *good*, *n.* **=Syn. 1.** *Goods, Commodities*, etc. See *property*.

merchandize† (mėr'chan-dīz), *v. i.* [< ME. *marchaundysen*; < *merchandise*, *n.*] To engage in trade; carry on commerce.

That none offycer nor puruyour of ye kyngis shall *marchaundyse* by hymself or by odur wythin the cite or without of thyngis touchyng his offyce.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 8.

They us'd to *merchandize* indifferently, and were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 5, 1657.

merchandizer† (mėr'chan-dī-zėr), *n.* A dealer in merchandise; a merchant; a trafficker; a trader.

That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

merchandizing† (mėr'chan-dī-zing), *n.* Mercantile business.

When I went Home, my antient Father began to press me earnestly to enter into some Course of Life that might make some Addition to what I had; and after long Consultation *Merchandizing* was what I took to.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

merchandry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchantry*.

merchant (mėr'chant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *merchaunt, marchant, marchaunt, marchand;* < ME. *marchant, marchaunt, marchand,* < AF. *marchant, marchaunt,* OF. *marchant, marcheant, marceant,* F. *marchand* = Sp. *merchante* = It. *mercante,* a trader, merchant, < L. *mercan(t-)s*, a buyer, ppr. of *mercari*, trade, traffic, buy, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, traffic, < *mercre, mereri*, gain, buy, purchase, also deserve, merit: see *mercy* and *merit*. Etymologically the adj. precedes the noun; but the noun appears to be earlier in E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in the business of buying commercial commodities and selling them again for the sake of profit; especially, one who buys and sells in quantity or by wholesale. One who buys without selling again, or who sells without having bought, as where one sells products of his own labor, or who buys and sells exclusively articles not the subject of ordinary commerce, or who buys and sells commercial articles on salary and not for profit, is not usually termed a *merchant*. Those who buy or sell on a commission for others are termed *commission-merchants*. In the law of bankruptcy, which forbids a discharge to merchants and traders who have not kept proper books of account, the term has a more extended meaning, having been held to include a livery-stable keeper who buys hay and grain and indirectly sells it by boarding horses, but not a broker who speculates in stocks.

Thidre comethe *Marchauntes* with Marchandise be See, from Yndee, Persee, Caldee, Ermonye, and of many othere Kyngdomes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 122.

Ye *merchauntes* that vse the trade of merchandise,
Vse lawfull wares and reasonable prise.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

A *merchant* of or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it. A wine grower is not a wine *merchant;* even a wine importer is not called a wine *merchant*, but a wine importer.
Lord Bramwell, Law Rep., 7 Ex. 127.

Here shall be his Belgravia for his grandees, and this his Cheapside and his Lombard Street for the *merchants* and bankers. *A. Trollope*, South Africa, II. 69.

2†. A supercargo; the person in charge of the business affairs of a trading expedition.

He anchored in the road with one ship of small burden; and, pretending the death of his *merchant*, besought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their *merchant* in hallowed ground.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

3†. A merchant ship or vessel; a merchantman.

The masters of some *merchant*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 5.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants* till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. A shop-keeper or store-keeper. [Scotland, and generally throughout the U. S.]—**5†.** A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother meaneth to destroy them both.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 115, b. (*Nares.*)

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 153.

Custom of merchants. See *custom*.—**Forwarding merchant.** See *forwarding*.—**Hong merchants.** See *hong*[2].—**Merchant of the staple†**, a merchant who dealt in or exported staple commodities—that is, wool, wool-fels, and leather. See *staple*.—**Merchants' Court.** See *court*.—**Merchant's mark**, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a device used on a seal and in similar ways by a merchant or dealer: often consisting of a cipher of the letters of his name, often of a selected badge, and not often heraldic in character.

II. *a.* **1.** Relating to trade or commerce; commercial: as, the law *merchant*. See *law*[1].

Sir Peter. Yes, madam, I would have law *merchant* for them too. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

The *merchant* flag is without the Royal arms, and has a narrow yellow stripe at the top and bottom of the flag outside the two red bars. *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 92.

2. Pertaining to merchants; belonging to the mercantile class; engaged or used in trade or commerce.

Up amang the *merchant* geir [merchandise],
They were as busy as we were down.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 136).

Merchant Adventurers. See *adventurer*.—**Merchant bar, merchant iron**, an iron bar which has been finished by passing through the merchant rolls. Puddled bars (see *puddle*) are worked into *merchant iron* or *merchant bar* by being cut into pieces of suitable length, which are then piled in packets, heated to a welding-heat, and then hammered and rolled, or rolled without hammering, into bars of suitable shape to be put upon the market. The amount of labor bestowed on this process depends on the quality of the iron it is desired to produce. Puddled bars which have been rolled a second time are called "No. 2," and this is what is usually designated as *merchant bar*. It is the lowest quality of iron available for the general smith's use. If piled and rolled again, the product is called "No. 3." Another repetition of the process furnishes an article known as "best-best," and still another gives "treble-best."—**Merchant captain** or **seaman**, a captain or seaman employed in the merchant service.—**Merchant prince**, a merchant of great wealth.

Many of the *merchant-princes* of Lombard Street and Cornhill. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

Merchant rolls, the rolls of a rolling-mill which turn out merchant bars.—**Merchant service**, the mercantile marine; the business of commerce at sea.—**Merchant ship**, a ship employed in mercantile voyages; a ship used in trading.—**Merchant tailor**, a trading tailor; a tailor who furnishes the materials for the clothes that he makes.

This yere [xix. of Henry VII.] the taylours sewyd to the Kynge to be callyd *Marchant Taylours;* whereupon a grete grudge rose amonge dyuers craftys in the cyte agaynst them. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xlii.

Merchant train, in *metal-working*, a set of rolls having a series of grooves, decreasing progressively, for reducing iron puddle-bars to the sizes and shapes known as *merchant bar*.—**Merchant Venturer†**, a Merchant Adventurer. See *adventurer*.—**Merchant vessel**, a merchant ship.

Lo, how our *Marchant-vessels* to and fro
Freely about our trade-full waters go.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

merchant† (mėr'chant), *v. i.* [Formerly also *merchand, marchand;* < OF. *marchander*, F. *marchander*, trade, < *marchand*, a trader: see *merchant*, *n.*] To trade; buy or sell; deal; barter; traffic; negotiate.

His wyfe had rather *marchant* with you.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

And [Ferdinando] *marchanded* at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppignorated to the French.
Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 99.

merchantable (mėr'chan-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *merchandable;* < *merchant*, *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Suitable for trade or sale; salable.

Ther wyves hath ben *merchandabull*,
And of ther ware compenabull.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 21).

Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware
That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, i. 40.

2. Specifically, inferior to the best or "selected" quality, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes: as, *merchantable* wheat or timber.—**3.** The highest of the three grades into which codfish that have been salted, washed, and dried are sorted. [Newfoundland.]

merchant-bar, merchant-iron. See *merchant bar*, under *merchant*, *a.*

merchanthood (mėr'chant-hụd), *n.* The occupation of a merchant.

Finding *merchant-hood* in Glasgow ruinous to weak health. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, II. 83.

merchantly† (mėr'chant-li), *a.* [< *merchant* + *-ly*[1].] In a manner befitting a merchant.

merchantman (mėr'chant-man), *n.*; pl. *merchantmen* (-men). [< *merchant* + *man*.] **1†.** A merchant.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a *merchant man* seeking goodly pearls. Mat. xiii. 45.

The craftsman, or *merchantman*, teacheth his prentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing.
Latimer.

2. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

Likewise had he served a year
On board a *merchantman*, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

merchantry (mėr'chant-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *merchandry;* < *merchant* + *-ry*.] **1.** The business of a merchant.

I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and *merchantry*, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species.
Walpole, Letters, iv. 482. (*Davies.*)

2. The body of merchants taken collectively: as, the *merchantry* of a country.

merciable† (mėr'si-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *mercyable*, < OF. *merciable*, merciful, < *merci*, mercy: see *mercy*.] Merciful.

That of his mercy God so *merciable*
On us his grete mercy multiplie.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 236.

To us alle bee *merciable*,
And forȝeue us alle oure mysdede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

merciament† (mėr'si-a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *merciamentum*, < *merciare*, fix a fine: see *amerce, amercement*. Cf. *merciment*.] Amercement.

Takynge of *merceamentys* otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1258.

Mercian (mėr'sian), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Mercia* (see def.) (< AS. *Mirce, Merce, Mierce, Myrce*, pl., the Mercians, Mercia) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in the central part of England, extending westward to the Welsh border. It reached its greatest height in the seventh and eighth centuries.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Mercia.

merciful (mėr'si-fụl), *a.* [< ME. *mercyful;* < *mercy* + *-ful*.] **1.** Possessing the attribute of mercy; exercising forbearance or pity; not revengeful or cruel; clement; compassionate; gracious.

And the publican . . . smote upon his breast, saying, God be *merciful* to me a sinner. Luke xviii. 13.

I shall both find your lordship judge and juror,
You are so *merciful*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 61.

You are a *merciful* creditor. God send me always to deal with such chapmen!
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 88).

2. Characterized by mercy; manifesting clemency or compassion; giving relief from danger, need, or suffering.

Virtues which are *merciful*, nor weave
Snares for the failing.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 114.

=Syn. *Humane, Merciful* (see *humane*), lenient, mild, tender-hearted.

mercifully (mėr'si-fụl-i), *adv.* In a merciful manner; with compassion or pity; in mercy; tenderly; mildly: as, *mercifully* spared.

Good Kate, mock me *mercifully*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 214.

All persons vnjustly exil'd by Nero . . . he *mercifully* restored againe to their country and honour.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 11.

mercifulness (mėr'si-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward the faults or needs of others; readiness to forgive offense or relieve suffering.

mercify†, *v. t.* [< *mercy* + *-fy*.] To pity.

Many did deride,
Whilest she did weepe, of no man *mercifide*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 32.

merciless (mėr'si-les), *a.* [< *mercy* + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; relentless; unsparing: as, a *merciless* tyrant.

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity;
For at their hands I have deserved no pity.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 25.

She was *merciless* in exacting retribution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

She hauled me to the wash-stand, inflicted a *merciless*, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

2. Without hope of mercy. [Rare.]

And all dismayd through *mercilesse* despaire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 51.

=**Syn. 1.** Unmerciful, severe, inexorable, unrelenting, barbarous, savage.

mercilessly (mėr'si-les-li), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

mercilessness (mėr'si-les-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

merciment† (mėr'si-mẹnt), *n.* See *mercement*.

mercurammonium (mėr″kū-ra-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *mercurius*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] A compound of mercury and ammonia: specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonia. Examples are mercurous-ammonium chlorid, $(NH_3)_2Hg_2Cl_2$, and mercuric-diammonium-chlorid, $(NH_3)_2HgCl_2$, known as *fusible white precipitate*.—**Mercurammonium chlorid**, the hydrargyrum ammoniatum or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

mercurial (mėr-kū'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mercuriel* = Sp. Pg. *mercurial* = It. *mercuriale*, < L. *Mercurialis*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *Mercury*.] **I.** *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the god Mercury; having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury.

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 310.

To see thee yong, yet manage so thine armes,
Have a *mercuriall* mince and martiall hands.
Stirling, A Parænesis to Prince Henry.

2. Like Mercury in character; having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; lighthearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; fickle; changeable; volatile.

He is . . . of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 201.

Mercurial races are never sublime.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

3†. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making: as, *mercurial* pursuits.

His [Monson's] mind being more martial than *mercurial*, . . . he applied himself to sea-service.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.
P. Whitehead, Gymnasiad, i., note.

4†. Pertaining to Mercury as herald; hence, giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

5. Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver. (*a*) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury: as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines. (*b*) Characterized by the use of mercury: as, *mercurial* treatment. (*c*) Caused by the use of mercury: as, a *mercurial* disease.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Mercurial bath, erethism, gage.** See the nouns.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.—**Mercurial horn-ore.** Same as *calomel*.—**Mercurial level, ointment, pendulum, thermometer**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1†. A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury; one of mercurial temperament; a sprightly person; also, one given to trickery; a cheat or thief.

Come, brave *mercurials*, sublim'd in cheating,
My dear companions, fellow-soldiers
I' th' watchful exercise of thievery.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 1.

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, . . . Shall *mercurials* be administered?
H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 21.

mercurialine (mėr-kū'ri-ạl-in), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ine*².] A volatile base (CH_3NH_2) extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, now known to be methylamine.

Mercurialis (mėr-kū-ri-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mercurialis*, sc. *herba*, a plant, prob. dog's-mercury: see *mercurial*.] A genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Acalypheæ*. It is composed of 7 species of herbs native in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and eastern Asia. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous weed, with a simple erect stem six or eight inches high, the oblong or ovate-lanceolate leaves crowded on its upper half; the flowers are dicœious on slender axillary peduncles. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of determining the sex of children according as the mother drank the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, 8, and *boy's*, *girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*).

mercurialisation, mercurialise. See *mercurialization*, *mercurialize*.

mercurialism (mėr-kū'ri-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ism*.] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury.

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 609.

mercurialist (mėr-kū'ri-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 190.

2. A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison*.—3†. A scholar; a rhetorician.

He who with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our *Mercurialists* shall find as fit a harbour for pride under a schollers cap as under a souldiers helmet.
Greene, Farewell to Follie.

mercurialization (mėr-kū″ri-ạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *mercurialize* + *-ation*.] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*.

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 448.

mercurialize (mėr-kū'ri-ạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mercurialized*, ppr. *mercurializing*. [< *mercurial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be capricious or fantastic.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichlorid of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Plugs of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephonic circuit.

2. In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system; bring under the influence of mercury.

Also spelled *mercurialise*.

mercurially (mėr-kū'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a mercurial manner.—2. By means of mercury.

Mercurian (mėr-kū'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence.

The *mercurian* heavenly charme of hys rhetorique.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury.

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere.
A. M. Clarke, Astron. in 19th Cent.

★**mercuric** (mėr-kū'rik), *a.* [< *mercur-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent: as, *mercuric* chlorid, $HgCl_2$.—**Mercuric chlorid**, corrosive sublimate.—**Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury; a detonating compound ($HgC_2N_2O_2$) which crystallizes in shining gray crystals, prepared from a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury nitrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion-caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc.

mercurification (mėr-kū″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *mercurify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] 1. In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—2. The act or art of mixing with quicksilver.

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 643.

mercurify (mėr-kū'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mercurified*, ppr. *mercurifying*. [< *mercury* + *-fy*.] 1. To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed.—2. To combine or mingle with mercury; mercurialize.

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*.
Boyle, Works, I. 641.

mercuriousness† (mėr-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< **mercurious* (< L. *Mercurius*, Mercury) + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger.

A chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousnesse* of this messenger. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

mercurism† (mėr'kū-rizm), *n.* [< *Mercur-y* + *-ism*.] A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement. *Sir T. Browne*.

mercurous (mėr'kū-rus), *a.* [< *mercur-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical: as, *mercurous* chlorid, Hg_2Cl_2.

★**Mercury** (mėr'kū-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Mercurie*, *mercurie*, < AF. *Mercurie*, OF. *Mercure*, F. *Mercure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Mercurio*, < L. *Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (appar.) as the god of trade, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, wares: see *mercy*, *merchant*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding-place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse.



Mercury.—Statue of Greek workmanship, in the British Museum, London.

The herald *Mercury*,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Pl. *mercuries* (-riz). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger; a conveyor of news or information; an intelligencer.

Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii., chorus, 7.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 131.

Hence—3. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them [news-books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*. *Cowell.*

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercuries*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

4†. [*l. c.*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Bp. Burnet.*

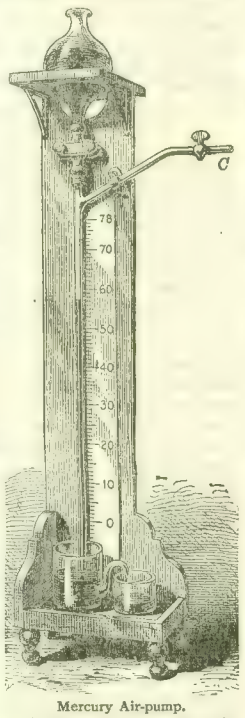
5. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.2056) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about ⅜ of that of the earth; its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 18.5. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

6. [*l. c.*] Chemical symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 200. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about −39° C., and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6; when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.1932. This metal occurs native, sometimes in considerable quantity; but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphid, known as *cinnabar*. (See *cinnabar*.) Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of its ores have been found to the east of the Cordilleras. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain, of New Almaden and others in the State of California, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgic treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chlorid (Hg_2Cl_2) or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chlorid ($HgCl_2$) or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphid (HgS), or cinnabar, when prepared artificially, is called *vermilion*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form; while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *amalgam*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*.

7. [*l. c.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [Colloq.]

Whatever may be the height of the *mercury* [in the barometer], a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather. *R. Strachan*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 80.

8. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, chiefly *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, locally called *Kentish balsam* (which see, under *Kentish*), and *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury. See *Mercurialis*. (*b*) In older usage, the *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See *allgood* and *good-King-Henry*. This is the *English*, *false*, or *wild mercury*. — **9.** In *her.*, the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets. — **Argental mercury.** See *argental*. — **Baron's mercury** [prob. orig. **barren mercury*], the male plant of *Mercurialis perennis*. — **Boy's mercury,** the female plant of *Mercurialis annua* (the sexes having been mistaken). — **Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*. — **Extinction of mercury.** See *extinction*. — **Girl's mercury,** the male plant of *Mercurialis annua*. See *male*[1], 2. — **Golden mercury,** *Mercurialis perennis*, var. *aurea*. — **Hydrosublimate of mercury,** a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chlorid with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate. — **Mercury agometer.** See *agometer*. — **Mercury air-pump,** an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at *C* in the figure) at a height something more than 30 inches above the lower receptacle. The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained. This form of air-pump is often called a *Sprengel pump*. It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air-pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps. — **Mount of Mercury,** in *palmistry*. See *mount*[1], 5. — **Native or virgin mercury,** the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal. — **Three-seeded mercury,** a plant of the genus *Acalypha*, of the same family as *Mercurialis*, and more or less similar in appearance. The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded nutlets. It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or subtropical. Many of the species are shrubby; a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States. — **Transit of Mercury,** a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun. — **Vegetable mercury,** a Brazilian plant, *Franciscea uniflora*, also called *manaca*. See *Franciscea*.



Mercury Air-pump.
The letter *C* marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached.

mercury† (mėr′kū-ri), *v. t.* [< *mercury*, *n.*] To wash with a preparation of mercury.

They are as tender as . . . a lady's face new *mercuried*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

mercury-cup (mėr′kū-ri-kup), *n.* **1.** The cistern of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted. — **2.** A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors. The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury; or the cup may be of non-conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit.

mercury-furnace (mėr′kū-ri-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mėr′kū-ri-gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* In *metal-working*, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. *E. H. Knight.*

mercury-goosefoot (mėr′kū-ri-gös′fůt), *n.* Same as *mercury*, 8 (*b*).

mercury-holder (mėr′kū-ri-hōl″dėr), *n.* A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam.

Mercury's-violet (mėr′kū-riz-vī″ō-let), *n.* The common canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

★**mercy** (mėr′si), *n.*; pl. *mercies* (-siz). [< ME. *mercy*, *mercye*, *mersye*, *marsi*, *merci*, < OF. *merci*, *mercit*, F. *merci* = Pr. *merce* = Sp. *merced* = Pg. It. *merce*, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon, < L. *merces* (*merced-*), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc., ML. also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, < *mercere*, *mereri*, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig. 'receive as a share': see *merit*. Cf. *amerce*, *gramercy*.] **1.** Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrong-doers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender.

A man witheout *marsi* no *marsi* shall have
In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave.
MS. Ashmole 46. (*Halliwell.*)

The Lord is longsuffering, and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. Num. xiv. 18.

A woman's *mercy* is very little,
But a man's *mercy* is more.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 334).

The sentiment of *mercy* is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions. *Emerson*, John Brown.

2. An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor; also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected; a fortunate or providential circumstance; a blessing: as, it is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the *mercies* . . . which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. Gen. xxxii. 10.

E'en a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake.
Cowper, Task, ii. 132.

3. Pity; compassion; benevolence: as, a work of *mercy*.

In coueitise lyued haue y,
And neuere dide werkis of *mercyes*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Which now of these three . . . was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed *mercy* on him. Luke x. 36, 37.

4. Discretionary action; unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare: as, to be at one's *mercy* (that is, wholly in one's power).

At length, vpon their submission, the king tooke them to *mercie*, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1265.

And the offender's life lies in the *mercy*
Of the duke only. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 355.

Last, 'bout thy stiff neck we this halter hang,
And leave thee to the *mercy* of the court.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*. *Swift.*

Covenanted mercies. See *covenant*. — **Fathers of Mercy,** the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 and introduced into the United States in 1842. — **For mercy!** for **mercy's sake!** an exclamation, usually an appeal to pity.

Fer. Myself am Naples;
Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld
The king my father wreck'd.
Mir. Alack, *for mercy!*
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 437.

God-a-mercy†. See *God*[1]. — **Great mercy**†. [Imitated from *gramercy*, ME. *grant mercy*. See *gramercy*.] Great favor.

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall
Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest scath!
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 18.

Sisters of Mercy. See *sisterhood*. — **Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated called the spiritual and as many called the corporal works of mercy. The seven works of corporal mercy are to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead; of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. *Cath. Dict.*

In fulfillynge of Godis commandmentis and of the seven dedis of *mercy* bodili and gostly to a manys euen cristen.
Rolle, quoted in Hampole's Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xi.

To cry (one) mercy. (*a*) See *cry*, *v.* (*b*) To proclaim a tax. Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan and did tham *mercie crie*, & alle Northwales he sat to treuage hie.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 28.

=**Syn. 1.** *Clemency*, etc. See *leniency*.

mercy†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mercien*, < OF. *mercier*, thank, also fine, < *merci*, thank, mercy, fine: see *mercy*, *n.*, and cf. *merce*, *amerce*.] **1.** To thank.

Mildeliche thenne Meede *merciede* hem alle
Of heore grete goodnesse. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 21.

2. To fine; amerce.

Forsters did somoun, enquered vp & doun
Whilk men of toun had taken his venysoun,
& who that was gilty thorgh the foresters sawe,
Merceid was full hi. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 112.

mercy-seat (mėr′si-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings. On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest. Hence, *to approach the mercy-seat* is to draw near to God in prayer.

mercy-stock†, *n.* A propitiation.

Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock*. *Hutchinson*, Works, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

mercy-stroke (mėr′si-strōk), *n.* The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain; the coup de grâce.

merd† (mėrd), *n.* [Also *mard*; < OF. (and F.) *merde* = Pr. *merga* = Sp. *mierda* = Pg. It. *merda*, < L. *merda*, dung, ordure.] Ordure; dung; excrement.

If after thou of garlike stronge
The savour wilt expell,
A *mard* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares.*)

Haire o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Merdivoræ (mėr-div′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *merdivorus*: see *merdivorous*.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung.

merdivorous (mėr-div′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *merdivorus*, < L. *merda*, dung, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon excrement; devouring dung.

mere[1] (mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *mear*; < ME. *mere*, *meere*, < AS. *mere*, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS. *merī*, a lake, = OFries. *mar*, a ditch, = MD. *mare*, *maer*, D. *meer*, *meir* = OHG. *marī*, *mari*, *merī*, *meri*, MHG. *mer*, G. *meer* = Icel. *marr* = Goth. *marei*, a lake; = W. *mōr* = Gael. Ir. *muir* = Lith. *marés* = Russ. *more* = L. *mare* (> It. *mare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *mar* = OF. *mer*, *mier*, *meir*, F. *mer*), sea, ML. also *mara*, > OF. and F. *mare*, f., a lake, pool, pond; cf. Skt. *maru*, desert, < √ *mar*, die: see *mori*[1], *mortal*. Hence in comp. *mermaid*, *merman*, etc.; and ult. deriv. *marsh*, *marish*.] A pool; a small lake or pond. [Not used in the U. S., except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names: as, Harlem *mere* in Central Park in New York.]

Then he wendez his way, wepande for care,
Towarde the *mere* of Mambre, wepande for sorewe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 778.

As two Fishes, cast into a *Meer*,
With fruitful Spawn will furnish in few yeer
A Town with victuall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

On the edge of the *mere* the Prince of Orange had already ordered a cluster of forts to be erected.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 431.

mere[2] (mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *mear*, *meare*; < ME. *meer*, *mere*, < AS. *gemǣre* = D. *meer*, a limit, boundary, = Icel. *mærr*, border-land.] **1.** A boundary; boundary-line.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side
Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford divide.
Drayton, Polyolbion. (*Nares.*)

As it were, a common *mear* between lands.
Abp. Ussher, Ans. to Malone, p. 309.

2. A balk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing-line in a common field; also, a boundary-stone; a merestone. [Obsolete or provincial.] — **3.** A private carriage-road. [North. Eng.] — **4.** A measure of 29 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England. It is defined by Blount as "29 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high." Mining claims were measured by meres, the discoverer of a lode being allowed to claim two meres.

mere[2]† (mēr), *v.* [Also *meer*, *mear*, etc.; < *mere*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To limit; bound; divide or cause division in.

That brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa and Byze.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 22.

At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *meered* question. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 10.

II. *intrans.* To set divisions and bounds.

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it justely, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire.
North's Pl., L 55. D. (*Nares.*)

mere[3] (mēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *meer*, *meere*; = OF. *mer*, *mier* = Pr. *mer*, *mier* = Sp. Pg. It. *mero*, < L. *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere.] **1.** Pure; sheer; unmixed.

For neither can he fly, nor other harme,
But trust unto his strength and manhood *meare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most part of them are degenerated and growen almost *meere* Irish. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh; there [in the world to come] it is *mere* and unmixed.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

2†. Absolute; unqualified; utter; whole; in the fullest sense.

Those who, being in *mere* misery, continually do call on God. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the *mere* perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 2. 3.

Signor Francisco, whose *mere* object now
Is woman at these years, that's the eye-saint, I know,
Amongst young gallants. *Middleton*, The Widow, v. 1.

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowle and wild beasts, yet are they so lasie they will not take paines to catch it till *meere* hunger constraine them.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 228.

3. Sheer; simple; nothing but (the thing mentioned); only: as, it is *mere* folly to do so; this is the *merest* trash.

'Tis a *mere* toy to you, sir; candle-rents.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Forc'd of *meer* Necessity to eat,
He comes to pawn his Dish, to buy his Meat.
Congreve, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, xi.

A *mere* courtier, a *mere* soldier, a *mere* scholar, a *mere* anything, is an insipid pedantic character.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

Mere right, in *law*, the right of property without possession. = Syn. *Mere*, *Bare*. *Mere* is much oftener used than *bare*. *Bare* is positive; *mere* essentially negative. Strictly, *bare* means only *without other things*, or *no more than*: as, the *bare* mention of a name. *Mere* seems to imply deficiency: as, *mere* conjecture; *mere* folly. In implying smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as *bare*. In *Shakspere*, Hamlet, iii. 1, "a *bare* bodkin" might be expressed by "a *mere* bodkin."

mere[3]† (mēr), *adv.* [< *mere*[3], *a.*] Absolutely; wholly.

On my faith, your highness
Is *mere* mistaken in me.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

I know I shall produce things *meere* devine.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

mere[4]† (mēr), *a.* [ME., also *meere*, *mare*, < AS. *mǣre*, *mēre* = OS. *māri* = OHG. *māri*, MHG. *mære* = Icel. *mærr* = Goth. *mērs* (in comp. *wailamērs*), famous; akin to L. *memor*, mindful, remembering, Skt. √*smar*, Zend *mar*, remember: see *memory*.] Famous.

mere[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mare*[1].

meregoutte (mār'göt), *n.* [F. *mère-goutte*, < L. *merus*, pure, unmixed, + *gutta* (> F. *goutte*), a drop: see *mere*[3] and *gout*[1].] The first running of must, oil, etc., from the fruit before pressure has been applied to it: usually limited to the juice of the grape.

merel†, *n.* [Also (pl.) *merelles*, *merils*; < ME. *merels*, < OF. *merelle*, nine men's morris, F. *mérelle*, *marelle*, hopscotch, < *merel* (ML. *merellus*, *merallus*), a counter, a piece in draughts, also a game.] One of the counters or pegs used in the game called *fivepenny* or *nine men's morris*; hence (*pl.*) the game itself. See *morris*[1].

Merelles, or, as it was formerly called in England, nine men's morris, and also five-penny morris, is a game of some antiquity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 416.

merely (mēr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *meerly*; < ME. *merely*; < *mere*[3] + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Absolutely; wholly; completely; utterly.

What goodes, catalles, Jewels, plate, ornamentes, or other stuff, do *merely* belong or apperteyne to all the sayd promocions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

I wish you all content, and am as happy
In my friend's good as it were *merely* mine.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

2. Simply; solely; only.

Excusing his [Mahomet's] sensuall felicities in the life to come, as *meerly* allegoricall, and necessarily fitted to rude and vulgar capacities. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 46.

The prayers are commonly performed *merely* as a matter of ceremony. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 212.

merenchyma (me-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + (*παρ*)*έγχυμα*, in mod. sense 'parenchyma': see *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, an imperfect cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells with large intercellular spaces. *Meyen.* [Obsolete.]

merenchymatous (mer-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *merenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma.

meresauce†, *n.* [< ME. *meresauce*; appar. < OF. *mure* (ML. *muria*), pickle, brine, + *sauce*, sauce. Cf. OF. *saulmure*, pickle.] Brine or pickle for flesh or fish. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 334; *Palsgrave*.

meresman (mērz'man), *n.* [Formerly also *mearsman*, *meersman*; < *mere's*, poss. of *mere*[2], + *man*.] One who points out boundaries. [Obsolete or local.]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the *meresmen* of an Act of Parliament a few years since for ascertaining the boundaries of parishes.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 291.

mere-stake (mēr'stāk), *n.* A pollard or tree standing as a mark or boundary for the division of parts or parcels in coppices or woods. Also called *mere-tree*.

merestead (mēr'sted), *n.* [Also *meerstead*, *mesestead*; < *mere*[2] + *stead*.] The land within a particular mere or boundary; a farm.

The men were intent on their labours,
Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with *merestead*.
Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

merestone (mēr'stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *meerstone*, *meerestone*; < ME. *merestone*, *merestane*; < *mere*[2] + *stone*.] **1.** A stone to mark a boundary.

The mislaier of a *meere stone* is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capitall remover of land-markes, when he defineth amisse of lands and property.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. Figuratively, a limit.

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within the ancient *merestones*, without removing the mark.
Bacon, Speech to Hutton (Works, XIII. 202).

mereswine†, **meerswine**†, *n.* [ME. *mereswyne*, etc., < OF. *marsouin*; < *mere*[1] + *swine*.] A dolphin or porpoise.

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with corkes fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1091.

mere-tree (mēr'trē), *n.* Same as *mere-stake*.

A *meere tree*, a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Nomenclator* (1585). (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 191.)

meretrician (mer-ē-trish'an), *a.* [= OF. *meretriciien*, < L. *meretrix* (*-tric-*), a prostitute, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes; meretricious.

Take from human commerce *Meretrician* amours.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 263. (*Davies.*)

meretricious (mer-ē-trish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *meretricio*, < L. *meretricius*, of or pertaining to prostitutes, < *meretrix*, a prostitute: see *meretrix*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wanton; libidinous.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us unto failings. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 26.

Her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Is. xxiii. 17.

2. Alluring by false attractions; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy: as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonies do but adulterate nature, making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and unsatisfiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and *meretricious*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

A tawdry carpet, all beflowered and befruited — such a *meretricious* blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet to tread upon. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xxxviii.

meretriciously (mer-ē-trish'us-li), *adv.* In a meretricious manner; with false allurement; tawdrily; with vulgar show.

meretriciousness (mer-ē-trish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being meretricious; false show or allurement; vulgar finery.

meretrix (mer'ē-triks), *n.* [L., a prostitute, < *merere*, earn, gain, serve for pay: see *merit*.] **1.** A prostitute; a harlot.

A beautiful piece,
Hight Aspasia, the *meretrix*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

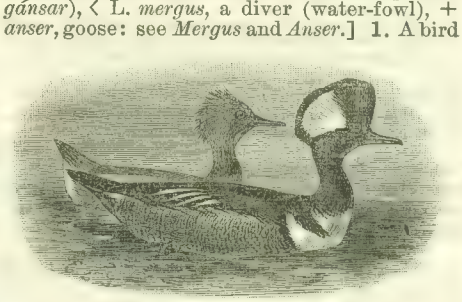
That she [Cynthia] was a *meretrix* is clear from many indications — her accomplishments, her house in the Subura. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 813.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalves: same as *Cytherea*. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Merganetta (mėr-ga-net'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Mergus* + Gr. *νῆττα*, a duck.] A remarkable genus of *Anatidæ*, combining characters of mergansers with those of ordinary ducks, and having furthermore a sharp spur on the bend of the wing; the torrent-ducks. See *torrent-duck*.

Merganettinæ (mėr-ga-ne-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merganetta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ* constituted by the genus *Merganetta*.

merganser (mėr-gan'sėr), *n.* [NL. (> Sp. *mergánsar*), < L. *mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), + *anser*, goose: see *Mergus* and *Anser*.] **1.** A bird



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginæ*, family *Anatidæ*; a sawbill, garbill, or fishing-duck. A merganser resembles a duck, but has a cylindrical instead of a depressed bill, with a hooked nail at the end, and a serration of very prominent back-set teeth. Several species are among the common water-fowls of the northern hemisphere. The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser* or *Merganser castor*, is about 2 feet long, and nearly 3 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are glossy-black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white tinged with salmon-color, the head and neck glossy dark-green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral- or vermilion-red. The head is slightly crested. The red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly crested. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semicircular crest. A South American species, distinct from any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Merginæ*: same as *Mergus*.

merge (mėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *merged*, ppr. *merging*. [< OF. *merger*, *mergir* = It. *mergere*, < L. *mergere*, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = Skt. √*majj*, dip, bathe. Hence *emerge*, *immerge*, *submerge*, *immerse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To sink or disappear in something else; be swallowed up; lose identity or individuality: with *in*.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastic shall not *merge in* the farmer. *Scott*, Speech, April, 1802.

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, ere long
Merged in one feeling deep and strong.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

II. *trans.* To cause to be absorbed or engrossed; sink the identity or individuality of; make to disappear in something else: followed by *in* (sometimes by *into*): as, all fear was *merged in* curiosity.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and *merged* his term *in* the fee. *Chancellor Kent.*

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were *merged in* the comprehensive one of Spaniard.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

merger[1] (mėr'jėr), *n.* [< *merge* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which merges.

merger[2] (mėr'jėr), *n.* [< OF. *merger*, inf. as noun, a merging: see *merge*.] **1.** In the law of conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a lesser estate in lands, etc., resulting when it is transferred without qualification to the owner of a greater estate in the same property (or the like transfer of the greater estate to the owner of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate. At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the greater estate from the qualification or impairment which the existence of the lesser estate had constituted. Thus, if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an outstanding lease, owned by another person, acquired the lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter held simply as owner of the fee. It resulted sometimes that, if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not avail himself of any claim under the lease.

Merger is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate.
Mayhew, On Merger, I. i.

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment of a security for a debt by the creditor's acceptance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either: so called because such acceptance, by operation of law, and without intention of the parties, merges the lower security.

mergh, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *marrow*[1].

Merginæ (mėr-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mergus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, typified by the genus *Mergus*; the mergansers. See *merganser*.

Mergulus (mėr'gū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of *Mergus*, q. v.] A genus of small three-toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*; the dovekies. There is but one species, *M. alle*. Also called *Alle*. See cut under *dovekie*.

Mergus (mėr'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), < *mergere*, dive: see *merge*.] The typical genus of *Merginæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted to such species as the goosander, *M. merganser*, and the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*. See *merganser*.

meri (mā'ri), *n.* [Maori *mere*.] A war-ax or war-club used by the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than a foot or more than 18 inches long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone, or green jade.

meriæum (mē-ri-ē'um), *n.*; pl. *meriæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μηριαῖον*, neut. of *μηριαῖος*, belonging to the thigh, < *μηρός*, the thigh: see *meros*.] In *entom.*, a posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles, forming the anterior surface of the socket of the hind leg. *Knoch*.

Meriania (mer-i-an'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), named after M. S. *Merian*, a Dutch artist.] A genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Merianieæ*. There are about 30

species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are erect shrubs or trees with long-petioled oblong-lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Jamaica roses*.

Merianieæ (mer″i-a-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriania* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*, based on the genus *Meriania*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulated, cuneate, or fusiform seeds. It embraces 12 genera and about 118 species of tropical American shrubs and trees.

mericarp (mer′i-kärp), *n.* [= F. *méricarpe*, < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit of umbelliferous plants: same as *hemicarp*.

merides, *n.* Plural of *meris*.

Meridiaceæ (mē-rid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridion* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of diatoms, taking its name from the genus *Meridion* and possibly including the genus *Oncosphenia*. The frustule is cuneate, producing fan-shaped colonies, without central nodule. With the exception of a few doubtful forms they live in fresh water. Preferably *Meridionaceæ*.

meridial† (mē-rid′i-al), *a.* [ME. *merydyall;* < LL. *meridialis*, of midday, < *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] Of midday; meridian.

Whole men of what age or complexion so euer they be of, shulde take theyr naturall rest and slepe in the nyght: and to eschewe *merydyall* sleep.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

★**meridian** (mē-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meridian*, < OF. *meridien*, < F. *méridien* = Sp. Pg. It. *meridiano*, < L. *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig. **medidies*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day: see *medium*, *mid*[1], and *dial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to midday or noon; noonday: as, the *meridian* sun; the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

In what place that any maner man ys at any tyme of the yer whan that the sonne by moevyng of the firmament cometh to his verrey *meridian* place, than is hit verrey Midday, that we clepen owre noon, as to thilke man; and therfore is it cleped the lyne of midday.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 39.

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower.
Milton, P. L., iv. 30.

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its *meridian* blaze was powerfully felt. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 131.

2. Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday); culminating; highest before a decline: as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles.—**3.** Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line; extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles: as, a *meridian* circle on an artificial globe.—**4.** Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day: it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*).—**5**†. Consummate; complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain.
Roger North, Examen, p. 186. (*Davies*.)

Meridian altitude of a star. See *altitude*.—**Meridian line on a dial**, the twelve o'clock hour-line.

II. *n.* **1.** Midday; noon.—**2**†. Midday repose or indulgence; nooning: used specifically as in the quotations.

We have, . . . in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our *meridian* (the hour of repose at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monastic rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary).
Scott, Monastery, xix.

Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper-dram of brandy).
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iv.

3. The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination; the point of greatest increment or development.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the *Meridian* of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour.
Hallam, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

4. In *geog.*, a great circle passing through the poles of the earth, or the half of such a circle included between the poles. The meridian of a place is such a half-circle passing through it and the poles. In *astron.*, it is the circle of the celestial sphere which passes through the observer's zenith and the poles; the hour-circle which passes through the zenith. See *hour-circle*.

5. Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another: as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the *meridian* of Europe.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

First or prime meridian, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich. See *longitude*, 2. —**Magnetic meridian** of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass*. See *declination*, and *agonic line* (under *agonic*). —**Meridian of a globe**, a meridian drawn upon a globe; especially, a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces.—**Secondary meridian**, in *geog.*, a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitudes may be ascertained by measuring from it.

meridian-circle (mē-rid′i-an-sėr″kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross-wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle. The meridian-circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declinations of stars.

meridian-mark (mē-rid′i-an-märk), *n.* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian. It is sometimes placed near, with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote.

meridies (mē-rid′i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *meridian*.] Meridian; mid-point. [Rare.]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night.
Cowley, Essays (Agriculture).

Meridion (mē-rid′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *μερίδιον*, a small part, dim. of *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of diatoms with cuneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridionaceæ* of Kuetzing.

★**meridional** (mē-rid′i-ō-nal), *a.* [< ME. *meridional, meridionel*, < OF. *méridional*, F. *méridional* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *meridional* = It. *meridionale*, < LL. *meridionalis*, of midday, < L. *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] **1.** Pertaining to the meridian; having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side then the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

Along one side of this body is a *meridional* groove, resembling that of a peach. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 427.

2. Highest; consummate.

The *meridional* brightness, the glorious noon, and height, is to be a Christian. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. Southern; southerly; extending or turned toward the south.

Ethiope is departed in 2 princypalle parties; and that is, in the Est partie and in the *Meridionelle* partie: the whiche partie *meridionelle* is clept Moretane.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

The which lyne . . . is cleped the sowth lyne, or elles the lyne *meridional*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 4.

4. Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

A dark *meridional* physiognomy.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 139.

Meridional distance. See *distance*.—**Meridional parts**, the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map-projection expressed in minutes of the equator. Neglecting the compression, the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance. Taking account of the compression, the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$ (where ϕ is the latitude and e the ellipticity of the meridian).

meridionality (mē-rid″i-ō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *meridional* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being meridional or on the meridian.—**2.** Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

meridionally (mē-rid′i-ō-nal-i), *adv.* [< *meridional* + *-ly*[2].] In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

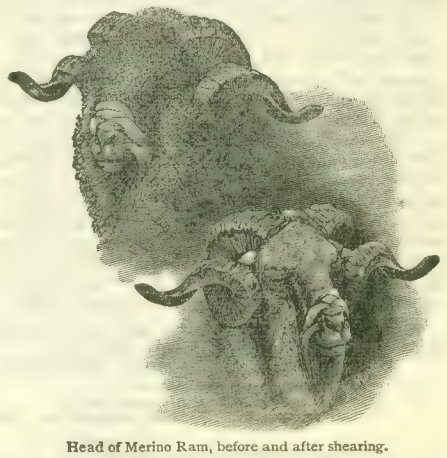
Who [the Jews], reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lye as that stood, doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

★**merihedric** (mer-i-hē′drik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system.

merilst, *n.* See *merels*.

meringue (mę-rang′), *n.* [F., said to be < *Meringen*, a town in Germany.] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supplementing other confections. Puddings or tarts, etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues*.—**Meringue glacé**, ice-cream served with a casing of meringue.

★**merino** (mę-rē′nō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mérinos* = Pg. *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < ML. *majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo; cf. *majoralis*, a chief, in Spain a head shepherd, < L. *major*, greater, in ML. a head, chief, etc.: see *major*, *mayor*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool. See below.—**2.** Made of the wool



Head of Merino Ram, before and after shearing.

of the merino sheep: as, *merino* stockings or underclothing. The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage. —**Merino sheep**, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Estremadura.

II. *n.* **1.** A merino sheep.—**2.** A thin woolen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere. It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep. There is a variety which has an admixture of silk.

3. A variety of tricot or knitted material for undergarments. [U. S.]

merion (mē′ri-on), *n.* [= F. *mérione*, < NL. *Meriones*, q. v.] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping-mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Meriones* under the name of *M. hudsonicus*. See cut under *deer-mouse*, 1.

Meriones (mē-rī′ǭ-nēz), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the development of the hind legs (cf. Gr. *Μηριόνης*, a man's name, companion of Idomeneus), < Gr. *μηρία*, thigh-bones, < *μηρός*, thigh.] A genus of saltatorial myomorphic rodents. The name has been applied: (*a*) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboas: a synonym of *Dipus*. (*b*) By Fréd. Cuvier, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping-mice, now called *Zapus*. [Disused in both senses.]

meris (mē′ris), *n.*; pl. *merides* (-ri-dēz). [NL., < F. *méride* (Perrier), < Gr. *μερίς* (*μεριδ-*), a part.] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates called *demes*. See *deme* and *zoöid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

merismatic (mer-is-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρισμα*, a part, *μερισμός*, a division, < *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part: see *merit*.] In *biol.*, dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merismatic cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap-wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 680.

merispore (mer′i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος* or *μερίς*, a part, division, + *σπόρα*, seed.] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (septate or compound) spore.

meristem (mer′is-tem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] Embryonic tissue; undifferentiated, growing, actively dividing cells. Meristem is found in the growing parts of plants. The cells consist of a dense fine granular mass of cytoplasm, in which is embedded a relatively large nucleus. Sap-vacuoles are absent or minute. The metaplasm is small in amount. Intercellular spaces are absent. In the higher plants, the fertilized egg-cell gives rise to a mass of undifferentiated dividing

cells—the *primitive meristem*; part of this soon differentiates into various of the permanent tissues, while the remainder, as *primary meristem*, continues to be a source of increase of permanent tissue. Certain permanent tissues may regain the power of cell division and in this condition constitute *secondary meristem*. This is usually of short duration.

meristematic (mer″is-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *meristem* + *-atic*[2].] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem.

meristematically (mer″is-tē-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of meristem.

meristogenetic (me-ris-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide (see *meristem*), + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genetic*.] Produced by meristem.

merit (mer′it), *n.* [< ME. *merite*, *meryte*, *maret*, < OF. *merite*, F. *mérite* = Pr. *merit*, *merite* = Sp. *mérito* = Pg. It. *merito*, < L. *meritum*, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad); also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance; neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere*, *mereri* (> OF. *merir*), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (sc. *stipendia*), earn pay, serve for pay; lit. 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. *μέρος*, *μερίς*, a part, share, division, *μόρος*, a part, lot, fate, destiny, *μοῖρα*, lot, *μείρεσθαι*, share, divide. Cf. *mercantile*, *mercenary*, *merchant*, *mercy*, etc., from the same ult. source.] **1.** That which is deserved; honor or reward due; recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare.]

We beleven of the day of Doom, and that every man schalle have his *Meryte*, aftre he hathe disserved.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 135.

A dearer *merit*, not so deep a maim, . . .
Have I deserved at your highness' hands.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 156.

All power
I give thee; reign forever, and assume
Thy *merits*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 319.

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award: most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his *merits*.

Here men may seen how synne hath his *merite*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 277.

Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for
Silius' *merit*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Satan exalted sat, by *merit* raised
To that bad eminence. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 5.

Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe,
Are lost on hearers that our *merits* know.
Pope, Iliad, x. 294.

Specifically—**3.** The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration.

Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit*, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 270.

This letter hath more *merit* than one of more diligence, for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 34.

4. Good quality in general; excellence.

The great *merit* of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 316.

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme.

What a *merit* were it in death to take this poor maid from the world! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 240.

It was the *merit* of Montaigne to rise . . . into the clear world of reality. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 113.

6. *pl.* In *law*, the right and wrong of a case; the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias: as, to judge a case on its *merits*.—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc.—**Merit of condignity, merit of congruity.** See quotation under *condignity*, 2.—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F., the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art.=Syn. *Worth*, etc. See *desert*[2], *n.*

merit (mer′it), *v.* [< ME. **meriten*, < OF. *meriter*, F. *mériter* = Sp. *meritar* = It. *meritare*, < L. *meritare*, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq. of *merere*, earn, gain, merit: see *merit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, naught *merits* but dispraise
And ignominy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 382.

Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward; earn by commendable action or conduct.

So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall daily study to improve and *merit*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 34.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from God. *South.*

3†. To reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 259.

=Syn. **1** and **2**. See *desert*[2], *n.*

II. *intrans.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obay, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 496.

And if in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows. *Beau. and Fl.*

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] *merited* by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels? *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

meritable† (mer′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *meritable*, < *meriter*, merit: see *merit*.] Having merit; meritorious.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

meritedly (mer′i-ted-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly; worthily.

merithal (mer′i-thal), *n.* [NL. *merithallus*, < Gr. *μερίς* (*μερι-*), a part, + *θαλλός*, a branch, twig.] In *bot.*, same as *internode*.

meriting† (mer′i-ting), *p. a.* Deserving.

'Twere well to torture
So *meriting* a traitor. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

meritmonger† (mer′it-mung″gėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation: used in contempt.

Like as these *merit-mongers* doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits.
Latimer, Sermon, iii., On the Lord's Prayer.

meritorious (mer-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [In older use *meritory*, q. v.; = OF. *meritoire*, F. *méritoire* = Pr. *meritori* = Sp. Pg. It. *meritorio*, < L. *meritorius*, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, < *merere*, *mereri*, pp. *meritus*, earn: see *merit*. In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*.] **1**†. That earns money; hireling. *B. Jonson.*—**2.** Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor; possessing merit.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be call'd,
Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 176.

You fool'd the lawyer,
And thought it *meritorious* to abuse him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Meritorious cognition. See *cognition*.

meritoriously (mer-i-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

meritory† (mer′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< ME. *meritory*, < L. *meritorius*, that earns money: see *meritorious*.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

As to the first, it is *meritory*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So many other labours *merytoryes* adioyned in the seruyce of god. *Caxton*, Chas. Gt., p. 24.

So am I preuentid of my brethern tweyne
In rendrynge to you thankkis *meritory*.
Skelton, Garl. Laurel.

merk[1]†, **merke**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *mark*[1].

merk[2], **merke**[2] (märk), *n.* [Sc.: see *mark*[2].] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scotland, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (13⅓*d.* English money). See *mark*[2], 4.



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Merk of Charles II.

merk[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *murk*[1].

merk[4]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *march*[2].

merket†, *n.* An obsolete form of *market*.

merkin† (mėr′kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of *malkin*.] **1.** The female pudendum.—**2.** Counterfeit hair for the female private parts. *Grove*, Dict. Vulg. Tongue.—**3.** A mop used in cleaning cannon.

Merlangus (mėr-lang′gus), *n.* [NL. (ML. *merlingus*), < F. *merlan*, a whiting: see *merling*.] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M. merlangus*, and to which various limits have been assigned.

merle[1], **merl** (mėrl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mearl*; < ME. *merle*, < OF. *merle*; F. *merle* = Pr. *merle* = Sp. *merla* = Pg. *melro*, *merlo* = It. *merlo*, *merla* = D. *meerle* = MLG. *merle* = G. dial. *merle* (MLG. also *merlink*, MHG. *merlīn*), < L. *merula*, f., later also *merulus*, m., a blackbird.] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under *blackbird*.

To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
And heare the *merle* and mavise many one.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 24.

Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
Throb thick with *merle* and mavis all the year.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

merle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*[1].

merligoes, mirligoes (mer′li-gōz), *n.* ["Perhaps q. [as if] *merrily go*, because objects seem to dance before the eyes" (Jamieson).] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch.]

My head 's sae dizzy with the *mirligoes*.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

merlin (mėr′lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *merline*, *marlin*, *merlion*, *marlion*, *marlyon*; < ME. *merlone*, *merlion*, *marlyon*, *merlyon* (also erroneously *merlinge*), < OF. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*, F. *émerillon* = Pr. *esmerilho* = Sp. *esmerejon* = Pg. *esmerilhão* = It. *smeriglione*, a merlin; aug. of OF. **esmerle* = It. *smerlo* = OHG. *smirl*, MHG. *smirle*, G. *schmerl*, *schmirl* = Icel. *smyrill* (also D. *smerlijn* = MLG. *smerle* = MHG. *smirlīn*, *smerlink*, *smirlinc*, G. *schmerlin*), a merlin, < ML. *smerillus*, *smerlus*, a merlin; appar., with unorig. initial *s* (developed in Rom.), < L. *merula*, a blackbird, merle: see *merle*[1].] **1.** A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Æsalon* or *Hypotriorchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone-falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*).

sparrow-hawk, *F. regulus*, *F. æsalon*, or *F. lithofalco*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey, but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The corresponding falcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F. richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon-hawk of the same country, *F. columbarius*.

The *merlyon* that paynyth
Hymself ful ofte the larke for to seeke.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 339.

The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.
Holmes, Acad. of Arm., ii. 11, § 57. (*Nares.*)

2. A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales.

The county [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*, which are still to be met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 789.

merling (mėr'ling), *n.* [< ME. *merlyng, merlynge*, with accom. term. *-ing* (as in *whiting*) (ML. *merlingus*), < OF. *merlan, merlanc, merlanke*, F. *merlan* (> Sp. *marlan*), a whiting, < L. *merula*, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of *merula*, a blackbird.] A small gadoid fish, *Merlangus merlangus*, the European whiting.

Merlin's-grass (mėr'linz-gràs), *n.* A species of quillwort, *Isoëtes lacustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes.

merlon (mėr'lon), *n.* [< F. *merlon* = Sp. *merlón* = Pg. *merlão*, a merlon, < It. *merlo*, a merlon, perhaps < LL. **mœrulus*, dim. of *mœrus, murus*, wall: see *mure*.] In *fort.*, the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures; a cop. See *battlement*.

> The battery was soon erected, the *merlons* being framed of logs and filled with earth. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 175.

> The *merlons* of the Guelf battlements were square, those of the Ghibelline were "a coda di rondine"—that is, in shape like the letter M.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 200.

Merluciidæ (mėr-lū-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merlucius* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidea* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merlucius*. The caudal region is moderate and coniform behind; the caudal rays are procurrent forward; the anus is submedian; the suborbital bones are moderate; the mouth is terminal; the ventral fins are subjugular; the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one; there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal; the ribs are wide, approximated and channeled below, or with inflected sides; and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest. The family includes the English hake and related fishes.

merluciine (mėr-lū'si-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Merluciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gadoid fish of the family *Merluciidæ*.

merlucioid (mėr-lū'si-oid), *a.* Like a hake; of or pertaining to the *Merluciidæ*.

Merlucius (mėr-lū'si-us), *n.* [NL., < F. *merluche, merlus*, OF. *merlus, merluz* (= Sp. *merluza* = It. *merluzzo*, the hake), dried haddock, < *merlus*, haddock, according to Ménage, < L. *maris lucius*, ocean pike: *maris*, gen. of *mare*, the sea; *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike: see *luce*[1].] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. merlucius*, and type of the family *Merluciidæ*. Also spelled *Merluccius*.

mermaid (mėr'mād), *n.* [< ME. *mermayde, meremayde;* < *mere*[1] + *maid*. Cf. *mermaiden*.] A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm, with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

> Chauntecleer so free
> Sang merier than the *mermayde* in the see.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 450.

> And as for the *meremaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them; for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 5.

> Who would be
> A *mermaid* fair,
> Singing alone,
> Combing her hair
> Under the sea?
> *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

False mermaid, the *Flœrkea proserpinacoides*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid-weed.—**Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point-lace.—**Mermaid's fish-lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum:* so called from its cord-like appearance. See *Chorda*, 2.

mermaiden (mėr'mā″dn), *n.* [< ME. *mermaiden, mermayden, meremaiden;* < *mere*[1] + *maiden*. Cf. *mermaid*.] A mermaid; a siren.

> Goth now rather awey, ye *mermaydenes* [L. *sirenes*], whiche that ben swete til it be at the laste.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

> Mermen and *mermaidens*. *The Century*, XXXV. 537.

mermaid-fish (mėr'mād-fish), *n.* An angel-fish, *Squatina Squatina*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

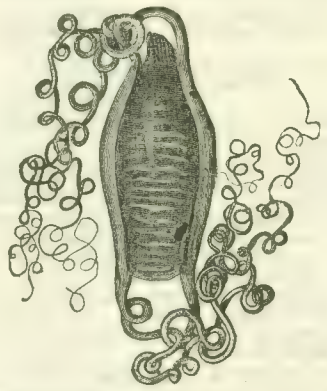
mermaid's-egg (mėr'mādz-eg), *n.* Same as *mermaid's-purse*.

mermaid's-glove (mėr'mādz-gluv), *n.* 1. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Halichondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet.—2. A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum:* same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

mermaid's-hair (mėr'mādz-hār), *n.* A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula*. See *Lyngbya*.

mermaid's-head (mėr'mādz-hed), *n.* A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urchin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus cordatus*. Also called *heart-urchin*.

mermaid's-purse (mėr'mādz-pėrs), *n.* An egg-case or ovicapsule of a skate, ray, or shark. Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-barrow*.



Mermaid's-purse.—Egg-purse of Nurse-hound (*Scylliorhinus stellaris*), about natural size.

> These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called *mermaid's-purses*. *Yarrell*, British Fishes.

mermaid-weed (mėr'mād-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Proserpinaca*, which consists of a single species, marsh-herbs of North America, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

marmaladet, *n.* An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

merman (mėr'man), *n.*; pl. *mermen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **mereman, meareman;* < ME. *mereman* (= D. *meerman* = G. *meermann*); < *mere*[1] + *man*. Cf. *mermin* and *mermaid*.] 1. A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish.

> A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide,
> Like to a *meareman*.
> *John Taylor*, Works, ii. 22. (*Nares*.)

2. In *her.*, same as *triton*.

mermian (mėr'mi-an), *n.* [< *Mermis* + *-an*.] A land-hairworm of the family *Mermiidæ* or *Mermithidæ*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather.

mermint, *n.* [ME., also *mermyn*, pl. *merminnen*, < *mereminnen*, < AS. *meremennen, meremenen, meremen*, f. (= MD. *merminne, maerminne*, f., = MLG. *merminne* = OHG. *meremanne, meremenni, merimeni, merimin, mermin*, n., *meriminnī, meriminna*, f., MHG. *mereminne, merminne*, f., a mermaid, = (with additional suffix) Icel. *marmennill, marmendill* (mod. *marbendill*), also *margmelli* = Norw. *marmæle*, a sea-goblin); < *mere*, sea, + *mennen*, fem. of *man, mann*, man: see *mere*[1] and *man*, and cf. *merman*.] A mermaid or merman.

> The oost of Rome siȝ [saw] *mermyns* in liknes of men and of wommen. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon.

> Ther heo funden the *merminnen*
> That beoth deor of muchele ginnen.
> *Layamon*, i. 56.

Mermis (mėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρμις*, a cord, string.] The typical genus of *Mermithidæ*. *M. nigrescens* and *M. albescens* are examples.

Mermithidæ (mėr-mith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mermis* (*Mermith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordiaceæ;* the land-hairworms. They are aproctous *Nematoidea*, with a very long filiform body and six oral papillæ, the male having two spicules and three rows of papillæ on the broadened caudal region. The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects. When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes swarm to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermididæ, Mermiidæ*.

meroblast (mer'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part (see *merit*), + *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *embryol.*, a meroblastic ovum; an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm: distinguished from *holoblast*.

meroblastic (mer-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *meroblast* + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, partially germinal: applied to Remak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination: opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

merocele (mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

merocerite (mē-ros'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischiocerite. See *antenna*.

meroceritic (mē-ros-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *merocerite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a merocerite.

merogastrula (mer-ō-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *merogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg. It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a perigastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial.

merogenesis (mer-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, segmentation; origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

merogenetic (mer″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *merogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis.

merohedral (mer-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ἑδρα*, seat, base, + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, same as *hemihedral*.

merohedrism (mer-ō-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *merohedr-al* + *-ism*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

meroistic (mer-ō-is'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ᾠόν*, egg (ovum), + *-istic*.] Secreting not only ova, but also vitelligenous cells: applied to the ovaries of insects. See *panoistic*.

> Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term panoistic for ovaries of the first mode, and *meroistic* for those of the second and third modes of development.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

★**meromorph** (mer'ō-môrf), *a.* Same as *meromorphic*.

meromorphic (mer-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, part, fraction, + *μορφή*, form.] Similar in nature to a rational fraction.—**Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, so long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is monotropic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite. The function is, therefore, of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*.

Meromyaria (mer″ō-mī-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-aria*.] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively. See *Polymyaria, Holomyaria*.

meromyarian (mer″ō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Meromyaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

meroparonymy (mer″ō-pa-ron'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *παρωνυμία*, paronymy: see *paronymy*.] Partial paronymy; adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 519. [Rare.]

Meropidæ (mē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merops* + *-idæ*.] An Old World family of tenuirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Merops;* the bee-eaters or apiasters. They have the feet not zygodactyl, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four-notched behind, the carotid single, the cæodochon nude, and a spinal apterium. The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions. The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into 2 subfamilies, *Nyctiornithinæ* and *Meropinæ*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

meropidan (mē-rop'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Meropidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Meropidæ*.

Meropinæ (mer-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merops* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Meropidæ*, containing nearly all the species.

meropodite (mē-rop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See cut under *endopodite*.

meropoditic (mē-rop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *meropodite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a meropodite: as, the *meropoditic* segment of the leg.

Merops (mē'rops), *n.* [NL., < L. *merops*, < Gr. *μέροψ*, a bird, the bee-eater, appar. the same as *μέροψ*, speaking, endued with speech, < *μέρος*, a part, *μείρεσθαι*, divide, + *ὄψ*, voice.] The typical genus of *Meropidæ*. Birds of this genus are of lithe and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender, the wings are long and pointed,

the tail has the two middle feathers lengthened, and the plumage is beautifully variegated with bright colors. They prey on insects, especially bees, wasps, and other hymenopters, which they capture on the wing. There are several species, the best-known of which is *M. apiaster*, the only one of general distribution in Europe, though a second, *M. ægyptius*, is also found in parts of Europe. See *bee-eater*. Also called *Apiaster*.

merorganization (me-rôr″gan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, part, + E. *organization*.] Organization in part, or partial organization. [Rare.]

meros, merus (mē′ros, -rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηρός*, thigh.] 1. In *zoöl.*, one of the joints of a maxilliped.—2. In *anat.*, the thigh, femur, or femoral segment of the hind limb, extending from the hip to the knee, and corresponding to the brachium of the fore limb.

merosomal (mer′ō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *merosome* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a merosome.

merosome (mer′ō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *zoöl.*, one of the definite successive parts or segments of which the body is composed; a metamere; a somite. Thus, one of the rays of a starfish, or one of the rings of a worm or crustacean, is a *merosome*.

Merostomata (mer-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A group of articulated animals to which various values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) Named by Dana as an order of crustaceans, containing the horseshoe-crabs, or *Xiphosura*. (*b*) Extended to the *Limulidæ* and the *Eurypterida*. (*c*) Extended to the *Limulidæ*, *Eurypterida*, and *Trilobita*, as a class of crustaceans: synonymous with *Gigantostraca* and with *Palæocarida*. (*d*) Having the same limits as (*c*), but associated with the *Arachnida*. (*e*) Restricted, as an order of crustaceans, to the *Limulidæ*: synonymous with *Xiphosura*. (*f*) Restricted, as an order of *Gigantostraca*, to the *Eurypterida*, and synonymous therewith. See *Pœcilopoda*. It embraces the orders *Xiphosura*, *Synziphosura*, *Eurypteridæ*.

merostomatous (mer-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< *Merostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Merostomata*, or having their characters.

merostome (mer′ō-stōm), *n.* One of the *Merostomata*, a trilobite or a horseshoe-crab.

merostomous (me-ros′tō-mus), *a.* [< *merostome* + *-ous*.] Same as *merostomatous*.

-merous. [< Gr. *-μερής*, combining form of *μέρος*, a part.] A suffix denoting 'parted,' 'divided into parts': often used in botany with a numerical prefix, as 2-*merous*, 3-*merous*, etc., to be read *dimerous*, *trimerous*, etc., according to the Greek.

Merovingian (mer-ō-vin′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Mérovingien*, < ML. *Merovingi*, the descendants of *Merovæus*, an ancestor of the founder of the dynasty, < OHG. **Merowig* or *Merwig*.] **I.** *a.* Taking name from Merowig or Merwig (L. *Merovæus*), an alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks and grandfather of Clovis: as, the *Merovingian* race, dynasty, or period. Clovis, invading the Roman part of Gaul in A. D. 486, founded the Merovingian or first race of French kings (several often reigning at the same time in different parts of France), which was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 751 or 752. Some suppose *Merowig* or *Merovæus* to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor.—**Merovingian writing**, a variety of cursive script full of flourishes and difficult enlacements and combinations of letters, peculiar to the Merovingian period in France: used in many documents still in existence.

The *writing* of the Frankish empire to which the title of *Merovingian* has been applied had a wider range than the other national hands. It had a long career both for diplomatic and literary purposes. In this writing, as it appears in documents, we see that the Roman cursive is subjected to a lateral pressure, so that the letters received a curiously cramped appearance, while the heads and tails are exaggerated to inordinate length.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 157.

II. *n.* A member of the family to which the first dynasty of French kings belonged. See I.

meroxene (me-rok′sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ξένος*, strange, foreign.] A variety of the kind of mica called *biotite*, distinguished by its optical characters. See *biotite* and *mica*[2]. The name was early given by Breithaupt to the Vesuvian biotite, but has recently been limited by Tschermak to those kinds of biotite in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry.

merpeople (mėr′pē″pl), *n. pl.* [< *mer-* (in *mermaid*, *merman*) + *people*.] Fabled inhabitants of the sea with a human body and a fish-like tail: a collective name for mermaids and mermen. *Gill*, Forum, III. 85.

merret†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *mar*[1].

merrify (mer′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *merrified*, ppr. *merrifying*. [< *merry*[1] + *-fy*.] To cause to be or become merry. [Rare.]

It *merryfied* us all.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 324. (*Davies.*)

merrily (mer′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *merily*, *meriely*; < *merry*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a merry, cheerful, or glad manner; with mirth and jollity.

merrimake (mer′i-māk), *n.* and *v.* See *merrymake*.

merriment (mer′i-ment), *n.* [< *merry*[1] + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being merry or frolicsome; hilarious enjoyment; jollity: as, boisterous *merriment*.

Yet was there not with her else any one,
That to her might move cause of *meriment*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

His deep eye laughter-stirr'd
With *merriment* of kingly pride.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. The act of making merry; mirthful entertainment; frolic.

A number of *merriments* and jests . . . wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

We . . . therefore met your loves
In their own fashion, like a *merriment*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 794.

3†. A short comedy or play.

Some menial servants of mine own are ready
For to present a *merriment*. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 3.

=**Syn.** See *jolly*.

merriness (mer′i-nes), *n.* [< *merry*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being merry; mirthfulness. [Rare.]

Be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 202.

2†. Pleasure; happiness.

Wyf and chyldren that men desyren for cause of delit and of *merynesse*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

merrow (mer′ō), *n.* [< Ir. *moruach*, *moruadh*, a mermaid, < *muir*, the sea: see *mere*[1].] A mermaid.

An Irishman caught a *merrow*, with her . . . enchanted cap lying beside her.

Baring-Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 505.

merry[1] (mer′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *merrie*, < ME. *merie*, *mirie*, *myrie*, *murie*, *murge*, < AS. *merige*, *mirige*, *myrige*, *myrege*, also syncopated *murge*, gen. *myrges*, etc., in pl. *merge*, *mergan*, pleasant, delightful (said of grass, trees, landscape, the world, music, song, etc.; not applied to a humorous or sportive mood, nor to speech or conduct); appar. without Teut. cognates, and perhaps, with AS. adj. suffix *-ig*, < Ir. Gael. *mear*, mirthful, playful, wanton; cf. Ir. Gael. *mire*, play, mirth, levity, madness, Gael. *mir*, v., play, sport, *mirigeach*, playful, merry. Hence *mirth*.] 1. Exciting feelings of enjoyment and gladness; causing cheerfulness or light-heartedness; pleasant; delightful; happy: as, the *merry* month of May; a *merry* spectacle.

That hee had delyveryd hym ougt of his peynne,
And brougt hym into a *mirgurre* [merrier] plase.
Chron. Vilodun, p. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

The seson was *myri* and softe, and the contre feire and delitable. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

When the *merry* bells ring round.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 93.

2. Playfully cheerful or gay; enlivened with gladness or good spirits; mirthful in speech or action; frolicsome; hilarious; jubilant: as, a *merry* company.

On that othir syde he was oon of the beste felowes and *myriest* that myght be founde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 136.

Be *merry*, be *merry*, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis *merry* in hall, when beards wag all.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 35 (song).

Be *merry*, sister; I shall make you laugh anon.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

3. Sportive and mirthful in quality or character; jocund; jovial; rollicking; funny: as, a *merry* heart; a *merry* song.

This riding rime serueth most aptly to wryte a *merie* tale, so Rythme royall is fittest for a graue discourse.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

There is a kind of *merry* war betwixt Signior Benedick and her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 62.

4. Brisk; lively; cheery.

Thus to the sea faire Maudlin is gone
With her gentle master; God send them a *merry* wind.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 333).

We tacked about and stood our course W. and by S., with a *merry* gale in all our sails.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 18.

5†. Full of gibes; sneering; sarcastic. *Bp. Atterbury.*—**As merry as a grig.** See *grig*[1].—**Merry dancers.** See *dancer*.—**Merry Greek.** See *Greek*.—**Merry men**, followers; retainers.

His *merie men* comanded he
To make him bothe game and glee.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 128.

They drave back our *merry men*,
Three acres bredth and mair.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 318).

Merry time†, **merry weather**†, pleasure; joy; delight.

Whi, doth not thi cow make *myry-wedir* in thy dish?
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

The Merry Monarch, Charles II. of England.—**The more the merrier**, the larger the company the greater the enjoyment.

But vchon enle we wolde were fyf,
The mo the myryer so god me blesse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 849.

To make merry, to be jovial; indulge in feasting and mirth. See *merrymake*.=**Syn. 1-3.** *Mirthful*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*), gleeful.

merry[1] (mer′i), *v. t.* [< *merry*[1], *a.*] To make merry or glad; please; gratify; delight. [Rare.]

Though pleasure *merries* the senses for a while, yet horror after vultures the unconsuming heart.

Feltham, Resolves, p. 43.

merry[1] (mer′i), *adv.* [< ME. *mery*, *murye*; < *merry*[1], *a.*] Merrily; in a lively manner.

Daunsith he *murye* that is myrtheles?
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 592.

merry[2] (mer′i), *n.* [Orig. **merise*, then *merries*, applied as a plural to the fruit, whence the sing. *merry*; < F. *merise*, wild cherry; origin uncertain. Cf. *cherry*[1], ult. < F. *cerise*, cherry.] The wild cherry of England, *Prunus avium*.

merry-andrew (mer″i-an′drö), *n.* [< *merry*[1] + *Andrew*, a man's name: see *Andrew*. The name *Andrew* may refer to some buffoon of that name, of whom nothing is now known (cf. a similar use of some man's name in *smart Aleck*, a slang term for a would-be smart fellow), or it may be a general appellation like *zany*, a merry-andrew, ult. identical with *John*. There appears to be no evidence for the assertion (appar. first made by Hearne) that the name orig. referred to *Andrew* Boorde, doctor of physic in the reign of Henry VIII., the author of the "Introduction to Knowledge" and other works, and to whom several jest-books were erroneously ascribed (perhaps because of his surname, which recalls ME. *boorde*, *borde*, *bourde*, a jest: see *bourd*[1]).] One whose business it is to make sport for others by jokes and ridiculous posturing; a buffoon; a clown.

Th' Italian *Merry Andrews* took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace.
Dryden, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford (1673), l. 11.

merrybouk†, *n.* [Formerly also *merribowke*; appar. < *merry*[1] + *bouk*[1].] A cold posset.

A sillibub or *merribowke*. *Cotgrave.*

merry-go-down (mer′i-gō-doun′), *n.* Strong ale, or huff-cap. [Old cant.]

I present you with meate, and you . . . can do no less than present mee with the best morning's draught of *merry-go-downe* in your quarters.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, Ded. (Harl. Misc., VI. 145).

merry-go-round (mer′i-gō-round′), *n.* A revolving machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses or carriage-seats, mounted on a circular platform, on or in which children and sometimes grown persons ride for amusement. In the United States also called a *carrousel*.

merry-maid (mer′i-mād), *n.* A dialectal form of *mermaid*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merrymake (mer′i-māk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *merrymade*, ppr. *merrymaking*. [Also *merrimake*; < *merry*[1] + *make*[1].] To make merry; frolic.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

The weak and wronged shall sit with me,
And eat and drink, and *merrymake* and go,
Singing a holiday for every one.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 180.

merrymake (mer′i-māk), *n.* [< *merrymake*, *v.*] A merrymaking; sport; pastime. Also written *merrimake*.

But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare,
And passe the bonds of modest *merimake*,
Her dalliaunce he despis'd and follies did forsake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 21.

We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, *merrymakes* and wars.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

merrymaking[1] (mer′i-mā″king), *n.* The act of making merry; a convivial entertainment; a gay festival.

Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
Can *merry-making* enter here?
Wordsworth, Matron of Jedborough.

merrymaking[2] (mer′i-mā″king), *a.* Producing mirth or sport.

His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of *merry-making* beggars, . . . provoked
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

merryman[1] (mer′i-man), *n.* A dialectal form of *merman*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merryman[2] (mer′i-man), *n.*; pl. *merrymen* (-men). A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown: used as an appellative or pretended surname for a clown: as, Mr. *Merryman*.

merrymeeting (mer'i-mē″ting), *n.* A meeting for mirth or sport; a merrymaking; a festival.

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigours of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company. *South*, Sermons, VIII. 408.

merry-night (mer'i-nīt), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village *Merry-Night!*
Wordsworth, The Waggoner.

merrythought (mer'i-thât), *n.* The furcula or wishbone of a fowl's breast: so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons of whom each pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first, or which is to have a wish gratified that has been mentally formed for the occasion, the winner being the one who gets the longer fragment.

I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a *merry-thought*.
Addison, Omens.

merry-totter† (mer'i-tot″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *merytotyr, merytoytir, mery totyr, myry totyr*; < *merry*[1] + *totter*, a swing.] A swing for children. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518; *Cath. Ang.*, pp. 235, 390.

merry-trotter (mer'i-trot″ėr), *n.* A variant of *merry-totter*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

merrywing (mer'i-wing), *n.* The whistle-wing or common goldeneye of Europe and America, *Clangula clangula*; also, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *buffle*[1]. [Connecticut.]

merse (mėrs), *v. t.* [< L. *mersare*, dip, freq. of *mergere*, pp. *mersus*, dip: see *merge*.] To dip or plunge into or under a liquid.

In all cases where the simple envelopment of the object, only, is concerned, no word, probably, is more unexceptionable than *merse*. (1) This word is of common use in cases where an object is placed in a fluid, semi-fluid, or any easily penetrable material. (2) It depends upon no form of act. (3) It is without limit of duration.
J. W. Dale, Classic Baptism, p. 131.

mersement†, *n.* See *mercement*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 288. (*Halliwell.*)

Mersenne's laws. See *law*[1].

mersh†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marsh*.

mersion (mėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *mersion*, < L. *mersio(n-)*, a dipping, < *mergere*, pp. *mersus*, dip: see *merse*, *merge*. Cf. *emersion*, *immersion*, *submersion*.] The act of dipping or plunging under a liquid; immersion.

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and reviving to a new life.
Barrow, Baptism.

merswine†, *n.* See *mereswine*.

Mertensia (mėr-ten'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), named after F. C. *Mertens*, a German botanist.] A genus of boraginaceous plants of the tribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by having bractless or very slightly bracted flower-clusters, an almost naked corolla of bell-funnel shape, and obliquely attached nutlets. There are about 16 species, natives of eastern Europe, extra-tropical Asia, and North America. They are perennial herbs, with alternate entire leaves and handsome blue or purplish flowers in corymbs composed of loose raceme-like clusters. The plants are called *smooth lungwort*. *M. Virginica*, the Virginian cowslip or lungwort, is a fine spring wild flower of the eastern United States, also in gardens. *Pneumaria maritima*, the sea-lungwort, a sea-coast plant of both hemispheres in northern latitudes, also called *sea-bugloss*, and locally *oyster-plant*, has sometimes been referred to this genus. See *lungwort*, 2.

merthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mirth*.

Meru (mer'ö), *n.* [Skt. *mēru*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merula (mer'ö-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*[1].] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, giving to that family the alternative name *Merulidæ*. The genus, in the sense in which it is at present used, was based in 1816 by W. E. Leach upon the European blackbird, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*. (See cut under *blackbird*.) It also includes such species as the ring-ouzel, *M. torquata*, and the American robin, *M. migratoria*. By many naturalists it is used as a subgenus or mere synonym of *Turdus*. *Copsichus* in one sense is a synonym.

Merulidæ (me-rö'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merula* + *-idæ*.] A family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Merula*, now usually called *Turdidæ*; the thrushes. In the classification of Swainson (1837) it was differently constituted from *Turdidæ* proper, and divided into *Brachypodinæ, Myotherinæ, Merulinæ, Crateropodinæ*, and *Oriolinæ*.

meruline (mer'ö-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula*, or a subfamily *Merulinæ*.

merus, *n.* See *meros*.

mervailes†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *marvelous*.

mervaille†, **mervaile**†, etc., *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveil-du-jour (mer-vāly'dü-zhör'), *n.* [F. *merveille-du-jour*, lit. 'marvel of the day': *merveille*, marvel; *du* for *de le*, gen. of def. art., of the; *jour*, day.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths. The common merveil-du-jour is *Agriopis aprilina*; another is *Diphthera orion*.

merveille†, **merveile**†, etc., *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveilleuse (mer-vą-lyėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *merveilleux*, marvelous: see *marvelous*.] A fashionable woman under the Directory in France at the close of the eighteenth century, at which time ultra-fashionable people affected extraordinary innovations in costume, especially in a fancied revival of the feminine dress of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even of their mythology. See *incroyable*.

mervele†, **mervelle**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveloust, **mervelyoust**, *a.* Middle English forms of *marvelous*.

merwoman (mėr'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *merwomen* (-wim″en). [< *mer-*, as in *mermaid*, + *woman*.] A fabled sea-creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a fish; a mermaid. *T. Gill.*

mery†, *a.* An obsolete form of *merry*[1].

Merychippus (mer-i-kip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήρυξ* (*μηρυκ-*), a ruminating animal (applied to a fish) (> *μηρυκίζειν, μηρυκάζειν*, ruminate: see *merycism*), + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Leidy in 1856 upon remains from the Pliocene of North America. It is one of the more generalized forms, and is related to *Hipparion* and to *Protohippus*.

merycism (mer'i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μηρυκισμός*, chewing the cud, rumination, < *μηρυκίζειν*, chew the cud, ruminate.] The abnormal habit or act of raising the food from the stomach to the mouth, and remasticating it; rumination in the human species. It occurs in healthy persons, but is more frequent in association with mental defect or disease.

Merycopotamidæ (mer'i-kō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merycopotamus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of omnivorous artiodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Merycopotamus*. Their nearest relatives are the existing hippopotamuses, with which they are believed to have agreed in the massive obese body with phalangigrade feet of four digits each, the obtuse rounded snout with superolateral nostrils, and the two inguinal mammæ. They differ in some dental characters, as the comparatively small cylindroconic canines, and the inequality of the upper and lower molars, the former of which simulate those of ruminants in the detail of their structure.

Merycopotamoidea (mer″i-kō-pot-ą-moi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merycopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Merycopotamidæ*.

Merycopotamus (mer″i-kō-pot'ą-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήρυξ* (*μηρυκ-*), a ruminating animal (> *μηρυκίζειν, μηρυκάζειν*, ruminate), + *ποταμός*, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Merycopotamidæ*, founded by Falconer and Cantleroy upon remains from the Siwalik hills of India.

mes-†. An obsolete form of the prefix *mis-*[2].

mesa (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp., < L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*[1].] A small table-land; a broad and flat river-terrace; a level or gently sloping region. The most typical mesas are capped with a resistant sheet of rock, such as sandstone or lava, underlaid with weaker layers; they represent the much reduced area over which these strata once extended. [In common use in southwestern United States.]

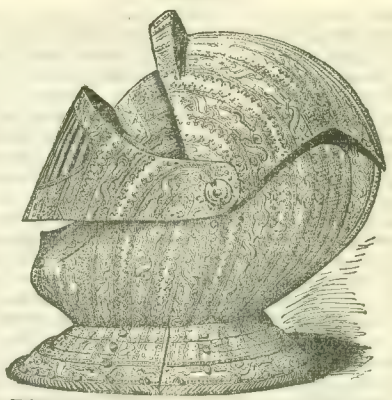
mesad (mē'sad), *adv.* [< *mes(on)* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the meson; in a mesal direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

mesail, mezail, *n.* [OF. ?] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the œillère, or sight-opening. See cut in next column.

mesal (mes'ąl), *a.* [< *meson* + *-al*.] Middle; median; relating to the meson or middle lengthwise vertical plane of the body between the right side and the left. Also *mesian* and *medial*.

mésalliance (mā-zal-li-oṅs'), *n.* [F.] Same as *misalliance*.

mesally (mes'ąl-i), *adv.* In the meson or median plane of the body: as, to cut *mesally*; to be situated *mesally*. Also *mesially*.



Helmet with Mesail in two parts.— Spanish, 16th century.

mesamœboid (mes-ą-mē'boid), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *amœba*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] One of the free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo; also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraic (mes-ą-rā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **μεσαραϊκός*, pertaining to the mesentery, < *μεσάραιον* (sc. *ἔρμα*), the mesentery, < *μέσος*, middle (see *meson*), + *ἀραιά*, the flank, belly, < *ἀραιός*, thin, lean. Cf. *mesentery*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric: chiefly in the compound *omphalomesaraic*.

II. *n.* Same as *mesentery*.

mesaraical (mes-ą-rā'i-kąl), *a.* [< *mesaraic* + *-al*.] Same as *mesaraic*. Also, erroneously, *meseraical*.

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those *meseraical* veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guts, and conveys it to the liver. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 97.

mesarteritis (mes-är-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

mesaticephali (mes″ą-ti-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mesaticephalic*.] Persons whose skulls are mesaticephalic.

mesaticephalic (mes″ą-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσσατος*, Attic *μέσατος*, midmost (poet. superl. of *μέσος*, middle), + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard): applied to skulls.

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups — dolichocephalic, *mesaticephalic*, and brachycephalic. *Nature*, XXXIII. 4.

mesaventure†, **mesaunture**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *misadventure*.

mescal (mes-käl'), *n.* [Am. Sp. *mezcal*, < Nahuatl *mexcalli*.] An intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana* of Mexico. Also *mexcal, mezcal*.

meschaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mischance*.

meschief†, **meschefe**†, **meschevet**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *mischief*.

meschit†, *n.* A form of *mesquit*.

mesdames, *n.* Plural of *madame*.

mesdemoiselles, *n.* Plural of *mademoiselle*.

mese[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *mees, mes*, < AS. *mēse, meóse, mīse, mȳse*, a table, also what is on the table, = OHG. *mias, meas* = Goth. *mēs*, a table; cf. L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*[1].] A dinner; meal.

My lorde es seruede at ylk a *mese*,
With thritty knyghttis faire and free.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

mese[2]†, *v. t.* [For *amese*, < OF. *amesir, amaisir*, to calm, pacify, < ML. **admitiare*, < *ad*, to, + *mītis*, mild. *N. E. D.*] To moderate; subdue; abate; mollify.

Wylt thou *mese* thy mode [abate thy anger] and menddyng abyde? *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 764.

Mese youre hart and mend youre mode.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 175.

mese[3] (mēs), *n.* A dialectal form of *moss*[1].

meseems (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.*; pret. *meseemed*. [Orig. and prop. two words *me seems* (pret. *me seemed*): *me*, dat. of *I* (see *me*[1]); *seem*, appear: see *seem*[1]. Cf. *methinks*.] It seems to me. See *methinks*.

And when in Combat these fell Monsters cross,
Me seem some Tempest all the seas doth toss.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The knave that doth thee service as full knight
Is all as good, *meseems*, as any knight.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

meseise†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mis-ease*.

mesel† (mez'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mesell, messel* (rare, the word being prop. ME. only); < ME. *mesel, mesell,* a leper, < OF. *mesel, mezel, meisel, masel, musel, meseau,* fem. *mesele, meselle,* etc., a leper, leprous, < ML. *misellus,* a leper, lit. a wretched person, a wretch, < L. *misellus,* a wretch, a noun use of *misellus,* wretched, unfortunate, dim. of *miser,* wretched: see *miser*[1], of which *mesel* is thus ult. a dim. form, without dim. force. The word *mesel* became practically obsolete before the middle of the 16th century, being supplanted by *leper.* It has been to some extent confused by writers with *measles* (ME. *meseles, maseles*): see *measles.* There is no authorized form **measle* or **measelry* for *mesel, meselry,* such spellings being recent sophistications of the proper ME. spellings *mesel, meselry,* due to the confusion mentioned.] A leper.

In that Flom Jordan, Naaman of Syrie bathed him, that was fulle riche, but he was *meselle;* and there anon he toke his hele. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 104.

He that repreveth his neighebor, outher he repreveth hym by som harm of peyne that he hath on his body, as *mesel,* "croked harlot," or by som synne that he dooth. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Abaffeled up and down the town for a *messel* and a scoundrel. *London Prodigal,* ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

meseled†, *a.* [Also *meseld, mezled, mesled, meselled, messeled* (after OF. *meselé,* pp.); < *mesel* + *-ed*[2]. Prob. confused with *measled.*] Leprous.

Meseau [F.], a *meselled,* scurvie, leaprous, lazarous person. *Cotgrave.*

meseledness†, *n.* [Also *meseldness, mezeldness;* < *meseled* + *-ness.*] Leprosy.

Meselerie [F.], *mesledness,* leaprosie, scurvinesse. *Cotgrave.*

mesel-house†, *n.* [ME., < *mesel* + *house*[1].] A hospital for lepers.

And to *meselle houses* of that same lond,
Thre thousand marke onto ther spense he fond.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 136.

meselle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *measles.* *Cath. Ang.,* p. 236.

meselry†, *n.* [ME., also *meselrie, mesylery,* < OF. *meselerie, mezelerie, maselerie, muselerie* (ML. reflex *meselaria*), leprosy, also a house for lepers, < *mesel,* a leper: see *mesel.*] Leprosy.

Payne is sent by the rightwys sonde of God, and by his suffrance, be it *meselrie,* or maheym, or maladie. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Mesembryanthemeæ (me-sem″bri-an-thē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1835), < *Mesembryanthemum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Aizoaceæ,* characterized by having leaves without stipules, and the tube of the calyx adherent to the ovary. It includes 3 genera, *Mesembryanthemum,* the type, *Tetragonia,* and *Anisostigma,* and about 461 species, which, although having a wide range, abound principally in the southern part of Africa. The group was originally given family rank. Sometimes written *Mesembryaceæ, Mesembryeæ.*

Mesembryanthemum (me-sem-bri-an′thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), prop. **Mesembrianthemum,* < Gr. *μεσημβρία,* midday, the south (< *μέσος,* middle, + *ἡμέρα,* day), + *ἄνθεμον,* a flower, < *ἀνθεῖν,* bloom, < *ἄνθος,* a flower: see *anther.*] A large genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Aizoaceæ,* the carpet-weed family, type of the tribe *Mesembryanthemeæ.* They are erect or prostrate fleshy herbs, sometimes slightly woody, with thick fleshy leaves, and showy white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. The fruit is a capsule, which is hygroscopic, swelling out and opening in the rain, and so allowing the seeds to escape. The genus embraces some 400 species, reaching by far its greatest development in South Africa, a few species, mostly littoral, being scattered in the Canaries, the Mediterranean region, Australia, etc. A general name for the species is *fig-marigold,* also *midday-flower* and *pig's-face. M. crystallinum* is the ice-plant (which see). *M. acinaciforme* and *M. edule* of South Africa are called *Hottentot fig. M. dolabriforme* is ★the hatchet-leafed fig-marigold (see *dolabriform*).

mesembryo (me-sem′bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *ἔμβρυον,* embryo: see *embryo.*] The blastula stage of the ova of metazoans, parallel with the adult colonies of such protozoans as *Eudorina. Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

mesembryonic (me-sem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *mesembryo(n-)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a mesembryo.

mesencephalic (mes″en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *mesencephalon* + *-ic.*] Situated in the midst of the encephalon, as the midbrain; of or pertaining to the mesencephalon: as, the *mesencephalic* segment of the brain.

mesencephalon (mes-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *ἐγκέφαλος,* brain: see *encephalon.*] The midbrain; a segment of the encephalon consisting essentially of the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes and the crura cerebri. See *brain.* Also *mesencephal, mesocephalon.*

mesenchyma (mes-eng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *mesenchyme.*

mesenchymal (mes-eng′ki-mal), *a.* [< *mesenchyme* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from mesenchyme; mesenchymatous.

The ordinary *mesenchymal* cells. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* III. 194.

mesenchymatous (mes-eng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *mesenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesenchymal.*

The body-cavity contains *mesenchymatous* elements. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* Feb., 1886, p. 54.

★**mesenchyme** (mes′eng-kīm), *n.* [< NL. *mesenchyma,* < Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *ἔγχυμα,* an infusion.] The tissue or substance of the mesoderm of some animals, as sponges.

mesenna, musenna (mē-, mū-sen′ä), *n.* [African.] The bark of *Albizzia anthelmintica.* It is used as a tæniafuge. Also called *bisenna, besenna.*

mesentera, *n.* Plural of *mesenteron.*

mesenteria, *n.* Plural of *mesenterium.*

mesenterial (mez-en-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *mesentery* + *-al.*] Same as *mesenteric.*

The low development of the *mesenterial* filament. *Micros. Science,* XXVIII. 425.

mesenteric (mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< *mesentery* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a mesentery, in any sense: as, *mesenteric* attachment.—**Mesenteric artery,** an artery which ramifies between the two layers of a mesentery. In man there are two large arteries of this name, superior and inferior, both branches of the abdominal aorta.—**Mesenteric chamber,** the space between any two mesenteries of an actinozoan.—**Mesenteric fever, filaments, ganglia, gland.** See the nouns.—**Mesenteric lymphatic,** a lacteal.—**Mesenteric septum.** Same as *mesentery,* 2.—**Mesenteric vein,** a vein which corresponds to a mesenteric artery.

mesenterica† (mes-en-ter′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσεντέριον,* the mesentery: see *mesentery.*] In *bot.,* the mycelium of certain fungi.

mesenteriolum (mes-en-te-rī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *mesenterium,* mesentery: see *mesentery.*] A duplicature of peritoneum connecting the appendix vermiformis with the mesentery.

mesenteritis (mes-en-te-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *mesentery* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the mesentery.

mesenterium (mes-en-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesenteria* (-ä). [NL.: see *mesentery.*] A mesentery.

★**mesenteron** (mes-en′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *mesentera* (-rä). [NL. *mesenteron,* < Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *ἔντερον,* intestine.] In *embryol.,* the interior of the archenteron or primitive intestine; the intestinal cavity in an early stage, bounded by the hypoblast.

After the formation of the mesoblast and the separation of a portion of the archenteron, the hypoblastic cavity is known as the *mesenteron. Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 11.

mesenteronic (mes-en-tę-ron′ik), *a.* [< *mesenteron* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesenteron.

★**mesentery** (mez′en-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *mesenteries* (-iz). [< NL. *mesenterium,* < Gr. *μεσεντέριον,* the mesentery, lit. the middle intestine, < *μέσος,* middle, + *ἔντερον,* intestine: see *enteron.*] 1. In *anat.,* a fold or duplicature of peritoneum investing the intestine or other abdominal viscus wholly or in part, and serving to retain such viscus in its proper position in the abdominal cavity. It consists of two layers of peritoneum, separated in that part of their extent which is wrapped around the viscus, in the rest of their extent lying closely apposed, but still having between them the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which go to the viscus, together with, usually, a quantity of fat. In man the mesentery of the intestine is connected by its root to the spinal column for a distance of about six inches, from the left side of the second lumbar vertebra to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis; its breadth, or the distance from the vertebræ to the intestinal border, is about four inches. The term *mesentery* is sometimes restricted to the reflection of peritoneum which keeps the small intestine in position, in which case the similar foldings about other viscera have special names, as *mesoarium, mesocæcum, mesocolon, mesoduodenum, mesogastrium, mesometry, mesorchium, mesorectum, mesovarium.* See these words. Also *mesaraic.*

2. In *zoöl.,* some structure like a mesentery; a perivisceral or mesenteric septum. (*a*) In *Actinozoa,* one of the several membranous partitions which radiate from the wall of the gastric sac to that of the body vertically across the somatic or perivisceral cavity, which is thus divided into a corresponding number of mesenteric chambers. (*b*) In sundry other invertebrates, as annelids, one of the membranous or muscular septa which may subdivide the perivisceral cavity into several partly separate chambers.

mesepimeral (mes-e-pim′ę-ral), *a.* [< *mesepimeron* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesepimeron.

mesepimeron (mes-e-pim′ę-ron), *n.*; pl. *mesepimera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + NL. *epimeron,* q. v.] In *entom.,* the epimeron of the mesothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesepisternum (mes-ep-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *mesepisterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + NL. *episternum,* q. v.] In *entom.,* one of the mesothoracic episterna.

meseraic, meseraical. Erroneous forms of *mesaraic, mesaraical.*

mesethmoid (mes-eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *ethmoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesethmoid.

II. *n.* The middle ethmoidal bone; the median element of the compound ethmoid bone. It is the part called in human anatomy the *lamina perpendicularis,* or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, as distinguished from the lateral masses of that bone, or the ethmoturbinals. See *ethmoid.*

mesethmoidal (mes-eth-moi′dal), *a.* [< *mesethmoid* + *-al.*] Same as *mesethmoid.*

★**mesh**[1] (mesh), *n.* [Formerly also *meash* and *mash,* and dial. *mask;* < ME. *maske,* < AS. **masc,* transposed *max,* also dim. *mæscre* (rare) = MD. *masche, maesche,* D. *maas* = MLG. *masche* = OHG. *masca,* MHG. G. *masche* = Icel. *möskvi* = Sw. *maska* = Dan. *maske,* a mesh, net. Cf. W. *masg,* a mesh, network, *mesgl,* a mesh; Lith. *mazgas,* a knot, *megsti,* knot, weave nets.] 1. One of the clear spaces of a net or netting; an opening in network of a size determined by the distance apart of the knots by which the crossing twines or threads are united; also, a clear space between the threads or wires of a sieve.

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

2. Figuratively, network; means of entanglement; anything that serves to entangle or constrain: often in the plural: as, the *meshes* of the law.

A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men
Faster than gnats in cobwebs.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 122.

Breaking the *mesh* of the bramble fine.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

The home ties that make a web of infinite fineness and soft silken *meshes* around his heart.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, iv

3. *pl.* In lace and similar fabrics, the whole background, often formed of threads very irregularly spaced.—4. In *mach.,* the engagement of the teeth of gearing: as, the *mesh* of a toothed wheel with the teeth of a rack or with the cogs of another wheel.—5. A tool used in embroidery, knitting, etc., for the production of stitching of regular size, and sometimes having a groove to guide the scissors. *Dict. Needlework.*

mesh[1] (mesh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *meash* (and **mash* ?); < ME. *masken,* mesh; from the noun: see *mesh*[1], *n.* Cf. *immesh.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make in meshes; form the meshes of.

Within the loft are many tarry-fingered Penelopes mending old nets and *meshing* new ones.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 5.

2. To catch in a net, as fish; hence, to entangle; entrap in meshes.

The goodlyhed or beaute which that kynde
In any other lady hadde yset
Kan noght the mountance of a knot unbynde
About his herte, of alle Cryseydes net;
He was so narwe *ymasked* and yknet.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1733.

Meashed in the breers, that erst was onely torne.
Wyatt, The Louer that fled Loue.

This fly is caught, is *meshed* already; I will suck him, and lay him by. *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. To engage (the teeth of wheels or the teeth of a rack and pinion) with each other.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make meshes or nets.

Net-making . . . is a simple and easily acquired art. . . . A little practice in *meshing* is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 359.

2. To become engaged, as the teeth of one wheel with those of another.

A pitman consisting of two grooved bars connected by teeth with each other is combined with a gear wheel on a main shaft *meshing* into the teeth.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 73.

mesh[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mash*[1]. *Florio.*

meshed (mesht), *a.* [< *mesh*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having meshes; also, decorated with a pattern of crossing lines, resembling the meshes of a net: as, *meshed* silk.

Small *meshed* net about 18 inches deep.
Nature, XL. 423.

Meshed work, embroidery on netting, the original form of needle-point lace: common in the seventeenth century.

meshing-net (mesh'ing-net), *n.* A net in the meshes of which fish are caught by their gills; a gill-net.

mesh-stick (mesh'stik), *n.* In making nets, a flat slat with rounded ends and angles, about which the thread or twine is netted or looped, and which gages the size of the meshes so that they are of uniform dimensions.

mesh-structure (mesh'struk″tūr), *n.* In *lithol.*, a sort of network frequently seen in alteration products of minerals, and especially in the commonly occurring change of olivin to serpentine. Also called *net-structure* and *lattice-structure*—the latter when the linear arrangement of the products is such as gives rise to lozenge-shaped figures, as in the case of the alterations of hornblende.

meshwork (mesh'wėrk), *n.* A network; meshes collectively; a web; a plexus; cancellation.

If this Danton were to burst your *mesh-work!*—Very curious indeed to consider.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. viii. 2.

meshy (mesh'i), *a.* [< *mesh*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Formed like network; reticulated.—2. Resembling network; divided into small equal parts.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their *meshy* cells were poured. *J. Baillie.*

mesial (mes'i-al or mē'zi-al), *a.* [< NL. *mesialis* (formed according to *medialis*, medial), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, mid: see *meson*.] Pertaining to the middle; being in the middle; in *zoöl.*, pertaining to or on the middle line or plane of the body; median. Also *mesian*.—**Mesial aspect**, the aspect of an organ which is toward the mesial plane or meson, as distinguished from its dextral or sinistral aspect.—**Mesial line.** Same as *median line* (which see, under *median*[1]).—**Mesial plane**, the meson or mesion.

mesially (mes'i- or mē'zi-al-i), *adv.* Same as *mesally*.

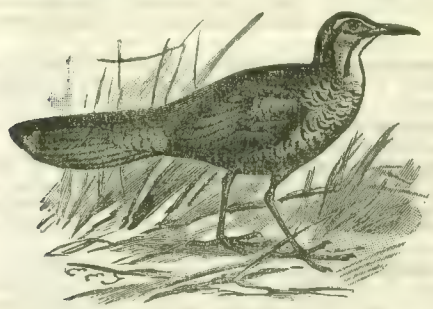
mesialward (mes'i-al-wärd), *adv.* [< *mesial* + *-ward*.] Same as *mesad*.

mesian (mes'i-an), *a.* [< *mesi(on)* + *-an*.] Same as *mesal* or *mesial*. *Barclay*.

mesion (mes'i-on), *n.* [NL. (John Barclay, 1803), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle: see *mesial*.] The middle or median longitudinal plane of the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, dividing it into equal and similar right and left halves; the meson.

mesistem (mes'is-tem), *n.* An abbreviation of *mesomeristem*.

Mesites (me-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσίτης*, a mediator, < *μέσος*, middle: see *mesial*.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to Madagascar, type of the family *Mesitidæ*, presenting a very unusual combination of characters. The general appearance is thrush-like, and there are points about the bird which



Mesites variegata.

have caused it to be classed with thrushes, pigeons, gallinaceous birds, rails, herons, etc. The nearest relatives of *Mesites* are the sun-bitterns (*Eurypyga*) and the kagus (*Rhinochetus*). (See cuts under *Eurypyga* and *kagu*.) *M. variegata* is cinnamon-brown varied with black. The genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1838. It is also called *Mesitornis* and *Mesœnas*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Calandridæ*, of wide distribution and few species. They abound in Madeira and the Canary Islands, breeding in decaying and dead euphorbias and laurels. Two species occur in the United States, *M. subcylindricus* and *M. ruficollis*.

3. A genus of fishes: same as *Galaxias*. *Jenyns*, 1842.—4. A genus of Silurian cystoids.

Mesitidæ (me-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesites* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds, represented by *Mesites*, and related to the *Eurypygidæ* and *Rhinochetidæ*, but not to the *Eupetidæ*. Also *Mesitinæ*, as a subfamily of *Eupetidæ*.

mesitine-spar (mes'i-tin-spär), *n.* [< **mesitine* (< Gr. *μεσίτης*, a mediator, lit. being in the middle, + *-ine*[2]) + *spar*[2].] A carbonate of magnesium and iron intermediate between magnesite and siderite, occurring in yellowish rhombohedral crystals at Traversella in Piedmont.

mesitite (mes'i-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μεσίτης*, a mediator (lit. being in the middle) (see *Mesites*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *mesitine-spar*.

mesitule (mes'i-tūl), *n.* Same as *mesityl*.

mesityl (mes'i-til), *n.* [As *mesit-ite* + *-yl*.] ★ An organic radical, C_6H_{10}, whose oxid yields acetone by hydrolysis.

mesitylene (mes'i-ti-lēn), *n.* [< *mesityl* + *-ene*.] Trimethyl benzene, an oily, colorless liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid. It is a constituent of coal-tar.

mesium (mes'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle: see *meson*.] Same as *meson*, 1. *Barclay*.

mesjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

meskeitot, *n.* See *mesquit*[1].

meskint, *n.* Same as *maskin*.

meskit[1]†, *n.* Same as *mesquit*[1].

meskit[2]†, *n.* See *mesquit*[2].

meslé (me-lā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *mesler*, mix: see *meddle*, *mell*[1].] In *her.*, divided into small parts, paly, bendy, barruly, etc., and alternately a color and a metal.

meslin[1]†, *n.* and *a.* Same as *maslin*[1].

meslin[2], *n.* See *maslin*[2].

mesmeree (mez-mėr-ē'), *n.* [< *mesmer(ize)* + *-ee*[1].] The person on whom a mesmerist operates; one who is mesmerized. *Imp. Dict.*

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), *a.* [< *Mesmer* (see *mesmerism*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism, or resembling its effects: as, the *mesmeric* theory; *mesmeric* sleep.

Phenomena . . . induced by *mesmeric* or hypnotic methods. *Braid*, Trance, p. 31.

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance.

We are especially anxious to witness cases of what is termed *mesmeric lucidity* or clairvoyance.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, April, 1883, p. vi.

Mesmeric promise. See the quotation.

Some of the cases adduced — as of the so-called *mesmeric promise*, or impression made on the brain in the mesmeric state, which irresistibly works itself out in the subsequent normal condition — present a singular conformity to some of the best physiological speculations on the mechanism of memory. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 288.

mesmerical (mez-mer'i-kal), *a.* [< *mesmeric* + *-al*.] Same as *mesmeric*.

mesmerically (mez-mer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mesmeric way; in the manner of or according to Mesmer or mesmerism; by mesmeric means.

mesmerisation, mesmerise, etc. See *mesmerization*, etc.

mesmerism (mez'mėr-izm), *n.* [< F. *mesmérisme* (Sp. Pg. It. *mesmerismo*); so called from Friedrich Anton (or Franz) *Mesmer* (1733–1815), a German physician, who propounded the theory in 1778, in Paris.] 1. The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the mind and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on. Originally Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned, and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist. The actual phenomena believed to be produced by this so-called animal magnetism are now explained by modern hypnotism, or artificial somnambulism, which within recent years has been the subject of extended research. It is now generally admitted that there is no force of any kind transmitted from the operator to the person operated upon, and many of the pretensions of mesmerism, such as clairvoyance, are rejected. The term *mesmerism* is still popularly used, often more or less synonymously with *hypnotism*, but more frequently in its original or an allied sense. Other terms used more or less synonymously with either *mesmerism* or *hypnotism* are *braidism* (after the English surgeon Braid, who first studied the phenomena of mesmerism scientifically), *neurypnology*, and *electrobiology*.

By one of my usual processes for reducing the cataleptic state of muscles during hypnotism or *mesmerism*, I was enabled, in a few seconds, to unlock her jaws and open her mouth. *Braid*, Trance, p. 59.

2. The influence itself; animal magnetism.

mesmerist (mez'mėr-ist), *n.* [< *mesmer(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who practises mesmerism.

The extravagance of the *mesmerists*, who have contended for the reality of clairvoyance in some of their patients. *Braid*, Trance, p. 36.

mesmerization (mez″mėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *mesmerize* + *-ation*.] The act of mesmerizing, or the state of being mesmerized. Also spelled *mesmerisation*.

mesmerize (mez'mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mesmerized*, ppr. *mesmerizing*. [< *mesmer(ism)* + *-ize*.] To practise mesmerism upon; bring into a mesmeric state; hypnotize. Also spelled *mesmerise*.

The rigidity of the *mesmerized* fingers could be tested with, if possible, even more certainty than their insensibility, by simply telling the "subject," after a minute of mesmerisation, to close his or her fist.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 259.

mesmerizer (mez'mėr-ī-zėr), *n.* One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist. Also spelled *mesmeriser*.

mesmeromania (mez″mėr-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< *mesmer(ism)* + *mania*.] A mania for mesmerism.

"The *mesmero-mania*," says one doctor in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, "has nearly dwindled in the metropolis into anile fatuity."
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 412, note.

mesmeromaniac (mez″mėr-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *mesmeromania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*.] A person affected with mesmeromania.

mesnality (mē-nal'i-ti), *n.* Same as *mesnalty*.

mesnalty (mē'nal-ti), *n.* [< *mesne* + *-al* + *-ty*. Cf. *mesnality*.] The manor or estate of a mesne lord.

And the consequence of construing it otherwise would be dangerous to create a *mesnalty*. But this *mesnalty* doth not extinct the Lord's tenure, but he may still charge the lands for it, albeit not the person of the tenant.
Welch and Wale, 3 Keble, 554.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [An archaic spelling of *mean*[3] (ME. *mene*, < OF. *mesne*, etc.), retained in law use.] In *law*, middle; intervening; intermediate. A *mesne lord* was a feudal lord who held land of a superior, but had granted a part of it to another person. Thus, he was a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and thus his mesne or mediate lord.

They sank from the rank of tenants-in-chief to the rank of *mesne* tenants.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 28.

Mesne conveyance. See *conveyance*.—**Mesne encumbrances**, encumbrances the right of priority of which is intermediate to the dates of two other encumbrances or titles under consideration.—**Mesne process**, any process in a suit which intervenes between the original process of writ and the final execution.—**Mesne profits**, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession intermediate between two dates, particularly the commencement and the termination of a possession held without right.

mesoarial (mes-ō-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< *mesoarium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoarium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 660.

mesoarium (mes-ō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesoaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος* + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν*, egg. Cf. *mesovarium*.] A fold of the peritoneum forming the mesentery of the ovary or genital gland of some animals, as fishes; a mesovarium.

The genital glands . . . overlie the kidneys, . . . each being suspended by a fold of mesentery (*mesoarium*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 53.

★ **mesoblast** (mes'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo, between the epiblast and the hypoblast; the mesoderm. It corresponds to the *vascular layer* of an earlier nomenclature, when the other two layers were called *serous* and *mucous*. By far the greater part of the body of a metazoic animal is derived from the mesoblast.

mesoblastema (mes″ō-blas-tē'mä), *n.*; pl. *mesoblastemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βλάστημα*, a shoot, a sprout: see *blastema*.] The mass or layer of cells which constitutes the mesoblast; the mesoderm in its early germination.

mesoblastemic (mes″ō-blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< *mesoblastema* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblastema: as, *mesoblastemic* cells or tissue.

mesoblastic (mes-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *mesoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast: as, a *mesoblastic* cell; the *mesoblastic* layer.

mesobranchial (mes-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] Overlying the middle of the branchial chambers: applied specifically to a median subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, called the *mesobranchial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesocæcal (mes-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [< *mesocæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocæcum.

mesocæcum (mes-ō-sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *mesocæca* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *cæcum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the cæcum and vermiform appendage; the special peritoneal fold which sometimes holds those parts in place.

mesocarp (mes'ō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *mesocarpe*; < NL. *mesocarpium*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the middle layer of a pericarp when it is possible to distinguish three dissimilar layers; the sarcocarp. It is the fleshy substance or edible part of fruits which lies between the epicarp and the endocarp. See cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

Mesocarpaceæ (mes-ō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] One of the three

families of algæ into which the class *Conjugatæ* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygosperm, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemaceæ* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three, or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. United with and included under the *Zygnemaceæ* by some authors.

Mesocarpus (mes-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Hassall, 1845), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the family *Mesocarpaceæ*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cells. This genus is now included under *Mongeotia*.

mesocephalic (mes-ō-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a skull of medium breadth with a cephalic index of from 75 to 80.

The most characteristic examples of the second great type, the Mongolian or Xanthous or "yellow," have a yellow or brownish complexion; coarse, straight hair, without any tendency to curl, and nearly round in section, on all other parts of the surface except the scalp, scanty and late in appearing; a skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*. *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317.

mesocephalism (mes-ō-sef′ą-lizm), *n.* [< *mesocephal-ic* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being mesocephalic. Also *mesocephaly*.

Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalism*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and nose root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

mesocephalon (mes-ō-sef′ą-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesocephala* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *mesencephalon*.

mesocephalous (mes-ō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous.*] Mesocephalic.

mesocephaly (mes-ō-sef′ą-li), *n.* Same as *mesocephalism*.

mesochil (mes′ō-kil), *n.* [< NL. *mesochilium*, q. v.] Same as *mesochilium*.

mesochilium (mes-ō-kil′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. *Lindley*, Treasury of Botany.

mesochoros (me-sok′ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *μεσόχορος*, standing in mid-chorus, < *μέσος*, middle, + *χορός*, chorus.] Same as *coryphæus*, 1.

mesocœle (mes′ō-sēl), *n.* Same as *mesocœlia*.

mesocœlia (mes-ō-sē′li-ą), *n.*; pl. *mesocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, ventricle: see *cœlia*.] The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacœlia with the epicœlia; the aqueduct of Sylvius. *B. G. Wilder*.

mesocœlian (mes-ō-sē′li-ąn), *a.* [< *mesocœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the mesocœlia of the brain.

Mesocœle tubular; *mesocœlian* roof quadrilobate. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 914.

mesocolic (mes-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [< *mesocolon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesocolon: as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold; *mesocolic* attachment.

mesocolon (mes-ō-kō′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσόκωλον*, less prop. *μεσόκωλον*, the part of the mesentery next the colon, < *μέσος*, middle, + *κόλον*, the colon: see *colon*2.] The mesentery of the colon; the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

mesocoracoid (mes-ō-kor′ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *coracoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

II. *n.* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paraglenal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plectospondylous fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

mesocuneiform (mes-ō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *cuneiform*.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoid*.

II. *a.* Middle, as a cuneiform bone; pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

mesode (mes′ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *μεσῳδός*, a mesode (see def.), < *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing, > *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] In *anc. pros.*, a system of metrically different composition intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

mesoderm (mes′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoic animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm; hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast; or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four-layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *involuntomotory* and *voluntomotory*.

2. In *bot.*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

mesodermal (mes′ō-dėr-mąl), *a.* [< *mesoderm* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals; having a middle germinal layer.

Mesodermalia (mes″ō-dėr-mā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] *Spongiozoa* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of inhalent and exhalent pores; the sponges: opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other cœlenterates collectively. *R. von Lendenfeld*.

mesodermalian (mes″ō-dėr-mā′li-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mesodermalia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

mesodermic (mes-ō-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *mesoderm* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinating layer; mesodermal.

And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined. *A. Sedgwick*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 499.

Mesodesma (mes-ō-des′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέσμα*, a band: see *desma*.] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Donacidæ*, or made type of a family *Mesodesmidæ*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abound in the Australian region.



Mesodesma glabratum— right valve.

Mesodesmidæ (mes-ō-des′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesodesma* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.



Donacilla chilensis, one of the *Mesodesmidæ*— right valve.

mesodic (mes-sod′ik), *a.* [< *mesode* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form; especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epodic*, *palinodic*, *periodic*, *proödic*.

mesodont (mes′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *anthropol.*, having medium-sized teeth: as, the *mesodont* races.—2. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the *Mesodonta*, or having their characters.

Mesodonta (mes-ō-don′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bunotheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third trochanter apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

mesoduodenal (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē′nąl), *a.* [< *mesoduodenum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

mesoduodenum (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *duodenum*, q. v.] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum; the duodenal mesentery.

mesogaster (mes-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. An intermediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the cæcum, and including the small intestine with its annexes, as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

mesogastral (mes-ō-gas′tral), *a.* [< *mesogaster* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

mesogastric (mes-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [< *mesogastrium* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrium; umbilical, as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster.—2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace: specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesogastrium (mes-ō-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. In *human anat.*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrium above and the hypogastrium or epipubic region below. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the mesentery of the stomach; the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

mesogenous (me-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *-γενης*, born, produced: see *-genous*.] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [Rare.]

mesoglœa (mes-ō-glē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γλοία*, *γλοιά*, glue: see *glue*.] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other cœlenterates. *R. von Lendenfeld*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1886, p. 566.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, included under the *Chordariaceæ*, with olive-brown branching filiform fronds. The unilocular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments; plurilocular sporangia unknown. Also *Mesogloia*. *Agardh*, 1817.

Mesoglœaceæ (mes″ō-glē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Mesoglœa* + *-aceæ.*] A former family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds. Now included, with many other genera, under the *Chordariaceæ*.

mesoglœal (mes-ō-glē′al), *a.* [< *mesoglœa* + *-al.*] Consisting of or resembling the brown seaweed *Mesoglœa*.

mesoglutæus (mes″ō-glö-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *mesoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *glutæus*, q. v.] The middle gluteal muscle; the glutæus medius.

mesogluteal (mes″ō-glö-tē′al), *a.* [< *mesoglutæus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoglutæus.

mesognathic (mes-og-nath′ik), *a.* Same as *mesognathous*.

mesognathous (me-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull.—2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

mesognathy (me-sog′nā-thi), *n.* [As *mesognathous* + *-y.*] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesohippus (mes-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet. Probably same as *Anchitherium*.

mesolabe (mes′ō-lāb), *n.* [< L. *mesolabium*, < Gr. **μεσολάβιον*, prop. *μεσόλαβον*, *μεσόλαβος*, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, < *μέσος*, middle, mean (neut. pl. *μέσα*, mean terms), + *λαμβάνειν*, √ *λαβ*, take. Cf. *astrolabe*.] A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all, so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought, by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost whose distance from the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then

the corresponding distance on the uppermost rectangle is the root multiplied by that of the common altitude of the rectangles, which last is supposed to be known. The exponent of the root is equal to the number of rectangles employed. The mesolabe was invented by Eratosthenes, about 200 to 250 years before Christ.

mesole (mes'ōl), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle (?).] See *thomsonite*.

mesolite (mes'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *λίθος*, stone.] A zeolitic mineral resembling scolecite, but containing both calcium and sodium.

mesolobar (mes'ō-lō-bär), *a.* [< *mesolobe* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe; callosal: as, *mesolobar* arteries. [Rare.]

mesolobe (mes'ō-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *λοβός*, lobe: see *lobe*.] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain; the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres. [Rare or obsolete.]

mesologarithm (mes-ō-log'a-riᵺhm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *logarithm*.] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Kepler*.

mesological (mes-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *mesology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to mesology; relating to the medium in which an organism exists.

Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on *mesological* conditions.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 382.

mesology (me-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the relations of an organism to its environment.

mesomeristem (mes-ō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *meristem*.] The innermost of the two layers into which the exomeristem is divided. The exomeristem is the thickening-ring which surrounds the axial strand (primary pith of Sanio) or pith-cylinder of the nascent shoots or branches of plants. It is divided into two layers, the *mesomeristem*, which gives rise to the vascular bundles, and the *perimeristem*, which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen.

mesometric (mes-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *mesometry* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a mesometry or mesometrium: as, *mesometric* folds of peritoneum.

mesometritis (mes″ō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *μήτρα*, the womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle or muscular coat of the uterus. Compare *metritis*.

mesometrium (mes-ō-mē'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesometria* (-ä). Same as *mesometry*.

mesometry (me-som'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *mesometries* (-triz). [< NL. *mesometrium*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, intermediate, + *μήτρα*, the womb: see *matrix*.] The mesentery of the womb or its annexes; a peritoneal fold, holding in place the uterus or an oviduct. The broad ligament of the human uterus is a mesometry. Corresponding duplications of peritoneum acquire special characters in different cases.

It [the oviduct of a bird] is supported by peritoneal folds forming a *mesometry*, like the mesentery of the intestines. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 221.

Mesomphalia (mes-om-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.] A genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. They are almost exclusively South American, there being over 200 such species, as against one in North America. *M. conspersa* is a South American species with peaked elytra, of a blackish-green color punctured with velvety black spots, and burnished with six larger golden-haired spots.

Mesomyodi (mes″ō-mī-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A suborder or other prime division of *Passeres*, in which the syrinx is mesomyodian; non-melodious or songless passerine birds: distinguished from *Acromyodi*.

mesomyodian (mes″ō-mī-ō'di-an), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ian*.] Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the middle part of the upper bronchial rings.

Syrinx with less than four distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring, representing the *mesomyodian* type of voice-organ. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

mesomyodous (mes″ō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesomyodian*.

meson (mes'on), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσον*, the middle, neut. of *μέσος* = L. *medius*, middle: see *medium*, *mid*[1].] 1. The median plane which divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the vertical longitudinal middle plane, dividing the body into right and left halves. Every median line lies in the meson. The dorsal border of the meson is called the *dorsimeson*; the ventral, *ventrimeson*. Also *mesium*. See *median*[1], *a.*

The *meson*, mesal, or median plane is an imaginary longitudinal plane extending from the dorsal surface of the body to the ventral surface, and dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

2. See *tetrachord*.

mesondeu†, mesondieu†, *n.* See *measondue*.

mesonephric (mes-ō-nef'rik), *a.* [< *mesonephr-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesonephros.

The *mesonephric* tubules extend gradually from behind forwards till they come in contact with the pronephros.
Micros. Science, XXIX. 135.

mesonephron (mes-ō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *mesonephra* (-rä). [NL.: see *mesonephros*.] Same as *mesonephros*.

mesonephros (mes-ō-nef'ros), *n.*; pl. *mesonephroi* (-roi). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *νεφρός*, kidney: see *nephritis*.] The Wolffian body proper; the central or intermediate part of the segmental organs or primitive renal organs of the embryo, between the pronephros and the metanephros, whose duct is the Wolffian duct: distinguished from *pronephros* and *metanephros*.

mesonotal (mes-ō-nō'tal), *a.* [< *mesonotum* + *-al*.] Situated on the mesonotum; of or pertaining to the mesonotum.

mesonotum (mes-ō-nō'tum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *νῶτος*, the back.] The middle one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, succeeding the pronotum and preceding the metanotum; the dorsal division of the mesothorax; the upper part of the middle thoracic segment. It consists typically of four sclerites, called *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, which may or may not be distinguishable by means of sutures between them. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Diptera* it is very large, forming the principal part of the upper surface of the thorax: in these insects its divisions are usually named without the prefix *meso-*. In insects having wing-covers the mesonotum is generally concealed by them, except a piece called the *scutellum*, which may be very small, as in most *Coleoptera*, or large, as in many *Hemiptera*.

Mesonychidæ (mes-ō-nik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesonyx* + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals having as type the genus *Mesonyx*.

Mesonyx (mes'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals. The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail.

mesoparapteral (mes″ō-pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [< *mesoparapter-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoparapteron.

mesoparapteron (mes″ō-pa-rap'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *mesoparaptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *parapteron*: see *parapteron*.] The parapteron of the mesothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesophlebitis (mes″ō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

mesophlœum (mes-ō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the middle or green layer of bark.

mesophragm (mes'ō-fram), *n.* [NL.: see *mesophragma*.] Same as *mesophragma*.

mesophragma (mes-ō-frag'mä), *n.*; pl. *mesophragmata* (-ma-tä). [< NL. *mesophragma*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φράγμα*, partition: see *diaphragm*.] 1. In *entom.*, a transverse internal partition, descending from the anterior border of the metathorax above, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, and serving for the attachment of muscles. It probably corresponds to the metapræscutum; it is often absent.—2. In *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite (or intersternal apodeme) which is directed inward to unite with its fellow and form an arch over the sternal canal. See *sternal canal*, under *sternal*.

mesophragmal (mes-ō-frag'mal), *a.* [< *mesophragm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the mesophragm.

mesophyl, mesophyll (mes'ō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The parenchymatous tissue which lies between the epidermal layers of a flat leaf-lamina; the soft inner tissue of leaves.

mesophyllum (mes-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Same as *mesophyl*.

mesophytum (me-sof'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *mesophyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, the line of junction between either the node and the base of the petiole or the stem-base and root. [Obsolete.]

mesopic (me-sop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*) face.] Having a nasomalar index of from 107.5 to 110, as the negroid races; having small and moderately retreating malar bones: as, a *mesopic* face.

mesoplast (mes'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Nuclear protoplasm; endoplast; a cell-nucleus.

mesoplastic (mes-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *mesoplast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesoplast.

mesoplastral (mes-ō-plas'tral), *a.* [< *mesoplastron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoplastron.

In the Pleurodira the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a *mesoplastral* bone. *Nature*, XL. 7.

mesoplastron (mes-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *plastron*.] A median and anterior bone or plate of the plastron developed in certain of the pleurodirous tortoises.

mesopleural (mes-ō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *mesopleuron* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, intermediate and lateral, as a part of the mesothorax; of or pertaining to the mesopleuron.

mesopleuron (mes-ō-plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *mesopleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πλευρόν*, a rib: see *pleura*.] The lateral or pleural part of the mesothorax of an insect; a mesothoracic pleuron, following the propleuron and preceding the metapleuron. Each mesopleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites—an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron.

Mesoplodon (me-sop'lō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὅπλα*, arms, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of cetaceans having a single large tooth on each side of the lower jaw.

mesoplodont (me-sop'lō-dont), *a.* [< *Mesoplodon*(*t*-).] Armed with a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw: said specifically of whales of the genus *Mesoplodon*.

mesopodia, *n.* Plural of *mesopodium*.

mesopodial (mes-ō-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *mesopodium* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the mesopodium of a mollusk.—2. Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia.

II. *n.* A mesopodial bone; one of the mesopodialia.

mesopodialia (mes-ō-pō-di-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marsh, 1880): see *mesopodium*.] The bones of the carpus and tarsus, taken together, as mutually corresponding, and as forming morphological segments of the limbs intervening between the epipodialia and the metapodialia. See *epipodialia*.

mesopodium (mes-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The middle one of the three parts into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided, between the propodium and the metapodium. See *epipodium*.

mesopostscutellar (mes″ō-post-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *mesopostscutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the mesopostscutellum.

mesopostscutellum (mes-ō-post-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *mesopostscutella* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *postscutellum*, q. v.] The postscutellum of the mesonotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

Mesopotamian (mes″ō-pō-tā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Mesopotamia*, < Gr. Μεσοποταμία, Mesopotamia (see def.), lit. 'the land between the rivers,' < *μέσος*, middle, + *ποταμός*, river.] Pertaining to Mesopotamia, the region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Asia, north of Babylonia. The name is sometimes extended to include Babylonia also.—**Mesopotamian art**, a convenient general name including the kindred arts of ancient Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria—though these arts were not definitely limited to Mesopotamia proper. They constitute together one of the chief divisions of art development, and exerted an important influence upon Greek art, and hence upon succeeding arts for all time. See *Assyrian*, *Babylonian*, and *Chaldean*.

mesopræscutal (mes″ō-prē-skū'tal), *a.* [< *mesopræscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopræscutum.

mesopræscutum (mes″ō-prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesopræscuta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *præscutum*, q. v.] The præscutum of the mesothoracic segment of an insect.

mesoprosopic (mes-ō-prō-sop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between chamæprosopic and leptoprosopic—that is, with a face of moderate width; with a facial index of about 90.

mesopsyche (mes-op-sī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ψυχή*, spirit.] Haeckel's name for the midbrain or mesencephalon.

mesopterygial (mes-op-te-rij'i-al), *a.* [< *mesopterygium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopterygium.

mesopterygium (mes-op-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, +

NL. *pterygium.*] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See ★*pterygium.*

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'i-goid), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *pterygoid*, q. v.] That part of the pterygoid which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycni (mes-ō-pik'nī), *n. pl.* [ML., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πυκνόν*, a small interval in music, neut. of *πυκνός*, close.] In *medieval music*, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-ôr'ki-al), *a.* [< *mesorchium* + ★*-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-ôr'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *mesorchia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-ō-rek'tal), *a.* [< *mesorectum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum.

mesorectum (mes-ō-rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesorecta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *rectum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place.

mesoretina (mes-ō-ret'i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *retina*, q. v.] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy*, Anat., 1889.

mesorhinal (mes-ō-rī'nal), *a.* [< *mesorhine* + *-al.*] Internasal; internarial; situated between the nostrils: said specifically of the mesorhinium.

mesorhine (mes'ō-rin), *a.* [Properly *mesorrhine* (cf. Gr. *μεσόρριν*, having a middling nose), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53 (Broca), or 47–51 (German anthropologists): applied to the nose.

Nose small, *mesorhine* or leptorhine. *W. H. Flower.*

★**mesorhinian** (mes-ō-rin'i-an), *a.* [< *mesorhine* + *-ian.*] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature*, XXXV. 357.

mesorhinium (mes-ō-rin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesorhinia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] In *ornith.*, the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils; the basal or internarial part of the culmen. In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque. See cuts at *antiæ* and *shield.*

mesoscapula (mes-ō-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *mesoscapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scapula*, q. v.] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *W. K. Parker.*—**Delta mesoscapulæ.** See *delta.*

mesoscapular (mes-ō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *mesoscapula* + *-ar*3.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular* segment. *W. H. Flower.*

mesoscuta, *n.* Plural of *mesoscutum.*

mesoscutal (mes-ō-skū'tal), *a.* [< *mesoscutum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum.

mesoscutellar (mes-ō-skū'te-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes″ō-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *mesoscutella* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the mesonotum.

mesoscutum (mes-ō-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesoscuta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the mesonotum; the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

★**mesoseme** (mes'ō-sēm), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] In *anthrop.*, having a medium index; specifically, in *craniom.*, having an orbital index between 83 and 89 (Broca), between 84 and 89 (Flower), or from 80 to 85 (German anthropologists).

Mesosemia (mes-ō-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σῆμα*, a mark.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Erycinidæ.*

mesosiderite (mes-ō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite.*] A name given by G. Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, these divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Brezina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites, *mesosiderite* is a network of iron inclosing olivin and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured. It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class. See *meteorite.*

mesosigmoid (mes-ō-sig'moid), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *sigmoid.*] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes-ō-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *mesosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σῶμα*, the body.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma.

mesosomatic (mes″ō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *mesosoma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a membrane of a seed; the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

★**mesospore** (mes'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σπόρος*, seed.] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers.

mesosporic (mes-ō-spō'rik), *a.* [< *mesospore* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-ō-staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σταφυλή*, the uvula.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline — that is, with a palate of median width; having a palatal index of from 71 to 77 (Broca), or 80 to 85 (German anthropologists).

mesostate (mes'ō-stāt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *state.*] In *biol.*, an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes.

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates* as they are called. *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

mesosterna, *n.* Plural of *mesosternum.*

mesosternal (mes-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *mesosternum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum: as, a *mesosternal* sternite.

mesosterneber (mes-ō-stėr'ne-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *mesosternebra*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *sternebra*, sterneber: see *sterneber.*] Any one of the intermediate sternebers or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man.

mesosternebra (mes-ō-stėr'ne-brä), *n.*; pl. *mesosternebræ* (-brē). [NL.] Same as *mesosterneber.*

mesosternebral (mes-ō-stėr'ne-bral), *a.* [< *mesosterneber* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a mesosterneber.

mesosternum (mes-ō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *mesosterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] 1. In *anat.*, the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum: said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals. In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper, as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage.



Sternum of Pig, showing *ms*, mesosternum or gladiolus; *ps*, presternum or manubrium; *xs*, xiphisternum, or xiphoid appendage.

2. In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-ō-stē'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *mesostethia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *στῆθιον*, dim. of *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles. *Kirby.*

mesostylous (mes-ō-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*2.] Same as *mid-styled.* See *heterostylism.*

Mesosuchia (mes-ō-sū'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σοῦχος*, a crocodile (a local name in Egypt).] A division of crocodiles having amphicœlous vertebræ: contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia.*

mesosuchian (mes-ō-sū'ki-an), *a.* [< *Mesosuchia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia.*

Crocodilians have developed into the *Mesosuchian* type. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 465.

mesosuchious (mes-ō-sū'ki-us), *a.* [< *Mesosuchia* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesosuchian.*

mesotarsus (mes-ō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *mesotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *tarsus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg.

mesothelial (mes-ō-thē'li-al), *a.* [< *mesothelium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-ō-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. (*epi*)*thelium*, q. v.] The epithelium lining the entire primitive cœlom or body-cavity of the embryo; the cœlarium.

Mesotheriidæ (mes″ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebetidentati*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or polydactyl ungulates. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents; the mandibular condyle is transverse, and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals. There are in each upper half-jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars — in all, 24 teeth.

Mesotherium (mes-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidæ*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebetidentati.* *M. cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes'ō-thėrm), *n.* [= F. *mésotherme*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θερμός*, hot, *θέρμη*, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group." The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15° to 20° C. They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts.

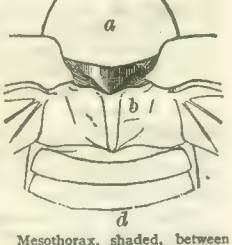
mesothesis (me-soth'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θέσις*, a putting, proposition: see *thesis.*] Middle place; mean. [Rare.]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference. *Coleridge.*

mesothoracic (mes″ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *mesothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect.—**Mesothoracic case.** Same as *mesothoracotheca.*

mesothoracotheca (mes-ō-thō″ra-kō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *mesothoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < *mesothorax* (*-ac-*) + Gr. *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax. In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are indistinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca.*

mesothorax (mes-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θώραξ*, chest: see *thorax.*] In *entom.*, the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax.*



Mesothorax, shaded, between prothorax (*a*) and metathorax (*b*); *c*, head; *d*, two abdominal segments.

mesotrocha (me-sot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τροχός*, anything round or circular: see *trochee.*] Ciliated embryos of polychætous annelids in which one or many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body. See *atrocha, telotrocha.*

mesotrochal (me-sot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *mesotrocha* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha; mesotrochous.

The actively locomotive embryo of Sipunculus . . . resembles a Rotifer or a *mesotrochal* annelidan larva. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 217.

mesotrochous (me-sot'rō-kus), *a.* [As *mesotrocha* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesotrochal.*

mesotympanic (mes″ō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in the

midst of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle of a fish; symplectic: correlated in Owen's nomenclature with *epitympanic*, *hypotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

II. *n.* The mesotympanic bone, now called the *symplectic*. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The pterygoid abutting upon the hypotympanic, between this and the epitympanic are the *mesotympanic* and the pretympanic. *Owen*, Anat. Vert. (1886), I. 105.

mesotype (mes'ō-tīp), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type*.] In *mineral.*, a name early given to several minerals of the zeolite group which are now recognized as distinct species. It included natrolite or soda-mesotype, scolecite or lime-mesotype, mesolite or lime-soda mesotype, and also thomsonite.

mesovarian (mes-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *mesovarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the mesovarium.

mesovarium (mes-ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*. Cf. *mesoarium*.] The mesentery of the ovary; a fold of peritoneum holding the ovary in place, and representing in the female the mesorchium of the male.

mesoventral (mes-ō-ven'tral), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *ventral*.] Median and ventral in position; situated on the ventrimeson.

mesoventrally (mes-ō-ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a mesoventral position or direction; ventrimesad.

mesoxalate (me-sok'sa-lāt), *n.* [< *mesoxal(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

mesoxalic (mes-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *oxalic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxalic acid: as, *mesoxalic* acid, $C(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, a crystalline solid which readily breaks up into carbonic oxid and oxalic acid.

Mesozoa (mes-ō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *mesozoön*.] A provisional primary division of animals, considered intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*, and based upon the characters of the *Dicyemida* alone. These animals have no mesoderm, yet develop metazoic embryos by epiboly. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 578.

Mesozoic (mes-ō-zō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, noting the part of the geological series, or of geological time, between the Paleozoic and the Tertiary rocks.

It is a synonym of *Secondary* as that term is employed by geologists. The whole series of fossiliferous rocks is divided into Paleozoic, Mesozoic or Secondary, and Cenozoic or Tertiary. The principal subdivisions of the Mesozoic are the Trias or Triassic, the Jura or Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. (See these terms.) The Mesozoic is distinguished for the great development of the *Reptilia*, and its era has hence been called the "Age of Reptiles." In the Mesozoic occur the first traces of mammals, of birds, and of fishes with bony skeletons.

mesozoön (mes-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Mesozoa*.

Mespilus (mes'pi-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mespilus*, also *mespila*, *mespilum*, < Gr. *μέσπιλον*, medlar-tree, a medlar, *μεσπίλη*, medlar-tree: see *medlar*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Malaceæ*, characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit and the expanded mouth of the leafy calyx.

They are shrubs or small trees, more or less thorny when wild, and have undivided, nearly sessile leaves, and large white or pinkish flowers, solitary and sessile on short leafy branches. The fruit is nearly globular or pear-shaped, and is crowned by a broad, hairy disk, from which the five bony cells slightly protrude. The genus includes one (or perhaps two) species, found in various parts of Europe and western Asia. *M. Germanica* is the common medlar, cultivated in many varieties for its fruit. See *medlar*.

mespriset†, *n.* See *misprize*.

mesquit[1]†, *n.* [Also *mesquite*, *meskit*, *meskite*, *meschit*, *meskeito*; < Sp. *mesquita*, *mezquita*, < Ar. *masjid*, a mosque: see *mosque* and *masjid*.] A mosque.

The *Mesquit* (for many of them are Mahumetanes) is of bricke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 461.

This foresayd late prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire *Meşkit*, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 347.

The very Mahometans . . . have their sepulchres near the *Meskeito*; never in it. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 414. (*Davies*.)

mesquit[2], *n.* Same as *mesquite*.

mesquite (mes-kē'tā, Anglicized mes'kēt or ★mes-kēt'), *n.* [Also *mesquit*, *mezquit*, *mezkeet*, etc.: < Mex. Sp. *mezquite*, *mesquite*, < Nahuatl *mizquitl*.] 1. An important leguminous tree, or often shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, growing from Texas to southern California, and thence southward to Chile.

Under the action of prairie fires it is reduced to a low shrub, developing then an enormous mass of roots, locally known as *underground forest*, of great value as fuel. The wood is heavy and very hard, almost indestructible in contact with the ground; it is used for the beams and underpinnings of adobe houses, for posts and fencing, for fuel, and for furniture. It is of a brown or red color, handsome when polished, but difficult to work. The bean-like pods, before maturity, become pulpy and exceedingly rich in grape-sugar. They are eaten by the Indians as well as by whites, and furnish a valuable fodder for horses. The shrub also exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, which in Texas and Mexico is collected in considerable quantities for export. Also called *honey-mesquit*, *honey-locust*, *honey-pod*, and *July-flower*. The Spanish name is *algarroba*.

Here and there are trees of acacia and *mezquite*, the denizens of the desert land. *Mayne Reid*, Scalp Hunt., i. 14.

2. Same as *mesquite-grass*.—**Screw-pod mesquite**, a tree, *Prosopis odorata*, similar to *P. juliflora*, found from New Mexico to southern California, and in Mexico. Its pods are twisted into spiral cylinders, whence the above name, and that of *screw-bean*. They are ground into meal and used as food by the Indians, also serving as fodder. The Mexican name is *tornillo*.

mesquite-bean (mes-kē'tā-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the mesquite-tree.

mesquite-grass (mes-kē'tā-gras), *n.* A grass, properly of the genus *Bouteloua*, growing on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and forming a rich wild pasturage. *B. oligostachya* is the most useful species. *Bulbilis dactyloides*, included under the name, is sometimes distinguished as *false mesquite*. Also called *buffalo-grass* and *grama-grass*.

mesquite-gum, *n.* See *mesquite*.

mesquite-tree, *n.* Same as *mesquite*.

Mesropian (mes-rō'pi-an), *a.* [< *Mesrob* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Mesrob or Miesrob (fifth century A. D.), patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of thirty-six letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of thirty-nine or forty letters, still in use.

In 406 A. D. the *Mesropian* alphabet was adopted by an edict of the Armenian king. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 271.

★**mess**[1] (mes), *n.* [< ME. *mes*, *mess*, *messe*, < OF. *mes* (F. *mets*—a bad spelling), a portion of food, a dish, a course at table, = It. *messo*, m., also *messa*, f., a course at table, < ML. **missum* (found only as *messum*, after OF., a portion of land), prop. neut. of L. *missus*, sent, pp. of *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. AS. *sand*, *sond*, early ME. *sond*, a mess, dish, lit. a sending: see *send*. The word *mess* (ME. *mēs*) may have been partly confused in ME. with *mēs*, *mese*, a dinner: see *mese*[1].] 1. A supply or provision of anything to be eaten at one meal; a quantity of food sufficient for one or more persons for a single occasion: as, a *mess* of peas for dinner; a *mess* of oats for a horse.

And he took and sent *messes* unto them from before him: but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs. Gen. xliii. 34.

Of herbs, and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 85.

'Tis only a page that carols unseen,
Crumbling your hounds their *messes*.
Browning, Pippa Passes, ii.

2. In *fishing*, the amount or number of fish taken; the take or haul of fish.

I got a rare *mess* of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 338.

3. A number of persons who eat together at the same table; especially, a group of officers or men in the army or navy who regularly take their meals in company.

Also the meyre of London, notable of dignyte,
And of Queneborow the meire, no thynge like in degre,
At one *messe* they owght in no wise to sitt ne be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

With your brode knyfe properly unclose the napkyn that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the seconde *messe*.
Leland, Collectanea, Inthronization of Abp. Neville.

That student was in luck who found himself in the same *mess* with Burke. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 30.

4. A set of four; any group of four persons or things: originally as a convenient subdivision of a numerous company at dinner, a practice still maintained in the London inns of court.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*.
Latimer, Sermons, v.

You three fools lack'd me fool to make up the *mess*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 207.

Lower mess, those persons who formerly sat at table below the salt. See *salt*.

Nor should there stand any great, cumbersome, uncut-up pies at the nether end [of the table], filled with moss and stones, partly to make a show with, and partly to keep the *lower mess* from eating.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

To lose the number of one's mess. See *lose*[1].

mess[1] (mes), *v.* [< *mess*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To share a mess; eat in company with others or as a member of a mess; take a meal with any other person: as, I will *mess* with you to-day.

Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs. Trotter is on board. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, v.

I told him to bring up the dinner, and we would *mess* on deck. *The Century*, XXVI. 944.

II. *trans.* 1. To supply with a mess: as, to *mess* cattle.—2. To sort in messes for the table, as meat.

mess[2] (mes), *n.* [A var. of *mesh*[2], which is a var. of *mash*[1], a mixture: see *mash*[1]. Cf. *muss*[1].] 1. A disorderly mixture or jumble of things; a state of dirt and disorder: as, the house was in a *mess*.

They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a *mess* as possible the next time they come. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 193.

What a *mess* they made of it! I had no place for the sole of my foot. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 91.

2. A situation of confusion, disorder, or embarrassment; a muddle: as, to get one's self into a *mess*.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and *mess* and dislocation.
Clough, Bothie of Toberna-Vuolich, ix.

mess[2] (mes), *v. t.* [< *mess*[2], *n.*] 1. To make a mess of; disorder, soil, or dirty.

It *messes* one's things so to pick them to pieces.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

2. To muddle; throw into confusion: as, he *messes* the whole business. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

mess[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mass*[1].—**Mess John**†, a domestic chaplain; a priest or clergyman: contemptuous or jocular.

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratick and levelling principles which are expected from their titled pulpits. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An' syne *Mess John*, beyond expression,
Fell foul o' me. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

Syne for *Mess John* they quickly sent,
Wha tied them to their hearts' content,
And now she's Lady Gowrie.
The Lass o' Gowrie (modern version).

mess[3]†, *interj.* Mass. See *by the mass*, under *mass*[1].

mess[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mace*[3].

messa di voce (mes'sä dē vō'che). [It., lit. a setting of the voice: *messa*, fem. of *messo*, pp. of *mettere*, put, set; *di*, of; *voce*, voice.] In *singing*, the production of a single tone with a gradual change of force from soft to loud and then back to soft again; a combination of a slow crescendo with a slow diminuendo.

message (mes'āj), *n.* [< ME. *message*, *massage*, < F. *message* = Pr. *messatge* = Sp. *mensaje* = Pg. *mensage*, *mensagem* = It. *messaggio*, < ML. *missaticum* (also, after Rom., *missagium*, *messagium*), a message, a notice sent, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *missive*, of same origin and similar meaning; and *mess*[1], of same origin. Hence *messager*, *messenger*.] 1. A communication transmitted; a notice sent; information or opinion or advice communicated through a messenger or other agency: as, a verbal or written *message*; a telegraphic *message*.

And after this, biforn the hye bord
He with a manly vois seith his *message*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 91.

If case ye be of *message* sent, know you the same throughout. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee.
Judges iii. 20.

2. In *U. S. politics*, an official communication of information, opinion, or advice from a chief executive to a legislative body, or a formal statement of matters requiring legislative consideration or action, sent by the hands of a messenger: as, the President's or governor's *message*; an annual or a special *message* (that is, the message regularly presented at the opening of an annual legislative session, or one relating to some special matter subsequently arising).

The change from the address delivered in person, with its answer, to the *message* sent by the private secretary, and no answer, was introduced by Mr. Jefferson and considered a reform. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, II. 32.

3†. A company of messengers; an embassy.

That we make vs a *message* of men of astate,
Duly to Delphon deuoutly to wende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4233.

4†. A messenger.

Thus sente the kynge his *messages* thourgh all the londe, and a-noon as thei were fro hym departed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

message† (mes'āj), *v. t.* [< *message*, *n.*] To deliver in the manner of a messenger; announce.

He dyd in expressed commaund to me *messagè* his errand. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 377.

messager†, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger*.

messagery†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *messagerie*, F. *messagerie* = Pr. *messatgaria*, *messatjaria* = Sp. *mensajería* = It. *messageria:* see *message* and *-ry*.] The carrying of messages; the going between two persons with a message; procuring.

Fool-hardynesse, and Flaterye, and Desir,
Messagerye, and Meede, and other three.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 228.

Messalian (me-sā′li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*. Also written *Massalian*.

messaline (mes-ā-lēn′), *n.* [F.] A light-weight, lustrous silk with a soft, sheer weave.

messall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *missal*.

messan, *n.* and *a.* See *messin*.

messandew†, *n.* See *measondue*.

messan-dog, *n.* See *messin-dog*.

mess-chest (mes′chest), *n.* *Naut.*, on board a man-of-war, one of the covered chests belonging to each mess of the crew, in which small articles of mess-gear are kept.

mess-cloth (mes′klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, in a man-of-war, a tarpaulin spread on deck to serve as a table-cloth.

mess-deck (mes′dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck on which the crew mess.

messe[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mease*[1].

messe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mass*[1].

messel[1]†, **messeled**†. See *mesel*, *meseled*.

messel[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *mesel*, < L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*[1].] A table.

messeline†, *n.* See *maslin*[2].

messelite (mes′el-īt), *n.* [< *Messel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron occurring in groups of small tabular crystals in the brown-coal beds near Messel in Hesse.

messenger (mes′en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *messanger*, *messyngere* (with unorig. medial *n* as also in *passenger*, *porringer*, etc.), for *messager*, *messagier*, < OF. *messagier*, F. *messager* (= Pr. *messatgier* = OSp. *messagero*, Sp. *mensajero* = Pg. *mensageiro* = It. *messagiero*, *messaggiere*), a messenger, < *message*, a message: see *message*.] **1.** One who bears a message or goes on an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation; in the civil service, one employed in conveying official despatches.

Whan men holden Sege abouten Cytee or Castelle, and thei with innen dur not senden out *Messagers* with Lettres, from Lord to Lord, for to aske Sokour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 118.

The bisy larke, *messager* of daye,
Saleuth in hire song the morwe graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 633.

The *messagers* departeden two and two togeder, and passed thourgh many londes and contres in to a tyme that iiij of hem sodeynly metten to-geder.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranced. *Pope*, Odyssey, v. 97.

2. One who or that which foreruns; a harbinger; a precursor; a forerunner.

The Angel answerde and seyde that sche scholde have no drede of him, for he was verry *Messager* of Jesu Crist.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

Down to short repose they lay,
Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 534.

3. A light scudding cloud regarded as the precursor of a storm or gale of wind.

A southwest wind is blowing over the plains. It drives the *messengers* over the sky, and the sails of the windmill, and makes the dead leaves dance.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Jan of the Windmill.

4. *Naut.*, an endless rope or chain turned around the capstan, formerly used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable. The messenger is gripped to the cable by means of nippers, which are shifted from the capstan to the hawse-hole as the cable is hauled in.

5. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take temporary charge of the assets, and to perform some other duties in reference to the proceedings.—**6.** A piece of stiff paper, or the like, set upon the end of a kite-string held in the hand, to be blown up the string to the kite.—**Corbie messenger.** See *corbie*.—**Cuckoo's messenger**, the wryneck.—**Messenger sword**, a sword-like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee. Two of these were brought to England in 1874; they are partly of gold and partly of iron, and are elaborately ornamented in conventional patterns.—**Queen's** (or **king's**) **messenger**, an officer of the British government, employed under the secretaries of state, appointed or held in readiness to carry official despatches both at home and abroad.=**Syn. 1.** Carrier, intelligencer, courier, herald, emissary.

messenger-at-arms (mes′en-jėr-at-ärmz′), *n.* In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Courts of Session and Courts of Justiciary.—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms.** See *execution*.

messet†, *n.* [Cf. *messin*.] A cur; a messin.

Dame Julia's *messet*. *Hall*, Poems (1646). (*Halliwell*.)

mess-gear (mes′gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the outfit of a mess, such as pots, pans, cans, spoons, knives, forks, etc.; mess-traps.

Messiah (me-sī′ą), *n.* [= F. *Messie* = Sp. *Mesías* = Pg. *Messias* = It. *Messia* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Messias*, < L. *Messias*, < Gr. Μεσσίας, < Heb. *Māshīach*, anointed, < *māshach*, anoint.] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed, but used more frequently as a descriptive title (*the Messiah*) than as a name: from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews; and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias*.

We have found *Messias*, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. John i. 41.

In the High Church of Jerusalem, the Christians were but another Sect of Jews, that did believe the *Messias* was come. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 33.

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born.
Milton, P. R., i. 245.

Messiahship (me-sī′ą-ship), *n.* [< *Messiah* + *-ship*.] The character, state, or office of the Messiah or a messiah.

Christ . . . gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship* as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give.
South, Works, III. 382. (*Latham*.)

It has even been said that one of the chief candidates for the *messiahship* [among the Mohammedans] has already reached Assouan.
The Century, XXIV. 788.

Messianic (mes-i-an′ik), *a.* [= F. *Messianique* = Sp. *Mesiánico;* as *Messiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Messiah, or to any one supposed to exercise the office of a Messiah: as, the *Messianic* prophecies or psalms; *Messianic* pretensions.

Messias (me-sī′as), *n.* Same as *Messiah*.

Messidor (mes-si-dôr′), *n.* [F., one of the fanciful names concocted to adorn the Revolutionary calendar; < L. *messis*, harvest, + Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift.] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing (in 1794) June 19th and ending July 18th.

messieurs. Plural of *monsieur*.

messin (mes′in), *n.* and *a.* [Also *messan*, formerly irreg. *messoun;* a var. of **mestin*, *mastin*, < OF. *mastin*, F. *mâtin*, a mastiff: see *mastiff*.]
I. *n.* A mongrel dog; a cur. [Scotch.]

But wad hae spent an hour caressin',
E'en wi' a tinkler-gypsy's *messin*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

II. *a.* Mongrel; currish. [Scotch.]

messin-dog (mes′in-dog), *n.* [Also *messan-dog;* < *messin* + *dog*.] Same as *messin*.

mess-kettle (mes′ket″l), *n.* A camp-kettle used in cooking for a mess.

The richly chased vessels of gold and silver which served the Roman household have been displaced by the canteen and the *mess-kettle* of the garrison of the Crescent.
The Century, XXXVIII. 51.

mess-kit (mes′kit), *n.* The cooking- and table-utensils of a camp, with the chest in which they are kept and transported.

mess-locker (mes′lok″ėr), *n.* A small locker on shipboard for holding mess-gear.

messmaking (mes′mā″king), *n.* The act of clubbing together, or messing in company.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 62.

messmate (mes′māt), *n.* **1.** An associate in a mess, especially in a ship's mess; one who eats ordinarily at the same table with another.

Messmates, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm.

2. In *zoöl.*, a commensal.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *messmate-tree*.

messmate-gum (mes′māt-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2], 3.

messmate-tree (mes′māt-trē), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus obliqua*. It is a large tree forming extensive forests in Australia and Tasmania, and furnishing an abundance of cheap fissile timber for all kinds of rough work above the ground.

mess-table (mes′tā″bl), *n.* The table at which a mess eat together.

mess-traps (mes′traps), *n. pl.* The articles which compose a mess-gear.

messuage (mes′wāj), *n.* [ME. *mesuage*, < OF. *mesuage*, *maissage*, *mesnage* (ML. reflex *mesuagium*), < ML. *mansionaticum*, a dwelling-house, manor-house: see *menage*, which is a doublet of *messuage*.] In *law*: (*a*) A dwelling-house.

I give unto my said son John all that *messuage* wherein I now dwell. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 437.

(*b*) A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, including garden and orchard, appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house and its appendages.

There were then greater number of *mesuages* and mansions almost in euery place.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., xxii.

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

messy (mes′i), *a.* [< *mess*[2] + *-y*[1].] In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness; making a mess; littered or littering; untidy. [Rare.]

The floor of the room[s] . . . in which *messy* work has to be done is of asphalt. *Science*, III. 351.

mest†, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

mestee (mes-tē′), *n.* [Also *mustee;* short for *mestizo*. Cf. OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mongrel.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. [West Indian.]

mester[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *master*[1], *mister*[1].

mester[2]†, *n.* A variant of *mister*[2].

mestful†, *a.* [Var. of *mestive*, with substituted suffix *-ful*.] Sad; gloomy. [Rare.]

Emong all other birds
Most *mestfull* birde am I:
Emong all fethered foules
I first complain and crie.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

mestif†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mastiff*.

mestive† (mes′tiv), *a.* [< L. *mæstus*, *mœstus*, sad, mournful (< *mærere*, *mœrere*, be sad, mourn), + E. *-ive*. Cf. *mestful*.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy; dismal.

The Melancholy 's *mestiue*, and too full
Of fearfull thoughts, and cares vnrequisit.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 31. (*Davies*.)

mestizo (mes-tē′zō), *n.* [= G. *mestize*, < Sp. *mestizo* = OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mixed, mongrel: see *mastiff*.] The offspring of a person of mixed blood; especially, a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage.

To Mexico there is such a great resort, that all the towns thereabout which were formerly of Indians are now inhabited by Spaniards and *Mestizoes*.
S. Clarke, Geographical Description, etc. (1671), p. 261.

He [Mr. Werner] also saw something of Tippoo Tip during the expeditions between the Falls and Barttelot's camp on the Aruwimi; but was not very favourably impressed by that wily *mestizo*. *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 441.

mestling[1]†, *n.* See *maslin*[1].

mestling[2]†, *n.* See *maslin*[2].

mestlion†, **mestlyon**†, *n.* See *maslin*[2].

mestome (mes′tōm), *n.* [NL. (Schwendener), appar. < Gr. *μέστωμα*, fullness, < *μεστός*, full.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle whose function is mainly conduction.

To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name stereome; to the other parts of the bundle, *mestome*.
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p. 191.

Mesua (mes′ū-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Musuah*, an Arabian physician of the 8th and 9th centuries.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Clusiaceæ* and the tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by an ovary which is two-celled and contains four ovules, and by a shield-shaped stigma. They are shrubs or trees with very narrow leaves and large axillary solitary flowers. Three species, natives of eastern India and Java, are recognized by modern authors. *M. ferrea*, one of the ironwoods, is common in the East Indies, wild and cultivated. It is a straight, erect tree with elegant foliage and large four-petaled flowers, pure white and fragrant. They afford a native dye and perfume, and are exported, mostly for the latter purpose, under the name *nagkassar*. The seeds yield a dark thick oil (nagkassar- or nahor-oil), used in lamps and medicinally. The hard reddish-brown wood is suitable for machinery, railroad-ties, etc.; it is also used for tool-handles and the like.

mesuage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *messuage*.

mesurable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *measurable*.

mesure†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *measure*.

mesymnion (me-sim′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *mesymnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μεσύμνιον* (see def.), < *μέσος*, middle, + *ὕμνος*, hymn: see *hymn*.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon introduced between lines in the midst of a system or stanza, especially in a hymn. See *ephymnium*, *methymnion*, *proömnion*.

met[1] (met). Preterit and past participle of *meet*[1].

met[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *mete*[1].

met[3] (met), *n.* [See *mete*[1].] A measure of any kind; a bushel; a barrel. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

meta (mē′tä), *n.*; pl. *metæ* (-tē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a conical column or post, or, usually, a group of three such posts, at each end of the spina of a circus, serving to mark the place of turning; a turning-post.

On the other side of the figure of the queen-goddess is a tall hippodrome *meta*, enriched with garlands of flowers — probably having reference to the sacred contests at the founding of a new city.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 417.

★**meta-** (met′ä). [L., etc., *meta-*, < Gr. *μετα-*, prefix, *μετά*, poet. *μεταί*, Doric *πέδα* or *πεδά*, prep., with gen., in the midst of, among, between, along with; with dat. (poetical), among, with, in, besides; with acc., into the midst of, coming among, after, beyond, according to, etc.; in comp., between, after, over (denoting change, like L. *trans-*); = Goth. *mith* = AS. *mid*, ME. *mid*, with: see *mid*[2].] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'among, between, with, after, beyond, over,' etc., often denoting change or transformation (like L. *trans-*), in which denotation it is much used in the formation of new terms in science. In *zoöl.* it generally denotes 'after' or 'beyond,' in place or time; 'hind' or 'hinder,' of place; 'later,' in time, as if implying changes or transformation which required time to accomplish: generally correlated with *pro-* or *proto-* and *meso-*: as, *Protozoa*, *Mesozoa*, *Metazoa*; *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, *metathorax*; *Prototheria* and *Metatheria*; *metacarpus* and *metatarsus* (coming next after the carpus and tarsus), etc. In *chem.*: (*a*) It is used to form the names of aromatic compounds in which two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene ring are conceived of as attached to alternate carbon atoms: distinguished from *ortho-*, in which the attachment is to adjacent carbon atoms, and from *para-*, in which the attachment is to opposite carbon atoms. (*b*) It indicates that an oxygen acid has been formed from the corresponding ortho-acid by the withdrawal of one, two, or three molecules of water, forming mono-meta-, di-meta-, or tri-meta-acids. (*c*) It is somewhat loosely applied to indicate derivation or close chemical relation, as *metachloral*, *metacetone*.

metabasis (me-tab′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάβασις*, a passing over, shifting, change, < *μεταβαίνειν*, pass over, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βαίνειν*, go, pass: see *basis*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.—2. In *med.*, a change, as in treatment or remedies, or of air, tissue, disease, etc. Also called *metabola*.

metabatic (met-ą-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβατικός*, able to pass from one place to another, exchanging, < *μετάβασις*, a passing over: see *metabasis*.] Pertaining to the transfer of energy, especially to the passage of heat from one body to another.—**Metabatic function**, a function whose identity for two substances expresses the equilibrium of actual energy between them.

metabola[1] (me-tab′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεταβολή*, change, exchange, < *μεταβάλλειν*, throw round, turn about, change, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *metabasis*, 2.

Metabola[2] (me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *μεταβόλος*, changeable.] Insects which undergo complete or entire metamorphosis or transformation, as the *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera*: in contradistinction to the *Heterometabola*. In some systems the *Metabola* are regarded as a subclass of *Insecta*, correlated with *Hemimetabola* and *Ametabola*. They are also called *Heteromorpha* and *Holometabola*. The three stages of such insects are those of the larva, pupa, and imago. The *Metabola* are divided by some into the *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*.

Metabolia (met-ą-bō′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Metabola*[2].

metabolian (met-ą-bō′li-ąn), *n.* [< *Metabola*[2] + *-ian*.] A metabolic insect; one of the *Metabola*.

metabolic (met-ą-bol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβολικός*, changeable, < *μεταβόλος*, changeable, *μεταβολή*, change: see *metabola*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Undergoing complete metamorphosis, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Metabola*. Also *metabolous*. (*b*) Changeable in form; assuming different characters; polymorphic: applied by Cohn to the *Infusoria*.—2. In *biol.*, exhibiting or affected by metabolism: as, *metabolic* processes; *metabolic* changes.

metabolism (me-tab′ō-lizm), *n.* [As *metabol-y* + *-ism*.] 1. In *theol.*, the consensus of views of some of the early fathers in regard to the eucharist, favoring an objective union of the sensible with the supersensible, or the real with the symbolical presence.—2. In *poetry*, a change from one meter into another.—3. In *entom.*, metamorphosis; transformation; metaboly; transition from larva to pupa, or from pupa to imago.—4. In *biol.*: (*a*) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is either renewed or changed to perform special functions, or else disorganized and prepared for excretion. Thus, the formation of the colorless blood-corpuscles, the elaboration of the digestive ferments, and the breaking up of proteids into urea and other products are examples of metabolism. Compare *anabolism*, *catabolism*.

To the assemblage of chemical processes, or rather to the assemblage of transformations which a constituent of the organism such as a proteid undergoes in its passage through the body, the term *metabolism* has been applied.
Gamgee, Physiol. Chem., I. 5.

(*b*) Especially, retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

metabolite (me-tab′ō-līt), *n.* [As *metabol-y* + *-ite*[2].] A product of or substance resulting from metabolism, especially from retrograde metabolism, or catabolism.

If by disease or by artificial removal this metabolism is prevented, the incompletely metabolized pigments circulate in the blood, and staining of skin and mucous membrane, as in Addison's disease, may take place. In the urine of Addison's disease such an imperfect *metabolite* occurs.
Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 251.

metabolize (me-tab′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metabolized*, ppr. *metabolizing*. [As *metabol-y* + *-ize*.] In *biol.*, to subject to metabolism; transform by either assimilation or decomposition.

Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything, and digest and so *metabolize* it as to organise it into healthy mental tissue. They are, however, the few.
Science, IX. 264.

metabolous (me-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταβόλος*, changeable: see *Metabola*[2].] In *entom.*, same as *metabolic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 366.

metaboly (me-tab′ō-li), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταβολή*, later also *μεταβολία*, change, exchange: see *metabola*[1].] Same as *metabolism*.

metabranchial (met-ą-brang′ki-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated behind the gills: specifically applied to a posterolateral subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, behind and to one side of the mesobranchial division, called the *metabranchial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

metabrushite (met-ą-brush′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *brushite*.] In *mineral.*, a calcium phosphate allied to brushite, found in the guano of Sombrero, West Indies.

Metacanthidæ (met-ą-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Metacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Metacanthus*. They have the head long, the crown quadrangular, the sides lobe-like, the first antennal joint clavate, the fourth fusiform, and the corium opaque with large transverse depressions between the strong veins.

Metacanthus (met-ą-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Costa, 1848), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*, *cant*[1].] The typical genus of *Metacanthidæ*, containing a few European bugs. They are chiefly characterized by the small triangular vertical face, globose eyes, and large distant ocelli.

★**metacarpal** (met-ą-kär′pal), *a.* and *n.* [< *metacarpus* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus or a metacarpal.—**Metacarpal saw**, a narrow-bladed saw for dividing the metacarpal (or metatarsal) bones.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the metacarpus. They are not more than five in number, and are reckoned as first, etc., from the radial or thumb side to the other. When reduced in number they always disappear from the sides, so that when but three are left the first and fifth are gone; when there is but one it is the third or middle metacarpal. Two or more may fuse into one bone, as in the metacarpus of a cloven-footed quadruped, as the ox. In recent birds, all of which have three ankylosed metacarpals, the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of certain carpal bones, constituting a carpometacarpus, like the tarsometatarsus of the foot.

metacarpale (met″ą-kär-pā′lē), *n.*; pl. *metacarpalia* (-li-ą). [NL.: see *metacarpal*.] A metacarpal bone; one of the metacarpals.

metacarpophalangeal (met-ą-kär″pō-fā-lan′jē-ąl), *a.* [< *metacarpus* + *phalanges* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

★**metacarpus** (met-ą-kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *metacarpi* (-pī) [NL. (cf. Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *καρπός*, the wrist.] In *anat.*, the second segment of the manus or terminal division of the fore limb of a vertebrate, considered with reference to its bony structure; the segment which comes between the carpus and the phalanges, corresponding to the metatarsus of the foot. In man the metacarpus corresponds to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers or thumb, and has five metacarpal bones. In the horse it is the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock-joint, and has but one functional bone.

metacellulose (met-ą-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *cellulose*.] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

★**metacenter, metacentre** (met-ą-sen′tėr), *n.* [< F. *métacentre*, < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κέντρον*, center.] The point at which an upward thrust could be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation. The equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the metacenter is above or below the center of gravity. The term is specifically applied to the point where the vertical line passing through the center of buoyancy of a ship, in the position of equilibrium, meets the vertical drawn through the new center of buoyancy when the ship is slightly inclined from the position of equilibrium. The term was introduced into hydrostatics by Pierre Bouguer, a French geodesist (1698–1758). Also called *center of cavity*.

★**metacentric** (met-ą-sen′trik), *a.* [< *metacenter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metacenter.

Generally speaking, decrease in *metacentric* height is accompanied by a lengthening of the period of an oscillation.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 818.

metacetone (me-tas′e-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *acetone*.] A substance obtained by distilling cane-sugar with lime. It was supposed to have the formula $C_8H_{10}O$, but it has been shown to be a mixture of propionic aldehyde, dimethyl-furane, and hydrocarbons.

metachemistry (met-ą-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *chemistry*; formed after the analogy of *metaphysics*.] Transcendental chemistry; the chemistry or analysis of the most obscure or abstruse things, physical or spiritual.

It [the genesis of idealism] seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry*; the vital point being, how far the sense of unity, or instinct of seeking resemblances, predominated.
Emerson, Literature.

metachloral (met-ą-klō′ral), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *chloral*.] A white tasteless solid body, insoluble in water, formed when chloral is kept for some time in contact with strong sulphuric acid. It is a polymerid of chloral. It seems to resemble chloral hydrate in its pharmacodynamic properties.

metachoanite (met-ą-kō′ą-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Metachoanites*, q. v.] I. *a.* Having retrorse septal funnels, as a nautiloid; belonging to the *Metachoanites*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the group *Metachoanites*.

Metachoanites (met-ą-kō-ą-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of holochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are retrorse: contrasted with *Prochoanites*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

metachronism (me-tak′rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *metachronisme*; < Gr. *μετάχρονος*, after the time, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time. Cf. *anachronism*.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real date.

metachrosis (met-ą-krō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεταχρωννύναι*, change the color of a thing, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρωννύναι*, later form of *χρώζειν*, tinge, stain (> *χρῶσις*, a coloring, tinting), < *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color.] Color-change, as that of a chameleon.

metacinnabarite (met-ą-sin′ą-bär-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά* (see *meta-*) + E. *cinnabar* + *-ite*[2].] Native mercuric sulphid, crystallizing in tetrahedral crystals, resembling those of the zinc sulphid sphalerite, also massive of a black or grayish-black color: found with red mercuric sulphid cinnabar in California and elsewhere.

metacism (met′ą-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *metacismus*.] 1. In *Latin*, the placing of a word ending in *m* before one beginning with a vowel: a blemish in style.—2. Same as *mytacism*.

metacœlia (met-ą-sē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] The fourth ventricle of the brain. *Wilder*.

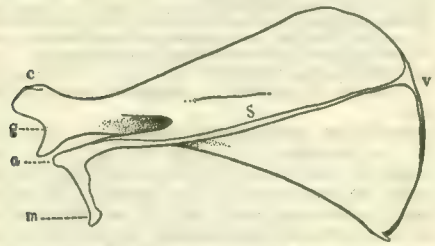
metacœlian (met-ạ-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *metacœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the metacœlia.

meta- compounds. See *meta-*.

metacresol (met-ạ-krē′sol), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *cresol.*] A phenol isomeric with cresol.

metacromial (met-a-krō′mi-ạl), *a.* [< *metacromion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the metacromion: as, a *metacromial* process of the scapula.

metacromion (met-a-krō′mi-on), *n.*; pl. *metacromia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *ἀκρώμιον*, a by-form of *ἀκρωμία*, the point of the shoulder-blade: see *acromion.*] The posterior one of two processes in which the distal end of the spine of the scapula terminates in some mammals, as the shrews and rabbits.



Dorsal view of Left Scapula of Rabbit, showing Metacromion. (About two thirds natural size.) *a*, acromion; *m*, metacromion; *g*, glenoid fossa; *c*, coracoid process; *v*, vertebral border; *s*, spine.

metacyclic (met-ạ-sik′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, beyond, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cyclic.*] Relating to a permutation of a number of elements in one cycle.—**Metacyclic group.** See *group*[1].

metæ, *n.* Plural of *meta.*

metæsthetic, metæsthetism. See *metesthetic, metesthetism.*

metafacial (met-ạ-fā′shạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + L. *facies*, the face: see *facial.*] Situated behind or at the back of the face or facial region of the skull.—**Metafacial angle of Serres.** See *craniometry.*

metagaster (met-ạ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, the belly: see *gaster*[2].] The after-intestine; the secondary and in any way differentiated alimentary canal or digestive tube which is derived from an original primary intestinal cavity, or protogaster. It is the ordinary intestinal canal of vertebrates except *Amphioxus.*

metagastral (met-ạ-gas′trạl), *a.* [< *metagaster* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the metagaster.

metagastrula (met-ạ-gas′trǫ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *metagastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A secondary modified gastrula, of variable form, resulting from any kenogenetic mode of egg-cleavage in which a primitive or palingenetic process is vitiated. See cuts under *gastrulation.*

Three forms at least of *metagastrulæ* are recognized—the amphigastrula, the discogastrula, and the perigastrula; they are all collectively distinguished from the archigastrula. *Haeckel.*

metage (mē′tāj), *n.* [< *mete*[1] + *-age.*] 1. Measurement, especially of coal.

Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster. *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II. 145. (*Davies.*)

2. Charge for or price of measuring.

Metageitnion (met-ạ-gīt′ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. Μεταγειτνιών, the second month of the Athenian year, said to be so called because it was the moving-month, when people 'changed their neighbors,' < *μετά*, over, + *γείτων*, neighbor.] The second month of the Athenian calendar, having twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of July and the first part of August.

metagelatin, metagelatine (met-ạ-jel′ạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *gelatin.*] In *photog.*, a substance which has been used as a preservative in a certain dry collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatin boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid.

metagenesis (met-ạ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis.*] In *biol.*, that modification of parthenogenesis or alternate generation exhibited when an organism passes from the egg to the sexual form through a series of successively generated individuals differing from one another in form: distinguished by Owen from *metamorphosis*, or the transformation of any one individual by the modification of its form as a whole. Metagenesis of one or another kind is exhibited by some insects, as aphids, in which the process is commonly called *parthenogenesis;* by various internal parasites, as *Distoma* (see cuts under *cercaria*); and strikingly by various hydrozoans. In the last the cycle includes (1) the free-swimming impregnated ovum; (2) the fixation of this ovum to some submerged object and its development into an organism; (3) the formation by such organism of various zooids, as nutritive and generative zooids, unlike each other and unlike the parent, the whole forming a hydroid colony; and (4) the formation by generative zooids of ova, which on being set free complete the cycle. Thus, in a sertularian polyp the ovum is a free-swimming ciliated body, which on fixation develops a mouth and tentacles, and by continued gemmation produces two sets of buds, of which the generative set reproduce the free-swimming ciliated ova. In other polyps, as *Corynidæ*, the set of generative buds themselves become detached as free medusoids like jelly-fish (see cut under *medusoid*), whose eggs develop not into bodies like the parent medusoid, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydroid colony on which they were produced. In the *Lucernaridæ* a similar metagenesis occurs by fission. Herbert Spencer adopts Owen's metagenesis as one of three kinds of his agamogenesis, and considers it as (1) *external*, where new individuals bud from unspecialized parts of the parent, and (2) *internal*, as in the case of the transformations of *Distoma.* See *metamorphosis.*

metagenetic (met″ạ-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *metagenesis*, after *genetic.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from metagenesis. *Owen.*—2. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin: said of certain twin crystals. See *twin.*

metagenetically (met″ạ-jē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a metagenetic manner; by means of metagenesis. *Darwin,* Animals and Plants, p. 363.

metagenic (met-ạ-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταγενής*, born after, < *μετά*, after, + *-γενης*, born: see *-genous.* Cf. *metagenetic.*] Same as *metagenetic.*

metagnathism (me-tag′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *metagnath-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ornith.*, the condition of a bird's bill when the points of the mandibles cross each other. See cut under *crossbill.*

metagnathous (me-tag′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the tips of the mandibles crossed: as, the *metagnathous* bill of the red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.* See quotation under *epignathous.*

metagnostic (met-ag-nos′tik), *a.* and *n.* [See *metagnostics.*] I. *a.* Metaphysical; in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense.

II. *n.* One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge. [Recent.]

The essayist would substitute the title of *Metagnostics* instead of Agnostics. *J. A. Skilton,* in Evolution, p. 227.

metagnosticism (met-ag-nos′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *metagnostic* + *-ism.*] The philosophical doctrine that there is a positive (not merely negative) consciousness of the Absolute: distinguished from *agnosticism* regarded as maintaining the opposite ground. [Recent.]

metagnostics (met-ag-nos′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *γνωστικός*, knowing (*γνῶσις*, knowledge): see *gnostic* and *-ics.*] Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge; metaphysics. *Krug.*

metagrammatism (met-ạ-gram′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταγραμματισμός*, alteration of letters, < *μεταγραμματίζειν*, alter letters, < *μετά*, over, + *γράμμα*(*τ*-), a letter: see *gram*[2].] The transposition of the letters of a name so as to form a word or words having some reference to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden.*

metagraphy (me-tag′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταγράφειν*, write differently, rewrite, transcribe, < *μετά*, over, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic.*] Transcription; transliteration.

His belief in the system of *metagraphy* as applied to non-European alphabets. *Athenæum,* No. 3151, p. 340.

metairie (me-tā′rē), *n.* [< F. *métairie*, < *métayer*, one who farms on shares: see *metayer.*] A farm or piece of land cultivated for a share of its produce.

metal (met′al, often met′l), *n.* [Formerly *metall, mettal, mettall* (and *mettle*, now differentiated in use); < ME. *metal*, < OF. *metal*, F. *métal* = Pr. *metal, metalh* = Sp. Pg. *metal* = It. *metallo* = MLG. *metal, metāl* = MD. *metael*, D. *metaal* = G. *metall* = Sw. *metall* = Dan. *metal* = W. *mettel* = Gael. *meiteal*, metal, < L. *metallum*, a mine, a metal, any mineral, stuff, kind, < Gr. *μέταλλον*, a mine, a pit or cave where minerals are sought, a quarry, later (only in the deriv. *μεταλλικός*, metallic) a mineral, metal, ore; origin uncertain; in one view orig. 'ore,' as that which is combined 'with another' substance, < *μετά*, with, + *ἄλλος*, another; in another view (and according to the record) orig. a mine or pit as 'a place explored,' < *μεταλλᾶν*, search after, explore, < *μετά*, after, + *ἄλλος*, other. Hence *medal, mettle.*] 1. An elementary substance, or one which in the present state of chemical science is undecomposable, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*, because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities, although in varying degree, are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin, all of which have been known from remote antiquity; and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was, and mainly still is, founded. These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water. Of the prehistorically known metals, gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and in all probability utilized, in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas. Iron also occurs native, especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized. But iron is now, and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized. The use of iron other than meteoric was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of Europeans. Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature, unless in very minute quantity; hence, where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgic treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc, as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of their ores, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys, that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves. Thus, brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and one of its constituents, tin. In addition to the six metals already mentioned, quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times; and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form, so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise. The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why neither Pliny nor Isidore nor Geber included it among the metals; nor was it so included by writers on chemistry and metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable. It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth, and zinc became known; but their ores had long been in use, although, in the case of the two former metals, only to a very limited extent. The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallic*, since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle; this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic, discovered in 1694 (its oxidized combinations had long been known and utilized), which, although having a metallic luster, is decidedly brittle. This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as "semi-metals," the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries. About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased. In 1741 platina was discovered, but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc.—were not detected until much later. At about the same time as platina, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements—that is, were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and (in the case of cobalt, at least) utilized to a limited extent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese, molybdena, tellurium, uranium, titanium, and chromium became known. About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platina family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platina.* Up to this time all the known substances to which the name *metal* was applied were much heavier than water, and also decidedly heavier than those considered as non-metallic. Hence, as the old and long-prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with, a high specific gravity began to be considered as their most important characteristic. Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1758), defining metals as "those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies." With the discovery, by Davy, in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect, for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water, and at first, on this account, were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium, and strontium, 1807; zirconium, 1824; aluminium, glucinium, and yttrium, 1828. These metals are all light as compared with the older metals, but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which—lithium, discovered in 1818—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water. Cadmium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxid in 1818. Many metals have been discovered within the past few years, all of great interest from the scientific point of view, but no one of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties. So doubtful and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated. Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached; several, after having been accepted for a while, have been dropped from the list. There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see *element*), although some three or four of these may still be considered as more or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metallic; these

are sulphur, phosphorus, fluorin, chlorin, iodine, bromine, silicon, boron, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium; all the other elements are considered to be metals, and selenium was formerly generally so considered, but latterly it has been decidedly included among the non-metals, and the name has been changed by some to *selenion*, to make it correspond with *carbon*, *boron*, and *silicon*, with which elements it is to a certain extent chemically affiliated. Tellurium, on the other hand, although closely related chemically to sulphur and selenium, has always been classed among the metals, chiefly because, although brittle, it has a decided metallic luster. The names of the metals, so far as is possible, all end in *-um;* even platina is frequently written *platinum*. A division of the elements into metals and non-metals is recognized by chemists at the present time as being rather a matter of convenience from the popular point of view than as one capable of exact scientific definition. The words *metallic* and *metal*, however, cannot be dispensed with in common life and the arts, and their use can very rarely lead to any confusion. The exceptions to this general statement that the metals have a "metallic" luster, and that the non-metals do not, are, on the whole, extremely insignificant. Only in the case of selenium and phosphorus in certain of their allotropic forms could there be any question as to whether the term *metallic luster* could properly be used with reference to a non-metal.

2. In *printing* and *type-founding*. See *type-metal*.—3. The material of glass, pottery, etc., in a state of fusion.

If no tongues of flame make their appearance, the calcination is complete. The contents of the pot are then shovelled out, and allowed to cool and harden into what is technically called *metal* or "prussiate cake."
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 270.

White glass or enamel is made by adding either arsenic or the oxide of tin to the melted *metal*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 54.

4. *pl.* The rails of a railway. [Colloq.]

He stood obstinately on the *metals* until the train came up and cut him to pieces.
C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, p. 95.

5. In *her.*, one of the two tinctures or and argent—that is, gold and silver.—6. Materials for roads; especially, the broken stones used as ballasting on a road-bed or railway.—7. The aggregate number, mass, or effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war.

Oblige me by looking that British man-of-war well over. Does she carry more *metal* than the President?
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 232.

8. That of which anything is composed; formative material; hence, constitution; intrinsic quality, as of a person.

As his minde is tempered and qualified, so are his speeches and language at large, and his inward conceits be the *mettall* of his minde, and his manner of vtterance the very warp and woofe of his conceits.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 124.

Sir, I am made
Of the self-same *metal* that my sister is.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 71.

9. Courage; spirit; mettle. In this sense now always *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it.
Clarendon, Civil War.

10†. A mine. *Davies.*

It was impossible to live without our king but as slaves live: that is, such as are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *metals*.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Ep. Ded.

Aich metal, or **Aich's metal**, an alloy of about two parts of zinc with three of copper, to which about two per cent. of iron is added. This alloy is very malleable at a red heat, and can be hammered, rolled, or drawn into fine wire. It has been used in Austria for cannon, and is believed to have been known to the Chinese.—**Antifriction metals.** See *antifriction*.—**Babbitt metal.** [Named from Isaac *Babbitt*, the inventor (1799–1862).] An alloy of tin with copper and antimony, used for bearings, bushings, or pillow-blocks. This alloy consists of 83 per cent. of tin, the remaining 17 per cent. being made up of the two other metals. Sometimes called *babbitting*.—**Base metals**, in *metal.*, the metals not classed as noble, especially lead, zinc, copper, and iron.—**Bath metal.** [Named from *Bath*, England.] A white brass consisting of 55 parts of copper and 45 of zinc. The name is also given to other combinations of the same metals.—**Blue metal.** (*a*) A well-sinkers' name for blue clay. (*b*) See *blue*.—**Bowl-metal**, a name given to antimony in the second stage of the English smelting process of that metal.—**Britannia metal**, an alloy containing tin, antimony, and copper, to which bismuth, zinc, and lead are occasionally added. The essential metal is tin, which usually constitutes nine tenths or more of the mass, the antimony and copper being added to give the desired hardness. This alloy is extensively used for table-ware, being usually, for that purpose, covered with a thin coating of silver, and sold as silver-plate. In the best plated ware, however, the silver is laid on a body of German silver.—**Coarse metal**, the technical name of the product of the second operation in the process of smelting mixed cupriferous ores in Great Britain, especially at Swansea. The product of this operation, which is performed in a reverberatory furnace, is a matte or regulus containing iron and copper in combination with sulphur in about the same proportion in which they are present in copper pyrites, together with slag.—**Composition metal.** See *composition*.—**Dutch metal**, See *Dutch*.—**Fusible metal**, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature. Such alloys are usually composed of lead, tin, and bismuth. Among those best known are—**Newton's metal**, containing 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, which fuses at 202°; **Rose's metal**, 2 parts of bismuth, 1 each of tin and lead, fusing at 201°; and an alloy of 5 parts of bismuth, 3 of lead, and 2 of tin, fusing at 197°. The addition of cadmium to alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead lowers their fusing-point considerably. Thus, if from 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium is added to Rose's metal, the melting-point is reduced to 167°. The alloys known as Wood's and Wood and Lipinsky's metals are such alloys of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead. One of these, containing cadmium 4 parts, and tin, lead, and bismuth each 5 parts, melts at 150°. The addition of mercury to fusible alloys like Newton's and Rose's metals is said also to lower their fusing-point considerably.—**Gathered metal.** See *laded metal*, under *lade*[1].—**Gedges's metal.** Same as *Aich metal*.—**Heavy metal.** See *heavy*[1].—**Kier's metal**, a gun-metal composed of 100 parts of copper, 75 of zinc, and 10 of iron.—**Laded metal.** See *lade*[1].—**Light metal**, any metal of which the specific gravity is less than 5.—**Magnetic metals**, iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese (and chromium ?).—**Muntz's metal.** [Named from Mr. *Muntz* of Birmingham, the inventor.] Yellow metal; an alloy of 3 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, differing from common brass in being malleable when hot. It is cheaper and can be more easily rolled than copper, and has taken its place as the material used for sheathing, formerly one of the most important uses to which copper was put. *Yellow metal* is its general commercial name. Also called *patent metal*.—**Newton's metal.** See *fusible metal*, above.—**Noble or perfect metals**, gold, silver, and platinum: so called because when exposed to the air they do not oxidize like other metals, but retain their metallic luster.—**Organ- or pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for the construction of organ-pipes. The value of the metal depends principally upon the proportion of tin used, less than 50 per cent. making poor metal. A fair percentage of tin is indicated by a spotted surface, hence good metal is also called *spotted metal*.—**Patent metal.** Same as *Muntz's metal*.—**Pimple-metal.** See *white metal*.—**Point of fusion of metals.** See *fusion*.—**Prince's metal**, an alloy said to have been so called because first prepared by Prince Rupert (1619–82), nephew of Charles I. of England, who invented, or at least introduced into England, the so-called "Prince Rupert's drops." There is no certainty in regard to the composition of the alloy called prince's metal. By most writers it is said to have been a kind of brass; others describe it as an alloy of copper and arsenic.—**Rose's metal.** See *fusible metal*, above.—**To burn metals together.** See *burn*[1].—**White metal**, the product of the fourth operation in the smelting of mixed cupriferous ores (according to the English process). The object of this stage of the process is to remove the iron, and the work is done in a reverberatory furnace, the third stage having been a calcination of the coarse metal, with the object of converting the sulphuret of iron into an oxid. The product of the fourth operation is variously designated as *blue*, *white*, or *pimple-metal*, according to the percentage of copper contained and the peculiar appearance exhibited. Portions having a smooth lustrous fracture, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper, are designated as *blue metal;* those of grayish-white color, with granular fracture, and containing from 75 to 78 per cent. of copper, are called *white metal*. *Pimple-metal* is that which contains more than 78 per cent. of copper, and has its surface pimpled from the escape of sulphurous acid gas.—**Wood's metal.** See *fusible metal*, above.—**Yellow metal.** Same as *Muntz's metal*.

metal (met′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaled* or *metalled*, ppr. *metaling* or *metalling*. [< *metal*, *n.*] To put metal on; cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

metal. An abbreviation of *metallurgy*.

metal-bath (met′al-bȧth), *n.* See *bath*[1].

metal-casting (met′al-kȧs″ting), *n.* 1. The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mold.—2. A piece of cast metal having a form that adapts it for use in machinery, manufactures, etc.

metaldehyde (me-tal′dē-hīd), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *aldehyde*.] A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted in contact with acids at a low temperature. It is a white crystalline solid.

metaled, metalled (met′ald), *a.* 1. Covered with metal, especially with road-metal or ballast; macadamized: as, newly *metaled* roads.—2†. Full of fire or ardor; mettled; dazzling; glancing. See *mettled*.

I hate such measur'd, give me *metall'd* fire,
That trembles in the blaze, but then mounts higher.
B. Jonson, Epigram to William Earle of Newcastle [on Fencing.

★ **metalepsis** (met-ą-lep′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *μετάληψις*, participation, assumption, alternation, < *μεταλῆπτός*, partaken in, < *μεταλαμβάνειν*, partake in, < *μετά*, among, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense: as, "*sable* caverns" for "*black* caverns," this in its turn meaning "*dark* or *gloomy* caverns."

The sence is much altered & the hearers conceit strangly entangled by the figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the farfet.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

metalepsy (met′ą-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. *μετάληψις*, alternation: see *metalepsis*.] In *chem.*, change or variation produced by the displacement of an element or radical in a compound by its chemical equivalent: same as *substitution*.

metaleptic (met-ą-lep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεταληπτικός*, capable of partaking (cf. *μετάληψις*, participation), < *μεταλῆπτός*, partaken in: see *metalepsis* and *metalepsy*.] 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.—2. Transverse: as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.—3. In *chem.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

metaleptical (met-ą-lep′ti-kal), *a.* [< *metaleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *metaleptic*.

metaleptically (met-ą-lep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a metaleptical manner; by transposition.

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to comminations. *Bp. Sanderson*, Promissory Oaths, i. § 9.

metal-gage (met′al-gāj), *n.* A gage used for determining the thickness of sheet-metal. *E. H. Knight.*

★ **metaline** (met′al-in), *n.* [< *metal* + *-ine*[2].] 1. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire.—2. A compound for forming a lubricating-surface in journal-boxes. It is made up of metallic oxids, organic materials, wax, and fatty matters.

metaling, metalling (met′al-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *metal*, *v.*] The material which forms the road-bed of a macadamized road or of a railway, chiefly broken stones; road-metal.

The air is filled with a choking precipitate of the kunker, or carbonate of lime nodules, which form the *metalling* of the road. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 145.

metalist, *n.* See *metallist*.

metallic (me-tal′ik), *a.* [= F. *métallique* = Sp. ★*metálico* = Pg. It. *metallico* (cf. D. *metalliek*, *metallisch* = G. *metallisch* = Dan. Sw. *metallisk*), < L. *metallicus*, < Gr. *μεταλλικός*, of or concerning mines or metal, < *μέταλλον*, a mine (metal): see *metal*, *n.*] 1. Consisting of or having the characters of a metal; made up of metal or of an alloy. This word is used to indicate the condition of a metal (see *metal*) in which it exists by itself, and not mineralized or combined with those substances which take away its metallic character and convert it into an ore, in which the elementary substance exists, but often with characters greatly differing from those which it has when separated from its mineralizers, or reduced to the metallic form.

She said; and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Parian pillars and *metallic* beams.
W. King, Rufinus, or the Favourite.

Among the most *metallic* of the metals is a gas.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 167.

2. Characteristic of a metal: as, a *metallic* luster.—3. Having one or more properties resembling those of metals: as, a *metallic* voice.

A distinct, hollow, *metallic*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled, reverberation.
Poe, Fall of the House of Usher.

Metallic-adamantine luster, a variety of luster intermediate between submetallic and adamantine, characteristic of pyrargyrite, some cerusite and octahedrite, etc.—**Metallic ammunition, bur, currency, dust, feather.** See the nouns.—**Metallic beetles**, a collectors' name for coleopterous insects of the family *Buprestidæ*. See cut under *Buprestis*.—**Metallic lath.** See *lathing*[1].—**Metallic oxid**, a compound of metal and oxygen.—**Metallic paper**, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon such paper is almost indelible.—**Metallic salts**, those salts which have a metal or metallic oxid for their base, as lead carbonate.—**Metallic scales.** See *metallic feather*, under *feather*.—**Metallic standard.** See *standard*.—**Metallic tinkling**, in *pathol.*, a high-pitched tinkle heard in the lungs in pneumothorax, or in the case of a lung cavity under certain conditions.—**Metallic-tissue loom.** See *loom*[1].

metallical† (me-tal′i-kal), *a.* [< *metallic* + *-al*.] Same as *metallic*.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallical*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

metallically (me-tal′i-kal-i), *adv.* As a metal; by means of or by the use of metal; with a metal; as regards metallic properties.

They [two plates of different metals] are *metallically* connected together. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 8.

Let us conceive a *metallically* pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 299.

metallicity (met-ą-lis′i-ti), *n.* [< *metallic* + *-ity*.] The condition of being a metal; metallic character or constitution.

They [the alchemists] held that mercury enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their *metallicity*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

metallifacture (met″al-i-fak′tūr), *n.* [< L. *metallum*, a metal, + *factura*, a making: see *facture*.] The manufacture of metals. [Rare.]

metalliferous (met-ą-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *métallifère* = Sp. *metalífero;* < L. *metallifer*, yielding metals, < *metallum*, a metal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].]

Producing or yielding metal: as, *metalliferous* deposits or veins; a *metalliferous* district.

metalliform (me-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *métalliforme;* < L. *metallum*, a metal, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or properties of metal; like metal.

metallify (me-tal'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metallified*, ppr. *metallifying*. [< *metal* + *-i-fy*.] To convert into metal.

The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of *metallifying* and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 70.

metallikon (me-tal'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταλλικόν*, neut. of *μεταλλικός*, of metal, metallic: see *metallic*.] An English architectural surface-decoration, consisting of glass plates on which are cemented ornaments of glass, terra-cotta, etc.

metalline (met'a-lin), *a.* [= F. *métallin* = It. *metallino;* as *metal* + *-ine*[1].] Of a metallic nature or quality; consisting of or like metal; containing metal: as, *metalline* water.

The quicksilver . . . [was] by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before. *Boyle*, Works, I. 49.

metalling, *n.* See *metaling*.

metallist, metalist (met'a-list), *n.* [< *metal* (L. *metallum*) + *-ist*.] 1. A worker in metals, or one skilled in the knowledge of metals.

The skilful *metallist*, that findeth and refineth those precious veines for publike use, is rewarded, is honoured. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, v. 7.

2. An advocate of the use of metal (silver or gold) as currency. Compare *bimetallist*, *monometallist*.

Perhaps for this reason he has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver *metallists*. *Science*, VIII. 75.

metallization (met″a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *métallisation* = Sp. *metalización* = Pg. *metallização;* as *metallize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of metallizing, or forming or transforming into a metal. Also spelled *metallisation*.—**Metallization of wood**, the impregnation of wood with an inorganic substance, by which the pores become so completely filled that the wood acquires, to a certain extent, the qualities of a mineral.

metallize (met'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metallized*, ppr. *metallizing*. [= F. *métalliser* = Sp. *metalizar* = Pg. *metallizar;* as *metal* + *-ize*.] To form or transform into metal; render metallic. Also spelled *metallise*.—**Metallized glass.** See *glass*.

metallochrome (me-tal'ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A beautiful prismatic tinting imparted by electrolytic action to polished steel plates by depositing on them a thin film of oxid of lead.

metallochromy (met'a-lō-krō″mi), *n.* [As *metallochrome* + *-y*[3].] The art or process of coloring metals.

Metallo-chromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro-gilding. *W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 407.

★**metallographic** (met″a-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *metallograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to metallography.

metallographist (met-a-log'ra-fist), *n.* [< *metallograph-y* + *-ist*.] A writer on metallography.

metallography (met-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *métallographie* = Sp. *metalografía* = Pg. *metallographia*, < Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals.—2. A process of decorating metals. It consists of a simple system of printing from wooden blocks in acids, in such manner as to produce an imitation of the grain of the wood.

3. A method of engraving, allied to lithography, in which metallic plates are substituted for stones.

metalloid (met'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *métalloïde;* < Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, a term which has been variously applied: as, (*a*) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalis and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity; and (*b*) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria; but, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light more or less powerfully, and in being electropositive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term *metalloid* to the inflammable non-metallic elements—sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and boron. See *element*, 3, and *metal*, 1.

metalloidal (met-a-loi'dal), *a.* [< *metalloid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a metalloid or metalloids; of the nature of a metalloid.

Long heat-waves in their action upon *metalloidal* molecules only produce bands and fluted spaces. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 175.

metallophone (me-tal'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *φωνή*, a sound.] 1. A pianoforte with graduated metal bars instead of strings.—2. An instrument like the xylophone, but with metallic instead of wooden bars.

metalloplastic (met″a-lō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] Pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods.

metalloscopic (met″a-lō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *metalloscop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to metalloscopy.

Metal[l]oscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 503.

metalloscopy (met'a-lō-skō″pi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 749.

metallotherapeutic (met″a-lō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to metallotherapy.

metallotherapy (met'a-lō-ther″a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by the external application of metals. First formulated as a system by Burq in 1848, and hence often called *Burqism*, it has been recently revived by Charcot. Simple disks of various metals are employed in contact with the external parts of the body, from which different therapeutic results are claimed. Other observers assert that all the phenomena described as following the application of metals may be produced by disks of wood, and that whatever curative results are attained are due to mental effects, rather than to any special virtues emanating from the metals themselves.

metallurgic (met-a-lėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *métallurgique* = Sp. *metalúrgico* = Pg. *metallurgico*, < NL. *metallurgicus*, < *metallurgia*, metallurgy: see *metallurgy*.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.—**Metallurgic chemistry**, the part of chemistry relating to the extraction and working of metals.

metallurgical (met-a-lėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *metallurgic* + *-al*.] Relating to or connected with metallurgy; belonging to the working of metals: as, *metallurgical* investigations or pursuits.

metallurgically (met-a-lėr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* By metallurgical methods; as regards metallurgy.

metallurgist (met'al-ėr-jist), *n.* [= F. *métallurgiste* = Sp. *metalurgista* = Pg. *metallurgista;* as *metallurg-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of metallurgy; one who scientifically studies the operations of the smelter.

★**metallurgy** (met'al-ėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *métallurgie* = Sp. *metalurgia* = Pg. It. *metallurgia*, < NL. *metallurgia*, < Gr. *μεταλλουργός*, working metals, a miner, < *μέταλλον*, a mine (metal), + *ἔργον*, work.] The science of extracting metals from their ores. It involves chemical reactions which require either that the ore be fused by heat, or treated in solution. When heating or fusion is used the process is called *smelting*. In smelting, the metals are separated by known methods from the mineralizing substances with which, with few exceptions, they naturally occur combined. Smelting implies the use of fire, or separation of the metal in the dry way, but processes carried on in the humid way are not unfrequently employed in the treatment of metalliferous ores. This is not ordinarily called smelting, but metallurgical treatment. The ores of many mining regions are treated at or near the place where they are mined, but it is not at all uncommon for ores to be carried to a great distance to be smelted. Thus, until within a few years, a large part of the copper used in the world was smelted at Swansea, in Wales, from ores brought from various countries, metallurgical skill and the command of cheap fuel making it desirable to have the ore treated there rather than at the place where it was mined. Abbreviated *metal*.

metalman† (met'al-man), *n.* [< *metal* + *man*.] A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalman*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 110.

metalogic (met-a-loj'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *logic*.] The part of metaphysics which concerns logic.

metalogical (met-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As *metalogic* + *-al*.] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic.

metal-plane (met'al-plān), *n.* A form of plane used to face soft metal plates by taking fine shavings from them. The angle of the cutter with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal to be worked.

metal-saw (met'al-sâ), *n.* A hard steel saw with fine teeth, stretched in a frame and used for sawing metal.

metal-wheel (met'al-hwēl), *n.* In *grinding* and *polishing*, a lap.

metal-work (met'al-wėrk), *n.* Work, especially artistic work, in metal.

metamathematics (met-a-math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + *μαθηματικά*, mathematics.] The metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like.

metamer (met'a-mėr), *n.* [See *metamere*.] A compound which is metameric, or exhibits the property of metamerism.

The two methyl and ethyl *metamers* seem distinguishable. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 235.

metamera, *n.* Plural of *metameron*.

metameral (met'a-mē-ral), *a.* [< *metamere* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or comprising metameres; having correspondence or agreement between parts.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *metameric*.

metamere (met'a-mēr), *n.* [Also *metameron;* < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another. See *metameric*, *metamerism*. The construction of bilaterally symmetrical bodies by metamerism is common and usual in the animal kingdom, and is exhibited in such diversity of details that metameres have received several different names. The most general name is *segment;* but, since several morphologically distinct metameres may coalesce in one segment, the stricter term for an individual metamere, such as each morphological segment or ring of an annelid, crustacean, insect, or other articulate animal, is *somite* or *arthromere*. A morphological metamere of a vertebrate has been called a *diarthromere*. Compare *actinomere* and *antimere*.—**Ambulacral metameres.** See *ambulacral*.

metameric (met-a-mer'ik), *a.* [As *metamere* + *-ic*.] 1. In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by metamerism.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism; being a metamere, or resulting from metamerism; situated in the long axis of the body as one of a longitudinal series of like parts; segmental; somitic.

metamerically (met-a-mer'i-kal-i), *adv.* So as to be metameric; in or by way of metamerism; as a metamere.

metamerism (met'a-mē-rizm), *n.* [As *metamere* + *-ism*.] 1. In *chem.*, a form of isomerism, that relation of certain compound bodies by which they have the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight, while differing in chemical properties. Thus, aldehyde and ethylene oxid have their elements in the same proportion, C_2H_4O, and the same molecular weight, 44, but are very different in their chemical properties. Two metameric bodies may or may not belong to the same class or series of compounds. See *isomerism*, *polymerism*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a metameric condition; the state of being metameric; segmentation of the body of an animal along the primary or longitudinal axis, resulting in a series of more or less similar consecutive parts which are serially homologous. See *metamere*, *antimere*.

metamerization (met-a-mer-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *metamerize* + *-ation*.] Division into metameres.

A very regular internal *metamerization*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 328.

metamerize (met'a-mē-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamerized*, ppr. *metamerizing*. [< *metamere* + *-ize*.] To make metamerous; divide into metameres.

Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a *metamerized* organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 602.

metameron (me-tam'ē-ron), *n.*; pl. *metamera* (-rä). [NL.: see *metamere*.] Same as *metamere*.

metamerous (met'a-mēr-us), *a.* [As *metamere* + *-ous*.] Same as *metameral* and *metameric*, 2. *A. A. W. Hubrecht*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613.

metamery (met'a-mē-ri), *n.* [As *metamere* + *-y*[3].] The condition of being metameric; metamerism. *A. A. W. Hubrecht*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 610.

★**metamorphic** (met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [= F. *métamorphique;* as Gr. *μετά*, among (denoting interchange), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*. Cf. *metamorphosis*.] 1. Producing metamorphosis; changing the form or structure; transforming: as, a *metamorphic* cause or agency; *metamorphic* action.—2. Exhibiting metamorphosis or metamorphism; changed in form or structure; metamorphosed.—**Metamorphic rocks**, in *geol.* See *metamorphism*.

★**metamorphism** (met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ism*.] The process of metamor-

phosing, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure. Thus, the metamorphic slates are crystalline schists. The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism; hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process. Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits. Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica-schist, talc-schist, etc.), and of sandstone into quartzite. Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure. Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction. The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism. In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due — in large part, at least — to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata are seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike. In the case of regional metamorphism, when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism. In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure; some of these terms may here be cited. As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialize in their application. Thus, Prestwich limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth. Bonney desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition." Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts" — in other words, he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the observed metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock. Kinahan proposes "metapepsis" and "paroptesis" as the synonyms of regional and contact metamorphism. "Why we need go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear." (*Dana.*) Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks composing the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change. The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Rosenbusch, "dynamical." Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following: "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation." Judd has introduced the term "statical metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep-seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected. As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystallinic," "paramorphic," and "metachemic." The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmarosis" of Geikie); the second, a change from one paramorphic state to another, as from augite to hornblende; the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysolite to serpentine. "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatosis") and "methylosis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection, but which have met with little favor; they were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metachemic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metacrasis" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current — the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by Dana under "crystallinic," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates."

metamorphize (met-a-môr′fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamorphized*, ppr. *metamorphizing*. [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ize*.] To change; transform; metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

metamorphology (met″a-môr-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism. Metamorphology and embryology together constitute ontogeny.

As soon as the organism has left [the egg-coverings], it is no longer an embryo. The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphoses, or *metamorphology*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 460.

metamorphopsia (met″a-môr-fop′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *ὤψ*, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused.

metamorphoscope (met-a-môr′fō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel. The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others. The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series. The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box.

metamorphose† (met-a-môr′fōs), *n.* [< F. *métamorphose* = Sp. *metamorfósis* or *metamórfosis* = Pg. *metamorphose* = It. *metamorfose*, < L. *metamorphosis*, < Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation: see *metamorphosis*.] A transformation in shape or character; metamorphosis.

My *metamorphose* is not held unfit.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

metamorphose (met-a-môr′fōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metamorphosed*, ppr. *metamorphosing*. [= F. *métamorphoser*; < *metamorphose*, *n.*, *metamorphosis*.] To change into a different form; alter or modify the shape or character of; transform; transmute.

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*,
From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 66.

The priest was *metamorphosed* into knight.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 186.

=**Syn.** *Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

metamorphoser (met-a-môr′fō-zėr), *n.* One who or that which metamorphoses.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*, both of himself and of others?
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

metamorphosic (met″a-môr-fō′sik), *a.* [< *metamorphose* + *-ic*.] Causing metamorphosis; transforming; relating to or depicting metamorphoses.

All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth.
Pownall, On Antiquities, p. 69. (*Latham.*)

★ **metamorphosis** (met-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.*; pl. *metamorphoses* (-sēz). [Formerly also *metamorphose*, q. v.; < L. *metamorphosis*, < Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation, < *μεταμορφοῦσθαι*, be transformed, < *μετά*, over, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] 1. Change of form or structure; transmutation or transformation. Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature.

With Severne she along doth go,
Her *Metamorphosis* to show.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi., Arg.

I wondered at such a *Metamorphosis* in so short a time; he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature had thus antedated his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

Where is the gloriously decisive change,
The immeasurable *metamorphosis*
Of human clay to divine gold?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zoöl.*, the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual; particularly, in *entom.*, the transformations of a metabolous insect.

The term *metamorphosis*, in its technical entomological sense, is applied only to that succession of changes of which . . . a definite pupal condition forms the middle term. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 361.

3. In *chem.*, that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.—4. In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. Metamorphosis does not imply that the petal, for example, has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed. It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual. The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of *chlorosis*, *petalody*, *phyllody*, *pistillody*, *sepalody*, *staminody*, etc. (which see). —**Coarctate metamorphosis.** See *coarctate*.—**Complete metamorphosis.** See *holometaboly* and *complete*. —**Imperfect or incomplete metamorphosis.** See *hemimetaboly* and *imperfect*.—**Metamorphosis of organs,** in *bot.*, the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these. See *morphology*.—**Progressive metamorphosis,** transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance; anabolism.—**Retrogressive metamorphosis,** transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance; catabolism. Oftener called *retrograde metamorphosis*.=**Syn. 1.** See *transform*, *v. t.*

metamorphostical† (met″a-môr-fos′ti-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *metamorphosis* + *-t-* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope.*

metamorphotic (met″a-môr-fot′ik), *a.* [< *metamorphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis; consisting in transformation.

The epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubules undergo *metamorphotic* changes. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 402.

Metamorphotic system, in *entom.*, a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam, based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely. This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification.

metamorphy (met′a-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *metamorphosis*, 2.

metanauplius (met-a-nâ′pli-us), *n.*; pl. *metanauplii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + NL. *nauplius*, q. v.] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoëa stage is reached; a crustacean of this later naupliiform character.

metanephros (met-a-nef′ros), *n.*; pl. *metanephroi* (-roi). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *νεφρός*, kidney: see *nephritis*.] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter: distinguished from *pronephros* and *mesonephros*.

metanotal (met-a-nō′tal), *a.* [< *metanotum* + *-al*.] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum: as, a *metanotal* sclerite.

metanotum (met-a-nō′tum), *n.*; pl. *metanota* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *νῶτον*, *νῶτος*, the back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen; the third and last segment of the notum. It is divided typically into four sclerites, called *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, most of which are usually distinguishable. —**Lateral callosities of the metanotum.** See *lateral*.

metaparapteral (met″a-pa-rap′te-ral), *a.* [< *metaparapteron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metaparapteron.

metaparapteron (met″a-pa-rap′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *metaparaptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, with, + NL. *parapteron*.] In *entom.*, the parapteron of the metathoracic segment; the third sclerite of the metapleuron.

metapepsis (met-a-pep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *πέψις*, a cooking (boiling), < *πέπτειν*, cook, boil: see *peptic*.] In *lithol.*, a term suggested by G. H. Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called *regional metamorphism*. See *metamorphism*.

One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called *metapepsis*.
G. H. Kinahan, Geol. of Ireland, p. 175.

metaph. An abbreviation of *metaphysics*.

metaphery (me-taf′e-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταφέρειν*, carry over, transfer: see *metaphor*. Cf. *periphery*.] In *bot.*, the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as occurs rarely in *Fuchsia*.

metaphor (met'ạ-for), *n.* [= F. *métaphore* = Sp. *metáfora* = Pg. *metaphora* = It. *metafora*, < L. *metaphora*, < Gr. *μεταφορά*, a transfer to one word of the sense of another (L. *translatio*), < *μεταφέρειν*, carry over, transfer, < *μετά*, over, + *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1].] A figure of speech by which, from some supposed resemblance or analogy, a name, an attribute, or an action belonging to or characteristic of one object is assigned to another to which it is not literally applicable; the figurative transfer of a descriptive or affirmative word or phrase from one thing to another; implied comparison by transference of terms: as, the ship spread its *wings* to the breeze; "Judah is *a lion's whelp*," Gen. xlix. 9. If Jacob had said, "*is like* or *resembles* a lion's whelp," the expression would have been a simile instead of a metaphor. A *simple* metaphor is contained in a single word or phrase, like those in italics above; a *continued* metaphor is one in which the figurative description or characterization is maintained throughout a variety of phrases or applications. See *simile* and *trope*.

> What els is your *Metaphor* but an inuersion of sence by transport; your allegorie by a duplicitie of meaning or dissimulation vnder couert and darke intendments?
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.
>
> Whatever here seems beauteous, seem'd to be
> But a faint *Metaphor* of Thee.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Not Fair.
>
> A *metaphor* is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and imbed it in the memory. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Mixed metaphor, a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as in the following quotation:

> Where—still to use your lordship's tropes—
> The level of obedience slopes
> Upward and downward, as the stream
> Of hydra faction kicks the beam!
> *T. Moore*, To Lord Castlereagh.

=Syn. *Comparison*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

metaphoric (met-ạ-for'ik), *a.* [= F. *métaphorique* = Sp. *metafórico* = Pg. *metaphorico* = It. *metaforico*, < LL. **metaphoricus* (in adv. *metaphorice*), < Gr. *μεταφορικός*, relating to metaphor, < *μεταφορά*, metaphor: see *metaphor*.] Same as *metaphorical*.

metaphorical (met-ạ-for'i-kạl), *a.* [< *metaphoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphor; consisting of or abounding in metaphor; not literal: as, a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* use of words.

> How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

metaphorically (met-ạ-for'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner or sense; by way of metaphor; not literally.

metaphoricalness (met-ạ-for'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

metaphorist (met'ạ-for-ist), *n.* [< *metaphor* + *-ist*.] One who coins or uses metaphors.

> Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories.
> *Martinus Scriblerus.*

metaphosphate (met-ạ-fos'fāt), *n.* [< *metaphosph(oric)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

metaphosphoric (met″ạ-fos-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *phosphoric*.] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling a certain acid from phosphorus.

Metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3, an acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen, dissolving the fumes in water, evaporating, and heating the residue to redness. The acid is left as a soft, very deliquescent mass. The glacial phosphoric acid of commerce is metaphosphoric acid with soda as an impurity.

metaphragm (met'ạ-fram), *n.* [< NL. *metaphragma*, partition, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *φράγμα*, fence, screen: see *diaphragm*.] In *entom.*, the metapostscutellum, which is visible exteriorly in some insects, but in others is internal, forming a transverse partition at the base of the abdomen.

metaphragma (met-ạ-frag'mạ), *n.*; pl. *metaphragmata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL.] Same as *metaphragm*.

metaphrase (met'ạ-frāz), *n.* [= F. *métaphrase* = Sp. *metáfrasis* = Pg. *metaphrase*, < NL. *metaphrasis*, < Gr. *μετάφρασις*, a translation or paraphrase, < *μεταφράζειν*, change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < *μετά*, over, + *φράζειν*, speak: see *phrase*. Cf. *paraphrase*, *periphrase*.] 1. A translation; specifically, a verbal translation; a close version or translation from one language into another: opposed to *paraphrase*.

> His *metaphrase* of the Psalmes is still in our hands.
> *Bp. Hall*, To Mr. S. Burton.

2. A responding phrase; a repartee.

> I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
> Of phrase and *metaphrase*.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

metaphrase (met'ạ-frāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaphrased*, ppr. *metaphrasing*. [< *metaphrase*, *n.*] To translate literally; turn into exactly corresponding words: as, to *metaphrase* Latin poetry.

metaphrasis (me-taf'rạ-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *metaphrase*.] Same as *metaphrase*.

> *Metaphrasis* is to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turn the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

metaphrast (met'ạ-frast), *n.* [= F. *métaphraste* = Sp. *metafrasta* = Pg. *metaphrastes*, < Gr. *μεταφράστης*, one who changes from one style to another, < *μεταφράζειν*, change from one style to another: see *metaphrasis*.] A person who translates literally from one language into another.

> George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., p. 1285.

metaphrastic (met-ạ-fras'tik), *a.* [< *metaphrast* + *-ic*.] Close or literal in translation.

> Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 169.

metaphrastical (met-ạ-fras'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *metaphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *metaphrastic*.

metaphysic (met-ạ-fiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *métaphysique* = Sp. *metafísico* = Pg. *metaphysico* = It. *metafisico*, < ML. *metaphysicus*, adj., from the earlier noun *metaphysica*, neut. pl.; as a noun, formerly also *metaphysique*, < F. *métaphysique* = Sp. *metafísica* = Pg. *metaphysica* = It. *metafisica*, < LL. *metaphysica*, neut. pl. (later *metaphysicæ*, fem. pl.) as a noun, a transfer of the Greek title *τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*, A–N, 'the (books) after the Physics, 1–50,' applied first probably by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B. C., to certain books of Aristotle, which were not intended to form one treatise, but which all relate to what he called *πρωτὴ φιλοσοφία*, first philosophy: *μετά*, after; *φυσικά*, physics: see *physic*, *physics*. The preposition or prefix came to be regarded as meaning 'beyond,' 'above,' and the title *metaphysica* as the name of a science 'that is above or transcends physics.' Hence mod. formations like *metachemistry*, *metalogic*, *metamathematics*, etc.] **I.**† *a.* Same as *metaphysical*.

> By any *metaphysick* book.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.
>
> He knew what's what, and that's as high
> As *metaphysic* wit can fly.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 150.

II. *n.* Same as *metaphysics*.

> The one part, which is physic, inquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes; and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.
>
> When I say *metaphysic*, you will be pleased to remember that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*.
> *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, II. iv.
>
> The full treatment of the whole mass of empirical detail is impossible without a more thorough *metaphysic*.
> *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 222.

metaphysic† (met-ạ-fiz'ik), *v. t.* [= F. *métaphysiquer* = Pg. *metaphysicar* = It. *metafisicare*, discourse metaphysically; from the noun: see *metaphysic*, *n.*] To treat metaphysically. *Walpole*, Letters (1782), IV. 306.

metaphysical (met-ạ-fiz'i-kạl), *a.* [< *metaphysic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to metaphysic or metaphysics; in a loose sense, philosophical; hence, highly abstruse; apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought.

> Hobbes had, in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer, maintained that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance; transcendental; hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses.

> Both ideas and words may be said to be true in a *metaphysical* sense of the word "truth," . . . i. e., really to be such as they exist.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 2.

3. Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things; abstract.

> Truth and Falsehood are odd kind of *Metaphysical* things to them, which they do not care to trouble their heads with. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

4†. Preternatural or supernatural.

> The golden round,
> Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
> To have thee crown'd withal.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 30.

Metaphysical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Metaphysical category**, a category of real being; a concept of a form of existence.—**Metaphysical cognition.** See *practical cognition*, under *cognition*.—**Metaphysical definition**, a definition by genus and difference.—**Metaphysical hypothesis**, in older writers, a supposition that something really exists, thus comprehending scientific hypotheses generally; by positivist writers used to denote an unverifiable hypothesis, a hypothesis concerning things in themselves as distinguished from phenomena.—**Metaphysical method.** See *method*.—**Metaphysical mode of expression**, the expression of a fact by means of abstract nouns, instead of concrete nouns and adjectives.—**Metaphysical partition**, the mental separation of anything into parts whose separate existence is impossible.—**Metaphysical whole.** (*a*) A species conceived as compounded of its genus and specific difference. (*b*) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates. (*c*) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense; a natural whole; any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts.

metaphysically (met-ạ-fiz'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. From a metaphysical point of view; by metaphysical methods; as regards metaphysics.—2†. Supernaturally.

> The eclipse of the sunne that darkened all the earth at Christes passion, happened altogether prodigiously and *metaphysically* in plenilunis.
> *G. Hervey*, Letter to Ed. Spenser (1580).

metaphysician (met″ạ-fi-zish'ạn), *n.* [= F. *métaphysicien*; < *metaphysic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.—2. One who practises the mind-cure. [Recent and vulgar.]

metaphysicist (met-ạ-fiz'i-sist), *n.* [< *metaphysic* + *-ist*.] Same as *metaphysician*.

metaphysics (met-ạ-fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *metaphysic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science of the inward and essential nature of things. (*a*) As the subject of the books of Aristotle so called, first philosophy; ontology; the analysis of the nature of being in general; the doctrine of first principles. (*b*) [The prefix *meta-* being understood as meaning 'beyond.'] Supernatural science; the doctrine of that which transcends all human experience. (*c*) The science of the mind treated by means of introspection and analysis, and not by experiment and scientific observation; rational psychology. (*d*) Any doctrine based upon presumption and not upon inductive reasoning and observation. (*e*) An abstract and abstruse body of doctrine supposed to be virtually taken for granted in some science: as, "the *metaphysics* of geometry." [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth.

> The mathematics and *the metaphysics*,
> Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 37.
>
> "How," she cried, "you love *The metaphysics!*"
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. Philosophy in general; especially, the philosophical study of mind; psychology: so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school.

> *Metaphysics* was a word formerly appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schools, but now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the human mind.
> *D. Stewart*, Dissertations, ii. 475.

3. In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality.

Abbreviated *metaph*.

metaphysiological (met-ạ-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology, + *-ic-al*.] Beyond the province of physiology.

metaphysis (me-taf'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, over, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] Change of nature; transformation; metamorphosis.

metaplasia (met-ạ-plā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάπλασις*, transformation: see *metaplasis*.] The conversion of an adult tissue directly into another form of adult tissue, as of hyaline cartilage into mucous tissue. This takes place principally, if not exclusively, among the tissues of the connective-tissue group.

metaplasis (me-tap'lạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάπλασις*, transformation, < *μετά*, over, + *πλάσις*, a molding, conformation, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Cf. *metaplasm*[2].] See the quotation.

> This eminent author [Haeckel] regarded the ontogeny of an individual to be divisible into three periods: first, the stages of Anaplasis, or those of progressive evolution; second, the stages of fulfilled growth and development, *Metaplasis*; third, those of decline, Cataplasis.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 881.

metaplasm[1] (met'ạ-plazm), *n.* [< L. *metaplasmus*, < Gr. *μεταπλασμός*, a transformation, the assumption of a present or nominative for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, < *μεταπλάσσειν*, transform, change, < *μετά*, over, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *gram.*: (*a*) A change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

> Intercalarius (but it is possible that this latter is simply a *metaplasm* for intercalaris). *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 39.

(*b*) Formation of an oblique case or cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

metaplasm[2] (met′a-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + *πλάσμα*, something molded: see *plasm*.] In *bot.*, a term applied collectively to the lifeless inclusions (protein-grains, starch, fat, crystals, etc.) in cytoplasm, as opposed to the living substance.

The *metaplasm* of Hanstein, i. e. that part of the protoplasm which holds the formative material, is colored almost scarlet by Hanstein's aniline violet.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 82.

metaplast (met′a-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, over, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Cf. *metaplasm*[1].] In *gram.*, a word or the stem of a word exhibiting metaplasm.

metaplastic (met-a-plas′tik), *a.* [< *metaplast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by metaplasm.

metaplastology (met″a-plas-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, over, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or science of metaplasis.

Haeckel used also the term Anaplastology for the physiological relations of the stages of progressive growth and those of the Epacme of groups, *Metaplastology* for those of the adult and the Acme of groups, and Cataplastology for those of the senile stages and the Paracme of groups.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 882.

metapleur (met′a-plör), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *πλευρά*, the side.] Same as *metapleuron*.

metapleural (met-a-plö′ral), *a.* [< *metapleura* + *-al*.] 1. In *entom.*, posterior and lateral, as a portion of a metathoracic segment; of or pertaining to the metapleuron.—2. Of or pertaining to the metapleur.

metapleuron (met-a-plö′ron), *n.*; pl. *metapleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, with, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] 1. A posterior part or extent of the lateral epipleura or epipleural fold of *Branchiostoma*, behind the preoral epipleura; the atrial epipleura, corresponding in extent to the atrial cavity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.—2. In *entom.*, the lateral or pleural division of the metathorax; a metathoracic pleuron of an insect.

metapneustic (met-ap-nūs′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *πνευστικός*, of or for breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic*.] In *entom.*, having a single pair of spiracles or breathing-orifices, situated at the anal end of the body, as certain larvæ.

metapodia, *n.* Plural of *metapodium*.

metapodial (met-a-pō′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *metapodialis*: see *metapodialia*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the metapodialia.—2. Of or pertaining to the metapodium of a mollusk.

II. *n.* One of the metapodialia; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

metapodialia (met-a-pō-di-ā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marsh, 1880), neut. pl. of *metapodialis*, < *metapodium*, q. v.] The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, taken together, and collectively considered as a segment of the fore or hind limb intervening between the mesopodialia and the phalanges. See *epipodialia*.

metapodium (met-a-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *metapodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The posterior one of the three sections into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided: correlated with *mesopodium* and *propodium*.

metapolitics (met-a-pol′i-tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *πολιτικά*, politics: see *politics*.] A purely speculative treatment of politics unrelated to practical questions. *Coleridge.*

Metapontine (met-a-pon′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Metapontinus*, < *Metapontum*, < Gr. Μεταπόντιον, a city in Italy (see def.), orig. neut. of *μεταπόντιος*, in the midst of the sea, < *μετά*, amid, + *πόντος*, sea.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Metapontum or Metapontium, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy.

Every Athenian coin displays the owl, . . . every *Metapontine* the corn-ear, as its chief device.
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 139.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Metapontum.

metapophysial (met-ap-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *metapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a metapophysis.

metapophysis (met-a-pof′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a dorsolateral apophysis developed on the prezygapophysis or anterior articular process of a vertebra, especially in the lumbar region. It corresponds to the inner tubercle of the diapophysis of a thoracic vertebra. It is sometimes very highly developed, as in the armadillo, when it assists in the support of the carapace. In man, in whom it is rudimentary yet is endogenous or enveloped from an independent center of ossification, it is found in the lumbar region, as the mammillary process or mammillary tubercle. See cut under *lumbar*.

metapore (met′a-pōr), *n.* [< NL. *metaporus*, < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *πόρος*, passage: see *pore*[2].] A small blind pore in the median line of the medulla oblongata immediately behind the pons Varolii; the so-called foramen of Magendie.

metapostscutellar (met″a-pōst-skū-tel′är), *a.* [< *metapostscutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the metapostscutellum.

metapostscutellum (met-a-pōst-skū-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *metapostscutella* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *postscutellum*, q. v.] The postscutellum of the metanotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the metathorax of an insect.

metapræscutal (met″a-prē-skū′tal), *a.* [< *metapræscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metapræscutum.

metapræscutum (met″a-prē-skū′tum), *n.*; pl. *metapræscuta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *præscutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the præscutum of the metanotum; the præscutal sclerite of the metathorax.

metapsyche (met-ap-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *ψυχή*, soul: see *Psyche*.] Haeckel's name for the hind-brain or cerebellar segment of the encephalon; the metencephalon or epencephalon.

metapsychosis (me-tap-si-kō′sis), *n.*; pl. *metapsychoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *μεταψύχωσις*, a transfer of soul from one body to another, < *μετά*, over, + *ψύχωσις*, a giving of life or spirit: see *psychosis*.] The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect. See *psychosis* and *telepathy*.

It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange *metapsychosis* was a medical curiosity alone. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 422.

metapterygial (me-tap-te-rij′i-al), *a.* [< *metapterygium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metapterygium: as, *metapterygial* basalia.

metapterygium (me-tap-te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *metapterygia* (-ä). [NL. (Huxley, 1871), < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *pterygium*, q. v.] The hindmost of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. See *pterygium*.

metapterygoid (met-ap-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *pterygoid*.] I. *a.* Coming after or situated behind the true pterygoid.

II. *n.* A metapterygoid bone.

metaptosis (met-ap-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάπτωσις*, a change, < *μεταπίπτειν*, change, < *μετά*, over, + *πίπτειν*, fall, > *πτῶσις*, a falling.] In *logic*, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse.

metarabin (me-tar′a-bin), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *arabin*.] The gum of cherry-, plum-, and almond-trees. It is also formed by treating arabin with sulphuric acid. Same as *cerasin* (which see).

metargon (met-är′gon), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *argon*.] A supposed element found in atmospheric air: afterward found to be merely carbon monoxid.

Metarrhiptæ (met-a-rip′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μεταρρίπτειν*, turn over, turn about, < *μετά*, over, + *ῥίπτειν*, throw.] An order of acephalous or conchiferous mollusks founded upon the family *Tridacnidæ*. In these gigantic bivalves the body is apparently turned half-way round, whence the name. There is a subcentral adductor muscle, and the foot protrudes in front of the beak or umbo of the shell. *Gill.*

metarrhiptous (met-a-rip′tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metarrhiptæ*, or having their characters.

metascuta, *n.* Plural of *metascutum*.

metascutal (met-a-skū′tal), *a.* [< *metascutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metascutum.

metascutellar (met-a-skū′tel-är), *a.* [< *metascutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the metascutellum.

metascutellum (met″a-skū-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *metascutella* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the metanotum; the scutellar sclerite of the metathorax.

metascutum (met-a-skū′tum), *n.*; pl. *metascuta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + NL. *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum or second division of the metanotum. The name is principally used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*, in which the metascutum generally forms an oblique or vertical surface behind the wings and above the insertion of the abdomen.

metasilicate (met-a-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *metasilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of the hypothetical metasilicic acid H_2SiO_3: often called in mineralogy a bisilicate: as, calcium *metasilicate* (the mineral wollastonite, $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$).

metasilicic (met″a-si-lis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *silicic*.] A word used only in the phrase *metasilicic acid*. See *metasilicate*.

metasoma (met-a-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *metasomata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *metasome*.] Same as *metasome*.

metasomatic (met″a-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *metasoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the metasome of a cephalopod.—2. Pertaining to or resulting from metasomatism: as, *metasomatic* rocks.

metasomatism (met-a-sō′ma-tizm), *n.* [As *metasomat*(*osis*) + *-ism*.] Same as *metasomatosis*.

metasomatosis (met-a-sō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *σῶμα* (*σώματ-*), body.] In *geol.*, a term used by writers on metamorphism and ore-deposits to describe the process whereby one mineral, such as galena, replaces another, such as calcite. It is contrasted with pseudomorphism, in that the latter change preserves the original form while the former does not. The adjective is more common.

Although the crystalline rocks . . . have been supposed to be occasionally the subject of wide-spread *metasomatosis*, we may properly restrict the title of a general metasomatic hypothesis to that which seeks to explain the derivation of the principal crystalline silicated rocks from limestones.
T. S. Hunt, Min. Physiology and Physiography, p. 105.

metasome (met′a-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *metasoma*, < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *σῶμα*, body.] The posterior part of the body of a cephalopod, which is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera. The name is also given to the posterior part of the body of bivalve mollusks, behind the mesosome and the foot, containing the posterior adductor muscle.

metastannate (met-a-stan′āt), *n.* [< *metastannic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of metastannic acid.

metastannic (met-a-stan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *stannic*.] An epithet applied to the hydroxid or acid produced by digesting tin in nitric acid. It is isomeric with stannic acid, but quite different in its properties.

metastasis (me-tas′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετάστασις*, a removal, change, departure, < *μεθιστάναι*, put in another place, change, remove, < *μετά*, over, + *ἱστάναι*, place: see *stasis*.] 1. Change of substance; conversion of one substance into another.

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distempered bodies by the *metastasis* of the morbifick matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 197.

2. In *pathol.*, the production of local disease in some part of the body from a focus of more or less similar disease in some other part not immediately adjacent.—3. In *bot.*, metabolism.

metastatic (met-a-stat′ik), *a.* [< *metastasis* (*-at-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to metastasis; characterized by or consisting in metastasis.

Those *metastatic* changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants or the storing of reserve material.
Bessey, Botany, p. 186.

metastatically (met-a-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By metastasis.

metasternal (met-a-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *metasternum* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, metathoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax; of or pertaining to the metasternum.—**Metasternal epimera** and **episterna**, the side pieces of the metathorax, adjoining the sternum.—**Metasternal pores**, minute openings at the sides of the metasternum, found in certain beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*. They exhale a musky odor produced by scent-organs within the body. Also called *scent-pores*.

metasternum (met-a-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *metasterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *στέρνον*, breast, > NL. *sternum*, q. v.] 1. In *anat.*, the hindmost segment or last sterneber of the breast-bone; the xiphisternum, in man represented by the *xiphoid cartilage* or *ensiform appendage*.—2. In *entom.*, the sternite of the metathorax; the median part of the postpectus.

metasthenic (met-a-sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *σθένος*, strength, might.] Strong in the hinder parts; having the strength or weight of organization behind the middle of the body, as a kangaroo.

metastibnite (met-a-stib′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E. *stibnite*.] Antimony trisulphid, occurring as an amorphous reddish coating upon silicious sinter at the Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, Nevada.

metastoma (me-tas′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *metastomata* (met-a-stō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind,

+ *στόμα*, mouth.] In *Crustacea*, a median development, often bifid, of the ventral part of a somite immediately behind the mouth. It is the so-called labium or under lip, composed of small pieces immediately below or behind the mouth. Also called *hypostoma*. See the quotation, and cut under *cephalothorax*.

On each side of, and behind, the mouth [of the crawfish] are two little elongated oval calcified plates, between which an oval process, setose at its extremity, proceeds downward and forward, and lies in close apposition with the posterior face of the mandible of its side. This is one-half of what is termed by most authors the labium; but, to avoid confusion with the labium of Insecta, from which it is wholly different, it may be called the *metastoma*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 272.

★**metatarsal** (met-ạ-tär′sạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *metatarsus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus, or to one of the bones that form it.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. They are not more than five in number, reckoned as first, etc., from the inner to the outer side of the foot. When there are fewer than five, it is always the lateral metatarsals which have disappeared, so that an animal with three metatarsals has lost the first and fifth; in one with a single metatarsal the third or middle one remains. Metatarsals may ankylose together, as two do in the metatarsus of the ox, and three in that of any recent bird: in the latter case the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of tarsal elements, constituting a tarsometatarsus (which see). See cut at *metatarsus*.—**Accessory metatarsal**, in *ornith.* See *metatarsus*, 1.

metatarsale (met″ạ-tär-sā′lē), *n.*; pl. *metatarsalia* (-li-ạ). [NL.: see *metatarsal*.] A bone of the metatarsus; one of the metatarsals.

metatarsalgia (met″ạ-tär-sal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *metatarsus* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the metatarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 707.

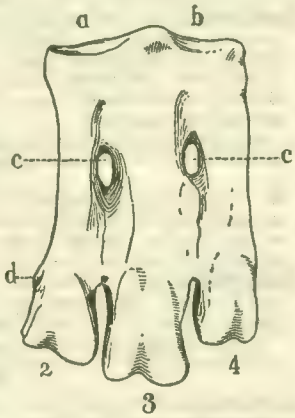
metatarse (met′ạ-tärs), *n.* [< NL. *metatarsus*, q. v.] The metatarsus.

metatarsi, *n.* Plural of *metatarsus*.

metatarsodigital (met-ạ-tär-sō-dij′i-tạl), *a.* [< NL. *metatarsus* + L. *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] Same as *metatarsophalangeal*.

metatarsophalangeal (met-ạ-tär″sō-fā-lan′jē-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *metatarsus* + *phalanges* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and to the phalanges: as, a *metatarsophalangeal* articulation or ligament.

metatarsus (met-ạ-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *metatarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ταρσός*, in mod. sense 'tarsus': see *tarsus*.] 1. The middle segment of the three of which the foot, or third division of the hind limb, consists, considered with special reference to its bony structure. It is the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes, in man corresponding closely with the instep, and composed of five bones. (See cut under *foot*.) In a horse it is the part of the hind leg between the hock and the fetlock, and has but one functional bone. In birds it is the part popularly called the *shank*, and in descriptive ornithology known as the *tarsus*. In most birds the metatarsus is naked and scaly, and extends from the bases of the toes to the suffrago or first joint above. It usually consists of a single stout bone, representing three metatarsals fused together, and further complicated by the fusion of distal tarsal elements with its proximal end. In birds with four toes the metatarsus includes a small separate bone known as the *accessory metatarsal*, which is the metatarsal bone of the hallux or hind toe, the metatarsus hallucis.



Front of Left Tarsus (Tarsometatarsus) of Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), natural size.
a, articular facet for inner condyle of tibia; *b*, articular facet for outer condyle of tibia; *c*, *c*, two foramina, showing incomplete fusion of three metatarsals; *d*, point of attachment of accessory metatarsal; *2*, *3*, *4*, articular facets for second, third, and fourth toes.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The first one of the joints of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then called collectively the *dactylus*. Also called *planta*, in which case the other joints are collectively known as the *digitus*. The peculiarly expanded and bristly metatarsus or planta of bees is known as the *scopula*. (*b*) With some authors, the hind foot; the entire tarsus of each hind leg; each of the third pair of tarsi. When this nomenclature is used, the tarsus of the middle leg is called *mesotarsus* and that of the fore leg *protarsus*. (*c*) The sixth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two which form the foot.—**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius* (which see, under *peroneus*).

metatartaric (met″ạ-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *tartaric*.] A word used only in the following phrase:—**Metatartaric acid**, an amorphous form of ordinary tartaric acid, prepared by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature.

metatatic (met-ạ-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + *τάσις* (*τατι-*), tension, intensity, force, < *τατός*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*.] Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain.—**Metatatic isotrophy, plane**, etc. See the nouns.—**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes.** See *axis*[1].

metatatically (met-ạ-tat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a metatatic manner or sense.

metatela (met-ạ-tē′lä), *n.*; pl. *metatelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *tela*, q. v.] The tela of the metencephalon; the inferior choroid tela; in man, a very delicate tissue of the brain, more commonly called *velum medullare posterius*. See *tela*, *velum*. *Wilder and Gage*.

Metatheria (met-ạ-thē′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, between, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A subclass of *Mammalia* including the existing *Marsupialia* and their extinct ancestors, as well as other mammals intermediate between marsupials and placental mammals. The marsupials are the only known examples, the term being thus equivalent to *Didelphia*. It is correlated with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*.

metatherian (met-ạ-thē′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Metatheria*, or having their characters: as, a *metatherian* mammal; the *metatherian* type.

II. *n.* A member of the *Metatheria*.

metathesis (me-tath′e-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *μετάθεσις*, transposition, metathesis, < *μετατίθεναι*, put over, transpose, < *μετά*, over, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] 1. In *gram.*, transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon *ācsian*, *āscian*, English *ax*, *ask*; Anglo-Saxon *brid*, English *bird*.

The transposition of vowels and liquids—*metathesis*—is an ordinary and familiar phenomenon of language.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 159.

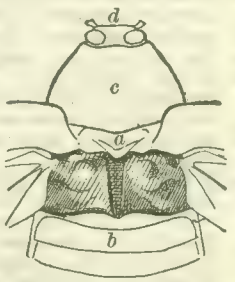
2. In *surg.*, a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbific agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.—3. In *logic*, same as *conversion*.

metathetic (met-ạ-thet′ik), *a.* [< *metathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or containing metathesis.

★**metathetical** (met-ạ-thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *metathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *metathetic*.

metathoracic (met″ạ-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *metathorax* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metathorax of an insect.—**Metathoracic case**, the metathoracotheca.—**Metathoracic legs**, the third pair of legs of any hexapod; the hind legs.—**Metathoracic wings**, the posterior or lower wings.

metathoracotheca (met-ạ-thō″ra-kō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *metathoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < *metathorax* + *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.* the metathoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the metathorax. It is generally indistinguishable in the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*.



Metathorax, shaded, between mesothorax (*a*) and abdomen (*b*); *c*, prothorax; *d*, head.

metathorax (met-ạ-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *entom.*, the third and last segment of the thorax, succeeding the mesothorax, preceding the abdomen, and bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings.—**Declivity of the metathorax.** See *declivity*.

metatome (met′ạ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, among, between, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils. *Gwilt*.

metaxin (me-tak′sin), *n.* [< LGr. *μέταξα*, silk, + *-in*[2].] A distinct proteid substance entering into the composition of the fibrillar structure of chloroplastids.

metaxite (me-tak′sīt), *n.* [< LGr. *μέταξα*, silk, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of serpentine occurring in fibrous or columnar forms with a silky luster.

metayage (me-tā′yāj; F. pron. mā-tā-yäzh′), *n.* [< F. *métayage*; as *metay*(*er*) + *-age*.] The cultivation of land on shares; the metayer system of agriculture.

Metayage—that is to say, a kind of temporary partnership or joint venture, in which the proprietor supplies the land and the seed, and the peasants do all the work with their own horses and implements.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 519.

metayer (me-tā′yėr; F. pron. mā-tā-yā′), *n.* [< F. *métayer*, < ML. *medietarius*, one who tills land for half the produce, < L. *medieta*(*-i-*)*s*, middle place, half: see *moiety*, *mediety*.] A cultivator who tills a farm or piece of ground for the owner, on condition of receiving a share of the produce, generally a half, the owner generally furnishing the whole or a part of the stock, tools, etc. This system of cultivation, called *metayage* or the *metayer system*, prevails in the central and southern parts of France and in most of Italy, and is practised to a considerable extent in the southern United States.

The principle of the *metayer* system is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement directly with the landowner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather of what remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one-half; but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place; in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. viii. § 1.

The *metayer* has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor, since only half the fruits of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. viii. § 2.

metaynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*.

Metazoa (met-ạ-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *metazoön*, q. v.] All those animals which are above the *Protozoa*, and which in the course of their development undergo certain metamorphoses, consisting of the primary segmentation of a true egg or ovum, and the subsequent passage through an embryonic condition in which they possess at least two distinct germinal layers; animals exhibiting cellular differentiation. The *Metazoa* are distinguished from the *Protozoa* in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenic elements—that is to say, into cells. In all the *Metazoa* the ovum has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to two layers of cells, endoderm and ectoderm, between which, in most cases, a mesoderm appears, to be itself split in two layers; such a four-layered germ developing finally all the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity lined by a special layer of endodermal cells. Sexual reproduction is the rule, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the *Metazoa* is represented by the *Porifera* or sponges. Those of the *Metazoa* which possess a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the subkingdom *Vertebrata*; the rest are the several subkingdoms of invertebrates. Compare *Protozoa*. See *Mesozoa*, and cuts under *gastrulation*.

metazoan (met-ạ-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Metazoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*.

The *Metazoan* segmentation of the ovum.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 419.

II. *n.* A member of the *Metazoa*; a metazoön.

metazoic (met-ạ-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Metazoa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Metazoa*, or having their characters.

metazoön (met-ạ-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Metazoa*; any animal which has a gastrula stage, or which undergoes in the course of its development a process of delamination or of gastrulation, whether by emboly or by epiboly; an animal consisting of several cells as opposed to a protozoan or unicellular animal. Compare ★*metaphyte*.

mete[1] (mēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meted*, ppr. *meting*. [< ME. *meten*, < AS. *metan* (pret. *mæt*, pl. *mæ-ton*, pp. *meten*), measure, = OS. *metan* = OFries. *meta* = D. *meten* = MLG. LG. *meten* = OHG. *mezan*, *mezzan*, MHG. *mezzen*, G. *messen*, measure, = Icel. *meta*, value, = Sw. *mäta* = Dan. dial. *mæde*, measure, = Goth. *mitan*, measure; cf. the secondary verb, OHG. *mezōn*, *mezzōn*, regulate, = Goth. *mitōn*, consider; Teut. √ *met* = L. and Gr. √ *med*, in L. *modus*, measure (> E. *mode*[1], *moderate*, *modest*, etc.), *modius*, a certain measure, Gr. *μέδιμνος*, a certain measure, *μέδεσθαι*, consider, etc. The L. *metiri* (√ *met*), measure (whence ult. E. *measure*, *mensurate*, etc.), is not exactly cognate with AS. *metan*, but appears to be from the same ult. root, namely √ *ma* (Skt. √ *mā*), measure, whence also ult. E. *meter*[2], *meter*[3], *metric*[1], *metric*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, extent, or capacity of, by comparison with a standard; measure.

First forthi shewe we hegh mesure, that es to say howe any thynge that has heght may be *met* howe hegh it es, and this may be done in many maneres.
MS. Sloane, 213. (*Halliwell.*)

She [the Soul] counts their Stars, she *metes* their distances And differing pases.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

A fair dial to *mete* out the day.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. To distribute or apportion by measure; measure or deal (out); dole.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* out the valley of Succoth. Ps. lx. 6.

For with the same measure that ye *mete* withal it shall be measured to you again. Luke vi. 38.

I *mete* and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

3. To be a measure of; serve for determining or expressing the extent, quantity, or capacity of.

What word *metes* absolute loss?
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II.† *intrans.* To take measure or line; aim.

Let the mark have a prick in 't to *mete* at.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 134.

mete[1] (mēt), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *mete* (*mēte*) (not found in AS., where the expected form **mēte* is represented by the related *mēth*, f.) (= OFries. *mete*, *meta* = MD. *maete*, D. *maat* = MLG. *mate* = OHG. *māza*, MHG. *māze*, G. *maas*, f., also MHG. *māz*, G. *mass*, n.), measure; mixed in E. with (*b*) the related form, now dial., *met*, < ME. *met*, *mette*, < AS. *gemet*, measure (= OS. *gimet*, measure, = Icel. *met*, pl., weights of scales); < *metan*, measure, mete: see *mete*[1], *v.*] **1.** Measure.

Gyve thow trewe weyghte, *mete*, & measure,
And then shall grace with the Indure.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 68.

A XL foote of *mette*
Iche elme away from oth'r must be borne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2†. Computation; estimate; measure.

To take thy neighebores catel [property] agayn his wyl, be it by force or by sleighte, be it by *mete* [var. *mette*] or by mesure. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

3. Limitation; limit: in the phrase *metes and bounds* (rarely in the singular *mete and bound*).

The aggrieved party stood on his right and demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes and bourds*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

The Eternal order circles round,
And wave and storm find *mete and bound*
In Providence. *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

mete[2]†, *v.* [ME. *meten* (pret. *mette*), < AS. *mētan*, dream.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dream: often used impersonally: as, *me mette*, I dreamed.

And in a launde as ich lay, lenede ich and slepte,
And merueylously *me mette*. *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 9.

This nyght thrye—
To goode mote it torne!—of yow I *mette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 90.

Hence—**2.** To lose the use of one's senses; be out of one's mind.

I swor hir this . . .
Never to false yow, but [unless] I *mete*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1234.

II. *trans.* To dream.

Thanne gan I to *meten* a merueilouse sweuene [dream].
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 11.

mete[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *meten*, *mæten*, < AS. *mētan*, paint.] To paint.

mete[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *meet*[1].

mete[5]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *meet*[2].

metegavel†, *n.* [< ME. *mete*, food, + *gavel*, a tax.] A tribute, charge, or rent paid in victuals.

metel†, *n.* [ME., also *meeteles*; < *meten*, dream: see *mete*[2].] A dream.

And Ioseph mette *metels* ful merullous alse,
How the sonne and the mone and enleuene sterres
Falden bi-fore his feet and heileden him alle.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 145.

metelesst, *a.* A Middle English form of *meatless*.

metely†, *a.* See *meetly*.

metembryo (me-tem′bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, ★after, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] The gastrula stage of the metazoan embryo, parallel with the adult of some sponges, as ascons. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887. See cut under *gastrula*.

metembryonic (me-tem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *metembryo*(*n*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a metembryo.

metempiric (met-em-pir′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἐμπειρία*, experience: see *empiric*.] One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy. Also *metempiricist*.

metempirical (met-em-pir′i-kal), *a.* [< *metempiric* + *-al*.] In *metaph.*, beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.

The *metempirical* region is the void where Speculation roams unchecked, where Sense has no footing, where Experiment can exercise no control, and where Calculation ends in impossible Quantities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 15.

metempiricism (met-em-pir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *metempiric* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, a system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning; transcendentalism.

metempiricist (met-em-pir′i-sist), *n.* [< *metempiric* + *-ist*.] Same as *metempiric*.

metempsychose (me-temp′si-kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metempsychosed*, ppr. *metempsychosing*. [< *metempsychosis*.] To transfer from one body to another, as the soul; cause to undergo metempsychosis.

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham*, Blazoning.

metempsychosis (me-temp-si-kō′sis), *n.* [< LL. *metempsychosis* (rare), < Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*, the transference of the soul from one body into another, < *μετεμψυχοῦν*, make the soul pass from one body into another, < *μετά*, over, + *ἐμψυχοῦν*, put a soul into, animate, *ἔμψυχος*, having life, < *ἐν*, in, + *ψυχή*, soul, life: see *Psyche*, and cf. *psychosis*, *metapsychosis*.] Transmigration of the soul; the passing of the soul of a person after death into another body, either that of a human being or that of an animal: a doctrine held by various ancient peoples and by Pythagoras and his followers, and still maintained by Brahmans and some others: also loosely used of such a transfer of the soul of a living person.

I cannot believe the wisdom of Pythagoras did ever positively, and in a literal sense, affirm his *metempsychosis*, or impossible transmigration of the souls of men into beasts. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 37.

The Mollah and the Christian dog
Change place in mad *metempsychosis*.
Whittier, The Haschish.

metempsychosize (me-temp-si-kō′sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing*. [< *metempsychosis* + *-ize*.] To cause to pass after death into the body of some other living thing: said of the soul.

Izaak Walton . . . *metempsychosized* into a frog.
Southey, Doctor, ccxii. (*Davies.*)

metemptosis (met-emp-tō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἔμπτωσις*, a falling upon, < *ἐμπίπτειν*, fall upon or in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *chron.*, the solar equation which would be necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2,400 years.

metencephalic (met-en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *metencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metencephalon, in either sense.

metencephalon (met-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *metencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] **1.** The afterbrain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: synonymous with *myelencephalon* of Huxley and others, and *macromyelon* of Owen. *Quain; Wilder and Gage.*—**2.** The cerebellar segment of the brain, the chief parts of which are the cerebellum and pons Varolii. *Huxley*. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*.

metensomatosis (met-en-sō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *μετενσωμάτωσις*, a putting into another body, < *μετενσωματοῦν*, put into another body, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *ἐνσωματοῦν*, put into a body, embody, < *ἐνσώματος*, in the body, < *ἐν*, in, + *σῶμα*, body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

Is it not indisputable that man's body . . . is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fats, and salines, and water, which constitute the inorganic world—which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bodies of extinct creatures, and which may serve in endless *metensomatosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come? *Farrar.*

★**metenteron** (met-en′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *metentera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron, in any secondary, differentiated, or specialized state occurring from modification of its primary condition of archenteron.

metenteronic (met-en-te-ron′ik), *a.* [< *metenteron* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metenteron.

meteogram (mē′tē-ō-gram), *n.* [Short for **meteorogram*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (see *meteor*), + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A diagram composed of the tracings made by several self-recording meteorological instruments, as the thermograph and the barograph.

meteograph (mē′tē-ō-graf), *n.* [Short for *meteorograph*.] Same as *meteorograph*.

The *meteograph*, with the anemograph.
R. Abercromby, Nature, XXXVI. 319.

meteor (mē′tē-ôr), *n.* [< OF. *meteore*, F. *météore* = Sp. Pg. *meteoro* = It. *meteora*, < NL. *meteorum*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (def. 1), usually in pl. *μετέωρα*, lit. 'things in the air,' neut. of *μετέωρος*, lifted up, on high, in air, < *μετά*, beyond, + *ἀείρειν*, lift up, raise (> *ἐώρα*, another form of *αἰώρα*, a being lifted up or suspended on high, hovering, anything suspended).] **1.** Any atmospheric phenomenon.

Hail, an ordinary *meteor;* murrain of cattle an ordinary disease, yet for a plague to obdured Pharaoh miraculously wrought. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, i. § 6.

Except they be watered from higher regions, and fructifying *meteors* of knowledge, these weeds must so lose their alimental sappe, and wither of themselves.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

In starry flake, and pellicle,
All day the hoary *meteor* fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Specifically—**2.** A transient fiery or luminous body seen in or through the atmosphere, usually in its more elevated region; a shooting-star. If it reaches the surface of the earth, it is called a *meteorite*, formerly *aërolite*, and also (very rarely) *uranolite*.

And all their silver crescents then I saw
Like falling *meteors* spent, and set for ever
Under the cross of Malta.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 537.

3. A small body moving in space, and of the same nature as those which become visible by encountering our atmosphere. There is reason to suppose that such bodies are very numerous, and that a large proportion of them are concentrated in swarms: it is considered very probable that a comet is only such a meteoric swarm.

meteor. An abbreviation of *meteorology*, *meteorological*.

meteor-cloud (mē′tē-ôr-kloud), *n.* **1.** A flock of small meteoroids moving in space. Also called *meteoric swarm*.—**2.** A cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air. [Rare.]

meteor-dust (mē′tē-ôr-dust), *n.* Matter in infinitesimal particles supposed to be floating throughout free space, and gradually settling upon the surfaces of the heavenly bodies.

Sir W. Thomson . . . shows that *meteor-dust*, accumulating at the rate of one foot in 4,000 years, would account for the remainder of retardation.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 248.

meteoric (mē-tē-or′ik), *a.* [= F. *météorique* = Sp. *meteórico* = Pg. It. *meteorico*, < NL. *meteoricus*, pertaining to meteors, ML. in the air, on high, < NL. *meteorum*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] **1.** Of the upper air; empyreal (obsolete); in *meteorol.*, pertaining to atmospheric phenomena in general.

The fiery particles ascended to the most *meteoric* or highest regions. *Sharon Turner*, Hist. of World, p. 23.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a meteor; consisting of meteors.

Our nature is *meteoric*, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

3. Flashing like a meteor; transiently or irregularly brilliant.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 235.

Meteoric astronomy, that branch of science which treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical relations.—**Meteoric iron.** See *iron* and *meteorite*.—**Meteoric ring**, a swarm of meteoroids more or less thickly scattered along the entire orbit in which they circulate about the sun or other central body, so as to form a ring around it. The rings of Saturn are probably thus constituted.—**Meteoric showers**, showers of meteors or shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude. They are now known to be connected with comets.—**Meteoric stones**, aërolites. See *meteorite*.—

Meteoric swarm. Same as *meteor-cloud.*—**Meteoric waters,** waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

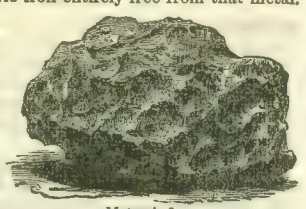
meteorical (mē-tē-or'i-kal), *a.* [< *meteoric* + *-al.*] Same as *meteoric.* [Rare.]

I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in moorish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation. *Bp. Hall,* Soliloquies, xii.

Meteorinæ (mē″tē-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meteorus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Braconidæ* or adscite ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteorus,* mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells.

meteorism (mē'tē-ō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *météorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *meteorismo,* < NL. *meteorismus,* < Gr. μετεωρισμός, a being raised up, swelling, < μετεωρίζειν, raise up, < μετέωρος, raised up: see *meteor.*] In *pathol.,* flatulent distention of the ★abdomen; tympanites.

meteorite (mē'tē-ō-rīt), *n.* [< *meteor* + *-ite*².] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens." Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aërolites,* but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men. The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era. Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons; and it is also known that meteorites were not unfrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world. In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when, several falls having taken place (at Barbotan, France, 1790; Siena, 1794; Wold Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng., 1795; Salés, France, 1798; Benares, 1798; L'Aigle, France, 1803), the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible. From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned. There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 300 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 400, although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall; many of them have been found on the earth's surface, but have been recognized as being extraterrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition. The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows: They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part; they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere in the regions from which they came; they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an "igneous origin"; they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence, with this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron associated with the silicated combinations exists in the metallic form, while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is, with rare exceptions, oxidized. Furthermore, meteorites, almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance; so that it is necessary to admit, either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body, or else that, having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself. The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony,* but the passage from one class to the other is by no means an abrupt one. All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated; indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal. With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations. Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity. The precious metals have not been detected in them. Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (nickeliferous) iron, forming a nearly homogeneous mass, have been denominated *siderolites.* These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphuret of iron and nickel), either one or both, and occasionally of graphite. In a large proportion of the meteoric irons, etching the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmannstättian figures." The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known, was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass, especially if, in addition, the presence of nickel could be shown by chemical analysis. While most of the metallic masses thus referred have almost certainly been correctly classed among the meteorites, there may be cases in which such reference has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmannstättian figures, while the iron found in large quantity and over a wide area, associated with and embedded in basalt, near Ovifak in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched, figures which have generally been considered as Widmannstättian, although others have denied that they could properly be so denominated. The terrestrial origin of the Ovifak iron is, however, now generally admitted, although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case. The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiarly intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up, forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption, which was at first the favorite theory of its origin. Next in order to the siderolites come the *pallasites,* so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas. Under the name of *pallasite* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivin, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence. Both siderolites and pallasites belong to the class of metallic meteorites. By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites.* In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivin and bronzite. The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (chondri). The chondritic meteorites have, however, a quite varied structure, in some few cases passing into a breccia; they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations. Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in grains or nodules; but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles. There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure: the minerals of which these are made up do not, however, differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites. There are also a few very anomalous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material. This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen, the product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites, which are only five or six in number. One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned. The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites. Of all the meteoric irons in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Dickson county, Tennessee (1855), of Braunau in Bohemia (1847), and a few others (in all probably about nine), are the only ones positively known to have fallen; all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition. The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand, are numerous. Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size as compared with the earth. In the fall of L'Aigle some 2,000 to 3,000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth, and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds. The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Ensisheim (1492), which weighed about 280 pounds, that of Juvinas (1821), 242 pounds, and that of Emmett county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell, the largest of them weighing 437 pounds. Some masses of iron believed to be meteorites, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this, but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite, but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter. The mass of iron on the river Bendegó in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight; that of Tucuman (Campo del Cielo) is said to weigh fifteen tons. The Ahnighito meteorite brought by Lieutenant Peary from Cape York, Greenland, in 1897 weighs 36¼ tons.—**Neumann's lines,** structural lines described by J. G. Neumann as occurring in the Braunau meteorite.



Meteoric Iron.



Meteoric Stone.

meteoritic (mē″tē-ō-rit'ik), *a.* [< *meteorite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites.

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapours at a very high temperature—*teste* the line-absorption spectrum now beginning to replace the flutings—balance the absorption of the *meteoritic* nuclei. *Nature,* XXXVIII. 79.

meteorize† (mē'tē-ō-rīz), *v.* [< *meteor* + *-ize.*] To take the form of a meteor; ascend in vapors.

To the end the dews may *meteorize* and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn,* Pomona, i.

★**meteorograph** (mē'tē-ō-rō-gráf), *n.* [= F. *météorographe* = Sp. *meteorógrafo,* < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph, anemograph, etc., in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements.

meteorographic (mē″tē-ō-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *météorographique* = Sp. *meteorográfico;* as *meteorograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to meteorography.

meteorography (mē″tē-ō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *météorographie* = Pg. *meteorographia,* < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + *-γραφία,* < γράφειν, write.] Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteoroid (mē'tē-ō-roid), *n.* [< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + εἶδος, form.] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visi-★ble as meteors.

meteoroidal (mē″tē-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [< *meteoroid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteors.

This remarkable group of planetoidal or *meteoroidal* bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Smithsonian Report,* 1881, p. 29.

meteorolite (mē'tē-ō-rō-līt), *n.* [= F. *météorolithe* = Pg. *meteorolithe,* < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + λίθος, a stone.] Same as *meteorite.*

meteorologic (mē″tē-ō-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *météorologique* = Sp. *meteorológico* = Pg. It. *meteorologico,* < NL. *meteorologicus,* < Gr. μετεωρολογικός, pertaining to meteorology, < μετεωρολογία, meteorology: see *meteorology.*] Same as *meteorological.*

Every extensive region [has] its own *meteorologic* conditions. *H. Spencer,* Universal Progress, p. 7.

meteorological (mē″tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *meteorologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to weather; atmospheric; specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology.—**Meteorological curve,** a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element.—**Meteorological elements,** the fundamental data of meteorological observations: namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air; the rate of evaporation; the amount and kind of precipitation; the direction and velocity of the wind; the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds; the duration of sunshine; and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation.—**Meteorological table.** (*a*) A statistical table of meteorological data: also called *meteorological register.* (*b*) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations.

meteorologically (mē″tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a meteorological aspect; with reference to meteorological conditions; by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods.

meteorologist (mē″tē-ō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *météorologiste* = Sp. *meteorologista;* as *meteorolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in meteorology; an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations; a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phe-★nomena.

meteorology (mē″tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *météorologie* = Sp. *meteorología* = Pg. It. *meteorologia,* < NL. *meteorologia,* < Gr. μετεωρολογία, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, < μετεωρολόγος, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, < μετέωρον, a meteor (τὰ μετέωρα, celestial phenomena), + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere; the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects. Abbreviated *meteor.*

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology,* or innate presentation both of wind and weather. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

Optical meteorology, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere.—**Practical or applied meteorology,** the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests. It embraces especially: (1) weather forecasts; (2) *medical meteorology,* or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease; and (3) *agricultural meteorology,* or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth.—**The new or higher meteorology,** the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere, and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics.—**Theoretical meteorology,** the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the cosmical influences affecting terrestrial atmospherics.

meteoromancy (mē'tē-ō-rō-man″si), *n.* [< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by meteoric phenomena.

meteorometer (mē″tē-ō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure, temperature, etc. It is usually operated ★by electricity.

meteoroscope† (mē-tē-or'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *météoroscope* = Sp. *meteoróscopo* = Pg. *meteoroscopio* = It. *meteoroscopo,* < Gr. μετεωροσκόπιον, an instrument for taking observations of the heavenly bodies, < μετεωροσκόπος, observing the heavenly bodies, < μετέωρον, a meteor, pl. celestial phenomena, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies. *Diderot.*

With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*
I'll find the cusp and alfridaria,
And know what planet is in Cazimi.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 5.

meteoroscopy† (mē-tē-or′ō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *météoroscopie* = Sp. *meteoroscopia*; as *meteoroscope* + *-y*³.] The use of the meteoroscope.

meteorous† (mē′tē-or-us), *a.* [< Gr. μετέωρος, raised, on high, in air: see *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor; meteoric.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides.
Milton, P. L., xii. 629.

We must conclude that there are *meteorous* beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 390.

meteor-system (mē-tē-or-sis″tem), *n.* A flock of small bodies moving together in space and acting upon each other by their mutual attractions and influences of various kinds.

Meteorus (mē-tē-ō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1835), < Gr. μετέωρος, in the air, μετέωρον, a meteor: see *meteor*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of a subfamily *Meteorinæ*, with many European and American species. *M. hyphantriæ* is a parasite of the fall web-worm, *Hyphantria cunea*, of the United States.

metepencephalic (met-ep-en-se-fal′ik or -sef′-a-lik), *a.* [< *metepencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metepencephalon.

metepencephalon (met-ep-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *metepencephala* (-lä). [NL., < *met(encephalon)* + *epencephalon*.] A segment of the encephalon between the myelon and the mesencephalon; the metencephalon and epencephalon together considered as one segment. *B. G. Wilder.*

metepicœle (met-ep′i-sēl), *n.* [< *met(encephalon)* + *epicœle*.] The cavity of the metepencephalon; the fourth ventricle. Also *metepicœlia*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 327.

metepimeral (met-e-pim′e-ral), *a.* [< *metepimeron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the metepimeron.

metepimeron (met-e-pim′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *metepimera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. μετά, after, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the metathorax; the epimeral sclerite of the metapleuron.

metepisternum (met-ep-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *metepisterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. μετά, after, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, one of the metathoracic episterna.

meter[1] (mē′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meeter*; < ME. *meter*, < AS. **metere* (cf. *metend*, a measurer) (= D. *meter* = MLG. *meter* = OHG. *mezāri*, *mezzāri*, MHG. *mezzer*, G. *messer* = Sw. *mätare*, a measurer), < *metan*, measure: see *mete*[1]. In the second sense, 'that which measures, an instrument for measuring,' as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter*, etc., the word is partly confused in composition with the L. *metrum*, < Gr. μέτρον, a measure, which is the word involved in the unitary compounds *gasometer*, *electrometer*, *geometer*, *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc.: see *meter*[2], *meter*[3].] 1. One who measures; a measurer: as, a coal-*meter*; a land-*meter*. [Rare.]

But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince.
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

2. That which measures, or is used for measuring; specifically, an instrument that records or indicates automatically the quantity, force, or pressure of a fluid passing through it or actuating it: used in composition, as in gas-*meter*, water-*meter* (see these words), or alone when the fluid to be measured, as gas or water, is understood.—3. In *fishing*, one of the two reinforcing ropes of a seine or gill-net, of which one is attached to the upper edge and carries the floats, and the other to the lower edge and bears the weights or sinkers.—**Dry meter**, a gas-meter employing a bellows-like apparatus and no liquid.—**Electric meter**. See *electric*.—**Electromagnetic-control meters**, electrical measuring-instruments (such as ampere- or volt-meters) the indications of which are controlled by the magnetic field produced by an electromagnet. In current instruments the electromagnet is usually excited by the current to be measured.—**Grain-meter**, any one of a variety of automatic grain-measuring machines, by which a stream of grain flowing from a chute or hopper is received, and the quantity discharged is indicated. Most of these grain-meters are automatic weighing-machines, the standard weight of a bushel of the grain being the unit of the scale of measurement, or, if the indications are in pounds, the latter divided by the weight of a bushel at once gives the delivery in bushels.—**Magnetic-control meters**, electromagnetic-control meters with permanent magnets substituted for electromagnets.—**Spring-control meters**, electrical measuring-instruments in which the indications are controlled by the elastic resistance of a spring. (See also *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *joule-meter*, *volt-meter*.)

meter[1] (mē′tėr), *v. t.* [< *meter*[1], *n.*] To measure by means of a meter; test by the use of a meter.

It was found that the real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by *metering* both.
Science, III. 497.

meter[2], **metre**[1] (mē′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meeter*; < ME. *meter*, *metyr*, *metre*, < OF. *metre*, F. *mètre* = Sp. Pg. It. *metro* = AS. *meter* = D. *meter* = OHG. *mētar*, MHG. *mēter*, G. *meter* = Dan. Sw. *meter*, meter, < L. *metrum*, meter (of verse) (not in sense of a measure of length), < Gr. μέτρον, that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule, also a measure of content, a space measured or measurable, measure, proportion, fitness, meter (of verse); with formative *-τρον*, < √με = Skt. √*mā*, measure, seen also in L. *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, measure, *modus*, measure, and AS. *metan*, E. *mete*[1]: see *mete*[1], *mode*[1], *measure*. The sense of a measure of length is recent, from the F., but in comp. *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc., the lit. sense 'measure' is common: see *meter*[3] and *meter*[1].] 1. (*a*) Rhythm in language; rhythmic language as measurable by prosodic times or uttered syllables; more specifically, arrangement of language in a succession of rhythmic movements, readily appreciable as such by the ear; verse, as opposed to prose. Meter in this sense is the subject-matter of the science of metrics. (*b*) Measured verse or rhythmic language; rhythmic language as determined by or divided into fixed measures. (1) A measure, foot, or dipody. See *measure*. [Rare.] (2) A line, verse, or period in ancient metrics; specifically, a monocolic verse or a dicolic (or tricolic) period, as opposed to a hypermetron. Meters are called *monometers*, *dimeters*, *trimeters*, etc., according to the number of measures in a verse, also *acatalectic*, *catalectic*, *brachycatalectic*, etc., *meters*, according to the completeness or incompleteness of the feet or measures. (3) A kind of verse; a particular variety of poetic rhythm, as expressed by the kind of feet of which the verse consists: as, iambic, dactylic, Ionic *meter*; a particular form of metrical composition: as, Alcaic *meter*, elegiac *meter*. In ancient metrics meters were called *monoid*, *pure*, or *simple meters* when they consisted of one kind of foot throughout, *compound* or *episynthetic meters* when composed of cola of different kinds of feet, *mixed meters* when uniting different kinds of feet within the same colon.

Lasciuious *Meeters*, to whose venom sound
The open eare of youth doth always listen.
Shak., Rich. II. (folio 1623), ii. 1. 19.

According to the number of the sillables contained in euery verse, the same is sayd a long or short *meeter*, and his shortest proportion is of foure sillables, and his longest of twelue. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58.

Rhime being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meeter*. *Milton*, P. L., Pref.

Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

2. In *music*, the division of a composition into parts of equal time-value and of similar essential rhythmic structure. The smallest part thus indicated is that between successive primary accents, and is called a *measure*; in printed music this is marked by a bar before each primary accent. But meter includes also, in a general way, the division of a piece into equal and similar parts of more than one measure, such parts being called *phrases* or *strophes*. In this sense musical meter has obvious analogies with meter in verse, though the analogies cannot always be pressed with safety, especially as the nomenclature is not strictly parallel. (See *metrics*[2], 2.) *Rhythm* may be distinguished from *meter* in that it deals primarily with the accents and the typical and actual accentual patterns, which meter gathers into groups and sections in accordance with their time-value. This distinction, however, is not always observed or even acknowledged. Sometimes the meaning of the term is reversed, rhythm being made a matter of time, and meter one of accent. Sometimes, too, the two terms are made entirely interchangeable.

3. In *Eng. hymnology*, a pattern of versification, including the structure of the prosodical feet used, the grouping of those feet into lines, and the grouping of lines into stanzas or strophes, popularly called *verses*. See *foot* and *versification*. According to the kind of feet used, meters are usually either iambic, trochaic, or dactylic. The principal *iambic meters* are: *Common Meter* (C. M.), having alternately eight and six syllables to the line; *Long Meter* (L. M.), having eight syllables to the line; and *Short Meter* (S. M.), having two lines of six syllables, followed by one of eight, and then by another of six. Each of these meters has properly four lines to the stanza, so that their syllabic scheme is as follows: C. M., 8, 6, 8, 6; L. M., 8, 8, 8, 8; S. M., 6, 6, 8, 6. Each of them may also be doubled, so as to make eight-lined stanzas, the meter then being called *Common Meter Double* (C. M. D.), *Long Meter Double* (L. M. D.), or *Short Meter Double* (S. M. D.). Long meter may also have six lines to the stanza, and is then called *Long Meter, Six Lines* or *Long Particular Meter* (L. P. M.), with the syllabic scheme 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8. Other meters of this class are *Common Particular Meter* (C. P. M.), 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6; *Short Particular Meter* (S. P. M.), 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 8; *Hallelujah Meter* (H. M.), 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8 (or 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4); *Sevens and Sixes*, 7, 6, 7, 6; *Tens*, 10, 10, 10, 10; etc. The principal *trochaic meters* are *Sevens*, 7, 7, 7, 7; *Eights and Sevens*, 8, 7, 8, 7; *Sixes*, 6, 6, 6, 6; *Sixes and Fives*, 6, 5, 6, 5; etc. The principal *dactylic meters* are *Elevens*, 11, 11, 11, 11; *Elevens and Tens*, 11, 10, 11, 10; etc. Numerous modifications of these schemes occur, especially in recent hymns.—**Accentual meters**. See *accentual*.—**Hipponactean meter**, **Hymenaic meter**, **Ionic meter**. See the adjectives.—**In short meter**, **short meter**, quickly; in short order. [U. S.]

This goin' ware glory waits ye haint one agreeable feetur,
An' if it worn't for wakin' snakes, I'd home again *short meter*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

Laconic meter. See *laconic*, *n.*, 3.—**Quantitative meters**. See *accentual meters*, under *accentual*.

meter[3], **metre**[2] (mē′tėr), *n.* [Also sometimes, as mere F., *mètre*; = Sp. Pg. It. *metro* (after F.), < F. *mètre* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *meter*, < L. *metrum*, < Gr. μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[2].] The fundamental unit of length of the French metrical system. It is the distance, at the melting-temperature of ice, between the ends of a certain platinum bar preserved in Paris, and called the *mètre des Archives*. It was intended to be one ten-millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and to be 443.296 lines of the toise of Peru, from which it really differs by a very small amount. The meter is equal to 39.37027 inches according to Professor Rogers, and 39.37011 is the value adopted by the Standards Department at London. A new meter has been established by the principal nations, which is defined by the length at the melting-point of ice between two lines drawn on a bar of platiniridium, which is to be kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at the *pavillon de Breteuil* near Sèvres, France. This new meter is as nearly as possible of the same length as the old one. Abbreviated *m*.

meterage (mē′tėr-āj), *n.* [< *meter*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act of measuring.—2. Measurement; the result of measuring.—3. A charge for measuring.

meterer† (mē′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *meter*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who writes in meter; a poet. *Drayton.*

meterly† (mē′tėr-li), *adv.* [ME. *metrely*; < *meter*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Metrically.

Be it in balede, uers, rime, or prose,
He most torn and wend, *metrely* to close.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6566.

mete-rod†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *meetrodde*, *metrod*; < *mete*[1] + *rod*.] A measuring-rod.

The *meetrodde* that he hadde in his hande was syxe cubytes longe and a spanne. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xl. 5.

meter-prover (mē′tėr-prō″vėr), *n.* A registering holder, or a gas-tank of known capacity, used for testing the accuracy of gas-meters.

meter-wheel (mē′tėr-hwēl), *n.* A drum or hollow wheel with several chambers, to which air or other gas is admitted through a tube in the axle. In use, the wheel is immersed in water above its axis, and the gas, filling each chamber successively, causes the chamber filled to rise and the wheel to revolve, when the gas is discharged above the level of the water by an opening. The chambers are of known capacity, and the revolutions of the wheel are recorded on dials. Such wheels are used in gas-meters, in which the pressure of the gas flowing through the meter gives the driving power.

meteselt†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *mete*, meat, + *sēl*, time.] Meal-time.

metesthetic (met-es-thet′ik), *a.* [Also *metæsthetic*; < Gr. μετά, after, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive: see *archesthetic*.] Pertaining to the hypothesis of metesthetism.

metesthetism (met-es′the-tizm), *n.* [Also *metæsthetism*; < *metesthetic* + *-ism*.] The monistic hypothesis that consciousness is an attribute of matter, and a product of the evolution of matter and force: opposed to *archesthetism*.

metestick (mēt′stik), *n.* A measuring staff: specifically, a stick fixed on a board at right angles, used to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

metewand (mēt′wond), *n.* [Formerly also *metwand*; < ME. *metewand*; < *mete*[1] + *wand*.] A measuring-staff, yardstick, etc.; any rod or stick used to measure length. [Archaic.]

He reformed the olde untrue measures, and made a measure by the length of his own arme, which was then called vlna, an elle, and now the same is called a yard, or a *metwand*.
Stow, Hen. I., an. 1102.

No fitting *metewand* hath To-day
For measuring spirits of thy stature.
Lowell, To Lamartine.

meteyard† (mēt′yärd), *n.* [< ME. *meteyarde*, < AS. *metgird*, *metgyrd*, *metgeard*, a measuring-rod, < *gemet*, measure, + *gyrd*, rod: see *mete*[1] and *yard*[1].] A metewand a yard in length.

Take thou the bill, give me thy *mete-yard*, and spare not me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 153.

meteyn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*. *Chaucer.*

meth[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *mēeth*, measure, degree, proportion, ability, rank, due measure, right,

respect; < *metan*, measure: see *mete*[1].] Measure; moderation; modesty.

And Mari ledd hir life with *methe*
In a toun that hiht Nazarethe.
Metrical Homilies, p. 107.

meth[1]†, *a.* [ME., < *meth*[1], *n.*] Moderate; mild; courteous.

Alle that meyné mylde and *meth*
Went hem into Nazareth.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

meth[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*[1].

meth[3]†, *n.* [Also *methe;* ME., a var. of *mood:* see *mood*[1].] Anger; wrath.

Quen the lorde of the lyfte lyked hymseluen
For to mynne on his mon his *meth* that abydez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 436.

Ne tell thou neuer at borde no tale
To harme or shame thy felawe in sale;
For if he then withholde his *methe*,
Eftsons he wylle forcast thi dethe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

methal (meth'al), *n.* [< *meth(yl)* + *al(cohol).*] Same as *methyl alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*). Officially *methanol.*

methane (meth'ān), *n.* [< *meth(yl)* + *-ane.*] A hydrocarbon (CH_4) belonging to the paraffin series, a colorless, odorless gas which may be reduced to a liquid by extreme pressure and cold. It is innocuous when breathed in moderate quantity. It burns with a slightly luminous flame, and when mixed with seven or eight volumes of air explodes violently. It occurs in nature in the emanations of volcanoes and petroleum-wells. It also occurs in large quantity in the coal-measures, and when mixed with air constitutes the dreaded fire-damp of the miners. Also called *marsh-gas.*

methanometer (meth-ā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *methane* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus, devised by Monnier, to determine and indicate automatically the quantity of marsh-gas (methane) in coal-mines. It depends upon the change of level of the mercury in a manometer-tube in which carbon dioxid is formed by the combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air under the action, for example, of an electric spark.

methe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*[1].

methe[2]†, *n.* See *meth*[3].

metheglin (mē-theg'lin), *n.* [< W. *meddyglyn*, < *medd*, mead (see *mead*[1]), + *llyn*, liquor.] Mead.

It is not my fault if I fill them out nectar and they run to *metheglin*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglin* glides.
Gay, To a Lady, i.

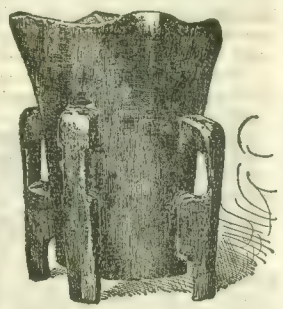
methemoglobin (met-hē-mō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *hemoglobin.*] A modification of hemoglobin, into which it can be reconverted. It differs from hemoglobin in that its combined oxygen is not displaced by carbon monoxid nor given up in a vacuum.

methemoglobinemia (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the blood. *Med. News*, LIII. 240.

methemoglobinuria (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

methene (meth'-ēn), *n.* [< *meth(yl)* + *-ene.*] Same as *methylene.*

mether (meᴛʜ'-ėr), *n.* [Variant of *madder*[2].] A drinking-vessel formerly in use. The vessels identified as methers are of wood, cut out of a single piece, having a capacity of from one to three pints.



Mether, from specimen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland.

The Dunvegan cup, a *mether* of yew covered with silver mounts. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 902.

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v. impers.*; pret. *methought.* [< ME. *me thinketh*, < AS. *mē thyncth*, it seems to me: see *me*[1] and *think*[2].] It seems to me; it appears to me. See *me*[1] and *think*[2].

method (meth'od), *n.* [= OF. *methode*, F. *méthode* = Sp. *método* = Pg. *methodo* = It. *metodo* = D. G. Dan. *methode* = Sw. *method*, < LL. *methodus, methodos*, a way of teaching or proceeding, < Gr. *μέθοδος*, a going after, pursuit, investigation, inquiry, method, system, < *μετά*, after, + *ὁδός*, way.] 1. Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the purpose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project: as, to observe *method* in business or study; without *method* success is improbable: in this and the next two senses only in the singular.

Though this be madness, yet there is *method* in 't.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 208.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without *method* talks us into sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 654.

The particular uses of *method* are various: but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

Where the habit of *Method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected.
Coleridge, Method, § ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end; a short way to a desired result; specifically, in *logic*, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever; that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition.

Method hath been placed, and that not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgment: . . . the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Method is procedure according to principles.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Meiklejohn), p. 516.

3. Any way or manner of conducting any business.

In this *method* of life it was once his fate to approach a clear fountain. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iii.

4. A plan or system of conduct or action; the way or mode of doing or effecting something: as, a *method* of instruction; *method* of classification; the English *method* of pronunciation.

Therefore to know what more thou art than man, . . .
Another *method* I must now begin.
Milton, P. R., iv. 540.

Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the Great Physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*. *South*, Sermons, IX. i.

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with utter unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its *methods*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 71.

5. In *music:* (*a*) Manner of performance; technique; style. (*b*) A manner or system of teaching. (*c*) An instruction-book, systematically arranged.—**Acroamatic, analytic, antecedental method.** See the adjectives.—**Arbogast's method.** [Named after the inventor, the Alsatian mathematician Louis François Antoine *Arbogast*, 1759–1803, who himself named it the *calculus of derivations.*] A method for the development of the function of a function according to the powers of the variable of the latter function.—**Baconian method.** See *Baconian.*—**Catechetic method,** the method of teaching by questions addressed to the memory.—**Centrobaric method.** See *centrobaric.*—**Comparative method,** any method of investigation which rests upon the comparison of several groups of objects.—**Compositive method.** Same as *synthetic method.*—**Correlative method.** See *correlative.*—**Deductive method.** See *deductive.*—**Definitive** or **divisive method.** See *divisive.*—**Dialogic method.** See *dialogic.*—**Differential method.** (*a*) A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by comparing it with another of the same kind the value of which is known and estimating the difference. See *differential*, and *differential galvanometer.* (*b*) A method, introduced by Frischen, in duplex telegraphy for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See *telegraphy.*—**Epidermic, erotematic, Eulerian, exoscopic, expectant method.** See the adjectives.—**Euler's method of elimination.** See *elimination.*—**Genetic, graphical, historical method.** See the adjectives.—**Horner's method of approximation.** See *approximation.*—**Iatraliptic method**†. Same as *epidermic method.*—**Inductive** or **experimental method,** a method which depends upon making new observations.—**Introspective method.** See *introspective.*—**Lagrangian, lunar, magistral method.** See the adjectives.—**Mance's method,** a method of measuring the electrical resistance of a circuit in which there is an electromotive force. See *resistance.*—**Metaphysical** or **subjective method,** one which rests on the assumption that the possibilities of thought are coextensive with the possibilities of things.—**Method of adhesions.** See the quotation.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Dr. E. B. Tylor read an interesting paper on the laws of marriage and descent, illustrative of his ingenious method of studying ethnological phenomena. All myths and customs, on a close study, may by analysis be disintegrated, and are found to consist of certain elements. Dr. Tylor arranges these elements statistically, and, by inquiring which occur simultaneously among various peoples, proves that certain groups of such elements belong genetically together. This he calls the *method of adhesions.*
Science, XII. 211.

Method of agreement, that method of experimental inquiry in which, some experiment being tried under a great variety of circumstances and found always to yield the same result, it is inferred that this result would be reached under all circumstances.—**Method of approaches.** See *approach.*—**Method of avoidance,** a method of experimentation in which the circumstances of the observation are specially chosen so that one usual source of error does not enter into the result.—**Method of compensation,** a method in which a source of error of unknown amount is got rid of by a special mechanical contrivance.—**Method of concomitant variations,** the method in which the known quantities on which the results of an experiment depend are made to vary with a view to ascertaining the values of the unknown quantities.—**Method of correction,** a method of experimentation in which a source of error is allowed for by calculation. This differs from the method of residues only in that the nature of the causes of the residual phenomena are known, and only their quantities remain to be determined.—**Method of difference,** that method in which an experiment is tried under conditions seeming to differ in but one material circumstance, and the difference in the two results is ascribed to that circumstance.—**Method of dimensions, diviscrs, exclusions, fluxions.** See *dimension, divisor,* etc.—**Method of exhaustions,** the method of approximation to the area of a curvilinear figure by means of inscribed and circumscribed polygons.—**Method of increments, of indivisibles, of infusion, of limits.** See *increment, indivisible,* etc.—**Method of least squares.** See *square.*—**Method of residues.** (*a*) That method of experimental inquiry in which from an observed quantity is subtracted the effects of known causes in order that the effects of unknown causes may be studied by themselves. (*b*) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See *residual.*—**Method of reversal,** a method in which two experiments are made under different circumstances, in such a way that their results can be combined by calculation, so that the error shall be determined and eliminated.—**Natural method,** a method in which the order of nature is observed. See *Jussieuan.*—**Null-method,** a method of measurement in which the equality of two physical quantities is indicated when, on performing a specified operation, no effect is produced on the testing apparatus: for example, the Wheatstone bridge method of measuring electrical resistance.—**Progressive method.** Same as *synthetic method.*—**Regressive** or **resolutive method.** Same as *analytic method.*—**Scientific method,** a method of investigation proceeding in a scientific manner, and setting out from fundamental and elementary principles; especially, the method of modern science.—**Socratic method,** the method of teaching by questions addressed to the understanding.—**Subjective method.** Same as *metaphysical method.*—**Symbolical method.** (*a*) A method in which symbols of operations are treated as if they were symbols of quantities. (*b*) A method in which, in *analytical geom.*, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc., are represented by single letters. (*c*) In *algebra*, a method in which, by the aid of umbræ, quantics are written as powers of polynomials.—**Synthetic, progressive,** or **compositive method,** a method in which we set out with general principles and proceed to deduce their consequences.—**Tabular** or **tabellary method,** the method of exhibiting the divisions of a subject by tables.—**Total method,** the method of a whole science; **partial method,** the method of a particular part of a science.—**Universal** or **general method,** a method applicable to all problems, or to a very wide class of problems; **special** or **particular method,** one applicable to a small class of problems.

methodic (me-thod'ik), *a.* [= F. *méthodique* = Sp. *metódico* = Pg. *methodico* = It. *metodico* (cf. D. G. *methodisch* = Dan. *methodisk*), < LL. *methodicus*, following a method (*medici methodici*, physicians known as methodists), < Gr. *μεθοδικός*, working by rule, following a method, systematic (*οἱ μεθοδικοί*, physicians known as methodists), < *μέθοδος*, a method: see *method.*] Pertaining to or characterized by method; conformed or conforming to a method: as, the *methodic* principle or sect in medicine.

The legislator whose measures produce evil instead of good, notwithstanding the extensive and *methodic* inquiries which helped him to decide, cannot be held to have committed more than error of reasoning.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 77.

Methodic doubt. See *doubt*[1].

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *a.* [< *methodic* + *-al.*] Characterized by or exhibiting method; disposed or acting in a systematic way; systematic; orderly: as, the *methodical* arrangement of objects or topics; *methodical* accounts; a *methodical* man.

When I am old, I will be as *methodical* an hypocrite as any pair of lawn sleeves in Savoy.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

I have done it in a confused manner, and without the nice divisions of art; for grief is not *methodical.*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

methodically (me-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to a method; with method or order.

methodics (me-thod'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *methodic:* see *-ics.*] The science of method; methodology.

methodisation, methodise, etc. See *methodization,* etc.

methodism (meth'od-izm), *n.* [< *method* (see *Methodist*) + *-ism.*] 1. The principle of acting according to a fixed or strict method; the system or practice of methodists: as, *methodism* in medicine, or in conduct.

This system [of medical doctrine] was known as *methodism*, its adherents as the methodici or methodists.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 802.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church. See *Methodist Church,* under *Methodist.*

★**Methodist** (meth′o̤d-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *method* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* 1. [*l. c.*] One who is characterized by strict adherence to method; one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles; one who is thoroughly versed in method.

The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificiall boundes, condemne geometricall preceptes in arithmetique or arithmeticall preceptes in geometrie as irregular and abusive.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

The great thinkers of all times have been strict *methodists*. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 128.

2. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory. Compare *Dogmatist*, 2.

As many more
As *methodist* Musus kild with hellebore
In autumne last.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. i.

The *methodists* agreed with the empirics in one point, in their contempt for anatomy; but, strictly speaking, they were dogmatists, though with a dogma different from that of the Hippocratic school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 802.

3. A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703–91). The name was first applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford on account of their methodical habits in study and in religious life.

Thus Bath yields a continued rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the *methodist*, have it in their power to complete the day with employment agreeable to their taste and disposition.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 50.

Dialectic Methodists, a name given to certain Roman Catholic priests of France, during the seventeenth century, who opposed by argument the doctrines of the Huguenots. Also called *Romish* or *Popish Methodists*.—**Free Methodists**, a Methodist denomination in the United States, established in 1860 at Pekin in New York. Its members place especial emphasis upon the doctrines of entire sanctification and eternal punishment. They rigidly enforce the rule for simplicity of dress, and prohibit the use of choir or musical instrument in church service; they have abandoned episcopacy, and have one superintendent elected every four years.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists; belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists: as, *Methodist* principles; a *Methodist* church.—**The Methodist Church**, a Christian body existing in several distinct church organizations, the most important of which are that known in England as the *Wesleyan* and that known in the United States as the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. These two bodies do not differ materially in doctrine, worship, or ecclesiastical organization. They are evangelical, and Arminian in theology. Their worship is generally non-liturgical. Each Methodist society, or local church, is organized in classes, under class-leaders; the different societies, which are sometimes grouped in circuits, are combined in districts, each of which is, in the United States, under the superintendence of a presiding elder. The American churches also have bishops, who are not diocesan, but itinerant, possessing concurrent jurisdiction over the whole church. The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Conference, which meets every fourth year. In the United States lay delegates have been admitted to the Conference since 1872, and in England since 1880, before which dates the Conference was a purely clerical body. Other Methodist churches are: The *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists*, Calvinistic in theology, formed from the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connection*, which is Congregational in polity; the *Methodist New Connection*, which gives a larger degree of power to the laity than does the Old Connection; the *Bible Christians*; the *Primitive Methodists*; the *United Methodist Free Churches*, a combination of three preëxisting Methodist organizations; and the *Wesleyan Reform Union*. All the above are British organizations. In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church exists in two distinct organizations, the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the *Methodist Episcopal Church (South)*. There is also an *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, an *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, the *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America*, the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church*—all composed entirely of colored Methodists; the *Evangelical Association*, popularly though inaccurately termed *German Methodists*, or *Albrights*, from the name of their founder; the *United Brethren in Christ*, which is essentially though not nominally a Methodist body; the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which rejects episcopacy; and the *Wesleyan Methodist Connection* of America. In Canada several of the Methodist bodies have been consolidated into a single organization, called the *Methodist Church of Canada*. All these bodies agree in having a consolidated ministry for each body, and in each, with the exception of the Methodist Episcopal Church (which in 1900, at its quadrennial session, removed the time limit), ministers are subject to change of parish within certain definite periods—a feature of Methodist economy called "the itinerancy."

methodistic (meth-o̤-dis′tik), *a.* [< *methodist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to methodism or methodists; characterized by or exhibiting strict adherence to method; hence, strict or exacting, as in religion or morals.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men!
Byron, Hints from Horace.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodist Church; characteristic of the Methodists or Methodism: as, *Methodistic* principles or practices.

Methodistical (meth-o̤-dis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *methodistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Methodistic*, 2.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best. *Bp. Lavington*, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared, p. xii.

methodistically (meth-o̤-dis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodistic manner; specifically [*cap.*], after the manner of the Methodists; as regards Methodism.

methodization (meth″o̤d-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *methodize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized. Also spelled *methodisation*.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, IV. ii. § 2.

methodize (meth′o̤d-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *methodized*, ppr. *methodizing*. [< *method* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To reduce to method; dispose in due order; arrange in a convenient manner.

The wisdom of God hath *methodized* the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Science . . . is simply common sense rectified, extended, and *methodized*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 124.

II. *intrans.* To be methodical; use method.

The mind . . . is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess. *Coleridge*, Method, § 1.

Also spelled *methodise*.

methodizer (meth′o̤d-ī-zėr), *n.* One who methodizes. Also spelled *methodiser*.

He was a careful *methodizer* of his knowledge.
Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 215.

★**methodological** (meth″o̤d-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *methodolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to methodology.

If there were several competing methods of geometry . . . geometers would inevitably be involved at the outset of their study in *methodological* discussion.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 5.

methodologist (meth-o̤-dol′o̤-jist), *n.* [< *methodolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of methodology.

methodology (meth-o̤-dol′o̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μέθοδος*, method, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the science are to be applied to the production of knowledge; the doctrine of definition and division; in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure.

That part of logic which is conversant with the perfection, with the well-being of thought is the doctrine of method—*methodology*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxiv.

The rival originators of modern *Methodology*, Descartes and Bacon, vie with each other in the stress that they lay on this point: and the latter's warning against the "notiones male terminatæ" of ordinary thought is peculiarly needed in ethical discussion.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 318.

2. A treatise on method.

methomania (meth-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέθη*, *μέθυ*, strong drink (see *mead*[1]), + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible morbid craving for intoxicating substances; dipsomania.

Dipsomania is a form of physical disease, and it has been aptly defined as an uncontrollable and intermittent impulse to take alcoholic stimulants, or any other agent . . . which causes intoxication—in short, a *methomania*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 354.

methought (mē-thât′). Preterit of *methinks*.

methridatum, *n.* See *mithridatum*.

methule (meth′ūl), *n.* Same as *methyl*.

methy (meth′i), *n.*; pl. *methies* (-iz). [Wood Cree *mithy*.] A name of the burbot.

★**methyl** (meth′il), *n.* [< Gr. *μέθυ*, mead, + *ὕλη*, wood.] The hypothetical radical (CH_3) of wood-spirit and its derivatives. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical relations.—**Methyl alcohol, green, mercaptan.** See *alcohol*, etc.

methylal (meth′il-al), *n.* [< *methyl* + *al*(*cohol*).] Methylene dimethyl ether, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, a liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, and by oxidation passes into formic acid.

methylamine (meth′il-am-in), *n.* [< *methyl* + *amine.*] A colorless gas (NH_2CH_3), having a strong ammoniacal odor, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. It may be regarded as ammonia (NH_3) in which the radical methyl (CH_3) has been substituted for a hydrogen atom. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid; it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water, and forms, with acids, crystallizable salts.

★**methylate** (meth′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *methylated*, ppr. *methylating*. [< *methyl* + *-ate*[1].] To mix or impregnate with methyl alcohol or methyl.—**Methylated spirit**, alcohol containing ten per cent. of wood-spirit (methyl alcohol), giving a disagreeable flavor, which renders the spirit unfit for drinking. It is used in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in the manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, etc.

methyl-blue (meth′il-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating spirit-blue (see *spirit-blue*, 2) with methyl chlorid. It is used to dye light-blue tints on silk, and possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue.

methylconine (meth′il-kō-nin), *n.* [< *methyl* + *conine.*] One of the alkaloids found in commercial conine.

methylcrotonic (meth″il-krō-ton′ik), *a.* In *chem.*, used only in the following phrase:—**Methylcrotonic acid.** Same as *cevadic acid* (which see, under *cevadic*).

★**methylene** (meth′i-lēn), *n.* [< *methyl* + *-ene.*] A bivalent hydrocarbon radical (CH_2) which does not exist free, but occurs in many compounds, as methylene iodide, CH_2I_2. Also called *methene*.

methylene-blue (meth′i-lēn-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating dimethylaniline successively with hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrite, sulphureted hydrogen, common salt, and zinc chlorid. It is used in dyeing, and produces fast blues on cotton, leather, and jute, but not on wool or silk. It is also an important bacterioscopic reagent.

methylic (me-thil′ik), *a.* [< *methyl* + *-ic.*] Containing or related to the radical methyl.—**Methylic alcohol, ether**, etc. See the nouns.

methyl-salicylic (meth-il-sal-i-sil′ik), *a.* Containing methyl in combination with salicylic acid.—**Methyl-salicylic acid**, the methyl ester of salicylic acid, and the chief ingredient of wintergreen-oil, from *Gaultheria procumbens*, a colorless, agreeably smelling oil which forms salts that are easily decomposed.

★**methyl-violet** (meth-il-vī′o̤-let), *n.* A coal-tar color produced by the direct oxidation of pure dimethylaniline with chlorid of copper. Also called *Paris violet*.

methymnion (meth-im′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *methymnia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *μεθύμνια*, < *μετά*, after, + *ὕμνος*, hymn.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon after an antistrophe.

methysis (meth′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέθυσις*, drunkenness, < *μεθύειν*, to be drunken with wine.] In *pathol.*, drunkenness; intoxication.

metic (met′ik), *n.* [Irreg. for **metec*, < L. *metœcus*, < Gr. *μέτοικος*, a resident alien, prop. adj., changing one's abode, < *μετά*, over (denoting change), + *οἶκος*, house, abode: see *economy*.] An emigrant or immigrant; specifically, in ancient Greece, a resident alien who in general bore the burdens of a citizen, and had some of the citizen's privileges; hence, any resident alien.

To all men, rich and poor, citizens and *metics*, the comparative excellence of the democracy . . . was now manifest. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, VI. 2.

The Patricians, as distinguished from the Patres, formed an aristocracy as compared with their freedmen or other dependents, or with the *metics* or strangers that sojourned among them, or with the alien population that were permitted, on terms more or less hard, to cultivate their lands. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 192.

meticulous (mē-tik′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *méticuleux*, < L. *meticulosus*, full of fear, < *metus*, fear.] Timid; over-careful.

Melancholy and *meticulous* heads. *Sir T. Browne.*

A stylist of Plato's super-subtle and *meticulous* consistency. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 299.

meticulously† (mē-tik′ū-lus-li), *adv.* Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

metif (mē′tif), *n.* [< F. *métif*, OF. *mestif*, of mixed breed: see *mastiff*, and cf. *mestee*, *mestizo*.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

meting[1] (mē′ting), *n.* [ME. *meting*, < AS. *metung*, verbal n. of *metan*, mete: see *mete*[1].] Measuring.

meting[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *meeting*.

meting[3]†, *n.* [ME. *metynge*, < AS. *mǣting*, verbal n. of *mǣtan*, dream: see *mete*[2].] A dream.

Joseph . . . he that redde so
The kynges *met'ynge*, Pharao.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 282.

Metis (mē′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *Μῆτις*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and sometimes called the mother of Athene; a personification of *μῆτις*, wisdom, prudence.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus.—2. The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ire-

land, in April, 1848.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks. *Adams*, 1858.

métis (mā-tēs′), *n.* [F.: see *mestizo*.] 1. Same as *mestizo*.—2. In the Dominion of Canada, a half-breed of French and Indian parentage: especially the half-breeds of the Canadian Northwest Territories.

I am aware that the mixture of French and Indian blood has produced the well-known class of *métis*, half-breeds. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 151.

metœcious (me-tē′shius), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *οἶκος*, a house.] Heterœcious.

metœcism (me-tē′sizm), *n.* [< *metœc-ious* + *-ism*.] Heterœcism.

metoleic (met-ō-lē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, after, + E. *oleic*.] Related to oleic acid or olein.—**Metoleic acid**, a liquid acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.

Metonic (me-ton′ik), *a.* [< *Meton*, < L. *Meton*, *Meto(n-)*, < Gr. *Μέτων*, Meton (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer.—**Metonic cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Metonic year.** See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*[1].

metonymic (met-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *metonymico* = It. *metonimico*, < Gr. *μετωνυμικός*, belonging to metonymy, < *μετωνυμία*, metonymy: see *metonymy*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metonymy; used by way of metonymy

metonymical (met-ō-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< *metonymic* + *-al*.] Same as *metonymic*.

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders. *Drayton*, Rosamond to King Henry, note 2.

metonymically (met-ō-nim′i-kal-i), *adv.* By metonymy.

metonymy (me-ton′i-mi), *n.* [= F. *métonymie* = Sp. *metonimia* = It. *metonimia*, *metonomia*, < LL. *metonymia*, < Gr. *μετωνυμία*, a change of name (in rhet., as defined), < *μετά*, after, + *ὄνομα*, Æolic *ὄννυμα*, name: see *onym*.] In *rhet.*, change of name; a trope or figure of speech that consists in substituting the name of one thing for that of another to which the former bears a known and close relation. It is a method of increasing the force or comprehensiveness of expression by the employment of figurative names that call up conceptions or associations of ideas not suggested by the literal ones, as *Heaven* for God, the *Sublime Porte* for the Turkish government, *head and heart* for intellect and affection, *the town* for its inhabitants, *the bottle* for strong drink, etc. See *synecdoche*.

These and such other speaches, where ye take the name of the Author for the thing it selfe, or the thing conteining for that which is contained, & in many other cases do as it were wrong name the person or the thing. So neuerthelesse as it may be vnderstood, it is by the figure *metonymia*, or misnamer. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 151.

metope (met′ō-pē), *n.* [= F. *métope* = Sp. *metopa* = Pg. It. *metopa*, < L. *metopa*, < Gr. *μετόπη*, the space between the triglyphs of a frieze, < *μετά*, between, + *ὀπή*, an aperture, hollow.] 1. In *arch.*, a slab inserted between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, sometimes, especially in late



Actæon and Artemis.—Metope from the southern temple of the eastern plateau of Selinus.

work, cut in the same block with one triglyph or more. It was so called because in the primitive Doric, of which the later triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling-beams, the metopes were left open as windows, and were thus literally apertures between the beams. The metopes were characteristically ornamented with sculpture in high relief, but they were frequently left plain, or adorned simply with painting. See cuts under *Doric*, *monotriglyph*, and *temple*.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *facies*. *Huxley*.

metopic (me-top′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέτωπον*, the forehead, front, lit. the space between the eyes, < *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Of or pertaining to the forehead: as, a *metopic* suture.—**Metopic point**, a point midway between the greatest protuberances of the right and left frontal eminences. See *craniometry*.—**Metopic suture**, the median suture uniting the two halves of the frontal bone, present in early life and sometimes visible in adult skulls. Also called *frontal suture*.

Metopidius (met-ō-pid′i-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *μετωπίδιος*, equiv. to *μετωπιαῖος*, of or pertaining to the forehead, < *μετώπιον*, *μέτωπον*, the forehead: see *metopic*.] A genus of Indian and African grallatorial birds of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, characterized by the laminar expansion of the radius and the reduction of the spur on the wing. There are several species, as *M. africanus*, *M. indicus*, and others.



Metopidius.
r, expanded radius; *u*, ulna; *h*, humerus.

metopism (met′ō-pizm), *n.* [< *metop-ic* + *-ism*.] That character of an adult skull presented in the persistence of a frontal or metopic suture.

metoposcopic (met″ō-pō-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *métoposcopique*; as *metoposcop-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to metoposcopy.

metoposcopical (met″ō-pō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *metoposcopic* + *-al*.] Same as *metoposcopic*.

A physiognomist might have exercised the *metoposcopical* science upon it [a face]. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii.

metoposcopist (met-ō-pos′kō-pist), *n.* [< *metoposcop-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in metoposcopy.

Apion speaks of the *metoposcopists* who judge by the appearance of the face. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 4.

metoposcopy (met-ō-pos′kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *métoposcopie* = Sp. *metoposcopia* = Pg. It. *metoposcopia*, < Gr. *μέτωπον*, the forehead, front, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face.

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, *metoposcopy*, chiromancy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

metosteon (me-tos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *metostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ornith.*, the posterior lateral piece or special ossification of the sternum, behind the pleurosteon, on each side of the lophosteon. See cut under *carinate*.

metovum (me-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *metova* (-vä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + L. *ovum* (= Gr. *ᾠόν*), egg: see *ovum*.] A meroblastic egg, ovum, or ovule which has acquired its store of food-yolk, or been otherwise modified from its original primitive condition as an egg-cell or protovum. Also called *after-egg* and *deutovum*.

metralgia (mē-tral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the womb.

metran (met′ran), *n.* The abuna; the head of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic church.

metre[1], *n.* See *meter*[2].

metre[2], *n.* See *meter*[3].

metrectopia (met-rek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, womb (see *matrix*), + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place: see *ectopia*.] Displacement of the womb. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

metrectopic (met-rek-top′ik), *a.* [< *metrectopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with metrectopia.

metretet, *n.* [ME., < L. *metreta*, < Gr. *μετρητής*, an Athenian measure for liquids (about 9 English gallons), < *μετρεῖν*, measure, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[3].] An ancient liquid measure. The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters, or 10½ United States gallons. The Lacedemonian and Eginetan measure was about 55 liters. In Egypt the artaba was sometimes called a metrete.

Of fynest must in oon *metrete*,
Or it be atte the state of his fervence,
VIII unce of grounden wermode in a shete
Dependaunt honge, and XLti dayes swete;
Thenne oute it take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

★**metric**[1] (met′rik), *a.* [< NL. *metricus*, < Gr. *μετρικός*, taken in the lit. sense 'pertaining to measure,' < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[3], and cf. *metric*[2], *metric*[3].] Quantitative; involving or relating to measures or measuring. See ★*geometry*.

★**metric**[2] (met′rik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *métrique* = Sp *métrico* = Pg. It. *metrico* (cf. D. *metriek*, *metrisch* = G. *metrisch* = Dan. Sw. *metrisk*), < L. *metricus*, < Gr. *μετρικός*, pertaining to meter (of verse), < *μέτρον*, meter: see *meter*[2]. II. *n.* = F. *métrique* = Sp. *métrica* = Pg. It. *metrica* = G. Dan. Sw. *metrik*, < NL. *metrica*, < Gr. *μετρική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of meter, prosody, fem. of *μετρικός*, pertaining to meter: see above.] I. *a.* Having meter or poetic rhythm; pertaining to meter or to metrics; metrical.

Hesiod with his *metric* fragments of rustic wisdom. *J. S. Blackie*.

II. *n.* Same as *metrics*[2].

Let the writer on *metric* write the poet's scores mathematically. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 87.

metric[3] (met′rik), *a.* [< F. *métrique* (= Sp *métrico* = Pg. It. *metrico* (after F.), < NL *metricus*, pertaining to the system based on the meter, < *metrum*, a meter: see *meter*[3], and cf. *metric*[1], *metric*[2].] Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the meter is the fundamental unit.—**Metric system**, the system of measurement of which the meter is the fundamental unit. First adopted in France (definitely in 1799), it is in general use in most other civilized countries, except the English-speaking countries, and is now almost universally adopted for scientific measurements. Its use is permitted in Great Britain, and was legalized in the United States in 1866. The meter, the unit of length, was intended to be one ten-millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and is so very nearly. Its length is 39.370 inches. (See *meter*[3].) The unit of surface is the *are*, which is 100 square meters. The theoretical unit of volume is the *stere*, which is a cubic meter. The unit of volume for the purposes of the market is the *liter*, which is the volume of 1 kilogram of distilled water at its maximum density, and is therefore intended to be 1 cubic decimeter. For 10 times, 100 times, 1,000 times, and 10,000 times one of the above units, the prefixes *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, and *myria-* are used. For $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the respective units, *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-* are prefixed. The micron, adopted by the international commission, is one millionth of a meter. The following is a complete table of equivalents:

1 myriameter	=	5.4 nautical miles, or 6.21 statute miles.
1 kilometer	=	0.621 statute mile, or nearly ⅝ mile.
1 hectometer	=	109.4 yards.
1 decameter	=	0.497 chain, or 1.988 rods.
1 meter	=	39.37 inches, or nearly 3 feet 3⅜ inches.
1 decimeter	=	3.937 inches.
1 centimeter	=	0.3937 inch.
1 millimeter	=	0.03937 inch, or 1-25.4 inch.
1 micron	=	$\frac{1}{25400}$ inch.
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres.
1 are	=	119.6 square yards.
1 centiare (or square meter)	=	10.764 square feet.
1 decastere	=	13 cubic yards, or about 2¾ cords.
1 stere (or cubic meter)	=	1.308 cubic yards, or 35.3 cubic feet.
1 decistere	=	3½ cubic feet.
1 kiloliter	=	1 tun 12 gallons 2 pints 2 gills old wine-measure.
1 hectoliter	=	22.01 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.
1 decaliter	=	2 gallons 1 pint 2⅝ gills imperial measure, or 2 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint ½ gill United States measure.
1 liter	=	1 pint 3 gills imperial, or 1 quart ½ gill United States measure.
1 deciliter	=	0.704 gill imperial, or 0.845 gill United States measure.
1 millier	=	2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.
1 metric quintal	=	2 hundredweight less 3½ pounds, or 220 pounds 7 ounces.
1 kilogram	=	2 pounds 3 ounces 4⅜ drams avoirdupois.
1 hectogram	=	3 ounces 8⅜ drams avoirdupois.
1 decagram	=	154.32 grains troy.
1 gram	=	15.43234874 grains.
1 decigram	=	1.5432 grains.
1 centigram	=	0.15432 grain.
1 milligram	=	0.015432 grain.

Closely connected with the metric system was the proposed division of the right angle or circular quadrant into 100 equal parts instead of 90 degrees: but this has not met with favor, mainly because the name *degrees* was retained, introducing a risk of confusion. See *gram*[2].

metrical[1] (met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *metric*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to measurement, or the use of weights and measures; employed in or determined by measuring: as, a *metrical* unit of length or quantity; the *metrical* systems of the ancients.

If we agree to accept a precise *metrical* quantity of one metal as our standard. *Jevons*, Money, p. 69.

Metrical diagram. See *diagram*.—**Metrical property or proposition.** See *descriptive property*, under *descriptive*.

metrical[2] (met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *metric*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by poetical measure or rhythm; written in verse; metric: as, *metrical* terms; the *metrical* psalms.

The Poesie *metricall* of the Grecians and Latines came to be much corrupted and altered. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

metrically (met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a metrical manner; measuredly; as regards meter.

metrician (mē-trish′an), *n.* [< *metric*[2] + *-ian*.] A writer of verse; one who is skilled in meters.

Ye that bene *metriciens* me excuse. *Court of Love*, l. 30.

These Latin *metricians* . . . seem in their scanning of poetry to have beat time in the same way. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 97.

metricist (met'ri-sist), *n.* [< *metric*[2] + *-ist.*] A metrical writer; a metrician.

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the *metricist*, even though he be Pindar himself.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 262.

★ **metrics**[1] (met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *metric*[1]: see *-ics.*] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

metrics[2] (met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *metric*[2]: see *-ics.*] 1. The art of versification.—2. The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition. Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmics, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orchestics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body. It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody* — that is, the study of quantity or the determination of longs and shorts in spoken language. As a matter of convenience grammars have added to this elementary or empiric treatises on versification, and so in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics*. In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable. In the nomenclature of modern metrics syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes. In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics times or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes, strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems. Also *metric.*

Metridium (mē-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μητρίδιος*, < *μήτρα*, womb: see *matrix.*] A genus of sea-anemones. *M. marginatum* is the commonest sea-anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea-anemone (*Metridium marginatum*), open and closed.

in quiet tide-pools on rocks and submerged timber. When full-blown or distended with water this actinia may be eight or ten inches in diameter.

metrification (met″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *metrify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The making of verses; a metrical composition. [Rare.]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this *metrification* of Catullus.
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

metrifier (met'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

metrify (met'ri-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *metrified*, ppr. *metrifying.* [< OF. *metrifier*, < ML. *metrificare*, write in meter, < L. *metrum*, meter (see *meter*[2]), + *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To put into meter; make a metrical version of; also, to compose verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 79.

Metriinæ (met-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Metrius* + *-inæ.*] A group of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Metrius*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxæ separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture. Also *Metriini*, as a tribe of *Carabinæ.*

metrist (mē'trist), *n.* [= Sp. *metrista*, < ML. *metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, < L. *metrum*, meter: see *meter*[2] and *-ist.*] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm; a metrical writer; a metrician.

Coleridge himself, from natural fineness of ear, was the best *metrist* among modern English poets.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 267.

metritis (mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα* (see *matrix*), womb, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat.

Metrius (met'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέτριος*, of moderate size, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[2].] The typical genus of *Metriinæ*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. *M. contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones.

metrocarcinoma (mē-trō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *metrocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer: see *carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the uterus.

metrochrome (met'rō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + *χρῶμα*, color.] An instrument for measuring colors.

metrocracy (mē-trok'rą-si), *n.* [< Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Rule by the mother of the family.

The theory which regards *metrocracy* and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1888, p. 136.

metrograph (met'rō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station.

metroïacon (met-rō-ī'ą-kon), *n.*; pl. *metroïaca* (-kä). [LL., also *metroïacum*, < Gr. *μητρῳακόν*, neut. of *μητρῳακός*, equiv. to *μητρῷος*, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, < *μήτηρ*, mother: see *mother*[1].] In *pros.*, same as *galliambus.*

metrological (met-rō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< *metrolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to metrology.

metrologist (met-rol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *metrolog-y* + *-ist.*] A student of or an expert in metrology.

metrology (met-rol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [= F. *métrologie* = Sp. *metrología* = Pg. It. *metrologia*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of weights and measures. It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring, and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use.—**Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments, especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures.—**Historical metrology**, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients. It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology.—**Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure.

metromania (met-rō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *métromanie* = Sp. *metromanía* = Pg. *metromania*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for writing poetry.

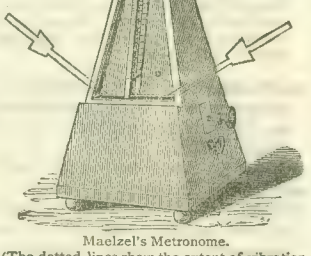
metromaniac (met-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* [< *metromania* + *-ic.*] Characteristic of or affected with metromania; excessively fond of writing verses.

He seems to have [suddenly] acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost *metromaniac* eagerness.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I. 183. (*Davies.*)

metrometer[1] (met-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *metronome.*

metrometer[2] (met-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μήτρα*, the womb, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *hysterometer.*

metronome (met'rǫ-nōm), *n.* [= F. *métronome*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[3].] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance. In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down. When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower; when it is moved down, the rate is faster. The upper end of the pendulum is graduated, so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured. The whole is connected with clockwork having a strong spring, whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or clack. The invention of the metronome was claimed by J. N. Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use. The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time. Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark*[1]). Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents: such a metronome is called a *bell-metronome.* Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle. Abbreviated *M.*



Maelzel's Metronome.
(The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.)

metronomic (met-rǫ-nom'ik), *a.* [< *metronome* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome.—**Metronomic mark.** See *mark*[1].

metronomy (met-ron'ǫ-mi), *n.* [< *metronome* + *-y.*] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome.

★ **metronymic** (met-rō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μητρωνυμικός*, named after one's mother, < *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ὄνομα*, Æolic *ὄννμα*, name: see *onym.* Cf. *matronymic*, *patronymic.*] **I.** *a.* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor: correlative to *patronymic:* as, a *metronymic* name.

II. *n.* A maternal name; a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymics*, as we may call them, used as personal descriptions, we find examples both before and after the Conquest. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 880.

metroperitonitis (mē-trǫ-per″i-tǫ-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, the womb, + NL. *peritonitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (mē″trǫ-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, the womb, + NL. *phlebitis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

metropole (met'rǫ-pōl), *n.* [< OF. *metropole*, F. *métropole:* see *metropolis.*] 1. A metropolis.

Dublin being the *metropole* and chiefe citie of the whole land, and where are hir maiesties principall and high courts. *Holinshed*, Ireland, an. 1578.

2. The see of a metropolitan.

metropolis (mē-trop'ǫ-lis), *n.* [= F. *métropole* = Sp. *metrópoli* = Pg. It. *metropoli*, < LL. *metropolis*, < Gr. *μητρόπολις*, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, < *μήτηρ*, = E. *mother*, + *πόλις*, state, city: see *police.*] 1. In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Corcyra and Syracuse, or Phocæa of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis.

This Sidon, the auncient *Metropolis* of the Phœnicians (now called Saito), in likelihood was built by Sidon.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

Colonies may be regarded as independent states, attached to their *metropolis* by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further.
W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiq., p. 314.

2. Later, a chief city; a seat of government; in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

3. In modern usage: (*a*) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

That so stood out against the holy church,
The great *metropolis* and see of Rome.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 72.

Marcianopolis lost its metropolitical rights, though it still continued a See; and Debeltus or Zagara became the *Metropolis* of the province.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 44.

(*b*) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington. (*c*) A chief city; a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range: as, New York is the commercial *metropolis* of the United States.— 4. In *zoögeog.* and *bot.*, the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species; the focus of a generic area. See *generic.*

metropolitan (met-rǫ-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *métropolitain* = Sp. Pg. It. *metropolitano*, < LL. *metropolitanus*, of a metropolis, < *metropolis*, a metropolis: see *metropolis.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense; residing in or connected with a metropolis: as, *metropolitan* enterprise; *metropolitan* police.

The eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.
Cowper, Task, iii. 727.

2. Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province: as, a *metropolitan* church.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preëminence above other bishops.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 8.

Very near the *metropolitan* church there are several pieces of marble entablatures and columns.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Metropolitan district. See *district.*

II. *n.* 1. A citizen of the mother city or parent state of a colony. See *metropolis*, 1.

Both *metropolitans* and colonists styled themselves Hellens, and were recognized as such by each other.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 315.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesias-

tical superintendence over the bishops and churches of his province, confirmed, ordained, and when necessary excommunicated the bishops, and convened and presided over the provincial synods. The superiority in rank of the bishops of the principal sees was so early established that many authorities have held that the office of metropolitan (including also under this title the primates of patriarchal sees) was of apostolic origin. In the developed organization under the Christian emperors a metropolitan ranked above an ordinary bishop and below a patriarch or exarch. In medieval times the power of most of the metropolitans in western countries became much diminished, while that of the diocesan bishops and the pope was relatively increased. See *archbishop* and *primate*.

By consent of all churches, . . . the precedency in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the Metropolis, who was called the first Bishop, the *Metropolitan*.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

The bishops [of Cyprus] were . . . subjected to the Latin *metropolitan*, who was bound to administer justice among them. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

(*b*) In modern usage, in the Roman Catholic and other episcopal churches, any archbishop who has bishops under his authority.

These be. lo, the verye prelates and bysshoppes *metropolitanes* and postles of theyr sects.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1091.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans*. *Hook.*

An Oath of obedience to the *metropolitan* . . . was added to the Oath of Supremacy.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*c*) In the Greek Church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province, who is in rank intermediate between a patriarch and a bishop or titular archbishop.

At length the gilded portals of the sanctuary are reopened, and the *Metropolitan*, attended by the deacons, comes forward, carrying the Holy Eucharist.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 197.

3†. A chief city; a metropolis.

It [Amiens] is . . . the *metropolitan* of Picardy.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

metropolitanate (met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt), *n.* [< ML. **metropolitanatus*, < LL. *metropolitanus*, a metropolitan: see *metropolitan*.] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she [Heloisa] closed against him [Abelard] that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

metropolitanism (met-rō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* The state of being a metropolis or great city.

The return of New York to oil-light illumination is not very encouraging to braggers of our *metropolitanism*.
Electric Rev., XV. ix. 4.

metropolitanize (met-rō-pol'i-tan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metropolitanized*, ppr. *metropolitanizing*. [< *metropolitan* + *-ize*.] To impart the character of a metropolis to; render metropolitan.

The intermediate space [between Philadelphia and New York] must be *metropolitanized*.
Philadelphia Press, Jan. 5, 1870.

metropolite† (mē-trop'ō-lit), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *metropolita*, a bishop in a metropolis, < LGr. *μητροπολίτης*, a native of a metropolis, a bishop in a metropolis, < Gr. *μητρόπολις*, metropolis: see *metropolis*.] Same as *metropolitan*.

The whole Countrey of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscouia the *Metropolite* city.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

metropolitic (met-rō-pol'i-tik), *a.* [< ML. *metropoliticus*, < LGr. *μητροπολιτικός*, < *μητροπολίτης*, a bishop in a metropolis: see *metropolite*.] Same as *metropolitical*.

Canterbury, then honoured with the *metropolitic* see.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii.

metropolitical (met″rō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* [< *metropolitic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or being a metropolis; metropolitan.

This is the chief or *metropolitical* city of the whole island. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 332).

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to the rank, office, or see of a metropolitan.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 4. (*Latham.*)

Mepeham himself fell a victim to the pope's policy, for he died of mortification at being repelled in his *metropolitical* visitation by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, who announced that the pope had exempted him from any such jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

Canterbury is . . . the *metropolitical* cathedral — i. e., the cathedral of the metropolitan. *N. and Q.*, 5th ser., X. 397.

metrorrhagia (mē-trō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, womb (see *matrix*), + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Uterine hemorrhage; an effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus in the menstrual period, or at other times. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 28.

metrorrhea, metrorrhœa (mē-trō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *metrorrhœa*, < Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbid discharge from the uterus, as of mucus.

metroscope (mē'trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb through the vagina.

metroscopy (mē-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *metroscope*.] Investigation of the uterus.

Metrosidereæ (mē″trō-si-dē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Metrosideros* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the family *Myrtaceæ*, the myrtle family, typified by the genus *Metrosideros*. It is characterized by many free stamens, arranged in one or many series, or connate in clusters, opposite the petals, myrtle-like or large and feather-veined leaves, and flowers almost always in corymbs or short racemes. It embraces 9 genera and about 68 species, which are found principally in Australia and New Caledonia. *Metrosiderinæ* of Engler and Prantl.

Metrosideros (mē″trō-si-dē'ros), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. *μήτρα*, the pith or heart of a tree, lit. womb, + *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite*.] A genus of plants of the family *Myrtaceæ* and the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, type of the subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbers — a few climbing when young, and independent when old. The ovules are arranged in many series, and horizontal or ascending; the leaves are opposite and feather-veined; the flowers are usually showy, prevailingly red, strongly marked by their crown of very numerous long erect stamens, and borne in dense terminal three-forked cymes. There are about 20 species, growing chiefly in the Pacific islands, from New Zealand to the Sandwich Islands, one species each in tropical Australia and South Africa. *M. vera* is the iron-tree of Java, and *M. robusta* the rata of New Zealand. Various species are known in cultivation. Eight fossil species of this genus have been described, chiefly from the European Tertiary, but one occurs in the Middle Cretaceous of Greenland.


Ironwood (*Metrosideros vera*).

metrotome (mē'trō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument used to incise the uterus; a hysterotome.

Metroxylon (mē-trok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Rottböll, 1783), < Gr. *μήτρα*, the pith or heart of a tree, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of palms, known to older writers as *Sagus*, type of the tribe *Metroxyleæ* and falling within the subtribe *Calameæ*. They bear fruit but once, and are characterized by robust stems and branching spikes. They are large trees with terminal suberect pinnately cut leaves having opposite linear-lanceolate segments; the spadix has a coriaceous prickly spathe. Five species are known, indigenous in the Malay archipelago and New Guinea. *M. lævis* and *M. Rumphii*, natives of Siam, the Malayan islands, etc., are the proper sago-palms. The former grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and has a rather thick trunk, covered with leaf-scars, which bears a graceful crown of large pinnate leaves, from the center of which arise the pyramidal flower-spikes. The latter is a much smaller tree, further distinguished by the sharp spines borne on its leaves and flower-sheaths. These trees flower when about fifteen years old, and require nearly three years to ripen their fruit, after which they die. (See *sago*.) *M. Rumphii* is a littoral tree which forms dense growths; *M. lævis* grows in swamps. *Cœlococcus Carolinensis*, which yields seeds that serve as a vegetable ivory, has been referred to this genus.

mettadel†, *n.* [< It. *metadella*, a liquid measure.] A measure of wine, containing one quart and nearly half a pint, two of which make a flask. *Bailey*, 1731.

mette[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *meet*[1].

mette[2]†. Preterit of *mete*[2].

mettle (met'l), *n.* [A former vernacular spelling of *metal*, in all uses; now confined to fig. senses.] **1†.** Same as *metal*.

Then John pull'd out his good broad sword,
That was made of the *mettle* so free.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

2. Physical or moral constitution; material.

My name is John Little, a man of good *mettle*;
Ne'er doubt me, for I'll play my part.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

Every man living . . . shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of.
South, Sermons, VI. vii.

Romsdal's Horn . . . will try the *mettle* of the Alpine Club when they have conquered Switzerland.
Froude, Sketches, p. 83.

3. Natural temperament; specifically, a masculine and ardent temperament; spirit; courage; ardor; enthusiasm.

They . . . tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a Corinthian, a lad of *mettle*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 13.

Her [a falcon's] *mettle* makes her careless of danger.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 87.

To put one on or **to his mettle**, to put one's spirit, courage, or energy to the test.

It *puts us on our mettle* to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xiii. (*Hoppe.*)

Not that we slacken in our pace the while, not we: we rather *put* the bits of blood *upon their mettle*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi. (*Hoppe.*)

mettled (met'ld), *a.* [Formerly spelled *metaled*; < *mettle*, *metal*, + *-ed*[2].] Full of mettle or courage; spirited.

In manhood he is a *mettled* man,
And a mettle-man by trade.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 237).

I am now come to a more chearful Country, and amongst a People somewhat more vigorous and *metaled*, being not so heavy as the Hollander, or homely as they of Zealand.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

A horseman, darting from the crowd,
Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud.
Scott, Marmion, I. 3.

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a.* [< *mettle* + *-some*.] Full of mettle or spirit; courageous; fiery.

Jockies have particular Sounds and Whistles, and Stroakings, and other Methods to sooth Horses that are *mettlesome*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 247.

mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a mettlesome manner; with spirit.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being mettlesome or spirited.

metusiast (me-tū'si-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *μετουσία*, participation, communion, < *μετά*, along with, + *οὐσία*, being, substance, < *οὖσα*, ppr. fem. of *εἶναι*, be.] One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

The *Metusiasts* and Papists.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289. (*Davies.*)

metwand† (met'wond), *n.* An obsolete form of *metewand*.

Metzgeria (mets-gē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Raddi, 1820), named after Johann *Metzger*, a German botanist.] A widely diffused genus of anacrogynous jungermanniaceous *Hepaticæ*, the type of the tribe *Metzgerieæ*. The capsule is ovate, the antheridia one to three, inclosed by a one-leafed involucre on the under side of the midrib.

Metzgerieæ (mets-gē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–38), < *Metzgeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of anacrogynous *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Metzgeria*.

meum[1] (mē'um). [L., neut. of *meus*, mine, < *me* (gen. *mei*, acc. *me*), me: see *me*[1].] Mine; that which is mine. — **Meum and tuum**, mine and thine; what is one's own and what is another's: as, his ideas of *meum and tuum* are somewhat confused (a humorous way of insinuating dishonesty).

Meum[2] (mē'um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *meum*, < Gr. *μῆον*, spignel. Hence ult. *mew*[7].] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ* and the subtribe *Seselinæ*. It is characterized by an oblong fruit, with the ribs very much raised and partially winged, by having no oil-tubes, and by the face of the seed being concave or furrowed. There is but a single species, *M. athamanticum*, which grows in the mountainous parts of central and western Europe. It is a smooth herb, known as *spignel* or *baldmoney*, also as *mew*, *micken*, and *bearwort*, and bears a tuft of radical leaves, the segments of which are deeply cut into numerous very fine but short lobes, so that they have the appearance of being whorled or clustered along the stalk. The flowers are white or purplish, and grow in compound umbels.

meute, *n.* See *mute*[3].

mevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *movable*.

meve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *move*. *Chaucer*.

mevy (mev'i), *n.*; pl. *mevies* (-iz). [A dial. dim. of *mew*[1].] A sea-mew; a gull.

About his sides a thousand sea gulls bred,
The *mevy* and the halcyon.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

mew[1] (mū), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *maw*, dim. *mevy*; < ME. *mewe*, *mawe*, *mowe*, < AS. *mæw*, in glosses also *meáu*, *mēu*, *mēg* = MD. D. *meeuw* = MLG. *mēwe*, LG. *mewe* = OHG. *mēh*, *mēgi* (G. *mewe*, *möwe*, < LG.) = Icel. *már* = Sw. *måke* = Dan. *maage* (cf. F. dial. *mauwe*, F. dim. *mouette*, < Teut.), a mew; perhaps orig. imitative of the bird's cry.] A gull; a sea-mew. See cut under *gull*[2].

Here it is only the *mew* that wails.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

mew[2] (mū), *v. i.* [Formerly also *meaw;* also with diff. pron. *miaw, myaw, miau, meow;* = D. *maauwen* = MHG. *māwen, miauzen,* G. *mauen, miauen* = Dan. *miaue, miave* = W. *mewian,* mew; also freq. *mewl, miaul,* etc. (see *mewl*); cf. Slav. Serv. *maukati* = Pol. *miauczać* = Russ. *myaukatĭ,* mew; Hind. *miyāūn,* mewing; imitative of a cat's peculiar cry.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mew'd.*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 1.

To cry mew†. See *cry.*

mew[2] (mū), *n.* [Formerly also *meaw;* from the verb.] The cry of a cat.

mew[3] (mū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue;* < ME. *mewen,* < OF. *muer,* change, molt, < L. *mutare,* change: see *mute*[2], *molt*[2]. Cf. *mew*[4], *n.* and *v.*] To change (the covering or dress); especially, to shed, as feathers; molt.

With that he gan hire humbly to salewe
With dredeful chere, and oft his hewes *mewe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1258.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *muing* her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full mid-day beam.
Milton, Areopagitica.

'Tis true, I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat; I hate a lawyer.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Forsooth, they say the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard. *Ford,* Broken Heart, ii. 1.

mew[4] (mū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mue;* < ME. *mewe, miewe, mue,* < OF. *mue,* F. *mue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *muda,* a molting, a cage for birds when molting, a mew for hawks (ML. *muta*), < *muer,* change, molt: see *mew*[3], *mute*[2], *mute*[3].] 1. A cage for birds while mewing or molting; hence, any cage or coop for birds, especially for hawks.

Fressh as blyve
As that be take unhurt, with IIII or V
Of thrusshes tamed, putte hem in this *mewe,*
To doo disport among thees gestes newe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The first that devised a barton & *mue* to keepe foule, was M. Leneus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all kinds. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, x. 50.

As the haggard, cloister'd in her *mew,*
To scour her downy robes.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Hence—2. An inclosure; a close place; a place of retirement or confinement.

Where griesly Night, with visage deadly sad, . . .
She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew,*
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 20.

Therefore to your *Mew:*
Lay down your weapons, heer's no Work for you.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

3†. A place where fowls were confined for fattening.

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *mewe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 349.

4. *pl.* A stable. See *mews*[1].

I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in *mewe* for gnattys.
Paston Letters (1471), III. 12.

In mew†, in close keeping; in confinement; in secret.

Kepe not thi tresure aye Closyd *in mewe;*
suche old tresure wyll the shame ynowe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 69.

mew[4] (mū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue;* < *mew*[4], *n.*] To shut up; confine, as in a cage or other inclosure; immure.

He *mewde* hir up as men *mew* hawkes.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd,*
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 132.

They keep me *mew'd* up here, as they *mew* mad folks,
No company but my afflictions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 5.

mew[5] (mū). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *mow*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mew[6], *n.* A dialectal variant of *mow*[2].

mew[7] (mū), *n.* [Ult. < L. *meum,* spignel: see *Meum*[2].] The herb spignel.

mewer (mū'ėr), *n.* [< *mew*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which mews or cries. *Cotgrave.*

mewet†, *a.* See *mute*[1].

mew-gull (mū'gul), *n.* Same as *mew*[1]; sometimes, specifically, *Larus canus.*

mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *meawl,* also with diff. pron. *miaul, myaul* (cf. F. *miauler* = Sp. *maullar, mayar* = It. *miagolare, miagulare,* mewl, etc.); freq. of *mew*[2].] 1†. To cry as a cat; mew. *Cotgrave.*—2. To cry as a child.

At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 144.

Our future Ciceros are *mewling* infants.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 419.

mewl (mūl), *n.* [< *mewl, v.*] The cry of a child.

A woman's voice and a baby's *mewl* were heard.
Mrs. Anne Marsh, Rose of Ashurst, iii. (*Hoppe.*)

mewler (mū'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meawler;* < *mewl* + *-er*[1].] One who cries or mewls.

mews[1] (mūz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *mues;* pl. of *mew*[4], *n.*, 4.] 1. The royal stables in London, so called because built where the mews of the king's hawks were situated; hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns.

The *Mews* at Charing-cross, Westminster, is so called from the word Mew, which in the falconer's language is the name of a place wherein the hawks are put at the moulting time, when they cast their feathers. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an. 1 Richard II.; but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII., it was converted into stables for that monarch's horses, and the hawks were removed.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 96.

There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's *mews,* where the rest of the battalion that had marched to Portsmouth still remained. *Greville,* Memoirs, June 16, 1820.

2. [Used as a singular.] An alley or court in which stables or mews are situated: as, he lives up a *mews.*

Mr. Turveydrop's great room . . . was built into a *mews* at the back. *Dickens,* Bleak House, xiv.

The *mews* of London, indeed, constitute a world of their own. They are tenanted by one class—coachmen and grooms, with their wives and families—men who are devoted to one pursuit, the care of horses and carriages.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 233.

mews[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *moss*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mewt†, *n.* See *mute*[3].

Mexican (mek'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Mexicain* = It. *Mexicano* = Sp. *Mejicano* = Pg. *Mexicano,* < NL. *Mexicanus,* of Mexico; < *Mexico* (Sp. *Mejico*).] **I.** *a.* Native or pertaining to Mexico, a republic lying south of the United States, or to its inhabitants.—**Mexican asphalt.** Same as *chapapote.*—**Mexican banana, crow, elemi,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mexican clover.** See *Richardsonia.*—**Mexican embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in use for the decoration of towels, table-cloths, etc., done with a simple stitch and in outline patterns, and especially adapted to washable materials. The name is derived from the angular and grotesque character of the design, suggesting ancient Mexican carving.—**Mexican goose, lily, mulberry, onyx, orange-flower, persimmon, poppy.** See the nouns.—**Mexican pottery,** pottery made by the inhabitants of Mexico before the Spanish conquest, comprising utensils, and also idols and images of grotesque character. Spanish writers of the sixteenth century speak with admiration of the pottery found in use in Mexico by the Spanish invaders. The specimens that have been spared to the present day have been found in tombs, and occasionally among the ruins of temples.—**Mexican shilling.** See *bit*[2], 7.—**Mexican tea,** a weedy plant, either *Chenopodium ambrosioides* or *C. anthelminticum,* naturalized in the United States from tropical America. Also (especially the latter) called *wormseed.*—**Mexican thistle, tiger-flower,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mexican turkey,** *Meleagris mexicana,* the supposed original of the domestic turkey. See *turkey.*—**Mexican vine.** Same as *Madeira-vine.*—**Mexican weasel.** Same as *kinkajou.*—**Mexican whisk.** Same as *broom-root.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mexico.

Mey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *May*[4].

meynet, *n.* See *meiny.*

meynealt, *a.* An obsolete form of *menial.*

Meynert's commissure. Same as *commissura basalis of Meynert* (which see, under *commissura*).

meynpernourt, *n.* A variant of *mainpernor.*

meynprise†, *n.* See *mainprise.*

meynt†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ming*[1].

meyntenet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *maintain.*

meyntenourt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maintainer.*

meynyt, *n.* See *meiny.*

mezail, *n.* See *mesail.*

mezeledt, mezeldt, *a.* See *meseled.*

Mezentian (mē-zen'shian), *a.* [< *Mezentius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Relating to Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians.

Spared from the curse of the imperial system and the *Mezentian* union with Italy, . . . it [England] developed its own common laws. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., I. 6.

mezereon (mē-zē'rē-on), *n.* [< F. *mézéréon* = Sp. *mezereon,* < Ar. and Pers. *māzariyūn,* the camellia.] An Old World shrub, *Daphne Mezereum.* See cut under *Daphne.*—**Mezereon bark.** See *bark*[2].

mezereum (mē-zē'rē-um), *n.* [NL.: see *mezereon.*] Same as *mezereon.*

mezquite, *n.* See *mesquit*[2].

mezuzah (me-zö'zä), *n.*; pl. *mezuzoth* (-zoth). [Heb.] Among the Jews, an emblem consisting of a piece of parchment, inscribed on one side with the words found in Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–21, on the other with "Shaddai," 'the Almighty,' and so placed in a small hollow cylinder that the divine name is visible through an opening covered by a glass. This cylinder is affixed to the right-hand door-post in Jewish houses. The Jews believed that the mezuzah had the virtue of an amulet in protecting a house from disease and evil spirits.

Every pious Jew, as often as he passes the *mezuzah,* in leaving the house or in entering it, touches the divine name with the finger of his right hand, puts it to his mouth, and kisses it, saying in Hebrew "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore" (Ps. cxxi. 8).
McClintock and Strong, Cyc.

mezza, *a.* See *mezzo.*

mezza-majolica (med″zä-mä-jol'i-kä), *n.* Early Italian pottery of decorative character similar to that of true majolica, but less ornamental.



Mezza-majolica.—Italian, 17th century.

(*a*) Pottery painted and glazed with lead, but without enamel. (*b*) Pottery having the enamel and richly painted, but without metallic luster.

mezzanine (mez'a-nin), *n.* [< F. *mezzanine,* < It. *mezzanino,* < *mezzo,* middle: see *mezzo.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A story of diminished height introduced between two higher stories; an entresol. See cut under *entresol.* (*b*) A window less in height than in breadth; a window in an entresol.

mezzo (med'zō), *a.*; fem. *mezza* (med'zä). [It., < L. *medius,* middle: see *mid*[1], *medium.*] In *music,* middle; half; mean; moderate. Abbreviated *M.*—**Mezza manica,** a half-shift in violin-playing.—**Mezza orchestra,** with but half the instruments of an orchestra.—**Mezza voce,** with but half the voice; not loud.—**Mezzo forte,** moderately loud. Abbreviated *mf.*—**Mezzo piano,** moderately soft. Abbreviated *mp.*—**Mezzo punto.** Same as *Gueuse lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Mezzo-soprano,** a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the soprano and the alto; a low soprano, especially one with a larger, deeper natural quality than a true soprano.—**Mezzo-soprano clef,** a C clef when placed on the second line of the staff.—**Mezzo staccato,** moderately or half staccato.—**Mezzo-tenore,** a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the tenor and the bass; a low tenor: more usually called a *barytone,* though the latter is rather a high bass than a low tenor.

mezzo-rilievo (med″zō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It., < *mezzo,* middle, half, + *rilievo,* relief: see *relief.*] 1. In *sculp.,* relief higher than bas-relief but lower than alto-rilievo; middle relief.—2. A piece of sculpture in such relief.

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *n.* [< It. *mezzotinto,* < *mezzo,* middle, half, + *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), painted, pp. of *tingere,* paint: see *tint, tinge.*] A method of engraving on copper or steel of which the essential feature is the burnishing and scraping away, to a variable extent, of a uniformly roughened surface consisting of minute incisions, accompanied by a bur, produced by an instrument called a *cradle* or *rocker.* This surface is left nearly undisturbed in the deepest shadows of the subject, but is partially removed in the middle tints, and completely in the highest lights. Thus treated, the plate, when inked, prints impressions graded in light and shade according to the requirements of the design, from a rich velvety and perfectly uniform black up through every variation of tone to brilliant white, or showing, when desirable, the sharpest contrasts between the extremes. This style of engraving, invented by Van Siegen, a Dutchman, in 1643, though erroneously ascribed to his pupil Prince Rupert, has been pursued with most success in England. The defect of the process is that it does not admit of clear and sharp delineation of forms; hence in modern practice the outline of the design is strongly etched with acid before the cradle is used, and texture is often given to the finished plate by lines produced by dry-point etching.

This afternoon Prince Rupert shew'd me with his owne hands ye new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinto*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Mezzotint print, in *photog.*, a picture having some resemblance in texture, finish, or effect to a mezzotint engraving. See the quotation.

Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper; in this way are made the so-called *Mezzotint Prints*.
Lea, Photography, p. 194.

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *v. t.* [< *mezzotint*, *n.*] To engrave in mezzotint; represent in or as if in mezzotint.

How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves *mezzotinted* upon the turf.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Painted by Kneller in 1716, and *mezzotinted* a year later by Smith. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 542.

mezzotinter (mez'ō- or med'zō-tin-tėr), *n.* An artist who works in mezzotint; an engraver of mezzotints.

1700. Mr. John Smith; The best *mezzotinter*, . . . who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom.
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, V. 202.

mezzotinto (med-zō-tin'tō), *n.* and *v.* Same as ★*mezzotint*.

mf. In *music*, the abbreviation of *mezzo forte*.

M. F. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Foxhounds*.

M. ft. [Abbr. of L. *mistura fiat: mistura*, mixture; *fiat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri*, be done: see *fiat*.] In *phar.*, let a mixture be made: used in medical prescriptions.

Mg. In *chem.*, the symbol for *magnesium*.

M. G. (*a*) An abbreviation of *Major-General*. ★(*b*) In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of the French *main gauche* (left hand), indicating that a note or passage is to be played with the left ★hand.

Mgr. An abbreviation of *Monsignor* or of *Monseigneur*.

M. H. G. An abbreviation of *Middle High German*. In the etymologies in this work it is written more briefly *MHG*.

mho (mō), *n.* [*ohm* reversed.] A term proposed by Sir W. Thomson (Lord Kelvin) for the unit of electrical conductivity; the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

mhometer (mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *mho* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

mi (mē), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *mira:* see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the third tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is E, which is therefore sometimes called *mi* in France, Italy, etc. —**Mi contra fa**, in *medieval music*, the interval of the tritone, "the devil in music": so named because it occurred between *mi* (B) of the "hard" hexachord and *fa* (F) of the "natural" hexachord: see *hexachord* and *tritone*. Also called *si contra fa*.

miana-bug (mi-ä'nä-bug), *n.* [< *Miana*, a town in Persia, + *bug*[2].] A kind of tick, *Argas persicus*, of the family *Ixodidæ*, whose bite is very painful and said to be even fatal. See *Argas*.

miaouli (mi-ou'li), *n.* [Dyak *maias*.] The volatile oil of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*. It closely resembles cajeput-oil.

miargyrite (mī-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μείων*, less, + *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals of an iron-black color with dark cherry-red streak.

miarolitic (mi-ar-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< Local Italian *miarola*.] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Rosenbusch for a drusy or cavernous texture often found in granular igneous rocks. The cavities are small and of angular shape, and mineral grains projecting into them exhibit crystal faces. It is believed that these miarolitic spaces represent the shrinkage a molten magma undergoes on crystallization into a granular rock. The texture is well illustrated in granite near Baveno, Italy.

mias (mī'as), *n.* [Dyak *maias*.] A native name of the orang-outang. The natives distinguish three kinds, *mias-kassar*, *mias-rombi*, and *mias-chappin*, which are, however, merely the same species at different ages, *mias-chappin* being the old males.

miaskite, miascite (mi-as'kīt), *n.* [< *Miask*, in Siberia, where the rock is found, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of elæolite-syenite.

miasm (mī'azm), *n.* [< F. *miasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *miasma*, < NL. *miasma*, < Gr. *μίασμα*, stain, pollution (cf. *μιασμός*, stain), < *μιαίνειν*, stain, dye, taint, pollute.] Same as *miasma*.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

miasma (mī-az'mä), *n.*; pl. *miasmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *miasm*.] Noxious exhalations from putrescent matter; the emanations or effluvia arising from the ground and floating in the atmosphere, considered to be injurious to health; noxious emanations. Also called *aërial poison*.

miasmal (mī-az'mal), *a.* [< *miasm* + *-al*.] Containing miasma; miasmatic: as, *miasmal* swamps.

miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *miasmatique* = Sp. *miasmático* = Pg. It. *miasmatico*, < NL. *miasma(t-)*: see *miasm*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of miasma; affected, caused by, or arising from noxious effluvia; malarious. as, *miasmatic* exhalations; *miasmatic* diseases; a *miasmatic* region.—**Miasmatic fever.** See *fever*[1].

miasmatical (mī-az-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *miasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *miasmatic*.

miasmatist (mī-az'ma-tist), *n.* [< *miasma(t-)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of noxious exhalations; one who makes a special study of diseases arising from miasmata.

miasmatous (mī-az'ma-tus), *a.* [< *miasma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Generating miasma: as, stagnant and *miasmatous* pools.

miasmology (mī-az-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μίασμα* (see *miasm*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata. *Imp. Dict.*

miasmous (mī-az'mus), *a.* [< *miasma* + *-ous*.] Miasmal; miasmatic.

The maremma, where swamps and woods cover cities and fields, and some herds of wild cattle and their half savage keepers are the only occupants of a fertile but *miasmous* desert.
J. P. Mahaffy, Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 902.

Miastor (mī-as't.r), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μιάστωρ*, a guilty wretch, also an avenger, < *μιαίνειν*, stain, defile, pass. incur defilement. see *miasm*.] A remarkable genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, having moniliform eleven-jointed antennæ, short two-jointed palpi, and the wings with three veins, the middle one of which does not reach the apex. *M. metroloas* is an example. This species reproduces agamically. The larvæ, which are found under bark, develop within themselves other similar larvæ, which again reproduce themselves, until this chain of asexual reproduction ends by the passing of the larva to the pupa state, from which sexual individuals arise to pair and lay eggs for a fresh generation in the usual way. *Meinert*, 1864.

miau, miaw (miou, miä), *v. i.* Variant forms of *mew*[2]. *Minsheu*.

miaul (mi-âl'), *v. i.* [= F. *miauler:* see *mewl*.] To cry as a cat; mew.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a *miauling* kitten. *Scott*.

There was a cat trying to get at the pigeons in the coop. It clawed and *miauled* at the lattice-work of lath.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

mica[1]† (mī'kä), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *mie* = It. *mica*, < L. *mica*, a crumb, grain, little bit. Hence ult. *miche*[3] and *mie:* see *mie*.] A crumb; ★a little bit. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

mica[2] (mī'kä), *n.* [= F *mica* = Sp. Pg. *mica*, a mineral, < NL. *mica*, a glittering mineral (see def.), < L. *mica*, a crumb (cf. *mica*[1]), prob. applied to the mineral on the supposition that it was related to L. *micare*, shine, glitter.] 1. One of a group of minerals all of which are characterized by their very perfect basal cleavage, in consequence of which they can be separated easily into extremely thin, tough, and usually elastic laminæ. They occur in crystals with a prismatic angle of 120°, but more commonly in crystalline aggregates, often of large plates, but sometimes of minute scales having a foliated structure, the folia being generally parallel, but also concentric, wavy, and interwoven, and also arranged in stellate or plumose and sometimes almost fibrous forms. In crystallization the micas belong to the monoclinic system, but they approximate very closely in form in part to the orthorhombic system (*e. g.*, muscovite), in part to the rhombohedral system (*e. g.*, biotite). The micas are silicates of aluminium with other bases, a iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, lithium; in some kinds fluorin is present in small amount. The prominent varieties are—*muscovite* or common potash mica, the light-colored mica of granite and similar rocks, and *paragonite*, which is an analogous soda species; *biotite*, or magnesia mica (including meroxene and anomite, distinguished according to the position of the optic axial plane), the black or dark-green mica of granite, hornblende rocks, etc.; *phlogopite*, the bronze-colored species common in crystalline limestone and serpentine rocks; *lepidomelane*, a black mica containing a large amount of iron; and *lepidolite*, the rose-red or lilac lithia mica occurring commonly in aggregates of scales. (See further under these names.) The micas enter into the composition of many rocks, including the crystalline rocks, both metamorphic and volcanic (as granite, gneiss, mica-schist, trachyte diorite, etc.), and sedimentary rocks (as shales and sandstones), sometimes giving them a laminated structure. In the sedimentary rocks they are in most cases derived from the disintegration of older crystalline rocks. Mica (muscovite) is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes, in reflectors, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, as in head-lights and stove- and lantern-lights, and even for windows in Russia (hence called *Muscovy glass*). Ground to powder, it is combined with varnish to make a glittering coating for wall-papers, and is used also in preparing a covering for roofs, and as a packing and lubricator for machinery. It is often vulgarly called *isinglass*. The so-called *brittle micas* include a number of species, as margarite, seybertite (clintonite), etc., which are related to the true micas, but are characterized by their brittle folia. 2. In the preparation of kaolin for use in the manufacture of porcelain, one of the second set of channels through which a mixture of water and suspended clay washed out by the water from the broken clay-bearing rock is slowly passed to obtain the deposition of flakes of mica and other foreign substances, and thus to purify the clay, which is finally allowed to subside in a series of pits or tanks. Each of the first set of channels through which the mixture is passed for the settling of the coarser flakes of mica, etc., is called a *drag*. This set of channels is collectively called *the drags*, and the second set *the micas*. See *porcelain* and *kaolin*.—**Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*.—**Lithia mica.** Same as *lepidolite*.—**Mica-powder**, giant-powder in which mica in fine scales takes the place of the silicious earth. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 353.

mica-. A prefix frequently used in lithology when the rock in question contains more or less mica in addition to the other usual constituents. Thus, *mica-syenite*, a rock differing very little from ordinary syenite; *mica-trap*, nearly the same as minette, etc.

micaceocalcareous (mī-kā"sē-ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< *micaceous* + *calcareous*.] In *geol.*, containing mica and lime specifically noting a mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

micaceous (mī-kā'shius), *a.* [= F. *micacé* = Sp. *micáceo* = Pg. It. *micaceo*, < NL. **micaceus*, < *mica*, mica: see *mica*[2].] 1. Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties, especially that of occurring in foliated masses consisting of separable laminæ: as, *micaceous* structure.—2. See *micacious*, in the supplement.

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or *micacious* possessed by Hazlitt. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

Micaceous iron ore. See *iron*.—**Micaceous rocks**, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-schist and phyllite.—**Micaceous schist**, mica-schist.

Micaria (mī-kā'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *Macaria*.

mica-schist (mī'kä-shist'), *n.* A rock made up of quartz and mica, with a more or less schistose or slaty structure. The relative proportion of the two minerals differs often very considerably even in the same mass of rock. The usual mica in a typical mica-schist is the species called muscovite; this, however, is sometimes replaced to a certain extent by biotite or paragonite. Mica-schist results from the dynamic metamorphism of certain igneous or sedimentary rocks through great pressure accompanied by recrystallization of constituents. It is one of the most abundantly distributed of the so-called crystalline or metamorphic rocks, and, with granite, gneiss, and the other schists, forms the main body of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*.

mica-slate (mī'kä-slāt'), *n.* The common name of the rock now usually designated by lithologists as *phyllite*.

mice, *n.* Plural of *mouse*.

mice-eyed† (mīs'īd), *a.* Keen-eyed; sharp-sighted.

A legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177). (*Davies.*)

micella (mi-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *micellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *mica*, a crumb, grain: see *mica*[1].] One of the hypothetical crystalloid bodies or plates supposed by Nägeli to be the units out of which organized bodies, more particularly plants, are built up. These micellæ were supposed to be aggregates of larger or smaller numbers of chemical molecules, and were determined by the optical properties exhibited by cell-walls, starch-grains, and various proteid crystalloids. From their optical properties it was concluded further that they were biaxial crystals, and they were assigned, as a probable form, that of parallelepipedal prisms with rectangular or rhomboid bases.

Crystalline doubly refracting particles or *micellæ*, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 12.

micellar (mi-sel'är), *a.* [< *micella* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining or relating to micellæ.

★Naegeli's *micellar* hypothesis. *Science*, VIII. 571.

Mich. An abbreviation of *Michaelmas*.

michaelite (mī'kel-it), *n.* [< *Michael* (St. *Michael's*, an island of the Azores, where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal.

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas), *n.* [< ME. *Michelmesse*, *Mychelmesse*, *Mihelmas*, *Mihelmasse*, *Myhelmasse*, < *Michel* (< F. *Michel*, < Heb. *Mikhā'ēl*, a proper name, signifying 'who is like God'?)

+ *masse, messe,* mass: see *mass*[1].] **1.** A festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican, and some other churches on September 29th, in honor of the archangel Michael. The festival is called in full the *Festival or Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.* It appears to have originated in a local celebration or celebrations, and seems to have already existed in the fifth century. The Greek Church dedicates November 8th to St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and All Angels; the Armenian and Coptic churches also observe this day.

For lordes and lorelles luthere and goode,
Fro *Myhel-masse* to *Myhel-masse* ich fynde mete and drynke.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 215.

2. September the 29th as one of the four quarter-days in England on which rents are paid.

And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at *Michaelmas* a goose.
Gascoigne (1575), quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 390.

All this, though perchance you read it not till *Michaelmas*, was told you at Micham, 15th August, 1607.
Donne, Letters, x.

Michaelmas daisy. See *daisy.*— **Michaelmas head-court.** See *head-court.*— **Michaelmas moon,** the harvest moon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

michaelsonite (mik'el-son-īt), *n.* [Named after J. A. *Michaelson*, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral.*, a rare mineral found in the zirconsyenite of Norway: it is related to allanite.

miche[1] (mich), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mych, myche;* also *meech, meach,* and *mooch, mouch;* < ME. *michen, moochen, mouchen,* < OF. *muchier, mucier, musier, mucer, musser,* F. *musser,* hide, conceal oneself, skulk.] **1†.** To pilfer.— **2.** To shrink from view; lie hidden; skulk; sneak.

Straggle up and downe the countrey, or *miche* in corners amongest theyr frendes idlye, as Carooghs, Bardes, Jesters. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

You, sir, that are *miching* about my golden mines here.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

I never look'd for better of that rascall
Since he came *miching* first into our house.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. To be guilty of anything sly, skulking, or mean, such as carrying on an illicit amour, or pilfering in a sneaking way. See *micher.*

What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heauen, and *mych* heere on earth, but beautie?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 279.

miche[2]**†**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *much.*

miche[3]**†**, *n.* See *mitch.*

michel†, *a.* and *n.* See *mickle.*

Michelangelesque (mī-kel-an-jel-esk'), *a.* [< *Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Pertaining to Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564), a famous Italian sculptor, painter, and architect; resembling the style of Michelangelo, or belonging to his school.

Michelangelism (mī-kel-an'jel-izm), *n.* [< *Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo Buonarroti. See *Michelangelesque.*

It shuns the Scylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall into the Charybdis of *Michelangelism.*
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 350.

Michelia (mī-kē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of plants of the family *Magnoliaceæ* and the tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by introrse anthers, by having the cluster of pistils raised on a stalk, and by the many-seeded carpels. They are trees having much the appearance of magnolias, but with the flowers usually smaller and (with one exception) axillary, whereas magnolia-flowers are terminal. About 15 species are known, natives of tropical and mountainous Asia. The most noteworthy species are *M. excelsa*, the champ, and *M. champaca*, the champak, both valuable economically, the latter a sacred tree in India.

michellevyite (mē-shel-lev'i-īt), *n.* [Named after M. *Michel Lévy*, a French mineralogist.] A mineral supposed by the describer to be a monoclinic form of barium sulphate, but later shown to be only a massive barite owing its peculiarities of cleavage and twinning lamellæ to the pressure of the inclosing rock. It occurs in a crystalline limestone near Perkins' Mill, Templeton, Province of Quebec, Canada.

micher†, *n.* [Also *meecher, meacher;* < ME. *mycher, mecher;* < *miche*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skulks or sneaks; a truant; a mean thief.

Chyld, be thou lyer nother no theffe;
Be thou no *mecher* for myscheffe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 450.

michery† (mich'ėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *micherie,* < OF. **mucherie,* < *muchier, mucher,* etc., hide, skulk: see *miche*[1].] Theft; pilfering; cheating.

Nowe thou shalt full sore abie
That ilke stelthe of *micherie.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

miching (mich'ing), *n.* [Also *meeching, meaching;* < ME. *michynge;* verbal n. of *miche*[1], *v.*] The act of skulking or sneaking; the act of pilfering or cheating.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth
What he maie gette of his *michynge.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is *miching* mallecho; it means mischief. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 146.

We never, in our whole school course, once played truant; but other boys did, and the process was freely talked of among us. We called it *miching,* pronouncing the i in mich long, as in mile. *P. H. Gosse*, Longman's Mag.

miching (mich'ing), *p. a.* [Also *meeching, meaching;* ppr. of *miche*[1], *v.*] Skulking; sneaking; dodging; pilfering; mean.

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

A cat . . . grown fat
With eating many a *miching* mouse.
Herrick, His Grange, or Private Wealth.

But I ain't o' the *meechin'* kind, thet sets an' thinks fer weeks
The bottom 's out o' th' univarse coz their own gillpot leaks. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

"How came the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" "Why, them's mine," said the cap'n, very *meaching.*
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

michen (mich'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The herb spignel: also called *Highland moiken.* See *Meum*[2]. [Scotch.]

mickle (mik'l), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also dial. *muckle, meikle;* < ME. *mikel, mekel, mukel, mykel* (also assibilated *michel, mechel, muchel, mochel,* > ult. E. *much*), < AS. *micel, mycel* = OS. *mikil* = OLG. *mikil,* MLG. *michel* = OHG. *michil, mihhil,* MHG. *michel* = Icel. *mikill, mykill* = Goth. *mikils,* great, = Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, akin to L. *magnus,* great (OL. *majus,* great), compar. *major:* see *main*[2], *magnitude,* etc., *major, mayor,* etc. II. *n.* < ME. *mikel,* etc., *mochel,* etc.; partly (in sense of 'size') < AS. **micelu, mycelu,* size (= OHG. *michilī,* greatness, size, = Goth. *mikilei,* greatness), < *micel, mycel,* great; and partly the adj. used as a noun: see I. *Mickle* is a more orig. form, now obs. or dial., of the word which by assibilation and loss of the final syllable has become *much:* see *much.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Great; large.

A! mercyfull maker, full *mekill* es thi mighte.
York Plays, p. 3.

He has tane up a *meikle* stane,
And flang 't as far as I cold see.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

O *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 15.

2. Much; abundant.

O cruell Boy, alas, how *mickle* gall
Thy baenfull shaft mingles thy Mell withall!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

There was never sae *meikle* siller clinked in his purse either before or since. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

Let me laugh awhile, I've *mickle* time to grieve.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xiv.

II. *n.* **1†.** Size; magnitude; bigness.

A wonder wel-farynge knyght, . . .
Of good *mochel*, and ryght yonge therto.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 454.

2. A great deal; a large quantity: as, many littles make a *mickle.*

mickle†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mikelen, muclen, muclien,* also assibilated *muchelen,* < AS. *micelian, miclian, micclian,* also *gemiclian* (= OHG. *mihhilōn* = Icel. *mikla* = Goth. *mikiljan*), become great, make great, magnify, < *micel,* great: see *mickle, a.* Cf. *much, v.*] To magnify.

mickleness† (mik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *mekilnesse,* < AS. *micelnes, mycelnes,* < *micel,* great: see *mickle* and *-ness.*] Bigness; great size.

After this ther com apone thame thane a grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfulle *mekilnesse,* with tuskes of a cubett lenthe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, *f.* 28. (*Halliwell.*)

micky (mik'i), *n.*; pl. *mickies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Mike*, a familiar abbreviation of *Michael*, a favorite name among Irishmen, from that of St. *Michael.* Cf. *Pat, Paddy,* similarly derived from the name of St. *Patrick.*] **1.** An Irishman. [Slang, U. S.]— **2.** A young wild bull. [Australian.]

There were two or three *Mickies* and wild heifers, who determined to have their owner's heart's blood.
A. C. Grant, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 227.

mico (mē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, one of the marmosets or oustitis, of the genus *Hapale* or *Jacchus. H. argentatus* is white, with black tail and flesh-colored face and hands.— **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of marmosets based on this species.

Miconia (mī-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after D. *Micon*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of South American plants of the family *Melastomaceæ* and type of the tribe *Miconieæ.* It is characterized by terminal inflorescence, 4- or 8-parted flowers with obtuse petals, and a calyx which has a cylindrical tube and usually a 4- to 8-lobed limb. They are trees or shrubs, with very variable foliage, and white, rose-colored, purple, or yellowish flowers, which are small, and grow in terminal or very rarely lateral clusters. About 550 species have been enumerated, all confined to tropical America. Quite a number are cultivated for ornament. They sometimes receive the name of *West Indian currant-bush.*

Miconieæ (mī-kō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Miconia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of new world plants, belonging to the family *Melastomaceæ*, typified by the genus *Miconia.* It is characterized by a berry-like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly; by the leaves not being grooved between the primary nerves; and by the anthers opening by one or two pores or slits, with the connective usually having no appendages. The tribe includes 25 genera and over 1100 species, all of which are indigenous to tropical America.

micostalis (mī-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *micostales* (-lēz). [NL. (Wilder and Gage), < F. *micostal* (Straus-Durckheim), supposed to stand for *microcostal,* < Gr. *μικρός,* small, + L. *costa,* rib: see *costal.*] A muscle of the fore leg of some animals, as the cat, corresponding to the human teres minor.

micrander (mik-ran'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός,* small, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] A dwarf male plant produced by algæ belonging to the *Œdogoniaceæ.* The androspores, which are peculiar zoöspores produced non-sexually in special cells of the parent plant, fix themselves (after swarming) upon the female plant and produce these very small male plants.

Micrastur (mik-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός,* small, + LL. *astur,* a species of hawk: see *Astur.*] A genus of hawks of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Accipitrinæ*, established by G. R. Gray in 1841, having the tarsus reticulated behind and the nostrils circular with a centric tubercle. It is peculiar to America, the species ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Peru.

Micrathene (mik-ra-thē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός,* small, + *Ἀθήνη,* Athene: see *Athene.*] A genus of *Strigidæ* established by Coues in 1866; the elf-owls. It includes the most diminutive of owls, with small weak bill and feet, relatively long rounded wings, square tail with broad rectrices, tarsi feathered only above, the feet elsewhere covered with bristles, and middle toe with claw as long as the tarsus. The type and only species is *M. whitneyi,* an insectivorous owl of arboreal habits, found in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. It is only about six inches long. Also called *Micropallas.*

micraulic (mik-râ'lik), *a.* [< NL. *micraulicus,* < Gr. *μικρός,* small, + NL. *aula,* aula: see *aula,* 2.] Having the aula small; specifically, of or pertaining to micraulica.

micraulica (mik-râ'li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *micraulic.*] Animals whose aula is small and whose cerebral hemispheres are vertically expanded. They are amphibians, dipnoans, reptiles, birds, and mammals. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

Micrembryeæ (mik-rem-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Gr. *μικρός,* small, + *ἔμβρυον,* a germ: see *embryo.*] A series of dicotyledonous apetalous plants. It is characterized by an ovary consisting of a single carpel or of several united or distinct carpels, by the ovules being solitary or rarely several in each carpel, and by the seed having copious fleshy or starchy albumen and a very small embryo. It included 4 families (*Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, Myristicaceæ,* and *Monimiaceæ*), 39 genera, and nearly 1,300 species. Not now considered a natural group.

micrencephalous (mik-ren-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός,* small, + *ἐγκέφαλος,* the brain.] Small-brained; having a small brain.

micristology (mik-ris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός,* small, + E. *histology.*] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibers. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

micro (mī'krō), *n.* [< *micro-*, as used in *Microcoleoptera,* etc.] In *entom.*, any small insect. Thus, *Microcoleoptera* are small beetles, *Microdiptera* are small flies, etc.; and in familiar language, when the meaning is sufficiently determined by the connection, such words are abbreviated to *micro.* When not so determined *micro* always means one of the *Microlepidoptera.*

micro- (usually mī'krō, but also, better, mik'rō). [L., etc., *micro-,* < Gr. *μικρός,* also *σμικρός,* small, little.] An element of Greek origin, meaning 'small, little'; specifically, in *physics,* a prefix indicating a unit one millionth part of the unit it is prefixed to: as, *micro*farad, *micro*ohm, etc.;

in *lithol.*, indicating that the structure designated is microscopic in character, or that it is so minutely developed as not to be recognized without the help of the microscope, *e. g. micrograniticmicropegmatitic, micrograniulitic.* See these words.

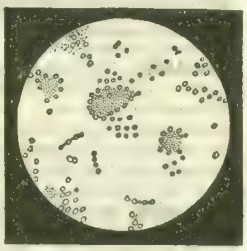
micro-audiphone (mī-krō-â′di-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *audiphone.*] An instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds so as to render them audible.

Microbacterium (mī″krō-bak-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βακτήριον*, a little stick: see *bacterium.*] In some systems of classification, a tribe or division of *Schizomycetes*, containing the single genus *Bacterium*, and characterized by having elliptical or short cylindrical cells.

microbal (mī′krō-bal), *a.* Same as *microbial.*

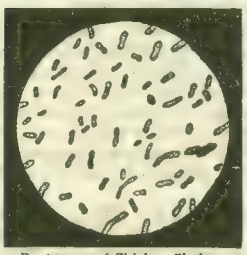
But now we have antisepsis of the track and careful covering of the wound to guard against *microbal* invasion.
Medical News, LII. 506.

microbe (mī′krōb), *n.* [< F. *microbe* (C. Sedillot, 1878) (NL. *microbion*), intended to mean 'a small living being,' but according to the formation 'short-lived' (cf. Gr. *μικρόβιος*, short-lived), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, little, + *βίος*, life.] A minute living being not distinguished, primarily, as to its animal or vegetable nature.



Bacillus prodigiosus.

The term is most frequently applied to various microscopic plants or their spores (particularly *Schizomycetes*), and further has come to be almost synonymous with *bacterium.* Taken in this latter sense, microbes are very minute organisms of simple structure and very wide and general distribution. The differences between genera and species are difficult to determine. The species are separated chiefly by their appearance and behavior when grown on different nutrient media. *Micrococcus, Spirochæte, Bacillus, Leptothrix, Bacterium, Vibrio, Spirillum,* and *Pseudomonas* are the genera under which most of the forms are known. They are instrumental in the production of fermentation, decay, and many of the infectious diseases affecting man and the lower animals. See *bacterium.*



Bacterium of Chicken Cholera.



Leptothrix parasitica.

microbia, *n.* Plural of *microbion.*

microbial (mī-krō′bi-al), *a.* [< *microbe* (*microbion*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to microbes; caused by or due to microbes. Also *microbal.*

There is a considerable difference found in the *microbial* richness of the air in different places in the country.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 244.

microbian (mī-krō′bi-an), *a.* [< *microbe* (*microbion*) + *-an.*] Microbial.

His definition of pellagra is therefore this: "a *microbian* malady, due to a poisoning produced by a pathogenic bacillus."
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 707.

microbic (mī-krō′bik), *a.* [< *microbe* + *-ic.*] Microbial.

The theory of the *microbic* causation of the disorder.
Medical News, LII. 376.

microbicide (mī-krō′bi-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *microbion*, microbe, + L. *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A substance that kills microbes.

Sulphur is well known as a powerful *microbicide* long recommended in pulmonary diseases.
Medical News, L. 366.

microbiological (mī-krō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *microbiology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to microbiology: as, *microbiological* research.

Microbiological study of the lochia.
Medical News, XLVIII. 147.

microbiologist (mī″krō-bī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *microbiology* + *-ist.*] One who studies or is skilled in microbiology; one versed in the knowledge of minute organisms, as microbes.

Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of *microbiologists.*
Science, V. 73.

microbiology (mī″krō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *microbion*, microbe, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of *microbiology.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 341.

microbion (mī-krō′bi-on), *n.*; pl. *microbia* (-ä). [NL.: see *microbe.*] Same as *microbe.*

These [reports] . . . by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a *microbion*, or that the particular *microbion* has been discovered.
Science, IV. 145.

microcaltrops (mī-krō-kal′trops), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *caltrop.*] A sponge-spicule of minute size, having the form of a caltrop. Also *microcalthrops.* *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

Microcameræ (mī-krō-kam′ę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *camera*, chamber: see *chamber.*] 1. A subtribe of choristidan sponges having the chambers small: opposed to *Macrocameræ.* *Lendenfeld*, 1886.—2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with small spherical ciliated chambers and opaque ground-substance. *Lendenfeld.*

microcamerate (mī-krō-kam′ę-rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *camera*, chamber: see *chamber.*] Having small chambers; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Microcameræ*, in either sense.

Microcebus (mī-krō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey: see *Cebus.*] A genus of small prosimian quadrupeds of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing such species as the pygmy lemur, *M. smithi*, and the mouse-lemur, *M. murinus;* the dwarf lemurs.

Microcentri (mī-krō-sen′trī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thomson, 1876), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, point, spur: see *center*[1].] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, containing the seven subfamilies which have the tarsi three- or four-jointed (usually four-jointed, rarely heteromerous), anterior tibiæ with a slender short straight spur, and antennæ usually few-jointed. They are nearly all of small size.

Microcephala (mī-krō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microcephalus*, < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous.*] In Latreille's system, the fifth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera.* They have no evident neck, the head being received in the thorax as far as the eyes; the thorax is trapeziform, widening from before backward; the body is comparatively little elongated: the mandibles are of moderate size; and the elytrum often covers more than half of the abdomen. The species live on flowers, fungi, and dung. Also *Microcephali.*

microcephalia (mī″krō-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous.*] Same as *microcephaly.*

microcephalic (mī″krō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *microcephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Having an unusually small cranium. Specifically—(*a*) In *craniom.*, having a cranium smaller than 1,350 cubic centimeters (Flower), 1,130 (Thurnam). (*b*) In *pathol.*, having an abnormally small head, producing idiocy more or less extreme.

microcephalism (mī-krō-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [< *microcephaly* + *-ism.*] A microcephalic condition.

microcephalous (mī-krō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [= F. *microcéphale* = Pg. *microcephalo*, < NL. *microcephalus*, < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed, < *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a small head. Specifically—(*a*) Having the skull abnormally small; microcephalic. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Microcephala.*

Microcephalus (mī-krō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous.*] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A South American genus of caraboid beetles, with about 6 species, having securiform terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palpi. (*b*) A genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Chironomidæ.* *Van der Wulp*, 1873.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Lesson.*—3. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A microcephalic person. (*b*) Microcephaly.—4. [*l. c.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with a small, imperfect head or cranium.

microcephaly (mī-krō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< NL. *microcephalia*, q. v.] The condition or character presented by a small or imperfectly developed head.

Microchæta (mī-krō-kē′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαίτη*, a mane: see *chæta.*] A genus of earthworms. *M. rappi* is a gigantic South African earthworm, four or five feet long, of greenish and reddish coloration. *Beddard*, 1886.

microcharacter (mī-krō-kar′ak-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαρακτήρ*, character: see *character.*] A zoölogical character discernible only by microscopic, or minute, examination.

microchemical (mī-krō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + E. *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to microchemistry: as, *microchemical* reactions; *microchemical* experiments: distinguished from *macrochemical.*

Microchemical examination shows that it performs a complex function.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 274.

microchemically (mī-krō-kem′i-kal-i), *adv.* By microchemical processes; by means of or in accordance with microchemistry.

microchemistry (mī-krō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + E. *chemistry.*] Minute chemical investigation; chemical analysis or investigation applied to objects under the microscope.

Microchiroptera (mī″krō-kī-rop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Chiroptera*, q. v.] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous or animalivorous (rarely frugivorous or blood-sucking) bats. They have a simple stomach (except *Desmodontes*); a large Spigelian and generally small caudate lobe of the liver; the tail contained in the interfemoral membrane when present, or freed from its upper surface; the rim of the ear incomplete at the base of the auricle; the index-finger rudimentary or wanting and without a claw; the palate not produced back of the molar teeth; and the molar teeth cuspidate. The group includes all bats except the family *Pteropodidæ* (which constitutes the suborder *Megachiroptera*), inhabiting most parts of the world, and falling into two large series, the vespertilionine alliance and the emballonurine alliance, the former of three families, the latter of two. *Animalivora, Entomophaga,* and *Insectivora* are synonyms of *Microchiroptera.*

microchiropteran (mī″krō-kī-rop′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microchiroptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Microchiroptera;* any bat except a fruit-bat.

microchiropterous (mī″krō-kī-rop′tę-rus), *a.* Same as *microchiropteran.*

microchoanite (mī-krō-kō′a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Microchoanites.*] I. *a.* Having short septal funnels, as a nautiloid; belonging to the *Microchoanites.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Microchoanites.*

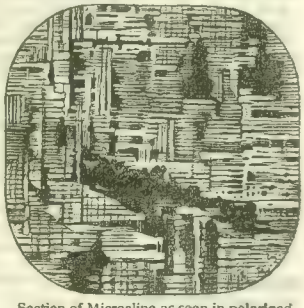
Microchoanites (mī-krō-kō-a-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana, choanite.*] A group of ellipochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

microchronometer (mī″krō-krō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *chronometer.*] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time occupied by the passage of a projectile over a short distance: a kind of chronograph. Also called, corruptly, *micronometer.*

Microciona (mī-krō-sī′ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κίων* (*κιον-*), a pillar.] A genus of fibrosilicious sponges of the division *Echinonemata.* *M. prolifera* is a common sponge on the Atlantic coast of the United States, growing in tide-pools in sheeted or branched masses of orange-red color.

microclastic (mī-krō-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλαστός*, broken, < *κλάν*, break: see *clastic.*] An epithet applied to a clastic or fragmentary rock or breccia made up of pieces of small size. *Naumann.* [Rare.]

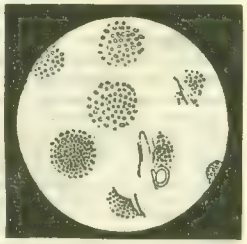
microcline (mī′krō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *cline, clinic.*] A feldspar identical in composition with orthoclase, but belonging to the triclinic system. Thin sections often exhibit a peculiar grating-like structure in polarized light, due to double twinning. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really microcline, and the beautiful green feldspar called Amazon stone is here included. See *feldspar* and *orthoclase.*



Section of Microcline as seen in polarized light.

Micrococcus (mī-krō-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Cohn, 1872), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόκκος*, a berry, kernel: see *coccus.*] 1. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi or bacteria), and the only one of the tribe *Sphærobacteria.* It is char-

acterized by globular cells occurring singly or in groups of 2, 3, 4, or more. Division of the cells takes place in two directions. Spores are not known. All are destitute of spontaneous movement but exhibit a simple molecular tremor. Its species are sometimes divided into three physiological groups—*chromogenes*, producing coloring matter, as in "red milk" (*M. Kefersteinii*), or "golden yellow" (*M. luteus*); *zymogenes*, producing various fermentations, as in *M. cerevisiæ*, occurring in beer and producing lactic acid; and *pathogenes*, producing diseases. Malta fever, infectious bronchitis, septicemia, gonorrhea, and other diseases are believed to be produced by micrococci.



Micrococcus.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *micrococci* (-sī).] Any member of this genus.

By the specific term *micrococcus* is understood a minute spherical or slightly oval organism (Sphærobacterium, Cohn), that like other bacteria divides by fission (Schizomycetes), and that does not possess any special organ, cilium or flagellum, by using which it would be capable of moving freely about.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 37.

Microcoleoptera (mī-krō-kō-lē-op'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Coleoptera*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the smaller kinds of beetles collectively considered.

microconidium (mī″krō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microconidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *conidium*.] A conidium of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

Microconidia [of *Hypomyces*] or conidia proper very copious. *Cooke*, Handbook Brit. Fungi, p. 776.

microcosm (mī'krō-kozm), *n.* [< F. *microcosme* = Sp. *microcósmos* = Pg. It. *microcosmo*, < LL. *microcosmus* (Boëthius), < LGr. *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόσμος*, world.] 1. A little world or cosmos; the world in miniature; something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality: often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 68.

The ancients not improperly styled him [man] a *microcosm*, or little world within himself.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Some told me it [a mountain] was fourteene miles high; it is covered with a very *microcosme* of clowdes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

In the dark dissolving human heart,
And holy secrets of this *microcosm*,
Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Each particle is a *microcosm*, and faithfully renders the likeness of the world. *Emerson*, Discipline.

2. A little community or society.

And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation. *Disraeli.*

microcosmic (mī-krō-koz'mik), *a.* [= F. *microcosmique*; as *microcosm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a microcosm or to anything that is regarded as such.—**Microcosmic salt**, $HNaNH_4PO_4 + 4H_2O$, a salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

microcosmical (mī-krō-koz'mi-kal), *a.* [< *microcosmic* + *-al*.] Same as *microcosmic*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

microcosmography (mī″krō-koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, microcosm, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *cosmography*.] The description of man as a "little world."

microcosmology (mī″krō-koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, microcosm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the microcosm, specifically on the human body, or on man.

microcosmos (mī-krō-koz'mos), *n.* Same as *microcosmus*, 1.

microcosmus (mī-krō-koz'mus), *n.* [LL. (in defs. 2 and 3, NL.), < Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world: see *microcosm*.] 1. Same as *microcosm*, 1.—2. A tunicate, ascidian, or sea-squirt: applied by Linnæus in 1735, and recently revived by Heller as a generic name.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chaudoir*, 1878.

microcoulomb (mī″krō-kö-lom'), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *coulomb*.] One millionth of a coulomb. See *coulomb*.

microcoustic (mī-krō-kös'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] I. *a.* Serving to augment weak sounds; of or pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds.

II. *n.* An aural instrument designed to collect and augment small sounds, for the purpose of assisting the partially deaf in hearing.

microcrith (mī'krō-krith), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κριθή*, barley: see *crith*.] In *chem.*, the unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of the half-molecule of hydrogen.

microcrystalline (mī-krō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystalline: see *crystalline*.] Minutely crystalline: said of crystalline rocks of which the constituents are individually so minute that they cannot be distinguished from each other by the naked eye; cryptocrystalline. Many lithologists use *microcrystalline* and *cryptocrystalline* as synonymous. Rosenbusch, however, uses the former term to designate that structure of the ground-mass in which the constituent minerals can, with the aid of the microscope, be specifically determined, and the latter for a structure which can be recognized as crystalline, but in which the individual components cannot be specifically identified.

microcrystallitic (mī-krō-kris-ta-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ite*^{2} + *-ic*.] A term used by Geikie to designate a devitrification product in which this process has been carried so far that little or no glass-base appears, the original glassy substance having become changed into an aggregation of crystallites or "little granules, needles, and hairs." See *microfelsitic*.

microcyst (mī'krō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch.] In *Myxomycetes*, the resting state of swarm-spores, which become rounded off and invested with a delicate membrane, or sometimes only with a firm border, and may return again under favorable conditions to a state of movement. See *Myxomycetes*, *swarm-spore*.

microcyte (mī'krō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cavity: see *cyte*.] 1. A small cell or corpuscle.

The *microcytes*. Very small bodies, for the most part colourless, freely suspended in the plasma.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 123.

2. A small blood-corpuscle, in size from 2 to 6 micromillimeters, found, often in large numbers, in many cases of anemia.

microcythemia (mī″krō-sī-thē'mi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow (see *microcyte*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] That condition of the blood in which there are many corpuscles of diminished size.

microcytosis (mī″krō-sī-tō'sis), *n.* Microcythemia.

microdactylous (mī-krō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] Having short or small fingers or toes.

microdentism (mī-krō-den'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ism*.] Smallness of the teeth.

Microdentism — mere smallness of the teeth — was chronicled in fourteen of the hundred cases.
Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1152.

micro-detector (mī″krō-dē-tek'tor), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *detector*.] A sensitive galvanoscope.

Microdiptera (mī-krō-dip'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Diptera*.] In *entom.*, the smaller kinds of flies collectively considered.

Microdon (mī'krō-don), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *entom.*, an important genus of syrphid flies, containing a few European and about 20 North American species. They are large, nearly bare, usually short and thick-set, with flattened scutellum and short wings, in which there is a stump of a vein in the first posterior cell from the third longitudinal vein. The larvæ are remarkable objects, resembling shells, and have twice been described and named as mollusks. *M. globosus* is an example.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of pycnodont fishes of the Cretaceous period. *Agassiz*, 1833.—3. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Conrad*, 1842.

microdont (mī'krō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having short or small teeth.

The *microdont* races are the low-caste natives of central and southern India; the Polynesians; the ancient Egyptians; mixed Europeans not British; and the British.
Science, IV. 538.

micro-electric (mī-krō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *electric*.] Having electric properties in a very small degree.—**Micro-electric metrology**, the measurement of minute electric quantities.

microfarad (mī-krō-far'ad), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *farad*.] The practical unit of electrical capacity, equal to the millionth part of a farad. It is the capacity of about three miles of an Atlantic cable.

microfelsite (mī-krō-fel'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *felsite*.] A part of an igneous rock which is microfelsitic in texture under the microscope.

microfelsitic (mī″krō-fel-sit'ik), *a.* [< *microfelsite* + *-ic*.] The designation suggested by Zirkel for a devitrified glass when the devitrification has been carried so far that the hyaline character is lost, but not far enough to give rise to the development of distinctly individualized mineral forms. Other lithologists have used this word with different shades of meaning. Rosenbusch defines it as follows: "This substance, which is distinguished from micro- and crypto-crystalline aggregates by the absence of any action on polarized light, and from what may properly be called glass by not being entirely without structure and by being decidedly less transparent, I call *microfelsite* or the *microfelsitic base*."

microfoliation (mī-krō-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *foliation*.] Microscopic foliation, or that which is not distinctly recognized by the naked eye: a term used by Bonney in discussing the effect of pressure in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 44.

Microgadus (mī-krō-gā'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of



Atlantic Tomcod, or Frost-fish (*Microgadus tomcod*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

small gadoid fishes, established by Gill in 1865; the tomcods. *M. tomcod* is a well-known species of the Atlantic coast of the United States; *M. proximus* is its representative on the Pacific coast.

Microgaster (mī-krō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*^{2}.] 1. A notable genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Microgasterinæ*. They are characterized by the three submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second one often incomplete), and by having the hind tibial spurs more than half the length of the tarsi. Many are known from Europe and North America, as *M. subcompletus* of the former country, which is parasitic on various lepidopterous larvæ.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Microgasterinæ (mī-krō-gas-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microgaster* + *-inæ*.] A large subfamily of *Braconidæ*, typified by the genus *Microgaster*, having the mesonotal sutures invisible and the large marginal cell reaching to the end of the wing. There are many species, of 6 genera, the largest one of which, *Apanteles*, has 69 species in Great Britain alone. Their larvæ parasitize many insects, especially lepidopterous larvæ, issuing from the body of the host and spinning cocoons either singly or in mass. *A. glomeratus* is an abundant parasite of the cabbage-worm, *Pieris rapæ*, both in Europe and in North America.

microgeological (mī-krō-jē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *microgeology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to microgeology; dependent on or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology: as, *microgeological* investigations.

microgeology (mī″krō-jē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

Microglossa (mī-krō-glos'ą), *n.* [NL., also *Microglossus*, *Microglossum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of cockatoos of the family *Cacatuidæ*, established by Geoffroy in 1809. It contains the great black cockatoos, as *M. aterrimum*, *goliath*, and *alecto*, all inhabitants of New Guinea and other islands of the Papuan region.

microglossia (mī-krō-glos'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microglossidæ (mī-krō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microglossa* + *-idæ*.] A family of psittacine birds, the black cockatoos: synonymous with *Cacatuidæ*.

Microglossinæ (mī″krō-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Microglossa*, and containing the black cockatoos.

microgonidial (mī″krō-gō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *microgonidium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a microgonidium.

microgonidium (mī″krō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *microgonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *gonidium*.] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species. Applied to both algæ and fungi.

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell-division, which results in the production of "gonidia" of two sizes, the larger being termed macrogonidia, and the smaller *microgonidia*.
Bessey, Botany, p. 219.

★**microgram** (mī′krō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *gram*².] The millionth part of a gram, being about $\frac{1}{70000}$ of a grain troy.

microgranite (mī-krō-gran′it), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *granite*.] A granite of microcrystalline texture.

microgranitic (mī″krō-grā-nit′ik), *a.* [< *microgranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to microgranite.—**Microgranitic structure.** See *quartz-porphyry*.

microgranulitic (mī-krō-gran-ū-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *granulitic*.] In *lithol.*, an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic. The microgranulitic structure, as this term is used by Lévy, differs from the micropegmatitic in the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation.

★**micrograph** (mī′krō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *micropantograph*.

micrographer (mī-krog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *micrograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who is versed in micrography.

micrographic (mī-krō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *micrographique*; as *micrography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to micrography.

micrographist (mī-krog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *micrograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in micrography; a micrographer.

micrography (mī-krog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *micrographie*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. Gr. *μικρογραφεῖν*, 'write small,' i. e., with a short vowel.] 1. The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.—2. Writing in very small or microscopic characters.

Microhierax (mī-krō-hī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon: see *Hierax*.] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidæ*, established by R. B. Sharpe in 1874; the falconets; the finch-falcons. It contains the diminutive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is preoccupied in another department of zoology. The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc. There are several species, as *M. cœrulescens*, *fringillarius*, *melanoleucus*, and *erythrogenys*.

microhm (mik′rōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *ohm*.] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

microlepidopter (mī-krō-lep-i-dop′tėr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*.

Microlepidoptera (mī-krō-lep-i-dop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Lepidoptera*, q. v.] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralidæ*, the *Tortricidæ*, the *Tineidæ*, and the *Pterophoridæ*. These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*.

microlepidopteran (mī-krō-lep-i-dop′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Microlepidopterous.
II. *n.* A microlepidopter.

microlepidopterist (mī-krō-lep-i-dop′te-rist), *n.* [< *Microlepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*.

microlepidopterous (mī-krō-lep-i-dop′te-rus), *a.* [< *Microlepidoptera* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the microlepidopters.

Microlicia (mī-krō-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1823), so called as having the leaves usually small; < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὁλικός*, universal, general, < *ὅλος*, all.] A genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ* and type of the tribe *Microlicieæ*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx-lobes being shorter than the tube. They are erect branching undershrubs, usually not more than a foot or two high, with small leaves, which are generally glandular-dotted, and solitary, commonly rose-purple or white flowers, which are axillary or sometimes terminal. There are about 100 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses.

Microliciеæ (mī″krō-li-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Triana, 1865), < *Microlicia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ* and the subfamily *Melastomeæ*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds. The tribe embraces 16 genera, *Microlicia* being the type, and about 280 species, all of which are found in tropical America.

microlite (mī′krō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] 1. A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster. It is essentially a niobate of calcium. It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts, in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds.

2. Same as *microlith*: an incorrect use.

microliter (mī-krō-lē′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *liter*.] The millionth part of a liter.

microlith (mī′krō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name proposed by Vogelsang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks"; a "microscopic individual" (*Zirkel*). The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term. By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystallite*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites). By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals, while in the former this cannot be recognized. Elongated or lath-shaped forms and such as resemble an hour-glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*; if curved or more or less twisted or hair-like, they are frequently called *trichites*. Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as primary forms of crystallization in glassy lavas. The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form.

microlithic (mī-krō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones: opposed to *megalithic*.

The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance.
J. Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 47.

2. In *lithol.*, pertaining to or characterized by microliths.

microlitic (mī-krō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *microlite* + *-ic*.] Same as *microlithic*, 2.

micrological (mī-krō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *micrology*² + *-ic-al*.] Characterized by minuteness of investigation.

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of *micrological* scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has, unhappily, made the most penurious provision. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

micrologically (mī-krō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a micrological manner; by means of exact attention to minute details.

If things are to be scanned so *micrologically*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277, note.

micrology¹ (mī-krol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *micrology*².] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

micrology² (mī-krol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρολογία*, the quality of being careful about trifles, < *μικρολόγος*, careful about trifles, penurious, captious, lit. gathering little things, < *μικρός*, small, little, + *λέγειν*, gather: see *-ology*. Cf. *micrology*¹.] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters; minute erudition.

There is less *micrology* . . . in his erudition.
Robberds, W. Taylor, II. 146. (*Davies*.)

Micromastictora (mī″krō-mas-tik′tō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μαστίκτωρ*, a scourger, < *μαστίζειν*, whip, scourge, < *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0.003 millimeter in diameter. The *Micromastictora* are all non-calcareous sponges, and are divided by Sollas into two classes, *Myxospongiæ* and *Silicispongiæ*. They are also called *Noncalcarea* (Vosmaer) and *Plethospongiæ* (Sollas). The term is contrasted with *Megamastictora*.

micromelus (mī-krom′e-lus), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρομελής*, small-limbed, < *μικρός*, small, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with abnormally small limbs.

micromeral (mī′krō-mē-ral), *a.* [< *micromere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a micromere: as, *micromeral* blastomeres.

★**micromere** (mī′krō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρομερής*, consisting of small parts, < *μικρός*, small, + *μέρος*, a part.] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamelli-branch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabl, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*.

Micromeria (mī-krō-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μέρος*, part.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ* and the subtribe *Melisseæ*. The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen-nerved, and about equally five-toothed. The corolla is short, rarely exserted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flattish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three-parted. The filaments are arcuate-ascending, the anterior pair longer; the anthers are two-celled. The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike, or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, sweet-odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the old world, with a few in South America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States. *M. Chamissonis* is a well-known sweet-scented herb of California called *yerba buena*. *M. obovata* of the West Indies has been called *altheal*.

micromeric (mī-krō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *micromere* + *-ic*.] Same as *micromeral*.

micromeritic (mī″krō-mē-rit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μέρος*, a part.] A term suggested by Vogelsang for a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope.

micrometer¹ (mī′krō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< *micro-* + *meter*³.] A unit of length equal to a millionth of a meter, or to a thousandth of a millimeter, hence to a micron or to $\frac{1}{25400}$ of an inch.

micrometer² (mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *micromètre*=Sp. *micrómetro*=Pg. It. *micrometro*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring very small lengths and angles. All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement. Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle. Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale. Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle. Thus, the *wedge-micrometer* is a long wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible, and graduated along its length. It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them. The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are. The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers, applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance. In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw-head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured.—**Annular or circular micrometer**, a micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward truly turned in a lathe. The disk being mounted in a brass tube, so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer*. *Brande and Cox*, Dict., II. 516 (changed).—**Double-image micrometer**, a micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A′, B and B′. Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B′, or B may be brought into coincidence with A′, and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B.—**Filar micrometer**, a micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider-lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer-screw. The astronomical filar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position-circle, apparatus for illumination, etc.—**Micrometer-balance**, a form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steelyard supported on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half-grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero. If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index-bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage. *E. H. Knight*.—**Mother-of-pearl micrometer**, Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother-of-pearl, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced.

micrometer-screw (mī-krom′e-tėr-skrō), *n.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles. The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use.

micrometric (mī-krō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *micrométrique*; as *micrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the micrometer; made by the micrometer: as, *micrometric* measurements.

micrometrical (mī-krō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *micrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *micrometric*.

micrometrically (mī-krō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

micrometry (mī-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *micrométrie;* as *micrometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

micromillimeter, micromillimetre (mī-krō-mil'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *millimeter*.] 1. The millionth part of a millimeter; a millimicron.—2. The thousandth part of a millimeter: formerly used by biologists. The term used by physicists is *micron*.

micromineralogical (mī″krō-min″ę-ra-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *micromineralog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to micromineralogy.

Rocks may occur the structure of which . . . has been yet more obscured by subsequent *micromineralogical* change. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 42.

micromineralogy (mī-krō-min-ę-ral'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *mineralogy*.] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks.

micron (mī'kron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρόν*, neut. of *μικρός*, also *σμικρός*, small, minute.] The millionth part of a meter, hence a micrometer or a thousandth of a millimeter, or $\frac{1}{25400}$ of an inch. This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, and is adopted by all metrologists. The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter μ written above the line: as $25.4^{\mu} = 1$ mil.

Micronesian (mī-krō-nē'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Micronesia* (< Gr. *μικρόνησος*, a small island, < *μικρός*, small, + *νῆσος*, an island: see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia.

micronometer (mī-krō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*.

micronucleus (mī-krō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *micronuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *nucleus*, q. v.] A small nucleus; specially, in *Infusoria*, the reproductive nucleus as opposed to the nutritive nucleus or macronucleus.

micronymy (mī-kron'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρώνυμος*, < *μικρός*, small, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones.

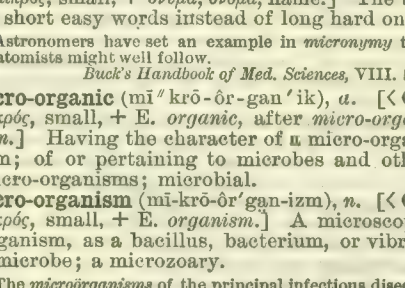
Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that anatomists might well follow.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 529.

micro-organic (mī″krō-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *organic*, after *micro-organism*.] Having the character of a micro-organism; of or pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms; microbial.

micro-organism (mī-krō-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio; a microbe; a microzoary.

The *microörganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of men and the lower animals. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 56.

Micropalama (mī-krō-pal'a-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] A genus of *Scolopacidæ* established by S. F. Baird in 1858: so called from the



Stilt-sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).

semipalmation of the feet; the stilt-sandpipers. There is but one species, *M. himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes.

micropantograph (mī-krō-pan'tō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *pantograph*.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{250000}$ of a square inch. Also called *micrograph*.

microparasite (mī-krō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *parasite*.] A parasitic microorganism.

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small.
Science, III. 130.

microparasitic (mī-krō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *microparasite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites; caused by microparasites: as, *microparasitic* diseases.

micropathological (mī-krō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *micropathology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to micropathology: as, *micropathological* investigation.

micropathologist (mī″krō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *micropathology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology.

micropathology (mī″krō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *pathology*.] 1. The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease.—2. Morbid histology.

micropegmatite (mī-krō-peg'ma-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *pegmatite*.] A microscopic intergrowth of quartz and feldspar.

micropegmatitic (mī-krō-peg-ma-tit'ik), *a.* [< *micropegmatite* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of graphic granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form. See *pegmatite* and *microgranulitic*.

microperthitic (mī″krō-pėr-thit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *perthite* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite—that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite. *Nature*, XXXVII. 459.

microphagist (mī-krof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] An eater of microscopic objects; an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size.

Several species [of diatoms] . . . have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros. (Phila. ed., 1856), p. 305.

★**microphone** (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *microphone* = Sp. *micrófono*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for augmenting small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall.—**Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay. See *relay*.

★**microphonic** (mī-krō-fon'ik), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone; serving to intensify small or weak sounds; microcoustic. Also *microphonous*.

A large induction-coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphonic* transmitter will answer.
T. D. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 315.

microphonics (mī-krō-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of **microphonic*: see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

microphonous (mī-krof'ō-nus), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*.

★**microphony** (mī'krō-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *microphonie*, < Gr. *μικροφωνία*, weakness of voice, < *μικρόφωνος*, having a small or weak voice, < *μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, voice.] Weakness of voice.

microphotograph (mī-krō-fō'tō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *photograph*.] 1. A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination; "a microscopic photograph of a macroscopic object" (*A. C. Mercer*).—2. See *photomicrograph*.

microphotography (mī″krō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *photography*.] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscopic or very small scale. A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and despatches to be carried by carrier-pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870–1. Compare *photomicrography*.

microphthalmia (mī-krof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρόφθαλμος*, having small eyes, < *μικρός*, small, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmy*.

microphthalmic (mī-krof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *microphthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia.

microphthalmy (mī'krof-thal-mi), *n.* [< NL. *microphthalmia*, q. v.] Same as *microphthalmia*.

Microphthira (mī-krof-thī'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *φθείρ*, a louse.] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acera*, or *Acarides*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites. *Leptus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Argas* and *Trombidium*. Also *Microphthiria*.

microphthire (mī'krof-thīr), *n.* A larval acarid with six legs; a member of the *Microphthira*.

microphylline (mī-krō-fil'in), *a.* [As *microphyll-ous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

Considered in the way of analogy, the foliaceous Verrucariæi may be said to represent Umbilicaria and Pannaria: passing, like both of these, into *microphylline*, and, like the last, into finally almost crustaceous forms.
Tuckerman, Gen. Lichenum, p. 245.

microphyllous (mī-krō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρόφυλλος*, having small leaves, < *μικρός*, small, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having small leaves.

microphysiography (mī-krō-fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *physiography*.] See *physiography*.

microphytal (mī'krō-fī-tal), *a.* [< *microphyte* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes.

microphyte (mī'krō-fīt), *n.* [= F. *microphyte*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits.

microphytic (mī-krō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *microphyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes: as, *microphytic* diseases.

micropod (mī'krō-pod), *n.* A member of the *Micropoda*.

Micropoda (mī-krop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves, comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like.

Micropodidæ (mī-krō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of fissirostral picarian birds; the swifts or *Cypselidæ*. See cut under *Cypselus*.

Micropodinæ (mī″krō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] In *ornith.*, the typical swifts or *Cypselinæ*.

Micropodoideæ (mī″krō-pō-doi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of picarian birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*; *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense; *Cypselomorphæ* without the *Caprimulgidæ*.

microporphyritic (mī-krō-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *porphyritic*.] See *porphyritic*.

★**microprosopus** (mī″krō-pro-sō'pus), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an imperfectly developed face.

micropsia (mī-krop'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὄψις*, view.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size.

Microptera (mī-krop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *micropterus*: see *micropterous*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinidæ*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers. They are now called *Brachelytra*. (*b*) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

Micropterinæ (mī-krop-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Centrarchidæ*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*.

micropterous (mī-krop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *micropterus*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Having short wings or fins.

Micropterus (mī-krop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *micropterous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinæ*, established by Lacépède in 1802. There are two species, *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides*, or the small- and large-mouthed black-bass, both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures. Bass of this genus are variously known as *green-*, *lake-*, *moss-*, *marsh-*, *river-*, etc., *bass*; *black-*, *yellow-*, and *jumping-perch*, and *trout-perch*; *black-trout*, *white-trout*, *southern* or *Roanoke chub*, and by many other local or fanciful misnomers. Sometimes called *Grystes*. See cut at *black-bass*, 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, named by Lesson in 1831. There is but one species, *M. cinereus*, the well-known steamer-duck of South America. The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Micropuccinia (mī″krō-puk-sin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Puccinia*.] A small group of *Uredinales*, distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teleutospores are known at present, as in *Puccinia Pruni* and *P. virgaureæ*. The teleutospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period ★of rest. See *Uredinales*.

Micropus (mī′krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *μικρόπους*, having small feet, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Micropodidæ*: same as *Cypselus*. *Meyer and Wolf*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of short-footed thrushes or *Brachypodinæ* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Timeliidæ*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalcocephalus, phæocephalus, melanocephalus, melanoleucus*, and others. The genus is also called *Microtarsus, Brachypodius, Prosecusa*, and *Ixocherus*. **2.** In *ichth.*, a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868.—**3.** In *entom.*, a tropical American genus of lygæid bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch-bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Blissus*.

micropylar (mī′krō-pī-lär), *a.* [< *micropyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having the character of ★a micropyle.

micropyle (mī′krō-pīl), *n.* [= F. *micropyle*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] **1.** In *bot.*, the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucellus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See cut under *amphitropous*. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (*b*) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

microrhabd (mī′krō-rabd), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *rhabdus*, q. v.] A little rhabdus; a microsclere or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

microrheometrical (mī-krō-rē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ῥοία*, a flowing (< *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *μέτρον*, a measure. Cf. *rheometric*.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

Microrhynchus (mī-krō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] In *mammal.*, a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrisinæ*. The species is called *M. laniger*. See *avahi*.

Microsauria (mī-krō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendrerpeton, Hylerpeton*, and *Hylonomus*.

microsaurian (mī-krō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Microsauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

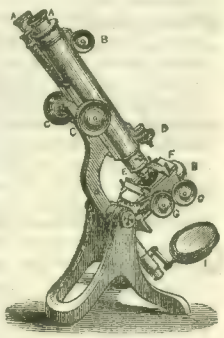
microsclere (mī′krō-sklēr), *n.* [< NL. *microsclerum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microscleres are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

microsclerous (mī-krō-sklē′rus), *a.* [As *microsclere* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a microsclere.

microsclerum (mī-krō-sklē′rum), *n.*; pl. *microsclera* (-rä). [NL.] Same as *microsclere*.

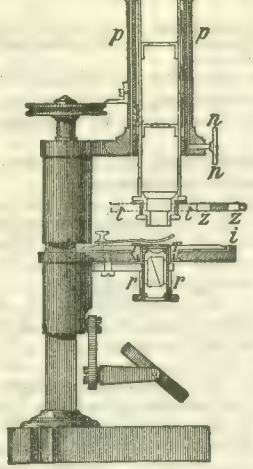
microscope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *single microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed; it is also called a *magnifying-glass* or *-lens* (see *magnifying-lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses, one of which, the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will; it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective; its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be *in focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the *coarse adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly; for opaque objects a bull's-eye condenser, a lieberkühn, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used. (Compare also the phrases below.)

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium*.—**Achromatic microscope.** See *achromatic*.—**Binocular microscope**, a microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece; a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube.—**Double-bodied microscope**, a microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective. Two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument.—**Filar microscope**, a microscope having cross-wires in the focus of the eyepiece.—**Inverted or chemical microscope**, one with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present.—**Magnifying power of a microscope.** See *magnify*.—**Monocular microscope**, one with a single tube, for use with one eye only.—**Pankratic microscope**, a name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw-tube (see def. 1).—**Petrographical microscope**, a form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object-glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference-figures of crystal-sections.—**Reflecting microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.—**Solar, lucernal, and oxyhydrogen microscopes**, instruments in which the illumination employed comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen lime-light respectively.



Binocular Microscope.

A, A, eyepieces; *B*, screw to adjust same to width of eyes; *C*, screw for coarse adjustment of focus; *D*, screw for fine adjustment of focus; *E*, objective; *F*, stage; *G, G*, rectangular traversing movement; *H*, rotatory movement; *I*, illuminating mirror.



Petrographical or Polarization Microscope (after Rosenbusch), sectional view.

p p, fixed support in which the tube is moved by hand (coarse adjustment); *g*, screw of the fine adjustment; *r r*, polarizer; *s s*, analyzer, in movable support turning on the graduated circle *f f*; *T, T*, condensing lenses; *i*, index for fixing position of rotating stage; *z z*, quartz plate, which slides in nose-piece above objective through slit at *t t*; *n n*, one of two screws for centering objective.

microscope-lamp (mī′krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

microscopic (mī-krō-skop′ik), *a.* [< F. *microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] **1.** Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function; adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic* lens, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic* sight or vision.

> Why has not man a *microscopic* eye?
> For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 193.
>
> Such *microscopic* proof of skill and power
> As, hid from ages past, God now displays.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 637.

The present limit to *microscopic* vision is simply the goodness of the objective.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XLVIII. 172.

2. Of minute size; so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye; adapted to or prepared for examination by the miscroscope: as, *microscopic* creatures or particles; a *microscopic* object.—**3.** Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope; hence, relating to things of minute size or significance; infinitesimal; petty: as, *microscopic* observations or investigations; *microscopic* criticism.

So far as *microscopic* analysis would enable us to decide this question. *Todd and Bowman*, Physiol. Anat., II. 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use: as, to observe anything with *microscopic* minuteness; *microscopic* definition of an object.—**5.** Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the *microscopic* investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

Microscopica (mī-krō-skop′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus*: see *microscopic*.] In *zoöl.*, microscopic animals; microzoans: applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microscopical (mī-krō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *microscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *microscopic*.

microscopically (mī-krō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *microscopical* + *-ly*2.] In a microscopic manner or degree; by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope: as, to examine a plant *microscopically*; an object *microscopically* small.

microscopist (mī-kros′kō-pist, mī′krō-skō-pist), *n.* [< F. *microscopiste* = It. *microscopista*; as *microscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in microscopy; one who uses the microscope.

Microscopium (mī-krō-skō′pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscopy (mī′krō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopía*; as *microscope* + *-y*3.] The act or art of using the microscope; investigation with the microscope: as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

microsection (mī-krō-sek′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

microseism (mī′krō-sīsm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth-tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes.

G. H. Darwin, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 368.

microseismic (mī-krō-sīs′mik), *a.* [< *microseism* + *-ic*.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of microseisms, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say when and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 304.

microseismical (mī-krō-sīs′mi-kal), *a.* [< *microseismic* + *-al*.] Microseismic.

A series of *microseismical* observations.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 316.

microseismograph (mī-krō-sīs′mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earth-tremors.

microseismometry (mī″krō-sīs-mom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors.

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of *microseismometry* is meagre and unsatisfactory. *Nature*, XXXIX. 338.

microseme (mī'krō-sēm), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῆμα*, mark, sign: see *sema*.] In *anthrop.*, having a small index; specifically, in *craniom.*, having an orbital index below 84 (Flower), below 83 (Broca), below 80 (German anthropologists).

microseptum (mī-krō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *microsepta* (-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *septum*, q. v.] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *macroseptum*.

microsiphon (mī-krō-sī'fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*.

microsiphonula (mī″krō-sī-fon'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *microsiphonulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

microsiphonular (mī″krō-sī-fon'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a microsiphonula.

microsiphonulate (mī″krō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with or characterized by a microsiphon. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 878.

microsiphonulation (mī″krō-sī-fon-ū-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ation*.] The formation or the possession of a microsiphon; the state of being microsiphonulate. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 878.

microsoma (mī-krō-sō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *microsomata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body.] A little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasm of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance. These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are ★very deeply stained by hematoxylin.

microsome (mī'krō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *microsoma*.] Same as *microsoma*. *Nature*, XXX. 183.

microsomia (mī-krō-sō'mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *microsoma*.] The state of being dwarfed; dwarfishness.

microsomite (mī-krō-sō'mīt), *n.* [< *microsoma* + *-ite*².] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed; a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites.

microsomitic (mī″krō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *microsomite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a microsomite; relating to microsomites. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

microsommite (mī-krō-som'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin. It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

Microsorex (mī-krō-sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὗραξ*, a shrew-mouse.] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, having 30 teeth. *S. hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877.

microspectroscope (mī-krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *spectroscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance. The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece.

Microspermæ (mī-krō-spėr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentæ, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentæ, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraced three families, *Hydrocharidaceæ*, *Burmanniaceæ*, and *Orchidaceæ*. Engler retains the name for the last two families, but places the first in a much earlier series, the *Helobiæ*.

Microsphæra (mī-krō-sfē'rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Leveillé, 1851), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Erysiphaceæ*. The perithecium, which contains several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel. These appendages are free from the mycelium, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner. About 50 species have been described, many of which occur in North America. *M. alni* is injurious to the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*) and also occurs on various species of *Ceanothus*, *Viburnum*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*, *Platanus*, *Juglans*, and *Hicoria*; and *M. grossulariæ* is found on various species of *Ribes*, especially in Europe. See *Erysiphæ*.

microsporangiophore (mī″krō-spǫ-ran'ji-ǫ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *microsporangium*, q. v., + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern-like Cryptogam, of which the foliage-leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the *micro-* and macro-*sporangiophores*, had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 846.

microsporangium (mī″krō-spǫ-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *microsporangia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A sporangium containing microspores: the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams.

microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [= F. *microspore*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] 1. In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species: the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams.

In some of the living club-mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called *microspores*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 241.

2. In *zoöl.*, one of the spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

microsporine (mī-krō-spō'rin), *a.* [< *microspore* + *-ine*¹.] Noting one of the two kinds of bacteria reported by Klebs to be uniformly present in diphtheria. They are micrococcoid in form and are found chiefly upon the tonsils, and mark a less serious phase of the disease. The accuracy of these conclusions has been questioned.

Microsporon (mi-kros'pǫ-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A group of fungi producing various skin-diseases. *M. furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphæ having long articulations intermixed with round spores, and grows between the cells of the epidermis, effecting their rapid degeneration. *M. Audouini*, so called, produces pelade, another skin-disease. According to Grawitz, however, these forms, as well as those described as *Achorion*, the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size. Their exact systematic relations are still uncertain. Some refer the species to *Sporotrichum*, others to *Oöspora*.

microsporophyl, microsporophyll (mī-krō-spō'rǫ-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The leaf bearing the microsporangia of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*.

microsporous (mī'krō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *microspore* + *-ous*.] Resembling or derived from a microspore.

Microsthena (mī-kros'the-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σθένος*, strength.] In J. D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates. The *Microsthena* correspond to the *Lissencephala* of Owen, and to the ineducabilian series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill.

microsthene (mī'krō-sthēn), *n.* A member of the order *Microsthena*.

microsthenic (mī-krō-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *Microsthena* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthena*. *J. D. Dana*, Cephalization, p. 9.

Microstoma (mī-kros'tǫ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρόστομος*, having a small mouth, < *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomidæ*, as *M. rotundatum*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *Vermes*, the typical genus of *Microstomidæ*. *M. lineare* is an example. Also *Microstomum*.

microstome (mī'krō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, a mouth.] In *bot.*, a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses.

Microstomidæ (mī-krō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microstoma*, or *Microstomum*, + *-idæ*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argentines and smelts. Also *Microstomatidæ*.—2. A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensile mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits. These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes, hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocœla*. They multiply both by ova and by ★spontaneous fission.

microstructure (mī-krō-struk'tūr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small (with ref. to *microscopic*), + E. *structure*.] Microscopic structure.

This rock . . . has a *microstructure* very similar to that of many andesites. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 198.

microstylar (mī-krō-stī'lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, pillar (see *style*²), + *-ar*³.] In *arch.*, having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column.

Microstylis (mī-krō-stī'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στυλίς*, dim. of *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*².] Nuttall's name (1818) for *Malaxis*, a genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year. They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 40 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *Malaxis unifolia*, in the United States, bears the name of *adder's-mouth*.

microstylospore (mī-krō-stī'lǫ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *stylospore*.] A stylospore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

microstylous (mī-krō-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*².] In *bot.*, having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens.

microtasimeter (mī″krō-ta-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *tasimeter*.] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures. A rigid iron frame holds a carbon-button which is placed between two surfaces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon-button.

microtelephone (mī-krō-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *telephone*.] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds.

microtelephonic (mī-krō-tel-e-fon'ik), *a.* [< *microtelephone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the microtelephone.—**Microtelephonic apparatus**, apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds.

microthere (mī'krō-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Microtherium*.

Microtherium (mī-krō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *θηρίον*, wild beast.] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe. The position of the genus is questionable. Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Tragulidæ*). It probably belongs to the anoplotherioid series. It may be synonymous with *Cœnotherium*.

microtherm (mī'krō-thėrm), *n.* [< F. *microtherme*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C. They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia, and North America, well northward, and in South America between latitudes 38° and 65° S.

microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination.

microtomic (mī-krō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *microtome* + *-ic*.] Cutting in fine or thin slices; relating to the use of the microtome or to microtomy.

microtomical (mī-krō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *microtomic* + *-al*.] Same as *microtomic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1130.

microtomist (mī-krot'ǫ-mist), *n.* [< *microtomy* + *-ist*.] One who is expert in the use of a microtome. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX.

microtomy (mī-krot'ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization.

microvolt (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *volt*².] A millionth part of a volt.

Microzoa (mī-krō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *microzoön*.] Microscopic animals, or *Microscopica*; *Microzoaria*.

microzoal (mī-krō-zō'al), *a.* [< *Microzoa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

microzoan (mī-krō-zō′an), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoa*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

Microzoaria (mī″krō-zō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + LGr. *ζῷάριον*, pl. *ζῷάρια*, dim. of Gr. *ζῷον*, animal.] De Blainville's name for infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microzoarian (mī″krō-zō-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Microzoaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Animalcular; of or pertaining to the *Microzoaria*.

II. *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoaria*.

microzoary (mī-krō-zō′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *microzoaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Microzoaria*.] A microzoarian.

microzoöid (mī-krō-zō′oid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *zoöid*.] **I.** *n.* A free-swimming zoöid of abnormally minute size, which conjugates with or becomes buried within the substance of the body of a normally sized sedentary animalcule of many *Vorticellidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a microzoöid.

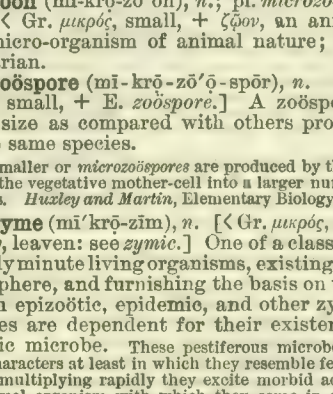
microzoön (mī-krō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *microzoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Any micro-organism of animal nature; a microzoarian.

microzoöspore (mī-krō-zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *zoöspore*.] A zoöspore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species.

The smaller or *microzoöspores* are produced by the division of the vegetative mother-cell into a larger number of portions. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 391.

microzyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζύμη*, leaven: see *zymic*.] One of a class of extremely minute living organisms, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizoötic, epidemic, and other zymotic diseases are dependent for their existence; a zymotic microbe. These pestiferous microbes have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in the animal organism with which they come in contact. See *germ theory* (under *germ*), and cuts under *microbe*.

Mictidæ (mik′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Serville, 1843), < *Mictis* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mictis*, having the femora spined beneath, and the



Pachylis gigas, a member of the *Mictidæ*.

hind ones thicker than the others, especially in the males. It comprises many tropical and subtropical forms, some of large size and handsome coloration, as *Pachylis gigas*, a North American representative. There are about 13 genera of the family. Also *Mictides*, *Mictida*, and (as a subfamily of *Coreidæ*) *Mictina*, *Mictinæ*.

miction (mik′shon), *n.* [= F. *miction*, < LL. *mictio(n-)*, *minctio(n-)*, < L. *mingere*, pp. *minctus*, *mictus* (= AS. *migan*, early ME. *migen* = MLG. *migen* = Icel. *miga*), urinate.] The act of voiding urine.

Mictis (mik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814); origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Mictidæ*, having the fourth antennal joint not shorter than the third. Nearly 100 species are described from Africa, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia.

micturate (mik′tū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *micturated*, ppr. *micturating*. [Irreg. < L. *micturire*, pp. *micturitus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] To pass urine; urinate.

micturition (mik-tū-rish′on), *n.* [= F. *micturition*, < L. as if **micturitio(n-)*, < *micturire*, pp. *micturitus*, go to urinate, desiderative of *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, urinate: see *miction*.] The desire to urinate; also, morbidly frequent and scant urination.

mid[1] (mid), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mid*, *midde*, *myd*, *mydde*, < AS. *mid* (a nom. form not actually found; gen. masc. and neut. *middes*, fem. *midre*, *middre*, etc.) = OS. *middi* = OFries. *midde*, *medde* = MD. *mydde* (a.), D. *midden* (n.) = MLG. *midde* (a.) = OHG. *mitti*, MHG. G. *mitte* = Icel. *miðhr* = Sw. Dan. *mid* (in comp.) (cf. Sw. *midten* = Dan. *midte*, n.) = Goth. *midjis*, mid, middle; = OBulg. *mezhda*, middle, boundary, = Pol. *miedza* = Bohem. *meze* = Russ. *mezha*, boundary (cf. OBulg. *mezhdu* = Serv. *medju* = Bohem. *mezi* = Pol. *miedzy* = Russ. *mezhdu*, also *mezhi*, between), < L. *medius* (> ult. E. *medial*, *mediate*, *medium*, etc., *mean*[3], *moiety*, *mizzen*, etc.) = Gr. *μέσος*, *μέσσος* (> ult. E. *mesial*, *meson*, etc.), orig. **μέθjος* = Skt. *madhya*, middle. Hence *midst*[1], *middle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Middle; being the middle part or midst. The monosyllable *mid*, properly an adjective, is so closely connected with its noun as to assume often the aspect of a prefix; it is therefore often joined to its noun with a hyphen. The real relation, however, is nearly always the normal one of adjective and noun.

Pros. What is the time of day?
Ari. Past the *mid* season.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 239.

Virgins and boys, *mid*-age and wrinkled eld.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 104

Then, with envy fraught and rage,
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in *mid* air
To council summons all his mighty peers.
Milton, P. R., i. 39.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, listening in *mid* air, suspend their wings.
Pope, Winter, l. 54.

2. Being between; intermediate; intervening: only in inseparable compounds: as, *mid*rib, *mid*riff, *mid*wicket.

II.† *n.* Middle; midst.

Ratcliff, about the *mid* of night come to my tent.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 77.

In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk. *Fuller.*

It was in the *mid* of the day.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

mid[2]† (mid), *prep.* [ME., also *myd*, < AS. *mid*, also in old or dial. form *mith*, = OS. *mid*, *midi* = OFries. *mith*, *mithe*, *mit* = D. *met* = MLG. *mit*, in comp. *mid-*, LG. *med*, *met* = OHG. MHG. G. *mit* = Icel. *medh* = Sw. Dan. *med* = Goth. *mith*, in comp. *mid-*, with, = Gr. *μετά*, with, among, over, beyond, etc. (see *meta-*), = Zend *mad*, with.] With: a preposition formerly in common use, but now entirely superseded by *with*. It remains only in the compound *midwife*.

Mid him he hadde a stronge axe. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

mid[3] (mid), *n.* A dialectal form of *might*[1]. *Halliwell.*

mid[4] (mid), *n.* [Short for *midshipman*.] A midshipman. Also *middy*. [Colloq.]

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mids* of the Victory fell in that action. *Southey*, Letters (1812), II. 315.

mid. An abbreviation of *middle* (voice).

'mid (mid), *prep.* An abbreviation of *amid*, used in poetry.

mida[1] (mī′dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίδας*, a destructive insect in pulse.] The larva of the beanfly. *Imp. Dict.*

Mida[2] (mī′dä), *n.* [NL. (Cunningham, 1838), stated to be taken from a native New Zealand name.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Santalaceæ*. See *Fusanus*.

midan (mī′dân), *n.* Same as *maidan*.

He . . . was galloping away over the moonlit *midan*.
Mrs. B. M. Croker, Proper Pride, II. i. 14.

midangle (mid′ang″gl), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *angle*[3].] An angle of 45°; half of a right angle.

Midas[1] (mī′das), *n.* [NL., < (?) L. *Midas*, < Gr. *Μίδας*, a king of Phrygia.] A genus of marmosets, typical of the family *Mididæ*. Upward of 20 species are described. Characteristic examples are the lion-marmoset (*M. leoninus*), the tamarin (*M. ursulus*), the pinche (*M. œdipus*), and the marikina (*M. rosalia*).

Midas[2] (mī′das), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίδας*, a destructive insect in pulse.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Mididæ* or *Midasidæ*. The species are mainly North American, as 26 against 3 in Europe. Their larvæ as far as known occur in decaying wood, and are probably carnivorous. *M. fulvipes* and *M. clavatus* are examples. *Latreille*, 1796. Also *Mydas* (*Fabricius*, 1794).

Midasidæ (mī-das′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Midas*[2] + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, same as *Mididæ*, 2. *Leach*, 1819.

Midas's-ear (mī′das-ez-ēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who, for a decision he rendered in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, was provided by Apollo (who lost) with ass's ears.] A gastropod of the family *Auriculidæ*, *Auricula midæ*.

midbody (mid′bod″i), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *body*.] In *Mollusca*, the mesosoma.

midbrain (mid′brān), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *brain*.] The mesencephalon. See cuts under *encephalon*.

mid-couples (mid′kup″lz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favor of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, etc., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine. *Imp. Dict.*

midday (mid′dā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *midday*, < AS. *middæg* (also *middeldæg*) (= OFries. *middei* = D. *middag* = MLG. *middach* = OHG. *mittitak*, MHG. *mittetac*, G. *mittag* = Sw. Dan. *middag*), < *mid*, mid, + *dæg*, day: see *mid*[1] and *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Had he [our Lord] appeared at *mid-day* to all the people, yet all the people would not have believed in him.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

As if God, with the broad eye of *midday*,
Clearer looked in at the windows.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.

And Titan, tired in the *mid-day* heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177.

His hour of *mid-day* rest is nearly over.
Byron, Cain, iii. 1.

midday-flower (mid′dā-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Mesembryanthemum*.

middet, *a.* A Middle English form of *mid*[1].

middelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

middelerdt, *n.* [ME.; also *myddelerd*, *middelerd*, *midlerd*, *mydlerde*, *medlert*, etc., < AS. as if **middeleard* for **middelgeard* (= OS. *middilgard* = OHG. *mittigart*, *mittilgart*, *mittilicart*, *mittingart*, *mittila gart*), < *middel*, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure. Cf. *middenerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth.

midden (mid′n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *middin*, *myddin*, *medin* (in comp.); a corruption (dial. var.) of *midding*.] 1. A dunghill; a muck-heap; a receptacle for kitchen refuse, ashes, etc. See *midding*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Specifically—2. A prehistoric muck-heap; a kitchen-midden.

midden-crow (mid′n-krō), *n.* See *crow*[2].

middenerdt, *n.* [ME., also *middenard*, < AS. *middaneard* (also *mideard*) for *middangeard* (= Icel. *miðhgardhr* (see *midgard*) = Goth. *midjungards*), the 'midyard,' the middle abode, the earth as situated between heaven and hell, < *midde*, mid, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure (accom. to *eard*, region, abode). Cf. *middelerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth as the abode of men.

midden-hillt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *medin-hille*; < *midden* + *hill*[1].] A dunghill.

And like unto great stinkyng mucle *medin-hilles*, whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde untill their heapes are caste abroade to the profites of many.
Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

middenstead (mid′n-sted), *n.* [< *midden* + *stead*.] The site of a dunghill or muck-heap; a place where dung is stored. [Eng.]

This cause of death and disease is courted by a place that maintains a *middenstead* and cesspool system of excrement disposal. *Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 552.

middest†, *n.* and *adv.* See *midst*[1].

middest[1]†, *n.* See *midst*[1].

middest[2]† (mid′est), *a.* Superlative of *mid*[1]. [Rare.]

Yet the stout Faery mongst the *middest* crowd
Thought all their glorie vaine in knightly vew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 15.

middint, *n.* See *midden*, *midding*.

middingt (mid′ing), *n.* [Also, by corruption, *middin*, *midden* (see *midden*); < ME. *middinge*, *middynge*, *miding*, *myddyng*, < Dan. *mödding*, an assimilated form of *mögdynge*, a dung-heap, dunghill, muck-heap, < *mög* (= Icel. *myki*, *mykr*), dung, muck, + *dynge*, a heap, = Icel. *dyngja*, a heap, = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = AS. *dung*, dung: see *muck*[1] and *dung*[1].] A dunghill; a muck-heap.

A fouler *myddyng* sawe thow never nane
Than a man es with flesche and bane.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 628.

middle (mid′l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *middel*, *mydel*, *medil*, < AS. *middel* = OFries. *middel* = D. *middel* = MLG. *middel* = OHG. *mittil*, MHG. G. *mittel* = Sw. *medel-* = Dan. *middel-* (in comp.), adj., middle; also in AS., D., MLG., MHG., G., as a noun, middle, in G. also means; AS. also *midlen*, n., the middle; = Icel. *medhal* = Sw. *medel* = Dan. *middel*, n., means, medicine; cf. Icel. *medhal*, prep., among; with formative *-el*, from the adj., AS., etc., *mid*: see

mid[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling: as, the *middle* point of a line; the *middle* time of life.

I wyll go the *middell* wey,
And write a boke bytwene the twey.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

These are flowers
Of *middle* summer, and, I think, they are given
To men of *middle* age. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 108.

That *middle* course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 22.

2. Intervening; intermediate.

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a *middle* state, between its first rudiments and decline. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of the Soul, § 30.

3. In *gram.*: (*a*) Intermediate between active and passive: applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, *middle* voice, *middle* ending, *middle* tense. Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages, especially Sanskrit and Greek. In Greek the middle voice (ἡ μέση διάθεσις, μεσότης) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (*b*) Intermediate between smooth (unaspirated) and rough (aspirated): as, a *middle* (medial) mute. See *mute*[1], *n.*—**Middle ages.** See *age*.—**Middle books**†, a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy.—**Middle C.** See *C*.—**Middle chest.** See *chest*[1].—**Middle class,** that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility, and the laboring class; the untitled community of well-born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants: in Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists.

He [Pitt] looked for support not . . . to a strong aristocratical connection, not . . . to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the *middle class* of Englishmen.
Macaulay, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Middle distance. See *distance*.—**Middle English.** See *English*, 2.—**Middle genus.** See *genus*.—**Middle Greek.** See *Greek*, 2.—**Middle ground.** (*a*) In *painting*, etc., same as *middle distance*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a shallow place, as a bank or bar.—**Middle Latin, latitude, meatus, mediastinum,** etc. See the nouns.—**Middle part or voice,** in *music*, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony, as the alto and tenor in ordinary music.—**Middle passage,** that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa: as, the horrors of the *middle passage* (referring to the slave-trade).—**Middle post,** in *arch.*, same as *king-post*.—**Middle spaces,** in *printing*, the spaces most used in the composition of type — the three-em (one third) and the four-em (one fourth) of the body.—**Middle States,** the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.—**Middle stitching.** Same as *monk's-seam*, 1.—**Middle term,** that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises, but is eliminated from the conclusion. Also called *mean term*.

II. *n.* **1.** The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes; a mean.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land.
Judges ix. 37.

Beauty no other thing is then a beame
Flasht out between the *middle* and extreme.
Herrick, Definition of Beauty.

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact *middle* between two ill extremes.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

2. Specifically, the middle part of the human body; the waist.

Hir *myddel* smal, hire armes longe and sklendre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 358.

Another time [he] was bogged up to the *middle* in the slough of Lochend. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

3. An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate.

I . . . with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or *middle*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 603.

4. In *logic*, same as *middle term*.—**5.** In *gram.*, same as *middle voice*. See I., 3.—**Fallacy of no middle, of undistributed middle, of unreal middle.** See *fallacy*.—**Middle of the road,** an epithet applied, especially in the presidential campaign of 1896, to those members of the Populist party who urged the nomination of a Populist by their party convention and opposed the acceptance of the nominee of the Democratic party: said to be derived from the habit, in some parts of the Southwest, of keeping in the middle of the road, the better to protect one's self from enemies lying in ambush. [U. S. political slang.]—**The principle of excluded middle or third,** one of the properties of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative. It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term. The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the *principle of contradiction*. These two principles, taken together, define negation.

=**Syn. 1.** *Center, Midst, Middle.* *Center* is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies: as, the *center* of a circle, globe, field; but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist: as, the *center* of a crowd. *Midst* regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense: as, in the *midst* of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of *midst* as meaning the middle point (see Gen. i. 6; Josh. vii. 23; 1 Ki. xxii. 35) is quite obsolete. *Midst* is very often used abstractly or figuratively, *center* rarely, *middle* never. *Middle* is often applied to extent in only one direction: as, the *middle* of the street, of a block of houses, of a string; it is often less precise than *center*: compare the *center* and the *middle* of a room.

The pride, the market-place, the crown
And *center* of the potter's trade.
Longfellow, Keramos, l. 66.

Jesus himself stood in the *midst* of them.
Luke xxiv. 36.

In the dead vast and *middle* of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

middle (mid'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *middled*, ppr. *middling*. [< ME. *midlen*, < AS. *midlian* (= D. MLG. *middelen* = G. *mitteln* = Icel. *midhla* = Sw. *medla*), mediate, < *middel*, middle: see *middle*, *n.*] **1.** To set or place in the middle. Specifically—**2.** In *foot-ball*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal. [Eng.]—**3.** To balance or compromise. *Davies*.

This way of putting it is *middling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over-prudent and your enlarged notions. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 214.

4. To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise; fold in the middle; double, as a rope.

The line you dragged in, when *middled*, will serve me to lower you down with. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xlvi.

middle-aged (mid'l-ājd), *a.* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become *middle-aged*.
Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 753.

middle-class (mid'l-klàs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, *a.*

Commercial members of Parliament and other *middle-class* potentates. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iii.

Middle-class examinations, in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members, ranging from primary to university studies. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A. A.) to those who pass the senior examination.—**Middle-class schools,** in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

middle-earth (mid'l-ėrth), *n.* [< late ME. *myddyl erthe*, *medyl erthe*, etc., an accom. form, as if < *middle* + *earth*, of ME. *middelerd*, where the second element is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, abode: see *middelerd*, *middenerd*, *earth*[1].] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world).

And had oon the feyrest orchard
That was yn alle thys *myddyll-erd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129. (*Halliwell.*)

Ihesu, that art the goostli stoon
Of al holi chirche in *myddil erthe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

That maid is born of *middle earth*,
And may of man be won;
Though there have glided, since her birth,
Five hundred years and one.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 9.

middleman (mid'l-man), *n.*; pl. *middlemen* (-men). [= MLG. *middelman* = G. *mittelmann* (also *mittelsmann*); as *middle* + *man*.] **1.** One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter; an intermediate lessee, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc.; specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers; in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers; more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executants.

An insurance broker is one who acts as a *middleman* between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares. *Jevons*, Money, p. 251.

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country—the primitive *middleman*, as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian *middleman*, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 443.

2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner.

The great parliamentary *middleman*. *Disraeli.*

3. In the *fisheries*, a planter.—**4.** In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs. [Properly *middle-man*.]

middlemost (mid'l-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *middle* + *-most*.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Truth hath a mysterious name, . . . it consists of three letters, the first and the last and the *middlemost* of the Hebrew letters. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 65.

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. . . . The *middlemost*, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other.
Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

middler (mid'lėr), *n.* [= D. *middelaar* = MLG. *middeler* = G. *mittler* = Sw. *medlare* = Dan. *midler*; as *middle* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. An intermediary; a mediator.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediatour or *middeler* betwene God and men (1 Tim. ii. 5), coupleth in hym the Jewes and the Gentiles, and joineth them together. *Bible of* 1551, note on Isa. xxviii. 16.

2. A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries. [U. S.]

Five seniors, five *middlers*, and seven juniors have already signed the constitution.
The Congregationalist, April 1, 1886.

middle-rate (mid'l-rāt), *a.* Mediocre.

A very *middle-rate* poet. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 226.

middle-sized (mid'l-sīzd), *a.* **1.** Half-sized.—**2.** Being of middle or average size.

We should be pleased that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the shew,
And, *middlesiz'd*, can pass between
Life's hubbub, safe because unseen.
Green, The Spleen.

middle-spear (mid'l-spēr), *n.* The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

middle-stead (mid'l-sted), *n.* A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

middle-weight (mid'l-wāt), *n.* In *sporting*, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight: one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight.

middling (mid'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *middle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Medium in rank, condition, or degree; intermediate; hence, only medium; neither good nor bad; neither one thing nor the other: as, a fruit of *middling* quality.

But *middling* folk, who their abiding make
Between these two, of either guise partake.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

A certain *middling* thing, between a fool and a madman.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

It's *middling* classes — such as is in a *middling* way like — as is the best friends to me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 540.

2. Not in good health, yet not very ill; also, in Scotland, in fairly good health. [Rural.]

The children 's *middlin'*— Doctor Merrill ses he thinks they've got past the wust on 't.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 539.

3. Of medium quality: a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *fair to middling*, under *fair*[1].—**Middling gossip,** a go-between.

Or what do you say unto a *middling gossip*,
To bring you ay together at her lodging?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

II. *n.* **1.** The part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** That part of a hog which lies between the ham and the shoulder; a side of bacon. [Western and southern U. S.]—**3.** *pl.* In *milling*, the parts of a kernel of grain next the skin of the berry, largely composed of gluten and considered the most nutritious part. In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as possible together with the starchy part and the bran, and then the whole was bolted to separate the bran. By the newer high-milling methods, the middlings are passed through a purifying machine and reground, forming a very pure flour, with larger and more uniform granules than that from the first grinding.

4. *pl.* The coarser particles resulting from milling, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock; canaille.

middling (mid'ling), *adv.* [< *middling*, *a.*] Tolerably; moderately. [Chiefly colloq.]

Wal, I don't jedge him nor nobody. . . . Don't none on us do more than *middlin'* well.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 31.

He has been a *middling* good governor.
The American, VIII. 227.

middlingly (mid'ling-li), *adv.* Passably; tolerably.

middlingness (mid'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness;* . . . it is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

middy (mid'i), *n.*; pl. *middies* (-iz). A colloquial diminutive of *mid*[1], an abbreviation of *midshipman.*

midethmoid (mid'eth-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *ethmoid.*] Same as *mesethmoid.*

midfeather (mid'feтн″ėr), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *feather.*] A partition-wall or septum in the combustion-chamber of a steam-boiler setting which compels the gases to take a determinate course from the furnace to the chimney. If made of brick-work, it has usually helped to carry the weight of the boiler. The midfeather while retaining the gases renders their combustion more complete before they pass into the cooler flues or tubes of the boiler.

Midgard (mid'gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *midhgardhr,* lit. 'mid-yard': see *middenerd.*] In *Scand. myth.,* the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymer, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *Asgard.*

★**midge** (mij), *n.* [< ME. *mydge, migge, mygge, myge,* < AS. *mycg, mygge, micge,* a midge, gnat, = OS. *muggiā* = MD. *mugghe,* D. *mug* = MLG. *mugge,* LG. *mügge* = OHG. *muccā, muggā,* MHG. *mucke, mücke, mugge, mügge,* a midge, fly, G. *mücke,* a midge, dial. a fly, = Icel. *mȳ* = Sw. *mygg, mygga* = Dan. *myg,* a midge, = Pol. Russ. *mukha* = Bohem. *maucha,* a fly; prob. lit. 'buzzer' (cf. the similar lit. sense of *breeze*[1], a gadfly, and of *humblebee*), akin to Gr. *μυκᾶσθαι,* low; cf. also L. *mugire,* low (see *mugient*), Gr. *μύζειν,* mutter; an ult. imitative root. The L. *musca* = Gr. *μυῖα,* etc., a fly, is not related: see *Musca.*] **1.** A two-winged fly of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera;* a gnat or some insect resembling one: a popular name applied with little discrimination to many different insects. They chiefly belong to the families *Simuliidæ, Tipulidæ, Chironomidæ,* and *Culicidæ.* The term is sometimes specifically applied to the *Chironomidæ.* The eggs of some of the last-named family, like those of mosquitos and other gnats, are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvæ and then into pupæ, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges. See *gnat.*
2. Something small of its kind, as the fry of fish; a dwarf; a midget. A very small fish, specifically called *Günther's midge* and *Hypsiptera argentea,* occasionally taken on both the American and European coasts, is supposed to be the fry of a codling of the genus *Urophycis.*
3. A very small one-horse carriage used in the Isle of Wight, England.

midget (mij'et), *n.* [< *midge* + *-et.*] A little midge; hence, something very small for its kind; a very small dwarf; also, a sprightly small child. [Colloq.]

Now you know Parson Kendall's a little *midget* of a man. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 177.

mid-gut (mid'gut), *n.* See *gut* and *mesogaster.*
★*Huxley,* Crayfish, p. 67.

mid-heaven (mid'hev″n), *n.* **1.** The middle of the sky or of heaven.

From *mid-heaven* already she
Hath witnessed their captivity.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. In *astron.,* the meridian of a place.

mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* **1.** The middle part of the day; midday.—**2.** An hour between two specified hours.

Lead on then where thy bower
O'ershades; for these *mid-hours,* till evening rise,
I have at will. *Milton,* P. L., v. 376.

Midianite (mid'i-an-īt), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. LL. *Madianitæ,* pl.; < *Madian,* < Heb. *Midyan,* Midian (see def.).] **I.** *n.* In *Biblical hist.,* one of a wandering tribe or confederation of tribes dwelling in the desert east and south of Palestine.
II. *a.* Pertaining to the Midianites.

Midianitish (mid'i-an-ī″tish), *a.* [< *Midianite* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Midianite.*

Mididæ (mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Midas* + *-idæ.*] **1.** An American family of small platyrrhine quadrumanous mammals; the marmosets or squirrel-monkeys. They differ from other monkeys in having 32 teeth, and the same dental formula as man, and in having hands all the digits of which are in the same plane and armed with claws instead of nails, the thumb being not apposable. The tail is long and bushy, and the general aspect is rather that of squirrels than of monkeys. There are many species, confined to wooded regions of the warmer parts of America, known as *sagouins, oustitis, tamarins,* etc. (See *marmoset.*) The family is also called *Hapalidæ, Jacchidæ,* and *Arctopithecini.*
2. In *entom.,* a small family of large, moderately bristly flies belonging to the tetrachætous series of brachycerous *Diptera,* with clavate antennæ of which the third joint has several segments, typified by the genus *Midas.* There are several other genera and about 100 species. Also *Midasidæ, Midaidæ, Mydasidæ,* etc.

mididonet, *adv.* [ME., prop. a phrase, *mid idone: mid,* with; *idone,* pp. of *don,* do; used as a noun, doing: see *done.*] Quickly; immediately. *Halliwell.*

Gii is ogain went ful sone,
And al his feren *midydone.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 69.

The cherl bent his bowe sone,
And smot a doke *mididone.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 154.

mid-impediment (mid'im-ped″i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law,* an intermediate bar to the completion of a right. *Imp. Dict.*

midland (mid'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *mid*[1] + *land*[1].]
I. *n.* **1.** The interior of a country: especially applied to the inland central part of England, usually in the plural.

Upon the *midlands* now the industrious Muse doth fall.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore: as, *midland* towns; the *midland* counties of England.

Mr. Grazinglands, of the *Midland* Counties.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vi.

2. Surrounded by land; inland; mediterranean. [Rare.]

There was the Plymouth squadron new come in,
Which . . . on the *midland* sea the French had awed.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 171.

midlayer (mid'lā″ėr), *n.* In *biol.,* same as *mesoderm.*

midleg (mid'leg), *n.* **1.** The middle of the leg.

Then wash their feete to the *mid-legge,* saying another Psalme. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 292.

2. In *entom.,* one of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect.

Mid-Lent (mid'lent), *n.* [Late ME. *mydlent;* < *mid*[1] + *Lent*[1].] The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

The ffryday is for *mydlent,* that was Seynt Cuthberdy's Day. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 1.

midlenting (mid'len″ting), *n.* [< *Mid-Lent* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *mothering.*

The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retained in many Parts of England, and well known by the Name of *Midlenting,* or Mothering.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 329, note.

midlesst (mid'les), *a.* [< *mid*[1], *n.*, + *less.*] Without middle or core. [Rare.]

'Tis nought but All, in 't selfe including All;
An vn-beginning, *midless,* endless Ball.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the ocean; a locality far out at sea. *Chapman.*

mid-morn (mid'môrn), *n.* Nine o'clock in the morning. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

mid-morrow (mid'mor″ō), *n.* The middle of the forenoon; nine o'clock in the morning. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It was nought passed yet *midmorowe.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

midmost (mid'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *mid*[1] + *-most.*] Being in the very middle; middlemost; innermost.

The *midmost* had a gracefu' mien, . . .
But the youngest look'd like beauty's queen.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 252).

Save he be
Fool to the *midmost* marrow of his bones,
He will return no more.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

midnight (mid'nīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *midnight, midnyght, mydnyght,* also *middelnigte,* < AS. *midniht* (also *middelniht*) (= D. MLG. *middernacht* = OHG. *mittinaht,* MHG. *mitnaht,* G. *mitternacht* (D. MLG. *midder-,* G. *mitter-,* orig. dat. of the adj.) = Icel. *midhnœtti* = Sw. *midnatt* = Dan. *midnat*), < *mid,* middle, + *niht,* night.] **I.** *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

For whenne the Sonne is Est in tho partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne *mydnyght,* in oure parties o this half, for the rowndeness of the Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 303.

The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 370.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the night: as, *midnight* studies.

We spend our mid-day sweat, our *midnight* oil,
We tire the night in thought, the day in toil.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Forth at *midnight* hour he fares, the silent tomb deserting. *Constantine and Arete* (Child's Ballads, I. 308).

Where, by the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 60.

Midnight appointments. See *appointment.*—**Midnight sun.** See *sun.*

midnightt (mid'nīt), *v. t.* [< *midnight, n.*] To obscure; dim; darken.

It cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is faln.
Feltham, Resolves, p. 93.

mid-noon (mid'nön), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Seems another morn
Risen on *mid-noon.* *Milton,* P. L., v. 311.

mid-off (mid'ôf'), *n.* In *cricket,* same as *midwicket off.* See *midwicket.*

mid-on (mid'on'), *n.* In *cricket,* same as *midwicket on.* See *midwicket.*

mid-parent (mid'pār″ent), *n.* A hypothetical parent whose anthropometric measures are taken to be a mean between the actual measures of a father and those of a mother reduced to male measures.

If we take the height of the father and the height of the mother multiplied by 1.08 . . . draw the mean between the two, and call this the height of the *mid-parent.*
Science, XIII. 266.

mid-parentage (mid'pār″en-tāj), *n.* The character or quality of a hypothetical mid-parent.

By the use of this word ["deviate"] and that of *mid-parentage,* we can define the law of regression very briefly.
Galton, Science, VI. 270.

Midrash (mid'rash), *n.* [Heb. *midhrash,* commentary, exposition, < *dārash,* tread, frequent, seek, search, apply oneself to.] **1.** In *Jewish lit.,* exegesis, interpretation, or exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures. Specifically the word denotes haggadic or free interpretation or exposition of a homiletic, allegorical, and popular nature, interspersed with maxims and ethical sayings of eminent men, and with illustrations drawn from the natural world, as well as from all departments of human learning and experience. Compare *haggadah.*
2. An exposition or discourse of this kind, or a collection of such expositions or discourses: as, the *Midrash* on Samuel; the *Midrash* on the Psalms. In this sense the plural is *Midrashim,* occasionally *Midrashoth.*

Midrashic (mi-drash'ik), *a.* [< *Midrash* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or akin to the Midrash; haggadic.

Very few sayings in Greek are quoted in the *Midrashic* literature. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* VII. 93.

midrib (mid'rib), *n.* **1.** In *bot.,* the middle (often the only) rib or nerve of a leaf; a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina. See *nervation.*—**2.** In *apiculture,* the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb. *Phin,* Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. xiii.

midribbed (mid'ribd), *a.* [< *midrib* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a midrib.

midridt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *midridde;* < ME. *mydryde, mydrede, midreden,* < AS. *midhrithere, midhrythere, midhrythre, midhridir* (= OFries. *midrithere, midrede, midrith* = MLG. *middere*), the membrane inclosing the entrails, < *mid,* mid, + *hrethere, hrœther,* breast, bosom. A diff. word from *midriff,* with which it has been confused.] The membrane inclosing the entrails.

midriff, midrif (mid'rif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *midrife, midriffe, middryfe;* < ME. *midrif, midref, mydderefe,* < AS. *midhrif, midrif* (= OFries. *midref* = D. *midrif* (cf. MD. *middelrif, middelrift* = MLG. *middelrif,* LG. *middelreff, middelriff*), the diaphragm, < *mid,* middle, + *hrif* = OFries. *ref,* belly. Cf. *midrid.*] The diaphragm. See cut at *diaphragm.*

But, sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty in this bosom of thine; it is all filled up with guts and *midriff.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 175.

A sight to shake
The *midriff* of despair with laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

mid-sea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea.

Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bank the *mid sea.* *Milton,* P. L., vii. 403.

★**midship** (mid'ship), *a.* [< *mid*[1] + *ship;* orig. due to *midships.*] Being or belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship* beam.—**Midship bend, midship frame.** Same as *dead-flat.*

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*; pl. *midshipmen* (-men). [So called with ref. to his place or station when on duty aboard ship, which is amidships or abreast the mainmast; < *midship-s* + *man.*] **1.** A warrant officer in the British navy of the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion to commissioned rank. The grade

is confined to youths who are under instruction and training to become commissioned naval officers. His special duties are to pass the orders of the captain and other quarter-deck officers to the crew and to superintend the performance of them.

2. In the United States navy, an officer of corresponding rank and duties. The title 'naval cadet' was for a time substituted, but 'midshipman' was restored in 1902.—3. In *ichth.*, a batrachoid fish, *Porichthys notatus:* so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a midshipman's coat. The body is naked, and there are several of these conspicuous lateral lines formed of shining pearl-like bodies embedded in the skin. The dorsal fin has two spines. The fish is common along the Pacific coast of the United States, and reaches a length of about 15 inches.—**Cadet midshipman.** See *cadet*[1], 4.—**Midshipman's butter.** Same as *avocado.*—**Passed midshipman**†, a midshipman who has passed the prescribed examination for promotion.

midshipmite (mid'ship-mīt), *n.* [< *midship-s* + *mite*[2], this being substituted for *man.*] A very small midshipman.

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a *midshipmite.*
W. S. Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell.

midships (mid'ships), *adv.* [By apheresis from *amidships.*] In the middle of a ship: more properly *amidships.*

midships (mid'ships), *n. pl.* [< *midship, a.*] *Naut.,* the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

midsomer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *midsummer.*

midst[1] (midst), *n.* [Only in the phrase *in the midst* and its later variations and extensions, this phrase, early mod. E. also *in the middest, in the mids,* in ME. *in the middes, in middes* (or *myddes*), being a later extension, with adv. gen. suffix *-es,* of earlier *on midde, a midde,* < AS. *on middan,* amid, the form *middes, midde, middan* being not orig. a noun, but an adj. in adverbial construction: see *mid*[1], and cf. *amid, amidst.*] The middle; an interior or central part, point, or position.

And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the *midst* of them. Mat. xviii. 2.

The king in the *middest* of his play strooke with a tennis ball. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 133.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a *mid'st,* and an end. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

In the *midst* of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii., Concl.

In my midst of, in the midst of my . . . [Rare.]

And *in my midst of* sorrow and heart-grief
To show them feats. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1338.

In our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, you, them. These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason.

Lo, *in their midst* his form was seen.
Montgomery, in Chr. Psalmist, p. 414.

That *in their midst, in our midst,* &c., are at odds with the "genius" of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. *Love of God,* intending 'love emanating from God,' may be exchanged for *God's love:* but we also say, *Plato's commentators,* and the *world's end.* To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do his pleasure, sing thy praise, in my absence, on your account, to their discredit, in our despite, his equal,* &c., &c.; and with these phrases *in our midst* is rigidly comparable.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 50.

=**Syn.** *Amidst, In the midst of,* etc. (see *among*); *Center,* etc. See *middle.*

midst[1] (midst), *adv.* [< *midst*[1], *n.*, itself orig. an adv., in connection with a prep.] In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst,* and without end.
Milton, P. L., v. 165.

midst[2] (midst), *prep.* [By apheresis from *amidst.*] Amidst.

They left me *midst* my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 24.

Before the seat supreme; from whence a voice,
From *midst* a golden cloud, . . . was heard.
Milton, P. L., vi. 28.

midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The *midstream* 's his, I, creeping by the side,
Am shouldered off by his impetuous tide.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, ii. 1.

mid-styled (mid'stīld), *a.* Having the style intermediate in length between the short-styled and long-styled forms: applied to heterostyled trimorphic flowers.

midsummer (mid'sum″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *midsomer,* < AS. *midsumor, middesumor* (= MLG. *middensomer* = G. *mittsommer* = Icel. *midhsumar* = Sw. *midsommar* = Dan. *midsommer*), < *mid,* mid, + *sumor,* summer.] The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about the 21st of June (astronomically the beginning of summer), because in Great Britain summer is considered as beginning with May; specifically, midsummer day, June 24th. See *midsummer day,* below. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called *St. John's fires*) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at *midsummer.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 102.

"On *Midsummer* next," the dam'sel said,
"Which is June the twenty-four."
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

Midsummer ale†, the feast of midsummer day.

And now, next *Midsummer ale,* I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, Old Plays, X. 91. (*Nares.*)

Midsummer daisy. Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Midsummer day,** the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th). Various superstitious practices and wild festivities were long observed on this occasion.—**Midsummer madness.** (*a*) The wild and indecorous methods of celebrating midsummer eve formerly common in Europe. (*b*) Lunacy.

Why, this is very *midsummer madness.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 61.

midsummer-men (mid'sum″ėr-men), *n.* The livelong, *Sedum Telephium:* said to have been used by girls on midsummer eve to test their lovers' fidelity. [Local, Eng.]

midsummery (mid'sum″ėr-i), *a.* [< *midsummer* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to midsummer.

A species of golden-rod with a *midsummery* smell.
The Century, XXIX. 108.

mid-superior (mid-sū-pē'ri-ọr), *n.* In *Scots law,* one who is superior to those below him and vassal to those above him. *Imp. Dict.*

Midterranean† (mid-te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [< *mid*[1] + *terranean;* substituted for *Mediterranean.*] Same as *Mediterranean.*

North-ward [bounded] with narrow *Mid-terranean* Sea,
Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

midvein (mid'vān), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *vein.*] In *bot.,* same as *costa.* See *nervation.*

Leaves [of *Musci*] 3- to many- (sometimes 2-) ranked, usually with a *midvein.*
Underwood, Bull. Ill. State Laboratory, II. 12.

midward† (mid'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *midward,* < AS. *middeweard,* toward the middle, < *midde,* middle, + *-weard,* E. *-ward.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in or toward the middle.

II. *n.* The middle part.

This chanon took his cole, with harde grace,
And leyde it aboven on the *midward*
Of the crosselet.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 179.

He standing at the hede in the *mydewarde* of the saide hers. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

midward† (mid'wärd), *adv.* [< *midward, a.*] In or toward the middle.

mid-watch (mid'woch), *n.* *Naut.:* (*a*) The period of time from midnight to 4 A. M. (*b*) The officers and men on duty during that time. See ★*watch.*

midway (mid'wā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mydwaye, mydweye* = D. *midweg* = MLG. *midwech* (cf. G. *mittelweg* = Sw. *medelväg* = Dan. *middelvej*); < *mid*[1] + *way.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The middle; the midst.

The Ile of Crete is right in the *myd weye.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 31.

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *mid way* faint!
Milton, P. L., xi. 631.

2. A middle way or manner; a mean or middle course between extremes.

No *midway*
'Twixt these extremes at all.
Shak., A. and C., III. 4. 18.

II. *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; middle.

The crows, and choughs, that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 13.

midway (mid'wā), *adv.* [= MLG. *midweghe, midweges* = Dan. *midtvejs;* from the noun.] In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

He . . . will to-morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 278.

She saw him rashly spring,
And *midway* up in danger cling.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Fire-worshippers.

midwicket (mid'wik″et), *n.* In *cricket,* a fielder who stands nearly abreast the bowler, at some distance to the right or left. (See diagram under *cricket.*) *Midwicket on* or *mid-on* stands to the left of the batsman who is striking, *midwicket off* or *mid-off* to his right.

midwife (mid'wīf), *n.*; pl. *midwives* (-wīvz). [< ME. *midwife, mydwyfe, midwif, mydwyf, mydewyf, medwyfe, medewife,* prob. < AS. **midwīf* (not recorded), < *mid,* with, + *wīf,* wife, woman; cf. Sp. Pg. *comadre,* a midwife, < *con,* < L. *cum,* with, + *madre,* < L. *mater,* mother; G. *beifrau,* a midwife's assistant. Cf. also D. *medehelpen,* assist, < *mede,* with, + *helpen,* help; G. *mithelfer,* an assistant, < *mit,* with, + *helfer,* helper. Owing to the disappearance of the prep. *mid,* this element in *midwife* has not been commonly understood, and an etymology based on the ME. form *medewif,* taken as < *mede,* E. *meed,* reward, + *wife,* woman (as if 'a woman who serves for pay'), has been in favor. This etymology, which is impossible for other reasons, is not supported even by the ME. form *medewife,* which is explainable as a mere variant spelling of *midwife.*] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

The *midwife* wonder'd, and the women cried
"O, Jesus bless us, he is born with teeth!"
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 74.

Midwife toad, the obstetrical toad or nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans.* See *Alytes.*

midwife, midwive (mid'wīf, -wīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *midwifed, midwived,* ppr. *midwifing, midwiving.* **I.** *intrans.* To perform the office of midwife.

II. *trans.* 1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abbey *midwiving* an abbess?
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor (1674), p. 86. (*Latham.*)

2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; assist in bringing to light.

If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or *midwife* it into the World.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 193.

midwifery (mid'wīf-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* [< *midwife* + *-ry.*] 1. The practice of obstetrics; the practice of assisting women in childbirth.

A general practitioner, in large *midwifery* practice.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 137.

2. Assistance at childbirth or in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers.
Stepney, To the Earl of Carlisle.

midwifish (mid'wī-fish), *a.* [< *midwife* + *-ish.*] Like a midwife; pertaining to a midwife, or to the duties of a midwife.

midwinter (mid'win″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *midwinter, mydwynter,* < AS. *midwinter, middewinter* (= OFries. *midwinter* = MLG. *midwinter, medewinter* = G. *mittwinter* = Sw. Dan. *midvinter*), < *mid,* mid, + *winter,* winter.] The middle or depth of winter; the usual time of greatest winter cold; specifically, in English literature (winter being reckoned from the 1st of November in Great Britain), the period of the winter solstice, the 21st or 22d of December (which is astronomically the beginning of winter).

midyear (mid'yēr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The middle of the year: as, rents due at the *midyear.*

II. *a.* Set for or occurring in the middle of the year.

To teachers the series of meetings is a series of *mid-year* institutes. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 154.

miet, myet, *v. t.* [< OF. *mier,* < ML. **micare,* pound into pieces, crumb, < L. *mica,* a crumb: see *mica*[1].] To pound into small pieces; crumb; crumble. *Cath. Ang.,* p. 239.

miel de palma (mi-el' dā päl'mä). [Sp.: see *mell*[2], *de*[2], *palm*[2].] Palm-honey. See *coquito.*

mien (mēn), *n.* [Formerly also *mein, meane, meen, mine;* prob. < F. *mine,* air, look, mien.] A person's air, manner, or expression of countenance; look; bearing; appearance; carriage.

Her rare demeanure, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 11.

No persons must appear here in the European dress; and as a Christian is known by his *mein,* no straugers dare go out of the streets they are used to frequent.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 19.

=**Syn.** Aspect, demeanor, deportment, port.

miert, myert, *n.* [< ME. *miere, myere, miour, myour,* < OF. *miur, mieur,* < ML. *micatorium,* a pestle, < **micare,* pound: see *mie.*] An instrument for breaking or pounding anything; a pestle.

mievet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *move.*

miff (mif), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. LG. (?) or G. dial. *muff,* sullenness, G. *muff,* mustiness, *muffen,* sulk, pout: see *muff*[2].] **I.** *n.* A fit of petulant displeasure; a feeling of slight anger or resentment. [Colloq.]

When a little quarrel or *miff*, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

II. *a.* Vexed; offended; angry. [Rare.]

Being *miff* with him myself.
W. Taylor, Mem. by Robberds, I. 477. (*Davies.*)

miff (mif), *v. t.* [< *miff*, *n.*] To give a slight offense to; displease: nearly always in the past participle: as, she was somewhat *miffed*. [Colloq.]

might[1] (mīt), *n.* [< ME. *mighte*, *myghte*, *miht*, *myht*, *mygt*, also *maught*, *macht*, *maht*, < AS. *miht*, *mieht*, *meht*, *mæht*, *meaht* = OS. *maht* = OFries. *macht* = D. *magt* = MLG. *macht* = OHG. MHG. *maht*, G. *macht* = Icel. *máttr* (Icel. also *makt*, *mekt* = Sw. *makt* = Dan. *magt*, after G.) = Goth. *mahts*, power, might; with abstract formative *-t* (*-ti-*) (cf. the adj., AS. *meaht*, *mæht*, powerful, possible, = Goth. *mahts*, possible), from the root of *may*[1] (AS. *magan*, ind. *mæg*), be able, have power: see *may*[1].] 1. The quality of being able; ability to do or act; power; active personal force or strength, physical or mental: as, a man of *might*; the *might* of intellect.

Than thei armed hem that were in the Castell with all theire *myght*, and com oute in all haste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

Bring him back again to me,
If it lie in your *might*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

To the measure of his *might*
Each fashions his desires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

2. Power of control or compulsion; ability to wield or direct force; commanding strength: as, the *might* of empire.

He her unwares attacht, and captive held by *might*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 6.

Cleopatra . . . submits her to thy *might*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 12. 17.

3. Physical force; material energy.

Whirlpools and storms with circling arms invest,
With all the *might* of gravitation blest.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 318.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

Toward Wircestre he com with *myght and mayn*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 56.

With *might and main* they chased the murderous Fox.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 749.

might[2]. Preterit of *may*[1].

mightful (mīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *myghtful*, *mihtful*, *miztful*, etc. (= G. *machtvoll*); < *might*[1] + *-ful*.] Mighty; powerful.

Thou *mightefull* maker that markid vs and made vs.
York Plays, p. 3.

My lords, you know, as know the *mightful* gods.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 5.

mightfulness† (mīt'fûl-nes), *n.* [ME. *myghtfulnes*; < *mightful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being mighty; strength; power.

mightily (mī'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. *myghtely*, *miztili*, < AS. *mihtiglīce* (= OS. *mahtiglīc* = MLG. *mechtichlik*, adj.), < *mihtig*, powerful: see *mighty* and *-ly*[2].] 1. In a mighty manner; by great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; earnestly.

Myne enemyes *myztili* me assay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen. Rev. xviii. 2.

And do as adversaries do in law,
Strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

2. Greatly; in or to a great degree; very much. [Now only colloq.]

To my house, where D. Ganden did talk a little, and he do *mightily* acknowledge my kindness to him.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

This gentleman deals *mightily* in what we call the irony.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

mightiness (mī'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; also, high dignity.

In a moment see
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery!
Shak., Hen. VIII., Prol., l. 30.

2. A title of dignity: particularly in the phrase *their High Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands.

Will 't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Shak., T. of the S, Ind., ii. 78.

A great tract of wild land, granted to him by *their High Mightinesses* the Lords States General.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

3. Great degree; great amount.

To shew the *mightinesse* of their malice, after his holye soule departed, they perced his holye heart with a sharpe speare.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1260.

mightless (mīt'les), *a.* [= D. *magteloos*, *machteloos* = MLG. *machtelōs*, *machtlōs* = MHG. *mahtlōs*, G. *machtlos* = Icel. *máttlauss* = Sw. *magtlös* = Dan. *magteslös*; < *might* + *-less*.] Powerless.

The rose is *myghtles*, the nettille spredis ouer fer.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 280.

There is nought more *mightless* than man.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 143.

mightly† (mīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *myghtly* (= Icel. *máttuligr*); < *might* + *-ly*[1].] Mightily.

He shuld gretter lorde be;
More pusaunt, ful *myghtly*, and ryght gret
Then any of hys kynred in contre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 212.

mighty (mī'ti), *a.* [< ME. *mighty*, *myghty*, *mihti*, *mazty*, etc., < AS. *mihtig*, *mæhtig*, *meahtig* (= OS. *mahtig* = OFries. *mechtich*, *machtich* = D. *magtig*, *machtig* = MLG. *mechtich* = OHG. *mahtīg*, *mahtīc*, MHG. *mehtic*, G. *mächtig* = Icel. *máttigr*, contr. *máttkar*, *máttkan*, *máttkir* = Sw. *mägtig* = Dan. *mægtig* = Goth. *mahteigs*), powerful, possible, < *miht*, *meaht*, might: see *might*[1], *n.*] 1. Possessed of or endowed with might; having much ability, strength, or power; eminently strong, powerful, or great: as, a *mighty* conqueror; a *mighty* intellect; a man *mighty* in argument.

The *mightie* King of Macedoyne moste was adouted
Of any wight in the worlde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 400.

And I will bring you out from the people . . . with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm. Ezek. xx. 34.

A certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures. Acts xviii. 24.

He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 137.

No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

2. Marked by or manifesting might; very great, important, or momentous; of uncommon force, consequence, size, number, etc.

Hire *myghty* tresses of hire sonnysshe heres,
Unbroiden, hangen al aboute hire eeres.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 816.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. Mat. xi. 23.

There arose a *mighty* famine in that land. Luke xv. 14.

We were encounter'd by a *mighty* rock.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 102.

The greatest News about the Town is of a *mighty* Prize that was taken lately by Peter Van Heyn.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 22.

Stand farther off yet,
And mingle not with my authority;
I am too *mighty* for your company.
Fletcher (*and another*), Prophetess, v. 2.

Job and his three Friends . . . had a *mighty* sense of God and Providence and the Duties of Religion upon their minds. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

And from his blazon'd baldric slung
A *mighty* silver bugle hung.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

High and mighty. See *high*. = **Syn. 1.** Sturdy, robust, puissant, valiant.—2. Vast, enormous, immense, huge, stupendous, monstrous; violent, vehement, impetuous.

mighty (mī'ti), *adv.* [< *mighty*, *a.*] In a great degree; very; exceedingly: as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [Colloq.]

A lacquer'd Cabinet, some China-ware,
You have 'em *mighty* cheap at Pekin Fair.
Prior, Daphne and Apollo.

There is a probability of succeeding about that fellow that is *mighty* provoking. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

migniard†, **mignard**† (min'yärd), *a.* [Also *miniard*; < OF. *mignard*, F. *mignard*, with suffix *-ard*, equiv. to *mignon*, delicate, pretty, a person beloved: see *minion*. Cf. *mignonette*.] Delicate; dainty; pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

migniardise†, **migniardize**† (min'yär-diz), *n.* [Also *miniardize*; < OF. *mignardise*, F. *mignardise*, < *mignard*, delicate: see *mignard*.] Delicacy; daintiness; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

Entertain her and her creatures too
With all the *migniardise* and quaint caresses
You can put on them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

migniardise†, **migniardize**† (min'yär-dīz), *v. t.* [Also *miniardize*; < *migniardise*, *n.*, as if < *migniard* + *-ize*.] To render migniard or delicate; soothe.

Wanton spirits that did *migniardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

mignion†, **mignon**†, *n.* and *v.* See *minion*[1].

mignonette (min-yō-net'), *n.* [< F. *mignonnette*, ★the flower so called, dim. of *mignon*, delicate, pretty, gracefully pleasing: see *minion*[1].] 1. A well-known plant, *Reseda odorata*, native in northern Africa. Its racemes of small greenish-white flowers with prominent brown anthers are not showy, but the plant is a universal favorite in gardens on account of its fragrance. In ordinary culture it is an annual, but it is naturally shrubby, and by proper care can be made to thrive for several years in the form of tree-mignonette. The perfume is best extracted by enfleurage.

2. Some other species of the genus *Reseda*. The white mignonette, *R. alba*, a tall plant with white scentless blossoms, has sometimes been cultivated. The wild or dyer's mignonette, *R. Luteola*, is better known as *dyer's-weed* or *yellow-weed*. See *dyer's-weed*.—**Jamaica mignonette.** See *Lawsonia*.—**Mignonette lace.** See *lace*.—**Mignonette netting**, a simple kind of netting used for window-curtains. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Mignonette pepper**, in *cookery*, pepper unground, or ground very coarse.—**Mignonette-vine**, a plant, *Madaria elegans*, from Pacific North America.—**Tree-mignonette**, a plant of any common variety of mignonette trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

migraine (mi-grān'), *n.* ★ Same as *megrim*.

migrainous (mi-grā'nus), *a.* [< *migraine* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or caused by megrim: as, *migrainous* vertigo.

The various forms of headache — dyspepsic, *migrainous*, neuralgic, cerebral. *Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 690.

migram†, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

migrant (mī'grant), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *migrante*, < L. *migran(t-)s*, ppr. of *migrare*, migrate, remove: see *migrate*.] **I.** *a.* Changing place; migratory.

For now desire of *migrant* change holds sway.
The Century, XXXI. 115.

II. *n.* 1. One who migrates; a wanderer.

The unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained. *Foote*, The Minor, Ded.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, a migratory animal, as a bird.

These are true *migrants*; but a number of other birds visit us occasionally, and can only be classed as stragglers. *A. R. Wallace*, Distribution of Animals, I. 19.

migrate (mī'grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *migrated*, ppr. *migrating*. [< L. *migratus*, pp. of *migrare*, (> It. *migrare*), move from one place to another, remove, depart, migrate; perhaps connected with *meare*, go. Cf. *emigrate*, *immigrate*.] To pass or remove from one place of residence or habitat to another at a distance, especially from one country or latitude to another; in a general sense, to wander.

Those truly home-bred and genuine sons of the soil who have never *migrated* beyond the sound of Bow bells.
W. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 379.

= **Syn.** *Migrate*, *Emigrate*, *Immigrate*. To *migrate* is to change one's abode, especially to a distance or to another country, emphasis being laid upon the change, but not upon the place of departure or that of stopping, and the stay being generally not permanent. *Emigrate*, to migrate from, views the person as leaving his previous abode and making a new home; *immigrate*, to migrate into, views him as coming to the new place. The Arab *migrates*; the European coming to America is an *emigrant* to those whom he leaves, and an *immigrant* to the Americans. *Migrate* is applicable to animals; the other terms are generally used of the movements of men.

migration (mī-grā'shon), *n.* [< F. *migration* = Pg. *migração* = It. *migrazione*, < L. *migratio(n-)*, < *migrare*, pp. *migratus*, migrate: see *migrate*.] 1. The act of migrating; change of residence or habitat; removal or transit from one locality or latitude to another, especially at a distance. Among animals, the most extensive and regular migrations are performed by birds during spring and fall, and in a general way along meridians of longitude, the vernal migration being northward, the autumnal southward. This is ordinary or equatorial migration. In cold and temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere nearly all insectivorous birds perform migration. Some, as sandpipers, which breed only in high latitudes, may be dispersed during their migration over a great part of the world. Others, as swallows, are noted not only for the extent but for the rapidity and regularity of their movements, their arrival and departure being capable of prediction with considerable accuracy. The migration of many water-fowls is scarcely less notable in the same respects. The helpless eggs and young of birds have many enemies, and the danger to which they are exposed cannot be counterbalanced by an increase in the birth-rate, because a high birth-rate of large and heavy eggs is incompatible with flight. The power of flight permits birds to pass over all barriers of land and water, and to lay their eggs in safe nests, and as all that were not born in safe nests have been exterminated, these facts seem to give a satisfactory explanation of the broader and more general features of the migration of birds. Migrations of mammals are more irregular than those of birds, less definitely related to latitude and longitude, and more obviously dependent upon food-supply: such are the excursions, often in enormous hordes, of various arctic animals, as lemmings and other rodents, reindeer, musk-oxen, foxes, etc. Such movements do not appear to be specially related to reproduction. Many fishes migrate from and back to the sea, ascending rivers to spawn, as is notably the case with anadromous fishes of the salmon and herring families; with eels the case is reversed; with many fishes the catadromous migration is between deeper and shallower, or colder and warmer, salt water. Peri-

odical migration is also marked with certain insects. Thus, *Anosia plexippus*, the milkweed-butterfly, migrates southward in the fall to hibernate in the pine woods of the southern United States. The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the 'instinct of migration"; but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave *migration*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

Our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier *migrations* as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body. But our voyage from the Low-Dutch mainland to the isle of Britain was our first *migration* as a people. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 31.

2. A number of animals migrating together; the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration; also, the time or period occupied in migrating.—3†. Change of place; removal.

Such alterations, transitions, *migrations*, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the [Earth. (*Latham.*)

4†. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration*.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, The Epistle.

Bathic migration, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another; vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea: distinguished from *equatorial migration*.

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of less or greater depth. The former may be called equatorial, the latter *bathic migration*. *Bathic migration* is the most common.
Goode, Menhaden.

Equatorial migration, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator. See def. 1.

migrationist (mī-grā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *migration* + *-ist*.] One who or that which migrates.

The descendants of previous ages of *migrationists*.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 130.

migration-station (mī-grā'shon-stā"shon), *n.* A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds.

Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada.
Science, IV. 374.

migration-wave (mī-grā'shon-wāv), *n.* The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after; the height of the migration of a given species. *Coues.*

migrator (mī'grā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *migrator*, a wanderer, < L. *migrare*, pp. *migratus*, migrate: see *migrate*.] One who or that which migrates.

These wild *migrators*. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 121.

migratory (mī'grā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *migratoire* = Sp. It. *migratorio*; as *migrate* + *-ory*.] 1. Given to or characterized by migration; roving or removing from place to place; unsettled: as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally *migratory*; to lead a *migratory* life.

Yet, sweet Nightingale!
From the warm breeze that bears thee on, alight
At will, and stay thy *migratory* flight.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another.
A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, I. 20.

2. Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 2.

Migratory animals, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence.—**Migratory cells**, white blood-corpuscles which, by means of the amœboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood-vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue.—**Migratory locust**. See *locust*[1], 1.—**Migratory pigeon**, the passenger-pigeon. See *Ectopistes*, and cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

migrenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *megrim*.

Mihelmesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *Michaelmas*.

mihrab (mih-räb'), *n.* [Ar., praying-place.] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer.

miht†, **mihtit**. Obsolete forms of *might*[1], *mighty*.

mikado (mi-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'exalted gate' (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), < *mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.] The Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor. See *shogun*.

Mikania (mi-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after J. C. *Mikan*, a Bohemian botanist (1769–1844).] An untenable name for *Willugbæya*, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Eupatorieæ*, and subtribe *Agerateæ*. The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four-flowered heads which are racemed or paniculed, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row. The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale-yellowish heads. About 150 species are recognized by modern authors. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *Willughbæya scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high twiner, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh-colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copses along streams; it ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *W. Guaco* is one of the guaco-plants of tropical America.

mikelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mil (mil), *n.* [< L. *mille*, a thousand.] A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wires, equal to .001 of an inch.—**Circular mil**, a unit of area used in measuring the areas of cross-sections of wires, equal to .7854 of a square **mil**.

mil. An abbreviation of *military*.

milaget (mī'lāj), *n.* See *mileage*.

Milanese (mil-an-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Milanese* (< L. *Mediolanensis*), < *Milano*, < L. *Mediolanum*, the city now called Milan.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Milan.—**The Milanese**, the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy.

milarite (mil'ar-īt), *n.* [< *Milar* (the Val *Milar*, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur; the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Giuf) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied in composition to petalite. It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms.

milcet, *v. t.* See *milse*.

milch (milch), *a.* [< ME. *milche*, *melch*, < AS. *melc*, *melce*, *meolce* (= LG. *melke* = OHG. MHG. *melch*, G. *melk* = Icel. *milkr*, *mjólkr*), giving milk, < *meolc*, milk: see *milk*.] 1. Giving milk; furnishing milk: as, a *milch* cow: now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows.

Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke.
1 Sam. vi. 7.

2†. Milky: said of plants.

Hem [plants] beth *melch* in veer novelles grene
Beth nought to feede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

3†. Yielding liquid; distilling drops (namely, tears). [Poetical and rare.]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Unless things mortal move them not at all,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 540.

milch-wenchf (milch'wench), *n.* A wet-nurse.

Such exceptions were made against all but one country *milch-wench*, to whom I was committed, and put to the breast. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 15.

milch-woman (milch'wum"an), *n.* A wet-nurse. [Rare.]

We find not above fifty-one to have been starved, excepting helpless Infants at Nurse, . . . being caused . . . by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch-women*.
J. Graunt, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 168.

milchy (mil'chi), *a.* [< *milch* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *milky*.] 1. Milk-giving; abounding in milk.

There *milchy* goats come freely to the paile.
Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of Odes of Horace, Epode, xvi. (*Davies.*)

2. Milky, as an oyster.

mild (mīld), *a.* [< ME. *mild*, *milde*, *myld*, < AS. *milde* = OS. *mildi* = OFries. *milde* = D. *mild* = MLG. LG. *milde* = OHG. *milti*, MHG. *milte*, G. *mild*, *milde*, mild, = Icel. *mildr* = Sw. Dan. *mild*, mild, gentle, = Goth. **milds* (or *mildeis* ?) (in comp. *unmilds*, without affection); perhaps = L. *mollis* (if that be taken as reduced from orig. **molvis*, **moldvis*), soft, gentle (see *moll*[2], *mollify*, etc.). Otherwise akin to OBulg. *milŭ*, compassionate, Russ. *miluĭ*, amiable, kind, Pol. Bohem. *mily*, dear, = Lith. *melas*, dear: cf. Gr. *μείλιχος*, kind, Skt. √ *mard*, be gracious, pity.] 1. Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition; soft-mannered; kindly disposed; good-tempered.

So gainly a god and of goste *mylde*!
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 728.

O, he was gentle, *mild*, and virtuous!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 104.

2. Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate; conciliatory.

To smooth his fault I should have been more *mild*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 240.

3. Marked by softness or kindness; gentle in character, method, or appearance; manifesting or expressing mildness; mollifying; tranquil; placid: as, *mild* words or manners; a *mild* rebuke; a *mild* aspect.

Rushing sound
Of onset ended soon each *milder* thought.
Milton, P. L., vi 98.

Ah! dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 963.

4. Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect; not harsh or irritating; emollient; bland; genial: as, *mild* medicine; *mild* winds; a *mild* remedy.

The folding gates diffused a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

5. Moderate in quality or degree; of mitigated force; weak in kind; free from harshness or roughness; hence, not hard to endure, manage, etc.: as, *mild* fruit; *mild* dissipation; *mild* efforts.

This horrour will grow *mild*, this darkness light.
Milton, P. L., ii. 220.

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,
To the *mild* limbo of our father Tate.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 238.

Upon a *mild* declivity of hill.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 67.

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian [oak] are what the workmen call *milder* in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 84.

6. Hence, new; not having gained the taste that comes by keeping: said of malt liquors: as, *mild* ale.—7. See the quotation.

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 312.

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification: for example, *mild-flavored*, *mild-looking*, *mild-mannered*, *mild-spirited*, *mild-tempered*.]—**Mild steel**. See *steel*.—**To draw it mild**. See *draw*.—**Syn.** *Bland*, *Soft*, etc. (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific.

mildt (mīld), *n.* [< ME. *milde* (= OHG. *miltī* = Icel. *mildi*), mildness; < *mild*, *a.*] Mildness; gentleness.

Phy on the cruel crabbed heart
Which was not movde with *milde*.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

mildt, *v.* [ME., < AS. *mildian*, become mild (cf. *gemildsian*, *gemiltsian*, make mild, pity: see *milse*), < *milde*, mild: see *mild*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become mild.

II. *trans.* To make merciful; make mild or gentle; pardon.

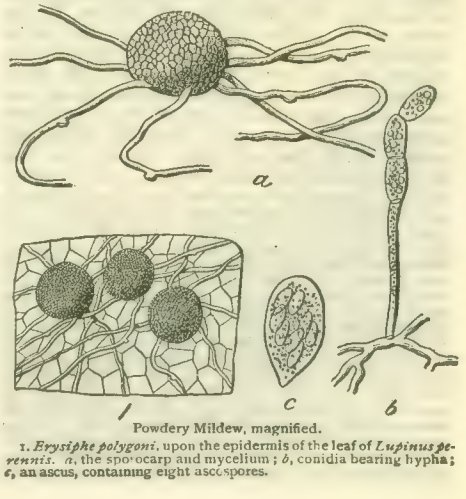
milden (mīl'dn), *v.* [= Dan. *mildne*; as *mild* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become mild; grow less severe, stringent, or intense; soften: as, the weather gradually *mildens*. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To render mild, in any sense; make less severe, stringent, or intense; soften.

The political tone is also *mildened* in the revision.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 215.

mildernixt, *n.* A variant of *medrinack*. *Draper's Dict.*

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meldewe*; < ME. *mildewe*, *mildeu*, *meldewe*, honeydew, also blight, < AS. *mildeáw*, **miledeáw*, *meledeáw* (= D. *meeldauw* = MLG. *meldouw* = OHG.



Powdery Mildew, magnified.

1. *Erysiphe polygoni*, upon the epidermis of the leaf of *Lupinus perennis*. *a*, the sporocarp and mycelium; *b*, conidia bearing hyphæ; *c*, an ascus, containing eight ascospores.

militou, MHG. *miltou*, G. *mehlthau* = Sw. *mjöldagg* = Dan. *meldug*—the form *mele-*, D. *meel-*, etc., simulating *melu*, etc., = E. *meal*[1]), honeydew, < **mile* (= Goth. *milith* = L. *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, *μελιτ-*), honey (> *milisc*, *mylisc*, *milsc*, *mylsc*, *melsc*, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = Icel. *milska*, a honeyed drink), + *deáw*, dew. The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use; but no other explanation than that here given is plausible.] **1.** A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations. The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysiphaceæ*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporaceæ*, or downy mildews. The *Uredinales*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the corn-mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See *rust*, *Uredinales*.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known. *Plasmopara viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uncinula necator*, of which the so-called *Oïdium Tuckeri* is the conidial form, is the powdery mildew of the grape. *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as *potato-rot*. *Erysiphe polygoni* is a very common mildew on various *Leguminosæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, etc. The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Cladosporium*, *Erysipheæ*, *Peronosporaceæ*.



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Plasmopara viticola*), magnified.

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi.

> The Lord shall smite thee . . . with *mildew*.
> Deut. xxviii. 22.
>
> One talks of *mildew* and of frost.
> *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism.

mildew (mil′dū), *v.* [< *mildew*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To taint with mildew.

> He . . . *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 123.
>
> It detains . . . books at the Custom House till the pages are *mildewed*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

II. *intrans.* To become affected with mildew.

mildew-bronze (mil′dū-bronz), *n.* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground.

mildewy (mil′dū-i), *a.* [< *mildew* + *-y*[1].] Affected by or abounding in mildew; moldy.

mildly (mīld′li), *adv.* [< ME. *mildlīch*, *mildeliche*, < AS. *mildelīce* (= D. *mildelijk* = MLG. *mildelik* = MHG. *milticlīche*, G. *mildlich* = Icel. *mildliga* = Sw. *mildeligen* = Dan. *mildelig*), < *milde*, mild: see *mild* and *-ly*[2].] In a mild manner or degree; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

mildness (mīld′nes), *n.* [< ME. *mildenes*, < AS. **mildenes* (= OHG. *miltnissa*), < *milde*, mild: see *mild* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word; gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect; moderateness of quality or character; placidity; softness; yieldingness.

mild-spoken (mīld′spō′kn), *a.* Mild in speech. ★[Colloq.]

mile (mīl), *n.* [< ME. *mile*, *myle*, < AS. *mīl* = D. *mijl* = MLG. *mīle*, LG. *mile* = OHG. *mīla*, *milla*, MHG. *mīle*, G. *meile* = Icel. *mīla* = Sw. Dan. *mil* = OF. *mille*, *mile*, F. *mille* = Pr. Sp. *milla* = Pg. *milha* = It. *miglio*, < ML. *milia*, *millia*, fem. sing., a mile, < L. *mille*, sc. *passuum*, a mile, lit. a thousand steps: *mille*, pl. *milia*, *millia*, a thousand; *passuum*, gen. pl. of *passus*, a step: see *pace*[1].] An itinerary measure, modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards: used in the British empire, in the United States, and, formerly, in most European countries. The ordinary or statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet; it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London. This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch, of which it is an exact multiple, already existed. The square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined: see phrase below. The medieval English mile (divided into 10 furlongs) was equal to 6,610 feet or 2,015 meters. The old London mile was 5,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented, as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1,976 yards = 1.123 English miles; the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1.273 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly 4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters:

Italian Miles.	Meters.
Reggio	1593
Modena	1569
Genoa	1488
Lombardy	1785
Naples	2226
Rome	1489
Tuscany	1652
Sicily	1858
Malta	1612

German Miles.	
Geographical	7420
Prussia	7532

German Miles—continued.	Meters.
Hanover	7419
Saxony	9062
Brunswick	7419
Baden	8889
Austria	7587

Other Miles.	
Castile	1392
Portugal	2058
Greece	1292
Holland	5847
Denmark	7538
England	1609

> I nold for al the god that euer God made,
> Abide 3ou in a brod weie bi a large *mile*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.
>
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a *mile*-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2 (song).
>
> He had ridden five Staffordshire *miles*.
> *Robin Hoods Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 349).

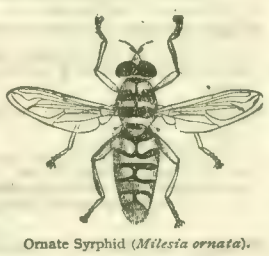
Geographical or nautical mile, a mile variously defined as: (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.66 feet; (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.95 feet at the equator to 6,107.85 feet at the poles; and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080.27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office.—**Three-mile limit, belt, or zone** (also called the *marine belt*), in *international law*, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water. 1 *Whart. Dig. Int. Law*, 114, § 32.

mileage (mī′lāj), *n.* [Formerly also *milage*; < *mile* + *-age*.] **1.** Length, extent, or distance in miles; the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed: as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country; the *mileage* of a railroad-line; the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country.—**2.** An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile; especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over: as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature.

> Private travellers can obtain permission to make use of [post-horses] on payment of small *mileage*-dues.
> *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 52.

mile-post (mīl′pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel.

Milesia (mī-lē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1805. It is composed of large, robust, nearly naked species, black or yellowish-brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings. The genus is mostly developed in southeastern Asia and the East Indian archipelago; but two European species are known, and one, *M. ornata*, is North American.



Ornate Syrphid (*Milesia ornata*).

Milesian[1] (mi-lē′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Milesius*, < Gr. *Μίλήσιος*, of or pertaining to Miletus, < *Μίλητος*, > L. *Miletus*, Miletus: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Caria, on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient Ionic city of Miletus in Asia Minor.

Milesian[2] (mi-lē′shian or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [After *Milesian*[1], < *Milesius*, a fabulous king of Spain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Ireland or the Irish race. See II.

II. *n.* A native of Ireland; a member of the Irish race: so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians were the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

mile-stone (mīl′stōn), *n.* A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles.

> The second *mile-stone* fronts the garden gate.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 490.

mileway† (mīl′wā), *n.* **1.** A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes.—**2.** Five degrees of angular measurement.

> As I have said, 5 of thise degrees maken a *milewey*, & 3 *milewey* maken an howre. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. § 16.

milfoil (mil′foil), *n.* [< ME. *milfoil*, < OF. *milfoil*, *mirfuel*, *mierfuel*, *millefueil*, m., *millefueille*, F. *millefeuille*, f., = Pg. *milfolhas* = It. *millefoglie*, *millefoglio*, < L. *millefolium*, neut., *millefolia*, f., milfoil, lit. (like Gr. *χιλιόφυλλος*, milfoil), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < *mille*, a thousand, + *folium*, leaf: see *mill*[2] and *foil*[1]. Cf. *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc.] A composite herb, *Achillea Millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc. It is a grayish-green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose-colored. Medicinally the milfoil is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. *A. moschata*, the musk-milfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus.—**Water-milfoil**, one of various water-plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water-milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*.

milia†, *n.* [L., pl. of *milium*: see *Milium*.] Millet; millet-seed.

> They stamp their *milia* as we do spice, . . . temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

miliar†, *n.* [< ME. *miliaire*, < L. *miliarium* (see def.).] A tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water: used in baths: especially in Roman antiquities.

> A *myliair* of lede, the bothom brasse
> Anende the feetes sette it so withoute
> The fourneis, and the fire ther undre passe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

★**miliaria** (mil-i-ā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*, belonging to millet: see *miliary*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, miliary fever.—**2.** In *ornith.*, an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet. It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives.

miliary (mil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *miliaire* = Sp. Pg. *miliar* = It. *miliare*, < L. *miliarius*, of or belonging to millet, < *milium*, millet: see *millet*.] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter); accompanied by formations of this size: as, *miliary* glands; *miliary* tuberculosis; *miliary* fever. See *gland*, *tuberculosis*, *fever*.

milice† (mi-lēs′), *n.* [< F. *milice*, militia: see *militia*.] Militia, in a general sense.

> The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, War in the Low Countries.

Miliobatis, *n.* See *Myliobatis*.

Miliola (mi-li′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *milium*, millet: see *Milium*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, typical of the family *Miliolidæ*. The minute fossil tests or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the miliolite limestone of the Paris basin, for example.

Miliolidæ (mil-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miliola* + *-idæ*.] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Miliola*. They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrusted with sand, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous, and at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogenous, imperforate silicious film.

milioliform (mil-i-ol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Miliola* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *milioline*.

milioline (mil′i-ō-lin), *a.* [< NL. *Miliola* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miliolidæ* or a subfamily *Miliolinæ*: as, a *milioline* chamber or character.

> Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Milioline* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 462.

miliolite (mil′i-ō-līt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Miliola* + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Miliolitic.

II. *n.* A fossil milioline foraminifer.

miliolitic (mil′i-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *miliolite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miliolites; containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.



Miliolite.

milit. An abbreviation of *military*.

militancy (mil′i-tan-si), *n.* [< *militan(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 7.

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation [England] was in a normal condition of *militancy* against social injustice. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 172.

militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *militant* = Sp. Pg. It. *militante*, < L. *militan(t-)s*, ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] 1. Fighting; warring; engaged in warfare; pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers *militant*
. . . moved on
In silence. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 61.

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike.

The *militant* nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that . . . it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 522.

Church militant. See *church*.

militantly (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner.

militar† (mil'i-tär), *a.* [< L. *militaris*: see *military*.] Military.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approved.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Instruct the noble English heirs
In politique and *militar* affairs.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxiii.

militarily (mil'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or warlike manner; by military force; from a military point of view.

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty [of 1856], *militarily* occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 395.

militarism (mil'i-tā-rizm), *n.* [< F. *militarisme* = Sp. *militarismo*; as *militar*, *militar-y*, + *-ism*.] The military spirit; addiction to war or military practices; the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters . . . before monarchism and *militarism* had crushed the life out of the nation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 675.

Monarchy, aristocracy, *militarism* we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could.
A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 19.

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to *militarism* prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?
Nineteenth Century, XX. 311.

militarist (mil'i-tā-rist), *n.* [< *militar*, *militar-y*, + *-ist*.] 1. One devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war.

You're deceived, my lord; this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist*—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 161.

2. One who is in favor of a standing army; one who advocates a warlike policy.

military (mil'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *militar*; = F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *militar* = It. *militare*, < L. *militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (*milit-*), OL. *meiles*, a soldier.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the position or character of a soldier; pertaining to soldiers; suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly: as, a *military* man; a *military* deportment or disposition.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 86.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,
Your *military* obedience? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 955.

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force; adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial; warlike; belligerent: as, the *military* art; *military* glory; *military* history; *military* equipage; a *military* expedition. The military resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military office* has been legally construed to apply to both; but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land-forces, as distinguished from the naval or sea forces.

Both were ambitious of *military* glory, and showed capacity for attaining it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

A *military* force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 231.

3. Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force: opposed to *civil*: as, a *military* despotism; *military* government; a *military* execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit.*

Bureau of Military Justice. See *bureau*.—**Military architecture.** See *architecture*.—**Military art,** the art of war. (*a*) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped. (*b*) *Technical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical surveys, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the projection and construction of roads, telegraph-lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field.—**Military band.** See *band*[3].—**Military ceremonies.** See *ceremony*.—**Military commission.** See *commission*.—**Military courts,** the courts of chivalry and courts martial.—**Military drum,** the side-drum or snare-drum.—**Military engineering, fever,** etc. See the nouns.—**Military feuds.** See *feud*[2].—**Military Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*).—**Military law,** the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community. (*Bishop.*) Military law in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service. See *law*[1], and *martial law* (under *martial*).—**Military mast.** See *mast*[1].—**Military music,** martial music, suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions.—**Military offenses,** offenses which are cognizable by a court martial.—**Military system,** the rules, regulations, forms, etc., prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp.—**Military tenure,** a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—**Military testament,** in *Rom. law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.—**Statute of military tenures,** an English statute of 1660, which abolished knights' service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures.—**Syn.** *Warlike*, etc. See *martial*.

II. *n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; officers of the army: commonly with the definite article: as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of *the military*.

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, Whitehall, an house used by *the military* in his time as a young man. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, i. 14.

militate (mil'i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *militated*, ppr. *militating*. [< L. *militatus*, pp. of *militare*, (> It. *militare* = Pg. Sp. *militar* = F. *militer*), be a soldier, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier: see *military*.] 1. To be in conflict or at variance; come into collision.

Against everything which *militated* with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church, he hurled his anathemas.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 90.

Hence—2. To stand in array; have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of*: as, these facts *militate against* (or *in favor of*) your theory.

Multiplicity of talents has too often *militated against* the due fulfilment of some special bent.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 1.

militation (mil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **militatio(n-)*, < *militare*, pp. *militatus*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] A fighting; warfare; state of conflict.

Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant *Militation*, & course of mortification.
The Morning Exercise Methodized, p. 374.

★**militia** (mi-lish'ä), *n.* [Formerly *milice*, < F. *milice* = Sp. Pg. *milicia* = It. *milizia*, < L. *militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier.] 1†. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of *militia* I had then theirs. *Baxter*.

2. Soldiery; militants collectively. [Rare.]

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 42.

3. In the U. S., all able-bodied men over 18 and less than 45 years of age amenable to military service: divided into organized militia, or the National Guard, and reserve militia.

It has been necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the *militia* of the States by draft. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 348.

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own *militia*, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid. In time of war, however, these *militias* come under the control of the central government.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

4. A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise. The feudal array of the middle ages was properly a militia, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the militia.

militiaman (mi-lish'ä-man), *n.*; pl. *militiamen* (-men). One who belongs to the organized and armed militia.

militiate† (mi-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< *militia* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *militate*.] 1. To levy or raise troops; maintain a standing army.

We continue to *militiate*, and to raise light troops.
Walpole, To Mann, Nov. 16, 1759. (*Davies*.)

2. To fight as a soldier.

The *militiating* spirits of my country.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 177. (*Davies*.)

Milium (mil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *milium*, millet: see *millet*.] 1. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and the subtribe *Stipeæ*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the caryopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one-flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet-grass*. *M. effusum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They haue the seed of *Millium* in great abundance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 104.

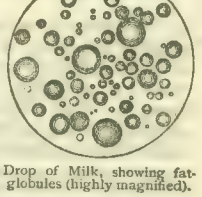
2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

Milium is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, . . . which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 682.

Miliusa (mil-i-ū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Leschenault, 1832), named after J. *Milius* Votolinas, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Anonaceæ*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miliuseæ*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. About fourteen species are known, natives of Asia and tropical Australia. They are low or medium-sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

Miliuseæ (mil-i-ū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Thompson, 1855), < *Miliusa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Anonaceæ*, typified by the genus *Miliusa*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 13 genera and about 129 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

★**milk** (milk), *n.* [< ME. *milk*, *mylk*, *melk*, *mulc*, < AS. *meolc*, *meoluc* (not **milc*) = OFries. *melok* = D. *melk* = MLG. LG. *melk* = OHG. *miluh*, MHG. *milich*, *milch*, G. *milch* = Icel. *mjölk* = Sw. *mjölk* = Dan. *melk* = Goth. *miluks*, milk; cf. Ir. *melg* = OBulg. *mleko* = Pol. Bohem. *mleko* = Serv. *mlijeko* = Russ. *moloko* = Wendish *mloko*, *melauka* (all prob. borrowed from or modified according to the Teut., having *k* for the reg. *g*) (cf. W. *llaeth*, L. *lac(t-)* = Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, of diff. origin: see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.); derived from a common Indo-Eur. verb, namely, AS. *melcan* (pret. *mealc*, pp. *molcen*) = D. *melken* = MLG. LG. *melken* = OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melchen*, *melken*, G. *melken* = Goth. **milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, E. *milk* = OFries. *melka* = Icel. *mjölka*, etc., depending on the noun; cf. OBulg. *mlìza*, *mlesti*, etc., = Russ. *melzitĭ* = Lith. *milsti* = L. *mulgere* = Gr. ἀμέλγειν, milk, = Skt. √*marj* = Zend √*marez*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *v.*, and *milch*, *a.*] 1. A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent., the residue being composed of proteids (casein, lactoglobulin, and lactalbumin), fat, milk-sugar, and certain salts, chiefly phosphates. Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum, the *cream*, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein, and retaining some serum. In the cow about 4 per cent. of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the *buttermilk*, which is essentially a solution of milk-sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is *skimmed milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, lactic acid, which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curds*; the same effect is produced by some other acids, and by rennet, the prepared inner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly



Drop of Milk, showing fat-globules (highly magnified).

milk-sugar and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd. The specific gravity of both cow's and human milk is about 1.030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid. Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present. In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance, is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male.

Milke before wine, I would twere mine;
Milke taken after, is poisons daughter.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 100.

She bath'd her body many a time
In fountains fill'd with *milk*.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 297).

2. Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the cocoanut and the sap of certain plants (see *latex*).

Thoo [squills] that in hilles growe or places colde
Have licel *mylk*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

At the time when the contents of the berry [wheat] are in the condition technically known as *milk*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 153.

3. The spat before it is discharged from an oyster.—**4.** A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds.

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "*milk*" or "salt." *Ure*, Dict., II. 24.

Blue milk. (*a*) Milk deprived of its cream; skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge. [Colloq.] (*b*) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Pseudomonas syncyanea*, which causes it to assume a blue color.—**Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient.

Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*.
Pepys, Diary.

A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Condensed milk, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients, and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness.—**Fairy's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth.—**In milk, in the milk**, milky; containing the spat, as oysters; containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden.—**Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water.—**Milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water: so called as resembling milk in appearance.—**Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur.—**Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths.—**Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic microbe, *Bacterium erythrogenes*.—**Sugar of milk**, Same as *lactose*.—**Whole milk**, milk with all its cream. [Eng.]—**Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacillus synxanthus*.

★**milk** (milk), *v. t.* [< ME. *milken*, < AS. *meolcian* = OFries. *melka* (= Icel. *mjölka* = Sw. *mjölka* = Dan. *malke*), draw milk, give milk, < *meolc*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] **1.** To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of: as, to *milk* a cow.

The Iew may not *milke* his cattell, nor eate of the milke when he hath procured a Christian to *milke* them, except he first buy it, but at his owne price.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Proeme.

2†. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 55.

3. Figuratively, to drain the contents or the strength from; exhaust gradually: as, to *milk* a friend's purse; the soil has been *milked* of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked* till they bleede agayne. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 365.

This three year I have *milked* their hopes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

4. In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win.—**5.** In *teleg.*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire; read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire).

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milked* without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party.
Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 108.

6†. To supply with milk; feed with milk.

Norished was Terry fuetly to ryght
That she full ofte hym raid [dressed] and dight,
Chaufed, *milked*, and rechaufed again.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4024.

For lyche a moder she can cherishe,
And *mylken* as doth a norys. *Rom. of the Rose.*

milk-abscess (milk'ab″ses), *n.* An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

milk-and-water (milk'and-wâ'tėr), *a.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* bourgeois low. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi.

milk-blotch (milk'bloch), *n.* An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast. The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrusted in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask. It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk-scab*.

milk-can (milk'kan), *n.* A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers.

milk-car (milk'kär), *n.* A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans. [U. S.]

milk-cooler (milk'kö″lėr), *n.* An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

milk-crust (milk'krust), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-cure (milk'kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk.

milk-damet (milk'dām), *n.* A wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

Then her owne *mylckdame* in byrth soyl was breathles abyding. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 681.

milk-dentition (milk'den-tish″ọn), *n.* See *dentition*.

milk-duct (milk'dukt), *n.* The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior; a galactophorous duct.

milken (mil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *milken* (?), < AS. **mylcen*, *milcen*, of milk, < *meolc*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, and *-en*².] **1.** Consisting of milk. [Rare.]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *Milken* diet. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Milky; resembling milk.

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave *milken* lines upon her rosy cheeks, paid a little duty to human fear. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

milken-wayt (mil'kn-wā), *n.* Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken-way*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 564).

milker (mil'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who milks.

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 764.

2. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically.—**3.** A cow or other animal that gives milk: usually with a qualifying term. [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be weeded out, and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 323.

milk-factory (milk'fak″tọ-ri), *n.* See the quotation.

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy Conference in Ireland, are of three kinds, distinguished by him as *milk factories*, creameries, and butter factories. In the *milk factories* which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d. to 4½d. a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d. to 2d. a gallon, for the feeding of pigs. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 306.

milk-fat, *n.* See *milk-vat*.

milk-fever (milk'fē″vėr), *n.* A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

★**milk-fish** (milk'fish), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Chanos chanos*. See *Chanos*.

milkful (milk'fụl), *a.* [< *milk*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Abounding or overflowing with milk; fertile; fruitful.

O *Milk-full* Vales, with hundred Brooks indented.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

milk-glass (milk'glàs), *n.* Same as *cryolite glass* (which see, under *cryolite*).

milk-globule (milk'glob″ūl), *n.* One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk-globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin layer of albumin.

milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely, is perennially green, and is much used for hedges. Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder-charcoal. Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

milk-house (milk'hous), *n.* A dairy.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her *milke-house* with a velvet gown?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 24.

milkily (mil'ki-li), *adv.* With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

milkiness (mil'ki-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance.

All nebulæ naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkiness* or nebulosity.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 458.

Hence—**2.** Blandness; mildness; softness.

Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood. *T. C. Grattan.*

★**milking** (mil'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *milk*, *v.*] **1.** The act of drawing milk.—**2.** The milk so obtained at one time.—**3.** In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse a favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn, with the object of betting against him. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*



Swiss Milking-stool, Canton of Berne.

milking-stool (mil'king-stöl), *n.* A stool used to sit on while milking a cow. The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a disk which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long.

milking-time (mil'king-tīm), *n.* The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked.

I think it is now about *milking-time;* and yonder they be at it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 170.

milking-tube (mil'king-tūb), *n.* A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk-duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk.

milk-kinship (milk'kin″ship), *n.* The kinship arising from adoption or fostering.

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk-kinship* so well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives it all the effects of blood-relationship as a bar to marriage. *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p 149.

milk-ky (milk'kī'), *n. pl.* Milch cows. [Scotch.]

And I'll gi' thee ane o my best *milk-ky*,
To maintain thy wife and children three.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 78).

milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *phlegmasia dolens*. See *phlegmasia*.

milkless (milk'les), *a.* [< *milk*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without milk; specifically, in *bot.*, not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agaricinous fungi.

Gills [of *Russula*] nearly equal, *milkless*, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.
Cooke, Handbook of Brit. Fungi, p. 217.

milk-livered (milk'liv″ėrd), *a.* Timid; cowardly; white-livered.

Milk-liver'd man,
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 50.

milk-madget (milk'maj), *n.* A milkmaid.

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milckmadge*,
On mye woers formoure be fawning?
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 572. (*Davies.*)

milkmaid (milk'mād), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 65.

milkman (milk'man), *n.*; pl. *milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk; especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families.

milk-meat (milk'mēt), *n.* Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc.

The help which fasting does to prayer cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 5.

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 274.

milk-mirror (milk'mir″ọr), *n.* Certain marks on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

milk-mite (milk'mīt), *n.* See *cheese-mite*.

milk-molar (milk'mō″lär), *n.* One of the grinders or back teeth of the milk-dentition,

corresponding to and replaced by a premolar of the permanent dentition.

milk-nurse (milk'nėrs), *n.* A wet-nurse.

> My mither was a gude *milk-nurse*,
> And a gude nourice was she.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 396).

milk-pail (milk'pāl), *n.* A pail for holding milk; specifically, the wooden or tin vessel commonly used in milking.

> Very fractious, and apt to kick over the *milk-pail*.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXV. 149.

milk-pan (milk'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow the cream to rise.

milk-pap (milk'pap), *n.* A teat or nipple. [Rare.]

> Let not the virgin's cheek
> Make soft thy trenchant sword; for those *milk paps*,
> That through the window-bars bore at men's eyes,
> Are not within the leaf of pity writ.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

milk-parsley (milk'pärs″li), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum palustre*, abounding with an acrid milky juice; also, *Selinum caruifolium* of the same family, sometimes distinguished as *caraway-leafed milk-parsley*.

milk-pea (milk'pē), *n.* See *Galactia*, 2.

milk-plasma (milk'plaz″mą), *n.* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes.

milk-porridge (milk'por'ij), *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water.

milk-pump (milk'pump), *n.* An instrument for drawing milk from the breasts; a breast-pump.

milk-punch (milk'punch'), *n.* A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whisky), sugar, and nutmeg.

> "I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick, with equal carelessness; "it smells, I think, like *milk-punch*."
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, i.

milk-quartz (milk'kwârts'), *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white color. Also called *milky quartz*.

milk-scab (milk'skab), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-selet, *n.* [ME.] A milk-pail.

> Multrale, a *mylk sele*. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

milk-shake (milk'shāk'), *n.* A beverage composed of milk and carbonated water with the addition of a flavoring, mixed by being vigorously shaken up and down by hand or by a small machine. [Recent, U. S.]

milk-sick (milk'sik), *a.* Infected with milk-sickness. [Colloq.]

> Trembles and milk-sickness were generally hard to locate by strangers in the particular "settlement," as a "*milk-sick* farm" was not desirable as a place of residence, and, if known to be such, was rendered almost unsalable.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

milk-sickness (milk'sik″nes), *n.* A malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the flesh or dairy products of cattle so infected. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc. From the peculiar tremors that characterize it, it is also called the *trembles*.

milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n.* A handsome and harmless serpent, *Ophibolus eximius*, of the family *Colubridæ*, common in many parts of the United States. It attains a length of about 3 feet; the coloration is yellowish-gray, with a dorsal series of 50 or more elliptical chocolate black-bordered blotches, and on each side two other alternating series of blotches; the abdomen is yellowish-white with square black blotches. It is also called *chicken-snake* and *thunder-and-lightning snake*.

milksop (milk'sop), *n.* [< ME. *milksoppe*; < *milk*, *n.*, + *sop*, *n.*] **1.** A piece of bread sopped in milk. [Rare.]—**2.** A soft, effeminate, girlish man; one who is devoid of manliness: a term of contempt.

> Allas! she seith, that ever I was shape
> To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 22.
>
> 'Tis now come to that pass that he is no gentleman, a very *milk-sop*, a clown, of no bringing up, that will not drink. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

milksopism (milk'sop-izm), *n.* [< *milksop* + *-ism*.] The character of a milksop; effeminacy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832. [Rare.]

milkstone (milk'stōn), *n.* A white calcined flint, often found in connection with prehistoric remains. They are supposed to have been repeatedly heated in order to be thrown into water to make it boil, at a time when pottery vessels were not made to resist the action of fire.

milk-sugar (milk'shůg″ăr), *n.* Same as *lactose*.

milk-tester (milk'tes″tėr), *n.* A lactometer or ★lactodensimeter. See *tester*.

milk-thistle (milk'this″l), *n.* A thistle-like plant, *Mariana Mariana*, growing as a native in southern Europe, somewhat cultivated and spontaneous elsewhere. The leaves are variegated with white. Sometimes called *lady's-thistle*.

milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* In *pathol.* See *aphtha*.

milk-tie (milk'tī), *n.* Same as *milk-kinship*.

> The strength of the foster-feeling, the *milk-tie*, among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 145.

milk-tooth (milk'tōth), *n.* [= D. *melktand* = G. *milchzahn* = Sw. *mjölktand* = Dan. *melketand*.] A tooth of the milk-dentition; a temporary or deciduous tooth, which is shed and replaced. A child has 20 milk-teeth.

milk-tree (milk'trē), *n.* **1.** Same as *cow-tree* (*Piratinera utilis*).—**2.** A tree of one of several other genera, as *Tabernæmontana utilis*, of British Guiana.—**Jamaica milk-tree**, or *milkwood*, *Pseudolmedia spuria*.—**Madagascar milk-tree**, *Cerbera Odollam*. See *Cerbera*.

milk-tube (milk'tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, a laticiferous tube.

milk-vat, milk-fat (milk'vat, -fat), *n.* [< ME. **milk-fat*, < AS. *meolcfæt* (= D. MLG. *melkvat* = OHG. *milichfaz*, MHG. *milchfaz*, G. *milchfass* = Sw. *mjölkfat* = Dan. *melkefad*), a vessel for milk, < *meolc*, milk, + *fæt*, vessel: see *fat*[2], *vat*.] A tank or tub into which milk is poured, especially for coagulating with rennet, in the manufacture of cheese.

milk-vessel (milk'ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; a laticiferous vessel.

milk-vetch (milk'vech), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*: so called from a belief that these plants increased the secretion of milk in goats feeding upon them.

milk-walk (milk'wâk), *n.* A round or beat for selling milk; a milkman's route. [Eng.]

> "My father had a *milk-walk*," he said, and when he died I was without money, and had nothing to do.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 485.

milk-warm (milk'wârm), *a.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder.

> They had baths of cool water for the summer; but in general they used it *milk-warm*.
> *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxii. (*Davies.*)

★**milkweed** (milk'wēd), *n.* **1.** A general name for plants of the genus *Asclepias*, somewhat especially for *A. Syriaca*, the most common American species: so called from their milky juice. The bast of *A. Syriaca* forms a tough textile fiber. The swamp-milkweed, *A. incarnata*, is another common species, with rather handsome flesh-colored flowers. Also called *silkweed*.

2. A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. corollata*, the flowering or blooming spurge. See *Euphorbia*.—**3.** In Great Britain: (*a*) The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. (*b*) The milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*.—**Green milkweed**, a plant of the genus *Acerates* and perhaps *Asclepiodora*, both closely allied to *Asclepias*.

milk-white (milk'hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *milkwhit*, *melkwhit*, < AS. *meolchwīt*, white as milk, < *meolc*, milk, + *hwīt*, white.] White as milk.

> A little western flower,
> Before *milk-white*, now purple with love's wound,
> And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 167.

milk-woman (milk'wům″an), *n.* A wet-nurse. [Scotch.]

milkwood (milk'wůd), *n.* A name of several trees of different genera. (*a*) The Jamaica milk-tree, *Pseudolmedia spuria*. (*b*) A West Indian apocynaceous shrub, *Rauvolfia tetraphylla*, called *hoary-leafed milkwood*. (*c*) A very milky euphorbiaceous tree, a variety of *Sapium laurocerasus*, called *Jamaica milkwood*.

milkwort (milk'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly imagined to increase the milk of nurses. In Great Britain the common milkwort is *P. vulgaris*—also called *cross-flower*, *gang-flower*, and *procession-* and *rogation-flower*, in allusion to its time of blooming and use.

2. A seaside plant, *Glaux maritima*, with the same supposed property. Also called *sea-milkwort*.

milky (mil'ki), *a.* [< *milk*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing, consisting of, or resembling milk: as, a *milky* fluid; a *milky* color.

> Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.
>
> The pails high foaming with a *milky* flood.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 780.
>
> And *milkier* every *milky* sail
> On winding stream or distant sea.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxv.

2. Yielding milk.

> Perhaps my passion he disdains,
> And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains.
> *Roscommon*.

3. Full of milt or spawn, as oysters: a trade use.—**4.** Soft; mild; timorous; effeminate.

> Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
> It turns in less than two nights?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 57.
>
> Thy *milky* meek face makes me sick with hate!
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, ii. 1.

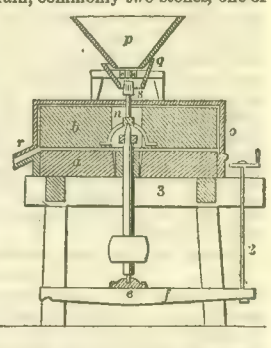
Milky quartz. Same as *milk-quartz*.

milky-tailed (mil'ki-tāld), *a.* Having milky color on the caudal fin: specific in the phrase *milky-tailed shiner*, the slender silverfin, *Notropis galacturus*, a cyprinoid fish of mountain streams of the Ohio valley and southward.

Milky Way (mil'ki wā). [Formerly also *milken-way*; cf. D. *melkweg* = G. *milchweg* = Sw. (rare) *mjölkväg* = Dan. *melkevei*.] The Galaxy. See *Galaxy*, 1.

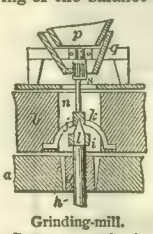
> That *Milky Way* which down Heav'ns Mountain flows
> Its beauteous smoothness to her footsteps ows.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 2.

★**mill**[1] (mil), *n.* [< ME. *mille*, *melle*, *mulle*, *mylle*, earlier *miln*, *milne*, *myln*, *mulne*, < AS. *mylen*, *myln* = OFries. *mole* = D. *molen*, *meulen* = MLG. *mole*, *molle*, LG. *mölen* = OHG. *mulīn*, *mulī*, MHG. *müle*, *mül*, G. *mühle* = Icel. *mylna* = Sw. *mölla* = Dan. *mölle* = F. *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *mulino*, < LL. *molīna*, a mill, orig. fem. of L. *molīnus*, of a mill, < *mola*, a millstone, pl. *molæ*, a mill (also grains of spelt ground) (= Gr. *μύλη*, a millstone, mill), < *molere*, grind, = Goth. *malan* = Icel. *mala* = OHG. *malan* = AS. *malan*, grind: see *malm*, *meal*[1], *mold*[1], etc. From the L. *mola* are also E. *mole*[3], *mole*[4], *molar*, *moline*, etc., *mullet*[2], etc.] **1.** A mechanical device for grinding grain for food. Ancient mills, and those still in use in uncivilized or half-civilized countries, are simple devices for rubbing or pounding the grain, commonly two stones, one of which is moved upon the other by hand. The common modern mill consists essentially of two flat circular stones, one of which is moved upon the other, and between which the grain is triturated. The bedstone and runner are together called a *run of stones*. In some mills the under stone is the runner. Such a mill is called an "under-runner," while an "upper-runner" is one like that shown in the cut. The bush, *g*, in the bedstone is fastened in its place by wedges. The balance-rynd, *j*, is a curved bar which crosses the eye or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone. The supporting bearing of the balance-rynd is a central socket called a *cockeye*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cockeye is called the *cockhead*. The spindle, balance-rynd, and runner-stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge-tree and lighter-screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone. The hopper, *p*, receives the grain to be ground, and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported, and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damsel, a sort of trundle-wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe. Flour is also made by cylinder-mills or roller-mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are serrated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges of one roller act toward the cutting edges of the other.



Grinding-mill.

a, bedstone; *b*, runner; *c*, step or ink; *f*, bridge-tree; *n*, eye; *o*, hoop; *p*, hopper; *q*, shoe; *r*, spout; *s*, damsel; *2*, lighter-screw; *3*, husk.



Grinding-mill.

Parts around the spindle and eye: *a*, bedstone; *b*, runner; *g*, bush; *h*, spindle; *i*, driver; *j*, balance-rynd; *k*, cockeye; *l*, cockhead; *n*, eye; *p*, hopper; *q*, shoe; *s*, damsel.

> Thou combrest bothe foo & frende,
> Thi *mylle* hath grounde thi laste griste.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.
>
> Much water goeth by the *mill* that the miller knoweth not of. *J. Heywood*, Proverbs (1546), ii. 5.
>
> Two women shall be grinding at the *mill*. Mat. xxiv. 41.

2. A machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid substance. The word in this use is generally in composition with a word denoting the purpose for which the mill is designed: as, *paint-mill*, *quartz-mill*, *coffee-mill*.

> One could see by the way he ground the coffee in the *mill* nailed to the wall that he was reckless of the results.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 294.

3. A machine which transforms raw material by a process other than grinding into forms fit for uses to which the raw material is unfitted. In this use also the word is generally in composition, as

saw-mill, planing-mill, etc. This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel.—5. A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the *mill*; but I was quite innocent of prigging.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I. 390.

6. (*a*) A building in which grinding is done: often in composition: as, a flour-*mill*, water-*mill*, wind*mill*, etc. (*b*) In *metal.*, any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting-works*, or sometimes (especially in the case of iron) *furnaces*. In the manufacture of iron a *mill* is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars, etc.) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (*c*) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture: as, a silk-*mill*; a cotton-*mill*.—7. In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate.—8. [Cf. *mill*[1], *v.*, 1.] A snuff-box. Also *mull*. [Scotch.]

As soon as I can find my *mill*,
Ye'se get a snuff wi' right guid will.
Picken, Poems, I. 117. (*Jamieson.*)

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or *mull*, as he called it, and proffered me. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

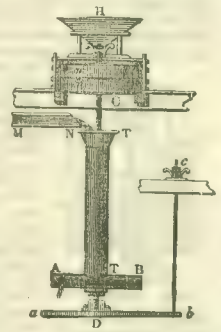
9. A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer. It was introduced in 1561, discontinued in 1572, reintroduced in 1656 and 1658, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II. The more modern coining-press has supplanted this machine. The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight; but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II.

Coining gold and silver with the *mill* and press.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

10. In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stopes to the level beneath.—11. [< *mill*[1], *v.*, 10.] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists. [Slang.]

One of the most gratifying *mills* in the annals of the school. *Dickens*, Our School.

Barker's mill, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr. Barker. It consists of a vertical axis *CD*, moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n*. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB*, at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT*, it flows out of the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB*, and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge-tree *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *cb*. The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H*. As modified by Whitelaw it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine*. See *turbine*.—**Cannon-ball mill**. See *cannon-ball*.—**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels. This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. See *arrastre*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a conical muller or grinder reciprocating in a semi-cylindrical concave or bed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Crooke's mill**, an occasional name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*).—**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the millstones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces. The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron. The trough holds the material to be ground. The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart-wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough, thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground. Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in iron-foundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes.—**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surfaces in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain-grinding mill.—**Hydraulic, lapidary**, etc., **mill**. See the adjectives.—**Levigating mill**. See *levigate*[1].—**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record-ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon-recorder for submarine telegraphy.—**Revolving mill**, a form of Chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position; a revolving-pan mill.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**To go through the mill**. See *go*.


Barker's Mill.

mill[1] (mil), *v.* [< *mill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To grind in a mill; grind; reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means. See *milling*.

'Tis here; this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, finely *mill'd*.
Cowper, To the Rev. William Bull.

Raw crops and *milled* breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 249.

2. To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill; shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram.*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives. The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding. See *pug-mill*.

Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards [for floors] before they are *milled*.
Art Age, IV. 46.

3. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine.—4. To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to lie firmly when piled together one upon another.—5. To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers. The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled.

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, iii.

6. To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather.

Twenty-five sides [of leather] being placed in the wheel at one time and . . . gambier liquor poured over them, . . . in this wheel they are *milled* for about ten minutes.
Davies, Leather, p. 497.

7. To throw, as undyed silk. *Encyc. Dict.*—8. To thicken by fulling; full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill.—9. To yield, in the process of grinding or milling.—10. To beat severely with the fists; fight. [Slang.]

Having conquer'd the prime one that *mill'd* us all round,
You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground.
Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben.

11. To cause to froth: as, to *mill* chocolate.—**Milled screw**. See *screw*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner: said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U. S.]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get *milling*—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards the center, and refusing to leave it.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

2. To turn suddenly and change its course: said of a whale: as, the whale *milled*, and ran to leeward. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 311.

mill[2] (mil), *n.* [< L. *mille*, pl. *milia*, *millia*, a thousand. From the L. *mille* are also ult. E. *mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc., and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc.] One thousandth part of anything; especially, in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent.

mill[3]† (mil), *n.* [< ME. **mil*, *mylde* (cf. AS. *mīl*), < OF. *mil*, *meil* = Pr. *mil*, *meilh* = Sp. *millo*, *mijo* = Pg. *milho* = It. *miglio*, < L. *milium*, millet. Cf. *millet*, in form a dim. of *mill*[3].] Millet.

They make excellent drinke of Rise, of *Mill*, and of honie, being well and high coloured like wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 96.

mill[4]† (mil), *v. t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*[1], *v.*] To steal. [Old slang.]

Can they cant or *mill*? are they masters in their art?
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Millar's asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

mill-bar (mil'bär), *n.* Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

millboard (mil'bōrd), *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued.—**Millboard cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardboard to the sizes required for bookbinding or boxmaking.

mill-cake (mil'kāk), *n.* 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation.—2. The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

mill-cinder (mil'sin″dėr), *n.* In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxid of iron, and is used as fettling in puddling-furnaces, under the name of *bulldog*.

mill-dam (mil'dam), *n.* 1. A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel.

The which, once being brust,
Like to a great *Mill-damb* forth fiercely gusht.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 31.

2. A mill-pond. [Scotch and U. S.]

milldewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mildew*.

mill-driver (mil'drī″vėr), *n.* The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill.

milled (mild), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *mill*[1], *v.*] 1. Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill.—2. Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press: as, *milled* money. See *milled money*, below.

Four *mill'd* crown pieces (or twenty *mill'd* shillings of the present coin). *Locke*, Lowering of Interest.

3. Serrated or transversely grooved.

A small condensing lens, and provided with a *milled* head whereby it can be rotated. *Science*, XII. 60.

4. Having been formed or treated by machinery; specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness.—**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is fulled or felted.—**Milled lead**. See *lead*[2].—**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining-press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer. See *hammered money* (under *hammer*[1]), and compare *coining-press*. [Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was so struck in that country about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1656. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. . . . It seems that they [milled sixpences] were sometimes kept as counters. *Nares.*]

Millefiori glass. See *glass*.

millenarian (mil-e-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes improp. *millennarian*; < *millenary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth; chiliastic: as, *millenarian* speculations.

II. *n.* One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world; a chiliast. See *millennium*.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *millennarianism*; < *millenarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium; the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As A. D. 1000 approached there was a wide-spread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose. Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millerites, etc. See *chiliasm*, *millennium*, *premillennialism*, *postmillennialism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of *millennarianism*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 317.

millenarism† (mil'e-nā-rizm), *n.* [< F. *millénarisme;* as *millenar(y)* + *-ism.*] Millenary doctrine or belief; millenarianism.

millenary (mil'e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *millénaire* = Sp. *milenario* = Pg. It. *millenario,* < LL. *millenarius,* containing a thousand, < *milleni,* a thousand each, < L. *mille,* a thousand: see *mill*[2].] **I.** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, specifically a thousand years; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the millennium.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *millenary* kingdom.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

For I foretell that *millenary* year.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 81.

Millenary petition, a petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *millenaries* (-riz). 1. An aggregate of a thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; in a restricted sense, the millennium.

Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous *millenary,* and where to end.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 15.

2†. A commander or leader of a thousand men.

Likewise the dukes assigne places vnto euery *millenarie,* or conductor of a thousand souldiers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 60.

3†. One who expects the millennium. See *millenarian.*

The doctrine of the *millenaries* . . . in the best ages was esteemed no heresy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

millennial (mi-len'i-al), *a.* [< *millennium* + *-al.*] Consisting of or relating to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium, or specifically to the millennium: as, a *millennial* period; *millennial* expectations.

To be kings and priests unto God is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness.
Bp. Burnet.

millennialist (mi-len'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *millennial* + *-ist.*] One who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth; a chiliast.

millennianism (mi-len'i-an-izm), *n.* [< **millennian* (< *millennium* + *-an*) + *-ism.*] Millenarianism.

At the outset [of Christianity] a crass *millennianism* clouded the vision of very many. *Prog. Orthodoxy,* p. 156.

millenniarism (mi-len'i-a-rizm), *n.* [< **millenniar* (< *millennium* + *-ar*[2]) + *-ism.*] Millenarianism.

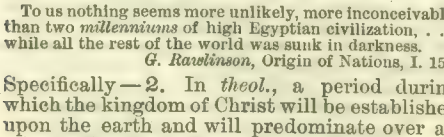
millennist† (mil'en-ist), *n.* [= F. *milléniste;* as *millennium* + *-ist.*] A millenarian.

millennium (mi-len'i-um), *n.* [= F. *millénium* = Sp. *mileno* = Pg. *millenio,* < NL. *millennium,* < L. *mille,* a thousand, + *annus,* year: see *annual.*] 1. An aggregate of a thousand years; a period or interval of one thousand years: as, the *millennium* of the occupation of Iceland celebrated in 1874.

To us nothing seems more unlikely, more inconceivable, than two *millenniums* of high Egyptian civilization, . . . while all the rest of the world was sunk in darkness.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, I. 151.

Specifically — 2. In *theol.,* a period during which the kingdom of Christ will be established upon the earth and will predominate over all other authority. The phrase "a thousand years," in Rev. xx. 1–5, has been understood literally, or (on the principle that in Scripture prophecies a day stands for a year, and the Jewish year contained 360 days) as representing 360,000 years. It is generally regarded as indicating an indefinite but long period, and belief in such a period is universal in the Christian church. But whether this predominance of the kingdom of Christ will be accomplished gradually by the gospel, and will precede Christ's second coming, or will follow his second coming and be accomplished by it, is disputed. This question divides theologians into two schools, the postmillenarians, who hold the former view, and the premillenarians, who hold the latter; while many hold that the millennium represents the gospel dispensation or reign of the church, and has accordingly already prevailed for many centuries.

milleped, milliped (mil'e-ped, mil'i-ped), *n.* [= F. *millepieds* = Sp. *milpiés* = Pg. *millepedes* = It. *millepiedi,* < L. *millepeda,* < *mille,* thousand, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] 1. A thousand-legs; a myriapod of the suborder *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda:* so called from the very numerous feet, though these are not nearly a thousand in number. The feet are about twice as numerous as those of the similar creatures called *centipeds,* there being two pairs instead of one pair to most of the segments; the legs are also shorter, and the body is harder and more cylindrical. Millepeds are found in water, and in wet or damp places beneath logs, stones, etc. Unlike some of the centipeds, all are quite harmless animals. Some of the commonest belong to the family *Julidæ,* as *Julus sabulosus.* The tufted millepeds are *Polyxenidæ;* the false millepeds, *Polydesmidæ.* Pill-millepeds belong to the family *Glomeridæ;* they are comparatively short and stout, and can roll themselves up into a ball, like the wood-lice of the genus *Armadillo.* See *Chilognatha,* and cuts under *Myriapoda* and *thousand-legs.*



A Milleped (*Cambala annulata*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. Some small crustacean with many legs, as an isopodous slater; a wood-louse.

Also *millepede, millipede.*

Millepora (mi-lep'ō-rā), *n.* [NL.: see *millepore.*] The typical genus of the family *Milleporidæ,* so called from the numerous pores upon the surface. These are the openings of as many tubular cells or cavities which traverse the hard coralline substance, and are themselves divided in their deeper parts by close-set transverse partitions or tabular dissepiments, vertical septa being rudimentary or absent.



Millepora alcicornis.

millepore (mil'e-pōr), *n.* [= F. *millépore* = Sp. *milépora* = It. *millepora,* < NL. *Millepora,* < L. *mille,* a thousand, + *porus,* a passage: see *pore.*] A coralline hydrozoan of the family *Milleporidæ.* The millepores were long supposed to be corals, and such is their appearance and the part they play in the formation of reefs. They belong, however, to a different class of animals, the *Hydrozoa* (not *Actinozoa*), being among the few members of their class which form a hard calcareous polypary or polypidom like the stone-corals, and the leading representatives of the order called *Hydrocorallinæ* (which see). The incrusting substance forms a dense deposit upon the outer surface of the ramified hydrosome. There are two kinds of zoöids or polypites: short broad alimentary zoöids (gastrozoöids) with 4 or 6 tentacles, surrounded each by a zone of from 5 to 20 or more long mouthless zoöids (dactylozoöids) with numerous tentacles, having no ampullæ. The zoöids are dilated at their bases, and there give off tubular processes which ramify and inosculate, giving rise to a thin hydrosome.

Milleporidæ (mil-e-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Millepora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrocoralline hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Millepora.* See *millepore* and *Hydrocorallinæ.*

milleporiform (mil-e-por'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Millepora* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form or appearance of a millepore; milleporine.

Milleporina (mi-lep-ō-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Millepora* + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Milleporidæ.*

milleporine (mil'e-pō-rin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Milleporidæ,* or having their characters; resembling a millepore; milleporiform.

milleporite (mil'e-pōr-īt), *n.* [< *millepore* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil millepore.

miller (mil'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *miller, mellēr, millere, mellere,* earlier *mylner, mylnere, milnere* (a form remaining in the surname *Milner*), < AS. **mylnere* (not recorded; another term was *mylnweard,* 'mill-ward') = OS. *muleniri* = Fries. *meller* = D. *mulder, molenaar* = MLG. *molner, molre, moller* = OHG. *mulinari,* MHG. *mülnære, mülner,* G. *müller* (as a surname also *Müllner*) = Icel. *mylnari* = Sw. *mjölnare* = Dan. *möller,* < LL. *molinarius,* a miller, < *molīna,* a mill: see *mill*[1], *n.*] 1. One who grinds grain in a mill; one who keeps or who attends to a mill, especially a grain-mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 87.

2. A milling-machine. — 3. A moth whose wings appear as if dusted over with flour or meal, like a miller's clothes; hence, almost any small moth, such as fly about lights at night. Common millers in the United States are *Ctenucha virginica,* a moth whose larva is one of the woolly-bear caterpillars, and *Hyphantria cunea,* the web-worm moth. The little yellowish moths of the genera *Crambus* and *Botis* are also commonly called millers. See cuts under *Crambidæ* and *Hyphantria.* 4. A fish, the eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila;* a mill-skate. — 5. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus.* [Prov. Eng.] — 6. A young flycatcher. *C. Swainson,* Brit. Birds, 1885, p. 49. [Local, Eng.] — **Cross miller.** See *cross*[1], *n.*

millering† (mil'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *miller* + *-ing*[1].] The dust of a flour-mill.

And she would meal you with *millering*
That she gathers at the mill.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

Millerism (mil'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Miller* (see *Millerite*[1]) + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Millerites.

Millerite[1] (mil'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Miller* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A disciple of the American William Miller, who from 1833 till his death in 1849 publicly interpreted the Scriptures as fixing the second advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium in the immediate future (at first about 1843). His followers form a still existing denomination of Adventists.

millerite[2] (mil'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. *Miller* (died 1880), an English crystallographer.] Native nickel sulphid, a mineral having a bronze color and metallic luster, often occurring in tufts of capillary crystals, and hence called *hair-pyrites, capillary pyrites.* It is found also in incrustations with fibrous or radiated structure; in the latter form it is a valuable nickel ore.

miller's-coat† (mil'ėrz-kōt), *n.* A coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defense of leather.

miller's-dog (mil'ėrz-dog), *n.* A kind of shark or dogfish, *Galeus galeus.*

miller's-thumb (mil'ėrz-thum), *n.* 1. A fish, *Cottus gobio,* of the family *Cottidæ.* The name is due to the fancied resemblance of the head to the form a miller's thumb is popularly supposed to assume from the frequent sampling of meal with the hand.



Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

2. Any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Cottus* or *Uranidea;* one of the little star-gazers, of which there are several species, as *U. gracilis.* [U. S.] — 3. The bib (a fish), *Gadus luscus.* [Great Britain.] — 4. The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus* · the thumb-bird. [Eng.] — 5. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.*

millesimal (mi-les'i-mal), *a.* [= F. *millesimo* = Sp. *milésimo* = Pg. It. *millesimo,* < L. *millesimus,* the thousandth, < *mille,* a thousand: see *mill*[2].] Thousandth · consisting of thousandth parts: as, *millesimal* fractions.

millet (mil'et), *n.* [< F. *millet,* millet, dim. of *mil,* millet: see *mill*[3].] 1. A cereal grass, *Panicum miliaceum,* known from antiquity, and still cultivated in the East and in southern and central Europe. It is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high, with profuse foliage, the flowers abundant, in open nodding panicles. The grain is one of the best for fowls, and affords a nutritious and palatable table-food. As cultivated in the United States, it is mostly used for fodder, and elsewhere it is less sowed than formerly.

2. One of several other grasses: generally with a prefixed descriptive. See below. — **Arabian** or **evergreen millet,** a variety of Indian millet. [Local, U. S.] — **Cat-tail, East Indian, Egyptian, pearl millet,** in the southern United States, a tall grass, *Penicillaria spicata,* there cultivated as a forage-plant. In India it serves as a cereal. — **Hungarian millet.** See *Italian millet.* — **Indian millet, African millet,** a stout cereal grass commonly known as *Sorghum vulgare,* but now regarded as part of a multiform species, *Andropogon Sorghum,* which includes among its varieties the common broom-corn and sorghum. It is extensively cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, occupying the place of a staple grain. The seed properly treated makes a bread of good quality, and is a good grain for quadrupeds and fowls. The plant serves also for green fodder. This is the *durra* or *doura* of Africa and India. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, where it is sometimes called *coffee-* or *chocolate-corn,* because of its attempted use as a substitute for coffee. Also called *guinea-corn, Kafir-corn.* — **Italian millet,** *Chætochloa Italica,* originally an Asiatic grass: its variety *Germanica* is known as *Hungarian millet* and *Bengal* or *Hungarian grass.* (See *grass.*) Its seeds are suited to cage-birds and fowls, and it is to some extent used as a food-grain; in America it is raised mostly for forage. — **Millet coda** or **khoda,** the grain of *Paspalum scrobiculatum,* an East Indian cereal.

millet-grass (mil'et-gràs), *n.* See *Milium.*

mill-eye (mil'ī), *n.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

A noble and seemly baron's mill, . . . that casts the meal through the *mill-eye* by forpits at a time.
Scott, Pirate, xi.

mill-feeder (mil'fē″dėr), *n.* A projection on a mill-spindle which agitates a spout beneath the hopper, thus shaking the grain into the eye of the runner.

mill-file (mil'fīl), *n.* A thin flat file used in machine-shops for lathe-work and draw-filing. *E. H. Knight.*

mill-furnace (mil'fėr″nās), *n.* In iron-works, a furnace in which the puddled bar, or the higher grades of malleable iron, are reheated in order to be rerolled or welded under the hammer or mill-rolls.

mill-gang (mil′gang), *n.* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill *E. H. Knight.*

mill-hand (mil′hand), *n.* A person employed in a mill.

mill-head (mil′hed), *n.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill-holm (mil′hōm), *n.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam.

mill-hopper (mil′hop″ėr), *n.* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones.—**Mill-hopper alarm** an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grist in the hopper is nearly exhausted.

mill-horse (mil′hôrs), *n.* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill.

'Tis a dull thing to travel, like a *mill-horse*,
Still in the place he was born in, lam'd and blinded.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

milli-. [< L. *mille*, *millia*, *milia*, a thousand: see *million*[1].] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics: as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter).

milliampere (mil′i-am-pār″), *n.* [< L. *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + E. *ampere*.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

milliard (mil′iärd), *n.* [< F. *milliard*, < *mille* (< L. *mille*, thousand) + *-ard*.] A thousand millions: as, a *milliard* of francs. This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870–1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about $1,000,000,000).

milliare[1] (mil-i-ā′rē), *n.* [L., < *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia; a mile.

milliare[2] (mil′i-ār), *n.* [< F. *milliare*, < L. *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *are*, an are: see *are*[2].] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 155.00 square inches.

milliary (mil′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *milliaire*, < L. *miliarius*, *milliarius*, containing a thousand, neut. *milliarium*, *miliarium*, the number one thousand, a milestone, < *mille*, pl. *milia*, a thousand: see *mill*[2], *mile*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; marking a mile.

Before this was once placed a *miliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the citty.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. *n.* A milestone; specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances.

When we approached Sidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, an antient Roman *milliary* in the road; . . . it is a round pillar of grey granite.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 85.

millier (mēl-yā′), *n.* [F., < L. *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] In the *metric system*, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C.

millifold† (mil′i-fōld), *a.* [< L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *-fold*.] Thousandfold.

His kisses *millifold*
Bewray his loue and louing diligence.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 27. (*Davies.*)

milligram, milligramme (mil′i-gram), *n.* [= It. *milligramma*, < F. *milligramme*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *gramme*, a gram: see *gram*[2].] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.015432, or about $\frac{1}{65}$, of a grain.

milliliter, millilitre (mil′i-lē-tėr), *n.* [= It. *millilitro*, < F. *millilitre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *litre*, a liter: see *liter*[2].] A thousandth part of a liter, hence equal to 1 cubic ★centimeter or 0.06102 cubic inch.

millimeter, millimetre (mil′i-mē-tėr), *n.* [= It. *millimetro*, < F. *millimètre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *mètre*, meter: see *meter*[3].] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0.03937 inch, or nearly $\frac{2}{5}$ inch. It is denoted by *mm.*: as, 25.4 *mm.* equals 1 inch.

milliner (mil′i-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *millaner*, *millener*, *millenier*; prob. orig. *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Millaine*, *Milleyne*, etc.) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery; < *Milan* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *Milanese*. The term *mantua-maker*, usually cited in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Mantua* in Italy. The word *milliner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (Minsheu), as if < L. *millenarius*, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand: see *millenary*.] **1.** Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear; according to Johnson, "one who sells ribands and dresses for women"; now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits.

No *Milliner* can so fit his customers with Gloues.
Shak., W. T. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 192.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher with a smoaky lawn or a black cyprus!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Whalley, 1756), i. 3.

2†. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan; hence, a dealer in armor.

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *milliners*, or armourers of Milan, and by others; and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular.
R. Curzon, Archæol. Inst. Jour., XXII. 6.

Milliner's fold, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges, and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other.—**Milliner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc.

millinery (mil′i-nėr-i), *n.* [< *milliner* + *-y*[3].] **1.** The articles made or sold by a milliner.—**2.** The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women. This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation.

Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xvii.

millinet (mil′i-net), *n.* [Irreg. < *millin(er)* + *-et*.] **1.** A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.—★**2.** A machine-made net. *E. H. Knight.*

milling (mil′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mill*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill. Specifically—**2.** The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal. The manufacture of fine flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling*. Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period; but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheat inferior to the higher grades. In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted. In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings. The earlier grinding or grindings decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the middlings purifier, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions. The latter thus cleansed are called *semolina* (half-ground). The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder-milling, or disintegration milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour. Cylinder-milling, also called *roller-milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder-mills. Disintegration milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator. See *mill*[1].
3. The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin-blank to form the milled edge; also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers. See *milled screw*, under *screw*.—**4.** A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter.—**5.** In *metal-working*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces.—**6.** A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan-liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve.—**7.** The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it.

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felting of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

8. In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip.—**9.** A thrashing; a fight; a beating. [Slang.]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

I determined to box it out with destiny, and put myself in a Cribb-like attitude for a *milling*-match with my fortunes. *Mrs. Gore*, Cecil, p. 158.

10. The act of playing around in a circle: said of a school of fish. Also called *cart-wheeling*.—**High milling**, in *flour-manuf.*, a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation.—**Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as ★possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling.

milling-cutter (mil′ing-kut″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*milling-machine*.

milling-machine (mil′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter. It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter; and it is fitted with index-plates and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work.

The position occupied by the *milling-machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 338.

2. A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling.

Millingtonia (mil-ing-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Carl Linné, filius, 1781), named after Thomas *Millington*, a professor at Oxford.] A genus of bignoniaceous trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches. There is but one species, *M. hortensis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. See *cork-tree*.

milling-tool (mil′ing-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws; a nurling-tool.

million[1] (mil′yon), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *millioun*, *milion* = D. *millioen*, *miljoen* = G. Sw. Dan. *million*, < OF. (and F.) *million* = Pr. *milio* = Sp. *millon* = Pg. *milhão* = It. *milione*, *millione* (> ML. *millio(n-)*), a million, aug. of *mille*, < L. *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

Coueyte not his goodes
For *milions* of moneye; morther hem vchone.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 255.

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest in little place a *million*.
Shak., Hen. V., Prol., l. 16.

2. The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs: as, he is worth a *million; millions* have been wasted in preparation for war.—**3.** A very great number or quantity, indefinitely.

For we are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies;
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischief. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1. 51.

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

The million, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses.

For the play, I remember, pleased not *the million*; 'twas caviare to the general. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 457.

Three-million bill, in *U. S. hist.*, a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico. It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso (see *proviso*) as a rider, and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider.

II. *a.* [Strictly a collective noun: see *hundred*.] A thousand times one thousand; ten hundred thousand: as, a capital of a (or one) *million* dollars; a country of ten *million* inhabitants.

million[2] (mil′yon), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *melon*[1].

millionaire, millionnaire (mil-yon-ār′), *n.* [= D. G. *millionair* = Sw. *millionär* = Dan. *millionær*; < F. *millionnaire* (= Sp. *millionario*, *millonario* = Pg. It. *millionario*), one who owns a million, < *million*, a million: see *million*[1].] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.; an owner of a million or of millions.

The plain unsceptered king, the man of gold,
The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*
Mark his slow-creeping, dead, metallic stare.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

★**millionary** (mil′yon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *millionnaire*; as *million*[1] + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of millions: as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Imp. Dict.*

millioned (mil′yond), *a.* [< *million*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Multiplied by millions. [Rare.]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. Having millions.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold.
P. Whitehead, Honour, a Satire.

millionism (mil′yon-izm), *n.* [< *million*[1] + *-ism*.] The state or condition of having millions.

Billionism or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

millionist (mil′yon-ist), *n.* [< *million*[1] + *-ist*.] A millionaire.

A commercial *millionist*. *Southey*, Doctor, ccxxxiii.

millionize (mil′yon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *millionized*, ppr. *millionizing*. [< *million*[1] + *-ize*.] To accustom to millions. *Davies.*

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing accompts appear to be in a very moderate ratio.
Archæologia, XXXIII. 201.

millionnaire, *n.* See *millionaire.*

millionth (mil′yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *million*[1] + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

II. *n.* One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

milliped, *n.* See *milleped.*

millipede (mil′i-pēd), *n.* Same as *milleped.*

millistere (mil′i-stār), *n.* [< F. *millistère,* < L. *mille,* a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *stère,* a stere.] In the *metric system,* a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61.024 cubic inches. It is not in practical use.

millivolt (mil′i-vōlt), *n.* [< L. *mille,* a thousand, + E. *volt.*] The thousandth part of a volt.

mill-jade (mil′jād), *n.* A mill-horse.

> Would you have me stalk like a *mill-jade,*
> All day, for one that will not yield us grains?
> *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, iii. 2.

millman (mil′man), *n.*; pl. *millmen* (-men). One who is employed in a mill.

> The *millmen* are also unable to work with their usual vigour. *The Engineer,* LXV. 535.

mill-money (mil′mun″i), *n.* Milled or coined money.

> What should you,
> Or any old man, do, wearing away
> In this world with diseases, and desire
> Only to live to make their children scourge-sticks,
> And hoard up *mill-money?* *Beau. and Fl.,* Captain, i. 3.

mill-mountain† (mil′moun″tān), *n.* A European flax, *Linum catharticum.*

millocrat (mil′ō-krat), *n.* [< *mill*[1] + *-o-crat* as in *aristocrat,* etc.] A wealthy mill-owner; a manufacturer who has a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment. [Rare.]

> The true blood-suckers, the venomous *millocrats.*
> *Bulwer,* Caxtons, ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

millocratism (mil′ō-krat-izm), *n.* [< *millocrat* + *-ism.*] The rule of millocrats. *Bulwer.*

millon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *melon*[1].

mill-pick (mil′pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones—that is, giving them a corrugated or otherwise roughened surface. Also called *millstone-hammer, millstone-pick.*

mill-pond (mil′pond), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water for use in driving a mill-wheel.

mill-pool (mil′pōl), *n.* [< ME. **millepol,* < AS. *mylenpōl, mylenpūl,* < *mylen,* mill, + *pōl,* pool.] A mill-pond.

mill-post (mil′pōst), *n.* A stout post bearing some essential relation to a mill, as a post forming the vertical shaft of a windmill, and especially, in some forms of windmill, as the post-mill, the post upon which the entire mill is supported, or a post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns.

> They [the trees of New England] are not very thick, yet many of them are sufficient to make *Mill posts;* some being three foot and a half in the Diameter.
> *S. Clarke,* Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 30.

> Out of doors reigned Molly Mills, . . . with her short red petticoat, legs like *millposts.*
> *Lady Holland,* Sydney Smith, vii.

mill-race (mil′rās), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it flows from the dam to the mill.

millrea†, **millree**† (mil′rē), *n.* Obsolete forms of *milreis.*

mill-ream (mil′rēm), *n.* A package of hand-made paper containing 480 sheets, of which the two outer quires (48 sheets) are imperfect. A ream of 480 sheets of perfect paper is known as a *ream of insides.* [Eng.]

mill-rine, *n.* In *her.* See *fer de mouline.*

mill-rolls (mil′rōlz), *n. pl.* The rolls employed in bringing puddled bar-iron into suitable shape for the market.

millround (mil′round), *n.* A monotonous round of labor like that on a treadmill.

> How sick he must have been of the eternal *millround* —seed-time and harvest.
> *R. Broughton,* Cometh up as a Flower, v.

mill-rynd (mil′rīnd), *n.* The rynd of a millstone. See *rynd,* and *mill*[1], 1.

mill-sail (mil′sāl), *n.* A sail of a windmill. In windmills there are usually four of these sails, of canvas, extended on the sail-frames or "whips," and sometimes provided with reefing devices by which the surfaces exposed to the action of wind can be varied in extent to adapt them to variations in the force of the wind. See *windmill* and *wind-wheel.*

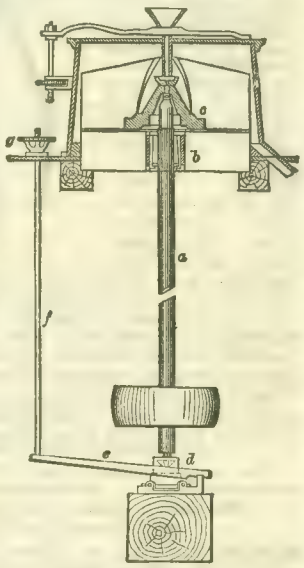
mill-scale (mil′skāl), *n.* An incrustation of a black oxid of iron formed on iron in the process of being rolled, just as forge-scale is on that which is being forged. In the one case it peels off in the rolling; in the other it is thrown off by the blows of the hammer.

mill-sixpence (mil′siks″pens), *n.* An English silver coin, of the value of sixpence, produced by the mill-and-screw process. See *milled money,* under *milled.*

> *Fal.* Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?
> *Slen.* Ay, by these gloves, did he, . . . of seven groats in *mill-sixpences.* *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1. 158.

mill-skate (mil′skāt), *n.* The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila.*

mill-spindle (mil′spin″dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill, by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported. See *mill*[1], 1.



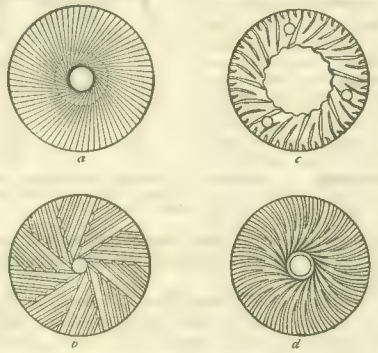
Mill-spindle.

a, spindle; *b,* bush; *c,* rynd; *d,* step, ink, or trampot; *e,* bridge-tree; *f,* lighter-screw; *g,* hand-wheel which operates the lighter-screw.

mill-stank† (mil′stangk), *n.* A mill-pond or -dam.

> And that the authority given by the Commissioner of Sewers did not extend to Mills, *Mill-stanks,* Causeys, etc., erected before the Reign of King E. 1.
> *Case of Chester* [*Mill,* 10 Coke, 138, b.

millstone (mil′stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *milstone;* < ME. *mylston, mylle-stone, mullston, melstan, mylnston,* < AS. *mylenstān* (= D. *molensteen* = MLG. *molenstēn* = MHG. *mülstein,* G. *mühlstein* = Dan. *möllesten*), a millstone, < *mylen,* mill, + *stān,* stone: see *mill*[1] and *stone.*] One of a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain. The kind of stone best adapted for this use is known as *burstone,* and is both domestic and imported. The two stones are placed one over the other; and in the operation of grinding one of them remains at rest and is called the *bed,* while the other, usually the upper stone, revolves and is called the *runner.* (See *mill*[1], 1.) The face of a millstone is cut with lines or channels called *furrows,* which lead from the center to the circumference and have flat spaces between them called *land.* The furrows and land are together called the *dress;* they are arranged in various ways. A sunken space about the eye of the stone is called the *bosom.*



Modes of Dressing Millstones.

a. Radial and circular dress. *b.* Quarter dress. *c.* Dress for iron grinding-plate. *d.* Curved and circular dress.

> As don thise rokkes or thise *mylne stones.*
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1384.

Bolting-millstone. See *bolting*[2].—**Fairy millstone.** See *fairy.*—**Lava millstone.** See *lava.*—**Millstone-dress,** the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone.—**To see into or through a millstone,** to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.

> Your eyes are so sharpe that you can not onely *looke through a milstone,* but cleane through the mind.
> *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 287.

To weep or drop millstones†, to be insensible to emotion; remain hard and stony under or in view of the deepest affliction.

> Your eyes *drop millstones,* when fools' eyes drop tears.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., i. 3. 354.

millstone-balance (mil′stōn-bal″ans), *n.* A weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.

millstone-bridge (mil′stōn-brij), *n.* The bar crossing the eye of a millstone and supporting it on the head of the spindle; a balance-rynd. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-curb (mil′stōn-kėrb), *n.* The covering of the stones used in grinding; a husk or hurst. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-dresser (mil′stōn-dres″ėr), *n.* **1.** A workman whose business is to dress millstones. —**2.** A machine for forming millstones, especially for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone. Such machines range from hand-appliances having pivoted hammers for picking and chipping the stone to large power-machines employing rotary disks and mandrels armed with diamonds or borts, and include a great variety of machines which cause cutters to travel in radial lines over the face of the stones, as well as lathes in which the stone is made to revolve before traversing tool-rests carrying cutting-mandrels in rapid revolution. Smaller machines are portable, and are guided by hand over the stone while the cutting-tool is revolved at a high speed by means of a belt.

millstone-driver (mil′stōn-drī″vėr), *n.* The device on a millstone-spindle which drives the runner by impinging against its bail.

millstone-feed (mil′stōn-fēd), *n.* A device by which the quantity of grain fed to a millstone is regulated, as by means of an adjustable gate in the aperture of the hopper.

millstone-grit (mil′stōn-grit), *n.* A silicious conglomerate rock, so called because it has been worked for millstones in England. It constitutes one of the members of the Carboniferous group, underlying the true coal-measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales and southwestern England it is known as "farewell rock," because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams. The millstone-grit is an important and persistent member of the Carboniferous series both in Europe and in the United States. In parts of England it attains a thickness of over 5,000 feet. Where the series to which this name is given is developed to this extent, however, it contains intercalated beds of shale and clay and even of coal. In Pennsylvania the millstone-grit is sometimes called the *Great* or *Pottsville Conglomerate.* At Pottsville, on the eastern edge of the anthracite fields, it is over a thousand feet thick, but it thins very much in going west.

> The Fourth Sand-Rock is the well-known No. XII., or the Great Conglomerate. It has its representation in the *millstone grit* beneath the European coal. It is the floor of the true coal measures, an immense preparatory outspread of sand and pebble-stones of every variety, but chiefly pure white quartz, and of every size, from the minute mustard seed and pepper corn to the hen's egg and in the Susquehanna region even the ostrich egg.
> *J. P. Lesley,* Coal and its Topography, p. 70.

millstone-hammer (mil′stōn-ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *mill-pick.*

millstone-pick (mil′stōn-pik), *n.* Same as *mill-pick.*

millstone-ventilator (mil′stōn-ven″ti-lā-tor), *n.* A blower and connecting pipes for forcing a blast through the eye of a runner-stone for the purpose of cooling the stones and meal.

mill-tail (mil′tāl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs; a tail-race.

> The *Mill-tail,* or Floor for the water below the wheels, is wharfed up on either side with stone.
> *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, I. 336. (*Davies.*)

mill-tooth† (mil′tōth), *n.* A grinder; a molar.

mill-ward (mil′wârd), *n.* [< ME. *milward, meleward,* < AS. *mylenweard,* a miller, < *mylen,* mill, + *weard,* keeper.] The keeper of a mill.

millweir (mil′wēr), *n.* [< ME. **millewere* (?), < AS. **mylenwer, mylewer* (= G. *mühlwehr*), a millweir, < *mylen,* mill, + *wer,* a weir: see *weir.*] See *weir.*

mill-wheel (mil′hwēl), *n.* [< ME. **millewhele* (?), < AS. *mylenhweól, mylenhweowul,* a mill-wheel, < *mylen,* mill, + *hweól, hweogul,* wheel.] A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

mill-work (mil′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Machinery used in mills or manufactories.—**2.** The designing, construction, arrangement, and erection of machinery in mills or manufactories.

millwright (mil′rīt), *n.* An engineer who designs, constructs, and erects mills, their motors, machinery, and appurtenances, particularly flouring- and grist-mills.—**Millwrights' compass.** See *compass.*

millwrighting (mil′rī″ting), *n.* The work or business of a millwright.

> Engineering and *millwrighting,* though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.
> *Engineer,* LXVII. 63.

milne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mill*[1].

milord (mi-lôrd′), *n.* [F. *milord,* formerly also *milort* (Cotgrave), = Sp. *milord* (pl. *milores*), < E. *my lord.*] A continental rendering of the English *my lord.*

milray†, *n.* See *milreis.*

milreis (mil′rēs), *n.* [Formerly *milrea, milray, milleray* (F. *milleret*—Cotgrave); < Pg. *milreis,*

< *mil* (< L. *mille*), a thousand, + *reis*, pl. of *real* = Sp. *real*, a small coin: see *real*³, *n.*] **1.** A Portuguese unit of money, equivalent to 1,000 reis, and worth $1.08.—**2.** A Brazilian unit of money, equal to 54.6 United States cents.



Obverse. Reverse.

Milreis of Portugal. (Size of the original.)

milset†, *v. t.* [ME. *milsen, milcen, milcien*, < AS. *mildsian, miltsian, gemiltsian*, be merciful, < *milds, milts*, kindness, mercy, < *milde*, mild: see *mild*, *a.*] To be merciful to; show clemency to.

milsey (mil'si), *n.* [Contr. of *milk-sieve.*] A sieve for straining milk. [Local, Great Britain.]

milt¹† (milt), *n.* [< ME. *milte*, < AS. *milte* = OFries. *milte* = D. *milt* = MLG. LG. *milte* = OHG. *milzi*, MHG. *milze*, G. *milz* (> It. *milza* = Sp. *melsa*) = Icel. *milti* = Sw. *mjelte* = Dan. *milt*, the spleen; prob. from the root of *melt.*] In *anat.*, the spleen.

Yet do they offer Swine to the Moon & Bacchus . . . when the Moon is at full. In this sacrifice they burne the taile, *milt*, and leafe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

milt² (milt), *n.* [A corruption of *milk*, in this sense appar. of Scand. origin: < Sw. *mjölke*, milt (< *mjölk*, milk), = Dan. *melke*, milt, = G. *milch* = MLG. *melk*, milk, also milt: see *milk*, *n.* The D. *milt*, milt, is appar. < E.] The male generative organ of a fish; the spermatic organ and its secretion; the soft roe, corresponding to the roe or spawn of the female. Sometimes *melt.*

You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 162.

milt² (milt), *v. t.* [< *milt*², *n.*] To impregnate the roe or spawn of (the female fish).

milter (mil'tėr), *n.* [= D. *milter* (prob. < E. ?) = G. *milcher*; as *milt*² + *-er*¹.] That which has or sheds milt; a male fish in breeding-time. Also *melter.*

For the purpose of breeding he had, as the rule is, put in [a pond] three *melters* for one spawner.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1875), p. 143.

Miltonian (mil-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Milton* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to the great English poet John Milton (1608–74), or resembling his style.

Merely a *Miltonian* way of saying . . . that moral no less than physical courage demanded a sound body.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 267.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), *a.* [< *Milton* (see *Miltonian*) + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to Milton or his works; Miltonian.

If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs,
And makes the word *Miltonic* mean "sublime."
Byron, Don Juan, Ded., st. 10.

miltwaste (milt'wāst), *n.* [Formerly *miltwast* (Skinner); appar. < *milt*¹ + *waste:* so called, it is said, because formerly believed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or milt; cf. *spleenwort.*] The scaly fern, *Ceterach Ceterach.*

Milvago (mil-vā'gō), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *milvago, milvago*, a kind of fish), < L. *milvus*, a kite (also a kind of fish): see *Milvus.*] **1.** A genus of South American vulture-hawks, of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Polyborinæ*, founded by Spix in 1824. There are two species, *M. chimachima* and *M. chimango.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Milvinæ (mil-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Milvus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, typified by the genus *Milvus;* the kites. The scapular process of the coracoid does not reach the clavicle, the face is not ruffed, and the beak is not toothed; the tarsus is shorter than the tibia; and the tail is either forked or much shorter than the long pointed wings. The *Milvinæ* are birds of less than average size for this family, and of comparatively weak organization, preying chiefly upon reptiles, insects, and other humble quarry. There are a number of genera besides *Milvus*, as *Elanus, Elanoides, Nauclerus, Ictinia*, etc. See cuts under *Elanoides* and *kite*¹, 1.

milvine (mil'vin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *milvinus*, belonging to the kite, < *milvus*, the kite, a bird of prey.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Milvinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Milvinæ;* any kite.

Milvulus (mil'vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of L. *milvus*, a kite: see *Milvus.*] A genus of clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, having an extremely long forficate tail like the kite, whence the name; the scissortails, or swallow-tailed flycatchers. *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus* are two species. The former is chiefly a tropical American bird, but it sometimes strays into the United States; it is ashy above and white below, the top and sides of the head black, the crown-patch yellow; the tail is black edged with white, and sometimes grows to a foot in length, with a forking of 6 or 8 inches, though the body of the bird is no larger than that of the common king-bird. The other abounds in Texas and southward, sometimes straying through most of the States. It is a very showy bird, of a hoary ash color, paler or white below, variously tinged with crimson or salmon-red, the crown-patch orange or scarlet. The tail is generally 8 or 10 inches long, forked 5 or 6 inches, black and white or rosy. The display it makes in opening and shutting this ornament gives the name *scissor-tail.*



Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus tyrannus*).

Milvus (mil'vus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *milvus*, a kite.] The typical genus of *Milvinæ*, having a long forked tail. The leading species is the common kite or glede of Europe, *M. ictinus* or *regalis; M. ater* is the black kite of the same continent.

milwell† (mil'wel), *n.* [Also *myllewell;* < ME. *mulwell;* origin obscure; cf. *milwyn.*] A kind of fish. See the first quotation.

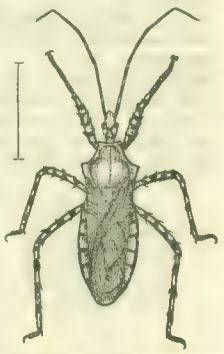
Myllewell, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *millwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish; but it was certainly of a different kind.
Kennett, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss (1695). (*Davies.*)

Item, ij. saltyng tubbes. Item, viij. lynges. Item, iiij. *mulwell*-fyche. *Paston Letters* (Inventory), I. 490.

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

milwyn (mil'win), *n.* [Also *millwyn;* cf. *milwell.*] Green fish. *Skinner; Halliwell.* See the first quotation under *milwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Milyas (mil'i-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia.] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M. mixtura.*—**2.** A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ.* They are mainly American, and *M. cinctus* is one of the best-known heteropters of the United States, of a waxy or orange-yellow color, with the legs and antennæ banded with black. *Stål*, 1861.



Many-banded Robber (*Milyas cinctus*). (Line shows natural size.)

milzbrand (milts'-brant), *n.* [G., < *milz*, milt, spleen, + *brand*, burning inflammation: see *milt*¹ and *brand.*] Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

mim (mim), *a.* [A minced form of *mum*¹, silent.] Primly silent; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute: also used adverbially. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

See, up he's got the word of God,
An' meek an' *mim* has view'd it.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Lightning-storms seem to come quite natural to you, for all as prim and *mim* as you are!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

mima (mī'mą), *n.* [Burmese.] A young Burmese woman; a girl.

Make war or peace; build or burn; . . . only leave me to my *mimas* and my stranger's drink.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 161.

Mimas (mī'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μίμας*, the name of a centaur.] **1.** The innermost and smallest of the satellites of Saturn, revolving about its primary in 22 hours 37 minutes.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a golden-green South American beetle, *Scarabæus mimas.*

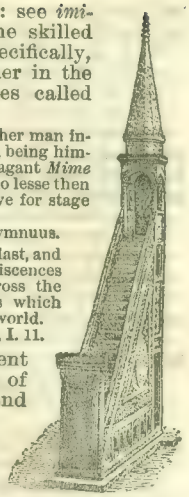
mimbar, minbar (mim'-, min'bär), *n.* [Turk. *minber* = Pers. Hind. *mimbar*, < Ar. *manbar*, a pulpit.] The pulpit in a mosque. It consisted originally of a plain low platform approached by three steps, but is now often an elevated structure surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. It differs from a pulpit especially in that it is entered by stairs in front instead of at the side or in the rear. See cut in next column.

mime (mīm), *n.* [< F. *mime* = Sp. Pg. It. *mimo*, < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *μῖμος*, an imitator, actor, also a kind of drama; cf. *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate; prob. akin to L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] **1.** An imitator; one skilled in mimicry; a mimic; specifically, a mimic actor; a performer in the ancient farces or burlesques called *mimes.*

Let him go now and brand another man injuriously with the name of *Mime*, being himselfe the loosest and most extravagant *Mime* that hath been heard of; whom no lesse then almost halfe the world could serve for stage roome to play the *Mime* in.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The strolling *mimes* carried the last, and probably many of the worst, reminiscences of the Roman acting drama across the period of those great migrations which changed the face of the Western world.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

2. A dramatic entertainment among the ancient Greeks of Sicily and southern Italy and the Romans, consisting generally of farcical mimicry of real events and persons. The Greek mimes combined spoken dialogue of somewhat simple and familiar character with action; the Roman consisted chiefly of action, often of a coarse and even indecent character, with little speaking. See *pantomime.*



Mimbar in Mosque of Sultan Selim, Adrianople, Turkey.

This we know in Laertius, that the *Mimes* of Sophron were of such reckning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *Mime* to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

mime (mīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mimed*, ppr. *miming.* [< *mime*, *n.*] To mimic, or play the buffoon; act in a mime.

Acts Old Iniquity, and in the fit
Of *miming* gets the opinion of a wit.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxv.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus invented by Edison, by which stencils of written pages may be obtained for the production of an indefinite number of copies. A pointed stylus is moved as in writing with a lead-pencil over a kind of tough prepared paper placed on a finely grooved steel plate, and the writing is thus traced in a series of minute perforations. Stencils may also be prepared on typewriters.

Mimesa (mī-mē'są), *n.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation: see *mimesis.*] The typical genus of *Mimesidæ*, having the inner spur of the hind tibiæ broadly flattened. Thirteen North American and eighteen European species are known.

Mimesidæ (mī-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimesa* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects. The prothorax is narrow, the fore wings have three submarginal cells, the abdomen is petiolate with the petiole depressed and generally furrowed above, the antennal flagellum is thickened at the apex, and the middle tibiæ have only one apical spur. The family is now usually merged with the *Crabronidæ.*

mimesis (mī-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation, < *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate: see *mime.*] **1.** In *rhet.*, imitation or reproduction of the supposed words of another, especially in order to represent his character. See *prosopœia.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, mimicry; simulated resemblance; physical or physiological simulation by one animal of another, or of a plant or other part of its surroundings. See *mimicry*, 3.

mimetene (mim'ē-tēn), *n.* [So called from its close resemblance to pyromorphite; < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *mimetic*), + *-ene.*] Same as *mimetite.*

Mimetes (mi-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of weevils of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ. Eschscholtz*, 1818.—**2.** In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*, a type of which is the chimpanzee: so called from the likeness to man. This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach in 1820, and antedates both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville; but it had been used for a genus of *Lepidoptera* and is antedated by *Pan* (Oken, 1816). **3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of Australian orioles of the family *Oriolidæ. King*, 1826. Also *Mimeta* (*Vigors and Horsfield*, 1826). (*b*) Same as *Mimus. C. W. L. Gloger*, 1842.

mimetesite (mī-met'ē-sīt) *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*².] Same as *mimetite.*

mimetic (mī-met'ik), *a.* [= It. *mimetico*, < Gr. *μιμητικός*, imitative, < *μιμητής*, an imitator, < *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate: see *mime.*] **1.** Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; apt in mimicry; aping.

But Fucus, lead by most *mimetick* apes,
Could not depinge don Fuco's antick shapes.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama, p. 9. (*Nares.*)

Brotherhoods of actors, ambitious of displaying their *mimetic* faculty to their townsfolk.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. Imitating; imitative. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, exhibiting mimicry; characterized by mimicry, as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble butterflies. See *mimicry*, 3.

In all these cases it appears that the *mimetic* species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. *H. A. Nicholson.*

(*b*) In *mineral.*, approximating closely to—that is, imitating—other forms of a higher degree of symmetry. This characteristic usually results from twinning. For example, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight appear to be hexagonal in form. See *pseudosymmetry* and *twin.*

mimetical (mī-met'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *mimetic* + *-al.*] Same as *mimetic.*

A dialogue in the old *mimetical* or poetic form.
Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, vii.

mimetically (mī-met'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a mimetic manner; imitatively; in the manner of a mime.

Homer . . . wished to express *mimetically* the rolling, thundering, leaping motion of the stone.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

mimetism (mim'ē-tizm), *n.* [< *mimet-ic*, q. v., + *-ism.*] Same as *mimesis*, and *mimicry*, 3.

mimetite (mim'ē-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*2.] Native arseniate of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal prismatic crystals, often rounded. It is isomorphous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead. Some varieties, as campylite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence are intermediate between mimetite and pyromorphite. Also called *mimetesite*, *mimetene.*

mimic (mim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mimique* = Sp. *mímico* = Pg. It. *mimico*, < L. *mimicus*, < Gr. *μιμικός*, belonging to mimes, < *μίμος*, a mime: see *mime.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting as a mime; given to or practising imitation; imitative: as, a *mimic* actor.

Oft in her absence *mimic* Fancy wakes
To imitate her [Reason]; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.
Milton, P. L., v. 110.

2. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; exhibiting, characterized by, or employed in simulation or mimicry; mimicking; simulating: as, the *mimic* stage; *mimic* action or gestures.

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Let the *mimic* canvas show
Her calm benevolent features.
Bryant, The Ages, iii.

3. Consisting of or resulting from imitation; simulated; mock: often implying a copy or imitation: as, a *mimic* battle; the *mimic* royalty of the stage.

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him.
Wordsworth, There was a Boy.

Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* fleets.
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Lagriidæ.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which imitates or mimics; specifically, an actor.

Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 19.

Every sort
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks.*
Milton, S. A., l. 1325.

2. An imitation; anything copied from or made in imitation of something else.

mimic (mim'ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mimicked*, ppr. *mimicking.* [< *mimic*, *a.*] **1.** To act in imitation of; simulate a likeness to; imitate or copy in speech or action, either mockingly or seriously.

Vice has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps in hither under its disguise. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

Mimic the tetchy humour, furtive glance,
And brow where half was furious, half fatigued.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 203.

2. To produce an imitation of; make something similar or corresponding to; copy in form, character, or quality.

Fresh carved cedar, *mimicking* a glade
Of palm and plantain, met from either side,
High in the midst. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that the proper roundness and effect of distance should be accurately rendered, and all the subtleties of nature's smiles be *mimicked.* *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 277.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to imitate, simulate, or resemble (something else) in form, color, or other characteristic; assume the character or appearance of (some other object). See *mimicry*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Ape*, *Mock*, etc. See *imitate.*

mimical† (mim'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *mimic* + *-al.*] Same as *mimic.*

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are too familiar. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J. Minnes was in the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimicall* tricks, that ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is.
Pepys, Diary, II. 339.

mimically (mim'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a mimicking or imitative manner. [Rare.]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries, or to immerse themselves in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.
South, Works, V. ix.

mimicalness (mim'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being mimical. [Rare.]

mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which feigns death when disturbed or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridæ* and *Byrrhidæ.*

mimicker (mim'i-kėr), *n.* One who or that which mimics.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.*; pl. *mimicries* (-riz). [< *mimic* + *-ry.*] **1.** The act of imitating in speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by imitation; simulation.

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs. *Hume*, Essays, ii. 11.

A few old men, the last survivors of our generation, . . . will remember . . . that exquisite *mimicry* [of Lord Holland's] which ennobled, instead of degrading.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. An imitation; that which imitates or simulates.

In France an imitative school . . . has executed skilful *mimicries* of ancient glass painting. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 673.

3. In *zoöl.*, the simulation of something else in form or color, etc.; mimesis. Commonly called *protective mimicry*, from the immunity secured by such resemblance, as when the insect known as the walking-stick simulates a dead twig of a tree, when a butterfly assimilates in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a bunch of moss on a bough, etc. Also *mimetism.*

Both *mimicry* and imitation are [here] used in a metaphorical sense, as implying that close external likeness which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken for each other. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 75.

mimic-thrush (mim'ik-thrush), *n.* A book-name of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus.*

Mimidæ (mim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimus* + *-idæ.*] The *Miminé* rated as a family of oscine passerine birds.

Miminé (mi-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Mimus;* the mockers, mock-birds, or mocking-birds. The group is variously located in the ornithological system, being sometimes placed in *Turdidæ*, sometimes associated with the wrens in *Liotrichidæ*, and sometimes referred to the *Timaliidæ* under the name of *American babblers.* These birds have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed) bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsi. Leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oroscoptes*, *Galeoscoptes.* Familiar examples are the mocking-bird, thrasher, and catbird. All are confined to America. See cuts under *catbird* and *mocking-bird.*

mimine (mim'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Miminæ.*

mimist† (mī'mist), *n.* [< *mime* + *-ist.*] A writer of mimes.

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes:* as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and graue lessons. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

mimmation (mi-mā'shon), *n.* [< Ar. *mīm*, the name of the letter *m*, + *-ation.* Cf. *mytacism.*] The frequent use of the letter *m;* specifically, the addition of *m* to a final vowel.

The principal differences between these dialects [the Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian] are—1st, the use of *mimmation* by the Babylonians, and not by the Assyrians; thus the Babylonian words Sumirim and Akkadim were rendered by the Assyrians Sumiri and Akkadi.
Eng. Encyc., Arts and Sciences, Supp., p. 173.

mim-mouthed (mim'moutht), *a.* [Sc. usually *mim-mou'ed;* < *mim* + *mouthed.*] **1.** Reserved in discourse: implying affectation of modesty.

I'm no for being *mim-mou'd*, when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue.
The Smugglers, I. 164. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Affectedly moderate at table. *Jamieson.*

mimographer (mī-mog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [Cf. F. *mimographe* = Pg. *mimographo;* < L. *mimographus*, a writer of mimes, < Gr. *μιμογράφος*, writing mimes, < *μίμος*, a mime, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer* we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth Idyl of Theocritus.
Twining, tr. of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I., note 6.

★ **Mimosa** (mī-mō'zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life; < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *μῖμος*, a mimic: see *mime*, *n.*] **1.** A large genus of leguminous plants of the family *Mimosaceæ* and the tribe *Eumimoseæ*, characterized by a legume with entire or jointed valves which break away from a narrow persistent placenta. The plants are either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees, and are often prickly. The leaves are almost always bipinnate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole (phyllodium) takes the place of the leaf; and in many species the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched. The flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens very much longer than the corolla; they are arranged in globular heads or in cylindrical spikes. About 400 species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of Australia. Many are cultivated, the most common being the sensitive-plant or humble-plant of hothouses, *M. pudica*, which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, having a great many small leaflets, all highly sensitive when touched. *M. myriadenia* is a woody climber of tropical America, and is remarkable for the great height which it attains.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

mimosa-bark (mī-mō'zä-bärk), *n.* The bark of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees, much used in tanning.

Mimosaceæ (mī-mō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1832), < *Mimosa* + *-aceæ.*] A family of leguminous plants, characterized by small regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by having the petals valvate and often united below the middle, and by having stamens which are free or monadelphous. It embraces about 30 genera and about 1,350 species, the majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mimosite (mī-mō'sīt), *n.* [< *Mimosa* + *-ite*2.] A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged to a plant of the mimosa family.

mimotype (mim'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *μῖμος*, a mimic, + *τύπος*, form.] In *zoöl.* and *zoögeog.*, a type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related. Thus, the American starlings (*Icteridæ*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Sturnidæ*); the American genus *Geomys* is mimotypic of the African *Georychus;* the American jumping-mouse (*Zapus*) replaces the jerboas (*Dipus*) of Africa.

Mimotypes, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions. . . . By the use of this term, the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the burden borne by it. *Smithsonian Report* (1881), p. 460, note.

mimotypic (mim-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *mimotype* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a mimotype.

Mimuleæ (mi-mū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Mimulus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and the tribe *Gratioleæ*, characterized by a five-toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with two or four valves. The subtribe embraces 6 genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 56 species.

Mimulus (mim'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a mask; < LL. *mimulus*, a little mime, dim. of L. *mimus:* see *mime.*] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of the subtribe *Mimuleæ*, characterized by a tubular calyx, which is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by a two-valved capsule, and by having numerous seeds, with the placentæ usually united to form a central column. They are reclining or erect, rarely tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided leaves, and often showy flowers, which are yellow, orange, red, violet, or rose-colored, and solitary in the axils of the leaves, or sometimes racemed at the tips of the branches. The species, numbering about 30, are especially numerous in Pacific North America, but are also widely dispersed elsewhere in temperate regions, though not in Europe. Plants of the genus bear the general name of *monkey-flower.* *M. ringens* and *M. alatus*, with violet-purple flowers, are common species of wet places in the eastern United States. Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories, some much prized. Among them are *M. moschatus*, the musk-plant of gardens, strongly musk-scented, the flowers small and pale-yellow, and *M. cardinalis*, with large scarlet corolla. *Diplacus glutinosus*, a shrubby, ornamental species, with flowers from salmon-colored to scarlet, has been referred to this genus.

Mimus (mī'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *μῖμος*, an imitator: see *mime.*] A genus of American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*, is the type. See *mocking-bird*, and cut under *catbird.*

Mimusops (mi-mū′sops), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblances of the flowers to an ape's face; < Gr. *μιμοῦς*, gen. of *μιμώ*, an ape (< *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate, *μῖμος*, an imitator: see *mime*), + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Sapotaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mimusopeæ*. It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the inner, which are more slender; the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx-segments; and the six or eight staminodia, which are alternate with the same number of stamens. They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 160 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M. Elengi* also produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil. See *balata-gum*, *bully-tree*, *cow-tree*, and *dilly*[3].

min[1]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*[1].

min[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *myn*, *minne*, *mynne*, < AS. **min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use), = OS. *minniro* = OFries. *minnera*, *minra* (cf. *min*, adv.) = MD. *mindre*, D. *minder* = MLG. *min*, *minner*, *minder* = OHG. *minniro*, MHG. *minner*, *minre*, G. *minder* = Icel. *minnr* = Sw. Dan. *mindre* = Goth. *minniza*, compar., less; cf. OS. *minnisto* = OFries. *minnust* = D. MLG. *minst* = OHG. *minnist*, MHG. *minnest*, G. *mindest* = Icel. *minnst* = Sw. *minst* = Dan. *mindst* = Goth. *minnists* (cf. *mins*, *minz*, adv.), superl., least; compar. and superl. (reduced in the compar. *min*, as in *bet* for *better*, *less*, etc.), = L. compar. *minor*, neut. *minus*, less (superl. *minimus*, least), positive stem **minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish*, *minuend*, etc.), = Gr. *μινύς*, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms *μινύθειν*, lessen, *μίννυθα*, a little, etc.); cf. Ir. *min*, small; perhaps Skt. √ *mī* (present stem *mina-*), make less. Hence, from L., *minor*, *minus*, *minority*, etc., *minister*, *administer*, etc., *minim*, *minimum*, *minimize*, *minute*[1], *minute*[2], *minish*, *diminish*, *comminute*, etc.; from E., *mince*, *minnow*, etc.] Less.

> The more and the *minne*.
> *Le Bone Florence* (Ritson's Met. Rom., III.), l. 549.
>
> It is of the for to forgyfe
> Alkyn tryspas both more & *mynn*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

min[3]† (min), *n.* [ME., also *minne*, *mynne*, < Icel. *minni*, memory, remembrance; cf. OS. *minna*, *minnia* = OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, G. (revived) *minne*, love, orig. 'memory': akin to E. *mine*[3], *mind*[1], etc.: see *mine*[3], *mind*[1].] Memory; remembrance.

min[3]† (min), *v. t.* [< ME. *minnen*, *mynnen*, < Icel. *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory: see *min*[3], *n.* Cf. *mine*[3].] 1. To bring to the mind of; remind.

> Syr, of one thinge I wolle you *mynne*,
> And beseche you for to spede.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To remember.

> The clowdys ovyr-caste, all lyȝt was leste,
> Hys myȝt was more then ye myȝt *mynne*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Euery psalme qwencheth a synne
> As ofte as a man thoth hem *mynne*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

3. To mention.

> Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
> And meuit of his mater, that I *mynnet* are.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8876.

min[4] (min), *n.* [Perhaps a familiar var. of *mam*[1], *mama*.] Mother. [Scotch.]

> I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town,
> There dwell my *min* and daddie O.
> *Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 284).

min[5] (min), *n.* A dialectal or affected form of *man*.

min. An abbreviation of *mineralogy*, *mineralogical*, *minimum*, *minute*, *minim*, and *minor*.

mina[1] (mī′nä), *n.* [L., also *mna*, < Gr. *μνᾶ*, a weight, a sum of money; < Heb. *māneh*, a weight, prop. part, portion, number, < *mānāh*, divide, measure out, allot.] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian minas, one varying from 960 to 1,040 grams, and the other of half that weight. The Assyrians divided the mina into 60 shekels, and 60 minas made a talent. In Athens at the time of Pericles it was, in weight of silver, 100 drachmas, equivalent to 436.3 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 14+ ounces troy, and was in value about $18.

> [The Babylonians] constituted a new *mina* for themselves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxii.

mina[2] (mī′nä), *n.* [Also *mino*, *myna*, *mynah*, and *maina*; < Hind. *mainā*, a starling.] One of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east. (*a*) Any species of the genus *Acridotheres* (which see). (*b*) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a hill-mina. (See *hill-mina*, and cut under *Eulabes*.) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E.* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, of a purplish-black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head. It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness. This and some other members of the same genus are common cage-birds in Europe and the United States.

mina-bird (mī′nä-bėrd), *n.* Same as *mina*[2].

minable† (mī′na-bl), *a.* [< *mine*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being mined.

> He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*). *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

minacious (mi-nā′shus), *a.* [= It. *minaccioso*, an extended form of *minace* = Pg. *minaz*, < L. *minax* (*minac-*), full of threats: see *menace*, *n.*] Threatening; menacing. [Rare.]

> Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

minacity (mi-nas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *minax* (*minac-*), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + *-ity*.] Disposition to threaten. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

minar (mi-när′), *n.* [Ar. *minār*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf. Heb. *manōrāh*, a candlestick); cf. *nār*, fire, *nūr*, light, *nawwir*, enlighten, illumine, Heb. *nūr*, shine.] In *Moslem arch.*, a lighthouse; a tower; a minaret.

> In the burning sun the golden dome [of a mosque in the city of Meshed] seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining *minars* shone like brilliant beacons. *O'Donovan*, Merv, vi.

minaret (min′a-ret), *n.* [= F. *minaret* = Pg. *minareto* = It. *minareto*, *minaretto*, < Sp. *minarete*, < Turk. *mināre* = Hind. *mīnāra*, *mīnār*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar. *manāra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *minār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse: see *minar*.] In *Moslem arch.*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church. From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *muezzin*, and cut under *mosque*.

> Another [mosque] has a very high *minaret* or tower, the out side of which is entirely cased with green tiles.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 121.



Minaret. Mosque of Achmet, Constantinople.

★ **minargent** (mi-när′jent), *n.* [< NL. (*alu*)*min*(*ium*) + L. *argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminium 20.

minatorial (min-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *minatory* + *-al*.] Threatening; menacing.

minatorially (min-a-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a threatening or menacing manner.

minatorily (min′a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

minatory (min′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *minatorio*, < LL. *minatorius*, threatening (cf. *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L. *minari*, pp. *minatus*, threaten, drive: see *menace*.] Threatening; menacing.

> The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 75.
>
> The *minatory* proclamation issued last week by the Czar from Livadia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 877.

minaul (mi-nâl′), *n.* Same as *monaul*.

minbar, *n.* See *mimbar*.

mince (mins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minced*, ppr. *mincing*. [< ME. **mincen*, **myncen*, *minsen*, (*a*) partly < AS. *minsian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf. verbal n. *minsung*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS. *minsōn*, make less, = Goth. *minznan*, become less); with formative *-s* (as also in *cleanse*, *rinse*, etc.) (cf. Icel. *minnka* = Sw. *minska* = Dan. *mindske*, make less, with formative *-k*), < *min*, less (see *min*[2]); (*b*) partly < OF. *mincer*, F. *mincer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps from the superl. of *min*, less (see *min*[2]), or more prob. the adj. *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS. *minsōn*, etc., make small: see above.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make less; make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces: as, to *mince* meat.

> *Mynce* that plouer. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
>
> When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
> In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 537.
>
> They brought some cold bacon and coarse oat-cake. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt, *minced* the food fine, and made it savory. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

2. To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking; speak of lightly or slightingly; minimize.

> Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
> Making it light to Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 248.
>
> For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the threatening annexed shee did somewhat *mince* and extenuate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.
>
> Be gone, Futelli! do not *mince* one syllable
> Of what you hear. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 3.
>
> What say the soldiers of me? and the same words;
> *Mince* 'em not, good Aëcius, but deliver
> The very forms and tongues they talk withal.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

3. To utter primly; bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way; hence, to display with affected delicacy; use affectation in regard to: as, to *mince* one's words or a narrative; to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors; a *minced* oath.

> Behold yon simpering dame, . . .
> That *minces* virtue, and doth shake the head
> To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 122.

4. To effect mincingly. [Rare.]

> To the ground
> Three times she bows, and with a modest grace
> *Minces* her spruce retreat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 182.

Minced collops. See *collop*. — **Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*. — **To mince matters**, to speak of things with affected delicacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk with short steps or with affected nicety; affect delicacy in manner.

> Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, . . . walking and *mincing* as they go. Isa. iii. 16.
>
> Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 9.

2. To speak with affected elegance.

> Low spake the lass, and lisp'd and *minced* the while.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 76.

mince (mins), *n.* [< *mince*(*-meat*).] Same as *mince-meat*.

> Upsetting whatever came in his way — now a pan of milk, and now a basin of *mince*.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 342.

mince-meat (mins′mēt), *n.* [Prop. *minced meat*.] 1. Meat chopped small; hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively.

> Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two gunners into *mince meat*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

2. The material of which mince-pies are made. Also called *minced meat* and *mince*.

mince-pie (mins′pī′), *n.* [< *mince*(*-meat*) + *pie*[1].] A pie made with minced fruit, spices, etc. (and sometimes meat). It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples. Also called *minced pie*.

mincer (min′sėr), *n.* One who minces.

> *Mincers* of each other's fame. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

minch† (minch), *n.* [< ME. *mynche*; a reduced form of *minchen*.] Same as *minchen*. *Halliwell*.

minchen† (min′chen), *n.* [Also *mynchen*, *mincheon*, *minchun*; < ME. *minchen*, *monchen*, *munechene*, < AS. *myneceu*, *mynecynu*, pl. *myneceena*, *munecena*, a nun, fem. of *munuc*, a monk: see *monk*.] A nun.

> Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *minchuns*, or nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopgate Street.
> *Stow*, Survey of London, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 314.

mincher† (min′chėr-i), *n.* [Also *mynchery*; < *minch*, *minchen*, + *-ry*.] A nunnery.

> In telling how Begu, within the *minchery* at Hackness, was miraculously given to know of St. Hilda's death, miles away, at Whitby, etc.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 297.

minch-house†, *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson).] A roadside inn.

> Then lay at a *minch-house* in the road, being a good inne for the country; for most of the public houses I mett with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here *minch-houses*. . . . Gott to Lesmahago, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of inne or *minsh-house* of considerable note kept by a ffarmer of great dealings.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 44.

mincing (min'sing), *p. a.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution; affectedly elegant and nice; simpering.

Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a *mincing* mineon.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

A Frown upon some Faces penetrates more, and makes deeper Impression than the Fawning and soft Glances of a *mincing* Smile. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

The *mincing* lady Prioress and the broad speaking gap-toothed Wife of Bath. *Dryden*, Tales and Fables, Pref.

Saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a *mincing*, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 17, 1831.

The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [the clergy] do not hear, but only a *mincing* and affected speech. *Emerson*, The American Scholar.

mincing-horse (min'sing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse or stand on which anything is minced or chopped.

The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the *mincing-horse*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 238.

mincing-knife (min'sing-nīf), *n.* A tool consisting of a curved blade fixed to an upright handle, or several such blades diverging, used for mincing meat, vegetables, etc.; a chopping-knife.

mincingly (min'sing-li), *adv.* In a mincing, affected, or cautious way; sparingly; with affectation or reserve.

Caraffa . . . more *mincingly* terming their now pope . . . vice-deus, vice-god.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 278. (*Latham.*)

My steed trod *mincingly*, as the brambles and earth gave way beneath his feet. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xviii.

mincing-spade (min'sing-spād), *n.* A sharp-edged spade used on a whaling-vessel for cutting up blubber preparatory to trying it out.

mincturiency† (mingk-tū'ri-en-si), *n.* [For **micturiency*, < L. *micturire*, urinate: see *micturition*.] Micturition.

mind[1] (mīnd), *n.* [< ME. *mind*, *mynd*, *mend*, *mund*, < AS. *gemynd* (not **mynd*, as commonly cited, this form, without the prefix, occurring only in derivatives), memory, remembrance, memorial, mind, thought, = Icel. *minni* (for **mindi*), memory, = Sw. *minne* = Dan. *minde* (developed from *minne*, itself from orig. **minde*), memory, = Goth. *gamunds* (also *gaminthi*), memory; with collective prefix *ge-*, and formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix), < *munan* (pres. *man*, pret. *munde*), also *gemunan* (*geman*, etc.), also *á-munan*, *on-munan*, remember, be mindful of, consider, think, = OS. *farmunan*, despise, = Icel. *muna* = Goth. *gamunan*, remember: see *mine*[3]. From the same source are AS. *myne*, mind, purpose, desire, love, = Icel. *munr*, mind, desire, love, = Goth. *munś*, purpose, device, readiness (see *minne*); all from a Teut. √ *man* = L. √ *men* in *meminisse*, remember (perf. as pres. *memini* = AS. *man*, I remember), *reminisci*, recall to mind, recollect, *men(t-)s*, mind (a form nearly = E. *mind*), *mentiri*, lie, etc., = Gr. √ *μεν* in *μῆνις*, wrath, *μένος*, mind, etc., *μνᾶσθαι*, remember, etc., = Skt. √ *man*, think. This is one of the most prolific of the Aryan roots: in E., of AS. or other Teut. origin, are *mind*[1], *remind*, *min*[3], *mine*[3], *minion*, *mignonette*, *minikin*, *minx*[1], *mean*[1], etc.; of L. origin, *memento*, *reminiscence*, *mental*, *mention*, *amentia*, *demented*, *comment*, *commentary*, etc., *Minerva*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *mentor*, etc. The word *man* is also usually referred to this root: see *man*.] **1.** That which feels, wills, and thinks; the conscious subject; the ego: the soul. Some writers make an obscure distinction between mind, soul, and spirit. With them the mind is the direct subject of consciousness.

For to say truely what els is man but his *minde*? which, whosoeuer haue skil to compasse and make yeelding and flexible, what may not he commaund the body to perfourme? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

Mind, therefore, is to be understood as the subject of the various internal phænomena of which we are conscious, or that subject of which consciousness is the general phænomenon Consciousness is, in fact, to the *mind* what extension is to matter or body. Though both are phænomena, yet both are essential qualities: for we can neither conceive *mind* without consciousness, nor body without extension. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, ix.

By the *mind* of a man, we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, i. 1.

By the Human *Mind* are to be understood its two faculties called, respectively, the understanding and the will.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 80.

The idea I have of the human *mind*, in so far as it is a thinking thing, and not extended in length, breadth, and depth, and participating in none of the properties of body, is incomparably more distinct than the idea of any corporeal object *Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

In psychology, on the other hand, the individual *mind* may mean either (i.) the series of feelings, or "mental phenomena" above referred to; or (ii.) the subject of these feelings, for whom they are phenomena; or (iii.) the subject of these feelings or phenomena + the series of feelings or phenomena themselves, the two being in that relation to each other in which alone the one is subject and the other a series of feelings, phenomena, or objects.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 39.

Mind consists of feelings and the relations among feelings. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 41.

Whatever all men inevitably mean by the word "I" (the empirical ego of philosophy), whenever they say I think, or feel, or intend this or that; and whatever they understand others to mean by using similar language — thus much, and no more, we propose at first to include under the term *mind*. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 4.

Mind is the sum of our processes of knowing, our feelings of pleasure and pain, and our voluntary doings.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 2.

2. The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition; intelligence. The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul.

Years that bring the philosophic *mind*.
Wordsworth, Immortality.

Wordsworth says of him [Milton] that "His soul was as a star and dwelt apart." But I should rather be inclined to say that it was his *mind* that was alienated from the present. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

3. The field of consciousness; contemplation; thought; opinion.

Yesterday he thought so moche in his *minde* on her that in the houre of euyn songe he gaf to her in Iapyng a buffet. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

"But that," quod he, "it fill in my *mynde* that I myght not kepe me ther fro." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Have *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 36.

Others esteeme the Riuer Cantan . . . to be that Ganges: of which *minde* are Mercator, Maginus, Gotardus Arthus, and their disciples. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 451.

Consider of it, take advice, and speak your *minds*.
Judges xix. 30.

These Discourses show somewhat of the *mind*, but not the whole *mind* of Selden, even in the subjects treated of.
Int. to Selden's Table-Talk, p. 10.

4. Disposition; cast of thought and feeling; inclination; desire.

I am a fellow o' the strangest *mind*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 120.

The truth is, that Godwin and his Sons did many things boistrously and violently, much against the Kings *Minde*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Pity melts the *mind* to love.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 96.

5. Intention; purpose.

The Duke had a very noble and honourable *mynde* alwayes to pay his debts well, and when he lacked money, would not stick to sell the greatest part of his plate.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 230.

Her *mind* to them again she briefly doth unfold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 168.

Who can beleive that whole Parlament's elected by the People from all parts of the Land, should meet in one *mind*, and resolution not to advise him but to conspire against him? *Milton*, Likonoklastes, xv.

My lady herself is of no *mind* in the world, and for that reason her woman is of twenty *minds* in a moment.
Steele, Spectator, No. 137.

Religious bodies which have a *mind* of their own, and are strong enough to make it felt.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 405.

6. Memory; remembrance: as, to call to *mind*; to have, to keep, or to bear in *mind*.

Whare-so I be, whare-so I sytt, what-so I doo the *mynd* of the sauoyre of the name Ihesu departis noghte fra my mynde. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Sithe tyme of *mend* this land ded neuer soo,
And as for vs we will not 'now' begynne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Marie, of me haue thou *mynde*,
Some comforte vs two for to kythe.
Thou knowes we are comen of thi kynde.
York Plays, p. 476.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my *mind*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 120.

7†. Mention.

As the bokis maken *mende*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

8†. Courage; spirit. *Chapman.* — **Absence of mind.** See *absence*. — **A month's mind.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his decease, the sacrifice of the mass being offered in a more than usually solemn manner especially on the third, seventh, and thirtieth days after the person's death. Also called *a monthly mind*.

That is to wete, in the day or morow after Discesse vij. trentallis; and every weke folowing unto my *monthes mynde* oon trentall, and iij. trentalles at my *monthes mynde* biside the solempne dirige and masse.
Paston Letters, III. 463.

Dirges, requiems, masses, *monthly minds*, anniversaries, and other offices for the dead.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 378.

(*b*) Earnest desire; strong inclination.

Luc. Yet here they [papers] shall not lie, for catching cold.
Jul. I see you have *a month's mind* to them.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 137.

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not *a month's mind* to combat?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 111.

A year's mind, a service similar to that of the month's mind, on the anniversary of a person's death.

Each returning *year's mind* or anniversary only of their death. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 329.

Master mind. See *master*[1]. — **Sound and disposing mind and memory.** See *memory*. — **The mind's eye.** See *eye*[1]. — **Time out of mind.** See *time*. — **To bear in mind.** See *bear*[1]. — **To be in two minds** about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I *was in two minds* about taking such a liberty.
Dickens, Bleak House.

To be out of one's mind. (*a*) To be forgotten by one.

What so euer he dede in eny wise
Thoo ij princes wer neuer *out of his mynde*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2958.

(*b*) To be mad or insane.

"Are ye *out of your mind*, my nurse, my nurse,"
Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

To break one's mind, to bring to mind, to call to mind, to change one's mind, to cross one's mind, to free one's mind. See the verbs. — **To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*[2]. — **To give all one's mind to**, to study or cultivate with earnestness and persistence. — **To have a mind.** (*a*) To be inclined or disposed. Also *to have a great mind*.

Lord, what ail I, that I *have* no *mind* to fight now?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

My Lord told us that the University of Cambridge *had a mind* to choose him for their burgess.
Pepys, Diary, I. 44.

He *had a great mind* to prosecute the printer.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Aug. 28, 1742.

There is nothing so easy as to find out which opinion the man in doubt *has a mind* to. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

(*b*) To have a thought; take care.

To whom thou speke, *haue* good *mynde*,
And of whom, how, when, and where.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 110.

To have half a mind, to be pretty much disposed; have a certain inclination: generally used lightly.

I've *half a mind* to die with you.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

To have in mind, to hold or call up in the memory, think of or about.

Man, among thi myrthis *haue in mynde*
From whens thou come & whidir thou teendis.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

Nor do I particularly affect simple-minded old ladies. By-the-bye, I must *have* mine *in mind*; it won't do to neglect her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

To make up one's mind. See *make*[1]. — **To put in mind**, to remind.

They [the Lords] *put* the Queen *in mind* of the fearful Examples of Gods Judgments extant in Scripture upon King Saul, for sparing of Agag. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369.

He *puts* me *in mind* of the picture of the great ox in a gilt frame. *Bulwer* Pelham, xli.

Unconscious mind. See *unconscious*. — **Syn.** *Mind*, *Intellect*, *Soul*, *Spirit*, reason, sense, brains. Primarily, *mind* is opposed to matter, *intellect* to feeling and will, *soul* to body, and *spirit* to flesh. The old division of the powers of the *mind* was into *intellect*, sensibilities, and will: *mind* is variously used to cover all or some of these, but when less than the whole is meant it is chiefly the *intellect*: as, he seems to have very little *mind*. Yet *mind* is sometimes used with principal reference to the will: as I have half a *mind* to go. Where *spirit* and *soul* differ, *spirit* applies rather to moral force, and *soul* to depth and largeness of feeling. (See *soul*.) In the New Testament *soul* is used to translate a word covering all life, whether physical or spiritual, as in Mat. x. 28. Upon the highest usage in the Scriptures is founded the common representation of man as immortal by the word *soul*. Hence *soul* is used for the central, essential, or life-giving part of anything: as, he was the *soul* of the party. The definitions under each of these words should be studied to get its range and idiomatic uses. See *reason*.

mind[1] (mīnd), *v.* [< ME. *minden*, *munden*, < AS. *myndgian*, *gemyndgian*, *gemyndigian* (= OHG. *gemuntigōn*), bear in mind, recollect, recall to another's mind, remind (cf. Icel. *minna*, remind, recollect, = Dan. *minde*, remind); from the noun: see *mind*[1], *n.* This verb has absorbed in part the orig. diff. verbs *mine*[3] (< ME. *minen*, *mynen*, < AS. *munan*) and *ming*[2] (< AS. *mynegian*, *myngian*, bring to mind): see *mine*[3], *ming*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call to mind; bear in mind; remember; recall. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

We loved when we were children small,
Which yet you well may *mind*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).

Ae hairst afore the Sherra-moor,
I *mind* 't as weel 's yestreen.
Burns, Halloween.

D'ya *moind* the waäste, my lass? naw, naw, tha was not born then. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

2. To put in mind; remind.

Ne *mynd* not thes men of the mykyll harme
That a sone of our folke before hom has done.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4212.

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 13.

There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But *minds* me o' my Jean.
Burns, Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw.

3. To regard with attention; pay attention to; heed; notice.

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 238.

Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Archimedes, the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never *minded* the soldiers who came to kill him. *Swift*, Tritical Essay.

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. To have the care of; attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to *mind* the door.

Old women — some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *minding* little children. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 14.

Mrs. Duncan *minded* the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tippie. *The Century*, XXXVI. 845.

5. To care for; be concerned about; be affected by.

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things.
Phil. iii. 19.

They [the Brazilians] *minde* the day, and are not carefull for the morrow. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 836.

They [the kine of Bashan] *minded* nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

I did not *mind* his being a little out of humour.
Steele, Tatler, No. 206.

In the open chimney-place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griffins who did not seem to *mind* it.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 63.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 175.

6. To look out for; be watchful against. [Colloq.]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald," said the native. *A. C. Grant*, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 130.

7. To regard with submission; heed the commands of; obey: as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no one.—**8.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to pray for. See *a month's mind*, under *mind*[1], *n.*—**9†.** To intend; mean; purpose.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
To thy grave person. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Mind the word! be attentive to the order given.—**Mind your eye!** be careful. [Slang.]—**Mind your helm!** be careful; take care what you do. [Naut. slang.]—**To be minded,** to be disposed or inclined, have in contemplation.

Joseph *was minded* to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

If thou *be minded* to peruse this little booke.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 4.

Ne'er a Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I *wa'n't* so *minded*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

To mind one's own business. See *business*.—**To mind one's p's and q's,** to be circumspect or exact: probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To remember.—**2.** To be inclined or disposed; design; intend.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 8.

I never *minded* to upbraid you.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 181.

3. To give heed; take note.

She, busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves, but *minded* not.
Milton, P. L., ix. 519.

mind[2] (mind), *n.* [Ir. *mind*, a crown, diadem.] A diadem: a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments.

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 851.

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

mind-cure (mīnd'kūr), *n.* A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-curer (mīnd'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-day (mīnd'dā), *n.* An anniversary of some one's death. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*[1].

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this [lights upon the grave], among other rites, observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind-day* or anniversary of their death.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 90.

minded (mīn'ded), *a.* [< *mind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a mind (of this or that kind): only in composition: as, high-*minded*, low-*minded*, feeble-*minded*, sober-*minded*, double-*minded*.

A quiet *mynded* man and nothing ambitious of glory.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 13.

Base *minded* they that want intelligence.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 88.

mindedness (mīn'ded-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination toward anything; moral tendency: only in composition: as, heavenly-*mindedness*; clear-*mindedness*.

This base *mindednesse* is fit for the evil one.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyrick.

Open-*mindedness* had a still greater profit.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 463.

minder (mīn'dėr), *n.* [< *mind*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything; a caretaker.

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *minders* of mules. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 22.

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the workman or *minder* in charge of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 107.

"Doffing," which is the operation of removing the full bobbins, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder* — always a female. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 761.

2. One who is minded or taken care of; specifically, a pauper child intrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person. [Rare.]

"Those [children] are not his brother and sister!" said Mrs. Boffin. "Oh dear no, Ma'am. Those are the *Minders*, . . . left to be minded."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

mindful (mīnd'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *myndeful*; < *mind*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Taking thought or care; heedful; thoughtful.

Sir Guyon, *mindfull* of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him addrest
Unto the journey which he had behight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 1.

What is man that thou art *mindful* of him? Ps. viii. 4.

Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,
For being *mindful* of thy word to me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

2. Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition; cognizant; aware.

And Guinevere, not *mindful* of his face
In the King's hall, desired his name.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mindfully (mīnd'fûl-i), *adv.* Attentively; heedfully. *Johnson*.

mindfulness (mīnd'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mindful; attention; heedfulness; intention; purpose.

There was no *mindfulnesse* amongst them of running awaie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., an. 1010.

mind-healer (mīnd'hē″lėr), *n.* Same as *mind-curer*. *Medical News*, LII. 1.

minding (mīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mind*[1], *v.*] Recollection; something to remember one by. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

minding-school (mīn'ding-skōl), *n.* A house in which minders (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught. [Rare.]

I keep a *minding-school*. . . . I love children, and fourpence a week is fourpence.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

mindless (mīnd'les), *a.* [< ME. *myndeles*, < AS. *gemyndleás*, also *myndleás*, senseless, foolish, < *gemynd*, mind, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] **1.** Without mind; wanting power of thought; brutish; stupid; inanimate.

Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mindless* slave.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 301.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be;
Last he made man.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, § 9.

The shrieking of the *mindless* wind.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

He [the sick man] often awakened to look, with his *mindless* eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor. *Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

2. Unmindful; thoughtless; heedless; careless.

How cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 98.

Mindless of food, or love, whose pleasing reign
Soothes weary life. *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 165.

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; inane: as, "*mindless* activity," *Ruskin*.

mind-reader (mīnd'rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind-reader*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 154.

mind-reading (mīnd'rē″ding), *n.* The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts by some direct or occult process. [Recent.]

Mental suggestion is Rechet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought-transference," "*mind-reading*," and "telepathy." *Science*, V. 132.

It was shewn that *mind-reading* so-called was really muscle-reading. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 17.

mind-sick† (mīnd'sik), *a.* Disordered in mind.

Manie curious *mind-sicke* persons utterlie condemne it.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1.

mind-stuff (mīnd'stuf), *n.* A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind.

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind-stuff* takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 85.

mind-transference (mīnd'tràns'fėr-ens), *n.* Thought-transference. See *telepathy*.

Some experiments on the subject of *mind-transference*, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, under peculiar and rare nervous conditions. *Science*, VIII. 559.

mine[1] (mīn), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2, orig. gen. of *I*[2], < ME. *min*, *myn*, < AS. *mīn* (= OS. OFries. *mīn* = D. *mijn* = MLG. *mīn* = OHG. MHG. *mīn*, G. *mein* (also OHG. *mīnēr*, MHG. *mīner*, G. *meiner*) = Icel. *minn* = Sw. Dan. *min* = Goth. *meina*), genitive, associated with nom. *ic*, I, dat. *mē*, *me*, etc.; prob. orig. an adj., with adj. suffix *-n*, from the root of *me*: see *me*[1], *I*[2]. In defs. 3, etc., merely poss. (adj.), < ME. *min*, *myn*, *mine*, *myne*, < AS. *mīn*, etc., = Goth. *meins*, mine, my; from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*.] **1.** Of me; me; the original genitive (objective) of *I*. It was formerly used with some verbs where later usage requires *me*.

I was in Surrye a syr, and sett be *myne* one
As soverayne and seyngnour of sere kynges londis.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3313.

2. Of me; belonging to me. The independent possessive form of the first personal *me*, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed: as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (is of *me*, belongs to me, or is my thing); these books are all *mine* (my property): in this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def. 3.

My doctrine is not *mine* [of me], but his [of him] that sent me. John vii. 16.

3. Belonging to me: merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted. When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or *h*, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in sister *mine*, baby *mine*, etc.

Myn heritage mote I nedes selle,
And ben a beggere, here may I nat dwelle.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 835.

I will encamp about *mine* house. Zeph. ix. 8.

Mam, mother-*mine*, or mammie, as children first call their mothers. *Florio*, p. 297. (*Halliwell.*)

Mi perdonato, gentle master *mine*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 25.

Shall I not take *mine* ease in *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 93.

Mine own romantic town! *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession: as, a horse *of mine* (belonging to me); it is no fault *of mine*.

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those *of mine*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 52.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives) — (1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed: as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand).

Fleme them not fro oure companye,
Sen thyne are *myne* and *myne* er thyne.
York Plays, p. 458.

The remnant . . . shall know whose words shall stand, *mine* [my words], or their's. Jer. xliv. 28.

Mine and my father's death come not upon thee.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 341.

(2) To express generally 'that which belongs to me,' 'my possession, property, or appurtenance.'

Bothe to me and to *myne* mykull vnright,
And to yow & also yours 3omeryng for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1721.

He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of *mine*, and shall show it unto you. John xvi. 14.

If you like me, she shall have me and *mine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 385.

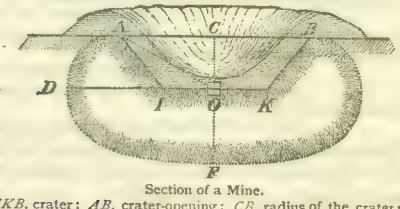
★**Of mine.** See *of*.

mine[2] (mīn), *n.* [< ME. *mine*, *myne* = D. *mijn* = G. Dan. *mine* = Sw. *mina*, < F. *mine* = Sp. Pg. It. *mina*, < ML. *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place: see *mine*[2], *v.*] 1. An excavation in the earth made for the purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mine-work, in metal-mines, consists in sinking shafts and winzes, running levels, and stoping out the contents of the vein thus made ready for removal. In coal-mining the operations differ in detail from those carried on in connection with metal-mines, but are the same in principle. The details vary in coal-mining with the position and thickness of the beds. A *mine* differs from a *quarry* in that the latter is usually open to the day; but in any mine a part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried to a considerable distance before becoming covered by earth or rock. When the term *mine* is used, it is generally understood that the excavation so named is in actual course of exploitation; otherwise some qualifying term like *abandoned* is required. No occurrence of ore is designated as a *mine* unless something has been done to develop it by actual mining operations. There are certain excavations which are called neither *mines* nor *quarries*, as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out for bricks; such places are frequently (especially in England) called *pits*, and also *openworks*. With few and not easily specified exceptions, a *quarry* is a place where building-stone, or building-materials of any kind (as lime, cement, etc.), are being got; a *mine*, where coal, ore, or some useful mineral is in the process of exploitation. The term *mine* includes excavations designated by the French as *mines*, as well as some of those called by them *minières; quarry* is the equivalent of the French *carrière*. The term *mine* is sometimes extended in use to include the ores as well as the excavation.

And alle be it that men fynden gode Dyamandes in Ynde, zit natheles men fynden hem more comounly upon the Roches in the See, and upon Hilles where the *Myne* of Gold is. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

I would not wed her for a *mine* of gold.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 92.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A subterraneous gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or other explosive to be used in blowing up the works. (*b*) Such an excavation when charged with an explosive, or the charge of explosive



Section of a Mine.
AIKB, crater; *AB*, crater-opening; *CB*, radius of the crater; *AO*, radius of explosion; *O*, charge; *OD*, *OF*, radii of rupture.

used in such a mine, or sunk under water in operations of naval defense to serve a similar purpose to mines on land. The *radius of explosion* of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater; the *radius of rupture* is the distance from the center to the curved surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion extends.

The walls and ramparts of earth, which a *mine* had broaken and crumbled, were of prodigious thicknesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

With daring Feet, on springing *Mines* they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

3. Figuratively, an abounding source or store of anything.

My God, that art
The royal *mine* of everlasting treasure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

The Assizes of Jerusalem will always remain a *mine* of feudal principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-miner.—5. A mineral. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Ore. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *myn* of antymony aforeseid, and make therof al so sotil a poudre as 3e kan.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Thus, with Cleveland ironstone containing after calcination some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwts. of limestone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about 22 per cent. of the weight of *mine* used.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 297.

Common mine (*milit.*), a mine in which the radius of the crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance — that is, the shortest line from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—**Contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded by contact with a ship's bottom or side.—**Electrical mine**, a charge or series of charges of explosive used for mining and exploded by electricity; a submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically from a distant point.—**Electro-contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded electrically when in contact with a ship's bottom, the contact of the vessel automatically completing the electric circuit.—**Electro-mechanical mine**, a submarine mine differing from an electro-contact mine in that the battery is contained in the mine itself instead of being outside of it, on the shore.

Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a voltaic battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse and circuit-closer, the circuit-closer completing the circuit when the mine is struck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 450.

Fairy of the mine. See *fairy*.—**Mine-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Observation mine**, a submarine mine which is exploded by an operator on shore and not by contact.—**Overcharged** or **surcharged mine** (*milit.*), a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance.—**Submarine mine**, a defensive torpedo.—**The Bonanza mines.** See *bonanza*.—**Undercharged mine** (*milit.*), a mine that upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.

mine[2] (mīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mined*, ppr. *mining*. [< ME. *minen*, *mynen*, < OF. *miner*, F. *miner* = Sp. Pg. *minar* = It. *minare* (= G. *minen*), mine, < ML. *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place, < LL. *minare*, drive (as by threats), < L. *minari*, threaten, < *minæ*, threats: see *menace*; cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb is due to the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in a military mine; work in a mine.

The enemy *mined*, and they countermined.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. 19.

2. To burrow; form a lodgment by burrowing: as, the sand-martin *mines* to make a nest.—3. Figuratively, to work in secret; work by secret or insidious means.

Efter that his manhood and his pyne
Made love withinne her herte for to *myne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 677.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make by digging or burrowing.

In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his trayne, and *mynen* an hole, where Kyng Alisandre leet make the Zates. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

Condemned to *mine* a channelled way,
O'er the solid sheets of marble gray.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

2. To dig away or otherwise remove the foundation from; undermine; sap: as, to *mine* the walls of a fort.

Merke sythene over the mounttez in-to his mayne londez,
To Meloyne the mervaylous, and *myne* doune the walles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The Prussians arrived, *mined* the arches, and attempted to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3. To dig mines under, for the reception of explosives, as in mining or engineering works, and in military and naval operations.

Old Parr Street is *mined*, sir,—*mined!* And some morning we shall be blown into blazes — into blazes, sir; mark my words! *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, vii.

There are many places where no sort of stationary mines could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters may be reported as *mined* in all directions, a bold test would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 274.

4. Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or secret methods.

Whiles rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

Rending friends asunder,
Dividing families, betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or *mining* men with praises.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

mine[3]† (mīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *minen*, *mynen*, *munen*, < AS. *gemynan*, remember, cf. *gemunan*, remember: see *min*[3], *mind*[1], *mint*[3], etc.] Same as *mind*[1].

mine-captain (mīn′kap″tān), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber (mīn′chām″bėr), *n.* *Milit.*, the place where the explosive charge is deposited in a mine.

mine-dial (mīn′dī″al), *n.* See *dial*, 8.

mine-man† (mīn′man), *n.* A miner.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold in some ores and other minerals, where the *mine-men* do not find anything of that metal. *Boyle*, Works, III. 99.

mineon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minion*[1].

miner (mī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *minour*, *mynour*, *mynor*, < OF. *minour*, *menour*, F. *mineur*, < ML. *minator* (cf. Sp. *minero* = Pg. *mineiro*, < ML. *minarius*), a miner, < *minare*, mine: see *mine*[2], *v.*] 1. One who mines; a person engaged in digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a military or other mine.

Mynors of marbull ston & mony other thinges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1532.

2. In *zoöl.*, an insect that mines: chiefly in composition: as, a leaf-*miner*.—**Miners' inch.** See *inch*[1].

mineral (min′e-ral), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *mineraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *mineral*, < OF. *mineral*, F. *minéral* = Sp. Pg. *mineral* = It. *minerale*, a mineral, < ML. *minerale*, also *minorale*, a mineral, ore, also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia*, *minoralia*, > OF. *minerailles*, minerals), prop. neut. of *mineralis*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later than the noun), < *minera*, *mineria* (after Rom.), prop. *minaria*, *minarium*, a mine, also a mineral (> It. Sp. *minera* = OF. *miniere*, a mine, F. *minière*, > G. *miner*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut. respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m., a miner: see *miner*), equiv. to *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, mine, open a mine: see *mine*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. A mineral is in almost every case a solid body, and, if it has been formed under suitable conditions, it has, besides its definite chemical composition, a definite molecular structure, which is exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also internally in its cleavage, its behavior with respect to light (optical properties), heat-propagation, electricity, etc. Furthermore, it has other characters, which may belong to it even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, tenacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation in physical characters is consistent with the identity of a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium carbonate in calcite and in aragonite, occurs in two or more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct species. A difference in specific gravity and in some other physical characters usually accompanies the difference in crystallization. How great a variation in chemical composition, as by isomorphous replacement, is consistent with the identity of a single mineral species is a point about which opinion differs: some authors treat the garnets (all of which have the same form and the same general formula) as a group of related species, and others as varieties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as minerals; but where such compounds as are already known as occurring in nature are thus formed they are usually called *artificial minerals*. Much attention has been devoted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of minerals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest, and as throwing light on the processes of nature.

2†. A mine.

His very madness, like some ore
Among a *mineral* of metals base,
Shows itself pure. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1 26.

Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a *mineral?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi.

Acidiferous mineral. See *acidiferous*.—**Adipocere mineral.** See *adipocere*.—**Æthiops mineral**†. See *æthiops*.—**Agaric, bezoar, chameleon,** etc., **mineral.** See the qualifying words.—**Altered mineral,** one which has undergone more or less chemical change under the processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of minerals and of the pseudomorphous minerals (see *pseudomorph* and *pseudomorphism*) thus formed is a prominent branch of mineralogy.—**Crystal mineral,** sel de prunelle, a mixture of potassium nitrate and sulphate.—**Mineral-deposit,** any valuable mass of ore. Like *ore-deposit*, it may be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore, whether having the characters of a true, segregated, or gash vein, or of any other form in which ores are found occurring. See *ore-deposit*.—**Torbane Hill mineral.** Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of a mineral as defined above; obtained from a mineral or minerals; belonging to the class of minerals; consisting of minerals: as, a *mineral* substance; the *mineral* kingdom. Coal dug from the earth is sometimes called *mineral coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*, which is artificially prepared by charring wood.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.—**Mineral acids,** a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—**Mineral alkali.** Same as *soda*.—**Mineral black,** an impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—**Mineral blue.** See *blue*.—**Mineral candle.** See *candle*.—**Mineral caoutchouc,** a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *elaterite*.—**Mineral chameleon.** See *chameleon*.—**Mineral charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Mineral coal.** See II., 1, and *coal*, 2.—**Mineral cotton,** a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-boilers and -pipes. (*E. H. Knight.*) A variety with short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non-conductor of heat, a deafening for floors of buildings, etc.—**Mineral flax.** See *asbestos*.—**Mineral gray.** See *gray*.—**Mineral greens.** See *green*[1].—**Mineral kingdom,**

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the *vegetable* and *animal kingdoms*.—**Mineral oil.** Same as *kerosene*.—**Mineral pitch,** a solid softish bitumen. See *asphaltum*, and *elastic mineral pitch*, under *elastic*.—**Mineral salt,** a salt of a mineral acid.—**Mineral solution,** arsenical liquor, or liquor potassæ arsenitis.—**Mineral tallow.** Same as *hatchettin*, 1.—**Mineral tar,** in *mineral.*, bitumen of the consistency of tar. See *maltha* and *bitumen*.—**Mineral waters,** a name given to certain spring-waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates, sulphates, chlorids, oxid of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially.—**Mineral wax.** Same as *ozocerite*.—**Mineral wool.** See *mineral cotton*.—**Mineral yellow,** a pigment made of oxid and chlorid of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. Also known as *Turner's yellow, Montpellier yellow, Cassel yellow, patent yellow*.

mineral-dresser (min′ē-ral-dres″ėr), *n.* A small machine for trimming geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed; one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

mineral-holder (min′ē-ral-hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc., under a microscope. It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

mineralisable, mineralisation, etc. See *mineralizable*, etc.

mineralist (min′ē-ral-ist), *n.* [< F. *minéraliste* = It. *mineralista;* as *mineral* + *-ist.*] One who studies or is skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.
Boyle, Origin of Forms, Proemial Discourse.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*

mineralizable (min′ē-ral-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *mineralize* + *-able.*] Capable of being mineralized. Also spelled *mineralisable*.

mineralization (min″ē-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *minéralisation* = Sp. *mineralización* = Pg. *mineralisação* = It. *mineralizzazione;* as *mineralize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of mineralizing; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxid, sulphuret, or other ore. The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into opal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrifaction*, and more rarely *mineralization*. Also spelled *mineralisation*.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of the most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.
Lyell, Elements of Geology, I. 92.

★ **mineralize** (min′ē-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mineralized*, ppr. *mineralizing.* [= F. *minéraliser* = Sp. Pg. *mineralizar* = It. *mineralizzare;* as *mineral* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore. Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark-colored and unmetallic in appearance when *mineralized* by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal.

II. *intrans.* To go on a mineralogical excursion; make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

★ Also spelled *mineralise*.

mineralizer (min′ē-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore. The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ores, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphureted ores are usually found to have been changed to oxids and carbonates. Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen; others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur. Arsenic, antimony, and chlorin are other important mineralizers. Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species. Also spelled *mineraliser*.

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores—that is, in combination with a *mineralizer*, of which the most common one is sulphur.
J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the United States, p. 81.

mineralogic (min″ē-ra-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *minéralogique* = Sp. *mineralógico* = Pg. *mineralogico;* as *mineralogy* + *-ic.*] Same as *mineralogical*.

mineralogical (min″ē-ra-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *mineralogic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals: as, a *mineralogical* table.

mineralogically (min″ē-ra-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

mineralogist (min-ē-ral′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *minéralogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *mineralogista;* as *mineralog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In *conch.*, a conchologist or carrier-shell; any member of the family *Xenophoridæ* (or *Phoridæ*). See cut under *carrier-shell*.

mineralogize (min-ē-ral′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mineralogized*, ppr. *mineralogizing.* [< *mineralog-y* + *-ize.*] To collect mineralogical specimens; study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xi.

mineralogy (min-ē-ral′ō-ji), *n.* [< F. *minéralogie* (> Sp. *mineralogía* = Pg. It. *mineralogia*), for **minéralologie*, < *minéral*, mineral, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock-masses. The investigation of rock-masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology.—**Chemical mineralogy,** the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation, and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature.—**Descriptive mineralogy,** that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species.—**Determinative mineralogy,** that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters.—**Physical mineralogy,** the science of the physical properties of minerals—that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.

Minerva (mi-nėr′vä), *n.* [L. *Minerva*, OL. *Menerva*, Etruscan *Menerfa;* prob., with formative *-va*, < **menes-* = Gr. *μένος*, mind, spirit, force, etc., < √ *men-*, think, as found in *men(t-)s*, mind, *meminisse*, remember, etc.: see *mind*[1], *n.*] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis. See cut under *Athene*.—**Bird of Minerva,** the owl.—**Minerva Press,** a printing-press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London; also, a class of ultra-sentimental novels, remarkable for their intricate plots, published from about 1790 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character.

minerval† (mi-nėr′val), *n.* [< F. *minerval*, tuition fees, < L. *minerval*, a gift in return for instruction, < *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom: see *Minerva.*] Entrance-money given for teaching. *Bailey*, 1731.

The chief *minerval* which he bestowed upon that society.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 96.

minery† (mī′nėr-i), *n.* [< *mine*[2] + *-ery.*] Mines collectively; a mining district or its belongings; a quarry.

Neere this we were shew'd a hill of alume, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

minette (mi-net′), *n.* [F.] A kind of syenite in which brown mica is very prominent.

minever†, *n.* An obsolete form of *miniver*.

ming[1] (ming), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minged*, older forms *meint, ment.* [Early mod. E. also *minge, meng;* < ME. *mingen, mengen, myngen* (pp. *menged, meynd, meint, meynt*), < AS. *mengan* = OS. *mengian* = OFries. *mengia, menzia* = D. MLG. *mengen* = OHG. *mengan*, MHG. G. *mengen* = Icel. *menga* = Sw. *mänga* = Dan. *mænge*, mix, mingle; associated with AS. *gemang, gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly (whence *on gemang, on gemong*, or simply *gemang, gemong*, among: see *among*), = G. *gemenge*, a crowd (see *mong*[1]), from a root not found outside of Teut., unless it be a nasalized form with diff. vowel of the root of *mix*, which is improbable. No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *mingle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix; mingle.

Of erthe and eir hit is mad i-medelet to-gedere,
With wynt and with watur ful wittiliche *i-meint*.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 4.

Take juce of henbane
With soure aysell, and hem togeder *mengeth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertee.
Kendall's Poems (1577), G 1. (*Nares.*)

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meynt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

2. To trouble; disturb.

II. *intrans.* To mix; mingle.

With the Scottis gan he *menge*, and stifly stode in stoure.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 298.

Which never *mings*
With other stream.
Sir A. Gorge, tr. of Lucan. (*Nares.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ming[1]†, *n.* [Also *minge;* < *ming*[1], *v.*] Mixture.

Like the ore in the ile Choos, which is pure in the *minge* but dross in the furnace.
Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).

ming[2]† (ming), *v.* [Also *minge;* < ME. *mingen, mengen, mungen, munezen*, < AS. *mynegian, myngian, gemynegian* (cf. OHG. *bi-munigōn*), bring to mind, have in mind, *myne*, mind, *gemyne*, mindful, < *gemunan*, remember (see *mine*[3]); mixed in ME. with AS. *myndgian, gemyndgian*, bear in mind, put in mind, < *gemynd*, mind: see *mind*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To speak of; mention; tell; relate.

Hee *minges* his metyng amonges hem all,
And what it might bee too meane the menne gan hee ask.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 80.

II. *intrans.* To speak; tell; talk; discourse.

Than tid on a time as this tale *minges*,
That William went til this gardin his wo fort slake.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 787.

mingle (ming′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mingled*, ppr. *mingling.* [Early mod. E. also *mingil, mengle;* < ME. **mengelen* (not found) = D. *mengelen* = MHG. G. *mengeln*, in comp. *vermengeln*, mingle; freq. of *ming*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix; blend; combine intimately; form a combination of.

They gave him vinegar to drink *mingled* with gall.
Mat. xvii. 34.

We'll *mingle* our bloods together in the earth.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 113.

I should advise all English-men that intend to travell into Italy, to *mingle* their wine with water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 96.

He looked at her with an expression of *mingled* incredulity and mortification.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 165.

2. To form by mixing or blending; combine the parts or ingredients of; compound or concoct.

Men of strength to *mingle* strong drink. Isa. v. 22.

Flowers of more *mingled* hue
Than her purfled scarf can shew.
Milton, Comus, l. 994.

3. To bring into relation or association; connect or conjoin.

Those that *mingle* reason with your passion
Must be content to think you old.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 238.

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not *mingle* you in any occasion of impairing it. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. To confuse; impair or spoil by mixture with something.

This is the mark at the which the devil shooteth, to evacuate the cross of Christ, and to *mingle* the institution of the Lord's supper. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue. *Rogers*, Sermons.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Mingle, Mix, Blend.* *Mingle* and *mix* are often quite synonymous; where they differ, *mix* is likely to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individuality by that which is joined with something else. *Blend* vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form a third, and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities, or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a result partaking of the qualities of each.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become joined, combined, or mixed; enter into combination or intimate relation: as, to *mingle* with society; oil and water will not *mingle*.

What, girl! though grey
Do something *mingle* with our younger brown, yet ha' we
A brain that nourishes our nerves.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 19.

I heard the wrack,
As earth and sky would *mingle*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 453.

2. To be formed by mixing or blending. [Rare.]

The sun doth stand
Beneath the *mingling* line of night and day.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 39.

=**Syn.** See I.

mingle† (ming'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mengle; < mingle, v.*] A mixture; a medley; a jumble.

Acervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a *mengle*. *Eliot*, Dict., 1559. (*Nares.*)

Trumpeters . . .
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 37.

mingleable† (ming'gl-ą-bl), *a.* [< *mingle* + *-able.*] Capable of being mingled; miscible.

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, be reduced . . . into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 529.

mingledly (ming'gld-li), *adv.* In a mixed manner; confusedly.

mingle-mangle (ming'gl-mang″gl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle, v.*] To confuse; jumble together.

How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hewd.
J. Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

mingle-mangle† (ming'gl-mang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle, n.*] A confused mixture; a medley.

Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it.
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 49 b. (*Nares.*)

Thou mayst conceipt what *mingle-mangle*
Among this people every where did iangle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

mingle-mangler† (ming'gl-mang″glėr), *n.* One who mixes and confuses things; a blundering meddler.

There be leaveners still, and *mingle-manglers*, that have soured Christ's doctrine with the leaven of the Pharisees.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

minglement (ming'gl-ment), *n.* [< *mingle* + *-ment.*] The act of mingling, or the state of being mixed.

mingler (ming'glėr), *n.* One who mingles or mixes.

Mingrelian (ming-grē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mingrelia* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia, near the Black Sea, formerly a principality and now a part of Caucasia, Russia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mingrelia.

miniard†, *a.* See *migniard.*

miniardize†, *n.* and *v.* See *migniardise.*

miniate (min'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniated*, ppr. *miniating.* [< L. *miniatus*, pp. of *miniare* (> It. *miniare* = Sp. *miniar*), color with red lead, < *minium*, red lead: see *minium.*] To paint or tinge with or as with minium; rubricate.

All the capitals in the body of the text [of the "Gesta Romanorum"] are *miniated* with a pen.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii.

miniate (min'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *miniatus*, pp. of *miniare:* see *miniate, v.*] Of the color of minium.

miniatous (min'i-ā-tus), *a.* [< *miniate* + *-ous.*] In *entom.*, miniate.

miniature (min'i-ą-tūr or min'i-ṭūr), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *miniature* = Sp. Pg. *miniatura*, < It. *miniatura*, < *miniare*, < L. *miniare*, paint in minium: see *miniate, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A painting, generally a portrait, of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colors, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality.

A bright salmon flesh-tint which she had originally hit upon while executing the *miniature* of a young officer.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

Hence—**2.** Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

3. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*. *Ep. Horne*, Works, IV. ii.

The revolution through which English literature has been passing, from the time of Cowley to that of Scott, may be seen in *miniature* within the compass of his [Dryden's] volumes. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

4†. Red letter; lettering in red lead or vermilion.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the Virgin's] ought to shine in gold.
Hickes, Sermons, ii.

5†. Anything small or on a small scale.

There's no *miniature*
In her fair face, but is a copious theme
Which would, discoursed at large of, make a volume.
Massinger, Duke of Florence, v. 3.

II. *a.* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow.
Gay, The Fan, i.

In this cave . . . nearly the whole of the ornamentation is made up of *miniature* rails, and repetitions of window fronts or façades.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

miniature (min'i-ą-tūr or min'i-ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniatured*, ppr. *miniaturing.* [< *miniature, n.*] To represent or depict on a small scale. [Rare.]

miniaturist (min'i-ą-tūr-ist or min'i-ṭūr-ist), *n.* [< F. *miniaturiste* = Sp. Pg. *miniaturista;* as *miniature* + *-ist.*] One who paints miniatures; an illuminator of manuscripts, or a painter of small pictures, especially portraits.

The famous *miniaturist* Jean Foucquet of Tours was named the king's [Louis XI.'s] enlumineur.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 523.

minibus (min'i-bus), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *min(or)*, less, or *min(imus)*, least, + E. *(omn)ibus.*] A cab or small four-wheeled carriage resembling an omnibus.

Minié ball (min-i-ā' bâl). The conical ball, with hollow base, used with the Minié rifle.

Minié rifle. See *rifle.*

minifer-pin, *n.* Same as *minikin*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

minify (min'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minified*, ppr. *minifying.* [Irreg., after the analogy of *magnify*, < L. *minor, minus*, less, + *-ficare*, make: see *minor, minus, min*², and *-fy.*] **1.** To make little or less; make small or smaller; lessen; diminish.

I think we can scarcely now estimate the *minifying* consequences of closing all outlook beyond this world.
F. P. Cobb, Peak in Darien, p. 74.

2. To make of less value or importance; treat as of slight worth; slight; depreciate.

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?
Southey, The Doctor, cxcvii.

In both senses opposed to *magnify.*

minikin (min'i-kin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *miniken, minnikin, minniken, minnekin;* < MD. *minneken, minnekyn*, a little darling, a cupid, < *minne*, love, + dim. *-kin:* see *minne*² and *-kin.* Cf. *minx*¹, *minion*¹. The later senses (2, 3, 4) depend on the adj.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A fine mincing lass. *Kennett MS.* (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** A pin of the smallest sort. Also called *minifer-pin. Halliwell.*—**3.** The second size of splints used in making matches.—**4**†. A small sort of gut-string formerly used in the lute and viol, and various other stringed instruments: it was properly the treble string of a lute or fiddle.

His Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg the *minikin* so high that it cracked.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 147. (*Davies.*)

A fiddler—a *miniken* tickler.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

This day Mr. Cæsar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a *minnikin*, a gut string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling.
Pepys, Diary, March 18, 1667.

II.† *a.* Small; fine; delicate; dainty.

Minghertina [It.], a daintie lasse, a *minnikin* smirking wench. *Florio.*

And, for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 45.

minim (min'im), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *minime* = Sp. *mínimo* = Pg. It. *minimo*, least (as a noun, F. *minime* = Sp. *mínima* = Pg. It. *minima*, ML. *minima*, a note in music), < L. *minimus* (fem. *minima*), least; superl., with compar. *minor*, less, used to supply the comparison of *parvus*, small, a positive form of the root *min-* not being in use; = AS. *min*, etc., less: see *min*². Cf. *minimum, minimus, minor*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Very small; diminutive; pygmy.

They [pygmies] disentangle their endear'd embrace,
And tow'rd the King and guests that sat aghast
Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face.
Tennant, Anster Fair, vi. 60.

Their little *minim* forms arrayed
In the tricksy pomp of fairy pride.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

II. *n.* **1.** A very diminutive man or being.

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence.
Milton, P. L., vii. 482.

Minims, the tenants of an atom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxv.

2. [*cap.*] One of an order of monks, founded in the middle of the fifteenth century by St. Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paula" (order of the least hermits of St. Francis of Paola). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

3. In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a semibreve: it is now also called a *half-note*, but in early medieval music it was the shortest note used. Also *minima.*—**4**†. A short poem.

Pardon thy shepheard, mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes,
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 28.

5. The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. It is the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. See *apothecaries' measure*, under *measure.*—**6**†. A small size of type, now called *minion.*

minima¹ (min'i-mą), *n.* [ML.] Same as *minim*, 3.

minima², *n.* Plural of *minimum.*

minimal (min'i-mal), *a.* [< *minim, minimum,* + ★*-al.*] Least or smallest; of minimum amount, quantity, or degree; also, pertaining or related to a minimum.

Such changes are, however, quite *minimal* in amount so long as the given presentations are not conspicuously agreeable or disagreeable. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 43.

The positions of the loads corresponding to the maximal and *minimal* values of . . . and their numeric values, etc.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 237.

miniment† (min'i-ment), *n.* An obsolete variant of *muniment.*

minimificence (min-i-mif'i-sens), *n.* [< L. *minimus*, least, + *-ficentia*, after *magnificence*, q. v.] The opposite of *magnificence.* [Rare.]

When all your magnificences and my *minimificences* are finished. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 122.

minimisation, minimise. See *minimization, minimize.*

Minimite (min'i-mīt), *a.* [< *Minim*, 2, + *-ite*².] Of or pertaining to the Minims, an order of monks. See *Minim*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 695.

minimitude (min'i-mi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *minimus*, least (see *minimum*), + *-itude*, as in *magnitude.*] The opposite of *magnitude.* [Rare.]

These nuclei are so small that it seems almost a contradiction in terms to speak of their magnitude; rather one might say their *minimitude*, for it requires the higher powers of the best microscopes to see them and follow out the process of conjugation.
Sir W. Turner, Nature, XL. 526.

minimization (min″i-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *minimize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of minimizing; reduction to the lowest terms or proportions. Also spelled *minimisation.*

Similar *minimization* and multiplication of the reproductive germs takes place in bacteria.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 306.

minimize (min'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minimized*, ppr. *minimizing.* [< *minim(um)* + *-ize.*] To reduce to a minimum, or to the lowest terms or proportions; make as little or slight as possible; also, to depreciate; treat slightingly: as, to *minimize* the chances of war. Also spelled *minimise.*

We are now . . . witnessing the expansion of the *minimized* demands of the Conference at Constantinople.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 112.

She [Elizabeth] *minimised* the definition of authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

minim-rest (min'im-rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a minim. Its form is 𝄼.

minimum (min'i-mum), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *minimum*, neut. of *minimus*, least: see *minim.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *minima* (-mą). The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum;* in *math.*, that value of a function less than any neighboring values.

The prejudice which some persons have against standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the *minimum* of clothing. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiii.

Maxima and minima. See *maximum.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of the smallest possible amount or degree; least; smallest: as, a *minimum* charge.—**2.** Indicating or registering the lowest quantity or degree: as, a *minimum* thermometer.—**Minimum sensibile**, the smallest or weakest impression that can be perceived by a given sense.

Two impressions of sound and light each of which approached very closely the *minimum sensibile* would be reckoned as about equal. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 45.

Minimum thermometer, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See *thermometer.*—**Minimum value** of a function, in *math.*, the value it has when it ceases to decrease, and begins to increase with the increase of the variable: it is not necessarily the absolute minimum.—**Minimum visibile**, the smallest angular measure of which the eye can distinguish the parts. It is about half a minute.

minimus (min'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *minimi* (-mī). [< L. *minimus*, least: see *minim.*] A being of the smallest size. [Rare.]

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 329.

mining (mī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mine*[2], *v.*] The business or work of a miner: also used attributively: as, a *mining* engineer; *mining* tools.—**Hydraulic mining.** See *hydraulic.*—**Mining claim.** (*a*) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has taken possession of a mine, or unoccupied ground supposed to contain a precious metal or mineral, to the exclusive right to work it, or to a right of preëmption; hence, generally, a piece of land supposed to contain a precious metal. (*b*) The area of mining-ground held under federal or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of one location and entry. In consequence of the peculiar right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary upon the surface, it may be more correctly, though still somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all subjacent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar lateral rights of adjoining owners. When two veins connect or cross, priority of title generally gives a preference. *Coal-land claims* may be entered for not exceeding 160 acres to each individual, or 320 acres to each association. As to *placer-mining claims*, see *placer-claim*, under *placer*. —**Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, partnership,** etc. See *district*, etc.

mining (mī'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *mine*[2], *v.*] **1.** Of burrowing habits: as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal. Hence—**2.** Insidious; working by underhand means.

mining-camp (mī'ning-kamp), *n.* A temporary settlement for mining purposes.

minion[1] (min'yon), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mineon, minyon, mynion, mignion, mignon* (= It. *mignone*), < OF. and F. *mignon*, a favorite, darling; as adj., favorite, pleasing, dainty; < OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, memory, love: see *min*[3], *mind*[1]. Cf. *mignonette.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** One who or that which is beloved; a favorite; a darling.

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In thickes vnseene, in mewes for *minyons* made.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 118.

And Duncan's horses, . . .
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of their race.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 15.

Man 's his own *Minion;* Man 's his sacred Type;
And for Man's sake he loues his Workmanship.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. An intriguing favorite; one who gains grace by vile or unworthy means; a servile creature.

Minion, your dear lies dead. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 33.

It was my chance one day to play at chess
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king's,
A mean poor man that only serv'd his pleasures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Hence—**3.** A pert or saucy girl or woman; one who is too bold or forward; a minx.

Past by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *mineon.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

You'll cry for this, *minion*, if I beat the door down.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 59.

4. A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil (smaller) and brevier (larger).

This line is printed in *minion.*

5†. A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A *Minion* of brasse on the summer decke, with two or three other pieces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 167.

Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, falc'nets, and sakers, to the trench.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., iii. 3.

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel forty feet in length, and twenty-one in breadth, to be *minion* proof, and the upper deck musket proof.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 148.

II.† *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; delicate.

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, sig. C. iiij. (*Richardson.*)

Yonder is a *minion* swaine.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

O mightye Muse,
The *mignionst* mayde of mounte Parnasse,
Ever verdurde wth flowre and grasse,
Of sundrye hews. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xi.

minion[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete variant of *minium.*

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and cerusse, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 473.

minion[3] (min'yon), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron-furnaces. *Weale.*

minionette (min-yo-net'), *a.* and *n.* [< *minion*[1] + *-ette.* Cf. *mignonette.*] **I.** *a.* Diminutive; delicate; dainty.

His *minionette* face. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 205. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* In *printing*, a bastard body of type, measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, smaller than minion and larger than nonpareil, intended to be the equivalent of the French size "body six" of the Didot system: used by typefounders in the United States chiefly for combination borders planned on the Didot system.

minioning† (min'yon-ing), *n.* [< *minion*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Kind or affectionate treatment.

With sweete behaviour and soft *minioning.*
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

minionize† (min'yon-īz), *v. t.* [< *minion*[1] + *-ize.*] To treat with partiality; be especially kind to; favor.

Whom of base groomes His grace did *minionize.*
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

minion-like (min'yon-līk), *adv.* Like a minion; finely; daintily.

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great-grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak *minion-like.* *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

minionly† (min'yon-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *mynionly;* < *minion*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Same as *minion-like.*

He wolde kepe goodly horses, and live *mynionly* and elegantly. *Taverner's Adagies* (1552). (*Nares.*)

minionship (min'yon-ship), *n.* [< *minion*[1] + *-ship.*] The state of being a minion.

The Favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *Mintonship.* *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

minious (min'i-us), *a.* [< *minium* + *-ous.*] Of the color of minium.

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 9.

minish (min'ish), *v.* [< ME. *minyshen, minischen, minushen, menushen, menusen,* < OF. *menusier, mennisier, menuiser,* F. *ménuiser* = Pr. *menuzar* = It. *minuzzare,* < ML. **minutiare,* make small, diminish, < L. *minutia,* smallness: see *minutia.* Cf. *aminish, diminish.*] **I.** *trans.* To lessen; diminish; render fewer or smaller.

The faithful are *minished* from among the children of men. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xii. 1.

The living of poor men [was] thereby *minished* and taken away. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task. Ex. v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To become less; grow fewer or smaller.

As the Waspe souketh honie fro the bee,
So *minisheth* our commoditee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 194.

The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced debaters . . . on the Liberal side. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 67.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

minishment† (min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *minish* + *-ment.*] The act of diminishing; diminution.

By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawing of the honor dewe to himself. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 145.

ministello†, *n.* [It. **ministello*, dim. of *ministro*, a minister: see *minister.*] A petty minister.

What pitiful *ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 194. (*Davies.*)

minister (min'is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *ministre, minystre, mynester* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *minister*), < OF. *ministre,* F. *ministre* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministro,* < L. *minister* (*ministr-*), an attendant, servant, assistant, a priest's assistant or other underofficial, eccl. (LL. and ML.) a priest, etc.; with suffix *-ter,* < *minor* (for **minos-*, cf. neut. *minus*), less: see *minor.* Cf. *magister*, a chief, leader, with the same suffix, < *major, magis*, greater, more: see *magister, master*[1]. Hence *ministerium, ministry, mister*[2], *mistery, mystery*[2], *minstrel*, etc.] **1.** One who performs service for another, or executes another's will; one who is subservient; an agent, servant, or attendant.

Whan the Kyng hathe don, thanne don the Lordes; and aftre hem here *Mynystres* and other men, zif thei may have ony remenant. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

O war! thou son of hell,
Whom angry heavens do make their *minister.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 34.

The word *minister*, in the original Διακονος, signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man; and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are obliged by their condition to what is commanded them; whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking, and bound therefore to no more than they have undertaken. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, iii. 42.

I have grounds for believing that Henry VIII. was the master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289.

2. One who acts as a medium or dispenser; an administrator or promoter: as, a *minister* of God's will, of justice, etc.; a *minister* of peace or charity.

Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid.
Gal. ii. 17.

Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 39.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but *ministers* of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

3. In *politics:* (*a*) One of the persons appointed by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a country as the responsible heads of the different departments of the government; a minister of state: as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc. These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive department of the government; at their head is the *prime* (first) *minister*, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or representative of the sovereign or chief magistrate; he and other ministers, selected by him, are called collectively, as his coördinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet. Minister* is used in most European countries as the official title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individual ministers being officially designated the secretary of state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc., or by other titles, as chancellor of the exchequer (minister of finance). In the government of the United States the title *minister* is not used at all, and there is no ministry; the corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both in mode of appointment and degree of power and responsibility, are called secretaries (of state, of the interior, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of agriculture), postmaster-general, and attorney-general. See *cabinet*, 4.

Very different training was necessary to form a great *minister* for foreign affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

(*b*) A diplomatic representative of a country abroad; a person accredited by the executive authority of one country to that of another as its agent for communication and the transaction of business between the two governments; specifically, the political representative of a state in another state, in contradistinction to an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher rank as in general the personal representative of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court of another sovereign. Until 1893 the United States sent and received only ministers in this specific sense, called in full either *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary* or *ministers resident.* Since that date ambassadors have been sent to and have been received from the principal European powers.—**4.** *Eccles.*, in the New Testament, a servant of God, God's word, Christ, or the church; an officer of the church; an attendant or assistant (Acts xiii. 5): translating διάκονος (whence *deacon*), but sometimes λειτουργός (liturge) or ὑπηρέτης (an assistant); hence, any member of the ministry. The word is used of civil authorities in Rom. xiii. 4–6. In the ancient church *minister* usually meant a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister* being the equivalent of the Greek διάκονος. See *ministry.*

These Orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church,—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.
Book of Common Prayer, Pref. to Ordinal.

Mr. Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convented, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be present, he was charged with the said two letters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 204.

5†. An officer of justice.

"I crye out on the *ministres*," quod he,
"That sholden kepe and reule this cite."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 223.

6. The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus:* apparently so called from the silvery white throat, contrasting with the dark back, and likened to a clergyman's white necktie. [Local, U. S.]

"Horned pout," "bull-heads," or *ministers*, probably the hardiest of all the fresh-water fish, thrive in Northern and Eastern States. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 155.

Ministers of the sick, a Roman Catholic order of priests and laymen, founded by Camillus of Lellis, to serve hospital patients. It was made a religious order by Gregory XIV. (end of the sixteenth century).—**Minister's rental,** in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.—**Syn. 4.** *Minister, Pastor, Clergyman, Divine, Parson, Priest. Minister* views a man as serving a church; *pastor* views him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep; *clergyman* views him as belonging to a certain class; *divine* is properly one learned in theology, a theologian; *parson*, formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than a jocular name for a clergyman; *priest* regards a man as appointed to offer sacrifice.

minister (min'is-tėr), *v.* [< ME. *ministren,* < OF. *ministrer* = Sp. Pg. *ministrar* = It. *ministrare,* < L. *ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve, manage, govern, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant: see *minister, n.* Cf. *administer.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish, supply, or afford; give; serve: as, to *minister* consolation.

And there the Gray Freres of Mounte Syon *mynystred* wyne vnto vs euery day twyse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have made relation of that learned mans speeches, may *minister* occasion to some singular scholler to take in hand this worthy enterprise. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43 (sig. D).

Most sweet attendance, with tobacco and pipes of the best sort, shall be *ministered.*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Christ hath commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be *ministered*, his Church to be carefully taught and guided. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

2†. To perform; render. [Rare.]

Ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be *minister'd*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Administer, Minister.* See *administer*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a minister or attendant; perform service of any kind.

Thei ordeynd a couent, to *ministre* in that kirke.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 80.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office. Ex. xxix. 44.

2. To afford supplies; give things needful; furnish means of relief or remedy.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee? Mat. xxv. 44.

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 40.

But God's sweet pity *ministers*
Unto no whiter soul than hers.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

3. To contribute; be of service.

It is my belief that it doesn't often *minister* to friendship that your friend shall know your real opinion.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 337.

4. To serve. [Rare.]

The wind is now thy organist; a clank
(We know not whence) *ministers* for a bell
To mark some change of service.
Wordsworth, Roslin Chapel.

=Syn. *Administer to, Minister to* (see *administer*), contribute to, serve, assist, help, succor, wait upon.

ministerial (min-is-tē′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *ministériel* = Sp. Pg. *ministerial* = It. *ministeriale*, < LL. *ministerialis*, < L. *ministerium*, ministry: see *ministry*, *ministerium*.] **1.** Performing service; ministering or ministrant; subservient; subsidiary.

Enlight'ning Spirits and *ministerial* Flames.
Prior, Solomon, i.

This mode of publication [public recitation] . . . was among the arts *ministerial* to sensual enjoyment.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

2. Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state; belonging to executive as distinguished from legislative or judicial office: as, *ministerial* functions.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house, the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear . . . what in England we call a *ministerial* statement.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 391.

3. Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman; clerical: as, *ministerial* garments.

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own painfull study and diligence that manures and improves his *ministeriall* gifts.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ministerial acts, offices, powers, in *law*, those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing. Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely ministerial. — **Ministerial benches.** See *bench*. **=Syn. 3.** Ecclesiastical.

ministerialist (min-is-tē′ri-al-ist), *n.* [< *ministerial* + *-ist*.] In *politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office.

The *Ministerialists* have not been able to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 281.

ministerially (min-is-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity.

The Son . . . submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of Mediator. *Waterland*.

ministering (min′is-tėr-ing), *p. a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

Are they not all *ministering* spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? Heb. i. 14.

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A *ministering* angel thou! *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

ministerium (min-is-tē′ri-um), *n.* [< L. *ministerium*, ministry: see *ministry*.] **1.** In the *Lutheran Church*, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of hearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy. The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod*, which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body. In such cases, however, the ministerium proper consists of the ordained ministers only.

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice. *Lee*.

ministery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ministry*.

ministracioun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ministration*.

ministral† (min′is-tral), *a.* [< F. *ministral*, < ML. *ministralis*, servant: see *minister*, *n.*] Pertaining to a minister; ministerial. *Johnson*.

ministrant (min′is-trant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *ministrante*, < L. *ministran(t-)s*, ppr. of *ministrare*, serve: see *minister*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Ministering; performing service; exercising ministry of any kind.

And call swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.
Milton, P. R., ii. 385.

That gentle hermit, in my helpless woe,
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,
Like a strong spirit *ministrant* of good.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 5.

II. *n.* One who ministers; a servant or dispenser.

Strange *ministrant* of undescribed sounds
That come a-swooning over hollow grounds.
Keats, Endymion, i.

ministration (min-is-trā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *ministracioun*, < OF. *ministration* = It. *ministrazione*, < L. *ministratio(n-)*, service, < *ministrare*, pp. *ministratus*, serve: see *minister*, *v.*] **1.** The act of ministering or serving; service.

As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished. Luke i. 23.

2†. Administration; agency; intervention for aid or service.

Thanne comforte him with *ministracioun* of oure quinte essencie afore seid, and he schal be al hool, but if it be so that god wole algatis that he schal die.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

To hang a man for sixpence, threepence, I know not what—to hang for a trifle, and pardon murder, is in the *ministration* of the law through the ill framing of it.
Cromwell, quoted in Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. A religious service or other function.

The solemn and splendid *ministrations* of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses, the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

ministrative (min′is-trā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *ministrativo*; as *ministrat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Affording service or aid; assisting.

ministrator† (min′is-trā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *ministrateur* = Pg. *ministrador*, < L. *ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve: see *minister*, *v.*] An administrator.

The law and the *ministrators* of it.
Roger North, Examen, p. 74. (*Davies*.)

ministratoriously† (min″is-trā-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* [< **ministratorious* (< L. *ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant: see *ministrator*) + *-ly*2.] In the capacity of an administrator. [Rare.]

A man can but onely *ministratoriously* giue any temporall dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.
State Trials, 6 Rich. II., an. 1383 (John Wycliffe).

ministress (min′is-tres), *n.* [< OF. *ministresse*, < L. *ministrix*, equiv. to *ministra*, a servant, fem. of *minister*: see *minister*.] **1.** A female minister, in any sense.

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

2†. A mistress.

The olde foxes cruell and severe *mynistresse*
Will learne the enterer never to come forth.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares*.)

ministry (min′is-tri), *n.*; pl. *ministries* (-triz). [Formerly also *ministery*; = F. *ministère* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministerio*, < L. *ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister: see *minister*, *n.* Cf. *ministerium*, and *mister*2, *mystery*2, ult. < L. *ministerium*.] **1.** The act of ministering; the rendering of service; ministration.

It was a worthy edifying sight . . .
To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender *ministry*, from place to place.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 75.

2. The state of ministering or serving; agency; instrumentality.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by . . . the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Think not that he, . . . who filled the chambers of the sky
With the ever-flowing air, hath need to use
The *ministries* thou speakest of.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; the state of being a minister, in any sense; the exercise of a ministerial office: as, to discharge one's *ministry* faithfully; to enter the *ministry* of the gospel; to be appointed to the *ministry* of war.

Every one that came to do the service of the *ministry* . . . in the tabernacle of the congregation. Num. iv. 47.

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called . . . to the Order and *Ministry* of Priesthood?
Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run, . . .
They die. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 505.

4. The general or a particular body of ministers of religion; the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood. In episcopal churches the ministry consists of bishops, priests, and deacons, and of subdeacons and the minor orders, when such exist, in addition to these.

5. The body of ministers of state in a country; the heads of departments collectively; the executive administration: as, to form a *ministry*; the policy of the British *ministry*; the French *ministry* has resigned. In the United States the corresponding body is called the *cabinet*.

The word *Ministry* was not then in use, but Counsellors or Courtiers. For the King himself [Charles II.] then took so much upon him that the ministers had not that aggregate title. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 69. (*Davies*.)

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

6. A ministerial department of government; the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs; a minister and his subordinates collectively: as, the *ministry* of war or of justice.

Immediately below these three institutions stand the *ministries*, ten in number. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 198.

ministryship (min′is-tri-ship), *n.* [< *ministry* + *-ship*.] The office of a minister; ministry. *Swift*. [Rare.]

minium (min′i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *minion*, < OF. *minion*, F. *minium* = Sp. Pg. It. *minio*; < L. *minium*, native cinnabar, red lead: said to be a Spanish (Hispanic) word. Hence *miniate*, *miniature*.] Red oxid of lead, Pb_3O_4, produced by maintaining the protoxid (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air. It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass. See *vermilion*. — **Iron minium,** a name given to a large number of substances used as paints, especially for ironwork and sea-going vessels. — **Oxidized minium,** a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate, lead peroxid, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid.

miniver (min′i-vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *minever*, *meniver*, dial. *minifer*; < ME. *meniver*, *menyver*, < OF. *menu ver*, *menu veir*, *menu vair*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Cotgrave), lit. little vair: *menu*, little; *vair*, a kind of fur: see *minute*1 and *vair*.] **1.** A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments. According to Cotgrave, it was "the fur of ermins mixed or spotted with the fur of the weesel called gris"; but according to Planché, miniver was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time.

A burnet cote heng therwith alle,
Furred with no *menyvere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 227.

Me lists not tell of ouches rare,
Of marbles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with *miniver*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 4.

2. In *her.*, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the escutcheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots. — **3.** The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also, the fur itself.

minivet (min′i-vet), *n.* One of various campophagine birds of the genus *Pericrocotus*.

mink (mingk), *n.* [Formerly also *minx* (appar. an error); appar. < Sw. *mänk*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species.] **1.** An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, *Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison*, of semi-aquatic habits. The mink belongs to the same genus as the stoats and weasels, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otters. It was once called *lesser otter*. It is larger and stouter than any stoat, with shorter ears, uniformly bushy tail, and half-webbed feet; the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail; the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white. It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more. It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places; its fur



American Mink (*Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison*).

is valuable, and the animal is systematically trapped, especially in British America. Like its relatives, the mink exhales a strong musky odor, and is destructive to poultry. There are several well-marked geographical races or subspecies, and the Florida mink is a distinct species, *P. lutensis*. The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *norz* or *nörz*, and by its Swedish name *mänk* (sometimes *mank*)—the designation *European mink* being a late book-name. It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities. The Siberian mink, lately so called, is the kulon, *P. sibiricus*, a quite different species. Also called *vison*.

2. Same as *kingfish* (*a*).

minkery (ming′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *minkeries* (-iz). [< *mink* + *-ery*.] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for ratting, like the ferret.

Mr. Resseque's *minkery* consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square, of stale soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals.

Coues, Fur-Bearing Animals (ed. 1877), p. 182.

minnet, *n.* and *v.* See *min*[3].

minne-drinking (min′e-dring′king), *n.* [< G. *minne*, love, + E. *drinking*, verbal n. of *drink*, *v.*] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. This custom was sanctioned by the church, the saints being substituted for the gods, and was especially consecrated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Gertrude. Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany.

Minne-drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany. At Otbergen, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec. 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as Johannis segen (blessing). *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 62.

minnekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minikin*.

minnelied (min′e-lēt), *n.* [G., < *minne*, love, + *lied*, song.] A love-song.

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I., duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelied* with success.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 90.

minnepoetry (min′e-po″et-ri), *n.* The poetry of the minnesingers.

The classical representative of *Minnepoetry*, Walther von der Vogelweide. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 454.

minnesinger (min′e-sing-ėr), *n.* [G., < *minne*, love, + *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers. See *mastersinger*.

Minnesotan (min-e-sō′tan), *n.* [< *Minnesota* (see def.) + *-an*.] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa.

minnet (min′et), *n.* See *minute*[2].

minnie[1] (min′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *minnow*.

minnie[2] (min′i), *n.* [Dim. of *min*[4].] A childish word for *mother*. [Scotch.]

Bad luck on the penny that tempted my *minnie*
To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'!

Burns, What Can a Young Lassie.

minnikin†, **minniken**†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *minikin*.

minning (min′ing), *n.* [< ME. *minnyng*; verbal n. of *min*[3].] Reminding.

minning-day† (min′ing-dā), *n.* [ME. *minnyng-day*.] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*[1].

All the day and night after the Buriall they vse to have excessive ringinge for ye dead, as also at the twel-monthes day after, which they call a *minninge*-day.

Chetham Misc., V. xv. (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 448.)

minnis (min′is), *n.* [Cf. *minnow*.] The stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

minnow (min′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *minow*, *minoe*, *menow*, etc.; also dial. *minny*, *minnie* (cf. equiv. dial. *minim*, *minnan*, *mennam*, *mennom*, appar. conformed to L. *minimus*, least: see *minim*); < ME. *menow*, a minnow, appar. < AS. **mine*, *myne* (pl. *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by ML. *mena*); possibly from the root of *min*[2], less, with ME. term. *-ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps OF. *menu*, small; cf. ME. *menuse*, small fish, < OF. *menuise* (ML. *menusia*), small fish collectively, < L. *minutus*, small: see *menuse*[2].] 1. The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*).

phoxinus. Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling, spinning, or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber, gilded, silvered, or painted attractively.

Hear you this Triton of the *minnows*?

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 89.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size. (*a*) Any cyprinoid of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species, from 1½ to 3 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. neogæus*, *P. flammeus*, *P. phlegethontis*. This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinoids, also loosely called *roach*, *dace*, *shiner*, etc. Among these may be mentioned the red minnows of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long; the silvery minnow, *Hybognathus nuchalis*, and others of this genus; the black-headed minnow or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*; the blunt-nosed minnow, *Pimephales notatus*; the Texan hardmouth minnow, *Cochlognathus ornatus*; the bull-headed and straw-colored minnows, *Notropis taurocephalus* and *Cliola straminea*; the spotted-tail, *N. stigmaturus*, and more than 150 other kinds of *Notropis*; various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Hybopsis*, *Apocope*, *Couesius*, etc. These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations. (*b*) One of numerous small cyprinodont fishes, otherwise known as *killifishes* and *mummychogs*, and more fully called *top-minnows*, as *Zygonectes notatus* and many others of this genus. The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *salt-water minnow*. *F. diaphanus* is the spring minnow. (*c*) Any American member of the family *Umbridæ* and genus *Umbra*, as *U. limi*, more fully called *mud-minnow*, 4 inches long, found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud-holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish. It is closely related to *U. crameri* of Austria. (*d*) One of various small viviparous perches or embiotocoid fishes of California, chiefly of salt water, as the sparada, *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (*e*) One of several small suckers or catostomoid fishes: a loose use of the name.

minnow-harness (min′ō-här″nes), *n.* An artificial bait used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached.

minny (min′i), *n.* A provincial form of *minnow*.

mino[1] (mē′nō), *n.* [Jap.] A thatch-like raincoat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



Mino.

in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means: used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

mino[2] (mī′nō), *n.* A variant of *mina*[2].

minor (mī′nor), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **minour*, *menour*, < OF. *menor*, F. *mineur* = Sp. Pg. *menor* = It. *minore*, < L. *minor* (neut. *minus*), less, compar. (with superl. *minimus*, least: see *minim*, *minimum*, etc.) associated with adj. *parvus*, small; = AS. *min* = OS. *minniro*, etc., less: see *min*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Smaller (than the other); less; lesser: applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater*: as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse; the *minor* premise of a syllogism; the *minor* part of an estate.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. Smaller than others; of inferior rank or degree; lower; hence, small; inconsiderable; not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the *minor* officers of government; a *minor* canon; the *minor* points of an argument; *minor* faults or considerations.

Now frere *menour*, now jacobyn.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6338.

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

3. Under age. [Rare.]

At which time . . . the king was *minor*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of intervals, less; shorter; smaller (as compared with major intervals). The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., designating an interval equal to the corresponding major interval less one half-step. It has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished*. Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a minor tone (10:9), which is a comma less than a major tone: opposed to *major*. See *interval*, 5. (*b*) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a minor third and also usually by a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh: opposed to *major*. See *key*, *tonality*, *scale*. (*c*) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a minor third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones: opposed to *major*. See *triad*, and *chord*, 4. (*d*) Of modes, characterized by the use of a minor tonality and of minor cadences: as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode: opposed to *major*. See *major*, 4. —**Bob minor**. See *bob*[1], 7.—**Minor abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—**Minor axis**. Same as *conjugate axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]).—**Minor canon**, **determinant**, **excommunication**. See the nouns.—**Minor orders** (*eccles.*). See *order*.—**Minor premise**, that premise which contains the minor term. This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject. See *major*, 5. —**Minor prophets**, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books, from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive, and their authors. See *prophet*.—**Minor term**, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

II. *n.* 1. A person of either sex who is under age; one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts; one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property; an infant in the legal sense. In Scots law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty-one years) is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. Compare *age*, *n.*, 3.

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 38.

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned, was still a *minor*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 173.

2. In *logic*, the minor term, or the minor premise. See I.—3. In *music*, the minor mode or a minor tonality or minor chord taken absolutely.

In all your music our pathetic *minor*
Your ears shall cross.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

4. [*cap.*] A Franciscan friar; a Minorite: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren. Also called *Friar Minor*.—**Minor of a determinant**. See *determinant*.—**Rosy minor** a species of moth. See *Miana*.

minorate† (mī′nō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *minoratus*, pp. of *minorare* (> It. *minorare* = Sp. Pg. *minorar*, make less), diminish, < L. *minor*, less: see *minor*.] To diminish.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

minoration (mī-nō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *minoration* = Sp. *minoración* = Pg. *minoração* = It. *minorazione*, < LL. *minoratio(n-)*, diminution, < *minorare*, diminish: see *minorate*.] 1†. A lessening; diminution.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 2.

2. In *med.*, mild purgation by laxatives.

minorative (mī′nō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minoratif*, minorative, = Sp. Pg. *minorativo*, lessening, = It. *minorativo*, minorative; as *minorat(ion)* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Mildly laxative: applied to certain medicines.

II. *n.* A mildly laxative medicine.

For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 33. (*Davies.*)

minoress (mī′nọr-es), *n.* [< *minor* + *-ess*.] 1. A female under age.—2†. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. (*Tyrwhitt.*) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the "Romaunt of the Rose," l. 149. *Moveresse* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 141).]

Minorite (mī′nọr-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *minor* + *-ite*[2].] I. *n.* A Franciscan friar; a Minor. See *minor*, *n.*, 4.

Some *minorite* among the clergy. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 202. (*Davies.*)

II. *a.* Belonging to the Franciscans.

Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the *Minorite* orders. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 381.

minority (mi- or mī-nor′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *minorities* (-tiz). [= F. *minorité* = Pr. *menoretat* = Sp. *minoridad* = Pg. *minoridade* = It. *minorità*, < ML. *minorita(t-)s*, a being less, minority, < L. *minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1†. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a *minority* or smallness in the exclusion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

2. The minor part in number; the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically; a number less than half: opposed to *majority*.

That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in *minorities*. *Emerson*, Address to Kossuth.

Specifically—3. The smaller of two related aggregates of persons; the minor division of any whole number of persons: as, the rights of the *minority*; government by *minorities*.

To give the *minority* a negative upon the majority, which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is . . . to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 22.

4. The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3); in *Scots law*, the interval between pupilarity and majority. See *minor*, *n.*, 1.

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority*. *South*, Works, IV. v.

King Edmund dying, his brother Edred in the *Minority* of his Nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

Minority representation. See *proportional representation*, under *representation*.

minorship (mī′nọr-ship), *n.* [< *minor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (min′ō-târ), *n.* [< ME. *Minotaur*, < OF. *Minotaur*, F. *Minotaure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Minotauro*, < L. *Minotaurus*, < Gr. Μινώταυρος, the Minotaur, appar. < Μίνως, Minos, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + ταῦρος, a bull. But this is perhaps a popular etym. of some name not understood.] In *Gr. myth.*, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos. Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster.

And by his [Theseus's] baner born is his penoun
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was i-bete
The *Minotaur* which that he slough in Crete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 122.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth:
There *Minotaurs* and ugly treasons lurk.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 189.

minourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*.

minsitivet, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *minse*, *mince*, + *-itive*.] Mincing; affected; servile.

Never say, your lordship, nor your honour; but you, and you, my lord, and my lady: the other they count too simple and *minsitive*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

minster (min′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *minster*, *mynster*, *munster*, *menstre*, etc., < AS. *mynster* = D. *munster* = MLG. *munster* = OHG. *munusturi*, *munistri*, *monastri*, MHG. G. *münster* = OF. *mustier*, *moustier*, F. *moûtier*, < LL. *monasterium*, < Gr. μοναστήριον, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Originally, a monastery; afterward, the church of a monastery; also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin: as, York *minster*; hence, any cathedral: as, the *minster* of Strasburg. It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery: as, West*minster*, Leo*minster*.

The same nyght the kynge comaunded the children to go wake in the cheiff *mynster* till on the morowe be-fore messe, that no lenger he wolde a-bide. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

The Ages one great *minster* seem,
That throbs with praise and prayer.
Lowell, Godminster Chimes.

minstracie†, *n.* An old form of *minstrelsy*.

minstrel (min′strel), *n.* [< ME. *minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstral*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *ministral*, *menestral*, < OF. *menestral*, *menestrel*, *menesterel*, F. *ménestrel* = Pr. *menestral* = Sp. *menestral*, *menestril*, *ministril* = Pg. *ministrel*, *menestrel*, *menistrel* = It. *ministrello*, *minestrello*, < ML. *ministralis* (also, after Rom., *ministrellus*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < L. *minister*, a servant, attendant: see *minister*. Cf. ML. *ministerialis* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service: see *ministerial*.] 1. A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments. Specifically, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, sometimes of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument, together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story-telling, etc. The intermediate class of professional musicians from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the eighth century, and was by the Norman conquest introduced into England, where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen. Everywhere the social importance of the minstrels slowly degenerated, until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into gilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks. In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1597 they were classed by a statute with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars; but in France their gilds were maintained until the revolution. See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *jongleur*.



Minstrel.—From the Maison des Musiciens, Rheims, France; 13th century.

Whan the servise was ffynisshed, the kynge Arthur and the Barouns returned in to the paleys, where-as was grete plente of *mynstralles*, and iogelours, and other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 454.

Ye'll gi'e the third to the *minstrel*
That plays before the king.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 184).

Wake ye from your sleep of death,
Minstrels and bards of other days!
Scott, Bard's Incantation.

But while the *minstrel* proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honour of his warlike exploits, the connection between him and the humbler kind of entertainer [the jongleur], who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 13.

Hence—2. Any poet or musician. [Poetical.]—3. Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1830: called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork. The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle-man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end-men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones, and between whom the indispensable conundrums and jokes are exchanged. As now constituted, a negro-minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes.

minstrel-squire (min′strel-skwīr), *n.* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person.

minstrelsy (min′strel-si), *n.* [< ME. *minstralcie*, *mynstralcye*, *menstralcy*, *minstracie*, *menstracye*, etc., < OF. *menestralsie*, minstrelsy, < *menestral*, minstrel: see *minstrel*.] 1. The art or occupation of minstrels; singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel; lyrical song and music.

Holliche thanne with his host hizede to here tentes
With merthe of alle *menstracye*, and made hem attese.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with *minstrelsy*.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 170.

Originally . . . the profession of the joculator included all the arts attributed to the minstrels; and accordingly his performance was called his *minstrelsy* in the reign of Edward II., and even after he had obtained the appellation of a tregetour. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 287.

2. An assemblage or company of minstrels; a body of singers and players.

So many maner *minstracie* at that mariage were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5010.

The bride hath paced into the hall—
Red as a rose is she!
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

3†. A collection of instruments used by minstrels.

For sorwe of which he brak his *minstralcie*,
Bothe harpe and lute, and giterne and sautrie.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 163.

Lutte and rybybe, bothe gangande,
And all manere of *mynstralsye*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

4. A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels: as, Scott's "*Minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border."

The body of traditional *minstrelsy* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

★**mint**[1] (mint), *n.* [< ME. *mint*, *mynt*, *menet*, *munet*, < AS. *mynet*, *mynit*, *mynyt* (not **mynt*), a coin, coin, coinage, money (cf. *mynet-smiththe*, a place for coinage, a mint), = OFries. *menote*, *mente*, *monte*, *munte* = D. *munt* = MLG. LG. *munte*, *monte* = OHG. *muniza*, *muniz*, MHG. G. *münze*, a place for coining money, a coin, = Icel. *mynt*, mint, = Sw. *mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = Dan. *mynt*, a coin, money, *mönt*, a place for coining money, = OF. *moneie*, *monoie*, F. *monnaie* (> E. *money*) = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, money, < L. *moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, lit. adviser, < *monere*, warn, advise: see *monish*, *monitor*. Cf. *money*, a doublet of *mint*[1].] 1†. A coin; coin; coined money; money.

Thees if me spende, or *mynt* for them receyve,
The sonner wol they brymme ayeine and brynge
Forth pigges moo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England, but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London. The United States Mint was established by act of April 2d, 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints were afterward established at San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver, Carson City, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga. (but the last three have been suspended, the first in 1893 and the last two in 1861). The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to giue way to new coines of siluer, which should bee then minted. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

In one higher roome of this *Mint* . . . I saw fourteene marvailous strong chests, . . . in which is kept nothing but money. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 242.

3. Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention.

And haue a *mint* in their pragmaticall heads of such supersubtle inuentions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 393.

The busy *mint*
Of our laborious thoughts is ever going,
And coining new desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 2.

4. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store: as, a *mint* of money.

And so tasselled and so ruffled with a *mint* of bravery. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 129.

5. [*cap.*] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark, London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. (*Rapalje and Lawrence.*) The privilege is now abolished.—

Master of the mint, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer.—**Warden of the mint,** formerly, an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master. He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coins.

mint[1] (mint), *v. t.* [< ME. **minten, *mynten,* < AS. *mynetian* (= OS. *munitōn* = OFries. *montia, muntia* = D. MLG. *munten* = OHG. *munizon,* MHG. G. *münzen* = Sw. *mynta* = Dan. *mynte*), coin, < *mynet,* a coin: see *mint*[1], *n.*] 1. To coin; stamp and convert into money.

Siluer and gold coyne, then *mynted* of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantitie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 467.

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money . . . to be new marked and *minted.* *Lamb,* Elia, p. 218.

2. To invent; forge; fabricate.

Look into the titles whereby they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted.* *Bacon,* War with Spain.

And such *mint* [minted] phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

A full catalogue of exotic words, such as are daily *minted* by our Logodædali. *Evelyn,* To Sir Peter Wyche.

★**mint**[2] (mint), *n.* [< ME. *minte, mynte, mente,* < AS. *minte* = MD. D. *munt* = LG. *mynte, minte* = OHG. *minza, munza,* MHG. G. *minze, münze* = Icel. *minta* = Sw. *mynta* = Dan. *mynte* (= F. *menthe,* > Sp. It. *menta*), < L. *menta, mentha,* < Gr. *μίνθα, μίνθη,* mint.] 1. A plant of the genus *Mentha.* The most familiar species are the peppermint, *M. piperita,* and the spearmint (garden-mint, mackerel-mint), *M. spicata,* well known as medicines and condiments. The bergamot-mint, affording a perfumers' oil, is *M. citrata;* the crisped or curled mint is *M. crispa;* the fish mint is *M. aquatica.* The water-mint (or brook-mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris,* now called *horsemint.* The corn-mint is *M. arvensis.* The pennyroyal-mint or pennyroyal is *M. Pulegium*—that is, flea-mint. The whorled mint is *M. sativa;* the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis.* See cut under *Mentha.*

The *mynte* is in this moone ysowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd *mint,*
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 88.

2. One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties. Compare *catmint.*—**Green mint,** a cordial flavored with peppermint.—**Mint julep.** See *julep.*

mint[3] (mint), *v. i.* [< ME. *minten, menten, mynten,* < AS. *myntan, gemyntan,* mean, intend, purpose, think, suppose, < *munan* (pres. *man*), think, consider, remember: see *mine*[3], *mind*[1].] 1. To aim; purpose; endeavor. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Wyth grete wrath he can *mynte,*
But he fayled of hys dynte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 189. (*Halliwell.*)

They that *mint* at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it. *Scott,* Monastery, xvii.

★2. To insinuate; hint. [Scotch.]

mintage (min'tāj), *n.* [< *mint*[1] + *-age.* Cf. F. *monnayage* = It. *monetaggio,* < ML. *monetagium,* < L. *moneta,* money: see *money, monetage.*] 1. The act of coining or fabricating; formation; production by or as if by minting.

Few literary theories of modern *mintage* have more to recommend them. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 15.

The chief place of *mintage* in these regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Miletus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlvi.

2. That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping; hence, a fabrication or manufacture; a coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage.* *Sterling.*

Of one of his *mintages* [coined words] Mr. Reade is, apparently, not a little proud. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 26.

3. The charge for or cost of minting; the duty or allowance for coinage; seigniorage on coins.

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of *mintage* required. *Jevons,* Money, p. 168.

mint-bush (mint'bůsh), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera.*

mint-drop (mint'drop), *n.* 1. A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint.—2. A coin. [Slang, U. S.]

minter (min'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *minter,* < AS. *mynetere,* one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = OS. *muniteri,* a money-changer, = OFries. *menotere, mentere, mentre, munter* = D. *munter, muntster* = MLG. *munter,* = OHG. *munizari,* MHG. *munzer,* G. *münzer,* a money-changer, = F. *monnayeur* = It. *monetiere,* < LL. *monetarius,* a master of the mint, a coiner, < L. *moneta,* mint, money, coin: see *mint*[1] and *money.* Cf. *moneyer* and *monetary.*] A coiner; one who mints or stamps coin; hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining.

Since priests have been *minters,* money hath been worse than it was before. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

The *minter* must adde of other weight . . . if the siluer be so pure. *Camden,* Remains, p. 204.

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is . . . our *minter,* our statuary. *Donne,* Sermons, vii.

mintjac (mint'jak), *n.* Same as *muntjac.*

The kidang or *mintjac* (Cervulus muntjac) and the rusa (Rusa hippelaphus) are the chief representatives of the deer kind; the former is a delicate little creature occurring singly or in pairs both in the mountains and in the coast districts.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 602.

mint-julep (mint'jö'lep), *n.* See *julep.*

They were great roysters, much given to revel on hoecake and bacon, *mint-julep* and apple-toddy.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 247.

mintman† (mint'man), *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

Let such as are to informe councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea-men, *mint-men,* and the like) be first heard before committees.
Bacon, Of Counsel (ed. 1887).

mint-mark (mint'märk), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification. Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as "S" on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia; sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official.

mint-master (mint'mäs″tėr), *n.* [= D. *muntmeester* = MHG. G. *münzmeister* = Sw. *myntmästare* = Dan. *myntmester;* as *mint*[1] + *master.*] 1. The master or superintendent of a mint.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents or fabricates.

That the Iewes were forward *Mint-Masters* in this new-coyned Religion of Mahomet. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 263.

Setting aside the odde coinage of your phrase, which no *mintmaister* of language would allow for sterling.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

mint-sauce (mint'sâs'), *n.* In *cookery,* mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb.

mint-stick (mint'stik), *n.* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint. [Local, U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint-stick,* . . . that the sutler keeps for sale.
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862. (*Bartlett.*)

mint-tree (mint'trē), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera,* especially *P. lasianthos.*

mint-warden (mint'wâr″dn), *n.* See *warden of the mint,* under *mint.*

mint-while†, *n.* Same as *minute-while.*

minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* [< L. *minuendus,* to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere,* lessen: see *minute*[1].] In *arith.,* the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.

minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* [= Sp. *minuete, minué* = Pg. *minuete* = It. *minuetto,* < F. *menuet,* a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < *menuet,* smallish, little, pretty, thin (Cotgrave), dim. of *menu,* small, < L. *minutus,* small: see *minute*[1].] 1. A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony. They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio,* because originally written for but three instruments; but this regular form is often considerably modified. Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *scherzo,* which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit.

minumi, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim.* *Cotgrave.*

minus (mī'nus), *a.* [< L. *minus,* neut. of *minor,* less: see *minor.*] 1. Less (by a certain amount): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by,* to be supplied): as, the net amount is so much *minus* the waste or tare; 25 *minus* 9 is 16. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign −, called the minus sign or sign of subtraction: as, $a - b = x$, which is read "*a* minus *b* equals *x*"; $25 - 9 = 16$.

2. Less than nothing; belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account; lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities; below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a *minus* amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt); a *minus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the temperature was *minus* twenty degrees (written −20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero"). In some common mathematical phrases, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective. Thus astronomers speak of the year *minus* 584 of the Christian era, meaning 585 B. C.

3. Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result: as, the *minus* sign (see def. 1).—4. Deprived or devoid of; not having; without, as something necessary: as, he escaped *minus* his hat and coat; a gun *minus* its lock. [Colloq. or humorous.]—5. Lacking positive value; wanting. [Colloq.]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus,* but the use of them is past long ago. *C. A. Bristed,* English University, p. 74.

Minus acceleration. See *acceleration* (*b*).

minuscula (mi-nus'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *minusculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *minuscule.*] Same as *minuscule.*

minuscule (mi-nus'kūl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minuscule* = Sp. *minúscula* = Pg. It. *minuscolo,* < NL. *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of L. *minusculus,* rather small; dim. of *minor, minus,* less: see *minor, minus.* Cf. *majuscule.*] I. *a.* Small; of reduced form, as a letter; of or pertaining to writing in minuscule.

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 71.

II. *n.* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived; hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule.

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script, more legible than the old cursive, and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 160.

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century, that of the *minuscule* from the 9th century to the invention of printing. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 145.

minutary (min'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *minute*[2], *n.*, + *-ary.*] Consisting of minutes. [Rare.]

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

minute[1] (mi-nūt'), *a.* [= F. *menu* = Pr. *menut* = Sp. *menudo* = Pg. *miudo* = It. *minuto,* < L. *minutus,* little, small, minute, pp. of *minuere,* make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *minu-,* stem of *minor,* smaller, less, *minimus,* smallest, least: see *minor* and *min*[2].] 1. Very small, diminutive, or limited; extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.

We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly. *Bacon,* New Atlantis.

He was fond of detail—no little thing was too *minute* for his delicate eye.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington.

2. Very small in scope or degree; relating to or consisting of small points or matters; particular; closely precise or exact: as, *minute* details of directions; *minute* criticism.—3. Attending to very small particulars; marking or noting little things or precise details; very close or careful: as, *minute* observation.

These *minute* philosophers . . . plunder all who come in their way. *Berkeley,* Minute Philosopher, i.

If we wish to be very *minute,* we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long. *Walker.*

Bacon was fond of display, and unused to pay *minute* attention to domestic affairs. *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

Minute anatomy. See *anatomy.*—**Syn. 1.** Little, diminutive, slender, fine.—2. *Circumstantial, Particular, Minute,* exact, detailed. A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail; while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances, a *particular* account gleans more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

★**minute**[2] (min'it), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *minute, mynute, mynet* (in comp. also *mynt-*), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money), = MD. *minute,* D. *minuut* = G. *minute* = Sw. Dan. *minut,* < OF. *minute,* F. *minute,* f., = Sp. Pg. It. *minuto,* < LL. *minutum,* a small portion or piece. ML., a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of *minutus,* small: see *minute*[1].] I. *n.* 1†. Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two *mynutis,* that is, a ferthing. *Wyclif,* Mark xii. 42.

Let me hear from thee every *minute* of news.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

Curious of *minutes,* and punctual in rites and ceremonials, but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

2. The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially—(*a*) The sixtieth part of an hour; loosely, a short space of time.

Euery degree of the bordure contieneth 4 *minutes*—that is to seyn, *minutes* of an howre. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

For the lachesse
Of halfe a *minute* of an houre,
Fro first he began laboure,
He loste all that he had do.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Nor all the pleasures there
Her mind could ever move one *minute's* stay to make.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 33.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree of angle or arc. Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 tmemata or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minutæ primæ* and *partes minutæ secundæ*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree of angle or arc by an acute accent (′). See *degree*, 8.

Aftre goynge be See and be Londe toward this Contree of that I have spoke, and to other Yles and Londes bezonde that Contree, I have founden the Sterre Antartyk of 33 Degrees of heghte, and mo *mynutes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minuter parts of an order. See *module*.

3. A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings; a note to preserve the memory of anything: usually in the plural. Specifically, the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer.

When I came to my chambers, I writ down these *minutes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than "Treasury *minute*" or rule or precedent—a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 92.

= **Syn.** *Instant*, etc. See *moment*.

II. *a.* 1. Repeated every minute: as, a *minute* gun.—**2.** Made in a minute or a very short time: as, a *minute* pudding; *minute* beer.—**Minute bell**, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning.—**Minute gun**, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute, in token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea.

minute[2] (min′it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minuted*, ppr. *minuting*. [< *minute*[2], *n.*] To set down in a short sketch or note; make a minute or memorandum of; enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator*.

There stands a city!
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to *minute*
That there's a Castle and a Cobbler in it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 99.

minute-book (min′it-bůk), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.

minute-clock (min′it-klok), *n.* A stop-clock used in making tests of gas. *E. H. Knight*.

minute-glass (min′it-glȧs), *n.* A sand-glass measuring a minute.

minute-hand (min′it-hand), *n.* The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

minute-jack (min′it-jak), *n.* A jack of the clock-house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock: used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' 'a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune.'

You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 107.

minute-jumper (min′it-jum″pėr), *n.* See *jumper*[1].

minutely[1] (mi-nūt′li), *adv.* [< *minute*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a minute manner or degree; with great particularity, closeness, or exactness; closely; exactly; very finely: as, a *minutely* divided substance; to observe, describe, or relate anything *minutely*; *minutely* punctured.

minutely[2]† (min′it-li), *a.* [< *minute*[2], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 18.

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them.
Hammond, Works, I. 472.

minutely[2] (min′it-li), *adv.* [< *minutely*[2], *a.*] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond*, Works, I. 471.

minute-man (min′it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned.

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning.
Walpole, Letters (1775), IV. 2. (*Davies.*)

It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar that gathered the *minute-men* on Lexington Common.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

minuteness (mi-nūt′nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being minute; extreme smallness; fineness.—2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

minuteria, *n.* [It., < *minuto*, minute: see *minute*[1].] Personal jewelry and metal-work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make.

minute-watch (min′it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

minute-wheel (min′it-hwēl), *n.* Same as *dial-wheel*. *E. H. Knight*.

minute-while† (min′it-hwīl), *n.* [ME. *mynet-while*, *myntwhile*; < *minute*[2] + *while*.] A minute's time; a moment.

Ysekeles [icicles] in cueses, thorw hete of the sonne,
Melteth in a *mynut-while* to myst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 228.

A guard of chosen shot I had
That walked about me every *minute while*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 54.

minutia (mi-nū′shi-ą), *n.*; pl. *minutiæ* (-ē). [= F. *minutie* = Sp. Pg. *minucia* = It. *minuzia*, < L. *minutia*, smallness, pl. *minutiæ*, small matters, trifles, < *minutus*, small: see *minute*[1], *a.*] A small particular or detail; a minute or trivial matter of fact: generally in the plural.

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in these nonsensical *minutiæ* than in the most important matters of state.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

minutiose (mi-nū′shi-ōs), *a.* [= F. *minutieux* = Sp. Pg. *minucioso* = It. *minuzioso*, < ML. as if **minutiosus*, < L. *minutia*, smallness: see *minutia*.] Giving or dealing with minutiæ or minute particulars.

More than once I have ventured, in print, . . . an expression like "*minutiose* investigations," which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

minutissimic (min-ū-tis′i-mik), *a.* [< L. *minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus*, small (see *minute*[1]), + *-ic*.] Extremely small. [Rare.]

Of these *minutissimic* yet adult forms, more than fifteen are Gastropoda. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 1014.

minx[1] (mingks), *n.* [Prob. < LG. *minsk* = Fries. *minsk* = G. *mensch*, neut., a creature (applied to a woman), G. *mensch*, masc., a man.] **1.** A pert girl; a hussy; a baggage.

Mar. Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray.
Mal. My prayers, *minx!* *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 133.

Why, you little provoking *minx!*
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

2. A female puppy.

minx[2]† (mingks), *n.* [Also *minks*; an erroneous form of *mink*, due to the pl., or perhaps (as NL. *minx*) to conformation with *lynx*: see *mink*.] Same as *mink*.

minx-otter (mingks′ot″ėr), *n.* The mink.

miny (mī′ni), *a.* [< *mine*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with mines.—**2.** Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth.

The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 799.

Miocene (mī′ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *miocène*, < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *καινός*, recent.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the Miocene strata. Also spelled *Meiocene*.

Miocenic (mī-ō-sen′ik), *a.* [< *Miocene* + *-ic*.] Miocene. Also spelled *Meiocenic*.

M. Gaudry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the *miocenic* period of the Wyoming.
Lancet, No. 3436, p. 45.

Miohippus (mī-ō-hip′us), *n.* [Also *Meiohippus*; NL., < E. *Mio*(*cene*) + Gr. *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Equidæ*, occurring in the Miocene strata of North America. Probably the same as *Mesohippus* and *Anchitherium*.

mionite, meionite (mī′ō-nīt), *n.* [So called from its low pyramids; < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent colorless tetragonal crystals.

Mionornis (mī-ō-nôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Dinornithidæ*, including two species separated from the genus *Dinornis* by Julius von Haast in 1874. Also *Meionornis*.

miophylly (mī′ō-fil-i), *n.* [< Gr. *μείων*, less, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression. It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow. Miophylly occurs also in the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynœcium. Also spelled *meiophylly*.

miosis (mī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μείωσις*, a lessening, < *μειοῦν*, lessen, < *μείων*, less, irreg. compar. of *μικρός*, small, or *ὀλίγος*, few.] Diminution. Specifically—(*a*) In *rhet.*: (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in belittling an opponent's statement, affecting to scorn an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify; especially, expression by negation of the opposite; litotes. (*b*) In *pathol.*, that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish. Also *meiosis*.

miostemonous (mī-ō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μείων*, less, + *στήμων*, for 'stamen': see *stamen*.] Having the stamens less in number than the petals: said of plants. Also *meiostemonous*.

miotaxy (mī′ō-tak-si), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles. The androecium and gynœcium are most frequently suppressed, producing male or female flowers exclusively, as the case may be. Also spelled *meiotaxy*.

miourt, *n.* See *mier*[1].

mi-parti (mē′pär-tē′), *a.* [F., < *mi* (< L. *medius*), half, + *parti*, part: see *medium* and *party*.] **1.** Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them: as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other.—**2.** In *her.*, divided per pale half-way down the escutcheon, the partition-line being met at the fesse-point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon.

mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ. *mirŭ*, union, concord, peace, also world, = OBulg. *mirŭ*, peace, world, = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *mir* = Albanian *mir* = Lett. *mers*, peace.] A Russian commune; a community of Russian peasants. The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into mirs or local communities, in which the land is held in common, the parts of it devoted to cultivation being allotted by general vote to the several families for varying terms. Redistributions and equalization of lots take place from time to time. Houses and orchards are theoretically the property of the mir, but usually remain for a long time under the same ownership. Meadows and forests are frequently apportioned, and there is generally a common for grazing. Every mir in matters of local concern governs itself through its own assemblies and elected officers.

mirabilary† (mī-rab′i-lā-ri), *n.* [Prop. *mirabiliary*, q. v.: see *mirable*.] A relater of wonders.

The use of this work . . . is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wits, as the manner of the *mirabilaries* is to do.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

mirabile dictu (mī-rab′i-lē dik′tū). [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *mirable* and *diction*.] Wonderful to relate.

mirabile visu (mī-rab′i-lē vī′sū). [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *visu*, abl. supine of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] Wonderful to see.

mirabiliary† (mir-ą-bil′i-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *mirabiliarius*, a worker of wonders or miracles, prop. adj., < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] **I.** *a.* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders.

And wee leaue to you the stile of *Mirabiliary* Miraclemongers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

II. *n.* A book in which wonderful things are noted; a treatise on miracles, portents, prodigies, omens, and the like.

Mirabilieæ (mī-rab-i-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), < *mirabilis* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Nyctagineæ*, the four-o'clock family. The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth, which keeps on growing after flowering; the embryo is much curved, with an elongated radicle. The tribe embraces 16 genera, *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species, nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere.

Mirabilis (mī-rab′i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] A genus of nyctaginaceous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabileæ*. The flowers are surrounded by an involucre of united bracts, which remain unchanged after flowering: the elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are handsome branching herbs with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile, and with quite large, often fragrant flowers, which are white, scarlet, or variegated, and arranged in branching cymes. There

are 24 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon-ladies*.

mirabilite (mī-rab'i-līt), *n.* [So named by Haidinger from the older chem. name *sal mirabile* (Glauber); < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*2.] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

mirable† (mīr'a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a.* and *n.*, ult. < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful.] Wonderful.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes
Cries "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 142.

mirabolane†, **mirabolan**†, *n.* See *myrobalan*.

miracle (mir'a-kl), *n.* [< ME. *miracle*, *myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, F. *miracle* = Pr. *miracle* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *mirakel*, < L. *miracŭlum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*.] **1.** A wonder, or a wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 54.

He has faults,
Belike, though he be such a *miracle*.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle* —
Its columns strew the wilderness.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 153.

How exquisitely minute,
A *miracle* of design!
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

2. An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof; a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature.

That Cyteetok Josue, be *myracle* of God and commandement of the Aungel, and destroyed it and cursed it, and alle hem that bylled it azen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.

Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these *miracles* that thou doest except God be with him. John iii. 2.

Miracles have been wrought to convert idolaters and the superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 152.

To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand of God, to which all things are of an equal facility.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 17.

A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by the interposition of some invisible agent.
Hume, Human Understanding, Of Miracles, x., note.

What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in the face of the matter, cannot be justified.
Huxley, Hume, p. 129.

3†. A miraculous story; a legend.

Whan seyd was al this *miracle*, every man
As sobre was, that wonder was to se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 1.

4. In the middle ages, one of a class of spectacles or dramatic representations exhibiting the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects; a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still held at Oberammergau in Bavaria. Compare *mystery*1, 4.

At marketts & *myracles* we medleth vs nevere.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth century, were called *Miracles*, because they consisted of sacred plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by the holy confessors. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

To a miracle, wonderfully; admirably; beyond conception: as, he did his part *to a miracle*.

miracle† (mir'a-kl), *v.* [ME. *miraclen*; < *miracle*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To work wonders or miracles.

This is the 5. beynge of blood deuyn, and *miraclis* more than man mai bileue but if he se it.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

II. *trans.* To make wonderful.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 29.

miracle-monger (mir'a-kl-mung″gėr), *n.* A wonder-worker; an impostor who pretends to work miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.
South, Works, III. xi.

miracle-play (mir'a-kl-plā), *n.* See *miracle*, 4.

Their usual name was plays, *miracle-plays* or miracles; the term mysteries not being employed in England. Yet their character is essentially that of the plays termed mysteries in France. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 21.

miracle-worker (mir'a-kl-wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works miracles; a thaumaturgist.

He was deeply displeased by the demand for miracles, and repelled the support which men were ready to give to a *miracle-worker*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 134.

miraclist† (mir'a-klist), *n.* [< *miracle* + *-ist*.] One who records miracles.

Heare the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

miraculize† (mi-rak'ū-līz), *v. t.* [< L. *miraculum*, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*.] To represent as a miracle; attribute to supernatural power. *Shaftesbury*.

miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *miraculeux* = Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* = It. *miracoloso*, < ML. **miraculosus* (in adv. *miraculose*), wonderful, < L. *miraculum*, a wonder, miracle: see *miracle*.] **1.** Exceedingly surprising or wonderful; extraordinary; incomprehensible: as, a *miraculous* escape.

The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous* in the common. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. Of the nature of a miracle; working miracles; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; supernatural.

Behind the high altar they have what they call a *miraculous* picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 133.

Generation after generation the province of the *miraculous* has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has expanded. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 104.

=**Syn. 2.** *Preternatural*, *Superhuman*, etc. See *supernatural*.

miraculously (mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a miraculous manner; wonderfully; by extraordinary means; by means of a miracle; supernaturally.

Except themselues had beene almost *miraculously* skilfull in Languages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

The Sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this City, and Suburbs. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*. *Porteus*, Works, II. xiv.

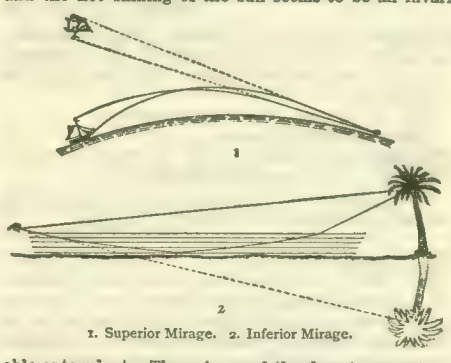
miraculousness (mi-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

mirador (mē-rä-dōr'), *n.*; pl. *miradores* (mē-rä-dō'rās). [Sp. (> Pg. *miradouro* = F. *miradore*), < *mirar*, behold: see *mirage*, *mirror*.] A belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view. See cut under *belvedere*.

Meantime your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

When he departed from the Alhambra, she betook herself to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went, in shining order, along the road leading to Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.

mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* [< F. *mirage* (= Pg. *miragem* = It. *miragio*), < *mirer*, < ML. *mirare*, look at: see *mirror*.] **1.** An optical illusion due to excessive bending of light-rays in traversing adjacent layers of air of widely different densities, whereby distorted, displaced, or inverted images are produced. The requisite change in density arises only near the earth's surface, and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invariable antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water; in this case the heated earth rarefies the air in the lower strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting abnormal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density-gradient is more or less inclined to the vertical. Looming and fata Morgana are species of mirage. See these words.



1. Superior Mirage. 2. Inferior Mirage.

Hence — **2.** Deceptiveness of appearance; a delusive seeming; an illusion.

The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] . . . at last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of allegory. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 285.

mirbane (mėr'bān), *n.* A fanciful name under which nitrobenzene is sold as *oil of mirbane* or *essence of mirbane*.

mire1 (mīr), *n.* [< ME. *mire*, *myre*, < Icel. *mȳrr*, later *mȳri* = Norw. *myre* = Sw. Dan. *myr*, a bog, swamp, = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, a bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = AS. *meós*, moss (a plant): see *moss*1, *moss*2.] **1.** Wet, slimy soil of some depth and of yielding consistence; deep mud.

He [the parson] sette not hys benefice to hyre,
And leet his scheep encombred in the *myre*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 508.

I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing.
Ps. lxix. 2.

2. Filth. — **Dun in the mire.** See *dun*1.

mire1 (mīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *miring*. [< *mire*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge and fix in mire; set or stall in mud; sink in mud or in a morass.

Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a skeleton of one of the extinct mammifers having been found in an upright position, as if it had been *mired*.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 351.

2. To soil or daub with slimy mud or foul matter.

Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

Harpies *miring* every dish. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To sink in mud; especially, to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward; stick in the mud.

Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 147.

mire2† (mīr), *n.* [< ME. *mire*, also *mowre* (not in AS.), < Icel. *maurr* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre* = D. *miere*, *mier* = MLG. LG. *mire* (> G. *miere*), an ant; cf. Ir. *moirbh*, W. *mor*(*-grugyn*) = Corn. *murrian* (pl.); OBulg. *mravija* = Serv. *mrav* = Pol. *mrowka* = Bohem. *mravenec* = Russ. *muraveĭ*; Gr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμος*; L. *formica* (?) (> F. *fourmi*); Pers. *mūr*, Zend *maori*, ant; an ancient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, superseded in E. by the merely Teut. *ant*.] An ant. See *pismire*.

mire3† (mīr), *v. i.* [< L. *mirari*, wonder: see *admire*, *mirror*.] To wonder; admire.

He *myred* what course may be warelye taken.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 292.

Mirecourt lace. See *lace*.

mire-crow (mīr'krō), *n.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or pewit-gull. [Local, Eng.]

mire-drum (mīr'drum), *n.* [In earlier form *mire-drumble*, q. v.; so called from its cry, and from haunting miry places.] A bittern.

mire-drumble† (mīr'drum″bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *myredromble*, < ME. *myre-drombylle*, *-dromylle*, *-drommylle*, *-drumnyl*; < *mire*1 + *drumble*.] Same as *mire-drum*.

Ulula is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth speckes and pytchyth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that vlula is a *myre dromble*.
Glanvil, quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 240.

mire-duck (mīr'duk), *n.* The common duck; the puddle-duck. See *duck*2.

miriade†, *n.* An obsolete form of *myriad*.

Miridæ (mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects of the section *Capsina*, containing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide distribution. The body is linear-elongate with subparallel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex, pronotum trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and antennæ of variable length.

mirific† (mī-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *mirifique* = Sp. *mirífico* = Pg. It. *mirifico*, < L. *mirificus*, causing wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

mirifical† (mī-rif'i-kal), *a.* [< *mirific* + *-al*.] Same as *mirific*.

mirificent (mī-rif'i-sent), *a.* [< LL. as if **mirificen*(*t-*)*s* (in deriv. LL. *mirificentia*), < L. *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make. Cf. *mirific*.] Causing wonder. [Rare.]

Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xviii. § 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

miriness (mīr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Miris (mī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym. dubious.] The typical genus of *Miridæ*. Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*.

mirish (mīr'ish), *a.* [< *mire*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Miry.

miriti-palm (mir'i-ti-päm), *n.* Same as *itapalm*.

mirk, mirkily, etc. See *murk*[1], etc.

mirligoes, *n.* See *merligoes*.

miro (mē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Nageia ferruginea*, called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture.

mirret, *n.* A Middle English form of *myrrh*.

mirror (mir'ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mirrour, myrror;* < ME. *mirrour, myrrore, myrroure, myroure, mirour,* < OF. *mireor, mirour, mirur,* F. *miroir* = Pr. *mirador* = It. *miratore, miradore,* a looking-glass (= Sp. *mirador,* a lookout, balcony: see *mirador*), < ML. as if **miratorium,* < L. *mirari,* wonder at, ML. *mirare* (> It. *mirare* = Sp. Pg. *mirar* = F. *mirer*), look at, < *mirus,* wonderful: see *admire, miracle.*] **1.** A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet. The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations. Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century. Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant spangles; they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies. (Compare *ardish.*) The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*); but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass.

> Now in this *mirrour* loke 3ou soo;
> In 3oure free wille the choice lijs.
> To heuen or helle whither ge wille goo.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.
>
> In this *mirrour* she shall see
> Her self as much transform'd as me.
> *Congreve,* Semele, iii. 3.

2. Specifically, in *optics,* a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a speculum. Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave. A *plane mirror* gives a *virtual image* whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it. A *concave spherical mirror* (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis, as those from the sun, to a point (*F* in fig. 1) called the *principal focus,* whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere of which the surface of the mirror forms a part. Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (*L* in fig. 2) are reflected to a focus, *f,* between the center and *F;* and these two points are called *conjugate foci,* since they are interchangeable; a luminous body at *L* has a real inverted and diminished image formed at *f.* If, however, the luminous body be at *f,* the image is formed at *L,* also real and inverted, but magnified. If the luminous body is at *F,* the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines; if nearer the mirror than *F,* the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified. In a *concave parabolic mirror* parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus; hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive. The images formed by *convex mirrors* are always virtual and smaller than the object.

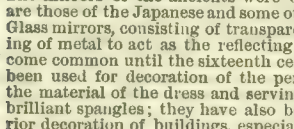


Fig. 1. *C,* center; *F,* focus.

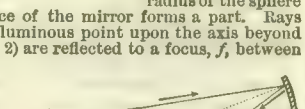


Fig. 2. *C,* center; *F,* focus.

3. Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified; hence, a pattern; an exemplar.

> That book [the Koran] seythe also that Jesu was sent from God alle myghty for to ben *Myrour* and Ensample and Tokne to alle men. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 133.
>
> How farest thou, *mirror* of all martial men?
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 74.

4. In *arch.,* a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding; a simple form of cartouche.—**5.** In *ornith.,* same as *speculum.*—**Archimedean mirror,** a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or hoardings: proposed or essayed more than once in the middle ages, in imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes. *Grose,* Mil. Antiq., II. 167.—**Axis of a spherical, concave, or convex mirror.** See *axis*[1].—**Claude Lorrain mirror,** a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective: so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain (1600–82), a landscape-painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general. Also called *Claude glass.*—**Conjugate mirrors.** See *conjugate.*—**Cylindrical mirror.** See *cylindric.*—**Easel-mirror,** a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge.—**Magic mirror.** (*a*) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question. (*b*) A Japanese mirror of cast-metal, which, when made to reflect the sun's rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror. These, like all Japanese mirrors, are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim. The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature by the characters, either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing. Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree.—**Soemmering's mirror,** in *microscopy,* a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepiece of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

mirror (mir'ọr), *v. t.* [< *mirror, n.*] To reflect in or as in a mirror.

> Bending to her open eyes,
> Where he was *mirror'd* small in paradise.
> *Keats,* Lamia, ii.
>
> Fiction . . . more than any other branch of literature *mirrors* the popular philosophy of the hour.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* XLIX. 590.

mirror-black (mir'ọr-blak), *a.* An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture.

mirror-carp (mir'ọr-kärp), *n.* A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio,* in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line. It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table-fish than the ordinary carp. See cut under *carp*[2].

mirror-galvanometer (mir'ọr-gal-va-nom″e-tėr), *n.* A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts. The spot of light on the scale serves as an index.—**Thomson's mirror-galvanometer.** See *galvanometer.*

mirror-script (mir'ọr-skript), *n.* Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror. Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia.

mirror-stone† (mir'ọr-stōn), *n.* Muscovite: so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it." *E. Phillips,* 1706.

mirror-writer (mir'ọr-rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes mirror-script.

> *Mirror-writers,* it would appear, if they did not "live before Agamemnon," lived not very long after him; for the first seven letters of that chieftain's name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phidias, 69).
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* III. 41.

mirth (mėrth), *n.* [< ME. *mirth, mirthe, merthe, murth, myrthe, murthe, murgthe,* < AS. *mirigth, mirgth, mirhth, myrth,* pleasure, joy: with abstract formative *-th,* < *mirig, myrig,* pleasant: see *merry*[1].] **1†.** Pleasure; joy.

> For-thi god of his goodnesse the fyrste gome Adam,
> Sette hym in solace and in souereigne *myrthe.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 217.
>
> He schall brynge tham to blys
> That nowe in bale are bonne,
> This *myrthe* we may not mys,
> For this same is Goddis sonne.
> *York Plays,* p. 189.

2. A state or feeling of merriment; demonstrative gaiety; jollity; hilarity.

> So mekill *mirth* gan with tham mete
> Of nobill noyse and sauore swete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.
>
> Present *mirth* hath present laughter.
> *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3. 49.
>
> Great was the *mirth* in the kitchen,
> Likewise intill the ha'.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 276).

3. A cause or subject of merriment; that which excites gaiety or laughter. [Rare.]

> Fayn wolde I don yow *mirthe,* wiste I how.
> And of a *mirthe* I am right now bythought,
> To doon you ese, and it shal coste nought.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to C. T., l. 767.
>
> He's all my exercise, my *mirth,* my matter.
> *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2. 166.

=Syn. *Mirth, Cheerfulness.*

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth.* The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient; *cheerfulness,* fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth* who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness) prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 381.

mirth† (mėrth), *v.* [< ME. *mirthen;* < *mirth, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To please or make merry.

> Lorde, som prayer thou kenne vs,
> That somewhat myght *mirthe* vs or mende vs.
> *York Plays,* p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To rejoice. *Halliwell.*

mirthful (mėrth'fûl), *a.* [< *mirth* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of mirth or gaiety; characterized by or accompanied with merriment; jovial; festive.

> The Feast was serv'd: the Bowl was crown'd;
> To the King's Pleasure went the *mirthful* round.
> *Prior,* Solomon, ii.

The *mirthful* is the aspect of ease, freedom, abandon, and animal spirits. The serious is constituted by labour, difficulty, hardship, and the necessities of our position, which give birth to the severe and constraining institutions of government, law, morality, education, etc.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 251.

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment.

> And now what rests, but that we spend the time
> With stately triumphs, *mirthful* comic shows?
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 44.
>
> Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room with laughter. *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Jovial,* etc. (see *jolly*), gay, gleeful, sportive, playful.

mirthfully (mėrth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a mirthful or jovial manner: as, the visitors were *mirthfully* disposed.

mirthfulness (mėrth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being mirthful; mirth; merriment.

> A trait which naturally goes along with inability so to conceive the future as to be influenced by the conception is a childish *mirthfulness*—merriment not sobered by thought of what is coming.
> *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 34.

mirthless (mėrth'les), *a.* [< *mirth* + *-less.*] Without mirth or hilarity; joyless.

> Whilst his gamesome cut-tailed cur
> With his *mirthless* master plays.
> *Drayton,* Shepherd's Sirena.

mirthlessness (mėrth'les-nes), *n.* Absence of mirth.

mirtle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myrtle.*

miry (mīr'i), *a.* [< ME. *myry;* < *mire*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding with mire or mud; of the nature of mire or mud; full of mire: as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane.

> Thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 77.

miryachit (mėr-yä'chit), *n.* [Russ., 'to be epileptic.'] A neurosis observed in Siberia, characterized by extreme excitability and sometimes exhibitions of terror, with imitation of word and deed and often obscene speech. It is similar to or identical with the latah of southern Asia and the affection of Jumpers or jumping Frenchmen of Maine.

mirza (mir'zä or mėr'zä), *n.* [Pers. *mīrzā* (> Hind. *mirzā,* prop. *mīrzā*), prince; said to be a corruption of *amīrzadeh,* son of a prince, < *amīr,* prince, ameer (see *ameer, amir*), + *zadeh,* son; cf. *mīr,* a lord, chief, prob. for *amīr.*] A Persian title. When placed after the name of a person it designates him as a royal prince; when before the name it is the title for a scholar.

mist†, *n.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *miss*[1].

mis-[1]. [< ME. *mis-, mys-,* improp. *mysse-,* < AS. *mis-* = OS. *mis-* = OFries. *mis-* = D. *mis-* = MLG. *mis-* = OHG. *missa-, missi-,* MHG. *misse-,* G. *miss-, mis-* = Icel. *mis-* = Sw. *miss-* = Dan. *mis-* = Goth. *missa-,* a prefix, 'wrong,' 'bad,' as in AS. *misdǣd,* a wrong deed, misdeed, *misrǣd,* bad advice, *misdōn,* do wrong, misdo, *mislǣdan,* mislead, *mistǣcan,* misteach, *miswrītan,* miswrite, etc.; orig. an independent word, 'wrong,' 'erroneous,' 'having missed': see *miss*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'wrong,' 'bad,' 'erroneous,' or, taken adverbially, 'wrongly,' 'badly,' 'erroneously,' prefixed to nouns, as in *misdeed, misfortune, misinform,* etc., and verbs, *misdo, miscarry, misguide, misrule,* etc., including participles, as *mistaking, misbelieving,* etc., *mistaken, misspent,* etc. It is different from the prefix in *mischance, mischief, miscount,* etc., with which it is more or less confused. (See *mis-*[2].) The prefix *mis-*[1] is never accented; the prefix *mis-*[2] has the accent in some of the older words, as *mischief, miscreant,* where its force as a prefix is no longer felt. In the following words in *mis-,* the prefix is uniformly given as *mis-*[1] except when the word in which it occurs can be traced to an Old French source. In such forms as *misadjustment,* etc., it is often indifferent whether the formation be regarded as *mis-*[1] + *adjustment* or as *misadjust* + *-ment.*

mis-[2]. [< ME. *mis-*, *mys-*, *mes-*, < OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-*, *mes-*, Pr. *mes-*, *mens-* = Sp. Pg. *menos-* = It. *mis-*, < L. *minus*, less; used in Rom. as a depreciatory prefix: see *minus*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in Romance, etc., as a depreciative or negative prefix, as in *misadventure*, *mischance*, *mischief*, *miscount*, *miscreant*, *misnomer*, etc. It is mostly merged with *mis-*[1], from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word.

misacceptation (mis-ak-sep-tā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *acceptation*.] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense; a false acceptation.

misacception† (mis-ak-sep'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *acception*.] Misacceptation.

> The apostle, . . . contemning all impotent *misacceptions*, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 18, 1634.

misaccount† (mis-a-kount'), *v. t.* [< ME. *misacounten*, *misaccompten*, < OF. **mesacompter*, count wrongly, < *mes-* + *acompter*, account: see *mis-*[2] and *account*.] To miscalculate; misreckon.

> He thoghte he *mysacounted* hadde his day.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1185.

misachievement (mis-a-chēv'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *achievement*.] Wrong-doing; an achievement that is not desirable or commendable. *Davies.*

> Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-achievements*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 306.

misact (mis-akt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *act*.] To act or perform badly.

> The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 391. (*Davies.*)

misadjust (mis-a-just'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *adjust*.] To adjust badly; put out of adjustment. *Jer. Taylor.*

misadjustment (mis-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *adjustment*.] The state or condition of being badly adjusted; disagreement; lack of harmony.

> The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being.
> *Mark Hopkins*, Discussions for Young Men, p. 228.

misadmeasurement (mis-ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *admeasurement*.] A faulty estimate or measurement.

> The liability of the understanding to underrate or to overvalue the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity. *E. A. Poe*, Sphinx.

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *misaventure*, *mesaventure*, *messauenture*, contr. *misaunter*, *mysaunter*, < OF. *mesaventure*, F. *mésaventure*, < *mes-* + *aventure*, adventure: see *mis-*[2] and *adventure*.] An unfortunate adventure or hap; a mischance; ill luck.

> Certes, it were to vs grete harme yef this deuell lyve longe, what *mysauenture* hath he be suffred so longe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.
>
> Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
> Some *misadventure*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 29.

Homicide by misadventure. See *homicide*[2].

misadventured† (mis-ad-ven'tūrd), *a.* [< *misadventure* + *-ed*[2].] Unfortunate.

> A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
> Whose *misadventured* piteous overthrows
> Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., Prol., l. 7.

misadventurous (mis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [Cf. OF. *mesaventureux*; as *misadventure* + *-ous*.] Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate.

> The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

misadvertence (mis-ad-vėr'tens), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *advertence*.] Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence.

> Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
> In his own chair [the Siege Perilous].
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

misadvice (mis-ad-vīs'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *advice*.] Bad advice; injudicious counsel. *Ash.*

misadvise (mis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misadvised*, ppr. *misadvising*. [< ME. *misadvisen*, *misavisen*; < *mis-*[1] + *advise*.] 1. To give bad advice to.

> If it be whan they hem *misavise*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale.

2. To misinform; deceive; cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.

> Pardon my passion, I was *misadvised*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.
>
> Here also happened another pageant in a certain monk (if I be not *misadvised*) of Gloucester College.
> *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

misadvisedly (mis-ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* Under a misapprehension; inconsiderately.

misadvisedness (mis-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension; the state of being mistaken.

> Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misadvisedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

misaffect† (mis-a-fekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *affect*[1].] To dislike.

> That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*. *Milton*, On Lett. of Humb. Remonst.

misaffected† (mis-a-fek'ted), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *affected*.] Ill-affected; ill-disposed.

> These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher strain. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

misaffection† (mis-a-fek'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *affection*.] A wrong affection.

> Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, . . . it ushers the flesh of sinful courses. *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

misaffirm (mis-a-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *affirm*.] To affirm incorrectly or wrongly.

> The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

misaimed (mis-āmd'), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *aimed*.] Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

misallegation† (mis-al-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *allegation*.] An incorrect or false statement or assertion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 361.

misallege (mis-a-lej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misalleged*, ppr. *misalleging*. [< *mis-*[1] + *allege*[1].] To allege erroneously; cite falsely as a proof or argument.

> Now-a-days they are only used to exclude and drive forth episcopacy; but then they *misallege* antiquity.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 248.

misalliance (mis-a-lī'ans), *n.* [< F. *mésalliance*, < *mes-* + *alliance*, alliance: see *mis-*[2] and *alliance*.] An improper alliance or association; specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other: in the latter sense often used in the French form, *mésalliance*.

> Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Bp. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

misallied (mis-a-līd'), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *allied*.] Improperly allied or connected; affected by a misalliance.

> A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

misallotment (mis-a-lot'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *allotment*.] A wrong allotment.

misalter† (mis-ål'tėr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *alter*.] To alter wrongly or for the worse.

> These are all . . . which have so *mis-altered* the leiturgy that it can no more be known to be itself.
> *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Apol. for Smectymnuus, § 2.

misanswer† (mis-an'sėr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *answer*.] Misuse; failure.

> After the *misanswer* of the one talent.
> *Bp. Hall*, Vayle of Moses.

misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), *n.* [= F. *misanthrope* = Sp. *misántropo* = Pg. *misanthropo* = It. *misantropo*, < Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*, hating mankind, < *μισεῖν*, hate (< *μῖσος*, hatred), + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man: see *anthropic*. Cf. *philanthrope*.] A hater of mankind; one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general.

> Alas! poor dean! his only scope
> Was to be held a *misanthrope*.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

misanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik), *a.* [= F. *misanthropique* = Sp. *misantrópico* = Pg. *misanthropico* = It. *misantropico*; as *misanthrope* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a misanthrope; characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy. =**Syn.** *Cynical*, *Misanthropic*, *Pessimistic*. *Cynical* expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct, or to exercise austerity under profession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment. *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race. *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil. Byron's Childe Harold is "a jaded and *misanthropic* voluptuary"; such a person is apt to take a *cynical* view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc. It is disputed whether Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*.

misanthropical (mis-an-throp'i-kal), *a.* [< *misanthropic* + *-al*.] Same as *misanthropic*.

misanthropically (mis-an-throp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a misanthropic manner.

misanthropist (mis-an'thrō-pist), *n.* [As *misanthrope* + *-ist*.] Same as *misanthrope*.

misanthropize (mis-an'thrō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misanthropized*, ppr. *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope* + *-ize*.] To render misanthropic. [Rare.]

misanthropost†, *n.* [< Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*: see *misanthrope*.] A misanthrope; a man-hater.

> I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 53.

misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *misanthropie* = Sp. *misantropía* = Pg. *misanthropia* = It. *misantropia*, < Gr. *μισανθρωπία*, hatred of men, < *μισάνθρωπος*, hating man: see *misanthrope*.] Hatred or dislike of mankind; the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.

> But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
> Nor feed the gall of universal hate.
> *Langhorne*, Enlargement of the Mind, i.
>
> *Misanthropy* is only philanthropy turned sour.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 228.

misapplication (mis-ap-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *application*.] A wrong or false application or purpose.

> He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

misapply (mis-a-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misapplied*, ppr. *misapplying*. [< *mis-*[1] + *apply*.] To make an erroneous application of; apply or dispose of wrongly: as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* one's talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

> Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 21.

misappreciate (mis-a-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappreciated*, ppr. *misappreciating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciate*.] To fail in rightly appreciating; undervalue.

misappreciation (mis-a-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciation*.] The act or fact of misappreciating.

> There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 161.

misappreciative (mis-a-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciative*.] Not appreciating rightly; not showing due appreciation.

> A man may look on an heroic age . . . with the eyes of a valet, as *misappreciative*, certainly, though not so ignoble. *Lowell*, Among my Books.

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *apprehend*.] To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly; misunderstand; take in a wrong sense.

misapprehension (mis-ap-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *apprehension*.] A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

> Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God. *Stillingfleet*, Works, III. iii.
>
> Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

=**Syn.** Misconception, misunderstanding.

misapprehensively (mis-ap-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* By misapprehension or mistake.

misappropriate (mis-a-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappropriated*, ppr. *misappropriating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *appropriate*.] To appropriate wrongly; put to a wrong use: as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one.

misappropriation (mis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *appropriation*.] 1. Wrong appropriation; application to a wrong use: as, *misappropriation* of money.

> He made a strict inquisition into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *misappropriation*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Appropriation with misapplication: as, the *misappropriation* of a term.

> Linnæus applied this and other similar terms to the pupa, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by Fabricius. *Westwood.*

misarrange (mis-a-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misarranged*, ppr. *misarranging*. [< *mis-*[1] + *arrange*.] To arrange wrongly; place improperly or in a wrong order.

misarrangement (mis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *arrangement*.] Wrong or disorderly arrangement.

> Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
> (Fantastic *misarrangements!*) on the roof
> Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
> And shrubs of fairy land. *Cowper*, Task, v. 111.

misarray (mis-a-rā'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *array*.] Want of proper array or ordering; confusion; disorder.

> Then uproar wild and *misarray*
> Marred the fair form of festal day.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 27.

misascribe (mis-ạs-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misascribed*, ppr. *misascribing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

misassay (mis-ạ-sā′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *assay*.] To attempt unsuccessfully.

Hast thou any sheep-cure *misassaied?* *W. Browne*, Willie and Old Wernock.

misassign (mis-ạ-sīn′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

misattend† (mis-ạ-tend′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *attend*.] To disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 22.

misaunter†, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*.

misaventure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *misadventure*.

misaver (mis-ạ-vèr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misaverred*, ppr. *misaverring*. [< *mis-*[1] + *aver*[1].] To aver falsely or erroneously; assert wrongly.

misavise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *misadvise*.

misbear† (mis-bãr′), *v.* [ME. *misberen*; < *mis-*[1] + *bear*[1].] To misbehave; bear one's self wrongly; misconduct one's self.

Of youre negligence and unkonnynge ye have *mysborn* yow and trespassed unto me. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

misbecome (mis-bē-kum′), *v. t.*; pret. *misbecame*, pp. *misbecome*, ppr. *misbecoming*. [< *mis-*[1] + *become*.] To fail to become or beseem; suit ill; be unfitting.

Have *misbecom'd* our oaths and gravities. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 778.

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast,
And utter things that *misbecome* your looks?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

misbecoming[1] (mis-bē-kum′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misbecome*, *v.*] An improper act; indecorous conduct. [Rare.]

She saw, and she forgot, . . .
Remembered not the opulent, great Queen,
Whom riotous *misbecomings* so became.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

misbecoming[2] (mis-bē-kum′ing), *p. a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous.

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into *misbecoming* plight.
Milton, Comus, l. 372.

misbecomingly (mis-bē-kum′ing-li), *adv.* In a misbecoming manner.

Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

misbecomingness (mis-bē-kum′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being misbecoming; unsuitableness.

misbede†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *misbeódan* (= Icel. *misbjōdha*), offend, ill-use, < *mis-* + *beódan*, offer: see *mis-*[1] and *bid*.] To injure; wrong; insult.

Who hath yow *misboden* or offended?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 51.

Whan Lowys herd that same, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right and lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 104.

misbefall† (mis-bē-fâl′), *v. i.* [ME. *misbefallen*; < *mis-*[1] + *befall*.] To be unfortunate; turn out badly.

For elles but a man do so
Him maie ful ofte *misbefall*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

misbeget† (mis-bē-get′), *v. t.* [ME.; < *mis-*[1] + *beget*.] To beget wrongfully or unlawfully. *Robert of Gloucester.*

misbegot, misbegotten (mis-bē-got′, -got′n), *p. a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *begot, begotten*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 246.

The only thing that had saved the *misbegotten* republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness; but that was now discounted and exhausted.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.

misbehave (mis-bē-hāv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr. *misbehaving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *behave*.]
I. *intrans.* To behave ill; conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had *misbehaved* in giving us that disturbance. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 192.

II. *trans.* To conduct (one's self) ill: with the reflexive pronouns: as, he *misbehaved himself*.

If anie one doo offende or *misbehaue himselfe*, he is to be corrected and punished.
J. Hooker, Supplement of the Irish Chronicles, an. 1568.

misbehaved (mis-bē-hāvd′), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

Like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 143.

misbehavior, misbehaviour (mis-bē-hāv′yor), *n.* [< ME. *mysbyhavyor*; < *mis-*[1] + *behavior*.] Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; misconduct.

They schall stond and be in full powre and streynght to reforme and redrese and stablysch and corecke and ponysch all such *mysbyhauyors* and fauttes as haue be, or be nowe, or schalbe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy.
South, Works, IX. iv.

misbeholden (mis-bē-hōl′dn), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *beholden*.] Indiscreet; unkind: as, a *misbeholden* word. [North. Eng. and U. S.]

misbelief (mis-bē-lēf′), *n.* [< ME. *misbeleve, misbileve*; < *mis-*[1] + *belief*.] 1. Erroneous belief; false opinion; especially, belief in false religious doctrines.

Thus Makamede in *mysbyleyue* man and womman brouhte,
And in hus lore thei leyuen gut as well lered as lewede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 181.

Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 429.

2. Ill belief; suspicion.

Ye shul han no *misbileve*
Ne wrong conceit of me in your absence.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 202.

misbelieve (mis-bē-lēv′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr. *misbelieving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *believe*.] To believe erroneously. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii. 26.

misbelieved† (mis-bē-lēvd′), *a.* [< ME. *misbileved*; < *misbelief* + *-ed*[2].] Misbelieving; believing amiss.

O thow wikked serpent Jalousie,
Thow *mysbileved* and envyous folye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 838.

misbeliever (mis-bē-lē′vèr), *n.* One who holds false beliefs; especially, one who holds false religious opinions.

You call me [Shylock] *misbeliever*, cut-throat dog.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 112.

misbelieving (mis-bē-lē′ving), *p. a.* [< ME. *misbelevynge*; ppr. of *misbelieve*.] Believing erroneously; holding a false doctrine; especially, believing a false religion.

The londe that was so plentenouse and riche er the *mysbelevynge* peple were entred. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Go, go, into old Titus' sorrowful house,
And hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 143.

misbeseem (mis-bē-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *beseem*.] To suit ill; misbecome.

Too much *misbeseeming* a generous nature.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iii. § 4.

Go sell those *misbeseeming* clothes thou wear'st,
And feed thyself with them.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

misbestow (mis-bē-stō′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *bestow*.] To bestow improperly; err in bestowing.

Alas that the Spirit of God should blow as an uncertaine wind, should so mistake his inspiring, to *misbestow* his guifts promis'd only to the elect!
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

Remember (dear) how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to *mis-bestow*,
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile.
Carew, To the Jealous Mistress.

misbestowal (mis-bē-stō′al), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *bestowal*.] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately.

misbirth (mis-bèrth′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *birth*. Cf. *misbreyde*.] An abortion.

Thou blasphemous, scandalous *Misbirth* of nature.
Carlyle, Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, III. 178.

misboden†. Past participle of *misbede*.

misborn† (mis-bôrn′), *a.* [< ME. *misboren, misbore*, < AS. *misboren*, misborn, misshapen, degenerate, < *mis-* + *boren*, born: see *mis-*[1] and *born*.] Born to evil.

A pouer childe, and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misbore*,
We toke. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

Ah! *misborne* Elfe,
In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 42.

misbornet†, *p. a.* [ME., pp. of *misbear*.] Ill-behaved. *Chaucer.*

misbreyde†, *n.* [ME., for **misbyrde*, < AS. *misbyrd*, misbirth, *misbyrdo*, imperfect nature, < *mis-* + *gebyrd*, birth: see *birth*[1].] Evil birth.

For thys skyle hyt may be seyde,
Handlyng synne for oure *mysbreyde*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

miscalculate (mis-kal′kụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *calculate*.] To calculate erroneously; make a wrong estimate of.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted . . . and *miscalculated*. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

miscalculation (mis-kal-kụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *calculation*.] Erroneous calculation or estimate.

miscall (mis-kâl′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *call*.] 1. To call by a wrong name; name improperly.

Punish that unhappy crime of nature
Which you *miscall* my beauty.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The all-powerful and never-tiring waves of that great sea *miscalled* the Pacific.
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, I. 177.

2. To give an unworthy name or character to; berate; revile.

Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*
And wickedly backbite. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 24.

Those messengers . . . did *miscall*, and abuse with evil words, both our messenger and thee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 403.

To sneer at a Romish pageant, to *miscall* a lord's crest, were crimes for which there was no mercy.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Mr. Fountain ascribed it to the sombre influence of Mrs. Bazalgette, and *miscalled* her till Jane's hair stood on end.
C. Reade, Love me Little, viii.

=Syn. 1. To misname; misterm.

miscape†, *v. t.* [For **misscape*, < *mis-*[1] + *scape*[1].] To escape (one) wrongly.

Many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyfe. *Bp. Fisher*, Sermons, I. 359. (*Davies.*)

miscarriage (mis-kar′āj), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *carriage*.] 1. A going wrong; failure of a purposed result; untoward event; mischance: as, the criminal escaped by *miscarriage* of justice.

These and the like *miscarriages* in point of correspondency were conceived to arise from . . . two errors in their government. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 344.

They marvelled . . . [the ship] was not arrived, fearing some *miscarriage*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

Your cures . . . aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal.
Garth, Dispensary, v.

2. A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior; misdemeanor.

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and *miscarriages* of some Princes and Governors.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

Besides his *miscarriage* here in New-England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New-England.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 140.

The dividing of the fleete, however, is, I hear, voted a *miscarriage*, and the not building a fortification at Sheernesse. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 17, 1668.

3. In *pathol.*, the act of miscarrying (see *miscarry*, *v. i.*, 3); properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation. See *abortion*, 1.

miscarriageable (mis-kar′āj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *miscarriage* + *-able*.] Liable to miscarry. [Rare.]

Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others? *Bp. Hall*, A Short Answer.

miscarry (mis-kar′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *miscarried*, ppr. *miscarrying*. [< ME. *miscarien*; < *mis-*[1] + *carry*.]
I. *intrans.* 1. To fail of reaching the intended destination; go astray; be lost or carried astray in transit.

The cardinal's letter to the pope *miscarried*,
And came to the eye o' the king.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 30.

Two ill-looking Ones, that I thought did plot how to make me *miscarry* in my journey.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 256.

2. To go wrong; fail in object or purpose; come to naught; come to grief.

For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 270.

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale-catchers in their thin whale boats, . . . it has been rarely known that any of them have *miscarried*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice must sometimes *miscarry*. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 386.

3. To suffer untimely delivery; bring forth young prematurely; give birth to a fetus which is not viable.

Prithee tell me, how many Women with Child have *miscarried* at the Sight of thee?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 211.

4†. To be brought forth before the natural time, as a child.

An the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better thou hadst struck thy mother.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 10.

II.† *trans.* To mismanage; bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

miscast (mis-kȧst′), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *miscast*, ppr. *miscasting*. [< *mis-*[1] + *cast*[1].] 1. To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. ii. § 8.

You haue *mis-cast* in your Arithmetick,
Mis-laid your Counters.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. To cast or direct erroneously or improperly: as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befelle
That I at thilke tyme sie
On me that she *miscaste* hir eie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

miscast (mis-kȧst′), *n.* [< *miscast*, *v.*] An erroneous cast or reckoning.

miscasualty (mis-kaz′ū-ạl-ti), *n.*; pl. *miscasualties* (-tiz). [< *mis-*[1] + *casualty*.] An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance.

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesse.
Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

miscatholic (mis-kath′o̤-lik), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *catholic*.] Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic; pseudo-Catholic.

Judge then, reader, whether the catholike bishope that wrote this, or the *miscatholike* masse-priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedleem.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, iii. 3.

miscegenation (mis″ē-je-nā′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *miscere*, mix, + *genus*, race, + *-ation*.] Mixture or amalgamation of races: applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races.

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscegenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 83.

miscellanarian (mis″e-lā-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *miscellany* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense; connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters.

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discoursers, reflection coiners, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflec., ii. 3.

II. *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

miscellanet (mis′e-lān), *n.* [< L. *miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*. Cf. *maslin*[2], ult. < L. *miscere*, mix.] Miscellaneous.

miscellanea (mis-e-lā′nē-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

miscellaneous (mis-e-lā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *miscellanée* (see *miscellany*) = Pg. It. *miscellaneo*, < L. *miscellaneus*, < *miscellus*, mixed, < *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1].] 1. Consisting of a mixture; diversified; promiscuous: as, *miscellaneous* reading; a *miscellaneous* rabble.

My second boy, . . . whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home.
Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

My sitting-room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panels, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. Producing things of various sorts: as, a *miscellaneous* inventor.

Claudius Ælianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his Tacticks; an elegant and *miscellaneous* author. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

=Syn. 1. See *promiscuous*.

miscellaneously (mis-e-lā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner; with variety or diversity; promiscuously.

miscellaneousness (mis-e-lā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed; diversified composition.

The . . . *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison, and saved you from seeing the world's ages as a set of box-like partitions without vital connection. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

miscellanist (mis′e-lā-nist), *n.* [< *miscellany* + *-ist*.] A writer of miscellanies.

miscellany (mis′e-lā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: see *miscellaneous*. II. *n.* = F. *miscellanées*, pl., = Sp. *miscelánea* = Pg. It. *miscellanea*, < L. *miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed: see *miscellaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Miscellaneous; diversified.—**Miscellany madam**†, a woman who went about selling laces, perfumery, etc., and took part in carrying on intrigues.

As a waiting-woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *miscellanies* (-niz). 1. A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin.
Hewyt, Sermon (1658), p. 4. (*Latham.*)

Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man,
Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects.

Every old woman in the nation now reads daily a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo.
De Quincey, Style, i.

=Syn. 1. See *mixture*.

miscelline†, *n.* A modern reading of the original *masc'line*. See *maslin*[2]. *N. E. D.*

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscelline* interludes, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

miscensure (mis-sen′shọr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscensured*, ppr. *miscensuring*. [< *mis-*[1] + *censure*, *v.*] To censure wrongfully or without cause.

Pardon us, Antiquitie, if we *miscensure* your actions.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 101. (*Davies.*)

miscensure (mis-sen′shọr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *censure*, *n.*] Unjust censure; censure wrongly directed.

Therefore, my Friends, returne, recant, re-call
Your hard Opinions and *mis-Censures* all.
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), ii. 162.

mischallenge† (mis-chal′enj), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *challenge*.] A false or wrong challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischalenge* and abet.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 11.

mischance (mis-chȧns′), *n.* [< ME. *myschaunce*, *meschaunce*, *meschance*, *mescheance*, < OF. *meschance*, *mescheance*, an unfortunate chance, < *mes-* + *chance*, *cheance*, chance: see *mis-*[2] and *chance*.] An unfortunate chance; a mishap; ill luck; disaster.

The kynge spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschaunce* of the Duke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all *mischance*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

By *mischance* he slipt and fell;
A limb was broken when they lifted him.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. *Mishap*, *Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune*.

mischance (mis-chȧns′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mischanced*, ppr. *mischancing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *chance*, *v.*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately; fall out adversely; meet with a mishap; come to ill luck.

And still I hoped to be up advaunced,
For my good parts; but still it has *mischaunced*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 64.

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mischance* or be robbed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 264.

mischancy (mis-chȧn′si), *a.* [< *mischance* + *-y*[1].] Unfortunate; unlucky. [Scotch.]

mischanter, *n.* See *mishanter*.

mischaracterize (mis-kar′ak-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischaracterized*, ppr. *mischaracterizing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *characterize*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; impute a wrong character to.

mischarge (mis-chärj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischarged*, ppr. *mischarging*. [< *mis-*[1] + *charge*.] To make error in charging: as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

mischarge (mis-chärj′), *n.* [< *mischarge*, *v.*] A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.

mischief (mis′chif), *n.* [< ME. *myschief*, *mischief*, *mischeef*, *mischef*, *meschief*, *meschef*, *mescheef*, *meschef*, < OF. *meschief*, *meschef*, F. *méchef* = Pr. *mescap*, harm, mischief, = Sp. *menoscabo*, OSp. *mazcabo*, loss, = Pg. *menoscabo*, contempt, lit. a bad result, < L. *minus*, less (> OF. *mes-*, etc., bad), + *caput*, head (> OF. *chief*, etc., end): see *mis-*[2] and *chief*, and cf. *chieve*[1], *achieve*.] 1. A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency; an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation; an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things; misfortune; calamity: used with much latitude of application: as, some one is making *mischief*; the *mischief* is that he cannot keep his temper.

Whan Kay saugh that the kynge was at so grete *myschef*, he griped his swerde, and come ther the kynge was ouerthrowen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischief* by a law? Ps. xciv. 20.

Hee arriues not at the *mischiefe* of being wise, nor endures euils to come by foreseeing them.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The *mischief* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

2. The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm; vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster: as, the clouds bode *mischief*; what *mischief* is he up to now? often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate excuse: as, the lad is full of *mischief*, but not vicious.

Come, boy, with me; my thoughts are ripe in *mischief*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 132.

But when to *mischief* mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill!
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 125.

Brom Bones . . . was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; but had more *mischief* than ill-will in his composition. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

3. One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation; a source of trouble or annoyance: as, that child is a *mischief*.

Many of their horse . . . were now more a *mischief* to their own than before a terror to their enemies. *Milton.*

Nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining *mischief* [gold] underground.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 10.

4. Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced; harm; hurt: as, to do *mischief*; irremediable *mischief*: now never used in the plural.

On the tother side dide well the kynge Carados, and the kynge de Cent Chiualers; these suffred many *myscheves*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not with his brethren; for he said, Lest peradventure *mischief* befall him. Gen. xlii. 4.

I will heap *mischiefs* upon them. Deut. xxxii. 23.

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *mischief*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. . . . She wants to do everything herself. . . . But I can't let her do herself a *mischief* with stretching. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

5. The devil. [Colloq.]—**Malicious mischief.** See *malicious*.—**To play the mischief**, to cause trouble, damage, or injury.—**To play the mischief with**, to agitate or disturb greatly; throw into disorder or confusion; play the devil with.—**What the mischief** (formerly **what a mischief**), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil': as, *what the mischief* are you doing? *what the mischief* do you mean by that? [Colloq.]—**With a mischief**†, with a vengeance.

The matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply *with a mischiefe*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

With a mischief to you, confound you; devil take you.

Bide down, *with a mischief to ye*, bide down.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvii.

=Syn. *Damage*, *Harm*, etc. See *injury*.

mischief† (mis′chif), *v.* [Also *mischieve*; early mod. E. also *mischeef*; < ME. *mischeven*, *meschcven*, *meschecven*, < OF. *meschever* (= Sp. Pg. *menoscabar*), harm, injure, < *meschief*, *meschef*, harm: see *mischief*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hurt; harm; ruin.

Ye be gretely affraied of the turment that is falle of youre fader, and of youre moder, and youre broder and sustres, that thus be *mycheved*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

Henry Purdie proved his cost,
And very narrowlie had *mischief'd* him.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

II. *intrans.* To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry.

When pryde is moste in prys,
Ande couetyse moste wys, . . .
Thenne schall Englonde *mys-cheve*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 85.

mischief-maker (mis′chif-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will.

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischief-makers* of no common dexterity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

mischief-making (mis′chif-mā″king), *a.* Making trouble for others; causing quarrels.

mischief-night (mis′chif-nīt), *n.* May-eve. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mischieve†, *v.* See *mischief*.

mischievous (mis′chi-vus), *a.* [< ME. **meschevous*; < OF. (AF.) *meschevous*, < *meschief*, harm: see *mischief*.] 1. Producing or tending to produce mischief or harm; injurious; deleterious; hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischievous* deedes.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 14.

Lam is an Epithete which they giue to Degnal, signifying wicked or *mischieuous*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 296.

The mass of the community are persuaded that his [Huskisson's] plans are *mischievous* to the last degree.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 18, 1830.

He [Edward Seymour] was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy that he was frequently courted. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. Fond of mischief; full of tricks; teasing or troublesome: as, a *mischievous* boy.

Lady Freelove is as *mischievous* as a monkey, and as cunning too. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

=Syn. 1. Destructive, detrimental. See *injury*.—2. Roguish.

mischievously (mis'chi-vus-li), *adv.* In a mischievous manner; with injury, loss, or damage; with evil intention or disposition; in a troublesome or teasing manner; with playful tricks; roguishly: as, this law operates *mischievously*; they created a scandal *mischievously*.

Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it. *South*, Works, III. iv.

Like Sirens *mischievously* gay. *W. Harte*, Essay on Satire (1730).

mischievousness (mis'chi-vus-nes), *n.* Capacity to do injury; hurtfulness; noxiousness; disposition to vex, annoy, or tease; roguishness: as, the *mischievousness* of youth.

The *mischievousness* . . . found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South*.

mischomany (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μίσχος*, a pedicel, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *bot.*, an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels or flower-stalks: a term proposed by Morren. [Not used.]

miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *miscibilité*; as *miscible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

The wood naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling-point, *miscibility* with water, contents of acetone, and capacity for absorbing bromine. *Science*, XIII. 58.

miscible (mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *miscible* = It. *miscibile*, < L. as if **miscibilis*, mixable, < *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1].] Capable of being mixed: as, oil and water are not *miscible*.

Absolute alcohol is readily *miscible* with the naphtha or light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed. *C. O. Whitman*, Microscopical Methods, p. 121.

miscitation (mis-sī-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *citation*.] A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this! "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses'. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

miscite (mis-sīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscited*, ppr. *misciting*. [< *mis-*[1] + *cite*.] To cite erroneously or falsely; misquote: as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture.

So Antichrists, their poyson to infuse,
Miss-cite the Scriptures, and Gods name abuse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

misclaim (mis-klām'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *claim*.] A wrong or mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim*, and forgetfulness become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.

miscognize† (mis-kog'nīz), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *cognize*.] To misunderstand or misapprehend.

The good never intervert nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 893.

miscollect† (mis-kọ-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *collect*.] To collect or infer falsely. *Hooker*.

miscollection† (mis-kọ-lek'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *collection*.] Erroneous reasoning; false inference or deduction. See *collection*, 4.

In his words and yours I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

miscollocation (mis-kol-ō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *collocation*.] False collocation; faulty arrangement.

Miscollocation or dislocation of related words disturbed the whole sense. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

miscolor (mis-kul'ọr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *color*, *v.*] To give a wrong color to; misrepresent.

A grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxiii.

miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *miscomforten*, < OF. *mesconforter*, distress, < *mes-* + *conforter*, comfort: see *mis-*[2] and *comfort*.] To cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory*.

miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *n.* [< ME. *miscomforte*; from the verb.] Discomfort.

Too heavy for *myscomforte* of my chere. *Testament of Love*, i.

miscomplaint, *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *complain*.] To complain without cause.

Therefore doth Iob open his Mouth in vain:
And voyd of Knowledge yet, yet *mis-complain*.
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), iv. 256.

miscomprehend (mis-kom-prē-hend'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *comprehend*.] To comprehend wrongly; misunderstand.

miscomprehension (mis-kom-prē-hen'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *comprehension*.] Wrong comprehension; misunderstanding.

He believed that too much attention had been given to this subject, perhaps owing to a *miscomprehension* of the teachings of Graily Hewitt. *Medical News*, LIII. 365.

miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *computation*.] Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

miscompute (mis-kọm-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscomputed*, ppr. *miscomputing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *compute*. Cf. *miscount*.] To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne*.

miscomputet (mis-kọm-pūt'), *n.* [< *miscompute*, *v.*] An unjust computation or estimation.

Buddeus de Asse correcting their *miscompute* of Valla. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

misconceit† (mis-kọn-sēt'), *n.* [Formerly also *misconceipt*; < *mis-*[1] + *conceit*, *n.*] Misconception; misunderstanding; erroneous opinion.

He on his way did ride,
Full of melancholie and sad misfare
Through *misconceipt*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 2.

It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin: that is, by weakness, by *misconceit*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 278.

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom of the Messiah. *South*, Works, VII. ii.

misconceit (mis-kọn-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conceit*, *v.*] To judge wrongly; misconceive; form a false opinion about.

Renown'd Devereux, whose awkward fate
Was *misconceited* by foul envy's hate.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

misconceive (mis-kọn-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconceived*, ppr. *misconceiving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *conceive*.] To conceive erroneously; form a wrong conception of; misunderstand; misapprehend; misjudge.

He that *misconceyveth* misdemeth. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1166.

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole character of the times. *Macaulay*, History.

=Syn. To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake.

misconceiver (mis-kọn-sē'vėr), *n.* One who misconceives.

What a *misconceiver* 'tis! *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

misconception (mis-kọn-sep'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conception*.] Erroneous conception; false opinion; misunderstanding.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than a heap of *misconception* and error. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

=Syn. Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake.

misconclusion (mis-kọn-klō'zhọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conclusion*.] An erroneous conclusion or inference.

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*! *Bp. Hall*, Fashions of the World.

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conduct*, *n.*] 1. Wrong conduct; misbehavior.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison*, Spectator.

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learn'd. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, ii. 72.

2. Mismanagement.

In 1487 the act which founded the Court of Star Chamber was passed, as a remedy for the evils of maintenance, the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assemblies. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 362.

misconduct (mis-kọn-dukt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conduct*, *v.*] 1. To conduct amiss; mismanage.—2. With a reflexive pronoun, to misbehave.

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted himself* in Spain. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 507.

misconjecture (mis-kọn-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *conjecture*.] A wrong conjecture or guess.

I hope they will . . . correct our *misconjectures*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

misconjecture (mis-kọn-jek'tūr), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *misconjectured*, ppr. *misconjecturing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *conjecture*, *v.*] To form a wrong conjecture.

Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

misconsecrate (mis-kon'sẹ-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconsecrated*, ppr. *misconsecrating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *consecrate*.] To consecrate improperly.

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles. *Bp. Hall*, Defeat of Cruelty.

misconsecration (mis-kon-sẹ-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *consecration*.] Improper consecration.

misconsequence (mis-kon'sẹ-kwens), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *consequence*.] A wrong consequence or deduction.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it. *Abp. Leighton*, Com. on Peter, iii. 8.

misconster†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *misconstrue*.

misconstruct (mis-kọn-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *construct*.] 1. To construct wrongly.—2†. To misconstrue.

misconstruction (mis-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *construction*. Cf. *misconstrue*, *misconstruct*.] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation; a mistaking of the true meaning.

It pleased the king, his master, very late
To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 124.

He was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable. *Paley*, Sermons, xx.

misconstrue (mis-kon'strö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconstrued*, ppr. *misconstruing*. [Formerly also *misconster*; < *mis-*[1] + *construe*.] To construe or interpret erroneously; take in a wrong sense; misjudge; misunderstand.

Ah, Douglas, thou *misconst'rest* his intent:
Greene, James IV., ii.

My zeale deride,
And all my deedes *mis-conster*.
Bp. Corbet, Distracted Puritane.

From its harmless glee,
The wretch *misconstrued* villany.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 21.

=Syn. See *construe* and *translate*.

misconstruer (mis-kon'strọ̈-ėr), *n.* One who misconstrues; one who makes a wrong interpretation.

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

miscontent† (mis-kọn-tent'), *a.* [< OF. *mescontent*, F. *mécontent*, not content, < *mes-* + *content*, content: see *mis-*[2] and *content*[1].] Not content, or ill content; discontented.

She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welle. *J. Udall*, On John iv.

miscontented (mis-kọn-ten'ted), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *contented*.] Discontented.

Her highness [Queen Elizabeth] is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portraited. *Cecil Papers*, in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I. 281.

miscontentment (mis-kọn-tent'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *contentment*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

I here no specialte of the Kinges Majestes *myscontentment*. *Bp. Gardiner*, To Paget (1546). (*Davies*.)

His eyes declaring *mis-contentment*. *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 379.

miscontinuance (mis-kọn-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *continuance*.] In *law*: (*a*) Continuance by an improper process. (*b*†) Discontinuance. *Cowell*.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscopied*, ppr. *miscopying*. [< *mis-*[1] + *copy*, *v.*] To copy wrongly or inaccurately; imitate imperfectly or in a mistaken manner.

It will be found . . . that the latter has recklessly *miscopied*, has suppressed important words and phrases, and has even added words of his own. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 213.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *n.*; pl. *miscopies* (-iz). [< *miscopy*, *v.*] An error in copying.

Some of these differences may be resolved into misprints or *mis-copies*. *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 305.

miscord† (mis-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< ME. *miscorden*, < OF. *mescorder*, *mesacorder*, < *mes-* + *acorder*, agree: see *mis-*[2] and *cord*[2], *accord*.] To be discordant.

He [a heretic] was a man right expert in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *miscorden*. *Testament of Love*, ii.

miscorrect (mis-kọ-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *correct*.] To correct erroneously; alter wrongly in attempting to correct.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden*.

miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscounseled* or *miscounselled*, ppr. *miscounseling* or *miscounselling*. [< ME. *misconselen*, < OF. *mesconseillier*, *mescunseillier*, counsel badly, < *mes-* + *conseillier*, counsel: see *mis-*[2] and *counsel*.] To counsel or advise falsely.

If any broyer or syster dispyse or *mysconsel* or lye his broyer in presence] of ye alderman and of his breyeryn, schal pay di. li. [wax]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87

Things *miscounselled* must needs miswend. *Spenser*, Mother Hub Tale, l. 128.

miscount (mis-kount'), *v.* [< ME. *miscounten*, < OF. *mesconter*, *mescounter*, *mescunter*, *mescompter*, miscount, F. *mécompter*, strike wrong

(said of a clock), < *mes-* + *conter*, count: see *mis-*[2] and *count*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count erroneously; mistake in counting.

In their computacion they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their nomber an hundreth years.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 15.

2. To account wrongly; misjudge or misconstrue.

While my honest heat
Were all *miscounted* as malignant haste.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* To make a false reckoning.

And if so be that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answers a faile.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick*, Divine Arithmetic, p. 6.

miscount (mis-kount'), *n.* [< *miscount*, *v.*] An erroneous counting or numbering.

miscoveting† (mis-kuv'et-ing), *n.* [ME. *miscoveeting*; < *mis-*[1] + *coveting*.] Wrongful coveting.

She makith folk compasse and caste
To taken other folkis thyng,
Thorough robberie or *myscoveiting*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 196.

miscreance† (mis'krē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *mescreance* (F. *mécréance* = It. *miscredenza*), unbelief, < *mescreant*, unbelieving: see *miscreant*.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

But through this, and other their *miscreaunce*,
They maken many a wrong chevisaunce.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), *n.* [As *miscreance*: see *-cy*.] 1†. Same as *miscreance*.

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. The state of being a miscreant; turpitude.

Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious *miscreancy*?
De Quincey, Essenes, ii.

miscreant (mis'krē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *miscreant*, *miscreaunt*, < OF. *mescreant*, F. *mécréant* (= It. *miscredente*), misbelieving, unbelieving, < *mes-* + *creant*, believing: see *mis-*[2] and *creant*[1], *credent*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Misbelieving; unbelieving; infidel.

Al *miscreant* painyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al sedicious scismatikes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 774.

2. Vile; detestable.

For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 667.

II. *n.* 1†. An unbeliever; a misbeliever.

Robert . . . dyd many notable acts . . . at the wynnynge of the citye of Acon vpon the *myscreantes* & Turkes.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

That *miscreantes* whilom gan honoure,
As for their goddis thaim deyflyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 52.

The emperor's generosity to the *miscreants* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lviii.

2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 39.

miscreate† (mis-krē-āt'), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *create*, *a.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; monstrous; spurious.

Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 16.

miscreated (mis-krē-ā'ted), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *created*.] Same as *miscreate*.

For nothing might abash the villein bold,
Ne mortall steele emperce his *miscreated* mould.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

What art thou, execrable shape!
That darest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 683.

miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *creation*.] A faulty or unnatural making or creation.

Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation*. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 277.

miscreative (mis-krē-ā'tiv), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *creative*.] Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. *Shelley*.

miscredent† (mis-krē'dent), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *credent* (after the older *miscreant*, q. v.).] An unbeliever; an infidel; a miscreant.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

miscredit (mis-kred'it), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *credit*.] To give no credit or belief to; disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the château for an answer in writing. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

miscredulity (mis-krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *credulity*.] Misdirected credulity; belief or credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a wrong object.

We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 6.

miscreed (mis-krēd'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *creed*.] An erroneous or false creed. [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a fierce *miscreed*?
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnets, xiv.

miscrop (mis-krop'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *crop*.] Failure of a crop; scantiness in a harvest.

miscue (mis-kū'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *cue*[1].] In *billiards*, an accidental slip of the cue at the moment of making a stroke, causing the tip to glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly as intended.

misdate (mis-dāt'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *date*[1], *n.*] A wrong date.

misdate (mis-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdated*, ppr. *misdating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *date*[1], *v.*] To date erroneously; give a false or wrong date to.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 777.

misdaub (mis-dâb'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *daub*.] To daub unskilfully; spoil by daubing. [Rare.]

Misdaubed with some untempered and lately-laid mortar. *Bp. Hall*, To a Worthy Knight.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *deal*[1], *n.*] In *card-playing*, a wrong deal; a deal in which the players do not all receive the proper number of cards or the cards in proper order.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misdealt*, ppr. *misdealing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *deal*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To deal or act wrongly or falsely; misconduct one's self.—2. In *card-playing*, to make an incorrect distribution of the cards.

Fie on you, all the Honors in your fist,
Countship, Househeadship—how have you *misdealt*!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 164.

II. *trans.* To deal or divide improperly; make a wrong deal of, as of the cards in card-playing.

misdecision (mis-dē-sizh'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *decision*.] 1. The act of deciding wrongly.

The danger of deception and consequent *misdecision* on the part of the judge. *Bentham*.

2. A wrong or erroneous decision.

The judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision*.
Brougham.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* [< ME. *misdede*, < AS. *misdǣd* (= OS. *misdād* = OFries. *misdēd* = D. *misdaad* = MLG. *misdāt* = OHG. *missitāt*, *mistāt*, MHG. *missetāt*, G. *missethat* = Sw. *missdåd* = Dan. *misdaad* = Goth. *missadēds*), a wrong act, misdeed, < *mis-* + *dǣd*, deed: see *mis-*[1] and *deed*. *Misdeed* is the oldest existing noun with the prefix *mis-*. Cf. *misdo*.] An evil or mischievous deed; a reprehensible or wicked action.

By my grete *mysdede* here hym slayn haue I.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 298.

I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 183.

=**Syn.** See list under *misdemeanor*.

misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *misdemen* (= Icel. *misdæma*); < *mis-*[1] + *deem*[1].] To judge erroneously; misjudge; mistake in judging.

Were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*,
Sir J. Davies, Immortality, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow,
Fade, and are shed, that from their timely fall
(*Misdeem* it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 26.

misdemean (mis-dē-mēn'), *v.* [< OF. **mesdemener*, < *mes-* + *demener*, refl., conduct (oneself): see *mis-*[2] and *demean*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To behave (one's self) ill; conduct (one's self) improperly.

You, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 14.

II. *intrans.* To misbehave.

But when our neighbours *mis-demean*,
Our censures are exceeding keen.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus, p. 149.

★ **misdemeanant** (mis-dē-mē'nant), *n.* [< OF. **mesdemenant*, ppr. of **mesdemener*, misdemean: see *mis-*[2] and *demeanant*.] One who commits a misdemeanor; a person guilty of a petty crime.

Misdemeanants who have money in their pockets may be seen in many of our prisons. *Sydney Smith*.

It [Canada] was no penal colony; they were no set of political convicts or social *misdemeanants* sent out to be gotten rid of by the home government.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 146.

misdemeanor, misdemeanour (mis-dē-mē'nor), *n.* [Formerly also *misdemeanure*, and improp. *misdemesnor*; < *mis-*[2] + *demeanor*: see *misdemean*.] 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault.

God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanors*. *South*, Works, IX. xii.

2. In *law*, an offense of a less grave nature than an indictable felony. See *crime* and *felony*.

A crime or *misdemesnor* is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. i.

3†. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some naturall fault in the soil, or *misdemeanure* of the owners. *Seasonable Sermon*, p. 25 (1644). (*Latham*.)

=**Syn.** 1. Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, trespass, transgression, misdoing.—2. See *crime* and *offense*.

misdepart† (mis-dē-pärt'), *v. t.* [ME. *misdeparten*; < *mis-*[1] + *depart*.] To part or distribute unequally.

He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 9.

misderive (mis-dē-rīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misderived*, ppr. *misderiving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *derive*.] 1†. To divert from the proper course; mislead; misdirect.

Misderiving the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

2. To err in deriving: as, to *misderive* a word.

misdescribe (mis-des-krīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdescribed*, ppr. *misdescribing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *describe*.] To describe falsely or erroneously.

misdescription (mis-des-krip'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *description*.] Erroneous description; faulty or fraudulent description: as, *misdescription* of goods by an importer.

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into the four classes of successful, partially successful, *misdescriptions*, and failures.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

misdesert† (mis-de-zèrt'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *desert*[2].] Ill desert.

My haplesse case
Is not occasion'd through my *misdesert*,
But through misfortune. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 12.

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *devotion*.] Misdirected devotion; mistaken piety.

A place where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne*.

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *diet*[1], *n.*] Improper diet or food.

A dry dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 23.

misdiet† (mis-dī'et), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *diet*[1], *v.*] To eat improper or injurious food; diet irregularly or improperly.

Certainly this great body by *mis-dieting* and willfull disorder contracted these spirituall diseases.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

misdieter† (mis-dī'e-tėr), *n.* One who misdiets.

If, consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbes of death it selfe.
Optick Glass of Humours (1639). (*Nares*.)

misdight† (mis-dīt'), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *dight*.] Badly dressed.

Despis'd nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their coate, both now *mis-dight*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

misdirect (mis-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *direct*.] To direct wrongly. (*a*) To give erroneous information or instruction to. (*b*) To give a wrong course or direction to. (*c*) To write an incorrect address upon: as, to *misdirect* a letter.

misdirection (mis-di-rek'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *direction*.] The act of misdirecting, or the state of being misdirected; wrong direction: an erroneous indication, guidance, or instruction: as, the *misdirection* of a letter; a judge's *misdirections* to the jury.

Through ignorance or *misdirection* it may limit or enfeeble the animal or being that misguides it.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 26.

Egoists would regard this as chimerical and impossible, or, if possible, a plain *misdirection* of efforts.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 204.

misdisposition† (mis-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *disposition*.] Bad disposition.

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight; whether through the indisposition of the organ or the distance of the object, or the *misdisposition* of the medium. *Bp. Hall*, The Deceit of Appearance.

misdistinguish (mis-dis-ting'gwish), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *distinguish.*] To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; make false distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 3.

misdivide (mis-di-vīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdivided*, ppr. *misdividing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *divide.*] To divide wrongly.

misdivision (mis-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *division.*] A wrong or faulty division.

misdo (mis-dö'), *v.*; pret. *misdid*, pp. *misdone*, ppr. *misdoing.* [< ME. *misdon*, < AS. *misdōn* (= OFries. *misdūa* = D. *misdoen* = MLG. *misdōn* = OHG. *missatuon*, *missiduan*, MHG. *missetuon*), act wrongly, offend, < *mis-* + *dōn*, do: see *mis-*[1] and *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To do wrong to; treat badly. *Chaucer.*—2. To do or perform amiss.

Ergo. soule shal soule quyte and synne to synne wende,
And al that man hath *mysdo* I, man, wyl amende.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 339.

II. *intrans.* To act amiss; err in action or conduct.

If I have *misdone*,
As I have wrong'd indeed both you and yours.
Greene, James IV., v.

Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton*, P. R., i. 225.

misdoer (mis-dö'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *misdoere*; < *misdo* + *-er*[1].] One who misdoes or does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime; an evil-doer.

[They] compel all men to follow them, strengthening their kingdom with the multitude of all *misdoers*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 115.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy anything. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

misdoing (mis-dö'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misdo*, *v.*] A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

Pandulph, a lawier, and Durant, a templer, comming vnto King John, exhorted him . . . to reforme his *misdoings*. *Holinshed*, King John, an. 1211.

misdoom† (mis-döm'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doom.* Cf. *misdeem.*] To misjudge.

Know, there shall Iudgement come,
To doom them right who Others, rash. *misdoom*.
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), ii. 287.

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doubt*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To suspect; regard with suspicion. [Now colloq.]

That which was costly he feared was not dainty, and, though the invention were delicate, he *misdoubted* the making. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

We put him in charge of a woman who said she'd take care of him, but I *misdoubt* her.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 371.

2. To think; have a suspicion or inkling of.

We *misdoubted* that they would be slaine by the way.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 70.

II. *intrans.* To entertain doubt; have a suspicion.

Misdoubting much, and fearful of the event.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

I *misdoubt* much if you do not begin to forswear England. *The Century*, XXVI. 822.

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doubt*[1].] 1. Unnecessary or unworthy doubt; irresolution; hesitation.

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 332.

2†. Suspicion, as of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land
As his *misdoubts* present occasion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 206.

Use not
So hard a language; your *misdoubt* is causeless.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

misdoubtful† (mis-dout'fûl), *a.* [< *misdoubt* + *-ful.*] Misgiving; mistrusting; suspicious.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtfull* minde
A thousand feares. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 3.

misdraw (mis-drâ'), *v.*; pret. *misdrew*, pp. *misdrawn*, ppr. *misdrawing.* [< ME. *misdrawen*; < *mis-*[1] + *draw.*] **I.** *trans.* To draw or draft badly.

The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustees carrying out a *misdrawn* will. *Bagehot*, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 286.

There were also 40 diagrams, . . . all *misdrawn*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

II. *intrans.* To fall apart.

misdrawing (mis-drâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misdraw*, *v.*] Distraction; falling apart.

For the realme ne sholde not seme blisful, yif there were a yok of *mysdrawynges* in diverse parties.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

misdread† (mis-dred'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *dread.*] To regard with dread or foreboding.

misdread† (mis-dred'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *dread.*] Dread of evil; foreboding.

The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by *mis-dread*,
Have after-nourishment and life by care.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 12.

mise[1]† (mīz; F. pron. mēz), *n.* [< ME. **mise*, < OF. *mise*, a putting, setting, laying out, expense, judgment, tax, etc., F. *mise*, a putting, setting, dress, etc., < ML. *missa* (also *misa*, after OF.), a laying out, expense, fem. of *missus* (> F. *mis*), pp. of *mittere* (> F. *mettre*), send, put: see *mission.*] 1. Outlay; disbursement; expenditure. Hence, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) A gift of cattle, produce, or money made to a superior as a commutation, or to secure immunity from taxes, fines, and other impositions; thus, formerly, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester in England at the change of the owner of the earldom. The phrase *the mise* was often used to designate the revenue thus accruing to the crown or lord. (*b*) Any payment made to secure a liberty or immunity; tax or tallage.

Unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loans, *mizes*, weekly and monthly assessments.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 628). (*Davies.*)

2. In *common-law procedure*, in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right. A traverse upon some collateral point in a writ of right was called an *issue*, as in other actions.

A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right.
W. Nelson, Lex Maneriorum (1726), p. 36. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

I think there can be no doubt that, upon the *mise* joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant, the want of which might have been pleaded in bar of this action (as contradistinguished from matter in abatement), is necessarily put in issue. *Lee, J.*, in 10 Gratt. (Va.), 355.

3. Arbitration, or a settlement or agreement reached by arbitration. See phrases below.—**Mise of Amiens**, the decision in favor of Henry III. of England rendered on January 23d, 1264, by Louis IX. of France, to whom the difficulties between Henry and certain of his rebellious barons had been referred for arbitration.—**Mise of Lewes**, the compact, agreement, or compromise by which, in May, 1264, the difficulties existing between Henry III. of England and his rebellious barons were settled.

The "*Mise of Lewes*," the capitulation which secured the safety of the king, contained seven articles.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 177.

mise[2]†, *n.* See *mease*[1].

misease† (mis-ēz'), *n.* [< ME. *miseise*, *myseise*, *meseise*, *misese*, < OF. **meseise*, *mesaise*, F. *mésaise*, discomfort, < *mes-* + *eise*, *aise*, ease: see *mis-*[2] and *ease.* Cf. *malease*, *disease.*] Discomfort; trouble.

And so endured the kynge in grete *mysese* for love of Ygerne, and at laste he complayned hym-self to tweyne that he moche trusted of grete angwysshe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

So that he moste for *mysese* awei at the ende.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 34.

miseased† (mis-ēzd'), *a.* [ME. *misesed*; < *misease* + *-ed*[2].] Having discomfort or trouble.

Thanne is misericorde, as seith the philosophre, a vertu by which the corage of man is stired by the mysese of hym that is *mysesed*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

miseasy† (mis-ē'zi), *a.* [ME. *misesy*; < *misease* + *-y*[1].] Uneasy; uncomfortable.

Standyng is me beste, vnneth maie I ligge for pure *miseasie* sorowe. *Testament of Love*, i.

misedition† (mis-ē-dish'ọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *edition.*] A wrong editing; an erroneous edition.

A *mis-edition* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

miseducation (mis-ej-ū-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *education.*] Wrong, hurtful, or imperfect education. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 81.

mise en scène (mēz oṅ sān). [F.: *mise*, a putting, setting; *en*, in, on; *scène*, stage: see *mise*[1], *in*[1], *scene.*] The entire scenery, properties, and detail of an acted play; hence, the surroundings of any event.

mise-money† (mīz'mun″i), *n.* Money given by way of mise.

misemploy (mis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *employ.*] To employ wrongly or uselessly; make a bad, ineffective, or purposeless use of: as, to *misemploy* one's means or opportunities.

He did so much as he could do no more, all which hath been *misemployed* and abused by themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

misemployment (mis-em-ploi'mẹnt), *n.* [< *misemploy* + *-ment.*] Ill or useless employment; misapplication; misuse: as, the *misemployment* of time or money.

This year also he made proclamation to redress the *misemployment* of lands or goods given to charitable uses.
Baker, King James, an. 1622.

misen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mizzen.*

misenite (mis'en-īt), *n.* [< *Miseno* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibers in a hot tufa cavern near Miseno, Italy.

misenroll, misenrol (mis-en-rōl'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *enroll.*] To enter or enroll by mistake; enroll erroneously.

I should thee *misenroule*
In booke of life.
Davies, Muses Sacrifice, p. 64. (*Davies.*)

misenter (mis-en'tėr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *enter*[1].] To enter erroneously or by mistake: as, to *misenter* items in an account.

misentreat† (mis-en-trēt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *entreat.*] To maltreat; abuse; treat badly. *Halliwell.*

misentry (mis-en'tri), *n.*; pl. *misentries* (-triz). [< *mis-*[1] + *entry.*] An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account.

misepiscopist† (mis-ē-pis'kō-pist), *n.* [< Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop, + *-ist.*] A hater of bishops or of prelacy.

Those *misepiscopists* . . . envied and denyed that honour to this or any other Bishops.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 640. (*Davies.*)

miser[1] (mī'zėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mizer* (and *misard*); < ME. **miser*, *meser*, < OF. **miser* = Sp. *mísero* = Pg. It. *misero*, wretched, avaricious, < L. *miser*, wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, sick, ill, bad, worthless, etc.; cf. Gr. *μῖσος*, hatred. Hence also E. *miserable*, *misery*, etc., *commiserate*, *mesel*, etc. For the sense 2, cf. *miserable*, *a.*, 5.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A miserable person; one who is wretched or unhappy.

Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *misers* sake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 8.

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

2. An extremely avaricious person; one who hoards money; a niggard; one who in wealth conducts himself as one afflicted with poverty.

Rich honesty dwells like a *miser*, sir, in a poor house.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 63.

'Tis strange the *miser* should his cares employ
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 1.

Miser's gallon†, a very small measure, probably a gill.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *mizers gallon*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

II. *a.* Characteristic of a miser. [Rare.]

Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
And fondly broods with *miser* care!
Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

miser[1] (mī'zėr), *v. t.* [< *miser*[1], *n.*] To gather or keep like a miser; keep with jealous care; hoard: with *up.*

miser[2], **mizer** (mī'zėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain; said to be so called as used to "miser up" or collect the earth through which it bores; < *miser*[1], *v.* Otherwise thought to be connected with G. *meisel*, a chisel.] An iron cylinder with an opening in the side and a cutting lip, attached to the lower end of a boring-rod, used in the process of sinking wells in water-bearing strata. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening through which the earth can pass upward. In the so-called "pot-miser," used in pebbly clay, there is no valve, but the soil is forced upward by a worm on the outside of the pot, which is conical in form, and over whose edge it falls as the instrument works its way downward.

miser[2] (mī'zėr), *v. t.* [Also *mizer*; < *miser*[2], *n.*] To collect in the interior of the boring-tool called a miser: used with *up.*

miserable (miz'ẹ-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *miserable*, F. *misérable* = Sp. *miserable* = Pg. *miseravel* = It. *miserabile*, < L. *miserabilis*, pitiable, < *miserari*, pity, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Unhappy; wretched; hapless.

He should fear more the hurt that may be done him by a poor widow, or a *miserable* man, than by the greatest gentleman of them all.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What's more *miserable* than discontent?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 201.

Fallen cherub, to be weak is *miserable*,
Doing or suffering. *Milton*, P. L., i. 157.

2. Causing or attended by suffering or unhappiness; distressing; doleful: as, a *miserable* lot or condition; *miserable* weather.

O gross and *miserable* ignorance.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 178.

Being even as taking leave of this *miserable* world, God did direct him to the great way or Castragan.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41.

3. Manifesting misery; indicative of want or suffering; shocking; pitiable: as, a *miserable* hut; to be covered with *miserable* rags; *miserable* looks.—**4.** Of wretched character or quality; without value or merit; very poor; mean; worthless: as, a *miserable* soil; a *miserable* performer or performance; a *miserable* subterfuge.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job xvi. 2.

It was *miserable* economy, indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

5. Covetous; miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable;* and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish. *Hooker.*

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.

Pasquil's Jests, etc. (1604). (*Nares.*)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man.

South, Works, VIII. vi.

6†. Compassionate; merciful; commiserating. [Rare.]

My son 's in . . . gaol, . . . and outstep [unless] the king be *miserable*, hees like to totter.

Heywood, King Edward IV. (Plays, I. 72, reprint, 1874).

=**Syn. 1.** Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable. See *affliction.*

II. *n.* An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch.

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables.*

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 36.

miserableness (miz'e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being miserable; misery; wretchedness.—**2†.** Miserliness; niggardliness.

Miserableness
Hath brought in distress.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'e-ra-bli), *adv.* In a miserable manner; calamitously; pitiably; deplorably; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men. Mat. xxi. 41.

Many men were lifted vp [by a tempest in the harbor of Domingo] and carried in the aire many bow-shots, some being thereby *miserably* bruised.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 910.

Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained.

Sir P. Sidney.

The younger clerks were . . . *miserably* paid.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

miseration† (miz-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *misération* = Sp. *miseración* = Pg. *miseração* = It. *miserazione*, < L. *miseratio(n-)*, compassion, < *miserari*, pp. *miseratus*, pity: see *miserable.*] Commiseration; pity.

God of his *miseration*
Send better reformacion.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz"e-rē-ā'tėr), *n.* [So called because beginning with the words "*Misereatur* vestri omnipotens Deus" ('Almighty God have mercy upon you'): L. *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, pity: see *miserere.*] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (*tui*), in sacramental absolution.

miserect† (mis-ē-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *erect.*] To erect wrongly; erect with a wrong object.

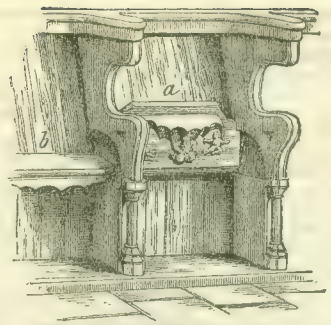
Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Amos iii. 15.

miserere (miz-e-rē'rē), *n.* [So called because beginning with the words, taken from the Vulgate version of the 51st Psalm, "*Miserere* mei, Domine" ('Pity me, O Lord'): L. *miserere*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *misereri*, pity, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*[1].] **1.** The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions): so called from its first word. In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions. Hence—(*a*) The service of which the miserere forms a part. (*b*) A musical setting of this psalm. The most celebrated example is the Miserere of Allegri, written about 1635, which forms a part of the Tenebræ service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In the rendering of this miserere so much of care, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music. (*c*) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character. (*d*) A lamentation.

No more ay-mees and *misereres*, Tranio.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2. A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it. The under side of the seat, in medieval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Miserere, from All-Souls College, Oxford.
a, miserere seat turned back, showing carving; *b*, seat let down.

ornamentally carved, often with grotesques or caricatures. Also called *misericordia*, *misericorde*, *misericord.* See *stall.*

We are still sitting here in this *Miserere.*

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 1.

Miserere day, Ash Wednesday. *Lee*, Glossary.—**Miserere week,** the first week in Lent. *Lee*, Glossary.

misericorde, misericord (miz"e-ri-kôrd'), *n.* [< ME. *misericorde*, < OF. *misericorde*, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F. *miséricorde* = Sp. Pg. It. *misericordia*, < L. *misericordia*, mercy, < *misericors*, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < *miserere*, pity, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart:* see *miser*[1] and *core*[1].] **1.** Merciful disposition; forgiving pity or kindness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now shul ye understonde that the releevynge of avarice is *misericorde* and pitee largely taken.

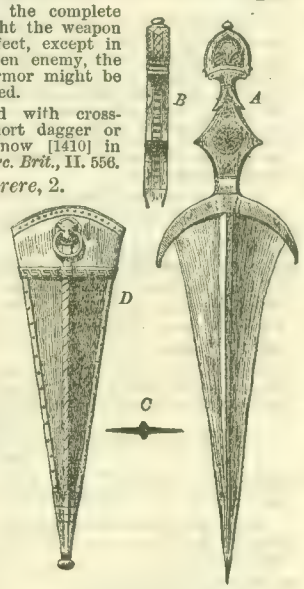
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Misericord and Justice both disdain them.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 50.

2. A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the *coup de grâce*). Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found and penetrated.

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or *misericorde* were now [1410] in fashion. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 556.



Misericorde, 15th century.
A, the dagger; *B*, profile of hilt; *C*, section of blade; *D*, scabbard.

3. Same as *miserere*, 2.

The *misericords*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each. *The Academy*, No. 1890, p. 364.

miserliness (mī'zėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits; avariciousness; niggardliness; penuriousness.

miserly (mī'zėr-li), *a.* [< *miser*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a *miserly* person, or a person of *miserly* habits.=**Syn.** *Parsimonious, Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious.*

mise-roll† (mīz'rōl), *n.* An official account or record in the exchequer of mise-moneys.

misery (miz'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *miseries* (-riz). [< ME. *miserie*, < OF. *miserie*, *misere*, F. *misère* = Sp. Pg. It. *miseria*, < L. *miseria*, wretchedness, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*[1].] **1.** A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness; mental or physical suffering; wretchedness.

His soul was grieved for the *misery* of Israel. Judges x. 16.

2. Any afflictive or depressed condition; want of the means of livelihood; destitution: as, the burning of the factory caused much *misery* among the poor.

In Naples *misery* laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

3. A seated pain or ache; an acute local ailment: as, to have a *misery* in the teeth, or a *misery* in the side or back. [Prov.]

Mrs. Johns . . . talked about her husband, and a *misery* in his side and in his back, and how he felt it "a comin' on nigh ter a week ago."

M. N. Murfree, The Atlantic, XLI. 577.

4. That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune; calamity: generally in the plural.

Weep and howl for your *miseries* that shall come upon you. Jas. v. 1.

I will not wish ye half my *miseries.*

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 108.

Bent are they less with time than *miseries.*

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

5. Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But Brutus, skorning this *misery* and nigardliness [that of Octavius Cæsar], gaue vnto euery band a number of weathers to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to euery souldier. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1071.

=**Syn.** *Affliction, Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction.*

miseset†, *n.* See *misease.*

misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *esteem.*] Lack of esteem; disrespect.

misestimate (mis-es'ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misestimated*, ppr. *misestimating.* [< *mis-*[1] + *estimate.*] To estimate erroneously. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. viii. § 2.

misexpense† (mis-eks-pens'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *expense.*] Foolish expenditure.

O wretched end of idle vanity,
Of *misexpence* and prodigality.

The Beggar's Ape (c. 1607). (*Nares.*)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *expound.*] To expound erroneously. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *expression.*] Wrong or improper expression. *Baxter.*

misfait†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mesfait*, *mesfaite*, misdeed, mishap, < *mesfaire*, misdo, do harm, < *mes-* + *faire*, do: see *mis-*[2] and *fait*[1], *feat*[1], *n.*] Mishap; misfortune.

"I haue wonder of the," quod I, "that witty art holden,
Why thow ne suwest man and his make that no *mysfait*
hem folwe." *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 366.

misfaith (mis-fāth'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *faith.*] Lack of faith or trust; distrust. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

misfall† (mis-fâl'), *v. i.* [ME. *misfallen;* < *mis-*[1] + *fall*[1].] To fall out unluckily.

Though the ones on a tyme *mysfille.*

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1530.

misfare† (mis-fār'), *v. i.* [< ME. *misfaren*, < AS. *misfaran*, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= OFries. *misfara*, do wrong, = Icel. *misfara*, go amiss, be lost), < *mis-* + *faran*, go, fare: see *mis-*[1] and *fare*[1].] To fare ill; go wrong or do wrong; be unfortunate.

Thi fader and al his folk so *misfaren* hadde,
That alle here liues in a stounde hadde be lore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1359.

Sigh this thynge how it *misferde.*

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

misfare† (mis-fār'), *n.* [< ME. *mysfare* (= Icel. *misfari*); from the verb.] Ill fare; misfortune.

Jesu! the son of Dauid calde.
Thou haue mercy!
Allas! I crye, he heris me nogt,
He has no ruthe of my *mysfare.*

York Plays, p. 211.

Great comfort in her sad *misfare*
Was Amoret, companion of her care.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

misfaring† (mis-fār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misfare, v.*] **1.** Misfortune.—**2.** Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most-what fare amis,
And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see.

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 758.

misfashion† (mis-fash'on), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fashion.*] To fashion or form wrongly. *Hakewill*, On Providence.

misfate†, *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fate.*] Ill fate or luck; misfortune.

Through their own *mis-fate* in hauing none,
Or, hauing Vertues, not to haue them known.

Panaretus (tr. by Sylvester).

misfeasance (mis-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *misfeazance;* < OF. *mesfaisance*, wrong, trespass, < *mesfaisant*, doing wrong: see *misfeasant.* Cf. *malfeasance.*] In *law:* (*a*) A trespass; a wrong done. (*b*) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power; misbehavior in office; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance.* This word is often carelessly used in the sense of *malfeasance.*

misfeasant (mis-fē'zant), *n.* [< OF. *mesfaisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire*, *mesfere* (F. *méfaire*), do harm, < *mes-* + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *mis-*[2] and *fact*, and cf. *damage-feasant.*] In *law*, a trespasser; a misfeasor.

misfeasor, misfeazor (mis-fē'zor), *n.* [< OF. *mesfeisour*, *mesfesor*, < *mesfaire*, misdo: see *misfeasant.*] One who is guilty of misfeasance.

misfeat†, *n.* [Also *misfeet*; < OF. *mesfaite*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong: see *misfeasant*, *mis-*[2], and *feat*[1].] Ill deed; wrong. *Halliwell.*

misfeazance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance.*

misfeazor, *n.* See *misfeasor.*

misfeign† (mis-fān'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *feign.*] To feign with an evil design.

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 40.

misfire (mis-fīr'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fire.*] A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.

In case of *misfire* through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 395.

misfit (mis-fit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfitted*, ppr. *misfitting.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fit*[2], *v.*] 1. To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fit*[2], *n.*] A wrong or bad fit; something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

misforgive†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *misforgiven*, *misforyeven*, < *mis-*[1] + *forgive.*] To misgive.

His herte *mysforgaf* hym evermo.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1426.

misform (mis-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *form.*] To make of an ill form; put in a bad shape.

With that *misformed* spright he backe returnd againe.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 55.

misformation (mis-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *formation.*] An irregularity of formation; malformation.

misfortunate (mis-fôr'tụ̄-nāt), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fortunate.*] 1†. Producing misfortune.—2. Unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 11.

That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength.
Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, II., iv. 4.

misfortune (mis-fôr'tụ̄n), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fortune.*] 1. Ill fortune; especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible; adversity.

And never dare *misfortune* cross her foot.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 36.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; a mishap or accident; anything that causes harm or disappointment: as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg; it was his *misfortune*, not his fault.

By *misfortunes* was my life prolong'd,
To tell sad stories of my own mishaps.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 120.

By *misfortune* his design'd Alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the Book was almost Printed off.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

For the purposes of the present discussion [upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part"], *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of so improbable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others. *Fry, L. J.*, L. R. 20 Q. B. 816.

3. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]

"If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."
Marryat, Midshipman Easy, iii.

=Syn. 2. *Mischance*, *Mishap*, *Misfortune*, *Disaster*, *Calamity*, *Catastrophe*, misadventure, ill, harm, reverse, blow, stroke, trouble. The first six words are arranged in the order of strength; they agree in denoting untoward events, produced by causes presumably independent of the sufferer. *Mischance* is the lightest word for that which is really disagreeable; a *mishap* may be comparatively a trivial thing; both generally apply to the experience of individuals. *Misfortune* is the most general of these words; a *misfortune* is a really serious matter; it may befall a person, family, or nation. A very serious misfortune affecting large numbers is a *calamity*, the central idea of which is wide-spread and general mischief. A *disaster* is not necessarily wide-spread; it is generally sudden, and its importance is in its effects upon other interests, as marring or ruining particular plans, hopes, courses, or conditions of things. A *disaster* may befall an individual; a *calamity* can come to an individual only by affecting his welfare largely, or bringing him into deep distress. A *catastrophe* is strictly a great misfortune bringing things to an end, a final crash, a finishing stroke: as, this brought on the *catastrophe*. See *affliction*.

misfortune† (mis-fôr'tụ̄n), *v. i.* [< *misfortune*, *n.*] To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; fail or miscarry.

The Queene, after mariage, was conceiued with childe, but it *misfortuned*. *Stow*, Chron., Pref.

misfortuned† (mis-fôr'tụ̄nd), *a.* [< *misfortune* + *-ed*[2].] Attended by misfortune; unfortunate.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortuned* wedlock.
Milton, Tetrachordon. (*Latham.*)

misforyevet, *v. t.* and *i.* See *misforgive.*

misframe† (mis-frām'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *frame.*] To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 874.

misgestured† (mis-jes'tụ̄rd), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *gesture* + *-ed*[2].] Awkward or ill-behaved.

To be *misgestured* in our prayers.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Foyle of Amalek.

misget† (mis-get'), *v. t.* [ME. *misgeten*; < *mis-*[1] + *get*[1].] To get wrongly or unlawfully; procure by unlawful means.

Of that thei were first *misget*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Leave, faytor, quickely that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better justifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 18.

misgie†, *v. t.* See *misguy.*

misgive (mis-giv'), *v.*; pret. *misgave*, pp. *misgiven*, ppr. *misgiving.* [< *mis-*[1] + *give*[1]. Cf. *misforgive.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give or grant amiss.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or misused, till about a fortnight since.
Abp. Laud, Works, V. 264.

2. To give doubt or apprehension to; make apprehensive; cause to hesitate: used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc., with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed.

Surely those unarmed and Petitioning People needed not have bin so formidable to any but to such whose consciences *misgave* them how ill they had deserv'd of the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Her mind *misgae* by a she heard
That 'twas his wedding day.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 14).

Emmy's mind somehow *misgave* her about her friend. Rebecca's wit, spirits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To give way to doubt; be apprehensive; hesitate.

We shrink at near hand, and fearfully *misgive*.
Bp. Hall, Calling of Moses.

2. To give way; break down.

Plans *misgive* and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of me. *T. Chalmers*, Lect. on Romans, xliv.

misgiving (mis-giv'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misgive*, *v.*] A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

She boasts a confidence she does not hold;
. . . conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold *misgiving*, and a killing dread.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 770.

misgo (mis-gō'), *v. i.*; pret. *miswent*, pp. *misgone*, ppr. *misgoing.* [< ME. *misgon* (= MD. *misgaen*); < *mis-*[1] + *go*, *v.*] 1†. To go wrong; go astray.

I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*;
Here lith the miller and his wif also.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 335.

If any man hase in court *mys-gayne*,
To porter warde he schalle be tane,
Ther to a-byde the lordes wylle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Lord, how was I *misgone*? how easie 'tis to erre!
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

2. To miscarry. [Rare.]

Some whole fleets of cargoes . . . had ruinously *misgone*. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 169.

misgoggle, *v. t.* See *misgruggle.*

misgovern (mis-guv'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *govern.*] To govern ill; administer unfaithfully.

misgovernance† (mis-guv'ėr-nans), *n.* [< ME. *misgovernaunce*; < *mis-*[1] + *governance.*] 1. Misbehavior; misconduct.

He [Adam] for *misgovernaunce*
Was drive out of his heigh prosperitee
To labour, and to helle, and to meschaunce.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 22.

2. Misgovernment.

He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed; which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the *Misgovernance* of King Richard.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 148.

misgoverned (mis-guv'ėrnd), *p. a.* 1. Ill or badly governed; characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs: as, a *misgoverned* country or people.—2†. Led astray; misguided; ill-behaved.

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands from windows' tops
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 5.

misgovernment (mis-guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *government.*] 1. Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground upon public *misgovernment*. *Raleigh*, Essay.

2. Want of self-restraint; irregularity in conduct; misbehavior.

Eschue betymes the whirlpoole of *misgouernment*.
Gascoigne, To the Youth of England.

misgracious† (mis-grā'shus), *a.* [< ME. *misgracious*; < *mis-*[1] + *gracious.*] Not gracious or agreeable; disagreeable; uncouth.

His figure [Vulcan's],
Both in visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *misgracious*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

misgraff† (mis-gràf'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *graff*[2].] The old and correct form of *misgraft.* See *graft*[2], *n.*

The course of true love never did run smooth;
But either it was different in blood, . . .
Or else *misgraffed* in respect of years.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 137.

misgraft (mis-gràft'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *graft*[2].] To graft amiss; graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

misgreet†, *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *greet*[1].] To err or offend in greeting or saluting.

And if any one of this brotherhood *misgreet* another, let him make boot [amends] with thirty pence.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

misgrounded† (mis-groun'ded), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *grounded.*] Not well grounded; ill-founded. *Donne*, The Cross.

misgrowth (mis-grōth'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *growth.*] An abnormal growth; an excrescence.

Mediæval charity and mediæval chastity are manifestly *misgrowths* . . . of the ideas of kindness and pureness. *M. Arnold*, Last Essays, Pref.

misgruggle, misguggle (mis-grug'l, -gug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misgruggled*, *misguggled*, ppr. *misgruggling*, *misguggling.* [Also *misgoggle*; < *mis-*[1] + *gruggle*, rumple, disorder; origin obscure.] To mangle or disfigure; rumple; handle roughly. [Scotch.]

Donald had been *misguggled* by ane of these doctors about Paris. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

misguess (mis-ges'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *guess.*] To guess wrongly or erroneously.

Some false shrewes there be hee *mysse gesseth* amonge.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 976.

misguggle, *v.* See *misgruggle.*

misguidance (mis-gī'dans), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *guidance.*] Bad or erroneous guidance; harmful direction or advice; evil influence over thought or action.

By causing an errour in . . . his judgment, to cause an errour in his choice too; the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction. *South*, Works, I. xii.

Grievous *misguidance* of the artisans by their advisers.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 8.

misguide (mis-gīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misguided*, ppr. *misguiding.* [< *mis-*[1] + *guide.*] 1. To guide erroneously; give a wrong direction to; lead astray in action or thought.

Now the fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' swords! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 5. 28.

The chariot of government would be often, and dangerously, *misguided* by rash unskilful drivers, did not an invisible hand hold the reins, and gently direct the course of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, viii.

2. To ill-use; maltreat. [Scotch.]=Syn. 1. To mislead, misdirect.

misguide† (mis-gīd'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *guide.*] Misguidance; guidance into error; hence, trespass; error; sin.

Nor spirit, nor Angell, though they man surpas,
Could make amends to God for man's *misguyde*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 144.

misguiding† (mis-gī'ding), *n.* Mismanagement.

We have an ower guid caus this dey,
Through *misgydins* to spill.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

misguilt† (mis-gilt'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *guilt*[1], *n.*] Offense; fault.

For what maner *misgelt* hastow me forsake?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1541.

misgurn (mis-gėrn'), *n.* [< F. *misgurn*; origin obscure.] A kind of loach, *Misgurnus fossilis.* *Willughby.*

Misgurnus (mis-gėr'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < F. *misgurn*, misgurn: see *misgurn.*] A genus of *Cobitidæ* or loaches, characterized by the numerous barbels, which are 10 or 12 in number. It comprises the misgurn, *M. fossilis* of central and eastern Europe, and related Asiatic loaches. The specific name of the misgurn (*fossilis*) refers to its burrowing in the mud: it is not a fossil fish.

misguy†, *v. t.* [ME. *misgyen*, *misgien*; < *mis-*[1] + *guy*[1].] To misguide.

Tho wiste he wel he hadde himself *misgyed*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 543.

mishallowed (mis-hal′ōd), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *hallowed.*] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhallowed means.

I do not find David climbing up those *mishallowed* hills.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 29.

Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal
Of his *mishallowed* and anointed steel.
A. C. Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

mishandle (mis-han′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mishandled*, ppr. *mishandling.* [< *mis-*[1] + *handle.*] To maltreat.

Verye fewe be ouer manye to be so wrongefullye *myssehandeled* and punyshed. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 899.

mishanter, mischanter (mi-shan′tėr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *misaunter, misaventure:* see *misadventure.* The form *mischanter* is prob. due to association with *mischance.*] Misfortune; disaster; an unlucky chance. [Scotch.]

mishap (mis-hap′), *n.* [< ME. *mishap;* < *mis-*[1] + *hap*[1], *n.*] 1. An unfortunate or evil hap; mischance; misfortune.

Many grete *mishappes*, many hard trauaile.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 175.

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.*
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]

Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift. In early life she made a *mishap.*
Cunningham, Note to Walpole's Letters, I. 95.

=Syn. 1. *Mischance, Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune.*

mishap† (mis-hap′), *v. i.* [ME. *mishappen;* < *mis-*[1] + *hap*[1], *v.*] To happen or turn out ill; go wrong.

Gawein was euer pensif for his vncle that he hadde lefte in Carmelide, that hym sholde eny thinge *myshappe* vpon the wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 471.

For eyther I mot sleen him at the gappe,
Or he moot sleen me, if that me *myshappe.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 788.

I fear all is not well,
Something 's *mishapped*, that he is come without her.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

mishappen† (mis-hap′n), *v. i.* [< ME. *mishappen;* < *mis-*[1] + *happen*[1].] 1. To happen ill.

His fearefull freends weare out the wofull night, . . .
Affraid least to themselves the like *mishappen* might.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 20.

2. To fare ill.

Boste and deignouse pride and ille avisement
Mishapnes oftentide. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 289.

mishappiness† (mis-hap′i-nes), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *happiness.*] Unhappiness; wretchedness; misery.

What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable
That may containe my great *mishappiness?*
Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue.

mishappy† (mis-hap′i), *a.* [ME. *myshappy;* < *mis-*[1] + *happy.*] Unhappy.

Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

mishear (mis-hēr′), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *misheard*, ppr. *mishearing.* [< ME. *misheren*, < AS. *mishȳran*, disobey, < *mis-* + *hȳran*, hear, obey: see *mis-*[1] and *hear.*] To mistake in hearing.

It is not so; thou hast misspoke, *misheard.*
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 4.

misheed† (mis-hēd′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *heed*[1].] Want of heed or care; heedlessness.

Daily heer to die,
In Cares, and Feares, and Miserie,
By *miss-heed*, or by miss-hap.
Sylvester, tr. of H. Smith's Micro-cosmo-graphia.

mishmash (mish′mash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *mash*[1]. Cf. equiv. G. *mischmasch* (= Dan. *miskmask*), a varied reduplication of *mischen*, mix.] A hotchpotch; a medley.

A chaos, a confused lump, a formelesse masse, a *mish-mash.* *Florio*, p. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

Their language . . . [is] a *mish-mash* of Arabic and Portuguese. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 27.

Mishmi or Mishmee bitter. See *Coptis.*

Mishnah (mish′nä), *n.* [Also *Mishna;* Heb. *mishnāh*, repetition, explanation, < *shānāh*, repeat.] 1. In *Jewish lit.*, a collection of halachoth or binding precepts and legal decisions deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Pentateuch, and itself forming a second or oral law. See *halachah.* These halachoth, which had been preserved for several centuries by tradition among the doctors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writing. The first who attempted to reduce them to order was Hillel I. (B. C. 75–A. D. 10), president of the Sanhedrim, who arranged them in six Sedarim or orders. The final redaction, however, was made by Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed "the holy," about the end of the second century of our era. The Mishnah is divided into six parts, each of which contains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into chapters, and these again into paragraphs or mishnoth. The first part relates to agriculture; the second regulates the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial cases; the fourth of damages and losses in trade, etc.; the fifth is on "holy things"—that is, oblations, sacrifices, etc.; and the sixth treats of the several sorts of purification. The Mishnah forms the text on which the Gemara is based. See *Gemara* and *Talmud.*

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of Halakhah; there is, comparatively speaking, little Agadah to be found in it. It is not, however, as many think, either a commentary on the Halakhic portions of the Pentateuch, or on the ordinances of the Sopherim, or on both together. It rather presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the Mosaic and the Sopheric laws, and it only discusses, and finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing these. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *mishnoth* (mish′noth).] A paragraph of the Mishnah.

A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch, and even comparatively seldom brings direct proof from or gives reference to it.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 503.

Mishnaic (mish-nā′ik), *a.* [< *Mishna(h)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Mishnah; traditional.

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains, however, in full force, however conservative be our decision on the date of Chronicles. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 561.

Mishnic (mish′nik), *a.* [< *Mishna(h)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Mishnah.

The wife whom Rashi, according to *Mishnic* precept (Aboth, v. 21), married at the age of eighteen.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 284.

mishnoth, *n.* Plural of *mishnah*, 2.

misimagination† (mis-i-maj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *imagination.*] Wrong imagination or conception; delusion.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies which this *mis-imagination* produces in that other sex?
Bp. Hall, Righteous Mammon.

misimprove (mis-im-pröv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misimproved*, ppr. *misimproving.* [< *mis-*[1] + *improve*[1].] To fail to improve or make a good use of; misapply; neglect opportunities of improving: as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages.

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken away. *South*, Works, XI. xii.

misimprovement (mis-im-pröv′ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *improvement.*] Ill use or employment; failure to improve; misapplication.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season.
South, Works, XI. xii.

misincline (mis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misinclined*, ppr. *misinclining.* [< *mis-*[1] + *incline.*] To give a wrong or evil inclination or direction to.

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy objects. *South*, Works, X. i.

misinfer (mis-in-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misinferred*, ppr. *misinferring.* [< *mis-*[1] + *infer.*] **I.** *trans.* To infer wrongly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To draw a wrong inference.

misinform (mis-in-fôrm′), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *inform*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To inform erroneously or falsely; make a wrong statement to; give wrong or misleading instruction to.

That he might not through any mistake . . . *misinform* me. *Boyle*, Works, I. 681.

Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 355.

II.† *intrans.* To testify falsely; make false or misleading statements.

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the Papists. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxii.

misinformant (mis-in-fôr′mant), *n.* [< *misinform* + *-ant.*] One who misinforms or gives false information.

misinformation (mis-in-fôr-mā′shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *information.*] Wrong information; false account or intelligence.

Let not such [military commanders] be discouraged (who deserve well) by *misinformations*, and for the satisfying the humours and ambitions of others.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, § 23.

misinformer (mis-in-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who gives wrong information.

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers.*
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

misinspire (mis-in-spīr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misinspired*, ppr. *misinspiring.* [< *mis-*[1] + *inspire.*] To inspire falsely.

Some god *misinspired*
Or man took from him his own equal mind.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

misinstruct (mis-in-strukt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *instruct.*] To instruct amiss.

Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 49.

misinstruction (mis-in-struk′shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *instruction.*] Wrong instruction.

Correcting by the clearnesse of their owne judgement the errors of their *mis-instruction.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

★**misintelligence** (mis-in-tel′i-jens), *n.* [< F. *mésintelligence;* as *mis-*[2] + *intelligence.*] 1. Wrong or false information.

Mr. Lort was certainly misinformed. . . . I showed one or two of them [tales] to a person since my recovery, who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's *mis-intelligence.* *Walpole*, Letters, VII. 167. (*Davies.*)

2†. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 329.

misintend (mis-in-tend′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *intend.*] To misdirect; aim ill.

When suddenly, with twincle of her eye,
The Damzell broke his *misintended* dart.
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

misinterpret (mis-in-tėr′pret), *v. t.* [< F *mésinterpréter;* as *mis-*[2] + *interpret.*] To interpret erroneously; do the work of interpreter incorrectly or falsely; understand or explain in a wrong sense.

The experience of your own uprightness *misinterpreted* will put ye in mind to give it [this discourse] free audience and generous construction.
Milton, Divorce, To Parliament.

Such is the final fact I fling you, sirs,
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

=Syn. See *translate.*

misinterpretable (mis-in-tėr′pre-ta-bl), *a.* [< *misinterpret* + *-able.*] Liable to be misinterpreted. *Donne.*

misinterpretation (mis-in-tėr-pre-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *mésinterprétation*, < *mésinterpréter*, misinterpret: see *misinterpret.*] Erroneous interpretation; a wrong understanding or explanation.

In a manner less liable to *misinterpretation.*
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 3.

misinterpreter (mis-in-tėr′pre-tėr), *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Whom, as a *mis-interpreter* of Christ, I openly protest against. *Milton*, Divorce, To Parliament.

misintreat† (mis-in-trēt′), *v. t.* Same as *mis-entreat.*

Had a man done neuer so much harme, . . . if he might once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to *misintreate* him. *Grafton*, Chronicle, vi., an. 3522.

misjoin (mis-join′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *join.*] To join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 142.

misjoinder (mis-join′dėr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *joinder.*] In *law*, a joining in one suit or action of causes or of parties that ought not to be so joined.

misjudge (mis-juj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misjudged*, ppr. *misjudging.* [< *mis-*[1] + *judge.*] **I.** *trans.* To err in judging of; judge erroneously or wrongfully.

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement.
Johnson, Waller.

=Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive.

II. *intrans.* To err in judgment; form erroneous opinions or notions.

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 88.

Have we *misjudged* here, . . .
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

misjudgment, misjudgement (mis-juj′ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *judgment.*] Erroneous judgment; error in judging or determining.

miskal (mis-käl′), *n.* [Also *miscal* and *mitcal, mitkal, metgal, metical*, etc.; < Ar. *mithqāl*, a weight (used in weighing), < *thaqala*, be heavy, *thiql*, weight.] An Eastern unit of weight, being $\frac{70}{33}$ (or, according to others, $\frac{10}{7}$) of a derham (which see). In Constantinople and Smyrna it is 4.8 grams, or 74 grains troy; in Persia, 71 grains.

miskeep† (mis-kēp′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *keep.*] To keep ill or wrongly.

Goods are great Ills to those that cannot vse them:
Misers *mis-keep*, and Prodigals mis-spend them.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st. 75.

misken[1] (mis-ken′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miskenned*, ppr. *miskenning.* [< *mis-*[1] + *ken*[1].] To be or appear to be ignorant of; mistake for another; misunderstand. [Scotch.]

Were I you, Ranald, I would be for *miskenning* Sir Duncan [and] keeping my own secret.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, xiii.

And why wilt thou thyself *misken?*
Man, take thine old cloak about thee.
Take Thine Old Cloak about Thee.

misken[2]† (mis'ken), *n.* A transposed form of *mixen.*

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *misken?*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii.

miskenning† (mis-ken'ing), *n.* [< ME. *miskenninge.*] In *law,* wrong citation. *Wharton.*

miskin (mis'kin), *n.* A small bagpipe.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on the green.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

miskindle (mis-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miskindled,* ppr. *miskindling.* [< *mis-*[1] + *kindle*[2].] To kindle amiss; inflame to a bad purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits.
Bp. Hall, Mischief of Faction.

misknow (mis-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misknew,* pp. *misknown,* ppr. *misknowing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *know*[1].] To know imperfectly; misapprehend.

How apt are we, if thou dost never so little vary from our apprehensions, to *mis-know* thee, and to wrong our selves by our mis-opinions! *Bp. Hall,* The Resurrection.

But great men are too often unknown, or, what is worse, *misknown.* *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 10.

misknowledge (mis-nol'ej), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *knowledge.*] Misapprehension; imperfect knowledge.

Lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledge* of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient. *Wilson,* James I. (*Nares.*)

mislabel (mis-lā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mislabeled* or *mislabelled,* ppr. *mislabeling* or *mislabelling.* [< *mis-*[1] + *label*[1], *v.*] To mark with a wrong label, designation, or address.

It might so easily have been *mislabelled* or mixed up with other Sassanian fragments.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 83.

mislay[1] (mis-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mislaid,* ppr. *mislaying.* [< *mis-*[1] + *lay*[1], *v.*] 1. To lay in a wrong or unaccustomed place; put in a place afterward forgotten: as, to *mislay* a letter or one's gloves.

Was ever any thing so provoking, to *mislay* my . . . jewels? *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

It was *mislaid* among a multitude of other papers, at the time when I was solicited to communicate the former drawing to a gentleman then writing the "History of Music." *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, I. 131.

2. To place or set down erroneously; give or assign a wrong location to.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

mislay[2] (mis-lā'). Preterit of *mislie.*

mislayer (mis-lā'ėr), *n.* One who mislays, misplaces, or loses.

The *mislayer* of a merestone is to blame.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

mislet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mizzle*[1].

mislead (mis-lēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misled,* ppr. *misleading.* [< ME. *misleden,* < AS. *mislǣdan* (= D. *misleiden* = MLG. *mislēden* = OHG. *misseleiten,* G. *missleiten* = Sw. *missleda*), lead astray, < *mis-,* wrongly, + *lǣdan,* lead: see *mis-*[1] and *lead*[1].] 1. To lead or guide wrongly; lead astray; especially, to draw into error; cause to err; delude: as, to *mislead* an inquirer.

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you.
Bacon.

The antiquity of it, and because it is not so common, and especially because some of the Ancients and of the Papists haue been *misse-led* by these dreames.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 37.

Do we not perpetually see men of the greatest talents and the purest intentions *misled* by national or factious prejudices? *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2†. To misconduct; misbehave: used reflexively.

The folk of Troie *hemselven* so *mysleden,*
That, with the wors, at nyght homward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 48.

=Syn. 1. *Mislead, Delude.* *Mislead* means to lead wrong, whether with or without design. *Delude* always, at least figuratively, implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose. We may be *misled* through ignorance and in good faith, but we are *deluded* by false representations. A person may *delude* himself.

By education most have been *misled.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 389.

Those dreams that on the silent night intrude,
And with false flitting shades our minds *delude,*
Jove never sends us downward from the skies.
Swift, Dreams.

misleader (mis-lē'dėr), *n.* One who misleads or draws (another) into error.

That villanous abominable *misleader* of youth, Falstaff.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 508.

misleading (mis-lē'ding), *p. a.* Tending to lead astray; deceptive: as, a *misleading* theory.

Mere resemblances or dissemblances may therefore prove *misleading.* *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, II. 373.

misleadingly (mis-lē'ding-li), *adv.* In a misleading manner; deceptively.

misleared (mis-lērd'), *a.* [< ME. *mislered,* pp. of *misleren,* < AS. *mislǣran,* teach wrongly, < *mis-,* wrongly, + *lǣran,* teach: see *mis-*[1] and *lear*[1], *v.*] 1. Mistaught; ill-tutored; ill-trained. [Scotch.]

I will not see a proper lad so *mislear'd* as to run the country with an old knave. *Scott,* Monastery, xxvi.

2. Wrongly informed; imposed upon.

Put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;
But if I did, I wad be kittle
To be *mislear'd.*
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

mislearn (mis-lėrn'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *learn.*] To learn wrongly or amiss.

mislearned (mis-lėr'ned), *p. a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *learned.*] Not truly or wisely learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience; Add. Case, i.

mislen, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *maslin*[2].

misletoe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mistletoe.*

mislicht, *a.* [ME., < AS. *mislīc* (= OS. *misselīc, mistlīc, missenlīc, missendlīc, mislīc* = OS. *mislīk* = OFries. *mislīk* = OHG. *missalīh, misselīh,* MHG. *misselich, mislīh,* G. *mislich* = Goth. *missaleiks*), various, < *mis-,* Goth. *missa-,* etc., wrong, different, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]: see *mis-*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Various; diverse; different.

mislichet, *adv.* [ME., also *misseliche,* etc., < AS. *mislīce, mistlīce* (= OS. *mislīko* = OHG. *missilīcho,* MHG. *misseliche, misliche,* G. *mislich*), variously, < *mislīc,* various: see *mislich.*] 1. Variously.

Fulle seouen ȝere heo *mislich* foren. *Layamon,* l. 6270.

Menne that *myslych* wer murdred therin,
By iustes unioyfull iugged too death.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

2. Wrongly; mistakenly; amiss.

Nay, Crist it for-bede
That ich more of that matere so *misseliche* thenke!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 711.

mislie (mis-lī'), *v. i.*; pret. *mislay,* pp. *mislain,* ppr. *mislying.* [ME. *mislien, mislyen,* etc.; < *mis-*[1] + *lie*[1], *v.*] To lie awkwardly or uncomfortably.

The dede sleepe . . . fil on this carpenter, . . .
And eft he routeth [snoreth] for his heed *myslay.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 461.

mislight (mis-līt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *light*[1].] To lead astray by or as by a light.

No will o' the wispe *mislight* thee.
Herrick, Night-piece, To Julia.

mislike (mis-līk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misliked,* ppr. *misliking.* [< ME. *misliken;* < AS. *mislician* (= Icel. *mislīka* = OHG. *misselīchēn*), displease, < *mis-* + *līcian,* please: see *mis-*[1] and *like*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To displease; be displeasing to.

Whan I wist of this werk wite ȝe for sothe,
It *mislikede* me mochel miȝt no man me blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2039.

2. To be averse to; disapprove of; dislike.

Some will say that children of nature loue pastime and *mislike* learning. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 44.

Graue and wise counsellours . . . in their iudiciall hearings do much *mislike* all scholasticall rhetoricks.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 1.

They [England and America] mistrust and *mislike* the centralization of power. *Gladstone,* Might of Right, p. 178.

3†. To offend; disgust.

Bellaria . . . oftentimes comming herselfe into his bedchamber, to see that nothing should be amis to *mislike* him. *Greene,* Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

II.† *intrans.* To be displeased or offended; disapprove: followed by *of* or *with.*

Desiring you hereafter neuer to *mislike with* me, for the taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprise.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iii.

I can decipher their qualities, though I vtterly *mislike of* their practises.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

They made sport and I laught, they mispronounc't and I *mislik't,* and, to make up the atticisme, they were out and I hist. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

mislike (mis-līk'), *n.* [< *mislike, v.*] The state of not liking; misliking; aversion.

Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 24.

O let not my secure simplicity breed your *mislike.*
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

misliken (mis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *liken.* Cf. *mislike.*] To disappoint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mislikeness (mis-līk'nes), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *likeness.*] False likeness; misleading resemblance.

So oft by rascally *mislikeness* wrong'd.
Southey, To A. Cunningham. (*Davies.*)

misliker (mis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who mislikes or dislikes.

It can always be urged by certain *mislikers* of his . . . that these typical phases are not the important phases.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 799.

misliking† (mis-lī'king), *n.* [< ME. *mislikyng;* verbal n. of *mislike, v.*] 1. Disapprobation; indignation.

Going forth with the byshop till they came to Windsore, hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the byshoppe. *Stow,* Hen. III., an. 1264.

2. Distaste; aversion.

ȝe schall, whan I am allone,
In grete *myslykyng* lende,
But whanne I ryse agayne,
Than schall youre myrthe be mende.
York Plays, p. 237.

mislin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *maslin*[2].

mislingt, *n.* See *mizzling.*

mislippen (mis-lip'n), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *lippen.*] 1. To disappoint.—2. To deceive; delude.

I haflins think his een hae him *mislippen'd.*
Tannahill, Poems, p. 27.

3. To neglect to perform; pay no proper attention to: as, to *mislippen* one's business.—4. To suspect; mistrust.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should *mislippen* something of what we are gaun to do.
Scott, Black Dwarf, iv. 2.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

mislive (mis-liv'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mislived,* ppr. *misliving.* [< ME. *misliven,* < AS. *mislibban,* lead a bad life, < *mis-,* wrongly, + *libban,* live: see *mis-*[1] and *live*[1].] To lead a wrong or vicious life.

If he *mislive* in leudnes and lust,
Little bootes all the welth and the trust.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

mislived† (mis-livd'), *a.* [ME. *myslyved;* < *mis-*[1] + *life* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *mislive.*] Living amiss or viciously.

O olde, unholsom, and *myslyved* man!
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 330.

misliver† (mis-liv'ėr), *n.* One who follows evil courses.

As *mislyuers* obstinate.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 121. [(*Davies.*)

misliving† (mis-liv'ing), *n.* [< ME. *mislyvinge;* verbal n. of *mislive, v.*] Evil course of life.

Yef they will repent and for-sake their *myslyvinge,* and do as they teche hem that ben for the grete loue he hadde to man and gret tendirnesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

mislocation (mis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *location.*] Misplacement.

Mislocation of words in the structure of a sentence.
L. Lacon, Genesis of the New England Churches, p. x.

mislodge† (mis-loj'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *lodge.*] To lodge amiss or in the wrong place. *Marston.*

mislook† (mis-lůk'), *n.* [ME. *misloke;* < *mis-*[1] + *look*[1].] A sight of some object hurtful or unlucky to look upon.

Ouide telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *misloke.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

misluck† (mis-luk'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *luck.*] Ill luck; misfortune.

Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife. *Wodroephe,* French and English Grammar (1623), [p. 301. (*Latham.*)

misluck (mis-luk'), *v. i.* [< *misluck, n.*] To meet with ill luck; miscarry. [Rare.]

If one *misluck,* there may still be another to make terms.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 343.

mislyt, *a.* See *mizzly.*

mismake (mis-māk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismade,* ppr. *mismaking.* [< *mis-*[1] + *make*[1].] To make wrongly; spoil in the making: as, to *mismake* a dress.

But prouydeth that they [translations] shal not be read if they be *misse-made,* til they be by good examinacion amended. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 234.

mismanage (mis-man'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismanaged,* ppr. *mismanaging.* [< *mis-*[1] + *manage.*] To manage badly; conduct carelessly or improperly.

The debates of most princes' councils, and the business of assemblies, would be in danger to be *mismanag'd.*
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

mismanage (mis-man'āj), *n.* [< *mismanage, v.*] Mistake; miscarriage.

A *mismanage* of government. *Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 20.

mismanagement (mis-man'āj-ment), *n.* [< *mismanage* + *-ment.*] Careless or improper management.

Such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs.
Locke, Of Civil Government, § 225.

mismannered (mis-man'èrd), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *mannered.*] Unbecoming. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mismanners (mis-man'èrz), *n. pl.* [< *mis-*[1] + *manners.*] Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mis-manners* to whisper before you. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, iv. 1.

mismark† (mis-märk'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *mark*[1].] To mark wrongly; err in noting or marking.

Thou haste the *mismarkid*, trewly be traste;
Wherfore of thi misse thou the amende.
York Plays, p. 258.

mismatch (mis-mach'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *match*[1].] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly.

mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n.* [< *mismatch* + *-ment.*] An unfortunate match; misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

mismate (mis-māt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismated*, ppr. *mismating.* [< *mis-*[1] + *mate*[1].] To mate or match amiss or unsuitably.

Be not too wise,
Seeing that ye are wedded to a man,
Not all *mismated* with a yawning clown.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mismean† (mis-mēn'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *mean*[1].] To mistake the meaning of; misinterpret.

Mismeane me not. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 66.

mismeasure (mis-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismeasured*, ppr. *mismeasuring.* [< *mis-*[1] + *measure.*] To measure incorrectly; estimate erroneously.

With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 784.

Which prefers that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare. *J. S. Mill.*

mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *measurement.*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement.

mismeter†, **mismetre**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mismetren, mismeetren*; < *mis-*[1] + *meter*[2], *v.*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verses) by reading them badly.

And for ther is so grete dyversite
In Englissh, and in writynge of our tonge,
So preye I God, that non myswrite the,
Ne the *mysmeetre* for defaut of tonge.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1796.

misname (mis-nām'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnamed*, ppr. *misnaming.* [< *mis-*[1] + *name.*] To call by a wrong name; give an unsuitable or injurious name to.

Whom you could not move by sophisticall arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous *misnaming*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

And that thing made of sound and show
Which mortals have *misnamed* a beau.
Beattie, Wolf and Shepherds.

misnomer (mis-nō'mèr), *n.* [< ME. **mesnomer*, < OF. *mesnomer, mesnommer*, F. dial. *ménomer*, misname, < *mes-* + *nomer, nommer*, name, < L. *nominare*, name: see *mis-*[2] and *nominate.*] 1. A misnaming; the act of applying a wrong name or designation.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer* called Parliamentary reforms, went, . . . in their certain . . . effect, home, to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

There never was a greater *misnomer* than to call a savage a child of Nature.
Quoted in *J. F. Clarke's* Self-Culture, p. 223.

2. In *law*, an error in name; misstatement in a document of the name of a person. *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided no party has been misled or prejudiced.

Hence—3. A mistaken name or designation; a misapplied term.

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be merely a convenient *misnomer* for a subordinate function of the Legislature. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 395.

misnomer (mis-nō'mèr), *v. t.* [< *misnomer, n.*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name; misname. *Richardson.* [Rare.]

misnumber (mis-num'bèr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *number, v.*] To number or reckon wrongly; miscalculate.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. i. 8.

misnurture (mis-nèr'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnurtured*, ppr. *misnurturing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *nurture.*] To nurture or train wrongly.

He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha Cursing the Children.

misobserve (mis-ọb-zèrv'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *misobserved*, ppr. *misobserving.* [< *mis-*[1] + *observe.*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly; err in observing.

If I *misobserve* not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.
Locke, Education, § 81.

misobserver (mis-ọb-zèr'vèr), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

misoclere† (mis'ō-klēr), *a.* [< Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate (< *μισος*, hatred), + LGr. *κλῆρος*, the clergy: see *cleric.*] Hating the clergy.

King Henry VI., acted herein by some *misoclere* courtiers (otherwise in himself friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley] for a new-year's gift, a shred-pie . . . in jeer. *Fuller*, Church Hist., IV. iii. 11.

misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist), *n.* [As *misogam-y* + *-ist.*] A hater of marriage.

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *misogamie* = Sp. *misogamia* = Pg. It. *misogamia*, < Gr. as if **μισογαμία*, < *μισόγαμος*, hating marriage, < *μισεῖν*, hate, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Hatred of marriage.

It is misogyny rather than *misogamy* that he affects.
C. Lamb, To Coleridge.

misogrammatist† (mis-ō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *γράμματα*, letters, learning (see *grammar*), + *-ist.*] One who dislikes or despises learning.

Wat Tyler, . . . being a *misogrammatist*, . . . hated every man that could write or read.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 341. (*Davies.*)

misogyne (mis'ō-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *μισογύνης, μισόγυνος*, a woman-hater: see *misogyny.*] A misogynist. *Coleridge.*

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* [As *misogyn-y* + *-ist.*] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowling their worth can go beyond poetry.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 322.

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlv.

misogynistical (mi-soj-i-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *misogynist* + *-ic-al.*] Woman-hating; misogynous.

This *misogynistical* Rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 46.

misogynous (mi-soj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μισογύνης*, hating women, a woman-hater, < *μισεῖν*, hate, + *γυνή*, woman.] Hating the female sex; woman-hating.

misogyny (mi-soj'i-ni), *n.* [= F. *misogynie* = Sp. *misoginia* = Pg. *misogynia* = It. *misoginia*, < Gr. *μισογυνία*, also *μισογύνεια*, hatred of women, < *μισόγυνος*, hating women: see *misogynous.*] Hatred of women.

misologist (mi-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [As *misolog-y* + *-ist.*] A hater of reason.

Socrates warns his friends against losing faith in inquiry. Theories, like men, are disappointing; yet we should be neither misanthropists nor *misologists*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 199.

misologue (mis'ō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *μισόλογος*, hating argument: see *misology.*] A misologist.

misology (mi-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μισολογία*, hatred of argument, < *μισόλογος*, hating argument, < *μισεῖν*, hate, + *λόγος*, discourse, argument, reason: see *Logos*, *-ology.*] Hatred of reason.

The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge. *J. Morley.*

That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., II. 106.

misoneism (mis-ō-nē'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *νεός*, new, + *-ism.*] Hatred of innovation.

misopinion (mis-ō-pin'yon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *opinion.*] Erroneous opinion; wrong ideas.

But where the heart is forstalled with *miss-opinion*, ablative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon xv., Sept., 1662.

misorder† (mis-ôr'dèr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *order, n.*] Disorder; want of method; irregularity.

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our seruants or apprentises. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 343.

An art that showeth th' idea of his mind
With vainness, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

misorder (mis-ôr'dèr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *order, v.*] 1. To order or manage amiss; put out of order; derange.

The company entendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or iust cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

If the child misse . . . in *misordering* the sentence, I would not haue the master froune.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

2. To misconduct; misbehave: used chiefly reflexively.

"My lords," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached."
Latimer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

The place where they were last found begging or *misordering themselves*.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 181.

misordered (mis-ôr'dèrd), *p. a.* Misdirected; irregular; disorderly.

Fewe of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were yong.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

Vicious rule and *misordered* customes.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland.

misorderly† (mis-ôr'dèr-li), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *orderly, a.*] Irregular; improper. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

misorderly† (mis-ôr'dèr-li), *adv.* [< *mis-*[1] + *orderly, adv.*] In an irregular or disorderly way.

All persons above the age of fourteene yeares being taken begging, vagrant, & wandring *misorderly*, should be apprehended. *Stow*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 15, 2.

misordination (mis-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *ordination.*] Irregular or faulty ordination.

misotheism (mis'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μισόθεος*, < *μισεῖν*, hate, + *θεός*, God: see *theism.*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

misowning† (mis-ō'ning), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *owning.*] Derogatory.

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafte of necromancie, or *missowning* to the faith.
Stow, Henry VI., an. 1440.

mispaint (mis-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *paint.*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors.

In the details . . . are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*.
Carlyle, Sterling, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

mispassion† (mis-pash'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *passion.*] Evil passion or feeling; wicked thought.

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mis passion* of the heart also.
Lp. Hall, Hard Texts, Mat. v. 22.

mispay† (mis-pā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *mispaien, mispayen*, < OF. *mespaier, mespayer*, < *mes-* + *paier*, pay: see *mis-*[2] and *pay*[1].] To dissatisfy; displease.

Wele I wote alle frayed he went fro that cite
Vnto Rome *mispayed* to the pope's se
Rob. of Brunne, p. 323.

I can nought of enuie finde
That I mispoke haue ought behynde,
Wherof loue ought be *mispaide*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

mispayre†, *n.* [ME., var. of *despair*, with substituted prefix *mis-*[2].] Despair.

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
Dryveth the to grete *myspayre*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123. (*Halliwell.*)

mispense† (mis-pens'), *n.* See *misspense.*

misperception (mis-pèr-sep'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *perception.*] Imperfect or erroneous perception.

misperformance (mis-pèr-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *performance.*] Bad or careless performance.

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty.
H. W. Beecher, N. A. Rev., CXL. 192.

mispersuade† (mis-pèr-swād'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *persuade.*] To persuade amiss; lead to a wrong conclusion.

Poor reduced souls . . . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us. *Lp. Hall*, Free Prisoner.

mispersuasibleness† (mis-pèr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable.

Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God.
Abp. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. i. 14, 16.

mispersuasion (mis-pèr-swā'zhon), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong opinion.

The end of . . . [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *mispersuasion* to whom he spake.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Sins that I acted upon wilful ignorance and voluntary *mispersuasion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 10.

mispickel (mis'pik-el), *n.* [= F. *mispickel*, < G. *mispickel*, in 16th century also *mispückel, misspieckel, mistpuckel*, mispickel; origin obscure.] Same as *arsenopyrite.*

misplace (mis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misplaced*, ppr. *misplacing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *place, v.*] To place wrongly; put in the wrong place; locate improperly or unsuitably: as, to *misplace* a book; *misplaced* confidence.

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 815.

Every *misplaced* beauty is rather a defect.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

misplacement (mis-plās'ment), *n.* [< *misplace* + *-ment.*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

misplay (mis-plā′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *play.*] A wrong play.

All balls moved by the *mis-play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 445.

mislead (mis-plēd′), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *plead.*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner.

misleading (mis-plē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mislead, v.*] In *law*, an error in pleading.

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 482. (*Davies.*)

misplease† (mis-plēz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *misplesen* (cf. OF. *mesplaire*); < *mis-*[1] + *please.*] To displease, or fail in pleasing.

Schulde neuere than this erthe for this erthe *mysplese* heuene king. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

mispoint (mis-point′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *point.*] To point improperly; punctuate wrongly.

mispolicy (mis-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *policy*[1].] Bad policy; impolicy.

mispractice (mis-prak′tis), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *practice.*] Wrong practice; misdeed; misconduct.

mispraise (mis-prāz′), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *mispraised*, ppr. *mispraising.* [< *mis-*[1] + *praise.*] To praise falsely or injudiciously.

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 341.

misprint (mis-print′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *print.*] To make an error in printing (something); print wrong.

There might haue bene some ouersight, either in himself or in the printer, by misse writing or by *misse pryntynge* those figures of algorisme.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 772.

misprint (mis-print′), *n.* [< *misprint, v.*] A mistake in printing; a typographical error.

misprise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *misprize*[1].

misprise[2], *v. t.* See *misprize*[2].

misprision[1] (mis-prizh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *mesprision, mesprison*, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprision, a thing done or taken amiss, < *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake: see *misprize*[1]. Cf. *prison.*] 1†. Mistake; error; misunderstanding.

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, Ded.

They threw away their Armes, and were friends, and desired there might be a token giuen to be knowne by, least ye might hurt them by *misprision*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another: used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory.

There is some strange *misprision* in the princes.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 187.

Honour in us had injury, we shall prove.
Or if we fail to prove such injury
More than *misprision* of the fact—what then?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 77.

(*b*) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust: also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment.

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amends before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprision* shall be redressed.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxli.

Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony.—**Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy.

The edict further provided against all *misprision of heresy*, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision of treason*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

misprision[2]† (mis-prizh′ọn), *n.* [< *misprize*[2], *misprise*[2], + *-ion*, after *misprision*[1].] An act of undervaluing or disdaining; scorn; contempt.

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because Elected, or to be entertaind by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

misprize[1]† (mis-prīz′), *n.* [Also *misprise;* < OF. *mesprise* (F. *méprise*), a mistake, < *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F. *méprendre*), be mistaken, < *mes-* + *prendre*, < L. *prehendere, prendere*, take: see *mis-*[2] and *prize*[1], *n.*] Mistake; misconception; error; blunder.

A goodly Ship, . . .
Which through great disadventure, or *mesprize*,
Her selfe had ronne into that hazardize.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

misprize[1] (mis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing.* [Formerly also *misprise;* < *misprize*[1], *n.*] To mistake; misconstrue.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood:
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 74.

misprize[2] (mis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing.* [Also *misprise;* < OF. *mespriser* (F. *mépriser* = Sp. *menospreciar* = Pg. *menosprezar*), despise, < *mes-* + *priser*, prize, value: see *mis-*[2] and *prize*[2].] To slight or undervalue; disparage; despise.

Misprise me not; I will trample on the heart, on the soul of him that shall say I will wrong you.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Less liked he still that scornful jeer
Misprised the land he loved so dear.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

misprize[2]† (mis-prīz′), *n.* [< *misprize*[2], *v.*] Contempt; scorn.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 9.

misproceeding (mis-prọ̄-sē′ding), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *proceeding.*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding.

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench. *Bacon*, Church Controversies.

misprofess (mis-prọ̄-fes′), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *profess.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a false profession of; make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 86.

II. *intrans.* To make a false profession.

mispronounce (mis-prọ̄-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mispronounced*, ppr. *mispronouncing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *pronounce.*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly.

mispronouncement (mis-prọ̄-nouns′mẹnt), *n.* [< *mispronounce* + *-ment.*] The act of mispronouncing.

mispronunciation (mis-prọ̄-nun-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *pronunciation.*] 1. The act of pronouncing incorrectly.—2. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

misproportion (mis-prọ̄-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *proportion, v.*] To fail to place in proper proportion; join or compare without due proportion.

misproud† (mis-proud′), *a.* [< ME. *misproud;* < *mis-*[1] + *proud.*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain; arrogant; haughty.

Ne no *mysproude* man amonges lordes ben allowed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 436.

Ah! thou *misproud* prentice, darest thou presume to marry a lady's sister?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

Of thy *misproud* ambitious clan,
Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 26.

mispunctuate (mis-pungk′tụ̄-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *mispunctuated*, ppr. *mispunctuating.* [< *mis-*[1] + *punctuate.*] To punctuate wrongly.

mispursuit (mis-pėr-sūt′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *pursuit.*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit.

The world, . . . given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid misbeliefs, *mi pursuits*, and misresults.
Carlyle, Sterling, viii. (*Davies.*)

misqualify (mis-kwol′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misqualified*, ppr. *misqualifying.* [< *mis-*[1] + *qualify.*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly.

What is called religious poetry, . . . which is commonly a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified* by the adjective. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

misqueme†, *v. t.* [ME., < *mis-*[1] + *queme.*] To displease; offend.

But if any man these *misqueme*,
He shall be baighted as a bere.
The Plowman's Tale, l. 605.

misquotation (mis-kwọ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *quotation.*] 1. The act of quoting wrong.—2. An incorrect quotation.

misquote (mis-kwōt′), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *misquoted*, ppr. *misquoting.* [< *mis-*[1] + *quote.*] 1. To quote or cite incorrectly.

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,
And just enough of learning to *misquote*.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2†. To misread; misconstrue; misinterpret.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 13.

=Syn. *Garble*, etc. See *mutilate.*

misraise (mis-rāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misraised*, ppr. *misraising.* [< *mis-*[1] + *raise.*] To raise or excite unwisely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury.
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 5.

misrate (mis-rāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misrated*, ppr. *misrating.* [< *mis-*[1] + *rate*[1], *v.*] To rate erroneously; estimate falsely.

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

misread (mis-rēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misread*, ppr. *misreading.* [< *mis-*[1] + *read*[1].] To read wrongly; misconstrue; misinterpret; mistake the sense or significance of.

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 209.

misreading (mis-rē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misread, v.*] Erroneous reading or citation; misinterpretation.

A similar *misreading* of Baillarger, contained in a single sentence, is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 163, note.

misreceive (mis-rē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misreceived*, ppr. *misreceiving.* [< *mis-*[1] + *receive.*] To receive ungraciously; take amiss.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 249. (*Latham.*)

misrecite† (mis-rẹ̄-sīt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *recite.*] To recite or repeat incorrectly.

The alledgers of testimonies . . . do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote. *Boyle*, Works, II. 477.

misreckon (mis-rek′n), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *reckon.*] To reckon or compute erroneously.

It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xvii. 10.

misreckoning (mis-rek′ning), *n.* An erroneous or false reckoning.

misrede†, *v. t.* [ME. *misreden*, < AS. *misrēdan*, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *rēdan*, advise: see *read*[1], *rede*[1].] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose.

misrefer† (mis-rẹ̄-fėr′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *refer.*] To refer or report wrongly.

Th' outward senses,
Which oft misapprehend and *missereferre*.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

misreflect (mis-rẹ̄-flekt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *reflect.*] To reflect wrongly; misrepresent: as, to *misreflect* an object.

misreform (mis-rẹ̄-fôrm′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *reform.*] To reform amiss or imperfectly; change for the worse. *Milton.*

misregard† (mis-rẹ̄-gärd′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *regard.*] Misconstruction.

When as these rimes be red
With *misregard*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

misregulate (mis-reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misregulated*, ppr. *misregulating.* [< *mis-*[1] + *regulate.*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly. *Dickens.*

misrehearse (mis-rẹ̄-hėrs′), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *misrehearsed*, ppr. *misrehearsing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *rehearse.*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately; err in recapitulating or repeating.

He woulde make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1009.

misrelate† (mis-rẹ̄-lāt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *relate.*] To relate falsely or inaccurately; give a false account of.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he . . . gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

misrelation (mis-rẹ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *relation.*] Erroneous relation or narration.

misreligion (mis-rẹ̄-lij′ọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *religion.*] False religion.

Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.
Bp. Hall, The Ten Lepers.

misremember (mis-rẹ̄-mem′bėr), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *remember.*] To mistake in recalling to mind; err by failure of memory.

My selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a lytle hast, in *misse-remembring* one worde of his.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1139.

He is here, practising for the mask; of which, if I *misremember* not, I wrote as much as you desire to know.
Donne, Letters, i.

misrender (mis-ren′dėr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *render.*] To render or construe inaccurately; translate erroneously.

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *mis-rendered* in ours. *Boyle*, Works, II. 297.

misrepeat† (mis-rẹ̄-pēt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *repeat.*] To repeat erroneously.

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and . . . some truths *misrepeated*). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 122.

misreport (mis-rē-pôrt'), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *report.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To report incorrectly.

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or *misreported*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 249.

2†. To give a false report of; misrepresent maliciously; backbite; slander.

Not to backbite, slander, *misreport*, or undervalue any man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

II. *intrans.* To make an incorrect report.

Cæsar, whose Autority we are now first to follow, wanted not who tax'd him of *mis-reporting* in his Commentaries. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

misreport (mis-rē-pôrt'), *n.* [< *misreport*, *v.*] A false or incorrect report.

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book . . . by the *misreports* of some ancients. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 1.

misreporter (mis-rē-pôr'tėr), *n.* One who misreports or reports falsely.

misrepresent (mis-rep-rē-zent'), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *represent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To represent erroneously or falsely; give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not.

In the very act of *misrepresenting* the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

2. To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative; act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc.

II. *intrans.* To convey a false impression.

Or do my eyes *misrepresent*? Can this be he? *Milton*, S. A., l. 124.

misrepresentation (mis-rep″rē-zen-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *representation.*] 1. Erroneous or false representation; an unfair or dishonest account or exposition; a false statement: as, to injure one's character by *misrepresentations*.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them. *Jortin*, Discourses, iii.

2. Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation.—3. In *map-making*, faultiness in a map-projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles.

misrepresentative (mis-rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *representative.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression; misrepresenting.

II. *n.* One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly. [Rare.]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are *misrepresentatives* of their race. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 12, 1886.

misrepresenter (mis-rep-rē-zen'tėr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

misrepute (mis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misreputed*, ppr. *misreputing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *repute.*] To repute or estimate erroneously; hold in wrong estimation.

They shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 22.

misresemblance (mis-rē-zem'blạns), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *resemblance.*] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description. [Rare.]

Return we now
To a lighter strain, and from the gallery
Of the Dutch poet's *misresemblances*
Pass into mine.
Southey, To A. Cunningham. (*Davies.*)

misresult (mis-rē-zult'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *result.*] An untoward or unwelcome result or conclusion. *Carlyle.* See quotation under *mispursuit*.

misrule (mis-röl'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *rule*, *n.*] 1. Bad rule; misgovernment; wrongful exercise of power or authority.

As if . . . I to them [my enemies] had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their *misrule*.
Milton, P. L., x. 628.

2. Absence of control or restraint; insubordination; disorder.

Fare not with foli oure fos for to glade,
Ne wirk not vnwysly in thi wilde dedis,
That thi manhod be marte thurgh thi *myserewle*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6126.

The loud *misrule*
Of Chaos far removed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 271.

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 138.

Abbot of misrule. See *abbot*.—**Lord** or **king of misrule.** See *lord*.

misrule (mis-röl'), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *misruled*, ppr. *misruling*. [< ME. *misreulen*; < *mis-*[1] + *rule*, *v.*] To rule badly; govern unwisely or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more. *Brougham.*

misruly† (mis-rö'li), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *ruly*, as also in *unruly.*] Unruly; ungovernable.

Curb the range of his *misruly* tongue. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, VI. 178.

miss[1] (mis), *v.* [< ME. *missen*, *myssen*, < AS. *missan* (not **missian*), miss (fail to hit), escape the notice of, = OFries. *missa*, be without, = D. *missen* = MLG. LG. *missen* = OHG. MHG. G. *missen* = Icel. *missa* = Sw. *mista* = Dan. *miste* = Goth. **missjan* (not recorded), miss; from an orig. noun or adj. extant as a prefix, AS. and E. *mis-* = D. *mis-* = OHG. *missa-*, MHG. *misse-*, G. *misse-*, *miss-*, *mis-* = Icel. *mis-* = Sw. *miss-* = Dan. *mis-* = Goth. *missa-*, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, E. *miss*[1], ME. *mis* = D. *mis* = Icel. *mis*, wrongly, amiss, = Goth. *misso*, interchangeably, and in the derivative, AS. *mislīc*, *misselīc*, *mistlīc*, *missenlīc*, *missendlīc*, etc., = Goth. *missaleiks*, various, diverse, different (see *mislich*); prob. with orig. pp. suffix *-t* (E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]) from the root of AS. *mīthan* (pp. *mīthen*), avoid, conceal, be concealed, refrain, = OS. *mīthan* = OFries. *mītha* = D. *mijden* = MLG. *miden* = OHG. *mīdan*, MHG. *mīden*, G. *meiden*, avoid. The different senses 'miss,' 'avoid,' 'change,' 'be various,' may all be derived from that of 'deviate.' Cf. the development of senses associated with *mad*[1], from 'change,' 'alter,' to 'maim' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense. See *mis-*, *amiss*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired; fail to hit, catch, or grasp: as, to *miss* the mark.

Though we could not have his life, yet we *missed* not our desires in his soft departure. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper-end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, *missing* my visit, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador's Retinue, to see Mr. Bennis. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 63.

The pleasure *miss'd* her, and the scandal hit. *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 128.

As I never *miss* aim, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiv.

2. To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity; fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished): as, he just *missed* being a poet; you have *missed* your true vocation.

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 499.

3. To fail to find, get, or keep; come short of having or receiving; fail to obtain or enjoy: as, to *miss* the way or one's footing; to *miss* a meal or an appointment.

In that citty virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soule shall *misse*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 584, App.

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Spur to destruction—
You cannot *miss* the way.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear, or one *misses* a good deal. *Mrs. J. H. Ewing*, Idyll of the Woods.

4. To become aware of the loss or absence of; find to be lacking; note or deplore the absence of; feel the want or need of: as, to *miss* one's watch or purse; to *miss* the comforts of home; to *miss* the prattle of a child.

Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained unto him. 1 Sam. xxv. 15, 21.

Thee I have *miss'd*, and thought it long, deprived
Thy presence. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 857.

The king was no sooner gone than the army *missed* him, and was all in the greatest uproar. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 21.

5. To fail to note, perceive, or observe; overlook or disregard: as, to *miss* the best points of a play.

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be *missed*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. To escape; succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have *missed* my fit; and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission. *Donne*, Letters, xxii.

So well my Armour did resist,
So oft by Flight the Blow I *mist*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, iv.

And you have *miss'd* the irreverent doom
Of those that wear the Poet's crown.
Tennyson, To ——.

7. To omit; leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

8†. To do without; dispense with; spare.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 311.

I will have honest, valiant souls about me;
I cannot *miss* thee. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

9†. To lack; be deprived of.

For as a man may nat seo that *mysseth* hus eyen,
No more can no clerkes bote if hit be of bookes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 44.

To miss one's tip, to fail in one's scheme or purpose; fail in effecting a desired object. [Slang.]

Jupe [a circus clown] . . . didn't do what he ought to do. Was short in his leaps and bad in his tumbling. . . . In a general way that's *missing his tip*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 6.

One as had had it very sharp act'ly runs right at the leaders. . . . only luck'ly for him he *misses his tip* and comes over a heap o' stones. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

To miss out, to omit; leave out.

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has *missed out* words or parts of words. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432, note.

To miss stays (*naut.*), to fail in going about from one tack to another. See *stay*.—**To miss the cushion**†. See *cushion*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fail of success or effect; miscarry; fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc.

How mygte y of thi mercy *mys*,
Sithen to helpe man thou art so hende?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 203.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away.
Waller.

2†. To fall short; fail in observation or attainment: with *of* or *in*.

Butt for alle he *myst of* his entent.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1383.

If your scholer do *misse* sometimes *in* marking rightlie these foresaid sixe things, chide not hastelie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

To that end he [St. Paul] lays down the most powerfull Motive and Consideration: for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not; i. e. ye shall not *miss of* a reward from God. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

3†. To go astray; go wrong; slip; fall.

Saye, and not *misse*,
How long agone, and whence yt was,
The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe,
As yt now ys? *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xi.

Emongst the Angels, a whole legione
Of wicked Sprightes did fall from happy blis;
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *mis*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

miss[1] (mis), *n.* [< ME. *mis*, *mys*, *misse*, *mysse*; from the verb. Cf. *amiss.*] 1. A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain; want of success.

And so he made his *mis* to mende
The sawter buke right to the ende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Ye *misse* of Lord Sandwich redoubl'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a fleete. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1672.

2†. Error; fault; misdeed; wrong-doing; sin.

When we war put out of that blis
To won in midelerth for oure *mis*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

O rakel hand, to doon so foule a *mys* [var. *amys*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet . . . I went forward obstinately in my *misse*. *Greene*, Groats-Worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

3†. Hurt or harm from mistake or accident.

Beholde frelete of my manhede
That makes me oft to do of *myse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 106.

And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. Loss; want; hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseche you to sende me for almes oon of your olde gownes, which will countirvale much of the premysses I wote wele; and I shall be yours while I lyve, and at your comandement; I have grete *myst* of it, God knows. *Paston Letters*, II. 334.

The boy not to be found?
. . . I feel
A sad *miss* of him.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, ii. 1.

5. Specifically, in *printing*, a failure on the part of the person feeding the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression. The miss must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form.

6. In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own.—**A miss is as good as a mile**, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one; so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached.

miss[1]† (mis), *adv.* [ME. *mis*, *mys*, *mysse* = D. *mis* = Icel. *mis*, adv., wrong, amiss: see *miss*[1], *v.* Cf. *miss*, *n.*, *amiss.*] Wrongly; badly; amiss.

The thinges ben so *mys* entrechaunged.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 5.

To correcten that is *mis* I mente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 446.

miss[2] (mis), *n.* [An abbr. of *mistress*, at first prob. as a title, the form *Mistress*, as written *Mrs.* and pronounced mis'ez, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to *Miss*, often printed *Mis'*. Cf. also def. 3. See *mistress*, *Mrs.*] **1.** Mistress: a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to *master* as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled *mistress* even in the lifetime of the mother; later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl. In a restricted use, the title *Miss*, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family, the younger daughters having the title *Miss* prefixed to their full name: as, *Miss* Brown, *Miss* Mary Brown, etc. Some matronly unmarried women, holding independent positions as householders or otherwise, are still styled *Mistress* (*Mrs.*) as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States. In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of *Miss*, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole, as the *Miss Smiths*, instead of to the title, as the *Misses Smith*.

The four *Miss* Willises. *Dickens*, Sketches, iii.

Miss Guest held her chin too high, and . . . Miss Laura spoke and moved continually with a view to effect.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 9.

Her says to me "Are you Mrs. or *Miss*?" "Neither, ma'am," I says, "I are a servant." That young woman respected herself and her calling.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 256.

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl. In this sense chiefly colloquial; in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc.: as, ladies', *misses'*, and children's shoes.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

Sometimes I half wish I were merely
A plain or a penniless *miss*.
Locker, A Nice Correspondent.

3. A mistress (of a household). [Southern U. S., in negro use.]—**4**†. [In this use a direct abbr. of *mistress* in the same sense—a slang use, independent of the above.] A kept mistress.

She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse* (as at this time they began to call lewd women).
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 9, 1662.

Undecent women, . . . inflaming severall young noblemen and gallants, became their *misses*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 18, 1666.

If after all you think it a disgrace
That Edward's *miss* thus perks it in your face.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

missa (mis'ä), *n.* [LL., mass: see *mass*[1].] **1.** The mass; a mass.—**2.** In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the *Oratio Missæ* (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican *Præfatio Missæ* (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (*missa*) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *missal*, < ML. *missalis*, of the mass, < *missa*, the mass: see *mass*[1]. II. *n.* = F. *missel* = Sp. *misal* = Pg. *missal* = It. *messale*, < ML. *missale*, a mass-book, neut. of *missalis*, of the mass: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book.

It had been good for our *missal* priests to have dwelled in that country. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *missal* sacrifice. *Bp. Hall.*

Missal litanies. See *litany*, 2.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Originally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments. In addition to this the antiphonary, lectionary, and evangeliary had to be used. Early in the eighth century the name of *missal* (*missalis* (sc. *liber*), *missale*) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass. A book like the modern missal, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a *plenary missal* (*missale plenarium*). The modern Roman missal (the "reformed missal") was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V. in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII. It is the only Latin missal allowed to be used in the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the Sarum and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rites. The Uniats and other Latinizing communities in Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable. In the Roman missal, after the introductory matter (calendar, general rubrics, etc.) come the introits, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertoria, secreta, communions, postcommunions, etc., throughout the year. The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday. After these masses de tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc., and masses allowed to be used in special places. The *euchologion* of the Greek Church answers not to the missal, but to the original sacramentary.

The Sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass-book or *missal* properly so named.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 19.

As tender and reverential . . . as a nun over her *missal*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

missal-book† (mis'al-bůk), *n.* The mass-book or missal.

They present to him the Cross, and the *Missal-Book* to swear upon. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

missay (mis-sā'), *v.* [< ME. *missayen*, *myssayen*, *mysseyen*; < *mis*-[1] + *say*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To say or utter wrongly or amiss.

Lest any thing in general might be *missaid* in their publick Prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith. *Milton*, Animadversions, § 2.

2. To speak ill of; slander. [Obsolete or archaic.]

It is synne . . . whan that he by lightnesse or folie *mysseyeth* or scorneth his neighebore. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Be thow no chyder, ne of wordys boold
To *myssay* thy neyghbors nouther yong ne oolde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Far liefer had I fight a score of times
Than hear thee so *missay* me and revile.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3†. To reproach; rebuke.

And *mysseide* the Iewes manliche and manaced hem to bete. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 127.

II.† *intrans.* To speak amiss; speak ill.

Now mercie swete, yf I *myssey*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 317.

missayer† (mis-sā'ėr), *n.* One who missays; an evil-speaker.

And if that any *missayere*
Despise women, . . .
Blame him, and bidde him holde him stille.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2231.

misscript (mis-skript'), *n.* [< *mis*-[1] + *script*.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

missee (mis-sē'), *v.*; pret. *missaw*, pp. *misseen*, ppr. *misseeing*. [< *mis*-[1] + *see*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To take a wrong view of; see in a false or distorted form.

Success may blind him, and then he *missees* the facts and comes to ruin. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The average man, . . . by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, . . . secures himself from being much *misseen*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 6.

II. *intrans.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly.

Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missaw*, and miswent. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

misseek (mis-sēk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *missought*, ppr. *misseeking*. [< *mis*-[1] + *seek*.] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that most is your desire
You do *misseke*.
Wyatt, Of the Meane and Sure Estate.

misseeming†, *a.* [< *mis*-[1] + *seeming*, *a.*] Misbecoming; unbecoming; sorry.

For never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 23.

misseeming†, *n.* [< *mis*-[1] + *seeming*, *n.*] Simulation.

With her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweete.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 50.

missel-bird (mis'l-bėrd), *n.* The same as *mistlethrush*.

misseldine†, **misseldent**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *mistletoe*.

misselthrush, *n.* See *mistlethrush*.

misseltoe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mistletoe*.

missel-tree (mis'l-trē), *n.* In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Apatitia grossularioides* (*Melastoma grossularioides* of Linnæus), of the family *Melastomaceæ*.

missemblance† (mis-sem'blans), *n.* [< *mis*-[1] + *semblance*.] False resemblance.

missend (mis-send'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *missent*, ppr. *missending*. [< *mis*-[1] + *send*.] To send amiss or incorrectly: as, to *missend* a letter.

missense† (mis-sens'), *v. t.* [< *mis*-[1] + *sense*.] To give a wrong sense or meaning to.

Missensing his lines. *Feltham*, Resolves, p. 107.

missentence† (mis-sen'tens), *n.* [< *mis*-[1] + *sentence*.] A wrong or undeserved sentence.

That *mis-sentence* which pronounced by a plain . . . man would appear most gross.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 72. (*Davies.*)

misserve (mis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misserved*, ppr. *misserving*. [< ME. *misserven*; < *mis*-[1] + *serve*.] To serve badly.

I was *mysserved* of my dynere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 78).

The good statute, . . . whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys. *Bacon*, Judicial Charge.

misset (mis-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misset*, ppr. *missetting*. [< ME. *missetten*; < *mis*-[1] + *set*[1].] To set amiss; place wrongly.

Many a worde I overskipte
In my tale, for pure fere
Lest my wordys *mysset* were.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1210.

If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end?
Bacon, Judicial Charge.

misset (mis-set'), *p. a.* Out of humor. [Scotch.]

Our minnie's sair *mis-set* after her ordinar, sir.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *v. t.*; pret. *misshaped*, pp. *misshapen* or *misshaped*, ppr. *misshaping*. [< ME. *misshapen*; < *mis*-[1] + *shape*, *v.*] To shape ill; give bad form to; deform.

O was it warwolf in the wood, . . .
My ain true love, that *mis-shaped* thee?
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Some figures monstrous and *misshaped* appear.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 171.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *n.* [< *mis*-[1] + *shape*, *n.*] A bad or distorted shape or figure; deformity.

The one of them . . . did seeme to looke askew,
That her *mis-shape* much helpt.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

misshapen (mis-shā'pn), *p. a.* Ill-shaped; deformed; ugly.

Ther arn mo *misshapen* a-mong suche beggers
Than of meny other men that on this molde walken.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 171.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects . . . than see it crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

misshapenness (mis-shā'pn-nes), *n.* The state of being misshapen or deformed.

missheathe (mis-shēᵀᴴ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *missheathed*, ppr. *missheathing*. [< *mis*-[1] + *sheathe*.] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath mista'en, . . .
And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bosom!
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 205.

[In this passage some editions read "And it *missheathed*."]

missificate† (mis'i-fi-kāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *missificatus*, pp. of *missificare*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *mass*[1]), + L. *facere*, make.] To celebrate mass. [Rare.]

What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice? conceave him, readers, he would *missificate*. Their altars indeed were in a fair forwardnesse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

missile (mis'il), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *missile* = It. *missile*, < L. *missilis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being thrown; adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine.

His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue,
Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

II. *n.* Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something; specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon-ball.

Some were whelm'd with *missiles* of the wall,
And some were push'd with lances from the rock.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

missing† (mis'ing), *n.* [< ME. *myssyng;* verbal n. of *miss*[1], *v.*] Want; lack.

Of myrthe neuermore to haue *myssyng*.
York Plays, p. 3.

missing (mis'ing), *p. a.* Not present or not found; absent; gone.

If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his. 1 Ki. xx. 39.

And for a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long.
Milton, P. R., ii. 15.

Missing link. See *link*[1].

mis-sing†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *sing.*] To sing amiss. *Richardson.*

Now, sileer [Wernock], thou hast split the marke,
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-song*.
W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

missingly (mis'ing-li), *adv.* So as to miss or feel the absence of something. [Rare.]

I have *missingly* noted he is of late much retired from court. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 35.

★**mission** (mish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *mission*, a sending, a mission, OF. *mission*, expense, = Sp. *misión* = Pg. *missão* = It. *missione* = D. *missie* = G. Dan. Sw. *mission*, a mission, < L. *missio*(*n-*), a sending, sending away, despatching, discharging, release, remission, cessation, < *mittere*, send. The E. words derived from the L. *mittere* are numerous, e. g. *admit, amit*[2], *commit, compromit, demit, emit, intermit, omit, permit, pretermit, remit, submit, transmit*, etc., *mise*[1], *compromise, demise, dismiss, premise, premiss, promise, surmise, admission, commission*[1], *dismission*, etc., *commissary, emissary, promissory*, etc., *mass*[2], etc., *mess*[1], *message, messenger, missile, mission, missionary, missive*, etc., with numerous secondary derivatives.] **1.** A sending of an agent or a messenger; a charge given to go and perform some service; delegation for a specific duty or purpose: as, to be sent on a *mission* to a foreign government, or to the heathen.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 189.

They never enquired whether the Miracle were wrought or no, or whether their Doctrine were true; all their Question was about their *Mission*, whether it were ordinary or extraordinary. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

2. That for which one is sent or commissioned; the power conferred or duty imposed on an envoy or messenger; a delegated business or function; an errand.

Hast thou perform'd my *mission* which I gave?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Hence—**3.** That for which a person or thing is destined or designed; predestined function; determinate purpose or object.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.
Milton, P. R., ii. 114.

The ardour and perseverance with which he [William of Orange] devoted himself to his *mission* have scarcely any parallel in history. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Miss Wisk's *mission* . . . was to show the world that woman's *mission* was man's *mission;* and that the only genuine *mission* of both man and woman was to be always moving declaratory resolutions about things in general at public meetings. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxx.

What if it be the *mission* of that age
My death will usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 224.

4. An organized effort for the spread of religion, or for the enlightenment and elevation of some community or region; organized missionary effort; religious propagandism: as, Christian *missions;* the home and foreign *missions* of the Presbyterian Church; domestic *missions;* the city *mission*.—**5.** In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a series of special religious services organized to quicken the piety of Christians and convert the impenitent. The person appointed to conduct such a mission is termed a *missioner*.—**6.** A particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station, or the body of missionaries established there; a center of organized missionary effort or of religious propagandism; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the district assigned to a missionary priest.—**7.** The office or establishment of a foreign envoy; the charge or post of an ambassador; a foreign legation: as, the *mission* to Persia; the members of the British *mission* at Washington.—**8**†. Dismission; discharge from service.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

=Syn. **2.** Office, duty, charge, embassy.

mission (mish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *mission, n.*] To send on a mission; commission. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Lamia, regal, drest,
Silently paced about, and, as she went, . . .
Mission'd her viewless servants to enrich
The fretted splendour of each nook and niche.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

missionary (mish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *missionnaire* = Sp. *misionario, misionero* = Pg. *missionario, missionar* = It. *missionario*, missionary, a missionary, < ML. *missionarius*, pertaining to a mission, < L. *missio*(*n-*), a mission: see *mission.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to missions, especially Christian missions; proper to one sent on a mission; characteristic of a propagandist: as, a *missionary* society or meeting; *missionary* funds; *missionary* work; *missionary* zeal or energy.—**Missionary bishop,** a bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses. Missionary bishops of the Church of England are commonly called *colonial bishops*, whether their jurisdictions are in British colonies or not. In most of the British colonies, however, the bishops are diocesan.

II. *n.*; pl. *missionaries* (-riz). **1.** One who is sent upon a mission; an envoy or messenger.

Through the transparent region of the skies,
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies.
Garth, Dispensary, iv.

2. Specifically, a person sent by ecclesiastical authority to labor for the propagation of his religious faith in a community where his church has no self-supporting indigenous organization; hence, any propagandist.

The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

The armies mustered in the North were as much *missionaries* to the mind of the country as they were carriers of materials. *Emerson*, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

missioner (mish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *mission* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *missionary.*] **1.** One sent on a mission; an envoy.

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 565.

2. A missionary.

For the *Missioners* living here [in Tonquin] are purposely skill'd in mending Clocks, Watches, or some Mathematical Instruments, of which the country people are ignorant. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 96.

When . . . the first European *missioner* entered China, the court was informed that he possessed great skill in astronomy. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, civ.

Ricci died [at Pekin] in 1610, but was succeeded by *missioners* not less able and zealous. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 478.

3. One engaged in holding special religious services at a chapel or other place appendant to and supported by a mother church or religious society; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a priest or member of a religious order devoted to the holding of missions. See *mission, n.*, 5.

There was an interesting discussion on special mission services; some advocating mission preaching, and preachers being set apart for this work. . . . Every pastor should be a *missioner*, and aim at conversions.
Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

mission-rooms (mish'ọn-römz), *n. pl.* Rooms where missionary work is carried on.

He recommends children's services and Eucharists, encouragement of healthy and innocent amusements, the multiplication of *mission-rooms* in squalid districts.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 57.

mission-school (mish'ọn-sköl), *n.* **1.** An institution for the training of missionaries.—**2.** A school for religious and sometimes secular instruction, either (*a*) intended to provide for the poorer classes and supported in whole or in part by charity, or (*b*) conducted by missionary agents in a foreign field.

missis, missus (mis'iz, -uz), *n.* [A contracted form of *mistress.*] **1.** Mistress: a contracted form in colloquial or provincial use. The word thus contracted is spelled out chiefly in representations of vulgar speech; but as a title it is in universal spoken use in the form **missess* or rather **misses* (mis'ez), and is almost invariably written *Mrs.* See *mistress.*

Mr. Harding and Mr. Arabin had all quarrelled with *missus* for having received a letter from Mr. Slope.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxii.

2. A wife. [Dial. and colloq.]

"You old booby," Rebecca said [to her husband], . . . "beseech is not spelt with an a, and earliest is." So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missis.* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

missish (mis'ish), *a.* [< *miss*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a miss; prim; affected; lackadaisical.

You are not going to be *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvii.

missishness (mis'ish-nes), *n.* Affectation of the airs of a young miss; primness; silly affectation.

I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers in order to teaze them. *T. Hook*, All in the Wrong, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i), *n.* [So called from the river or State of that name.] An old game, similar to bagatelle, in which balls are struck by a cue into pockets at one end of a table, and the players score according to the number above ★that pocket into which a ball is struck. *Strutt.*

Mississippian (mis-i-sip'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mississippi* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the river Mississippi.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States.

missit† (mis-sit'), *v. i.* [ME. *missitten;* < *mis-*[1] + *sit.*] To be unbecoming.

Boon nor brekke
Nas ther non seen that *myssat*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 941.

missive (mis'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *missif* (fem. *missive*, n., orig. and now only as adj., in *lettre missive*, a letter missive) = Pr. *missiu* = Sp. *misivo* = Pg. It. *missivo*, < ML. *missivus*, sent, for sending, fem. sing. or neut. pl. *missiva*, a letter sent, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sent or proceeding, as from some authoritative or official source.

To write your letters *missive*, and send out
Your privy seals. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

2†. Thrown or hurled; missile.

Part hidden veins digg'd up, . . .
Whereof to found their engines and their balls
Of *missive* ruin. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 519.

Letter missive. See *letter*[3].

II. *n.* **1.** That which is sent; specifically, a written message; a letter; especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to enter into a contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer, completing the contract.—**2**†. A person sent; a messenger.

You
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 72.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hailed me "Thane of Cawdor."
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 7.

Miss-Nancy (mis'nan'si), *n.* An affectedly prim young person of either sex; an effeminate young man. [Colloq.]

The milksops and *Miss Nancys* among the young men didn't come [into the "oil country" of Pennsylvania].
Philadelphia Times, July 2, 1883.

Miss-Nancyism (mis'nan'si-izm), *n.* [< *Miss-Nancy* + *-ism.*] Affected nicety or primness; fussiness about trifles; effeminacy. [Colloq.]

Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as *Miss Nancyism*.
Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1886.

Missourian (mi-sö'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Missouri* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Missouri or the river Missouri.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Missouri, one of the United States west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa.

Missouri compromise. See *compromise.*

Missouri currant. See *Ribes.*

Missouri hyacinth. See *hyacinth*, 2.

Missouri sucker. See *Cycleptus.*

missoy-bark (mis'oi-bärk), *n.* [Also *massoy-bark;* < *missoy* or *massoy*, a native name (?), + E. *bark*[2].] **1.** The bark of a species of cinnamon, a variety of *Cinnamomum Kiamis*, found in Java.—**2.** The bark of *Massoia aromatica*, a New Guinea tree belonging to the *Lauraceæ.* It yields an aromatic oil.

misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *misspoke* (formerly *misspake*), pp. *misspoken* (sometimes *misspoke*), ppr. *misspeaking.* [< ME. *misspeken;* < *mis-*[1] + *speak.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To speak wrongly or improperly.

Now I me repente
If I *misspake*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 934.

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 4.

2†. To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly: with *of.*

Who but *mis-speaks of* Thee, he spets at Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

II. *trans.* **1.** To speak or pronounce wrongly; utter imperfectly.

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her early childe *mis-speake* half-utter'd words.
Donne, Poems, p. 177.

2. To express improperly or imperfectly; speak otherwise than according to one's intention:

used reflexively: as, I *misspoke myself*. [Colloq.] —3†. To blame or calumniate. *Davies.*

Misspeak not all for hir amiss; there bin that keepen flocks,
That never chose but once, nor yet beguiled love with mocks.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, iii. 1.

misspeaker† (mis-spē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *misspeker*; < *misspeak* + *-er*1.] One who speaks falsely or slanderously.

He was oon of the beste knyghtes, and wiseste of the worlde, and ther-to the leste *myysspeker*, and noon a-vauntor.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

misspeech† (mis-spēch′), *n.* [< ME. *misspeche*, *missespeche*; < *mis-*1 + *speech*.] A wrong speech; evil report; defamation.

Than Meliors mekly hire maydenes dede calle,
And many of hire meyne for drede of *misse-speche*,
And went ful wiġtly to Will[i]ams inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1523.

And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

misspell (mis-spel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspelled* (sometimes *misspelt*), ppr. *misspelling*. [< *mis-*1 + *spell*2.] To spell incorrectly.

misspelling (mis-spel′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misspell*.] A false spelling; false orthography.

misspend (mis-spend′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspent*, ppr. *misspending*. [< ME. *misspenden*; < *mis-*1 + *spend*.] To spend amiss; make a bad or useless expenditure of; waste: as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life.

I haue *myysspendyd* my yonge age
In synne and wantonnehede also.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

We shall *misspend*
The time of action. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

misspense† (mis-spens′), *n.* [Also *mispense*, *mispence*; < *mis-*1 + *spense* (*dispense*).] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste; ill employment.

If your negligence, your riotous *mis-spence* had empaired your estate, then Satan had impoverished you.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, ii. 10.

Their *mispence* of money. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii.

misspent (mis-spent′), *p. a.* Ill-spent; badly or uselessly employed: as, *misspent* time; a *misspent* life.

misstate (mis-stāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misstated*, ppr. *misstating*. [< *mis-*1 + *state*, *v.*] To state wrongly; make an erroneous representation of: as, to *misstate* a question in debate.

misstatement (mis-stāt′mėnt), *n.* [< *misstate* + *-ment*.] A wrong statement; an erroneous account or relation: as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement*.
Boswell, Johnson, ætat. 56.

misstay (mis-stā′), *v. i.* [< *mis-*1 + *stay*1.] *Naut.*, to miss stays; fail of going about from one tack to another: said of a sailing vessel when tacking.

misstep (mis-step′), *n.* [< *mis-*1 + *step*, *n.*] 1. A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs. *Prescott.*

2. A mistake in conduct; an incautious or erroneous act.

misstep (mis-step′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *misstepped*, ppr. *misstepping*. [< ME. *missteppen*; < *mis-*1 + *step*, *v.*] 1. To make a false step; stumble.

She shall not with hir litell to
Missteppe, but he seeth it all.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To make a mistake; stray.

The Tree of Life: true name; (alas the while!)
Not for th' effect it had, but should haue kept,
If Man from duty never had *mis-stept*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

missucceed† (mis-suk-sēd′), *v. i.* [< *mis-*1 + *succeed*.] To succeed badly; fail; turn out ill.

By the *missucceeding* of matters.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 270.

missuccess† (mis-suk-ses′), *n.* [< *mis-*1 + *success*.] Ill success; failure.

missuggestion† (mis-su-jes′chon), *n.* [< *mis-*1 + *suggestion*.] A wrong or evil suggestion.

These cheaters, . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*.
Bp. Hall, To a Worthy Knight.

missuit (mis-sūt′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*1 + *suit*, *v.*] To be unbecoming to; ill become.

In a tone
Missuiting a great man most.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy, xviii.

missummation (mis-su-mā′shon), *n.* [< *mis-*1 + *summation*.] An incorrect summation or addition.

A *missummation* in a fitted account could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably. *Scott*, Rob Roy, ii.

missupposal (mis-su-pō′zal), *n.* [< *mis-*1 + *supposal*.] An erroneous supposition. [Rare.]

In this case the act [the shooting of William Rufus] was mis-advised, proceeding on the *mis-supposal* of a preventive circumstance.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 9.

missure†, *n.* [< L. as if **missura*, < *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] A commission.

This current parts itself into two rivulets — a commission, a commixtion: the *missure*, "I send you," the mixture, "as lambs among wolves."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

missus, *n.* See *missis*.

missway† (mis-swā′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*1 + *sway*, *v.*] To misgovern. *Davies.*

Through *misswaying* it seemed to decline.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 60.

misswear (mis-swār′), *v. i.*; pret. *misswore*, pp. *missworn*, ppr. *misswearing*. [< *mis-*1 + *swear*.] To swear falsely.

misswoman†, *n.* See *miswoman*.

missy1 (mis′i), *a.* [< *miss*2 + *-y*1.] Of or resembling a miss or young lady; characteristic of young misses; sentimental.

The common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase, "ladies have nothing to do with politics."
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

missy2 (mis′i), *n.* A diminutive of *miss*2: common in England and in the southern United States.

Send your dog in, *missy*; . . . he obeys you like a Christian. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, xiv.

Be a good child, *missy*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, i.

mist1 (mist), *n.* [< ME. *mist*, < AS. *mist*, darkness, dimness (of the air), also dimness of sight (not used in the sense of 'fog' or 'vapor'), = MD. *mist*, *miest*, D. *mist*, darkness, fog, mist, = LG. *mist* = Icel. *mistr* = Sw. *mist*, darkness, mist. On the assumption that the sense 'vapor' is more original, the word has been identified with OS. *mist* = D. *mist*, *mest* = MLG. *miste*, LG. *mest*, *mess* = OHG. MHG. G. *mist* = Dan. *mist-* (in *mistbænk*, a hotbed) = Goth. *maihstus*, dung, connected with AS. *meox*, ME. *mix*, E. *mixen*, dung (see *mix*2, *mixen*), Gr. ὀμίχλη, ὁμίχλη, mist, OBulg. Russ. *migla*, Lith. *migla*, mist, Skt. *mihira*, a cloud, *megha*, cloud, *mih*, rain, mist, etc., from a root appearing in the verb, AS. *mīgan* = D. *mijgen* = LG. *migen* = MLG. *mīgen* = Icel. *miga* = L. *mingere* = Gr. ὀμιχεῖν = Lith. *mezhu*, urinate, orig. (as in the above-cited derivatives meaning 'cloud,' 'mist,' 'rain,' and in Skt.) 'sprinkle,' 'rain,' = Skt. *mih*, urinate, sprinkle.] 1. A cloud consisting of an aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water, and resting upon the ground; fog.

Ther was such a *myst* that a man coude not se ye length of a spere before him.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lviii.

Heavy *Mists* obscure the burd'ned Air.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. Precipitation consisting of extremely fine droplets of water, much smaller and more closely aggregated than in rain: distinguished from fog in that the droplets are larger and have a perceptible downward motion. In a ship's logbook, abbreviated *m*.

The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

The rain had thinned into a fine close *mist*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

A *mist* is much wetter to the feel than a fog.
R. H. Scott.

3. Something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts physical or intellectual vision like a fog; obscurity.

These prophetis speken so in *myst*,
What thei mente we neuere knewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

Raising *mists* ouer the Scripture-sense, which thereby they misse and cannot finde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

All *mist* from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist* before the eyes. *South*, Works, III. ii.

Scotch mist, a particularly heavy and wetting mist like that common in the highlands of western Scotland, which is notably continuous, dense, and penetrating; also, humorously, rain. =Syn. 1. *Fog*, *Haze*, etc. See *rain*.

mist1 (mist), *v.* [< ME. **misten*, < AS. *mistian*, grow dim (= D. *misten*, be misty, be foggy), < *mist*, darkness, dimness: see *mist*1, *n.* Hence freq. *mistle*2, *misle*, now spelled *mizzle*.] I. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; cloud; obscure.

Lend me a looking-glass:
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

Whose sense, if I haue missed or *misted* in these many words, I craue pardon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

No soft bloom
Misted the cheek. *Keats*, Lamia.

II. *intrans.* To be misty or drizzling: as, it *mists*. [Colloq.]

mist2. An obsolete or occasional form of *missed*, preterit and past participle of *miss*1.

mista'en (mis-tān′), *pp.* A contraction of *mistaken*.

This dagger hath *mista'en*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 203.

mistakable (mis-tā′ka-bl), *a.* [< *mistake* + *-able*.] That may be mistaken; liable to be misunderstood.

They are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

mistake (mis-tāk′), *v.*; pret. *mistook*, pp. *mistaken*, ppr. *mistaking*. [< ME. *mistaken*, < Icel. *mistaka*, take wrongly, make a slip (= Sw. *misstaga*, make a mistake), < *mis-*, wrongly, + *taka*, take: see *mis-*1 and *take*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To take wrongly; appropriate erroneously or through misapprehension.

Like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 225.

Mistake a cloak
From my lord's back, and pawn it.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

2. To take or choose erroneously; choose amiss, as between alternatives; regard (something) as other than it is: as, to *mistake* one's road or bearings; to *mistake* a fixed star for a planet.

You have *mistook*, my lady,
Polixenes for Leontes. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 81.

Reas'ning at ev'ry step he treads,
Man yet *mistakes* his way.
Cowper, The Doves.

Men are apt to *mistake* the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 299.

3. To take in a wrong sense; conceive or understand erroneously; misunderstand; misjudge: as, to *mistake* one's meaning or intentions.

Sir, we shull a-mende to yow for vs and for oure felowes alle these thinges, with-oute more seyinge, wher-of we haue a-geín yow *mystaken*, wher-fore we be-seche yow of pardon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much
To think my poverty is treacherous.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 66.

To be mistaken. (*a*) To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended. (*b*) To make a mistake; be in error; be wrong; misapprehend.—**To mistake away**†, to take away wrongly or improperly; purloin. See def. 1.

Mistake them *away*,
And ask a fee for coming? *Donne*, Satires, v.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take a wrong part; transgress.

Ladyes, I preye ensample takith,
Ye that ageyns youre love *mistakith*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1540.

2. To err in advice, opinion, or judgment; be under a misapprehension or misconception; be unintentionally in error.

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 59.

mistake (mis-tāk′), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *misstag*; from the verb.] 1. An error in action, opinion, or judgment; especially, misconception, misapprehension, or misunderstanding; an erroneous view, act, or omission, arising from ignorance, confusion, misplaced confidence, etc.; a slip; a fault; an error; a blunder.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Tillotson.*

But what is commonly said of Cedar, that the Worm will not touch it, is a *mistake*, for I have seen of it very much worm eaten. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 29.

No *mistake* can be greater than that which looks on the Roman plebs as the low multitude of a town.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him [William III.] to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. In *law*, an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action. *Pomeroy.* It is usually considered that if neglect of a legal duty was the cause it deprives the error of the character of mistake in the legal sense. See *accident*, 2 (*a*).—**And no mistake**, unquestionably; assuredly; certainly; without fail. [Colloq.]

I mean to go along all square, *and no mistake*. *Trollope.*

=Syn. 1. *Error*, *Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

mistaken (mis-tā′kn), *p. a.* 1. Wrongly taken; misunderstood; misconceived.

So, like the watchful traveller
That by the moon's *mistaken* light did rise,
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 149.

2. Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done; marked or characterized by mistake; erroneous; incorrect; blundering: said of acts, statements, notions, etc.

The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense.
South, Sermons, II. ii.

Lycurgus . . . founded his whole system on a *mistaken* principle. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Nothing can be more *mistaken* than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller, for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Having made a mistake; laboring under a mistake; in error: said of persons.

She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 36.

I believe him *mistaken*, altogether *mistaken*, in the estimates which he has expressed.
D. Webster, Speech, May 7, 1834.

mistakenly (mis-tā'kn-li), *adv.* By mistake; erroneously.

mistaker (mis-tā'kėr), *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

The well-meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*.
Bp. Hall, Apol., Adv't to the Reader.

mistaking† (mis-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mistake*, *v.*] An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made thee no *mistakings*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 248.

The way to find out the Truth is by others' *mistakings*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 112.

mistakingly† (mis-tā'king-li), *adv.* Erroneously; falsely.

mist-bow (mist'bō), *n.* A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails; a fog-bow.

mist-colored (mist'kul″ord), *a.* Colorless or nearly so: as, a *mist-colored* leader made of silkworm gut (a favorite leader with anglers).

misteach (mis-tēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistaught*, ppr. *misteaching*. [< ME. *mistechen*, < AS. *mistǣcan*, misteach, < *mis-* + *tǣcan*, teach: see *mis-*[1] and *teach*.] To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously.

More shame for those who have *mistaught* them.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

mistel†, *n.* See *mistle*[1].

mistell† (mis-tel'), *v. t.* [= D. *mistellen*; as *mis-*[1] + *tell*.] To tell or number incorrectly.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they *miss-tell* one, they thinke all the rest lost.
Breton, Strange Newes, p. 5. (*Davies*.)

That Bizantian Prince that did *mis-tell*
A four-fould Essence in the onely One.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, i. 35.

mistemper† (mis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *temper*, *v.*] To disturb; disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 12.

mistende†, *v. t.* [ME. *mysetenten*; appar. < *mis-*[1] + *tenten*, tempt, try: see *tempt*.] To mistake.

Syr ge haf your tale *myse-tente*,
To say your perle is al awaye,
That is in cofer, so comly clente.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 257.

mister[1] (mis'tėr), *n.* [Also dial. *mester*, *measter*, < ME. *maister*, *mayster*, etc., whence also E. *master*, of which *mister* is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use: see *master*[1].] 1. Master: a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title: nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr.* (*a*) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man, as a conventional title of address or mention. [The abbreviation *Mr.* (also *M.*), as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read *Master*. (Compare *master*[1], *n.*, 7.) *Mister* is simply a weaker form of *Master*.]

Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a *Mister*? *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i.

You will come down, *Mister* Bertram, as my guest to Wycombe Hall?
Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, xiii.

(*b*) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address, as *Mr.* President, *Mr.* Secretary, *Mr.* Speaker, *Mr.* Chairman, *Mr.* Clerk.

You, *Mr.* Dean, frequent the great.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 113.

2. Sir: used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known: as, *mister*, you've dropped your gloves; have a paper, *mister*? [The disappearance of *master* and *mister*, and the restricted and obsolescent use of *sir*, as an unaccompanied term of address, and the like facts with regard to *mistress*, *Mrs.*, and *madam*, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers. *Sir* and *madam* or *ma'am* as direct terms of address are old-fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and *mister* and *lady* in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister[2] (mis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *mister*, *myster*, *mystir*, *mistere*, *misteir*, *mester*, *meister*, *mestier*, < OF. *mestier*, *mester*, trade, calling, occupation, need, F. *métier* = Sp. *mester* = Pg. *mester* = It. *mestiere*, trade, calling, occupation, < L. *ministerium*, service, office, ministry: see *ministry*. Cf. *mistery*[2], *mystery*[2].] 1†. Trade; mechanical occupation; craft.

In youthe he lerned hadde a good *mister*,
He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 613.

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanike.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2†. Condition in life; fortune.

I noot which hath the wofullere *mester*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 482.

3†. Manner; kind; sort.

But telleth me what *mister* men ye been.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 852.

What *mister* thing is this? let me survey it.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

4. Need; necessity; anything necessary. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Hit may wel be that *mester* were his mantyle to wassche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 342.

Whan he com nygh he knewe well his vncle, and saugh that he hadde grete *myster* of socoure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

Warld's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her *mister*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv.

mister[2] (mis'tėr), *v.* [< *mister*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To occasion loss to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To need; require.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 51.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.—3. To be necessary or indispensable. [Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

misterm (mis-tėrm'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *term*, *v.*] To designate wrongly; miscall; revile.

World's exile is death; then banished
Is death *mis termed*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 21.

Not mee alone did he reuile and dare to the combat, but glickt at Paphatchet once more, and *mistermed* all our other Poets and writers about London.
Nash, Strange Newes (1592), sig. C 2, 3.

mistership†, *n.* A corruption of *mistress-ship*.

Tamora. How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with us?
Clown. Yes, forsooth, an your *mistership* be emperial.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 40.

mistery[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystery*[1].

mistery[2]† (mis'tėr-i), *n.* See *mystery*[2].

mist-flower (mist'flou″ėr), *n.* A pretty composite plant, *Eupatorium cœlestinum*, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Illinois southward, occasionally cultivated. Its cymose blue heads suggest those of *Ageratum*, but are smaller and not so rich.


Mist-flower (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*). *a*, a flower.

mistful (mist'fûl), *a.* [< *mist*[1] + *-ful*.] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist.

I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes, or they will issue too.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. [35.

misthakel†, *n.* [ME. *mysthakel*; < *mist*[1] + *hakel*, a cover: see *mist*[1] and *hackle*[2].] A covering of mist; a cap of clouds.

Mist muged on the mor, malt on the mountez;
Vch hille hade a hatte, a *myst-hakel* huge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2081.

misthink (mis-thingk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misthought*, ppr. *misthinking*. [< ME. **misthinken*, *misthenchen*; < *mis-*[1] + *think*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To think erroneously or unfavorably.

Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe.
Court of Love, l. 483.

I hope your grace will not *mis-think* of me.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, ii. 2.

Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I *misthink* not.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Thoughts which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?
Milton, P. L., ix. 289.

II.† *trans.* To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 108.

misthought† (mis-thât'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *thought*.] Erroneous notion; mistaken opinion.

But I with better reason him aviz'd,
And shew d him how, through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons, eath to be disguiz d,
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

misthrive (mis-thrīv'), *v. i.*; pret. *misthrove* (sometimes *misthrived*), pp. *misthriven*, ppr. *misthriving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *thrive*.] To thrive badly; succeed ill.

misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misthrew*, pp. *misthrown*, ppr. *misthrowing*. [< ME. *misthrowen*; < *mis-*[1] + *throw*[1], *v.*] To cast wrongly or amiss.

Hast thou thyn eie ought [var. nought] *misthrowe*?
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

mistic (mis'tik), *n.* [Found only in the erroneous spelling *mystick*; < Sp. *místico*: see *mistico*.] Same as *mistico*.

mistical†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mystical*.

mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n.* [< Sp. *místico* = Cat. *mistic*, *mistech*, a vessel (see def.), < Ar. *mestah*, lit. a flat or plane; cf. *mosattah*, adj., flat, plane, *sath*, a flat roof.] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean trade.

mistide† (mis-tīd'), *v. i.* [< ME. *mistiden*, < AS. *mistīdan*, turn out ill, < *mis-* + *tīdan*, happen: see *mis-*[1] and *tide*.] 1. To betide amiss or ill; happen unfortunately.—2. To suffer misfortune.

Atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

mistigris (mis'ti-gris), *n.* [< F. *mistigri*, the knave of clubs. This card was one of the braggers in the English game of brag, and when the French began to play poker with a joker in the pack, they called the joker *mistigris*, and named the game after it.] In the United States, that variety of poker in which a player holding the joker may call it anything he pleases, two queens and the joker being equal to three queens. Four clubs and the joker may be called a flush.

mistihead† (mis'ti-hed), *n.* [< *misty*[1] + *-head*.] Uncertainty; obscurity; mystery.

mistily (mis'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *mistily*; < *misty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a misty manner; dimly; obscurely.

mistime (mis-tīm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *mystymen*; < *mis-*[1] + *time*[1].] To time wrongly; say or do inopportunely or out of season.

mistimed (mis-tīmd'), *a.* Ill-timed; ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances; inopportune; unseasonable.

This *mistimed* vaunt. *Scott.*

Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all because of *mistimed* economy and crass stupidity.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 405.

mistiness (mis'ti-nes), *n.* A condition of being misty; obscurity: as, *mistiness* of weather; *mistiness* of ideas.

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 91.

mistion†, *n.* Same as *mixtion*.

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce color. *Boyle*, Colours.

mistitle (mis-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistitled*, ppr. *mistitling*. [< *mis-*[1] + *title*, *v.*] To call by a wrong title or name.

Buchanan writes as if Ethelfrid, assisted by Keaulin, whom he *mistitles* King of East-Saxons, had before this time a battel with Aidan. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

mistle[1]† (mis'l), *n.* [Also *mistel*; < ME. *mistle*, *mistil*, < AS. *mistel*, bird-lime, mistletoe (L. *viscus*) (also in comp. *ācmistel*, 'oak-mistle,' and *misteltān*, mistletoe), also basil (L. *ocimum*) (also in comp. *eorthmistel*, 'earth-mistle,' basil) (= MD. *mistel* = OHG. *mistil*, MHG. G. *mistel* = Icel. *mistil* = Sw. Dan. *mistel*, mistletoe); prob., with formative *-el*, < **mist*, bird-lime, glue, = OD. *mest*, *mist*, bird-lime, glue, also dung, D. *mest*, dung: see *mist*[1]. Hence, in comp., *mistlethrush*, *mistletoe*.] 1. Bird-lime.—2. Mistletoe.

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare.
Tusser, Husbandry. (*Latham*.)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yealow berries, viscum.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 96. (*Nares*.)

mistle[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *mizzle*[1].

mistlethrush (mis'l-thrush), *n.* [Also commonly *missel-thrush;* formerly also *miselthrush, missel-trush;* so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe; < *mistle*[1] + *thrush*[1]. Cf. equiv. G. *misteldrossel* (*drossel* = E. *throstle*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Europe, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa. Like the fieldfare, mavis, redwing, blackbird, and ring-ouzel, it is an abundant and well-known English thrush. It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 19½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song-thrush, *T. musicus*. The upper parts are grayish-brown, grayer on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump; there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black. Also called, locally, *storm-cock, thrice-cock, holmthrush, screechthrush.*



Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *misel thrush*, or feeder upon miseltoe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

mistletoe (miz'- or mis'l-tō), *n.* [Formerly also *misseltoe, misletoe, miseltoe, misleto*, var. *misseldeu, misseldine, miscleden;* < ME. **mistelton* (?), < AS. *misteltān, mistiltān* (= Icel. *mistilteinn* = Dan. *mistelten*), mistletoe, < *mistel*, bird-lime, also mistletoe, and basil, + *tān*, a twig: see *mistle*[1] and *tan*[2]. The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being appar. taken as the old plural suffix *-n*.] 1. A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the family *Loranthaceæ*, growing parasitically on various trees. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be disseminated by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the undigested seeds in their droppings. It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple-tree, but seldom on the oak. The mistletoe (compare def. 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak. Traces of this old superstitious regard for the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas. It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used. It seems, however, to have some pharmaco-dynamic properties.



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), with fruits.
a, longitudinal section through the male flower; *b*, the female inflorescence.

Like som rare Fruit-Tree over-topt with spight
Of Briers and Bushes . . .
Till choakt withall, it dies as they do growe,
And beareth nought but Moss and *Misseltoe*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The *mistletoe* hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak-wall.
T. H. Bayly, The Mistletoe Bough.

2. A plant of some other species of *Viscum*, or of one of the genera *Loranthus, Phoradendron*, and *Razoumofskya*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europæus* of southern Europe, which grows on *Quercus Cerris* and *Q. pubescens*. The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron flavescens*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple. See *gad-bush*.

mistlike (mist'līk), *adv.* [< *mist*[1] + *like*[2].] In the manner of a mist.

Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 73.

mistradition (mis-trā-dish'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *tradition*.] A wrong or false tradition; misapplied tradition.

The huge corruptions of the Church,
Monsters of *mistradition*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

mistrain (mis-trān'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *train*.] To train or educate amiss.

With corruptfull brybes is to untruth *mis-trayned*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 54.

mistral (mis'tral), *n.* [< F. *mistral* = Sp. *mistral*, < Pr. *mistral*, OPr. *maestral*, lit. 'the master-wind,' < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister*, master: see *master*[1].] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northerly wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter. The mistral derives its peculiar properties from its slow descent to the Mediterranean; it extends from the mouth of the Ebro to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone. Also written *maestral*.

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless, and the air very dry; the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking. In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day; in Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year.
Fischer.

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an odious, cold, cutting northeast wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, i.

mistranscription (mis-tran-skrip'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *transcription*.] A wrong or imperfect transcription; a faulty copy.

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 219.

mistranslate (mis-tråns-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistranslated*, ppr. *mistranslating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *translate*.] To translate erroneously.

Eusebius by them *misse-translated*.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 25.

mistranslation (mis-tråns-lā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *translation*.] An erroneous translation or version.

mistransport† (mis-tråns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *transport*.] To mislead by passion or strong feeling.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mis-transported* as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?
Bp. Hall, An Humble Remonstrance.

mistreading† (mis-tred'ing), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *treading*.] A wrong treading or going; hence, a false step; an evil course.

But thou dost in thy passages of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my *mistreadings*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 11.

mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *treat*, *v.*] To treat badly; maltreat; abuse. [Rare.]

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.
Southey, Nondescripts, iv. (*Davies.*)

mistreatment (mis-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *treatment*.] Wrong or unkind treatment; abuse.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *mistres, mistris, misteris;* < ME. *maistresse, mastresse*, < OF. *maistresse*, F. *maîtresse* = It. *maestressa*, < ML. *magistressa, magistrissa, magistrix* (for L. *magistra*), fem. of L. *magister*, master, chief: see *mister*[1], *master*[1]. In familiar use the word has been contracted to *missis* or *missus*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs.* and used as a title, correlated to *Mr.*: see *missis*. The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp. as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs.*: see *miss*[2].] 1. A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons; a female head, chief, or director; a woman who is served by or has the ordering of others: the feminine correlative of *master:* as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school. It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine.

The same seruauntes do werke not to the only vse of his said *Mastresse*, but to his or their owne use.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

Vertue once made that contrie *Mistres* ouer all the worlde.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 72.

That prudent Pallas, Albions *Misteris*,
That Great Eliza.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

The maids officious round their *mistress* wait.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 526.

At 7 the Children are set to work; 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to Knit Stockings.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 251.

2. A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.* (now pronounced mis'ez), and used before personal names. In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman. See *miss*[2].

'Tis well, *mistress;* your choice agrees with mine.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 18.

If Mr. Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference: there is *Mrs.* Mary is now sixteen.
Steele, Tatler.

Now *mistress* Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two stone bottles found.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

In 1834, Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of *Mrs.* Hannah More [unmarried] . . . were published.
Chambers, Eng. Literature (ed. Carruthers), VI. 335.

Mrs. Browning's later poems chiefly concerned public affairs.
Dict. Nat. Biog., VII. 81.

3. A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study: used also of things.

Rest, then, assur'd,
I am the *mistress* of my art, and fear not.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 1.

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic.
Addison, Spectator.

4. A woman who is beloved and courted; a woman who has command over a lover's heart; a sweetheart: now used only in poetic language or as an archaism.

O! *mistress* mine, where are you roaming?
O! stay and hear; your true love 's coming.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 40.

5. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife.

Ay, go, you cruel man! go to your *mistresses*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries.
Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

But soon, his wrath being o'er, he took
Another *mistress*, or new book.
Byron, Mazeppa, iv.

6†. In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim; the jack.

Zelmane vsing her owne byas, to bowl neer the *mistresse* of her owne thoughts.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

There 's three rubs gone, I 've a clear way to the *mistress*.
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 3.

mistress (mis'tres), *v.* [< *mistress*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To attend as a lover upon a mistress; pay court to women.

The idleness, which yet thou canst not flie
By dressing, *mistressing*, and complement.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, st. 14.

II. *trans.* To become mistress of. [Rare.]

This one is a first-rate gilder, she *mistressed* it entirely in three days.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xlii. (*Davies.*)

mistressly† (mis'tres-li), *a.* [< *mistress* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 298. (*Davies.*)

mistress-ship (mis'tres-ship), *n.* [< *mistress* + *-ship*.] 1. Rule or dominion of one who is mistress; authority exercised by a woman.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.
Bp. Hall, Resolutions for Religion, § 11.

2†. Ladyship: a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun: as, your *mistress-ship*.

mistrial (mis-trī'al), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *trial*.] In *law:* (*a*) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge.

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors, but sees no extenuating circumstance in the alcoholic insanity of the accused.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 270.

(*b*) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree.

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc.
Philadelphia Press, July 1, 1889.

mist-rick (mist'rik), *n.* [< *mist* + **rick* (?) for *reek*, vapor.] A dense mist. [Australia.]

The dawn at "Morrabinda" was a *mist-rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a sullen, sluggish lamp.
Contemporary Rev., III. 405.

mistrist†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mistrust*.

mistrow†, *v.* [< ME. *mistrowen*, < AS. **mistreowian*, *mistrūwan* (= OHG. *missatrūēn*, MHG. *missetrouen*, G. *misstrauen* = Icel. *mistrūa*), mistrow, mistrust; < *mis-*[1] + *treówian*, *treówan*, trow: see *mis-*[1] and *trow*.] **I.** *intrans.* To distrust; doubt.

And in thaire hertes thai bigan
To be *mis-trowand* ilka man
To God thai groched al bidene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

ȝe no more so *mistrowand*,
But trowe trewly.
York Plays, p. 454.

But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feit,
And *mystrowid* not of his resureccion.
MS. Laud. 415, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To doubt; mistrust.

"Yef this be so," quod the Iuge, "neuer shall I *mystrowe* the." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

mistrow†, *n.* [< ME. *mistrowe*; < *mistrow*, *v.*] Mistrust. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3314.

mistrowingt, *n.* [< ME. *mistrowynge*; verbal n. of *mistrow*, *v.*] Distrust; suspicion.

For espyall and *mistrowynges*,
Thei did than such thynges
That every man might other know.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* [< ME. *mistrost*, *mistriste* (= MD. *mistroost* = OHG. *missetrōst*); < *mis-*[1] + *trust*.] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 58.

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Bodotria would generally rise, and forelay the passages by land, he caused his Fleet, makeing a great shew, to bear along the Coast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *v. t.* [< ME. **mistrusten*, *mistrysten*, *mistristen*; < *mis-*[1] + *trust*, *v.*] 1. To suspect; doubt; regard with suspicion or jealousy.

For though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif *mistriste*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 83.

Mystruste not thy frende for none accusement.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 141.

I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

2. To suspect; apprehend: said of a fact or circumstance.

This is an accident of hourly proof,
Which I *mistrusted* not.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 189.

mistruster (mis-trus'tėr), *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton*.

You infidelles and *mistrusters* of God.
Barnes, Works, p. 354.

mistrustful (mis-trust'fûl), *a.* [< *mistrust*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Having mistrust; wanting trust or confidence; suspicious; doubting: as, a *mistrustful* spirit.

In ordinary conferences easie and apert, in conuersation simple, in capitulation subtill and *mistrustfull*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful* where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 8.

mistrustfully (mis-trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a mistrustful manner; with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt.

mistrustfulness (mis-trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mistrustful; suspicion; doubt.

mistrustless (mis-trust'les), *a.* [< *mistrust*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.

The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 27.

mistryst[1], *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*.

mistryst[2] (mis-trīst'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *tryst*. Cf. *mistrust*.] To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement; bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; deceive; use ill. [Scotch.]

They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House.
Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

mist-tree (mist'trē), *n.* See *Litsea* and *Rhus*.

mistune (mis-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistuned*, ppr. *mistuning*. [< *mis-*[1] + *tune*, *v.*] 1. To tune incorrectly.

My instrument *mystunyd* shall hurt a trew song.
Skelton, A Claricorde.

Oft from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

2. To sing out of tune.

While hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

misturn† (mis-tėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *misturnen*, *mistournen*, *mistornen*; < *mis-*[1] + *turn*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To turn aside wrongly; pervert.

Naturel entencyon ledith yow to thilke verray good, but many manere errours *mistorneth* yow therefro.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 3.

II. *intrans.* To go wrong.

And whan this littel worlde *mistourneth*,
The great worlde all overtorneth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

mistus, mixtus (mis'-, miks'tus), *n.* [< L. *mistus*, *mixtus*, a mixing, mingling, < *miscere*, pp. *mistus*, *mixtus*, mix: see *mix*[1].] In *bot.*, a cross-breed. *Gray*. See *cross*[1], 11.

mistutor (mis-tū'tọr), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *tutor*, *v.*] To instruct amiss.

Gay *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door.
T. Edwards, Sonnets, xxviii., To G. Onslow.

misty (mis'ti), *a.* [< ME. *misty*, *mysty*, < AS. *mistig*, misty, dark (= MD. *mistigh* = MLG. *mistich*, foggy), < *mist*, darkness: see *mist*[1], *n.*] 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist: as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* day.

For I have seyn of a ful *mysty* morwe
Folwen ful oft a merye someres day.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1060.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 10.

2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist; hence, confused; not perspicuous: as, *misty* sight; a *misty* writer or treatise; a *misty* explanation.

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.
Donne, On Mrs. Boulstred.

To be *misty* is not to be mystic.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 201.

misunderstand (mis-un-dėr-stand'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misunderstood*, ppr. *misunderstanding*. [< *mis-*[1] + *understand*.] 1. To understand amiss; attach a false meaning to; take in a wrong sense; misconceive; interpret or explain to one's self erroneously.

What! will some men say, shall a man be ruined eternally for a *misunderstood* place of Scripture?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning. *Locke*.

Rude America, with her . . . *misunderstood* yearning for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 389.

2. To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions): as, I *misunderstood* you. = **Syn.** To misapprehend.

misunderstander† (mis-un-dėr-stan'dėr), *n.* One who misunderstands.

But diuers and many texts . . . semed unto the *misvnderstanders* to speake against purgatory.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 324.

misunderstanding (mis-un-dėr-stan'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misunderstand*, *v.*] 1. Mistake as to the meaning of something; misconception; erroneous interpretation.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory. *South*, Sermons, I. viii.

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to explicate this harmlesse position; yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied.
Bp. Hall, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

2. A disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift*.

misusage (mis-ū'zāj), *n.* [< OF. *mesusage* (F. *mésusage*), misusage, < *mesuser*, misuse: see *misuse*, *v.*] Ill usage; bad treatment; abuse.

The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

misusance†, *n.* [< OF. *mesusance*, misusage, < *mesuser*, misuse: see *misuse*, *v.*, and cf. *usance*.] Ill treatment; misuse.

He had chafed at their *misusance*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 202. (*Davies.*)

misuse (mis-ūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misused*, ppr. *misusing*. [< ME. *misusen*, *miseusen*, < OF. *mesuser*, *mesuzer* (F. *mésuser*), < *mes-* + *user*, use: see *mis-*[2] and *use*, *v.*] 1. To treat or use improperly; apply to an improper purpose; make a false or improper use of.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. To use or treat badly; abuse or maltreat in act or speech.

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him enough. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 105.

He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

= **Syn.** *Abuse*, *Misuse*. See *abuse*.

misuse (mis-ūs'), *n.* [< ME. *misuse*, < OF. *mesus*, *mesuis*, *mesuz*, ill use, < *mes-* + *us*, use: see *mis-*[2] and *use*, *n.*] 1. Improper use; misapplication; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; perversion.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*. *Locke*.

After the *misuse* of the one talent.
Bp. Hall, Cont., Veil of Moses.

2. Abuse; ill treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse* . . .
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 43.

= **Syn.** 1. Perversion, profanation, prostitution. See *abuse*, *v. t.*

misusement† (mis-ūz'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *mesusement*, < *mesuser*, misuse: see *misuse*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of misusing; misuse; abuse.

And Darius coulde not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn because she would not consent to her *misusement*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 82.

misuser (mis-ū'zėr), *n.* [< *misuse*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who misuses; one who uses incorrectly.—2. In *law*, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by . . . *mis-user* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority.
Blackstone, Com., II. x.

misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misvalued*, ppr. *misvaluing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *value*, *v.*] To value falsely or too little; misesteem; underrate.

I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong.
W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

misventure (mis-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *venture*. Cf. *misadventure*.] An unfortunate venture; a misadventure.

All friends were touched with a kind of . . . joy to see, as I said, the color of Jack's money, after so many *misventures* and foiled struggles. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

misventurous (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *venturous*.] Wanting boldness or daring; timorous; fearful.

Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 20.

misvouch† (mis-vouch'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *vouch*.] To vouch or allege falsely.

That very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*.
Bacon, True Greatness of Britain.

miswander (mis-won'dėr), *v. i.* [ME. *miswanderen*; < *mis-*[1] + *wander*.] To wander; stray.

The *miswandrynge* errour misledeth hem into false goodes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

misway† (mis-wā'), *n.* [ME. *miswaie*; < *mis-*[1] + *way*.] A wrong path.

Whoso that sekith soth by a deep thoght and coveyteth nat to ben deseyvyd by no *mys weyes*, lat him rollen and trenden withinne hymself the lyht of his inward syhte.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 11.

misway†, *adv.* [ME. *mysuey*; adverbial use of *misway*, *n.*] Wrong; wrongly; amiss; astray.

Love makith alle to goon *mysuey*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4766.

miswear† (mis-wār'), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear ill; prove bad on wearing. See quotation under *miswork*, *v. t.*

miswed† (mis-wed'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wed*.] To wed unsuitably. *Milton*.

misween† (mis-wēn'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *ween*.] To misjudge; distrust.

Full happie man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 100.

miswend† (mis-wend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *miswenden*, < AS. *miswendan* (= OHG. *missawentjan*, MHG. *missewenden*), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong, < *mis-* + *wendan*, turn, go: see *mis-*[1] and *wend*[1].] To go wrong; wander; stray.

And eche in his complainte telleth
How that the worlde is *miswent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 128.

miswin†, *v. t.* [ME. *miswinnan*; < *mis-*[1] + *win*.] To obtain by fraud or cheating.

For-thy he eet mete of more cost, mortrewes and potages.
Of that that men *myswonne* thei maden hem wel at ese.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 48.

miswit†, *v. t.* [ME. *miswiten*; < *mis-*[1] + *wit*[1], *v.*] To know ill.

miswive†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *miswiven*; < *mis-*[1] + *wive*.] To marry unsuitably.

miswoman†, *n.* [Formerly also *misswoman*; < *mis-*[1] + *woman*.] An evil woman; a temptress.

Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceiue.
Remedy of Love, l. 148.

miswonting†, *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wonting*.] Disuse; want of practice.

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace . . . by *miswonting* perish. *Bp. Hall*, Divine Meditation, vii.

mis-word† (mis-wėrd'), *n.* [< ME. *misword* (= MHG. *mis-wort*); < *mis-*[1] + *word*.] 1. A curse. —2. A word uttered amiss.

The Tyrants sword
Is not made drunk with bloud for a *Miss-word*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

miswork†, *v.* [< ME. *miswerken*, *miswerchen*; < *mis-*[1] + *work*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To work or do ill.

Cheresche here & chaste gif that chaunce falles
That sche wold *miswerche* wrongli any time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5148.

II. *trans.* To do or make badly.

Which law [5 Eliz., c. 4], being generally transgressed, makes the people buy in effect chaff for corn: for that which is *miswrought* will miswear. *Bacon*, Judicial Charge.

misworship (mis-wėr'ship), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *worship*, *n.*] Worship of a wrong object; false worship.

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jereboham, who made Israel to sin.
Bp. Hall, Joash with Elisha Dying.

Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in.
Carlyle.

misworship (mis-wėr'ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misworshiped* or *misworshipped*, ppr. *misworshiping* or *misworshipping*. [< *mis-*[1] + *worship*, *v.*] To worship wrongly or improperly.

There are not wanting nations . . . which have *misworshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.
Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 3.

misworshiper, misworshipper (mis-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who misworships.

God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him.
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, 1640.

miswrench† (mis-rench'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wrench*, *v.*] To twist or turn out of the right course.

The wardes of the chirche key
Through mishandlinge ben *miswreint*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

miswrite (mis-rīt'), *v. t.*; pret. *miswrote*, pp. *miswritten*, ppr. *miswriting*. [< ME. *miswriten*, < AS. *miswrītan*, write wrongly, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *wrītan*, write: see *mis-*[1] and *write*.] To write incorrectly; make a mistake in writing. *Chaucer*.

He [Josephus] did *mis-write* some number of the years.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. § 6.

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised, feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word.
The Century, XXXVIII. 799.

miswrought (mis-rât'), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wrought*.] Badly done. *Bacon*.

misy (mis'i), *n.* [Also *missy*; < F. *misy*, < L. *misy*, < Gr. *μίσυ*, an ore supposed to be copperas; perhaps of Egyptian origin.] A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggregations of small crystalline scales. It consists of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the decomposition of pyrite. Also called *yellow copperas* and *copiapite*.

misyoke (mis-yōk'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *misyoked*, ppr. *misyoking*. [< *mis-*[1] + *yoke*, *v.*] To yoke or join unsuitably.

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock, by *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 19.

miszealous (mis-zel'us), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *zealous*.] Actuated by false zeal.

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits.
Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

mit, *n.* See *mitt*.

mita (mē'tä), *n.* [Sp., a tribute, payment: see *mite*[2].] Forced labor in mines, farms, and factories to which the Indians of Peru were formerly subjected. One seventh of the male population were subject to service for a year, for which they were to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified distance from their homes.

mitaine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*.

mitcal (mit-käl'), *n.* Same as *miskal*.

mitch†, *n.* [< ME. *micche*, *mycche*, *miche* (cf. MD. MLG. *micke*), < OF. *miche* = Pr. *mica*, *micha*, a small loaf of bread, lit. a crumb, < L. *mica*, a crumb: see *mica*[1], *mie*.] A loaf of bread.

He that hath *mycches* tweyne,
Ne value in his demeigne,
Lyveth more at ese, and more is riche,
Than doth he that is chiche.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5585.

mitch-board (mich'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a crutch for the support of a boom or mast. See *crutch*[1], 3 (*d*). [Local, Eng.]

Mitchella (mi-chel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Mitchell*, a botanist of Virginia.] A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ*, characterized by having perfect flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three- to six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat, and by the hairy style, which has four thread-shaped lobes. They are creeping herbs, with opposite round-ovate leaves having minute stipules, and small white fragrant dimorphous flowers, which are axillary or terminal, and grow in pairs. The fruit is a scarlet berry-like double drupe. There are 2 species, an American, *M. repens*, the partridge-berry, and a closely related Japanese species. See *partridge-berry*.

★**mite**[1] (mīt), *n.* [< ME. *mite*, *myte*, < AS. *mīte* = MD. *mijte*, D. *mijt* = MLG. LG. *mite* = OHG. *mīza*, *mizza*, MHG. *mīze*, G. (after LG.) *miete* = Dan. *mide* (cf. F. *mite*, Sp. *mita*, ML. *mita*, < LG.), a mite; prob. lit. 'cutter,' 'biter,' from the verb shown in Goth. *maitan* = Icel. *meita* = AS. **mētan*, cut: see *emmet*, *ant*[1].] 1. A small arachnidan of the order *Acarida*; any acarid. Mites once formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family *Acaridæ*, terms not yet obsolete; but, with the introduction of many more genera, the establishment of several families, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order, a more elaborate nomenclature has been established, in which neither *Acarus* nor *Acaridæ* is retained. (See *Acarida*.) Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnidans; but some six-legged immature forms at one time constituted a supposed genus *Leptus*. (See *Leptus*, and cut under *harvest-tick*.) The species of mites are very numerous, diversified in form, and various in habits. Many are parasitic; others are terrestrial or aquatic; others live in cheese, flour, sugar, etc. *Mite* is consequently much used in composition. The cheese-mite or flour-mite is *Tyroglyphus siro* or *T. longior*; the sugar-mite is *Glycïphagus prunorum*, or another of the same genus. Such mites compose the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, and are among those longer known as species of *Acarus* or *Acaridæ*. Itch-mites are *Sarcoptidæ*, as *Sarcoptes scabiei*. (See cut under *itch-mite*.) Mange-mites are *Demodicidæ*; garden-mites or harvest-mites, *Trombidiidæ*; spinning-mites, *Tetranychidæ*; beetle-mites or wood-mites, *Oribatidæ*; spider-mites, *Gamasidæ*; water-mites, *Hydrachnidæ*; snout-mites, *Bdellidæ*; gall-mites, *Eriophyidæ*. Certain mites, the *Ixodidæ*, are commonly distinguished as *ticks*, as *Ixodes ricinus* (see cut under *Acarida*), and those of the family *Trombidiidæ* are indifferently called *harvest-mites*, *harvest ticks*, *harvest bugs*, *red-bugs*, and by other names. See the compound and technical names.

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,
To inspect a *mite*, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 196.

2. Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a dust-louse (*Psocus*).

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this respect the least fly or *mite* is a more noble being than a star.
South, Works, III. x.

★**mite**[2] (mīt), *n.* [< ME. *mite*, *myte* (= OF. *mite*, a small coin, = Sp. *mita*, a payment, assessment, tribute), < MD. *mijte*, D. *mijt*, small coin, a mite; prob. akin to *mite*[1], from the same root, Goth. *maitan*, etc., cut: see *mite*[1].] 1. A small coin of any kind, of slight value; any very small sum of money. No coin seems to have been so called specifically.

William wigtli with-oute any more,
Greithed him as gaili as any gom thurt bene,
Of alle trie a-tir that to knigt longed,
So that non migt a-mend a *mite* worth, i wene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4543.

And though the number of sheep increase never so fast, yet the price falleth not one *mite*, because there be so few sellers. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

There came a certain poor widow, and she threw in [*i. e.* into the treasury] two *mites* [tr. Gr. λεπτόν: see *lepton* and *minute*], which make a farthing. Mark xii. 42.

We usually observe the same routine. I put down my *mite* first; then my young family enroll their contributions, . . . and then Mr. Pardiggle brings up the rear.
Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

2†. An English weight somewhat heavier than a grain troy.—3†. An old money of account, the twenty-fourth part of a penny.

4 *mites* is the aliquot part of a peny, viz. ⅙, for 6 times 4 is 24, and so many *mites* marchants assigne to 1 peny.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), III. i.

4. Anything very small; a very little particle or quantity: also applied to persons.

"Now ich seo," saide Lyf, "that surgerye ne phisike
May nat a *myte* availe to medlen a-gens Elde."
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 179.

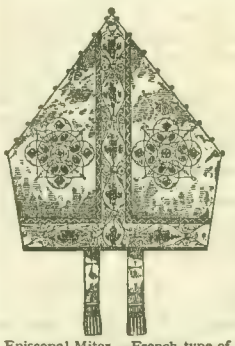
I felt benevolence for her, and resolved some way or other to throw in my *mite* of courtesy, if not of service.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 19.

The White Sulphur waters, she said, had not done her a *mite* of good. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 256.

mited (mī'ted), *a.* [< *mite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Damaged or spoiled by insufficient salting, as cured fish. *Perley*.

Mitella (mi-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mitella*, dim. of *mitra*, a turban: see *miter*.] A genus of plants of the family *Saxifragaceæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by a one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ which are alternate with the stigmas, five petals which are three-cleft or pinnatifid, and a superior capsule without beaks. They are herbs, with long-petiolate heart-shaped lobed or crenate leaves, which have membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small greenish flowers, which are often drooping. There are about 12 species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North America and eastern Asia. *M. diphylla* and *M. nuda* are the best-known. See *bishop's-cap*.

miter, mitre (mī'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *myter*, *mytre*; < ME. *mitre*, *myter*, *mytir*, *mytre*, < OF. *mitre*, F. *mitre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *mitra* = It. *mitra*, OIt. *metra*, a miter, < L. *mitra*, < Gr. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, fillet, head-band, turban.] 1. A form of head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts of Asia Minor.—2. A sacerdotal head-dress, as that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest, or that worn by a bishop. The Jewish miter was made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head, like a turban. Before the fourteenth century the miter in the Christian church was low and simple; but now it consists of a coronet, surmounted by a lofty and deeply cleft cap. The privilege of wearing the miter in the Roman Catholic Church was a concession of the popes, and was formerly exercised by cardinals and the higher dignitaries. Bishops and abbots (if to be mitered) receive the miter from the consecrating bishop. Three kinds of miters are distinguished: (1) the precious miter, made of gold or silver plate and adorned with jewels, (2) the auriphrygiate miter, and (3) the simple miter of white silk or linen. The bishops of the Church of England wore miters as late as the coronation of George III., and some Anglican bishops occasionally wear them at the present day. See *tiara*, and cut under *auriphrygia*.


Episcopal Miter — French type of the 14th century.

Her golden cup she cast unto the ground,
And crowned *mitre* rudely threw asyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 25.

The Cardinal [Wolsey] sent to the King, to lend him the *Mitre* and Pall, which he used to wear at any great Solemnity. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 279.

His *Miter* on his head of cloth of siluer, with two long labels hanging downe behind his neck.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 37 (sig. D).

All the old known *mitres* still in existence have a white ground.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. [109, note.

There, other trophies deck the truly brave, . . .
Such as on Hough's unsullied *mitre* shine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 239.

3. A chimney-cap or -pot of terra-cotta, brick, stone, or metal, designed to exclude rain and wind from the flue, while allowing the smoke, etc., to escape; a cowl; hence, anything having a similar use.


Miter of glazed pottery; 14th century. From Semur-en-Auxois, France.

For, like as in a Limbeck th' heat of Fire
Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher
To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat
Above the *Miter* can no further get,
It, softly thickning, falleth drop by drop.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

4. In *conch.*, a miter-shell.—5. In *carp.*: (*a*) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints. (*b*) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (*c*) Same as *miter-joint*.—6. A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like.—**Miter gearing**, toothed gearing for the transmission of power and motion between two shafts whose axes intersect at right angles and which are to turn at the same number of revolutions. The two pitch-cones used as the basis for the design of the teeth on each wheel are the same or have their vertex angle 90°. The elements of each, therefore, make angles of 45° with the ★axis of the shaft, or have the miter angle.

miter, mitre (mī'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mitered, mitred*, ppr. *mitering, mitring*. [Early mod. E. also *myter, mytre;* < ME. *mitren, mytren,* < OF. *mitrer*, F. *mitrer* = Sp. Pg. *mitrar* = It. *mitrare*, Olt. *metrare*, < ML. *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bestow a miter upon; raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank.

More than al thy marchauns other thy *mytrede* bisshopes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 193.

2. To ornament with a miter.

Your fangs you fasten'd on the *mitred* crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 202.

3. In *carp.*, to join with a miter-joint; make a miter-joint in. See *miter-joint*.—4. In *needlework*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together: a term derived from carpenter-work.—5. In *bookbinding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles.—**Cut and mitered string.** See *string*.—**Mitered abbey or monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitered abbot.

The abbess received a ring, which, however, was not bestowed on any abbot unless his house were a *mitred abbey*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 194.

Mitered abbot, back, border, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to meet in a miter-joint.

miter-block (mī'tėr-blok), *n.* In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°. *E. H. Knight.*

miter-board (mī'tėr-bōrd), *n.* A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the prescribed angle. *E. H. Knight.*

miter-box (mī'tėr-boks), *n.* In *carp.*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw: used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints. The piece of wood to be mitered is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle. (See *miter-joint*.) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests, and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle. In printing the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles.

miter-cut (mī'tėr-kut), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle.

miter-dovetail (mī'tėr-duv″tāl), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle. *E. H. Knight.*

miter-drain (mī'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

miter-flower (mī'tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

miter-gage (mī'tėr-gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

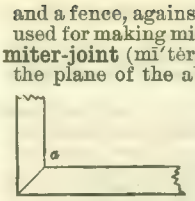
mitering-machine (mī'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *carp.* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces to any desired angle to make a bevel-joint. One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences; another consists of a bed and guide, with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut, fixed at an angle of 45° to the guide and actuated by a lever. The latter form is used for mitering picture-frames and small moldings.

2. In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle. This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel.

miter-iron (mī'tėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* A fagot for forging, composed of a group of bars of angular section wedged about a cylindrical bar within a hoop.

miter-jack (mī'tėr-jak), *n.* A simple form of miter-box or templet, consisting merely of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

miter-joint (mī'tėr-joint), *n.* A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces. Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°; when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints*. When the angle formed by the junction of two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter-joint*. Also called *miter*.



a a, Miter-joint.

miter-mushroom (mī'tėr-mush″röm), *n.* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. crispa:* so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is delicate eating.

miter-plane (mī'tėr-plān), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock. The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-cut. (*b*) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool.

miter-post (mī'tėr-pōst), *n.* Same as *meeting-post*.

miter-shaped (mī'tėr-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a miter: said especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century.

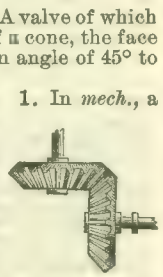
miter-shell (mī'tėr-shel), *n.* The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitridæ;* a tiara-shell. See cut under *Mitra*.

miter-sill (mī'tėr-sil), *n.* A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay. *E. H. Knight.*

miter-square (mī'tėr-skwār), *n.* In *carp.*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°.

miter-valve (mī'tėr-valv), *n.* A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to ★the axis of the valve.

miter-wheel (mī'tėr-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mech.*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter. The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other; and rotary motion in any plane is, by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity, into motion in another plane at right angles with the first. Miter-wheels are much used in millwork. See *bevel-wheel* and *bevel-gear*.


Miter-wheels.

2. In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section.

miterwort (mī'tėr-wėrt), *n.* A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*.—**False miterwort.** See *coolwort* and *Tiarella*.

mithe†, *v. t.* [ME. *mithen*, < AS. *mīthan* (= OS. *mīthan* = OFries. *for-mītha* = OHG. *mīdan*, MHG. *mīden*, G. *meiden*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intr. lie concealed: see *miss*[1].] To avoid; conceal.

His sorwe he couthe ful wel *mithe*.
Havelok, l. 948.

mither (mi♯H'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *mother*[1].

mithic†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

Mithra, *n.* See *Mithras*.

Mithradatic (mith-ra-dat'ik), *a.* Same as *Mithridatic*, 1.

Mithræum (mith-rē'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Mithras*, Mithras: see *Mithras*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras: usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated.

In the *Mithræum* there were—there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction, and added it to the curiosities of Rome—the remnant of the seven torches . . . which were kept burning before the image of Mithras Tauroktonos.
Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 192.

Mithraic (mith-rā'ik), *a.* [< *Mithras* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras.

Two statues of *Mithraic* torch-bearers.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 206.

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system, and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thaumaturgical science.
A. Wilder, in Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. xix.

Mithraicism (mith-rā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Mithraic* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mithraism*.

Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Literary Notices, XXXII. 560.

Mithraism (mith'ra-izm), *n.* [< *Mithras* + *-ism*.] The worship of Mithras.

The religion of Mithra . . . played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era, yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 283.

Mithraist (mith'ra-ist), *n.* [< *Mithras* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Mithras.

This fact suggests a question . . . whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists*, or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 283.

Mithraize (mith'ra-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Mithraized*, ppr. *Mithraizing*. [< *Mithras* + *-ize*.] To teach, profess, or practise Mithraic doctrines; observe the rites of Mithras.

Mithras, Mithra (mith'ras, mith'rä), *n.* [L. *Mithras, Mithres*, < Gr. *Μίθρας*, < OPers. *Mitra* = Skt. *Mitra*, lit. 'friend.'] 1. A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universe, and was worshiped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries. In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity. Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art, usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull. Sacred caves or grottos were the regular seats of his worship.

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mythra;* in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the Campus Martius [Rome], . . . in the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Marignoli palace.
Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 166.

2. A genus of South American lycænid butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of spiders. *Koch*, 1835.

mithridate† (mith'ri-dāt), *n.* [Also *methridate*, and improp. *mithradite;* < OF. *mithridat, methridat*, F. *mithridate* = Sp. It. *mitridato* = Pg. *mithridato*, < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote, neut. of L. *Mithridatius, Mithridateus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr. *Μιθραδάτης, Μιθριδάτης*, Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes; a name of Pers. origin: cf. *Mithras*.] In *old phar.*, one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison.

I feel me ill; give me some *mithridate;*
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

Wine, an it be thy will! strong lusty wine!
Well, fools may talk of *mithridate*, cordials, and elixirs;
But from my youth this was my only physic.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

This is a course that will . . . alter slander into piety, . . . that the viper's flesh may become *mithridate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Mithridate mustard, a kind of penny-cress. See *pepperwort*.

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a.* [= F. *mithridatique* = Pg. *mithridatico*, < L. *Mithridaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates: see *mithridate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI. of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.): as, the *Mithridatic* wars. Also *Mithradatic*.—2†. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridate.

mithridatum†, *n.* [Improp. *methridatum* (after *methridate*); < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote: see *mithridate*.] Same as *mithridate*.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flappet of wood before him, . . . selling *Mithridatum* and dragons-water to visited houses [during the plague]? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< LL. **mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Capable of being mitigated.

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.
Barrow, Works, II. xv.

mitigant (mit'i-gant), *a.* [= F. *mitigant* = Sp. It. *mitigante*, < L. *mitigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Mitigating; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Bailey*, 1727.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating*. [< L. *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare* (> It. *mitigare* = Sp. Pg. *mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitis*, mild, etc., + *agere*, make: see *agent*.] 1. To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, reprehen-

sible, distressing, harmful, etc.; moderate; alleviate; assuage.

And dieted with fasting every day,
The swelling of his woundes to *mitigate*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 26.

To *mitigate* the scorn he gives his uncle,
He prettily and aptly taunts himself.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 133.

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to *mitigate* pain and dolours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

I may *mitigate* their doom
On me derived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 76.

Her benevolent heart sought every means to *mitigate* the authorized severities of the law.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. To soften; mollify; make mild and accessible. [Rare.]

Where the King took displeasure, she would *mitigate* and appease his mind.
Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxv.

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle wordes to *mittigate* him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

The severe little man was *mitigated*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

=Syn. 1. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, etc. See *alleviate*.

mitigatedly (mit'i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* In a mitigated degree.

This young man, indeed, was *mitigatedly* monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 125.

mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *mitigacioun*, *mitigacion*, < OF. (and F.) *mitigation* = Sp. *mitigación* = Pg. *mitigação* = It. *mitigazione*, < L. *mitigatio(n-)*, soothing, mitigation, < *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel mercy *mitigacioun* I biseche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 477.

What pleasure he [the sinner] can have in the thoughts of his former excesses, when not one drop can be procured for the *mitigation* of his flames. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

The simple race
Of mountaineers . . . partake man's general lot
With little *mitigation*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

In mitigation of damages, in *law*, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mitigatif* = Pr. *mitigatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *mitigativo*, < LL. *mitigativus*, soothing, < L. *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] **I.** *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. *Cotgrave.*

II.† *n.* That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which may the feruence of loue aslake
To the louer, as a *mitigatiue*.
Remedy of Love, Prol., l. 20.

mitigator (mit'i-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *mitigador* = It. *mitigatore*; as *mitigate* + *-or*.] One who or that which mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *mitigatorio*, < L. *mitigatorius*, soothing, < *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

II.† *n.* That which has power to mitigate or alleviate.

He talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such *mitigatories*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 316. (*Davies.*)

miting† (mī'ting), *n.* [ME. *mytyng*, *myghtyng*; < *mite*[2] + *-ing*[3].] A little one: used in endearment or in contempt.

No more of this matere thou move the,
Thou momel and *mytyng* emell.
York Plays, p. 314.

mitis (mī'tis), *n.* [NL. use of L. *mitis*, mild, gentle.] A South American cat: same as *chati*.

mitis-casting (mī'tis-kas″ting), *n.* The name given by P. Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent.) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This greatly facilitates the casting process, and adds to the strength of the metal. The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 6 to 10 per cent. of that metal with iron. This alloy is made by a patented process consisting in adding clay to the iron in smelting.

mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* [For *Mitis* of Vienna, its discoverer.] Paris green.

Mitosata (mī-tō-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-ata*[2].] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipeds and millepeds: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used.]

mitosic (mi-tō'sik), *a.* [< *mitos(is)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis. Also *mitotic*.

mitosis (mi-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *mitoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-osis*.] 1. Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm. The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*. —2. A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process.

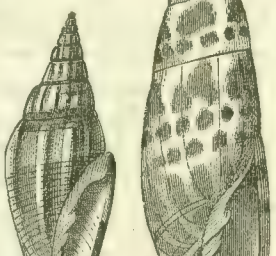
mitotic (mi-tot'ik), *a.* [< *mitosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *mitosic*.

This scheme of Remak's . . . is now contrasted with another mode of division, the *mitotic* division ("karyomitosis," . . . "mitosis," or "indirect division" of Fleming; "karyokinesis" or "karyokinetic" division of Schleicher).
Micros. Sci., XXX. ii. 163.

mitotically (mi-tot'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By mitosis.

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only *mitotically*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. ii. 196.

Mitra (mī'trä), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the shell, < L. *mitra*, < Gr. *μίτρα*, a miter, turban: see *miter*.] 1. The typical genus of *Mitridæ*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter. There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters, but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian. The best known is *M. episcopalis*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color. An arctic species is *M. (Volutimitra) grœnlandica*.



Miter-shells.
a, *Mitra vulpecula*. *b*, *Mitra episcopalis*.

2. A genus of acalephs.

Mitracea (mi-trā'-sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mitra* + *-acea*.] Same as *Mitridæ*.

mitracean (mi-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracea* or *Mitridæ*; mitriform.

II. *n.* A miter-shell; any member of the *Mitracea*.

mitraille (mē-trây'), *n.* [< F. *mitraille*, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig. *r*, < OF. *mitaille*, fragments, as coarse filings, < *mite*, a small piece of money, a mite: see *mite*[2].] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters.

mitraille (mē-trây'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mitrailled*, ppr. *mitrailling*. [< F. *mitrailler*, fire mitraille, < *mitraille*, mitraille: see the noun.] To fire mitraille at. [Rare.]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borney and Colombey, and *mitrailled* the French.
Scotsman.

mitrailleur (mē-trâ-yėr'), *n.* [F., masc. noun of agent, < *mitrailler*, fire mitraille: see *mitraille*, *v.*] An artilleryman in charge of a mitrailleuse.

mitrailleuse (mē-trâ-yėz'), *n.* [F., fem. noun of agent, < *mitrailler*, fire mitraille: see *mitraille*, *v.*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity; especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1868, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870–1. See cuts under *machine-gun*.

The Maxim *mitrailleuse* or machine gun of rifle caliber.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 102.

mitral (mī'tral), *a.* [< F. *mitral* = It. *mitrale*, < ML. **mitralis* (neut. *mitrale*, a box in which to keep a miter), < *mitra*, a miter: see *miter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter.

Wholly omitted in the *mitrall* crown.
Sir. T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *anat.*, mitriform; bivalvular: specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid*. —3. In *med.*, pertaining to the mitral valve: as, *mitral* sounds; *mitral* insufficiency; *mitral* disease.

mitrate (mī'trāt), *a.* [< *miter* (*mitr-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi.

mitre, *n.* and *v.* See *miter*.

Mitrephorus (mī-tref'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., also *Mitrephoros*, < Gr. *μιτρηφόρος*, *μιτροφόρος*, wearing a turban or miter, < *μίτρα*, turban, miter (see *miter*), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, a singular genus of curculios, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M. waterhousei* of Brazil. *Schönherr*, 1837.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, named by Sclater in 1859. It includes several species, as *M. fulvifrons*, inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico, and tropical America. The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephanes*. *Coues*.

3. A genus of worms.

Mitridæ (mit'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mitra* + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Mitra;* the miter-shells. The family is related to the volutes and olives, and is often merged in *Volutidæ*. The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long turreted shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plaited near the anterior end. About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas; those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis. Also called *Mitracea*. See cut under *Mitra*.

mitriform (mī'tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *mitriforme*, < L. *mitra*, a miter, + *forma*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, resembling a miter; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut: applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses. See *calyptra*.—2. In *conch.*, shaped like a miter-shell; resembling the *Mitridæ*.



Mitriform Capsule, with its calyptra, of *Physcomitrium pyriforme*. *a*, the calyptra detached from the theca.

Mitrinæ (mi-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mitra* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Mitridæ*, nearly equivalent to the family.—2. The *Mitridæ* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutidæ* or the *Muricidæ*.

mitry (mī'tri), *a.* [< OF. *mitré*, pp. of *mitrer*, miter: see *miter*, *v.*] In *her.*, charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like.

mitt (mit), *n.* [Also *mit;* abbr. of *mitten*.] 1. Same as *mitten*.—2. A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow. A common material is black lace; they are also knitted of silk of various colors. They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century; the fashion has recently been revived.

3. Something resembling a mitt.

The hands and forearms of the women (of Yap, in the Western Carolines) are tattooed with *mitts*, as in the Marshall Islands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 208.

mitten (mit'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mittain;* < ME. *mitaine*, *mytane*, *myteine*, *myten*, *myteyne*, < OF. (and F.) *mitaine* (ML. *mitana*, *mitanna*), also *mitan*, *miton* (= Sp. *mitón*); cf. ML. *mita*, mitten: derived by some, in the supposed orig. sense of 'half-glove,' from OHG. *mittamo*, MHG. *mittemo*, middle, midmost (superl. of *mitte*, middle: see *mid*[1]); by others referred to a Celtic source: cf. Gael. Ir. *mutan*, a thick glove, a muff, Gael. *miotag*, *miotog*, a mitten, Ir. *mutog*, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers.] 1†. A glove; a covering for the hand, with or without fingers.

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,
And thi *mytens* also.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

Twey *myteynes*, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
The fyngers weren for-werd & ful of fen honged.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

2. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, sealskin, etc., or knitted of thick wool.

Mittens of dog-skin, lined with the fur of the Arctic hare.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 26.

3. A mitt.

My sister Clotilda was . . . studying. . . . I remember . . . her clear white apron, her crimson muffetees and short close black *mittens*.
E. S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester, ii.

To get the mitten, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand; be refused as a lover. [Colloq.]—**To give one the mitten**, to refuse to marry one. [Colloq.]—**To handle without mittens**. Same as *to handle without gloves* (which see, under *glove*).

mitten (mit'n), *v. t.* [< *mitten*, *n.*] 1. To put mittens on.

Mittened cats catch no mice. *Proverb.*

With *mittened* hands, and caps drawn low.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To give the mitten to. See phrase under *mitten*, *n.* [Colloq.]

For me she *mittened* a lawyer, and several other chaps.
Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 19.

mittent† (mit'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *mitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *mittere*, send: see *mission*.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion . . . thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

★**mittimus** (mit'i-mus), *n.* [So called from the word beginning the writ (in L.), L. *mittimus*, we send, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mittere*, send: see *mission*.] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison. (*b*) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another.— 2. A dismissal from an office or situation.

Out of two noblemen's houses he had his *mittimus* of "Ye may be gone."
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

Mittler's green. See *green*[1].

mitty (mit'i), *n.*; pl. *mitties* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] The small stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

mitu (mit'ū), *n.* [Tupi.] 1. The galeated curassow, a South American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, technically called *Pauxi mitu*, *Ourax mitu*, or *Mitu galeata*. See cut under *Pauxi*.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of the family *Cracidæ*, of which the mitu is the type. *Lesson*, 1831. Also called *Mitua*, *Urax*, *Uragis*.

Mitua (mit'ū-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *mitu*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *H. E. Strickland*, 1841.— 2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

mituporanga (mit″ū-pō-ran'gạ), *n.* [Tupi.] 1. The hocco, curassow, or curaçao-bird, *Crax alector*, and some related species of *Cracinæ*.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of curassows, of the family *Cracidæ*, the type of which is *Crax globicera* or *Mitu daubentoni*. *Reichenbach.*

mity (mī'ti), *a.* [< *mite*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having mites; abounding with mites: as, *mity* cheese.

Cheese is a *mity* elf,
Digesting all things but itself.
Proverbial rime.

miurus (mī-ū'rus), *n.* [LL. *miurus*, *miuros*, < Gr. *μείουρος*, sc. *στίχος*, a shortened verse, lit. curtailed, < *μείων*, less, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A dactylic hexameter with the thesis or first syllable of the last foot short or apparently short; a hexameter irregularly terminating in an iambus (⏑ –) or a pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑) instead of a spondee (– –) or trochee (–⏑). See *dolichurus*. Also *meiurus*.

mix[1] (miks), *v.* [First in the pp. *mixed*, late ME. *myxyd*, which is adapted from the older form *mixt*, < L. *mixtus* (beside *mistus*), pp. of *miscere*, mix, = Gr. *μίσγειν*, mix; cf. W. *mysgu* = OBulg. *mieshati* = Serv. *mijeshati* = Bohem. *misheti* = Pol. *mieszac* = Russ. *mieshati*, mix; also, OBulg. *micshiti* = Serv. *mijesiti* = Bohem. *misiti* = Pol. *micsic* = Russ. *miesiti*, knead, in OBulg. and Bohem. also mix; cf. Skt. *miçra*, mixed; with orig. formative *-sk*, < Teut. √ *mik*, Indo-Eur. √ *mig*, as in Gr. *μιγνύναι*, *μιγῆναι*, mix. The Teut. forms, AS. *miscian*, MLG. *mischen*, OHG. *miskan*, *misken*, G. *mischen*, are prob. early adoptions from the Latin. From the Latin are derived the mod. E. words *mixtion*, *mixture*, *admix*, *commix*, *maslin*[1], *maslin*[2], *mastiff*, *messin*, *mestizo*, *miscellany*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite or blend promiscuously into one mass, body, or assemblage, as two or more substances, parts, or quantities; mingle intimately or indiscriminately: as, to *mix* different kinds of wine; to *mix* flour and water; herds inseparably *mixed*.

A little riper and more lusty red
Than that *mix'd* in his cheek.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So *mix'd* in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a man!"
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 74.

2. To cause to unite or blend, as one object or quantity with another or others; bring into close combination or association with another or others.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people.
Hos. vii. 8.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 46.

3. To form by mingling; produce by blending different ingredients: as, to *mix* bread.

Hadst thou no poison *mix'd*, no sharp-ground knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me?— "banished"?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, *mix* the foaming draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

To mix up. (*a*) To confuse; entangle mentally. (*b*) To involve; implicate. [Colloq. in both senses.]

Years and years after Charles Albert's death, there came back to Turin an Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been *mixed up*, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 53.

=**Syn. 1.** *Blend*, etc. (see *mingle*), combine, compound, incorporate. See *mixture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously; come together in intimate combination or close union: as, oil and water will not *mix*.

When Souls *mix* 'tis an Happiness.
Cowley, The Mistress, Platonick Love.

The clear water was not *mixing* with the blue.
Froude, Sketches, p. 96.

2. To be joined or associated; become a part (of); become an ingredient or element (in): as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

I will *mix* with you in industry
To please.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to *mix* with the people of the country.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

mix[1] (miks), *n.* [< *mix*[1], *v.*] A mixture; a jumble; a blunder; a mess. [Colloq.]

She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined. Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal — *mix!* *W. D. Howells*, A Likely Story, iii.

mix[2] (miks), *n.* [Also dial. *mux;* < ME. *mix*, *mex*, < AS. *meox* (dat. *meoxe*, *mixe*, *myxe*) = Fries. *miux*, *miuhs*, muck, dung; akin to *muck*[1] and to forms cited under *mist*[1]. Hence *mixen*.] 1. Dung; muck. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A vile wretch.

The quene his moder on a time as a *mix* thought
How faire & how fetis it was.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

Messenger to this *myx*, for mendemente of the pople,
To mele with this maister mane, that here this mounte gemez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 989.

mix[2] (miks), *v. t.* [< *mix*[2], *n.* Cf. *muck*[1], *v.*] To clean out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mixable (mik'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *mix*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being mixed; miscible. Also *mixible*.

★**mixed**[1] (mikst), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of different elements or parts; mingled: as, a *mixed* feeling of pleasure and grief.

The gouernement in that time of Moses was *mixt*, the Monarchie being in Moses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 110.

2. Promiscuous; indiscriminate; not comprised in one class or kind.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them. Ex. xii. 38.

Will shines in *mixed* company, where he has the discretion not to go out of his depth.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

In Anne's reign it was used as a coffee-house, but it no longer was extremely fashionable, as the company was very *mixed*.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

3. Confused; befogged mentally. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *mixt*.

Mixed actions, in *law*. See *action*, 8.—**Mixed beauty, cadence, chalice**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed canon**, in *music*, a canon for more than two voice-parts in which the intervals of pitch between the successive voices are not the same.—**Mixed chorus, quartette, voices**, in *music*, male and female voices combined.—**Mixed cognition, concomitant, equation, fabric.** See the nouns.—**Mixed fish**, fish of various kinds, including soft fish and hard fish. *Milner.*—**Mixed greens.** See *green*[1].—**Mixed laws**, those which concern both person and property.—**Mixed metaphor, meter**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed mode.** (*a*) In *music*. See *maneria*. (*b*) *pl.* In *metaph.* See *mode*[1].—**Mixed nuisance, number, olive, power, proof.** See the nouns.—**Mixed questions**, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—**Mixed ratio** or **proportion**, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus, if $a : b :: a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$.—**Mixed subjects of property**, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which nevertheless are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or vice versa.—**Mixed train**, a railway-train combining both passenger-cars and freight-cars.—**Mixed voyage**, a voyage for both whaling and sealing.—**Mixed yarn.** See *yarn*.

mixed[2]†, *a.* [ME., < *mix*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Filthy; vile.

That fule traytour, that *mixed* cherl. *Havelok*, l. 2533.

mixedly (mik'sed-li or mikst'li), *adv.* In a mixed manner.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*.
Bacon, Union of England and Scotland.

mixell, mixel, *n.* See *mixhill*. *Levins; Huloet.*

mixen (mik'sn), *n.* [Also *mixon*, dial. *muxen;* < ME. *mixen*, < AS. *myxen*, *mixen*, *micxsen*, *meoxen*, a dunghill, dung; orig. adj., 'of dung,' < *meox*, dung: see *mix*[2] and *-en*[3]. Cf. *midding*, which is remotely related.] A dunghill; a laystall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hooly writ nat have been defouled, na moore than the sonne that shyneth on the *mixne*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Charge the gardeners now
To pick the faded creature [fish] from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mixen-cart† (mik'sn-kärt), *n.* A dung-cart.

★*Mir. for Mags.* (*Halliwell.*)

mixer (mik'sėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*.
Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

2. Specifically, a machine for mixing various substances. See *malaxator*.

mixhill (miks'hil), *n.* [Also dial. contracted *mixell*, *mixel;* < *mix*[2] + *hill*[1].] A dunghill. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

mixible (mik'si-bl), *a.* [< *mix*[1] + *-ible*. Cf. *mixable* and *miscible*.] Same as *mixable*.

mixing (mik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mix*[1], *v.*] The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

mixing-machine (mik'sing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for mixing or compounding. The usual form is some adaptation of the Chilian mill with revolving pan and fixed mullers, scrapers, and stirrers for mixing drugs, fertilizers, paints, etc.

2. A hollow copper cylinder used in mixing the materials for gunpowder.

mixing-sieve (mik'sing-siv), *n.* A sieve for combining ingredients intimately by sifting them together.

mixtion†, *n.* [< *mix*[1] + *-ion*. Cf. *mixtion*, *mistion*.] Same as *mixtion*.

mixite (mik'sīt), *n.* [After A. *Mixa*, commissioner of mines in Bohemia.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous arseniate of bismuth and copper occurring in capillary crystals of a bluish-green color. It was first found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and later in Utah, United States.

mixobarbaric (mik″sō-bär-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μιξοβάρβαρος*, half-barbarous, < *μιξο-*, a combining form of *μιγνύναι*, mix (> *μῖξις*, Attic *μεῖξις*, a mixing), + *βάρβαρος*, barbarous: see *barbarous*.] Not purely barbaric; showing more or less influence of civilized or refined types; noting some working of civilization, or culture, or art amid barbarism.

All the barbaric and *mixo-barbaric* coinages imitated from Greek prototypes beyond the pillars of Hercules on the west and as far as the Indus on the east.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 413.

Mixodectes (mik-sō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μιξο-*, mixed, + *δήκτης*, a biter, biting, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Mixodectidæ*, with very large incisor teeth and the last lower premolar single-cusped. *M. gracilis* and *M. pungens* are examples.

Mixodectidæ (mik-sō-dek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mixodectes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Eocene mammals, having the dental formula of the existing lemurs, and in some respects approaching the *Daubentoniidæ*. There are several genera, as *Mixodectes* and *Necrolemur*, of North America and Europe. See cut at *Necrolemur*.

mixogamous (mik-sog'ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μιξο-*, mixed, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *ichth.*, characterized by or pertaining to mixogamy.

The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning beds, and, the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 177.

mixogamy (mik-sog'ạ-mi), *n.* [As *mixogamous* + *-y*.] In *ichth.*, congregation in unequal numbers of male and female fishes in spawning-time, the males being in excess and several males attending one female for a time and then changing for another.

Mixolydian (mik-sō-lid'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *μιξολύδιος*, half-Lydian; as a noun, sc. *τόνος* or *ἁρμονία*, the Mixolydian mode; < *μιξο-*, mixed, + *Λύδιος*, Lydian: see *Lydian*.] See under *mode*[1].

mixon, *n.* See *mixen*.

mixt (mikst), *p. a.* Another spelling of *mixed*[1].

mixtie-maxtie, *a.* See *mixty-maxty*.

mixtiform (miks'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mixtus*, mixed, + *forma*, form.] Of a mixed form or character. [Rare.]

That so *mixtiform* National Assembly.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

mixtilineal (miks-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right and curved.

mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin'ē-ăr), *a.* Same as ★*mixtilineal*.

mixtion (miks'chon), *n.* [Formerly *mistion*; < OF. *mistion*, F. *mixtion* = Sp. *mistion*, *mixtión* = Pg. *mixtão* = It. *mistione*, < L. *mixtio(n-)*, *mistio(n-)*, a mixing, mixture, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*[1].] †1. Mixture; promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

2. Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures.

★**mixture** (miks'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *mixture*, < OF. *mixture*, *misture*, F. *mixture* = Sp. *mistura*, *mixtura* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, < L. *mixtura*, *mistura*, a mixing, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*[1].] 1. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

The *mixture* of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

2. That which results from mixing; a mixed mass, body, or assemblage; a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles; specifically, in *phar.*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an *emulsion*. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Whanne ge wole drawe the toon fro that othir putte al that *mixture* into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of salpetre. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

What if this *mixture* do not work at all?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

Society, in the modern acceptation of a miscellaneous *mixture*, which equalizes men even in their inequality, . . . opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 351.

3. Admixture; something mingled or added.

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation. Rev. xiv. 10.

His acts were some virtuous, some politick, some just, some pious; and yet all these not without some *mixture* of Vice. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

There's no great Wit without some *Mixture* of Madness, so saith the Philosopher. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 16.

4. In *chem.*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—5. In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonics of the fundamental tone of the digital; a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonics to another take place are called *breaks*. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes: to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtones of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearer harmonics. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation-stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *furniture*, etc.

6. A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints.—7. In *printing*, typesetting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type. [Eng.]—8. Same as *krasis*.—**Brown mixture.** See *brown*.—**Deflagrating mixtures.** See *deflagrate*.—**French mixture.** See *French*.—**Griffith's mixture**, a mixture containing iron carbonate; the mistura ferri composita of the United States Pharmacopœia.—**Heather mixture.** Same as *heather*[3].—**Isomorphous mixture.** See *isomorphous group*, under *isomorphous*.—**Mechanical mixture.** See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—**Mixture of colors.** See *color*.—**Oxford mixture**, woolen cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *pepper-and-salt*, and *thunder-and-lightning*.—**Prince's mixture**, a dark kind of snuff scented with attar of roses.—**Rule of mixtures.** Same as *alligation*, 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mixture*, *Miscellany*, *Medley*, *Farrago*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*; variety, diversity. *Mixture* is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily, congruous. *Miscellany* is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design: "A *miscellany* has the diversity without the incongruity of a *medley*." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 564.) Specifically, a *miscellany* is a collection of independent literary pieces, the unity lying only in their general character. A *medley* is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous: the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Farrago* emphasizes the confusion or indiscriminateness of the mixture or collection: it is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of shreds of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap turned over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's *mixture* rude,
Ever to base earth allied. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

The world lies no longer a dull *miscellany* and lumber-room, but has form and order. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 94.

The sun was in the west when we left Jellalabad with its strange *medley* of associations, and strolled back through the gardens to the camp.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 202.

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise
English history call'd a *farrago* of lies.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 338.

A mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 415.

The Alhambra is a *jumble* of buildings, with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough, uncolored walls on the exterior. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 247.

mixture-stop (miks'tūr-stop), *n.* See *mixture*, 5.

mixtus, *n.* See *mistus*.

mixty-maxty (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a.* [A var. reduplication of *mixt*.] Promiscuously mingled. Also *mixtie-maxtie*. [Scotch.]

Yon *mixtie-maxtie*, queer hotch-potch,
The Coalition.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

mizen, *n.* See *mizzen*.

mizmaze (miz'māz), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *maze*[1].] 1. A confused maze; a labyrinth.

The clue to lead them through the *mizz-maze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 20.

Unless he had repeated that verbal *mizmaze* of the convention. *The American*, VIII. 308.

2. Confusion; bewilderment.

I was all of a *mizmaze*—I was all in bewilderment.
Parish's Sussex Glossary. (*Davies.*)

★**mizzen** (miz'n), *n.* [Also *mizen*; early mod. E. *mizen*, *misen*, *misson*, *mysson*, *meisseine*, *meson*; < F. *misaine* = Sp. *mesana* = Pg. *mezena*, < It. *mezzana*, mizzen-sail, lit. 'middle' (sc. *vela*, sail), fem. of *mezzano*, middle, L. *medianus*, middle: see *median*[1], and cf. *mezzanine*, etc.] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set abaft the mizzenmast, and having its head extended by a gaff; a spanker. See *spanker*.

They hoist their sailes, both top and top,
The *meisseine* and all was tride-a.
John Dory (Child's Ballads, VIII. 195).

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast. *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii., note 6.

★**To bagpipe the mizzen.** See *bagpipe*.

mizzenmast (miz'n-mast or -mast), *n.* The mast that supports the mizzen; the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel.

mizzen-rigging (miz'n-rig″ing), *n.* The rigging connected with the mizzenmast; the shrouds of the mizzenmast.

★**mizzen-sail** (miz'n-sāl or -sl), *n.* [Formerly also *misen-sail*, *meson-sayle*, etc.; < *mizzen* + *sail*.] Same as *mizzen*.

There came many small botes with *mysson sayles* to goe for Chio. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 100.

mizzle[1] (miz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *misle*, *misel*, *mistle*; < ME. *miselen*, *misellen*, **mistelen*, freq. of *misten*, mist: see *mist*[1], *v.*] To rain in very fine drops; drizzle.

As *misling* drops hard flints in time doth pearse.
G. Whetstone, A Remembrance of Gascoigne.

Now gynnes to *mizzle*, hye we homeward fast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Another *mizzling*, drizzling day!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 397.

mizzle[1] (miz'l), *n.* [< *mizzle*[1], *v.*] Fine rain.

mizzle[2] (miz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *mizzel*; origin obscure.] I. *intrans.* 1. To succumb; yield; hence, sometimes, to become tipsy. *Halliwell.*—2. To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, *mizzle!* be off with you!—go!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

See here, Paul; if you keep him on here long he won't stand it—he'll *mizzle* out.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xiv.

II. *trans.* To overcome; confuse; entangle mentally.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heades prettily *mizzeled* with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 57.

mizzled (miz'ld), *a.* [A dial. var. of *measled*.] Spotted; having different colors. [Scotch.]

mizzling (miz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *misling*; early mod. E. *miseling* (*myselyng*); verbal n. of *mizzle*[1], *v.*] A thick mist or fine rain; a mist.

My doctrine droppe as doeth ye rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.
Bible of 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

mizzly (miz'li), *a.* [Formerly also *misly*; < *mizzle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Misty; drizzly.

The thick driving flakes throw a brownish *mizzly* shade over all things. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

mizzy (miz'i), *n.*; pl. *mizzies* (-iz). [A var. of *meese*, or of the related *moss*[2]: see *moss*[2].] A bog or quagmire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**M. L.** An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Mediæval Latin*.

MM. An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs).

★**mm.** An abbreviation of *millimeter*.

M. M. An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*. See *metronome*.

Mme. A contraction of *Madame*.

Mn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *manganese*.

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mnémonique* = Sp. *mnemónico* = Pg. It. *mnemonico*, < NL. *mnemonicus*, < Gr. *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory, < *μνήμων* (*μνημον-*), mindful, < *μνᾶσθαι*, remember: see *mind*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to memory; especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, *mnemonic* words; *mnemonic* lines.

II. *n.* Same as *mnemonics*.

Mere processes and a sterile *mnemonic*.
Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 24.

mnemonical (nē-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *mnemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *mnemonic*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 326.

mnemonician (nē-mō-nish'an), *n.* [< *mnemonic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnemonics (nē-mon'iks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mnémonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *mnemonica*, f.; < Gr. *μνημονικά*, mnemonics, pl. of *μνημονικόν* (sc. *τέχνημα*), mnemonics, neut. of *μνημονικός*, mnemonic: see *mnemonic*.] The art of improving or developing memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonic*.

mnemonist (nē'mō-nist), *n.* [< *mnemon(ic)* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who practises the art of memory.

Various other modifications of the systems of Feinaigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 533.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*, the mother of the Muses, a personification of *μνημοσύνη*, memory, < *μνήμων*, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-σύνη*, a suffix of abstract nouns.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Ge (earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoridæ*, separated from *Flata* by Stål in 1866 for the South American *M. planiceps*.

mnemotechnic (nē-mō-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Mnemonic.

mnemotechnics (nē-mō-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *mnemotechnic*: see *-ics*.] A system of aids to memory; mnemonics.

On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors, we are totally in the dark.
D. G. Brinton, Myths of the New World, i.

mnemotechny (nē'mō-tek-ni), *n.* [= F. *mnémotechnie*, < Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Same as *mnemotechnics*.

Mniotilta (nī-ō-til'tă), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *μνίον*, moss, + *τιλτός*, verbal adj. of *τίλλειν*, pull or pull out, as hair.] A genus of American creeping warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. There is only

one species, *M. varia*, the common black-and-white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black-and-white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*).

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark-strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc.; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish.

Mniotilteæ (nī-ō-til′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-eæ*.] A restricted section of *Sylvicolidæ*; the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

Mniotiltidæ (nī-ō-til′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly oftener called *Sylvicolidæ*; the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with rictal vibrissæ. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually prettily colored birds of the woodland, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States, where they form a very characteristic feature of the avifauna. Leading genera in that country are *Dendrœca*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helmintherus*, *Helminthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icteria*, *Myiodioctes*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Mniotiltinæ* (or *Sylvicolinæ*), *Icteriinæ* (or *Geothlypinæ*), and *Setophaginæ*, or the wood-warblers, ground-warblers, and fly-catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendrœcidæ*.

mo, moe[1] (mō), *a.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *mae*, < ME. *mo*, *ma*, < AS. *mā* (= OFries. *mā* = MHG. *mē*), more (in number), a reduced compar. form connected with the adj. *māra*, more: see *more*[1].] More. The form *mo* is often used by Shakspere, Spenser, etc., and sometimes archaically by more recent writers; but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *more* (properly written *mo'*).

His Ave Maria he lerid hym alswa,
And other prayers many *ma*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142. (*Halliwell.*)

There were wont to ben 5 Soudans: but now there is no *mo* but he of Egypt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

I sawe Calliope with Muses *moe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.
Ex. i. 9 (Oxf., 1717). (*Nares.*)

★ **Mo.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *molybdenum*.

mo. An abbreviation of *month*.

moa (mō′ä), *n.* [Maori.] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Dinornithidæ*. See cut under *Dinornis*.

Moabite (mō′a-bīt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Moabites*, < Gr. Μωαβίτης, < Μωάβ, also Μώαβος (> LL. *Moab*), < Heb. *Mō'ābh*, Moab.] **I.** *n.* One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (Gen. xix. 36, 37), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. —**Moabite stone**, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty-four lines in Hebrew-Phenician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites.

Moabitess (mō′a-bī-tes), *n.* [′ *Moabite* + *-ess.*] A female Moabite. Ruth i. 22.

Moabitic (mō-a-bit′ik), *a.* [< *Moabite* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite: as, the *Moabitic* prophecies.

Moabitish (mō′a-bī-tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite.

moan[1] (mōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < ME. *monen*, *moonen*, also *menen*, < AS. *mǣnan*, moan, lament: see *mean*[4].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering; lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances
To make him *moan*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 977.

A sound as though one *moaned* in bitter need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 155.

2. To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress; sound like a low cry of distress.

And listens to a heavy sound,
That *moans* the mossy turrets round.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 12.

Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.
Kingsley, Three Fishers.

3†. To murmur; complain; protest.

Than they of the towne began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxlviii.

II. *trans.* 1. To lament; deplore; bewail.

Much seemed he to *mone* her haplesse chaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 25.

Moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

2†. To cause to make lamentation; afflict; distress: as, "which infinitely *moans* me," *Beau. and Fl.*

moan[1] (mōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < ME. *mone*, *moyne*; from the verb.] 1. A low dull sound expressing grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortured ghosts!
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 60.

Hence—2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

3†. Lament; lamentation; complaint: especially in the phrase *to make one's moan*.

At-after dinner gonne they to daunce,
And synge also, save Dorigene alone,
Which *made* alway hire compleint and *hire mone*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 192.

They *make their moan* that they can get no money.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Oh, here 's my friend! I 'll *make my moan* to him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

moan[2] (mō′an), *a.* [< *moa* + *-an.*] Moa-like; of or pertaining to a moa.

moanful† (mōn′fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *moneful*; < *moan*[1] + *-ful.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

At last, in *moanful* march, they went towards the other shepherds. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

He saw a *monefule* sort
Of people. *Warner*, Albion's England, i. 4.

moanfully† (mōn′fûl-i), *adv.* In a moanful manner; with moans or lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing.
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Moaria (mō-ā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *moa*, q. v.] In *zoögeog.*, a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moarian (mō-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Moaria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Moaria.

moat[1] (mōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < ME. *mote*, < OF. *mote*, an embankment, *motte*, a little hill, butt, clod, lump, turf, = Pr. *mota*, an embankment, = Sp. Pg. *mota*, a mound, = It. *motta*, a mound, a moat, < ML. *mota*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf; prob. of Teut. origin: cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *mott*, peat, (Swiss) *mutte*, turf, = D. *mot*, dust of turf. Cf. also Ir. *mota*, a hill. For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] 1†. A mound; a hill.

I lyken it tylle a cete [city] that war wroght
Of gold, of precyouse stones sere,
Opon a *mote*, sett of berylle clere,
With walles, and wardes, and turrettes,
And entré, and yhates, and garrettes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8896.

2. In *fort.*, a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water.

Or as a *moat* defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 48.

The Citadell is moted round about with a broade *mote* of fine running water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

3†. A building; dwelling; abode.

By-gonde the broke by slente other slade,
I hoped that *mote* merked wore.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 142.

★ **moat**[1] (mōt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < *moat*[1], *n.*] To surround with a ditch for defense; also, to make or serve as a moat for.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of curious fowl and fish,
Some he dry-dishes, some *moats* round with broths.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portuguese. They also built the great Fort: but whether they *moted* round the Hill, and made an Island of that spot of ground, I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 161.

moat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mote*[1].

moate†, *v.* A variant of *mute*[2].

moated (mō′ted), *a.* [< *moat*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a moat.

There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 277.

A great castle near Valladolid,
Moated and high and by fair woodlands hid.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Theologian's Tale.

moat-hen (mōt′hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*e*).

An earlier name [for the moor-hen] was *Moat-hen*, which was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordinary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 808.

mob[1] (mob), *n.* [< MD. *mop*, a woman's cap (D. *mop-muts*, a night-cap, < *mop* + *muts*, a cap: see *mutch*). Cf. *mop*[1].] A mob-cap.

Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man [Duncan Campbell], according to appointment. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.

Some pretty young ladies in *mobs* popped in here and there. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

mob[1] (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [< *mob*[1], *n.*] 1. To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood.

Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref. to ii.

I have known her for two months take possession of our easy chair, *mobbed* up in flannel night-caps.
Goldsmith, To the Printer.

2. To dress awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mob[2] (mob), *n.* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: see *mobile*[2], *n.*] 1. The common mass of people; the multitude; hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life; an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd; rabble.

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club [Green Ribbon Club]. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 574. (*Davies.*)

A *mob* of cobblers and a court of kings.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 328.

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

Though he [William IV.] has trotted about both town and country for sixty-four years, and nobody ever turned round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a *mob*, patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. A riotous assemblage; a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack; a promiscuous multitude of rioters.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*. *Bp. Porteus*, Works, V. xxii.

Fire-engines were no longer needed to wet down huge *mobs* that threatened to demolish the Carondelet Street brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar-stores.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 261.

3. A herd, as of horses or cattle; a flock, as of sheep. [Australian.]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a *mob* of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month."
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

Swell mob. See *swell-mob.* =**Syn.** *Rabble*, etc. See *populace*.

mob[2] (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [< *mob*[2], *n.*] 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent: as, to *mob* a person in the street.

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been *mobbed* in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen.
Walpole, Letters (1749), I. 213.

George Thompson was *mobbed* from this platform.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 58.

2. To scold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mobbard†, *n.* [ME. *mobbard*, *mobard*; origin obscure.] A clown.

Nay, such *mobardis* schall neuere man vs make,
Erste schulde we dye all at onys. *York Plays*, p. 246.

mobbify† (mob′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *mob*[2] + *-i-fy.*] To mob; beset or surround in crowds.

Mobbify out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen.
Roger North, Examen, p. 345. (*Davies.*)

mobbish (mob'ish), *a.* [< *mob*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; resembling a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

A small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders.
Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny.
Burke, Condition of the Minority (1793).

mobblet†, *v. t.* See *mobble*[2].

mobby (mob'i), *n.* [Also *mabby*, *mobee*; < Carib *mabi*: see ★*mabi*.] 1. In the West Indies, a spirituous liquor distilled from sweet potatoes.—2. The juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy.—3. The liquor made from such juice, a kind of rum. *Mobby punch* was made of this liquor.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, cider, *mobby* punch, made either of rum from the Caribbee Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 74.

mob-cap† (mob'kap), *n.* [< *mob*[1] + *cap*[1].] A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills.



Mob-cap, 18th century.

A *mob-cap*: I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces, fastening under the chin.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii.

Her milk-white linen *mob-cap* fringed round and softened her face.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

mobee (mō'bē), *n.* [Carib *mabi*.] See *mobby*, and *mabi* (in the supplement).

★**mobile**[1] (mō'bil or mob'il), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *mobil*; < ME. *mobil* (mixed with *moble*, *meble*, < OF. *moble*), < OF. *mobile*, F. *mobile* = Sp. *móvil* = Pg. *mobil* = It. *mobile*, < L. *mobilis*, for **movibilis*, movable, < *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Changeable; fickle.

In distruction of *mobil* people. *Testament of Love*, i.

2. Capable of being moved from place to place.

The nynde commandement es Thou sall noghte couayte the hous or other thynge *mobill* or in-*mobill* of thi neghtbour. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

3†. Moving; in motion; not stationary.

To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil*.
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court? (*Latham.*)

4. Movable; easily moving or movable; capable of facile movement; hence, changing; quickly responding to emotion or impulse.

In all these examples, and especially in the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 79.

Mademoiselle Virginie . . . raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment.
W. Collins, Yellow Mask.

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 226.

II. *n.* 1. That which is movable.

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 45.

2. A moving principle; a mover.

Thou first *Mobile*
Which mak'st all wheel
In circle round. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

mobile[2]† (mob'i-lē), *n.* [Short for L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, mobile, inconstant, fickle; *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*. Hence later *mob*[2].] The populace; the rabble; the mob.

Enciting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Masaniello. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 384.

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat, resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vi.

The word *mobile* [mobile vulgus] was first introduced into our language about this time [1680–90], and was soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation; and in the Preface to "Cleomenes," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it."
Malone, Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian, Pref.

★**Mobilian** (mō-bil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mobile, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mobile.

mobilianer (mō-bil'i-an-ėr), *n.* [< *Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian* + *-er*[1].] A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobiliensis*, of the family *Clemmyidæ*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of Mobile and other cities.

mobilisation, mobilise. See *mobilization*, *mobilize*.

★**mobility** (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *mobilité* = Sp. *movilidad* = Pg. *mobilidade* = It. *mobilità*, < L. *mobilita(t-)s*, mobility, < *mobilis*, mobile: see *mobile*[1], *a.*] 1. The property of being mobile or easily movable; susceptibility of motion or movement; readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force; hence, changeableness: as, *mobility* of features.

That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state. *Herschel*, Outlines of Astronomy, § 386.

Perfect *mobility*, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 200.

2†. Movement; motion.

Thou mortall Tyme, every man can tell,
Art nothyng els but the *mobilitie*
Of sonne and mone chaungyng in every degre!
Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia (ed. Dibdin), p. lxix.

3 (mob-il'i-ti). The populace; the mob: a use suggested by *nobility*. [Slang.]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brawny Beadles, to keep out the *Mobility*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 111.

★**mobilization** (mō″bi- or mob″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *mobilisation* (= Sp. *movilización* = Pg. *mobilisação* = It. *mobilizzazione*), < *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] *Milit.*, the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service; the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing: as, the *mobilization* of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*.

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilisation*—that is, the drawing to the units [such as battalions, or batteries, or regiments of cavalry] . . . reserve men sufficient to complete them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 12.

mobilize (mō'bi-līz or mob'i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mobilized*, ppr. *mobilizing*. [< F. *mobiliser* (= Pg. *mobilisar*), liberate, make movable or ready, < *mobile*, movable: see *mobile*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically—(*a*) *Milit.*, to prepare (an army or army-corps, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*.

In rude societies . . . the army is the *mobilized* community, and the community is the army at rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 515.

(*b*) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing.

While the great *mobilized* fleet was at Spithead.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 281.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to prepare for motion or action; make ready for active operations, or for taking the field.

The Germans were *mobilizing* like clock-work; the French were trying to *mobilize*, and finding that the attempt produced chaos.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 50.

Also spelled *mobilise*.

mob-law (mob'lâ), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; violent usurpation of authority by the rabble; lynch-law.

moble[1]† (mō'bl), *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *moeble*, *meeble*, *meble*; < OF. *moble*, *meuble*, movable, pl. *mobles*, *meubles*, movable property, furniture, etc., < L. *mobilis*, moving, movable: see *mobile*[1].] **I.** *a.* Movable; having motion.

Alle the signes, be they moist or drie, or *moeble* or fix.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 21.

II. *n.* Movable goods; personal property.

Of my *moble* thou dispone,
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Mœbles and vnmoebles and al that thow myȝte fynde,
Brenne it, bere it nouȝte awey be it neuere so riche.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 267.

Ryght so men reuerenceth more the ryche for hus muche *meeble*
Than for the kyn that he cam of other for hus kynde wittes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 182.

moble[2]†, **mobblet** (mob'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *mob*[1].] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood; mob.

But who, O, who had seen the *mobled* queen . . .
Run barefoot up and down. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 524.

Their heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. *Sandys*, Travels.

mob-master (mob'màs″tėr), *n.* A demagogue. *Davies.*

A sort of military disposition of *mob-masters*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

mobocracy (mob-ok'rą-si), *n.*; pl. *mobocracies* (-siz). [Irreg. < E. *mob*[2] + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] 1. Government by the mob or populace; ochlocracy; governing power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*. *Walpole*, To Mann, III. 245 (1757). (*Davies.*)

A *mobocracy*, however, is always usurped by the worst men. *F. Ames*, Works, II. 111.

2. The mob; the populace; the common crowd; the uneducated or lawless class in a community.

The American demagogue is the courtier of American *mobocracy*. *The Century*, XXXI. 54.

mobocrat (mob'ō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *mob*[2] + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, *aristocrat*, etc.] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob; a leader of the mob; a demagogue.

The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless *mobocrat* here and there, that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government. *P. Bayne.*

These *mobocrats* intended to be Cromwells.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 332.

mobocratic (mob-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *mobocrat* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to mobocracy.

mobsman (mobz'man), *n.*; pl. *mobsmen* (-men). [< *mob's*, poss. of *mob*[2], + *man*.] A member of the swell-mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman: generally, *swell-mobsman*. [Slang.]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a *mobsman*, who accompanied her home. *Mayhew.*

mob-story (mob'stō″ri), *n.* A vulgar story or tale. *Addison.*

moccado†, **mockado**† (mok'ą-dō), *n.* [Also *mochado*, *mockadoe*, *mockadoo*; cf. OF. *moucade*, also *mocayart*, moccado (Cotgrave), < OIt. *mocaiaro*, *moccaiorro*, moccado (Florio); perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs: see *moccador*, *muckender*.] 1. A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velveteen, and of many grades of fineness and beauty.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of *mockado*?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

2. Sham; mockery.

Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what *mockado* is this to such a poor soul as I!
Richardson, Pamela, II. 37. (*Davies.*)

moccador†, *n.* [Also *mockador*, *mockadour*, *muckador*, etc., and hence *muckender*, q. v.; < ME. *mokadour* = F. *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, = It. *moccatore*, *moccadore*, a snuffer, < ML. as if **mucatorium*, < *mucare*, wipe the nose, < *mucus*, *muccus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A handkerchief.

For eyen and nose the nedethe a *mokadour*
Or sudary. *Lydgate*, Advice to an Old Gentleman, xi.

moccasin[1] (mok'ą-sin or -sn), *n.* [Also *moccason*, *moccassin*, *mocassen*, < Algonkin *mawcahsun*, *makkasin*, *makasin*; a shoe (see def.).] A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deerskin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side: the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians.



Moccasin.

All the footsteps had the prints of *moccasins*.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

Moccasin embroidery. Same as *grass-embroidery*.

moccasin[2] (mok'ą-sin or -sn), *n.* [Also *moccason*, *mocassin* (?); appar. short for *moccasin-snake*, which is then < *moccasin*[1] + *snake*; but the reference to *moccasin*[1] is not explained.] A venomous serpent of the United States. (*a*) *Ancistrodon* (or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *piscivorus*, a somewhat aquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water-moccasin*, sometimes *water-viper*. See cut on following page. (*b*) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called *high-land moccasin*, *A. atrofuscus*, known in the southern United States as the *cottonmouth*, and much dreaded. Moccasins are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive-brown above and yellowish-brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, lacking the bright bronzy tints of the latter, and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip: they also have the scales in 25 instead of 23 rows, and no loral plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents; it is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidæ* or pit-vipers.



Water-moccasin (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*).

moccasined (mok'a-sind or -snd), *a.* [< *moccasin*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or covered with moccasins.

Our *moccasined* feet made no noise.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 333.

moccasin-flower (mok'a-sin-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Cypripedium*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*.

moccasin-plant (mok'a-sin-plant), *n.* Same as *moccasin-flower*.

moccasin-snake (mok'a-sin-snāk), *n.* [See *moccasin*[2].] Same as *moccasin*[2].

moccenigo†, *n.* [Also *moccinigo*, < It. *mocenigo*, *moccenigo*, *moccinigo*, so called from Tommaso *Mocenigo*, doge of Venice 1413–23.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents.

You shall not give me six crowns . . . nor half a ducat; no, nor a *moccinigo*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

Mal. Lend me the trifling ducats. . . .
Cor. Not a *moccenigo*. *Shirley*, Gentlemen of Venice, i. 1.

★**mocha** (mō'kạ), *n.* [< *Mocha* (see def.).] 1. A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemen in Arabia, Mocha being its port. The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties.—2. One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephyra*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee: as, the dingy *mocha*, *E. orbicularia*; the birch *mocha*, *E. pendularia*.—3. A cat of a black color intermixed with brown: so called from the *Mocha stone*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Mocha pebble. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Mocha senna. Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*).

Mocha stone. See *stone*.

moche[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *much*.

moche[2] (mōsh), *n.* [F.] A package of spun silk: a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe.

mochel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mochras, mochurrus (mō'kras, mō'kur-us), *n.* [Hind. *mōchras*.] An astringent gummy exudation obtained from the silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*, in India: used medicinally by the natives.

mock[1] (mok), *v.* [< ME. *mokken*, < OF. *mocquer*, *moquer*, F. *moquer* = Pr. *mochar* = It. *moccare*, mock; cf. MD. *mocken*, mumble, = MLG. G. *mucken*, mumble, grumble, = Sw. *mucka* = Dan. *mukke*, mumble; cf. W. *mocio*, Gael. *mag*, mock, deride; L. *maccus*, a buffoon; Gr. *μῶκος*, mockery, mock, mimic, ridicule. The relations of these forms are undetermined; the word is supposed to be ult. imitative.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To treat derisively or contemptuously; make sport of by mimicry, ridicule, or sarcasm; deride.

They utterly despise and *mock* sooth-sayings, and divinations of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

She *mocks* all her wooers out of suit.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 364.

2. To simulate, imitate, or mimic; produce a semblance of.

To see the life as lively *mock'd* as ever
Still sleep *mock'd* death. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 20.

I would *mock* thy chaunt anew,
But I cannot mimick it.
Tennyson, Second Song to the Owl.

3. To deceive by simulation or pretense; disappoint with false expectation; fool.

Thou hast *mocked* me and told me lies. Judges xvi. 10.

Mind is a light which the gods *mock* us with,
To lead those false who trust it.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4†. To set at naught; defy.

I would . . . *mock* the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 30.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of.—2. *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. See *imitate*.—3. To delude.

II. *intrans.* To use ridicule or derision; gibe or jeer; flout: often with *at*.

Vse not to scorne and *mocke* as an Ape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

The adversaries saw her, and did *mock at* her sabbaths. Lam. i. 7.

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that *mocks at* it, and sets it light.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 293.

★**mock**[1] (mok), *n.* and *a.* [< *mock*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Derisive or contemptuous action or speech; also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule.

And other-whiles with bitter *mockes* and mowes
He would him scorne. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 49.

Afflict me with thy *mocks*, pity me not.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 33.

And have a great care, Mistress Abigail,
How you depress the spirit any more
With your rebukes and *mocks*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

2. That which one derides or mocks.

A Puritan gentleman is her *mock* and nothing else.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, i.

3. Mimicry; imitation. [Rare.]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her [the nightingale's] *mock*, or be for ever mute.
Crashaw, Music's Duel.

4. A trifle. [Prov. Eng.]—5. Mock turtle.

I once had some cheap *mock* in an eating-house, and it tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 218.

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery; deride or bring into contempt.

They crucify again unto themselves the Son of God, and *make a mock of* him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

To make mock (or **mocks**) **at**, to make light of; make sport of.

Was this the face . . . which I had so often despised, *made mocks at*, made merry with? *Lamb*, Old Actors.

II. *a.* 1. Feigned; counterfeit; spurious: as, *mock* heroism; *mock* modesty; a *mock* battle.

I fear me, some be rather *mock* gospellers than faithful ploughmen. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Who with *mock* patience dire complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure.
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

2. Having close resemblance, as if imitative. —**Mock brawn, gold**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mock lead, mock ore**, popular names of blende.—**Mock moon.** See *paraselene*.—**Mock pennyroyal, plane, privet.** See the nouns.—**Mock sun.** See *parhelion*.—**Mock turtle**, a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle.

mock[2] (mok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A root or stump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A tuft of sedge. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mockable (mok'a-bl), *a.* [< *mock*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being mocked; exposed to derision. [Rare.]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 49.

mockado†, **mockadoe**†, *n.* See *moccado*.

mockadour†, *n.* A variant of *muckender*.

mockage† (mok'āj), *n.* [< *mock*[1] + *-age*.] Mockery.

Thus speake'h the Prophete by an ironye—that is, in derision, or *mockage*. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron. xviii., note.

I wonder at the young men of our days,
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis
They give that title to, unless it be *mockage*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

mock-apple (mok'ap″l), *n.* The wild balsam-apple, which see under *balsam-apple*.

mockard†, *n.* [ME. *mokarde*, < OF. *mocquart*, *moquart*, a mocker, deceiver, < *mocquer*, mock: see *mock*[1], *v.*] A mocker; deceiver.

Avaryce, ryche and harde,
Ys a thefe, a *mokerad* [read *mokarde*].
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41. (*Halliwell.*)

mockaw†, *n.* An obsolete form of *macaw*.

mock-beggar† (mok'beg″ėr), *n.* [< *mock*[1], *v.*, + obj. *beggar*.] An uncharitable or inhospitable person: as, *mock-beggar's* hall.

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle housekeeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock-beggar* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Description* (1616). (*Nares.*)

★**mock-bird** (mok'bėrd), *n.* A mocking-bird.

The *mock-bird* is ever surest to please when it is most itself. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, III. v. 2.

mocker (mok'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which mocks, as by mimicry, derision, or deceit.

Wine is a *mocker*, strong drink is raging. Prov. xx. 1.

But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, how that they told you there should be *mockers* in the last time. Jude 17, 18.

2. A mocking-bird; one of the *Mimineæ*.

mockernut (mok'ėr-nut), *n.* The white-hearted hickory, *Hicoria alba*. The nut is sweet and oily, very thick-shelled, and not flattened as in the white hickory. See *bullnut*, *caryin*, and *kingnut*.

mockery (mok'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mockeries* (-iz). [< ME. *mokkery*, < OF. *mocquerie*, F. *moquerie*, mockery, < *moquer*, mock: see *mock*[1].] 1. The act of mocking; derisive or deceitful speech or action.

He never mocks,
For *mockery* is the fume of little hearts.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Derision; ridicule; careless insult or contempt; sport; jest.

Now am I fayn,
Thow shalt not laughe atte me in *mokkery*,
ffor thow hast lost thy sheld as wele as I.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2330.

To set before their eyes the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made a *mockery*. 2 Mac. viii. 17.

Is not this meer *mockery*, to thank God for what hee can doe, but will not? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

They were delivered up to be the spoil and *mockery* of nations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

3. Counterfeit appearance; false show; sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal *mockery*, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances.
Pope, Elegy to the Mem. of an Unfortunate Lady, l. 57.

The *mockery* of what is called military glory.
Sumner, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

4. Vain effort; fruitless labor; that which disappoints or frustrates.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 146.

=**Syn.** 2. Mimicry, jeering, gibes.

mocket[1]† (mok'et), *n.* [Cf. *mocketer*.] A napkin. *Cotgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

mocket[2] (mok'et), *n.* Same as *moquette*.

mocketer (mok'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *moccador*.

mock-God† (mok'god), *n.* [< *mock*[1], *v.*, + obj. *God*.] One who mocks at God or divine things; a blasphemer.

You monsters, scorners, and *mock-Gods*.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

mock-guest† (mok'gest), *n.* [< *mock*[1], *v.*, + obj. *guest*.] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights. *Davies.*

Those *mock-guests* are guilty in tempting others to tempt them. *Fuller*, Holy State, I. i. 7.

mock-heroic (mok'hē-rō'ik), *a.* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing: as, a *mock-heroic* poem; a *mock-heroic* swagger.

★**mocking-bird** (mok'ing-bėrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Mimineæ* and restricted genus *Mimus*; a mock-bird or mocker. The best-known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southerly parts of the United States: it is the most famous songster of America, and is much prized as a cage-



Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

bird. Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises. This vocalization is confined to the male. The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings. It is ashy gray above, soiled-white below; the bill and feet are black, and the wing- and tail-feathers in part pure white. The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes,

being greatest in the male. The nest is placed in trees and bushes, and is bulky and inartistic, built of twigs, grass, leaves, etc. The eggs are bluish-green, heavily freckled with various brownish shades; they are 4 to 6 in number, measuring on an average 1 inch by 0.75 inch. See *Mimineæ*.

mockingly (mok'ing-li), *adv.* In a mocking or jeering manner; with ridicule, derision, or contempt; so as to disappoint, deceive, or cheat.

"Let 's meete," quoth Eccho, *mockingly*.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 45.

mocking-stock† (mok'ing-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt.

None of vs . . . [but] shall be a *mocking stocke* to our enemies. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

Not prophanes nor wickednes, but Religion is selfe is a byword, a *mokingstock*, & a matter of reproach.
Perkins, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 6.

mocking-wren (mok'ing-ren), *n.* An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, such as the Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*) or Bewick's wren (*T. bewicki*).

mockish (mok'ish), *a.* [< *mock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Mock; sham.

After this *mockishe* eleccion, then was he crowned.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 67.

★**mock-orange** (mok'or″ānj), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Philadelphus*, but especially *P. coronarius*. Its fragrance in blossom resembles that of orange-flowers. See *syringa*.—2. See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

mock-shadow (mok'shad″ō), *n.* Twilight. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mock-thrush (mok'thrush), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Mimineæ*; especially, one of the genus *Harporhynchus*, as the thrasher, *H. rufus*.

mock-turtle (mok'tèr″tl), *a.* Imitating turtle (soup): only in the phrase *mock-turtle soup* (an imitation of turtle soup made with calf's head)

mock-velvet (mok'vel'vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; especially, such a fabric in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, supposed to be the same as moccado.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satinisco.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, M 6 b. (*Nares.*)

mocmain (mok'mān), *n.* [Appar. of E. Ind. or Chin. origin; perhaps < Chin. *muh* (= Jap. *mokü*), tree, + *mien* (= Jap. *men*), cotton.] A white shining fiber of great lightness and elasticity, produced by the silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*.—**Mocmain truss**, a truss stuffed with this fiber.

moco (mō'kō), *n.* [Tupi *mocó*.] A Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ*; the rock-cavy, *Cavia rupestris*.

mocuddum (mō-kud'um), *n.* [Also *mokuddum*, *mocuddim*, prop. *mukaddam*, < Ar. *muqaddam*, a chief, leader; as adj., preceding; < Ar. *qawada*, lead.] In India, a head man. Specifically—(*a*) The head man of a village, responsible for the collection of the revenue. (*b*) The head man of a gang of laborers or body of peons. *Yule and Burnell.*

mod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mood*[1].

mod. An abbreviation (*a*) of *modern*; (*b*) in ★*music*, of *moderato*.

modal (mō'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *modal* = It. *modale*, < ML. *modalis*, pertaining to a mode, < L. *modus*, mode: see *mode*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or affected by a mode; relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

Other verb-phrases, of a *modal* meaning, are made with the auxiliary verbs may, can, must, and ought.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, ¶ 291.

All those adjectives which have a *modal* secondary force are future. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 40.

Modal abstraction, the fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others: opposed to *partial abstraction*, by which, for example, we may think of the head of an animal without thinking of the rest of the body.—**Modal categorical.** See *categorical*.—**Modal composition**†, the composition of an ens with one of those modes which are in their own nature distinguished from the ens.—**Modal distinction**†, a distinction by which one and the same thing is distinguished from itself by its possession of diverse modes, as the distinction of Philip drunk from Philip sober: a formalistic phrase.—**Modal enunciation.** See *enunciation*.—**Modal identity**†, either the absence of modal distinction, or the identity of a mode of things which may be really distinct.—**Modal proposition**, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed of the subject under some qualification: but the term is almost always confined to propositions in which some fact is said to be possible, contingent, necessary, or impossible.—**Modal syllogism**, a syllogism one of whose premises is a modal proposition.

II. *n.* A modal proposition.

Their characteristic property as *modals* belongs to form rather than to matter; and Aristotle ought not to be considered as unphilosophical for introducing them into the Organon. *Grote*, Aristotle, iv.

Conjunct modal. See *conjunct*.—**Disjunct modal.** See *disjunct*.

modalism (mō'dal-izm), *n.* [< *modal* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine, adopted by Sabellius in the third century, that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different manifestations of one and the same person.

The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity stands between tritheism and *modalism*, now leaning to the one, now to the other, when either the tripersonality or the unity is emphasized. *P. Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 68.

modalist (mō'dal-ist), *n.* [< *modal* + *-ist*.] In *theol.*, one who holds or professes modalism.

modalistic (mō-da-lis'tik), *a.* [< *modalist* + *-ic*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to modalism.

The presbyter Hippolytus was successful in convincing the leaders of that church that the *Modalistic* doctrine, taken in its strictness, was contrary to scripture.
Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 127.

★**modality** (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *modalities* (-tiz). [= F. *modalité* = Pg. *modalidade* = It. *modalità*, < ML. *modalita(t-)s*, < *modalis*, modal: see *modal*.] 1. The fact of being a mode.—2. A determination of an accident; a mode.

These excellencies are of more real and eternal worth than the angelical manner of moving so in an instant, and those other forms and *modalities* of their knowledge and volition. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

3. Mode in the logical sense; that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished.

Lastly, under the head of *Modality*, we have seen that all phenomena, as objects, are in themselves contingent, or only hypothetically necessary, i. e. necessary on the presupposition of the existence of something else.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 564.

Just as the adjectives which contain the modal force of possibility can lose this *modality*, so also certain adjectives can assume the same, although the *modality* was not originally in them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 44.

4. In *civil law*, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise.—5†. Same as *modalism*.

To object that the faith in the Holy Trinity obliges us to as greate a difficulty as the Pontifician *modalitie* is very trifling, since that is onely matter of beliefe indefinite. We are not required to explaine the manner of the mysterie. *Evelyn*, To Rev. Father Patrick.

Adverbial modality. See *adverbial*.—**Categories of modality.** See *category*, 1.

modally (mō'dal-i), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form; as regards mode or manner.

moddert, *n.* Same as *mauther*.

mode[1] (mōd), *n.* [Also, in grammar, logic, and ★music, *mood*; also, as mere L., *modus*; in ME. *moede* (def. 8), < OF. **moed*, *meuf*, later *mode*, F. *mode*, manner, way, mode, style, fashion, = Sp. Pg. It. *modo*, manner, mode (also Sp. Pg. It. *moda*, f., fashion, < F.) (cf. D. *mode* = G. *mode* = Sw. *mod* = Dan. *mode*, style, fashion, < F.; G. Sw. Dan. *modus*, in grammar, < L.), < L. *modus*, measure, due measure, rhythm, melody, etc., manner, way, mode, mode in grammar, etc.; akin to E. *mete*[1]. The form *mood*, as used, along with *mode*, in grammar, music, and logic, is prob. due in part to some confusion with *mood*[1], as if 'an attitude of mind.'] 1. A manner of acting or doing; way of performing or effecting anything; method; way.

A table richly spread in regal *mode*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 340

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 211.

Ring in the nobler *modes* of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. Customary manner; prevailing style; fashion.

It was grown a *Mode* to be vicious, and they had rather be damned than be out of the fashion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

To White Hall, and in the garden spoke to my Lord Sandwich, who is in his gold-buttoned suit, as the *mode* is, and looks nobly. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 8.

If after this we look on the people of *mode* in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age.
Addison, Country Manners.

3. In *gram.*, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The modes of the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*; and other verbal phrases are usually called by the name of modes, as *potential*, *conditional*, and so on. See these terms. Also commonly, but less properly, *mood*.

4. The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything; a form: as, heat is a *mode* of motion; reflection is a *mode* of consciousness.

There is something in things which neither is the thing itself, nor another thing, nor yet nothing, but a certain medium betwixt them both. And this used to be called a *mode*: for example, A degree of quality is not quality, nor yet is it wholly nothing, but a *mode*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

A *mode* is the manner of existence of a thing. Take, for example, a piece of wax. The wax may be round or square or of any other definite figure; it may also be solid or fluid. Its existence in any of these *modes* is not essential; it may change from one to another without any substantial alteration. As the *mode* cannot exist without a substance, we can accord to it only a secondary or precarious existence in relation to the substance, to which we accord the privilege of existing by itself, per se existere; but though the substance be not astricted to any particular *mode* of existence, we must not suppose that it can exist, or at least be conceived by us to exist, in none. All *modes* are therefore variable states; and though some *mode* is necessary for the existence of a thing, any individual *mode* is accidental. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., viii.

I am . . . assured that those *modes* of consciousness which I call perceptions and imaginations, in as far only as they are *modes* of consciousness, exist in me.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

Where the substantiality of God, as the "highest monad," is insisted on, the finite monads become mere *modes* of his existence. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 82.

That *mode* or process of the Moral Faculty which we call Conscience. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 341.

5. A combination of ideas. See the quotations.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on or affections of substances.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. 14.

There are some [*modes*] which are only variations or different combinations of the same simple idea, . . . as a dozen, or score: which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together: and these I call simple *modes*, as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xii. 5.

Combinations of simple ideas of different kinds I have called "mixed *modes*."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. 5.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity. (*b*) A variety of syllogism. See *mood*[2], the more usual but less proper form.

Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 504.

(*c*) The consignificate of a part of speech. (*d*) An accidental determination.—7. In *music*: (*a*) A species or form of scale; a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes; an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other. Three great systems of modes are to be distinguished—the ancient Greek, the Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical, and the modern. These three were successively derived from each other, but with noteworthy changes of both principle and nomenclature. (1) In the Greek system each mode consisted of two tetrachords (two whole steps and one half-step in each) plus one whole step (the diazeuctic tone). The nature and the name of the mode varied according to the tetrachord used as a basis and according to the position of the diazeuctic tone, or, in other words, according to the relative order of the whole steps and half-steps. When the diazeuctic tone lay between the two component tetrachords, the mode was named simply from the tetrachord used—the mode containing Dorian tetrachords was called *Dorian* or *Doric*, etc.; but when it lay below or above both of them, the prefixes *hypo-* and *hyper-* respectively were added, as *Hypophrygian*, *Hyperlydian*, etc. Below is a table of the nine original modes, reckoned upward, the whole steps being indicated by —, the half-steps by ⌣, the constituent tetrachords by ⁀, and the diazeuctic tone by +:

I. Dorian, * ⌣ * — * — * + * ⌣ * — * — *
II. Phrygian, * — * ⌣ * — * + * — * ⌣ * — *
III. Lydian, * — * — * ⌣ * + * — * — * ⌣ *
IV. Hypodorian, or Æolian, * + * — * ⌣ * — * ⌣ * — * — *
V. Hypophrygian, Ionian, or Iastian, * + * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * — *
VI. Hypolydian, * + * — * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ *
VII. Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian, * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * — * — * + * — *
VIII. Hyperphrygian, or Locrian, * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * — * + * — *
IX. Hyperlydian, * — * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * + * — *

These modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called *transposing scales*, which were more or less susceptible of transposition. By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing modes, and beginning at a different pitch, each a half-step higher than the preceding. These scales, though not always differing from each other in mode, but only in relative pitch, were also called *modes*, and were named like the modes themselves. Assuming the lowest

tone of the lowest scale to be A, the series of later scales or "modes" would be:

Hypodorian, embodying mode IV. above, A.
Hypoionian, Hypoiastian, or lower Hypophrygian (mode V.), B♭.
Hypophrygian (mode V.), B.
Hypoœolian, or lower Hypolydian (mode VI.), C.
Hypolydian (mode VI.), C♯.
Dorian (mode I.), D.
Ionian, Iastian, or lower Phrygian (mode II.), E♭.
Phrygian (mode II.), E.
Æolian, or lower Lydian (mode III.), F.
Lydian (mode III.), F♯.
Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian (mode VII.), G.
Hyperionian, Hyperiastian, or higher Mixolydian (mode VII.), G♯.
Hyperphrygian, or Hypermixolydian (mode VIII.), A.
Hyperæolian, or lower Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B♭.
Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B.

The fact that the term *mode* has been applied from very early times both to the ideal octave-forms, or true modes, and to the practical scales or tonalities based upon them has led to great confusion. Furthermore, the extant data of the subject are fragmentary and obscure, so that authorities differ widely. (The summary here given is taken chiefly from Alfred Richter.) The esthetic and moral value of the different modes was much discussed by the Greeks, and melodies were written in one or other of the modes according to the sentiment intended to be expressed. (2) The Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical system was originally intended partly to follow the ancient system. Several of the old modes were retained, but subsequently received curiously transposed names. The system was initiated by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the latter part of the fourth century, perfected by Gregory the Great about 600, and still further extended between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries. It exercised a deep influence upon the beginnings of modern music, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastical modes differ from each other both in the relative position of their "finals" or key-notes and in the order of their whole steps and half-steps. They are *authentic* when the final is the lowest tone of the ambitus or compass, and *plagal* when it is the fourth tone from the bottom. Four authentic modes were established by Ambrose, the four corresponding plagal modes were added by Gregory, and six others were subsequently appended, making fourteen in all. In each mode certain tones are regarded as specially important—the final, on which every melody must end, and which is nearly equivalent to the modern key-note; the dominant, or principal reciting-note; and the mediant and participant, on which phrases (other than the first and last) may begin and end: these are generically called *modulations*. All the modes are susceptible of transposition. Assuming the final of the first mode to be A, the full series is as follows (finals are marked F, dominants D, and mediants M):

I. Dorian (authentic) ..... F M D
d—e—f—g—a—b—c—d
II. Hypodorian (plagal) ..... F M D
a—b—c—d—e—f—g—a
III. Phrygian (authentic) ..... F M D
e—f—g—a—b—c—d—e
IV. Hypophrygian (plagal) ..... F M D
b—c—d—e—f—g—a—b
V. Lydian (authentic) ..... F M D
f—g—a—b—c—d—e—f
VI. Hypolydian (plagal) ..... F M D
c—d—e—f—g—a—b—c
VII. Mixolydian (authentic) ..... F M D
g—a—b—c—d—e—f—g
VIII. Hypomixolydian (plagal) ..... M F (M) D
d—e—f—g—a—b—c—d
IX. Æolian (authentic) ..... F M D
a—b—c—d—e—f—g—a
X. Hypoœolian (plagal) ..... F M D
e—f—g—a—b—c—d—e
XI. *Locrian (authentic) ..... F M D
b—c—d—e—f—g—a—b
XII. *Hypolocrian (plagal) ..... F M D
f—g—a—b—c—d—e—f
XIII. Ionian (authentic) ..... F M D
c—d—e—f—g—a—b—c
XIV. Hypoionian (plagal) ..... M F D
g—a—b—c—d—e—f—g

*Not used, on account of the tritone between B and F.

(3) In the modern system only two of the historic modes are retained—the major, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the medieval Ionian, and the minor (in its full form), equivalent to the Greek and medieval Æolian. These modes differ from each other in the order of their whole steps and half-steps, as follows:

Major ..... * — * — * ⌣ * — * — * — *⌣ *
Minor (full or descending) * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * — *— *
("instrumental") .. * — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * —⌣*⌣ *
(ascending) ..... * — * ⌣ * — * — * — * — *⌣ *

See *major*, *minor*, and *scale*. (*b*) In medieval music, a term by which the relative time-value or rhythmic relation of notes was indicated. Two kinds of modes were recognized: the *great*, fixing the relation between the notes called "large" and "long," and the *less*, fixing that between those called "long" and "breve"; and each of these kinds might also be *perfect*, making the longer note equal to three of the shorter, or *imperfect*, making it equal to two of the shorter.

8†. Measure; melody; harmony.

Musyce, a damysel of oure hows that syngeth now lyhtere *moedes* or probasyons, now hevyere.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

9. In *lace-making:* (*a*) An unusual decorative stitch or fashion, characteristic of the pattern of any special sort of lace; especially, a small piece of such decorative work inserted in the pattern of lace. Hence, because such decorative insertions are more open than the rest of the pattern, *mode* is used as equivalent to *jour*.

The use of meshed grounds extended [1650–1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of *modes* were made.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 185.

(*b*) The filling of openwork meshes or the like between the solid parts of the pattern.—**10.** A garment for women's wear, apparently a mantle with a hood, worn in England in the eighteenth century.

Certain wardrobes of the third story were ransacked, and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin sacques, black *modes*, lace lappets, etc., were brought down in armfuls by the Abigails.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

Accidental mode. See *substantial mode*.—**Adverbial mode,** that sort of modification of a proposition that may be effected by the addition of such adverbs as *possibly* and *necessarily*.—**All the mode,** all the fashion; very fashionable.

There laid out 10s. upon pendents and painted leather gloves, very pretty and *all the mode*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 404.

Formal mode. See *formal*.—**Immediate mode,** a mode which is attributed immediately to its subject; **mediate mode,** one which is attributed to its subject by the intervention of another mode.—**Intrinsic mode,** in *logic*. See *intrinsic*.—**Material mode.** See *material*.—**Metaphysical mode of expression.** See *metaphysical*.—**Mixed mode.** (*a*) In *music*. See *maneria*. (*b*) *pl.* In the philosophy of Locke. See def. 5.—**Nominal mode,** that sort of modification of the meaning of a proposition which may be effected by such phrases as "it is possible that," or "it is necessary that."—**Substantial mode,** a mode that affects a substance in so far as it is substance (as, for example, existence); **accidental mode,** a mode which only modifies an accident.=**Syn. 1.** *Method*, *Way*, etc. (see *manner*[1]), process.

mode[1]† (mōd), *v. i.* [< *mode*[1], *n.*] To conform to the mode or fashion: with an indefinite *it*. [Rare.]

He could not *mode* it, or comport either with French fickleness or Italian pride.
Fuller, Worthies, Warwick, III. 274.

mode[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mood*[1].

mode-book (mōd′bůk), *n.* A fashion-book.

Her head-dress cannot be described; it was like nothing in the *mode-book* or out of it.
Mrs. Henry Wood, East Lynne, vii.

★ **model** (mod′el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *modell* (= D. *model* = G. Sw. *modell* = Dan. *model*), < OF. *modelle*, F. *modèle* = Sp. Pg. *modelo* = It. *modello*, a model, mold, < L. **modellus*, dim. of *modulus*, measure, standard, dim. of *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1], and cf. *module*, *modulus*, *mould*[4], *mold*[4].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A standard for imitation or comparison; anything that serves or may serve as a pattern or type; that with which something else is made to agree in form or character, or which is regarded as a fitting exemplar.

It is natural for men to think that government the best under which they drew their first breath, and to propose it as a *model* and standard for all others.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

[These works] are put into the hands of our youth, and cried up as *models* for imitation. *Goldsmith*, The Bee.

I regarded her as a *model*, and yet it was a part of her perfection that she had none of the stiffness of a pattern.
H. James, Jr., Louisa Pallant, ii.

2. Specifically—(*a*) A detailed pattern of a thing to be made; a representation, generally in miniature, of the parts, proportions, and other details to be copied in a complete production.

Hollandes state, the which I will present
In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made.
Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland (1572).

A dozen angry *models* jetted steam:
A petty railway ran. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

A little *model* the Master wrought,
Which should be to the larger plan
What the child is to the man.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

(*b*) In the *fine arts:* (1) A living person who serves a painter or sculptor as the type of a figure he is painting or modeling, or poses for that purpose during the execution of the work; also, one who poses before a class to serve as an object to be drawn or painted. (2) In sculpture, also, an image in clay or plaster intended to be reproduced in stone or metal. (3) A canon, such as the sculptural canons of Polycletus and Lysippus, or the fancied rigid canons for the human form in ancient Egypt. See *doryphorus* and *Lysippan*.—**3.** A plan or mode of formation or constitution; type shown or manifested; typical form, style, or method: as, to build a house on the *model* of a Greek temple; to form one's style on the *model* of Addison.

It [a proposition] hath much the *model* and frame of our oath of allegiance, but with some modification.
Donne, Letters, cxxvi.

The church remains according to the old *model*, though it has been ruined and repaired.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 133.

The cathedral at Saltzburg is built on the *model* of saint Peter's at Rome.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 213.

The ship was of a *model* such as I had never seen, and the rigging had a musty odor.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 147.

4. A mechanical imitation or copy of an object, generally on a miniature scale, designed to show its formation: as, a *model* of Jerusalem or of Cologne cathedral; a *model* of the human body. Hence—**5.** An exact reproduction; a facsimile. [Rare.]

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 50.

6†. An abbreviated or brief form. See *module*, 1.

This gave occasion to the deputy governour to write that treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a *model*, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 283.

The New Model. See *New Model*.

II. *a.* **1.** Serving as a model.—**2.** Worthy to serve as a model or exemplar; exemplary: as, a *model* husband.

There is a *model* lodging-house in Westminster, the private property of Lord Kinnaird.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 345.

Model doll, a large figure, more or less resembling the human form, sometimes of life-size, dressed in any fashion which it may be desired to exemplify, and serving as a model of dress. Such model dolls were formerly much used.

model (mod′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *modeled* or *modelled*, ppr. *modeling* or *modelling*. [Formerly also *modell*; < F. *modeler* = Sp. Pg. *modelar* = It. *modellare*, model; from the noun: see *model*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form or plan according to a model; make conformable to a pattern or type; construct or arrange in a set manner.

By what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and *modell'd* out to secular pretences? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious Care,
Who *model* Nations.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The camp seemed like a community *modelled* on the principle of Plato's republic.
Quoted in *Prescott's* Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

[Nothing] justifies even a suspicion that vertebræ are *modelled* after an ideal pattern.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 210.

2. To mold or shape on or as on a model; give form to by any means: as, to *model* a hat on a block; to *model* a ship; specifically, in *drawing* or *painting*, to give an appearance of natural relief to.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but *modell'd* on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

3. To make a model of; execute a copy or representation of; imitate in form: as, to *model* a figure in wax.

When they come to *model* heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 79.

Many a ship that sailed the main
Was *modelled* o'er and o'er again.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a model or models; especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material: as, to *model* in wax.—**2.** To take the form of a model; assume a typical or natural appearance, or, in a drawing or painting, an appearance of natural relief.

The face now begins to *model* and look round.
F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 44.

modeler, modeller (mod′el-ėr), *n.* One who models; especially, one who forms models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster.

modelessꝉ (mōd′les), *a.* [< *mode*[1] + *-less*.] Measureless.

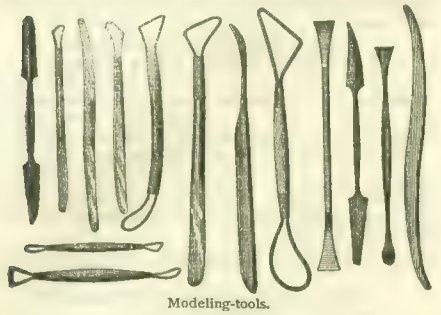
Using suche mercilesse crueltie to his forraine enimies, and such *modelesse* rigour to his native citizens.
Greene, Carde of Fancie (1587).

modeling, modelling (mod′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *model*, *v.*] The act or occupation of forming models, or of bringing objects or figures to a desired form; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act of a sculptor in shaping his model for any piece of carving, or the art of shaping models; also, the bringing of surfaces of the carving itself into proper relief and modulated relation; in *painting*, etc., the rendering of the appearance of relief and of natural solidity and curvature.

A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine knowledge of anatomy and *modelling* with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of "stuffing" in favour of *modelling*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 90.

The present work is very happily grouped, and painted with unusual care, though even here the *modelling* in the numerous portraits — ostensibly those of the Charterhouse pensioners — is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.
The Academy, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

Modeling-tools, in *sculp.*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models



Modeling-tools.

of clay or plaster. The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration.

modeling-board (mod′el-ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used in loam-molding to give shape to the mold. *E. H. Knight.*

modeling-clay (mod′el-ing-klā), *n.* Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

modeling-loft (mod′el-ing-lôft), *n.* Same as *mold-loft.*

modeling-plane (mod′el-ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 5 inches long, and from ¼ inch to 2 inches wide. *E. H. Knight.*

modeling-stand (mod′el-ing-stand), *n.* In *sculp.*, a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it. The stand, which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half-way down, on which modeling-tools, etc., may be laid.

modelize† (mod′el-īz), *v. t.* [< *model* + *-ize.*] To frame according to a model; give shape to; mold. *B. Jonson.*

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and *modelize.*
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 426. (*Davies.*)

modeller, modelling. See *modeler, modeling.*

model-wood (mod′el-wůd), *n.* The hard light-colored wood of the rubiaceous tree *Adina* (*Nauclea*) *cordifolia.* [India.]

Modenese (mō-de-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Modenese*, < *Modena*, Modena.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Modena.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy; people of Modena.

moder[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mother*[1].

moder[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *moderer*, F. *modérer* = Sp. Pg. *moderar* = It. *moderare*, < L. *moderare*, regulate: see *moderate.*] To moderate; regulate, especially the temper or disposition; calm; quiet.

Gladly the two dukes of Berrey and Borgoune wolde haue *modered* that voiage, but they might nat be herde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvii.

These tydynges somewhat *modered* dyuers mennes hartes, so that they were nere at the poynte to haue broken their voyage. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., III. clxxxvii.

moderable†, *a.* [< L. *moderabilis*, moderate, < *moderare*, moderate: see *moderate, v.*] Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram.*

Moderado (mod-e-rä′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *moderado*, moderate.] In *mod. Spanish hist.*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

moderance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moderance* = It. *moderanza*, < ML. *moderantia*, moderation, < L. *moderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *moderare*, moderate: see *moderate, v.*] Moderation. *Caxton.*

moderantism (mod′e-ran-tizm), *n.* [< F. *modérantisme*, < *modérant*, ppr. of *modérer*, regulate: see *moderate.*] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures: a term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political sense.

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the pressure of the Terror; no one should accuse him of *moderantism.*
Encyc. Brit., XX. 604.

moderate (mod′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moderated*, ppr. *moderating.* [< L. *moderatus*, pp. of *moderare* (> ult. E. *moder*[2]), regulate, restrain, moderate, < *moder-, modes-*, a stem appearing also in *modestus*, moderate, discreet, modest, < *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1] and *modest.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reduce the amount or intensity of; lessen; reduce; restrain; specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity: as, to *moderate* the heat of a room; to *moderate* one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather
Your art could force him to return that ardour
To me I bear to him, or give me power
To *moderate* my passions.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, ii. 1.

Fear, . . . if it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be *moderated*, breedeth likewise superstition. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 3.

We saw sand cast upon the earth to *moderate* the fertility. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

Though Love *moderated* be the best of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 114.

2. To decide as a moderator; judge. [Rare.]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can best *moderate.* *Donne*, Letters, lvi.

=**Syn.** 1. To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, assuage, soothe, soften.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense: as, the storm begins to *moderate.*

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My paines also nothing me *moderate.*
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 516.

When his profit *moderated*,
The fury of his heart abated.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 463.

2. To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting. —**To moderate in a call**, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister — a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

moderate (mod′e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *moderatus* (> It. *moderato* = Sp. Pg. *moderado* = F. *modéré*), pp. of *moderare*, regulate: see *moderate, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Restrained; temperate; keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion; avoiding extremes or excess; thinking or acting soberly or temperately: as, to be *moderate* in all things; a *moderate* drinker.

They were *moderate* Divines; indeed, neither hot nor cold. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The *moderate* sort of men thus qualified,
Inclined the balance to the better side.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 75.

2. Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness; very deliberate. [Colloq.] — 3. Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree; not extreme, excessive, or remarkable; restricted; medium: as, *moderate* wealth or poverty; a *moderate* quantity; *moderate* opinions or ability; *moderate* weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4. 117.

His [James II.'s] pretensions were *moderate* when compared with those which he put forth a few months later.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The play had a *moderate* success, being acted but seven times. *A. Dobson*, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xx.

=**Syn.** 1. *Moderate, Temperate*, reasonable, judicious, mild. When used absolutely, *moderate* nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence: a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or in drinking.

II. *n.* One who is moderate in opinion or action; one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion. (*a*) One of a political party in Spain: same as *Moderado.* (*b*) In *French hist.*, in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc. (*c*) [*cap.*] In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers. It was the struggle against Moderatism that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

moderately (mod′e-rāt-li), *adv.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent; not excessively: as, water *moderately* warm.

Therefore love *moderately*; long love doth so.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 14.

moderateness (mod′e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes: as, the *moderateness* of the heat: used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons.

moderation (mod-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *moderation*, F. *modération* = Sp. *moderación* = Pg. *moderação* = It. *moderazione*, < L. *moderatio(n-)*, moderating, < *moderare*, pp. *moderatus*, moderate: see *moderate, v.*] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

And what is all virtue but a *moderation* of excesses?
South, Sermons, VI. 1.

2. The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint.

"*Moderation* is a good mean, though men desire a great deal." "Mesure is a mery mene" was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his "Magnificence," l. 385.
Richard the Redeless, Notes, p. 293.

Let your *moderation* be known unto all men.
Phil. iv. 5.

Pand. Be moderate, be moderate.
Cres. Why tell you me of *moderation?*
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 2.

The winds, that never *moderation* knew,
Afraid to blow too much, too faintly blew.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 242.

3. Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation. [Colloq.] — 4. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator. — 5. *pl.* In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

The introduction of English Literature as a special subject, either in *Moderations* or in the Final Schools.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 257.

I believe that a man who has taken a good Class in *Moderations* would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 35.

=**Syn.** 2. Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

moderatism (mod′e-rā-tizm), *n.* [< *moderate, a.*, + *-ism.*] 1. The state or character of being moderate, in any sense. Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland. See *moderate, n.* (*c*).

The following year (1785) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland. There his societies were quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm *moderatism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 187.

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in antagonism to the *moderatism*, or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 4.

moderatist (mod′e-rā-tist), *n.* [< *moderate, a.*, + *-ist.*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism; a moderate.

moderato (mod-e-rä′tō), *adv.* [It.: see *moderate, a.*] In *music*, at a moderate pace or tempo; when combined with other terms, moderately: as, allegro *moderato*, moderately fast. Abbreviated *mod.*

moderator (mod′e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *modérateur* = Sp. Pg. *moderador* = It. *moderatore*, < L. *moderator*, one who regulates or governs, < *moderare*, regulate: see *moderate, v.*] 1. One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

As by the former figure we vse to enforce our sence, so by another we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote, which therefore I call the *Moderator.* *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 153.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and procurer of contentedness. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. In *microscopy*, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object: it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint. — 3†. An umpire; a judge.

Sol is appointed *moderator* in this our controversie.
Greene, Planetomachia.

The magistrates declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech unseasonably, though the *moderators* desired them) that, if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 285.

4. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation: now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the *moderator* of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States. — 5. In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts.—6. A moderator-lamp.

moderator-lamp (mod'ę-rā-tọr-lamp), *n.* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name.

moderatorship (mod'ę-rā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *moderator* + *-ship*.] The office of moderator.

moderatress (mod'ę-rā-tres), *n.* [< F. *modératrice* = It. *moderatrice*, < L. *moderatrix*, fem. of *moderator*: see *moderator*.] Same as *moderatrix*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

moderatrix (mod'ę-rā-triks), *n.* [< L. *moderatrix*, fem. of *moderator*: see *moderator*. Cf. *moderatress*.] 1. A woman who moderates or governs: used sometimes figuratively.

Wisdom (from aboue)
Is th' only *Moderatrix*, spring, and guide,
Organ and honour of all Gifts beside.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2†. A female umpire or judge.

I'll sit as *moderatrix*, if they press you
With over-hard conditions.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 387. (*Davies.*)

modern (mod'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *modern* = Dan. *moderne*, < F. *moderne* = Sp. Pg. It. *moderno*, < LL. *modernus*, of the present time, modern, < *moder-*, *modes-*, a stem appearing also in *moderare*, regulate, *modestus*, discreet (see *moderate*, *modest*), < *modus*, measure (with ref. to L. *modo*, just now, only, but, prop. abl. of *modus*, lit. 'by measure'): see *mode*[1]. Cf. L. *hodiernus*, of to-day, < *hodie*, to-day: see *hodiern*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time; late or recent, absolutely or relatively; not ancient or remote in time. With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval*—modern history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*); but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion: as, *modern* fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc., generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations. See *modern languages*, below. Abbreviated *mod.*

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick. *Bacon.*

Garcilasso de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always "on the fence."
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19, note.

Man is, after all, according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most *modern* of living creatures. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 342.

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer—the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

2. Not antiquated or obsolete; in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present: as, *modern* fashions; *modern* views of life.—3†. Common; trite; general; familiar; trivial.

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 7.

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

4. In *her.* See *ancient*[1], 5.—**Modern civil law.** See *civil law*, under *civil*.—**Modern English.** See *English*, 2.—**Modern epoch**, in *geol.*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary, or, as sometimes called, the "human period."—**Modern formal logic**, the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers.—**Modern geometry, Greek, Hebrew, history.** See the nouns.—**Modern impression**, in *engraving*, an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting.—**Modern languages**, properly, all languages now living, but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance, namely French, German, Italian, and Spanish, with English, in the first rank (two or more of these being usually included in the province of a "professor of modern languages") and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc., in the second. The phrase being chiefly scholastic or academical, those great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc., are usually ignored in this classification.—**Modern Latin.** See *Latin*.=Syn. 1. *Recent*, *Late*, etc. See *new*.

II. *n.* 1. One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day, in distinction from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle*, On Colours.

Some in ancient Books delight,
Others prefer what *Moderns* write.
Prior, Alma, i.

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Betterton did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

2. One who adopts new views and opinions.

moderner (mod'ėr-nėr), *n.* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc.

Report (which our *moderners* clepe flundring Fame) puts mee in memorye of a notable jest I heard long agoe.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

modernisation, modernise, etc. See *modernization*, etc.

modernism (mod'ėr-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *modernismo*; as *modern* + *-ism*.] 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced; especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.
Swift.

2. Modern cast or character; a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. [Rare.]

The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.
Saturday Rev.

★**modernist** (mod'ėr-nist), *n.* [= F. *moderniste* = Sp. Pg. *modernista*; as *modern* + *-ist*.] 1. A modern.

Something is amiss . . . which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. One who admires or prefers that which is modern; especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient.

The *modernist* of to-day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course.
E. J. James, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 291.

modernity (mō-dėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *modernité* = It. *modernità*; as *modern* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being modern; modernism in time or spirit. [Rare.]

Now that the poems [Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations.
Walpole, Letters, IV. 297 (1782). (*Davies.*)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 510.

2. Something that is modern.

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 313 (1753). (*Davies.*)

modernization (mod^{e}ėr-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *modernize* + *-ation*.] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. Also spelled *modernisation*.

modernize (mod'ėr-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modernized*, ppr. *modernizing*. [< F. *moderniser* = Sp. *modernizar* = Pg. *modernisar*; as *modern* + *-ize*.] To give a modern character or appearance to; adapt to modern persons, times, or uses; cause to conform to modern ideas or style: as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer. Also spelled *modernise*.

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 209.

modernizer (mod'ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern. Also spelled *moderniser*.

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists.
Wakefield, Memoirs, p. 75.

modernly† (mod'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *modern* + *-ly*[2].] In modern times.

Thir [the Romans'] Leader, as some *modernly* write, was Gallio of Ravenna. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

modernness (mod'ėrn-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being modern; conformity to modern ideas or ways; recentness.

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an existence as wide as man.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

modest (mod'est), *a.* [< F. *modeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *modesto*, < L. *modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, < *modes-*, a stem appearing as *moder-* in *moderare*, moderate, < *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1], *moderate*.] 1. Retiring in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive.

And we see him as he moved,
How *modest*, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

2. Acting with decorum or delicacy; restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings; pure in thought and conduct.

And, that augmented all her other prayse,
She *modest* was in all her deedes and words.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 35.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 136.

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue,
Fair, sweet, and *modest* maid, forgive my thoughts!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

3. Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility, propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.
1 Tim. ii. 9.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 4.

The yellow violet's *modest* bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.
Bryant, The Yellow Violet.

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant: as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

Modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 119.

I have in the relation of my wrongs
Been *modest*, and no word m[illegible]ongue deliver'd
To express my insupportable injuries
But gave my heart a wound.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

5. Unpretentious.

There is, it is true, a *modest* hotel for the use of those who make a short visit. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 487.

=Syn. 1. Unassuming, unpretending, coy, shy. See *bashfulness*.—2. Decent, chaste, virtuous.

modestless† (mod'est-les), *a.* [Irreg. < *modest* + *-less*.] Without modesty.

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless*
Are you, that, in your Ephemerides,
Mark th' yeer, the month, and day, which euermore
Gainst years, months, dayes shall dam vp Saturnes dore!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

modestly (mod'est-li), *adv.* In a modest manner; with due reserve, propriety, or decorum; unobtrusively; delicately; moderately: as, to speak *modestly* of one's achievements; to behave, dress, or live *modestly*.

★**modesty** (mod'es-ti), *n.* [< ME. *modestie*, < OF. (and F.) *modestie* = Sp. Pg. It. *modestia*, < L. *modestia*, moderation, < *modestus*, modest: see *modest*.] 1. The quality of being modest; moderation; freedom from exaggeration or excess.

Modestie: which worde not being knowen in the Englyshe tongue, ne of all them whiche vnderstonde Latine, excepte they had red good auctours, they improperly named this vertue dyscrecion. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 25.

2. Retiring disposition or demeanor; disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion; unobtrusiveness; reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the *modesty* of nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 21.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 289.

The people carried themselves with much silence and *modesty*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 91.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.
South, Sermons, II. iv.

Next to Sir Andrew in the club-room sits Captain Sentry, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty*. He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

3. Decorous feeling or behavior; purity or delicacy of thought or manner; reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 338.

=Syn. 2. *Diffidence*, *Shyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

modesty† (mod'es-ti), *v. t.* [< *modesty*, *n.*] To lose from modesty: with *away*. [Rare.]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modesty'd away* such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 88. (*Davies.*)

modesty-bit† (mod'es-ti-bit), *n.* Same as *modesty-piece.*

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits.*
Southey, The Doctor, lvi. (*Davies.*)

modesty-piece† (mod'es-ti-pēs), *n.* See the quotation.

A narrow lace . . . which runs along the upper part of the stays before. . . . being . . . a part of the tucker, . . . is . . . called the *modesty-piece.*
Addison, Guardian, No. 118.

modicity† (mō-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *modicité* = Pg. *modicidade*, < ML. *modicita(t-)s*, moderateness, < L. *modicus*, moderate, < *modus*, measure: see *modicum*, *mode*[1].] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

modicum (mod'i-kum), *n.* [< L. *modicum*, neut. of *modicus*, moderate, small, lit. keeping within due measure, < *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1].] 1. A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance; a limited amount or degree.

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his *modicum* of sense.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 2.

2. Any small thing; a diminutive person.

Marc. Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?
Mari. Here, giantess, here.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii.

3†. Something eaten to provoke thirst.

There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *moddicombe.*
Armin, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Nares.*)

Lay open all thy secrets and the mystical hieroglyphick of rashers a' th' coales, *modicums*, and shoving-hornes.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook (1609).

modifiability (mod-i-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *modifiable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] Capability or susceptibility of being modified or varied, as in character, type, form, or function.

Living matter once originated, there is no necessity for another origination, since the hypothesis postulates the unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, *modifiability* of such matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 41.

Other causes than those which are usual become conceivable; other effects can be imagined; and hence there comes an increasing *modifiability* of opinion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 486.

modifiable (mod'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *modifiable*, < L. as if **modificabilis*, < *modificare*, modify: see *modify.*] Capable of being modified or varied: capable of being changed in character, type, form, or function.

It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God than in variously *modifiable* matter.
Locke, Examination of Malebranche.

At the same time . . . we clearly recognize the limits which separate what is *modifiable* from what is unmodifiable. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 26.

modifiableness (mod'i-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* Modifiability.

Buffon, who contended for the *modifiableness* of species.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 117.

modificable† (mod'i-fi-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **modificabilis*, modifiable: see *modifiable.*] Same as *modifiable.* *Bailey.*

modificate† (mod'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *modificatus*, pp. of *modificare*, moderate: see *modify.*] To qualify; modify.

He [Christ] shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, . . . but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity.
Ep. Pearson, The Creed, vi.

★**modification** (mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *modification* = Sp. *modificación* = Pg. *modificação* = It. *modificazione*, < L. *modificatio(n-)*, a measuring, < *modificare*, limit, control, modify: see *modify.*] 1. Determination by a mode or quality; qualification.

The use hereof [of sense] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 3.

2. The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

Unity of type, maintained under extreme dissimilarities of form and mode of life, is explicable as resulting from descent with *modification;* but is otherwise inexplicable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 136.

3. Alteration or change: often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

The chief . . . of all signes . . . is Humane voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet, formed by the several Motions of the Mouth. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 6.

For those progressive *modifications* upon *modifications* which organic evolution implies, we find a sufficient cause in the *modifications* after *modifications* which every environment over the Earth's surface has been undergoing, throughout all geologic and pre-geologic times.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

4. The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function; mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified.

If it [the soul] be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter. *Clarke*, To Mr. Dodswell.

The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii.

Every act of will for the control of the mental train, or for the apperception of an object of sense, through concentrated attention, is defined by some particular mental state or *modification* upon which it is directed.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.

5. In *Scots law*, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish. This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called *a decree of modification.*—6. In *music*, same as *temperament.*—**Latent mental modification**, an unconscious activity of mind. *Hamilton.*—**Mental modification**, a state of the mind.=**Syn.** Change, alteration, variation, qualification.

modificative (mod'i-fi-kā-tiv), *n.* [= F. *modificatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *modificativo;* as *modificate* + *-ive.*] That which modifies or serves to modify or qualify.

We may observe that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the aforesaid *modificatives* ["almost" and "very nigh"]. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xxi.

modificator (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< *modificate* + *-or.*] A modifier.

Nitrogen is an agent distinctly sedative and anti-catarrhal; sulphuretted hydrogen, a *modificator* of the skin and of mucous membranes. *Science*, XIV. 318.

modificatory (mod'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *modificate* + *-ory.*] Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition; modifying.

A certain *modificatory* syllable.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 131.

modifier (mod'i-fī-er), *n.* One who or that which ★modifies.

modify (mod'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modified*, ppr. *modifying.* [< ME. *modifien*, < F. *modifier* = Sp. Pg. *modificar* = It. *modificare*, < L. *modificare*, limit, control, regulate, deponent, *modificari*, measure off, set bounds to, moderate, < *modus*, measure, + *facere*, make: see *mode*[1] and *-fy.*] 1. To qualify; especially, to moderate or reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Morton, at once archbishop and chancellor, allowed his judgment on a fraudulent executor to be *modified* by the reflexion that he would be "damnée in hell."
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 317.

2. To change the properties, form, or function of; give a new form to; alter slightly or not very much; vary: as, to *modify* the terms of a contract; a prefix *modifies* the sense of a word; light is *modified* by its transmission through certain media. In crystallography one crystalline form is said to *modify* another when the two occur together in the same crystal, the modified form predominating; thus, the cube may be *modified* by the trapezohedron. A highly modified crystal is one showing a large number of different crystalline forms.

The sixteenth statute doth me grete grevaunce,
But ye must that relesse or *modifie.*
Court of Love, l. 1014.

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour. *Newton*, Opticks.

Modify implies the continued existence of the subject-matter to be *modified*, but with some change or qualification in form or qualities without touching the mode of creation. It implies no power to create or bring into existence, but only the power to change or vary in some particular an already created or existing thing.
State v. Lawrence, 12 Oreg. 297.

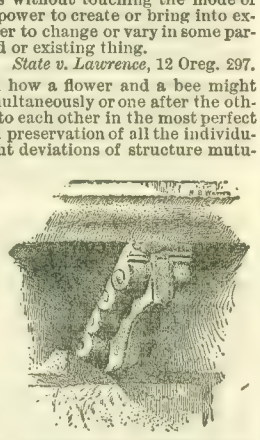
Thus I can understand how a flower and a bee might slowly become, either simultaneously or one after the other, *modified* and adapted to each other in the most perfect manner, by the continued preservation of all the individuals which presented slight deviations of structure mutually favorable to each other. *Darwin*, Origin [of Species, p. 98.

Modified logic. See *pure logic*, under *logic.*

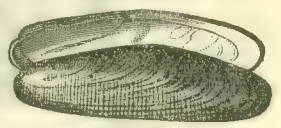
modii, *n.* Plural of *modius.*

modilich†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *moodily.*

modillion (mō-dil'yon), *n.* [< OF. *modillon, modiglion*, F. *modillon* = Sp. *modillón* = Pg. *modilhão*, < It. *modiglione*, a modillion, poss. < L. *mutulus*, mutule: see *mutule.*] In *arch.*, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket, used normally under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally of the Roman Ionic, orders, and in Renaissance and modern designs based upon these, and also in appropriate forms in the various medieval styles; a corbel; a bracket. Compare *mutule.* Also spelled *modillon.*—**Angular modillion**, a modillion at the return of a cornice, in the diagonal vertical plane passing through the angle or miter of the cornice.


Romanesque Modillion.
Church of Celle (Loire), France.

Modiola (mō-dī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, etc.: see *modiolus.*] In *conch.*, a common and well-known genus of mussels, of the family *Mytilidæ*, much resembling *Mytilus*, but not having the umbones terminal; the horse-mussels. *M. modiola* and *M. plicatula* are abundant on European and American beaches. There are numerous others, some of great size, all resembling the common mussel. Also *Modiolus.*


Horse-mussel (*Modiola lithophaga*).

modiolar (mō-dī'ō-lär), *a.* [= F. *modiolaire;* as *modiolus* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *modioliform.*

modioli, *n.* Plural of *modiolus*, 1.

modioliform (mō-dī'ō-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, a nave (see *modiolus* and NL. *Modiola*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like the nave of a wheel; barrel-shaped.—2. In *conch.*, resembling a mussel of the genus *Modiola;* mytiliform or mytiloid.—3. Resembling a modiolus; columelliform or columellar.

modiolus (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, a trepan (ML. dim. of *modius*, a measure (of grain), a peck, also the socket of a wheel), < *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1].] 1. Pl. *modioli* (-lī). In *anat.*, the columella cochleæ or central pillar around which the cochlear lamina winds in a spiral like a staircase.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Modiola.* *Lamarck*, 1799.—**Central canal of the modiolus.** See *canal*[1].

modish (mō'dish), *a.* [< *mode*[1] + *-ish*[1].] According to the mode or customary manner or style; fashionable; stylish: often used with a suggestion of contempt. [Obsolescent.]

'Tis not *modish* to know Relations in Town.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

A nurse in a *modish* Paris cap. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

This [two young ladies in white evening dresses], as a *modish* portrait, has much merit, the drawing of the faces being admirable, and much delicate and unobtrusive skill being lavished on the rendering of the stuffs and ornaments. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889.

modishly (mō'dish-li), *adv.* In a modish or fashionable manner.

modishness (mō'dish-nes), *n.* The quality of being modish; stylishness; fashionableness.

modist (mō'dist), *n.* [< *mode*[1] + *-ist.*] A follower of the mode or fashion.

modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. Pg. It. *modista*), a milliner, < *mode*, mode, fashion: see *mode*[1].] A woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in women's apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

They [the English] may make good colonists, sailors, and mechanics; but they do not make good singers, dancers, actors, artistes, or *modistes.* *Smiles*, Character, p. 263.

modius (mō'di-us), *n.*; pl. *modii* (-ī). [L. *modius* (> Gr. μόδιος), a dry measure (see def. 1), a vessel of this capacity, < *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1].] 1. A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 8¾ liters or 550 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons.—2. In *classical art*, a headdress of high cylindrical form, approaching that of modius, the measure of capacity (see def. 1), worn typically by certain divinities. See cut on following page.

modiwart†, *n.* Same as *moldwarp.*

Modo† (mō'dō), *n.* [Appar. a made name. Cf. *Mahu.*] The prince of darkness; the fiend.

The prince of darkness is a gentleman: *Modo* he's called, and Mahu. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 149.

Modoc whistle. See *whistle.*

modo et forma (mō'dō et fôr'mä). [L.: *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner; *et*, and; *forma*, abl. of *forma*, form: see *mode*[1] and *form.*] In manner and form: a phrase used in old Latin law-pleadings.

modoqua (mod'ō-kwä), *n.* Same as *madoqua.*

modulant (mod'ū-lant), *n.* [< L. *modulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *modulari*, modulate: see *modulate.*]



Modius.—Head of Statuette of Kora or Proserpine, found at Cnidus.

That which modulates or varies. See *modulate*, *v. t.*, 2.

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant*, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 119.

modular (moḏ′ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *modulaire;* as *module* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus.—**Modular equation.** See *equation.*—**Modular focus,** a focus of a conicoid or quadric surface. "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section." (*Salmon.*)—**Modular function,** a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods

$$\left(y, \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right),$$

where $ad - bc = 1$.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics,** a method based on the fundamental property of the modular foci.—**Modular numbers,** in Landen's transformation, numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus. They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity.—**Modular ratio,** the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm.*—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral,** a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus.

modulate (moḏ′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *modulated*, ppr. *modulating*. [< L. *modulatus*, pp. of *modulari*, measure, regulate, modulate, < *modulus*, measure: see *modulus*. Cf. *module*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To modify; adjust; adapt; regulate.

With the gift of song, Carlyle would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer. Without it, to *modulate* and harmonize and bring parts into their proper relation, he is the most amorphous of humorists, the most shining avatar of whim the world has ever seen.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; vary or adapt in tone.

In all vocal musick it [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to *modulate* the sounds.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. 16.

He listened to the voice of nature, and *modulated* his own unto it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

Caius Gracchus, it is said, when he harangued the Roman populace, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch-pipe. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 213.

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice: it is a beggar, who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing assiduously. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 680.

3. To vary the pitch of; inflect; melodize.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
Bids the loud organ breathe.

Somerville, The Chase, iii.

He [Glück] is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he *modulates* with water. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 14.

4. In *music*, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *music*, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa. See *modulation*, 3 (*b*). Hence—2. To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate. [Rare.]

It is written from no well-defined standpoint, but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 516.

★**modulation** (moḏ-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *modulation* = Sp. *modulación* = Pg. *modulação* = It. *modulazione*, < L. *modulatio*(*n-*), < *modulari*, regulate, modulate: see *modulate*.] 1. The act of modulating. (*a*) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting.

The emperours . . . delited in daunsyng, perceyuing therein to be a perfecte measure, whiche maye be called *modulation*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 20.

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

(*b*) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner.

The rings of the wind-pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. 10.

(*c*) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

Johnson, Waller.

2. A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying.

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 124.

3. (*a*) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions. (See these words, and also *mode*[1].) To these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance. (*b*) In *mod. music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key-note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used, a modulatory effect is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final;* otherwise it is *passing* or *transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation;* this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharping the fourth tone or flatting the seventh tone respectively of the original key. Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharping the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt, distant,* or *extraneous,* when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *melodic* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another, as when E♭ in the key of B♭ is called D♯ in the key of B♯. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect, with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions, particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively superposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (*c*) A musical composition exemplifying modulation.—4. Sound modulated; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new-spring leaves, their *modulations* mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 609.

5. In *arch.*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module. = **Syn. 1** (*b*). *Accent*, etc. See *inflection*.

modulator (moḏ′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *modulateur* = Sp. Pg. *modulador* = It. *modulatore*, < L. *modulator*, a regulator, director, < *modulari*, regulate: see *modulate*.] 1. One who or that which modulates.

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!

Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 5.

2. A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales. The form of modulator generally used in the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart.

s	**DOH**[1]	f
	TE	m
f	ta le	
m	*LAH*	r
	la se se	
r	**SOH**	d
	sa ba fe	t
d	*FAH*	
t	**ME**	l
	ma re	
l	*RAY*	s
	ra de	
s	**DOH**	f

Modulator.

modulatory (moḏ′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *modulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to modulation.

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 345.

★**module** (moḏ′ūl), *n.* [< F. *module* = Sp. *módulo* = Pg. It. *modulo*, a measure, module, < L. *modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode, meter, dim. of *modus*, measure: see *mode*[1]. Cf. *modulus*, *model*, *mold*[4].] 1†. A little measure; hence, a small quantity.—2. In *arch.*, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building. In the classical styles the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module, and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty. Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as they deem serviceable for the work in hand.

3†. A model or representation; a mold; a pattern.

Among so many *Modules* admirable,
Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures,
Com, com, and see the Womans rapting features.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

4. In *numis.*, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter. [Rare.]

module† (moḏ′ūl), *v. t.* [< F. *moduler* = Sp. Pg. *modular* = It. *modulare, modolare*, modulate, < L. *modulari*, regulate, modulate: see *modulate*.] 1. To model; shape.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse.

Sandys, Ovid (1638), p. 10. (*Latham.*)

2. To modulate.

That Charmer of the Night, . . .
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare,
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 70.

modulet† (moḏ′ū-let), *n.* [< *module* + *-et*.] A small model; a microcosm.

But soft, my Muse: what? wilt thou re-repeat
The Little-Worlds admired *Modulet?*

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Modulidæ (mọ̄-dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Modulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus*. The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidæ*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas, and one, *Modulus tectum*, is abundant in the West Indies.

modulize† (moḏ′ū-līz), *v. t.* [< *module* + *-ize*.] To model.

While with the Duke, th' Eternall did deuise,
And to his inward sight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable Form.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

★**modulus** (moḏ′ū-lus), *n.* [< L. *modulus*, a measure, dim. of *modus*, measure: see *module*, *mode*[1].] 1. In *math.*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M.* or μ.—2. In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidæ* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modulidæ*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum.—**Absolute modulus of gravitation,** the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648×10^{-10} centimeters per second.—**Angle of the modulus,** in *math.*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine.—**Complementary modulus,** in *math.*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus.—**Gravity-modulus** in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force.—**Length of modulus,** in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force.—**Modulus of a congruence,** in *math.*, that measure or divisor which gives

equal remainders when the two congruent numbers are divided by it, this constituting the congruence. Thus, 23 is congruent to 2, the modulus being 7; and this is written by Gauss and others $23 \equiv 2 \pmod 7$.—**Modulus of a linear transformation,** in *math.*, the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation—that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$x = a\xi + b\eta + c\zeta$$
$$y = d\xi + e\eta + f\zeta$$
$$z = g\xi + h\eta + i\zeta,$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, b, c \\ d, e, f \\ g, h, i \end{vmatrix}^2$$

Modulus of a machine, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium.—**Modulus of a matrix,** in *math.*, the determinant of the matrix, this having the same elements arranged in the same way.—**Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential,** or **function,** in *math.*, that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity.—**Modulus of an imaginary,** in *math.*, that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary.—**Modulus of a system of logarithms,** in *math.* See *logarithm.*—**Modulus of elasticity,** in *physics,* in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it: but applied by older and less careful writers to *Young's modulus* [named after its inventor, Dr. Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773–1829)], which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced. See *elasticity.*—**Modulus of gravitation,** in *astron.*, the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth. See *absolute modulus,* above.—**Modulus of propulsion.** See the quotation.

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 100 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton. That is, $100 \div 20 = 5$ cubic in. cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch. This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion.*

Forney, Locomotive, p. 415.

Quadratic modulus, in *math.*, the square of the determinant.—**Young's modulus.** See *modulus of elasticity,* above.

modus (mō′dus), *n.* [< L. *modus,* manner, mode: see *mode*[1].] **1.** Manner; mode: same as *mode*[1].

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry.

Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

The same evangelical power did institute that calling, for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 164.

2. In *Rom.* and *civil law,* and *early Eng. law,* the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing an intent as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect; and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus,* and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed. Hence, more specifically—(*a*) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift. (*b*) Also, in *early Eng. law,* the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs. Hence the old common-law maxims *modus et conventio vincunt legem* and *modus legem dat donationi,* meaning specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer. (*c*) In *eccles. law,* the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decimandi* and *modus non decimandi* respectively.

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus,* or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced, and certain *moduses,* or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Munster] unknown.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Modus operandi, a plan or mode of working.—**Modus ponens,** in *logic,* inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent: as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment; I am bad, hence I deserve punishment.—**Modus tollens,** in *logic,* the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent: as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck: now I won't break my neck, hence I sha'n't jump out of the window.—**Modus vivendi,** a manner or way of living; a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations.

modwall (mod′wâl), *n.* [Also *mudwall, midwall;* origin obscure.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster.* [Local, British.]

mody[1]† (mō′di), *a.* [< *mode*[1] + -*y*[1].] Fashionable; modish.

Mr. Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody.*

Richardson, Pamela, I. 128. (*Davies.*)

mody[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *moody.*

moe[1], *a.* and *adv.* See *mo.*

moe[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mow*[5].

moeble†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *moble*[1].

moellon (mwo-loṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *moilon, moylon,* broken stone, rubble, cf. *moilon, moelon,* middle, center, < *moelle,* marrow, pith, = Sp. *meollo* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *midollo,* < L. *medulla,* marrow, pith, crumbs, < *medius,* middle. Cf. OF. *moye, moie,* the soft part of stone, < L. *media,* fem. of *medius,* middle: see *medium.* Cf. *moiety.*] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge.

mœrologist (mē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *mœrology* + *-ist.*] A professional mourner. [Rare.]

mœrology (mē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μοῖρα,* part, lot, fate, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The practice or art of professional mourning.

Mœsogoth (mē′sō-goth), *n.* [< NL. (ML. ?) *Mœsogothi,* pl., < L. *Mœsi,* Gr. Μοισοί, Μυσοί, a people of Thrace, L. *Mœsia,* Gr. *Μοισία, Μυσία (*Μυσία ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ,* Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), their country (see def.), + *Gothi,* Gr. Γόθοι, Goths: see *Goth.*] One of those Goths who settled in Mœsia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyricum, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Mœsogoths were converted to Christianity in its Arian form by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century. See *Goth.*

Mœsogothic (mē-sō-goth′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Mœsogothicus,* < *Mœsogothi,* the Mœsogoths: see *Mœsogoth.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mœsogoths or their language.

II. *n.* The language of the Mœsogoths. See *Gothic, n.*

mofet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *move.*

mofette (mō-fet′), *n.* [= Sp. *mofeta,* < It. (dial.) *mofetta,* < L. *mephitis,* a noxious exhalation: see *mephitic.*] An irrespirable gas escaping from the earth; a gas-spring. It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic-acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and, by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes. The mofettes are analogous to the soffioni or "blow-holes," but betoken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces.

moffle (mof′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *moffled,* ppr. *moffling.* [Freq. of *muff* (?). Cf. *maffle.*] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually; botch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mofussil (mō-fus′il), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal,* the country as distinguished from the town, lit. separate, < Ar. *fasala,* separate, *fassala,* cut, cut out, detail.] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residencies; or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency; the country as distinguished from towns.

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *mofussil* will be as the mangoes and the dorians.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 303.

mog[1]†, *v. i.* See *mug*[2].

mog[2] (mog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mogged,* ppr. *mogging.* [Origin obscure.] To move away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mogadore gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).

Mogdad coffee. See *coffee.*

moggan (mog′an), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *mogan.*] A footless stocking. [Scotch.]

mogilalia (moj-i-lā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μογιλάλος,* hardly speaking, < *μόγις,* hardly, + *λαλεῖν,* talk, prattle.] In *pathol.*, stammering speech.

Mograbian (mō-grā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. and Turk. *Moghrab,* Mograb (see *Mograbin*), + *-ian.*] Same as *Mograbin.*

Mograbin (mō′gra-bin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Maghrabin, Mughrabin, Mohgrabin* (?), *Maugrabin;* < Ar. Turk. *Moghrabī,* < *Moghrab,* Mograb (see def.). Cf. *Mograbian.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to Mograb, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mograb.

My proper name is only known to my brethren. The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin *Maugrabin*—that is, Hayraddin the African Moor.

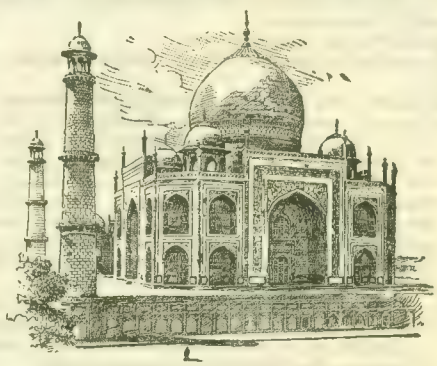
Scott, Quentin Durward, xvi.

Mogul (mō-gul′), *n.* and *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *Mogol* = Ar. *Moghul* = Pers. *Moghol, Mughal* = Turk. *Mughul,* < Hind. *Mughal,* < Mongolian *Mongol,* Mongol: see *Mongol.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A Mongol or Mongolian; specifically, in *hist.*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century.—**2.** A name for the best quality of playing-cards.—**Mogul engine.** See *engine.*—**The Great Mogul.** (*a*) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi, at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526, and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply *the Mogul.*

King, poet, priest, *the Mogul* was to the good Mahommedan what a descendant of the House of Jesse would be to a nation of Jews. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 62.

Hence—(*b*) Any great personage.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India: as, the *Mogul* language; the *Mogul* dynasty.—**Mogul architecture,** the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and innumerable mosques, royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and columnar construction,



Mogul Architecture.—The Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorators in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

Moguntine (mō-gun′tin), *a.* [< L. *Moguntia,* also *Mogontiacum, Magontiacum, Magontiacus,* the ancient name of the city now called in G. *Mainz,* sometimes *Mentz,* in F. *Mayence.*] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

moha (mō′hä), *n.* The grass *Chætochloa Italica,* or Italian millet.

mohair (mō′hãr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mockaire;* < OF. *mouhaire, mouaire, mohere,* F. *moire* (> E. *moire,* G. *mohr, moire* = Pr. *moira* = Sp *moaré, muer, mué* = Pg. *morim* = It. *moerro*), mohair; cf. It. *mocajardo,* haircloth; prob. < Ar. *mukhayyar,* a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camlet.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—**2.** A kind of fine camlet made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moire*); also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wooll, Karsies, *Mockaires,* Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 273.

She, . . . when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair!*

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 170.

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. *a.* Made of mohair: as, a *mohair* cloak.—**Mohair braid,** a braid used for binding garments.—**Mohair luster,** a black dress-goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

monair-shell (mō′hãr shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a certain species of *Voluta,* of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

Mohamedan†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohammedan.*

Mohammedan (mō-ham′e-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohammadan, Muhammadan* (also *Mahomedan, Mahometan,* q. v.) (= D. *Mohamedaan* = G. *Mohamedaner* = Sw. *Mohammedan, Muhamedan* = Dan. *Muhamedaner* = Hind. *Muhammadī*), < *Mohammed,* < Ar. *Muhammad,* a man's name, lit. 'praised,' < *hamada,* praise. From the Ar. *Muhammad* are also ult. E. *Mahound, Mahoun, maumet, mammet,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Moslem religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire; pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed.—**Mohammedan calendar, era,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem or Mussulman.

Mohammedanism (mō-ham′e-dan-izm), *n.* [< *Mohammedan* + *-ism.*] 1. The Mohammedan religion and polity; the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran; Islamism.—2. Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed.

Mohammedanize (mō-ham′e-dan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedanized*, ppr. *Mohammedanizing.* [< *Mohammedan* + *-ize.*] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; make Mohammedan; convert to Islam. Also spelled *Mohammedanise.*

Mohammedism (mō-ham′e-dizm), *n.* [< *Mohammed* + *-ism.*] Same as *Mohammedanism.*

Mohammedize (mō-ham′e-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedized*, ppr. *Mohammedizing.* Same as *Mohammedanize.*

moharra, *n.* See *mojarra.*

Moharram (mo-har′am), *n.* Same as *Muharram.*

Mohawk (mō′hâk), *n.* [Formerly also *Mohock, Mohack;* cognate with the Narraganset *Mohowaùuck,* 'they eat (animate) things,' hence 'man-eaters.'] 1. One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river. It was the easternmost of the Five Nations. See *Iroquois.* They call themselves *Kaniengehaga,* 'people of the place of the flint.' *Handbook of Amer. Indians,* I. 921.

2. A ruffian; specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century: so called from the Indian tribe of that name.

> Give him [a youngster] Port and potent Sack;
> From a Milksop he starts up *Mohack.*
> *Prior,* Alma, iii.

> Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the *Mohocks,* that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses and beat them, etc.?
> *Swift,* Journal to Stella, March 8, 1711.

> The *Mohock*-club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them.
> *Steele,* Spectator, No. 324.

> Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?
> *Gay,* Trivia, iii. 326.

Mohegan (mō-hē′gan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mohican.*

Mohican (mō-hē′kan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohegan;* from the native name.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mohegans.

II. *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkian stock.



Yellow-tufted Moho (*Moho nobilis*).

Moho (mō′hō), *n.* [NL., < Hawaiian *moho,* the bird here defined.] 1. A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831. The bill is arcuate, longer than the head, with naked operculate nostrils; the tarsi are booted; and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail-feathers. There are 2 species, *M. nobilis* and *M. apicalis,* formerly called *yellow-tufted bee-eater.* Also *Mohoa* (*Reichenbach,* 1850) and *Acrulocercus* (*Cabanis,* 1847).

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

Mohock†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohawk.*

mohoe (mō-hō′), *n.* [Also *moho, mohaut.*] Same as *mahoe,* 1.

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar.: cf. *mohr,* a colt.] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr.* The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs.* A related species, *Gazella sœmmeringi,* is known as *Sömmering's mohr.* Also *mohor* and *mhorr.*

mohsite (mō′sīt), *n.* [Named after Friedrich *Mohs,* a German mineralogist (1773–1839).] Native titanic iron, or ilmenite.

mohur (mō′hėr), *n.* [Also *mohar;* < Hind. *muhar, muhr, mohr,* < Pers. *muhur, muhr, mohr,* a seal, a gold coin.] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



Obverse. Reverse.

Mohur. (Size of the original.)

to 15 rupees, or about $7; also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward.

mohwa-tree, *n.* See *mahwa-tree.*

moider (moi′dėr), *v.* [Also *moither;* cf. *muddle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To confuse; perplex; distract; bewilder.

> I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true.
> *Wit of a Woman* (1705). (*Nares.*)

> You'll happen be a bit *moithered* with it [a child] while it's so little. *George Eliot,* Silas Marner, xiv.

2. To spend in labor.

> She lived only to scrape and hoard, *moidering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure. *Cornhill Mag.*

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans.* To labor hard; toil. [Prov. Eng.]

moidore (moi′dōr), *n.* [Also *moedore;* < Pg. *moeda d'ouro,* lit. money or coin of gold: *moeda,* < L. *moneta,* money; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *ouro,* < L. *aurum,* gold: see *money, de*[2], and *aurum, or*[3].]



Obverse. Reverse.

Moidore. (Size of the original.)

A gold coin (also called *lisbonine*) formerly current in Portugal. It was equivalent in value to about $6.50.

> He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty *moidores.*
> *Jefferson,* Correspondence, I. 231.

moiety (moi′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *moieties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *moitie;* < F. *moitié* = Sp. *mitad* = Pg. *metade* = It. *metà,* a half, < L. *medieta(t-)s,* a half, the middle, a middle course, < *medius,* middle: see *mediety* and *medium.*] 1. A half part or share; one of two equal parts: as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits.

> The charge there would be so great by crauers and expenses that the *moitie* of the profite would bee wholly consumed. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 257.

2. A portion; a share.

> Methinks my *moiety,* north from Burton here,
> In quantity equals not one of yours.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 96.

Anti-moiety law, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts.—**Moiety act,** a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors.—**Moiety system,** a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected.

moil[1] (moil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *moile, moyle;* < ME. *moilen, moillen, moylen,* moisten, < OF. *moiller, moiler, moillier, muiller,* F. *mouiller* = Pr. *molhar* = Sp. *mollear, mojar* = Pg. *molhar* = It. *mollare,* wet, moisten, < L. as if **molliare,* for *mollire,* soften, < *mollis,* soft: see *moll*[2]. Connection with L. *moliri,* toil (see *molimen*), or with W. *mael,* toil, or with obs. E. *moil*[2], a mule, need not be assumed.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To wet; moisten.—2. To soil; dirty; daub.

> When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rayned still worse then it did before, hee pitied the centinels so too *moyled* and wette.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* III. 354. (*Richardson.*)

> All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.
> *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

> At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled*
> With my kisses.
> *Mrs. Browning,* Mother and Poet, st. 7.

3. To fatigue by labor; weary.

II. *intrans.* 1. To soil one's self; wallow in dirt.

> A simple soule much like myselfe dyd once a serpent find,
> Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre.
> *Gascoigne,* Constancie of a Louer.

2. To drudge; labor; toil.

> I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made of his Name, William Noy, I *moil* [*moyl*] in Law.
> *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 17.

> They saw him daily *moiling* and delving in the common path, like a beetle. *Longfellow,* Kavanagh, i.

moil[1] (moil), *n.* [< *moil*[1], *v.*] 1. Defilement.

> The *moil* of death upon them. *Browning.*

2. Labor; drudgery.

> Made to tread the mills of toil,
> Up and down in ceaseless *moil.*
> *Whittier,* Barefoot Boy.

moil[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moyle;* < ME. **moile,* < OF. **moile, mule,* a mule: see *mule.*] A mule.

> And at the sayd Noualassa we toke *moyles* to stey us vp the mountayne. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 80.

> Endure this, and be turn'd into his *moil*
> To bear his sumptures.
> *Chapman,* Byron's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

moil[3]†, *n.* [< OF. **moile, mule,* F. *mule* = Sp. *mula* (also dim. *mulilla*) = It. *mula,* a slipper, < L. *mulleus* (sc. *calceus*), a red leather shoe, < *mullus* (> OF. *moil*), a red mullet: see *mullet*[1].] A kind of high shoe.

> Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together) *Moyles* of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.
> *J. Heywood,* Works and Epigr. (*Nares.*)

moil[4] (moil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glass-making,* the scar-like projection adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowing-tube.

moil[5] (moil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done. The moil (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill-steel, about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad. The gad, however, is short, and intended to be struck with the hammer; the moil is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar.

moiler (moi′lėr), *n.* A toiler; a drudge.

> This Cain was a great toyler and *moyler* in the earth.
> *Grafton,* Chron. (1809), I. 3.

> Excepting a few millions of toilers and *moilers.*
> *Mrs. Riddell,* Myst. Palace Card., xxiii.

moillere†, *n.* See *mulier*[1].

moily (moi′li), *n.* Same as *muley.* [Prov. Eng.]

moineau (moi′nō), *n.* [< F. *moineau,* a bastion (see def.), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave); appar. a fig. use of *moineau,* a sparrow, < OF. *moinel, moisnel,* contr. of *moissonel,* dim. of *moisson,* a sparrow.] In *fort.,* a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by small-arms; also a small bastion at the middle point of a long curtain.

moire (mwor), *n.* [< F. *moire,* watered silk: see *mohair.*] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. A kind of watered silk; also, watered mohair. See *watered.*

> My wife and I went to Pater-Noster Rowe, and there we bought some greene-watered *Moyre,* for a morning waste-coate. *Pepys,* Diary, Nov. 21, 1660.

Moire antique, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

moiré (mwo-rā′), *n.* [F.] Same as *moire,* 1.—**Moiré antique.** See *moire antique,* under *moire.*—**Moiré métallique,** tin-plate, or iron-plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystallized surface. The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids. The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water, then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid, and dried. Lastly, the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer. Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so-called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the moiré métallique.

moiré (mwo-rā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moiréed,* ppr. *moiréing.* [< *moiré, n.*] To give a variety of shades to, by the moiré métallique process of tin-coating.

> The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be *moiréed* with the aid of a sponge.
> *W. H. Wahl,* Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 521.

moireen†, *n.* See *moreen.*

moirologist (moi-rol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *mærologist.* [Rare.]

The *moirologists* will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold dreary frozen Hades. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLIII. 215.

moise (moiz), *n.* [Cf. OF. *moise, meisse, maise,* a barrel: see *mease*[2].] 1. A kind of pancake. *Halliwell.*—2. Cider. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

moisont, *n.* [ME., also *moysoun,* < OF. *moison,* F. *moisson,* harvest, reaping-time, < L. *messio(n-),* a reaping, < *metere,* pp. *messus,* reap (> *messis,* harvest).] Harvest; growth.

Some ther ben of other *moysoun,*
That drowe nygh to her sesoun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1677.

moist (moist), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *moist, moyst,* < OF. *moiste,* F. *moite,* damp, moist, < L. *musteus,* new, fresh, < *mustum,* new wine, *mustus,* new, fresh: see *must*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. New; fresh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hire hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streyte y-teyd, and shoos ful *moyste* and newe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

2. Damp; slightly wet; suffused with wetness in a moderate degree: as, *moist* air; a *moist* hand.

In places drie and hoote we must assigne
Hem mooldes *moist,* and ther as it is colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

The hills to their [the clouds'] supply
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and *moist,*
Sent up amain. *Milton,* P. L., xi. 741.

Moist chamber, a chamber which enables objects under microscopic examination to remain moist, and be studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographic Dict.*—**Moist color.** See *color.*—**Moist gangrene.** See *gangrene,* 1.—**Moist gum.** Same as *dextrine.*—**Syn. 2.** *Damp, Dank, Moist, Humid. Damp* is generally applied where the slight wetness has come from without, and also where it is undesirable or unpleasant: as, a *damp* cellar, *damp* sheets, a *damp* evening. *Dank* strongly suggests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moistness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used where the wetness is merely external or where it is unpleasant: as, a *moist* sponge, a *moist* hand, *moist* leather. "If we said the ground was *moist,* we should probably mean in a favorable condition for vegetation; if we said it was *damp,* we should probably mean that we ought to be careful about walking upon it." (*C. J. Smith,* Synonyms Discriminated, p. 293.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific term for *moist,* but would be applicable only to that which is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a part of it: as, *humid* ground, but not a *humid* sponge or hand.

Combing out her long black hair
Damp from the river. *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Give me your hand; this hand is *moist,* my lady.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 36.

Growths of jasmine turn'd
Their *humid* arms festooning tree to tree.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

II. *n.* Wetness; wet; moisture.

So, too much *Moist,* which (vnconcoct within)
The Liuer spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,
Puffs vp the Patient, stops the pipes and pores
Of Excrements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

moist (moist), *v. t.* [< ME. *moisten, moysten;* < *moist, a.*] To make moist; moisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Philosophres som tyme wenten upon theise Hilles, and helden to here Nose a Spounge *moysted* with Watre, for to have Eyr. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 17.

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 76.

moisten (moi'sn), *v.* [< *moist* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye
Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *trans.* 1. To make moist or damp; wet superficially or in a moderate degree.

So that it [the river] as well manures as *moystens* with the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 76.

The wood is *moistened* before it is placed upon the burning coals. *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 258.

2†. To soften; make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity.
Fuller.

moistener (mois'nėr), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

moist-eyed (moist'īd), *a.* Having the eyes watery or wet, especially with tears.

moistful (moist'fûl), *a.* [< *moist* + *-ful.*] Abounding in moisture; moist.

Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xviii. 28.

moistify (mois'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moistified,* ppr. *moistifying.* [< *moist* + *-i-fy.*] To make moist; wet. [Humorous.]

Scotland, my auld, respected Mither!
Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives, Postscript.

moistless (moist'les), *a.* [< *moist, n.,* + *-less.*] Without moisture; dry. *Warner,* Albion's England, viii. 29.

moistness (moist'nes), *n.* [< ME. *moystnesse;* < *moist* + *-ness.*] The state of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness.

moistry†, *n.* [< *moist* + *-ry.*] Moisture.

Generally fruitful though little *moistry* be used thereon.
Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 278.

moisture (mois'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *moysture, mosture,* < OF. *moisteur, moistour,* F. *moiteur,* moistness, < *moiste,* moist: see *moist.*] 1. Diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp.

O, that infected *moisture* of his eye!
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 323.

Lignum Aloes are like Oliue trees, but somewhat greater; the innermost part of the wood is best, with blacke and browne veines, and yeelding an Oylie *moysture;* it is sold in weight against Siluer and Gold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 507.

2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appeared
Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Atmospheric moisture, the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form of fog and cloud, or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc. The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable; it may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole atmosphere. See *hygrometer, hygrometry.*

moisture†, (mois'tūr), *v. t.* [< *moisture, n.*] To moisten; wet.

Who deuideth the aboundance of the waters into riuers, or who maketh a waye for ye stormy wether, that it watereth and *moystureth* the drye and baren ground?
Bible of 1551, Job xxxviii. 26.

moistureless (mois'tūr-les), *a.* [< *moisture* + *-less.*] Without moisture.

moisty† (mois'ti), *a.* [< ME. *moisty;* < *moist* + *-y*[1].] 1. New; fresh.

For were it win, or old or *moisty* ale
That he hath dranke, he speketh in his nose.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 60.

2. Wet; moist.

The miste which the *moystie* hilles did cast forth took not away clerely the vse of the prospect.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 87.

★**mojarra** (mō-har'ä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. An embiotocoid fish, *Hypsurus caryi,* the bugara, having a very short anal fin: so called from its resemblance to the *Gerridæ,* which are known by the same name. [Local, Monterey, California.]—2. Any fish of the family *Gerridæ.*

mokador†, *n.* See *moccador, muckender.*

moke[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*[1].

moke[2] (mōk), *n.* [Possibly connected with *mesh*[1], in one of its variant forms *mask*[2], AS. *max* (**masc*): see *mesh*[1].] The mesh of a net: hence applied to any wickerwork. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

moke[3] (mōk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mōk,* dozing, *mōka,* doze.] 1. A donkey. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xxx.

Hence—2. A stupid fellow; a dolt.—3. *Theat.,* a variety performer who plays on several instruments.—4. A negro. [Slang in all senses.]

moke[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *much. Bailey,* 1731.

mokel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle.*

mokerer†, *n.* Same as *muckerer.*

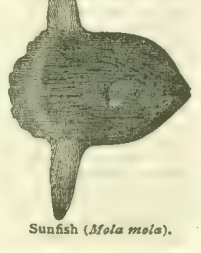
mokihana (mō-ki-hä'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Pelea anisata,* all parts of which, especially the capsules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisate odor. The wood is used in making ornaments.

mokre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*[2].

moky†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky, muggy.*

mol†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*[1].

mola (mō'lä), *n.*; pl. *molæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *mola,* a millstone: see *molar*[1].] 1. In *entom.,* the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal tooth of the mandible.—2. [*cap.*] In *ichth.,* the typical genus of plectognath fishes of the family called either *Molidæ* or *Orthagoriscidæ,* having as type the sunfish or head-fish, named *Orthagoriscus mola* by Bloch and Schneider, or *M. mola* of recent authors. It is a large clumsy fish of extraordinary shape, which varies much with age, inhabiting most of the tropical and temperate seas, and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds; the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical fins are confluent behind. Also called *Cephalus.*



Sunfish (*Mola mola*).

molant, molayne†, *n.* [ME., also *molane, mulan, moleyne;* appar. of OF. origin.] A bit for a horse.

His *molaynes* & alle the metall anamayled was thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

molar[1] (mō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *molaire* = Sp. Pg. *molar* = It. *molare,* < L. *molaris,* belonging to a mill; as a noun (sc. *lapis*) a millstone, also (sc. *dens,* tooth) a grinder-tooth; < *mola,* a millstone, in pl. *molæ,* a mill, < *molere,* grind: see *mill*[1]. Cf. *mole*[3], *mole*[4].] **I.** *a.* 1. Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distinguished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to a molar or molars: as, *molar* glands.—3. In *entom.,* of or pertaining to a mola: as, a *molar* space or area.—**Molar glands.** See *gland.*

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.,* a grinding tooth or grinder; a back tooth; especially, a molar tooth which is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth: distinguished from *premolar, canine,* and *incisor.* In man there are three true molars on each side of each jaw. The two next to these are called *premolars* or *false molars.* The posterior molar is the *wisdom-tooth.* See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth,* and cut under *ruminant.*

2. In *ichth.,* a tooth which has a rounded or convex surface, as in sparoid fishes, or a flat surface, as in the *Myliobatidæ.*—3. In *entom.,* one of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on the mandibles of many insects, near the base.—**False molar,** a molar which has been preceded by a milk-molar; a premolar.

molar[2] (mō'lär), *a.* [< L. *moles,* a great mass (see *mole*[3]), + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a mass or to a body as a whole; acting on or by means of large masses of matter; acting in the aggregate and not in detail; massive: ordinarily used in contrast to *molecular.*—**Molar force.** See *force*[1].

molar[3] (mō'lär), *a.* [< *mole*[4] + *-ar*[3]. Cf. *molar*[1], of same ult. formation.] Relating to or having the characters of a uterine mole: as, *molar* pregnancy. See *mole*[4].

molariform (mō-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *molaris,* a molar, + *forma,* form.] Having the shape of a molar tooth; resembling a molar tooth.

Molariform teeth in a continuous series.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

molarimeter (mō-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *molaris,* a millstone, + Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] A thermometer for determining the temperature of meal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its peculiarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts the outflowing meal to and around the bulb.

molary (mō'la-ri), *a.* [< L. *molaris:* see *molar*[1].] Fitted for grinding or bruising food: specifically applied to projections on the inner ★side of the mandibles of certain insects.

Molasse (mō-lȧs'), *n.* [F., < *mollasse,* flabby, < *mol,* soft, < L. *mollis,* soft.] In *geol.,* a name given in Switzerland to an important geological formation belonging to the Oligocene but formerly regarded as pertaining wholly to the Miocene. The formation is in places over 8,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Sequoia,* now limited to California. It is the upper member of the Molasse which contains these plant-remains, and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones, marls, and conglomerate (nagelfluh). The lower division of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and ★brackish-water shells.

molasses (mō-lȧs'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *melasses;* = F. *melasse* = It. *melazzo* (also, after F., *melassa*), < Sp. *melaza* = Pg. *melaço,* molasses, < L. *mellaceus,* honey-like, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2].] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar. It properly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process of refining: but the two words are often used synonymously.—**Maple molasses.** See *maple.*

molaynet, *n.* See *molan.*

mold[1], **mould**[1] (mōld), *n.* [< ME. *mold, molde, moolde,* < AS. *molde,* dust, soil, ground, earth, the earth, = OFries. *molde* = OHG. *molta, molt,* MHG. *molte, multe,* G. dial. *molt,* dust, earth, = Icel. *mold* = Sw. *mull* = Dan. *muld,* mold, = Goth. *mulda,* dust; with formative *-d* (orig. *-d*[2]), from the verb represented by Goth. *malan* = AS. **malan,* etc., grind: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *mull*[1], dust, *malm,* soft stone, sand, etc., from the same source. The proper spelling is *mold,* like *gold* (which is exactly parallel phonetically); but *mould* has long been in use, and is still commonly preferred in Great Britain.] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; crumbling or friable soil.

In that thi scions or thi planntes may
Be sette a little asonder, gemmes three
Of scions under *moolde* is sette alway.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward*.

2. The earth; the ground. [Obsolete or provincial; in Scotch usually in the plural, *moulds*, *mools*.]

Theȝ Horn were under *molde*,
Other elles wher he wolde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

There is moo mysshape peple amonge thise beggeres
Thane of alle maner men that on this *molde* walketh.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 96.

Affrighted then they did behold
His body turning into *mould*,
And though he had a month been dead,
This handkerchief was about his head.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 222).

Their bones are mingled with the *mould*,
Their dust is on the wind.
Bryant, The Greek Boy.

3. The matter of which anything is formed; material.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 60.

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

In or under the molds, in the earth; buried. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Late, late i' the night the bairnies grat,
Their mither, she *under the mools* heard that.
Old ballad.

The truth . . . first came out by the minister's wife, after Sir John and her ain gudeman were baith *in the moulds*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

mold[1], **mould**[1] (mōld), *v. t.* [< *mold*[1], *n.*] To cover with mold.

Guinea grass requires to be *molded*, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 309.

mold[2], **mould**[2] (mōld), *v.* [First in early mod. E. *mould*, *mowlde*; a later form, with excrescent *d*, of ME. *moulen*, *mowlen*, *mollen*, earlier *muwlen*, *mulen*, grow musty, mold, < Icel. *mygla* (= Sw. *mögla*), grow muggy or musty, mold (cf. *mygla* = Sw. *mögel*, mold, moldiness), < *mugga*, soft drizzling mist, mugginess: see *mug*[1], *muggy*. The form *mould* instead of *moul* arose partly out of confusion with the pp. *mouled*, also spelled *mowled*, *mowlde*, and used as an adj. (whence the later adj. *mouldy*, *moldy*), and partly out of confusion of the noun *mould*[2] (for **moul*) with *mould*[1], *mold*[1], friable earth, dust, etc. (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with *mould*[3], *mold*[3], for *mole*[1], a spot, and, as to form, with *mould*[4], *mold*[4], a model (the *d* in *mould*[3], *mold*[3], and *mould*[4], *mold*[4] being also excrescent).] **I.** *intrans.* To grow musty; become moldy; contract mold.

Other leten thinges *muwlen* other [or] rusten.
Ancren Riwle, p. 344.

Let us not *moulen* [var. *mowlen*] thus in idlenesse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 32.

There be some houses where . . . baked meats will *mould* more than in others. *Bacon*.

II. *trans.* To cause to contract mold: as, damp *molds* cheese.

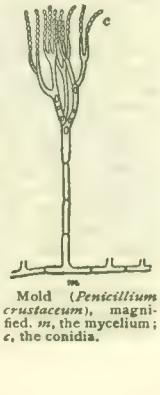
mold[2]†, **mould**[2]†, *p. a.* [< ME. *mould*, *mouled*, *mowled*, *mowlde*, *molled*, *muled*, pp. of *moulen*, grow musty: see *mold*[2], *v.* This form, prop. *mouled*, is put here as involved in *mold*[2], *v.* and *n.*] Grown musty; molded; moldy.

This white top writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also *mouled* as min heres.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 3867.

And with his blode shall wasshe undefouled
The gylte of man with rust of synne *i-mouled*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell*.)

Thy drynkes sowren thy *mollyd* mete,
Where with the feble myghte wel fare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
[(*Halliwell*.)

★**mold**[2], **mould**[2] (mōld), *n.* [See *mold*[2], *v.* and *p. a.*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc.; in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay. Most of the common molds belong to the genus *Mucor*. *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *Sporodinia aspergillus* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces nitens*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium crustaceum*. See *Mucor*, 2, *Penicillium*.


Mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), magnified. *m*, the mycelium; *c*, the conidia.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* afterwards turn into worms. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 339.

Black mold, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark-colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dermatiaceæ*.

mold[3], **mould**[3] (mōld), *n.* [A later form, with excrescent *d*, of *mole*[1]. Prob. due in part to confusion with *mold*[1], *mold*[2]. The form is extant chiefly in *iron-mold*.] A spot; a stain, as that caused by rust.

Upon the little brest, like christall bright,
She mote perceive a litle purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaves did fairg unfold.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

mold[3], **mould**[3] (mōld), *v. t.* [< *mold*[3], *n.*] To stain, as with rust.

★**mold**[4], **mould**[4] (mōld), *n.* [< ME. *mold*, *moold*, *molde*, with unorig. medial *d*, for **molle*, < OF. *molle*, *moule*, *mole*, *mosle*, *modle*, F. *moule* = Sp. Pg. *molde*, a mold, measure, < L. *modulus*, a measure, model: see *modulus*, *model*.] **1.** A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state.

The *mould* of a man's fortune is in his own hands.
Bacon, Essays, Fortune.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their *mould*
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,
Dear to my heart by nature's fondest names,
Is not your memory still the precious *mould*
That lends its form to Him who hears my prayer?
O. W. Holmes, Love.

2. Form; shape; cast; character.

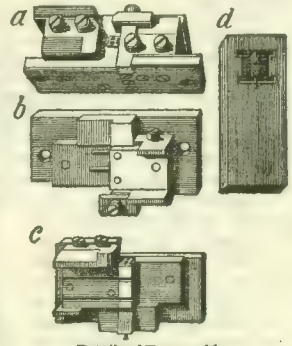
My sonne, if thou of suche a *molde*
Art made, now tell me pleine thy shrift.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

French churches, both under others abroad and at home in their own country, all cast according to that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the *mould* of form.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 161.

Men of *mould*
Well embodied, well ensouled.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. Specifically, in *founding*, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. Molds for metals and alloys having a low melting-point, as lead, type-metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. Molds for the less fusible metals and alloys, as iron, brass, bell-metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (*a*) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level. (*b*) *Close molds*, or molds in two parts called the *drag* and the *case* (or *cope*), forming together a *two-part flask*, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See *flask*, 2. (*c*) *Loam-molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with founders' loam. As in the case of open molds, with close molds a pattern, usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or molding-box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam-molds are used especially in making large hollow castings, and do not require a pattern. These molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water-pipes to those for engine-cylinders and great cannon. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers, and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving the original shape in the mold. Another method is to fashion the figure in wax, bed it in plaster or clay, and then melt out the wax (*cire perdu*). In making plaster casts of parts of the human body, or of sculptors' models, the original mold requires to be cut to remove it from the object, and the parts are afterward fitted together. Gelatin, papier maché, and sulphur are also used for making certain kinds of molds. The type-mold of type-founders is of steel in two pieces, making right and left halves, on the top of which, when conjoined, the matrix is attached. Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.


Details of Type-mold.
a, the two halves of the mold united but without the matrix, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold; *b*, one half of the mold; *c*, the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position; *d*, the matrix relatively enlarged, showing the face of the letter H.

4. In *terra-cotta work*, the plaster forms used in making terra-cotta architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork. **5.** In *stucco-work*, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc.—**6.** In *paper-manufacture*, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper.—**7.** In *ship-building*, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel.—**8.** A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting pats of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, ices, etc.—**9.** In *cookery*, a dish shaped in a mold: as, a *mold* of jelly.

We had preserved plums to the *mould* of rice. *Dickens*.

10. In *anat.*, same as *fontanelle*, 2.—**11.** Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating.—**Elastic mold.** See *elastic*.—**Gold-beaters' mold.** See *gold-beater*.

mold[4], **mould**[4] (mōld), *v. t.* [< OF. *moller*, *moler*, F. *mouler* = Sp. Pg. *moldar*, < L. *modulari*, measure; from the noun: see *mold*[4], *n.*] **1.** To form into a particular shape; shape; model; fashion; cast in or as in a mold; specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting.

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh heretofore, yet now you shall find he is new *moulded*.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends, and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall *mould* himself into all virtue at once.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton*, P. L., x. 744.

2. In *ship-building*, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass*.—**Molded breadth**, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame-timbers.—**Molded charcoal.** See *charcoal*.—**Molded glass**, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment.—**Molded wood**, wood embossed in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression, and soaked in water, when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

mold[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mole*[2]. *Levins*.

moldability, mouldability (mōl-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *moldable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being molded.

moldable, mouldable (mōl'da-bl), *a.* [< *mold*[4] + *-able*.] Capable of being molded or formed.

The differences of impressible and not impressible; figurable and not figurable; *mouldable* and not *mouldable*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

moldale†, *n.* [ME., also *molde-ale*, a funeral feast, < *molde*, earth (with ref. to burial), + *ale*, a drinking, a feast: see *mold*[1] and *ale*. Cf. *moldmeat*. Hence *mulled ale*: see *mulled*.] A funeral feast. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 341.

Moldavian (mol-dā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Moldavia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania.—**Moldavian balm**, a blue-flowered labiate herb, *Dracocephalum Moldavica*, cultivated in flower-gardens, and of some culinary use.—**Moldavian cloak**, a long outer garment worn by women about 1850, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia.

mold-board (mōld'bōrd), *n.* **1.** The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow.—**2.** In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a follow-board.

mold-box (mōld'boks), *n.* A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by Sir Joseph Whitworth, this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens-Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast-iron lags having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold-box. The interior surfaces of the lags are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast-iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lags, is erected in the box, leaving an annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

gases which would otherwise be retained in the metal are thus forced out, escaping through the channels in the lags and the core.

mold-candle (mōld′kan″dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n.*, 2.

mold-cistern (mōld′sis″tèrn), *n.* In *sugar making:* (*a*) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves. (*b*) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E. H. Knight.*

molder[1], **moulder**[1] (mōl′dėr), *v.* [A freq. form of *mold*[1], *mould*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn to mold or dust by natural decay; waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water; crumble.

> The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 337.
>
> To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty come!
> And must Pastora *moulder* in the Tomb!
> *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.
>
> The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 5.

2. To be diminished; waste away gradually.

> If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

II. *trans.* To turn to dust; crumble; waste.

> These rocks [falling from mountain-tops] . . . when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

molder[1]†, **moulder**[1]† (mōl′dėr), *n.* [< *molder*[1], *v.*] Mold; clay.

> Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of God, but for that by sense of our ayrie bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavie earthly *moulder*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

molder[2], **moulder**[2] (mōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. **moldere*, *moldare*, *mooldare*, a former (kneader); < *mold*[4] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who molds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

> Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Discourse to Magistrates.

2. In *printing*, one of a set of electrotyped plates used only for making duplicate electrotypes.—**Molders' clamp, flask,** etc. See *clamp*, etc.

moldery (mōl′dėr-i), *a.* [< *molder*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or like mold. *Loudon.*

mold-facing (mōld′fā″sing), *n.* In *iron-* and *brass-founding:* (*a*) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings. For iron, powdered charcoal and millduct, and sometimes plumbago, are used. For brass, peasemeal, powdered soapstone, rottenstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (*b*) A wash of plumbago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made.

moldiness, mouldiness (mōl′di-nes), *n.* [< *moldy*[1] + *-ness*. Cf. *moldness*.] The state of being moldy; moldy growth; minute fungi. See *mold*[2].

> His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd,
> Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

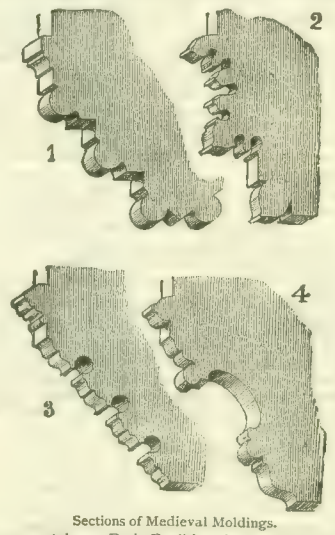
molding[1], **moulding**[1] (mōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mold*[1], *mould*[1], *v.*] The act of covering with mold; mold used to cover the roots of plants.

> When the sprouts [of sugar-cane] are six or eight inches high, it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems.
> *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 335.

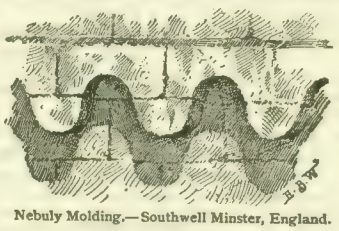
★ **molding**[2], **moulding**[2] (mōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mold*[4], *mould*[4], *v.*] 1. The process of shaping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks.

> For there was never man without our *molding*,
> Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
> Left any thing three ages after him
> Good, and his own. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold.—3. In *arch.*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambs, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes: the *right-lined*, as the fillet, tænia, listel, regula; the *curved*, as the astragal or bead, the torus, the cavetto, the quarter-round, ovolo, and echinus; and the *composite*, as the ogee, talon, or cyma reversa, the cyma recta or doucine, and the scotia or trochilos, all of which are known by many synonymous names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently enriched by carving. In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings. In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity, and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll-molding*, and another termed the *wave-molding*. In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface-ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship. See cuts under *dog-tooth*, *double-cone*, *egg*, *indented*, *keel-molding*, *lozenge*, *fret*[3], 3.—**Belt-molding,** a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger-car, directly above the windows. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Dovetail-molding.** See *dovetail*.—**Embattled molding.** See *embattled*.—**Nail-headed molding.** See *nail-headed*.—**Nebuly molding,** in *arch.*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which forms an undulating or waved line: introduced in corbel-tables and archivolts.—**Raking molding,** a molding inclined from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the rail of an ascending balustrade, etc.



Sections of Medieval Moldings.
1, Norman style; 2, Early English style; 3, Decorated style; 4, Perpendicular style.



Nebuly Molding.—Southwell Minster, England.

molding-bed (mōl′ding-bed), *n.* A machine for working rectilinear moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble. The grinders are solid cylinders of cast-iron, and are counterparts of the required moldings.

molding-board (mōl′ding-bōrd), *n.* Same as *mold-board*.

molding-box (mōl′ding-boks), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask.

molding-crane (mōl′ding-krān), *n.* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks; a foundry-crane.

molding-cutter (mōl′ding-kut″èr), *n.* A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or cutter of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool. The edges of molding-cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross-sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding. Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding. Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing, but this is now almost entirely superseded by power-planing machines with rotary cutters.

molding-file (mōl′ding-fīl), *n.* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces.

molding-flask (mōl′ding-flask), *n.* 1. Same as *flask*, 2.—2. In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-frame (mōl′ding-frām), *n.* In *founding*, the templet by which an object is shaped in loam-molding. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-hole (mōl′ding-hōl), *n.* In *founding*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which castings of large size are made.

molding-loam (mōl′ding-lōm), *n.* A mixture of clay and sand employed by founders in constructing molds for loam-molding.

molding-machine (mōl′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping, molding, profiling, and paneling wood. Such machines occupy in wood-working much the same position as the milling-machine in metal-work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding-machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter-heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly, as in some panel-machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid, or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang-system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern. One form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter-arbor bearings, and is known as a *matching-machine* or *wood-planing machine*, or an *inside-molding machine*. In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings. This type is known as the *edge-molding machine*. Sometimes called *carving-machine*, *variety-planer*, or *relief-paneling machine*.

2. A machine for making molding from an artificial composition. The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die-wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table.

3. In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet-metal into shape for cornices, balusters, etc.—4. In *founding:* (*a*) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (*b*) A gear-molding machine.—**Gear-molding machine,** an apparatus for molding large gear-wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the interdental space.—**Stone-molding machine,** a machine for working stone moldings. It resembles one form of stone-saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw beneath, to the thickness of the slab. The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand.—**Surface-molding machine,** a form of molding-machine with double-edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion. It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of pews and stairs, to form grooves for inlaid work, to make tracings for carving, etc.

molding-mill (mōl′ding-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

molding-plane (mōl′ding-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings; a match-plane. Such planes have various patterns or convex and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds.

molding-plow (mōl′ding-plou), *n.* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once; a ridging-plow. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc.

molding-sand (mōl′ding-sand), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made.

molding-saw (mōl′ding-sâ), *n.* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings. The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve.

molding-table (mōl′ding-tā″bl), *n.* A table on which a potter molds his ware. It has a trug or trough in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block-and-stock board on which he places the tile-mold. There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block-and-stock board, to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile.

mold-loft (mōld′lôft), *n.* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *modeling-loft*.

> [The] various problems [of laying-off] are solved upon the floor of a building known as the *Mould Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame. Moulds are made to the lines, and with these moulds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers, or bend the angle-irons, and place such marks upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship.
> *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 1.

moldmeat†, *n.* [OSc. *mouldmete;* < *mold*[1] + *meat*[1]. Cf. *moldale*.] A funeral feast.

moldness†, **mouldness**†, *n.* [ME. *mowlednes;* < *mold*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Moldiness. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 244.

mold-stone (mōld′stōn), *n.* The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mold-turner (mōld′tėr″nėr), *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds.*

moldwarp, mouldwarp (mōld′wârp), *n.* [Also *molewarp*; cf. dial. *molwart, moodiewart, moudiewart,* etc.; < ME. *moldwarp, moldwerp, moldewarp, moldewerp, molewarpe, molwarpe* (= MD. *molworp, mulworp, molworm,* D. *molworp* = MLG. *molworm,* LG. *mulworp, molworm* = OHG. *moltwerf, multwurf, moltwerfe, mūwerf,* MHG. *moltwerf, moltwerfe, mulwerf, mulwelf, murwerf,* G. *maulwurf* = Icel. *moldvarpa* = Sw. *mullvad* = Dan. *muldvarp*), < AS. *molde,* the earth, dust, + *weorpan,* throw: see *mold*[1] and *warp.* Cf. *mole*[2].] The mole, *Talpa europæa.* See *mole*[2]. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Ffor *moldewarpes* cattes is to kepe,
> To ligge in waite to touche with her cle.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

In this, as Glendour persuaded them, they thought they should accomplish a Prophecy; as tho' King Henry were the *Mouldwarp* cursed of God's own Mouth.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 161.

moldy[1], **mouldy**[1] (mōl′di), *a.* [< *mold*[2] + *-y*[1], taking the place of the p. a. *mold*[2], *mould*[2], and of the ME. *mowly,* < *moulen,* mold: see *mold*[2], *mould*[2].] Overgrown or filled with mold; mildewed; musty; fusty; decaying; stale.

> As the kynge sate at mete, all the brede waxe anone *mowly* and hoor, yt no man myght ete of it.
> *Golden Legend,* fol. 65.

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your grandsires had nails on their toes.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 115.

> There was not
> So coy a beauty in the town but would,
> For half a *mouldy* biscuit, sell herself
> To a poor bisognion.
> *Massinger,* Maid of Honour, iv. 1.

moldy[2], **mouldy**[2] (mōl′di), *n.*; pl. *moldies, mouldies* (-diz). [See *moldwarp, mole*[2].] A mole-catcher. [Prov. Eng.]

moldy-hill, mouldy-hill (mōl′di-hil), *n.* [Also dial. *moadie-hill*; < *moldy*[2], *mouldy*[2], + *hill*[1].] A mole-hill. [Prov. Eng.]

> He has pitch'd his sword in a *moodie-hill,*
> And he has leap'd twenty lang feet and three.
> *Græme and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 84).

moldy-rat, mouldy-rat (mōl′di-rat), *n.* A mole. [Prov. Eng.]

mole[1] (mōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mail* (in this form mixed with *mail*[1], ult. < L. *macula,* a spot), also by some confusion *maul, moil;* < ME. *mole, mool,* < AS. *māl, māl,* a spot, = OHG. MHG. *meil,* OHG. also *meila, meilā,* MHG. *meile* = Goth. *mail,* a spot, perhaps orig. **mahal* = L. *macula,* a spot; whence *macula, macule, macle, mackle, mail*[1]. A diff. word from AS. *mǣl* = MD. *mael,* D. *maal* = OHG. MHG. *māl,* G. *mal,* a mark, a point of time, time, = Goth. *mēl,* a point of time: see *meal*[2]. Hence, by corruption, *mold*[3], *mould*[3].] **1.** A spot; a stain, as on a garment.

> "Bi Criste," quod Conscience tho, "thi best cote, Haukyn,
> Hath many *moles* and spottes; it moste ben ywashe."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 31.

One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

Specifically—**2.** A small permanent abnormal spot on the surface of the human body, usually of a dark color and slightly elevated, and often hairy; a pigmentary nævus; also, a vascular nævus. See *nævus.*

> On her left breast
> A *mole* cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops
> I' the bottom of a cowslip.
> *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 2. 38.

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several *moles* and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 130.

mole[1]† (mōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *molen;* < *mole*[1], *n.*] To spot or stain.

> He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bileueth,
> Ac it was *moled* in many places with many sondri plottes.
> Of Pruyde here a plotte, and there a plotte of vnboxome speche. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 275.

mole[2] (mōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mool, moule, mowle, mold,* < ME. *mol, molde, molle* (= D. *mol* = MLG. *mol, mul*), appar. an abbr. of orig. *molewarp,* prop. *moldwarp.* Such abbreviation so early as in the ME. period is not satisfactorily explained.] **1.** An insectivorous mammal of the family *Talpidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are at least 7 genera of moles, of which *Talpa, Mogera, Parascaptor,* and *Scaptochirus* are confined to the Old World, and *Condylura, Scalops,* and *Scapanus* to America. The several species are much alike in general appearance and habits, all living under ground, where they burrow with wonderful facility, and construct galleries often of great extent and complexity. They are stout thick-set animals, usually 6 or 8 inches long, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ears, sharp snout, no visible neck, strong and highly fossorial fore feet, and short tail. They feed chiefly upon earthworms. The best-known is the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa.* The Japanese mole is *Mogera wogura.* All the American moles differ decidedly from those of Europe and Asia; they are called *shrew-moles,* and the commonest is *Scalops aquaticus,* of wide distribution in the United States. The American moles of the genus *Scapanus* are nearest those of the Old World. There are several species of this genus, the best-known being *S. townsendi,* confined to western portions of the continent. The star-nosed mole of North America is *Condylura cristata.* See cuts under the genera *Talpa, Scalops,* and *Condylura.*

> The *molde,* and other suche as diggeth lowe,
> Anoie hem not, in harde lande yf thai growe.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

> When in the darkness over me
> The four-handed *mole* shall scrape.
> *Tennyson,* To ———. (Poems omitted after 1833.)

2. A kind of plow or other implement drawn or driven through the subsoil in making drains; a mole-plow.—**Cape mole.** (*a*) The chrysochlore or golden mole of South Africa, *Chrysochloris aureus.* (*b*) The rodent bathyergue or mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus.*—**Golden mole.** Same as *Cape mole* (*a*).—**Oregon mole,** a large mole, *Scapanus townsendi,* inhabiting the Pacific States.

mole[2] (mōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moled,* ppr. *moling.* [< *mole*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clear of mole-hills. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To burrow or form holes in, as a mole: as, to *mole* the earth.

II. *intrans.* To destroy moles. [Prov. Eng.]

mole[3] (mōl), *n.* [< F. *môle* (> Russ. *mola*) = Sp. *mole, muelle* = Pg. *molhe* = It. *mole, molo* (> G. *molo*), < L. *moles,* a great mass, a massive structure, esp. of stone, a pier, dam, mole, pile, hence a burden, difficulty, effort, labor. Hence ult. *amolish, demolish, emolument, molecule, molest,* etc.] **1.** A mound or massive work, formed largely of stone, inclosing a harbor or anchorage, to protect it from the violence of the waves.

The foundations of Nero's port are still to be seen. It was altogether artificial, and composed of huge *moles* running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ships were to enter.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 455.

> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The *mole* projected break the roaring main.
> *Pope,* Moral Essays, iv. 200.

2. A form of ancient Roman mausoleum, consisting of a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. [Rare.]

mole[4] (mōl), *n.* [< F. *môle* = Sp. Pg. It. *mola,* < L. *mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), a false uterine formation, a particular use of *mola,* a millstone: see *mill*[1].] A somewhat shapeless, compact fleshy mass occurring in the uterus, either due to the retention and continued life of the whole or a part of the fetal envelops after the death of the fetus (a *maternal* or *true mole*), or being some other body liable to be mistaken for this, as the membrane in membranous dysmenorrhea, or perhaps a polypus (a *false mole*).—**Cystic, hydatid,** or **vesicular mole,** a true mole composed largely of myxomatous growths originating in the chorionic villi.

mole[5] (mōl), *n.* [< L. *mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*); cf. *mola,* a millstone: see *mill*[1].] Coarse meal mixed with salt, in ancient times used in sacrifices.

> She with the *mole* all in her handes devout
> Stode neare the aulter. *Surrey,* Æneid, iv.

> Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,
> Next in the fire the bags with brimstone burn.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii.

mole[6]†, *v. i.* [A ME. var. of *mele*[3].] To speak.

> This valyant bierne
> *Moles* to hir mildly with fulle meke wordes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3057.

mole-bat (mōl′bat), *n.* See *mole-but.*

mole-bout†, *n.* Same as *mole-but.*

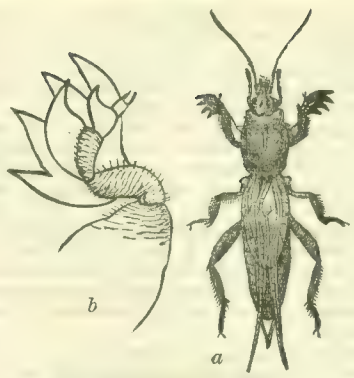
Bota, a fish that grunteth, called a *Mole-bout.*
Florio (1598).

mole-but (mōl′but), *n.* The short sunfish, a typical species of the family *Molidæ,* technically named *Mola mola.* Also *mole-bat.* See cut at *Mola.*

mole-cast (mōl′kȧst), *n.* A mole-hill.

mole-catcher (mōl′kach″ėr), *n.* One whose business is to catch moles.

★**mole-cricket** (mōl′krik″et), *n.* A fossorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa:* so called from its habit of burrowing in the ground like a mole by means of its large and peculiarly shaped fore legs. There are upward of 20 species, found in various parts of the world; that common in Europe is *G. vulgaris,* about 1¼ inches long, and of a brown color. It constructs extensive subterranean galleries, cutting through the roots of the plants encountered, and thus doing much damage in gardens. Also called *fen-cricket,* ★*fan-cricket,* and sometimes *earth-crab.*



Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*).
a, adult, somewhat enlarged; *b,* anterior tarsus or fore foot, greatly enlarged.

★**molecular** (mō-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *moléculaire* = Sp. Pg. *molecular,* < NL. **molecularis,* < *molecula,* a molecule: see *molecule.*] **1.** Relating to molecules; consisting of molecules: as, *molecular* structure.

The general principle of *molecular* science . . . finds numerous examples both in inorganic chemistry and in biology. *G. T. Ladd,* Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. Acting in or by means of the molecules or ultimate physical elements of a substance. Compare *molar*[2].

Our thoughts are the expression of *molecular* changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena. *Huxley,* Physical Basis of Life.

The *molecular* movements within animals of the simplest class are the digestion of food and the elaboration of the materials of reproduction.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See *atomic.*—**Molecular attraction,** that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.—**Molecular force.** See *force*[1].—**Molecular weights.** See *weight.*

molecularity (mō-lek-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *molecular* + *-ity.*] The condition or character of being molecular.

molecularium (mō-lek-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *molecular.*] An apparatus invented by Berliner for illustrating a number of electrical phenomena on the theory of molecular vibration.

molecularly (mō-lek′ū-lär-li), *adv.* As regards molecules.

The expansion and contraction of the protoplasm give motion to the prearranged and *molecularly* unyielding levers of the animal engine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 567.

★**molecule** (mol′e-kūl), *n.* [< F. *molécule* = Sp. *molécula* = Pg. *molecula* = It. *molecula, molecola,* < NL. *molecula,* a molecule, dim. of L. *moles,* a mass: see *mole*[3].] **1.** The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form—that is, the smallest part into which the substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character (identity). Molecules, however, may break up into smaller electrically charged particles ('ions') to which the conductivity of gases and other phenomena are due. All the physical changes of a body are phenomena which take place without the loss of identity of the substance itself, and concern the relations of the molecules among themselves. Hence the molecule is taken as the physical unit. A homogeneous body is regarded as made up of similar molecules, whose relations determine its physical qualities, and particularly its state as a gas, liquid, or solid. A gas, according to the kinetic theory of gases, is composed of molecules darting about in paths which are very nearly rectilinear through the greater part of their lengths. Liquids are supposed to be composed of molecules which wander about, but have not nearly rectilinear paths; while solids are believed to be composed of molecules bound together by cohesion and moving in quasi-orbital paths. A molecule of any substance is conceived as made up of one or more atoms, whose relations to each other are considered in chemistry. (See *atom.*) The exact nature of the molecules is still largely a matter of hypothesis, but as regards their size Sir William Thomson has reached a quasi-definite conclusion as follows: "If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules or granules would each occupy spaces greater than those filled by small shot and smaller than those occupied by cricket-balls."

A *molecule* may consist of several distinct portions of matter held together by chemical bonds. . . . So long as the different portions do not part company, but travel together in the excursions made by the *molecule,* our theory calls the whole connected mass a single *molecule.*
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 286.

The *molecule* of any substance is, by some chemists, defined as being the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance; by others, as the smallest portion which, so long as the substance is chemically unchanged, keeps together without complete separation of its parts.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behaviour of *molecules*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 109.

Hence—**2.** A very small particle or bit of something; a particle; an atom. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *ornith.*, the tread or cicatricula of a fecundated ovum. [Rare.]—**Constituent molecule**, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body.—**Integrant molecule.** See *integrant.*—**Organic molecules**, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter.=**Syn. 1.** *Atom*, etc. See *particle*.

mole-eyed (mōl'īd), *a.* **1.** Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight; purblind.

But this *mole-eyed*, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly loathsome.
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, p. 75.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, short-sighted; taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed* parsimony.

mole-heap†, *n.* Same as *mole-hill*. *Minsheu.*

mole-hill (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption.

A devil of pride
Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,
Whiles ye grasp *mole-hills*. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze
Can eas'ly make a *mole-hill* mountain seem.
P. Fletcher, Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory.

To make a mountain of (or out of) a mole-hill, to magnify an insignificant matter.

mole-hole (mōl'hōl), *n.* The burrow of a mole.

molendinaceous (mō-len-di-nā'shius), *a.* [< LL. *molendinum*, a mill-house (< L. *molendus*, gerundive of *molere*, grind: see *mill*[1]), + *-aceous*.] Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill: applied to fruits or seeds which have many wings. [Rare.]

molendinarious (mō-len-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *molendinarius*: see *molendinary*.] Same as *molendinaceous*.

molendinary (mō-len'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *molendinarius*, < *molendinum*, a mill-house: see *molendinaceous*.] Relating to a mill; acting as a miller. [In the quotation the word is intentionally pedantic.]

Dismount, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the house of thy *molendinary* father. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.

mole-plant (mōl'plant), *n.* Same as *mole-tree*.

mole-plow (mōl'plou), *n.* A plow having a pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water.

mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n.* **1.** A myomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Spalacidæ* (which see for technical characters): so called from its resemblance to a mole in appearance and habits. The mole-rats are stout-bodied rodents, with short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial), short or rudimentary tail, and minute or rudimentary eyes



Mole-rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

and ears. They live under ground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. Others are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginæ*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Heliophobus* and *Georychus*.

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Siphneinæ*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole-rats are confined to the palearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphneus* and *Ellobius*. The zokor, *S. aspalax*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrö), *n.* **1.** An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidæ* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known species, common in the United States and Canada. See cut under *Blarina*.

2. Any American mole; a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidæ* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles, and somewhat approach shrews in character. The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus gibbsi*, which is of a different subfamily (*Mygalinæ*).

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a mole.—**2.** A kind of fustian, double-twilled and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing. Compare *beavertеen*, 2.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling moleskin: as, a *moleskin* vest; a *moleskin* purse.

mole-spade (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or spud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them.

Poore Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor tooke his *mole-spade* on his necke to see his pastures. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 33.

molest (mō-lest'), *v. t.* [< ME. *molesten*, < OF. *molester*, F. *molester* = Sp. Pg. *molestar* = It. *molestare*, < L. *molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *mōlestus*, troublesome, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble: see *mole*[3].] To trouble; disturb; harass; vex; meddle with injuriously.

But how this cas doth Troilus *moleste*,
That may none erthly mannes tonge seye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 880.

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully *molested* by yt jeering judge Richardson, for repreeving the execution of a woman. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 3, 1633.

The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign. *Gray*, Elegy.

=**Syn.** *Annoy*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), incommode, discommode, inconvenience.

molest† (mō-lest'), *n.* [< *molest*, *v.* Cf. *molestie*.] Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,
I saw the country life had least *molest*.
Greene, Song of a Country Swain, in The Mourning Garment.

molestation (mol-es- or mō-les-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *molestation*, < ML. **molestatio(n-)*, < L. *molestare*, trouble: see *molest*, *v.*] **1.** The act of molesting.—**2.** The state of being molested; annoyance; vexatious interference.

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without *molestation*.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv., note 8.

3. In *Scots law*, the troubling or harassing of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonty or of controverted marches or land-boundaries. = **Syn. 1.** See *tease*.

molester (mō-les'tėr), *n.* One who molests, disturbs, or annoys.

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and *molester* of thousands. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

molestful (mō-lest'fûl), *a.* [< *molest* + *-ful*.] Troublesome; annoying; harassing.

But that [pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others is hated as *molestfull* and mischievous. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxii.

molestie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *molestie* = Sp. Pg. It. *molestia*, < L. *molestia*, troublesomeness, trouble, < *molestus*, troublesome: see *molest*, *n.*] Trouble; distress.

In this manere he ne geteth hym nat suffisaunce that power forleteth and that *moleste* [var. *molestie*] prikketh. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 9.

molestious (mō-les'chus), *a.* [< *molestic* + *-ous*.] Troublesome; annoying.

molet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*[1].

mole-track (mōl'trak), *n.* The track or course of a mole under ground.

mole-tree (mōl'trē), *n.* A biennial plant, caper-spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), considered efficacious in clearing land of moles. Its seeds have been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

molette (mō-let'), *n.* [OF.: see *mullet*[2].] In *her.*, same as *mullet*[2].

molewarp, *n.* See *moldwarp*.

moley, *a.* See *moly*[1].

moleyne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullen*.

moli (mō'li), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree, *Dracæna Schizantha*, growing in elevated regions in the Somali country, Africa. It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, said not to be exported, yet resembling, if not identical with, that known as *drop dragon's-blood*, attributed to *Dracæna Draco* of Socotra.

A resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the *moli* tree (Dracæna Schizantha). *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 344.

Molidæ (mol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mola* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of the superfamily *Moloidea*; the sunfishes, headfishes, mole-buts, or moloids. They have a compressed-oblong body, longer than high, and a posterior marginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported by corresponding interspinal bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 8 or 9 below) and connected with the posterior surfaces of the neural and hemal spines of the last complete (typically 16th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off. The best-known, *Mola mola*, attains great size, sometimes weighing a thousand pounds; it is best known by the name of *sunfish*. Other species, belonging to two different genera, are smaller. The family is also named *Orthagoriscidæ*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinæ*. See cut under *Mola*, 2.

Molièresque (mō-lyãr-esk'), *a.* [< *Molière* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622–73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays.

Crispin and Turcaret are unquestionably *Molièresque*, though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 478.

molimen (mō-lī'men), *n.* [< L. *molīmen*, great effort, < *moliri*, toil, < *moles*, a burden, difficulty: see *mole*[3].] Great effort or endeavor; specifically, in *physiol.*, extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function: as, the menstrual *molimen*.

moliminous (mō-lim'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *molīmen* (*-min-*), great effort, + *-ous*.] **1.** Made with great effort or endeavor.—**2**†. Of grave import; momentous.

Prophesies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 281.

moliminously (mō-lim'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a moliminous or laborious and unwieldy manner. See the quotation under *cumbersomely*. [Rare.]

Molina (mō-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mola* + *-ina*[2].] Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes*: same as the family *Molidæ*.

moline (mō'lin), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *molinus*, pertaining to a mill, *molina*, a mill, < L. *mola*, millstone, mill: see *mill*[1].] **I.** *n.* The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a mill-rynd.



Cross Moline.

II. *a.* In *her.*, resembling a moline.—**Cross moline.** See *crossl*.

Molinia (mō-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1789), named after J. *Molina*, a writer upon Chilian plants and animals.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and the subtribe *Eragrosteæ*, characterized by an elongated narrow panicle, small spikelets with from two to four flowers, and awnless glumes, the empty ones being slightly smaller than the flowering ones. There is but a single species, *M. cærulea*, found throughout Europe, and variously named *blue* or *purple melic-grass*, *purple moor-grass*, and *Indian grass*. It is a rather coarse stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat leaves, which are chiefly radical and form large tufts. It is common in woods, on moors, and in wet heathy places, but is of little agricultural value.

Molinism (mō'li-nizm), *n.* [< *Molina* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it—that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious.

Molinist[1] (mō'li-nist), *n.* [< *Molina* (see *Molinism*) + *-ist*.] One who holds the opinions of Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination. See *Molinism*.

Molinist[2] (mō'li-nist), *n.* [< *Molinos* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1627–96), who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

moliture (mol'i-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *molitura*, a grinding, < L. *molere*, grind: see *mill*[1]. Cf. *multure*.] A fee paid in kind for the use of a mill; multure. *Davies*.

This [the Bishop of Rome's] claim of universal power and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 159.

Moll[1] (mol), *n.* [Also *Mall*, *Mal* (also dim. *Molly*, *Mollie*); a reduced form of *Mary*. It occurs with dim. *-kin* in *malkin*, *mawkin*.] **1.** A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate: a word in common use among navvies, costermongers, and the like. [Eng.]—**Moll Thompson's brand**, M. T. (*i. e.* empty): applied to an empty jug, decanter, bottle, or other vessel for liquor. [Colloq. and jocular.]

moll[2] (mol), *a.* [< L. *mollis*, neut. *molle*, soft.] In *music*, minor: as, C *moll*, or C minor.

molla, mollah (mol'ä), *n.* [Also *moolah*, *moollah*, *mulla*, *mullah*; < Turk. Pers. *molla*, *mevla* = Hind. *maulī*, *maulavi*, < Ar. *maulā*, a dignitary, judge, etc., master, lit. patron] **1.** A Moham-

medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master*.— 2. A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollahs*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of ulema. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 631.

mollet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*[1].

mollemoke, *n.* Same as *mallemuck*.

Molles (mol'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *mollis*, soft. Cf. *mollusk*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes.

molleton (mol'e-ton), *n.* [F., < *mollet*, dim. of *mou*, *mol*, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft.] Swanskin; a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface. *Simmonds*.

mollewellet, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *milwell*.] The sea-calf. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

moll-hern (mol'hèrn), *n.* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng.]

Mollia (mol'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *mollis*, soft: see *moll*[2], *Molles*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his class *Radiaria*, containing the acalephs.

mollicity (mo-lis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *mollities*, softness (see *mollities*), + *-ity*.] Softness; mollities.

mollie (mol'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *mallemaroking*. Cf. *molly*[2].] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when ice-bound in company. See the quotation. [Naut. slang.]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice, it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one or the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch. These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead. . . . Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 183.

mollient (mol'i-ẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. *moliente*, < L. *mollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *moll*[2].] Softening; emollient; soothing. *Bailey*, 1727.

molliently (mol'i-ẹnt-li), *adv.* With softening or soothing effect.

mollifiable (mol'i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *molificable* = Pg. *mollificavel*; as *mollify* + *-able*.] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed. *Ash*.

mollification (mol″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *mollification* = Pr. *mollificacio* = Sp. *molificación* = Pg. *mollificação* = It. *mollificazione*, < ML. *mollificatio(n-)*, < LL. *mollificare*, soften: see *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration, or *mollification*, it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.
Bacon, Physiological Remains.

2. Pacification; an appeasing; something that will soothe.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 218.

mollifier (mol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mollifies. *Bacon*.

mollify (mol'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mollified*, ppr. *mollifying*. [< F. *mollifier* = Pr. *mollificar* = Sp. *molificar* = Pg. *mollificar* = It. *mollificare*, < LL. *mollificare*, soften, < *mollificus*, making soft, < L. *mollis*, soft, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To soften; make soft or tender.

When they haue killed a great beast, they cut out all the veines and sinewes . . . and likewise all the Suet: which done, they diue them in water to *mollifie* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. Isa. i. 6.

2. To soothe; mitigate; appease; pacify; calm or quiet.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king religious and zealous in God's cause] procureth.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. ii. 3.

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

3. To make less harsh; qualify; tone down; moderate; abate.

Mince the sin and *mollify* damnation with a phrase.
Dryden.

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. To induce or incline by making tender.

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despight of himselfe, withdrewe himselfe from harkening to that which might *mollifie* his hardened heart.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall deliver words will *mollify*
The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. To mitigate, ease, moderate.—2. To soothe, quiet.

II. *intrans.* To become soft or tender. [Rare.]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

molligut (mol'i-gut), *n.* The angler or goose-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Connecticut, U. S.]

molline (mol'in), *n.* [< L. *mollis*, soft, + *-ine*[2].] A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases. It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin. It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1.145, glycerin, and cocoanut-oil, in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 30 parts of glycerin. The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat. The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish-white substance of soft consistence containing 17 per cent. of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water.

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline*.
Lancet, No. 3423, p. 698.

Mollinedia (mol-i-nē'di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after F. *Mollinedo*, a Spanish chemist and naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Monimiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mollinedieæ*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens. They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually diœcious and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 71 species, natives of Mexico and Central and South America. Several species are highly aromatic, resembling the nutmeg in this respect.

mollinet (mol'i-net), *n.* [< OF. *molinet*, F. *moulinet* (= Sp. *molinito*), a small mill, dim. of *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, a mill: see *mill*[1]. Cf. *moulinet*.] A mill of small size. *Bailey*, 1731.

mollipilose (mol-i-pī'lōs), *a.* [< L. *mollis*, soft, + *pilus*, a hair: see *pilose*.] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird; being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers.

mollipilosity (mol″i-pī-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *mollipilose* + *-ity*.] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds.

mollities (mo-lish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., softness, < *mollis*, soft.] In *med.*, softness; softening.—**Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain.—**Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

mollitious (mo-lish'us), *a.* [< L. *mollities*, softness: see *mollities*.] Luxurious.

Here, *mollitious* alcoves gilt,
Superb as Byzant domes that devils built!
Browning, Sordello, iii.

mollitude (mol'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *mollitudo*, softness, < *mollis*, soft.] Softness; effeminacy. *Campbell*.

Molluginеæ (mol-ū-jin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (*Mollugin-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens. It includes 14 genera, *Mollugo* being the type, and about 73 species, the majority of which grow in Africa; but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Glinus*, are very widely distributed.

Mollugo (mo-lū'gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *mollugo*, a plant also called lappago, < *mollis*, soft.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ* and the tribe *Molluginеæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled. They are erect or diffuse herbs, usually having forked branches, linear-obovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 13 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common throughout the United States. See *carpet-weed*, and *Indian chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

mollusc, *n.* See *mollusk*.

Mollusca (mo-lus'kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *molluscum*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk: see *mollusk*.] One of the leading divisions of invertebrated animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radiately arranged, as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language. Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or urochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians, formerly classed with them. They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis; this form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, slugs, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves, as those whose shells are spiral. (See *Isopleura*, *Anisopleura*.) There is always a well-defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said. (See *Euthyneura*, *Streptoneura*.) Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, leading to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lipocephala*). A characteristic organ of *Glossophora* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or lingual ribbon, whose radula serves as a rasping-organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless. Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms. (See *ptenoglossate*, *rachiglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *tœnioglossate*.) There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least one auricle, and dorsal in position. Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks. (See *opisthobranchiate*, *prosobranchiate*.) The circulation is double. The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a kind of lung. (See *Pulmonata*, *Gasteropoda*.) The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*; but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them. These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of gastropods, besides that of the great series *Lamellibranchiata*. The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or *organs of Bojanus*. (See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.) The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals, or in different individuals of opposite sexes. The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a broad flat sole (see cut under *Gasteropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped. It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel. Forms of the podium give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *cephalopods*, *pteropods*, *scaphopods*, *heteropods*, *gastropods*, and *pelecypods*. A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *pallium*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *integropalliate*, *sinupalliate*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pallial line*. Some mollusks are entirely naked, or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land-slugs and sea-slugs, and also most of the living cephalopods. The body of cephalopods is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the calamary or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton. But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old names *Testacea*, *Ostracodermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more decidedly calcareous substance. Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*; those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*; but the former may have an additional shelly piece, closing the aperture, the *operculum*; and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). *Bivalves* are the natural group of headless or lamellibranch mollusks; but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous gastropods. A few mollusks are technically *multivalve*; such are the chitons, hence called *Polyplacophora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series. (See cut under *chiton*.) Cirripeds used to be considered multivalve mollusks. The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*; inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with mother-of-pearl. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish, or fresh water; land-mollusks are mostly found in damp places. Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming; some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages; many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks; a few are parasitic. Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous; most are oviparous, a few ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes. Certain bivalves furnish pearls. The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified; at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells. (See *Limax*.) (1) The name was originally proposed by Jonston in 1650 for naked cephalopods and for *Aplysia*, and adopted by Linnæus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements. Linnæus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*; and these two groups were combined as a class by Poli in 1791. (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda*, and *Cirrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cirrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Trachelipoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Heteropoda*. (4) In 1839 Swainson extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulates. (5) The cirripeds having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1830, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led H. Milne-Edwards in 1844 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polyzoa* in a division called *Molluscoidea* (the vertebrate affinities of the *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1866). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

sense have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined. It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of headless mollusks, *Acephala* or *Lipocephala*, the single class variously called *Conchifera*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Elatobranchia*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cormopoda*, and by other names of bivalves; and, in another series, *Cephalophora*, *Odontophora*, or *Glossophora*, the four classes *Gasteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*), unless *Gasteropoda* is used in a very broad sense; and some authors also dissociate the heteropods as a class. See further under the above technical names.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *molluscus*, soft (NL. *molluscum*, a mollusk), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters; molluscoid; malacozoic: as, a *molluscan* type.

II. *n.* A mollusk; a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*.

molluscoid (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *molluscum*, mollusk, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a mollusk; molluscan or molluscous. — **2.** Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense.

Molluscoida (mol-us-koi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *molluscoid*.] Same as *Molluscoidea*.

molluscoidal (mol-us-koi'dal), *a.* [< *molluscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *molluscoid*.

molluscoidan (mol-us-koi'dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mollusca* + *-oidea*.] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca*. (*a*) At first embracing the classes of brachiopods, polyzoans or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians. (*b*) Restricted to the tunicates and polyzoans. (*c*) Restricted to the brachiopods and polyzoans. (*d*) Further restricted to the brachiopods alone.

molluscoidean (mol-us-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *molluscoid*, 2.

II. *n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoides (mol-us-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mollusca* + *-oides*.] The original form of the word *Molluscoida* or *Molluscoidea*. *H. Milne-Edwards*, 1844.

molluscous (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [< *mollusk* + *-ous*.] Same as *molluscan*: as, *molluscous* softness or flabbiness.

A *molluscous* man, too suddenly ejected from his long-accustomed groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness. *Saturday Rev.*

molluscum (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *molluscus*, soft: see *mollusk*.] In *pathol.*, a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms. — **Molluscum adenosum.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum albinosum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — **Molluscum bodies,** peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale. — **Molluscum contagiosum.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum epitheliale,** an epidermic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, palish and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscum bodies. It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious. — **Molluscum fibrosum,** an affection of the skin consisting of sessile, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger. — **Molluscum non-contagiosum** or **pendulum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — **Molluscum sebaceum** or **sessile.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — **Molluscum simplex.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.

mollusk, mollusc (mol'usk), *n.* [< F. *mollusque* = Sp. *molusco* = Pg. It. *molusco*, < NL. *molluscum*, a mollusk (cf. L. *molluscum*, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree; *molluscus*, a nut with a thin shell), neut. of L. *molluscus*, soft, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollis*[2].] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell; a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca*. — **Articulated mollusks,** a former name of De Blainville's *Malentozoaria*, comprising the cirripeds and the chitons, unnaturally associated. See *Nematopoda*, *Polyplaxiphora*. — **Hemal mollusks,** those mollusks (and supposed molluscoids) whose intestine has a hemal flexure, as the heteropods, many gastropods, etc. — **Neural mollusks,** those mollusks and molluscoids whose intestine has a neural flexure. They are the cephalopods, pteropods, pulmonates, and lamellibranchs, together with brachiopods and polyzoans.

molluskigerous (mol-us-kij'e-rus), *a.* [Prop. **molluscigerous*; < NL. *molluscum*, a mollusk, + L. *gerere*, carry: see *-ger*, *-gerous*.] Having or bearing mollusks: specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echinoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and containing the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Entoconcha mirabilis*.

moll-washer (mol'wosh″er), *n.* The washer or wagtail, a bird. Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [Local, Eng.]

moll-wire (mol'wīr), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only. [Thieves' slang.]

Molly[1] (mol'i), *n.* [Dim. of *Moll*, or var. of the orig. *Mary*: see *Moll*[1].] **1.** A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*. — **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *mollies* (-iz).] The wagtail, a bird: as, the yellow *molly* (the yellow wagtail); the *molly* wash-dish (the pied wagtail). [Local, Eng.]

molly[2] (mol'i), *n.*; pl. *mollies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *mollymawk*, *mallemuck*.] The mallemuck or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *fulmar*[2].

molly[3] (mol'i), *n.*; pl. *mollies* (-iz). [Hind. *mālī*.] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee*.

Our garden is nearly washed away, and our *molly*, or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 121.

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* [Also *mollcoddle*; < *Molly*[1], *Moll*[1], + *coddle*[2].] One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood; an effeminate man: used in derision or contempt.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental twaddle, and hold him up to scorn as a *mollcoddle* and a milksop. *Thackeray*, English Humorists, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

molly cottontail. See *cottontail*.

Molly Maguire (mol'i ma-gwīr'). [A name assumed (from *Molly*, a familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*, and *Maguire*, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def. 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise. There is no evidence that the name referred orig. to a particular person named *Molly Maguire*.] **1.** A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised. . . . In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials. *W. S. Trench*, Realities of Irish Life, vi.

Hence — **2.** A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877.

mollymawk (mol'i-mâk), *n.* A variant of *mallemuck*.

molly-puff† (mol'i-puf), *n.* A gambling decoy.

Thou *molly-puff!* were it not justice to kick thy guts out? *Shirley*, The Wedding, iv. 3.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [Also sometimes *Molech*; < LL. *Moloch*, < Gr. Μολόχ, Μολώχ, < Heb. *mōlekh* (usually with the article) (also *Milkōm*, *Malkām*, > Gr. Μελχόμ, E. *Milcom*); cf. *melekh* (= Ar. *melik*, king, < *mālakh*, reign, part. *mōlēkh*, reigning).] **1.** The chief god of the Phenicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc.: also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Kronos* or *Saturn*. Hence the word has now become a designation of any baneful influence to which everything is sacrificed.

And they built the high places of Baal, . . . to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto *Molech*; which I commanded them not. Jer. xxxii. 35.

First *Moloch*, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears.
Milton, P. L., i. 392.

It was a very *Moloch* of a baby, on whose insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. *Dickens*, The Haunted Man, ii.

2. [NL.] The typical genus of *Molochinæ*. There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect. **3.** [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus: as, the spiny *moloch*.

Molochinæ (mol-ō-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moloch* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of agamoid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward. The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head, giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature.

molochine (mol'ō-kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molochinæ*.

II. *n.* A moloch.

Molochize (mō'lok-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Molochized*, ppr. *Molochizing*. [< *Moloch* + *-ize*.] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. [Rare.]

I think that they would *Molochize* them [their babies] too, To have the heavens clear. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

moloid (mol'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Moloidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Molidæ*.

Moloidea (mō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mola* + *-oidea*.] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molidæ*. The moloids are without pelvis or ribs; they have the body truncated behind, the caudal region aborted, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molidæ*.

Molokan (mol-ō-kän'), *n.*; pl. *Molokani* (-ē). [Russ. *molokanŭ*, < *moloko*, milk: see *milk*.] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia. They condemn image-worship, fasting, and episcopacy, and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. They hold their religious services in private houses, and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from their reputed practice of drinking milk on fast-days — a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church. Also written *Malakan*.

The *Molokani* are Russian sectarians — closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 157.

molompi (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [Native name.] The African rosewood. See *rosewood*.

molopes (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μώλωψ* (*μωλωπ-*), the mark of a stripe, a weal.] In *pathol.*, same as *vibices*.

molosse (mō-los'), *n.* [< F. *molosse* = Sp. *moloso*, < L. *molossus*, a foot so called: see *molossus*.] Same as *molossus*, 1.

molossi, *n.* Plural of *molossus*, 1.

Molossian (mō-los'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Molossia*, < Gr. Μολοσσία, the country of the Molossi, < Μολοσσός, Molossian, pl. Μολοσσοί, L. *Molossi*, the Molossians.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the Molossian tribe. — **2.** [*l. c.*] One of the *Molossidæ*.

molossic (mō-los'ik), *a.* [< *Molossus* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, being or pertaining to a molossus.

Molossidæ (mō-los'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Molossus* + *-idæ*.] The *Molossinæ* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chiromeles*; the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats.

Molossinæ (mol-ō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Molossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ*; the molossoid or bulldog bats: so called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's. They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the feet free from the wing-membranes, which fold under the forearm, a retractile interfemoral membrane sheathing and sliding along the tail, and a single pair of large upper incisors. In all the genera, excepting *Mystacina*, the long tail is produced far beyond the interfemoral membrane. Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chiromeles*, and *Mystacina*.

molossine (mō-los'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Molossus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Molossinæ*, or having their characters; molossoid.

II. *n.* A bulldog bat; a molossoid.

molossoid (mō-los'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Molossus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Molossine, in a wide sense; pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Molossinæ*; a molossoid bat.

Molossus (mō-los'us), *n.* [In def. 1, L. *molossus*, a metrical foot, < Gr. *μολοσσός*, a metrical foot of three long syllables, < Μολοσσός, Molossian. In def. 2, NL., < L. *Molossus*, a Molossian hound, < Gr. Μολοσσός, Molossian: see *Molossian*.] **1.** [*l. c.*; pl. *molossi* (-ī).] In *classical pros.*, a foot of three long syllables. — **2.** In *mammal.*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinæ*. There are numerous species, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America, as *M. glaucinus*, *M. obscurus*, etc. These bulldog bats have the tail long and exserted, thick pendulous lips, prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side. **3.** In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

Molothrus (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), said by the namer to come from Gr. "**μόλοθρος*, qui non vocatus alienas ædes intrat," an unbidden guest, appar. an error for *Molobrus* (as given by J. Cabanis), < Gr. *μολοβρός*, a greedy fellow.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, parasitic in habit; the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species, of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, so far as is known, like the Old World cuckoos. *M. ater* or *pecoris* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M. æneus*, a large handsome species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red-eyed cow-bird. The genus is also called *Hypobletis*. See cut under *cow-bird*.

molrooken (mol'rūk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. *C. Swainson.* [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

molsh†, *a.* See *mulsh*.

molt[1]† An obsolete preterit of *melt*[1]. *Chaucer.*

molt[2], **moult**[1] (mōlt), *v.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME. *mouten, mowten* = D. *muiten* = MLG. LG. *muten* = OHG. *mūzōn*, MHG. *mūzen*, change, G. *mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L. *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2] and *mew*[3], doublets of *molt*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off: often used figuratively.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 306.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she *moults* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge.*

We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxx. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like; undergo or accomplish a molt; exuviate; mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may *moult*, the original style of markings never gives way to any other.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., IX. 3.

2. To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 104. (*Davies.*)

molt[2], **moult**[1] (mōlt), *n.* [< *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, cuticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell; ecdysis; exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scarf-skin and dandruff; or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes thrice a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple molt*. Both these classes of animals, in some cases, molt cuticular substances in mass. Thus, the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn; lemmings and ptarmigans drop their claws; some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak; snakes cast their cuticle whole, even to the layer over the eyeball; crustaceans slough the whole shell; and numberless other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2. The period or time of molting.

moltable† (mōl'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *meltable*.] That can be melted; fusible.

molte†. An obsolete past participle of *melt*[1]. *Chaucer.*

molten[1] (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *melt*[1].] 1. Melted; in a state of fusion or solution: as, *molten* gold.

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

Solid iron floats upon *molten* iron exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124.

A prince whose manhood was all gone,
And *molten* down in mere uxoriousness.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Made or produced by means of melting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a *molten* calf.
Ex. xxxii. 4.

3†. Liquid.

Sum hem kepe
Three nyght in *molton* dounge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

molten[2]†, **moulten**† (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molted*, pp. of *molt*[2], *v.*] Having molted; being in the state of molting.

A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a *moulten* Rauen.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iii. 1. 152.

moltenly (mōl'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a melted state; liquidly.

A living language . . . *moltenly* ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 155.

molting, moulting (mōl'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*, < ME. *mouting, mowtynge*; verbal n. of *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of molting; molt.

O hath my leaden soul the art t' improve
Her wasted talent, and, unrais'd, aspire
In this sad *moulting* time of her desire?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

2†. The molting season.

Also in sothe the seson was paste
ffor hertis y-heedid so hy and so noble
To make ony myrthe ffor *mowtynge* that nyghed.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 12.

molto (mōl'tō), *adv.* [It., very much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In *music*, very; much: as, allegro *molto*, very fast.

Molucca balm. See *Moluccella*.

Molucca bean, deer, etc. See *bean*, etc.

Moluccella (mol-uk-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the *Molucca* Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ* and the subtribe *Lamieæ*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal spiny teeth, and by having the anther-cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. lævis*, an old garden-flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell-flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

Molva (mol'vä), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbots and cusks, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

molwart†, *n.* See *moldwarp*.

moly[1] (mō'li), *a.* [Also *moley*; < *mole*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He . . . did . . . infinite service in discouraging . . . the *moley*, creeping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of English [Literature, ii.

moly[2] (mō'li), *n.* [< L. *moly*, < Gr. *μῶλυ*, a fabulous herb.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 636.

But as ye hearb *moly* hath a floure as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as incke, so age hath a white head, showing pietie, but a black hart, swelling with mischiefe. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV. 231).

Homer is of opinion That the principall and soveraigne hearb of all others is *moly*; so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

2. Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*; the dwarf moly is *A. Chamæmoly*.

★**molybdate** (mō-lib'dāt), *n.* [< *molybd(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of molybdic acid with a base.—**Molybdate of lead,** yellow lead ore; the mineral wulfenite. See *wulfenite*.

molybdena (mol-ib-dē'nä), *n.* [= F. *molybdène* = Sp. It. *molibdena* = Pg. *molybdene, molybdena*, < L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, galena or litharge, < *μόλυβδος*, lead, = L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*.] Molybdenum, or its native sulphid.

molybdeniferous (mol"ib-dē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *molybdæna* (see *molybdena*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing molybdenum.

molybdenite (mol-ib-dē'nīt), *n.* [< *molybdena* + *-ite*[2].] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in foliated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

molybdenous (mol-ib-dē'nus), *a.* [< *molybdenum* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

★**molybdenum** (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* [< NL. *molybdænum*, a later form for L. *molybdæna*: see *molybdena*.] Chemical symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 96. A metal of a silver-white color, but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 9.01. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxids which are acid-forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxids and corresponding chlorids which it forms; but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphuret (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (Latin *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdena with that substance; moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxid of manganese was called by Linnæus *molybdænum magnesii*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the 18th century; but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Bergman, and Hjelm (1778–90), the metal molybdena, or molybdenum, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ores of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and wulfenite. There is also a molybdic ocher (the trioxid) and a calcium molybdate (powellite); various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

molybdic (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F. *molybdique*; as *molybd(enum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.—**Molybdic acid,** H_2MoO_4, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*.—**Molybdic ocher,** native molybdic oxid.

molybdin (mō-lib'din), *n.* [< *molybd(enum)* + *-in*[2].] Molybdic ocher.

molybdite (mō-lib'dīt), *n.* [< *molybd(enum)* + *-ite*[2].] Molybdic ocher.

molybdocolic (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *κωλική*, colic: see *colic*.] Lead-colic.

molybdomenite (mō-lib-dō-mē'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *μήνη*, moon, + *-ite*[2] (cf. *selenite*).] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

molybdoparesis (mō-lib-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *πάρεσις*, palsy.] Lead-palsy.

molybdosis (mol-ib-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead.] Lead-poisoning.

molyné (mo-li-nā'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In *her.*, same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

molysite (mol'i-sīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. **μόλυσις*, var. of *μόλυνσις*, a staining, defilement, < *μολύνειν*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite*[2].] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

mom†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mum*[1].

momblement†, *n.* See *mumblement*.

mome[1] (mōm), *n.* [< OF. *mome*, a mask: see *mum*[2].] A buffoon; a fool; a blockhead; a ninny; a dull person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.
Mir. for Mags., 466. (*Nares.*)

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch:
. . . Go, get thee from the door.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 32.

Words are but wind, but blowes come home,
A stout tongu'd lawyer 's but a *mome*.
Brome's Songs (1661), p. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.
Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373. (*Nares.*)

Away with this foolish *mome!*
Flodden Field (Child's Ballads, VII. 73).

mome[2] (mōm), *a.* [Cf. *mum*[1].] Soft; smooth. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

mome[3]†, *n.* [ME. *mome* = MD. *moeme*, D. *moei* = MLG. *môme* = OHG. *muomā*, MHG. *muome*, G. *muhme*, aunt, cousin; cf. Icel. *móna*, mother; prob. orig. 'mother's sister,' and related to AS. *mōdor*, E. *mother*: see *mother*[1].] An aunt. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

momelet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* [< F. *moment* = Sp. Pg. It. *momento*, a moment, < L. *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence; contr. of **mov(i)mentum*, < *movere*, move: see *move*, *v.* Cf. *movement*.] 1. A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (*a*) Time too brief for reckoning; an instant: as, I have but a *moment* to spare; wait a *moment*.

We shall all be changed, in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Do not delay; the golden *moments* fly!
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

(*b*) Precise point of time; exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that *moment* he expired.

A prince, the *moment* he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue sound.
Swift, On Poetry, l. 90.

Every *moment* dies a man,
Every *moment* one is born.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

(*c*) A brief interval; the passing time: in the phrase *for a* or *the moment*: as, *for a moment* he was at a loss.

The lip of truth shall be established for ever; but a lying tongue is but *for a moment*. Prov. xii. 19.

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense . . . in recognizing defeat as decisive *for the moment*.
New York Tribune, July 15, 1886.

2. The present time; especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away, it may never return.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 21.

3. Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion.

Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the *moment* lay
Of victory. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 239.

4. Notable purport; weight or value; importance; consequence: as, his opinions are of little *moment* to us.

Being for many respects of greater *moment*, to haue them [princes] good and vertuous then any inferior sort of men. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

Captall criminals, or matters of *moment*, before the Chan himselfe, or Priuie Counsells, of whom they are alwayes heard, and speedily discharged.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 36.

5†. A forcible or convincing plea.

He . . . pressed the former arguments, refuted the cavils, . . . and added . . . many *moments* and weights to his discourse. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 77.

6. An essential or constituent element; an important factor.

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the *moment* of Cartesianism is consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxix.

7. In *math.*, an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity.—**8.** In *mech.*, in general, effect; avail. The phrases in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear.—**Bending-moment.** Same as *moment of flexure*.—**Equation of moments.** See *equation*.—**Logical moments.** See *logical*.—**Moment-axis of a couple,** the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment.—**Moment of a couple,** the product of the force by the length of the arm.—**Moment of a force.** (*a*) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point. (*b*) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line.—**Moment of a magnet,** or **magnetic moment,** the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles.

The total *moment of a magnet* is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 151.

Moment of deviation or **distortion.** Same as *product of inertia* (which see, under *inertia*).—**Moment of flexure.** See *flexure*.—**Moment of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Moment of rupture,** the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage. Its formula is $M = nfbh^2$, in which b = breadth, h = depth, n a factor varying with shape of cross-section, and f a factor depending on the nature of the material. Both factors n and f are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data.—**Moment of stability** of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability. *Rankine.*—**Virtual moment of a force,** the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application.—**Syn. 1.** *Moment, Minute, Instant,* twinkling, second, trice, flash. A *moment* has duration, an *instant* has not: as, wait a *moment;* come this *instant*. Practically, however, the two are often the same. A *minute* is just sixty seconds; a *moment* is a short but less definite period.

Moments make the year. *Young*, Love of Fame, vi. 205.

There are *minutes* that fix the fate
Of battles and of nations.
H. H. Brownell, The Bay-Fight.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste-post-haste appearance,
Even on the *instant*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 38.

moment (mō′mẹnt), *v. t.* [< *moment*, *n.*] To order or arrange to a moment.

All accidents are minuted and *momented* by Divine Providence. *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk, II. 334. (*Davies.*)

momenta, *n.* Plural of *momentum*.

momental (mō′mẹn-tal or mō-men′tal), *a.* [< OF. *momental*, < LL. **momentalis* (in adv. *momentaliter*), of a moment, < *momentum*, moment: see *moment*.] **1†.** Pertaining to a moment.—**2†.** Lasting but a moment; very brief.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve.
Breton, Sir P. Sidney's Ourania (1606).

3†. Momentous.—**4.** Of or pertaining to momentum.—**Momental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

momentally† (mō′mẹn-tal-i), *adv.* **1.** For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. From moment to moment.

Momentally the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

momentanet, *a.* [< OF. *momentaine*, < LL. *momentaneus*, of a moment: see *momentaneous*.] Momentaneous; momentary.

You will remember how transitorie this present life is, and howe short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is. *Stow*, Chronicles, The Mercians, an. 749.

momentaneous† (mō-mẹn-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *momentanée*, OF. *momentaine* (see *momentane*) = Sp. *momentáneo* = Pg. It. *momentaneo*, < LL. *momentaneus*, < L. *momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] **1.** Lasting for a moment; momentary. *Johnson.*—**2.** Pertaining to instants of time; instantaneous.

momentaniness† (mō′mẹn-tā-ni-nes), *n.* [< *momentany* + *-ness*.] Momentariness. *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

momentany† (mō′mẹn-tā-ni), *a.* [< LL. *momentaneus:* see *momentaneous*.] Lasting for a moment; momentary.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 143.

Other *momentany* delights only supple the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart. *Ford*, Line of Life.

momentarily (mō′mẹn-tā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** So as to be momentary; for a moment.

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble-bee *momentarily* alight on one, and then fly away.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 84.

2. From moment to moment: as, he is *momentarily* expected.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil?
Shenstone. (*Latham.*)

momentariness (mō′mẹn-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being momentary.

momentary (mō′mẹn-tā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *momentarius*, of a moment, brief, < L. *momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] **1.** Lasting but a moment or for a very short time; of short duration: as, a *momentary* pang.

Jove's lightnings, the precursors
O' the dreadful thunder-claps, more *momentary*
And sight-outrunning were not.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 202.

With wings more *momentary*-swift than thought.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 14.

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this *momentary* life, . . . I . . . do make and declare . . . my last will and testament.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 436.

His griefs are *momentary* and his joys immortal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

2. Short-lived; likely to die soon or at any moment. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore *momentarie*.
Greene, Penelope's Web (1587).

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom perchance the king may be pleased to hear in it is an old and *momentary* man. *Donne*, Letters, cxxix.

That hour perhaps
Is not so far when *momentary* man
Shall seem no more a something to himself.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Occurring every moment: as, *momentary* interruptions.

The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound.
Warton, Inscriptions.

momently (mō′mẹnt-li), *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment.

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls—
Of Mountains varying *momently* their crests—
Proud be this Land!
Wordsworth, Glen of Loch Etive.

Momently the mortar's iron throat
Roared from the trenches.
Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono.

momentous (mō-men′tus), *a.* [< LL. *momentosus*, of a moment, < L. *momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] Of moment or consequence; of surpassing importance; critical.

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in. *Paley*, Sermons, xxii.

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths . . . was the most *momentous* event of the seventeenth century. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 450.

=**Syn.** Grave, serious.

momentously (mō-men′tus-li), *adv.* To a momentous degree; with important effect or influence: as, this engagement bore *momentously* on the course of the war.

momentousness (mō-men′tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance.

These and many other difficulties beset Dr. M—— in the course of his study; nor is he unaware of their variety or *momentousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 225.

★**momentum** (mō-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *momenta* (-tä). [< L. *momentum*, balance, alteration, cause, etc., orig. 'a movement': see *moment*.] **1.** In *mech.*, the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body. In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the momenta is preserved constant. See *energy*.

When the velocity is the same, . . . the *momentum*, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter. . . . When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter.
Lardner, Handbook of Nat. Philos., §§ 195, 199.

The rate of mass displacement is *momentum*, just as the rate of displacement is velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxvii.

2. An impulse; an impelling force; impetus.

This preponderating weight . . . compleated that *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist.
Burke, Rev. in France.

He never asks whether the political *momentum* set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing, will or will not have the same general direction with other like *momenta*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

3. Constituent or essential element. Compare *moment*, 6.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. In *musical notation*, an eighth-rest.

momie, *n.* A variant of *mummy*[1].

momie-cloth, *n.* See *mummy-cloth*.

Momier (mom′i-ėr), *n.* [F., lit. a mummer: see *mummer*.] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodistic discipline.

momish† (mō′mish), *a.* [< *mome*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; dull. *Levins.*

Thy pleasant framed style
Discovered lyes to *momish* mouthes.
Verses prefixed to Googe's Eglogs. (*Davies.*)

momism† (mō′mizm), *n.* [< *Momus*, 1, + *-ism*.] Carping; faultfinding. *Minsheu.*

momist† (mō′mist), *n.* [< *Momus*, 1, + *-ist*.] A faultfinder.

As for the crabbed & criticall interpretation of many, . . . I waigh it little, and lesse the detracting speeches of barking *Momists*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

mommery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mummery*.

mommick†, *n.* [Var. of *mammock*, *n.*] A scarecrow. [Prov. Eng.]

mommick (mom′ik), *v. t.* [Var. of *mammock*, *v.*] To cut awkwardly; mess or make a mess of: as, he *mommicks* his food. [Obsolete or prov.]

mommy (mom′i), *n.*; pl. *mommies* (-iz). [A var. of *mammy;* cf. *old-wife, old-squaw, old-granny*, etc.] A duck, *Harelda glacialis*, the old-wife or south-southerly. [Cape May, New Jersey.]

Momordica (mō-môr′di-kạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten; < L. *mordēre* (perf. *momordi*), bite: see *mordant*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ* and the tribe *Cucumerineæ*, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils. They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monœcious or dicœcious. The fruit is oblong or cylindrical, berry-like or opening into three valves, having few or many seeds. Twenty-five species are known, natives chiefly of Africa, but also of tropical Asia and Australia. They are plain plants except for their fruit, which in some species is red or orange-yellow, and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red-arilled seeds. Such are the species *M. Balsamina*, the balsam-apple, and *M. Charantia*, sometimes called *balsam-pear*, the best-known cultivated species. The squirting cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe, was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M. Elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Ecballium*.

momot (mō′mot), *n.* Same as *motmot*.

Momota (mō-mō′tạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Momotus*. *Shaw*, 1809.

Momotidæ (mō-mot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Momotus* + *-idæ*.] An American family of serratirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Momotus;* the motmots or sawbills. They are related to the kingfishers. The tail is long and graduated, of 10 or 12 rectrices, of which the middle pair are usually long-exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets; the plumage is aftershafted, the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly fenestrated; there are no cæca nor spinal apterium; and there are two carotids. The *Momotidæ* are confined to the warmer parts of America. There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus, Crybelus, Baryphthengus, Eumomota, Prionorhynchus*, and *Hylomanes*. The family is also called *Prionitidæ*. See *motmot*.

Momotinæ (mō-mō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Momotus* + *-inæ*.] **1.** The only subfamily of *Momotidæ*. Also called *Prionitinæ*.—**2.** The *Momotidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.

Momotus (mō-mō′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *momot, motmot*.] The typical genus of *Momotidæ*, established by Brisson in 1760. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as *M. brasiliensis*. *M. cæruleiceps*, the blue-headed sawbill, is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue-headed Sawbill (*Momotus cæruleiceps*).

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States. Also *Momota*, *Baryphonus*, and *Prionites*. See *motmot*.

Momus (mō′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Μῶμος, a personification of *μῶμος*, blame, ridicule.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a son of Night, the god of raillery and censure. He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidæ*, the type of which is *M. idaliæ* of Brazil. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1866.—**A disciple or a son (or daughter) of Momus**, a facetious or funny person; a wag; a clown in a circus.

"I do not think that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a ——" "*A daughter of Momus*," Miss Tox softly suggested.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

mon[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moan*[1].

mon[2] (mon), *n.* A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun*[4].

mon[3]†, *v. i.* Same as *moun*.

mon[4] (mon), *n.* [Jap.] A personal crest, badge, or cognizance used in Japan and introduced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kikumon* and *kirimon*.



Tokugawa Mon—that is, the mon of the Tokugawa family.

mon-. See *mono-*.

mona (mō′nä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. It. *mona*, a female monkey: see *monkey*.] An African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See cut under *Cercopithecus*.

monacalt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *monachal*.

monacanthid (mon-a-kan′thid), *a.* [< Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id*[2].] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish: distinguished from *diplacanthid* and *polyacanthid*.

Monacanthinæ (mon″a-kan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monacanthus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of balistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus*. They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 18 to 21 vertebræ (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal). The subfamily includes a number of tropical and subtropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *leather-jackets*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

monacanthine (mon-a-kan′thin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinæ*.

monacanthous (mon-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine or prickle, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine or prickle: see *acantha*.] Having but one spine; monacanthine.

Monacanthus (mon-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL.: see *monacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Monacanthinæ*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin. *Cuvier*, 1817. They are numerous in warm seas; *M. occidentalis* is West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

Monacha (mon′a-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single: see *monk*.] 1. A genus of mollusks.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Monasa*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1882.

Monasa of Vieillot I have ventured to correct into *Monacha*. *Sclater*, Monog. Puffbirds, p. xl.

monachal (mon′a-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *monacal*; < OF. *monachal*, *monacal*, F. *monacal* = Sp. Pg. *monacal* = It. *monacale*, < ML. *monachalis*, of a monk, < LL. *monachus*, a monk: see *monk*.] Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct; monastic; monkish: as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity.

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, interspersed domestic stories; and . . . that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 208.

monachism (mon′a-kizm), *n.* [= F. *monachisme* = Sp. *monaquismo* = Pg. It. *monachismo*, < ML. *monachismus*, < LGr. *μοναχισμός*, monkery, < *μοναχός*, a monk: see *monk*.] 1. The principle of living in the manner of monks; the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns; primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world; religious seclusion; secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior. See *monk*.

The root-idea of *monachism* is . . . retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world. This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, . . . whether amongst Brahmans, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Moslems, or the communistic societies of the present day, even when theoretically anti-theological. This broad general conception of *monachism* is differenced in the following ways:—It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation—the anchoretic type; or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end—the cœnobitic type; it may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely—the Oriental view, for the most part; or it may consider itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society—which has been, on the whole, and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 698.

2. A monastic characteristic or peculiarity; also, such characteristics collectively.

Florence of Worster, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

Monachus (mon′a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, LGr. a monk: see *monk*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a genus of *Phocidæ*, having four incisors above and below; the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albiventer* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. *M. tropicalis* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagius* and *Heliophoca*.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.—3. In *entom.*, a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, nearly all American, of which 6 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

monacid (mon-as′id), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *acid*.] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids.

monact (mon-akt′), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] **I.** *a.* Having only one ray; monactinal.

II. *n.* A monactinal sponge-spicule.

monactinal (mo-nak′ti-nal), *a.* [< *monactine* + *-al*.] Single-rayed; uniradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

monactine (mo-nak′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Same as *monactinal*. *Sollas*.

Monactinellinæ (mo-nak″ti-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + dim. *-ella* + *-inæ*.] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrosilicious or ceratosilicoid sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skeleton being mostly composed of single straight silicious spicules, whence the name. The breadcrumb sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, is a characteristic example. See *Monaxonida*.

monactinelline (mo-nak-ti-nel′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monactinellinæ*.

★**monad** (mon′ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monade* = Sp. *mónada* = Pg. *monada* = It. *monade*, < LL. *monas* (*monad-*), < Gr. *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, unity, as adj. solitary, single, < *μόνος* (Ionic *μοῖνος*, Doric *μῶνος*, orig. **μονϝος*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar. akin to *μία*, fem. of *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *metaph.*, an individual and indivisible substance. The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material. In the philosophy of Leibnitz the conception of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended substance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas; and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded; but there is a preestablished harmony between these laws for the different monads. (See *Leibnitzian*.) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze.

Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 13.

The soul is a *monad* (according to Bruno). It is never entirely without a body. God is the *monad* of *monads;* he is the minimum, because all things are external to him, and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him. . . . The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not qualitatively or in internal character. The *monads* of Leibniz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas. All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. . . . God is the primitive *monad;* all other *monads* are its fulgurations.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (tr. by Morris), II. 27.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Any simple single-celled organism. The name covers a great many similar but not necessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (*b*), others being plants; others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic condition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character.

We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of *monads*, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 493.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, specifically, a flagellate protozoan; one of the *Mastigophora*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas*.—3. In *chem.*, an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

II. *a.* In *chem.* and *biol.*, of or pertaining to monads; of the nature of a monad; monadiform.

Many *monad* metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 124.

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a *monad* stage of existence, such as the Myxomycetes, are, at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals; and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants.
Huxley, Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms.

monad-deme (mon′ad-dēm), *n.* [< *monad* + *deme*[2].] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a *monad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

monadelph[1] (mon′a-delf), *n.* [< *Monadelphia*[1].] In *bot.*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments.

monadelph[2] (mon′a-delf), *n.* [< *Monadelphia*[2].] In *zoöl.*, a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single.

Monadelphia[1] (mon-a-del′fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *-ἀδελφία*, < *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] The name given by Linnæus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their stamens united into one set by their filaments.



Monadelphous Flower.

Monadelphia[2] (mon-a-del′-fi-ä), *n. pl.* An erroneous form for *Monodelphia*.

monadelphian (mon-a-del′fi-an), *a.* [< *Monadelphia*[1] + *-an*.] Same as *monadelphous*.

monadelphic (mon-a-del′fik), *a.* [As *Monadelphia*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual.—**Monadelphic form**, in *math.*, a form belonging to a monadelphic type.—**Monadelphic type**, in *math.*, a type containing a single numerical parameter.

monadelphon (mon-a-del′fon), *n.* [NL.: see *Monadelphia*[1].] In *bot.*, an androecium of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

monadelphous (mon-a-del′fus), *a.* [As *monadelph*[1] + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens united into one set by their filaments; belonging or relating to the class *Monadelphia*.

monadiary (mō-nad′i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *monadiaries* (-riz). [< NL. **monadiarium*, < LL. *monas* (*monad-*), a monad: see *monad*.] The common envelop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians.

monadic (mō-nad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μοναδικός*, single, < *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit: see *monad*.] 1. Pertaining to monads; having the nature or character of a monad.—2. Single; not occurring in pairs. [Rare.]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the *monadic* mouth to make the seventh.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 342.

monadical (mō-nad'i-kal), *a.* [< *monadic* + *-al.*] Same as *monadic.* *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, App., ix.

monadically (mō-nad'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a monad or unit; by oneness.

Every number subsists *monadically* in unity.
T. Taylor, Trans. of Plotinus (1794), Int., p. xxxix.

Monadidæ (mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + *-idæ.*] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked or illoricate, and entirely free-swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles. Also *Monadella.*

monadiform (mō-nad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *monas* (*monad-*), a unit, + L. *forma*, form.] In *biol.*, having the form or character of a monad; resembling a monad. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 96.



1, monadiform endodermal cell of a sponge; 2, the amœbiform state of an endodermal cell of the same.

monadigerous (mon-a-dij'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + L. *gerere*, carry: see *-ger*, *-gerous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells: as, the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges. *H. James Clark.*

Monadina (mon-a-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + *-ina*².] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadidæ.*

monadine (mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadidæ;* having the character of a monad. *Carpenter*, Micros., § 418.

Monadineæ (mon-a-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cienkowski), < Gr. *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-ineæ.*] An order of fungi of the class *Myxomycetes.* They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoöcysts, sporocysts, plasmodia, zoöspores, and induring spores, the zoöcysts emitting at maturity one to many zoöspores or amœba-like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-dizm), *n.* [= F. *monadisme* = Sp. *monadismo;* as *monad* + *-ism.*] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads; also, a theory of monads.

Not unfrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of *monadism* by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 86.

2. The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics; atomism.

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Boscovich may be taken as an example of the purest *monadism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 37.

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *monadologie*, < Gr. *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit (see *monad*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads; also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See *monad*, 1.

Leibnitz's *monadology* may be a true system; but also it may not; and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 35.

Lotze, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his *monadology.* *Mind*, XII. 589.

monal (mō-näl'), *n.* Same as *monaul.*

monamine (mon'am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *amine.*] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

mononapestic (mon-an-a-pes'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνάπαιστος*, anapest: see *anapestic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one anapest: noting certain logaœdic meters. See *monodactylic.*

monander (mō-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen). Cf. *monandrous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] The first class in Linnæus's system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Monandria* + *-an.*] Same as *monandrous.*

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνανδρος*, having but one husband, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male. In def. 2, cf. *Monandria.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anthrop.*: (*a*) Having one male or husband; living in monandry; monogamous, as a female. (*b*) Relating to monandry: as, a *monandrous* system or custom.—2. In *bot.*, having a single stamen; belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria.*


Monandrous Flower of Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) in the axil of the leaf.

monandry (mō-nan'dri), *n.* [< Gr. *μονανδρία*, the having but one husband, < *μόνανδρος*, having but one husband: see *monandrous.*] The monandrous state; the practice of having only one husband.

Once introduced, *monandry* must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier; for a man to have a wife to himself must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilised ideas of conjugal fidelity. *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 141.

monanthous (mō-nan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, producing but one flower: said of a plant or peduncle.

monarch (mon'ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *monarke;* < OF. (and F.) *monarque* = Sp. *monarca* = Pg. *monarcha* = It. *monarca*, < LL. *monarcha*, < Gr. *μονάρχης*, *μόναρχος*, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf. *μοναρχεῖν*, rule alone), < *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. The chief of a monarchy; a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or czarina), sultan, shah, etc.; primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers. See *monarchy.*

It [mercy] becomes
The throned *monarch* better than his crown.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 189.

The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a *Monarch.* *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 350.

2. Any possessor of absolute power or superiority; one who or that which holds a dominating or preëminent position, literally or figuratively: as, the oak is the *monarch* of the forest.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne!
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

I am *monarch* of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

=**Syn.** 1. *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot.

Monarcha (mō-närʹkä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *monarcha*, a monarch: see *monarch.*] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration.

monarchal (mō-närʹkal), *a.* [= It. *monarcale;* as *monarch* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch; sovereign.

The princes' persons being in all *monarchal* governments the very knot of the people's welfare.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 428.

monarchess† (monʹärkes), *n.* [< *monarch* + *-ess.*] A female monarch; a queen or empress.

The *monarchess* of the four-corner'd earth.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, viii.

Rome, what made her such a *Monarchesse*, but onely the aduentures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad? *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 197.

monarchia (mō-närʹki-ä), *n.* [LL.: see *monarchy.*] In *theol.*, same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-närʹki-al), *a.* [< LL. *monarchia*, monarchy (see *monarchy*), + *-al.*] Same as *monarchical.*

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its *monarchial* form in a week, . . . the latter would be preponderate.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 205.

Monarchian (mō-närʹki-an), *n.* [= F. *monarchien* = Pg. *monarchiano;* < Gr. *μονάρχης*, monarch, *μοναρχία*, monarchy: see *monarchy* and *-an.*] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century. They were divided into two groups—the *dynamic* (*dynamistic*) or *rationalistic Monarchians*, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patripassians*, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same; the latter were called *modalistic Monarchians*, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity.

By *monarchians* of the former [dynamistic] class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

Monarchianism (mō-närʹki-an-izm), *n.* [< *Monarchian* + *-ism.*] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians.

Modalistic *monarchianism*, conceiving that the wholefulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the "subordinatianism" of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God, who "with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.

monarchianistic (mō-närʹki-a-nisʹtik), *a.* [< *Monarchian* + *-istic.*] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians.

Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.), I.

monarchic (mō-närʹkik), *a.* [< F. *monarchique* = Sp. *monárquico* = Pg. *monarchico* = It. *monarchico*, < Gr. *μοναρχικός*, of a monarch or monarchical, < *μόναρχος*, a monarch: see *monarch*, *monarchy.*] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; monarchical.

The *monarchick* and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Without justice all forms, democratic or *monarchic*, are tyrannical alike. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 190.

monarchical (mō-närʹki-kal), *a.* [< *monarchic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; characteristic of or subject to a monarch; of the nature of monarchy: as, *monarchical* rule or methods; a *monarchical* country or government.

Monarchical their State,
But prudently confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

In a *monarchical* state in which the constitution is strongest, the laws may be relaxed without danger.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, i.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a *monarchical* bias.
Disraeli.

2. Of or pertaining to government by a monarch.

It was not the *Monarchical* way of Government that was so displeasing to God or Samuel; for their Government was of that Form already. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. Regarding monarchy as the best form of government; adhering to the principles of monarchy. The name *Monarchical party* was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents.

Also *monarchial.*

=**Syn.** See *prince* and *royal.*

monarchically (mō-närʹki-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchical government.

monarchise, monarchiser. See *monarchize*, *monarchizer.*

monarchism (monʹär-kizm), *n.* [< F. *monarchisme* = Sp. *monarquismo;* as *monarch* + *-ism.*] The principles of monarchy; love of or preference for monarchy.

monarchist (monʹär-kist), *n.* [< F. *monarchiste* = Sp. *monarquista* = Pg. It. *monarchista;* as *monarch* + *-ist.*] An advocate of or believer in monarchy; one who holds or maintains monarchical principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors. *Barrow*, On the Pope's Supremacy.

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or *Monarchist*, who does not feel this insult. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 141.

monarchize (monʹär-kīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *monarchized*, ppr. *monarchizing.* [= F. *monarchiser;* as *monarch* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the king; act as a monarch.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 165.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule over as a monarch.

By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchized* the Land.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 68.

2. To convert into a monarchy.

So far we shall be from mending our condition by *monarchizing* our Government, whatever new Conceit now possesses us. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchise.*

monarchizer (monʹär-kī-zėr), *n.* One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy; a monarchist. Also spelled *monarchiser.* [Rare.]

Let the pride
Of these our irreligious *monarchisers*
Be crown'd in blood.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece, iii.

monarchy (mon′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *monarchies* (-kiz). [< ME. *monarchie* = F. *monarchie* = Sp. *monarquía* = Pg. It. *monarchia*, < LL. *monarchia*, < Gr. *μοναρχία*, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < *μόναρχος*, a sovereign, monarch: see *monarch*.] **1.** Supreme power wielded by a single person; absolute personal authority.

They imagined that he [Jesus] . . . should subdue the rest of the world, and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal *monarchy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

But let us not deceive our selves, the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this *Monarchy* as ever they were. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. The principle of government by a monarch; the monarchical system.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. 2.

I hear there are people among you who think the experience of our governments has already proved that republican governments will not answer. Send those gentry here, to count the blessings of *monarchy*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 221.

3. A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary succession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obligatory regard to the hereditary principle; but this principle has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German-Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elective; but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute* or *despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government; a *limited* or *constitutional monarchy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitution of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a noteworthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV., in France under Louis XI., in Spain under Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles V.). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly unrestricted absolutism; this has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited, the monarch is theoretically regarded as the source of all power, and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon.*

It has often indeed been noticed that a Feudal *Monarchy* was an exact counterpart of a Feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 77.

4. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 51.

5. In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*ἀρχή*), cause (*αἰτία*), source or fountain (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monarchia*.—**Fifth Monarchy Men.** See *fifth*.

Monarda (mō-närʹdä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after N. *Monardés*, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century.] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Monardeæ*, characterized by the anthers having a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odorous erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale-yellow. About 10 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea, or bee-balm, has bright-scarlet flowers. *M. fistulosa* is the wild bergamot.



Branch of Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*), with flowers.

Monardeæ (mō-närʹdē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1833), < *Monarda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Menthaceæ*. It embraced 11 genera, *Monarda* being the type, and about 490 species. In Engler's system this tribe is restricted to the genera *Monarda* and *Blephilia*, most of the other genera being placed in the tribes *Salvieæ* and *Meriandriæ*, but *Ziziphora* is referred to the *Saturejeæ* and *Rosmarinus* is made the type of a distinct tribe.

monardin (mō-närʹdin), *n.* [< *Monarda* + *-in*2.] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is identical with thymol.

monarsenous (mon-ärʹse-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄρσην*, male.] In *zoöl.*, having but one male for several females.

monarticular (mon-är-tikʹū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

monas (monʹas), *n.* [NL., < LL. *monas*, a unit: see *monad*.] **1.** A monad; a monadiform infusorian.—**2.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Monadidæ*. *M. lens* is an example.—**Monas prodigiosa**, *Bacillus prodigiosus*. This microscopic organism forms short rods; it is not pathogenic, but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and it or the substances which it discolors are sometimes called *blood-rain*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding host*, and *red milk*.

Monasa (monʹa-sä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), an error for *Monacha*: see *Monacha*.] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidæ*; the nun-birds or monases. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings, and coral-red bills, as *M. nigra*, *M. morpheus*, and *M. nigrifrons*. Also *Monasta*, *Monastes*, *Monacha*, *Lypornix*, and *Scotocharis*. See cut at *nun-bird*.

Monascidiæ (mon-a-sidʹi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + NL. *Ascidiæ*.] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidiæ simplices*; the sea-squirts; simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

monascidian (mon-a-sidʹi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ascidian*.] **I.** *a.* Simple, as an ascidian; not composite or compound, as many ascidians are; of or pertaining to the *Monascidiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monascidiæ*; an ordinary sea-squirt.

monase (monʹās), *n.* [< F. *monase*, NL. *Monasa*: see *Monasa*.] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird.

monaster (mon-asʹtėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of karyokinesis; distinguished from *diaster* or *dyaster*.

monasterial (mon-as-tēʹri-al), *a.* [= Sp. *monasterial* = It. *monasteriale*, < LL. *monasterialis*, of a monastery, < *monasterium*, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this *monasterial* prison 17 years.
The Century, XXXV. 56, note.

monasterially (mon-as-tēʹri-al-i), *adv.* Monastically.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being *monasterially* accoutred who inwardly are nothing less than monachal.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i., Author's Prol. (*Davies.*)

monastery (monʹas-te-ri), *n.*; pl. *monasteries* (-riz). [In early form *minster*, q. v.; = F. *monastère* = Sp. *monasterio* = Pg. *mosteiro* = It. *monasterio* = OBulg. *monastyri*, *monostyri* = Serv. *manastir* = Pol. *monasterz* = Hung. *monostor* (< Slav.), < LL. *monasterium*, < Gr. *μοναστήριον*, a solitary dwelling, in LGr. a monastery, cf. LGr. *μοναστήριος*, adj., Gr. *μοναστής*, a solitary, LGr. a monk, < *μονάζειν*, be alone, dwell alone, < *μόνος*, alone: see *monad*. Cf. *monk*, from the same ult. source.] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking religious seclusion from the world: commonly applied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary, and in this broad use is synonymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by sovereigns to their own use, and in part transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite beginnings or revival of civilization in many countries, especially Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The monastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *rule*.

The hypocrites hath loste their more than pryncely habitacions, theyr *monasteries*, conuentes, hospitalles, prebendaries and chaunteryes, with theyr fatte fedyng and warme couches, for yl gotten good wyl home agayne.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Abbeuile is a goodly faire Citie, . . . wherein . . . are many *Monasteries* of men and women.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 13.

The ancient *Monastery's* halls,
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile
Placed on the margin of the isle.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 9.

The eastern *monasteries*, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the deserts; the monks commonly lived in separate cells; they kept silence at their repasts; they rivaled one another in the extravagance of their penances. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 121.

Mitered monastery. See *miter*.—**Monasteries' Dissolution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

monastic (mō-nasʹtik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *monastique* = Sp. *monástico* = Pg. It. *monastico*, < LGr. *μοναστικός*, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < *μοναστής*, a monk: see *monastery*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns; ascetic: as, *monastic* life, vows, or practices.

The clergy, and the *monastic* orders especially, had been good farmers. *Stubbs* Const. Hist., § 464.

2. Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns; of ascetic character or use: as, *monastic* buildings or architecture; *monastic* seclusion.

To forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastic*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 442.

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the *monastic* precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 298.

3. An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf.—**Monastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages—(*a*) an abbot who was also a bishop; or (*b*) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction.—**Monastic vows**, the vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

II. *n.* A monk; a religious recluse.

An art . . . preserved amongst the *monasticks*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 143.

It seems plain that the treble value was intended specially to protect the new *monastics* in their tithes by heightening the peril of disputing them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

monastical (mō-nasʹti-kal), *a.* [< *monastic* + *-al*.] Same as *monastic*.

monastically (mō-nasʹti-kal-i), *adv.* In a monastic manner; in a retired manner; after the manner of monks. *Swift.*

monasticism (mō-nasʹti-sizm), *n.* [< *monastic* + *-ism*.] **1.** The corporate life of religious communities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; the monastic system or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but *monasticism* could have kept the church and clergy free from the political combinations and dangers of the early time.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 84.

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

In older Anglo-Saxon Britain *monasticism* itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more.
Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 1.

monasticon (mō-nasʹti-kon), *n.* [< LGr. *μοναστικόν*, neut. of *μοναστικός*, monastic: see *monastic*.] A book relating to or describing monasteries.

monatomic (mon-a-tomʹik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄτομος*, atom.] **1.** Having the same valence as hydrogen, represented by unity.—**2.** Having but one atom in the molecule.

monaul (mo-nâlʹ), *n.* [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *minaul*; Hind. *munāl*, *monāl*.] A pheasant; specifically, an impeyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L. impeyanus*. See cut under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monauls*, Lophophorus.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 733.

monaulos (mō-nâ′los), *n.*; pl. *monauli* (-lī). [L., also *monaulus*, < Gr. *μόναυλος*, a single flute, < *μόνος*, single, + *αὐλός*, pipe, flute.] A Greek flute or flageolet consisting of a single pipe or reed, as opposed to the *diaulos*, or double flute.

Monaulus (mō-nâ′lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *monaul.*] A genus of *Phasianidæ;* the monauls: same as *Lophophorus.*

monaural (mon-â′rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *auris* = E. *ear*[1]: see *aural*[2].] 1. Having only one ear.—2. Referring to or involving the use of a single ear.

Direction cannot be appreciated by *monaural* observation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 87.

monaxial (mon-ak′si-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

monaxon (mon-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis: see *axon*.] **I.** *a.* Having one axis, as a sponge-spicule; monaxial. Also *monaxonial.*

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule of the group *Monaxonia.*

Monaxonia (mon-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Monaxon or uniaxial sponge-spicules, having one straight or curved axis.

monaxonial (mon-ak-sō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *monaxon* + *-ial*.] Same as *monaxon.*

monaxonic (mon-ak-son′ik), *a.* [< *monaxon* + *-ic*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

A spherical (homaxonic) or cone-shaped (*monaxonic*) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

Monaxonida (mon-ak-son′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monaxonia* + *-ida*.] A suborder of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having monaxon spicules or being without supporting skeleton, the spicules tylostylar and usually situated radially. It includes such families as *Tethyidæ*, *Sollasellidæ*, *Spirastrellidæ*, *Suberamatidæ*, and *Suberitidæ*. *Lendenfeld.*

monazite (mon′ạ-zīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μονάζειν*, be solitary: see *monastery*.] A phosphate of the cerium metals, usually containing some thorium silicate. It is a rare mineral, occurring in small brownish-red or yellowish-brown monoclinic crystals, also massive with resinous luster, and is found at Norwich in Connecticut, in North Carolina, among the Urals, and elsewhere. It is a prominent accessory constituent of granitic rocks in some localities, and when these rocks have been disintegrated by natural causes it has been (as in North Carolina and Brazil) obtained, by washing the gravels, in very large quantities.

monchet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch.*

monck†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *monk.*

Moncrieff gun-carriage. See *gun-carriage.*

Monday (mun′dā), *n.* [< ME. *Monday, Monenday*, < AS. *mōnandæg*, rarely contr. *mōndæg* (= OFries. *mōnendei, mōnadei* = D. *maandag* = MLG. *mândach, manendach* = OHG. *mānetac*, MHG. *māntac*, G. *montag* = Icel. *mānadagr* = Sw. *måndag* = Dan. *mandag*), Monday, lit. 'moon's day,' < *mōnan*, gen. of *mōna*, moon, + *dæg*, day: see *moon*[1] and *day*[1]. The day was so called after its name in L., *dies lunæ, lunæ dies* (> F. *lundi*), tr. Gr. *ἡ τῆς Σελήνης ἡμέρα*, 'the moon's day.' See *week*.] The second day of the week.

The next according to the course of the dayes of the week was the idoll of the moone, whereof we yet retaine the name of *Monday* instead of Mooneday.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, iii.

Black Monday. (*a*) Easter Monday, the 14th of April, 1360. See the quotation.

The 14 day of April and the morrow after Easter day, King Edward [III.] with his hoast lay before the citty of Paris, which day was full darke of mist and haile and so bitter cold that many men dyed on their horses with cold; wherefore vnto this day it hath beene called the *Blacke Munday*. *Stow*, Annals, p. 264.

Hence—(*b*) Any Easter Monday.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 25.

(*c*) The first Monday after schoolboys' holidays.—**Blue Monday**, the Monday before Lent: so called in Bavaria, from the color with which churches are ornamented on that day.—**Cobbler's Monday, Collop Monday, Handsel Monday.** See the qualifying words.

Mondayish (mun′dā-ish), *a.* [< *Monday* + *-ish*[1].] Tired; worn out; weary: said of clergymen who suffer from fatigue after their Sunday services. [Colloq.]

mondaynet, *a.* An obsolete form of *mundane.*

monde (mond), *n.* [< F. *monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = It. *mondo*, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mound*[2], *mundane*.] 1. The world: generally used in phrases adopted from the French: as, the *beau monde*, the world of fashion.—2. A globe used as an ensign of royalty: usually *mound.* See *mound*[2].

mondiall†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *mondial, mundial*, of the world, < *monde*, the world: see *monde, mound*[2].] Worldly; mundane.

A gret man this was, And of noble fame,
And wel at ease of goodes *mondiall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

mone[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*[1].

mone[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moan*[1].

mone[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *monien*, < AS. *manian, monian*, bring to mind, exhort, advise, instruct, tell, claim, = OS. *manōn* = OFries. *monia* = OHG. *manōn, manēn*, admonish, suggest; akin to *mean*[1], *mind*[1], *mine*[3], etc.] To admonish; advise; explain.

What may this mene, quod these mene;
Mone it us mare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233. (*Halliwell.*)

By a tale y shal zou *mone*
That fyl betwyx the fadyr and the sone.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

mone[4]†, *n.* [ME.; appar. a var. of *mine*[3], affected by *mone*[3].] Mind; preference.

Knigtes and squier
Alle dronken of the ber.
But Horn alone
Nadde therof no *mone*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

mone[5]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gemāna*, society, *gemāne*, common: see *mean*[2].] A companion.

Nolde he nozt go one [alone],
Athulf was his *mone*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 528.

mone[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *money.*

mone[7]†, *v. i.* Same as *moun*[2].

monecian, monecious, etc. See *monœcian*, etc.

monek†, *n.* A Middle English form of *monk.*

monemaker†, *n.* A Middle English form of *money-maker. York Plays*, Int., p. xxi.

monembryony (mon-em′bri-ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo.] The condition of having only one embryo.

mone-pins†, *n. pl.* A variant of *mun-pins* (teeth).

moner (mō′nėr), *n.* [< NL. *moneron*, q. v.] An organism having the form of a non-nucleated protoplasmic body, in which no definite structure can be discerned. The moners consist of indifferent protoplasm containing no nucleus or endoplast, and thus are conveniently, if not naturally, distinguished from the higher series of protozoans known as *Endoplastica.*

Monera (mō-nē′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *moneron*.] 1. Haeckel's name of a class of protozoans of the simplest possible characters. The *Monera* are apparently structureless particles of protoplasm, agreeing with other rhizopods in protruding pseudopods, but differing from the normal amœboids in lacking any recognizable nucleus. Unlike foraminifers, they form no shell. The group is provisional, and perhaps hypothetical. The name is that of a legitimate biological conception; but since it is by no means certain that every moner is not a stage or state of a somewhat more definitely organized rhizopod, the group so named has no assured zoölogical standing. The *Monera* are sometimes nominally divided into *Gymnomonera* and *Lepomonera*, the former of which are always naked, while the latter may acquire a cell-wall. Also *Monerozoa.*

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *moneron.*

moneral (mō-nē′rạl), *a.* [< *Monera* + *-al*.] Same as *moneran.*

moneran (mō-nē′rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a moner, or to the *Monera.* Also *moneric, moneral.*

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monergism (mon′ėr-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἔργον*, = E. *work* (see *erg*), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration—that the human will possesses no inclination to holiness until regenerated, and therefore cannot coöperate in regeneration.

moneric (mō-nē′rik), *a.* [< *Monera* + *-ic*.] Same as *moneran. W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 394.

moneron (mō-nē′ron), *n.*; pl. *monera* (-rạ). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μονήρης*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single (see *monad*), + *ἀραρίσκειν* (√ *ἀρ*), join, fit (cf. *διήρης*, doubly fitted).] A moner.

Each individual living particle of this structureless mass [protoplasm] is called a *Moneron.*
Haeckel, Evolution of Man (trans.), II. 31.

To put his [Haeckel's] views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *moners*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from not-living matter. *Huxley.*

Monerozoa (mō-nē-rō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονήρης*, single, solitary (see *moneron*), + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Same as *Monera. Haeckel.*

monerozoan (mō-nē-rō-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monerozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monera* or *Monerozoa.*

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monerozoic (mō-nē-rō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Monerozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *monerozoan. W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 473.

monerula (mō-ner′ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *monerulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim., < Gr. *μονήρης*, single, solitary: see *moneron*.] In *embryol.*, a name given by Haeckel to a supposed non-nucleated stage of an impregnated ovum, when it has the form-value of a simple cytode, or moner. It is supposed that the nucleated ovum, immediately upon fecundation by spermatozoa, undergoes retrogressive metamorphosis, loses its nucleus, and becomes a mere mass of protoplasm; that then a new nucleus is formed, in the formation of which the spermatic protoplasm takes part; and that thereupon the ovum resumes its form-value of a nucleated cell as a cytula, having been a monerula in the interval between the loss of the original nucleus and the acquisition of the new one. But his views on this point have been shown to be erroneous.

Moneses (mō-nē′sēz), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1821), prob. so named on account of the pretty and solitary flower; < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ἠσις*, delight.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Pyrolaceæ*, characterized by spreading petals, by the capsule opening upward from the base, and by solitary flowers. There is but a single species, *M. uniflora*, the one-flowered pyrola, which is a small perennial with rounded and veiny serrate leaves and a scape bearing a white or rose-colored flower. It is a native of middle and northern Europe, Asia, and the colder parts of America.

monesia (mō-nē′sị-ạ), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A vegetable extract thought to be derived from the bark of *Achras glyciphlœa*, exported from Brazil in hard thick cakes. It seems to have some stomachic, alterative, and astringent properties.—**Monesia bark.** See *Chrysophyllum.*

monesin (mō-nē′sin), *n.* [< *monesia* + *-in*[2].] An acrid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with saponin.

monestet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *monish.*

monetagium (mon-e-tā′ji-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *moneyage*, 2.

monetarily (mon′- or mun′e-tạ-ri-li), *adv.* As regards monetary affairs; from a monetary point of view; financially.

monetary (mon′- or mun′e-tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *monétaire* = Sp. *monetario* = Pg. *monetario, moedeiro* = It. *monetario*, pertaining to money, < L. *monetarius*, pertaining to the mint; as a noun, a mint-master, a minter; < *moneta*, mint, money: see *money*. Cf. *minter*, ult. < L. *monetarius*.] 1. Pertaining to money; consisting of money.—2. Financial.—**Monetary chain,** a chain of precious metal each link of which is of definite weight or value: such links were formerly used as money.—**Monetary unit,** the unit of currency. In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains. The unit is the pound in the British empire, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

moneth, monethly†. Obsolete forms of *month, monthly.*

monetization (mon″- or mun″e-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *monétisation;* as *monetize* + *-ation*.] The act of monetizing; the act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money: as, the *monetization* of silver.

monetize (mon′- or mun′e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monetized*, ppr. *monetizing.* [< L. *moneta*, money (see *money*), + *-ize*.] To give the character of money to; legalize as money; coin into money.

money (mun′i), *n.* [Formerly also *mony, monie;* < ME. *moneye, mone, monoye*, < OF. *moneie, monoie, monnoye*, F. *monnaie* = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, < L. *moneta*, mint, money: see *mint*[1], which is also ult. from L. *moneta*, and thus a doublet of *money*.] 1. Coin, or, more strictly, current coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange: in this sense used only collectively.

Forthe thei went alle thre
To pay the scheperde his *moné*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

Every man also gave him a piece of *money.* Job lxii. 11.

2. In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by extension, something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined, such as paper money; any circulating medium of exchange. Money is adopted for the sake of convenience to facilitate the exchange of one kind of wealth for another and as a standard of value. Its common form is that of a stamped metallic currency; but in primitive times, among uncivilized peoples, and under special conditions by civilized people, many other articles have been used as money. Bank-notes, greenbacks, gold and silver certificates of the United States government, etc., all representing coin, are called *paper money*, and are used for convenience instead of the coin

itself. *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage. See def. 4.

Importune him for my *moneys*. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1. 16.

Every lady should meet her lord,
When he is newly come frae sea;
Some wi' hawks, and some wi hounds,
And other some wi' gay *monie*.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

What *moneys* I have is at your disposing; and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

There are several different sorts of paper *money;* but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, which seems best adapted for this purpose. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, II. ii.

Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for *money*. Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys *money*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. viii. § 2.

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia, before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as *money*, made it *money* by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article.
Cyc. of Pol. Sci., II. 879.

Money is the medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does this work, is *money*, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such.
Walker, Pol. Econ., III. iii. 144.

With the aid of *money* all the difficulties of barter disappear; for *money* consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as *money* in the absence of a better material. In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 104.

3. Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as money as above defined; available assets; wealth: as, a man of *money*.

The *moneye* on this molde that men so faste holden,
Tel me to whom that tresour appendeth?
Piers Plowman (A), i. 43.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Johnson.*

Money, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 266.

4. The currency of any country or nation; a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not: in this sense also used in the plural: as, English *money;* the weights and *moneys* of different nations; a *money* of account.

For right als thai boght ihesu fre
For thritty penis of thaire *moné*,
So war thai sold to thaire enmy
Euer thritty iews for a peny.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as *moneys* are for values.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

5. A way or line of investing money. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit 's not my *money* then. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 95.

Acknowledgment money. See *acknowledgment*.—**Added money.** See *add*.—**Bent money, bowed money,** a coin purposely bent and given as a love-token, or in certain cases used as a votive offering. Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money.

I bequeathe him my rope of *bowed nobles* that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels.
Will of Sir Edward Howard, 1512, in Archæologia, [XXXVIII. 370.

Cargo money or **Guinea money,** a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea.—**China money,** the name given (in the provincial form *chany* or "*chainé*" *money*) to tokens of porcelain issued by the Pinxton China Works in East Derbyshire. They were oval, plano-convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 5*s.*, 7*s.* See *china-token*.—**Coat-and-conduct money.** See *coat*[2].—**Conscience money.** See *conscience*.—**Covered money,** a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress.—**Creation money, effective money, fairy money.** See the qualifying words.—**Fiat money** paper currency issued by a government as money, but not based on coin or bullion; paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin. [Colloq.]

This overflowing deluge of *fiat money* alarmed and dissipated the old-fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors. *The Century*, XXXVI. 763.

Fiddler's money. See *fiddler*.—**For love or money.** See *love*[1].—**For money,** for cash: on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract *for money*, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them: distinguished from *for the account* (which see, under *account*).—**For my money**†, to my mind; what I prefer.

A horn *for my money*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 63.

Guinea money. See *cargo money*.—**Hammered money.** See *hammer*[1].—**Hard money,** metallic money; coin. [U. S.]

I du believe hard coin the stuff
Fer 'lectioneers to spout on;
The people 's ollers soft enough
To make *hard money* out on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

Imprest money. See *imprest*[2].—**Kimmeridge-coal money,** small circular pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Smedmore in the parish of Great Kimmeridge, in Dorset, England, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface.

It is considered probable that the *Kimeridge coal-money* may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls.
H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, 2d ed., p. 336.

Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money. See the qualifying words.—**Money makes the mare go.** See *mare*[1].—**Money of account.** See *account*.—**Money of necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Money on call.** See *call*[1].—**Paper money.** See def. 2.—**Pot of money,** a large amount of money; a heavy sum. [Colloq.]—**Present money.** Same as *ready money*.

I am not furnish'd with the *present money*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 34.

Ready money, money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed; cash: also used adjectively: as, a *ready-money* purchase.

Hee is your slaue while you pay him *ready Money*, but if hee once befriend you, your Tyrant, and you had better deserue his hate then his trust.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shop-keeper.

Let 's e'en compound, and for the Present Live,
'Tis all the *Ready Mony* Fate can give.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, viii. 6.

Right money†, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands.

As no *right money* is to be paid for these lands, and quit-rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand.
Washington, quoted in H. B. Adams, Washington's [Interest in Western Lands.

Soft money, paper money. [Slang, U. S.]—**To coin money.** See *coin*[1].—**Token money.** See *token*.—**To make money,** to gain or procure money; become rich.—**To take eggs for money.** See *egg*[1].—**Value of money.** See the quotation.

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase *value of money* which has led to much confusion. In mercantile phraseology the *value of money* means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high, money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap. Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it. For our present subject, the value of a thing is what it will exchange for; the *value of money* is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power. If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value. The *value of money* is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 721.

White money, silver coin; also, coin of base metal imitating silver.

Here's a seal'd bag of a hundred; which indeed
Are counters all, only some sixteen groats
Of *white money* i' the mouth on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

(See also *earnest-money, head-money, light-money, pin-money, ship-money.*)=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Money, Cash.* *Money* was primarily minted metal, as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins: as, wampum was used as *money* in trade with the Indians; paper *money*. *Cash* is ready money, primarily coin, but now also anything that is accepted as money: it is opposed to *credit*.

money (mun'i), *v. t.* [< *money*, *n.*] **1.** To supply with money.

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well *monied*. *Greene*, Conny-Catching, ii.

I know, Melitus, he out of his own store
Hath *monied* Casselane the general.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

2. To convert into money; exchange for money. [Rare.]

Our prey was rich and great,
. . . a hundred fiftie mares,
All sorrell, . . . and these soone-*monied* wares,
We draue into Neleius' towne, faire Pylos, all by night.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 590.

moneyage (mun'i-āj), *n.* [< OF. *moneage, monneage, monaage, monetage*, F. *monnayage* = Sp. *monedaje*, minting, = Pg. *moedagem* = It. *monetaggio*, < ML. **monetaticum*, also *monetagium* (after OF.), a land-tax, mint, < L. *moneta*, mint, money: see *money*.] **1.** A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell.*—**2.** A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin. Also *monetagium*.

Moneyage was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., App. 2.

money-bag (mun'i-bag), *n.* **1.** A bag for money; a purse.—**2.** A large purse.

moneybags (mun'i-bagz), *n.* A wealthy person. [Slang.]

money-bill (mun'i-bil), *n.* **1.** A bill for raising or granting money. (*a*) In the British Parliament, a bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords. *Sir E. May.* (*b*) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money. The Constitution of the United States, Article I., Section VII., provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

money-box (mun'i-boks), *n.* A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

money-broker (mun'i-brō″kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in money.

money-changer (mun'i-chān″jėr), *n.* A changer of money; a money-broker.

money-corn (mun'i-kôrn), *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

money-cowry (mun'i-kou″ri), *n.* A shell, *Cypræa moneta*, extensively used as money or currency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc. See cut under *cowry*.

money-dealer (mun'i-dē″lėr), *n.* A dealer in money; a money-changer.

money-drawer (mun'i-drâ″ėr), *n.* A shopkeeper's drawer for the keeping of money received or used in the course of business; a till.

money-dropper (mun'i-drop″ėr), *n.* A sharper who drops a piece of money on the street and pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the person to whom he addresses himself.

A rascally *money-dropper*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xv.

moneyed (mun'id), *a.* [Also *monied;* < *money* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Supplied with money; rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

A means to invite *monied* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.
Bacon, Usury (ed. 1887).

When I think of the host of pleasant, *monied*, well-bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boating by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one.
Huxley, Universities.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money: as, *moneyed* capital.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*.
Locke.

Moneyed corporation. See *corporation*.

moneyer (mun'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *monier;* < ME. *monyour*, < OF. *monier, monnier, monoier, monnoyeur*, F. *monnayeur* = Sp. *monedero* = Pg. *moedeiro* = It. *monetario, monetiere*, < LL. *monetarius*, a mint-master, minter: see *monetary*, and cf. *minter*, ult. a doublet of *moneyer*.] **1.** One who coins money; a minter; a mint-master.

Impairment in allay can only happen either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters or by counterfeiting the coin. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xviii.

They [Greek coins] bear magistrates' names on both sides; that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the *moneyer's* name. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 265.

2. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson.*

But se what gold han vserers,
And silver eke in her garners,
Taylagiers, and these *monyours*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6811.

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. *Imp. Dict.*

money-flower (mun'i-flou″ėr), *n.* The common honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

money-grubber (mun'i-grub″ėr), *n.* An avaricious or rapacious person. *Lamb.* [Colloq.]

money-jobber (mun'i-job″ėr), *n.* A dealer in money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of the dealings of private bankers and *money-jobbers*.
Hume, Essays, ii. 3.

money-land (mun'i-land), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) Land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, in equity reputed as money. (*b*) Money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, in equity having many of the qualities of real estate. [Rare in both senses.]

money-lender (mun'i-len″dėr), *n.* One who lends money on interest.

moneyless (mun'i-les), *a.* [Formerly *moniless;* < ME. *moneyeles, monelees;* < *money* + *-less*.] **1.** Without money; poor; impecunious.

Meteles and *moneyles* on Maluerne hulles.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 295.

Poore thou art, and knowne to be
Even as *monilesse* as he.
Herrick, To his Saviour, a Child, a Present by a Child.

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in defence against the landless and *moneyless* multitudes.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 142.

2. Acting or operating otherwise than through money; beyond the range of money influence.

Bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and *moniless* power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

★**money-maker** (mun'i-mā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A coiner of counterfeit money. *Halliwell.*—**2.** One who accumulates money.

money-making (mun'i-mā″king), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinancy in *money-making* made them his perpetual victims. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 8.

money-making (mun'i-mā″king), *a.* Lucrative; profitable: as, a *money-making* business.

money-market (mun'i-mär″ket), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

money-matter (mun'i-mat″ėr), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how *money-matters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

money-monger (mun'i-mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in money; a usurer. *Davies.*

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth, . . . a sin which usurers and *money-mongers* do bitterly rail at. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185.

money-mongering (mun'i-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Dealing with money (in a grasping way). *Davies.*

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very *money-mongering* to which he now clings as frantically as ever. *Kingsley*, Yeast, xv.

money-order (mun'i-ôr″dėr), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money-order office.** (*a*) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money-order system. (*b*) A money-order post-office.—**Money-order post-office,** in the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster-General to issue and pay money-orders.

money-pot (mun'i-pot), *n.* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel.

money-scrivener (mun'i-skriv″nėr), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners;* such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills; if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

money-spider (mun'i-spī″dėr), *n.* A small spider of the family *Attidæ, Epiblemum scenicum*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

money-spinner (mun'i-spin″ėr), *n.* Same as *money-spider.*

money's-worth (mun'iz-wėrth), *n.* **1.** Something as good as money, or that will bring money.

There is either money or *money's-worth* in all the controversies of life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Full value; something that is worth what one pays for it.

money-taker (mun'i-tā″kėr), *n.* **1.** One whose office it is to receive payments of money; especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions.—**2†.** One who is open to bribery.

Sayth master *mony taker*, greasd i' th' fist,
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a noble
I'le stand thy friend."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

moneywort (mun'i-wėrt), *n.* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia:* so called from its round leaves. See *Lysimachia, creeping-jenny,* and *herb-twopence.* The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus Serpyllum, Anagallis tenella*, etc.—**Cornish moneywort,** *Sibthorpia Europæa.*

mong[1] (mung), *n.* [Also *mang;* < ME. *mong, mang,* < AS. *gemang, gemong,* a mingled throng, crowd, assembly, esp. in the phrase *on gemang, on gemong,* or simply *gemang, gemong* (= OS. *on gemange*), among: see *among* and *ming*[1]. Cf. *mong*[2].] **1†.** Mixture; association.

Ich nabbe no *mong* . . . with the world.
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), i. 185.

2. A mixture of grain; a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a mash of bran and malt. Also *mang.* [Prov. Eng.]

mong[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *mongen, mangen,* < AS. *mangian, gemangian* (= Icel. *manga*), trade, traffic (cf. Icel. *mang,* trade, business); appar. < L. *mango,* a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang, gemong,* a mingled throng, crowd: see *mong*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To trade; traffic. *Ancren Riwle.*

II. *trans.* To trade in; traffic in; deal in.

Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.
The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt (1560). (*Nares.*)

mong[3] (mung), *prep.* An abbreviated form of *among:* usually written *'mong.*

mongan (mong'gan), *n.* [A native name.] A phalanger, *Phalangista herbertensis,* of the Herbert river country, Queensland.

mongcorn, *n.* [Also *muncorn;* < ME. *mongcorn;* < *mong*[1] + *corn*[1].] Same as *mangcorn.*

monger (mung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *monger, mongere, mangere,* < AS. *mangere* (= MD. *mangher, mengher,* D. *mangelaar* = MLG. *menger, manger,* LG. *monger, menger, manger* = OHG. *mangari, mengari,* MHG. *mangære, mengære* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangian, gemangian,* trade: see *mong*[2].] **1.** A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition: as, fish*monger,* iron*monger.* It is often used allusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in scandal-*monger,* mutton-*monger,* whore*monger.*

Godefray the garlek-*mongere.*
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 373.

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!
A shaven pate! A right *monger,* y'vaith!
This was his plot. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 3.

2†. A small kind of trading-vessel. *Blount.*

monger (mung'gėr), *v. t.* [< *monger, n.*] To traffic in; deal in; make merchandise of: chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic.

The folly of all motive-*mongering.* *Coleridge.*

Monge's equation. See *equation.*

Mongol (mong'gol), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Mongol* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *Mughal* (> E. *Mogul*), < Mongolian *Mongol.* Said to be ult. < *mong,* brave.] **I.** *n.* One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Asiatic Russia. The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Mogul.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the ★Mongols.

Mongolian (mong-gō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *Mongol.*—**Mongolian race,** the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are as follows: a very short skull, slight superciliary ridges, broad cheek-bones, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It included the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc.—**Mongolian subregion,** in *zoögeog.,* a subdivision of the great Palearctic region, stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion; but its boundaries are not well defined. In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *Mongol.*—**2.** By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification).—**3.** The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. It has three principal dialects—Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Buriatic.

Mongolic (mong-gol'ik), *a.* [= It. *Mongolico;* as *Mongol* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Mongols; Mongolian.

Mongolidæ (mong-gol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mongol* + *-idæ.*] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities.

Mongolioid (mong-gō'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* (*Mongolian*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Mongols; having Mongolian characteristics.

II. *n.* One having physical characters like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc.). *Huxley.*

Mongoloid (mong'gō-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-oid.*] Same as *Mongolioid.*

mongoos, mungoos (mong'-, mung'gös), *n.* [Also written *mongoose, mongooz, mongouz, mongoz, monguz, moongus, mungoose,* etc.; F. *mongouz,* NL. specific name *mongoz;* < Telugu *mangisu,* Marathi *mangus,* a mongoos.] **1.** A common ichneumon of India, *Herpestes griseus.* Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, etc. It is said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiorhiza Mungos,* but its immunity is chiefly due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is gray in color, flecked with black, and less than the size of a cat. The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Herpestinæ,* of which there are several genera and many species; and also to some of the *Viverrinæ.* All these belong to one family, *Viverridæ.* See *Herpestes,* and cut at *ichneumon.*

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz,* having a white color and the tail not ringed: also called *mongoos lemur.* See *maki.*

mongrel (mung'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mungrel, mongril, mongrill, moungrel;* < late ME. *mengrell* for **mengerel,* **mongerel,* < *mang, mong,* a mixture (see *mong*[1]), + *-erel,* a double dim. (*-er*[4], *-el*[2]), as in *cockerel, pickerel,* etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties; the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid,* or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed).

This greater variability in *mongrels* than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising. For the parents of *mongrels* are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties, . . . and this implies that there has been recent variability, which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 261.

2. Specifically, a dog of mixed breed.

Hounds and greyhounds, *mongrels,* spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 93.

The Ounce or wild Cat is as big as a *Mungrel.*
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 33.

3. Anything of mixed breed; anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements.

They say they are gentlemen,
But they shew *mungrels.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

Dioclesian the Emperour bestowed Elephantina and the parties adioyning on the Blemi and Nobatæ, whose Religion was a *mungrell* of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel.* *Milton*, Colasterion.

II. *a.* Of a mixed or impure breed; begotten or made up of different kinds: usually in a disreputable sense.

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 53.

It was hard to imagine Richard Jekyll . . . partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a *mongrel* gipsy. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 224.

mongrel†, *v. t.* [Formerly also *mungrel, moungrel;* < *mongrel, n.*] To make mongrel; mongrelize.

Shal our blood be *moungreld* with the corruption of a stragling French? *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

mongrelism (mung'grel-izm), *n.* [< *mongrel* + *-ism.*] Mixture of different breeds; the being of mixed breeds.

He [F. Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of *mongrelism* showing itself in the very numerous offspring. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 350.

mongrelize (mung'grel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mongrelized,* ppr. *mongrelizing.* [< *mongrel* + *-ize.*] To make mongrel; give a mongrel nature or character to.

How . . . comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are *mongrelized?* I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a prepotent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 101.

mongrel-skate (mung'grel-skāt), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina.* [Local, Eng.]

monial[1]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *monale,* a nun, fem. of *monial,* monastic, < *moine,* a monk: see *monk.*] A nun.

Monkes and *moniales,* that mendinauns sholden fynde,
Han mad here kyn knyghtes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 76.

monial[2]†, *n.* Same as *mullion.*

monicon†, *n.* Same as *damonico.*

monied, *a.* See *moneyed.*

monier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moneyer.*

monies, *n.* An erroneous plural of *money,* sometimes used.

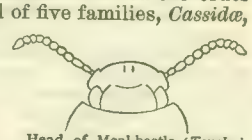
monilated (mon'i-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *monile,* a necklace, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads; moniliform.

There is an accessory gland composed of dichotomous *monilated* tubes. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 359.

monilicorn (mō-nil'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *monile,* necklace, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] **I.** *a.* Having monilated or moniliform antennæ, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes.* See cut under *moniliform.*

II. *n.* A monilicorn beetle.

Monilicornes (mō-nil-i-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] A group of monilicorn beetles; the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassidæ*, *Chrysomelidæ*, *Clythridæ*, *Erotylidæ*, and *Hispidæ*. [Not in use.]



Head of Meal-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*), greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennæ.

moniliform (mō-nil′-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a string of beads: applied in zoölogy and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



Moniliform Parts of Plants.

1. Tuberiferous rhizome of *Equisetum fluviatile*. 2. Fruits of *Sophora Japonica*.

pods, etc., which have a series of beady swellings alternating with constrictions. Also *monilioid*.

In most Polychæta the intestine acquires . . . merely a *moniliform* appearance. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 207.

moniliformly (mō-nil′i-fôrm-li), *adv.* In a moniliform manner; in the form of a string of beads.

monilioid (mō-nil′i-oid), *a.* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *moniliform*.

moniment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *monument*.

Monimia (mō-nim′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < L. *Monima*, < Gr. *Μονίμη*, wife of Mithridates.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the family *Monimiaceæ* and of the tribe *Monimieæ*. It is characterized by globose diœcious flowers, the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one-seeded drupes inclosed within the enlarged perianth. Three or four species are known, natives of the Mascarene Islands and Madagascar. They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils. Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimiopsis*, at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

Monimiaceæ (mō-nim-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants of the order *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Monimia*. It is characterized by a globose or cup-shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen. The family includes about 31 genera and 300 species, natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific islands. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Several furnish wood for cabinet-work.

Monimieæ (mon-i-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1809), < *Monimia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Monimiaceæ*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by the narrowly urceolate, fleshy, or coriaceous receptacle of the female flowers, enlarged after flowering and contracted at the apex. It includes 4 genera and 24 species, natives chiefly of the Mascarene islands and Madagascar, a few in Australia and New Guinea, and one in South America.

monimostylic (mon″i-mō-stī′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνιμος*, lasting, stable, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] Having the quadrate bone fixed, as a skull: correlated with *autostylic* and *hyostylic*.

moniourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *moneyer*.

moniplies (mon′i-plīz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *manyplies*. [Scotch.]

monisht (mon′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *monysshen*, *monyschen*, *moneishen*, also *monesten*, < OF. *monester*, < ML. **monistare*, for LL. *monitare*, freq. of L. *monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *meminisse*, remember. Cf. *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish; warn.

For I yow pray and eke *moneste*
Nought to refusen our requeste.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3579.

Of father Anchises thee goast and grislye resemblaunce . . .
In sleep mee *monisheth*, with visadge buggish he feareth.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 372.

I write not to hurte any, but to proffit som; to accuse none, but to *monish* soch.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 55.

monisher (mon′ish-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *monyschere*; < *monish* + *-er*1.] An admonisher. *Johnson.*

monishment† (mon′ish-ment), *n.* [< *monish* + *-ment*.] Admonition. *Sherwood.*

★**monism** (mon′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-ism*.] 1. Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle; specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both: opposed to *dualism*. The term was applied by Wolf, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter; but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished. Many special modifications of monistic speculation, especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution. (See quotation from Haeckel under *monistic*.) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc., are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*.

Monism led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries, until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use. It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection.
M. S. Phelps, tr. of Eucken's Fundamental Concepts, p. 114.

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it thence up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids" as its specified datum and its only one; so that it constituted a system of *monism*.
J. Martineau, Materialism (1874), p. 108.

2. Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

The solution offered by Psychophysical *Monism*, that functional brain-motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature—this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be an altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion. *E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 366.

3. In *biol.*, same as *monogenesis* (*c*).—**Hylozoistic monism**. Same as *hylozoism*.—**Idealistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product.—**Materialistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product.

monist (mon′ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *mon(ism)* + *-ist*.]
I. *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms.

The philosophical unitarians or *monists* reject the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways. Some admit the testimony of consciousness to the equipoise of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind. They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance. This is the doctrine of absolute identity—a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Cousin. Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the equipoise of subject and object as coördinate and original elements; and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined. If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established. On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

II. *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monistic (mō-nis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*.

Idealism is *monistic* in its whole conception of the universe. It claims to be a "one-substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no-substance" theory instead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 103.

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the *monistic* philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confusing philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism. Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism. The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effects or products of matter. The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all material forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself. Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force. According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter. Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false. A contrast to both views is presented in the *monistic* philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 456.

monistical (mō-nis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monite (mō′nīt), *n.* [< *Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies.

monition (mō-nish′on), *n.* [< ME. *monicion*, < OF. (F.) *monition* = Pr. *monition* = Sp. *monición* = It. *monizione*, < L. *monitio(n-)*, a reminding, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. Admonition; warning; instruction given by way of caution: as, the *monitions* of a friend.

And after, by *monycion* of the Archaungell Gabryell, they made a Churche or oratory of our Lady.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Indication; intimation.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder*, On Time.

3. (*a*) In *civil* and *admiralty law*, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims. *General monitions* are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world; a *special monition* directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished.

They appere in the yeld halle, at the day and houre limitted by the seid Baillies, vpon *monicion* to them yeven by eny seriaunt. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

(*b*) In *eccles. law*, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense; a monitory letter. Monitions are of two classes—*in specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and *in genere*, where it is not.

A bull of Innocent VIII., . . . followed by a severe *monition* from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Albans.
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. 84, note.

=**Syn.** 1. *Admonition*, *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

monitite (mo-nī′tīt), *n.* [< *Monita* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals, found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies.

monitive (mon′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **monitivus*, < *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, admonish.] Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

★**monitor** (mon′i-tor), *n.* [= F. *moniteur* = Sp. *monitor* = It. *monitore*, < L. *monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; an admonisher; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution; an admonisher.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers.—3†. A constable or officer of the law.

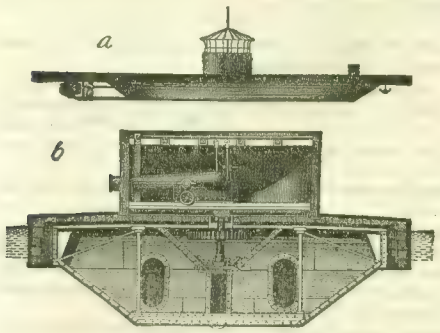
If they will pay what they owe, . . . they will save me the trouble of sending and themselves of paying a *Monitor*. *Adv't in Boston Gazette*, September, 1767.

4†. A backboard.

Posterity will ask . . .
What was a *monitor* in George's days.
A *monitor* is wood-plank shaven thin;
We wear it at our backs, . . .
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect.
Cowper, Task, ii. 580.

5. [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Monitoridæ*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Varanus*.—6. A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitoridæ*. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.—7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure: so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor.
a, side elevation; *b*, transverse section through the center of the turret.

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac.

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe *monitor* to those leaders. . . . "Downing Street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this *monitor*. . . . On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*.
Ericsson, to Assist. Sec. of Navy, Jan. 20, 1862.

8. A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus. See *monitor-roof*.—**Teguexin monitor.** See *Ameividæ*.

monitorial (mon-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *monitorial* = It. *monitoriale;* as *monitory* + *-al*.] 1. Monitory; admonitory.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors; proceeding from or performed by monitors; hence, in a general sense, educational; disciplinary: as, a *monitorial* school; a *monitorial* system; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* duties.

Astonishing incidents which preceded, accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America . . . plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection, in this country, of the great *monitorial* school of political freedom.
Everett, Orations, I. 152.

monitorially (mon-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In a monitorial manner; by monition; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridæ (mon-i-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monitor*, 5, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Monitor;* monitory or varanoid lizards. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*. Also called *Varanidæ*.

monitor-lizard (mon′i-tọr-liz″ärd), *n.* Same as *monitor*, 6.

monitor-roof (mon′i-tọr-röf), *n.* In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation. Also called *monitor-top*. [U. S.]

monitory (mon′i-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *monitoire* = Pr. *monitori* = Sp. *monitorio* = Pg. *monitorio*, n., = It. *monitorio*, < L. *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor: see *monitor*.] **I.** *a.* Giving monition or admonition; admonitory; spoken by way of warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather *monitory* than prohibitory.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 26.

Monitory letter, in *eccles. law*, a monition.—**Monitory lizard,** a monitor.

II. *n.*; pl. *monitories* (-riz). Admonition; warning.

I see not why they should deny God that libertie to impose, or man that necessitie to need such *monitories*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

monitress (mon′i-tres), *n.* [< *monitor* + fem. *-ess*. Cf. *monitrix*.] A female monitor.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress;* were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor. *The Student*, ii. 367. (*Latham.*)

monitrix (mon′i-triks), *n.* [< L. as if **monitrix*, fem. of *monitor*, monitor: see *monitor*.] Same as *monitress*.

monjourou (mon-jö-rö′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian musk-shrew. See *musk-shrew*.

monk (mungk), *n.* [Formerly also *munk*, *monck*, *munck;* < ME. *monk*, *monke*, *munke*, *monek*, *munek*, *munec*, < AS. *munec*, *munuc* = OS. *munek*, *monek* = OFries. *munek*, *munik*, *monik* = MD. *monick*, *munck*, D. *monnik* = MLG. *monnik*, *monnek*, *monk*, *monnink* = OHG. *munich*, MHG. *münech*, *münich*, G. *mönch* = Icel. *munkr* = Sw. Dan. *munk* = It. *monaco*, < LL. *monachus*, < LGr. *μοναχός*, a monk, < *μοναχός*, living alone, solitary (cf. OF. *moigne*, F. *moine* = Pr. *monge* = Cat. *monjo* = Sp. *monje* = Pg. *monge*, a monk, < LL. as if **monius*, < Gr. *μονιός*, solitary), < *μόνος*, alone, single: see *monad*. Cf. *monastery* and *minster*, from the same source.] 1. Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude; a religious hermit; in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devotions and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery. Communities of more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutæ (which see). The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely ascetic and in communities. Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St. Anthony; according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A. D. 250). The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude. The collection of anchorites in a monastery (laura or cœnobium) is ascribed to Pachomius, in the fourth century. The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century. Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc. Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesuits, but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches.

When of hys brother Fromont hurd declare
That he *monke* was shorn, dole had and gret care.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3211.

A *monk*, whan he is recchelès,
Is likned to a fissch that is waterlès;
This is to seyn, a *monk* out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 179.

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law, or entered into religion; that is, went into a monastery, and became there a *monk* professed: in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 1.

I envy them, those *monks* of old,
Their books they read, and their beads they told.
G. P. R. James, The Monks of Old.

2. A name of various animals. (*a*) The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. (*b*) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest. (*c*) A monk-bird, monk-seal, monk-fish, etc.: see the compounds. (*d*) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ*: so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's hood or cowl.

3. In *printing*, an over-inked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink. Compare *friar*, 2.—4. *Milit.*, a fuse for firing mines.

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the *monk* and the box-trap. . . . The *monk* is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 376.

Black monk, a black-robed monk.

Also in the Abbey of Seynt Justine virgyne, a place of *blake monkys*, ryght delectable and also solytary.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

Cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery.—**Extern monk,** a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it.—**Grazing monks,** the Boskoi.

Companies like the *βοσκοί*, or "*grazing monks*," of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked, as Sozomen and Evagrius tell us, in the mountains and deserts, grovelling on the earth, and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 701.

Monk professed. See *profess*.—**Syn. 1.** *Hermit*, etc. See *anchoret*.

monk-bat (mungk′bat), *n.* A molossoid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat: so called because the males are often found in great numbers together. *P. H. Gosse.*

monk-bird (mungk′bėrd), *n.* The leatherhead or friar-bird. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *friar-bird*.

monkery (mung′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *monkeries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *monkrye;* < *monk* + *-ery*.] 1. Monasticism, or the practices of monks: generally opprobrious.

It toucheth not *monkery*, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden-lands into deserts and freemen into serfs. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 228.

2. A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery.

Anon after ther arose oute of it a certain of *monkery*, not in apparel, but in appearance of a more sober life.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

Coeval with the conquest, it [the Benedictine St. Mary's] was one of the richest and strongest *monkeries* in the realm.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 836.

3. The country or rural districts; also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. [Slang.]

I don't know what this 'ere *monkry* will come to, after a bit. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 266.

monkey (mung′ki), *n.* [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (not found in ME., where only *ape*, the general Teut. word, appears): origin unknown; poss., with double dim., *-k-ey*, *-k-ie* (as also later in *donkey*), < OF. *monne* = Sp. Pg. *mona*, < It. *monna*, OIt. *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence OIt. dim. *monicchio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the immediate source of the E. word; the term. *-icchio*, < L. *-iculus;* also OF. *monnine*, *monine*, a monkey: see also *mona*, *mono*), poss. a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the weazen face of an old crone, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E. *dame*), 'goody'), a colloq. contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit. 'my lady,' 'madam.' An ultimate connection with the Gr. *μμώ*, an ape, has been suggested.] 1. A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea;* a catarrhine or platyrrhine



Guenon, or Common Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus sabæus*).

simian; any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemurs; an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc. The term is very vague, and has no technical or fixed restriction. Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Simiidæ*. The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons;* they are at the bottom of the series of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopithecidæ*. The small bushy-tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *marmosets*. Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long-tailed simians of either hemisphere. All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhine, and have 32 teeth, as in man. They constitute two families, *Simiidæ* and *Cynopithecidæ*. (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina*, and *Diana*, 2.) All the New World monkeys are platyrrhine: there are two families, *Cebidæ*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Midiidæ* or marmosets, with 32 teeth and bushy non-prehensile tails. (See cuts under *Cebinæ*, *Eriodes*, and *Lagothrix*.) The genera of monkeys are about 35 in number, including several that are fossil. The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America, especially in the tropical parts. There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia, and even up to the snow-line; a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*. (See cut at *ape*.) Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as their technical scientific designations.

The strain of man 's bred out
Into baboon and *monkey*.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 260.

2. An epithet applied to any one, especially to a boy or girl, in either real or pretended disapproval: sometimes expressing endearment.

Now God help thee, poor *monkey!* But how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 59.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them; and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little *monkeys*, don't preach to them.
Ruskin, Letter to Young Girls.

3. A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground; a fistuca; a beetle-head.—4. A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required.—**5.** A small crucible used in glass-making.—**6.** A certain sum of money: in the United States, $500; in Great Britain, £500: used especially in betting. [Slang.]

A *monkey* at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a *monkey*. *Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7†. A kind of bustle formerly worn by women. See the quotation.

The *monkey* was a small "bustle," which in the days of very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 498.

8. Same as *water-monkey*.

In the front room a *monkey* and two tumblers stood on the center table.
Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, ii. 8.

9. A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called *spirits of salt* by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering. It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxid which may have already formed, and which would otherwise prevent the adherence of the solder.—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Leonine monkey, masked monkey,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Monkey's allowance.** See the quotation. [Humorous.]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half-pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and *monkey's allowance* (more kicks than half-pence).
Kingsley, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies.*)

Monkey's dinner-bell. See *Hura*.—**Mustache monkey, negro monkey,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Silky monkey.** Same as *marikina*.—**To have or get one's monkey up,** to have one's temper roused; get angry. [Slang.]—**To suck the monkey.** (*a*) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw. (*b*) To drink rum or other liquor. [Nautical slang.]

Jack will *suck the monkey*, in whatever form or wherever he presents himself.
Macy.

"Do you know what *sucking the monkey* means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you; it is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of cocoanuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted."
Marryat, Peter Simple, xxx.

monkey (mung'ki), *v.* [< *monkey*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act in an idle or meddlesome manner; trifle; fool: as, don't *monkey* with that gun. [Colloq.]

I hope he'll fetch money. I've had enough o' *monkeying* 'long o' checks.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 465.

II. *trans.* To imitate as a monkey does; ape. [Rare.]

All cursed the doer for an evil
Called here enlarging on the Devil,
There *monkeying* the Lord.
Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafranca, st. 8.

monkey-apple (mung'ki-ap″l), *n.* The West Indian tree *Clusia flava*.

monkey-bag (mung'ki-bag), *n.* A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string.

monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small swivel-block used as a leader for running rigging.

monkey-board (mung'ki-bōrd), *n.* The conductor's footboard on an omnibus. *Hoppe.* [Slang, Eng.]

monkey-boat (mung'ki-bōt), *n.* A half-decked narrow boat used in docks and on rivers. [Eng.]

monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n.* The fruit of the baobab-tree; also, the tree itself. The fruit is an oblong indehiscent capsule, 8 to 12 inches long, containing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp, which is slightly acid, and edible by man as well as by the monkey. See *baobab* and *Adansonia*.

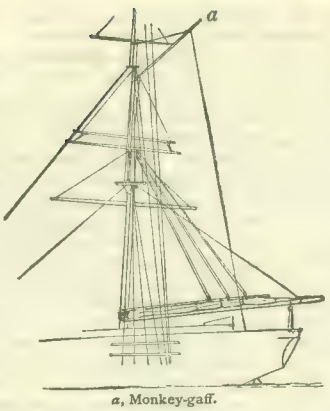

Foliage, Fruit and Flower of Monkey-bread Tree (*Adansonia digitata*).

monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*.

monkey-engine (mung'ki-en″jin), *n.* A form of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is raised by means of a winch. The tongs open and drop the monkey when their handles come in contact with a couple of inclined planes at the top of the lift.

monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

monkey-gaff (mung'ki-gaf), *n.* A small gaff placed on some large merchant ships above the spanker-gaff, for displaying the flag.



a, Monkey-gaff.

monkey-grass (mung'ki-gràs), *n.* A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*: used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines.

monkey-hammer (mung'ki-ham″ėr), *n.* A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall. Also called *monkey-press*.

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n.* [< *monkey* + *-ism*.] An action or behavior like that of a monkey. [Rare.]

Numerous passages . . . might be quoted (from comedies and satirical journals), attacking the *monkeyism* and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 413.

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak″et), *n.* A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather; a Guernsey frock.

monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n.* See *Lecythis*.—**Monkey-pot tree,** the tree bearing the monkey-pot fruit.

monkey-press (mung'ki-pres), *n.* Same as *monkey-hammer*.

monkey-pump (mung'ki-pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a straw or quill introduced through a gimlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor.

monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz″l), *n.* The Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata*.

monkey-rail (mung'ki-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

monkey's-face (mung'kiz-fās), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimusops*.

monkey-shine (mung'ki-shīn), *n.* A trick or prank like a monkey's; buffoonery; tomfoolery; monkeyism. [Slang, U. S.]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up *monkey-shines* on trees with entire safety to themselves.
A. R. Grote, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

monkey-spar (mung'ki-spär), *n.* *Naut.*, a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys.

monkey-tail (mung'ki-tāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A short round lever formerly used for training carronades and for like purposes. (*b*) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed.

monkey-wheel (mung'ki-hwēl), *n.* A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin, gin-block, or rubbish-pulley.

monkey-wrench (mung'ki-rench), *n.* In *mech.*, a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale.*

monk-fish (mungk'fish), *n.* **1.** The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina*.—**2.** The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Maine.]

monkhood (mungk'hůd), *n.* [< *monk* + *-hood*.] **1.** The character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Monks collectively.

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all *monkhood* from the reproach of laziness.
Longfellow.

monking† (mung'king), *a.* [< *monk* + *-ing*².] Monkish: a term of contempt.

Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles. *Coleridge.*

monkish (mung'kish), *a.* [< *monk* + *-ish*¹.] Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic: often a term of contempt: as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* solitude.

monkishness (mung'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being monkish: a term of contempt.

monkly (mungk'li), *a.* [< *monk* + *-ly*¹.] Relating to a monk; monkish. [Rare.]

monk-monger† (mungk'mung″gėr), *n.* A fosterer of monasticism.

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops. . . . Oswald (a great *monk-monger*, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 24.

monk-seal (mungk'sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*.

monk-seam (mungk'sēm), *n.* Same as *monk's-seam*.

monk's-gun (mungks'gun), *n.* The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century: so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder.

monk's-harquebus (mungks'här″kwe-bus), *n.* Same as *monk's-gun*.

monk's-hood (mungks'hůd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. Napellus*. Also called *friar's-cap*, *foxbane*, *helmet-flower*, *Jacob's-chariot*, and *wolf's-bane*. See *Aconitum* and *aconite*.

monk's-rhubarb (mungks'rö″bärb), *n.* A European species of dock, *Rumex Patientia*. See *dock*¹.

monk's-seam (mungks'sēm), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides. Also called *middle stitching*.—**2.** The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves. [Eng.] Also *monk-seam*.

monmouth (mon'muth), *n.* A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen.

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called *monmouth* caps. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 339. (*Davies.*)

Monmouth cock. A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the *Monmouth Cock*, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any post in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat. *Spectator*, No. 129.

Monmouth hat. A hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

monnet† (mon'et), *n.* See the quotation.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets;* for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.
Saunders, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

mono (mō'nō), *n.* [Sp. *mono*, m., a monkey; cf. *mona*.] The black howler or howling monkey, *Mycetes villosus*.

mono-. [L., etc., *mono-*, < Gr. μονο-, stem of μόνος, single, only: see *monad*.] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one.'

monoaxal (mon-ō-ak'sạl), *a.* [< Gr. μόνος, single, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axal*.] Pertaining to a single axis.—**Monoaxal isotropy,** the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

monobasic (mon-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [< Gr. μόνος, single, + βάσις, base.] In *chemistry*, noting an acid which contains but one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a univalent element or radical to form a neutral salt.

monoblastic (mon-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. μόνος, single, + βλαστός, germ.] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented: correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

Monoblepharideæ (mon-ō-blef-a-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monoblepharis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporaceæ*. The thallus-hyphæ bear terminal oögones, in which the whole protoplasm contracts and forms the oösphere. Asexual reproduction takes place by the formation of uniciliated zoöspores in zoösporangia, as in the well-known genus *Phytophthora*.

Monoblepharis (mon-ō-blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cornu), < Gr. μόνος, single, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] A genus of fungi, typical of the family *Monoblepharideæ*.

monoblepsis (mon-ō-blep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + βλέψις, sight, < βλέπειν, see, look on.] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

monobrachius (mon-ō-brā′ki-us), *n.*; pl. *monobrachii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *brachium*, the arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a single arm.

monobromated (mon-ō-brō′mā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *brom(ine)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing one bromine atom: used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition.—**Monobromated camphor.** See *camphora monobromata*, under *camphor*.

monobromized (mon-ō-brō′mīzd), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *brom(ine)* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XL. 539.

monocarbonate (mon-ō-kär′bō-nāt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *carbonate*.] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals: distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced. More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

monocarp (mon′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

monocarpellary (mon-ō-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *carpel* + *-ary*[1].] Composed of one carpel. Compare *polycarpellary*.

monocarpic (mon-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *monocarp* + *-ic*.] Same as *monocarpous* (*a*).

monocarpous (mon-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *monocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Producing fruit but once in its life: said of annual plants. (*b*) Noting a flower in which the gynœcium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound.

Monocaulidæ (mon-ō-kâ′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocaulis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroida*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth.

Monocaulis, Monocaulus (mon-ō-kâ′lis, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *καυλός*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] The typical genus of *Monocaulidæ*. *M. pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or cernuous stem, and bearing two circlets of tentacles. It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches. Also *Monocaulos*.

monocellular (mon-ō-sel′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *monocellule* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *unicellular*. *Nature*, XLI. 148.

monocellule (mon-ō-sel′ūl), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *cellule*.] A unicellular organism; an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell.

monocentric (mon-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] **1.** Having or proceeding from a single center.—**2.** In *anat.*, unipolar: applied to a rete mirabile which is not gathered again into a single trunk: opposed to *amphicentric*.

Monocentridæ (mon-ō-sen′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocentris* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris*. They have the body covered with large angular bone-like scales, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divaricated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by very large spines. The pine-cone fish is *Monocentris japonicus* of Japanese seas. *M. gloriæ-maris* is the knight-fish of Australia.

Monocentris (mon-ō-sen′tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of *Monocentridæ*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*.

monocephalous (mon-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *monocephalus*, < Gr. *μονοκέφαλος*, one-headed, < *μόνος*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Having only one head; in *bot.*, bearing a single capitulum or head.—**2.** Specifically, having the character of a monocephalus.

monocephalus (mon-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *monocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *monocephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies. Also called *syncephalus*.

monocercous (mon-ō-sėr′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast: see *cercus*.] Having only one "tail," or flagellum; uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

monoceros (mō-nos′e-ros), *n.* [< L. *monoceros*, < Gr. *μονόκερως*, a unicorn, < *μονόκερως*, also *μονοκέρατος*, one-horned, < *μόνος*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] **1.** A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary.

> Mighty *Monoceroses* with immeasured tayles.
> • *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.—**3.** The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidæ*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America. *Lamarck*, 1809. (*b*) A genus of balistoid fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.



Monoceros imbricatum.

monocerous (mō-nos′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόκερως*, one-horned: see *monoceros*.] Having one horn or horn-like part; unicorn.

monochasial (mon-ō-kā′si-al), *a.* [< *monochasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium.

monochasium (mon-ō-kā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *monochasia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χάσις*, separation, chasm, < *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with one main axis; a uniparous cyme: a term proposed by Eichler.

Monochitonida (mon″ō-kī-ton′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονοχίτων*, wearing only a tunic), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χιτών*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*.] A division of tunicaries or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*: opposed to *Dichitonida*. *Fleming*, 1828.

monochitonidan (mon″ō-kī-ton′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a single tunic; specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a salp or doliolid.

Monochlamydeæ (mon″ō-kla-mid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), fem. pl. of *monochlamydeus*: see *monochlamydeous*.] A series of dicotyledonous plants. They are characterized by flowers with a perianth of a single whorl, and are so distinguished from the divisions *Choripetalæ* and *Sympetalæ*, which have two whorls, or both calyx and corolla. The term is properly restricted to plants possessing a calyx, and should therefore exclude those destitute of floral envelops (*Achlamydeæ*), which are also classed as apetalous. The series is no longer considered a natural group.

monochlamydeous (mon″ō-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *monochlamydeus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak: see *chlamys*.] In *bot.*, having a single instead of a double perianth: applied to flowers. The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. Compare *achlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous*. See *Monochlamydeæ*.



a. Monochlamydeous Flower—*Daphne Mezereum*. *b*. Perianth cut open, showing the single envelop.

monochord (mon′ō-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *monocorde* = Sp. Pg. *monocordio* = It. *monocordo*, < LL. *monochordos, monochordon*, < Gr. *μονόχορδον*, a monochord, neut. of *μονόχορδος*, with a single string, < *μόνος*, single, + *χορδή*, string.] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge. The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument. The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation. In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals. (See *helicon* (*a*).) The notion of a primitive keyboard-instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning.

monochroic (mon-ō-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόχροος*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρόα*, color.] Having but one color; monochromatic.

monochromatic (mon″ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *monochromatique* = Pg. *monochromatico*, < Gr. *μονοχρώματος*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color: see *chromatic*.] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized. The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow, and differ only in form and illumination. A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectroscope.

monochrome (mon′ō-krōm), *n.* [= F. *monochrome* = Pg. *monochroma*, < ML. *monochroma*, fem. of L. *monochromos*, < Gr. *μονόχρωμος*, also *μονοχρώματος*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades. Compare *camaïeu* and *grisaille*.

monochromical (mon-ō-krō′mi-kal), *a.* [As *monochrom(at)ic* + *-al*.] Of a single color; one-colored.

monochromy (mon′ō-krō-mi), *n.* [As *monochrome* + *-y*[3].] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color.

> *Monochromy* is advantageously employed when it is desired, on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and, on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 310.

monochronic (mon-ō-kron′ik), *a.* [< LL. *monochronos*, of the same time or measure, < Gr. *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure, consisting of one time or measure, temporary, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρόνος*, time.] Of one and the same time; existing or happening at the same time; contemporaneous; in *geol.*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period: said of organic remains.

monochronous (mō-nok′rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure: see *monochronic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to one time or mora; monosemic.

monociliated (mon-ō-sil′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having one cilium or flagellum; uniciliate or uniflagellate.

monocle (mon′ō-kl), *n.* [= OF. *monocle*, one-eyed, F. *monocle*, a single eye-glass, < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous*.] **1.** A monoculous or one-eyed animal; a monocule.—**2.** A glass for one eye; a single eye-glass.

> Another [man], with a *monocle* in his eye, watched each new comer, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation.
> *The Century*, XXXIII. 208.

Monoclea (mon-ō-klē′ä), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλείς*, a key.] A genus of anacrogynous *Jungermanniaceæ* of the tribe *Leptotheceæ*, containing two species, natives of New Zealand and tropical America. They are small plants with frondose thallus.

Monocleaceæ (mon″ō-klē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–8), < *Monoclea* + *-aceæ*.] A former family of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, now referred to the *Jungermanniaceæ*. The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose; the sporangium dehisces longitudinally, and contains elaters, but has no columella. The family contained the genera *Monoclea* and *Calobryum*, now placed in different tribes.

monoclinal (mon′ō-klī-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *monocline* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, dipping in one direction: said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass. The term was introduced by H. D. Rogers (1842), and has taken the place of Darwin's hybrid word *uniclinal*: thus, *monoclinal* valley (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction); *monoclinal* ridge; *monoclinal* flexure, etc. A *monoclinal flexure* is a belt of inclined strata between adjacent bodies of horizontal strata, such as occurs in the plateaus of Utah and Arizona.

> The Echo-Cliff flexure, the Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinal* flexures of imposing dimensions and perfect form, Capt. Dutton considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre-Tertiary.
> *Reade*, Origin of Mountain Ranges, p. 250.

II. *n.* A monoclinal fold or flexure. See definition I.

monoclinate (mon′ō-klī-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *monoclinic*.

monocline (mon′ō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *cline*.] Same as *monoclinal*.

monoclinic (mon-ō-klin′ik), *a.* [= F. *monoclinique*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *mineral.*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are referred to three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third. See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric, clinorhombic, hemiorthotype, monoclinometric*, and *monoclinohedric*.

monoclinohedric (mon-ō-klī-nō-hed′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] Same as *monoclinic*.

monoclinometric (mon-ō-klī-nō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *monoclinic:* as, "*monoclinometric* prisms," *Frey.*

monoclinous (mon′ō-klī-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνη*, bed, < *κλίνειν*, incline: see *clinic.*] 1. In *bot.*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. —2. In *geol.*, monoclinal.

Monocœlia (mon-ō-sē′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow: see *cœlia.*] Animals whose encephalocœle is single, neuron epaxial only, and axon unsegmented. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example. Synonymous with *Acrania, Cephalochorda, Leptocardii*, and *Monolocularia*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

monocœlian (mon-ō-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *Monocœlia* + *-an.*] Having the encephalocœle single; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocœlia.*

mono-compound (mon′ō-kom″pound), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloracetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorin, and monophenylamine, which contains one atomic group of phenyl.

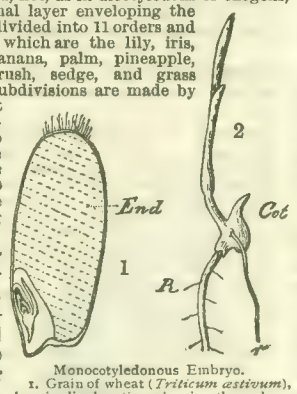
Monocondyla (mon-ō-kon′di-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob: see *condyle.*] The *Reptilia* and *Aves* (reptiles and birds) collectively: so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates: a group exactly conterminous with *Sauropsida.* Commonly *Monocondylia.*

monocondylar (mon-ō-kon′di-lạr), *a.* Same as *monocondylian.*

monocondylian (mon″ō-kon-dil′i-ạn), *a.* [As *Monocondyla* + *-ian.*] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes: distinguished from *dicondylian.*

monocotyledon (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′dọn), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυληδών*, a hollow, a sucker, etc.: see *cotyledon.*] A monocotyledonous plant. See cut under *cotyledon.*

Monocotyledones (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′dọn-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ray, 1703), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon.*] A subclass of angiospermous plants coördinate with the *Dicotyledones* (which see), characterized chiefly by having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo. They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledons), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel. From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they have sometimes been called *endogens.* The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered, as in Indian corn, or becoming compact, as in palms. New bundles of fibers form between the old, not, as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem. The class is divided into 11 orders and 42 families, among which are the lily, iris, amaryllis, orchis, banana, palm, pineapple, screwpine, arum, rush, sedge, and grass families. Larger subdivisions are made by some authors, but there is lack of harmony with regard to their limits. The *Monocotyledones* constitute about 20 per cent. of all the species of flowering plants.



Monocotyledonous Embryo.
1. Grain of wheat (*Triticum æstivum*), longitudinal section, showing the embryo and the endosperm (*End*). 2. Germinating plantlet of Indian corn (the test of the seed and the endosperm removed to show the cotyledon): *Cot*, cotyledon; *R*, the primary root; *r*, a secondary root.

monocotyledonous (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′dọn-us), *a.* [< *monocotyledon* + *-ous.*] Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.

monocracy (mō-nok′rā-si), *n.*; pl. *monocracies* (-siz). [< LGr. *μονοκρατία*, sole dominion, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the *monocracy* of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith*, Ballot. (*Latham.*)

monocrat (mon′ō-krat), *n.* [Cf. MGr. *μονοκράτωρ*, a sole ruler; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength.] 1. One who governs alone; an autocrat.—2. In *U. S. hist.*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed.

monocular (mo-nok′ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *monoculaire*, < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous.*] 1. Having only one eye. Also *monoculate.*—2. Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye; suited or intended for the use of one eye only.—**Monocular microscope.** See *microscope.*

monocularly (mo-nok′ū-lạr-li), *adv.* By means of one eye; so as to be seen by one eye only.

No one who has only thus worked *monocularly* can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision.
W. B. Carpenter, Mic.os., § 36.

monoculate (mo-nok′ū-lāt), *a.* [As *monocul(ar)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *monocular*, 1.

monocule (mon′ō-kūl), *n.* [< NL. *Monoculus.*] A member of the genus *Monoculus.*

monoculite (mo-nok′ū-līt), *n.* [< LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed (see *monoculous*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye.

monoculous (mo-nok′ū-lus), *a.* [= OF. *moncle, monocule* = Sp. *monóculo* = It. *monocolo*, < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *oculus*, eye: see *oculus.* Cf. *monocle.*] One-eyed; monocular.

Dr. Knox was the *monoculous* Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 638.

Monoculus (mo-nok′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous.*] 1. An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes coalesced in one. These "apterous insects" were entomostracous crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomostracans were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomostraca*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophyropoda* and *Phyllopoda.*

2. [*l. c.*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle.—3. [*l. c.*] A bandage for one eye.

★**monocyclo** (mon′ō-sī-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *μονόκυκλος*, having but one wheel or circle, < *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*[1].] A vehicle with one wheel: used figuratively in the quotation. [Rare.]

Nay, a not unfrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart-wheel. Near Goruckpoor the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated *monocycles.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 263.

Monocyclia (mon-ō-sik′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*[1].] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series: correlated with *Heterocyclia.*

★**monocyclic** (mon-ō-sik′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόκυκλος*, having but one circle: see *monocycle* and *-ic.*] 1. Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia.*

monocyst (mon′ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Monocystaceæ (mon″ō-sis-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-aceæ.*] A family of low organisms of the order *Monadineæ.* They are moisture-loving, occurring on living *Algæ* and *Protozoa.*

monocysted (mon′ō-sis-ted), *a.* [As *monocyst* + *-ed*[2].] Having a single cyst; monocystidean.

The developmental history of the *monocysted* gregarines. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

monocystic (mon-ō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *monocyst* + *-ic.*] Consisting of a single cyst, as a gregarine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

Monocystidea (mon″ō-sis-tid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocystis* + *-idea.*] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac: contrasted with *Dicystidea.* Also *Monocystidæ*, as a family.

monocystidean (mon″ō-sis-tid′ē-ạn), *a.* Monocysted; of or pertaining to the *Monocystidea.*

Monocystis (mon-ō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] The typical genus of *Monocystidæ. M. agilis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm.

Monocyttaria (mon″ō-si-tā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κυττάριον*, dim. of *κύτταρος*, a hollow, a cell, < *κίτος*, a hollow.] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule: distinguished from *Polycyttaria.* Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa.*

monocyttarian (mon″ō-si-tā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monocyttaria* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Monocyttaria.* Also *monozoan.*

II. *n.* A radiolarian whose central capsule is single.

monodactyl, monodactyle (mon-ō-dak′til), *a.* Same as *monodactylous. Nature*, XXXVIII. 623.

monodactylic (mon″ō-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl: see *dactylic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one dactyl: noting certain logaœdic meters. See *monanapestic.*

monodactylous (mon-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [= F. *monodactyle* = Pg. *monodactylo*, < Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, < *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe: see *dactyl.*] 1. Having but one finger or toe; unidigitate.—2. In *Crustacea*, subchelate: applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnidans, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper.

monodelph (mon′ō-delf), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δελφύς*, womb.] A monodelphian mammal.

Monodelphia (mon-ō-del′fi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*); placental mammals, or *Placentalia.* The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes. The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed; the scrotum is never in front of the penis; and the uterus and vagina are never paired. The brain has a well-developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure. The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Educabilia* or *Megasthena* and *Ineducabilia* or *Microsthena;* or into *Archencephala* (man alone), *Gyrencephala*, and *Lissencephala;* or directly into a number of orders. The orders of living monodelphians now usually adopted are eleven: *Primates, Feræ, Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series; and *Chiroptera, Insectivora, Glires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Bruta* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series. The families are about 150 in number. *Eutheria* is a synonym. Also, wrongly, *Monadelphia. Blainville*, 1816.

monodelphian (mon-ō-del′fi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monodelphia* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Having the female generative passages single; specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monodelphian mammal.

monodelphic (mon-ō-del′fik), *a.* [< *monodelph* + *-ic.*] Same as *monodelphian.*

monodelphous (mon-ō-del′fus), *a.* Same as *monodelphian.*

monodia (mō-nō′di-ạ), *n.* Same as *monody.*

monodic (mō-nod′ik), *a.* [= It. *monodico*, < Gr. *μονῳδικός*, < *μονῳδία*, a monody: see *monody.*] In *music*, pertaining to monody or homophony; homophonic. Also *monophonic.*—**Monodic school or style**, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600.

monodical (mō-nod′i-kạl), *a.* [< *monodic* + *-al.*] Same as *monodic.*

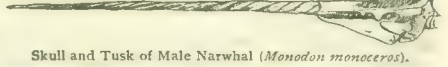
monodically (mō-nod′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a monodic manner.

monodichlamydeous (mon-ō-dī-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δι-*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak.] In *bot.*, having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla. *Lindley.* [Not now in use.]

monodimetric (mon″ō-dī-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δίς*, *δι-*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *dimetric.*] In *crystal.*, same as *dimetric* or ★*tetragonal.*

monodist (mon′ō-dist), *n.* [= Pg. *monodista;* as *monod-y* + *-ist.*] One who composes or sings in a monodic style, as opposed to the polyphonic style: opposed to *contrapuntist.*

Monodon (mon′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont.*] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M. monoceros*, distinguished by its unique dentition. With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying



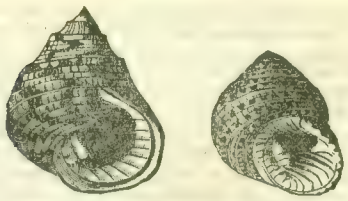
Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

horizontally in the jaw; in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets, but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved sinistrally, and thus resembling a rope. The vertebræ are 50 in number, the ribs 11; the cervicals are normally free, and there is no dorsal fin. See cut under *narwhal.*

2. In *conch.*, same as *Monodonta. Cuvier*, 1817.

monodont (mon′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] Having only one tooth.

Monodonta (mon-ō-don′tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*); having but one tooth: see *monodont.*] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidæ*, having a toothed columella: named



Monodonta labio. *Monodonta (Clanculus) pharaonis.*

by Lamarck in 1799. There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*.

Monodontinæ (mon″ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Monodon(t-)* + *-inæ*.] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidæ*: now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*.

Monodora (mon-ō-dō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers; ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δῶρον*, gift.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Monodoreæ*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls. They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers, hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals, six wavy petals, many short stamens, and a shield-shaped stigma; their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp. There are 7 species, natives of tropical Africa, of which *M. Myristica*, the calabash-nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg-like spice. It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American, Jamaica*, and *Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angolensis* yields a similar product.

monodrama (mon-ō-drä′mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρᾶμα*, a drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor: sometimes used also for a piece for two performers.

monodramatic (mon″ō-dra-mat′ik), *a.* [⟨ *monodrama* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to a monodrama.

monodramet, *n.* [⟨ *monodrama*.] Same as *monodrama*.

monodromic (mon-ō-drom′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, race.] In *math.*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface; not having different values for one value of the variable. A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change, the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value. ★Also *monotropic*.

monody (mon′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *monodies* (-diz). [Also *monodia*; = F. *monodie* = Sp. *monodia* = Pg. It. *monodia*, ⟨ ML. *monodia*, ⟨ LL. *monodia*, *monodium*, ⟨ Gr. *μονῳδία*, a solo, lament, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others; homophony: opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important. The term is specially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite. The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music. (*b*) A piece written in monodic style; a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (*c*) A composition written in one part only; a solo. Also *monophony*.

> Funerall songs were called . . . *Monodia* if they were vttered by one alone, and this was vsed at the enterment of Princes and others of great accompt, and it was reckoned a great ciuilitie to vse such ceremonies.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound.

> Hear the tolling of the bells —
> Iron bells!
> What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!
> *Poe*, The Bells, iv.

monodynamic (mon″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent. [Rare.]

> *Monodynamic* men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended. *De Quincey*.

Monœca (mō-nē′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monoica*.

Monœcia (mō-nē′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Araceæ*.

monœcian, monecian (mō-nē′shi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *monœci-ous* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *monœcious*.

II. *n.* A monœcious animal.

monœcious, monecious (mō-nē′shus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant. (*b*) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having both male and female sexual organs; hermaphrodite; androgynous: applied according to the corresponding usage in botany: opposed to *diœcious*. In numberless lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse. In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals.



Branch of the Monœcious Tree *Alnus Alnobetula*. *a*, male catkins; *b*, female catkins; *c*, fruit.

monœciously, moneciously (mō-nē′shus-li), *adv.* In a monœcious manner; with a tendency to monœcism. — **Monœciously polygamous**, in *bot.* See *polygamous*.

monœcism, monecism (mō-nē′sizm), *n.* [⟨ *monœc(ious)* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being monœcious; hermaphroditism; androgyneity.

monoembryony (mon-ō-em′bri-ō-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms.

monoflagellate (mon-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *flagellate*[1], *a.*] Monomastigate or uniflagellate, as a protozoan.

monogam (mon′ō-gam), *n.* [⟨ LL. *monogamus*, ⟨ LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united.

Monogamia (mon-ō-gā′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngenesia*, in the Linnean system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers.

monogamian (mon-ō-gā′mi-ąn), *a.* Same as *monogamous*.

monogamic (mon-ō-gam′ik), *a.* [⟨ MGr. *μονογαμικός*, ⟨ *μονόγαμος*, one married but once: see *monogam*.] Same as *monogamous*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 227.

monogamist (mō-nog′ą-mist), *n.* [⟨ *monogam-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who has been married only once; one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once — that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry.

> I maintained . . . that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

2. One who has but one (living and undivorced) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*.

monogamistic (mon″ō-ga-mis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

monogamous (mō-nog′ą-mus), *a.* [⟨ F. *monogame* = Sp. *monógamo* = Pg. It. *monogamo*, ⟨ LL. *monogamus*, ⟨ LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once, ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy. (*a*) Marrying only once — that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse: opposed to *digamous*. (*b*) Marrying only one at a time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy: as, *monogamous* doctrines or customs. — 3. In *zoöl.*, having only one mate; living in pairs: as, a *monogamous* family of birds. — 4. In *bot.*, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Rapuntium*. — **Doubly monogamous**, in *ornith.*, said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

monogamy (mō-nog′ą-mi), *n.* [= F. *monogamie* = Sp. *monogamia* = Pg. It. *monogamia*, ⟨ LL. *monogamia*, ⟨ LGr. *μονογαμία*, single marriage, ⟨ *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] 1. The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife: opposed to *digamy*. See *bigamy*, 2. — 2. The condition of being married to only one person at one time: opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. See *bigamy*, 1.

> The *monogamy* of the modern and western world is, in fact, the *monogamy* of the Romans, from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 60.

3. In *zoöl.*, the habit of having only one mate; the habit of living in pairs; the paired state. — **Double monogamy**, in *ornith.*, the state or habit of being doubly monogamous. See phrase under *monogamous*.

monoganglionic (mon-ō-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mon-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [= F. *monogastrique*, ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*[2], *gastric*.] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity. — **Monogastric Diphyidæ** or **Diphydæ**. See the quotation under *diphyozooid*.

Monogenea (mon-ō-jē′nē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single: see *monogenous*.] A division of fluke-worms or trematoids, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development: opposed to *Digenea*. There are several families and numerous genera.

monogeneous (mon-ō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γένος*, kind.] 1. In *biol.*, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development: specifically said of the *Monogenea*. — 2. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient.

monogenesis (mon-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*: (*a*) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself: opposed to *metagenesis*. *E. van Beneden*. (*b*) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa. *A. Thomson*. (*c*) Descent of all living things from a single cell. *Haeckel*.

monogenesy (mon-ō-jen′e-si), *n.* [As *monogenesis*.] Same as *monogenism* or *monogony*. *Encyc. Dict.*

monogenetic (mon″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [⟨ *monogenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to monogenesis. — 2. Of or relating to monogenism.

> The *monogenetic* theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair.
> *Science*, VII. 169.

3. In *geol.*, being the result of one genetic process: applied by Dana to mountain-ranges.

> The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys, constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*. *Dana*, Man. of Geol. (3d ed.), p. 796.

monogenism (mō-noj′e-nism), *n.* [⟨ *monogen-y* + *-ism*.] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair. Also called *monogeny*. — **Adamitic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Mosaic account. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 159.

monogenist (mō-noj′e-nist), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *monogen-y* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis in any form.

> To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable. *Owen*, Anat. (1868), iii. 817.

2. One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism.

> According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair, whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 159.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism: as, a *monogenist* theory.

monogenistic (mon″ō-je-nis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *monogenist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogenist*.

monogenous (mō-noj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *-γενης*, ⟨ √ *γεν*, produce: see *-genous*.] 1. Generated or generating by means of fission, gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

> Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term *monogenous* asexual reproduction.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 96.

2. Of or pertaining to monogenism. — 3. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation. — **Monogenous function**, a function, $X + Yi$, of the complex variable $x + yi$, such that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}.$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient.

monogeny (mō-noj′e-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-γενεια*, ⟨ √ *γεν*, produce: see *-geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogony*, 1, or *monogenesis*.—2. Same as *monogenism*.

monoglot (mon'ō-glot), *a.* [< LGr. *μονόγλωττος*, *μονόγλωσσος*, speaking but one language, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] 1. Speaking or using only one language.—2. Written or published in only one language.

monogoneutic (mon″ō-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γονεύειν*, produce, < *γόνος*, offspring, generation.] In *entom.*, single-brooded; having only one brood during a year.

monogonic (mon-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [< *monogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monogony: same as *monogenous*, 1.

Monogonopora (mon″ō-gō-nop'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monogonoporus*: see *monogonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name. It contains the land and fresh-water planarians of the families *Planariidæ* and *Geoplanidæ*. Opposed to *Digonopora*.

monogonoporic (mon-ō-gon-ō-pō'rik), *a.* [As *monogonopor-ous* + *-ic*.] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore; specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*, or having their characters.

monogonoporous (mon″ō-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *monogonoporus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation, + *πόρος*, passage.] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian; pertaining to the *Monogonopora*: opposed to *digonoporous*.

monogony (mō-nog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-γονία*, < √ *γεν*, produce: see *-gony*.] 1. Asexual reproduction; agamogenesis: used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony*. Monogony is exhibited in the lowest animals, in which there is no sex, as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemmation without conjugation. The term is not applied to asexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexed animals. Also *monogeny*, *monogenesy*.

2. Same as *monogenesis*.

monogram (mon'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *monogramme* = Sp. *monograma* = Pg. It. *monogramma*, < LL. *monogramma*, < Gr. *μονογράμματον* (not **μονόγραμμα*), a character consisting of several letters in one, neut. of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονόγραμμος*, drawn with single lines, outlined, > L. *monogrammus*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow), < *μόνος*, single, + *γράμμα*(*τ*-), letter: see *gram*2.] 1. One character in writing; a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter.

> If in compasse of no art it [my superficies] came
> To be described by a *monogram*.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries, lxx.

2. Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character.

> That the founder was a Bishop Euphrasius is shown by his *monogram* on many of the stilts.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 101.

3†. A picture drawn in lines without color; a sketch.

> A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and *monogram* of life. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 571. (*Latham*.)

★**monogram-machine** (mon'ō-gram-mą-shēn″), *n.* A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like.

monogrammal (mon'ō-gram-al), *a.* [< *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-al*.] Same as *monogrammatic*. [Rare.]

monogrammatic (mon″ō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammatique*, < LL. *monogramma*(*t*-), monogram: see *monogram*.] In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

> One photo-lithographed plate of *monogrammatic* emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown.
> *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

monogrammic (mon-ō-gram'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammique*; as *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-ic*.] Same as *monogrammatic*.

monograph (mon'ō-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *monographe* = Pg. *monographo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραφή*, writing.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study.

> A *monograph* on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

monograph (mon'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *monograph*, *n.*] To write or produce a monograph on; treat in a monograph.

> The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully *monographed*.
> *Darwin*, Formation of Vegetable Mould, p. 8.

monographer (mō-nog'rą-fėr), *n.* A writer of monographs.

monographic (mon-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *monographique* = Sp. *monográfico* = It. *monografico*; as *monograph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a monograph; of the nature of a monograph.

> It does not pretend to *monographic* completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies.
> *Science*, VII. 95.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

> A *monographic* combination of the letters A and P.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 746.

3. Drawn in lines without colors.

monographical (mon-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *monographic* + *-al*.] Same as *monographic*.

monographically (mon-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.

monographist (mō-nog'rą-fist), *n.* [< *monograph* + *-ist*.] One who writes a monograph.

monographous (mō-nog'rą-fus), *a.* [< *monograph* + *-ous*.] Monographic.

monography (mō-nog'rą-fi), *n.* [= F. *monographie* = Sp. *monografía* = Pg. *monographia* = It. *monografia*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A delineation in lines without colors; an outline sketch.—2. A monograph; also, a system of monographs.

> In order to write a complete *monography* of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 294.

monogyn (mon'ō-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having only one style or stigma.

Monogynia (mon-ō-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monogyn*.] In *bot.*, the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower.

monogynian (mon-ō-jin'i-an), *a.* [< NL. *Monogynia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*; having only one style or stigma.

monogynist (mō-noj'i-nist), *n.* [< *monogyn-y* + *-ist*.] One who adopts or favors monogyny.

monogynœcial (mon″ō-ji-nē'sial), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *gynœcium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, formed by the pistil of one flower: applied to simple fruits.

monogynous (mō-noj'i-nus), *a.* [< *monogyn-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Having only one wife; living in monogyny; monogamous, as a man: correlated with *monandrous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, having only one female mate.—3. Same as *monogynian*.

monogyny (mō-noj'i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female.] In *zoöl.* and *anthrop.*, a mating with only one female or wife; the monogynous state: correlated with *monandry*.

monohemerous (mon-ō-hē'me-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονοήμερος*, prop. *μονήμερος*, lasting one day only, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] In *med.*, lasting or existing only one day.

monohydrated (mon-ō-hī'drā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ*-), water: see *hydrate*.] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an oxid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, $(HNO_3)_2$, formed from the oxid N_2O_5 by adding a molecule of water, H_2O.

monohydric (mon-ō-hī'drik), *a.* [< *mono-* + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic*.] Containing one atom of hydrogen. Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid; and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen, and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived.

Monoica (mō-noi'kȧ), *n. pl.* Same as *Monœca*.

monoid (mon'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μονοειδής*, of one form, uniform, < *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing but one kind of foot: noting certain meters. *Monoid meters* are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from *compound* (*episynthetic*) *meters* and *mixed* or *logaœdic meters*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible (*n*—1)th order.

mono-ideism (mon″ō-ī-dē'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἰδέα*, idea (see *idea*), + *-ism*.] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea; a brooding on one subject; mild monomania. [Rare.]

> It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised "subjects" is often one of marked *mono-ideism*—of strong and one-sided attention.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 407.

monolatry (mō-nol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λατρεία*, service, worship: see *latria*.] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity; also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities.

> Thus results a worship of one God—*monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 495.

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* [= F. *monolithe* = Sp. *monolito* = Pg. *monolitho*, a monolith, < LL. *monolithus*, < Gr. *μονόλιθος*, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, < *μόνος*, single, + *λίθος*, stone.] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece: it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column.

monolithal (mon'ō-lith-al), *a.* [< *monolith* + *-al*.] Same as *monolithic*.

monolithic (mon-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [= F. *monolithique* = Pg. *monolithico*; as *monolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column.—2. Consisting of monoliths: as, a *monolithic* circle.—3. Of or pertaining to a monolith.

> There is no doubt that their *monolithic* character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

monolobite (mō-nol'ō-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λοβός*, lobe (see *lobe*), + *-ite*2.] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Homalonotus*.

monolobular (mon-ō-lob'ū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule: see *lobular*.] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe.

monolocular (mon-ō-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *loculus*, a compartment (cell), dim. of *locus*, place: see *loculus*.] Same as *unilocular*.

Monolocularia (mon-ō-lok-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monolocular*.] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., 1887, p. 914.

monologian†, *n.* [< *monology* + *-an*.] Same as *monologue*, 1. *Minsheu*.

monologist (mō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [= Sp. *monologista*; as *monologue* + *-ist*.] 1. One who talks in monologue or soliloquizes.—2. A monopolizer of conversation. *De Quincey*.

monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* [< F. *monologue* = Sp. *monólogo* = Pg. It. *monologo*, a sole speaker, also a soliloquy, < LGr. *μονόλογος*, speaking alone or to oneself, < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *λέγειν*, speak.] 1†. One who does all the talking. *Minsheu*.—2. That which is spoken by one person alone. Especially—(*a*) A dramatic soliloquy. (*b*) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, imitations, anecdotes, songs, etc., performed throughout by one person.

> He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1818, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a *monologue*, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 279.

(*c*) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation.

> He sate at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to *monologues*, not one-fifth part of which he could anyways understand. *W. Black*.
>
> His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always *monologues*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

monologuize (mon'ō-log-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *monologuized*, ppr. *monologuizing*. [< *monologue* + *-ize*.] To soliloquize. [Rare.]

> Her lips had a habit of silently *monologuizing*, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance.
> *W. Besant*, Children of Gibeon, i.

monology (mō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *μονολογία*, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), < *μονόλογος*, speaking alone: see *monologue*.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations; the habit of soliloquizing.

> It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life. *De Quincey*.

monomachia (mon-ō-mā'ki-ą), *n.* [LL.: see *monomachy*.] Same as *monomachy*.

monomachist (mō-nom'ą-kist), *n.* [< *monomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; a duelist. [Rare.]

monomachy (mō-nom'ą-ki), *n.* [Also *monomachia*; < F. *monomachie* = Sp. *monomaquia* = Pg. It. *monomachia*, < LL. *monomachia*, < Gr. *μονομαχία*, single combat, < *μονομάχος*, fighting in single combat, < *μόνος*, single, + *μάεσθαι*, fight.] A single combat; a duel.

> Heroicall *monomachies*.
> *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

There is to be performed a *monomachy*,
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon
Agreed betwixt us.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 2.

monomane (mon'ō-mān), *n.* [< F. *monomane* (= Pg. *monomano*), < *monomanie*, monomania: see *monomania*.] One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. [Rare.]

monomania (mon-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [= F. *monomanie* = Sp. *monomanía* = Pg. It. *monomania*, < NL. *monomania*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] 1. Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration.—2. In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing; a craze.

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army. But this anxiety never degenerated into a *monomania*, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Instinctive monomania, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and unrestrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence. Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration. It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomania, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct. Also called *impulsive insanity*. =**Syn. 1.** *Lunacy, Derangement*, etc. See *insanity*.

monomaniac (mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *monomaniaque* = Sp. It. *monomaniaco*; as *monomania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *monomaniacal*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person affected by monomania.—2. In *law*, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others.

monomaniacal (mon"ō-mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *monomaniac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to monomania; also, afflicted with monomania.

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of *monomaniacal* ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates.
F. B. Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain, ix.

Monomastiga (mon-ō-mas'ti-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (in neuter) pl. of *Monomastix*.] A division of flagellate protozoans having one flagellum, as the *Monadidæ*, etc.: distinguished from *Dimastiga*.

monomastigate (mon-ō-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge.] Having one flagellum; uniflagellate: said of the *Monomastiga*.

Monomastix (mon-ō-mas'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge.] A genus of uniflagellate protozoans proposed by Diesing in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*.

monome (mon'ōm), *n.* [< F. *monôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *monomio*, < NL. **monomium*, for **mononomium*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *nom(en)*, name. Hence *monomial*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *monomial*.

Monomera† (mō-nom'ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, single: see *monomerous*.] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints, and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups.

Monomerosomata (mō-nom"ẹ-rō-sō'ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monomerosomatous*.] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnidans; the *Acarida* or *Acaridea*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of *Arachnida*—*Dimerosomata*, spiders; *Polymerosomata* scorpions, etc.; *Monomerosomata*, mites; and *Podosomata*, the *Pycnogonidæ*. Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these.

monomerosomatous (mō-nom"ẹ-rō-som'ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονομερής*, consisting of one part (see *monomerous*), + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] Having the body all in one piece or mass—that is, apparently unsegmented—as an acarid; of or pertaining to the *Monomerosomata*, or having their characters, as a mite: distinguished from *dimerosomatous*, *polymerosomatous*, etc.

monomerous (mō-nom'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having the tarsi single-jointed; uniarticulate, as a tarsus; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*.—2. In *bot.*, having but one member in each cycle (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal): said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

monometallic (mon"ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metal*.] Consisting of but one metal; specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver: as, a *monometallic* currency.

monometallism (mon-ō-met'ạl-izm), *n.* [< *monometall(ic)* + *-ism*.] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *bimetallism*.

monometallist (mon-ō-met'ạl-ist), *n.* [< *monometall(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the theory of monometallism: opposed to *bimetallist*.

monometer (mō-nom'e-tẽr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, < Gr. *μονόμετρος*, consisting of one measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*2.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of a single measure.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a meter consisting of a single measure.

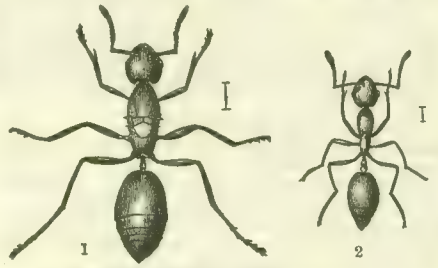
monometric (mon-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *monometer*.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*, 2.

monometrical (mon-ō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *monometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one meter.

monomial (mō-nō'mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *monome* (NL. **monomium*) + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *mononomial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *alg.*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *mononomial*.—**Monomial differentiant.** See *differentiant*.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term. See *binomial*. Also *monome*.

Monomorium (mon-ō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μόριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, piece.] A genus of *Formicidæ*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennæ 11- or 12-jointed. It is wide-spread, with many species, among them the common little red ant, *M. pharaonis*. This well-known domestic pest America owes



Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).
1, female; 2, worker. (Lines show natural sizes.)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin; it is now almost cosmopolitan. It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination.

monomorphic (mon-ō-mor'fik), *a.* [As *monomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure; formed much alike; notably uniform in morphic character: said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoölogical group which they constitute: as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals.—2. In *entom.*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character; identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development; monomorphous; homomorphous; ametabolic.

monomorphous (mon-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Same as *monomorphic* in any sense.—2. Of invariable form: specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

monomphalus (mō-nom'fạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *monomphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] In *teratol.*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon"ō-mī-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria*.] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin. The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl-oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Asiphonata*. See cut under *ciborium*.

monomyarian (mon"ō-mī-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monomyaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having one adductor muscle, as an oyster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria*. Also *monomyary*.

II. *n.* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk.

monomyary (mon-ō-mī'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *monomyaire*, < NL. *Monomyaria*.] Same as *monomyarian*.

Mononeura (mon-ō-nū'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system. *Rudolphi*.

mononomial (mon-ō-nō'mi-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *nom(en)*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *monomial*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, consisting of a single word or term: applied to the name of an animal or a plant: opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 320. Also *monomial*.

mononuclear (mon-ō-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Having a single nucleus; uninuclear: as, large *mononuclear* cells. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 68.

Mononychinæ (mon"ō-ni-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mononyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galgulidæ*, typified by the genus *Mononyx*. It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top; of dull or dark color; and with the fore legs raptorial, fitted for clutching insect prey.

mononym (mon'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *μονώνυμος*, having one name, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of a single term; a mononomial name in zoölogy. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321.

mononymic (mon-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *mononym* + *-ic*.] Having but one name; named in one word; mononomial: applied in zoölogy to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word: opposed to *dionymal* and *polyonymic*.

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named.
J. W. Dunning, Entomol. Monthly Mag., VIII. 274.

mononymization (mon-ō-nim-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *mononymize* + *-ation*.] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *iter* for a part of the brain usually called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [Rare.]

The desired *mononymization* is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive [in the phrase "torcular Herophili"].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

mononymize (mon'ō-nim-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mononymized*, ppr. *mononymizing*. [< *mononym* + *-ize*.] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

Mononyx (mon'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Mononychinæ*, founded by Laporte in 1837. *M. amplicollis* is a large, broad South American species; *M. stygius* is found in the southern United States. (*b*†) An unused genus of coleopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1838.

monoöusian (mon-ō-ö'si-ạn), *a.* Same as *monoöusious*.

monoöusious (mon-ō-ö'si-us), *a.* [< LGr. *μονοούσιος*, of single essence, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οὐσία*, essence, < *ὤν* (fem. *οὖσα*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *be*1, *ens*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] Having the same substance; consisting of the same matter: used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son.

monoparesis (mon-ō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πάρεσις*, a weakening, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

monopathic (mon-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *monopath-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function: said of disease.

monopathy (mō-nop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< LGr. *μονοπάθεια*, suffering in one part of the body only, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πάθος*, suffering.] 1†. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Every one calculateth his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters: but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.
Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p. 32. (*Latham.*)

2. In *pathol.*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.

monopersonal (mon-ō-pėr'son-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *persona*, person: see *personal*.] In *theol.*, having but one person or one mode of existence.

monopetalous (mon-ō-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [= F. *monopétale* = Sp. *monopétalo* = Pg. It. *monopetalo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (pet-

al).] In *bot.*, having the petals united into one piece by their edges: more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

monophanous (mō-nof'a-nus), *a.* [< LGr. *μονοφανής*, visible alone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, alone, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Having an appearance similar to something else; resembling each other. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Monophlebites (mon″ō-fle-bī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccinæ*, including the largest bark-lice known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long.

monophobia (mon-ō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear (> *φόβος*, fear).] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of being left alone.

monophonic (mon-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *monophon-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *monodic*.

monophonous (mon'ō-fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόφωνος*, with but one voice or sound, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice.] Producing a single sound or note at one time: said of an instrument.

monophony (mon'ō-fō-ni), *n.* [As *monophon-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *monody*, 1.

monophote (mon'ō-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φώς* (*φῶτ-*), light.] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophote regulator*.

monophthalmus (mon-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόφθαλμος*, one-eyed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *teratol.*, a monster with one eye; a cyclops.

The term anophthalmus unilateralis would seem to serve better . . . than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers. *Medical News*, LII. 636.

monophthong (mon'of-thông), *n.* [< Gr. *μονόφθογγος*, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel; as a noun, a single vowel; < *μόνος*, single, + *φθόγγος*, sound. Cf. *diphthong*.] 1. A simple vowel-sound.

Again, the sound of the so-called long English *a* in *make*, *paper*, &c., although once a *monophthong*, is now pronounced as a diphthong. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

monophthongal (mon'of-thông-gąl), *a.* [< *monophthong* + *-al.*] Consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong.

monophthongization (mon-of-thông-gi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monophthongize* + *-ation.*] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound.

Examples of the *monophthongization* of *ει*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 420.

monophthongize (mon'of-thông-gīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monophthongized*, ppr. *monophthongizing*. [< *monophthong* + *-ize.*] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound.

A *monophthongized* diphthong.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 435.

monophyletic (mōn″ō-fi-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόφυλος*, of one tribe, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, > *φυλέτης*, a tribesman, *φυλετικός*, belonging to a tribesman: see *phylum*.] Of or pertaining to a single phylum: said of a group of any grade in zoölogy, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor: opposed to *polyphyletic*. The *monophyletic* hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom, derives all animals from a single prototype; it is equivalent to the *monogenetic* hypothesis in phylogeny.

My gastræa theory, on which I base the *monophyletic* genealogy of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 247.

monophylitic (mon″ō-fi-lit'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*.

Polyphylitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as *monophylitic* origin.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 426.

monophylline (mon-ō-fil'in), *a.* [As *monophyll-ous* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *monophyllous*.

monophyllous (mon-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *monophylle* = Pg. *monophilo* = It. *monofilo*, < Gr. *μονόφυλλος*, having but one leaf, < *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having but one leaf; formed of one leaf.

Monophyllus (mon-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόφυλλος*, having but one leaf: see *monophyllous*.] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidæ*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M. redmani* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

monophyodont (mon-ō-fī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μονοφυής*, of simple nature, single, as teeth (< *μόνος*, single, + *φύειν*, produce), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having only one set of teeth: opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

II. *n.* An animal having only one set of teeth.

Monophyodonta (mon-ō-fī-ō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monophyodont*.] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans. *Sir R. Owen.*

Monophysite (mō-nof'i-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monophysite*, < LGr. *μονοφυσίτης*, one who held that Christ has but one nature, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] **I.** *n.* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ; more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that by the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychians was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon (died A. D. 454), and Timothy Ælurus ('Cat'), made patriarch A. D. 457. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A. D. 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corrupticolæ*, or *Phthartolatræ*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Julianists*, *Aphthartodocetæ*, and *Phantasiasts*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradæus, Bishop of Edessa, 541–78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Diphysites* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their submission to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Acephali* (*b*), *Agnoëtæ*, *Theopaschite*, *Tritheist*.

II. *a.* Same as *Monophysitical*.

Monophysitical (mon″ō-fi-sit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *Monophysite* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines; of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites.

Monophysitism (mō-nof'i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *Monophysite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphysitism*.

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 62.

monoplacid (mon'ō-plas-id), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake: see *placenta*.] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish: distinguished from *polyplacid*.

monoplacula (mon-ō-plak'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *monoplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] A single-layered germ; a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ: opposed to *diploplacula*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 89.

monoplacular (mon-ō-plak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *monoplacula* + *-ar*[3].] Single-layered, as a germ; having the characteristics of a monoplacula.

monoplaculate (mon-ō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monoplacula* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *monoplacular*. *A. Hyatt*.

monoplast (mon'ō-plăst), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] An organism consisting of a single cell; a simple or homogeneous form-element.

monoplastic (mon-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *monoplast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a monoplast.

monoplegia (mon-ō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πληγή*, stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

monopleurobranch (mon-ō-plö'rō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having gills on only one side; of or pertaining to the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

Monopleurobranchia (mon-ō-plö-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopleurobranch*.] Same as *Monopleurobranchiata*.

monopleurobranchian (mon-ō-plö-rō-brang'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *monopleurobranch* + *-ian.*] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopleurobranchiata (mon-ō-plö-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopleurobranch*.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Blainville in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracephalophora monoica*, divided into 4 families, as the sea-hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Pomatobranchiata*. Also *Monopleurobranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

monopleurobranchiate (mon-ō-plö-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *monopleurobranch* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopneumona (mon-op-nū'mō-nă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Monopneumones*.] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged: distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Neoceratodus*.

Monopneumones (mon-op-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύμων*, lung, usually pl. *πνεύμονες*, the lungs.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

Monopneumonia (mon″op-nū-mō'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Monopneumones*.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

monopneumonian (mon″op-nū-mō'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monopneumonia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having only one lung: specifically applied to the *Monopneumonia*.

II. *n.* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*.

monopneumonous (mon-op-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [As *Monopneumones* + *-ous.*] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumona*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*.

Monopnoa (mo-nop'nō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-πνοος*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only — that is, by lungs: distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Branchiotoca*, which breathe in two ways — that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily, Prof. Owen makes his "class *Reptilia*" cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Batrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then conterminous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnoa* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodilia*, *Chelonia*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Sauropterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp. Anat. Vert.* (1868), III. 850.

monopode (mon'ō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. LL. *monopodius*, one-footed, L. *monopodium*, a table or stand with one foot, < Gr. *μονόπους* (*μονοποδ-*), one-footed, < *μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having but one foot.

II. *n.* 1. Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabled race of men having but one leg. These, the Monoscelli or Sciopodes, are described by Pliny (Hist. Nat., viii.) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella-like foot.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 172.

2. In *bot.*, same as *monopodium*.

monopodial (mon-ō-pō'di-ąl), *a.* [< *monopodium* + *-al.*] Resembling or after the manner of a monopodium.

monopodic (mon-ō-pod'ik), *a.* [As *monopod-y* + *-ic.*] In *pros.*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot: as, *monopodic* measurement: opposed to *dipodic*.

monopodium (mon-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *monopodia* (-ą). [NL., neut. of LL. *monopodius*, < Gr. *μονόπους*, one-footed: see *monopode*.] In *bot.*, an axis of growth which continues to extend at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession. *Goebel*. Compare *sympodium* and *dichotomy*.

monopody (mon'ō-pod-i), *n.*; pl. *monopodies* (-iz). [< LL. *monopodia*, < Gr. *μονοποδία*, a single foot, esp. as a measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure consisting of but one foot: opposed to *dipody*. See *measure*, 11.

monopolert, *n.* [< OF. *monopolier* (F. *monopoleur*), < *monopole*, monopoly: see *monopoly*.] A monopolist. *Cotgrave*.

monopolical† (mon-ō-pol'i-kąl), *a.* [< **monopolic* (= Pg. *monopolico*) (< *monopol-y* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Monopolistic.

I wish, according to the decree of Darius, that whosoeuer is an enemy to our peace, and seeketh, either by getting *monipolicall* patents or by forging vniust tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled downe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 58.

monopolisation, monopolise, etc. See *monopolization*, etc.

monopolist (mō-nop′ō-list), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *monopolista;* as *monopol-y* + *-ist.*] 1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce; specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly.*—2. One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others: as, a *monopolist* of advantages.

monopolistic (mō-nop-ō-lis′tik), *a.* [< *monopolist* + *-ic.*] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies; of a kind promoted by monopoly; existing for the maintenance of a monopoly: as, *monopolistic* abuses; a *monopolistic* corporation.

monopolitan† (mon-ō-pol′i-tạn), *n.* [As *monopolite* + *-an*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist.

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project-seeking *monopolitan.*
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Monopolitans of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not. Quoted in *Oldys's* Sir Walter Raleigh.

monopolite† (mō-nop′ō-līt), *n.* [< *monopol-y* + *-ite*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite.*] Same as *monopolist.*

You marchant Mercers, and *Monopolites*,
Gain-greedy Chap-men, periur'd Hypocrites.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

monopolization (mō-nop″ō-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *monopolize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation.*

monopolize (mō-nop′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monopolized*, ppr. *monopolizing.* [= F. *monopoliser* = Sp. *monopolizar* = Pg. *monopolisar;* as *monopol-y* + *-ize.*] 1. To obtain a monopoly of; have an exclusive right of trading in: as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district.

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty piasters; which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels *monopolizing* the whole business of conveying the monks.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 159.

2. To obtain or engross the whole of; obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.
Fuller.

Gold alone does Passion move,
Gold *monopolizes* Love!
Cowley, Anacreontics, vii.

Also spelled *monopolise.*

monopolizer (mō-nop′ō-lī-zėr), *n.* Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2: as, a *monopolizer* of conversation. Also spelled *monopoliser.*

Those senseless *monopolizers* of time that form the court of a duke. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 204.

monopoly (mō-nop′ō-li), *n.*; pl. *monopolies* (-liz). [= F. *monopole* = Sp. Pg. It. *monopolio*, < L. *monopolium*, < Gr. *μονοπώλιον*, a right of exclusive sale, *μονοπωλία*, exclusive sale, monopoly, < *μόνος*, sole, + *πωλεῖν*, barter, sale.] 1. An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic.

Monopolies are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever; whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before. *Blackstone*, Com. (ed. Waite), IV. 159.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. constitutional hist.*, and hence sometimes in *Amer. law*, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing.* The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common-law right. Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc., are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them. So the exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copyright laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and literature, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monopolies. Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopolies.

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the Commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use, yet, in regard of his pains and travel therein, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only, by himself or his deputies, for a certain time. This is one kind of *Monopoly.* Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn; and perhaps her Majesty gives licence of transportation to one man. This is another kind of *Monopoly.* Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity; and the like is granted also.
Bacon, in E. A. Abbott's Account of his Life and Works.

I will have no private *monopolies*, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 68.

3. In *polit. econ.*, control of the production, purchase, or sale of a commodity or service, so unified as to render possible the manipulation of prices in the interest of the person or persons in control. Monopoly does not necessarily imply the absolute control of the entire supply of a commodity or service; most frequently it consists merely in a dominant position which gives substantial price-making power. Monopoly control may be exercised by the state for fiscal or regulative purposes, as the tobacco monopoly of France. It may be granted to individuals, as the exclusive trading privileges enjoyed by joint-stock companies in early modern times, or the franchise of a street-railway company. Such control may also be secured through the combination of buyers, producers, or sellers of a commodity or service, or through the absorption by one business of competing businesses. When monopoly of this kind arises from the acquisition by one person or group of persons of all available sources of limited natural products, it is usually termed *natural monopoly;* when its existence is due to the superior competing power of a great aggregate of capital, it is termed *capitalistic monopoly.* See *virtual monopoly*, below.

4. That which is the subject of a monopoly: as, in Bengal opium is a *monopoly.*—5. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors.

To make a *monopoly* of his learning.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

Caleb hain't no *monopoly* to court the seenoreetas.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

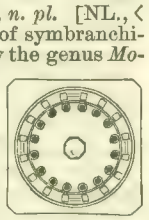
6. Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly.—**Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1623 (21 Jas. I., c. 3), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies.*—**Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which, though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly. Thus the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminus of a trunk-line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly*, because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce.

monopolylogue (mon-ō-pol′i-log), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πολύλογος*, much talking, < *πολύς*, many, much, + *λέγειν*, speak.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters.

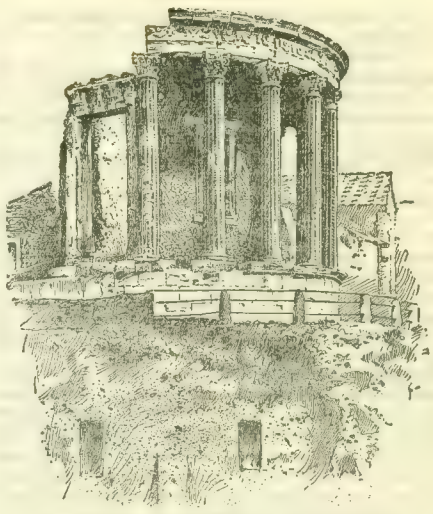
monoprionidian (mon-ō-prī-ō-nid′i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πρίων*, a saw (< *πρίειν*, saw), + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix, + *-an.*] Having small uniserial serrations; uniserrulate: specifically applied to those graptolites or rhabdophorous cœlenterates which have the cells or hydrothecæ in a single row: opposed to *diprionidian.*

monopteral (mō-nop′tę-rạl), *a.* [< *monopteron* + *-al.*] 1. In *arch.*, formed as a monopteron.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part.

Monopteridæ (mon-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of symbranchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.


Plan of Monopteron.

monopteron, monopteros (mo-nop′tę-ron, -ros), *n.* [= F. *monoptère* = Sp. *monopterio*, < L. *monopteros*, < Gr. *μονόπτερος*, with only one row of pillars, < *μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple.] In *arch.*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an inclosed circular cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.


Monopteron.—Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, near Rome.

Monopterus (mō-nop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονόπτερος*, lit. having one wing (see *monopteron*), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] The typical genus of *Monopteridæ*, containing anguilliform or eel-like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail. *M. albus* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 3 feet long.

monopterygian (mō-nop-tę-rij′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Monopterygii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopterygian fish.

Monopterygii (mō-nop-tę-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), fin.] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one. *Bloch and Schneider.*

monoptote (mon′op-tōt), *n.* [= F. *monoptote*, < LL. *monoptotus* (in neut. pl. *monoptota*), < LGr. *μονόπτωτος*, with but one case, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πτῶσις* (*πτωτ-*), case, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form. A monoptote may be (*a*) a word with only one case in use, or (*b*) a word with but one case-form which may be used for several or for all cases.

monopus (mon′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόπους*, one-footed, < *μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *teratol.*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb.

Monopyleæ (mon-ō-pil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πύλη*, a gate.] A division of *Phæodaria*, containing those phæodarians which have only one pseudopodal opening: opposed to *Amphipyleæ.*

monopylean (mon-ō-pil′ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monopyleæ* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Having one pore or pseudopodal opening; pertaining to the *Monopyleæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopylean radiolarian.

monopyrenous (mon″ō-pī-rē′nus), *a.* [= F. *monopyrene*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit.] In *bot.*, having but one nutlet or stone.

monorchid (mo-nôr′kid), *a.* [< *monorchis*, after *orchid.*] Having only one testicle; exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

monorchis (mo-nôr′kis), *n.*; pl. *monorchides* (-ki-dēz). [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] An animal or a person having only one testicle.

Monorchides, as they are called, have been known to be prolific. *A. S. Taylor*, Medical Jurisprudence, p. 726.

monorchism (mo-nôr′kizm), *n.* [As *monorch(is)* + *-ism.*] The presence of only one testicle.

monorganic (mon-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὄργανον*, organ: see *organic.*] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

Monorhina (mon-ō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monorhine.*] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Marsipobranchii* (*Cyclostomi* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperoartia*), in which the nasal passage is single: distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirhina.* Also, more correctly, *Monorrhina.*

monorhinal (mon′ō-rī-nal), *a.* [< *monorhine* + *-al.*] Having the nostril single; monorhine.

monorhine (mon′ō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] I. *a.* Having but one nasal passage; single-nostriled: specifically applied to the *Monorhina.*

II. *n.* A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag.

Also spelled *monorrhine*.

monorime, monorhyme (mon′ō-rīm), *n.* [= F. *monorime*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + E. *rime*[2].] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime.

Monorrhina, monorrhine. More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*.

monoschemic (mon-ō-skē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόσχημος*, of but one form, < *μόνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of one form of foot throughout; containing spondees only or dactyls only: noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter. A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl—that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee. See *isochronal*.

monosemic (mon-ō-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονόσημος*, having but one signification, < *μόνος*, single, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to a single semeion (mora or unit of time); equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short; monochronous: as, a *monosemic* arsis; a *monosemic* pause. See *disemic, trisemic*.

monosepalous (mon-ō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [= F. *monosépale*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united by their edges: more properly *gamosepalous*.

monosiphonous (mon-ō-sī′fo̤n-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon: see *siphon*.] Having a single siphon; not polysiphonous: applied in botany to certain of the higher algæ (*Florideæ*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting. See *siphon*.

monosism (mō-nō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνωσις*, solitariness, separation, < *μονοῦν*, make single or solitary, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, the isolation of an organ from the rest. *Cooke*, Manual.

Monosomata (mon-ō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monosomatus*: see *monosomatous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or capsulated, such as the families *Proteidæ* and *Arcellidæ*. They are the ordinary normal amœbiform protozoans.

monosomatous (mon-ō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *monosomatus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] Having a single body—that is, cell; unicellular, as a rhizopod.

monospasm (mon′ō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb.

monosperm (mon′ō-spėrm), *n.* [= F. *monosperme* = Sp. *monospermo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A plant that has only one seed.

monospermal (mon-ō-spėr′mal), *a.* [< *monosperm* + *-al*.] Same as *monospermous*.

monospermous (mon-ō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< *monosperm* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having one seed only.

monospherical (mon-ō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *spherical*.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

monospondylic (mon″ō-spon-dil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόνδυλος*, a joint of the backbone.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column; not diplospondylic or embolomerous.

monospored (mon′ō-spōrd), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *monosporous*.

monosporous (mon′ō-spōr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *mycology*, having but a single spore, as the hyphæ of some fungi or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*.

monostachous (mō-nos′tā-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.*, having a single spike.

Monostega (mō-nos′te-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **monostegus*: see *monostegous*.] A division of foraminifers.

monostegous (mō-nos′te-gus), *a.* [< NL. **monostegus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for *τέγος*, a roof.] Having a single covering; specifically, ★of or pertaining to the *Monostega*.

monostich (mon′ō-stik), *n.* [= F. *monostique* = Sp. *monóstico*, *monostiquio* = It. *monostico*, < LL. *monostichum*, *monostichium*, < Gr. *μονόστιχος*, consisting of but one verse, neut. *μονόστιχον*, a single verse, < *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A single or isolated verse; also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

monostichous (mō-nos′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line. Cf. *monostich*.] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Gyrostachis*; uniserial: opposed to *distichous*.

monostigmatous (mon-ō-stig′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίγμα*, point, stigma: see *stigma*.] In *bot.*, having only one stigma.

Monostomata (mon-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monostomatus*: see *monostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*: same as *Monostomea*.—2. A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polystomata*. *Huxley*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., 1875.

monostomatous (mon-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *monostomatus* (cf. Gr. *μονόστομος*), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*: opposed to *polystomatous*.

Monostomea (mon-ō-stō′mē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόστομος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] An order of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly-fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing 50 feet. The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*, each of them type of a family. Also *Monostoma*, *Monostomæ*, *Monostomata*, and *Pelagiada*.

monostomean (mon-ō-stō′mē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monostomea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Monostomea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomea*.

Monostomidæ (mon-ō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of digeneous parasitic worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum*.

Monostomum (mō-nos′tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονόστομος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidæ*, of an oval-elongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body. Several species of these parasites are named, as *M. mutabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds; *M. bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes; *M. lentis*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye. Also called *Monostoma*. See cuts under *cercaria*.

monostrophe (mō-nos′trō-fē), *n.* [< LL. *monostrophus*, < Gr. *μονόστροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μόνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *pros.*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form.

monostrophic (mon-ō-strof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονοστροφικός*, < *μονόστροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe: see *monostrophe*.] In *pros.*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form; of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes. Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short- and long-meter hymns, etc.)—composition by pericopes being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatists and lyric poets. See *systematic*.

monostyle[1] (mon′ō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *style*[1].] In *arch.*, having the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary*.

monostyle[2] (mon′ō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having or consisting of a single shaft: applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*.

monostylous (mon′ō-stī-lus), *a.* [As *monostyle* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one style.

monosy (mon′ō-si), *a.* [NL. (Morren, 1852), < Gr. *μόνωσις*, singleness, < *μονοῦν*, make single, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite. It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation—(*a*) when the separation is congenital (*ademsy*), and (*b*) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*dialysis*).

monosyllabic (mon″ō-si-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *monosyllabique* = Sp. *monosilábico* = Pg. *monosyllabico* (cf. Sp. *monosílabo* = It. *monosillabo*, adj.), < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, monosyllabic: see *monosyllable*.] 1. Consisting of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic* word.—2. Consisting of words of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic* verse.—**Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard. This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer. See *echo*.

monosyllabically (mon″ō-si-lab′i-kal-i), *adv.* In monosyllables; with the use of monosyllables.

monosyllabism (mon-ō-sil′a-bizm), *n.* [= F. *monosyllabisme*; as *monosyllab*(*le*) + *-ism*.] 1. A predominance of monosyllables; the exclusive use of monosyllables: as, the *monosyllabism* of Chinese.—2. The state of being monosyllabic; the character of a monosyllable.

monosyllable (mon′ō-sil-a-bl), *n.* [For **monosyllabe* (as *syllable* for **syllabe*) = F. *monosyllabe* = Sp. *monosílabo* = Pg. *monosyllabo* = It. *monosillaba*, a monosyllable, < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, < *μόνος*, single, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of one syllable.

> She dealt in nothing but in *monosyllables*, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, i.

monosyllable (mon′ō-sil-a-bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monosyllabled*, ppr. *monosyllabling*. [< *monosyllable*, *n.*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [Rare.]

> Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,
> Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland*.

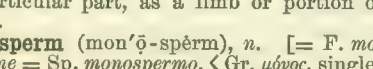
monosyllogism (mon-ō-sil′ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *syllogism*.] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole.

monosyllogistic (mon-ō-sil-ō-jis′tik), *a.* [< *monosyllog-ism* + *-istic*.] Consisting of a single syllogism.—**Monosyllogistic proof.** See *proof*.

monosymmetric (mon″ō-si-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetry* + *-ic*.] In *crystal.*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane: same as *monoclinic*.

monosymmetrical (mon″ō-si-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetric* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane: synonymous with *zygomorphous*.

monota (mō-nō′tä), *n.*; pl. *monotæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *μώνωτος* for *μονόνατος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, handle: see *ear*[1].] A one-handled vase.



Amphora with small *monota* beside it.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 521.

monotelephone (mon-ō-tel′e-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *telephone*.] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration.

monotelephonic (mon-ō-tel-e-fon′ik), *a.* [As *monotelephone* + *-ic*.] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch.

monotessaron (mon-ō-tes′a-ron), *n.*; pl. *monotessara* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες*, four.] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four gospels; a diatessaron.

monothalaman (mon-ō-thal′a-man), *a.* and *n.* [< *monothalam-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *monothalamian*.

Monothalamia (mon″ō-thā-lā′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered: opposed to *Polythalamia*. The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifers. See cut under *Foraminifera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta*. *Lamarck*.

monothalamian (mon″ō-thā-lā′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Monothalamia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Single-chambered; unilocular; having but one compartment: especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

II. *n.* An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous: said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifers.

★Also *monothalaman*.

monothalamous (mon-ō-thal′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. In *bot.*, single-chambered; having but one compartment; unilocular: applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by Tuckerman) to the apothecia of certain lichens.—2. In *entom.*, having but one cavity: applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber.

monothecal (mon-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θήκη*, case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having only one loculament or cell of the pericarp.

monotheism (mon′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo* = Pg. *monotheismo* =

It. *monoteismo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

monotheist (mon′ō-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *monothéiste* = Sp. *monoteísta*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theist*.] One who believes that there is but one God.

monotheistic (mon″ō-thē-is′tik), *a.* [< *monotheist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monotheism; of the nature of monotheism; believing in monotheism.

Monotheletic (mon″ō-the-let′ik), *a.* Same as *Monothelitic*.

Monotheletism (mon-ō-thel′e-tizm), *n.* Same as *Monothelitism*.

Closely connected with Monophysitism was *Monotheletism*, or the doctrine that Christ has but one will, as he has but one person. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 62.

monothelious (mon-ō-thē′li-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θῆλυς*, female.] In *zoöl.*, polyandrous: noting species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female.

Monothelism (mō-noth′e-lizm), *n.* [= F. *monothélisme* = Sp. *monotelismo*; as *monothel(ite)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Monothelitism*.

Monothelism was the simple and natural consequence of Monophysitism, and originated from the endeavors which the State Church made in the seventh century to conciliate the Monophysites. *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc.

Monothelite (mō-noth′e-līt), *n.* [= F. *monothélite* = Sp. It. *monotelita*, < LL. *Monothelitæ*, < LGr. *μονοθελῆται*, the sect of the Monothelites (cf. *μονοθέλητος*, of one will), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θέλειν*, will, > *θεληγής*, one who wills.] One who holds that Christ has but one will, the divine; specifically, one of a heretical sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the seventh century, which held that in Christ there are but one will (the divine will absorbing the human) and one operation or energy (*ἐνέργεια*).

The Church hath of old condemned *Monothelites* as heretics, for holding that Christ had but one will. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

The *Monothelites*, a sect who adopted in a modified form the views of the Monophysites, were condemned by the Sixth General Council in 680. Their opinions took root among the Mardaites, a people of Lebanon, who about the end of the seventh century received the name of Maronites, from Maro, their first bishop. They afterwards abjured the Monothelite heresy, and were admitted into communion with Rome in 1182. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 292.

Monothelitic (mon″ō-the-lit′ik), *a.* [Also *Monotheletic*; < *Monothelite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or akin to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

Monothelitism (mō-noth′e-lī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *monothélitisme*; as *Monothelite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that in the person of Christ there are but one will and one energy or operation; opposed to the orthodox doctrine (dyothelism) that since the incarnation Christ has two distinct wills, the divine and the human, and two distinct but harmonious operations. The Monothelites argued that his will must be one, will being attached to personality. The orthodox urged that there must be two wills in him, as otherwise either the divine or the human nature would be imperfect, and cited the texts Mat. xxvi. 42; Luke xxii. 42; John v. 30, vi. 38. See *Monothelite*. Also *Monotheletism*, *Monothelism*.

monothetic (mon-ō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *philos.*, positing or supposing a single essential element.

monotint (mon′ō-tint), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *tint*.] Drawing, painting, printing, etc., in a single tint. Compare *monochrome*.

The characters are mere studies in *monotint*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 405.

monotocous (mō-not′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονοτόκος*, bearing but one at a time, < *μόνος*, single, one, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear (> *τόκος*, birth).] 1. In *zoöl.*, having only one at a birth; uniparous, as the human species usually is; laying but one egg before incubating, as sundry birds.—2. In *bot.*, bearing progeny (fruiting) only once, as in annuals or biennials: same as *monocarpous*. Also *monotokous*.

Monotoma (mō-not′ō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τομή*, a cutting.] The typical genus of *Monotomidæ*, often referred to *Lathridiidæ* or *Cryptophagidæ*, founded by Herbst in 1793. They are of small size, superficially resemble species of *Silvanus*, and have the antennæ moderate, with a one-jointed club. About 25 species are known, 9 from North America, as *M. americana*, and the rest mainly from Europe. They are found under bark and stones and in ants' nests.

monotome (mon′ō-tōm), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόμος*, section, volume: see *tome*.] Comprised in one tome or volume. [Rare.]

This translation . . . was first published in the *monotome* edition of Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 56, note.

Monotomidæ (mon-ō-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Monotoma*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 3-jointed; the wings are not fringed; the second joint of the tarsi is not dilated; the elytra are truncate; the first and fifth ventral segments are longer than the others; the maxillæ are bilobate; and the front coxæ are small and rounded.

monotomous† (mō-not′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having cleavage distinct in only one direction.

monotone (mon′ō-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μονότονος*, of one and the same tone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a sameness of tone; the utterance of successive syllables at one unvaried pitch, with little or no inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking.

He speaks of fearful massacres . . . in the same *monotone* of expression. *Saturday Rev.*

3. In *music*: (*a*) A single tone, without harmony or variation in pitch. (*b*) Recitation of words in such a tone, especially in a church service, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and with occasional inflections or melodic variations; intoning; chanting. Monotone is a natural device for increasing the sonority of the voice, so that it may readily fill a large space, and is also thought by some to have a peculiar solemnity of effect. It is much used as an element in chanting.

4. Something spoken or written in one tone or strain.

"In Memoriam," . . . although a *monotone*, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature, the murmur of ocean, the soughing of the mountain pines. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

monotone (mon′ō-tōn), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *monotoned*, ppr. *monotoning*. [< *monotone*, *n.*] To recite in a single, unvaried tone; intone; chant. Strictly speaking, to *monotone* and to *intone* are not the same, the latter having a technical meaning in connection with Gregorian music; but in common usage they are made synonymous.

monotonic (mon-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [< *monotone* + *-ic*.] 1. Monotonous. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to a monotone; uttered in a monotone; also, capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum.

The use of *Monotonic* Recitation is of extreme antiquity, and was probably suggested, in the first instance, as an expedient for throwing the voice to greater distances than it could be made to reach by ordinary means. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 355.

monotonical (mon-ō-ton′i-kạl), *a.* [< *monotonic* + *-al*.] Same as *monotonic*.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Chesterfield.*

monotonically (mon-ō-ton′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a monotonic or monotonous manner.

monotonist (mō-not′ō-nist), *n.* [< *monotone* + *-ist*.] One who talks or writes persistently on a single subject. *Davies.*

monotonous (mō-not′ō-nus), *a.* [= F. *monotone* = Sp. *monótono* = Pg. It. *monotono*, < LGr. *μονότονος*, of one tone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*. Cf. *monotone*.] 1. Characterized by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a pause in the midst. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II.

Then came silence, then a voice,
Monotonous and hollow like a ghost's.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Unvarying in any respect; tiresomely uniform.

When one knows that one can catch as many more [salmon] as one wishes, impatient people might find the occupation *monotonous*. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 85.

Monotonous function. (*a*) A function unchanged by the specified change of the independent variable; or (*b*) a function whose value within certain limits of the real variable, if it changes, only increases or only decreases.

monotonously (mō-not′ō-nus-li), *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with monotony, tiresome uniformity, or lack of variation.

monotonousness (mō-not′ō-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous; monotony; irksome or dreary sameness.

monotony (mō-not′ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *monotonie* = Sp. *monotonía* = Pg. It. *monotonia*, < Gr. *μονοτονία*, sameness of tone, < *μονότονος*, of one and the same tone: see *monotone*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; monotone.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 21.

"It is in vain longer," said my father, in the most querulous *monotony* imaginable, "to struggle as I have done." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 19.

2. Tiresome uniformity or lack of variation in any respect; sameness; want of variety.

At sea everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

Monotremata (mon-ō-trem′a-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a perforation, hole, < *τετραίνειν*, √ *τρα*, bore, perforate.] 1. In *mammal.*, the lowest order of the class *Mammalia*, containing those mammals which have a single or common opening of the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, and are oviparous. The order coincides with the subclass *Ornithodelphia*, and also with *Prototheria* and *Amasta*; it is divided into two suborders, *Tachyglossa* and *Platypoda*, respectively constituted by the families *Tachyglossidæ* (or *Echidnidæ*) and *Ornithorhynchidæ* (or *Platypodidæ*). There are mammary glands, but no nipples. There is a common cloaca, into which empty the sperm-ducts, oviducts, and ureters, and which also receives the feces, as in birds; and the females lay eggs like those of reptiles. The testes, like the ovaries, remain abdominal. There is a peculiar T-shaped episternum or interclavicle, and the coracoid joins the sternum, as in birds. (See cut at *interclavicle*.) There are no true teeth in the adults. The mammals which constitute this order are the duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, and several species of so-called spiny ant-eaters, of the genera *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus* and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. See cuts under *duckbill* and *Echidnidæ*.

2. In *conch.*, a division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having the external male and female orifices contiguous or common: opposed to *Ditremata*.

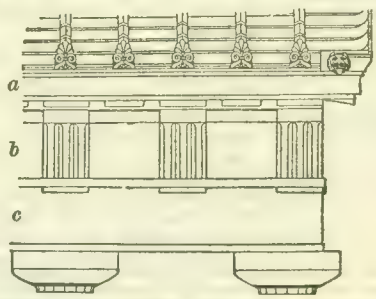
monotrematous (mon-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [As *Monotremata* + *-ous*.] Having a single or common opening for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, as a mammal; pertaining to the *Monotremata*, or having their characters; monotreme; prototherian.

monotreme (mon′ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρῆμα*, hole: see *Monotremata*.] I. *a.* Same as *monotrematous*: as, *monotreme* mammals; a *monotreme* egg.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monotremata*, as a duck-mole or prickly ant-eater.

monotremous (mon′ō-trē-mus), *a.* Same as *monotrematous*.

monotriglyph (mon-ō-trī′glif), *n.* [= F. *monotriglyphe* = Sp. It. *monotriglifo*, < L. *monotriglyphus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τριγλυφος*: see *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, the usual intercolumniation



Monotriglyph, Temple of Assos.—Archaic Doric. (From Report of Investigations, 1881, of Archæological Institute of America.)
a, cornice; *b*, frieze composed of alternating triglyphs and metopes; *c*, architrave or epistyle.

of the Doric order, embracing one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature immediately above it.

Monotrocha (mō-not′rō-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονότροχος*, a one-wheeled car, prop. adj., having one wheel, < *μόνος*, single, + *τροχός*, wheel.] 1. In Ehrenberg's classification, a prime division of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules in which the wheel is single, continuous, and ciliated: distinguished from *Sorotrocha*, with compound or divided wheel. He divided them into two orders, *Holotrocha* and *Schizotrocha*, each of two families.—2. In *entom.*, one of two great divisions of *Hymenoptera*, including those groups in which the trochanters have but one joint, proposed by Hartig in 1837. It comprises the superfamilies *Tubulifera*, *Heterogyna*, *Fossores*, *Diplopteryga*, and *Anthophila*. It is distinguished from *Ditrocha*, which includes the *Phyllophaga*, *Xylophaga*, and *Parasitica*.

monotrochal (mō-not′rō-kạl), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-al*.] 1. Having a single ciliated band, as a larval worm: as, a *monotrochal* polychætous larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.—2. In *entom.*, having a single trochanteric joint; of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochian (mon-ō-trō′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Monotrochous, as a rotifer; not sorotrochous.

II. *n.* A wheel-animalcule whose wheel is single and undivided; any member of the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochous (mō-not′rō-kus), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ous*.] Same as *monotrochal*.

Monotropa (mō-not′rō-pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flowers, which are 'turned to one side'; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρέπειν*, turn. Cf. Gr. *μονότροπος*, of one kind, living alone, < *μόνος*, single, + *τρόπος*, a turn, way, kind, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the family *Monotropaceæ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. Two species are known. *M. uniflora*, of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas, is the Indian-pipe, corpse-plant, or ice-plant. This plant is a root-parasite or feeds on vegetable mold; it is fleshy, white or pinkish throughout, its simple clustered stems 5 or 10 inches high, clad with small scales, the nodding flower with about ten similar sepals and petals. The pine-sap or bird's-nest, *Hypopitys Hypopithys*, was formerly included in this genus. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*b*), and *beech-drops*.



Flowering Plant of Indian-pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*).
a, stamen; *b*, fruit.

Monotropaceæ (mon″ō-trō-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Monotropa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Ericales*, typified by the genus *Monotropa*. It is composed of leafless parasitic herbs, with a four- to six-celled superior ovary. Nine genera are known, with about 12 species, natives of woods in the north temperate zone, especially in America. They have short, scaly, unbranched stems, and no green color, but are tawny, white, or reddish. This family has been generally regarded as a tribe (which was named *Monotropeæ* by Dumortier, 1829) either of the *Ericaceæ* or of the *Pyrolaceæ*.

monotropic (mon-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μονότροπος*, of one kind: see *Monotropa*.] Same as *monodromic*.

monotypal (mon′ō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *monotype* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

monotype (mon′ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monotype*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τύπος*, type: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The only, single, or sole type, as a species single in its genus, a genus in its family, etc.; a typical representative alone of its kind.—**2.** A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-color or printers' ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper.

We do not remember to have seen the word *monotype* before, nor have we seen a public exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing; but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 384.

II. *a.* Monotypic.

monotypic (mon-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *monotype* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having but one type; consisting of a single representative; represented by a monotype, as a genus of one species, a family of one genus, etc.—**2.** Being a monotype; alone representing a given group, as a species single in its genus.

Also *monotypal* and *monotypical*.

monotypical (mon-ō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *monotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

monovalence (mō-nov′a-lens), *n.* [< *monoval(t-)* + *-ce*.] The character of being monovalent.

monovalency (mō-nov′a-len-si), *n.* Same as *univalency*.

monovalent (mō-nov′a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, having a valence equal to that of hydrogen, represented by unity. Also, and more properly, called *univalent*.

monoxid, monoxide (mo-nok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *oxid*.] **1.** An oxid containing one oxygen atom combined with two univalent atoms or one bivalent atom. Used where several oxids of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxid, CO, from carbon dioxid or carbonic acid, CO_2.

2. The first oxid of a series.

monoxyle (mō-nok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. *μονόξυλον*: see *monoxylon*.] Same as *monoxylon*. *R. F. Burton*, tr. Arabian Nights, IV. 168, note.

monoxylon (mō-nok′si-lon), *n.* [< LGr. *μονόξυλον*, neut. of *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk: see *monoxylous*.] Anything formed from a single piece of wood: specifically, a canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

monoxylous (mō-nok′si-lus), *a.* [= F. *monoxyle*, < L. *monoxylus*, < Gr. *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk (neut. *μονόξυλον*, sc. *πλοῖον*, a boat so made), also made of wood only, < *μόνος*, single, only, + *ξύλον*, wood, a piece of wood.] Formed of a single piece of wood. *Dr. Wilson*.

Monozoa (mon-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Monocyttaria*.

monozoan (mon-ō-zō′an), *a.* [As *monozo(ic)* + *-an*.] Same as *monozoic* or *monocyttarian*.

monozoic (mon-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In *zoöl.*, having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian.

Monozonia (mon-ō-zō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ζώνη*, a belt, girdle.] A division of myriapods. *Brandt*.

Monroe doctrine. See *doctrine*.

Monro's foramen. See *foramen of Monro*, under *foramen*.

mons (monz), *n.*; pl. *montes* (mon′tēz). [L., a mount.] In *anat.*, the mons Veneris.—**Mons Veneris**, the mount of Venus, the prominence over the pubic symphysis of the human female, cushioned with fat and covered with hair.

Mons. An abbreviation of the French *Monsieur*.

monseigneur (môn-sā-nyėr′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *monseñor* = Pg. *monsenhor* = It. *monsignore*, after F.), lit. my lord, < *mon* (< L. *meus*, acc. *meum*), my, + *seigneur*, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. lord: see *senior*, *seignor*, *señor*, etc. Cf. *monsignor* and *monsieur*.] A French title of honor, equivalent to 'my lord,' given to princes, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or court. At different times the meaning has been considerably extended. Abbreviated *Mgr*.

Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his fortnightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 7.

monsieur (F. pron. mė-syė′), *n.*; pl. *messieurs* (F. pron. me-syė′). [Formerly partly Anglicized as *monseer*, *mounsieur*, *mounseer*; = Sp. *monsiur* = It. *monsù*, < F. *monsieur*, OF. *monsieur* (also *messire*, *mesire* = It. *messer*, orig. 'my sir,' i. e. my lord), < *mon*, < L. *meus*, acc. *meum*, my, + *sieur*, OF. *sire*, etc. (> E. *sir*), contr. of OF. *seigneur*, *seignour*, etc., lord, lit. 'elder': see *sir*, *sire*, *seignor*, *signor*, *señor*, *senior*. Cf. *monseigneur*, of which *monsieur* is, on analysis, a contracted form.] **1.** Literally, my lord; sir: the common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English *Mr*. Abbreviated *M.*, *Mons.*; plural *MM.*, *Messrs*.

For *Monsieur* Malvolio, let me alone with him. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 144.

Did you ever know a Frenchman that could not take an affront? I warrant *monseer* knows what he is about; don't you, *monseer?* *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxv.

2. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.

O! let the King, let *Mounsieur* and the Sover'n
That doth Nauarras Spain-wronged Scepter gouern,
Be all, by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

3. A Frenchman: vulgarly and humorously *mounseer*.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his *monsieur* by the arms fast bound.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

Now the Baron was as unlike the traditional *Mounseer* of English songs, plays, and satires as a man could well be. *W. Collins*, Lady of Glenwith Grange.

4†. A gentleman: said of a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent *monsieur*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 65.

Monsieur de Paris, a euphemistic title given in France to the public executioner.

At the gallows and the wheel—the axe was a rarity—*Monsieur [de] Paris*, as it was the episcopal mode among his brother Professors of the provinces, Monsieur [d'] Orleans and the rest, to call him, presided. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 7.

monsignor (mon-sē′nyor), *n.* [< It. *monsignor*, *monsignore:* see *monseigneur*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title conferred upon prelates, and upon the dignitaries of the papal court and household. Also, in the fuller Italian form, *monsignore*, plural *monsignori*. Abbreviated *Mgr*.

It seemed the whole court of Rome was there—*monsignori* and prelates without end. *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxvi.

The master of the ceremonies, *Monsignor* Fabei, advances up the Chapel. *J. R. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxx.

Mons Mænalus. [NL.: L. *mons*, mount; *Mænalus*, < Gr. *Μαίναλος*, *Μαίναλον*, a range of mountains in Arcadia.] A constellation, the mountain Mænalus, formed of a few stars in the feet of Boötes. It was introduced in 1690, in a posthumous work of Hevelius. The name (that of a mountain in Arcadia) is connected with the myth of Arcas and his mother, personages identified with the Great Bear and Boötes by the Greeks. The constellation is not now admitted.

Mons Mensæ. [L., named after Table Rock at the Cape of Good Hope: *mons*, mount; *mensæ*, gen. of *mensa*, table.] A constellation introduced by Lacaille in 1752, between the south poles of the equator and the ecliptic. Its brightest star is of the fifth magnitude.

monsoon (mon-sōn′), *n.* [Formerly also *monson;* cf. Sw. *monsoon* = Dan. *monsun* (< E.), Sw. *mousson* (< F.); F. *monson*, *monçon*, now *mousson* = Sp. *monzón* = Pg. *monção* = It. *monsone*, a monsoon; with accom. Rom. term., < Malay *mūsim*, monsoon, season, year, = Hind. *mausim*, time, season, < Ar. *mawsim*, a time, season, < *wasama*, mark.] **1.** A wind occurring in the alternation of the trade-winds in India and the north Indian ocean. During the half-year from April to October the regular northeast trade-winds are reversed, and, with occasional interruptions, the wind blows almost a steady gale from the southwest. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms; in others with variable winds; and in others, as in China, with storms and much rain. These tempests seamen call the *breaking up of the monsoon*. The reversed trade-wind is termed the *summer*, *southwest*, or *wet monsoon*, and the trade-wind is termed the *winter*, *northeast*, or *dry monsoon*.

The times of seasonable windes called *Monsons*, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 278.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage. *Boyle*, Works, III. 771.

The *summer monsoon* is a much stronger current than its winter correlative; and in India this fact is recognized in popular language, since it is often spoken of distinctively as "the *monsoon*," the claim of the *winter monsoon* to the same designation being for the moment tacitly ignored. *H. F. Blanford*.

2. Any of the winds that have annual alternations of direction and velocity, arising from differences of temperature between continents or islands and the surrounding ocean.

All the great *monsoons* are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges. *W. Ferrel*.

On the Brazilian coast, about and to the south of the tropic, there is so much regularity in the alternation of winds, although but for a few points, that their two prevailing currents, from south-east to north-east, are often called *monsoons*. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 145.

monsoonal (mon-sō′nal), *a.* [< *monsoon* + *-al*.] Of or relating to monsoons; of regular or periodical occurrence: said of winds.

monster (mon′stėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *monstre*, *mounstre*, < OF. *monstre*, F. *monstre* = Sp. *monstruo* = Pg. *monstro* = It. *monstro*, *mostro*, < L. *monstrum*, a divine omen, esp. one indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a portent, prodigy, wonder, monster, < *monere*, warn: see *monish*. Cf. *monster*, *v.*, *muster*, *monstration*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful; a thing to be wondered at; a prodigy.

For wende I never by possibilitee,
That swich a *monstre* or merveille mighte be.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 616.

2. A fabulous animal of grotesque or chimerical figure and often of huge size, compounded of human and brute shape, or of the shapes of various brutes, as the sagittary, centaur, sphinx, mermaid, minotaur, griffin, manticore, etc.

This is some *monster* of the isle. . . . Four legs and two voices: a most delicate *monster!* *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 94.

Then Enoch traded for himself, and bought
Quaint *monsters* for the market of those times,
A gilded dragon, also, for the babes.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Any very large animal; anything unusually large of its kind.

Where the wallowing *monster* spouted his foam-fountains in the sea. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

4. An animal or a plant of abnormal form or structure; any living monstrosity. The deviation consists sometimes in an excess, sometimes in a deficiency, of certain organs or parts; sometimes in a general or particular malformation, and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not belonging to the sex or species. The body of scientific doctrine or knowledge of such creatures is known as *teratology*.

5. A person regarded with horror because of his moral deformity, or his propensity to commit revolting or unnatural crimes.

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 102.

6. Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some *monster* in his thought,
Too hideous to be shewn. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 107.

7†. An example; a pattern.

Trewly she
Was hir chefe patrone of beaute
And chefe ensample of all hir werke
And *mounstre*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 912.

Gila monster. [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Heloderma suspectum*, of the family *Helodermidæ*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertilia* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the *crust-lizard*, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.— **Many-headed monster.** See *many-headed*.

II. *a.* Of inordinate size or numbers: as, a *monster* gun; a *monster* meeting.

monster (mon'stėr), *v. t.* [< *monster*, *n.*: see *monster*, *n.*, and *monish*. Cf. *muster*, *v.*] **1.** To exhibit as a monster; show or point out as something monstrous or wonderful.— **2†.** To make a monster of or monstrous; exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

Men. Pray now, sit down.
Cor. I had rather have one scratch my head i' the sun
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 81.

Monstera (mon'stę-rą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown, prob. < L. *monstrum*, in allusion to its strange appearance.] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the family *Araceæ*, type of the subfamily *Monsteroideæ* and the tribe *Monstereæ*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 15 species, natives of tropical America. They



Monstera deliciosa.
a, the spadix within the spathe; *b*, the flower.

have large firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spadix, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. deliciosa*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

Monstereæ (mon-stē'rę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1876), < *Monstera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Araceæ*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 65 species, confined to tropical regions.

monster-master† (mon'stėr-mȧs''tėr), *n.* A tamer of brutes. [Rare.]

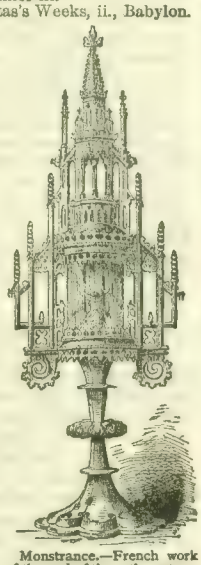
This *monster-master* stout [Nimrod],
This Hercules, this hammer-ill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

Monsteroideæ (mon-ste-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-oideæ*.] A subfamily of plants of the family *Araceæ*. It embraces the tribes *Monstereæ* and *Spathiphylleæ*, with 11 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 84 species.

monstership (mon'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *monster* + *-ship*.] The state of being a monster: in the quotation used humorously as a title.

Cash. It [humor] is a gentleman-like monster. . . .
Cob. I'll none on it; humour, avaunt, I know you not, begone. Let who will make hungry meals for your *monster-ship*, it shall not be I. *B. Jonson*, Every Man [in his Humour, iii. 2.

monstrance (mon'strans), *n.* [< OF. *monstrance* = It. *mostranza*, < ML. *monstrantia*, a monstrance, < L. *monstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*, *monstration*, and cf. *mustrance*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view; after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *lunette*, 11. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensory*, *remonstrance*, and *theotheca*.



Monstrance.—French work of the end of the 14th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

monstration (mon-strā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *monstratio(n-)*, a showing, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show, point out, indicate, ordain, indict, also advise: see *monster*, *v.*] A showing; demonstration; proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine *monstracion* howe he was the author of his death.
Grafton, Hen. II., an. 33.

monstrator (mon'strā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *monstrator*, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show: see *monstration*.] An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [Rare.]

This exhibition a university ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent *monstrator*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

monstricide (mon'stri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *monstrum*, a monster, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The slaughter of a monster. [Humorous.]

If Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxv.

monstriferous† (mon-strif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *monstrifer*, monster-bearing, < *monstrum*, a monster, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing monsters.

This *monstriferouse* empire of women . . . is most detestable and damnable. *Knox*, First Blast, Pref., p. 5.

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *monstrosities* (-tiz). [Also formerly *monstruosity*; < F. *monstruosité* = Sp. *monstruosidad* = Pg. *monstruosidade* = It. *mostruosità*, *mostrosità*, < LL. *monstrosita(t-)s*, *monstruosita(t-)s*, monstrousness, < *monstrosus*, *monstruosus*, monstrous: see *monstrous*.] **1.** The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, lady — that the will is infinite, and the execution confined.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the *monstrosities*, both of animals and of vegetables.
Buckle, Civilization, II. vi. (*Latham.*)

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called *monstrosities* arise; but *monstrosities* cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production; a monster.

monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [Formerly also *monstruous*, < F. *monstrueux* = Sp. Pg. *monstruoso* = It. *monstruoso*, *mostruoso*, < LL. *monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, preternatural, strange, < L. *monstrum*, a portent, monster: see *monster*.] **1.** Of unnatural formation; deviating greatly from the natural form or structure; out of the common course of nature: as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor rust,
But *monstrous* metal of them both begot.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 15.

In *monstrous* plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

2. Enormous; huge; prodigious; unparalleled.

And euen whole families of these *monstrous* men are found at this day in America, both neere to Virginia, as Captain Smith reporteth, and . . . about the Straits of Magellan, neere which he found Giants.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

What a *monstrous* tail our cat has got!
Carey, Dragon of Wantley, ii. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the *monstrous* hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.
Tennyson, Will.

3. Shocking; hateful; horrible: as, a *monstrous* delusion.

How *monstrous*
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range;
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves; O *monstrous* change!
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

What a *monstrous* Catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans!
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4†. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 158.

= **Syn. 1.** Abnormal.—**2.** Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous.—**3.** *Wicked*, *Atrocious*, etc. (see *atrocious*).

monstrous (mon'strus), *adv.* [< *monstrous*, *a.*] Exceedingly; extremely; wonderfully: as, *monstrous* difficult. [Now vulgar or colloquial.]

An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too: I'll speak in a *monstrous* little voice. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 54.

You are angry,
Monstrous angry now, grievously angry.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

It is such *monstrous* rainy weather that there is no doing with it. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, x.

monstrously (mon'strus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner. (*a*) In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; hideously; horribly: as, a man *monstrously* wicked.

They melted down their stoln ear-rings into a calf, and *monstrously* cryed out: These are thy gods, O Israel!
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

(*b*) Exceedingly; inordinately; enormously.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

monstrousness (mon'strus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word; especially, enormity; exceeding wickedness.

The statelinesse of the buildinges and the *monstrousenesse* of the sepulchres.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 29.

O, see the *monstrousness* of man
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 79.

monstruosity†, monstruous†, etc. Obsolete forms of *monstrosity*, etc.

Montacuta (mon-ta-kū'tą), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1819), named after George *Montagu*, an English naturalist (died 1815); later also *Montagua*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kelliidæ* or to the family *Erycinidæ*, or made type of the *Montacutidæ*. The shell is oblique, with the cartilage in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

Montacutidæ (mon-ta-kū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Montacuta* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidæ*.

montagnard (mȯn-ta-nyȧr'), *n.* [F., < *montagne*, mountain: see *mountain*.] **1.** A mountaineer. —**2.** [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution; hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountain*, under *mountain*.

montaine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montaña (mon-tän'yą), *n.* [Sp.: see *mountain*.] See *monte*, 1.

In the Peruvian Andes "*montaña*" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range, this country being divided into three longitudinal belts — the "Coast," "Sierra," and "*Montaña*," the "Sierra" being the region of the Andes proper.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 99.

montance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountance*.

montane (mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *montane*, OF. *montain* = Sp. Pg. It. *montano*, < L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain: see *mountain*.] Mountainous; belonging or relating to mountains: as, a *montane* fauna.

montanic (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [< *montane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Montanism (mon'tā-nizm), *n.* [< *Montanus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepuza in Phrygia; they practised rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic, rigorous, and chiliastic elements of the ancient church combined in *Montanism*.
Schaff, Hist. Christian Church, II. 417.

Montanist (mon'tā-nist), *n.* [< LGr. Μοντανιστής, a follower of Montanus, < Μοντανός, LL. *Montanus*: see *Montanism*.] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealots hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as *Montanists*, or "Kataphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 775.

Montanistic (mon-tā-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Montanist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

Montanistical (mon-tā-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Montanistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Montänistic.*

montanite (mon-tā'nīt), *n.* [< *Montana* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A rare tellurate of bismuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetradymite at Highland in the State of Montana.

Montanize (mon'tā-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Montanized*, ppr. *Montanizing.* [< *Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize.*] To follow the opinions of Montanus.

montant (mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= Sp. *montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = Pg. *montante*, a two-handed sword), < *monter* (= Sp. Pg. *montante* = It. *montante*), < ML. *montan(t-)s*, rising, ppr. of *montare*, mount: see *mount*2. Cf. *mountant.*] **I.** *a.* Rising; specifically, in *her.*, (*a*) increasing, or in her increment (applied to the moon), or (*b*) placed in pale and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurient* in the case of a fish).

II. *n.* **1**†. In *fencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain.

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 26.

2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails. See cut under *door.*

montanto† (mon-tan'tō), *n.* [Irreg. < Sp. *montante*, rising, a sword, etc.: see *montant.*] **1.** A straight broadsword for two hands.—**2.** Same as *montant*, 1.

'Slid! an these be your tricks, your passados, and your *montantos*, I'll none of them.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

mont-de-piété (môn'dė-pē-ā-tā'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *monte de piedad*, < It. *monte di pietà*, lit. 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv. Sp. *monte pío*, 'pious fund'), < L. *mon(t-)s*, hill, heap, ML. also pile of money, fund, bank; *de*, of; *pieta(t-)s*, piety, ML. compassion, pity: see *mount*1, *de*2, *piety*, *pity.*] An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest. These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to countervail the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The funds, together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time.

monte (mon'te), *n.* [< Sp. *monte*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, < L. *mons* (*mont-*), a hill, mountain: see *mount*1.] **1.** A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests; a forest. In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely foreste l areas. In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest.'

Less than a league above there is [in New Granada] a spot destitute of trees. All such are called llano—plain—whether they be flat or hilly; and all land covered with thicket is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and montaña if more. *I. F. Holton*, New Granada, p. 436.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams, and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width. Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos, from which they are sharply defined—the reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 406.

2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these. Monte was the most popular of the gambling-games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries.—**Three-card monte**, a gambling-game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards, of which one is usually a court-card. By skilful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court-card.

monte-bank (mon'te-bangk), *n.* A gaming-table or an establishment where monte is played; also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes.

montebrasite (mon-te-brā'zīt), *n.* [< *Montebras* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of amblygonite from Montebras in France.

Montefiasco (mon-te-fias'kō), *n.* Same as *Montefiascone:* an erroneous abbreviation.

Montefiascone (mon″te-fias-kō'ne), *n.* [It.: see def.] A fine wine produced near Montefiascone, in central Italy.

monteiro, *n.* Same as *montero*2.

monteith (mon-tēth'), *n.* [From a personal name.] **1.** A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



Monteith.

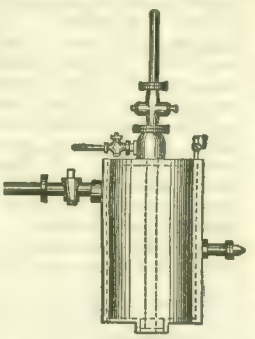
movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge. It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteith* Has by one Vessel sav'd his name from Death.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 183.

Silver cisterns could not have been common or often put to the baser use [rinsing forks and spoons during dinner]; but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteith*, with its movable rim, tall punch-glasses, lemon-strainer, and ladle, took their place. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 250.

2. [Appar. of different origin from the above, but from the same surname.] A kind of cotton handkerchief having white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color. *Dict. Needlework.*

monte-jus (F. pron. môṅt'zhü), *n.* [F., < *monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice: see *mount*2, *v.*, and *juice.*] In *sugar-manuf.*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above. It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valved pipes, one by which the juice is received, another by which it is discharged, and a third by which steam is admitted. The steam, entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery-pipe to the clarifiers. The steam then condenses, and leaves a vacuum, and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E. H. Knight.*



Monte-jus.

montem (mon'tem), *n.* [Short for L. *processus ad montem*, going to the hill: *processus*, a going forward, orig. pp. of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*); *ad*, to, toward; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount: see *mount*1.] The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The "salt-money" has been known to reach nearly £1,000.

Montenegrin, Montenegrine (mon-te-neg'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Montenegro* (see def.), an It. translation of Serv. *Crna Gora*, Black Mountain (Serv. *crn*, black, *gora*, mountain); < *monte*, < L. *mons* (*mont-*), mountain, + *negro*, *nero*, < L. *niger*, black: see *mount*1 and *negro.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

Montepulciano (mōn″te-pūl-chä'nō), *n.* [It.: see def.] A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Monterey cypress. See *cypress*, 1 (*a*).

Monterey pine. See *pine.*

montero1 (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *montero*, a huntsman, < *monte*, a mountain, wood, < L. *mon(t-)s.*] A huntsman; a forester.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, vii. 77.

montero2 (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [Also *monteiro;* prop. **montera*, < Sp. *montera* (= Pg. *monteira* = It. *montiera*), a hunting-cap, < *montero*, a hunter.] A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero.* *Bacon.*

montero-cap (mon-tā'rō-kap), *n.* Same as *montero*2.

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 24.

The cedar bird, with its red-tipt wings and yellow-tipt tail, and its little *monteiro cap* of feathers.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

montes, *n.* Plural of *mons.*

monteth†, *n.* Same as *monteith.*

montgolfier (mont-gol'fi-ėr; F. pron. môṅ-gol-fyā'), *n.* [< F. *montgolfière*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France.] A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

Montgomery Charter. See *charter.*

month (munth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moneth;* < ME. *month*, *moneth*, < AS. *mōnath*, *mōnoth* (in inflection syncopated *mōnth-*) = OFries. *mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mōnd* = D. *maand* = MLG. *manet*, LG. *maand* = OHG. *mānōd*, MHG. *mānōt*, *mānet*, G. *monat* = Icel. *mānudhr* = Sw. *månad* = Dan. *maaned* = Goth. *mēnōths*, a month; cf. Gael. *mios*, Ir. *mios*, OIr. *mī* (gen. *mīs*) = W. *mis* = OBulg. *miesetsĭ* = Serv. *mjesec* = Bohem. *mesic* = Pol. *miesiac* = Russ. *miesyatsŭ* = Lith. *menesis* = Lett. *mēnes* = L. *mensis* = Gr. *μήν* (for **μηνς*), month, = Skt. *mās* (for **māns*, **mēns*), month: names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' AS. *mōna* = Goth. *mēna* = Gr. *μήνη*, etc.; but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear: see *moon*1.] **1.** Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month.* This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29.530589 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. There are, besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers. These are—(*a*) The *anomalistic month*, or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next: it is 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37.4 seconds. (*b*) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars: it is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds. (*c*) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next: it differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinoxes, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4.7 seconds. (*d*) The *nodical* or *dracontic month*, which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node: it is 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.

2. One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3.8 seconds: called specifically a *solar month.*—**3.** One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided: called specifically a *calendar month.* The calendar months are January, 31 days; February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29); March, 31; April, 30; May, 31; June, 30; July, 31; August, 31; September, 30; October, 31; November, 30; December, 31.

4. At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean 'a lunar month,' which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc. In ecclesiastical law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month,' except when the contrary appears. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days.

5†. *pl.* Same as *menses.* *Minsheu; Cotgrave.*

Abbreviated *mo.*

A month's mind. See *mind*1.—**Consecution month.** See *consecution.*—**Fence month.** See *fence-month.*

Monthier's blue. See *blue.*

monthling (munth'ling), *n.* [< *month* + *-ling*1.] That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *Monthling!*
Wordsworth, Address to my Infant Daughter, Dora.

monthly (munth'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *monethly;* < ME. *monethly*, < AS. *mōnathlīc* (= OHG. *mānōtlīch*, G. *monatlich* = MD. *maandelijk*, D. *maandelijksch* = Sw. *månatlig* = Dan. *maanedlig*), monthly, < *mōnath*, month: see *month.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Continued for a month, or performed in a month: as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—**2.** Done or happening once a month or every month: as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.—**3.** Lasting a month.

Minutes' joys are *monthlie* woes. *Greene*, Menaphon.

A monthly mind. See *a month's mind*, under *mind*[1].—**Monthly nurse, rose,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.*; pl. *monthlies* (-liz). 1. A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month.—2. *pl.* Menses.

monthly (munth'li), *adv.* [= D. *maandelijks* = MLG. *māntlike* = G. *monatlich*; < *monthly*, *a.*] 1. Once a month; in every month: as, the moon changes *monthly*.—2†. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic.

The man talks *monthly*: . . .
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 2.

month's-mind†, *n.* See *mind*[1].

monticellite (mon-ti-sel'it), *n.* [Named after T. *Monticelli* (1759–1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist.] A rare member of the chrysolite group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish-gray crystals; also on Mount Monzoni, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine. Also called *batrachite*.

monticle (mon'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*[1].] A little mount; a hillock. *Bailey*, 1731. Also *monticule*.

monticoline (mon-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< L. *monticola*, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting mountains. Also *monticolous*.

monticulate (mon-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monticule* + *-ate*[1].] Having little projections or hills. ★*Smart*.

monticule (mon'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*.] Same as *monticle*.

monticulous (mon-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [< ML. *monticulosus*, hilly, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticule*, *monticle*.] Same as *monticulate*.

monticulus (mon-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *monticuli* (-lī). [< LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*.] In *anat.*, a little elevation; a monticule.—**Monticulus cerebelli**, the prominent central part of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

montiform (mon'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *forma*, form.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

montifringilla (mon″ti-frin-jil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch.] An old book-name of the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*. It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla nivalis*. See cut under *brambling*.

montigenous (mon-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< LL. *montigena*, mountain-born, < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain, + *gignere*, *genere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Mountain-born; produced on a mountain. *Bailey*, 1731.

montmartrite (mont-mär'trīt), *n.* [< *Montmartre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartre in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

montmorillonite (mont-mō-ril'on-īt), *n.* [< *Montmorillon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France.

montoir (môn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.*] A horse-block; a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*.

★**monton** (mon-tōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *monte*, < L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*[1].] 1. A heap of ore-mud for amalgamation.—2. A unit of weight. Chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 3,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800. [Mexico.]

montre (mon'tėr), *n.* [F., a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *montre*, show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*] 1. In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others; usually, the open diapason of the great organ. See also *mounted cornet*, under *cornet*[1], 1 (*c*).—2. An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

montross, *n.* A corrupt form of *matross*.

monture (mon'tūr), *n.* [< F. *monture* (= Sp. *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It. *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.* The same word in older use appears as *mounture*.] 1†. A saddle-horse. Compare *mount*[2], 2 (*a*).

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 96.

2. Same as *montoir*.—3. A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the *monture* of a diamond.—**Shaft-monture,** a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving. By its use warp-threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds. A mechanical drawboy operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven. Also called *split-harness*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *moniment*; < ME. *monument*, *monyment*, < OF. (and F.) *monument* = Sp. Pg. It. *monumento*, < L. *monumentum*, *monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind: see *monish*.] 1. Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated; hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a medieval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past; a memorial.

Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 6.

I know of no such thing as an Indian *monument*, for I would not honour with that name arrow points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half-shapen images.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

2. Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm-holes stately *monuments*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 946.

I would . . . pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or *monument* to ages. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 326.

3. A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead.—4†. A burial-vault; a tomb.

Lord, if thou be he, shewe me the *monument* that I put the in. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Make the bridal-bed
In that dim *monument* where Tybalt lies.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 203.

5. Any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

I doe much reverence the memory of so famous a man, that with the *monuments* of his wit . . . hath much benefited the Common-weale of good letters.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 100.

The last ten years have seen the production of Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, which . . . is a *monument* of critical erudition and genius.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

6. In *surveying* and the *law of conveyancing*, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries. In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, riverbanks, and ditches; and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7†. A treatise.

Quhen I had done refyning it, I fand in Barret's Alvearie, quhilk is a dictionarie Anglico-latinum, that Sr. Thomas Smith, a man of nae less worth then learning, Secretarie to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judiciouse *monument* on the same subject.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

8†. Distinctive mark; stamp.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent Into great Ingowes and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Celtic monuments. See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Choragic monument, harpy monument, megalithic monuments.** See the qualifying words.—**Syn. 1–3.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *monument*, *n.*] 1. To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and *monument* themselves [in the cathedral], to the exclusion of almost everybody else in these latter times.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, June 17, 1856.

2. To place monuments on; adorn with monuments: as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

monumental (mon-ū-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *monumental*, < L. *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument: see *monument*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments: as, a *monumental* inscription.

Some have amused the dull sad years of life . . .
With schemes of *monumental* fame; and sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp,
Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
Cowper, Task, v. 182.

2†. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possess't
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw*.

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument; memorial; preserving memory: as, a *monumental* pillar.

And *monumental* brass this record bears,
"These are—ah no! these were the gazetteers!"
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 313.

4. Having the character of a monument; resembling a monument.

Me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of pine, or *monumental* oak.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 135.

5. Conspicuous and permanent; historically prominent; impressive.

Darius himself is, if we may use the expression, a *monumental* figure in history.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 114.

6. Conspicuous as a monument; notable; excessive; amazing: as, *monumental* impudence. [Colloq.]—**Monumental cross.** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Monumental theology,** the study of ancient monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc., in so far as they throw light upon theology.

II. *n.* A monumental record; a memorial.

When ras'd Messalla's *monumentals* must
Lie with Sicinus's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read, and travellers that come
Transport my verses to their fathers' home.
Cotton, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 3.

monumentality (mon″ū-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being monumental; the fact or the degree of serving as a monument.

monumentalization (mon-ū-men″tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of making or the state of being monumental; the recording by monuments.

This *monumentalization* of superhuman contemporary knowledge. *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 32.

monumentally (mon-ū-men'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of memorial: as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*.—2. By means of monuments.—3. In a high degree: as, *monumentally* tedious. [Colloq.]

mony[1] (mon'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *many*[1].

mony[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *money*.

-mony. [(*a*) = F. *-monie* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monia*, < L. *-mōnia*, f., a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *cærimonia*, a rite, *parsimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sacredness, etc. (*b*) = F. *-moine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monio*, < L. *-mōnium*, neut., used similarly, as in *alimonium*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *parsimony*, *sanctimony*, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*, etc. See etymology. The suffix is not used as an English formative.

monyment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *monument*.

moo[1] (mö), *v. i.* [Imitative of the lowing of a cow. Cf. *mew*[2], imitative of the crying of a cat.] 1. To utter the characteristic cry of a cow; low.

I used to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cows a *mooing*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

2. To make a noise like lowing. [Rare.]

The *mooing* of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more abysmally, through all the hours of darkness.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 738.

moo[1] (mö), *n.* [< *moo*[1], *v.*] The low of a cow; the act of lowing.

moo[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *mo*.

moo-cow (mö'kou), *n.* A cow. [Childish.]

The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, i. 14. (*Nares.*)

mood[1] (möd), *n.* [< ME. *mood*, *mode*, *mod*, < AS. *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OS. *mōd*, *muod* = OFries. *mōd* = D. *moed* = MLG. *mōt*, *moit*, *mout*, *mūt*, LG. *mōt*, *mūt*, mind, heart, courage, = OHG. *muot*, MHG. *muot*, sense, spirit, G. *mut*, *muth*, courage, = Icel. *mōdhr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw. Dan. *mod*, courage, = Goth. *mōds*, wrath; orig. appar. any strong or excited state of feeling; perhaps, with formative *-d*, from a root appearing in Gr. *μαίεσθαι*, endeavor, seek, whence prob. *μοῦσα*, muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1†. Mind; heart.

This is his wyll after Moyses lawe,
That ye shulde bryng your beistes good,
And offer theme here your God to knawe,
And frome your synns to turne your *moode*.
York Plays, p. 434.

2. Temper of mind; state of the mind as regards passion or feeling; disposition; humor: as, a melancholy *mood*.

When Fortune, in her shift and change of *mood*,
Spurns down her late beloved. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 85.

Every landscape fair,
As fit for every *mood* of mind,
Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

By mental *moods* is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 520.

3†. Heat of temper; anger.

Atte laste aslaked was his *mood*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 902.

Who, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 51.

4†. Zeal: in the phrase *with main and mood*, with might and main; with a will.

Saint Elyne than was wunder fayne . . .
That ilk figure of the rode
Honured thai *with mayn and mode*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

5. A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness; also, absence of mind, or abstraction: generally used in the plural.

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and, being in his *moods*,
Left them. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action: commonly in the phrase *in the mood:* as, many artists work only when they are *in the mood*.

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of *moods*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

mood[2] (möd), *n.* [A later form of *mode*[1], which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical uses, though not usual in the latter: see *mode*[1].] **1.** In *gram.*, same as *mode*[1], 3.

The *mood* is an affection of the verb serving the varietie of utterance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

2. In *logic*, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it. In the traditional logic the names of the moods (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are—First figure, Bārbārā, Cēlārent, Dārii, Ferīō, Bārālipton, Cēlantēs, Dābitīs, Fāpesmō, Frisēsōmōrum; Second figure, Cēsārē, Cāmestres, Festīnō, Bārōcō; Third figure, Dāraptī, Fēlapton, Disāmis, Dātisī, Bōcardō, Ferīson. These names are merely mnemonic, and many of their letters are significant. The vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative proposition, *e* the universal negative, *i* the particular affirmative, and *o* the particular negative. By the first syllable is indicated the major premise, by the second the minor, and by the third the conclusion. For example, the name *Barbara* shows that the first mood of the first figure consists of two universal affirmative premises leading to a universal affirmative conclusion. The same understanding is to be had in regard to the vowels of the other words. Certain of the consonants also are significant. Thus, all indirect moods designated by a word beginning with *b* should be reduced to Barbara, the first mood of the first figure; all that are designated by a word beginning with *c*, to the second mood, Celarent; all in *d* to Darii, the third; and all in *f* to Ferio, the fourth. Other letters indicate how to reduce indirect to direct moods: thus *s* signifies that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding is to be simply converted in the reduction; *p*, that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding should be converted per accidens; *m*, that the premises should be transposed—that is, the major should be made the minor, and conversely; and *c*, that the mood designated by the word in which it occurs should be reduced per impossibile: whence the verses:

Simpliciter vult *s* verti, *p* vero per acci;
M vult transponi, *c* per impossibile duci.
Servat majorem, variatque secunda minorem;
Tertia majorem variat, servatque minorem.

A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions in their dewe qualitie or quantitie. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol. 26.

3. In *music*, same as *mode*[1], 7.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes and soft recorders; such as raised
To highth of noblest temper heroes old
Arming to battel. *Milton*, P. L., i. 550.

Indirect or **inverse mood**, a mood of indirect syllogism. See *indirect*.

mood[3] (möd), *n.* [A var. of *mud*, or of *mother*[2].] Mother-of-vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

moodily (mö'di-li), *adv.* In a moody manner; peevishly; sullenly; sadly.

moodiness (mö'di-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

moodir, *n.* See *mudir*.

moodish (mö'dish), *a.* [< *mood*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sulky; sullen.

moodishly (mö'dish-li), *adv.* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 166.

moodooga-oil (mö-dö'gä-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butea monosperma* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

moody (mö'di), *a.* [< ME. *moody, mody, modi,* < AS. *mōdig* (= OS. *mōdag, mōdeg, mōdig* = D. *moedig* = OHG. *muotīg* (only in comp.), MHG. *muotic*, G. *mutig* = Icel. *mōdhugr* = Sw. Dan. *modig* = Goth. *mōdags*), angry, < *mōd*, mood, temper: see *mood*[1].] **1†.** Spirited; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.

Hof on ich herde saie,
Ful *modi* mon and proud.
MS. Digby 86, f. 165. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Angry.

When, like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did *moody* Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.
Warner, Albion's England, vii. 33.

3. Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish; fretful; out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But *moody* and dull melancholy?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 79.

In a *moody* humour wait,
While my less dainty comrades bait.
Cowper, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 5.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe.
Gray, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

4†. Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 1.

moody-hearted (mö'di-här"ted), *a.* Melancholy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

moody-mad† (mö'di-mad), *a.* Mad with anger.

Moody-mad and desperate stags
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 50.

mool (möl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mold*[1].

By worms they're eaten, in *mools* they're rotten.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads), II. 324.

Or worthy friends rak'd in the *mools*,
Sad sight to see! *Burns*, To the Toothache.

moolah, moollah (mül'ä), *n.* Same as *molla*.

moolbery†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mulberry*.

Moolid (mö'lid), *n.* [< Ar. *maulid*, nativity, esp. the nativity of Mohammed.] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism; a birthday.

I have now a cluster of lamps hanging before my door, in honour of the *moo'lid* of a sheykh who is buried near the house in which I am living.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 307.

mooly, mooley (mül'i), *a.* and *n.* See *muley*.

moon[1] (mön), *n.* [< ME. *moone, mone,* < AS. ★*mōna* = OS. *māno* = OFries. *mōna* = MD. *maene*, D. *maan* = MLG. *māne, mān*, LG. *maan* = OHG. *māno*, MHG. *māne, mōn*, also (with excrescent *t*, due prob. in part to association with *mānet*, month) *mānte, mānde*, G. *mond* = Icel. *māni* = Sw. *måne* = Dan. *maane* = Goth. *mēna* (all masc.), the moon; = Gr. *μήνη*, the moon, = Lith. *menů*, the moon; cf., with appar. formative *s*, OBulg. *miesetsĭ*, etc., moon, month, L. *mensis*, month, Gr. *μήν* (for **μηνς*), month (*Μήν*, the Moon-god, L. *Lunus*, *Μήνη*, the Moon-goddess, L. *Luna*), Skt. *mās* (for **māns*, **mēns*) = Zend *mās*, > Pers. *māh* (> Hind. Turk. *māh*), moon, month. The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see *month*), and their ult. root, are undetermined. The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (sc. of time), < √ *ma*, Skt. *mā*, measure (whence ult. E. *mete*[1] and *measure*). The L. name of the moon (*luna*) and the L., Gr., and Teut. names for the sun (L. *sōl* = AS. *sōl*, etc.; Gr. *ἥλιος*; AS. *sunne*, E. *sun*, etc.) come from other roots, meaning 'shine.'] **1.** A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and the fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary. Its diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0.0204, or about one forty-ninth of that of the earth. Its mean density, however (about 3.4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5°.8′ 40″. It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s., which constitutes the *sidereal* month; the ordinary, or *synodical*, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than two days longer—29d. 12h. 44m. 2.7s. (See *month.*) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth—a circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation. (See *rotation.*) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see under *man*); but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of, and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects, such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth: the surface-structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface. The moon has no clouds, shows no certain indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a mean temperature extremely low, with a wide range on the illuminated hemisphere. See the supplement.



A Part of the Moon's Surface.

To graffe and sowe in growing of the *moone*,
And kytte and mowe in wanyng is to doon.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

What time the mighty *moon* was gathering light.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2. A satellite of any planet: as, the *moons* of Jupiter; Uranian *moons*.—**3.** The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth; a month.

This *mone*, in sunny daies and serene
Withouten frost, thi cornes, weede hem clene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

One twelve *moons* more she'll wear Diana's livery.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 10.

This roaring *moon* of daffodil
And crocus.
Tennyson, Pref. Sonnet to Nineteenth Century.

4. Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent. Specifically—(*a*) A crescent as a symbol or banner; especially, the Turkish national emblem. (*b*) In *fort.*, a crescent-shaped outwork.

Much means, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent
To advance our flag above their hornèd *moons*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*c*) In *brickmaking*, an implement of the nature of a slice-bar, for slicing or loosening fires in the grates of brick-kilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire.

5. The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also *moonie, muin*. *C. Swainson.* See cut under *goldcrest*.—**6.** The moon-daisy or moon-flower. Also *moons*.—**Acceleration of the moon.** See *acceleration*.—**Age of the moon.** See *age*.—**Beyond the moon,** beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rapt,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

Blue moon, an absurdity; an impossibility.

Yf they saye the *mone* is *belewe*,
We must beleve that it is true,
Admittynge their interpretacion.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 114. [(*Davies.*)

Change of the moon. See *change*.—**Coition of the moon.** See *coition*.—**Dark moon.** Same as *dark of the moon*.—**Dark of the moon,** the time in the month when the moon is not seen.—**Ecclesiastical** or **calendar moon.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Full moon.** See *full*[1].—**Libration of the moon.** See *libration*.—**Man in the moon.** See *man*.—**Mean moon.** See *mean*[3].—**Michaelmas moon.** See *Michaelmas*.—**Mock moon.** See *paraselene*.—**Moon hoax.** See *hoax*.—**Moon in distance,** a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation.—**Mount of the moon,** in *palmistry*. See *mount*, 5.—**The old moon in the new moon's arms,** that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth-shine.

I saw the *new moon* late yestreen
Wi' *the auld moon in her arm*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads), III. 154.

To bark at the moon. See *bark*[1].—**To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon,** to be very ambitious; calculate deeply; make an extravagant conjecture. See also under *cast*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

moon[1] (mön), *v. t.* [< *moon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adorn with a moon or moons; furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—**2.** To ex-

pose to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both uses.]

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they seethe it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and *mooned*. *Holland.*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but *mooning* themselves. *Kingsley*, 1864 (Life, II. 175). (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. [Colloq.]

He went *mooning* along with his head down in dull and helpless despondency. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

moon[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *moan*[1].

moonack (mö′nak), *n.* [Virginian Indian, 'the ★digger.'] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax*. *J. Burroughs*. See cut under *Arctomys*. [Southern U. S., as Virginia, etc.]

moonbeam (mön′bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

To fan the *moonbeams* from his sleeping eyes. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 176.

moonbill (mön′bil), *n.* The ringbill or ring-necked scaup-duck, *Æthyia collaris*. *G. Trumbull.* [South Carolina.]

moon-blasted (mön′blȧs″ted), *a.* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon.

moon-blind (mön′blīnd), *a.* 1. Dim-sighted; purblind. *Scott.*—2. Same as *moonstruck*.

moon-blink (mön′blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness erroneously ascribed to sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

moon-box (mön′boks), *n.* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage.

moon-calf (mön′käf), *n.* [= G. *mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit. a person or conception influenced by the moon.] 1. A monster; a deformed creature.

I hid me under the dead *moon-calf's* gaberdine. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 115.

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.—3. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception. *Cotgrave.*

moon-creeper (mön-krē′pėr), *n.* Same as *moon-flower*, 2.

moon-culminating (mön′kul″mi-nā-ting), *a.* In *astron.*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon.—**Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitude determinations.

moon-culminations (mön′kul-mi-nā″shonz), *n. pl.* In *astron.*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time—but the transit observations are more easy and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable.

moon-daisy (mön′dā″zi), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Broad *moon-daisies* among the ripe and almost sapless grass of midsummer. *The Century*, XXXVI. 804.

moon-dial (mön′dī″al), *n.* A dial for showing the hours by the moon.

mooned (mönd or mö′ned), *a.* [< *moon* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon.

And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 200.

2. Marked or spotted as with moons.

When with his *mooned* train
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh. *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in *mooned* horns
Their phalanx. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 978.

4. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their *moon'd* ensigns torn from every hold. *Mickle*, Almada Hill.

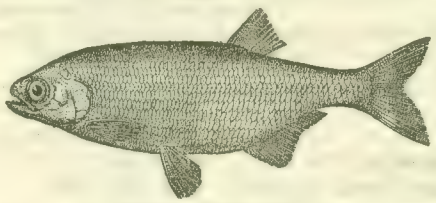
mooner (mö′nėr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. [Colloq.]

moonet (mö′net), *n.* [< *moon* + *-et*.] A little moon; a satellite.

The *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2.

mooney, *a.* and *n.* See *moony*.

mooneye (mön′ī), *n.* 1. An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.—2. A disease of the eye in horses.—3. A name of several fishes. (*a*) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*, a herring-like



Mooneye (*Hyodon tergisus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish, of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Hence—(*b*) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidæ*. (*c*) The cisco of Lake Michigan ★and Ontario, *Argyrosomus hoyi*.

mooneyed (mön′īd), *a.* 1. Affected with mooneye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 94.—3. Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontidæ* or mooneyes.

moon-face (mön′fās), *n.* A full round face—according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman.

He . . . surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moonfaces* of his harem. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

moon-faced (mön′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a round face like the rising full moon: usually in contempt.—2. Having a radiant or beautiful face.

Maud, the beloved of my mother, the *moon-faced* darling of all. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

moon-fern (mön′fėrn), *n.* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

★moonfish (mön′fish), *n.* A name of several fishes. (*a*) The sunfish, *Mola mola*: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, the horsehead or lookdown, having a much-compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin. (*c*) A stromateid fish, *Peprilus paru*, the harvest-fish. [Florida, U. S.] (*d*) An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, also called *angel-fish, spade-fish, three-banded sheepshead*, and *three-tailed porgy*. [Local, U. S.] (*e*) The horse-fish, *Vomer setipinnis*. Also called *dollar-fish*. See cuts under *Mola, horsehead*, and *Chætodipterus*.

moonflaw (mön′flâ), *n.* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon; especially, an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a *Moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her. *Brome*, Queen and Concubine, iv. 7.

moon-flower (mön′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.—2. A tropical night-blooming species of *Calonyction*, with large fragrant white flowers, *C. Bonanox*, or *C. grandiflorum*. The moon-flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *C. Bonanox*, by some authors referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. Also *moon-creeper*.

moong, mung (mong, mung), *n.* [Hindi *mūng*; cf. *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, the green gram, an important food-staple of India.

moonglade (mön′glād), *n.* The track of moonlight on water. [U. S.]

Moonglade: a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

moongus (mong′gus), *n.* Same as *mongoos*.

moonish (mö′nish), *a.* [< *moon* + *-ish*[1].] Like the moon; variable as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 430.

moonja, moonjah (mön′jä), *n.* [Also *munj, moonya*: E. Ind.] A grass, *Saccharum arundinaceum*, indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, used for cordage, mats, baskets, etc.

moon-knife (mön′nīf), *n.* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, [and] grounded with a curious *moon-knife*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 389.

moonless (mön′les), *a.* [< *moon*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

When the dim nights were *moonless*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 46.

moonlight (mön′līt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *monelicht* (= D. *maanlicht* = G. *mondlicht*); < *moon*[1] + *light*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* The light afforded by the moon; sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon.

II. *a.* Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

If you will patiently dance in our round
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 141.

A moonlight flitting. See *flitting*.

moon-lighted (mön′lī″ted), *a.* Same as *moonlit*.

moonlighter (mön′lī″tėr), *n.* 1. A member of one of the organized bands of desperados that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland.—2. Same as *moonshiner*.—3. One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights. [Local, U. S.]

moonlighting (mön′lī″ting), *n.* [< *moonlight* + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *moonlighter*.] 1. Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter*.—2. Moonshining.

moonling† (mön′ling), *n.* [< *moon*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling* as no wit of man
Or roses can redeem from being an ass. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

moon-lit (mön′lit), *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

When smoothly go our gondolets
O'er the *moonlit* sea. *Moore*, National Airs.

moon-loved (mön′luvd), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow-skirted Fayes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their *moon-lov'd* maze. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 236

moon-madness (mön′mad″nes), *n.* Lunacy; the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon.

Want, and *moon-madness*, and the pest's swift bane, . . .
Have each their mark and sign. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 17.

moon-man† (mön′man), *n.* 1. A lunatic. See quotation under def. 2.—2. A Gipsy.

A mooneman signifies in English a madman. . . . By a by-name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egiptians, others in mockery call them *moonemen*. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, viii.

moon-month (mön′munth), *n.* A lunar month. See *month*.

moon-penny (mön′pen″i), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

moon-plant (mön′plant), *n.* Same as *soma-plant*.

moon-raker (mön′rā″kėr), *n.* 1. A stupid or silly person: said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to rake it out.—2. *Naut.*, same as *moon-sail*.

moon-raking (mön′rā″king), *n.* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1.

Being called the master now, . . . it irked me much that anyone should take advantage of me; yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone *moon-raking*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvii.

moonrise (mön′rīz), *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon.

The serene *moonrise* of a summer night. *J. Morley.*

moons (mönz), *n.* Same as *moon*[1], 6.

moon-sail (mön′sāl or -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*.

moonseed (mön′sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*.—**Canadian moonseed**, *M. Canadense*.

moonset (mön′set), *n.* [< *moon*[1] + *set*[1]; formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning.* [Rare.]

moon-shaped (mön′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

moonshee (mön′shē), *n.* [< Hind. *munshī*, < Ar. *munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor.] In Hindustan, a secretary; also, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

His good wife sat reading her Bible, in Hindoostanee, under the guidance of a long-nosed, white-bearded old *moonshee*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 77.

moon-sheered (mön′shērd), *a.* *Naut.*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft. [Rare.]

moonshine (mön′shīn), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *maneschijn* = MHG. *mānschīne, mānschīn*, G. *mondschein* = Icel. *mānaskin* = Sw. *månsken* = Dan. *maaneskin*; as *moon*[1] + *shine*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The shining or light of the moon.

Flower-cups all with dewdrops gleam,
And *moonshine* floweth like a stream. *Motherwell*, The Voice of Love.

2. Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine*.

Labouring for nothings, and preaching all day for shadows and *moonshine*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 126.

You may discourse of Hermes' ascending spirit, of Orpheus' enchanting harpe, of Homer's divine furie, . . . and I wott not what marvelous egges in *mooneshine*.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

3. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 5.

4†. A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce.

Draw, you rogue; for, though it be night, yet the moon shines; I'll make a sop o' th' *moonshine* of you.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 35.

5. Smuggled spirits: so called as being brought in or taken away at night. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

At Piddinghoe they dig for *moonshine*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 401.

II. *a.* **1.** Illuminated by the moon. [Rare.]

I was readie to set foorth about eight of the clocke at night, being a faire *moone shine* night.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 100.

2. Nocturnal. [Rare.]

You *moonshine* revellers. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 42.

3. Empty; trivial.

moonshiner (mön′shī″nėr), *n.* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler; specifically, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller. Also called *moonlighter*.

moonshining (mön′shī″ning), *n.* [< *moonshine* + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *moonshiner*.] Illicit distilling. [U. S.]

The poet and the novelist . . . might (if they shut their eyes) make this season [of hop-picking] as romantic as vintage-time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 288.

moonshiny (mön′shī″ni), *a.* [< *moonshine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Illuminated by moonlight.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

2. Visionary; unreal; fictitious; nonsensical.

Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals.
The Century, XXXI. 186.

moon-sick† (mön′sik), *a.* Crazy; lunatic. *Davies.*

If his itch proceed from a *moon-sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 502.

moonstone (mön′stōn), *n.* [= D. *maansteen* = G. *mondstein* = Sw. *månsten* = Dan. *maanesten*; as *moon*[1] + *stone*.] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon. It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adularia*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase. It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens (adularia) come from Ceylon.

moonstricken (mön′strik″n), *a.* Same as *moonstruck*.

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far.
Brougham.

moonstruck (mön′struk), *a.* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon; lunatic; crazed; dazed.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moon-struck* madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 486.

A *moonstruck*, silly lad, who lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moon-struck* theorizing.
The Century, XXXVIII. 690.

moon-trefoil (mön′trē″foil), *n.* The tree-medic, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens. It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle.

moonwort (mön′wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary*[2], 2, and cut under *Botrychium*.—**Hemlock-leafed moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium Virginianum*: so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock.

moony (mö′ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mooney*; < *moon*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a moon. (*a*) Crescent-shaped. (*b*) Round: used of a shield.

Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield.
Dryden, Iliad, xiii.

2†. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard.

If they once perceive, or understand
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approaching.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

3. Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

The *moony* vapour rolling round the king,
Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Lighted by the moon.

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly,
With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky.
Poe, Al Aaraaf.

5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy.

Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

6. Sickly; of weak bodily constitution. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** Intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

Mooney, not quite intoxicated, but unfitted for duty.
Smyth, Sailor's Word-book.

II. *n.* A simpleton; a noodle. [Colloq.]

moonya (mön′yä), *n.* See *moonja*.

moon-year (mön′yēr), *n.* A lunar year.

moop (möp), *v. i.* [Cf. *mump*[1].] To nibble. [Scotch.]

But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

moor[1] (mör), *n.* [= Sc. *muir*; < ME. *moore*, *more*, < AS. *mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = OS. *mōr* = D. *moer*, a morass, = LG. *mor* = OHG. MHG. *muor*, a fen, rarely a lake, G. *moor* (< LG.), a fen, moor, = Icel. *mōr* (gen. *mōs*), orig. **mōrr*, a moor, heath, peat, = Sw. Dan. *mor*, a moor; prob. related to AS. *mere* = OHG. *meri* = Goth. *marei*, etc., a lake, mere, = L. *mare*, sea: see *mere*[1].] **1.** A tract of open, untilled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath.

A medowe called the lake medowe, wt a *more* therto adioyning called lake medowe *more*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

We'll sing auld Coila's plains and fells,
Her *moors* red-brown wi' heather bells.
Burns, To W. Simpson.

2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.—**3.** Any uninclosed ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] [Not used in any sense in U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** *Morass*, ★etc. See *marsh*.

moor[2] (mör), *v.* [Prob. (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) < D. *marren* (MD. *mâren*), tie, bind, moor (a ship), hinder, retard, = E. *mar*[1]: see *mar*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines; specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round.

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their gallies together. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. i. 3.

2. To secure; fix firmly.

O Neva of the banded isles,
We *moor* our hearts in thee!
O. W. Holmes, America to Russia.

Mooring anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**To moor head and stern**, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern.—**To moor with an open hawse.** See *hawse*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be held by cables or chains. [Rare.]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. To fasten or anchor a boat or ship.

The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff,
Deeming [leviathan] some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 207.

moor[2] (mör), *n.* [< *moor*[2], *v.*] The act of mooring.—**A flying moor**, the act of mooring while under way, by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and, while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one.

moor[3] (mör), *a.* A dialectal form of *more*[1]. *Tennyson.*

Moor[4] (mör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Moore*, *More*; < ME. *More*, *Moore*, *Mowre* = D. *Moor* = MLG. *Mōr* = OHG. MHG. *Mōr*, G. *Mohr* = Sw. Dan. *Mor* (cf. equiv. MLG. *Morian* = Dan. and Sw. *Morian*, Dan. also *Maurer*) = F. *More*, also *Maure* = Pr. *Mor* = Sp. *Moro* = Pg. *Mouro* = It. *Moro*, < L. *Maurus*, ML. also *Morus*, < Gr. Μαῦρος, a Moor; perhaps < μαῦρος, ἀμαυρός, dark (see *amaurosis*); but perhaps the name was of foreign origin. Cf. *blackamoor*. Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Morisco*, *morris*[1].] **1.** One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritanians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauritanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y now, and more blake than in the tother partie; and thei ben clept *Mowres*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

The Sea-coast-*Moors*, called by a general name Baduini: which in Arabia and Ægypt is the title of the people that liue in the Champaine and Inland Countries.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 687.

Hence—**2.** A dark-colored person generally; a negro; a black.

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*,
To hurt her do forbear.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 374).

Between us we can kill a fly
That comes in likeness of a coal-black *Moor*.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 78.

Moor's head, in *her.*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear-ring in the ear; a blackamoor's head.

moor[5] (mör), *n.* [Manx.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings. *Wharton.*

moor[6] (mör), *n.* [Cf. *maire*, *mayor*, in same sense in Rom.] A bailiff of a farm. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

moorage (mör′āj), *n.* [< *moor*[2] + *-age*.] A place for mooring. [Rare.]

moor-ball (mör′bâl), *n.* A curious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes and along the seashore, consisting of fragments of various algæ. It consists of a mass of branched articulated threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

moorband (mör′band), *n.* Same as *moorpan*.

moorberry (mör′ber″i), *n.* See *cranberry*, 1.

moor-blackbird (mör′blak″bėrd), *a.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*.

moor-bred (mör′bred), *a.* Produced on moors.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs
Some fleet-wing'd haggard, tow'rds her preying hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard drives.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 66.

moor-buzzard (mör′buz″ärd), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*: so called from frequenting moors. See cut under *marsh-harrier*.

moor-coal (mör′kōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a friable variety of lignite.

moor-cock (mör′kok), *n.* The male moor-fowl.

moor-coot (mör′köt), *n.* Same as *moor-hen*, 2.

Moor-dance (mör′dâns), *n.* Same as *Morisco*, 3.

Moorery (mör′ėr-i), *n.* [< *Moor*[4] + *-ery*, after Sp. *moreria*, < *Moro*, Moor. Cf. *Jewry*.] A quarter or district occupied by Moors. [Rare.]

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses.
Southey, Chron. of the Cid (1808), p. 386. (*Davies.*)

Mooress (mör′es), *n.* [< *Moor*[4] + *-ess*.] A female Moor.

moor-fowl (mör′foul), *n.* **1.** Same as *moor-game*.—**2.** The ruffed grouse. *J. Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina.]

moor-game (mör′gām), *n.* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*.

moor-grass (mör′gràs), *n.* The grass *Sesleria cærulea*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called.—**Purple moor-grass.** See *Molinia*.

moor-hawk (mör′hâk), *n.* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus æruginosus*.

moor-heath (mör′hēth), *n.* Heath of several species, especially *Erica vagans*, also called *Cornish heath*. See *heath*, 2.

moor-hen (mör′hen), *n.* **1.** The female moor-fowl.—**2.** The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moor-coot*.—**3.** The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

moor-ill (mör′il), *n.* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water*. [Scotch.]

Though he helped Lambside's cow weel out o' the *moor-ill*, yet the louping-ill 's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, x.

mooring (mör′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *moor*[2], *v.*] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels, and constant access to them.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

(*b*) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor: as, she lay at her *moorings*. Hence, generally—**2.** That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held.

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

mooring-bend (mör'ing-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring.

mooring-bitts (mör'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables.

mooring-block (mör'ing-blok), *n.* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships.

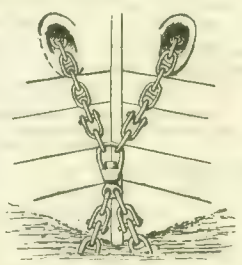
mooring-chock (mör'ing-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large block of wood or iron hollowed out and rounded off, the top forming a pair of incurving horns: secured to the deck at the sides or in a port to receive hawsers and moorings.

mooring-pall (mör'ing-pâl), *n.* Same as *mooring-post*.

mooring-post (mör'ing-pōst), *n.* 1. A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains.—2. One of the strong pieces of oak inserted into the deck of a large ship for fastening the moorings to when alongside a quay.

mooring-shackle (mör'ing-shak″l), *n.* Same as *mooring-swivel*.

mooring-stump (mör'ing-stump), *n.* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white-oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water. To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]



Mooring-swivel or Mooring-shackle.

mooring-swivel (mör'ing-swiv″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted. Also *mooring-shackle*.

moorish[1] (mör'ish), *a.* [< *moor*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Marshy; resembling a moor.

> There now no rivers course is to be seene,
> But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever greene.
> *Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 140.

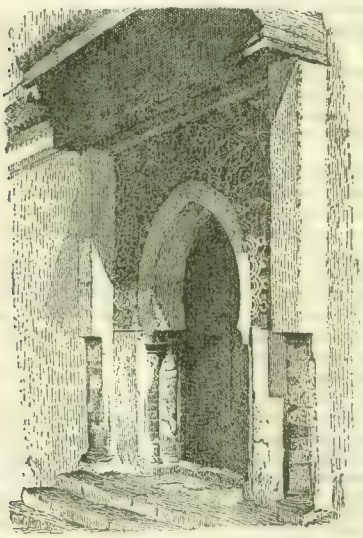
> The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all 'twixt Mash and *Moorish*, lies not only level but to the apparent Sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

> Along the *moorish* fens
> Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 66.

2. Belonging to a moor; growing on a moor: as, *moorish* reeds.—3. Having the qualities of a moor; characterless; barren.

> They be pathless, *moorish* minds,
> That, being once made rotten with the dung
> Of damned riches, ever after sink
> Beneath the steps of any villainy.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Moorish[2] (mör'ish), *a.* [< *Moor*[4] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Morisco*, *Moresque*, *morris*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Moors.—**Moorish art, decoration**, etc., the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety. Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings, produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc. Alhambraic art is a late development of the Moorish. See cut under *arabesque*.—**Moorish drum**, a tambourine.—**Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa: a name specifically given to the bacini built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies.



Moorish Art.—Doorway of Mosque, Tangiers, Morocco.

moorland (mör'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **morland*, < AS. *mōrland*, < *mōr*, moor, + *land*, land.]

I. *n.* A tract of waste land; a moor.

> O the dreary, dreary *moorland!* O the barren, barren shore!
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

II. *a.* Consisting of moorland; having the properties of a moor.

Moorman (mör'man), *n.*; pl. *Moormen* (-men). [< *Moor*[4] + *-man*.] A Moor; one supposed to be a Moor: specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon.

> Loku-Appu, tying the *Moorman* up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself.
> *The Orientalist*, II. 53.

moor-monkey (mör'mung″ki), *n.* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus*: so called from the blackish color. It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail.

moorn†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *mourn*[1].

moorpan (mör'pan), *n.* [< *moor*[1] + *pan*. Cf. *hard-pan*.] A hard clayey layer, frequently ferruginous, found at a depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts. Also *moorband*.

moor-peat (mör'pēt), *n.* Peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss. [Eng.]

moorstone (mör'stōn), *n.* Granite. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.]

> Hard grouan is granite or *moorstone*. *Pryce* (1778).

moor-tit (mör'tit), *n.* 1. The stonechat or wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*.—2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubicola*.—3. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local Eng. in all senses.]

moorva (mör'vä), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *mūrvā*.] An East Indian plant, *Cordyline hyacinthoides*; also, its long, tenacious, silky fiber, which makes an excellent cordage. Also called *marool*, and, with other species of the genus, *bowstring hemp*.

moor-whin (mör'hwin), *n.* See *whin*.

moorwort (mör'wèrt), *n.* A shrub, *Andromeda Polifolia*. Also *rosemary moorwort*.

moory[1] (mör'i), *a.* [< ME. **mory*, < AS. *mōrig*, moory, < *mōr*, moor: see *moor*[1] and *-y*[1].] Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

moory[2] (mör'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cloth, commonly colored blue, principally manufactured in the presidency of Madras in India and exported to the Malay peoples of the south.

moos †, *n.* An old form of *moose*.

moose (mös), *n.* [Formerly also *moosis*; < Algonkian, in various dialects, *moos*, *mos*, *mus*, etc.; 'he strips off.'] An animal of the family *Cervidæ*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces machlis* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe; the moose-deer of America, by most considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americanus*. It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti, *Elaphus* (*Cervus*) *canadensis*. The male may attain the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 pounds or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head. The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many short points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs; the tail is very short; the ears are large and slouching; and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper lip. The color is brown of variable shade. The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States, as northern New England, and much of British America. *Alces gigas* is found in Alaska.



Moose (*Alces machlis*).

> The large-limb'd *Moosis* with the tripping Dear.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

moose-bird (mös'bèrd), *n.* The Canada jay or whisky-jack, *Perisoreus canadensis*: so called from its frequent association with the moose.

moose-call (mös'kâl), *n.* A trumpet of birch-bark used by hunters in calling moose to an ambuscade or blind. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S. and Canada.]

moose-deer (mös'dēr), *n.* The moose.

moose-elm (mös'elm), *n.* See *elm*.

moosewood (mös'wûd), *n.* 1. The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.—2. The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. See *maple*[1].

moose-yard (mös'yärd), *n.* A space or area in the woods occupied by a herd of moose in winter, shut in on all sides by deep snow. The snow where the animals herd together to browse upon moosewood, moss, etc., being trampled down, a sort of inclosure is formed, which may be occupied by many individuals as long as the supply of food lasts. [U. S. and Canada.]

Mooslim, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

moost†, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

moot[1] (möt), *n.* [< ME. *moot*, *mote*, *mot*, *imot*, < AS. *mōt* (found only in comp.), usually *gemōt*, meeting, assembly (*witena gemōt*, assembly of counselors, parliament: see *witena-gemot*), = OS. *mōt*, *muot* = MLG. *mote*, *mute*, LG. *mote* = MHG. *muoz* = Icel. *mōt* = Goth. **gamōt* (in deriv. *gamōtjan*, meet), a meeting (cf. Sw. *möte*, Dan. *möde* = E. *meet*, *n.*). Hence *moot*[1], *v.*, and *meet*[1].] 1†. A meeting; a formal assembly. In this sense obsolete, except as used, chiefly in the archaic (Middle English) form *mote*, in certain historical terms, as *folkmoot* or *folkmote*, *hallmote*, etc. See def. 3.

> The monke was going to London ward,
> There to holde grete *mote*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

2. The place of such a meeting.—3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a court formed by assembling the men of the village or tun, the hundred, or the kingdom, or their representatives. It exercised political and administrative functions with some judicial powers. Compare *witena-gemot*. See the quotation.

> The four or ten villagers who followed the reeve of each township to the general muster of the hundred were held to represent the whole body of the township from whence they came. Their voice was its voice, their doing its doing, their pledge its pledge. The hundred-*moot*, a *moot* which was made by this gathering of the representatives of the townships that lay within its bounds, thus became at once a court of appeal from the *moots* of each separate village as well as of arbitration in dispute between township and township. The judgment of graver crimes, and of life or death, fell to its share; while it necessarily possessed the same right of law-making for the hundred that the village-*moot* possessed for each separate village. And as hundred-*moot* stood above town-*moot*, so above the hundred-*moot* stood the Folk-*moot*, the general muster of the people in arms, at once war-host and highest law-court, and general Parliament of the tribe. But whether in Folk-*moot* or hundred-*moot*, the principle of representation was preserved. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision, were the same. In each the priests proclaimed silence, the ealdormen of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood round, shaking their spears in assent, clashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "Aye" or "Nay." *J. R. Green*, Hist. of Eng. People, I. i.

4. Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in *law*, an argument on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

> The pleadynge used in courte and chauncery called *motes*, where . . . a case is appoynted to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtefull controuersie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 14.

> I hard that your Grace, in the disputes of al purposes quherwith, after the exemple of the wyse in former ages, you use to season your *moat*.
> *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

> Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their *moots*. *Bacon*, Church of Eng.

Mark moot. See *mark*[1].—**Swain moot** or **mote**, in *old Eng. law*, a court of the forests, held periodically before the verderers, and having jurisdiction of poaching, etc. Sometimes written *swan moot*.—**Wood moot** or **mote**, in *old Eng. forest law*, an inferior court held every forty days, a sort of minor "regard" or inspection, in which presentments were made and attachments received. *Stubbs*.

moot[1] (möt), *a.* [As an adj., to be regarded as contracted from *mooted*. Otherwise *moot point* and *moot case* must be compounds, < *moot*[1], *n.*, + *point*, *case*[1].] Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated; debatable; unsettled.—**Moot court.** See *court*.

moot[1] (möt), *v.* [< ME. *moten*, *mooten*, *motien*, cite to a meeting, discuss, < AS. *mōtian*, cite to a meeting, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To debate; discuss; argue for and against; introduce or submit for discussion.

If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in *mooting* questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), i. 3.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Leibnitz *mooted* this objection. *Westminster Rev.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice.—3†. To speak; utter.

The first sillabis that thow did *mute*,
Was pa da lyn [Where's Davie Lyndsay?].
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works, p. 263.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To argue; dispute.

Agens thee nyle y not *moote*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2. To plead or argue a supposed cause.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Attorney.

moot²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mot*³.

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long *mootes*, or blasts with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

moot³ (möt), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To dig. *Davies.*

mootable (mö′ta-bl), *a.* [< *moot*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being mooted; disputable; open, as a question.

He declareth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the maner of a *motable* case.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 944.

moot-book† (möt′bůk), *n.* See the quotation.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, usefull for young students of the common law. This was several times printed. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

mootchie-wood (mö′chi-wůd), *n.* [Tamil *mūchi.*] The soft white wood of *Erythrina Indica*, used for making light boxes, toys, etc.

mooter (mö′tėr), *n.* 1. One who moots; a disputer of a moot case. *Todd.*—2. In *shipbuilding*, a workman who makes treenails. [Rare.]

moot-hall† (möt′hâl), *n.* [< ME. *moothalle, motehall*; < *moot*¹ + *hall.*] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot-halls formerly connected with the inns of court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law.

I shal no reuthe haue
While Mede hath the maistrye in this *moot-halle*.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 135.

Thanne thei ledden Jhesus to Caifas into the *moot-halle*, and it was eerli. *Wyclif*, John xviii. 28.

moot-hill (möt′hil), *n.* [< *moot*¹ + *hill*¹. No ME. or AS. form appears.] In *old Eng. hist.*, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held.

The life, the sovereignty of the settlement, was solely in the body of the freemen whose holdings lay round the *moot-hill* or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws. *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 187.

moot-house† (möt′hous), *n.* [< ME. *mothus*, < AS. *mōthūs*, < *mōt, gemōt*, meeting, + *hūs*, house.] Same as *moot-hall.*

mooting (mö′ting), *n.* [< ME. *moting, motyng*, < AS. *mōtung*, conversation, discourse; verbal n. of *mōtian*, discuss, moot: see *moot*¹, *v.*] 1. Pleading; disputing.

Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes,
That any mede of mene men for her *motyng* taketh.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 58.

Stand sure and take good foting,
And let be al your *moting*.
Skelton, Boke of Colin Clout.

2. The exercise of pleading a moot case.

The society of Gray's Inn has revived *mootings*, it is understood with some success. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 89.

moot-man† (möt′man), *n.* One who argued a hypothetical case in the inns of court.

mooty (mö′ti), *n.*; pl. *mooties* (-tiz). [A native name (?).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax cærulescens.*

moove†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *move.*

mop¹ (mop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping.* [Early mod. E. *moppe*; = D. *moppen* = G. *muffen* (> LG. *muffen*), pout, grimace: see *mop*¹, *n.*, and cf. *mop*², *mops.* Cf. *mow*⁵. Also, in another form and modified sense, *mope.*] 1. To make a wry mouth.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes, and how he straines his lookes.
B. Rich, Faults and nothing but Faults, p. 7. (*Nares.*)

2. To fidget about. [Prov. Eng.]

mop¹ (mop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moppe*, = late MHG. *mupf, muff*, a wry face: see *mop*¹, *n.* Cf. *mops, mopsy, moppet*¹, *moppet*².] The words *mop*¹, *mop*², *moppet*¹, *moppet*², etc., are more or less confused in use.] 1. A wry mouth; a pout; a grimace.

What *mops* and mows it makes! heigh, how it frisketh! Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob-goblin?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

2. A pouting person, especially a pouting child; hence, a pet child; a child; a young girl; a moppet.

Understanding by this word a litle prety Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call litle fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whiting *moppes*, gurnard *moppes*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 2.

3†. A young fish. See the quotation under def. 2.—4. The haddock. *Halliwell.*—**In the mops**, sulky. *Halliwell.*

mop² (mop), *n.* [< ME. *moppe*, a puppet, a fool; cf. *mop*¹.] A fool.

Daunsinge to pipis
In myrthe with *moppis*, myrrours of synne.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 276.

This *mop* meynes that he may marke men to ther mede
He makis many maistries and mervayles emange.
York Plays, p. 299.

mop³ (mop), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *map* (cf. *chop*² *chap, strop strap, flop flap, crop crap, knop knap*, etc.): see *map*¹. The Celtic words, W. *mop, mopa*, a mop, Gael. *mab, mob* (?), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moibeal*, Ir. *moipal*, a mop, are appar. from E., or from the orig. L.] 1. A napkin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3. Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop.

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a *mop* of yellow-brown hair appeared for a moment.
The Century, XXXVI. 846.

4. A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others. [Prov. Eng.]

A grandmother who had pattered Romany, and practiced palmistry at every fair or *mop* in Midlandshire.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 81.

5. A tuft of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Rubber mop**, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick india-rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. H. Knight.*

mop³ (mop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping.* [< *mop*³, *n.*] 1. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop; clean with a mop.—2. To muffle up. *Halliwell.*—3. To drink greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To mop up**, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop.

mopboard (mop′bōrd), *n.* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board.*

mope (mōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moped*, ppr. *moping.* [Var. of *mop*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be very dull or listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; yield to gloom or despondency: as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy.

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 81.

Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

The *moping* owl doth to the moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

Went *moping* under the long shadows at sunset.
D. G. Mitchell, Rev. of Bachelor, iii.

II. *trans.* To make spiritless or melancholy.

Another droops; the sun-shine makes him sad;
Heav'n cannot please; one 's *mop'd*, the other 's mad.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 6.

Has he fits of spleen?
Or is he melancholy, *moped*, or mean?
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 4.

mope (mōp), *n.* [< *mope*, *v.*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

No meagre, Muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii.

mope-eyed (mōp′īd), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; stupid. Also *mopsy-eyed.*

What a *mope-ey'd* ass was I, I could not know her!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer that, if he be not *mope-ey'd*, he may find the Procession of the Divine Persons in his Creed.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, i. 2.

mopeful (mōp′fůl), *a.* [< *mope* + *-ful.*] Mopish; stupid; dull.

mop-fair (mop′fâr), *n.* Same as *mop*³, 4.

mop-head (mop′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a mop.—2. A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3. A clamp consisting usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle.

mop-headed (mop′hed″ed), *a.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

moping (mō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mope*, *v.*] A listless, melancholy condition; a gloomy mood.

mopingly (mō′ping-li), *adv.* In a moping or listless manner.

mopish (mō′pish), *a.* [< *mope* + *ish*¹.] Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected; mentally or physically depressed.

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again; and they carried him home, but he was *mopish*.
Journal of George Fox (Phila. ed.), p. 282.

mopishly (mō′pish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner.

Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.
Bp. Hall, Spiritual Bedlam, Solil., xxix.

mopishness (mō′pish-nes), *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruell rigour: . . . sorrow, desperate *mopishnesse*.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, i. 1.

moplah (mop′lä), *n.* [Malay *māppila.*] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women.

mopper (mop′ėr), *n.* A muffler. [Prov. Eng.]

moppet¹ (mop′et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*¹, prob. after *moppet*².] A grimace. *Davies.*

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty *moppet* (moue).
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii., Author's Prol.

moppet² (mop′et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*².] 1. A puppet made of cloth; a rag-baby.—2. A young girl. Also *mopsy, mopsey.*

Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause? *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

3. A lap-dog.

moppy (mop′i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Slang.]

mops (mops), *n.* [= LG. G. Sw. Dan. *mops*, a pug-dog; a var., with insignificant formative *-s* (as in *minx*¹ and *mawks*), of *mop*, a wry mouth: see *mop*¹.] A pug-dog.

Mopsea (mop′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck).] A genus of isidaceous alcyonarian corals of the family *Isididæ*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes.

mopsey, *n.* See *mopsy.*

mopsical (mop′si-kal), *a.* [< *mopsy, mopsey*, + *-c-* + *-al.* Cf. G. *mopsig*, stupid, morose.] Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid.

Their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, pref. sig. b (1653). (*Latham.*)

mopstick (mop′stik), *n.* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed. Also *mapstick.*

mopsy, mopsey (mop′si), *n.*; pl. *mopsies, mopseys* (-siz). [< *mops* + dim. *-y, -ey.*] 1. A young girl: same as *moppet*², 2.—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mopsy-eyed (mop′si-īd), *a.* Same as *mope-eyed. Davies.*

mopus¹ (mō′pus), *n.* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop*¹.] A mope; a drone.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

mopus² (mop′us), *n.*; pl. *mopusses* (-ez). [Also *mawpus*: said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles *Mompesson*, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I.] Money: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

moquette (mō-ket′), *n.* [Also *mocket*; < F. *moquette*, a kind of carpet.] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

Moquilea (mō-kwil′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775); from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 20 species are known, natives of northern South America and Central America. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *caraipi.* Included in *Licania* by some authors.

-mor, -more[2], *a.* [Gael. and Ir. *mor*, great.] A Celtic adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a component in personal and place names: as, Can-★*more*, 'great head,' Strath*more*, 'great strath.'

mora[1] (mō′rä), *n.*; pl. *moræ* (-rē). [L., delay; hence ult. *moration*, *demur*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or normal short; the semeion or primary time. See *time*.—**2.** In *civil law*, any unjustifiable delay in the fulfilment of an obligation, for which the party delaying is responsible. It may be either on the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfil or on that of the creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing.

mora[2] (mō′rä), *n.* [It., appar. a particular use of *mora*, delay, < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora*[1].] An old game still common in Italy, in which one of the players, after raising the right hand, suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the fingers extended, the other players trying to guess the number so extended.

mora[3] (mō′rä), *n.* [Tupi *moira tinga*, white tree.] A leguminous tree, *Dimorphandra* (*Mora*) *excelsa*, found in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard tough wood is much esteemed for ship-building, and is also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish and its sometimes figured grain.

Moradabad work. See *work*.

Moræa (mō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after Johannes *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnæus.] A genus of plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Moræeæ*. It is distinguished by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the perianth being completely divided to its base. About 60 species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous plants or grow from a short rootstock, with long narrow upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them *M. papilionacea*, the butterfly-iris.

Moræeæ (mō-rē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Moræa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, typified by the genus *Moræa*, and characterized by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by having branches of the style opposite the anthers and often closely applied to them. Among its genera are *Iris* and *Moræa*.

morainal (mō-rā′nal), *a.* Same as *morainic*.

moraine (mō-rān′), *n.* [< F. *moraine*; cf. ★It. *mora*, a heap of stones, < G. dialectal (Bav.) *mur*, sand and broken stones, debris.] The accumulations of rock and detrital material upon the surface or along the edges of a glacier or the deposits of such material formed by a glacier or ice-sheet. In valley glaciers, the detrital materials of bordering mountains, being loosened by frost, rain, and gravity, fall upon the ice beneath and are gradually conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move. A simple glacier has ordinarily two such *lateral moraines*, and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent lateral moraines coalesce and form a *medial moraine*, and the same thing may be repeated again and again as various lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones. At the point where the glaciers end the detritus of the lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground, and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called the *terminal moraine*. The debris that is slowly dragged beneath a glacier, and that is therefore closely packed upon the rock-floor, is called the *ground moraine*. The great moraines of continental ice-sheets, as in North America and Europe, are usually arranged in curved belts, corresponding to the lobate pattern of the ice border: morainic belts that bend forward (usually southward) around the ice lobes that formed them are known as *lobate moraines*, while the cusps where two such belts unite are called *interlobate moraines*. *Retreatal moraines* or moraines of recession are ★those deposited during the retreat of a glacier.

morainic (mō-rā′nik), *a.* [< *moraine* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, formed by, or constituting a moraine.

moral (mor′al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *morall*, *morale*; = D. *moraal* = G. Dan. Sw. *moral*, < F. *moral* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, relating to ethics; as a noun, F. *moral*, moral condition, *morale* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, morals; < L. *moralis*, relating to manners or morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr. *ἠθικός*, moral: see *ethic*), < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, custom, pl. *mores*, manners, customs, morals. From L. *mos* are also ult. E. *morose*[1] and *demure*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct; concerning the distinction of right from wrong; ethical. In this sense *moral* is opposed to *non-moral*, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions.

> Thies bodely dedis ar tokyne and shewynge of *moralle* vertues. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.
>
> Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of, . . . may be called *moral* relation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 4.
>
> We are bound to note the circumstance that the *moral*, which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other times is co-extensive with the "voluntary." *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 520.
>
> Even the feelings which we call *moral*, on account of their connection with will and desire, often have an indefinite part of them so combined with feelings located in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation becomes impossible. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 507.
>
> Kant says that the end of Self-love, our own happiness, cannot be an end for the *Moral* Reason; that the force of the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always exhibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 347.
>
> When in his self-consciousness he [man] realized that through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless all things about him seemed different, because in his own soul there had been a *moral* revolution. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 645.
>
> War is a *moral* teacher: opposition to external force is an aid to the highest civic virtues. *Woolsey*, Introd. to International Law, § 6.

2. In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct: opposed to *immoral*. In this sense *moral* is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation.

> The wiser and more *morale* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generallity of mankind in some tolerable order. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 355.
>
> Take a *moral* act. What is it that constitutes it *moral*? Its tendency, at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 94.
>
> "What do you mean by a thoroughly *moral* man?" said I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so charitable round his place at Tiptop." . . . When a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called *moral* because he comes home to dine with his wife and children and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the augury is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation. *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities: specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy.

> "When St. Crispin steals leather to make shoes for the poor, that act is *moral* (moralisch) and wrong (unrechtlich)"—a remark which explains Hegel's use of *moralisch* better than much commentary. *D. G. Ritchie*, Mind, XIII. 433.

4. Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind; connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See *moral sense*, *moral law*, below.

> The development of a high *moral* sensibility can scarcely fail to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the meanness of actual attainment. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 156.
>
> The problem of exercising the child's *moral* feelings is clearly connected with that of forming his moral character. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

5. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; hence, bound to conform to what is right; subject to a principle of duty; accountable.

> A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty. *Edwards*, Freedom of the Will, i. 5.

6. Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs; resting upon grounds of probability: opposed to *demonstrative*: as, *moral* evidence; *moral* arguments. See *moral certainty*, under *certainty*.

> A *moral* universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the subject. *Watts*, Logick.
>
> Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible: and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Bp. Wilkins.*
>
> Be that my task, replies a gloomy clerk,
> Sworn foe to mystery, yet divinely dark;
> Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
> When *moral* evidence shall quite decay,
> And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
> Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 462.

7. Of or pertaining to morals.—**8†.** Having a moral; emblematical; allegorical; symbolical.

> By my troth, I have no *moral* meaning; I meant plain holy-thistle. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.
>
> A thousand *moral* paintings I can show,
> That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's
> More pregnantly than words. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 90.

9. Pertaining to the mind; mental: opposed to *physical*.

> Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
> Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
> Hath well composed thee. Thy father's *moral* parts
> Mayst thou inherit too! *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 21.

10. Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-Kantian division of the soul.—**11.** Moralizing. [Rare.]

> France spreads his banners in our noiseless land, . . .
> Whiles thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and criest,
> "Alack, why does he so?" *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 58.

Moral cause, a person who incites another to do or not to do something.

> Author here is said to be him who, proposing reasons, persuades the principal cause either to or from action; he is also called the *moral cause*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Moral certainty. See *certainty*.—**Moral defeat.** See *moral victory*.—**Moral dependence, evidence, force.** See the nouns.—**Moral faculty.** Same as *moral sense*.—**Moral good** either virtue or a virtuous action, or a pleasure or pain coming from such an action.—**Moral goodness.** See *goodness*.—**Moral inability.** See *inability*, 2.—**Moral insanity.** See *insanity*.—**Moral law.** (*a*) The law of conscience or duty; either a single central principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which should govern conduct. (*b*) See *law*[1].—**Moral necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Moral philosophy.** (*a*) The philosophy of mind; psychology. (*b*) Ethics; the science of morality.—**Moral sense**, a phrase used by Shaftesbury, but brought into greater prominence by Francis Hutcheson in 1725, to denote a determination of the mind to receive amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions, antecedent to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them; conscience.—**Moral theology**, morals viewed as a system of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law-giver; theological ethics.—**Moral victory**, an actual defeat claimed as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to a defeat which, as from the reduction of a former adverse majority in a vote, or from other concomitant circumstances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of satisfaction.—**Moral virtue**, a virtue taught by natural ethics, without revelation: opposed to *theological virtue*, or faith, hope, charity.

II. *n.* **1†.** Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

> Their *Moral* and Œconomy
> Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior*, An Epitaph.

2. *pl.* (*a*) Conduct; behavior; course of life in regard to right and wrong; specifically, sexual conduct: as, a man of good *morals*.

> Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)
>
> I pray ye flog them upon all occasions;
> It mends their *morals*; never mind the pain. *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 1.

(*b*) Moral philosophy; ethics.—**3.** The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach; hence, intent; meaning.

> *Bion.* He has left me here behind, to expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 4. 76.
>
> *Beat.* You have some *moral* in this Benedictus.
> *Marg. Moral!* no, by my troth, I have no moral meaning. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 78.
>
> So, Lady Flora, take my lay,
> And, if you find no *moral* there,
> Go, look in any glass, and say
> What *moral* is in being fair. *Tennyson*, The Day-Dream, Moral.

4. An emblem, personification, or allegory; especially, an allegorical drama. See *morality*, 6.

> The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
> Were still at odds, being but three.
> There's the *moral*. Now the l'envoy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 88.
>
> 1 *Fish.* Such whales have I heard on o' the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish—church, steeple, bells, and all.
> *Per.* A pretty *moral*. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1. 39.
>
> In the middle of his play (be it pastoral or comedy, *moral* or tragedie). *Dekker*, Gull's Hornebook.
>
> Lastly, *Morals* [or moralities] teach and illustrate the same religious truths, not by direct representation of Scriptural or legendary events and personages, but by allegorical means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being personified in the characters appearing in these plays. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23.

5. A certainty. [Slang.]—**6.** An exact likeness; a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle; . . . and as for the long chin, it is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, p. 385.
>
> She 's the very pictur—yes, the very *moral* of Dick Turpin's Bess.
> *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, p. 110. (*Hoppe.*)

=**Syn. 2.** See *morality*.—**3.** See *inference*.

moral† (mor′al), *v. i.* [< *moral*[1], *a.*] To moralize.

> When I did hear
> The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
> My lungs began to crow like chanticleer. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 29.

morale (mō-ràl′), *n.* [Intended for F. *moral*, m., mental or moral condition, confused with *morale*, f., morality, good conduct, < *moral*, moral: see *moral*.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like: used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war.

From a date much earlier than the day when Cæsar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the *morale* of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 343.

moraler† (mor′al-ėr), *n.* [< *moral*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A moralizer; a moralist.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 301.

moralisation, moralise, etc. See *moralization*, etc.

moralism (mor′al-izm), *n.* [< *moral* + *-ism*.] 1. A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moral sermonizing; inculcation of morality. [Rare.]

Accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning *moralisms* of his "congenial friends." *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

2. The practice of morality as distinct from religion; the absorption of religion in mere morality.

The first thing that disclosed to Dr. Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastorate at Kilmany was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick-bed.
A. Phelps, My Study, p. 301.

moralist (mor′al-ist), *n.* [= F. *moraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *moralista*; as *moral* + *-ist*.] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates moral duties.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosome.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was that he should compose his passions. *Addison.*

The Rational *Moralists* (Cudworth, Wollaston, Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 257.

2. One who practises moral as distinguished from religious duties; a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist*.
South, Sermons, VII. 286.

Sweet *moralist!* afloat on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee.
Cowper, A Reflection on Horace, book ii., ode 10.

moralistic (mor-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *moralist* + *-ic*.] Inculcating morality; didactic: as, *moralistic* poets.

morality (mō-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *moralities* (-tiz). [< ME. *moralitee* = D. *moraliteit* = G. *moralität* = Sw. Dan. *moralitet*, < OF. *moralite*, F. *moralité* = Sp. *moralidad* = Pg. *moralidade* = It. *moralità*, morality, morals, < LL. *moralita(t-)s*, manner, characteristic, character, < L. *moralis*, of manners or morals, moral: see *moral*.] 1. The doctrine or system of duties; morals; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.
Paley, Moral Philos., i. 1.

The attempt to exhibit *morality* as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 91.

2. The character of being moral; accord with the rules of right conduct; moral quality; virtuousness: often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

The *morality* of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it.
South, Sermons.

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard soles pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3. Moral conduct; the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid; in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

Morality [in Shaftesbury's theory] is only Beauty in one of its higher stages.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 126.

Our theory has been that the development of *morality* is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realisation of the capabilities of the human soul.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 286.

In point of fact, however, *morality* means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 4.

Hence — 4. The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle.

All others, they [the Jews] thought, served God only with their own Inventions, or placed their Religion in dull *morality*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens of thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. A moral inference or reflection; a moralization; intent; meaning; moral.

But ye that holden this tale a folye,
As of a fox, or of a cok and hen,
Taketh the *moralite* thereof, goode men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 620.

A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint *moralities*.
Bryant, The Old Man's Counsel.

6. A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties. A popular feature of the moralities was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally merged in the fool of the later drama.

A *morality* may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions — figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 55.

=Syn. 1–3. *Morality, Morals, Manners, Virtue, Ethics.* *Morality* (or morals) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intercourse. *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. *Virtue* is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of *virtue*.

moralization (mor″al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *moralisation* = Sp. *moralización* = Pg. *moralisação* = It. *moralizzazione*, < ML. *moralisatio(n-)*, *moralizatio(n-)*, < *moralizare*, moralize: see *moralize*.] 1. The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals; a moral reflection. — 2. The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense.

It is more commendable, and also commodious, if the players haue red the *moralization* of the chesse, and whan they playe do thynke vpon it.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 417.

John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The *Moralization* of Chess," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, king of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners. "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime: the first, to reclaim a wicked king; the second, to prevent idleness; and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 406.

3. The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the *moralisation* of man.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 8.

The highest type of *moralisation* lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent fountain of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence. *W. Wallace*, Mind, XIII. 425.

Also spelled *moralisation*.

moralize (mor′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moralized*, ppr. *moralizing*. [= D. *moraliseren* = G. *moralisiren* = Sw. *moralisera* = Dan. *moralisere*, < F. *moraliser* = Sp. Pg. *moralizar* = It. *moralizzare*, < ML. *moralizare*, moralize, < L. *moralis*, moral: see *moral* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense; draw a moral from; found moral reflections on.

But what said Jaques?
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 44.

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms he *moraliz'd* his Song.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 1.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To exemplify the moral of: as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii. § 4.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. To render moral; give a moral character to.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *G. Ramsay.*

'Tis yours with Breeding to refine the Age,
To Chasten Wit, and *Moralize* the Stage.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly *moralised* by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in irreproachable conduct.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300.

5. To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of; bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling. [Rare.]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "demoralized" [by an earthquake], but intensely *moralized*, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character.
Science, IX. 491.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make moral reflections; draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*,
Applying this to that, and so to so,
For love can comment upon every woe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 712.

I know you come abroad only to *moralize* and make observations. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 170.

Peter of Blois *moralising* "de præstigiis fortunæ," on the magic tricks of Fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2. To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals.

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively *moralizing* as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 575.

Also spelled *moralise*.

moralizer (mor′al-ī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who moralizes or makes moral reflections; an instructor in morals.

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles. *T. Hook*, Sayings and Doings.

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which *moralizers* have dwelt with more emphasis than this, that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 121.

2†. One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages.

Moralizers, you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything, applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage.
Nash, Sumner's Last Will and Testament.

Also spelled *moraliser*.

moralizing (mor′al-ī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *moralize*, *v.*] A moral reflection; a moralization. Also spelled *moralising*.

It will be seen by these edifying *moralizings* how eminently Scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 359.

morally (mor′al-i), *adv.* 1. From a moral point of view; with reference to the moral law; in a moral or ethical sense; ethically.

By good, *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood. *South*, Sermons.

The essential thing *morally* is the man's direction of himself to the realisation of a conceived or imagined object, whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 144.

2. In accordance with moral law; rightly; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

morass (mō-ràs′), *n.* [= G. *morast* = Sw. *moras* = Dan. *morads*, < D. *moeras*, MD. *moerasch*, *moorasch*, *maerasch* = LG. MLG. *moras*, a marsh, fen; prob. orig. adj., MD. **moerisch* (= E. *moorish*[1]), belonging to a moor, confused appar. with F. *marais*, > ME. *mareis*, etc., a marsh: see *marish*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground the drainage of which is insufficient either from

its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness; a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.—**Morass ore**, bog-iron ore.=**Syn.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

morass-weed (mō-ras′wēd), *n.* The plant hornwort, *Ceratophyllum demersum*.

morassy (mō-ras′i), *a.* [= D. *moerasig* = G. *morastig* = Sw. *morasig* = Dan. *moradsig*; as *morass* + *-y*[1].] Marshy; fenny.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth. *Pennant.*

morat (mō′rat), *n.* [< It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, < L. *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*[4].] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice.

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board,
And down went the *morat*, and out flew the sword.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 6.

morate†, *a.* [< L. *moratus*, mannered, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner: see *moral*.] Mannered.

To see a man well *morate* so seldome applauded.
Gaule, Magastromancer, p. 138. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

moration† (mō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *moratio(n-)*, delay, < *morari*, pp. *moratus*, delay, tarry, < *mora*, delay: see *mora*[1].] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering; delay.

For therein [in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogeum] his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

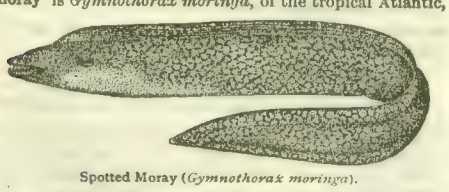
moratorium (mor-a-tō′ri-um), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *moratorius*, causing delay, dilatory.] In *law*, legal title to delay in making a due payment: as a legislative authorization of suspension of payment by a government bank.

Moravian (mō-rā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Moravia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—**2.** Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia. More than two thirds of the Moravians are Slavs in race and language.—**2.** A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American—each of which has its own government by synod) and several mission provinces. All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

Moravianism (mō-rā′vi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Moravian* + *-ism*.] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

★**moray** (mō′rā), *n.* [Also *maray*, *muray*, *murry*; origin uncertain.] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muræniдæ*, and especially of the genus *Muræna*, of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sidera*. The spotted moray is *Gymnothorax moringa*, of the tropical Atlantic,



Spotted Moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*).

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground-color. Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *G. mordax* is a Californian moray attaining a length of five feet.

morbid (môr′bid), *a.* [< F. *morbide* = Sp. *mórbido* = Pg. It. *morbido*, < L. *morbidus*, sickly, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] **1.** Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful. As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over-sensitive state, involving depression of spirits, in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance.

A vicious ingenuity, a *morbid* quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

The *morbid* asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint, eating his food with loathing from the alms-bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 96.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, I.

3. Relating to disease: as, *morbid* or pathological anatomy.—**Morbid concretions.** See *concretion*.=**Syn. 1.** *Diseased*, etc. See *sick*.

morbidezza (mor-bi-det′zä), *n.* [It. (> Sp. Pg. *morbidez* = F. *morbidesse*), sickliness, delicacy, < *morbido*, sickly: see *morbid*.] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh.

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement, and to give to the flesh that *morbidezza* which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 248.

morbidity (môr-bid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *morbidité*; as *morbid* + *-ity*.] **1.** A morbid condition or state; morbidness.

Unable from some defect or *morbidity*. *Kingsley.*

There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its *morbidity*. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 369.

2. The proportion of diseased persons in a community; the sick-rate. [Recent.]

This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community; and, as "mortality" expresses the death-rate, so *morbidity* indicates the sick-rate, whether the disease be fatal or not. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 998.

morbidly (môr′bid-li), *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner; in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition. See *morbid*, 1.

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is *morbidly* active.
Macaulay, Dryden.

morbidness (môr′bid-nes), *n.* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

morbiferal (môr-bif′e-ral), *a.* [As *morbiferous* + *-al*.] Bringing or inducing disease.

Notices of the Press . . . resembling certificates to the virtues of various *morbiferal* panaceas.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press.

morbiferous (môr-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *morbiferus*, *morbifer*, < L. *morbus*, illness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing disease; morbific.

morbific (môr-bif′ik), *a.* [= F. *morbifique* = Sp. *morbífico* = Pg. It. *morbífico*, < L. as if **morbificus* (> LL. *morbificare*, produce disease), < *morbus*, disease, + *facere*, make.] Causing disease; inducing disease.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within can carry off the distemper.
South, Sermons, VI. 311.

Morbific agent. See *agent*.

morbifical (môr-bif′i-kal), *a.* [< *morbific* + *-al*.] Same as *morbific*.

morbifically (môr-bif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morbific manner; so as to cause or generate disease.

morbilli (môr-bil′ī), *n.* [ML., dim. of L. *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Same as *measles*, 1.

morbilliform (môr-bil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *morbilli*, measles, + L. *forma*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling measles.

morbillous (môr-bil′us), *a.* [= F. *morbilleux* = It. *morbilloso*, < NL. as if **morbillosus*, < ML. *morbilli*, measles: see *morbilli*.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

morbose† (môr-bōs′), *a.* [= F. *morbeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *morboso*, < L. *morbosus*, sickly, diseased, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Seignior Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumors and excrescencies of plants.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

morbosity† (môr-bos′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *morbosita(t-)s*, sickliness, < L. *morbosus*, sickly: see *morbose*.] The state of being morbose; a diseased state.

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

★**morbus** (môr′bus), *n.* [L.] Disease.—**Cholera morbus.** See *cholera*.—**Morbus coxarius.** See *hip-joint disease*, under *disease*.—**Morbus Gallicus**, syphilis.—**Morbus maculosus**, purpura hæmorrhagica.

morceau (môr-sō′), *n.*; pl. *morceaux* (-sōz′). [F.: see *morsel*.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece. (*a*) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition. (*b*) In *music*: (1) A short composition, usually of simple character. (2) An excerpt or extract.

Morchella (môr-kel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), < G. *morchel*, a mushroom: see *morel*[2].] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Ascomycetes*, having a fistular stalk and roundish or conical pitted pileus. It includes *M. esculenta*, the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *morel*[2].

mordacious (môr-dā′shus), *a.* [= OF. *mordace* = Sp. Pg. *mordaz* = It. *mordace*, < L. *mordax* (*mordac-*), biting, < *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] **1.** Biting; given to biting.—**2.** Acrid; violent in action.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn*, Terra.

3. Sarcastic.

mordaciously (môr-dā′shus-li), *adv.* In a mordacious or biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 201.

mordacity (môr-das′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *mordacité* = Sp. *mordacidad* = Pg. *mordacidade* = It. *mordacità*, < L. *mordacita(t-)s*, bitingness, < *mordax* (*mordac-*), biting: see *mordacious*.] The property of being mordacious; bitingness.

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or *mordacity*, are very good sallets. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death, § 25.

The facility of doggerel merely of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skelton's] humour and the *mordacity* of his satire. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 318.

★**mordant** (môr′dant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mordaunt* (def. II., 1), < OF. *mordant*, F. *mordant* = Sp. *mordiente* = Pg. *mordente* = It. *mordente* (> E. *mordent*), < L. *morden(t-)s*, ppr. of *mordere* (> It. *mordere* = Sp. Pg. *morder* = F. *mordre*), bite, sting, prob. orig. **smordere* = AS. *smeortan*, E. *smart*, sting: see *smart*, *v.* From L. *mordere* (pp. *morsus*) are also ult. E. *mordacious*, etc., *morsel*, *morceau*, *remorse*, etc., *muzzle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Biting; keen; caustic; sarcastic; severe.

It [salt] in physick is held for *mordant*, burning, caustike, and mundificative. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 10.

2. Having the property of fixing colors.

II. *n.* **1.** A metal chape covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt-plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure. Also *mourdant*.

Rychesse a girdelle hadde upon,
The bokele of it was of a stoon, . . .
The *mourdaunt*, wrought in noble wise,
Was of a stoon fulle precious.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1094.

2. In the *fine arts*: (*a*) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching*. (*b*) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding; a gold-mordant; an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background.—**3.** In *dyeing*, a substance used to fix certain colors; a substance, usually an oxid or hydroxid of a metal, which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers. The oxids and hydroxids of chromium, aluminium, iron, copper, and tin, tannic acid and oleic acid are the most important mordants. A mordant is also termed a *basis* or *base*.

Opposite is the best *mordant* to fix the color of your thought in the general belief.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 272.

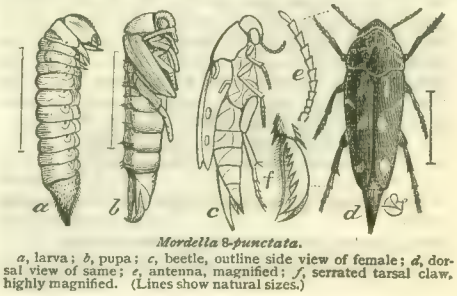
★**mordant** (môr′dant), *v. t.* [< *mordant*, *n.*] To imbue or treat with a mordant.

Before dyeing, cotton must therefore be *mordanted*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 46.

The cloth may be sumaced and *mordanted* as usual with tin, and then dyed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 33.

mordantly (môr′dant-li), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

Mordella (môr-del′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] An



Mordella 8-punctata.
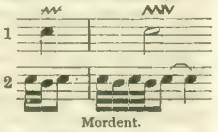
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle, outline side view of female; *d*, dorsal view of same; *e*, antenna, magnified; *f*, serrated tarsal claw, highly magnified. (Lines show natural sizes.)

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidæ*, characterized by the moderate subequilateral scutellum. These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining-black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs. There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M. 8-punctata*.

Mordellidæ (môr-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mordella* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct, the base as wide as the elytra, the antennæ filiform, and the hind coxæ laminiform. These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridæ*, but the antennæ are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture; they are of small size, pubescent, and glistening-black. They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositæ*. The larvæ have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct; they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832.

mordenite (môr'den-īt), *n.* [< *Morden* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

mordent (môr'dent), *n.* [< It. *mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent: see *mordant*.] In *music*: (*a*) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is *single* or *short* when the by-tone is used but once; otherwise *double* or *long*. The signs for the single and double mordents are ∾ and ⩕ respectively. When the supplementary tone needs to be chromatically altered, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is added below the sign.



Mordent.
1, as written; 2, as performed.

(*b*) Same as *acciaccatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

mordente (môr-den'te), *n.* [It.: see *mordent*.] Same as *mordent*.

mordert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.

mordicancy† (môr'di-kan-si), *n.* [< *mordican(t)* + *-cy*.] A biting quality; corrosiveness.

The *mordicancy* thus allay'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 47.

mordicant† (môr'di-kant), *a.* [= F. *mordicant* = Sp. Pg. It. *mordicante*, < LL. *mordican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mordicare*, bite, sting, < *mordicus*, biting, < L. *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle*.

mordication† (môr-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mordication* = Sp. *mordicación* = Pg. *mordicação* = It. *mordicazione*, < LL. *mordicatio(n-)*, a griping, lit. biting, < *mordicare*, pp. *mordicatus*, bite: see *mordicant*.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extream subtile parts, without any *mordication* or acrimony. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 692.

mordicative (môr'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *mordicativo*; as *mordicat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Same as *mordicant*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 774.

mordret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.

more1 (mōr), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < ME. *more*, *mor*, earlier *mare*, *mar*, < AS. *māra* = OS. *mēro* = OFries. *māra* = D. *meer* = MLG. *mēr*, LG. *meer* = OHG. *mēro*, MHG. *mēre*, G. *mehr* = Icel. *meiri* = Sw. *mera* = Dan. *mere* = Goth. *maiza* (for **majiza*) (also with additional compar. suffix, ME. *marere* = D. *meerder* = MLG. *mērer*, *mērder* = OHG. *mērōro*, *mērōr*, MHG. *mērer*, G. *mehrer*), more, = L. *major* (*maior*), neut. *majus* (*maius*), more, greater (see also the adv.); with compar. suffix (Goth. *-iza*, E. *-er*3, etc.), from a positive **mag*, existing in Teut. only in derivatives, as in the compar. *more* and *mo*, superl. *most*, and (prob.) in *mickle*, much, and found in L. *magnus*, great, Gr. *μέγας*, great: see *mickle*, *much*, *main*2, *magnitude*, etc. Cf. *mo* and *most*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Greater: often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater. (*a*) In size or extent, as comparative of *much* in its original sense 'great.' [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *more* lyght sall be namid the son,
Dymnes to wast be downe and be dale.
York Plays, p. 11.

The *more* part knew not wherefore they were come together. Acts xix. 32.

(*b*) In number, especially as comparative of *many*.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. Ex. i. 9.

They were *more* which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. Josh. x. 11.

Pray for my soul. *More* things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

(*c*) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of *much* or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity.

Because he that first put them into ꝛ verse found, as it is to be supposed, a *more* sweetnesse in his owne eare to haue them so tymed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

Her best is bettered with a *more* delight.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 78.

Kind hearts are *more* than coronets.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*d*) In rank, position, or dignity: opposed to *less*.

And in or way homwarde we come to ye churche yt the Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place seynt James the *more* was hedyd by Herode. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 21.

Likewise thou
Art *more* thro' Love, and greater than thy years.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree: the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive: as, *more* land; *more* light; *more* money; *more* courage.—**3.** In addition; additional: the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate.

There is two or three lords and ladies *more* married.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 17.

This one wrong *more* you add to wrong's amount.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 187.

A moment *more*, and Alhama would have been thrown open to the enemy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 55.

The more the merrier. See *merry*1.

II. *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more*, some less. Ex. xvi. 17.

I heard thy anxious Coach-man say,
It costs thee *more* in Whips than Hay.
Prior, Epigram.

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer, from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a stronger, from a paler blue to a richer, from a march tune to a galop, the transition is accompanied in the synthetic field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference, which is what we call the sensation of *more*,—more length, more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 15.

2. Something superior or further or in addition: corresponding to I., 2, with partitive genitive merged.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we 'll do *more*, Sempronius; we 'll deserve it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly: angels could no *more*.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 92.

3†. Persons of rank; the great.

The remenant were anhanged *moore* and lesse.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 275.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both *more* and less have given him the revolt.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 4. 12.

To make more of. See *make*1.

more1 (mōr), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < ME. *more*, *mare*, etc., < AS. *māre* = OFries. *mār*, *mēr* = MD. *mēr*, D. *meer* = MLG. *mēr*, *mē* = OHG. *mēr*, MHG. *mēr*, *mēre*, G. *mehr* = Icel. *meirr* = Sw. *mer*, *mera* = Dan. *mer*, *mere* = Goth. *mais*, adv., more; prop. neut. of the adj.: see *more*1, *a.* Cf. *mo*.] **1.** In a greater extent, quantity, or degree.

Sothli for sothe no seg vnder heuene
Ne seize neuer no route araized *more* beter.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

Israel loved Joseph *more* than all his children. Gen. xxxvii. 3.

If it be a high point of wisdom in every private man, much *more* is it in a Nation to know it self. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

I fear myself *more* than I fear the Devil, or Death. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,
At best *more* watchful this, but that *more* strong.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 76.

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er*3: as, *more* wise (*wiser*), *more* wisely; *more* illustrious, *more* illustriously; *more* contemptible; *more* durable. It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward: as, *more* curious, *more* eminent, etc.; formations like *curiouser*, *virtuouser*, etc., being avoided, though occasionally used in older writers. Formerly *more* was very often used superfluously in the comparative: as, *more better*, *braver*, *fitter*, *mightier*, etc.]

2. Further; to a greater distance.

And yet we ascendid *mor* and came to the place wher ower Savyor Crist seying and be holdyng the Citie of Jherusalem vpon Palme of Sonnday wepte. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

30 leagues we sayled *more* Northwards not finding any inhabitants. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

I was walking a mile,
More than a mile from the shore.
Tennyson, Maud, ix.

3. In addition; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepheard that was of yore
Is nowe *nor* jollye *nor* shepeheard *more*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, *once more*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 1.

More and more, with continual increase.

And alway *more and more* it doth encrese;
God wote I am no thing in hertys ease.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 741.

Amon trespassed *more and more*. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 23.

More by token. (*a*) In proof of this: a corroborative phrase. (*b*) Besides; indeed.

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the marks yet where his blood ran down, and *more-by-token* the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hillside. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

More or less, about; in round numbers: an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision: as, five miles *more or less*.—**None the more.** See *none*1.—**Not the more.** See *not*1.—**To be no more**, to be no longer living; to be dead.

Cassius *is no more*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 60.

more1† (mōr), *v. t.* [< ME. *moren* (= MLG. *mēren*, *mēreren* = OHG. *mērōn*, MHG. *mēren*, G. *mehren*); < *more*1, *a.*] To make more; increase; enhance.

What he will make lesse he lesseth,
What he will make more he *moreth*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and maistres schul ȝif no clothyng to no persone in *morynge* the pris of the liuere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 451.

more2† (mōr), *n.* [< ME. *more*, *moore*, < AS. *moru*, also *more*, f., and in comp. *mora*, m., a root, = MD. *moore* = OHG. *morahā*, *morhā*, *mora*, MHG. *more*, *mohre*, G. *möhre*, also in comp. *mohr-rübe*, a carrot; ult. origin unknown. Cf. *morel*2.] **1.** A root; stock.

Al hit com of one *More* that vs to dethe brouȝte,
And that vs to lyue azein thorwh Ihesus that vs bouȝte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She that was soothfaste, crop and *moore*,
Of al his lust or joyes heretofore.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 25.

2. A plant.

And all the earth far underneath her feete
Was dight with flowers; . . .
Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry sent and hew.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 10.

more2†, *v. t.* [ME. *moren*; < *more*2, *n.*] To root up.

The erchebissope's wodes ek the king het ech on, . . .
That ech tre were vp *mored* that it ne spronge namore there.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 499.

more3 (mōr), *n.* **1**†. An obsolete form of *moor*1. —**2.** A hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

more4† (mōr), *n.* [ME., also *moore*, *mour*, in comp. also *mur-*, < AS. *mōr-*, *mūr-* = D. *moer-* = OHG. *mōr-*, *mur-* (in comp.) = OF. *more*, *meure*, < L. *mōrus*, a mulberry-tree, *mōrum*, a mulberry, < Gr. *μῶρον*, *μόρον*, a mulberry, *μορέα*, a mulberry-tree. Hence, in comp., ME. *morberie*, **molberie*, *mulberie*, *moolberie*, now *mulberry*: see *mulberry*. Cf. *morat* and *murrey*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

more5†, *n.* [ME., < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora*1.] Delay.

That gan to hem clerly certifye,
Withoute *more*, the childis dwellynge place.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

-more1. [< ME. *-more*; being the adv. *more*, used after the analogy of *-most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff. origin (see *-most*), as a formative of comparison.] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree. It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *-most*: as, *furthermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, etc. In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore*, *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more*1 used intensively.

-more2. See *-mor*.

Moreæ (mō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Morus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous family *Moraceæ*, typified by the genus *Morus*. It was originally a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, equivalent to the family *Moraceæ*. As restricted by de Candolle and modern authors it contains 7 genera and about 25 species. *Morus* is the only important genus.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Formerly *moireen*; prob. < F. **moirine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *moire*, mohair: see *mohair*, *moire*.] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tammy, commonly watered, but sometimes plain.

It is used for petticoats, bathing-dresses, etc., and the heavier qualities for curtains.

The gaudy buff-coloured trumpery *moreen* which Mrs. Proudie had deemed good enough for her husband's own room. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, v.

morees, *n.* [Origin obscure.] English cotton cloths made for exportation, as to Africa. *Dict. of Needlework.*

more-hand†, *n.* [ME. *more hand, more-hand;* < *more*[1] + *hand.*] More.

To make the quen that watz so zonge,
What *more-hond* mozte he a-cheue?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 474.

more-hough (mōr'hok), *n.* Same as *blend-water.*

moreish (mōr'ish), *a.* Same as *morish.*

morel[1] (mor'el or mō-rel'), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *morel, moreau,* dark-colored, blackish (*morel, moreau,* n., a dark horse), F. *moreau,* black, = It. *morello,* dark-colored, blackish, tawny, murrey, < ML. *morellus, maurellus,* dark, blackish, appar. dim. of L. *Maurus,* a blackamoor, Moor (see *Moor*[4]), but perhaps equiv. to L. *morulus,* blackish, 'black and blue,' dim., < *morum,* a mulberry: see *more*[4]. Hence the surname *Morell, Morrell, Morrill.* II. *n.* In def. 2, < It. *morello,* dark-colored: see the adj. In def. 3, also *morelle,* formerly *morrell,* < ME. **morelle, moreole,* < F. *morelle* = Pr. *morella* = Pg. *morilha* = It. *morella,* nightshade; prop. fem. of the adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* Dark-colored; blackish.

II. *n.* 1†. A dark-colored horse; hence, any horse.

Have gode, now, my gode *morel,*
On many a stour thou hast served me wel.
MS. Ashmole 33, *f.* 49. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A kind of cherry. See *morello.*

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

3. Garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum.* See *nightshade.* Also *morelle.*

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morrell* spring.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

morel[2] (mor'el or mō-rel'), *n.* [Also *moril;* = D. *morilje, morille;* < F. *morille,* dial. *merouille, meroule,* a mushroom, < OHG. *morhela,* MHG. *morhel, morchel,* G. *morchel* (> Dan. *morkel* = Sw. *murkla*), a mushroom, dim. of OHG. *morahā, morhā,* etc., a root, carrot: see *more*[2].] An edible mushroom; specifically, *Morchella esculenta,* which grows abundantly in Europe, particularly in England, as well as in many parts of the United States. It is much used to flavor gravies, and is also dressed fresh in various ways; it is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris,* to make catchup.

Spungy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drowned.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 203.

morelandt, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland.*

Morelia (mō-rē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831).] 1. An Australian genus of pythons or rock-snakes, of the family *Pythonidæ,* having the rostral plate and several of the labials pitted. They grow to a large size, some being 10 feet long. *M. spilotes* is known as the *diamond-snake,* and *M. variegata* as the *carpet-snake.*

★2. [*l. c.*] A python of the genus *Morelia.*

morelle (mō-rel'), *n.* Same as *morel*[1], 3.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* [< It. *morello,* dark-colored: see *morel*[1].] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long. The flesh is deep purplish-red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is a standard cherry, much used in cooking and preserved in brandy. Also *morillon.*

more majorum (mō'rē mā-jō'rum). [L.: *more,* abl. of *mos,* manner (see *moral*); *majorum,* gen. of *majores,* ancestors, pl. of *major,* compar. of *magnus,* great: see *major.*] After the manner of (our) ancestors.

morendo (mō-ren'dō). [It., ppr. of *morire,* < L. *mori,* die: see *mort*[1].] In *music,* dying away; diminuendo at the end of a cadence.

moreness† (mōr'nes), *n.* [< *more*[1] + *-ness.*] Greatness; superiority.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness.* *Wyclif*, Letter, in Lewis's Life, p. 284.

moreover (mōr-ō'vėr), *adv.* [< *more*[1] + *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

The English Consull of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe, . . . expert in their language, . . . being *moreover* of such a spirit as not to be danted. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 66.

more-pork (mōr-pōrk'), *n.* [Also *mope-hawk:* aboriginal Austral. *mopoke,* imitative of the bird's note.] 1. In Tasmania, a kind of goat-sucker, *Podargus cuvieri.*

A *more-pork* was chanting his monotonous cry.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

2. In New Zealand, a kind of owl, *Sceloglaux novæ-zelandiæ. H. Newton.*

Morescot (mō-res'kō), *a.* [< It. *Moresco,* Moorish: see *Moresque, Morisco.*] An obsolete form of *Moresque.*

The said mamedine is of siluer, hauing the *Moresco* stampe on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

Moresk†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Moresque.*

Moresque (mō-resk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Moresk* (also *Moresco, Morisco, Morisk*); < F. *moresque,* formerly also *morisque,* < It. *moresco* = Sp. Pg. *morisco,* < ML. *Moriscus,* Moorish: see *Moorish*[2]. Cf. *Morisco* (< Sp.) and *morris*[1] (< F.).] **I.** *a.* Moorish; of Moorish design, or of design imitating Moorish work.—**Moresque dance**†. Same as *morris-dance.*

II. *n.* A style of decoration by means of flat patterns, interlacings, simple scrolls, and the like, and usually in crude color or in slight relief on metal-work, founded upon Moorish decoration. Also spelled *Mauresque.*

Moreton Bay chestnut. See *bean-tree* and *chestnut.*

Moreton Bay fig. A fig-tree, *Ficus macrophylla,* of eastern Australia.

Moreton Bay pine. Same as *hoop-pine.*

moreynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrain.*

morfewt, *n.* See *morphew.*

morfondt, *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *morfound;* < OF. *morfondre,* take cold, become chilled; prob. < *morve,* mucus, rheum, also glanders, + *fondre,* pour: see *found*[3].] To take cold; have a cold in the head; also, to affect with cold: said of horses.

In Galyce the ryuers be troublous and coolde, and bycause of the snowes that dyscende downe frome the mountaynes, wherby they and theyr horses, after theyr trauayle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred* or they be ware. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxx.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me morfons. *Palsgrave.*

morfondt, *n.* [Also *morfound, morefound;* < *morfond, v.*] A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold. *Halliwell.*

Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill or *More-found.*
Treatise on Diseases of Cattle. (*Nares.*)

morfrey (môr'fri), *n.* [A corruption of *hermaphrodite.*] A kind of cart. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A cart that may also be used as a waggon is, it seems, known locally as a hermaphrodite, but the word has in popular use become *morfrey.*
Athenæum, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 145.

morgaget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *mortgage.*

morganatic (môr-gạ-nat'ik), *a.* [= F. *morganatique* = Sp. *morgandtico* = Pg. It. *morganatico* (cf. D. G. *morganatisch* = Sw. Dan. *morganatisk*), < ML. *morganaticus* (also *morganicus*) (with accom. L. term. *-aticus, -icus*), of the morning; fem. *morganatica* (also *morganica*), equiv. to *morgangifa,* < OHG. *morgangeba,* MHG. *morgengābe,* G. *morgengabe* = D. MLG. *morgengave* = Sw. *morgongåfva* = Dan. *morgengave* = AS. *morgengifu,* a morning-gift, < *morgen,* morn, + *gifu,* gift, < *gifan,* give: see *morn, morrow,* and *gift.* Cf. *morning-gift.*] An epithet noting a marriage of a man of high rank to a woman of lower station which is contracted with a stipulation that neither she nor the issue, if any, shall claim his rank or property in consequence; pertaining to a marriage of a woman of high rank to a man of lower station: hence applied also to a wife or a husband who has agreed to such a marriage contract. Such unions are also called *left-handed marriages,* because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is often given.

morganatical (môr-gạ-nat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *morganatic* + *-al.*] Same as *morganatic.*

morganatically (môr-gạ-nat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

morganize† (môr'gạn-īz), *v. t.* [< *Morgan* (see def.) + *-ize.*] To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826.

morgay (môr'gā), *n.* [< W. *morgi,* dogfish, lit. 'sea-dog,' < *môr,* sea (see *mere*[1]), + *ci,* dog (see *hound*).] The small spotted dogfish or bounce, a kind of shark, *Scyliorhinus canicula.* It is regarded as a pest by fishermen, whose bait it takes. When properly cooked, its flesh is not unpalatable. [Prov. Eng.]

morgeline (môr'gel-in), *n.* [< F. *morsgeline,* L. *morsus gallinæ,* henbit (Prior).] A plant, *Veronica hederæfolia.*

morgen (môr'gen), *n.* [< D. *morgen* = MLG. *morgen* = OHG. *morgan, morgon,* MHG. G. *morgen,* a measure of surface.] A measure of surface, now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. It has varied considerably in extent. The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0.631 acre. In Amsterdam it is 2.0095 acres. The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States.

Two *morgens* of arable land opposite Stony-point. [Note 3. Four acres.] *A. J. Weise*, Hist. Troy, p. 11.

Seven *morgens* of land were equal to fifteen acres.
Munsell, Annals of Albany, X. 170.

morgivet, *n.* [< AS. *morgengifu:* see *morganatic, morning-gift.*] Same as *morning-gift.*

morglayt (môr'glā), *n.* [Same as *claymore,* the elements being inverted.] 1. Same as *claymore.*

They can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

2. [*cap.*] The name given to the famous sword of Sir Bevis of Arthurian legend.

And how fair Josian gave him Arundel his steed,
And *Morglay* his good sword. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii.

morgue[1] (môrg), *n.* [< F. *morgue,* a haughty demeanor, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, formerly a sad or severe countenance, a solemn or sour visage, < OF. *morguer,* look at solemnly or sourly, F. brave, defy; origin obscure.] Haughty demeanor; hauteur. [Rare.]

The absence in him [Gladstone] of aristocratical exclusiveness is one of the causes of his popularity. But not only is he free from *morgue,* he has also that rarest and crowning charm in a man who has triumphed as he has, been praised as he has: he is genuinely modest.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 652.

morgue[2] (môrg), *n.* [< F. *morgue,* a morgue, a transferred use of OF. *morgue,* "in the chastelet of Paris, a certain chair wherein a newcome prisoner is set, and must continue some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keepers ordinary servants may the better take notice of his face and favour" (Cotgrave); < *morguer,* look at solemnly or sourly: see *morgue*[1].] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

moria (mō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μωρία,* folly, < *μωρός,* > L. *morus,* foolish.] In *med.*, foolishness; fatuity. *Dunglison.*

Morian (mō'ri-ạn), *n.* [Also *Murrian;* < OF. *Morien, Moryen,* also *Moriaine,* F. dial. *Maurien, Moriane, Mouriane,* a Moor, < ML. *Morus,* a Moor (cf. *Mauritania,* Mauritania): see *Moor*[4].] A Moor; a blackamoor. [Archaic.]

A faire pearle in a *Murrians* eare cannot make him white. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 315.

The *Morians'* land [authorized version, "Ethiopia," translating *Cush*] shall soon stretch out her hands to God. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 31.

moribund (mor'i-bund), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *moribond* = Sp. Pg. *moribundo* = It. *moribondo,* < L. *moribundus,* dying, < *mori,* die: see *mort*[1], *mortal.*] **I.** *a.* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund.*
Copland, Dict. Pract. Medicine, art. Apoplexy. (*Latham.*)

He seems at least to have tacitly acknowledged that his sanguinary adventure in statesmanship was *moribund.*
The Century, XXXVIII. 843.

II. *n.* A dying person. *Wright.*

morice†, *n.* An obsolete form of *morris*[1].

morigerate† (mō-rij'ę-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *morigeratus,* pp. of *morigerari* (> It. *morigerare* = Sp. Pg. *morigerar*), comply with, < *morigerus,* complying: see *morigerous.*] To obey; comply. *Cockeram.*

morigerate† (mō-rij'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *morigeratus:* see *morigerate, v.*] Obedient.

Than the armies that wente fro Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerate* as the schooles of the philosophies that were in Greece. *Golden Boke*, ii.

morigeration† (mō-rij-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *morigeration* = Sp. *morigeración* = Pg. *morigeração,* < L. *morigeratio(n-),* compliance, < *morigerari,* comply with: see *morigerate.*] Obedience; compliance; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age. *Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

Courtesie and *Morigeration* will gaine mightily upon them [the Spaniards]. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 29.

morigerous† (mō-rij'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *morigerus,* complying, obsequious, < *mos* (*mor-*), custom, manner, + *gerere,* carry.] Obedient; compliant; obsequious.

But they would honour his wife as the princesse of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their soules. *Patient Grisel*, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

moril, *n.* See *morel*[2].

morilliform (mō-ril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *morel*[2], *moril*, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a morel or moril. See *morel*[2].

morillon (mō-ril'on), *n.* [< F. *morillon*, a sheldrake, also a kind of black grape (Cotgrave), < OF. *morel*, dark: see *morel*[1].] 1. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*: so called with reference to the black head, neck, and back. *Pennant*, Arc. Zoöl., 1785.—2. Same as *morel*, 2.

Morillons we have from Germany and other places beyond sea; . . . the outer side is like a honey-combe.
Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.

morin (mō'rin), *n.* [< L. *morus*, mulberry-tree (see *Morus*), + *-in*[2].] A yellow coloring matter obtained from fustic, *Chlorophora tinctoria*.

Morinda (mō-rin'dä), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1722), so called from the shape and color of its fruit, and its locality; irreg. < L. *morus*, the mulberry, + *Indicus*, Indian.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Morindeæ*, distinguished by its small heads of many confluent flowers. About 40 species are known, all tropical, mainly in Asia and Oceania, a few in Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees, with white flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and opposite leaves. *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, and sometimes all species of the genus, are called *Indian mulberry*. These and other species yield important dyes. See *ach*[2], *ach-root*, *al-root*. *M. Royoc* of the West Indies and Florida has the name *yaw-weed*. Seven fossil species have been described, all from the Tertiary of Europe.

Morindeæ (mō-rin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Morinda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary of from two to four cells, each with one ovule attached to the partition, and contains 70 genera and about 60 species, all trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical.

morinel (mor'i-nel), *n.* [< F. *morinelle*, dim., < L. *morus*, < Gr. *μωρός*, silly.] The dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus*: so called from its apparent stupidity. See cut under *dotterel*.

Moringa (mō-ring'gä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); from its native name in Malabar.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, forming the family *Moringaceæ*, and characterized by a disk investing the tube of the calyx, ten stamens, five one-celled anthers, and an ovary of one cell with three parietal placentæ and many ovules. Four species are known, natives of northern Africa, western Asia, and the East Indies. They have white or red flowers in axillary panicles, long pods, and twice- or thrice-pinnate alternate leaves. One species, perhaps two, are important, for which see *ben-nut*, *ben-oil*, *horseradish-tree*, and *nephritic wood* (under *nephritic*).

Moringaceæ (mō-ring-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Moringa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Papaverales*, consisting of the single genus *Moringa*: the *Moringeæ* of Robert Brown, 1826. See *Moringa*.

Moringua (mō-ring'gū-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of murænoid fishes founded by Sir John Richardson in 1845, type of the family *Moringuidæ*. *M. lumbricoides* is of worm-like appearance, the vertical fins being reduced to a fold around the end of the tail.

Moringuidæ (mō-ring-gū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moringua* + *-idæ*.] A family of murænoid apodal fishes represented by the genus *Moringua*. They are of eel-like form, with specially elongated abdominal region; the heart is situated far behind the gills, and the pterygopalatine arch and opercular apparatus are imperfect. The several species inhabit Oriental seas. Also *Ptyobranchina*.

Morin's apparatus. [After the French inventor A. J. *Morin* (1795–1880).] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a light wooden cylinder covered with paper, made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis, in front of which falls a small weight, guided by two light wires. A pencil attached to the falling weight traces out on the paper of the rotating cylinder a line which, so long as the effect of the air-resistance is negligible, is found to be a parabolic curve. The distance fallen through is thus shown to vary according to the square of the time, in accordance with the theoretical law.

Morio (mō'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *morio*, a fool, a monster.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of caraboid beetles, containing such as *M. monilicornis* of the southern United States. The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidæ*, and is sometimes made type of a family *Morionidæ*. It is of wide distribution, but has only about 25 species. These are mainly South American, but some are found in Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, and 2 in Europe. One occurs in the United States. *Latreille*, 1810.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.

morion[1] (mō'ri-on), *n.* [Formerly also *morian*, *morrion*, *murrion*, *murrian*; < OF. (and F.) *morion* = It. *morione* = Pg. *morrião*, < Sp. *morrión*, a morion, prob. < *morra*, the crown of the head, < *morro*, anything round; cf. *morón*, a hillock; perhaps < Basque *murua*, a hill.] A form of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top,



Morion of Spanish make, with comb; 16th century.

and without beaver or vizor, introduced into England from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Swords, *Morrions*, Pouldrons, Vaunt-brace, Pikes, & Lances
Are no defence, but rather hinderances.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

I have provided me a *morion*, for fear of a clap on a coxcomb. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

Cockscomb morion. See *cockscomb*.—**Spanish morion**, a form of morion which has a broad brim like a hat, as contrasted with the combed morion.

morion[2] (mō'ri-on), *n.* [Appar. short for L. *mormorion*, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.] A variety of smoky quartz having a very dark-brown or nearly black color. It is probably the same as the *mormorion* of Pliny, although some writers refer this to black tourmalin.

Morionidæ (mō-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Morio*. They have the middle coxæ separate, and the fore legs more or less enlarged at the tip. There are about 12 genera, mainly discriminated by the peculiarities of the elytral striæ. Though the species are not numerous, they are distributed throughout most of the warm portions of the globe.

morioplasty (mō'ri-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *μόριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, the repair of lost or injured parts; autoplasty; plastic surgery.

Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Morisko* (and *Morisk*); < Sp. *morisco*: see *Moorish*[2], *Moresque*, *morris*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *Moresque*.

They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A piece of as good *Morisco* work as any I had yet seen.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xxxi.

II. *n.* 1. In *Span. hist.*, a person of the Moorish race; a Moor. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards; they were expelled from Spain in 1609.

These two circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the writer of the poem was one of the many *Moriscos* who . . . had forgotten their native language and adopted that of their conquerors. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 86.

2†. The language of the Moors of Spain.

He, leaping in front of all, set hand to his falchion, and said, in *morisco*, let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 14. (*Latham*.)

3†. The Moorish dance known also as *morris-dance*.—4†. A dancer of the morris-dance.

I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild *Morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 365.

5. A dance performed by one person, differing from the morris-dance. See the last quotation.

Your wit skips a *morisco*. *Marston*, What you Will, iv. 1.

To this purpose were taken vp at Rome these forraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the *Moriske*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 365.

The *Morisco* or Moor dance is exceedingly different from the morris-dance, . . . being performed by the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 309.

6†. The style of architecture or ornamentation commonly called *Moorish*.

morish (mōr'ish), *a.* [< *more*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Such that more is needed; insufficient. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady S. How do you like this tea, Colonel?
Col. Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little *moreish*.
Lady S. Oh, Colonel, I understand you; Betty, bring the cannister. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

2. Such that more is desired; nice. [Colloq.]

Morisk†, Morisko†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *Morisco*.

Morisonian (mor-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Morison* (see def. of *Morisonianism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Morisonianism.

II. *n.* A member of the Evangelical Union. See *Morisonianism*.

Morisonianism (mor-i-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Morisonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines professed by one of the religious denominations of Scotland, the Evangelical Union (which see, under *evangelical*). [The terms *Morisonian* and *Morisonianism*, derived from the name of James Morison, one of the originators of the body, are now very little used.]

morkin† (môr'kin), *n.* [For **mortkin*, < OF. *mortekine*, *mortecine*, *morticine* = OIt. *morticino*, "any dead carrion" (Florio) (Ir. *muirtchenn* = W. *burgyn*), < ML. *morticinum*, a beast that has died of disease, neut. of L. *morticinus*, that has died (as an animal), dead, hence carrion, < *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mort*[1]. Cf. *mortling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance, or (according to Halliwell) that is the product of an abortive birth.

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 4.

morl (môrl), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An Asiatic deer, *Cervus wallichi*.

morland†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

morling, mortling (môr'-, môrt'ling), *n.* [< *mort*[2] + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *morkin*.] 1. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched, withered *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 35. (*Nares*.)

2. Wool from a dead sheep. *Blount*.

morlop (môr'lop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales. See the quotation.

Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, brown, bluish gray, &c. These are termed *morlops* by the miners, and are regarded by them with much favor, as they say that they never find one in the dish without diamonds accompanying it.
U. S. Cons. Report (1886), No. 70, p. 319.

mormaer (môr'mär), *n.* [< Gael. *mormhaor*, high steward, < *mor*, great, + *maor*, steward. Cf. *maormor*.] Same as *maormor*.

mormaership (môr'mär-ship), *n.* [< *mormaer* + *-ship*.] The office of a mormaer or maormor.

From these *mormaerships*, which correspond with the ancient mor tuatha, came most, if not all, the ancient Scottish earldoms. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 800.

mormal† (môr'mal), *n.* [< ME. *mormal*, *mormall*, *morimal*, *morrimal*, *marmole*, *mortmal*, < OF. *mortmal*, *mormal*, F. *mort mal*, OF. also *malmort*, < ML. *malum mortuum*, an old sore, an evil: *malum*, neut. of *malus*, bad, evil; *mortuum*, neut. of *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*[1].] A cancer or gangrene; an old sore.

Gret harm was it, as it thoughte me,
That on his schyne a *mormal* hadde he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

Luxiria ys a lyther *mormale*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

They will give him a quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes or the *mormal* o' the shin.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

mormeluche†, *n.* [< Gr. *μορμολύκη*, *μορμολυκεῖον*, *μορμολύκειον*, *μορμολύκιον*, a bugbear, hobgoblin, < *μορμολύττεσθαι*, also *μόρμυσσεσθαι*, frighten, scare, be scared, < *μορμώ*, a bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

They hear and see many times, devils, bugbears, and *mormeluches*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

mormo (môr'mō), *n.* [NL. in sense 2, < Gr. *μορμώ*, also *μορμών*, a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] 1†. A bugbear; false terror.

One would think by this play the devils were mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools.
Jeremy Collier, English Stage, p. 192. (*Halliwell*.)

The *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble.
Warburton, Prodigies, p. 80.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Amphipyrinæ*, erected by Hübner in 1816, having the tufted abdomen extended beyond the hind wings. The only species, *M. maura*, is distributed throughout Europe.

Mormon[1] (môr'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορμών*, a bugbear: see *mormo*.] In *zoöl.*, the name, generic or specific, of several animals. (*a*) In *mammal.*: (1) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the mandrill, a baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. See *mandrill*. (2) A genus of such baboons founded by Lesson, 1840. *M. leucophæus* is the drill. See *Cynocephalus*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a genus of puffins of the family *Alcidæ*, founded by Illiger, 1811: now more frequently called *Fratercula*. *M. arcticus* is a current name of the common puffin; *M. cirratus*, of the tufted puffin. See *Fratercula*, *Lunda*, and cut under *puffin*.

Mormon[2] (môr'mon), *n.* [Prop. attrib. use (the *Mormon* Church, Bible, etc.) of *Mormon*, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

over by a president and two counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The twelve apostles constitute a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is intrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventies are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body; the patriarch pronounces the blessing of the church; the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities; and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons; the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church. The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts, for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government. The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of the Lord. They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and his reign upon earth (having the seat of his power in their territory), baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty for all those who are capable of entering into such marriage. The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and after their expulsion from these places in Nauvoo, Illinois; in 1847–8 they removed to Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, etc. They have frequently defied the United States government. There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically independent of the original organization. Also *Mormonist, Mormonite.*—**Book of Mormon,** one of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormondom (môr'mon-dum), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-dom.*] The community or system of the Mormons; Mormons collectively.

Mormonism (môr'mon-izm), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ism.*] The system of doctrines, practices (especially polygamy), ceremonies, and church government maintained by the Mormons.

> It is not possible to attack *Mormonism* with very delicate weapons. *The Nation,* Feb. 23, 1882, p. 161.

Mormonist (môr'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ist.*] Same as *Mormon*[2].

Mormonite (môr'mon-īt), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Mormon*[2].

Mormoöps (môr-mō'ops), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Mormops.*

mormope (môr'mōp), *n.* A bat of the genus *Mormops.*

Mormopidæ (môr-mop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mormops* + *-idæ.*] A family of bats named from the genus *Mormops.* It coincides with *Lobostomatinæ.*

Mormops (môr'mops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορμώ,* a bugbear, + *ὄψ,* face, countenance.] A genus of tropical American phyllostomine bats of the subfamily *Lobostomatinæ:* so called from the extraordinary physiognomy, which is remarkable even among the many strange expressions of face presented by bats. *M. blainvillei* is the type. Also *Mormoöps.*



Face of *Mormops blainvillei.*

mormyre (môr'mīr), *n.* A fish of the genus *Mormyrus;* a mormyrian.

mormyrian (môr-mir'i-an), *n.* [< *Mormyrus* + *-ian.*] A fish of the family *Mormyridæ.*

Mormyridæ (môr-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mormyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scyphophorous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Mormyrus,* to which different limits have been given. (*a*) By Bonaparte and most others it is restricted to those species which have well-developed dorsal and anal fins more or less nearly opposite each other but of varying extent, and a well-developed caudal remote from the dorsal and anal. It includes all but one of the scyphophorous fishes. (*b*) By Günther it is extended to include the foregoing, together with species without an anal or caudal fin placed by other authors in the family *Gymnarchidæ.* All have the body and tail scaly, head scaleless, margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce into a single bone, and laterally by the maxillaries. The interoperculum is sometimes rudimentary, and on each side of the single parietal bone is a cavity leading into the interior of the skull. The family contains a number of fresh-water African fishes, representing several genera, some of which are remarkable for the prolongation of the snout. There is also great diversity in the development of the dorsal and anal fins, in some cases these being much lengthened and in others very short. *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus* is common in the Nile. Also *Mormyri.*

Mormyrus (môr-mī'rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *mormyr*), < Gr. *μορμύρος,* a sea-fish.] 1. An African genus of fishes representing the family *Mormyridæ. M. oxyrhynchus* is the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or sharp-nosed mormyre of the Nile. It is held in high esteem, and was venerated by the ancient Egyptians, and never eaten, because it was supposed to have devoured the privy member of the god Osiris. Some species are highly esteemed for food.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a mormyre.

morn (môrn), *n.* [< ME. *morn,* contr. of *morwen, morgen, mærgen,* < AS. *morgen, mergen* = OS. *morgan* = OFries. *morn* = D. *morgen* = MLG. LG. *morgen* = OHG. *morgan, morgen, morgin,* MHG. G. *morgen* = Icel. *morgunn, morginn* = Sw. *morgon* = Dan. *morgen* = Goth. *maurgins,* morning; perhaps connected with OBulg. *mĭrknati,* become dark, *mrakŭ,* darkness, the morning being in this view the 'dim light' of early dawn. In another view, the word is orig. 'dawn,' connected with Lith. *merkti,* blink, Gr. *μαρμαίρειν,* shine, glitter (see *marble*). The same word, in the ME. form *morwen, morgen,* lost the final *-n* (which was understood as a suffix) and became, through *morge, morwe,* the source of E. *morrow;* while a deriv. form *morning* has taken the place of both forms in familiar use: see *morrow, morning.*] 1. The first part of the day; the morning: now used chiefly in poetry and often with personification. See *morning.*

> Whyt as *morne* milk.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 358.
>
> From *morn*
> To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 742.

2. Morrow: usually preceded by *the:* as, *the morn* (that is, to-morrow). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Abraham ful erly watz vp on *the morne.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1001.
>
> But Duncan swore a haly aith
> That Meg should be a bride *the morn.*
> *Burns,* There was a Lass.

The morn's morning, to-morrow morning: as, I'll be with you *the morn's morning.* [Scotch.]

morn-daylight†, *n.* [ME.] The light of morning.

> So forth passyd till *morn-day-lyght* to se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

morne (môrn), *n.* [OF., < *morne,* blunt.] 1. The rebated head of a tilting-lance. Compare *coronal,* 2 (*a*).

> The speare hedded with the *morne.*
> Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, [p. 15.



Mornes, 14th or 15th century.

> Yet so were they [lances] colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne,* that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.
>
> Tilting lances with *mornes,* coronels, and vamplate.
> *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.,* XXXII. 125.

2. A small rounded hill. [French-American.]

> The road . . . sinks between *mornes* wooded to their summits. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXIX. 846.

morné (môr-nā'), *a.* [OF. *morné,* pp. of *morner,* blunt, < *morne,* blunt: see *morne.*] In *her.,* an epithet noting a lion rampant when depicted in coat-armor with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morned (môrnd), *a.* [< *morne* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.,* blunted; having a blunt head: said especially of a tilting-spear used as a bearing.

morniflet, *n.* See *murnival.*

morning (môr'ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *morninge, morowynge, morwening, morzening,* < *morn, morwen, morgen,* morn, + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *evening,* < *even*[2] + *-ing*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The first part of the day, strictly from midnight to noon. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time from a little before to a little after sunrise, or the time beginning a little before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast, or to noon. Among men of business and people of fashion, the *morning* is often considered to extend to the hour of dining, even when this occurs several hours after noon.

> The friday erly in the witsonwike, that was a feire *morowmynge* and a softe, and yet was not the water ne the enchauntement lefte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 351.
>
> To-morrow, ere fresh *morning* streak the east
> With first approach of light, we must be risen.
> *Milton,* P. L., iv. 623.
>
> The Duke of Devonshire took a *morning's* ride before dinner yesterday at seven o'clock in the afternoon.
> *Hull Advertiser,* April 16, 1796 (quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 383).

2. Figuratively, the first or early part.

> O life! how pleasant in thy *morning!*
> *Burns,* To James Smith.
>
> We are Ancients of the earth,
> And in the *morning* of the times.
> *Tennyson,* Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

3. A morning dram or draught. [Scotch.]

> Of this he took a copious dram, observing he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean.
> *Scott,* Waverley, xviii.

4. A slight repast taken at rising, some time before what is called breakfast. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Good morning.** See *good.*—**The morn's morning.** See *morn.*

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the first or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day, or before dinner: as, a *morning* concert.—2. Existing, taking place, or seen in the morning: as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service: often used figuratively.

> She looks as clear
> As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.
>
> The broad brow [of Chaucer], drooping with weight of thought, and yet with an inexpugnable youth shining out of it as from the *morning* forehead of a boy.
> *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 229.

Morning gun, hour, etc. See the nouns.

morning-cap (môr'ning-kap), *n.* A cap worn during the day, on other than ceremonial occasions; especially, a cap worn by women in the morning to cover and protect the hair.

morning-flower (môr'ning-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the iris family, *Orthrosanthus multiflorus.* [Australia.]

morning-gift (môr'ning-gift), *n.* [A mod. translation of AS. *morgengifu* (= G. *morgengabe,* etc.), < *morgen,* morn, morning, + *gifu,* gift. Cf. *morganatic.*] A gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage: a practice formerly common in Europe (in some places a legal right of the bride), but now nearly obsolete.

> Now he has wooed the young countess,
> The Countess of Balquhin,
> An' given her for a *morning-gift*
> Strathboggie and Aboyne.
> *Lord Thomas Stuart* (Child's Ballads, III. 357).

She is described as dwelling at Winchester in the possession, not only of great landed possessions, the *morning-gifts* of her two marriages, but of immense hoarded wealth of every kind. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, II. 3.

morning-glory (môr'ning-glō″ri), *n.* A plant of the genus *Operculina,* especially *O. purpurea.*

morning-gown (môr'ning-goun), *n.* A gown suitable for wearing in the morning.

> Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns,* he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.
> *Addison.*

morning-land (môr'ning-land), *n.* [Cf. G. *morgenland,* the East.] The East. [Poetical.]

> Where through the sands of *morning-land*
> The camel bears the spice.
> *Macaulay,* Prophecy of Capys, st. 31.

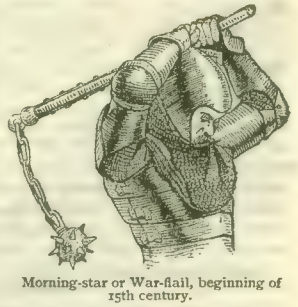
morning-room (môr'ning-röm), *n.* A room used by the women of a family as a boudoir or sitting-room, and supposed to be occupied only before dinner. [Great Britain.]

morning-speech (môr'ning-spēch), *n.* [ME. *mornspeche, morwespeche:* see *morrow-speech.*] Same as *morrow-speech.* See the quotation.

> The word *morning-speech* (morgen-spæc) is as old as Anglo-Saxon times; "morgen" signified both "morning" and "morrow," and the origin of the term would seem to be that the meeting was held either in the morning of the same day or on the morning (the morrow) of the day after that on which the Gild held its feast and accompanying ceremonies, and that it afterwards became applied to other similar meetings of the Gild-brethren.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxiii.

morning-sphinx (môr'ning-sfingks), *n.* See *sphinx.*

morning-star (môr'ning-stär'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *morgensteorra* (cf. G. *morgenstern*), < *morgen,* morn, morning, + *steorra,* star.] 1. See *star.*—2. A weapon consisting of a ball of metal, usually set with spikes, either mounted upon a long handle or staff, usually of wood and used with both hands, or slung to the staff by a thong or chain. Also called *holy-water sprinkler.* Compare *war-flail.*—**Morning-star halberd,** a long-handled weapon having the blade of a halberd or partizan, and below it a heavy ball or similar mass of iron set with spikes. Also *morning-star partizan.* See *halberd, partizan.*



Morning-star or War-flail, beginning of 15th century.

morning-tide (môr'ning-tīd), *n.* Morning; figuratively, the early part of any course, especially of life. Compare *morrow-tide.*

mornspeech†, *n.* Same as *morrow-speech.*

It is ordeyned to hauen foure *mornspeches* in the yere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

morn-tide†, *n.* Same as *morrow-tide.*

morn-while†, *n.* [ME. *mornewhile.*] The morning time. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3224.

moro (mō′rō), *n.* [Sp. (*pájaro*) *moro*, Moorish sparrow.] The vinous grosbeak, stone-bird, or desert-trumpeter, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githagineus*, a small fringilline bird.

Moroccan (mō-rok′an), *a.* [< *Morocco* (see *morocco*) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Morocco, a former sultanate in northwestern Africa, lying west of Algeria, or its inhabitants.

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Morocco leather;* cf. equiv. *maroquin*, < F. *maroquin* = Sp. *marroquí* = Pg. *marroquim* = It. *marrocchino*, with accom. adj. term., = E. *-ine*[1]; so called from *Morocco* or *Marocco* (ME. *Marrok*), < Ar. *Marrākush*, the city which gave its name to the country, and in which the manufacture of morocco leather is still carried on.]

I. *n.* **1.** Leather made from goatskins, tanned with sumac, originally in the Barbary States, but afterward very largely in the Levant, and now produced in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa. The peculiar qualities of true morocco are great firmness of texture with flexibility, and a grained surface, of which there are many varieties. This surface is produced by an embossing process called *graining.* True morocco is of extreme hardness, and makes the most durable bookbindings; it is used for upholstering seats and for similar purposes, and in shoemaking. The name is given to almost any light leather.

2. Leather made in imitation of this, often of sheepskins, and used for the same purposes, but much more largely in shoemaking.—**3**†. A very strong kind of ale anciently made in Cumberland, said to have a certain amount of beef among its ingredients, the recipe being kept a secret.—**French morocco**, in *bookbinding*, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having usually a smaller and less prominent grain.—**Levant morocco.** See *levant*[2].

II. *a.* Made or consisting of morocco; also, of the common red color of morocco leather.

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *v. t.* To convert into morocco.

Morocco gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

morocco-head (mō-rok′ō-hed), *n.* The American sheldrake or merganser, *Mergus americanus.* [New Jersey.]

morocco-jaw (mō-rok′ō-jâ), *n.* The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata:* so called from the color of the beak. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

morology (mō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μωρολογία*, foolish talking, < *μωρολόγος*, talking foolishly, < *μωρός*, foolish, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Foolish speech. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

moron (mō′ron), *n.* [< Gr. *μωρός*, dull, foolish.] An individual with arrested intellectual development, whose mentality corresponds to that of a normal child from eight to twelve years of age.

morone (mō-rōn′), *n.* [< L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree: see *more*[4], *Morus.*] Same as *maroon*[1].

Moronobea (mor-ō-nō′bē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *moronobo*, the native name of the tree among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the family *Clusiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Moronobeeæ*, distinguished by short sepals, erect twisted petals, and spirally twisted filaments partly monadelphous. Four species are known, natives of Brazil and Guiana. The type-species, *M. coccinea*, is a tree 20 to 35 feet high, growing in British and French Guiana.

Moronobeeæ (mor-ō-nō-bē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1898), < *Moronobea* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Clusiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Moronobea*, and characterized by the absence of cotyledons and by an elongated style. It includes 5 genera, of tropical America, Africa, Madagascar, and New Caledonia, all shrubs or trees with gummy juice. *Moronobeæ*, Endlicher, 1836.

morose[1] (mō-rōs′), *a.* [= F. *morose*, < L. *morosus*, particular, scrupulous, fastidious, self-willed, wayward, capricious, fretful, peevish, < *mos* (*mor-*), way, custom, habit, self-will: see *moral*[1].] **1**†. Fastidious; scrupulous.

Speak *morose* things always, and jocose things at table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), ii. 29.

2. Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

A *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

Somewhat at that moment pinched him close,
Else he was seldom bitter or *morose*.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gloomy, Sulky*, etc. (see *sullen*), gruff, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill-humored, ill-natured, cross-grained.

morose[2]† (mō-rōs′), *a.* [= OF. *moros* = Sp. It. *moroso*, lingering, slow, < ML. *morosus*, lingering, slow, < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora*[1]. The form was appar. due in part to *morose*[1].] Lingering; persistent.

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all *morose* delighting in venereous thoughts. *Jer. Taylor.*

Morose delectation†, in *theol.*, pleasure in the remembrance of past impurities.

morosely (mō-rōs′li), *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.

moroseness (mō-rōs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

morosity† (mō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *morosité*, < L. *morosita(t-)s*, peevishness, < *morosus*, peevish: see *morose*[1].] 1. Moroseness.

Blot out all peevish dispositions and *morosities.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 199.

2†. Morose people.

Feare not what those *morosie* [read *morositie*] will murmure whose dead cinders brook no glowing sparkes, nor care not for the opinion of such as hold none but philosophie for a subject. *Greene's Vision.*

Diogenes was one of the first and foremost of this rusty *morositie.* *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller.

morosoph† (mō′rō-sof), *n.* [< OF. *morosophe*, < LGr. *μωρόσοφος*, foolishly wise, < Gr. *μωρός*, foolish, + *σοφός*, wise. Cf. *sophomore.*] A philosophical or learned fool.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet.
Rabelais, tr. by Ozell, iii. 46. (*Nares.*)

morosous† (mō-rō′sus), *a.* [< ML. *morosus*, lingering: see *morose*[2].] Same as *morose*[2].

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 201.

morowe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *morrow.*

morowespeche†, *n.* Same as *morrow-speech.*

morowetide†, *n.* Same as *morrow-tide.*

moroxite (mō-rok′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόροξος*, *μόροχθος*, a variety of pipe-clay, + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of brownish or greenish-blue color. It is found in Norway.

Morphean (môr′fē-an), *a.* [< L. *Morpheus*, q. v., + *-an.*] Of or belonging to Morpheus, a god of dreams in the later Roman poets.

The *Morphean* fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of.
Keats, Endymion, i.

morphetic (môr-fet′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Morpheus*, q. v., + *-etic.*] Pertaining to sleep; slumberous. [Rare.]

I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment; in the very centre of the *morphetic* domains.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ii. 4.

Morpheus (môr′fūs), *n.* [L. (in Ovid, the first classical writer who mentions Morpheus), < Gr. as if **Μορφεύς*, god of dreams, so called from the forms he calls up before the sleeper, < *μορφή*, form.] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep; hence, sleep.

morphew† (môr′fū), *n.* [Also *morfew, morpheaw, morpheu;* < F. *morphée, morfée* = Sp. *morfea* = Pg. *morphea* = It. *morfea, morfia*, < ML. *morphea*, also *morpha*, a scurfy eruption, prob. for **morphæa* (cf. equiv. *morpha*), prob. < Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] A scurfy eruption. *Dunglison.*

A *morpheu* or staynyng of the skynne.
Elyot, Dictionary, under Alphos, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

No man ever saw a gray haire on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinckle, or *morphew* on its face.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

morphew† (môr′fū), *v. t.* [< *morphew, n.*] To cover with morphew.

Whose bandlesse bonnet vails his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. v. 26.

Do you call this painting?
No, no, but you call 't careening of an old
Morphewed lady, to make her disembogue again.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

morphia (môr′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Morpheus*, q. v.] Same as *morphine.*

morphic (môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to form; morphological: as, a *morphic* character.

The majority of specific characters are of divergent origin — are *morphic* as distinguished from developmental.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

Morphic valence, morphological value or equivalency in the scale of evolution of organic forms. Thus, any organism in the gastrula stage of development is a gastrula form, having the morphic valence of a gastrula. *Coues.*

Morphidæ (môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpho* + *-idæ.*] The *Morphinæ* rated as a family.

Morphinæ (môr-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpho* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Morpho*, with large wings, grooved to receive the short abdomen and ocellated on the under side, and filiform antennæ. They are found in tropical America and the East Indian islands, with a few in continental Asia. Ten genera and upward of 100 species compose the subfamily.

morphine (môr′fin), *n.* [< F. *morphine* = Pg. *morphina* = It. *morfina*, < NL. *morphina*, morphine, < L. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep: see *Morpheus.*] An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, the most important narcotic principle of opium. It crystallizes in brilliant, colorless, odorless, and bitter prisms. It dulls pain, induces sleep, promotes perspiration, checks peristalsis, contracts the pupil, and is extensively used in medicine in the form of its soluble salts. In large doses it causes death with narcotic symptoms.—**Morphine** or **morphia process**, in *photog.*, a dry collodion process, now abandoned, in which the preservative agent was a bath of morphine acetate, one grain to the ounce.

morphinism (môr′fin-izm), *n.* [< *morphine* + *-ism.*] A morbid state induced by the use of morphine.

That class of diseases in which *morphinism*, caffeism, and vanillism are found. *The American*, XII. 269.

morphinomania (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *morphiomania.*

morphinomaniac (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* Same as *morphiomaniac.*

morphiomania (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< NL. *morphia*, q. v., + L. *mania*, madness: see *mania.*] A morbid and uncontrollable appetite for morphine or opium; the morphine-habit or opium-habit.

morphiomaniac (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *morphiomania* + *-ac.*] One who suffers from morphiomania.

The question arose as to how *morphiomaniacs* procured the morphine. *Lancet*, No. 3444, p. 451.

morphiometric (môr″fi-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< NL. *morphia* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Measuring the amount of morphine: as, *morphiometric* assays of opium.

Morphnus (môrf′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *morphnos*, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, < Gr. *μόρφνος*, dusky, dark: said of an eagle.] A genus of South American diurnal birds of prey founded by Cuvier in 1817; the eagle-hawks. There is but one species, *M. guianensis*, of large size, 3 feet long, with a crest. Also *Morphinus.*

Morpho (môr′fō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μορφώ*, 'the shapely,' a name of Aphrodite at Sparta, < *μορφή*, form, shape.] A genus of magnificent nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Morphinæ.* There are upward of 30 species, mostly South American, some expanding over 7 inches, others of celestial blue hues above and ocellated below. *M. achilles, M. laertes, M. cypris, M. neoptolemus*, and *M. polyphemus* are examples.

morphœa (môr-fē′ä), *n.* [NL., for *morphæa*, < ML. *morphea*, **morphæa*, a scurfy eruption: see *morphew.*] A disease of the corium presenting multiple roundish patches, at first pinkish and slightly elevated, later pale, smooth, shining, and level or slightly depressed. There is atrophy of the papillary layer of the corium, and cellular infiltration about hair-follicles, sweat-glands, and sebaceous glands and vessels; this infiltration contracts, with subsequent atrophy of glands, follicles, and vessels. The disease is allied to sclerodermia.

morphogenesis (môr-fō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The genesis of form; the production of morphological characters; morphogeny.

morphogenetic (môr″fō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *morphogenesis* + *-ic:* see *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to morphogenesis; morphological, with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; embryological in a broad sense; evolutionary or developmental, with reference to biogeny.

morphogenic (môr-fō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *morphogenetic.*

morphogeny (môr-foj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny.* Cf. *morphogenesis.*] 1. In *biol.*, morphogenesis; the genesis of form; the production or evolution of those forms of living matter the study of which is the province of the science of morphology.—**2.** The history of the evolution of the forms of organisms; morphology, or the science of the forms of living bodies, with special reference to the manner in which, or the means by which, such forms originate or develop; embryology in a broad sense.

Biogeny, or the history of the evolution of organisms, up to the present time has been almost exclusively *morphogeny.* *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 461.

morphographer (môr-fog'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *morphograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who investigates morphology or writes on that science.

morphographical (môr-fō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *morphograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphography. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 818.

morphography (môr-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive morphology; the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification; general or systematic zoölogy.

Morphography.—The work of the collector and systematist: exemplified by Linnæus and his predecessors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 803.

morpholecithal (môr-fō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< *morpholecithus* + *-al.*] Germinal or formative, as the vitellus; of or pertaining to the morpholecithus.

morpholecithus (môr-fō-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the vitellus formativus, or formative yolk, which undergoes segmentation and germination. It constitutes all the yolk of holoblastic eggs, as those of mammals, but only a part (usually a small part) of the yolk of meroblastic eggs, as of birds, the rest being all food-yolk or tropholecithus.

morphologic (môr-fō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *morphologique*; as *morphology* + *-ic.*] Same as *morphological.*

morphological (môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *morphologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphology; of the character of morphology.

The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the plant is the investment of each of its component cells by a sac, the walls of which contain cellulose or some closely analogous compound. . . . The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 46.

Morphological botany. See *botany.*—**Morphological classification,** a statement or tabulation or other exhibit of the degrees of structural likeness observed in animal or vegetable organisms. Such classification, based on form without regard to function, and thus appreciating true morphological characters while depreciating mere adaptive modifications, is the main aim of modern taxonomy in zoölogy and botany. The term is also sometimes applied to classifications of languages.—**Morphological equivalents.** See *equivalent.*

morphologically (môr-fō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology; from a morphological point of view.

morphologist (môr-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *morphology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in morphology; a student of morphology.

morphology (môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *morphologie* = Sp. *morfología* = Pg. *morphologia*, < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of form; specif., the science of the outer form and internal structure (without regard to the functions) of animals and plants; that department of science which treats both of the ideal types or plans of structure, and of their actual development or expression in living organisms. It has the same scope and application in organic nature that crystallology has in the inorganic.—**2.** The science of structure, or of forms, in language. It is that division of the study of language which deals with the origin and function of inflections and derivational forms, or of the more formal as distinguished from the more material part of speech.

Morphology is the science of form (Gr. *μορφή*), and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation. *S. S. Haldeman*, Outlines of Etymology, p. 17.

morphometrical (môr-fō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *morphometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphometry.

morphometry (môr-fom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

morphon (môr'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A morphological element or factor.

morphonomic (môr-fō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *morphonom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to morphonomy; morphologically consequent.

morphonomy (môr-fon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, distribute: see *nome*[4].] In *biol.*, the laws of morphology; the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic formation; that department of biology which investigates the principles of organic formation or configuration.

morphophyly (môr-fof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The tribal history of forms; that branch of phylogeny, or tribal history, which treats of form alone, without reference to function, the tribal history of the latter being called *physiophyly.* *Haeckel.*

morphosis (môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόρφωσις*, a shaping, < *μορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *μορφή*, form.] Morphogenesis; the order or mode of formation of any organ or organism.

morpion (môr'pi-on), *n.* [< F. *morpion*, a crab-louse, appar. < *mordre* (< L. *mordere*), bite, + *pion* (= It. *pedone*), < ML. **pedio(n-)*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a louse, < *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot.*] The crab-louse, *Phthirius pubis.* See cut under *crab-louse.*

Swore you had broke and robbed his house,
And stole his talismanic louse, . . .
His flea, his *morpion*, and punque.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 433.

morpunkee (môr-pung'kē), *n.* [< Hind. *morpankhī*, a boat with a peacock decoration, a pleasure-boat, < *mor*, a peacock, + *pankhī*, a fan, also a bird, dim. of *pankhā*, a fan, < *pankh*, a feather, wing, pinion: see *punka.*] A native pleasure-boat formerly much used for state occasions on the rivers of India. It is very long and narrow, often seating thirty or forty men; it is propelled with paddles, and steered with a large sweep which rises from the stern in the form of a peacock or a dragon.

Morrenian (mo-rē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Morren* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Belgian naturalist C. F. A. Morren (1807–58): specifically applied in zoölogy to certain glands of worms, as the earthworm, the function of which seems to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition.

Morrhua (mor'ō-ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *morua, moruta* (F. *morue*), a cod: said to be ult. < L. *merula* (?), a fish, the sea-carp.] The principal genus of gadoid fishes, including the common cod: now called *Gadus.* *M. vulgaris* is the cod, *M. æglefinus* the haddock, etc. See cuts under *cod*[2] and *haddock.*

morrice, morrice-dance, etc. See *morris*[1], etc.

morricer (mor'i-sėr), *n.* [< *morrice* + *-er*[1].] A morris-dancer. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 22.

morriont, *n.* See *morion*[1].

morris[1] (mor'is), *n.* and *a.* [Also *morrice*; < ME. *morris, morres, morice,* < OF. **moreis, moresque, morisque,* F. *moresque* = It. *moresco,* < Sp. *Morisco,* Moorish, < *Moro,* a Moor: see *Moor*[4]. Cf. *Moresque, Morisco.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *morris-dance.*

We are the huisher to a *morris*,
A kind of masque, whereof good store is
In the country hereabout. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

He had that whole bevie at command, whether in *morrice* or at May pole. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A dance resembling the morris-dance.

We'll have some sport,
Some mad *morris* or other for our money, tutor.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Nine men's morris, a game in which a figure of squares one within another was made on a table or on the ground, and eighteen pieces or stones, nine for each side, which were placed by turns in the angles, were moved alternately, as at draughts. He who was enabled to place three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by the loss of all the men of one of the players. It was also a table-game played with counters. Also called *nine men's merels.* *Strutt.*

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud,
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 98.

II. *a.* Belonging to or taking part in a morris-dance.

morris[1] (mor'is), *v.* [< *morris*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dance or perform by dancing. See *morris-dance.*

Since the Demon-dance was *morriced*,
Hood, The Forge.

II. *intrans.* To "dance" or "waltz" off; decamp; be off; begone. [Slang.]

Zounds! here they are. *Morrice!* Prance!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

morris[2] (mor'is), *n.* [NL., so called after William *Morris*, who first found it, on the coast of Wales.] A curious fish, the larva of the conger-eel. Its body is transparent and so compressed as to resemble tape.

morris-bells†, *n. pl.* Bells for a morris-dance.

morris-dance (mor'is-dans), *n.* [Also *morrice-dance*; < ME. *morrys-daunce*; < *morris*[1] + *dance.*] **1.** A dance of persons in costume, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells; also, any mumming performance in which dancing played a conspicuous part. Thus, the morris-dancers of May-day commonly represented the personages of the Robin Hood legend; the hobby-horse was a prominent character in morris-dancing of every description.

Unless we should come in like a *morrice-dance*, and whistle our ballad ourselves, I know not what we should do. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the *morris-dance* of verse.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 519.

2. A kind of country-dance still popular in the north of England. The music for all these dances was, so far as is known, in duple time.

Also called *Morisco, Moor-dance,* and formerly *Moresque dance.*

morris-dancer (mor'is-dan″sėr), *n.* [< ME. *morresdauncer*; < *morris*[1] + *dancer.*] One who takes part in a morris-dance.

Item, paide in charges by the appointment of the parisshioners, for the settinge forth of a gyaunt *morres daunsers* with vj. calyvers, and iij. boies on horsback, to go in the watche befoore the Lord Maiore uppon Midsomer even, . . . vj. li. ix. s. ix. d.
Accounts of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571. (*Halliwell.*)

And, like a *morris-dancer* dress'd with bells,
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else.
S. Butler, Human Learning, ii.

morris-dancing (mor'is-dan″sing), *n.* The morris or morris-dance; the act of dancing the morris.

May-games, *morris-dancings*, pageants, and processions . . . were commonly exhibited throughout the kingdom. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

morris-pike† (mor'is-pīk), *n.* [Also *morrice-pike, morice-pike, morys pike,* etc.; < *morris*[1], in orig. adj. sense 'Moorish' (?), + *pike*[1].] A pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

He, sir, . . . that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace than a *morris-pike*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 28.

The guards their *morrice-pikes* advanced.
Scott, Marmion, i. 10.

morrot (mor'ot), *n.* Same as *marrot.* [Firth of Forth.]

morrow (mor'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *morowe, morwe* (by loss of the final *-n*, appar. taken as inflective), for *morwen*, < AS. *morgen*, morning: see *morn, morning.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Morning: formerly common in the salutation *good morrow*, or simply *morrow*, good morning.

Vse this medicyn at *morowe* and euen, and the pacient schal be hool withoute doute.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

The bisy larke, messager of daye,
Salueth in hire song the *morwe* graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

Morrow, my lord of Orleans.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Many *good morrows* to my noble lord!
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 35.

2. The day next after the present or after any day specified.

Give not a windy night a rainy *morrow*,
To linger out a purposed overthrow.
Shak., Sonnets, xc.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry.
In what far country does this *morrow* lie?
Cowley, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, v. 59.

3. The time immediately following a particular event.

On the *morrow* of a long and costly war.
John Fiske, The Atlantic, LVIII. 377.

The *morrow* of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 1.

To morrow, on the morrow; next day. See *to-morrow.* [Now generally written as a compound.]

II. *a.* Following; next in order, as a day.

Alle that nyght dide he wake in the chief mynster, till on the *morowe* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the *morrow* morn.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

morrowing† (mor'ō-ing), *n.* [< *morrow* + *-ing*[1].] Procrastination. *Davies.*

Daily put thee off with *morrowing*,
Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 66.

morrow-mass†, *n.* A mass celebrated early in the morning: opposed to *high-mass.*

As young and tender as a *morrow mass* priest's lemman. *Greene*, Disputation (1592).

morrow-speech†, *n.* [ME. *morwespeche, mornspeche,* < AS. *morgensprǣc*, < *morgen*, morrow, morning, + *sprǣc*, speech.] A periodical conference or assembly of a gild held on the morrow after the gild-feast. Also, as a modern translation, *morning-speech.*

morrow-tide†, *n.* [ME. *morwetid, moretid, morgentid,* < AS. *morgentīd, mergentīd* (= OS. *morgantīd* = Icel. *morguntīdhir*, pl.), < *morgen*, morrow, morn, + *tīd*, tide, time.] Morning.

Ehe *moretid* ther moste cume
Tuo maidenes with muchel honur
Into the hegeste tur.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

morsbunker†, *n.* See *mossbunker*.

morse[1]† (môrs), *n.* [Also *morsse*, *mors*; < F. *morse* = Lapp. *morsk*, perhaps < Russ. *morjŭ*, *morzhŭ*, a morse, perhaps < *more*, the sea (cf. *morskaya korova*, the morse, lit. 'sea-cow'). In another view, *morse* is a contracted form, < Norw. *mar*, the sea, + *ros*, a horse; cf. Norw. *rosmar*, with the same elements reversed; and cf. *walrus*.] 1. The walrus.

Neere to New-found-land in 47. deg. is great killing of the *Morse* or Sea-oxe. . . . They are great as Oxen, the hide dressed is twice as thicke as a Bulles hide: It hath two teeth like Elephants, but shorter, about a foote long growing downe wards, and therefore lesse dangerous, dearer sold then Iuoru, and by some reputed an Antidote, not inferiour to the Vnicornes horne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

The tooth of a *morse* or sea-horse.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

morse[2] (môrs), *n.* [< L. *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *mordant*.] The clasp or fastening of a cope and similar garments, generally made of metal, and set with jewels. Also called *pectoral*.

To hinder the cope from slipping off, it was fastened over the breast by a kind of clasp, which here in England was familiarly known as the *morse*, . . . in shape flat or convex. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 37.

Morse alphabet. See *alphabet*.

Morse key. See *telegraph*.

morsel (môr'sl), *n.* [Also dial. *mossel*; < ME. *morsel*, *mossel*, *mussel*, < OF. *morsel*, *morcel*, F. *morceau* (also used in E.: see *morceau*) = It. *morsello*, < ML. *morsellum*, a bit, a little piece, dim. of L. *morsum*, a bit, neut. of *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, bite: see *morse*[2], *mordant*. Cf. *muzzle*.] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small meal.

And after the *mossel*, thanne Satanas entride into him.
Wyclif, John xiii. 27.

Ete thi mete by smalle *mosselles*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Liquorish draughts
And *morsels* unctuous.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 195.

She so prevails that her blind Lord, at last,
A *morsell* of the sharp-sweet fruit doth taste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

2. A small quantity of anything considered as parceled out, often of something taken or indulged in; a fragment; a little piece.

Revenge was no unpleasing *morsel* to him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold he had seen, some weighed many pounds. *Boyle*.

3†. A person: used jestingly or in contempt.

To the perpetual wink for aye might put
This ancient *morsel*, this Sir Prudence.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 286.

How doth my dear *morsel*, thy mistress?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 57.

★ **morselization** (môr″sl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *morsel* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of breaking up into fragments; subdivision; decentralization. [Rare.]

The unsatisfactory condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted . . . from the infinite *morselization* (morcellement infini) of interests.
A. G. Warner, tr. of Le Play, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 793.

morsing-horn (môr'sing-hôrn), *n.* [< **morsing*, verbal n. of **morse*, *v.*, prob. for **amorce*, < F. *amorcer*, prime (a gun), bait, < *amorce*, priming, bait: see *amorce*.] The small flask formerly used to contain the fine powder used for priming; hence, a powder-horn in general.

Buff-coats, all frounced and broider'd o'er,
And *morsing-horns* and scarfs they wore.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

morsitation† (môr-si-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **morsitatio(n-)*, < **morsitare*, freq. of *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *mordant*, *morse*[2].] The act of gnawing; morsure. *Worcester*.

morsure (môr′sūr), *n.* [= F. *morsure* = It. *morsura*, < L. as if **morsurus*, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *morse*[2].] The act of biting.

It is the opinion of choice virtuosi that the brain is only a crowd of little animals, and . . . that all invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or more of these animals upon certain capillary nerves.
Swift, Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, § 2.

morsus (môr'sus), *n.* [L., a biting, bite: see *morse*[2].] In *anat.*, a bite, biting, or morsure. —**Morsus diaboli**, or **morsus diabolicus**, the devil's bite; the diabolical biting: a fanciful name for the fimbriated or infundibuliform orifice of the Fallopian tube or oviduct.

mort[1]† (môrt), *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerte* = Pg. It. *morte*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death, < *mori* (pp. *mortuus*), die, = Pers. *mir*, *murdān* = Skt. √ *mar*, die (*mrita*, dead). Cf. *murth*, *murder*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Death.—2. A flourish sounded at the death of game.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the fall of the buck, may very well miss of his fees. *Greene*, Card of Fancy.

They raised a buck on Rooken Edge,
And blew the *mort* at fair Ealylawe.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

mort[2] (môrt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerto* = Pg. It. *morto*, < L. *mortuus*, dead (= Gr. βροτός (for **μβροτός*, **μροτός*, cf. neg. ἄμβροτος), mortal, = Skt. *mrita*, dead), pp. of *mori*, die: see *mort*[1].] **I.**† *a.* Dead.

Thy mede is markyd, whan thow art *mort*, in blysse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 159.

II. *n.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The sadler he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay and over gaseth them with haire, and makes the leather of them of *Morts* or tan'd sheep's skins.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 413).

mort[3] (môrt), *n.* [Also *murth* (Halliwell); perhaps < Icel. *mart* for *margt*, neut. of *margr* = E. *many*: see *many*[1].] A great quantity or number. [Prov. Eng.]

And sitch a *mort* of folk began
To eat up the good cheer.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?—I ha' heard a deal of it—here's a *mort* o' merry-making, hey? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

mort[4]† (môrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman. [Thieves' slang.]

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies.

When they have gotten the title of doxies, then they are common for any, and walke for the most part with their betters (who are a degree above them), called *morts*. . . . Of *morts* there be two kindes—that is to say, a walking *mort* and an antem *mort*. The walking *mort* is of more antiquitie then a doxy, and therefore of more knaverie: they both are unmarried, but the doxy professes herselfe to bee a maide (if it come to examination), and the walking *mort* sayes shee is a widow. . . . An antem *mort* is a woman married (for antem in the beggers' language is a church). *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

mortaise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *mortise*.

mortaise[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mortayse*; < ME. *mortaisen*, *morteisen*, < OF. *mortasier*, grant in mortmain, < *mort*, dead: see *mort*[2], and cf. *mortmain*.] To grant in mortmain. *Palsgrave*.

Churches make and found, which deuised were;
Bothe landes, rentes, thought he *morteis* there,
To found and make noble churches gret.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6083.

mortal (môr'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mortal*, *mortel*, < OF. *mortel*, *mortal*, F. *mortel* = Sp. Pg. *mortal* = It. *mortale*, < L. *mortalis*, subject to death, < *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mort*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Subject to death; destined to die.

Thou shalt die,
From that day *mortal*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 331.

Hence—2. Human; of or pertaining to man, who is subject to death: as, *mortal* knowledge; *mortal* power.

Thys geant tho fall to *mortal* deth colde
With that mighty stroke Gaffray hym yeuyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4719.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 236.

When the Lord of all things made Himself
Naked of glory for His *mortal* change.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that may or must cause death; fatal.

This gentleman, the prince's near ally,
My very friend, hath got his *mortal* hurt
In my behalf. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 115.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

4. Deadly; implacable; to the death; such as threatens life: as, *mortal* hatred.

Longe endured the *mortall* hate be-twene hem, as longe as thir lif dured. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

Dead or alive, good cause had he
To be my *mortal* enemy.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 21.

5. Such that injury or disease affecting it may cause death.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but, missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton*.

6. Bringing death; noting the time of death.

Safe in the hand of one Disposing Power,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 288.

7. Incurring the penalty of spiritual death; inferring divine condemnation: opposed to *venial*: as, a *mortal* sin (see *sin*).

Some sins, such as those of blasphemy, perjury, impurity, are, if deliberate, always *mortal*.
Cath. Dict., p. 763.

8. Extreme; very great or serious: as, *mortal* offense. [Colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph, i. 733.

I go there a *mortal* sight of times.
Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.

9. Long and uninterrupted; felt to be long and tedious. [Colloq.]

Six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity. *Scott*.

They performed a piece called Pyramus and Thisbe, in five *mortal* acts. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 255.

10. Euphemistically, confounded; cursed: as, not a *mortal* thing to eat.—11. Drunk. [Slang.]

He had lost his book, too, and the receipts; and his men were all as *mortal* as himself.
R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

II. *n.* 1. Man, as a being subject to death; a human being.

And you all know, security
Is *mortals'* chiefest enemy.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 33.

2. That which is mortal.

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this *mortal* shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. 1 Cor. xv. 54.

mortal (môr'tal), *adv.* [< *mortal*, *a.*] Extremely; excessively; perfectly: as, *mortal* angry; *mortal* drunk. [Colloq.]

I was *mortal* certain I should find him here.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, iii.

Forty-two *mortal* long hard-working days.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

mortalise, *v. t.* See *mortalize*.

mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *mortalite*, *mortalyte*, < OF. *mortalite*, F. *mortalité* = Sp. *mortalidad* = Pg. *mortalidade* = It. *mortalità*, < L. *mortalita(t-)s*, the state of being subject to death, < *mortalis*, mortal: see *mortal*.] 1. The condition or character of being mortal, or of being subject to death, or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her dye,
I then did think on your *mortalitie*.
Carew, An Elegie.

We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that *mortality* might be swallowed up of life. 2 Cor. v. 4.

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence. *Milton*, P. L., x. 776.

3. Frequency of death; numerousness of deaths; deaths in relation to their numbers: as, a time of great *mortality*.

In that bataile was grete *mortalite* on bothe parties, but the hethen peple hadde moche the werse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

Ther fell suche a *mortalyte* in the hoost that of flue ther dyed thre. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxxi.

In the extreme *mortality* of modern war will be found the only hope that man can have of even a partial cessation of war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 885.

4. Specifically, the number of deaths in proportion to population: usually stated as the number of deaths per thousand of population. —5. The duration of human life. [Rare.]

This Age of ours
Should not be numbered by years, dayes, and howrs,
But by our brave Exployts; and this *Mortality*
Is not a moment to that Immortality.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

6. Humanity; human nature; the human race.

Like angels' visits, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long.
Norris, The Parting.

Bills of mortality, abstracts from public registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well or sick within the *bills of mortality*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 207.

Law of mortality, the principle, deduced from a study and analysis of the bills of mortality and the experiences of insurance companies during a long number of years, which determines what average proportion of the persons who enter upon a particular period of life will die during that period, and consequently the proportion of those who will survive. Tables showing the estimated number of persons of a given age that will die in each succeeding year are called *tables of mortality*. Thus, of 100,000 persons of the age of 10, 490 will not reach the age of 11; of 99,510 persons remaining alive, 397 will die before reaching the age of 12, and so on. On these tables are largely founded the calculations of insurance actuaries in regard to rates of premium, present value of policies, etc.

mortalize (môr'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortalized*, ppr. *mortalizing*. [< *mortal* + *-ize*.] To make mortal. Also spelled *mortalise*.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will can *mortalize* and make you so again.
A. Brome, Plain Dealing.

mortally (môr'tal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *mortally;* < *mortal* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was *mortally* brought forth, and am
No other than I appear. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 105.

2. In such a manner that death must ensue; fatally: as, *mortally* wounded.—3. Extremely; intensely; grievously. [Now chiefly colloq.]

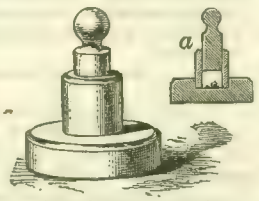
He wol yow haten *mortally*, certeyn.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 211.

A little after, but still with swollen eyes and looking *mortally* sheepish, Jean-Marie reappeared and went ostentatiously about his business.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

mortalness (môr'tal-nes), *n.* The state of being mortal; mortality.

In the one place the *mortalnesse*, in the other the misery of their wounds, wasted them all.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 46.

★**mortar**[1] (môr'tär), *n.* [Formerly more prop. *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod. imitation of the L.; < ME. *morter*, < AS. *mortere* = MLG. *mortēr*, *morter*, LG. *morter* = OHG. *mortāri*, *morsāri*, MHG. *morsære*, *morser*, G. *mörser*, OHG. also *morsali*, MHG. *morsel*, G. *mörsel* = Sw. *mortel* = Dan. *morter*, a mortar (def. 1) = OF. *mortier*, a mortar, a kind of lamp, F. *mortier* (> D. *mortier*) = Pr. *mortier* = Sp. *mortero* = Pg. *morteiro* = It. *mortajo*, a mortar (defs. 1 and 2), < L. *mortarium*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle, hence a vessel in which mortar is made, mortar (see *mortar*[2]); akin to *marcus*, dim. *marculus*, *martulus*, a hammer, < √ *mar*, pound, grind: see *mill*[1], *meal*[1]. Hence *mortar*[2].] 1. A vessel in which substances are beaten to powder by means of a pestle. The chief use of mortars now is in the preparation of drugs. Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum-vitæ, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass.



Diamond-mortar. *a*, section.

Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a *mortar* among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

2. In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is the die on which they would strike if it were not for the interposed ore with which the mortar is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the grating or screen through which the ore escapes as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness to pass through the holes in the screen.—3†. A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep the light safe; hence, the candle itself: in modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in the French form *mortier*.

For by this *morter*, which that I se brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not ferre henne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1245.

Mony *morteres* of wax merkked with-oute
With mony a borlych best al of brende golde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1487.

A *mortar* was a wide bowl of iron or metal; it rested upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick [at funerals or on tombs].
Dugdale, Hist. St. Paul's (ed. Ellis), p. 27.

4†. A cap shaped like a mortar. Compare *mortar-board*.

So that methinkes I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerb is) with a *morter* on my head.
Ded. Epistle to *Kemp's* Nine Daies Wonder (1600).

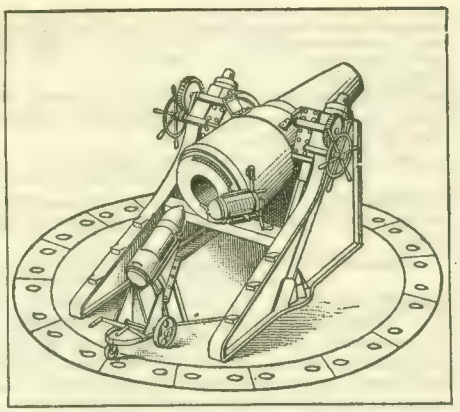
He did measure the stars with a false yard, and may now travel to Rome with a *mortar* on 's head, to see if he can recover his money that way.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

5. A piece of ordnance, short in proportion to the size of its bore, used in throwing bombshells in what is called vertical fire. The shells are thrown at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop from above into the enemy's intrenchment. In recent years mortars have been made rifled pieces, greater in length and with elaborate carriages; in this form they compose a large part of the seacoast armament of the United States. See cut in next column.—**Life-saving mortar.** See *life-saving*.

mortar[1] (môr'tär), *v. t.* [< *mortar*[1], *n.*] To bray in a mortar.

Such another craftie *mortring* druggeir or Italian porredge seasoner. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

mortar[2] (môr'tär), *n.* [Formerly more prop. *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod. imitation of the L.; < ME. *morter*, *mortier*, < OF. *mortier*, F. *mortier* = Pr. *mortier* = Sp. *mortero* = Pg. *morteiro* = It. *mortajo* = D. *mortel* = MLG.


United States Army Mortar.

morter, MHG. *mortere*, *morter*, *mortel*, G. *mörtel*, < L. *mortarium*, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar: see *mortar*[1].] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole. The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose. "Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh. Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called *mortar*. The substances mentioned are frequently designated as *mortar* in non-technical works. What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material. This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans. Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process. The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly; hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar. The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement*. See *cement* and *cement-stone*.

A *morter* fast is made aboute the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

So brycke was their stone and slyme was theyr *morter*.
Bible of 1551, Gen. xi. 3.

mortar[2] (môr'tär), *v. t.* [< *mortar*[2], *n.*] To fasten or inclose with mortar.

Electricity cannot be made fast, *mortared* up, and ended like London Monument. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, xiii.

mortar-battery (môr'tär-bat″èr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

mortar-bed (môr'tär-bed), *n.* The frame of wood and iron on which the piece of ordnance called a mortar rests.

mortar-board (môr'tär-bōrd), *n.* 1. A board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar for plastering. Hence—2. A square-crowned academic cap. [Colloq.]

mortar-boat (môr'tär-bōt), *n.* A vessel, usually of small size, upon which a mortar (or very rarely more than one) is mounted.

mortar-carriage (môr'tär-kar″āj), *n.* See *seacoast artillery*, under *artillery*.

mortar-man† (môr'tär-man), *n.* A mason.

Those *morter-men* . . . whose work deserved the nickname of Babel or confusion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 513. (*Davies.*)

mortar-mill (môr'tär-mil), *n.* A mixing and stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and other materials to make mortar. Such machines take the form of pug-mills and Chilian mills, and are worked by hand- or steam-power.

mortar-piece† (môr'tär-pēs), *n.* A mortar (piece of ordnance).

They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *mortar-piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter. *Baker*, Charles I., an. 1648.

mortar-vessel (môr'tär-ves″el), *n.* Same as *mortar-boat*.

mortary†, *n.* An erroneous form of *mortuary*.

They will not dreame I made him away
When thus they see me with religious pompe,
To celebrate his tomb-blacke *mortarie*.
Greene, Selimus.

mortast, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortise*.

mortcloth (môrt'klôth), *n.* [< *mort*[1] + *cloth*.] A pall. [Scotch.]

And let the bed-clothes for a *mort-cloth* drop
Into great laps and folds of sculptor's work.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

mort d'ancestor (môrt dan'ses-tor). [OF.: *mort*, death; *de*, of; *ancestor*, ancestor.] In *Eng. law*, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued to recover possession of an inheritance (coming from his father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece) of which a wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the ancestor. It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 27.

mort-de-chien (môr'dē-shiaṅ'), *n.* [F., lit. dog's death: *mort*, death; *de*, of; *chien*, dog.] Spasmodic cholera.

morteise†, *v. t.* A variant of *mortaise*[2].

morter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[1].

morter[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[2].

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n.* [Formerly also *morgage;* < ME. *mortgage*, *morgage*, < OF. *morgage*, *mortgaige*, *morgage*, *morouage*, prop. separate, *mort gage*, *mortgage*, F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge, < *mort*, dead, + *gage*, a pledge: see *mort*[1] and *gage*[1].] 1. (*a*) At *common law* (and according to the present rule in some of the United States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the States), a conveyance of real estate or some interest therein, defeasible upon the payment of money or the performance of some other condition. (*b*) By the law of most of the United States, a lien or charge upon specific property, real or personal, created by what purports to be an express transfer of title, with or without possession, but accompanied by a condition that the transfer shall be void if in due time the money be paid or the thing done to secure which the transfer is given. It differs from a *pledge* in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that it is in form a transfer of title, while a pledge is of chattels and is usually a transfer of possession without the title, but with authority to sell and transfer both title and possession in case of default. (See *pledge*.) At common law a mortgage was regarded (as in form it is still almost universally expressed) as actually transferring the title. (See (*a*), above.) Courts of equity established the rule that a mortgager of real property could, by payment or performance, redeem it even after default, at any time before the court had adjudged his right foreclosed or the mortgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt (see *equity of redemption*, under *equity*); consequently mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to create a mere lien, although the form of the instrument is unchanged. The term *mortgage* is applied indifferently (*a*) to the transaction, (*b*) to the deed by which it is effected, and (*c*) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee.

2. A state or condition resembling that of mortgaged property.

His trouth plite lieth in *morgage*,
Whiche if he breke, it is falschode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in idolatries, yet the Jews were but as in a *mortgage*, for they had been God's peculiar people before. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

Chattel mortgage. See *chattel*.—**Equitable mortgage**, a transaction which has the intent but not the form of a mortgage, and which a court of equity will enforce to the same extent as a mortgage, as, for instance, a loan on the faith of a deposit of title-deeds.—**General mortgage-bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Mortgage debentures.** See *debenture*, 1.—**Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage formerly used in Wales and Ireland, by which the mortgager, without engaging personally for the payment of the debt, transferred the title and possession of the property to the mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply them on the interest; and there might be a stipulation that any surplus should be applied on the principal. Under this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel the mortgager to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to redeem, for no time was fixed for payment, and the mortgager was never in default; but the mortgagee had the right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were, in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem); and the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his claim until after full payment of the principal.

mortgage (môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortgaged*, ppr. *mortgaging*. [< *mortgage*, *n.*] 1. To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) as security for money lent or contracted to be paid, or other obligation, on condition that if the obligation shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force. See *mortgage*, *n.*, 1. Hence—2. To pledge; make liable; put to pledge; make liable for the payment of any debt or expenditure; put in a position similar to that of being pledged.

Mortgaging their lives to Covetise,
Through wastfull Pride and wanton Riotise,
They were by law of that proud Tyrannesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 46.

I suppose Samuel Rogers is *mortgaged* to your ladyship for the autumn and the early part of the winter.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vii.

mortgage-bond (môr'gāj-bond), *n.* A bond secured by a mortgage.

mortgage-deed (môr'gāj-dēd), *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mortgagee (môr-gā-jē′), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgageor, mortgagor (môr′gāj-ọr), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-or*.] Same as *mortgager*. [Rarely used except in legal documents.]

mortgager (môr′gāj-ėr), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-er*[1].] One who mortgages; the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under *mortgage*. [The barbarous spelling *mortgageor* is preferred by legal writers and in legal documents.]

morther†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *murder*.

mortherer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *murderer*.

mortice, *n.* See *mortise*.

mortier[1], *n.* [F.: see *mortar*[1].] **1.** A cap formerly worn by some English officials, and still in use among the judiciary of France. See *mortar*[1], 4.—**2**†. A headpiece in medieval armor. See second cut under *armor*.—**3.** See *mortar*[1], 3.



Mortier-à-cire of Henri Deux pottery, from the Fountaine collection.

mortier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[2].

mortier-à-cire (môr-tiā′-ä-sēr′), *n.* [F.: *mortier*, mortar; *à*, with; *cire*, wax: see *cere*.] A mortar in which a wax-light was set afloat.

Mortierella (mor″ti-ẹ-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Coemans), named after B. du *Mortier*, a Belgian botanist.] A genus of fungi, typical of the family *Mortierellaceæ*. It has the mycelium dichotomous, branching, and anastomosing; the sporangia-bearing hyphæ aggregated, inflated at base, and erect; and the conidia globose. About 16 species are known.

Mortierelleæ (mor″ti-ẹ-rel′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Van Tieghem), < *Mortierella* + *-eæ*.] A family of fungi (molds) of the order *Mucorales*. The fructifying branches are racemose, and the sporangia spherical, polysporous, and destitute of columella. It contains 2 genera, *Mortierella* and *Herpocladium*, the latter with a single species. Properly *Mortierellaceæ*.

mortiferous† (môr-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *mortifère* = Sp. *mortifero* = Pg. It. *mortifero*, < L. *mortiferus*, *mortifer*, < *mor(t-)s*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

But whatever it [the cicuta] is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

mortification (môr″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *mortification* = Sp. *mortificación* = Pg. *mortificação* = It. *mortificazione*, < LL. *mortificatio(n-)*, a killing, < *mortificare*, pp. *mortificatus*, kill, destroy: see *mortify*.] **1.** The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive; the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; necrosis; local death; gangrene; sphacelus.

It appeareth in the gangrene or *mortification* of flesh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body; a severe penance.

It leadeth vs into godly workes, and into the *mortification* of the fleshly woorkes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 700.

He carried his austerities and *mortifications* so far as to endanger his health. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

(*c*) Humiliation; vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed, as by disappointment or vexation; chagrin.

The Sight of some of these Ruins did fill me with Symptoms of *Mortification*, and made me more sensible of the Frailty of all sublunary Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

It was with some *mortification* that I suffered the raillery of a fine lady of my acquaintance, for calling, in one of my papers, Dorimant a clown. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

(*d*†) In *chem.* and *metal.*, the destruction of active qualities (now called *sickening* both in the United States and in Australia, with especial reference to quicksilver in amalgamation).

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

(*e*) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

2. That which mortifies; a cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *Scots law*, lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disponed to trustees, to be held either blench or in feu. [Nearly synonymous with *mortmain*.]—**Mildew mortification.** See *mildew*.—**Syn. 1.** (*c*) *Vexation*, *Chagrin*, *Mortification*. These words advance in strength of meaning, as to both cause and effect. *Vexation* is a comparatively petty feeling, produced by small but annoying or irritating disappointments, slights, etc. *Chagrin* is acute disappointment and humiliation, perhaps after confident expectation. *Mortification* is chagrin so great as to seem a death to one's pride or self-respect. See *tease* and *anger*[1].

mortifiedness (môr′ti-fīd-nes), *n.* [< *mortified* pp. of *mortify*, + *-ness*.] Humiliation; subjection of the passions. [Rare.]

Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 114.

mortifier (môr′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mortifies; one who practises mortification.

John Baptist was a greater *mortifier* than his Lord was. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

mortify (môr′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mortified*, ppr. *mortifying*. [< ME. *mortifien*, *mortefien*, < OF. *mortifier*, *mortefier*, F. *mortifier* = Sp. Pg. *mortificar* = It. *mortificare*, < LL. *mortificare*, kill, destroy; cf. *mortificus*, deadly, fatal, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To destroy the life of; destroy the vitality of (a part of a living body); affect with gangrene.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. i. § 3.

2†. To deaden; render insensible; make apathetic.

Strike in their numb'd and *mortified* bare arms Pins. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 15.

3†. To reduce in strength or force; weaken.

The goode werkes that he dede biforn that he fil in synne been al *mortefied* and astoned and dulled by the ofte synnyng. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Thai thaire bittre soure wol *mortifie*,
Or kepe hem in her owen leves drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

4. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen; subject or restrain in any way, for moral or religious reasons.

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. Col. iii. 5.

He [Bradford] was a most holy and *mortified* man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sins, one would have thought he would never have smiled again. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 193.

Mortify your sin betime, for else you will hardly *mortify* it at all. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (1835), II. 19.

The Christian religion, by the tendency of all its doctrines, . . . seems to have been so throughout contrived as effectually to *mortify* and beat down any undue complacence we may have in ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xviii.

5. To humiliate; depress; affect with vexation or chagrin.

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worchester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn.*

He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and *mortify* an impertinently gay one. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

6†. In *chem.* and *metal.*, to destroy or diminish the active powers or characteristic qualities of.

This quiksilver wol I *mortifye*
Ryght in youre syghte anon, withouten lye,
And make it as good silver and as fyn
As ther is any in your purs or myn.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 115.

Take also a litil quantite of Mer[curie ?] and *mortifie* it with fastynge spotil, and medle it with a good quantite of poudre of stafi-sagre. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

7. In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. See *mortification*, 3.

Referring to pre-Reformation grants, he [Mr. Marshall] says *mortified* lands are such as have "no other 'reddenda' than prayers and supplications and the like"—that is, masses for the souls of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 333.

—**Syn. 5.** To shame, chagrin. See *mortification*.

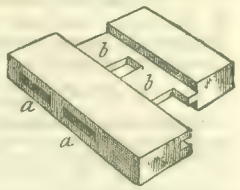
II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of the living body; become gangrenous.—**2.** To become languid; fall into decay.

'Tis a pure ill-natur'd Satisfaction to see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same Languor, and Softness of Behaviour, that once was charming in her—To see, I say, her *mortify* that us'd to kill. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

3. To be subdued; die away: said of inordinate appetites, etc. *Johnson.*

mortis causa (môr′tis kâ′zä). [L., in case of death: *causā*, abl. of *causa*, cause, case; *mortis*, gen. of *mor(t-)s*, death: see *cause* and *mort*[1].] In contemplation of death.—**Donatio or gift mortis causa.** See *donation*.

mortise (môr′tis), *n.* [Also *mortice*, early mod. E. also *mortaise*, *morteise*, *mortesse*; < ME. *morteis*, *mortais*, *mortas*, < OF. *mortaise*, *mortoise*, F. *mortaise*; cf. It. *mortise* (Florio), Sp. *mortaja*, a mortise; ult. origin unknown. The equiv. W. *mortais*, Ir. *mortis*, *moirtis*, Gael. *moirteis*, are of E., and Bret. *mortez* is of F. origin.] **1.** A hollow cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projection, called a *tenon*, formed on another piece in order to fix the two together. The junction of two pieces in this manner is called a *mortise-joint*.



Mortise-joint.
a a, mortises; *b b*, tenons.

Also vpon the hight of the same Mownte of Calvery, ys the very hold or *morteys* hevyn out of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode, with ower blyssyd Savyor at the tyme of hys passion. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

The joyner, though an honest man, yet hee maketh his joynts weake, and putteth in sap in the *mortesels* [read *mortesses*?], which should be the hart of the tree. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise*? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 9.

2. Figuratively, stability; power of adhesion.

Oversea they say this state of yours
Hath no more *mortice* than a tower of cards.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

Chase mortise. See *chase-mortise*.

mortise (môr′tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortised*, ppr. *mortising*. [< ME. *morteysen*, < OF. *mortaisier*, *mortoiser*, mortise; from the noun.] **1.** To join by a tenon and mortise; fix in or as in a mortise.

Mars he hath *morteysed* his mark. *York Plays*, p. 228.

To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised* and adjoin'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 20.

2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mortise-block (môr′tis-blok), *n.* A pulley-block in which the openings for the sheaves are cut in a solid piece.

mortise-bolt (môr′tis-bōlt), *n.* A bolt the head of which is let into a mortise instead of being left projecting.

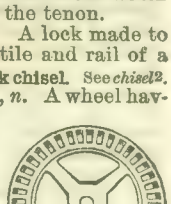
mortise-chisel (môr′tis-chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.*, a strong chisel used in making mortises.

mortised (môr′tist), *a.* In *her.*, same as *enclavé*.

mortise-gage (môr′tis-gāj), *n.* A scribbling-gage having two points which can be adjusted to the required distance of the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, as well as to the width of the mortise and the size of the tenon.

mortise-lock (môr′tis-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the stile and rail of a door to receive it.—**Mortise-lock chisel.** See *chisel*[2].

mortise-wheel (môr′tis-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or on the edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel.



Mortise-wheel.

mortising-machine (môr′tis-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting or boring mortises in wood. Such machines range from a pivoted lever, worked by the hand or foot and operating a chisel moving in upright guides, to power gang-boring machines for making a number of mortises at once in heavy timber. These larger machines employ either chisels, that cut out the mortises by repeated thrusts, or routers and boring-tools.

mortling†, *n.* See *morling*.

mortmain (môrt′mān), *n.* [< OF. *mortemain*, also *main morte*, F. *mainmorte* = Sp. *manos muertas*, pl., = Pg. *mão morta* = It. *mano morta*, < ML. *mortua manus*, *manus mortua*, mortmain, lit. 'dead hand': L. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus*, pp. of *mori*, dead; *manus*, hand: see *mort*[2] and *main*[3]. Cf. *mortgage*.] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of ecclesiastical corporations; unalienable possession. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes. Also called *dead-hand*.

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in mortua manu; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: viz., that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore holden by them might with great propriety be said to be held in mortua manu. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xviii.

Though the statutes of *mortmain* had put some obstacles to its increase, yet . . . a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which lost nothing that they had grasped. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., ii.



Mortise and Tenon.
M, mortise; *T*, tenon.

Here [Sicily], in the end, Rome laid her *mortmain* upon Greek, Phœnician, and Sikeliot alike, turning the island into a granary and reducing its inhabitants to serfdom.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 143.

Alienation in mortmain, an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable.—**Mortmain Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 36), based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheritance of their lawful heirs. It prohibits, except in the instance of some universities and colleges, all alienation of land for charitable purposes (unless on full and valuable consideration) otherwise than by deed indented and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in chancery within six months after its date, and taking effect in possession immediately after the making thereof, and without power of revocation or any reservation for the benefit of the grantor or persons claiming under him.—**Statutes of mortmain**, the name under which are known a number of English statutes, beginning in 1225 (9 Hen. III., c. 36; 7 Edw. I., st. 2; 13 Edw. I., c. 32; 15 Rich. II., c. 5; 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10), restricting or forbidding the giving of land to religious houses. The *Mortmain Act* (which see, above) is sometimes incorrectly called a *statute of mortmain*.

mortmalt, *n.* See *mormal*.

mortné, *a.* An erroneous form of *morné*.

mortorio (môr-tō′ri-ō), *n.* [It., also *mortoro*, < *morto*, dead: see *mort*[2].] A sculptured group representing the dead Christ.

In the *mortorio* of the church of San Giovanni Decollato at Modena, the dead body of our Lord lies upon the ground.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 227.

mortpay, *n.* [< OF. *mortepaye, morte paye;* < *mort*, dead, + *paye*, pay: see *mort*[2] and *pay*[1], *n.*] Dead-pay.

The seuere punishing of *mort-payes*, and keeping backe of souldiours wages. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

mortress (môr′tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mortesse* (Palsgrave), for **mortresse*, < ME. *mortreus, mortreux, mortrewes, mortrus, morterews, mortrels*, appar. pl., the sing. **mortrel, mortrell* being scarcely used; < OF. *mortreux, mortreus, morteruel, mortereol*, a mixture of bread and milk, appar. < *morter, mortier*, mortar (in general sense of 'mixture'): see *mortar*[2].] A kind of soup, said to have been "white soup," a delicacy of the middle ages in England.

Ac thei ete mete of more coste, *mortrewes*, and potages; Of that men mys-wonne thei made hem wel at ese.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 41.

He cowde roste, and sethe, and broille, and frie,
Maken *mortreux*, and wel bake a pye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 384.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

mortreux, mortrewes, *n.* See *mortress*.

mort-safe (môrt′sāf), *n.* [< *mort*[2] + *safe*.] An iron coffin.

Iron coffins, called *mort safes*, were used in Scotland as a precaution against resurrectionists. After time had been allowed for the wooden coffin to decay, the grave was reopened, and the *mort safe* taken out for further use.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 516.

mortstone (môrt′stōn), *n.* [< *mort*[2] + *stone*.] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church, on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

'Tis here,
Six furlongs from the chapel. What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone*.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

mortuary (môr′tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mortuaire* = Sp. *mortuorio* = Pg. *mortuario* = It. *mortorio, mortoro*, < L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, ML. neut. *mortuarium*, also *mortuorium*, a mortuary, < L. *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead.—**Mortuary chaplet**, a wreath or crown put upon the head of a corpse at the funeral ceremony and often left with it in the tomb. Such a garland was known by the Romans as *corollarium*. In mediæval Europe these wreaths were common, especially in the case of women who died unmarried. They were sometimes made of filigree-work with gold and silver wire.—**Mortuary chest**, a coffer of wood or other material intended to receive the remains of bodies once buried elsewhere, when the graves have been disturbed.

II. *n.*; pl. *mortuaries* (-riz). 1. In *law*, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. Mortuaries, where due by custom, were recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate clamed ye beryng shete for a *mortuary*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The Payment of *Mortuaries* is of great Antiquity. It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c., before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a Corse-present.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

2. A burial-place. *Whitlock.*—3. A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house.—4. A memorial of the death of some beloved or revered person; especially, in the seventeenth century, a sword bearing some emblem of the wearer's devotion to the memory of Charles I. and the cause of royalty.

Swords of this type [cavalry sword, time of the Commonwealth] are often called *mortuary*, as a number of them were made in memory of Charles I., and bear his likeness upon the hilt.
Edgerton-Castle, Schools and Masters of Fence, p. 240.

★**morula** (mor′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *morulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*[4].] In *embryol.*, the condition (resembling a mulberry) of an ovum after complete segmentation of the vitellus or yolk and before the formation of a blastula, when the contents are a mass of cells derived by cleavage of the original and successively formed nuclei; a mulberry-mass of blastomeres or cleavage-cells. See *monerula, blastula, gastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

The number of blastomeres thus increases in geometrical progression until the entire yelk is converted into a mulberry-like body, termed a *morula*, made up of a great number of small blastomeres or nucleated cells.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 206.

morulation (mor-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *morula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a mulberry-mass (morula) of cleavage-cells.

★**moruloid** (mor′ō-loid), *a.* [< *morula* + *-oid*.] Having the character of a morula; resembling a morula.

Morus (mō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree: see *more*[4].] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, type of the apetalous family *Moraceæ*, of the tribe *Moreæ;* the mulberries. It is characterized by spicate flowers, the fertile with a 4-parted perianth, and by leaves 3-nerved from the base. The mulberry-fruit is a multiple fleshy fruit formed by the coalescence of many ovaries and investing perianths. About 10 species are known, natives of the northern hemisphere and of mountains in the tropics; some are valued for their edible fruit, and some for their leaves, which are used as silkworm-food. See *mulberry*.

Morvan's disease. A disease described by Morvan in 1883, characterized by a progressive anæsthesia and akinesia, especially of the extremities, accompanied by trophic disturbances, including ulceration and necrosis. The nerves have been found to exhibit an intense inflammation, so that it has been regarded as a multiple neuritis. Also called *analgesia panaris* and *pareso-analgesia*.

morwe, *n.* A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morwen, *n.* A Middle English form of *morn, morrow*.

morweninge, *n.* A Middle English form of *morning*. *Chaucer*.

morwespeche, *n.* See *morrow-speech*.

mosaic[1] (mō-zā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also ★*mosaick, musaick;* = F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosaico* = Pg. *mosaico* = It. *mosaico, musaico*, < ML. *mosaicus*, prop. **musaicus*, < MGr. **μουσαϊκός*, equiv. to Gr. *μουσεῖος* (> L. *museus* and *musivus*), mosaic, lit. of the Muses, i. e. artistic, neut. *μουσαϊκόν*, also *μουσεῖον* (> L. *musæum*, also *musivum*, sc. *opus*, mosaic work), < *μοῦσα*, a Muse: see *Muse*[2]. Cf. *museum*.] **I.** *a.* Made of small pieces inlaid to form a pattern; also, resembling such inlaid work.

The roofe compact, and adorned with *Mosaick* painting.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

In the bottom of this liquid Ice
Made of *Musaick* work, with quaint deuice
The cunning work-man had contriued trim
Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Mosaic canvas, the finest sort of canvas, prepared for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Mosaic glass, gold**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mosaic theory**, a doctrine respecting the physiological action of the compound eyes of arthropods, which supposes that each retinal cell perceives but a part of the picture, the several parts being connected by the action of the brain as a kind of optical mosaic.—**Mosaic wool-work**, rugs, etc., made of variously colored woolen threads, arranged so that the ends form a pattern. The threads are held firmly in a frame, so as to form a dense mass, with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface; this surface is smeared with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections.

II. *n.* 1. Mosaic work; inlaid work, especially in hard materials, as distinguished from inlays of wood, ivory, or the like. The most common materials for mosaic are colored stones and glass, pavements and floors being more commonly made of the former. Glass mosaic is composed either of pieces cut from small colored rods which are prepared in a suitable variety of colors and shades, and by means of which pictorial effects can readily be obtained, as in *Roman mosaic*, or of tesseræ made each by itself, the colors used in this method being fewer and the pieces usually about a quarter of an



Mosaic.—Detail from apse of the Basilica of Torcello, near Venice; 12th century.

inch square. The latter variety may be distinguished as *Byzantine* or *Venetian mosaic*. Mosaic was a usual decoration among the later Greeks and the Romans, and among the Byzantines and their immediate artistic followers, as at Ravenna and Venice, and in the splendid Norman-Saracenic churches of Sicily, displayed a preëminent excellence of design and magnificence of color. The art has recently been revived, with especial success in Italy and France.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaic. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 700.

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine.
Savage, The Wanderer, v.

2. A piece of mosaic work: as, a Florentine *mosaic;* a Roman *mosaic;* a glass *mosaic*.

Herschel thought that the workers on the *mosaics* of the Vatican must have distinguished at least thirty thousand different colors. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 333.

3. Anything resembling a piece of mosaic work in composition.

No doubt every novel since time began has been a *mosaic*. The author fits into one picture bits of experience found in many places, in many years.
A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

Alexandrine, fictile, Florentine, etc., **mosaic**. See the adjectives.—**Cloisonné mosaic**, a modern decorative art in which dividing lines, bars, or ridges are made prominent features of the design, the spaces between being filled with colored material, as opaque glass.—**Roman mosaic**. See the quotation.

The modern so-called *Roman mosaic* is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 854.

Straw mosaic, fine straw in different shades of color attached by glue to a cardboard foundation: used in various forms of decoration. *Art of Decoration*, II. 33.

Mosaic[2] (mō-zā′ik), *a.* [= F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosaico* = Pg. It. *mosaico* (cf. G. *mosaisch*), < NL. **Mosaicus* (cf. LL. *Mosēius, Mosēus*), < LL. *Mōses, Mōyses*, < Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, Moses, < Heb. *Mōsheh*, Moses, appar. < *māshāh*, draw out (sc. of the water, with ref. to Ex. ii. 3–5), but prob. an accommodation of the Egyptian name.] Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, or to the writings and institutions attributed to him.—**Mosaic law**, the ancient law of the Hebrews, given to them by Moses, at Mount Sinai, and contained in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

mosaical[1] (mō-zā′i-kal), *a.* [< *mosaic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *mosaic*[1]. [Rare.]

Behind the thickets again [were] new beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Mosaical[2] (mō-zā′i-kal), *a.* [< *Mosaic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *Mosaic*[2].

After the Babylonish Captivity, when God did not give any new command concerning the Crown, tho the Royal Line was not extinct, we find the People returning to the old *Mosaical* Form of Government again.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius.

mosaically (mō-zā′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work.

mosaicist (mō-zā′i-sist), *n.* [< *mosaic*[1] + *-ist*.] One who makes or deals in mosaics.

By far the greater number of these colors are discoveries or improvements of the venerable *mosaicist* Lorenzo Radi. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

Mosaism (mō′zā-izm), *n.* [= F. *mosaïsme;* as *Mosa(ic)*[2] + *-ism.*] The religious laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

mosalt†, *n.* [For **mosul:* see *muslin.*] Muslin.

There [in Grand Cairo] there are diverse ranks of Drapers shops; in the first rank they sell excellent fine linnen, fine Cloth of Cotton, and cloath called *Mosal*, of a marvellous bredth and finenesse, whereof the greatest persons make shirts, and scarfs to wear upon their Tulipants. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Description (1671), p. 56.

mosandrite (mō-zan′drīt), *n.* [Named after K. G. *Mosander*, a Swedish chemist, 1797–1858.] A rare silicate containing chiefly titanium and the metals of the cerium group, occurring in reddish-brown prismatic crystals, and also in massive and fibrous forms. It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

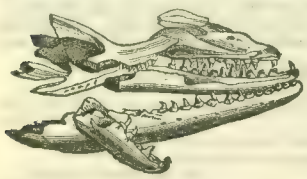
mosandrium (mō-zan′dri-um), *n.* [< *Mosander:* see *mosandrite.*] A supposed chemical element found in samarskite, but now proved to be a mixture.

Mosasauria (mō-sạ-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Mosasaurus.*] A group of remarkably long-bodied marine reptiles, from the Cretaceous rocks of Europe and America. It is typified by the genus *Mosasaurus*, which attained a length of over 20 feet and possessed some 130 or more vertebræ. The skull resembles that of the monitors in the large size of the nasal apertures and the fusion of the nasals into one narrow bone. Now called *Pythonomorpha.*

mosasaurian (mō-sạ-sâ′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mosasauria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mosasauria;* pythonomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mosasauria.*

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus (mō-sạ-sâ′rus, mō-sọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Mosa*, the river *Meuse* (F.) or *Maas* (D.), on which Maestricht is situated, where the first was found, + Gr. *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Mosasauria. M. camperi* was discovered in 1780 in the Maestricht, and originally called *Lacerta gigantea.* The genus is also called *Saurochampsa.* Also written *Mosæsaurus.*



Skull of *Mosasaurus camperi.*

moschate (mos′kāt), *a.* [< NL. *moschatus* (ML. *muscatus*), < LL. *muscus*, ML. also *moscus, moschus*, < LGr. *μόσχος*, musk: see *muscat.*] Exhaling the odor of musk. *Gray.*

moschatel (mos′ka-tel), *n.* See *Adoxa.*

moschatous (mos′ka-tus), *a.* [< NL. *moschatus:* see *moschate.*] Same as *moschate.*

Moschidæ (mos′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-idæ.*] The *Moschinæ*, or musk-deer, rated as a family apart from *Cervidæ.*

moschiferous (mos-kif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *moschus, moscus, muscus*, LL. *muscus* (LGr. *μόσχος*), musk, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing or producing musk: as, *moschiferous* organs; a *moschiferous* animal.

Moschinæ (mos-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cervidæ* represented by the genus *Moschus*, containing small Asiatic deer both sexes of which are hornless, and the male of which has long canine teeth projecting like tusks from the upper jaw, and secretes an odoriferous substance called *musk;* the musks or musk-deer. The young are spotted as in *Cervidæ*, the adults being brownish-gray. Both true and false hoofs are long and widely separable; the tail is very short, and the hind quarters are high. Also *Moschina* and *Moschidæ.* See *musk-deer.*

moschine (mos′kin), *a.* [< *Mosch-us* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Moschinæ*, or having their characters; musky: as, a *moschine* deer; a *moschine* odor.

moschitot†, *n.* See *mosquito.*

Moschus (mos′kus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *moschus*, < LGr. *μόσχος*, musk: see *musk.*] The leading genus of *Moschinæ.* The common musk-deer is *M. moschiferus.*

Moscovite†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *Muscovite.*

mose[1]†, *n.* [Prob. < ME. *mose, mase* (used to gloss the corrupt ML. words *adtrica* and *mephas*), appar. the name of a disease; prob. = MD. **mase, masche* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsā*, MHG. *mase*, a spot: see *measles.* Cf. *mose*[1], *v.*] A disease of horses. *Halliwell.*

mose[1]†, *v. i.* [< *mose*[1], *n.*] To have the disease called the mose: in the phrase *to mose in the chine* (also *to mourn of the chine*, where *mourn* is a different word from *mose:* see *mourn*[2]).

His horse hipped, with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred; besides, possessed with the glanders, and like *to mose in the chine.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 51.

mose[2] (mōz), *n.* [Cf. *moss*[2].] A smolder of wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mosel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *muzzle.*

Moselle (mō-zel′), *n.* [< F. *Moselle*, G. *Mosel*, < L. *Mosella*, the river Moselle: see def.] One of the wines produced along the river Moselle. The most esteemed brands are those known as *sparkling Moselle*, which are considered lighter than champagne and almost as good as the sweeter champagnes.

moses (mō′zes), *n.* [From the name *Moses* (?).] *Naut.*, a flat-bottomed boat used in the West Indies for carrying hogsheads of sugar to ships.

moses-boat (mō′zes-bōt), *n.* [Cf. *moses.*] An old style of skiff or small boat with a keel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

mosey[1] (mō′si), *a.* A dialectal variant of *mossy.*

mosey[2] (mō′zi), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; thought by some to be abbr. from *vamose.*] **1.** To move off or away quickly; get out; "light out." [Slang, U. S.]

And whereas, and seein', and wherefore,
The times being all out o' j'int,
The nigger has got to *mosey*
From the limits o' Spunky P'int.
J. Hay, Banty Tim.

2. To be lively; be quick; "hustle." [Slang, U. S.]

Hurry 'long, D'rindy, you-uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank ef ye don't *mosey.* *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xiii.

mosk, *n.* See *mosque.*

moskered (mos′kėrd), *a.* [Also *maskered;* origin obscure.] Decayed; rotten; brittle.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. *Granger*, Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 320 (1621). (*Latham.*)

Some *moskered* shining stones and spangles which the waters brought downe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 125.

mosklet†, *n.* Same as *mussel.*

Moslem (mos′lem), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Moslim, Muslim, Mooslim;* < Turk. *muslim*, pl. *muslimīn* (< Ar.), *muslimān* (< Pers.), also used as sing.; < Ar. *muslim*, also transliterated *moslem*, pl. *muslimīn*, a believer in the Mohammedan faith, lit. one who professes submission (*islam*) to the faith, < *sellim*, consign in safety, resign, submit, < *salama*, be safe and sound. Cf. *Islam, Mussulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] **I.** *n.* A follower of Mohammed; an orthodox Mohammedan.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain. *Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

Moslemism (mos′lem-izm), *n.* [< *Moslem* + *-ism.*] The Mohammedan religion.

Moslim (mos′lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem.*

moslings (moz′lingz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps for **mosselings*, < *mossel*, dial. form of *morsel*, a bit, a piece: see *morsel.*] The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used to rub oil from metals in polishing them.

It is necessary, between the application of each powder, to wipe the work entirely clean, with rags, cotton-waste, sawdust, *moslings* (or the curriers' shavings of leather). *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 374.

mosolin (mos′ō-lin), *n.* [OF.: see *muslin.*] Stuff made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey; originally, costly materials of different kinds for which Mosul was famous in the middle ages. Compare *muslin.*

Mososaurus, *n.* See *Mosasaurus.*

mosque (mosk), *n.* [Also *mosk*, and formerly *mosch, mosche, moschee, muskey* (also *mesquit, meskit, meskito, meschit, mesquita, mosquita, muskethe*, etc: see *mesquit*[1]); < F. *mosquée* = It. *moschea* (> G. *moschee*), < Sp. *mezquita* = Pg. *mesquita*, < Ar. *masjid, masjad*, a temple, < *sajada*, prostrate oneself, pray.] A Mohammedan place of worship and the ecclesiastical organization with which it is connected; a Mohammedan church. The architectural character of mosques varies greatly, according as they occupy free or cramped sites, and as in construction they are original foundations or adaptations of existing buildings. The normal plan of the mosque is rectangular, and includes, besides the covered place of worship proper, an open cloistered court with a fountain for ablutions, and one or more minarets from which the faithful are summoned to prayer at stated hours. The dome, supported on pendentives, and the arch, usually pointed, of the horse-shoe (Saracenic) form, and springing from slender columns, together with elaborate and often splendidly colored surface-ornament, mainly geometrical, are features of very frequent occurrence. In the interior the chief decoration is found in numerous hanging lamps. The direction of Mecca is indicated by a niche or recess, sometimes a mere tablet inscribed with verses from the Koran, called



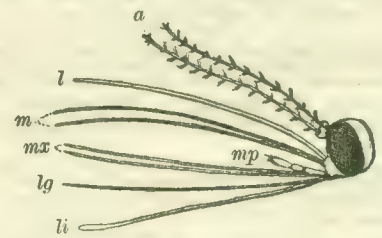
Mosque of Mehemet Ali in Cairo.

the *mihrab.* A class of mosques is set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are connected hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor. See cuts under *Moorish, mimbar*, and *minaret.*

For the Sarrasyns kepe that place in greate reuerence, and worshyp it ryght moche in theyr maner, and haue made thereof theyr *Muskey.* *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage. p. 20.

mosquital (mus-kē′tal), *a.* [< *mosquito* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or produced by a mosquito: as, *mosquital* saliva.

mosquito, musquito (mus-kē′tō), *n.*; pl. *mosquitos, mosquitoes, musquitos, musquitoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *musketo, moschito, muskito;* = F. *moustique*, for **mousquite* = G. *moskite*, < Sp. Pg. *mosquito*, a little gnat, dim. of *mosca*, a fly, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca.*] One of many different kinds of gnats or midges the female of which bites animals and draws blood. They are insects of the order *Diptera*, suborder *Nemocera*, and chiefly of the



Mouth-parts of Mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), enlarged.
a, antennæ; *l*, labrum; *mp*, maxillary palpus; *m*, mandibular setæ; *mx*, maxillary setæ; *lg*, ligula; *li*, labium.

family *Culicidæ* or gnats, though some members of related families, as *Simuliidæ*, are called mosquitos, the term being applied in most parts of the world to gnats which have a piercing and sucking proboscis and annoy man. The name is said to have arisen in the West Indies, where it specifically designates *Stegomyia mosquito*, a variety of the species which is the conveyer of yellow fever. Mosquitos are commonly supposed to be especially tropical insects; but they swarm in summer in almost inconceivable numbers in arctic and cold temperate latitudes, as in Labrador, or in the region of the Red River of the North, and throughout the moist wooded or marshy regions of British America. They breed in water, and hence are most numerous in marshy and swampy places. The life of the adult insect may extend over several weeks, and many live through the winter, hibernating in dark corners of out-buildings, in cellars, and in the holds of ships. Mosquitos are the essential agents in the spread of many of the diseases of man, among them malaria, yellow fever, filariasis, and possibly dengue. Several species of the genus *Anopheles* have been shown to be conveyers of the causative organism of malaria, and certain species of other genera of the subfamily *Anophelinæ* may be the secondary hosts of this parasitic organism. The yellow fever mosquito is *Stegomyia fasciata* (*calopus*). No other mosquitos of this genus have been shown to convey the disease. The filaria carrier is a culex, and a species of the genus *Culex* is said to carry dengue.

In 66. deg. 33. min. they found it very hot, and were much troubled with a stinging Flie, called *Muskito.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

Mosquito fleet. See *fleet*[2].

mosquito-bar (mus-kē′tō-bär), *n.* A mosquito-net. It may be a net-covered frame for a window, a net window-screen that can be rolled up or let down by means of pulleys, or a net canopy for a bed.

mosquito-canopy (mus-kē′tō-kan″ọ̄-pi), *n.* A covering of fine netting supported on a frame

or tester and suspended over a bed as a protection against insects.

mosquito-curtain (mus-kē′tō-kėr″tạn), *n.* Same as *mosquito-net*.

mosquito-hawk (mus-kē′tō-hâk), *n.* 1. A dragon-fly. The name applies to any of these insects in the United States, from their preying upon mosquitos and other gnats. This habit is so well marked that



Mosquito-hawk (*Calopteryx apicalis*), natural size.

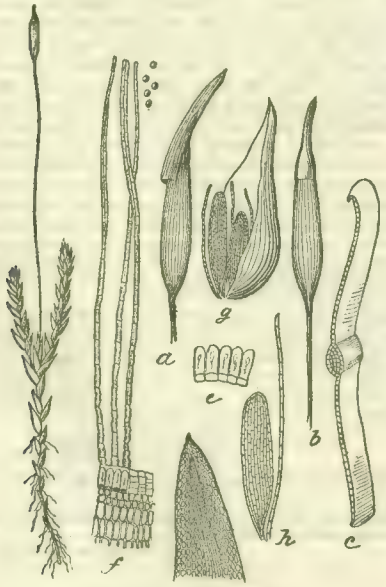
propositions have been made for the artificial propagation and protection of dragon-flies as a means of relief from mosquitos in places where the latter are exceptionally numerous.

2. The night-hawk, a caprimulgine bird, *Chordeiles popetue*, or some other species of the same genus.

mosquito-net (mus-kē′tō-net), *n.* A screen or covering of plain lace, coarse gauze, or mosquito-netting, used as a protection against mosquitos and other insects.

mosquito-netting (mus-kē′tō-net″ing), *n.* A coarse fabric with large open meshes, used for mosquito-bars, etc. The most common kind is a sort of gauze of which the warp has single-threaded strands and the weft strands of two loosely twisted threads holding the thread of the warp between them.

★**moss**[1] (môs), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *mosse;* < ME. *mos*, < AS. **mos* (not found in this form) = MD. *mos*, also *mosch*, *mosse*, moss, mold, D. *mos*, moss, = MLG. *mos* = OHG. MHG. *mos*, G. *moos* = Icel. *mosi* = Sw. *mossa* = Dan. *mos*, moss; akin to (*b*) E. dial. *mese*, < ME. **mese*, < AS. *meós* = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, moss (the two series of forms being related phonetically like *loss*, *n.*, and *lese*[2], *leese*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *muscus* (> It. Sp. *musco* = Pr. *mossa* = OF. *muiz*, *mousse*, F. *mousse*, the Pr. and F. forms prob. in part from OHG.), moss; cf. W. *mwswg*, *mwswgl*, *mwswn*, moss; OBulg. *mŭhŭ* = Bulg. *mŭh* = Serv. *mah* = Bohem. Pol. *mech* = Russ. *mokhŭ* (> Hung. *moh*), moss. Cf. *moss*[2].] 1. A small herbaceous plant of the class *Musci*, with simple or branching stems and numerous generally narrow leaves: usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together; also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as, Iceland *moss*, club-*moss*, rock-*moss*, coral-*moss*, etc., and sometimes small matted phanerogams, as *Pyxidanthera*.



Fertile Plant of the Moss *Barbula brachyphylla*.

a, the capsule with the operculum and calyptra; *b*, the capsule with the operculum; *c*, transverse section of the leaf; *d*, the apex of the leaf; *e*, part of the annulus; *f*, part of the annulus and the peristome, with a few spores above; *g*, leaf, in the axil of which are to be seen the antheridia and paraphyses; *h*, antheridium and paraphysis.

Paul primus heremita had parroked hym-selue,
That no man myghte se hym for muche *mos* and leues.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 13.

And on the stone that still doth turn about
There groweth no *mosse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 537.

The short *moss* that on the trees is found.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

2. Money: in allusion to the proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." [Slang.]—**Animal mosses**, the moss-animalcules or *Bryozoa*.—**Black moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Bog-moss.** See *Sphagnum*.—**Canary-moss**, a lichen, *Parmelia perlata*, used in dyeing.—**Ceylon moss**, a seaweed, *Gracilaria lichenoides*, of Ceylon and the Indian archipelago, similar to Irish moss, and used in immense quantities by the inhabitants of those islands and the Chinese. Also called *Jaffna moss* and *agar-agar*.—**Clubfoot moss.** Same as *club-moss*.—**Corsican moss**, an esculent seaweed, *Alsidium Helminthochortos*.—**Cup-moss**, a name of various species of lichens, particularly of the genera *Lecanora* and *Cladonia*.—**Feather-moss**, a name sometimes given to some of the larger species of *Hypnum*.—**Florida moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Flowering moss**, *Pyxidanthera barbulata*, a prostrate and creeping evergreen plant of the pine-barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina, having small leaves and numerous white or rose-colored flowers.—**Fork-moss**, a name of species of *Dicranum*.—**Golden moss.** See *Leskea*.—**Hair-moss.** Same as *haircap-moss*.—**Iceland moss**, a lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*, so called from its abundance in Iceland, where it is used as a food and to some extent as a medicine. Before use it requires to be steeped for several hours to rid it of a bitter principle, after which it is boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk or wine, or it may be reduced to powder and used as an ingredient in cake and bread. In Germany it is used for dressing the warp of webs in the loom. It is also mixed with pulp for sizing paper in the vat. See *Cetraria*.—**Idle moss**, a name of various pendulous tree-lichens, particularly *Usnea barbata*.—**Indian moss**, a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*.—**Irish moss**, a seaweed, *Chondrus crispus*. See *carrageen*.—**Irish-moss ale**, ale of which Irish moss or carrageen forms an ingredient. It is supposed to be potent in some diseases.—**Jaffna moss.** Same as *Ceylon moss*.—**Long moss.** See *long-moss*.—**New Orleans moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Scale-moss.** See *Jungermanniaceæ*.—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Tree-moss**, a name for various species of *Lycopodium*, particularly *L. obscurum*.—**Water-moss.** See *Fontinalis*. (See also *beard-moss*, *black-moss*, *reindeer-moss*.)

★**moss**[1] (môs), *v.* [< ME. *mossen*, *mosen;* < *moss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with moss.

Do clay uppon, and *mose* it alle aboute.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Under an oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 105.

II.† *intrans.* To become mossy; gather moss.

Selden *moseth* the marbleston that men ofte treden.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 101.

Syldon *mossyth* the stone
That oftyn ys tornnyd & wende.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39.

moss[2] (môs), *n.* [< ME. *moss*, *mos*, < AS. *mos* (*moss-*), a swamp, = MD. *mose*, a swamp, bog, sink, kitchen-sink, = OHG. MHG. *mos*, G. *moos* = Icel. *mosi* = Sw. *mosse*, *mâsse* = Dan. *mose*, a swamp; akin to E. *mire*, < ME. *mire*, *myre*, < Icel. *mȳrr*, *mȳri* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre*, *myr* = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, a swamp (see *mire*[1]); prob. orig. 'a place overgrown with moss,' derived from and partly confused with *moss*[1].] A swamp or bog; specifically, a peat-bog or a tract of such bogs; also, peat.

Sone in a *moss* entryt are thai,
That had wele twa myle lang of breid,
Out our that *moss* on fute thai yeid.
Barbour, xix. 738. (*Jamieson.*)

We think na on the lang Scots miles,
The *mosses*, waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our hame.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

It [the road] went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the *moss* came nearly to the knee.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

moss[3]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *morse*[1].

The *mosses* teeth, all kinds of Furrs, and wrought Iron do here sell to much profit. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67.

moss-agate (môs′ag″āt), *n.* A kind of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, due to the oxids of manganese or iron distributed through the mass. Also called *dendrachate*.

moss-alcohol (môs′al″kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

moss-animal (môs′an″i-mal), *n.* A moss-animalcule.

moss-animalcule (môs′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A bryozoan or polyzoan: so called from the mossy appearance of some of them, especially the phylactolæmatous polyzoans, translating the scientific name *Bryozoa*. Also *moss-animal*, *moss-coral*, *moss-polyp*. See *Polyzoa*.

mossback (môs′bak), *n.* 1. A large and old fish, as a bass: so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc., which may be found on its back.—2. In *U. S. politics*, one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. [Slang.]—3. In the southern United States, during the civil war, one who hid himself to avoid conscription. [Slang.]

moss-bass (môs′bas), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Indiana, U. S.]

mossberry (môs′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *mossberries* (-iz). See *cranberry*, 1.

moss-box (môs′boks), *n.* A kind of huge stuffing-box used in a method of sinking shafts invented by M. J. Chaudron, a Belgian engineer, for preventing water from entering at the bottom of the tubing. It consists of flanged rings arranged to form an annular box, in which moss is placed to form a packing and compressed by the weight of the superincumbent tubing, thus permanently stopping the inflow of water from upper strata which would otherwise descend outside the tubing and enter the pit at the bottom.

mossbunker (môs′bung-kėr), *n.* [Also *mossbonker*, *mossbanker*, *massbanker*, *marshbunker*, *marshbanker*, *morsebonker*, *morsbunker*, *mousebunker*, etc., and abbr. *bunker*, in earlier form *marsbancker* (1679), < D. *marsbanker*, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Caranx trachurus*, which annually visits the shores of northern Europe in immense schools, and swims at the surface in much the same manner as the mossbunker—this name being transferred by the Dutch of New York to the fish now so called (it occurs so applied, in the form *masbank*, in a Dutch poem by Jacob Steedman in 1661). The D. *marsbanker* (Gronovius, 1754) is not in the dictionaries. Its formation is not clear; appar. < *mars*, a peddler's pack (or *mas*, a mass, crowd), + *bank*, bank, + *-er* (= E. *-er*[1]); prob. in allusion to its appearance in schools.] The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

This bay [New York] swarms with fish, both large and small, whales, tunnies, . . . and a sort of herring called the *marsbanckers*.
Dankers and Sluyter, Voyage to New York, 1679 (tr. in 1867 [for Coll. Long Island Hist. Soc., I. 100).

He saw the duyvel, in the shape of a huge *moss-bunker*, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg, and drag him beneath the waves. *Irving*, Knickerbocker (ed. Grolier), II. 223.

moss-campion (môs′kam″pi-ọn), *n.* A dwarf tufted moss-like plant, with purple flowers, *Silene acaulis*. It is found in high northern latitudes, extending southward on the higher mountains.

moss-capped (môs′kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

moss-cheeper (môs′chē″pėr), *n.* The titlark. [Scotch.]

In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or *moss-cheeper*.
Fleming, Tour in Arran. (*Jamieson.*)

moss-clad (môs′klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Lord Lyttelton*.

moss-coral (môs′kor″al), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-crops (môs′krops), *n.* The cotton-grass, a bog-loving plant. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. [Local, Scotch.]

moss-duck (môs′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

mossel (mos′el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *morsel*.

moss-grown (môs′grōn), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Shakes the old beldam earth, and topples down
Steeples and *moss-grown* towers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 33.

moss-hags (môs′hagz), *n. pl.* Dead peat, dried up and more or less blown away, or washed away by the rain, so as to leave a curiously irregular surface, over which it is hardly possible to walk with safety. [Scotch.]

mosshead (môs′hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. [South Carolina.]

The colored women often use a large bunch of "Florida moss," Tillandsia usneoides, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that *mosshead* was suggested by this practice, rather than by any direct resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names (1888), p. 75.

mossiness (môs′i-nes), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.

moss-locust (môs′lō″kust), *n.* See *locust*[2].

mosso (mos′sō), *a.* [It., pp. of *muovere*, move: see *move*.] In *music*, rapid: as, *piu mosso*, more rapid; *meno mosso*, less rapid.

moss-owl (môs′oul), *n.* A dialectal form of *mouse-owl*. [Scotch.]

moss-pink (môs′pingk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the central United States, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

moss-polyp (môs′pol″ip), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-rake (môs′rāk), *n.* A kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

moss-rose (môs′rōz), *n.* A beautiful cultivated rose, so named from its moss-like calyx. It is considered a variety of *Rosa Gallica*.

moss-rush (môs′rush), *n.* An Old World species of rush, growing on peaty land: same as *goosecorn*.

moss-trooper (môs′trö″pėr), *n.* One of a number of men who troop or range over the mosses or bogs (compare *bog-trotter*): applied specifically to the marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland in former times.

A fancied *moss-trooper*, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode. *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 19.

The *moss-troopers* of Connecticut.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 305.

moss-trooping (môs′trö″ping), *a.* Having the habits of a moss-trooper.

A stark *moss-trooping* Scott was he,
As e'er couched border lance by knee.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 21.

moss-wood (môs′wůd), *n.* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses. *Halliwell.*

mossy (môs′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mossie*, and with single *s* (as in ME. *mos*), also *mosy, mosie, moosie, moocie*, etc., dial. *mosy, mosey;* < *moss*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossie* and withered trunks.
Shirley (and Fletcher ?), Coronation, ii. 1.

A violet by a *mossy* stone. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

The *mossy* marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom. *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

2. Like moss. Specifically—(*a*) Hairy; rough. (*b*) Downy. *Levins.*

Incipiens barba, a younge *moocie* bearde. *Elyot*, 1559.

(*c*) Mealy. (*d*) Moldy. [In these specific senses mostly prov. Eng. or Scotch, and usually *mosy.*]

most (mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *most, mast*, < AS. *mǣst* = OS. *mēst* = OFries. *mast* = D. *meest* = MLG. *mēst, meist* = OHG. MHG. G. *meist* = Icel. *mestr* = Sw. Dan. *mest* = Goth. *maists*, most; superl. going with *more* and *mo*, compar.: see *more*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Greatest in size or extent; largest: superlative of *much* or *mickle* in its original sense 'great,' 'large.'

They slepen til that it was prime large,
The *moste* part, but it were Canace.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 354.

Hit wern the fayrest of forme & of face als,
The *most* & the myriest that maked wern euer.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

2†. Greatest in age; oldest.—3†. Greatest in rank, position, or importance; highest; chief.

Thanne Goddard was sikerlike
Under God the *moste* swike [traitor]
That eure in erthe shaped was. *Havelok*, l. 422.

But thou art thy *moste* Enemy.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

Chese yow a wyf in short tyme atte leste
Born of the gentilleste and of the *meste*
Of al this lond. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 75.

Feith, hope, & charite, nothing colde;
The *mooste* of hem is charite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

So both agreed that this their bridale feast
Should for the Gods in Proteus house be made;
To which they all repayr'd, both *most* and least.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 9.

4. Greatest in amount, degree, or intensity: superlative of *much*.

Thou hast lore thin cardinals at thi *meste* nede.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

I had *most* need of blessing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 32.

5. Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority: superlative of *many:* used before nouns in the plural.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness.
Prov. xx. 6.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them.
Pope.

For the most part, mostly; principally.

II. *n.* 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

He has his health and ampler strength indeed
Than *most* have of his age. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 415.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has and can get. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At most, or **at the most**, at the utmost extent; at furthest; at the outside.

Within this hour *at most*
I will advise you. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 128.

They [the works of the great poets] have only been read as the multitude read the stars, *at most* astrologically, not astronomically. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 113.

Least and most†. See *least*[1].—**To make the most of.** See *make*[1].

most (mōst), *adv.* [< ME. *most, mast*, < AS. *mǣst*, adv., orig. neut. of *mǣst*, a.: see *most, a.*] 1. In the greatest or highest or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

Thy soverein temple wol I *most* honouren
Of any place. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1549.

Women are *most* fools when they think they 're wisest.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton.*

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 859.

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form a superlative phrase, as *more* is to form a comparative: as, *most* vile; *most* wicked; *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it was formerly often used superfluously with superlatives: thus, *most boldest, dearest, heaviest, worst*, etc. See *more*[1].

For whan his semblant is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

For in the wynter season the fowler spedyth not but in the *moost* hardest and coldest weder; whyche is grevous.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 4.

This was the *most* unkindest cut of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 187.

Most an-end†. See *an-end*.

-most. [An altered form, by confusion with *most*, of ME. *-mest*, < AS. *-mest*, a double superl. suffix, < *-ma* (= L. *-mus*), as in *forma*, first, former, + *-est* (E. *-est*[1]), as in *fyrst*, first.] A double superlative suffix associated with *-more*, a comparative suffix, now taken as a suffixal form of *most*, as used in forming superlatives, as in *foremost, hindmost, uppermost, utmost, inmost, topmost*, etc. Compare *-more*[1].

moste[1]†, **mosten**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *must*[1].

moste[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moist*.

mostly (mōst′li), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly; generally.

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease.
Bacon.

My little productions are *mostly* satires and lampoons on particular people. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

mosto (mos′tō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *mosto*, < L. *mustum:* see *must*[2], *n.*] Must; specifically, a preparation used for "doctoring" wines of inferior quality: same as *doctor*, 6.

mostour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *moisture*.

mostwhat† (mōst′hwot), *adv.* For the most part.

For all the rest do *most-what* fare amis.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 757.

mosy, *a.* See *mossy*.

mot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mote*[1].

mot[2] (mot), *n.* [< F. *mot* = Pr. *mot* = Sp. Pg. *mote* = It. *motto* (> E. *motto*), a word, motto, < ML. *muttum*, a word, L. a mutter, a grunt, < L. *muttire, mutire*, mutter: see *mutter*.] 1†. A word; a motto.

God hath not onely graven
On the brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n
His sacred *Mot*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2 (F pron. mō). A saying, especially a brief and forcible or witty saying; a bon-mot. [Recent.]

But, in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot* —"My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance."
Sir W. Hamilton.

mot[3] (mot), *n.* [< ME. *mote, mot*, < OF. *mot*, a note of a horn (another use of *mot*, a word), < L. *muttum*, a murmur, grunt: see *mot*[2].] A note on the bugle, hunting-horn, or the like; also, a note in the musical notation for such instruments.

Strakande ful stoutly mony stif *motez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1364.

Three *mots* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xl.

mot[4] (mot), *n.* [See *moat*[1].] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *moat*.—2. A mark for players at quoits. *Halliwell.*

motacil (mot′a-sil), *n.* [= F. *motacille* = Sp. *motacila* = Pg *motacilla*, < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail, < *motus* (with dim. suffix), pp. of *movere*, move: see *move*. The L. word is commonly explained as lit. 'wagtail,' as if irreg. < L. *motare*, move (freq. of *movere*, move), + **cilla*, assumed to mean 'tail.'] A wagtail. See *Motacilla*.

Motacilla (mō-ta-sil′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail: see *motacil*.] A genus of chiefly Old World oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Motacillidæ* or wagtails. The name has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for many small singing birds of all parts of the world, as the true *Sylviidæ* or Old World warblers, various *Muscicapidæ* or Old World flycatchers, many of the American *Sylvicolidæ* or wood-warblers, and for all the *Motacillidæ*, including the pipits or titlarks of the subfamily *Anthinæ*. It is now restricted to the black-and-white or pied wagtails, as *M. alba*, of lithe form, with massed coloration of black, white, and ashy, long vibratile tail of twelve weak narrow feathers, pointed wings whose tip is formed by the first three primaries, and whose inner secondaries are long and flowing, and long slender feet without specially lengthened or straightened hind claws. There are many species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Old World, one or two of which sometimes straggle to America. Thus, *M. alba* has been found in Greenland and *M. ocularis* in California.

Motacillidæ (mō-ta-sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Motacilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine birds of the order *Passeres*, typified by the genus *Motacilla;* the wagtails. The bill is shorter than the head, straight, slender, acute, and notched; the primaries are nine in number; the inner secondaries are lengthened; the feet are long and slender, with scutellate tarsi and usually long and straightened claw; and the tail is usually as long as the wings. The *Motacillidæ* are small insectivorous birds of terrestrial habits, resembling larks (*Alaudidæ*) in some respects, but widely separated by the laminiplantation of the podotheca. Two subfamilies are generally recognized, *Motacillinæ* and *Anthinæ*, or wagtails proper and pipits or titlarks.

Motacillinæ (mō″ta-si-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Motacilla* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Motacillidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Sylviidæ*.—2. A subfamily of *Motacillidæ*. It contains the wagtails proper as distinguished from the pipits or *Anthinæ*, having the point of the wing formed by the first three primaries, the tail as long as the wing or longer, and the coloration either pied with black and white or varied with yellow and green. There are some 50 species, chiefly of two leading genera *Motacilla* and *Budytes*. See *wagtail*.

motacilline (mō-ta-sil′in), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Motacillinæ*.

motation† (mō-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *motatio(n-)*, < L. *motare*, keep moving, freq. of *movere*, move: see *move*.] The act of moving; mobility. *Bailey*, 1731.

motatorious (mō-ta-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *motator*, a mover, < L. *motare*, pp. *motatus*, move: see *motation*.] Vibratory; mobile: said of the legs of an insect or arachnid which, on alighting, has the habit of moving them rapidly, keeping the body in a constant state of vibration. This habit is found especially among certain long-legged spiders and crane-flies.

Motazilite (mō-taz′i-līt), *n.* [< Ar. *mu'tazil*, a seceder, a separatist.] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became one of the most important and dangerous sects of heretics in Islam.

mote[1] (mōt), *n.* [Formerly also *moat;* < ME. *mot* (dat. *mote*), < AS. *mot*, a particle, atom, = D. *mot*, dust; cf. D. *moet*, a knob, speck, mark; Sp. *mota*, a bur in cloth. Cf. *moat*[1].] 1. A small particle, as of dust visible in a ray of sunlight; anything very small.

As thikke as *motes* in the sonne-beame.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 12.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye? Mat. vii. 3.

These Eels did lie on the top of that water, as thick as *motes* are said to be in the sun.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 159.

2†. A stain; a blemish.

Mote ne spot is non in the.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 763.

3. An imperfection in wool.—4. The stalk of a plant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A match or squib with which, before the introduction of the safety-fuse, it was customary to ignite the charge in blasting.

mote[2] (mōt), *v.* [< ME. *mote, mot* (pret. *moste*), < AS. **mōtan* (pres. *mōt*, pret. *mōste;* not found in inf.) = OS. *mōtan*, pres. *mōt* = OFries. pres.

mōt, pret. *mōste* = MD. D. *moeten* = MLG. *moten*, LG. *möten* = OHG. *muozen*, MHG. *müezen*, G. *müssen* = Goth. *mōtan*, *gamōtan* (pres. *mot*, pret. *gamōste*), be obliged; relations doubtful. The word remains only in the pret. (and now also pres.) *must*, and in the archaic subj. *mote*.] 1. May; might: chiefly in the subjunctive: as, so *mote* it be. [Archaic.]—2†. Must. See *must*[1].

Yit *mot* he doon bothe right to poore and ryche,
Al be that hire estaat be nat yliche.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 388.

At last their wayes so fell, that they *mote* part.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

mote[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *moot*[1].

mote[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moat*.

mote[5]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *motus*, motion, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*; cf. *motion*.] Motion.

The residue is the mene *mote* for the same day and the same houre. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 44.

mote-bell† (mōt'bel), *n.* A bell used to summon people to a moot or court.

moted (mō'ted), *a.* [< *mote*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing motes; abounding in motes.

And the old swallow-haunted barns—
Brown-gabled, long, and full of seams
Through which the *moted* sunlight streams.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

moteless (mōt'les), *a.* [< ME. *moteles*; < *mote*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Free of motes.

In this *moteless* air were placed test-tubes.
The American, IV. 298.

2. Spotless; without blemish.

That *moteles* meyny may neuer remwe,
Fro that maskelez mayster neuer-the-les.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 898.

moteling (mōt'ling), *n.* [< *mote*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little mote; something very small.

A cloud of *Moatlings* hums
Above our heads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Motella (mō-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *motelle*, the eel-pout (cf. *mustelle*, the whistlefish); < L. *mustela*, a fish, the eel-pout: see *Mustela*.] A genus of gadoid fishes; the rocklings. They are of small size, with elongate body, small scales, two dorsal fins, and one anal. There are several species, of northern seas, as *M. mustela*. Properly *Gaidropsarus*.

motere†, *v.* A Middle English form of *mutter*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 30.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* [Also *motett*, *mottett*; = F. *motet* = Sp. Pg. *motete*, < It. *mottetto* (ML. *motetum*), a motet, dim. of *motto*, a word, saying: see *mot*[2], *motto*.] In *music*: (*a*) A vocal composition in somewhat strict polyphonic style, having a Biblical or similar prose text, and intended to be sung in a church service. Originally the motet was designed as a contrast to the plain-song of the remainder of the service, and probably it often possessed something of the graceful intricacy of the madrigal. The earliest motets date from about 1300. The use of an instrumental accompaniment is usually limited, and often avoided altogether. (*b*) Any vocal work in harmony intended for use in a church service; an anthem. Strictly speaking, a motet is in medieval style, and an anthem in modern style; but the distinction is often ignored.

motettist (mō-tet'ist), *n.* [< *motet*, *motett*, + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of motets.

motetus (mō-tē'tus), *n.* [ML., also *motetum*.] In *medieval music*, a middle voice or voice-part; ★a mean.

moth[1] (môth), *n.* [< ME. *mothe*, *moththe*, < AS. *moththe* = MD. *motte*, D. *mot* = MLG. LG. *mutte* = MHG. *motte*, *matte*, G. *motte* = Icel. *motti*, a moth, = Sw. *mott*, a moth; also E. dial. *mought*, < ME. *moughte*, *mowghte*, *moughthe*, < AS. *mohthe*. Perhaps akin to *mad*[2], *made*[2], whence *maddock*, *mawk*, a maggot. The forms are somewhat discordant; perhaps two or more orig. diff. words are involved.] 1. A nocturnal or crepuscular lepidopterous insect; a member of the order *Lepidoptera* and suborder *Heterocera*. Moths resemble butterflies, but for the most part fly by night instead of by day, and their antennæ, though exhibiting great diversity of size and shape, are not rhopalocerous or clubbed at the end like those of butterflies. There are many families and very numerous genera and species. Aside from numberless specific names, moths are distinguished by the leading families under English names. Hawk-moths are *Sphingidæ* and related families; butterfly hawk-moths, *Uraniidæ* (various popular names), *Zygænidæ*; clear-winged hawk-moths, *Sesiidæ*; swift-moths, *Hepialidæ*; lappet-moths or silkworm-moths, *Bombycidæ*; tiger-moths, *Arctiidæ*; lackey-moths, *Lithosiidæ*; rustic moths, *Noctuidæ*; geometrid moths, *Geometridæ*; meal-moths, *Pyralidæ*; leaf-rolling moths, *Tortricidæ*; ermine-moths, *Yponomeutidæ*; leaf-mining moths, *Tineidæ*; plume-moths, *Alucitidæ* (or *Pterophoridæ*). The tineids include the various small moths injurious to carpets and other woolen fabrics. The smaller moths, of several families, are often collectively designated *Microlepidoptera*. Various small white mealy moths are called *millers*. See the above names, and cuts under *sphinx*, *Bombyx*, *Cidaria*, *Eacles*, *Carpocapsa*, and *Agrotis*.

An vnredy reue thi residue shal spene,
That menye *moththe* was maister ynne, in a mynte-while.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 216.

2. Any larva that destroys woolen fabrics.—3. Figuratively, one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything.

If I be left behind,
A *moth* of peace, and he go to the war.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 257.

Bee-hawk moth. See *bee-hawk*.—**Buffalo moth**, a popular misnomer of the dermestid beetle *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, derived from the brown hairy humped larva. See cuts under *Anthrenus* and *carpet-beetle*.—**Clothes moth.** See *clothes-moth*.—**Death's-head, deltoid, emperor, harlequin moth.** See the qualifying words.—**Grape-berry moth.** See *grape*[1].—**Hebrew-character moth.** See *Hebrew*.—**Honeycomb moth.** See *honeycomb*.

moth[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mote*[1].

Festucco [It.], a little sticke, a fease-straw, a tooth-picke, a *moth*, a little beame. *Florio.*

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 112.

moth-blight (môth'blīt), *n.* A homopterous insect of the genus *Aleurodes* or family *Aleurodidæ*: so called from their resemblance to moths and the injury they do to plants. They are related to the coccids or scale-insects, and to the aphids or plant-lice.

moth-cicada (môth'si-kā''dä), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Flatidæ*; a flatid.

moth-eat (môth'ēt), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: only in the past participle.

Ruine and neglect have so *moatheaten* her [the town of Fettipore] as at this day she lies prostrate, and become the object of danger and misery.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 61.

mothed (môtht), *a.* [< *moth* + *-ed*[2].] Moth-eaten. [Rare.]

Shredded perfume, like a cloud
From closet long to quiet vowed,
With *mothed* and dropping arras hung.
Browning, Paracelsus.

mothen† (môth'n), *a.* [< *moth* + *-en*[2].] Full of moths; moth-eaten.

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names.
Fulke against Allen (1580), p. 125.

mother[1] (muᴛʜ'èr), *n.* [With *th* for orig. *d*, as also in *father*; < ME. *moder* (gen. *moder*), < AS. *mōdor*, *mōder*, *mōddor* (gen. *mōdor*, dat. *mēder*) = OS. *mōdar*, *muoder* = OFries. *mōder* = D. *moeder*, *moer* = MLG. *moder*, LG. *moder*, *mor* = OHG. MHG. *muoter*, G. *mutter* = Icel. *mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *moder* (not found in Goth., where the word for 'mother' was *aithei* and for 'father' *atta*) = OIr. *mathir*, Ir. Gael. *mathair* = L. *māter* (*mātr-*) (> It. Sp. Pg. *madre* = Pr. *maire* = OF. *mere*, F. *mère*) = Gr. *μήτηρ*, Doric *μάτηρ* = OBulg. *mati* = Russ. *matĭ* = Lith. *mote* = Pol. *matka* (with dim. term. *-ka*) = OPers. *māta*, Pers. *māder* = Skt. *mātā* (stem *mātar*), mother; a general Indo-Eur. word (though absent in Gothic and mod. W.), with appar. suffix *-tar*, of agent, from a root usually taken to be √ *ma*, Skt. *mā*, measure or make; but this is conjectural. Cf. *matter*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A woman in relation to her child; female parent: also used of female animals in relation to their offspring.

Thus brought merlyn the messagers of the kynge to his *moder* place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Many was the *modur* son
To the kyrk with him can fare.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

Ladies! thou, Paris, mov'st my laughter,
They 're deities ev'ry *mother's* daughter.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

2. That which has given birth to anything; source of anything; generatrix.

Alas, poor country! . . . It cannot
Be called our *mother*, but our grave.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 166.

Athens, the eye of Greece, *mother* of arts
And eloquence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 240.

3. A familiar appellation or term of address of an old or elderly woman.

But, *mother*, I did not come to hear Mr. Rochester's fortune; I came to hear my own.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

4. A title sometimes given to an abbess, and to other women holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.

Why should these ladies stay so long? They must come this way; I know the queen employs 'em not; for the reverend *mother* sent me word they would all be for the garden. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

5. A hysterical malady.

O, how this *mother* swells up toward my heart!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 56.

The *mother* is a pestilent, wilful, troublesome sickness.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

6†. The thickest plate, forming the body or principal part, of the astrolabe.

The *moder* of thin Astrelabie is the thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole, that resseyvyth in hir wombe the thynne plates compowned for diverse clymatz, and thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 3.

Artificial mother. See *brooder*.—**Congregation of the Mother of God.** See *congregation*.—**Every mother's son**, all, without exception. [Colloq.]—**Mother Carey's chicken.** See *chicken*[1].—**Mother Carey's goose.** See *goose*.—**Mother church.** See *church*.—**Mother of eels**, a lycodoid fish, *Zoarces anguillaris*, more commonly known as *eel-pout*.—**Mother of God**, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Mother of herrings**, the allice. [Prov. Eng.]—**Mother of the maids**, the chief of the ladies of honor at the English court.—**Mother of the mawkins.** See *malkin*.—**Mother's mark**, a birth-mark; a strawberry-mark, mole, or other nævus.

mother[1] (muᴛʜ'èr), *v. t.* [< *mother*[1], *n.*] To be or act as a mother to; treat in a motherly fashion.

The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell*, Hist. Eng., p. 170.

I *mothered* all his daughters when
Their mother's life cut short.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 829.

mother[2] (muᴛʜ'èr), *n.* [Altered, by confusion with *mother*[1], from **mudder*, < MD. *modder*, mud, dregs, lees, D. *moer* = MLG. *moder*, *moer*, dregs, lees, LG. *moder* (> G. *moder*, also *mutter*) = Dan. Sw. *mudder*, mud, mold; akin to *mud*, q. v.] 1. Dregs; lees.

Near a Nymph with an Urn, that divides the High-way,
And into a Puddle throws *Mother* of Tea.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 15.

2. A stringy, mucilaginous substance which forms in vinegar during the acetous fermentation, and the presence of which sets up and continues this kind of fermentation. It is produced by the growth of bacteria, the chief of which are *Bacterium aceti* and *B. Pasteurianum*.

Unhappily the bit of *mother* from Swift's vinegar-barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle's characteristics]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 124.

mother[2] (muᴛʜ'èr), *v. i.* [< *mother*[2], *n.*] To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors; become mothery.

They oint their [sheep's] naked limbs with *mothered* oil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 683.

mother[3] (muᴛʜ'èr), *n.* Same as *mauther*.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

mother-cask (muᴛʜ'èr-kâsk), *n.* The cask in which acetous fermentation is carried on in the manufacture of vinegar.

mother-cell (muᴛʜ'èr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

mother-cloves (muᴛʜ'èr-klōvz), *n.* See *clove*[4].

mother-country (muᴛʜ'èr-kun'tri), *n.* 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries: used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2. One's native country.—3. A ★country as the mother or producer of anything.

motherhood (muᴛʜ'èr-hůd), *n.* [ME. **moderhod*, *moderhede*; < *mother*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a mother.

Mother-Hubbard (muᴛʜ'èr-hub'ärd), *n.* A loose full gown worn by women: so named from its general resemblance to that considered characteristic of "Mother Hubbard" in the rimes of "Mother Goose."

One morning . . . he opened his door and beheld the vision of a woman going towards the breakfast-room in a robe de nuit, but which turned out to be one of the *Mother Hubbards* which have had a certain celebrity as street dresses in some parts of the West.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 61.

mothering (muᴛʜ'èr-ing), *n.* [< *mother*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A rural custom of visiting one's parents and giving them presents on Mid-Lent Sunday: supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of visiting the mother church on that day. Also called *midlenting*. [Eng.]

I'll to thee a simnel bring
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*.
Herrick, To Dianeme.

mother-in-law (muᴛʜ'èr-in-lâ''), *n.* 1. The mother of one's husband or wife.—2. A stepmother. [Now only prov. Eng.]

To violate so gentle a request of her predecessor, was an ill foregoing of a *mother-in-law's* harsh nature.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

3. An English drink composed of equal proportions of old strong ale and bitter ale: so called in jocose allusion to the qualifications 'old' and 'bitter.' The name has also been recently applied in the United States to a similar mixture.

mother-land (muᴛʜ′ėr-land), *n.* The land of one's origin; fatherland; the land whence a people originally sprang.

Their effect upon the poets of our *motherland* across the sea. *The Century*, XXIX. 507.

motherless (muᴛʜ′ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *moderles*; < *mother*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother: as, *motherless* children.

motherliness (muᴛʜ′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being motherly. *Bailey*, 1727.

mother-liquor (muᴛʜ′ėr-lik″o͝or), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

★**mother-lode** (muᴛʜ′ėr-lōd), *n.* [Translation of Mex. *veta madre*.] A main lode; locally, a certain metalliferous vein in Mexico. The name is also sometimes used in California as a designation of what is more commonly called the "Great Quartz Vein," a vein-like mass of quartz which has a very conspicuous outcrop and has been traced nearly continuously for a distance of fully 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador county.

mother-love (muᴛʜ′ėr-luv), *n.* Such affection as is shown by a mother.

motherly (muᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *moderlich*, < AS. *moderlic*, < *moder*, mother, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a mother: as, *motherly* power or authority.—2. Becoming or characteristic of a mother; tender; parental; affectionate: as, *motherly* love or care.

The *motherly* airs of my little daughters. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Like a mother.

She was what is called a *motherly* woman, large and caressing, and really kind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

=Syn. *Motherly, Maternal, Parental.* The same distinction holds between the Anglo-Saxon word and the Latin ones in this list that is found in the words compared under *brotherly* and under *fatherly*.

motherly† (muᴛʜ′ėr-li), *adv.* [< *motherly*, *a.*] In the manner of a mother.

She casteth the rod into the fire, and colleth the child, giveth it an apple, and dandleth it most *motherly*. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

mother-lye (muᴛʜ′ėr-lī), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

mother-maid (muᴛʜ′ėr-mād), *n.* The Virgin Mary.

Thou shalt see the blessed *mothermaid*
. . . exalted more for being good
Than for her interest of motherhood.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, ii.

mother-naked (muᴛʜ′ėr-nā″ked), *a.* [< ME. *modirnakid* (= G. *mutter-nackt*); < *mother*[1] + *naked*.] Naked as at birth; stark naked. [Archaic.]

I saw a child *modir nakid*,
New born the modir fro.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

mother-of-coal (muᴛʜ′ėr-o͝v-kōl′), *n.* See *coal*.

mother-of-pearl (muᴛʜ′ėr-o͝v-pėrl′), *n.* The nacreous inner layer of the shell of various bivalve mollusks, as of the pearl-oyster, when hard, silvery, iridescent, or otherwise sufficiently beautiful to have commercial value; nacre. It is the substance of which pearls consist, a pearl being a mass of it instead of a layer. The large oysters of the Indian seas secrete this nacreous layer of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for purposes of trade. The genus *Meleagrina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, and in the Australian seas. Mother-of-pearl is procured from many different shells, univalve as well as bivalve, and is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of knife-handles, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, etc.—**Mother-of-pearl work**, a kind of embroidery in which many small pieces of mother-of-pearl are sewed to the background, small holes being bored in them for the purpose. The outlines of the flowers, leaves, etc., made by the thin mother-of-pearl are indicated by silk or gold thread, in which material are also made the light sprays, stems, etc.

mother-of-thousands (muᴛʜ′ėr-o͝v-thou′-zandz), *n.* The Kenilworth or Colosseum ivy. See *ivy*[1]. The name is less frequently applied to a few other plants, especially *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, the strawberry-geranium, of similar habit. [Prov. Eng.]

mother-of-thyme (muᴛʜ′ėr-o͝v-tīm′), *n.* The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. See *thyme*.

mother-of-vinegar (muᴛʜ′ėr-o͝v-vin′ē-gär), *n.* See *mother*[2], 2.

mother-pearl†, *n.* Same as *mother-of-pearl*.

mother-queen (muᴛʜ′ėr-kwēn), *n.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; a queen-mother.

With him along is come the *mother-queen*,
An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 62.

mothers (muᴛʜ′ėrz), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

mothership†, *n.* [ME. **moderschipe, moderchep*; < *mother*[1] + *-ship*.] Motherhood.

He hathe seyde as myche ther ageyns as he dar do to have hyr gode *moderchep*. *Paston Letters*, I. 258.

mothersome (muᴛʜ′ėr-sum), *a.* [< *mother* + *-some*.] Careful or anxious, as a mother is. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, xv.

mother-spot (muᴛʜ′ėr-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin; a birth-mark. See *nævus*.

mother-tongue (muᴛʜ′ėr-tung′), *n.* 1. One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

mother-vessel (muᴛʜ′ėr-ves″el), *n.* A souring-vat used in the manufacture of wine-vinegar.

mother-water (muᴛʜ′ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* In *chem.* and *phar.*, and in chemical industries, water which has contained dissolved substances, and which remains after a part or the whole of these substances has crystallized or has been precipitated in an amorphous condition. Also called *mother-liquor*, *mother-lye*, and *mothers*.

mother-wit (muᴛʜ′ėr-wit′), *n.* Native wit; common sense.

For whatsoever *mother-wit* or arte
Could worke, he put in proofe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1138.

Kath. Where did you study all this goodly speech?—
Pet. It is extempore, from my *mother-wit*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 265.

★**motherwort** (muᴛʜ′ėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A labiate plant, *Leonurus Cardiaca*, which grows in waste places. It has sometimes been used in amenorrhea.—2†. The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly used for uterine affections.

mothery (muᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *mother*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing or of the consistence of mother (see *mother*[2]); resembling or partaking of the nature of mother: as, the *mothery* substance in liquors.

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery*? *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

moth-gnat (môth′nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidæ*.

moth-hawk (môth′hâk), *n.* The nightjar.

moth-hunter (môth′hun″tėr), *n.* 1. A lepidopterist.—2. A goatsucker or moth-hawk; any bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. See cut under *goatsucker*.

mothing (môth′ing), *n.* [< *moth*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of moths. [Rare.]

He [the entomologist] need not relax his endeavors day or night. *Mothing* is night employment.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 84.

moth-mullen (môth′mul″en), *n.* See *mullen*.

moth-orchid (môth′ôr″kid), *n.* Same as *moth-plant*.

moth-patch (môth′pach), *n.* A term loosely applied to various patches of increased pigmentation in the skin.

moth-plant (môth′plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phalænopsis*.

moth-sphinx (môth′sfingks), *n.* A moth of the family *Castniidæ*.

moth-trap (môth′trap), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a device to capture the moths whose larvæ prey upon the bees in the hive, or to capture the larvæ themselves.

mothy (môth′i), *a.* [< *moth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing moths; eaten by moths.

An old *mothy* saddle. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 49.

motif (F. pron. mō-tēf′), *n.* 1†. A Middle English form of *motive*.

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen *motifs* meny tymes insolibles and fallaces,
That both lered and lewed of here byleyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 230.

2. [F.] A datum, theme, or ground for intellectual action: used as French.

The *motifs* or data which give to the mind its guidance in achieving its more difficult tasks are the spatial series of muscular and tactual sensations which are caused by the motions of the eye for parallel turning, for accommodation, and for convergence in near vision.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 463.

3. [F.] In *music*: (*a*) A figure. (*b*) A subject or theme, particularly one that recurs often in a dramatic work as a leading subject.

motific (mō-tif′ik), *a.* [< L. *motus*, motion (see *mote*[5]), + *facere*, make.] Producing or inducing motion; motor or motorial. *Good.* [Rare.]

motile (mō′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **motilis*, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.] I. *a.* Capable of spontaneous motion; executing automatic or apparently voluntary movements: as, a *motile* flagellum; *motile* cilia, spores, etc.

II. *n.* One in whose mind motor images are predominant or especially distinct.

This division of men into visuals, audiles, *motiles*, . . . [*i. e.*, cases where motor representations are the favorite furniture of the mind]. *Mind*, XI. 415.

motility (mō-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *motilité* = Pg. *motilidade*, < L. as if **motilita(t-)s*, < **motilis*, motile: see *motile*.] The quality of being motile; capability of moving; capability of automatic or spontaneous motion: the opposite of *stability*.

★**motion** (mō′shon), *n.* [< ME. *motion*, *mocion*, < OF. *motion*, F. *motion* = Sp. *moción* = Pg. *moção* = It. *mozione*, < L. *mōtio*(*n-*), a moving, an emotion, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.] 1. Change of place; transition from one point or position in space to another; continuous variation of position: used both concretely, for a single change of position, and abstractly, to denote such change considered as a character belonging to the moving body, and also generally for a class of phenomena.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his *motion* like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 61.

Encouraged thus, she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 533.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*? *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iv. 3.

All that we know about *motion* is that it is a name for certain changes in the relations of our visual, tactile, and muscular sensations.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

Consider for a moment a number of passengers walking on the deck of a steamer. Their relative *motions* with regard to the deck are what we immediately observe, but if we compound with these the velocity of the steamer itself we get evidently their actual *motion* relatively to the earth.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Philos., § 45.

2†. The power of moving; ability to change one's position.

As long as there is *motion* in my body,
And life to give me words, I'll cry for justice!
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Swallow'd up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and *motion*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 151.

3. Style or manner of moving; carriage. [Rare.]

A true-bred English Beau has, indeed, the Powder, the Essences, the Tooth-pick, and the Snuff-box, and is as Idle; but the fault is in the Flesh, he has not the *motion*, and looks stiff under all this.
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife (1700), p. 32, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 334.

4. In *astron.*, angular velocity; amount of angular movement, especially the rate of movement of a heavenly body in longitude: as, the mean daily *motion* of the sun is 3548″.—5. In *mech.*, any mechanism for modifying the movement in a machine, or for making certain parts change their positions in certain ways; also, the action of such mechanism: as, the slide-valve *motion* of an engine; heart-*motion* in spinning-machines, etc.—6†. A puppet, or a similar figure mechanically moved; also, a puppet-show.

Like dead *motions* moving upon wires.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

They say there is a new *motion* of the city of Nineveh, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

Like the masters of a puppet-show, they despise those *motions* which fill common spectators with wonder and delight. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

7. In *philos.*, any change: a translation of *κίνησις*. There are four kinds of motion, according to Aristotelians—generation and corruption, alteration, augmentation and diminution, and change of place. Bacon distinguishes nineteen kinds of simple motions, which seem to be something like elementary forces.

8. A natural impulse, as of the senses, but especially of the mind or soul; tendency of desires or passions; mental agitation.

When we were in the flesh, the *motions* of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

Hee found more *motions* of Religion in him than could be imagined. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 59.

The people, exorbitant and excessive in all thir *motions*, are prone oftimes not to a religious onely, but to a civil kind of Idolatry in Idolizing thir Kings.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Catch, in the pauses of their keenest play,
Motions of thought which elevate the will.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 40.

Woman's pleasure, woman's pain—
Nature made them blinder *motions* bounded in a shallower brain. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

9†. Animal life; the faculty of automatic movement and sensation or feeling; the exercise of such faculty; something which usually belongs equally to soul and body, though occasionally confined to one or the other.

Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;
This sensible warm *motion* to become
A kneaded clod. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 120.

10. Inclination; disposition; impulse; will: as, of one's own *motion*.

In 16 Edw. IV., 1476, . . . [the Lynenwevers] . . . "of thaire fre *mocion* and will have bounden thayme and thayre craft perpetually to kepe . . . upon Corpus Cristi day a pageant. . . ." (Council Book III. fo. 20° v.)
York Plays, Int., p. xxvii.

11. Proposal; instigation; incitement.

Then he said to hys cardynals, Sirs, make you redy, for I woll to Rome. Of that *mocyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed and displeased, for they loued nat the Romaynes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxvi.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first *motion*, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 64.

12. A proposal or proposition formally made; specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption; also, the act of submitting such a proposal: as, the *motion* to appoint a committee was carried.

The *motion* aboute setting forth ye fishing ship (caled ye Frindship) came first from ye plantation.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 286.

Valentine and Hollis held the Speaker down in his seat by main force, and read the *motion* amidst the loudest shouts. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

13. In *law:* (*a*) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding. Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a motion. (*b*) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue: as, a *motion* for an injunction; a *motion* to open a default. Still further distinctions are made in common parlance. Thus, applications on the trial incidental to its progress, such as to strike out testimony or to grant a non-suit, are called *motions*, though, being on the trial, and the result being included in the judgment, they are not *motions* within the rules regulating the formalities required for making motions, the record of the decision, the award of costs, or the mode of review. (*c*) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, "now comes the plaintiff (or defendant)," etc., "and moves," etc. (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party.—**14.** In *music:* (*a*) The melodic change of a voice or voice-part from one pitch to another; melodic progression. It is *concrete*, *conjunct*, or *conjoint* when it consists of a single step, *discrete* or *disjunct* when of a skip. (*b*) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other. It is *similar* when both voice-parts rise or fall at the same time, *parallel* when they together rise or fall by the same interval, *contrary* or *opposite* when one rises and the other falls, *oblique* when one rises or falls while the other remains stationary, and *mixed* when all varieties occur at once in several parts. In general, between important or conspicuous parts, contrary motion is sought. Parallel motion in perfect fifths or octaves is regularly forbidden; and similar motion to a perfect fifth or octave is employed sparingly.
15. In the *fine arts*, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making. It can only be implied from the attitude which prepares the subject for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*.
16. In *med.*, evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge.

Shall I lose my doctor? no; he gives me the potions and the *motions*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 105.

17. In *milit. tactics*, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction. —**Absolute motion**, change of absolute place.—**Accelerated motion.** See *accelerate*.—**Active motion**, in *kinesitherapy*, motion of the limbs or other parts of the patient produced by his own exertion, in contradistinction to *passive motion*, where the limbs are moved by the attendant.—**Angular motion.** See *angular*.—**Brunonian motion.** Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *Brownian*).—**Center of motion.** See *center*[1].—**Ciliary motion.** See *ciliary*.—**Consensual motions.** See *consensual*.—**Contrariety of motion.** See *contrariety*.—**Differential motion.** See *differential*.—**Direct motion.** (*a*) In *astron.*, increase in the longitude of a star. (*b*) In *music.* See *direct*.—**Disjunct motion.** See def. 14 (*a*).—**Diurnal motion of a planet, elliptic motion, equable motion.** See the adjectives.—**Energy of motion.** See *energy*, 7.—**Equation of motion.** See *equation*.—**Focus of mean motion, of true motion.** See *focus*.—**Harmonious motion.** See *harmonious*.—**Heart-motion**, in spinning, winding, and analogous machines, a motion produced by means of a heart-shaped cam.—**Horary motion**, the space moved through by a heavenly body in an hour.—**Hourly motion**, in *astron.*, the change of position which takes place in an hour.—**Intestinal, irrotational motion.** See the adjectives.—**Lateral motion**, in a railroad-car, the end-play or freedom of movement of an axle in its boxes, or the freedom of movement between a swing-bolster and a truck.—**Laws of motion**, specifically, Newton's three laws of motion, which are as follows: *First Law.* Every body continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state. *Second Law.* Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts. *Third Law.* To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal, and oppositely directed.—**Line of motion.** See *line*[2].—**Local motion.** See *local*.—**Lost motion**, in *mech.*, any difference of motion between the driving parts of a motor and the driven machine, or between the parts of a machine that communicate motion from one to another. It results from faulty construction of the parts, or from looseness of the boxes of axles or shafting or of a belt, which is thus permitted to slip.—**Natural motion**, an involuntary movement of the body, as the beating of the heart.—**Overhead motion**, a mechanism, consisting of countershafts and speed-pulley arrangements of gears or any other contrivances, for increasing speed or force, interposed between some prime mover or main line of power-transmission and a machine with which it communicates. It is so called because, for convenience in transmission, or that it may not occupy working-space, it is placed over the machine affected by it. Also called *overhead work*.—**Paracentric motion**, motion to or from an attracting center.—**Parallel motion.** (*a*) See *parallel*. (*b*) In *music.* See def. 14 (*b*).—**Passive motion.** See under *active motion*.—**Perpetual motion.** (*a*) A machine which should do work without exhausting any power of doing work—that is, its work must not be accompanied by any displacement (such as the fall of a weight, or the uncoiling of a spring) or transformation (such as the combustion of fuel) which could not be undone by a replacement or counter-transformation without the expenditure of as much work as the machine has done. Such a machine is impossible, and contrary to all experience; for power of doing work is never increased nor diminished. Nevertheless, very many pretended perpetual motions have been put forth by deluded or knavish inventors. Most of them are of two classes—1st, those which depend upon gravity or magnetism, and, 2d, those which depend upon centrifugal force or other pressure mistaken for moving power. (*b*) The mode of motion of such a machine. (*c*) By a popular abuse of the term, a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self-generated power. Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing, never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion, nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics. On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion.—**Positive motion**, in *mech.*, an arrangement of apparatus connecting related parts of a machine in such manner that, as one moves, the other must move in accordance with the law of the relation. For example, the system of gearing which takes motion from the lathe-spindle, and imparts motion to the lead-screw of a lathe, is a positive motion. On the other hand, any mechanism which moves a part of a machine in a manner that permits the possibility of some subsequent motion, or variation of the motion, of the part, through the action of any force not directly transmitted by such mechanism, is not positive. Examples of motions not positive are—the mechanism actuating a tilt-hammer, which falls by its gravity; a spring which by its elasticity recoils; and pulleys driven by belts in which the motion may be varied through slip.—**Positive-motion loom.** See *loom*[1].—**Primary motion**, the diurnal motion of a fixed star.—**Proper motion**, in *astron.*, the apparent angular motion of a star after allowing for precession, nutation, and aberration, due to real motions of the star and of the sun.—**Quantity of motion**, momentum, the sum of the velocities of all the particles each multiplied by the mass.—**Rectilinear, parabolic**, or **circular motion**, motion in a rectilinear, parabolic, or circular path.—**Relative motion**, change of relative place.—**Retrograde motion**, in *astron.*, decrease in the longitude of a star.—**Rotational motion.** See *vortex-motion*.—**Simple harmonic motion**, an oscillatory motion like that performed by the projection of a point, moving uniformly in a circle, upon a diameter of the circle. "When a point Q moves uniformly in a circle, the perpendicular QP drawn from its position at any instant to a fixed diameter AA′ of the circle intersects the diameter at a point P, whose position changes by a *simple harmonic motion.*" *Thomson and Tait.*—**Slide-valve motion**, in a steam-engine, broadly, the valve-gear; any one of a great variety of devices for imparting to a slide-valve its proper motion for induction, cut-off, exhaust, and compression or cushioning of steam at the end of the piston-stroke; specifically, the motion of a slide-valve produced by the valve-gear. The link-motion is one of the most important of valve-gears. In the majority of slide-valve motions the primary movement is derived from an eccentric keyed to the crank-shaft. In other cases motion is taken from the cross-head. In the Joy valve-gear the primary movement is obtained from the connecting-rod. See *induction, cut-off, exhaust, eccentric*, and *valve-gear*.—**Take-up motion**, in a loom, the mechanism which takes up and winds the woven cloth on the cloth-beam as fast as the warp is unwound from the warp-beam. The name is also given to analogous mechanism in many other kinds of machines.—**Violent motion**†, in older writers, a motion impressed upon a body by an external force.—**Voluntary motion**, motion ensuing on an act of will, in contrast with reflex action or motion. = Syn. *Motion, Movement, Move.* *Motion* may be considered separate from that which moves, *movement* is always connected with the person or thing moving: hence we speak of the laws of *motion;* of heat as a mode of *motion;* and of perpetual *motion* — not of *movement* in any of these cases; hence, also, *motion* is the more scientific and technical term. *Motion* is more general and more voluntary; *movement*, more particular and occasional: hence we speak of a *motion* with the hand; a *movement* of troops; involuntary *movements;* the *movements* of the heavenly bodies; the rate of *motion* or of *movement*. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The chief uses of *move* are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game.

motion (mō′shọn), *v.* [ME. *mocionen;* < *motion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to *motion* a person to a seat.—**2.** To propose; move.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still *motions* war and never peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.—**2.** To make a proposal; offer plans. [Rare.]

Rychard Stratton told me that whyll he was in servyse with Whethyll, John Redwe *moeyond* hym onys myche aftyr this intent, etc. *Paston Letters*, III. 158.

Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 229.

motional (mō′shọn-al), *a.* [< *motion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to motion; characterized by (certain) motions: specifically applied to particular imitative diseases exhibiting peculiar muscular actions, as tarantism.

motion-bar (mō′shọn-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, a guide-bar or -rod. *E. H. Knight.*

motion-distortion (mō′shọn-dis-tôr″shọn), *n.* A distortion of a line of a spectrum due to relative motions of the parts of the source of light.

motioner† (mō′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *motion* + *-er*[1].] A mover.

Without respecte of any worldly rewarde or thanke, to referre the fruiet and succesee of his labours to God the *mocioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodness.
Udall, To Queen Catherine.

motion-indicator (mō′shọn-in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for showing the speed or the number of revolutions of any machine or part of a machine in a given time. It differs from a counter in that the latter merely registers movement, independently of time.

motionist† (mō′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *motion* + *-ist.*] One who makes a motion.

Milton [uses] *motionist*. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 57.

motionless (mō′shọn-les), *a.* [< *motion* + *-less.*] Without motion; being at rest.

motion-man† (mō′shọn-man), *n.* An exhibitor of a puppet-show. See *motion*, *n.*, 6.

And travel with young Goose the *motion-man*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

motivate (mō′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *motivated*, ppr. *motivating.* [< *motive* + *-ate*[2].] To motive; act as a motive or as the inciting cause of; induce.

The expulsions from Southern Russia have not been *motivated* by any new circumstances.
American Hebrew, XXXVI. 38.

motivation (mō-ti-vā′shọn), *n.* [< *motivate* + *-ion.*] The act or manner of motivating; the act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action.

motive (mō′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivus*, serving to move, motive, < L. *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*. II. *n.* < ME. *motif*, < OF. *motif*, F. *motif* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivum*, a motive, moving cause, neut. of *motivus*, serving to move: see I.] **I.** *a.* Causing motion; having power to move some one or something; tending to produce motion.

Generals, even in spiritual things, are less perceived and less *motive* than particulars.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Motive power or force. (*a*) The whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it. (*b*) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense.

Such men as Spenser are not sent into the world to be part of its *motive power*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

(*c*) That which moves, as a locomotive; in *railroading*, the locomotives collectively of a railroad: as, the superintendent of the *motive power*.

II. *n.* **1.** A mental state or process which induces an act of volition; a determining impulse; specifically, a desire for something; a gratification contemplated as the final cause of an action. The term *motive* is also loosely applied to the object desired. The noun *motive*, in this sense, was brought into general use by writers influenced by Hobbes (though he uses the adjective only), who held that men's actions are always governed by the strongest motive, and denied the freedom of the will. It is now, however, in common literary and conversational use, apart from any theory.

What moves the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular motion or rest? And to this I answer, the *motive*, for continuing in the same state or action is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 29.

Without another life, all other *motives* to perfection will be insufficient. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly.
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, i. 2.

When the effect or tendency of a *motive* is to determine a man to forbear to act, it may seem improper to make use of the term *motive;* since *motive*, properly speaking, means that which disposes an object to move. We must, however, use that improper term, or a term which, though proper enough, is scarce in use, the word determinative.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 3, note.

2. The design or object one has in any action; intention; purpose; the ideal object of desire.

The conversion of the heathen was the *motive* to the settlement. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 20.

We must measure morality by *motives*, not by deeds.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

3. One who or that which is the cause of something; an originator.

It hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 20.

Nor are they living
Who were the *motives* that you first went out.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 27.

4†. Movement.

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 57.

5. Prevailing design. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, same as *subject*. (*b*) In the *fine arts*—(1) the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavors to give expression in his work; or (2) a subject or example prominently characteristic of any work or part of a work, and elaborated or often repeated with more or less variation.

The Panathenaic procession furnished Pheidias with a series of sculptural *motives*, which he had only to express according to the principles of his art.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 218.

6†. Motion; proposition.

Suche *motyues* thei moeue this maistres in her glorie,
And maken men in mysbileue that muse moche on her wordes. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 113.

Leading motive. See *leading*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** *Motive, Reason, Inducement, Incentive, Impulse*, consideration, prompting, stimulus. The differences among the first five of these words are suggested by the derivations. A *motive* is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice; it is the common philosophical term, and may be collective: as, the whole field of *motive*. A *reason* is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice. An *inducement* leads one on by his desire for good: as, to hold out an additional *inducement*. An *incentive* urges one on like martial music. An *impulse* drives one on, but is transitory.

motive (mō′tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *motived*, ppr. *motiving*. [< *motive*, *n.*] To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive; prompt; instigate. [Recent.]

When he has satisfied himself . . . that it was made by such a person as he, so armed and so *motived*, . . . the problem is solved. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 10.

motiveless (mō′tiv-les), *a.* [< *motive* + *-less*.] Having no motive or aim; objectless.

Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceived possible, be conceived as morally worthless.
Sir W. Hamilton.

motivelessness (mō′tiv-les-nes), *n.* The character of being motiveless.

That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

★**motivity** (mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *motive* + *-ity*.] The power of moving; form of motion or locomotion.

The active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 28.

motley (mot′li), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *motly;* < ME. *motteleye*, *mottelay*, *mottelee*, *motle*, a mixture of colors, a party-colored dress; of uncertain origin. According to Skeat, < OF. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled, cf. equiv. *mattonné*, curdled, < *mattes*, curds, < G. dial. (Bav.) *matte*, curds; but the sense does not suit. In meaning the word *motley* is like *medley;* but the forms disagree. The supposed derivation from W. *mudliw*, a changing color, < *mud*, change, + *lliw*, a stain, hue, and that from W. *ysmot*, a patch, spot, do not suit the conditions. Hence *mottle*.]
I. *n.* **1.** A habit made of pieces of cloth of different colors in glaring contrast: the usual dress of the jester or professional fool.

A worthy fool! *motley's* the only wear!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 6. 34.

Hence—**2.** A jester; a fool.

Will you be married, *motley?*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 79.

3. Any mixture, as of colors.

With notes to each and all, interlacing the pages into a *motley* of patchwork.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood.

A *motley* of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1889, p. 449.

Man of motley†, a man dressed in motley; a fool.

Never hope,
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Party-colored; variegated in color; consisting of different colors: as, a *motley* coat.

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.
Dryden.

2. Composed of or exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous in composition; diversified.

Inquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 158.

Motley color, in *ceram.*, a kind of metallic luster given to some kinds of English pottery, in the eighteenth century and later, by dusting them with powdered lead and manganese.

motley† (mot′li), *v. t.* [< *motley*, *n.* Cf. *mottle*.] To variegate; give different colors to.

The course of th' holy Lakes he leads,
With thousand Dies hee *motleys* all the meades.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

motley-minded (mot′li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind or character like that of a professional fool or clown; exhibiting incoherence in thought; having thoughts of a motley character.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 41.

motly†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *motley*.

motmot (mot′mot), *n.* [Also *momot;* said to be so named from the bird's note, which sounds like *mot-mot*, slowly repeated.] A bird of the family *Momotidæ* or *Prionitidæ*, a sawbill. These birds are peculiar to America, inhabiting tropical and subtropical forests, and ranging north nearly or quite to Texas. The average size is about that of the jays, to which they have some superficial resemblance; but they are more like the bee-eaters of the Old World, *Meropidæ*, having a similar slender form, with long tail, of which the middle feathers project beyond the rest and are spatulate, forming a kind of racket. The bill is serrate, the coloration is variegated, chiefly greenish and bluish. These birds are of solitary habits, like kingfishers, to which they are closely related; they feed upon reptiles, insects, and fruits. See cut under *Momotus*.

moto (mō′tō), *n.* [It., = Pg. *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion: see *mote*[5].] In *music:* (*a*) Motion; the direction in which the harmonic parts move: as, *moto* contrario (contrary motion). See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Energetic or spirited movement; spirit: as, con *moto* (with spirited movement).

motograph (mō′tō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A form of telegraph or telephone-receiver, invented by Edison, depending for its action on the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion, when a current of electricity is passed from one to the other across the surface of contact. A revolving drum is interposed in the circuit, one of the electrical connections being made through a movable terminal in contact with the surface of the drum. This contact-piece is connected to a recording lever or to a telephonic diaphragm, and, in consequence of the variations of the friction produced by the electric currents, causes the lever to record, or the diaphragm to repeat, the message.

motographic (mō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *motograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the motograph.

There are models of . . . the automatic and autographic telegraph, the *motographic* translator and repeater.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 5.

moton[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutton*.

moton[2]† (mō′ton), *n.* [OF. (?).] A piece of armor of the fifteenth century, forming part of the defense of the arm and shoulder. Perhaps (as thought by Meyrick) it was a gusset for the armpit.

motoner†, *n.* See *muttoner*.

motophone (mō′tō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice.] A sound-engine actuated by aërial sound-waves, invented by Edison. Vibrations of a diaphragm, produced, as in the phonograph, by sound-waves, are converted into motion of rotation by a stylus and ratchet-wheel.

★**motor** (mō′tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *moteur* = Sp. Pg. *motor* = It. *motore*, a motor, < LL. *motor*, one who moves (applied to one who rocks a cradle), < L. *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.]
I. *n.* **1.** One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

These bodies likewise, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err., ii. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *math.*, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body. It involves the designation of a particular line in space, and the association with it of a length and an angle.

This is in complete analogy with his [Clifford's] introduction of the word *motor* to embrace the species twist and wrench. *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 452.

3. In *mach.*, a prime mover; a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind; a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, or electricity into mechanical energy: as, an electric *motor*. See *machine*, 2.—**4.** A motor-car.—**5.** In *anat.*, specifically, a motor nerve.—**Air-motor.** (*a*) A machine driven by compressed air. Such machines are constructed like steam-engines, and use the air expansively or non-expansively, according to the character of the engine. They are, strictly speaking, heat-engines, in which the heat naturally existing in air, or this in connection with heat derived from the work of compression, is converted into *outer work*. When the air is used expansively, the expansion is regulated by *cut-off valve-gear*, as in a steam-engine. Expansion is, however, not generally so available as with steam, on account of the chilling of the air during the period of expansion and consequent freezing of precipitated aqueous vapor, which clogs the valve-ports with ice, and seriously interferes with the working of such engines. This difficulty is avoided by heating the air prior to its induction to the cylinder of the engine. Hot water under pressure is the most convenient storage reservoir for such heat for street-car motors, or a saturated solution of a soda salt with high boiling point. (*b*) A motor-car driven by an air-motor.—**Domestic motor**, a small motor used for pumping water, or running a sewing-machine, etc.—**Electric motor.** See *electric*.—**First motor**, a prime motor.—**Hydraulic motor.** See *hydraulic*.—**Motor oculi**, the third pair of cranial nerves, giving motor impulse to most of the muscles of the eye. Also called *oculomotor*. See second cut under *brain*.
II. *a.* **1.** Giving motion; imparting motion.

Asceticism throws away a great power given by God to help and improve us. It abandons to evil what might be a vast *motor* force leading to good.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 392.

2. In *physiol.*, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve: opposed to *sensory*.—**3.** Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or tracts.

A vigorous *motor* system, ready to act, and to act energetically, is a condition of a rapid development of will.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 598.

Motor dynamo, a dynamo used as a motor. When one dynamo is being driven by another the driver is sometimes called the *motor dynamo*.—**Motor nerve**, any nerve whose function is to excite muscular contraction, and thus effect movement in an animal body. Most nerves are of mixed character, or sensorimotor, effecting both motion and sensation. See *vasomotor*.—**Motor printer**, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power.

★**motor-car** (mō′tor-kär), *n.* A car which carries its own propelling mechanism, as an electric motor, pneumatic engine, steam-engine, etc., and is therefore a locomotive. Many such cars have sufficient power to draw other cars attached to them. See the supplement.

motor-cycle (mō′tor-sī′kl), *n.* A bicycle driven by an electric or other motor; an automobile bicycle.

motorial (mō-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *motorius*, motory (see *motory*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to motion; specifically, of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor, as a nerve: as, *motorial* nerve-fibers; a *motorial* impulse.

motorium (mō-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *motoria* (-ä). [NL., < LL. *motorium*, the power of motion, neut. of *motorius*, moving: see *motory*.] That part of an organism which moves or is moved, as distinguished from that which feels, senses, or perceives: the opposite of *sensorium*. Since a sensorium has no determinable physical location, the *motorium* is the entire physical organism.—**Motorium commune**, a hypothetical common center in the brain for motor impulses.

motorius (mō-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *motorii* (-i). [NL., < LL. *motorius*, moving: see *motory*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, same as *motor*, 4.—**Motorius oculi.** Same as *motor oculi* or *oculomotor*. More fully called *nervus motorius oculi*.

★**motorman** (mō′tor-man), *n.* One whose business it is to drive a motor-car, or automobile vehicle. [Recent.]

motorpathic (mō-tor-path′ik), *a.* [< *motorpath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to motorpathy or the movement-cure; kinesitherapeutic.

motorpathy (mō-tôr′pa-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *motor*, a mover (see *motor*), + Gr. *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] In *med.*, the movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

motory (mō′tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *motorio*, < LL. *motorius*, moving, < L. *motor*, mover: see *motor*, *n.*] Same as *motor* or *motorial*.

mott[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *mete*.

mott[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mot*[2].

motteley†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *motley*.

mottetto (mot-tet′tō), *n.* [It.: see *motet*.] Same as *motet*.

mottle (mot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mottled*, ppr. *mottling*. [< *motley*, taken as **mottly.*] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color; blotch; variegate; cloud.

Boughs grotesque
Mottle with mazy shades the orchard's slope.
Southey, Roderick, xv.

★ **mottle** (mot'l), *n.* [< *mottle*, *v.*] The pattern or arrangement of spots and cloudings forming a mottled surface, especially in marble or in the natural veining of wood.

mottled (mot'ld), *p. a.* 1. Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of color, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another.

The strong peculiarity of Harvey's style: . . . thought pressed on thought, sparkling with imagery, *mottled* with learned allusions, and didactic with subtle criticism.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 111.

Bless the *mottled* little legs of that there precious child (like Canterbury brawn, his own dear father says).
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, marked with irregular spots, generally formed of hairs of a different color from the ground; having two or more colors irregularly mingled in spots, but not running into one another.—3. In *metal.*, an epithet noting the appearance of pig-iron when in a stage intermediate between the stages designated as the *white* and the *gray*. In mottled iron the whiter parts of the metal are disseminated through the grayer, so that the whole has a spotted or *mottled* appearance. The grayest iron contains the largest amount of graphitic carbon; the whitest iron the least graphitic and the most combined carbon.—**Mottled calf.** See *calf*[1].

mottle-faced (mot'l-fāst), *a.* Having a mottled face.

The *mottle-faced* gentleman spoke with great energy and determination. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliii.

mottling (mot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mottle*, *v.*] 1. Variegation of a surface by irregular spots.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, the marks of a mottled surface.

motto (mot'ō), *n.*; pl. *mottos* or *mottoes* (-ōz). [< It. *motto* (= F. *mot*), a saying, motto: see *mot*[2].] 1. A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or a treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or a coat of arms. In heraldry the motto is carried on a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some principle or tenet. The heraldic motto, strictly considered, is not hereditary, but personal; but it is frequently used by successive bearers of the escutcheon to which it belongs, especially when, as is often the case, it refers to some part of the achievement. 2. The poetry or verse contained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker.

Then we let off paper crackers, each of which contained a *motto*. *W. S. Gilbert*, Ferdinand and Elvira.

3. A motto-kiss. [U. S.]—**Motto indention.** See *indention*[2].

mottoed (mot'ōd), *a.* [< *motto* + *-ed*[2].] Having a motto; bearing a motto: as, a *mottoed* scroll.

motto-kiss (mot'ō-kis), *n.* A candy or sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper and having a scrap of love-poetry or a motto inclosed with it, used for the amusement of children. In the United States called *motto* simply.

mottramite (mot'ram-īt), *n.* [< *Mottram* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper occurring as a crystalline incrustation of a velvet-black color on sandstone at Mottram in Cheshire, England.

motty (mot'i), *a.* [< *mot*[1], *mote*[1], + *-y*[1].] Containing motes. [Scotch.]

The *motty* dust-reek raised by the workmen. *H. Miller.*

mou (mö), *n.* A Scotch form of *mouth*.

mouch (mouch), *v. i.* [Also *mooch*; var. of *miche*[1], q. v.] 1. To skulk; sneak; move slowly and stupidly. See *miche*[1]. [Slang.]

These hedge fellows are slow and dull; they go *mouching* along as if they were croaking themselves.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

2. To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, without a fixed place of abode, selling water-cresses and other wild produce. See *moucher*. [Slang.]

moucharaby (mö-shar'a-bi), *n.* [F., < Ar. *mashrabieh*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A balcony inclosed with latticework in a customary Oriental fashion, in such a manner that a person upon it can see the street without being seen. See cut under *lattice-window*. (*b*) A balcony with a parapet and with machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance. See cut in next column.



Moucharaby.—Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.

mouchard (mö-shär'), *n.* [F., a police-spy, < *mouche*, a fly, spy, esp. a police-spy: see *mouche*.] In France, a police-spy.

★ **mouche** (mösh), *n.* [F., lit. a fly, < L. *musca*, fly: see *Musca*.] A patch worn as an ornament.

moucher (mou'chėr), *n.* [Var. of *micher*.] 1. One who mouches: same as *micher*.—2. One who lives a semi-vagabond life, selling watercresses, wild flowers, blackberries, and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering. [Slang.]

The *moucher* sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townsfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow-thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns.
Pall Mall Gazette.

mouchoir (mö-shwor'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *mocador* = It. *moccatore* (see *moccador*, *muckender*), < *moucher*, < ML. *muccare*, blow the nose, < L. *muccus*, *mucus*, mucus (of the nose): see *mucus*.] A pocket-handkerchief.

Whenever the dear girl expected his Lordship, her *mouchoirs*, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female gimcracks were arranged.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

moudiwarp†, moudiwart†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *moldwarp*.

mouflet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muffle*[1].

mouflon, moufflon (möf'lon), *n.* [Also *mufflon*; < F. *mouflon* (see def.), poss. < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips: see *muff*[1], *muffle*[1].] A wild sheep; an animal of the genus *Ovis*, particularly the musimon, *O. musimon*. This is a species inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica, and now becoming rare. Though the fleece is not woolly, the animal is closely related to the common sheep, *O. aries*, with which it breeds freely, and to various other kinds, as the argali, the bighorn, etc.—**Ruffed mouflon.** Same as *aoudad*.

mought[1] (mout). An obsolete or dialectal form of *might*[2], preterit of *may*[1].

mought[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *moth*[1].

mouhair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mohair*.

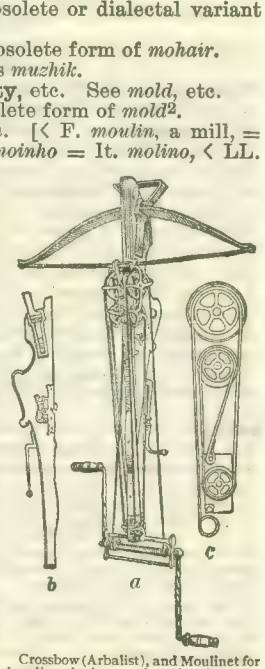
moujik, *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mould, mouldability, etc. See *mold*, etc.

moulet, *v.* An obsolete form of *mold*[2].

moulin (mö-laṅ'), *n.* [< F. *moulin*, a mill, = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, < LL. *molinum*, *molina*, a mill: see *mill*[1].] A nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, which sometimes in the hot days of summer, on the large glaciers, forms considerable rivulets on the surface of the ice. These run until they reach a crevice, down which they descend and gradually wear a more or less cylindrical cavity, through which the water pours in a subglacial cascade.

A remarkable phenomenon, seen only on the greater glaciers, is that presented by the so-called *moulins*.
Ball, Alpine Guide, [Introd., lxiv.



Crossbow (Arbalist), and Moulinet for bending the bow, 14th and 15th centuries.

a, arbalist with moulinet in place and adjusted, ready to bend the bow; *b*, arbalist without the moulinet, side view; *c*, moulinet on a larger scale, as it looks when the bow is bent.

moulinage (mö'lin-āj), *n.* [F., < *mouliner*, mill silk, throw, < *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] The operation of reeling off, twisting, and doubling raw silk.

moulinet (mö'li-net), *n.* [< F. *moulinet*, a millstone, drum, capstan, dim. of *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, etc.—2. A form of windlass used for bending the great crossbow. See *cranequin*, and cut in preceding column.—3. A kind of turnstile.—4. A circular swing of a sword or saber.

moult[1]**, moulten†,** etc. See *molt*[2], etc.

moult[2], *a.* [< F. *moult*, much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] Much; many. [Rare.]

On the eve we went to the Franciscans' Church to hear the academical exercises; there were *moult* and *moult* clergy. *Walpole*, Letters (1739), I. 39.

moun[1]**†,** *v. i.* [< ME. *mown*, *mowen*, pl. pres. ind. of *may*: see *may*[1].] To be able; may; must. See *mow*[3].

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drinke? . . .
Thei seyn to him, we *moun*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 22.

moun[2] (moun), *v. i.* [Sc. also *maun*; < ME. *mowen*, *mounen*, < Icel. *munu*, will, shall, must; a preterit-present verb.] Must. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

mouncel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moncel*, *monsel*, *muncel*, etc., a little hill, a heap, < LL. *monticellus*, dim. of *monticulus*, a little hill or mountain, dim. of *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain. see *mount*[1]. Cf. *monticle*, *monticule*.] A group of animals.

Thei lepe to fight with the crowned lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviij *mouncels*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

mounch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

mound[1] (mound), *n.* [< ME. *mound*, a protection, a helmet, might, < AS. *mund*, the hand, a hand (as a measure), hence (like the equiv. L. *manus*, hand) power, protection, guardianship, esp. in comp., in legal use; not found in sense of 'hill,' but cf. *mund-beorh*, a protecting hill; = OFries. *mund*, *mond* = OHG. *munt* = Icel. *mund*, protection; perhaps ult. related to L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain, > E. *mount*[1], with which *mound*[1] has been somewhat confused: see *mount*[1].] 1†. A protection; restraint; curb.

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law.
South, Sermons.

2†. A helmet. *Weber*, Metr. Rom., I.—3†. Might; size.

Fourti thousand men thai founde,
To bataile men of grete *mounde*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 138. (*Halliwell.*)

4. An artificial elevation of earth, as one raised as a fortification or part of a fortification, or as a funeral monument; a bank of earth; hence, a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

This great gardin compast with a *mound*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised.
Milton, P. L., iv. 226.

I thought of a *mound* in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood.
Lowell, First Snow-fall.

5. A natural elevation presenting the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock; a knoll.

He pointed to the field,
Where, huddled here and there on *mound* and knoll,
Were men and women staring and aghast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. In *civil engin.*, in excavations, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth.—**Indian mounds,** earthworks erected by the aborigines of North America, the so-called mound-builders. They are especially numerous in that part of the United States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States lining the western bank of the Mississippi river, and on the east by a line drawn through the middle of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and extending southward so as to include the greater part of the two Carolinas and the whole of Georgia and Florida. They are of at least four kinds: (1) platforms or "pyramids"; (2) burial-mounds; (3) "effigy" or animal-form mounds; (4) inclosures. The largest is the famous Cahokia Mound, about 6 miles east of St. Louis, in Illinois. The base is 998 feet north and south, and 721 feet east and west. The height is 99 feet. Effigy-mounds vary in length up to 500 feet and are sometimes 5 feet high. Inclosures sometimes contain 100 acres. The mounds are mainly prehistoric and some of them must be given a date not less than two or three centuries before the beginning of the Columbian era. They were the work of tribes of culture similar to that of the historic period—in other words, of North American Indians—and probably of the ancestors of the tribes found in possession by the whites. Many of them were situated in the river-valleys.

I venture the assertion that not only has there not, as yet, been anything taken from the *mounds* indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but that even the *mounds* themselves,

and under this head are included all the earthworks of the Mississippi Valley, were quite within the limits of his efforts. *L. Carr*, Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, p. 3.

★**mound**[1] (mound), *v. t.* [< *mound*[1], *n.*] To fortify with a mound; add a barrier, rampart, etc., to.

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure *mounded* and with numerous turrets crown'd.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped hills that *mound* the sea.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

mound[2] (mound), *n.* [< F. *monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = It. *mondo*, < L. *mundus*, the world, the universe, cosmos, lit. ornament, decoration, dress; hence ult. E. *mundify*, etc., *mundane*, etc. Cf. *mappemounde*.] A figure of a globe, taken as an emblem of sovereignty. The emblem is of ancient Roman origin, being associated with Jupiter, as in a Pompeiian wall-painting. It often surmounts a crown. Also *monde*.


Mound.

She willed them to present this crystal *mound*, a note of monarchy and symbol of perfection, to thy more worthy deity. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

mound-bird (mound'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Megapodiidæ*, and especially of the genus *Megapodius*. The mound-birds are so called from the great mounds or tumuli which they construct for the reception of their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of decomposition of the decaying vegetable substances in which they are buried. See cut under *Megapodius*.

mound-builder (mound'bil″dėr), *n.* 1. One of a race of people by whom the various earthworks called *Indian mounds* (see *mound*[1]) were constructed. That these works are not necessarily of great antiquity, and that they were doubtless built by a race in no essential respect different from that found inhabiting the region where they occur when this was first settled by the whites, is the present opinion of nearly all the best-informed investigators of American archæology. See quotation under *Indian mounds*, above.

In districts where the native tribes known in modern times do not rank high even as savages, there formerly dwelt a race whom ethnologists call the *Mound-Builders*, from the amazing extent of their mounds and enclosures, of which there is a single group occupying an area of four square miles. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 50.

2. A mound-bird.

mounded (moun'ded), *a.* [< *mound*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Possessing a mound; formed into or shaped like a mound. [Poetical.]

When wealth no more shall rest in *mounded* heaps.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

mound-maker (mound'mā″kėr), *n.* Same as *mound-bird*.

mounseer (moun-sēr'), *n.* An old Anglicized form of *monsieur*, now used only as ludicrous.

mount[1] (mount), *n.* [< ME. *mount*, *mont*, *munt*, < AS. *munt* = OF. *mont*, *mount*, *munt*, F. *mont* = Sp. Pg. It. *monte*, < L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, mountain; from a root seen also in *eminere*, put out: see *eminent*, *prominent*. Hence ult. (< L. *mon(t-)s*) E. *mountain*, *mount*[2], *amount*, *paramount*, *surmount*, etc., *monte*, etc.] 1. An elevation of land, more or less isolated; a hill; a mountain: in this sense chiefly archaic or poetical, except before a proper name as the particular designation of some mountain or hill: as, *Mount* Etna; *Mount* Calvary.

Doun ouer the *mount* of Olyuete,
Als it fell in thare iornay,
To ierusalem the redy way,
Graithly furth thai held the gate.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

On the *mount*
Of Badon I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. A mound; a bulwark or breastwork for attack or defense.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. Jer. vi. 6.

They raised vp *mounts* to plant their artillery vpon.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

3. In *fort.*, a cavalier. See *cavalier*, 5.—4. In *her.*, a bearing which occupies the base of the shield in the form of a green field curved convexly upward, except when the summit of the escutcheon is occupied by a tree or tower, in which case the mount merely slopes toward this. It is not necessary to mention its color, which is always vert.—5. In *palmistry*, a prominence or fleshy cushion in the palm of the hand. These mounts are seven in number, and surround the hollow part in the center of the palm (called the *plain of Mars*), as follows: (*a*) *Mount of Apollo*, at the base of the third finger; (*b*) *Mount of Jupiter*, at the base of the forefinger; (*c*) *Mount of Mars*, between the Mount of Mercury and that of the moon; (*d*) *Mount of Mercury*, at the base of the little finger; (*e*) *Mount of the Moon*, near the wrist on the side of the hand furthest from the thumb; (*f*) *Mount of Saturn*, at the base of the middle finger; (*g*) *Mount of Venus*, the large fleshy base of the thumb.—**Mount grieced** or **in degrees**, in *her.*, a mount terraced in the form of steps.

mount[2] (mount), *v.* [< ME. *mounten*, *monten*, *munten*, < OF. *munter*, F. *monter* (= Sp. Pg. *montar* = It. *montare*), < ML. *montare*, mount, lit. go up hill, < L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill: see *mount*[1]. Cf. *dismount*, *surmount*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise from, or as from, a lower to a higher position; ascend; soar: with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command?
Job xxxix. 27.

The Cabalist . . . *mounteth* with all his industrie and intention from this sensible World vnto that other intellectuall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 751.

As high as we have *mounted* in delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence.

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour *mounted* to her face. *W. Black.*

2. Specifically, to get on horseback: as, to *mount* and ride away.

The mony come count, and let me *mount*.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

3. To amount; aggregate: often with *up*: as, the expenses *mount up*.

Sir, you know not
To what a mass the little we get daily
Mounts in seven years.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To raise from, or as if from, a lower to a higher place; exalt; lift on high.

That we, down-treading earthly cogitations,
May *mount* our thoughts to heav'nly meditations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 235.

2. To get upon; place or seat one's self upon, as that which is higher; ascend; reach; climb: as, to *mount* a horse; to *mount* a throne.

So men in rapture think they *mount* the sky,
Whilst on the ground th' intranced wretches lie.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 118.

3. To set on horseback; furnish with a horse or horses for riding: as, the groom *mounted* the lad on a pony; also, to seat in a coach or the like conveyance.

Gone ev'ry blush, and silent all reproach,
Contending princes *mount* them in their coach.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 564.

Six Moorish scouts, well *mounted* and well armed, entered the glen, examining every place that might conceal an enemy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

He *mounted* me on a very quiet Arab, and I had a pleasant excursion. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

4. To place in suitable position with adjustment of parts, so as to render available for use: as, to *mount* a cannon; to *mount* a loom.

Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths.
Shak., King John, ii. 1. 381.

On this rampart he *mounted* his little train of artillery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Specifically—5. To prepare for representation or exhibition by furnishing and accompanying with appropriate appurtenances and accessories, as a stage-play or other spectacle.—6. To be equipped or furnished with; carry as equipment or armament: used specifically of anything that carries war material: as, the fort *mounts* fifty guns.—7. To put in shape for examination or exhibition by means of necessary or ornamental supports or accessories; furnish, fit up, or set with necessary or appropriate appurtenances: as, to *mount* a picture or a map; to *mount* objects for microscopic observation; to *mount* a sword-blade; to *mount* a jewel.—**To mount guard**, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—**To mount the high horse.** ★See *horse*[1].

★**mount**[2] (mount), *n.* [< *mount*[2], *v.*] 1. That upon which anything is mounted or fixed for use, and by which it is supported and held in place. Specifically—(*a*) The paper, cardboard, or other material to which an engraving or a drawing is attached in order to set it off to advantage. A mount may be a single sheet, or two sheets to one of which the print is attached, while the other, with a space cut out somewhat larger than the print, is placed over it, permitting it to be seen, while protecting it from abrasion.

The crude white *mounts* wholly or practically destroy the value of those "high lights" always so carefully placed by Turner, and which were with him so integral a part of every composition. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 401.

(*b*) The necessary frame, handle, or the like for any delicate object, as a fan.

Perforated cedar, sandalwood, nacre, ivory, such is the proper *mount* of an elegant fan.
Art Journal, N. S., VIII. 90.

(*c*) The paper, silk, or other material forming the surface of a fan.

A paper *mount* pasted on a wooden handle.
Coryat's Crudities, quoted in Art Journal, N. S., XVII. 173.

To this period belong the fans called "Cabriolet." In these the *mount* is in two parts, the lower and narrower *mount* being half-way up the stick, the second *mount* in the usual place at the top of the stick.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 404.

(*d*) Apparatus for the adjustment and attachment of a cannon to its carriage.

The carriages and *mounts* of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel. *The Century*, XXXVI. 889.

(*e*) *pl.* The metal ornaments serving as borders, edgings, etc., or apparently as guards to the angles and prominent parts, as in the decorative furniture of the eighteenth century in Europe. (*f*) The glass slip, with accessories, used to preserve objects in suitable form for study with the microscope. The object is usually covered with very thin glass, in squares or circles, and, except in the so-called *dry mounts*, is immersed in a liquid (*fluid mounts*), such as Canada balsam, glycerin, etc.; a cell, as of varnish, is used in some cases.

2. The means of mounting or of raising one's self on or as on horseback. (*a*) A horse, especially in riding or hunting use.

I have got a capital *mount*. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A bicycle.

mountable (moun'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *montable*; as *mount*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being ascended or mounted. *Cotgrave.*

mountain (moun'tān), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mountaine*, *mountein*, *montain*, *montaine*, *muntaine*, *montaigne*, < OF. *montaigne*, *muntaine*, F. *montagne* = Pr. *montanha*, *montagna*, *montayna* = Sp. *montaña* = Pg. *montanha* = It. *montagna*, < ML. *montanea*, also *montana*, a mountain, a mountainous region, < L. *montana*, neut. pl., mountainous regions, < *montanus*, of or belonging to a mountain, mountainous, < *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mount*[1]. *Mountain* is related to *mount*[1] as *fountain* is to *fount*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An elevation of land of considerable dimensions rising more or less abruptly above the surrounding or adjacent region. Ordinarily no elevation is called a mountain which does not form a conspicuous figure in the landscape; hence, what is a mountain in one region might be regarded as simply a hill in another. A region may have great elevation above the sea-level, but not be recognized as a mountain. Thus, the Great Plains, or the region between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, have an elevation on their western edge as great as that of the highest points of the Appalachian range. Elevated regions not mountainous are often called *plateaus*. Elevations, although of considerable height, if quite isolated or precipitous, are often called *rocks*: as, the *Rock* of Gibraltar. *Peak* is occasionally used in the same way: as, Pike's *Peak*; the *Peak* of Teneriffe; and in the United States, in regions formerly occupied or explored by the French, the word *butte* is employed with a somewhat similar meaning, while *mound* is used over a considerable extent of country, especially in Wisconsin, as nearly the equivalent of *butte* or *mount*. While popular usage applies the term 'mountain' to almost any well accented relief, the more technical usage is coming to limit the term to strong forms of disordered rock structure, more or less modified by erosion. The phrase 'mountains of circumdenudation' is sometimes used technically to mean the larger masses of a dissected plateau of horizontal structure, as in eastern Kentucky: but it is equally applicable to the Scotch Highlands, where the present relief is due to the erosion of valleys in a surface that once had much less relief. See *mountain-chain*.

2. Something resembling a mountain in being large; something of extraordinary magnitude; a great heap: as, a *mountain* of rubbish.

So many hadde thei slayn of men and of horse that the *mounteins* of bodyes were a-boute hem so grete that noon myght come to hem but launchinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 333.

If it can confer anie thinge to the *montan* of your Majesties praise, and it were but a clod use it and the auctour as yours. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

See skulking Truth to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of Casuistry heap'd o'er her head!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 642.

3. A wine made from grapes grown on high ground. See II., 2.

Very little old *Mountain* or Malaga sweet wine is grown.
Redding, Modern Wines (1851), p. 201.

Old man of the mountain. See *Assassin*, 1.—**The Mountain.** A name given to the extreme revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall. (Compare *Montagnard*, 2.) Among the chief leaders were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.—**To make a mountain of a mole-hill.** See *mole-hill*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mountains; found on mountains; growing or living on a mountain: as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

And in thy right hand lead with thee
The *mountain*-nymph, sweet Liberty.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 36.

2. Produced from vines growing on the slopes of a mountain, a hill, or any high ground: as,

mountain wine.—3. Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty.

> The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth
> Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 67.

Mountain battery, boomer, cavy, howitzer, limestone, maize, etc. See the nouns.

mountain-artillery (moun'tăn-är-til″e-ri), *n.* ★See *artillery*.

mountain-ash (moun'tăn-ash'), *n.* 1. One of several small trees of the genus *Sorbus*, having ash-like leaves, primarily *S. Aucuparia*. This, the rowan-tree or quick-beam, grows wild in the northern parts of the old world, and is in general cultivation for ornament, on account of its handsome pinnate leaves, its small but numerous corymbed white flowers, and its bright-red berries. The wood is used for tools; the berries afford malic acid, and all parts of the tree, as also of the American species, are astringent. The best-known American mountain-ash is *S. Americana*, a similar tree, but with larger leaves, and smaller though deeper-colored fruit. It is native in the mountains of the eastern United States and northward. The western mountain-ash, *S. sambucifolia*, a not very different tree, extends across the continent. See *dogberry*, 2, and *wicken*.

2. One of several species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. virgata*, and *E. pilularis* (the flintwood). [Australia.]

mountain-avens (moun'tăn-av″enz), *n.* A rosaceous plant, *Dryas octopetala*.

mountain-balm (moun'tăn-bäm), *n.* 1. An evergreen plant, *Eriodictyon Californicum* (probably also *E. tomentosum*). Also called *yerba santa*.—2. The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma*: so called in the drug-trade.

mountain-beauty (moun'tăn-bū″ti), *n.* The California mountain-trout, *Salmo irideus*.

mountain-beaver (moun'tăn-bē″vėr), *n.* The sewellel, *Haplodon rufus*. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

mountain-blackbird (moun'tăn-blak″bėrd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. Also called *mountain-colley*, *mountain-ouzel*, or *mountain-thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

mountain-blue (moun'tăn-blö), *n.* 1. The blue carbonate of copper. See *azurite*, 1.—2. Same as *blue ashes* (which see, under *blue*).

mountain-bramble (moun'tăn-bram″bl), *n.* The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. See *cloudberry*.

mountain-cat (moun'tăn-kat), *n.* 1. A catamount; a wildcat.—2. An animal about as large as a cat, *Bassaris astuta*. See *Bassaris*, 1. [Southwestern U. S.]—3. In *her.*, same as *catamount*, 2.

mountain-chain (moun'tăn-chān), *n.* A connected series of mountains or conspicuous elevations. In the formation of mountain-chains the process has usually been of such a character that a long belt of country has been slowly crushed, deformed, and raised in a broad and irregular crest or wall; regions thousands of miles in length have occasionally been thus affected. This elevated belt is carved, during and after the original process of mountain-building, by rain and rivers, frost and ice, so that the varied forms now seen usually differ greatly from those which would have been produced by deformation and uplift alone. The more or less separated and distinct ridges, peaks, summits, or crests are therefore as a rule the result of mountain sculpture rather than of mountain uplift. In many cases there is more or less similarity between the different ranges that make up a mountain system, from both a geological and a topographical point of view; but there are also ranges which are made up of parts differing from each other greatly in lithological character and in the epoch of their formation, and which, nevertheless, are always popularly considered as forming one chain or system, and are so designated: this is the case with most of the greater mountain-chains, as the Himalayas, the Andes, and the Cordilleras. All of the strong mountain-chains of the present time are of geologically modern origin; while many mountain-chains that were formed in earlier geological time are now worn down low, their waste having been slowly washed away to form the sedimentary deposits of later times. Some ancient mountains, after having been at least once worn down low, have been broadly elevated again, and have now gained new relief by the erosion of valleys, chiefly along the belts of weaker rocks. The Alleghany mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia are of this class.

mountain-cock (moun'tăn-kok), *n.* The male capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*.

mountain-cork (moun'tăn-kôrk), *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos.

mountain-cowslip (moun'tăn-kou″slip), *n.* See *auricula*, and *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*).

mountain-crab (moun'tăn-krab), *n.* A land-crab of the family *Gecarcinidæ*.

mountain-cranberry (moun'tăn-kran″ber-i), *n.* The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*.

mountain-cross (moun'tăn-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, a plain cross humeté or couped.

mountain-curassow (moun'tăn-kū-ras″ō), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ*.

mountain-damson (moun'tăn-dam″zn), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Simarouba amara*.

mountain-dew (moun'tăn-dū), *n.* Whisky, especially Highland whisky. [Scotch.]

> The shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain heights, and were collected together (not without a quench of the *mountain-dew* or water of life) in a large shed.
> *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

mountain-ebony (moun'tăn-eb″ō-ni), *n.* The wood of an Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*.

mountained (moun'tănd), *a.* [< *mountain* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered with mountains.

> This *mountained* world. *Keats*, Hyperion.

2. Heaped up high.

> Giant Vice and Irreligion rise
> On *mountain'd* falsehoods to invade the skies.
> *Brown*, Essay on Satire.

mountaineer (moun-tā-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *mountainer*; < OF. *montanier*, *montagnier*, *montaignier* = It. *montagnaro*, *montanaro*, < ML. *montanarius*, a mountaineer, prop. adj., < L. *montana*, mountains: see *mountain* and *-eer*.] 1. An inhabitant of a mountainous district; hence, a person regarded as uncouth or barbarous.

> Who call'd me traitor, *mountaineer*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 120.

> A few *mountainers* may escape, enough to continue the human race; and yet, being illiterate rusticks (as *mountainers* always are), they can preserve no memoirs of former times. *Bentley*, Sermons (ed. 1724), p. 108. (*Latham.*)

2. A climber of mountains: as, he has distinguished himself as a *mountaineer*.

mountaineer (moun-tā-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *mountaineer*, *n.*] To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer; climb mountains: seldom used except in the present participle or the participial adjective.

> Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 60.

mountaineering (moun-tā-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mountaineer*, *v.*] The act or practice of climbing mountains.

mountainer† (moun'tăn-ėr), *n.* Same as *mountaineer*.

mountanet† (moun'tăn-et), *n.* [Formerly also *mountanet*; < OF. *montagne*, *montaignette*, dim. of *montagne*, *montaigne*, a mountain: see *mountain*.] A small mountain.

> Betwixt her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

mountain-fern (moun'tăn-fėrn), *n.* A common European fern, *Dryopteris Oreopteris*, closely allied to the male-fern, *D. Filix-mas*.

mountain-fever (moun'tăn-fē″vėr), *n.* A name given somewhat loosely to certain fevers occurring in the Cordilleras and the Rocky Mountains. They are usually malarial or typhoid.

mountain-finch (moun'tăn-finch), *n.* The brambling or bramble-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. See *brambling*.

★**mountain-flax** (moun'tăn-flaks), *n.* 1. A plant, either *Linum catharticum* or *Polygala Senega*. See *flax*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).—2. A fibrous asbestos, especially when spun and made into cloth.

mountain-fringe (moun'tăn-frinj), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*. See cut under *Adlumia*.

mountain-grape (moun'tăn-grāp), *n.* See *grape*¹.

mountain-green (moun'tăn-grēn), *n.* 1. Same as *malachite-green*, 1.—2. Same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-guava (moun'tăn-gwä″vă), *n.* See *guava*.

mountain-hare (moun'tăn-hār), *n.* An alternative name of the northern or varying hare, *Lepus variabilis*, and of some of its varieties.

mountain-holly (moun'tăn-hol″i), *n.* A North American plant, *Nemopanthes mucronata*, a branching shrub with ash-gray bark.

mountain-laurel (moun'tăn-lâ″rel), *n.* 1. *Kalmia latifolia*. See cut under *Kalmia*.—2. *Umbellularia Californica*.—3. A plant of the genus *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*).

mountain-leather (moun'tăn-leтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *mountain-cork*.

mountain-licorice (moun'tăn-lik″ō-ris), *n.* A European species of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*.

mountain-linnet (moun'tăn-lin″et), *n.* A small fringilline bird of Europe, *Linota montium*, the twite.

mountain-lion (moun'tăn-lī″on), *n.* The cougar, *Felis concolor*. See cut under *cougar*. [Western U. S.]

> There deer, bears, *mountain-lions*, antelope, and turkeys are in abundance. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 878.

mountain-lover (moun'tăn-luv″ėr), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Oreophila*, Nuttall's name of the genus.] A proposed name for plants of the genus *Pachystima*.—**Canby's mountain-lover**, *P. Canbyi*, a shrub with deep-colored evergreen leaves, discovered in the mountains of Virginia in 1868.

mountain-magnolia (moun'tăn-mag-nō″liă), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

mountain-mahoe (moun'tăn-mā″hō), *n.* See *mahoe*.

mountain-mahogany (moun'tăn-ma-hog″a-ni), *n.* See *mahogany*.

mountain-man (moun'tăn-man), *n.* A trapper: so called in the Rocky Mountains. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

mountain-mango (moun'tăn-mang″gō), *n.* See *mango*.

mountain-maple (moun'tăn-mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*¹.

mountain-meal (moun'tăn-mēl), *n.* Bergmehl.

mountain-milk (moun'tăn-milk), *n.* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

mountain-mint (moun'tăn-mint), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Kœllia*.

mountainous (moun'tăn-us), *a.* [Formerly also *mountanous*; < OF. *montaigneux*, F. *montagneux* = Sp. *montañoso* = Pg. *montanhoso* = It. *montagnoso*, < LL. *montaniosus*, mountainous, < L. *montana*, neut. pl., mountainous regions: see *mountain*.] 1. Abounding in mountains: as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

> The Country is not *mountanous*, nor yet low, but such pleasant plaine hils, and fertile valleyes.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 115.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; towering.

> What custom wills, in all things should we do 't,
> The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
> And *mountainous* error be too highly heapt
> For truth to o'er-peer. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3, 127.

3†. Inhabiting mountains; barbarous.

> In . . . destructions by deluge and earthquake, . . . the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

mountainousness (moun'tăn-us-nes), *n.* Mountainous character or condition. *Brerewood*.

mountain-parsley (moun'tăn-pärs″li), *n.* 1. The plant *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*.—2. The parsley-fern of Europe, *Cryptogramma crispa*.

mountain-pepper (moun'tăn-pep″ėr), *n.* The seeds of *Capparis spinosa*.

mountain-plum (moun'tăn-plum), *n.* A tree, *Ximenia Americana*. See *Ximenia*.

mountain-pride (moun'tăn-prīd), *n.* A tree of Jamaica: same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-rhubarb (moun'tăn-rō″bärb), *n.* The plant *Rumex alpinus*.

mountain-rice (moun'tăn-rīs), *n.* 1. An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochin-China, and some districts of the United States and Europe.—2. Any of the several ★grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*.

mountain-rose (moun'tăn-rōz), *n.* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*.

mountain-sandwort (moun'tăn-sand″wėrt), *n.* ★See *sandwort*.

mountain-sheep (moun'tăn-shēp), *n.* The common wild sheep of the Rocky and other North American mountains; the bighorn, *Ovis montana*.

★**mountain-sickness** (moun'tăn-sik″nes), *n.* The nausea, headache, or distress felt by mountain climbers.

mountain-soap (moun'tăn-sōp), *n.* A clay-like mineral, having a greasy feel, which softens in water and is said to have been used as a soap: it is generally regarded as a variety of halloysite.

mountain-sorrel (moun'tăn-sor″el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxyria*.

mountain-sparrow (moun'tăn-spar″ō), *n.* The tree-sparrow, *Passer montanus*.

mountain-spinach (moun'tăn-spin″āj), *n.* A tall erect plant, *Atriplex hortensis*, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, a native of Tatary. It is cultivated in France, under the name *arroche*, for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Also called *garden-orach*.

mountain-sweet (moun'tăn-swēt), *n.* New Jersey tea. See *Ceanothus*.

mountain-tallow (moun'tăn-tal″ō), *n.* A mineral substance having the color and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne in Scotland, in a Swedish lake, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal-measures. Also called *hatchettite*, *hatchettin*.

mountain-tea (moun'tăn-tē), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

mountain-tobacco (moun′tān-tō-bak″ō), *n.* A composite plant, *Arnica montana*.

mountainward (moun′tān-wärd), *adv.* [< *mountain* + *-ward*.] In the direction of mountains; toward the mountains.

There is a fine view of the country seaward and *mountainward*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 355.

mountain-witch (moun′tān-wich), *n.* A wood-pigeon, *Geotrygon sylvatica*. *P. H. Gosse*.

mountain-wood (moun′tān-wùd), *n.* A variety of asbestos. See *asbestos*, 3.

Mountain wood occurs in soft, tough masses; it has a brown colour, much resembling wood, and is found in Scotland, France, and the Tyrol. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 341.

mountance†, *n.* [ME. *mountaunce, montaunce*, < OF. *montance, mountance*, a rising, amount, < *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.* Cf. *mountenance*.] Amount; extent.

Of al the remenant of myn other care
Ne sette I nat the *mountaunce* of a tare.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 712.

Everyche of hem hath be Zere the *mountance* of 6 score Floreynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

mountant (moun′tant), *a.* [< F. *montant*, mounting, ppr. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[1], *v.* Cf. *montant*.] High; raised: a quasi-heraldic epithet.

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you are not oathable —
Although, I know, you'll swear.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 135.

mountebank (moun′tē-bangk), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mountibank*; < It. *montambanco, montimbanco*, earlier *monta in banco* (Florio), a mountebank, < *montar' in banco*, play the mountebank (Florio), lit. mount on a bench: *montare*, mount; *in*, on; *banco*, bench: see *mount*[2], *in*[1], *bank*[1], *bench*. Cf. *saltimbanco*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A peripatetic quack; one who prescribes and sells nostrums at fairs and similar gatherings.

We see the weakness and credulity of men is such as they will often prefer a *mountebank* or witch before a learned physician. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

The front looking on the greate bridge is possess'd by *mountebanks*, operators, and puppet-players. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 3, 1644.

Perhaps the latest *mountebank* in England was about twenty years ago, in the vicinity of Yarmouth. He was selling "cough drops" and infallible cures for the asthma. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 217.

Hence — **2.** Any impudent and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

I tremble for him [William IV.]; at present he is only a *mountebank*, but he bids fair to be a maniac. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 30, 1830.

3. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus ecaudatus*: so called from its aërial tumbling. =**Syn.** *Empiric*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of mountebanks; sham; quack: as, a *mountebank* doctor.

Observed ye, yon reverend lad
Mak's faces to tickle the mob;
He rails at our *mountebank* squad —
It's rivalry just i' the job.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Produced by quackery or jugglery.

Every *mountebank* trick was a great accomplishment there [in Abyssinia]. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lxxiv.

Mountebank shrimp. See *shrimp*.

mountebank (moun′tē-bangk), *v.* [< *mountebank*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat by unscrupulous and impudent arts; gull.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 132.

2. To introduce or insinuate by delusive arts or pretensions.

Men of Paracelsian parts, well complexioned for honesty: . . . such are fittest to *Mountebanke* his [Beelzebub's] Chimistry into sicke Churches and weake Judgements. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To play the mountebank: with indefinite *it*.

Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And *mountebank it* in the public ways,
Till she becomes a jest.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 4.

mountebankery (moun′tē-bangk-èr-i), *n.* [< *mountebank* + *-ery*.] The practices of a mountebank; quackery; unscrupulous and impudent pretensions.

Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 509.

mountebanking (moun′tē-bangk-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mountebank*, *v.*] Mountebankery.

Do not suppose I am going, sicut meus est mos, to indulge in moralities about buffoons, paint, motley, and *mountebanking*. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Juventute.

mountebankish (moun′tē-bangk-ish), *a.* [< *mountebank* + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of a mountebank; quackish; knavish.

A Saturnian merchant born in Rugilia, whom for his cunningness in negotiating, and for some Hocos-pocos and *mountebankish* tricks, I transformed to a fox. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 87. (*Davies.*)

mountebankism (moun′tē-bangk-izm), *n.* [< *mountebank* + *-ism*.] Same as *mountebankery*.

mounted (moun′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *mount*[2], *v.*] **1.** Raised; especially, set on horseback: as, *mounted* police; specifically, in *her.*, raised upon two or more steps, generally three: said especially of a cross. — **2.** Elevated; set up. — **3.** Furnished; supplied with all necessary accessories.

She is a little haughty;
Of a small body, she has a mind well *mounted*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

Mounted Andrew†, a merry-andrew or mountebank. *Davies.*

While *mounted Andrews*, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks, alarum all the drowsy crowd.
Verses prefixed to *Kennet's* tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly.

Mounted cornet, in *organ-building*. See *cornet*[1], 1 (c). — **Mounted power,** a horse-power designed for service without dismounting. *E. H. Knight.* — **Mounted work,** silverware of which the ornaments are soldered on instead of being raised in relief from the body itself by chasing or repoussé work.

mountee† (moun′tē), *n.* Same as *mounty*.

mountenance† (moun′te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *mountenance*, also *mowntenaunce, montenance*, an erroneous form (appar. simulating the form of *maintenance*) of *mountance*: see *mountance*.] Amount; space; extent. Compare *mountance*.

The *montenans* of dayes three,
He herd bot swoghyne of the flode.
Thomas of Erssel doune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Man can not get the *mount'nance* of an egg-shell
To stay his stomach. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

mounter (moun′tėr), *n.* [< *mount*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *monteur*.] **1.** One who mounts or ascends. — **2.** One who furnishes or embellishes; one who applies suitable appurtenances or ornaments: as, a *mounter* of fans or canes. — **3**†. An animal mounted; a monture.

And forward spurr'd his *mounter* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 96.

mountie†, *n.* See *mounty*.

mounting (moun′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mount*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of rising or ascending; especially, the act of getting on horseback; ascent; soaring.

There was *mounting* 'mong Græmes of the Netherby clan; Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran. *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

It was in solitude, among the flowery ruins of ancient Rome, that his highest *mountings* of the mind, his finest trances of thought, came to Shelley. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 261.

2. The act or art of setting stuffed skins of animals in a natural attitude; taxidermy. — **3.** That which serves to mount anything, as a sword-blade, a print, or a gem: see *mount*[2], *v.*, 7. — **4.** That which is or may be mounted for use or ornament: as, the *mountings* for an angler's rod. — **5.** Same as *harness*, 5.

mounting (moun′ting), *a.* In *her.*, rising or climbing: applied to beasts of chase when they are represented in the position called rampant in case of a beast of prey. Compare *mountant*.

mounting-block (moun′ting-blok), *n.* A block, generally of stone, used in mounting on horseback.

mountingly (moun′ting-li), *adv.* By rising or ascending; so as to rise high.

But leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly* I touch'd the stars, methought.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, ii. 1.

mounting-stand (moun′ting-stand), *n.* A small table containing a sand-bath, heated by a lamp, and having adjustable legs and other conveniences for mounting objects for examination with a microscope.

mountlet† (mount′let), *n.* [< OF. *montelet*, dim. of *mont*, mountain: see *mount*[1] and *-let*.] A small mountain; a hill.

Those snowie *mountelets*, through which doe creepe
The milkie riuers that ar inly bred
In siluer cisternes. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victorie, st. 50.

mount-needlework (mount′nē″dl-wėrk), *n.* Decorative needlework, embroidery, etc., wrought upon a foundation which is mounted on a panel or stretched in a frame. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Mount Saint†. An obsolete card-game.

Coeval with Gleek we find *Mount Saint* or more properly Cent, in Spanish Cientos, or hundred, the number of points that win the game. . . . *Mount Saint* was played by counting, and probably did not differ much from Picquet, or picket, as it was formerly written, which is said to have been played with counters. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 435.

mounture†, *n.* [< ME. *mounture, mountour, monture*, < OF. *monture*, F. *monture* = It. *montatura*, < ML. as if **montatura*, a mounting, < *montare*, mount: see *mount*[2]. Cf. *monture*.] **1.** A mounting.

The *mounture* so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.

2. A horse or other animal to be ridden; a mount.

After messe a morsel he & his men token,
Miry watz the mornyng, his *mounture* he askes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in hight and bigness to be proportionable for his *mounture*, albeit it were a very great elephant. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 584.

3. A throne.

And in the myddes of this palays is the *mountour* for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 217.

mounty† (moun′ti), *n.* [Also *mountie, mountee*; < OF. *montée*, a mounting, rising, prop. pp. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.*] In *hawking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air.

The sport which for that day Basilius would principally show to Zelmane was the *mountie* at a hearn. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

mour†, *n.* A variant of *more*[4].

mourdant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mordant*.

Mouriri (mö-rī′ri), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *mouririchiri*, native name in Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, of the family *Melastomaceæ* and of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, all other genera of which have the ovary with more than one cell. About 40 species are known, found in tropical America, especially in Guiana. They bear small rosy-yellow or white flowers, rigid sessile opposite leaves, and round coriaceous berries. *M. myrtilloides* of the West Indies is called *small-leafed ironwood*, and, with the genus in general, *silverwood*.

mourn[1] (mōrn), *v.* [< ME. *mournen, mornen, murnen*, < AS. *murnan, mcornan* = OS. *mornian, mornōn* = OHG. *mornēn* = Goth. *maurnan* = Icel. *morna*, grieve, mourn. Connection with G. *murren* = Icel. *murra*, murmur, grieve, L. *murmurare*, murmur, and with L. *mœrere, mœrere, mœreri*, be sad, grieve, mourn, Gr. *μέριμνα*, care, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To express grief or sorrow; grieve; be sorrowful; lament.

Alisaundrine anon attelede to hire boure,
& *morned* neigh for mad for Meliors hire ladi.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1760.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. Mat. v. 4.

A plentifull Haruest found not labourers to inne it, but shed it selfe on the ground, and the cattell *mourned* for want of milkers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 631.

2. To display the appearance of grief; wear the customary habiliments of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 17.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year.
Pope, Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady, l. 56.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Grieve*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To grieve for; lament; bewail; deplore.

As when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once.
Milton, P. L., xi. 760.

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

I go at least to bear a tender part,
And *mourn* my lov'd one with a mother's heart.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 84.

2. To convey or express grief for.

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

mourn[1]†, *a.* [ME. *murne*: see *mourn*[1], *v.*] Sorrowful.

Ther let we hem sojourne,
And speke we of chaunces hard and *murne*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 308. (*Halliwell.*)

mourn[1]†, *n.* [< *mourn*[1], *v.*] Sorrow.

Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon.
A pretty peat to drive your *mourn* away.
Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 124. (*Davies.*)

mourn[2]†, *v. i.* [Found first in the verbal noun *mourning*; prob. orig. as a noun, **mourne*, er-

roneously, in farriers' use, for **mourue* (being confused with the E. *mourn*[1]), < OF. *mourue, mourrue*, older *morue*, in pl. *mourues, mourrues, morues*, hemorrhoids or piles, also the mumps and a disease of horses; prob. (like *piles*), with ref. to the shape of hemorrhoids, < L. *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*[4]. Confusion with OF. *mort*, death (as asserted in the quot. from Topsell), seems improbable; but there may have been confusion with OF. *morve*, mucus of the nose, as used in the name of a disease of horses, "les *morves* de petit point, a kind of frenzie in an horse, during which he neither knows any that have tended him, nor hears any that come near him" (Cotgrave). There seems to have been confusion also with *mose*, the expression *to mose in the chine* being equivalent to *to mourn of the chine*: see *mose*[1]. None of the expressions appear in literary use except in allusive slang; and their origin was appar. never clearly known.] To have a kind of malignant glanders: said of a horse, and allusively of persons, in the phrase *to mourn of the chine* or *mourning of the chine*. Compare *to mose in the chine* (under *mose*[1]), and see *mourner*[2].

The Frenche-man saythe "mort de langue, et de eschine sount maladyes saunce medicine," the *mournynge* of the tongue and *of the chyne* are diseases without medicyne.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (1534).

This word *mourning of the chine* is a corrupt name borrowed of the French toong, wherein it is called *mote* [later editions *morte*] *deschien*, that is to say, the death of the backe. Because many do hold this opinion, that this disease doth consume the marrow of the backe.
Topsell, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 184.

This Louer, fuller of passions than of pence, began (when hee entred into the consideration of his owne estate) to *mourne of the chyne*, and to hang the lippe.
Greene, Never too Late.

★ **mourner**[1] (mōr′nėr), *n.* 1. One who mourns or laments.

Because man goeth to his long home, and the *mourners* go about the streets. Eccles. xii. 5.

2. One employed to attend funerals in a habit of mourning.

And the *mourners* go home, and take off their hatbands and scarves, and give them to their wives to make aprons of. *E. B. Ramsay*, Rem. of Scottish Life, p. 20.

3. Anything associated with mourning.

The *mourner*-yew and builder-oak were there.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 961.

4. In certain localities, at a funeral, one who is recognized as belonging to the circle of those most afflicted by the death and has a special place accordingly. [Colloq.]—**Indian mourner.** Same as *sad-tree*.

mourner[2]† (mōr′nėr), *n.* [< *mourn*[2] + *-er*[1]; with allusion to *mourner*[1].] One who has the mourning of the chine. [Slang.]

He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man; he is a *mourner*.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 3.

mournful (mōrn′fûl), *a.* [< *mourn*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful; oppressed with grief.

The future pious, *mournful* Fair, . . .
Shall visit her distinguish'd Urn.
Prior, Ode on Death of Queen Mary.

2. Denoting or expressing mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief: as, *mournful* music; a *mournful* aspect.

Yet cannot she rejoyce,
Nor frame one warbling note to pass out of her *mournfull* voyce. *Gascoigne*, Flowers, Lamentation of a Lover.

Yet seemed she to appease
Her *mournefull* plaintes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 54.

No funeral rite, nor man in mourning weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

3. Causing sorrow; deplorable; doleful: as, a *mournful* death.=**Syn.** Lugubrious, doleful, afflictive, grievous, lamentable, deplorable, woful, melancholy.

mournfully (mōrn′fûl-i), *adv.* In a mournful manner; sorrowfully; as one who mourns.

What profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked *mournfully* before the Lord of hosts?
Mal. iii. 14.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 151.

mournfulness (mōrn′fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being mournful; sorrow; grief; the state of mourning; the quality of sadness.—2. An appearance or expression of grief.

mournful-widow (mōrn′fûl-wid′ō), *n.* Same as *mourning-bride*.

mourning[1] (mōr′ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mournyng, moorning, mornyng*, < AS. *murnung*, mourning, verbal n. of *murnan*, mourn: see *mourn*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. The act of lamenting or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

I . . . ne had al owtterly foryeten the wepinge and the *mournynge* that was set in myn herte.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

But when my *mournings* I do think upon,
My wormwood, hemlock, and affliction,
My soul is humbled in rememb'ring this.
Donne, Lamentations of Jeremy, iii. 19.

And at end of day
They reached the city, and with *mourning* sore
Toward the king's palace did they take their way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. The outward tokens or signs of sorrow for the dead, such as the draping of buildings in giving expression to public sorrow, the wearing of garments of a particular color, the use of black-bordered handkerchiefs, black-edged writing-paper and visiting-cards, etc. The color customarily worn on such occasions differs at different times and in different countries: in China and Japan, for instance, white is the mourning color, and basted unhemmed garments the style. At present in Europe and America the customary color is black, or black slightly relieved with white or purple, black crape playing an important part especially in the mourning worn by women. Sometimes a distinctive garment, such as the widow's cap, is added.

No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*.
Langhorne, tr. of Plutarch's Pericles.

And even the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 942.

To be in mourning, to be under the regulations and restraints, as regards dress, social intercourse, etc., which, and for such length of time as, custom or fashion prescribes on the occasion of the death of a relative or some one held in peculiar respect.

II. *a.* Having to do with mourning for the dead; of such kind as is used in mourning for the dead: as, a *mourning* garment; a *mourning* hat-band.

Six dukes followed after, in black *mourning* gownds.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 78).

mourning[2]†, *n.* See *mourn*[2].

mourning-bride (mōr′ning-brīd′), *n.* The sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*: so called when its flowers are deep purple or crimson, but they are sometimes rose-colored or even white.

mourning-brooch (mōr′ning-bröch), *n.* A brooch of jet or other suitable material, worn by women as a sign of mourning.

mourning-cloak (mōr′ning-klōk), *n.* 1. A cloak formerly worn by persons following a funeral, usually hired from the undertaker.—2. A butterfly, *Euvanessa antiopa*.

mourning-coach (mōr′ning-kōch), *n.* 1. A coach used by a person in mourning, black in color, and sometimes covered outside as well as inside with black cloth, the hammer-cloths also being black.

It was the fashion to use a *mourning coach* all the time mourning was worn, and this rendered it incumbent upon people to possess such a vehicle; consequently they were frequently advertised for sale.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 176.

2. A closed carriage used to convey mourners on the occasion of a funeral.

mourning-dove (mōr′ning-duv), *n.* The common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*: so called from its plaintive cooing. See cut under *dove*.

mourning-livery (mōr′ning-liv″ėr-i), *n.* Livery worn by men-servants in commemoration of the death of a member of a master's family.

mourningly (mōr′ning-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who mourns.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 34.

mourning-piece (mōr′ning-pēs), *n.* A picture intended as a memorial of the dead. It represents a tomb or an urn inscribed with the name of the deceased, with weeping-willows, mourners, and other funereal accessories.

They go to sea, you know, and fall out o' the riggin', or get swamped in a gale, or killed by whales, and there ain't a house on the island, I expect, but what's got a *mourning-piece* hangin' up in the front room.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 48.

mourning-ring (mōr′ning-ring), *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person. Such rings were commonly inscribed with the name and the dates of birth and death of the person commemorated. The custom of wearing them is almost obsolete.

mourning-stuff (mōr′ning-stuf), *n.* A lusterless black textile material, such as crape, cashmere, or merino, regarded as especially fitted for mourning-garments.

mourning-widow (mōr′ning-wid′ō), *n.* 1. A dusky-petaled geranium of central and western Europe, *Geranium phæum*.—2. Same as *mourning-bride*.

mournivalt, *n.* See *murnival*.

mournsome (mōrn′sum), *a.* [< *mourn*[1] + *-some*.] Mournful. [Recent and rare.]

Then there came a mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*, not a sound to be afraid of.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

★ **mouse** (mous), *n.*; pl. *mice* (mīs). [< ME. *mous, mus* (pl. *mys, myse*, rarely *musus*), < AS. *mūs* (pl. *mȳs*) = D. *muis* = MLG. *mūs*, LG. *mus* = OHG. MHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Icel. *mūs* = Sw. Dan. *mus* = L. *mūs* (*mūr-*) = Gr. *μῦς* (*μυ-*) = OBulg. *myshĭ* = Bulg. *mishka* = Serv. *mish* = Bohem. *mysh* = Pol. *mysz* = Russ. *mishĭ* = Pers. (> Turk.) *mūsh* = Skt. *mūsha* (> Hind. *mūsā, mūsī*), dim. *mūshika* (Pali *musiko*), a rat, a mouse; prob. 'stealer,' < √ *mus*, Skt. √ *mush*, steal. Hence ult. (< L. *mūs*) *muscle*[1], *muscular*, etc.] 1. A small rodent quadruped, *Mus musculus*, of the family *Muridæ*: a name extended to very many of the



Mouse (*Mus musculus*).

smaller species of the same family, the larger ones being usually called *rats*. Mice proper, belonging to the genus *Mus*, are indigenous to the Old World only, though *M. musculus* has been introduced and naturalized everywhere. The native mice of America all belong to a different section of *Muridæ* called *Sigmodontes*, and to such genera as *Peromyscus*. See cuts under *deer-mouse, Arvicola*, and *Evotomys*. [*Mouse*, like *rat*, enters into many compounds indicating different species or varieties of murines, and many other small quadrupeds, not of the same family, or even of the same order: as, harvest-*mouse*, meadow-*mouse*, field-*mouse*. See these words.]

Now yif thou saye a *mous* amonges oother *musus* [var. *myse*] that chalengede to hymself-ward ryht and power over alle other *mysus* [var. *myse*], how gret scorn woldis thow han of it! *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

2. Some animal like or likened to a mouse, as a shrew or bat. See *shrew-mouse*.

And there ben also *Myse* als grete as Houndes; and zalowe *Myse* als grete as Ravenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 291.

3. A moth of the family *Amphipyridæ*.—4. Some little bird: used in composition: as, sea-*mouse* and sand-*mouse*, the dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. [Local, Eng.]—5. A familiar term of endearment.

Let the bloat king . . . call you his *mouse*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 183.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling, to prevent a running eye from slipping. (*b*) Two or three turns of spun-yarn or rope-yarn about the point and shank of a hook, to keep it from unhooking. Also called *mousing*.—7. A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee-joint. Also called *mouse-piece* and *mouse-buttock*.—8. A match used in blasting.—9. A swelling caused by a blow; a black eye. [Slang.]—**Economist mouse.** See *economist*.—**Hare-tailed mouse.** Same as *lemming*.—**Leathern mouse**, a bat.—**Long-tailed mouse**, one of the *Murinæ*, as the common European wood-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus*, or the American deer-mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus*: so called in distinction from the short-tailed field-mice, voles, or *Microtinæ*.—**Pharaoh's mouse.** Same as *Pharaoh's rat* (which see, under *rat*).

mouse (mouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moused*, ppr. *mousing*. [< *mouse*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice.

Your puss, demure and pensive, seems
Too fat to *mouse*. *F. Locker*, My Neighbour Rose.

2. To watch or pursue something in a sly or insidious manner.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A *mousing*, learned New Hampshire lawyer.
H. Cabot Lodge, Daniel Webster, p. 107.

3. To move about softly or cautiously, like a cat hunting mice; prowl.

When we were not on the water, we both liked to *mouse* about the queer streets and quaint old houses of that region. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 62.

II. *trans.* 1. To tear as a cat tears a mouse.

And now he feasts, *mousing* the flesh of men.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 354.

2. To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice. [Rare.]

He preached for various country congregations, and usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends, *moused* from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection. *New York Evangelist*, Oct. 20, 1864.

3. *Naut.*, to pass a few turns of a small line round the point and shank of (a hook), to keep it from unhooking.

mouse-barley (mous′bär″li), *n.* *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.

mouse-bird (mous′bėrd), *n.* Any bird of the African genus *Colius;* one of the colies: so called from their color.

mouse-bur (mous′bėr), *n.* See the quotation, and *Martynia.*

On our way across the camp we saw a great quantity of the seeds of the Martynia proboscidea, *mouse-burrs*, as they call them, devil's claws or toe-nails.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

mouse-buttock (mous′but″o̤k), *n.* Same as *mouse*, 7.

mouse-chop (mous′chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum murinum.*

mouse-color (mous′kul″o̤r), *n.* The gray color of a mouse.

mouse-colored (mous′kul″o̤rd), *a.* Having the gray color of a mouse, or a color somewhat similar; dark-gray with a yellowish tinge, the color of the common mouse.

mouse-deer (mous′dēr), *n.* A chevrotain or tragulid: a small deer-like ruminant of the family *Tragulidæ.*

mouse-dun (mous′dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

mouse-ear (mous′ēr), *n.* **1.** A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, found throughout Europe and northern Asia. It is a low herb with tufted radical leaves and leafy barren creepers, its heads of lemon-colored flowers borne on leafless scapes. Also called *mouse-ear hawkweed.*

2. One of various species of scorpion-grass or forget-me-not of the genus *Myosotis:* so called in allusion to their short soft leaves. See *Myosotis.*—**Golden mouse-ear,** *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species with golden-red corymbed heads.—**Mouse-ear chickweed.** See *chickweed.*—**Mouse-ear cress,** *Stenophragma Thaliana.*—**Mouse-ear everlasting,** a common composite plant of North America, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, with whitish heads in small corymbs, blooming very early in the spring. Also called *plantain-leafed everlasting.*—**Mouse-ear hawkweed.** See def. 1.—**Mouse-ear scorpion-grass,** *Myosotis palustris.*

mouse-fall† (mous′fâl), *n.* [ME. *mousfalle, mowsefelle, mowsfalle;* < *mouse* + *fall.*] A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse.

mouse-fish (mous′fish), *n.* An antennarioid fish, *Pterophryne histrio*, which is party-colored, and chiefly inhabits the Sargasso Sea, where it builds a sort of nest. The skin is smooth and provided with tag-like appendages, the mouth is oblique, the ventral fins are long, and the dorsal and anal fins are well developed. Also called *marbled angler, frogfish,* and *toadfish.* See cut under *Pterophryne.*

mouse-grass (mous′gràs), *n.* **1.** A grass, *Aira caryophyllea*, having short soft leaves. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** Another grass, *Dichelachne crinita*, of similar habit. [Australia.]

mouse-hawk (mous′hâk), *n.* The rough-legged buzzard. See *Archibuteo.* [New Eng.]

mouse-hole (mous′hōl), *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that nothing larger than a mouse may pass in or out; a very small inlet or outlet.

If you take us creeping into any of these *mouse-holes* of sin any more, let cats flay off our skins.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

mouse-hound (mous′hound), *n.* A weasel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mouse-hunt (mous′hunt), *n.* **1.** A hunting for mice.—**2**†. A mouser; one who watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse.

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4. 11.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings, and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and *Moushunts* of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

mousekin (mous′kin), *n.* [< *mouse* + *-kin.*] A little or young mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*," says gray Grimalkin. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxviii.

mouse-lemur (mous′lē″mėr), *n.* A small kind of lemur of the genus *Chirogaleus*, as *C. milii* or *C. coquereli.* See *Galaginiæ*, and cut under *Chirogaleus.*

mouse-mill (mous′mil), *n.* See *mill.*

mouse-owl (mous′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus.*

mouse-pea (mous′pē), *n.* See *Lathyrus.*

mouse-piece (mous′pēs), *n.* Same as *mouse*, 7.

mouser (mou′zėr), *n.* An animal that catches mice; specifically, a cat: commonly used with a qualifying term to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher.

When you have plenty of fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the poor cat, if she be a good *mouser.*
Swift, Advice to Servants, ii.

Owls, you know, are capital *mousers.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

mouse-roller (mous′rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an inking-roller which jumps up to take ink, and then jumps back to put this ink on the inking-table.

mousery (mous′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mouseries* (-iz). [< *mouse* + *-ery.*] A place where mice abound; the breeding-grounds of large numbers of mice or voles.

The disturbance of this populous *mousery* by the visits of owls. *F. A. Lucas*, The Auk, V. 280.

mouse-sight (mous′sīt), *n.* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

mousetail (mous′tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus:* so named from the shape of the elongated fruiting receptacle.

mousetail-grass (mous′tāl-gràs), *n.* **1.** One of the foxtail-grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis.*—**2.** Another grass, *Festuca Myuros.*

mouse-thorn (mous′thôrn), *n.* The star-thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, widely distributed in Europe and introduced in America. The involucre bears long spines.

mouse-trap (mous′trap), *n.* [< ME. *mowse-trap;* < *mouse* + *trap*[1].] **1.** A trap for catching mice.—**2.** A certain mathematical problem. It is as follows: Let a given number of objects be arranged in a circle and counted round and round, and let every one against which any multiple of a given number is pronounced be thrown out when this happens; then, which one will be left to the last?—**Mouse-trap switch,** in *elect.*, an automatic switch which is shifted from one position to another when the current passing through the coil of a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit, in which case the released armature draws away a detent and allows the movement of the switch.

mouse-trap (mous′trap), *v. t.* [< *mouse-trap, n.*] To catch, as a mouse, in a trap; entrap.

mousie (mou′si), *n.* A diminutive of *mouse.* [Scotch.]

But, *Mousie*, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain.
Burns, To a Mouse.

mousing (mou′zing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Mouse-catching; given to catching mice.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 13.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of watching for or catching mice.—**2.** *Naut.*, same as *mouse*, 6.—**3.** In a loom, a ratchet-movement.

mousing-hook (mou′zing-hůk), *n.* A clasp-hook or other form of hook for ropes or harness having a latch or mousing-contrivance to lock a rope or ring in the hook.

mousquetaire (mös-ke-tār′), *n.* [F.: see *musketeer.*] **1.** A musketeer.—**2**†. A turn-over collar, usually of plain starched linen, and broad, worn by women about 1850.—**3.** A cloak of cloth, trimmed with ribbons or narrow bands of velvet, and having large buttons, worn by women about 1855.—**Mousquetaire glove,** a glove with long loose top, and without lengthwise slit, or with a very short opening at the wrist: so called as resembling a military glove.

mousseline (mö-se̤-lēn′), *n.* [F., lit. muslin: see *muslin.*] A very thin glass used for claret-glasses, etc.

mousseline-de-laine (mö-se̤-lēn′dė-lān′), *n.* [F.: *mousseline*, muslin; *de*, of; *laine* (< L. *lana*), wool: see *muslin, de*[2], *lanary.*] An untwilled woolen cloth made in many colors and printed with varied patterns. Also called *muslin-de-laine.*

mousseline-glass (mö-se̤-lēn′glàs), *n.* See *muslin-glass.*

moustache, *n.* See *mustache.*

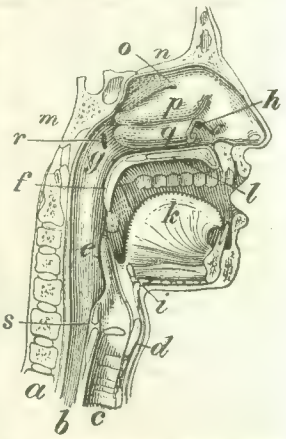
mousy (mou′si), *a.* [< *mouse* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or relating to a mouse or the color or smell of a mouse.—**2.** Abounding with mice.

mout (mout), *v.* The earlier, now only dialectal, form of *molt*[2].

moutard†, *n.* [ME. *mowtard;* < *mouten, mowten,* molt: see *molt*[2].] A molting bird. *Prompt. Parv.*

mouter†, *n.* A Middle English form of *molt*[2].

mouth (mouth), *n.* [< ME. *mouth, muth,* < AS. *mūth* ★= OS. *mūth* = OFries. *mund, mond* = D. *mond* = MLG. *munt*, LG. *mund* = OHG. *mund*, MHG. *munt*, G. *mund* = Icel. *munnr, mūdhr* = Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* (> E. dial. *mun*) = Goth. *munths*, mouth.] **1.** The oral opening or ingestive aperture of an animal, of whatever character and wherever situated; the os, or oral end of the alimentary canal or digestive system. The mouth is in the head in most animals, and serves for taking in food, mastication, deglutition, and the utterance of the voice. In nearly all vertebrates the mouth is composed of upper and under jaws and associate parts, and consequently opens and shuts vertically; in many the orifice is closed by fleshy movable lips, and the cavity is furnished with teeth and a tongue. Appropriate salivary and mucous glands moisten the interior, which is lined with epitheljum. In most invertebrates, as the enormous assemblage of arthropods, the basis of the mouth is clearly seen to be modified limbs, and the jaws work sidewise. In other cases the mouth, though definite in position and character in each case, varies too widely to be defined excepting as the ingestive orifice. In protozoans any part of the body may act as a temporary mouth; and in many worms there is never any mouth or special digestive system, food being absorbed directly through the integument. The most complicated mouths are found among insects and crustaceans (see cut under *mouth-part*). See *os*[2], *stoma*, and cuts under *medusiform, Actinozoa, Haliphysema, anthozoöid, Aurelia*, and *house-fly.*



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Mouth, Nose, etc., taken a little to the left of the middle line. *a*, cervical vertebræ; *b*, gullet or esophagus; *c*, windpipe or trachea; *d*, larynx; *e*, epiglottis; *f*, uvula; *g*, opening of left Eustachian tube; *h*, opening of left lacrymal duct in the nose; *i*, hyoid bone; *k*, tongue; *l*, hard palate; *m*, *n*, base of cranial cavity; *o*, *p*, *q*, superior, middle, and inferior turbinate bones. The pharynx extends from *r* to *s*.

Made hem to be vn-armed and waish theire *mouthes* and theire visages with warme water.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Hys *mowthe*, hys nose, hys eyn too,
Hys berd, hys here he ded also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The human mouth regarded as the channel of vocal utterance.

Assoyne . . . excuse sent by the *mouth* of another for non-appearance when summoned.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 464.

Now that he is dead, his immortall fame surviveth, and flourisheth in the *mouthes* of all people.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The interior hollow of the mouth; the buccal cavity: as, inflammation of the *mouth* and throat. (*c*) The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth; the lips: as, a well-formed *mouth;* a kiss on the *mouth.* (*d*) In *entom.*, the mouth-parts collectively; the oral organs or appendages which are visible externally: as, the trophi of a mandibulate *mouth.*—**3.** Anything resembling a mouth in some respect. (*a*) The opening of anything hollow, for access to it or for other uses, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm; the entrance to a cave, pit, or den; the opening of a well, etc.; the opening in a metal-melting furnace from which the metal flows; the slot in a carpenters' plane in which the bit is fitted; the surface end of a mining-shaft or adit; etc.

Turn thou the *mouth* of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 403.

(*b*) The part of a river or other stream where its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water; a conformation of land resembling a river-mouth.

It [the river Po] disgorgeth itself at length into the gulfe of Venice, with sixe greate *mouths.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

(*c*) The opening of a vise between its cheeks, chops, or jaws. (*d*) In *fort.*, the interior opening of an embrasure. It may be either rectangular or trapezoidal in form. Some military writers call this opening the *throat* of the embrasure, and apply the term *mouth* to the exterior opening. See *embrasure*[1]. (*e*) In an organ-pipe, the opening in the side of the pipe above the foot, between the upper and the lower lip. See *pipe.* (*f*) In *ceram.*, a name given to one of the fireplaces of a pottery-kiln. The kilns for firing the biscuit have several of these mouths built against them externally, and a flue from each mouth leads the flames to a central opening, where they enter the oven. (*g*) The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be.

4. A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; an oracle; a mouthpiece.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

5. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouths* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv. 108.

6. Flavor; taste in the mouth: said of beer.—**By mouth,** or **by word of mouth,** by means of spoken as distinguished from written language; by speech; viva voce.

But did not the apostles teach aught *by mouth* that they wrote not?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 26.

Down in the mouth, dejected; despondent; "blue." [Colloq.]

The Roman orator was *down in the mouth*, finding himself thus cheated by the money-changer.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 369.

From hand to mouth. See *hand*.—**Full, imperfect, masticatory,** etc., **mouth.** See the adjectives.—**Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth*.—**Mark of mouth.** See *mark*[1].—**Mouth-glue.** See *glue*.—**Mouth of a plane,** the space between the cutting edge of a plane-iron and the part of the plane-stock immediately in front of the iron, through which the shavings pass in hand-planing.—**Mouth of a shovel,** the part of a shovel which in use first begins to receive the charge or load; the front edge of a shovel. This part is frequently made of steel, such shovels being called *steel-mouthed*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*[1].—**To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*[1].—**To crook the mouth.** See *crook*.—**To give mouth to,** to utter; express.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth.** See *heart*.—**To laugh out of the other side of one's mouth.** See *laugh*.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth.** See *gift-horse*.—**To make a mouth,** or **to make mouths,** to distort the mouth in mockery; make a wry face; pout.

Ay do, persever, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

To make or have one's mouth water. See *water*.—**To make up one's mouth for.** See *make*[1].—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth.** See *lion*.—**To stop one's mouth,** to put one to silence.

mouth (mouᵺ), *v.* [< ME. *mouthen*; < *mouth*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To utter.

Thanne Mercy ful myldly *mouthed* thise wordes:
"Throw experience," quod she, "I hope they shal be saued." *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 150.

2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, or with more regard to sound than to sense.

Speak the speech . . . trippingly on the tongue; but if you *mouth* it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 3.

I hate to hear an actor *mouthing* trifles.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi.

3. To touch, press, or seize with the mouth or lips; take into the mouth; mumble; lick.

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and informous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the *mouthing* of the dam.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

He *mouthed* them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 231.

Psyche . . . hugged and never hugg'd it [her infant] close enough,
And in her hunger *mouth'd* and mumbled it.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. To reproach; insult.

Then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens.
Blair, The Grave.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud voice; speak affectedly; vociferate; rant: as, a *mouthing* actor.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 306.

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

2. To join mouths; kiss. [Rare.]

He would *mouth* with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlick. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 194.

3. To make a mouth; make a wry face; grimace.

Well I know when I am gone
How she *mouths* behind my back.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

mouthable (mou'ᵺa-bl), *a.* [< *mouth* + *-able*.] That can be readily or fluently uttered; sounding well.

And other good *mouthable* lines.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 640.

mouth-arm (mouth'ärm), *n.* One of the oral arms or processes from the mouth of a jelly-fish or other hydrozoan. *Science*, V. 258.

mouth-blower (mouth'blō″ėr), *n.* A common blowpipe.

mouth-case (mouth'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth.

mouthed (moutht), *p. a.* Furnished with a mouth: mainly used in composition, to note some characteristic of mouth or of speech, as in *hard-mouthed, foul-mouthed, mealy-mouthed*.

A iangler, and euill *mouthed* one.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

And set me down, and took a *mouthed* shell
And murmur'd into it, and made melody.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

mouther (mou'ᵺėr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

mouth-filling (mouth'fil″ing), *a.* Filling the mouth.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good *mouth-filling* oath.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 259.

mouth-foot (mouth'fůt), *n.* A mouth-part which consists of a modified foot or limb; a foot-jaw or maxilliped: generally in the plural.

mouth-footed (mouth'fůt″ed), *a.* Having mouth-feet; having foot-jaws or maxillipeds; specifically, stomatopodous.

mouth-friend (mouth'frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended or false friend.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends!*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 99.

mouthful (mouth'fůl), *n.* [< *mouth* + *-ful*.] 1. As much as the mouth will contain or as is put into the mouth at one time.

A [a whale] plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a *mouthful*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 35.

2. A small quantity.

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 499.

mouth-gage (mouth'gāj), *n.* An instrument consisting mainly of graduated bars and slides, used by saddlers for measuring the width and height of a horse's mouth, as a guide in fitting a bit.

mouth-glass (mouth'glȧs), *n.* A small hand-mirror used in dentistry for inspecting the teeth and gums, etc.

mouth-honor (mouth'on″or), *n.* Respect or deference expressed without sincerity.

Curses, not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 27.

mouthing (mou'ᵺing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mouth*, *v.*] Rant.

These threats were the merest *mouthing*, and Judas knew it very well. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 895.

mouthing (mou'ᵺing), *p. a.* Ranting.

Akenside is respectable, because he really had something new to say, in spite of his pompous, *mouthing* way of saying it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 180.

mouthing-machine (mou'thing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a swaging-machine for striking up the mouths or tops of open-top tin cans, to receive the covers, and also for crimping the bottoms of the cans.

mouthless (mouth'les), *a.* [< ME. **mouthles*, < AS. *mūthleás*, < *mūth*, mouth, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *mouth* and *-less*.] Having no mouth; astomatous.

mouth-made (mouth'mād), *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with those *mouth-made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing!
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 30.

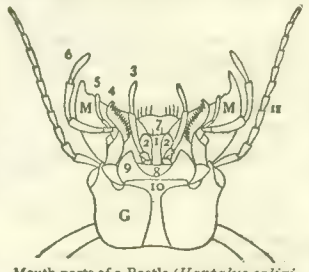
mouth-organ (mouth'ôr″gan), *n.* 1. Pan's-pipes, or a harmonica.

A set of Pan pipes, better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*. *Dickens*, Sketches. (*Davies*.)

2. In *zoöl.*, one of the parts or appendages of the mouth.

The degraded *mouth-organs* of the Sugentia.
A. S. Packard.

mouth-part (mouth'pärt), *n.* An appendage or organ that enters into the formation of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, myriapod, etc. See also cuts under *house-fly*, *hyoid*, and *mosquito*.



Mouth-parts of a Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), viewed from the under side.
M, M, the mandibles; *G*, gena, or cheek; 1, glossa, and 2, 2, the paraglossæ, together composing the ligula; 3, labial palp; 4, lacinia; 5, galea; 6, maxillary palp (4, 5, 6 composing the maxilla); 7, a small part of the labrum visible; 8, mentum; 9, submentum; 10, gula; 11, antenna (9, 8, 3, 2, and 1 together compose the labium or under lip and its appendages).

mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* 1. In an instrument or utensil made to be inserted or applied to the mouth, the part which touches the lips or is held in the mouth, as in a musical instrument, a tobacco-pipe, cigar-holder, etc. See cut under *clarinet*.—2. One who delivers the opinions of others; one who speaks on behalf of others: as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Doorm.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mouth-pipe (mouth'pīp), *n.* 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.—2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through a slit in the foot. See *pipe*[1], 2.

mouth-ring (mouth'ring), *n.* The oral or esophageal nervous ring of an echinoderm.

mouthroot (mouth'röt), *n.* The goldthread, *Coptis trifolia*. The root is a tonic bitter, and is used in some places for the cure of sore mouth.

★**mouthy** (mou'thy), *a.* [< *mouth* + *-y*[1].] Loquacious; ranting; affected.

Another said to a *mouthy* advocate, Why barkest thou at me so sore? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 148.

A turgid style of *mouthy* grandiloquence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

mouton (mö-ton'), *n.* [OF., a coin so called from the paschal lamb on the obverse, lit. 'a sheep': see *mutton*.] A gold coin current in France in the fourteenth century, having types similar to those of the agnel, and weighing about


Obverse. Reverse.
French Mouton of Henry V. of England.

70 grains; also, a gold coin with similar types (sometimes called *agnel*) struck by Edward III. and Henry V. of England for their French dominions. The mouton of Edward weighed about 70 grains, that of Henry about 40 grains.

mouzah (mö′zä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township.

mouzlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

movability (mö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Also *moveability*; < *movable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality or property of being movable; movableness.

movable (mö′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *moveable*; < ME. *movabylle, moevable, mevable*, < OF. *movable, mouvable* = Pr. *movable* = Sp. *movible* = Pg. *movivel* = It. *movibile*, < L. as if **movibilis*, contr. *mōbilis* (> ult. E. *mobile*[1], *mobile*[1], q. v.), < *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of being moved from place to place; admitting of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; hence, as applied to property, personal.

To the thridde his goodes *meuable*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 586.

A stick and a wallet were all the *moveable* things upon this earth that he could boast of. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Capable of being transposed or otherwise changed in parts or details: as, in printing, a form of *movable* type.—3. Changing from one date to another in different years: as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated.
Holder.

4†. Fickle; inconstant.

Lest thou shouldest ponder the path of life, her ways are *moveable*, that thou canst not know them. Prov. v. 6.

Movable bars, the cross-bars of a printers' chase which are detachable.—**Movable dam.** Same as *barrage*.—**Movable do.** See *do*[4] and *solmization*.—**Movable feast.** See *feast*[1], 1.—**Movable kidney.** Same as *floating kidney* (which see, under *kidney*).—**Movable ladder.** See *ladder*.—**Movable property,** personal property.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that can be moved, or that can readily be moved.

The firste *moevable* of the eighte spere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

2. Specifically (generally in the plural), personal property; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. Movable things are those which could be removed or displaced without affecting their substance, whether the displacement might be effected by their own proper force or by the effect of a force external to them. *Goudsmit.* In Scots law, movables are opposed to heritage; so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable.

If you want a greasy paire of silke stockings also, to shew yourselfe in at Court, they are to be had too amongst his *moveables*. *Nash*, Four Letters Confuted.

Books of travel have familiarized every reader with the custom of burying a dead man's *movables* with him.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

3. An article of furniture, as a chair, table, or the like, resting on the floor of a room.

An ample court, and a palace furnish'd with the most rich and princely *moveables*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

It's much if he looks at me; or if he does, takes no more Notice of me than of any other *Moveable* in the Room.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

Heirship movables. See *heirship*.

movabled†, *a.* [< *movable* + *-ed*².] Furnished.

They entered into that straw-thatched cottage, scurvily built, naughtily *moveabled*, and all besmoked.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17. (*Davies.*)

movableness (mö′va-bl-nes), *n.* [Also *moveableness*; < *movable* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of movement.

movably (mö′va-bli), *adv.* [Also *moveably*; < *movable* + *-ly*².] In a movable manner or state; so as to be capable of movement.

moval (mö′val), *n.* [< *move* + *-al*.] Movement; removal.

And it remov'd, whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

move (möv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moved*, ppr. *moving*. [Early mod. E. also *moove*, *mieve*; < ME. *moven*, *moeven*, *meven*, *mefen*, < OF. *mover*, *mouver*, *muver*, also *moveir*, *muveir*, *movoir*, F. *mouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *mover* = It. *movere*, *muovere*, < L. *movere*, move, = Skt. *mīv*, push. Hence ult. (< L. *movere*) E. *amove*, *remove*, *promote*, *remote*, *mobile*, *mobble*¹, *mob*², *mote*⁶, *motile*, *motion*, *motor*, *motive*, *amotion*, *emotion*, *commotion*, *moment*, *mutine*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; set in motion; stir; impel: as, the wind *moves* a ship; the servant *moved* the furniture. Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of (a piece) in the course of play: as, to *move* the queen's bishop.

Were she the prize of bodily force,
Himself beyond the rest pushing could *move*
The chair of Idris. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

My liege, I *move* my bishop. *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol.

2. To excite to action; influence; induce; incite; arouse; awaken, as the senses or the mental faculties or emotions.

But Medea *mouet* hym a moneth to lenge.
Then leuyt thai the lond and no leue toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

The Sowdon anon he ganne his councell to *meve*
Of that mater that towchid hym soo nere.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1760.

I *moved* the king my master to speak in the behalf of my daughter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 75.

I little thought, good Cousin, that you of all Men would have *moved* me to a Matter which of all Things in the World I most decline. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 225.

I told him that my business was to Cachoa, where I had been once before; that then I went by Water, but now I was *moved* by my curiosity to travel by Land.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 94.

3. To rouse or excite the feelings of; provoke; stir up: used either absolutely or with a phrase or preposition to indicate the nature of the feelings roused: as, he was *moved* with or to anger or compassion. Used absolutely: (*a*) To affect with anger; irritate.

Be not *mooued* in case thy friend tell thee thy faultes full playne:
Requyte him not with mallyce great, nor his good will disdayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Being *moved*, he strikes whate'er is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 623.

(*b*) To affect with tender feelings; touch.

She gan him soft to shrieve,
And wooe with fair intreatie, to disclose
Which of the Nymphes his heart so sore did *mieve*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 26.

My poor mistress, *moved* therewithal,
Wept bitterly. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 175.

"Trust in God" is trust in the law of conduct; "delight in the Eternal" is, in a deeply *moved* way of expression, the happiness we all feel to spring from conduct.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

(*c*) To agitate or influence by persuasion or rhetorical art.

Seeing their power to *move* the masses, the pontiffs accumulated privileges upon them. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 78.

These tidings produced great excitement among the populace, which is always more *moved* by what impresses the senses than by what is addressed to the reason.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To propose; bring forward; offer formally; submit, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly: now used only in such phrases as to *move* a resolution, or to *move* that a proposal be agreed to.

I durste *meue* no mateere to make him to iangle.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 113.

I speak this of a conscience, and I mean and *move* it of a good will to your grace and your realm.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 74.

This . . . he *moved* as a sixth article of compact.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 115.

5. To submit a question, motion, or formal proposal to.

The pastor *moved* the governour if they might without offence to the court examine other witnesses.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 375.

6†. To address one's self to; call upon; apply to; speak to about an affair.

I have heard yt when he hath been *moved* in the bussines he hath put it of from him selfe, and referred it to ye others. *John Robinson*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth [Plantation, p. 48.

The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 6.

7†. To complete the course of.

After the monethis were *meuyt* of the mene true,
Then waknet vp were and myche wale sorow!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8182.

8. To cause to act or operate: as, to *move* the bowels. =**Syn.** 2. To influence, actuate, persuade, prompt, incite, induce, incline, instigate. — 3. To stir, agitate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass from place to place; change position, continuously or occasionally: as, the earth *moves* round the sun.

The *moving* waters, at their priestlike task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.
Keats, Last Sonnet.

2. To advance as in a course of development or progress.

Al of nouȝt hast maad to *meeue*,
Bothe heuen & earthe, day & nyȝt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

One far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation *moves*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To change one's place or posture consciously, or by direct personal effort: often in a specified direction from or to an indicated place.

The Janizary seemed to be much afraid, talked often of the heat of the weather, and would not *move* until he knew they [the Arabs] were gone, and which way they went. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

He generally says his prayers without *moving* from his shop. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 189.

4. To walk; proceed; march.

While still *moving* in column up the Jacinto road he met a force of the enemy, and had his advance badly beaten and driven back upon the main road.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 412.

There was nothing of the superb gait with which a regiment of tall Highlanders *moves* behind its music, solemn and inevitable, like a natural phenomenon.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 202.

5. To carry one's self, with reference to demeanor, port, or gait: as, to *move* with dignity and grace.

He *moves* a god, resistless in his course,
And seems a match for more than mortal force.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 557.

Katie never ran; she *moved*
To meet me. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

6. To change residence: as, we *move* next week. —7. To take action; begin to act; act.

As this affair had happened, it might have been of bad consequences to have *moved* in it at Damascus, so I took no further notice of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

God *moves* in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.
Cowper, Light Shining out of Darkness.

8. In *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of a piece in the course of play: as, whose turn is it to *move*?

Check — you *move* so wildly. *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol.

9. To bow or lift the hat; salute. [Colloq.]

At least we *move* when we meet one another.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

10. In *music*, of a voice or voice-part, to progress from one pitch to another; pass from tone to tone.

★**move** (möv), *n.* [< *move*, *v.*] 1. A change of position or relation. Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, etc.: (*a*) A change of the position of a piece made in the regular course of play.

The signora did not love at all, but she was up to any *move* on the board. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxvii.

(*b*) The right or turn to move a piece: as, it is my *move* now.

Becket. It is your *move*.
Henry. Well — there. [Moves.]
Tennyson, Becket, Prol.

2. A proceeding; a course of action: as, he hoped by that *move* to disconcert his opponents. —**On the move**, moving or migrating, as animals; active or progressive. —**To have the move**, in *draughts*, when the number of men on each side is equal: said of a player who is in such a position that he can force his adversary into a situation from which he cannot escape without sacrificing a piece or losing the game. *Foster's Hoyle.* —**To know a move or two**, or **to be up to a move**, to be smart or sharp; be acquainted with tricks. [Slang.] = **Syn.** *Movement*, etc. See *motion*.

moveable, moveableness, etc. See *movable*, etc.

move-all†, *n.* The name of a game, apparently like "my lady's toilet." *Davies.*

Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of *move-all*? *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 2.

moveless (möv′les), *a.* [< *move* + *-less*.] Not moving; immovable; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 144.

Moveless as an image did she stand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 216.

★**movement** (möv′ment), *n.* [< OF. *movement*, F. *mouvement* = Sp. *movimiento* = Pg. It. *movimento*, < ML. *movimentum*, movement, < L. *movere*, move: see *move*, *v.* Cf. *moment*, *momentum*.] 1. The act or condition of moving, in any sense of that word.

Sound and *movement* are so correlated that one is strong when the other is strong, one diminishes when the other diminishes, and the one stops when the other stops.
Blaserna, Sound, p. 7.

The circumstances of awakening from sleep, wherein *movement* as a general rule appears to precede sensation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 298.

2. A particular act or motion; figuratively, a quality or effect as of motion.

Forces are not communicated by one thing to another; only *movements* can be communicated.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 58.

The *movements* of living things have direct reference to consciousness, to the satisfaction of pleasures, and to the avoidance of pains.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

That crenellated palace from whose overhanging cornice a tall, straight tower springs up with a *movement* as light as that of a single plume in the bonnet of a captain.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

3. Action; incident.

The dialogue is written with much vivacity and grace, and with as much dramatic *movement* as is compatible with only two interlocutors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

4. A course or series of actions or incidents moving more or less continuously in the direction of some specific end: as, the antislavery *movement*; a reactionary *movement*.

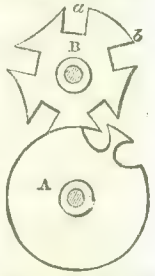
The whole modern *movement* of metaphysical philosophy. *J. D. Morell.*

That much-misunderstood *movement* of old times known and ridiculed as euphuism was in reality only a product of this instinct of refinement in the choice of terms.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 425.

5. The extent or value of commercial transactions for some specified time or place: as, the *movement* in coffee is insignificant.

The total *movement* of bonds held for national banks was $87,967,300. *Rep. Sec. Treas.* (1886), I. 58.

6. A particular form or arrangement of moving parts in mechanism: as, the *movement* of a watch (that is, all that part of a watch that is not the case); the *movement* of an organ or a pianoforte. — 7. *Milit.*, a change of position of a body of troops in tactical or strategical evolutions. — 8. In *music*: (*a*) Motion; melodic progression. See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Rhythm; meter; accentual character: as, a march *movement*. (*c*) Tempo; pace; relative speed of performance: as, with a quick *movement*. (*d*) A principal division or section of an extended work, like a sonata or a symphony, having its own key, tempo, themes, and development, more or less distinct from the others. —**Amœboid movements, Brownian movement, ciliary movement, circus movements.** See the qualifying words. —**Geneva movement**, in clockwork, calculating-machinery, and recording-mechanism, a peculiar system of wheelwork, consisting of a notched wheel and a single-toothed wheel (which may be smaller than the notched wheel), the spaces between the notches on the wheel *B* being made concave on the perimeter, and the concave parts being arcs of circles having the same radius as the toothless part of the perimeter of the wheel *A*. The wheels are so centered in relation with each other that, in rotating, the tooth of the wheel *A* engages a notch in the wheel *B*, moving the latter radially, and after the tooth releases itself from the notch the perimeter of the wheel *A* engages with the adjacent concave in the wheel *B* and locks the latter, restraining it from moving till the wheel *A* has again brought its single tooth around into engagement with the next notch in the wheel *B*. The latter is thus moved once and locked at each turn of the wheel *A*. If the wheel *B* has ten notches, it will turn once, and can thus be made to carry or record one for every ten turns of the wheel *A*, and in this form it is much used in various measuring-, counting-, and adding-machines and recording-instruments. Where a stop-movement of the wheel *B* is desired, the notches are spaced according to the movement required, and the wheels have equal diameters.



The Geneva Stop Movement, used in Swiss watches to limit the number of revolutions in winding up, the convexly curved part, *a b*, of the wheel *B* serving as the stop.

This form of the movement is used in watch-work, and is sometimes called *stop-wheel*.—**Grave, muscular,** etc., **movement.** See the adjectives.—**Movement of plants,** the spontaneous activity of plants, abundantly attested in a great variety of ways, and latterly the subject of an important branch of vegetable physiology. Most unicellular plants (bacteria, etc.) possess proper motions of their own, not distinguishable from those of animals, and the same is true of the spores of algæ and the spermatozoöids of most cryptogams. For the movements of the more highly organized plants, see *circumnutation, geotropism, heliotropism, apogeotropism, apheliotropism, diageotropism, diaheliotropism,* etc.—**Oxford Movement,** a name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against a supposed tendency toward liberalism and rationalism: so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford (1833–41). See *Tractarianism, Puseyism.*—**Syn.** *Move,* etc. See *motion.*

movement-cure (möv′ment-kūr), *n.* The use of selected bodily movements with a view to the cure of disease, kinesitherapy.

movent† (mō′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *movant,* F. *mouvant* = Sp. *moviente* = Pg. It. *movente,* < L. *moven(t-)s,* ppr. of *movere,* move: see *move.*]

I. *a.* Moving; not quiescent.

To suppose a body to be self-existent, or to have the power of Being, is as absurd as to suppose it to be self-*movent,* or to have the power of motion.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

II. *n.* That which moves anything.

But whether the sun or earth be the common *movent* cannot be determin'd but by a farther appeal.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix.

mover (mō′vėr), *n.* [< *move* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *moveor, moveur, mouveur* = Sp. Pg. *movedor* = It. *movitore,* mover.] 1. One who or that which imparts motion or impels to action.

O thou eternal *Mover* of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 19.

2. One who or that which is in motion or action.

In all nations where a number are to draw any one way, there must be some one principal *mover.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

3. A proposer; one who submits a proposition or recommends anything for consideration or adoption: as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Attempts were made by different members to point out the absence from the resolution of any specific or tangible charge, or to extract from the *mover* some declaration that he had been informed or believed that the President had been guilty of some official misconduct.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 248.

4. One whose business is to move furniture and other household goods, as from one place of residence to another. [Colloq.]—**First mover.** (*a*) The primum mobile; that formerly supposed sphere of the heavens which carries all the others, and in which are fixed the fixed stars.

Do therefore as the planets do: move always and be carried with the motion of your *first mover,* which is your sovereign; a popular judge is a deformed thing.
Bacon, Charge to the Judges in the Star-chamber.

(*b*) The first cause.—**Prime mover.** See *prime.*

moveress† (mō′vėr-es), *n.* [ME. *moveresse;* < *mover* + *-ess.*] A female mover; a stirrer of debate and strife.

Amyddes saugh I Hate stonde,
That for hir wrathe, yre, and onde,
Semede to ben a *moveresse.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 149.

moving (mō′ving), *p. a.* 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing: as, the *moving* cause of a dispute. —2. Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Have I a *moving* countenance? is there harmony in my voice?
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story.
Coleridge, Love.

Action of a moving system. See *action.*—**Moving fillister.** See *fillister.*—**Moving force,** in *mech.* See *momentum.*

moving (mō′ving), *n.* [< ME. *moevyng;* verbal n. of *move, v.*] Movement; motion; impulse.

Firste *moevyng* is cleped *moevyng* of the firste moevable of the eighte spere, which *moevyng* is fro est to west.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

How many kinds of motion or *moving* be there? Six: that is to say, Generation, Corruption, Augmentation, Diminution, Alteration, and *Moving* from place to place.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, I. xxii.

movingly (mō′ving-li), *adv.* In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

movingness (mō′ving-nes), *n.* The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectingness.

There is a strange *movingness* . . . to be found in some passages of the Scripture.
Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 242.

moving-plant (mō′ving-plant), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Meibomia gyrans.* Also called *telegraph-plant.*

mow[1] (mō), *v.*; pret. *mowed,* pp. *mowed* or *mown,* ppr. *mowing.* [Sc. *maw;* < ME. *mowen, mawen* (pret. *mew*), < AS. *māwan* (pret. *meów*) = OFries. *mēa* = D. *maaijen* = MLG. *meien, meigen, mēgen,* LG. *maien, meien* = OHG. *mājan, māan, mān,* MHG. *mæjen, mægen, mewen,* G. *mähen* = Sw. *meja* = Dan. *meie* (< G. ?), reap; not recorded in Goth.; cf. Icel. *mā,* blot out, wear out, destroy; < √ *mā, mē,* seen also in Gr. (with *a*-copulative) *ἀμᾶν,* reap, *ἄμητος,* a reaping, harvest, and in L. (with formative *-t*) *metere,* reap; cf. Ir. *meithle,* reaping, reapers. Hence ult. *meadow, mead*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut down (grass or grain) with a sharp implement; cut with a scythe or (in recent use) a mowing-machine; hence, to cut down in general.

He has got somebody's old two-hand sword, to *mow* you off at the knees.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The many-leaved locks
Of thriving Charvel, which the bleating Flocks
Can with their daily hunger hardly *mowe*
So much as daily doth still newly growe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. To cut the grass from: as, to *mow* a meadow. —3. To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

He will *mow* all down before him, and leave his passage polled.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 214.

II. *intrans.* To cut down grass or grain; practise mowing; use the scythe or (in modern use) mowing-machine.

An ill mower, that *mows* on still, and never whets his scythe.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

mow[2] (mou), *n.* [< ME. *mowe, muge,* < AS. *mūga, mūha,* a heap or pile of hay, mow, = Icel. *mūgr, mūgi,* a swath, a crowd (lit. a heap), = Norw. *muga, mua, mue* = Sw. dial. *muga, muva,* a heap, esp. of hay; akin to *muck*[1], q. v. Cf. ML. *muga, mugium,* a mow (< AS.).] 1. A heap or pile of hay, or of sheaves of grain, deposited in a barn; also, in the west of England, a rick or stack of hay or grain.

O, pleasantly the harvest moon,
Between the shadow of the *mows,*
Looked on them through the great elm-boughs!
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

2. The compartment in a barn where hay, sheaves of grain, etc., are stored.

mow[2] (mou), *v. t.* [< *mow*[2], *n.*] To put in a mow; lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn: commonly with *away.*

mow[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *mowe, mowen,* inf. and pres. ind. plural of *may*[1]: see *may*[1]. Cf. *moun*[1].] To be able; may. See *may*[1].

For who is that ne wold hire glorifie
To *mowen* swich a knyght don lyve or dye?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1594.

But that may not be upon lesse than wee *mowe* falle toward Hevene, fro the Erthe, where wee ben.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 184.

mow[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *mowe, moze, mage,* < AS. *mēg, mēge,* a kinswoman: see *may*[3].] A kinswoman; a sister-in-law. *Prompt. Parv.*

mow[5] (mō), *n.* [Formerly also *moe;* < ME. *mow, mowe,* < OF. *moue, moe,* F. *moue,* a grimace, < MD. *mouwe,* the protruded under lip in making a wry face.] 1. A grimace, especially an insulting one; a mock.

Of the buffettes that men gaven hym [Christ], of the foule *mowes* and of the repreves that men to hym seyden.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and *mow.*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 47.

And other-whiles with bitter mockes and *mowes*
He would him scorne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 49.

2†. A jest; a joke: commonly in the plural.

And whan a wight is from her whiel ythrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the *mowe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 7.

Yett was our meeting meek eneugh,
Begun wi' merriment and *mowes.*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

The men could weill thair wapones weild;
To meit them was no *mowes.*
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 224).

Nae mowes, no joke. [Scotch.]

mow[5] (mō), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mowe;* < ME. *mowen;* < *mow*[5], *n.*] To make mouths or grimaces; mock. Compare *mop*[1].

Summe at me *mowis,* somme at me smylis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Sometime like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 9.

mow[6] (mou or mö), *n.* A Chinese acre, differing in extent in different provinces. Fixed by treaty with foreign nations at 733⅓ sq. yards.

mowburn (mou′bėrn), *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow through being placed there before being properly cured: said of hay or grain. Not only the straw, but the seed or kernel is injured by mowburning, this greatly impairing the nutritive value of hay or grain, and unfitting grains for malting.

mower[1] (mō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *mowere, mawer,* < AS. **māwere,* < *māwan,* mow: see *mow*[1] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who mows.

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the *mower* whets his sithe.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 66.

2. A mowing-machine.—**Front-cut mower,** a mowing-machine in which the cutting mechanism is in front, and the team or power which impels it is behind. Except for clover-headers and lawn-mowers, this arrangement has not been much used in modern machines. Also called *propeller-mower.*

mower[2] (mō′ėr), *n.* [< *mow*[5] + *-er*[1].] One who mows, mocks, or makes grimaces.

mowing[1] (mō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of cutting with a scythe.—2. Land from which the crop is cut.

"And be off lying in the *mowing,* like a patridge, when they come after ye. That's one way to do business," said Hepsy.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

mowing[2] (mou′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[2], *v.*] The process of placing or storing hay or grain in a mow.

mowing[3]†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[3], *v.*] Ability.

It is opin and cler that the power ne the *mowinge* of shrewes nis no power.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

mowing[4] (mō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *mowynge;* verbal n. of *mow*[5], *v.*] Grimacing; mocking.

mowing-machine (mō′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for mowing grass. The terms *mowing-machine, harvester,* and *reaper* are in a measure interchangeable. While essentially the same machine, the mowing-machine or mower is used for cutting grass and clover, and the reaper for cutting grain. Both mowers and reapers, more properly the latter, are harvesters. The mowing-machine is essentially a vehicle fitted with some form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the axle to a set of reciprocating knives. An arm projects from the vehicle and carries a series of points or finger-like guards, in and between which play a series of lance-shaped knives. This bar is made to travel close to the ground while the shearing action of the row of reciprocating knives between the guards mows down the grass. A track-clearer or wing at the end of the bar guides the cut grass toward the machine, so that a clear track will be formed for the tread-wheel at the next passage of the mower in the field. Mowers have one driving-wheel or two, and either a fixed and rigid cutter-bar or, more often, a bar hinged so that it can be turned up out of the way when not in use for mowing.

mowl, *n.* A dialectal form of *mold*[2].

mow-land (mō′land), *n.* [< *mow*[1] + *land*[1].] Grass-land; meadow-land. [New Eng.]

mowle†, *v.* A Middle English form of *mold*[2].

mowled†, **mowlded**†, *p. a.* Middle English forms of *mold*[2].

mow-lot (mō′lot), *n.* A piece of ground or a field in which grass is grown. [Local.]

I kept him [a colt] here in the *mow-lot.*
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

mown[1]. A past participle of *mow*[1].

mown[2]†, *v. i.* Same as *moun*[2].

mowntane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain.*

mowre†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *mire*[2].

mowse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mouse.*

mowthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mouth.*

mow-yard (mou′yärd), *n.* [< *mow*[2] + *yard*[2].] A rickyard; a stackyard.

We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn,
And fetch it home to *mow-yard,* and then we'll thank the Lord.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix., Exmoor Harvest-Song.

mowyer (mō′yėr), *n.* [< *mow*[1] + *-yer.*] 1†. One who mows; a mower.—2. The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris. G. Trumbull.* See cut under *curlew.* [Cape May, New Jersey.]

moxa (mok′sä), *n.* [Jap. *mokusa.*] 1. A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of *Artemisia Moxa,* used as a cautery.—2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.—3. In *med.,* a vegetable substance, either cut or formed into a short cylinder, which when ignited will burn without fusing, used as a cautery or a counter-irritant by being applied to the skin.—**Galvanic moxa,** platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, and used as a moxa.

moxibustion (mok-si-bus′chon), *n.* [< *moxa* + (*com*)*bustion.*] In *med.,* the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa.

moya (moi′ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Mud poured out from a volcano during the time of an eruption. The name is a local one, and was originally given

to the dark carbonaceous mud poured out from the volcanic vents near Quito. These flows are also called *mud-lava*, and by the Italians *lava d'acqua* or *lava di fango*. The term *moya* is used chiefly by writers on South American geology.

moyenne† (moi-en′), *n.* [OF., fem. of *moien, moyen*, middle, mean: see *mean*[3].] A size of cannon formerly in use, about 10 feet long.

moyle[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *moil*[1].

moyle[2]†, *n.* See *moil*[2].

moyleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *mulier*[1].

moyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moire*.

moyst†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *moist*.

moysture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moisture*.

moyther (moi′ᵀᴴėr), *v.* A variant of *moither*, for *moider*.

Mozambican (mō-zam-bē′kạn), *a.* [< NL. *Mozambica* (< *Mozambique:* see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Mozambique, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa.—**Mozambican subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, south of the Libyan subregion, and extending perhaps to Sofala. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 758.

Mozambique gram. See *gram*[3].

Mozarab (mō-zar′ab), *n.* [< Sp. *Mozárabe*, < Ar. *Mostareb*, < *te'arrab*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab: see *Arab*.] One of those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozarabian (mō-zạ-rā′bi-ạn), *a.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ian*]. Same as *Mozarabic*.

Mozarabic (mō-zar′ạ-bik), *a.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs: as, *Mozarabic* Church, architecture, liturgy, etc.—**Mozarabic liturgy, Mozarabic mass,** the ancient national liturgy of the Spanish church. In its present form, which shows some assimilation to the Roman mass, this liturgy was restored and revised by Cardinal Ximenes in A. D. 1500, and is still in use in the chapel of a college at Toledo founded by him, and in a few other chapels or churches. The Roman liturgy was made compulsory in Spain, with the exception of a few churches, about A. D. 1100, and in the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the national liturgy had fallen into almost entire disuse. The inappropriate epithet *Mozarabic*—that is, 'Arabizing'—may have been given to this liturgy from its longer retention in that part of Spain which was held by the Moors, or may have been meant as an unfavorable reflection upon it by the friends of the Roman rite. Apart from obvious Roman insertions, this liturgy is found to agree with canons of early Spanish councils, especially that of Toledo in A. D. 633, and with an account of the Spanish liturgy given by St. Isidore of Seville at about the same date. The Mozarabic liturgy closely resembles the Gallican liturgies, belongs with them to the Ephesine, Gallican, or Hispano-Gallican group of liturgies, and, as the only full and complete extant member of that group, serves as its type and representative. Among the marked peculiarities of this liturgy are—(1) the nature, arrangement, and unequaled variability of its parts; (2) its Oriental affinities, such as remains of the epiclesis, proclamations by the deacon, the position of the pax, the presence of the Sancta Sanctis, etc.; (3) the elaborate ritual of the fraction; and (4) the use of a peculiar nomenclature for the parts, considerably different even from that of the Gallican uses, as, for instance, *officium* for *introit*, *sacrificium* for *offertory anthem*, *illation* for *preface*, etc. See *Ephesian, Gallican, liturgy.*—**Mozarabic office,** the office for the canonical hours according to the ancient Spanish rite, as given in the breviary published by Ximenes in A. D. 1502.—**Mozarabic rite,** the Mozarabic office and liturgy.

Mozartean (mō-zär′tē-ạn), *a.* [< *Mozart* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91), an Austrian musical composer, or resembling his style.

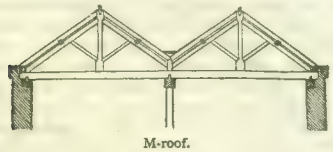
mozetta (mō-tset′tä), *n.* [< It. *mozzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short.] A short ecclesiastical vestment or cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached. It is worn by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots, and some other prelates who are especially privileged by custom or papal authority. It is, however, a distinctive mark of a bishop.

mozing (mō′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **moze;* origin obscure.] The operation of gigging. See ★*gigging*[1].

M. P. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament*.

Mr. An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mister*.

M-roof (em′röf), *n.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs with



M-roof.

a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress* or *Missis*.

MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript*.

M. S. In *music*, an abbreviation of *mano sinistra*, 'the left hand,' noting a note or passage to be played with the left hand. ★

MSS. An abbreviation of *manuscripts*.

Mt. An abbreviation of *mount*.

M-teeth (em′tēth), *n. pl.* In a saw, teeth placed in groups of two, so as to resemble the letter M. ★

mu (mū), *n.* The Greek letter *μ*, corresponding to the English *m*.

muable† (mū′ạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *muable*, < OF. *muable*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable* and *mue, mew*[3].] Mutable; changing; changeable. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

mubble-fubbles† (mub′l-fub″lz), *n. pl.* [Also *muble-fuble;* a slang term.] A causeless depression of spirits; the blue-devils. [Old slang.]

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy. *Lyly*, Mydas, v. 2. (*Nares.*)

mucate (mū′kāt), *n.* [< *muc(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of mucic acid with a base.

muce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muse*[3].

mucedin, mucedine (mū′se-din), *n.* [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus: see *mucedinous*.] 1. A fungus of the family *Mucedinaceæ*.—2. A nitrogenous constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent.

Mucedinaceæ (mū-sed-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus: see *mucedinous*.] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi. They are molds and mildews growing upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay. They appear as a downy coating composed of minute thread-like white or colored bodies.

mucedinous (mū-sed′i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus (< L. *mucus*, mucus), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of mold or mildew; resembling mold.

much (much), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *muche, moche, myche, miche*, abbr. from *muchel, mochel, mychel, michel*, assibilated form of *mukel, mikel* (> E. *mickle, muckle*), < AS. *micel, mycel*, great, much: see *mickle*.] **I.** *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most*. 1†. Great in size; big; large.

And Antor, that hadde this childe norisshed till he was a *moche* man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly norisshed, so that he was faire and *moche*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 97.

2. Great in quantity or extent; abundant.

In that Lond is fulle *mochelle* waste.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 198.

If thou well observe
The rule of — Not too *much*, by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, . . .
So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

My *much* business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 453.

When many skin-nerves are warmed, or *much* retinal surface illuminated, our feeling is larger than when a lesser nervous surface is excited. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 8.

[In this sense *much* is sometimes used ironically, implying little or none.

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and here *much* Orlando! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 2.

Much wench! or *much* son!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.]

3†. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people.
Num. xx. 20.

4†. High in position, rank, or social station; important.

He ne lafte not for reyn ne thonder
In siknesse nor in meschief to visite
The ferreste in his parisshe, *moche* and lite.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Much of a muchness. See *muchness*.—**Too much for one,** more than a match for one: as, he was *too much for me*. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* 1. A large quantity; a great deal.

And over al this yet seyde he *muchil* more.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1992.

Unto whomsoever *much* is given, of him shall be *much* required. Luke xii. 48.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

The parents seldom devote *much* of their time or attention to the education of their children.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 63.

2. A great, uncommon, or serious thing; something strange, wonderful, or considerable.

It was . . . *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be so happie in warre.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 234.

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate. *Dryden.*

To make much of. See *make*[1].

much (much), *adv.* [< ME. *muche, moche, myche, miche*, abbr. form of *muchel, mochel*, etc., assibilated form of *mukel, mikel*, < AS. *micel, micle, miclum*, adv., prop. acc. sing., and dat. sing. and pl., of *micel*, adj.: see *much, a.*] 1. In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; far.

Soche on myght *moche* helpe us to be-gile his pepill, like as the prophetes be-giled us. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David.
1 Sam. xix. 2.

Upon their plaines is a short wodde like heath, in some countries like gaile, full of berries, farre *much* better than any grasse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

They do not *much* heed what you say.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity *much* beyond her rank.
Swift, Death of Stella.

Read *much*, but do not read many things.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 317.

2†. Very.

And he hadde take the semblaunce of a *moche* olde man.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

It [Æsop's Fables] is a *moche* pleasant lesson.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 10.

This figure hath three principall partes in his nature and vse *much* considerable.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd
(A *much* unskilful, but well-meaning guide).
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 225.

In this sense *much* was formerly often used ironically, implying denial.

With two points on your shoulder? *much!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 143.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Ay, *much!* when I have neither barn nor garner.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

In present use, *much* or *very much* corresponds, before a comparative or a superlative with *the*, to *very* before a positive: thus, *very great*, but *much* or *very much greater*, *much* or *very much the greatest*.

Thou art *much mightier* than we. Gen. xxvi. 16.

To strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much less* to be despair'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 495.

3. Nearly: usually emphasizing the sense of indefiniteness.

I heare saie, you haue a sonne, *moch* of his age.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

Much like a press of people at a door.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1301.

Men's thoughts are *much* according to their inclination.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

All left the world *much* as they found it.
Sir W. Temple.

[The adverb *much* is very often prefixed to participial forms, etc., to make compound adjectives: as, *much*-abused, *much*-enduring, *much*-debated.]—**Much about.** See *about*.—**Much about it,** nearly equal; about what it is or was. [Colloq.]—**Much at one,** nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

The prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth. *Dryden.*

Not so much as, not even.

Our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods; there was *not so much as* a Meal of Victuals left for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 144.

much (much), *v. t.* [< *much, a.* Cf. ME. *muchelen*, < AS. *micelian*, become great: see *mickle, v.*] 1. To make much; increase.—2. To make much of; coax; stroke gently. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

muchel†, **muchell**†, *a., n.*, and *adv.* Same as *much*.

muchelhede†, *n.* [ME., < *muchel* + *-hede*, -head.] Greatness; size.

Of fairnesse and of *muchelhede*,
Bute thu ert a man and heo a maide.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

mucherus, *n.* Same as *mochras*.

mucheter†, **muchiter**†, *n.* Same as *muckender*.

muchly (much′li), *adv.* Greatly; much. [Obsolete or slang.]

Went gravelie dight to entertaine the dame
They *muchlie* lov'd, and honour'd in her name.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 17 B. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

muchness (much′nes), *n.* The state of being much; large quantity.

We have relations of *muchness* and littleness between times, numbers, intensities, and qualities, as well as spaces.
W. James, Mind, XII. 15.

Much of a muchness, nearly of like account; of about the same importance or value; much the same: a trivial colloquial expression.

Oh! child, men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

much-what† (much′hwot), *adv.* Nearly; almost.

This shews man's power and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. § 1. (*Nares.*)

much-what† (much′hwot), *n.* [< ME. **much-hwat, much-quat;* < *much* + *what*.] Nearly everything; everything.

Thus thay meled of *much-quat* til myd-morn paste.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1280.

mucic (mū'sik), *a.* [< *muc(us)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from gums. Specifically applied to an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by the oxidizing action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, pectin bodies, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in cold water.

mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [= It. *mucido*, < L. *mucidus*, moldy, < *mucere*, be moldy or musty, < *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] Musty; moldy. *Bailey.*

mucidness (mū'sid-nes), *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. *Ainsworth.*

mucidous (mū'si-dus), *a.* Same as *mucid.* [Rare.]

muciferous (mū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Secreting mucus; muciparous.

The *muciferous* system of many deep-sea fishes is developed in an extraordinary degree.
Günther, Encyc. Brit., XII. 684.

mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *facere*, make.] Muciparous; muciferous.

muciform (mū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *forma*, form.] In *med.*, having the character of mucus; resembling mucus.

mucigen (mū'si-jen), *n.* [< *muci(n)* + *-gen*, producing.] A clear substance secreted by the cells of mucous membranes and of certain glands, and which becomes converted into mucin.

mucigenous (mū-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *muciparous.*

Out of the breeding-season none of these *mucigenous* cells are to be found in the kidneys. *Nature*, XXXIX. 168.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [< F. *mucilage* = Sp. *mucilago* = Pg. *mucilagem* = It. *mucellaggine*, *mucilagine*, mucilage, < LL. *mucilago*, *muccilago* (*-gin-*), a moldy, musty juice, < L. *mucere*, be moldy or musty: see *mucid*, *mucus*.] 1†. Moldiness; mustiness; rottenness; a slimy mass.

The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to *mucilage* and rottenness, . . . yet rise again, in the spring, from squalor and putrefaction, a solid substance.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 196.

2. Gum extracted from the seeds, roots, and bark of plants. It is found universally in plants, but much more abundantly in some than in others. The marsh-mallow root, tubers of orchids, the bark of the lime and elm, the seeds of quinces and flax, are examples of plant-products rich in this substance. In the arts the name is applied to a great variety of sticky and gummy preparations, some of which are merely thickened aqueous solutions of natural gum, which is easily extracted from vegetable substances by hot water; while others are preparations of dextrine, glue, or other adhesive materials, generally containing some preservative substance or compound, as creosote or salicylic acid.

3. In *chem.*, the general name of a group of carbohydrates, having the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$. The mucilages have the common property of swelling enormously in water, so that they are in a condition near to solution, leaving no jelly-like mass as many gums do. Members of the group differ greatly in properties, some being closely related to the gums, others to cellulose. Their chemical constitution is not yet determined.—**Animal mucilage.** Same as *mucus*, 1.—**Mucilage-canals,** special mucilage-secreting passages or canals observed in many plants, as those traversing the parenchyma of the pith and cortex of the *Marattiaceæ*, the stems of the *Cycadaceæ*, the posterior side of the leaves of some species of *Lycopodium*, etc.—**Mucilage-reservoirs.** Same as *mucilage-canals.*

mucilage-cell (mū'si-lāj-sel), *n.* An individual cell secreting mucilage, as those which occur in various ferns, mosses, etc.

mucilage-slit (mū'si-lāj-slit), *n.* In *bot.*, in the *Anthoceroteæ*, a slit on the under surface of the thallus, with no special guard-cells, and leading like a stoma into an intercellular space filled with mucilage. *Goebel.*

mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< F. *mucilagineux* = Sp. Pg. *mucilaginoso* = It. *mucellaginoso*, *mucilaginoso*, < LL. as if **mucilaginosus*, < *mucilago*: see *mucilage*.] 1. In *anat.*, muciparous; secreting a glairy or viscid substance like mucus: specifically applied to synovial membranes, certain of whose fringed vascular processes were called *mucilaginous glands* by Clopton Havers in 1691. [Obsolete.]—2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and slightly viscid; partaking of the nature of mucilage: as, a *mucilaginous* gum.—**Mucilaginous extracts,** in *chem.*, extracts which dissolve in water but scarcely at all in alcohol, and may undergo spirituous fermentation.—**Mucilaginous glands.** See *gland.*—**Mucilaginous sheath,** an envelop or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algæ, occurring particularly in the *Conjugatæ*.

mucilaginousness (mū-si-laj'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess; stickiness.

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous body found in all connective tissue, and the chief constituent of mucus. It is a glutinous substance, soluble in weak alkalis, but not in water.

mucinoid (mū'si-noid), *a.* [< *mucin* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucin.

mucinous (mū'si-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mucin.

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *mucipare*, < L. *mucus*, mucus, + *parere*, bring forth.] Secreting or producing mucus. Also *mucigenous.*

Mucivora (mū-siv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *mucus*, a moldy juice (see *mucus*), + *vorare*, devour.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon plant-juices. *Desvoidy.*

mucivore (mū'si-vōr), *n.* [< NL. *Mucivora*, q. v.] A mucivorous insect.

mucivorous (mū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Mucivora* + *-ous.*] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as *Mucivora.*

muck[1] (muk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *muck*, *muk*, *mok*, *mokke*, *mukke*, < Icel. *myki* = Dan *mög*, dung (whence ult. E. *midding*, *midden*, q. v.); cf. Dan. *muk*, grease. Prob. orig. 'heap' (cf. a similar sense of *dung*): cf. Norw. *mukka* = Sw. dial. *måkka* = Dan. *mokke* (Aasen), a heap, pile: not connected with AS. *meox*, dung, for which see *mix*[2], *mixen.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Dung in a moist state; a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck*
Besmear the roots. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

Hence—2. Manure in general.

And money is like *mucke*, not good except it be spread.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

3. A wet, slimy mass; a mess. [Colloq.]

One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that by the living jingo she was all of a *muck* of sweat.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

Beer . . . which is made of noxious substitutes [for the proper constituents], and which is fitly described in the Eastern counties by the somewhat vigorous word *muck*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 126.

4. Money: so called in contempt.

He married her for *mucke*, she him for lust;
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must.
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611). (*Nares.*)

Swamp-muck, imperfect peat; the less compact varieties of peat, especially the paring or turf overlying peat.

II. *a.* Resembling muck; mucky; damp. [Provincial or rare.]—**Muck iron.** See *iron.*

muck[1] (muk), *v.* [< ME. *mukke*; < Icel. *mykja* = Dan. *möge*, manure with muck, Icel. *moka* = Sw. *mocka* = Dan. *muge*, remove muck from; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To manure.—2. To remove muck or manure from.

I can always earn a little by . . . *mucking* out his stable.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 489.

3. To soil; with *up*, to litter; muss. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To labor very hard; toil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

muck[2] (muk), *n.* An erroneous form, due to mistaking the adverb *amuck* for a noun with the indefinite article. See *amuck.*

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1188.

Ran a Malayan *muck* against the times.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

muck-bar (muk'bär), *n.* An iron bar which has been passed through the muck-rolls only.

muckender†, muckinder† (muk'en-dèr), *n.* [Also *muckinger*, *mucketer*, *muckiter*, corrupt forms, appar. simulating *muck*[1], of *moccador*, *mockador*: see *moccador.*] A handkerchief used like the modern pocket-handkerchief, but generally carried at the girdle.

The new-erected altar of Cynthia, to which all the Paphian widows shall after their husbands' funerals offer their wet *muckinders*. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

Be of good comfort; take my *muckinder*
And dry thine eyes.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

mucker[1] (muk'èr), *n.* [< ME. *mukker*; < *muck*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who removes muck from stables, etc. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *v.* [< ME. *muckeren*, *muckren*, *mokeren*; appar. freq. of *muck*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To hoard up; heap.

Lord, trow ye a coveytous or a wreeche,
That blameth love, or halt of it despite,
That of tho pens that he gan *mokre* [var. *moke*] and theche,
Was ever yet ígeve him suich delite,
As is in love in o pointe in soon plyte?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1375.

But as sone as thy backe is turned from the preacher, thou runest on with al thy forcasting studies, to *muckre* vp ryches. *J. Udall*, On Jas. i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a mess or muddle of any business; muddle; fail. [Prov. Eng.]

By-the-bye, Welter has *muckered;* you know that by this time. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xiv.

2. To be dirty or untidy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *n.* [< *mucker*[2], *v.*] A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon; only four more doing it, and one receiving a *mucker*. *Kingsley*, 1852 (Life, I. 349). (*Davies.*)

mucker[3] (muk'èr), *n.* [< G. *mucker*, a sulky person, a hypocrite, < *mucken*, mutter, grumble.] 1. In Germany, a person of canting and gloomy religious tendencies; specifically [*cap.*], one of a sect accused of immoral practices, adherents of J. W. Ebel, a clergyman in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1810–39. Hence—2. A person lacking refinement; a coarse, rough person. [Slang.]

muckerer† (muk'èr-èr), *n.* [< ME. *mokerere*; < *mucker*[2] + *-er*[1].] A miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alwey *mokereres* to ben hated.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

muck-fork (muk'fôrk), *n.* A dung-fork; a fork for distributing manure.

muck-heap (muk'hēp), *n.* [< ME. *mukkehepe*; < *muck*[1] + *heap.*] A dunghill.

muck-hill (muk'hil), *n.* [< ME. *mukhil*, *mochil*; < *muck*[1] + *hill*[1].] A dunghill.

muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a.* [Appar. < *muck*[1] + *-ibus*, a L. termination as in *omnibus* and (assumed) in *circumbendibus*, etc.] Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy; maudlin. [Old slang.]

She [Lady Coventry] said . . . if she drank any more, she should be *muckibus*. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 10.

muckinder†, *n.* See *muckender.*

muckiness (muk'i-nes), *n.* Filthiness.

muckintogs, muckingtogs (muk'in-, muk'ing-togz), *n.* A corruption of *mackintosh.*

A little "gallows-looking chap," . . .
With a carpet-swab and *mucking-togs*, and a hat turned up with green. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

muckle (muk'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mickle.*

muckle-hammer (muk'l-ham″èr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer for spalling or scaling off small flakes of granite.

muck-midden (muk'mid″n), *n.* A dunghill.

muck-pit (muk'pit), *n.* A pit for manure or filth.

Thou must be tumbled into a *muckpit*.
Dekker, Wonderful Year.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for scraping muck or filth. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *v. i.* [Suggested by a speech of President Roosevelt, April 14, 1906, on "The Man with the Muck-rake."] To exploit, especially in print, political or other corruption, real or alleged. [Colloq.]

muck-raker (muk'rā″kèr), *n.* One who practises muck-raking. [Colloq.]

muck-rolls (muk'rōlz), *n. pl.* The first pair of rolls in a mill for rolling iron. The iron is passed through these rolls, and afterward finished by another pair of rolls, called *merchant train* or *puddle-bar train.*

mucks, *n.* See *mux*[2].

muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n.* Profuse sweat. *Dunglison.*

mucksy, *a.* See *muxy.*

muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n.* A miser. *D. Jerrold.*

muck-worm (muk'wèrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean devices.

Misers are *muck-worms*, silk-worms beaus,
And death-watches physicians.
Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

O the money-grubbers! Sempiternal *muckworms!*
Lamb.

mucky (muk'i), *a.* [< *muck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling muck; filthy; vile.

Thereafter all that *mucky* pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 27.

mucky (muk'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muckied*, ppr. *muckying.* [< *mucky*, *a.*] To soil.

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, "lest," as she said, "I should *mucky* it."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

mucocele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] An enlarged lacrymal sac; a tumor that contains mucus.

mucodermal (mū-kō-dèr'mal), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin: see *dermal.*] Of or pertaining to the skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū'koid), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling mucus or mucous tissue.

The membrane is coated in places with a scanty *mucoid* exudation. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 605.

Mucoid degeneration. See *degeneration*.—**Mucoid tissue**, mucous tissue.

mucopurulent (mū-kō-pū′rǫ̣-lent), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *purulentus*, purulent: see *mucus* and *purulent*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and pus: as, a *mucopurulent* discharge (a discharge in which these two substances are present).

muco-pus (mū′kō-pus), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *pus*, matter of a sore.] In *pathol.*, a morbid liquid product containing a considerable amount of mucin and numerous leucocytes.

mucor (mū′kọr), *n.* [< L. *mucor*, mold, moldiness, < *mucere*, be moldy: see *mucid*.] 1. Moldiness; mustiness.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Mucoraceæ;* the true molds. The reproduction is asexual, by the formation of numerous spores in a relatively large sporangium, and sexual, by the conjugation of two hyphæ, which gives rise to a zygospore. The most common species is *M. Mucedo*. See *mold*[2].

3. In *med.*, mucus.

Mucoraceæ (mū-kǫ̣-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mucor* + *-aceæ*.] A family of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Mucorales*, type genus *Mucor*. They are mostly saprophytic, occurring on bread, fruits, saccharine fluids, excrement of animals, etc. Sometimes called *Mucoreæ* and *Mucorei*.

Mucorales (mū-kǫ̣-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mucor* + *-ales*.] An order of zygomycetous fungi, the typical genus of which is *Mucor*. Sometimes written *Mucorini*.

mucosa (mū-kō′sạ), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana:* see *mucous*.] A mucous membrane. More fully called *membrana mucosa*.

mucose (mū′kōs), *a.* [< L. *mucosus:* see *mucous*.] Same as *mucous*.

mucoserous (mū-kō-sē′rus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *serum*, serum: see *serous*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and serum. A mucoserous discharge consists of serum containing mucus in considerable quantity.

mucosity (mū-kos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mucosité* = Sp. *mucosidad* = Pg. *mucosidade* = It. *mucosità;* as *mucose, mucous*, + *-ity*.] 1. Mucousness; sliminess.—2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mucososaccharine (mū-kō-sō-sak′ạ-rin), *a.* [< L. *mucosus* (see *mucous*) + *saccharum*, sugar: see *saccharine*.] Partaking of the properties of mucilage and sugar.

mucous (mū′kus), *a.* [= F. *muqueux* = Sp. *mucoso, mocoso* = Pg. It. *mucoso*, < L. *mucosus*, slimy, < *mucus*, slime, mucus: see *mucus*.] 1. Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous.—2. Secreting a slimy substance; pituitary: as, the *mucous* membrane.—**Mucous canals**, in *ichth.* See the quotation.

In most, if not all, fishes the integument of the body and of the head contains a series of sacs, or canals, usually disposed symmetrically on each side of the middle line, and filled with a clear gelatinous substance. . . . These sensory organs are known as the "organs of the lateral line," or *mucous canals*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Mucous fever, fish, glands, ligament. See the nouns.—**Mucous layer.** See *mesoblast*.—**Mucous membrane.** See *membrane*.—**Mucous tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue. The cells may be round, branching, or fusiform, and the intercellular substance is of jelly-like consistence and contains mucin. Mucous tissue forms the chief bulk of the navel-string, or umbilical cord, in which case it is called the *jelly of Wharton*. The vitreous humor of the eye also consists mainly of this tissue.

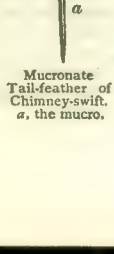
mucousness (mū′kus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess. *Johnson*.

mucro (mū′krō), *n.*; pl. *mucrones* (mū-krō′nēz). [L., a sharp point, esp. of a sword.] A tip; a spine or spine-like process; a mucronate part or organ; a sharp tip or point.

True it is that the *mucro* or point thereof inclineth unto the left. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an angular projection on the margin or surface of a hard part, as on the thighs or the tips of the elytra; an angular process shorter than a spine. (*b*) In *bot.*, a short and abrupt point of a leaf or other organ.—**Mucro cordis**, the lower pointed end of the heart.

mucronate (mū′krọ̣-nāt), *a.* [= F. *mucroné* = Pg. *mucronado* = It. *mucronato*, < L. *mucronatus*, pointed, < *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucro*.] Narrowed to a point; having the shaft projecting beyond the vane: as, a *mucronate* feather, shell, leaf; a *mucronate* process.



Mucronate Tail-feather of Chimney-swift. *a*, the mucro.

mucronate (mū′krọ̣-nāt-li), *adv.* In a mucronate manner; in or with a tip or pointed end.

mucrones, *n.* Plural of *mucro*.

mucroniferous (mū-krọ̣-nif′ẹ̣-rus), *a.* [< L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *mucronate*.

mucronulate (mū-kron′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *mucronulatus*, < **mucronulus*, dim. of L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucronule*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, minutely mucronate; having a little point, as the carpels of *Malvastrum tricuspidatum*.



a

Mucronulate Leaflet of *Vicia sativa*. *a*, the mucronule.

mucronule (mū′krọ̣-nūl), *n.* [< NL. **mucronulus*, dim. of L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucro*.] A small mucro.

muculent† (mū′kū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *muculentus*, full of mucus, < L. *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] 1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. *Bailey*.—2. Resembling mucus; mucoid; gelatinous; cellulose. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), v.

Mucuna (mū-kū′nạ), *n.* [NL., < *mucuna*, the Brazilian name of one of these plants.] Adanson's name (1763) for *Stizolobium*, a genus of leguminous climbing herbs and shrubs, characterized by showy flowers with the banner smaller than the wings or the acute keel, and anthers of two shapes. About 50 species are known, usually climbing high, natives of warm climates throughout the globe, with clusters of purplish or yellowish flowers, leaves of three leaflets, and fleshy pods, usually clothed with stinging hairs. The cowhage or cowitch of New South Wales is *Stizolobium giganteum*. See *cowhage*, 1.

mucus (mū′kus), *n.* [< L. *mucus, muccus* (= Gr. *μύκος*, found only in grammarians, and perhaps after the L. word), mucus, slime; cf. Gr. *μύκης*, snuff of a wick, *μύξα*, mucus, akin to *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, wipe away, L. *mungere*, blow the nose, Skt. √ *much*, release.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals. It is characterized by the presence of considerable quantities of mucin. Also called *animal mucilage*.

2. In *bot.*, gummy matter soluble in water.—3. The slime of fish.—**Mucus-glands.** See *mucous glands*, under *gland*.

mucyline (mū′si-lin), *n.* [< *muc*(*ilage*) + *-yl* + *-ine*[2].] A sizing for woolen yarn. It is a solution in water of a paste compounded of stearin, soap, glycerin, and sulphate of zinc.

mud (mud), *n.* [< ME. *mud, mod, mudde*, < MLG. *mudde*, LG. *mudde, mod* = Sw. *modd*, mud, mire; cf. MHG. *mot*, G. *mott*, peat (see *moat*[1]). Hence ult. *mother*[2], q. v.] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters; mire.

mud (mud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mudded*, ppr. *mudding*. [< *mud*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bury in mud or mire; cover or bedaub with mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 151.

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; stir the sediment in (liquors).

Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 577.

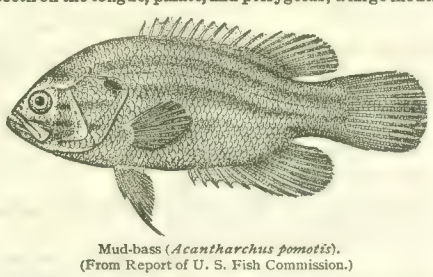
The fount of my teares, troubled and *mudded* with the toadlike stirring and longbreathed vexation of thy venimous enormities, is no longer a pure silver spring but a miry puddle for swine to wallow in. *Nash*, Christ's Tears.

II. *intrans.* To go in or under the mud, for refuge or warmth, as does the eel.

mudar, *n.* See *madar*.

mud-bank (mud′bangk), *n.* An accumulation of mud, especially as formed by streams.

mud-bass (mud′bȧs), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Acantharchus pomotis*. It has an oblong-oval form; teeth on the tongue, palate, and pterygoids; a large mouth; cycloid scales; convex caudal fin; and eleven spines in the dorsal and five in the anal fin. It is about 4 inches long, and is found in still fresh-water streams near the Atlantic coast of the United States from New Jersey to South Carolina.



Mud-bass (*Acantharchus pomotis*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

mud-bath (mud′bȧth), *n.* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, etc., plunge the whole or parts of the body with supposed good results: as, the *mud-baths* of St. Amand or of Barbotan, in France.

mud-bit (mud′bit), *n.* In *well-boring*, a chisel-edged tool used for cutting through dense strata of clay shale and the like.

mud-boat (mud′bōt), *n.* A boat for carrying off and discharging the mud dredged from a bar or river-channel.

mud-burrower (mud′bur″ǫ̣-ėr), *n.* A crustacean of the genus *Callianassa*.

mud-cat (mud′kat), *n.* A catfish, *Leptops olivaris*. See *Leptops*, 1.

mud-cock (mud′kok), *n.* A cock in a boiler used in blowing out the deposits of sediment; a purging-valve or -cock.

mud-cone (mud′kōn), *n.* A conical elevation of more or less decomposed material (lava and ashes) softened by water; a mud-volcano: of frequent occurrence in solfataric areas or regions of dying-out volcanism. See *mud-volcano*.

mud-coot (mud′-köt), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*.



Mud-dauber (*Pelopœus lunatus*). (About natural size.)

mud-crab (mud′-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Panopœus*.

muddar, *n.* Same as *madar*.

mud-dauber (mud′dȧ″bėr), *n.* A digger-wasp of the family *Sphegidæ*. See *blue-jacket*, 2.

mud-devil (mud′dev″l), *n.* A menopome.

muddify (mud′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muddified*, ppr. *muddifying*. [< *mud* + L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make muddy; cloud; soil.

Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet piety. *Walpole*, Letters (1789), IV. 491. (*Davies*.)

muddily (mud′i-li), *adv.* 1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture.—2. Obscurely; cloudily; confusedly.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*. *Dryden*.

muddiness (mud′i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment: as, the *muddiness* of a stream.—2. Obscurity; want of perspicuity.

mud-dipper (mud′dip″ėr), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Virginia.]

muddle (mud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muddled*, ppr. *muddling*. [Freq. of *mud*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To bewilder; perplex.

Fagging at Mathematics not only fatigues, but hopelessly *muddles* an unmathematical man, so that he is in no state for any mental exertion. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 267.

3. To intoxicate partially; cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor: as, to *muddle* one's brains.

I was . . . often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4. To spend profitlessly; waste; misuse; fritter: usually with *away*.

His genius disengaged from those worldly influences which would have disenchanted it of its mystic enthusiasm, if they did not *muddle* it ingloriously *away*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

5. To bring into a state of confusion; make a mess of.—6. To mix; stir: as, to *muddle* chocolate or drinks.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contract filth; become muddy or foul.

He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift*, Dick's Variety.

2. To become confused, especially from drink.—3. To potter about; wander confusedly.

There are periods of quiescence during which he not only feels comparatively well, but really acts well in the sense of *muddling* about, somewhat crippled it may be, but with a convalescent energy deserving praise. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 947.

muddle (mud′l), *n.* [< *muddle*, *v.*] 1. A mess; dirty confusion; filth.—2. Intellectual confusion; cloudiness; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

We both grub on in a *muddle*. *Dickens*.

3. A kind of chowder; a pottle made with crackers. See *pottle*, 2.—**Mush muddle.** See *mush*[1].

muddlehead (mud'l-hed), *n.* A confused or stupid person; a blockhead.

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence; but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect—they are *muddle-heads*.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, vi. (*Davies.*)

muddle-headed (mud'l-hed″ed), *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish: the opposite of *clear-headed*.

What a precious *muddle-headed* chap you are!
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxx.

muddle-headedness (mud'l-hed″ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being muddle-headed; confusion; want of clearness of thought.

Such is the *muddle-headedness* of modern English spelling, which seems to be almost worshipped for its inconsistencies. *W. W. Skeat*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 32.

muddler (mud'lėr), *n.* A churning-stick for muddling chocolate or for mixing toddies.

mud-drag (mud'drag), *n.* An implement or a machine for clearing rivers and docks; a hedgehog. See *hedgehog*, 4.

mud-dredger (mud'drej″ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine.

mud-drum (mud'drum), *n.* A chamber placed below the steam-generating part of a steam-boiler, and communicating by passages with the water-space in the boiler: usually of cylindrical form (whence the name *drum*). Its function is to collect the sand or earthy matters deposited from the water which is fed to the boiler. The foreign substances so collected are removed from the mud-drum through hand-holes in it or by blowing off.

muddy (mud'i), *a.* [= MLG. *moddich, muddich*, LG. *muddig* = G *mottig* = Sw. *moddig;* as *mud* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud; foul with mud; turbid, as water or other fluids; miry.

The true fountains of science out of which both painters and statuaries are bound to draw, . . . without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled: I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep.
Dryden, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Consisting of mud or earth; hence, gross; impure; vile.

Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 64.

3. Not clear or pure in color: as, a *muddy* green; a *muddy* complexion.—4. Cloudy in mind; confused; dull; heavy; stupid.

Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 326.

5. Obscure; wanting in clearness or perspicuity: as, a *muddy* style of writing.

muddy (mud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muddied*, ppr. *muddying*. [< *muddy*, *a.*] 1. To soil with mud; dirty.

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat, that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and . . . is *muddied* withal. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 2. 23.

2. To cloud; make dull or heavy.

Excess . . . *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

muddy-brained (mud'i-brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

O, the toil
Of humouring this abject scum of mankind,
Muddy-brain'd peasants!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

muddybreast (mud'i-brest), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, in the transition stage of its plumage. *G. Trumbull.*

muddy-headed (mud'i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a dull understanding; muddy-brained; muddle-headed.

Many boys are *muddy-headed* till they be clarified with age. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 100.

muddying (mud'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *muddy*, *v.*] A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream. [Southern U. S.]

As soon as the heat of summer has thoroughly warmed the waters of these lakes, and has somewhat reduced their volume, the season for *muddying* begins.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 371.

muddy-mettled (mud'i-met″ld), *a.* Dull-spirited.

A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 594.

mud-eel (mud'ēl), *n.* 1. A long slender salamander which lives in the mud, as *Siren lacertina* or *Muræ nopsis tridactyla*. Also called *mud-puppy*. See *axolotl*.—2. An eel of any kind; especially, in New England, a yellow-bellied sluggish variety of the common eel, found in muddy water.

mudfish (mud'fish), *n.* A fish which lives or burrows in the mud. Specifically—(*a*) A dipnoan fish, *Protopterus annectens*, of the family *Lepidosirenidæ*. (*b*)



Mudfish (*Protopterus annectens*).

The Australian *Ceratodus forsteri*. (*c*) The North American bowfin, *Amia calva*. Also called *marsh-fish*. (*d*) Some or any species of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbridæ*. Also called *mud-minnow*. (*e*) A former Anglo-American name in New York of a killifish. *Schoepff*. (*f*) A gobiine fish, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, remarkable for the great extension backward of the maxillary bones. It attains a length of 6 inches, and burrows in the mud between tide-marks, so that its burrow is exposed at low tide. It abounds along the coast of California. (*g*) A New Zealand fish of the family *Galaxiidæ;* the *Neochanna apoda*. *P. L. Sclater.* (See cuts under *Amiidæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Umbra*, and *Gillichthys*.)

mud-flat (mud'flat), *n.* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide.

mud-frog (mud'frog), *n.* A European frog of the family *Pelobatidæ*, *Pelobates fuscus*.

mud-goose (mud'gös), *n.* Hutchins's goose, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, of wide distribution in North America. It closely resembles the common wild or Canada goose, but is smaller and has fewer tail-feathers.
★*J. P. Giraud.* [Long Island, New York.]

mud-hen (mud'hen), *n.* 1. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Local, U. S.] Also *mud-pullet*. [Florida.]—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.—3. Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*).—4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes*. It is common along the European coasts on sandy bottoms near low-water mark. See *hen*, *n.*, 4.

mud-hole (mud'hōl), *n.* 1. A place full of mud; a spot where there is mud of considerable depth; a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road.

All *mudholes* of course should be filled promptly at all times, so that no water may stand in the road.
The Century, XXXVIII. 956.

2. In steam-boilers, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler, through which the sediment is removed. Also *mud-valve*.—3. A salt-water lagoon in which whales are captured. [Whalers' slang, California.]

mud-hook (mud'hůk), *n.* An anchor. [Slang.]

mudiet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *moody*.

mudir (mů-dēr'), *n.* [Also *moodir;* Ar. (> Turk.) *mudīr*, a manager, director, administrator, etc., < *adara*, manage, inspect.] An administrator. Specifically—(*a*) In Turkey, the head of a "kasa," or canton. (*b*) In Egypt, the governor of a district called a *mudirieh*, or province.

mud-laff (mud'laf), *n.* Same as *laff*[2].

mud-lamprey (mud'lam″pri), *n.* The young of the sandpride, *Petromyzon branchialis*.

mud-lark (mud'lärk), *n.* 1. A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small articles from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers. [Slang.]

The *mud-larks* collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old iron, rope, bones, and copper nails that drop from ships while lying or repairing along shore.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 173.

2. A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets, picking up his living and his training anyhow; a street Arab; a gamin.—3. A kind of pipit, *Anthus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 317.

mud-lava (mud'lä″vä), *n.* Same as *moya*.

mud-minnow (mud'min″ō), *n.* Same as *mud-fish* (*d*). See *Umbridæ*.

mud-plantain (mud'plan″tān), *n.* See *Heteranthera*.

mud-plug (mud'plug), *n.* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole.

mud-puppy (mud'pup″i), *n.* See *hellbender*, and *mud-eel*, 1.

mud-rake (mud'rāk), *n.* Oyster-tongs with long poles or handles. [New Jersey.]

mud-scow (mud'skou), *n.* A flatboat or barge for the transportation of mud, generally used in connection with dredges.

mud-shad (mud'shad), *n.* A fish of the family *Dorosomidæ*, *Dorosoma cepedianum*. It has a superficial resemblance to the shad. The snout is projecting and blunt; the mouth is small, inferior, and oblique; the maxillary bones are narrow, short, and simple; and the lower jaw is short, deep, and enlarged backward. It is very abundant in many parts of the United States, especially southward. It has many other names, as *winter-shad*, *stink-shad*, *hairy-back* or *thread-herring* (in North Carolina), and on the St. John's river *gizzard-shad* or *white-eyed shad*.
★See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

mudsill (mud'sil), *n.* 1. The lowest sill of a structure, resting on the ground.—2. A low-born, ignorant, contemptible person. [U. S.]

The term *mud-sill* is supposed to be used contemptuously in the Southern States to designate the lowest rank of the people: those who use nothing and have nothing to use but muscle for their maintenance; men who are uneducated and indifferent to education; men without other aspiration or ambition than that which incites them to appease their hunger and to ward off the blasts of winter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 39.

mud-snail (mud'snāl), *n.* Same as *pond-snail*.

mud-snipe (mud'snīp), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

mudstone (mud'stōn), *n.* A fine argillaceous rock, often containing more or less sand, somewhat harder than clay, and destitute of any distinct lamination. [Rare.]

mud-sucker (mud'suk″ėr), *n.* 1. An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud.

In all water-fowl . . . their legs and feet correspond to that way of life [swimming]; and in *mud-suckers* two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink.
Derham, Physico-Theology, vii. 1, note *w*.

2. A catostomoid fish. See *sucker*.

mud-swallow (mud'swol″ō), *n.* The cliff-swallow or eaves-swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which builds its nest of pellets of mud. See cut under *eaves-swallow*.

mud-teal (mud'tēl), *n.* See *greenwing*.

mud-tortoise (mud'tôr″tis), *n.* Same as *mud-turtle*.

mud-turtle (mud'tėr″tl), *n.* A name given in the United States to various turtles which live in the mud or muddy water, but particularly to *Chelydra serpentina*.

mud-valve (mud'valv), *n.* Same as *mud-hole*, 2.

mud-volcano (mud'vol-kā″nō), *n.* A conical hill or miniature volcano surrounding an orifice or crater, and the result of the pressure and escape from below of steam or gases, given out either continuously or at intervals. Such accumulations of mud are not uncommon in regions of dying-out volcanism, the material being the result of the softening and decomposition of the lava or ashes by solfataric agencies. Somewhat similar mud-cones or mud-volcanoes sometimes occur in regions not volcanic, where they appear to be caused by the combustion of sulphur or of coal.

mud-walled (mud'wâld), *a.* Having a wall of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Folks from *Mud-wall'd* Tenement
Bring Landlords Pepper-Corn for Rent;
Present a Turkey, or a Hen,
To those might better spare them ten.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 19.

mud-wasp (mud'wosp), *n.* Same as *dauber* (*e*).

mudweed (mud'wēd), *n.* Same as *mudwort*.

mud-worm (mud'wėrm), *n.* A worm that lives in the mud, as a lugworm; specifically, one of the *Limicolæ*.

mudwort (mud'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Limosella aquatica*. Also called *mudweed*.

muet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *mew*[3].

Muehlenbergia (mū-len-bėr'ji-ă), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), named after Rev. G. H. E. *Muehlenberg*, an eminent botanist of Pennsylvania, 1753–1815.] An incorrect spelling of *Muhlenbergia*, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, having capillary awns and small spikelets. About 60 species are known, mostly of North America or the Andes, and a few in Asia. They are low grasses, sometimes forming a turf, with many-panicled flowers. On account of the early deciduous seed these grasses are called *dropseed*, especially *M. diffusa* (also called *nimble-will*). *M. capillaris*, an extremely delicate species, shares with various other grasses the name of *hair-grass*. The species have no marked agricultural worth.

Muellerian, *a.* See *Müllerian*.

muermo (mō-er'mō), *n.* [Chilean Sp.] A fine tree of Chile, *Eucryphia cordifolia*. It reaches a height of 100 feet. Its wood is preferred to all other in Chile for rudders and oars. Also called *ulmo*.

muet, *a.* A Middle English form of *mute*[1].

muezzin (mū-ez'in), *n.* [Formerly also *mueddin, muetdin;* < Ar. *muezzin, muazzin* (prop. *muedhdhin*), a public crier who calls to prayer, < *mu-*, formative prefix, + *'azzana*, inform (cf. *'azan*, the call to prayer, *'uzn*, the ear), < *'azana*, hear. The consonant here represented by *z* is *dhāl*, prop. pronounced like *th* in E. *this*, but in Turk., Pers., etc., like E. *z*.] In Mohammedan countries, a crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque (when the mosque has one, otherwise from the side of the mosque) the regular hours of prayer. These hours are dawn, noon, four o'clock in the afternoon, sunset, and nightfall.

On which is a Tower, as with us a Steeple, whereupon the *Muetden* or Thalisman ascendeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

The musical chant of the *muezzins* from the thousand minarets of Cairo sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 32.

★**muff**[1] (muf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *muffe*, < ME. **muffe* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < D. *mof*, a muff (> G. *muff*), = Sw. *muff* = Dan. *muffe;* prob., after F. *moufle*, etc. (see *muffle*[1]), < ML. **muffa*, dim. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, < OHG. **mouwa*, MHG. *mouwe* = LG. *moue*, *maue* = MD. *mouwe*, D. *maauw*, a wide, hanging sleeve. Hence *muffle*[1].] **1.** A cover into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm. It is commonly cylindrical and made of fur, but sometimes of velvet, silk, plush, etc., in bag shape or other fanciful design. The muff was introduced into France toward the close of the sixteenth century, and soon after into England. It was used by both men and women, and in the seventeenth century was often an essential part of the dress of a man of fashion; but it is now exclusively an article of female apparel.

In the early part of Anne's reign it was fashionable for men to wear *muffs*, as it had been ever since Charles the Second's time.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 156.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.* Also *muffet*. —**3.** A cylinder of blown glass ready for slitting and spreading open in the flattening-furnace to form a plate. —**4.** A joining-tube or coupler for uniting two pipes end to end.

muff[2] (muf), *v.* [= D. *muffen*, dote, = G. *muffen*, be sulky, sulk. Cf. freq. *muffle*[2] and *mumble*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mumble; speak indistinctly. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** To perform clumsily or badly; fail, as in some attempt in playing a game; muddle; make a mess of.

I don't see why you should have *muffed* that shot.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, vi.

You know we consider him a rhetorical phenomenon. Unfortunately he always *muffs* anything he touches.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 737.

3. Specifically, in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) when it comes into the hands.

II. *intrans.* To act clumsily or badly, especially in playing a game, as in receiving a ball into one's hands and failing to hold it.

muff[2] (muf), *n.* [Cf. D. *mof*, a clown, boor; from the verb.] **1.** A simpleton; a stupid or weak-spirited person. [Colloq.]

The Low Dutch call the High "*muffes*"—that is, étourdis as the French have it, or blockhead—upbraiding them with their heavinesse. *Sir J. Rearsby*, Travels (1657).

A *muff* of a curate. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

2. An inefficient apprentice craftsman.

These boys [who have no liking for their craft] often grow up to be unskilful workmen. There are technical terms for them in different trades, but perhaps the generic appellation is *muffs*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 377.

3. Anything done in a clumsy or bungling fashion, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball; specifically, in ball-playing, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands.

muff-dog (muf'dog), *n.* A very small lap-dog, such as a woman can carry in her muff.

muffet (muf'et), *n.* [< *muff*[1] + *-et*.] Same as *muff*[1], 2.

muffetee (muf-e-tē'), *n.* [< *muff*[1] + *-et* + *-ee*[2].] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by women.

muff-glass (muf'glȧs), *n.* Same as *pot-glass*.

muffin (muf'in), *n.* [Perhaps < *muff*[1].] **1.** A light round spongy cake, the English variety of which is usually eaten toasted and buttered. —**2.** A small earthen plate.

muffin-cap (muf'in-kap), *n.* A round flat cap worn by men. The name is given in particular to two varieties: (*a*) A cheap cap of coarse woolen, worn by charity boys and occasionally by others. (*b*) A fatigue-cap worn by some regiments of the British army. [Eng.]


Muffineers, def. 2.

muffineer (muf-i-nēr'), *n.* [< *muffin* + *-eer*.] **1.** A dish in which to serve toasted muffins, crumpets, etc., so arranged as to keep them hot. —**2.** A vessel of metal with a perforated cover, used to sprinkle sugar or salt on muffins.

muffin-man (muf'in-man), *n.* A seller of muffins.

The *muffin-man* carries his delicacies in a basket, wherein they are well swathed in flannel, to retain the heat.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 214.

muffin-ring (muf'in-ring), *n.* A ring of iron or tin in which muffins are baked.

muffle[1] (muf'l), *n.* [< ME. **muffle* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < MD. *moffel* (> G. *muffel*) = OF. *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of mitten or muff, F. *moufle*, a muff, a muffle, = Sp. *mufla* = It. *muffola*, a muff or mitten, < ML. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, dim. of **muffa*, a muff: see *muff*[1].] **1†.** A muff for the hands.

This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 30, 1662. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A boxing-glove.

Just like a black-eye in a recent scuffle
(For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*).
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 92.

3. Same as *muffler* (*c*). —**4.** A cover or wrap, especially one used to deaden sound.

Yesterday morning he sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the *muffles* off the drums.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

5. In *chem.* and *metal.*, an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, made to be placed over cupels and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes, though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer.

In the coppilling of a fixed metall, which, as long as any lead or drosse or any allay remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the *muffle*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 148. (*Davies.*)

6. A small furnace with a chamber in which pottery or porcelain painted with ceramic colors is baked or fired. —**7.** A pulley-block containing several sheaves. *E. H. Knight.* —**Hard muffle-colors.** See *hard*. —**Muffle-painting,** ceramic decoration by painting which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-furnace, but is glazed or fixed at the lower temperature of the muffle. Painting upon enamel, whether the enamel is applied upon metal or a ceramic paste, is of this nature. Muffle-painting is divided into two kinds—hard muffle-painting, or demi-grand-feu, and ordinary or soft muffle-painting.

muffle[1] (muf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling*. [< ME. *muffelen*, conceal (the face); cf. D. *moffelen*, conceal, pilfer; from the noun (see *muffle*[1], *n.*); perhaps in part confused with *muffle*[2], *v.*] **1.** To infold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; envelop or inwrap in some covering.

As though our eyes were *muffled* with a cloude.
Gascoigne, Chorusses from Jocasta, iii.

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

2. To blindfold.

Alas, that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will!
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 177.

3. Figuratively, to wrap up or cover; conceal; involve.

The sable fumes of Hell's infernall vault . . .
Muffled the face of that profound Abyss.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4. To envelop more or less completely in something that deadens sound: used especially of bells, drums, and oars. See *muffled*.

The bells they were *muffled*,
And mournful did play.
The Death of Queen Jane (ballad).

5. To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; put to silence.

Go, tell the Count Rousillon, and my brother,
We have caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*
Till we do hear from them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 100.

I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

=**Syn. 5.** *Muzzle*, etc. See *gag*.

muffle[2] (muf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling* [< D. *moffelen* = G. dial. *muffeln*, mumble; freq. of the verb represented by *muff*[2], *v.* Cf. *maffle*.] To mumble, mutter; speak indistinctly.

The Freedom or Apertness and vigour of pronuncing as . . . in the Bocca Romana and giving somewhat more of Aspiration; And . . . the closeness and *Muffling*, and . . . Laziness of speaking. . . . render the sound of their Speech considerably different.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 79.

muffle[3] (muf'l), *n.* [< F *mufle*, the muffle, < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

★**muffled** (muf'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed from view; also, blinded by or as by something wrapped about the face and covering the eyes.

A plague upon him! *muffled!* He can say nothing of me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 134.

Muffled pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 160. (*Davies.*)

2. Dulled or deadened: applied to a sounding body or to the sound produced by it.

A sort of *muffled* rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 94.

Muffled drum. See *drum*[1]. —**Muffled oars,** oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent them from making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks.

muffle-furnace (muf'l-fėr"nās), *n.* See *furnace*.

mufflejaw (muf'l-jâ), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Cottus ictalops*, a kind of miller's-thumb. [Georgia.]

muffler (muf'lėr), *n.* Anything used to muffle or wrap up. Specifically—(*a*) A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the sixteenth century and later to cover the lower part of the face, the neck and ears, etc., either for protection against the sun or wind, or for partial concealment when in public. See *half-mask*.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 73.

(*b*) A glove, generally without fingers but with a thumb; a mitten.

Threadbare *mufflers* of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers. *Dickens*, Chimes, i.

(*c*) A wrapper or scarf for the throat, usually of wool or silk; a large silk handkerchief so used. Also *muffle*. (*d*) In *mech.*, any device for deadening sound: usually a chamber or box for inclosing cog-wheels or other noisy parts of machinery, or steam- or air-valves in which the sound of escaping steam and air is desired to be muffled, as in the automatic air-valves of steam-radiators, etc. In the pianoforte the muffler is a device for deadening the tones, usually consisting of a strip of soft felt, which can be inserted between the hammers and the strings by pulling a stop or lever.

mufflin (muf'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse: as, the long-tailed *mufflin*, *Acredula rosea*. [Local, Eng.]

mufflon, *n.* See *mouflon*.

mufti[1] (muf'ti), *n.* [< Ar. *muftī* (> Turk. Hind. *muftī*), a magistrate (see def. 1), one who gives a response, < *mu-*, a formative prefix, + *afti*, judge (> *fetwah*, a judgment, doom: see *fetwa*).] A Mohammedan official whose duty it was to expound the law which the kadi was to execute; in Turkey, the official head (grand mufti) of the state religion or one of his deputies.

mufti[2] (muf'ti), *n.* [Appar. for **mufti-dress*, the dress of a mufti, i. e., civil officer or civilian. See *mufti*[1].] In India, citizen's dress worn by officers when off duty: now commonly used in this sense in the British army.

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in *mufti*, so that, altogether, we presented by no means an imposing appearance.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 230.

mufty (muf'ti), *n.*; pl. *mufties* (-tiz). [Cf. *muff*[1].] The whitethroat: same as *muff*[1], 2.

mug[1] (mug), *n.* [< Icel. *mugga*, soft, drizzling mist. Cf. W. *mwg*, smoke, fume, *mwci*, *mwcan*, fog, mist; Gael. *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy. Cf. also Dan. *muggen*, musty, moldy, and Dan. *mög*, E. *muck*[1]; but these are hardly allied. Hence *muggy*.] A fog; a mist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mug[2] (mug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mugge;* cf. Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup; Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Norw. *mugge*, a mug (< E. ?).] **1.** A small cylindrical drinking-vessel, commonly with a handle; a small jug.


Beer-mug.—German pottery with pewter mountings; 18th century.

With *mug* in hand to wet his whistle. *Cotton.*

2. The contents of a mug; as much as a mug will hold: as, a *mug* of milk and water.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum,
Till all, tuned equal, send a general hum.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 385.

mug[3] (mug), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a slang use of *mug*[2]. It is supposed by some to be of Gipsy origin, ult. < Skt. *mukha*, the face.] **1.** The mouth or face.

Brougham is no beauty; but his *mug* is a book in which men may read strange matters—and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy and commanding intellect.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

2. A grimace. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

mug[3] (mug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mugged*, ppr. *mugging*. [Formerly also *mog;* < *mug*[3], *n.*] To distort the face; make grimaces.

Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn,
And sullenly sat *mogging* o'er his urn.
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

To mug up. (*a*) To paint one's face. (*b*) To cram for an examination. [Slang, Eng.]

mug[4] (mug), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *green gram* (which see, under *gram*[3]).

mug[5], **mugg** (mug), *n.* A breed of sheep having the face completely covered with wool. *N. E. D.*

muga (mö'gä), *n.* [Assamese *mugá.*] 1. A silkworm of Assam, *Antheræa assama*, partially domesticated. Also, erroneously, *munga.* —2. A kind of silk, the production of the muga silkworm in India, especially in the hill-country on the northeast coast, where the plants grow upon which the worms feed.

muggar (mug'är), *n.* [Also *mugger;* Hindi *magar.*] A kind of crocodile: as, the Siamese *muggar, Crocodilus siamensis;* particularly *C. bombifrons.*

muggard (mug'ärd), *a.* [< *mug*[3] + *-ard.* Cf. G. *mucker*, a sulky person: see *mucker*[3].] Sullen; displeased. *Grose.*

mugger, *n.* Same as *muggar.*

mugget[1] (mug'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Chitterling.

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court,
Low bred on liver, and what clowns call *mugget.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), The Remonstrance. (*Davies.*)

mugget[2]† (mug'et), *n.* [Also *mugwet, muguet;* < F. *muguet*, woodruff.] A name applied to various plants, especially to the woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) and the lily-of-the-valley.

mugginess (mug'i-nes), *n.* The state of being muggy.

muggins (mug'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A children's game of cards played by any number of persons with a full pack divided equally among the players. Each one in turn places a card face up in a pile in front of him, and if the top card of one player matches with the top card of some other player, that one of the two who first cries "*Muggins!*" adds his card to the pile of the other. This continues until all the cards are placed in one pile—the player who owns this being the loser. 2. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of five. Each player putting down a domino with 5 or 10 spots on it, or one with such a number of spots as, united with those on the dominoes at either or both ends of the row, make 5 or a multiple of 5, adds the number so made to his score. The player first reaching 200 if two play, or 150 if more than two, wins the game.

muggish (mug'ish), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Same as *muggy.*

muggle† (mug'l), *n.* [Cf. *mug*[2].] A contest between drinkers to decide which of them can drink the most.

muggled (mug'ld), *a.* [Appar. an arbitrary var. of *smuggled.*] Cheap and trashy, as goods offered for sale as smuggled articles; sham. [Slang.]

Another ruse to introduce *muggled* or "duffer's" goods.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 44.

Muggletonian (mug-l-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Muggleton* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a sect founded in England by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Revelation xi. 3–6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1868.

muggling† (mug'ling), *n.* [< *muggle* + *-ing.*] The practice of drinking in rivalry.

muggs, *n. pl.* See *mugs.*

muggy (mug'i), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part ★confused with *mucky.*] 1. Containing moisture in suspension; damp and close; warm and humid: as, *muggy* air.

Muggy still. An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the other seasons are charming. *Byron*, Diary, Jan. 6, 1831.

2. Moist; damp; moldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer.*

Also *muggish.*

Mughal (mö'gal), *n.* Same as *Mogul.*

mug-house (mug'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

★ Our sex has dared the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well-fought street.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.

mug-hunter (mug'hun″tėr), *n.* One who engages in sporting contests solely with the aim of winning prizes (which are frequently cups): an epithet of opprobrium or contempt. [Slang.]

mugiency† (mū'ji-en-si), *n.* [< *mugien(t)* + *-cy.*] A bellowing. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

mugient† (mū'ji-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *mugiente* = It. *mugghiante,* < L. *mugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *mugire* (> It. *mugghiare*), bellow as a cow, hence also blare as a trumpet, rumble as an earthquake, roar as thunder, creak as a mast, etc.; cf. Gr. *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow; orig. imitative, like E. *moo*[1].] Lowing; bellowing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or . . . bumping.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

Mugil (mū'jil), *n.* [L., a mullet: see *mullet*[1].] The leading genus of *Mugilidæ;* the mullets.

Mugilidæ (mū-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mugil* + *-idæ.*] A family of percesocine fishes, typified by the genus *Mugil;* the mullets. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as *Mugiloidei.* (*b*) In recent systems restricted to mugiliform fishes with only 24 vertebræ and rudimentary or very weak teeth, and in this sense accepted by nearly all modern authors. There are about 80 species, of 7 or 8 genera, mostly inhabiting tropical or subtropical regions either in salt or fresh water; but several extend much further, both north and south. Two at least are common in British waters, and two others abound along the Atlantic coast of the United States. None occur on the Pacific coast north of southern California. Most of the *Mugilidæ* feed almost entirely upon the organic matter contained in mud. The mud is worked for some time between the pharyngeal bones, which are peculiarly complicated; the indigestible parts are then ejected, and the rest is swallowed. See cut under *mullet.*

mugiliform (mū'ji-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mullet; resembling the *Mugiliformes.*

Mugiliformes (mū″ji-li-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mugiliform.*] Günther's eleventh division of *Acanthopterygii.* It includes *Mugilidæ, Atherinidæ,* and *Sphyrænidæ.*

mugiloid (mū'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Mugiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mugilidæ* or *Mugiloidei.*

II. *n.* A mugiloid or mugiliform fish. *Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

Mugiloidei (mū-ji-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Cuvier's eleventh family (in French *Mugiloïdes*) of *Acanthopterygii*, comprising forms with the ventral fins abdominal or subabdominal in position, two dorsal fins, and small teeth. It included the *Mugilidæ, Tetragonuridæ,* and *Atherinidæ* of subsequent systems.

muguet (mü-gā'), *n.* [F., name of several plants, also a disease, the thrush.] In *pathol.,* same as *thrush*[2].

mugweed (mug'wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *mugget:* see *mugget*[2].] The crosswort, *Galium Cruciata.* Also *golden mugweed.*

mugwet†, *n.* See *mugget*[2].

mugwort (mug'wėrt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *muggart, muggon;* < ME. *mugworte*, corruptly *mughwarde,* < AS. *mucgwyrt, mugwyrt*, a plant, *Artemisia vulgaris,* < **mucg, mycg*, midge, + *wyrt*, plant.] The plant *Artemisia vulgaris;* also, sometimes, *A. Absinthium.* In the United States the western mugwort is *A. Ludoviciana,* the leaves, as in *A. vulgaris,* white-tomentose beneath.—**East Indian mugwort,** *Cyathocline lyrata*, related to *Artemisia.*—**West Indian mugwort,** *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* and *a.* [< Algonkin *mugguomp*, a great man, chief, captain, leader: used in Eliot's translation of the Bible (1661) to render the E. terms *captain, duke, centurion,* etc.] I. *n.* 1†. An Indian chief; an Indian leader. Said to have been used among the Indians and whites of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

2. (*a*) A person of importance; a man of consequence; a leader. In this sense long in local use along the coast of Massachusetts and the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Hence—(*b*) A person who thinks himself of consequence; a self-important man: a humorous or satirical use of the preceding. In this sense the word was also long in local use as above, and occasionally appeared in print (as in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," in 1872, and the New York "Sun," March 23d, 1884).

The great *Mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for county commissioner] was delivered of a speech upon the occasion, which was highly applauded by the great "Doctor Dum-never."
Tippecanoe Log-cabin Songster, May 29, 1840 (a later edition, dated July 4, 1840): issued "from the office [of the 'Great Western.'"

[In a "song" following the above, in the "negro" dialect, the same person is referred to as "ole *mug,*" and "honest, honest, *mugwump* coon."]

Then the great *mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for Congress] was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded.
Solon Robinson, editorial in the "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ind., July 4, 1840.

We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dudes, *mugwumps,* transcendentalists, or something of that sort. *New York Evening Post*, June 20, 1884.

The educated men in all the university towns . . . are in open revolt now. . . . We presume they can be partially disposed of by calling them free-traders—all educated men are free-traders, it seems—and if any of them hold out after that, they can be called *mugwumps.*
The Nation, July 24, 1884, p. 61.

3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*, one of the Independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (June 6th) of that party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title. [U. S. political slang in this sense and the next.]

4. In general, an independent.

For that large class of people—natural *mugwumps*—who regard the right of property as far above those of persons, economy seems commendable.
The American, XVI. 227.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a mugwump (in sense 2 (*b*)).

The faithful forty-seven [Locofoco voters] would do well to be careful how they follow the lead of this *mugwump* coon. *Solon Robinson*, editorial in "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1840.

[See also note following the first quotation under I., 2 (*b*).]

2. Of or pertaining to a political mugwump (in sense 3 or 4).

The Democrats now are satisfied as to the strength of the *Mugwump* stomach. *The American*, XVI. 229.

mugwump (mug'wump), *v. i.* [< *mugwump, n.*] To act like a mugwump; assert one's independence. [Slang.]

They *mugwumped* in 1884.
New York Tribune, March 10, 1889.

mugwumpery (mug'wump-ėr-i), *n.* [< *mugwump* + *-ery.*] The principles or conduct of a mugwump in the political sense. [Slang.]

The second service . . . rendered to the community is in reminding the practitioners of the spoils system that they cannot in our day get rid of *Mugwumpery* and all that the term implies. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 378.

mugwumpism (mug'wump-izm), *n.* Same as *mugwumpery.*

Muhammadan, Muhammadanism, etc. See *Mohammedan,* etc.

Muharram (mö̤-hur'um), *n.* [Also *moharram.* Ar. *muḥarram*, that which is forbidden.] A Moslem religious festival, held during the first month of the Mohammedan year. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Husain, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiahs as a martyr; with the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation.

muir (mür), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor*[1].

muir-duck (mür'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

muirland (mür'land), *n.* A Scotch form of *moorland.*

muir-poot (mür'pöt), *n.* A young moor-fowl or grouse. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

mujik (mö'zhik), *n.* Same as *muzhik.*

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *mulatte* = D. Dan. *mulat* = Sw. *mulatt* = F. *mulâtre* = It. *mulatto* = Pg. *mulato,* < Sp. *mulato,* young mule, hence, a mulatto, so called as of hybrid origin, lit. a mule, dim. of *mulo,* a mule: see *mule.*] I. *n.* One who is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow color, with frizzled or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.

II. *a.* Of the color of a mulatto.

There were a dozen stout men, black as sable itself, about the same number of women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light *mulatto.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 84.

mulattress (mū-lat'res), *n.* [< *mulatto* + *-tress.*] A female mulatto.

mulberry (mul'ber″i), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mulbery, moolbery,* prob. < AS. **mōrberie* (not recorded, but cf. *mōrbeám,* mulberry-tree; the AS. form **mūrberie,* often cited, is erroneous) = D. *moerbezie* = LG. *mulberie* = OHG. *mōrberi, mūrberi,* MHG. *mulbere,* G. *maulbeere* = Sw. *mullbär* = Dan. *morbær,* mulberry, the mulberry-tree, < **mōr,* ME. *more,* < L. *mōrum,* < Gr. *μόρον, μῶρον,* a mulberry; L. *mōrus,* Gr. *μορέα,* a mulberry-tree: see *more*[4] and *berry*[1]. The dissimilation of the first *r* to *l* is due to the following *r.*] I. *n.*; pl. *mulberries* (-iz). 1. The berry-like collective fruit of


Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*).

the mulberry-tree.—2. Any tree of the genus *Morus*. The black mulberry, *M. nigra*, native somewhere in western Asia, has been known in Europe from antiquity. It yields a pleasant dark-colored fruit, and its leaves were formerly in extensive use for feeding silkworms. The white mulberry, *M. alba*, introduced from China much later, has almost superseded the black in silkworm-culture. It has been to some extent introduced into the United States. The red mulberry, *M. rubra*, a native of the United States, is the largest species of the genus. Its wood, which is very durable in contact with the soil, is used for posts, and for cooperage, ship- and boat-building, etc. Its leaves are less valued for silk-production than those of the other species, but its fruit is excellent. The Mexican mulberry, extending into Texas, etc., is *M. microphylla*. 3. One of several plants of other genera.—4. In *embryol.*, a mulberry-mass or mulberry-germ; a morula. See cut under *gastrulation*.—**Dwarf mulberry.** See *knoutberry* and *cloudberry*.—**French mulberry.** See *Callicarpa*.—**Indian mulberry**, a small tree, *Morinda citrifolia*. See *ach-root*, *al-root*, and *Morinda*.—**Mulberry-silkworm**, *Bombyx mori*, which feeds on the mulberry.—**Native mulberry** of Australia. See *Hedycarya*.—**Paper-mulberry.** See *Broussonetia*.

II. *a.* Relating to the mulberry (the tree or its fruit); having the shape or color of a mulberry (fruit).—**Mulberry calculus.** See *calculus*.

mulberry-faced (mul′ber-i-fāst), *a.* Having the face deep-red, the color of a mulberry.

> Vile as those that made
> The *mulberry-faced* Dictator's orgies worse
> Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

mulberry-germ (mul′ber-i-jėrm), *n.* Same as *mulberry-mass*.

mulberry-juice (mul′ber-i-jös), *n.* The Mori succus of the British Pharmacopœia; the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra:* used in medicine as a refreshing, slightly laxative drink.

mulberry-mass (mul′ber-i-mȧs), *n.* In *embryol.*, a morula. Also *mulberry-germ*.

mulberry-rash (mul′ber-i-rash), *n.* The characteristic eruption of typhus fever.

mulberry-tree (mul′ber-i-trē), *n.* See *mulberry*, 2.

mulch, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mulsh*.

mulct (mulkt), *n.* [= OF. *multe* = Sp. Pg. It. *multa*, < L. *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine, penalty; a word of Sabine origin.] 1. A fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

> Or if this superstition they refuse,
> Some *mulct* the poor Confessors' backs must bruise.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 120.
>
> It seeks to saue the Soule by humbling the body, not by Imprisonment, or pecuniary *mulct*.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. A blemish; a defect.

> The abstract of what's excellent in the sex,
> But to their *mulcts* and frailties a mere stranger.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv. 5.

= **Syn. 1.** Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.

mulct (mulkt), *v. t.* [= OF. *multer*, F. *mulcter* = Sp. Pg. *multar* = It. *multare*, < L. *multare*, *mulctare*, fine, punish, < *multa*, *mulcta*, a fine: see *mulct*, *n.*] 1. To punish by fine or forfeiture; deprive of some possession as a penalty; deprive: formerly with either the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter: followed by *in* or *of* before the thing: as, to *mulct* a person *in* $300; to *mulct* a person *of* something.

> All fraud must be . . . soundly punished, and *mulcted* with a due satisfaction. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 6.
>
> "I will not spare you," was his favourite text;
> Nor did he spare, but raised them many a pound;
> Ev'n me he *mulct* for my poor rood of ground.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 130.

2†. To punish, in general.

> How many poor creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death, for thine own pleasure! *Bp. Hall*, A Meditation of Death.

mulctary (mulk′tą-ri), *a.* [< L. *mulcta*, a fine, penalty, + *-ary*.] Consisting of or paid as a pecuniary penalty; imposing such a penalty.

mulctuary (mulk′tū-ą-ri), *a.* [Irreg. for *mulctary*, the term. *-u-ary* appar. conformed to that of *sumptuary*, etc.] Same as *mulctary*.

muldet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of ★*mold*⁴.

mule (mūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moil*, *moyle;* < ME. *mule*, < OF. *mul*, *mule*, F. *mule* = Sp. Pg. It. *mulo* = AS. *mūl* = D. *muil* = OHG. *mūl*, MHG. *mūl*, *mūle* = Icel. *mūll* = Sw. *mula* = Dan. *mule;* also, in comp., D. *muilezel* = MHG. *mūlesel*, G. *maulesel* = Dan. *mulæsel* = Sw. *mulåsna* (D. *ezel*, etc., ass: see *ass*¹); MHG. *multier*, G. *maul-thier* = Dan. *muldyr* (OHG. MHG. *tier*, G. *thier*, Dan. *dyr*, beast, = E. *deer*); < L. *mūlus*, a mule. The E. *mule* does not come from the AS. *mūl*, which would give a mod. form **mowl* (cf. *owl*, < AS. *ūle*); it depends on the OF. or the orig. L.] 1. A hybrid animal generated between the ass and the horse. The cross is usually between a jackass and a mare, that between a stallion and a she-ass being called a *hinny*. The mule is a valuable product of artificial selection, in some respects superior to either parent, and is extensively bred in America (Kentucky, Missouri, Mexico, etc.), in Spain, in Poitou (France), etc. It retains to some extent the specific characters of the ass, in the comparatively large head, long ears, roached mane, slim tail, and narrow, pointed hoofs, but acquires much of the size, strength, and symmetry of the mare. The animal matures slowly, is very long-lived, little liable to disease, and able to do more work than a horse under hard treatment and poor fare. Being also very agile and surefooted, it is serviceable as a pack-animal in countries where a horse could scarcely be used. The mule is not less docile and intelligent than the horse, and its strength is, in proportion to its size, probably greater. Mules are ordinarily incapable of procreation, and such seems to be always the case with the jack; but instances of impregnation of the hinny by the male ass or by a stallion are not rare.

> They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,
> *Moyllez* mylke whitte, and mervaillous bestez,
> Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble,
> Ther are of the Oryent, with honourable kynges.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2287.
>
> So is the *mule*, whose panch being full with sucking, she kickes her dam. *Dekker*, Catch Pole's Masque (1613).

2. A hybrid in general; a mongrel; a cross between different animals.

> No certain species, sure; a kind of *mule*
> That's half an ethnic, half a Christian.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *bot.*, a plant which is produced by the fusion of the sperm-cell of one species with the ovum of another; a hybrid.

> Several *mules* have been produced between the species of this genus (Verbascum). *Loudon*.

5. In *spinning*, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton (completed 1779), in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound: so named because it was a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.—6. In *numis.*, a coin, token, or medal which, owing to mistake or caprice, consists of two obverse or two reverse types, or of which the obverse and reverse types are accidentally associated. Thus, a denarius having a head of Tiberius on each side, or a denarius having the head of Tiberius on the obverse and a reverse type struck from one of the coin-dies of Augustus, would be a *mule*.

> The encouragement given to the creation of new varieties [of English tradesmen's tokens in the eighteenth century] by combining obverse and reverse dies that had no real connection was satirized by a token bearing the reverse type of an ass [that is, a token-collector] and mule saluting each other, [and] having for the legend "Be assured, friend mule, you shall never want my protection." The very appropriate term *mule* was ever after applied to these illegitimate varieties.
> *T. Sharp*, Cat. of Chetwynd Coll. of Tokens, p. iv.

7. A slipper without heel-piece or quarter.—8. The foot of a wine-glass.—9. A disease in horses.

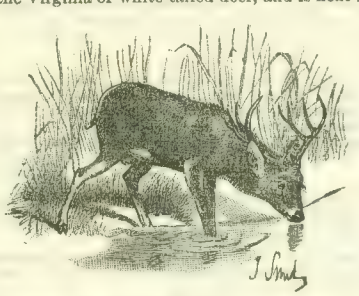
> There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat-tails, *mules*, kibes, pains, &c. *Rees*, Cyc.

mule-armadillo (mūl′är-ma-dil′ō), *n.* A book-name of *Dasypus hybridus*.

mule-canary (mūl′ka-nā′ri), *n.* A hybrid between the canary and some other finch.

mule-chair (mūl′chār), *n.* Same as *cacolet*.

mule-deer (mūl′dēr), *n.* The blacktail or blacktailed deer, *Odocoileus hemionus:* so called from the large ears. It is decidedly larger and more stately than the Virginia or white-tailed deer, and is next in size



Blacktail, or Mule-deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

to the wapiti and caribou among the North American *Cervidæ*. The tail is very short and slim, and mostly white, but with a black brush at the end. The antlers are doubly dichotomous—that is, the beam forks, and each tine forks again; whereas in *O. virginianus* the beam is curved and all the tines spring from it. The animal is the commonest deer in many wooded and mountainous



Head of Mule-deer Fawn.

parts of western North America, but is not found east of the great plains.

mule-doubler (mūl′dub″lėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine upon which the operations of doubling and twisting are performed with many spindles, and which in general mechanism resembles the spinning-machine called *mule*.

mule-driver (mūl′drī″vėr), *n.* [= D. *muildrijver* = MHG. *mūltrīber* = Dan. *muldriver*.] A driver of mules; a muleteer.

muleherd†, *n.* [ME. *mulehyrde;* < *mule* + *herd*².] A keeper or driver of a mule or mules. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

★**mule-killer** (mūl′kil″ėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *nigger-killer* and *grampus*. [Florida.]

mule-skinner (mūl′skin″ėr), *n.* A prairie mule-driver. [Western U. S.]

> *Mule-skinners*, stalking beside their slow-moving teams. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

mule-spinner (mūl′spin″ėr), *n.* 1. One who spins with a mule.—2. Same as *mule*, 5.

mulet†, *n.* [< F. *mulet*, a mule, < *mule*, < L. *mulus*, a mule: see *mule*. Cf. *mulatto*.] A mule.

muleteer (mū-le-tēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *muleter, muliter;* < F. *muletier* (= Sp. *mulatero*, *muletero* = Pg. *mulateiro* = It. *mulattiere*), < *mulet*, a mule: see *mulet*.] A mule-driver.

> We agreed with certain Muccermen, so call they their *muliters* of Alleppo, to carry us unto Tripoly. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 156.

mule-twist (mūl′twist), *n.* Cotton yarn spun on a machine called a mule. The yarn produced by mule-spinning is of more uniform quality than that spun on the original water-frame. See *mule*, 5, and *water-frame*.

mulewort (mūl′wėrt), *n.* A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

muley (mū′li), *a.* and *n.* [Also *mooly*, *moily*, *mooley*, *mulley;* origin uncertain; perhaps, through an OF. form *mulle* (?), < L. *mutilatus*, mutilated: see *mutilate*. Cf. *mull*⁵.] **I.** *a.* Hornless: said of cattle.

> *Muley* cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years, and their descendants have also been uniformly polled. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 802.

II. *n.* 1. Any cow: colloquial abbreviation of *muley cow*.—2. Same as *muley-saw*.

muley-axle (mū′li-ak″sl), *n.* A car-axle having no collars at the ends.

muley-head (mū′li-hed), *n.* The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw.

muley-saw (mū′li-sâ), *n.* A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. *E. H. Knight*.

mulga-grass (mul′gą-gras), *n.* See *Neurachne*.

Mulgedium (mul-jē′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1824), < L. *mulgere*, milk: see *milk*.] A section of *Lactuca* with blue flowers; the blue lettuce, formerly regarded as a distinct genus.

muliebrity (mū-li-eb′ri-ti), *n.* [< LL. *muliebrita(t-)s*, womanhood, < L. *muliebris*, of woman, womanly, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*¹.] 1. Womanhood; the state of puberty in a woman.—2. Womanishness; womanliness.

> There was a little toss in their movement, full of *muliebrity*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 32.

[Rare in both uses.]

mulier¹ (mū′li-ėr), *n.* [Now only in legal use, in L. form; < ME. *muliere*, *moillere*, *moylere*, < OF. *mulier*, *muller*, *moiler*, *moillier*, *muiller*, etc., = Sp. *mujer* = Pg. *mulher* = It. *moglie*, *mogliera*, *mogliere*, a woman, wife, < L. *mulier*, a woman. There is no probability in the old etym. (given by Isidore) which explains *mulier* as if **mollier*, < *mollis*, soft.] In *law*, a woman; a wife.

mulier² (mū′li-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *mulier*, < ML. (AL.) *mulier*, a child born in legitimate marriage, < L. *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*¹.] A legitimate son, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock.—**Mulier puisne,** a younger son born

in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called *bastard eigne*.

mulierly† (mū′li-ėr-li), *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; lawfully.

To him, as next heire, being *mulierle* born.
Stanihurst, Chron. Ireland, an. 1558.

mulierose (mū′li-ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *mulierosus*, fond of women, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] Excessively fond of women. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. [Rare.]

mulierosity (mū″li-ę-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *mulierosita(t-)s*, fondness for women, < *mulierosus*, fond of women: see *mulierose*.] Excessive fondness for women. [Rare.]

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

Prithee tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle's *mulierosity*? *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

mulierty (mū′li-ėr-ti), *n.* [< OF. **mulierte* (?), < L. *mulierita(t-)s*, womanhood, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) Lawful issue. (*b*) The position of one legitimately born.

mulish (mū′lish), *a.* [< *mule* + *-ish*[1].] Like a mule; having the characteristics of a mule; sullen; stubborn; also, of a hybrid character.

It [tragi-comedy] will continue a kind of *mulish* production, with all the defects of its opposite parents, and marked with sterility. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of headstrong youths were broken.
Cowper, Task, ii. 744.

mulishly (mū′lish-li), *adv.* In a mulish manner; stubbornly.

mulishness (mū′lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness.

mulitert, *n.* An obsolete form of *muleteer*.

mull[1] (mul), *n.* [< ME. *mull, mol, molle, mul,* < AS. *myl* (rare), dust, = D. *mul* = MLG. *mul*, LG. *mull* = MHG. *mul* = Icel. *mōl*, dust; akin to AS. *molde*, etc., earth, mold (which has a formative *-d*), *melu*, meal, etc., < **malan* = OHG. *malan* = Icel. *mala*, etc., grind: see *mold*[1], *meal*[1], *mill*[1]. Cf. *mold*[1], with which *mull*[1] has appar. been in part confused (the Icel. *mold*, Sw. *mull*, Dan. *muld*, are cognate with E. *mold*[1]).] 1†. Dust; rubbish; dirt.

I am bot mokke & *mul* among.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 904.

2. Soft, crumbling soil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. [< *mull*[1], *v.*, 3.] A muddle; a mess; a failure: applied to anything that is involved or confused through mismanagement. [Colloq.]

The party was a *mull*. The weather was bad. . . . In fine, only twelve came. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

mull[1] (mul), *v. t.* [ME. *mul, mulen;* < *mull*[1], *n.* Perhaps in part due to *maul*[1].] 1. To reduce to dust; break into small pieces; crumb.

[A sister] that went by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet *muled* [var. *croumed*] apon parchemyn.
Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246, note.

Here's one spits fire as he comes; he will go nigh to *mull* the world with looking on it.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

2. To rub, squeeze, or bruise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To confuse; mix up; muddle; make a mess of.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mulled*, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 239.

mull[2] (mul), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *mūli*, a jutting crag, a promontory; otherwise < Gael. *maol*, a promontory, < *maol*, bare, bald.] A cape or promontory: as, the *mull* of Galloway; the *mull* of Kintyre. [Scotland.]

mull[3] (mul), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mill*[1].

mull[4] (mul), *v.* [Appar. a back formation from *mulled ale* (and the later *mulled wine, cider*, etc.), *mulled ale* being an erroneous form of *muld-ale* or *mold-ale*, < ME. *mold-ale, molde-ale*, a funeral feast, < *molde*, the earth (the grave), + *ale*, ale, feast: see *mold-ale*. Some confusion with *mull*[1], *v.*, or with F. *mouiller*, < L. *mollire*, soften, is supposed to have influenced the development of the word; and in the sense of 'keep stirring' the dial. *mull*[3] for *mill*[1] may be partly concerned.] I. *trans.* 1. To heat and spice for drinking, as ale, wine, or the like; especially, to make into a warm drink, sweetened and spiced.

Do not fire the cellar,
There 's excellent wine in 't, captain; and though it be cold weather,
I do not love it *mull'd*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm,
To drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he *mulled* for our benefit.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

2. To boil or stew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To stir; bustle; make a stir. [Rare.] —2. To work continuously at anything without making much progress; toil steadily and accomplish little; moil.

Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time *mulling* over the matter after it developed in his mind.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 188.

mull[5]† (mul), *n.* [Cf. *mulley, muley.*] A cow. Compare *muley*. *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689). (*Nares.*)

mull[6] (mul), *v. i.* [Perhaps contr. of *muggle*[1]. Cf. *mold*[2] (ME. *moulen, muwlen*, etc.).] To rain softly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mull[7] (mul), *n.* [Abbr. of *mulmul.*] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc.: known as *India mull, French mull*, etc. Also *mulmul, mullmull.*

mullagatawny (mul″a-ga-tâ′ni), *n.* Same as *mulligatawny.*

mullah (mul′ä), *n.* Same as *molla.*

mullar, *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *muller*[1].—2. A stamp engraved in intaglio for making a salient impression in metal by percussion.

mullen, mullein (mul′en), *n.* [< ME. *moleyn,* < AS. *molegn*, defined as "mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*," by Cockayne, etc.; but *molegn*, also *molegen, moleng, moling*, is found only in glosses, explained by ML. *calmum* (among things appertaining to the table), *calmum* being elsewhere explained as the droppings of a candle which adhere to the sides of the candle or of the candlestick; by *galmum*, explained as a reduced form of *galbanum*, a gum-resin, or the plant producing it (see *galbanum*); by *galmilla, gamilla*, which glosses both *molegn* and *līm-mulegn* (*līm*, viscous substance, E. *lime*[1]); and by *galmulum*, which glosses *molegn-stycce* (*stycce*, piece). The term seems to have been transferred from the droppings of a candle to the weed, which is elsewhere compared to a candle-wick or candlestick or torch. Cf. "*herba liminaria* [read *luminaria*], *moleyn*, feltwort," in a ME. gloss; and see quotation and phrase *candle-wick mullen*, below. The origin of AS. *molegn* is unknown. The OF. *molaine, moulaine*, F. *molène*, mullen, appears to be < E. For the AS. form *molegn*, cf. AS. *holegn*, holly: see *hollen, holly*[1].] A well-known tall, stout weed, *Verbascum Thapsus*, with a long dense woolly raceme of yellow flowers, and thick, densely woolly leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Verbascum*. An infusion of the leaves of the common mullen is used in domestic practice for catarrh and dysentery; while the name *bullock's* or *cow's lungwort* indicates another medical application. (For other uses, see *fish-poison* and *hag-taper*.) This plant has received numerous fanciful names, as *Adam's flannel, blanket leaf, feltwort flannel-flower, hare's beard, ice-leaf, Jupiter's-staff.* The moth-mullen is *V. Blattaria*, a less stout plant, with the flowers yellow, or white tinged with purple. The white mullen is *V. Lychnitis*. These species are fully, or the last sparingly, naturalized in the United States from Europe.



Mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the leaf; *a*, the fruit.

Moulaine [F.], *mullen*, wooll-blade, long-wort, haresbeard, big-taper, torches. *Cotgrave.*

Candle-wick mullen, the common mullen: so called because anciently it was covered with tallow and used as a candle or torch. See *hag-taper.*

Mescheniere [F.], *candle wick mullein.* *Cotgrave.*

Mullen dock, the common mullen. See *dock*[1], 2.—**Mullen foxglove.** See *foxglove.*—**Mullen pink.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Petty mullen**, an old name for the common cowslip, *Primula veris.*

mullen-shark (mul′en-shärk), *n.* A shark-moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, whose larva feeds on the mullen.

muller[1] (mul′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *moleur, moulleur*, a grinder, < OF. *molre, mouldre, moulre*, F. *moudre*, < L. *molere*, grind, < *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*[1], *meal*[1], etc.] 1. The grinder in an amalgamating-pan, or any similar form of pulverizing and amalgamating apparatus.—2. An implement of stone or glass with which paints are ground by hand.

muller[2] (mul′ėr), *n.* [< *mull*[4] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who mulls wine, cider, etc.—2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

Müllerian[1] (mü-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Müller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to H. M. Müller (1820–64), professor at Würzburg.—**Müllerian fibers.** See *sustentacular fibers.*—**Müller's muscle**, or **Müller's palpebral muscle.** See under *muscle.*

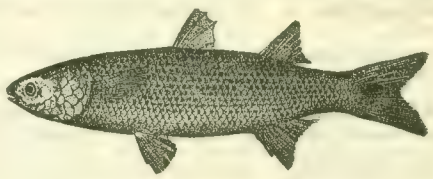
Müllerian[2] (mü-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Müller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Johannes Müller (1801–58), a German physiologist. Also *Mullerian, Muellerian.*—**Müllerian duct.** See *duct of Müller*, under *duct.*

One commences at the anterior abdominal orifice of the primary duct, and has no further relations to the kidney. This is the *Mullerian duct.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 604.

Müller's fluid. See *fluid.*

Muller's glass. Same as *hyalite.*

mullet[1] (mul′et), *n.* [< ME. *molet, mulet,* < OF. *mulet*, F. *mulet*, a mullet, dim. of *mulle*, < L. *mullus*, the red mullet: see *Mullus.*] 1. A fish of the genus *Mugil* or of the family *Mugilidæ.* Of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type. The characteristics are—a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales; six branchiostegal rays; head convex above; the scales large; the muzzle short; an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper; and ciliiform teeth. A well-known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*Lisa capito*), found round the shores of the British Isles, and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean. It grows to the length of from 12 to 20 inches, and exceptionally to nearly 3 feet. It is of a bottle-green color on the back, light on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath. It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers. It has the habit of rooting in the mud or sand in search of food. Another species, also known as the gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane. It weighs usually from 10 to 12 pounds, and is the most delicate of all the mullets. It abounds also on the Atlantic coast of the United States, on both coasts of Mexico, in Hawaii, where its flesh is most excellent, and in Japan. A smaller species, the thick-lipped gray mullet (*Lisa chelo*), is common on the British coasts. Many other species, natives of the Mediterranean, India, and Africa, are much esteemed as food.



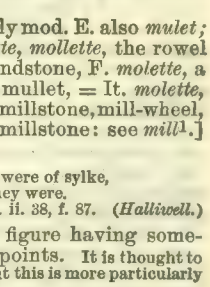
Gray or Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

2. A surmullet, or fish of the family *Mullidæ.* —3. The white sucker or red-horse, *Moxostoma macrolepidota.* [Local, U. S.]—4. One of various fishes of the families *Catostomidæ* and *Cyprinidæ* in the United States.—5. One of various species of the family *Sciænidæ* and genus *Menticirrus* along the coast of the United States.—**Black mullet**, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, a sciænid, the kingfish. See cut under *kingfish.*—**Blue mullet**, *Moxostoma coregonus*, a catostomid. [Morgantown, North Carolina.]—**Golden mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma macrolepidota*, or red-horse.—**Ground-mullet**, a sciænid, *Menticirrus alburnus*, the southern kingfish.—**Jumping mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma cervina.*—**King of the mullets.** See *king*[1].—**Long-headed mullet**, a cyprinid, *Squalius atrarius.*—**Red mullet**, one of various species of *Mullidæ.*—**Silvery mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma carpio.*—**Striped mullet**, a catostomid, *Minytrema melanops.* [Interior U. S.]—**Thick-headed mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma congesta.*—**Whitefish-mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma coregonus.*

mullet[2] (mul′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mulet;* < ME. *molette*, < OF. *molette, mollette*, the rowel of a spur, a painter's grindstone, F. *molette*, a rowel, = Sp. Pg. *moleta*, mullet, = It. *molette*, pl., pincers (cf. It. *molla*, a millstone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel), < L. *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*[1].] 1. The rowel of a spur.

The brydylle reynys were of sylke,
The *molettys* gylte they were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87. (*Halliwell.*)

2. In *her.*, a star-shaped figure having sometimes five, sometimes six points. It is thought to represent the rowel of a spur, but this is more particularly suggested by the mullet pierced (see below). The mullet is one of the common marks of cadency, and is taken to indicate the third son. Also *astroid* and *molette.*



Three Mullets in chief: arms of William, Lord Douglas.

3†. *pl.* Small tongs or pincers, especially those used for curling the hair.

Moiette [It.], *mullets*, firetongs, pincers. . . .
Pilaturo [It.], a pair of *mulets* to pull out haires with. *Florio.*

Where are thy *mullets*?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Mullet pierced, in *her.*, a star-shaped figure having a round hole in the middle. It is supposed to represent the rowel of a spur, and has usually five points.

mullet[2]† (mul'et), *v. t.* [< *mullet*[2], *n.*] To deck or adorn by means of mullets or curling-pincers.

Her ladiships browes must be *mullitted.*
Quarles, Virgin Widow (1656).

mullet-hawk (mul'et-hâk), *n.* The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.*

mullet-smelt (mul'et-smelt), *n.* See *smelt.*

mullet-sucker (mul'et-suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *mullet*[1], 3.

mulley (mŭl'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *muley.*

mullhead (mul'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mullidæ (mul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mullus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mullus.* They have an oblong compressed body covered with large deciduous scales, unarmed opercular bones, no bony preopercular stay, and a pair of movable barbels at the throat. About 50 species inhabit tropical or subtropical seas, and one, the red mullet or surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus,* goes northward to the British and neighboring waters.

mulliegrums†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mulligrubs.*

Peter's successour was so in his *mulliegrums* that he had thought to have buffeted him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172). (*Davies.*)

mulligatawny (mul″i-gạ-tâ'ni), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr,* lit. pepper-water.] A famous East Indian soup made of meat or fowl, strongly flavored with curry. Also spelled *mullagatawny.*

In *Mulligatawny* soup . . . Australian meat forms a very serviceable ingredient.
Saturday Rev. (London), May 24, 1873, p. 691.

mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz), *n.* [Formerly also *mulliegrums;* appar. a slang term, and perhaps as such of no definite origin.] **1.** A pain in the intestines; colic. [Slang.]

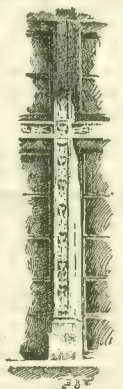
Doctors for diseases of wind and doctors for diseases of water, doctors for *mulligrubs* and doctors for "miseries."
The Atlantic, XXI. 268.

2. Ill temper; sulkiness; the sulks: as, to have the *mulligrubs.* [Slang.]

I have scarce stirred to take exercise for four or five days, no wonder I had the *mulligrubs.*
Scott, Journal, March 14, 1826.

3. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

mullion (mul'yọn), *n.* [A corruption of *munnion,* perhaps by some vague association with *mullet*[2], a five-pointed star: see *munnion.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A division, typically of stone, between the lights of windows, screens, etc. Mullions were first used toward the close of the twelfth century, and reached their most perfect development about the middle of the thirteenth century. In the later medieval architecture, while becoming constantly more elaborate in design and in moldings, and exhibiting much science in the methods of assembling, the mullions are artistically less satisfactory in their lines. The word is in the plural almost synonymous with *tracery.* See also cuts under *batement-light, geometric, decorated, flamboyant.* (*b*) One of the divisions between panels in wainscoting. Formerly *monial.*



Renaissance Mullion.—Hôtel de Ville, Beaugency, France.

mullion (mul'yọn), *v. t.* [< *mullion, n.*] To form into divisions by the use of mullions.

mullioned (mul'yọnd), *a.* [< *mullion* + *-ed*[2].] Having mullions.

mullit†, *v. t.* See *mullet*[2].

mull-madder (mul'mad″ėr), *n.* An inferior quality of madder, consisting of the refuse sifted or winnowed out in the preparation of the finer qualities.

mullmull (mul'mul), *n.* See *mulmul.*

mull-muslin (mul'muz″lin), *n.* A muslin of the finest quality, thin, soft, and transparent, used for women's dresses and the like. The name is usually given to the English and other imitations of mull. See *mull*[7].

mullock (mul'ọk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mollocke,* < ME. *mullok,* dim. of *mul, mulle,* dust: see *mull*[1] and *-ock.*] **1.** Rubbish; refuse; dirt; dung. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 385.

The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deal of rubbeshe and *mullocke.*
Fardle of Facions (1555), vi. (*Cath. Ang.*)

2. In *mining,* rubbish; attle; mining refuse; that which remains after the ore has been separated. [Australia.]—**3.** A blundered piece of business; a mull or mess. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The stump of a tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mullus (mul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *mullus,* the red mullet. Cf. *mullet*[1].] The typical genus of *Mullidæ,* whose best-known species is the mullus of the ancients, now known as the *red mullet* or *surmullet, M. surmuletus.*

mulmul (mul'mul), *n.* [Also *mullmull;* < Hind. *malmal.*] Same as *mull*[7].

mulne, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mill*[1].

mulse (muls), *n.* [= Pg. It. *mulso, mulsa,* < L. *mulsum,* honey-wine, mead, neut. (sc. *vinum,* wine) of *mulsus,* pp. of *mulcere,* sweeten, lit. stroke, soothe, soften. Cf. *emulsion.*] **1.** Sweet wine.—**2.** Wine sweetened artificially.

mulsh (mulsh), *a.* and *n.* [In technical use as noun and verb now commonly *mulch,* but prop. *mulsh* (cf. *Welch,* prop. and now usually *Welsh*); < ME. *molsh* = G. dial. *molsch, mulsch,* soft, mellow, rotten; cf. LG. *molschen, mulschen,* become weak; cf. AS. *molsnian,* also in comp. *ā-molsnian, for-molsnian, ge-molsnian,* molder, decay, rot, prob., with formative *-s,* < *molde,* earth, mold (cf. AS. *milds,* ME. *milse, milce,* mildness, similarly formed, < *milde,* mild): see *mold*[1]. Less prob. < AS. *myl,* dust: see *mull*[1].] **I.** *a.* Soft; mellow: said of soil.

Thi vynes soile be not to *molsh* nor hardde,
But sumdel *molsh,* neither to fatte ne leene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

II. *n.* In *gardening,* strawy dung, or any other material, as leaves, loose earth, or hay, spread on the surface of the ground to protect the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, of tender plants, etc.

mulsh (mulsh), *v. t.* [< *mulsh, n.*] To cover with mulsh. Also written *mulch.*

mult (mult), *v. t.* [< late ME. *multen* (ML. *multare*), a back formation (perhaps confused with L. *multare,* fine: see *mulct*) < *multer, multure* (ML. *molitura*), toll for grinding: see *multure.*] To take toll from for grinding corn. See *multure.*

mult-. See *multi-.*

multangular (mul-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [Also *multiangular;* = F. *multangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *multangular* = It. *moltangolare,* < L. *multangulus,* multangular (cf. LL. *multiangulum,* a polygon), < *multus,* many, + *angulus,* angle: see *angle*[3], *angular.*] Having many angles; polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In multangular form; with many angles or corners.

multangularness (mul-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being multangular or polygonal.

multanimous (mul-tan'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *animus,* mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided.

That *multanimous* nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 314.

multarticulate (mul-tär-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [Also *multiarticulate;* < L. *multus,* many, + *articulus,* joint: see *article, articulate.*] Many-jointed; having or composed of many joints or articulations, as the legs and antennæ of insects, the bodies of worms, etc. Usually *multiarticulate.*

Apus glacialis presents an elongated vermiform body, terminated by two long *multiarticulate* setose styles.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 242.

multeity (mul-tē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. as if **multeita(t-)s,* < L. *multus,* much, many: see *multitude* and *-ity.*] Manifoldness; specifically, extreme numerousness; numerosity; multitudinousness; the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainty and law.

There may be *multeity* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons.
Coleridge.

If it should appear that the field of competition is deficient in that continuity of fluid, that *multeity* of atoms, which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of physics.
F. Y. Edgeworth, Mathematical Psychics.

multer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *multure.*

multer-ark†, *n.* A vessel in which the multure or toll for grinding corn was deposited. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

multer-dish†, *n.* A dish or vessel used in measuring the amount of multure or toll for grinding. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

multi-. [L. *multi-,* before a vowel *mult-,* combining form of *multus,* much, many: see *multitude.*] An element in many words of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much.'

multiangular (mul-ti-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Same as *multangular.*

multiarticulate (mul″ti-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *multarticulate.*

multiaxial (mul-ti-ak'si-al), *a.* [Prop. **multaxial,* < L. *multus,* many, + *axis,* an axle: see *axial.*] Having many or several axes or lines of growth. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 50.

multicamerate (mul-ti-kam'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *camera,* a chamber: see *camerate.*] Having many chambers or cells; multiloculate. *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 282.

multicapitate (mul-ti-kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *capitatus,* having a head: see *capitate.*] Having many heads; multicipital.

multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [= F. *multicapsulaire* = Pg. *multicapsular* = It. *molticapsolare,* < L. *multus,* many, + (NL.) *capsula,* capsule: see *capsule, capsular.*] Having many capsules: used especially in botany.

multicarinate (mul-ti-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *carina,* a keel: see *carina, carinate.*] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

multicauline (mul-ti-kâ'lin), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *caulis,* a stem: see *caulis.*] Having many stems. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

multicavous (mul-tik'ạ-vus), *a.* [= Pg. *multicavo,* < L. *multicavus,* many-holed, < *multus,* many, + *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] Having many holes or cavities.

multicellular (mul-ti-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cellula,* a small room: see *cellula, cellular.*] Having several cells; consisting of several cells; many-celled: as, a *multicellular* organism. Compare *unicellular.*

To enable this *multicellular* to be used as an inspectional instrument, . . . a mirror supported in a frame . . . is supplied.
Elect. Review (Eng.), XXV. 525.

multicentral (mul-ti-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *centrum,* center: see *central.*] Having many centers; specifically, having many centers of organic activity or development, as nuclei.

The changes undergone by the nucleus in this rapid *multicentral* segregation of the parent protoplasm have not been determined.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

multicharge (mul'ti-chärj), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + E. *charge.*] Having or capable of containing several charges: as, a *multicharge* gun. See *gun*[1].

multicipital (mul-ti-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *caput* (in comp. *-ciput*), head: see *caput, capital*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having many heads; multicapitate.

multicolor, multicolour (mul'ti-kul-ọr), *a.* [= F. *multicolore* = Pg. *multicolor* = It. *multicolore,* < L. *multicolor,* many-colored, < *multus,* many, + *color,* color: see *color.*] Having many colors. Also *multicolored.* [Rare.]

multicolorous (mul-ti-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< LL. *multicolōrus,* many-colored: see *multicolor.*] Of many colors; party-colored; pied.

multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *costa,* a rib: see *costate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having numerous ribs or nerves proceeding from the base of a leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having many ribs, ridges, or costæ.

multicuspid (mul-ti-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus,* much, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp.*] **I.** *a.* Having more than two cusps, as a tooth. Also *multicuspidate.*

II. *n.* A multicuspid tooth.

multicuspidate (mul-ti-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp, cuspidate.*] Same as *multicuspid.*

multicycle (mul'ti-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cyclus,* a circle, a wheel: see *bicycle.*] **1.** A velocipede or "cycle" with more than three wheels; specifically, a form of velocipede first introduced to public notice in 1887, by a series of experiments at Aldershot in England, to test its value as a vehicle for infantry. It is intended to carry from five to twelve men. It has seven pairs of wheels, six pairs being actuated by twelve men, two men to a pair, the space over the axle between the wheels of the seventh pair being occupied as a baggage-van. The propulsion is performed entirely by the feet of the men, and the vehicle is steered by one man.

2. A bicycle designed to carry more than two riders.

multidentate (mul-ti-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate.*] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.—**Multidentate mandible.** See *mandible*[1].

multidenticulate (mul″ti-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *denticulus,* dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *denticulate.*] Having many denticulations or fine teeth.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes.

multidimensional (mul-ti-di-men'shọn-al), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *dimensio*(*n*-), dimension: see *dimension*, *dimensional*.] In *math.*, of more than three dimensions; *n*-dimensional.

Only mathematicians can work out systems of non-Euclidian geometry, or of *multidimensional* space.
R. A. Proctor, Gentleman's Mag., CCLIV. 36.

multifaced (mul'ti-fāst), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *facies*, face, + E. *-ed*[2].] Having many faces, as certain crystals; presenting many different appearances.

multifarie†, *a.* [< LL. *multifarius*, manifold: see *multifarious*.] Same as *multifarious*.

As though we sent into the land of France
Ten thousand people, men of good puissance,
To werre vnto her hindring *multifarie*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-ụs), *a.* [= Sp. *multifario*, < LL. *multifarius*, manifold, < L. *multus*, many, + *-farius* = Gr. *-φάσιος*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, √ *φα*, show, appear. Cf. *bifarious*.] **1.** Having great multiplicity; of great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.

Man is a complex and *multifarious* being, integrated of body and soul. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 7.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged in many rows or ranks.—**3.** In *law* (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits. As the objection is founded on the inconvenience of trying together diverse matters, what is to be regarded as multifarious is largely discretionary with the trial court.

multifariously (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious way; with great diversity.

multifariousness (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplied diversity.

multiferous (mul-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *multifère* = Sp. *multífero*, < L. *multifer*, fruitful, < *multus*, much, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing much or many. *Bailey*, 1731.

multifid (mul'ti-fid), *a.* [= F. *multifide* = It. *multifido*, < L. *multifidus*, many-cleft, < *multus*, many, + *findere*, √ *fid*, cleave: see *fission*.] Having many fissions or divisions; cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments, as certain leaves: chiefly a zoölogical and botanical term.

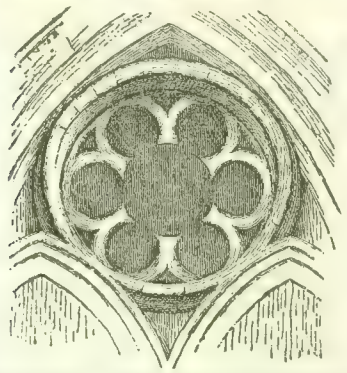
multifidous (mul-tif'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *multifidus*: see *multifid*.] Same as *multifid*.

multifidus (mul-tif'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *multifidi* (-dī). [NL., < L. *multifidus*, many-cleft: see *multifid*.] In *anat.*, one of the muscles of the fifth or deepest layer of the back, consisting of many fleshy and tendinous fasciculi which pass obliquely upward and inward from one vertebra to another, the whole filling the groove between the spinous and transverse processes from the sacrum to the axis: more fully called the *multifidus spinæ*, and also *fidispinalis*.

multiflagellate (mul-ti-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *flagellum*, whip: see *flagellate*[1].] Possessing many flagella, or whip-like appendages: correlated with *uniflagellate*, *biflagellate*.

multiflorous (mul-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [= F. *multiflore* = Sp. Pg. It. *multifloro*, < LL. *multiflōrus*, abounding in flowers, < L. *multus*, many, + *flos* (*flor*-), a flower: see *flower*.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

multiflue (mul'ti-flö), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + E. *flue*[1].] Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive. [A trade use.]



Multifoil.—Window of Apsidal Chapel, Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century.

multifoil (mul'ti-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, *decoration*, etc., having more than five foils or arcuate divisions: as, a *multifoil* arch.

II. *n.* Multifoil ornament.

In his architecture the tracery, scroll-work, and *multifoil* bewilder us, and divert attention from the main design. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 335.

multifold (mul'ti-fōld), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + E. *-fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

multiform (mul'ti-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiforme* = Sp. Pg. *multiforme* = It. *multiforme*, *moltiforme*, < L. *multiformis*, many-shaped, < *multus*, many, + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having many forms; highly diversiform; polymorphic.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*, and mix
And nourish all things. *Milton*, P. L., v. 182.

Multiform aggregates which display in the highest degree the phenomena of Evolution structurally considered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 36.

Multiform function, a function such that within a given area of the variable the latter can pass continuously through a cycle of values so that when it returns to its original value the function shall have a different value from that which it had at first. Also called *non-uniform function*.

II. *n.* That which is multiform; that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything.

The word suits many different martyrdoms,
And signifies a *multiform* of death.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iii.

multiformity (mul-ti-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *multiformité* = Sp. *multiformidad* = Pg. *multiformidade*, < LL. *multiformita*(*t*-)*s*, < L. *multiformis*, many-shaped: see *multiform*.] The character of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in one thing.

From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects; and from that eternall God temporall effects.
Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

If we contemplate primitive human life as a whole, we see that *multiformity* of sequence rather than uniformity of sequence is the notion which it tends to generate.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

multiformous (mul-ti-fôr'mus), *a.* [< *multiform* + *-ous*.] Same as *multiform*. [Rare.]

His *multiformous* places compell'd such a swarm of suitors to hum about him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 204. (*Davies*.)

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang'gli-ọn-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + (LL.) *ganglion*, a tumor: see *ganglion*.] Having many ganglia. *Huxley*.

multigenerate (mul-ti-jen'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Generated in many ways. —**Multigenerate function**, in *math.*, a function not monogenous.

multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *multigeneris*, also *multigenerus*, of many kinds, < *multus*, many, + *genus* (*gener*-), kind: see *genus*.] Of many kinds; having many kinds.

multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *granulum*, a grain: see *granulate*.] Having or consisting of many grains.

multigyrate (mul-ti-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *gyrus*, a circle, circuit, ring: see *gyrate*.] Having many gyres or convolutions; much convoluted, as a brain.

multijugate (mul-ti-jö'gāt), *a.* Same as *multijugous*.

multijugous (mul-ti-jö'gus), *a.* [< L. *multijugus*, *multijugis*, yoked many together, < *multus*, many, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, consisting of many pairs of leaflets.

multilaminate (mul-ti-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *lamina*, a thin plate of wood: see *laminate*.] Having many layers or laminæ.

multilateral (mul-ti-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* [Cf. F. *multilatère* = Sp. *multilátero* = Pg. *multilatero* = It. *moltilatero*; < L. *multus*, many, + *latus* (*later*-), side: see *lateral*.] **1.** In *math.*, having more lines or sides than one. Hence—**2.** Generally, many-sided.

The whole poem represents the *multilateral* character of Hinduism. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii. 8.

multilineal (mul-ti-lin'ẹ-al), *a.* [= Pg. *multilineal*, < L. *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *lineal*.] Having many lines.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'ẹ-ạr), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *linear*.] Same as *multilineal*.

multilobate (mul-ti-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ate*[1]: see *lobate*.] Having many lobes; consisting of several lobes.

multilobed (mul'ti-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Having many lobes or lobe-like parts; multilobate.

multilobular (mul-ti-lob'ụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule: see *lobular*.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mul-ti-lok'ụ-lạr), *a.* [= F. *multiloculaire* = Pg. *multilocular* = It. *moltiloculare*, < L. *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ar*[3]: see *locular*.] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments: as, a *multilocular* pericarp; a *multilocular* spore; *multilocular* shells. See *pluri-locular*.—**Multilocular crypt.** See *crypt*.

multiloculate (mul-ti-lok'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *multilocular*.

multiloquence (mul-til'ọ-kwens), *n.* [= It. *moltiloquenza*, < L. *multus*, many, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loquen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk: see *locution*.] Use of many words; verbosity; loquacity.

multiloquent (mul-til'ọ-kwent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *loquen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

multiloquous (mul-til'ọ-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *moltiloco* = Pg. *multiloquo* = It. *moltiloquo*, < L. *multiloquus*, talkative, < *multus*, much, + *loqui*, speak, talk.] Same as *multiloquent*.

multiloquy†, (mul-til'ọ-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. *multiloquio* = It. *moltiloquio*, *multiloquio*, < L. *multiloquium*, talkativeness, < *multiloquus*, talkative: see *multiloquous*.] Same as *multiloquence*.

multimillionaire (mul″ti-mil-yọn-ār'), *n.* [< L. *multus* + E. *millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth several million dollars (or pounds, or francs, etc.).

multinodal (mul-ti-nō'dạl), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *nodal*.] Having many nodes, in any sense of that word.

multinodate (mul-ti-nō'dāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinodous (mul-ti-nō'dus), *a.* [< LL. *multinodus*, *multinodis*, having many knots, < L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinomial (mul-ti-nō'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *multinomio*, < L. *multus*, many, + *nomen*, a name: see *nome*[3], *nomen*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *polynomial*.—**Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem.

multinominal (mul-ti-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin*-), name: see *nominal*.] Same as *multinominous*.

multinominous (mul-ti-nom'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *multinominis*, many-named, < L. *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin*-), name: see *name*[1].] Having many names or terms; multinominal; polyonymous.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples. *Donne*, Paradoxus.

multinuclear (mul-ti-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nuclear*.] Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleate (mul-ti-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleate*.] Having many or several nuclei, as a cell. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 125.

multinucleated (mul-ti-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleolate (mul-ti-nū'klē-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleolate*.] Having many or several nucleoli.

multiovulate (mul-ti-ō'vụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] In *bot.*, containing or bearing many ovules.

multipara (mul-tip'a-rä), *n.*; pl. *multiparæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of *multiparus*: see *multiparous*.] In *obstet.*, a woman who has had two or more children, or who, having had one, is parturient a second time: opposed to *primipara*.

multiparity (mul-ti-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *multiparous* + *-ity*.] Plural birth; production of several at a birth.

multiparous (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *multipare* = It. *moltiparo*, < NL. *multiparus*, giving or having given birth to many, < L. *multus*, many, + *parere*, bear.] **1.** Producing many at a birth.

Creatures . . . that are feeble and timorous are generally *Multiparous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 138.

2. In *bot.*, many-bearing: said of a cyme with three or more lateral axes (the *pleiochasium* of Eichler).

multipartite (mul-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [= F. *multipartite* = It. *multipartito*, < L. *multipartitus*, much-divided, < *multus*, much, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, < *pars* (*part*-), a part: see

part, v.] Divided or cleft into many parts; having several parts; multifid.

multiped, multipede (mul'ti-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multipède*; < L. *multipes* (*-ped-*), many-footed (> *multipeda*, a many-footed insect), < *multus*, many, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having many feet; polypous.

II. *n.* A many-footed or polypous animal.

multiphase (mul'ti-fāz), *a.* Having many phases. See *polyphase.* [Recent.]

multipinnate (mul-ti-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate.*] In *bot.*, many times pinnate. See *pinnate.*

★**multiple** (mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiple* = Sp. *múltiplo* = Pg. *multiplo* = It. *multiplo*, < ML. *multiplus*, manifold, < L. *multus*, many, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc., akin to E. *-fold*: see *-fold*, and cf. *duple, triple*, etc. Cf. *multiplex*, with diff. second element.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Manifold; having many parts or relations.—**2.** Consisting of more than one complete individual.—**Law of multiple proportion,** in *chem.*, the law, first announced by Dalton, that, when a given quantity of an element A unites with several different quantities of B to form definite compounds, these several quantities of B will bear a simple ratio to each other.—**Multiple arc,** the system of connecting electric batteries, lamps, or other circuits to the leads or main conductors where terminals of each lamp or other circuit are connected to the leads, so as to form an independent arc or circuit between them. See *parallel circuit*, under *parallel.*—**Multiple contact drilling-machine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Multiple echoes.** See *echo*, 1.—**Multiple epidermis,** in *bot.*, an epidermis of several layers of superposed cells, resulting from the division of the original epidermal cells by partitions parallel to the surface.—**Multiple fruit.** See *fruit*, 4.—**Multiple images.** See *image.*—**Multiple integral,** in *math.*, a quantity which results from the performance of integration more than once, generally with reference to different variables.—**Multiple lines,** in *fort.*, several lines of detached works or ramparts arranged for the defense of a military position.—**Multiple neuritis,** a neuritis involving several nerves at once.—**Multiple point** or **tangent,** in *math.*, one which results from the coalescence of two points or tangents. The *multiple points* of curves are made up of the three kinds of double points: namely, the point where the curve crosses itself, the outlying point, and the cusp. In like manner, the *multiple tangents* are made up of three kinds of double tangents—the tangent from one real convexity to another, the outlying tangent with no real point of tangency, and the tangent at an inflection.—**Multiple pole.** Same as *multipolar.*—**Multiple star.** See *star.*—**Multiple values,** in *alg.*, symbols which fulfil the algebraic conditions of a problem when several different values are given to them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, etc.

II. *n.* In *arith.*, a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number: as, 12 is a *multiple* of 3, the latter being a *submultiple* or aliquot part of the former.—**Common multiple** of two or more numbers, a number that is divisible by each of them without remainder: thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 6 and 4. The *least common multiple* is the smallest number of which this is true: thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 6 and 4. The same definitions apply to algebraic quantities.—**Multiple of gearing,** a train of gearing by which a specific power to accomplish a definite act or function is attained through change of speed-ratio. Thus, in powerful shears, etc., a high speed is changed to a low speed with great increase of pressure exerted through a small distance on the cutting blade; conversely, by a multiple of gearing a high speed with less pressure may be obtained.

multiplepoinding (mul'ti-pl-poin''ding), *n.* In *Scots law*, double poinding or double distress. It gives rise to an action by which a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons obtains an adjudication for settlement and payment: corresponding to *interpleader* in England and the United States. See *poinding.*

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *multiplice* = Pg. *multiplex, multiplice* = It. *multiplice, moltiplice*, < L. *multiplex* (LL. also *multiplicus*), manifold, < *multus*, many, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Manifold; multiple; multiplicate.

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiplex* ineptitudes of the semblance?
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 137. (*Davies.*)

2. In *bot.*, having petals lying over one another in folds. Also *multiplicate.*—**Multiplex telegraphy,** a method by which several messages (specifically, more than four) can be sent over the same wire. By Edison's method (see *quadruplex*) four messages can be sent, and the number has been increased by Rowland to twelve or sixteen. See *duplex telegraph.*

II. *n.* In *math.*, a set of objects.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *v. t.* [< *multiplex, a.*] To render multiplex; manifold. [Colloq.]

multipliable (mul'ti-plī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *multipliable*, < L. *multipliabilis*: see *multiply.* Cf. *multiplicable.*] Capable of being multiplied.

There is a continually increasing demand for popular art, *multipliable* by the printing-press, illustrative of daily events, of general literature, and of natural science.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 10.

multipliableness (mul'ti-plī-a-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being multiplied.

multiplicable (mul'ti-pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= OF. *multiplicable, multipliable*, F. *multipliable* = Sp. *multiplicable* = Pg. *multiplicavel* = It. *moltiplicabile*, that may be multiplied, < L. *multiplicabilis*, multiplied, manifold, < *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply.*] Multipliable; capable of existing in many individual cases.

multiplicand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [= F. *multiplicande* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicando* = It. *moltiplicando*, < L. *multiplicandus*, gerundive of *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply.*] In *arith.*, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier.* See *multiplication*, 2.

The two numbers given or assigned in every multiplication have each of them a peculiar name, for the greater is called the *multiplicand* and the lesser is named the multiplier.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), fol. 23Q.

★**multiplicate** (mul'ti-pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *multiplicado* = It. *moltiplicato*, < L. *multiplicatus*, pp. of *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply.*] **1.** Consisting of many, or more than one.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *multiplex*, 2.

multiplicated† (mul'ti-pli-kā-ted), *a.* [< *multiplicate* + *-ed*².] Multiplied; put in two or more folds.

The Persian "cap was linnen *multiplicated*."
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 319.

★**multiplication** (mul''ti-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *multiplicacion*, < OF. *multiplicacion*, F. *multiplication*, < Sp. *multiplicación* = Pg. *multiplicação* = It. *moltiplicazione*, < L. *multiplicatio*(*n-*), multiplication, < *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply: see *multiply.*] **1.** The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied: as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

In hilles feet towarde Septentrion
Good humour hath *multiplicacion.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

It may be doubted whether any of us have ever yet realized the enormous change which has taken place in the conditions of national progress by the *multiplication* and diffusion of cheap books. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 499.

2. An arithmetical process in which one number, the *multiplier*, is considered as an operator upon another, the *multiplicand*, the result, called the *product*, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplicand; more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplicand in place of unity in the multiplier. Thus, the multiplication of 4 by 5 gives 5 times 4, or the number of units in five groups of four units each; so the multiplication of $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ consists in finding $\frac{3}{4}$ not of unity, but of $\frac{2}{3}$ of unity. By a further generalization, multiplication in the higher mathematics is regarded as the process of bringing an operand under an operator. Thus, in quaternions, if u be the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, and if v be another similar versor, then uv, or the result of the multiplication of v by u, is the rotation which would result from turning a line first through v and then through u. In like manner, in the theory of differential equations, if D_x denote the operation of differentiation relatively to the variable x, and D_y denote the same operation relatively to the variable y, then the operation of differentiating first relatively to y and then relatively to x is regarded as the product of D_y by D_x, and is written D_xD_y. In the algebra of logical relations, the multiplication of one relative by another consists in putting the relates of the multiplicand disjunctively in place of the correlates of the multiplier. In other cases, multiplication consists in conjoining (in some specific way) each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplicand: and this definition may be regarded as including every other. Thus, the multiplication of 2 feet of length by 3 feet of breadth is considered as giving 6 feet of area, in each of which square feet one unit of length is conjoined with one unit of breadth. So the momentum of a body having a motion of translation is said to be the product of the mass into the velocity—that is, is the result of imparting to each particle of the mass the whole of the given velocity. In the Boolian algebra, the product of two classes A and B is the whole of the class embraced by both—that is, it embraces all the individuals each of which reunites the characters of A and of B. In algebra, multiplication is denoted by writing the multiplier before the multiplicand, either directly, or with a cross (×) or a dot (·) interposed between them. All multiplication follows the distributive principle, expressed by the formula

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + bc + ad + bd.$$

Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle, expressed by the formula $a(bc) = (ab)c$. According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle, expressed by the formula $ab = ba$.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, increase in the number of parts of a flower, either (*a*) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or (*b*) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn. Also called *augmentation.* See *chorisis.*—**4**†. The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means. *Chaucer.*

It is ordained and stablished, That none from henceforth shall vse to multiply Gold and Silver; nor use the Craft of *Multiplication*; and if any the same do, and be thereof attaint, that he incur the Pain of Felony in this case. *Stat. 5 Hen. IV.*, cap. 5.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of encreasing those Metals, which in the Time of K. Henry IV was presum'd possible to be effected by means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compositions.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 111.

Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abait the king's coine.
Stow, Ldw. VI., an. 1549.

Anagrammatic, commutative, internal multiplication. See the adjectives.—**Cross** or **duodecimal multiplication.** See *duodecimal, n.*, 2.—**Multiplication table,** a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.—**Polar** or **external multiplication,** a multiplication in which the reversal of the order of the factors invariably reverses the sign of the product, while not altering its numerical value. Contrasted with *internal multiplication.*

multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiplicatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *multiplicativo*; as *multiplicate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to multiply or increase; having the power to multiply numbers.

II. *n.* A numeral adjective describing an object as repeated a certain number of times or as consisting of a certain number of parts, such as *single, double* (*duplex*), *triple* (*treble*), *quadruple, quintuple*, or *twofold, threefold, fourfold, fivefold.*

multiplicator (mul'ti-pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *multiplicateur* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicador* = It. *multiplicatore*, < LL. *multiplicator*, a multiplier, < L. *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply: see *multiply.*] Same as *multiplier*, 2.

multiplicious† (mul-ti-plish'us), *a.* [< L. *multiplex* (*multiplici-*), multiplex, + *-ous.*] Manifold; multiplex.

The animal [amphisbæna] is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

This sense [smelling] . . . although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 4.

multipliciously† (mul-ti-plish'us-li), *adv.* In a manifold or multiplex manner.

★**multiplicity** (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *multiplicité* = Sp. *multiplicidad* = Pg. *multiplicidade* = It. *moltiplicità*, < LL. *multiplicita*(*t-*)*s*, manifoldness, < L. *multiplex*, manifold: see *multiplex.*] **1.** The state of being multiplex or manifold or various; the condition of being numerous.

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. Many of the same kind; a large number.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods.
South, Sermons.

A *multiplicity* of laws give a judge as much power as a want of law, since he is ever sure to find among the number some to countenance his partiality.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

Multiplicity of a curve, the total number of multiple points, crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, or of their compound equivalents, belonging to it. Thus, a curve having no singularity except a ramphoid cusp has a multiplicity of 2, since a ramphoid cusp is equivalent to a simple cusp and a crunode.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line** with reference to a surface, the number of tangent planes to the surface from the line.

★**multiplier** (mul'ti-plī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which multiplies or increases in number.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2†. An alchemist. Compare *multiplication*, 3.

Alchymists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could multiply; as appears from a statute of Henry IV. repealed in the preceding record.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 376.

3. The number in the arithmetical process of multiplication by which another is multiplied. Also *multiplicator.*—**4.** A flat coil of conducting wire used as the coil of a galvanoscope. The tendency to deflection is proportional nearly to the number of coils.—**5.** An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A multiplying-reel; an attachment to an anglers' reel which gathers in the slack with multiplied speed at each revolution of the crank. See *reel.*—**Indeterminate, last,** etc., **multiplier.** See the adjectives.

multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *multiplied*, ppr. *multiplying.* [< ME. *multiplien, multiplyen, multeplien*, < OF. *multiplier, malteplier*, < F. *multiplier* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicar* = It. *multiplicare, moltiplicare*, < L. *multiplicare*, make manifold, multiply, increase, < *multiplex*, mani-

fold: see *multiplex.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make manifold; increase in number or quantity; make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition: as, to *multiply* men or horses; to *multiply* evils.

That God for hus grace goure grayn *multeplie.*
Piers Plowman, p. 135. (*Richardson.*)

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt. Ex. vii. 3.

Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain; he *multiplieth* words without knowledge. Job xxxv. 16.

When they are come to the bottome, another Caue presently presents it selfe, which terrifieth those that enter with the *multiplied* sounds of Cymbals and vncouth minstrelsie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

Nothing but Groans and Sighs were heard around,
And Eccho *multiply'd* each mournful Sound.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the operation of multiplication upon. See *multiplication*, 2.—**3†.** To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means. See *multiplication*, 3.

An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of *multiplying* gold.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 14, 1650.

Multiplying camera, gearing, glass, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow or increase in number or extent; extend; spread.

Be fruitful and *multiply.* Gen. i. 22.

The word of God grew and *multiplied.* Acts xii. 24.

As dangers and difficulties *multiplied*, she multiplied resources to meet them. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the process of multiplication. See *multiplication*, 2.—**3†.** To increase gold or silver by alchemical means.

Whoso that listeth outen his folye,
Lat him come forth, and lerne *multiplye.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 282.

multiplying-lens (mul'ti-plī-ing-lenz), *n.* See *lens.*

multiplying-machine (mul'ti-plī-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of calculating-machine.

multiplying-wheel (mul'ti-plī-ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which increases the number of revolutions in machinery.

multipolar (mul-ti-pō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *polus*, pole: see *polar.*] **I.** *a.* Having many poles, as a nerve-cell or a dynamo: opposed to *unipolar*, *bipolar*. See cut under *cell*, 5.—**Multipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which more than one pair of magnetic poles are used.—**Multipolar telephone**, a magneto-telephone in which more than one pole is opposed to the membrane.

II. *n.* An electromagnetic machine in which several pairs of magnetic poles are used or exist. Also called *multiple pole.*

multipotent (mul-tip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *multipoten(t-)s*, very powerful, < *multus*, much, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent.*] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. [Rare.]

By Jove *multipotent.*
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rank feud. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 129.

multipresence (mul-ti-prez'ens), *n.* [< *multipresen(t)* + *-ce.* Cf. *presence.*] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *Multipresence* of Christ's Body.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome, I. iii. 3.

The mediæval schoolmen and modern Roman divines ascribe omnipresence only to the divine nature and person of Christ, unipresence to his human body in heaven, and a miraculous *multipresence* to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

multipresent (mul-ti-prez'ent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present, a.*] Being present in more places than one; having the property or power of multipresence.

multiradiate (mul-ti-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate, a.*] Having many rays; polyactinal.

multiradicate (mul-ti-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *multiradix* (*-radic-*), many-rooted (< L. *multus*, many, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root): see *radicate.*] Having many roots.

multiramified (mul-ti-ram'i-fīd), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, a branch, + *facere*, make: see *ramify.*] Much-branched; having many branches.

The Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader than any of the last-named *multiramified* families.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, i.

multiramose (mul-ti-rā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, branch: see *ramose.*] Having many branches.

multiramous (mul-ti-rā'mus), *a.* Same as *multiramose.*

multisaccate (mul-ti-sak'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *saccus*, a sac: see *saccate.*] Having many sacs.

multiscient (mul-tish'ent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sciens* (*scient-*), ppr. of *scire*, know: see *scient.*] Knowing many things; having much learning.

multiscious† (mul-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *multiscius*, knowing much, < *multus*, much, + *scius*, knowing, < *scire*, know.] Having variety of knowledge. *Bailey.*

multisect (mul'ti-sekt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] Having many segments, as an insect or a worm.

multisect (mul-ti-sekt'), *v. t.* To divide into more than two parts.

multisection (mul-ti-sek'shon), *n.* The act of multisecting.

multiseptate (mul-ti-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *septum*, a partition: see *septate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having many septa, dissepiments, or partitions: as, *multiseptate* spores.

multiserial (mul-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *series*, series: see *serial.*] Having many series; arranged in many rows; multifarious; polystichous.

multiseriate (mul-ti-sē'ri-āt), *a.* Same as *multiserial.*

multisiliquous (mul-ti-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [= F. *multisiliqueux* = Sp. *multisilicuoso*, < L. *multus*, many, + *siliqua*, siliqua: see *siliquous.*] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

multisonous (mul-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [= Pg. *multisono*, < L. *multisonus*, loud-sounding, < *multus*, much, + *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

multispiral (mul-ti-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *spira*, spire: see *spiral.*] Having many turns or whorls: applied in conchology (*a*) to spiral univalve shells of many whorls, and (*b*) to opercula of many concentric rings.

multistaminate (mul-ti-stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *stamen*, the thread of a warp (NL. stamen): see *staminate.*] In *bot.*, bearing many stamens.

multistriate (mul-ti-strī'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *stria*, a streak: see *striate.*] Having many striæ, streaks, or stripes.

multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sulcus*, furrow: see *sulcate.*] Having many sulci or furrows; much-furrowed.

multisyllable (mul'ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [= It. *moltisillabo*, < L. *multus*, many, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

multitentaculate (mul″ti-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentaculate.*] Having many tentacles.

multititular (mul-ti-tit'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *titulus*, title: see *titular.*] Having many titles.

★**multituberculate** (mul″ti-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *tuberculum*, a small swelling, tubercle: see *tuberculate.*] Having many tubercles, as teeth. *Micros. Science*, XXIX. i. 20.

multituberculated (mul″ti-tū-bėr'kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *multituberculate.* *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 376.

multitubular (mul-ti-tū'bū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *tubulus*, a tube: see *tubular.*] Having many tubes: as, a *multitubular* boiler.

★**multitude** (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *multitude* = Sp. *multitud* = Pg. *multitude*, *multidão* = It. *multitudine*, *moltitudine*, < L. *multitudo* (*-din-*), a great number, a multitude, a crowd, in gram. the plural number, < *multus*, OL. *moltus*, much, many, appar. orig. a pp. (cf. *altus*, high, deep, orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish, grow: see *altitude, old*).] **1.** The character of being many; numerousness; also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together. Aquinas and others distinguish *transcendental* and *material multitude*; but it is difficult to attach any definite conception to transcendental multitude, which is the opposite of transcendental unity. Material multitude is the multitude of individuals of the same species, an expression which supposes matter to be the principle of individuation.

Armed freemen scattered over a wide area are deterred from attending the periodic assemblies by cost of travel, by cost of time, by danger, and also by the experience that *multitudes* of men unprepared and unorganized are helpless in presence of an organized few.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 495.

2. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

3. A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people. According to some ancient legal authorities, it required at least ten to make a *multitude.*—**The multitude**, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

The hasty *multitude*
Admiring enter'd; and the work some praise,
And some the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 730.

That great enemy of reason, virtue, and religion, *the multitude.* *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Multitude*, *Throng*, *Crowd*, swarm, mass, host, legion. A *multitude*, however great, may be in a space so large as to give each one ample room; a *throng* or a *crowd* is generally smaller than a *multitude*, but is gathered into a close body, a *throng* being a company that presses together or forward, and a *crowd* carrying the closeness to uncomfortable physical contact.

A very subtle argument could not have been communicated to the *multitudes* that visited the shows.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

We are enow, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*,
If any order might be thought upon.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 5. 20.

It crosses here, it crosses there,
Thro' all that *crowd* confused and loud.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

multitudinary (mul-ti-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **multitudinarius*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude: see *multitude.*] Multitudinous; manifold. ★[Rare.]

multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. as if **multitudinosus*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude: see *multitude.*] **1.** Consisting of a multitude or great number.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

2. Of vast extent or number, or of manifold diversity; vast in number or variety, or in both.

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 62.

One might with equal wisdom seek to whistle the vague *multitudinous* hum of a forest.
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, LXXI. 446.

3†. Of or pertaining to the multitude.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue; let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 156.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-li), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner; in great number or with great variety.

multitudinousness (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being multitudinous.

Its [nature's] *multitudinousness* is commanded by a senate of powers. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 151.

multivagant† (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant.*] Same as *multivagous.*

multivagous† (mul-tiv'a-gus), *a.* [< L. *multivagus*, that wanders about much, < *multus*, much, + *vagus*, wandering, strolling: see *vague.*] Wandering much. *Bailey.*

multivalence (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [< *multivalen(t)* + *-ce.*] The property of being multivalent.

multivalent (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong. Cf. *equivalent.*] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms.

multivalve (mul'ti-valv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multivalve*, < L. *multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see *valve.*] **I.** *a.* Having many valves. Formerly specifically applied—(*a*) among mollusks, to the coat-of-mail shells, chitons or *Chitonidæ*; and (*b*) among crustaceans, to the acorn-shells or cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ* or *Lepadidæ*, once supposed to be mollusks. Also *multivalvular.*

II. *n.* A multivalve animal shell.

Multivalvia (mul-ti-val'vi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see *multivalve.*] In Linnæus's system of classification, a division of his *Testacea*, including his genera *Chiton* and *Lepas.*

multivalvular (mul-ti-val'vū-lär), *a.* Same as *multivalve.*

multiversant (mul-ti-vėr'sant), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *versare*, turn about, intens. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *conversant.*] Turning into many shapes; assuming many forms; protean.

multivious (mul-tiv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *multivius*, having many ways, < *multus*, many, + *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [Rare.]

multivocal (mul-tiv'ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, much, many, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *vocal.*] **I.** *a.* Ambiguous; equivocal.

An ambiguous or *multivocal* word. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* A word or an expression that is equivocal, or susceptible of several meanings.

Multivocals, as conducing to brevity and expressiveness, are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

multivoltine (mul-ti-vol′tin), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + It. *volta*, a turn, winding: see *volt*[1].] Having several (at least more than two) annual broods; generated oftener than twice a year: said of silkworm-moths and their larvæ.

Some [races of silkworms] are *multivoltine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

multivorous (mul-tiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *vorare*, devour.] Voracious.

multocular (mul-tok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Having more than two eyes; having two eyes each of many facets or ocelli, as a fly.

Flies . . . are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note *k*.

multum (mul′tum), *n.* [< L. *multum*, neut. of *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In *brewing*, a compound consisting of an extract of quassia and licorice, used as an adulterant.

multum in parvo (mul′tum in pär′vō). [L.: *multum*, neut. of *multus*, much; *in*, in; *parvo*, abl. of *parvus*, small.] Much in small compass.

Multungula† (mul-tung′gū-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach), < L. *multus*, many, + *ungula*, hoof.] The seventh order of mammals, containing hoofed quadrupeds with more than two hoofs, as the hog, tapir, rhinoceros, and elephant: later called *Multungulata*.

Multungulata (mul-tung-gū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *multungulatus*: see *multungulate*.] An order of *Mammalia* comprising ungulate quadrupeds which have more than two functional hoofs. It is approximately equivalent to the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier and to the suborder *Perissodactyla* of modern naturalists, but agrees exactly with no natural division. Illiger in 1811 divided it into 6 families: *Lamnunguia* (hyrax), *Proboscidæ* (elephants), *Nasicornia* (rhinoceroses), *Obesa* (hippopotamuses), *Nasuta* (tapirs), and *Setigera* (swine). Earlier *Multungula*. Compare *Solidungula*.

multungulate (mul-tung′gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *multungulatus*, many-hoofed, < L. *multus*, many, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] **I.** *a.* Having more than two functional hoofs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Multungulata*.

II. *n.* A multungulate mammal.

multuple† *a.* [Var. of *multiple*, with term. as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Manifold. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, ii. 78. (*Davies*.)

multure (mul′tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moulture*, *mouter*, *mowter*; < ME. *multure*, *multer*, < OF. *multure*, *moulture*, *molture*, F. *mouture* = Pr. *moldura*, *moltura*, *moudura*, a grinding, toll for grinding, < L. *molitura*, a grinding, < *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind: see *mill*[1].] 1. The act of grinding grain in a mill.—2. The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist.—3. In *Scots law*, the toll or fee given, generally in kind, to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn.

Out of one sack he would take two *moultures* or fees for grinding. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11. (*Davies*.)

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal-sack.
Scott, Monastery.

multurer (mul′tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *multure* + *-er*[1].] A person who has grain ground at a certain mill. Multurers are or were of two kinds—first, such as were *thirled* (thralled) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land; and, second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so. The former were termed *insucken multurers*, the latter *outsucken multurers*. [Scotch.]

mum[1] (mum), *a.* [< ME. *mum*, *mom*, used interjectionally, expressing a low murmuring sound made with the lips closed, used at once to attract attention and to command silence; an imitative syllable, the basis of the verbs *mumble*, *mump*[1], *mum*[2], and their numerous cognates; cf. L. *mu*, Gr. *μῦ*, a mere murmured syllable; also *murmur*, and similar ult. imitative words.] Silent.

Shall we see sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate creature, and be *mum*?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 231.

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 3.

mum[1] (mum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mummed*, ppr. *mumming*. [< ME. *mummen* = D. *mommem* = G. *mummem*, mumble, mutter; imitative of the sound: see *mum*[1], *a.* Cf. *mumble*, *mump*[1].] To be silent; keep silence.

Better *mumme* than meddle ouermuch.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

[The imperative is often used as an interjection.

Mum then, and no more. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 59.

But to his speach he aunswered no whit, . . .
As one with griefe and anguishe overcum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 44.

I know what has past between you; but, *mum*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.]

mum[2] (mum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mummed*, ppr. *mumming*. [Also *mumm*; < ME. **mommen*, < OF. *momer*, < MD. *mommen*, D. *mommen* (= G. *mummen*), mask, play the mummer, < MD. *momme*, D. *mom* = G. *mumme*, a mask; cf. G. *mummel*, a hobgoblin, bugbear; supposed to have been used orig., in connection with the syllable *mum*, by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces: see *mum*[1].] To mask; sport or make diversion in a mask: as, to go a-*mumming*.

Disguised all are coming,
Right wantonly a-*mumming*.
Quoted in *Chambers's* Book of Days, II. 739.

mum[3]† (mum), *n.* [= D. *mom* = Dan. *mumme*, < G. *mumme*, a kind of beer, said to be so named from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it, in 1492.] A strong ale popular in the seventeenth century and in use down to a later time. It seems to have been made from wheat-malt, with a certain amount of oat-malt, and flavored with various herbs, with sometimes the addition of eggs.

An honest Yorkshire gentleman . . . used to invite his acquaintance at Paris to break their fast with him upon cold roast beef and *mum*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

A sort of beverage called *mum*, a species of fat ale, brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know the name by its occurrence in revenue acts of Parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other exciseable commodities. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

mum[4] (mum or m'm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ma'am* for *madam*.

mumble (mum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mumbled*, ppr. *mumbling*. [< ME. *momelen* = D. *mommelen* = G. *mummeln* = Sw. *mumla* = Dan. *mumle*, mumble; freq. of *mum*[1], *v.* Cf. *mamble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak with the vocal organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; speak in low tones, hesitatingly, or deprecatingly.

Muttering and *mumbling*, idiotlike it seem'd.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To chew or bite softly or with the gums; work food with the gums on account of lack or defectiveness of teeth.

I have teeth, sir;
I need not *mumble* yet this forty years.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

The man who laughed but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grained thistles pass.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 146.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low inarticulate voice.

He singes the treble part,
The meane he *mumbles* out of tune, for lack of life and hart.
Gascoigne, Memories.

Mumbling of wicked charms. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 41.

The chiefe Bonzi in an vnknowne language *mumbleth* ouer an hymne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the Deity. *Dryden*.

2. To chew gently; work (food) by rubbing it with the gums on account of lack of teeth.

Gums unarmed to *mumble* meat in vain.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 319. (*Latham*.)

The sea laps and *mumbles* the soft roots of the hills, and licks away an acre or two of good pasturage every season. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 278.

3†. To cover up or hide, as if by uttering in a mumbling, unintelligible fashion; say over inarticulately: with *up*.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence, and not to be *mumbled up* in silence. *Dryden*.

Take heede that you fishe not so faire that at length you catch a frogge, and then repentaunce make you *mumble up* a mass with miserere. *Greene*, Carde of Fancie.

mumble (mum′bl), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*] A low, indistinct utterance.

mumble-matins† (mum′bl-mat″ins), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + obj. *matins*.] An ignorant priest. *Davies*.

How can they be learned, having none to teach them but Sir John *Mumble-matins*? *Bp. Pilkington*, Works, p. 26.

mumblement (mum′bl-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *momblement*; < *mumble* + *-ment*.] Low indistinct words or utterance; mumbling speech. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 8. [Rare.]

mumble-news† (mum′bl-nūz), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + obj. *news*.] A tale-bearer; a prattler.

Some carry-tale, . . . some *mumble-news*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 464.

mumbler (mum′blėr), *n.* One who mumbles.

Mass *momblers*, holy-water swingers.
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 88.

mumble-the-peg (mum′bl-thē-peg′), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + *the*[1] + obj. *peg*.] A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground. The last player to complete the series is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife. Also *mumble-peg*, and corruptly *mumbly-peg*, *mumblety-peg*.

mumbling (mum′bling), *n.* [< ME. *momellynge*; verbal n. of *mumble*, *v.*] The act of speaking in a low tone or with the vocal organs partly closed; an indistinct utterance.

These makes hippynge, homerynge,
Of medles *momellynge*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206. (*Halliwell*.)

A series of inarticulate though loud *mumblings* over his food. *Rhoda Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, xxxiii.

mumblingly (mum′bling-li), *adv.* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance.

mumbo-jumbo (mum′bō-jum′bō), *n.* [Said to be a native African name; but it may be a mere loose rendering in E. of African jargon.] 1. A fantastic idol or image said to be worshiped, or used as a bugbear, by certain negro tribes.

Worship mighty *Mumbo-Jumbo*
In the Mountains of the Moon.
Bon Gaultier Ballads, Lay of the Lovelorn.

2. Any object of superstitious reverence or fear.

He . . . did homage to the miserable *Mumbo-Jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 18.

mum-budget† (mum′buj″et), *interj.* [< *mum*[1] + **budget*, put for *budge*, used like *mum* to command silence.] An exclamation enjoining silence and secrecy. [In the first quotation it is resolved into its component parts, and used as a kind of masonic sign.]

I come to her in white and cry *mum*; she cries *budget*; and by that we know one another.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2. 6.

Avoir le vec gelé, to play *mumbudget*, to be tongue-tyed, to say never a word. *Cotgrave*.

"Nor did I ever wince or grudge it
For thy dear sake." Quoth she, "*Mum budget*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 208.

mumchance† (mum′chāns), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *mummenschanz*; as *mum*[1] + *chance*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A game of hazard with cards or dice in which silence was absolutely necessary.

In comes the setter with his cards, and asketh at what game they shal play. Why, saith the verser, at a new game called *mum-chance*, that hath no policie nor knaverie, but plain as a pike staf: you shal shuffle and ile cut; you shal cal a carde, and this honest man, a stranger almost to us both, shal cal another for me, and which of our cards comes first shal win. *Greene*, Conny-Catching (1591).

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.
Machiavell's Dogg (1617), sig. B. (*Nares*.)

2. One who has not a word to say for himself; a fool.

Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*? What, are ye tongue-ty'd? *Plautus made English* (1694). (*Nares*.)

Methinks you look like *Mumchance*, that was hanged for saying nothing. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

3. Silence. *Huloet*.

II. *a.* Silent.

The witty poet [Swift] depicts himself as cutting a very poor figure at Sir Arthur's dinner-table in the presence of the dashing dragoon captain, and indeed sitting quite *mumchance*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 242.

mum-house† (mum′hous), *n.* A tavern where mum was sold.

I went with Mr. Norbury, near hand to the Fleece, a *mum-house* in Leadenhall, and there drunk mum.
Pepys, Diary, II. 124.

mumm (mum), *v. i.* See *mum*[2].

mummachog (mum′a-chog), *n.* Same as *mummychog*.

mummanize† (mum′a-nīz), *v. t.* [Irreg. < *mumm-y* + *-an* + *-ize* (cf. *humanize*).] To mummify.

Deere Vault, that veil'st him,
Mummanize his corse,
Till it arise in Heauen to be crown'd.
Davies, Muse's Tears, p. 9. (*Davies*.)

mumme†, *n.* See *mum*[3].

mummer (mum′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *momeur*, < *momer*, mum: see *mum*[2].] One who mums, or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon; specifically, in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts.

mummery (mum'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mummeries* (-iz). [Formerly also *mommery;* ‹ OF. *mommerie*, F. *momerie* (= Sp. *momería* = D. *mommerij* = G. *mummerei* = Dan. *mummeri*), mummery, ‹ *momer*, mum, go a mumming: see *mum*[2].] **1.** Pantomime as enacted by mummers; a show or performance of mummers.

Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

This festival [of fools] was a religious *mummery*, usually held at Christmas time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 308.

2. A ceremony or performance considered false or pretentious; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade: applied in contempt to various religious ceremonies by people who are of other sects or beliefs.

The temple and its holy rites profan'd
By *mumm'ries* he that dwelt in it disdain'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

But for what we know of Eleusis and its *mummeries*, which is quite enough for all practical purposes, we are indebted to none of you ancients, but entirely to modern sagacity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

mummet (mum'et), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *noonmeat* (ME. *nonemete*): see quot.] Luncheon. [Local, Eng.]

This nonemete — which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap — is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into *mummet*.
Southey.

mummia† (mum'i-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *mummy.*] Same as *mummy*[1], 2.

Hee supposed that *Mummia* was made of such as the sands had surprised and buried quick: but the truer *Mummia* is made of embalmed bodies of men, as they vse to doe in Egypt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

Your followers
Have swallowed you like *mummia*.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

mummick (mum'ik), *v. t.* [Cf. *mommick.*] To eat awkwardly and with distaste. [Prov. Eng. and local U. S.]

mummied (mum'id), *p. a.* Mummified. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 383.

mummification (mum″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *momification;* as *mummify* + *-ation.*] **1.** The process of mummifying, or making into a mummy.—**2.** In *pathol.*, dry gangrene. See *gangrene*, 1.

mummiform (mum'i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ *mummy*[1] + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy: applied in entomology to the nymphs of certain *Lepidoptera.*

mummify (mum'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummified*, ppr. *mummifying.* [= F. *momifier;* as *mummy*[1] + *-fy.*] To make into a mummy; embalm and dry as a mummy; hence, to dry, or to preserve by drying.

Thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men.
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 50.

There had been brought back to France numerous *mummified* corpses of the animals which the ancient Egyptians revered and preserved. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 33.

mumming (mum'ing), *n.* [‹ ME. *mommyng;* verbal n. of *mum*[2], *v.*] The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade.

That no maner of personne, of whate degree or condicion that they be of, at no tyme this Christmas goo a *mommyng* with cloce visaged. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

She had borrowed the suit under pretence she meant to play in some *mumming* or rural masquerade.
Scott, Monastery, xxix.

"Disguisings" and "*mummings*," i. e. dances or other appearances in costume, no doubt often of a figurative description, were in vogue at Court from the time of Edward III. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 82.

mummock (mum'ọk), *n.* [Var. of *mammock.* Compare *mommick.*] A rag; a scrap; a shred.

I haven't a rag or a *mummock*
To fetch me a chop or a steak:
I wish that the coats of my stomach
Were such as my uncle would take. *T. Hood.*

mummy[1] (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Formerly also *mummie, mummee;* in late ME. *momyn, momyan* (def. 2); = D. G. Sw. Dan. *mumie*, ‹ OF. *mumie*, F. *momie* = Sp. Pg. *momia* = It. *mummia*, ‹ ML. *mumia, momia, mummia* = NGr. *μούμια* = Turk. *mumiyā* = Pers. *mūmiyāī* (› Hind. *momiyāī*), a mummy (Hind. also a medicine), ‹ Ar. *mūmiyā*, pl. *mowāmi*, an embalmed body, a mummy, ‹ *mūm* (› Pers. *mūm*, › Hind. *mom*), wax (used in embalming); cf. Coptic *mum*, bitumen, gum-resin.] **1.** A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptian preparation for burial. An immense number of mummies are found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of those of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, etc. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. The bodies of the poorer classes were merely dried with salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. Those of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with various ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, and the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the corpse was washed, treated with balsam or other antiseptics, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses. The body was then put into an ornamented case of wood or cartonnage. Sometimes the cases were double. The term *mummy* is likewise used of human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner. In some situations the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body with the general characteristics of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of South America, especially at Arica (formerly in Peru), where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a dry saline soil. In some places natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns or in crypts, as in a well-known church-crypt in Bordeaux, France. Natural mummies of various animals are often found in such state of preservation as to allow of scientific description of many of their parts.


Head of Mummy of Seti I., father of Rameses II.

An imposture perhaps contrived by the Water-men, who, fetching them [the arms and legs] from the *Mummes*, . . . do stick them over-night in the sand.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 99.

2†. The substance of a mummy; a medicinal preparation supposed to consist of the substance of mummies or of dead bodies; hence, a medicinal liquor or gum in general. Also *mummia.* See first quotation under *mummia.*

Mummy hath great force in stanching blood, which may be ascribed to the mixture of balms that are glutinous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 980.

'Tis true; there's magic in the web of it: . . .
And it was dyed in *mummy* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 74.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing; . . . a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 124.

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician, who wrote that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. *Chambers's Cyc.*, 1738.

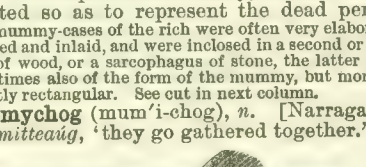
3. In *hort.*, a kind of wax used in grafting and budding trees.—**4.** A brown color prepared from the asphalt taken from Egyptian mummies, and used as an oil-color by artists. It resembles asphaltum in its general qualities, and has the advantage of being less liable to crack. It was supposed that the asphalt taken from the Egyptian mummies made the finest color. *Ure*, Dict., III. 361.—**To beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly, or till insensible.

mummy[1] (mum'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummied*, ppr. *mummying.* [‹ *mummy*[1], *n.*] To embalm; mummify. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 21.

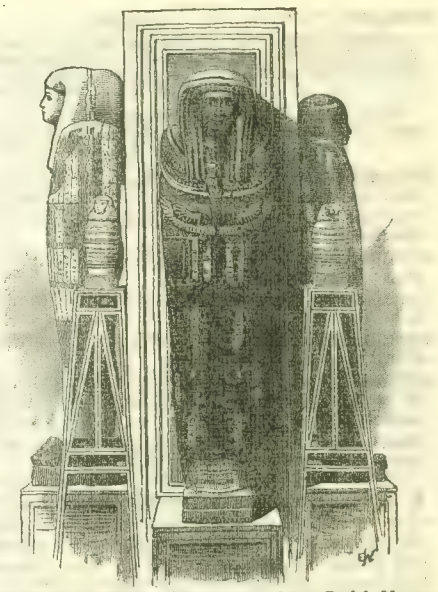
mummy[2] (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Short for *mummychog.*] A mummychog. *Massachusetts Fisheries Report for* 1872, p. 51.

mummy-case (mum'i-kās), *n.* In *Egyptian archæol.*, a case of wood or cartonnage in which a mummy was inclosed, having as nearly as possible the shape of the mummy, and carved and painted so as to represent the dead person. The mummy-cases of the rich were often very elaborately painted and inlaid, and were inclosed in a second or outer case of wood, or a sarcophagus of stone, the latter being sometimes also of the form of the mummy, but more frequently rectangular. See cut in next column.

mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [Narraganset *moamitteaûg*, 'they go gathered together.'] A


Mummychog (*Fundulus majalis*).

salt-water minnow, the common killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus;* also, one of numerous other small cyprinodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See *killifish.* Also written (abbrev.) *mummy, mummachog, mummichog, mammichug, mammychug.*


Mummy-case of Kha-Hor, between two others.—Boulak Museum, Cairo, Egypt.

mummy-cloth (mum'i-klôth), *n.* **1.** Cloth in which mummies are enveloped, a fabric as to the material of which there is some dispute, but which is generally admitted to be linen.—**2.** A modern textile fabric made to some extent in imitation of the ancient fabric, and used especially as a foundation for embroidery.—**3.** A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk and the weft of woolen: used for mourning when black on account of its lusterless surface. Also *momie-cloth.*

mummy-wheat (mum'i-hwēt), *n.* A variety of wheat, originally considered a distinct species, *Triticum turgidum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and to some extent elsewhere. It has been raised from grains found in mummy-cases — probably placed there, however, by fraud.

mump[1] (mump), *v.* [‹ D. *mompen*, mump, cheat; a strengthened form of *mommen*, mumble: see *mum*[1], *v.* The Goth. *bi-mampjan*, deride, is perhaps ult. related. In part perhaps associated with *munch*, as *crump*[3] with *crunch*, *hump* with *hunch*, *lump*[1] with *lunch*, etc. Hence *mumps.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

When they come with their counterfeit looks, and *mumping* tones, think them players. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. To nibble; chew; munch, or move the jaw as if munching.

Aged *mumping* beldames. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

Spend but a quarter so much time in *mumping* upon Gabrielism.
Nash, Dedication to Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

3. To chatter; make mouths; grin like an ape.

Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for 't.
Ped. How he *mumps* and bridles; he will ne'r cut clothes again. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

4. To implore alms in a low muttering tone; play the beggar; hence, to deceive; practise imposture.

And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For superannuate forms and *mumping* shams.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter with a low, indistinct voice; chatter unintelligibly.

Who *mump* their passion, and who, grimly smiling,
Still thus address the fair with voice beguiling.
Goldsmith, Epilogue Spoken by Mrs. Buckley and [Miss Catley.

2. To munch; chew: as, to *mump* food.

She sunk to the earth as dead as a doore naile, and never *mumpt* crust after. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

3. To overreach.

What, you laugh, I warrant, to think how the young Baggage and you will *mump* the poor old Father; but if all her Dependance for a Fortune be upon the Father, he may chance to *mump* you both and spoil the Jest.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

mump[2] (mump), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A protuberance; a lump. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumper (mum'pėr), *n.* A beggar.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*.
Poor Robin (1694). (*Nares.*)

The country gentleman [of the time of Charles II.] . . . was . . . deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng. (*Latham.*)

mumping-day (mump'ing-dā), *n.* St. Thomas's day, the twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country begging corn, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumpish (mum'pish), *a.* [< *mump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

mumpishly (mum'pish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner; dully; sullenly.

mumpishness (mum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* (also used as *sing.*). [Pl. of **mump*[1], n., < *mump*[1], *v.* Cf. *mump*[2].] **1.** Sullenness; silent displeasure; sulks. [Rare.]

The Sunne was so in his *mumps* uppon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 168). (*Davies.*)

2. A contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands and of the circumglandular connective tissue; idiopathic parotitis. Mumps is usually an innocent affection without dangers or sequelæ. It begins with pain and then swelling behind the jaw, close to the ear, on one side. The pain at first is caused by motion of the jaw or the presence of acids. The other side is involved a day or two later. There may be inflammation of the testes and scrotum in males, or of the mammæ, ovaries, and vulva in females; this extension is, however, mostly confined to pubescence and adult life. One attack usually protects. The period of incubation is thought to be from 7 to 14 days.

3†. A drinking game.

Now, he is nobody that cannot drinke super nagulum, carouse the hunter's hoop, quaffe upsey freze crosse, with leapes gloves, *mumpes*, frolickes, and a thousand such domineering inventions. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* [A term originating in the story of an ignorant priest who in saying his mass had long said *mumpsimus* for *sumpsimus*, and who, when his error was pointed out, replied, "I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." The story evidently refers to the post-communion prayer "Quod in ore *sumpsimus*," etc.] An error obstinately clung to; a prejudice.

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their newe sumpsimus.
Hall, Hen. VIII., f. 261. (*Halliwell.*)

Mere chance of circumstances is their infallible determinator of the true and the false, and, somehow, it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 137.

mun[1] (mun), *n.* [< ME. *mun*, prob. < Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* = G. *mund* = D. *mond* = E. *mouth*: see *mouth*.] The mouth.

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.
Popular rime, quoted by Halliwell.

mun[2], *v.* A variant of *moun*[2], *maun*—that is, *must*. [Now only provincial.]

A gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

mun[3] (mun), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who, in the reign of Queen Anne, swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating men, and offering rude caresses to women; a Mohawk.

mun[4] (mun), *n.* **1.** A dialectal variant of *man*, used indefinitely for both numbers of the third personal pronoun (*he, him, they, them*).

I've seed *mun* [him] do what few has.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

Look to *mun* [them]—the works of the Lord.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

2. A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age: usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive: as, mind what I'm tellin' you, *mun*. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

munch (munch), *v.* [Formerly also *maunch, mounch*; < ME. *munchen*, var. of *manchen, maunchen*, var. of *maungen, mangen*, eat: see *mange, v.* For the relation of *munch* to *maunch*[1], cf. that of *crunch* to *craunch*.] **I.** *trans.* To chew deliberately or continuously; masticate audibly; champ.

And some wolde *munche* hire mete al allone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 915.

I could *munch* your good dry oats.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 36.

II. *intrans.* To chew continuously and noisily.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And *munch'd*, and *munch'd*, and *munch'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, i 3. 5.

munch (munch), *n.* [< *munch, v.*] Something to eat. *Halliwell.* [Colloq. or prov.]

muncher (mun'chėr), *n.* One who munches.

munch-present†, *n.* A variant of *maunch-present*.

Muncke battery. A galvanic battery the plates of which are in the form of a horseshoe with one zinc and one copper arm soldered together. These are placed in such a manner as mutually to interlock on a frame which is immersed in a trough of acidulated solution.

muncorn, *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mund[1]†, *n.* [AS.: see *mound*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection; security. Compare *mundium*.

Till . . . a waiver was given, the wrong-doer remained in the folk's *mund;* and to act against him without such a waiver, or without appeal to the folk, was to act against the folk itself, for it was a breach of the peace or frith to which his *mund* entitled him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 23.

mund[2]† (mund), *n.* [< L. *mundus*, world: see *mound*[2].] A globe or ball: same as *mound*[2].

Another angel, nimbed, supporting in his muffled hand a *mund* or ball surmounted by a double transomed cross.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

mundane (mun'dān), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *mondain*, < OF. *mondain*, F. *mondain* = Sp. Pg. *mundano* = It. *mondano;* < LL. *mundanus*, belonging to the world, < L. *mundus*, the world, < *mundus*, adorned, elegant, clean; cf. *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly: as, this *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mondain* glory.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 579, App. No. 2.

I, King Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 71.

A sight . . . fitted for meditation on the volatility of *mundane* things. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 96.

2. In *astrol.*, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic. Thus, *mundane parallels* are small circles parallel to the horizon; *mundane aspects* are differences of azimuth amounting to some simple aliquot part of the circle. But the mundane aspects are calculated in such violation of the truths of trigonometry as to leave room for dispute as to what is intended.—**Mundane astrology.** See *astrology*, 1.—**Mundane era.** See *era*.

II.† *n.* A dweller in this world.

By the shyppe we may vnderstande ye folyes and erroures that the *mondaynes* are in, by the se this presente worlde. Prol. to *Watson's* tr. of Ship of Fools.

mundanely (mun'dān-li), *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mondanité* = It. *mondanità*, < ML. *mundanita(t-)s*, love of the world, < L. *mundanus*, of the world: see *mundane*.] The quality of being mundane; worldliness; worldly feelings; the way of the world.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xx. 1.

He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common *mundanity*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xvi.

mundation† (mun-dā'shon), *n.* [= It. *mondazione*, < LL. *mundatio(n-)*, a cleansing, < L. *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse, < *mundus*, clean: see *mundane*.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey*, 1731.

mundatory (mun'dā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *mundatorius*, belonging to cleansing, < *mundator*, a cleanser, < L. *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse: see *mundation*.] **I.**† *a.* Having power to cleanse; cleansing. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *mundatories* (-riz). Same as *purificator*.

mund-byrd† (AS. pron. mund'bürd), *n.* [AS. (= OS. *mundburd* = OHG. *mundiburd*), protection, patronage, aid, a fine (see def.), < *mund*, protection, + **byrd*, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*[1] and *birth*.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a fee or fine paid for securing protection.

In the laws of Ethelbert the king's *mundbyrd* is fixed at fifty shillings. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 71.

mundic (mun'dik), *n.* [Corn.] Iron pyrites, either pyrite or marcasite, and including also arsenical pyrites, or arsenopyrite, which is sometimes called *arsenical mundic*.

There are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg, to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to be Flores cupri; they find likewise both white and yellow *mundic*, and formerly they had antimony there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 239.

mundicidious† (mun-di-sid'i-us), *a.* [< L. *mundus*, the world, + *cadere* (in comp. *-cidere*), fall, happen: see *cadent, chance*.] Happening, to be met with, or to be looked for in this world. [Rare.]

A vacuum and an exorbitancy are *mundicidious* evils.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *mundificante* = It. *mondificante*, < LL. *mundifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mundificare*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

II. *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. Also *mundifier*.

mundification (mun"di-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *mondification* = Pg. *mundificação* = It. *mondificazione*, < ML. *mundificatio(n-)*, < LL. *mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

The juice both of the braunches and hearbe itself, as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 6.

mundificative† (mun'di-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mondificatif* = Sp. Pg. *mundificativo* = It. *mondificativo*, < ML. *mundificativus*, < LL. *mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] Same as *mundificant*.

mundifier (mun'di-fī-ėr), *n.* Same as *mundificant*. *Rees.*

mundify (mun'di-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mundified*, ppr. *mundifying*. [< F. *mondifier* = Sp. Pg. *mundificar* = It. *mondificare*, < LL. *mundificare*, cleanse, < L. *mundus*, clean, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To cleanse; make clean; purify.

Here mercury, here hellebore,
Old ulcers *mundifying*.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside
In that pure place, and they were *mundified*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 132.

II. *intrans.* To do something by way of cleansing.

To cleanse and *mundifie* where need is.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconveniency, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie*. *Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699). (*Nares.*)

mundil (mun'dil), *n.* Same as *mandil*[2].

mundium†, *n.* [ML.: see *mund*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection. See the quotation.

And the worst oppressions in consequence of the *mundium* [protection given by a noble or rich man to a poorer, for services to be rendered and assessments paid by the latter] led to the fear that a new serfdom might arise.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cx.

mundivagant (mun-div'ą-gant), *a.* [< L. *mundus*, the world (see *mundane*), + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering over the world. *J. Philips.* [Rare.]

mundul (mun'dul), *n.* Same as *mandil*[2].

mundungo†, **mundungus**† (mun-dung'gō, -gus), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, blackpudding.] Bad-smelling tobacco. *N. E. D.*

With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares.*)

Exhale *mundungus*, ill-perfuming scent.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

munerary (mū'nę-rā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *munerarius*, belonging to a gift, < L. *munus* (*muner-*), a gift: see *munerate*.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

munerate† (mū'nę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *muneratus*, pp. of *munerare* (> It. *munerare*), give, < *munus* (*muner-*), OL. *moenus* (*moener-*), a service, office, function, favor, gift, present, a public show: cf. *munia, moenia*, duties, service. Hence *remunerate*.] Same as *remunerate*.

muneration† (mū-nę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *munerazione*, < LL. *muneratio(n-)*, a giving, < L. *munerare*, pp. *muneratus*, give: see *munerate*.] Same as *remuneration*.

munga (mung'gą), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

mungcorn (mung'kôrn), *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mungeet, *n.* See *munjeet*.

mungo[1] (mung'gō), *n.* [Perhaps < **mung, mong, mang*, a mixture, as in *mongcorn, mungcorn*. But the termination, in this view, is not explained. The early history is not known. Some conjecture that the word is due to a proper name, *Mungo*. This is a Sc. name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woolen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fiber is weak and tender. See *shoddy*.

mungo[2] (mung'gō), *n.* [Cf. NL. *Mungos*, the specific name of the plant: see *Mungos*.] An

East Indian plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, whose roots are a reputed cure for snake-bites. See *mongoos*.

mungofa (mun-gō'fä), *n.* The gopher, a kind of tortoise.

The flesh of the gopher, or *mungofa*, as it is also called, is considered excellent eating. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 780.

mungoos, *n.* See *mongoos*.

Mungos (mung'gos), *n.* [NL.: see *mongoos*.] 1. A genus of African viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Rhinogalinæ*. The *Mungos fasciatus* is a common species.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *mongoos*.

mungrel†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mongrel*.

munguba (mun-gō'bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A stately species of silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Munguba*, found on the Amazon and Rio Negro.

mungy† (mun'ji), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dark; clouded; gloomy.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.
Quarles, Emblems, v 5.

Munia (mū'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from an E. Ind. name.] An extensive genus of ploceine birds of India and islands eastward, as *M. maja* or *M. malacca*, in which genus the paddy-bird is placed by some authors. See *Padda*.

municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *a.* [< F. *municipal* = Sp. Pg. *municipal* = It. *municipale*, < L. *municipalis*, of or belonging to a citizen or a free town, < *municeps* (*municip-*), a citizen, an inhabitant of a free town (> *municipium*, a free town, having the right of a Roman citizenship, but governed by its own laws), < *munus*, duty (see *munerate*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town.

When the time comes for the ancient towns of England to reveal the treasures of their *municipal* records, much light must be thrown upon the election proceedings of the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. Self-governing, as a free city.

There are two distinct and opposite systems of administration, the *municipal* or self-governing, and the centralizing or bureaucratic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 48.

3. Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation, and its citizens: as, *municipal* law (which see, below).—**Municipal borough.** See *borough*[1], 2 (*a*).—**Municipal corporation, court, judge,** etc. See the nouns.—**Municipal law,** a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the civil power in a state, respecting the intercourse of the state with its members and of its members with each other, as distinguished from *international law*, the law of nations, etc. In this phrase, derived from the Roman law, the word *municipal* has no specific reference to modern municipalities.

The *municipal laws* of this kingdom . . . are of a vast extent, and . . . include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule and direction of justice and judicial proceedings.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

I call it *municipal law*, in compliance with common speech; for, though strictly that expression denotes the particular customs of one single municipium or free town, yet it may with sufficient propriety be applied to any one state or nation which is governed by the same laws and customs. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

The term *municipal* [for local or provincial *law*] seemed to answer the purpose very well till it was taken by an English author of the first eminence to signify internal law in general, in contradistinction to international law, and the imaginary law of nature. It might still be used in this sense, without scruple, in any other language.
★ *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 26, note.

municipalisation, *n.* See *municipalization*.

municipalism (mū-nis'i-pal-izm), *n.* [= F. *municipalisme*; as *municipal* + *-ism*.] Systematic municipal government; the tendency to or policy of government by municipalities.

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *municipalities* (-tiz). [= F. *municipalité* = Sp. *municipalidad* = Pg. *municipalidade* = It. *municipalità*; as *municipal* + *-ity*.] A town or city possessed of corporate privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure *municipalities* or rustick villages. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

London claims the first place . . . as the greatest *municipality*, as the model on which . . . the other large towns of the country were allowed or charged to adjust their usages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 486.

municipalization (mū-nis″i-pal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *municipal* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of converting (a community) into a municipality, of bringing it under municipal control, or of providing for it the privileges of local self-government. Also spelled *municipalisation*.

The proposal seems to aim at the *municipalisation* of land, by placing the local authority in the position of ultimate landlord. *Nineteenth Century*, XVIII. 525.

Such is the present position of affairs in Paris, and it certainly points in the direction of the *municipalisation* of the bread trade. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 209.

municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-i), *adv.* In a municipal manner; as regards municipal rule.

municipium (mū-ni-sip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *municipia* (-ä). [L.: see *municipal*.] In ancient times, an Italian town with local rights of self-government and some of the privileges of Roman citizenship; later, a town-government similarly constituted, wherever situated.

A colony was brought to it [the ancient Carnuntum]; it was made a *municipium*; and the emperor Aurelius spent much of his time in this city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 241.

munific† (mū-nif'ik), *a.* [< It. *munifico*, < L. *munificus*, bountiful, liberal, < *munus*, a present, + *facere*, make.] Liberal; lavish. *Blacklock*, Hymn to Divine Love.

munificate† (mū-nif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *munificatus*, pp. of *munificare*, present, < *munificus*, present-making: see *munific*.] To enrich. *Cockeram*.

munificence[1] (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* [< F. *munificence* = Sp. Pg. *munificencia* = It. *munificenza*, *munificenzia*, < L. *munificentia*, bountifulness: see *munificent*.] The quality or character of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with great liberality or lavishness; bounty; liberality. Also *munificency*.—Syn. *Liberality, Generosity,* etc. (see *beneficence*), bounteousness, bountifulness.

munificence[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *muni-re*, fortify (see *muniment*), + *-ficentia*, < *facen(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Fortification or strength; defense. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 15.

munificency (mū-nif'i-sen-si), *n.* Same as *munificence*[1]. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.

munificent (mū-nif'i-sent), *a.* [= It. *munificente*, < L. as if **munificēn(t-)s*, equiv. to *munificus*, bountiful: see *munific*.] 1. Extremely liberal in giving or bestowing; very generous: as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.

Think it not enough to be liberal, but *munificent*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

2. Characterized by great liberality or lavish generosity: as, a *munificent* gift.

Essex felt this disappointment keenly, but found consolation in the most *munificent* and delicate liberality.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

=Syn. Bountiful, bounteous, princely. See *beneficence*.

munificently (mū-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a munificent manner; with remarkable liberality or generosity.

munify†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *muni-re*, fortify, + *-fy*.] To fortify. [Rare.]

The king assails, the barons *munify'd*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. st. 34.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *monyment* and, rarely, *miniment*; < OF. *muniment* = L. *munimentum*, a defense, < *munire*, OL. *moenire*, furnish with walls, fortify, < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls.] 1†. A fortification of any kind; a stronghold; a place of defense.—2. Support; defense.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other *muniments* and petty helps.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 122.

We cannot spare the coarsest *muniment* of virtue.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. A document by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed; a deed, charter, record, etc., especially such as belong to public bodies, or those in which national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned.

The privileges of London were recognized [at the time of the coronation of William the Conqueror] by a royal writ which still remains, the most venerable of its *muniments*, among the city's archives.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 553.

4. Any article preserved or treasured as of special interest or value, as jewels, relics, etc.

Upon a day as she him sate beside,
By chance he certaine *miniments* forth drew
Which yet with him as relickes did abide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 6.

Muniment-house, muniment-room, a house or room in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping deeds, charters, writings, etc.

munion, *n.* See *munnion*.

munite† (mū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *munitus*, pp. of *munire*, OL. *moenire* (> It. *munire* = Pg. F. *munir*, furnish with walls, fortify), < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls.] To fortify; strengthen.

Men must beware that, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, they do not dissolve and deface the laws of charity. *Bacon*, Unity in Religion.

Monasteries strongly *munited* against the incursions of robbers and pirats. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

munition (mū-nish'on), *n.* [< F. *munition* = Sp. *munición* = Pg. *munição* = It. *munizione*, < L. *munitio(n-)*, a defending, a fortification, < *munitus*, pp. of *munire*, defend: see *munite*.] 1†. Fortification.

Keep the *munition*, watch the way. Nahum ii. 1.

2. Materials used in war for defense or for attack; war material; military stores of all kinds; ammunition; provisions: often in the plural.

A very strong citadel at the west end, exceedingly well furnished with *munition*, wherein there are five hundred pieces of Ordinance. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 97.

His majesty might command all his subjects, at their charge, to provide and furnish such number of ships, with men, *munition*, and victuals, and for such time as he should think fit. *Hallam*.

Torpedo-boats, iron-clads, and perfected weapons and *munitions* at the service of any government that has money to buy them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 313.

3. Figuratively, material for the carrying out of any enterprise.

Pen. Cant. Your man of law
And learn'd attorney has sent you a bag of *munition*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

munity† (mū'ni-ti), *n.* [< OF. *munite*, for *immunite*: see *immunity*.] A granted right or privilege. *N. E. D.*

munjah (mun'jä), *n.* Same as *moonja*.

munjeet (mun-jēt'), *n.* [Also *mungeet*; < Bengali *manjīth*, Hind. *majīth*, a drug used for dyeing red.] 1. An East Indian madder-plant, *Rubia cordifolia*, taking to some extent the place of the common madder, and like the latter affording garancin.—2. The dyestuff obtained from its root.

munjistin (mun-jis'tin), *n.* [< *munjista*, a NL. spec. name of munjeet, + *-in*[2].] An orange coloring matter ($C_{14}H_5(OH)_2O_2$–COOH) contained, with purpurin, in munjeet or East Indian madder. It is nearly related to purpurin and alizarin.

munna (mun'ä). [Same as *maunna*.] Must not. [Scotch.]

munnion (mun'yon), *n.* [Also *munion*; < F. *moignon*, a blunt end or stump, as of an amputated limb (= Sp. *muñón*, the stump of an amputated limb, = Pg. *munhão*, a trunnion of a gun, = It. *mugnone*, a carpenters' munnion, *moneone*, a stump), < OF. *moing* (> Bret. *mon*, *moun*, etc.) = It. *manco*, maimed, < L. *mancus*, maimed: see *mank*[1]. The F. *moignon* does not appear in the particular sense 'munnion,' the F. form for which is *meneau*, OF. *menel*. Hence, by corruption, *mullion*, now the common form in arch. use. *Monial*[2], *muntin*, and *munting* appear to be other forms of the same word, due to some orig. misunderstanding.] 1. A mullion. [Obsolete or provincial.]—2. In *ship-building*: (*a*) A piece of carved work placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries. (*b*) A piece placed vertically to divide the panels in framed bulkheads.

mun-pins (mun'pinz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *mompyns*, *mone-pins*; < *mun*[1] + *pin*.] Teeth. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thy *mone-pynnes* bene lyche old yvory.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

munst, *n.* [Cf. *mun*[1].] The face. *Bailey*, 1731.

munt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mint*[2].

muntin, munting (mun'tin, -ting), *n.* [See *munnion*.] The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door.

Muntingia (mun-tin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Abraham *Munting*, professor of botany at Groningen, who died about 1683.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, belonging to the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, known by its many-seeded berry. There is but one species, *M. Calabura*, a native of tropical America, bearing white bramble-like flowers and fruit like cherries. Its wood is used for staves, etc., its bark for cordage. See *calabur-tree* and *silkwood*, 2.

muntjac, muntjack (munt'jak), *n.* [Jav. *mandjangan*.] A small deer of India, *Cervulus muntjac*, of the subfamily *Cervulinæ*. The term is extended to the several species of the same genus. They are diminutive deer, having remarkably long pedicels to the antlers. The male has small simple spiked antlers and long tusk-like canine teeth; the female is hornless and without tusks. These animals inhabit southern and eastern parts of Asia as well as some of the adjacent islands. Also written *muntjak*, *mintjac*.

Muntz's metal. See *metal*.

mur[1] (mėr), *n.* [A var. of *mouse*, ME. *mous*, *mus*, < AS. *mūs* = L. *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse: see *mouse*.] A mouse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mur[2]†, *n.* See *mure*[1].

mur[3], **murr**[1], *n.* [Also *murre;* origin obscure.] 1†. A catarrh; a severe cold in the head and throat.

With the pose, *mur*, and such like rheumes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Some gentlemanly humour,
The *murr*, the headache, the catarrh.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, ii. 1.

In sooth, madam, I have taken a *murr*, which makes my nose run most pathetically and unvulgarly.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

2. An epizoötic disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man. *Dunglison.*

Muræna (mū-rē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *muræna, murena*, the murena, a fish (> It. Sp. Pg. *murena* = F. *murène*, a kind of eel, the lamprey), < Gr. *μύραινα*, a sea-eel, lamprey, a fem. form, < *μῦρος, σμῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel.] 1. The typical genus of *Muræniдæ*. The name has been indiscriminately applied to almost all the symbranchiate and true apodal fishes, but by successive limitations has become restricted to the European murry and closely related species.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also written *murena*.

Muræsocidæ (mū-rē-ne-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of enchelycephalous apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Muræsox*. They have a regular eel-like form, with pointed head, lateral nostrils and branchial apertures, and tongue not free. The family consists of a few tropical or subtropical sea-eels.

Muræsocina (mū-rē″ne-sō-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, a group of *Muræniдæ platychistæ:* same as the family *Muræsocidæ*.

Muræsox (mū-rē′ne-soks), *n.* [NL., < *Muræna* + *Esox*.] The typical genus of *Muræsocidæ*, resembling *Muræna*, but with the snout extended like a pike's, whence the name. *M. cinerus*, an East Indian species, attains a length of 5 or 6 feet.

Muræniдæ (mū-rē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræna* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Muræna*. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii*, embracing all the *Apodes* as well as the *Gymnoti*. (*b*) In Müller's and Günther's systems, a family of physostomous fishes of elongate-cylindric or cestoid shape, with the vent far from the head, no ventral fins, vertical fins, if these exist, confluent or separated by the tip of the tail, the sides of the upper jaw formed by the tooth-bearing maxillaries, the fore part by the intermaxillary (which is more or less coalescent with the vomer and ethmoid), and the shoulder-girdle not attached to the skull. It corresponds to the *Apodes* and *Lyomeri* of recent systematists. (*c*) In Cope's system, a family of *Colocephali*, with three or fewer opercular bones, no scapular arch, no glossohyal, and no osseous lateral branchihyals.

murænoid (mū-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *muræna* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Muræniдæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Muræniдæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Murænoididæ (mū-rē-noi′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murænoides* + *-idæ*.] A family of blenniiform fishes, typified by the genus *Murænoides*. Also called *Xiphidiontidæ*.

murage (mū′rāj), *n.* [< F. *murage* (OF. *muraige*, a wall), < *murer*, wall: see *mure*[1], *v.* Cf. *murager, murenger*.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

The grant of *Murage* by the sovereign for the privilege of fortifying the cities and repairing the walls.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 275.

murager†, *n.* See *murenger*.

muraillé (mü-ra-lyā′), *a.* [F., walled, pp. of *murailler*, < *muraille* (= Pr. *muralh* = Sp. *muralla* = Pg. *muralha* = It. *muraglia*), a wall, < *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1].] In *her.*, walled. Also *murallé*.

mural (mū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mural* = Sp. Pg. *mural* = It. *murale*, < L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall, < *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her *mural* breach. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

2. Placed on a wall; of plants, trained on a wall.

Where you desire *mural* fruit-trees should spread, garnish, and bear, cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

These paintings, so wonderfully preserved in this small provincial town [Pompeii], are even now among the best specimens we possess of *mural* decoration. They excel the ornamentation of the Alhambra, as being more varied and more intellectual. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

3. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep: as, a *mural* structure or formation.—4. In *pathol.*, noting vesical calculi when rugous and covered with tubercles. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called *mulberry calculi*.—**Mural arch**, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitudes, etc., of the heavenly bodies.—**Mural circle**, an instrument which superseded the mural quadrant, and which has in its turn been superseded by the meridian- or transit-circle. It consists of an accurately divided circle, fastened to the face of a vertical wall with its plane in the plane of the meridian. It is furnished with a telescope and reading-microscopes, and is used to measure angular distances in the meridian, its principal use being to determine declinations of heavenly bodies. See *transit-circle*.—**Mural crown**, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard.—**Mural painting**, a painting executed, especially in distemper colors, upon the wall of a building.—**Mural quadrant**, a large quadrant attached to a wall, formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle.—**Mural standards.** See *standard*.—**Mural tower**, in *milit. arch.*, a tower strengthening a wall but not projecting beyond it on the outside. *G. T. Clark*, Archæol. Inst. Jour., I. 102.

II. *n.* A wall.

Now is the *mural* down between the two neighbours.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 208.

muraled (mū′rald), *a.* [< *mural* + *-ed*[2].] Made into a mural crown.

Ardent to deck his brows with *murald* gold.
J. Philips, Cerealia.

murallé (mū-ral-ā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *muraillé*.

murally (mū′ral-i), *adv.* In a form or arrangement resembling that of the stones in a wall.

Murally divided spore-cells.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 138.

Muranese (mū-ra-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* [< *Murano* (see def.) + *-ese*.] Of or belonging to Murano, an island town near Venice, celebrated for its glass-manufactories.

Murano glass. See *glass*.

Muratorian (mū-ra-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Muratori* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to L. A. Muratori (1672–1750), an Italian scholar.—**Muratorian fragment** (or **canon**), a list of the New Testament writings, edited by Muratori. It dates probably from the second century.

The *Muratorian fragment* on the Canon must have been written about A. D. 170. *Athenæum*, No. 3232, p. 447.

muray (mū′rā), *n.* Same as *moray*.

murchisonite (mėr′chi-son-īt), *n.* [Named after Sir Roderick I. *Murchison* (1792–1871), a British geologist.] A mineral, a flesh-red variety of orthoclase or potash feldspar, occurring in the New Red Sandstone near Exeter, England. It shows brilliant golden-yellow reflections in a certain direction.

★**murder** (mėr′dėr), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murther* (now nearly obsolete); < ME. *morder, mordre, morther, morthre*, < AS. *morthor, morthur*, murder, torment, deadly injury, mortal sin, great wickedness (= Goth. *maurthr*, murder, > ML. *murdrum*, OF. *mortre*, F. *meurtre*, murder, homicide); with formative *-or*, < *morth*, death, murder, homicide, destruction, mortal sin (> ME. *murth*, slaughter, destruction: see *murth*), = OS. *morth* = OFries. *morth, mord* = D. *moord* = MLG. LG. *mort* = OHG. *mord*, MHG. *mort*, G. *mord* = Icel. *mordh* = Sw. Dan. *mord*, murder, = L. *mor(t-)s*, death, = Lith. *smertis*, death, akin to Gr. *βροτός*, mortal, W. *marw* = Bret. *marv*, death, L. *mori*, die (> *mortuus*, dead), Skt. √ *mar*, die: see *mort*[1], *mort*[2], *mortal*, etc., *immortal, ambrosia, amrita*, etc.] 1. Homicide with malice aforethought; as legally defined, the unlawful killing of a human being, by a person of sound mind, by an act causing death within a year and a day thereafter, with premeditated malice.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul *murder?*
That cannot be; since I am still possess'd
Of those effects for which I did the *murder*,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 52.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another; . . . and it was defined, homicidium quod nullo vidente, nullo sciente, clam perpetratur. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiv.

2†. Slaughter; destruction.—**Agrarian murder.** See *agrarian*.—**Murder will out**, the crime of murder is not to be hid; something is or will be disclosed which was meant to be kept concealed.—**Statute of murders**, an English statute of 1512 for the punishment of murder.

murder (mėr′dėr), *v. t.* [Also and more orig. *murther;* < ME. *murdren, mordren, murtheren, morthren*, < AS. *myrthrian*, in comp. *for-myrthrian, of-myrthrian;* cf. OFries. *morthia, mordia* = D. *moorden* = OHG. *murdjan*, MHG. *mürden, mörden, morden*, G. *er-morden* = Icel. *myrdha* = Sw. *mörda* = Dan. *myrde* = Goth. *maurthrjan*, murder; from the simpler form of the noun (OS. *morth* = OFries. *morth*, etc.): see *murder, n.*] 1†. To kill; slay in or as in battle.

Mani of here migthi men [were] *murdred* to dethe;
therfor the quen was carful.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2860.

2. To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; kill criminally. See *murder, n.*, 1.—3. To kill or slaughter in an inhuman or barbarous manner.

Calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that *murders* me.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 23.

4. To destroy; put an end to.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then begin again, and stop again?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 2.

5. To abuse or violate grossly; mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, etc.: as, to *murder* the queen's English; the actor *murdered* the part he had to play.—**Murdering bird** or **murdering pie**, the shrike or butcher-bird. Also called *nine-murder*.=**Syn. 2.** *Slay, Despatch*, etc. See *kill*[1].

murderer (mėr′dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murtherer;* < ME. *mordrere, mortherer;* < *murder* + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who commits murder.

In that Yle is no Thief, ne *Mordrere*, ne comoun Woman, ne pore beggere, ne nevere was man slayn in that Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2†. Some destructive piece of ordnance. One kind thus named was usually placed, on shipboard, at the bulkheads of the forecastle, half-deck, and steerage, and used to prevent an enemy from boarding. Also *murdering-piece*.

But we, hauing a *Murtherer* in the round house, kept the Larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the other Ordnance and Musquets playd vpon their ships.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Mr. Vines landed his goods at Machias, and there set up a small wigwam, and left five men and two *murderers* to defend it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 152.

=**Syn. 1.** Manslayer, cutthroat, assassin, thug. See *kill*, *v. t.*

murderess (mėr′dėr-es), *n.* [Also *murdress;* < *murder* + *-ess*.] A female who commits murder.

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?
Was I ordain'd to be a common *murdress?*
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

murdering-piece† (mėr′dėr-ing-pēs), *n.* 1†. Same as *murderer*, 2.

O my dear Gertrude, this,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 95.

A father's curses hit far off, and kill too;
And, like a *murdering-piece*, aim not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

2. *pl.* Bits of old iron, nails, etc., with which a gun was loaded to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship. Also *murdering-shot*. *Bailey*, 1731.

murderment† (mėr′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *murder* + *-ment*.] Murder.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

murderous (mėr′dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *murtherous;* < *murder* + *-ous*.] 1. Of the nature of murder; pertaining to or involved in murder: as, a *murderous* act.

Since her British Arthur's blood
By Mordred's *murtherous* hand was mingled with her flood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 184.

If she has deform'd this earthly Life
With *murd'rous* Rapine and seditious Strife, . . .
In everlasting Darkness must she lie?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. Guilty of murder; delighting in murder.

Enforced to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead who sought his life.
Milton, P. R., ii. 76.

3. Characterized by murder or bloody cruelty.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 49.

4. Very brutal, cruel, or destructive.=**Syn.** Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, blood-guilty, fell, savage.

murderously (mėr′dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a murderous or bloody manner.

murdress (mėr′dres), *n.* [< OF. *murdriere*, F. *meurtrière*, a loophole.] 1. A murderess.—2. In *old fort.*, a battlement with interstices or loopholes for firing through.

mure[1]† (mūr), *n.* [< F. *mur* = Sp. Pg. It. *muro* = AS. *mūr* = OS. *mūra* = OFries. *mūre* = D. *muur* = MLG. *mūre* = OHG. *mūra, mūri*, MHG. *mūre, miure*, G. *mauer* = Icel. *mūrr* = Sw. Dan. *mur* = Ir. *mūr*, a wall, < L. *mūrus*, OL. *moerus, moiros*, a wall.] 1. A wall.

Oh had God made vs man-like like our mind,
We'd not be here fenc'd in a *mure* of armes,
But ha' been present at these sea alarmes.
T. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin that life looks through, and will break out.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 119.

2. Same as *murage*.

mure[1]† (mūr), *v. t.* [< ME. *muren* (= D. MLG. *muren* = OHG. *mūrōn*, MHG. *mūren*, *miuren*, G. *mauern* = Icel. *mūra* = Sw. *mura* = Dan. *mure* = Sp. Pg. *murar* = It. *murare*), < F. *murer*, < ML. *murare*, wall, wall in, < L. *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1], *n.* Cf. *immure*.] To inclose in walls; wall; immure; close up.

And he had let *muren* alle the Mountayne aboute with a strong Walle and a fair. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

He tooke a muzzel strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

mure[2] (mūr), *a.* [< ME. *mure*; by apheresis for *demure*, q. v.; otherwise < OF. *meur*, ripe, soft, mellow, also discreet, staid, < L. *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] Soft; meek; demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art clennes, both mylde & *mure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

mure[3] (mūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mured*, ppr. *muring*. [Origin obscure.] To squeeze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mure[3] (mūr), *n.* [Cf. *mure*[3], *v.*] Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

murena, *n.* See *Muræna*.

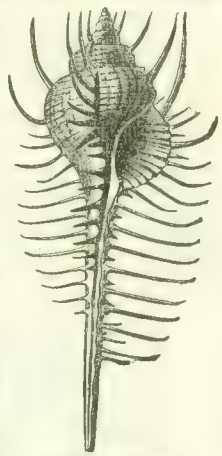
murenger† (mū'ren-jėr), *n.* [Also *muringer*, *morenger* (?); < ME. *murager*, < OF. *muragier* (?), an officer in charge of town walls, receiving the murage or toll for repairs, < *murage*, toll for repairing walls: see *murage*. For the epenthetic *n*, cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, etc.] An officer appointed to superintend the keeping of the town walls in repair and to receive a certain toll (murage) for that purpose.

A nominal appointment to the office of *Murenger* still takes place annually [at Oswestry], though the active duties of the office have long ceased.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2827.

The charter of Henry VII. provides that the mayor and citizens [of Chester] "may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens to be overseers of the walls of the aforesaid city, called *Muragers*, . . . and that they shall yearly overlook and repair the walls of the aforesaid city." *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2622.

Mures (mū'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *mus* (*mur-*), mouse: see *Mus*, *mouse*.] The Old World *Murinæ* as distinguished from the American *Sigmodontes* by having the molar cusps in series of threes across the teeth. There are many genera. The group is only a section of a subfamily of *Muridæ*.

murex (mū'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *murex*, the purple-fish.] **1.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Muricidæ*. The aperture of the shell is rounded, the canal is long and straight, and the outer surface of the shell is interrupted by numerous varices or spines, at least three to a whorl. The most remarkable forms of these shells are from tropical seas. The animals are highly rapacious, and some of them do great damage to oyster-beds, as the European *M. erinaceus*. The celebrated purple dye of the ancients was chiefly furnished by the animals of two species of the genus *Murex*, *M. trunculus* and *M. brandaris*, the dye being secreted by a special gland, called the "purpurigenous gland," of the animal. The amount secreted being very small, the number of animals sacrificed to secure it was correspondingly large, and the cost therefore great. Hence its use was confined to the wealthy, or reserved for sacred or regal purposes. Its manufacture seems to have expired after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.



Murex tenuispina.

2. A species of this genus.—**3.** Pl. *murexes* or *murices* (-rek-sez, -ri-sēz). A caltrop.

murexan (mū'rek-san), *n.* [< L. *murex* + *-an*.] Aminobarbituric acid ($C_4H_3N_2O_3.NH_2$). It is a product of the decomposition of murexide. Same as *uramil*.

murexide (mū'rek-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *murex*, the purple-fish, + *-ide*[2].] The ammonium purpurate of Prout (probably $C_8H_8N_6O_6$). It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic luster. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red color. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash, the solution having a beautiful purple color. In 1855 and 1856 this substance was largely used as a dye for producing pinks, purples, and reds, but the introduction of aniline colors put an end to its use.

murgeon (mėr'jọn), *n.* [Formerly *morgeoun*; cf. F. *morgue*, a wry face, *morguer*, make a wry face: see *morgue*[1].] **1.** A wry mouth; a grimace; also, a grotesque posturing.

Prelacy is like the great golden image in the plain of Dura, and . . . as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were borne out in refusing to bow down and worship, so neither shall Cuddy Headrigg . . . make *murgeons*, or jennyflections, as they ca' them, in the house of the prelates and curates. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A murmur; a muttering or grumbling.

muriacite (mū'ri-a-sīt), *n.* [< F. *muriacite*; < L. *muria*, brine, + *-c-* + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *muriatic*.] Native anhydrous calcium sulphate, or anhydrite. See *anhydrite*.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* [= F. *muriate* = Sp. Pg. It. *muriato*, < NL. *muriatum*, < L. *muria*, brine.] Same as *chlorid*[1].—**Muriate of ammonia.** Same as *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).—★**Muriate of copper.** Same as *atacamite*.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muriated*, ppr. *muriating*. [< L. *muria*, brine, + *-ate*[2].] To put into brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 12.

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *muriatique* = Sp. *muriático* = Pg. It. *muriatico*, < L. *muriaticus*, pickled, < *muria*, brine: see *muriate*.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt.—**Muriatic acid**, the commercial name of hydrochloric acid. See *hydrochloric*.

muriatiferous (mū″ri-a-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *muriate* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

muricate (mū'ri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *muricatus*, pointed, < *murex* (*muric-*), a pointed rock, a spire.] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp spines or prickles. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, rough with short and firm excrescences: distinguished from *echinate*, or spiny, by having the elevations more scattered, lower, and less acute. (*b*) In *entom.*, armed with thick, sharp, but not close-set pointed elevations.



Muricate Nutlet of *Cryptanthe muriculata*.

muricated (mū'ri-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *muricate*.

muricatohispid (mū-ri-kā-tō-his'pid), *a.* [< L. *muricatus*, pointed (see *muricate*), + *hispidus*, hispid.] In *bot.*, covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles.

Muricea (mū-ris'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ea*.] Same as *Muricidæ*.

murices, *n.* Latin plural of *murex*.

Muricidæ (mū-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Murex*, to which different limits have been assigned. Within even its most restricted extent, the family includes very diversiform shells. The animal has a broad foot of moderate length, a long siphon, eyes at the external base of the tentacles, a large purpurigenous gland and teeth of the radula triserial, the median broad and generally prismatic and tridentate and with smaller accessory denticles, the lateral acutely unicuspid and versatile. The shell has the anterior canal straight, the columellar lip smooth and reflected. The operculum is corneous, and with a subapical or lateral nucleus. The typical species have varices in varying number, but generally three to a whorl. The shells are numerous in tropical seas, and some aberrant members of the family inhabit cold waters of both hemispheres. The family is generally subdivided into two subfamilies, *Muricinæ* and *Purpurinæ*. Also *Muricea*. See cut under *Murex*.

muriciform (mū-ris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a murex or one of the *Muricidæ* in form.

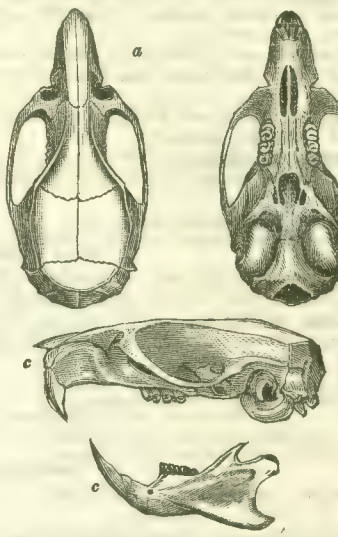
muricine (mū'ri-sin), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Muricidæ*; like a murex.

muricite† (mū'ri-sīt), *n.* [< *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil murex, or a fossil shell resembling that of a murex.

muricoid (mū'ri-koid), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Muriciform; resembling a murex.—**Muricoid operculum**, an operculum having a subapical nucleus.

muriculate (mū-rik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **muriculatus*, dim. of L. *muricatus*, pointed: see *muricate*.] In *bot.*, minutely muricate.

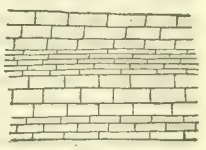
Muridæ (mū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of quadrupeds of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, typified by the genus *Mus*. It is by far the largest family of rodents, and is of world-wide distribution. They have 2 incisors and 3 molars above and below on each side (with some rare exceptions). The molars are rooted or rootless, and either tuberculate or flat-topped and with angular enamel-folds. The external characters are very variable, but the pollex is always reduced or rudimentary, and the tail is generally long and scaly. There are many genera, which are grouped in 10 subfamilies—*Sminthinæ*, *Hydromyinæ*, *Platacanthomyinæ*, *Gerbillinæ*, *Phlœomyinæ*, *Dendromyinæ*, *Cricetinæ*, *Murinæ*, *Microtinæ*, and *Siphneinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *hamster*, *lemming*, *beaver-rat*, *mouse*, *muskrat*, *Nesokia*.



Cranial Characters of a Leading Type of *Muridæ*.
Skull of a Murine (*Mus rattus*): *a*, upper view; *b*, under view; *c*, *c*, side views of skull and lower jaw.

murideț† (mū'rid or -rīd), *n.* [= F. *muride*; as L. *muria*, brine, + *-ide*[2].] Bromine: so called because it is an ingredient of sea-water.

muriform[1] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *muriforme*, < L. *murus*, wall, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling the arrangement of the bricks in the walls of a house: applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants, the epidermis of the leaves of grasses, etc.



Muriform Epidermis of the Superior Face of a Grass-leaf.

The acicular or colourless spore-type is of a distinct and higher series than the *muriform* or coloured.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 272.

muriform[2] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse, + *forma*, form.] Mouse-like or murine in form; myomorphic.

Murinæ (mū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-inæ*.] The largest and typical subfamily of *Muridæ*, represented by the genus *Mus* and closely related genera. Among the numerous genera of this group, which is widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, are—*Mus*, *Pelomys*, *Echinothrix*, *Uromys*, *Hapalotis*, *Acomys*, *Nesomys*, *Brachytarsomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Brymomys*, *Holochilus*, *Peromyscus*, *Ochetodon*, *Reithrodon*, and *Sigmodon*.

murine (mū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *murinus*, of a mouse, < *mus* (*mur-*) = Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*: see *mouse*.] **I.** *a.* Muriform or myomorphic in general; resembling a mouse or a rat; specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Muridæ* or the subfamily *Murinæ*.

II. *n.* A mouse or a rat.

muringer†, *n.* See *murenger*.

murion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *morion*[1].

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *a.* [Also dial. *mark*; < ME. *mirke*, *merke*, < AS. *mirce*, dark, gloomy, evil, = OS. *mirki* = Icel. *myrkr* = Sw. Dan. *mörk*, dark. Cf. OBulg. *mrakŭ* = Serv. *mrak* = Pol. *mrok* = Russ. *mrakŭ*, darkness; Gr. *ἀμολγός*, in the phrase *νυκτὸς ἀμολγός*, 'the darkness of night.'] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Such myster saying me seemeth to *mirke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

It fell about the Martinmas,
When nights are lang and *mirk*.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

The chimes peal muffled with sea-mists *mirk*.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *n.* [< ME. *mirke*, *merke*, < AS. *mirce*, *myrce* (= Icel. *myrkr*, also *mjörkvi*, = Sw. *mörker* = Dan. *mörke*), darkness, gloom, < *mirce*, dark: see *murk*[1], *a.*] Gloom; darkness.

The neght drow negh anon vppon this.
And the mone in the *merke* mightely shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 166.

The soothing lapse of morn to *mirk*.
Emerson, The Celestial Love.

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *v. t.* [< ME. *merken, mirken* (= Icel. *myrkna*), darken; < *murk*[1], *a.*] To darken. *Palsgrave.*

murk[2] (mėrk), *n.* [Cf. *marc*[2].] Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; marc.

murkily, mirkily (mėr'ki-li), *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly; gloomily.

murkiness, mirkiness (mėr'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being murky; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

As if within that *murkiness* of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
Byron, Corsair, i. 9.

murklins† (mėrk'linz), *adv.* [< *murk*[1] + *-lins* for *-lings:* see *-ling*[2].] In the dark. *Bailey*, 1731.

murkness, mirkness (mėrk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *mirknes, myrknes, merkenes;* < *murk*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] Darkness.

For in *myrknes* of unknawyng thai gang,
Withouten lyght of understandyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 193.

In hell sall neuer *myrknes* be myssande,
The *myrknes* thus name I for nighte.
York Plays, p. 7.

murksome, mirksome (mėrk'sum), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-some.*] Darksome.

Through *mirkesome* aire her ready way she makes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.

murksomeness, mirksomeness (mėrk'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being murksome; darkness. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, viii.

murky[1], **mirky** (mėr'ki), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-y*[1]. The older adj. is *murk*[1].] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Our worser genius can, shall never melt
Mine honour into lust. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 25.

murky[2] (mėr'ki), *n.* A variety of harpsichord-music in which the bass is in broken octaves.

murlin, murlan (mur'lin, -lan), *n.* A round narrow-mouthed basket. [Scotch.]

murlins (mėr'linz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bad-derlocks, *Alaria esculenta.* See *Alaria* and *bad-derlocks.* [Ireland.]

★**murmur** (mėr'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *murmur,* < OF. *murmure,* F. *murmure* = Pr. *murmur, murmuri* = Pg. *murmur* = It. *mormure;* cf. Sp. Pg. *murmurio, mormoreo* = It. *mormorio,* < L. *murmur,* a murmur, humming, muttering, roaring, growling, rushing, etc., an imitative word (cf. Hind. *murmur,* a crackling, crunching), a reduplication of the syllable **mur,* cf. L. *mu,* Gr. *μῦ,* a sound made with closed lips, E. *mum*[1], etc. Cf. *murmur, v.*] **1.** A low sound continued or continuously repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, of a number of persons talking indistinctly in low tones, and the like; a low and confused or indistinct sound; a hum.

In that Vale heren men often tyme grete Tempestes and Thondres and grete *Murmures* and Noyses, alle dayes and nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 281.

The current that with gentle *murmur* glides.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 25.

The still *murmur* of the honey-bee.
Keats, To My Brother George.

2. A muttered complaint or protest; the expression of dissatisfaction in a low muttering voice; hence, any expression of complaint or discontent.

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutchen when hir soveraines bidden hem do leful thinges.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Palomydon, the proud kyng, prise of the Grekes,
Made *murmur* full mekyll in the mene tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7196.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. In *med.*, any one of various sounds, normal and pathological, heard in auscultation.—**Cardiac murmur,** an adventitious or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart.—**Direct cardiac murmurs,** murmurs produced by the blood while moving forward, as in stenosis of any orifice.—**Dynamic murmurs.** See *dynamic.*—**Flint's murmur,** a murmur resembling that of mitral stenosis as developed in cases of aortic regurgitation in which there is no mitral stenosis.—**Normal vesicular murmur,** the respiratory sounds of health, including the inspiratory and expiratory divisions.—**Regurgitant cardiac murmurs,** murmurs produced by the blood as it rushes back past a leaky valve.—**Respiratory murmur,** the sound of the breathing as heard in auscultating the chest. Also called *respiration.*

murmur (mėr'mėr), *v.* [< ME. *murmuren,* < OF. (and F.) *murmurer* = Sp. *murmurar, mormurar* = Pg. *murmurar* = It. *mormorare, murmurare* = OHG. *murmurōn, murmulōn,* MHG. G. *murmeln,* < L. *murmurare,* murmur, mutter, = Gr. *μορμύρειν,* later *μυρμύρειν,* roar as the ocean or rushing water: see *murmur, n.* Cf. ML. *murrare,* D. *morren* = MHG. G. *murren* = Icel. *murra* =, Sw. *morra* = Dan. *murre,* murmur.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a low continuous noise, like the sound of rushing water or of the wind among trees, or like the hum of bees.

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of been.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 196.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 20.

I, drawn near,
The *murmuring* of her gentle voice could hear,
As waking one hears music in the morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 299.

2. To utter words indistinctly; mutter.—**3.** To grumble; complain; utter complaints in a low, muttering voice; hence, in general, to express complaint or discontent: with *at* or *against.*

The Jews then *murmured at* him. John vi. 41.

Since our disappointment at Guiaquil, Capt. Davis's Men *murmured against* Captain Swan, and did not willingly give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to go thither as Capt. Davis. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 160.

=Syn. 3. To repine, whimper.

II. *trans.* To utter indistinctly; say in a low indistinct voice; mutter.

I . . . heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 51.

Though his old complaints he *murmured* still,
He scarcely thought his life so lost and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

murmuration† (mėr-mė-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *murmuracioun,* < OF. *murmuracion,* F. *murmuration* = Sp. *murmuración, mormuración* = Pg. *murmuração* = It. *mormorazione, murmurazione,* < L. *murmuratio(n-),* a murmuring, < *murmurare,* pp. *murmuratus,* murmur: see *murmur, v.*] **1.** Murmuring; discontent; grumbling.

After bakbityng cometh grucchyng or *murmuracioun.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *falconry,* a gathering of starlings.

murmurer (mėr'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *murmur, v.*] A continuous murmur; a low confused noise.

As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Making or consisting in a low continuous noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of *murmuring* sound
Shall pass into her face.
Wordsworth, Three Years She Grew.

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining: as, a person of *murmuring* disposition.

murmuringly (mėr'mėr-ing-li), *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

murmurish (mėr'mėr-ish), *a.* [< *murmur* + *-ish*[1].] In *pathol.*, resembling a murmur; of the nature of a murmur. See *murmur, n.*, 3. *Lancet*, No. 3411, p. 78.

murmurous (mėr'mėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *murmuros, murmurous* = Pg. *murmuroso* = It. *mormoroso,* < ML. *murmurosus,* full of murmurs, < L. *murmur,* murmur: see *murmur, n.*] **1.** Abounding in murmurs or indistinct sounds; murmuring.

It was a sleepy nook by day, where it is now all life and vigilance; it was dark and still at noon, where it is now bright and *murmurous.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 148.

And all about the large lime feathers low,
The lime a summer home of *murmurous* wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 19.

3. Expressing itself in murmurs.

The *murmurous* woe of kindreds, tongues, and peoples
Swept in on every gale.
Whittier, In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

murmurously (mėr'mėr-us-li), *adv.* With a low monotonous sound; with murmurs.

murnival† (mėr'ni-val), *n.* [Also *mournival, mournifal;* < OF. *mornifle,* "a trick at cards, also a cuff or pash on the lips" (Cotgrave), still used in the latter sense; origin unknown.] **1.** In the card-game of gleek, four cards of a sort.

A *murnival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.
Compleat Gamester (1680), p. 68. (*Nares.*)

2. Hence, any set of four; four.

Cen. Let a protest go out against him.
Mirth. A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

murphy (mėr'fi), *n.*; pl. *murphies* (-fiz). [So called from the Irish surname *Murphy;* appar. in allusion to the fact that the potato is the staple article of food among the Irish—it is called the "Irish potato" in distinction from the sweet potato.] A potato. [Colloq.]

You come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our school-house tuck-shop—she bakes such stunning *murphies,* we'll have a penn'orth each for tea.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

murr[1], *n.* See *mur*[3].

murr[2] (mėr), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *purr.*] To purr as a cat. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

murra (mur'ą), *n.* [L., less prop. *murrha, myrrha;* in Gr. *μορρία* or *μόρρια,* also *μορρίνη,* a material first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B. C.; appar. the name, like the thing, was of Asiatic origin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an ornamental stone of which vases, cups, and other ornamental articles were made. This material and the various things made from it are mentioned by several Greek and Latin authors, but Pliny is the only one who has attempted any detailed description of it. Unfortunately his accounts are so vague that the material cannot be positively identified, nor has anything been found in the excavations at Rome which is certainly known to be the ancient murra. In the opinion of the best authorities, however, it was fluor-spar, for of the known materials this is the only one found in abundance which has the peculiar coloration indicated by Pliny. The principal objection to this theory is that no fragments of fluor-spar vases have been found in Rome or its vicinity. Vessels of murra were at one time considered by the Romans as of inestimable value.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *murren;* < ME. *murrin, morrein,* < ME. *moreyne, moryn,* < OF. *morine* = Sp. *morriña* = Pg. *morrinha* = It. *moria,* sickness among cattle, < L. *mori,* die: see *mort*[1].] **I.** *n.* A disease affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a cattle-plague or epizoötic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).

For til *moreyne* mete with ous ich may hit wel a-vowe,
Ne wot no wight, as ich wene what is ynowh to mene.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 226.

This plague of *murrein* continued twenty-eight yeare ere it ended, and was the first rot that euer was in England.
Stow, Edw. I., an. 1257.

Murrain take you, a murrain to or **on you,** etc., plague take you; plague upon you.

A *murrain on* your monster! *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 88.

II. *a.* Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrion* flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 97.

murrainly† (mur'ān-li), *adv.* [Also *murrenly;* < *murrain* + *-ly*[2].] Excessively; plaguily. *Davies.*

And ye'ad bene there, cham sure you'ld *murrenly* ha wondred. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 2.

murray (mur'ā), *n.* Same as *moray.*

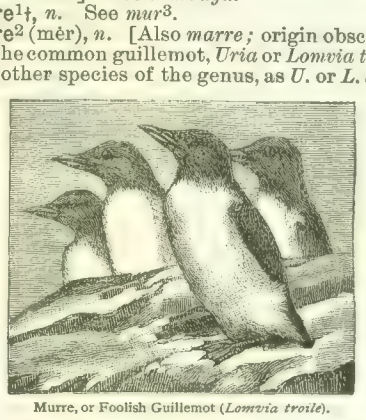
Murraya (mur'ā-ą), *n.* [NL., named after J. A. *Murray,* a Swedish botanist.] A name given by Linnæus in 1771 to *Chalcas,* a genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Rutaceæ,* known by its pinnate leaves, linear awl-shaped filaments, and imbricate petals. Four species are known, of tropical Asia and the islands as far as Australia, very small summer-flowering trees with dotted leaves, small oblong berries, and fragrant white flowers resembling orange-blossoms. *Chalcas paniculata* has been called *Chinese box,* and its large variety *Sumatra orange.* The species is valuable for its perfume, and yields a bitter extract, *murrayin.* The seeds of *C. Kœnigii* afford a fixed oil called *simbolee-oil.* See *curry-leaf.*

Murray cod. See *cod*[2].

murrayin, murrayine (mur'ā-in), *n.* [< *Murraya* + *-in*[2].] See *Murraya.*

murre[1]†, *n.* See *mur*[3].

murre[2] (mėr), *n.* [Also *marre;* origin obscure.] ★**1.** The common guillemot, *Uria* or *Lomvia troile,* and other species of the genus, as *U.* or *L. brün-*



Murre, or Foolish Guillemot (*Lomvia troile*).

nichi, the thick-billed murre or guillemot.—**2.** The similar but quite distinct razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda.* See cut under *razor-bill.*

murrelet (mėr'let), *n.* [< *murre*[2] + *-let.*] A small bird of the auk family, *Alcidæ*, related to the murres. Several species of murrelets inhabit the North Pacific; they belong to the genera *Brachyrhamphus* and *Synthliborhamphus*. The marbled murrelet is *B. marmoratus;* the crested murrelet is *S. wumisuzume*. *Coues.*

murrent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrain.*

murrey (mur'i), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *moree* = Sp. Pg. *morado* = It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < ML. *moratus*, black, blackish (cf. *moratum*, a kind of drink, wine colored with mulberries: see *morat*), < L. *morus*, a mulberry: see *more*[4].]

I. *a.* Of a mulberry (dark-red) color.

> The leaves of some trees turne a little *murry* or reddish. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 512.
>
> After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 420).

II. *n.* In *her.*, a tincture of a dark-reddish brown, also called *sanguine*, indicated in heraldic representations in black and white by lines crossing each other diagonally at right angles.

murrha, *n.* See *murra.*

murrhina, *n.* See *murrina.*

Murriant, *n.* A variant of *Morian.*

murrina (mu-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [L., also less prop. *murrhina*, *myrrhina*, neut. pl. of *murrinus*, of murra: see *murrine.*] Murrine vessels, chiefly shallow vases and cups. See *murra.*

> *Murrhina* continued to be in request down to the close of the empire, and legal writers are continually mentioning them as distinct things from vessels of glass or of the precious metals. *King*, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 188.

murrinall†, *n.* An error for *murnival.*

murrine (mur'in), *a.* [Also *murrhine*, *myrrhine*, < L. *murrinus*, less prop. *murrhinus*, *myrrhinus*, of murra, < *murra*, murra: see *murra.*] Made of or pertaining to murra. See *murra.*

> How they quaff in gold,
> Crystal, and *myrrhine* cups, emboss'd with gems
> And studs of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 119.

Murrine glass, a modern decorative glass-manufacture, in which gold and other metals are used for decoration in the body of the glass and are seen through the glass itself: precious stones are sometimes embedded in the paste.

murrion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *morion*[1].

murry (mur'i), *n.* Same as *moray.*

murshid (mör'shēd), *n.* [Ar. (> Turk.) *murshid*, a spiritual guide; cf. *rashād*, a straight road, *rashīd*, prudent, *roshd*, prudence, orthodoxy.] The head of a Mohammedan religious order. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 113.

murth[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mirth.*

murth[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *morth*, murder: see *murder.*] Murder; slaughter.

> The stoure was so stithe tho strong men among,
> That full mekull was the *murthe*, & mony were ded.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5983.

murther, murtherer, etc. See *murder*, etc.

murumuru-palm (mö-rö'mö-rö-päm), *n.* A palm, *Astrocaryum Murumuru.*

muruxi-bark (mö-ruk'si-bärk), *n.* The astringent bark of *Byrsonima spicata*, of the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil for tanning.

muryet, *a.* An obsolete form of *merry*[1].

Mus (mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mūs* = Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The leading genus of *Muridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Murinæ*. The term was formerly used with great latitude for the whole family and various other rodents. It is now restricted to species like the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus;* the common rat, *M. decumanus;* the black rat, *M. rattus;* *M. sylvaticus*, the wood-mouse of Europe; and *M. minutus*, the harvest-mouse of the same continent. It still includes a great many species of mice and rats, all indigenous to the Old World. Also *Musculus.* See cut under *harvest-mouse.*

Musa (mū'zä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), prob. < Ar. *mūze*, banana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Musaceæ* and the tribe *Museæ*, known by its tubular calyx. There are about 32 species, natives of the tropics. They are herbs with thick smooth tree-like stems formed of sheathing petioles, rising 5 to 30 feet high from solid watery bulbs, with large oblong leaves from 3 to 20 feet long, and yellowish flowers in the axils of large ornamental bracts (often purplish), the whole forming a long nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana. *M. paradisiaca* is the plantain. *M. textilis* is the Manila hemp, and *M. Cavendishii* is the Chinese banana. The finest ornamental species is *M. Ensete*, the Abyssinian banana. See cuts under *banana* and *plantain*[2].

Musaceæ (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Musa* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Musa;* the banana or plantain family. It embraces 5 other genera.

musaceous (mū-zā'shius), *a.* [< *Musaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of or relating to the *Musaceæ.*

musæographist, musæography, etc. See *museographist*, etc.

musaick†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *mosaic*[1].

musal (mū'zal), *a.* [= Pg. *musal;* as *Muse*[2] + *-al.*] Relating to the Muses or poetry; poetical. [Rare.]

musalchee, *n.* See *mussalchee.*

Musalman (mus'al-man), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mussulman.*

musang (mū-sang'), *n.* [Malay *mūsang.*] A viverroid mammal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, *P. hermaphroditus* (also called *P. musanga*, *P. typus*, and *P. fasciatus*), occurring throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal—Burma, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It has the back generally striped, a pale band crosses the forehead, and the whiskers are black. The name extends to any paradoxure, and to some similar animals. The golden musang is *P. aureus;* the hill-musang is *P. grayi;* the three-striped white-eared musang is *Arctogale leucotis.* See *paradoxure.*



Musang (*Paradoxurus fasciatus*).

musart† (mū'zärt), *n.* [Cf. *musette.*] An itinerant musician who played on the musette; a bagpiper. *Webster.*

Musarabic (mū-zar'a-bik), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabic.*

musard (mū'zärd), *n.* [< ME. *musard*, < OF. (and F.) *musard* (= It. *musardo*), < *muser*, muse: see *muse*[1].] **1**†. A muser or dreamer; a vagabond.

> Alle men wole holde thee for *musarde*,
> That debonair have founden thee.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4034.
>
> We ne do but as *musardes*, and ne a-wayte nought elles but whan we shall be take as a bridde in a nette, for the Saisnes be but a iourne hens, that all the contre robbe and distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 183.

2. A foolish fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mus. B. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music.*

Musca (mus'kä), *n.* [L., = Gr. *μυία*, a fly: see *midge.* Hence ult. *mosquito.*] **1.** A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnæus in 1763. Formerly applied to *Diptera* at large, and to sundry other insects, as many of the *Hymenoptera;* now the type of the family *Muscidæ*, and restricted to such species as the common house-fly, *M. domestica.* As at present restricted, *Musca* is characterized by having the antennal bristle thickly feathered on both sides, the fourth longitudinal vein of the wings bent at an angle toward the third, and middle tibiæ without any strong bristles or spurs on the inner side. In this sense it is not a very large genus, having but 14 species in Europe and 6 in North America, two of the latter, *M. domestica* and *M. corvina*, being common to both continents. See cut under *house-fly.*

2. [*l. c.*] A fly or some similar insect. [In this sense there is a plural, *muscæ* (-sē).]—**3.** The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross, and east of the Chameleon, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Aries.—**Muscæ tripiles**, an old name of the ichneumon-flies: so called from the three threads of the ovipositor.—**Muscæ vibrantes**, an old name of the ichneumon-flies: so called because they continually wave their antennæ.—**Muscæ volitantes**, specks appearing to dance in the air before the eyes, supposed to be due to opaque points in the vitreous humor of the eye.

muscadel (mus'ka-del), *n.* [Also *muscatel;* early mod. E. *muskadell;* < OF. *muscadel*, also *muscadet*, F. *muscadet* = Sp. Pg *moscatel* = It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, < ML. *muscatellum*, also, after Rom., *muscadellum*, a wine so called, dim. of *muscatum*, the odor of musk (> It. *moscato*, musk, etc., > F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called): see *muscat.* Cf. *muscadine.*] **1.** A sweet wine: same as *muscat*, 2.

> He calls for wine, . . . quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
> And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

2. The grapes collectively which produce this wine. See *Malaga grape*, under *Malaga.*

> In Candia ther growe grett Vynes, and specially of malwesy and *muskadell.*
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

3. A kind of pear.

muscadin (F. pron. müs-ka-daṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *muscadine.*] A dandy; a fop.

> Your *muscadins* of Paris and your dandies of London.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 15.

muscadine (mus'ka-din), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *muskadine*, < F. *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, also dandy, beau, < It. *moscatino*, a grape, pear, apricot so called (Florio), < *moscato*, musk: see *muscat.*]

I. *n.* Same as *muscadel.*

> He . . . is at this instant breakfasting on new-laid eggs and *muscadine.* *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

II. *a.* Of the color of muscadel.

> Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what color soever, do leave in the liquor a deep and *muscadine* red.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

muscæ, *n.* Plural of *musca*, 2.

Muscales (mus-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **muscalis*, of moss, < L. *muscus*, moss: see *moss*[1].] In *bot.*, an alliance including the *Hepaticæ* and *Musci:* equivalent to the *Bryophyta.* *Lindley.*

muscallonge, *n.* Same as *maskalonge.*

muscardine[1] (mus'kar-din), *n.* [< F. *muscardine*, a fungus so called (cf. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*[2]), < It. *moscardino*, a musk comfit, grape, pear, etc., var. of *moscadino*, F. *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge: see *muscadine.*] **1.** A fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms. —**2.** The disease produced in silkworms by the muscardine.

muscardine[2] (mus'kar-din), *n.* [< F. *muscardin*, a dormouse, prob. for *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, with ref. to the animal's odor.] The dormouse, *Muscardinus avellanarius.*

Muscardinus (mus-kar-dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < F. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*[2].] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a cylindric bushy tail and thickened glandular cardiac portion of the stomach. The common dormouse of Europe, *M. avellanarius*, is the type. See cut under *dormouse.*

Muscari (mus-kā'rī), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1724), said to be so called "from their musky smell," < LL. *muscus*, musk: see *musk.* But the term. *-ari* is appar. an immediate or ult. error for *-arium.* The word intended is appar. *Muscarium*, so called in ref. to their globular heads, < L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush, also an umbel, < *musca*, a fly.] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Scilleæ*, characterized by its globose or urn-shaped flowers. About 40 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They bear a few narrow fleshy leaves from a coated bulb, and leafless scapes with a raceme of nodding flowers, usually blue. They are closely akin to the true hyacinth. The species in general are called *grape-* or *globe-hyacinth*, especially *M. botryoides*, a common little garden-flower of early spring, with a dense raceme of dark-blue flowers, like a minute grape-cluster. It is now naturalized in the United States. *M. moschatum*, from its odor, is called *musk-* (*grape-*)*hyacinth.*

Muscaria (mus-kā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca.*] A tribe of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those flies whose proboscis is usually terminated by a fleshy lobe, as in the house-fly: now equivalent to *Muscidæ* in the widest sense.

muscarian (mus-kā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *Muscaria*, q. v., + *-an.*] Any ordinary fly, as a member of the *Muscaria.*

muscariform (mus-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush (< *musca*, a fly), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a brush; brush-shaped; in *bot.*, furnished with long hairs toward one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

muscarine (mus'ka-rin), *n.* [< NL. *muscarius* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An extremely poisonous alkaloid ($C_5H_{15}NO_3$) obtained from the fly-fungus, *Agaricus muscarius.* It produces myosis, infrequent pulse with prolonged diastole, salivation, vomiting, spasm of the muscles of the intestines, tumultuous peristalsis, great muscular weakness, dyspnœa, and death.

muscat (mus'kat), *n.* [< F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called, < It. *moscato*, musk, wine, < ML. *muscatum*, the odor of musk, neut. of *muscatus*, musky, < LL. *muscus*, musk: see *musk.* Hence *muscatel*, *muscadel*, *muscadine.*] **1.** A grape having a strong odor or flavor as of musk. There are several varieties of grape, mostly white, which come within this category.

2. Wine made from muscat-grapes, or of similar character to that so made, usually strong and more or less sweet. Also called *muscadel.*

> He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscatt;* but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 282.

muscatel (mus'ka-tel), *n.* Same as *muscadel.* —**Muscatel raisin.** See *raisin.*

muscatorium (mus-ka-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., a fly-brush, < L. *musca*, a fly.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

muschelkalk (mush'el-kalk), *n.* [G., < *muschel*, shell, + *kalk*, lime or chalk.] One of the divisions of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, occupying a position between the Keuper and Bunter. See *Triassic.* In both Germany and France it is subdivided into three zones, the upper one of which is a true shelly limestone, as the name indicates, while the other two are also chiefly limestone, but much less fossiliferous than the first. The formation is important on account of the beds of salt and anhydrite which it contains.

muschetor, muschetour (mus'che-tor, -tŏr), *n.* [< OF. *mouscheture*, F. *moucheture*, little spots, < OF. *mouscheter*, F. *moucheter*, spot, < OF. *mousche*, F. *mouche*, a fly, a spot, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *mouche*.] In *her.*, a black spot resembling an ermine spot, but differing from it in the absence of the three specks. See *ermine*[1], 5.



Muschetors.

Musci (mus'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *muscus*, moss: see *moss*[1].] A large class of cryptogamous plants of the group or phylum *Bryophyta;* the mosses. They are low tufted plants, a few inches in height, always with a stem and distinct leaves, producing spore-cases (sporogonia) which usually open by a terminal lid and contain simple spores alone. The germinating spore gives rise in the typical families to a filamentous conferva-like prothallium, upon which is produced the leafy plant, these together constituting the sexual generation or oöphyte. The sexual organs are antheridia and archegonia, and from the fertilized oösphere proceeds the sporogonium or "moss-fruit," which in itself comprises the non-sexual generation or sporophyte. The sporogonium or capsule, which is rarely indehiscent or splitting by four longitudinal slits, usually opens by a lid or operculum; beneath the operculum, and arising from the mouth of the capsule, are commonly one or two rows of rigid processes, collectively the peristome, which are always some multiple of four; those of the outer row are called *teeth;* those of the inner, *cilia.* Between the rim of the capsule and the operculum is an elastic ring of cells, the annulus. The *Musci* are classified under three orders — the *Bryales* or true mosses (which are further divided into acrocarpous, or terminal-fruited, and pleurocarpous, or lateral-fruited), *Andreæales,* and *Sphagnales.* See cut under *moss.*

Muscicapa (mu-sik'a-pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, fly, + *capere*, take.] A Linnean genus of flycatchers. It was formerly of great extent and indiscriminate application to numberless small birds which capture insects on the wing, but is now restricted to the most typical *Muscicapidæ*, such as the blackcap, *M. atricapilla*, the spotted flycatcher, *M. grisola*, the white-collared flycatcher, *M. collaris*, etc. See cut under *flycatcher.*

Muscicapidæ (mus-i-kap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muscicapa* + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds, typified by the restricted genus *Muscicapa;* the flycatchers. They are cichlomorphic turdiform or thrush-like *Passeres*, normally with 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a grypanian bill of a flattened form, broad at the base, with a ridged culmen and long rictal vibrissæ. Their characteristic habit is to capture insects on the wing. None are American, though many American fly-catching birds of the setophagine division of *Sylvicolidæ* and of the clamatorial family *Tyrannidæ* have been included in *Muscicapidæ.* Upward of 60 genera and nearly 400 species are placed in this family in its most restricted sense.

Muscicapinæ (mu-sik-a-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muscicapa* + *-inæ.*] The flycatchers as a subfamily of *Muscicapidæ* or of some other family.

muscicapine (mu-sik'a-pin), *a.* Pertaining or in any way relating to the genus *Muscicapa.*

muscicole (mus'i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing upon mosses or *Hepaticæ*, as certain lichens and fungi.

muscicoline (mu-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *muscicole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *muscicole.*

muscicolous (mu-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [< *muscicole* + *-ous.*] Same as *muscicole.*

Muscidæ (mus'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-idæ.*] The representative and by far the largest family of the order *Diptera;* the flies. The limits and definition of the family vary widely. It is now commonly restricted to forms with short three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose; the proboscis normally ending in a fleshy lobe and the palpi generally projecting; five abdominal segments; two tarsal pulvilli; and no false vein in the wing. The *Muscidæ* comprise more than a third of the order *Diptera*, and are divided into numerous subfamilies, which are regarded as families by some writers. They are primarily divided into *Calyptratæ* and *Acalyptratæ*, according as the tegulæ are large or very small.

musciform[1] (mus'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *muscifor-mis*, < L. *musca*, a fly, + *forma*, form.] Fly-like; resembling a common fly; of or pertaining to the *Musciformes.*

musciform[2] (mus'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *forma*, form, shape.] In *bot.*, same as *muscoid.*

Musciformes (mus-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *musciformis:* see *musciform*[1].] A section of musciform *Tipulidæ*, containing those crane-flies which resemble common flies, having a comparatively stout body and short legs.

Muscinæ (mu-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Musca*, in which the antennal bristle is feathered to the tip, and the first posterior cell of the wing is much narrowed or closed.

Muscineæ (mu-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *muscus*, moss, + *-in* + *-eæ.*] A group of higher cryptogams, coördinate in rank with the *Pteridophyta* and *Spermatophyta*, and embracing the two classes *Musci* and *Hepaticæ:* now called *Bryophyta.*

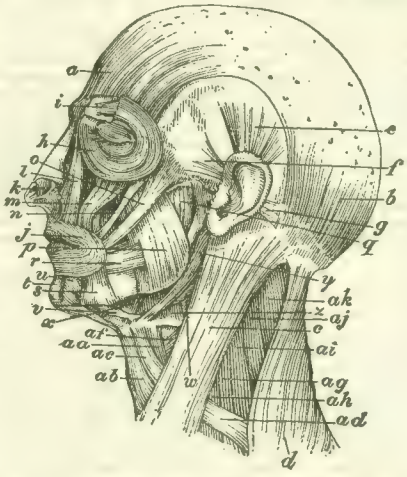
Musciphaga† (mu-sif'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of fly-catchers: same as *Dumicola.*

Muscisaxicola (mus″i-sak-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *Musci*(*capa*) + *Saxicola.*] A genus of clamatorial flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, founded by Lafresnaye in 1837: so called from some resemblance to chats. The species are numerous, all South American. *M. rufivertex* and *M. flavinucha* are examples.

muscite (mus'īt), *n.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant of the moss family, found in amber and certain fresh-water Tertiary strata. *Page.*

Muscivora (mu-siv'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, fly, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of South American crested flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ.* It was established by Cuvier in 1799–1800, and was afterward called by him *Muscipeta*, the moucherolles. There are several species, as *M. cristata* and *M. coronata.* The term has also been variously applied to other birds of the same family, as by G. R. Gray in 1840 to species of *Milvulus*, and by Lesson to certain fly-catching birds of a different family.

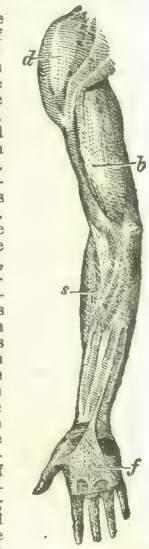
★**muscle**[1] (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muskle;* < F. *muscle* = Pr. *muscle, moscle* = Sp. *músculo* = Pg. *musculo* = It. *muscolo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *muskel*, a muscle, < L. *musculus*, a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, = Gr. μῦς, a mouse, also a muscle, = G. *maus*, a mouse, a muscle; cf. F. *souris*, a mouse, formerly the brawn of the arm, Corn. *logoden fer*, calf of the leg, lit. mouse of leg: the more prominent muscles, as the biceps, having, when in motion, some resemblance to a mouse: see *mouse.* Hence *muscle*[2], *mussel.* The pron. mus'l instead of mus'kl is prob. due to the ult. identical *muscle*[2], *mussel*, where, however, the pron. of *c* in *-cle* as 'soft' is irregular, though occurring also in *corpuscle.*] 1. A kind of animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers whose essential physiological characteristic is contractility, or the capability of contracting in length and dilating in breadth on the application of a proper stimulus, as the impulse of a motor nerve, or a shock of electricity; flesh; "lean meat." By such change of form, the muscles become the immediate means of motion of the different parts of the body, and of locomotion of the body as a whole.



Muscles of Human Head, Face, and Neck.

a, anterior, and *b*, posterior belly of occipitofrontalis, extending over the scalp; *c*, sternoclidomastoid; *d*, trapezius (a small part of it); *e*, attollens aurem; *f*, attrahens aurem; *g*, retrahens aurem; *h*, orbicularis palpebrarum; *i*, corrugator supercilii; *j*, orbicularis oris; *k*, four small muscles of the nostril (the line marks the anterior dilatator naris, behind which is the posterior dilatator; the compressor narium is next to the tip of the nose, and the depressor alæ nasi is directly below the posterior dilatator); *l*, levator labii superioris alæque nasi; *m*, levator labii superioris, beneath which lies, unmarked, the levator anguli oris; *n*, zygomaticus minor; *o*, zygomaticus major; *p*, superficial, and *q*, deep parts of the masseter; *r*, risorius, beneath which lies the buccinator, unmarked, little shown; *s*, depressor anguli oris; *t*, levator menti; *u*, depressor labii inferioris; *v*, anterior, and *w*, posterior belly of digastricus; *x*, mylohyoid; *y*, stylohyoid; *z*, hyoglossus; *aa*, thyrohyoid; *ab*, sternohyoid; *ac*, anterior, and *ad*, posterior belly of omohyoid; *af*, a small part of inferior constrictor of the pharynx, just above which a small part of the middle constrictor appears; *ag*, scalenus medius; *ah*, scalenus anticus; *ai*, scalenus posticus; *aj*, levator anguli scapulæ; *ak*, splenius capitis. (The platysma, which covers much of the neck and the lower part of the face, has been removed.)

2. A certain portion of muscle or muscular tissue, having definite position and relation with surrounding parts, and usually fixed at one or both ends. Any one of the separate masses or bundles of muscular fibers constitutes a muscle, which as a whole and in its subdivisions is enveloped in fascial connective tissue and usually attached to the part to be moved by means of a tendon or sinew. Muscles are for the most part attached to bones, with the periosteum of which their tendons are directly continuous. The most extensive or most fixed attachment of a muscle is usually called its *origin;* the opposite end is its *insertion.* Individual muscles not only change their shape during contraction, but are of endlessly varied shapes when at rest, indicated by descriptive terms, as *conical, fusiform, penniform, digastric, deltoid*, etc., besides which each muscle has its specific name. Such names are given from the attachments of the muscle, as *sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid;* or from function, as *flexor, extensor;* or from position, as *pectoral, gluteal;* or from shape, as *deltoid, trapezoid;* or from some other quality or attribute, in an arbitrary manner. Circular muscles are those whose fibers return upon themselves; they constitute sphincters, as of the mouth, eyelids, and anus. The swelling part of a muscle is called its *belly;* when there are two such, separated by an intervening tendon, the muscle is *double-bellied* or *digastric.* Muscles whose fibers are set obliquely upon an axial tendon are *penniform* or *bipenniform.* Muscles whose fibers are all parallel are called *simple* or *rectilinear;* those whose fibers intersect or cross each other are called *compound.* Muscles which act in opposition to one another are termed *antagonistic;* those which concur in the same action are termed



Aponeurotic or Fascial Investment of Muscles of Right Arm. *f*, palmar fascia; *d*, deltoid; *b*, biceps; *s*, supinator longus.

Principal Muscles of the Human Body.

A. 1, 1, occipitofrontalis; 2, temporalis; 3, orbicularis palpebrarum; 4, masseter; 5, sternoclidomastoid; 6, trapezius; 7, platysma myoides; 8, deltoid; 9, biceps; 10, brachialis anticus; 11, triceps; 12, supinator; 13, 14, extensors of thumb and fingers; 15, pectoralis major; 16, latissimus dorsi; 17, serratus magnus; 18, obliquus externus abdominis; 19, rectus abdominis; 20, glutæus medius; 21, glutæus maximus; 22, tensor vaginæ femoris; 23, vastus externus; 24, biceps femoris or biceps flexor cruris; 25, 25, inner and outer heads of gastrocnemius; 26, tibialis anticus; 27, extensor longus digitorum; 28, 28, tibialis posticus; 29, peroneus longus; 30, peroneus brevis; 31, peroneus tertius; 32, muscles of little toe, opposite insertion of peroneus tertius; 33, tendon of extensor proprius hallucis; 34, flexor longus digitorum; 35, tendo Achillis.

B. 1, deltoid; 2, insertion of pectoralis major; 3, coracobrachialis; 4, biceps; 5, brachialis anticus; 6, a small part of triceps; 7, pronator radii teres; 8, supinator longus; 9, flexor carpi radialis; 10, palmaris longus, expanding below into the palmar fascia; 11, flexor sublimis digitorum; 12, flexor carpi ulnaris; 13, flexor brevis pollicis; 14, adductor pollicis; 15, abductor minimi digiti.

C. 1, border of glutæus medius; 2, tensor vaginæ femoris; 3, iliacus and psoas magnus; 4, pectineus; 5, adductor longus; 6, 6, 6, sartorius; 7, gracilis; 8, rectus femoris; 9, vastus externus; 10, vastus internus; 11, insertion of biceps femoris; 12, ligament of patella, or common tendon of insertion of 8, 9, 10; 13, tibialis anticus; 14, extensor longus digitorum; 15, peroneus longus; 16, inner head of gastrocnemius; 17, inner part of soleus; 18, peroneus brevis.

congenerous. Muscles subject to the will are *voluntary;* their fibers are striped, and they compose the great bulk of the muscular system. *Involuntary* muscles are not subject to the will; they are generally unstriped, though the heart is an exception to this. Hollow organs whose walls are notably muscular, as the heart, intestine, bladder, and womb, are called *hollow muscles.* Striped or voluntary muscle is sometimes called *muscle of animal life,* as distinguished from unstriped involuntary *muscle of organic life.* **3.** A part, organ, or tissue, of whatever histological character, which has the property of contractility, and is thus capable of motion in itself.—**4.** Figuratively, muscular strength; brawn: as, a man of *muscle.*—**Active insufficiency of a muscle.** See *insufficiency.*—**Alary muscles,** in insects, delicate fan-shaped muscles in the upper part of the abdomen, each pair uniting by the expanded portion below the dorsal vessel or heart: collectively they have been called the *pericardial septum.* Their function appears to be to promote the circulation of the blood by altering the size of the pericardial cavity.—**Amatorial muscles.** See *amatorial.*—**Appendicular muscles,** those which belong to the appendicular skeleton; muscles of the limbs.—**Artificial muscle,** an elastic band of caoutchouc worn to supply the place of or to supplement the action of some paralyzed or weakened muscle.—**Axial muscles,** those which belong to the axial skeleton; muscles of the trunk, including the head and tail.—**Canine, ciliary, dermal,** etc., **muscle.** See the adjectives.—**Grief-muscles,** a name given by Darwin to the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, pyramidalis nasi, and central anterior parts of the occipitofrontalis muscles, which draw the features into an expression of grief.—**Grinning-muscle,** the levator anguli oris, one of the muscles of expression.—**Hilton's muscle.** [After the anatomist *Hilton.*] The lower aryepiglottic or inferior arytenoepiglottidean muscle, called by Hilton *compressor sacculi laryngis.*—**Horner's muscle.** [After the anatomist *Horner.*] The tensor tarsi, a very small muscle at the inner side of the orbit, inserted into the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.—**Hypaxial, hypothenar,** etc., **muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Intercostal muscles,** two sets of muscles, the external and the internal, their fibers crossing each other obliquely, connecting the adjacent margins of the ribs throughout nearly their whole extent. They are concerned in the act of respiration.—**Kissing-muscle,** the orbicular muscle or sphincter of the mouth: technically called the *orbicularis oris, oscularis,* and *basiator.*—**Müller's palpebral muscle.** [After H. M. *Müller.*] A layer of smooth muscular fibers in either lid, inserted near the attached margin of the tarsus, and innervated through the cervical sympathetic.—**Muscles of deglutition, of mastication,** etc. See *deglutition, mastication,* etc.—**Orbicular, pyramidal, quadrate,** etc., **muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Snarling-muscle,** the levator labii superioris, as of the dog, which, when it acts, displays the teeth, as in snarling.—**Sneering-muscle,** the human levator labii superioris alæque nasi, which acts in the expression of sneering. (For other muscles, see their special names.)

muscle[2], *n.* See *mussel.*

muscle-band, *n.* See *mussel-band.*

musclebill (mus'l-bil), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata. G. Trumbull.* [Kennebunk, Maine.]

muscle-case (mus'l-kās), *n.* A muscle-compartment.

muscle-casket (mus'l-kas″ket), *n.* A muscle-compartment.

muscle-cell (mus'l-sel), *n.* A cell from which muscular tissue is derived; a myamœba; a myocyte.

The connection with the *muscle-cells.*
C. Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 45.

muscle-clot (mus'l-klot), *n.* The substance formed as a clot in the coagulation of muscle-plasm; myosin.

muscle-column (mus'l-kol″um), *n.* 1. A bundle of muscular fibers.—2. A muscle-prism.

muscle-compartment (mus'l-kom-pärt″ment), *n.* The prismatic space bounded at both ends by Krause's membrane (intermediate disk) and laterally by the longitudinal planes which mark out Cohnheim's areas. It is occupied by a muscle-prism. Also *muscle-case, muscle-casket.*

muscle-corpuscle (mus'l-kôr″pus-l), *n.* A muscle-nucleus, especially in a striated muscle.

muscle-current (mus'l-kur″ent), *n.* See *current*[1].

muscled (mus'ld), *a.* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having muscles or muscular tissue; musculated: used in composition: as, a strong-*muscled* man.

muscle-nucleus (mus'l-nū″klē-us), *n.* A nucleus of a muscle-fiber. In the striated muscles of mammals these are usually placed on the inner surface of the sarcolemma.

muscle-plasm (mus'l-plazm), *n.* The liquid expressed from muscle minced and mixed while living with snow and a little salt. It coagulates, forming a clot (myosin) and muscle-serum.

muscle-plate (mus'l-plāt), *n.* A primitive segment of the mesoderm of an embryo destined to become a muscle or series of muscles; a myocomma, myomere, or myotome. Also called *muscular plate.*

Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which . . . are termed the *muscle-plates.* *Quain,* Anat., II. 132.

muscle-plum (mus'l-plum), *n.* A dark-purple plum. *Halliwell.*

muscle-prism (mus'l-prizm), *n.* The prismatic mass of muscle-rods occupying a muscle-compartment.

muscle-reading (mus'l-rē″ding), *n.* The detection and interpretation of slight involuntary contractions of the muscles by a person whose hand is placed upon the subject of experimentation.

In the researches I made on *muscle-reading,* it was shewn over and over that by pure chance only the blindfold subject would, under certain conditions, find the object looked for in one case, and sometimes in two cases out of twelve. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research.,* I. 17.

muscle-rod (mus'l-rod), *n.* A segment of a muscle-fibrilla between two successive Krause's membranes (intermediate disks).

muscle-serum (mus'l-sē″rum), *n.* The serum formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasm.

muscle-sugar (mus'l-shůg″ăr), *n.* Inosite.

muscling (mus'ling), *n.* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling,* as well as colouring and drapery. *Shaftesbury.*

muscoid (mus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *muscus,* (see *moss*[1]), moss, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.,* moss-like; resembling moss. Also *musciform.*

II. *n.* One of the mosses; a moss-like plant.

muscological (mus-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *muscology* + *-ic-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to muscology.

muscologist (mus-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *muscology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in the science of muscology; a bryologist.

The tribe of Sphagnaceæ, or Bog-Mosses, is now separated by *Muscologists* from true Mosses.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 339.

muscology (mus-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *muscologie,* < L. *muscus,* moss, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of botany that treats of mosses; also, a discourse or treatise on mosses. Also called *bryology.*

muscosity (mus-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *muscosus,* mossy, < *muscus,* moss (see *moss*[1]), + *-ity.*] Mossiness.

muscovado (mus-kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Also *muscovada;* = F. *moscouade, mascouade,* < Sp. *moscabado, moscabada, mascabado, mascobada,* for *azúcar mascobado,* inferior or unrefined sugar.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf-sugar and lump-sugar are procured by refining.

Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses.*

Muscovite (mus'kō-vīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Moscovite;* < F. *Moscovite,* now *Muscovite* = Sp. *Moscovita* = D. *Moskoviet* = G. *Moskowiter* = Sw. Dan. *Moskovit;* as *Muscovy* (ML. *Muscovia*), Russia (< Russ. *Moskova* (> G. *Moskau,* F. *Moscou*), Moscow), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy or the principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *mineral.,* common or potash mica (see *mica*[2]), a silicate of aluminium and potassium, with the latter element in part replaced by hydrogen; the light-colored mica, varying from nearly white to pale smoky brown, which is characteristic of granite, gneiss, and other related crystalline rocks: formerly called *Muscovy glass.* In granitic veins it sometimes occurs in plates of great size, and is often mined, as for example in western North Carolina; in thin plates it is used in stoves, windows, etc. When ground up it is used as a lubricator, for giving a silvery sheen to wall-paper, etc. Phengite is a variety of muscovite containing more silica than the common kinds. The name *hydromica* or *hydromuscovite* is sometimes given to the varieties which yield considerable water on ignition. These usually have a pearly or silky luster and a talc-like feel, and are less elastic than the less hydrous kinds: damourite, margarodite, and sericite are here included. Fuchsite is a green-colored variety of muscovite containing chromium. In 1887 the production of mica (muscovite) in the United States was about 70,000 pounds, valued at nearly $150,000; 2,000 tons of mica-waste, valued at $15,000, were ground for use. (*Min. Resources of the U. S.,* 1887.)

3. [*l. c.*] The desman or Muscovitic rat.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, a former principality in central Russia, and the nucleus of the Russian empire; by extension, of or pertaining to Russia.

I have used the word *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the Tsardom of Muscovy," and Moscovite in the sense of "pertaining to the town of Moscow."
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 420.

Muscovitic (mus-kō-vit'ik), *a.* [< *Muscovite* + *-ic.*] Same as *Muscovite.*

muscovy (mus'kō-vi), *n.*; pl. *muscovies* (-viz). [Short for *Muscovy duck* (see *musk-duck*).] A Muscovy duck or musk-duck. See *duck*[2], 1, and *musk-duck,* 1.

Muscovy glass. See *muscovite,* 2.

She were an excellent lady but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy-glass.* *Marston and Webster,* Malcontent, i. 3.

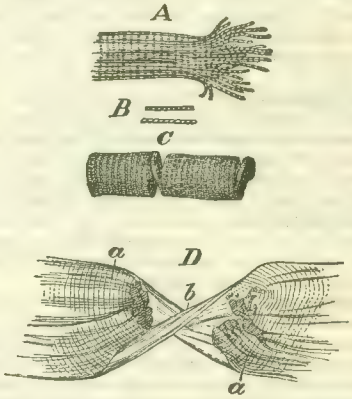
muscular (mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *musculaire* = Sp. Pg. *muscular* = It. *musculare, muscolare,* < NL. **muscularis,* of muscle, < L. *musculus,* muscle: see *muscle*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining in any way to muscle or muscles; composing, constituting, or consisting of muscle: as, the *muscular* system; *muscular* origin or insertion; *muscular* fiber or tissue.—**2.** Done by or dependent upon muscle or muscles: as, *muscular* action; *muscular* movement; *muscular* strength.—**3.** Well-muscled; having well-developed muscles; strong; sinewy; brawny: as, a *muscular* man.—**4.** Figuratively, strong and vigorous.

No mind becomes *muscular* without rude and early exercise. *Bulwer,* My Novel, ix. 16.

Muscular Christianity. See *Christianity.* [The origination of this phrase has been generally attributed to Charles Kingsley; but he expressly repudiates it.

We have heard much of late about "*Muscular Christianity.*" A clever expression, spoken in jest by I know not whom, has been bandied about the world, and supposed by many to represent some new ideal of the Christian character. For myself, I do not know what it means.
Letters and Memories of Charles Kingsley, II. 212.]

Muscular fascicle, fasciculus, or **lacertus,** a bundle of a variable number of parallel muscular fibers.—**Muscular fiber.** (*a*) Muscular tissue, as composed of fibers. (*b*) One of the fibers of which muscular tissue is ultimately composed.—**Muscular fibril, fibrillation.** See the nouns.—**Muscular impression,** the mark of the insertion of a muscle, as of an adductor muscle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See cut at *ciborium.*—**Muscular insertion,** one of the attachments of an individual muscle, generally that inserted in the smaller or more movable part.—**Muscular motion, muscular movement,** the motion or movement which results from the action of muscles.—**Muscular plate.** Same as *muscle-plate.*—**Muscular rheumatism.** Same as *myalgia.*—**Muscular sensations,** feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. (*James Mill,* 1829.) By these a knowledge is obtained of the condition of the muscles, and the extent to which they are contracted, of the position of various parts of the body, and of the resistance offered by external bodies.—**Muscular sense,** muscular sensations or the capacity of experiencing them, especially considered as a means of information.—**Muscular stomach,** a stomach with thick muscular walls, as the gizzard of a fowl: distinguished from the *glandular stomach,* or proventriculus.—**Muscular system,** the total of the muscular tissue or sum of the individual muscles of the body; musculation or musculature, regarded as a set of similar organs or system of like parts, comparable to the *nervous system,* the *osseous system,* etc.—**Muscular tissue,** the proper contractile substance of muscle; muscular fiber. It is of two kinds—striated or striped muscle, and smooth. The former, of which all the ordinary muscles of the trunk and limbs and the heart are composed, consists of bundles



Striated Muscular Tissue, magnified about 250 diameters.

A, a muscular fiber without its sarcolemma, breaking up at one end into its fibrillæ; *B,* two separate fibrillæ; *C,* a muscular fiber breaking up into disks; *D,* a muscular fiber of which the contractile substance (*a, a*) is torn across, while the sarcolemma (*b*) has not given way.

of fibers which present a striated appearance, and are enveloped in and bound together by connective tissue which also supports the vessels and nerves of the muscle. Striated muscle-fibers, except those of the heart, have an outer sheath of sarcolemma. Smooth muscular tissue consists of elongated band-like non-striated fibers, each with a rod-like nucleus; they do not break up into fibrillæ, and have no sarcolemma.—**Muscular tube,** in *ichth.,* a myodome. = **Syn. 3.** Sinewy, stalwart, sturdy, lusty, vigorous, powerful.

muscularity (mus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *muscular* + *-ity.*] The state, quality, or condition of being muscular.

muscularize (mus'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muscularized,* ppr. *muscularizing.* [< *muscular* + *-ize.*] To make muscular or strong; develop muscular strength in. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 5.

muscularly (mus'kū-lăr-li), *adv.* With muscular power; strongly; as regards muscular strength.

musculation (mus-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *musculation;* as L. *musculus,* muscle, + *-ation.*] The

way or mode in which a part is provided with muscles; the number, kind, and disposition of the muscles of a part or organ.

It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, *Musculation*, etc., that we can explain astronomical, physical, chemical, and biological phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 446.

=**Syn.** *Musculation, Musculature.* *Musculation* is more frequent in merely descriptive anatomy, with reference to the attachments or other topographical disposition of individual muscles; *musculature* is the more comprehensive morphological or embryological term.

musculature (mus′kū-lā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *musculatura;* as L. *musculus*, muscle, + *-ature*.] The furnishing or providing of a living organism with muscles, or the method or means by which muscles are formed; also, the muscular tissue, system, or apparatus itself, considered with reference to its origin, development, and subsequent disposition; musculation.

The *musculature* of the right side of the larynx is still free, and, when acting, a crater-like cavity is seen, lined with granulations. *Lancet*, No. 3436, p. 12.

Dermal musculature. See *dermal.* = **Syn.** See *musculation.*

musculet† (mus′kūl), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1].] A muscle.

musculi, *n.* Plural of *musculus*, 1.

musculine (mus′kū-lin), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle (see *muscle*[1]), + *-ine*[2].] The animal basis of muscle; the chemical substance of which muscle chiefly consists. See *muscle-plasma* and *myosin.*

musculite (mus′kū-līt), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, mussel (see *mussel*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shell like a mussel or *Mytilus*, or supposed to be of that kind.

musculocutaneous (mus″kū-lō-kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous.*] Muscular and cutaneous: specifically said of certain nerves which, after giving off motor branches to muscles, terminate in the skin as sensory nerves. The superior and inferior musculocutaneous nerves of the abdomen are two branches of the lumbar plexus, more frequently called the *iliohypogastric* and *ilio-inguinal.* (See these words.) The musculocutaneous nerve in the arm is a large branch of the brachial plexus, which supplies the coracobrachialis and biceps muscles, and in part the brachialis anticus, and then ramifies in the skin of the forearm. That of the leg is one of two main branches of the external popliteal or peroneal nerve, which supplies the peronei muscles and then ramifies in the skin of the lower leg and foot.

musculopallial (mus″kū-lō-pal′i-al), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + NL. *pallium:* see *pallial.*] Supplying or distributed to muscles and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusk: specifically applied to the outer of two nerves given off from the visceral ganglion, the other being the *splanchnic* nerve. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, XXXII. 628.

musculophrenic (mus″kū-lō-frē′nik), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm.] Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the diaphragm: specifically applied to a terminal branch of the internal mammary artery, which supplies the diaphragm and lower intercostal muscles.

musculosity (mus-kū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *musculosité*, < L. as if **musculosita(t-)s*, < *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculous.*] The quality of being musculous; muscularity.

musculospiral (mus″kū-lō-spī′ral), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + *spira*, spire: see *spiral.*] Innervating a muscle and winding spirally around a bone: specifically applied to the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds around the humerus in company with the superior profunda artery, and supplies the muscles of the back part of the arm and forearm and the skin of the same part.

musculous (mus′kū-lus), *a.* [= F. *musculeux* = Sp. Pg. *musculoso* = It. *muscoloso, musculoso*, < L. *musculosus*, muscular, fleshy, < *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

The uvous coat or iris of the eye hath a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Full of muscles; hence, strong; sinewy. [Obsolescent.]

He had a tongue so *musculous* and subtile that he could twist it up into his nose. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

musculus (mus′kū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *muscle*[1].] 1. Pl. *musculi* (-lī). In *anat.*, a muscle. Muscles were all formerly named in Latin, *musculus* being expressed or implied in their names, but few retain this designation, though the Latin form of the qualifying word or words may remain, as *pectoralis, glutæus*, etc.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mice, of which *Mus musculus* is the type: same as *Mus. Rafinesque*, 1818. (*b*) A term in use among the conchologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for various bivalve shells, as *Panopæa, Unionidæ, Cyrenidæ, Mytilidæ*, etc. (*c*) A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ. Quenstedt*, 1871.

Mus. Doc. An abbreviation of *Musicæ Doctor* (Doctor of Music).

muse[1] (mūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mused*, ppr. *musing.* [< ME. *musen*, gaze about, ponder, wonder, muse, < OF. *muser* (= Pr. OSp. *musar* = It. *musare*), ponder, muse, dream, F. loiter, trifle, dawdle; origin uncertain; prob. same as It. *mussare*, mutter, mumble, F. dial. (Walloon) *muser*, hum, buzz, < ML. *musare, mussare*, L. *mussare*, murmur, mutter, be in uncertainty; cf. Norw. *musa, mussa, mysja*, mutter, whisper; Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter; ult., like *mum*[1], *mumble, mutter*, etc., imitative of a low indistinct sound. Another etymology (Diez, Skeat) rests on It. *musare*, 'gape about,' explained as orig. 'sniff as a dog' (cf. F. *muser*, begin to rut), < OF. **muse* (= It. *muso*), the mouth, muzzle, snout (whence dim. *musel, mosel*, > ME. *mosel*, > E. *muzzle*), < L. *morsus*, bite, ML. also muzzle, snout, beak: see *muzzle, morse*[2]. For the change of L. *morsus* to OF. **muse* (*mus*), cf. OF. *jus*, < L. *deorsum*, OF. *sus*, < L. *seorsum.* But the Pr. OSp. and It. forms, in this view, must be borrowed from the OF., a thing in itself highly improbable at a date so early, and sufficient, with the improbability of such a transfer of notions, to disprove this explanation. In another view, also improbable, the word is < OHG. *muozen*, be idle, *muoza*, G. *musze*, idleness, leisure. Hence *amuse.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ponder; meditate; reflect continuously and in silence; be in a brown study.

Right hertely she hym loved, and *mused* here-on so moche that she was sore troubled, and fayn wolde she haue hym to be her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

Taking my lonely winding walk, I *mus'd*,
And held accustom'd conference with my heart.
Cowper, The Four Ages.

And the young girl *mused* beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2†. To be astonished; be surprised; wonder.

I *muse* my Lord of Gloucester is not come;
'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 1.

Yonder is ther an host of men,
I *musen* who they bee.
Captain Car (Child's Ballads, VI. 150).

This may be a sufficient reason to us why we need no longer *muse* at the spreading of many idle traditions so soon after the Apostles. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. To gaze meditatively.

As y stood *musynge* on the moone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Then came the fine Gawain and wonder'd at her,
And Lancelot later came and *mused* at her.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=**Syn.** 1. Meditate, reflect, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, brood.

II. *trans.* 1. To meditate on; think of reflectively.

Thou knowist all that hertes thenke or *muse*,
All thynges thou seest in thy presence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6441.

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* His praise.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 118.

2†. To wonder at.

muse[1] (mūz), *n.* [< ME. *muse*, < OF. *muse, muze*, musing, amusement, < *muser*, muse: see *muse*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of musing; meditation; reverie; absent-mindedness; contemplative thought.

Thys king in *muses* ther was full strongly
In the noblesse of this castell alway,
That almost he slepte, but not a-slepe fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5511.

2. Wonder; surprise.

This dedication . . . may haply make your Honors muse; well fare that dedication that may excite your *muse.*
Florio, It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [3].

He . . . was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange.
Milton, P. L., vii. 52.

At or in a muse, in doubt or hesitation.

Which euent beeing so straunge, I had rather leaue them *in a muse* what it should be, then in a maze in telling what it was. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 104.

For the duke and our fleet, we are now all *at a muse* what should become of them.
Court and Times of Charles II., I. 251.

Muse[2] (mūz), *n.* [< OF. *muse*, F. *muse* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *musa* = D. *muze* = G. *muse* = Sw. Dan. *muse*, < L. *musa*, < Gr. *μοῦσα*, Æolic *μοῖσα*, Doric *μῶσα*, Laconian *μῶα* or *μῶά*, a Muse (see def. 1), hence also music, song, eloquence, in pl. arts, accomplishments, and in general fitness, propriety; prob. contr. of **μάουσα* (reg. contr. *μῶσα*), fem. ppr. of **μάειν*, a defective verb (perf. *μέμαα*, part. *μεμαώς*, pres. mid. *μῶσθαι*), strive after, seek after, attempt, long for, desire eagerly, covet, etc. The lit. meaning of *μοῦσα* is sometimes given as 'inventress' (as ancient writers assumed), from the sense 'invent' inferred from the sense 'seek after'; but the term more prob. referred to the emotion or passion, the "fine frenzy," implied in the verb in the usual sense 'strive after' (*μεμαώς*, excited), and in its derivatives, among which are counted *μαίνεσθαι*, be in a frenzy, *μανία*, frenzy, madness, *μάντις*, a seer, prophet, etc.: see *mania, Mantis.* Hence *museum, music, mosaic*[1], etc.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed; later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they are always spoken of as nine: *Clio*, the Muse of heroic exploits, or of history; *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute; *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy; *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy; *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song; *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre; *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn; *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena; and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of eloquence, and of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes.*

In this city [Cremona] did that famous Poet [Virgil] consecrate himself to the *Muses.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

Hence—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inspiring power; poetic inspiration: often spoken of and apostrophized by poets as a goddess.

O for a *Muse* of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
Shak., Hen. V., i., Prol.

Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe, . . .
Sing, heavenly *Muse.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 6.

3. A poet; a bard. [Rare.]

So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn;
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 19.

muse[3], **meuse** (mūs), *n.* [< OF. *musse*, a little hole or corner to hide things in, < *musser*, hide: see *miche*[1], *mooch, mouch.*] 1. An opening in a fence through which a hare or other game is accustomed to pass. Also *muset.*

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a Bore, Their dogs put in full crie, he rusheth on before.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 368. (*Nares.*)

The old prouerbe . . . "'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse* as a woman without a scuse."
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 387). (*Nares.*)

Like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and *muces* of wild beasts, [he] enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. A loophole; a means of escape.

For these words still left a *muse* for the people to escape.
N. Bacon.

3. The mouthpiece or wind-pipe of a bagpipe. Also written *smuse.*

mused (mūzd), *a.* [< *muse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overcome with liquor; bemused; muzzy.

Head waiter honour'd by the guest,
Half-*mused*, or reeling ripe.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

museful (mūz′fúl), *a.* [< *muse*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful. *Dryden.*

musefully (mūz′fúl-i), *adv.* In a museful manner; thoughtfully.

muselt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *muzzle.*

museless (mūz′les), *a.* [< *Muse*[2], *n.*, + *-less.*] Without a Muse; disregarding the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they [the Spartans] were, minding nought but the feats of Warre.
Milton, Areopagitica (Clarendon Press), p. 7.

musenna, *n.* See *mesenna.*

museographer (mū-zē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *museograph-y* + *-er*[1].] Same as *museographist.*

museographist (mū-zē-og′ra-fist), *n.* [< *museograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum. Also *musæographist.* [Recent.]

Most of the naturalists and *museographists* have included shells in their works.
Mendes da Costa, Elements of Conchology, p. 57.

museography (mū-zē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a museum, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The

systematic description or written classification of objects in a museum. Also *musæography*. [Recent.]

museologist (mū-zē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *museology* + *-ist*.] One versed in museology.

museology (mū-zē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *museum*, museum, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arranging and managing museums. Also *musæology*. [Recent.]

But the account of the last [general arrangements of the several museums] is generally unsatisfactory and imperfect, while very slight or no mention is made of such devices as are characteristically American, and in which *museology* has been notably advanced by us.
Science, VI. 82.

muser (mū′zėr), *n.* One who muses; one who acts, speaks, or writes as in a reverie; an absent-minded person.

He [Arnold] is not, like most elegiac poets, a mere sad *muser*; he is always one who finds a secret of joy in the midst of pain. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 530.

muse-rid (mūz′rid), *a.* Ridden by a Muse or the Muses; possessed by poetical enthusiasm. [Rare.]

No meagre, *Muse-rid* mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

muset (mū′set), *n.* [Also *musit*; dim. of *muse*[3].] Same as *muse*[3], 1.

The many *musets* through the which he [the hare] goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 683.

★**musette** (mū-zet′), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse*, a pipe, a bagpipe, = It. *musa*, < ML. *musa*, a bagpipe, < L. *musa*, a song, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1. A small and simple variety of oboe.—2. A form of bagpipe once very popular in France, having a compass of from ten to thirteen tones.—3. A quiet pastoral melody, usually with a drone-bass, written in imitation of a bagpipe tune: often introduced as one of the parts of the old-fashioned suite, especially as a contrast to the gavotte. Such melodies were often used as dance-tunes; and thus the term *musette* was extended to the dance for which they were used.

museum (mū-zē′um), *n.* [= F. *muséum*, *musée* = Sp. *museo* = Pg. *museu* = It. *museo*, < L. *mūsēum*, < Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a temple of the Muses, a place of study, a library or museum, also (late) mosaic, < *μοῦσα*, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] A collection of natural objects, or of those made by man, placed where they may be seen, preserved, and studied. Neither the objects themselves, nor the place where they are shown, constitute a museum; this results from the combination of objects, place, and purpose, display being an essential feature. The objects, or specimens, may be shown for general purposes only, or for the illustration of some subject or idea, the tendency of modern museums being, by the display of objects and the manner in which they are arranged and labeled, to illustrate some fact in nature or in the history of mankind. The attempt has been made to classify museums according to the character of the objects or the purpose for which they are shown, as just indicated, but no hard and fast divisions can thus be made. The chief categories of museums are those of art, natural history, history, ethnology, and technology, and any one of these may be treated as a whole, or a museum may be devoted to some particular division of a given subject. A museum of art may contain, as far as is possible, the art-work of all periods and all countries; it may be confined to some branch of art, as painting or sculpture; to the work of a given period, country, or even man: the objects may be shown for their beauty alone, or so arranged as to show the gradual development of art. Similarly a museum of natural history may endeavor to cover the whole field, or it may be devoted to zoölogy or botany only, or to some branch of these subjects, such as geographical distribution, or the animals of a given region.

mush[1] (mush), *n.* [Prob. orig. a dial. var. of *mesh*[2], var. of *mash*[1], a mixture: see *mash*[1]. Not < G. *mus*, pap.] 1. Anything mashed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass: as, oatmeal *mush*; *mush* and milk; specifically, such a preparation made from Indian corn; hasty-pudding.

In thickness like a cane, it Nature roul'd
Close up in leaves, to keep it from the cold;
Which being ground and boyl'd, *Mush* they make.
Hardie, Last Voyage to Bermuda (1671). (*Bartlett.*)

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush!*
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

Why will people cook it [rice] into a *mush?* See how separate the grains are!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 19.

3. Something resembling mush, as being soft and pulpy: as, *mush* of mud.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *mush* of concession.
Emerson, Friendship.

4. Fish ground up; chum; pomace; stosh.—5. Dust; dusty refuse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The best kind of iron ore. *Halliwell*.—**Mush muddle**, pot-pie. [Cape Cod.]

mush[2] (mush), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *mesh*[1], *v.*] To nick or notch (dress-fabrics) round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

mushed (musht), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shattered; depressed; "used up." [Prov. Eng.]

Going about all day without changing her cap, and looking as if she was *mushed*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

musheront, *n.* An obsolete form of *mushroom*.

mushetour, *n.* In *her.*, same as *muschetor*.

mushquash-root, *n.* See *musquash-root*.

mushroom (mush′röm), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. or obs. *mushrome*, *mushrump*, *musheron*; < ME. *musheron*, *muscheron*, < OF. *mouscheron*, *mouseron*, a mushroom, < *mousse*, moss: see *moss*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A cryptogamic plant of the class *Fungi*; applied in a general sense to almost any of the larger, conspicuous fungi, such as toadstools, puffballs, *Hydnei*, etc., but more particularly to the agaricoid fungi and especially to the edible forms. The species most usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, edible agaric or mushroom. Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth. In some localities they form a staple article of food. In Tierra del Fuego the natives live largely upon *Cyttaria Darwinii*, and in Australia many species of *Boletus* are used as food by the natives. Many mushrooms are poisonous, and the selection of those suitable for cooking should be intrusted to competent judges. See cut under *Agaricus*.

Hither the Emperour Claudius repaired, in hope to recover his health through the temperature of the air, . . . but contrarily here met with the *mushromes* that poysoned him. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 236.

Hence—2. An upstart; one who rises rapidly from a low condition in life.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*—
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is—
Should bear us down of the nobility.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

And we must glorify
A *mushroom!* one of yesterday!
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

3. A small mushroom-shaped protuberance that sometimes forms on the end of the negative carbon in arc-lamps.—**Cup-mushroom**, a common name for certain discomycetous fungi, particularly of the genus *Peziza*. See *Discomycetes* and *Peziza*.—**Devil's mushroom**, a name given to many poisonous fungi resembling edible mushrooms. [Colloq.]—**Fairy-ring mushroom**. See *champignon* and *Marasmius*.—**St. George's mushroom**, a species of mushroom, *Tricholoma gambosum*, which appears in May and June, growing in rings. The name is also given to *Agaricus arvensis*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms: as, *mushroom* sauce.—2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and in unsubstantiality; ephemeral; upstart: as, *mushroom* aristocracy.

Somebody buys all the quack medicines that build palaces for the *mushroom*, say rather the toadstool, millionaires. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 186.

Mushroom anchor, catchup, coral, etc. See the nouns.—**Mushroom head**, the nose-plate on the inner part of the breech-plug of a breech-loading cannon. See *nose-plate*, and second cut under *fermeture*.

★**mushroom** (mush′röm), *v. t.* [< *mushroom*, *n.*] To elevate suddenly in position or rank.

The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 297. (*Davies.*)

mushroom-hitches (mush′röm-hich″ez), *n. pl.* Inequalities in the floor of a coal-mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mushroom-spawn (mush′röm-spân), *n.* The substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied.

mushroom-stone (mush′röm-stōn), *n.* A stone or fossil that resembles a mushroom.

Two small *mushroom-stones*, in form of a bluntish cone. . . . Fifteen other *mushroom-stones* of near the same shape with the precedent. . . . These are of a white colour, and in shape exactly resembling a sort of coralline fungus of marine original, which I have by me.
Woodward, On Fossils, p. 137.

mushroom-strainer (mush′röm-strā″nėr), *n.* An inverted-dish strainer for cistern-pumps, so named from its shape. *E. H. Knight*.

mushroom-sugar (mush′röm-shûg″ăr), *n.* Mannite.

mushru (mush′rö), *n.* [Hind. *mashrū'a*.] A washable material made in India, having a glossy silk finish and a cotton back. It is used for wearing-apparel, and is very durable.

mushrump (mush′rump), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mushroom*.

mushy (mush′i), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like mush; soft; pulpy; without fiber or firmness.

The death penalty is disappearing, like some better things, before a kind of *mushy* and unthinking doubt of its morality and expediency. *The Nation*, Feb. 3, 1870, p. 67.

A child-bearing, tender-hearted thing is the woman of our people; . . . she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlvi.

Over-ripe, *mushy*, bruised, and partially decayed fruit makes a poor dark-colored dried product.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 232.

★**music** (mū′zik), *n.* [< ME. *musik*, *musyk*, *musike* = D. *muziek*, *muzijk* = MLG. MHG. *museke* = G. Dan. Sw. *musik*, < OF. (and F.) *musique* = Sp. *música* = Pg. It. *musica*, music, < L. *musica* = Ar. *mūsīqa* = Turk. Hind. *musīqī*, < Gr. *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. lyric poetry set to melody, music; fem. of *μουσικός*, of the Muses (*ὁ μουσικός*, a votary of the Muses, a poet, musician, man of letters), < *μοῦσα*, a muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1. Any pleasing succession of sounds or of combinations of sounds; melody or harmony: as, the *music* of the winds, or of the sea.

For the armony
And sweet accord was so good *musike*
That the uoice to angels most was like.
Flower and Leaf.

In sweet *music* is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1 (song).

When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune, and tone-color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is *music*.
S. Lanier, Sci. Eng. Verse, p. 48.

The bird doth not betray the secret springs
Whence note on note her *music* sweetly pours.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 29.

2. (*a*) The science of combining tones in rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic order, so as to produce effects that shall be intelligible and agreeable to the ear. (*b*) The art of using rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic materials in the production of definite compositions, or works having scientific correctness, artistic finish and proportion, esthetic effectiveness, and an emotional content or meaning.

In Candia siue Creta was *musyke* firste founde, and also tourneys and exercyse of armes on horsbacke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

Music has been developed according to certain rules which depended on unknown laws of nature since discovered; . . . it cannot be separated from these laws, and . . . within them there is a field large enough for all the efforts of human fancy. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 187.

Degrees in *music* are not conferred by the University of London. *Grove's Dict. Music*, I. 452.

3. A composition made up of tones artistically and scientifically disposed, or such compositions collectively: as, a piece of *music*. Music is classified and named with respect to its origin or general style as barbarous, popular, national, artistic, sacred, secular, etc.; with respect to its technical form as melodic, harmonic, polyphonic or contrapuntal, homophonic, Gregorian, classical, romantic, strict, free, lyric, epic, dramatic, pastoral, mensurable, figured, etc.; with respect to its method of performance as vocal, instrumental, solo, choral, orchestral, concerted, etc.; and with respect to its application as ecclesiastical or church, theatrical, operatic, military, or as concert-, chamber-, dance-music, etc.

His [Rossini's] use of the crescendo and the "cabaletta," though sometimes carried to excess, gave a brilliancy to his *music* which added greatly to the excellence of its effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 861.

4. A musical composition as rendered by instruments or by the voice.

Some to Church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the *music* there.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 344.

5. The art of producing melody or harmony by means of the voice or of instruments.

Also there shalbe one Teacher of *Musicke*, and to play one the Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

6. The written or printed score of a composition; also, such scores collectively: as, a book of *music*; *music* for the piano or the flute.—7. A company of performers of music; a band; an orchestra.

Enter *music*.
Page. The *music* is come, sir.
Fal. Let them play. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 245.

I am one of the *music*, sir.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

8. Pleasurable emotion, such as is produced by melodious and harmonious sounds; also, the source, cause, or occasion of such emotion.

Such *Musicke* is wise words, with time concented.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

The graces and the loves which make
The *music* of the march of life.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

9. Lively speech or action; liveliness; excited wrangling; excitement. [Colloq., U. S.]—10. Diversion; sport; also, sense of the ridiculous. In this sense apparently confused with *amuse*; compare *musical*, 5. [New Eng.]—**Broken, cathedral, church, congregational music**. See the qualifying words.—**Dynamics of music**. See

dynamics.—**Florid, Gregorian, janizary music.** See the qualifying words.—**Magic music,** a game in which some article is hidden, to be sought for by one of the company, who is partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he wanders from it.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than *magic music,* forfeits, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Martial music. See *martial.*—**Measurable, measured, mensurable music.** See *mensurable,* 2.—**Military music.** See *military.*—**Music of the future,** a phrase first used by Richard Wagner to express an elaborate combination of poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic art into extended works, but often used in a narrower sense as descriptive of a musical style similar to that of Wagner.—**Music of the spheres.** See *harmony of the spheres,* under *harmony.*—**Music trade-mark.** See *trade-mark.*—**Organic music.** See *organic.*—**Program music,** music intended to convey to the hearer, by means of instruments and without the use of words, a description or suggestion of definite objects, scenes, or events. The term is often very vaguely used.—**To face the music.** See *face*[1].—**Turkish music.** Same as *janizary music.*

music† (mū′zik), *v. t.* [< *music, n.*] To entice or seduce with music.

A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be fiddled and *musick'd* into hell.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 135. (*Davies.*)

musica (mū′zi-kạ̈), *n.* [L. and It.: see *music.*] Music.—**Musica ficta, falsa,** or **colorata,** false or feigned music: a term applied in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the scale of the mode were introduced for the sake of euphony.

★**musical** (mū′zi-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. Sp. Pg. *musical* = It. *musicale,* < NL. **musicalis,* < L. *musica,* music: see *music.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music, in any sense; of the nature of music: as, *musical* proportion.—**2.** Sounding agreeably; affecting the ear pleasurably; conformable to the laws of the science of music; conformable to the principles of the art of music; melodious; harmonious.

As sweet and *musical*
As bright Apollo's lute.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

All little sounds made *musical* and clear
Beneath the sky that burning August gives,
While yet the thought of glorious Summer lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

3. Pertaining to the performance or the notation of music.—**4.** Fond of music; discriminating with regard to music: as, the child is *musical,* or has a *musical* ear.—**5.** Amusing; ridiculous. [Slang, New Eng.]—**Musical box,** a mechanical musical instrument, consisting essentially of a barrel or cylinder, caused to revolve by clockwork, in the surface of which are small pegs or pins, so arranged as to catch and twang the teeth of a kind of steel comb. These teeth are graduated in size, and carefully tuned; and the disposition of the pins is such as to sound them in perfect melodic succession and rhythm, so that even very elaborate music may be faithfully reproduced. The position of the barrel may usually be slightly shifted from side to side, so that more than one tune can be played from the same barrel; and sometimes more than one barrel is provided for the same box, so that an extensive repertoire is possible. Occasionally small bells, or even small reeds blown by a bellows, as in the hand-organ, are added to increase the resources of the instrument. The effects produced are often very pleasing and varied.—**Musical characters.** See *character.*—**Musical clock,** a clock to which a musical box or barrel-organ is so attached as to play tunes at certain periods.—**Musical condenser,** a condenser to the terminal plates of which the wires from a telephone-transmitter are attached. When a musical sound is produced in the neighborhood of the transmitter, it is reproduced by the condenser.—**Musical director,** the conductor, director, or leader of a choir, chorus, band, or orchestra. Also called *music-director.*—**Musical drama.** See *opera.*—**Musical ear.** See *ear*[1], 5.—**Musical glasses.** See *glass.*—**Musical harvest-flies,** the *Cicadidæ.*—**Musical notation.** See *notation.*—**Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Musical scale.** See *scale.*

II. *n.* A meeting or a party for a musical entertainment: same as *musicale.*

Such fashionable cant terms as theatricals and *musicals,* invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 346.

musicale (mū-zi-kal′), *n.* [< F. *musicale (soirée musicale,* a musical party), fem. of *musical,* musical: see *musical.*] A performance or concert of music, vocal or instrumental, or both, usually of a private character; a private concert.

musicality (mū-zi-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *musical* + *-ity.*] Same as *musicalness.*

musically (mū′zi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a musical manner; in relation to music.

musicalness (mū′zi-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being musical.

music-book (mū′zik-bůk), *n.* A book containing music.

music-box (mū′zik-boks), *n.* **1.** Same as *musical box* (which see, under *musical*).

We shut our hearts up nowadays,
Like some old *music-box* that plays
Unfashionable airs.
Austin Dobson, A Gage d'Amour.

2. A barrel-organ.

Aminadab that grinds the *music-box.*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

music-cabinet (mū′zik-kab″i-net), *n.* An ornamental stand or rack for holding music-books and sheet-music.

music-case (mū′zik-kās), *n.* **1.** A set of shelves, compartments, or drawers for holding music, whether bound or in sheet form.—**2.** A roll, folio, or cover for carrying music, especially sheet music. Also called *music-roll, music-folio,* etc.—**3.** A printers' case or tray fitted with partitions for music-types.

music-chair (mū′zik-chãr), *n.* Same as *music-stool.*

music-clamp (mū′zik-klamp), *n.* A clip or file for holding sheet-music.

music-club (mū′zik-klub), *n.* An association for the practice of music.

There were also *music-clubs,* or private meetings for the practice of music, which were exceedingly fashionable with people of opulence.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 383.

music-demy (mū′zik-de-mī″), *n.* An English size of printing-paper, 20¾ × 14⅝ inches.

music-desk (mū′zik-desk), *n.* A music-stand.

"Tap—tap—tap," went the leader's bow on the *music-desk.*
Dickens, Sketches, viii.

music-folio (mū′zik-fō″liō), *n.* Same as *music-case,* 2.

music-hall (mū′zik-hâl), *n.* A public hall used especially for musical performances or other public entertainments; specifically, in England, such a hall in which the entertainment consists of singing, dancing, recitations, or imitations in character, burlesque, variety performances, and the like.

So this is a *music-hall,* easy and free,
A temple for singing, and dancing, and spree.
F. Locker, The Music Palace.

music-holder (mū′zik-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A music-case.—**2.** A rack, clip, or hook for holding music for a performer.

music-house (mū′zik-hous), *n.* **1.** A house where public musical entertainments are given.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the professed musicians assembled at certain houses in the metropolis, called *music-houses,* where they performed concerts, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the entertainment of the public.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 382.

2. A firm or other business concern dealing in printed music, or musical instruments, or both.

musici (mū′zi-si), *n. pl.* Same as *harmonici.*

musician (mū-zish′ạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musition;* < F. *musicien;* as *music* + *-ian.*] One who makes music a profession or otherwise devotes himself to it, whether as composer, performer, critic, theorist, or historian.

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 47.

musicianer (mū-zish′ạn-ėr), *n.* [< *musician* + *-er*[1].] Same as *musician.* [Obsolete or colloq.]

Musicianer I had always associated with the militia-musters of my boyhood, and too hastily concluded it an abomination of our own, but Mr. Wright calls it a Norfolk word, and I find it to be as old as 1642 by an extract in Collier. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

musicianly (mū-zish′ạn-li), *a.* [< *musician* + *-ly*[1].] Having, exhibiting, or illustrating the properties of good music, or the skill and taste of a good musician.

musicianship (mū-zish′ạn-ship), *n.* [< *musician* + *-ship.*] Skill in musical composition or expression; musical acquirements.

As a whole, "St. Polycarp" is a work which bears testimony both to the thorough *musicianship* and to the natural gifts of its composer. *Athenæum,* No. 3178, p. 392.

musicless (mū′zik-les), *a.* [< *music* + *-less.*] Unmusical; inharmonious.

Their *musicklesse* instruments are frames of brasse hung about with rings, which they jingle in shops according to their marchings. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 172. (*Davies.*)

music-loft (mū′zik-lôft), *n.* Same as *organ-loft.*

music-mad (mū′zik-mad), *a.* Inordinately and morbidly devoted to the study or pursuit of music; afflicted by musicomania.

music-master (mū′zik-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A male teacher of music.

music-mistress (mū′zik-mis″tres), *n.* A female teacher of music.

musicodramatic (mū″zi-kō-dra-mat′ik), *a.* Combining music and the drama; at once dramatic and musical.

His operas, although by no means written "with a purpose," represented an entirely new type of *musico-dramatic* art. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLVI. 66.

musicography (mū-zi-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσική,* music, + *γράφειν,* write.] The science or art of writing music out in legible characters; musical notation.

musicomania (mū″zi-kō-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *musicomanie* = It. *musicomania,* < NL. *musicomania,* < Gr. *μουσική,* music, + *μανία,* mania.] In *pathol.,* a variety of monomania in which the intellectual faculties are deranged by an absorbing passion for music. *Dunglison.* Also called *musomania.*

music-paper (mū′zik-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with staffs for recording music.

music-pen (mū′zik-pen), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden handle and a piece of brass so bent upon itself as to make five small channels or gutters. When the channels are filled with ink and the pen is drawn across paper, five parallel lines are made, which constitute a staff for writing music.

music-rack (mū′zik-rak), *n.* A rack or inclined shelf attached to a musical instrument, or mounted upon an independent support, designed to hold the music for a singer or player. Also called *music-holder.*

music-recorder (mū′zik-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A device for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or pianoforte. Mr. Fenby's recorder, named by him a *phonograph,* does this by means of a stud attached to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down, the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electromagnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbé Moigno's phonautograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument.

music-roll (mū′zik-rōl), *n.* Same as *music-case,* 2.

musicry† (mū′zik-ri), *n.* [< *music* + *-ry.*] Music. *Marston,* Scourge of Villanie, xi. 131.

music-school (mū′zik-skōl), *n.* A school where music is the principal subject taught: when on a large scale, also called a *conservatory.*

music-shell (mū′zik-shel), *n.* A volute, *Voluta musica,* inhabiting the Caribbean Sea, having the shell marked with color in a way that resembles bars of music, the spots being in several rows or series. See cut under *volute.*

music-smith (mū′zik-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc. *Simmonds.*

music-stand (mū′zik-stand), *n.* **1.** A music-rack or music-case.—**2.** A raised platform, as in a park, on which a band plays.

music-stool (mū′zik-stōl), *n.* A stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte or similar instrument. Also *music-chair.*

music-type (mū′zik-tīp), *n.* Type for use in printing music.

music-wire (mū′zik-wīr), *n.* Steel wire such as is used in making the strings of musical instruments.

Musigny (mü-zē′nyi), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy.

musimon, musmon (mū′si-mọn, mus′mọn), *n.* [= F. *musimone, musmon* = It. *musimone,* < L. *musimo(n-), musmo(n-)* (Gr. *μούσμων*), a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.] A wild sheep, the mouflon, *Ovis musimon.*

musing (mū′zing), *n.* [< ME. *musyng;* verbal n. of *muse*[1], *v.*] The act of pondering; meditation; thoughtfulness.

Generydes stode still in grete *musyng,*
And to the quene gaue answere in this case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 491.

Sometimes into *musings* fell,
So dreamlike that he might not tell his thought
When he again to common life was brought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

musing (mū′zing), *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtful; preoccupied.

With even step and *musing* gait.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 38.

musingly (mū′zing-li), *adv.* In a musing way.

musion, *n.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *musimon.*] In *her.,* a wildcat used as a bearing.

The Cat-a-Mountain, *musion,* or wild cat.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 699.

musit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muset* for *muse*[3], 1.

musition†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *musician.*

musive (mū′ziv), *a.* [= F. *musif,* < LL. *musivum,* < Gr. *μουσεῖον,* mosaic: see *museum* and *mosaic*[1].] Same as *mosaic*[1].

Assuming the cones [of the retina] to be arranged somewhat in the form of hexagonal cells in a honeycomb, this [a beaded or zigzag outline seen between two very close parallel lines on a white ground] has been explained by supposing that the retinal image of such a line is so small that, as it falls across this *musive* surface, one minute section of it would excite only one cone, while the sections immediately above and below would cover halves of two adjacent cones, and, exciting both to activity, would appear twice as large. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 279.

musjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

musk (musk), *n.* [< ME. *musk*, < OF. *musc*, F. ★*musc* = Pr. *musc* = Sp. *musco* (obs., the usual term being *almizcle* = Pg. *almiscle*, *almiscar*, from the Ar., with Ar. art.) = It. *musco*, *muschio* = D. *muskus* = G. *moschus* = Sw. *muskus* = Dan. *muskus*, *moskus*, < LL. *muscus*, ML. also *moschus*, < Gr. μόσχος, < Ar. *mushk*, *musk*, *misk* = Turk. *misk*, < Pers. *musk*, *misk* = Hind. *mushk*, musk, < Skt. *mushka*, testicle, prob. < √ *mush*, steal, whence also ult. *mouse*. Hence ult. *muscat*, *muscatel*, *muscadel*, *muscadine*, etc., and the second element of *nutmeg*.] 1. An odoriferous substance secreted by the male musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. See *musk-deer*. The secretion is a viscid fluid, which dries as a brown pulveruline substance, of a slightly bitter taste and extremely powerful, penetrating, and persistent odor. It is the strongest and most lasting of perfumes, and is also used in medicine as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. The commercial article is imported from Asia in the natural pods or bags, frequently mixed with blood, fat, and hairs, and adulterated with foreign substances. Various other animals secrete a substance like musk, and several are named from this fact. See compounds following.

Which the Hunters (at that time chasing the said beast) doe cut off, and drie against the Sunne, and it proueth the best *Muske* in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

That oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull
Smelling of *musk* and of insolence.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 6.

2. A kind of artificial musk made by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber.—3. The smell of musk, or a smell resembling it; an aromatic smell; a perfume.

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the *musk* of the rose is blown.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 1.

4. Same as *musk-plant*, in both senses.

musk (musk), *v. t.* [< *musk*, *n.*] To perfume with musk.

muskallonge (mus'ka-lonj), *n.* See *maskalonge*.

muskat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscat*.

musk-bag (musk'bag), *n.* 1. A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, sometimes used as a sachet. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)—2. The pod, pouch, or cyst of the musk-deer which contains the musk.

musk-ball (musk'bâl), *n.* A ball of some substance impregnated with musk and other perfumes, kept among garments after the manner of a sachet to perfume them.

Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place. *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (1719). (*Nares.*)

musk-beaver (musk'bē″vėr), *n.* The muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

musk-beetle (musk'bē″tl), *n.* A cerambycid beetle, *Callichroma moschata*. See cut under *Cerambyx*.

musk-cake (musk'kāk), *n.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

musk-cat (musk'kat), *n.* A civet-cat; figuratively, a scented, effeminate person; a fop.

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat—but not a *musk-cat*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 2. 20.

Away, *musk-cat!* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

musk-cattle (musk'kat″l), *n. pl.* Musk-oxen.

musk-cavy (musk'kā″vi), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the family *Octodontidæ*, subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, and genus *Capromys*: so called from its musky odor. There are 3 species in Cuba, *C. pilorides*, *C. prehensilis*, and *C. melanurus*, known as hutias. They are of large size and arboreal habits, and somewhat resemble rats.



Musk-cavy (*Capromys pilorides*).

musk-cod† (musk'kod), *n.* A musk-bag; hence, figuratively, a scented fop.

It's a sweet *musk-cod*, a pure spic'd gull.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

★**musk-deer** (musk'dēr), *n.* 1. A small ruminant, *Moschus moschiferus*, of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Moschinæ*, the male of which yields the scent called *musk*. These little deer inhabit the elevated plateaus and mountain-ranges of central Asia, especially the Altaic chain. The male is about 3 feet long and 20 inches high, hornless, with long canine teeth and coarse pelage of a dirty-brown color, whitish underneath. The doe is smaller, and has no musk. The gland or bag of the male which contains the perfume is of about the size of a hen's egg, of an oval form flattened on one side. It is an accessory sexual organ.

2. In an improper use, a tragulid, chevrotain, or kanchil, small ruminants of the family *Tragulidæ*. They superficially resemble musk-deer, but belong to a different family.—**Musk-deer plant.** See *Limonia*.

musk-duck (musk'duk), *n.* 1. A duck, *Cairina moschata*, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, commonly but erroneously known as the *muscovy* and *Barbary duck*. It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere. It is larger than the mallard, and the upper parts are of a glossy greenish-black color.

2. A duck of the genus *Biziura*, as *B. lobata* of Australia: so called from the musky odor of the male.

★**muskeg** (mus'keg), *n.* [Ojibwa *muskig*.] A bog; a soft mossy or peaty spot.

muskel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscle*[2] for *mussel*.

muskely†, *a.* [< *muskel* + *-y*[1].] Muscular.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 404. (*Nares.*)

musket[1]† (mus'ket), *n.* [Also *musquet*; < ME. *musket*, *muskytte*, < OF. *mousket*, *mosquet*, *moschet*, *mouschet*, *mouchet*, etc. (F. *mouchet*, *emouchet* (ML. *muscetus*, *muschetus*) = It. *moschetto*, also with diff. suffix, *moscardo*), a kind of hawk, so called with ref. to spots on its breast, or more prob. from its small size, being compared to a fly; dim. < L. *musca*, a fly (> OF. *mousche*, F. *mouche*, a spot, a fly: see *mouche*). Cf. *mosquito*.] In *falconry*, an inferior kind of hawk; a sparrow-hawk. See *eyas-musket*.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak;
The *Musquet* and the Coystrel were too weak.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1119.

musket[2] (mus'ket), *n.* [Formerly also *musquet*; = D. *musket* = G. *muskete* = Sw. *musköt* = Dan. *musket*, < OF. *mousquete*, *mousquet* (F. *mousquet*), m., *mouschete*, *moschete*, f., = Sp. Pg. *mosquete* (ML. *muschetta*, *muscheta*), < It. *moschetto*, a musket (gun), so called (like other names of firearms, e. g. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*) from a hawk, < *moschetto*, a kind of hawk: see *musket*[1].] A hand-gun for soldiers, introduced in European armies in the sixteenth century: it succeeded the harquebus, and became in time the common arm of the infantry. It was at first very heavy, and was provided with a rest. The earliest muskets were matchlocks, which were superseded by the wheel-lock, the snaphance, the flint-lock, and the percussion-guns. The musket was made lighter, while still gaining in efficiency and accuracy. The rifle-musket was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century. See *rifle*, and cuts under *matchlock* and *gun*[1].

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets?* *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 111.

Bastard musket, a hand-gun used in the sixteenth century. See *caliver*.

musket-arrow† (mus'ket-ar″ō), *n.* A short arrow thrown from a firearm. These arrows seem to have been generally feathered, but examples remain of arrows three or four inches long with barbed heads and a disk-shaped butt, which appear to have been intended for this use. *Rep. Royal Commission*, 1595.

musketeer (mus-ke-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *musketteer*, *musketier*, *musqueteer*; = D. G. *musketier* = Sw. *musketör* = Dan. *musketeer*, < F. *mousquetaire* (= Sp. *mosquetero* = Pg. *mosqueteiro* = It. *moschettiere*), a soldier armed with a musket, < *mousquete*, a musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. A soldier armed with a musket.

Ralegh, leaving his gally, took eight *musketiers* in his barge. *Oldys*, Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. A musket; a musket-lock.

Did they . . . into pikes and *musqueteers*
Stamp beakers, cups, and porringers?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 562.

musket-lock (mus'ket-lok), *n.* 1. The lock of a musket.—2. A musket. [Rare.]

We must live like our Puritan fathers, who always went to church, and sat down to dinner, when the Indians were in their neighborhood, with their *musket-lock* on the one side, and a drawn sword on the other.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 54.

musketo†, *n.* See *mosquito*.

musketoon (mus-ke-tön'), *n.* [Formerly also *musquetoon*; < F. *mousqueton*, < It. *moschettone*, < *moschetto*, a musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. A light and short hand-gun: in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a usual weapon of cavalry.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John L'Isle] was going to Church accompanied with the chief Magistracy) and shot him with a *Musquetoon* dead in the place.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 338.

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon: generally used in the plural.

A double guard of archers and *muskatoons*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

musket-proof (mus'ket-pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

musket-rest (mus'ket-rest), *n.* A fork used as a prop to support the heavy musket in use in the sixteenth century. Also called *croc*.

He will never come within the signe of it, the sight of a cassock, or a *musket-rest* againe.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n.* [< F. *mousqueterie* (= Sp. *mosqueteria* = It. *moschetteria*), < *mousquet*, musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. The art or science of firing small-arms: as, an instructor of *musketry*.—2. Muskets collectively.

The cannon began to fire on one side, and the *musquetry* on both, and the bridge of Bothwell, with the banks adjacent, were involved in wreaths of smoke.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxi.

3. A body of troops armed with muskets.

musket-shot (mus'ket-shot), *n.* 1. The discharge of a musket; a bullet from a musket: as, he was killed by a *musket-shot*.—2. The range or reach of a musket.—3†. A musket-ball.

With more than *musket-shot* did he charge his quill when he meant to inveigh. *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller.

musk-flower (musk'flou″èr), *n.* Same as *musk-plant*, 1.

musk-gland (musk'gland), *n.* The glandular organ of the male musk-deer which secretes musk. It is an accessory sexual organ, corresponding to the preputial follicles of many mammals.

musk-hyacinth (musk'hī″a-sinth), *n.* One of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*, with musky scent.

muskiness (mus'ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk. *Bailey*, 1727.

muskit-grass (mus'kit-gras), *n.* Same as *mesquite-grass*.

muskle[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscle*[1].

muskle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mussel*.

muskmallow (musk'mal″ō), *n.* 1. A common plant, *Malva moschata*. See *mallow*.—2. A plant of the genus *Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk.

muskmelon (musk'mel″on), *n.* [Formerly, and still dial., *muskmillion*; < *musk* + *melon*.] A well-known plant, *Cucumis Melo*, and its fruit. The seeds have diuretic properties, and were formerly used in catarrhal affections. See *Cucumis*, *melon*[1], 1, and *abdalavi*.

So, being landed, we went up and downe, and could finde nothing but stones, heath, and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatoes.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

musk-mole (musk'mōl), *n.* An insectivorous quadruped, *Scaptochirus moschatus*, of the mole family, *Talpidæ*. It resembles the common mole, and is found in Mongolia. Also called *musky-mole*.

musk-okra (musk'ō″krä), *n.* See *okra*.

musk-orchis (musk'ôr″kis), *n.* A plant, *Herminium Monorchis*.

★**musk-ox** (musk'oks), *n.* A ruminant mammal, *Ovibos moschatus*, of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Ovibovinæ*, intermediate between an ox and a sheep in size and many other respects. There are horns in both sexes, those of the male being very broad at the base and meeting in the middle of the fore-



Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

head, then turning downward for most of their length, and finally recurved. The pelage is very long and fine, the hairs hanging like those of a merino sheep, and has occasionally been woven into a fine soft fabric. The musk-ox was formerly an animal of circumpolar distribution, but is now found only in arctic America, where it lives in herds of a dozen or more. It is very fleet, active, and hardy, and sometimes performs extensive migrations. The beef is eaten, though the animal smells strongly of musk. Also called *musk-sheep*.

musk-pear (musk'pãr), *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

musk-plant (musk'plant), *n.* 1. A small yellow-flowered plant, *Mimulus moschatus*, cultivated for its odor.—2. The musk heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum*.

musk-plum (musk'plum), *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

muskquasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *musquash*. *G. Cuvier*.

muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* 1. A large murine rodent quadruped, *Fiber zibethicus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Microtinæ:* so called from its musky odor. It is of about the size of a small rabbit, of a very stout thick-set form and dark-brown color, grayish underneath, with small eyes and ears, large hind feet with webbed toes, and long naked scaly tail, compressed in the horizontal plane so as to present an up-



Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).

per and an under edge, and two broad sides. In the character of the fur, the scaly tail, and aquatic habits, the muskrat resembles the beaver, and is sometimes called *musk-beaver;* but its actual relationships are with the voles and lemmings. It is one of the commonest quadrupeds of North America, almost universally distributed throughout that continent, living in lakes, rivers, and pools, either in underground burrows in the banks, or in houses made of reeds, rushes, and grasses, as large as haycocks and of similar shape. Several distinct species are now recognized. Also called *musquash* and *ondatra*.

2. An insectivorous animal of musky odor likened to a rat, such as the European desman, *Mygale pyrenaica*, and the Indian musk-shrew or rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura cærulea*, also called *Indian muskrat* and *monjourou*.—3. A viverrine quadruped, the South African genet, *Genetta felina*.—**Indian muskrat.** Same as *monjourou*.

musk-root (musk'röt), *n.* 1. The root of *Ferula Sumbul*, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as a stimulating tonic and antispasmodic. Also called *sambul* or *sumbul*.—2. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. See *Adoxa*.

musk-rose (musk'rōz), *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, . . .
> Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
> With sweet *musk-roses* and with eglantine.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 252.

musk-seed (musk'sēd), *n.* See *amber-seed*.

musk-sheep (musk'shēp), *n.* Same as *musk-ox*.

musk-shrew (musk'shrō), *n.* The rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura cærulea*, a large Indian species having a strong musky odor. Also called *muskrat*.

musk-thistle (musk'this″l), *n.* A plant, *Carduus nutans*, of the north-temperate part of the old world, locally naturalized in the northeastern U. S. It has a winged stem, from 1 to 3 feet high, and a solitary nodding head of crimson-purple flowers.

musk-tortoise (musk'tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ*, having a strong musky scent. Six kinds inhabit the fresh waters of the United States, as *Aromochelys odoratus*, which has so strong an odor that it is commonly called *stinkpot*.

musk-tree (musk'trē), *n.* A composite tree, *Shawia argophylla*, of Australia and Tasmania, with musk-scented leaves. It grows 25 or 30 feet high, and affords a white, close-grained wood, used for cabinet-work, implements, etc.

musk-turtle (musk'tėr″tl), *n.* Same as *musk-tortoise*.

musk-weasel (musk'wē″zl), *n.* Any viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*.

muskwood (musk'wùd), *n.* Either of the two small trees *Samyda Guidonia* and *Trichilia moschata*, natives of tropical America, the latter confined to Jamaica.

musky (mus'ki), *a.* [< *musk* + *-y*1.] Having the character, especially the odor, of musk; fragrant like musk.

> West winds, with *musky* wing,
> About the cedarn alleys fling
> Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 989.

muskyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mussel*.

musky-mole (mus'ki-mōl), *n.* Same as *musk-mole*.

muslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

Muslim (mus'lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

muslin (muz'lin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also ★*muslen* (and *mussolin*, < It.); = G. Sw. Dan. *musselin*, < F. *mousseline* = Sp. *muselina*, < It. *mussolino*, muslin, prop. adj., < *mussolo* (E. formerly *mosal*), muslin, < ML. *Mossula*, G. *Mossul*, E. *Moussul*, *Mosul*, etc., Turk. *Mossul*, *Mossil*, < Syriac *Mosul*, *Muzol*, *Mauzol*, Ar. *Mawsil*, a city in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, whence the fabric first came. Cf. *calico*, *damask*, *nankeen*, also named from Eastern cities; and *cambric*, *dornick*, *lawn*2, from European cities.] **I.** *n.* 1. Cotton cloth of different kinds finely made and finished for wearing-apparel, the term being used variously at different times and places. (*a*) A very fine and soft uncolored cloth made in India; also, any imitation of it made in Europe. The India muslin is known by different names, according to its place of manufacture and its fineness and beauty. See *mull*7.

> She was dressed in white *muslin* very much puffed and frilled, but a trifle the worse for wear.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 184.

(*b*) A material somewhat stouter than India muslin, used for women's dresses, plain or printed with colored patterns, or having a slight dotted pattern woven in the stuff. Also *jaconet* and *organdie*, according to its fineness. (*c*) In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing-apparel, bedding, etc.

2. One of several different moths: a collectors' name. (*a*) A bombycid moth, as the round-winged muslin, *Nudaria senex*. The pale muslin is *N. mundana*. (*b*) An arctiid moth, as *Arctia mendica*. Also called *muslin-moth*.—**Arni muslin**, an extremely fine muslin made in Arni, in the presidency of Madras, India.—**Corded muslin**, a muslin in which a thick hair cord is introduced into the fabric.—**Dacca muslin**, a very thin variety of India muslin made at Dacca in Bengal. The modern Dacca muslin is used chiefly for curtains; it is two yards wide when figured, and narrower when plain. It was formerly used in Europe for women's dresses and similar purposes.—**Darned muslin**, thin and fine muslin decorated by needlework, as in darned embroidery.—**Figured muslin**. (*a*) Muslin wrought in the loom to imitate tamboured muslin. (*b*) Muslin with figures printed in color on it.—**India muslin**. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Linen muslin**. Same as *leno*.—**Muslin appliqué**, a decorative needlework consisting of the sewing upon net, as a background, of flowers or other patterns cut out of very fine muslin, the finished work having a resemblance to some kinds of lace.—**Swiss muslin**, a thin sheer muslin striped or figured in the loom, made in Switzerland.

II. *a.* Made of muslin: as, a *muslin* dress.

> The ladies came down in cool *muslin* dresses, and added the needed grace to the picture.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 23.

muslin-de-laine (muz'lin-dė-lān'), *n.* See *mousseline-de-laine*.

muslined (muz'lind), *a.* [< *muslin* + *-ed*2.] Draped or clothed with muslin.

> The airy rustling of light-*muslined* ladies.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey.

muslinet (muz-li-net'), *n.* [< *muslin* + *-et*.] A fine cotton cloth, stouter than muslin. Some varieties of it are figured in the loom, others are made with satin finish, stripes, etc. [Eng. trade-name.]

muslin-glass (muz'lin-glàs), *n.* A kind of blown glassware having a decorated surface in imitation of muslin. Also *mousseline-glass*.

muslin-kale (muz'lin-kāl), *n.* [< *muslin* + *kale;* prob. so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. [Scotch.]

> I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
> Be 't water-brose or *muslin-kail*.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

musmon, *n.* See *musimon*.

musnud (mus'nud), *n.* [< Hind. *masnad*, a cushion, seat, throne, < Ar. *misnad*, a cushion for the back, < *sanada*, lean against.] In India, a raised seat, overspread with carpets or embroidered cloth and furnished with pillows for the back and elbow. This forms the seat of honor, as in the zenana, where it is the seat of the lady of the house, and privileged visitors are invited to share it as a mark of respect and favor. It is also the ceremonial seat or throne of a rajah. Also *masnad*.

> They spread fresh carpets, and prepared the royal *musnud*, covering it with a magnificent shawl.
> *Hajji Baba of Ispahan*, p. 142. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Musnud-carpet, a piece of stuff about two yards square (sometimes carpeting, but frequently brocade, embroidered silk, or the like), lined and wadded, laid on the floor to receive the musnud. Persons conversing with the occupants of the musnud, if inferior in rank, sit on the carpet—on its extreme edge if they wish to express humility.

musomania (mū-zō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *μοῦσα*, muse (see *music*), + *μανία*, madness. Cf. *musicomania*.] Same as *musicomania*.

musont, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moison*, *moeson*, *mueson*, *muson*, *muison*, measure, < L. *mensio*(*n*-), a measuring, < *meteri*, pp. *mensus*, measure: see *mete*1, *measure*, and cf. *dimension*.] A measure.

> Lo! logyk I lered hire and al the lawe after,
> And alle *musons* in musyk I made hire to knowe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 128.

Musons, measures. . . . The meaning of "measures" is the time and rhythm of mensurable music, as opposed to plain chant, which was immensurable. . . . Since *muson* meant measure, it was easily extended to signify measurement or dimension. *Piers Plowman*, II. 153 (notes referring to the above passage).

Musophaga (mū-sof'ą-gą), *n.* [NL., < *Musa* + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The typical genus of *Musophagidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to such species as *M. violacea* and *M. rossæ*, of a glossy bluish-black color and furnished with a frontal shield or casque.

Musophagidæ (mū-sō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuculine picarian birds, most nearly related to the cuckoos, having also some resemblance to gallinaceous birds; the plantain-eaters and touracous. The feet are zygodactylous, with homalogonatous and desmopelmous musculation. The plumage is aftershafted, with tufted elæodochon, and there are no cæca. The family is confined to continental Africa. The leading genera are *Musophaga*, *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*), and *Schizorhis*. There are about 15 species. The family formerly included the colies (*Coliidæ*).

Musophaginæ (mū″sō-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of *Musophagidæ*. In a former acceptation of the family it was divided into two subfamilies, *Musophaginæ* and *Coliinæ*.

musophagine (mū-sof'ą-jin), *a.* Having the characters of *Musophaga;* pertaining to the *Musophagidæ* or *Musophaginæ*.

Musophyllum (mū-sō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1854), < *Musa* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of fossil plants based on leaf-impressions having nearly the same nervation as those of the genus *Musa*, to which they are assumed to be closely related. Twelve species have been described from Cretaceous, and especially Tertiary, deposits in various parts of the world. They are common in Europe and have been found in Java and in North and South America.

musquash (mus'kwosh), *n.* [Formerly also *muskquash:* Algonkian; cf. Chippewa *miskwasi*, it is red.] Same as *muskrat*, 1.

musquash-root (mus'kwosh-röt), *n.* Same as *beaver-poison*.

musquett, *n.* See *musket*1, *musket*2.

musquetoont, *n.* See *musketoon*.

musquito, *n.* See *mosquito*.

musrol, musrole (muz'rōl), *n.* [Formerly also *musroll;* < F. *muserolle* (= Sp. *muserola* = It. *museruola*), OF. *muse*, nose: see *muzzle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

> And setteth him [a horse] on with a Switch and holdeth him in with a *Musrol*. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 122.

muss1 (mus), *n.* [< OF. *mousche*, the play called *muss*, lit. a fly, F. *mouche*, a fly, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*. The word *muss*, prop. ★*mush*, of this origin, seems to have been confused with another *muss*, a var. of *mess*2, itself a var. of *mesh*2, and ult. of *mash*1, a mixture, of which *mush*1 is a third variant. The words are mainly dial. or colloq., and, in the absence of early quotations, cannot be definitely separated.] 1†. A scramble, as for small objects thrown down to be taken by those who can seize them.

> Of late, when I cry'd "Ho!"
> Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
> And cry "Your will." *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 91.

Ods so! a *muss*, a *muss*, a *muss*, a *muss!* [Falls a scrambling for the pears.] *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

A *musse* being made amongst the poorer sort in hell of the sweet-meat scraps left after the banquet.
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

2†. That which is to be scrambled for.

> They 'll throw down gold in *musses*.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A state of confusion; disorder: as, the things are all in a *muss*. [Colloq., U. S.]—4. An indiscriminate fight; a squabble; a row. [Slang, U. S.]

muss1 (mus), *v. t.* [< *muss*1, *n.*] 1. To put into a state of disorder; rumple; tumble: as, to *muss* one's hair. [U. S.]—2. To smear; mess.

muss2† (mus), *n.* [A var. of *mouse* (ME. *mus*), or, more prob., directly < L. *mus*, a mouse, used as a term of endearment: see *mouse*.] A mouse: used as a term of endearment.

> What ail you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *muss*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

mussacus (mus'a-kus), *n.* [Powhatan: see *musquash.*] 1†. The muskrat or musquash. *Capt. John Smith.*—2. [*cap.*] The genus which the muskrat represents; *Fiber* or *Ondatra.*

Mussænda (mu-sen'dä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), from a native name in Ceylon.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the family *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mussændeæ*, and known by its flowers in terminal corymbs with one of the five calyx-lobes enlarged and colored white or purple. About 30 species are found, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and of the Pacific islands. They have opposite or whorled leaves and abundant salver-shaped yellowish flowers of singular beauty, with the corolla-tube far prolonged beyond the handsome calyx. Some species are locally esteemed for tonic and febrifugal properties, etc. The best-known greenhouse species is *M. frondosa.*

Mussændeæ (mu-sen'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Mussænda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Mussænda*, and known by its valvate corolla and berries with many minute seeds. About 37 genera are known, chiefly tropical.

mussal, mussaul (mu-säl'), *n.* [< Hind. *masha'l, mashāl, masāl,* < Ar. *masha'l,* a torch.] In India, a torch, usually made of rags wrapped around a rod and fed with oil. *Yule and Burnell.*

mussalchee (mu-sâl'chē), *n.* [Also *musalchee, mussaulchee;* < Hind. *mashalchī,* less prop. *mashālchī,* a torch-bearer, among Europeans also a scullion, < *mash'al,* less prop. *mashāl, masāl,* a torch, < Ar. *mish'al,* a torch.] In India, a household servant who has charge of torches and lamps; a torch-bearer; a scullion.

Others were *musalchees*, or torch-bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees, throwing a light on the path of the bearers from flambeaux.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 83.

Mussarabian (mus-a-rā'bi-an), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabian.*

mussaul, *n.* See *mussal.*

mussel, muscle[2] (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muskle;* < ME. *muscle, muskle, muskylle, moskle,* < AS. *muxle, mucxle* = D. *mossel* = MLG. *mussel* = OHG. *muscula,* MHG. *muschele, muschel,* G. *muschel* = Sw. *mussla* = Dan. *musling* = F. *moule* = Sp. *músculo* = Pg. *musculo* = It. *muscalo,* < L. *musculus,* a small fish, a sea-mussel, same word as *musculus,* a little mouse, also a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] Any one of many bivalve mollusks of various genera and species. (*a*) Any species of the family *Mytilidæ*, especially of the genera *Mytilus* and *Modiola*, of a triangular form and blackish or dark color, with two adductor muscles and a large byssus or beard. They are chiefly marine, and abound on most sea-coasts. The common mussel is *Mytilus edulis.* Horse-mussels are species of *Modiola.* *Date-shells* or *boring mussels* are species of *Lithodomus* which excavate the hardest rocks. (*b*) Any species of the family *Unionidæ*, more fully called *fresh-water mussels.* The species are very numerous and belong to several different genera. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata* and *date-shell.*

When cockle shells turn siller bells,
And *mussels* grow on every tree,
When frost and snaw shall warm us a',
Then shall my love prove true to me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 132).

mussel-band (mus'l-band), *n.* An ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Also called *mussel-bind.* [Local, Eng.]

mussel-bed (mus'l-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels.

mussel-bind (mus'l-bīnd), *n.* See *mussel-band.*

mussel-digger (mus'l-dig″ėr), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus:* so called from the fact that it descends to soft bottoms in search of food, or for other purposes, and returns to the surface with its head besmeared with the dark ooze from the depths. *C. M. Scammon.*

mussel-duck (mus'l-duk), *n.* The American scaup-duck. See *scaup.* *G. Trumbull.*

mussel-eater (mus'l-ē″tėr), *n.* The buffalo perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley.

musseled (mus'ld), *a.* [< *mussel* + *-ed*[2].] Poisoned by eating mussels.

One affected with such phenomena [symptoms of urticaria] is said, occasionally, to be *musseled.*
Dunglison, Med. Dict. (under Mytilus Edulis).

mussel-pecker (mus'l-pek″ėr), *n.* The European oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.* [Local, British.]

mussel-shell (mus'l-shel), *n.* A mussel, or its shell.

mussiness (mus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mussy, rumpled, or disheveled.

A general appearance of *mussiness*, characteristic of the man. *N. Y. Independent*, March 25, 1869.

mussitate†, *v. i.* [< L. *mussitatus,* pp. of *mussitare* (> OF. *musiter* = Sp. *musitar*), freq. of *mussare,* murmur (see *muse*[1]): an imitative word, like *murmurare,* murmur: see *murmur.*] To mutter. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

mussitation† (mus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *mussitation* = It. *musitazione, mussitazione,* < LL. *mussitatio(n-),* a murmuring, < L. *mussitare,* pp. *mussitatus,* murmur: see *mussitate.*] A mumbling or muttering.

mussite (mus'īt), *n.* [So called from the *Mussa* Alp in the Ala valley, in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color. Also called *alalite* and, more commonly, *diopside.*

mussuck, mussuk (mus'uk), *n.* [Hindi *maçak.*] A large water-bag of skin or leather used by a Hindu bheesty or water-carrier. It is usually the whole skin of a goat or sheep tanned and dressed.

Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Musulman, Musalman;* = F. Sp. *musulman, mussulmano* = Pg. *musulmão, musulmano* = It. *musulmano* = G. *muselmann* = Sw. *muselman, musulman* = Dan. *musulman, muselmand;* ML. *musulman,* < Turk. *musulmān,* < Pers. *musulmān, mussalmān,* a Moslem, < *muslim,* < Ar. *muslim, moslim,* Moslem: see *Moslem.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Mussulmans* (-manz). A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed; a true believer, in the Mohammedan sense; a Moslem.

Now, my brave *Mussulmans*,
You that are lords o' the sea, and scorn us Christians,
Which of your mangy lives is worth this hurt here?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Moslems, or to their faith or customs.

Our Laura's Turk still kept his eyes upon her,
Less in the *Mussulman* than Christian way.
Byron, Beppo, st. 81.

Mussulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling Mussulmans or their customs. *Wright.*

Mussulmanish (mus'ul-man-ish), *a.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ish*[1].] Mohammedan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *Mussulmanish* faith. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa. (*Latham.*)

Mussulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ism.*] The religious system of the Mussulmans; Mohammedanism.

Mussulmanlike† (mus'ul-man-līk), *a.* Moslem.

Our subiects may with all securitie most safely and freely trauell by Sea and land into all and singular parts of your *Musulmanlike* Empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 159.

Mussulmanly (mus'ul-man-li), *adv.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of Mussulmans. *Wright.*

Mussulwoman (mus'l-wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *Mussulwomen* (-wim″en). [< *Mussul(man)* + *woman.*] A Mohammedan woman. [Burlesque.]

The poor dear *Mussulwomen* whom I mention.
Byron, Beppo, st. 77.

mussy (mus'i), *a.* [< *muss*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disordered; rumpled; tousled.

Tho' his head is buried in such a *mussy* lot of hair.
Reading (Penn.) *Morning Herald*, April 4, 1884.

must[1] (must), *v. i.*, without inflection and now used both as present and as preterit. [< ME. *moste* (pl. *mosten, moste*), < AS. *mōste* (pl. *mōston*), pret. of *mōtan*, pres. pret. *mōt*, may: see *mote*[2].] To be obliged; be necessarily compelled; be bound or required by physical or moral necessity, or by express command or prohibition, or by the imperative requirements of safety or interest; be necessary or inevitable as a condition or conclusion: as, a man *must* eat to live; we *must* obey the laws; you *must* not delay. Like other auxiliaries, *must* was formerly used without a following verb (*go, get,* and the like): as, we *must* to horse.

Wherfor they *musten*, of necessitee,
As for that night departen compignye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 172.

He *moste* passe be the Desertes of Arabaye; be the whiche Desertes Moyses ladde the Peple of Israel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 57.

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

Out of the world he *must* who once comes in.
Herrick, None Free from Fault.

Faith is not built on disquisitions vain:
The things we *must* believe are few and plain.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 432.

The navigation of the Mississippi we *must* have.
Jefferson.

Popularly, what everybody says *must* be true, what everybody does *must* be right.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 12.

Well must ye, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

must[2] (must), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *musto* (< It.); < ME. *must, most,* < AS. *must* = D. *most* = OHG. MHG. G. *most* = Icel. Sw. *must* = Dan. *most* = OF. *moust,* F. *moût* = Sp. Pg. It. *mosto,* < L. *mustum,* new wine, prop. neut. (sc. *vinum*) of *mustus,* new, fresh, whence also ult. E. *moist.* Hence *musty, mustard.*] 1. New wine; the unfermented juice as pressed from the grape.

Butt thei are drounken, all thes menge,
Of *muste* or wyne, I wolle warande.
York Plays, p. 470.

They are all wines; but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts; for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

And in the vats of Luna
This year the *must* shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 8.

2†. The stage or condition of newness: said of wine.

The draughts of consulary date were but crude unto these, and Opimian wine but in the *must* unto them.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

3. The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation.

must[3] (must), *n.* [Prob. < Skt. *matta,* pp. of √ *mad,* be excited or in a rage.] A condition of strong nervous excitement or frenzy to which elephants are subject, the paroxysms being marked by dangerous irascibility.

must[4] (must), *v.* [< *musty, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow stale and moldy; contract a sour or musty smell.

II. *trans.* To make stale and moldy; make musty or sour.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

must[4] (must), *n.* [< *must*[4], *v.*] Mold or moldiness; fustiness.

A smell as of unwholesome sheep, blending with the smell of *must* and dust. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.

mustache, moustache (mus-tâsh'), *n.* [Also *mustachio,* and formerly *mustacho, mostacho,* and in various perverted forms, *muschacho, mutchato,* etc., after Sp. or It.; < F. *moustache* = Sp. *mostacho,* < It. *mostacchio, mustacchio, mostaccio,* a face, snout, = Albanian *mustakes,* < Gr. *μύσταξ,* also *βύσταξ,* m., the upper lip, mustache, a dial. (Doric and Laconian) form of *μάσταξ,* f., the mouth, jaws, < *μασᾶσθαι,* chew: see *mastax.*] 1. The beard worn on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip: frequently used in the plural, as if the hair on each side of the lip were to be regarded as a mustache.

This was the auncient manner of Spaynyardes . . . to cutt of all theyr beardes close, save only theyr *muschachoes*, which they weare long.
Spenser, State of Ireland (Globe ed.), p. 635.

Will you have your *mustachoes* sharpe at the ends, like shoemakers aules; or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes? *Lyly*, Midas, iii. 2.

2†. A long ringlet hanging beside the face, a part of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth century.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hairs or bristles like a mustache; whiskers; rictal vibrissæ; mystaces. (*b*) A mystacine, malar, or maxillary stripe of color in a bird's plumage.—**Mustache monkey,** the *Cercopithecus cephus*, of western Africa.—**Mustache tern,** *Sterna leucoparia.*—**Old mustache** [tr. F. *vieille moustache*], an old soldier.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an *old mustache* as I am
Is not a match for you all?
Longfellow, Children's Hour.

It was, . . . perhaps, no very poor tribute to the stout *old moustache* [Marshal Soult] of the Republic and the Empire to say that at a London pageant his war-worn face drew attention away from Prince Esterhazy's diamonds.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, i.

mustache-cup (mus-tâsh'kup), *n.* A cup for drinking, made with a fixed cover over a part of its top, through which a small opening is made, allowing one to drink without dipping his mustache into the liquid.

mustached, moustached (mus-tâsht'), *a.* [< *mustache* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a mustache. Also *mustachioed.*

The gallant young Indian dandies at home on furlough — immense dandies these, chained and *moustached.*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

mustachial, moustachial (mus-tâsh'i-al), *a.* [< *mustache* + *-ial.*] Resembling a mustache: applied (by erroneous use) to a patch of conspicuous color on the lower mandible of a wood-

pecker. Also *mystacial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

mustachio (mus-tȧsh′iō), *n.* Same as *mustache*.

mustachioed (mus-tȧsh′iōd), *a.* [< *mustachio* + *-ed*2.] Same as *mustached*.

mustang (mus′tang), *n.* [Sp. *mestengo, mestenco, mesteño*, obs. variants (due to confusion with *mesteño*, adj., from *mesta*, a cattle-fair, an association of cattle-men) of *mostrenco* (= Pg. *mostrengo* = Cat. *mostrench*), a stray animal, or other stray property (required by law to be cried for a time before it could fall to the king or to the lord of the manor), also a misshapen thing, a lump, etc., also, formerly, "a bill signed" (Minsheu, 1599); orig. a thing to be 'shown' or published or cried, < ML. type **monstranicus*, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *muster*, *v.*, and *monster*, from the same source.] 1. The wild horse of the prairies and pampas of America. It is descended from stock of Spanish importation, and has reverted to the feral state. See *bronco* and *cayuse*.

2. An officer of the United States navy who entered the regular service from the merchant service after serving through the civil war, instead of graduating from the Naval Academy. [Slang.]— **Mustang grape.** See *cutthroat*, 2.

mustanger (mus′tang-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to lasso or catch mustangs. *Olmsted*, Texas, viii. [Western U. S.]

mustard (mus′tärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musterd*; < ME. *mustarde, mostard* = D. *mostaard, mostart, mosterd*, = MLG. *mostart, mustert*, = MHG. *musthart, mostert* (G. *mostrich*), < OF. *moustarde*, F. *moutarde* (= Pg. It. *mostarda*; cf. Sp. *mostaza*), mustard, orig. pounded mustard-seed mixed with must or vinegar, < OF. *moust*, < L. *mustum*, must: see *must*2.] 1. A plant of either of the genera *Brassica* and *Sinapis*. The ordinary species are *B. nigra*, the black mustard; *S. alba*, the white mustard; and *B. arvensis*, the wild mustard or charlock. The black and white mustards are largely cultivated in Europe and America for their seed (see def. 2). *B. juncea*, the Indian mustard, is used for the same purposes. The seed of the charlock is inferior, but yields a good burning-oil. All the species mentioned yield oils fit for lamps or for use as food, and, in Asia especially, the Indian and various other sorts are raised in large quantities for the sake of this product. The leaves of various mustards form excellent antiscorbutic salads. (See *Brassica* and *charlock*.) The "tree" which grew from "a grain of mustard-seed," mentioned in Luke xiii. 19, was probably the true mustard, *Brassica nigra*, which attains in Palestine a height of 10 or even 15 feet; according to Royle and others, the tree meant is *Salvadora Persica*, a small tree bearing minute berries with pungent seeds, which bear the same name in Arabic as mustard.



1, part of the inflorescence of mustard (*Brassica nigra*). 2, a leaf. *a*, flower cut longitudinally, the petals removed. *b*, a pod.

2. The seed of mustard crushed and sifted (and often adulterated), used in the form of a paste as a condiment, or, in the form of a poultice (sinapism), plaster, or prepared paper (mustard-paper), as a rubefacient.—3. One of numerous mustard-like plants, almost all cruciferous: used with a qualifying word. See names below.—**Buckler-mustard.** (*a*) A plant of the cruciferous genus *Biscutella*, whose seed-vessels assume a buckler-like form in bursting. (*b*) *Clypeola Jonthlaspi*.—**French mustard,** mustard prepared by the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, etc. It is milder than the ordinary preparation.—**Garlic-mustard,** an old world crucifer, *Alliaria Alliaria*, having when bruised the scent of garlic.—**Mithridate mustard**†. (*a*) Properly, the mithridate pepperwort, *Lepidium campestre*. (*b*) Sometimes, erroneously, the pennycress, *Thlaspi arvense*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-Names.—**Oil of mustard,** allylisothiocyanate, $CS.N.C_3H_5$, a volatile, pungent, and irritating oil formed in mustard by fermentation when it is wet. See *myronate*.—**Tansy-mustard,** the American plant *Sophia pinnata*.—**Tower-mustard,** *Arabis glabra*; also, *A. Turrita*.—**Treacle-mustard,** a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, especially *E. cheiranthoides*.—**Wild mustard,** the charlock, *Brassica arvensis*.—**Wormseed-mustard,** *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. (See also *hedge-mustard*.)

mustard-de-vyllers†, *n.* Same as *mustardvillars*.

mustarder (mus′tär-dėr), *n.* One who deals in mustard.

All the little stock-in-trade of the local sea-coal dealer, pepperer, *mustarder*, spicer, butcher, . . . are included [in the Schedules of Assessment for Taxes on Movables].
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 80.

mustard-leaf (mus′tärd-lēf), *n.* Same as *mustard-paper*.

mustard-paper (mus′tärd-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with mustard in a solution of guttapercha: a form of sinapism used for counter-irritation.

mustard-plaster (mus′tärd-plȧs″tėr), *n.* Same as *mustard-poultice*.

mustard-pot (mus′tärd-pot), *n.* A covered vessel for holding mustard prepared for the table, the cover having an opening for the handle of a mustard-spoon.

mustard-poultice (mus′tärd-pōl″tis), *n.* A poultice or plaster made of equal parts of ground mustard and linseed-meal (or flour). It is a powerful rubefacient and counter-irritant. Also called *mustard-plaster* and *sinapism*.

mustard-seed (mus′tärd-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of mustard.

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of *mustard seed*, . . . which indeed is the least of all seeds.
Mat. xiii. 31.

2. A very fine kind of shot used by ornithologists and taxidermists for shooting birds with least injury to the plumage; dust-shot. The name includes No. 10 shot and finer numbers.

A small bird, that would have been torn to pieces by a few large pellets, may be riddled with *mustard-seed* and yet be preservable. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 4.

mustard-shrub (mus′tärd-shrub), *n.* A West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, bearing pungent berries.

mustard-spoon (mus′tärd-spön), *n.* A spoon for serving mustard, usually of small size, and with a round, deep bowl set at right angles to the handle.

mustard-token (mus′tärd-tō″kn), *n.* Something very minute, like a mustard-seed.

I will rather part from the fat of them [the calves of his legs] than from a *mustard-token's* worth of argent.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

mustardvillars†, **mustredevilliars**†, *n.* [Also (ME.) *mystyrddevyllers*; perhaps so called from *Moustierviller*, a town in France.] A kind of mixed gray woolen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. *Halliwell*.

My modyr sent to my fadyr to London for a goune cloth of *mustyrddevyllers*. *Paston Letters*, III. 214.

mustee (mus-tē′), *n.* Same as *mestee*.

Mustela (mus-tē′lȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *mustela*, also *mustella*, a weasel, also a fish so called, < *mus*, a mouse, = Gr. *μῦς*, mouse: see *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Mustelidæ*, formerly nearly coextensive with the family, but now restricted; the martens and sables. The species are of medium and rather large size, with moderately stout form; sharp curved claws; tail longer than the head, bushy, terete, or tapering; soles furry with naked pads; pelage full and soft but not shaggy, and not whitening in winter; progression digitigrade; and habits arboreal and terrestrial, not fossorial or aquatic. There are 38 teeth, or 4 more than in *Putorius*, and the lower sectorial tooth usually has an additional cusp. The leading species are the marten or pine-marten, *M. martes* or *abietum*; the beech-, stone-, or white-breasted marten, *M. foina*; the Russian sable, *M. zibellina*; the American sable, *M. americana*; and the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *M. pennanti*. See cuts under *marten* and *fisher*, 2.

Musteli (mus-tē′lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mustelus*.] In *ichth.*, same as *Mustelidæ*2. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

Mustelidæ1 (mus-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-idæ*.] A family of arctoid fissiped carnivorous quadrupeds of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, typified by the genus *Mustela*, having only one true molar in the upper jaw, and one or two in the lower jaw, with the last upper premolar normally sectorial. The family is represented in most parts of the globe, except the Australian region, and reaches its highest development in the northern hemisphere. There are about 20 genera, representing 8 subfamilies: *Mustelinæ*, martens, weasels, etc.; *Mellivorinæ*, ratels; *Melinæ*, badgers; *Helictidinæ*; *Zorillinæ*, African skunks; *Mephitinæ*, American skunks; *Lutrinæ*, otters; and *Enhydrinæ*, sea-otters. See cuts under *marten, badger, Helictis, skunk, Enhydris*, and *otter*.

Mustelidæ2 (mus-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Mustelus*, having a nictitating membrane, and the small teeth frequently so set as to form a kind of pavement. The group is now commonly regarded as a subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*. See cuts under *Galeorhinus* and *Carcharinus*.

mustelidan (mus-tel′i-dan), *n.* A shark of the family *Mustelidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Mustelina1 (mus-tē-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-ina*2.] 1. Same as *Mustelinæ*1. *J. E. Gray*.

Mustelina2 (mus-tē-lī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ina*2.] A group of *Carchariidæ*: same as *Mustelinæ*2. *Günther*.

Mustelinæ1 (mus-tē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Mustela*. The teeth are 38 or 34, according to the number of premolars, and of unequal numbers in the two jaws. The upper molar is single on each side and of much greater width than length, or with the longest axis transverse. The back upper premolar is the large sectorial tooth; the first lower molar is sectorial, followed by a tubercular molar. The postorbital process is moderately developed; the anteorbital foramen is small. The bony palate is produced far back of the molars, the posterior nares are thrown into one, and the auditory bullæ are much inflated. The feet have bent phalanges and retractile claws; the digits are slightly or not at all webbed; and progression is digitigrade or subplantigrade. The external appearance and the economy of the species are very variable, for they range from the smallest and most slender of weasels to the great, stout, shaggy wolverene. There are 4 leading genera: *Gulo, Galictis, Mustela*, and *Putorius*, or the wolverenes, grisons, martens, and weasels. See cuts under *wolverene, Galictis, galera*, and *marten*.

Mustelinæ2 (mus-tē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, corresponding to *Mustelidæ*2. It contains the common spineless dogfishes of Europe and North America and some other related small sharks.

musteline1 (mus′tē-lin), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *mustellino*, < L. *mustelinus, mustellinus*, belonging to a weasel, < *mustela*, a weasel. see *Mustela*.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a marten or weasel; of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*, or, in a broader sense, to the *Mustelidæ* or weasel family.—2. Specifically, tawny, like a weasel in summer; fawn-colored.

II. *n.* A musteline mammal; a member of the *Mustelinæ*.

musteline2 (mus′tē-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mustelus* + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* Dogfish-like; of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*.

II. *n.* A musteline fish.

Mustelini (mus-tē-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ini*.] In *ichth.*, in Bonaparte's system of classification (1837), same as *Mustelinæ*2.

musteloid (mus′tē-loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Mustelidæ*; weasel-like.

II. *n.* A mammal of the family *Mustelidæ*.

Mustelus (mus-tē′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mustela*, a weasel, also a kind of fish.] The typical genus of *Mustelinæ* or *Mustelidæ*; spineless dogfishes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

muster (mus′tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *mouster*; < ME. *musteren, mustren, moustren* = MD. *monstern*, D. *monsteren* = MLG. *munsteren* = G. *mustern* = Sw. *mönstra* = Dan. *mönstre*, < OF. *mostrer, mustrer, monstrer*, F. *montrer* = Sp. Pg. *mostrar* = It. *mostrare*, < L. *monstrare*, show, < *monere*, admonish: see *monstration, monster*. Cf. *muster*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To show; point; exhibit.

He *mustered* his miracles amonge many men,
And to the pepull he preched. *York Plays*, p. 481.

So dide Galashin that often was he shewed, and *mustred* with the fynger on bothe sides.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

2. To bring together into a group or body for inspection, especially with a view to employing in or discharging from military service; in general, to collect, assemble, or array. Compare *muster*, *n.*, 3.

Thei *moustred* and assembled all the peple that thei myght gete. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Gentlemen, will you go *muster* men?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 108.

Wherewith Indignation and Griefe *mustering* greater multitudes of fearefull, vnquiet, enraged thoughts in his heart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

All the gay feathers he could *muster*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To muster in, to muster into service, to bring before the enrolling officers and register the names of; receive as recruits.—**To muster out, to muster out of service,** to bring together, as soldiers, that they may be discharged; discharge from military service.—**To muster the watch,** to call the roll of the men in a watch.—**To muster up,** to gather; collect; summon up: now generally in a figurative sense: as, to *muster up* courage.

To *muster up* our Rhimes, without our Reason,
And forage for an Audience out of Season.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt*.

=Syn. 2. To call together, get together, gather, convene, congregate.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To show; appear.

Vndir an olde pore abyte [habit] regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it *mostre* poorely.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

2. To assemble; meet in one place, as soldiers; in general, to collect.

And so they went and *mostred* before the Castil of Arde, the whiche was well furnysshed with Englysshemen.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclv.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 20.

Trump nor pibroch summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 31.

What marvels manifold
Seemed silently to *muster!* *Lowell*, Gold Egg.

muster (mus'tèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mouster*, *mowster*; < ME. *moustre* (= MD. *monster* = MLG. LG. *munster* = G. *muster* = Sw. Dan. *mönster*), < OF. *mostre*, *monstre*, F. *montre* = Pg. It. *mostra*, < ML. *monstra* (after Rom.), a review, a show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *muster*, *v.*] **1.** A show; a review; an exhibition; in modern use, an exhibition in array; array.

He desyred his grace to take the *muster* of hym, and to see him shoote.
Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

The most untowardly among them [boys in Devon and Cornwall] will not as readily give you a *muster* (or trial) of this exercise as you are prone to require it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlor, with all the old silver in *muster*, and with all the delicacies that Boston confectioners and caterers could furnish.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 567.

2. A pattern; a sample.

Forasmuch as it is reported that the Woollen clothes died in Turkie bee most excellently died, you shall send home into this realme certaine *Mowsters* or pieces of Shew.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.

These man-milliners generally require what they call a *muster*, or pattern, which they . . . reproduce exactly.
Tomes, American in Japan (1857), p. 183.

3. A gathering of persons, as of troops for review or inspection, or in demonstration of strength; an assembling in force or in array; an array; an assemblage.

The mene peple that hadde no myster of bateile, the kynge made hem to a-bide by an hill, and made a *mustre* of armed peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters the *muster* was great and splendid.
Macaulay.

A gathering of happiness, a concentration and combination of pleasant details, a throng of glad faces, a *muster* of elated hearts. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xv.

4. A register or roll of troops mustered; also, the troops enrolled.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

That Mustapha was forced to remoue, missing fortie thousand of his first *musters*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 286.

5. In *hunting*, a company or flock of peacocks. *Strutt.*

According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks.
W. Irving, Christmas Day.

Tarpaulin muster, a joint contribution by a number of persons: a whalers' expression. — **To pass muster**, to pass inspection; pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; be allowed to pass.

Double-dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

muster-book (mus'tèr-bůk), *n.* A book in which muster-rolls are written.

musterd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mustard*.

muster-day (mus'tèr-dā), *n.* A day appointed for militia-training in bodies collected from different places. [New Eng.]

General Kingsland of Dunwich ordered our people to attach themselves to the Dunwich Company. One or two *muster-days* passed, and nothing was done.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

muster-file (mus'tèr-fīl), *n.* Same as *muster-roll*.

muster-master (mus'tèr-mȧs″tèr), *n.* Formerly, one charged with taking account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. He reviewed all the regiments and inspected the muster-rolls. The chief officer of this kind was called *muster-master-general*.

My *muster-master*
Talks of his tactics, and his ranks and files.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The *Muster-master-general*, or the review of reviews.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, li.

muster-roll (mus'tèr-rōl), *n.* **1.** A list or return of all troops, including all officers and soldiers actually present on parade, or otherwise accounted for, on muster-day; hence, any similar list.

It may be thought I seek to make a great *muster-roll* of sciences. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 238.

2. A similar register kept on shipboard, in which are recorded the names of the ship's company. — **3.** A quarterly return made to the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department from every United States vessel of war, specifying the names, rating, date, place, and term of enlistment.

mustilert (mus'ti-lèr), *n.* [< OF. *mustiliere*, in pl. *mustelieres*, armor for the calf of the leg, < *mustel*, *mustele*, the calf of the leg.] A piece of defensive armor used in the fifteenth century, said to have been a stuffed doublet like the gambeson.

mustily (mus'ti-li), *adv.* **1.** In a musty manner; moldily; sourly.

These clothes smell *mustily*, do they not, gallants?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2†. Dully; heavily.

Apollo, what's the matter, pray,
You look so *mustily* to-day?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 225. (*Davies.*)

mustiness (mus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness.

musto (mus'tō), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *mosto*, < L. *mustum*, must: see *must*2.] Same as *must*2.

mustredevilliars†, *n.* See *mustardvillars*.

musty (mus'ti), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *moisty*, conformed to the orig. noun *must*2: see *moisty*, *moist*, *must*2.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moldy; sour: as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was smoking a *musty* room, comes me the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 61.

Astrology's
Last home, a *musty* pile of almanacs.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Prol.

2. Having an ill flavor; vapid: as, *musty* wine. — **3.** Dull; heavy; spiritless; moping; stale.

The proverb is something *musty*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 359.

On her birthday
We were forced to be merry, and, now she 's *musty*,
We must be sad, on pain of her displeasure.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

II. *n.* Snuff having a musty flavor.

I made her resign her snuff-box for ever, and half drown herself with washing away the stench of the *musty*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 79.

Musty, a cheap kind of snuff, also mentioned in Tatler, No. 27. It derived its name from the fact that a large quantity of musty snuff was captured with the Spanish Fleet at Vigo in 1702, and musty-flavoured snuff, or *musty*, accordingly became the fashion for many succeeding years.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 464, note.

musty (mus'ti), *v. i.* [< *musty*, *a.*] To become musty.

Dost think 't shall *musty*? *Shirley*, Gamester, ii. 2.

mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mutabilité* = Sp. *mutabilidad* = Pg. *mutabilidade* = It. *mutabilità*, < L. *mutabilita(t-)s*, changeableness, < *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] The state or quality of being mutable. (*a*) The quality of being subject to change or alteration in either form, state, or essential qualities.

Wherefore this lower world who can deny
But to be subject still to *Mutability?*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 47.

(*b*) Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability: as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

Nice longing, slanders, *mutability*,
All faults that may be named.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 5. 26.

mutable (mū'ta-bl), *a.* [In older E. *muable*; < OF. *muable*, F. *muable* = Pr. *mutable*, *mudable* = Sp. *mudable* = Pg. *mudavel* = It. *mutabile*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable, < *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] **1.** Capable of being altered in form, qualities, or nature; subject to change; changeable.

Honorable matrimonie, a loue by al lawes allowed, not *mutable* nor encombred with . . . vaine cares & passions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 40.

The race of delight is short, and pleasures have *mutable* faces. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

2. Changeable or inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable; liable to change.

That man whiche is *mutable* for euerye occasyon muste nedes often repente hym.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

For the *mutable*, rank-scented many, let them
Regard me as I do not flatter, and
Therein behold themselves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

=Syn. 1. Alterable. — 2. Unsteady, wavering, variable, irresolute, fickle, vacillating.

mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *mutability*.

mutably (mū'ta-bli), *adv.* Changeably.

mutacism (mū'ta-sizm), *n.* Same as *mytacism*.

mutage (mū'tāj), *n.* [< F. *mutage*, < *muter*, stop the fermentation of must, < OF. *mut*, F. *muet*, dumb, < L. *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*1, *v.*] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. It is accomplished either by diffusing sulphurous acid from ignited sulphur in the cask containing the must, or by adding to it a small quantity of sulphite of lime.

mutandum (mū-tan'dum), *n.*; pl. *mutanda* (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] A thing to be changed: chiefly used in the plural.

★**mutant** (mū'tant), *a.* [< L. *mutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2, *mutate*.] In *entom.*, said of a perpendicular part the apex of which bends over.

mutate (mū'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mutated*, ppr. *mutating*. [< L. *mutatus*, pp. of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To change. Specifically — **2.** In *phonetics*, to change (a vowel-sound) by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable. See *mutation*, 3.

It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels.
H. Sweet, Trans. Philol. Soc., 1875–6, p. 549.

II. *intrans.* To change; interchange.

Bradley, I have reason to know, *mutates* with Brackley.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 56.

★**mutate** (mū'tāt), *a.* [< L. *mutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Changed.

mutation (mū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *mutacioun*, < OF. *mutacion*, *mutation*, F. *mutation* = Sp. *mutación* = Pg. *mutação* = It. *mutazione*, < L. *mutatio(n-)*, a changing, < *mutare*, pp. *mutatus*, change: see *mute*2.] **1.** The act or process of changing; change; variableness.

Wenest thou that thise *mutaciouns* of fortune fleten withouten governour? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

While above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of *mutation*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Rotation; succession.

There spak God first to Samuelle, and schewed him the *mutacioun* of ordre of Presthode, and the misterie of the Sacrement. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 105.

3. In *phonetics*, the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable: proposed for rendering German *umlaut* into English. *H. Sweet.* — **4.** In *music*: (*a*) In medieval solmization, the change or passage from one hexachord to another, involving a change of the syllable applied to a given tone. (*b*) In violin-playing, the shifting of the hand from one position to another. — **5.** The change or alteration in a boy's voice at puberty. — **6.** In *French law*, transfer by purchase or descent. — **7**†. A post-house.

Neere or upon these Causeys were seated . . . *mutations;* for so they called in that age the places where strangers, as they journied, did change their post horses, draught-beasts, or wagons. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

mutation-stop (mū-tā'shon-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes produce tones a fifth or a major third above the proper pitch of the digital struck (or above one of its octaves). When the tone is a fifth, the stop is called a *quint;* when it is a third, the stop is called a *tierce;* other names are *twelfth*, *nasard*, *larigot*, etc. Mutation-stops, like mixture-stops, which are partly of the same nature, contribute much to the harmonic breadth of heavy combinations.

mutatis mutandis (mū-tā'tis mū-tan'dis). [L.: *mutatis*, abl. of *mutatus*, pp., and *mutandis*, abl. of *mutandum*, gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mutation*.] Those things having been changed which were to be changed; with the necessary changes.

mutative (mū'ta-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *mutatif*.] Of or pertaining to mutation or change; mutable.

He does not appear to know the difference . . . between mood and tense. . . . To the indicative mood he gives a precative tense (sic), to the imperative mood a *mutative* tense (sic). *Athenæum*, No. 3184, p. 585.

mutatory (mū'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *mutatorius*, belonging to changing, < L. *mutator*, a changer, < *mutare*, change: see *mutation*.] Changing; mutable; variable.

mutch (much), *n.* [< MD. *mutse*, earlier *almutse*, *amutse*, D. *muts* = OHG. *almuz*, *armuz*, MHG. *mutze*, G. *mütze*, a cap, hood, < ML. *almutia*, *armutia*: see *amice*2.] A cap or coif worn by women. [Scotch.]

On the top of her head
Is a *mutch*, and on that
A shocking bad hat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 52.

mutchkin (much'kin), *n.* [< MD. **mutseken*, *mudseken*, D. *mutsje*, a measure, also a little cap, dim. of *muts*, a cap: see *mutch*.] A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills; the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

Come, bring the tither *mutchkin* in,
And here 's for a conclusion,
To every New Light mother's son,
From this time forth, Confusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

★**mute**[1] (mūt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *mudo* = It. *muto* (ME. *muet, mewet,* < OF. and F. *muet,* < ML. **mutettus,* dim.), < L. *mutus,* dumb; cf. Skt. *muka,* dumb; appar. < *mu,* L. *mu,* Gr. *μῦ,* a sound uttered with closed lips: see *mum*[1], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Silent; not speaking.

Whan thei were alle to-geder, thei were alle stille and *mewet* as though thei hadde be dombe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

But I was *mute* for want of person I could converse with.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

2. Incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; hence, done, made, etc., without speech or sound.

With *mute* caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.
Bryant, Crowded Street.

He felt that *mute* appeal of tears.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

3. In *gram.* and *philol.*: (*a*) Silent; not pronounced: as, the *b* in *dumb* is *mute.* (*b*) Involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs in utterance: said of certain alphabetic sounds: see II., 2.—**4.** In *mineral.*, applied to metals which do not ring when struck.—**5.** In *entom.*, not emitting audible sounds: opposed to *sonant, stridulating, shrilling,* etc.: said of insects.—**6.** Showing no sign; devoid; destitute. [Rare.]

I came into a place *mute* of all light.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 28.

In mute†, to one's self; inwardly.

In mewet spake I so that nought asterte
By no condicion, worde that might be harde.
Court of Love, l. 148.

Mute swan, the European *Cygnus olor.*—**To stand mute,** in *law,* to make no response when arraigned and called on to answer or plead.

Regularly, a prisoner is said to *stand mute* when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all; or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer otherwise; or (3), upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country. *Blackstone,* Com., IV. xxv.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Dumb,* etc. See *silent.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who is speechless or silent; one who does not speak, from physical inability, unwillingness, forbearance, obligation, etc. (*a*) A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech from some infirmity, either congenital or acquired, as from deafness; a deaf-mute. (*b*) A hired attendant at a funeral.

The hatchment must be put up, and *mutes* must be stationed at intervals from the hall door to the top of the stairs. *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 47.

(*c*) In some Eastern countries, a dumb porter or doorkeeper, usually one who has been deprived of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute,* shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 232.

(*d*) In theaters, one whose part is confined to dumb-show; also, a spectator; a looker-on.

You that look pale and tremble at this chance,
That are but *mutes* or audience to this act.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 345.

(*e*) In *law,* a person who makes no response when arraigned and called on to plead or answer.

To the Indictment here upon he [John Biddle] prays Council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the Judges, and the Sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into Court his Exceptions ingrossed in Parchment.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 304.

2. In *gram.* and *philol.*, an alphabetic utterance involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a check; a stop; an explosive. The name is especially appropriate as applied to the surd or breathed consonants, *t, p, k,* since these involve a momentary suspension of utterance, no audible sound being produced during the continuance of the closure, whose character is shown only by its explosion upon a following sound, or, much more imperfectly, by its implosion upon a preceding sound; but it is also commonly given to the corresponding sonant or voiced consonants, *d, b, g,* and even to the nasals, *n, m, ng.*

3. In *music:* (*a*) In stringed musical instruments of the viol family, a clip or weight of brass, wood, or ivory that can be slipped over the bridge so as to deaden the resonance without touching the strings; a sordino. (*b*) In metal wind-instruments, a pear-shaped leathern pad which can be inserted into the bell to check the emission of the tone.

mute[1] (mūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muted,* ppr. *muting.* [< *mute*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *music,* to deaden or muffle the sound of, as an instrument. See *mute*[1], *n.*, 3.

Beethoven *mutes* the strings of the orchestra in the slow movement of his 3rd and 5th P. F. Concertos.
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 439.

Her voice was musically thrilling in that low *muted* tone of the very heart, impossible to deride or disbelieve.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxv.

2. To check fermentation in. See *mutage.*

mute[2]† (mūt), *v.* [Also *meute* (and *moult, molt, mout*), < L. *mutare,* change, contr. of **movitare,* freq. of *movere,* move: see *move.* Cf. *molt*[2], *mew*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To change the feathers; mew; molt, as a bird.

II. *trans.* To shed; molt, as feathers.

Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me!
Have I *muted* all my feathers?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

mute[3] (mūt), *n.* [Formerly also *meute;* < ME. *mute,* **meute,* < OF. *muete, meute, mute,* an inclosure for hawks, a mew, also a kennel for hounds, the lodge of a beast (as the form of a hare, etc.), a shift or change of hounds, a pack of hounds, = It. *muta,* a shift of hounds, a pack of hounds, < ML. *muta,* a mew, *mota* (after Rom.), a pack of hounds, etc.; the same in form as OF. *muete, meute,* ML. *mota,* a military rising, expedition, revolt, sedition, etc., < ML. *muta,* a change, < L. *mutare,* change, and ult. < L. *movere,* pp. *motus,* move: see *mute*[2] and *mew*[3].] **1.** A mew for hawks.

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks. *Milman.*

2†. A pack of hounds.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez,
When alle the *mute* hade hym met.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1720.

3†. The cry of hounds.

Hit watz the myriest *mute* that euer men herde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1915.

mute[4] (mūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muted,* ppr. *muting.* [< ME. *muten, mueten,* < OF. *mutir, esmeutir, esmeltir,* F. *émeutir* = It. *smaltare,* mute, dung, < OHG. *smelzan,* MHG. *smelzen,* G. *schmelzen* = MD. *smelten, smilten,* smelt, liquefy: see *smelt.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass excrement: said of birds.

For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time, till my comming, in watching what houre of the day my hawke *mutes.* *Return from Parnassus* (1606). (*Nares.*)

I could not fright the crows
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head.
B. Jonson.

II. *trans.* To void, as dung: said of birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. Tobit ii. 10.

mute[4] (mūt), *n.* [< *mute*[4], *v.*] The dung of fowls.

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was raised by him, found out by Fisk,
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds,
Many rare pithy saws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 400.

mute[5] (mūt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mute* without reference to sex. *Halliwell.*

mute-hill†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moot-hill.*

mutely (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; without uttering words or sounds.

muteness (mūt'nes), *n.* The state of being mute; dumbness; forbearance from speaking, or inability to speak.

muti (mö'ti), *n.* [Appar. < Hind. *muth,* Prakrit *mūtthi,* fish, hand.] A small Indian falcon, *Microhierax cærulescens,* carried in the hand in falconry.

mutic (mū'tik), *a.* [< OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *muticous.*] Same as *muticous,* 2.

Mutica (mū'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *muticous.*] One of the divisions of the *Entomophaga,* or insectivorous *Edentata,* established for the reception of the South American ant-eaters of the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Cyclothurus.*

muticous (mū'ti-kus), *a.* [< OL. *muticus,* curtailed, docked; cf. L. *mutilus,* maimed: see *mutilate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, without any pointed process or awn: opposed to *mucronate, cuspidate, aristate,* and the like.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, unarmed, as a digit not provided with a claw, the shank of a bird not furnished with a spur, or the jaw of a mammal without teeth: opposed to *unguiculate, calcarate, dentate,* etc. Also *mutic.*

mutigigella (mū'ti-ji-jel'ä), *n.* [NL., from a native name (?).] The Abyssinian ichneumon, *Herpestes mutigigella.*

Mutilata† (mū-ti-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] An old division of mammals formed for those which have no hind limbs, as the cetaceans and sirenians.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mutilated,* ppr. *mutilating.* [< L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare* (> It. *mutilare* = Sp. Pg. *mutilar* = F. *mutiler*), maim, < *mutilus,* maimed; cf. Gr. *μίτυλος, μίτυλος,* curtailed.] **1.** To cut off a limb or any important part of; deprive of any characteristic member, feature, or appurtenance, so as to disfigure; maim: as, to *mutilate* a body or a statue; to *mutilate* a tree or a picture.

Gonsalvo was affected even to tears at beholding the *mutilated* remains of his young and gallant adversary.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Of the nine pillars of the upper verandah only two remain standing, and these much *mutilated,* while all the six of the lower storey have perished.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 141.

2. Figuratively, to excise, erase, or expunge any important part from, so as to render incomplete or imperfect, as a record or a poem.

As I haue declared you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllinglye mangle or *mutilate* that honourable man's worke. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 1291.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mutilate, Maim, Cripple, Mangle, Disfigure. Mutilate* emphasizes the injury to completeness and to beauty: as, to *mutilate* a statue. *Maim* and *cripple* note the injury to the use of the members of the body, *maim* suggesting perhaps more of unsightliness, pain, and actual loss of members, and *cripple* more directly emphasizing the diminished power of action: as, *crippled* in the left arm. *Mangle* expresses a badly hacked or torn condition: as, a *mangled* finger or arm. *Disfigure* covers simply such changes of the external form as injure its appearance or beauty: one may be fearfully *mangled* in battle, so as to be *disfigured* for life, and yet finally escape being *mutilated* or *maimed,* or even *crippled.*—**2.** *Mutilate, Garble, Misquote.* To *mutilate* is to take parts of a thing, so as to leave it imperfect or incomplete; to *garble* is to take parts of a thing in such a way as to make them convey a false impression; to *misquote* is to quote incorrectly, whether intentionally or not: as, to *mutilate* a hymn; to *garble* a passage from an official report; to *garble* another's words; to *misquote* a text of Scripture. *Garble* has completely lost its primary meaning.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mutilé* = Pg. *mutilado* = It. *mutilato,* < L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare:* see *mutilate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *mutilated.*

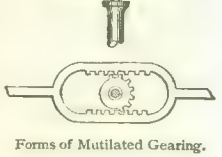
He . . . caused him to be . . . shamefully *mutulate.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

2. Specifically, deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sirenian. See *Mutilata.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Mutilata;* a cetacean or a sirenian.

mutilated (mū'ti-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< *mutilate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Deprived of some important or characteristic part.—**2.** In *entom.*, cut short; greatly abbreviated.—**Mutilated elytra** or **wing-covers,** those elytra or wing-covers which are so short as to appear aborted, as in some *Orthoptera* and *Coleoptera.*—**Mutilated wheel,** in *mach.*, a form of gearing consisting of a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar. *E. H. Knight.*



Forms of Mutilated Gearing.

mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *mutilation* = Sp. *mutilación* = Pg. *mutilação* = It. *mutilazione,* < LL. *mutilatio(n-),* < L. *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a necessary or important part, as a limb.

Mutilations are not transmitted from father unto son.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

The loss or *mutilation* of an able man is also a loss to the commonweal. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, V. iii. 2.

The laws against *mutilation* of cattle—laws really directed against the damage done to a beast which in a perfect state was the general medium of exchange— . . . prove that such a mode of payment was still common in the opening of the eighth century in Wessex.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 218.

mutilator (mū'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [< F. *mutilateur* = Pg. *mutilador* = It. *mutilatore,* < L. as if **mutilator,* < *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] One who mutilates.

The ban of excommunication was issued against the Exarch [Eutychius of Ravenna], the odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 9.

Mutilla (mū-til'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Mutillidæ,* characterized by the simple antennæ of both sexes, and the ovate eyes, more or less acutely emarginate in the male. It is a very large and wide-spread genus,

of which about 50 European and 25 American species are catalogued. *M. occidentalis* is said to dig deep holes and store them with insects. The larval habits are imperfectly known.

Mutillidæ (mū-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mutilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects founded by Leach in 1817, known as *solitary ants*. The females are wingless, without ocelli, and armed with a powerful sting; the males are winged with few exceptions. About 150 species are known in the United States; they are most abundant in the South. Their habits are mainly diurnal, though the African species of *Dorylus* are nocturnal. Nearly all the species make a creaking noise when alarmed. This is produced by the friction of the abdominal segments. About a dozen genera have been described. A common Texan species is known as the *cow-killer ant*. Also called *Mutilladæ, Mutillariæ, Mutillida, Mutillides, Mutillites*.

mutilous† (mū'ti-lus), *a.* [= It. *mutilo*, < L. *mutilus*, maimed: see *mutilate*, *v.*] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. [Rare.]

The abscission of the most sensible part, for preservation of a *mutilous* and imperfect body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

mutine†, **mutin**† (mū'tin), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *mutin, meutin*, F. *mutin*, a mutineer, < *mutin, meutin*, mutinous, tumultuous; as a noun, also a sedition, mutiny (= Sp. *motin* = Pg. *motim*, a mutiny), < *meute*, a sedition: see *mute*[3].] **I.** *n.* A mutineer; also a mutiny.

Methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 6.

II. *a.* Mutinous.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.
Misfortunes of Arthur (1587). (*Nares.*)

mutine† (mū'tin), *v. i.* [< F. *mutiner* (= Sp. Pg. *a-motinar* = It. *ammutinare* (cf. G. *meutern*), mutiny, < *mutin*, mutinous: see *mutine*, *n.*] To mutiny.

Rails at his fortunes, stamps, and *mutines*, why he is not made a councillor, and called to affairs of state.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

For the giddy favour of a *mutining* rout is as dangerous as thir furie. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

He staieth the legion at Bebriacum, being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight. *Sir H. Savile*, tr. of Tacitus, p. 65.

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *mutiner*; < OF. *mutinier*, a mutineer, < *mutin*, mutinous, a mutiny: see *mutine*.] One guilty of mutiny; especially, a person in military or naval service (either in a man-of-war or in a merchant vessel) who openly resists the authority of his officers, or attempts to subvert their authority or in any way to overthrow due subordination and discipline.

The morrow next, before the Sacred Tent
This *Mutiner* with sacred Censer went.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Murmurers are like to *mutiners*, where one cursed villaine may be the ruine of a whole camp.
Breton, A Murmurer, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *mutineer, n.*] To mutiny; play a mutinous part.

But what's the good of *mutineering?* continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

mutiner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutineer*.

muting[1] (mū'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mute*[1], *v.*] The act or process of damping or deadening the sound, as of a musical instrument.

A more complete *muting* by one long strip of buff leather, the "sourdine." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

muting[2] (mū'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mute*[4], *v.*] The act of passing excrement: said of fowls; also, the dung of fowls.

With hooting wild,
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, Table, Pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 119.

mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *a.* [< *mutine* + *-ous*.] 1. Engaged in or disposed to mutiny; resisting or disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations, especially the articles and regulations of an army or a navy. See *mutiny*.

A voyage the natural difficulties of which had been much augmented by the distrust and *mutinous* spirit of his followers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

2. Seditious.

Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding stryfe
In troublous wits, and *mutinous* uprore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 48.

He is verie seditious and *mutinous* in conuersation, picking quarrells with euerie man that will not magnifie and applaud him. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

The city was becoming *mutinous*. *Macaulay*.

3. Rebellious; petulant; mischievous. =**Syn.** 1. Refractory, insubordinate, riotous, rebellious. See *insurrection*.

mutinously (mū'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The vakeel wavered, and to my astonishment I heard the accusation made against him that . . . the whole of the escort had *mutinously* conspired to desert me.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 171.

mutinousness (mū'ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mutinous; seditiousness; resistance or the spirit of resistance to lawful authority, especially among military and naval men.

mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *mutinies* (-niz). [< *mutine*.] 1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority on the part of subordinates; specifically, a revolt of soldiers or seamen, with or without armed resistance, against the authority of their commanding officers.

Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

By military men *mutiny* is understood to imply extreme insubordination, as individually resisting by force or collectively opposing military authority. *Ives.*

2. Any rebellion against constituted authority; by statute under British rule, any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, particularly military or naval authority, or any act of contempt directed against officers, or disobedience of their commands; any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to take measures toward a suppression of them.

If this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The stedfast earth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 926.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college he was the ringleader. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3†. Tumult; violent commotion.

And, in the *mutiny* of his deep wonders,
He tells you now, you weep too late.
Beau. and Fl.

They may see how many *mutinies*, disorders, and dissentions haue accompanied them, and crossed their attempts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 164.

4. Discord; strife.

A man of complements, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their *mutiny*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 170.

Indian mutiny, Sepoy mutiny, a revolt of the Sepoy or native troops in British India, which broke out at Meerut May 10th, 1857, and spread through the Ganges valley and Central India. The chief incidents were the massacres of Europeans at Cawnpore and elsewhere, the defense of Lucknow, and the siege of Delhi. The revolt was suppressed in 1858, and a consequence or result of it was the transference of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown.—**Mutiny Act,** a series of regulations enacted from year to year after 1689 by the British Parliament for the government of the military forces of the country, merged in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 and in the Army Act of 1881.—**Mutiny of the Bounty,** a mutiny of the sailors of H. M. S. Bounty, commanded by William Bligh, which took place in the Pacific ocean in 1789 under the lead of Fletcher Christian. A part of the mutineers settled in Pitcairn Island, and were long governed by John Adams. Descendants of the mutineers and of Tahitians still occupy the island. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Sedition, Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection*.

mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mutinied*, ppr. *mutinying*. [< *mutiny, n.*] To revolt against lawful authority, with or without armed resistance, especially in the army or navy; excite or be guilty of mutiny, or mutinous conduct.

The same soldiers who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel. *South*, Sermons, II. iv.

Mutisia (mū-tis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Carolus Linnæus filius, 1781), named after its discoverer, José Celestino *Mutis* (1732–1808), a South American botanist.] A genus of erect or climbing shrubs, of the family *Asteraceæ*, characterized by pistillate flowers, plumose pappus, alternate leaves commonly ending in a tendril, and large solitary heads with the flowers projecting. There are about 50 species, all South American, commonly leaf-climbers, with large purple, pink, or yellow flowers, many highly ornamental in the greenhouse.

Mutisieæ (mū-ti-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Mutisia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of shrubs and herbs of the family *Asteraceæ*, typified by the genus *Mutisia*, and distinguished by two prolonged tails at the base of the anthers and a two-lipped corolla. It includes 3 subtribes and 57 genera, mostly in South America and Mexico, also in Africa and Asia north to Japan. Five genera are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the extreme south and southwest.

mutism[1] (mū'tizm), *n.* [= F. *mutisme;* as *mute*[1] + *-ism*.] The state of being mute or dumb; silence.

Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to *mutism;* she conversed modestly, diffidently.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxvii.

mutism[2] (mū'tizm), *n.* [= F. *mutisme;* as *mute*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *mutage*.

mutive (mū'tiv), *a.* [< *mute*[2] + *-ive*. Cf. *mutative*.] Changeful; mutable. [Rare.]

Where while on traytor sea, and mid the *mutive* windes.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares.*)

mutograph (mū'tō-grȧf), *n.* A camera designed for taking a series of pictures of moving objects.

mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for the exhibition of a series of photographs in rapid succession to give the optical effect known as a 'moving picture.' The pictures, taken in a moving-picture camera, are placed radially upon a spool in the instrument and are viewed tangentially through the eyepiece, one picture being shown at a time and just long enough to cause them all to merge into one continuous moving picture.

mutter (mut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *muteren, moteren*, = G. *muttern*, mutter, whisper; cf. It. dial. *muttire*, call, L. *muttire, mutire*, mutter; ult. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter words in a low tone and with compressed lips, as in complaint or sullenness; murmur; grumble.

No man dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

2. To emit a low rumbling sound.

The deep roar
Of distant thunder *mutters* awfully.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i. 4.

II. *trans.* To utter with imperfect articulation, or in a low murmuring tone.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. Isa. lix. 3.

mutter (mut'ėr), *n.* [< *mutter, v.*] A murmur or murmuring; sullen or veiled utterance.

I hear some *mutter* at Bishop Laud's carriage there [in Scotland] that it was too haughty and pontifical.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

mutteration (mut-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *mutter, v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of muttering or complaining. [Rare.]

So the night passed off with prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 282. (*Davies.*)

mutterer (mut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wise man, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts.
Barrow, The Decalogue, Ninth Commandment.

muttering (mut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mutter, v.*] The sound made by one who mutters; grumbling; mumbling: as, an angry *muttering*.

It [the relinquishing of some places] would take away the *mutterings* that run of Multiplicity of Offices.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 18.

mutteringly (mut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a muttering manner; without distinct articulation.

mutterous (mut'ėr-us), *a.* [< *mutter, v.*, + *-ous*.] Muttering; murmuring; buzzing.

Like bees . . . that . . . toyle with *mutterous* humbling.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 435.

★**mutton** (mut'n), *n.* [< ME. *moton, motoun, mutoun, motone, molton, multon*, < OF. *moton, mouton, multon, molton*, F. *mouton* = Pr. *multo, molto, moto* = It. *montone* = Cat. *molto* = It. *montone*, dial. *moltone*, < ML. *multo(n-), molto(n-), monto(n-), montonus*, a wether, a sheep, also a coin so called; cf. Ir. *molt* = Gael. *mult* = Manx *mult* = W. *mollt* = Bret. *maout, meut*, a wether, sheep; the Celtic words are appar. not orig., but from the ML.; the ML. may be connected with mod. Pr. *mout*, Swiss *mot, mutt*, castrated, mutilated (cf. mod. Pr. *cabro mouto*, a goat deprived of its horns, L. *capra mutila*); prob. < L. *mutilus*, maimed, mutilated. In this view ML. *multo(n-), molto(n-)* was orig. a castrated ram or, less prob., a ram deprived of its horns: a rustic word displacing the common L. *aries*, a ram, and extended to mean 'sheep in general.'] 1. A sheep. [Obsolete or ludicrous.]

The hynde in pees with the leon,
The wolfe in pees with the *molton*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

The wolf in fleecy hosiery . . . did not as yet molest her [the lamb], being replenished with the *mutton* her mamma.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

2. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

The *moton* boyled is of nature and complexion sanguyne, the whiche, to my jugement, is holsome for your grace.
Du Guez, p. 1071, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), [Index, p. 102.

3. A loose woman; a prostitute. [Slang.]

The old lecher hath got holy *mutton* to him, a nunne, my lord. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. An Anglo-French gold coin: so called from its being impressed with the image of a lamb. See *mouton* and *agnel*[2]. *Davies.*

Reckon with my father about that; . . . he will pay you gallantly; a French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

Laced mutton†, a loose woman. [Slang.]

I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*; and she, a *laced mutton*, . . . gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 102.

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for *laced mutton*. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

mutton-bird (mut'n-bėrd), *n.* A name given to several kinds of petrels found in the southern seas, as *Œ. lessoni*. In Australia commonly applied to *Puffinus brevicaudus*. See cut at *Œstrelata*.

mutton-chop (mut'n-chop'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling or frying, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling.

II. *a.* Having a form narrow and prolonged at one end and rounded at the other, like that of a mutton-chop. This designation is especially applied to side whiskers when the chin is shaved both in front and beneath, and the whiskers are trimmed short: also called *mutton-cutlet whiskers*.

muttoner†, **motoner**†, *n.* A wencher; a mutton-monger. *Lydgate*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*) [Slang.]

mutton-fish (mut'n-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lycodidæ*, *Zoarces anguillaris*. It is of a stout eel-like form, with confluent vertical fins and an interrupted posterior interval in the dorsal where the rays



Mutton-fish (*Zoarces anguillaris*).

are replaced by short spines. The color is generally reddish-brown mottled with olive. It is an inhabitant of the eastern American coast, from Delaware to Labrador, and is used as food. Also called *conger-eel*, *ling*, and *lamper-eel*.

2. A kind of ormer or ear-shell, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand.

mutton-fist (mut'n-fist), *n.* A large, thick, brawny fist.

Will he who saw the soldier's *mutton-fist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 45.

mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

muttonhead (mut'n-hed), *n.* A dull or stupid person.

mutton-headed (mut'n-hed'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

A lion — an animal that has a majestic aspect and noble antecedents, but is both tyrannical and mean, *mutton-headed* and stealthy. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 194.

mutton-legger (mut'n-leg''ėr), *n.* A leg-of-mutton sail; also, a boat carrying this style of sail.

mutton-monger† (mut'n-mung''gėr), *n.* One who has to do with prostitutes; a wencher. [Slang.]

Is 't possible the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger*? *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii.

mutton-thumper (mut'n-thum''pėr), *n.* A bungling bookbinder. [Slang, Eng.]

muttony (mut'n-i), *a.* [< *mutton* + *-y*1.] Resembling mutton in flavor, appearance, or other of its qualities; consisting of mutton.

mutual (mū'tū-al), *a.* [< F. *mutuel* (= Sp. *mutual*), with suffix *-el*, E. *-al*, < OF. *mutu* = Sp. *mutuo* = Pg. It. *mutuo*, < L. *mutuus*, reciprocal, in exchange, borrowed, < *mutare*, change, exchange: see *mute*2.] 1. Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged: as, *mutual* love; to entertain a *mutual* aversion.

To take away all such *mutual* grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by growing unto composition and agreement amongst themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by *mutual* joinder of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 160.

And many were found to kill one an other with *mutuall* combats. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 158.

Among unequals what society
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be *mutual*, in proportion due
Given and received. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 385.

We . . . do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation amongst ourselves for *mutual* help and strength in all future concernment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 122.

Who buried their *mutual* animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot.
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

Love between husband and wife may be all on one side, then it is not *mutual*. It may be felt on both sides, then it is *mutual*. They are *mutual* friends, and something better; but if a third person step in, though loyal regard may make him a friend of both, no power in language can make him their *mutual* friend.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 192.

2. Equally relating to or affecting two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike.

Allide with bands of *mutuall* couplement.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 52.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with *mutual* wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 429.

In this manner, not without almost *mutual* tears, I parted from him. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug., 1673.

3. Common: used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase *a mutual friend*.

I have little intercourse with Dr. Blair, but will take care to have the poems communicated to him by the intervention of some *mutual* friend.
Blacklock, 1786, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 298.

Sir Walter Scott, writing to Messrs. Hurst, Robinson & Co., under date Feb. 25, 1822, says, I desired our *mutual* friend, Mr. James Ballantyne, &c.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 298.

"By the by, ma'am," said Mr. Boffin, . . . "you have a lodger? . . . I may call him Our *Mutual* Friend."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ix.

Mutual accounts, accounts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other. — **Mutual contract**. See *contract*. — **Mutual distinction**, one which separates its two members equally from each other, and not like a distinction between whole and part. — **Mutual gable, induction**, etc. See the nouns. — **Mutual promises**, concurrent and reciprocal promises which serve as considerations to support each other, unless one or the other is void, as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, etc. *Wharton*. — **Mutual will**. See *will*. — **Syn.** See *reciprocal*.

mutualism (mū'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *mutual* + *-ism*.] A symbiosis in which two organisms living together mutually and permanently help and support one another. (*De Bary.*) Lichens are examples among plants.

mutualist (mū'tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *mutualiste*; as *mutual* + *-ist*.] In *zoöl.*, one of two commensals which are associated, neither of which shares the food of or preys upon the other. *E. Van Beneden.*

mutuality (mū-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mutualité*; as *mutual* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocity; interchange. Thus, a contract that has no consideration is said to be void for want of *mutuality*.

There is no sweeter taste of friendship than the coupling of souls in this *mutuality*, either of condoling or comforting. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

In both [parts of an organic aggregate or of a social aggregate], too, this *mutuality* increases as the evolution advances. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 217.

2†. Interchange of acts or expressions of affection or kindness; familiarity.

When these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 267.

His kindnesses seldom exceed courtesies. He loves not deeper *mutualities*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

mutually (mū'tū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in a manner of giving and receiving.

A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two *mutually* enfolded; Love, the third,
Between us, in the circle of his arms
Enwound us both. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common. [Held to be an erroneous use: see *mutual*, 3.]

So then it seems your most offenceful act
Was *mutually* committed.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 27.

mutuary (mū'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *mutuaries* (-riz). [= Pg. *mutuario*, a borrower, < LL. *mutuarius*, mutual, < L. *mutuus*, borrowed, mutual: see *mutual*.] In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him in the use, and returned to the lender in kind.

mutuate† (mū'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *mutuatus*, pp. of *mutuare* (> It. *mutuare* = Pg. *mutuar*), borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] To borrow.

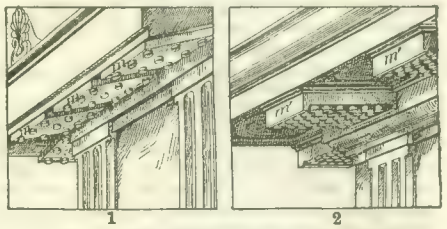
Whiche for to set themselfes and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borowed dyuerse and sondry summes of money.
Hall, Henry VII., an. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

mutuation† (mū-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *mutuação* = It. *mutuazione*, < L. *mutuatio(n-)*, a borrowing, < *mutuare*, pp. *mutuatus*, borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] The act of borrowing.

mutuatitious† (mū''tū-ā-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *mutuatitius*, borrowed, < L. *mutuare*, borrow: see *mutuation*.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, x.

mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [= F. *mutule* = It. *mutulo*, < L. *mutulus*, a mutule, modillion.] In *arch.*, a projecting piece in the form of a flat block



1 2

1. *m m m*, Greek Mutules. 2. *m' m'*, Roman Mutules.

under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the modillion of other orders. The mutules are placed one over every triglyph and metope, and bear on the under side guttæ or drops, which represent the heads of pegs or treenails in the primitive wooden construction, to the rafter-ends of which the mutules correspond. See cut under *gutta*.

mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n.* [L., a loan; neut. of *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] In *Scots law*, a contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, etc.

muwet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *mute*1. *Chaucer.*

mux1 (muks), *v. t.* [A var. of *mix*1, confused with *muss*1, *mush*1.] To botch; make a mess of; spoil: often with an indefinite *it*: as, he *muxed it* badly that time. [Colloq.]

By vice of mismanagement on the part of my mother and Nicholas Snowe, who had thoroughly *muxed* up everything.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii.

mux1 (muks), *n.* [< *mux*1, *v.*] Work performed in an awkward or improper manner; a botch; a mess: as, he made a *mux* of it. [Colloq.]

mux2 (muks), *n.* [A var. of *mix*2.] Dirt; filth: same as *mix*2. [Prov. Eng.]

muxy (muk'si), *a.* [< *mux*2 + *-y*1.] Muddy; murky. Also *mucksy*. [Prov. Eng.]

The ground . . . was . . . soaked and sodden — as we call it, *mucksy*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvi.

Muzarab (mù-zar'ab), *n.* A variant of *Mozarab*.

Muzarabic (mù-zar'a-bik), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabic*.

muzhik (mö-zhik'), *n.* [Russ. *muzhikŭ*, a peasant.] A Russian peasant. Also written *mujik*, *moujik*.

There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well-worn sheep-skin. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 405.

Muzio gambit. See *gambit*.

muzz (muz), *v. i.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *muse*.] To muse idly; loiter foolishly.

If you but knew, cried I, to whom I am going to-night, and who I shall see to-night, you would not dare keep me *muzzing* here. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 158. (*Davies.*)

muzzelthrush (muz'l-thrush), *n.* Same as *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

muzziness (muz'i-nes), *n.* [< *muzzy* + *-ness*.] The state of being muzzy.

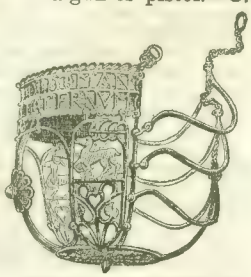
muzzle (muz'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muzle*, *musle*, *mousle*, *musell*, *mozell*; < ME. *mosel*, < OF. *musel*, *museau*, *muzeau* (F. *museau*), orig. **morsel* (> Bret. *morzeel*, *muzeel*) = Pr. *mursel*, *mursol* (ML. reflex *musellus*, *musellum*; cf. Gael. *muiseal*, < E.), the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast, mouth, opening, aperture, dim. of OF. *muse*, *mouse* = Pr. *mus* = It. *muso*, muzzle, < L. *morsus*, a bite, ML. also the muzzle of a beast (ML. *musum*, *musus*, after OF.): see *morse*2, *morsel*.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as an ox or a dog; the snout.

It [the hogfish] feedeth on the grasse that groweth on the banks of the Riuer, and neuer goeth out; it hath a mouth like the *muzell* of an Oxe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

His [William the Testy's] nose turned up, and the corners of his mouth turned down, pretty much like the *muzzle* of an irritable pug-dog. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 210.

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge: applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol.—**3.** Anything which prevents an animal from biting, as a strap around the jaws, or a sort of cage, as of wire, into which the muzzle (def. 1) is inserted.



Muzzle of War-horse, forming part of the bards or defensive armor; 16th century.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 58.

4. In *armor*, an openwork covering for the nose, used for the defense of the horse, and forming part of the bards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—**5.** A piece of the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached: same as *bridle*, 5.—**Muzzle-energy,** the energy of a shot when it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed by the formula $\frac{wv^2}{32.16 \times 4480}$ = foot-tons of energy, w representing the weight of shot in pounds and v the velocity in feet per second.—**Muzzle-velocity,** in *gun.*, the velocity, in feet per second, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a piece. See *velocity*.

muzzle (muz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muzzled*, ppr. *muzzling*. [Early mod. E. also *muzle, mousle, mouzle, mosel*, etc., < ME. *muselen*, < OF. (and F.) *moseler*, < **mosel, musel*, muzzle: see *muzzle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind or confine the mouth of in order to prevent biting or eating.

As Osye bigan to speke,
Thou schalt *musell* helle cheke
And hell barre thi hand schal breke.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 156.

2. Figuratively, to gag; silence.

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage, for fear they bite.
Dryden, Prol. to Fletcher's Pilgrim.

The press was *muzzled*, and allowed to publish only the reports of the official gazette. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 929.

3†. To mask. *Jamieson.*

They danced along the kirk-yard; Geillie Duncan, playing on a trump, and John Fian, *muzzled*, led the way.
Newes from Scotland (1591).

4†. To fondle with the closed mouth; nuzzle.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

5. To grub up with the snout, as swine do. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** To handle or pull about.

He . . . so *mousled* me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

Muzzle the peg†. Same as *mumble-the-peg*. = **Syn.** *Muffle*, etc. See *gag, v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To drink to excess; guzzle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To loiter; trifle; skulk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

muzzle-bag (muz′l-bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a painted canvas cap fitted over the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water.

muzzle-lashing (muz′l-lash″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to lash the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a port when housed.

muzzle-loader (muz′l-lō″dėr), *n.* A gun which is loaded from the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

muzzle-loading (muz′l-lō″ding), *a.* Made to be loaded at the muzzle: said of a gun.

muzzle-sight (muz′l-sīt), *n.* A sight placed on or near the muzzle of a gun; a front sight.

muzzle-strap (muz′l-strap), *n.* A strap buckled over the mouth of a horse or other animal to prevent biting: it is a substitute for a muzzle.

muzzy (muz′i), *a.* [Appar. var. of **musy*, < *muse*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *muzz.*] Dazed; stupid; tipsy.

Mr. L., a sensible man of eighty-two, . . . his wife a dull *muzzy* old creature.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 305. (*Davies.*)

Very *muzzy* with British principles and spirits.
Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 31.

my (mī), *pron.* [< MD. *myn, mine, myne*, < AS. *mīn*, of me, as a poss., mine: the final *n* being lost as in *a* for *an*, *thy* for *thine*, etc.: see *mine*[1].] Belonging to me: as, this is *my* book: always used attributively, *mine* being used for the predicate. Formerly *mine* was more usual before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* now stands before both: as, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* eye.

Therfore may no man in that Contree seyn, This is *my* Wyf: ne no Womman may seye, This is *myn* Husbonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

I would sit in *my* isle (I call it mine, after the use of lovers), and think upon the war, and the loudness of these far-away battles. *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

Mya[1] (mī′ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *mya* for **myax*, < Gr. *μύαξ*, a sea-mussel, < *μῦς*, a muscle, mussel, mouse: see *mouse, muscle*[1].] A genus of bivalve shells to which very different limits have been assigned. By Linnæus numerous species belonging to different families were included in it. By later writers it was successively restricted: Retzius, in 1788, limited it to the *Unionidæ*, but by subsequent authors it was used for the *Mya arenaria* and related species, and as such it is universally adopted at the present time. *M. arenaria* is the common clam or cob of the coasts of the northern hemisphere. *M. truncata* is a second species, truncated behind.



Common Clam (*Mya arenaria*).
a, anterior adductor muscle; *b*, posterior adductor muscle; *c*, heart; *d*, mantle with its fringe; *e*, body; *f*, foot; *g*, gills or branchiæ; *h*, mouth; *i*, one of the labial tentacles; *k*, exhalent siphon; *l*, branchial siphon.

Mya[2] (mī′ą), *n.* [NL., more prop. **Myia*, < Gr. *μυία*, rarely *μύα*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A genus of flies.

mya[3], *n.* Plural of *myon*.

mya-. See *myio-, myo-*.

Myacea, Myaceæ (mī-ā′sē-ą, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), < *Mya* + *-acea, -aceæ*.] **1.** A family of bivalves: same as *Myidæ*.—**2.** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves constituted for the families *Myidæ, Corbulidæ, Saxicavidæ*, and related types.

Myadæ (mī′ą-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mya*[1] + *-adæ*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) In earlier systems, a group of bivalve shells, or siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, related to the cob or clam, *Mya*, including numerous genera, such as *Tellina, Anatina, Lutraria, Pandora*, etc., now separated into different families. (*b*) Same as *Myidæ*.

myalgia (mī-al′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a morbid state of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness. Its pathology is obscure. Also called *myodynia* and *muscular rheumatism*.—**Myalgia lumbalis,** lumbago.

myalgic (mī-al′jik), *a.* [< *myalgia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myalgia; affected with myalgia. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1212.

myall, myall-tree (mī′ąl, mī′ąl-trē), *n.* [Nat. Australian.] One of several Australian acacias. The Victorian myall is *Acacia homalophylla*. It has a dark-brown wood, sought for turners' work, and used particularly for tobacco-pipes; from its fragrance the wood is sometimes called *violet-wood*. Another myall is *A. acuminata* of western Australia, its wood scented like raspberry, and making durable posts and excellent charcoal. Others are *A. pendula* and *A. glaucescens*, the latter prettily grained but less fragrant.

Myaria (mī-ā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Mya*[1].] A family of bivalves: same as *Myidæ* in its more comprehensive sense. [Formerly in general use, but now abandoned.]

myarian (mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Myaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a clam; of or pertaining to the *Myaria*.

★ **II.** *n.* A clam, or some similar bivalve.

myasthenia (mī-as-the-nī′ą), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] Muscular debility.

myasthenic (mī-as-then′ik), *a.* Affected with myasthenia.

mycchet†, *n.* See *mitch*.

mycele (mī-sēl′), *n.* [< NL. *mycelium*.] Same as *mycelium*.

mycelial (mī-sē′li-ąl), *a.* [< *mycelium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to mycelium.—**Mycelial layer.** Same as *membranous mycelium*.—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium*.

mycelioid (mī-sē′li-oid), *a.* [< NL. *myceli(um)* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling a mycelium.

mycelium (mī-sē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ἤλος*, nail, wart, an excrescence on a plant.] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, composed of one or more hyphæ. The vegetative system of fungi consists of filiform branched or unbranched cells called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ collectively form the mycelium. Also *mycele*. See cuts under *Fungi, mold, mildew, ergot*, and *haustorium*.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** Same as *fibrous mycelium*.—**Fibrous mycelium,** mycelium in which the hyphæ form, by their union, elongated branching strands.—**Filamentous mycelium,** mycelium of free hyphæ which are at most loosely interwoven with one another, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline. *De Bary*.—**Floccose mycelium.** Same as *filamentous mycelium*.—**Membranous mycelium.** See *membranous*.

Mycetales (mī-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1857), < *Mycetes*[2].] A former division of cryptogamous plants, including fungi and lichens.

Mycetes[1] (mī-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκητής*, a bellower, < *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow; cf. L. *mugire*, bellow: see *mugient*.] The typical and only genus of *Mycetinæ*, established by Illiger in 1811; the howlers: a synonym of *Alouatta* of prior date. There are several species, as *M. ursinus*, inhabiting the forests of tropical America from Guatemala to Paraguay. See cut under *howler*.

Mycetes[2] (mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκητες*, pl. of *μύκης*, a fungus, mushroom.] The plants now called *Fungi*: a term proposed by Link.

Mycetinæ (mī-sē-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetes*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cebidæ*, represented by the genus *Mycetes;* the howling monkeys, howlers, or alouates. They are platyrrhine monkeys of tropical America, having the cerebrum so short that it leaves the cerebellum exposed behind, the incisors vertical, and the hyoid bone and larynx enormously developed, the former being expanded and excavated into a hollow drum, a conformation which gives extraordinary strength and resonance of voice. They are the largest of American monkeys, nearly 3 feet in length of head and body, including legs, with long prehensile tail and non-apposable thumb.

mycetogenetic (mī-sē″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, produced by fungi.

Phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed *mycetogenetic* metamorphosis. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 368.

mycetogenous (mī-sē-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing fungi.

mycetology (mī-sē-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of fungi: same as *mycology*.

mycetoma (mī-sē-tō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-oma*.] **1.** A chronic disease of the feet and hands occurring in Hindustan. The foot (or hand) becomes riddled with sinuses which discharge pale-yellow masses of minute bodies resembling fish-roe (pale or ochroid form of mycetoma), or dark masses resembling gunpowder (dark or melanoid form). In the latter the fungus *Chionyphe Carteri* has been found. The disease lasts for decades, and the only relief seems to be in the amputation of the affected member. Also called *Madura foot, Madura disease, fungus disease*, and *fungus-foot of India*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

mycetophagid (mī-sē-tof′ą-jid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Mycetophagidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Mycetophagidæ*.

Mycetophagidæ (mī-sē-tọ-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mycetophagus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi four-jointed, the wings not fringed with hair, the anterior coxæ oval and separated by the corneous prosternum, the head free, and the body depressed. The species live in fungi and under the bark of trees. The family is small, but of wide distribution, containing about 10 genera and less than 100 species. The beetles of this family are sometimes distinguished as *hairy fungus-beetles* from the *Erotylidæ*, in which case the latter are called *smooth fungus-beetles*.

mycetophagous (mī-sē-tof′ą-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Mycetophagus*, < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on fungi; fungivorous.

Mycetophagus (mī-sē-tof′ą-gus), *n.* [NL. (Hellwig, 1792): see *mycetophagous*.] The typical genus of *Mycetophagidæ*. About 30 species are known; all feed on fungi; 12 inhabit North America, and the rest are found in temperate Europe.

Mycetophila (mī-sē-tof′i-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φίλος*, loving.] **1.** The typical genus of *Mycetophilidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1803. The larvæ live in fungi and decaying wood. The genus is large and wide-spread; over 100 species are European, and 20 are described from North America. Also *Mycethophila, Mycetophyla*.

2. A genus of tenebrionine beetles, erected by Gyllenhal in 1810, and comprising a number of European and North American species, 14 of which inhabit the United States. The genus is the same as *Mycetocharis* of Latreille, 1825, and the latter name is commonly used, *Mycetophila* being preoccupied in *Diptera*.

Mycetophilidæ (mī-sē-tọ-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Mycetophila;* the agaric-gnats, fungus-gnats, or fungus-midges. There are many hundred species, of small or minute size, agile and saltatorial, having few-veined wings without discal cell, long coxæ, spurred tibiæ, and usually ocelli. The larvæ are long slender grubs, like worms, and feed on fungi, whence the name. Also *Mycetophilides, Mycetophilinæ, Mycetophiloidæ*.

Mycetozoa (mī-sē-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *mycetozoön*.] A group of fungus-like organisms,

amounting at the present time to nearly 300 species. The larger number of them are contained in the division *Myxomycetes*, or slime-fungi, together with the smaller one distinguished by Van Tieghem under the name of *Acrasieæ*. (*De Bary.*) Their nutrition is saprophytic, and the organs of reproduction are sufficiently like those of fungi to allow the same terminology to be applied to them. The vegetative body, however, differs widely, being a naked protoplasmic mass. See *Myxomycetes*.

mycetozoön (mī-sē-tō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Any member of the *Mycetozoa*.

> The naked protoplasm of the *Mycetozoon's* plasmodium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 832.

mycoderm (mī′kō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Mycoderma*, q. v.] A fungus of the genus *Mycoderma*.

Mycoderma (mī-kō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] A genus or form-genus under which certain fungi found forming a film on the surface of beer and wine are known.

mycodermatoid (mī-kō-dėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< *Mycoderma*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] Same as *mycodermic*.

mycodermic (mī-kō-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *Mycoderma* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma*.

mycodermitis (mī″kō-dėr-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκος*, mucus, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mycologic (mī-kō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *mycolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *mycological*.

mycological (mī-kō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *mycologic* + *-al*.] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi.

mycologically (mī-kō-loj′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a mycological manner; from a mycological point of view.

mycologist (mī-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *mycolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

mycology (mī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *mycologie*; < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of fungi, their structure, affinities, classification, etc. Also called *fungology* and *mycetology*.

mycophagist (mī-kof′ą-jist), *n.* [< *mycophag-y* + *-ist*.] One who eats fungi.

mycophagy (mī-kof′ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of fungi.

> The divine art of *mycophagy* reached a good degree of cultivation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 408.

mycoprotein (mī-kō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + E. *protein*.] A gelatinous albuminoid compound closely allied to protoplasm, of which the putrefaction-bacteria are composed.

> The bacteria consist of a nitrogenous, highly refractive, usually colorless substance, protoplasm or *mycoprotein*, imbedded in which glistening, oily-looking granules can sometimes be observed.
> *W. T. Redfield*, Relations of Micro-Organisms to Disease, [p. 5.

★**mycorhiza** (mī-kō-rī′zą), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A fungus-mycelium which invests the roots of certain phanerogams, especially *Fagaceæ* and some other plants. It is believed to aid them in absorbing nutriment from the soil—a case of symbiosis. See *symbiosis*.

mycose (mī′kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-ose*.] A peculiar kind of sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$) contained in the ergot of rye, and also in trehala manna, produced by a species of insect found in the East. It is soluble in water, does not reduce copper-solutions, and is converted by acids into a fermentable sugar. Also called *trehalose*.

mycosis (mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-osis*.] 1. The presence of fungi as parasites in or on any portion of the body.—2. The presence of parasitic fungi together with the morbid effects of their presence; the disease caused by them.

mycotic (mī-kot′ik), *a.* [< *mycosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mycosis. *Lancet*.

Mycteria (mik-tē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκτήρ*, nose, snout, < *μύσσεσθαι* (in comp.), blow the nose; cf. L. *mungere*, blow the nose: see *mucus*.] A genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*, having the head and neck mostly bare of feathers, and the bill enormously large and recurved. *M. americana* is the jabiru. Certain Old World storks are sometimes included in *Mycteria*, sometimes called *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus*. See cut under *jabiru*.

mydaleine (mī-dā′lē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *μυδαλέος*, wet, dripping, < *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet: see *Mydaus*.] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrefying liver and other organs.

Mydas, *n.* See *Midas*[2].

Mydasidæ (mī-das′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Mididæ*, 2.

Mydaus (mid′ą-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet, < *μύδος*, damp, wet, clamminess, decay.] A genus of fetid badgers, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*, including the stinking badger of Java, or Javanese skunk, *M. javanensis* or *M. meliceps*. See *teledu*.

mydding†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midding*.

mydget, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midge*.

mydriasis (mi-drī′ą-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *μυδρίασις*, ★undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye.] In *med.*, a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

mydriatic (mid-ri-at′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *mydri*(*asis*) + *-atic*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing mydriasis.

II. *n.* A drug which causes mydriasis.

myelasthenia (mī-el-as-the-nī′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *pathol.*, spinal exhaustion; spinal neurasthenia.

myelatrophia (mī″el-a-trō′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the spinal cord.

Myelencephala (mī″el-en-sef′ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *myelencephalus*: see *myelencephalous*.] In Owen's classification, same as *Vertebrata*. [Not in use.]

myelencephalic (mī-el-en-se-fal′ik or -sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *myelencephal-on* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cerebrospinal axis; cerebrospinal.—2. Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata. See *myelencephalon*.—3. Same as *myelencephalous*.

myelencephalon (mī″el-en-sef′ą-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] 1. The cerebrospinal axis; the brain and spinal cord taken together and considered as a whole. *Owen.*—2. The hindmost segment of the encephalon; the afterbrain or metencephalon, more commonly called the *medulla oblongata*. See cuts under *encephalon* and *brain*. *Huxley*.

myelencephalous (mī″el-en-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *myelencephalus*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal. Also *myelencephalic*.

★**myelin, myeline** (mī′e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] In *anat.*, the white substance of Schwann, or medullary sheath of a nerve.

myelitic (mī-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< *myelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myelitis; affected with myelitis.

★**myelitis** (mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis.** See *cornual*.

myelocele (mī′e-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A variety of spina bifida.

myelocerebellar (mī″e-lō-ser-ē-bel′ąr), *a.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum: see *cerebellar*.] Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spinal cord: as, the *myelocerebellar* tract.

myelocœle (mī′e-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The entire cavity of the myelon or spinal cord, consisting primitively of a syringocœle with a posterior dilatation termed rhomboccœle. See cut under *spinal*.

myelocyte (mī′e-lō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, cell.] A bone-marrow cell; also a cell in gray nervous matter.

myelohyphæ (mī″el-ō-hī′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **myelyphæ*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ὑφή*, web: see *hypha*.] The hyphæ of lichens, which are rigid, elastic, containing lichenine, not becoming putrid by maceration, with no faculty of penetrating or involving, while the hyphæ of fungi are ★caducous, soft, flexile, with thin walls, etc.

myeloid (mī′e-loid), *a.* [= F. *myéloïde*, < Gr. **μυελοειδής*, contr. *μυελώδης*, like marrow, < *μυελός*, ★marrow, + *εἶδος*, form.] Medullary.

★**myeloma** (mī-e-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myelomata* (*-ma-tą*). [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-oma*.] A giant-celled sarcoma.

myelomalacia (mī″e-lō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacia*.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spinal cord.

myelomeningitis (mī″e-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, spinal meningitis.

myelon (mī′e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελόν*, neut., earlier *μυελός*, m., marrow.] The spinal cord; the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is not the brain. See cuts under *spine*, *spinal*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

myelonal (mī′e-lon-ąl), *a.* [< *myelon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myelon.

myelonic (mī-e-lon′ik), *a.* [< *myelon* + *-ic*.] Same as *myelonal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 680.

myeloplax (mī′e-lō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad.] A large multinucleated protoplasmic mass, occurring in the marrow, especially in the neighborhood of the osseous substance. These masses, also called *osteoclasts* or *giant cells*, are concerned in the process of bone-absorption.

Myelozoa (mī″e-lō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1852), < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A class of vertebrated animals with a spinal cord or myelon, but no brain or skull. They are the acranial or acephalous vertebrates, represented by the lancelet or amphioxus. See cuts under *lancelet*.

myelozoan (mī″e-lō-zō′ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myelozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myelozoa*.

Mygale (mig′ą-lē), *n.* [NL., < F. *mygale*, < L. *mygale*, < Gr. *μυγαλῆ*, *μυγαλέη*, *μυογάλη*, field-mouse, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] 1. A Cuvierian genus of insectivorous quadrupeds, the desmans: later changed to *Myogale* or *Myogalia*. *Cuvier*, 1850.—2. The leading genus formerly of the now disused family *Mygalidæ*. This genus included the very largest and hairiest spiders, in the United States known as *tarantulas*, a name which in Europe belongs to quite a different kind. The common tarantula of the southwestern United States was called *M. hentzi*, a hairy brown species of large size and much dreaded. *M. avicularia* is a former name of the South American bird-spider, able to prey upon small birds, but under this designation several large hairy spiders have been confounded. It is now placed in the genus *Eurypelma*. *M. javanica* and *M. sumatrensis* inhabit the countries whence their names are derived. They inhabit tubular holes in the ground, under stones, or beneath the bark of trees. The bite is very painful and even dangerous. See cuts under *Araneida*, *arachnidial*, and *chelicera*. *Latreille*, 1802.



Texas Tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*), half natural size.

Mygalidæ (mī-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mygale* + *-idæ*.] A former family of spiders, typified by the genus *Mygale*. It included the largest known spiders, with four pulmonary sacs, eight eyes clustered together, and great mandibles which work up and down. *Mygale*, *Cteniza*, and *Atypus* were leading genera. The American tarantulas, the trap-door spiders, and others belonged to this family. Synonymous with *Theraphosidæ*. See *Territelaria*.

Mygalina (mig-ą-lī′nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Myogalinæ*.

myght†, **myghte**†. Obsolete spellings of *might*[1], *might*[2].

myghty†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mighty*.

mygrane†, **mygreyne**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *migraine*, for *megrim*.

Myiadestes (mī″i-ą-des′tēz), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Myiedestes*, < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἐδεστής*, an eater, < *ἐδειν* = L. *edere* = E. *eat*.] The leading genus of *Myiadestinæ*, containing most of the species. *M. townsendi* inhabits the western part of the United States. It is of a dull brownish-ash color, paler below, the wings blackish with tawny variegations, the tail blackish, some of the feathers tipped with white, the bill and feet black, the eye surrounded with a white ring. The bird is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each about 4¼. It is an exquisite songster, and nests on the ground or near it, building a loose nest of grasses, and laying about four eggs of a bluish-white color with reddish freckles, 0.95 of an inch long by 0.67 broad. Several other species inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Myiadestinæ (mī″i-ą-des-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiadestes* + *-inæ*.] An American subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Myiadestes*, usually referred to the *Turdidæ*, but also placed in the *Ampelidæ*; the fly-catching thrushes. The bill is short, much depressed, wide at base, and deeply cleft. The feet are small, with booted tarsi and deeply cleft toes, of which the lateral ones are of unequal length. There are ten primaries, the first spurious, and twelve narrow tapering rectrices; the tail is double-rounded; the head is subcrested; the plumage is somber, spotted in the young; the sexes are alike. There are about 12 species, belonging to the genera *Myiadestes*, *Cichlopsis*, and *Platycichla*, all but one of them inhabiting Central America, South America, and the West Indies. They are frugivorous and insectivorous, and highly musical.

myiadestine (mī″i-ą-des′tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myiadestinæ*, or having their characters.

Myiagra (mī-i-ag′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἄγρα*, hunting (taking).] The typical genus of *Myiagrinæ*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains some 20 species of small flycatchers with very broad flat bills and copious rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting the Austromalayan and Oceanian regions. *M. rubicula* is a characteristic example.

Myiagrinæ (mī″i-a-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiagra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muscicapidæ*, typified by the genus *Myiagra*, named by Cabanis in 1850.

Myiarchus (mī-i-är′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief, commander.] A notable genus of tyrant flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*. It is attypically of olivaceous coloration with yellow belly and dusky wings and tail, both varied with rufous tints, and no colored patch on the crown, which is slightly crested. There are numerous species, inhabiting America from Canada to Paraguay, known as ash-throated or rufous-tailed flycatchers. The best-known is the common great crested flycatcher of the United States, *M. crinitus*, which is abundant in woodlands, is of quarrelsome disposition, has a loud harsh voice, and habitually uses snake-skins in its nest. *M. cinerescens* is a similar species of the southwestern parts of the United States. *M. lawrenci* is a much smaller species of Texas and Mexico. *M. validus* inhabits the West Indies, and there are many others in subtropical and tropical America.

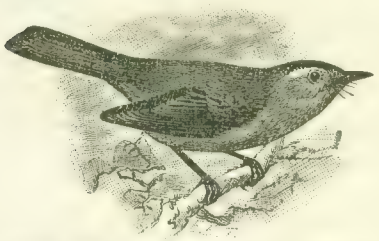
Myidæ (mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mya*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Mya*, to which various limits have been assigned. As most restricted, it comprises those which have the mantle open in front only for the foot and extended backward into a sheath covered by a rugous epidermis for the siphons, which are elongate and united to



Mya truncata.

near their ends; the foot small and linguiform; the two pairs of branchiæ elongated, but not extended into the branchial siphon; the shell inequivalve, having submedian umbones, gaping at the ends, its left or smallest valve provided with a flattened cartilage process; and the pallial sinus deeply excavated. It is a group of generally large bivalves, some of which are of considerable economical value. They are known as *cobs*, *clams*, *gaping-clams*, and *gapers*. Also *Myadæ*, *Myacea*.

Myiodioctes (mī″i-ō-di-ok′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *δώκτης*, a pursuer: see *Dioctes*.] A genus of fly-catching warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* and the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, founded by Audubon in 1839. Three species are well-known and abundant birds of the United States. These are the hooded warbler, *M. mitratus*; the Canadian, *M. canadensis*; and Wilson's black-capped, *M. pusillus*.



Wilson's Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Myiodioctes pusillus*).

myitis (mī-i′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle. Also, improperly, *myositis*.

mylt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mill*[1].

Mylabridæ (mī-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Mylabris* + *-idæ*.] A family of blister-beetles named from the genus *Mylabris*, now usually merged in *Cantharidæ*.

Mylabris (mil′a-bris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μυλαβρίς*, also *μυλαγρίς* and *μυλακρίς*, a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, cf. *μυλακρίς*, a millstone, < *μύλη*, a mill.] A genus of blister-flies of the family *Cantharidæ*, or the type of a family *Mylabridæ*. There are several species possessing vesicatory properties, and used as cantharides, such as *M. cichorii* and *M. indica*. The genus is of great extent, with over 250 species, almost confined to the Old World, and distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. *M. chrysurus* and *M. dimidiata* are the only geographical exceptions, and there is some doubt about their position. The elytra cover the abdomen, the mandibles are short, and the antennæ, inserted above the epistomal suture, are gradually enlarged toward the tip. These beetles are often of large size, and the coloration is yellow bands or spots on a black ground, or vice versa. They fly in the bright sunlight and frequent low ground.

mylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mile*.

Myliobatidæ (mil″i-ō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myliobatis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ray-like selachians, typified by the genus *Myliobatis*; the eagle-rays or whip-rays. (*a*) A family of masticurous rays with a very broad disk formed by the expanded pectoral fins, cephalic fins developed at the end of the snout, and interlocking hexagonal teeth, set like a pavement in the jaws. About 20 species are known, chiefly from tropical seas. Their broad pointed pectoral-like wings give them the name *eagle-ray*, and from the whip-like tail armed with a spine near the base they are called *whip-rays* and *sting-rays*, but they are not to be confounded with true sting-rays of the family *Trygonidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, containing *Myliobatidæ* (*a*) and *Cephalopteridæ*.

myliobatine (mil-i-ob′a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

Myliobatis (mil-i-ob′a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυλίας* (sc. *λίθος*, a stone), a millstone (< *μύλη*, mill, millstone: see *mill*[1]), + *βατίς*, a flat fish, the skate.] The typical genus of *Myliobatidæ*, with tessellated teeth adapted for grinding, whence the name. *M. aquila* is an example. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

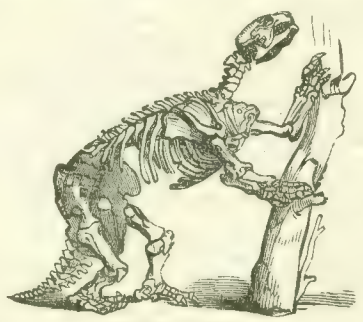
myliobatoid (mil-i-ob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Myliobatidæ*.

mylle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mill*[1].

mylnert, *n.* An obsolete form of *miller*.

Mylodon (mī′lō-don), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *μυλόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), a molar tooth, a grinder, < Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene,



Skeleton of Mylodon.

having teeth more or less cylindrical and in structure resembling those of the extant sloths. *M. robustus* is a well-known species from South America. The animal was large enough to browse on the foliage of trees.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

mylodont (mī′lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the mylodons, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mylodon.

myloglossus (mī-lō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *myloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, a grinder, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw or the stylomaxillary ligament to the tongue.

mylohyoid (mī-lō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone.—**Mylohyoid artery**, a branch of the inferior dental, which runs in the mylohyoid groove and ramifies under the mylohyoid muscle.—**Mylohyoid groove and ridge**, a groove and a ridge along the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone in the course of the mylohyoid vessels and nerve.—**Mylohyoid muscle**, the mylohyoid. See cut under *muscle*.—**Mylohyoid nerve**, a branch of the inferior dental accompanying the artery of the same name to the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric.

II. *n.* The mylohyoideus, or the mylohyoid muscle, which extends between the mylohyoid ridge on the under jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, forming much of the muscular floor of the mouth.

mylohyoidean (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* Same as *mylohyoid*.

mylohyoideus (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *mylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *mylohyoid*.] The mylohyoid muscle.

Mymar (mī′mär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦμαρ*, a dial. form of *μῶμαρ*, for *μῶμος*, blame, Momus: see *Momus*.] The typical genus of *Mymarinæ*. They have the tarsi four-jointed, the abdomen distinctly petiolate, and the anterior wings widened only at the tip. Two species are known, both European. *Curtis*, 1832.

Mymaridæ (mī-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-idæ*.] The *Mymarinæ* rated as a family. *Haliday*, 1840. Also *Mymares*, *Mymarides*, *Mymarites*.

Mymarinæ (mī-ma-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, containing some of the smallest insects known. The front tibiæ have but one spur, the mandibles are dentate, the antennæ rise above the middle of the face, and the very delicate hind wings are almost linear. These insects are all parasitic, many of them on bark-lice. One of the smallest, *Alaptus excisus*, measures 0.17 millimeter in length.

mymarine (mī′ma-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mymarinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mymarinæ*.

mynt, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*[1], *my*.

myna, mynah, *n.* See *mina*[2].

mynchen†, *n.* See *minchen*.

mynchery†, *n.* See *minchery*.

myndet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mind*[1].

mynet. An obsolete form of *mine*[1], *mine*[2].

myngt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ming*[1], *ming*[2].

mynheer (mīn-hār′), *n.* [< D. *mijn heer* (= G. *mein herr*), sir, lit. 'my lord': see *my* and *herr*.] 1. The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to *mein herr* among Germans, and to *sir* or *Mr.* in English use. Hence —2. A Dutchman. [Colloq.]

mynnet, *a.* A Middle English form of *min*[2].

mynourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*.

mynstert, mynstret, *n.* Middle English forms of *minster*.

mynstralt, mynstralciet, etc. Middle English forms of *minstrel*, etc.

myntt. An obsolete form of *mint*[1], *mint*[2], *mint*[3].

myo-atrophy (mī-ō-at′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] Muscular atrophy.

myoblast (mī′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which gives rise to muscular fibers; the formative cell-element of muscular tissue. Myoblasts are sometimes known by the name of *neuromuscular cells*; and when in sheets or layers they are called *muscle-epithelium*. A myoblast may be either in part or wholly converted into a muscular fibril.

myoblastic (mī-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *myoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myoblasts, or to the process of forming muscle from myoblasts.

myocardial (mī-ō-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *myocardi*(*um*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myocardium.

myocarditis (mī″ō-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *myocardium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the myocardium.

myocardium (mī-ō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The muscular substance of the heart.

myocomma (mī-ō-kom′ä), *n.*; pl. *myocommata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *κόμμα*, that which is cut off: see *comma*.] A primitive division of myoblasts or muscle-epithelium into longitudinal series corresponding to the segments of the axis of the body; a muscular metamere; a myotome. Thus, one of the serial flakes of the flesh of a fish, very obvious when the fish is baked or boiled, is a myocomma. The arrangement is generally obscured by ulterior modifications in the higher vertebrates, but even in man, for example, the series of intercostal muscles between successive ribs, and those between contiguous vertebræ, represent original myocommata.

myocyte (mī′ō-sīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cell.] A muscle-cell; the formative cellular element of the contractile tissue of most sponges. They are of various shapes, usually slenderly fusiform with long filamentous ends. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

Myodes (mī-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυώδης*, mouse-like, < *μῦς*, mouse (= E. *mouse*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of lemmings of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The skull is massive and depressed, with a zygomatic width equal to two thirds its length. The species are of small size and stout compact form, with very obtuse hairy muzzle, small ears, short rabbit-like tail, large fore claws, and mollipilose pelage of variegated colors, which does not turn white in winter. They are arctic animals, sometimes swarming in almost incredible numbers. The common or Norway lemming is *M. lemmus*; that of Siberia is *M. obensis*, from which the corresponding animal of arctic America is probably distinct. Antedated by *Lemmus*. The lemmings which turn white in winter belong to a different genus, *Dicrostonyx*. See cut under *lemming*.

Myodocha (mī-od′ō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *μυοδόχος*, harboring mice, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, harbor.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Myodochinæ*. Four species are known, three of which are Mexican, while the other, *M. serripes*, is found in the eastern United States.

Myodochinæ (mī-od-ō-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stål, 1874, as *Myodochina*), < *Myodocha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects of the family *Lygæidæ*. Thirty-seven genera have been described, of which twenty-six inhabit North America.

myodome (mī′ō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *δόμος*, chamber: see *dome*[1].] A tubular chamber or recess within the cranium of most osseous fishes for the insertion of the rectus muscles of the eye. It is isolated from the brain-cavity by the development of a platform from the basioccipital continuous with horizontal ridges diverging from the prosotics.

Myodome (muscular tube) developed and the cranial cavity open in front. *Gill*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 357.

myodynamia (mī″ō-dī-nā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Muscular force.

myodynamics (mī″ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *dynamics*.] The mechanics of muscular action.

myodynamometer (mī-ō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring muscular strength; a dynamometer.

myodynia (mī-ō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *myalgia*.

myofibroma (mī″ō-fī-brō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myofibromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < *myo*(*ma*) + *fibroma*.] A tumor in part myomatous and in part fibromatous.

Myogale (mī-og′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυογάλη*, *μυγαλῆ*, a shrew-mouse, < *μῦς*, a mouse, + *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel. Cf. *Mygale*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Myogalinæ*, containing the aquatic desmans, musk-moles, musk-shrews, or muskrats of the Old World, *M. moschata* of Russia and *M. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees. The former is the giant of the *Talpidæ*, some 16 inches long, with a proboscis, webbed feet, and a long scaly tail vertically flat, like that of a muskrat, and used similarly in swimming. In the smaller species the tail is round, and the proboscis still longer. The dental formula of both is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. Also *Mygale* and *Myogalea*. See cut under *desman*.

Myogalidæ (mī-ō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myogale* + *-idæ*.] The *Myogalinæ* rated as a family of *Insectivora*. See *Myogale*, *Myogalinæ*.

Myogalinæ (mī″ō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidæ*. There is no accessory carpal ossicle, the clavicle and humerus are moderately long, the manubrium sterni is moderate, and the scapula has a metacromion, the fore limbs being thus fitted for simple progression, not specially fossorial. The incisors are fewer than in any other *Talpidæ*, being 2 in each upper and lower half-jaw, or 2 in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw. The group contains the genera (or subgenera) *Myogale*, *Galeospalax*, *Scaptonyx*, *Uropsilus*, *Urotrichus*, and *Neurotrichus*, all but the last confined to the Old World. They are known as *desmans*, *musk-moles*, and *musk-shrews*. *Galemyinæ* is a synonym. Also *Mygalina*.

myogaline (mī-og′a-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myogalinæ*, or having their characters.

myogenic (mī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γένος*, origin.] Of muscular origin.

myoglobulin (mī-ō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *globulin*.] A globulin obtained from muscle. It coagulates at a lower temperature than paraglobulin.

myogram (mī′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράμμα*, a writing, a line: see *gram*[2].] The tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle drawn by a myograph.

myograph (mī′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations.

myographer (mī-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *myograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes muscles or is versed in myography.

myographic (mī-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *myographique* = Pg. *myographico* = It. *miografico*; as *myograph-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Descriptive of muscles; pertaining to myography.—2. Obtained with a myograph: as, a *myographic* tracing.

myographical (mī-ō-graf′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myographic* + *-al*.] Same as *myographic*.

myographically (mī-ō-graf′i-kąl-i), *adv.* By means of the myograph.

myographion (mī-ō-graf′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράφειν*, write.] A myograph.

myographist (mī-og′ra-fist), *n.* [< *myograph-y* + *-ist*.] A myographer.

myography (mī-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *myographie* = Sp. *miografía* = Pg. *myographia* = It. *miografia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive myology; the description of muscles.

myohematin (mī-ō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *hematin*.] The red muscle pigment: identical with hemoglobin.

★**myoid** (mī′oid), *a.* [< Gr. *μυοειδής*, contr. *μυώδης* (cf. *Myodes*), like a mouse (taken in sense of 'like a muscle'), < *μῦς*, a mouse, muscle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling muscle.

myoidema (mī-oi-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *οἴδημα*, a swelling, < *οἰδεῖν*, swell.] The wheal brought out by a smart tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

myolemma (mī-ō-lem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *λέμμα*, peel, < *λέπειν*, peel: see *lepis*.] Sarcolemma.

myologic (mī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *myologico* = It. *miologico*; as *myolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *myological*.

myological (mī-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to myology.—**Myological formula**, in *ornith.*, a formulated statement of the presence or absence of certain muscles of the legs of birds, for classificatory purposes, invented by A. H. Garrod, who used the symbols A, B, X, and Y to denote the ambiens, semitendinosus, accessory semitendinosus, and semimembranosus respectively: thus, a bird with the myological formula A, B, X, has the first three of these muscles and lacks the last.

myologist (mī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *myolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in myology; a myological anatomist.

myology (mī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *myologie* = Sp. *miología* = Pg. *myologia* = It. *miologia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of muscles; myological anatomy.

> To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology*.
> *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion.

myoma (mī-ō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-oma*.] A neoplasm or tumor composed of muscular tissue.—**Myoma cavernosum**, myoma teleangiectodes.—**Myoma lævicellulare**, a myoma composed of smooth muscular fiber. Also called *liomyoma*.—**Myoma striocellulare**, a myoma composed of striated muscular tissue. Also called *rhabdomyoma*.—**Myoma teleangiectodes**, excessively vascular myoma.

myomalacia (mī″ō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacia*.] Morbid softening of a muscle such as might be induced by an embolus of the nutrient artery.—**Myomalacia cordis**, softening of the myocardium from obstruction of the coronary arteries.

myomancy (mī′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, prophet: see *Mantis*.] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

> Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi. 17) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater. *Rees*, Cyc.

myomantic (mī-ō-man′tik), *a.* [As *myomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myomancy.

myomata, *n.* Plural of *myoma*.

myomatous (mī-om′a-tus), *a.* [< *myoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a myoma.

myomectomy (mī-ō-mek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *myoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section.

myomere (mī′ō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *μέρος*, a part.] A muscular metamere; a myocomma or myotome.

> The rudimentary myotomes or *myomeres* of the tail.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

myomorph (mī′ō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Myomorpha*; a murine rodent.

Myomorpha (mī-ō-môr′fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of simplicidentate rodents; one of three prime divisions of *Glires simplicidentati*, containing the murine rodents, the others being *Hystricomorpha* and *Sciuromorpha*. They have no postorbital processes, slender zygomatic arches, the angular part of the mandible springing from the lower edge of the incisor socket (except in *Bathyerginæ*), perfect clavicles (except in *Lophiomyidæ*), and the tibia and fibula ankylosed to some extent. *Myomorpha* include 9 families: *Myoxidæ*, dormice; *Lophiomyidæ*, skullcaps; *Muridæ*, mice and rats, etc.; *Spalacidæ*, mole-rats; *Geomyidæ*, gophers; *Saccomyidæ*, pocket-rats and -mice; *Theridomyidæ* (fossil); *Dipodidæ*, jerboas; and *Zapodidæ*, jumping deermice. See cuts under *mole-rat*, *Muridæ*, *Geomyidæ*, and *deer-mouse*.

myomorphic (mī-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Myomorpha* + *-ic*.] Murine in form or structure; pertaining to the *Myomorpha*, or having their characters.

myomotomy (mī-ō-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *myoma* + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section; myomectomy.

myon (mī′on), *n.*; pl. *mya* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μυών*, a cluster of muscles, < *μῦς*, a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] Any individual unit of musculature; a muscular integer. *Coues*, The Auk, V. 104.

myonicity (mī-ō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< **myonic* (< Gr. *μυών*, a muscular part of the body) (see *myon*) + *-ity*.] The characteristic property of living muscle, namely its power of contracting.

myonosus (mī-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, a disease of the muscles.

myopalmus (mī-ō-pal′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *παλμός*, a vibration, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, vibrate, quiver.] A twitching of the muscles; subsultus tendinum.

myopathic (mī-ō-path′ik), *a.* [< *myopath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myopathy.

myopathy (mī-op′a-thi), *n.* [< NL. *myopathia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of a muscle.

myope (mī′ōp), *n.* [= F. *myope* = Sp. *miope* = Pg. *myope* = It. *miope*, < LL. *myops* (*myop-*), < Gr. *μύωψ* (*μυωπ-*), short-sighted, lit. 'closing the eye,' i. e. blinking, < *μύειν*, close, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), eye.] A short-sighted person. Also *myops*.

myophan (mī′ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] The layer developed in many *Infusoria* that contains muscle-like fibrillæ. *Haeckel*.

myophore (mī′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *myophorus*: see *myophorous*.] A part or an apparatus of the shell of a mollusk specialized for the attachment of a muscle, as in the genus *Eligmus*.

myophorous (mī-of′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *myophorus*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or connected with a muscle, as a myophore; provided with a myophore, as a mollusk.

myophysical (mī-ō-fiz′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myophysic-s* + *-al*.] Pertaining to myophysics.

myophysics (mī-ō-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physic* and *physics*.] The physics of muscle.

> Such outstanding questions of *myophysics* as the pre-existence of muscular currents, the presence of a parelectrotonic layer, the number and nature of cross-disks, etc.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 221.

★**myopia** (mī-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *myops*, < Gr. **μυωπία*, also *μυωπίασις* (Galen), < *μύωψ*, short-sighted: see *myope*.] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness: the opposite of *hypermetropia*. In this condition, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, the accommodation being relaxed; the near-point and far-point of distinct vision approach the eye. Also called *brachymetropia*.

myopic (mī-op′ik), *a.* [< *myop-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, of or relating to myopia; affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted. Also *brachymetropic*.

myopolar (mī-ō-pō′lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *πόλος*, pole: see *pole*, *polar*.] Pertaining to the poles of muscular action, or to muscular polarity.

> Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the *myopolar* tract. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 185.

Myoporaceæ (mī-op-ō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *πόρος*, pore (see *pore*[2]), + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs of the order *Polemoniales*, typified by the genus *Myoporum*. It is distinguished by a two-lipped or oblique corolla, didynamous stamens, a two- or four-celled ovary with one or two seeds in each cell, drupaceous fruit, axillary flowers, and usually alternate leaves. There are four or five genera and about 80 species known, mainly Australian.

myoporaceous (mī-ō-pō-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the *Myoporaceæ*.

Myoporum (mī-op′ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Banks and Solander, 1786), so called in allusion to the spots covering the leaves, which suggest pores closed with a semi-transparent substance; < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Myoporaceæ*, characterized by somewhat bell-shaped flowers and ovary-cells one-ovuled. About 25 species are known, ranging from Australia to Japan. They are smooth or glutinous shrubs or low trees bearing small white flowers, introduced to some extent into greenhouses. *M. serratum* of Australia is called *blueberry-tree*; *M. lætum* of New Zealand, named *guitarwood*, is useful for shade, and its wood takes a fine polish. *M. Sandwicense* of the Sandwich Islands, etc., affords a fragrant wood which has been substituted for sandalwood, hence the name *bastard sandalwood*.

Myopotamus (mī-ō-pot′a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), mouse, + *ποταμός*, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and the subfamily *Echimyinæ*; the coypous. There is but one species, *M. coypus*. See cut under *coypou*.

myops (mī′ops), *n.* [LL.: see *myope*.] Same as *myope*.

myopsid (mī-op′sid), *a.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Having the cornea of the eye closed, so that the water does not touch the lens, as certain decapod cephalopods: opposed to *oigopsid*.

myosarcoma (mī″ō-sär-kō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed in part of muscular and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

myosarcomatous (mī″ō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *myosarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with myosarcoma.

myoscope (mī′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus or instrument for the observation of muscular contraction.

> With the aid of an apparatus which he terms the *myoscope*, M. F. Laulanié has studied the contraction phenomena of muscles retained in their normal environment and connections. *Jour. of Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 47.

myosin (mī′ō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-ose* + *-in*².] A globulin, the chief ingredient which separates from muscle-plasma on coagulation. It is a proteid body forming an elastic amorphous non-fibrous mass, insoluble in pure water but readily soluble in 5 to 10 per cent. salt solution. It begins to coagulate at 55° C. It is insoluble in a saturated salt solution.

As we know that the reagents in question dissolve the peculiar constituent of muscle, *myosin*, it is to be concluded that the interseptal substance is chiefly composed of *myosin*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 186.

★**myosis** (mī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύειν*, close, be shut, as the eye.] Abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.

myositic (mī-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *myosis* (*-it-*) + *-ic*.] In *med.*, pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil: said of certain medicines, as opium.

myositis (mī-ō-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle; myitis.

Myosotis (mī-ō-sō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), < L. *myosotis*, also *myosota*, < Gr. *μυοσωτίς*, also *μύόσωτον*, also as two words *μυός οὐς*, *μυός ὠτίς*, the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, < *μῦς*, gen. *μυός*, mouse, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Boraginaceæ* and the tribe *Lithospermeæ*, known by the flowers without bracts, their rounded lobes convolute in the bud. About 35 species are scattered widely over colder regions. They are small plants with alternate leaves, usually weak stems and racemes of blue, pink, or white flowers. *M. palustris* is the true forget-me-not, but the name is extended to the whole genus. See *forget-me-not*, 2, *mouse-ear*, and *scorpion-grass*. See also cut under *circinate*.

myospasmus (mī-ō-spaz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

myotatic (mī-ō-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τάσις* (*τατ-*), tension, < *τείνειν* (√ *τα*), stretch: see *tend*.] Pertaining to the tension of a muscle.—**Myotatic contraction**, contraction produced by suddenly stretching the muscles, as by blows on their tendons. Also called *tendon-reflex*, *deep-reflex*, or *tendon-jerk*. —**Myotatic irritability**, the property of responding to sudden stretching by a contraction: said of a muscle.

myotic (mī-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *myosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing myosis, or contraction of the pupil.

II. *n.* A drug which causes myosis.

myotility (mī-ō-til′i-ti), *n.* [For **myomotility*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *motility*.] Contractility of muscles; myonicity.

myotome (mī′ō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *myotome*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A muscular segment or metamere; a myocomma. See cut under *Pharyngobranchii*.

In the lowest Vertebrata . . . the chief muscular system of the trunk consists of the episkeletal muscles, which form thick lateral masses of longitudinal fibres, divided by transverse intermuscular septa into segments (or *Myotomes*) corresponding with the vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 45.

2. An instrument for dividing a muscle.

myotomic (mī-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *myotome*, or *myotom-y*, + *-ic*.] 1. Divided or dividing into myotomes; of or pertaining to a myotome.—2. Of or pertaining to myotomy.

myotomy (mī-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *myotomie* = Pg. *myotomia* = It. *miotomia*, < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. Dissection of muscles; muscular anatomy.—2. A surgical operation consisting in the division of muscle.

myotonic (mī-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [As *myoton-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to muscular tone, or myotony.

myotony (mī-ot′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] Muscular tone.

Myoxidæ (mī-ok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myoxus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myomorphic rodents; the dormice. They have no cæcum, a long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, small fore limbs, and a general resemblance to small squirrels, in habits as well as in form. There are 4 genera—*Myoxus*, *Muscardinus*, *Eliomys*, and *Graphiurus*. The absence of a cæcum is unique among *Rodentia*.

Myoxinæ (mī-ok-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myoxus* + *-inæ*.] The dormice as a subfamily of *Muridæ*. See *Myoxidæ*.

myoxine (mī-ok′sin), *a.* Having the characters of a dormouse; resembling a dormouse.

Myoxus (mī-ok′sus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *μυοξός*, Gr. *μυωξός*, the dormouse, < *μῦς*, mouse (the second element is uncertain).] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, having a distichous bushy tail and simple stomach. *M. glis* of Europe is the type. See cut under *dormouse*.

myre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[1].

myre[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[3].

myriacanthous (mir″i-a-kan′thus), *a.* [= F. *myriacanthe*, < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless (see *myriad*), + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] Having very numerous spines: specifically applied to fish of the genus *Myriacanthus*.

Myriacanthus (mir″i-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of rays founded by Agassiz in 1837. They abounded in the Lias.

myriad (mir′i-ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *myriade* = Pg. *myriada* = It. *miriade*, < Gr. *μυριάς* (*μυριαδ-*), a number of ten thousand, < *μυρίος*, numberless, countless; as a def. numeral, *μύριοι*, pl., ten thousand.] **I.** *n.* 1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. An indefinitely great number.

But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 87.

Tho' world on world in myriad *myriads* roll
Round us, each with different powers.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, ix.

II. *a.* Numberless; innumerable; multitudinous; manifold.

Then of the crowd ye took no more account
Than of the *myriad* cricket of the mead,
When its own voice clings to each blade of grass,
And every voice is nothing.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

myriad-minded (mir′i-ad-mīn″ded), *a.* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind.

Our *myriad-minded* Shakspere. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., xv.

Myriaglossa (mir″i-a-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Myrioglossa*, < LGr. *μυριόγλωσσος*, of numberless tongues, < *μυρίος*, numberless, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*².] Those mollusks whose admedian (lateral) teeth are indefinite in number (forty to fifty), and which have a median tooth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 641.

myriagram, myriagramme (mir′i-a-gram), *n.* [< F. *myriagramme*, prop. **myriogramme*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + LGr. *γράμμα*, a small weight: see *gram*².] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.0462 pounds avoirdupois.

myrialiter, myrialitre (mir′i-a-lē″tėr), *n.* [= Pg. *myriolitro* = It. *mirialitro*, < F. *myrialitre*, prop. **myriolitre*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *litre*, liter: see *liter*².] A measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or one decastere, equal to 2,642 United States gallons.

myriameter, myriametre (mir′i-a-mē″tėr), *n.* [= Pg. *myriametro* = It. *miriametro*, < F. *myriamètre*, prop. **myriomètre*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *mètre*, meter: see *meter*³.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6.2137 English miles, or 6 miles 376 yards.

myrianide (mir′i-a-nīd), *n.* [< NL. *Myrianida* (see def.), < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless.] A marine worm of the family *Syllidæ*, *Myrianida pinnigera*, with the head rounded in front, three clavate antennæ, and the segments white transversely marked with yellow. It is a littoral European species, about 1¼ inches long, remarkable for its reproduction.

The *Myrianide* discloses a . . . wonderful history, for of this beautiful worm the posterior half becomes self-divided into as many as six parts, each of them acquiring the cephalic appendages of the original before they take leave and separate themselves. In this condition the worm wanders about with a concatenated train behind of six big-bellied mothers. *Johnston*, British Non-parasitical Worms, p. 193.

myriapod (mir′i-a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *myriopod*, < F. *myriapode*, *myriopode*, < NL. **myriopus* (*-pod-*), < MGr. *μυριόπους*, having ten thousand feet, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having very numerous legs; specifically, pertaining to the *Myriapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myriapoda*; a centiped or milleped. Also *myriapodan*.



Myriapod or Milleped (*Julus flavozonatus*), a chilognath.

Myriapoda (mir-i-ap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Myriopoda*, neut. pl. of **myriopus*: see *myriapod*.] A class of articulate animals of the subkingdom *Arthropoda*; the centipeds and millepeds. They have a long worm-like body of cylindric or flattened form, composed of from 10 to more than 200 rings or segments, scarcely or not at all differentiated into thorax and abdomen; a distinct head; and one or two pairs of legs to each somite of the body. There is a pair of antennæ, and the jaws are mandibulate. Respiration is tracheal, through small pores or spiracles along the sides of the body. Reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the sexes are distinct. There is no proper metamorphosis, but the young have fewer segments and legs than the adults, the normal number being acquired by successive molts. Excluding the pauropods and malacopods, the *Myriapoda* occur under two well-defined types, forming two orders—the *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*, millepeds or gally-worms, and the *Chilopoda* or *Syngnatha*, centipeds. See cuts under *centiped*, *milleped*, *cephalic*, *basilar*, and *myriapod*.

myriapodan (mir-i-ap′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *myriapod* + *-an*.] Same as *myriapod*.

myriapodous (mir-i-ap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *myriapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *myriapod*.

myriarch (mir′i-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *μυριάρχης*, *μυριάρχος*, commander of ten thousand men, < *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A commander of ten thousand men.

myriare (mir′i-ār), *n.* [= Pg. *myriare*, < F. *myriare*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *are*, are: see *are*².] A land-measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247.105 acres.

Myrica (mi-rī′kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk.] A strongly marked genus of shrubs, type of the family *Myricaceæ*, and characterized by staminate catkins, an ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the seed not lobed. About 40 species are known, found in temperate or warm climates, nearly throughout the world. The waxy-crusted berries of *M. cerifera*, which abounds in the coast-sands of the Atlantic United States, yield bay-



Bayberry, or Wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*).

1, branch with male catkins; 2, branch with female catkins; *a*, a male catkin on a larger scale; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower; *d*, fruit with the incrustation of wax; *e*, the nut with incrustation removed.

berry-tallow, formerly in considerable use for candles, and employed as a domestic remedy for dysentery. Various other species, as *M. cordifolia* of South Africa, afford a useful wax. Some yield edible fruits, as *M. Nagi*, the yangmei of China, the sophee of East Indian mountain regions, and *M. Faya* of Madeira. The genus *Myrica*, readily recognized by the peculiar nervation of its leaves, is very abundant in the fossil state, and more than 150 fossil species have been described, found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of nearly all parts of the world in which these formations are found to contain vegetable remains.

Myricaceæ (mir-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Myrica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Myricales*, consisting of the genus *Myrica*.

myrica-tallow (mi-rī′kä-tal″ō), *n.* Myrtle-wax: bayberry-tallow or -wax.

myricin, myricine (mi-rī′sin), *n.* [< *Myrica* + *-in*², *-ine*².] One of the substances of which wax is composed. Myricin is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol. It constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent. of the weight of beeswax, and is a grayish-white solid, a palmitate of melissyl.

myricyl (mi-rī′sil), *n.* [< *Myrica* + *-yl*.] Same as *melissyl*.

myriet, *a.* A Middle English form of *merry*[1].

Myrina (mi-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρινος* (var. *μαρίνος*, as if < L. *marinus*), a sea-fish. Cf. *Muræna*.] In Günther's system, a group of *Muræniдæ platyschistæ*. They have gill-openings separated by an interspace, nostrils labial, tongue not free, and end of tail surrounded by the fin. The genus contains about 14 tropical or subtropical eels.

Myrinæ (mi-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail surrounded by a fin as is usual in eels: contrasted with *Ophichthyinæ*.

myringitis (mir-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myriolepidinæ (mir″i-ō-lep-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myriolepis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hexagrammidæ* exemplified by the genus *Myriolepis*. It includes chiroid fishes with blunt head, entire opercle, and obsolete anal spines, and was established for the reception of *Erilepis zonifer*, a marine fish found in rather deep water off the Californian coast. Properly *Erilepidinæ*.

myriolepidine (mir″i-ō-lep′i-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myriolepidinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myriolepidine chiroid fish.

Myriolepis (mir-i-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Myriolepidinæ*: called *Erilepis* by Gill.

myriophyllite (mir″i-ō-fil′īt), *n.* [< LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves (see *myriophyllous*), + *-ite*².] A kind of fossil root with numerous fibers, found in the coal-measures.

myriophyllous (mir″i-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves, < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Literally, having ten thousand leaves; specifically, in *bot.*, having a large number of leaves.

Myriophyllum (mir″i-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1719) (L. *myriophyllon*), < LGr. *μυριόφυλλον*, spiked water-milfoil, neut. of *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves: see *myriophyllous*. Cf. *milfoil*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the water-milfoil, belonging to the family *Haloragidaceæ*, characterized by an ovary with two or four deep furrows. About 20 species are known, growing in fresh water throughout the world. They are plume-like, erect, creeping, or floating plants, with small sessile pinkish flowers solitary in the axils of the usually dissected leaves.

myriopod, Myriopoda, etc. More correct forms of *myriapod*, etc.

myriorama (mir″i-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *ὅραμα*, view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A picture made up of interchangeable parts which can be harmoniously arranged to form a great variety of picturesque scenes. The parts are usually fragments of landscapes on cards.

myrioscope (mir′i-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A variation of the kaleidoscope, consisting of a square box having a sight-hole in front, and two plane mirrors at the rear arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers a piece of embroidery or other ornamental pattern is caused to traverse the bottom of the box, when the multiplied images coalesce in such a manner as to form geometrical patterns.

2. A form of this device used for exhibiting carpets; a carpet-exhibitor. The mirrors are so arranged as to repeat a carpet-pattern in its correct relations, and thus show from a small piece how the carpet will look when laid down. It is sometimes supplied with an attachment for causing a strip bearing pieces of different carpets to pass through the machine so as to exhibit the different patterns in turn.

myriosporous (mir″i-ō-spō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *bot.*, containing or producing a great number of spores.

myristic (mī-ris′tik), *a.* [< *Myristica*.] Derived from or related to nutmeg.—**Myristic acid,** an acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) found in spermaceti, oil of nutmeg, and some other vegetable oils, generally as a glyceride, myristin.

Myristica (mī-ris′ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *μυριστικός*, fit for anointing, < Gr. *μυρίζειν*, anoint, < *μύρον*, an unguent: see *myronic*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees, type of the family *Myristicaceæ*, and characterized by dioecious regular flowers with a three-lobed calyx and united filaments, a single ovary-cell and ovule, and alternate leaves. About 80 species are known, mainly in the East Indies. They are aromatic trees, with small white or yellow flowers, the leaves often pellucid-dotted, and the fleshy fruits split in two or four parts, disclosing an arillode, usually colored, which incloses the hard seed. *M. fragrans* is the nutmeg-tree, a bushy evergreen, 40 or 50 feet high, native in the eastern Moluccas, cultivated in the Malay peninsula and islands, Penang, etc. See *mace*² and *nutmeg*. For other species, see *becuiba-nut, dali, dollee-wood*, and *nutmeg*.



Branch of Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), with male flowers. *a*, the female flower; *b*, the stamens of the male flower; *c*, the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] In *phar.*, the kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is aromatic and somewhat narcotic. See cut under *arillode*.—3. In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods. *Swainson*, 1840.



Myristica melongena.

Myristicaceæ (mī-ris-ti-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Myristica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Myristica*. It embraces 15 genera and 255 species, natives of the tropics.

Myristicivora (mī-ris-ti-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL.: see *myristicivorous*.] A genus of fruit-pigeons of the subfamily *Carpophaginæ*, having the tail short and the plumage black and white; the nutmeg-pigeons.

myristicivorous (mī-ris-ti-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Myristica* + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon nutmegs.

myristin (mī-ris′tin), *n.* [< *myrist(ic)* + *-in*².] The crystalline constituent of oil of nutmeg: a glyceride of myristic acid.

myrkt, *a., n.,* and *v.* A Middle English form of *murk*¹.

myrmecobe (mėr′mē-kōb), *n.* An animal of the genus *Myrmecobius*.

Myrmecobiidæ (mėr″mē-kō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecobius* + *-idæ*.] The myrmecobes regarded as a family.

Myrmecobiinæ (mėr-mē-kō-bi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecobius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*, sometimes elevated to rank as a family *Myrmecobiidæ*, containing the single genus *Myrmecobius*, and distinguished from *Dasyurinæ* by the long extensile tongue and larger number of molar teeth.

myrmecobiine (mėr-mē-kō′bi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecobiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecobiidæ*.

Myrmecobius (mėr-mē-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the subfamily *Myrmecobiinæ*. The tongue is protrusile and vermiform, as in other ant-eaters. The teeth are more numerous than in any other extant mammalian quadruped. *M. fasciatus*, of Australia, is about the size of a squirrel, of a chestnut-red color, the back fasciate with white bands on a dark ground. The animal lives on the ground, feeds on ants, and is known by the name of *ant-eater*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dermestid beetles, erected by Lucas in 1846. The only species is *M. agilis*, an active little black beetle, one twelfth of an inch long, found in ants' nests in Algeria.

Myrmecoleon (mėr-mē-kō′lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρμηκολέων*, 'ant-lion,' < *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *λέων*, lion.] See *Myrmeleon*.

myrmecological (mėr″mē-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *myrmecolog-y* + *-ical*.] Of or relating to ants.

Myrmecological studies. *Nature*, XXXIII. 240.

myrmecology (mėr-mē-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of entomology which treats of ants.

Myrmecophaga (mėr-mē-kof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *myrmecophagus*: see *myrmecophagous*.] 1. The typical genus of ant-eaters of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*. *M. jubata* is the great or maned ant-eater or ant-bear of South America. See cuts under *ant-bear, Edentata*, and *xenarthral*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of ant-birds: same as *Formicarius*.

myrmecophage (mėr′mē-kō-fāj), *n.* An ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga*.

Myrmecophagidæ (mėr″mē-kō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecophaga* + *-idæ*.] A South American family of vermilinguate edentate quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Myrmecophaga*, and alone representing the suborder *Vermilinguia* of the order *Edentata* or *Bruta*; the ant-eaters or ant-bears. They are entirely toothless, with tubular mouth, long worm-like protrusile tongue, short stout limbs, prehensile or bushy tail, and hind feet pentadactyl or tetradactyl. The family is divided into *Myrmecophaginæ* and *Cycloturinæ*.

Myrmecophaginæ (mėr-mē-kof-a-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidæ*, represented by the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Tamandua*, with the fore feet pentadactyl and the third digit enlarged with a very long claw. *Falcifer* and *Uroleptes* have been substituted for these names by some systematists.

myrmecophagine (mėr-mē-kof′a-jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecophaginæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecophaginæ*.

myrmecophagous (mėr-mē-kof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *myrmecophagus*, < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Ant-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Myrmecophagidæ*.

Myrmecophila (mėr-mē-kof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < *myrmecophilus*: see *myrmecophilous*.] 1. A genus of crickets of the family *Gryllidæ*, which live in ant-hills, and closely resemble cockroaches in form, though they are of diminutive size and great activity. *M. pergandei* is a North American species. *M. acervorum* is the commonest European species; another is *M. ochracea*.

2. *pl.* [*l. c.*] Myrmecophilous insects: a general designation, having no classificatory implication. Among the insects which live in ant-hills as inquilines are included representatives of coleopters, hymenopters, lepidopters, dipters, orthopters, and homopters, especially the first-named of these; and some arachnidans also come in the same category.

myrmecophilous (mėr-mē-kof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *myrmecophilus*, < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of ants: applied to insects which live in ant-hills, also to plants which are cross-fertilized or otherwise benefited by ants.

In the preface to the descriptions of his exceedingly beautiful and well-known *myrmecophilous* plants, Beccari puts forward the very view taken by Prof. Henslow. *Nature*, XXXIX. 172.

Myrmeleon (mėr-mē′lē-on), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), for *Myrmecoleon*, q. v.] A genus of *Myrmeleonidæ*; the ant-lions. See *ant-lion*. *M. immaculatus* is the best-known American species. *M. europæus* and *M. formicarius* are found in Europe. Also *Myrmecoleon*.

Myrmeleonidæ (mėr-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmeleon* + *-idæ*.] The ant-lion family of planipennine neuropterous insects. Also *Myrmecoleonidæ, Myrmecoleontidæ, Myrmeleontidæ, Myrmeleonides, Myrmelionidæ*. See *ant-lion*.

Myrmica (mėr-mī′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant.] The typical genus of *Myrmicidæ* and of *Myrmicinæ*, established by Latreille in 1802. It contains some of the commonest and best-known species, as the red ants.

Myrmicidæ (mėr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-idæ*.] A family of stinging ants of the order *Hymenoptera*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Myrmica*, and distinguished from all other ants by the two-jointed instead of one-jointed petiole of the abdomen.

Myrmicinæ (mėr-mi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-inæ*.] The *Myrmicidæ* as a subfamily of *Formicidæ*.

myrmicine (mėr′mi-sin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Myrmicidæ*; pertaining to the *Myrmicidæ*.

Myrmidon (mėr′mi-don), *n.* [= F. *myrmidon*, < L. *Myrmidones*, < Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, a warlike people of Thessaly, sing. *Μυρμιδών* (see def. 1).] 1. One of a warlike ancient Greek people of Phthiotis in Thessaly, over whom, according to the legend, Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A devoted and unquestioning or unscrupulous follower; one who executes without scruple his master's commands.—**Myrmidons of the law,** bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other inferior administrative officers of the law. [Colloq.]

I found all these household treasures in possession of the *myrmidons of the law*. *Thackeray*.

Myrmidonian (mėr-mi-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Myrmidon* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Myrmidons.

Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead the *Myrmidonian* line.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 57.

myrobalan (mī-rob′a-lan), *n.* [Formerly also *mirobolan, myrobolan, myrobolam, myrabolan, mirabolan*, etc.; < F. *myrobolan* = Sp. *mirabolano* = Pg. *myrobolano* = It. *mirabolano*, < L. *myrobalanum*, < Gr. *μυροβάλανος*, < *μύρον*, an unguent, + *βάλανος*, acorn, or similar fruit.] The dried drupaceous fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, chiefly *T. Bellerica* and *T. Chebula*.

On account of their astringent pulp, these fruits were formerly in great repute as a remedy for diarrhea, etc., but they are now used only, unless in the East, for dyeing and tanning. The Indian or citrine myrobalan, also called *hara-nut*, is the product of *T. citrina*, but the other kinds are also Indian. The so-called emblic myrobalans are from an unrelated tree, *Phyllanthus Emblica*. See *Phyllanthus*, *belleric*, *hara-nut*, *ink-nut*, and *Terminalia*.

There (and but there) growes the all-healing Balm,
There ripes the rare cheer-cheek *Myrobalan*,
Minde-gladding Fruit, that can vn-olde a Man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

These barks lade out . . . *Myrabolans* drie and condite.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 216.

myronate (mī′rō-nāt), *n.* [< *myron(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of myronic acid.—**Potassium myronate**, a glucoside ($C_{10}H_{16}NS_2O_9K + H_2O$) found in the seeds of black mustard, which is hydrolyzed by a ferment giving potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard; *sinigrin*.

myronic (mī-ron′ik), *a.* [= F. *myronique*, < Gr. *μύρον*, an unguent, perfume, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents or perfumes.] An epithet used only in the following phrase.—**Myronic acid**, an acid found in black mustard. See *myronate*.

myropolist† (mī-rop′ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *μυροπώλης*, a dealer in perfumes, < *μύρον*, perfume, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Johnson*.

myrosin (mī′rō-sin), *n.* [< *myr(onic)* + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside enzym contained in the seeds of black mustard and many other cruciferous plants. By its action potassium myronate is decomposed, forming potassium hydrogen sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

Myroxylon (mī-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρον*, a sweet juice from plants, + *ξύλον*, wood.] **1.** A name given by Linnæus (filius) in 1781 to *Toluifera*, a genus of trees of the family *Fabaceæ*. About 8 species are known, all South American, having the leaves and whitish flowers much as in the related *Myrospermum*. For species, see *balsam of Peru*, *balsam of Tolu*, and *Brazilian balsam* (all under *balsam*), *myrrh-seed*, and *quinquino*.

2. A genus of small trees or shrubs of the ★family *Flacourtiaceæ*, of about 45 species.

myrrh (mėr), *n.* [Now spelled according to the L.; early mod. E. *mirre*, < ME. *mirre*, < AS. *myrre*, *myrra* = OS. *myrra* = D. *mirre* = OHG. *myrrā*, MHG. *mirre*, G. *myrrhe* = Sw. Dan. *myrrha* = OF. *mirre*, F. *myrrhe* = Sp. *mirra* = Pg. *myrrha* = It. *mirra*, < L. *myrrha*, *murrha*, *murra*, < Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, < Ar. *murr* (= Heb. *mōr*), myrrh, < *murr*, bitter. Cf. *Marah*.] **1.** A gummy resinous exudation from several species of the genus *Balsamea*. Most of the product (the proper myrrh) is from *B. Myrrha*, a spiny shrub with scanty foliage, small green axillary flowers, and small oval fruits. The myrrh of Scripture was doubtless largely obtained from this plant. For a second kind, see *besabol*. A third is from the same plant as the balm of Gilead (which see, under *balm*). These plants are found in parts of Arabia and eastern Africa. Myrrh is an astringent tonic. It is also used for incense, perfumery, and minor purposes. The myrrh carried by the Ishmaelites into Egypt is thought to have been the same as *ladanum*. See *Commiphora*, and compare *bdellium*.

They [the wise men] saw the young child with Mary his mother, and . . . presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and *myrrh*. Mat. ii. 11.

A royal oblation of gold, frankincense, and *myrrh* is still annually presented by the queen on the feast of Epiphany in the Chapel Royal in London, this custom having been in existence certainly as early as the reign of Edward I.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 121.

2. The sweet cicely of Europe. See *Myrrhis*. [Eng.]—**India myrrh.** Same as *besabol*.—**Turkey myrrh**, a former commercial name of the true myrrh.

myrrhic (mir′ik), *a.* [< *myrrh* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh: as, *myrrhic* acid.

myrrhin (mėr′in), *n.* [< *myrrh* + *-in*[2].] The fixed resin of myrrh.

myrrhine (mėr′in), *a.* See *murrine*.

Myrrhis (mir′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *myrrhis*, *murris*, < Gr. *μυῤῥίς*, a plant, sweet cicely, < *μύῤῥα*, myrrh: see *myrrh*.] A name given by Scopoli in 1772 to *Chærophyllastrum* (Heister, 1759), a genus of plants of the family *Apiaceæ*. It is closely related to *Washingtonia*, but its fruit is not attenuate at the base and has broad, almost winged ribs separated by deep channels. The only well-known species is *C. odoratum* (*Scandix odorata* of Linnæus), the sweet cicely or sweet chervil of Europe, native in the mountains as far east as the Caucasus and long cultivated, a graceful plant with white flowers in compound umbels, finely divided leaves, and pleasant-flavored roots and stems.

myrrhol (mir′ol), *n.* [< *myrrh* + *-ol*.] The volatile oil of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mir′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, + *-φορός*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Myrrh-bearer; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.* and in the *fine arts*, a name given to one of the Marys who came to see the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually represented as bearing vases of myrrh.

myrrh-plaster (mėr′ plȧs″tėr), *n.* A plaster made by incorporating with lead-plaster myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru.

myrrh-seed (mėr′sēd), *n.* The balsamic seed of *Toluifera pubescens*, native of the United States of Colombia.

myrrhy (mėr′i), *a.* [< *myrrh* + *-y*[1].] Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh.

The *myrrhy* lands. *Browning*, Waring, i. 6.

Myrsinaceæ (mėr-si-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Myrsine* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Primulales*, typified by the genus *Myrsine*. It embraces 33 genera and about 1000 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions.

myrsinaceous (mėr-si-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the family *Myrsinaceæ*.

Myrsine (mėr′si-nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *μυρσίνη*, a myrtle: see *myrtle*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs and trees, type of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, known by its single seed immersed in the placenta, and its laterally clustered flowers. There are about 40 species, in tropical and subtropical Asia, Africa, and Madagascar, with small flowers, and smooth rigid leaves, usually evergreen. *M. Africana*, widely distributed in Africa, is called *African box* or *myrtle*. *M. marginata* is a Chinese species found in the province of Kwangtung. *M. semiserrata* is a shrub or small tree of India with handsome reddish wood used in Nepal for carpenter's work. A large number of species formerly placed in this genus are now referred to *Rapanea*.

Myrsineæ (mėr-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Myrsine* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees and shrubs typified by the genus *Myrsine*. About 550 species in 27 genera are known, all tropical.

myrt†, *n.* [ME. *mirt*; < L. *myrtus*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] Myrtle.

The seed of *mirt*, if that thou maist it gete,
Of birch, of yvy, crabbe, and wild olyve,
Lete yeve hem nowe and nowe for channge of mete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Myrtaceæ (mėr-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < *Myrtus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (chiefly choripetalous) trees and shrubs of the order *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and known by the numerous stamens and leaves without stipules, generally opposite, dotted, and with a marginal vein. There are about 1,700 species, of 74 genera and 3 tribes, natives of warm climates, usually with racemed flowers and pervaded by a fragrant volatile oil: some are valuable as spices, as myrtle, clove, pimento; others for edible fruit, as the guava, jamrosade, monkey-pot, and Brazil-nut; others for timber, as the gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) of Australia and the iron-trees (*Metrosideros*) of Java.

myrtaceous (mėr-tā′shius), *a.* [< L. *myrtaceus*, of myrtle, < *myrtus*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] In *bot.*, of, resembling, belonging, or pertaining to the family *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtales (mėr-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Myrtus*, q. v.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, known by its undivided style and two or more ovules in each cell of the ovary, which is united to the calyx, or included in it. It comprises 16 families, of which the *Myrtaceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, and *Onagraceæ* are the most important.

Myrteæ (mėr′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < *Myrtus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of shrubs and trees of the family *Myrtaceæ*, type genus *Myrtus*, and characterized by an ovary of two or more cells, the fruit an indehiscent berry or drupe, and the leaves opposite and dotted. It includes 33 genera, among them *Eugenia*, *Caryophyllus* (clove, etc.), and *Psidium*.

myrtiform (mėr′ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *myrtiforme* = Sp. *mirtiforme* = Pg. *myrtiforme* = It. *mirtiforme*, < L. *myrtus*, myrtle, + *forma*, form.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.—**Myrtiform** ★**fossa**. See *fossa*[1].

myrtle (mėr′tl), *n.* [Formerly *mirtle*, *mirtil*; < OF. *mirtil*, *mirtille*, *myrtille*, a myrtle-berry, also the lesser kind of myrtle (= Pg. *myrtillo* = It. *mirtillo*), dim. of *myrte*, *murte*, F. *myrte*, Sp. *mirto* = Pg. *myrto* = It. *mirto* (= ME. *mirt*: see *myrt*), < L. *myrtus*, *murtus*, *myrta*, *murta*, < Gr. *μύρτος* (also *μυρσίνη*, *μυρρίνη*), < Pers. *mūrd*, the myrtle.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, primarily *M. communis*, the classic and favorite common myrtle. It is a bush or small tree with shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, common in the Mediterranean region. In ancient times it was sacred to Venus, and its leaves formed wreaths for bloodless victors; it was also a symbol of civil authority. It is used in modern times for bridal wreaths. The plant is an unimportant astringent. Its aromatic berries have been used to flavor wine and in cookery. Its flowers, as also its leaves, afford perfumes, the latter used in sachets, etc. Its hard mottled wood is prized in turnery. *M. Lumal* and *M. Meli*



1, branch with flowers of myrtle (*Myrtus communis*); *2*, branch with fruits; *a*, vertical section of a flower; *b*, calyx, torus, and pistil; *c*, the fruit; *d*, vertical section of the seed, showing the embryo.

in Chile furnish valuable hard timber. *Myrteola Nummularia*, the cranberry-myrtle, is a little trailing vine with edible berries, found from Chile southward.

2. A name of various similar plants of other genera of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), and of other families, many unrelated.—**Australian myrtle** (besides true myrtles), the lillypilly (which see).—**Blue myrtle.** See *Ceanothus*.—**Bog-myrtle**, candleberry-myrtle, the sweet-gale. See *gale*[3] and *Myrica*.—**Crape-myrtle.** See *Indian lilac*, under *lilac*.—**Dutch myrtle.** (*a*) The sweet-gale. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A broad-leafed variety of the true myrtle.—**Fringe myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Chamælaucium* of Australia.—**Jews' myrtle.** See *Jews'-myrtle*.—**Juniper myrtle**, the Australian genus *Verticordia*.—**Myrtle flag**, **grass**, or **sedge**, names in Great Britain of the sweet-flag, alluding to its scent.—**Otaheite myrtle**, one or more species of the euphorbiaceous genus *Securinega*.—**Peach myrtle**, the myrtaceous *Hypocalymma* of Australia.—**Running myrtle**, more often simply *myrtle*, a name of the common periwinkle. [U. S.]—**Sand-myrtle**, a smooth, dwarf shrub, *Leiophyllum buxifolium* of the *Ericaceæ*, found in the eastern United States.—**Tasmania myrtle.** See *Fagus*.—**Wax-myrtle**, *Myrica cerifera*.

myrtle-berry (mėr′tl-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bird (mėr′tl-bėrd), *n.* The golden-crowned warbler or yellow-rump, *Dendrœca coronata*. It is one of the most abundant of the warblers in most parts of the United States and Canada, is migratory and insectivorous, breeding in the far north, and wintering in most of the States east of the Mississippi. It is about 5½ inches long, slaty-blue streaked with black, below white streaked with black, the throat and large blotches in the tail white, the rump, a crown-spot, and each side of the breast bright-yellow, bill and feet black.

myrtle-green (mėr′tl-grēn), *n.* A rich pure green of full chroma but low luminosity.

myrtle-wax (mėr′tl-waks), *n.* The product of the *Myrica cerifera*. Also called *myrica-tallow*.

Myrtus (mėr′tus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *myrtus*, < Gr. *μύρτος*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] A genus of shrubs, type of the family *Myrtaceæ* and of the tribe *Myrteæ*. It is characterized by the numerous ovules in the usually two or three ovary-cells, small cotyledons, and the calyx-lobes fully formed in the bud. There are about 60 species, mostly in South America beyond the tropics, some in tropical America, and a dozen in Australasia. The typical species, however, *M. communis*, is native in Asia, and has long been naturalized in southern Europe. See *myrtle*.

Myrus (mī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel.] A genus of eels, typifying the subfamily *Myrinæ*.

myself (mī-self′), *pron.* [< ME. *my selfe*, *me selfe*, *my selve*, *me selve*, *my-selven*, < AS. gen. *mīn selfes*, dat. *mē selfum*, acc. *me selfne*, nom. *ic selfa*; being the pron. *ic*, *mē*, with the adj. *self* in agreement: see *me*[1] and *self*. Cf. *himself*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the first personal pronoun *I* or *me*, either nominative or (as originally) objective. In the nominative it is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I* or alone; in the objective it is either reflexive or emphatic, being, when emphatic, usually in apposition with *me*. Compare *himself*, *herself*, etc.

He is my lege man lelly thou knowes,
For holly the londes that he has he holdes of *mi-selue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

I wol *myselven* gladly with you ryde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 803.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I *myself*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 96.

Which way I fly is hell; *myself* am hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 75.

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

The fact is, I was a trifle beside *myself*—or rather, out of *myself*, as the French would say.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ii.

myselven†, *pron.* A Middle English variant of *myself*.

Mysidæ (mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mysis* + *-idæ*.] A family of schizopod podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Mysis;* the opossum-shrimps. The abdominal region is long, jointed, and ended by caudal swimmerets; there are six pairs of ambulatory thoracic limbs, to which the external gills are attached, and which also function as a kind of brood-pouch in which the eggs are carried about, whence the vernacular name.

Mysis (mī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσις*, a closing the lips or eyes, < *μύειν*, close, as the lips or eyes.] The typical genus of *Mysidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. chameleon* is a common species of the North Atlantic. See *opossum-shrimp*.

mysophobia (mī-sō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσος*, uncleanness, + *φόβος*, flight, panic, fear.] A morbid fear of contamination, as of soiling one's hands by touching anything.

mystacial (mis-tā'si-ạl), *a.* [< *mystax* (*mystac-*) + *-ial*.] Same as *mustachial*.

Mystacina (mis-tạ-sī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, the beard upon it (see *mystax*), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of molossoid emballonurine bats. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and lies upon its upper surface; the middle finger has three phalanges; the wing-membrane has a thickened leathery edge; the soles of the feet are expansive and somewhat sucker-like; and the pollex and hallux have each a supplementary claw. The single species, *M. tuberculata*, is confined to New Zealand, composing with *Chalinolobus* the whole indigenous mammalian fauna. The peculiarities of the genus cause it to be made by some authors the type of a subfamily *Mystacinæ*.

Mystacinæ (mis-tạ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mystacina*.] A group of molossine *Emballonuridæ*, represented by the genus *Mystacina*.

mystacine (mis'tạ-sin), *a.* Having the characters of *Mystacina;* pertaining to the *Mystacinæ*.

mystagogic (mis-tạ-goj'ik), *a.* [< *mystagog-ue* + *-ic*.] Having the character of, relating to, or connected with a mystagogue or mystagogy; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries. *Jer. Taylor*, Rules of Conscience, iii. 4.

mystagogical (mis-tạ-goj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *mystagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *mystagogic*.

mystagogue (mis'tạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *mystagogue* = Sp. *mistagogo* = Pg. *mystagogo* = It. *mistagogo*, < L. *mystagogus*, < Gr. *μυσταγωγός*, one introducing into mysteries, < *μύστης*, one initiated (see *mystery*[1]), + *ἄγειν*, lead (> *ἀγωγός*, a leader).] 1. One who instructs in or interprets mysteries; one who initiates.—2. Specifically, in the *early church*, the priest who prepared candidates for initiation into the sacred mysteries. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.—3†. One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *Bailey*.

mystagogus (mis-tạ-gō'gus), *n.*; pl. *mystagogi* (-jī). [L.: see *mystagogue*.] Same as *mystagogue*.

That true interpreter and great *mystagogus*, the Spirit of God. *Dr. H. More.*

mystagogy (mis'tạ-gō-ji), *n.* [< F. *mystagogie*, < Gr. *μυσταγωγία*, initiation into mysteries, < *μυσταγωγός*, one who introduces into mysteries: see *mystagogue*.] 1. The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacraments.

mystax (mis'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a mustache: see *mustache*.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the lower part of the face, immediately over the mouth-cavity; it is conspicuous in certain *Diptera*, especially of the family *Asilidæ*.

mystert, *n.* See *mister*[2].

mysterial (mis-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< OF. *misterial* = It. *misteriale*, < ML. *misterialis*, *mysterialis* (LL. in adv. *mysterialiter*), mysterious, pertaining to a mystery, < L. *mysterium*, a mystery: see *mystery*[1].] Containing a mystery or an enigma.

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterial*.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

mysteriarch (mis-tē'ri-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *mysteriarches*, < Gr. *μυστηριάρχης*, one who presides over mysteries, < *μυστήριον*, mystery (see *mystery*[1]), + *ἀρχός*, chief, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] One who presides over mysteries.

mysterious (mis-tē'ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *misterious;* = F. *mystérieux* = Sp. *misterioso* = Pg. *mysterioso* = It. *misterioso*, full of mystery, < L. *mysterium*, mystery: see *mystery*[1].] 1. Partaking of or containing mystery; obscure; not revealed or explained; unintelligible.

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV. xxix.

God moves in a *mysterious* way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.
Cowper, Light Shining out of Darkness.

2. Expressing, intimating, or implying a mystery: as, a *mysterious* look; his manner was very *mysterious* and important.=**Syn.** *Mysterious, Mystic, Cabalistic*, dark, occult, enigmatical, incomprehensible, inscrutable. *Mysterious* is the most common word for that which is unknown and excites curiosity and perhaps awe; the word is sometimes used where *mystic* would be more precise. *Mystic* is especially used of that which has been designed to excite and baffle curiosity, involving meanings in signs, rites, etc., but not with sufficient plainness to be understood by any but the initiated. *Mystic* is used poetically for *mysterious;* it may imply the power of prophesying. The meaning of *cabalistic* is shaped by the facts of the Jewish Cabala. The word is therefore applicable especially to occult meanings attributed to written signs.

mysteriously (mis-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a mysterious manner; by way of expressing or implying a mystery; obscurely: as, he shook his head *mysteriously*.

mysteriousness (mis-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being mysterious; obscurity; the quality of being hidden from the understanding and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.—2. That which is mysterious or obscure. *Jer. Taylor.*—3. The behavior or manner of one who wishes or affects to imply a mystery: as, he told us with much *mysteriousness* to wait and see.

mysterize† (mis'tẹ-rīz), *v. t.* [< *myster-y* + *-ize*.] To interpret mystically.

The Cabalists, . . . *mysterizing* their ensigns, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiack, and twelve months in the year. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 10.

★**mystery**[1] (mis'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *mysteries* (-riz). [Formerly also *mistery;* < ME. *mysterie* = F. *mystère* = Sp. *misterio* = Pg. *mysterio* = It. *misterio*, < L. *mysterium*, < Gr. *μυστήριον*, secret doctrine or rite, mystery, < *μύστης*, one initiated, < *μυεῖν*, initiate into the mysteries, teach, instruct, < *μύειν*, close the lips or eyes, < *μῦ*, ■ slight sound with closed lips.] 1. *pl.* In ancient religions, rites known to and practised by certain initiated persons only, consisting of purifications, sacrificial offerings, processions, songs, dances, dramatic performances, and the like: as, the Eleusinian *mysteries*. Hence—2. (*a*) In the Christian Church, especially in the early church and in the Greek Church, a sacrament. This name originally had reference partly to the nature of a sacrament itself as concealing a spiritual reality under external form and matter, and partly to the fact that no catechumen was instructed in the doctrine of the sacraments (except partially as to baptism) or admitted to be present at their administration except through baptism as an initiation. (*b*) *pl.* The consecrated elements in the eucharist; in the singular, the eucharist.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery* [the Holy Sacrament], and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, First [Exhortation.

(*c*) Any religious doctrine or body of doctrines that seems above human comprehension.

They counte as Fables the holie *misteries* of Christian Religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

3. In general, a fact, matter, or phenomenon of which the meaning, explanation, or cause is not known, and which awakens curiosity or inspires awe; something that is inexplicable; an enigmatic secret.

'Twas you incensed the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 35.

Over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth, and the seclusion of his old age, threw a singular *mystery*.
Macaulay, History.

Mystery does indeed imply ignorance, and in the removal of both the principle of curiosity is involved; but there may be ignorance without *mystery*.
Mark Hopkins, Essays, p. 10.

4. A form of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, and still played in some parts of Europe in a modified form, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.

Properly speaking, *Mysteries* deal with Gospel events only, their object being primarily to set forth, by an illustration of the prophetic history of the Old Testament, and more particularly of the fulfilling history of the New, the central mystery of the Redemption of the world, as accomplished by the Nativity, the Passion, and the Resurrection.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23.

mystery[2]† (mis'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *mysteries* (-riz). [Commonly confused with *mystery*[1], to which it has been accom. in spelling; prop. *mistery*, < ME. *misterie*, *mysterie*, for *mister*, *mistere*, *mester*, *mester*, etc., a trade, craft, etc., ult. < L. *ministerium*, office, occupation: see *mister*[2].] Occupation; trade; office; profession; calling; art; craft.

Preestes been aungeles, as by the dignitee of hir *mysterye*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Gouernour of the *mysterie* and companie of the Marchants aduenturers for the discouerie of Regions.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 266.

'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus advises us [to steal]; not to have us [thieves] thrive in our *mystery*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 456.

mystic (mis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mistick, mystick;* < F. *mystique* = Sp. *místico* = Pg. *mystico* = It. *mistico*, < L. *mysticus*, < Gr. *μυστικός*, secret, mystic, < *μύστης*, one who is initiated: see *mystery*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to any of the ancient mysteries.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites, . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it; yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews!
Boyle, Works, II. 278.

2. Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; pertaining to what is obscure or incomprehensible; mysterious; dark; obscure; specifically, expressing a sense comprehensible only to a higher grade of intelligence or to those especially initiated.

And ye five other wandering fires, that move
In *mystic* dance not without song, resound
His praise. *Milton*, P. L., v. 178.

3. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion. *J. Caird.*

4. In the civil law of Louisiana, sealed or closed: as, a *mystic* testament.—**Mystic hexagram.** See *hexagram*, 2.—**Mystic recitation**, the recitation of those parts of the Greek liturgy which are ordered to be said in a low or inaudible voice, like the *secreta* of the Western offices: opposed to the ecphoneses (see *ecphonesis*, 2).=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Cabalistic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One who accepts or preaches some form of mysticism; specifically [*cap.*], one who holds to the possibility of direct conscious and unmistakable intercourse with God by a species of ecstasy. See *Quietist, Pietist, Gichtelian*.

mystical (mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *mystic* + *-al*.] Same as *mystic*.

Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the *mystical* body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for All Saints' Day.

The *mystical* Pythagoras, and the allegorizing Plato.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 399.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

Mystical body of the church. See *body*.—**Mystical fan.** See *flabellum*.—**Mystical sense** of Scripture, a sense to be apprehended only by spiritual experience.—**Mystical theology**, the knowledge of God or of divine things, derived not from observation or from argument, but wholly from spiritual experience, and not discriminated or tested by the reason.

mystically (mis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning; in *Greek liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice; secretly. See *mystic recitation*, under *mystic*.

mysticalness (mis'ti-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being mystical. *Bailey*, 1727.

Mysticete (mis-ti-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for **mystacocete*, < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip (see *mustache*), + *κῆτος*, pl. *κήτη*, a whale: see *Cete*[3].] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, having no teeth developed, the upper jaw being provided with baleen plates; the balænoid whales or whalebone-whales: opposed to *Denticete*. The supramaxillary bone is produced outward in front of the orbits, the rami of the lower jaw remain separate, the nasal bones project forward, and the olfactory organs are well developed. There are two families, *Balænopteridæ* and *Balænidæ*. See cut under *Balænidæ*.

mysticete (mis'ti-sēt), *a.* [< NL. *Mysticete*.] Having baleen instead of teeth in the upper jaw; belonging to the *Mysticete*.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *mysticisme* = Sp. *misticismo* = Pg. *mysticismo* = It. *misticismo;* as *mystic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being mystic or mystical; mysticalness.—2. Any mode of thought, or phase of intellectual or religious life, in which reliance is placed upon a spiritual illumination believed to transcend the ordinary powers of the understanding.

The lofty *mysticism* of his [Plato's] philosophy.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, ii. 5.

Mysticism is a phase of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, which from its very nature is hardly susceptible of exact definition. It appears in connection with the endeavor of the human mind to grasp the divine essence or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communication with the Highest.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 128.

3. Specifically, a form of religious belief which is founded upon spiritual experience, not discriminated or tested and systematized in thought. *Mysticism* and *rationalism* represent opposite poles of theology, rationalism regarding the reason as the highest faculty of man and the sole arbiter in all matters of religious doctrine; mysticism, on the other hand, declaring that spiritual truth cannot be apprehended by the logical faculty, nor adequately expressed in terms of the understanding.

mystick[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystic*.

mystick[2] (mis'tik), *n.* Same as *mistico*.

Two or three picturesque barks, called *mysticks*, with long latine sails, were gliding down it.
Col. Irving, A Visit to Palos.

mystification (mis″ti-fi-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *mystification* = Pg. *mystificação*; as *mystify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing one or playing on one's credulity; a trick.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one.
Edinburgh Rev.

2. The state of being mystified.

mystificator (mis'ti-fi-kā-tǫr), *n.* [< *mystify*, after F. *mystificateur*.] One who mystifies.

mystify (mis'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mystified*, ppr. *mystifying*. [< F. *mystifier* = Pg. *mystificar*, irreg. < Gr. *μυστικός*, mystic, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To perplex purposely; play on the credulity of; bewilder; befog.

Mr. Pickwick . . . was considerably *mystified* by this very unpolite by-play.
Dickens, Pickwick, ii.

Mystropetaleæ (mis″trō-pe-tā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1856), < *Mystropetalon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Mystropetalon*.

Mystropetalon (mis-trō-pet'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (Harvey, 1839), < Gr. *μύστρον*, *μύστρος*, a spoon, + *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A genus of leafless root-parasites, constituting the tribe *Mystropetaleæ* of the family *Balanophoraceæ*. It is known by the two or three free stamens, cubical pollen-grains, and two-lipped staminate and bell-shaped pistillate flowers. It contains two South African species, fleshy scaly herbs, without green color, producing a dense head of flowers.

mytacism (mī'ta-sizm), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *metacism*; = F. *métacisme*, prop. *mytacisme* = Pg. *meticismo*, < LL. *mytacismus*, also *mœtacismus*, erroneously *metacismus*, < LGr. *μυτακισμός*, fondness for the letter *μ*, < Gr. *μῦ*, the letter *μ*.] A fault of speech or of writing, consisting of a too frequent repetition of the sound of the letter *m*, either by substituting it for others through defect of utterance, or by using several words containing it in close conjunction.

mytane†, **myteyne**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *mitten*.

myte†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mite*[1], *mite*[2].

myter†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *miter*.

myth (mith), *n.* [Formerly also *mythe*; = F. *mythe* = Sp. *mito* = Pg. *mytho* = It. *mito* (D. G. Dan. *mythe* = Sw. *myt*), < LL. *mythos*, NL. *mythus*, < Gr. *μῦθος*, word, speech, story, legend.] 1. A traditional story in which the operations of natural forces and occurrences in human history are represented as the actions of individual living beings, especially of men, or of imaginary extra-human beings acting like men; a tale handed down from primitive times, and in form historical, but in reality involving elements of early religious views, as respecting the origin of things, the powers of nature and their workings, the rise of institutions, the history of races and communities, and the like; a legend of cosmogony, of gods and heroes, and of animals possessing wondrous gifts.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious individual or object: as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth*; his having gone to Paris is a *myth*. *Myth* is thus often used as a euphemism for *falsehood* or *lie*.
=Syn. 1. *Myth*, *Fable*, *Parable*. See the quotation.

What is a *myth*? A *myth* is, in form, a narrative; resembling, in this respect, the *fable*, *parable*, and allegory. But, unlike these, the idea or feeling from which the *myth* springs, and which, in a sense, it embodies, is not reflectively distinguished from the narrative, but rather is blended with it; the latter being, as it were, the native form which the idea or sentiment spontaneously assumes. Moreover, there is no consciousness, on the part of those from whom the *myth* emanates, that this product of their fancy and feeling is fictitious. The *fable* is a fictitious story, contrived to inculcate a moral. So the *parable* is a similitude framed for the express purpose of representing abstract truth to the imagination. Both *fable* and *parable* are the result of conscious invention. In both, the symbolical character of the narrative is distinctly recognized. From the *myth*, on the contrary, the element of deliberation is utterly absent. There is no questioning of its reality, no criticism or inquiry on the point, but the most simple unreflecting faith.
G. P. Fisher, Supernatural Origin of Christianity, vi.

mythe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myth*.

myth-history (mith'his″tǫ-ri), *n.* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

mythi, *n.* Plural of *mythus*.

mythic (mith'ik), *a.* [= F. *mythique* = Sp. *mítico* = Pg. *mythico* = It. *mitico* (D. G. *mythisch* = Dan. *mythisk* = Sw. *mytisk*), < L. *mythicus*, < Gr. *μυθικός*, pertaining to a myth, legendary, < *μῦθος*, a myth: see *myth*.] Same as *mythical*.

mythical (mith'i-kal), *a.* [< *mythic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or characterized by myths; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

A comparison of the histories of the most different nations shows the *mythical* period to have been common to all; and we may trace in many quarters substantially the same miracles, though varied by national characteristics, and with a certain local cast and colouring.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 374.

2. Untrue; invented; false.

The account of pheasants being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their roosting-trees appears very *mythical*.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 411.

Mythical theory, in *theol.*, the theory, developed by the German theologian D. F. Strauss, that the miracles and other supernatural events of the Bible are myths: opposed to the *naturalistic theory*, that they may be explained as natural phenomena, and to the *supernatural theory*, that they were the results of and witnesses to a supernatural power working on and through nature.

mythically (mith'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories. *Ruskin*.

mythicist (mith'i-sist), *n.* [< *mythic* + *-ist*.] One who asserts that persons and events appearing or alleged to be supernatural are imaginary or have for their basis a myth.

The *mythicist* says that the thoughts of the Jewish mind conjured up the divine interference, and imagined the facts of the history.
Princeton Rev., July, 1879, p. 162.

mythicizer (mith'i-sī-zėr), *n.* [< **mythicize* (< *mythic* + *-ize*) + *-er*[1].] A mythicist.

The history of the birth of our Lord and His forerunner affords apparent advantage to the *mythicizer* beyond the other parts of the New Testament, where the events are closer to the narrators.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 184.

mythist (mith'ist), *n.* [< *myth* + *-ist*.] A maker of myths.

When poets, and *mythists*, and theologists of antiquity were accustomed to weave just such fancies as they pleased.
The Independent (New York), June 19, 1862.

mythogenesis (mith-ǫ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of or the tendency to originate myths.

The cause of the extraordinary development in man of *mythogenesis*, as of other faculties, was "an external impulse," "a radical change in the conditions of existence of primitive man."
Mind, XII. 623.

mythographer (mi-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *mythograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

The statues of Mars and Venus, I imagine, had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccaccio's favourite *mythographer*.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I., Addenda.

mythography (mi-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μυθογραφία*, legend-writing, < *μυθογράφος*, a writer of legends or myths, < *μῦθος*, a myth, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Representation of myths in graphic or plastic art; art-mythology.

Mythography, or the expression of the Myth in Art, moved on pari passu with mythology, or the expression of the Myth in Literature: as one has reacted on the other, so is one the interpreter of the other.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 22.

2. Descriptive mythology. *O. T. Mason*.

mythologer (mi-thol'ǫ-jėr), *n.* [< *mythology* + *-er*[1].] A mythologist.

mythologian (mith-ǫ-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *mythology* + *-an*.] A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent *mythologians* of Germany.
Max Müller.

mythologic (mith-ǫ-loj'ik), *a.* [< F. *mythologique* = Sp. *mitológico* = Pg. *mythologico* = It. *mitologico*, < LL. *mythologicus*, < Gr. *μυθολογικός*, pertaining to mythology or legendary lore, < *μυθολογία*, mythology: see *mythology*.] Same as *mythological*.

mythological (mith-ǫ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *mythologic* + *-al*.] Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths: fabulous: as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xvi. 6.

mythologically (mith-ǫ-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

mythologise, mythologiser. See *mythologize*, *mythologizer*.

mythologist (mi-thol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [After F. *mythologiste* = Sp. *mitologista* = Pg. *mythologista* = It. *mitologista*; as *mythology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

mythologize (mi-thol'ǫ-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mythologized*, ppr. *mythologizing*. [< F. *mythologiser*; as *mythology* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To construct or relate mythical history.

The supernatural element in the life of St. Catharine may be explained partly by the *mythologising* adoration of the people, ready to find a miracle in every act of her they worshipped, partly by her own temperament and modes of life.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 57.

2. To explain myths.

II. *trans.* 1. To make into a myth.

This parable was immediately *mythologised*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. To render mythical.

Our religion is geographical, belongs to our time and place; respects and *mythologizes* some one time, and place, and person, and people.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 414.

3. To interpret in relation to mythology. [Rare.]

Ovid's Metamorphosis Englishized, *Mythologized*, and Represented in Figures.
Sandys, title of tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Also spelled *mythologise*.

mythologizer (mi-thol'ǫ-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which mythologizes. Also spelled *mythologiser*.

Imagination has always been, and still is, in a narrower sense, the great *mythologizer*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 85.

mythologue† (mith'ǫ-log), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, say.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [Rare.]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue* to account for the origin of human evil?
Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible.

mythology (mi-thol'ǫ-ji), *n.*; pl. *mythologies* (-jiz). [< F. *mythologie* = Sp. *mitología* = Pg. *mythologia* = It. *mitologia*, < LL. *mythologia*, < Gr. *μυθολογία*, legendary lore, < *μῦθος*, a myth + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of myths; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; also, the description or history of myths. The study of surviving myths among European nations and of the imperfectly developed mythic systems of barbarous or savage races is usually accounted part of the study of folk-lore.

2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, etc. See *myth*.

mythonomy (mi-thon'ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *νόμος*, law.] The deductive and predictive stage of mythology. *O. T. Mason*.

mythopeic, mythopœic (mith-ǫ-pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μυθοποιός*, making mythic legends, < *μῦθος*, a myth, legend, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths. Also *mythopoetic*.

Though we may thus explain the *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks, I am far from pretending that we can render any sufficient account of the supreme beauty of their chief epic and artistical productions.
Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 16.

mythopeist, mythopœist (mith-ǫ-pē'ist), *n.* [As *mythopeic* + *-ist*.] A myth-maker.

The Vedic *mythopœist* is never weary of personifying this particular part of celestial nature [the dawn].
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 145.

mythoplasm (mith'ǫ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, myth, + *πλάσμος*, anything molded, a fiction, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, fabricate.] A narration of mere fable.

mythopœic, mythopœist. See *mythopeic*, *mythopeist*.

mythopoetic (mith″ǫ-pǫ-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, myth, + *ποιητικός*, capable of making: see *poetic*.] Same as *mythopeic*.

mythus (mī'thus), *n.*; pl. *mythi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, myth: see *myth*.] Same as *myth*, 1.

Mytilacea (mit-i-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Mytilus* + *-aceæ*.] 1. The mussel family, in a broad sense; the *Mytilidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) this family consisted of *Mytilus* (including *Modiola* and *Lithodomus*) and *Pinna*.

2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Mytilidæ*, *Aviculidæ*, *Prasinidæ*, and those differentiated from them.

mytilacean (mit-i-lā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Mussel-like; mytiloid or mytiliform; pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

II. *n.* A mussel or some similar shell; any member of the *Mytilacea*.

mytilaceous (mit-i-lā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Mytilus* + *-aceous*.] Resembling a mussel; mytiliform; mytiloid; of or pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

Mytilaspis (mit-i-las′pis), *n.* [NL. (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] A large and important genus of scale-insects, of the homopterous family *Coccidæ* and subfamily *Diaspinæ*. They belong among the armored scales, and have the scale long, narrow, more or less curved, with the exuviæ at the anterior extremity. The genus is cosmopolitan, as are many of its species. *M. pomorum* (= *ulmi*) is the oyster-shell scale-insect of the apple. Some discussion has arisen respecting the precedence of this genus or *Lepidosaphes* of Shimer, proposed in January, 1868, and most systematists will probably adopt the latter name. See cut under *scale-insect*.

Mytilidæ (mī-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Mytilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of byssiferous (byssogenous) asiphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mytilus;* the mussels. The shell is equivalve, inequilateral, thickly coated with epidermis, with a weak and generally toothless hinge and marginal ligament. The animal is dimyarian, with a large posterior and a small anterior muscle; the mantle is united by its margins behind into a fringed rudiment of an anal siphon. A well-developed byssus is always present. The species are mostly marine. *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, and *Lithodomus* are representative genera. These and their allies constitute the subfamily *Mytilinæ*. See cuts under *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Dreissenidæ*, and *date-shell*.

mytiliform (mī-til′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a mussel-shell; resembling a mussel; mytiloid.

Mytilinæ (mit-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mytilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mytilidæ*, represented by the genus *Mytilus* and closely related forms.

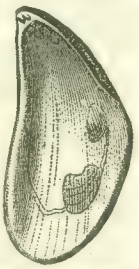
mytilite (mit′i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Mytilus* + *-ite*2.] A fossil mussel-shell like, or supposed to be, a member of the genus *Mytilus*, or referred to an old genus *Mytilites*.

mytiloid (mit′i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like a mussel; mytiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mytilidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mytilidæ;* a mussel.

mytilotoxin (mit″i-lō-tok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-ine*2.] A leucomaine ($C_6H_{15}NO_2$) found in the common mussel. It is an active poison.

Mytilus (mit′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, < Gr. *μυτίλος*, *μυτύλος*, a sea-mussel, < *μῦς*, a shell-fish: see *mouse* and *niche*.] A genus of bivalves to which very different limits have been assigned. In modern systems it is the typical genus of *Mytilidæ*, characterized by its terminal umbones. *M. edulis* is the commonest mussel, found on most coasts, adhering by the byssus in multitudes to rocks, submerged wood, etc. They are often used for food, sometimes cultivated, and used in large quantities for manure. Also written *Mytillus*, *Mytulus*.



Sea-mussel (*Mytilus smaragdinus*).

myxa (mik′sä), *n.*; pl. *myxæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, nostril, beak, also mucus: see *mucus*.] In *ornith.*, the terminal part of the under mandible of a bird, as far as the symphysis or gonys extends, corresponding to the *dertrum* of the upper mandible. [Little used.]

★**myxedema** (mik-sē-dē′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + E. *edema*.] A disease having the following characters: (1) An increase and degeneration of connective tissue over the body, so that it yields an extraordinary quantity of mucin, and hence an edematoid condition of the skin, which does not, however, pit on pressure. This is accompanied by dystrophy of epidermic structures and failure of dermal secretions; anæsthesia, paresthesiac neuralgias, and digestive troubles also are complained of. (2) Muscular and mental sluggishness, which may advance to extreme dementia; subnormal temperature in most cases, and high arterial tension in many. (3) Atrophy or other disease of the thyroid gland, this being the essential lesion upon which all the other symptoms depend. The disease usually occurs in women over forty years of age, but has been observed in men and children.

myxedematous (mik-sē-dem′a-tus), *a.* [< *myxedema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with myxedema.

Myxine (mik-sī′nē), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + *-ine*2.] A genus of myzonts which have a very slimy body and attach themselves to fishes by means of their sucker-like mouth, typical of the family *Myxinidæ;* the hags. See cut under *hag*1, 3.

Myxinidæ (mik-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxine* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous marsipobranchs, cyclostomes, or myzonts, represented by the genus *Myxine*. (*a*) In Gill's ichthyological system, hags with six pairs of branchial sacs which open by ducts confluent with an inferior median canal discharging by one aperture. These hags have an elongate eel-like form, and live in the colder waters of both the northern and the southern hemisphere. They are destructive to other fishes. Often when a fish is caught upon the line, they bore into the body and feed upon the flesh. They are known as *hags*, *hagfishes*, *slime-eels*, and *suckers*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of cyclostomatous fishes whose nasal duct penetrates the palate, including the *Myxinidæ* proper and the *Heptatremidæ* or *Bdellostomidæ*.

myxinoid (mik′si-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myzont (*a*) of the family *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidæ*, or (*b*) of the order *Myxinoidea*.

myxochondroma (mik″sō-kon-drō′mä), *n.*; pl. *myxochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *chondroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with cartilage; myxoma united with chondroma.

myxofibroma (mik″sō-fī-brō′mä), *n.*; pl. *myxofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *fibroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with connective tissue.

Myxogastres (mik-sō-gas′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

myxogastric (mik-sō-gas′trik), *a.* [< NL. *Myxogastr-es* + *-ic*.] Same as *myxogastrous*.

myxogastrous (mik-sō-gas′trus), *a.* [< NL. *Myxogastr-es* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxogastres*.

myxolipoma (mik″sō-li-pō′mä), *n.*; pl. *myxolipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *lipoma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with fatty tissue.

myxoma (mik-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *myxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor consisting of mucous tissue—that is, a tissue with round, fusiform, or stellate cells in a transparent, semifluid, intercellular substance containing a large amount of mucin. Also called *collonema*.

myxomatous (mik-som′a-tus), *a.* [< *myxoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxoma; affected with myxoma.

Myxomycetaceæ (mik-sō-mī-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxomycetes* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxomycetes (mik″sō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *μύκητες*, pl. *μύκης*, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of low organisms, the slime-molds, showing characteristics of both animals and plants. Botanists have studied them most. Three orders, *Acrasiales*, *Plasmodiophorales*, and *Myxogastrales* are recognized. They form slimy yellow, brown, or purple (never green) masses of motile protoplasm during active growth, and are then destitute of cell-wall. Under certain conditions they secrete a cellulose wall and pass into a resting state. This resting state is brought about either by the absence of the requisite moisture, producing larger, somewhat irregular masses, the so-called sclerotium s age, or when the plasmodium seems to have concluded its vegetative period, the protoplasm then becoming heaped into a mass which breaks up internally into a large number of rounded bodies, the spores, each one of which is provided with a cell-wall. Under proper conditions these spores burst their walls and become motile nucleated masses of protoplasm (swarm-spores) which divide separately by simple fission. After a few days two or more of these swarm-spores coalesce and form new plasmodia, which differ only in size from the original. They occur on decaying logs, tan-bark, decaying mosses, etc. See *Mycetozoa*.

myxomycetous (mik″sō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< NL. *Myxomycetes* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*.

myxon† (mik′son), *n.* [< L. *myxon*, *myxo*(*n-*), < Gr. *μύξων*, also *μυξίνος*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar. < *μύξα*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A mullet of the family *Mugilidæ*.

myxopod (mik′sō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *myxopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *mastigopod*, one which has cilia or flagella; one of the *Myxopoda*. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

II. *a.* Same as *myxopodous*.

Myxopoda (mik-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *myxopod*.] Protozoans whose locomotive appendages assume the form of pseudopodia: synonymous with *Rhizopoda*. *Huxley*.

myxopodous (mik-sop′ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myxopoda;* possessing pseudopodia. Also *myxopod*.

myxosarcoma (mik″sō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *myxosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue.

myxosarcomatous (mik″sō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *myxosarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxosarcoma.

Myxospongiæ (mik-sō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] A division of the *Spongida* or *Porifera*, established for the reception of the genus *Halisarca*, consisting of certain gelatinous sponges.

myxospore (mik′sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In certain fungi, a spore produced in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without evident differentiation of ascus or basidium as in ascospores or basidiospores.

myxosporous (mik-sō-spō′rus), *a.* [< *myxospore* + *-ous*.] Containing, producing, or resembling a myxospore.

myxotheca (mik-sō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *myxothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The inferior unguicorn of a bird's bill, or horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible, corresponding to the *dertrotheca* of the upper mandible.

Myzomela (mī-zom′e-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter, + *μέλος*, song.] The typical genus of *Myzomelinæ*, containing most of the species of the subfamily, nearly 30 in number. The bill is long and slender, and curved; the tail is two thirds as long as the wing; the coloration of the males is chiefly black and red, with or without yellow on the under parts, and that of the females is generally plain olive above. *M. cardinalis* is known as the *cardinal honey-eater;* *M. sanguinoleata* as the *sanguineous* or *cochineal creeper;* the former inhabits New Hebrides, the latter Australia.

Myzomelinæ (mī-zom-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzomela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Meliphagidæ*, typified by the genus *Myzomela*.

myzomeline (mī-zom′e-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myzomelinæ*, or having their characters.

myzont (mī′zont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *myzon* (in pl. *Myzontes*), < Gr. *μύζων* (*μυζοντ-*), ppr. of *μύζειν*, suck.] **I.** *a.* Sucking or suctorial, as a lamprey or hag; of or pertaining to the *Myzontes;* cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate, as a fish.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Myzontes;* a lamprey or hag.

Myzontes (mī-zon′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *myzon:* see *myzont*.] A class of vertebrates in which the skull is incompletely developed and there is no lower jaw. The brain is distinctly developed. The heart is also well developed, and partitioned into an auricle and a ventricle. The gills have a pouch-like form. In the adult the mouth is circular and suctorial. The *Myzontes* are the lampreys and hags, representing two orders, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

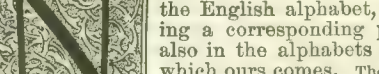
Myzostomida (mī-zō-stom′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-ida*.] An order of doubtful affinities, referred by some to the worms and by others approximated to the mites. It comprises symmetrical animals provided with an external chitinous cuticle, five pairs of movable parapodia, each with a hook and supporting rod, and an alimentary canal with oral and anal apertures, through which latter the eggs are extruded. They are parasitic on crinoids and in starfishes. Also *Myzostomata*.

Myzostomidæ (mī-zō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Myzostomida* with ramified alimentary canal, parapodia connected by muscles which converge to a central muscular mass, body-cavity divided into paired chambers by incomplete septa, and usually four pairs of suckers. They are hermaphrodite or dioecious; the ova are evacuated through a cloaca; and the male generative apertures are situated laterally.

myzostomous (mī-zos′tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or having their characters.

Myzostomum (mī-zos′tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, suck, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Myzostomidæ*, comprehending certain small creatures which are parasitic upon crinoids. They are not over one fifth of an inch in length, and have the form of a flattened disk. *Siebold*, 1843, after *Myzostoma* of Leuckart, 1827.

★ **N**, **n** (en), **1.** The fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which ours comes. The comparative scheme of forms in these alphabets and in the Egyptian (see *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the character has been the same through the whole history of its use. It stands for the "dental" nasal, the nasal sound corresponding to *d* and *t*, as does *m* to *b* and *p*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. This sound, namely, implies for its formation the same check or mute-contact as *d* and *t*, with sonant vibration of the vocal cords as in *d*, and further with unclosure of the passage from the mouth into the nose, and nasal resonance there. Among the nasals, it is by far the most common in English pronunciation (more than twice as common as *m*, and eight times as common as *ng*). While all the nasals are semivocalic or liquid, *n* is the only one which (like *l*, but not more than half as often) is used with vocalic value in syllable-making: namely, in unaccented syllables, where an accompanying vowel, formerly uttered, is now silenced: examples are *token, rotten, open, lesson, reason, oven;* such form, on an average, about one in eight hundred of English syllables. The sign *n* has no variety of sounds; but before *ch, j*, in the same syllable (as in *inch, hinge*) it takes on a slightly modified — a palatalized — character; and similarly it is gutturalized, or pronounced as *ng*, before *k* and *g* (hard), as in *ink, finger;* and its digraph *ng* (see *G*) is the usual representative of the guttural or back-palatal nasal, which in none of our alphabets has a letter to itself. *N* is doubled under the same circumstances as other consonants, and in a few words (as *kiln, damn, hymn*) is silent. In the phonetic history of our family of languages, *n* is on the whole a constant sound: that is to say, there is no other sound into which it passes on a large scale; but its loss, with accompanying vowel-modification, has been a frequent process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 90, and with a stroke over it (N̄), 90,000.—**3.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *nitrogen*.—**4.** [*l. c.* or *cap.*] In *math.*, an indefinite constant whole number, especially the degree of a quantic or an equation, or the class of a curve.—**5.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *north* or *northern;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *noun* (so used in this work); (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *neuter;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *nail* (or *nails*), a measure.

na (nä), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *no*[1].

Na. In *chem.*, the symbol for sodium (NL. *natrium*).

N. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *North America*, or *North American;* (*b*) of *National Academy*, or *National Academician;* (*c*) in *microscopy*, of *numerical aperture* (see *objective*).

naam†, *n.* An archaic form of *nam*[2].

naambarr (näm′bär), *n.* [Australian.] The prickly tea-tree, *Melaleuca stypheloides*, of New South Wales. It is a tall tree with hard wood, almost imperishable under ground, the bark in thin layers, used for thatching, etc.

nab[1] (nab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nabbed*, ppr. *nabbing*. [Formerly also *knab*, as var. of *knap*[1]; but also *nap*, < Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize: see *nap*[5].] To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust and grasp. (*a*) To seize and make off with: as, to *nab* a purse. (*b*) To capture or arrest: as, he was *nabbed* by the police. [Colloq.]

Ay, but if so be a man's *nabbed*, you know.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

nab[2] (nab), *n.* [For *knab*, var. of *knap*[2], as *knob* of *knop*. Cf. Icel. *nabbi*, a knob, knoll.] **1.** The summit of a mountain or rock; any piece of rising ground: same as *knob* (*c*).

Will you just turn this *nab* of heath, and walk into my house?
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xxi. (*Davies.*)

2. The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** A projecting box screwed to the jamb of a door, or to one door of a pair, to receive the latch or bolt, or both, of a rim-lock.—**4**†. A hat; a head-covering.

Kite. Off with your hats!
Pear. Ise keep on my *nab*.
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, ii. 3.

There were those who preferred the *Nab*, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

Nabalus (nab′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826); according to Gray so called (in allusion to its lyrate leaves) < Gr. *νάβλα*, a harp; according to others, from a N. Amer. name for the rattlesnake-root.] A genus of cichoriaceous plants, the rattlesnake-roots, embracing about twenty species. They are natives of Asia and America.

Nabatæan, Nabatean (nab-ạ-tē′an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Nabathæan;* < LL. *Nabataei, Nabathæi*, < Gr. *Ναβαταῖοι*, also *Ναβάται*, < Heb. *Nebhāyóth*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nabatæans: as, *Nabatæan* kings; *Nabatæan* inscriptions.

II. *n.* One of the Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine, often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebaioth* (Isa. lx. 7), and in the first book of Maccabees (v. 25) as *Nabathites*. Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first-born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the seventh century B. C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the century immediately preceding and that immediately succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabatæan inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock-inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them.

Nabathite (nab′ạ-thīt), *n.* [As *Nabath(æan)* + *-ite*[3].] Same as *Nabatæan*.

nab-cheat†, *n.* [< *nab*[2], 4, + *cheat*[3].] A cap; a hat.

Thus we throw up our *nab-cheats*, first for joy.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

nabee (nab′ē), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *bikh*.

nabk (nabk), *n.* [Ar. (?).] One of the plants which is alleged to have furnished the crown of thorns, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, a bush of northern Africa and adjacent parts of Asia.

nabob (nā′bob), *n.* [Also (in defs. 1, 2) *nawab;* cf. F. *nabab* = Sp. *nabab* = Pg. *nababo* = It. *naba* = G. *nabob*, a nabob (def. 3), < E.; < Hind. *nawwāb*, a deputy governor, < Ar. *nawwāb*, pl. (used as sing., as a title of honor) of *nāib* (> Turk. *nāib*), a deputy, viceroy; cf. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.] **1.** A viceroy or governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire: as, the *nabob* of Oudh; the *nabob* of Surat. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under a *soubah* or viceroy.—**2.** [Prop. *nawab.*] An honorary title conferred upon Mohammedans of distinction.—**3.** An Anglo-Indian who has acquired great wealth and lives in Eastern luxury; hence, any very rich and luxurious man. [Colloq.]

He that goes out an insignificant boy in a few years returns a great *Nabob*.
Burke, On Fox's E. I. Bill (Works, ed. 1852, III. 506).

nabs (nabz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A person: with possessive pronouns. Cf. *nibs*.

nacarat (nak′ạ-rat), *n.* [< F. *nacarat*, < Sp. Pg. *nacarado*, < Sp. *nácar*, Pg. *nacar*, mother-of-pearl, nacre: see *nacre*.] **1.** A light-red color; scarlet.

A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, of some tropic shell of the colour called *nacarat*. *C. Brontë*, Villette, xxix.

2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by women to give a rose-ate hue to their complexions. *Brande.*

nache†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch*[2].

nache-bone†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch-bone*.

nacker, *n.* Another spelling of *knacker*[2].

nacket (nak′et), *n.* [Cf. OF. *naquer*, bite, gnaw.] **1.** A small cake or loaf.—**2.** A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

Triptolemus . . . seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon, . . . and even the lady herself . . . "could not but say that the young gentleman's *nacket* looked very good." *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

3. A small parcel or packet. [Scotch in all uses.]

nacre (nā′kėr), *n.* [Formerly *naker;* < F. *nacre*, OF. *nacaire* = Pr. *necari* = Sp. *nácar, nácara* = Pg. *nacar* = It. *naccaro, nacchera, gnacchera*, nacre, < ML. *nacara, nacer, nacrum*, a pearl-shell, nacre; cf. Kurdish *nakāra*, an ornament of different colors, nacre, < Ar. *nakīr*, hollowed out, *nukrat*, small round hollow, *nakara*, hollow out; Heb. *nākar*, dig, *nekārāh*, a pit. Cf. *naker*[1].] Mother-of-pearl. Nacre of commercial value is obtained from many sources, as the top-shells (*Turbinidæ*), tower-shells (*Trochidæ*), earshells (*Haliotidæ*), river-mussels (*Unionidæ*), pearl-oyster shells (*Aviculidæ*), etc.

nacré (nak-rā′), *a.* [F., < *nacre*, nacre: see *nacre*.] Having an iridescence resembling that of mother-of-pearl; nacreous: a French word applied in English to decorative objects: as, *nacré* porcelain.

★**nacreous** (nā′krē-us), *a.* [< *nacre* + *-ous*.] **1.** Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to nacre or mother-of-pearl: as, a *nacreous* luster; a *nacreous* layer.—**2.** Producing or possessing nacre, as shells which have a certain luster or lustrous layer on their inner surface.

nadde†, **nadt**†. Contracted Middle English forms of *ne hadde*, had not. *Chaucer.*

nadder† (nad′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nadder, naddre, neddre*, an adder: see *adder*[1].] The earlier form of *adder*[1].

O servant traytour, false, hoomly hewe,
Lyk to the *naddre* [var. *nedder*] in bosom sly, untrewe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 542.

Thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of hissynge, as a *Neddre* dothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

nadir (nā′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *nadir*, < OF. *nadir, nadaïr*, F. *nadir* = Sp. Pg. It. *nadir*, < Ar. Pers. *nazīr*, in full *nazīr assamt*, nadir, lit. corresponding to the zenith, < *nazīr*, alike, corresponding (< *nazara*, be alike), + *as-samt*, the zenith, the azimuth: see *azimuth, zenith*.] **1.** That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth. It is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point of the heavens vertically above the station. The *zenith* and the *nadir* are thus the two poles of the horizon, the nadir being the inferior pole.

The two theories differed as widely as the zenith from the *nadir* in their main principles.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vii.

Hence—**2.** The lowest point; the point of extreme depression.

The reign of William the Third, as Mr. Hallam happily says, was the *Nadir* of the national prosperity.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Nadir of the sun, in *astron.*, the axis of the conical shadow cast by the earth. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

nadir-basin (nā′dėr-bā″sn), *n.* A vessel of mercury used for observing the nadir with a meridian-circle.

nadorite (nad′ọr-īt), *n.* [< *Nador* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing antimony, lead, oxygen, and chlorin, occurring in brownish orthorhombic crystals at Djebel-Nador in Algeria.

nads†, *n.* [A form of *adz*, due to misdivision of *an adz*.] An adz.

An ax and a *nads* to make troffe for thy hogs.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

nae (nā), *a.* A Scotch form of *no*[2].

nænia, *n.* See *nenia*.

naething (nā′thing), *n.* A Scotch form of *nothing*.

nævе, neve[4] (nēv), *n.* [< L. *nævus*, mole, a birthmark, spot, blemish: see *nævus*.] **1.** A blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch; a birth-mark; a nævus.

So many spots, like *nævеs*, our Venus soil?
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 55.

Hence—**2.** A blemish of any kind.

Besides these outward *nevеs* or open faults, errors, there be many inward infirmities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 539.

nævi, *n.* Plural of *nævus*.

nævoid (nē′void), *a.* [< *nævus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a nævus.

nævose (nē′vōs), *a.* [< NL. **nævosus:* see *nævous.*] Same as *nævous.*

nævous (nē′vus), *a.* [< NL. **nævosus,* < L. *nævus,* mole, wart, a birth-mark: see *nævus.*] Spotted, as if marked with nævi.

nævus (nē′vus), *n.*; pl. *nævi* (-vī). [L., a mole, wart, birth-mark, spot, a blemish, prob. for **gnævus,* < √ *gna,* produce, bear, in *gnatus, natus,* born, *nasci,* be born: see *natal*[1], *ken*[2].] **1.** A congenital local discoloration of the skin, including nævus vascularis and nævus pigmentosus. Also called *birth-mark, mother's mark,* and *nævus maternus.* Compare *mole*[1]. Hence—**2.** In *zoöl.,* a spot or mark resembling a nævus.—**Nævus pigmentosus,** a pigmented mole; a spot of excessive pigmentation on the skin, with more or less hypertrophy of corium, epidermis, or epidermal structures (hairs). The pigment is found both in the rete mucosum and in the corium.—**Nævus pilosus,** a pigmented mole with an excessive growth of hair. Also called *nævus pilaris.*—**Nævus spilus,** a smooth pigmented mole.—**Nævus unius lateris,** a pigmented mole of a kind the distribution of which corresponds to that of one or more cutaneous nerves. Also called *papilloma neuropathicum.*—**Nævus vascularis,** a vascular nævus, an angioma of the skin or skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may or may not rise above the level of surrounding skin, may be from a bright-red to a dark-purple color, according to its depth, and may be small or very extensive. Also called *strawberry-mark* and *claret-cheek.*—**Nævus verrucosus,** a pigmented mole with a warty surface.

nag[1] (nag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nagged,* ppr. *nagging.* [Also written *knag;* prop. (orig.) *gnag,* related to *gnaw* as *drag* to *draw;* cf. Sw. Norw. *nagga,* gnaw, nibble, tease; a secondary form of the verb represented by *gnaw,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To nick; chip; slit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To irritate or annoy with continued scolding, petty faultfinding, or urging; pester with continual complaints; torment; worry.

> You always heard her *nagging* the maids.
> *Dickens,* Ruined by Railways.

> Is it pleasing to . . . have your wife *nag-nagging* you because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor-ess's soirée or what not?
> *Thackeray,* Lovel the Widower, iii.

II. *intrans.* To scold pertinaciously; find fault constantly.

> Forgive me for *nagging;* I am but a woman.
> *C. Reade,* Cloister and Hearth, xcvii.

nag[1] (nag), *n.* [< *nag*[1], *v.*] A nick; a notch.

> A tree they cut, wi' fifteen *naggs* upo' ilk side.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

nag[2] (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *neg,* Sc. *naig,* early mod. E. *nagge;* < ME. *nagge,* < MD. *negge, negghe,* D. *negge,* a small horse; akin to *neigh*[1], q. v.] **1.** A horse, especially a poor or small horse.

> He neyt as a *nagge* at his nosethrilles!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7727.

> Like the forced gait of a shuffling *nag.*
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 135.

> I saw but one horse in all Venice, . . . and that was a little bay *nagge.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 287.

2†. A worthless person; as applied to a woman, a jade. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 205. [Slang.]

> Yon ribaudred *nag* of Egypt [Cleopatra],
> Whom leprosy o'ertake!
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 10. 10.

> Gull with bombast lines the witless sense
> Of these odd *nags,* whose pates' circumference
> Is fill'd with froth.
> *Marston,* Scourge of Villainy, vi. 64.

nag[3] (nag), *n.* [Cf. *knag.*] A wooden ball used in the game of shinty or hockey. [North of Ireland.]

Naga, *n.* See *Naja.*

Nagari (nä′gạ-rē), *n.* [Skt. *nāgarī* (Hind. *nāgrī*), *deva-nāgarī* (Hind. *dev-nāgrī*); < *nagara,* city, town.] An Indian alphabet especially well known as used for Sanskrit. Also called *Deva-nagari.*

> The most important group of Indian alphabets is the *Nagari,* or, as it is usually called, the *Devanagari.*
> *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, II. 349.

nagdana (nag-dā′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin of a deep transparent red color, from an undetermined burseraceous tree of India. It exudes freely during the hot months, and much finds its way into the ground, whence it is dug after the tree has disappeared. Also called *loban.* *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

nage†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *natch*[2].

nagelfluh (nä′gel-flö), *n.* [G. dial., < *nagel,* nail, + *fluh,* the wall of a rock.] In Switzerland, a coarse conglomerate forming a part of the series called the *Molasse* by Swiss geologists. These rocks are of Oligocene Tertiary age, and are conspicuously displayed in the Righi and its vicinity. Sometimes called *gompholite.*

nagesar, *n.* Same as *nagkassar.*

nagger (nag′ėr), *n.* [< *nag*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who nags; a scold; a tease.

naggle (nag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *naggled,* ppr. *naggling.* [Freq. of *nag*[1], *v.* (?).] To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *Halliwell.*

naggon† (nag′on), *n.* [Dim. of *nag*[2].] Same as *nag*[2]. [Rare.]

> Wert thou George with thy *naggon,* that foughtst with the draggon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against me dare cavil.
> *John Taylor,* Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

naggy[1] (nag′i), *a.* [< *nag*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Inclined to nag or pester with continued complaints or petty faultfinding.—**2.** Irritable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

naggy[2] (nag′i), *n.*; pl. *naggies* (-iz). [Dim. of *nag*[2].] A little nag.

> Yet here is [a] white-footed *nagie,*
> I think he'll carry baith thee and me.
> *Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 80).

nagkassar (nag-kas′ăr), *n.* [Also *nagesar, nagkesur, nageushur;* < Hind. *nāgkēsar,* the plant *Mesua ferrea* or its flowers, the Indian rose-chestnut.] One of two allied Indian trees, *Ochrocarpus* (*Calysaccion*) *longifolius* and *Mesua ferrea;* also, and more commonly, their flower-buds, which are used by the natives for perfume and for dyeing silk yellow and orange: once imported into England. The former species is also called *suriga.*—**Nagkassar-oil.** See *Mesua.*

nagor (nā′gôr), *n.* [Coined by Buffon.] **1.** The Senegal antelope, *Cervicapra redunca,* a



Nagor (*Cervicapra redunca*).

rietbok or reedbuck of western Africa, having the horns curved forward. Also called *wanto.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of reedbucks: synonymous with *Cervicapra.* *Ogilby.*

nag-tailed (nag′tāld), *a.* [Appar. < *nag*[1] + *tail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail nicked or docked.

> In 1799 *nag-tailed* horses were ordered to be ridden [by the cavalry regiment Scots Greys].
> *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VIII. 34.

nagyagite (naj′ạ-gīt), *n.* [< *Nagyag* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs usually in foliated masses (and hence is also called *foliated tellurium*), rarely crystallized, and of a blackish lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. It is found at Nagyag in Transylvania and elsewhere.

nahor-oil (nā′hôr-oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] See *Mesua.*

Naia, *n.* See *Naja.*

Naiad (nā′yad), *n.* [= F. *naïade,* < L. *Naias* (*Naiad-*), pl. *Naiades,* = Gr. *Naιάς,* pl. *Naιάδες,* a water-nymph, < *νάειν,* flow, akin to *ναῦς,* a ship: see *nave*[2].] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.,* a water-nymph; a female deity presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent.

> The *Naiad* 'mid her reeds
> Press'd her cold finger closer to her lips.
> *Keats,* Hyperion, i. 13.

2. [*l. c.*] In *bot.,* a plant of the genus *Naias;* also, sometimes, any plant of the *Naiadaceæ.*

Naiadaceæ (nā-yạ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous water-plants, of the order *Naiadales,* typified by the genus *Naias.* Until recently this has been made a large comprehensive family, including as tribes several groups that are now given family rank, as *Potamogetonaceæ, Aponogetonaceæ,* and *Scheuchzeriaceæ.* Now limited to the single genus *Naias.*

naiadaceous (nā-yạ-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.,* of, pertaining or belonging to, or of the nature of the *Naiadaceæ.*

Naiadeæ (nā-yad′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1822), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, consisting of the genus *Naias* and therefore equivalent to the family *Naiadaceæ.*

Naiades (nā′yạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Naιάδες,* pl. of *Naιάς* (> L. *Naias*), a water-nymph: see *Naiad.*] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.,* the Naiads.—**2.** [NL.] In *bot.,* the name given by Bernard Jussieu in his arrangements of the plants in the garden of the Trianon (1759) to a large group of aquatic plants including all that have ever been placed in the *Naiadaceæ* and many others.

naiant (nā′yạnt), *a.* [< OF. *naiant, naant,* ppr. of *naier, naer,* < L. *natare,* swim: see *natant.*] In *her.,* in the attitude of swimming: said of a fish used as a bearing. See cut under *natant.*

Naias (nā′yas), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Naias,* < Gr. *Naιάς,* a Naiad or water-nymph: see *Naiad.*] A genus of immersed aquatic plants, type of the family *Naiadaceæ* and the tribe *Naiadeæ,* known by the axillary flowers and a solitary carpel with one basilar ovule. There are about 10 species, in fresh water, both tropical and temperate. They are usually delicate plants, with a filiform creeping rootstock, slender linear leaves, and minute flowers in the axils. The species are called *naiad* or *water-nymph.*

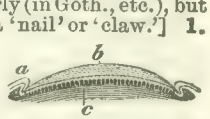


Fruiting Plant of *Naias flexilis.*
a, the fruit.

Naididæ (nā-id′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naïs* (*Naid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of oligochætous annelids, represented by the genus *Naïs.* They are small aquatic or limicoline worms with a delicate thin skin and colorless blood abundant in fresh-water pools. Though they lay eggs in the ordinary way, they also have a remarkable mode of asexual reproduction by a process of budding, through which one individual becomes two. See cut under *Naïs.*

naïf (nä-ēf′), *a.* [= D. *naïf,* **naïef** = G. Sw. Dan. *naiv;* < F. *naïf,* < L. *nativus,* native, rustic, simple: see *native.*] **1.** Ingenuous; artless; natural: the masculine form, *naïve* being the corresponding feminine (but used also, in English, without regard to gender: see *naïve*).—**2.** Having a natural luster: applied by jewelers to precious stones.

nail (nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nayle;* < ME. *naile, nayle, ncile,* < AS. *nægel* (in inflection *nægl-*), a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = OS. *nagal* = OFries. *neil, nil* = D. *nagel* = MLG. LG. *nagel* = OHG. *nagal,* MHG. G. *nagel,* a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = Icel. *nagl* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *negl,* a nail of the finger or toe, = Icel. *nagli* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *nagle* = Goth. **nagls* (in deriv. verb *ga-nagljan,* fasten with nails), a nail of metal; cf. OBulg. *nogŭtĭ* = Serv. *nokat* = Bohem. *nehet* = Pol. *nogiec* = Russ. *nogotĭ* = Lith. *nagas,* a nail, claw, = Skt. *nakha,* a nail of the finger or toe. Not related, or related only remotely, by a doubtful transposition, with OIr. *inga,* Ir. *ionga* = L. *unguis* = Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw (see *ungulate, onyx*). The sense of 'a nail of metal' occurs early (in Goth., etc.), but it is derived from that of a 'nail' or 'claw.'] **1.** A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. A nail, technically called *unguis,* consists of horny substance, which is condensed and hardened epidermis, the same as that forming the horns, hoofs, and claws of various animals. A claw is a sharp curved nail; a hoof is a blunt nail large enough to inclose the end of a digit. The white mark at the base of the human nail is called the *lunula.*



Cross-section of Human Nail, enlarged.
b, the nail; *a,* lateral fold of skin; *c,* bed of the nail, with its ridges.

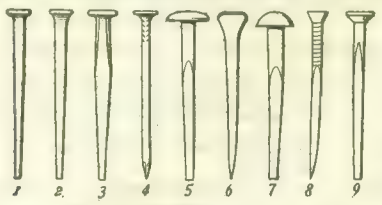
> Pare clene thy *naïles.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

> With their sharp *Nails,* themselves the Satyrs wound.
> *Congreve,* Death of Queen Mary.

2. In *entom.,* the uncus.—**3.** In *ornith.,* the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose. It is usually quite distinct from the skinny part of the bill, and resembles a human finger-nail. A similar formation, but more claw-like, occupies the end of the upper mandible of various other water-birds, as the pelican.

4. The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg near the knee or the hock.—**5.** A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together. Nails are made of iron, copper, zinc, or brass, and range in length from ⅝ of an inch to 5 inches. Nails more than 5 inches long are properly called *spikes.* Nails are classified by length, by the character of the head, and by the use or material

or both: as, *oval-* or *flat-headed nail, picture-nail, copper boat-nail, wire finishing-nail, zinc shoe-nail, trunk-nail, shingle-nail*, etc. All nails are now made by machinery and the term *wrought-nail*, meaning 'hand wrought,' is obsolete. The distinction between tacks, brads, spikes,



Nails.

1, cut nail; *2*, finishing-nail; *3*, shingle-nail; *4*, wire nail; *5*, saddle-nail; *6*, horse-shoe nail; *7*, hame-nail; *8*, clinching-nail; *9*, countersunk boat-nail.

and nails is chiefly one of size. Many tacks and brads resemble nails and some headless nails are not called brads, but *points*, though differing from the glaziers' *points*. *Sixpenny, tenpenny*, etc., nails were originally nails which cost sixpence, tenpence, etc., a hundred. The names now denote sizes.

And in the mydys of the Sterr ys on of *naylis* that ower Savyr Crist was crucifyed with.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
His energies, no longer tameless then,
To mould a pin, or fabricate a *nail*?
Shelley, Queen Mab, v. 9.

6. A stud or boss; a short metallic pin with a broad head serving for ornament.—**7.** Same as *shooting-needle*.—**8.** A unit of English cloth-measure, 2¼ inches, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard. Abbreviated *n.*—**9.** A weight of eight pounds: generally applied to articles of food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Countersunk nail**, a nail having a cone-shaped head, like that of a screw.—**Cut nail**, a nail made by a nail-machine, as distinguished from a wrought or forged nail.—**On the nail**, on the spot; at once; immediately; without delay or postponement: as, to pay money *on the nail*. [This phrase is said to have originated in the custom of making payments, in the Exchange at Bristol, England, and elsewhere, on the top of a pillar called "the nail."]

What legacy would you bequeathe me now,
And pay it *on the nail*, to fly my fury?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

To drive the nail. See *drive*.—**To hit the nail on the head**, to hit or touch the exact point: used in a figurative sense.

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o' the head*.
Wits' Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

★**To put or drive a nail in one's coffin.** See *coffin*.

nail (nāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *nailen, naylen*, < AS. *nægllian* = OS. *neglian* = D. MLG. *nagelen* = OHG. *nagalen*, MHG. *nagelen*, G. *nageln* = Sw. *nagla* = Dan. *nagle* = Goth. *ga-nagljan*, fasten with nails; from the noun.] **1.** To fix or fasten with a nail or with nails; drive nails into for the purpose of fastening or securing: often with a preposition and an object, or with an adverb, to denote the result: as, to *nail up* a box; to *nail* a shelf *to* the wall; to *nail down* the hatches; to *nail* a joist *into* place; to *nail* it *back*.

ij. lytell bynches by euery syde, on by the chymney, on *nayled to* the walle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Take your arrows,
And *nail* these monsters to the earth!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. To stud with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. Figuratively, to pin down and **hold fast**; make secure: as, to *nail* a bargain.

We had lost the boats at Gondokoro, and we were now *nailed* to the country for another year.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xxii.

4. To secure by a prompt action; catch. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Ogleton had already *nailed* the cab, a vehicle of all others the best adapted for a snug flirtation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

5. To make certain; attest; confirm; clinch.

Ev'n ministers, they ha'e been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid at times to vend,
An' *nail* 't wi' Scripture.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

6. To trip up; detect and expose, as in an error. [Colloq.]

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

7†. To spike (a cannon).—**8.** *Naut.*, to spoil; frustrate the purpose of; make unlucky: as, to *nail* the trip (that is, spoil the voyage).—**To nail to the counter**, to put (a counterfeit coin) out of circulation by fastening it with a nail to the counter of a shop; hence, figuratively, to expose as false and thus render innocuous: as, to *nail* a lie *to the counter*. [Colloq.]

A few familiar facts . . . have been suffered to pass current so long that it is time they should be *nailed to the counter*. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 67.

nail-bone (nāl'bōn), *n.* **1.** The lacrymal bone, or os unguis: so called from its size and shape in man, in which respects it resembles a thumb-nail. See *lacrymal, n.*, and cut under *skull*.—**2.** The terminal phalanx of a digit which bears a nail.

nailbourne (nāl'börn), *n.* [Formerly also *naylborne*; < *nail* (?) + *bourn*[1], *burn*[2].] An intermittent spring in the Cretaceous, and especially in the Lower Greensand; a channel filled at a time of excessive rainfall, when the plane of saturation of the chalk rises to a higher level than usual. The running of one of these bourns was formerly considered "a token of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle." Also called simply *bourn* and *bourne* both in Kent and Surrey; also *bourn* and *winterbourn* in Hants and further west. The term *levant* is also used in Hampshire and West Sussex, and *gipsy* in Yorkshire.

nail-brush (nāl'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nailer (nā'lėr), *n.* [< *nail* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nails.—**2.** One whose occupation is the making of nails; also, one who sells nails.

As *nailers* and locksmiths their fame has spread even to the European markets. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 4.

naileress (nā'lėr-es), *n.* [< *nailer* + *-ess*.] A female nail-maker. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

nailery (nā'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *naileries* (-iz). [< *nail* + *-ery*.] An establishment where nails are made.

Near the bridge is a large almshouse and a vast *nailery*.
Pennant. (*Latham.*)

nail-extractor (nāl'eks-trak″tor), *n.* An implement in which are combined nipping-claws for grasping the head of a nail and a fulcrum and lever for drawing it from its socket.

nail-fiddle (nāl'fid″l), *n.* A German musical instrument, invented in 1750, consisting of a graduated series of metallic rods, which were sounded by means of a bow.



Nail-extractor.
a, handle; *b* and *c*, antagonizing levers with clinchers, *c* and *d*. *e*, acting as a fulcrum, rests upon the board or floor from which the nail is to be extracted. The clinchers, *c* and *d*, engage the nail, and the movement of the handle as indicated by the arrow extracts the nail.

nail-file (nāl'fīl), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing-case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail-scissors.

nail-head (nāl'hed), *n.* **1.** The head of a nail.—**2.** In *arch.*, a medieval ornament. See *nail-headed*.—**Nail-head spar**, a variety of calcite, so named in allusion to the shape of the crystals.

nail-headed (nāl'hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—**2.** Ornamented with round spots whether in relief or in color, as textile fabrics.—**Nail-headed characters.** Same as *arrow-headed characters* (which see, under *arrow-headed*).—**Nail-headed molding**, in *arch.*, a form of molding common in Romanesque architecture, so named from being cut into a series of quadrangular pyramidal projections resembling the heads of nails.



Nail-headed Molding.—Ducal palace, Venice.

★**nailing-machine** (nā'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forcing or driving nails into place. (*a*) In *carp.*, a feeding-tube for the nails, connected with a plunger or reciprocating hammer. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, a power-machine closely allied to the shoe-pegger, used to drive small metallic nails or brads into the soles of shoes.

nail-machine (nāl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for making nails, spikes, brads, or tacks.

nail-maker (nāl'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes nails; a nailer; a person engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of nails.

nail-plate (nāl'plāt), *n.* A plate of metal rolled to the proper thickness for cutting into nails.

★**nail-rod** (nāl'rod), *n.* A strip split or cut from an iron plate to be made into wrought nails.

nail-selector (nāl'sē-lek″tor), *n.* A machine, or an attachment to a nail-machine, for automatically throwing out headless or otherwise ill-formed nails and slivers.

nail-tailed (nāl'tāld), *a.* Having a horny excrescence on the end of the tail: as, the *nail-tailed* kangaroo, *Macropus unguifer*.

nailwort (nāl'wėrt), *n.* **1**†. A plant, *Draba verna*; also, *Saxifraga tridactylites*. *Gerard.*—**2.** A plant of the genus *Paronychia*.

nain (nān), *a.* [Sc., < *mine ain*, misdivided as *my nain*: see *ain, own*[1].] Own.—**His nain**, his own.

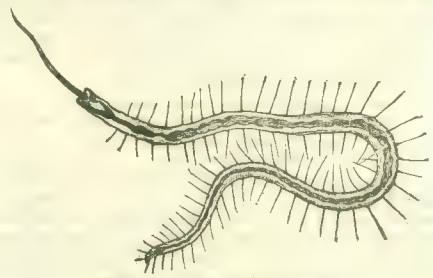
nainsell (nān'sel), *n.* [< *mine ainsel*, misdivided as *my nainsell*: see *ainsel, ownself*. See *nain*.] Own self. [Highland Scotch.]

Her [his] *nainsell* didna mak ta road—an shentlemans likit grand roads, she suld hae pided at Glasco.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxx.

nainsook (nān'sůk), *n.* [< Hind. *nainsukh* (lit. 'pleasure of the eye'), Indian muslin; cf. *nainū*, sprigged muslin.] A kind of muslin similar to jaconet, but thicker, originally made in Bengal. It is made both plain and striped, the stripe running the length of the stuff.

nainzook, *n.* Same as *nainsook*.

Naïs (nā'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nais*, < Gr. *Naïς*, var. of *Naιάς*, L. *Naias*, a water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] **1.** The leading genus of *Naididæ*, having the



Naïs proboscidea, much enlarged.

prostomium elongated into a proboscis, the dorsal parapodia simply filamentous, and the ventral hamulate. *N. proboscidea* is an example. Also called *Stylaria*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus.

naissant (nā'sant), *a.* [< F. *naissant*, < L. *nascen(t-)s*, being born, nascent: see *nascent*.] Nascent; newly born or about to be born or brought forth; specifically, in *her.*, rising or coming forth: said of a beast which is represented as emerging from the middle of an ordinary as a fesse, and in this way differing from *issuant*.



Naissant.
Demi-lion naissant from a fesse.

Under pressure of the Revolution, which it was expected would give birth to the Empire, the German Sovereigns in 1848 had made a show of clubbing together, so to speak, for a navy which should defend the *naissant* Empire's coasts.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 184.

nait[1]†, *a.* [ME. *nait, nayt*, < Icel. *neytr*, fit, fit for use: cf. *neyta*, use (see *nait*[1], *v.*), < *njōta* (= AS. *neótan*, etc.), use: see *note*[2].] Fit; able.

Of all his sones for sothe, that semely were holdyn,
Non was so noble, ne of *nait* strenght,
As Ector, the eldist, & aire to hym seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3878.

nait[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *naiten, nayten*, < Icel. *neyta*, use, make use of, < *njōta*, use: see *nait*[1], *a.*] To use; employ.

The burd bowet from the bede, broght hym in haste
An ymage full nobill, that he *naite* shulde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

nait[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *naiten, nayten*, < Icel. *neita* (= Dan. *nægte*), deny, < *nei*, nay: see *nay*. Cf. *nite*, and *nay, v.*] To deny; disclaim.

He shal nat *nayte* ne denye his synne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

naithless†, *adv.* A form of *natheless*.

naitly† (nāt'li), *adv.* [ME., < *nait*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Fully; completely.

All his nauy full nobill *naytly* were lost,
And refte fro the rynke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13112.

naïve (nä-ēv'), *a.* [< F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* (cf. *naïf*), < L. *nativus*, native, rustic, simple: see *native*.] **1.** Simple; unsophisticated; ingenuous; artless.

Little Lilly . . . would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as *naïve* and unsophisticated as her own. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

2. In *philos.*, unreflective; uncritical. *Naïve* thought is characterized by making deductions from propositions never consciously asserted.=**Syn. 1.** *Frank, Ingenuous*, etc. See *candid*.

naïvely (nä-ēv'li), *adv.* In a naïve manner; with native or unaffected simplicity.

She divided the fish into three parts; . . . helped Gay to the head, me to the middle, and, making the rest much the largest part, took it herself, and cried, very *naïvely*, I'll be content with my own tail.
Pope, Letter to Several Ladies.

naïveté (nä-ēv-tā′), *n.* [F., < LL. *nativita(t-)s*, nativeness: see *nativity*, *naïf*, *naïve*.] Native simplicity; a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct.

Mrs. M'Catchley was amused and pleased with his freshness and *naïveté*, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen. *Bulwer*, My Novel, v. 8.

naïvety (nä-ēv′ti), *n.* [< *naïve* + *-ty*.] Same as *naïveté*.

Naja (nā′jä), *n.* [NL., also *Naia*, *Naga*, < Hind. *nāg*, a snake.] A genus of very venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ* or made the type of a family *Najidæ*, having the skin of the neck distensible into a kind of hood, the anal scute entire, the urosteges two-rowed, and no postparietal plates; the cobras. The common cobra of India is *N. tripudians*; the asp of Africa is *N. haje*. See cuts under *asp*[2] and *cobra-de-capello*.

Najidæ (naj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naja* + *-idæ*.] A family of very venomous serpents, of the order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Naja*; the cobras.

nake† (nāk), *v. t.* [ME. *naken*, < AS. *nacian*, also *be-nacian* (rare), make naked: see *naked*.] To make naked. [Rare.]

O nyce men, why *nake* ye yowre backes?
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords,
Think of your wrongs!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v.

★ **naked** (nā′ked), *a.* [< ME. *naked*, < AS. *nacod*, *naced*, naked (> *næced*, nakedness), = OFries. *nakad*, *naked* = D. *naakt* = MLG. *naket*, *nakent*, *nakendich* = LG. *naked*, *nakd* = OHG. *nacchut*, *nahhut*, *nachot*, MHG. *nacket*, *nackent*, G. *nackt*, *nackend* (dial. also *nackig*, *nachtig*) = Icel. *nökvidhr*, later *naktr* = Goth. *nakwaths* = Ir. *nochd* = W. *noeth* = L. *nūdus* (for **novdus*, **nogvidus*?) (> It. Sp. Pg. *nudo* = F. *nu* = E. *nude*), also with diff. term. OFries. *naken* = Icel. *nakinn* = Sw. *naken* = Dan. *nögen* = Skt. *nagna*, naked; these being appar. orig. pp. forms in *-ed*[2] and *-en*[1] respectively; but no verb appears in the earliest records (the verb *nake* being a back formation, of later origin); also, akin to OBulg. *nagŭ* = Serv. *nag* = Bohem. *nahy* = Pol. *nagi* = Russ. *nagoĭ* = Lith. *nogas* = Lett. *nōks*, naked; root unknown.]

1. Unclothed; without clothing or covering; bare; nude: as, a *naked* body or limb. The word is sometimes used in the English Bible and in other translations in the sense of scantily clad — that is, having nothing on but a short tunic or shirt-like undergarment, without the long sheet-like mantle or outer garment.

There we wesshe vs and bayned vs all *nakyd* in the water of Iordan, trustynge to be therby wesshen and made clene from all our synnes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them *naked*.
Mark xiv. 52.

2. Without covering; especially, without the usual or customary covering; exposed; bare: as, a *naked* sword.

The Ban and the kynge Bohors com on with swerdes *naked* in her handes, all blody, and chaced and slough all that thei myght a-reche before hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

In his hand
He shakes a *naked* lance of purest steel,
With sleeves turn'd up.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, noting flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in a closed ovary (gymnosperms), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, noting mollusks when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell. (*c*) In *entom.*, without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface.

3. Open to view. (*a*) Not inclosed: as, a *naked* fire. (*b*) Figuratively, not concealed; manifest; plain; evident; undisguised: as, the *naked* truth.

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. Heb. iv. 13.

"Robin," said he, "I'll now tell thee
The very *naked* truth."
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 380).

The system of their [the ancients'] public services, both martial and civil, was arranged on the most *naked* and manageable principles. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Mere; bare; simple.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men save only a *naked* belief.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Most famous States, though now they retaine little more then a *naked* name.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 242.

Much more, if first I floated free,
As *naked* essence must I be
Incompetent of memory.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

5. Having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury; unarmed; exposed; defenseless.

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 258.

Man were ignoble, when thus arm'd, to show
Unequal Force against a *naked* Foe.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6. Bare; unprovided; unfurnished; destitute.

I am a poor man, *naked*,
Yet something for remembrance; four a-piece, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

What strength can he to your designs oppose,
Naked of friends, and round beset with foes?
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 280.

Sea-beaten rocks and *naked* shores
Could yield them no retreat.
Cowper, Bird's Nest.

7. In *music*, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone.—**8.** In *law*, unsupported by authority or consideration: as, a *naked* overdraft; a *naked* promise.—**Naked barley**, *Hordeum sativum vulgare*, sometimes called *H. cœleste*, superior for peeled barley, inferior for brewing.—**Naked beard-grass.** See *beard-grass*.—**Naked bed**†, a bed in which one lies naked: from the old custom (still common in Ireland and Italy, and nearly universal in China and Japan) of wearing no night-linen in bed.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.
Mir. for Mags., p. 611.

And much desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xvii. 75. (*Nares.*)

Naked bee, any bee of the genus *Nomada*.—**Naked broom-rape**, a plant of the genus *Thalesia*. See *broom-rape*.—**Naked bullet.** See *bullet*.—**Naked eggs**, in *entom.*, eggs which are unprotected and are dropped loosely in the substance which is to furnish food to the larvæ.—**Naked flooring**, in *carp.* See *flooring*.—**Naked mollusk**, a nudibranch. See *Nudibranchiata*.—**Naked pupæ**, pupæ which are not surrounded by a cocoon.—**Naked serpents**, the cæcilians, a group of worm-like amphibians technically called *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*.—**Stark naked**, entirely naked.

Truth . . . goes (when she goes best) *stark naked*; but falshood has ever a cloake for the raine.
Dekker, Gull's Horne-Booke, p. 68.

The naked eye, the eye unassisted by any instrument, such as spectacles, a magnifying-glass, telescope, or microscope.=**Syn. 1.** Uncovered, undressed.—**5.** Unprotected, unsheltered, unguarded.

naked-eyed (nā′ked-īd), *a.* Having the sense-organs uncovered, as a jelly-fish; gymnophthalmatous: the opposite of *hidden-eyed*: as, the *naked-eyed* medusans.

naked-lady (nā′ked-lā′di), *n.* The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*: from the fact that the flower appears without any leaf.

nakedly (nā′ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *nakedliche*; < *naked* + *-ly*[2].] In a naked manner; barely; without covering; absolutely; exposedly.

You see the loue I beare you doth cause me thus *nakedly* to forget myselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 210.

How have you borne yourself! how *nakedly*
Laid your soul open, and your ignorance,
To be a sport to all! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

nakedness (nā′ked-nes), *n.* [< ME. *nakednesse*, < AS. *nacednes*, < *nacod*, *naced*, *næced*, naked: see *naked* and *-ness*.] The state or condition of being naked; nudity; bareness; defenselessness; undisguisedness.

nakedwood (nā′ked-wūd), *n.* One of two trees, *Colubrina reclinata* and *Anamomis dichotoma*, which occur from the West Indies to Florida.

naken† (nā′ken), *v. t.* [< *nake* + *-en*[1].] To make naked.

naker[1]† (nā′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *naker*, < OF. *nacre*, *nacar*, *nacaire*, *nakaire*, *naquaire*, etc., = Pr. *necari* = It. *naccaro*, *nacchera*, < ML. *nacara*, < Ar. *nākīr*, *nākūr* (> Pers. *nakāra*), a kettledrum, < *nakīr*, hollowed out: see *nacre*.] A kind of drum; a kettledrum.

Pypes, trompes, *nakeres*, clariounes.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1653.

A flourish of Norman trumpets . . . mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

naker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nacre*.

nakerin†, *a.* [ME., < *naker*[1] + *-in*[1].] Of or pertaining to nakers or kettledrums.

Ay the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1413.

nakery† (nā′kėr-i), *n.* Same as *naker*[1].

nakke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*.

nale†, *n.* [In the phrase *at the nale*, *atte nale*, properly *at then ale*, at the ale-house: see *ale*.] An ale-house. See *ale*, 4.

Make him grete feestes *atte nale*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 49.

nall† (nâl), *n.* See *nawl*.

nam[1]†. Preterit of *nim*[1].

nam[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *name*, < AS. *nām*, *naam* (> ML. *namium*), a seizure, distraint (= Icel. *nām* = OHG. *nāma*, a taking, seizure, apprehension, leaving), < *niman* (pret. *nam*), take: see *nim*[1].] In *old law*, distraint; distress.

The practice of Distress—of taking *nams*, a word preserved in the once famous law term withernam—is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

To take nams, to make a levy on another's movable goods; distrain.

In the ordinance of Canute that no man is to *take nams* unless he has demanded right three times in the hundred.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 270.

nam[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne am*, am not. *Chaucer*.

namable, nameable (nā′ma-bl), *a.* [< *name*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being named.

namation (nā-mā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *namare*, distrain, < *namium*, seizure, distraint: see *nam*[2].] In *law*, the act of distraining or taking a distress.

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *n.* and *a.* [A varied dim. reduplication of *Ambrose*, in allusion to *Ambrose* Philips (died 1749), a sentimental poet whose style was ridiculed by Carey and Pope: see quotations.] **I.** *n.* Silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk.

Namby-Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Versification.
Carey, Poems on Several Occasions (1729), p. 55.

And *Namby-Pamby* be preferred for wit.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 322.

[This line appears in various editions belonging to 1729. In later editions it reads: "Lo! Ambrose Philips is preferr'd for wit."]

Another of Addison's favourite companions was Ambrose Philips, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called, after his name, *Namby Pamby*.
Macaulay, Addison.

II. *a.* Weakly sentimental; affectedly nice; insipid; vapid: as, *namby-pamby* rimes.

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *v. t.* [< *namby-pamby*, *n.*] To treat sentimentally; coddle.

A lady of quality . . . sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentlewoman to *namby-pamby* me. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, xvi.

name[1] (nām), *n.* [< ME. *name*, *nome*, < AS. *nama*, *noma* = OS. *namo* = OFries. *nema*, *nama*, *noma* = MD. *naem*, D. *naam* = MLG. *name*, LG. *name* = OHG. *namo*, MHG. *name*, *nam*, G. *name*, *namen* = Icel. *nafn* (for **namn*) = Sw. *namn* = Dan. *navn* = Goth. *namō* = L. *nōmen*, for **gnōmen* (as in *agnomen*, *cognomen*) (> It. Pg. *nome* = Sp. *nombre* = F. *nom*, OF. *non*, *nun*, *noun*, > E. *noun*), = Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμι*, *οἴνομα* (*ὀνοματ-*) (for **ὄγνομα*, **ὀγνομαν-*?) = Skt. *nāman* (for **jnāman*?) = Pers. *nām* (> Hind. *nām*), name; appar. lit. 'that by which a thing is known,' from the root **gno*, Teut. **knā*, Gr. *γιγνώσκειν*, L. *noscere*, **gnoscere* = AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know* (see *know*[1]), but this view ignores phonetic difficulties in the relations of the above forms, and fails to explain the appar. cognate Ir. *ainm*, W. *enw*, and OBulg. *imę* = Serv. *ime* = Bohem. *jme*, *jmeno* = Pol. *imie* = Russ. *imya* = OPruss. *emnes*, name. It seems probable that all the words cited are actually related, and that the appar. irregularities are due to interference or conformation. From the L. form are ult. E. *nominal*, *nominate*, etc., *cognomen*, etc., *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*, etc., with the technical *nome*[3], *nomen*, *agnomen*, *nomial*, *binomial*, etc.; from the Gr. are ult. E. *synonym*, *paronym*, *patronymic*, *metronymic*, etc., *onym*, *mononym*, *polyonymous*, etc. From the E. noun are *name*, *v.*, *neven*.] **1.** A word by which a person or thing is denoted; the word or words by which an individual person or thing, or a class of persons or things, is designated, and distinguished from others; appellation; denomination; designation. In most communities of European civilization at the present day the name a person bears is double — consisting of the family name or surname and the Christian or distinctively personal name, which latter ordinarily precedes the surname, but in some countries stands last. Either of these name-elements may and (the personal name especially) often does consist of two or more names as component parts. An ancient Roman of historical times had necessarily two names, one distinguishing his family or gens, the *nomen*, or *nomen gentilicium*, and the other, the *prænomen*, distinguishing the individual: as, *Caius Marius*—that is, Caius of the gens of the Marii. Every Roman citizen belonged also to a familia, a branch or subdivision of his gens, and hence had or might have a third name, or *cognomen*, referring to the familia. This cognomen was always borne by men of patrician estate; and in the case of men of distinction a fourth name or epithet (*cognomen secundum*, or *agnomen*) was sometimes added, in reference to some notable achievement of the individual: thus, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus* was Lucius, of the Scipio branch of the Cornelian gens, who had won personal distinction in Asia. Women as a rule bore only the feminine form of the nomen of their gens: as, *Cornelia*, *Tullia*. But sometimes, especially at a comparatively late date, they received also an individual prænomen, which was the feminine form of the prænomen of

the husband, or, still later, was given to them, as in the case of boys, in infancy.

Ye Aldirman schal clepene vpe ij. men be *name*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

But, gode sir, neuenes me thi *name*? *York Plays*, p. 474.

If I may be so fortunate to deserve
The *name* of friend from you, I have enough.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

By the Tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus (the last Roman King) the very *Name* of King became hateful to the People. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., note.

There is a fault which, though common, wants a *name*. It is the very contrary to procrastination.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

2. Figuratively, an individual as represented by his name; a person as existing in the memory or thoughts of others.

Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other *name* under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved. Acts iv. 12.

3. That which is commonly said of a person; reputation; character: as, a good *name*; a bad *name*; a *name* for benevolence.

A good *name* many folde ys more worthe then golde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

I know thy works, that thou hast a *name* that thou livest, and art dead. Rev. iii. 1.

4. Renown; fame; honor; eminence; distinction.

Than this son of chosdroas
In his hert euill angerd was
That this cristen king had *name*
More than he or his sire at hame.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

What men of *name* resort to him?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5. 8.

Why mount the pillory of a book,
Or barter comfort for a *name*?
Whittier, To J. T. F.

5. The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the thing itself; appearance only, not reality: as, a friend in *name*, a rival in reality.

Religion becomes but a meer *name*, and righteousness but an art to live by. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

And what is friendship but a *name*!
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

6. Persons bearing a particular name or patronymic; a family; a connection.

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley*.

7. A person or thing to be remembered.

I died a Queen. The Roman soldier found
Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
A *name* for ever! *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

8†. In *gram.*, a noun.—**9.** Right, ownership, or legal possession, as represented by one's name: as, to hold property in one's own *name*, or in the *name* of another. In this use the word usually implies that where there is a recorded title it stands in the *name* referred to, but not necessarily that there is any record of title.—**A handle to one's name.** See *handle*.—**Baptismal, binary, Christian name.** See the adjectives.—**By the name of,** called; known as: as, a man *by the name of* Strong: familiar as a legend on heraldic bearings.

A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed
Upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads "*By the name of* Howe."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Generic name. See *generic*.—**Given name.** Same as *Christian name*.—**In the name of,** or **in** (such a one's) **name.** (*a*) In behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of: used often in invocation, adjuration, or the like: as, it was done *in the name of* the people; *in the name of* common sense, what do you mean? *in* God's *name*, spare us.

You are to bid any man stand, *in* the prince's *name*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 27.

A letter has been sent to these volunteers [sixty-eight English astronomers], inviting them, *in the name of* the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much-needed assistance [that is, to sail with those inviting them].
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

(*b*) In the capacity or character of.

He that receiveth a prophet *in the name of* a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward; and he that receiveth a righteous man *in the name of* a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward. Mat. x. 41.

Being thus crammed in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves . . . were called forth . . . to carry me *in the name of* foul clothes to Datchet-lane.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 101.

Maiden name. See *maiden*.—**Name of Christ,** in *Scrip.*, all those things we are commanded to recognize in Jesus and to profess of his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings; the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on man, so far as these are believed, confessed, or commended. (Mat. x. 22; John i. 12; Acts v. 41.) Compare *name of God*.—**Name of God,** in *Scrip.*, all those qualities by which God makes himself known to men; the divine majesty and perfections, so far as these are apprehended or named, as his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his authority, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. (Ps. xx. 1, lxviii. 4, cxxiv. 8; John xvii. 6.)—**Specific name.** See *specific*.—**To call names.** See *call*.—**To have one's name in the Gazette.** See *gazette*.—**To keep one's name on the boards.** See *board*.—**To take a name in vain,** to use a name profanely or lightly.

Thou shalt not *take the name* of the Lord thy God *in vain*.
Ex. xx. 7.

Who, never naming God except for gain,
So never *took* that useful *name in vain*.
Tennyson, Sea-Dreams.

=**Syn. 1.** *Name, Appellation, Title, Designation, Denomination, Style.* *Name* is the simplest and most general word for that by which any person or thing is called: as, "His *name* is John," Luke i. 63. An *appellation* is a descriptive and therefore specific term, as *Saint* Louis; John's *appellation* was *the Baptist*; George Washington has the *appellation* of *Father of his Country*. A *title* is an official or honorary appellation, as *reverend, bishop, doctor, colonel, duke*. A *designation* is a distinctive appellation or title, marking the individual, as Charles *the Simple*, James *the Less*. *Denomination* is to a class what *designation* is to an individual: as, coin of various *denominations*; a common use of the word is in application to a separate or independent Christian body or organization. *Style* may be essentially the same as *appellation*, but it is now generally limited to a name assumed or assigned for public use: as, the *style* of his most Christian Majesty; they transacted business under the firm *style* of Smith & Co.—**4.** Repute, credit, note.

name[1] (nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *named*, ppr. *naming*. [< ME. *namen*, < AS. *genamian* = OS. *namōn* = OFries. *nomia*, *nama*, from the noun: see *name*[1], *n.* The usual verb in older use was early mod. E. *neven, nemne*, < ME. *nevnen, nemnen, nemmen*, < AS. *nemnan, nemnian*: see *neven*.] **1.** To distinguish by bestowing a particular appellation upon; denominate; entitle; designate by a particular appellation or epithet.

She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

But the poet *names* the thing because he sees it, or comes one step nearer to it than any other.
Emerson, The Poet.

2. To mention by name; pronounce or record the name of: as, the person *named* in a document; also, to mention in general; speak of.

Gentill sir, cometh [come] forth, for I can not yet yow *namen*, and resceive here my doughter to be youre wif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 319.

Wherever I am *nam'd*,
The very word shall raise a general sadness.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

If I should begin but to *name* the several sorts of strange fish that are usually taken in many of those rivers that run into the sea, I might beget wonder in you, or unbelief, or both. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 197.

Good friend, forbear! you deal in dangerous things,
I'd never *name* queens, ministers, or kings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 76.

And far and near her name was *named* with love
And reverence. *Bryant*, Sella.

3. To nominate; designate for any purpose by name; specify; prescribe.

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee.
1 Sam. xvi. 3.

He [a gossip] *names* the price for every office paid.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 162.

Mr. Radcliffe, the last Derwentwater's brother, is actually *named* to the gallows for Monday.
Walpole, Letters, II. 68.

4. In the British House of Commons, to mention formally by name as guilty of a breach of the rules or of disorderly conduct calling for suspension or some other disciplinary measure. —**5.** To pronounce to be; speak of as; call.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 296.

To name a day or **the day,** to fix a day for anything; specifically, to fix the marriage-day.

I can't charge my memory with ever having once attempted to deceive my little woman on my own account since she *named the day*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvii.

=**Syn. 1.** To call, term, style, dub.

name[2]†, *n.* See *nam*[2].

nameable, *a.* See *namable*.

name-board (nām'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the board on which the name of a ship is painted; or, in the absence of such a board, the place on the hull where the name is painted.

name-couth†, *a.* [ME., also *nomecuthe, nomekowthe*, < AS. *namcūth*, well known, < *nama*, name, + *cūth*, known: see *name* and *couth*.] Known by name; renowned; well known.

A! nobill kyng *& nomekowthe!* notes in your hert,
And suffers me to say, Symple thof I be.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2630.

name-day (nām'dā), *n.* The day sacred to the saint whose name a person bears.

name-father (nām'fä″ᵺėr), *n.* **1.** An inventor of names. [Rare.]

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority. Knowest thou not that I am a great *name-father*?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 45. (*Davies.*)

2. One after whom a child is named. [Scotch.]

nameless (nām'les), *a.* [< ME. *nameles* (= D. *naamloos* = MLG. *namelōs* = OHG. *namolōs*, MHG. *namelōs*, G. *namenlos* = Sw. *namnlös* = Dan. *navnlös*), < *name* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation: as, a *nameless* star.

Thy issue blurr'd with *nameless* bastardy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 522.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a *nameless* race.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 233.

2. Not known to fame; obscure; ignoble; without pedigree or repute.

To be *nameless* in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long-descended. *Scott.*

3. That cannot or should not be named: as, *nameless* crimes.—**4.** Inexpressible; indescribable; that cannot be specified or defined.

For nothing hath begot my something grief:
. . . 'tis *nameless* woe, I wot.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 40.

From a certain *nameless* awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him.
Poe, Masque of the Red Death.

He brought the gentle courtesies,
The *nameless* grace of France.
Whittier, The Countess.

5. Anonymous: as, a *nameless* poet; a *nameless* artist.

The other two were somwhat greter parsonages, and natheles of their humilite content to be *nameles*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 57.

Nameless creek, the place where anglers catch the largest fish, the locality of which is not divulged; any or no place; a kind of no-man's-land. [Slang.]

namelessly (nām'les-li), *adv.* In a nameless manner.

namelessness (nām'les-nes), *n.* The state of being nameless or without a name; the state of being undistinguished.

namelichet, namelikt, *adv.* Middle English forms of *namely*.

namely (nām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *namely, nameliche, namelike* (= D. *namelijk* = MLG. *nameliken, nemeliken, nemelink* = G. *namentlich* = Sw. *namneligen* = Dan. *navnlig*); < *name* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Expressly; especially; in particular.

And sitte nauht to longe
At noon, ne at no time; and *nameliche* at soper.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 276.

Erthe and *namely* woode lande best is hold
For pastyning.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

2. To wit; that is to say; videlicet.

A vice near akin to cupidity, *namely* envy, I believe to be equally prevalent among the modern Egyptians, in common with the whole Arab race.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

The object of aversion is realised at a definite point, *namely* when the pain ceases.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

★ **name-plate** (nām'plāt), *n.* A plate bearing a person's name; specifically, a plate of metal, as silver-plate or polished brass, upon which a person's name is engraved, placed upon the door or the door-jamb of a residence or a place of business.

namer (nā'mėr), *n.* [< *name* + *-er*[1].] One who gives a name to anything, or who calls by name.

Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town [Caermarthen].
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

name-saint (nām'sānt), *n.* The saint after whom one is named; a saint whose name one has as his baptismal name or as part of it.

namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* One who is named after or for the sake of another; hence, one who has the same name as another.

I find Charles Lillie to be the darling of your affections; that you have . . . taken no small pains to establish him in the world; and, at the same time, have passed by his *name-sake* at this end of the town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

It was supposed that, on her death-bed, Mrs. Egerton Lad recommended her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred to the care of her husband. *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 5.

name-son (nām'sun), *n.* One who is named after another; a namesake.

I am your *name-son*, sure enough.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, xii.

naming (nā'ming), *n.* [< ME. *naming*, verbal n. of *name*[1], *v.*] The act of giving a name to anything: as, the *naming* and description of shells.

nammad, *n.* Same as *numud*.

nan[1]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

nan[2] (nan), *n.* [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nan*, var. of *Ann*.] A small earthen jar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nan[3] (nan), *interj.* [By apheresis from *anan*.] Same as *anan*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

nanander (na-nan′dėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *nanus*, a dwarf, + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] Same as *micrander*.

nanandrous (na-nan′drus), *a.* [As *nanander* + *-ous*.] Having short or dwarf male plants, as algæ of the family *Œdogoniaceæ*. Compare *micrandrous*.

nan-boy† (nan′boi), *n.* [< *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *boy*.] An effeminate man; a "Miss Nancy."

> The gittarn and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
> Are the new alamode for the *nan-boys*.
> *Merrie Drollerie*, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

nancy (nan′si), *n.*; pl. *nancies* (-siz). [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nancy*, a dim. of *Nan*, a var. of *Ann*. Cf. *nan*[2].] A small lobster. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

nancy-pretty (nan′si-prit″i), *n.* [A corruption of *none-so-pretty*.] A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

Nandidæ (nan′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nandus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes* with perfect ventrals, no bony stay for the preoperculum, and interrupted lateral line. (*b*) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*.

nandin (nan′din), *n.* [Jap.] The sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*.

Nandina[1] (nan-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nandus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification, the second group of *Nandidæ*, having no pseudobranchiæ, five ventral rays, and palatine and vomerine teeth. It includes sundry East Indian freshwater fishes.

Nandina[2] (nan-dī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), < *nandin* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of plants of the family *Berberidaceæ*, characterized by its numerous sepals and petals. It consists of a single species, *N. domestica*, a tree-like shrub with much-divided leaves and ample panicles of small white flowers; it is the sacred bamboo of China. See *sacred bamboo*, under *bamboo*.

nandine[1] (nan′din), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nandus* + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nandina*. **II.** *n.* A fish of the group *Nandina*.

nandine[2] (nan′din), *n.* [< *Nandinia*.] A quadruped of the genus *Nandinia*, *N. binotata*, a



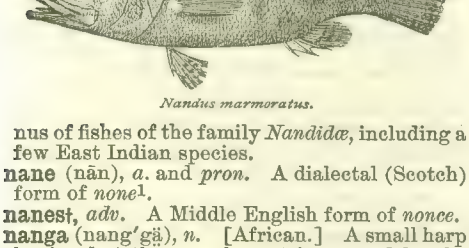
Nandine (*Nandinia binotata*).

handsome kind of paradoxure having a double row of spots along the sides, inhabiting Guinea.

Nandinia (nan-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds of the family *Viverridæ* and the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ;* the nandines. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

nandu (nan′dö), *n.* [Tupi-Guarani *nhandú*.] The South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*, and other species of that genus. Also *nandoo*.

Nandus (nan′dus), *n.* [NL.] The typical ge-



Nandus marmoratus.

nus of fishes of the family *Nandidæ*, including a few East Indian species.

nane (nān), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *none*[1].

nanest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nonce*.

nanga (nang′gä), *n.* [African.] A small harp having but three or four strings, used by the negroes of Africa; a negro harp.

nanism (nā′nizm), *n.* [= F. *nanisme;* as < L. *nanus* (> F. *nain*), < Gr. *νᾶνος*, also *νάννος*, a dwarf, + *-ism*.] Aberration from normal form by decrease in size; the character or quality of being dwarfed or pygmy; dwarfishness: opposed to *gigantism*.

nanization (nā-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *nanus*, < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The artificial dwarfing or production of nanism in trees, especially as practised by the Japanese.

> Prof. Rein can be poetical without ceasing to be practical as well. He is, perhaps, a little hard on the Japanese love of dwarfing, or *Nanization*.
> *The Academy*, No. 888, p. 318.

★**nankeen, nankin** (nan-kēn′), *n.* [< Chinese *Nanking*, lit. 'southern capital,' a city of China now known as Kiang Ning fū, the capital of the province of Kiang-su and formerly the residence of the court, where the fabric was originally manufactured.] **1.** A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow color, made at Nanking in China. The peculiar color of these fabrics is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, var. *religiosum*) of which they are made. Nankeen is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven. See *cotton-plant* and *kino*[1].

> His nether garment was of yellow *nankeen*, closely fitted to the shape, and tied at his . . . knees by large knots of white ribbon. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches made of this material.

> Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity — especially humanity in *nankeens* — to endure without kicking.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 2.

Nankeen color, in *dyeing*, the shade of buff obtained from iron salts.

nanmu (nan′mö), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese tree, *Persea Nammu*. Its wood is highly esteemed in China for house-carpentry, coffins, etc., on account of its durability and fragrance, and is exported to some extent.

nanninose, nannynose (nan′i-nōs), *n.* Same as *maninose*.

nanny[1] (nan′i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Short for *nanny-goat*.] A nanny-goat.

nanny[2] (nan′i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a natural joint, crack, or slip in the coal-measures: nearly the same as *cleat*[3]. *Gresley*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

nanny-berry (nan′i-ber″i), *n.* The sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*.

nanny-goat (nan′i-gōt), *n.* [< *Nanny*, dim. of *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *goat*. Cf. *billy-goat*.] A female goat.

nanoid (nā′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dwarfish.

nanomelus (nā-nom′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a dwarfed limb.

nanosaur (nā′nọ-sâr), *n.* A small dinosaur of the genus *Nanosaurus*.

Nanosaurus (nā-nọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of small dinosaurs, founded by Marsh in 1877.

nanosomia (nā-nọ-sō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A dwarfing or dwarfed state of the body; nanism; microsomia.

nanpie (nan′pī), *n.* [< *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *pie*[2]. Cf. *magpie*.] The magpie. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Nantes† (nan′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *nans* (*nant-*), ppr. of *nare*, swim.] In *zoöl.*, in Linnæus's system of classification, the third order of the third class, *Amphibia*, including the *Chondropterygii* of Artedi, or the sharks, rays, chimæras, and marsipobranchs, and some true fishes erroneously considered to be related to them. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).

nantokite, nantoquite (nan′tọ-kīt), *n.* [< *Nantoko* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A chlorid of copper occurring in white granular masses having an adamantine luster, found at Nantoko in Chili.

naos (nā′os), *n.* [< Gr. *νᾱός*, Ionic *νηός*, Attic *νεώς*, Æolic *ναῦος*, a temple, a sanctuary, lit. a dwelling, < *ναίειν*, dwell, inhabit.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a temple, as distinguished from *hieron*, a shrine (chapel) or sanctuary (in this latter sense not necessarily implying the presence of any edifice). — **2.** In *arch.*, the inclosed chamber or cella of an ancient temple, where were placed the statue and a ceremonial altar of the divinity. It is sometimes restricted to an innermost sanctuary of the cella, which, however, when present, is more properly called *sekos* or *adytum*. The open vestibule commonly placed before the naos was called the *pronaos*, and the corresponding vestibule frequently added at the rear was termed the *opisthodomos*, or, by some modern writers, the *epinaos*. See cut under *pronaos*.

> A passage round the *naos* was introduced, giving access to the chambers, which added 10 cubits to its dimensions every way, making it 100 cubits by 60.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 215.

nap[1] (nap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [< ME. *nappen*, < AS. *hnappian*, *hnæppian* (cf., with added formative, OHG. *hnaffezen*, *naffizan*, MHG. *nafzen*), slumber, doze; cf. *hnipian*, bend, bow the head, also *nipian* (in pret. pl. *nipeden*), nod, slumber; Icel. *hnīpa*, droop, *hnipna* = Goth. *ga-nipnan*, droop, despond. The Cuban negro *napinapi*, nap, sleep, is perhaps from E.] To have a short sleep; be drowsy.

> Tho cam Sleuthe al by-slobered with two slymed eyen.
> "Ich most sitte to be shryuen," quath he, "or elles shal ich *nappe*." *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 2.

To catch or take one napping. (*a*) To come upon one when he is unprepared; take at a disadvantage.

> Nay, I have *ta'en you napping*, gentle love.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 46.
>
> I *took thee napping*, unprepared.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 821.

(*b*) To detect in the very act: hence the phrase in the quotation.

> *Hand Napping* — that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act [of stealing cloth].
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 143. (*Davies*.)

nap[1] (nap), *n.* [< *nap*[1], *v.*] A short sleep.

> After dinner, . . . we all lay down, the day being wonderful hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good *nap*, and then rose. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 189.

nap[2] (nap), *n.* [Var. of *nop*, < ME. *noppe* (the AS. **hnoppa*, in Somner, is not authenticated) = MD. *noppe*, D. *nop* (> OF. *nope*, *noppe*, F. dial. *nope*) = MLG. *noppe*, LG. *nobbe*, *nubbe* (cf. G. *noppe*) = Dan. *noppe*, nap of cloth: usually explained as orig. *knop* or *knob*, but the forms cited forbid this identification.] **1.** The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric. It is of many varieties, as the uniform short pile of velvet, the knotted pile of frieze and other heavy water-proof cloths, etc. Compare *pile*.

> Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth . . . and set a new *nap* upon it.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 7.
>
> Ay, in a threadbare suit; when men come there
> They must have high *naps*, and go from thence bare.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

2. Some covering resembling the nap of cloth.

> The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 333.

3. A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc. — **4.** *pl.* The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form the pile. — **5.** Dress; form; presentation.

> A new lauriat, who, for a man that stands upon paines and not wit, hath performed as much as anie storie dresser may doo that sets a new English *nap* on an olde Latine apothegm. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

nap[2] (nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [< *nap*[2], *n.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nap[3]† (nap), *n.* [ME., also *nep*, < AS. *hnæp*, *hnæpp*, once irreg. *hnæpf*, a cup, bowl, = D. *nap* = MLG. *nap* = OHG. *knapf*, *napf*, *naph*, MHG. *naph*, *napf*, G. *napf* (> ML. *hanapus*, *nappus*, > It. *nappo* = OF. *hanap*, > E. *hanap*, and *hanaper*, *hamper*[2], q. v.), a cup, bowl, beaker.] A beaker.

nap[4] (nap), *n.* [A simpler spelling of *knap*[2], but in part perhaps < Icel. *hnappr*, a button, bevy, cluster, a var. of *knappr*, a knob, button: see *knap*[2].] A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [Local, Eng.]

nap[5] (nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [< Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize. Prob. in part a simpler spelling of *knap*[1]: see *knap*[1], and cf. *nab*[1]. Hence, in comp., *kidnap*.] To seize; grasp. [Prov. Eng.]

nap[6] (nap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [A simpler spelling of *knap*[1], perhaps involving also ult. AS. *hnæppan* (rare), strike. See *knap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cheat.

> Assisting the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other *napping* tricks.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 60. (*Davies*.)

nap[7] (nap), *n.* An abbreviated form of *napoleon*, 2.

Napæa (nā-pē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *napæus*, < Gr. *ναπαῖος*, of a wooded vale: see *Napæan*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Malvaceæ* and the tribe *Malveæ*, known by its dicœcious flowers. It consists of a single species, *N. dioïca*, the glade-mallow, a tall perennial with maple-like leaves and abundant small white flowers, found, though rare, in limestone valleys in the eastern and central United States. See cut on following page.

Napæan (nā-pē′an), *a.* [< L. *napæus*, < Gr. *ναπαῖος*, of a wooded vale or dell (L. *nymphæ napææ* or simply *Napææ*, nymphs of a dell), < *νάπη*, a woodland vale.] Pertaining to the nymphs of dells and glens. *Dryden*.

nap-at-noon (nap′at-nön′), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis;* perhaps also *T. porrifolius:* so called because their flowers close about midday. [Prov. Eng.]

nape[1] (nāp), *n.* [< ME. *nape;* perhaps derived from or identical with *nap*[4], with orig. ref. to the slight protuberance on the back of the head, above the neck; but this is doubtful.] **1.** The



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of *Nepæa dioica*.
a, female flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

back upper part of the neck, technically called *nucha*: generally in the phrase *nape of the neck*.

Furst kit owte the *nape* in the nek the shuldurs before.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

She turn'd; the very *nape* of her white neck
Was rosed with indignation. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. The thin part of a fish's belly next to the head. A beheaded fish, split along the belly, shows a pair of napes.

nape[1] (nāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naped*, ppr. *naping*. [< *nape*[1], *n.*] To cut through the nape of the neck.

Take a pyke and *nape* hym and drawe hym in the bely.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 140, note.

nape[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *nape*, *nappe*, F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.), < ML. *nappa*, *napa*, L. *mappa*, a cloth, a napkin, a towel: see *map*[1], and cf. *napkin*, *apron*.] A table-cloth.

Tho ouer *nape* schalle dowbulle balayde,
To tho uttur syde be seluage brade.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

nape-crest (nāp'krest), *n.* A bird of the African genus *Schizorhis*. *E. Blyth*.

napee (na-pē'), *n.* [Burmese *ngāpi*.] A preparation, half pickled, half putrid, of a fish resembling the sprat, highly esteemed as a condiment by the Burmese.

napelline (nā-pel'in), *n.* [< NL. *Napellus* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*.

naperer (nā'pėr-ėr), *n.* [*naper(y)* + *-er*[1].] In England, the person having charge of the royal table-linen. The office is connected with that of chief butler, and is marked by the carrying of a napkin.

napery (nā'pėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *nappery*, *napperie*, *napry*; < ME. *naperye*, < OF. *naperie*, F. *napperie*, < *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth: see *nape*[2].] 1. Linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, etc.

Good son, loke that thy *napery* be soote & also feyre & clene, Bordclothe, towelle & napkyn, foldyn alle bydene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Three tables were spread with *napery*, not so fine as substantial. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

2†. Linen worn on the person; linen underclothing.

And see your *napry* be cleane, & sort euery thing by it selfe, the cleane from the foule.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

naphe†, *n.* [F. *naphe*, Sp. *nafa*, It. *naufa*, < Ar. *naphah*, perfume.] Orange-flower water.

naphew (nā'fū), *n.* See *navew*.

naphtha (naf'thą or nap'thą), *n.* [Formerly also *naptha*, *naphta*; = F. *naphte* = Sp. It. *nafta* = Pg. *naphta*, < L. *naphtha*, < Gr. *νάφθα*, also *νάφθας*, a kind of asphalt or bitumen (see def.).] 1. In ancient writers, a more fluid and volatile variety of asphalt or bitumen. Pliny hesitates about including naphtha with bitumen, on account of its volatility and inflammability.

It [an oil in which arrows were steeped] was composed of *Naphta*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 346.

Starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton*, P. L., i. 729.

2. In modern use, an artificial volatile colorless liquid obtained from petroleum. It is a general term applied to the products of the distillation of crude petroleum between gasolene and refined oil. Ordinary petroleum now yields from 6 to 12 per cent. of this material, the specific gravity of which is from 70° to 62° (Baumé). Naphtha as a solvent has largely taken the place of turpentine, camphene, benzol, and other similar products in industrial art, being often superior, and always much less expensive. In this way it is used in the manufacture of rubber goods, paints and varnishes, floor- and table-cloths; also by dyers and clothing- and glove-cleaners. In its many applications for light and heat it is very largely taking the place both of coal and crude oil for the manufacture of illuminating gas and for street-lighting by naphtha-lamps, as well as for cooking by vapor-stoves in the use of the grade called *stove-gasolene*.

★**naphthalene** (naf'thą-lēn), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-ene*.] A benzene hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) usually prepared from coal-tar. It forms white crystalline leaflets, having a peculiar odor. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic and as an expectorant. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Naphthalene derivatives form an important group of coal-tar colors. Also *naphthalin*, *naphthaline*.—**Naphthalene red**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained from naphthylamine, belonging to the induline class. It is used for producing light shades on silk. Also known as *Magdala red*.

naphthalin (naf'thą-lin), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *naphthalene*.

naphthalize (naf'thą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naphthalized*, ppr. *naphthalizing*. [< *naphtha* (cf. *naphthalene*) + *-l-* + *-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha; enrich (an inferior gas) or carburet (air) by passing it through naphtha.

naphthameĭn (naf-tham'ē-in), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *am(ine)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing alpha-naphthylamine. It is in some respects similar to aniline black, and produces grays and violets, but not very fast. Also called *naphthalene violet*.

★**naphthol** (naf'thol), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *-ol*.] Any one of the phenols of naphthalene having the formula $C_{10}H_7OH$. One of the group, beta-naphthol, is an antiseptic, and is used locally in skin-diseases. Also called *naphtholum* and *isonaphthol*.—**Naphthol blue**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on alpha-naphthol. It gives colors similar to indigo, moderately fast to light but sensitive to acids.—**Naphthol green.** See *green*[1].—**Naphthol yellow.** See *yellow*.

naphtholize (naf'thō-līz), *v. t.* To saturate or impregnate with the vapor of naphtha.

★**naphthylamine** (naf-thil'ą-min), *n.* [< *naphtha* + Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, matter, + *amine*.] A chemical base ($C_{10}H_7NH_2$) obtained from nitronaphthalene by reducing it with iron-filings and acetic acid. It occurs in fine crystals, insoluble in water, and having a disgusting odor. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts, and is the source of certain coal-tar dyes.

naphthylic (naf-thil'ik), *a.* [< *naphtha* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Containing or relating to naphthalene.

napier-cloth (nā'pėr-klôth), *n.* A double-faced cloth, having one side of wool, and the other of goat's hair from Cashmere or of vicuna-hair or -wool from South America.

Napierian (nā-pē'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *Napier* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to John Napier (1550–1617), famous as the inventor of logarithms. See *logarithm*. Also *Neperian*.

Napier's analogies, rods (or **bones**), etc. See *analogy*, *rod*, etc.

napifolious (nā-pi-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having leaves like those of the turnip.

napiform (nā'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip (see *neep*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip—that is, enlarged in the upper part and slender below: as, a *napiform* root.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* [< ME. *napkyn*; < *nape*[2] + *-kin*.] 1. A handkerchief; a kerchief of any kind.

And dip their *napkins* in his sacred blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 138.

And take a *napkin* in your hand,
And tie up baith your bonny een.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 46).

She hang ae *napkin* at the door,
Another in the ha';
And a' to wipe the trickling tears
Sae fast as they did fa'.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 195).

2. A small square piece of linen cloth, now usually damask, used at table to wipe the lips and hands and to protect the clothes.

Set your *napkyns* and spoones on the cupbord ready, and lay euery man a trencher, a *napkyn*, & a spone.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a *napkin*. Luke xix. 20.

The *napkins* white, the carpet red;
The guests withdrawn had left the treat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 195.

napkin-ring (nap'kin-ring), *n.* A ring in which a table-napkin may be held folded or rolled up when not in use.

napless (nap'les), *a.* [< *nap*[2] + *-less*.] 1. Having no nap, as many textile fabrics.—2. Much worn; deprived of its nap by wear; threadbare.

Never would he
Appear i' the market-place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 250.

Naples yellow. See *yellow*.

nap-meter (nap'mē"tėr), *n.* A machine designed to test the wearing quality of cloth. It consists of a double-flanged wheel on which a piece of cloth attached to it is caused to rotate against rasps under a fixed pressure. The number of rotations is shown by counting-wheels and dials, and the endurance of the cloth is shown by the number of rotations required to wear it

★threadbare.

napoleon (nā-pō'lē-on), *n.* [< F. *napoléon*, a coin so called after *Napoleon* Bonaparte.] 1. A modern French gold coin of the value of 20 francs, or slightly less than $4.—2.



Obverse. Reverse.
Napoleon. (Size of the original.)

An English modification of the game of euchre, in which each player bids for the privilege of naming the trump, stating the number of tricks he will win. A bid of "nap" means five tricks.

Napoleon blue, gun, etc. See *blue*, etc.

Napoleonic (nā-pō-lē-on'ik), *a.* [< *Napoleon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of either of the emperors Napoleon (Napoleon I. (Bonaparte), born 1768 or 1769, died 1821, and Napoleon III., born 1808, died 1873), or their dynasty.

Napoleonism (nā-pō'lē-on-izm), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ism*.] 1. The political system, theory, methods, etc., of the Napoleonic dynasty, or its traditions.—2. Attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty; Bonapartist partizanship: same as *Bonapartism*.

Moritz Carriere, in his able and fascinating book on "The Moral Order of the World," begins with thanksgiving for the downfall of *Napoleonism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 457.

Napoleonist (nā-pō'lē-on-ist), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ist*.] A supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty: same as *Bonapartist*.

napoleonite (nā-pō'lē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ite*[2].] A granitoid rock composed of anorthite and hornblende with a little quartz, these being concentrically grouped so as to form layers of alternately lighter and darker shade. It is a variety of corsite. Also sometimes called

★*orbicular diorite*.

★**nappe** (nap), *n.* [F., a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.): see *nape*[2].] A surface swelling out from a point in the form of a cone or hyperboloid about its vertex.—**Jet-nappe**, a nappe formed by a jet impinging normally on the rounded end of a rod.

The dimensions of the apparatus may be varied to suit jets of different sizes; it is highly desirable, however, that the *jet nappe* should well overlap the inner margin of the ring-shaped electrode. *Science*, VII. 501.

napper[1] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who naps or slumbers.

These are all very moderate *nappers*, compared to the famous Seven Sleepers. *Letters from Fog's Jour.*, II. 103.

napper[2] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who raises a nap on cloth.—2. A machine for raising a nap on woolen, cotton, or knitted fabrics, by means of a cylinder or cylinders, usually covered with teasels or metallic wire, rotating in contact with the surface of the fabric, which moves with or contrary to the motion of the cylinders. Its additional functions are those of removing surface imperfections, as burs, specks, etc., and giving pliancy to the fabric. Same as *napping-machine*.

napper[3]†, *n.* A cheat or thief. [Slang.]

napper[4] (nap'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The head. *N. E. D.* [Slang.]

napperer (nap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *naper(y)* + *-er*[1].] An incorrect form of *naperer*.

napperty (nap'ėr-ti), *n.* Same as *knapperts*.

napperyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *napery*.

nappiness (nap'i-nes), *n.* [< *nappy*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being nappy, or having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

napping (nap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nap*[2], *v.*] In *hat-making*, a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight*.

napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for raising the nap of cloth, drawing it out, and making it longer.

nappy[1] (nap'i), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *nap*[1] + *-y*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Heady; strong: applied to ale or beer.

Nappie ale, so called because, if you taste it thoroughly, it will either catch you by the nape of the neck or cause you to take a nappe of sleepe. *Minsheu.*

With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 56.

But most, his rev'rence loved a mirthful jest:
Thy coat is thin; why, man, thou 'rt barely dressed;
It 's worn to th' thread: but I have *nappy* beer;
Clap that within, and see how they will wear!
Crabbe, Works, I. 130.

2. Tipsy; slightly elevated or intoxicated with drink. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Wee are to vexe you mightely for plucking Elderton out of the ashes of his ale, and not letting him enjoy his *nappie* muse of ballad-making to himselfe.
Nash, Foure Letters Confuted.

The carles grew *nappy.* *Patie's Wedding.* (*Jamieson.*)

II. *n.* Strong ale. [Scotch.]

An', whiles, twalpennie-worth o' *nappy*
Can mak the bodies unco happy.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

nappy[2] (nap'i), *a.* [< *nap*[2] + *-y*[1].] Covered with nap; having abundance of nap on the surface: as, a *nappy* cloth.

Thou burre that onely stickest to *nappy* fortunes!
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 3.

nappy[3] (nap'i), *a.* [< *nap*[6] for *knap*[1], break, + *-y*[1].] Brittle; easily broken. [Scotch.]

nappy[4] (nap'i), *n.*; pl. *nappies* (-iz). [Dim. of *nap*[3].] A round dish of earthenware or glass with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

napront, *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *apron.*

naptaking† (nap'tā″king), *n.* [From the phrase *to take napping:* see *nap*[1], *v.*] A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; an unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings have, in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

napthat, *n.* An obsolete form of *naphtha.*

nap-warp (nap'wârp), *n.* A secondary or outer warp, used in material which is to have a velvety surface, to furnish the substance for the nap or pile.

nart, *adv.* A Middle English form of *near*[1].

naraka (nar'a-kä), *n.* [Hind.] In *post-Vedic Hind. myth.* and in *Buddhism,* the place of torture for departed evil-doers, represented as consisting of numerous hot and cold hells, which have been variously described.

narceia (när-sē'iä), *n.* [NL., < L. *narce* = Gr. *νάρκη,* numbness, torpor.] Same as *narceine.*

narceine (när'sē-in), *n.* [< L. *narce,* numbness, torpor, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{27}NO_8$) contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It forms fine silky inodorous bitter crystals. Narceine is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphine. It is not poisonous.

narcissine (när-sis'in), *a.* [< L. *narcissinus,* < Gr. *ναρκίσσινος,* of the narcissus, < *νάρκισσος,* narcissus: see *narcissus.*] Relating to or resembling plants of the genus *Narcissus.*

narcissus (när-sis'us), *n.* [= F. *narcisse* = Sp. *narciso* = Pg. It. *narcisso,* < L. *narcissus* = Pers. *nargis* = Gr. *νάρκισσος,* a plant, a narcissus, so called from its narcotic qualities, < *νάρκη,* numbness, torpor: see *narcotic.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Narcissus.* See cut under *cyathiform.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ,* type of the tribe *Narcisseæ,* known by its undivided cup-shaped corona. There are about 35 species, mainly European, with narrow upright leaves from a coated bulb; they are favorite garden-plants, mostly hardy, bearing their conspicuous yellow or white, often fragrant, blossoms in early spring, also much employed for forcing. *N. poeticus,* the poet's narcissus, has white flowers, the crown, edged with pink, scarcely projecting from the throat. *N. biflorus,* with the scapes two-flowered and the crown forming a short cup, is the primrose peerless of the old gardeners. *N. odorus* and *N. Tazetta,* with varieties, have the flowers numerous, and are called *polyanthus narcissus.* *N. odorus* and others furnish oils or essences to the perfumer. For other species, see *bell-flower,* 2, *daffodil, jonquil, butter-and-eggs,* and *hoop-petticoat.* See also cuts under *daffodil* and *jonquil.*



Polyanthus Narcissus (*Narcissus Tazetta*).

3. In *her.,* a flower composed of six petals, or a sort of hexafoil or architectural ornament of six lobes, used as a bearing.

narcolepsy (när'kō-lep-si), *n.* [< NL. *narco(sis)* + E. *(epi)lepsy.*] 1. A condition characterized by a tendency to fall into a short sleep on all occasions.—2. Petit mal, when presenting a simple brief loss of consciousness.

narcoma (när-kō'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *νάρκη,* numbness, + *-oma.*] Stupor produced by narcotics.

narcomatous (när-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *narcoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of narcoma.

Narcomedusæ (när″kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκη,* numbness, + NL. *Medusa:* see *Medusa,* 2.] In Haeckel's classification, an order of *Hydromedusæ,* in which the marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and the genitalia are in the wall of the manubrium or in pouch-like manubrial outgrowths. Also spelled *Narkomedusæ.*

narcomedusan (när″kō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Narcomedusæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Narcomedusæ.*

narcose (när'kōs), *a.* [< Gr. *νάρκη,* numbness, + *-ose.*] Narcotic.

narcosis (när-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκωσις,* a benumbing, < *ναρκοῦν,* benumb, render unconscious: see *narcotic.*] In *pathol.,* the stupefying effect of a narcotic; narcotism.—**Nussbaum's narcosis,** the condition produced by a dose of morphine followed by the administration of chloroform.

narcotic (när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ναρκωτικός,* making stiff or numb, narcotic, < *ναρκοῦν,* benumb, < *νάρκη,* numbness, torpor, perhaps orig. **σνάρκη,* related to E. *snare* and *narrow*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Having the power to produce stupor.

Narcoticke medicines bee those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.

2. Consisting in or characterized by stupor: as, *narcotic* effects.

II. *n.* A substance which directly induces sleep, allaying sensibility and blunting the senses, and which, in large quantities, produces narcotism or complete insensibility. Opium, *Cannabis Indica,* hyoscyamus, stramonium, and belladonna are the chief narcotics, of which opium is the most typical.

Direct *narcotics* . . . either produce some specific effect upon the cerebral grey matter, or have a very decided action on the blood-supply of the brain.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1018.

narcotical (när-kot'i-kal), *a.* [< *narcotic* + *-al.*] Same as *narcotic.*

narcotically (när-kot'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic; by means of a narcotic.

narcoticalness (när-kot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The property of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

narcoticness (när-kot'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *narcoticalness.* *Bailey,* 1727.

narcotine (när'kō-tin), *n.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystallized alkaloid of opium, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. It is white, odorless, and tasteless. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has been shown to be a mistake, as narcotine is possessed of little if any narcotic power. It is said to be sudorific and antipyretic.

narcotinic (när-kō-tin'ik), *a.* [< *narcotine* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to narcotine: applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

narcotism (när'kō-tizm), *n.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ism.*] The influence exerted by narcotics, or the effects produced by their use.

narcotize (när'kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *narcotized,* ppr. *narcotizing.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; affect with stupor.

nard (närd), *n.* [< ME. *narde,* < OF. *narde,* F. *nard* = Sp. Pg. It. *nardo* = OHG. *narda,* MHG. G. *narde,* < L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος,* nard, < Pers. *nard,* < Skt. *nalada,* Indian spikenard.] 1. A plant: same as *spikenard.* See *Nardostachys.*

Or have smelt o' the bud of the brier?
Or the *nard* in the fire?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. An aromatic unguent prepared from this plant.

While the Hebrew in his sumptuous Chamber
Disports himself, perfum'd with *Nard* and Amber.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

3. Same as *mat-grass,* 2. See also *Nardus.*—4. A European plant, *Valeriana Celtica,* formerly used in medicine; also, one of other species of valerian.

nard (närd), *v. t.* [< *nard, n.*] To anoint with nard.

She took the body of my past delight,
Narded and swathed and balm'd it for herself.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i.

nardine (när'din), *a.* [< *nard* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

nardoo (när-dō'), *n.* [Native Australian.] An Australian plant, *Marsilea Drummondii* (*M. macropus* of Hooker). Its spores or spore-cases are pounded by the natives, and made into gruel and porridge.

Nardostachys (när-dos'tā-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναρδόσταχις,* spikenard, < *νάρδος,* nard, + *στάχυς,* an ear of grain, a spike: see *nard* and *stachys.*] A genus of aromatic plants of the family *Valerianaceæ,* known by its purple flowers with four stamens. There are 2 species, natives of the Himalayas, with thick fragrant rootstocks, producing long narrow leaves and dense clusters of flowers. See *jatamansi* and *spikenard.*

Nardus (när'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an arbitrary transfer of L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος,* nard: see *nard.*] A genus of plants of the family *Poaceæ* and the tribe *Hordeæ,* known by the absence of the empty glumes and of the stalklet beyond the flower. There is but one species, *N. stricta.* See *mat-grass,* 2.

nare (nār), *n.* [< L. *naris,* a nostril, usually in pl. *nares,* the nostrils, the nose, akin to *nasus,* nose: see *nasal, nose*[1]. Hence *narel.*] A nostril; especially, the nostril of a hawk.

Yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb, nor finger to the stop acquainted,
But open, and unarmed.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

narel† (nar'el), *n.* [Also *narrel;* < OF. *narel,* < L. *naris,* nostril: see *nare.*] A nostril. *Cotgrave.*

nares, *n.* Plural of *naris.*

narghile, nargileh (när'gi-le), *n.* [Also *nargile, nargili;* = F. *narghileh, narguilé;* < Turk. Ar. (< Pers. *nārgīleh*) *narghile,* a kind of pipe (see def.), orig. made of cocoanut-shell, < E. Ind. *nargil,* a cocoanut-tree: see *nargil.*] An Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the lips, the water being contained in a receptacle originally of cocoanut, now often of glass, porcelain, or metal; a hubble-bubble. The stem is a long flexible tube. See *kalian.*

nargil (när'gil), *n.* [E. Ind.] In southern Hindustan, the cocoanut-tree. *Simmonds.*

narial (nā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *naris,* nostril (see *nare*), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narine: as, the *narial* openings or passages.

naric (nar'ik), *a.* Same as *narial.*

naricorn (nar'i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *naris,* nostril, + *cornu,* horn.] The horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds, overlying or incasing the nostrils, as in petrels and albatrosses; the rhinotheca, or nasal case: in some birds, as albatrosses, it is a separate piece.

The *naricorn* or rhinotheca is [in the albatross] an irregularly convoluted little scroll.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

nariform (nar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *naris,* a nostril, + *forma,* form.] Shaped like a nostril; resembling a nostril in form.

narina (nā-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *naris,* a nostril: see *nare.*] An African trogon, *Hapaloderma narina.*

narine (nā'rin), *a.* [= F. *narine;* as L. *naris,* a nostril (see *nare*), + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narial.

naris (nā'ris), *n.*; pl. *nares* (-rēz). [L., nostril: see *nare.*] A nostril.—**Anterior nares,** the external nostrils.—**Posterior nares,** the internal opening of the narial passages into the pharynx, behind the soft palate. Also called *choanæ.* See cuts under *skull*[2], *Crocodilia,* and *sinus.*

Narkomedusæ, *n. pl.* See *Narcomedusæ.*

narl†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gnarl*[1].

narr. An abbreviation of *narratio.*

narrable† (nar'a-bl), [= Sp. *narrable,* < L. *narrabilis,* < *narrare,* relate, report: see

narrate.] Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram.*

narras-plant (nar'as-plant), *n.* [< nat. name in Portuguese West Africa.] A cucurbitaceous plant of South Africa, *Acanthosicyos horrida*, growing on sandy downs near the sea. Without leaves and covered with stout spines, it forms impenetrable thickets of the height of a man. The fruit is abundant, as large as a small melon, the pulp white and delicate, very refreshing and wholesome. The seeds also are eaten by the natives.

narrate (na-rāt' or nar'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *narrated*, ppr. *narrating*. [< L. *narratus*, pp. of *narrare* (> It. *narrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *narrar* = F. *narrer*), relate, make known, for **gnarrare*, < √ *gna*, seen also in E. *know*. Cf. L. *gnarus*, knowing: see *gnarity*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite in detail; relate the particulars or incidents of; relate in speech or writing.

I may aptly *narrate* the apologue. *Sir E. Coke.*

When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 223. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** *Describe*, *Narrate* (see *describe*), detail, recount, repeat.

narratio (na-rā'shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *narration*.] In *civil law*, an account or formal statement in pleading, setting forth the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action: used to some extent at common law. Abbreviated *narr.*

narration (na-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *narration* = Pr. *narratio* = Sp. *narración* = Pg. *narração* = It. *narrazione*, < L. *narratio*(*n*-), a relation, a narrative, < *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] 1. The act of recounting or relating in order the particulars of some action, occurrence, or affair; a narrating.

In the *narration* of some great design,
Invention, art, and fable, all must join.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iii. 160.

The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of *narration*, giving it that easy flow which is so difficult. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 278.

2. That which is narrated or recounted; an orderly recital of the details and particulars of some transaction or event, or of a series of transactions or events; a story or narrative.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption by the insertion of records in their *narration*. *Felton.*

Specifically—3. In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts. The narration is to be distinguished from the proposition (prothesis) or statement of the subject. Besides the principal narration or narration proper (the diegesis), ancient rhetoricians distinguished subordinate forms of narration—the catadiegesis, epidiegesis, hypodiegesis, paradiegesis, and prodiegesis.—**Oblique narration.** See *oblique.*—**Syn. 2.** *Account*, *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. See *account.*

narrative (nar'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *narratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *narrativo*, < L. *narrativus*, suitable for relation, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate: see *narrate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to narration or the act of relating the details of a transaction or an event: as, *narrative* skill. —2. Given to narration or the telling of stories and the recounting of incidents and events. [Rare.]

The tattling quality of age . . . is always *narrative*.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

II. *n.* 1. That which is narrated; a connected account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents; a relation or narration; a story.

By this *narratiue* you now vnderstand the state of the question. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 53.

The *Narrative* is a mere imitation of history.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

Some write a *narrative* of wars, and feasts
Of heroes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 139.

2. The art of narrating or recounting in detail: as, he is very skilful in *narrative*.

The principles of the art of *narrative* must be equally observed. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

Narrative of a deed, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor and the person in whose favor the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.—**Syn. 1.** *Account*, *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. See *account.*

narratively (nar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In or by a narrative or narration.

narrator (na-rā'tor), *n.* [= F. *narrateur*, OF. *narreur* = Sp. Pg. *narrador* = It. *narratore*, < L. *narrator*, a narrator, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate: see *narrate*.] 1. One who narrates; one who recounts or states facts, details, etc.

Hee is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, i.

2. In the older oratorios and passions, the personage who sings the historical parts of the text, so as to give the proper setting for the dramatic and lyric numbers.

narratory† (nar'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *narrate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of narrative; consisting of narrative.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory*, Objurgatory, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

narre[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gnar*[2]. *Levins.*

I *narre*, as a dogge dothe whan he is angred. *Palsgrave.*
Narre lyke a dogge whych is madde. *Huloet.*

narre[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *near*[1].

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *narow*, *narowe*, *narewe*, *narwe*, *naru*, < AS. *nearu* (*nearw-*) = OS. *naru*, *naro*, *narowo*, narrow, = OFries. **naro* (in deriv. *nara*, oppression) = D. *naar*, dismal, ghastly, frightful, sorrowful, depressed, = MLG. *nare*, *narwe*, LG. *naar*, dismal, ghastly, = OHG. **naru* (**narw-*), in deriv. *narwa*, *narwo*, MHG. *narwe*, G. *narbe*, a closed wound, a scar; cf. Icel. *njörva-sund*, 'narrow strait' (applied to the Strait of Gibraltar); perhaps orig. with initial *s*, akin to *snare*. Certainly not connected with *near*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Of little width or breadth; measuring relatively little from side to side; not wide or broad: as, a *narrow* channel or passage; a *narrow* ribbon.

By little it [the land] cometh in, and waxeth *narrower* towards both the ends.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Strait is the gate, and *narrow* is the way, which leadeth unto life. Mat. vii. 14.

The *narrow* seas that part
The French and English.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 28.

Those small Perquisites that I have are thrust up into a little *narrow* Lobby. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 39.

2. Limited as regards extent, resources, means, sentiment, mental view, scope, individual disposition, or habits, etc. (*a*) Small; confined; circumscribed.

Had I not beene brought into such a *narrow* compasse of time. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 144.

It is a large subject [the dissensions at Rome], but I shall draw it into as *narrow* a compass as I can.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

(*b*) Straitened; limited; impoverished: as, *narrow* fortune.

Socinios embraced the Catholic religion from conviction, and studied it with great application, as far as his *narrow* means of instruction would allow him.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 398.

(*c*) Contracted; lacking breadth or liberality of view; illiberal; bigoted.

I hold not so *narrow* a conceit of this virtue as to conceive that to give alms is only to be charitable.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

There is no surer proof of a *narrow* and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

(*d*) Niggardly; avaricious; covetous.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. Close; bare; so small or close as to be almost inadequate; barely sufficient: as, a *narrow* majority or escape (that is, a majority so small or an escape so close as almost to fail of being a majority or an escape).

The Lords, by a *narrow* majority, . . . adopted the same declaration. *Brougham.*

The Republican majority in the lower house is very *narrow*. It comprises eighteen Southern members.
The Nation, XLVII. 453.

4. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; careful; minute.

I hate her more
Than I love happiness, and plac'd thee there
To pry with *narrow* eyes into her deeds.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

These two, far off,
Shall tempt thee to just wonder, and, drawn near,
Can satisfy thy *narrowest* curiosity.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied.
Milton, P. L., iv. 528.

5. Restricted or brief, with reference to time.

From this *narrow* time of gestation [may] ensue a minority or smallness in the exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Narrow circumstances. See *circumstance.*—**Narrow cloths.** See *cloth.*—**Narrow gage.** See *gage*[2], 2 (*a*).—**The narrow sea** or **seas**, the English Channel, or, specifically, the Strait of Dover.

Keep thees two townes [Calais and Dover], sire, to your magestee
As your twein eyen, to keep *the narow see.*
Libell of Englishe Policye, 1436 (ed. Hertzberg).

Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on *the narrow seas;* the Goodwins, I think they call the place.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 4.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . .
"God bless *the narrow sea* which keeps her off."
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cramped, pinched, scanty, mean.

II. *n.* 1. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river or harbor: used chiefly in the plural: as, the *Narrows* at the entrance of New York harbor.

The sea-current, especially observable in *narrows*, like the Hellespont. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 366.

2. A contracted part of an ocean current: usually in the plural: as, the *narrows* of the Gulf Stream at the south point of Florida.—3. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, roadways or galleries driven at right angles to drifts, and smaller than these in section. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *adv.* [< ME. *narwe*, < AS. *nearwe*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*[1], *a.*] Narrowly. [Rare.]

Vndir his lift side y my silf stood,
And aftir his soule ful *naruȝ* a-spied.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *v.* [< ME. *narowen*, *narwen*, < AS. *nearwian*, *nirwan*, make narrow, become narrow, *genearwian*, make narrow, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*[1], *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make narrow or contracted; reduce in breadth or scope: as, to *narrow* one's sphere of action.

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it [the needle] varieth but five or six [degrees]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 11.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties.
Government of the Tongue.

One science [theology] is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade.
Locke.

Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Specifically—2. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches of: opposed to *widen:* as, to *narrow* a stocking at the toe.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

Following up
The river as it *narrow'd* to the hills.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In the *manège*, to take less than the proper ground in stepping, or bear out insufficiently to the one hand or the other: said of a horse.—3. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches, either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next: as, when you reach this point you must *narrow*.

narrow[2]†, *a.* See *nary*.

narrower (nar'ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

narrow-gage (nar'ō-gāj), *a.* In *railroads*, of a gage less than the standard gage of 4 feet 8½ inches.

narrowing (nar'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *narrow*[1], *v.*] 1. In *knitting*, the act of reducing the breadth of the work, as by throwing two stitches into one.—2. The part of the work which has been thus narrowed or contracted.

narrowly (nar'ō-li), *adv.* [< ME. **narweliche*, *neruhliche*, < AS. *nearulīce*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*[1], *a.*] 1. With little breadth, extent, or scope; restrictedly as regards breadth or scope.

He does not think the church of England so *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

2. Sparingly; with niggardliness.—3. Closely; with careful or minute scrutiny; attentively; carefully: as, *narrowly* watched, inspected, or seen.

We will watch the bishop *narrowly*,
Lest some other way he should ride.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 295).

Look well, look *narrowly* upon her beauties.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 6.

4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance.

His ancestor was a brave man, and *narrowly* escaped being killed in the civil wars. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

narrow-minded (nar'ō-mīn"ded), *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

narrow-mindedness (nar'ō-mīn"ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being narrow-minded.

narrowness (nar'ō-nes), *n.* [< ME. **narownes*, < AS. *nearuness*, narrowness, < *nearu*, narrow:

see *narrow*[1], *a.*] The quality or condition of being narrow, in any sense of that word.

narrow-nosed (nar′ō-nōzd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, catarrhine: specifically applied to the *Catarrhina* or Old World apes and monkeys.

narrow-souled (nar′ō-sōld), *a.* Illiberal; devoid of generosity.

narrow-work (nar′ō-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, all the work done in the mine in the way of opening it, previous to the removal of the pillars: nearly the same as *dead-work*, or that which is done preparatory to beginning to take out the coal.

narry, *a.* See *nary*.

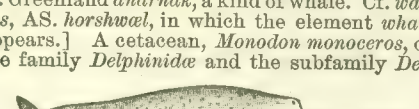
nart†. A contracted form of *ne art*, art not.

Narthecium (när-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρθηξ*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant: see *narthex*.] A genus of herbs of the family *Melanthiaceæ*, known by its single style, stiff open flowers, and rigid linear leaves in two ranks, rising from a creeping rootstock. There are 4 species, of north temperate regions, with yellow flowers in racemes. The name *bog-asphodel*, applied to the genus, belongs especially to *N. ossifragum*, the Lancashire asphodel of England, and *N. Americanum*, a rare plant of New Jersey. Named by Möhring in 1742 and established by Hudson in 1762.

narthex (när′theks), *n.* [NL., < L. *narthex*, < Gr. *νάρθηξ*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant (L. *ferula*), also a wand of this plant, a case, casket; in LGr. also as in def. 1.] **1.** A part of an early Christian or an Oriental church or basilica, at the end furthest from the bema or sanctuary, and nearest to the main entrance. It was originally separated from the nave merely by a railing or screen; but after the earliest Christian centuries it was generally divided from the church proper by a complete wall, in which were the main entrance-doors to the church, the narthex thus forming a capacious and lofty vestibule of the full width of the church. In primitive times the narthex was the part of the church to which the catechumens, the energumens, and the class of penitents called *audientes* or hearers were admitted. Sometimes it was set apart for the women of the congregation. Occasionally it was double, in which case the inner division was called the *esonarthex* and the outer division the *exonarthex*. In the church-building of western Europe, in certain types of monastic churches, notably in those of the Benedictines and Cistercians, the narthex persisted until the end of the twelfth century, and often formed a very important architectural feature, as in the splendid example in the great abbey-church of Vézelay, France. Also called *antechurch, antenave, pronaos*. See diagram under *bema*. **2.** In *antiq.*, a small box or casket for unguents or perfumes.—**3.** [*cap.*] An old genus of umbelliferous plants, now referred to *Ferula*. See *asafetida*.

narwet, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *narrow*[1].

narwhal (när′hwal), *n.* [Also *narwhale, narwal;* = F. *narval* = G. *narwal*, < Sw. Dan. *narhval* = Icel. *nāhvalr*, a narwhal; the Icel. form is appar. lit. 'a corpse-whale,' < *nār* (nom.; in comp. *nā-*), a corpse, + *hvalr* = E. *whale*, and is usually supposed to be so called from its pale color; but the term seems unusual, and the form does not suit the Sw. Dan. *narhval*. The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icel.; cf. Greenland *anarnak*, a kind of whale. Cf. *walrus*, AS. *horshwæl*, in which the element *whale* appears.] A cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, of the family *Delphinidæ* and the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ;* the sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale, or unicorn-fish. One of the teeth of the male is enormously developed into a straight spirally fluted tusk from 6 to 10 feet long. This tusk is sometimes almost as long as the rest of the creature, and furnishes a valuable ivory. The narwhal also yields a superior quality of oil. It inhabits arctic seas. See also cut under *Monodon*.



Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

nary (ner′i), *a.* [Also *narry*, and formerly *narro, narrow;* cf. *ary*, formerly also *ery, arra, arrow*.] A corruption of *ne'er a, never a* (the article being sometimes erroneously repeated after the word in which it is contained).

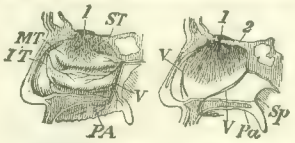
I warrants me, there is *narrow* a one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a 'squire of 500*l.* a-year. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, viii. 2.

As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narro* glimpse of the new light.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, W. Jenkins to Mrs. Mary [Jones, p. 186.

nas[1]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne was*, was not.

nas[2]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne has*, has not.

nasal (nā′zal), *a.* and *n.* [As a noun, in def. 1, ME. *nasell*, < OF. *nasal, nasel, nazel*, a part of the helmet which protected the nose; in other senses modern, < F. *nasal* = Sp. Pg. *nasal* = It. *nasale*, < NL. *nasalis*, of the nose, < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1]: see *nose*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose or nostrils; narial; rhinal. —**2.** Uttered with resonance in the nose, or with admission of the expelled air into the nasal passages, by relaxation or dropping of the palatal veil that shuts them off from the pharynx. A nasal sound uttered with complete closure of the mouth-organs is a nasal stop, or check, or mute, or oftenest called a nasal merely: such in English are *n, m, ng*, uttered respectively in the mouth-positions of *d, b, g*. There are apt to be in any language as many such as there are positions of mute-closure; thus, in Sanskrit there are five. A nasal uttered in a vowel-position of the mouth-organs is a nasal vowel: such are the French *an, on, in, un*, the Portuguese *ão*, etc. Nasal semivowels are also possible. And sometimes the whole utterance is rendered more or less nasal (the "nasal twang") by habitual relaxation of the velar closure.



Nasal Fossa of Man, vertical longitudinal section just to one side of septum: left-hand figure, outer wall of right cavity; right-hand figure, inner or right wall of left cavity, being the left side of the median septum.

1, olfactory nerve, its filaments passing through 2, cribriform plate of ethmoid, to ramify upon Schneiderian membrane (*1* is situated in brain-cavity of the skull). *V*, branches of trigeminus nerve; *Pa*, palate flooring nasal cavity, roofing the mouth; *Sp*, free posterior margin of nasal septum; *ST*, superior turbinal bone; *MT*, middle turbinal bone (these are both ethmoturbinals); *IT*, inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the nasus or clypeus. — **Nasal bone,** ■ nasal. See II., 3.—**Nasal canal, crest, duct.** See the nouns. — **Nasal fossæ.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the nasal passages; the hollow interior or cavity of the nose. In man the nasal fossæ are right and left, separated by the nasal septum, and each is subdivided into three fossæ or meatus, superior, middle, and inferior. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the depressions upon the bill of a bird in which the external nostrils open. These are usually well-marked fossæ at or near the base of the bill, on either side of the culmen, naked or filled in with feathers, or arched over by an operculum or nasal scale; their characters are often of zoölogical importance. See cuts and diagram under *bill*.—**Nasal helmet,** the helmet of the early middle ages to which a nasal was attached. See II., 1.—**Nasal index.** See *craniometry*.—**Nasal meatus.** See *meatus*.—**Nasal plate,** in *herpet.*, one of the special plates of the head of a reptile through or between which the nostrils open; a nasal.—**Nasal point,** in *craniom.*, the nasion.—**Nasal scale,** in *ornith.*, the horny operculum of a bird's nostril; a naricorn; a rhinotheca.—**Nasal septum,** the partition between the right and left nasal fossæ, in man complete and consisting of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone or mesethmoid, the vomer, and a large cartilage called *triangular*.—**Nasal spine,** a spinous process of bone of the nose. Three such are named in man: (*a*) *frontal*, a process of the frontal bone in part supporting the two nasal bones; (*b*) *anterior*, ■ median process of each maxillary bone, together forming one spine which projects at the base of the outer nostrils or anterior nares; (*c*) *posterior*, a corresponding median process of the conjoined palate-bones in the floor of the posterior nares, at the root of the uvula. The last two processes are sometimes called *prenasal* and *postnasal*. The anterior process has some ethnological significance, being best developed in the higher races of men, and is also one of several datum-points in craniometry.—**Nasal suture,** in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the clypeus from the front: same as *clypeal suture* (which see, under *clypeal*).—**Nasal tube,** in *ornith.*, a tubular naricorn or rhinotheca, such as occurs in the petrel family and some of the goatsuckers.

II. *n.* **1.** A part of a helmet which protects the nose and adjacent parts of the face. It was made in various forms. Also called *nose-piece*. See also cut under *helmet*.



Nasals (adjustable), 13th century.

Neuertheles he a-raught hym vpon the helme, and kutte of the *nasell*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

2. A sound uttered through or partly through the nose; especially, a nasal mute or stop, as *m, n, ng*.—**3.** In *anat.*, one of the nasal bones. In the higher vertebrates they are a pair of bones of the surface of the skull, in relation with the frontal, lacrymal, or maxillary bones, covering in more or less of the nasal cavity. They are very variable in shape in different animals, less so in position and relations; in man they form the bridge of the nose. In the osseous fishes different bones have been identified as representatives of the nasals. According to Cuvier, they are a pair of separated small tubiform bones in front of the frontals, called by others *turbinals*. According to Owen, they are represented by an unpaired projecting bone in front of the frontals, more generally considered to be the ethmoid. The nasals were regarded by Owen as forming the neural spine of the foremost, rhinencephalic, or nasal vertebra. See cuts under *craniofacial, Crotalus, Lepidosiren, Anura*, and *holorhinal*. ★**4.** In *herpet.*, a nasal plate or shield.

Nasalis (nā-sā′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1]: see *nasal*.] A remarkable genus of semnopithecine monkeys, containing the proboscis-monkey of Borneo, *Semnopithecus nasalis* or *Nasalis larvatus*. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire*. See cut in next column.



Kahau, or Proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*).

nasality (nā-zal′i-ti), *n.* [< *nasal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being nasal.

The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatick Words.

nasalization (nā″zal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *nasalize* + *-ation*.] The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.

nasalize (nā′zal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nasalized*, ppr. *nasalizing*. [< *nasal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter or syllable by modification or addition.

II. *intrans.* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound; speak through the nose.

nasally (nā′zal-i), *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

nasard (naz′ärd), *n.* [= Sp. *nasardo*, < F. *nasard*, an organ-stop (cf. OF. *nasart, nazart*, part of the helmet which protected the nose: same as *nasal*, *n.*, 1), < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1].] In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop, usually similar to the twelfth. Also *nasarde*, and corruptly *nassart, nazard, nazad, nasat*.

nasardly (naz′ärd-li), *a.* [< **nasard*, ME. *a nashard* for *an ashard*, mod. E. *assherd*, + *-ly*[1].] Mean; stupid: a word of vague meaning.

What! such a *nazardly* Pigwiggen!
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

nascency (nas′en-si), *n.* [= F. *naissance* = Pr. *naissensa, naysensa, naisquenza* = OSp. *nascencia* = It. *nascenza*, < L. *nascentia*, birth, origin, < *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Origin, beginning, or production.

nascent (nas′ent), *a.* [= F. *naissant* = Pg. It. *nascente*, < L. *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nasci*, orig. **gnasci*, be born, inceptive verb, < √ *gna*, bear, related to √ *gen*, bear, beget, = E. *ken*[2]: see *ken*[2], *genus*, etc. From L. *nasci* are ult. E. *nascent, naissant, renascent, renascence, renaissance*, etc., *natal*[1], *nation, native*, etc., *agnate, cognate*, etc.] Beginning to exist or to grow; commencing development; coming into being; incipient.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 86.

Wiping away the *nascent* moisture from my brow.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (2d ed.), Pref., p. xii.

Nascent state, in *chem.*, the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed.

naseberry (nāz′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *naseberries* (-iz). [Also *neesberry, nisberry*, an accom. form, simulating *berry*[1] (as also in *barberry*), < Sp. *níspero*, medlar, also naseberry-tree, < L. *mespilus*, medlar: see *medlar*.] The tree *Sapota zapotilla*, or its fruit. See *Achras*, 2, *bully-tree, chicle-gum*, and *sapodilla*.—**Naseberry bully-tree,** a name of two West Indian trees, *Sapota zapotilla*, commonly the tallest tree of Jamaican woods, and *Achras multiflora*, the latter distinguished as *broad-leafed*, the former sometimes as *mountain* naseberry.

naseberry-bat (nāz′ber-i-bat), *n.* A West Indian insectivorous and frugivorous bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or *Artibeus*, as *A. jamaicensis* or *A. perspicillatus:* so called from its fondness for the naseberry.

nasethmoid (nā-zeth′moid), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + E. *ethmoid*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bone: as, the *nasethmoid* suture.

nash-gab (nash′gab), *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii. [Scotch.]

nasi, *n.* Plural of *nasus*.

nasically (nā′zi-kal-i), *adv.* [< *nasik* + *-al* + *-ly*².] After the manner of a nasik square or cube.

nasicorn (nā′zi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros; of or pertaining to the *Nasicornia*; rhinocerotic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasicornia*; a rhinoceros or rhinocerotid.

Nasicornia (nā-zi-kôr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] One of the five divisions of Illiger's group *Multungulata*, containing the rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ*.

nasicornous† (nā′zi-kôr-nus), *a.* [As *nasicorn* + *-ous*.] Same as *nasicorn*. *Sir T. Browne.*

nasiform (nā′zi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape or function of a nose.

nasik (nā′sik), *a.* [From the name of a town in India.] Having, as a magic square or cube, other constant summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals.

nasilabial (nā-zi-lā′bi-al), *a.* Same as *nasolabial*.

nasilabialis (nā-zi-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.* Same as *nasolabialis*, 2.

nasimalar (nā-zi-mā′lăr), *a.* Same as *nasomalar*.

nasio-alveolar (nā″zi-ō-al-vē′ō-lăr), *a.* [< *nasion* + *alveolus* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point: as, the *nasio-alveolar* distance.

nasio-bregmatic (nā″zi-ō-breg-mat′ik), *a.* [< *nasion* + *bregma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma, as the arch of the cranium between these two points.

nasio-mental (nā″zi-ō-men′tal), *a.* [< *nasion* + *mentum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the nasion and the mentum: as, the *nasio-mental* length (the distance between these points).

nasion (nā′zi-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*¹.] In *craniom.*, the median point of the nasofrontal suture. See *craniometry*.

Nasiterna (nas-i-tėr′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasiterna*, *nassiterna*, a watering-pot with a large nose or spout, < *nasus* = E. *nose*¹.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*; the pygmy parrots. They are the smallest birds of the order, with mucronate tail-feathers, and of a green color varied with other hues. *N. pygmæa* and *N. pusio* are examples.

nask†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A prison. *Halliwell.* [Old cant.]

nasky† (nas′ki), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < Sw. dial. *naskug*, nasty, dirty; cf. LG. *nask*, also *unnask* (with neg. *un-*, here intensive), nasty; Norw. *nask*, greedy; orig. appar. with initial *s* as in Sw. dial. *snaskig*, Sw. *snuskig*, nasty, *snask*, dirt; cf. Sw. *snaska* = Dan. *snaske*, eat like a pig; cf. also Norw. *naska*, champ; other connections uncertain. Not connected with *nesh*. Hence, by variation, *nasty*, q. v.] Nasty. *Cotgrave*, s. *maulavé*.

Nasmyth hammer. See *hammer*¹.

Nasmyth's membrane. See *membrane*

naso-alveolar (nā″zō-al-vē′ō-lăr), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *alveolus* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the nasal and alveolar points: as, the *naso-alveolar* line. See *craniometry*.

nasobasal (nā-zō-bā′sal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + Gr. *βάσις*, base: see *basal*.] Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull: as, the *nasobasal* angle of Welcker. See *craniometry*.

nasobasilar (nā-zō-bas′i-lăr), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + E. *basilar*.] Pertaining to the nasal point and the basion: as, the *nasobasilar* line. See *craniometry*.

nasocular (nā-zok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye; nasorbital: as, the *nasocular* or lacrymal duct.

naso-ethmoidal (nā″zō-eth-moi′dal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + E. *ethmoidal*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal and ethmoidal regions of the skull.

nasofrontal (nā-zō-fron′tal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead: see *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone: as, the *nasofrontal* suture.

nasolabial (nā-zō-lā′bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [Also, more prop., *nasilabial*; < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip.

II. *n.* A nasolabial muscle.

nasolabialis (nā-zō-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *nasolabiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *nasolabial*.] **1.** In *human anat.*, a small muscle connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose, being one of a pair of muscular slips given off from the orbicularis oris. The interval between them corresponds to the vertical depression seen on the surface between the nose and the lip. Also called *nasalis labii superioris*, *depressor sexti*, *mobilis narium*, and *depressor apicis narium*. *E. Wilson.*

2. The proper lifter of the nostril and upper lip, usually called *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*. *Coues and Shute.* Also *nasilabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*¹.

nasolacrymal (nā-zō-lak′ri-mal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *lacryma*, tear: see *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the nose and to tears: as, the *nasolacrymal* duct, which carries tears from the eye to the nose.

nasology (nā-zol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of the nose or of noses.

Mr. Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Slawkenbergius.

S. Phillips, Essays from The Times, II. 336. (*Davies.*)

nasomalar (nā-zō-mā′lăr), *a.* [Also *nasimalar*; < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *mala*, the cheek: see *malar*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the cheek or cheek-bone.

nasomaxillary (nā-zō-mak′si-lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*, + *maxilla*, the jaw-bone: see *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the upper jaw-bone: as, the *nasomaxillary* suture.

Nason flute. See *flute*¹.

nasopalatal (nā-zō-pal′a-tal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *palatum*, the palate: see *palatal*.] Same as *nasopalatine*.

nasopalatine (nā-zō-pal′a-tin), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *palatum*, the palate, + *-ine*¹: see *palatine*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bones; nasopalatal.—**Nasopalatine canal** or **foramen**, one of the anterior palatine canals or foramina, for the transmission of a nasopalatine nerve from the nose to the mouth.—**Nasopalatine nerve**, a branch of Meckel's ganglion which ramifies in the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth. Also called *nerve of Scarpa*, *nerve of Cotunnius*, and *internal sphenopalatine nerve*.

nasopharyngeal (nā-zō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *nasopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the nasal fossæ and the pharynx.

nasopharynx (nā-zō-far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *nasopharynges* (nā″zō-fa-rin′jēz). [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *pharynx*, q. v.] That part of the pharynx which is behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages: distinguished from *oropharynx*.

nasorbital (nā-zôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the orbits of the eyes; orbitonasal; nasocular.

nasosubnasal (nā″zō-sub-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *sub*, under, + *nasus* = E. *nose*: see *nasal*.] Connecting the nasal and the subnasal point. See *craniometry*.

Nassa (nas′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *nassa*, *naxa*, a wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel.] The leading genus of *Nassidæ*. Some of the species are known as *dog-whelks*. Several abound on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *N. obsoleta* and *N. trivittata*.

Nassau grouper. A West Indian fish: same as *hamlet*².

Nassellaria (nas-e-lā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **nassella*, dim. of L. *nassa*, a wicker basket (see *Nassa*), + *-aria*.] Haeckel's name of radiolarians with the central capsule originally invariably uniaxial, oval, or conical, with two different poles of the axis, having at one pole the characteristic porous area through which the whole of the pseudopodia project like a bush.

nass-fish (nas′ fish), *n.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Nassidæ (nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nassa* + *-idæ*.] A family of buccinoid or whelk-like gastropods, typified by the genus *Nassa*; the dog-whelks. The animal has a large foot, generally bifid behind, a long siphon, and a radula with the median teeth multidentate and the lateral generally bicuspid and with intermediate denticles; the operculum is unguiculate and usually serrate. The shell is generally small, compact, and highly sculptured, with a twisted or plaited columella, and usually a calloused columellar lip. The species are numerous, and occur in all seas. See cut under *dog-whelk*.

Nassinæ (na-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nassa* + *-inæ*.] The *Nassidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Buccinidæ*; the dog-whelks.

nast¹ (nast), *n.* [< *nast-y*.] Dirt; nastiness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nast²†, An obsolete contraction of *ne hast*, hast not.

nasten (nâs′tn), *v. t.* [< *nast*¹ + *-en*².] To render nasty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nastily (nâs′ti-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; disagreeably; unpleasantly.

nastiness (nâs′ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being filthy; filthiness; dirtiness; filthy habits or condition.

The *nastiness* of the beastly multitude. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Disgusting taste; nauseousness.

That quality of unmitigated *nastiness* which so familiarly attests the genuineness of our Western doses.
The Atlantic, XXI. 264.

3. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness: as, the general *nastiness* of the weather. [Colloq., chiefly in Great Britain.]—**4.** Meanness; dishonorableness: as, the *nastiness* of the trick. [Colloq.]—**5.** That which is filthy; filth.

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his stye as when he comes forth and shakes his *nastiness* in the street. *South*, Sermons, VIII. i.

6. Moral filth or filthiness; grossness or indecency; obscenity.

The common quality, however, of all Dryden's comedies is their *nastiness*, the more remarkable because we have ample evidence that he was a man of modest conversation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 45.

=Syn. Foulness, defilement, pollution.

nasturtion (nas-tėr′shon), *n.* See *nasturtium*, 2.

Nasturtium (nas-tėr′shi-um), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), < L. *nasturtium*, a cress, with ref. to its somewhat acrid smell, < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist.] **1.** Robert Brown's name for *Roripa*, a genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*, having pods with seeds in two rows. There are about 20 species, branching herbs, in water or on land, usually with small white flowers, pinnately divided leaves, and pods short or elongated. They bear the general name of *water-cress*,



Flowering Plant of *Roripa Nasturtium*.
a, flower; *b*, pod.

but *Roripa Nasturtium* is the water-cress proper, a creeping herb of springs and brooks, much cultivated, a native of Europe and temperate Asia, naturalized in America and elsewhere, particularly in New Zealand, where it is said to grow so vigorously as to choke up rivers. Other species, as the wide-spread *R. palustris*, the marsh-cress, are weedy-looking plants of little consequence.

2. [*l. c.*] One of various species of the genus *Tropæolum*. The most common is *T. majus*, the Indian cress or lark's-heel, a showy climber, the large flowers varying from orange to scarlet and crimson. A smaller sort with paler flowers is *T. minus*. A third kind is the tuberous nasturtium, *T. tuberosum*. These plants are considered antiscorbutic; the fruits are pickled and used in the place of capers, and the leaves and flowers serve for a salad.

3. [*l. c.*] A rich orange color. See *capucine*².

Nastus (nas′tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called as having the stem not hollow, but filled with pith; < Gr. *ναστός*, filled, solid.] A genus of tall grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ*, known by the numerous empty glumes, the grain adnate to the pericarp. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Mascarene Islands, of tree-like habit, with leaves like those of the bamboo, and one-flowered spikelets in panicles. *N. Borbonicus* of the Isle of Réunion (or Isle of Bourbon) forms a belt entirely around the mountains of the island. It is a fine species, reaching a height of 50 feet.

nasty (nâs′ti), *a.* [Or. obscure: poss. a var. of *nasky*.] **1.** Filthy; dirty; foul; unclean. (*a*) Physically filthy or dirty.

Honeying and making love
Over the *nasty* sty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 94.

I am a *nastyer* heap than those, and may
Taint thy sweet Lustre by my filth's excess.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

A people breaths not more savage and *nasty;* crusted with dirt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

(*b*) Of filthy habits.

Therefore the Lord, this Day, with loathsom Lice
Plagues poor and rich, the *nastie* and the nice,
Both Man and beast.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

This day our captain told me that our landmen were very *nasty* and slovenly, and that the gun-deck, where they lodged, was so beastly and noisome with their victuals and beastliness as would much endanger the health of the ship. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, p. 12.

(*c*) Morally filthy; indecent; ribald; indelicate: applied to speech or behavior.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell: as, a *nasty* medicine.—**3.** In a weakened sense, disagreeable; bad. [Colloq., Eng.]

Lady A—— said here [in England] at a dinner, . . . speaking to her husband, . . . who thought it proper not to touch his soup, Do take some, A——: it's not at all *nasty*. *R. G. White*, England Without and Within, xvi.

4. Foul; stormy; disagreeable; unpleasant: applied to the weather. Compare *dirty* and *foul*[1] in the same sense. [Colloq., Eng.]

A stormy day [is called in England] a *nasty* day.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, xvi.

5. Troublesome; annoying; difficult to deal with, or threatening trouble; of a kind to be avoided: as, a *nasty* customer to deal with; a *nasty* cut or fall.—**6.** Ill-natured; mean; dishonorable; hateful: as, a *nasty* remark; a *nasty* trick. [Colloq.]

She is a *nasty*, hardened creature; and I do hate her. . . . How a woman can be so *nasty* I can't imagine.
Trollope, Is he Popenjoy? lix.

=Syn. 1 and **3.** *Nasty, Filthy, Foul, Dirty.* These words are on the descending scale of strength. *Nasty* is the strongest word in the language for that which is offensive to sight, smell, or touch by the quality of its uncleanness or uncleanliness. The English fondness for the colloquial use of the word in connection with bad weather, and figuratively for anything disagreeable, is not matched by anything in America; on the contrary, the word is considered too strong for ordinary or delicate use, and *foul* is used of bad weather. All the words apply to that which is filled or covered in considerable degree with anything offensive. The moral uses of the word correspond with the physical.

nasty-man (nȧs′ti-man), *n.* See *garroting.*

Nasua (nā′sū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] The only genus of coatimondis, of the subfamily *Nasuinæ*. Several described species are reducible to two, *N. narica* and *N. rufa;* but there are several subspecies. See cut under *coati.*

Nasuinæ (nā-sū-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nasua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the racoon family, *Procyonidæ*, typified by the genus *Nasua;* the coatimondis or coatis. They have an extremely long snout, with corresponding modification of the cranial bones; the auditory bulla is small and flattened, and the mastoid extrorse. See cut under *coati.*

nasuine (nas′ū-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nasuinæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasuinæ;* a coati.

nasus (nā′sus), *n.*; pl. *nasi* (-sī). [L., = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*, the nose; the nasal organ.—**2.** In *entom.*, same as *clypeus*, 2.—**Fornicate nasus.** See *fornicate*[1].—**Included nasus.** See *include.*

Nasutæ (nā-sū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *nasutus*, large-nosed: see *nasute.*] In Nitzsch's system of classification (1829), a superfamily of birds, equivalent to the *Tubinares* or *Procellariidæ* of authors in general, including the petrels, albatrosses, shearwaters, and their relatives.

nasute (nā-sūt′), *a.* [= OF. *nasu, nazu*, < L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, hence critical, censorious, < *nasus* = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] **1.** Having a long or large nose or snout; snouty; specifically, in *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Nasutæ;* tubinarial.—**2.** Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented.

They are commonly discovered by a *Nasute* swine, purposely brought up. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 39.

Hence—**3†.** Critical; nice; censorious; captious.

The *nasuter* critics of this age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 303. (*Latham.*)

nasuteness (nā-sūt′nes), *n.* The quality of being nasute; acuteness of scent; hence, nice discernment. *Dr. H. More.*

nasutiform (nā-sū′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nasutus*, long-nosed (see *nasute*), + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, produced in an elongate form in front of the head: said of the clypeus.

nat[1]**†,** *adv.* A Middle English form of *not*[1].

nat[2]**†.** A Middle English contracted form of *ne at*, not at, or nor at.

nat[3]**†** (nat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *natt, natte;* < ME. *natte*, < OF. *natte*, < LL. *natta*, a mat. *Nat*[3] is ult. a var. of *mat*[1], as *nape*[2], *nap-* in *napkin*, etc., are of the prob. ult. identical *map*[1]: see *mat*[1], *map*[1].] A mat. *Palsgrave.*

nat[4] (nat), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Burma and Siam, a spirit or angel powerful for evil and for punishment; a demon; a genie.

natal[1] (nā′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *natal*, < OF. *natal* (vernacularly *nael, noel*, > E. *nowel, noel*), F. *natal* = Sp. Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, < L. *natalis*, pertaining to birth or origin, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born: see *nascent.* Cf. *noel.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's birth; connected with or dating from one's birth.

And thou, propitious Star! whose sacred Pow'r
Presided o'er the Monarch's *natal* Hour,
Thy radiant Voyages for ever run.
Prior, Prol. spoken at Court on Her Majesty's Birthday, [1704.

2. Presiding over birthdays or nativities.

By *natal* Joves feste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 150.

3†. Native; own; original.

Seed in *natal* soil.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his *natal* grove.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

=Syn. 1. *Natural*, etc. See *native.*

II. *n.* A person's nativity; birthday. [Rare.]

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king?
Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday (1634), p. 1. (*Latham.*)

natal[2] (nā′tal), *a.* [< L. *natis*, rump: see *nates.*] Pertaining to the nates or buttocks; gluteal.

natalitial (nā-ta-lish′ȧl), *a.* [As *nataliti-ous* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity.

The quarre, which is within a mile of the Parish of Adcombe, my dear *natalitiall* place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

natalitious (nā-ta-lish′us), *a.* [= OF. *natalice* = Sp. Pg. *natalicio* = It. *natalizio*, < L. *natalitius*, pertaining to birth or to a birthday, < *natalis*, of birth: see *natal*[1].] Same as *natalitial.*

natality (nā-tal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *natalité*, < L. *natalis*, of birth: see *natal*[1].] **1†.** Birth.

I should doubt whether Samuel Foote visited Truro more than once since the *natality* of Mr. Polwhele was proclaimed to his kindred.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

2. The ratio of the number of births in a given time, as a year, to the total number of population; birth-rate.

The European defective classes, whose *natality* and infantile death rates are enormous, are forcibly exported in great numbers to this country.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 160.

nataloin (nā-tal′ō-in), *n.* [< *Natal* (see def.) + *aloin.*] A bitter principle contained in Natal or Cape aloes. See *aloin.*

Natalus (nat′ȧ-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tropical American bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Miniopterinæ*, having 2 incisors and 3 premolars in each upper half-jaw and 3 incisors and 3 premolars in each lower half-jaw, and a short conical tragus. *N. stramineus* is an example.

natant (nā′tant), *a.* [< L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare* (> It. *natare* = Sp. Pg. *nadar* = OF. *nater, naer*), swim, freq. of *nare*, swim, sail, flow, fly; cf. Gr. *νάειν*, flow, *νέειν*, swim.] Swimming; floating. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, same as *naiant.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, swimming on or in the water; of or pertaining to the *Natantes* or *Natantia.* (*c*) In *bot.*, floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.


A Fish Natant.

Natantes† (nā-tan′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] **1.** In Cuvier's classification, the third tribe of the coral family, corresponding to the modern *Pennatulaceæ* of alcyonarian polyps. It contained the genera *Pennatula, Virgularia, Veretillum*, and *Umbellularia*.—**2.** In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Polypi*, containing the crinoids.—**3.** In Walckenaer's classification, a division of spiders, such as those of the genus *Argyroneta;* the diving- or water-spiders.—**4.** The swimming birds. See *Natatores.*

Natantia (nā-tan′shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] **1.** The free rotifers: opposed to *Sessilia.*—**2†.** In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the fourteenth order, containing the sirenians and cetaceans as two families, *Sirenia* and *Cete:* same as *Mutilata.*—**3.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A division of azygobranchiate gastropods, containing the natant or free-swimming oceanic or pelagic forms usually called *heteropods*, and corresponding to the class or order *Heteropoda:* opposed to *Reptantia.* (*b*) A section of cephalate mollusks proposed for the cephalopods.—**4.** A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are free-swimming: opposed to *Sedentaria.*

natantly (nā′tant-li), *adv.* In a natant manner; swimmingly; floatingly.

natatile† (nā′ta-til), *a.* [< LL. *natatilis*, that can swim, < L. *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] That can swim; capable of swimming.

A *Natatile* Beet [the water-beet], do you say? Nay, rather a Cacatile Beast. Who ever heard of, or ever read the Name of, a Swimming Beet?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 147.

natation (nā-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *natation* = Pg. *natação*, < L. *natatio(n-)*, a swimming, a swimming-place, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] The art or act of swimming. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

Natatores (nā-ta-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Vigors and Swainson, the order of palmiped birds, or those which habitually swim; the swimmers. It was one of the groups of the quinary system, correlated with *Insessores, Scansores, Rasores*, and *Grallatores.* [Not in use.] (*b*) By Blyth (1849) restricted to the *Lamellirostres.*

natatorial (nā-ta-tō′ri-ȧl), *a.* [< *natatory* + *-al.*] Swimming or adapted for swimming; natatory; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Natatores.*

natatorious (nā-ta-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< *natatory* + *-ous.*] Same as *natatorial.*

natatorium (nā-ta-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *natatoriums, natatoria* (-umz, -ȧ). [LL., a place for swimming, < *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer: see *natatory.*] A swimming-school; a place for swimming.

natatory (nā′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *natatoire* = Sp. Pg. *natatorio* (cf. It. *natatoria*, a bath, pool, pond), < LL. *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer or to swimming, < L. *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] **1.** Swimming; having the habit of swimming in water.

There is little doubt that the *natatory* Sirenian order was derived from it [*Amblypoda*] by a process of degradation. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 278.

2. Used in or adapted for swimming: as, *natatory* organs; *natatory* membranes.

natch[1] (nach), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *notch.*

Losh, man! ha'e mercy wi' your *natch*,
Your bodkin 's bauld. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

natch[2] (nach), *n.* [Formerly also *nache;* < ME. *nache, nage*, < OF. *nache, naiche, nasche, nage, naige* (= It. *natica*), buttock, < ML. *naticæ*, < L. *nates*, buttocks: see *nates.*] The buttocks or rump. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Width [of a cow] at the *nache*, 14 inches.
Marshall. (*Latham.*)

natch-bone (nach′bōn), *n.* [Formerly *nachebone*, etc.; < *natch* + *bone.* Cf. *aitch-bone.*] The bone of the rump, as of an ox; an aitch-bone.

nates (nā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *natis*, usually in pl. *nates*, buttock, rump.] **1.** The buttocks; the haunches; the gluteal region of the body; in man, the seat.—**2.** The larger, anterior pair of prominences of the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes of the brain in man and other mammals, the smaller, posterior pair being called the *testes.* See *corpora quadrigemina*, under *corpus.*—**3.** The umbones of a bivalve shell.

nath†. An obsolete contracted form of *ne hath*, hath not. *Chaucer.*

nathe (nāᵺ), *n.* A corrupt form of *nave*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

And let the restlesse spokes and whirling *nathes*
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest.
Phillis of Scyros (1655). (*Nares.*)

nathelessᵺ, nathlessᵺ (nā′ᵺē-les′, naᵺ′les′), *adv.* [< ME. *natheless*, < AS. *nā ðȳ læs*, not the less: see *no*[1], *the*[2], *less*[1].] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. *Chaucer.*

Natheles William wigtli worthili him grette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4506.

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nathless he so endured. *Milton*, P. L., i. 299.

Natheless, as we have had sudden reason to believe, this Princess Elizabeth . . . has obtained certain knowledge of the trains which we had laid. *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

nathemore†, nathmore† (nā′ᴛʜē-mōr′, naᴛʜ′-mōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *na the more:* see *no*[1], *the*[2], *more*[1]. Cf. *natheless.*] Not the more; never the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage gainst his Lord to goe.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 13.

nat. hist. An abbreviation of *natural history.*

Natica (nat′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < ML. **natica*, in pl. *naticæ*, buttock: see *natch*[2]. Cf. *natiform.*] The typical genus of *Naticidæ*, containing some 200 species, and subdivided into numerous subgenera. These sea-snails are all active, predatory, and carnivorous, and several are among the largest univalve shells found on the coasts of the United States. A very common one along the Atlantic coast, *N. (Lunatia) heros*, is sometimes 5 inches long and 3½ broad. Its egg-masses, seen everywhere on the beaches, are popularly known as *sand-saucers.*


Natica canrena.


Natica alderi, with extended foot, depositing its collar of eggs.

Naticidæ (nā-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natica* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Natica;* a conspicuous group of carnivorous mollusks, mostly dwelling on sandy or gravelly sea-bottoms at moderate depths. The animal has a large flat foot provided with a distinct fold or propodium reflected upon the head, tentacles slender, eyes abortive, teeth 3.1.3, the central one tricuspidate, the lateral subrhombiform, dentigerous, and the marginal unciform. The shell is generally subglobular, with a semilunar entire aperture and more or less callous about the umbilicus. They have sometimes been called *sea-snails.*


Natica (Cernina) fluctuata.

naticiform (nat′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Natica*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of the genus *Natica;* naticoid.

Naticina (nat-i-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., as *Natica* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of gastropods of the family *Naticidæ.*

Naticinæ (nat-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Naticina.*] A subfamily of gastropods. *Swainson*, 1840.

naticine (nat′i-sin), *a.* Pertaining or related to *Natica;* resembling a member of that genus.

naticoid (nat′i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Natica*, q. v., + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Like *Natica* or the *Naticidæ;* naticiform or naticine.

★ **II.** *n.* A member of the *Naticidæ.*

natiform (nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nates*, the buttocks, + *forma*, form.] Like or likened to buttocks, as the umbones of a shell: as, the *natiform* tubercles of the brain.

The *natiform* protuberance of the temporal lobe.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 60.

nation (nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *nacion, nacioun,* < OF. *nacion, nation, nasion,* F. *nation* = Pr. *natio, naision* = Sp. *nación* = Pg. *nação* = It. *nazione* = D. *natie* = MLG. *nacie* = G. Sw. Dan. *nation,* < L. *natio(n-),* birth, a goddess of birth, a race, a people, < *nasci,* pp. *natus,* be born: see *nascent.*] **1.** In a broad sense, a race of people; an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages.

There arryven Cristene Men and Sarazynes and Men of all *Nacioums.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

This londe of Jherusalem hath ben in the handes of many sondry *Nacyons*, as of Jewes, Cananeis, Assiriens.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

2. In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit; an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised.

A *nation* may be defined as a body of population which its proper history has made one in itself, and as such distinct from all others.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvi.

A *nation* is an organized community within a certain territory; or, in other words, there must be a place where its sole sovereignty is exercised.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 52.

Nation is nearly synonymous with people, and in the United States it is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. *Cooley*, Const. Limit. (5th ed.), Prin. Const. Law, 20.

Hence **—3.** A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

Even all the *nation* of unfortunate
And fatall birds about them flocked were.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

There his well-woven toils and subtle trains
He laid, the brutish *nation* to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 98.

You are a subtile *nation*, you physicians!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

But lawyers are too wise a *nation*
T' expose their trade to disputation.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 483.

4. A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris.

These several *nations* [in the university of Paris] first came into existence some time before the year 1219, and all belonged to the faculty of arts. . . . Each of the *nations* . . . was, like a royal colony, in a great measure self-governed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

5†. Race; species; family; lineage.

Allas! that any of my *naciouns*
Sholde evere so foule disparaged be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 212.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne
Aboven alle *nacioums* in Pruce.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 53.

6. A great number; a multitude. [Colloq.]

The French had such a *nation* of hedges, and copses, and ditches. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 21.

Law of nations. See *law*[1].—**Most favored nation clause.** See *clause.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Race*, etc. See *people.*

nation (nā′shon), *adv.* [An adverbial use of *nation*, *n.*, 6; prob. also in part an abbr. of *darnation.*] Very; extremely; by a vast deal: as, *nation* mean; *nation* pa'tic'lar. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

There, full oft, 'tis *nation* cold.
Essex Dialect, Noakes and Styles. (*Bartlett.*)

It . . . makes a noise like father's gun,
Only a *nation* louder. *Yankee Doodle* (song).

national (nash′on-al), *a.* [= F. *national* = Sp. Pg. *nacional* = It. *nazionale* = D. *nationaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *national,* < NL. *nationalis,* < L. *natio(n-),* nation: see *nation.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a nation, or a country regarded as a whole: opposed to *local* or *provincial*, and in the United States to *State:* as, *national* troops, defenses, debt, expenditure, etc.; hence, general; public: as, *national* interests; the *national* welfare.

The spirit [of the people] rose against the interference of a foreign priest with their *national* concerns.
Macaulay, Burleigh.

As a *national* tax levied by the Witan of all England, and passing into the hands of the king of all England, this tax [the Danegeld] practically brought home the *national* idea as it had never been brought home before.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

2. Established and maintained by the nation, or by authority of its laws: as, *national* banks; a *national* system of education; a *national* church.—**3.** Peculiar or common to the whole people of a country: as, *national* language, customs, or dress; a *national* trait; a *national* religion; *national* pride.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, P. L., xii. 317.

To urge reformation of *national* ill.
Cowper, The Flatting Mill.

4. Characterized by attachment or devotion to one's own race or country, or its institutions.

His high and sudden elevation naturally raised him up a thousand enemies among a proud, punctilious, and intensely *national* people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

National air. See *air*[3].—**National Assembly,** in *French hist.*: (*a*) See *assembly.* (*b*) The name of the popular assembly after the revolution of 1848, and again in 1871 after the fall of the second empire in 1870. (*c*) According to the Constitution of 1875, the name of the two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session.—**National bank.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**National church,** the church established by law in a country or nation, generally representing the prevalent form of religion. In England the national church is Anglican or Episcopal, and in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian—the sovereign being in both countries the temporal head of the church, and represented at the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland by a commissioner.—**National convention, Council, Covenant.** See the nouns.—**National Currency Acts.** See *currency.*—**National debt.** See *debt.*—**National domain.** See *domain.*—**National ensign,** the flag of a nation.—**National guard.** (*a*) An armed force identified with the French revolutionary epoch, first formed in 1789 under the name of *garde bourgeoise.* It was abolished by the government in 1827, but reorganized in 1830, and formed an important part of the armed force of the kingdom under Louis Philippe. (*b*) A name sometimes given to the organized militia in some parts of the United States. Abbreviated *N. G.*—**National Institute.** See *Institute of France*, under *institute.*—**National Liberals.** See *Liberal.*—**National party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a name of the Greenback-Labor party (which see, under *greenback*).—**National Republican, salute, schools,** etc. See the nouns.

nationalisation, nationalise, etc. See ★*nationalization,* etc.

nationalism (nash′on-al-izm), *n.* [< *national* + *-ism.*] **1.** National spirit or aspirations; devotion to the nation; desire for national unity, independence, or prosperity.

The Sequani, as the representatives of *nationalism*, knowing that they could not stand alone, had looked for friends elsewhere. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 220.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Ireland, the political program of the party that agitates for more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—**3.** An idiom or a phrase peculiar to a nation; a national trait or peculiarity.

nationalist (nash′on-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *national* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *theol.*, one who holds to the divine election of entire nations as distinguished from that of particular individuals. *Quarterly Rev.*—**2.** A member of a Jewish political party in the time of Christ; a zealot.—**3.** [*cap.*] A supporter of Irish nationalism.

The Unionists cried out against a remedy for the coercion of the disloyal Irish *Nationalists* which would necessitate the coercion by the latter of the loyal inhabitants of Ulster. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 403.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to nationalists; advocating or upholding nationalism.

nationality (nash-o-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nationalities* (-tiz). [= F. *nationalité* = Sp. *nacionalidad;* as *national* + *-ity.*] **1.** The fact of being a member of a particular nation; birth and membership in a particular nation; relationship by birth and race to a particular nation: as, the *nationality* of an immigrant.—**2.** Relationship as property, etc., to a particular nation, or to one or more of its members: as, the *nationality* of a ship.—**3.** The people constituting a particular nation; a nation; a race of people.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere.
H. S Edwards, Polish Captivity, II. vi. (*Latham.*)

Hadjis and merchants from all the neighboring countries elbow the native Persians, and each *nationality* is easily distinguished. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

The war which established our position as a vigorous *nationality* has also sobered us.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.

4. Separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.

Institutions calculated to insure the preservation of their *nationality.*
Quoted in *H. S. Edwards's* Polish Captivity, II. vi.

The partition of Poland . . . was the event that forced the idea of *nationality* upon the world.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 236.

5. Nationalism; devotion or strong attachment to one's own nation or country.

In antiquity they [the Jews] developed an intense sentiment of *nationality.* *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

nationalization (nash″on-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *nationalize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of rendering national in character instead of local.

Calhoun's letter to Pakenham was the official proclamation of the *nationalization* of slavery, only, however, so far as it imposed duties upon the Union, but by no means with regard to any corresponding rights.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 239.

2. The act of making national as regards possession, use, and control; especially, as advocated by many socialists, the abolition of private property, as in lands, railways, etc., and the vesting of it in the nation for national use: as, the *nationalization* of land.

Without compensation, *nationalization* of the land is flagrantly unjust and quite hopeless; with compensation, its benefits are remote and doubtful.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 299.

Nationalization of the land makes its appearance in the list of many a London Working Men's Club. *Nationalization* of ordinary capital and state regulation of wages appear hardly less frequently.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 149.

Also spelled *nationalisation.*

nationalize (nash′on-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nationalized*, ppr. *nationalizing.* [< *national* + *-ize.*] **1.** To make national: as, to *nationalize* an institution.—**2.** To give the character of a nation to; stamp with the political attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation: as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony.

New England now [1801] contains a million and a half of inhabitants: of all colonies that ever were founded the largest, the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, *nationalized.* *Fisher Ames*, Works, II. 134.

3. To make the property of the state or nation for national uses; abolish private ownership in, and vest in the nation for national use: as, to *nationalize* the land of a country.

Rome again and again *nationalised* large tracts of land, and again and again made provision for the poor to occupy it. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 76.

Also spelled *nationalise*.

nationalizer (nash′ọn-ạl-ī-zẹ̈r), *n.* [< *nationalize* + *-er*[1].] One who advocates nationalization, as of land, railways, etc. Also spelled *nationaliser*.

Sir Rowland Hill and the English railway *nationalizers* proposed that the state should own the lines, but that the companies should continue to work them. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 384.

nationally (nash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South*, Sermons, II. i.

nationalness (nash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being national. *Johnson.*

nationhood (nā′shọn-hụ̈d), *n.* [< *nation* + *-hood.*] The state of being a nation.

Toward growth into *nationhood*. *The Century*, XXXI. 407.

natis (nā′tis), *n.*; pl. *nates* (-tēz). [L. *nates*, pl., the buttocks: see *nates.*] In *anat.*, one of the buttocks; either half of the gluteal region: commonly in the plural. See *nates.*

★**native** (nā′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *natif*, *naïf* = Pr. *natiu*, *nadiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *nativo*, < L. *nativus*, born, inborn, innate, natural, native, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born: see *nascent.* Cf. *naïf*, *naïve.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 23.

2†. Born of one's self; own.

There is but one amongst the foure
That is my *native* sonne.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 162).

3. Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth: as, *native* land; *native* language.

Ere the King my feir countrie get,
This land that 's *nativest* to me,
Mony o' his nobilis sall be cauld.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

The language I have learn'd these forty years,
My *native* English, now I must forgo.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 160.

But still for us his *native* skies
The pitying Angel leaves.
Whittier, Lay of Old Time.

4. Of indigenous origin or growth; not exotic or of foreign origin or production; belonging by birth: as, the *native* grapes of the South; a *native* name.

Ere her *native* king
Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 25.

They feigned it adventitious, not *native*. *Bacon*, Fables, xi., Expl.

Our music, in its most enchanting form, is purely *native*, independent of any Saxon, Danish, or Norman aid. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

Bayard Taylor always considered himself *native* to the East, and it was with great delight that in 1851 he found himself on the banks of the Nile. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 91.

[With reference to names or other words, *native* is especially used to designate a name or word indigenous in a country or among a people beyond the ordinary pale of Anglo-Saxon or European civilization; thus, the native products and customs of the barbarous tribes of Africa or Australia or of the imperfectly civilized peoples of India, Arabia, etc., have "native names" which are commonly so referred to when it is inconvenient or impossible to give a precise designation of the language, or etymological history of the word, concerned. In this dictionary, in the etymologies, "native name" means a name used (and usually originating) in the country or among the people indicated in the definition or otherwise.]

5. Connected by birth; hence, closely related; near.

To join like likes and kiss like *native* things.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 238.

There's consolation when a friend laments us, but when a parent grieves, the anguish is too *native*. *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

6. Being the place of birth (of). [Rare.]

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, *native* to famous wits
Or hospitable. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 241.

7. Conferred by birth; inborn; hereditary; not artificial or acquired; natural.

I love nothing in you more than your innocence; you retain so *native* a simplicity. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

High minds, of *native* pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!
Scott, Marmion, iii. 13.

It is not what a poet takes, but what he makes out of what he has taken, that shows what *native* force is in him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

8. Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances: said of mineral products, and especially of the metals: as, *native* mercury; *native* copper: also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially: as, galena occurs *native* and also as a furnace product.—**Native American party.** See *American.*—**Native bear, native sloth.** Same as *koala.*—**Native bread,** a fungus, *Mylitta Australis*, used by the natives of Australia as a sort of bread. It is often several inches in diameter, and when dry looks like a hard, compacted lump of sago.—**Native cat,** the spotted dasyure of Australia.—**Native cinnabar, cod, devil, mercury, trooper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Native companion,** the large gray crane of Australia.—**Syn. 7.** *Natal*, *Native*, *Natural.* *Natal* has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth; hence it is chiefly used with such words as *day*, *hour*, *star.* *Native* means conferred by birth: as, *native* genius; or, belonging by birth or origin: as, *native* place, country, language. *Natural* applies to that which is by nature, as opposed to the work of art. *Native* eloquence is opposed to that which is acquired; *natural* eloquence to that which is elaborated by rules.—**4.** *Indigenous*, etc. See *original.*

II. *n.* **1.** One born in a certain place or country; a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country.

Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her *natives* merit at thy hand!
Pope, Iliad, vi. 70.

That shadowy realm where hope is a *native*.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

[Any person born in a given country is a *native* of it; but the term, with reference to a country, is naturally most used by foreigners, to whom as discoverers, explorers, travelers, writers, etc., "the natives" are the aboriginal inhabitants, until in the progress of settlement and colonization the native-born colonists claim or receive the name of "native" also.]

2†. In feudal times, one born a serf or villein, as distinguished from a person who had become so in any other way.

So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid [*native*] on account of his nativity (i. e., being in the condition of a *native*, or slave, of Whalley), saving to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our *natives*.
Sir Gregory de Norbury, Abbot of Whalley, who died in [1309, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II. 9, note.

By acts of emancipation or manumission the *native* was made a freeman, even though with the disabilities he lost the privileges of maintenance which he could claim on the land of his lord. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 495.

3. In *astrol.*, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration.

The length of time in which the apheta and anareta, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the *native's* life. *Sibley*, Astrology, p. 464.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, same as *Know-nothing.* See *American party*, under *American.*—**5.** An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one.

Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *natives*, and are considered very superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds. *Lib. Universal Knowledge*, XI. 159.

His eyes rested on a newly-opened oyster-shop on a magnificent scale, with *natives* laid, one deep, in circular marble basins in the windows. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

6†. Natural source; origin.

Th' Accusation
Which they haue often made against the Senate,
All cause vnborne, could neuer be the *Natiue*
Of our so franke Donation.
Shak., Cor. (folio 1623), iii. 1, 129.

[Some modern editions read here *motive.*]

native-born (nā′tiv-bôrn), *a.* Born in the country specified or understood.

Surely no *native-born* woman loves her country better than I love America. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 931.

natively (nā′tiv-li), *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 77.

nativeness (nā′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being native, or produced by nature; naturalness.

nativism (nā′tiv-izm), *n.* [< *native* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *philos.*, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See *innate.*

The author makes an exception in favor of the Stoics, who, he holds, combined the truth that is in sensationalism with the truth that is in *nativism*. *Mind*, XII. 628.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, the program of the Native American party (which see, under *American*).

But the baleful *Nativism* which had just broken out [1844] in the great cities, and had been made the occasion of riot, devastation, and bloodshed in Philadelphia, had alarmed the foreign-born population. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 168.

nativist (nā′tiv-ist), *n.* [< *native* + *-ist.*] **1.** In *philos.*, one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics:* (*a*) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party. (*b*) One who supports the program of the American party. See *American.*

Fillmore was in Europe when he was chosen by the *Nativists* of Philadelphia as their standard-bearer. *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 436.

nativistic (nā-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [< *nativist* + *-ic.*] In *philos.*, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists.

Thus the *nativistic* school of explanation is replaced by the "empiristic" school, as Helmholtz calls it. *Science*, VI. 309.

nativity (nā-tiv′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nativities* (-tiz). [< ME. *nativite*, < OF. *nativete*, F. *nativité*, also *naïveté* (see *naïveté*, *naïvety*), = Sp. *natividad* = Pg. *natividade* = It. *natività*, < L. *nativita*(*t-*)*s*, birth, < *nativus*, born: see *native.*] **1.** The fact of being born; birth.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night.
Milton, P. R., i. 242.

Christmas has come once more—the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the *Nativity* of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 215.

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 4.

A Prince born for the Good of Christendom, if a Bar in his *Nativity* had not hindred it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 67.

3. In particular, the birth of Christ; hence, (*a*) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ; Christmas; (*b*) a picture representing the birth of Christ: as, the *Nativity* of Perugino in the hall of the Cambio at Perugia.—**4.** In feudal times, the condition of servitude or villeinage. See *native*, *n.*, 2.

The different ranks of the bondmen or unfree class [in Scotland] have been preserved in the code of laws termed "quoniam attachamenta." They are there termed native men (nativi), and we are told that there are several kinds of *nativity* or Bondage (nativitatis sive bondagii). Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 334.

5. In *astrol.*, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born; a horoscope.

As men which judge *nativities* consider not single stars, but the aspects, the concurrence and posture of them, so in this, though no particular past arrest me or divert me, yet all seems remarkable and enormous. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

Domicile of nativity. See *domicile*, 2.—**Feast of the Nativity of Christ,** Christmas.—**Nativity of a saint,** in titles of church festivals, the day of a saint's physical death, regarded as his birth into a higher life. In the case of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, however, the day of physical birth is meant, as in the Nativity of Christ.—**Nativity of St. John Baptist,** in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Anglican Church, a festival observed on June 24th, in honor of the birth of St. John the Baptist.—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary,** in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek Church, and also in the Anglican Calendar, a festival observed on September 8th, in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary.—**To cast a nativity,** in *astrol.*, to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of certain stars upon the person then born.

nativity-pie† (nā-tiv′i-ti-pī), *n.* A Christmas pie. *Halliwell.*

And will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie,
Betwixt every spoonful of a *nativity-pie*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

nat. phil. An abbreviation of *natural philosophy:* so used in this work.

Natricidæ (nā-tris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubrine snakes, named from the genus *Natrix:* now merged in *Colubridæ.*

Natricinæ (nat-ri-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Natrix.* It includes those having the head distinct, the body and tail moderately elongate, and the teeth ungrooved and not longer in front, as the black-snakes of the United States (*Natrix* or *Scotophis* and *Bascanion*) and numerous others.

natricine (nat′ri-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Natricinæ.*

Natrix (nā′triks), *n.* [NL., < L. *natrix*, a water-snake, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] **1.** A genus of colubrine snakes to which various limits have been given. (*a*) By Laurenti (1768) it was used for a large assemblage now dissociated among many genera. (*b*) By Merrem it was used for species now combined under the genus *Tropidonotus*, including the *T. natrix* of Europe and allied ones. (*c*) By Cope it was limited to the genus usually called *Scotophis*, represented by the pilot black-snake of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.

natroborocalcite (nā-trō-bō-rō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *natron* + *boron* + *calcite.*] Same as *ulexite.*

natrolite (nat′rō-līt), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone: see *-lite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in slender acicular crystals, also in masses with a fibrous and radiating structure, generally of a white color and transparent to translucent. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium (whence the name), common in cavities in basalt and other similar igneous rocks, less so in granite and gneiss. Also called *soda-mesotype* and *needle-zeolite*.—**Iron natrolite**, a dark-green variety of natrolite containing a considerable amount of iron.

natrometer (nā-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An instrument for measuring the quantity of soda contained in salts of potash and soda. *E. H. Knight.*

natron (nā′tron), *n.* [= F. Sp. *natron*, < Ar. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*, native carbonate of sodium: see *niter*, from the same source.] Native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$). It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in those of Egypt, and in some mineral springs.

nattet, *n.* See *nat*[3].

natter (nat′ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *nattle;* cf. also Icel. *gnadda*, murmur.] To find fault; nag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her *nattering* habit.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iv.

nattered (nat′ėrd), *a.* [< *natter* + *-ed*[2].] Peevish; querulous; impatient. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

As she said of herself, she believed she grew more *nattered* as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her *natteredness* was a new thing.
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxix. (*Davies.*)

natteredness (nat′ėrd-nes), *n.* Peevishness; querulousness. See quotation under *nattered*.

natterjack (nat′ėr-jak), *n.* A very common European toad, *Bufo calamita*, belonging to the family *Bufonidæ*. Its color is light-yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a



Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*).

bright-yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *walking toad* or *running toad*. It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

natterjack-toad (nat′ėr-jak-tōd), *n.* Same as *natterjack*.

nattery (nat′ėr-i), *a.* [< *natter* + *-y*.] Petulant; ill-natured; crabbed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

nattes (nats), *n. pl.* [< F. *natte*, a piece of matting or braiding, a tress: see *nat*[2].] 1. The French word for matting or braiding: used in English for such work when of unusual or ornamental character. Hence—2. Surface-decoration resembling or suggesting intertwined or plaited work.

nattily (nat′i-li), *adv.* In a natty manner; with neatness; sprucely; tidily. [Colloq.]

Sweeting alone received the posy like a smart, sensible little man as he was, putting it gallantly and *nattily* into his button-hole.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

nattiness (nat′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being natty or neat. [Colloq.]

Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and *nattiness:* . . . and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.



Romanesque Column with Shaft and Abacus ornamented with Nattes.—Cloister of Elne, near Perpignan, France.

natting† (nat′ing), *n.* [< *nat*[3] + *-ing*[1], Cf. *matting*[1].] Matting.

For covering the seates with *natting* in the Dean's closet, 1s. *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 348. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nattle (nat′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nattled*, ppr. *nattling*. [Origin obscure.] 1. To nibble; munch. [Scotch.]—2. To be busy about trifles; potter. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To rattle; crackle; in *coal-mining*, make a faint crackling or rustling sound premonitory of a giving way of the rock; fizzle. [Prov. Eng.]

nattling (nat′ling), *n.* A tapping; a light rattling noise.

There had never been a death in her own family without some warning—a ghostly '*nattling*' or tapping at the door.
Linton, Lizzie Lorton, xiv.

natty (nat′i), *a.* [Formerly also *netty;* a dial. dim. of *neat*[2]: see *neat*[2], *net*[2].] Neat; tidy; spruce. [Colloq.]

How fine and how *nettie*
Good huswife should jettie
From morning to night.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 159.

A connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's *natty* completeness.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

A very *natty* little officer, whose handsome uniform was a source of great pride.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 819.

natura (nā-tū′rą), *n.* [L.: see *nature*.] Nature; especially, nature personified.—**Natura naturans**, nature regarded as a creative energy; the natural world with respect to its energizing principle.—**Natura naturata**, nature regarded as a result or product of creative energy; the total of sensible objects; the natural world.

naturable (nat′ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *naturable;* as *nature* + *-able*.] 1. Natural.—2. Kind. *Halliwell.*

natural (nat′ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *naturel*, *naturill*, < OF. *naturel*, F. *natural* = Sp. Pg. *natural* = It. *naturale*, < L. *naturalis*, by birth, in accordance with nature, < *natura*, birth, nature: see *nature*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature. (*a*†) Lawfully born; legitimate: opposed to *adopted* and to *illegitimate*.

Then Ector eftersones entrid agayne,
With the noble men, . . . [and] his *naturill* brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6844.

Sept. 18, 1641.—Grant of tuition, &c., of Anne Lawrence—daughter, *natural* and legitimate daughter of Lawrence Edmundson, late of Maghull, co. Lancaster, deceased, to Thomas Edmundson of Maghull, aforesaid, her uncle.
Admon. Act Book, P. C. Chester, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., 451.

(*b*) By birth merely; not legal; illegitimate; bastard: as, a *natural* son: a use which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In England we have unquestioned descendants by *natural* (i.e., illegitimate) descent of Stuart as well as Plantagenet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 436.

2. Native; native-born; indigenous: as, *natural* citizens or subjects.

Before all things God commaunded that the kinges shoulde be *naturall* of the kingdome—that is to understande, that hee shuld be an Hebrue circumcised, & no Gentile.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 8.

Jewish ordinances had some things *natural*, and of the perpetuity of those things no man doubteth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

Besides the *natural* inhabitants of the aforesaid places, they had, even in those days, traffic with Jews, Turks, and other foreigners.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

3. Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made; conferred by nature; inherent or innate; not acquired or assumed: as, *natural* disposition; *natural* beauty; a *natural* gait.

A wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 51.

God loving to bless all the means and instruments of his service, whether they be *natural* or acquisite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

Acasto has *natural* good sense, good nature, and discretion, so that every man enjoys himself in his company.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Born; being such as one or it is from birth.

I saw in Rosetto two of those naked saints, who are commonly *natural* fools, and are had in great veneration in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 14.

5. In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution; normal: as, the *natural* position of the body in sleep; the *natural* color of the hair; hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was *natural* to him.

For custome doth imitate nature, and that which is accustomable, the very same thing is now become *naturall*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

These cloaks throughout the whole island be all of one colour, and that is the *natural* colour of the wool.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

A certaine contriued forme and qualitie, many times *naturall* to the writer, many times his peculier by election and arte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Persons in affrightment have carried burdens, and leaped ditches, and climbed walls, which their *natural* power could never have done.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 261.

Hence—6. Not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected: applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc.

On the stage he was *natural*, simple, affecting;
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With respect to the exercise of the æsthetic judgment, children should be encouraged to be *natural*, and to pronounce opinion for themselves.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 552.

7. Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature; affectionate; kindly.

Was this a *natural* mother, was this naturally done, to publish the sin of her own son?
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

No child can be too *natural* to his parent.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

8. In a state of nature; unregenerate; carnal; physical.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. 1 Cor. ii. 14.

You see, children, what comes o' follerin' the *nateral* heart; it 's deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. She followed her *nateral* heart, and nobody knows where she 's gone to.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 335.

9. Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature; real; not artificial or cultivated: as, *natural* scenery; a *natural* bridge.

This rock is famous for a *natural* tunnel, passing directly through its heart.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 276.

Confining our attention, in the first place, to *natural* meadow grass, let us glance at the process [of hay-making].
Encyc. Brit., I. 379.

A good deal of the beauty of *natural* objects turns on association.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 535.

10. Being in conformity with the laws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence; regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc.: as, *natural* consequences; a *natural* death.

To haue and enioy the said office of Gouernour, to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his *naturall* life, without amouing or dimissing from the same roome.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 268.

There is something in this more than *natural*, if philosophy could find it out.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 385.

It would seem *natural* that we should first of all have asked the question how the mere understanding could arrive at all this knowledge a priori, and what extent, what truth, and what value it could possess. If we take *natural* to mean what is just and reasonable, then nothing could be more *natural*. But if we understand by *natural* what takes place ordinarily, then, on the contrary, nothing is more *natural* and more intelligible than that this examination should have been neglected for so long a time.
Kant, tr. by Max Müller.

Saving men from the *natural* penalties of dissolute living eventually necessitates the infliction of artificial penalties in solitary cells, on tread-wheels, and by the lash.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 19.

11. Of or pertaining to nature; connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature: as, *natural* philosophy or history; *natural* religion or theology; *natural* laws.

I call that *natural* religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.
Bp. Wilkins.

The study of mental life has led us into paths far removed from those along which the explanation of *natural* phænomena is wont to move.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 267.

12. Same as *naturalistic*, 3.

It is difficult to give an exact definition or even description of what I have called the *natural* view of man. Perhaps it may be best defined, negatively, as the view which denies to reason any spontaneous or creative function in the human constitution.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 20.

13. In *math.*, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system: as, *natural* numbers (that is, those beginning with 1); *natural* sines, cosines, etc. (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1).—14. In *music*, a term applied either (*a*) to the diatonic or normal scale of C (see *scale*); or (*b*) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys; or (*c*) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music; or (*d*) to the harmonics or overtones given off by any vibrating body

over and above its original sound.—**Natural act**, an act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause.—**Natural allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Natural astrology.** See *astrology*.—**Natural bait**, any article of food proper to a fish, used to induce the fish to take the hook, as distinguished from an artificial bait or imitation of the fish's natural food: sometimes simply called *bait*, when the artificial article is distinguished as a *lure*. Among natural baits are many small fishes, as minnows; frogs; certain crustaceans, as crawfish; worms of various kinds; mollusks of various kinds; some insects or their larvæ; spawn of various fishes and crustaceans, etc.—**Natural being.** See *being*.—**Natural belief**, an instinctive, a priori cognition.—**Natural body**, according to St. Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition; literally, the psychical body—that is, the body belonging to the soul, as the breath of life: opposed to *spiritual body*, the body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature. See *soul*, *psychical*, *spiritual*.

It is sown a *natural body*; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a *natural body* and there is a spiritual body.
1 Cor. xv. 44.

Natural cause, a cause which acts by natural necessity, as opposed to compulsion and to freedom.—**Natural child, cognition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural consciousness**, the form of consciousness possessed by all men; primary consciousness.—**Natural day**, a space of twenty-four hours.

In the space of a *day naturel*—
This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 108.

Natural definition, a definition which states the essential parts of the thing defined, as when man is defined as a substance composed of a body and an intellective soul.—**Natural dualism, finger-breadth, flannel, gas, goodness**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that the immediate object in perception is a mode of the mind which it is determined to present by its own natural laws.—**Natural harmonic**, in musical instruments of the viol, lute, or harp families, one of the harmonics or overtones of an open string: opposed to *artificial harmonic*, which is derived from a stopped string. Also used pleonastically for any harmonic.—**Natural harmony**, in *music*, harmony without modulations or derived chords.—**Natural hexachord**, in *mediæval music*, the second hexachord (and also the fifth): so called because it began on C, the key-note of the "natural" key. See *key*[1].—**Natural history, immutation**†, **infirmity.** See the nouns.—**Natural infancy**, a phrase sometimes used by law-writers to designate infancy under the age of seven years, as being a period of natural and complete incapacity in a legal sense.—**Natural intervals.** See *interval*.—**Natural key.** See *key*[1].—**Natural law**, the expression of right reason or the dictate of religion, inhering in nature and man, and having ethically a binding force as a rule of civil conduct; the will of man's Maker. *Blackstone.* See *law of nature*, under *nature*.—**Natural liberty.** See *liberty*.—**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Natural logarithm.** See *logarithm*.—**Natural logic, love, magic, magnet, man, marmalade, method, motion.** See the nouns.—**Natural modulation**, in *music*, a modulation of easy and direct character, as from a given key (tonality) to one of its near relatives.—**Natural necessity**, necessity which springs from within, from an internal principle of development, not from outward compulsion.—**Natural obligation**, an expression used in the civil law, in two different cases: (*a*) Where two different persons, though no agreement express or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the pretor was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation: for example, the fact of becoming unduly enriched at another person's expense. (*b*) Where an obligation was imperfect, so that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law. The equivalent English phrase is *imperfect obligation*.—**Natural order**, in *bot.*, an order belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the mere convenience of a student. Nearly all botanists from Jussieu to Bentham and Hooker gave to their natural orders the rank that is given to families in zoölogy. These groups are now properly called *families*, are based on the names of the type genera, and are formed from these names by adding the termination *-aceæ*.—**Natural persons.** See *person*.—**Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general; now, more commonly, the branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves. It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See *physics*. Abbreviated *nat. phil.*—**Natural pitch**, the pitch of a wind-instrument, especially of an organ-pipe, when not overblown.—**Natural price, printing**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural propensity** or **appetite**, a congenital or innate one, although it may not be actually developed until later in life.—**Natural realism**, the doctrine that the immediate object of perception is the real external object or thing.—**Natural rights.** See *right*.—**Natural scale.** See *natural key*, under *key*[1].—**Natural science**, a phrase employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental*, *moral*, or *mathematical science*.—**Natural selection, theology**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural sign**, a sign which stands for its object independently of any human convention. Natural signs are either *formal*, standing for their objects in virtue of resembling them, or *material*, standing for their objects by virtue of some natural connection or real relation with them, as a weathercock to the wind. The former are called *icons*, the latter *indices*. The distinction seems to have originated with Paulus Venetus.—**Natural system**, in *bot.* See *Jussieuan*, and *natural order*, above.—**Natural whole**, in *logic*, a whole determined by the logical comprehension; either an essential or a mathematical whole.
=Syn. 1, 2, and 4. *Natal*, etc. See *native*.

II. *n.* 1†. That which is natural to one; natural quality, disposition, or expression.

That is, when he [our courtly poet] is most artificiall, so to disguise and cloake it as it may not appeare nor seeme to proceede from him by any studie or trade of rules, but to be his *naturall*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

It is with depraved man, in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarell. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

And yet this much his courses do approve,
He was not bloody in his *natural*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 42. (*Nares.*)

2†. A natural gift or endowment.

But how out of purpose and place do I name art? When the professors are grown so obstinate contemners of it, and presumers on their own *naturals*, as they are deriders of all diligence that way. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3. One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding; a fool; an idiot.

This drivelling love is like a great *natural*, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 95.

I own the Man is not a *Natural*; he has a very quick Sense, tho' very slow Understanding.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

4†. A native; an original inhabitant.

The more severe that these are to the *naturalls*, the greater their repute with the Spaniards, who enrich themselves by extorting from the other.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 202.

5†. A production of nature.

The abjectest *naturalls* have their specificall properties, and some wondrous vertues; and philosophy will not flatter the noblest or worthiest *naturals* in their venoms or impurities. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

6. An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted. [New Jersey.]—7. In *music*: (*a*) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a black key. (*b*) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental. Naturals are not used in signatures except where a change of key takes place and one or more of the sharps or flats of the original signature are to be annulled. Also called a *cancel*. See *accidental*, *n.*, and *signature*. (*c*) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented.—8. A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century.

In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, full bobs, minister's bobs, *naturals*, half *naturals*, Grecian flyes, curley roys, airey levants, qu (= queue) perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 560.

natural-born (naṭ′ū-ral-bôrn), *a.* 1. Native in a country; not alien.

Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England; that is, within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the king. *Blackstone*, Com., I. x.

No person except a *natural-born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president.
Constitution of the United States, art. ii. § 1.

2. So by nature; born so: as, a *natural-born* fool.

naturalia (naṭ-ū-rā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *naturalis*, natural: see *natural*.] The sexual organs.

naturalisation, naturalise. See *naturalization*, *naturalize*.

naturalism (naṭ′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturalisme* = Sp. *naturalismo*; as *natural* + *-ism*.] 1. A state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition.

Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians Compared and Detected, p. 63. (*Latham.*)

2. Conformity to nature or to reality; a close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, etc.: opposed to *idealism*, and implying less of crudeness than *realism*.

Gogol, the father of Russian *naturalism*, who wrote fifty years ago, was as full of literary consciousness as Thackeray or Dickens. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 479.

3. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the rendering of nature, as it is, by the arts of design, but without either slavish fidelity or attempt at illusion. It is the mean between idealism and realism.—4. In *philos.*, that view of the world, and especially of man and human history and society, which takes account only of natural (as distinguished from supernatural) elements and forces.

On the basis of *Naturalism*, we may either look upon man as an individual distinct from other individuals, . . . or we may consider the race as itself an organism, apart from which the individual is unintelligible.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 17.

5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. (*b*) The doctrine that all religious truth is derived from a study of nature without any supernatural revelation, and that all religious life is a natural development unaided by supernatural influences.

naturalist (naṭ′ū-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *naturalista*, < ML. *naturalista*, a naturalist, < L. *naturalis*, natural: see *natural* and *-ist*.] 1. One who understands natural causes; one who is versed in natural science or philosophy; specifically, one who is versed in or devoted to natural history; in the most restricted sense, a zoölogist or botanist.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed. *South*, Sermons, II. xii.

2. One who holds the theological theory or doctrine of naturalism.

So far as the Spirit of God is above reason, so far doth a Christian exceed a mere *naturalist*.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii. § 34.

★ **naturalistic** (naṭ″ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *naturalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with nature; natural; not formal, conventional, or conventionalized; hence, simulating or resembling nature: as, a *naturalistic* effect of light on the stage.

Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor.
Athenæum, No. 2840, p. 421.

2. Realistic.

"No one," as Señor Valdés truly says, "can rise from the perusal of a *naturalistic* book . . . without a vivid desire to escape" from the wretched world depicted in it.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 963.

3. Of, pertaining to, or based on naturalism in its philosophical or theological sense.—**Naturalistic theory.** See *mythical theory*, under *mythical*.

naturality† (naṭ-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *naturalitie*, < OF. (and F.) *naturalité* = Sp. *naturalidad* = Pg. *naturalidade* = It. *naturalità*, < L. *naturalita(t-)s*, naturalness, < *naturalis*, natural: see *natural*.] The quality of being natural; naturalness.

The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power close vp the furies, and gouerne the steares.
Golden Boke, x. (*Richardson.*)

★ **naturalization** (naṭ″ū-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *naturalize* + *-ation*.] The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized; specifically, in *law*, the act of receiving an alien into the condition, and investing him with the rights and privileges, of a natural subject or citizen. In the United States, by Rev. Stat., 1878, title xxx., §§ 2165, etc., persons of age, of the classes enumerated below, may be naturalized, with their resident minor children, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing all allegiance to a foreign prince or state: those over 21 who have (*a*) resided here at least five years continuously, and have legally declared their intention to be naturalized and to renounce foreign allegiance more than two years before naturalization; or (*b*) resided here for a continuous period of five years, of which three were during minority; or (*c*) resided here one year and have served in and been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States; or (*d*) served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States after legal declaration of intention, etc. Citizens, etc., of countries at war with the United States are excepted. There are also provisions—now nearly obsolete—relating to the naturalization of aliens residing in the United States before January 29th, 1795, or between June 18th, 1798, and June 18th, 1812. Widows and children of those who have made legal declaration before death are deemed citizens. In Great Britain, by the Naturalization Act of 1870, an alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may obtain a certificate of naturalization, but unless he has lawfully ceased to be a citizen of his former country he is not when there considered by Great Britain a British subject. Also spelled *naturalisation*.

All States that are liberall of *naturalization* towards strangers are fit for empire.
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

Such depopulation can only be repaired . . . by some sensible bill of *naturalization*.
Junius Letters, IV. (1788) 52.

Naturalization implies the renunciation of a former nationality, and the fact of entrance into a similar relation towards a new body politic.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 66.

naturalize (naṭ′ū-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *naturalized*, ppr. *naturalizing*. [= F. *naturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *naturalizar* = It. *naturalizzare*; as *natural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reduce to a state of nature; identify with, or make a part of, nature.

Human freedom must be understood in some different sense from that with which our anthropologists are familiar, if it is to stand in the way of the scientific impulse to *naturalise* the moral man.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 6.

2. To make natural; render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labours to him. *South.*

3. To confer the rights and privileges of a natural subject or citizen upon; receive under

sanction and form of law as a citizen or subject. See *naturalization*.

Then the best way for a foreigner to break your exclusiveness is to be *naturalized*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 938.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; incorporate into or make part and parcel of a language; receive into the original or common stock: as, to *naturalize* a foreign word or expression.

She must be foudroyant and pyramidal — if these French adjectives may be *naturalized* for this one particular emergency. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

5. So to adapt to new conditions of life that those conditions shall appear to be native to the person or thing naturalized; to introduce and acclimatize or cause to thrive as if indigenous: as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant or animal. [A plant that is naturalized is not merely habituated to the climate, but grows without cultivation. A naturalized animal is not only acclimatized, as an elephant or a tiger in captivity, but shifts for itself and propagates, as rabbits in Australia or English sparrows in America.]

Living so amongst those Blacks, by time and cunning they seeme to bee *naturalized* amongst them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

Our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and cherries are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and *naturalized* in our English gardens.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

6. In *musical notation*, to apply a natural or cancel (♮) to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency; let us note a few of the thousand and one forms in which it appears.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., i.

2. To become like a native.

I have *naturalized* here [in London] perfectly, and have been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to remember. *Jeffrey*.

3. To become a citizen of another than one's native country.

Also spelled *naturalise*.

naturally (nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* 1. By nature; not by art or habit: as, he was *naturally* eloquent.

Fire, whose flame if ye marke it, is alwaies pointed, and *naturally* by his forme couets to clymbe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

We *naturally* know what is good, but *naturally* pursue what is evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

2. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

For syth he wrought it not *naturallye* but willingly [purposely], he wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as his hye pleasure lyked to lymit. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 129.

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows. *Johnson*.

3. Without affectation or artificiality; with ease or grace.

That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* perform'd.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 87.

4. According to the usual course of things; by an obvious consequence; of course.

Poverty *naturally* begets dependence.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

naturalness (nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being natural: as, *naturalness* of conduct.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it.
South, Sermons, III. xii.

2. Conformity to nature, truth, or reality; absence of artificiality, exaggeration, or affectation: as, the *naturalness* of a person's conduct.

To seek to be natural implies a consciousness that forbids all *naturalness* forever.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 205.

★ **nature** (nā′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nature*, < OF. *nature*, F. *nature* = Sp. Pg. It. *natura* = OFries. *nature* = D. *natuur* = MLG. *natūre* = OHG. *natūra*, MHG. *natūre*, *natiure*, G. *natur* = Sw. Dan. *natur*, < L. *natura*, birth, origin, natural constitution or quality, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born, originate: see *nascent*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Birth; origin; parentage; original stock.

"We are broderen," quod he, "of on *nature*,
Kyng Auferius my fader is also."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2656.

All of one *nature*, of one substance bred.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

We who are Jews by *nature*, and not sinners of the Gentiles. Gal. ii. 15.

2. The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things: as, in the old dictum, "*nature* abhors a vacuum." In this sense *nature* is often personified.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conduct of. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 243.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 1.

Nature is the last of all causes that fabricate this corporeal and sensible world, and the utmost bound of incorporeal substances. Which, being full of reasons and powers, orders and presides over all mundane affairs.
Proclus (tr. by Cudworth), Comm. in Timæum, i.

Wherefore, since neither all things are produced fortuitously, or by the unguided mechanism of matter, nor God himself may reasonably be thought to do all things immediately and miraculously, it may well be concluded that there is a plastic *nature* under him, which as an inferior and subordinate instrument doth drudgingly execute that part of his providence which consists in the regular and orderly motion of matter; yet so as that there is also besides this a higher providence to be acknowledged, which, presiding over it, doth often supply the defects of it, and sometimes overrule it; forasmuch as this plastic *nature* cannot act electively nor with discretion.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, i. 3.

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her.
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

3. The metaphysical principle of life; the power of growth; that which causes organisms to develop each in its predeterminate way. Aristotle defines nature as the principle of motion in those things that move themselves, meaning by motion especially generation and corruption. Inasmuch as the most striking characteristic of growth is its regularity, nature is also conceived by Aristotle as the principle of inward necessity, as opposed to constraint on the one hand and to chance or freedom on the other. Hence *nature* is in literature frequently contrasted with *fate* and with *compulsion*, as well as with *fortune* and *free election*.

There are in sublunary bodies both constant tendencies and variable tendencies. The constant Aristotle calls *nature*, which always aspires to good, or to perpetual renovation of forms as perfect as may be, though impeded in this work by adverse influences, and therefore never producing any thing but individuals comparatively defective and sure to perish. The variable he calls spontaneity and chance, forming an independent agency inseparably accompanying *nature* — always modifying, distorting, frustrating the full purposes of *nature*. Moreover, the different natural agencies often interfere with each other, while the irregular tendency interferes with them all. So far as *nature* acts in each of her distinct agencies, the phenomena before us are regular and predictable; all that is uniform, and all that, without being quite uniform, recurs usually or frequently, is her work. But, besides and along with *nature*, there is the agency of chance and spontaneity, which is essentially irregular and unpredictable.
Grote, Aristotle, iv.

Cel. Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune. . . . Those that she makes fair she scarce makes honest, and those that she makes honest she makes very ill-favouredly.
Ros. Nay, now thou goest from Fortune's office to *Nature's*: Fortune reigns in the gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of *Nature*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 44.

Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her praise,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 18.

4†. Cause; occasion; that which produces anything.

The *nature* of his great offence is dead.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 23.

5. The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator; the system of things of which man forms a part; creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc.: as, the beauties of *nature*; in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to *art*.

All things are artificial; for *Nature* is the art of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 16.

He needed not the spectacles of books to read *Nature*; he looked inwards, and found her there.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Nature is that world of substance whose laws are laws of cause and effect, and whose events transpire, in orderly succession, under those laws.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 43.

Nature, in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man: space, the air, the river, the leaf.
Emerson, Nature, p. 7.

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things. *Nature* means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them; including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening; the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of *nature* as those which take effect. *J. S. Mill*.

Hence — 6. That which is conformed to nature or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or remote from actual experience; naturalness.

With this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of *nature*: for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison*.

7. Inherent constitution, property, or quality; essential character, quality, or kind; the qualities or attributes which constitute a being or thing what it is, and distinguish it from all others; also, kind; sort; species; category: as, the *nature* of the soul; the divine *nature*; it is the *nature* of fire to burn; the compensation was in the *nature* of a fee.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis corupcioun!
For no fors is of lak of thy *nature*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 615.

Things rank and gross in *nature*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 136.

I wish my years
Were fit to do you service in a *nature*
That might become a gentleman.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Onely this is certaine, that many regions lying in the same latitude afford Mines very rich of divers *natures*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 125.

They [the Jews] apprehended the Crown of Thorns which was put upon our Saviour's head was the fittest representation of the *nature* of his Kingdom.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

The *nature* of her [Catherine Sedley's] influence over James is not easily to be explained.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. An original, wild, undomesticated condition, as of an animal or a plant; also, the primitive condition of man antecedent to institutions, especially to political institutions: as, to live in a state of *nature*.

That the condition of mere *nature* — that is to say, of absolute liberty, such as is theirs that are neither sovereigns nor subjects, is anarchy and the condition of war; that the precepts by which men are guided to avoid that condition are the laws of nature; that a commonwealth without sovereign power is but a word without substance, and cannot stand; that subjects owe to sovereigns simple obedience in all things in which their obedience is not repugnant to the laws of God, I have sufficiently proved.
Hobbes, Leviathan, ii. 31.

9. The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities, and tendencies common to mankind of all races and in all ages, as unchanged or uninfluenced by civilization; especially, the instinctive or spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, affection, self-preservation, love of show, etc., common to mankind; naturalness of thought, feeling, or action; humanity.

For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by *nature* the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves. Rom. ii. 14.

Ros. But, to Orlando: did he leave him there,
Food to the sucked and hungry, lioness?
Oli. Twice did he turn his back and purposed so;
But kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And *nature*, stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the lioness.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 130.

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin,
That all, with one consent, praise new-born gawds.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

If thou hast *nature* in thee, bear it not.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 81.

Oh mother, do not lose your name! forget not
The touch of *nature* in you, tenderness!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

10. The physical or moral constitution of man; physical or moral being; the personality.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. Our *natures* do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 132.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched *natures* lie as in a death.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 68.

Thus have they made profane that *nature* which God hath not only cleans'd, but Christ also hath assum'd.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Tir'd *Nature's* sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 1.

11. Inborn or innate character, disposition, or inclination; inherent bent or disposition; individual constitution or temperament; inbred or natural endowments, as opposed to acquired; hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed: as, we instinctively look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder. His heart 's his mouth:
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 255.

This can only succeed according to the *nature* and manners of the person they court, or solicit.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

It is your *nature* to have all men slaves
To you, but you acknowledging to none.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

12. The vital powers of man; vitality; vital force; life; also, natural course of life; lifetime.

And the most part of hem dyen with outen Syknesse, whan *nature* faylethe hem for elde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 293.

Till the foul crimes done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 12.

My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of *nature*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 272.

O, sir, you are old;
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.

13. In *theol.*, the natural unregenerate state of the soul; moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

We all . . . were by *nature* the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. ii. 3.

Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind;
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 21.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife
That Grace and *Nature* have to wage through life.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 30.

14. Conscience.

Make thick my blood;
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of *nature*
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

15. Spontaneity; abandon; felicity; truth; naturalness.

With Shakspear's *nature*, or with Jonson's art.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 224.

Course of nature, crime against nature, debt of nature, effort of nature, freak of nature. See *course*[1], *crime*, etc.—**Formal nature.** See *formal.*—**Good nature.** (*a*†) Due natural affection.

And therfor alle faders and moders after *good nature* aught to teche her children to leue alle wrong and euelle waies, and shew hem the true right weye.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

(*b*) Kindly disposition; a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense; an easy, indulgent spirit.—**Ill nature,** natural bad temper.—**In a state of nature.** (*a*) Naked as when born; nude. (*b*) In *theol.*, in a state of sin; unregenerated.—**Individuand nature.** See *individuand.*—**Individuate nature.** See *individuate.*—**Interpretation of nature.** See *interpretation.*—**Law of nature.** (*a*) An unwritten law depending upon an instinct of the human race, universal conscience, or common sense. [This was the usual sense before the middle of the seventeenth century.]

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike. I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may snap at him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 357.

(*b*) The regular course of human life.

I died whilst in the womb he stayed,
Attending *nature's law.*
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 38.

(*c*) See *law*[1], 3.—**Light of nature.** See *light*[1].—**Long by nature.** See *long*[1].—**Plastic nature.** See the quotation from Cudworth under def. 2.—**The nature of things,** the regular order or constitution of the universe.—**To go (rarely walk) the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature,** to die.

He 's *walked the way of nature,*
And to our purposes he lives no more.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 4.

To relieve or ease nature, to evacuate the bowels.

II. *a.* Natural; growing spontaneously: as, *nature* grass; *nature* hay. [Scotch.]

nature (nā′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *natured*, ppr. *naturing*. [< ME. *naturen*; < *nature*, *n.*] To endow with distinctive natural qualities.

He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

Others, similarly *natured*, will not permit him . . . to do this. *Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 97.

nature-deity (nā′tūr-dē″i-ti), *n.* A deity personifying a phenomenon or force of physical nature.

nature-god (nā′tūr-god), *n.* Same as *nature-deity*.

naturel, *a.* 1†. A Middle English form of *natural.*—2. [F.] In *her.*, same as *proper*.

natureless (nā′tūr-les), *a.* [< *nature* + *-less.*] Not consonant with nature; unnatural. *Milton.*

nature-myth (nā′tūr-mith), *n.* A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

nature-print (nā′tūr-print), *n.* An impression obtained directly from a natural object, as a leaf, by means of one of the processes of nature-printing.

nature-printing (nā′tūr-prin″ting), *n.* A process invented by Alois Auer, in Vienna, Austria, in 1853, by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, etc., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead, which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate. From this impressed lead plate an electrotyped printing-plate is made. There are other processes, one of which consists in obtaining an impression from natural objects on sheets of softened gutta-percha, from which an electrotype or a stereotype may then be taken. Also called *physiotypy*.

nature-spirit (nā′tūr-spir″it), *n.* An elemental; an imaginary being, supposed to be a spirit of some element, as a sylph of the air, a salamander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water.

nature-worship (nā′tūr-wėr″ship), *n.* A religion which deifies the phenomena of physical nature, such as the heavenly bodies, fire, the wind, trees, etc.; also, the principles or practice of such a religion.

naturism (nā′tūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturisme*; as *nature* + *-ism.*] 1. In *med.*, a view which attributes everything to nature. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]—2. Worship of the powers of nature: same as *nature-worship*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

naturist (nā′tūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturiste*; as *nature* + *-ist.*] 1†. See the quotation.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of nature, I must here advertise you, partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 168.

2. A physician who trusts entirely to nature to effect a cure.

naturistic (nā-tū-ris′tik), *a.* [< *naturist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to naturism or nature-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 366.

naturity† (nā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *nature* + *-ity.*] The creative power underlying nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. *N. E. D.*

naturize† (nā′tūr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naturized*, ppr. *naturizing*. [< *nature* + *-ize.*] To endow with a nature or special qualities.

'Tis the secret
Of nature *naturized* 'gainst all infections.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

nauch, *n.* See *nautch*.

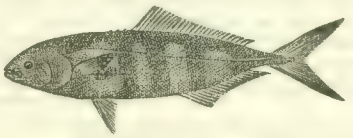
Nauclerus (nâ-klē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναύκληρος*, a ship-owner, shipmaster, skipper, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κλῆρος*, lot, property: see *clerk.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Falconidæ*, of the subfamily *Milvinæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The type is the African *N. riocouri*, and the genus has often also included the American *N. furcatus*, now usually called *Elanoides forficatus*. See cut under *Elanoides*.

2. In *ichth.*, a spurious genus of fishes, based on the young of *Naucrates*, or a stage of development of the young pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*, when a first dorsal fin and preopercular spines are present. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1839.—3. [*l. c.*] The stage of growth represented by the spurious genus *Nauclerus*, 2, as of *Seriola* or any other genus of carangids.

Naucoridæ (nâ-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naucoris* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects founded by Leach, in 1818, upon the genus *Naucoris*; the water-scorpions. They are predaceous aquatic bugs, flat-bodied, and usually oval, living in quiet reedy pools, where they swim and creep about in search of their prey. They are widely distributed, and abound in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

Naucoris (nâ′kō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κόρις*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Naucoridæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The species are Old World, being replaced in America by the members of the genus *Pelocoris*.

Naucrates (nâ′krā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναυκράτης*, a fish so called, lit. holding a ship fast (cf. *Echeneis*), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, govern.]



Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*).

A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidæ*; the pilot-fish. *N. ductor* is the type. See *pilot-fish*.

naufrage† (nâ′frāj), *n.* [< F. *naufrage* = Sp. Pg. It. *naufragio*, < L. *naufragium*, a shipwreck, < *navis*, a ship, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break, dash to pieces: see *nave*[2], *fraction*, *fragile.*] Shipwreck.

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage* and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

naufrageous†, *a.* See *naufragous*.

naufragiate† (nâ-frā′ji-āt), *v. t.* [< *naufrage* (L. *naufragium*) + *-ate*[2].] To shipwreck. *Lithgow*, Pilgrim's Farewell (1618).

naufragous† (nâ′frā-gus), *a.* [Also *naufrageous*; = Sp. Pg. It. *naufrago*, < L. *naufragus*, wrecked, causing shipwreck, < *navis*, ship, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *naufrage.*] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufrageous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 33.

nauger (nâ′gėr), *n.* [Also *nawger*; earlier form of *auger*, which is due to misdivision of *a nauger* as *an auger*. See *auger.*] An auger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor. *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650).

naught (nât), *n.* and *a.* [In two forms: (1) *naught*, < ME. *naught*, *naught*, *naut*, *nawt*, *naght*, *nazt*, *naht*, < AS. *nawiht*, **nawuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *nāwiht*, contr. *nāuht*, *nāht*; (2) *nought*, < ME. *nought*, *nougt*, *nout*, *nowt*, *noght*, *nozt*, *nowiht*, etc., < AS. *nōwiht*, contr. *nōht* (= OS. *nēowiht*, *niowiht* = OFries. *nāwet*, *naut*, *nat* = MLG. *niet* = D. *niet* = OHG. *nēowiht*, *niewiht*, *nieht*, *niht*, MHG. *nicht*, G. *nicht*), nothing; in gen. *nāhtes* = OFries. *nawetes*, *nawetis*, *nates* = D. *niets* = MHG. *nihtes*, G. *nichts*, used in the predicate, of nothing, of no value, nothing; in acc. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., as adv., not: see *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word; < *ne*, not, + *āwiht*, *āwuht*, *ōwht*, *ōwuht*, etc., aught, anything: see *ne* and *aught*[1], *ought*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. Not anything; nothing.

There was a man that hadde *nought;*
There come theuys & robbed hym, & toke *nought.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

Mirrors, though decked with diamants, are *nought* worth,
If the like forms of things they set not forth.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Of *naught* is nothing made.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

All human plans and projects come to *naught.*
Browning, Ring and Book, vii. 902.

2. A cipher; zero. [In this sense also commonly *nought;* but there is no ground for any distinction.]

Cast away like so many *Naughts* in Arithmetick.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

3†. Wickedness.

Feire lordes, we haue euell and folily spedde of the atynes that we haue vndirtake a-gein the Queenes knyghtes for envye and for *nought.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

Be naught†, a familiar malediction, equivalent to "a plague (or a mischief) on you": sometimes followed by the words *awhile* or *the while.*

Marry, sir, be better employed, and *be naught awhile.*
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 39.

So; get ye together, and *be naught!*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

To call one to naught†, to abuse one grossly.

He *called them* all *to naught* in his fury, an hundred rebels and traitors.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 120.

To come to naught, to come to nothing; fail; be a failure; miscarry.—**To set at naught,** to slight or disregard; despise or defy.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel. Prov. i. 25.

And Herod with his men of war *set* him *at nought*, and mocked him, . . . and sent him again to Pilate.
Luke xxiii. 11.

To set naught by†. Same as *to set at naught.*

The Saisnes ne *sette nought* ther-*by*, ne deyned not to arme the fourthe part of hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

II. *a.* 1†. Of little or no account or value; worthless; valueless; useless.

Things *naught*, and things indifferent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Being past these Isles which are many in number, but all *naught* for habitation, falling with a high land vpon the mayne, found a great Pond of fresh water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

2†. Lost; ruined.

Go, get you to your house; be gone, away!
All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 231.

My cause was *naught*, for twas about your honour,
And he that wrongs the innocent ne'er prospers.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3†. In a moral sense, wicked; bad; naughty. See *naughty*.

God giveth men plenty of riches to exercise their faith and charity, to confirm them that be good, to draw them that be *naught*, and to bring them to repentance.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

But when his [Pharaoh's] tribulation was withdrawen, than was he *naught* againe.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

No man can be stark *naught* at once. *Fuller.*

naught† (nât), *adv.* [Also *nought*; < ME. *naught*, *nauzt*, etc., *nought*, *noght*, etc., < AS. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., acc. of *nāwiht*, n.: see *naught*, *n.* See *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word.] In no degree; not at all; not. See *not*[1].

I saw how that his houndes have him caught,
And freten him, for that they knew him *naught.*
Chaucer.

Where he hits *nought* knowes, and whom he hurts *nought* cares. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

naughtily (nâ′ti-li), *adv.* 1†. Poorly; indifferently.

26th. To the Duke's house, to a play. It was indifferently done, Gosnell not singing, but a new wench, that sings *naughtily*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 35.

2. Wickedly; corruptly; dishonorably; immorally.

You smile and mock me, as if I meant *naughtily*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 38.

How can'st thou by this mighty sum? If *naughtily*,
I must not take it of thee; 'twill undo me.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

3. Perversely; mischievously; improperly: said especially of children.

naughtiness (nâ'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; badness.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart.
1 Sam. xvii. 28.

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehavior, as of children.

naughtly† (nât'li), *adv.* Naughtily; viciously.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mir. for Mags., p. 297.

naughty (nâ'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *noughty*; < ME. *naughty*, *nauzty* (= D. *nietig* = G. *nichtig*); < *naught* + *-y*1.] **1**†. Having nothing; poor.

And alle maner of men that thow myȝte asspye,
That nedy ben and *nauȝty*, helpe hem with thi godis.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 226.

2†. Worthless; good-for-nothing; bad.

Thou semest a *noughty* knave.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

Perchance it is the Comick, whom *naughtie* Play-makers and Stage-keepers have iustly made odious.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. Jer. xxiv. 2.

3. Disagreeable.

'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 116.

4. Morally bad; wicked; corrupt.

Using their olde accustomed develishe and *noughty* practises and devises.
Laws of Philip and Mary (1554), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 489.

Thou seest what *naughty* straggling vicious thoughts and motions I have.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 91.

5. In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech; improper; mischievous: used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquencies of children, or playfully to those of older persons: as, a *naughty* child; *naughty* conduct; oh, you *naughty* man!—**Naughty pack**, a naughty person: formerly a term of opprobrium, later, in a mitigated sense, applied to children.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*.
Apprehens. of Three Witches. (*Nares.*)

Got a wench with child,
Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast undone thyself for ever.
Rowley, Shoomaker a Gentleman, G 4. (*Nares.*)

naulage (nâ'lāj), *n.* [< OF. *naulage* (ML. *naulagium*), < L. *naulum* (> Pg. *naulo*), < Gr. *ναῦλον*, *ναῦλος*, passage-money, fare, freight, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*2.] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons going by water. *Bailey*, 1731.

naumachia (nâ-mā'ki-ą), *n.* [L.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*.

naumachium† (nâ-mā'ki-um), *n.* [NL., neut.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*, 3.

naumachy (nâ'mą-ki), *n.*; pl. *naumachies* (-kiz). [= F. *naumachie* = Sp. *naumaquia* = It. *naumachia*, < L. *naumachia*, < Gr. *ναυμαχία*, a sea-fight, < *ναυμάχος*, fighting at sea, *ναύμαχος*, pertaining to a sea-fight, < *ναῦς*, ship, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight.] **1.** A naval combat; a sea-fight.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a mock sea-fight in which the contestants were usually captives, or criminals condemned to death.—**3.** A place where such combats were exhibited, as an artificial pond or lake surrounded by stands or seats for spectators. In some circuses and amphitheaters the arena could be flooded and used for shows of this nature.

naumannite (nâ'man-īt), *n.* [Named after K. F. *Naumann* (1797–1873), a German mineralogist.] A selenide of silver and lead, occurring rarely in cubical crystals, also granular, and in thin plates of iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster.

naunt†, *n.* [< ME. *naunt*; a form due to misdivision of *mine* or *thine aunt*, as *my naunt*, *thy naunt*. The Walloon *nante*, aunt, is of similar (F.) origin.] Aunt.

Therfore I ethe [ask] the, hathel, to com to thy *naunt*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2467.

Alin. And, then, nuncle ——
Alph. Prithee, keep on thy way, good *naunt*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

naupathia (nâ-pā'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Seasickness.

nauplial (nâ'pli-ąl), *a.* [< *nauplius* + *-al*.] Having the character of a nauplius; nauplii-form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

naupliiform (nâ'pli-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Nauplius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a nauplius; being in the stage of development of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius; nauplioid.

nauplioid (nâ'pli-oid), *a.* Same as *naupliiform*.

Nauplius (nâ'pli-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish, "that sails in its shell as a ship" (cf. *Nauplius* = Gr. *Ναύπλιος*, a son of Poseidon and Amymone), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πλείειν* = *πλεῖν*, sail.] **1.** A spurious genus of crustaceans named by O. F. Müller in 1785. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *naupliī* (-ī).] A stage of development of low crustaceans, as cirripeds and entomostracans, in which the larva has three pairs of legs, a single median eye, and an unsegmented body. Many crustaceans hatch as nauplii. See cuts under *Cirripedia*.—**Nauplius form**, the form of a nauplius; a crustacean in the nauplius stage of development.—**Nauplius stage**, the primitive larval state of a crustacean, when it has the form or morphological valence of what was called *Nauplius* under the impression that it was a distinct animal.


Nauplius of a Prawn (*Penceus*).

nauropometer (nâ-rō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ῥοπή*, inclination, sinking (< *ῥέπειν*, incline, sink), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea. *Admiral Smyth.*

nauscopy (nâs'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] The art, or pretended art, of sighting ships or land at great distances.

★**nausea** (nâ'şią), *n.* [= F. *nausée* = Sp. *náusea* = Pg. It. *nausea*, < L. *nausea*, *nausia*, < Gr. *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, seasickness, nausea, disgust, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*2.] Seasickness; hence, any sensation of impending vomiting; qualm.—**Creatic nausea**. See *creatic*.

nauseant (nâ'sē-ąnt), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *nausean(t-)s*, ppr. of *nauseare*, be seasick, cause disgust: see *nauseate*.] **I.** *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

II. *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating: as, *nauseant* doses.

By giving the drug after meals its *nauseant* and purgative actions are greatly lessened. *Lancet*, XLIX. 43.

nauseate (nâ'şiāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nauseated*, ppr. *nauseating*. [< L. *nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseare* (> It. *nauseare* = Sp. Pg. *nausear*), < Gr. *ναυσιᾶν*, *ναυτιᾶν*, be seasick, cause disgust, < *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, seasickness: see *nausea*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become affected with nausea or sick at the stomach; be inclined to vomit.

A spiritual *nauseating* or loathing of manna.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxix.

II. *trans.* **1.** To loathe; reject with disgust.

O horrid! Marriage! What a Pleasure you have found out! I *nauseate* it of all things.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

I *nauseate* walking; 'tis a Country Diversion.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

2. To affect with nausea; cause to feel loathing.

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated*. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 2.** To sicken, disgust, revolt.

nauseation (nâ-şiā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **nauseatio(n-)*, < *nauseare*, nauseate: see *nauseate*.] The act of nauseating, or the condition of being nauseated.

There is no *nauseation*, and the amount of chloroform administered is not enough to cause poisoning.
Science, VI. 154. (From "La Nature.")

nauseative (nâ'şią-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *nauseatif*; as *nauseate* + *-ive*.] Causing nausea or loathing.

nauseous (nâ'şius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nauseoso*, < L. *nauseosus*, that produces nausea, < *nausea*, seasickness: see *nausea*.] Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; turning the stomach; disgusting; loathsome.

Those trifles wherein children take delight
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv.

Happily it was not every Speaker that was like Rich, whose extant addresses to the king are *nauseous* compliments on his majesty's gifts of nature, fortune, and grace.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

=**Syn.** Sickening, revolting, repulsive.

nauseously (nâ'şius-li), *adv.* **1.** In a nauseous manner; with aversion or loathing.

A maudlin flatterer is as *nauseously* troublesome as a maudlin drunkard. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. So as to produce nausea.

The swell rolled slowly from the quarter from which the wind had stormed, and caused the "Braave" to wallow most *nauseously*. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii.

nauseousness (nâ'şius-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nauseous or of exciting disgust; loathsomeness.

There is a *nauseousness* in a city feast, when we are to sit four hours after we are cloyed.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

nausity† (nâ'şi-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *nausea* + *-ity*.] Nauseation; aversion; disgust. [Rare.]

A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, lxxvi. (*Davies.*)

naut. A common abbreviation of *nautical*.

nautch (nâch), *n.* [Also *nauch*; < Hind. *nāch* (Pali *nacham*), dance, prob. < Skt. *nṛitya*, dancing.] In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers called by Europeans *nautch-girls*; any kind of stage-entertainment, especially one which includes dancing.

nautch-girl (nâch'gėrl), *n.* In India, a woman who performs in a nautch; a native dancing-girl; a bayadere.

All that remains [of the Dutch establishment] is the Indian pagoda, where religious ceremonies . . . and dances of *nautch-girls* occasionally take place.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvi.

nautic (nâ'tik), *a.* [= F. *nautique* = Sp. *náutico* = Pg. It. *nautico*, < L. *nauticus*, < Gr. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, < *ναύτης*, a sailor, seaman, shipman, < *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship: see *nave*2.] Same as *nautical*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

★**nautical** (nâ'ti-kal), *a.* [< *nautic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautical* skill. Abbreviated *naut.*—**Nautical almanac**. See *almanac*.—**Nautical assessors**, persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases.—**Nautical astronomy**, that part of astronomy which is applied to navigation.—**Nautical day**. See *day*1, 3.—**Nautical distance**, the arc of a rhumb-line intercepted between any two places expressed in nautical miles.—**Nautical mile**. See *mile*.—**Nautical signal**. See *signal*.—**Nautical tables**, tables computed for the solution of problems in navigation.=**Syn.** *Marine*, *Naval*, etc. See *maritime*.

nautically (nâ'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautically* speaking.

Nautilacea (nâ-ti-lā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-acea*.] In old systems, a group of cephalopods, named from the genus *Nautilus*, corresponding to the family *Nautilidæ*.

nautilacean (nâ-ti-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nautilacea*; nautiliform; nautiloid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nautilacea*; a nautiloid.

nautili, *n.* Plural of *nautilus*.

nautilian (nâ-til'i-an), *a.* [< *Nautilus* + *-ian*.] Same as *nautiloid*. *A. Hyatt.*

Nautilidæ (nâ-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Nautilus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the older systems it was equivalent to the *Nautiloidea* in the widest sense. (*b*) In Woodward's classification it included all the tetrabranchiates with the body-chamber capacious, the aperture and also the sutures simple, and the siphuncle central or subcentral—thus embracing the restricted *Nautilidæ*, *Lituitidæ*, and *Trochoceratidæ*, as well as *Clymeniidæ*, of other conchologists. (*c*) In its narrowest sense it has been restricted to those having the shell essentially similar to that of *Nautilus*.

nautiliform (nâ'ti-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, + *forma*, form.] Formed like a nautilus; resembling a nautilus in shape; nautiloid.

Nautilinidæ (nâ-ti-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilinus* (dim. of *Nautilus*) + *-idæ*.] A family of goniatite ammonoids having smooth and more or less depressed whorls, and simple sutures with only a broad lateral lobe and undivided ventral lobe. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1883), p. 308.

nautilite (nâ'ti-līt), *n.* [= F. *nautilite*; as *nautilus* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of the genus *Nautilus*, or a fossil shell like that of *Nautilus*.

Nautilitest† (nâ-ti-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + Gr. *λίθος*.] A genus of cephalopods embracing most of the *Ammonitoidea* as well as the *Nautiloidea*.

nautiloid (nâ'ti-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Nautilus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Nautiliform; having the

characters of a nautilus; belonging to the *Nautiloidea*.—2. Resembling a nautilus: specifically applied to those foraminifers whose many-chambered test resembles a nautilus-shell.

II. *n.* That which is nautiloid, as the test of a protozoan.

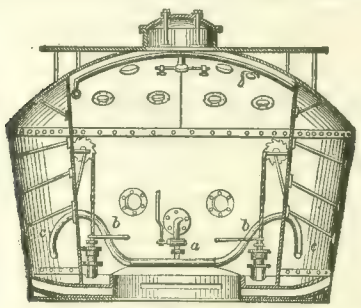
Nautiloidea (nâ-ti-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-oidea.*] A suborder or an order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those having shells with the suture-line simple or nearly so and the initial chamber conical and with a cicatrix, which is sometimes concealed by a protoconch. Some of its families are *Orthoceratidæ, Endoceratidæ, Gomphoceratidæ, Ascoceratidæ.*

nautilus (nâ'ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *nautili* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, < Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a sailor, a nautilus, a poet. form for *ναύτης*, a sailor, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nautic, nave*².] 1. The *Argonauta argo*, or any other cephalopod believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, type of the *Nautilacea* or *Nautilidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Linnæus it was made to include all the camerate or tetrabranchiate cephalopods as well as foraminiferous shells having like forms. It was afterward gradually restricted. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the living pearly nautilus and related extinct species.



Nautilus elegans, half natural size.

3. A Portuguese man-of-war. See *Physalia.*—4. A form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by the agency of condensed air.—**Glass nautilus**, *Carinaria cymbium*, a heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ:* so called from the hyaline transparency of the shell. Also called *Venus's-slipper.* See cut under *Carinaria.*—**Paper-nautilus**, any species of *Argonauta.*—**Pearly nautilus**, any species of the restricted genus *Nautilus.*



A European form of Diving-bell or Nautilus.

Water admitted through the cock *a* into the pipes *b b* flows into the exterior chambers *c c*, causing the apparatus to sink. When the water in *c c* is displaced by air, the nautilus rises. It may also be hauled up by ropes. Air for ventilation and for displacement of the water-ballast is supplied by air-pumps from above through flexible tubes connected with the interior chamber, and is allowed to pass into the chambers *c c* by opening valves. Dead-lights in the sides and top admit light to the interior.

nautilus-cup (nâ'ti-lus-kup), *n.* An ornamental goblet or standing-cup the bowl of which is a nautilus-shell, or made in imitation of a nautilus-shell.

navagium† (nā-vā'ji-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *navis*, a ship: see *nave*² and *-age.*] A duty devolving on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale.*

naval (nā'val), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *naval* = It. *navale*, < L. *navalis*, pertaining to a ship or ships, < *navis* = Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, their construction, equipment, management, or use; specifically, of or pertaining to a navy: as, *naval* architecture; a *naval* victory; a *naval* force; a *naval* station or hospital; *naval* stores.

By the transformation of the ships into sea-deities, Virgil would insinuate, I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a *naval* power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean. *Jortin*, Dissertations, vi.

2. Possessing a navy: as, a *naval* power.—**Naval armies.** See *army*, 2.—**Naval cadet.** See *midshipman*, 2.—**Naval crown, engineering, hospital.** See the nouns.—**Naval law**, a system of regulations for the government of the United States navy under the acts of Congress.—**Naval office**, in colonial times preceding the declaration of independence by the United States, a government office for the entry and clearance of vessels and other business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act.—**Naval officer.** (*a*) An officer belonging to the naval forces of a country. (*b*) In the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department who, at the larger maritime ports, is associated with the collector of customs. He assists in estimating duties, countersigns all permits, clearances, certificates, etc., issued by the collector, and examines and certifies his accounts. In the American colonies before the Revolution the naval officer was the administrator of the Navigation Act.=**Syn.** *Marine, Nautical*, etc. See *maritime.*

II.† *n. pl.* Naval affairs.

In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age. *Clarendon's Life*, II. 507.

navally (nā'val-i), *adv.* In a naval manner; as regards naval matters.

The days when Holland was *navally* and commercially the rival of England. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 146.

navarch (nā'värk), *n.* [= F. *navarque* = Sp. *navarca*, < L. *navarchus* = Gr. *ναύαρχος*, the master of a ship or of a fleet, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a fleet; an admiral.

navarchy (nā'vär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ναυαρχία*, the command of a ship or of a fleet; cf. *ναύαρχος*, the commander of a ship, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. The office of a navarch.—2. Nautical skill or experience.

Navarchy, and making models for building and rigging of ships. *Sir W. Pettie*, Advice to Hartlib, p. 6.

Navarrese (nav-a-rēs' or -rēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Navarre* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre or its inhabitants.

Ferdinand . . . knew the equivocal dispositions of the *Navarrese* sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Navarre, a former kingdom of western Europe, now included in France and Spain, in the western Pyrenees. The last king of Navarre, who became founder of the Bourbon line of French kings as Henry IV., bore the double title of "king of France and of Navarre," which title was retained by his successors down to 1830.

nave¹ (nāv), *n.* [< ME. *nave, nafe*, < AS. *nafu* = MD. *nave*, D. *nave, naaf, ave, aaf* = MLG. LG. *nave* = OHG. *naba*, MHG. G. *nabe* = Icel. *nöf* = Sw. *naf* = Dan. *nav* (= Goth. **naba*, not recorded), nave, = Lett. *naba*, navel, = Pers. *nāf*, navel, = Skt. *nābhi* (> Hind. *nābh, nābhī*), nave, navel, center, boss, *nābhya*, nave; cf. L. *umbo(n-)* (for **unbo(n-)*, **nobo(n-)*?), boss; Skt. √ *nabh*, burst forth. Hence *navel*, q. v., and orig. *nauger*, now *auger.*] 1. The central part of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub. See cuts under *felly* and *hub.*

In a Wheele, which with a long deep rut
His turning passage in the durt doth cut,
The distant spoaks neerer and neerer gather,
And in the *Naue* vnite their points together.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 25.

2.† The navel.

He unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chaps,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

nave² (nāv), *n.* [< OF. *nave*, F. *nef* = Pr. *nau* = Sp. *nave* = Pg. *náo, nau* = It. *nave*, a ship, a nave of a church, < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. also nave of a church, = Gr. *ναῦς* = Skt. *nau*, a ship, = E. *snow*², a ship. From L. *navis* are also ult. *naval, navigate, navy*¹, etc.; from Gr. *ναῦς* are *nautic, nautical, nausea, nauseous, nautilus*, etc.] The main body, or middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending typically from the chief entrance to the choir or chancel. In all but very small churches it is usual for the nave to be flanked by one or more aisles on each side, the aisles being, unless exceptionally, or typically in some local architectural styles, much lower and narrower than the nave. See *aisle*, and diagrams under *cathedral, basilica*, and *bema.*



Nave.—Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century.

nave² (nāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naved*, ppr. *naving.* [< *nave*², *n.*] To form as a nave; cause to resemble a nave in function or in effect.

Stand on the marble arch, . . . follow the graceful curve of the palaces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is *naved* by the massy dungeon tower . . . frowning in dark relief.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 315.

nave³†. A Middle English contraction of *ne have*, have not.

nave-box (nāv'boks), *n.* A metallic ring or sleeve inserted in the nave of a wheel to diminish the friction and consequent wear upon the nave.

nave-hole (nāv'hōl), *n.* A hole in the center of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axletree. *Admiral Smyth.*

navel (nā'vl), *n.* [Formerly also *navil*; < ME. *navel, navele*, < AS. *nafela* = OFries. *navla* = D. *navel* = MLG. *navel* = OHG. *nabalo, napalo*, MHG. *nabele, nabel*, G. *nabel* = Icel. *nafli* = Sw. *nafle* = Dan. *navle* = Goth. **nabalo*, not recorded, also with transposition, OIr. *imbliu* = L. (with added term.) *umbilīcus* (see *umbilicus* and *numbles, nombril*) = Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel; lit. 'little boss,' dim. of AS. *nafu*, etc., nave, boss: see *nave*¹.] 1. In *anat.*, a mark or scar in the middle of the belly where the umbilical cord was attached in the fetus; the umbilicus; the omphalos. Hence—2. The central point or part of anything; the middle.

This hill [Amara] is situate as the *nauil* of that Ethiopian bodie, and centre of their Empire, vnder the Equinoctial line. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 677.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, l. 520.

3†. The nave of a wheel.

His body be the *navel* to the wheel,
In which your rapiers, like so many spokes,
Shall meet. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, ii. 3.

4. In *ordnance*, same as *navel bolt.*—**Intestinal navel**, the mark or scar on the intestine of most vertebrates denoting the place where the umbilical vesicle is finally absorbed in the intestine. The point is sometimes marked also by a kind of cæcum, which forms a diverticulum of the intestine, and may have a length of some inches.—**Navel bolt**, the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide. Also called *navel.*—**Navel orange.** See *orange.*—**Navel point**, in *her.*, the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse-point. Also called *nombril.*

naveled, navelled (nā'vld), *a.* [< *navel* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a navel.

navel-gall (nā'vl-gâl), *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel-hole (nā'vl-hōl), *n.* The hole in a millstone through which the grain is received. *Halliwell.*

navel-ill (nā'vl-il), *n.* Inflammation of the navel in calves, causing redness, pain, and swelling in the parts affected.

navelled, *a.* See *naveled.*

navel-string (nā'vl-string), *n.* The umbilical cord.

navelwort (nā'vl-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Umbilicus*, chiefly *U. Umbilicus:* so called from the shape of the leaf. See *Cotyledon*, 2, *jack-in-the-bush*, 2, and *kidneywort*, 1.—2. A plant of the genus *Omphalodes:* so called from the form of the nutlets. *O. verna* is the blue or spring navelwort, *O. linifolia* the white navelwort; both are garden-flowers.—**Venus's-navelwort**, either of the above species of *Omphalodes.*

nave-shaped (nāv'shāpt), *n.* Same as *modioliform.*

navette (nā-vet'), *n.* [< F. *navette*, OF. *navete* = It. *navetta*, < ML. *naveta*, a little boat, dim. of L. *navis*, a ship, boat: see *nave*².] An incense-boat; a navicula.

navew (nā'vū), *n.* [Also *naphew*; < OF. *naveau, navel*, < ML. *napellus*, dim. of L. *napus* (> AS. *næp*, > E. *neep*²), a kind of turnip: see *neep*².] The wild turnip, *Brassica campestris.* It is an annual weed with a tapering root, found in waste grounds throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. [Eng.]

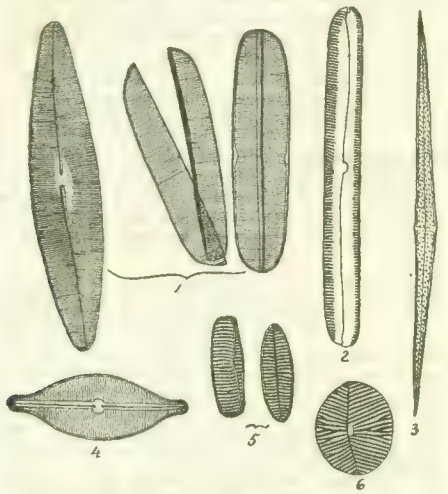
Navicella porcellana.

Navicella (nav-i-sel'ä), *n.* [NL., = F. *navicelle*, < L. *navicula*, a small vessel,

dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. In *conch.*, a notable genus of fresh-water nerites, or limpet-like shells of the family *Neritidæ*. They resemble an operculate slipper-limpet, having the aperture nearly as large as the shell. They inhabit the Indian archipelago.

2. [*l. c.*] In *jewelry-work*, a minute hollow vessel of the general form of a bowl, a dish, or the like, used as a pendant or drop, as to an ear-ring.

navicula (nā-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *naviculæ* (-lē). [< L. *navicula*, a small vessel, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a boat, used to hold a supply of incense for the thurible; an incense-boat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Bory, 1822).] A genus of diatoms, typical of the family *Naviculaceæ*, having the oblong or lanceolate frustules free, the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the center and extremities,



1, *Navicula tumida*, different views; 2, *Navicula viridis*; 3, *Navicula punctulata*; 4, *Navicula sphærophora*; 5, *Navicula truncata*; 6, *Navicula scutelloides*. (All magnified.)

valves striated, and the striæ resolvable into dots. The genus is widely distributed, and contains several hundred species, many of which rest on very slight characters.

Naviculaceæ (nā-vik-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Navicula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of diatoms, typified by the genus *Navicula*.

navicular (nā-vik′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *naviculaire* = Sp. Pg. *navicular* = It. *navicolare*, < LL. *navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping, < L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat: see *navicula*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat; cymbiform. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, scaphoid: applied to certain bones of the hand and foot. See II.—3. In *entom.*, oblong or ovate, with a concave disk and raised margins, as the bodies of certain insects.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Navicula;* boat-shaped.—**Navicular fossa**, the scaphoid fossa at the base of the pterygoid bone, giving attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The scaphoid bone of the carpus; the radiale, or bone of the proximal row on the radial side of the wrist. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) The scaphoid bone of the tarsus, a bone of the proximal row, on the inner or tibial side, in special relation with the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. See cut under *foot*. (*c*) A large transversely extended sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of the deep flexor, at the back of the distal phalangeal articulation of the foot of the horse, between the coronary and the coffin-bone. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

naviculare (nā-vik-ū-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *navicularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of LL. *navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping: see *navicular*.] A navicular or scaphoid bone: more fully called *os naviculare*.

naviculoid (nā-vik′ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

naviform (nā′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *navis*, a ship, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a boat; navicular: applied to parts of plants.

navigability (nav′i-gā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *navigabilité;* as *navigable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigable (nav′i-gā-bl), *a.* [= F. *navigable* = Sp. *navegable* = Pg. *navegavel* = It. *navigabile*, *navicabile*, < L. *navigabilis*, < *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] 1. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships: as, a *navigable* river. At common law, in England, a river is deemed navigable as far as the tide ebbs and flows. In the United States the legal meaning of *navigable* has been much extended, and it includes generally all waters practically available for floating commerce by any method, as by rafts or boats.

> The Loire . . . is a very goodly *navigable* river.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 49.

2. Subject to a public right of water-passage for persons or property.

navigableness (nav′i-gā-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being navigable; navigability.

navigably (nav′i-gā-bli), *adv.* So as to be navigable.

navigant† (nav′i-gant), *n.* [< OF. *navigant* = Sp. *navegante* = It. *navigante, navicante*, a navigator, < L. *navigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] A navigator. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 213.

navigate (nav′i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *navigated*, ppr. *navigating*. [< L. *navigatus*, pp. of *navigare* (> It. *navigare, navicare* = Pg. Sp. *navegar* = Pr. *navejar, naveyar* = OF. *navier*, also *nager*, F. *nager*, also *naviguer*), sail, go by sea, sail over, navigate, < *navis*, a ship, + *agere*, lead, conduct, go, move: see *nave*[2] and *agent*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move from place to place in a ship; sail.

> The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. To direct or manage a ship.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over in ships; sail on.

> Drusus, the Father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the Northern ocean.
> *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 272.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; direct the course of, as a vessel, from one place to another: as, to *navigate* a ship. [The word is also used by extension, in all its senses, of balloons and their use, and colloquially of other means and modes of progression.]

navigating-lieutenant (nav′i-gā-ting-lū-ten″ant), *n.* See *master*[1], 1 (*b*).

navigation (nav-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *navigation* = Sp. *navegación* = Pg. *navegação* = It. *navigazione, navicazione*, < L. *navigatio(n-)*, a sailing, a passing over in a ship, < *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of moving on water in ships or other vessels; sailing: as, the *navigation* of the northern seas; also, by extension, the act of "sailing" through the air in a balloon (see *aërial navigation*, below).—2. The science or art of directing the course of vessels as they sail from one part of the world to another. The management of the sails, etc., the holding of the assigned course by proper steering, and the working of the ship generally, pertain rather to seamanship, though necessary to successful navigation. The two fundamental problems of navigation are the determination of the ship's position at a given moment, and the decision of the most advantageous course to be steered in order to reach a given point. The methods of solving the first are, in general, four: (1) by reference to one or more known and visible landmarks; (2) by ascertaining through soundings the depth and character of the bottom; (3) by calculating the direction and distance sailed from a previously determined position (see *dead-reckoning*, *log*[2], and *compass*); and (4) by ascertaining the latitude and longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies. (See *latitude* and *longitude*.) The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation, and are published in nautical almanacs (see *almanac*), the use of which, together with logarithmic and other tables computed for the purpose, is necessary in reducing observations taken to determine latitude, longitude, and the error of the compass.

3. Ships in general; shipping. [Poetical.]

> Though the yesty waves
> Confound and swallow *navigation* up.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

4. An artificial waterway, or a part of a natural waterway that has been made navigable; a canal. Also *navvy*. See *navvy*[1]. [Eng.]

> "The Kennet *Navigation*"—a very old canal, which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country. *The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p. 13.

Act of Navigation, an act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1651, under Cromwell's administration, was reënacted in 1660, and remained in force, with various modifications; it was greatly altered in 1825 and at other times, and finally repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe. This end it accomplished by denying to foreign vessels the right to bring to England any goods not produced in their respective countries, and also by restrictions in regard to fisheries and the coasting-trade. The act was aimed especially at the Dutch, who possessed at that time almost a monopoly of the carrying-trade of the world.—**Aërial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons or airships; particularly, the principles, problems, and practice involved in the attempt to pass from place to place through the air by means of balloons or flying-machines capable of being propelled and steered.—**Arterial navigation**. See *arterial*.—**Inland navigation**, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels within a country.—**Navigation laws**, the various acts and regulations in any country which define the nationality of its ships, the manner in which they shall be registered, the privileges to which they have claim, and the conditions regulating the engagement of foreign ships in the trade of the country in question, either as importers and exporters or with relation to coasting-traffic. The first British navigation law of importance was enacted under Richard II. It provided that no merchandise should be imported into England or exported from the king's realms by any of his subjects except in English ships, under penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

navigational (nav-i-gā′shon-al), *a.* [< *navigation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to navigation; used in navigation.

navigator (nav′i-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *navigateur* = Sp. Pg. *navegador* = It. *navigatore, navicatore*, < L. *navigator*, a sailor: see *navigate*.] 1. One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or is skilful in the art of navigation. In the merchant marine the commanding officer usually navigates the vessel; in men-of-war, of nearly all nationalities, one of the line-officers or executive officers (in the United States navy the third in rank) is detailed for that duty. In the United States navy the navigator, in addition to his other duties, has charge of the log-book, of the steering-gear, of the anchors and chains, and of the stowage of the hold, and has also general supervision of the ordnance and ordnance-stores.

2. A laborer on a "navigation" or canal (see *navigation*, 4), or on a railway. Now usually abbreviated *navvy* (see *navvy*[2]). [Eng.]

navvy[1] (nav′i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigation*, 4.] Same as *navigation*, 4.

> In Skipton-in-Craven the canal is vulgarly called "the *navvy*." The horse-path or towing path is always "the *navvy* bank"; a bridge in Mill-hill Street is "the *navvy* brig"; and a garden on one of the slopes of the canal was always called "the *navvy* garden."
> *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., VI. 425.

navvy[2] (nav′i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigator*, 2.] 1. Same as *navigator*, 2.—2. A common laborer engaged in such work as the making of canals or railways. [Eng.]

> It has been for years past a well-established fact that the English *navvy*, eating largely of flesh, is far more efficient than a Continental *navvy* living on a less nutritive food.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 239.

3. A power-machine for excavating earth. A common form has an excavating scoop, crab, or analogous device for scooping up earth or gravel, or grasping stones, with a boom and tackle for lifting and operating the scoop, etc., and a steam hoisting-engine, all mounted on a supporting platform provided with car-wheels so that it can be moved on a temporary railway for changing its position. Similar machines are also mounted on large scow-boats for use along water-fronts. Also called *steam-excavator*.

navy[1] (nā′vi), *n.*; pl. *navies* (-viz). [< ME. *navie, navye, naveye, navee*, < OF. *navie*, also *navei, navey, navoi, navoy*, a ship, a fleet, a navy, < LL. *navia*, ships, neut. pl. for L. *naves*, fem. pl. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1†. A ship.

> A gret number of *naueye* to that hauen longet.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

> And no man may passe that See be *Navye*, ne be no maner of craft, and therfore may no man knowe what Lond is bezond that See. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 273.

2. A company of ships; a fleet.

> My gracious sovereign, on the western coast
> Rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 434.

3. All the ships belonging to a country, collectively; in a wide sense, the ships, their officers and crew and equipment, and the department of the government charged with their management and control. Specifically—(*a*) All the war-ships belonging to a nation or a monarch; the military marine: in Great Britain distinguished by the title of *Royal Navy*. In the United States the control of the navy is vested in a cabinet officer called the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department. (See *department*.) The government of the royal navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, or lords commissioners for discharging the office of lord high admiral. The board consists of the following members: the first lord, who has supreme authority, and is a member of the cabinet; the senior naval lord, who directs the movements of the fleets, and is responsible for their discipline; the second naval lord, who superintends the manning of the fleet, coast-guard, transport department, etc.; the junior naval lord, who deals with the victualing of the fleets, medical department, etc.; a civil lord, member of Parliament, who is also connected with the civil branch of the service; a controller of the navy; and an expert civilian. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing, like the five lords, with the government in power. There is a permanent secretary, and a number of heads of departments. (*b*) All the ships and vessels employed in commerce and trade: usually called the *merchant marine* or *merchant navy*.

4. The men who man a navy or fleet; the officers and men of the military marine.

> Than was the *navie* appereiled and entred in to shippes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

Navy blue. See *blue*.

navy[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *navvy*[2].

navy-agent (nā′vi-ā″jent), *n.* A disbursing agent of the United States navy. Agents of this class were formerly stationed at every large seaport. The office no longer exists, all disbursements being now made by naval paymasters.

navy-bill (nā′vi-bil), *n.* 1. A bill drawn by an officer of the British navy for his pay, etc.—2. A bill issued by the British admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.—3. A bill of exchange drawn by the paymaster of a United States vessel, while abroad, to procure money for the expenses of the ship or fleet.

navy-list (nā′vi-list), *n.* An official account of the officers of the British navy, with a list of the ships, published quarterly.

navy-register (nā′vi-rej″is-tėr), *n.* An official list, published semi-annually, of the officers of the United States navy, their stations, rates of pay, etc., with a list of the ships.

navy-word† (nā′vi-wėrd), *n.* A watchword, parol, or countersign.

navy-yard (nā′vi-yärd), *n.* In the United States, a government dockyard where government ships are built, repaired, and fitted out, and where naval stores and munitions of war are laid up. There are such yards at Kittery in Maine (near Portsmouth, New Hampshire), at Boston in Massachusetts, at Brooklyn in New York, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Mare Island in California, at Bremerton, Puget Sound, Washington, etc. In Great Britain, a *royal dockyard*.

nawab (na-wâb′), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb*, *nawwāb*: see *nabob*.] See *nabob*.

nawger, *n.* See *nauger*.

nawl† (nâl), *n.* [Also *nall;* a form of *awl*, due to misdivision of *an awl* as *a nawl:* see *awl*.] An awl.

> Bewar also to spurn agein an *nalle*.
> *Chaucer*, Truth, l. 11.
>
> There shall be no more shoe-mending;
> Every man shall have a special care of his own sole,
> And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
> His lingel and his *nawl*.
> *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

nay (nā), *adv.* [< ME. *nay, nai,* < Icel. *nei* (= Sw. *nej* = Dan. *nei*), nay, < *n-*, orig. *ne*, not, + *ei*, ever, ay, = AS. *ā*, ever: see *ne* and *aye*[3], and cf. *no*[1].] 1. No: an expression of negation or refusal.

> "*Nai*, bi the peril of my soule," quod Pers.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 47.
>
> I tell you *nay;* but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii. 5.

2. Not only so, but; and not only (that which has just been mentioned), but also; indeed; in point of fact: as, the Lord is willing, *nay*, he desires, that all should repent.

> *Nay*, if he take you in hand, sir, with an argument,
> He 'll bray you in a mortar. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.
>
> Come, do not weep: I must, *nay*, do believe you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To say (any one) nay, to deny; refuse.

> The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be *said nay*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

nay (nā), *n.* [< *nay, adv.*] 1. A denial; refusal.

> There was no *nay*, but I must in,
> And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne*.

2. A negative vote; hence, one who votes in the negative: as, the yeas and *nays*.—**It is no nay**†, there is no denying it.

> Wherfore to hym I will, *this is noo naye*,
> Where euer he be, I say yow certaynly.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1135.

To nick with nay. See *nick*[2].

nay (nā), *v.* [ME. *nayen, naien;* < *nay, adv.* Cf. *nait*[2], *nite*.] I. *intrans.* To say nay; refuse.

> With how deef an ere deth crewel torneth awey fro wreches and *naieth* [var. *nayteth*] to closyn wepynge eyen. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

II. *trans.* To refuse; deny.

> The swain did woo; she was nice;
> Following fashion, *nay'd* him twice.
> *Greene*, Shepherd's Ode.

naylet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *nail*.

naytet, *v.* See *nait*[2].

nay-where†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nowhere*.

> A man no better myght hit employ *nay-where*,
> For this knight is a worthi baculere [bachelor].
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1925.

nayword† (nā′wėrd), *n.* 1. A byword; a proverbial reproach.

> If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 146.

2. A watchword.

> And, in any case, have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 131.

nazard, nazardly. See *nasard*, etc.

Nazarean (naz-ą-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Nazareus*, < Gr. Ναζαραῖος, of Nazareth, an inhabitant of Nazareth, < Ναζαρέθ or Ναζαρέτ (LL. *Nazara*), < Heb. *Nazareth.*] ★ Same as *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarene (naz-ą-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *Nazarenus*, < Gr. Ναζαρηνός, of Nazareth, < Ναζαρέθ, Nazareth: see *Nazarean*.] 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine: a name given (in contempt) to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv. 5); hence, a Christian.—2. A member of a sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the fourth century. They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth. Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionite*.

Nazarenism (naz-ą-rē′nizm), *n.* [< *Nazarene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or practices of the Nazarenes. See *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarite (naz′ą-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Nazarita*, < Gr. Ναζαρίτης, < Heb. *nāzar*, separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a religious devotee, separated to the Lord by a special vow, the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num. vi. They included entire abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors, from all cutting of the hair, and from all approach to a dead body. The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life. —**Nazarite tresses,** long hair.

> With *Nazarite-tresses* to my crosse will I bind her crossing frowardness and contaminations.
> *Nash*, Christes Teares over Jerusalem.

Nazariteship (naz′ą-rīt-ship), *n.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a Nazarite.

Nazaritic (naz-ą-rit′ik), *a.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a Nazarite or to Nazaritism.

Nazaritism (naz′ą-rit-izm), *n.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ism*.] The vows or practices of the Nazarites.

naze (nāz), *n.* [Var. of *ness*, perhaps due to Icel. *nös*, Sw. *näsa*, nose: see *ness*, *nose*[1].] A promontory or headland: as, the *naze* of Norway.

★**nazir** (nä′zėr), *n.* [Hind. (< Ar.) *nāzir*.] In India, a native official in the Anglo-Indian courts, who has charge of the treasury, stamps, etc., and the issue of summonses and processes. ★*Yule and Burnell*.

N. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *nota bene*, literally, mark or note well—that is, take particular notice.

Nb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *niobium*.

n-dimensional (en′di-men″shon-al), *a.* Having any number, *n*, of dimensions: as, an *n-dimensional* space.—***N*-dimensional determinant.** See *determinant*.

ne (nē), *adv.* [< ME. *ne*, < AS. *ne* = OS. *ne, ni* = OFries. *ni, ne* = MD. *ne, en*, D. *en* = MLG. *ne* = OHG. *ni, ne*, MHG. *ne* = Icel. *nē* = Goth. *ni* = Ir. Gael. W. *ni* = L. *ne* (> It. *nè* = OF. *ne, ni*, F. *ne, ni*) = Gr. *νη-*, prefix, = Skt. *na*, not. This negative contracts with certain following words beginning with a vowel (or *h* or *w*) to form a word of opposite sense, as in *nay, no*[1], *no*[2], *none*[1], *nor, neither*, and, formerly, to negative some auxiliary verbs, as *nam*, ne am, *nart*, ne art, *nis*, ne is, *nab*, ne have, *nas*, ne was, ne has, *nere*, ne were, *nill*, ne will, etc.] Not; never; nay. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Of xiiij[m] that he brought . . . *ne* myght he not assemble vj[m] that alle *ne* were dede or taken, and *ne* hadde be oon a-venture that fill, ther hadde neuer of hem ascaped oon a-wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 237.
>
> Is 't true? *Ne* let him runne into the warre,
> And lose what limbes he can: better one branch
> Be lopt away then all the whole tree should perish.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, i.

ne† (nē), *conj.* [< ME. *ne*, < AS. *ne*, conj.; < *ne, adv.*] Nor.

> For he thoughte nevere evylle *ne* dyd evylle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.
>
> No Indian drug had e'er been famed,
> Tobacco, sassafras not named;
> *Ne* yet of guacum one small stick, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

neaf (nēf), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *neif, neive, nieve;* < ME. *nefe, neve*, < Icel. *hnefi, nefi* = Sw. *näfve* = Dan. *næve*, the fist.] The fist or hand. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> His face was al to-hurt and al to-schent,
> His *newis* swellyng war and al to-Rent.
> *Lancelot of the Laik* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1222.
>
> And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist, allace!
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 123.
>
> Giue me your *neafe*, Mounsieur Mustardseed.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D. (folio 1623), iv. 1. 19.

neager†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*.

neal† (nēl), *v.* [Also *neil;* by apheresis from *anneal*[1].] I. *trans.* To temper by heat: anneal.

> And then the earth of my bottles, which I dig,
> Turn up, and steep, and work, and *neal*, myself,
> To a degree of porcelane.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

But divers in Italy at this day excell in that kind [mosaic painting]: yet make the particles of clay, gilt and coloured before they be *neiled* by the fire.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To be tempered by heat. See *anneal*[1]. [Rare.]

> Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *nele*, the imperfect metals vapour away.
> *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

nealed-to† (nēld′tō), *a.* Having deep soundings close in: said of a shore. *Phillips*, 1706.

nealogic (nē-ą-loj′ik), *a.* [< *nealog-y* + *-ic*.] Youthful; juvenile; adolescent; of or pertaining to nealogy. See quotation under *ephebolic*.

nealogy (nē-al′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for *neology* (q. v.), or for **nealogy*, < Gr. *νεαλής*, young, fresh (< *νέος*, new, young), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the morphological correlations of early adolescent stages of an animal, usually derived from the adult of a more or less closely approximate stock of the same division of the animal kingdom. *Hyatt*.

neamt, *n.* [ME. *neme*, a form due to misdivision of *myne eme, thyn eme*, as *my neme, thy neme*, etc.: see *eam*.] Uncle: same as *eam*.

> "Lo, childe," he saide, "this is thy *neme;*
> Ther, Father, brother thou may senne in heuen."
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

Neanderthaloid (nē-an′dėr-tal-oid), *a.* [< *Neanderthal* (see def.) + *-oid*.] Resembling in type a now historic skull, of a very low type, found in the Neanderthal near Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia; noting this type of skull.

> A type [of cranium] which has received the name *Neanderthaloid*, because it reaches the extreme developement in the famous skull discovered in the Neanderthal, near Bonn. *W. H. Flower*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 377.

neap[1] (nēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *neep*, < AS. *nēp*, scant or lacking (found alone but once, in the poet. phrase "forthganges *nēp*," without power of advancing), in comp. *nēpflōd*, low tide, ebb, lit. 'neap flood'; origin undetermined. The word has been referred in the supposed sense of 'pinched' or 'scanty' to the root of *nip*[1]. But the history is obscure.] I. *a.* Low; lowest: applied to those tides which, being half-way between spring tides, have the least difference of height between flood and ebb. See *tide*.

II. *n.* 1. A neap tide.

> Her [the sea's] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neapes*, are still as certaine and constant as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, II. viii. 1.

2. The ebb or lowest point of a tide.

> At everie full sea they flourish, but at every dead *neape* they fade. *Greene*, Carde of Fancie.
>
> The lowest ebbe may have his flow, and the deadest *neepe* his full tide. *Greene*, Tullie's Love.

[In the following passage from "English Gilds" *neep sesons* is defined by the editor as "the autumn;" by Skeat as "the neap-tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay."

> Item, it hath been vsid, the Maire [of Bristol] this quarter specially to oversee the sale of wodde commynge to the bakke and to the key. . . . And that all grete wodde, callid Berkley wodde, be dischargid at the key beyond the Towre there, and all smalwodde to be dischargid at the Bak. Prouydid always that the woddesillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey, but that they leve resonable stuff upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthez in the *neep sesons*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.]

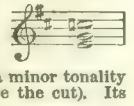
Deep neap, a neap tide shortly before a full or change of the moon, when there is a higher flood than at other neaps.

neap[2], *n.* See *neep*[2].

neap[3] (nēp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The tongue or pole of a wagon or ox-cart.

neaped (nēpt), *a.* [< *neap*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Left aground by the spring tides, so that it cannot be floated until the next spring tide: said of a ship or boat. Also *beneaped*.

Neapolitan (nē-ą-pol′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Neapolitanus*, pertaining to Neapolis, < *Neapolis* (> It. *Napoli*, > F. *Naples*, E. *Naples*), < Gr. Νεάπολις, Naples, < *νέος*, new (= E. *new*), + *πόλις*, a city: see *police*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.—**Neapolitan medlar.** See *azarole*.—**Neapolitan sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of the subdominant of a minor tonality with its minor third and minor sixth (see the cut). Its derivation is much disputed.



II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the city of Naples, or of the province or the former kingdom of Naples.

near[1] (nēr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *neer, neere, nerre;* < ME. *neer, nere, ner, nar, neor*, near, < AS. *neár, nȳr*, adv. and prep., nigher, near, contr. of **neáhor* (= OS. *nāhōr* = D. *naar* = MLG.

nāger, nēger, nâer, LG. *näger* = OHG. *nāhōr*, MHG. *nāher, næher, nār*, G. *näher* = Icel. *nær*, near, nearer, nearly, almost, when, = Sw. *när* = Dan. *nær*, near, nearly, almost, soon, = Goth. *nehwis*, nigher, nearer), compar., with reg. compar. suffix *-er*[2] reduced to *-r* (superl. *next*, similarly contracted), of *neáh*, E. *nigh:* see *nigh, adv.* The compar. *near* came to be regarded as a positive, and a new comparative *nearer*, with superl. *nearest*, was developed. Cf. *near*[1], *a.*] **I.** *adv.* 1†. Nigher; more nigh; closer: comparative of *nigh.*

And either while he goth afarre,
And other while he draweth *neere.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

All disceyte and dissimulation . . . is *nerre* to dispraise than commendation, all though that therof mought ensue some thinge . . . good. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

Hence, without comparative force, and with a new comparative *nearer*, superlative *nearest*— 2. Nigh; close; at, to, or toward a point which is adjacent or not far off: with such verbs as *be, come, go, draw, move.*

So thei wenten forth alle thre till thei *com ner* at Tintagell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

And still the *nearer* to the spring we *go*,
More limpid, more unsoiled the waters flow.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 340.

Death had need *be near*
Unto such men for them to heed him aught.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

3. Nigh, in a figurative sense.

I think one tailor would go *near* to beat all this company with a hand bound behind him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

4. *Naut.*, close to the wind: opposed to *off.*— 5. Closely; intimately.

The Earl of Amagnac, *near* knit to Charles.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 17.

6. Almost; nearly.

We made Sayle backward jC myle towards Corfew, whyche we passyd by a fore, because our vitales war *ner* spent. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

In a Forest, *neere* dead with griefe & cold, a rich Farmer found him. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 4.

A literary life of *near* thirty years.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. Into close straits; into a critical position.

How *neere*, my sweet Æneas, art thou driven!
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, l. 173.

Near! no nearer! (*naut.*), words used as a warning to the helmsman, when steering by the wind, not to come closer to the wind.—**Never the near†, ne'er the near†**, never the nearer; with no success; unsuccessful.

Weep thou for me in France, I for thee here;
Better far off than near, be *ne'er the near.*
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 88.

All was *nere the near.* *Greene*, James IV., l. 80.

I will not dispute the matter with them, saith God, from day to day, and *never the near.* *Latimer*, Works, I. 245.

II. *prep.* 1. Nigh; close to; close by; at no great distance from.

I have heard thee say
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 19.

This is a very high cool retreat, and we saw the tops of the mountains *near* this place covered with snow.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2. Nigh or close to, in a figurative sense.

You 'll steal away some man's daughter; am I *near* you?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

It is thought this calamity went too *near* him.
Steele, Guardian, No. 82.

[The comparative and superlative forms *nearer* and *nearest* are similarly used with the force of prepositions: as, the *nearer* the bone the sweeter the meat.]

near[1] (nēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neer, neere;* < ME. *nere, nerre,* < AS. *nēarra, nēara, nēr̄ra, nēr̄re* (= OHG. *nāhere*, MHG. *nāher, næher*, G. *näher* = Icel. *nærri* = Sw. *nära* = Dan. *nær*), nearer; comp. adj., formed, with the adv., from the positive adv. and prep. *neáh*, nigh: see *nigh* and superl. *next*, and cf. *near*[1], *adv.*] 1. Being nigh in place; being close by; not distant; adjacent; contiguous.

The *near* and the heavenly horizons.
Mad. de Gasparin (trans.).

2. Closely allied by blood; closely akin.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. Lev. xviii. 12.

Some business of concern to a *near* relation of mine.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

3. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; familiar: as, a *near* friend.

Every man is *nearest* to himself.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

They abhor all companions at last, even their *nearest* acquaintances. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 240.

4. Affecting one's interest or feelings; touching; coming home to one.

He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my *near* occasions did urge me to put off.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 11.

A matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

5. Close; not deviating from an original or model; observant of the style or manner of the thing copied; literal: as, a *near* translation.— 6. So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close; narrow. [Colloq.]

Long chases and *near* escapes of Tantia Topee.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 396.

7. In riding or driving, on the left: opposed to *off:* as, the *near* side; the *near* fore leg.

Our *neere* horse did fling himself, kicking of the coach-box over the pole; and a great deal of trouble it was to get him right again. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 74.

The *near* wheeler, who was breaking her trot.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, viii.

8. Short; serving to bring the object close.

'Tis somewhat about,
But I can find a *nearer* way.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 3.

9. Economical; closely calculating; also, close; parsimonious.

Near and provident in their families, commending good husbandry. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 339).

Miss, he's so *near*, it's partly a wonder how he lives at all. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 9.

His neighbours call him *near*, which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 12.

10. Empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Near hand†.** See *hand* and *near-hand.*—**Syn. 1.** Contiguous, proximate, neighboring, imminent, impending, approaching. *Nearest, Next* are sometimes synonymous words: as, *nearest* or *next* of kin; but specially the first denotes the closest relative proximity, while the second denotes the proximate place in order. Compare the *nearest* house with the *next* house.

near[1] (nēr), *v. t.* [(= G. *nähern* = Sw. *närma* = Dan. *nærme*, bring near); < *near*[1], *adv.* The older verb is *nigh.*] **I.** *trans.* To come near or nearer; stand near; approach: as, the ship *neared* the land.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you.
Heywood, Royal King.

II. *intrans.* To come nearer; approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared* and *neared.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

near[2], *n.* See *neer*[2].

near[3] (nēr), *conj.* A contracted form of *neither.* [Prov. Eng.]

near-by (nēr'bī), *a.* Close at hand; not far off; adjacent; neighboring: as, *near-by* towns. [Chiefly U. S.]

The *near-by* trade and Western dealers are buying moderately. *The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862.

Nearctic (nē-ärk'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic.*] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the northern part of the New World or western hemisphere: specifically applied to one of the six prime divisions of the earth's surface made by Sclater with reference to the geographical distribution of animals: distinguished from *Neotropical* in the New World and *Palearctic* in the Old. The Nearctic region includes all of North America with Greenland to a latitude on the average of about the tropic of Cancer; but such is the character of the country toward its southern boundary that it properly stops at sea-level opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande on the one side of Mexico, and at Mazatlan on the opposite coast, but in the table-lands extends much further south, and in the tierra fria or mountainous regions quite through Guatemala. Also *Neoarctic* and *Anglogæan.*

near-dweller (nēr'dwel″ėr), *n.* A neighbor.

We may chance
Meet some of our *near-dwellers* with my car.
Keats, Endymion, i.

near-hand (nēr'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *nerehande;* < *near*[1] + *hand.* Cf. *nigh-hand.*] Near at hand; nearly; almost. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And I awaked there-with witles *nerehande,*
And as a freke that fre were forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 1.

I have been watchman in this wood
Near hand this forty year.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

near-hand (nēr'hand), *a.* Near; close at hand; nigh; adjacent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

They haue euer gently and louingly intreated such as of friendly mind came to them, as-well from Countries *neare hand*, as farre remote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 231.

near-legged (nēr'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 57.

nearly (nēr'li), *adv.* 1. Close at hand; in close proximity; at no great distance; hence, narrowly; with close scrutiny.

'Tis dangerous for the most innocent person in the world to be too frequently and *nearly* a witness to the commission of vice and folly. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

See the facts *nearly*, and these mountainous inequalities vanish. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Closely: as, two persons *nearly* related.— 3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness.

Madam, the business now impos'd upon me
Concerns you *nearly.*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

4. Within a little of; almost: as, *nearly* twenty; the prisoner *nearly* escaped; *nearly* dead with cold.

I took my leave, for it was *nearly* noon.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. With niggardliness or parsimony.— 6. Exactly; precisely.

As *nearly* as I may,
I'll play the penitent to you; but mine honesty
Shall not make poor my greatness.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 91.

nearness (nēr'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being near, in any sense; proximity; imminence.

near-point (nēr'point), *n.* The nearest point, as the *far-point* is the farthest point, which the eye can bring to a focus on the retina.

near-sighted (nēr'sī″ted), *a.* Short-sighted; seeing distinctly at a short distance only; myopic.

near-sightedness (nēr'sī″ted-nes), *n.* The state of being near-sighted; myopia.

neat[1] (nēt), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *note, nout, nolt* (< Icel.); < ME. *neet, nete, net,* < AS. *nēat*, pl. *nēat* (also deriv. *nīten, nȳten*), an ox or cow, cattle collectively (= OFries. *nāt* = OHG. MHG. *nōz*, G. dial. *noss* = Icel. *naut* (also deriv. *neyti*) = Sw. *nöt* = Dan. *nöd*, cattle, in Scand. also an ox); prob. so called as being 'used' or employed in work (cf. *cattle* and *stock*), or because orig. 'taken' and domesticated, < *neótan, niótan*, use, employ, = OS. *niotan* = OFries. *nieta* = OHG. *niozan*, MHG. *niezen*, OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen* = Icel. *njōta* = Sw. *njuta* = Dan. *nyde* = Goth. *niutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganiutan*, take (with a net); cf. Lith. *nauda*, usefulness. From the same verb is derived the noun *note*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows: used collectively.

And Ioyned til hem on Iohan most gentil of alle,
The prys *neet* of Peers plouh passynge alle othere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 266.

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their *neat.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

2. A single bovine animal. [Rare.]

A *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser*, Husbandry.

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.—**Neat's leather**, leather made of the hides of neat cattle.

As proper men as ever trod upon *neat's leather* have gone upon my handiwork. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 29.

II. *a.* Being or relating to animals of the ox kind: as, *neat* cattle.

We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, captain;
And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 125.

neat[2] (nēt), *a.* [< ME. *net, nette, *nete* (= D. *net* = G. *nett* = Sw. *nätt* = Dan. *net*), < OF. *net*, fem. *nete*, F. *net*, fem. *nette* (> mod. E. *net*[2]) = Pr. *net* = Sp. *neto* = Pg. *nedeo* = It. *netto*, clear, pure, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, neat, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *net*[2], and *nitid*, from the same source.] 1. Clear; pure; unmixed; undiluted; unadulterated: as, a glass of brandy *neat.*

'Tis rich *neat* canary.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii.

After the soap has been finished in the copper, it may . . . be put in the *neat* state direct into the cooling-boxes or "frames." *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

2. Clear of any extraneous matter; clear of the cask, case, wrapper, etc.; with all deductions made: as, *neat* weight. [In this sense now usually *net.*]

The new Cairo answereth euery yeere in tribute to the grand Signior 600,000 ducates of golde, *neat* and free of all charges growing on the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 200.

3. Free from what is undesirable, offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste; pleasing; nice.

Sluttery to such *neat* excellence opposed.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 44.

He desired not so much *neat* and polite as clear, masculine, and apt expression.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

They make the *neatest* shewe of all the houses in Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

Alin. What music 's this?
Jul. Retire: 'tis some *neat* joy,
In honour of the king's great day.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

I have not heard a *neater* sermon a great while, and more to my content. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 310.

4. Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc.; nice; hence, orderly; trim; tidy; often, specifically, clean: as, a *neat* box; the apartment was always very *neat; neat* in one's dress.

These [elephants] have *neat* little boarded Houses or Castles fastened on their backs, where the great men sit in state, secur'd from the Sun or Rain.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 73.

Her artless manners and her *neat* attire.
Cowper, Task, iv. 536.

5. Well-shaped or well-proportioned; clean-cut: as, a *neat* foot and ankle.—**6.** Complete in character, skill, etc.; exact; finished; adroit; clever; skilful: applied to persons or things.

Men. To be a villain is no such rude matter.
Cam. No, if he be a *neat* one, and a perfect:
Art makes all excellent.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

Paddy overtook him at last, and gave him a clippeen on the left ear, and a *neat* touch of the foot that sent him sprawling. *Lever*, Dodd Family Abroad, I. letter i.

The *neat* repartee, the eloquence that left the House too profoundly affected to deliberate, the original of the novelist's greatest creation — they are all vanishing like frost foliage at sunrise.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7†. Spruce; finical; over-nice.

Still to be *neat*, still to be drest
As you were going to a feast.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

8†. A commendatory word, used somewhat vaguely.

To tell what dressing up of howses there were by all the *neat* dames and ladies within the freedome.
Dekker, Oration of Parsimony.

This gentleman did take to wife
A *neat* and gallant dame.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 159).

=**Syn.** Clean, cleanly, unsoiled.

neat[2] (nēt), *adv.* [< *neat*[2], *a.*] Neatly.

They've ta'en her out at nine at night, . . .
And headed her baith *neat* and fine.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 322).

'neath (nēth), *adv.* An abbreviated form of *beneath.*

neat-handed (nēt'han″ded), *a.* Using the hands with neatness; deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phyllis dresses.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 86.

Nor is he [Bishop Burnet] a *neat handed* workman even of that [penny-a-liner] class. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 177.

neatherd (nēt'hėrd), *n.* [< ME. *neetherde, netherde;* < *neat*[1] + *herd*[1]. Cf. *noutherd.*] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

Would I were
A *neat-herd's* daughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 149.

neatherdess (nēt'hėrd-es), *n.* [< *neatherd* + *-ess.*] A female neatherd; a neatress.

But hark how I can now expresse
My love unto my *Neatherdesse.*
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

neat-house† (nēt'hous), *n.* [< *neat*[1] + *house.*] A house for neat cattle; a cow-house.

neatify† (nē'ti-fī), *v. t.* Same as *netify.*

neat-land (nēt'land), *n.* [< *neat*[1] + *land*[1].] In *law*, land let out to yeomanry. *Cowell.*

neatly (nēt'li), *adv.* In a neat manner; with neatness, in any sense of that word.

neatness (nēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neat, in any sense of that word.

neatress† (nēt'res), *n.* [Irreg. < *neat*[1] + *-er*[1] + *-ess.*] A female neatherd. *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 20.

neb (neb), *n.* [Also in mod. use in var. form *nib;* < ME. *neb,* < AS. *neb, nebb,* bill, beak (of a bird, ship, plow, etc.), nose, of a person, also face, countenance, = D. *neb,* mouth, bill, nib, = MLG. *nebbe, nibbe,* LG. *nibbe, nipp, niff, nüff* (> It. *niffo, niffa,* snout) = Icel. *nef,* also *nebbi* = Sw. *näf, näbb* = Dan. *næb,* beak, bill; prob. orig. **sneb;* cf. MD. *snebbe,* D. *sneb* = MLG. *snebbe, snibbe,* LG. *snibbe, snippe,* bill, snout, = G. *schneppe,* nozle; also with dim. term., OFries. *snavel, snarl,* mouth, = D. *snavel,* snout, = MLG. *snavel* = OHG. *snabul,* MHG. *snabel,* G. *schnabel* = Dan. Sw. (after G.) *snabel,* bill, snout, proboscis, nozle; cf. Lith. *snapas,* bill, beak; perhaps from the root of the verb *snap,* but whether orig. the bill of a bird or snout of a beast, which 'snaps' up what is to be eaten, or the snout of a beast or nose of a man, which 'snorts' or 'sniffs' (G. *schnappen,* gasp, *schnauben,* snort, sniff, snuff), is not clear. See *snap, sniff, snuff, snivel,* etc.] **1.** The bill or beak of bird; also, the snout or muzzle of a beast.

How she holds up the *neb,* the bill, to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife
To her allowing husband! *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 183.

The amorous worms of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens. (*Nares.*)

2. The nose: as, a lang *neb;* a sharp *neb.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

See, yonder 's the Ratton's Skerry; he aye held his *neb* abune the water in my day, but he 's aneath it now.
Scott, Antiquary, vii.

3. The face. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Josep cam into halle and sau his brethren wepe;
He kisseth Benjamin, anon his *neb* he gan wipe.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

4. The tip end of anything; a sharp point: as, the *neb* of a lancet or knife. See *nib.* [Scotch.] —**5.** The nib of a pen. See *nib.*

Those pennes are made of purpose without *nebs,* because they may cast inck but slowly.
Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-light.

Neb and feather, completely; from top to toe. [Scotch.] —**To dab nebs**†. See *dab*[1].

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] **1.** A remarkable genus of uncertain position among the lower crustaceans, ranged by Huxley among the phyllopodous *Branchiopoda,* by others in a peculiar order named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca.* It has a large carapace (cephalostegite) with mobile rostrum; the eyes are large and pedunculated; there are well-developed antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, the anterior of which ends in a long palp.

2. A genus of rotifers. *Grube*, 1862.

nebalian (nē-bā'li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Nebalia,* 1.

II. *n.* A nebalian crustacean.

Nebaliidæ (neb-ạ-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Nebalia* + *-idæ.*] A family of crustaceans, typified by the genus *Nebalia.* It has been variously located in the systems, and is now usually considered a synthetic type nearly related to some Silurian forms, and representative of an order or suborder named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca.* The anterior part of the body has a large compressed bivalvular carapace with a separate anterior tongue-shaped process; the abdomen is long and segmented; there are eight pairs of phyllopodous legs to the trunk, four pairs of large pleopods behind, and no telson. The living species are marine, and have been referred to 3 genera.

nebbuk-tree (neb'uk-trē), *n.* [< Ar. *nebbuk* + E. *tree.*] A shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi,* one of the Christ's-thorns.

The channels of streams around Jericho are filled with *nebbuk trees.* . . . It is a variety of the rhamnus, and is set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the Saviour's mock crown of thorns was made.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 68.

nebby (neb'i), *a.* [< *neb* + *-y*[1].] Snappish; saucy; impudent; bold; pert. [Scotch.]

nebel (neb'el), *n.* [Heb.] A stringed instrument of the ancient Hebrews, by some supposed to have resembled a harp, by others a lute. The name is differently rendered in different parts of the English version of the Bible.

neb-neb (neb'neb), *n.* See *bablah.*

Nebraskan (nē-bras'kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nebraska* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Nebraska, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Nebraska, one of the Western States of the United States, lying west of the Missouri river and north of Kansas.

nebris (neb'ris), *n.* [L. *nebris,* < Gr. *νεβρίς,* a fawn-skin (see def.), < *νεβρός,* a fawn.] A fawn-skin; specifically, in ancient Greek and affiliated art and ceremonial, the skin of a fawn or of a similar animal, as a kid, worn as a special attribute by Dionysus or Bacchus and his attendant train (Pan, the satyrs, the mænads, etc.), and assumed on festival occasions by priests and priestesses of Bacchus, and by his votaries generally.

★**nebula** (neb'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *nebulæ* (-lē). [< L. *nebula* = Gr. *νεφέλη,* a cloud, mist, vapor: see *nebule.*] **1.** A luminous patch in the heavens, far beyond the limits of the solar system. Some nebulæ are resolvable into clusters, generally globular, in which the separate stars can be distinguished. These are for the most part in the Galaxy. The remaining nebulæ are of two types, according as their spectra are continuous or consist of bright lines. The latter class are greenish-blue, have fairly definite outlines, and show a tendency to concentration toward the galactic circle. Of the three brightest lines in their spectra two unidentified are due to a still unknown substance provisionally named *nebulium,* and one is the F line of hydrogen. There are numerous other faint lines, detected by photography, several of them due to hydrogen, helium, and (probably) nebulium. There are besides nebulous stars, or stars with haze about them which in some cases is of vast proportions. The continuous spectra indicate that all these nebulæ are solid, liquid, or, if gaseous, enormously condensed. The nebulæ in Andromeda, Orion, and Argo are visible to the naked eye.

2. In *pathol.,* a cloud-like spot on the cornea.—**Dumb-bell nebula,** a nebula which, seen in a telescope of small power, appears to have a form like a dumb-bell inscribed in a fainter ellipse, but with a more powerful instrument is seen to have a spiral structure.—**Planetary nebula,** a circular or elliptical gaseous nebula, with a well-defined outline.—**Resolvable nebula,** a nebula in which a powerful telescope detects many points of light, which, however, are not usually distinguished as perfectly as in a cluster.—**Ring nebula,** or **annular nebula,** a nebula which appears like a ring with a dark center.—**Spiral nebula,** a nebula which presents the appearance either of a contorted stream or of a number of such streams proceeding from a center.

nebular (neb'ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *nébulaire,* < NL. *nebularis,* < L. *nebula,* a cloud: see *nebule.*] **1.** Like a nebula; cloudy.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to a nebula.—**The nebular hypothesis,** a theory of the formation of the solar system, originated by the philosopher Kant and the astronomer Sir William Herschel, and developed by Laplace and others. The solar system is supposed to be the result of the gradual condensation of a nebula under the action of the mutual gravitation of its parts.

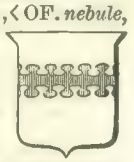
nebule (neb'ūl), *n.* [< ME. *nebule,* < OF. *nebule* = It. *nebula,* < L. *nebula,* a cloud, a mist, vapor, = Gr. *νεφέλη,* a cloud, mass of clouds, = OS. *nebhal* = OFries. *nevil* = D. *nevel* = MLG. *nevel, neffel,* LG. *nevel* = OHG. *nebul, nepol,* MHG. G. *nebel* = Icel. *nifl* (in comp.), mist, fog; cf. Icel. *njöl,* night.] **1**†. A cloud.

O light without *nebule,* shining in thy sphere.
Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady.

The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds, flowers, blue, yellow, and white, and a peculiar ornament —a *nebule,* white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from its edge. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 251.

2. In *her.*, a line nebulé. See *nebulé.*

nebulé (neb-ū-lā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *nebule,* a cloud: see *nebule.*] In *her.*, wavy; curved in and out, in fancied resemblance to the edge of a cloud. A line nebulé may form the boundary of a fesse, bend, etc. Also *nebulose, nebuly.*



A Fesse Nebulé.

nebuliferous (neb-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nebula,* a cloud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having nebulous or cloudy spots. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

nebulist (neb'ū-list), *n.* [< *nebula* + *-ist.*] One who upholds the nebular hypothesis. *Page.*

nebulize (neb'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nebulized,* ppr. *nebulizing.* [< *nebule* + *-ize.*] To reduce to a spray; atomize.

nebulizer (neb'ū-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for reducing a liquid to spray, for inhalation, disinfection, etc.; an atomizer.

The spray from a . . . *nebulizer* being made to impinge upon the wall of the vessel containing the tubes and liquid.
Medical News, XLIX. 697.

nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *nebulosus,* misty: see *nebulous.*] **1.** Cloudy; foggy; nebulous.

Alle fatty, weet, & cloudy *nebulose.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

2. In *entom.*, having indistinct darker and paler markings, resembling the irregular coloring of a cloud: said of a surface.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *nebulé.*

nebulosity (neb-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nebulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *nébulosité* = Sp. *nebulosidad* = Pg. *nebulosidade* = It. *nebulosità,* < LL. *nebulosita(t-)s,* cloudiness, obscurity, < L. *nebulosus,* cloudy: see *nebulous.*] **1.** The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness; the essential character of a nebula.

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity,* either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion. *Whewell.*

2. The faint misty appearance surrounding certain stars; an ill-defined nebula without local condensation; also, a nebula in general.

Various connected *nebulosities* stretching in marvellous ramifications along the heavens.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 590.

A *nebulosity* of the milky kind, like that wonderful, inexplicable phenomenon about θ Orionis.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *nébuleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nebuloso,* < L. *nebulosus,* cloudy, misty, foggy, < *nebula,* mist, cloud: see *nebula, nebule.*] **1.** Cloudy; hazy: used literally or figuratively.

Epicurus is impatient of the *nebulous* regions which only exist, according to him, for highly sensitive and sentimental souls. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 146.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a nebula; having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula.*

nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

nebuly (neb'ū-li), *a.* [< heraldic F. *nebulé:* see *nebule.*] Same as *nebulé.*—**Nebuly molding.** See *molding.*

nece†, *n.* A Middle English form of *niece.*

necesst, *v. t.* [ME. *necessen*, < ML. *necessare*, make necessary, compel, < L. *necesse*, necessary: see *necessary*.] To make necessary; compel.

Ne foreyne causes *necesseden* the nevere to compoune werk of floteryngе matere. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

necessar†, *a.* [< OF. *necessaire*, < L. *necessarius*, necessary: see *necessary*.] Necessary. [Scotch.]

The gryt adois *necessar*. *Aberd. Reg. MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

necessarian (nes-e-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *necessarius*, inevitable, necessary, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to necessarianism; necessitarian.

II. *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of necessarianism; a necessitarian.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this: "whether volition can take place independently of motive."
W. Belsham, Philos. of the Mind, ix. § 1.

Necessarians will say that even this [voluntary effort for a good end] is ultimately the effect of causes extraneous to the man's self. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 258.

necessarianism (nes-e-sā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *necessarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes; the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect. Also *necessitarianism*, and rarely *necessism*.

Let us suppose, further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession — and hence of necessary laws — and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessarianism*. *Huxley.*

necessarily (nes′e-sā-ri-li), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; so that it cannot be otherwise; inevitably.

The Author has shown us that design in all the Works of Nature which *necessarily* leads us to the Knowledge of its First Cause. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Powerful temperaments are *necessarily* intense.
Froude, Sketches, p. 183.

necessariness (nes′e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being necessary. *Johnson.*

necessary (nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *necessar*; < ME. *necessarye*, *necessarie*, < OF. *necessaire*, F. *nécessaire* = Pr. *necessari* = Sp. *necesario* = Pg. It. *necessario*, < L. *necessarius*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, requisite (as a noun, *necessarius*, m., *necessaria*, f., a relative, kinsman, friend, client; *necessaria*, neut. pl., necessaries of life; ML. *necessarium*, neut., *necessaria*, f., a privy), < *necesse*, adj., unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, neut. adj. with *esse* and *habere*, prop. adv., also in OL. *necessum*, prob. orig. *ne cessum* or *non cessum*, < *ne*, *non*, not, + *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise. (*a*) As an inference, evidently of such a form that every like inference from true premises will always yield a true conclusion, in every state of facts. In philosophy it is requisite to distinguish an *irresistible* inference, the force of which may be blindly felt, from a *necessary* one, which is seen to belong to a possible class of inferences, all true. (*b*) As a proposition or fact, true or taking place not merely in the actual state of things, but in every possible state of things (within some meaning of the word *possible*). A *necessary* proposition should not be confounded with an absolutely *certain* one, far less with one we are irresistibly compelled to believe. (*c*) As a thing or being, existing in every possible state of things; having existence involved in its essence. Thus, God is said by Anselm, Descartes, and others to be a *necessary* being.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 36.

In asserting that the human mind possesses in its own ideas an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cudworth, and even by Plato.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

Given such a cause — that is, accept the idea of God — and worship follows as a rational, nay, a *necessary* consequence. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 230.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter is or can be *necessary* is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been: so that, the one being supposed, the other certainly follows. *Edwards*, On the Will, i. 3.

2. Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted; indispensable; requisite; essential; needful; required: as, air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body.

Aduertisementes and counsailles verie *necessarye* for all noble men and counsaillors.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

A nimble hand is *necessary* for a cut-purse.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 686.

A country replenished with all manner of commodities *necessary* for mans life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 108.

Neither dares any man complain of injustice, . . . tho his cause be never so just: and therefore patience is in this Country as *necessary* for poor people as in any part of the World. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 78.

The enemies of the court might think it fair, or even absolutely *necessary*, to encounter bribery with bribery.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended: as, the land *necessary* for building a railroad. (*b*) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course: as, *necessary* consequences. Thus, the necessary consequences of a trespass, such as depreciation in value of a thing injured, or the suffering of a person injured, are general damages, and need not be pleaded; but loss of profits or medical expenses are not necessary consequences in the legal sense, and must be specially alleged.

4. Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes: opposed to *free*. See *free*.

Agents that have no thought, no volition at all, are in every thing *necessary* agents.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Necessary being, one whose non-existence is impossible; God. — **Necessary cause.** See *cause*, 1. — **Necessary condition, ens, inference, mark**, etc. See the nouns. — **Necessary proposition**, a proposition which asserts a fact to be necessary; also, one which we cannot help believing. — **Necessary rules of thought**, those without which no use of the understanding would be possible. — **Necessary sign**, one which affords a certain indication of the thing represented. — **Necessary to an end**, preceding or accompanying the end in every possible state of things; requisite as a means to the end. = **Syn. 2.** *Necessary*, *Essential*, *Requisite*, *Needful*. The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs, not to philosophy. *Necessary* is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of *inevitable*. *Essential* is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action, or of every mode of bringing that end about. *Requisite* is less strong than *essential*, and *needful* is less strong still; yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed. *Needful* generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things: as, knowledge of the countries visited is *requisite*, and even *essential*, to enjoyment of travel, but money is *needful* in order to be able to travel at all. *Needful* is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action.

II. *n.*; pl. *necessaries* (-riz). 1. Anything that is necessary or indispensable; that which cannot be disregarded or omitted: as, the *necessaries* of life.

And thei alle han alle *necessaries*, and alle that hem nedethe, of the Emperoures Court.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 239.

Fear of poverty makes Irus allow himself only plain *necessaries*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 114.

2. A privy; a water-closet. — **Necessaries of a ship**, articles which should form part of the ordinary and reasonable outfit for the business in which the vessel is engaged; whatever a prudent owner would order if present.

necessism (nē-ses′izm), *n.* [< L. *necesse*, necessary, + *-ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*. *Contemporary Rev.* [Rare.]

necessitarian (nē-ses-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *necessity* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism: opposed to *libertarian*.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will: opposed to *libertarian*.

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian, in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct — to an a priori sense of what ought in equity to be. The *necessitarian* falls back upon the experienced reality of facts. *Froude*, Calvinism.

necessitarianism (nē-ses-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *necessitarian* + *-ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*.

necessitate (nē-ses′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *necessitated*, ppr. *necessitating*. [< ML. *necessitatus*, pp. of *necessitare* (> It. *necessitare* = Sp. *necesitar* = Pg. *necessitar* = F. *nécessiter*), make necessary, < L. *necessita(t-)s*, necessity: see *necessity*, and cf. *necessite* and *necess*, *v.* For the form, cf. *felicitate*.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable; render unavoidable; cause to be a necessary consequence.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

Right, as we can think it, *necessitates* the thought of not right, or wrong, for its correlative.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 99.

2. To force irresistibly; compel; oblige; impel by necessity.

No man is *necessitated* to more ill, yet no mans ill is lesse excus'd. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man.

3†. To reduce to a state of need, threaten or oppress by necessity or need, or the prospect of need.

It was a position of the Stoics that he was not poor who wanted, but he who was *necessitated*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 379.

We were now greatly *necessitated* for food, and wanted some fresh orders from the King's mouth for our future subsistence. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 380).

= **Syn. 2.** To constrain, drive.

necessitation (nē-ses-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *necessitate* + *-ion*.] The act of necessitating or making necessary; the state of being made necessary; compulsion. *Hobbes*, Liberty and Necessity.

necessitet (nē-ses′it), *v. t.* [< OF. *necessiter*, necessitate: see *necessitate*.] To necessitate; compel.

Who, were he now *necessited* to beg,
Would ask an alms like Conde Olivares.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

necessitied (nē-ses′i-tid), *a.* [< *necessity* + *-ed*2.] In a state of want; necessitous; controlled by necessity.

I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 85.

necessitous (nē-ses′i-tus), *a.* [< F. *nécessiteux* = Pg. It. *necessitoso*; as *necessity* + *-ous*.] Pressed by poverty; unable to procure what is necessary for one's station; needy. Applied — (*a*) To persons.

That we may suffer together with our calamitous and *necessitous* brethren. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 199.

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

We gentlemen of small fortunes are extremely *necessitous* in this particular. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

(*b*) To circumstances.

He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one. *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Mental Diseases.

= **Syn.** *Needy*, *Necessitous* (see *needy*); penniless, destitute, pinched, poor.

necessitously (nē-ses′i-tus-li), *adv.* In a necessitous manner: as, to be *necessitously* circumstanced.

necessitousness (nē-ses′i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being necessitous; the want of what is necessary for one's station; need.

Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

necessitudet (nē-ses′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *necessitudo*, inevitableness, need, distress, also intimate relationship or friendship, < *necesse*, inevitable, necessary: see *necessary*, *necessity*.] A sacred obligation of family or friendship; a tie or bond of relationship or intimacy.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices, and correspondence between them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

necessity (nē-ses′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *necessities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *necessitie*, *necessitee*; < ME. *necessite*, *necessitee*, *nessesite*, < OF. *necessite*, F. *nécessité* = Sp. *necesidad* = Pg. *necessidade* = It. *necessità*, < L. *necessita(t-)s*, unavoidableness, compulsion, exigency, necessity, < *necesse*, unavoidable, inevitable: see *necessary*.] 1. The condition or quality of being necessary or needful; the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary; the impossibility of the contrary; the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things; absolute constraint.

But who can turne the stream of destinee,
Or breake the chayne of strong *necessitee*,
Which fast is tyde to Joves eternall seat?
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

He must die, as others;
And I must lose him; 'tis *necessity*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

That strength joyn'd with religion, abus'd and pretended to ambitious ends, must of *necessity* breed the heaviest and most quelling tyranny. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. As applied to the human will, the opposite of *liberty*. (*a*) Compulsion, physical or, more generally, moral; a stress upon the mind causing a person to do something unwillingly or with extreme reluctance: as, to make a virtue of *necessity*.

Thenne of *necessite*
They them withdrewe, and towarde the Citee
They toke the way. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

Then take his Head; Yet never say that I
Issu'd this Warrant, but *Necessity*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 194.

Necessity . . . was the argument of tyrants, it was the creed of slaves. *Pitt*, On the India Bill, Nov. 18, 1783.

And the great powers we serve themselves may be
Slaves of a tyrannous *Necessity*. *M. Arnold*, Mycerinus.

(*b*) In *philos.*, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause. This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute. In philosophy generally, by the *necessity* of a cognition is properly meant a cognized *necessity*, or universality in reference to possible states of things: although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

Will and reason (reason also is choice),
Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd,
Made passive both, had served *necessity*,
Not me. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 110.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there *necessity* takes place.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

3. A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose; also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 2.

When war is called a *necessity*, it is meant, of course, that its object cannot be attained in any other way.
Sumner, Orations, I. 48.

4. Want of the means of living; lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.

Off me shall ye have both ayde and comfort
In all your nedes of *necessite*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3818.

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enmity o' the air;
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl—
Necessity's sharp pinch! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 214.

5. Extreme need, in general.

See what strange arts *necessitie* findes out.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, l. 142.

Signior *Necessity*, that hath no law,
Scarce ever read his Litleton.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Necessity is the mother of invention.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs (written in 1658, [printed in 1694). (*Bartlett.*)

6†. Business; something needful to be done.

They that to you haue *nessesite*
Be gracious euer through your gentilnes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

Whan he hadde hym a while conveied, he toke leve, and yede thourgh the courte in his othir *necessitees*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 64.

7. Bad illicit spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**Doctrine of necessity**, the doctrine that all human actions are absolutely determined by motives, so that the will is not free.—**Internal necessity.** See *internal.*—**Legal necessity**, constraint by the law; also, that which one is constrained by the law to do, irrespective of consent. The word *necessity* is also used in the law to denote that degree of moral necessity which is recognized as justifying or excusing an act otherwise unlawful, such as the killing of an assailant in self-defense; also, particularly in the phrase *public necessity*, to designate the requirement of what is needed for reasonable convenience or facility and completeness in accomplishing a public purpose.—**Logical necessity**, truth, not merely in the existing state of things, but in every state of things in which the proposition to which the necessity belongs should preserve its signification; the truth of that to know which it is sufficient to know the meanings of the words in which it is expressed.—**Money of necessity**, coins (generally of unusual shape, and rudely fabricated) issued during a siege (see *siege-piece*), or in times of necessity, when there is an insufficient supply of gold and silver and the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended.—**Moral necessity.** See def. 2, above.—**Natural necessity.** See *natural.*—**Physical necessity**, the necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is conditional, not absolute.—**Works of necessity**, in the Sunday laws, any labors which are necessary to be done on Sunday for life, health, comfort, general welfare, and reasonable convenience for enjoying the leisure and the privileges of the day, such as the running of horse-cars, ferries, and, within reasonable limits, railroad-trains, and such labors as are requisite for maintaining in their necessary continuity processes of manufacture incidental to civilization, such as keeping up the fires of a blast-furnace.=**Syn.** *Necessity, Need.* *Necessity* is more urgent than need: a merchant may have *need* of more money in order to the most successful managing of his business; he may have a *necessity* for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy.

neck (nek), *n.* [< ME. *necke, nekke, nicke, nakke,* < AS. *hnecca*, the neck, the back of the neck, nape of the neck, = OFries. *hnekka, nekke* = MD. *neck, nick, nack*, D. *nek* = MLG. *nacke*, LG. *nakke* = OHG. *hnac (hnacch-), hnach-, nac*, MHG. *nacke-knac*, G. *nacken* = Icel. *hnakki* = Sw. *nacke* = Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck, back of the head. Cf. *nuke*, nape of the neck.] **1.** That part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects these parts. In every vertebrate the neck corresponds in extent to the cervical vertebræ, when such are distinguishable. It is usually narrower or more slender than the parts between which it extends. See cuts under *muscle*.

He hathe abouten his *Nekke* 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

Or necklace for a *neck* to which the swan's
Is tawnier than her cygnet's.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Figuratively, life, from the breaking or severing of the neck in legal executions: as, to risk one's *neck;* to save one's *neck.*—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The membrane connecting the hard parts of an insect's head with those of the thorax, and visible only when the head is forcibly drawn out. (*b*) The posterior part of the head when this is suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. (*c*) A slender anterior prolongation of the prothorax found in certain *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera.*—**4.** In *anat.*, a constricted part, or constriction of a part, like or likened to a neck: as, the *neck* of the thigh-bone; the *neck* of the bladder; the *neck* of the uterus. See cut under *femur.*—**5.** The flesh of the neck and adjoining parts: as, a *neck* of mutton.—**6.** That part of a thing which corresponds to or resembles the neck of an animal.

Some of them upon the *necke* of their launce haue an hooke, wherewithall they attempt to pull men out of their saddles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 62.

(*a*) That part of a garment which covers the neck: as, the high *neck* of a gown. (*b*) A long narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

They followed vs to the *necke* of Land, which we thought had beene severed from the mayne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

(*c*) The slender upper part of any vessel which has a larger rounded body: as, the *neck* of a bottle, retort, etc.

Take the noblest and the strengest brennynge watir that ge may haue distillid out of pure myȝty wiyn, and putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long *necke*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

(*d*) In stringed musical instruments of the viol and lute families, the long slender part extending upward from the body, culminating in the head where the tension is regulated, and bearing in front the finger-board over which the strings (or such of them as are to be stopped) are stretched. (*e*) The part of an axle that passes through the hub of the wheel; also, a diminished part of any shaft resting in a bearing. (*f*) The round shank connecting the blade and the socket of a bayonet. (*g*) The constricted part joining the knob to the breech of a gun. (*h*) The contracted part of a furnace over the bridge, between the stack and the heating- or melting-chamber. (*i*) In *printing*, the slope between the face and the shoulder of a type. Sometimes called *beard*. (*j*) In *bot.*: (1) In mosses, the collum or tapering base of the capsule. (2) In histology, the rim or wall of the archegonium which projects above the prothallium. It rests upon the venter, and is ordinarily composed of four longitudinal rows of cells. (*k*) The filled-up pipe or channel through which volcanic material has found its way upward. In modern volcanic areas the vent through which the lava, cinders, or ashes are ejected and reach the surface is generally concealed from view by the accumulated material which has been thrown out. In eruptive regions belonging to the older geological systems denudation has occasionally removed the overlying debris, so that the connection of the volcanic orifice with the more deep-seated regions can be seen and examined. This is particularly the case in the Carboniferous and Permian volcanic areas of Scotland. When the **neck** is harder than the country rocks, it stands up in relief, forming a butte, as often happens in Arizona. (*l*) The crook of the head of a golf-club where it joins the shaft.

7. In the clamp process of brickmaking, one of a series of walls of unburned bricks which together constitute a clamp. The walls are built three bricks thick, about sixty long, and from twenty-four to thirty high, and incline inward against a central upright wall. The sides and top are cased with burned bricks.

8. A small bundle of the best ears of a wheat-harvest, used in the ceremony of "crying the neck." [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** As a geographical designation, a corner or triangular district: as, Penn's *Neck*. [Local, U. S. (New York, New Jersey), and South African.]—**A stiff neck**, in *Scrip.*, persistence in disobedience; obduracy. Jer. xvii. 23.—**Derbyshire neck**, bronchocele or goiter: frequent in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, England.—**Nape of the neck.** See *nape*1.—**Neck and crop.** See *crop.*—**Neck and heels.** Same as *neck and crop.*

The liberty of the subject is brought in *neck and heels*, as they say, that the Earl might be popular.
Roger North, Examen, p. 72.

Neck and neck, at an equal pace; stride for stride; exactly even, or side by side: used in racing, and hence applied to competition of any kind.—**Neck canal-cell**, in *bot.*, the same, or nearly the same, as *neck-cell.*—**Neck of a column** or **of a capital**, in *arch.*, the space between the top of the shaft proper and the projecting part of the capital, if any separation is indicated. Thus, in the Doric column, the continuation, whether plain, ornamented, or recessed, of the shaft above the incision or hypotrachelium as far as the annulets of the echinus, is the neck. Sometimes called *trachelium*. See *necking*, and cut under *column.*—**Neck of a gun**, the part between the muzzle moldings and the cornice-ring.—**Neck of an embrasure**, in *fort.*, the narrowest part of the embrasure, within the wider outer part, called the *mouth.*—**Neck of a rib**, the part between the head (or capitulum) and the shoulder (or tuberculum).—**Neck of the bladder**, the part of the bladder adjoining the urethral outlet.—**Neck of the calcaneum**, the slightly constricted part in front of the tuberosity.—**Neck of the femur**, the constricted part of the femur between the head and the top of the shaft.—**Neck of the foot**, the instep. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Neck of the humerus.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the slight constriction separating the head from the shaft of the bone; the circumference of the articular surface, affording attachment to the capsular ligament. (*b*) In *surg.*, a weak point in the shaft of the bone, a little below the tuberosities: so called from the frequency of fracture at this point.—**Neck of the uterus**, the lower, narrower part of the uterus, projecting into the vagina; the cervix uteri.—**Neck or nothing**, at every risk; desperately: as, I'll take the chances, *neck or nothing.*—**On,** or **in the neck of,** immediately after; closely following; on the heels of.

He deposed the king;
Soon after that, deprived him of his life;
And, *in the neck of* that, task'd the whole state.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

Upon the Neck of this began the Quarrel in Holburn between the Gentlemen of the Inns of Chancery and some Citizens. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

The devil on his neck. See *devil.*—**To break the neck**, to put one of the bones of the neck out of joint; dislocate a cervical vertebra. In legal execution by hanging the aim is to cause speedy or instantaneous death by dislocating the atlas or first bone from the axis or second bone, and at the same time injuring the spinal cord. See *check-ligaments*, under *ligament.*—**To break the neck of.** See *break.*—**To give the neck†**, to give the finishing stroke.

Whom when his foe presumes to checke,
His seruants stand to *give the necke*.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 5. (*Davies.*)

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate or obdurate; be more and more perverse and rebellious.

Our fathers dealt proudly, and *hardened their necks*, and hearkened not to thy commandments. Neh. ix. 16.

To tie neck and heels, to confine by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of a person close together.—**To tread on the neck of**, figuratively, to subdue utterly; oppress.—**To win by a neck**, in *racing*, to be first by the length of a head and a neck; make a close finish.

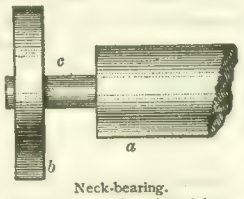
neck (nek), *v. t.* [= MD. *necken*, D. *nekken*, kill; from the noun: see *neck, n.*] **1.** To strangle or behead.

If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him *neck'd*.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 22.

2. To bend down or break off by force of the wind: said of ears of corn. [Prov. Eng.]

neck-band (nek'band), *n.* **1†.** A gorget. *Palsgrave.*—**2.** The part of a shirt which encircles the neck; the band to which the collar is sewed, or to which a separate collar is buttoned.

neck-barrow† (nek'bar″ō), *n.* A form of shrine in which relics or images were carried on the shoulders in processions. *Halliwell.*



Neck-bearing.
a, shaft; *b*, overhanging pinion; *c*, neck-bearing.

neck-bearing (nek'bār″ing), *n.* In clocks and watches, a bearing for a journal of a wheel which is attached to the end of the arbor exterior to the bearing, so that the journal forms a sort of neck for the support of the wheel.

neck-beef (nek'bēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

They 'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

neck-bone (nek'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *nekke bon;* < *neck* + *bone*1.] **1†.** The nape of the neck.

A hand him smot upon the *nekke-boon*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 571.

2. Any of the cervical vertebræ, of which there are seven in nearly all mammals.

neck-break (nek'brāk), *n.* Same as *break-neck.* [Sc.]

neck-cell (nek'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the cells that enter into the composition of the neck. See *neck*, 6 (*j*) (2).

neck-chain (nek'chān), *n.* A chain serving as a necklace.

neck-cloth (nek'klôth), *n.* A folded cloth worn around the neck as a band or cravat; an article of dress which replaced the ruff and falling band, and formed a marked feature in the fashionable dress of men in the reign of Louis XIV. Throughout the seventeenth century the ends were commonly of lace and fell over the breast. (See *steinkirk.*) Later, and down to about 1820, the neck-cloth was plain and composed of fine white linen.

The loose *neck-cloth* had long pendent ends terminating in lace, if it was not entirely made of that material.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

neck-collar† (nek'kol″är), *n.* A gorget. *Palsgrave.*

necked (nekt), *a.* [< *neck* + *-ed*2.] Having a neck of a kind indicated: generally used in composition, as in long-*necked*, stiff-*necked*.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the wry-*neck'd* fife.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 30.

Neckera (nek'er-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1801), named after N. J. *Necker*, a German botanist.] A genus of pleurocarpous bryaceous mosses, type of the *Neckeraceæ*. They are long, erect or pendent, widely cespitose plants, with flat glossy leaves and double peristome, the inner membrane of which is divided into filiform segments.

Neckeraceæ (nek-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neckera* + *-aceæ*.] A family of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Neckera*. They are large, flat, cushion-like mosses with smooth leaves and erect, symmetrical capsules, the calyptra cucullate or conical, often hairy, and the peristome simple or double, or (rarely) absent.

neckercher (nek'èr-chèr), *n.* A corrupted form of *neckerchief.* [Now dial.]

Pawned her *neckerchers* for clean bands for him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

neckerchief (nek'ėr-chif), *n.* [< late ME. *nekkyrchefe;* contr. of *neck-kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck.

They had mantles of scarlet furred, and euerie mantle had lettice about the necke like a *neckerchief.*
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1533.

neck-guard (nek'gärd), *n.* An attachment to a helmet serving to protect the neck. See *camail* and *couvre-nuque,* and cut under *armet.*

neck-hackle (nek'hak″l), *n.* A feather from the neck of the domestic fowl, particularly such a feather from the cock bird, used by anglers in the manufacture of artificial flies; a hackle-feather: distinguished from *saddle-hackle,* though the feathers are of much the same character.

neck-handkerchief (nek'hang'kėr-chif), *n.* A neckerchief; a cravat.

Open the top drawer of the wardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and *neck-handkerchief.*
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

neckherring†, *n.* [ME. *neckeherring, nekherynge;* < *neck* + **herring,* **herynge,* perhaps for *hery-ing, herrying,* verbal n. of *herry*[2], praise, honor; being thus lit. an honor bestowed (by a blow) on the neck: see *accolade.*] The accolade used in dubbing.

Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can say,
"Abide and thou ane *Necke-Herring* shalt haue
Is worth my Capill, creilles and all the laue."
Henryson, Moral Fables (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 251, note).

necking (nek'ing), *n.* [< *neck* + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *arch.,* the hypophyge or moldings often intervening between the projecting part of the capital of a column and the vertical part or shaft, as the annulets of the Doric capital: often used as a synonym of *neck,* though strictly a column may have a *neck,* but no *necking.* See cuts under *capital* and *column.*—2. A neck-handkerchief or necktie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

neckinger (nek'in-jėr), *n.* [< *necking* + *-er*[1].] A neck-handkerchief, specifically that worn by women in the eighteenth century.

necking-stroke† (nek'ing-strōk), *n.* A blow which decapitates.

The plot had a fatal *necking-stroke* at that execution.
Roger North, Examen, p. 220. (*Davies.*)

neck-kerchief, *n.* See *neckerchief.*

necklace (nek'lās), *n.* [< *neck* + *lace.*] 1. Any flexible ornament worn round the neck, as one of shells, coins, beads, or flowers.

My wife . . . hath pitched upon a *necklace* with three rows [of pearls], which is a very good one, and so is the price. *Pepys,* Diary, April 30, 1666.

2. A band or tie for the neck, of lace, silk, or the like, worn by women.

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk *necklace* instead of the French *necklace* my lady gave me.
Richardson, Pamela, I. i. 64. (*Davies.*)

3. A noose or halter. [Slang.]

What are these fellows? what's the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces?* *Fletcher,* Bonduca, ii. 3.

4†. *Naut.,* a chain about a lower mast, to which the futtock-shrouds were formerly secured; a strap girding a lower mast and carrying leading-blocks.—5. In *ceram.,* a molding or continuous ornament applied to the shoulder or neck of a vase or bottle, especially when twisted, divided into beads, or the like.

necklaced (nek'lāst), *a.* [< *necklace* + *-ed*[2].] Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the *necklaced* snake. *Sir W. Jones.*

necklace-moss (nek'lās-môs), *n.* The common pendent lichen, *Usnea barbata.* Also called *idle-moss* and *tree-moss.*

necklace-poplar (nek'lās-pop″lăr), *n.* See *poplar.*

necklace-shaped (nek'lās-shāpt), *a.* Same as *moniliform.*

necklace-tree (nek'lās-trē), *n.* The bead-tree, *Ormosia monosperma.*

neckland† (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long strip of land. [Rare.]

What names the first inhabitants did giue vnto Streights, bayes, harboroughs, *necklands,* creekes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 572.

necklet (nek'let), *n.* [< *neck* + *-let.*] A simple form of necklace.

The full yellow, sherry-tinted specimens [of amber], worked up into *necklets* and beads, . . . are destined to adorn the ebony necks of the dusky beauties of Otaheite or Timbuctoo. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LX. 52.

neck-mold (nek'mōld), *n.* Same as *neck-molding.*

neck-molding (nek'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.,* a small convex molding or astragal surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital; a similar feature at the union of a finial with a pinnacle: a form of necking. See cuts under *capital* and *finial.*

neck-piece (nek'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a suit of armor, especially plate-armor, which protects the neck; the colletin.—2. Rarely, the gorget.—3. A frill or a strip of lace or linen worn at the neck of a gown; a tucker.

A certain female ornament by some called . . . a *neck-piece,* being a strip of fine linen or muslin.
Addison, Guardian, No. 100.

neck-question† (nek'kwes″chon), *n.* A matter of life and death; a vital question.

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants. . . . This *neck-question,* as I may term it, the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to ask. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

★**neck-ring** (nek'ring), *n.* In *entom.,* the prothorax when it is slender and somewhat elongate, as in the *Aphides* or plant-lice. [Rare.]

neck-strap (nek'strap), *n.* A strap used on the neck of a horse. (*a*) A halter-strap. (*b*) Part of a martingale.

necktie (nek'tī), *n.* Properly, a narrow band, generally of silk or satin, worn around the neck, and tied in a knot in front; by extension, any band, scarf, or tie worn around the neck or fastened in front of the collar.

neck-twine (nek'twīn), *n.* In *pattern-weaving,* one of a number of small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board. *E. H. Knight.*

neck-verse† (nek'vėrs), *n.* 1. A verse in some "Latin book in Gothic black letter" (usually Ps. li. 1), formerly set by the ordinary of a prison before a malefactor claiming benefit of clergy, in order to test his ability to read. If the ordinary or his deputy said "legit ut clericus" (he reads like a clerk or scholar), the malefactor was burned in the hand and set free, thus saving his neck.

Yea, set foorth a *neckeuerse* to saue all maner of trespassers fro the feare of the sword of the vengeaunce of God put in the handes of princes to take vengeaunce on all such!
Tyndale, Works, p. 112.

Calam. How the fool stares!
Fior. And looks as if he were
Conning his *neck-verse.*
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 1.

Hence—2. A verse or phrase on the pronunciation of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing "broad and cause" being presently put to death. *Fuller.*

neckwear (nek'wâr), *n.* Neckties, cravats, scarfs, etc.

neckweed (nek'wēd), *n.* 1. A small, widely diffused plant, *Veronica peregrina,* once deemed efficacious in scrofula.—2. Hemp, as used for making ropes for hangmen's use. [Slang.]

There is an herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, *Neckeweede,* or the Tristrams knot, or Saynt Audres lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left side, &c.: you know my meaning.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Some call it *neck-weed,* for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
John Taylor, Praise of Hemp-Seed. (*Nares.*)

★**neck-yoke** (nek'yōk), *n.* Same as *yoke,* 1.

Necrobia (nek-rō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *βίος,* life.] A genus of beetles of the family *Cleridæ.*

★**necrobiosis** (nek″rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *βίος,* life, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.,* degenerative progress toward and ending in the death of a portion of tissue.

necrobiotic (nek″rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< *necrobiosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

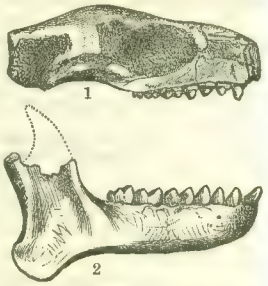
Necrodes (nek-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρώδης,* contr. of *νεκροειδής,* like a dead body, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of carrion-beetles of the family *Silphidæ.*

Necroharpages (nek-rō-här'pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *ἅρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber: see *Harpax.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting primarily of the American vultures or *Cathartides,* considered as one of the cohorts of *Accipitres,* but with certain other genera, as *Polyborus, Milvago, Daptrius,* and *Dicholophus,* appended. See cut under *Cathartes.*

necrolatry (nek-rol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Worship of the dead; worship of the spirits of the dead, or of ancestors; excessive veneration or sentimental reverence toward the dead.

Egypt the native land of *necrolatry.*
Ewald, Hist. Israel (trans.), III. 50.

Necrolemur (nek-rol'e-mėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + NL. *Lemur,* q. v.] 1. A genus of extinct lemuroid mammals of France, having the canines reduced. *N. antiquus* is the typical species. It is referred by Cope to the family *Mixodectidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.



1. Skull of *Necrolemur antiquus.* 2. Lower jaw of *Necrolemur edwardsi.* (Both natural size.)

necrologic (nek-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *nécrologique;* < *necrolog-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a necrology; giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

necrologist (nek-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *necrolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who gives an account of deaths; one who writes or prepares obituary notices.

necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *necrologies* (-jiz). [= F. *nécrologie* = Sp. *necrología, necrologia* = Pg. *necrologio, necrologia* = It. *necrologia,* < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A register of persons, as members of a society, etc., who die within a certain time; an obituary, or a collection of obituary notices.—2. Formerly, in religious houses, a book which contained the names of persons for whose souls prayer was to be offered, as founders of the establishment, benefactors, and members.

necromancer (nek'rō-man-sėr), *n.* [Formerly *negromancer, nygromancer;* < OF. *nigromanceur,* < *nigromance,* necromancy: see *necromancy.*] One who practises necromancy; a conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a *nygromancer* of Tollet. *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxxii.

There shall not be found among you any one . . . that useth divination, . . . or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer.*
Deut. xviii. 11.

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *n.* [< *necromanc-y* + *-ing*[1].] The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring.

All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, *necromancing,* and so on. *R. A. Proctor.*

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *a.* [< *necromanc-y* + *-ing*[2].] Practising necromancy.

The mighty *necromancing* witch.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, vi.

necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n.* [In earlier use corruptly *nicromancy, nigromancy, negromancy;* < ME. *nigromancie, nigromauncie, nygramansi, nigremauncie,* and, with loss of initial *n, egramauncye, egremauncye,* < OF. *nigromance, nigremenche,* F. *nécromancie* = Sp. *nigromancia* = Pg. *necromancia, negromancia* = It. *necromanzia, negromanzia, nigromanzia,* < L. *necromantia,* ML. corruptly *nigromantia* (a form simulating L. *niger,* black, as if the 'black art'), < Gr. *νεκρομαντεία,* also *νεκρομαντεῖον,* an evoking of the dead to cause them to reveal the future, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μαντεία,* divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι,* divine, prophesy: see *Mantis.*] 1. Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them; the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

Of *nygramansi* ynogh to note when she liket,
And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 402.

By his skill in *necromancy,* he has a power of calling whom he pleases from the dead.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

2. The art of magic in general; enchantment; conjuration; the black art.

So moche she sette ther-on hir entent, and lerned so moche of *egramauncye,* that the peple cleped hir afterward Morgain le fee, the suster of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

Men maken hem dauncen and syngen, clappynge here Wenges to gydere, and maken gret noyse: and where it be by Craft or be *Nygromancye,* I wot nere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there.
Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 34.

necromant†, *n.* [Formerly also *nigromant;* < F. *nécromant* = Pg. *necromante,* < L. *necromantius,* < Gr. *νεκρόμαντις,* a necromancer, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μάντις,* a diviner. Cf. *necromancy.*] A necromancer.

Emetren [It.], a precious stone much esteemed of the Assyrians, and vsed of *nigromants*. *Florio.*

necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *nigromantique* = Sp. *nigromántico* = Pg. *necromantico* = It. *negromantico*, *nigromantico*, < ML. *necromanticus*, *negromanticus*, < L. *necromantia*, necromancy: see *necromancy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy.

These metaphysics of magicians,
And *necromantic* books, are heavenly.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, i. 1.

Think'st thou that Bacon's *nicromanticke* skill
Cannot performe his head and wall of brasse?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, l. 348.

2. Witching; enchanting; magical.

O pow'rful *Necromanti*: Eyes!
Who in your Circles strictly pries
Will find that Cupid with his Dart
In you doth practice the black Art.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

3. Conjuring.

A *Nekromantike* priest did aduertise him that hee should not dismay. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 33.

II. *n.* **1.** A magical or conjuring trick; a magical act; conjuring. [Rare.]

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the *necromantics* of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 346.

2. A conjurer; a magician.

Perchaunce thou art a *Nekromantike*, and hast enchaunted him. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

necromantical† (nek-rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *necromantic* + *-al*.] Practising necromancy or the black art.

Most *necromantical* astrologer!
Do this, and take me for your servant ever.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 7.

necromantically (nek-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuring.

necronite (nek'rō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-ite*2.] Fetid feldspar, a variety of orthoclase. When struck or pounded it exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

Necrophaga (nek-rof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *necrophagus*: see *necrophagous*.] A division of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, proposed by Macleay, including various beetles which feed upon carrion, as the *Dermestidæ*, *Silphidæ*, *Nitidulidæ*, and *Engidæ*. See cut under *Silpha*.

necrophagan (nek-rof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Necrophaga* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Necrophaga*, as a burying-, sexton-, or carrion-beetle.

necrophagous (nek-rof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *necrophagus*, < Gr. *νεκροφάγος*, eating dead bodies or carrion, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or feeding on carrion.

necrophilism (nek-rof'i-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] An unnatural or morbid state characterized by a revolting attraction toward the dead. It manifests itself in various ways, those subject to it living beside dead bodies, exhuming corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them, etc. Necrophilism sometimes develops into a sort of cannibalism.

necrophilous (nek-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Necrophilus*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of carrion; specifically, pertaining to the genus *Necrophilus*.

Necrophilus (nek-rof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829): see *necrophilous*.] A genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family *Silphidæ*. It closely resembles *Silpha* proper, but the internal mandibular lobe is unarmed at the end, the palps are more filiform, the third antennal joint is almost as long as the first, the second and sixth are submoniliform, and the seventh to eleventh form a club enlarged and serrate; the middle coxæ are contiguous, and the first joints of the front and middle tarsi are in the males a little dilated. There is a European species, and several are found in northwestern America.

necrophobia (nek-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] **1.** A morbid horror of dead bodies.—**2.** An exaggerated fear of death; thanatophobia.

necrophore (nek'rō-fōr), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*.

Necrophoridæ (nek-rō-for'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Necrophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, founded by Fabricius in 1775, now merged in the *Silphidæ*.

necrophorous (nek-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *νεκροφόρος*, bearing dead bodies, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Conveying and burying dead bodies; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus*, or having their habits.

Necrophorus (nek-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *necrophorous*.] The typical genus of *Necrophoridæ*, having ten-jointed antennæ. They are mostly large dark-colored beetles, sometimes ornamented with reddish or yellowish bands; they usually exhale a musky odor. They have long been noted for burying the bodies of small dead animals, in which they lay their eggs. The larvæ resemble those of *Silpha*, but are longer and attenuate at both ends, with a short labrum. The genus is widespread, with numerous species. See cut under *burying-beetle*.

necropolis (nek-rop'ō-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρόπολις*, a cemetery, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *πόλις*, a city.] A cemetery; specifically, one of the cemeteries of ancient peoples. Such burying-grounds, in the neighborhood of some sites of ancient cities, are very extensive and abound in valuable remains. From the ancient cemeteries a large part of modern archæological knowledge has been derived, owing to the practice among the peoples of antiquity of depositing in their tombs objects of art and of daily use, and very generally of ornamenting them with characteristic monuments of architecture, sculpture, painting, or epigraphy. The name is sometimes given to modern cemeteries in or near towns.

necropsy (nek'rop-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *ὄψις*, sight: see *optic*.] Same as *necroscopy*.

necroscopic (nek-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *necroscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations.

necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *necroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *necroscopic*.

necroscopy (nek'rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The examination of a body after death; post-mortem examination; autopsy. Also *necropsy*.

necrose (nek'rōs), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *necrosed*, ppr. *necrosing*. [< *necrosis*, *n.*] To be or become affected with necrosis.

He was taught in cases of comminuted fracture to take out the spicules of bone, . . . lest they should *necrose* and give rise to trouble. *Medical News*, LIII. 138.

★**necrosis** (nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *necrosis*, < Gr. *νέκρωσις*, a killing, in passive sense deadness, < *νεκροῦν*, kill, deaden, intr. and pass. mortify, < *νεκρός*, a dead body.] **1.** In *pathol.*, the death of a circumscribed piece of tissue. It may be produced by stoppage of the blood-supply, as in embolism, by mechanical violence, by chemical agency, or by excessive heat or cold. It may involve large masses of tissue, or small clusters of cells, or scattered individual cells. The necrosed tissue may be absorbed and replaced by normal tissue or by cicatricial tissue. It may form a caseous mass, or the cavity may fill with lymph, forming a cyst.

2. In *bot.*, a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays. Also called *spotting*.—**Coagulation-necrosis.** See *coagulation*.

necrotic (nek-rot'ik), *a.* [< *necrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by necrosis; exhibiting necrosis; dead, as applied to tissues.

necrotomic (nek-rō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *necrotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to necrotomy.

★**necrotomy** (nek-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of dead bodies.

necrotype (nek'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, + *τύπος*, a type.] A type formerly extant in any region, afterward extinct: thus, indigenous horses and rhinoceroses are *necrotypes* of North America. *Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

necrotypic (nek-rō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *necrotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a necrotype.

Nectandra (nek-tan'drä), *n.* [NL. (Rolander, 1776), irreg. < Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Lauraceæ* and the tribe *Cinnamomeæ*, known by the anthers with four cells in a curving line. There are about 90 species, found from Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies. They bear alternate rigid feather-veined leaves, loosely panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries. The genus furnishes important timber-trees and some oils and aromatic products.

nectar (nek'tär), *n.* [= F. *nectar* = Sp. *néctar* = Pg. *nectar* = It. *nettare*, < L. *nectar* = Gr. *νέκταρ*, the drink of the gods (see def. 1); usually explained, without probability, as < *νε-* for *νη-*, not (see *ne*), + √ *κτα* in *κτείνειν*, kill (cf. *ἀμβροσία*, ambrosia, the food of the gods, ult. < *ἀ-* priv. + √ *μορ*, die).] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the drink or wine of the Olympian gods, poured out for them by Hebe and Ganymede, the cupbearers of Zeus. It was reputed to possess wondrous life-giving properties, to impart a divine bloom, beauty, and vigor to him so fortunate as to obtain it, and to preserve all that it touched from decay and corruption. See *ambrosia*.

He esteems the *nectar* of the goddes,
Homers Nepenthe, to come short by oddes
Of this delicious iuice.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and lame Ephaistus fild
Nectar to all the other gods. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 578.

2. Hence, any delicious and salubrious drink. Specifically—(*a*) A drink compounded of wine, honey, and spices. Also called *piment*. (*b*) A sweet wine produced in the Greek islands: a name given indeterminately to wines of similar quality.

3. In *bot.*, the saccharine excretion of floral and of certain extra-floral glands; the honey of a flower. It serves to attract the insects or birds which pollinate the flower.

nectar-bird (nek'tär-bėrd), *n.* A honey-sucker or sunbird of the family *Nectariniidæ*.

nectareal (nek-tā'rē-al), *a.* [< *nectare-ous* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to nectar; nectarean.—**2.** Same as *nectarial*.

nectarean (nek-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *nectareus*, of nectar (see *nectareous*), + *-an*.] Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine.
Gay, Wine.

nectared (nek'tärd), *a.* [< *nectar* + *-ed*2.] Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding in nectar.

And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 479.

nectarell†, *a.* [In the quoted passage for **nectarall*, < *nectar* + *-al*.] Like nectar; nectareous.

For your breaths too, let them smell
Ambrosia-like, or *nectarell*.
Herrick, To his Mistresses.

nectareous (nek-tā'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *nectáreo* = Pg. *nectareo* = It. *nettareo*, < L. *nectareus*, < Gr. *νεκτάρεος*, nectareous, < *νέκταρ*, nectar: see *nectar*.] Same as *nectarean*.

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 136.

nectareously (nek-tā'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

nectareousness (nek-tā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

nectar-gland (nek'tär-gland), *n.* A gland secreting nectar or honey.

nectarial (nek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *nectary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nectaried (nek'ta-rid), *a.* [< *nectary* + *-ed*2.] Provided with nectaries or honey-producing organs: said of flowers or plants.

nectarilyma (nek'ta-ri-lī'mä), *n.* [NL., < *nectarium*, nectary, + Gr. *λῦμα*, what is washed or wiped off, < *λούειν*, L. *luere*, wash: see *lute*2, *lave*2.] In *bot.*, a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*.

★**nectarine** (nek'ta-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *nectarin* = Sp. *nectarino*, < NL. **nectarinus*, < L. *nectar*, nectar: see *nectar*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet or delicious as nectar.

To their supper fruits they fell—
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 332.

II. *n.* A variety of the common peach, from which its fruit differs only in having a rind devoid of down and a firmer pulp. Both fruits are sometimes found growing on the same tree. See *peach*.

Nectarinia (nek-ta-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < **nectarinus*, of nectar: see *nectarine*.] The representative genus of the family *Nectariniidæ*, in which the middle tail-feathers of the male are long-exserted. The species are African. *N. famosa* is an example. *Cinnyris* is a synonym.

Nectariniidæ (nek-ta-ri-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectarinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Nectarinia*; the nectar-birds, honey-suckers, or sunbirds. They have an acute, often very long and arcuate bill, no vibrissæ, and a naked nasal scale. The tongue is long, protrusile, and at the end bifid in such a way as to form a kind of tube or haustellum for sucking the juices of flowers. There are 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, and the tarsi are scutellate. The plumage as a rule is gorgeous or exquisite in its iridescence or sheen, greens and yellows being the principal colors. These beautiful birds are confined to the Ethiopian, Indian, and Australian regions. They are non-migratory, and generally lay two white eggs in a woven pensile nest. The nectar-birds represent or replace humming-birds in the Old World, though the two families belong to different orders. Nearer New World relatives are the *Cœrebidæ* or guitguits. The *Nectariniidæ* are sometimes divided into *Nectariniinæ*, *Promeropinæ*, and *Arachnotherinæ*. Also *Cinnyridæ*, *Nectariniadæ*, *Nectarinidæ*.

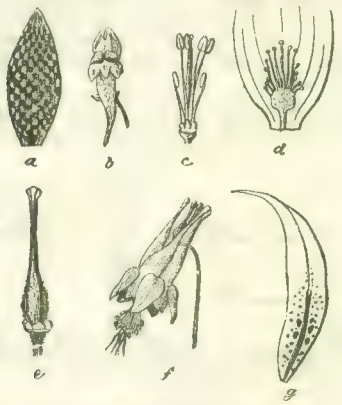
nectarize (nek'tär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nectarized*, ppr. *nectarizing*. [< *nectar* + *-ize*.] To mingle with nectar; sweeten. *Cockeram.*

nectarotheca (nek″ta-rō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *nectarothecæ* (-sē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, a honey- or nectar-case; a nectary; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

nectarous (nek′ta-rus), *a.* [⟨ *nectar* + *-ous*.] Resembling nectar; nectarean.

> From the gash
> A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flow'd
> Sanguine. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 332.

nectary (nek′ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *nectaries* (-riz). [= F. *nectaire* = Sp. Pg. *nectario* = It. *nettario*, ⟨ NL. *nectarium* (Linnæus), a nectary (cf. Gr. *νεκτάριον*, a certain plant, otherwise *ἐλένιον*: see *Helenium*), ⟨ Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar: see *nectar*.] 1. In *bot.*, a structure, usually a flower part, that excretes a saccharine fluid. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in *Tropæolum*, or of the corolla, as in *Viola*, *Aquilegia*, and *Aconitum*; or it may belong



Nectary of (*a*) *Fritillaria Meleagris* (foveolate), (*b*) *Linaria Linaria* (calcariform), (*c*) *Campe Barbarea* (glandular), (*d*) *Parnassia palustris*, (*e*) *Staphylea trifolia* (disk-shaped), (*f*) *Aquilegia Canadensis* (calcariform), (*g*) *Lilium superbum* (furrow-like).

to some other organ. The curious fringed scales of *Parnassia*, those on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus*, and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of the narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The name *nectary* should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

2. In *entom.*, one of two little tubular organs on the abdomen of an aphis or plant-louse, from which a sweet fluid like honey is exuded. Also called *honey-tube*, *siphuncle*, or *cornicle*.

nectocalycine (nek-tō-kal′i-sin), *a.* [⟨ *nectocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a nectocalyx; of or pertaining to a swimming-bell.

nectocalyx (nek′tō-kā-liks), *n.*; pl. *nectocalyxes*, *nectocalices* (-kā′lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming (⟨ *νήχειν*, swim: see *natant*), + *κάλυξ*, a cup, the envelop of a flower, etc: see *calyx*.] A swimming-bell; the bell-shaped or discoidal natatory organ with which many hydrozoans are provided, and by means of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water. The nectocalyx alternately contracts and relaxes, giving rise to a gently undulatory movement. It consists of a cup or bell attached to the hydrosome by its base, and furnished with appropriate muscles for the execution of its movements. A nectocalyx is morphologically an undeveloped asexual medusiform person, without a manubrium, tentacles, or sense-organs. See cuts under *Diphyidæ*, *medusiform*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Willsia*.

nectocyst (nek′tō-sist), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *κύστις*, a bag.] Same as *nectosac*.

Nectopoda (nek-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *conch.*, in De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families (the other being *Heteropoda*) into which his order *Nucleobranchiata* was divided. It was composed of the genera *Pterotrachea* (or *Firola*) and *Carinaria*, corresponding to the family *Firolidæ* in a broad sense, or to the modern families *Pterotracheidæ* and *Carinariidæ*, now referred to an order *Heteropoda*. See *Heteropoda*.

nectosac (nek′tō-sak), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σάκκος*, a bag or sack: see *sac*.] The interior or cavity of a swimming-bell or nectocalyx. Also *nectocyst*.

nectosome (nek′tō-sōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σῶμα*, body.] The upper or proximal portion of a siphonophorous stock modified for swimming: contradistinguished from the *siphosome*, which is the nutrient portion.

nectostem (nek′tō-stem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + E. *stem*.] In *Hydrozoa*, the axis of a series of nectocalyxes.

> Just below the float on the *nectostem* there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found nectocalices of all sizes [in *Agalma*]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 99.

nectozoöid (nek-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + E. *zoöid*.] A nectocalyx considered as a zoöid.

Necturus (nek-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of amphibians: same as *Menobranchus*.

neddet. A Middle English form of *nadde* for *ne hadde*, had not.

nedder[1]†, *n.* A form of *nadder*, usually *adder*. See *nadder*, *adder*[1].

nedder[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *nether*[1].

neddy (ned′i), *n.*; pl. *neddies* (-iz). [A particular use of *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, a familiar form of *Ed*, a common dim. abbreviation of *Edward*. Cf. equiv. *cuddy*[1].] An ass; a donkey.

nedet, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *need*.

nedest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *needs*.

nedlet, *n.* A Middle English form of *needle*.

nee, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neigh*[1].

née (nā), *a.* [F. (⟨ L. *nata*), fem. of *né* (⟨ L. *natus*), pp. of *naître*, ⟨ L. *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, *natal*.] Born: sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs: as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker (that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker).

need (nēd), *n.* [⟨ ME. *need*, *nede*, sometimes *neethe*, ⟨ AS. *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *nīéd*, by umlaut from *neád*, *neód*, necessity, need, compulsion, force, urgent requirement, want, etc., = OS. *nōd* = OFries. *nāth*, *nēd* = D. *nood* = MLG. *nōt* = OHG. MHG. *nōt*, G. *noth*, *not* = Icel. *naudh*, *naudhr*, *neydh* = Sw. Dan. *nöd* = Goth. *nauths*, compulsion, force; cf. OPruss. *nauti-*, need; appar. with formative *-d*, orig. *-di*, perhaps from the root **nau*, press, press close, appearing (prob.) in D. *naauw*, close, exact, = MHG. *nou*, *nouwe*, *genouwe*, G. *genau*, exact, careful, = OSw. *noga*, *nöga*, Sw. *nöga* = Norw. *nauv*, *nau*, *növ*, *nauver*, *nauger*, narrow, close, = ODan. *noge*, Dan. *nöje*, adv., exactly.] 1. The lack of something that is necessary or important; urgent want; necessity.

> The knyghtes sat down and ete and dranke as thei that ther-to haue grete *nede*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 517.
>
> Little *neede* there was, and lesse reason, the ship should stay. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.
>
> The Sea itself, which one would think
> Should have but little *need* of Drink,
> Drinks ten thousand Rivers up.
> *Cowley*, Anacreontics, ii.

2. Specifically, want of the means of subsistence; destitution; poverty; indigence; distress; privation.

> As well knowe ye the *neethe* of the londe as do I.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 505.
>
> Famine is in thy cheeks,
> *Need* and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
> Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 70.

3. Time of want; exigency; emergency: as, "a friend in *need* is a friend indeed."

> Thow shalt finde Fortune the faille at thi moste *nede*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 28.
>
> For in many a *nede* he hadde hym socoured and holpen.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.
>
> Deserted at his utmost *need*
> By those his former bounty fed.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

4†. That which is needful; something necessary to be done.

> Hoom to Surrye ben they went ful fayn,
> And doon her *nedes* as they han doon yore.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 76.

5†. A perilous extremity. *Chaucer*.—**At need**, at one's need, at a time of greatest requirement; in a great exigency; in a strait or emergency.

> Three fair queens,
> Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
> Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
> Sweet faces, who will help him *at his need*.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** 1. *Necessity*, *Need* (see *necessity* and *exigency*), emergency, strait, extremity, distress.—2. *Want*, *Indigence*, etc. See *poverty*.

need (nēd), *v.* [⟨ ME. *neden*, ⟨ AS. *nȳdan*, *nīdan*, *nēden*, also *neádian*, compel, force, ⟨ *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *neád*, need, compulsion: see *need*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have necessity or need for; want; lack; require.

> They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.
>
> An hundred and fiftie other Tenements for the poore of the Citie, which haue there an asper a day, and as much bread as they *need*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

[*Need*, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, is often used, in the present, before an infinitive, usually without *to*, *need* being then invariable (without the personal terminations of the second and third persons singular): as, he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it?]=**Syn.** *Want*, etc. See *lack*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be wanted; be necessary: used impersonally.

> It *nedethe* not to telle zou the names of the Cytees, ne of the Townes that ben in that Weye.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 54.
>
> There *needs* no such apology.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 104.
>
> In north of England I was born:
> (It *needed* him to lie)
> *Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 224).

Merit this, but seeke onely Vertue, not to extend your Limits; for what *needs?* *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

need† (nēd), *adv.* [ME. *nede*; adverbial use, like *needs*, of *need*, *n.*] Needs; necessarily.

> The thinges that a man may not haue, he muste *nede* suffer. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.
>
> I woot weel, lord, thou rigtful art,
> And that synne mote be ponyschid *neede*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

need-be (nēd′bē), *n.* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity.

> There is a *need-be* for removing.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

needer (nē′dėr), *n.* [⟨ *need* + *-er*[1].] One who needs or wants.

> We shall not send
> O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
> And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
> I' the absence of the *needer*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 44.

needfire (nēd′fīr), *n.* [Sc. also *neidfire*, formerly *neidfyre*, etc.; ⟨ *need* + *fire*. It was also called *forced fire*, in allusion to the mode of producing it.] 1. A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease, such as that of cattle, was ascribed. The superstition survived in the Highlands of Scotland until a recent date.

2. Spontaneous ignition.—3. The phosphoric light of rotten wood.—4. A beacon.

> The ready page with hurried hand
> Awaked the *needfire's* slumbering brand,
> And ruddy blush'd the heaven.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 29.

[Scotch in all uses.]

needful (nēd′fûl), *a.* [⟨ ME. *needeful*, *nedeful*, *nedful*, *nedfol*; ⟨ *need* + *-ful*.] 1. Having or exhibiting need or distress; needy; necessitous.

> At the last, in this lond light am I here,
> Naked, & *nedefull*, as thou now sees.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13321.
>
> For thou art the poor man's help, and strength for the *needful* in his necessity. Isa. xxv. 4 (Coverdale).

2. Necessary; requisite.

> These thingis ben *nedeful* to siche feueris and apostemes.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.
>
> The *needful* bits and curbs to headstrong weeds.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 20.

The needful, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money; "the wherewithal." [Colloq. or slang.]

> *Mrs. Air.* You have *the needful?*
> *Mr. Air.* All but five hundred pounds, which you may have in the evening. *Foote*, The Cozeners, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), indispensable.

needfully (nēd′fûl-i), *adv.* In a needful manner; necessarily.

needfulness (nēd′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being needful; necessity.

Needham's pouch. See *pouch*.

needily (nē′di-li), *adv.* 1†. Necessarily; of necessity.

> By which reason it followeth that *needilie* great inconuenience must fall to that people that a child is ruler and gouernour of. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1399.

2. In a needy manner; in want or poverty.

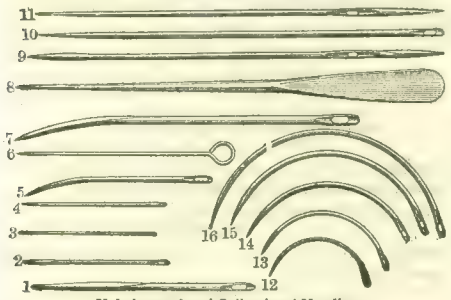
> I were unthankfull to that highest bounty if I should make my selfe so poore as to solicite *needily* any such kinde of rich hopes as this Fortuneteller dreams of.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

neediness (nē′di-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nediness*; ⟨ *needy* + *-ness*.] The state of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

> Upon the losse of these thyngs folowe *nediness* and pouertie, the payne of lackyng.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1218.

★**needle** (nē′dl), *n.* [Also dial., by transposition, *neeld*; ⟨ ME. *nedle*, *nedel*, *nedele*, *neelde*, *nelde*, ⟨ AS. *nǣdl* = OS. *nādla* = OFries. *nēdle*, *nīdle* = D. *naald* = MLG. *natele*, LG. *natel* = OHG. *nādela*, *nādla*, MHG. *nādel*, G. *nadel*, dial. *nal*, *nole*, *nolde* = Icel. *nāl* = Sw. *nål* = Dan. *naal* = Goth. *nēthla*, a needle; with formative *-dl* (*-thlo-*), from a verb found only in D. *naaijen* = OHG. *nājan*, MHG. *næjen*, G. *nähen*, sew (whence also D. *naad* = OHG. MHG. *nāt*, G. *naht*, a seam, OHG. *nātare*, *nātere*, MHG. *nātære*, a seamer, tailor, fem. MHG. *nātærin*, G.

nähterin, a seamstress); prob. orig. with initial *s*, and thus related to Ir. *snáthad*, a needle, *snádhe*, a thread, and AS. *snear*, string, snare (see *snare*), and ult. connected with L. *nere* = Gr. *νέειν*, *νεῖν*, spin (the Gr. deriv. *νῆτρον*, a spindle, < *νέ(ειν)* + *-τρον*, is nearly identical in formation with E. *needle*).] **1.** A small pointed instrument, straight or curved, for carrying a thread through a woven fabric, paper, leather, felt, or other material. It consists of a slender sharp-pointed bar pierced with a hole for the thread, either at the blunt end, at the point, or in the middle. The first



Upholsterers' and Sailmakers' Needles.

1, 3½-inch sail; 2, 2½-inch spear-point carpet; 3, 1⅞-inch carpet; 4, 2¼-inch carpet; 5, 2½-inch speying; 6, upholsterers' skewer; 7, 5-inch packing; 8, 6-inch regulator; 9, 6-inch No. 14 gage, light spear double point; 10, 6-inch No. 13 gage, heavy round single point; 11, 6-inch No. 14 gage, light round double point; 12, 2-inch fine round tufting; 13, 2½-inch fine round tufting; 14, 3-inch flat single round curved; 15, 4-inch round single point curved; 16, 5-inch round single point curved.

form is that of the common sewing-needle; the second, which is practically an awl with an eye at the point, is that of the sewing-machine needle, and the third form, which is made with a point at each end, is employed in some embroidery-machines. Sewing-needles are commonly made of steel; they range in size from coarse darning-needles to fine cambric-needles, and besides the distinctions of purpose and size are classified, according to the shape and character of the eye, the sharpness of the point, and the style of finish, as *drill-eyed*, *golden-eyed*, *sharps*, *betweens*, *blunts*, *blue-pointed needles*, etc.

Take two stronge men and in Themese caste hem,
And bothe naked as a *nedle* her none sykerer than other.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 162.

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *needles* to lances. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 157.

Sharp as a *needle;* bless you, Yankees always are.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 274.

2. In a wider sense, any slender pointed instrument shaped like a needle or used in a similar way: as, a knitting-, crochet-, or engraving-*needle;* a surgeons' *needle*. **3.** Anything resembling a needle in shape.

The turning of iron touched with the loadstone towards the north was found out in *needles* of iron, not in bars of iron. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications. See *compass*, *magnet*, *dipping-needle*, *galvanometer*, and *needle-telegraph*.

Castez coursez be crafte, whene the clowde rysez,
With the *nedylle* and the stone one the nyghte tydez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 752.

After which he obserued a little *Needle*, supposed to haue a power of fore-signifying danger.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

(*b*) A thin rod, usually made of copper, which is inserted in a drill-hole while this is being charged with powder. When the rod is withdrawn, it leaves a space in which can be inserted the tube of rush or grass, or the fuse, by which the charge is ignited. Also called a *blasting-needle*, or a *nail*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive the lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) A sharp pinnacle of rock; a detached pointed rock. (*e*) In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a crystal shaped like a needle; an aciform crystal. (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a slender, sharp spicule; an aciculum. (*g*) In *bot.*, a needle-shaped leaf, as of a conifer: as, a pine-*needle*. (*h*) In a central-fire hammerless gun of the variety called *needle-gun*, a pointed, slender, longitudinally sliding bolt or wire which, being driven forcibly forward by the spring-mechanism of the lock when the gun is fired, strikes with its front end against a fulminate or fulminating compound attached to the interior of the cartridge. The famous Prussian needle-gun is believed to be the first gun constructed to be fired on this principle. See cut under *needle-gun*.

4. In *arch.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under a wall or building, etc., which it serves to sustain temporarily while the foundation or the part beneath is being altered, repaired, or underpinned. **—5.** A beam carrying a pulley at the end projecting from a building. The fall is worked by a crab inside the building.—**Adam's needle and thread.** See *Adam*.—**Cannulated needle.** See *cannulate*.—**Declination, declension, or variation of the needle.** See *declination*.—**Dip or inclination of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Magnetic needle.** See *magnetic*.—**Mariners' needle,** the magnetic needle; the mariners' compass.—**Needle chervil.** See *chervil*.—**Needle furze.** See *furze*.—**To hit the needle,** in *archery*, to strike the center of the mark; often used metaphorically.

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that deuise.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 305. (*Nares.*)

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or **in a haystack.** See *bottle*[3] and *haystack*.

needle (nē′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *needled*, ppr. *needling*. [< *needle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into crystals in the shape of needles.—2. To perform or work with a needle.

Scorn'd each important toil of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts.
Brooke, tr. of Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

II. *intrans.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright*.

needle-annunciator (nē′dl-a-nun″si-ā-tọr), *n.* 1. A dial-telegraph.—2. A form of annunciator in which several messages, numbers of rooms, office-departments, etc., are inscribed on a board, and a needle or pointer is caused to point to any one of these indications, at the option of the person sending the message. *E. H. Knight*.

needle-bar (nē′dl-bär), *n.* The bar that supports the needles in a knitting-machine, or the reciprocating bar that carries the needle of a sewing-machine.

needle-beam (nē′dl-bēm), *n.* 1. A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting, according to the construction of the bridge, on the chord or the girders; also, a crosspiece in a queen-post truss, serving to support a floor.—2. In *car-building*, a transverse timber placed between the bolsters, beneath the longitudinal sills and floor-timbers, to which it is bolted.

needle-board (nē′dl-bōrd), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, a perforated board or plate through which the points of the needles presented to the cards pass, and the perforations of which act as guides for the needles when the latter are actuated by the cards. The needle-board holds all the needles in proper relation with the prism or cylinder to which the cards are attached, and with the perforations in the cards.

needle-book (nē′dl-bůk), *n.* Pieces of cloth, kid, chamois, or other material, cut and sewed together in the form of the leaves of a book, and protected by book-like covers, used to contain needles, which are stuck into the leaves.

needle-bug (nē′dl-bug), *n.* Any bug of the genus *Ranatra*, as *R. fusca* or *R. quadridentata*, of very long, slender form, with long, slender legs.

needle-case (nē′dl-kās), *n.* [< ME. *nedyl-case;* < *needle* + *case*[2].] A small case or box for holding needles.

needle-clerk (nē′dl-klėrk), *n.* A telegraph-clerk who receives telegrams by means of a needle-instrument.

The *Needle-clerk* has to glance alternately from his needle to his paper.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 93.

needle-file (nē′dl-fīl), *n.* A long, round, narrow file used by jewelers. *E. H. Knight*.

needle-fish (nē′dl-fish), *n.* 1. One of several different garfishes or bill-fishes; any belonid: so called from the sharp, slender snout. See *Belonidæ* and *gar*[1].—2. A pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*, or other species of the genus or family *Syngnathidæ*. See *Syngnathus*.—3. The agonoid fish *Aspidophoroides monopterygius*.—4. Same as *needle-shell*.

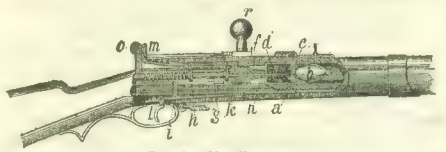
needle-forceps (nē′dl-fôr″seps), *n.* A forceps for holding needles in suturing.



Needle-forceps.

needleful (nē′dl-fůl), *n.* [< *needle* + *-ful.*] As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

She took a new *needleful* of thread, waxed it carefully, threaded her needle with a steady hand.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.



Prussian Needle-gun.

a, cartridge; *b*, bullet; *c*, paper wad carrying detonating compound in recess; *d*, charge of powder; *n*, needle passing through and sliding in the breech-piece, and striking on the detonating compound; *f*, breech-piece; *g*, sliding spring-bolt which carries and operates the needle; *h*, a collar on the bolt, *g*, which engages the sear when *g* is drawn back; *i*, the sear; *k*, spring on which the sear, *i*, is formed, and which is pressed downward by the trigger to release the bolt, *g*, when the gun is fired; *l*, the trigger, which engages the spring, *k*, by a forwardly projecting lip; *m*, thumb-piece of spring-catch, which latter holds the breech-piece in place during the firing, and which, pressed downward, releases the breech-piece; *o*, thumb-piece of lock-tube; *r*, handle of the breech-piece. When *m* is depressed, *r* may be turned to the left and the breech-piece drawn backward for inserting the cartridge. After the cartridge is put in and the breech-piece is pushed forward, the drawing back of the lock-tube engages *k* with the sear, *i*, and the gun is then ready to be fired.

needle-gun (nē′dl-gun), *n.* A form of breech-loading rifle in which the cartridge is exploded by the rapid impact at its base of a needle or small spike. This firearm attained celebrity in 1866 as one of the chief causes of the swift Prussian victories over the Austrians. It has been superseded by other rifles of superior efficiency. See *needle*, 3 (*h*), and cut in preceding column.

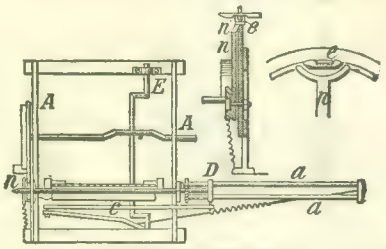
needle-holder (nē′dl-hōl″dėr), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. Also called *porteaiguille*. See cut under *acutenaculum*.

needle-hook (nē′dl-hůk), *n.* A needle-pointed or barbless fish-hook.

needle-house (nē′dl-hous), *n.* [< ME. *nedle-hous, nedylhows* (= Sw. *nålhus* = Dan. *naalehus*); < *needle* + *house* (prob. < Icel. *hūsi*, a case): see *house*[1] and *hussy*[2].] A small case for needles. *Lydgate*. (*Halliwell.*)

needle-instrument (nē′dl-in″strŭ-ment), *n.* Any instrument the action of which depends upon an application of the magnetic needle, as the plain compass or vernier-compass and the vernier-transit.

needle-loom (nē′dl-löm), *n.* A form of loom used especially for narrow fabrics, in which the weft is carried through the shed formed by the



Earnshaw's Needle-loom.

The needle-stock *D* slides on bars, *a a*, projecting from the side of the loom, and is actuated by a rocker-shaft *E*, a vibrating arm *c*, and connections. The shuttle *e* has a segmental guide-groove, and is operated by a divaricated arm *n*, upon a rocker-shaft *A*.

warp-threads by means of a reciprocating needle instead of a shuttle. The loop of the weft is locked at the selvage by the passage through it of a shuttle with its thread.

needleman (nē′dl-man), *n.*; pl. *needlemen* (-men). A man whose occupation consists of or includes sewing, as a tailor, an upholsterer, etc.

The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by *needlemen*.
Ure, Dict., III. 995.

needle-ore (nē′dl-ōr), *n.* Acicular bismuth or aikinite. See *aikinite*.

needle-pointed (nē′dl-poin″ted), *a.* 1. Pointed like a needle.—2. Barbless, as a fish-hook.

needler (nē′dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *nedeler, neldere;* < *needle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or deals in needles.

Thomme the tynkere and tweye of hus knaues,
Hikke the hakeneyman and Hughe the *nedeler*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 318.

2. Figuratively, a sharper; a niggard. *Encyc. Dict.*

needle-setter (nē′dl-set″ėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for assisting to put the needle in place in the needle-bar. It is often combined with a needle-threader.

needle-shaped (nē′dl-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a needle; long and very slender, with one or both ends sharp; acicular: applied in botany to the leaves of the pine, fir, yew, and other coniferous trees.

needle-sharpener (nē′dl-shärp″nėr), *n.* 1. An emery-cake or -cushion used for sharpening needles.—2. An emery-wheel used for pointing needles.

needle-shell (nē′dl-shel), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from its spines. Also *needle-fish*.

needle-spar (nē′dl-spär), *n.* An acicular variety of aragonite.

needless (nēd′les), *a.* [< ME. *needles, nedles;* < *need* + *-less.*] **1†.** Having no need; not in want of anything.

Weeping in the *needless* stream.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 46.

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite: as, *needless* labor; *needless* expense.

Friends . . . were the most *needless* creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 100.

That Herod's ominous Birth-Day forth may bring
A *needless* Death to every kind of thing.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 171.

needless† (nēd'les), *adv.* [< ME. *needles*; < *needless*, *a.*] Needlessly; without cause.

O *needles* was she tempted in assay!
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 621.

needlessly (nēd'les-li), *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity; unnecessarily.

I would not enter on my list of friends
. . . the man
Who *needlessly* sets foot upon a worm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 563.

needlessness (nēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessariness.

needle-stone (nē'dl-stōn), *n.* A name given by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals.

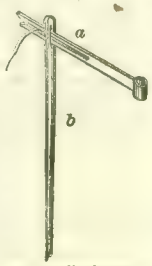
needletail (nē'dl-tāl), *n.* A spine-tailed swift; a bird of the genus *Chætura*, as the common chimney-swift of the United States. See cuts under *Chætura* and *mucronate*.

needle-tailed (nē'dl-tāld), *a.* Spine-tailed; having mucronate tail-feathers, as a swift.

needle-telegraph (nē'dl-tel″e-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight.*

needle-test (nē'dl-test), *n.* In the testing of underground telegraph-lines, a method of discovering a particular wire in a cable by sending a current through it from the telegraph-station, and at the distant point making contact to the different wires by means of a needle passed through the covering, the needle forming the terminal of a circuit containing a galvanoscope or detector. The test is also sometimes used to find between what points (joint- or test-boxes) an "earth" fault lies, by finding the last of these points which the current passes in the wire.

needle-threader (nē'dl-thred″ėr), *n.* A device for passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One such device is a hollow cone with a perforated apex which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, the thread being pushed through the cone.



a, needle-threader, in which the thread is caught by barbs and drawn through the eye of the needle, *b*.

needlewoman (nē'dl-wụm″-ȧn), *n.*; pl. *needlewomen* (-wim″-ėn). A woman who is an expert in sewing or embroidery, or one whose business is sewing or embroidery; specifically, a woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress.

needlework (nē'dl-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *nedlworke*; < *needle* + *work*.] 1. The work or occupation of one who uses the needle, especially in sewing.—2. Work produced by means of the needle, especially embroidery in all its forms, which is in this way discriminated from decoration produced by weaving, knitting, netting, etc.

Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Valance of Venice gold in *needlework*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 356.

3. In *arch.*, a form of construction combining a framework of timber and a plaster or masonry filling, employed very commonly in medieval houses, and for some partitions, etc.

needleworker (nē'dl-wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman.

needle-woven (nē'dl-wō″vn), *a.* Made by the needle, so as to resemble that which is actually woven.—**Needle-woven tapestry**, decorative needlework made by running with a needle colored silks and the like in and out of the threads of canvas, coarse linen, and similar materials, so as to produce decorative designs.

needle-zeolite (nē'dl-zē″ọ-līt), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

needling1† (nēd'ling), *n.* [< *need* + *-ling*1.] A needy person; a person who is in want.

A gift to *Needlings* is not given, but lent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

needling2 (nēd'ling), *n.* [< *needle* + *-ing*1.] 1. Needlework. [Local.]

"Haven't the Barnbury folks any more work for you?" cried the baker; "haven't they shirts and gowns, or some other sort of *needling?*"
F. R. Stockton, Baker of Barnbury.

2. The process of using a surgical needle.

Needling was again performed, with the escape of very little subretinal fluid. *Medical News*, LIII. 135.

needlings†, *adv.* [< ME. *nedelyngis*, < AS. *nēdlinga*, *neadling*, forcibly, < *neád*, *nȳd*, force, need: see *need* and *-ling*2.] Necessarily.

Sithe it *nedelyngis* shall be so.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

needly1† (nēd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *needely*, *nedelich*; < *need* + *-ly*2.] 1. Necessarily.

He bad his folk leuen,
And only seruen him-self and his rewle sechen,
And all that *nedly* nedeth, that schuld hem nouȝt lakken.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 117.

2. Urgently.

A rink sendes
Anon too Nectanabus and *needely* hym praies,
That he cofly comme too carpen her tyll.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 748.

needly2 (nēd'li), *a.* [< *needle* + *-y*1.] Relating to or resembling a needle or needles: as, a *needly* thorn.

I looked down on his stiff bright headpiece, small quick eyes, and black *needly* beard.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxiii.

needment (nēd'ment), *n.* [< *need* + *-ment*.] 1. Something needed or wanted; a requisite; a necessary. [Rare.]

His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Mothers and wives! who day by day prepare
The scrip, with *needments*, for the mountain air.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2†. Need.

The Princes haue tyrannized further, especially in Africa, where they haue not left the people sufficient for their *needments*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

needna (nēd'nä). Need not. [Scotch.]

need-not† (nēd'not), *n.* Something unnecessary; a superfluity.

Such glittering *need-nots* [gold and silver] to human happiness. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, i. iii. § 6. (*Davies.*)

needom† (nēd'um), *n.* [Var. of *Needham*, in Suffolk: a punning use.] The domain of want or need.

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to *Needdom*, prodigality the post-horse. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 496.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [< ME. *needes*, *nedes*, *nedis*, < AS. *nȳdes*, *nēdes*, of need, necessarily, adverbial gen. of *nȳd*, *nēd*, need: see *need*, *n.*] Of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably: generally used with *must*.

When she sye that, she sigh wele that *nedes* she *muste* kepe the cuppe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 67.

Needs must they go whom the deuill driueth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 82.

All pleasures that affect the body *must needs* weary, because they transport. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

needs-cost† (nēdz'kôst), *adv.* [ME. *needes-cost*; < *needs*, gen. of *need*, + *cost*1.] Necessarily; of necessity.

Needes-cost he moste himselven hyde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 619.

needsly† (nēdz'li), *adv.* [Improp. < *needs* + *-ly*2.] Of necessity; for some pressing reason.

But earnest onher way, she [the Uske] *needsly* will be gone; So much she longs to see the ancient Carleon.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 133.

needy (nē'di), *a.* [< ME. *nedy*, necessitous (= D. *noodig* = MLG. *nodich* = G. *nöthig* = Sw. Dan. *nödig*, necessary); < *need* + *-y*1.] 1†. Needful; requisite; necessary.

And these our ships, you happily may think, . . .
Are stored with corn to make your *needy* bread.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4. 95.

2. Necessitous; indigent; very poor.

Tellen hem and techen hem on the trinite to bileue,
And feden hem with gostly fode and *nedy* folke to fynden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 564.

But fewe regard their *needy* neighbours lacke.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison*, Spectator.

=**Syn.** 2. *Needy*, *Necessitous*. *Needy* seems to apply primarily to the person, but also to the condition; *necessitous* to the condition and rarely to the person. *Needy* implies a more permanent state than *necessitous*; a *necessitous* condition is more painful and urgent than a *needy* condition.

needyhood, needihood (nē'di-hụd), *n.* [< *needy* + *-hood*.] Neediness. [Rare.]

Floure of fuz-balls, that's too good
For a man in *needy-hood*.
Herrick, The Beggar to Mab, the Fairie Queen.

neelde†, **neele**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *needle*.

neelghau, *n.* Same as *nilghau*.

neem (nēm), *n.* [Hind. *nīm*, < Skt. *nimba*.] An East Indian tree, the margosa.

neem-bark, neem-oil. See *margosa*, and also under *bark*2.

neep1†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *neap*1.

neep2 (nēp), *n.* [Also *neap*; < ME. *neep*, *nepe*, *neppe*, < AS. *nǣp*, < L. *napus*, a kind of turnip (> ult. E. *navew*, q. v.). Hence, in comp., *turnep*, now *turnip*.] A turnip. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

Nowe rape and *neep* in places drie is sowe,
As taught is erst, and radissh last this moone
Atte drie is sowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

neer1†, *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *near*1.

neer2 (nēr), *n.* [Also *near*, *neir*; < ME. *neere*, *nere* (not found in AS.), < Icel. *nȳra*, pl. *nyru* = Sw. *njure* = Dan. *nyre* = MD. *niere*, D. *nier* = MLG. LG. *nēre* = OHG. *nioro*, *niero*, MHG. *niere*, *nier*, G. *niere*, kidney (OHG. also scrotum); Goth. not recorded, but prob. **niurō* for **niwro*; Teut. stem **negwron-*, prob. = L. dial. *nefrones*, *nefrendes*, *nebrundines*, pl., testicles, = Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney (> E. *nephritis*, etc.). The word *neer*, obs. in E. use, exists in the disguised compound *kidney* (ME. *kidnere*): see *kidney*.] A kidney. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

ne'er (nār), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

ne'er-be-lickit (nār'bē-lik'it), *n.* Not so much as could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing whatsoever; not a whit. [Scotch.]

ne'er-do-good (nār'dọ̈-gụd), *n.* A ne'er-do-well.

ne'er-do-weel (nār'dọ̈-wēl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *ne'er-do-well*.

ne'er-do-well (nār'dọ̈-wel), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Likely never to do well; past mending.

II. *n.* One whose conduct indicates that he will never do well; a good-for-nothing.

Among civilians, I am what they call in Scotland a *ne'er-do-well*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

neesberry (nēs'ber″i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*.

neese†, *v. i.* See *neeze*.

neesewort, *n.* Same as *sneezewort*.

neet1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *neat*1.

neet2, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *nit*1.

ne exeat (nē ek'sē-at). Same as *ne exeat regno*.

ne exeat regno (nē ek'sē-at reg'nō). [L., let him not go out of the kingdom: *ne*, not; *exeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart (see *exit*); *regno*, abl. of *regnum*, kingdom: see *reign*, *n.*] A writ issued from chancery to forbid a defendant to leave the kingdom (or jurisdiction) without permission; a provisional remedy in chancery corresponding somewhat to arrest at common law (for the defendant could be attached, and compelled to give security). The same remedy is now preserved under the codes of procedure in equitable actions in which the departure of the defendant might prevent the judgment of the court from having effect, as when the object of the action is to compel him to account or to convey.

neeze†, **neese**† (nēz), *v. i.* [< ME. *nesen* (not in AS.) = D. *niezen* = OHG. *niusan*, *niesan*, MHG. G. *niesen* = Icel. *hnjōsja* = Sw. *nysa* = Dan. *nyse*, sneeze; parallel with AS. *fneósan*, ME. *fnesen* = D. *fniezen* = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, sneeze, a var. of the preceding form, further varied to ME. *snesen*, E. *sneeze*, the now common form: see *sneeze*.] To sneeze.

If thou of force doe chance to *neeze*, then backewards turne away. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and laugh,
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 56.

neezewort (nēz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *sneezewort*.

neezing†, **neesing**† (nē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *neeze*, *v.*] 1. Sneezing; a sneeze.

The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the *neezing*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

His *neesings* flash forth light.
Job xli. 18 (revised version).

2. An exhalation. [Rare.]

You summer *neezings*, when the Sun is set
That fill the air with a quick-fading fire,
Cease from your flashings!
H. More, Exorcismus. (*Nares.*)

neezle, *v.* A dialectal form of *nestle*.

nef (nef), *n.* [F., < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. a nave: see *nave*2.] 1†. The nave of a church.

The long *nef* [of the church of St. Justina] consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper and broader than the others.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 384.

2. An ornamental vessel used for the decoration of the table, having a form resembling a ship of the middle ages. Nefs were commonly pieces of valuable plate, and were set before the lord or master of the house, their use being to contain some of the table utensils especially appropriated to him, or sometimes to his guests. See *cadenas*.

3. At the present day, a vessel of any unusual and fantastic shape resembling more or less closely a ship or boat.

A *nef*, a kind of cup, somewhat in form like a nautilus-shell, executed in gold. *Society of Arts Report.*

nefand† (nē-fand'), *a.* [= OF. *nefande* = Sp. Pg. It. *nefando*, < L. *nefandus*, unspeakable: see *nefandous*.] Same as *nefandous*.

Nefand abominations.
Sheldon, Mirror of Antichrist, p. 198.

nefandous (nē-fan′dus), *a.* [< L. *nefandus*, impious, execrable, < *ne*, not, + *fandus*, ger. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Impious; abominable; very shocking to the general sense of justice or religion.

He likewise belch'd out most *nefandous* blasphemies against the God of heaven. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

He had been brought very close to that immane and *nefandous* Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

nefarious (nē-fā′ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nefario*, < L. *nefarius*, impious, abominable, < *nefas*, something not according to divine law, impious, execrable, abominable, or wicked, a wicked deed, < *ne*, not, + *fas*, lawful: see *fasti*. Cf. *nefast*.] Wicked in the extreme; heinous; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world.
S. Butler, To the Memory of Du Val.

They grope their dirty way to petty gains,
While poorly paid for their *nefarious* pains.
Crabbe, Works, II. 61.

=Syn. *Nefarious, Execrable, Flagitious, Enormous, Villainous, Abominable, Horrible*, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious, dreadful, detestable. The first seven words characterize extreme wickedness. As with the words under *atrocious*, when loosely used they approach each other in meaning; hence only their primary meanings will be indicated here: *nefarious*, unspeakably wicked, impious; *execrable*, worthy of execration or cursing, utterly hateful; *flagitious*, proceeding from burning desire (as lust), grossly or brutally wicked or vile; *enormous*, not common in this sense except with a strong noun, as *enormous* wickedness, but sometimes meaning wicked beyond common measure; *villainous*, worthy of a villain, greatly criminal or capable of great crimes; *abominable*, loathsome in wickedness, the object of a religious detestation; *horrible*, exciting horror, mental agitation, or shrinking; shocking: it is less common as applied to moral conduct. See *abandoned, atrocious, criminal*, and *irreligious*.

nefariously (nē-fā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably.

nefariousness (nē-fā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious. *Bailey*, 1727.

nefast (nē-fast′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nefasto*, < L. *nefastus*, impious, unlawful, irreligious, prop. unlawful (*dies nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or public assemblies held), < *ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful: see *fasti*. Cf. *nefarious*.] Detestably vile; wicked; abominable. [Rare.]

Monsters so *nefast* and flagitious. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 1.

negt, *n.* An obsolete form of *nag*[2].

negant (nē′gant), *n.* [= Sp. *negante*, < L. *negan(t-)s*, ppr. of *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] One who denies. [Rare or technical.]

The affirmants . . . were almost treble so many as were the *negants*.
W. Kingsmill, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

negart, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2]. *Minsheu.*

negate (nē′gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negated*, ppr. *negating*. [< L. *negatus*, pp. of *negare* (> It. *negare* = Pg. Sp. *negar* = F. *nier*), deny, refuse, decline, reduced from **nec-aiare* (or a similar form), < *nec*, not, nor (contr. of *neque*, nor, < *ne*, not, + *-que*, a generalizing suffix) (a negative also used as a prefix in *negligere*, neglect, and *negotium*, business: see *neglect* and *negotiate*), + *aiere*, say, a defective verb, used chiefly in pres. *aio*, etc., I say, impf. *aiebam*, etc., I said (= Gr. *ἠμί*, I say, a defective verb, used only in pres. *ἠμί*, I say, impf. *ἦν*, I said, *ἠ*, he said), perhaps = Skt. √ *ah*, speak. Hence, in comp., *denegare*, > ult. E. *deny*: see *deny* and *denay*.] To deny; negative; make negative or null. [Rare or technical.]

At the cost of *negating* . . . his past opinions.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec. 14, 1885, p. 274.

But desire for negation is still not aversion, until painfulness is added. The object to be *negated* must be felt to be painful, and may also be so thought of.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 22.

negatedness (nē′gā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being negated or denied.

Real pain is the feeling of the *negatedness* of the self, and therefore, as such, it is bad.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 118.

negation (nē-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *négation* = Sp. *negación* = Pg. *negação* = It. *negazione*, < L. *negatio(n-)*, denial, < *negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny: see *negate*.] 1. The act of denying or of negativing; the opposite of the act of affirming.

Descartes was naturally led to regard error as more or less a *negation*, or rather privation.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lix.

By his principle, that "determination is *negation*," Spinoza is driven, in spite of himself, to dissolve everything in the dead abstraction of substance, in a pure identity that has no difference in itself, and from which no difference can by any possibility be evolved.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 48.

The affirmation of universal evolution is in itself the *negation* of an "absolute commencement" of anything.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App., p. 482.

Japanese art is not merely the incomparable achievement of certain harmonies in colour; it is the *negation*, the immolation, the annihilation of everything else.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 746.

2. A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay; whatsoever is more than these is sin. *D. Rogers.*

It is mere cowardice to seek safety in *negations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

3. The absence of that which is positive or affirmative; blankness; emptiness.

I hate the black *negation* of the bier.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

Conversion by negation, in *logic*. See *contraposition*.

negationist (nē-gā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *negation* + *-ist*.] One who denies or expresses negation; especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view.

We thus perceive that the Skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic *Negationist* he is commonly held to be.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, Pref., p. vii.

★ **negative** (neg′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *négatif* = Pr. *negatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *negativo*, < L. *negativus*, that denies, negative, < *negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny: see *negate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expressing or containing denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative*: as, a *negative* proposition.

I saie againe that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, bicause I see no inconuenience that may insue either of the affirmatiue or *negatiue* opinion.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland.

We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as insipid, silence, nihil, &c., which words denote positive ideas, e. g. taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 5.

2. Expressing or containing refusal; containing or implying the answer "No" to a request: as, a *negative* answer.—3. Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive: as, a *negative* attitude; *negative* goodness.

There is another way . . . of denying Christ, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.
South, Sermons.

The *negative* standard of goodness, which results at best in abstaining from evil rather than in doing good, and is only too apt to degenerate into something very like hypocrisy. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 34.

Christ would never hear of *negative* morality: "thou shalt" was ever his word, with which he superseded "thou shalt not." *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

4. Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; imposing a veto.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *Eikon Basilike.*

5. In *photog.*, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed: as, a *negative* picture; a *negative* plate. See II., 5.—6. Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive; neutralizing the positive: as, a debt is *negative* property.—**Negative abstraction, argument, conception, condition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative crystal.** See *crystal* and *refraction*.—**Negative electricity.** (*a*) According to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some part of the electricity which they naturally contain. (*b*) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel; resinous electricity.—**Negative evidence, eyepiece, image.** See the nouns.—**Negative exponent.** See *power*.—**Negative index of a logarithm.** See *logarithm*.—**Negative plate**, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the *positive* in the voltaic battery. The *negative* may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper; the *positive* is usually zinc.—**Negative pole of a magnet**, the south-seeking pole. See *magnet*.—**Negative pole of a voltaic battery**, the extremity of the wire connected with the positive plate.—**Negative power.** See *power*.—**Negative prescription**, in *Scots law*. See *prescription*.—**Negative proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which denies agreement between the subject and its predicate.—**Negative quantities.** See *quantity*.—**Negative radical**, in *chem.*, a radical which is acid or electronegative in relation to the element or radical with which it is compared.—**Negative result of an experimental inquiry**, the conclusion that nothing remarkable happens under the circumstances inquired into.—**Negative servitude, sign**, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative well.** Same as *absorbing-well* (which see, under *absorb*).

II. *n.* 1. A proposition expressing a negation; a negative proposition.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.
Tillotson.

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negative*.
Edwards, Freedom of the Will, i. 1.

Of a life of completed development, of activity with the end attained, we can only speak or think in *negatives*, and thus only can we speak or think of that state of being in which, according to our theory, the ultimate moral good must consist. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 172.

2. A term or word which expresses negation or denial.

If your four *negatives* make your two affirmatives, why then, the worse for my friends and the better for my foes.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 24.

3. The right or power of refusing assent; a veto; also, the power of preventing.

Their Gouerment is an Anarchie; euery one obeying and commanding, the meanest person amongst them hauing a *Negative* in all their consultations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

This man sits calculating varietie of excuses how he may grant least; as if his whole strength and royaltie were plac'd in a meer *negative*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

It was not stipulated that the King should give up his *negative* on acts of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation: as, the question was determined in the *negative*.—5. In *photog.*, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The negative is used chiefly as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its image presents natural high lights as more or less opaque, and diminishes in opacity by delicate gradations to the deepest shadows, which should be represented by unstained or transparent film.

6. Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances. See *electricity*.—7. In *elect.*, the negative plate of a voltaic element; the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated. In English and Latin, and in Sanskrit, such a double negative is equivalent to an affirmative, destroying the negation, but in most languages and in vulgar speech it is not.—**Negative nothing.** See *nothing*.—**Negative pregnant**, in *law*, a negation implying an affirmation favorable to the adversary, or admitting of such an implication: as, in pleading, if one alleged to have done a thing denies that he did it in manner and form as alleged, which is taken as admitting that he did it in some other manner.

negative (neg′a-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negatived*, ppr. *negativing*. [< *negative*, *a.*] 1. To deny, as a statement or proposition; affirm the contradictory of; contradict; negate.

Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build, and general equipment all *negative* a supposition of this kind. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

2. To disprove; prove the contrary of.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

3. To refuse assent to; refuse to enact or sanction; veto.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority.
Andrews, Anecdotes, p. 169.

We passed a bill . . . two years ago, but it was *negatived* by the President.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

4. In *gram.*, to modify by a negative particle; alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word.

negative-bath (neg′a-tiv-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, the silver solution or sensitizing-bath used in the wet process to sensitize collodionized plates.—2. The glass holder for the silver solution used in sensitizing photographic plates in the wet process.

negatively (neg′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a negative manner. (*a*) With or by denial or refusal: as, to answer *negatively*. (*b*) By means of negative reasoning; indirectly: opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does. *South.*

(*c*) With negative electricity; by friction on some resinous substance.

Two *negatively* electrified bodies repel one another.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 6.

negativeness (neg′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negative-rack (neg′a-tiv-rak), *n.* In *photog.*, a grooved skeleton frame in which plates are supported on edge with one corner lowest, either to drain or for convenient storage or use.

negativism (neg′a-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *negative* + *-ism*.] The stand-point assumed, or the views held, by a negationist.

A philosophy of most radical free thought "is presented," that is no *negativism*, no agnosticism, and no metaphysical mysticism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 787.

negativity (neg-a-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *négativité*; as *negative* + *-ity*.] Same as *negativeness*. *Imp. Dict.*

negator (nē-gā'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *negador* = It. *negatore*, < LL. *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] One who negates or denies.

Sects [in Russia] with less horrible practices are numerous. One such calls itself the *Negators*, and its members keep themselves aloof from all men. *Science*, XI. 178.

negatory (neg'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *négatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *negatorio*, < LL. *negatorius*, negatory, < *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] Expressing denial or negation; negative. [Rare.]

On Friday, the 15th of July, 1791, the National Assembly decides; in what *negatory* manner we know. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. xi. 9.

negert, *n.* An obsolete form of *nigger*[2].

neght, **neghet**, *adv.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *nigh*.

neghent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *nine*.

neghstt, *a.* A Middle English form of *next*. *Hampole*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *neglectus*, pp. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, *neclegere* (> It. *negligere* = F. *négliger*), not heed, not attend to, be regardless of, < *nec*, not, nor (see *negate*), + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, etc.; also *negligent*, etc.] 1. To treat carelessly or heedlessly; forbear to attend to or treat with respect; be remiss in attention or duty toward; pay little or no attention to; slight: as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's friends.

I *neglect* phrases, and labour wholly to inform my reader's understanding. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 24.

In the Netherlands the English Garrison at Alost in Flanders being *neglected*, the Governor Pigot, and the other Captains, for want of Pay, upon Composition yielded up the Town to the Spaniard. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

When men do not only *neglect* Religion, but reproach and contemn it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

The garden has been suffered to run to waste, and is only the more beautiful for having been *neglected*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

2. To overlook or omit; disregard: as, the difference is so small that it may be *neglected*.—3. To omit to do or perform; let slip; leave undone; fail through heedlessness to do or in doing (something): often with an infinitive as object.

If thou *neglect'st* or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 368.

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 738.

4†. To cause to be neglected or deferred.

I have been long a sleeper; but I hope
My absence doth *neglect* no great designs,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4. 25.

=Syn. *Neglect*, *Disregard*, *Slight*. *Slight* always expresses intention; it applies to persons or things. *Neglect* and *disregard* apply more often to things, and may or may not express intention; *disregard* is more often intentional than *neglect*. Only *neglect* may be followed by an infinitive: as, to *neglect* to write a letter; among things it generally applies to action that is needed, while *disregard* commonly applies to failure to heed or notice: as, to *disregard* counsel, a hint, a request, the lessons of experience, the signs of coming rain; to *neglect* a duty. See *negligent* and *negligence*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* [< L. *neglectus*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect: see *neglect*, *v.*] 1. The act of neglecting; the act of treating with slight attention, heedlessness, or disrespect some person or thing that requires attention, care, or respect.—2. Omission; oversight; the not doing a thing that should or might be done.

Without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came. *Milton*, Comus, l. 510.

3. Disregard; slight; omission of due attention or civilities.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late: which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 73.

There are several little *neglects*, that one might have told him of, which I noted in reading it hastily. *Gray*, Letters, I. 174.

4. Negligence; habitual want of regard.—5. The state of being disregarded.

Rescue my poor Remains from vile *Neglect*,
With Virgin Honours let my Herse be deckt,
And decent Emblem. *Prior*, Henry and Emma, l. 616.

Gross, ordinary, and **slight neglect.** See *negligence*, 2. =Syn. 1. Failure, default, heedlessness.—1, 3, and 4. *Remissness*, etc. See *negligence*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *a.* [= OF. *neglect*, < L. *neglectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Neglected.

It should not be *neglect* or left undone. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

neglectable (neg-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-able*. Cf. *neglectible*.] That can be neglected or passed by; that may be omitted or not taken into account, as a force or a consideration, in an estimate, calculation, problem, etc., without vitiating the conclusions reached; of little or no moment or importance; negligible.

And subsequent experiments proved that all of these [causes of the loss of energy] are practically *neglectable*. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 42.

neglectedness (neg-lek'ted-nes), *n.* [< *neglected*, pp. of *neglect*, *v.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being neglected; a neglected condition.

neglecter (neg-lek'tėr), *n.* [< *neglect* + *-er*[1].] One who neglects.

The chase, or any other pastime which occurred, made Halbert a frequent *neglecter* of hours. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

neglectful (neg-lekt'fûl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by neglect, inattention, or indifference to something which ought to be or is worthy of being done, attended to, or regarded; heedless; inattentive; careless: used either absolutely, or with *of* before the object of neglect: as, he is very *neglectful*; *neglectful of* one's duties.

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears, . . .
Silent went next, *neglectful of* her charms. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 377.

The wearers of the crown have not been *neglectful of* their duty to visit Norway and to reside in Christiania. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 63.

2. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

A cold and *neglectful* countenance. *Locke*, Thoughts on Education, § 57.

=Syn. 1. *Remiss*, etc. See *negligent*.

neglectfully (neg-lekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a neglectful manner; with neglect; with inattention; with carelessness or negligence.

neglectfulness (neg-lekt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neglectful.

neglectible (neg-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ible*.] Neglectable.

neglectingly (neg-lek'ting-li), *adv.* [< *neglecting*, ppr. of *neglect*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly; discourteously.

Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 52.

See how *neglectingly* he passes by me! *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

neglection (neg-lek'shon), *n.* [= It. *neglezione*, < L. *neglectio(n-)*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect: see *neglect*, *v.*] Neglect; negligence.

And this *neglection* of degree it is
That by a pace goes backward, with a purpose
It hath to climb. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 127.

neglectivet (neg-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ive*.] Inattentive; regardless; neglectful.

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and *neglective* homeliness in our evangelical devotions. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Decency in the Worship of God.

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 102.

negligée (neg-lē-zhā'), *n.* and *a.* [F. *négligée*, fem. of *négligé*, pp. of *négliger*, neglect: commonly used without reference to gender: see *neglect*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Easy and unceremonious dress in general: as, she appeared in *negligée*.—2. A form of loose gown worn by women in the eighteenth century; also, in recent use, a loose house gown.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee*. *Goldsmith*.

3. See *negligée necklace*, below.

II. *a.* Carelessly arranged or attired; unceremoniously dressed; careless.

I was up early, and going out to walk in my night-cloak and night-gown, I met Mr. Fish going a hunting. I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too *négligé*; his hair was not powdered. *Dorothy Osborne*, Letters (ed. Parry), p. 246.

Negligée beads, beads (for a necklace or a similar ornament) of irregular form not shaped by art, especially of coral.—**Negligée necklace,** a coral necklace of which the beads are irregular fragments, pierced for stringing without other preparation.

negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* [< ME. *negligence*, *necligence*, *neclygens*, < OF. *negligence*, F. *négligence* = Sp. Pg. *negligencia* = It. *negligenzia*, *negligenza*, < L. *neglegentia*, *neclegentia*, carelessness, heedlessness, < *neglegen(t-)s*, careless, negligent: see *negligent*.] 1. The fact or the character of being negligent or neglectful; deficiency in or lack of care, exactness, or application; the omitting to do, or a habit of omitting to do, things which ought to be done, or the doing of such things without sufficient attention and care; carelessness; heedless disregard of some duty.

I trow men wolde deme it *necligence*
If I foryete to telle the dispence
Of Theseus. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1023.

Traitor, thy lif lost and goo!
By thy *neclygens* my moder haue loste! *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4899.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, I, being here, took 't up. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 311.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the failure to exercise that degree of care which the law requires for the protection of those interests of other persons which may be injuriously affected by the want of such care. If such failure directly results in injury to the interests of another person, who did not by his own negligence contribute to the result, the negligence is *actionable negligence*. If the failure to exercise due care is wilful, liability is incurred irrespective of contributory negligence, but the failure may still be treated at the option of the person injured as mere negligence, so far at least as concerns the liability of the person actually guilty of it, and in some cases also for the purpose of holding his employer liable. By a rule of law which obtains in some of the United States, the person injured may recover notwithstanding his own negligence if it was slight as compared with that of the defendant (*comparative negligence*). *Contributive* or *contributory negligence* is negligence, on the part of the person injured, which contributed to produce the injury. *Gross negligence* is the failure to exercise even slight care, and is usually measured by reference to that degree of care which every person of ordinary sense, however inattentive, takes of his own interests. *Ordinary negligence* is the failure to exercise ordinary care, usually measured by reference to that degree of care which a man of common prudence and capable of governing a family takes of his own interests. *Slight negligence* is the failure to exercise a high degree of care, usually measured by reference to that diligence with which a circumspect and thoughtful person would attend to his own interests. Whether these three degrees are proper distinctions to be observed as a test of liability for damages is much disputed, but there is no question that the law fully recognizes in a general way the corresponding degrees of care as required of persons in various different relations, nor that degrees of neglect must be noticed by the law in determining other questions than that of liability for damages, as good faith, fidelity, etc.

3. Lack of attention to niceties or conventionalities, especially of dress, manner, or style; disregard of appearances; easy indifference of manner.

Many there are who seem to slight all Care,
And with a pleasing *Negligence* ensnare. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Horace still charms with graceful *negligence*,
And without method talks us into sense. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 653.

4. An act of neglectfulness; an instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his beauties, . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair*.

5. Contempt; disregard; slight; neglect.

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*,
Let come what comes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 134.

6. A kind of wig in fashion for morning dress about the middle of the eighteenth century.

=Syn. 1. Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.—1 and 2. *Negligence*, *Neglect*. *Remissness*, *Inattention*, *Inadvertence*, *Oversight*, *Indifference*. As contrasted with *neglect*, *negligence* generally expresses the habit or trait, and *neglect* the act. *Inadvertence* and *oversight* expressly mean that there was no intention of neglect; *indifference* lies back of action in the failure to care, such failure being generally blameworthy. *Remissness* is careless neglect of duty. *Inattention* is a failure, generally culpable, to bring the mind to the subject. See *neglect*, *v. t.*, and *negligent*.

negligent (neg'li-jent), *a.* [< ME. *negligent*, < OF. *negligent*, F. *négligent* = Sp. Pg. *negligente* = It. *negligente*, *nigligente*, < L. *neglegen(t-)s*, *negligen(t-)s*, ppr. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect: see *neglect*.] 1. Characterized by negligence or by neglectful habits; neglectful; careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done, or to do it in a careless or heedless manner: followed by *of* when the object of the negligence is specified: as, a *negligent* man; a man *negligent of* his duties.

Thou must be counted
A servant grafted in my serious trust
And therein *negligent*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 247.

He was very *negligent* himself, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

2. Indicative of easy indifference or of disregard of conventionalities.

All loose her *negligent* attire,
All loose her golden hair. *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 10.

Negligent escape, the escape of a prisoner without the knowledge or consent of the sheriff, as distinguished from escape by permission, called a *voluntary escape*. The importance of the distinction is in the right of the sheriff to retake the prisoner, and in the fact that in case of mesne process retaking before suit brought by the creditor against the sheriff is a defense; whereas for a voluntary escape the sheriff is liable absolutely. =Syn. *Negligent*, *Neglectful*, *Remiss*, *Heedless*, *Thoughtless*, inattentive, regardless, indifferent, slack. Of the first five words, *remiss* is the weak-

est; it especially applies to failure to attend to what is considered duty. *Negligent* is generally applied to inattention to things, *neglectful* to inattention to persons. *Neglectful*, by derivation, is stronger than *negligent*, but the difference is really small. *Heedless*, *thoughtless*, etc., indicate lack of heed, care, attention, thought, etc., where they are needed or due. All these words may apply to a particular occasion of failure, or indicate a habit or a trait of character: as, he is very *heedless*. See *neglect*, *v.*, and *negligence*.

negligently (neg'li-jent-li), *adv.* 1. In a negligent manner; with negligence; carelessly; heedlessly; with disregard of niceties of appearance, manner, or style, or of conventionalities.

That care was ever had of me, with my earliest capacity, not to be *negligently* train'd in the precepts of Christian Religion. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd.
Waller, On the Earl of Roscommon.

2†. So as to slight or show disrespect.

negligible (neg'li-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *négligeable*, < *négliger*, < L. *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect: see *neglect*.] Capable or admitting of being neglected or disregarded; neglectable.

negligibly (neg'li-ji-bli), *adv.* In a quantity or to a degree which may be disregarded.

The work wasted . . . is *negligibly* small compared with the work done in driving the generator part.
Philosophical Mag., XXVI. 160.

negoce† (nē-gōs'), *n.* [< OF. *negoce*, F. *négoce* = Sp. Pg. *negocio* = It. *negozio*, < L. *negotium*, ML. also *negocium*, employment, occupation, < *nec*, not, + *otium*, leisure, ease, inactivity: see *otiose*. Hence *negotiate*, etc.] Business; occupation; intercourse.

negociate, negociation, etc. Variants of *negotiate*, etc.

negotiability (nē-gō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *négociabilité*; as *negotiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment.

negotiable (nē-gō'shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *négociable* = Sp. *negociable* = Pg. *negociavel* = It. *negoziabile*, < ML. *negotiabilis*, < L. *negotiari*, negotiate: see *negotiate*.] Capable of being negotiated.—**Negotiable paper, negotiable instrument,** etc., an evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, so that the transferee or holder may sue on it in his own name with like effect as if it had been made to him originally: such are bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, or checks payable to the order of a payee or to bearer. (*Parsons.*) The peculiar effects of *negotiability* are, in the rule of law, that a transferee in good faith and for value, in the ordinary course of business and before maturity, can usually recover of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, irrespective of defenses the latter might have against the transferrer; and that a transferee by indorsement can recover of the indorser in case of default of the maker, acceptor, or drawer, if due notice thereof was given. A sealed instrument, unless issued by a corporation or state, is not usually deemed negotiable.

negotiant (nē-gō'shi-ant), *n.* [< F. *négociant*, < L. *negotian(t-)s*, ppr. of *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; a negotiator.

Ambassadors, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xxv.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *negotiated*, ppr. *negotiating*. [Formerly also *negociate*; < L. *negotiatus*, pp. of *negotiari* (> It. *negoziare* = Sp. Pg. *negociar* = F. *négocier*), carry on business, < *negotium*, business: see *negoce*.]
I. *intrans.* 1†. To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

2. To treat with another or others, as in the arrangement of a treaty, or in preliminaries to the transaction of any business; carry on negotiations.

He that *negotiates* between God and man.
Cowper, Task, ii. 463.

II. *trans.* 1. To arrange for or procure by negotiation; bring about by mutual arrangement, discussion, or bargaining: as, to *negotiate* a loan or a treaty.

Lady ——— is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation.
Chesterfield.

The German chancellor, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, who had crowned the King of Cyprus, *negotiated* the marriage and succession.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

2. To direct; manage; transact.

I sent her to *negotiate* an Affair in which if I'm detected I'm undone. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 4.

3. To handle; manage. [Colloq.]

The rider's body must be kept close to the saddle in leaping, for if he were jerked up, the weight of say only a 10-stone man coming down on the horse a couple of seconds after he has *negotiated* a large fence is sufficient to throw him down. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

The fallen timber on the slopes presents continual obstacles, which have to be *negotiated* with some care to avoid being spiked by the sharp dead branches.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 90.

4. To put into circulation by transference and assignment of claim by indorsement: as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

5. To dispose of by sale or transfer: as, to *negotiate* securities.

negotiation (nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *negociation*; < F. *négociation* = Sp. *negociación* = Pg. *negociação* = It. *negoziazione*, < L. *negotiatio(n-)*, the carrying on of business, a wholesale business, < *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] 1†. Trading; mercantile business; trafficking.

I exceedingly pitied this brave unhappy person, who had lost with these prizes £40,000 after 20 yeares' *negociation* in ye East Indies. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 29, 1665.

2. Mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement, whether directly or by agents or intermediaries; the act or process of treating with another or others in regard to the settlement of some matter, or for the purchase or sale of a commodity, etc.: as, the *negotiation* of a treaty or a loan.

Any treaties of confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse, of other forrein *negotiations* (that is specially noted for one of my inkhorn words).
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

In *negotiation* with others, men are wrought by cunning, by importunity, and by vehemency.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 294.

Languid war can do nothing which *negotiation* or submission will not do better.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In *com.*, the act or procedure by which a bill of exchange, etc., is made negotiable—that is, made capable, by acceptance and indorsement, of being passed from hand to hand in payment of indebtedness, or of being transferred to another for a consideration. See *negotiable*.

negotiator (nē-gō'shi-ā-tor), *n.* [< F. *négociateur* = Sp. Pg. *negociador* = It. *negoziatore*, < L. *negotiator*, one who does business by wholesale, a banker or factor, a tradesman, an agent, < *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; one who treats with others as either principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in the making of national treaties or compacts.

negotiatory (nē-gō'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *negotiatorius*, of or belonging to trade or tradespeople, < L. *negotiator*, a trader, negotiator: see *negotiator*.] Relating to negotiation.

negotiatrix (nē-gō'shi-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *négociatrice* = It. *negoziatrice*, < LL. *negotiatrix*, fem. of L. *negotiator*, negotiator: see *negotiator*.] A female negotiator.

Our fair *negotiatrix* prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude. *Miss Edgeworth*, Manœuvring, xv.

negotiosity† (nē-gō-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *negotiosita(t-)s*, an abundance of business or occupation, < *negotiosus*, busy: see *negotious*.] The state of being negotious, or engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation.

negotious† (nē-gō'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *negocioso* = It. *negozioso*, < L. *negotiosus*, full of business, busy, < *negotium*, business, occupation: see *negoce*. Cf. *otiose*.] Engrossed in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *J. Rogers.*

negotiousness† (nē-gō'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass.
D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 606.

negress (nē'gres), *n.* [= F. *négresse*; as *negro* + *-ess*. The Sp. Pg. It. term is *negra*.] A female negro; a female of one of the black races of Africa.

Negrillo (ne-grē'lyō), *n.* [< Sp. *negrillo*, dim. of *negro*, black: see *negro*.] Same as *Negrito*.

negrita (ne-grē'tä), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *negrito*: see *Negrito*.] A serranoid fish, *Hypoplectrus nigricans*, of the Caribbean Sea and Florida, having large spur-like spines on the preopercle, a uniform dark color tinged with violet, and yellow pectoral and caudal fins.

Negritian (nē-grish'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Nigritian*.

Negrito (ne-grē'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *negrito*, dim. of *negro*, black: see *negro*.] One of a diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, Borneo, and elsewhere in Indonesia. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches.

negro (nē'grō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *nègre* (> E. *neger*, now *nigger* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *neger* = Russ. *negrŭ*: see *nigger*[2]), < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, black, as a noun, *negro*, m., *negra*, f., a black person, a negro; It. also *nero* = Pr. *negre*, *nier* = OF. *negre*, *nigre*, *necre*, *ner*, *neir*, F. *noir*, black, < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, dark, dusk, applied to the night, the sky, a storm, etc., to pitch, etc., to ivy, etc., to the complexion ('dark'), etc., and also to the black people of Africa, etc. (but the ordinary terms for 'African negro' or 'African' were *Æthiops* and *Afer*); also, fig., sad, mournful, gloomy, ill-omened, fatal, etc. Cf. Skt. *niç*, night; but whether Skt. *niç*, night, is related to *nahta*, night, or either to L. *niger*, black, is not clear. From L. *niger* are also ult. E. *nigrescent*, *nigritude*, *Nigella*, *niello*, *anneal*[1] (in part), etc. The words *Moor*[4], *blackamoor*, in the same sense, are much older in E.] I. *n.*; pl. *negroes* (-grōz). A black man; specifically, one of a race of men characterized by a black skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature. Negroes are distinguished from the other races by various other peculiarities—such as the projection of the jaws forward, combined with a forward inclination of the teeth; the short, broad, and flat nose; the thick projecting lips; and considerable length of limbs. The negro race is generally regarded as comprehending the native inhabitants of Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator and the great lakes, and their descendants in America and elsewhere; in a wider sense it is used to comprise also many other tribes farther south, as the Zulus and Kafirs. The word *negro* is often loosely applied to other dark or black-skinned races, and to mixed breeds. As designating a "race," it is sometimes written with a capital.

Toward the south of this region is the kyngedome of Guinea, with Senega, Iaiofo, Gambra, and manye other regions of the blacke Moores cauled Ethiopians or *Negros*, all whiche are watered with the ryuer Negro, cauled in owlde tyme Niger.
R. Eden, First Three English Books on America [(ed. Arber), p. 374.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of black men or negroes: as, *negro* blood; *negro* dances.

It is often asked what Races are *Negro*, as the meaning of the term is not well defined. . . . The word is not a National appellation, but denotes a physical type, of which the tribes in North Guinea are the representatives. When these characteristics are not all present, the Race is not *Negro*, though black and woolly-haired.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 53.

Negro bat, *Vesperugo maurus*, a bat of a dark or black color, widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Negro cachexy, case.** See the nouns.—**Negro coffee.** See *Cassia* and *coffee*.—**Negro corn,** or **negro guinea-corn,** a name given in the West Indies to Indian millet or durra.—**Negro fly,** the *Psila rosæ*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining-black color. It is also called *carrot-fly*, because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots.—**Negro lethargy.** See *lethargy*[1].—**Negro minstrels.** See *minstrel*, 3.—**Negro monkey,** the budeng, *Semnopithecus maurus*.—**Negro peach, pepper, tamarin, yam.** See the nouns.

negro-bug (nē'grō-bug), *n.* A black, white-striped hemipterous insect, *Corimelæna pulicaria*, resembling the common chinch-bug. It feeds on the raspberry, strawberry, apple, quince, and many other plants, puncturing and injuring fruit, blossom, and stem, and imparting to the fruit a nauseous odor and taste which often render it unsalable. The name is extended to the other members of the *Corimelænidæ*. See cut under *Corimelæna*.

negrofy (nē'grō-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negrofied*, ppr. *negrofying*. [< *negro* + *-fy*.] To turn into a negro. *Davies.* [Rare.]

And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed;
I shall be *negrofied*. *Southey*, Nondescripts, iii.

negro-head (nē'grō-hed), *n.* 1. A kind of tobacco: same as *cavendish*.—2. An impure quality of South American india-rubber, entering commerce in the form of large balls. *Encyc. Brit.*

negroid (nē'groid), *a.* [< *negro* + *-oid*.] Resembling or akin to the negroes. Also *negroöid*.

A series of life-sized models in native costume, commencing with the diminutive unclad Andamanese, *negroid* in colour. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 31.

Negroid type or **race,** in the classification of Huxley, one of the chief types of mankind; the negro and negro-like tribes.

negroism (nē'grō-izm), *n.* [< *negro* + *-ism*.] 1. Advancement of negro interests or rights. *N. E. D.*—2. A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, or choice and use of words, of English as spoken by negroes, especially in the southern United States.

It is his verbal breath of life, caught from his surroundings and wrought up by him into the wonderful figure-speech specimens of which will be given later under the head of *Negroisms*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxi.

negroöid (nē′grō-oid), *a.* Same as *negroid*.

negro's-head (nē′grōz-hed), *n.* The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa:* so called from the appearance of its fruit. See *ivory-nut*.

Negundo (nē-gun′dō), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794); from the Malay name.] 1. Moench's name for a genus of trees, the species of which now



Branch with Fruits of Box-elder (*Acer Negundo*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a leaflet, showing the nervation.

constitute a section of the genus *Acer*. They are distinguished from the true maples by their pinnate leaves. There are 3 or 4 species, of North America and Japan. They are dicœcious trees, bearing drooping racemes of key-fruits preceded by small long-pedicelled pendulous flowers with minute greenish calyx and no petals, appearing before the leaves. Common names of the species are *box-elder* and *ash-leafed maple*. *A. Negundo* is well diffused in America east of the Rocky Mountains, and often planted for shade and ornament. *A. Californicum* is a similar tree of the western coast.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this section of *Acer*.

negus[1] (nē′gus), *n.* [From its reputed inventor, Col. Francis *Negus* (died 1732).] A mild warm punch of wine (properly port), made with a little lemon and not much sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time [1702–14] by Colonel *Negus*.
Malone, Life of Dryden (prefixed to Prose Works), p. 484.

Negus, a weak compound of sherry and warm water, used to be exhibited at dancing parties, but is now, I should think, unknown save by name.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 171.

The little Doctor, standing at the sideboard, was brewing a large beaker of port-wine *negus*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

Negus[2] (nē′gus, nā-gös′), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Nor could his eye not ken
The empire of *Negus* to his utmost port.
Milton, P. L., xi. 397.

nehar (ne-här′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus*, the object of an extensive fishery along parts of the Indian and Chinese coasts. It has a claviform body, a deeply cleft mouth, and cardiform teeth, besides long barbed teeth in the lower jaw. Also called *Bombay duck* and *bummalo*.

Nehushtan (nē-hush′tan), *n.* [Heb. *nechushtān*, lit. 'a piece of brass' (copper), < *nechōseth*, lit. 'brass' (copper).] See the quotation.

He [Hezekiah] . . . brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan*.
2 Ki. xviii. 4.

nei†, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *nay*.

neie†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *neigh*[1].

neif[1], *n.* See *neaf*.

neif[2]†, **neife**† (nēf), *n.* [< OF. *neïf, naïf*, in *serf neïf*, < L. *servus nativus* (fem. *serva nativa*), a born slave or serf: see *naïf, native*.] One born in villeinage; especially a female serf.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin nativi, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*.
Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

neifty† (nēf′ti), *n.* [OF. **neïfete, naïvete*, nativity: see *nativity, naïveté, neif*.] Servitude, bondage, or villeinage, especially of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his neif, now out of use.
Jacob, Law Dict.

neigh[1] (nā), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ney, neie*, dial. also *nie, nye, nee;* < ME. *neighen, neyen, negen*, < AS. *hnǣgan* = MD. *neyen* = MLG. *neigen* = MHG. *negen* = Icel. *gnegga, hneggja, gneggja* = Sw. *gnägga* = Dan. *gnægge*, neigh: supposed to be imitative; it may be so, remotely, like the equiv. *hinny*[2], *whinny*.] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; whinny.

When they [the Indians] heard the Horses *ney*, they had thought the horses could speake.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

There the Laird garr'd leave our steeds,
For fear that they should stamp and *nie*.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Meanwhile the restless horses *neighed* aloud,
Breathing out fire, and pawing where they stood.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

2†. To scoff; sneer.

Yes, yes, 'tis he, I will assure you, uncle;
The very he; the he your wisdom play'd withal
(I thank you for 't); *neigh'd* at his nakedness,
And made his cold and poverty your pastime.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

neigh[1] (nā), *n.* [< *neigh*[1], *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful *neighs*
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 10.

The clash of steel, the *neighs* of barbed steeds.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

neigh[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *nigh*.

neighbor, neighbour (nā′bor), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. ★*neighbour, neighebour, neighebor, neghebor, neghebur, neihebur, neyhhbour, neighburgh*, etc., < AS. *neáhgebūr, nēhgebūr, nēhhebūr, nēhebūr, neáhbūr* (= OS. *nābūr* = D. *nabuur* = MLG. *nabūr, nabuwer*, LG. *nabur, naber, nabber* = OHG. *nāhgibur, nāhgibūre*, MHG. *nāchgebūr, nāchgebūre*, G. *nachbur, nachbaur*, now *nachbar;* cf. Icel. *nābūi* = Sw. Dan. *nabo*), a neighbor, lit. 'a nigh-dweller,' one who dwells near another, < *nēah*, nigh, + *gebūr*, a dweller (< *ge-*, a collective prefix, + *būan*, dwell): see *neigh*[2], *nigh*, and *bower*[5].] I. *n.* 1. One who lives near another; one who forms part of a circumscribed community; a person in relation to those who dwell near him, in the houses adjacent, or, by extension, in the same village or town.

And on a daye he hadde another Iewe, one of his *neyghbours*, to dyner. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Therfore men seyn an olde sawe, who hath a goode *neighbour* hath goode morowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he . . . falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law-suit, and plague any of his *neighbours*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 428.

2. One who stands or sits near another; one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
His nose being shadow'd by his *neighbour's* ear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1416.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propped on some tomb, a *neighbour* of the dead.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 304.

3. A person in relation to his fellow-men, regarded as having social and moral duties toward them.

He that did the office of a *neighbour*, he was *neighbour*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy *neighbour* as thyself. Luke x. 27.

The gospel . . . makes every man my *neighbour*.
Bp. Spratt, Sermons.

That father held it for a rule
It was a sin to call our *neighbour* fool.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 383.

4. One who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address: as, *neighbor* Jones.

Well said, i' faith, *neighbour* Verges.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 39.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, *neighbours*, we must wag."
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

5†. An intimate; a confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsel.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 43.

Good neighbors. See *good folk*, under *good*.

II.† *a.* Neighboring; adjacent; situated or dwelling near or in neighborhood: as, the *neighbor* village; *neighbor* farmers.

In our *neighbour* Countrey Ireland, where truelie learning goeth very bare, yet are theyr Poets held in a deuoute reuerence. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I longd the *neighbour* towne to see.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

And thither Phylax flies,
Perching unseen upon a *neighbour* bough.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 36.

neighbor, neighbour (nā′bor), *v.* [< *neighbor, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To border on or be near to.

Like some weak lords—*neighboured* by mighty kings.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 517).

Mean while the Danes of Leister and Northamptonshire, not likeing perhaps to be *neighbour'd* with Strong Towns, laid Seige to Torchester. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

These [trees] grow at the South end of the Island, and on the leisurely ascending hils that *neighbour* the shore.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2†. To make near or familiar.

And sith so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *intrans.* To inhabit or occupy the same vicinity as neighbors; dwell near one another as members of the same community; be in the neighborhood; be neighborly or friendly.

As a king's daughter, being in person sought
Of divers princes, who do *neighbour* near.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Copies thereof exhibited to the churches of the jurisdiction of Plimouth, such of them as are *neighbouring* near unto them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 322.

neighborer, neighbourer (nā′bor-ėr), *n.* One who neighbors, or stands in close proximity to another; a neighbor.

A *neighbourer* of this Nymph's, as high in fortune's grace.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 265.

neighboress†, **neighbouress**† (nā′bor-es), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-ess*.] A female neighbor. [Rare.]

That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that euery one may teache her *neyghbouresse* to make lamentacion. *Bible of* 1551, Jer. ix. 20.

★**neighborhood, neighbourhood** (nā′bor-hůd), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-hood*. Cf. *neighborred*.] 1. The condition or quality of being neighbors; the state of dwelling or being situated nigh or near; proximity; nearness: as, *neighborhood* often promotes friendship.

The Moon (who by priviledge of her *neighbourhood* predominates more over us than any other cælestial body).
Howell, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict.

This day I hear that my pretty grocer's wife, Mrs. Beverham, over the way there, her husband is lately dead of the plague at Bow, which I am sorry for, for fear of losing her *neighbourhood*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 323.

The German built his solitary hut where inclination prompted. Close *neighborhood* was not to his taste.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 9.

2. Conduct as a neighbor.

The Duke of Sogorbe and the Monkes of the vale of Paradise did beare eache other ill wil, and did vse euill *neighborhoode*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 126.

3. The kindliness and mutual readiness to be friendly which arise out of the condition of being neighbors; the reciprocity and mutual helpfulness becoming to neighbors; neighborly feelings and acts.

We . . . shall conserue the olde libertie of trafficke, and all other things which shall seeme to apperteine to *neighbourhood* betweene vs and your Maiesty.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 338.

Let all the intervals or void spaces of time be employed in . . . works of nature, recreation, charity, friendliness, and *neighbourhood*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

I pray therefore forget me not, and believe for me also, if there be such a piece of *neighborhood* among Christians.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

4. The place or locality lying next or nigh to some specified place; adjoining district; vicinity: as, he lived in my *neighborhood:* frequently used figuratively.

The cause of his disgrace was his cutting off so many Greek villages in the *neighbourhood* of that city, by which the lands were left uncultivated.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 242.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
Earth stretched below, heaven in our *neighborhood*.
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

5. Those living in the vicinity or adjoining locality; neighbors collectively: as, the fire alarmed the whole *neighborhood*.

These are the men formed for society, and those little communities which we express by the word *neighbourhoods*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Being apprized of our approach, the whole *neighbourhood* came out to meet their minister. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

6. A district or locality, especially when considered with reference to its inhabitants or their interests: as, a fashionable *neighborhood;* a malarious *neighborhood*.

There is not a low *neighbourhood* in any part of the city which contains not two or three [coal-shed men] in every street. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 94.

In the neighborhood of, nearly; about. [Newspaper use, U. S.]

The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased *in the neighborhood of* forty acres of land . . . for a cemetery.
Baltimore Sun, June 27, 1857. (*Bartlett.*)

=**Syn. 1** and **4.** *Neighborhood, Vicinity, Proximity.* The first two differ from *proximity* in being used concretely: as, the explosion was heard throughout the *neighborhood* or *vicinity* (but not *proximity*). *Neighborhood* is closer and

livelier than *vicinity*; *proximity* is the closest nearness. *Neighborhood* regards not only place, but persons; *vicinity* only the place; hence we say he lived in the *vicinity* of New York or the Hudson, but he lived in the *neighborhood* of Irving; his house was in close *proximity* to the one that ★was on fire. See *adjacent*.

neighboring, neighbouring (nā′bor-ing), *a.* [< *neighbor* + *-ing*[2].] Living or situated near; adjoining: as, *neighboring* races; *neighboring* countries.

Whether the *neighbouring* water stands or runs,
Lay twigs across and bridge it o'er with stones.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wondering neighbours ran.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

neighborliness, neighbourliness (nā′bor-li-nes), *n.* [< *neighborly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being neighborly in feelings or acts.

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bor-li), *a.* [< *neighbor* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; considerate: as, a *neighborly* attention.

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging visits; social: as, the people of the place are very *neighborly*.

It was a *neighborly* town, with gossip enough to stir the social atmosphere. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 100.

=Syn. Obliging, attentive, friendly.

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bor-li), *adv.* [< *neighborly*, *a.*] In the manner of a neighbor; with social attention and kindliness.

Some tolerable sentence *neighborly* borrowed, or featly picked out of some fresh pamflet.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

Being *neighbourly* admitted, . . . by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

neighborred†, *n.* [ME. *negeburredde*, *neheboreden*; < *neighbor* + *-red*. Cf. *neighborhood*.] Neighborhood. *Old. Eng. Hom.*, i. 137.

neighborship† (nā′bor-ship), *n.* [= D. *nabuurschap* = MLG. *nabūrschop*, LG. *naberschaft*, *neberschaft*, *neberschap* = G. *nachburschaft*, *nochperschaft*, *nachbarschaft* = Sw. *naboskap* = Dan. *naboskab*; as *neighbor* + *-ship*.] The state of being neighbors.

neighbor-stained† (nā′bor-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this *neighbour-stained* steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 89.

neighing (nā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *neigh*[1], *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

When the strong *neighings* of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

neil†, *adv.* [ME., < (?) OF. *nil*, < L. *nil*, nothing: see *nil*[2].] Never.

Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and *neil* fyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2. (*Halliwell*.)

Neillia (nē-il′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (D. Don, 1825), named after Patrick *Neill*, secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.] A genus of branching shrubs, of the family *Rosaceæ* and the tribe *Spiræeæ*, characterized by the single carpel, or rarely 2, the fruits not inflated.



Fruiting Branch of Ninebark (*Icotorus opulifolius*).
a, a flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, a leaf, showing the nervation.

There are 3 species, of the Himalayas and southern China. They bear alternate lobed leaves and clustered white flowers. *Icotorus opulifolius* (referred to this genus by some), called *ninebark* from the numerous layers of its loose bark, is common in the interior of the United States.

ne injuste vexes (nē in-jus′tē vek′sēz). [L., vex not unjustly: *ne*, not; *injuste*, unjustly, < *injustus*, unjust (see *injust*); *vexes*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vexare*, vex: see *vex*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued in pursuance of the provisions of Magna Charta, forbidding a lord to vex unjustly a tenant by distraining for a greater rent or more services than the latter was legally bound for.

neir, *n.* See *neer*[2].

neirhand, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *near-hand*.

neist (nēst), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *a.* A dialectal form of *next*.

neither (nē′ᵺėr or nī′ᵺėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *neither*, *neyther*, *nethir*, also *nather*, *nawther*, *nowther*, *nouther*, *nother*, < AS. *nāther*, *nāthor*, *nōther*, *nāuther*, *nāuthær*, *nāwther*, contr. of *nāhwæther* (= OFries. *nahweder*, *nauder*, *nouder*, *ner*), adj., pron., and conj., neither, < *ne*, not, + *āhwæther*, *āwther*, etc., either: see *either*. The form *neither* conforms in spelling and pron. to *either*; it would reg. be only *nother* (nō′ᵺėr), there being no AS. form of *ēgther* (whence E. *either*) with the negative. The variation in the pronunciation of *neither* depends on that of *either*. See *either*.] **I.** *a.* Not either. See *either*.

Love made them not: with acture they may be,
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 186.

II. *pron.* Not one or the other. See *either*, *pron.*

Ac hor *nother*, as me may ise in pur righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 58.

In this Division of Advices, when they could not do both, they did *neither*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 159.

Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall,
Albeit *neither* loved with that full love
I feel for thee. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Neither nother†, neither the one nor the other.

For as for me is lever non ne lother,
I am withholden yet with *neyther nother*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 192.

neither (nē′ᵺėr or nī′ᵺėr), *conj.* [< ME. *neither*, *neyther*, etc., *nawther*, *nowther*, *nouther*, *nother*, etc., contr. also *nor*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *neither* . . . *nor*; < *neither*, *a.* and *pron.*, being the same as *either* with the negative prefixed: see *neither*, *a.* and *pron.*] 1. Not either; not in either case: a disjunctive conjunction (the negative of *either*), preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither* or *ne*) before the following clause or clauses.

Neyther with engyne *ne* with lore.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 565.

Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, *neither* in this world, *neither* in the world to come. Mat. xii. 32.

And feast your eyes and ears
Neither with dogs *nor* bears.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

Abul Hassan spared *neither* age, *nor* rank, *nor* sex.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

2. Not in any case; in no case; not at all: used adverbially for emphasis at the end of the last clause, when this already contains a negative. This usage is no longer sanctioned by good authorities, *either* being now employed. See *either*, *conj.*, 2.

If the men be both nought, then prayers be both like. For *neither* hath the one lyst to pray, *nor* thother *neither*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas *not* a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 238.

I never was thought to want manners, *nor* modesty *neither*. *Fielding*.

3. And not; nor yet.

The judgments of God are for ever unchangeable; *neither* is he wearied by the long process of time.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. vii.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
Gen. iii. 3.

Neither here nor there. See *here*[1].—**Neither off nor on.** See *on*.

neive[1] (nēv), *n.* A variant of *neaf*.

neive[2]†, *n.* See *neife*.

neivie-nick-nack (nē′vi-nik′nak), *n.* [A loose alliterative formula; < *neive*, *neaf*, fist, + *nick-nack*.] A game played by or with children in Scotland and the north of Ireland. A coin, button, nut, or other small object is concealed in the fist. Both fists tightly closed are whirled round each other, while the rime given below is repeated. The object is forfeited to the child who guesses in which fist it is held. [Scotch.]

Neivie, *neivie*, *nick-nack*,
Which hand will you tak'?
Tak' the right, tak' the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can. *Scotch rime*.

nekket, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*.

Nélaton's line, probe. See *line*[2], *probe*.

nelavan, *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

nellen†, *v.* See *nill*[1].

Nelumbium (nē-lum′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Nelumbo*.] 1. Same as *Nelumbo*.—2. [*l. c.*] In *decorative art*, the lotus-flower represented conventionally, especially when supporting the figure of a divine personage. See *lotus*.

Nelumbo (nē-lum′bō), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1689), < *nelumbo*, its name in Ceylon.] 1. A genus of water-lilies, forming the tribe *Nelumboneæ* in the family *Nymphæaceæ*, known by the broadly obconical receptacle. There are two species, plants with creeping rootstocks in shallow water, the large bluish-green centrally peltate leaves on thick stalks, commonly projecting from the water, the solitary flower



Water-chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*).
a, the fruiting receptacle; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a fruit.

very large. *N. Nelumbo*, the nelumbo of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia, the Pythagorean or sacred bean of the ancients, has the flowers deep rose-colored with white and blue cultivated varieties. (See *lotus*, 1, and *arrowroot*.) *N. lutea*, the American nelumbo, water-chinkapin, or wankapin, with leaves of circular outline sometimes 2 feet in diameter, the flowers 5 to 10 inches broad with papery yellowish petals, abounds in the waters of the interior and southern United States. See *water-chinkapin*. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Nemachilus (nem-a-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread (< *νεῖν*, spin: see *needle*), + *χεῖλος*, a lip.] A genus of cobitid fishes or loaches having barbels on the lips and no suborbital spine, as the common European *N. barbatulus*. See cut under *loach*.

Nemæan, *a.* See *Nemean*.

Nemalieæ (nem-ā-li-ē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemalion* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of florideous algæ, typified by the genus *Nemalion*.

Nemalion (nē-mā′li-on), *n.* [NL. (Duby, 1830), so called from the cylindrical solid fronds; irreg. < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread.] A small genus of marine algæ, typical of the subfamily *Nemalieæ*, with repeatedly dichotomous gelatinous fronds. *N. multifidum* is the most common and widely diffused species; it has brownish-purple lubricous fronds, from 2 to 8 inches long.

nemalite (nem′a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesium. It occurs in slender fibers, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; the color is white with a shade of yellow, the luster highly silky.

nemathece (nem′a-thēs), *n.* [< *nemathecium*.] Same as *nemathecium*.

nemathecial (nem-a-thē′sial), *a.* [< *nemathecium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nemathecium: as, the *nemathecial* filaments.

nemathecium (nem-a-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *nemathecia* (-ä). [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *θήκιον*, dim. of *θήκη*, a case or receptacle: see *theca*.] A wart-like elevation developed on the surface of the thallus of some of the higher algæ (*Florideæ*), and ordinarily containing clusters of tetraspores mixed with barren hyphæ or paraphyses: but in some forms the antheridia and cystocarps are also produced in similar protuberances.

nemathelminth (nem-a-thel'minth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemathelminthes*. Also *nemathelminthic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nemathelminthes*.

Nemathelmintha (nem″a-thel-min'thä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nemathelminthes*.

Nemathelminthes (nem″a-thel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), worm.] A class of *Vermes*, including nematoid worms and certain related forms; the roundworms or threadworms. They are round or cylindric worms, sometimes extremely slender and filiform or thread-like, from less than an inch to several feet in length, found everywhere, and mostly parasitic (endoparasitic). Those that are never parasitic are generally of very minute size. Some are parasitic in the larval state, and free when adult; in others this is reversed. The body is not truly segmental, though the cuticle may be ringed. The class is chiefly made up of the *Nematoidea*: it includes, however, the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchidæ*), and formerly the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*) were added. The term is sometimes used synonymously with *Nematoidea*. See cuts under *Nematoidea*, *Acanthocephala*, and *Sagitta*.

nemathelminthic (nem-a-thel-min'thik), *a.* [< *nemathelminth* + *-ic*.] Same as *nemathelminth*.

Nematistiidæ (nem″a-tis-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nematistius* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Nematistius*. The body is oblong, covered with scales, and having a continuous lateral line; the head is compressed, and the mouth obliquely cleft; the eyes are lateral and the opercular bones unarmed; there are 2 dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, most of which are elongate and filamentous; the anal is moderately long, with 3 spines; the ventrals have a spine with 5 rays, the innermost of which is composed of many parallel branches; and the caudal is furcate.

Nematistius (nem-a-tis'ti-us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Nemathistius*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἱστός*, web: see *histoid*.] The typical genus of *Nematistiidæ*, so called from the thready extension of the spines of the first dorsal fin. There is only one species, *N. pectoralis*.

nematoblast (nem'a-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] Same as *spermatoblast*. *Sertoli*.

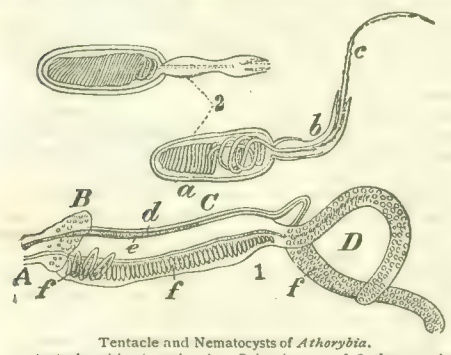
nematocalycine (nem″a-tō-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< *nematocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocalyx.

nematocalyx (nem a-tō-kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *nematocalyxes*, *nematocalyces* (-kā'lik-sez, -kal'i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κάλυξ*, calyx: see *calyx*.] A calyx of some hydrozoans, as *Plumularidæ*, containing nematocysts.

Nematocera (nem-a-tos'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematocerus*: see *nematocerous*.] A suborder or section of *Diptera*, containing the numerous insects known as gnats, midges, mosquitos, crane-flies, gall-flies, etc.: so called from the long thready antennæ. These organs are usually many-jointed, with from 6 to 16 joints, most of which are alike and often plumose or setose; and the maxillary palpi are often long, 4- or 5-jointed. See *Nemoce a*.

nematocerous (nem-a-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nematocerus*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κέρας*, horn: see *ceras*.] Having long or thready antennæ, as a dipterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Nematocera*; nemocerous.

nematocyst (nem'a-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag: see *cyst*.] A thread-cell or lasso-cell; a cnidocell or cnida; one of the organs of offense and defense



Tentacle and Nematocysts of *Athorybia*.

1, tentacle, with *A*, peduncle; *B*, involucrum of *C*, the sacculus, with *D*, its filaments; *d*, ectoderm; *e*, endoderm; *f*, *f*, *f*, nematocysts; 2, two separate nematocysts, enlarged, the lower one *a*, with its filament *c*, projected from the sheath *b*.

peculiar to cœlenterates, as jellyfishes, by means of which they sting. See cuts under *cnida*, *Actinozoa*, and *Willsia*.

nematocystic (nem″a-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *nematocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocyst; cnidarian.

Nematoda (nem-a-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for *Nematodea*, *Nematoidea*: see *nematoid*.] Same as *Nematoidea*.

nematode (nem'a-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νηματώδης*, thread-like: see *nematoid*.] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematodea (nem-a-tō'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νηματώδης*, thread-like: see *nematoid*.] Same as *Nematoidea*.

Nematodonteæ (nem″a-tō-don'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-eæ*.] A division of mosses in which the teeth of the peristome are not provided with transverse septa: opposed to the *Arthrodonteæ*, in which the teeth are transversely septate.

nematogen, nematogene (nem'a-tō-jen, -jēn), *n.* [< NL. *nematogenus*: see *nematogenous*.] An adult form of *Dicyema* which gives rise to vermiform embryos: contradistinguished from *rhombogen*. See cut under *Dicyema*.

Nematogena (nem-a-toj'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematogenus*: see *nematogenous*.] Those nematogenous *Dicyemida* which give rise to vermiform embryos, as distinguished from *Rhombigena*, which produce infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*.

nematogenic (nem″a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *nematogenous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 259.

nematogenous (nem-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *nematogenus*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing vermiform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the characters of a nematogen.

Thus the *nematogenous* Dicyema gives rise by a gamogenetic process to new Dicyemas.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 560.

Nematoglossata (nem″a-tō-glo-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nemoglossata*.

nematognath (nem'a-tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **nematognathus*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] **I.** *a.* Having barbels on the jaws, as a catfish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nematognathi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nematognathi*; any catfish.

Nematognathi (nem-a-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **nematognathus*: see *nematognath*.] An order of teleost fishes in which the supramaxillary bones are lateral and short or rudimentary, and covered with skin which forms barbels at each corner of the mouth, whence the name; the nematognaths or catfishes. The intermaxillaries are closely apposed to the ethmoid and immovably fixed; there is no subopercular; the four anterior vertebræ are coalesced into a single piece; and elements are detached to form bones which connect the air-bladder with the organ of hearing. Nematognaths have no true scales; they are either naked or have appendages developed as plates on all or a part of the body. About 800 species are known; they are specially numerous in tropical waters, both fresh and salt. By some authors all have been referred to one family, *Siluridæ*; by others from 8 to 12 families are admitted. They are most closely related to plectognathous fishes, as the characinids and cyprinoids. The two most prominent families are *Siluridæ* proper and *Loricariidæ*. See cuts under *Siluridæ* and *Loricaria*.

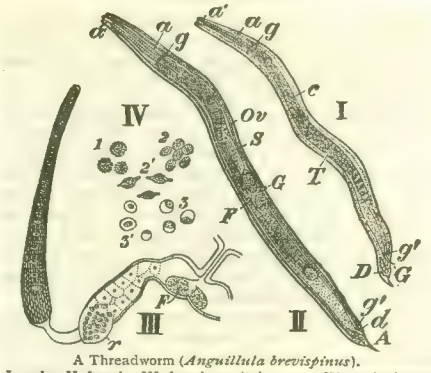
nematognathous (nem-a-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **nematognathus*.] Same as *nematognath*.

nematoid (nem'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **νηματοειδής*, contr. *νηματώδης*, thread-like, thready, fibrous, filamentous, < *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Thread-like, as a worm. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, nemathelminth; of or pertaining to the *Nematoidea*. (*b*) In *algol.*, thread-like or filamentous: applied to certain filamentous algæ.

II. *n.* A threadworm, hairworm, roundworm, or pinworm.

Also *nematode*, *nematoidean*.

Nematoidea (nem-a-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nematoda*.] An order of *Nemathelminthes*, or class of *Vermes*, having a mouth and an alimentary canal and separate sexes, and being usually parasitic; the nematoid worms; the roundworms and threadworms. The name was introduced by Rudolphi for worms previously known under the name of *Ascarides*, a term afterward used in a much restricted sense. Most of these worms are endoparasitic at one or another stage of their life or during the whole of it; those which are not are mostly of minute size. There are several distinct families, and most of them have popular names. Thus, the *Ascaridæ* contain the roundworms and pinworms of the human rectum. The *Strongylidæ* or strongles are parasites of various parts of the body, like the *Trichinidæ* or measles of pork. The *Filariidæ* are the guinea-worms. The *Gordiidæ* are the horsehair-worms, found in ponds and brooks and in the bodies of insects. *Anguillulidæ* are the little creatures known as vinegar-eels. Some nematoids are marine. In Cuvier's system, in which the *Nematoidea* are the first order of *Entozoa*, they included the lernæan crustaceans. In a late arrangement they are made the fourth phylum or main division of cœlomatous animals, and divided into three classes, called *Eunematoidea*, *Chætosomaria* (with genera *Chætosoma* and *Rhabdogaster*), and *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta* and *Spadella*). Also *Nematoda*, *Nematodea*, *Nematodes*, *Nematoida*. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Oxyuris*, *Filaria*, and *Gordius*.



A Threadworm (*Anguillula brevispinus*).

I, male; II, female; III, female genital organs; IV, seminal corpuscles. *A*, anus; *D*, unicellular cutaneous glands at anal end; *F*, fatty-looking gland; *G*, sexual aperture; *S*, seminal corpuscles; *T*, testis; *a*, esophagus; *a′*, chitinized oral capsule; *c*, gastric, and *d*, rectal parts of alimentary canal; *g*, *g′*, anterior and posterior thickenings with their commissures; *Ov*, ovarium; *r*, dilatation of uterus, serving as a receptaculum seminis.

nematoidean (nem-a-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nematoidea* + *-an*.] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematoneura† (nem″a-tō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*.] A division of animals proposed by Owen for the higher *Radiata* of Cuvier, in which a nervous system is apparent. The group included the echinoderms, rotifers, polyzoans, and cœlelminths.

nematoneurous (nem″a-tō-nū'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura*.

Nematophora (nem-a-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A prime division of *Cœlentera*, containing all those which have thread-cells or stinging-hairs; the nematophorans, nematophorous cœlenterates, or *Cnidariæ*: distinguished from *Porifera* or sponges. The name is a synonym of *Cœlentera* in the usual and current sense of that term, as covering the *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. In some arrangements, as that of F. R. Lankester, *Nematophora* are a prime division or phylum of animals, with four classes: (1) *Hydromedusæ*, (2) *Scaphomedusæ*, (3) *Actinozoa*, and (4) *Ctenophora*. Also called *Cnidaria*, *Epithelaria*.

nematophoran (nem-a-tof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nematophorous*, 2.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nematophora*; a cnidarian or cœlenterate having thread-cells or stinging-organs.

nematophore (nem'a-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A tentacle-like appendage of the cœnosarc of the polypary of plumularians, sertularians, and other hydromedusans, containing numerous thread-cells or nematocysts at its extremity.

nematophorous (nem-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *nematophore* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nematophore.—2. Pertaining to the *Nematophora*, or having their characters; cnidarian. Also *nematophoran*.

Nematophyceæ (nem″a-tō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-eæ*.] A former order of multicellular chlorophyllaceous algæ, consisting of single branched or unbranched filament of cells, propagating by oöspores or zoögonidia. It contained, according to Rabenhorst, the families *Ulvaceæ*, *Sphæropleeæ*, *Confervaceæ*, *Œdogoniaceæ*, *Ulothricheæ*, *Croölepidieæ*, and *Chætophoreæ*. Later algologists have made different disposition of several of these families, and the name is no longer used.

Nematophycus (nem″a-tō-fī'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Carruthers to a plant first found in the Devonian of Gaspé in Canada, by Dawson, and named by him *Prototaxites* and considered to belong to the *Coniferæ*, although differing in certain important respects. The same plant, to which Dawson later gave the name of *Nematophyton*, was examined by Carruthers and placed among the *Algæ*, he considering it an anomalous alga and one which it was not possible to correlate with certainty with any known alga. Later (in 1875) the same plant was discovered by Hicks much lower in the geological series, namely, in the Denbighshire grits (rocks belonging to the Upper Llandovery group, not far above the limit between Upper and Lower Silurian). The specimens from this position have been identified with the *Nematophycus* of Carruthers (the *Prototaxites* of Dawson) by Etheridge, who considers it as unquestionably forming a portion of a colossal seaweed, whose habits resemble those of the North Pacific species of the genus *Nereocystis* and the arborescent *Lessoniæ*.

Nematophyton (nem-a-tof'i-ton), *n.* See *Nematophycus*.

Nematopoda (nem-a-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the cirripeds, as the first class of his *Malentozoaria*, contrasted

with a second class *Polyplaxiphora*, containing the chitons: so called from the thready legs of barnacles or acorn-shells. The *Nematopoda* were divided into two families, *Lepadicea* and *Balanidea*. See cuts under *Lepadidæ* and *Balanus*.

Nematoscolices (nem″a-tō-skol′i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nematoscoleces*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *scolex*.] A superordinal division, proposed by Huxley for the *Nematoidea* and their allies, which are as remarkable for the general absence of cilia as are the *Trichoscolices* for their presence, and which are further distinguished by the nature of their ecdysis and by the disposition of their nervous, muscular, and water-vascular systems.

nematoscolicine (nem″a-tō-skol′i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Nematoscolices*, or having their characters.

nematozoöid (nem″a-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + E. *zoöid*.] A stinging-tentacle or -filament of a siphonophore regarded as a zoöid.

Nematura (nem-a-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *οὐρά*, tail.] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (*a*) In *ornith.*: (1) A genus of sand-grouse: a synonym of *Syrrhaptes*. *Fischer*, 1812. (2) A genus of Asiatic warblers, containing such as *N. cyanura*, *N. rufilata*, etc. In this sense originally *Nemura*. *Hodgson*, 1844. (*b*) In *conch.*, a genus of rissoid gastropods, subsequently named *Stenothyra*. *Benson*, 1836. (*c*) In *entom.*, a genus of insects of the family *Perlidæ* (order *Plecoptera*). The body is depressed, and the abdomen ends in two long filaments; the labial palpi are short and approximate; and the second tarsal joint is very short. The larvæ are aquatic. The genus is a large one, and the species are wide-spread. They are known as *willow-flies*. Originally written *Nemoura*. *Latreille*, 1796. See cut under *Perla*.

nem. con. An abbreviation of *nemine contradicente*.

Nemeæ (nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ*.] Cryptogams: so called by Fries in allusion to the supposed fact that they germinate by means of a protruded thread, without indications of cotyledons, a character which does not hold good in all. See *Cryptogamia*.

Nemean (nē′mē-an or nē-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *Nemēus* or *Nemēus*, also *Nemæus*, incorrectly *Nemæus*, < Gr. Νέμεος, Νέμειος (neut. pl. Νέμεια, the Nemean games), also Νεμεαῖος, Νεμειαῖος, pertaining to Nemea, < Νεμέα (> L. *Neméa*), a valley in Argolis in Greece, appar. 'pasture-land,' < *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, < *νέμειν*, pasture.] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley and city situated in the northern part of Argolis, Greece, held by Argos during almost the whole of the historical age of ancient Greece. In the valley was the wood in which, according to tradition, Hercules slew the Nemean lion, which feat is counted one of his twelve labors.

> My fate cries out,
> And makes each petty artery in this body
> As hardy as the *Nemean* lion's nerve.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 83.

Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (Doric) columns of which are still standing. According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemoros or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place. The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley.

nemelt, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

Nemertea (nē-mėr′tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemertes*, q. v.] A class of *Vermes* having a long straight alimentary canal, an anus, a protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes; the nemertean or nemertine worms. They were formerly classed with the platyhelminths, and known as the *rhynchocœlous turbellarians*; but they are more nearly related to annelids. They have well-developed muscular, blood-vascular, and nervous systems. Most of the species are dicœcious, and some are viviparous. There are commonly ciliated pits on the head. The object known as a *pilidium* is the free-swimming larva of a nemertean. These worms vary greatly in general outward aspect, in size, and in habits. Some are minute, others very long. (See *Lineidæ*.) They live for the most part in the sea, but some live in the mud or on land, and some are parasitic. The *Nemertea* are often divided into two orders, called *Anopla* and *Enopla* according as the proboscis is armed with stylets or unarmed. Of the latter order is the family *Nemertidæ* (or *Amphiporidæ*); the *Lineidæ* and *Cephalothricidæ* are anoplean. Another division is into *Hoplonemertea*, *Schizonemertea*, and *Palæonemertea*. See *Rhynchocœla*, and cuts under *pilidium* and *proctucha*. Also written *Nemertoidea*.

nemertean (nē-mėr′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A worm of the class *Nemertea*.

Nemertes (nē-mėr′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Νημέρτης, the name of a Nereid, < *νημερτής*, unerring, infallible, < *νη-* priv. (see *ne*) + *ἁμαρτάνειν*, miss, err.] A genus of nemertean worms, to which different limits have been given. (*a*) The genus also called *Borlasia*. (*b*) The genus also called *Lineus*.

nemertian (nē-mėr′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-ian*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertidan (nē-mėr′ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-id*[2] + *-an*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertine (nē-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertoid (nē-mėr′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a nemertean; pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters; nemertean; nemertine.

II. *n.* A nemertean.

Nemesic (nē-mes′ik), *a.* [< *Nemesis* + *-ic*.] Having or exhibiting the character of Nemesis; fatal, in the sense of necessary; retributive; avenging.

Nemesis (nem′e-sis), *n.* [< L. *Nemesis*, < Gr. Νέμεσις, a goddess of justice and divine retribution, < *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, dispense: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5], etc.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much uplifted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished; she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes Nemesis was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with Adrasteia, the goddess of the inevitable.

Hence — **2.** Retributive justice.

> Is Talbot slain, the Frenchmen's only scourge,
> Your kingdom's terror and black *Nemesis*?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 78.

Against him invokes the terrible *Nemesis* of wit and satire. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., v.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1827. — **4.** The 128th planetoid, discovered by Watson in 1872.

Nemestrinidæ (nem-es-trin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemestrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects founded by Macquart in 1834 upon the genus *Nemestrinus*. They are distinguished by the very numerous cross-veins of the wings, which thus appear almost reticulate. They are medium-sized flies, slightly hairy, of dark-brown or black color with lighter bands or spots, and most of them have a very long proboscis. It is a small family of about 100 known species, of which scarcely a dozen inhabit Europe and North America.

Nemestrinus (nem-es-trī′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1802, formerly placed in *Tabanidæ*, now made typical of *Nemestrinidæ*.

Nemichthyidæ (nem-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea apodal or murænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Nemichthys*. The body is much elongated, and scaleless; the head is long with greatly prolonged jaws, like beaks, armed with teeth of various kinds; the branchial apertures are lateral; the anus is near the breast; and the tail is thread-like. The family is composed of 8 or 9 species, represented by 4 genera. All inhabit the deep sea, and with one exception are extremely rare. Some are known as *snipe-fishes*.

nemichthyoid (nē-mik′thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemichthys* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nemichthyidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Nemichthyidæ*.

Nemichthys (nē-mik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of apodal fishes having a thread-like tail, typical of the family *Nemichthyidæ*. *N. scolopaceus* is a deep-sea form known as *snipe-fish*. *Richardson*, 1848.

nemine contradicente (nem′i-nē kon″tra-di-sen′tē). [L.: *nemine*, abl. of *nemo*, nobody; *contradicente*, ppr. abl. of *contradicere*, contradict.] No one contradicting or dissenting; unanimously. Abbreviated *nem. con.*

nemlyt, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *nimbly*.

nemnet, *v. t.* See *neven*.

Nemocera (nē-mos′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system, the first family of dipterous insects, represented by the genera *Tipula* and *Culex* of Linnæus, or the crane-flies, midges, gnats, etc. It is equivalent to the modern suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceran (nē-mos′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nemocerous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*.

nemocerous (nē-mos′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **nemocerus*, < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Pertaining to the *Nemocera*, or having their characters; having filamentous antennæ; nematocerous.

nemocyst (nem′ō-sist), *n.* Same as *nematocyst*. *Gegenbaur*.

Nemoglossata (nem″ō-glo-sā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *γλῶσσα*, Attic *γλῶττα*, the tongue.] A tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those bees which have a long filiform tongue. Also *Nematoglossata*.

nemoglossate (nem-ō-glos′āt), *a.* [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Having a thready or filamentous tongue, as a bee.

Nemopanthes (nem-ō-pan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), so called in allusion to the thread-like flower-stalk or "foot-stalk"; irreg. < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *πους*, = E. *foot*, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, family *Aquifoliaceæ*, with one-flowered pedicels; the mountain holly. The single species is common in damp shade in the northern United States and Canada. It bears small greenish flowers with distinct linear petals, and red berry-like drupes.

Nemophila (nē-mof′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall), fem. of **nemophilus*: see *nemophilous*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous family *Hydrophyllaceæ* and the tribe *Hydrophylleæ*, known by the included stamens and the calyx with appendages; the grove-love. There are about 10 species, natives of North America, chiefly of California; they are tender hairy annuals with dissected leaves and blue, white, or spotted bell-shaped flowers. They form beautiful garden-plants, sometimes called *Californian bluebell*. Among the species is *N. insignis*, with a pure-blue corolla an inch broad.

nemophilous (nē-mof′i-lus), *a.* [NL. **nemophilus*, < Gr. *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of woods and groves; inhabiting woodland, as a bird or an insect.

Nemoræa (nem-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Desvoidy, 1830), prob. < L. *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove.] A genus of parasitic tachina-flies of medium or large size, quite bristly and blackish or gray, sometimes with the tip of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Their flight is remarkably swift. *N. leucaniæ* (*Winthemia 4-pustulata*) is the commonest parasite of the destructive army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, and often so abundant that scarcely one of these worms can be found unparasitized.



Army-worm Tachina-fly (*Nemoræa leucaniæ*). (Line shows natural size.)

nemoral (nem′ō-ral), *a.* [= OF. *nemoral*, F. *némoral* = Sp. *nemoral*, < L. *nemoralis*, woody, sylvan, < *nemus* (*nemor-*), a wood, grove, prop. a wooded pasture, < Gr. *νέμος*, a pasture, a wooded pasture, < *νέμειν*, pasture: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5].] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

Nemorhædinæ (nem″ō-rē-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemorhædus* + *-inæ*.] A group, conventionally regarded as a subfamily, of antelopes, composed of the genera *Nemorhædus* and *Haplocerus* or *Oreamnos*; the goat-antelopes. The former is Asiatic. The common Indian goral, *N. goral*, and the cambing-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, are representative species. The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, is the corresponding American animal. Also *Nemorhedinæ*. See cuts under *goral* and *Haplocerus*.

nemorhædine (nem-ō-rē′din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemorhædinæ*.

Nemorhædus (nem-ō-rē′dus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove, + *hædus*, a kid.] A genus of Asiatic goat-antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Nemorhædinæ*; the gorals. The common species is *N. goral* of the Himalayas. The cambing-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, is placed in this genus or separated under *Capricornis*. Also *Nemorhedus*. See cut under *goral*.

nemoricole (nē-mor′i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *nemus*, a grove, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.

nemoricoline (nem-ō-rik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *nemoricole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemoricole*.

nemorose (nem′ō-rōs), *a.* [< L. *nemorosus*, woody, abounding in woods, also bushy, < *nemus*, a grove: see *nemoral*.] Full of woods or groves. *Bailey*.

nemorous (nem′ō-rus), *a.* [= OF. *nemoreux* = Pg. *nemoroso*, < L. *nemorosus*: see *nemorose*.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

> Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv.

Nemours blue. See *blue*.

nempnet (nemp′ne), *v. t.* See *neven*.

nengeta, *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tæniopterine flycatcher, *Tæniоptera nengeta*. It is of an ashy or cinereous black and white color, about 9 inches long, and inhabits the pampas. See *Tæniоptera*. Also called *pepoaza*.

nenia, nænia (nē′ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *neniæ*, *næniæ* (-ē). [< L. *nenia*, *nænia*, a dirge, a song of lamentation; according to Cicero (Leg. 2, 24), a Gr. word; but it is found only in LGr. *νηνία*, which is appar. < L.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nente†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ninth*.

nenteyn†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *nineteen*.

nenty†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ninety*.

nenuphar (nen'ū-fär), *n.* [< F. *nénuphar, nénufar* = Sp. *nenúfar*, < Ar. *nīnūfar, nīlūfar* = Turk. *nīlufer*, < Pers. *nīlufar, nīlupar*, the water-lily. Cf. *Nuphar*.] The great white water-lily of Europe, *Castalia alba*. The name *nenuphar* has also been given to the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea*.

neo-. [L. *neo-*, etc., < Gr. *νέος*, new, young, recent, etc., = E. *new*: see *new*.] An element meaning 'new,' 'young,' 'recent,' used in many words of Greek origin or formation to denote that which is new, modern, recent, or innovating in character.

In the physical sciences *cæno-, ceno-* is used in a somewhat similar sense, and *paleo-, palæo-* is opposed to both *neo-* and *ceno-*.

Neoarctic (nē-ō-ärk'tik), *a.* Same as *Nearctic*.

neobiologist (nē″ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *biologist*.] A biologist of a new or a future school. *Beall*, Protoplasm, p. 24.

neoblastic (nē-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] Having the character of a new growth, as any tissue appearing in parts where it did not before exist.

neo-Catholic (nē'ō-kath'ō-lik), *a.* New Catholic: applied (*a*) to a party in the Anglican Church which openly sympathizes with the Roman communion; (*b*) to the party of liberals in the French Church represented by Lamennais.

Neocene (nē'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, the later Tertiary, including the Miocene and Pliocene.

Neoceratodus (nē″ō-se-rat'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Ceratodus*, q. v.] A genus of ceratodont fishes, established for the living representative of the family, the barramunda, *N. forsteri* or *Ceratodus forsteri*.

neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néochrétien* = Sp. *neocristiano*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *Χριστιανός*, LL. *Christianus*, Christian: see *Christian*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity.

II. *n.* A professor of neo-Christianity; a rationalist.

neo-Christianity (nē″ō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + LL. *Christianita(t-)s*, Christianity.] Rationalistic views in Christian theology; rationalism.

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [So called with ref. to *Neuchâtel*, in Switzerland (F., < L. *novus*, neut. *novum*, new, + *castellum*, a castle, ML. also a village); < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κώμη*, a village.] In *geol.*, a series of strata of Cretaceous age lying between the top of the Jurassic system and the Gault and taking its name from its great development in the neighborhood of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. In England this series is represented by two distinct types of strata. "In the southern counties from the Isle of Purbeck to the coast of Kent there occurs a thick series of fresh-water sands and clays termed the Wealden series. These strata pass up into a minor marine group known as the Lower Greensand. The Wealden beds form a fluviatile equivalent of the continental Neocomian formations, while the Lower Greensand represents the later marginal deposits of the Neocomian sea, which gradually usurped the place of the Wealden estuary. The second type, seen in the tract of country extending from Lincolnshire into Yorkshire, contains the deposits of deeper water forming the westward extension of an important series of marine formations which stretch for a long way into Central Europe." (*Geikie*, Text-book Geol., p. 1183.)

neocosmic (nē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κόσμος*, the universe: see *cosmos*[1], *cosmic*.] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe: specifically applied to the races of historic man.

Antediluvian men may, . . . in geology, be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Palæocosmic as distinguished from *Neocosmic*.

Dawson, Origin of World, xiii.

neocracy (nē-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *neocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; the rule or supremacy of upstarts. *Imp. Dict.*

neodamode (nē-od'a-mōd), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοδαμώδης*, lately made a citizen, or one of the *δῆμος* (at Sparta), < *νέος*, new, + *δᾶμος*, Doric form of *δῆμος*, the people, the body of citizens, + *εἶδος*, form (cf. *δημώδης*, popular).] In ancient Sparta, a person newly admitted to citizenship; a newly enfranchised helot.

neoëmbryo (nē-ō-em'bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] The earliest of the ciliated stages of a metazoan embryo, in which it is similar to a planula, a trochosphere, a pilidium, etc.

neoëmbryonic (nē-ō-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *neoembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a neoëmbryo.

Neofiber (nē-of'i-bėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Fiber*: see *Fiber*[2].] A subgenus of American meadow-mice, of the subfamily *Microtinæ*, containing a single species, *Microtus (Neofiber) alleni*, which resembles a diminutive muskrat with a round tail.

Neogæa (nē-ō-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the New World or western hemisphere, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of plants and animals: opposed to *Palæogæa*.

Neogæan (nē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Neogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Neogæa*; indigenous to or autochthonous in the New World; American.

neogamist (nē-og'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *νεόγαμος*, one lately married (< *νέος*, new, + *γαμεῖν*, marry), + *-ist*.] A person recently married. *Bailey*, 1727.

Neogene (nē'ō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *νεογενής*, new-born, < *νέος*, new, + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen*.] Newborn; later developed: an epithet sometimes applied to the later Tertiary as distinguishing it from the older Tertiary, which latter would embrace the divisions now denominated *Eocene* and *Oligocene*. This change has been advocated for the alleged reason that such a classification of the Tertiary would be more in accordance with the results of paleontological investigations than that at present generally adopted. Also *Neogenic*.

neogrammarian (nē″ō-gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *grammarian*; tr. G. *jung-grammatiker*.] An adherent of a school of students of comparative Indo-European grammar (since about 1875), who insist especially upon the importance and strictness of the laws of phonetic change.

neogrammatical (nē″ō-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *grammatical*.] Relating to the neogrammarians, or to their tenets.

neography (nē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *néographie* = Sp. *neografía*, < Gr. *νεόγραφος*, newly written, < *νέος*, new, + *γράφειν*, write.] A new system of writing or spelling.

neohellenism (nē-ō-hel'en-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Hellenism*.] A new or revived Hellenism; the body of Hellenic ideals as existing in more or less modified form in modern times; the cult of Hellenic letters and the pursuit of Hellenic ideals characterizing the Renaissance, especially in Italy.

A genuine instance of what we may call the *neohellenism* of the Renaissance. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 87.

neoid (nē'oid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νέειν*, swim, + *εἶδος*, form.] A name given by Rankine to a family of mathematical curves for water-lines of vessels, which he deduced as being those of least resistance to propulsion.

neo-Kantian (nē-ō-kan'ti-an), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Kantian*.] Pertaining to the doctrines of the followers and successors of Kant.

neokoros (nē-ok'ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *νεωκόρος*, < *νεώς*, *ναός*, a temple, + *κορεῖν*, sweep.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the guardian of a temple: in some cases merely a janitor or temple-sweeper, in others a priestly officer of much dignity, having charge of the treasures dedicated in the temple. Under the Roman imperial dominion the title was accorded by the senate to certain cities regarded as custodians of the ceremonial worship of Rome and of the emperor.

neo-Latin (nē-ō-lat'in), *a.* [= F. *néo-Latin* = Sp. Pg. It. *neolatino*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] 1. New Latin: an epithet applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin.

M. Raynouard declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo-Latin* languages: namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours; 2, the Catalonian; 3, Spanish; 4, Portuguese; 5, Italian; 6, French.

Edinburgh Rev.

2. Latin as written by authors of modern times.

neolite (nē'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, dark-green in color, owing to the presence of protoxid of iron. The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibers being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, stone (cf. *neolite*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to the period or epoch of highly finished and polished stone implements. The period so noted is a division of the "stone age," and the term is especially applicable to northwestern Europe, where there is, on the whole, a chronological advance from a time when coarser implements were used (the Paleolithic age) to one in which a much more perfect standard of workmanship prevailed (the Neolithic). See *Paleolithic*.

neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *neolog-y* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to neology.

II. *n.* One who introduces needless innovations in language or thought: specifically applied to a modern school of rationalistic interpreters of Scripture. See *neology*.

neologic (nē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *néologique* = Sp. *neológico* = Pg. It. *neologico*; < *neolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *neological*.

neological (nē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to neology; having the character of neology or neologism.

I seriously advise him [Dr. Johnson] to publish . . . a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Chesterfield*, The World, No. 32.

neologically (nē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neological manner.

neologise, *v. i.* See *neologize*.

neologism (nē-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *néologisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *neologismo*; as *neolog-y* + *-ism*.] 1. A new word or phrase, or a new use of a word.

Philologists have marked out . . . how ancient words were changed, and Norman *neologisms* introduced.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 133.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

I learnt my complement of classic French
(Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*).

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

3. A new doctrine.

neologist (nē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *néologiste* = Sp. Pg. *neologista*; as *neolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language.

A dictionary of barbarisms too might be collected from some wretched *neologists*, whose pens are now at work!

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 347.

2. Same as *neologian*.

There sprung up among the Greeks a class of speculative *neologists* and rationalizing critics, called Sophists.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., i.

neologistic (nē-ol-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *neologist* + *-ic*.] Relating to neology or neologists; neological.

neologistical (nē-ol-ō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *neologistic* + *-al*.] Same as *neologistic*.

neologize (nē-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *neologized*, ppr. *neologizing*. [< *neolog-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To introduce or use new terms, or new senses of old words.—2. To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology; introduce or adopt new theological doctrines.

Dr. Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account.

Tulloch.

Also spelled *neologise*.

neology (nē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *néologie* = Sp. *neología* = Pg. It. *neologia*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. Innovation in language; the introduction of new words or new senses of old words.

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologer is most jealous to allow.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 343.

2. The invention or introduction of new ideas or views.

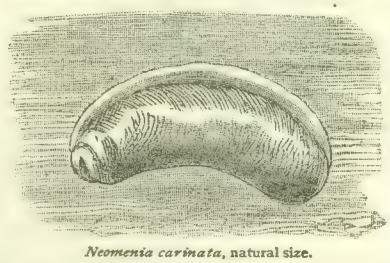
They endeavour, by a sort of *neology* of their own, to confound all ideas of right and wrong.

Boothby, On Burke, p. 266.

3. Specifically, rationalistic views in theology.

neomembrane (nē-ō-mem'brān), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *membrane*.] A false membrane.

neomenia (nē-ō-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *néoménie* = Sp. *neomenia* = Pg. It. *neomenia*, < LL. *neomenia*, < Gr. *νεομηνία*, Attic *νουμηνία*, the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, < *νέος*, new, + *μήνη*, the moon, *μήν*, a month: see *moon*[1], *month*.] 1. The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.—2. In *antiquity*, a festival held at the time of the new moon.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of animals of disputed characters and affinities, type of a family *Neomeniidæ*.



Neomenia carinata, natural size.

It has been made by Sars a group (*Teleobranchiata*) of opisthobranchiate mollusks; by Lankester a class (*Scolecomorpha*) and a superclass (*Lipoglossa*) of mollusks; by Von

Jhering a class or phylum (*Amphineura*) of worms; and by some writers an order (*Neomenioidea*) of isopleurous gastropods. *N. carinata* is a worm-like organism found on the European coast of the North Atlantic, about an inch long, shaped like a pea-pod, of a grayish color with a rosy tint at one end, covered with small spines which give it a velvety appearance, with a retractile pharynx, a many-toothed lingual ribbon, the mouth reduced to a small slit, and the gills in tufts on each side of the anus. Also called *Solenopus*.

neomenian (nē-ō-mē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Neomenia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Neomenia*, or having their characters; neomenioid.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Neomenia*.

Neomeniidæ (nē″ō-mē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neomenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, typified by the genus *Neomenia*. There is a second genus, *Proneomenia*, more elongate and vermiform. The family is also raised to ordinal rank, under the names *Neomeniæ*, *Neomeniaria*, and *Neomenioidea*.

neomenioid (nē-ō-mē′ni-oid), *a.* [< *Neomenia* + *-oid*.] Resembling the animals of the genus *Neomenia*; neomenian.

neomorphism (nē-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *morphia* + *-ism*.] A new formation; development of a new or different form. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

Neomorphus (nē-ō-môr′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μορφή*, form.] A notable genus of terrestrial cuckoos peculiar to South America, founded by Gloger in 1827. They have the bill and feet stout, the head crested, the tail long and graduated, the wings short and rounded, and the plumage of brilliant metallic hues. There are several species, about 18 inches long, as *N. geoffroyi*, *N. salvini*, and *N. rufipennis*. Also called *Cultrides*. *Pucheran*, 1851.

★**neon** (nē′on), *n.* [< Gr. *νέον*, new.] See the supplement.

neonism (nē′ō-nizm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νέος* (neuter *νέον*), new, + *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

Neonomian† (nē-ō-nō′mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*4.] **I.** *n.* One who holds that the old or Mosaic law is abolished and that the gospel is a new law. See *Neonomianism*.

One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is a *Neonomian*. *Neonomianism Unmasked* (1692), quoted in [Blunt's Dict. of Sects, p. 365.

II. *a.* Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomianism† (nē-ō-nō′mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Neonomian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith and a partial obedience are accepted in place of the perfect obedience of the old moral law. These views were held by certain British dissenters about the end of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been held also by the Hopkinsians, etc.

neonomous (nē-on′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law.] In *biol.*, having a greatly and lately modified form or structure; new-fashioned, or specialized according to recent conditions of environment: specifically applied by S. Lovén to echinoids of the spatangoid group.

neontologist (nē-on-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neontology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neontology.

neontology (nē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoölogy of extant as distinguished from extinct animals; the science of living animals: opposed to *paleontology*.

The division of zoölogy into palæontology and *neontology* is one which is, no doubt, logically defensible. *Nature*, XXXIX. 364.

neonym (nē′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A new name. *B. G. Wilder*.

neonymy (nē-on′i-mi), *n.* [As *neonym* + *-y* (cf. *synonymy*).] The coining of names. *B. G. Wilder*, Jour. Nervous Diseases, xii. (1885).

neopaganism (nē-ō-pā′gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *paganism*.] A revival or reproduction of paganism.

It [pre-Raphaelitism] has got mixed up with æstheticism, *neo-paganism*, and other such fantasies. *J. M'Carthy*, Hist. Own Times, V. 248.

neopaganize (nē-ō-pā′gan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neopaganized*, ppr. *neopaganizing*. [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *paganize*.] To imbue with a new or revived paganism. Also *neopaganise*.

neophobia (nē-ō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [= Sp. *neofobia* = Pg. *neophobia*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] Fear of novelty; abhorrence of what is new or unaccustomed; dislike of innovation.

In the student, curiosity takes the place of *neophobia*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 782.

Neophron (nē′ō-fron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεόφρων*, of childish mind or intelligence, < *νέος*, new, young, + *φρήν*, mind.] A genus of Old World vultures, technically characterized by the horizontal nostrils, and typified by the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. This celebrated bird is about 2 feet long, and when adult is white, with black primaries, and rusty-yellowish neck-hackles extending up the occiput; the head is bare, with scanty down on the throat and a few loral feathers; the bill is horn-



Egyptian Vulture, or Pharaoh's Hen (*Neophron percnopterus*).

brown; the feet are whitish, and the irides reddish. The young are blackish-brown varied with fulvous. The bird is widely distributed in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence to Persia, India, and South Africa. One of its many names is *rachamah*, used by Bruce in 1790, but subsequently applied (in the New Latin form *Racama*, to the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis*, which is a very different bird. *N. ginginianus* is a second species of the genus, closely resembling the foregoing, found in India; *N. monachus* and *N. pileatus* are both African and much alike, but quite different from the others.

neophyte (nē′ō-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néophyte* = Sp. *neófito* = Pg. *neophyto* = It. *neofito*, < eccles. L. *neophytus* (in inscrip. also *neofitus*), < Gr. *νεόφυτος*, newly planted, a convert, < *νέος*, new, + *φυτός*, verbal adj. of *φύειν*, produce, bring forth, *φύεσθαι*, grow, come into being.] **I.** *a.* Newly entered on some state; having the character of a novice.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *n.* **1.** A new convert; one newly initiated. Specifically—(*a*) In the *primitive church*, one newly baptized. These formed a distinct class in the church; at first, because of the reference in 1 Tim. iii. 6 to a novice, they were regarded as unfit for ecclesiastical office.

After immersion [in baptism in the ancient church] the *neophyte* partook of milk and honey, to show that he was now the recipient of the gifts of God's grace. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 351.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a converted heathen, heretic, etc. (*c*) Occasionally in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a novice.

2. A tiro; a beginner in learning.

Jorevin reports that in Charles the Second's time, in Worcestershire, . . . the children were sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies whilst they all smoked — he teaching the *neophytes*. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 207.

=Syn. 1. *Proselyte*, *Apostate*, etc. See *convert*.

neophytism (nē′ō-fī-tizm), *n.* [< *neophyte* + *-ism*.] The condition of a neophyte or novice.

neoplasm (nē′ō-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] A new growth or true tumor; a morbid growth more or less distinct histologically from the tissue in which it occurs.

★**neoplastic** (nē-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεόπλαστος*, newly formed, < *νέος*, new, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neoplasm; newly formed.

Neoplatonic (nē″ō-plā-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonic*.] Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonically (nē″ō-plā-ton′i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with Neoplatonism; in the manner of the Neoplatonists.

The *Neoplatonically* conceived Fons Vitæ of the Jew Gebirol. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 429.

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-nish′an), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonician*.] Same as *Neoplatonist*. [Rare.]

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā′tō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonism*.] A system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the third century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy of Philo, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the sixth century.

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā′tō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonist*.] A believer in the doctrines or principles of Neoplatonism.

Neopus (nē-ō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεωπός*, young-looking, < *νέος*, new, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face.] An East Indian genus of hawks having the tarsi feathered to the toes, the outer toe reduced, the claw of the inner enormous, and all the claws little curved; the kite-eagles. *N. malayensis* is the only species.

Neopythagorean (nē″ō-pi-thag-ō-rē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Pythagorean*.] Belonging to the doctrines of the later philosophers calling themselves Pythagoreans, after that school had ceased to exist. The Neopythagoreans flourished chiefly in the first century B. C. and the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

neorama (nē-ō-rä′mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ναός*, Attic *νεώς*, a temple, + *ὅραμα*, that which is seen, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed. *Imp. Dict.*

Neosorex (nē-ō-sō′reks), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1857), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *sorex*, a shrew-mouse.] A genus of aquatic fringe-footed American shrews, with 32 teeth, long close-haired tail, and the feet not webbed. The type is *N. navigator*, from the Pacific United States; the best-known species is *N. palustris*. It is generally considered as merely a subgenus.

neossine (nē-os′in), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοσσιά*, a nest, < *νεοσσός*, a young bird, a nestling, < *νέος*, young: see *new*.] The substance of which edible bird's-nests are partly composed; the inspissated saliva of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*.

neossology (nē-o-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοσσός*, a young bird (see *neossine*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of young birds; that part of ornithology which relates to incubation, rearing of the young, etc. Compare *caliology*.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néoterique* = Sp. *neotérico* = Pg. It. *neoterico*, < LL. *neotericus*, < Gr. *νεωτερικός*, youthful, natural to a youth, < *νεώτερος*, younger, newer, compar. of *νέος*, young, new: see *new*.] **I.** *a.* New; recent in origin; modern.

The *neoterick* astronomy hath found spots in the sun. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

Among the educated, and, in especial, among the most highly educated, the same sort of feeling [rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike] with regard to *neoteric* expressions seems to be sedulously instilled. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 99.

II. *n.* A modern.

How much mistaken both the philosophers of old and later *neoterics* have been, their own ignorance makes manifest. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

neoterical (nē-ō-ter′i-kạl), *a.* [< *neoteric* + *-al*.] Same as *neoteric*.

neoterism (nē-ot′ẹ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεωτερισμός*, an innovation, < *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate: see *neoterize*.] 1. Innovation; specifically, the introduction of new words or phrases into a language; neologism. —2. A word or phrase so introduced; a neologism.

neoterist (nē-ot′ẹ-rist), *n.* [< *neoter(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who invents new words or expressions; an innovator in language; a neologist.

neoteristic (nē-ot-ẹ-ris′tik), *a.* [< *neoterist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterism or neoterists.

neoterize (nē-ot′ẹ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *neoterized*, ppr. *neoterizing*. [< Gr. *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate, < *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος*, young, new: see *neoteric*.] To innovate; specifically, to coin new words or phrases; neologize.

Our scientists, since they *neoterize*, would find their account in entertaining a few consulting philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., [p. 175, note.

Neotoma (nē-ot′ō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of very large sigmodont *Murinæ*



Florida Wood-rat (*Neotoma floridana*).

peculiar to North America; the wood-rats. They have thick soft fur, a long tail either scant-haired or bushy, pointed mobile snout, large full eyes, large rounded ears, the fore feet with four perfect clawed digits and rudimentary thumb, and the hind feet five-toed. *N. floridana* is the common wood-rat of the southern United States. It has white paws and under parts, and is nine inches in length, with a tail about six inches long. *N. fuscipes* is the black-footed wood-rat of California. *N. ferruginea* is a reddish Mexican species. *N. cinerea* is a very large bushy-tailed wood-rat which inhabits the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west.

neotome (nē'ō-tōm), *n.* A sigmodont rat of the genus *Neotoma*. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Neotragus (nē-ot'ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of pygmy antelopes of Africa; the steinboks. It includes the smallest representatives of the group, as the common steinbok (*N. tragulus*), the gray steinbok (*N. melanotos*), and the madoqua (*N. madoqua*). The genus was established by Hamilton Smith. It has been used with different limits, and *Nesotragus* is synonymous.

Neotropical (nē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *tropical*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to that division of the New World which is not Nearctic: specifically applied by Sclater to one of six prime divisions of the earth's surface, and including all of America which is south of the Nearctic region.

Neottia (nē-ot'i-a), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the interwoven fibers of the roots of the plants; < Gr. *νεοσσιά*, Attic *νεοττιά*, a nest of young birds, a nest: see *neossine*.] A genus of orchids, type of the tribe *Neottieæ*, belonging to the subtribe *Spiranthea*, and known by the long column and leafless habit. There are 3 species, of northern Asia and Europe, supposed parasites, bearing a raceme of short-pediceled flowers on a short stem covered with sheaths and proceeding from a dense cluster of short fleshy roots. *N. Nidus-avis* is the bird's-nest orchis. It has also been called *goosenest*. See *bird's-nest*, 1.

Neottieæ (nē-o-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1826), < *Neottia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*, known by the separate and parallel anther-cells and granular pollen. It includes 13 subtribes and 92 genera. They are generally terrestrial, with thickened rootstocks or tubers, but without bulbous stems. Of this tribe *Gyrostachis*, *Peramium*, *Arethusa*, *Limodorum*, and *Pogonia* are well-known orchids of the northern United States, and *Vanilla* an important tropical genus.

neovolcanic (nē"ō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* A term used by Rosenbusch to designate the modern volcanic rocks, or those more recent than the Cretaceous, while those older than this are called by him *paleovolcanic*. The older eruptive rocks have as a rule undergone a larger amount of alteration (see *metamorphism*) than the more recent, but this affords no reliable criterion for a general classification.

Neozoic (nē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ζωή*, life.] A designation suggested by Edward Forbes, for that division of the geological series which includes the Mesozoic and Tertiary. The entire sequence of geological fossiliferous rocks would be divided into Paleozoic and Neozoic. With some authors equivalent to *Tertiary* + *Quaternary*.

nep[1] (nep), *n.* [Also dial. *nip*; < ME. *neppe*, *nepte*, *nept*, < AS. *nepte*, *nefte* = MD. *nepte*, *neppe*, *nep*, D. *neppe* = G. *nept* = OF. *nepte* = It. *neputa*, dim. *nepitella*, catnip, < L. *nepeta*, ML. also *nepita*, Italian catmint: see *Nepeta*. Hence, in comp., **catnep*, now *catnip*.] The catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.—**Wild nep**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

nep[2] (nep), *n.* A variant of *neep*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

nep[3] (nep), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nap*[4] for *knap*[2].] A knob, swelling, protuberance, or knot which exists in imperfect cotton-fibers as a result either of unsymmetrical growth or of operations (principally ginning) to which the cotton is subjected preparatory to carding or combing.

nep[3] (nep), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nepped*, ppr. *nepping*. [< *nep*[3], *n.*] To form knots, knobs, or protuberances in (cotton-fibers) during the processes of ginning, opening, etc., preparatory to carding and combing.

Nepa (nē'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Nepidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748; the water-scorpions. They are related to *Ranatra*, but are easily distinguished by the broad flat body and less raptorial fore tarsi. The genus is wide-spread, though only one species occurs in Europe and one in the United States. All are aquatic and predaceous. The common water scorpion of Europe, *N. cinerea* is a large bug, an inch long, of an elliptical form; *N. apiculata* is a similar but smaller one found in the United States.

Nepāl aconite, laburnum, paper, etc. See *aconite*, etc.

Nepaulese (ne-pâ-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nepaul* (*Nepāl*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepāl (Nepal, or Nepaul), an independent state in the Himalayas, north of Hindustan and south of Tibet.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Nepāl.

nepe[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *neap*[1].

nepe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neep*[2].

Nepenthaceæ (nē-pen-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Nepenthes* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with numerous ovules in the ovary-cells, dicœcious flowers, and fleshy albumen, consisting of the single genus *Nepenthes*.

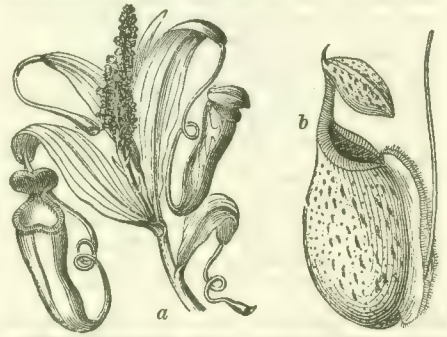
nepenthe (nē-pen'thē), *n.* [Pronounced as if L.; but the L. form is *nepenthes*: see *nepenthes*.] Same as *nepenthes*, 1.

> *Nepenthe* is a drincke of soverayne grace,
> Devized by the Gods, for to asswage
> Harts grief, and bitter gall away to chace.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.
>
> Or else *Nepenthe*, enemy to sadness,
> Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.
>
> Quaff, oh, quaff this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost Lenore!
> *Poe*, The Raven.
>
> Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the dews of *nepenthe*.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

nepenthes (nē-pen'thēz), *n.* [Cf. F. *népenthès* = Pg. *nepenthes* = D. *nepent* = G. *nepenthe*; < L. *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect; < Gr. *νηπενθής*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow; applied in the Odyssey to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; as a noun, *νηπενθές*, neut. (sc. *φαρμακόν*); < *νη-* priv., not, + *πένθος*, grief, sadness.] **1.** A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

> Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 675.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of pitcher-plants, of about 40 species, and constituting the family *Nepenthaceæ*, found especially in the Malay archipelago. They are somewhat shrubby leaf-climbers, with the prolonged mid-

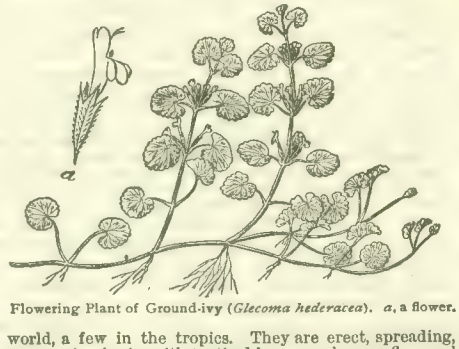


a, Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*); *b*, the Pitcher of *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*.

ribs of many of the leaves transformed into pitchers, closed in the bud by a lid, glandular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. Their flowers are small and greenish, in racemes, followed by somewhat cubical capsules. See *pitcher-plant*.

Neperian, *a.* Same as *Napierian*.

Nepeta (nep'e-tä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *nepeta*, catmint, catnip: see *nep*[1].] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Nepeteæ*, known by the tubular calyx and anther-cells diverging or divaricate. There are about 150 species, widely scattered in the northern parts of the old



Flowering Plant of Ground-ivy (*Glecoma hederacea*). *a*, a flower.

world, a few in the tropics. They are erect, spreading, or creeping herbs with toothed leaves and many-flowered whorls of bluish or white flowers. One species is very common, *N. Cataria*, the catmint. *Glecoma hederacea*, the ground-ivy, has been referred to this genus.

Nepeteæ (nē-pet'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1834), < *Nepeta* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nepeta*. It is known by the usually fifteen-nerved calyx and the superior stamens longer than the lower pair. It contains 13 genera and about 230 species.

nephalism (nef'a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νηφαλισμός*, soberness, < *νηφάλιος*, sober, < *νήφειν*, be sober.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquors; total abstinence; teetotalism.

> Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance and Disease without the corresponding explanation, and had been misunderstood as implying that *nephalism* was more fatal than tippling. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 702.

nephalist (nef'a-list), *n.* [< *nephal-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates nephalism, or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaler.

nephela (nef'e-lä), *n.*; pl. *nephelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a disease of the eyes, = L. *nebula*, a cloud: see *nebula*, *nebule*.] A white spot on the cornea.

nephele (nef'e-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the outermost eucharistic veil: same as *aër*[1], 7.

nephelin, nepheline (nef'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring in glassy white or yellowish hexagonal crystals or grains in volcanic rocks, as on Monte Somma, Vesuvius (the variety sommite), and also in masses with greasy luster and a dark greenish or reddish color (the variety elæolite). It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. Also *nephelite*.

nephelin-basalt (nef'e-lin-ba-sâlt"), *n.* In *petrog.*, a basalt in which nephelin replaces plagioclase feldspar. The rock consists essentially of augite, olivin, nephelin, and magnetite or ilmenite. It is closely related to nephelinite, which contains no olivin; to nephelin-tephrite, which has plagioclase but no olivin; and to nephelin-basanite, containing both plagioclase and olivin. It frequently grades into basalts characterized by leucite, nosean, hauyne, melitite, etc. It is one of the most basic of igneous rocks and often contains but little nephelin, in such cases approaching limburgite in composition.

nephelinic (nef-e-lin'ik), *a.* [< *nephelin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nephelin: as, a *nephelinic* tephrite.

nephelinite (nef'e-lin-īt), *n.* [< *nephelin* + *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, a basaltic rock consisting essentially of augite, nephelin, and magnetite or ilmenite. It differs from nephelin-basalt in the absence of olivin.

nephelinitoid (nef-e-lin'i-toid), *a.* In *petrog.*, a term applied by Bořicky to nephelin-basalts of Bohemia in which the substance supposed to be nephelin was not of the usual crystal form, leaving its identity in doubt. Applied also to the questionable substance itself. Not much used in America.

nephelin-rock (nef'e-lin-rok), *n.* A volcanic rock closely allied to the basalts in character, but in which nephelin takes the place of feldspar either wholly or in large part. Nephelin-rocks are almost exclusively of neovolcanic age. See *nephelin-basalt* and *nephelin-tephrite*.

nephelin-tephrite (nef'e-lin-tef"rīt), *n.* In *petrog.*, that variety of basaltic volcanic rock called 'tephrite' which is characterized by the presence of nephelin in the place of plagioclase feldspar. This very basic rock is closely related to nephelin-basalt. See *tephrite*.

nephelite (nef'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelin*.

Nephelium (nē-fē'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *nephelion*, a kind of plant, < Gr. *νεφέλιον*, a little cloud, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Nephelieæ*, known by the regular cup-shaped five-toothed calyx, indehiscent warty fruit, and long projecting stamens. There are about 22 species, mostly of the East Indies, some, yielding delicious fruits, of China and the Indian archipelago. They bear axillary and terminal panicles of many small flowers, alternate evergreen abruptly pinnate leaves of a beautiful pink when young, and roundish fruit with an areolated crust partly filled within by a sweet edible pulp inclosing the bitter shining seed. See *rambutan*.

Nephelococcygia (nef"e-lō-kok-sij'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *Νεφελοκοκκυγία*, 'Cloud Cuckoo-town' (see def.), < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo.] In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds," an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Philistine Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence, in literary allusion, cloudland; fools' paradise.

As respects the New England settlers, however visionary some of their religious tenets may have been, their political ideas savored of the reality, and it was no *Nephelococcygia* of which they drew the plan, but of a commonwealth whose foundation was to rest on solid and familiar earth.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

nepheloid (nef′e-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *νεφελοειδής*, cloud-like, cloudy, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *med.*, cloudy; turbid, as urine.

nephelometer (nef-e-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A proposed instrument which will make a continuous record of the proportion of cloudiness of the sky. No such instrument has yet been constructed.

It bears about the same relations to the *nephelometer* which we should have that the sun-dial bears to the clock.
Amer. Meteorological Jour., I. 4.

nepheloscope (nef′e-lō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus devised by Espy for illustrating the formation of cloud.

nephelosphere (nef′e-lō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] An envelop or atmosphere of cloud surrounding the earth or any heavenly body.

It [water mist] gathers into a vaporous envelope, constituting a true atmosphere or *nephelosphere*.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 543.

nephew (nev′ū or nef′ū), *n.* [Formerly also *nevew*, dial. *nevy*; < ME. *nephewe*, *nephoy*, *nevew*, *nevow*, *neveu*, *nevw*, *nevo*, < AF. *nevu*, OF. *neveu*, *nevo*, *nevod*, *neud*, F. *neveu* (> Sw. *nevö* = Dan. *neveu*) = Pr. *nebot*, *neps*, *nebs* = Sp. *nieto* = Pg. *neto* = It. *nepote*, *nipote*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), m., a son's or daughter's son, a grandson (also f., a granddaughter), later also a brother's or sister's son, a nephew, in general a descendant; = Skt. *napāt*, a grandson, son, descendant, = Gr. *νέποδες*, pl., children (a rare word, applied by Homer to seals, *νέποδες καλῆς Ἁλοσύνης*, 'children of fair Amphitrite,' whence applied by later poets to water-animals generally), = (with loss of the final consonant of the stem) OHG. *nevo*, *nefo*, MHG. *neve*, G. *neffe*, sister's son, rarely brother's son, also uncle, and in general 'kinsman,' = MLG. *neve*, LG. *neve* = OFries. *neva* = D. *neef*, grandson, nephew, cousin, = Icel. *nefi*, kinsman, = AS. *nefa* = ME. *neve*, grandson, nephew. Usually explained from the L., as < *ne-*, not, + *potis*, strong; but this does not hold for the other forms. The application, as with all other terms denoting relationship beyond the first degree, formerly varied ('grandson,' 'nephew,' 'cousin,' 'kinsman,' etc.); its final exclusive use for 'nephew' instead of 'grandson' is prob. due in part to the fact that, by reason of the great difference in age, a person has comparatively little to do with his grandsons, if he has any, while nephews are proverbially present and attentive, if their uncle is of any importance. The pron. nef′ū, common in the United States, is not original, but conforms to the irreg. later spelling *nephew*, *ph* being always pronounced as *f* except in this word and in *Stephen* (Middle English *Steven*).]

1†. A grandson; sometimes, a more remote lineal descendant.

His [Jove's] blynde *nevew* Cupido.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 617.

Their eldest sonnes also, that succeeded them, were called Ioues; and their *nephews* or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place, Hercules.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, ix.

He is by several descents the *nephew* of Hugo Grotius [died 1645].
Johnson, to Dr. Vyse, July 9, 1777 (in Boswell).

2†. A cousin.

Henry the Fourth, grandfather to this king,
Deposed his *nephew* Richard, Edward's son,
The first begotten, and the lawful heir
Of Edward king, the third of that descent.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 64.

3. The son of one's brother or sister. This is now the usual meaning. Sometimes, in the interpretation of wills, the word is understood as including also 'grand-nephew.'

As thei rode in soche maner thei mette fyve childeren that be youre *neuewes*. . . . These . . . be youre suster sones. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 230.

The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the *nephew*; though the *nephew*, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

4. The illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic. [Euphem.]

Nephila (nef′i-lą), *n.* [NL. (?), irreg. < Gr. *νεῖν*, spin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of spinning-spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a long cylindrical abdomen. *N. plumipes* is well known and abundant in the southern United States. *Leach*, 1815.

nephological (nef-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *nephology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to nephology; relating to clouds or cloudiness.

But at no time was it observed that the *nephelogical* [read *nephological*] state of the atmosphere overhead or the prevalence of fog banks gave rise to anything like an aërial echo. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

nephology (ne-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of meteorology which treats of clouds.

nephoscope (nef′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in determining the apparent velocity and the direction of motion of clouds. It usually consists of a horizontal mirror, with compass-points or degrees drawn on the mirror or on the surrounding frame, together with an adjustable sighting-piece placed at various positions above the mirror. The sighting-piece serves as a fixed point for viewing the cloud-image as it moves away from the center of the mirror, upon which point the image is initially adjusted.

nephralgia (nef-ral′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the kidneys; renal neuralgia.

nephralgic (nef-ral′jik), *a.* [< *nephralg-ia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with nephralgia.

nephralgy (nef-ral′ji), *n.* [< NL. *nephralgia*, q. v.] Same as *nephralgia*.

nephrectomy (nef-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of a kidney.

nephridial (nef-rid′i-ąl), *a.* [< *nephridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nephridia: as, a *nephridial* organ or function.

Each of the eight setæ often appeared to have a *nephridial* tuft specially related to it.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 397.

I should be glad to draw attention to the, in some ways, still more interesting features of the *nephridial* system in Megascolides australis. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 197.

nephridion (nef-rid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *nephridia* (-ą). Same as *nephridium*.

nephridium (nef-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *nephridia* (-ą). [NL., dim. of Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney: see *neer*[2].] A simple renal organ, or an element in the composition of a renal organ, consisting of a tube or channel which puts the body-cavity or cœlom into communication with the exterior, either directly or through a renal duct. Nephridia are widely distributed throughout the animal kingdom, and the renal organs of vertebrates are shown, by their development, to be aggregations of modified nephridia. Nephridia are often converted into generative ducts, as in anneli ls and vertebrates.

The renal organs, *nephridia*, or organs of Bojanus . . . are always present [in mollusks]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 251.

nephrite (nef′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρίτης*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *νεφρός*, a kidney: see *neer*[2].] A tough compact variety of amphibole (tremolite or actinolite), of a leek-green color, often found in rolled pieces; jade. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. See *jade*[2].

nephritic (nef-rit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néphrétique* = Sp. *nefrítico* = Pg. *nephritico* = It. *nefritico*, < LL. *nephriticus* = Gr. *νεφριτικός*, affected with nephritis, < *νεφρῖτις*, nephritis: see *nephritis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *nephritic* disease.

The balsam of Peru obtained by boiling wood and scumming the decoction . . . [is] a very valuable medicine and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritic* pains, nervous colics and obstructions.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 62.

2. Pertaining to or affected with nephritis: as, a *nephritic* patient.

The diet of *nephritic* . . . persons . . . ought to be . . . opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. 2. § 16.

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general: as, a *nephritic* medicine.—**4.** Of the nature of nephrite or jade.—**Nephritic colic**, renal colic; pain due to the passage of a calculus from the kidney.—**Nephritic retinitis**, retinitis dependent on nephritis.—**Nephritic stone.** Same as *nephrite*.—**Nephritic tree**, a small leguminous tree of the West Indies, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.—**Nephritic wood**, the lignum nephriticum of old pharmacologists—a wood, supposed to be that of the horseradish-tree, which has been used in decoction for affections of the kidneys, etc.

II. *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritical (nef-rit′i-kąl), *a.* [< *nephritic* + *-al*.] Same as *nephritic*.

nephritis (nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *nephritis* = Gr. *νεφρῖτις*, a disease of the kidneys, fem. of *νεφρίτης*, pertaining to the kidneys: see *nephrite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's disease*, under *disease*.—**Amyloid nephritis**, the presence of lardacein in the renal tissues.—**Desquamative nephritis.** See *desquamative*.—**Diffuse nephritis**, inflammation involving both epithelial and connective-tissue elements of the kidney.—**Hemorrhagic nephritis**, nephritis with hemorrhages into the substance of the kidney.—**Interstitial nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the interstitial connective tissue of the kidney. It produces contracted kidney.—**Nephritis gravidarum**, nephritis developing in pregnant women without antecedent renal disease.—**Parenchymatous nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the epithelium of the uriniferous tubules.—**Suppurative nephritis**, inflammation of the kidney resulting in the formation of abscesses. It never is a part of Bright's disease, but may occur in pyemia, ulcerative endocarditis, pyclitis (see *pyclonephritis*), and more rarely in dysentery and actinomycosis; also, of course, from direct wounds of the kidney.

nephrocele (nef′rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the kidney.

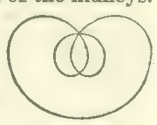
nephrodinic (nef-rō-din′ik), *a.* [< *nephr(idia)* + *(por)odinic*.] Porodinic by means of nephridia, as a mollusk; having nephrogonaducts which discharge the genital products. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

Nephrodium (nef-rō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), < Gr. *νεφρώδης*, *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney: see *nephroid*.] A cosmopolitan generic aggregate of polypodiaceous dryopteroid ferns, variously delimited by pteridologists of the last century. Properly the equivalent of the genus *Dryopteris* (Adanson, 1763), founded upon the same generic type, viz., the historic free-veined male-fern, or Filix-mas of the old herbalists.

nephrogonaduct (nef-rō-gon′ą-dukt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + E. *gonaduct*.] The nephridium of a mollusk when it serves as a gonaduct. See *idiogonaduct*.

nephrography (nef-rog′rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, mark, draw.] In *anat.*, a description of the kidneys.

nephroid (nef′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney, < *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Kidney-shaped; reniform; in *bot.*, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*.


Nephroid.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order with one triple and one single crunode, the polar equation being

$$r = a(1 + 2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\theta).$$

Nephrolepis (nef-rol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1834), so called from the reniform indusia; < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Davallieæ*, having pinnate fronds with the pinnæ articulated at the base and often very deciduous in the dried plant. The veins are all free, and the sori arise from the apex of the upper branch of a vein, and are covered with a reniform or roundish indusium. The genus is tropical or subtropical, and contains about 10 species, of which 2 are found in Florida.

nephrolithiasis (nef″rō-li-thī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λιθίασις*, stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] The formation of calculi in the substance or in the pelvis of the kidney.

nephrolithic (nef-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *med.*, relating to calculus in the kidney.

nephrolithotomy (nef″rō-li-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the removal of a calculus from the kidney by an incision.

nephrologist (nef-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *nephrolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in nephrology.

nephrology (nef-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the kidney.

Nephropneusta (nef-rop-nūs′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropods, equivalent to the *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, containing the land-snails and -slugs, which are thus contrasted with the *Branchiopneusta* or *Basommatophora*, including the aquatic snails: so called on the ground that the respiratory sac is morphologically a kind of urinary bladder.

nephropneustan (nef-rop-nūs′tan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having lungs of the nature of kidneys; pertaining to the *Nephropneusta*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A pulmonate gastropod of the superfamily *Nephropneusta*.

Nephrops (nef′rops), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans of the family *Homaridæ*: so called from the nephroid eyes. *N. norvegicus*, known as the Norway lobster, is found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and has commercial value.

nephrorrhagia (nef-rō-rā′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Renal hemorrhage.

nephrorrhaphy (nef-ror′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The stitching of a (movable) kidney to the lumbar abdominal parietes.

nephrostoma (nef-ros′tō-mă), *n.*; pl. *nephrostomata* (nef-ros-tō′ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of the ciliated infundibular orifices of a primitive kidney. See *pronephron*.

nephrostome (nef′rō-stōm), *n.* Same as *nephrostoma*.

nephrostomous (nef-ros′tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nephrostoma.

nephrotomy (nef-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of incising the kidney, as for the extraction of a calculus.

nephrozymose (nef-rō-zī′mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *zymose*.] A diastatic ferment occurring in urine.

Nephthyidæ (nef-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nephthys*. They have similar rings, a very large proboscis, and the branchiæ in the form of a sickle-shaped process between the foliaceous lobes of the legs. They live chiefly in the sand of the sea-shore.

Nephthys (nef′this), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nephthyidæ*. *N. cæca* is a British species, the white-rag worm, also known as the *lurg* and the *hairybait*.

Nepidæ (nep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1818), < *Nepa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic heteropterous insects of the order *Hemiptera*, typified by the genus *Nepa;* the water-scorpions. They have a flattened elliptical or oval form, and ambulatory as well as natatory legs, with the fore femora enlarged and channeled to receive the fore tibiæ and tarsi, which fold into them. The abdomen ends in a pair of channeled stylets which unite to form a respiratory tube. The narrow head bears prominent eyes, and the membranous and corious parts of the wing-covers are well distinguished. Three genera are recognized.

ne plus ultra (nē plus ul′trä). [L., no further: *ne*, no, not; *plus* (compar. of *multus*), more; *ultra*, beyond.] Not (anything) more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; completeness; perfection.

nepos, *n.* See *nepus*.

nepotal (nep′ō-tal), *a.* [< L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*.] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. *Gentleman's Mag.*

nepotic (nē-pot′ik), *a.* [< L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*. Cf. *nepotism*.] Of or belonging to nepotism; practising or displaying nepotism.

> The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff. *Milman.*

nepotious (nē-pō′shus), *a.* [< L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nepotal*, etc.] Overfond of nephews and other relatives; nepotic.

> We may use the epithet *nepotious* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doting, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove; he was a *nepotious* uncle.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, x. (*Davies.*)

nepotism (nep′ō-tizm), *n.* [= F. *népotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *nepotismo*, < NL. *nepotismus*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*.] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit. The word was invented to characterize a propensity of the popes and other high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favors to nephews or relatives.

> To this humour of *Nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour. *Addison.*

nepotist (nep′ō-tist), *n.* [< *nepot-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises nepotism.

> Were they to submit . . . to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists?* . . . The real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Archd. Singleton. (*Davies.*)

neppy (nep′i), *a.* [< *nep*[3] + *-y*[1].] Nepped, as cotton-fiber. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 748.

neptet. *n.* A Middle English form of *nep*[1].

Nepticula (nep-tik′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Von Heyden, 1842), < LL. *nepticula*, granddaughter, dim. of *neptis*, a granddaughter: see *niece*.] A genus of microlepidopterous moths, giving name to the family *Nepticulidæ*. There are several species, as *N. aurella*, *N. splendissima*, and *N. microtheriella*, all among the smallest of the tineids. The larvæ, as far as known, are all leaf-miners.

Nepticulidæ (nep-ti-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nepticula* + *-idæ*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Nepticula*.

Neptune (nep′tūn), *n.* [= F. *Neptune* = Sp. Pg. *Neptuno* = It. *Nettuno*, < L. *Neptunus*, a sea-god: see def.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.

2. Figuratively, the ocean.

> Ye that on the sands with printless foot
> Do chase the ebbing *Neptune*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 35.

3. In *her.*, same as *Triton*.—4. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in eighty-four years, was discovered in 1781; but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the eighteenth century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations of Uranus could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following twenty years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find where it could be was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned the boundaries of a not very large region within which the unknown planet might be. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the planet Neptune August 4th and 12th, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet; while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune September 23d, 1846. The orbit of the new planet, having been determined from direct observations, was found to differ excessively from the predictions in all its elements; so much so that Leverrier declared these elements "incompatible with the nature of the irregular perturbations of Uranus." The distance from the sun was 30 times instead of 36 times that of the earth, as predicted; and the orbit, instead of being more elliptical than that of any planet except Mercury, was in fact the most circular of all. When Neptune was discovered by Dr. Galle it was only 1° from the predicted place. The inaccuracy of the calculated elements led Peirce to call its discovery "hardly more than a happy accident"; but other astronomers dissent, since the methods used would give approximately the planet's *direction from the earth*, which alone is needed to guide the search. A satellite to Neptune was detected in October, 1846, by Lassell. Its period of revolution is 5 days, 21 hours, and 2.7 minutes, and its maximum elongation 18″. The mass of Neptune, having been calculated from these data, was found to be $\frac{1}{19^{1}\!/_{000}}$ that of the sun, against predicted values nearly twice as great. With the mass so ascertained, the perturbing action upon Uranus was calculated, and found to satisfy the observations of that planet much better than either Leverrier's or Adams's hypothesis had done. This was because the real action of Neptune upon the orbit of Uranus was of a different kind from what it had been assumed to be, those terms of the mathematical expressions which had been assumed to be the principal ones being really insignificant, and those which had been neglected as insignificant being really the controlling ones. The name *Neptune* was conferred by Encke, Leverrier having signified that he wished it called by his own name. The diameter of Neptune is 37,000 miles. Its distance from the sun is about 2,800,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution about 164 years.—**Neptune's horse**, a fish of the family *Hippocampidæ;* a sea-horse.—**Neptune's ruffles**, a retepore.—**Neptune's spoonworm**, a gephyrean, *Thalassema neptuni*.

Neptunian (nep-tū′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Neptunius*, pertaining to Neptune, marine, < *Neptunus*, Neptune: see *Neptune*.] 1. Pertaining to Neptune, the god of the sea, or to the ocean or sea itself.—2. In *geol.*, formed by water or in its presence. The word is used especially to designate an aqueous origin of certain formations, now generally admitted to be volcanic, but which according to the views of Werner were deposited from water. (See *Huttonian* and *Wernerian*.) A most violent discussion in regard to this subject was carried on, during the latter third of the eighteenth century, by geologists and theologians.

Neptunist (nep′tūn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Neptune* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A navigator; a seaman.

> Let the brave enginer, fine Daedalist, skilful *Neptunist*, marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercuriall occupationer . . . be respected. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

2. In *geol.*, an advocate of or believer in the Neptunian theory; an opponent of the Vulcanists.

> Whenever a zealous *Neptunist* wished to draw the old man [Desmarest] into an argument, he was satisfied with replying "Go and see."
> *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (ed. 1835), I. 87.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or advocating the Neptunian theory.

> For the untenable *Neptunist* hypothesis, asserting a once-universal aqueous action unlike the present, Hutton substituted an aqueous action, marine and fluviatile, continuously operating as we now see it, antagonized by a periodic igneous action.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 227.

nepus (nē′pus), *n.* [Also *nepos*, *nipos;* perhaps < *nip*, or some similar form (cf. Sw. *knapp*, narrow, scanty; E. *neap*[1], in orig. sense 'scanty'), + *house* (ME. *hus*, etc.). For the second element, cf. the surnames *Backus*, *Bellows* (*Bellus*), reduced from *bakehouse* and *bellhouse*.] A gable (?). [Scotch.]

> In the title-deeds of an old property in St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, now occupied as an hotel called "His Lordship's Larder," reference is made to the garret room, 10 feet square, in the middle or *nepos* of the storey.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 65.

nepus-gable (nē′pus-gā″bl), *n.* A middle gable (?). [Scotch.]

> There being then no ronns to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus-gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout.
> *Galt*, The Provost, p. 201. (*Jamieson.*)

ner†, nere[1]**†,** *a.* Nearer. *Chaucer.*

nere[2]**†,** *adv., prep.,* and *a.* A Middle English form of *near*[1].

nere[3]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *neer*[2].

nere[4]**†.** A Middle English contraction of *ne were*, were not.

nere[5]**†,** *adv.* An obsolete contracted form of *never*.

Nereid (nē′rē-id), *n.* [< L. *Nereïs* (*Nereïd-*) = Gr. *Νηρείς* (*Νηρειδ-*), a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, < *Νηρεύς*, Nereus, a sea-god, < *νηρός*, wet.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other seamonsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines, harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

> Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereides*,
> So many mermaids, tended her.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 211.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a sea-centiped; an errant marine worm of the family *Nereidæ;* in a wider sense, a marine annelid: applicable to nearly all of the polychætous worms.—3†. [*l. c.*] Some ocean organism that shines by night. See the quotation under *noctilucous*. *Pennant.*

Nereidæ (nē-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nereis* + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nereis*. They have similar rings, a large proboscis, and the branchiæ obsolete or much reduced and combined with the lobes of the legs. The species live mostly along the sea-shore.

Nereides (nē-rē′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nereis*.] A family of worms, essentially the same as *Nereidæ*.

nereidian (nē-rē-id′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nereid* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a nereid; pertaining to the *Nereidæ*, or having their characters; nereidous.

II. *n.* A nereid, or sea-worm of the family *Nereidæ*.

nereidous (nē′rē-id-us), *a.* Same as *nereidian*. ★*Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 259.

Nereis (nē′rē-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nereïs*, a Nereid: see *Nereid*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Nereidæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude for nearly all of the nereids or errant marine annelids. *N. pelagica* is a well-known sea-worm of both coasts of the Atlantic. *N. virens* is a large New England species from 18 to 20 inches long, known as the *chainworm*.



Bait-worm (*Nereis pelagica*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806.—3. In *bot.*, a systematic account of the algæ or seaweeds of a locality or country: as, the *Nereis* Boreali-Americana, by Harvey.

nereite (nē′rē-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Nereites*, < L. *Nereïs*, a Nereid (see *Nereid*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil trail supposed to have been made by a nereid or a related annelid; a member of a genus *Nereites* of Paleozoic age.

Nereites (nē-rē-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *nereite*.] A generic name of nereites.

> As regards the surface-tracks and trails of Errant Annelides, much difference of opinion exists, and the whole subject is shrouded in obscurity. . . . A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at.
> *H. A. Nicholson*, Man. of Palæontology, xiii.

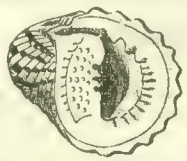
Nereocystis (nē″rē-ō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Νηρεύς*, a sea-god (see *Nereid*), + *κύστις*, a bag, a bladder.] A gigantic seaweed of the family *Laminariaceæ*, having a simple filiform stem, sometimes several hundred feet in length, terminating in a huge club-shaped or spherical bladder, from which springs a tuft of dichotomously dividing fronds. *N. priapus*, the only species, is found on the northwestern coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, where by its tangled stems it fre-

quently forms floating islands upon which the sea-otters rest. It is there called *bladder-kelp*. See *kelp*[2].

nerft, *n.* A Middle English form of *nerve*. *Chaucer*.

Nerine (nē-rī′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nerine*, a Nereid, < *Nereus*, Nereus: see *Nereid*.] Herbert's name (1820) for *Imhofia*, a genus of ornamental flowering bulbs of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, known by the versatile anthers, many biseriate ovules in each cell, filaments dilated at the base, and thong-like leaves. There are about 9 species, all South African, producing a stout scape with an umbel of large scarlet, pink, or rose-colored flowers. *Imhofia Sarniensis*, the Guernsey lily, has been cultivated in Europe two hundred years or more, especially on the island of Guernsey, where tradition says it was introduced accidentally by shipwreck. It was mistakenly ascribed to Japan. This and the other species are now coming much into notice as autumn bloomers.

Nerita (nē-rī′tă), *n.* [NL., < L. *nerita* = Gr. *νηρίτης*, *νηρείτης*, a sea-mussel, a periwinkle, < Νηρεύς, a sea-god: see *Nereid*.] A genus of mollusks used with widely varying limits. (*a*) By Linnæus it was applied to a large and heterogeneous assemblage. (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to a more or less well-defined group typical of the family *Neritidæ*. Also written *Nerites*.



Nerita ustulata.

neritacean (ner-i-tā′shē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *nerite* + *-acean*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a nerite; of or pertaining to the *Neritidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Neritidæ*; a nerite.

nerite (nē′rīt), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Nerita* or the family *Neritidæ*.

Neritidæ (nē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nerita* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Nerita*. As limited by recent conchologists, it includes thysanopod rhipidoglossates, with a radula characterized by 7 median teeth (a small central, 2 wide transverse ones, and 4 small external ones), and on each side a wide lateral tooth and numerous narrow marginal ones. The shell is generally subglobular, but varies to a patelliform shape; it has a flattened or septiform columella and a semilunar aperture, while the interior is absorbed and destitute of whorl-partitions. The species are numerous and occur in all tropical seas, and a few are also residents of fresh waters. See cut under *Navicella*.



Nerita polita.—New Zealand.

neritite (ner′i-tīt), *n.* [< L. *nerita*, a sea-mussel (see *Nerita*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil nerite.

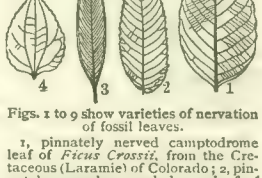
Nerium (nē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *nerium*, *nerion*, < Gr. *νήριον*, the oleander.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs of the family *Apocynaceæ* and the tribe *Echitideæ*, and type of the subtribe *Nerieæ*, known by its erect follicles. There are 3 species, native from the Mediterranean to Japan. They are smooth erect shrubs, with rigid narrow whorled leaves, fragrant and showy pink, white, or yellowish flowers, and long straight pod-like fruit filled with woolly seeds. See *oleander*.

nero-antico (nā″rō-an-tē′kō), *n.* [It.: *nero*, black (see *negro*); *antico*, ancient (see *antique*).] A marble of deep and uniform black, which takes a high polish. It is found among ruins of ancient buildings of the Roman empire, and the pieces have been much used by decorators of later times.

nerret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *near*[1].

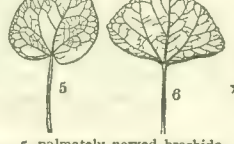
nerval (nėr′val), *a.* [= F. Pg. *nerval* = It. *nervale*, < LL. *nervalis*, < L. *nervus*, sinew, nerve: see *nerve*.] Of or pertaining to a nerve or nerves; neural.

nervation (nėr-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *nervation*; as *nerve* + *-ation*.] The arrangement or distribution of nerves. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the disposition of the fibrovascular bundles in the blades of leaves, the sepals or petals of flowers, the wing-like expansions of samaroid fruits, etc.: a character which has assumed special importance in the study of fossil plants, since it has been proved to have generic rank, while the form and outline of leaves have only specific rank. The nervation of leaves, as studied and classified by A. P. de Candolle (1827), Giuseppe Bianconi (1838), Baron von Ettingshausen (1851–61), Oswald Heer (1856), and later authors, is based primarily on the relative rank of the nerves, and secondarily on their course through the leaf. As regards the rank of the nerves, the leaves of dicotyledonous plants are usually either pinnately or palmately nerved. This refers to the primary nerves. In pinnately nerved leaves there is only one primary nerve, the midrib, which may be regarded as a continuation of the petiole, and from which there are given off secondary nerves which proceed at various angles through the blade toward or to its margin. These secondaries may or may not give off other nerves called tertiaries, and even these may produce quaternary nerves. In palmately nerved leaves there arise, usually from the summit of the petiole, two or more (sometimes numerous) more or less divergent primary nerves, which may have nearly equal strength, but more commonly the central one is thickest and may still be denominated the *midrib*. In the latter case the others are called *lateral primaries*. Any or all of the primaries of a palmately nerved leaf may give off secondaries as in pinnately nerved leaves, but these more commonly proceed from the outer pair. Leaves of only three primaries are sometimes called *triplinerved;* those of five, *quintuplinerved*. Peltate leaves usually have a peltate nervation, which may be regarded as a modification of the palmate nervation. The pedate nervation is simply a case of palmate nervation in which there are several nearly equal primaries. The terms *penninerved*, *palminerved*, *peltinerved*, and *pedalinerved* were suggested by De Candolle for these several kinds of leaves. As regards the course of the nerves through the blade and their ultimate disposition, the following classes are distinguished: (1) *craspedodrome* [< Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, margin, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run], the nerves passing directly to the margin of the blade; (2) *camptodrome* [< Gr. *καμπτος* verbal adj. of *κάμπτειν*, bend, curve], the nerves curving (usually forward) near the margin, and either losing themselves in the parenchyma, or joining, arching, or otherwise anastomosing within the margin; (3) *brochidodrome* [< Gr. *βροχίς* (*βροχιδ-*), dim. of *βρόχος*, a noose, loop], the nerves forming loops within the blade of the leaf; (4) *acrodrome* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the point], the nerves passing upward and forward and terminating in the apex or point of the leaf; (5) *dictyodrome* [< Gr. *δικτυον*, a net], the nerves soon dividing up and losing themselves in the general network of the leaf (see explanation of *nervilles*, below); (6) *hyphodrome* [< Gr. *ὑφή*, a web], the nerves, of lower rank than primaries, so lost in the thick, coriaceous tissues of the leaf as to be nearly or quite invisible at the surface; (7) *paryphodrome* [< Gr. *παρυφή*, a border woven along a robe], a strong nerve passing round the entire margin of the leaf, forming a sort of hem or border; (8) *marginal*, a distinct nerve passing along the margin of the leaf, parallel to it, but separated from it by a narrow interval; (9) *parallelodrome* [< Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel], the nerves running parallel to one another, either longitudinally, as in grasses, or horizontally from the midrib to the margin, as in the banana-tree; (10) *campylodrome* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved], the nerves passing in a gentle curve from base to apex of the leaf, the interval between them increasing gradually in width from either end to the middle. The last two classes are almost wholly restricted to monocotyledonous plants. Besides the above, there is the *dichotomous* or *forking* nervation of most ferns and some other plants. From the various nerves as thus described there usually proceed many much finer ones which join and anastomose in various ways, forming a network of meshes of different shapes, usually angular, and either rectangular, trapezoidal, or nearly square, the spaces inclosed by which are known as *areolæ*. To such nerves the term *nervilles* has been applied. Physiologically considered, all nerves consist of vascular bundles which pass from the branch through the petiole, if there is one, into the base of the leaf, the primary fascicle of which is subsequently divided up to furnish the various nerves of the leaf, the primary nerves further dividing to supply the secondaries, these to supply the tertiaries, etc., and no nerves or fibers originate within the leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the arrangement or disposition of the nervures, nerves, or veins of an insect's wing; the set or system of nerves as thus arranged; neuration; venation. (*c*) In *anat.*, the way or mode in which the nerves are disposed: as, the *nervation* of a vertebrate consists of a cerebrospinal and a sympathetic system.

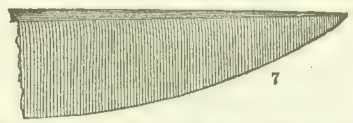


Figs. 1 to 9 show varieties of nervation of fossil leaves.

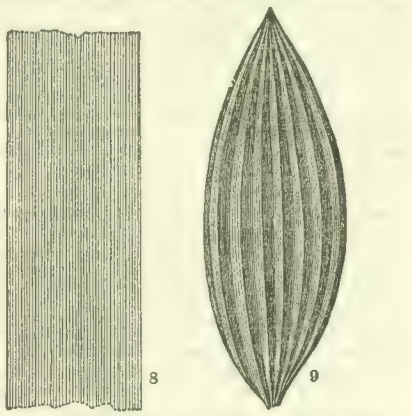
1, pinnately nerved camptodrome leaf of *Ficus Crossii*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado; 2, pinnately nerved craspedodrome leaf of *Ulmus planeroides*, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 3, marginal nervation of a leaf of *Eucalyptus*, from the Cretaceous of Martha's Vineyard; 4, acrodrome leaf of *Zizyphus*, from the Cretaceous of Montana.



5, palmately nerved brochidodrome paryphodrome leaf of *Cocculus Haydenianus*, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 6, palmately nerved leaf of *Hedera Brunerí*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.



7, transversely parallelodrome nervation of *Macrotæniopteris magnifolia*, from the Trias of Virginia.



8, longitudinally parallelodrome nervation of a fossil palm-leaf, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 9, campylodrome leaf of *Oreodoxites plicatus*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado.

nerve (nėrv), *n.* [< ME. **nerve*, *nerfe*, *nerf* = LG. *nerf*, *nerve* = G. *nerv*, *nerve* = Sw. *nerv* = Dan. *nerve*, < OF. *nerf*, F. *nerf* = Sp. *nervio*, OSp. *niervo* = Pg. It. *nervo*, < L. *nervus*, a sinew, a tendon, a fiber, a nerve, string of a musical instrument or of a bow, etc., also vigor, force, strength, energy, = Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, a string; perhaps ult. akin to *snare*.] †1. A sinew, tendon, or other hard white cord of the body: the original meaning of the word, at the time when nervous tissue was not distinguished from some forms of connective tissue. See *aponeurosis*.

> Men myghte many an arwe fynde
> That thyrled hadde horn and *nerf* and rynd.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 642.
>
> Thy *nerves* are in their infancy again,
> And have no vigour in them.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 484.

2. In *anat.*, a nerve-fiber, or usually a bundle of nerve-fibers, running from a central ganglionic organ to peripheral mechanisms, either active (as glands and muscles) or receptive (sense-organs). The nerve-fibers are bound together into a primitive bundle called a *funiculus*. The connective tissue between the fibers within the funiculus is the *endoneurium*, and the connective tissue sheathing the funiculus is the *perineurium*. In the larger nerves several funiculi may be bound together into one trunk by connective tissue which forms the epineurium. See cut under *median*.

> But to nobler sights
> Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed,
> . . . then purged with euphrasy and rue
> The visual *nerve*, for he had much to see.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 415.

In its essential nature, a *nerve* is a definite tract of living substance through which the molecular changes which occur in any one part of the organism are conveyed to and affect some other part. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 61.

3. Something resembling a nerve (either a sinew, as in the earlier figurative uses, or a nerve in the present sense, 2) in form or function.

> We do learn
> By those that know the very *nerves* of state,
> His givings-out were of an infinite distance
> From his true-meant design.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 53.

> But the spachies and Janizaries . . . are the *nerves* and supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

> Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence,
> Break all their *nerves*, and fritter all their sense.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 56.

"My dear René," he said, taking hold of the stole and thereby establishing a *nerve* of communication, "let me present my beautiful wife!" *The Century*, XXXVII. 271.

4. Strength of sinew; bodily strength; firmness or vigor of body; muscular power: brawn. More specifically—(*a*) Strength, power, or might in general; fortitude or endurance under trying or critical circumstances; courage.

> The infantry . . . is the *nerve* of an army.
> *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

> Having herein the scripture so copious and so plane, we have all that can be properly called true strength and *nerve;* the rest would be but pomp and incumbrance.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

> O iron *nerve* to true occasion true,
> O fall'n at length that tower of strength
> Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, iv.

(*b*) Force; energy; spirit; dash.

> The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition.
> *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 20. (*Latham.*)

> He . . . [Governor Stuyvesant] spoke forth like a man of *nerve* and vigor, who scorned to shrink in words from those dangers which he stood ready to encounter in very deed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 339.

> The Normans, so far as they became English, added *nerve* and force to the system with which they identified themselves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 91.

(*c*) Assurance; boldness; cheek. [Slang.]

5. *pl.* Hysterical nervousness. See *nervousness* (*c*). [Colloq.]—6. In *entom.*, a nervure; a vein; a costa; one of the tubular ridges or thickenings which ramify in the wings. See *nervure*, 3.—7. In *bot.*, one of a system of ribs or principal veins in a leaf. See *nervation*.—8. In *arch.*, same as *nervure*, 1.—9. A technical name applied to the non-porous quality acquired by cork when, in its preparation for use in the arts, its surface is slightly charred

nervature (nėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *nerve* + *-ature*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, same as *nervation*.

nervaura (nėr-vâ′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *aura*, air.] A hypothetical subtle essence radiating or emanating from the nervous system, and enveloping the body in a kind of sphere: same as *aura*[1], 1.

nervauric (nėr-vâ′rik), *a.* [< *nervaura* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nervaura.

by heat, and its pores are thus closed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 402.—**Abducent nerve.** See *abducent.*—**Accelerans nerves.** Same as *accelerator nerves.*—**Accelerator nerves,** certain nervous filaments passing to the heart through the sympathetic, and causing on stimulation an increased pulse-rate. Also called *augmentor nerves.*—**Accessory nerve of Willis,** the spinal accessory nerve.—**Acoustic nerve.** Same as *auditory nerve.*—**Alveolar nerves, ambulacral nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen,** two or three small branches of the abdominal intercostals.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax,** terminal twigs of the intercostal distributed to the skin over the pectoralis major muscle.—**Anterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial.*—**Arnold's nerve,** the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Auditory nerve.** See *auditory.*—**Axillary nerve.** See *axillary.*—**Bell's nerve,** the posterior thoracic nerve, a branch from the brachial plexus to the serratus magnus muscle, called by Sir C. Bell the *external respiratory nerve.*—**Buccal, buccinator, buccolabial, carotid, cavernous nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Cardiac nerve.** (*a*) Three nerves, superior, middle, and inferior, from the cervical sympathetic to the superficial and deep cardiac plexuses. (*b*) Branches of the pneumogastric to the cardiac plexus, variable in number. Those arising in the neck are called *cervical cardiac;* in the thorax, *thoracic.*—**Cerebrospinal nerves,** nerves coming directly from the cerebrospinal axis: in contradistinction to *sympathetic nerves.*—**Cervicardiac nerves.** See *cervicardiac.*—**Cervicofacial nerve,** one of the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the lower face and upper neck.—**Ciliary, circumesophageal, circumflex, cranial, crural, depressor nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Dental nerves,** branches of the fifth nerve supplying the teeth and gums. (*a*) *Anterior dental nerve,* a branch of the superior maxillary supplying the upper front teeth and contiguous part of the antrum. Also called *superior anterior alveolar.* (*b*) *Inferior dental nerve,* the largest branch of the inferior maxillary, running through the inferior dental canal and supplying the teeth of the lower jaw. It gives off the mylohyoid and mental branches. Also called *inferior alveolar.* (*c*) *Posterior dental nerve,* a branch of the superior maxillary distributed to the mucous membrane of the cheek and gum and the back teeth of the upper jaw. Also called *posterior superior alveolar.*—**Descending cervical nerve,** a branch of the hypoglossal in the neck, receiving filaments from the cervical nerves, and distributed to the omo-, sterno-, and thyro-hyoid muscles. Also called *descendens noni.*—**Digastric nerve, dorsal nerves.** See the adjectives.—**Eighth nerve.** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal. (*b*) The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and spinal accessory nerves.—**Esophageal nerves** branches of the vagus that go to form the esophageal plexus.—**External cutaneous nerve of the arm.** See *musculocutaneous.*—**External cutaneous nerve of the thigh,** a branch from the second and third lumbar nerves passing under Poupart's ligament to be distributed to the integument of the outer side of the hip and thigh.—**External saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous.*—**Facial nerve.** See *facial.*—**Fifth nerve,** the trigeminus nerve—**Fourth nerve,** the trochlear nerve.—**Frontal, genital, glossopharyngeal, gluteal, gustatory, hypoglossal nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Gastric nerves,** terminal branches of the vagus, mainly distributed to the stomach. Those of the left side form the anterior gastric plexus on the anterior wall, and those of the right side the posterior gastric plexus on the posterior wall of the stomach. The posterior especially assists in the formation of the sympathetic plexuses of the other abdominal viscera.—**Great auricular nerves.** See *auricular.*—**Inferior cardiac nerve,** a nerve on either side arising from the inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion, and passing down to join the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus minor.*—**Inferior hemorrhoidal nerve,** a branch of the pudic distributed to the external sphincter and the skin of the anus, and in the female to the lower part of the vagina.—**Inferior pudendal nerve.** See *pudendal.*—**Inframaxillary, inhibitory intercostal, intercostohumeral nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the arm,** a branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the lower inner part of the arm and of the ulnar side of the forearm.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the leg,** a branch of the anterior crural distributed to the skin on the inner side of the thigh and upper part of the leg.—**Internal saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous.*—**Interosseous nerve.** (*a*) *Anterior,* the longest branch of the median, arising a little below the elbow, and lying upon the interosseous membrane. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, deep digital flexor, interosseous membrane, forearm-bones, and wrist-joint. (*b*) *Of the foot,* slender branches of the anterior tibial to the metatarso-phalangeal articulations. (*c*) *Posterior,* the larger terminal division of the musculospiral. It supplies the short supinator and all the extensor muscles on the back of the arm, except the long radiocarpal.—**Jacobson's nerve,** the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Lacrymal nerve,** a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. Also called *lacrymo-palpebral.*—**Lateral cutaneous nerves,** branches of the intercostal nerves distributed chiefly to the skin of the side of the chest and abdomen and that over the scapula and latissimus dorsi muscle.—**Lingual nerve, lumbar nerves, median nerve, mental nerves.** See the adjectives.—**Masseteric nerve,** a branch from the inferior maxillary nerve to the masseter muscle.—**Meningeal nerve,** a small branch of the vagus distributed to the dura of the cerebellar fossa. Also called *recurrent.*—**Middle cardiac nerve.** See *cardiac.*—**Motor oculi nerve,** the third cranial nerve, supplying all the muscles of the orbit except the superior oblique and external rectus, and giving motor filaments to the iris and ciliary muscles. It arises superficially from the inner side of the crus, in front of the pons. Also called *oculomotor.*—**Mylohyoid, nasopalatine,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Nasal nerve,** a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the mucous membrane at the fore part of the nose, and to the skin of the tip and wing. It gives off the long ciliary nerves, the infratrochlear, and a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion. Also called *oculonasal.*—**Nerve of Cotunnius** [named after Cotugno, an Italian anatomist, 1736–1822], the nasopalatine nerve from Meckel's ganglion. See *nasopalatine.*—**Nerve of Scarpa.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve.*—**Nerve of Wrisberg.** (*a*) The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch of the brachial plexus to the integument on the inner side of the arm. (*b*) The pars intermedia of the facial nerve.—**Nerves of Lancisi,** certain longitudinal striations on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. Also called *striæ longitudinales.*—**Ninth nerve.** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal nerve. (*b*) The hypoglossal nerve.—**Obturator, ophthalmic, optic, orbital, palatine, pathetic,** etc., **nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Palmar cutaneous nerves,** branches of the median and ulnar to the integument of the palm of the hand.—**Perforating cutaneous nerves,** a slender branch of the fourth sacral, distributed to the skin over the inner and lower part of the gluteus maximus.—**Perforating nerve of Casser,** the musculocutaneous nerve from the brachial plexus, which perforates the coracobrachialis muscle.—**Perineal, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, pterygoid, pudic, pulmonary,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular nerve,** a branch of the facial nerve supplying the postauricular and occipital muscles.—**Posterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial.*—**Radial nerve,** one of the two principal branches of the musculospiral nerve, running along the radial side of the forearm in relation with the radial artery.—**Sciatic nerves, sensorimotor nerve, sensory nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Seventh nerve.** (*a*) The facial nerve. (*b*) The facial and auditory nerves.—**Sixth nerve,** the abducent nerve.—**Small internal cutaneous nerve,** a small branch from the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the inner lower half of the upper arm. Also called *nerve of Wrisberg.*—**Small occipital nerve.** See *occipital.*—**Sphenopalatine nerves.** See *sphenopalatine.*—**Spinal accessory nerves.** See *accessory.*—**Spinal, splanchnic, suboccipital, subscapular nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Superior, upper, or superficial cardiac nerve,** a nerve arising from the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion, the right nerve going to the deep, and the left usually to the superficial cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus superficialis cordis.*—**Superior maxillary nerve.** See *maxillary.*—**Supraclavicular, suprascapular, sympathetic, temporofacial, temporomalar,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Third nerve,** the oculomotor nerve.—**Thoracic, trochlear, tympanic, ulnar,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Vidian nerve,** a nerve formed by the union of the large superficial petrosal from the facial nerve and the deep petrosal from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic, and passing through the Vidian canal to terminate in Meckel's ganglion.

nerve (nėrv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nerved,* ppr. *nerving.* [< *nerve, n.*] To give nerve to; supply strength or vigor to; arm with force, physical or moral: as, rage *nerved* his arm.

> I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
> It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., v. 14.

> Didst thou, when *nerving* thee to this attempt,
> Ne'er range thy mind's extent, as some wide hall,
> Dazzled by shapes that filled its length with light?
> *Browning,* Paracelsus.

> The song that *nerves* a nation's heart
> Is in itself a deed. *Tennyson,* Epilogue.

> Not fumes to slacken thought and will,
> But bracing essences that *nerve*
> To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve.
> *Lowell,* To C. F. Bradford.

nerve-aura (nėrv'â″rä), *n.* Same as *nervaura.*

nerve-broach (nėrv'brōch), *n.* A wire instrument, sometimes notched, for extracting the nerve of a tooth.

nerve-canal (nėrv'ka-nal″), *n.* A groove or tubular perforation traversed by a nerve.

nerve-capping (nėrv'kap″ing), *n.* A cap placed over a tooth to preserve an exposed nerve.

nerve-cell (nėrv'sel), *n.* 1. Any cell constituting part of the nervous system.—2. More particularly, one of the essential cells of the nervous centers, forming, in its entirety or in part, the parts along which the nervous impulses are propagated and distributed in the activity of such centers. These cells have usually finely branched processes, and from some of them proceed the fibers of peripheral nerves. Also called *ganglion-cell.* See cut under *cell.*

nerve-center (nėrv'sen″tėr), *n.* A group of ganglion-cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function, as the cerebral centers, psychical centers, respiratory or vasomotor centers.

nerve-chord, *n.* See *nerve-cord.*

nerve-collar (nėrv'kol″ėr), *n.* The nervous ring or collar around the gullet in many invertebrates.

nerve-cord (nėrv'kôrd), *n.* A cord composed of nervous tissue; a nerve. Also *nerve-chord.*

> The tubular condition of the cerebro-spinal *nerve-cord* of Vertebrata. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 184.

nerve-corpuscle (nėrv'kôr″pus-l), *n.* A nerve-cell.

nerved (nėrvd), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having nerves; especially, having nerves of a specified character. Specifically—2. In *bot.,* ribbed: applied to leaves having fibrovascular bundles ramifying through them, like veins or nerves in the animal structure. Also *nervous.* See *nervation.*—3. In *entom.,* having nervures or veins: applied to the wings of insects.—4. In *her.,* having nerves, as a leaf: said of a leaf when the nerves and veins are of a different tincture from the rest of the leaf.

nerve-drill (nėrv'dril), *n.* A dental instrument for drilling or enlarging a pulp-cavity.

nerve-ending (nėrv'en″ding), *n.* The structure in which a nerve terminates, as an end-plate in a muscle.

nerve-fiber (nėrv'fī″bėr), *n.* A minute cord conveying molecular disturbance which serves as a stimulus to some peripheral active organ or to some central nervous mechanism. The nerve-fibers may form peripheral nerves, or may constitute parts of the cerebrospinal axis, or of similar central organs in invertebrates. Two principal forms are recognized, the *medullated nerve-fibers* and the *non-medullated nerve-fibers* (or fibers of Remak).

nerve-fibril (nėrv'fī″bril), *n.* One of the exceedingly fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed.

nerve-fibrilla (nėrv'fī-bril″ä), *n.* Same as *nerve-fibril.*

nerve-force (nėrv'fōrs), *n.* The energy, actual or potential, of the nervous system; the capacity of the nervous system for work.

nerve-hill (nėrv'hil), *n.* A nerve-hillock or neuromast. *J. A. Ryder.*

nerve-hillock (nėrv'hil″ok), *n.* Same as *neuromast.*

nerveless (nėrv'les), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-less.*] Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.

> There sunk Thalia, *nerveless,* cold, and dead.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 41.

> His [Peter Angelis's] pencil was easy, bright, and flowing, but his colouring too faint, and *nerveless.*
> *Walpole,* Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

> No doubt we have in Coleridge the most striking example in literature of a great genius given in trust to a *nerveless* will and a fitful purpose. *Lowell,* Coleridge.

nervelessness (nėrv'les-nes), *n.* A nerveless state; lack of vigor; weakness; imbecility.

> A pusillanimity and *nervelessness* utterly unparalleled.
> *New York Tribune,* April 21, 1862.

> The "North China Herald" says the quality of *nervelessness* distinguishes the Chinaman from the European.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 198.

nerve-motion (nėrv'mō″shon), *n.* Molecular movement in nervous substance, constituting nervous action.

> I maintain that feeling is not a product of *nerve-motion* in anything like the sense that light is sometimes a product of heat, or that friction-electricity is a product of sensible motion. *J. Fiske,* N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 36.

nerve-needle (nėrv'nē″dl), *n.* In *dentistry,* a tool used for broaching out a pulp-cavity.

nerve-obtundent (nėrv'ob-tun″dent), *n.* A medicine used to deaden the nerve of a tooth: more commonly *obtundent.*

nerve-paste (nėrv'pāst), *n.* A mixture of arsenic (generally with creosote or morphine) used to kill the nerve of a tooth.

nerve-path (nėrv'päth), *n.* A course, especially in the central nervous organs, along which a nervous impulse can propagate itself.

nerve-pentagon (nėrv'pen ta-gon), *n.* In echinoderms, same as *esophageal ring* (which see, under *esophageal*).

nerve-plate (nėrv'plāt), *n.* A layer or lamina of nervous tissue which may develop into a nerve-tube or nerve-cord.

> Continuation of dorsal *nerve-plate* as a nerve-cord.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 187.

★ **nerve-ring** (nėrv'ring), *n.* The nervous system of some acalephs, as the *Medusæ,* forming a fibrous ring round the edge of the disk, with cellular ganglionic enlargements at regular intervals; a nerve-collar.

> This *nerve-ring,* which is most accurately known in the Geryonidæ, is supported on the annular cartilage
> *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 109.

nerve-rudiment (nėrv'rō″di-ment), *n.* The rudiment of a nerve.

> The original attachment of the *nerve-rudiment* to the medullary wall is not permanent.
> *Foster and Balfour,* Embryology, p. 129.

nerve-shaken (nėrv'shā″kn), *a.* Having the nervous system weakened or enfeebled.

nerve-storm (nėrv'stôrm), *n.* A paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance, as megrim.

nerve-stretching (nėrv'strech″ing), *n.* In *surg.,* the operation of forcibly stretching a nerve, as for neuralgia.

nerve-substance (nėrv'sub″stans), *n.* The substance of which the essential part of a nerve- or ganglion-cell and its processes is composed.

nerve-tire (nėrv'tīr), *n.* Neurasthenia.

nerve-tissue (nėrv'tish″ō), *n.* The tissue of which the nervous system is composed, exclu-

sive of the requisite sustentacular and vascular parts. It includes the nerve-fibers and the ganglion-cells.

nerve-track (nėrv′trak), *n.* Any path of nerve-fibers, but especially in the cerebrospinal axis, along which nervous impulses travel.

nerve-tube (nėrv′tūb), *n.* 1†. A nerve-fiber. *Hoblyn.*—2. A hollow cord of nervous or embryonic nervous tissue, as the spinal cord of a vertebrate embryo.

The Craniates' ancestor had a dorsal median nerve, which has increased in size and importance so as to become the *nerve-tube* of existing forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

nerve-tuft (nėrv′tuft), *n.* A minute plexus or network of nerve-fibers. *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 267.

nerve-tunic (nėrv′tū″nik), *n.* An investiture by nerves or nervous tissue; a plexus or ramified set of nerves inclosing the body or any part of it.

An elongate animal, with a plexiform *nerve-tunic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

nerve-twig (nėrv′twig), *n.* One of the small or ultimate ramifications of a nerve; a little nerve given off from a larger branch.

nerve-wave (nėrv′wāv), *n.* Wave-motion in a nerve, transmitting nervous excitation in a manner supposedly analogous to wave-motions in purely physical media. Compare *brain-wave*.

Throughout the world the sum-total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, *nerve-waves*, etc., varies from moment to moment. *J. Fiske*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 35.

nerve-winged (nėrv′wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having the nerves or nervures of the wings conspicuous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, neuropterous.

nerviduct (nėr′vi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *ductus*, a duct.] An opening in a bone through which a nerve is conducted. *Coues*, 1882.

nerville (nėr′vil), *n.* [< NL. **nervillus*, dim. of L. *nervus*, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *bot.*, a very fine nerve or vein traversing the parenchyma of a leaf. See *nervation*.

nervimotor (nėr′vi-mō-tọr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or causing nervimotion.

II. *n.* That which causes nervimotion.

nervimuscular (nėr-vi-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Of or pertaining to both nerve and ★muscle; neuromyological. *Coues*, 1887.

nervine (nėr′vin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nervinus*, made of sinews or fibers, < *nervus*, a sinew, a fiber, a nerve: see *nerve* and *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the nerves.—2. Capable of quieting nervous excitement, or otherwise acting upon the nerves.

II. *n.* A drug used in nervous diseases.

nervose (nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, nervous: see *nervous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—2. In *zoöl.*, nerved, as an insect's wing; having nervature.

nervosity (nėr-vos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nervosité* = Pr. *nervositat* = Sp. *nervosidad* = Pg. *nervosidade* = It. *nervosità*, < L. *nervosita(t-)s*, strength, thickness, < *nervosus*, full of sinews, nervous, < *nervus*, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. The quality of being nervous; nervousness. *Worcester*.—2. In *bot.*, the state of being nerved.

nervous (nėr′vus), *a.* [= F. *nerveux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nervoso*, < L. *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, sinewy, nervous, vigorous, < *nervus*, sinew, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. Full of nerves.

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord . . . by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 32. (*Latham.*)

2. Sinewy; strong; vigorous; well-strung.

What *nervous* arms he boasts! how firm his tread!
His limbs how turn'd!
Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, viii. 147.

3. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style: as, a *nervous* historian.

The pleadings . . . were then short, *nervous*, and perspicuous. *Blackstone.*

Though it ["Arcadia"] contains some *nervous* and elegant passages, yet the plan of it is poor. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, ii. 1.

The style is sometimes clumsy and unwieldy, but *nervous*, masculine, and such as became a soldier. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting some part of the nervous system: as, a *nervous* disease; a *nervous* impulse; a *nervous* action.—5. Having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; weak; timid.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

Some of Johnson's whims on literary subjects can be compared only to that strange *nervous* feeling which made him uneasy if he had not touched every post between the Mitre tavern and his own lodgings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

Seneca himself was constitutionally a *nervous* and timid man, endeavouring, not always with success, to support himself by a sublime philosophy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 204.

6†. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—**Nervous center.** See *nerve-center*.—**Nervous deafness,** deafness from disease of the auditory nerve or brain-centers.—**Nervous fever.** See *fever*¹.—**Nervous fluid,** the fluid formerly supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion.—**Nervous headache,** headache with nervous irritability; megrim.—**Nervous impulse.** See *impulse*.—**Nervous prostration,** weakness or depression due to the want of nervous power; neurasthenia.—**Nervous substance,** the substance of which the essential part of a nerve or a ganglion-cell and its processes is composed.—**Nervous system,** the nerve-centers with the peripheral nerves and organs of sense. The function of this system is to direct the functions of active organs, muscular and epithelial, in response to the varying states of the body, its several parts and its environment, in such manner as shall conduce to life and health and the bearing and raising of healthy offspring. Whether the nervous system has a direct trophic influence on passive tissues, protective or sustentacular, is undetermined.—**Stomatogastric nervous system.** See *stomatogastric*.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** See *sympathetic*.—**Syn. 3.** Forcible.—5. Timorous, excitable, high-strung.

nervously (nėr′vus-li), *adv.* In a nervous manner. (*a*) With strength or vigor.

He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 47.

(*b*) With weakness or agitation of the nerves; with restless agitation.

Rendered *nervously* cautious and anxious by so many successive losses. *Scott.*

nervousness (nėr′vus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nervous. (*a*) The state of being composed of nerves. (*b*) Strength; force; vigor.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

(*c*) Morbid psychical irritability; unsteadiness of nervous control; a state of despondency consequent on an affection of the nerves.

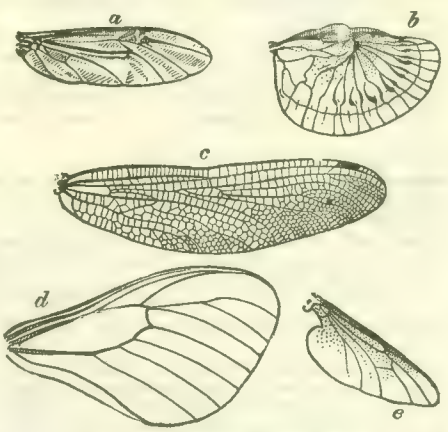
If we mistake not, moreover, a certain quality of *nervousness* had become more or less manifest, even in so solid a specimen of Puritan descent as the gentleman now under discussion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

nervular (nėr′vū-lär), *a.* [< *nervule* + *-ar*³.] In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or near the nervures of an insect's wing: as, *nervular* dots, lines, etc.

nervule (nėr′vūl), *n.* [= F. *nervule*, < L. *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, a nerve: see *nerve*.] A small nerve; specifically, in *entom.*, a small nervure or vein of the wing, emitted by a larger one or connecting two other nervures. Also called *nervulet*, *veinlet*, *venule*, or *branch*.

nervulet (nėr′vū-let), *n.* [< *nervule* + *-let*.] In *entom.*, same as *nervule*.—**Coronate nervulet.** See *coronate*.

nervure (nėr′vūr), *n.* [< F. *nervure*, a rib (in arch., bot., etc.), < L. *nervus*, a sinew, fiber, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) Any one of the ribs of a groined vault, but especially that part of a rib which forms one of the sides of a compartment of the groining. (*b*) A projecting molding, particularly if small and acute-angled in profile. Also called *nerve*.—2. In *bot.*, a vein or nerve of a leaf.—3. In *entom.*, one of the tubes or tubular thickenings which ramify in an insect's wing; a nerve, vein, or costa proceeding along one of certain definite lines, to strengthen the wing and, through a central hollow, to nourish it. The wing is developed as a sac-like projection of the body-wall, and is hence composed of two closely applied membranes. The nervures are exactly apposed thickenings of the dorsal and ventral membranes. In most insects a groove extends along the inner surface of the thickening of each wall, forming a tube in the center of each nervure within which the fluids of the body circulate. The larger ones also contain tracheæ. The number of these nervures is greatest and their arrangement is most complicated in some of the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, while they are almost entirely wanting in some of the small *Hymenoptera*. The nervures furnish important zoölogical characters. See cut in preceding column.—**Coronate, cross, discoidal, externomedian, internomedian, marginal,** etc., **nervure.** See the adjectives.—**Inner apical nervure.** See *inner*.



Nervures or Venation of Wings in Insects.

a, *Coleoptera:* common chafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*); *b*, *Euplexoptera:* earwig (*Forficula auricularis*); *c*, *Odonata:* dragon-fly (*Æschna maculatissima*); *d*, *Lepidoptera:* butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*); *e*, *Diptera:* a fly (*Bibio marci*).

★**nervus** (nėr′vus), *n.*; pl. *nervi* (-vī). [L. *nervus*: see *nerve*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nerve.

nervy (nėr′vi), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-y*¹.] 1. Vigorous; sinewy; strong, as if well-nerved or full of nervous force.

Death, that dark spirit, in 's *nervy* arm doth lie. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 177.

Between
His *nervy* knees there lay a boar-spear keen. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. Courageous; having or exhibiting fortitude or nerve.

Yonder brisk and sinewy fellow has taken one short, *nervy* step into the ring, chanting with rising energy. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

Nesæa (nē-sē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < L. *Nesæe*, < Gr. Νησαίη, the name of a sea-nymph or Nereid, fem. of νησαῖος, of an island, < νῆσος, an island.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Lythraceæ*, type of the tribe *Nesæeæ*, known by the three- to six-celled capsule wholly concealed within the calyx. There are 44 species, leafy erect herbs or shrubs, with four-angled branches and purplish or bluish flowers, natives of warmer Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. *Decodon verticillatus*, in the United States, a conspicuous inhabitant of shallow waters, with opposite or whorled leaves and long arching tufted stems, enormously thickened below, with remarkable white spongy and floccose tissue (aërenchyma), has been referred to this genus. This species is called *swamp-loosestrife*.

nescience (nesh′iens), *n.* [= F. *nescience* = Sp. Pg. *nesciencia* = It. *nescienza*, < LL. *nescientia*, ignorance, < L. *nescien(t-)s*, ignorant: see *nescient*.] The state of not knowing; lack of knowledge; ignorance.

The ignorance and involuntary *nescience* of men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

nescient (nesh′ient), *a.* [= OF. *nescient*, < L. *nescien(t-)s*, ppr. of *nescire*, be ignorant, know not, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] Destitute of knowledge; ignorant; characterized by or exhibiting nescience. *Coles*, 1717.

nescious (nesh′ius), *a.* [< L. *nescius*, ignorant.] Same as *nescient*.

He that understands our thoughts . . . cannot be *nescious* of our works. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 171.

nescock†, *n.* See *nestcock*.

nese¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *neeze*.

nese²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nose*¹.

nesh (nesh), *a.* [< ME. *nesh*, *nesch*, *nessch*, *neysch*, < AS. *hnesc*, *hnæsc*, soft, tender, = MD. *nesch*, *nes*, soft, wet, = Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender. Cf. *nask*, *nasky*, *nasty*.] 1†. Soft; tender.

I was fader of his flesch,
His Moder hedde an herte *nesch*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Take wylde tansey, and grynde yt, and make yt *neshe*, & ley it therto. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 36.

It semeth for love his harte is tender *nessh*.
Court of Love, l. 1092.

2. Delicate; weak; poor-spirited. [Prov. Eng.]

Synne was harde, hys blood was *nessche*,
To defende folk fro feendys wode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. Soft; friable; crumbly. [Prov. Eng.]—**For hard or for nesh**†, **in hard or in nesh**†, come weal, come woe; in good fortune or bad.

In nesse, in hard, y pray the nowe,
In al stedes thou him avowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

nesh† (nesh), *v. t.* [< *nesh*, *a.*] To make soft, tender, or weak.

Nesh not your womb [stomach] by drinking immoderately. *Ashmole*, Theatrum Chemicum (1652), p. 113. (*Latham.*)

neshen† (nesh′n), *v. t.* [< *nesh* + *-en*¹. See *nesh*.] To make tender or soft.

nesiote (nē'si-ōt), *a.* [< Gr. *νησιώτης*, an islander, < *νῆσος*, an island.] Insular; inhabiting an island.

neski, neskhi (nes'ki), *n.* [Ar.] The cursive or running hand ordinarily used in Arabic manuscripts and printed books.

Two systems of writing were used concomitantly, the Cufic or uncial and the *Neski* or running hand.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 117.

Nesogæa (nē-sō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, Polynesia or Oceania, with New Zealand excluded, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of its animals.

Nesogæan (nē-sō-jē'ạn), *a.* [< *Nesogæa* + *-an.*] In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to *Nesogæa*.

Nesokia (nē-sō'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of murine rodents of the subfamily *Murinæ*,



Bandicoot (*Nesokia bandicota*).

having a short, scaly, nearly naked tail, and including several species of Indian bandicoot-rats, as *N. bandicota*. *J. E. Gray.*

Nesomys (nes'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of murine rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having teeth of sigmodont pattern. It is peculiar to Madagascar, where it is one of 5 genera which constitute the entire rodent fauna of the island, so far as is known. The genus was established by W. Peters in 1870.



Nesomys rufus.

Nesonetta (nes-ō-net'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *νῆττα*, a duck.] A genus of erismaturine ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*, established by G. R. Gray in 1844. *N. aucklandica*, the only species known, inhabits the Auckland Islands, whence the name.

Nesotragus (nē-sot'ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of small antelopes inhabiting Zanzibar and Mozambique. *N. moschatus* is the typical species. Same as *Neotragus*.

ness (nes), *n.* [< ME. *nesse*, < AS. *næss* = Icel. *nes* = Dan. *næs* = Sw. *näs*, a headland; akin to *nose*[1].] A point of land running into the sea; a promontory; a headland; a cape.

We weyed anker, and bare cleere of the *nesse*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

[*Ness* occurs as a termination of the names of some promontories or headlands: as, Sheer*ness*, Dunge*ness*.]

-ness. [< ME. *-nes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, *-ness*, etc., = OS. *-nissi*, *-nissea*, *-nissia*, *-nessi*, *-nussi*, *-nussia* = OFries. *-nesse* = MD. *-nesse*, D. *-nis* = MLG. *-nisse* = OHG. *-nassī*, *-nussī*, *-nissī*, *-nissa*, *-nessī*, *-nessa*, MHG. *-nisse*, *-nusse*, *-nis*, *-nus*, G. *-nis*, *-niss* = Goth. *-nassus* (as in *thiudinassus*, kingdom), prop. *-n-assu-s*, the *n* belonging orig. to the stem (adj. or pp.) of the word, and the suffix being *-assu-s* (= OHG. *-issa*, *-ussa*, *-ussi*), as in *ufar-assus*, superfluity; perhaps orig. **-as-tu-s*, a similar termination occurring in *mist*[1], q. v. The termination is fem. in AS., etc., but also neut. in OHG., and masc. in Goth.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, used to form, from adjectives, nouns denoting the abstract quality of the adjective, as *goodness*, *sweetness*, *whiteness*, *humbleness*, *hopefulness*, *spiritualness*, *crookedness*, *neglectedness*, *obligingness*, the quality or state of being good, sweet, white, etc. All such words are originally abstract, but some have come to be used also as concrete, as *witness*, a person who gives testimony, *wilderness*, a wild region. The suffix is applicable to any adjective; but in adjectives of Latin origin the equivalent suffix *-ity*, of Latin origin, is also used (and is often preferable): as in *torpidness*, *credibleness*, equivalent to *torpidity*, *credibility*.

Nesslerization (nes″lèr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Nesslerize* + *-ation.*] The process of Nesslerizing. See *Nesslerize*.

Nesslerize (nes'lèr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Nesslerized*, ppr. *Nesslerizing*. [< *Nessler* (see def.) + *-ize.*] To treat with Nessler's reagent; determine (ammonia) with the help of Nessler's reagent.

Nessler's reagent. See *reagent*.

nest[1] (nest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *neast*; < *ME. *nest*, *nist*, *nyst*, < AS. *nest* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *nest*, nest (not found in Scand. or Goth.), = Lith. *lizdas* = L. *nīdus* (for **nisdus*) (> It. Sp. *nido* = F. *nid*), a nest, = Skt. *nīda*, a lair, den, for **nisda*, perhaps < *ni*, down, + √ *sad*, sit: see *nether*[1] and *sit*. Cf. Goth. *sitls*, a nest, = E. *settle*[1], a seat; *settle*[1], *seat*, *sit*, etc., being thus related to *nest*. Cf. Icel. *hīth*, a nest, akin to Gr. *κοίτη*, a couch (< *κεῖσθαι*, lie), and to E. *home*. Whether Bret. *neiz*, Ir. Gael. *nead*, a nest, are related to the Teut. and L. word is not clear. The OF. *nest* is from E. From the L. word (*nidus*) are derived E. *nide*, *nidus*, *nidification*, *nye*[2], *nias*, *eyas*, etc.] **1.** A structure formed or used by a bird for incubation and the rearing of its young. Such nesting-places are of the most diverse character, some birds making a slight nest or none at all, while others construct for their eggs receptacles requiring remarkable skill and industry. The materials used are also extremely various, as twigs, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, mud or clay, etc. Some birds, for the sake of safety, excavate burrows for their nests in banks or sandy cliffs, or holes in trees. See cuts under *hive-nest*.

Briddes ich by-helde in bosshes maden *nestes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 156.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have *nests*; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.
Mat. viii. 20.

2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid; a place in which the young of certain small animals are reared, or a number of such animals dwelling together: as, a *nest* of rabbits.

Seek not a scorpion's *nest*,
Nor set no footing on this unkind shore.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 86.

3. A snug place of residence; habitation; abode.

Not farre away, not meet for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poore mans *nest*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 32.

4. Any abode, especially of evil things: as, a *nest* of vice.

Lady, come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 151.

5. A number of persons dwelling or consorting together or resorting to the same haunt, or the haunt itself: generally in a bad sense.

The imbecile government, incapable of defending itself, implored Gonsalvo's aid in dislodging this *nest* of formidable freebooters. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

In almost all of the poorer districts of London are to be found "*nests* of Irish"—as they are called—or courts inhabited solely by the Irish costermongers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 115.

We seem a *nest* of traitors—none to trust,
Since our arms fail'd. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

6. A series or set, as of boxes, baskets, trays, bowls, or the like, each fitting within the next in order.

He has got on his whole *nest* of nightcaps.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

Cogging Cocledemoy is runne away with a *neast* of goblets. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

7. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys. —**8.** In *geol.*, an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral in an isolated state, within a rock.—**Crow's nest.** See *crow's-nest*.—**Hurrah's nest.** See *hurrah*.—**Mare's nest.** See *mare*[1].—**Nest of drawers**, a set or a cabinet of small drawers.—**Swallow's nest.** See *nidus hirundinis*, under *nidus*.—**To feather one's nest.** See *feather*.

nest[1] (nest), *v.* [< ME. *nesten*, < AS. *nistan*, *nistian* (= MHG. *nisten*), make a nest, < *nest*, a nest: see *nest*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest.

Gulls vary considerably in their mode of *nesting*, but it is always in accordance with their structure and habits.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 218.

The field-mouse wants no better place to *nest* than beneath a large, flat stone.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XIX. 610.

2†. To relieve nature. *Davies*.

The most mannerly step but to the door, and *nest* upon the stairs.
Modern Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 137).

3. To search for nests: as, to go *nesting* or bird-*nesting*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lodge or house in or as in a nest; provide with a place of shelter or resort; build habitations for; house: often used reflexively.

The gallies happily comming to their accustomed harborow, . . . and all the Masters and mariners of them being then *nested* in their owne homes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 132.

Him who *nested himself* into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince.
South, Sermons, V. v.

The feathery throng,
Nested in the vernal realms
Of the poplars and the elms.
T. B. Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies.

2. To place (articles of graduated size belonging to a set) one within another. See *nest*[1], *n.*, 6.

These shells are *nested*, the smaller inside the larger, sometimes six or seven in a set. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 269.

nest[2]†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *a.* A Middle English form of *next*.

But so as I can declare it I thenke,
And nemone no name; but tho that *nest* were.
Richard the Redeless, i. 51.

nestcock† (nest'kok), *n.* [Also *nescock*, *nestlecock*; < *nest*[1] + *cock*[1].] A fondling; a delicate or effeminate man who stays much at home. Compare *cockney*.

neste†. See *niste*.

nest-egg (nest'eg), *n.* **1.** An egg (natural or artificial) placed or left in a nest to prevent a laying hen from forsaking the nest.—**2.** Something laid up as the beginning or nucleus of a continued growth or accumulation.

Be sure, in the mortifications of sin, willingly or carelessly to leave no remains of it, no *nest-egg*, no principles of it, no affections to it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 17.

I got my bit of a *nest-egg* . . . all by my own sharpness—ten suvreigns it was—wi' dousing the fire at Torry's mill, an' it's growed an' growed by a bit an' a bit, till I'n got a matter o' thirty pound.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

nestle (nes'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nestled*, ppr. *nestling*. [< ME. *nestlen*, *nestelen*, < AS. *nestlian*, *nistlian* (= D. *nestelen*), make a nest, freq. < *nest*, a nest: see *nest*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make or use a nest; have a nesting-place: said chiefly of birds.

And the birds *nestled* in hire branches and thinges lyuing were fed of that tree. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

The kingfisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

And sweet homes *nestle* in these dales.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

The little towns of Almissa and Makarska, both *nestling* by the water's edge at the mountain's foot.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 200.

3. To dispose one's self comfortably for rest or repose; snuggle; cuddle.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a nest; house or shelter; settle as in a nest: often used reflexively.

The Picts . . . came and *nestled themselues* in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 32.

They have seen perjury and murder *nestle themselves* into a throne, live triumphant, and die peaceably.
South, Sermons, IV. iv.

Cupid . . . found a downy Bed,
And *nestled* in his little Head.
Prior, Love Disarmed.

2. To cherish; fondle closely; cuddle, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus so highly is indear'd
To his Minerua that her hand is euer in his deeds;
She like his mother *nestles* him.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 680.

nestle-cock† (nes'l-kok), *n.* Same as *nestcock*.

nestler (nes'lèr), *n.* A nestling.

The size of the *nestler* is comic, and its tiny beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy patronizing look of the mother. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

nestling[1] (nes'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nestle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making a nest or going to nest; the act of settling or cuddling down.

Dumb was the sea, and if the beech-wood stirred,
'Twas with the *nestling* of the gray-winged bird
Midst its thick leaves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 394.

2†. A nest or nestling-place.

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I like them [aviaries] not, except they . . . have living plants and bushes set in them, that the birds may have more scope and natural *nestling*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

nestling[2] (nest'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nestling;* < *nest*[1] + *-ling*[1]; due in part to the verb *nestle:* see *nestling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird in the nest, or just from the nest.

> The pliant bough
> That, moving, moves the nest and *nestling.*
> *Tennyson,* Sea Dreams.

2†. The smallest bird in the nest; the weakest of the brood.

> Second brothers, and poore *nestlings,*
> Whom more injurious Nature later brings
> Into the naked world. *Bp. Hall,* Satires, II. ii. 43.

II. *a.* Being still a nestling; being yet in the nest.

> I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks.
> *Barrington,* Experiments on Singing Birds. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Nestor (nes'tor), *n.* [NL. L., < Gr. Νέστωρ, in Greek legend a king of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chieftains who took part in the siege of Troy.] **1.** The oldest and wisest (because most experienced) man of a class or company: in allusion to Nestor in Greek legend. Hence—**2.** A counselor; an adviser.—**3.** In *ornith.*, a genus of parrots having a remarkably long beak: named from the gray head. *Nestor notabilis* is the New Zealand kaka; *N. productus* is another species. There are several others, some recently extinct.

Nestorian (nes-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Nestorianus,* < *Nestorius,* Gr. Νεστόριος, Nestorius (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nestorius (see *Nestorianism*), or the Nestorians or their doctrines.

> The people are of sundry kinds, for there are not only Saracens and idolaters but also a few *Nestorian* Christians.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 760.

Nestorian liturgy. See *liturgy,* 3 (3).

II. *n.* **1.** A follower of Nestorius; one who denies the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possesses two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral. After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the theological schools of Edessa, Nisibis, and Seleucia, and were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they firmly established themselves. Later they spread to India, Bactria, and as far as China. About 1400 the greater part of their churches perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the sixteenth century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics. These are called *Chaldeans.* See def. 2, and *Nestorianism.*

2. One of a modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination. They number about 140,000, are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of Urumiah) and eighteen bishops, recognize seven sacraments, administer communion in both kinds, and have many fasts. Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India, but since the middle of the seventeenth century these are said to have become Monophysites. See *Christians of St. Thomas,* under *Christian.*

> The Persian kings were always more favourable to *Nestorians,* as believing them to deny the True Divinity of our Lord. *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 142.

Nestorianism (nes-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Nestorian* + *-ism.*] In *theol.,* the doctrine that in the God-man the two natures, the divine and the human, are not united in one person, and that consequently he possesses two distinct personalities. Nestorianism is at the opposite extreme of Christological doctrine from Monophysitism. It derives its name from Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned by the third and fourth ecumenical councils (that of Ephesus in 431 and that of Chalcedon in 451) as promulgating teachings which involved this doctrine and as refusing to assent to the decision of the Ephesine Council. See *Theotocos.*

> As Eutychianism is the doctrine that the God-man has only the one nature, so *Nestorianism* is the doctrine that He has two complete persons. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 350.

> The celebrated school at Edessa . . . remained firm against the Arian heresy, but gave way to *Nestorianism* about the time of Zeno.
> *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 127.

Nestoridæ (nes-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-idæ.*] A family of parrots represented by the genus *Nestor,* now peculiar to New Zealand. *A. Newton.*

Nestorinæ (nes-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ,* represented by the genus *Nestor.*

nestorine (nes'tō-rin), *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nestorinæ;* pertaining to the genus *Nestor.*

nest-pan (nest'pan), *n.* A moderately deep pan of earthenware, made of convenient size, in common use among pigeon-fanciers as a receptacle for the nests of their brooding birds.

nest-spring (nest'spring), *n.* A spiral spring having one or more coils of springs inclosed.

net[1] (net), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *net,* < AS. *net, nett* = OS. *netti, net* = OFries. *nette, nitte* = D. *net* = MLG. *nette* = OHG. *nezi, nezzi,* MHG. *netze,* G. *netz* = Icel. *net* = Sw. *nät* = Dan. *net* = Goth. *nati,* a net; cf. Icel. *nōt,* a large net. Root unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An open textile fabric, of cotton, linen, hemp, silk, or other material, tied or woven with a mesh of any size, designed or used for catching animals alive, either by inclosing or by entangling them; a netting or network used as a snare or trap. Nets are of high antiquity, and there are almost as many kinds of them as there are ways in which a piece of netting or a network can be adapted to the capture of animals. It is characteristic of nets to take the game alive, either by surrounding or inclosing it as in a bag or by entangling it in meshes. Many kinds of net are described and named—from the nature of the game, as, *bird-nets, butterfly-nets, fish-nets;* from the way in which the game is taken, as, *gill-net, gilling-net;* from the way in which the net is handled or worked, as, *beating-net, dip-net, draw-net, drag-net, drift-net, drop-net, hand-net, landing-net, set-net, stake-net, scoop-net;* from the shape of the netting, as, *bag-net, purse-net,* etc. In the fisheries in which nets are most used, many of them take other names, as *fyke, pound, seine, weir, trap.* (See these words and the above compounds.) Nets range in size from a few inches to a mile or more: thus, seines have been made reaching (with the ropes which haul them) 5 miles, and sweeping more than 1,000 acres of water-bottom. The material ranges from the finest silk, muslin, etc., to stout cordage; gut or sinew is sometimes used. The mesh is always made with a fixed, not running, knot. The appliances of nets are numerous: as, buoys or buoy-lines to float one border of the net or indicate the whereabouts of a net under water; sinkers, leads, or lead-lines to sink one border of the net to the bottom of the water; cords or ropes for setting, stretching, hauling, pursing, etc., often worked by mechanical contrivances, as a windlass operated by horse- or steam-power; poles or stakes for setting, etc. In some kinds of set-nets or weirs the staking or paling is so extensive in comparison with the netting that the contrivance is converted into a wooden trap, and is, in fact, called a *trap.* See *net*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

> But as a brid, whiche woll alight
> And seeth the mete, but nought the *nette.*
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., iii.

> And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares,
> The seine, the cast-*net,* and the wicker maze,
> To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways.
> *Fawkes,* tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxi.

2. Figuratively, a snare or device for entrapping or misleading in any way; a moral or mental trap or entanglement.

> Hue were laht by the *net* so bryd is in snare.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

> So will I turn her virtue into pitch,
> And out of her own goodness make the *net*
> That shall enmesh them all.
> *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 3. 367.

> Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
> Hearts after them tangled in amorous *nets.*
> *Milton,* P. R., ii. 162.

3. A light open woven fabric, as gauze or muslin, worn or used as a protection from annoying insects: as, a mosquito-*net* spread over a bed.—**4.** Machine-made lace of many kinds. The varieties of machine-net formerly made were *whip-net, mail-net, patent net, drop-net, spider-net, balloon-net.* The modern varieties, named according to the kind of mesh employed, are *warp net, point-net,* and *bobbin-net. Broad net* is woven as wide as the machine will allow. *Quillings* are narrow widths, several being made at one time in the breadth of the machine. *Fancy net* has a gimp pattern worked in by hand (called *lace-darning*) or by the Jacquard attachment.

> Here's a bit o' *net,* then, for you to look at before I tie up my pack: . . . spotted and sprigged, you see, beautiful, but yallow—'s been lyin' by an' got the wrong colour.
> *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

5. A light open meshed bag for holding or confining the hair. Some are made of threads so fine that they are called *invisible nets.*

> The hair is usually plaited down on each side of the face and inclosed in a *net* or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 470.

6. Anything formed with interstices or meshes like a net.

> *Nets* of checker-work, and wreaths of chain-work, for the chapiters. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

> Now on some twisted ivy-*net,*
> Now by some tinkling rivulet, . . .
> Her cream-white mule his pastern set.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Guinevere.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a reticulation or cancellation; a network of anastomosing or inosculating filaments or vessels; a web or mesh; a rete.—**8.** In *math.,* a rectilinear figure drawn as follows. For a plane net, four points in a plane are assumed, and through pairs of them, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of lines, straight lines are drawn. For a net in space, five points are assumed, through triads of which, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of three planes, planes are drawn.—**Bag-and-stake net,** a kind of net-weir similar to that form of seine sometimes used to take bluefish. In England the bag-and-stake nets are included in the law forbidding the use of fixed engines for the capture of salmon. *Massachusetts Report* (1866), p. 28.—**Baird net,** a form of collecting-net: named from its designer, Prof. S. F. Baird.—**Bar-net,** that part of a stake-net which is hung on stakes in a line at right angles with the shore, and with which the fish first come in contact. See *stake-net.* [Canada.]—**Brussels net.** (*a*) The pillow-made ground of Brussels application lace. (*b*) A machine-made ground imitating the above.—**Bull-net,** a large dip-net worked from the rigging by block and tackle, and used in unloading a purse-seine.—**Casting-net,** a fishing-net consisting of a circle of netting varying in diameter from 4 feet to 15 or more. To its circumference are attached, at short intervals, leaden weights. There is a central opening, usually constituted by a ferrule of bone or metal. One end of a long rope passes through this ferrule, and to it are attached numerous cords extending to the lead-rope. The net is used by gathering up the casting-rope in a coil on one arm, and taking the net itself on the other. By a dexterous fling of the arm holding the net, this is thrown in such a way as to spread out completely, and it is sometimes hurled to a distance of many feet, so as to fall flat on the surface of the water. The leads sink immediately, forming a circular inclosure, and imprisoning any fish that happen to be under it at the time. The rope is then hauled in from the other end, causing the whole circumference to pucker inwardly, the leads and pucker coming together in a compact mass. These nets are extensively used in the West Indies and the southern United States.—**Cast-net,** a fishing-net that is cast; a casting-net.—**Cherry-net,** a net spread over a cherry-tree to keep off birds.

> To catch a dragon in a *cherry net,*
> To trip a tigress with a gossamer,
> Were wisdom to it. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

Clue-net, a purse-seine. [New Jersey.]—**Collecting-net,** a small seine used for collecting fish for specimens of natural history; a collecting-seine.—**Darned net,** net of any kind, embroidered with either white or colored thread of any material. It differs from *darned embroidery* in giving less solid and uniform opaque surfaces, and in depending more upon the outline formed by a single thread carried through the meshes. See *darned netting,* under *netting.*—**Diving-net,** a net arranged somewhat like a fyke, for taking rock-fish, perch, etc. [New Jersey.]—**Draft-net,** a haul-seine. [New Jersey.]—**Drag-net,** a small seine dragged or hauled in shoal water, one end of the net being fastened in the mud by means of the staff. The drag-net is from 75 to 100 yards long, and 25 to 37 meshes deep, with a mesh of from 1½ to 2 inches. The lead-line is provided with heavy lead sinkers, the cork-line with floats.—**Dredge-net.** See *rake-dredge.*—**Drift-net,** a fishing-net which drifts with the tide. Drift-nets are arranged on the same principle as gill-nets (see *gill-net*), except that they are allowed to drift about with the tide instead of being secured to stakes. They are shot or paid out from boats in a straight line, and kept perpendicular by buoys along the top and leads at the bottom, and are drawn out straight across the current by a boat rowed in the proper direction.—**Dutch net,** a pound-net. [North Carolina.]—**Gang** or **hook of nets.** See *gang.*—**Glade net.** See *glade-net.*—**Maltese net,** in *lace-making,* a ground or réseau in which the Maltese cross appears, especially one consisting of octagons each inclosing a Maltese cross, and alternating with elongated hexagons and small triangles, producing a very complex pattern.—**Run net,** darned netting of a simple sort in which the needlework is not elaborately stitched. *A. S. Cole,* Embroidery and Lace.—**To run the net,** to feel for fish that may have been caught, by handling the cork-line of a net without further disturbing its set in the water; run the cork-line hand over hand. The struggling of the fish is readily felt in this way, and they are ungilled as soon as possible, that they may not injure themselves nor be devoured by other fish.—**Water-net,** a fresh-water alga, *Hydrodictyon utriculatum.* See *Hydrodictyon.*

II. *a.* **1.** Made of netting: as, a *net* fence.—**2.** Resembling netting; having a structure which is like netting—that is, one which has open meshes, large in proportion to the thickness of the threads.—**3.** Caught in a net; netted: as, *net* fish.—**4.** Reticulate or cancellate; netted or net-veined, as an insect's wings.—**Net embroidery.** (*a*) Decorative needlework done upon net as a foundation. (*b*) Decorative work done upon net, but not strictly needlework, as muslin appliqué (which see, under *muslin*).—**Net-mackerel.** See *mackerel*[1].

net[1] (net), *v.*; pret. and pp. *netted,* ppr. *netting.* [< *net*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make as a net; make network of; form into a netting; mesh; knot or weave in meshes.

> In mediæval times the vestments of the clergy frequently had *netted* coverings of silk.
> *Drapers' Dict.,* p. 239.

2. To capture or take with a net, as game; insnare, entangle, or entrap in or by means of network, as any animal. Quadrupeds are not often netted, traps or snares or guns being commonly used for their capture. Birds are netted in several different ways: by springing a net over them; by driving them into a winged and tunneled net, as ducks; by the use of a hand-net on a pole, as in taking insects; and by entangling them in the meshes of a spread net. Fishes, including shell-fish, are netted by every device which can be put into effect by means of network. The use of the net in these cases is, however, in one of two leading methods, entangling and inclosing. In the former of these, the fish swims against a vertical sheet of netting, finds the mesh too small to go through, and is caught by the gills in trying to back out. Insects are netted by collectors in one of two ways: with the butterfly-net, which is a very light bag of silk, gauze, etc., on a frame and pole; and with the beating-net, a bag of stout cloth or light canvas on a frame, with a short handle, used to beat or brush the grass and bushes. See *net*[1], *n.*

3. To take as if with a net; capture by arts, wiles, or stratagems; entangle in difficulty; beguile.

> And now I am here *netted* and in the toils. *Scott.*

4. To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as

the head with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitos.

To leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in *netting* it to keep off the birds.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxi. (*Davies.*)

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy fibres *net* the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends. *Seward.* (*Latham.*)

Mrs. Sparsit *netting* at the fireside, in a side-saddle attitude, with one foot in a cotton stirrup.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 11.

2. To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he *nets* for a living.

net[2] (net), *a.* [Also *nett*; < F. *net* = It. *netto* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *netto*), clean, clear, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, sleek, neat: see *neat*[2], an earlier form from the same source.] 1. Clear; pure; unadulterated; neat: as, *net* (unadulterated) wines.

Ca. Nay, look what a nose he hath.
Be. My nose is *net* crimson.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

Nett yvory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

2. Clear of anything extraneous; with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc.) made: as, *net* profits or earnings; *net* proceeds; *net* weight.

Æsthetic enjoyment is a *net* addition to the sum of life's pleasures. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 503.

3. Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount: as, these prices are *net*.—**Net measure**, in architecture, measure in which no allowance is made for finishing; in the work of artificers, measure in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.—**Net proceeds**, the amount or sum left from the sale of goods after every charge is paid.—**Net profits**, what remains as the clear gain of any business adventure, after deducting the capital invested in the business, the expenses incurred in its management, and the losses sustained by its operation.—**Net stock**, the net proceeds of a fishing-trip after all expenses have been deducted.—**Net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or any inclosing material.

net[2] (net), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *netted*, ppr. *netting*. [< *net*[2], *a.*] To gain or produce as clear profit: as, to *net* a thousand dollars in a business transaction; the sale *netted* a hundred dollars.

net-berth (net'bėrth), *n.* The space or room occupied in the water by a net when fishing, equivalent to the superficial extent of the area in which a fish may be taken, and differing somewhat from the whole area represented by the dimensions of the net.

net-braider (net'brā dėr), *n.* One who makes nets.

Netbraiders, or those that have no cloathes to wrappe their hides in or bread to put in their mouth but what they earne and get by brayding of nets.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe.

net-caul† (net'kâl), *n.* 1. A mode of hair-dressing: same as *crespine*.—2. A net.

net-cutter (net'kut-ėr), *n.* A device attached to the nose of a torpedo for cutting a torpedo-net.

nete[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neat*[1].

nete[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *neat*[2].

nete[3] (nē'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *νήτη*, contr. of *νεάτη* (sc. *χορδή*, chord), fem. of *νέατος*, last, < *νέος*, new: see *new*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it was the last or uppermost tone of the earlier and simpler systems. Its pitch is supposed to have been about equivalent to the modern E next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

net-fern (net'fėrn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to species of the genus *Gleichenia*.

net-fish (net'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, as the cod, taken in nets: opposed to *trawl-fish* and *line-fish*. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—2. The basket-fish or Medusa's-head, a many-armed ophiurian. *J. Winthrop.*

net-fisherman (net'fish″ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a net, as distinguished from one who uses the line.

net-fishery (net'fish″ėr-i), *n.* A place where net-fishing is done; also, the business of fishing with a net.

net-fishing (net'fish″ing), *n.* The act, process, or industry of fishing with nets, whether movable or fixed. Net-fishing is regulated, and in some instances prohibited, by legislation.

nethelesst, *adv.* A variant of *natheless*.

Nethelesse, let them a Gods name feede on theyr owne folly, so they seeke not to darken the beames of others glory. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Epistle.

nethemostt, *a. superl.* An obsolete variant of *nethermost*.

nether[1]† (neᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [ME. *nether*, *nither*, < AS. *nither*, *nithor*, *neothor* = OS. *nithar* = OFries. *nither*, *neder* = D. *neder* = MLG. *nedder* = OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* = Icel. *nidhr* = Sw. *neder* = Dan. *neder-* = Goth. **nithar* (not recorded), downward; with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter*, *-terus* = Gr. *-τερος*, and connected with several later forms with other suffixes, as AS. *neothan*, down, beneath, from beneath, *neothane*, beneath, = OS. *nithana* = MLG. *neden*, *nedden* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *nidene*, *niden*, G. *nieden*, below, beneath, = Icel. *nedhan*, from beneath, = Sw. *nedan* = Dan. *neden*, beneath, *ned*, down (see *beneath*, *aneath*, *'neath*); from a stem **ni*, Skt. *ni*, downward. The stem occurs in *nest*[1], q. v.] Downward; down.

And nithful neddre, loth an lither,
Sal gliden on hise brest *nether*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 370.

Ne warp thu me nawt *neother* into helle.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 17.

nether[1] (neᵺ'ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neather*, *neyther*; < ME. *nethere*, < AS. *neothera*, *neothra* = OS. *nithiri* = OFries. *nithere*, *nedere*, *neer* = D. *neder* = MLG. *neddere* = OHG. *nidari*, *nidiri*, *nideri*, MHG. *nidere*, *nider*, G. *nieder-* = Sw. *nedra*, *nedre* = Dan. *nedre*, adj., lower; from the adv.: see *nether*[1], *adv.*] 1. Lower; under: opposed to *upper*: as, the *nether* millstone.

Oh, that same drawing-in your *nether* lip there
Foreshews no goodness, lady!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

Silenus the Jester sat at the *nether* end of the table.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 79.

These gentlemen and ladyes sate on the *neyther* part of the rock.
Bp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

We were now in the *nether* principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the antient Lucania.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 202.

2†. Pertaining to the regions here below; earthly.

This shows you are above,
You justicers, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 79.

3. Pertaining to the lower regions or hell; infernal.

This *nether* empire; which might rise,
By policy and long process of time,
In emulation opposite to heaven.
Milton, P. L., ii. 296.

Nether house†, the lower house, as of a parliamentary assembly: opposed to *upper house*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

nether[1]† (neᵺ'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **netheren*, *nitheren*, *nithren*, *neotheren*, < AS. *nitherian*, *nithrian*, *nethorian*, bring low, humiliate, accuse, condemn (= OHG. *niderren*, bring low, humiliate, condemn, = Icel. *nidhra*, put down), < *nither*, down, below, nether: see *nether*[1], *adv.* Hence dial. *nidder*, q. v.] To bring low; humiliate.

nether[2]† (neᵺ'ėr), *n.* A variant of *nedder*[1], *nadder*, *adder*[1].

netherest†, *a. superl.* [ME. (= OHG. *nidarōst*, MHG. *niderest*, *niderst* = Icel. *nedhstr*, *neztr* = Sw. Dan. *nederst*); superl. of *nether*[1], *a.*] Lowest; nethermost.

Fro the *nethereste* [var. *nethemast*] lettre to the uppereste. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

nether-formed (neᵺ'ėr-fôrmd), *a.* In *geol.*, hypogene.

Netherlander (neᵺ'ėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *Nederlander* = G. *Niederländer* = Sw. *Nederländer* = Dan. *Nederlænder*; as *Netherland* (= D. and Flem. *Nederland* = G. *Niederland* = Sw. Dan. *Nederland*), in pl. *Netherlands*, the Low Countries (see *nether*[1], *a.*, and *land*[1]), + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland, a kingdom of Europe situated near the North Sea, west of Germany and north of Belgium; an inhabitant of the Netherlands in an extended sense, including, besides the present kingdom, the former Spanish and Austrian Netherlands (now the kingdom of Belgium).

The *Netherlanders* set baits for the eye; they represent either pleasant objects, or such as are revered — saints and prophets. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 19.

Netherlandish (neᵺ'ėr-lan-dish), *a.* [= D. *Nederlandsch* = G. *Niederländisch* = Sw. *Nederländsk* = Dan. *Nederlandsk*; as *Netherland* (see *Netherlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Netherlands or to the Netherlanders.

netherlings (neᵺ'ėr-lingz), *n. pl.* [< *nether*[1] + *-ling*[1]. Nonce-word.] Nether garments. *Dickens*, in Household Words, V. 365.

nethermore (neᵺ'ėr-mōr), *a. compar.* [< *nether*[1] + *-more*[1].] Lower. [Rare.]

For them the *nethermore* abyss receives,
For glory none the damned would have from them.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 41.

nethermost (neᵺ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *nether*[1] + *-most*. In ME. *nethemest*, *nethemast*, < AS. *nithemest*, *nythemest*, *neothemest*, lowest, superl. to *nether*, *neother*, nether: see *nether*[1]. Cf. *nethermore*.] Lowest; undermost: as, the *nethermost* hell.

When I have cut the cards, then mark the *nethermost* of the greatest heap. *Greene*, Art of Conny Catching.

Thither he plies,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 956.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham. *South*, Sermons, VIII. x.

Back to the *nethermost* caves retreated the bellowing ocean.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

nether-stock† (neᵺ'ėr-stok), *n.* [< *nether*[1] + *stock*.] 1. The lower part of the hose or leg-covering, as distinguished from the trunk-hose, or thigh-covering: usually in the plural.

A pleasant old courtier wearing . . . a long beaked doublet hanging downe to his thies, & an high paire of silke *nether-stocks*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

2. The stocking as distinguished from the breeches: usually in the plural.

They are clad in Seale skins, . . . with their breeches and *netherstockes* of the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sew *nether stocks*, and mend them and foot them too. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 130.

nether-vert (neᵺ'ėr-vėrt), *n.* Undergrowth; coppice.

Nether-vert, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, etc.
W. Nelson, Laws concerning Game, p. 231. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

netherward, netherwards (neᵺ'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *nederwaarts* = MLG. *nederwart* = OHG. *nidarwert*, *nidarort*, MHG. *niderwert*, *niderwart*, G. *niederwärts*; as *nether*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In a downward direction; downward.

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nethînîm*, pl. of *nāthîn*, what is given, a slave of the temple, < *nāthan*, give.] Persons employed in menial offices in the ancient Jewish temple service, chiefly in hewing wood and drawing water to be used in the sacrifices.

netify† (net'i-fī), *v. t.* [Also *ncatify*; < OF. *netefier*, make clean or neat, < *net*, neat, + *-fier*, E. *-fy*.] To render neat.

net-loom (net'löm), *n.* A machine for weaving network.

net-maker (net'mā″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *nette maker*.] One whose business is the making of nets.—**Net-makers' knife**, a short cutting-blade having in place of a handle a ring at the end to fit over one finger.

net-making (net'mā″king), *n.* The act, art, or industry of making nets. Nets were formerly made by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes and a notch at each end to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820.

net-masonry (net'mā″sn-ri), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net; open reticulation.

net-mender (net'men″dėr), *n.* One whose business is the mending of nets.

net-play (net'plā), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the play of the player who stands nearest the net.

net-structure (net'struk″tūr), *n.* In *lithol.*, same as *mesh-structure*.

netsuke (net'su-kā), *n.* [Jap.] A small knob or button, of horn, wood, ivory, or other material, often elaborately carved or inlaid, lacquered, or decorated with enamel, used by the Japanese as a bob or toggle in connection with a cord for suspending a tobacco-pouch, inro, or similar article in the belt or girdle.

Nothing will satisfy the desire for *netsukés* when it once sets in. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 86.

Many of the *netsukés* are real sketches direct from nature, and a good ivory carver carries around with him on his daily walks pencil and note-book, finding subjects in daily life in street or canal to be finished in ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 714.

nett (net), *a.* A former spelling of *net*[2], still occasionally used.

netted (net'ed), *p. a.* [< *net*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made into a net or network; formed of meshes or open stitches, reticulated.

I make the *netted* sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. Covered or provided with a net: as, a *netted* window.—3. Caught in a net, as fish; kept in a net, as turtles for sale.—4. Covered or marked with a network of intersecting lines; reticulate; cancellated: as, the *netted* wings of a dragon-fly.—5. Forming a network; intersecting: as, the *netted* veins of an insect's wings.

netted-carpet (net'ed-kär″pet), *n.* A moth, *Cidaria reticulata.*

netted-veined (net'ed-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a reticulated venation; traversed by fine nerves (nervilles) disposed like the threads of a net, a character common to most dicotyledons and rarely occurring in other plants. See *nervation.*

netter (net'ėr), *n.* One who makes or uses nets.

The only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and the *netters* and snarers employed by them.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 89.

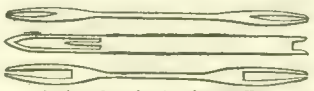
nettie†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *natty.*

netting (net'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *net*[1], *v.*] 1. A net; a piece of network, as of cord or wire; ar openwork fabric, as for a hammock, a screen, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A fine light fabric, as of gauze or muslin: as, mosquito-*netting*. (*b*) *pl. Naval:* (1) A network of ropes formerly stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to hold hammocks when not in use: hence sometimes called *hammock-nettings.* The name *hammock-nettings* is still applied to the wooden or iron compartments or boxes on the upper railing of a ship, although the nettings have not been used for many years. (2) A stout network of wire or rope stretched around a ship above the rail during an engagement, to keep off boarders: hence called *boarding-nettings.* (3) A network of light rope stretched over a ship's deck during an engagement, to prevent injuries from falling spars, splinters, etc.: specifically called *splinter-nettings.*

2. The art or process of making nets or network; net-making.—**Darned netting**, an imitation of darned lace made by embroidering with a darning-stitch upon plain netting, and much used for window-curtains and the like, which are often called *lace curtains*, etc.—**Diamond netting**, netting of the plainest kind, in which the meshes are of uniform size, and square or lozenge-shaped.—**Grecian netting**, a kind of netting used for making small articles of silk, and larger articles, such as curtains, of cotton. It consists of flat meshes of two different sizes. *Dict. Needlework.*—**Mignonette netting.** See *mignonette.*

netting-machine (net'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A net-loom.—2. A machine by means of which the action of the hands in netting is imitated, and a fabric is produced secured by knots at the intersections of the lines. In general, the name *netting-machine* is given to any machine producing the net or background of lace.

netting-needle (net'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.



Ancient Egyptian Netting-needles.

Nettion (net'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆττιον*, a duckling, dim. of *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas.*] A genus of very small and pretty ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing such as *N. crecca* of Europe and the similar *N. carolinensis* of North America; the green-★winged teals. See *teal.*

nettle[1] (net'l), *n.* [< ME. *nettle, netle*, < AS. *netele, netle* = D. *netel* = MLG. *netele, nettele* = OHG. *nezzila, nezila*, MHG. *nezzel*, G. *nessel* = Dan. *nalde* (for **nedle*) = Sw. *nässla* (after G., the reg. form being **nätla*); with dim. suffix *-el* (*-la*), from a simple form seen in OHG. *nazza*, a nettle; root unknown; perhaps connected with *net*[1]. The OPruss. *noatis*, Lith. *notere*, Ir. *nenaid*, nettle, appear to be unrelated. Skeat assumes an orig. initial *h*, and compares Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, and E. *nit*[1] (AS. *hnitu*); but if there were an orig. initial *h*, it would appear in OHG. and AS., as in other cases.] 1. A herbaceous plant of the genus *Urtica*, armed with stinging hairs. *U. dioica* is the common, great, or stinging nettle, native in the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States and elsewhere. This plant is now somewhat cultivated in Germany for its fiber, which, properly dressed, is fine and silky. The tender shoots are not unfrequently used as a pot-herb. This and the small nettle, *U. urens*, were formerly in use as diuretics and astringents. The Roman nettle of southern Europe is *U. pilulifera. U. cannabina* of Siberia is locally utilized as a fiber-plant.



Upper Part of a Fruiting Stem of Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).
a, the male flower; *b*, the female flower; *c*, a stinging hair, taken from the leaf, highly magnified.

Out of this *nettle*, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 10.

The Earth doth not always produce Roses and Lilies, but she brings forth also *Nettles* and Thistles.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

2. One of several plants of other genera of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*); any nettle-like plant: generally with a qualifying word.—**Chili nettle.** See *Loasaceæ.*—**False nettle**, *Bœhmeria cylindrica.* [U. S.]—**In dock, out nettle.** See *dock*[1].—**Neilgherry nettle**, the East Indian *Girardinia* (*Urtica*) *heterophylla.* It yields a fine white and glossy strong fiber, locally important.—**Nettle broth, nettle porridge**, a dish made with nettles cut early in the season before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some *nettle porrige*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1661.

nettle[1] (net'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nettled*, ppr. *nettling.* [< ME. *netlen*; < *nettle*[1], *n.*] To sting; irritate or vex; provoke; pique.

I am whipp'd and scourged with rods,
Nettled and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of this vile politician, Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 240.

She hath so *nettled* the King that all the doctors in the country will scarce cure him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Nay, I know this *nettles* you now; but answer me, is it not true? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

She was not a little *nettled* at this my civility, which passed over her head. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

I, tho' *nettled* that he seemed to slur
With garrulous ease and oily courtesies
Our formal compact, yet, not less. . . .
Went forth again with both my friends.
Tennyson, Princess, I.

nettle[2] (net'l), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *knittle*, 2.

nettle-bird (net'l-bėrd), *n.* A little bird which creeps about hedges among the nettles, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or the blackcap, *S. atricapilla.* [Local, Eng.]

nettle-blight (net'l-blīt), *n.* The *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-butterfly (net'l-but″ėr-flī), *n.* A common European butterfly, *Vanessa urticæ.* The cosmopolitan *Vanessa cardui* and *V. atalanta*, whose larvæ feed on nettles, are also sometimes known by this name.

nettle-cell (net'l-sel), *n.* A stinging-cell or thread-cell, one of the urticating organs of a nettle-fish; a cnida or nematocyst.

nettle-cloth (net'l-klôth), *n.* A thick cotton cloth which, when japanned, is used instead of leather for waist-belts, vizors for caps, etc.

nettle-creeper (net'l-krē″pėr), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird.*

nettle-fever (net'l-fē″vėr), *n.* Urticaria.

nettle-fish (net'l-fish), *n.* A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle: so called from its stinging or urticating.

nettle-geranium (net'l-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium.*

nettle-leaf (net'l-lēf), *n.* In *her.*, a leaf of ordinary rounded form but with the edge very deeply serrated in long sharp points.

nettle-monger (net'l-mung″gėr), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird.*

nettler (net'lėr), *n.* [< *nettle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, provokes, or irritates.

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing Books that tell, though not halfe, your fellows' feats.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n.* An eruption on the skin like that produced by the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

nettle-spring (net'l-spring), *n.* The nettle-rash. [Prov. Eng.]

nettle-stuff (net'l-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin twist of two or three yarns, laid up or twisted by hand, and rubbed smooth. It is used for hammock-clues and stops.

nettle-tap (net'l-tap), *n.* A moth, *Simaëthis fabriciana.*

nettle-thread (net'l-thred), *n.* One of the stinging hairs of acalephs: a cnidocil.

nettle-tree (net'l-trē), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Celtis* of the nettle family, chiefly the Old World species *C. australis* and the North American *C. occidentalis:* so named from the aspect of the leaves. The former is a desirable shade-tree, and its yellow-tinged wood is hard, dense, and fine-grained, suitable especially for turning and carving. See *hackberry* and *lotus tree*, 2.

2. An Australian tree of the genus *Urticastrum.* Two species, *U. gigas* and *U. photiniphyllum*, are large trees, more or less stinging; a third, *U. moroides*, is a small tree, the stinging hairs extremely virulent.—**Jamaica nettle-tree**, *Trema micrantha.* See *Trema.*

nettlewort (net'l-wėrt), *n.* [< *nettle*[1] + *wort*[1].] A plant of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*).

nettling (net'ling), *n.* [< *nettle*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *rope-making:* (*a*) A method of spinning or twisting together the ends of two ropes so as to unite them with a seamless joint. (*b*) A system of tying in pairs the yarns when they are laid on the posts in a ropewalk, in order to prevent entanglement or confusion.

netty (net'i), *a.* [< *net*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a net; interlaced or interwoven like network; netted.

This reticulate or net-work was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not onely from the first subtegmen, or warp of his formation, but in the *netty* fibers of the veins and vessels of life.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

net-veined (net'vānd), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, displaying numerous veins or nervures tending to form a more or less confused network on the surface, the principal longitudinal veins being almost lost, as in the wings of certain *Hemiptera* and many *Orthoptera:* opposed to *parallel-veined.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *netted-veined.*

net-winged (net'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having netted or net-veined wings; specifically, neuropterous.

★**network** (net'wėrk), *n.* 1. Anything formed in the manner or presenting the appearance of a net or of netting; work made of intersecting lines which form meshes or open spaces like those of a net; an openwork or reticulated fabric, structure, or appearance; interlacement; technically, anastomosis; inosculation; rete: as, a *network* of veins or nerves; a *network* of railways. See cut under *latticeleaf.*

Her hair, which is plaited in bands within golden *network*, is surmounted by a truly beautiful crown.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

The woven leaves
Make *net-work* of the dark-blue light of day.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. Netting decorated with darned work or other needlework. Compare *net embroidery*, under *net*[1].—3. Work in metal or other tenacious and ductile material resembling a net in having large openings divided by slender solid parts. Compare *fretwork.*

Beautiful *net-work* of perforated steel.
Hamilton Sale Cat., 1882, No. 985.

Darned network. (*a*) Same as *darned netting.* (*b*) Ornamental threadwork used as a ground for various kinds of embroidery, especially when a set of parallel threads are made into a netting by other threads worked across them with the needle.

neuette†, *n.* An old spelling of *newt.*

neuft†, *n.* An error for *neif.* See *neaf.*

Neufchâtel cheese. See *cheese*[1].

neufft†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *newt.*

neuk (nūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *nook.*

neuma (nū'mą̈), *n.* [ML.: see *neume.*] Same as *neume.*

neumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-atic*[2]. Cf. *pneumatic.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to neumes.—**Neumatic notation.** See *notation.*

neume (nūm), *n.* [< ME. *neume, newme, neme*, < OF. *neume*, "a sound, song, or close of song after an anthem" (Cotgrave), < ML. *pneuma*, also *neupma, neuma*, a song, a sign in music, < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, breathing: see *pneuma.* In the sense of 'sign,' some compare Gr. *νεῦμα*, a nod.] 1†. Modulation of the voice in singing. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

Newme [var. *nevme, neme*] of a songe, neupma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 355.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A sign or character used in early medieval music to indicate a tone or a phrase. A large number of these characters were used, more or less complicated in form and meaning. They were first written alone over the text to be sung, but soon one and then two or more horizontal lines were added to indicate some fixed pitch, as F or C. Neumes were in use as early as the eighth century; their origin is obscure. They were the first important step toward a graphic musical notation in which relative pitch should be indicated by relative position on a page. They passed over gradually into the more definite ligatures and the staff-notation of later times. The earlier examples cannot be deciphered with entire certainty. (*b*) A melodic phrase or

division, sung to a single syllable, especially at the end of a clause or sentence; a sequence. [In this sense also *pneuma*.]

neumic (nū′mik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neumes: as, *neumic* notation.

neura, *n.* Plural of *neuron*.

neurad (nū′rad), *adv.* [< *neur(al)* + *-ad*3.] Toward the neural axis or neural side of the body, in direction or relative position: opposed to *hemad*.

neuradynamia (nū″ra-dī-nā′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀδυναμία*, weakness: see *adynamia*.] Neurasthenia.

neuradynamic (nū″ra-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< *neuradynamia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from neuradynamia.

neuræmia, neuræmic. See *neuremia, neuremic*.

neural (nū′rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον* (= L. *nervus*), ★a sinew, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-al*. Cf. *nerval*.] 1. Pertaining to nerves or the nervous system at large; nervous.—2. Specifically, of or relating to the cerebrospinal nervous system of a vertebrate. Hence—3. Situated on that side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, on which the brain and spinal cord lie; dorsal or tergal: opposed to *ventral, sternal, visceral,* or *hemal*.—4. In *physiol.*, done or taking place in the nerves.—**Neural arch,** the arch of a vertebra which incloses and protects the corresponding part of the spinal cord, consisting essentially of a pair of neurapophyses, to which various other apophyses are usually affixed, as diapophyses, zygapophyses, etc.: opposed to *hemal arch*; also extended to a similar segment of the skull by those who hold the vertebrate theory of the skull, according to which, for example, the exoccipital and supraoccipital bones are parts of the neural arch of the hindmost cranial vertebra. See cuts under *endoskeleton* and *cervical*.—**Neural axis, canal, lamina, mollusks,** etc. See the nouns.—**Neural spine,** the spinous process of a vertebra, developed at the junction of a pair of neurapophyses, over the neural canal: usually single and median, sometimes paired or bifid: opposed to *hemal spine*. See cuts under *cervical, endoskeleton, lumbar, carapace, Chelonia,* and *pleurospondilia*.—**Neural tremors, neural units,** in *psychol.* See the quotation.

> If . . . we . . . confine ourselves to the Nervous System, we may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the *neural tremors* of the psychoplasm; these tremors are what I call *neural units*—the raw material of Consciousness; its several neural groups formed by these units represent the organized elements of tissues.
> *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 108.

★**neuralgia** (nū-ral′jiạ), *n.* [Also *neuralgy*; = F. *névralgie* = Sp. *neuralgia* = Pg. *nevralgia* = It. *neuralgia*, < NL. *neuralgia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] A pain, corresponding frequently to the distribution of some one nerve, which is not due immediately and simply to excessive stimulation of the nerve or nerves involved by some gross or extra-nervous lesion, but to a nutritive or other molecular change in the nerves themselves or their central connections. The pain is usually paroxysmal, varying in intensity, and described as shooting, stabbing, boring, burning, or deep-seated. Neuralgia is largely confined to adult life, is more frequent in women than in men, and is especially apt to occur in neuropathic individuals. It is induced by cold, exhaustion (from overwork, worry, over-lactation, mental shock, lack of food and rest), anemia malaria, alcohol, lead, and glycohemia. In addition to this so-called *idiopathic neuralgia, symptomatic neuralgia* is sometimes used to designate neuralgiform pains incident to some gross lesion.—**Ciliary, intercostal,** etc., **neuralgia.** See the adjectives.

neuralgic (nū-ral′jik), *a.* [< *neuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by neuralgia: as, *neuralgic* pains; a *neuralgic* patient.

neuralgiform (nū-ral′ji-fôrm), *a.* Resembling or of the naturo of neuralgia.

neuralgy (nū-ral′ji), *n.* Same as *neuralgia*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

neuralist (nū′rạl-ist), *n.* [< *neural* + *-ist*.] A neuropath.

neuramœba (nū-ra-mē′bạ), *n.*; pl. *neuramœbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *amœba*: see *amœba*, 3.] A nerve-cell regarded as an organism of the morphic valence of an amœba: correlated with *myamœba* and *osteamœba*. *Coues,* 1884.

neuranal (nū-rā′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Of or relating to the outlet of the canal of the neural cord of a vertebrate embryo.

> A current of water, which escaped by the *neuranal* canal (as in larval Amphioxus). *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 184.

neurapophysial (nū-rap-ō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [< *neurapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

neurapophysis (nū-ra-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *neurapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a process or part of a vertebra which, meeting its fellow in midline over the centrum of the vertebra, constitutes a neural arch and completes a neural canal. A neurapophysis consists essentially of the parts of a vertebra known in human anatomy as the *pedicel* and *lamina*; it usually bears other apophyses, as diapophyses or transverse processes, zygapophyses or oblique or articular processes, and is usually surmounted by a neural spine or spinous process. See cut under *cervical*.

★**neurasthenia** (nū-ras-thē′ni-ạ, -the-nī′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *med.*, nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

neurasthenic (nū-ras-then′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *neurasthenia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to neurasthenia or nervous debility; affected or characterized by neurasthenia.

II. *n.* A person suffering from nervous debility.

> *Neurasthenics* almost always gain by being a great deal in the open air. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* V. 164.

neurasthenically (nū-ras-then′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a neurasthenic manner; as regards neurasthenia.

neuration (nū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ation*. Cf. *nervation*.] 1. In *entom.*, nervature; venation, as of an insect's wing.—2. In *anat.*, the way or mode of distribution of nerves; the system of the nerves; nervation.

neuratrophia (nū-ra-trō′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀτροφία*, wasting: see *atrophy*.] Impaired nutrition of the nervous system, or of some part of it.

neuratrophic (nū-ra-trof′ik), *a.* [< *neuratrophia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to neuratrophia.

neurectomy (nū-rek′tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of excising or cutting out a part of a nerve.

neuremia, neuræmia (nū-rē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *neuræmia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock.*

neuremic, neuræmic (nū-rē′mik), *a.* [< *neuremia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with neuremia.

neurenteric (nū-ren-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteric*.] Pertaining to the neuron and to the enteron; connecting the neural canal with the enteric tube.—**Neurenteric canal or passage,** the temporary passageway or communication which may persist for a time in vertebrates between the neural and the enteric tube. This connection leads from the hinder end of the neural tube into the enteric cavity, and is said to have been discovered by Gasser.

neurepithelial (nū-rep-i-thē′li-ạl), *a.* See *neuroepithelial*.

neuriatry (nū-rī′ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal, < *ἰατρός*, a physician: see *iatric*.] The treatment of nervous diseases.

neuric (nū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ic*.] 1. Belonging to a nerve or to the nervous system; nervous.

> Dr. Barety . . . has attempted to show that actual "*neuric* rays" are emitted by eyes and fingers, which are susceptible of reflection from mirrors, concentration by lenses, etc. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* Oct., 1886, p. 173.

2. Having a nervous system.

neuricity (nū-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *neuric* + *-ity*.] The peculiar or essential properties or functions of nerves collectively; nerve-force.

> *Neuricity* is not electricity any more than is myonicity. *Owen,* Comp. Anat., I. iv.

neuridine (nū′ri-din), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew, + *-id*2 + *-ine*2.] A ptomaine ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) commonly produced in the putrefaction of proteids. It forms crystalline salts with gold and platinum chlorids, and when pure is not toxic in its effects.

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem′ạ), *n.*; pl. *neurilemmata* (-ạ-tạ). [NL., prop. **neurolemma*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *λέμμα*, a husk, skin, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel: see *lepis*.] 1. The delicate structureless sheath of a nerve-fiber; the primitive sheath; the sheath of Schwann.—2. The sheath of a nerve-funiculus; the perineurium.—3†. Of the spinal cord, the pia mater.

neurilemmatic (nū″ri-le-mat′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the neurilemma.

neurilemmitis (nū″ri-le-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *neurilemma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neurilemma.

neurility (nū-ril′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *neurilité*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ile* + *-ity*.] The specific function of the nervous system—that of conducting stimuli.

> We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility*, which expresses its common properties.
> *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, II. 139.

★**neurine** (nū′rin), *n.* [= F. *neurine*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ine*2.] 1. A ptomaine, and possibly also a leucomaine, having the formula $(CH_3)_3.C_2H_3.NOH$. It is formed during the putrefaction of meat and has also been prepared synthetically. It is very poisonous. Same as *vinyltrimethylammonium hydroxid*.

neurism (nū′rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ism*.] Nerve-force. *E. D. Cope,* Origin of the Fittest, p. 20. [Rare.]

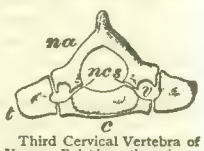
neuritic (nū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *neurit-is* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ★neuritis.

neuritis (nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve.—**Lipomatous neuritis,** the condition of a nerve in which, as the terminal stage of an interstitial neuritis, there is an accumulation of fat in the newly formed connective tissue of the nerve.—**Multiple neuritis.** See *multiple*.—**Optic neuritis,** inflammation of the optic nerve, especially of its retinal termination, the optic papilla; papillitis.—**Peripheral neuritis,** inflammation of the terminal nerve-twigs.

Neurobranchiata (nū-rọ-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] The so-called *Pulmonata operculata*, or operculate pulmoniferous gastropods, as of the families *Cyclostomidæ, Aciculidæ*, and related forms.

neurobranchiate (nū-rọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Neurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

neurocentral (nū-rọ-sen′trạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέντρον*, center: see *central*.] Relating both to the neural arch and to the centrum of a vertebra.—**Neurocentral suture,** the line on each side of the centrum along which a neurapophysis meets and fuses with the centrum. The body of a vertebra may be thus in part neurapophysial.



Third Cervical Vertebra of Young *Echidna*, the pieces slightly separated: *ncs*, neurocentral suture; *na*, neural arch; *c*, centrum; *t*, transverse process; *v*, vertebrarterial canal.

neurocœle (nū′rọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κοῖλον*, cavity: see *cœlum*.] The entire hollow or system of cavities of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocœlian (nū-rọ-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *neurocœle* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocœle.

neurocrane (nū′rọ-krān), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κρανίον*, skull, cranium: see *cranium*.] The brain-case; the cranial as distinguished from the facial and chronosteal parts of the skull.

> For the three segments of the cranium, forming a vaulted tubular brain-case, or *neurocrane*, are morphologically complete without the intervention of a chronosteon.
> *Coues,* Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

neurocranial (nū-rọ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *neurocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocrane. *Coues.*

neurodeatrophia (nū-rọ-dē-a-trō′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νευρώδης*, like sinews or nerves (see *neuroid*) (applied to the retina as abounding in nerves), + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the retina.

neurodynamis (nū-rọ-dī′nạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, power.] Nervous energy.

neuro-epithelial (nū″rō-ep-i-thē′li-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *epithelial*.] Pertaining to the endings of nerves in the skin where special modifications of both the nervous and the epidermal tissues result. Neuro-epithelial structures are especially characteristic of the skin of water-breathing vertebrates, and consist of end-buds and nerve-hillocks or neuromasts. Preferably *neurepithelial*.

neuro-epithelium (nū″rō-ep-i-thē′li-um), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *epithelium*.] Neuro-epithelial tissue.

neuroglia (nū-rog′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *γλία*, glue: see *glue*.] The peculiar sustentacular tissue of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurogliac (nū-rog′li-ak), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ac*.] Having the character of neuroglia.

neurogliar (nū-rog′li-ạr), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

neurography (nū-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive neurology; a description of or treatise on nerves.

neurohypnologist (nū″rō-hip-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurohypnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who practises induction of the hypnotic state. Also *neurypnologist*.

neurohypnology (nū″rō-hip-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*,

speak: see *-ology*.] 1. Knowledge or investigation of hypnotism.—2. The means or process employed for inducing the hypnotic state. See *hypnotism*.

Also *neurypnology*.

neurohypnotism (nū-rō-hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *hypnotism*.] Same as *hypnotism*.

neuroid (nū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νευροειδής*, *νευρώδης*, like a sinew, sinewy, < *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a nerve, or the substance of the nerves.

II. *n.* One of the pair of distinct neural elements which compose the neural arch of a vertebra; a neurapophysis: correlated with *pleuroid*. *G. Baur*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 945.

neurokeratin (nū-rō-ker′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*².] A substance allied to ceratin. It forms the sheath of Schwann and the inner sheath about the axis-cylinder, as well as the connecting-bands traversing the myelin between these, but is found in largest quantity in the white substance of the brain.

neurological (nū-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *neurology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to neurology.

neurologist (nū-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neurology.

neurology (nū-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *neurologia* (NGr. *νευρολογία*), < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the form and functions of the nervous system in sickness and in ★health.

neuroma (nū-rō′mă), *n.*; pl. *neuromata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-oma*.] 1. A tumor formed of nervous tissue.—2. A fibroma developed on a nerve.

neuromalacia (nū″rō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of nerves or nervous tissue.

neuromast (nū′rō-mast), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαστός*, a hillock.] In *zoöl.*, a neuro-epithelial sense-organ, or modified epidermal tract, specialized as a sensitive surface or area. It may be free on the general surface of the integument, or more or less covered in a special sac or inversion of the epidermis, or even entirely withdrawn from the epidermis into canals of the corium, hence called *neuromastic canals*. These canals may be strengthened by bones or scales developed about the site of the neuro-epithelial tract. Neuromasts are found in all fishes and aquatic amphibians, but not in the higher air-breathing vertebrates. Also called *nerve-hillock*.

neuromastic (nū-rō-mas′tik), *a.* [< *neuromast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with neuromasts: as, *neuromastic* canals, into which these structures may be withdrawn; *neuromastic* bones or scales, developed in connection with neuromasts.

neuromata, *n.* Plural of *neuroma*.

neuromatous (nū-rom′a-tus), *a.* [< *neuroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neuroma.

neuromere (nū′rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve (with ref. to *neuron*), + *μέρος*, a part.] A segment or division of the neuron.

neuromerous (nū-rom′e-rus), *a.* [< *neuromere* + *-ous*.] Segmented, as the neuron of a vertebrate; having or consisting of nervous metameres.

neuromimesis (nū″rō-mi-mē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μίμησις*, imitation: see *mimesis*.] Imitation in neurotic patients of organic disease; nervous mimicry.

neuromimetic (nū″rō-mi-met′ik), *n.* [< *neuromimesis*, after *mimetic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting neuromimesis.

neuromuscular (nū-rō-mus′kū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *musculus*, muscle: see *muscular*.] Pertaining to nerve and to muscle; especially, resembling or partaking of the nature both of nervous and of muscular tissue; having a character intermediate between that of muscle and that of nerve; representing or physiologically acting both as a nerve and as a muscle: as, the *neuromuscular* cells of the fresh-water polyp (*Hydra*). In these cells, which exhibit the beginnings both of a nervous and of a muscular system, the indifference of such systems is seen; for every single cell is in part nervous, responding to stimuli, and in part muscular, or executive of movements which result from the stimulation of the other part. The motile filaments into which these neuromuscular cells are drawn out are called *fibers of Kleinenberg*. The whole complex of the nervous and muscular systems of any animal is to be regarded as based upon and derived from this primitive, simple, and direct continuity of parts of a single neuromuscular form-element, one part functioning as a nerve and the other as a muscle. Also *nervimuscular*.

neuromyological (nū-rō-mī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *neuromyology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to neuromyology.

neuromyology (nū″rō-mī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *myology*.] A system of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves; myology based upon neurology.

Neurology is the key to myology; and a *neuro-myology* is practicable.

Coues and Shute, N. Y. Med. Record, XXXII. 93.

★**neuron** (nū′ron), *n.*; pl. *neura* (-ră). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. The cerebrospinal axis in its entirety.—2. The nerve-cell with its processes and their branches.—3. In *entom.*, a nervure of an insect's wing; a vein or costa.

neuronosos (nū-ron′ō-sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any disease of the nervous system. Also *neuronosus*.

neuropath (nū′rō-path), *n.* [< *neuropath-y*.] 1. In *pathol.*, one who assigns to the nervous system an excessive if not exclusive responsibility for disease.—2. A person of a nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nervous disease.

neuropathic (nū-rō-path′ik), *a.* [< *neuropath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neuropathy.

neuropathical (nū-rō-path′i-kal), *a.* [< *neuropathic* + *-al*.] Same as *neuropathic*.

neuropathically (nū-rō-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neuropathic manner.

neuropathological (nū-rō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *neuropathology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to a diseased condition of the nervous system or some part of it.

neuropathologist (nū″rō-pā-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neuropathology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in neuropathology.

neuropathology (nū″rō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *pathology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the diseases of the nervous system.

neuropathy (nū-rop′ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a general term for disease of the nervous system.

neurophysiological (nū-rō-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *neurophysiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to neurophysiology.

neurophysiology (nū-rō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology.] Physiology of the nervous system.

neuropodial (nū-rō-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *neuropodium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to neuropodia: as, a *neuropodial* cirrus or filament. See cuts under *Polynoë*, *præstomium*, and *pygidium*.

neuropodium (nū-rō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *neuropodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the series of ventral or inferior foot-stumps of a worm; one of the lower parapodia of an annelid; a ventral oar: opposed to *notopodium*. See *parapodium*.

neuropore (nū′rō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πόρος*, pore.] An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in the embryos of some animals. An anterior neuropore, where the brain remained last in connection with the epidermis, may correspond to the pineal body. In the lancelet it is a permanent opening. A posterior neuropore may be a neuranal orifice, or on closure of that orifice may be diverted into a neurenteric canal.

neuropsychology (nū-rō-sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *psychology*.] Neurology including psychology.

neuropsychopathic (nū-rō-sī-kō-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *παθός*, suffering: see *pathic*.] Pertaining to disease of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions.—**Neuropsychopathic constitution**, a permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centers, especially the higher or psychical ones, exhibiting itself in irregular sleep, exaggerated febrile reactions, liability to delirium and convulsions, headache, susceptibility to alcohol, diminished or exaggerated sexual instinct, self-consciousness, fickleness in emotions, lack of determination, insane temperament or diathesis.

neuropter (nū-rop′tėr), *n.* [NL.] A neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

Neuroptera (nū-rop′te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **neuropterus*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. It was originally composed of the genera *Libellula*, *Ephemera*, *Phryganea*, *Hemerobius*, *Myrmeleon*, *Panorpa*, and *Raphidia* (*Rhaphidia*), the winged termites being included in *Hemerobius*. The group thus constituted has suffered many changes, and entomologists are still far from agreed upon its proper definition. Fabricius founded a distinct order *Odonata* for the Linnean *Libellulæ* or dragon-flies. Kirby separated the Linnean *Phryganeæ* or caddis-flies under the ordinal name *Trichoptera*. Erichson founded the order *Pseudoneuroptera* for those Linnean neuropters whose metamorphosis is incomplete and whose pupæ are active. These eliminations left the *Neuroptera* to consist of the families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, *Myrmeleonidæ*, and *Panorpidæ*. By some authors the *Phryganeidæ* (the *Trichoptera* of Kirby) are still assigned to *Neuroptera*, though M'Lachlan, Brauer, and others exclude them. The last-named authority has the largest following in restricting the order *Neuroptera* to the four families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, and *Myrmeleonidæ*, forming a separate order *Panorpatæ* for the family *Panorpidæ*, and leaving the *Trichoptera* out as a separate order. In this restricted sense the technical characters of the *Neuroptera* are—wings four in number and reticulate; labial palpi three joined, the joints free mandibles free; pupæ distinctly mandibulate; and larvæ as in *Myrmeleon*. These insects are all carnivorous in the larval state, and are either aquatic or terrestrial, the aquatic forms pupating terrestrially. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Mantis*, and *nervure*.

neuropteral (nū-rop′te-ral), *a.* [As *neuropterous* + *-al*.] Same as *neuropterous*.

neuropteran (nū-rop′te-ran), *n.* [As *neuropterous* + *-an*.] A neuropter.

Neuropteris (nū-rop′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερίς*, fern.] A group of fossil ferns, described by Brongniart in 1822, very widely distributed, especially characteristic of the Paleozoic coal-measures in different parts of the world, and not passing above the Permian. The fronds are pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate, the pinnules rounded, heart-shaped, or auriculated at the base, the median nerve sometimes almost entirely wanting, and generally disappearing altogether before the point of the pinnule is reached—the nervation diverging from the base or from the middle nerve, fan-like and curving backward. In several species the main stem bears rounded or kidney-shaped leaflets, which were formerly referred to a distinct genus (*Cyclopteris*. The fructification of *Neuropteris* has not yet been clearly made out, but on account of the structure of the petioles, which combine characters of the *Marattiaceæ* and the cycads, the genus is included in the *Cycadofilices*.

neuropterology (nū-rop-te-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Neuroptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

neuropteron (nū-rop′te-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *neuropter*.] An insect of the order *Neuroptera*; a neuropter.

neuropterous (nū-rop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **neuropterus*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having conspicuous neuration of the wings; netted-winged; specifically, pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, or having their characters. Also *neuropteral*. See cut under *nervure*.

neuropurpuric (nū″rō-pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *purpura* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nervous system and to purpura.—**Neuropurpuric fever**, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

neuroretinitis (nū-rō-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *retina*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

neurorthopter (nū-rôr-thop′tėr), *n.* A member of the order *Neurorthoptera*.

Neurorthoptera (nū-rôr-thop′te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *Orthoptera*.] An order of fossil insects of the coal period, founded by C. Brongniart for the reception of numerous forms which resemble the modern leaf-insects or *Phasmidæ*.

neurorthopterous (nū-rôr-thop′te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Neurorthoptera*.

neurosal (nū-rō′sal), *a.* [< *neurosis* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system: as, *neurosal* disorders; the *neurosal* theory of gout.

neurose (nū′rōs), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ose*. Cf. *nervose*, *nervous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—2. In *entom.*, having many nervures or veins: applied specifically to an insect's wing when it has discal as well as marginal nervures. ★See cut under *nervure*.

★**neurosis** (nū-rō′sis), *n.*: pl. *neuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] 1. A nervous disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, as epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, etc.—2. Normal action of a nerve; molecular change in a nerve or nerve-center.

neuroskeletal (nū-rō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *neuroskeleton* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton; endoskeletal; skeletal, with special reference to the nervous system.

neuroskeleton (nū-rō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body (skeleton): see *skeleton*.] The endoskeleton of a vertebrate; the skeleton proper, or, as ordinarily understood, that which consists of the interior bony framework of the body, and is developed in special relation with and upon the pattern of the nervous system, serving to inclose and support the cerebrospinal axis and main nervous trunks: a term introduced by Carus in 1828. The term is correlated with *dermoskeleton*, *scleroskeleton*, and *splanchnoskeleton*. All the bones of "the skeleton"

of ordinary language are neuroskeletal. Compare *endoskeleton* and *exoskeleton*.

neurospast† (nū′rō-spast), *n.* [< Gr. *νευρόσπαστος*, drawn or actuated by strings, as a puppet, < *νεῦρον*, a sinew, fiber, string, + *σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw out or forth: see *spasm*.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion by a string.

That outward form is but a *neurospast*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 34.

neurospastic† (nū-rō-spas′tik), *a.* [< *neurospast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a neurospast.

To these, with subtile wires and *neurospastic* springs, they give, now and then, various motions of head, and eyes, which they have made to weep.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 281.

neuroterous (nū-rot′e-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Neuroterus*.

Neuroterus (nū-rot′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840).] A genus of hymenopterous gall-insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, exhibiting parthenogenesis. Forms of one of the alternate generations are known as *Spathegaster*. *N. lenticularis* makes oak-galls, the insect produced in which in turn makes galls of another kind, which yield *Spathegaster*. The neuroterous generation is represented only by females, the spathegastric by both sexes.

neurotherapeutics (nū-rō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *therapeutics*.] Therapeutics of nervous disease.

neurotherapy (nū-rō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *neurotherapeutics*.

neurotic (nū-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *neurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the nervous system or to neuroses: as, a *neurotic* disease.

All of us, in certain *neurotic* crises, hear music or see pictures or receive other striking and mysterious impressions. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 158.

2. Prone to the development of neuroses.

The *neurotic* woman is sensitive, zealous, managing, self-forgetful, wearing herself for others; the hysteric, whether languid or impulsive, is purposeless, introspective, and selfish. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 162.

3. Capable of acting on the nerves; nervine.

II. *n.* **1.** A disease having its seat in the nerves.—**2.** A medicine for nervous affections; a nervine.

neurotomical (nū-rō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *neurotomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to neurotomy.

neurotomy (nū-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a tendon, sinew, nerve, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of a nerve.

neurotonic (nū-rō-ton′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + E. *tonic*.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neurotrophic (nū-rō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Pertaining to or dependent on trophic influences coming through the nerves.

neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurypnolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *neurohypnologist*.

neurypnology (nū-rip-nol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *neurohypnology*. *Braid*.

Neustrian (nūs′tri-an), *a.* [< *Neustria* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Neustria, a kingdom of the West Franks in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, comprising France north of the Loire, and Flanders: as generally used, opposed to *Austrasian*.

To no small extent the *Neustrian* Franks had lost their old Germanic vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 531.

neut. An abbreviation of *neuter*.

neuter (nū′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *neuter*, neither; in grammatical use, neuter, tr. Gr. *οὐδέτερος* (*neutrum genus*, tr. Gr. *γένος οὐδέτερον*, neuter gender); < *ne*, not (see *ne*), + *uter*, either, one of two.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, as in a contention or discussion; neutral.

The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter*, and helde with none of both parties.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclii.

I cannot mend it, I must needs confess; . . .
But since I cannot, be it known to you
I do remain as *neuter*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 159.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour; and I stood *neuter*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine: used when words are grammatically or formally distinguished as *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*—a distinction made in English only in the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*. (*b*) Neither active nor passive; intransitive. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut.*—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *neutral*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, having no fully developed sex: as, *neuter* bees.

II. *n.* **1**†. A neutral.

Shall we, that in the battle sate as *neuters*,
Serve him that 's overcome?
Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, l. 39.

2. An animal of neither sex, and incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labors of the community; a worker. See cuts under *bee*, *Atta*, and *Termes*.—**3.** In *bot.*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils. See cut under *neutral*.—**4.** In *gram.*, a noun of the neuter gender. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut.*

neutral (nū′tral), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *neutral* = It. *neutrale*, < L. *neutralis*, neuter, < *neuter*, neither: see *neuter*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In the condition of one who refrains from taking sides in a contest or dispute; taking no active part with either of two contestants or belligerents; not engaged on or interfering with either side.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 115.

He [Temple] was placed in the territory of a great *neutral* power, between the territories of two great powers which were at war with England.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

A *neutral* State is one which sustains the relations of amity to both the belligerent parties, or, negatively, is a non hostis, . . . one which sides with neither party in a war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 155.

2. Belonging to a neutral state: as, *neutral* ships; a *neutral* flag.—**3.** Neither one thing nor the other; intermediate; indifferent; mediocre.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, xx.

I was resolved to assume a look perfectly *neutral*: . . . a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of meaning.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

4. In *chem.*, exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities: as, *neutral* salts.—**5.** In *bot.*, sexless; having neither stamens nor pistils, as



Neutral Flowers of (*a*) Snow-ball Tree (*Viburnum Opulus*); (*b*) *Coreopsis verticillata* (a ray-flower); (*c*) *Polypodon Texanus*.

the ray-flowers of many composites, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, and the upper florets of many grasses. See cut under *Hydrangea*.—**6.** In *elect.* and *magnetism*, not electrified; not magnetized.—**7.** In *color*, of low chroma; without positive quality of color; grayish.—**Neutral axis**, in *mech.* See *axis*1.—**Neutral blue, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Neutral line** or **equator** of a magnet. See *magnet*.—**Neutral salts**, in *chem.*, salts in which all the hydrogen atoms of an acid capable of replacement by basic radicals have been so replaced, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4), distinguished from hydrogen-sodium sulphate ($NaHSO_4$). Neutral salts may, however, react either acid, alkaline, or neutral with test-paper. Better called *normal salts*.—**Neutral vowel**, the vowel-sound heard in such accented syllables as *but*, *son*, *flood*, *trust*, *firm*, *earn*, etc., and very widely in unaccented syllables: so called because of the virtual absence in its utterance of a positive determining position of the organs, it being rather the product of intonation of their indifferent position in breathing, and the form toward which vowels excessively slighted in pronunciation tend. It is instanced also by the French "mute *e*" (where this is not altogether silenced), by the *a* of many unaccented syllables in German, and so on.—**Neutral zone**, in *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the motionless hyaline band of protoplasm, entirely destitute of chlorophyl-grains, which marks the boundary between two currents of oppositely rotating protoplasm in active growing cells. Also called *indifferent line*.

II. *n.* A person, party, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one who or that which occupies a neutral or indifferent position.

As a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood,
And like a *neutral* to his will and matter,
Did nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 503.

The right of blockade is one affecting *neutrals*, and a new kind of exercise of this right cannot be introduced into the law of nations without their consent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 443.

neutralisation, neutralise, etc. See *neutralization*, etc.

neutralist (nū′tral-ist), *n.* [< *neutral* + *-ist*.] One who professes neutrality; a neutral. [Rare.]

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons.
Petition of the City of London to the House of Commons, [1648, p. 6. (*Latham*.)

neutrality (nū-tral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *neutralité* = Sp. *neutralidad* = Pg. *neutralidade* = It. *neutralità* = D. *neutraliteit* = G. *neutralität* = Sw. Dan. *neutralitet*, < ML. *neutralita(t-)s*, a neutral condition, < L. *neutralis*, neutral: see *neutral*.] **1.** The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others; the taking of no part on either side; in *international law*, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties. It is not a departure from neutrality to furnish to either of the contending parties supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war—that is, arms and munitions of war, and things out of which munitions of war are made.

Purchase but their *neutrality*, thy sword
Will, in despite of oracles, reduce
The rest of Greece. *Glover*, Athenaid, ix.

Venice, with her usual crafty policy, kept aloof, maintaining a position of *neutrality* between the belligerents.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor very evil. [Rare.]

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.
Donne, Anatomy of the World.

3†. The state of being of the neuter gender.

Hence appeareth the truth of those words of our Saviour, . . . I and the Father are one, where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of the Creed, ii. 3, § 38.

4. In *chem.*, the state of being neither acid nor basic; absence of the power to saturate or combine with either an acid or a base.—**Armed neutrality.** See *armed*.—**Proclamation of neutrality**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which Washington, in 1793, announced the neutrality of the United States in the war then begun between Great Britain and France.
=**Syn. 1.** *Neutrality, Indifference.* A nation may be very far from viewing or regarding with *indifference* a war between two of its neighbors, and yet it may preserve a strict *neutrality*—that is, it may refrain strictly from helping the one that it wishes to see victorious or hindering the one that it wishes to see defeated.

A state may stipulate to observe perpetual *neutrality* towards some or all of its surrounding neighbors, on condition of having its own *neutrality* respected.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 155.

Met
With blank *indifference*, or with blame reproved.
M. Arnold, Buried Life.

neutralization (nū″tral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *neutralisation*; as *neutralize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of neutralizing; specifically, in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are so combined that the resulting compound has neither acid nor basic properties. Thus, if a solution of sodium hydroxid is carefully added to sulphuric acid, the acidity of the mixture grows less and at length quite disappears, leaving the mixture with neither acid nor basic properties. This is the *neutralization point*. If more sodium hydroxid is added, it imparts a basic or alkaline property to the mixture. Neutralization can then be brought about only by addition of an acid. In these cases the acid and base are said to *neutralize* each other. The name *neutralization* is also given to the decomposition of alkaline carbonates by the addition of some stronger acid in quantity just sufficient wholly to displace carbonic acid.

There are some cases in which the *neutralization* is effected by the addition of a substance which, even if added in excess, produces a precipitate, and so leaves the solution neutral, so that the addition of an excess of the precipitant is without much importance.
Lea, Photography, p. 425.

2. (*a*) An act of one or more nations imposing upon one of their number or upon another state a condition of permanent neutrality by ordaining that it shall not take part in any war into which the others may enter, in consideration for which its freedom from attack is usually guaranteed, as in the case of Switzerland in 1815, and Belgium since its separation from the Netherlands in 1830. (*b*) An act of military powers agreeing that certain persons, property, and places, such as surgeons, chaplains, and the wounded, medical supplies, hospitals, and ambulances, shall be deemed neutral in war, and not subject to capture, etc., as was agreed by the Geneva Convention, 1864. (*c*) More loosely, the act of securing by convention immunity

for certain territory or waters from being made the scene of hostilities or of exclusive national maritime jurisdiction, as for the Black Sea, 1856, and for the Congo in Central Africa, 1885. (*d*) The condition of immunity and restriction resulting from any of such acts.

★ Also spelled *neutralisation*.

neutralize (nū′trạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neutralized*, ppr. *neutralizing*. [= F. *neutraliser* = Sp. Pg. *neutralizar* = It. *neutralizzare*; as *neutral* + *-ize*.] 1. To render neutral; reduce to a state of neutrality between different parties or opinions. Specifically—(*a*) To bestow by convention a neutral character upon (states, persons, and things which would or might otherwise bear a belligerent character); declare non belligerent. (*b*) To prohibit hostilities within the limits of, as territory or waters.

The article of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea is of especial importance. "The Black Sea is *neutralised*; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power."
J. M'Carthy, Hist. Own Times, xxviii.

2. In *chem.*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of, by chemical combination. See *neutralization*, 1.

Ammonia *neutralizes* the most powerful acids, and forms a very important class of salts.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 369.

3. To render inoperative; invalidate; nullify; counterbalance: as, to *neutralize* opposition.

He acts as Archimedes would have done if he had attempted to move the earth by a lever fixed on the earth. The action and reaction *neutralise* each other.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

As one poison will sometimes *neutralise* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Also spelled *neutralise*.

=Syn. 3. *Annul*, *Nullify*, *Annihilate*, *Neutralize*. These words agree in meaning the bringing of a thing to nothing, causing it to cease to be absolutely, or as to some special relation. *Annul* represents an official or authoritative act: as, to *annul* an edict. (See *abolish*.) *Nullify*, to render invalid or of no avail, is more general and less often official: a law may be illegally *nullified* by inert resistance. To *annihilate* is to reduce to nothing, and should be used only where absolute putting out of existence is meant; such expressions as "his army was literally *annihilated*" are manifestly improper; "his army was *annihilated*" would be proper by strong hyperbole, if the army was so broken up that no parts of it were ever gathered together again. To *neutralize* is to bring to nothing in respect to some special relation, or to render inoperative or inefficacious in respect to certain other agencies or forces, by a contrary or counterbalancing force: as, to *neutralize* an acid; his efforts were *neutralized* by the influence of his opponent. That which is *neutralized* would naturally have force in itself; hence we should not speak of *neutralizing* a law or a command.

neutralizer (nū′trạl-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *neutralize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of anything. Also spelled *neutraliser*.

This *neutralizer* should be set on a higher level, that no further pumping, to the end of the acetate of lime process, may be necessary. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 13.

neutrally (nū′trạl-i), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; as a neutral.

neutria, *n.* See *nutria*.

neutrophile (nū′trō-fil), *a.* [< L. *neuter*, neither, ★+ Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] In *histol.* and *bacteriol.*, staining with dyes of neutral reaction.

neuvaine (nė-vān′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. Pg. It. *novena*), a period of nine days: see *novena*.] Same as *novena*.

nevadite (nē-vä′dīt), *n.* [< *Nevada*, one of the United States, + *-ite*[2].] See *rhyolite*.

neve[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *nefa*, nephew: see *nephew*.] A nephew.

Vt of Egipte, riche man,
Wente Abram in to lond Canaan;
And Loth hise *neue* and Sarray
Bileften bi-twen Betel and Ay.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

Preieth a pater noster priuely this time
For the hend erl of Herford, sir Humfray de Bowne,
The king Edwardes *newe* at Glouseter that ligges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

neve[2]†, *n.* [< L. *nepos*, a spendthrift, prodigal: see *nephew*.] A spendthrift. *Halliwell*.

neve[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neaf*.

neve[4], *n.* See *næve*.

névé (nā-vā′), *n.* [F., < L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow: see *snow*[1].] Same as *firn*. Also *glacier-snow*.

nevel (nev′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neveled* or *nevelled*, ppr. *neveling* or *nevelling*. [Also spelled, erroneously, *knevel*; freq., < *neve*, *neaf*, the fist: see *neaf*.] To pommel; beat with the fists. [Scotch.]

Twa land-loupers . . . got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

nevent† (nev′en), *v. t.* [< ME. *nevenen*, *nevnen*, *nempnen*, *nemnen*, < AS. *nemnian*, *nemnan* (= OS. *nemnjan* = OHG. *nemnan*, MHG. *nemnen*, *nennen*, G. *nennen* = Icel. *nefna* = Goth. *namnjan*), name, < *nama* (*naman-*), name: see *name*[1], *n.* Cf. *name*[1], *v.*] To name; call; tell; say.

He that *neuenes* God and sweris fals dispyse God.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

I wol yow telle, as was me taught also,
The foure spirites and the bodies sevene,
By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord hem *nevene*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 268.

never (nev′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *never*, *nevere*, *nevre*, *nefer*, *nefre*, *nævre*, etc. (also contr. *neer*, < ME. *nere*, *ner*), < AS. *nāfre*, never, not ever, < *ne*, not, + *āfre*, ever: see *ne* and *ever*.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

He ansuerde that he wolde *neuer* be knyght before that the beste knyght of the worlde that eny man knewe hadde yove hym armes and the acoole.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

One day we shall blessedly meet again, *never* to depart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She *never* was to me but all obedience,
Sweetness, and love.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell; hope *never* comes,
That comes all. *Milton*, P. L., i. 66.

Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army tread the earth. *Irving*, Granada, p. 86.

2. In no degree; not at all; not a whit; not, emphatically.

"Throw down the ba', ye Jew's daughter,
Throw down the ba' to me!"
"*Never* a bit," says the Jew's daughter,
"Till up to me come ye."
Hugh of Lincoln (Child's Ballads, III. 139).

Let it not displease thee, good Bianca,
For I will love thee *ne'er* the less, my girl.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 77.

At this rate a head will be reckoned *never* the wiser for being bald. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

Never fear, he's the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer; he'll shew blood, I'll warrant him.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvii.

[*Never* in this use, with the following indefinite article *a*, is equivalent to *no*, or *none*, and in the contracted form *ne'er a* is the source of the dialectal or slang adjective *nary*.

'Tis no matter: *ne'er a* fantastical knave of them all shall flout me out of my calling.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 107.]

Never indebted, in *law*, a plea allowed at common law in actions of debt on simple contracts other than negotiable paper, to the effect that defendant "never was indebted in manner and form as in the declaration alleged," which plea in general put in issue whatever plaintiff might be required to prove under his declaration.—**Never so, never such**, to whatever extent or degree; no matter how (much, great, etc.); as never before was.

Though there be *never so* moche taken awey thereof on the Day, at Morwe it is as fulle azen as evere it was.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never so* wisely. Ps. lviii. 5.

But as for the women, poore soules! bee they *never so* good, they have the gates shut against them.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 46.

[In this idiom there is a suppressed comparison—'*never* (at any other time) *so* (great, good, much, etc.) as in the case supposed or considered.' *Never*, becoming merely emphatic, is now usually replaced by *ever*.]—**Never the near**†, **never the nearer**. See *near*. [*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never*-fading.]

nevermore (nev′ėr-mōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *nevermore*, *nevremore*; < *never* + *more*[1].] Never again; at no future time.

She wanderd to the dowie glen,
And *nevir mair* was sein.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

And my heart from out that shadow, that lies floating on the floor,
Shall be lifted—*nevermore*. *Poe*, The Raven.

never-strike (nev′ėr-strīk), *n.* A man who never yields. [Rare.]

So off went Yeo to Plymouth, and returned with Drew and a score of old *never-strikes*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvi.

neverthelder†, *adv.* [ME., < *never* + *the*[2] + *helder*, < Icel. *heldr* (= Sw. *hellre*, *heller* = Dan. *hellere*, *heller* = Goth. *haldis*), more, rather, but.] None the more; not in a greater degree.

Nawther faltered ne fel the freke *neuer-the-helder*,
Bot stythly he start forth vpon styf schonkes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

neverthelater†, *conj.* [Also *neverthelatter*; < *never* + *the*[2] + *later*, *latter*.] Nevertheless.

Neverthelater, many temptations go over his heart, and the law, as a right hang-man, tormenteth his conscience. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 35.

Neuerthelatter ye shall seke the Lord your God euen there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seke hym with all thyne hearte and with all thy soule. *Bible of* 1551, Deut. iv. 29.

nevertheless (nev′ėr-ŦHē̤-les′), *conj.* [< ME. *never the lesse*, *never the lasse*, etc.; < *never* + *the*[2] + *less*[1].] Not or none the less; notwithstanding.

They [though] that hyt be so, that there been many other Wayes that men goon by aftur Countrees that they comen fram, *nevere the lasse* thay turne alle un tylle an ende.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 128.

Yet *neuer the lese*, sithe I vnderstonde
Your purpose is to depart owt of the land,
I wolle fulfille your pleasur in this case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1103.

That which irresistibly strikes us as true, that which seems self-evident, that which commends itself to us, may *nevertheless*, we learn, not be true at all.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 8.

neverthemore†, *adv.* [< *never* + *the*[2] + *more*[1].] None the more.

There is another like lawe enacted agaynst wearing of Irish apparrell, but *neverthemore* is it observed by any.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

neveu†, **nevew**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nephew*. *Chaucer*.

nevey, nevy (nev′i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *nephew*.

nevow†, **nevo**†, **nevoy**†, *n.* Forms of *nephew*.

new (nū), *a.* [< ME. *newe*, *niwe*, *nywe*, < AS. *nīwe*, *neówe*, *niówe* = OS. *niwi*, *niuwi* = OFries. *nie* = D. *nieuw* = MLG. *nie*, *nige*, *nigge*, LG. *nij*, *nije* = OHG. *niwi*, *niuwi*, MHG. *niuwe*, G. *neu* = Icel. *nȳr* = Sw. Dan. *ny* = Goth. *niujis* = W. *newydd* = Ir. Gael. *nuadh* = Bret. *nevez* (Old Celtic, in place-names, *Novo-*, *Novio-*) = L. *novus* (> It. *nuovo* = Sp. *nuevo* = Pg. *novo* = F. *neuf*) = OBulg. *novŭ*, *novui* = Russ. *novuii* = Lith. *naujas* = Gr. *νέος*, orig. **νέϜος* = Pers. *nau* = Skt. *nava*, *navya* (> Hind. *nau*), new; cf. Skt. *nūtana*, new; prob. lit. 'that which now is' or has just appeared, < Skt., etc., *nu*, Goth. *nu*, AS. *nū*, E. *now*: see *now*. From the L. *novus* are ult. E. *novel*, *novelty*, etc., *innovate*, *renovate*, etc.] 1. Lately or freshly made, invented, produced, grown, or in any way or by any means come into being or use; novel; recent; having existed a short time only: opposed to *old*, and used of things: as, a *new* coat; a *new* book; a *new* fashion; a *new* idea; *new* wine; *new* cheese; *new* potatoes.

He gan synge this *nywe* song byuore alle that were ther ney. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

For men seyn alle weys, that *newe* thynges and *newe* tydynges ben plesant to here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 314.

Hire . . . schoos ful moyste and *newe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 457.

The most calamitous events, either to themselves or others, can bring *new* affliction.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be: . . . and there is no *new* thing under the sun. Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is *new*? it hath been already of old time, which was before us. Eccl. i. 9, 10.

Then a whole *new* loaf was short! for I know, of course, when our bread goes faster.
Hood, A Rise at the Father of Angling.

2. Lately introduced to knowledge; not before known; recently discovered: as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants.

Any silk, any thread,
Any toys for your head,
Of the *new'st* and finest, finest wear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 327.

3. Appearing in a changed character or condition, or in a changed aspect of opinion, feeling, or health, resulting from the influence of a change in the dominant idea, principle, or habit; changed from the former state, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, of the same person.

In our differences with Rome he is strangely vnfix't, and a *new* man euery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

Sigh
The full *new* life that feeds thy breath
Throughout my frame.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

[In the following extract used substantively:

Ne in hire wille she chaunged for no *newe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1875.]

4. Not habituated; unfamiliar; unaccustomed: as, he is *new* to his surroundings; a statement *new* to me.

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 861.

As Mr. Verdant Green was quite *new* to round bowling, it was rather too quick for him.
Cuthbert Bede, Verdant Green, i. 2.

5. Other than the former or the old; different; not the same as before: as, a *new* horse.

'Ban, 'Ban, Cacaliban
Has a *new* master: get a *new* man.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 189.

New instruments are seldom handled at first with perfect ease. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 16, note.

The amount of work done inside the human body by the heart in maintaining the circulation of the blood is so great that, if it were done at the expense of the muscular tissue of the heart itself, a *new* heart would be required every week! *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 192.

The same subject, dealt with on a *new* side of Ocean, will be in some sort a new subject.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 7.

6. Freshly emerged from any condition or the effects of any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness, to that northern air.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond, l. 102.

7. Not previously well known; not belonging to a well-known family, or not long known to history: as, *new* people.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favour. *Addison.*

8. Not used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand: as, a *new* copy of a book; *new* furniture.

My very good L. may se how coblerlike I have clouted a *new* patch to an olde sole.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), Finis.

9. Recently begun; starting afresh: as, a *new* moon.

And the *new* sun rose, bringing the *new* year.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

10. Retaining original freshness; unimpaired.

These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 51.

11. Not the old; distinguished from the old while named after it: used specifically in place-names: as, *New* York; *New* London; *New* Guinea.—**12.** Modern; in present use: as, *New* High German; *New* Latin; *New* Greek.—**Deduction for new.** See *deduction.*—**New assignment, bark, blue, Christians.** See the nouns.—**New birth.** See *regeneration.*—**New chum,** a new arrival from the old country; a greenhorn. [Australia.]

A *new chum* is no longer a *new chum* when he can plait a stock whip. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head-Station, p. 32.

New Church. See *Swedenborgian.*—**New Court Party.** See *court.*—**New departure, divinity, foundation,** etc. See the nouns.—**New for old,** the name of a rule used in adjusting a partial loss in marine insurance. Under this rule, the old materials are applied toward payment for the new by deducting their value from the gross amount of the expenses for repairs. From the balance one third of the total cost of the repairs is deducted by the insurers, to be charged against the shipowner as an equivalent for his estimated advantage in the substitution of new work for the old which it replaces.—**New Israelite.** Same as *Southcottian.*—**New Jerusalem,** in *Scrip.*, the heavenly city; the abode of God and his saints.

I John saw the holy city, *new Jerusalem*, coming down from God out of heaven. Rev. xxi. 2.

New Jerusalem Church. See *Swedenborgian.*—**New Latin.** See *Latin.*—**New Lights.** See *light*¹.—**New man, Manichean, measurement.** See the nouns.—**New promise,** in *law*, a promise creating a liability upon a past consideration which alone might not support an action, as where a bankrupt after discharge promises a creditor that he will pay him notwithstanding.—**New red.** See *fuchsin.*—**New Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone.*—**New sand,** freshly mixed founding-sand which has not yet been used.—**New School Presbyterians.** See *Presbyterian.*—**New style.** See *style.*—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*²).—**New Testament, trial.** See the nouns.—**New Thought,** an optimistic system of doctrine and practice based on the general conviction that through a change of mind, or by new thought, outer circumstances may be controlled, if consistent with a universal love.—**New Week,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter week. See *renewal.*—**The New Covenant, the New Learning, the new meteorology,** etc. See the nouns.—**The New World,** North and South America; the western hemisphere.—**Syn.** *New, Novel, Modern, Fresh, Recent, Late.* In this connection *new* is opposed to *old; novel* to *familiar; modern* to *ancient, medieval, antiquated, old-fashioned; fresh* to *stale; recent* and *late* to *early. New* is the general word; that which is *novel* is unexpected, strange, striking, often in new form, but also pleasing: as, a *novel* combination of old ideas; that which is *modern* and *fresh* exists at the time referred to; that which is *recent* or *late* is separated from the time of action by only a short interval: as, the *late* ministry, a *recent* arrival, *recent* times.

new (nū), *adv.* [< ME. *newe*, < AS. *nīwe*, *nīge* (also *nīwan*, *neówan*, *neón*), adv., newly, < *nīwe*, adj., new: see *new*, *a.*] **1.** Newly; lately; recently.

My besy gost, that thrusteth alway *newe*,
To seen this flour so yong, so fresh of hewe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 103.

Gospeller. Art thou of the true faith? . . .
Roger. Ay, that am I, *new* converted.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. Anew.

Buy
The covering off o' churches; . . .
Let them stand bare, as do their auditory;
Or cap them *new* with shingles.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

[*New* is much used adverbially in composition: as, in *new*-born, *new*-dropped, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found.]—**All new†,** recently; freshly; anew.

He was shave *al newe* in his manere.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 582.

New and new†, again and again.

Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
And poked ever his nece *newe and newe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 116.

Of new, of the new†, anew; afresh; newly. Compare *of old*, under *old.*

This ordynaunce they had made *of newe*, that the frenchmen knewe nat of.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxi.

new† (nū), *v.* [< ME. *newen*, < AS. *nīwian* (= OS. *niwian* = OHG. *niuwōn*, *niwōn*, MHG. *niuwen*, *niwen* = Goth., in comp., *ana-niujan*), make new, < *nīwe*, new: see *new*, *a.* Cf. *renew.*] **I.** *trans.* To make new; renew.

ȝoure karis weren *newed*,
And coueitise hath crasid ȝoure croune ffor euere!
Richard the Redeless, i. 8.

And . . . alle the grauntes, lybarties, quytaunce, and fre custumes . . . we conferme . . . to the same citezens and to their successours, . . . and hem of our specyall grace we *newe* and graunte hem to holde free euer.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 21.

II. *intrans.* To renew itself; become new.

Every day hir beaute *newed*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 906.

The worlde, whiche *neweth* euery daie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

newalty†, *n.* [< **newal*, *newel*², + *-ty*; an accom. of *novelty.*] A new thing; a novelty.

Good Gorel, stand back, and let me see a little; my wife loves *newalties* abominationly, and I must tell her something about the king. *The Young King* (1698). (*Nares.*)

Newberrya (nū-ber'i-ă), *n.* [NL., named after its discoverer, Dr. J. S. *Newberry.*] A name given by Torrey in 1864 to *Hemitomes*, a genus of the *Monotropaceæ*, the Indian-pipe family, known by the two sepals. The species of this singular genus of parasitic plants are smooth, erect, scaly herbs, without leaves or green color, and bear a flattened head of urn-shaped flowers.

newberyite (nū'ber-i-īt), *n.* [Named after J. C. *Newbery* of Melbourne.] A hydrous phosphate of magnesium occurring in orthorhombic crystals in the bat-guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria, Australia.

new-born (nū'bôrn), *a.* Just born, or very lately born.

On parent knees, a naked *new-born* child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled;
So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep.
Sir W. Jones, From the Persian.

Newcastle cloak. An inverted barrel with holes cut in it for the head and hands, put upon a man as if it were a garment: a punishment for drunkenness formerly inflicted in England.

new-come (nū'kum), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *neowecumen*, < AS. *nīwcumen*, *nīwancumen*, newly come (as a noun, a novice), < *nīwe*, new, + *cumen*, pp. of *cuman*, come: see *come.*] **I.** *a.* Just arrived; lately come.

"My gown is on," said the *new-come* bride,
"My shoes are on my feet."
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

II. *n.* **1.** A stranger newly arrived; a newcomer. *Holinshed*, Conq. Ireland, p. 55. (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The time when any fruit comes in season. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

new-comer (nū'kum'ėr), *n.* One who has lately come.

new-create (nū'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create anew.

Is it his use?
Or did the letters work upon his blood,
And *new-create* this fault?
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 287.

new-cut† (nū'kut), *n.* An old game at cards, of which there is no extant description.

If you play at *new cut*, I am soonest hitter of any one heere for a wager.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

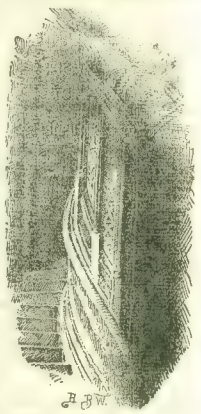
They are deeply engag'd
At *new-cut*, and will not leave their game.
Adventures of Five Hours (1663). (*Nares.*)

newe¹†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *new.*

newe²†, *n.* Same as *neve*¹.

newe³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noy.*

newel¹ (nū'el), *n.* [Formerly *nowel*, *nuell*, < ★OF. *nueil*, *nual*, *noiel*, F. *noyau* = Pr. *nogalh*, *nogaill*, the stone of a fruit, a newel, < ML. **nucale*, stone of a fruit, a newel, neut. of LL. *nucalis*, of a nut, < L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: see *nucleus.*] **1.** In *arch.*, an upright cylinder or pillar which forms a center from which the steps of a winding stair radiate, and supports their inner ends from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are merely pinned into the wall by their outer ends, and there is no central pillar, the staircase is said to have an *open newel.* The newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, so as to serve as a central shaft for receiving the ribs of the covering vault.


Newel, in the Château de Blois, France.

The stairs likewise to the upper rooms, let them be upon a fair and open *newel*, and finely railed in with images of wood cast into a brass colour.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

2. In *carp.*, the tall and more or less ornamental post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a handrail.—**3.** In *engin.*, a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.—**4.** In a ship, an upright timber which receives the tenons of the rails leading from the breastwork of the gangway.

newel²†, *n.* [Irreg. < *new* + *-el*, after *novel.* Cf. *newalty.*] A new thing; a novelty.

He was so enamoured with the *newell*,
That nought he deemed deare for the jewell.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

neweliche†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *newly.* *Chaucer.*

New England Confederation. See *confederation.*

New-Englander (nū-ing'glan-dėr), *n.* [< *New England* + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant of New England, the northeastern section of the United States of America, comprising the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

New England theology. See *theology.*

newfangel†, new-fangelnesse†. Obsolete forms of *newfangle*, *newfangleness.*

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *newfangel*; < ME. *newfangel*, *newefangel*, *newfangille*, disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, < *newe* (< AS. *nīwe*), new, + **fangel*, < AS. **fangol*, disposed to take, < *fōn*, pp. *fangen*, take: see *fang*, *v.* The form **fangle* (ME. **fangel*) is not used alone, the actual formation of ME. *newfangel* being *new* + *fang* + *-el*, the adj. suffix applying to the combined elements *new* + *fang.*] **1.** Disposed to take up new things; catching at novelty; fond of change; inconstant; newfangled: with reference to persons (or animals). [Now dial.]

For though thou . . . yive hem [caged birds] sugre, honey, breed and mylk, . . .
Yet . . . to the wood he wol, and wormes ete,
So *newefangel* ben they of hir mete,
And loven novelries of propre kynde.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 610.

Sonne, if thou be weel at eese,
And warme amonge thi neigboris sitte,
Be not *newfangil* in no wise,
Neither hasti for to chaunge ne flitte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

2. Same as *newfangled*, 2.

newfangle† (nū-fang'gl), *n.* [< *newfangle*, *a.*, erroneously taken as *new* + **fangle*, *n.*; whence in later use *fangle* as an independent noun.] A new or novel fashion; a novelty.

Not only gentlemen's servants, but also handy craftmen, yea, and almost the ploughmen of the country, with all other sorts of people, use much strange and proud *newfangles* in their apparel.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

A Pedlers packe of *newe fangles.*
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

newfangle† (nū-fang'gl), *v. t.* [< *newfangle*, *a.*] To change by introducing novelties.

Not hereby to controule and *new fangle* the Scripture, God forbid, but to marke how corruption and Apostacy crept in by degrees. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

newfangled (nū-fang'gld), *a.* [< *newfangle*, *v.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Disposed to take up new things; fond of change: same as *newfangle:* with reference to persons.

Not to have fellowship with *new-fangled* teachers.
1 Tim. vi. (heading).

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and *new-fangled* men. *Latimer.*

2. New-made or new-fashioned; novel; formed with affectation of novelty: with reference to things.

Howbeit this communication of mine, though peradventure it may seem unpleasant, . . . yet cannot I see why it should seem strange, or foolishly *newfangled.*
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy. *Fryth*, Works, p. 21.

For they [charities] are not *new-fangled* devices of yesterday, whereof we have had no knowledge, no experience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

newfangledly (nū-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a newfangled manner: as, *newfangledly* dressed.

newfangledness (nū-fang'gld-nes), *n.* The character of being newfangled; novelty.

They began to incline to this conclusion, of remoovall to some other place, [though] not out of any *newfanyledness*, or other such like giddie humour. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 22.

newfangleness (nū-fang'gl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *newefangelnes*; < *newfangle* + *-ness*.] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty; fondness for change; inconstancy.

As doth the tydif, for *newfangelnesse*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women, l. 154.

The schooles they fill with fond *new fanylenesse*,
And sway in Court with pride and rashnes rude.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 327.

newfanglist† (nū-fang'glist), *n.* [< *newfangle* + *-ist*.] One who is eager for novelty; one given to change.

Learned men . . . haue euer . . . resisted the priuate spirits of these *new-fanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men. *Tooker*, Fabric of the Church (1604), p. 90.

newfangly† (nū-fang'gli), *adv.* [< *newfangle* + *-y*[1].] In a newfangle manner; with a disposition for novelty.

Diuers yonge scholers thei found properly witted, feately lerned, and *newfangly* minded. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 213.

new-fashion (nū'fash″ọn), *a.* [< *new*, *a.*, + *fashion*, *n.*] Recently come into fashion; newfashioned; novel.

Learn all the *new-fashion* words and oaths. *Swift.*

new-fashion (nū'fash″ọn), *v. t.* [< *new*, *adv.*, + *fashion*, *v.*] To modernize; remodel in the latest style.

Had I a place to *new-fashion*, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

new-fashioned (nū'fash″ọnd), *a.* [< *new* + *fashion* + *-ed*[2].] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion.

new-fledged (nū'flejd), *a.* Wearing the first feathers; lately fledged.

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new-fledg'd* offspring to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 168.

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found'land; on the island itself generally nū-fund-land'; also nū'fund-land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland dog*.

He . . .
Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her
Than for his old *Newfoundland's*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen. [Slang.]

Newfoundland dog. See *dog*.

Newfoundlander (nū-found'lan-dėr, etc.: see *Newfoundland*), *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada.—2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland.

They got a few [seals] afterwards, which made up 450, and got out of the ice again. Afterwards they fell in with a *Newfoundlander*, and bought 40, and came home. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 477.

Newgate (nū'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Newgated*, ppr. *Newgating*. [< *Newgate*, a famous prison in London.] To imprison.

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

[Nashe, in his "Pierce Penilesse," says that *Newgate* is "a common name for all prisons." *Halliwell.*]

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw: so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose. Also called *Newgate fringe*. [Slang, Eng.]

New Haven Divinity. See *divinity*.

newing (nū'ing), *n.* [Also *newin*.] Yeast or barm. [Prov. Eng.]

newish (nū'ish), *a.* [< *new* + *-ish*[1].] Rather new.

New Jersey tea. See *tea*.

new-land (nū'land), *n.* Land newly broken up and plowed. [Prov. Eng.]

New-light (nū'līt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. See *New Lights*, under *light*[1].—2. *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbellite*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights.—**New-light Divinity.** See *divinity*.

newly (nū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *newly*, *neuly*, *nuly*, *newely*, *neweliche*, < AS. *nīwlīce* (= D. *nieuwelijks* = MLG. *nielik*, *nielike* = MHG. *niuweliche*, *niulīche*, G. *neulich* = Icel. *nýliga* = Sw. *nyligen* = Dan. *nylig*), newly, < *nīwlīc*, new, < *nīwe*, new, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *new*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] 1. Lately; recently; freshly; just: as, *newly* wedded; *newly* painted.

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye scholde have entred so *newely*, ne so manye *newely* slayn, with outen stynkynge and rotynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 284.

Morning roses *newly* wash'd with dew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.

Are ye my true love, sweet William,
From England *newly* come?
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 149).

With such a smile as though the earth
Were *newly* made to give him mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 202.

2. Anew; afresh; in a new and different manner or form.

newmarket (nū'mär″ket), *n.* [Named after *Newmarket* in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a full pack of cards and a layout, consisting of the ace, king, queen, and jack of different suits, made up from another pack and on which bets are placed. Whatever card is first led by the eldest hand must be followed by the one who holds the next above it in sequence in the same suit. As certain cards remain in the pack, they may stop the sequence, and the last player on one sequence is allowed to begin another with the lowest card of it he holds. As the duplicates of the cards on the layout are played, the stakes on those cards are won. The player first getting rid of all his cards wins a chip from each of the others for every card they hold, and the play stops.

2. Same as *Newmarket coat*.

Newmarket coat. 1. A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding.

He was dressed in a *Newmarket coat* and tight-fitting trousers. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 6.

2. A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth.

New-Mexican (nū-mek'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *New Mexico* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to New Mexico, formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico.

new-model (nū'mod″el), *v. t.* To give a new form to; remodel.

The constitution was *new-modelled* so as to resemble nearly that of this country. *Brougham.*

New Model (nū mod'el), *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644–5, largely through the influence of Cromwell.

newness (nū'nes), *n.* [< ME. *newnes*, < AS. *nīwnes*, *nīwnys*, newness, < *nīwe*, new: see *new* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being new. (*a*) Lateness of origin; the state of being lately produced, invented, or executed: as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system or a project.

The *newness* of the undertaking is all the hazard. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

They show finely in their first *newness*, but cannot stand the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after washing-day. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

(*b*) The state of being newly introduced; novelty.

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind. *South.*

For the discovery
And *newness* of thine art so pleased thee.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

(*c*) An innovation; a recent change.

Some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

(*d*) Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*e*) A new condition; reformation or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. Rom. vi. 4.

The Newness, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence.

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of *the Newness*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 129.

=**Syn.** See *new*.

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nū-plā'tọ-nist), *n.* Same as ★*Neoplatonist*.

news (nūz), *n.* [First in late ME. *newes*, *newys*; pl. of *new* (early mod. E. *newe*); not a native E. idiom, but as a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news (see *novel*, *n.*, 2). The supposition that *news* represents the AS. partitive genitive in *hwæt niwes* (= L. *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E. idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that news is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so graue, a *newes* so new, a victorie so seldome hearde of. *Letters of Sir Antonie of Gueuara*, p. 2.

The next *newes* that happened in this time of ease was that, a merry fellow hauing found some few Dollars against the Flemish wracke, the bruit went currant the treasure was found. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

It was no *news* then [in a time of famine] for a Woman to forget her sucking child, so as not to have compassion upon the Son of her Womb. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without someone seeing you and making *news* of it. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, i.

2. Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known; tidings.

And laye in the hauyn where as they were before, of the whiche *newys* oure sayde company were ryght joyous and thanked Almyghty God. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 180.

He that hath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not come to do that at church. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Although our title, sir, be *News*,
We yet adventure here to tell you none,
But shew you common follies.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

There is fearful *News* come from Germany. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 4.

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news*. When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is important, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we must carry away and remember, but what is new. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 310.

3. A newspaper. [Obsolete or provincial.]

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last-year's *news*.
Cowper, On Names of little Note in Blog. Brit.

4†. A messenger with news.

In the mean-time there coming a *News* thither with his horse to go over. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1665.

News-ink. See *ink*[1].=**Syn.** 2. *News*, *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, *Advices*. *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected; *news* meets especially the desire to know. *Intelligence* is also a general word, applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes: as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st ult.; *intelligence* of a mutiny. *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety. *Advices* are items of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them. Thus, Philip II. expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed; soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English; his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *advices*; he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster.

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love;
News from the humming city comes to it.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much as Marlborough was charged with on that head. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

To hear the *tidings* of my friend,
Which every hour his couriers bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

At night he retires home, full of the important *advices* of the day. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iv.

news (nūz), *v. t.* [< *news*, *n.*; prob. due in part to *noise*, *v.*] To report; rumor: as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

new-sad (nū'sad), *a.* Recently made sad. [Rare.]

I . . . entreat,
Out of a *new-sad* soul, that you vouchsafe
In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide
The liberal opposition of our spirits.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 741.

news-agent (nūz'ā″jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book† (nūz'bůk), *n.* A newspaper.

No news from the North at all to-day; and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1666.

newsboy (nūz'boi), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nūz'hous), *n.* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals: distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

newsless (nūz'les), *a.* [< *news* + *-less.*] Without news or information.

I am as *newsless* as in the dead of summer.
Walpole, Letters, II. 407.

news-letter† (nūz'let″ėr), *n.* A letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript. The news-letters were the precursors of the later newspapers. They appear to have arisen about the commencement of the seventeenth century, to have reached special prominence about the time of Charles II., and to have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century.

I love News extreamly. I have read Three *News Letters* to day. I go from Coffee House to Coffee House all day on Purpose.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 219.

The first English journalists were the writers of *news-letters*, originally the dependants of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well-informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired there. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 413.

newsman (nūz'man), *n.*; pl. *newsmen* (-men). A man who sells or delivers newspapers.

newsmonger (nūz'mung″gėr), *n.* A person who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news; a retailer of gossip.

Many tales devised . . .
By smiling pick-thanks and base *newsmongers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 25.

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt *newsmongers* to set up an antifame against [a ridiculous report].
Fuller, Holy State, iii. 23.

newsmongery† (nūz'mung″gėr-i), *n.* [< *newsmonger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The act of dealing in news; the retailing of news or gossip.

Wilt thou . . invest that in the highest throne of art and schollership which a scrutinie of so manie millions of wel discerning condemnations hath concluded to be viler then *news mongery?* *Nash*, Foure Letters Confuted.

news-pamphlet (nūz'pamf″let), *n.* Formerly, a publication issued occasionally when any special event seemed to call for it. Such pamphlets were precursors of newspapers, and appeared especially in the sixteenth century.

newspaper (nūz'pā″pėr), *n.* A paper containing news; a sheet containing intelligence or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis; a public print, or daily, weekly, or semi-weekly periodical, that presents the news of the day, such as the doings of political, legislative, or other public bodies, local, provincial, or national current events, items of public interest on science, religion, commerce, as well as trade, market, and money reports, advertisements and announcements, etc. Newspapers may be classed as *general*, devoted to the dissemination of intelligence on a great variety of topics which are of interest to the general reader, or *special*, in which some particular subject, as religion, temperance, literature, law, etc., has prominence, general news occupying only a secondary place. The first English newspaper is believed to be the "Weekly News," issued in London in 1622. The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615. In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed; the Boston "News-Letter" followed in 1704; but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756.

This month, a certain great Person will be threatened with death or sickness. This the *News Paper* will tell them. *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Predictions for the Year 1708.

There now exist but two *newspapers* which were in being in Queen Anne's reign, namely the "London Gazette" (but that has been kept alive through its official nursing) and — but one due to private enterprise — Berrow's "Worcester Journal" which was established in 1709.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 66.

newspaper-clamp (nūz'pā″pėr-klamp), *n.* A newspaper-file.

newspaperdom (nūz'pā″pėr-dum), *n.* [< *newspaper* + *-dom.*] The realm of newspapers; newspaper life. *The Writer*, III. 126. [Colloq.]

newspaper-file (nūz'pā″pėr-fīl), *n.* A frame for holding newspapers ready for convenient reference. It is made in several forms, but consists in general of a pair of rods hinged at one end, which are opened to receive between them the middle fold of the newspaper sheet, and then shut and fastened by means of a hook or screw at the end opposite the hinge, so as to hold the paper in the frame. Also called a *paper-file* or *paper-clamp*.

newsroom (nūz'rōm), *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, etc., are kept on file for reading; a reading-room.

news-stand (nūz'stand), *n.* A stand or place at which newspapers, periodicals, etc., are sold.

news-vender (nūz'ven″dėr), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold by the publishers to newsmen or *newsvenders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country.
M'Culloch, Dict. Commerce.

news-writer (nūz'rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of or for news-letters.

I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers*, and the zealots of parties.
Spectator, No. 124.

newsy (nū'zi), *a.* [< *news* + *-y*[1].] Full of news; gossipy. [Colloq.]

news-yacht (nūz'yot), *n.* A fast-sailing craft formerly employed by the publishers of newspapers for such service as intercepting incoming ships, in order to obtain news in advance of their arrival in port.

The steamships Bavaria . . . and the China . . . passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were boarded by the *news-yacht* of the press.
New York Tribune, June 16, 1862.

★**newt** (nūt), *n.* [< ME. *newte*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of *an ewte; ewte, euete*, etc., being the same as *evet, eft:* see *eft*[1].] A tailed batrachian; an animal of the genus *Triton* in a broad sense, as *T. cristatus*, the great warty



Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*).

or crested newt, or *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*, the common smooth newt; an eft; an asker; a triton. They begin life as tadpoles hatched from eggs, but never lose the tail. They are harmless and inoffensive little creatures, from 3 to 5 inches long, living in ponds and ditches, sometimes crawling out of the water in damp places; they live on animal food, as water-insects and their larvæ, worms, tadpoles, etc. The name is extended to any similar batrachian of small size, as one of the *Amblystomidæ, Plethodontidæ, Salamandridæ*, etc.

Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong,
Come not near our fairy queen.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 11.

Blind newts, the *Cæciliidæ*.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Newton* ★(see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), or formed or discovered by him.—**Newtonian criterion.** See *criterion*.—**Newtonian philosophy**, the doctrine of Newton that the chief phenomena of the heavens are due to an attraction of gravitation, and that similar attractions explain many molecular phenomena.—**Newtonian potential**, a potential varying inversely as the distance, like that of gravitation.—**Newtonian system.** See *solar system*, under *solar*.—**Newtonian telescope.** See *telescope*.—**Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Newton in philosophy. —2. A Newtonian reflecting telescope.

The result was a *Newtonian* of exquisite definition, with an aperture of two, and a focal length of twenty feet.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 109.

Newtonic (nū-ton'ik), *a.* [< *Newton* (see *Newtonian*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Newtonian*.—**Newtonic rays**, the visible rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

First, we have the visible rays of medium refrangibility, ranging from red to violet, and sometimes called the *Newtonic rays*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

Newton's color-diagram, diagram, disk. See *color-diagram*, etc.

Newton's law of cooling. See *law*[1].

Newton's metal. See *metal*.

New-year (nū'yēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Newe Yeere*, etc.; < ME. *new yere, new ger*, etc., < AS. *nīwe gēar*, new year: see *new* and *year*.] 1. The year approaching or newly begun: as, it is common to make good resolutions for the *New-year*. —2. New-Year's day: the first day of the year.

For hit is 3ol [Yule] and *nwe 3er*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

For I would see the sun rise upon the glad *New-year*.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

3†. A congratulation or good wish for the coming year.

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new-yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it . . . ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse?
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies. (*Nares.*)

New-Year's day, the first day of the New-year; the first day of January. In many countries the day is a legal holiday, and is celebrated by the giving of presents and general festivities.

New Year's Day, however, was his [Peter Stuyvesant's] favorite festival. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

New-Yorker (nū-yôr'kėr), *n.* [< *New York* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of the State or city of New York.

New York fern. A common shield-fern, *Dryopteris Noveboracensis*, of the eastern United States.

New York godwit. See *godwit*.

New-Zealand falcon, flax, subregion, etc. See *falcon*, etc.

nexal (nek'sal), *a.* [< *nex(um)* + *-al.*] In *Rom. law*, involving or exacting servitude for debt.

Even the *nexal* creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor, . . . which was not abolished until the fifth century of the city, may not unfittingly, in view of the cruelties that too often attended it, be said to have savoured more of private vengeance than either punishment or procedure in reparation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 675.

Nexal contract, the contract by which a debtor who was unable to pay bound himself as if he were a slave to his creditor. See *nexum*.

The Pœtilian law of 428, abolishing the *nexal contract*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 681.

nexi, *n.* Plural of *nexus*[2].

nexible (nek'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *nexibilis*, tied or bound together, < L. *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, tie together, interlace. Cf. *annect, connect*, etc.] Capable of being knitted together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

next (nekst), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *next, necst, nest*, < AS. *nēhst, nȳhst, nēxt, neáhst* = OS. *nāhist* = OFries. *nest* = OHG. *nāhōst, nāhist*, MHG. *nāhest, nœhest, nœhst, nāst, näst*, G. *nächst* = Sw. *näst* = Dan. *næst*, next, nearest, nighest, superl. of *neáh*, nigh: see *nigh*, of which *next* is simply the older superlative. Cf. *near*[1], the older comparative of *nigh*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Nighest; nearest; in the place, position, rank, or turn which is nearest: as, *next* before; *next* after you.

Nothing will bring them from theyr uncivill life sooner then learning and discipline, *next* after the knowledge and feare of God. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Before you, and *next* unto high heaven,
I love your son. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 199.

Who knows not that Truth is strong *next* to the Almighty? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

2. In the place or turn immediately succeeding: as, Who comes *next?*

What impossible matter will he make easy *next?*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 89.

Our men with what came *next* to hand were forced to make their passage among them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

Next, her white hand an antique goblet brings—
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 772.

Next to. (*a*) Immediately after; as second in choice or consideration.

Next to the statues, there is nothing in Rome more surprising than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of so many kinds of marble.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 476.

They were never either heard or talked of — which, *next to* being universally applauded, should be the object of ambition of all magistrates and rulers.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

(*b*) Almost; within a little of being: as, *next to* nothing.

That 's a difficulty *next to* impossible. *Rowe.*

The Puritans . . . forgot, or never knew, that it [clerical subscription] was invented, or *next to* invented, by the episcopal founder of Nonconformity.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

What is a sad thing is that one man should be dining off turtle and ortolans, and another man have *next to* no dinner at all. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

Next to nothing. See *nothing*.

II. *prep.* Nearest to; immediately adjacent to. ["Nigh," "near," "*next*" . . . may be regarded in construction as prepositions or as adjectives with the preposition "to" understood. *Angus*, Handbook of the English Tongue, p. 234.]

★**next** (nekst), *a.* [< ME. *nexte* (also *nest*, > E. dial. *neest*, Sc. *neist*), < AS. *nēxta, nēhsta, nȳhsta* (= OS. *nahisto* = OFries. *neste* = OHG. *nāhisto*, MHG. *nāheste, nœheste, nœhst*, G. *nächst, nächst* = Sw. *näst* = Dan. *næst*), next, nighest, < *nēhst*, adv., superl. of *neáh*, nigh: see *next, adv.* Cf. *nigh, a.*] 1. Nighest; nearest in place or position; adjoining: as, the *next* town; the *next* room.

I have been with Sir Oliver Martext, the vicar of the *next* village. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 44.

2. Nearest in order, succession, or rank; immediately succeeding: as, advise me in your *next* letter; *next* time; *next* month.

The *nexten* tune that it play'd seen . . .
Was "Fareweel to my mither the queen."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

Pray let it appear in your *next* what a Proficient you are, otherwise some Blame may light on me that placed you there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

This year, on the last day of November, being the last day of the *next* week, there was heard several loud noises, or reports. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

This is in order to have something to brag of the *next* time. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

3†. Nearest or shortest in point of distance or of time; most direct in respect of the way or means.

This messager on morwe, whan he wook,
Unto the castel halt the *nexte* wey.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 709.

A prophet I, madam; and I speak the truth the *next* way. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 63.

The *next* way home's the farthest way about.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

4. The last preceding.

Graunte us sone
The same thing, the same bone,
That to thise *nexte* folke thou hast don.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1775.

Each following day
Became the *next* day's master, till the last
Made former wonders its.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 17.

Next door to. See *door*.—**Next friend,** in *law*. See *friend*.—**Next of kin.** See *kin*[1].—**Next suit,** in cards, the other suit of the same color.—**Syn.** *Nearest, Next.* See *near*[1].

nexter†, *a.* [Irreg. < *next* + *-er*[3], compar. suffix.] Same as *next*.

In the *nexter* night.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 111.

nextly† (nekst'li), *adv.* In the next place; next.

The thing *nextly* chosen or preferred when a man wills to walk. *Edwards*, Freedom of the Will, i. 1.

nextness (nekst'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being next, or immediately near or contiguous; contiguity.

These elements of feeling have relations of *nextness* or contiguity in space, which are exemplified by the sight-perceptions of contiguous points.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

next-ways (nekst'wāz), *adv.* Directly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nexum (nek'sum), *n.* [L., an obligation, contract, neut. of *nexus*, pp. of *nectere*, to bind together: see *nexible*.] In *Rom. law:* (*a*) The contract, and the public ceremony manifesting it, by which, under the form of a sale with scales and copper, the ostensible pecuniary consideration, a debtor who was unable to pay became the bondman of his creditor. (*b*) The obligation or servitude, usually implying close confinement on the creditor's premises, and power of chaining and flogging. The contract or obligation was sometimes dependent on or only enforceable by judicial proceedings.

nexus[1] (nek'sus), *n.*; pl. *nexus* (-sus). [< L. *nexus* (*nexu-*), a tie, bond, connection, < *nectere*, tie together, bind: see *nexible*.] **1.** Tie, bond, or link: means of connection between several members or individuals of a series or group; also a connected series or group.—**2.** In *medieval music,* melodic motion by skips.

nexus[2] (nek'sus), *n.*; pl. *nexi* (-si). [L. *nexus,* pp. of *nectere,* tie together, bind: see *nexible, nexum,* etc.] In *Rom. law:* (*a*) A free-born person who had contracted the obligation called *nexum,* and thus became liable to be seized by his creditor if he failed to pay, and to be compelled to serve him until the debt was discharged. (*b*) The bond or obligation by which such a person was held.

ney†, *adv.* and *prep.* An obsolete form of *neigh*[2] and *nigh*.

Ng. In *chem.*, the symbol for *norwegium*.

N. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *National Guard;* ★(*b*) [*l. c.*] of *no good* or *no go*. [In the latter use colloq. or slang.]

N. Gr. An abbreviation of *New Greek*.

N. H. G. An abbreviation of *New High German*.

ni†, *n.* See *ny*[1].

Ni. In *chem.*, the symbol for *nickel*.

Niagara limestone, Niagara shale. See *limestone, shale*.

niare (ni-är'), *n.* [Native name.] The African or Cape buffalo. See *buffalo*[1].

niast (nī'as), *n.* [Also *niaise, nyas* (and corruptly *eyas,* by misdivision of *a nias*); < OF. (also F.) *niais* = Pr. *nizaic, niaic* = It. *nidiace,* also *nidaso, niaso,* a young hawk taken in its nest, appar. < L. *nidus,* a nest: see *nest*[1], *nidus*.] **1.** A young hawk; an eyas.—**2.** A ninny; a simpleton.

Laugh'd at, sweet bird! is that the scruple? come, come,
★Thou art a *niaise*. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

nib[1] (nib), *n.* [Also *knib;* a mod. var. of *neb,* perhaps in part due to association with *nibble:* see *neb*.] **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird; neb.—**2.** The point of anything, as the pointed end of a pen or the extremity or toe of a crowbar.—**3.** A small pen of the usual form for insertion in a penholder.—**4.** The handle of a scythesnath, to which it is attached by a sliding ring that can be tightened by a bolt or wedge. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A separate adjustable limb of a permutation-key. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** In the picker of a loom fitted with a drop-box for carrying two or more shuttles, a projection from the back side of the picker, working in a groove or guide-way, and coöperating with the picker-spindle to reduce friction and cause the picker to strike squarely against the end of the shuttle.—**7.** See *coffee-nib* and *cacao*.

The seeds [of the cocoa] are reduced to the form of *nibs,* which are separated from the shells or husks by the action of a powerful fan blast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 102.

nib[1] (nib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nibbed,* ppr. *nibbing.* [< *nib*[1], *n.*] To furnish with a nib or point; mend or trim the nib of, as a pen.

How profoundly would he *nib* a pen!
Lamb, South-Sea House.

nib[2]† (nib), *v. i.* [A var. of *nip*[1].] To nibble. *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

nib[3] (nib), *n.* A gentleman or person of the higher order. *Vaux,* Flash Dictionary. [Slang.]

nibble (nib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nibbled,* ppr. *nibbling.* [Not found in ME. (= LG. *nibbeln, knibbeln,* nibble); freq. of *nib*[2], *nip*[1] (cf. *dibble,* < *dip*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eat by biting or gnawing off small bits; gnaw.

All tenderest birds there find a pleasant screen, . . .
Nibble the little cupped flowers, and sing.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

The paint brush is made by chewing the end of a reed till it is reduced to filaments, and then *nibbling* it into a proper form. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 88.

2. To bite very slightly or gently; bite off small pieces of.

The roving trout . . .
. . . greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

3. To catch; nab. [Slang.]

The rogue has spied me now; he *nibbled* me finely once, too. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bite gently; bite off small pieces: as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 62.

2. Figuratively, to carp; make a petty attack: with *at*.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling at* one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

I saw the critics prepared to *nibble at* my letter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

3†. To fidget the fingers about.

To *nibble* with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points when they are spoken to.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

nibble (nib'l), *n.* [< *nibble, v.*] The act of nibbling; a little bite; also, a small morsel or bit.

Yo'r sheep will be a' folded, a reckon, Measter Pratt, for there 'll ne'er be a *nibble* o' grass to be seen this two month.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

nibbler (nib'lėr), *n.* [< *nibble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nibbles; one who bites a little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 53.

2. A fish: same as *chogset*.

nibbling (nib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nibble, v.*] **1.** The act of one who nibbles.—**2.** In *lens-making,* the reduction of a glass blank to roundness preparatory to grinding. It is done by means of a pair of soft iron pliers called *shanks,* which crumble away the glass from the edges without slipping. Also called *shanking*.

nibblingly (nib'ling-li), *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *golf,* a small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club used to get the ball out of bad places, as ruts. See *golf-club*.

nib-nib (nib'nib), *n.* Same as *neb-neb*.

nibour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neighbor*.

nibs (nibz), *n.* [Cf. *nabs*.] A person: with possessive pronouns: as "his royal *nibs*." [Slang.]

nibu (nē'bö), *n.* [Jap., < *ni,* two, + *bu,* a division.] An oblong square-cornered silver coin with untrimmed edges, formerly current in Japan.

nibung (nib'ung), *n.* [Malay.] An elegant palm, *Oncosperma filamentosum,* growing massed in swamps in the Malay archipelago. It is a slender tree, 40 or 50 feet high, its wood useful in building, its terminal bud used in Borneo like that of the cabbage-palm.

Nicæno-Constantinopolitan (nī-sē'nō-kon-stan"ti-nō-pol'i-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicæa and to Constantinople; noting the second form of the Nicene creed as agreeing with that authorized at Nicæa and as promulgated by the first council of Constantinople. See *Nicene*.

Nicaraguan (nik-a-rä'gwan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nicaragua* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicaragua, a republic in Central America, south of Honduras and north of Costa Rica: as, the *Nicaraguan* lizard.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua wood. See *peach-wood*.

niccolic (ni-kol'ik), *a.* [< NL. *niccol-um* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of nickel.

niccoliferous (nik-o-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *niccolum,* nickel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] See *nickeliferous*.

niccolite (nik'o-līt), *n.* [< NL. *niccol-um,* nickel, + *-ite*[2].] Native nickel arsenide, a mineral occurring usually massive, of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster. Also called *copper-nickel* and *nickeline*.

nice (nīs), *a.* [< ME. *nice, nyce, nys,* < OF. *nice, niche, nisce,* simple, foolish, ignorant, F. *nice,* simple, foolish, = Pr. *nec, nesci* = Sp. *necio* = Pg. *nescio,* foolish, impudent, ignorant, = It. *nescio,* ignorant, < L. *nescius,* ignorant, not knowing; cf. *nescire,* know not, be ignorant of, < *ne,* not, + *scire,* know: see *science,* and cf. *nescious, nescient*. All the senses proceed from the lit. meaning 'ignorant,' whence 'unwise, imprudent, foolish, fastidious, particular, exact, delicate, fine, agreeable,' etc., in a process of development which may be compared with that of *fond*[3], 'foolish, weakly affectioned, affectionate,' etc., of *innocent,* 'harmless, simple, foolish, lunatic,' etc., of *lewd,* 'ignorant, simple, rude, coarse, vile,' etc., of *silly,* 'happy, blessed, innocent, foolish,' etc., and other words in which the notion of 'ignorance' is variously developed in opposite directions. Some assume a confusion of *nice* with the OF. and F. *niais,* simple (see *nias*); but this is unnecessary.] **1†.** Ignorant; weak; foolish.

Now witterly ich am vn-wis & wonderliche *nyce,*
Thus vn-hendly & hard mi herte to blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 491.

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 82.

I brougte thee bothe god & man in fere;
Whi were thou so *nyce* to leete him go?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2†. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice,* but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2. 18.

3. Fastidious; very particular or scrupulous; dainty; difficult to please or satisfy; exacting; squeamish.

Be not to noyows, to *nyce,* ne to newfangle;
Be not to orped, to overthwarte, & othus thou hate.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

'Tis, my Lord, a grave and weighty undertaking, in this *nice* and captious age, to deliver to posterity a three-years war. *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

Lucy. Nay, Sir Lucius, I thought you wa'n't rich enough to be so *nice!*

Sir Luc. Upon my word, young woman, you have hit it:—I am so poor that I can't afford to do a dirty action.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

I have seen her [the Duchess of York] very much amused with jokes, stories, and allusions which would shock a very *nice* person. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

4. Discriminating; critical; discerning; acute.

We imputed it to a *nice* & scholasticall curiositie in such makers. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice,*
Produced his play, and begg'd the knight's advice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 273.

He sings to the wide world and she to her nest—
In the *nice* ear of Nature which song is the best?
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i.

5. Characterized by exactness, accuracy, or precision; formed or performed with precision or minuteness and exactness of detail; accurate; exact; precise: as, *nice* proportions; *nice* calculations or workmanship.

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in *nice* balance, truth with gold she weighs.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 53.

No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb, with footing *nice,*
A far projecting precipice.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 14.

In the business of life, prompt and decisive action has again and again to be taken upon a *nice* estimate of probabilities. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 17.

6. Fine; delicate; involving or demanding scrupulous care or consideration; subtle; difficult to treat or settle.

Why, brother, wherefore stand you on *nice* points?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 58.

I have now said all that I could think convenient upon so *nice* a subject.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

It is a *nice* question to decide how far history may be admitted into poetry; like "Addison's Campaign," the poem may end in a rhymed gazette.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 249.

7. Delicate; soft; tender to excess; hence, easily influenced or injured.

Conscience is really a *nice* and tender thing, and ought not to be handled roughly and severely.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

With how much ease is a young Muse betray'd!
How *nice* the reputation of the maid!
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

8†. Modest; coy; reserved.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne*, Song.

They were neither *nice* nor coy.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

9. Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; delicate; tender; sweet; delicious; dainty: as, a *nice* bit; a *nice* tint.

Sweet-breads and cock's combs . . . are very *nice*.
C. Johnstone, Chrysal, II. 9.

10. Pleasing or agreeable in general. (*a*) Elegant or tasteful; affording or fitted to afford pleasure; pleasing; pleasant: often used with some implication of contempt.

Thou studiest aftyr *nyce* aray,
And makist greet cost in clothing.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

I intend to dine with Mrs. Borgrave, and in the evening take a *nice* walk.
Miss Carter, Letters to Mrs. Montagu (1769), II. 34.

Miss Brown's is a pretty book, written in very *nice* American, about two charming girls who went to college.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 172.

(*b*) Agreeable; pleasant; good: applied to persons. [Colloq.]

"Not *nice* of Master Enoch," said Dick. . . . "You must n't blame un," said Geoffrey. . . . "When he's had a gallon of cider . . . his manners be as good as anybody's."
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 1.

She had the best intention of being *nice* to him.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 436.

[*Nice* in this sense is very common in colloquial use as a general epithet of approbation applicable to anything that pleases.]—**To make nice of**†. See *make*1.—**Syn. 3.** *Nice, Dainty, Fastidious, Squeamish*, finical, delicate, exquisite, effeminate, fussy. *Nice* is the most general of the first four words; it suggests careful choice: as, he is *nice* in his language and in his dress: it is rarely used of overwrought delicacy. *Dainty* is stronger than *nice*, and ranges from a commendable particularity to fastidiousness: as, to be *dainty* in one's choice of clothes or company; a *dainty* virtue. *Fastidious* almost always means a somewhat proud or haughty particularity; a *fastidious* person is hard to please, because he objects to minute points or to some point in almost everything. *Squeamish* is founded upon the notion of feeling nausea; hence it means *fastidious* to an extreme, absurdly particular.—**4.** Definite, rigorous, strict.—**5.** *Accurate, Correct, Exact*, etc. See *accurate*.—**9.** Luscious, savory, palatable.

nicefy† (nī'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *nice* + *-e-fy*.] To make nice of (a thing); be squeamish about. [Rare.]

Faire la sadinette, To mince it, *nicefie* it. *Cotgrave.*

niceling† (nīs'ling), *n.* [< *nice* + *-ling*1.] An over-nice person or critic; a hair-splitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

nicely (nīs'li), *adv.* [< *nice* + *-ly*2.] In a nice manner, in any sense of the word *nice*. (*a*) Fastidiously; critically; curiously: as, he was disposed to look into the matter too *nicely*.

Be satisfied if poetry be delightful, or helpful, or inspiring, or all these together, but do not consider too *nicely* why it is so. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

(*b*) With delicate perception: as, to be *nicely* sensible. (*c*) Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion: as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned a dress *nicely* fitted to the body. (*d*) Agreeably; becomingly; pleasantly: as, she was *nicely* dressed. (*e*) Satisfactorily: as, the work progresses *nicely*. [Colloq.]

Nicene (nī'sēn), *a.* [< LL. *Nicænus*, less correctly *Nicenus*, of Nicæa or Nice (*Nicæna fides*, the Nicene Creed), < *Nicæa*, also *Nicea*, < Gr. *Νίκαια* (> *Νικαῖος*, adj.), a name of several cities (see def.), < *νικαῖος*, victorious, < *νίκη*, victory.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town of Bithynia, Asia Minor.—**Nicene council**, either of two general councils which met at Nicæa. The first Nicene council, which was also the first general council, met in A. D. 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene council, accounted also the seventh general council, was held in 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of the first Nicene council as ecumenical has been almost universal among Christians of all confessions; it is acknowledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches, but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican Church does not accept the second Nicene council as ecumenical.—**Nicene Creed** or **Symbol**, a summary of the chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ecumenical authority by the first Nicene council (A. D. 325), but closely similar in wording to ancient creeds of Oriental churches, and especially founded upon the baptismal creed of the church of Cæsarea in Palestine. The distinctive word added at Nice to exclude the possibility of an Arian construction was *homoüsion* (consubstantial), which word, however, was already in well-established theological use. This creed ended with the words *and in the Holy Ghost*, and an anathema against the distinctive tenets of the Arians was subjoined to it. The second general council—that is, the first Constantinopolitan (A. D. 381)—reaffirmed this creed, and also authorized, as subsidiary to it, an explanatory version previously formulated, probably in a local synod at Antioch, and closely similar to the baptismal creed of the church of Jerusalem, differing from the Nicene form very slightly in wording, but adding a fuller statement as to the Holy Ghost, directed against the heresy of the Macedonians, and concluding as in the form still used. At the Chalcedonian (or fourth general) council (A. D. 451), the second form was authorized equally with the first as the Nicene faith, and was officially and historically known from that time forward as the *Nicene Creed;* church historians, however, sometimes speak of it as the *Nicæno-Constantinopolitan Creed*. Both these forms have been reaffirmed ever since by all councils claiming to be ecumenical. The second form came into general use in the Eastern Church in the latter part of the fifth century, and has remained unaltered in that church to the present day. It remained unaltered in the West also for some centuries, but an important addition, namely, the word *filioque*, 'and (from) the Son,' after the words *who proceedeth from the Father*, in the last paragraph, was introduced in the sixth century, and, though not formulated by the Roman Church in the ninth century, had nevertheless been accepted throughout all western Europe. It is this form, with the interpolated *filioque*, which is used by the Roman Church, the Anglican Church, and all Protestant churches which accept the Nicene Creed, and it is this last form, therefore, which is generally called by that name. The Western forms begin "I believe," not "We believe," as in the Greek. The Nicene Creed in its second form is the only authoritative creed of the Eastern Church.

niceness (nīs'nes), *n.* The character or quality of being nice, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** See *nice*.

nicery (nī'sėr-i), *n.* [< *nice* + *-ery*.] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy. *Chapman.*

niceteet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

nicety (nī'sę-ti), *n.*; pl. *niceties* (-tiz). [< ME. *nicetee, nycete, nysete*, < OF. *niceté*, simpleness, foolishness, etc., < *nice*, simple, foolish: see *nice* and *-ity, -ty*.] **1†.** Ignorance; folly; foolishness; triviality.

He halt hit a *nycete* and a foul shame
To beggen other to borwe bote of God one.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 370.

Now, parde, fol, yet were it bet for the
Han holde thy pes than shewed thy *nysete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 572.

2. Fastidiousness; extreme or excessive delicacy; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

Pray, Mr. Thomas, what is it all of a sudden offends your *Nicety* at our house? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

That, perhaps, may be owing to his *nicety*. Great men are not easily satisfied. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

If you wish your wife to be the pink of *nicety*, you should clear your court of demi-reputations.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 10.

3. Nice discrimination; delicacy of perception; acuteness.

Nor was this *Nicety* of His [the Earl of Dorset's] Judgment confined only to Books and Literature: but was the same in Statuary, Painting, and all other Parts of Art.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

4. A nice distinction; a refinement; a subtlety; a fine-drawn point or criticism.

Thus much for the terme, though not greatly pertinent to the matter, yet not vnpleasant to know for them that delight in such *nicities*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

These are *nicities* that become not those that peruse so serious a mystery. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 22.

Pray stay not on *Niceties*, but be advis'd.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

5. Delicacy; exactness; accuracy; precision.

By his own *nicety* of observation he had already formed such a system of metrical harmony as he never afterwards much needed, or much endeavoured, to improve.
Johnson, Waller.

She touched the imperious fantastic humour of the character with *nicety*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Conscience is harder than our enemies,
Knows more, accuses with more *nicety*.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy.

His [Grey's] *nicety* in the use of vowel-sounds.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 169.

6. A dainty or delicacy; something rare or choice: usually in the plural.

Of these maner of *nicetees* ye shal finde in many places of our booke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 111.

7. Nice appearance; agreeableness of appearance.—**To a nicety**, to a turn; with great exactness.

nicht†, *adv.* [ME., lit. 'not I,' < AS., < *ne*, not, + *-ic*, I.] No.

niche (nich), *n.* [< F. *niche*, < It. *nicchia*, a niche, a recess in a wall likened to the hollow of a shell, < *nicchio*, a shell, also a niche, with a change of initial *m* to *n* (seen also in It. *nespola*, < L. *mespilum*, a medlar, and in *map*1, *napkin*, *mat*1, and *nat*3, etc.), and a reg. change of L. *-tulus* to It. *-cchio* (as in *vecchio*, < L. *vetulus*, old, etc.), < L. *mitulus, mytilus, mytulus*, a sea-mussel: see *Mytilus*.] **1.** A nook or recess; specifically, a recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or other ornament. In ancient Roman architecture niches were generally semicircular in plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square-headed, and in classical architecture sometimes also square in plan. They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, and consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used in decoration and for the reception of statues. In the Romanesque style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in high relief. In the Pointed style they became more deeply recessed, and were highly enriched with elaborate canopies, and often much accessory ornament. In plan they are most frequently a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads are formed of groined vaulting, with bosses and pendants according to the prevalent architecture of the time. They are often projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and various moldings. Compare cut under *gallery*.



Niche in central pier of great western portal, Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

In each of the *niches* are two statues of a man and woman in alto-relievo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

There are *niches*, it is true, on each side of the gateway, like those found at Marttand and other Pagan temples; but, like those at Ahmedabad, they are without images.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 81.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a position or condition in which a person or thing is placed; one's assigned or appropriate place.

After every deduction has been made, the work fills a *niche* of its own, and is without competitor.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 49, note.

niche (nich), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *niched*, ppr. *niching*. [< *niche, n.*] **1.** To furnish with a niche or with niches.—**2.** To place in a niche, literally or figuratively.

At length I came within sight of them, . . . where they sat cosily *niched* into what you might call a bunker, a little sand-pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x.

So you see my position, and why I am *niched* here for life, as a schoolmaster. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 227.

Those *niched* shapes of noble mould.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

nichel†, *n.* See *nichil*.

nicher†, *v.* [Imit.: cf. *nicker*.] Neigh.

nichil†, **nichel**†, *n.* [< OF. *nichil*, < L. *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil, nil*2.] Nothing; in *old Eng. law*, a corrupt form of the Latin *nihil*, used by a sheriff in making return that assets or debtors are worthless.—**Clerk of the nichels.** See *clerk*.

nichil, *v.* [< *nichil, n.*] **I.†** *intrans.* In *old Eng. law*, to make return, as sheriff, that a debt is worthless, either because the debtor cannot be found, or because of his inability to pay.

In case any sheriff . . . shall *nichil* or not duly answer any debt, . . . levied, collected, or received, etc.
Eng. Stat. of 1716.

II. *trans.* To castrate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Nicholson's hydrometer. See *hydrometer*.

nicht (nicht), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *night*.

nicing†, *p. a.* Disdainful; fastidious. *N. E. D.*

With *nising* Nimphes list not deale,
Whose looks aloft aspire.
T. Howell, Deuises, 233.

★**nick**[1] (nik), *n.* [A var. of *nock*, prob. in part due to confusion with *nick*[3], but mainly for diminutive effect, as in *tip*, var. of *top*, etc., *tick-tock*, imitative of a light and a heavy stroke, etc. Cf. G. *knick*, a flaw, *knicken*, crack. There are perhaps several orig. diff. words confused under this form.] 1. A hollow cut or slight depression made in the surface of anything; a notch.

Split that forked stick, with such a *nick* or notch at one end of it as may keep the line from any more of it ravelling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 137.

The hollow groove extending across the shank [of a type] . . . is the *nick*, which enables the workman to recognize the direction of the type and to distinguish different founts of the same body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

2. A score or reckoning: so called from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks.—3†. A false bottom in a beer-can, by which customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

Cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth),
And those they say are fill'd with *nick* and froth.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613). (*Nares.*)

Out of all nick†, past all counting.

I tell you what Launce, his man, told me; he loved her *out of all nick*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 76.

nick[1] (nik), *v.* [< *nick*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a nick or notch in; notch; cut or mark with nicks or notches.

My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 175.

The farmer is advised [in Fitzherbert's book on Husbandry, published in 1523] to have a payre of tables (tablets), and to write down anything that is amiss as he goes his rounds; if he cannot write, let him *nycke* the defautes upon a stycke. *Oliphant*, The New English, I. 407.

2. To sever with a snip or single cut, as with shears. [Scotch.]

"Ay, ay!" quo he [Death], and shook his head,
"It's e'en a lang, lang time indeed
Sin I began to *nick* the thread,
And choke the breath."
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

3†. To cut short; abridge. See *nick*[1], *n.*, 3.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 8.

There was a tapster, that with his pots smalnesse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. This *nicking* of the pots he would never leave. *Life of Robin Goodfellow* (1628). (*Halliwell.*)

4†. To break or crack; smash as the nickers used to do. See *nicker*[2], 2.

You men of wares, the men of wars will *nick* ye;
For starve nor beg they must not.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

Breaks Watch-men's Heads, and Chair-men's Glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* Sashes.
Prior, Alma, iii.

5. In *coal-mining*, to cut (the coal) on the side, after kirving, holing, or undercutting. The part of the coal-seam which has been kirved and nicked is then ready to be wedged or blasted down.—**To nick a horse's tail**, to make an incision at the root of the tail to cause the horse to carry it higher.

nick[2]† (nik), *v. i.* [< ME. *nicken*, *nikken* = OFries. *hnekka* = MD. *nicken*, D. *nikken*, also *knikken*, nod, wink, = MLG. LG. *nicken* = OHG. *nicchen*, MHG. G. *nicken* = Sw. *nicka* = Dan. *nikke*, nod; freq. of AS. *hnīgan* = OS. *hnīgan* = OFries. *hnīga*, *nīga* = D. *nijgen* = MLG. *nīgen* = OHG. *hnīgan*, *nīgan*, MHG. *nīgen* = Icel. *hnīga* = Sw. *niga* = Dan. *neje* = Goth. *hneiwan*, strong verb, incline, bow, sink, fall; cf. AS. *hnēgan*, *gehnēgan* = OS. *hnēgan* = OHG. *hneigan*, *neigen*, MHG. G. *neigen* = Goth. *hnaiwjan*, weak verb, cause to incline, bend, etc.; perhaps akin to L. *connivere*, wink at, *nicere*, beckon, *nictare*, wink: see *connive*, *nictate*, *nictitate*.] To nod; wink.—**To nick with nay**, to meet one with a refusal; disappoint by denying.

3if sche *nickes with nay* & nel nouȝt com sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4145.

As I have but one boon to ask, I trust you will not ★*nick* me *with nay*. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

★**nick**[3] (nik), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *nick*[1], as a 'point marked'; otherwise < *nick*[2], a 'wink' in the sense of 'moment.'] 1. Point, especially point of time: as, in the *nick* of—that is, on the point of (being or doing something).

Schol. Does the sea stagger ye?
Mast. Now ye have hit the *nick*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

In the *nick* of being surprised, the lovers are let down and escape at a trap-door. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 82.

2. The exact point (of time) which accords with or is demanded by the necessities of the case; the critical or right moment; the very moment: used chiefly in the phrases *in the nick* or *in the nick of time*—that is, at the right moment, just when most needed or demanded.

The masque dogg'd me, I hit it *in the nick;*
A fetch to get my diamond, my dear stone.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

Most fit opportunity! her grace comes just *i' th' nick*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

I never could have found him in a sweeter temper for my purpose—to be sure, I'm just come *in the nick!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

This harsh restorative . . . was presented to English poetry *in the nick of time*.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 40.

3. A lucky or winning throw in the game of hazard: as, eleven is the *nick* to seven. See *hazard*, 1.

nick[3] (nik), *v.* [< *nick*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike or hit right; hit or hit upon exactly; fit into; suit.

In these verses by reason one of them doth as it were *nicke* another, and haue a certaine extraordinary sence with all. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 111.

Words *nicking* and resembling one the other are applicable to different significations. *Camden*, Remains, p. 158.

And then I have a salutation will *nick* all.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He had . . . just *nicked* the time of dinner, for he came in as the cloth was laying. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

2†. In *gaming*, to throw or turn up; hit or hit upon.

My old luck: I never *nicked* seven that I did not throw ames ace three times following.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3†. To delude or deceive; cozen; cheat, as at dice.

We must be sometimes witty,
To *nick* a knave; 'tis as useful as our gravity.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

4. To catch in the act. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To nick the nick**, to hit exactly the critical moment or time. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To fit; unite or combine; be adapted for combining: said, in stock-breeding, of the crossing of one strain of blood with another.—2. To suit; compare; be comparable. [Colloq.]

Only one sport "*nicks*" with cycling, and that is fair toe and heel walking, doubtless owing to the strengthening of the legs generally, and the ankle work.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 227.

3. In the game of hazard, to throw a winning number. Compare *nick*[3], *n.*, 3.—4†. To bet; gamble.

Thou art some debauch'd, drunken, leud, hectoring, gaming Companion, and want'st some Widow's old Gold to *nick* upon. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Nick[4] (nik), *n.* [Not found in ME.; known in mod. use only in *Old Nick*, the devil, supposed to be a perverted use of (St.) *Nicholas* (G. *Nicolaus*, in popular form *Nickel*, applied to the devil, etc.). It is otherwise taken to be derived, with a transfer of sense, from AS. *nicor*, a water-goblin: for this, see *nicker*[1].] The devil: usually with the addition of *Old*.

Don't swear by the Styx.
It 's one of *Old Nick's*
Most abominable tricks
To get men into a terrible fix.
J. G. Saxe, Dan Phaëton.

nick[5]† (nik), *v. t.* [< *nick*(*name*).] To nickname; hence, to annoy or tease by nicknaming.

Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me,
Commended by the states of Christendom,
A prince, though in distress.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

nickar-nuts, *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds*.

nickar-tree, *n.* See *nicker-tree*.

nick-eared (nik'ērd), *a.* Crop-eared.

Thou *nick-eared* lubber.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

nicked (nikt), *p. a.* [< *nick*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Notched; emarginate; specifically, in *entom.*, having a small but distinct notch: said of a margin.

★**nickel** (nik'el), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *nickel* = Dan. *nikkel* = F. *nickel* = Russ. *nikkelĭ* = NL. *niccolum*, < Sw. *nickel*, nickel, so called by Cronstedt in 1754, abbr. from Sw. *kopparnickel* (G. *kupfernickel*), a mineral containing the metal, < *koppar* (= E. *copper*) + **nickel*, a word identified by some with G. *Nickel*, the devil (see *Nick*[4]) (cf. *cobalt* as related to *kobold*), and by others compared with Icel. *knikill* (Haldorson), a ball, lump.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.68. A metal closely related to cobalt, with which it almost always occurs. The two are, in fact, so much alike that their chemical separation is by no means an easy task. The specific gravity of nickel is given as varying from 8.9 to 9.1; in this and in atomic weight it differs little from cobalt. Nickel and cobalt are also closely allied to iron, which they resemble in color, although slightly whiter than that metal, the former having rather a yellowish tinge, the latter a bluish. They are both magnetic, but in a less degree than iron. Both also stand on a par with that metal in regard to most of those qualities which make it valuable in the arts, namely tenacity, malleability, and ductility, but both are so much scarcer than iron that there is no possibility of their replacing that metal to any considerable extent. The occurrence of nickel (as also of cobalt) in connection with iron in meteorites is interesting and peculiar. (See *meteorite*.) The ores of nickel are somewhat widely disseminated, but nowhere occur in great abundance. The arseniuret (kupfernickel), nickeliferous pyrrhotite, and the silicate are the principal sources of this metal, the last having been found within a few years in considerable quantity in New Caledonia, where it is exceptionally free from cobalt. Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751; but it is only within a few years that it has begun to be of considerable commercial importance. Its value has varied greatly since it came into general use. It is an ingredient of certain valuable alloys and especially of German silver, and is now much experimented with in this direction. It is largely used for plating iron and brass in order to improve their appearance and preserve them from rusting. It is also somewhat employed in coinage, in the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Mexico. Nickel is largely used to toughen steel for the manufacture of armor-plate.

The length of a *nickel* rod should be diminished by magnetization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 444.

2. In the United States, a current coin representing the value of five cents, made of an alloy of one part of nickel to three of copper. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Consisting of or covered with nickel.

nickel (nik'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nickeled* or *nickelled*, ppr. *nickeling* or *nickelling*. [< *nickel*, *n.*] To plate or coat, as metal surfaces, with nickel, either by electrolytic processes or by chemical operations.

nickelage (nik'el-āj), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-age*.] The art or process of nickel-plating. Also *nickelure*.

What he [Ladislas Adolphe Gaiffe] called "nickelure," and what his imitators style *nickelage*, has become an extensive industry. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

nickel-bloom (nik'el-blōm), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickel-glance (nik'el-glāns), *n.* Same as *gersdorffite*.

nickel-green (nik'el-grēn), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickelic (nik'el-ik), *a.* [< *nickel* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing nickel.

nickeliferous (nik-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< *nickel* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing nickel: as, *nickeliferous* pyrrhotite. Also *niccoliferous*.

nickeline (nik'el-in), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *niccolite*.

nickelize (nik'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nickelized*, ppr. *nickelizing*. [< *nickel* + *-ize*.] Same as *nickel*. Also *nickelise*.

Nickelised or nickel-plated iron should be employed.
Ure, Dict., IV. 338.

nickel-ocher (nik'el-ō″kėr), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickelous (nik'el-us), *a.* [< *nickel* + *-ous*.] Related to or containing nickel.

nickel-plated (nik'el-plā″ted), *a.* Coated or plated with nickel.

nickel-plating (nik'el-plā″ting), *n.* The process of covering the surface of metals with a coating of nickel, either by means of a heated solution or by electrodeposition, for the purpose of improving their appearance or their wearing qualities, or of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

nickel-silver (nik'el-sil″vėr), *n.* One of the many names of the alloy best known in English as *German silver*, and in German as *Neusilber*. See *German silver*, under *silver*.

nickelure (nik'el-ūr), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-ure*.] Same as *nickelage*.

nicker[1]† (nik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **nicker*, *nycker*, *niker*, *nikyr*, *nyker*, *nykyr*, a water-sprite, < AS. *nicor* (in inflection also *nicer-*, *nicr-*, *niecr-*, *niecr-*), a sea-monster, a hippopotamus, = MD. *nicker*, *necker*, D. *nikker* = MLG. *nicker*, LG. *nikker* (?) (> G. *nicker*) = OHG. *nihhus*, *nichus*, MHG. *niches*, *nickes* (very rare), a crocodile, G. *nix*, a water-sprite (also fem. OHG. *nicchessa*, MHG. **nichese*, **nixe*, in comp. *wasser-nixe*, water-sprite) (whence E. *nix*[1], *nixy*[1], *nis*, q. v.), = Icel. *nykr*, a water-goblin, a hippopotamus, = Sw. *neck*, *näck* = Dan. *nök*, *nökken*, a water-sprite: appar. orig. applicable to any "monster of the deep" not definitely named (as the crocodile, hippopotamus), and transferred to imaginary water-sprites; perhaps akin to Gr. *νίζειν*, *νίπτειν*, Skt. √ *nij*, wash. This word, becoming associated with one of the old Teutonic superstitions, passed out of common use, and its traces

in *Nick, Old Nick* (see *Nick*[4]), and in *nix*[1] and *nixy*[1], borrowed from G., are scant.] A demon of the water; a water-sprite; a nix or nixy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 358.

"Now tell me, Prince [said the Amal], you are old enough to be our father; and did you ever see a *nicor?*" "My brother saw one, in the Northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a bison-bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tusks an ell long lying down on its breast, watching for fishermen."
Kingsley, Hypatia, xii.

nicker[2] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nick*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which nicks. Specifically—(*a*) A woodpecker. See *nicker-pecker.* (*b*) The cutting-point at the outer edge of a center-bit, serving to cut the circle of the hole as the tool advances.

2†. One of a company of brawlers who in the early part of the eighteenth century roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers.* *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Now is the time that Rakes their Revells keep;
Kindlers of Riot, Enemies of Sleep.
His scatter'd Pence the flying *Nicker* flings,
And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 323.

3†. A kind of marble for children's play.

nicker[3] (nik'ėr), *v. i.* [Imitative: compare *nicher, neigh.*] 1. To neigh.

I'll gie thee all these milk-whyt steids,
That prance and *nicher* at a speir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

Mounted on nags that *nicker* at the clash of a sword as if it were the clank of the lid of a corn-chest.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

The horses came to him in a body. One with a small head . . . *nickered* low and gladly at sight of him.
L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 288.

2. To laugh with half-suppressed catches of the voice; snigger. [Scotch.]

nicker[3] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nicker*[3], *v.*] A neigh; also, a vulgar laugh.

When she came to the Harper's door,
There she gae mony a *nicher* and snear.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

nicker-nuts (nik'ėr-nuts), *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds.*

nicker-pecker (nik'ėr-pek″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Also called *nickle.* [Prov. Eng.]

nicker-tree (nik'ėr-trē), *n.* The name of two climbing shrubs, *Guilandina Crista* and *G. major*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. Their seeds, called *nicker-nuts, bonduc-seeds,* or *Molucca beans,* are carried by ocean currents to remote parts. In India these, as also the root, are used as a tonic and febrifuge. See *bonduc-seeds.* Also written *nickar-tree.*

nicking-file (nik'ing-fīl), *n.* A thin file for making the nicks in screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*

nicking-saw (nik'ing-sâ), *n.* A small circular saw for making the nicks in screw-heads, etc.

nickle (nik'l), *n.* [Var. of *nicker*[2].] Same as *nicker-pecker.*

nicknack (nik'nak), *n.* 1. See *knickknack.*

The furniture, the draperies, and the hundred and one *nicknacks* lying around on tables and étagères showed the touch of a tasteful woman's hand.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 64.

2†. A repast to which all present contributed.

James. I am afraid I can't come to cards; but shall be sure to attend the repast. A *nick-nack*, I suppose?
Cons. Yes, yes; we all contribute, as usual.
Foote, The Nabob, i.

nicknackery, *n.* See *knickknackery.*

nicknacket (nik'nak-et), *n.* [< *nicknack* + *-et.*] A little knickknack.

This comes of carrying popish *nicknackets* about you.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* [< ME. *nekename*, prop. *ekename* (*an ekename* being misdivided *a nekename*) (= Icel. *auknefni* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *ögenavn;* also = LG. *eket-, eker-name* = D. *oekername* (corrupt forms), LG. also as verb, *nicknamen;* prob. after E.); < *eke* + *name.* In the F. *nom de nique,* a nickname, *nique* is appar. < G. *nicker,* nod: see *nick*[2].] 1. A name added to or substituted for the proper name of a person, place, etc., especially in ridicule or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

Christian. Is not your name Mr. By-ends, of Fair Speech?
By-ends. This is not my name, but indeed it is a *nickname* that is given me by some that cannot abide me; and I must be content to bear it as a reproach.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From *nicknames* or nursenames came these (. . . it is but my conjecture) [Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, etc.].
Camden, Remains, Surnames.

A wery good name it [Job] is; only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

nickname (nik'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicknamed;* ppr. *nicknaming.* [< *nickname, n.*] To give a nickname to. (*a*) To call by an improper or opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 349.

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics.
Whitby, Five Points, Advertisement.

(*b*) To apply a familiar or diminutive name to: as, John, *nicknamed* Jack.

nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally or reckoning. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks,* whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting between tradesmen and customers.
Scott, Antiquary.

nickum (nik'um), *n.* [Appar. < *Nick*[4] + *-um,* a mere addition.] A rogue; one given to mischievous tricks. [Scotch.]

nicol (nik'ol), *n.* [Short for *Nicol prism;* named after the inventor, William *Nicol* of Edinburgh (died 1851): see *prism.*] A Nicol prism. See *prism.*—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization.*

Nicolaitan (nik-ō-lā'i-tan), *n.* [< **Nicolaite* (< LL. *Nicolaïtæ,* < Gr. Νικολαΐται, pl., a sect prob. so called from a person named *Nicolaus,* Gr. Νικόλαος, > L. *Nicolaus*) + *-an.*] One of an antinomian sect mentioned in Rev. ii. 6, 15, of which little is known.

nicolo, niccolo (nik'ō-lō), *n.* [It. *niccolo* (for *oniccolo*), dim. < L. *onyx.*] A variety of onyx having a layer of a bluish tint over a black layer.

nicor†, *n.* See *nicker*[1].

Nicothoë (ni-koth'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of parasitic siphonostomous crustaceans; lobsterlice.

nicotia (ni-kō'shiä), *n.* [NL., < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ia.*] Nicotine.

nicotian (ni-kō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *nicoziana,* < F. *nicotiane* (NL. *nicotiana*), tobacco, so called after Jean *Nicot,* a French ambassador to Portugal, who sent a species of the plant from Lisbon to Catherine de Medicis, about 1560.] I. *n.* 1†. Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobaco, so celled of the kn. sir Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639). (*Nares.*)

And for your green wound—your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mere gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidado; your *Nicotian* is good too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

2. One who smokes or chews tobacco. [Rare.]

It isn't for me to throw stones, though, who have been a *Nicotian* a good deal more than half my days.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, v.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

What shall I say more? this gourmand . . . whiffes himselfe away in *Nicotian* Incense to the Idol of his vain intemperance.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, 1st sermon.

Nicotiana[1] (ni-kō-shi-ā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *nicotiane,* tobacco: see *nicotian.*] A genus of narcotic plants of the family *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Cestreæ,* known by the many-seeded capsule and cleft calyx. The species are estimated at about 40, mostly American, with a few



1, flowering branch of *Nicotiana Tabacum;* 2, a leaf from the stem; *a*, the fruit; *b*, transverse section of a fruit.

in Australasia and the Pacific islands; they are mainly herbs, a few shrubs, and one a small tree. They have undivided leaves, and white, yellowish, greenish, or purplish flowers in panicles or racemes. This is the tobacco genus, the common species being *N. Tabacum.* See *tobacco.*

nicotiana[2] (ni-kō-shi-ā'nä), *n. pl.* [< *nicoti(an)* + *-ana.*] The literature of tobacco.

nicotianin (ni-kō'shi-an-in), *n.* [< *nicotian* + *-in*[2].] A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco-smoke, and affords nicotine.

nicotina (nik-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *nicotine.*

nicotine (nik'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *nicotine* = Sp. *nicotina,* < NL. *nicotina,* tobacco, < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ina*[1].] A volatile alkaloid base ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) obtained from tobacco. It forms a colorless clear oily liquid, which has a weak odor of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acrid and pungent salts.

nicotined (nik'ō-tind), *a.* [< *nicotine* + *-ed*[2].] Saturated or poisoned with nicotine.

nicotinism (nik'ō-tin-izm), *n.* [< *nicotine* + *-ism.*] The various morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

nicotinize (nik'ō-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicotinized,* ppr. *nicotinizing.* [< *nicotine* + *-ize.*] To impregnate with nicotine.

nicotylia† (nik-ō-til'i-ä), *n.* [< *nicot(ian)* + *-yl* + *-ia.*] Same as *nicotine.*

nictate (nik'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nictated,* ppr. *nictating.* [< L. *nictatus,* pp. of *nictare,* wink: see *nick*[2].] To wink; nictitate.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

nictation (nik-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nictatio(n-),* a winking, < *nictare,* wink: see *nictate.*] Same as *nictitation.*

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 161.

nictitans (nik'ti-tanz), *n.*; pl. *nictitantes* (nik-ti-tan'tēz). [NL., sc. *membrana:* see *nictitant.*] The winker; the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of many animals: more fully called *membrana nictitans.*

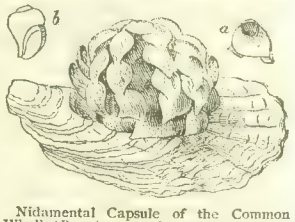
nictitant (nik'ti-tant), *a.* [< L. *nictitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nictitare,* wink: see *nictitate.*] In *entom.,* having the central spot or pupil lunate instead of round: said of an ocellated spot.

nictitate (nik'ti-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nictitated,* ppr. *nictitating.* [< L. *nictitatus,* pp. of *nictitare,* freq. of *nictare,* wink: see *nictate.*] To wink.—**Nictitating membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Nictitating spasm,** in *pathol.,* a variety of histrionic spasm consisting in persistent winking or clonic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

nictitation (nik-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [< *nictitate* + *-ion.*] The act of winking. Also *nictation.*

The eye is sensitive even to the near approach of mischief, and resents a hostile demonstration, the quickness of *nictitation* exceeding even that of vision itself.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 12.

nidamental (nid-ą-men'tal), *a.* [< *nidamentum* + *-al.*] Protective of eggs, embryos, or young; covering or containing such objects; secreting an egg-case or capsule: thus, a bird's nest is *nidamental* with respect to the eggs and young.—**Nidamental capsule.** See *capsule.*—**Nidamental glands.** See *gland.*—**Nidamental ribbon,** the string of eggs of some mollusks, covered and connected by the secretion of the nidamental gland.



Nidamental Capsule of the Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) on an oyster-shell. *a, b,* young whelks.

nidamentum (nid-ą-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *nidamenta* (-tä). [L., the materials for a nest, a nest, < *nidus,* a nest: see *nidc.*] An egg-case; a protective case or covering of ova.

The eggs . . . are usually deposited in aggregate masses, each enclosed in a common protective envelope or *nidamentum.*
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 581.

nidary† (nid'ą-ri), *n.* [< L. *nidus,* a nest, + *-ary.*] A place for building nests.

In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed.
Evelyn.

nidation (ni-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nidus,* a nest (see *nide, nidus*), + *-ation.*] The development of the endometrial epithelium in the intermenstrual periods.

nidder (nid'ėr), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *nether*[1], *v.*] 1. To keep down or under.

Sair are we *nidder'd. Ross*, Helenore, p. 51. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To press hard upon; straighten: applied to bounds. *Jamieson.*—3. To pinch or starve with

cold or hunger; hence, to stunt in growth. *Jamieson.*—4. To harass; plague; annoy.

They *niddart* ither wi' lang braid swords,
Till they were bleedy men.
Rose the Red and White Lillie (Child's Ballads, V. 403).

[Scotch in all uses.]

niddicock† (nid'i-kok), *n.* [< *niddy* + *cock*[1], used as a dim. suffix.] A foolish person; a noodle.

They were neuer such fond *niddicockes* as to offer anie man a rod to beat their own tailes.
Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 94.

Oh Chrysostome, thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock*, to dye for love.
Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61. (*Nares.*)

niddipoll† (nid'i-pōl), *a.* Same as *noddipoll*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 110.

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod$^{\prime}$l), *v. i.* [Freq. and dim. of *nidnod*.] To nod or shake lightly; waggle.

Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening.

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod$^{\prime}$l), *a.* [< *niddle-noddle*, *v.*] Vacillating: as, "*niddle-noddle* politicians." *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 1.

niddy (nid'i), *n.*; pl. *niddies* (-iz). [Appar. a var. of *noddy*.] A fool; a dunce; a noodle. [Prov. Eng.]

nide† (nīd), *n.* [= F. *nid*, OF. *ni* (> E. obs. *ny*[1]) = Pr. *niu*, *nieu*, *nis*, *ni*, = Sp. *nido* = Pg. *ninho* = It. *nido*, *nidio*, < L. *nidus*, a nest, ■ brood: see *nest*[1].] A nest; ■ nestful; a clutch or brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants. *Johnson.*

nidering†, **niddering** (nid'ėr-ing), *a.* and *n.* [Erron. for *nithing*.] Same as *nithing*.

Faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*. *Scott.*

niderling (nid'ėr-ling), *n.* [A var. of *nidering*, with term. *-ling*[1].] Same as *nithing*. [Prov. Eng.]

nidge (nij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nidged*, ppr. *nidging*. [Origin obscure.] In *masonry*, to dress the face of (a stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Also *nig*.—**Nidged** or **nigged ashler**, stone dressed on the surface with a pick or sharp-pointed hammer.

nidgery† (nij'ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *nigerie*, trifling, < *niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidget*.] A trifle; ■ piece of foolery. *Skinner*; *Coles.*

nidget† (nij'et), *n.* [Also *nigeot*, *nigit*, *nigget*; < OF. *niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidgery*.] A noodle; a fool; an idiot.

Fear him not, mistress. 'Tis a gentle *nigget*; you may play with him, as safely with him as with his bauble.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 3.

It [niding] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abiect, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*.
Camden, Remains, Languages.

This cleane *nigit* was ■ foole,
Shapt in meane of all.
Armin's Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Halliwell.*)

nidging (nij'ing), *a.* [< **nidge*, implied in *nidget*, + *-ing*[2].] Restless; troublesome.

If I was Mr. Mandlebert, I 'd sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she 's such a *nidging* little thing.
Miss Burney, Camilla, v. 3. (*Davies.*)

nidi, *n.* Plural of *nidus*.

nidificant (nid'i-fi-kant), *a.* [< L. *nidifican*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *nidificare*, build a nest: see *nidificate*.] Nest-building; constructing a nest, as a bird.

nidificate (nid'i-fi-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidificated*, ppr. *nidificating*. [< L. *nidificatus*, pp. of *nidificare*, build ■ nest: see *nidify*.] To build a nest; nestle.

With every step of the recent traveller our inheritance of the wonderful is diminished. . . . Where are the fishes which *nidificated* in trees?
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 172.

nidification (nid$^{\prime}$i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *nidificate* + *-ion*.] Nest-building; the act or art of constructing nests, especially with reference to the mode or style in which this is done.

nidify (nid'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidified*, ppr. *nidifying*. [< OF. *nidifier*, make a nest (also vernacularly *nicher*, *niger*, F. *nicher*, make ■ nest, nestle), = Sp. Pg. *nidificar* = It. *nidificare*, < L. *nidificare*, build a nest, < *nidus*, a nest, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *nide* and *-fy*.] To build ■ nest; nidificate.

Most birds *nidify*, i. e. prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of Ostrich), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth. *Owen*, Anat., II. 257.

It is not necessary to suppose that each separate species [of conspicuously colored female birds] had its *nidifying* instinct specially modified.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 164.

niding† (nī'ding), *n.* and *a.* See *nithing*.

nidnod (nid'nod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nidnodded*, ppr. *nidnodding*. [A varied redupl. of *nod*.] To nod repeatedly; keep nodding, as when very sleepy.

And Lady K. *nid-nodded* her head,
Lapp'd in a turban fancy-bred.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

That odd little *nid-nodding* face is too good to be kept all to ourselves.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, iii. 104. (*Davies.*)

nidor (nī'dọr), *n.* [= It. *nidore*, < L. *nidor*, a vapor, steam, smell, savor.] Odor; savor; savory smell, as of cooked food.

The flesh-pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 702.

nidorose (nī'dọ-rōs), *a.* [< L. *nidorosus*, steaming, reeking, < *nidor*, a steam, smell, aroma: see *nidor*.] Same as *nidorous*. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

nidorosity (nī-dọ-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *nidorose* + *-ity*.] Eructation with th ɔ taste of undigested meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is by vomiting and purging.
Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. [(*Latham.*)

nidorous (nī'dọ-rus), *a.* [Sometimes *nidrous*; = F. *nidoreux* = Pg. It. *nidoroso*, < L. *nidorosus*, steaming: see *nidorose*.] Steaming; reeking; resembling the odor or flavor of cooked meat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 932.

nidose (nī'dōs), *a.* [Short for *nidorose*.] Emitting a stench like that of burnt meat, rotten eggs, or other decaying animal matter.

nidulant (nid'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *nidulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *nidulari*, build a nest: see *nidulate*, *v.*] In *bot.*, lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body, as the sporangia in the receptacle of plants of the genus *Nidularia*; also, lying loose in pulp, like the seeds of true berries. *Lindley.* Also *nidulate*.

Nidularia (nid-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1780), < L. *nidulus*, a little nest, < *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, typical of the family *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is sessile, globose, at first closed, but at length opening with a circular mouth; sporangioles numerous; spores minute. Sixteen species are known, growing on wood, some of which are popularly known as *fairy-purses*.

Nidulariaceæ (nid-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1823), < *Nidularia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Nidularia*. The spores are contained within sporangioles which are inclosed in a peridium the upper portion of which breaks away at maturity allowing the escape of the lenticular sporangioles. Also *Nidulariacei*. See *bird's-nest fungus*.

Nidularieæ (nid$^{\prime}$ū-lā-ri'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nidularia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Nidulariaceæ*.

Nidularium (nid-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Lemaine, 1854), so called in allusion to the head of blossoms sessile among taller involucral leaves as in a nest; < L. *nidulus*, a little nest, dim. of *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ* and the tribe *Bromelieæ*, known by its free sepals, partly coherent petals, involucral leaves, and anthers attached by their back. It has sometimes been referred to the genus *Karatas*. See *karatas* and *silk-grass*, 2.

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidulated*, ppr. *nidulating*. [< L. *nidulatus*, pp. of *nidulari*, build a nest, make a nest for, freq. (cf. *nidulus*, dim.), < *nidus*, ■ nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] To build a nest; nidificate; nidify.

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *nidulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *bot.*, same as *nidulant*.

nidulation (nid-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *nidulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Nidification; nest-building. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.—2. Nesting, as of young birds.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.*; pl. *nidi* (-dī). [L., a nest: see *nide*, *ny*[1], and *nest*[1].] 1. A nest; specifically, in *entom.*, the nest, case, or cell formed by an insect or a spider for the reception of its eggs.—2. A place or point in ą living organism where a germ, whether proper or foreign to the organism, normal or morbid, may find means of development: as, the *nidus* of the embryo in the womb; the *nidus* of a parasite in the intestine; the *nidus* of pus.

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deep layer of the skin; hence its characteristic eruption.
Dr. T. J. Maclagan.

3. Any one of the small collections of ganglion-cells in the medulla oblongata and elsewhere which constitute the deep origins of cranial nerves: usually called *nucleus*.—**Nidus avis**. Same as *nidus hirundinis*.—**Nidus equæ**, a mare's-nest. [Humorous.]

A singularly fine example of a *nidus equæ*.
W. T. Blanford, Nature, XXXII. 243.

Nidus hirundinis, or *swallow's-nest*, a deep fossa on either side of the under surface of the cerebellum, between the posterior medullary velum and the uvula.

niece (nēs), *n.* [< ME. *nece*, *neice*, *neipce*, < OF. *niece*, *nepce*, F. *nièce* = Pr. *nepsa* (< ML. **neptia*), cf. Pr. *nepta* = Sp. *nieta* = Cat. Pg. *neta*, < ML. *nepta*; the forms **neptia* and *nepta* being var. forms of L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, = AS. *nift*, ME. *nifte* = OS. OFries. *nift* = D. *nicht* = MLG. *nichte*, *nifte*, LG. *nicht* (> G. *nichte*) = OHG. *nift*, dim. *niftila*, MHG. G. *niftel* = Icel. *nipt* (pron. *nift*), niece; = Skt. *napti*, daughter, granddaughter; a fem. form to *nephew*: see *nephew*.] 1†. A granddaughter, or more remote female descendant.

Laban answeride to hym: My dowytres and sones, and the flockis, and alle that thou beholdist, ben myne, and what may I do to my sones and to my *neces*?
Wyclif, Gen. xxxi. 43.

The emperor Augustus, among other singularities that he had by himself during his life, saw, ere he died, the nephew of his *niece*—that is to say, his progeny to the fourth degree of lineal descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 162.

Who meets us here? my *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloucester.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 1.

2. The daughter of one's brother or sister.

I scarce did know you, uncle: there lies your *niece*,
Whose breath, indeed, these hands have newly stopp'd.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 201.

O by the bright head of my little *niece*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. The illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic. [Euphem.]

nieceship (nēs'ship), *n.* [< *niece* + *-ship*.] The relationship of a niece. [Rare.]

She was allied to Ham . . . in another way besides this remote *niece-ship*. *Southey*, Doctor, lxxii. (*Davies.*)

nieft†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neaf*.

niel (ni-el'), *n.* and *v.* [< F. *nielle*: see *niello*.] Same as *niello*.

nielled (ni-eld'), *p. a.* [< *niel* + *-ed*[2].] Nielloed.

niellist† (ni-el'ist), *n.* [< *niello* + *-ist*.] A worker in niello; a maker of niellos.

Michelangelo di Viviano was employed at the Mint, and highly reputed as ■ *niellist*, enamellist, and goldsmith.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 310.

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* [= F. *nielle* = Sp. *niel*, < It. *niello*, < ML. *nigellum*, neut. of L. *nigellus*, blackish, dark, dim. of *niger*, black: see *negro*, *nigrescent*.] 1. A design in black on ą surface of silver, as that of ■ plaque, chalice, or any ornamental or useful object, formed by engraving the design and then filling up the incised



Niello, from top of snuff-box.

furrows with an alloy composed of silver, copper, lead, crude sulphur, and borax, thus producing the effect of a black drawing on the bright surface. The process is of Italian origin, and is still extensively practised in Russia, where the finest niello is now produced. In many examples, conversely, the ground is cut out and inlaid with the black alloy, on which the design appears white or bright, as in the cut.—2. An impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up. It is from such impressions, accidental or intentional, that the modern art of incised engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century, in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Finiguerra.

3. The dark compound used for such inlays in silver, made up of different alloys of sulphur, silver, copper, etc.

The kneeling and standing figures engraved on the lower panels, whose outlines were filled with *niello* long since removed, are absolutely Byzantine in style.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xli.

4. Inlaid work of the kind defined above.

Others not only so engraved, but wrought as well with *nielli* or designs cut into silver and filled in with a black metallic preparation. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

Niello-work, the art of decorating by means of niello; filling engraved patterns so as to produce a surface alternating black with the color of the metallic ground.

niello (ni-el'ō), *v. t.* [Also *niel*; < *niello*, *n.*] To decorate by means of niello-work; treat with niello or by the niello process.

The *nielloed* plate was very highly polished.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 494.

niellure (ni-el'ūr), *n.* [< F. *niellure*, < *niel*, niello: see *niello* and *-ure*.] The process of decorating with niello; also, the work so done.—**Faïence à niellure**, decorated pottery in which the ornaments are incised or stamped, the spaces being afterward filled in with clay of a different color, producing a kind of mosaic.

niepa-bark, *n.* [< E. Ind. *niepa* + E. *bark*[2].] The bark of a bitter East Indian tree, *Samadera Indica*, with properties allied to those of quassia; samadera- or niota-bark.

Nierembergia (nē-rem-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J. E. *Nieremberg* (1590–1663), a Jesuit and professor of natural history at Madrid.] A genus of creeping or spreading herbs of the family *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Cestreæ*, known by its 5 exserted stamens attached to the apex of the slender corolla-tube. There are about 20 species, from South America to Mexico. They have smooth undivided leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale-violet or whitish flowers, often with an ornamental border. Various species are in garden cultivation, sometimes called *cup-flower*. Among them are *N. gracilis* and *N. rivularis*, the latter having white flowers with yellow center, used in the decoration of graves.

Niersteiner (nēr'stī-nėr), *n.* [< *Nierstein* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A kind of Rhine wine named from Nierstein, near Mainz.

nieve (nēv), *n.* See *neaf*.

nif†, *conj.* [ME., abbr. and contr. from *an if*: see *an*[2] and *if*.] An if; unless.

Gret perile bi-twene hem stod,
Nif mare of hir knyȝt mynne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1769.

niff (nif), *v. i.* [Cf. *miff*.] To quarrel; be offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

niffer (nif'ėr), *v. t.* [Said to be < *neaf*, *nieve*, *neive*, the fist: see *neaf*.] To exchange or barter. [Scotch.]

So they agreed on the subject, and he was *niffered* away for the pony.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 351.

niffer (nif'ėr), *n.* [< *niffer*, *v.*] An exchange; a barter. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compar'd,
An' shudder at the *niffer*.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

niffle[1] (nif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffling*. [Formerly also *nivel*; < ME. **niflen*, *nivelen*, < OF. *nifler*, sniffle, snivel; perhaps < LG. *nüf*, nose, snout: see *neb*.] To sniffle; snivel; whine.

niffle[2] (nif'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffling*. [Origin obscure; cf. *nifle*.] 1. To steal; pilfer. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To eat hastily. [Prov. Eng.]

niffnaff (nif'naf), *n.* [Cf. *nifle*.] A trifle; a knickknack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

niffnaffy (nif'naf-i), *a.* and *n.* [< *niffnaff* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Fastidious; dainty; troublesome about trifles.

She departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be fiking about thae *niff-naffy* gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *niffnaffies* (-iz). A trifling fellow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

nifle†, *n.* [ME., also *nyfle*; < OF. *nifle*, trifle.] 1. A trifle; a thing or a matter of no value.

He served hem with *nyfles* and with fables.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 52.

Trash, rags, *nifles*, trifles. *Cotgrave.*

2. A part of women's dress, probably a veil, worn in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Niflheim (nifl'hīm), *n.* [Icel., < *nifl*, mist (= L. *nebula*, cloud, mist: see *nebule*), + *heim* = E. *home*.] In *Scand. myth.*, a region of mist and fog, ruled over by Hel.

nifling† (nif'ling), *a.* [< *nifle* + *-ing*[2].] Trifling; insignificant.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.
Lady Alimony, E 3 b. (*Nares.*)

nift†, *n.* [ME., also *nifte*, < AS. *nift*, a niece: see *niece*.] A niece.

nifty (nif'ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Good in style and appearance; up to the mark. [Slang.]

nig[1]† (nig), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *nig* (rare), < Icel. *hnöggr* = Sw. *njugg* = AS. *hneáw*, stingy, niggardly, scanty. Hence *niggard*, *niggish*, *niggle*, *nigon*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Stingy; niggardly. [Rare.]

Nig and hard in al [h]is live. Quoted in *Stratmann.*

II. *n.* A stingy person; a niggard.

Some of them been hard *nigges*,
And some of hem been proude and gaie.
Plowman's Tale, l. 715.

nig[1]† (nig), *v. i.* [< *nig*[1], *a.*] To be stingy; be niggardly.

Is it not better to healpe the mother and mistress of thy country with thy goods and body than by withholding thy hande, and *nigging*, to make her not hable to kepe out thine ennemy? *Aylmer* (1559). (*Davies.*)

nig[2] (nig), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nick*[1].] A small piece; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

nig[2] (nig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nigged*, ppr. *nigging*. [< *nig*[2], *n.*; cf. *niggle*. Hence *nidge*.] 1. To clip (money).—2. Same as *nidge*.

nig[3] (nig), *n.* An abbreviation of *nigger*[2]. [Slang.]

The field hands will be too much for her, I reckon; some of the little *nigs* have no clothes at all.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 248.

nigardt, nigardiet, *n.* Obsolete forms of ★*nigard*, *niggardy*.

Nigella (nī-jel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), fem. of L. *nigellus*, dark, blackish, dim. of *niger*, black: see *nigrescent*. Cf. *niello*.] A genus of dicotyledonous ornamental plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, the tribe *Helleboreæ*, and the subtribe *Isopyreæ*, known by the united carpels forming a compound ovary. There are about 16 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Asia. They are erect annuals, with alternate feathery dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellowish flowers. The species are called *fennel-flower*, especially the common *N. Damascena* and *N. sativa*. Both are garden-plants, the former vividly affecting the imagination, as appears from the names *bishop's-wort*, *devil in-a-bush*, *love-in-a-mist*, and *ragged-lady*. For the latter, see *fennel-flower*, *caraway*, 2, *gith*, *nutmeg-flower*, and *black cumin* (under *cumin*).—**Nigella-seed**, the seed of *N. sativa*.


Flowering Branch of *Nigella Damascena*. *a*, the fruit.

nigeot†, *n.* See *nidget*.

niger†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2].

nigernesst, *n.* [< L. *niger*, black, + *-ness*.] Blackness.

Their *nigernesse* and coleblack hue.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Niger oil. A food- and lamp-oil expressed from Niger seeds.

Niger seeds. See *Guizotia*.

niggard (nig'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *nigard*; < ME. *nigard*, *nygard*, miser; < *nig*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A stingy or close-fisted person; a parsimonious or avaricious person; one who stints, or supplies sparingly; a miser.

He is to greet a *nygard* that wolde werne
A man to lighte his candle at his lanterne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 333.

But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain alway ye time present, & alway spare al for their time to come.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 88.

If Fortune has a *Niggard* been to thee,
Devote thy self to Thrift.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. A false bottom in a grate, used for saving fuel. Also *nigger*.

Niggards, generally called niggers (i. e. false bottoms for grates).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 8.

II. *a.* Sparing; stinting; parsimonious.

Niggard of question; but, of our demands,
Most free in his reply. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 13.

Those lands which a *niggard* nature had apparently condemned to perpetual poverty and obscurity.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 38.

niggard (nig'ärd), *v.* [< *niggard*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To stint; supply sparingly. [Rare.]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 228.

II. *intrans.* To be parsimonious or niggardly.

Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
And, tender churl, makest waste in *niggarding*.
Shak., Sonnets, i.

niggardiset, *n.* [Also *niggardize*, *nigardise*; < *niggard* + *-ise*, *-ice*.] Niggardliness; parsimony.

Shut vp and starued amidst those Treasures whereof he had store, which *niggardise* forbade him to disburse in his owne defence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

niggardliness (nig'ärd-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being niggardly or stingy; sordid parsimony.

niggardly (nig'ärd-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*; < *niggard* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Like a niggard; sordidly parsimonious or sparing; close-fisted; stingy: as, a *niggardly* person.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Bp. Hall.*

She invited us all to dine with her there, which we agreed to, only to vex him, he being the most *niggardly* fellow, it seems, in the world. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 295.

2. Characteristic of a niggard; meanly parsimonious; scanty: as, *niggardly* entertainment; *niggardly* thrift.

A living, . . . of about four hundred pounds yearly value, was to be resigned to his son; . . . no *niggardly* assignment to one of ten children.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xvi.

=Syn. *Parsimonious*, *Stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, close-fisted, saving, chary.

niggardly (nig'ärd-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*, *nygerdly*; < *niggardly*, *a.*] In the manner of a niggard; sparingly; parsimoniously.

We gave money to the Frier-servants, and that not *niggardly*, considering our light purses and long journey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 156.

niggardness (nig'ärd-nes), *n.* Niggardliness.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice.
Sir P. Sidney.

To hinder the *niggardness* of surviving relatives from cheating the dead out of the Church's services.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 315.

niggardoust (nig'ärd-dus), *a.* [< *niggard* + *-ous*.] Niggardly; parsimonious.

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keping.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 94.

niggardshipt (nig'ärd-ship), *n.* [< *niggard* + *-ship*.] Niggardliness; stinginess.

Surely like as the excesse of fare is to be iustly reproued, so in a noble man moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke is to be discommended.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21.

niggardyt (nig'är-di), *n.* [< ME. *nigardie*, *nigardye*; < *niggard* + *-y*[3].] 1. Niggardliness.

Yit me greveth most his *nigardye*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 172.

2. Niggardly or miserly persons.

The *negardye* in kepynge hyr rychesse
Pronostik is thow wilt hire toure asayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 53.

nigger[1] (nig'ėr), *n.* [< *nig*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. ★*niggard*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *niggard*, 2.

nigger[2] (nig'ėr), *n.* [Formerly *niger*, *neger*, *negar*, *neager*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *neger* = Russ. *negrú*, < F. *negre* (16th century), now *nègre*, < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, a black man, a negro: see *negro*. *Nigger* is not, as generally supposed, a "corruption" of *negro*, but is regularly developed from the earlier form *neger*, which is derived through the F. from the Sp. Pg. *negro*, from which E. *negro* is taken directly.] 1. A black man; a negro. [*Nigger* is more English in form than *negro*, and was formerly and to some extent still is used without opprobrious intent; but its use is now confined to colloquial or illiterate speech, in which it generally conveys more or less of contempt.]

In most of those Provinces are many rich mines, but the *Negars* opposed the Portugalls for working in them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49.

The chairman owned the *niggers* did not bleach,
As he had hoped,
From being washed and soap'd.
Hood, A Black Job.

When they call each other *nigger*, the familiar term of opprobrium is applied with all the malice of a sting.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

2. A native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines. [Colloq.]

The political creed of the frequenters of dawk bungalows is . . . that when you hit a *nigger* he dies on purpose to spite you. *Trevelyan*, The Dawk Bungalow, p. 225.

One hears the contemptuous term *nigger* still applied to natives [of India] by those who should know better, es-

pecially by youths just come from home, and somewhat intoxicated by sudden power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 75.

I have no doubt . . . that Karslake and his men had potted *niggers* in their time.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 129.

The blacke king of *Neagers*.
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

3. A black caterpillar, the larva of *Athalia centifolia*, the turnip saw-fly.—4. A kind of holothurian common off the coast of Cornwall, England: so called by Cornish fishermen.—5. A steam-capstan on some Mississippi river boats, used to haul the boat over bars and snags by a rope fastened to a tree on the bank.—6. A strong iron-bound timber with sharp teeth or spikes protruding from its front face, forming part of the machinery of a sawmill, and used in canting logs, etc.—7. An impurity in the covering of an electrical conductor which serves to make a partial short circuit, and thus becomes sufficiently heated to burn and destroy the insulation. [Colloq.]

The consequence of neglect [in examining a wire] might be that what the workmen call a *nigger* would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

nigger[2] (nig'ėr), *v. t.* [< *nigger*[2], *n.* The ref. in def. 1 is to the blackened logs; in def. 2 to the imperfect methods of agriculture followed by negroes.] 1. To burn (logs already charred or left unconsumed by former fires): with *off*: also, to burn (a log) in two in the middle. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

They *niggered* the huge logs *off* with fire, which was kept burning for days.
Stephen Powers, in "Country Gentleman."

2. To exhaust (soil or land) by working it year after year without manure: with *out*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 116. [Local, U. S.]

niggerdom (nig'ėr-dum), *n.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-dom*.] Niggers collectively.

Swarming with infant *niggerdom*.
W. H. Russell, My Diary, i. 123. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nigger-fish (nig'ėr-fish), *n.* A serranoid fish, *Cephalopholis punctatus*, of an olivaceous yellow or red color, relieved by small round blue spots, with one or two dark spots on the tip of the chin and one on the caudal peduncle. It is found in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of Florida. It is one of the groupers, and is also called *butter-fish* and *cony*.

niggerhair (nig'ėr-hãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Polysiphonia Harveyi*.

niggerhead (nig'ėr-hed), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of tobacco pressed in a twisted form.—2. A rounded boulder or rock; especially, a roundish black rock on the coast of Florida, sometimes covered with only a few inches of water.

niggerish (nig'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a nigger.

When I say "colored," I mean one thing, respectfully, and when I say *niggerish*, I mean another, disgustedly.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

nigger-killer (nig'ėr-kil″ėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: same as *grampus*, 6. [Florida.]

niggerling (nig'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A little nigger.

All the little *Niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels. *Hood*, A Black Job.

"Oh see!" quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,
Who have just got emancipation."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 395.

niggery (nig'ėr-i), *a.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-y*[1].] Niggerish. [Colloq.]

The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably *niggery*. *New York Tribune*, May, 1862.

nigget†, *n.* See *nidget*.

niggish† (nig'ish), *a.* [< *nig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Niggardly; stingy; mean.

Nothing is distributed after a *niggish* sort, neither is there any poor man or beggar.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 12.

niggle (nig'l), *v.* [Appar. freq. of *nig*[2], *v.*; but cf. AS. *hnyglan*, *hnygela*, shreds, parings. As in *nig*[2], two or more words may be ult. concerned. The history is scant.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eat sparingly; nibble. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To act in a mincing manner; work in a finicking, fussy way.—3. To trifle; be employed in trifling or petty carping.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

Niggling articles, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book, ignoring the fact that, with much carelessness of detail, the author has shown a great grasp of knowledge of his subject.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

4. To fret; complain of trifles. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To draw out unwillingly; squeeze out or hand out slyly.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was glad to *niggle* out, and buy a holly-wand to grace him through the streets. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, pt. ii.

2. To play with contemptuously; make sport or game of; mock; deceive.

I shall so *niggle* you
And juggle you. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

3. To fill with excess of details; over-elaborate.

niggle (nig'l), *n.* [< *niggle*, *v.*] Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*.
T. Hood, Tylney Hall, Int.

niggler (nig'lėr), *n.* [< *niggle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who niggles or trifles.—2. One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

niggling (nig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *niggle*, *v.*] Finicking, fussy, or over-elaborate work.

Not a few of us, whatever our code of literary esthetics, may find delight, fleeting though it be, in the free outline drawing of Cooper, after our eyes are tired by the *niggling* and cross-hatching of many among our contemporary realists. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 796.

niggling (nig'ling), *a.* [< *niggle* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Mean; contemptible. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Finicking; fussy.

Titian is said to have painted this highly finished yet not *niggling* picture ["The Tribute-Money"] in order to prove to some Germans that the effect of detail could be produced without those extreme minutiæ which mark the style of Albert Dürer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 416.

nigh (nī), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *nigh*, *nygh*, *neigh*, *niz*, *nyz*, *nyze*, *ney*, *nez*, *negh*, *neh*, *ny*, etc., < AS. *neāh*, *nēh* = OS. *nāh* = OFries. *ni*, *nei* = D. *na* = MLG. *na*, *nage*, LG. *neeg* = OHG. *nāh*, *nāho*, MHG. *nāhe*, *nāch*, *nā*, G. *nahe*, adv., *nach*, prep., = Icel. *nā-* = Goth. *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, nigh, near; prob. akin to *enough*, AS. *genōh*, L. *nancisci*, reach, Gr. *ἐνεγκεῖν* (*ἐνεκ-*), bear, bring (> *ἡνεκής*, reaching), Skt. √ *naç*, attain. Hence *nigh*, *v.*, *neighbor*, *near*[1], *next*, etc.] I. *adv.* 1. Close at hand; not far distant in time or place; at hand; near.

Theire hertes trembled, . . . and [they] seide oon to a-nother that the worlde was *nygh* at an ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

There Nestor the noble Duke was *negh* at his hond,
With a company clene in his close halle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1948.

2†. Closely.

The Reve was a sclendre colerik man;
His berd was shave as *ny* as ever he can.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 588.

3†. Near the quick; keenly; bitterly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 185.

4. Nearly; almost; within a little (of being).

Hue may *ney* as moche do in a mounthe one
As ȝoure secret seel in sexscore dayes.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 182.

Brother, now lepe vp lightly, for grete foly haue ye do to go so fer oute of oure company, for full *nygh* hadde ye more loste than wonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 82.

The rustic who, musing vacantly, seems deep in thought, is not really thinking; he is pretty *nigh* unconscious, and therefore goes on musing for any length of time without weariness. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 498.

II. *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.

Pros. But was not this *nigh* shore?
Ari. Close by, my master.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 216.

The booke seith that . . . [the town] stode vpon a plain grounde, ne ther was nother hill ne mounteyne *ny* it of two myle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

He wones to *nyȝe* the ale-wyffe,
And he thouht ever fore to thryffe.
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

But no Cristen man ys not suffered for to come *ny* it [the gate]. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

nigh (nī), *a.* [< ME. *nighe*, *neighe*, etc.; < *nigh*, *adv.*] 1. Being close at hand; being near.

She heard a shrilling Trompet sound alowd,
Signe of *nigh* battaill, or got victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 1.

2†. Near in relationship or interest; closely allied, as by blood.

For-thi I conseille the for Cristes sake Clergye that thow louye,
For Kynde Witte is of his kyn and *neighe* cosynes bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 95.

Whiche two gentylmen be *nyghe* cosyns vnto mayster Vaux and to my lady Guylforde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

3. Penurious; stingy; close; near: as, a *nigh* customer. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—4. On the left: as, the *nigh* horse. [Colloq.]—**Nigh hand**†. See *hand*.

nigh (nī), *v.* [< ME. *nyghen*, *neighen*, *neghen*, *neizen*, *nezen*, *nyen* (= OS. *nāhian* = OHG. *nāhan*, *nāhen*, MHG. *næhen*, G. *nahen* = Goth. *nēhwjan*), come nigh; < *nigh*, *adv.*] I. *intrans.* To come nigh; draw near; approach. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Yt were better worthy trewely
A worme to *neghen* ner my flour than thou.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 318.

Love gan *nyghe* me nere. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1775.

The joyous time now *nighes* fast
That shall alegge this bitter blast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

The laden heart
Is persecuted more, and fever'd more,
When it is *nighing* to the mournful house
Where other hearts are sick of the same bruise.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

II.† *trans.* To come near to; approach.

The saisnes pressed to releve the kynge Sonygrenx, but the xlij felowes hem deffended so that thei myght hym not *nyegh*, and so was he foule troden vndir horse feete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

nigh-hand† (nī'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *nighhande*, *neighond*, etc.; < *nigh* + *hand*. Cf. *near-hand*.] Nearly.

The tiding than were tigtly to themperour i told,
And he than swoned for sorwe & swelt *neighonde*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1494.

And whenne that he was come *nygh hande* therate,
A fayre mayde ther openyd hym the gate.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

nighly† (nī'li), *adv.* [< ME. **nehliche*, < AS. **nēahlīce*, *neālice* (= OHG. *nāhlicho* = Icel. *nāliga*), nearly, < *neāh*, nigh, near, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] Nearly; within a little; almost.

Their weedes bene not so *nighly* wore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t' other.
Molyneux, To Locke, March 2, 1692.

nighness† (nī'nes), *n.* The state of being nigh; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

He could not prevail with her to come back, till about 4 years after, when the Garrison of Oxon was surrender'd (the *nighness* of her Father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindred any communication between them), she of her own accord returned.
A. Wood, Milton, in Fasti Oxon. (*Latham.*)

night (nīt), *n.* [< ME. *night*, *nigt*, *niht*, *nyght*, etc., *nazt*, *naht*, < AS. *niht*, *nyht*, *neht*, *neaht*, *næht* = OS. *naht* = OFries. *nacht* = D. *nacht* = MLG. *nacht* = OHG. *naht*, MHG. G. *nacht* = Icel. *nātt*, *nōtt* = Sw. *natt* = Dan. *nat* = Goth. *nahts* = W. *nos* = Ir. *nochd* = Bret. *noz* = OBulg. *noshti* = Russ. *nochu* = Lith. *nahtis* = Lett. *nahts* = L. *nox* (*noct-*) (> It. *notte* = Sp. *noche* = Pg. *noite* = Pr. *noit*, *noich*, *nuoit* = OF. *noit*, F. *nuit*) = Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*) = Skt. *nakta*, *nakti*, night; root uncertain; usually referred to Skt. √ *naç*, vanish, perish. Cf. Skt. *niç*, night, which is doubtfully connected with L. *niger*, black: see *negro*.] 1. The dark half of the day; that part of the complete day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time from sunset to sunrise. See *day*[1].

Ek wonder last but nine *nyght* nevere in toune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

God saw the light was good;
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided: light the day, and darkness *night*
He named. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 251.

2. Evening; nightfall; the end of the day: as, he came home at *night*.—3. Figuratively, a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, or the like. (*a*) A state of ignorance; intellectual darkness: as, the *night* of the middle ages. (*b*) A state of concealment from the eye or the mind; obscurity.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in *night*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 123.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *night*:
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.
Pope, Epitaph intended for Newton.

(*c*) The darkness of death or the grave.

Bid him bring his power
Before sunrising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal *night*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 62.

She closed her lids at last in endless *night*.
Dryden, Æneid, iv. 992.

(*d*) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period.

The *night* of sorrow now is turn'd to day.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 481.

And all is well, tho' faith and form
Be sunder'd in the *night* of fear.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

(*e*) Old age.

Yet hath my *night* of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading glimmer left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 314.

Bird of night, the owl.—**Cloud of night.** See *cloud*[1], 1 (c).—**Fourteenth night**†. See *fourteenth*.—**Good night.** See *good day*, under *good*.—**Night blue, cod, dial, jasmine**, etc. See *blue*, etc.—**Noon of night.** See *noon*[1].

night† (nīt), *v. i.* [< ME. *nighten, nyghten* (= Icel. *nātta*, become night, pass the night); < *night*, *n.*] To grow dark; approach toward night.

Into tyme that it gan to *nyghte*
They spaken of Cryseyde, the lady bryghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 515.

night-ape (nīt'āp), *n.* A book-name of the South American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*.

night-bat (nīt'bat), *n.* A ghost. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

night-bell (nīt'bel), *n.* A bell for use at night, as in rousing a physician or an apothecary.

night-bird (nīt'bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies by night; especially, an owl; in the following quotation, the night-heron.

There be a sort of birds . . . that fly or move only in the night, called from thence *night-birds* and night-ravens, which are afraid of light, as . . . an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them. *Hammond*, Works, III. 567.

2. A bird that sings by night; specifically, the nightingale.

Or when to the lute
She sung, and made the *night-bird* mute,
That still records with moan.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 26.

3. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Skellig Islands.]—4. The gallinule of Europe, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One who stays out late at night, or works chiefly by night. [Colloq.]

night-blindness (nīt'blīnd″nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light; nyctalopia. Also called *daysight*. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

night-blooming (nīt'blō″ming), *a.* Blooming or blossoming in the night.—**Night-blooming cactus, cereus.** See *cactus* and *Cereus*.—**Night-blooming jasmine**, a cultivated flower from the West Indies, *Cestrum nocturnum*, extremely fragrant at night.

night-bolt (nīt'bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt or bar used to fasten a door at night.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care;
And drop the *night-bolt;* ruffians are abroad.
Cowper, Task, iv. 568.

2. A spring-bolt in a lock which can be opened by a knob from inside the door, but only by a key from the outside.

night-born (nīt'bôrn), *a.* Born in the night; produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
'Gainst Errours *night-born* children.
Mir. for Mags., p. 784. (*Latham.*)

night-brawler (nīt'brâ″lėr), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler?* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 196.

night-breeze (nīt'brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly (nīt'but″ėr-flī), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect; a moth.

nightcap (nīt'kap), *n.* [< ME. *nightcappe;* < *night* + *cap*[1].] 1. A covering for the head intended to be worn in bed. In the time of the Tudors, and down to Queen Anne's reign, nightcaps, frequently of very rich material and ornament, were worn by men during the daytime after their wigs were taken off.

They say in Wales, when certain hills have their *nightcaps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 819.

They put on a damp *nightcap* and relapse;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

She ties the strings of her *night-cap* in the folds of her double chin. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 306.

Handsomely worked caps—called *night caps*, although only worn in the daytime; some kind of *night cap* having been an article of dress ever since the time of Elizabeth. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

2. A potation of spirit or wine taken before going to bed. [Slang.]—3. A cap drawn over a criminal's face when he is hanged. Sometimes *horse-nightcap*. [Slang.]

He better deserves to go up Holbowrn in a wooden chariot, and have a *horse night-cap* put on at the farther end. *Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 125).

I always come on to that scene with a white *night-cap* and a halter on my arm. . . . He [the hangman] then places the white cap over the man's head, and the noose about his neck. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 153.

4†. A bully; a night-brawler.

If you
Hear the common people curse you,
Be sure you are taken for one of the prime *night-caps*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

night-cart (nīt'kärt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

night-chair (nīt'chār), *n.* Same as *night-stool*.

night-charm (nīt'chärm), *n.* A charm or spell that works at night.

My grandmother's looks
Have turn'd all air to earth in me; they sit
Upon my heart, like *night-charms*, black and heavy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

night-churr (nīt'chėr), *n.* Same as *night-jar*.

night-clothes (nīt'klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Garments designed to be worn in bed.

night-cloud (nīt'kloud), *n.* A stratus or low horizontal layer of cloud, which frequently develops near the ground after sunset, continues during the night, and disappears with the rising of the sun. *W. C. Ley*, Mod. Meteor., p. 128.

night-comer (nīt'kum″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nyght commere;* < *night* + *comer*.] One who comes in the night, especially with evil intent, as a robber.

Thei . . . culled hym on croys-wyse at Caluarye, on a Fryday,
And sutthen buriede hus body and beden that men sholde
Kepen hit fro *nyght-commeres* with knyghtes y-armed.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 144.

night-crake†, *n.* [ME. *night-crake;* < *night* + *crake*.] Same as *night-crow*.

night-crow (nīt'krō), *n.* [< ME. *nightcrawe, nyghtecrawe;* < *night* + *crow*[2].] 1. Same as *night-raven*.

The *nighte crowe* hyghte Nicticorax, and hath that name for he louith the nyghte, and fleeth and seketh hys meete by nyghte. Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 255.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cried, aboding luckless time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid afore you, in the voice of a *night-crow*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. See cut under *goatsucker*. [Prov. Eng.]

night-dew (nīt'dū), *n.* The dew formed in the night.

The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

night-doctor (nīt'dok″tor), *n.* A surgeon or his agent imagined as prowling the streets or roads at night to catch live subjects to kill for dissection: a bugbear of negroes. [Southern U. S.]

night-dog (nīt'dog), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, especially one used by poachers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 252.

Let *night-dogs* tear me,
And goblins ride me in my sleep to jelly,
Ere I forsake my sphere.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

night-dress (nīt'dres), *n.* 1. Night-clothes.—2. A nightgown.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 38.

nighted (nī'ted), *a.* [< *night* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Overtaken by night; belated.

Now to horse;
I shall be *nighted*.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 2.

2. Darkened; clouded; black. [Rare.]

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 5. 13.

nightertale†, **nightertale** (nī'tėr-tāl), *n.* [< ME. *nightertale, nygtertale*, after Icel. *nāttartal*, night-time; as *night* + *tale*[1].] Night-time.

So hote he lovede that by *nightertale*
He sleep no more than doth a nightyngale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 98.

So it be thicke and poured in a ponne,
The mous by *nyghtertale* on it wol fonne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

night-eyed (nīt'īd), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night; sharp-eyed; nyctalopic.

Our *night-eyed* Tiberius doth not see
His minion's drifts. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

nightfall (nīt'fâl), *n.* [< *night* + *fall*. Cf. Icel. *nāttfall*, dew.] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

At *nightfall* . . . in a darksome place
Under some mulberry trees I found
A little pool.
M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara.

night-faring (nīt'fār″ing), *a.* Traveling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 57.

night-feeder (nīt'fē″dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds mostly or entirely by night: specifically applied to the bird *Nyctiornis amictus*. Most fishes are said to be night-feeders, yet all of them feed more or less in the daytime.

night-fire (nīt'fīr), *n.* 1. Fire burning in the night.—2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptinesse; . . .
These are the pleasures here.
Herbert, Dotage. (*Latham.*)

night-fish (nīt'fish), *n.* A variety of the cod with a dark back, taken on some of the Newfoundland banks, as well as on the east coast of Prince Edward's Island. They are of large size, and will, it is said, take the hook at night only.

night-fishery (nīt'fish″ėr-i), *n.* A mode of fishing by night, or a place where fishing is done by night. Night-fishery is practised to some extent by anglers. The best months for it are the latter part of June, and July and August, and the best nights are those that follow a hot day.

night-flier (nīt'flī″ėr), *n.* A bird that flies in the night.

night-flower (nīt'flou″ėr), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

night-fly (nīt'flī), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 11.

night-foe (nīt'fō), *n.* One who attacks by night.

Wherefore else guard we his royal tent,
But to defend his person from *night-foes?*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 22.

night-fossicker (nīt'fos″i-kėr), *n.* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking (nīt'fos″i-king), *n.* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night. See *fossick*, *v.*, 2.

night-foundered (nīt'foun″dėrd), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-founder'd* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus, l. 483.

nightfowl†, **nightfowl** (nīt'foul), *n.* [ME. *nihtfuel* (= Icel. *nāttfugl*); < *night* + *fowl*.] A night-bird.

Upon the middle of the night
Waking, she heard the *night-fowl* crow:
The cock sung out an hour ere light.
Tennyson, Mariana.

nightgalet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nightingale*[1].

night-glass (nīt'glàs), *n.* A telescope (usually binocular) constructed so as to concentrate as much light as possible, and thus adapted for seeing objects at night.

nightgown (nīt'goun), *n.* [< *night* + *gown*.] 1†. A loose gown worn in one's chamber, at night or in the daytime; a dressing-gown; a robe de chambre; a negligée gown or housedress, for either men or women.

Get on your *nightgown*, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 70.

The Lady, tho' willing to appear undrest, had put on her best Looks, and painted herself for our Reception. Her Hair appeared in a very nice Disorder, as the *Night Gown* which was thrown upon her Shoulders was ruffled with great Care. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 45.

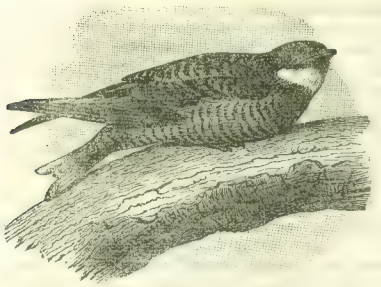
Others come in their *night-gowns* to saunter away their time. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

2. A night-dress for women, commonly high in the neck, with sleeves, and covering the whole person.—3. A night-dress for men. [Colloq. or humorous.]

night-hag (nīt'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

Nor uglier follow the *night-hag*, when, call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes.
Milton, P. L., ii. 662.

★**night-hawk** (nīt'hâk), *n.* 1. A caprimulgine bird of the genus *Chordeiles*. The common nighthawk of the United States is *C. popetue* or *C. virginianus*, also called *bullbat*, and in the West Indies *pisk* and *piramidig*. It flies chiefly toward evening and in cloudy weather, and belongs to the same family (*Caprimulgidæ*) as the whippoorwill and chuck-will's-widow, though it is of a different genus. It is 9 or 10 inches long, 23 in extent of wings, of a slim form, with very small bill but widely cleft and capacious mouth, long, sharp, thin-bladed wings, forked tail, and small weak feet; the plumage is intimately blended with black, brown, gray, and tawny shades, something like dark-veined marble, and the male has a pure white V-shaped mark on the throat, and large white blotches on the wings and tail, which are tawny in the female. It abounds in temperate North America, and is a bird of powerful flight, often seen careering in pursuit of insects, twisting and doubling with great ease and grace, and frequently falling through the air with a hoarse cry. It lays two eggs of elliptical form and dark variegated



Common Night-hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

color, placing them on the ground with little or no nest. The bird is migratory, and retires beyond the United States in the autumn. There are several other species of the same genus, as *C. henryi* and *C. texensis*.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Eng.]—3. One of certain petrels of the genus *Œstrelata:* as, the white *night-hawk* or mutton-bird, *Œ. lessoni*.

night-heron (nīt′her″ǫn), *n.* A heron of crepuscular or somewhat nocturnal habits. There are several species, of most parts of the world, belonging to the family *Ardeidæ*, and genera *Nyctiardea* or *Nycticorax* and *Nycticherodius*. The common European bird to which the name *night-heron* (and also *night-raven*) was originally applied is *Ardea nycticorax* of the older writers, now *Nyctiardea nycticorax, Nycticorax nycticorax*, etc.



Night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

The bird is 2 feet long and 44 inches in extent of wings; the crown and middle of the back are glossy blackish-green, and most other parts are bluish-gray with a lilac or lavender tinge, the forehead, throat-line, and under parts being whitish. Two or three very long white filamentous feathers spring from the back of the head; the eyes are red, the bill is black, and the lores and legs are greenish. The sexes are alike. The young are very different, being some shade of dingy brown or chocolate-brown, boldly spotted with white. Night-herons nest in heronries, sometimes of vast extent; they build a bulky frail nest of twigs, and lay 3 or 4 eggs of a pale-green color, 2 inches long by 1½ in breadth. The common night-heron of the United States is *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius;* it is popularly called *qua-bird* and *squawk*, from its cry. The night-herons of the genus *Nycterodius* are slightly different. *N. violaceus* is the yellow-crowned night-heron, common in the southern United States.

night-house (nīt′hous), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night. [Eng.]

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted; the *night-houses* are closed.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, i.

★**nightingale**[1] (nī′tin-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *nightingale, nigtingale* (with unorig. medial *n*), *nightegale, nyghtgale*, < AS. *nihtegale, nihtegala, nehtegale* (in old glosses also *naectegale, nectægalae, nictigalae*, a nightingale, also rarely a night-raven) (= OS. *nahtigala* = MD. *nachtegale*, D. *nachtegaal* = OHG. *nahtagala, nahtigala*, MHG. *nahtegale, nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall;* cf. mod. Icel. *nætrgali* = Sw. *näktergal* = Dan. *nattergal*, after G.), a nightingale, < *niht*, gen. *nihte*, night, + **gale*, singer, < *galan*, sing: see *gale*[1].] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, belonging to the order *Passeres*, the suborder *Oscines*, the family *Sylviidæ*, and the genus *Daulias*. There are two kinds, formerly regarded as specifically identical, and variously called by ornithologists *Motacilla* or *Sylvia* or *Philomela* or *Luscinia luscinia* or *philomela*, and by other New Latin names. The two kinds are most commonly distinguished as *Daulias luscinia* or *D. vera*, the true nightingale, and *D. philomela*. The former is the one which is common in Great Britain, and to which the name *nightingale* specially pertains. The poets call both birds *philomel* or *Philomela*. The famous song of the nightingale, heard chiefly at night, is the love-song of the male, which ceases as soon as his propensities are gratified, as is usual with birds. The nightingale is migratory, like nearly all insectivorous birds of the northern hemisphere, extending its migrations far to the north of Europe in the spring. In England, where it appears about the middle of April and passes the summer, it is quite locally distributed, being very common in some places, and rare in or absent from others apparently equally suited to its habits. It haunts woods, copses, and hedgerows, especially where the soil is rich and moist, and is so



Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*).

secretive as to be oftener heard than seen. The favorite food of the nightingale is the larvæ of insects, especially the hymenopters, as wasps and ants. The nest is placed on the ground or near it; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number, pale olive-brown, about ¾ inch long by a little over ½ inch broad. The length of the bird is 6¾ inches; its extent of wings is 10½ inches. The sexes are alike reddish-brown above, below pale grayish-brown, whitening on the throat and belly, the tail being brownish-red. This nightingale is sometimes specified as the *brake-nightingale*, when the other species (*D. philomela*) is called *thrush-nightingale*.

This sotted preest, who was gladder than he?
Was never brid gladder agayn the day,
Ne *nyghtingale* in the sesoun of May,
Nas never noon that luste bet to singe.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 332.

The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 104.

2. Some bird which sings sweetly and hence is likened to or mistaken for a nightingale. Thus, the bird called Virginia nightingale is a finch, the cardinal grosbeak, *Cardinalis virginianus;* that called Indian nightingale is a kind of thrush, *Kittacincla macrura*. Persian nightingales are various bulbuls of the family *Pycnonotidæ*. (See *Pycnonotus*.) The mock nightingale is the black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—**Irish nightingale**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.—**Scotch nightingale**, the Irish nightingale. [Local, Eng.]

nightingale[2] (nī′tin-gāl), *n.* [So called after Florence *Nightingale*, conspicuous as a hospital nurse in the Crimean war and later. The surname *Nightingale* is derived from the name of the bird: see *nightingale*[1].] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, designed to be worn by persons confined to bed. It was largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870–1. *Imp. Dict.*

nightingalize (nī′tin-gāl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nightingalized*, ppr. *nightingalizing*. [< *nightingale*[1] + *-ize*.] To sing like a nightingale. [Rare.]

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
And when evening comes he *nightingalizes*.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (*Davies*.)

nightish (nī′tish), *a.* [< *night* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

But if thou chaunce to fall to check, and force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse detested then than is the *nightish* owle. *Turberville*, The Lover. (*Richardson*.)

night-jar (nīt′jär), *n.* A bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The name



Night-jar (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

is sometimes extended to all the goatsuckers or birds of the same family. Also called *night-churr, night-crow, churn-owl, fern-owl*, etc.

And with a sudden rush from behind the citron's shade the *night-jar* tumbled out upon the evening air.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 66.

night-key (nīt′kē), *n.* A key for opening a door that is fitted with a night-latch.

night-lamp (nīt′lamp), *n.* A lamp specially adapted to be kept burning during the night in a bedroom.

Thou art staring at the wall,
Where the dying *night-lamp* flickers, and the shadows rise and fall. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

night-latch (nīt′lach), *n.* A form of door-lock with a spring-latch which may be opened by a knob or handle from the inside, but only by a key from the outside.

nightless (nīt′les), *a.* [< *night* + *-less*.] Having no night: as, the *nightless* period in the arctic regions.

night-light (nīt′līt), *n.* 1. An artificial light intended to be kept burning all night.

Here the *night-light* flickering in my eyes
Awoke me. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—(*a*) A short thick candle with a wick small in proportion and arranged so as to give a small flame for many hours. (*b*) A short wick attached to a float which rests on the surface of oil in a vessel.

2. A phosphorescent marine mastigophoran, *Noctiluca miliaris*.

night-line (nīt′līn), *n.* A fish-line set overnight.

The . . . boys . . . took to fishing in all ways, and especially by means of *night-lines*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, i. 9.

night-liner (nīt′lī″nėr), *n.* 1. One of a line or class of public vehicles which stand all night in the streets to pick up passengers.—2. The driver of such a conveyance. [Colloq. in both senses.]

night-long (nīt′lông), *a.* [< ME. **nightlong*, < AS. *nihtlang, nihtlong*, < *niht*, night, + *lang*, long. Cf. *nightlong, adv.*] Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A *night long* Present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

nightlong† (nīt′lông), *adv.* [< ME. *nihtlonge, nihtlonges*, < AS. *nihtlanges* (= MHG. *nahtlanc* = Icel. *nättlengis*, cf. neut. *nättlangt*), with gen. suffix, < *nihtlang*, adj., night-long: see *night-long, a.*] Through the night.

nightly (nīt′li), *a.* [< ME. **nightly, nihtlic*, < AS. *nihtlīc* (= D. *nachtelijk* = MLG. *nachtlik* = OHG. *nahtlīh*, MHG. *nachtlich*, G. *nächtlich* = Icel. *nætrligr* = Sw. *nattlig* = Dan. *natlig*), < *niht*, night: see *night* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Happening or appearing in the night: as, *nightly* dews.

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,
In *nightly* revels and new jollity.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

A cobweb spread above a blossom is sufficient to protect it from *nightly* chill. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 16.

2. Taking place or performed every night.

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,
And the red fiends that walk the *nightly* round.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 686.

3. Used in the night.

For with the *nightly* linen that she wears
He pens her piteous clamours in her head.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 680.

=Syn. *Nightly, Nocturnal*. The former is the more familiar. *Nightly* tends to limitation to that which occurs every night (see definition 2), while *nocturnal* tends to cover both that which belongs to the night, as *nocturnal* insects, flowers, vision, and that which exists or occurs, however accidentally, in the night, as a *nocturnal* ramble.

nightly (nīt′li), *adv.* [< *nightly, a.*] 1†. By night.

Chain me with roaring bears,
Or shut me *nightly* in a charnel-house.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 81.

2. Every night.

And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth.
Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

night-magistrate (nīt′maj″is-trāt), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man (nīt′man), *n.* [= Dan. *natmand*, a scavenger, = Sw. *nattman*, a headsman, executioner.] 1. One who is on duty at night, as a watchman.—2. A scavenger whose business is the cleaning of ash-pits and privies in the night.

It has been frequently observed that *nightmen*, on descending into the pits of privies, have been attacked with serious indisposition on breaking the crust, and not a few have perished. *Dunglison*, Elements of Hygiene, i. 3.

nightmare (nīt′mār), *n.* [< ME. *nightemare, nigtmare* (not in AS.) (= MD. *nachtmære*, D. *nachtmerrie* = MLG. *nachtmār* = G. *nachtmahr*); < *night* + *mare*[2].] 1. An incubus or evil spirit that oppresses people during sleep.

S. Withold footed thrice the old;
He met the *night-mare*, and her nine-fold;
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 126.

Stars shoot and meteors glare oftener across the valley than in any other part of the country, and the *nightmare*, with her whole nine fold, seems to make it the favorite scene of her gambols. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 418.

2. An oppressed state during sleep, accompanied by a feeling of intense fear, horror, or anxiety, or of inability to escape from some threatened danger or from pursuing phantoms or monsters. Also called *incubus*.

What natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the ephialtes or *night-mare* we hang up a hollow stone in our stables? *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

In savage animism, as among the Australians, what we call a *nightmare* is of course recognized as a demon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 62.

3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightmarish (nīt'mär-ish), *a.* [< *nightmare* + *-ish*[1].] Like a nightmare.

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat *nightmarish* performance. *The Academy*, Oct. 5, 1889, p. 216.

night-mart† (nīt'märt), *n.* Trading or bargaining carried on at night; concealed or deceitful dealings.

The many many faults (as they report) of Mariners in priuate truckings *& night-marts*, both with our men and sauages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 760.

night-monkey (nīt'mung″ki), *n.* A night-ape or owl-monkey.

night moth (nīt'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*.

night-old† (nīt'ōld), *a.* [< ME. *nyght-old*, < AS. *niht-eald*, a night (or a day) old: see *night* and *old*.] Having happened or been made or gathered yesterday.

Laboreres that han no londe to lyuen on bote here handes Deyned noght to dyne a-day *nyght-olde* wortes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 332.

night-owl (nīt'oul), *n.* [= D. *nachtuil* = G. *nachteule* = Icel. *náttugla* = Sw. *nattugla* = Dan. *natugle;* as *night* + *owl*.] An owl of notably or exclusively nocturnal habits. All owls are nocturnal, but some less so than others, and *night-owl* is used in contrast to *day-owl*.

Night-owls shriek where mountain larks should sing. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 183.

night-palsy (nīt'pâl″zi), *n.* Numbness of the extremities coming on at night: it occurs sometimes in women at the menopause.

night-parrot (nīt'par″ọt), *n.* The kakapo or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*.

night-partridge (nīt'pär″trij), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

night-peck (nīt'pek), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [North Carolina.]

night-piece (nīt'pēs), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night-scene; a nocturne; also, a picture so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up, and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.* (*Latham.*)

2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His [Parnell's] "*Night-piece* on Death" was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy. *Chambers's Eng. Lit.*, Parnell.

night-porter (nīt'pōr″tėr), *n.* A porter or an attendant who is on duty at night in a hotel, infirmary, etc.

As I was very muddy and weary, I did not take it ill that the *night-porter* examined me with much attention. *Dickens*, Gr. Expectations, xliv.

nightrail† (nīt'rāl), *n.* [< *night* + *rail*[2].] A loose wrap or dressing-gown, worn in undress; a nightgown.

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night-rails* of forty pounds apiece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

Four striped muslin *night-rails* very little frayed. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled *night-rail*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

night-raven (nīt'rā″vn), *n.* [< ME. *nyghte raven*, < AS. *nihthræfn, nihtræfen, næhthrefn, næhthraefn, nihthrefen, nihtrefn, nihthremn*, etc. (= D. *nachtraaf* = MLG. *nachtraven* = OHG. *nahtkraban*, MHG. G. *nachtrabe* = Icel. *náttþrafn* = Dan. *natteravn*), < *niht*, night, + *hrefn*, raven.] A bird that cries in the night; the night-heron. Also called *night-crow*.

The *Nightrauen* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle is, for that she onely commeth abrode in the darke night, fleing the daylight and Sunne. *Maplet*, A Greene Forest, p. 44. (*Cath. Ang.*)

I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief. I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*, come what plague could have come after it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 84.

night-robe (nīt'rōb), *n.* A nightgown.

All in her *night-robe* loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine
Some strain that seemed her inmost soul to find.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

night-rule† (nīt'röl), *n.* A night revel; a tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

nights (nīts), *adv.* [< ME. *nightes*, < AS. *nihtes* (= OS. *nahtes* = OFries. *nachtes* = OHG. *nahtes*, MHG. *nachtes*, G. *nachts*), at night, adverbial gen. of *niht*, night: see *night*.] At night; by night. [Obsolete, or colloq., U. S.]

Bitterliche shaltow banne thanne bothe dayes and *nyztes* Couetyse-of-eyghe that euere thow hir knewe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 30.

"So thievish they hev to take in their stone walls *nights*." . . . And, by the way, the Yankee never says "o' nights," but uses the older adverbial form, analogous to the German *nachts*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

night-school (nīt'sköl), *n.* A school which is held at night, especially for those who cannot attend a day-school.

night-season (nīt'sē″zn), *n.* The time of night. ★Ps. xxii. 2.

nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* [< ME. **nightshade*, < AS. *nihtscada* (= D. *nachtschade* = MLG. *nachtschaden*, *nachtscheden* = OHG. *nahtscato*, MHG. *nahtschate*, G. *nachtschatten*), nightshade (a plant), < *niht*, night, + *sceaudu*, shade. The lit. sense is modern.]



Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

1. A plant of the genus *Solanum*, or of the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family. (*a*) Chiefly, *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, a homely weed of shady places, or *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet or woody nightshade. See *bittersweet*, 1. (*b*) The belladonna or deadly nightshade. See *Atropa*, *atropin*, and *belladonna*. (*c*) The henbane or stinking nightshade. See *henbane* and *Hyoscyamus*.

2. The name of a few plants of other families, as below.

Here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of *nightshade*, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 757.

3†. The darkness of the night.

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight. *Phaer*, tr. of Æneid, ii. (*Latham.*)

4†. A prostitute. [Cant.]

Here comes a *night-shade*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant, *Atropa Belladonna*. See *belladonna*.—**Enchanter's nightshade**. See *enchanter*.—**Malabar nightshade**, a plant of the *Basellaceæ*, *Basella rubra*, the only species of its genus, found in tropical Asia and Africa. It is a much-branched twining herb, trained over trellises and native houses in India, succulent, and used as a pot-herb.—**Stinking nightshade**. Same as *henbane*.—**Three-leafed nightshade**, a plant of the genus *Trillium*.

night-shirt (nīt'shėrt), *n.* A plain long, loose shirt worn in bed.

night-shoot (nīt'shöt), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

night-side (nīt'sīd), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side.

night-sight (nīt'sīt), *n.* Same as *day-blindness*.

night-singer (nīt'sing″ėr), *n.* A bird that sings by night, as the nightingale; specifically, in Ireland, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, sometimes called the *Irish nightingale*.

night-snap† (nīt'snap), *n.* A night-thief.

Duke. What is't you look for, sir? have you lost any thing?
John. Only my hat i' the scuffle; sure, these fellows
Were *night-snaps*. *Fletcher*, The Chances, ii. 1.

night-soil (nīt'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, etc. (generally removed in the night), employed as a manure.

night-sparrow (nīt'spar″ō), *n.* The chip-bird, which often trills a few notes at intervals during the night. [Rare.]

And the *night-sparrow* trills her song
All night, with none to hear.
Bryant, The Hunter's Serenade.

night-spell (nīt'spel), *n.* [ME. *nyght-spel;* < *night* + *spell*.] A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare.

Ther-with the *nyghtspel* seyde he anonrightes,
On foure halves of the hous aboute,
And on the thresshfold of the dore with-oute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale (ed. Gilman, l. 3480 of C. T.).

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme that in elder tymes they used often to say over everything that they would have preserved, as the *Nightspel* for theeves, and the wood-spell. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March (Glosse).

night-steed (nīt'stēd), *n.* One of the horses represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night.

The yellow-skirted Fayes
Fly after the *night-steeds*, leaving their moon-lov'd maze.
Milton, Nativity, l. 236.

night-stool (nīt'stöl), *n.* [= G. *nachtstuhl* = Sw. *nattstol* = Dan. *natstol;* as *night* + *stool*.] A commode or close-stool for use at night, as in a bedroom.

night-swallow (nīt'swol″ō), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so called from its nocturnal habits and its mode of flight in catching insects on the wing.

night-sweat (nīt'swet), *n.* Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis.

night-taper (nīt'tā″pėr), *n.* A taper made to burn slowly, for use as a night-light.

The honey-bags steal from the humble-bees,
And for *night-tapers* crop their waxen thighs
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 172.

night-terrors (nīt'ter″ọrz), *n. pl.* Sudden and incomplete waking from sleep (on the part of young children) in a state of confusion and terror.

night-time (nīt'tīm), *n.* [= Icel. *náttartími, nœtrtími;* as *night* + *time*.] The period of the night.

night-trader† (nīt'trā″dėr), *n.* A prostitute.

All kinds of females, from the *night-trader*, in the street. *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 2.

night-tripping (nīt'trip″ing), *a.* Tripping about in the night.

O that it could be proved
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 87.

night-wake† (nīt'wāk), *n.* [< ME. *nighte wake*, < AS. *nihtwacu* (= D. *nachtwaak, nachtwake* = OHG. *nahtwaka* = Icel. *náttvaka;* cf. D. *nachtwacht* = MLG. *nachtwacht* = MHG. *nahtwahte*, G. *nachtwacht* = Sw. *nattväkt* = Dan. *nattevagt*), < *niht*, night, + *wacu*, wake, watch: see *night* and *wake*[1], *n.* Cf. *night-watch*.] A night-watch.

night-waker (nīt'wā″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *nighte-waker;* < *night* + *waker*.] A night-watcher.

night-waking (nīt'wā″king), *a.* Watching in the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 554.

night-walk (nīt'wāk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars . . . he did usually take their names, and a promise to appear before him, unsent for, next morning. *I. Walton*, Life of Sanderson.

night-walker (nīt'wâ″kėr), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant.

Men that hunt so be either ignorant persones, preuie stealers, or *night walkers*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 63.

Night-walkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pilferers or disturbers of the peace. *Jacob*, Law Dictionary. (*Latham.*)

3. A prostitute who walks the streets at night.

night-walking (nīt'wâ″king), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

night-walking (nīt'wâ″king), *a.* Walking about at night.

Night-walking heralds. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 72.

They shall not need hereafter in old Cloaks, and false Beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eavesdropping. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

night-wanderer (nīt'won″dėr-ėr), *n.* One who wanders by night; a nocturnal traveler.

Or stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

night-wandering (nīt'won″dėr-ing), *a.* Wandering or roaming by night.

Night-wandering weasels shriek to see him there,
They fright him, yet he still pursues his fear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 307.

night-warbling (nīt'wâr″bling), *a.* Singing in the night.

Silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird.
Milton, P. L., v. 40.

nightward (nīt′wärd), *a.* [< *night* + *-ward.*] Approaching night; of or pertaining to evening.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton*, Education.

night-watch (nīt′woch), *n.* [< ME. *nightwacche, nihtwecche,* < AS. *nihtwæcce,* a night-watch, < *niht,* night, + *wæcce,* a watch: see *watch.* Cf. *night-wake.*] **1.** A watch or period in the night.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night watches.* Ps. lxiii. 6.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

Nightwacche for to wake, waites to blow;
Tore fyres in the tenttes, tendlis olofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7352.

A critic, nay, a *night-watch* constable.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 178.

night-watcher (nīt′ woch″ėr), *n.* One who watches in the night, especially with evil designs.

night-watchman (nīt′woch″man), *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

night-witch (nīt′wich), *n.* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

night-work (nīt′wėrk), *n.* Work done at night.

nighty (nī′ti), *a.* [< *night* + *-y*1.] Of or pertaining to night. *Davies.*

We keep thee midpath with darcknesse *nightye* beueyled.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 369.

night-yard (nīt′yärd), *n.* A place where the contents of cesspools, night-soil, etc., collected during the night, are deposited; a night-shoot.

nigont, *n.* [ME., also *nygon, nigoun, negon, negyn;* < *nig*1 + *-on,* a F. termination.] A niggard; a miser.

To 3ow thereof am I no *nigon.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262. (*Halliwell.*)

nigrescence (nī-gres′ens), *n.* [< *nigrescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The process of becoming black. *Science*, VII. 84.

nigrescent (nī-gres′ent), *a.* [< L. *nigrescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *nigrescere,* become black, grow dark, inceptive of *nigrere,* be black, < *niger,* black: see *negro.*] Blackish; somewhat black; dusky; fuscous.

nigricant (nig′ri-kant), *a.* [< L. *nigrican(t-)s,* be blackish, < *niger,* black: see *nigrescent,* etc.] In *bot.*, same as *nigrescent.*

nigrification (nig″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *nigrificare,* make black, blacken, < L. *niger,* black, + *facere,* make.] The act of making black. *Johnson.*

nigrin, nigrine (nī′grin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A ferriferous variety of rutile.

Nigrita (ni-grī′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.] A genus of African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ,* established by Strickland in 1842. The species, more or less extensively black, are seven: *N. canicapilla, emiliæ, luteifrons, fusconotata, uro-pygialis, bicolor,* and *arnaudi.*

nigrite (nig′rīt), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ite*2.] An insulating composition composed of caoutchouc and the black wax left as a residuum in the distillation of paraffin.

Nigritian (ni-grish′an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Negritian;* < *Nigritia* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia, a region in central Africa, nearly equivalent to Sudan, and the home of the most pronounced types of the negro race; hence, of or pertaining to the negro race.

A congeries of huts of the ordinary *Nigritian* type.
The Academy, No. 905, p. 148.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; hence, a negro.

The Nubians have, in skin, hair, or shape of head, no racial connection with the *Nigritians,* who are pure negroes. *Science*, XIII. 159.

nigritic (nī-grit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro race; specifically, of or pertaining to the Oceanic negroes.

nigrities (nī-grish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., < *niger,* black.] Dark pigmentation.

nigritude (nig′ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *nigritudo,* blackness, < *niger,* black: see *nigrescent.*] Blackness.

I like to meet a sweep, . . . one of those tender novices, blooming through their first *nigritude,* the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek.
Lamb, Chimney Sweepers.

nigromancient, *n.* [ME., also *nigremancien,* < OF. *nigromancien,* a necromancer, < *nigromancie,* necromancy: see *necromancy.*] A necromancer.

Hee cliped hym his clerkes full conning of witt,
Full noble *Nigremanciens.*
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 837.

nigromancy, *n.* See *necromancy.*

nigrosine (nig′rō-sin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), ★black, + *-ose* + *-ine*2.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared from the hydrochlorid of violaniline. This product is variously modified in the process of manufacture: several shades, varying from blue through bluish-gray to gray-violet to black (the last being called *nigrosine*), are produced. Other names for the various other shades are *violaniline, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupier's blue,* etc.

nihil (nī′hil), *n.* [< L. *nihil,* contr. *nīl,* also *nihilum,* contr. *nīlum,* nothing, < *ne,* not, + *hilum,* a little thing, a trifle. Cf. *nichil, nil*2.] Nothing. —**Clerk of the nihils.** See *clerk.*—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **ad rem,** nothing to the point or purpose.—**Nihil album**†, the flowers or white oxid of zinc.—**Nihil capiat per breve** (that he take nothing by his writ), a common-law judgment against a plaintiff.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **debet** (he owes nothing), a plea denying a debt.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **dicit** (he says nothing), a common-law judgment when defendant makes no answer.—**Nihil habuit in tenementis** (he had nothing in the tenement or holding), a plea in an action of debt brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

nihilianism (nī-hil′yan-izm), *n.* [< **nihilian* (< L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ian*) + *-ism.*] A name given by the opponents of Peter Lombard to his view that the divine nature did not undergo any change in the incarnation, and that therefore Christ did not become human.

nihilism (nī′hil-izm), *n.* [= F. *nihilisme* = Sp. *nihilismo;* as L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ism.*] **1.** In *metaph.*, the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; the denial of all real existence, and consequently of all knowledge of existences or real things.

Nihilism is scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

2. In *theol.*, same as *nihilianism.*—**3.** Total disbelief in religion, morality, law, and order.

Nihilism arrives sooner or later. God is nothing; man is nothing; life is nothing; death is nothing; eternity is nothing. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, viii. 4.

4. (*a*) Originally, a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom. In this sense the word was introduced by Turgeneff in 1862. See *nihilist,* 3. (*b*) Later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. Nihilism comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more toward political radicalism and violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. About 1855–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among workmen, peasants, and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom"), purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a socialistic and democratic order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876) and the persecution of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions, the "democratization of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecutions driven to a political contest, and the idea of demoralizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular: the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts they effected the death of the Czar Alexander II. in 1881.

nihilist (nī′hil-ist), *n.* [= F. *nihiliste* = Sp. *nihilista* = Russ. *niiilistŭ;* as L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ist.*] **1.** One who believes in nothing; one who advocates the metaphysical doctrine of nihilism.

For thirty-five years of my life I was, in the proper acceptation of the word, a *nihilist*—not a revolutionary socialist, but a man who believed in nothing.
Tolstoi, My Religion (trans.), Int.

2. One who rejects all the positive beliefs upon which existing society and governments are founded; one who demands the abolition of the existing social and political order of things.

"A *nihilist*," said Nicholas Petrovitch, . . . "signifies a man who . . . recognizes nothing?" "Or rather who respects nothing," said Paul Petrovitch. . . . "A man who looks at everything from a critical point of view," said Arcadi. "Does not that come to the same thing?" asked his uncle. "No, not at all; a *nihilist* is a man who bows before no authority, who accepts no principle without examination, no matter what credit the principle has."
Turgenieff, Fathers and Sons (tr. by Schuyler), v.

Specifically—**3.** An adherent of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society which aims at the overthrow of the existing order of things, social, political, and religious; a Russian anarchist or revolutionary reformer. See *nihilism,* 4.

The word *Nihilist* was introduced in Russia by Turgenef, who used it in his novel "Fathers and Children" to describe a certain type of character . . . which he contrasted sharply and effectively with the prevailing types in the generation which was passing from the stage. The word . . . was soon caught up by the conservatives and by the Government, and was applied indiscriminately by them, as an opprobrious and discrediting nickname, to all persons who were not satisfied with the existing order of things, and who sought, by any active method whatever, to bring about changes in Russian social and political organization. *The Century*, XXXV. 51.

nihilistic (nī-hi-lis′tik), *a.* [< *nihilist* + *-ic.*] Relating to the doctrine of social or political nihilism; characterized by nihilism: as, *nihilistic* views.

Cosmopolitan and *nihilistic* socialism.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 244.

nihility (nī-hil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nihilité* (16th century); < L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ity.* Cf. ML. *nihileitas.*] The state of being nothing, or of no account or importance; nothingness.

There are many things on the Earth which would be *nihility* to the inhabitants of Venus.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 119.

Nike (nī′kē), *n.* [Gr. Νίκη, personification of νίκη, victory.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of



Nike Adorning a Trophy.—Greek intaglio of the 4th century B. C., in British Museum. (From "Jahrbuch des Instituts," 1888.)

victory, called by the Romans *Victoria.* She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting from flight, her most frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands; sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

nil1, *v.* and *n.* See *nill*1.

nil2 (nil), *n.* [L., contracted form of *nihil,* ★nothing: see *nihil.*] Nothing.—**Nil method.** Same as *null method* (which see, under *method*).

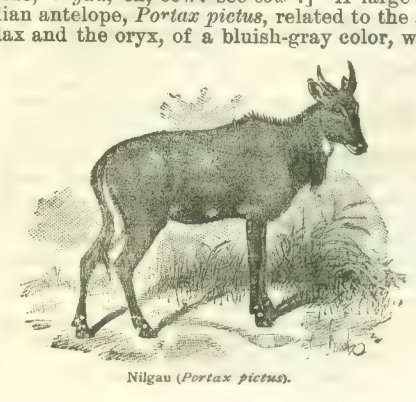
nil desperandum (nil des-pe-ran′dum). [L.: *nil,* contr. of *nihil,* nothing (see *nihil*); *desperandum,* gerundive of *desperare,* despair: see *despair.*] Nothing is to be despaired of—that is, never despair, or never give up.

nilfaciend (nil′fā-shiend), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing, + *faciendus,* gerundive of *facere,* make: see *fact.*] In *math.*, a faciend giving a product zero.

nilfacient (nil′fā-shient), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing (see *nil*), + *facien(t-)s,* ppr. of *facere,* make: see *facient,* 2.] In *math.*, a facient giving a product zero.

nilfactor (nil′fak″tor), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing, + *factor,* a doer, maker: see *factor,* 5.] In *math.*, a factor giving a product zero.

nilgau, nilghau (nil′gâ), *n.* [Also *nylghau, nylghai, neelghau, neelgye,* etc., < Pers. *nīlgāu,* Hind. *nīlgau, nīlgāī, lilgāī,* lit. 'blue ox,' < *nīl,* blue, + *gau,* ox, cow: see *cow*1.] A large Indian antelope, *Portax pictus,* related to the addax and the oryx, of a bluish-gray color, with



Nilgau (*Portax pictus*).

short little-curved horns, a blackish mane, and a bunch of hair on the throat.

Nilio (nil'i-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nilionidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. These insects resemble *Coccinella;* they are of mediocre size and reddish yellow color, sometimes blackish. About 20 species are known, all of which are from Mexico and South America. Also *Nilion.*

Nilionidæ (nil-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Nilio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheliate heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nilio*, erected by Lacordaire in 1859. It is a family of rather uncertain relationships, but is customarily placed after the *Tenebrionidæ*. It consists of three genera, two of which are confined to Mexico and South America, and the third to Java. The beetles are of medium or small size, and are found motionless or slowly walking on the trunks of trees, simulating death when touched, but not falling.

nill[1] (nil), *v.* [Also *nil;* < ME. *nillen, nellen,* < AS. *nillan, nellan,* contr. of *ne willan,* will not: see *ne* and *will;* cf. *willy-nilly.*] **I.**† *trans.* Will not; wish not; refuse; reject.

Certes, said he, *I nill* thine offer'd grace. *Spenser.*

An. Unite our appetites, and make them calm.
Er. To will and *nill* one thing.
An. And so to move
Affection of our wills as in our love.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

II. *intrans.* Will not; be unwilling. [Obsolete except in the phrase *will you* (*he,* etc.), *nill you* (*he,* etc.).]

Neih wommon ichaue to muche i-beo, I *nule* come neih hire no more! *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

And yf thaire huske of easily *nyl* goone,
Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of anoone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

For who *nill* bide the burden of distresse
Must not here thinke to live.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 14.

And *will you, nill you,* I will marry you.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 273.

Will we, nill we, we must drink God's cup if he have appointed it for us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 50.

nill[1]† (nil), *n.* [< *nill*[1], *v.*] Negative volition; a "will not." [Rare.]

To have a will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 239.

nill[2] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *needle,* a needle.

nill[3] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *nail. Halliwell.*

nill[4]† (nil), *n.* [For ML. *nil* (*nihil*), nothing, rendering G. *nichts,* nothing, but in this connection a reduced form of L. *onychitis* (Pliny), Gr. *ὀνυχῖτις* (Dioscorides). *N. E. D.*] White oxid of zinc: formerly called *nil album.*

nilly-willy (nil'i-wil'i), *adv.* See *willy-nilly.*

Nilometer (nī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *nilomètre* = Sp. Pg. It. *nilometro,* < Gr. *Νειλομέτριον,* a nilometer, < *Νεῖλος* (L. *Nilus*), the river Nile, + *μέτρον,* measure: see *meter*[1].] 1. A gage or measure of depth or height of the flow of the river Nile.

A flood-gage of this nature is mentioned by Herodotus; and ancient records of inundations have reference to the old Nilometer on the western bank at Memphis. Modern records are officially tabulated from the Nilometer on the island of Er-Rodah, near Cairo, which consists of a pit or well in communication with the Nile in the middle of which stands a marble column inscribed with height-indications in cubits. The rise of the water at Cairo during a favorable inundation is about 25 feet.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any instrument for making a continuous and automatic register of river-heights.

Niloscope (nī'lō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *Νειλοσκοπεῖον,* a Niloscope, < *Νεῖλος,* the river Nile, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] Same as *Nilometer.*

Nilotic (nī-lot'ik), *a.* [< L. *Niloticus,* < Gr. *Νειλωτικός,* of the Nile, < *Νειλώτης,* of the Nile, < *Νεῖλος,* the river Nile.] Of or pertaining to the river Nile in Africa: as, *Nilotic* sediment; the *Nilotic* delta.

Some from farthest south,
Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
Meroe, *Nilotick* isle. *Milton,* P. R., iv. 71.

nilpotent (nil'pō-tent), *a.* [< L. *nil,* nothing, + *potent(i-)s,* powerful: see *potent.*] In *math.,* vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if *i* be such an expression in multiple algebra that $i \times i \times i = 0$, *i* is *nilpotent.*—**Nilpotent algebra.** See *algebra.*

nilt†. A contracted form of *ne wilt,* wilt not. *Chaucer.*

nim[1] (nim), *v.* [< ME. *nimen, nemen* (pret. *nam, nom,* pl. *nome,* pp. *numen, nomen, nome*), < AS. *niman* (pret. *nam, nom,* pl. *nāmon,* pp. *numen*) = OS. *niman, neman* = OFries. *nima, nema* = D. *nemen* = MLG. LG. *nemen* = OHG. *neman,* MHG. *nemen,* G. *nehmen* = Icel. *nema,* take, = Dan. *nemme,* apprehend, learn, = Goth. *niman,* take; perhaps = Gr. *νέμειν,* deal out, distribute, dispense, assign, also, as in mid. *νέμεσθαι,* take as one's own, have, hold, possess, manage, sway, rule, etc., also pasture, graze, feed, etc. (> *νέμος,* a wooded pasture, = L. *nemus,* a grove, wood, etc.; *νομός,* a pasture, *νόμος,* law, etc.: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5], etc.). Connection with L. *emere,* take, buy (> E. *emption, exempt, redeem, redemption,* etc.), and Ir. *em,* take, is improbable. The verb *nim,* formerly the usual word for 'take,' has in most senses become obsolete (being displaced by *take*), but its derivatives, *numb* (orig. pp.) and *nimble,* are in common use.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take; take in the hands; lay hold of, in order to move, carry, or use. In the general sense 'take,' and in the various particular senses exhibited below and in the principal uses of *take, nim* was formerly in very common use, being the general Teutonic term for 'take.' In Middle English *nim* was gradually superseded by *take,* which is properly Scandinavian.

Tho Clarice to the piler com,
And the bacin of golde *nom.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

This chanoun it in his hondes *nam.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 286.

2. To seize; seize upon; take away; remove; take unlawfully; filch; steal.

Goddes aungeles the soule *nam,*
And bare hyt ynto the bosum of Abraham.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

Men reden not that folk han gretter witte
Than they that han ben most with love *ynome.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 242.

Nimming away jewels and favours from gentlemen.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

They'll question Mars, and, by his look,
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 598.

3†. To conduct; lead.

To the temple he hure *nam.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

4†. To take to one's self; receive; accept; have.

The Admiral hire *nam* to quene.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Iudas *nom* cristendom, and tho he i-cristened was,
He let him nempne Quiriac that er heihte Iudas.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

5†. To take: used in phrases corresponding in sense and nearly in form to 'take the road,' 'take leave,' 'take advice,' 'take care,' etc.

To Londone-brugge hee *nome the way.*
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Syr Gawen his *leue* con *nyme,*
& to his bed hym dizt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 993.

Anon tho that folk by-speek his deth and heore *red* [counsel] therof *nom.* *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

The most needy aren oure neighebores, and [if] we *nyme* good *hede.* *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 71.

6†. To begin.

Then boldly blow the prize thereat,
Your play for to *nime* or ye come in.
The Booke of Hunting (1586). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take; betake one's self; go.

The schip *nam* to the flode
With me and Horn the gode.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1183.

2. To walk with short quick steps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To steal.

nim[2] (nēm), *n.* [Hind. *nīm.*] The margosa. See *Melia.* Also spelled *neem.*—**Nim-bark.** See *margosa bark,* under *bark*[2].—**Nim-tree.** Same as *margosa.*

nimb (nimb), *n.* [= F. *nimbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *nimbo,* < L. *nimbus,* a nimbus: see *nimbus.*] A nimbus or halo.

The *nimb* or circle, betokening endless heavenly happiness, about the head of St. Dunstan.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 98, note.

nimbated (nim'bā-ted), *p. a.* [L. *nimb(us),* cloud, + *-ate-* + *-ed.*] Provided with or having a nimbus; nimbed.

The sun, *nimbated,* with flying drapery, drives a quadriga.
Archæol. Journal, Sept., 1901, p. 284.

nimbed (nimbd), *a.* [< *nimb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a nimbus; surrounded (especially, having the head surrounded) by a nimbus.

In the middle of the furthermost border stands a *nimbed* lamb, upholding with its right leg a flag.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

nimbiferous (nim-bif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *nimbifer,* storm-bringing, stormy.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [With unorig. *b* as in *humble, number,* etc.; < ME. *nimmel, nimel, nymel, nemel, nemil, nemyl,* < AS. *numol, numul,* taking, quick at taking, < *niman,* pp. *numen,* take: see *nim*[1].] 1. Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity; marked by ease and rapidity of motion; lively; swift.

His clathis he kest, al bot his serke,
To make him *nemil* vn-to his werke.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

A hungrey hunter that holdythe hym a biche
Nemyl of mouthe for to mordyr a hare.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 4. 167.

Most trusted Frappatore, is my hand the weaker because it is divided into many fingers? No, 'tis the more strongly *nimble.* *Marston,* The Fawn, i. 2.

And *nimble* Wit beside
Upon the backs of thousand shapes did ride.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 102.

Nimble in vengeance, I forgive thee.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

He was tall of Stature, and well proportioned; fair, and comely of Face; of Hair bright abourn, of long Arms, and *nimble* in all his Joints. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 67.

He bid the *nimble* Hours without delay
Bring forth the steeds.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The *nimble* air, so soft, so clear,
Hardly can stir a ringlet here.
F. Locker, Rotten Row.

2†. Keen; sharp.

A fire so great
Could not liue flame-less long: nor would God let
So noble a spirits *nimble* edge to rust
In Sheapheards idle and ignoble dust.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

3. Quick to apprehend; apprehensive; acute; penetrating.

His ear most *nimble* where deaf it should be,
His eye most blind where most it ought to see.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 3.

There was there for the Queen Gilpin, as *nimble* a Man as Suderman, and he had the Chancellor of Embden to second and countenance him. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, spry; *Nimble, Agile.* The last two words express lightness and quickness in motion, the former being more suggestive of the use of the feet, the latter of that of the whole lower limbs.

nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing″gėrd), *a.* Quick or skilful in the use of the fingers; hence, pilfering: as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry (that is, pickpockets).

nimble-footed (nim'bl-fůt″ed), *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

Being *nimble-footed,* he hath outrun us.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 7.

★**nimbleness** (nim'bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

'Tis better that the enemy seek us:
. . . whilst we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness.*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 202.

nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin″yǫnd), *a.* Of swift flight.

Nimble-pinioned doves. *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 5. 7.

nimblesse† (nim'bles), *n.* [Irreg. < *nimble* + *-esse,* as in *noblesse,* etc.] Nimbleness. [Rare.]

He . . . with such *nimblesse* sly
Could wield about, that, ere it were espide,
The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
Behinde, beside, before. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. xi. 6.

nimble-Will (nim'bl-wil'), *n.* A kind of grass, *Muehlenbergia diffusa.*

nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit″ed), *a.* Quick-witted. *Bacon,* Apophthegms, § 124.

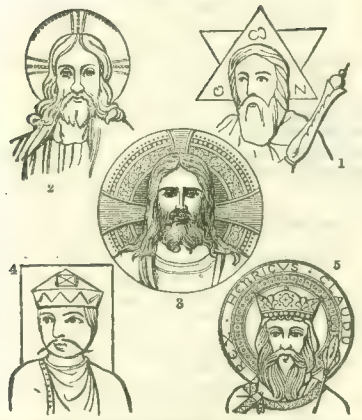
nimbly (nim'bli), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 12.

She 's ta'en her young son in her arms,
And *nimbly* walk'd by yon sea strand.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

nimbose (nim'bōs), *a.* [< L. *nimbosus,* stormy, rainy, < *nimbus,* a rain-storm, a cloud: see *nimbus.*] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* [< L. *nimbus,* a rain-cloud, a rain-storm, a cloud, a bright cloud feigned to surround the gods when they appeared on the earth, hence in later use the halo of saints; cf. L. *nubes,* a cloud, *nebula,* a mist, Gr. *νέφος, νεφέλη,* a cloud, a mist: see *nebula, nebule.* Cf. *nimb.*] 1. A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling; a rain-cloud. See *cloud*[1] (*g*).—2. In *art* and *Christian archæol.,* a halo or disk of light surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages; also, a disk or circle sometimes depicted in early times round the heads of emperors and other great men. The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of triangular form, with rays diverging from it on all sides, or in the form of two superposed triangles, or in the same form (inscribed with the cross) as that of Christ. The nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched: that of the Virgin Mary is a plain circle, or occasionally a circlet of small stars, and that of angels and saints is often a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it is supposed to



The Nimbus as variously represented in Sacred and Legendary Art. —1, God the Father; 2 and 3, Christ; 4, Charlemagne; 5, Emperor Henry II.

indicate that the person was alive at the time of delineation. *Nimbus* is to be distinguished from *aureola* and *glory*. 3. In *her.*, a circle formed of a single line, drawn around the head and disappearing where it seems to go behind it.

nimiety (ni-mī′e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *nimiedad* = Pg. *nimiedade* = It. *nimietà*, < LL. *nimietа(t-)s*, a superfluity, an excess, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, < *nimis*, too much, overmuch, excessively.] The state of being too much; redundancy; excess. [Rare.]

There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

The lines to the memory of Victor Hugo are finely expressed, though they err in respect of *nimiety* of sentiment and adulation. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 584.

nimini-pimini, niminy-piminy (nim′i-ni-pim′i-ni), *a.* and *n.* [Imitative of a weak minced pronunciation, the form being prob. suggested by similar but unmeaning syllables in nursery rimes and play-rimes, and perhaps also by *namby-pamby*.] **I.** *a.* Affectedly fine or delicate; mincing.

There is a return to Angelico's hackneyed, vapid pinks and blues and lilacs, and a return also to his *niminy-piminy* lines, to all the wax-doll world of the missal painter.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 513.

II. *n.* Affected fineness or delicacy; mincingness.

nimious† (nim′i-us), *a.* [< ME. *nymyos*, < OF. *nimieux* = Sp. Pg. *nimio*, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, beyond measure, < *nimis*, overmuch, too much, excessively.] Overmuch; excessive; extravagant; very great.

Now, gracyous Lord, of your *nymyos* charyté,
With hombyll harts to thi presens complayne.
Digby Mysteries, p. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

nimmer† (nim′ėr), *n.* [< *nim* + *-er*1.] A thief; a pickpocket.

Met you with Ronca? 'tis the cunning'st *nimmer*
Of the whole company of cut-purse hall.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 7.

Nimravidæ (nim-rav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nimravus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil feline quadrupeds, connecting the modern cats or *Felidæ* with more generalized types of the *Carnivora*, and differing from the *Felidæ* proper in certain cranial and dental characters. They are chiefly differentiated by the development of the alisphenoid canal and the postglenoid foramen. In the typical forms the dentition is essentially similar to that of the cats. *Nimravus* is the typical genus.

Nimravus (nim-rā′vus), *n.* [NL., < *Nimr(od)*, hunter, + L. *avus*, ancestor.] A genus of fossil American cats, typical of the family *Nimravidæ*, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar tooth.

nin1†. [A contracted form of *ne in*.] Not in; nor in.

nin2 (nin), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal form of *none*1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nincompoop (ning′kŏm-pōp), *n.* [Also *nincumpoop*; prob. an arbitrary formation. The supposition (Johnson) that it is a fanciful corruption of *non compos* "does not agree with the earliest forms." *N. E. D.*] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me.
Addison.

Ackerman would have called him a "Snob," and Buckland a *Nincompoop*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 367.

★**nine** (nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nine*, *nyne*, *niene*, *nigen*, *neghen*, *nighen*, and, with loss of final *n*, *nie*, *nige*, *neoge*, < AS. *nigon* = OS. *nigun* = OFries. *nigun*, *niugun*, *niugen*, *niogen* = D. MLG. LG. *negen* = OHG. *niun*, MHG. *niun*, *niwen*, G. *neun* = Icel. *níu* = Sw. *nio* = Dan. *ni* = Goth. *niun* = Ir. *naoi* = W. *naw* = L. *novem* (> It. *nove* = Sp. *nueve* = Pg. *nove* = Pr. *nou* = F. *neuf*) = Gr. *ἐννέα* (for **ἐνεϝαν*, with unorig. initial *ἐ-*) = Skt. *navan*, nine.] **I.** *a.* One more than eight, or one less than ten; thrice three: a cardinal numeral.

Ten is *nyne* to many, be sure,
Where men be fierce and fell.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder*.—**Nine men's morris.** See *morris*1.—**The nine worthies**, famous personages, often referred to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, etc. They have been reckoned up in the following manner: three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar), three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus), and three Christians (King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon). They were often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

Ay, there were some present that were *the nine worthies* to him. *B. Jonson.*

To look nine ways, to squint very much.

Squyntyied he was, and *looked nyne wayes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 203, note.

II. *n.* **1.** The number consisting of the sum of one and eight; the number less by unity than ten; three times three.—**2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or IX, or ix.—**3.** The body of players, nine in number, composing one side in a game of base-ball.—**4.** A playing-card with nine spots or pips on it.—**The Nine**, the nine Muses.

Ye sacred *nine*, celestial Muses! tell,
Who fac'd him first, and by his prowess fell?
Pope, Iliad, xi. 281.

To the nines, to perfection; fully; elaborately: generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing: as, she was dressed up *to the nines*. [Colloq.] [The phrase is perhaps derived from an old or dialectal form of *to then eyne*, i. e. to the eyes. The form *to the nine* in the second quotation is probably sophisticated.]

Thou paints auld nature *to the nines*
In thy sweet Caledonian lines.
Burns, Pastoral Poetry.

He then . . . put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handcuffs, bran new—polished *to the nine*.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies.*)

ninebark (nīn′bärk), *n.* An American shrub, *Icotorus opulifolius*, sometimes planted. It is so named on account of the numerous layers of the loose bark. See cut under *Neillia*.

nine-eyed (nīn′īd), *a.* Having nine—that is, many—eyes; hence, spying; prying.

A damnable, prying, *nine-ey'd* witch.
Plautus made English (1694), Pref. (*Davies.*)

nine-eyes (nīn′īz), *n.* [= MD. *neghenooge*, D. *negenoog* = MLG. LG. *negenoge* = OHG. *niunouga*, *niunōga*, *nūnōge*, MHG. *niunouge*, G. *neunauge* = Sw. *nejonöga* = Dan. *negenöje*, a lamprey; as *nine* + *eyes*.] **1.** The river-lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The butter-fish, *Pholis gunnellus*: so called with reference to the presence of nine or more round black ocelli or eye-like spots along the dorsal fin. [Cornwall, Eng.]

ninefold (nīn′fōld), *a.* [< ME. **nizenfold*, < AS. *nigonfeald*, < *nigon*, nine, + *-feald*, = E. *-fold*: see *nine* and *-fold*.] Nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 436.

[In the following nonsense-passage *ninefold* seems to be used elliptically for *ninefold offspring* or *ninefold company*:

He met the night-mare, and her *nine-fold;*
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 126.]

nine-holes (nīn′hōlz), *n.* **1.** A game in which nine holes are made in a board or the ground, at which the players roll small balls.

Th' unhappy wags, which let their cattle stray,
At *Nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 22.

Some say the game of *nine-holes* was called "Bubble the Justice," on the supposition that it could not be set aside by the justices. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 368.

2. Same as *nine-eyes*.

nine-killer (nīn′kil″ėr), *n.* [< *nine* + *killer*; also called *nine-murder* (see *nine-murder*), and in G. *neuntödter*, 'nine-killer,' from the common belief that these shrikes were wont to kill just nine birds a day.] A shrike or butcher-bird. The term was originally applied to certain European species, as *Lanius excubitor* and *Lanius* (or *Enneoctonus*) *collurio*, and subsequently extended to others, as *L. borealis* of the United States.

nine-lived (nīn′līvd), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is humorously said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving grave wounds or hurts: as, a reckless *nine-lived* fellow.

nine-murder (nīn′mėr″dėr), *n.* [Also *ninmurder* (= LG. *negenmörder* = G. *neunmörder*, formerly *nünmörder* (Gesner)); < *nine* + *murder* (for *murderer*); equiv. to *nine-killer*, q. v.] Same as *nine-killer*.

Escriere [F.], *Pie es*[*criere*], The ravenous bird called a shrike, *Nynmurder*, Wariangle. Savoyard. *Cotgrave.*

ninepegs (nīn′pegz), *n.* Same as *ninepins*.

Playing at *nine-pegs* with such heat
That mighty Jupiter did sweat.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

ninepence (nīn′pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *nine pence*.] **1.** The sum of nine pennies. No English coin of this face-value has ever been issued; but the silver "shillings" issued by Elizabeth for Ireland in 1561 passed current in England for ninepence.

Henceforth the "harpers" [*i. e.*, Irish shillings], for his sake, shall stand
But for plain *nine-pence* throughout all the land.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

The *nine-pence* was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life as a token of their mutual affection. It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows.
J. G. Nichols, in Numismatic Chronicle (1840), II. 84.

2. In New England, a Spanish silver coin, the real (of Mexican plate), about equal in value to 9 pence of New England currency, or 12½ cents. The word is still occasionally used in reckoning.—**Commendation ninepence.** See *commendation*.—**To bring a noble to ninepence**†. See *noble*.

ninepins (nīn′pinz), *n.* **1.** The game of bowls played in an alley with nine men or pins.—**2.** *pl.* [As if with a singular *ninepin* (which is in colloquial use).] The pins with which this game is played. See *tenpins*.

His *Nine-pins* made of myrtle Wood.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Ninepin block. See *block*1.

nineteen (nīn′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ninetene*, *neuteyne*, *nizentene*, *neogentene*, < AS. *nigontȳne*, OS. *nigentein* = OFries. *niogentena*, *niguntine* = D. *negentien* = MLG. *negenteine* = OHG. *niunzehan*, MHG. *niunzehen*, G. *neunzehn* = Icel. *nítjān* = Sw. *nitton* = Dan. *nitten* = Goth. **niuntaihun* (not recorded) = L. *novendecim*, *novemdecim* = Gr. *ἐννεακαίδεκα* (*καί*, and) = Skt. *navadaça*, nineteen; as *nine* + *ten* (see *-teen*).] **I.** *a.* Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.—**2.** A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix.

★**nineteenth** (nīn′tēnth′) *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nineteneth*, *ninetethe*, *neogenteothe*, < AS. *nigonteótha* = OFries. *niuguntinda*, *niugentendesta* = D. *negentiende* = OHG. *niuntazehanto*, MHG. *niunzehende*, *niunzehendeste*, G. *neunzehnte*, *neunzehnteste* = Icel. *nítjándi* = Sw. *nittonde* = Dan. *nittende* = Goth. **niuntaihunda* (not recorded), nineteenth; as *nineteen* + *-th*2.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order or rank after the eighteenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *nineteenth* time.—**2.** Being one of nineteen: as, a *nineteenth* part.

II. *n.* **1.** A nineteenth part; the quotient of unity divided by nineteen.—**2.** In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone two octaves and a fifth distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone.

ninetieth (nīn′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. D. *negentigste* = MLG. *negentigeste* = OHG. *niunzugōsto*, *niunzogōsto*, MHG. *niunzegeste*, G. *neunzigste*; Icel. *nítugti* = Sw. *nittionde* = Dan. *nittiende*, ninetieth); < *ninety* + *-eth*2.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order or rank after the eighty-ninth or before the ninety-first: an ordinal numeral: as, the *ninetieth* man.—**2.** Being one of ninety: as, a *ninetieth* part.

II. *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of unity divided by ninety: as, two *ninetieths*.

ninety (nīn′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **ninety*, *nenty*, *nizenti*, < AS. (*hund-*)*nigontig* = OFries. *niontich* = D. *negentig* = MLG. *negentich*, LG. *negentig* = OHG. *niunzug*, *niunzog*, MHG. *niunzec*, *niunzic*, G. *neunzig* = Icel. *níutigir* = Sw. *nittio* = Dan. *nitti* (usually *halvfemsindstyve*) = Goth. *niuntehund* = L. *nonaginta*, ninety; as *nine* + *-ty*1.] **I.** *a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine, or ten less than a hundred: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *nineties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of ten nines, or nine tens; nine times ten.—**2.** A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, or XC, or xc.

ninety-knot (nīn′ti-not), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum aviculare*. See *knot-grass*, 1.

Nineveh† (nin'e-vẹ), *n.* [So called in ref. to *Nineveh* in the story of Jonah; < LL. *Ninive*, < Gr. Νινευί, Νινευή, usually Νίνος or Νινος, Nineveh.] A kind of "motion" or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale.

Citizen. Nay, by your leave, Nell, *Ninivie* was better.
Wife. . . Oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall [Jonah and the whale], was it not, George?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Ninevite (nin'e-vīt), *n.* [< LL. *Ninivitæ*, < Gr. Νινευῖται, pl.; as *Nineveh* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An inhabitant of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.

The *Ninevites* and the Babylonians.
Academy, April 7, 1888, p. 245.

Ninevite fast. See *fast*³.

Ninevitical (nin-e-vit'i-kal), *a.* [< **Ninevitic* (< LL. *Niniviticus*, < *Ninivitæ*, Ninevites: see *Ninevite*) + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.—2. Of or pertaining to the old popular puppet-show called *Nineveh*.

From the masks and triumphs at court and the houses of the nobility, . . . down even to the brief but thrilling theatrical excitements of Bartholomew Fair and the "*Ninevitical*" motions of the puppets, . . . the various sections of the theatrical public were tempted aside.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 433.

nineworthiness† (nīn'wėr″ᵺi-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or deserved to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See *nine*. [Rare.]

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 991.

Ningala bamboo. A Himalayan bamboo-plant, *Arundinaria falcata*. It grows 40 feet high, is variously useful to the natives, and is hardy enough to bear the winters of southern England.

ningle†, *n.* [A form of *ingle*², with initial *n-*, due to misdividing *mine ingle* as *my ningle*.] 1. A familiar friend, whether male or female; a favorite or friend. See *ingle*².

Send me and my *ningle* Hialdo to the wars.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

O sweet *ningle*, thy neuf once again; friends must part for a time. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 1.

2. In a bad sense, a male paramour.

When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers and *ningles*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

ninny (nin'i), *n.*; pl. *ninnies* (-iz). [Prob. of spontaneous origin, as a vaguely descriptive term. Cf. It. *ninno* = Sp. *niño*, a child, It. *ninna*, *nanna*, a lullaby.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pied *ninny* 's this! Thou scurvy patch!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 71.

Some say, compar'd to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel 's but a *ninny*.
Byrom, On the Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

ninny-broth†, *n.* Coffee. [Slang.]

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*.
Poor Robin (1696). (*Nares.*)

ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham″ėr), *n.* [< *ninny* + **hammer*, perhaps a vague use of *hammer*³, or a mere extension.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, num-skulled, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham″ėr-ing), *n.* Foolishness. *Sterne.*

Ninox (nī'noks), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of Old World owls, of the family *Strigidæ*, mostly of the Indian, Indomalayan, and Australian region, having bristly feet and long pointed wings. The Indian *N. scutulata*, and the Australian *N. strenua* and *N. connivens*, are examples.

ninsi, ninsin (nin'si, -sin), *n.* An Asiatic umbelliferous plant, a variety of *Sium Sisarum*, formerly called *Sium Ninsi*, whose root has properties similar to those of ginseng, though weaker. It is sometimes substituted for the latter, with which it has been confounded. Also *ninzin*.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nynt*, *neynd*, *nietthe*, < AS. *nigotha* = OS. *nigundo*, *nigudho* = OFries. *niugunda*, *niugenda*, *niogenda* = D. *negende* = MLG. *negende*, *negede*, LG. *negende* = OHG. *niunto*, MHG. *niunde*, G. *neunte* = Icel. *nīundi* = Sw. *nionde* = Dan. *niende* = Goth. *niunda* = Gr. ἔνατος, ninth; as *nine* + *-th*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighth, or before the tenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *ninth* row; the *ninth* regiment.—2. Being one of nine: as, a *ninth* part.—**Ninth nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Ninth part of a man**, a tailor: from the saying that nine tailors make a man. [Jocular.]

II. *n.* 1. A ninth part; the quotient of unity divided by nine.—2. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and one degree distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound second.—**Chord of the ninth**, a chord consisting in its full form of a root with its third, fifth, seventh, and ninth.

ninthly (nīnth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninzin, *n.* See *ninsi*.

niobate (nī'ō-bāt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ate*.] A salt of niobic acid.

Niobe (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Niobe* and *Niobe*, < Gr. Νιόβη (see def. 1).] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had but those two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light-deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of trilobites. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. (*c*) A genus of African weaver-birds of the subfamily *Viduinæ*. *N. ardens* and *N. concolor* are examples.

Niobean (nī-ō-bē'an), *a.* [< L. *Niobeus*, pertaining to Niobe, < *Niobe*, Niobe: see *Niobe*.] Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe.

A *Niobean* daughter, one arm out,
Appealing to the bolts of Heaven.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

niobic (nī-ō'bik), *a.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to niobium.—**Niobic acid**, an acid formed by the interaction of niobium pentachlorid and water.

Niobid (nī'ō-bid), *n.* [< Gr. Νιοβίδης, a son of Niobe, pl. Νιοβίδα, the children of Niobe, < Νιόβη, Niobe: see *Niobe* and *-id*².] One of the children of Niobe.

Of the *Niobids* at Florence, besides the mother with the youngest daughter, ten figures may be held as genuine.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 126.

Niobite¹ (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* [< LGr Νιοβῖται, pl., < Νιόβης, Niobes (see def.).] One of a branch of Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the sixth century, who opposed the views of the Severians (see *Severian*). Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

niobite² (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ite*².] Same as *columbite*.

niobium (nī-ō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to tantalum, which it closely resembles, and with which it occurs associated in various rare minerals, especially in the so-called columbite (the name *tantalum* being derived from that of Tantalus, the father of Niobe); < *Niobe* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 93.5. A metal of steel-gray color and brilliant luster. It was first discovered by Hatchett, in 1801, in a mineral obtained at Haddam, Connecticut. This metal, however, which Hatchett called *columbium*, was reexamined by Wollaston and pronounced identical with tantalum. Forty years later it was again discovered by H. Rose, who gave it the name of *niobium*, which is now generally adopted. Rose for some time believed that with the niobium another new metal (pelopium) was associated; but later he recognized the fact that the two were one and the same thing. Niobium has a specific gravity of 7.06 at 60° F. When heated in the air it takes fire at a low temperature and burns with a vivid light. The chemical relations of the metal are akin to those of bismuth and antimony. See *tantalite*, *columbite*, and *yttro-tantalite*.

niopo-snuff (ni-ō'pō-snuf), *n.* See *niopo-tree*.

niopo-tree (ni-ō'pō-trē), *n.* [< Venezuelan *niopo* + E. *tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Stachychrysum peregrinum*, of tropical America. An intoxicating snuff is made by roasting and powdering the seeds and adding lime.

niota-bark (ni-ō'tạ-bärk), *n.* Same as *niepa-bark*.

nip¹ (nip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nipped*, ppr. *nipping*. [< ME. *nippen*, appar. for orig. **hnippen* = D. *knippen*, nip, clip, snap (> G. *knippen*, snap, fillip), = Dan. *nippe*, twitch; a secondary form of D. *knijpen*, *nijpen* = LG *knipen* = G. *kneifen*, *kneipen* = Sw. *knipa* = Dan. *knibe*, pinch; cf. Lith. *zhnybti*, *zhnypti*, nip. Hence *nib*², *nibble*.] 1. To press sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; pinch.

John *nipped* the dumb, and made him to rore.
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The whole body of ice had commenced moving southward toward the head of the fiord, and the launch, not being turned back quick enough, was *nipped* between two floes of last year's growth.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 73.

2. Figuratively, to press closely upon; affect; concern.

London, look on, this matter *nips* thee near.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Not a word can bee spoke but *nips* him somewhere.
Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Suspitious or Icalous Man.

3. To sever or break the edge or end of by pinching; pinch (off) with the ends of the fingers or with pincers or nippers: with *off*.

He [a tench] will bite . . . at a . . . worm with his head *nip'd off*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 178.

4. To blast, as by frost; destroy; check the growth or vigor of.

I observed that Cypress are the only trees that grow towards the top which, being *nipped* by the cold, do not grow spirally, but like small oaks.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

Is it that the bleak sea-gale . . .
Nips too keenly the sweet flower?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To affect with a sharp tingling sensation; benumb.

When blood is *nipp'd* and ways be foul.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 926.

Though tempests howl,
Or *nipping* frost remind thee trees are bare.
Wordsworth, Cuckoo-clock.

6. To bite; sting.

And sharpe remorse his hart did prick and *nip*.
Spenser.

7. To satirize keenly; taunt sarcastically; vex.

But the right gentle minde woulde bite his lip
To heare the Javell so good men to *nip*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 712.

Mrs. Hart . . . *nipped* and beaked her husband, drank, and smoked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

8†. To steal; pilfer; purloin. [Old cant.]—9. To snatch up hastily. *Halliwell.* [A provincial English term.]—**To nip a bung**, to cut a purse. [Old cant.]

To nip in the blossom†. Same as *to nip in the bud*. *Marvell.*—**To nip in the bud**, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; cut off before development.

Yet I can frown, and *nip* a passion
Even *in the bud*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

To nip the cable (*naut.*), to tie or secure a cable with nippers to the messenger.

nip¹ (nip), *n.* [= D. *knip* = G. *kniff*; from the verb.] 1. The act of compressing between two opposing surfaces or points, as in seizing and compressing a bit of the skin between the fingers; a pinch.

I am . . . sharplie taunted, . . . yea, . . . some times with pinches, *nippes*, and bobbes.
Lady Jane Grey, in Ascham's Scholemaster (ed. Arber), [p. 47.

Think not that I will be afraid
For thy *nip*, crooked tree.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

2. A closing in of ice about a vessel so as to press upon or crush her.

The *nip* began about three o'clock. At half-past four the starboard rail was crushed in.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 70.

3. A pinch which severs or removes a part; a snipping, biting, or pinching off.

What's this? a sleeve? . . . carved like an apple-tart? Here's snip and *nip* and cut and slish and slash.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

4. A small bit of anything; as much as may be nipped off by the finger and thumb. [Scotch.]

If thou hast not laboured, . . . looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth: for there is an inhibition, Let him not eate that labours not.
Rollock, Comment. on 2 Thes., p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

5. A check to growth from a sudden blasting or attack from frost or cold; a sharp frost-bite which kills the tips or ends of a plant or leaf.—6†. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

The manner of Poesie by which they vttered their bitter taunts and priuy *nips*, or witty scoffes and other merry conceits. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

So many *nips*, such bitter girdes, such disdainfull glickes.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 291.

A dry-bob, jeast, or *nip*. *Cotgrave.*

7†. A thief; a pickpocket. [Old cant.]

One of them is a *nip*; I took him once i' the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

He learned the legerdemaine of *nips*.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.

8. In *coal-mining*, a thinning of a bed of coal by a gradual depression of the roof, so that the seam sometimes almost entirely disappears for a certain distance, while the beds above and below are only slightly, or not at all, affected in a similar manner. Also called a *want*.—9. *Naut.*: (*a*) A short turn in a rope. (*b*) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or

caught by jamming.—**10.** In the wool-combing machine, using the Lister comb, a mechanism designed to draw the wool in bunches from the fallers and present it to the comb.—**Nip and tuck**, a close approach to equality in racing or any competition; neck and neck. [United States.]

nip[2] (nip), *v. i.* [= D. *nippen* = MLG. LG. *nippen* (> G. *nippen*, *nippeln*, *nipfeln* = Dan. *nippe*), sip, nip.] To take a dram or nip. See *nip*[2], *n.*

In the homes alike of rich and poor the women have learned the fatal habit of *nipping*, and slowly but surely become confirmed dipsomaniacs. *Lancet*, No. 3452, p. 863.

nip[2] (nip), *n.* [< *nip*[2], *v.*] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage: as, a *nip* of brandy. [Slang.]

He . . . asked for a last little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle. Mrs. Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip*.
W. Collins, The Moonstone, i. 15. (*Davies.*)

★**nip**[3] (nip), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a var., through **nep*, of *knap*[2].] 1. A short steep ascent.—2. A hill or mountain.

nip[4] (nip), *n.* [Var. of *neep*[2], *nep*[2].] A turnip. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nip[5]†, *n.* [ME. *nippe*, *nype;* perhaps < AS. *genip*, mist, cloud, darkness, < *genīpan* (pret. *genāp*), become dark.] Mist; darkness. This appears to be the sense in the following passage; Skeat takes it as a particular use of *nip*[1], 'piercing or biting cold,' with a secondary choice for the explanation 'a hill or peak.' See *nip*[3].

Ich seo, as me thynketh,
Out of the *nype* [var. *nippe*] of the north nat ful fer hennes,
Ryghtwisnesse come rennynge.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 168.

Nipa (nī'pä), *n.* [NL.: from Malay *nīpah.*] An inadmissible spelling of *Nypa* (Wurmb, 1779), an aberrant genus of low palms, characterized by the one-celled carpels and roughened pollen-grains. The single species, *N. fruticans*, the nipa- or nipah-palm, is found at mouths of rivers from Ceylon to Australia and the Philippines. Its elongated horizontal stems produce from the apex a short spongy trunk, with terminal pinnately divided leaves sometimes 20 feet long. They are much used in thatching and in making cigarettes and mats. Its drupes are borne in a mass of the size of the human head, and their kernels are edible. The spadix yields a toddy.

nipcheese (nip'chēz), *n.* [< *nip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cheese*[1].] A person of cheese-paring habits; a skinflint; a niggardly person. [Slang.]

nipfarthing† (nip'fär″ᵺing), *n.* [< *nip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] A niggardly person; a nipcheese.

niphablepsia (nif-a-blep'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νίφα*, snow, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness: see *ablepsia.*] Snow-blindness.

niphotyphlosis (nif″ō-tī-flō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νίφα*, snow, + *τύφλωσις*, blindness, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Snow-blindness.

nipitato†, *n.* See *nippitatum.*

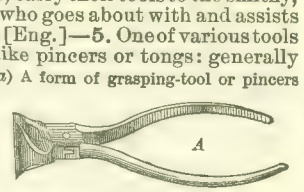
nipos, *n.* [Sc.] A variant of *nepus.*

nippe (nip), *n.* [F.; in pl. clothes.] Among the voyageurs of the Northwest, a square piece cut from an old blanket and used especially to protect the feet when snow-shoes are worn, being wrapped in several thicknesses around the foot before the moccasin is put on.

nipper[1] (nip'ėr), *n.* [< *nip*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nips.—**2**†. A satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 85.

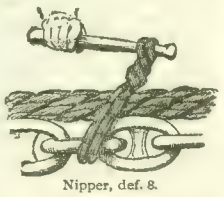
3†. A thief; a pickpocket; a cutpurse. *Dekker.* —**4.** A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, etc.; also, a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger. [Eng.]—**5.** One of various tools or implements like pincers or tongs: generally in the plural. (*a*) A form of grasping-tool or pincers with cutting jaws, used by carpenters, metal-workers, etc. (*b*) Mechanical forceps of different forms, used by dentists for cutting out or bending plates, punching rivet-holes, etc. (*c*) In *printing:* (1) Broad-faced tweezers or bands of iron, attached to platen printing-presses, which clasp a sheet of paper and carry it to the form to be printed. (2) Tweezers used by compositors to draw types out of a form in the operation of correcting. (*d*) In *wire-drawing*, a tool used to pull the wire through the plate. (*e*) In *hydraul. engin.*, two serrated jaws attached to geared sectors, used to cut off piles under water by a reciprocating movement. (*f*) An instrument for squeezing and twisting the nose of a refractory horse or mule. (*g*) A latch to hold lines in fishing. (*h*) Oyster-tongs with few teeth or only one, used in picking up single oysters. [Chesapeake Bay.] (*i*) An instrument used by fish-culturists for removing dead eggs from hatching-troughs. It is made of wire bent into the shape of the letter U, and flattened at the ends so that the extremities may be about an eighth of an inch wide, and rounded off at the corners. (*j*) Handcuffs or leg-shackles; police-nippers. (*k*) In *rope-making*, a machine for pressing the tar from the yarn. It consists of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, one sliding over the other so as to enlarge or contract the aperture according to the amount of tar to be left in the yarn.



Nippers.

A, cutting nippers or pliers; *B*, combined cutting pliers and ordinary flat-bitted pliers, the cutting bits being formed on the sides of the flat bits.

6. An incisor tooth; especially, one of the incisors or fore teeth of a horse.—**7.** One of the great claws or chelæ of a crustacean, as a crab or lobster.—**8.** *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or selvage used to bind the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. Iron clamps have been used for the same purpose with chain cables. Nippers are now no longer used, the chain cable being applied directly to the capstan.


Nipper, def. 8.

9. A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings. [Eng.]—**10.** The cunner, *Tautogolabrus adspersus:* so called from the way in which it nips or nibbles the hook. Also *nibbler.* See cut under *cunner.* [New Eng.]—**11.** The young bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix:* so called by fishermen because it bites or nips pieces out of the menhaden, in the schools of which it is often found.

nipper[1] (nip'ėr), *v. t.* [< *nipper*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to fasten two parts of (a rope) together, in order to prevent it from rendering; also, to fasten nippers to.—**Nippering the cable**, fastening the nippers to the cable. See *nipper*[1], *n.*, 8.

nipper[2] (nip'ėr), *n.* [< *nip*[2], *v.*, or allied to *nipperkin* (?).] A dram; nip. [Slang, U. S.]

Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, be ye?
Step up an' take a *nipper*, sir: I'm dreffle glad to see ye.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

nipper-crab (nip'ėr-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Portunidæ*, *Polybius henslowi.*

nipper-gage (nip'ėr-gāj), *n.* In a power printing-press, an adjustable ledge on the tongue of the feedboard, for insuring the uniformity of the margin.

nipperkin (nip'ėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. < *nip*[2], with term. as in *kilderkin.*] A small measure or quantity of beer or liquor.

[Beer] was of different qualities, from the "penny *Nipperkin* of Molassas Ale" to "a pint of Ale cost me fivepence."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 197.

William III., who only snoozed over a *nipperkin* of Schiedam with a few Dutch favourites.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

nipper-men (nip'ėr-men), *n. pl. Naut.*, persons formerly employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nipperty-tipperty (nip'ėr-ti-tip'ėr-ti), *a.* [A varied redupl. of syllables vaguely descriptive of lightness. Cf. *niminy-piminy.*] Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [Scotch.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his *nipperty-tipperty* poetry nonsense. *Scott.*

nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv.* [< *nipping*, ppr. of *nip*[2], + *-ly*[2].] In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; sarcastically. *Johnson.*

nippitate† (nip'i-tāt), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *nippy*, *nip*[1], *v.*, + *-it-ate.*] Good and strong: applied to ale or other liquors.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate.*
Chapman, Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.

Well fares England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firm ale, nappy ale, *nippitate* ale.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

nippitatum†, **nipitato**† (nip-i-tā'tum, -tā'tō), *n.* [Also *nippitato*, *nippitati*, ▪ quasi L. or Sp. form of *nippitate.*] Nippitate liquor; strong liquor.

Pomp. My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.
Ralph. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

★**nipple** (nip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *neple*, *nypil*, **neble;* origin uncertain; referred by some to *nib*[1], *neb.*] **1.** A protuberance of the breast where, in the female, the galactophorous ducts discharge; a pap; a teat.—**2.** The papilla by which any animal secretion is discharged.

In most other birds [except geese] . . . there is only one gland; in which are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag.
Derham, Physico-Theology, VII. i. 2.

3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as the projecting piece in ▪ gun or a cartridge upon which the percussion-cap is placed to be struck by the hammer, the mouthpiece of a nursing-bottle, a nipple-shield, etc.

A little cocke, end, or *nipple* perced, or that hath an hole after the maner of a breast, which is put at the end of the chanels of ▪ fountaine, wher-through the water runneth forth. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

A *nipple* for attachment [of the button] to the garment is made by a press. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 558.

4. A reducing-coupling for hose or for joining a hose to a pipe. It is often threaded or grooved on the outside to facilitate the making of a tight joint by means of a wire binding, compressing the hose into the indentations.

5. A hollow piece projecting from and forming a passage connecting with the interior of a metal pipe, used for the attachment of a faucet or cock.—**Soldering nipple**, ▪ nipple for the attachment of a faucet, cock, or other appliance to a pipe by soldering.

nipple (nip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nippled*, ppr. *nippling.* [< *nipple*, *n.*] To furnish with a nipple or nipples; cover with nipple-like protuberances.

nipple-cactus (nip'l-kak″tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Coryphantha.* These cactuses are common in hothouses.

nippleless (nip'l-les), *a.* [< *nipple* + *-less.*] Having no nipples; amastous: specifically said of the monotremes or *Amasta.*

nipple-line (nip'l-līn), *n.* A vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

nipple-piece (nip'l-pēs), *n.* A supporting piece into which a nipple is screwed or riveted, or upon which (in ▪ single piece) the nipple is formed.

nipple-pin (nip'l-pin), *n.* A pin the outer end of which is left projecting, after the pin has been inserted, to form a nipple for the attachment of another part, or for some other purpose. The nipple is commonly provided with a male-screw thread.

nipple-seat (nip'l-sēt), *n.* A perforated protuberance or hump on the barrel of a firearm, upon which the nipple is screwed.

nipple-shield (nip'l-shēld), *n.* A defense for the nipple worn by nursing women.

nipplewort (nip'l-wėrt), *n.* [< *nipple* + *wort*[1].] A plant, *Lapsana communis:* so called from its remedial use. See *Lapsana* and *cress.*—**Dwarf nipplewort.** Same as *swine's-succory* (which see, under *succory*).

nippy (nip'i), *a.* [< *nip*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Biting; sharp; acid: as, ginger has a *nippy* taste.—**2.** Curt in manner; snappy or snappish. [Colloq. in both senses.]—**3.** Parsimonious; niggardly. [Scotch.]

I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, auld *Nippie* Milnwood, has as close a grip as the deil himsell.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

nipter (nip'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *νιπτήρ*, a wash-basin, in MGr. the washing of the feet of the disciples, the pedilavium, < *νίπτειν*, wash.] *Eccles.*, the ceremony of washing the feet, practised in the Greek Church and some other churches on Thursday of Holy Week. Equivalent to *maundy* or *feet-washing.*

nirls, nirles (nėrlz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of skin-disease; herpes.

Yes, mem, I've had the sma' pox, the *nirls*, the blabs, the scaw, etc.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 115.

nirt†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A cut; a wound; a hurt.

The *nirt* in the nek he naked hem schewed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

nirvana (nir-vä'nä), *n.* [Skt., blowing out (as of a light), extinction, < *nis*, out, + *vāna*, blowing, < √ *vā*, blow, with abstr. noun-suffix *-ana.*] In *Buddhism*, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction; it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart; and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind: and, if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom. *Rhys Davids.*

Buddhism does not acknowledge the existence of a soul as a thing distinct from the parts and powers of man which are dissolved at death, and the *Nirvana* of Buddhism is simply Extinction. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 434.

nis[1]†. A contraction of *ne is*, is not.

nis[2] (nis), *n.* [< Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, a brownie: see *nix*[1].] Same as *nix*[1].

In vain he called on the Elle-maids shy,
And the Neck and the *Nis* gave no reply.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

An echo of the song of *nysses* and water-fays we seem to hear again in this singer of dreams and regrets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 417.

Nisæan (nī-sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Νισαῖον πεδίον, the Nisæan Plain; Νισαῖος (or Νησαῖος) ἵππος, a Nisæan horse: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a plain located in Media or Khorasan, formerly noted for its choice breed of horses.

II. *n.* A horse reared in the Nisæan Plain.

A charming team of white *Nisæans*.
Kingsley, Hypatia, vii.

Nisaëtus (ni-sā'e-tus), *n.* [NL., < *Nisus*, q. v., + Gr. ἀετός, eagle.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as Bonelli's eagle, *N. fasciatus*. Also *Nisaëtos*. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1836.

Nisan (nī'san), *n.* [LL. *Nisan*, < Gr. Νισάν, Νισᾶν = Turk. Ar. *Nīsan* = Pers. *Naisan*, < Heb. *Nīsān*, for **Nītsān*, < *nēts*, a flower.] The month of Abib: so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity. See *Abib*.

nisberry (niz'ber'i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*.

nisey† (niz'i), *n.* [Also *nizey*, *nizy*, *nizzy*; appar. dim. of *nice*, foolish: see *nice*.] A fool; a simpleton.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizies*.
The Galloper (1710), p. 1. (*Nares*.)

nisi (nī'sī), *conj.* [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.] Unless.—**Decree nisi**, in *law*. See *decree*.

nisi prius (nī'sī prī'us). [L., unless before: *nisi*, unless (see *nisi*); *prius*, before, acc. of *prius*, neut. of *prior*, before: see *prior*.] A phrase occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impaneled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came to the county in question to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. From this the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius;* and the judges of assize were said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts were called *courts of nisi prius*, or *nisi prius courts*. *Trial at nisi prius* is hence a common phrase for a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record.—**Nisi prius record**, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

nistet†. Contracted from *ne wiste*, knew not. Also *neste*. *Chaucer*.

nistest. A contraction of *ne wistest*, knewest not.

nisus[1] (nī'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nisus*, effort, < ★*niti*, pp. *nisus*, *nixus*, strive.] 1. Effort; endeavor; conatus.

The same phenomenon had manifested itself, and more than once, in the history of Roman intellect; the same strong *nisus* of great wits to gather and crystallize about a common nucleus. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

The foliaceous center of Theloschistes is itself conditioned by the same *nisus* to ascend which marks the whole group. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. (20).

Nisus formativus, in *biol.*, formative effort; the tendency of a germ to assume a given form in developing, supposed to be a matter of strife, stress, or effort on the part of the incipient individual.

Nisus[2] (nī'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nisus*, < Gr. Νῖσος, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk.] A genus of small hawks of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as are called in Great Britain sparrow-hawks. See *Accipiter*.

nit[1] (nit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *neet;* < ME. *nitte*, *nite*, *nete*, < AS. *hnitu* = D. *neet* = MLG. *nete*, *nit* = OHG. MHG. *niz*, G. *niss* = Russ. *gnida* = Pol. *gnida* = Bohem. *hnida* = (prob.) Gr. κονίς (κονιδ-), a nit; prob. < AS. *hnītan* (= Icel. *hnīta*), gore, strike. The Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nit* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, nit, seem to depend rather on the form cognate with E. *gnat*[1].] 1. The egg of a louse or some similar insect.

Zecche [It.], *neets* [var. *nits*] in the eie lids. Also tikes that breed in dogs. *Florio*, 1598 (ed. 1611).

2. A small spot, speck, or protuberance.

nit[2], *n.* In *mining*. See *knit*, 3.

nitch (nich), *n.* Same as *knitch*.

nitet, *v. t.* [< ME. *niten*, *nyten*, < Icel. *nīta*, deny; cf. *neita*, deny: see *nait*[1].] To refuse; deny.

A-nother kinge gaine the sal rise,
that sal make the to grise,
and do the suffer sa mykil shame,
At thou sal *nite* ihesu name.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Nitella (nī-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, 1824), < L. *nitere*, shine.] A genus of cellular cryptogamous aquatic plants, of the family *Characeæ* and type of the tribe *Nitelleæ*. They are delicate plants, growing, like those of the genus *Chara*, in ponds and streams, and are rarely more than a few centimeters in height. About 80 species are known, of which number more than 30 are North American.

Nitelleæ (nī-tel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitella* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cellular cryptogamous plants belonging to the family *Characeæ*, typified by the genus *Nitella*. They are characterized by having the stem and leaves always naked, the leaves in whorls of five or six, developing from one to three nodes bearing leaflets. The sporophylla arise directly from the nodes of the leaves, and are often clustered; the coronula is ten-celled, small, and colorless, and the spore-capsule without inner calcareous layer. The order contains 2 genera, *Nitella* with 80 species, and *Tolypella* with 13 species.

nitency[1] (nī'ten-si), *n.* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *nitere*, shine) + *-cy*.] Brightness; luster. [Rare.]

nitency[2] (nī'ten-si), *n.* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *niti*, strive) + *-cy*.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open.
Boyle, Works, I. 179.

★**niter, nitre** (nī'tėr), *n.* [< F. *nitre* = Sp. Pg. It. *nitro*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, saltpeter, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. νίτρον, in Herodotus and in Attic usé λίτρον, native soda, natron: of Eastern origin (Heb. *nether*), but the Ar. *nitrūn*, *natrūn*, natron, is from the Gr. νίτρον: see *natron*.] A salt (KNO_3), also called *saltpeter*, and in the nomenclature of chemistry *potassium nitrate*. It is formed in the soil from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of microbes, and crystallizes upon the surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies. In some localities where the conditions are favorable it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mold, or porous calcareous earth containing potash, with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. Under proper conditions of heat and moisture the nitrogen of the decaying organic matter is oxidized to nitric acid, which combines with potash and lime, forming niter and calcium nitrate. This is afterward dissolved in water and purified. At present it is chiefly prepared from sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid by double decomposition. It is a colorless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is used somewhat as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing agent, but its most common use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder; it also enters into the composition of fluxes, is extensively employed in metallurgy, and is used in dyeing. In medicine it is prescribed as diaphoretic and diuretic. The substance called *niter* by the ancients was not potassium nitrate, but either sodium carbonate, more or less mixed with salt and other impurities, or potassium carbonate, chiefly the former, since niter is usually spoken of as having been obtained from the beds of salt lakes, where the alkali must have been soda, this being a mode of occurrence peculiar to soda and not to potash. But the niter which the ancients speak of as having been obtained by leaching wood-ashes was more or less pure potassium carbonate. It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that soda and potash began to be clearly recognized as distinct substances; and it was considerably later in the century before the chemical relations of the two alkalis were understood. See *saltpeter*, *soda*, and *potash*.—**Cubic niter.** Same as *sodium nitrate*.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.

niter-bush (nī'tėr-bůsh), *n.* Any shrub of the genus *Nitraria*.

niter-cake (nī'tėr-kāk), *n.* Crude sodium sulphate, a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, the main feature of which is the reaction of sulphuric acid upon crude sodium nitrate, wherein nitric acid is set free and sodium sulphate is produced.

nitery, nitry (nī'tėr-i, -tri), *a.* [< *niter, nitre*, + *-y*[1].] Nitrous; producing niter.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 319.

★**nit-grass** (nit'gràs), *n.* An annual grass, *Gastridium australe*.

nithe†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *nīth* = OS. *nīth*, *nīdh* = OFries. *nīth*, *nīd* = MD. *nīd*, D. *nijd* = MLG. *nīt* = OHG. *nīd*, MHG. *nīt*, G. *neid* = Icel. *nīdh* = Sw. Dan. *nid* = Goth. *neith*, hatred, envy.] Wickedness.

In pride and tricchery,
In *nythe* and onde and lecchery.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*.)

nithert, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nether*[1].

nithing† (nī'ŦHing), *n.* and *a.* [Also *niding;* < ME. *nithing*, < AS. *nīthing* (= MHG. *nīdinc*, *nīdunc*, G. *neiding* = Icel. *nīdhingr* = Sw. Dan. *niding*), a wicked person, a villain, < *nīth*, envy, hatred: see *nithe*. Hence *niderling*, *nidering*.] **I.** *n.* A wicked man.

Thanne spak the gode kyng.
I-wis he has no *Nithing*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, . . . who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his [God's] temple.
Howell, Forraine Travell, p. 79.

II. *a.* Wicked; mean; sparing; parsimonious.

The King and the army publicly declared the murderer to be *Nithing*. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 67.

nithsdale (niths'dāl), *n.* [So called in allusion to the escape of the Earl of *Nithsdale* from the Tower of London about 1715 in a woman's



Nithsdale.
(From "A Harlot's Progress — Morning," by William Hogarth.)

cloak and hood brought by his wife.] A hood made so that it can cover and conceal the face. *Fairholt*.

nitid (nit'id), *a.* [= Sp. *nítido* = Pg. It. *nitido*, < L. *nitidus*, shining, bright, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *neat*[2] and *net*[2], ult. < L. *nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow. *Boyle*, Works, I. 685.

2. Gay; spruce; fine: applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, having a smooth, shining, polished surface, as many leaves and seeds.

nitidiflorous (nit″i-di-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having brilliant flowers; characterized by the luster or polished appearance of its flowers, as a plant.

nitidifolious (nit″i-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, + *folium*, leaf: see *folious*.] Having shining leaves; characterized by lustrous or polished leaves.

nitidous (nit'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, bright: see *nitid*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nitidula (nī-tid'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nitidulus*, somewhat spruce, rather trim, dim. of L. *nitidus*, bright, spruce, trim: see *nitid*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Nitidulidæ*, established by Fabricius in 1775. The species are wide-spread, but not numerous, and are found chiefly on carrion.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Indian flycatchers, containing *N. hodgsoni*. *E. Blyth*, 1861.

Nitidulidæ (nit-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitidula* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nitidula*. The family was founded by Leach in 1817. These beetles and their larvæ feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and are found in rotten wood, on fungi, and in various other situations, as on pollen, and an Australian species eats wax in bees' nests. The family is a large and wide-spread one. More than 30 genera and upward of 100 species are North American. They are popularly known as *sap-beetles*, and sometimes as *bone-beetles*.

Nititelæ (nit-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nitidus*, bright, + *tela*, a web.] A group of spiders, so called from their glistening silken webs.

nititelous (nit-i-tē'lus), *a.* Like the *Nititelæ*.

niton (nī'ton), *n.* [< L. *nitere*, shine.] Chem. sym., Nt; at. wt., 222.4. An autoluminescent gas, the radium emanation, now regarded as an element. See ★*radium*.

nitor† (nī'tọr), *n.* [L.] Brightness.

That *nitour* and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]. *Topsell's Beasts* (1607), p. 681. (*Halliwell*.)

nitr-. See *nitro-*.

nitramidin (nī-tram'i-din), *n.* [< *nitr(ic)* + *amidin*.] An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon paper.

nitran (nī'tran), *n.* [< *nitr(ic)* + *-an*.] Graham's name for the radical NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorids, as nitric acid (NO_3H). *Watts*.

Nitraria (nī-trā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1741), < L. *nitraria*, a place where natron was found: see *nitriary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*, known by the single ovules; the niter-bush. There are 3 species, of Africa, western and central Asia, and Australia. They are rigid, sometimes thorny bushes, with alternate or clustered fleshy leaves, white flowers in

cymes, black or red drupes, and seeds sometimes with three seed-leaves. See *damouch* and *lotus-tree*, 3.

★**nitrate** (nī'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *nitratum*, nitrate (prop. neut. of *nitratus*), < L. *nitratus*, mixed with natron, < *nitrum*, natron, NL. niter: see *niter*, *nitric*.] A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxids.—**Barium nitrate.** See *barium*.—**Glyceryl nitrate.** Same as *nitroglycerin*.—**Nitrate of potash,** niter.—**Nitrate of silver,** silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, forming a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, these crystals constituting the ordinary commercial silver nitrate. When fused the nitrate is white and massive, and may be cast into small sticks in a mold; these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cautery. It is sometimes employed for giving a black color to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink used for marking linen. It is also very largely used in photography. Also called *argentic nitrate*.—**Nitrate of soda,** sodium nitrate, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to potassium nitrate or niter. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found native in enormous quantities in the rainless district on the borders of Chile, whence the world's supply is obtained. Its chief uses are as a fertilizer, and for the production of nitric acid and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). It cannot be generally used for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its hygroscopic quality. See *saltpeter*.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrated*, ppr. *nitrating*. [< *nitrate*, *n.*] 1. To treat or prepare with nitric acid: as, *nitrated* guncotton.—2. To convert (a base) into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

nitratin (nī'trā-tin), *n.* [< *nitrate* + *-in*².] Native sodium nitrate. Also called *soda niter*. See *niter* and *nitrate*.

nitration (nī-trā'shọn), *n.* The process or act of introducing into a compound by substitution the radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitre, *n.* See *niter*.

Nitrian (nit'ri-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. Νιτρία, a town in Lower Egypt, pl. Νιτρίαι, Νίτραιαι, Νίτριαι, the Natron Lakes, < νιτρία, a place where natron was dug, < νίτρον, natron: see *niter*, *natron*.] Of or pertaining to the valley of the Natron Lakes (Nitriæ), southwest of the delta of the Nile, at one time a chief seat of the worship of Serapis and afterward celebrated for its Christian monasteries and ascetics.

Those fierce bands of *Nitrian* and Syrian ascetics who, reared in the narrowest of schools, treated any divergence from their own standard of opinion as a crime which they were entitled to punish in their own riotous fashion.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 701.

nitriary (nī'tri-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nitriaries* (-riz). [Irreg. for **nitrary*, < L. *nitraria*, a place where natron was found (cf. Gr. νιτρία, in same sense), < *nitrum*, natron: see *niter*.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter; a place where niter is refined.

nitric (nī'trik), *a.* [= F. *nitrique* = Sp. *nítrico* = Pg. *nitrico*, < NL. *nitricus*, < *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied in chemistry to oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain more oxygen than those other compounds to which the epithet *nitrous* is applied. See *nitrous*.—**Nitric acid,** HNO_3, an acid prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate. It has also been made by electric sparks passed through moist air. When pure it is a colorless liquid, but it is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxids of nitrogen. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable, and it is intensely acrid. Applied to the skin it cauterizes and destroys it. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, in both the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and in affections of the alimentary tract and of the liver; and in concentrated form as a caustic. In the arts it is known by the name of *aqua fortis*. Also called *azotic acid*.—**Nitric-acid furnace,** in acid-works, a small furnace where sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid are heated to supply nitrous fumes for the oxidation of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid.—**Nitric oxid,** N_2O_2 or NO, a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper. Also *nitrogen dioxid*.

nitride (nī'trid or -trīd), *n.* [< *niter* (NL. *nitrum*) + *-ide*¹.] A compound of nitrogen with any more electropositive element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.

nitriferous (nī-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Niter-bearing: as, *nitriferous* strata.

nitrifiable (nī'tri-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of nitrification. See *nitrification*.

nitrification (nī″tri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *nitrification* = Pg. *nitrificação*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, + *-ficatio(n-)*: see *-fication*.] The process, induced by certain microbes, by which the nitrogen of organic material in the soil is oxidized to nitric acid. A certain degree of heat and the presence of moisture, air, and a base which may combine with the acid are necessary conditions of nitrification.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*.
Playfair, tr. of Liebig's Chemistry, ii. 8. (*Latham*.)

★**nitrify** (nī'tri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nitrified*, ppr. *nitrifying*. [= F. *nitrifier* = Pg. *nitrificar*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into niter.

Nitrogen that may be present [in germinating plants] in a *nitrified* form, or in a form easily *nitrified*, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer.
Science, IX. 111.

★**II.** *intrans.* To be converted into niter.

nitrine (nī'trin), *n.* [< *nitrum* + *-ine*².] A kind of nitroglycerin patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

nitrite (nī'trīt), *n.* [= F. *nitrite*; as *nitrum* + *-ite*².] A salt of nitrous acid. *Azotite* is a synonym.—**Nitrite of amyl.** See *amyl*².

★**nitro-, nitr-.** [< NL. *nitrum*, niter (see *niter*); in comp. referring to *nitryl*, *nitric*, or *nitrogen*.] An element in some compounds, meaning 'niter,' and usually implying 'nitrogen' or 'nitric acid'; specifically, as a prefix in chemical words, indicating the presence of the radical nitryl (NO_2) in certain compounds: as, *nitro*-aniline, *nitro*anisic acid, *nitro*-benzamide, *nitro*-benzoic acid.

nitro-aërial (nī″trō-ā-ē'ri-ạl), *a.* Consisting of or containing niter and air. *Ray*.

nitrobarite (nī-trō-bar'īt), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *bar*(*ium*) + *-ite*².] Native barium nitrate.

nitrobenzene (nī-trō-ben'zēn), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzene*.] Same as *nitrobenzol*.

nitrobenzol, nitrobenzole (nī-trō-ben'zōl), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzol*.] A liquid ($C_6H_5NO_2$) prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavor, and, though it has taken a prominent place among the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *essence of mirbane*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See *aniline*. Also, more properly, called *nitrobenzene*.

nitrocalcite (nī-trō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *calcite*.] Native nitrate of calcium. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white color.

nitrocellulose (nī-trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *cellulose*.] A cellulose ester; a compound of nitric acid and cellulose. The name is given both to guncotton and to the substance from which collodion is made. See *guncotton* and *collodion*.

nitrochloroform (nī-trō-klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *chloroform*.] Same as *chloropicrin*.

nitro-compound (nī'trō-kom″pound), *n.* A carbon compound which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO_2 for hydrogen, and in which the nitrogen atom is regarded as directly joined to a carbon atom.

★**nitrogelatin** (nī-trō-jel'ạ-tin), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *gelatin*.] An explosive consisting largely of nitroglycerin with smaller proportions of guncotton and camphor. At ordinary temperatures it is a thick semi-transparent jelly. It is less sensible to percussion than dynamite, and is less altered by submergence.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* [= F. *nitrogène* = Sp. *nitrógeno* = Pg. *nitrogeno*, < NL. *nitrogenum*, < *nitrum*, niter (with ref. to nitric acid), + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, N; atomic weight, 14.01. An element existing in nature as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, reducible to a liquid under extreme pressure and cold. Its specific gravity is .9674 (air = 1). It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, nor does it enter readily into combination with any other element. At a high temperature it unites directly with silicon, calcium, magnesium, and other elements. It forms about 77 per cent. of the weight of the atmosphere, and is a necessary constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. With hydrogen it forms the strong base ammonia, and with hydrogen and oxygen a series of acids of which nitric acid is commercially the most important. It may be most readily prepared from atmospheric air. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen—viz., nitrous oxid or nitrogen monoxid, N_2O; nitric oxid, N_2O_2; nitrogen trioxid, N_2O_3; nitrogen tetroxid, N_2O_4; nitrogen pentoxid, N_2O_5. Formerly called *azote*.

nitrogeneous† (nī-trō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-eous*.] Same as *nitrogenous*. *Smart*.

nitrogenic (nī-trō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-ic*.] Same as *nitrogenous*.

He spoke further of the action of nitric acid on carbonic and *nitrogenic* compounds.
Nature, XL. 312.

nitrogenize (nī-troj'e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrogenized*, ppr. *nitrogenizing*. [< *nitrogen* + *-ize*.] To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*. Also spelled *nitrogenise*.—**Nitrogenized foods,** nutritive substances containing nitrogen—principally proteids.—**Non-nitrogenized foods,** such foods as contain no nitrogen—principally carbohydrates and fats.

nitrogenous (nī-troj'e-nus), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also *nitrogenic*.

A little meat, fish, eggs, milk, beans, pease, or other *nitrogenous* food.
The Century, XXXVI. 260.

nitroglucose (nī-trō-glö'kōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glucose*.] An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulphuric acid. In photography it has been added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative. It renders the sensitized film less sensitive to light.

nitroglycerol, nitroglycerin (nī-trō-glis'e-rol, -rin), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glycerol*, *-rin*.] A compound ($C_3H_5N_3O_9$) produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerol at low temperatures. A light-yellow, oily liquid, of specific gravity 1.6, and a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck, or when heated quickly to 306° F. For use in blasting it is mixed with one fourth its weight of silicious earth, and is then called *dynamite*. Taken internally, it is a violent poison, but in minute doses is used in medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris and heart-failure. Also called *glonoin*, *nitroleum*, *blasting-oil*, *glyceryl nitrate*, *trinitrate of glyceryl*, and *trinitrin*.

nitrohydrochloric (nī-trō-hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *hydrochloric*.] A term used only in the following phrase.—**Nitrohydrochloric acid,** an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used for the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia*.

nitroleum (nī-trō'lē-um), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *oleum* = Gr. ἔλαιον, oil.] Same as *nitroglycerin*. *E. H. Knight*.

nitromagnesite (nī-trō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum* + *magnesium* + *-ite*².] A native hydrated nitrate of magnesium found as an efflorescence with nitrocalcite in limestone caves.

★**nitrometer** (nī-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for determining the purity of nitrates (saltpeter, nitroglycerin, etc.) by decomposing them and measuring the nitrogen-dioxid gas evolved.

nitromuriatic (nī-trō-mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *muriatic*.] The older term for *nitrohydrochloric*.

nitronaphthalene (nī-trō-naf'tha-lēn), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *naphthalene*.] A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. The two possible (α and β) mononitronaphthalenes are known and several dinitro- and trinitronaphthalenes have been prepared.

nitroso-. A prefix denoting that the compound to which it is attached contains the univalent compound radical NO, or nitrosyl.

nitro-substitution (nī-trō-sub-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* The act of displacing an atom or a radical in a complex body by substituting for it the univalent radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitrosulphuric (nī″trō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *sulphuric*.] Consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and some nitrogen oxid: as, *nitrosulphuric* acid, formed by mixing one part of niter with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid: a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

★**nitrosyl** (nī'trō-sil), *n.* [< NL. *nitrosus*, nitrous, + *-yl*.] A univalent radical consisting of an atom of nitrogen combined with one of oxygen. In the free state, nitrogen dioxid. Its chlorid and bromide have been isolated, and the radical exists in many complex substances forming the so-called *nitroso-compounds*.

nitrous (nī'trus), *a.* [= F. *nitreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nitroso*, < NL. *nitrosus*, nitrous, < L. *nitrosus*, full of natron, < *nitrum*, natron (NL. *niter*): see *niter*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied to an oxygen compound which contains less oxygen than those in which the epithet *nitric* is used: thus, *nitrous* oxid (N_2O), *nitric* oxid (N_2O_2); *nitrous* acid (HNO_2), *nitric* acid (HNO_3), etc.—**Nitrous acid,** HNO_2, an acid formed from nitrogen trioxid and water: it readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—**Nitrous ether,** ethyl nitrite, $C_2H_5NO_2$, a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO_2. It is a very volatile liquid. When inhaled it acts very much as amyl nitrite does.—**Nitrous oxid gas,** N_2O, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odor. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain: hence it is used as an anesthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the

inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. Also called *nitrogen monoxid*.—**Spirit of nitrous ether**, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing about 5 per cent. of the crude ether. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also called *sweet spirit of niter*.

★**nitrum** (nī′trum), *n.* [L., natron, NL., niter: see *niter*.] 1. Natron.—2. Niter.—**Nitrum flammans**, ammonium nitrate: so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600° F.

nitry, *a.* See *nitery*.

nitryl (nī′tril), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *-yl*.] Nitric peroxid (NO_2), a univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and in the so-called nitro-compounds.

nitta-tree (nit′ä-trē), *n.* [< African *nitta*, also *natta*, + E. *tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Parkia Africana*, native in western Africa and parts of India. Its clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp of which the negroes are fond; and in the Sudan the seeds (about fourteen in a pod), after a process of roasting, fermenting in water, etc., are made into a cake which serves as a sauce, though of offensive odor. The name *nitta-tree* perhaps covers more than one species. Also called *African locust*.

nitter (nit′ėr), *n.* [< *nit*[1] + *-er*[1].] An insect which deposits its nits on animals, as an œstrus or bot-fly. See cut under *bot-fly*.

nittily† (nit′i-li), *adv.* Lousily; with lice; filthily.

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Sir J. Hayward.*

nittiness†, *n.* The condition of being full of small air-bubbles. *N. E. D.*

A speedy vanishing *nittiness* (as the Vintners call it), which evaporates with a sparkling . . . noise. *Evelyn*, Pomona, 50.

nittings (nit′ingz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Small particles of lead ore. [North. Eng.]

Nittings [is] that Ore that stays in the Seive in washing of Smitham. *Hooson*, Miner's Dict.

nitty (nit′i), *a.* [< *nit* + *-y*[1].] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

I 'll know the poor, egregious, *nitty* rascal. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

nival (nī′val), *a.* [< L. *nivalis*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*, orig. **snighv-*), snow: see *snow*[1].] 1†. Abounding with snow; snowy. *Bailey.*—2. Growing amid snow, or flowering during winter: as, *nival* plants.

Monte Rosa contains the richest *nival* flora, although most of the species are distributed through the whole Alpine region. *Science*, IV. 475.

nivel†, (niv′l), *v. i.* See *niffle*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.*

nivellator (niv′e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *niveleur* = Sp. *nivelador*; as F. *niveler* (= Sp. *nivelar*), level (< *nivel*, level: see *level*[1]), + *-ator*.] A leveler.

There are in the Compte Rendus of the French Academy later papers containing developments of various points of the theory—the conception of *nivellators* may be referred to. *Nature*, XXXIX. 219.

nivellization (niv″e-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *niveler*, level (see *nivellator*), + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A leveling; a reduction to uniformity, as of originally different vowels or inflections. *Vigfusson and Powell*, Icelandic Reader, p. 489.

nivenite (niv′en-īt), *n.* [Named after William *Niven* of New York.] A hydrated uranate of thorium, yttrium, and lead, occurring in massive forms with a velvet-black color and high specific gravity. It is found in Llano county, Texas, associated with gadolinite, fergusonite, and other rare species.

niveous (nī′vē-us), *a.* [< L. *niveus*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow: see *nival*.] Snowy; partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling snow; pure and brilliant white, as the wings of certain moths.

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Nivernois hat. [F. *Nivernois*, now *Nivernais*, < *Nevers*, a city in France.] A hat worn in England by young men of fashion about 1765.

What with my *Nivernois hat* can compare? *C. Anstey*, New Bath Guide, p. 73.

nivicolous (nī-vik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the snow; especially, living on mountains at or above the snow-line. [Rare.]

Nivôse (nē-vōz′), *n.* [< L. *nivosus*, abounding in snow, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.] The fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793-4) December 21st and ending January 19th.

nix[1] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nix* (MHG. *nickes*, *niches*, OHG. *nichus*, *nihhus*), a water-sprite (= Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, brownie): see *nicker*[1]. Cf. *nixy* and *nis*[2].] In *Teut. myth.*, a water-spirit, good or bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix*. Also written *nis*.

nix[2] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nichts* (= D. *niets*), nothing, prop. adv., orig. gen. of *nicht*, not, naught: see *naught*, *not*[1].] 1. Nothing; as an answer, nothing; also, by extension, as adverb, no. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. See the quotation.

Nixes is a term used in the railway mail service to denote matter of domestic origin, chiefly of the first and second class, which is unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc., in which there is no such post-office as that indicated in the address. *U. S. Official P. O. Guide*, Jan., 1885, p. 685.

nix[3] (niks), *interj.* [Prob. another application of *nix*[2], 1.] An exclamation of alarm used by thieves, street Arabs, and others: as, *nix*, the bobby! (policeman). [Slang, Eng.]

nixie, nixy[1] (nik′si), *n.*; pl. *nixies* (-siz). [Dim. of *nix*[1], or directly < G. *nixe* (OHG. *nicchessa*), fem. of *nix*, a water-sprite: see *nix*[1].] Same as *nix*[1].

She who sits by haunted well
Is subject to the *Nixies'* spell.
Scott, Pirate, xxviii.

nixy[2] (nik′si), *n.* Same as *nix*[2], 2.

Nizam (ni-zäm′), *n.* [Hind. and Turk. *nizām*, < Ar. *niḍām*, order, < *nazama*, arrange, govern.] 1. The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad, India, derived from Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, who had been appointed by the Mogul emperor as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), and subahdar of the Deccan in 1713, but who ultimately became independent.

I eased in Asia the *Nizam*
Of a monstrous brood of vampyre-bats.
Browning, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, vi.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* A soldier or the soldiers of the Turkish regular army.

The *Nizam*, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months, and the Arnauts could scarcely sum up what was owing to them. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 487.

nizey†, **nizy**†, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

Nizzard (niz′ärd), *n.* [< It. *Nizza*, = F. *Nice*, Nice (see def.), + *-ard*.] An inhabitant of the city of Nice, or its territory, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia, but was ceded in 1860 to France.

As it was, both Savoyards and *Nizzards* had no choice except to submit to the inevitable. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

nizzy†, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

N. L. An abbreviation of *New Latin*.

N. N. E. An abbreviation of *north-northeast*.

N. N. W. An abbreviation of *north-northwest*.

no[1] (nō), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *na*, in enclitic use; < ME. *no*, *na*, < AS. *nā*, *nō* (= Icel. *nei*), not ever, no, < *ne*, not, + *ā*, aye, ever: see *ay*[1], *o*[3]. Cf. *nay*, another form of *no*, from the Scand.] 1. Not ever; never; not at all; not.

Tho were thai wounded so strong,
That thai *no* might doure long.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 350.

No gif thou of the self na tale,
Bot bring thi sawel out of bale.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 141.

[In this sense *no* is now confined to provincial use, in the form *no* or *na*, the Scottish form *na* being especially used enclitically, as *canna*, *isna*, *maunna*, *winna*, etc.]

2. Not so; nay; not: with implied, but not expressed, repetition of a preceding (or succeeding) statement denied or question answered in the negative, with change of person if necessary. This is practically equivalent to a complete sentence with its affirmation denied: as, "Was he here yesterday?" "*No*"—that is, "he was not here yesterday." It is therefore the negative categorematic particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorematic particles. The fine distinction alleged to have formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, according to which *no* answered questions negatively framed, as, "Will he not come? *No*," while *nay* answered those not including a negative, as, "Will he come? *Nay*," is hardly borne out by the records. *No* and *nay* are ultimately identical in origin, and their differences of use (*nay* being restricted in use and *no* now largely superseded by *not*) are accidental. (*a*) In answer to a question, whether by another person or asked (in echo or argument) by one's self.

Shall it availe that man to say he honours the Martyrs memory and treads in their steps? *No*; the Pharisees confest as much of the holy Prophets. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*b*) In answer to a request (expressed or anticipated): in this use often repeated for emphasis: as, *no*, *no*, do not ask me. (*c*) Used parenthetically in iteration of another negative.

There is none righteous, *no*, *not* one. Rom. iii. 10.

And thus I leave it as a declared truth, that neither the feare of sects, *no*, *nor* rebellion, can be a fit plea to stay reformation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

(*d*) Used continuatively, in iteration and amplification of a previous negative, expressed or understood.

Yo. Siw. The devil himself could *not* pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.
Macb. *No*, nor more fearful.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 9.

Loss of thee
Would *never* from my heart: *no*, *no*! I feel
The link of nature draw me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 914.

No, not the bow, which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.
Waller, On a Brede of Divers Colours.

No, in Old England nothing can be won
Without a Faction, Good or Ill be done.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Prol.

3. Not: used after *or*, at the end of a sentence or clause, as the representative of an independent negative sentence or clause, the first clause being often introduced by *whether* or *if*: as, he is uncertain *whether* to accept it *or no*; he may take it *or no*, as he pleases.

"I will," she sayde, "do as ye councell me;
Comforte *or no*, or hough that euer it be."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2588.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, *or no*?
Luke xx. 22.

Whether they had thir Charges born by the Church *or no*, it need not be recorded. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

It is hard, indeed, to say *whether* he [Shakspere] had any religious belief *or no*. *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 7.

4. See *no*[2], *adv.*—**No! No!** (*naut.*), the answer to a sentry's hail, to indicate that a warrant officer is in the boat hailed.—**Whether or no**, in any case; certainly; surely: as, he will do it *whether or no*. [Colloq.]

no[1] (nō), *n.*; pl. *noes* (nōz). [< *no*[1], *adv.*] 1. A denial; the word of denial.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

I'm patience its very self! . . . but I do hate a *No* that means Yes. *J. H. Ewing*, A Very Ill-tempered Family, iv.

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative: as, the *noes* have it.

The division was taken on the question whether Middleton's motion should be put. The *noes* were ordered by the speaker to go forth into the lobby. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The ayes and noes. See *aye*[3].

no[1] (nō), *conj.* [ME., < *no*, *adv.*; partly as a var. of *ne*, by confusion with *no*[1], *adv.*] Nor.

Nouther Gildas, *no* Bede, *no* Henry of Huntington,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlynton,
Writes not in ther bokes of no kyng Athelwold.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 25.

The cifre in the rithe side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothinge, *no* the secunde, *no* the thridde. but thei maken that figure of 1 the more signyficatyf that comith after hem. *Rara Mathematica*, p. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

no[2] (nō), *a.* [< ME. *no*, an abbr. form, by mistaking the final *n* for an inflective suffix, of *non*, *noon*, earlier *nan*, < AS. *nān*, no, none: see *none*[1], which is the full form of *no*. *No* is to *none* as *a* (ME. *a*, *o*) to *one*.] Not any; not one; none.

As for the land of Perse, this will I saye,
It ought to paye *noo* tribute in *noo* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2004.

Thou shalt worship *no* other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.

My cause is *no* man's but mine own.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

I lastly proceed from the *no* good it can do to the manifest hurt it causes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

By Heaven! it [a battle] is a splendid sight to see
(For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brother there).
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 40.

There were *no* houses inviting to repose; *no* fields ripening with corn; *no* cheerful hearths; *no* welcoming friends; *no* common altars.
Story, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1828.

No doubt, end, go, joke, etc. See the nouns. [Like other negatives, *no* is often used ironically, to suggest the opposite of what the negative expresses.

Here 's *no* knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together!
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 139.

This is *no* cunning queen! 'slight, she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again! *Massinger*, Bondman, i. 2.

No is used, like *not* in similar constructions, with a word of depreciation or diminution, to denote a certain degree of excellence, small or great according to circumstances.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of *no* mean city. Acts xxi. 39.

I can avouch that half a century ago the beer of Flanders was *no* bad tap. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 396.]

no[2] (nō), *adv.* [< ME. *no*; a reduced form of *none*[1], *adv.*, as *no*[2], *a.*, is of *none*[1], *a.* It is therefore different from *no*[1], *adv.*, from which it is not distinguishable in form, and which it represents in all uses other than those given under *no*[1], *adv.*, 1, 2, 3.] Not in any degree; not at all; in no respect; not: used with a comparative: as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.

No sooner met, but they looked; *no* sooner looked, but they loved; *no* sooner loved, but they sighed; *no* sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 36.

But how compells he? doubtless *no* otherwise then he draws, without which no man can come to him.
Milton, Civil Power.

★ **No.** An abbreviation of the Latin *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, number: used for English *number*, and so as a plural *Nos.*: as, *No.* 2, and *Nos.* 9 and 10.

no-account (nō′ą-kount′), *a.* [A reduction of the phrase *of no account.*] Worthless. [Southern U. S.]

Noachian (nō-ā′ki-an), *a.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) (LL. *Noa*, *Noe*, < Gr. Νῶε, < Heb. *Nōach*) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Noah the patriarch or his time: as, the *Noachian* deluge; *Noachian* laws or precepts.

Noachic (nō-ā′kik), *a.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*: see *Noachian*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Noah; Noachian.—**Noachic Laws**, or *Law of Holiness*, in *early Jewish hist.*, a code of laws relating to blasphemy, idolatry, etc., enforced on Israelites and foreigners dwelling in Palestine.

Noachid (nō′ą-kid), *n.* One of the Noachidæ.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of *Noachids*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 10.

Noachidæ (nō-ak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) + *-idæ.*] The descendants of Noah, especially as enumerated in the table of nations given in Gen. x.

Noah's ark. 1. The ark in which, according to the account in Genesis, Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved in the deluge. —2. A child's toy representing this ark with its occupants.

Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

3. Parallel streaks of cirrus cloud, appearing by the effect of perspective to converge toward the horizon: in some countries a sign of rain. Also called *polar bands*.—4. A bivalve mollusk, *Arca noæ*, an ark-shell: so named by Linnæus. —5. In *bot.*, the larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum*.

Noah's gourd or **bottle.** See *gourd*.

nob[1] (nob), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knob*, in various dial. or slang applications not recognized in literary use. Cf. *nab*[2].] 1. The head. [Humorous.]

The *nob* of Charles the Fifth ached seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem.
Lamb, To Barton, Dec. 8, 1829.

2. In *gun.*, the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating-screw. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Same as *knobstick*, 2.—**Black nob**, the bullfinch.—**One for his nob.** (*a*) A blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (*b*) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

nob[2] (nob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbed*, ppr. *nobbing*. [Prob. < *nob*[1], *n.* Cf. *jowl*, *v.*, < *jowl*, *n.*] To beat; strike. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★ **nob**[3] (nob), *n.* [Perh. an abbr. of *nobleman.*] A person of wealth or social distinction; a member of an aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

"There 's not any public dog-fights," I was told and "very seldom any in a pit at a public-house; but there 's a good deal of it, I know, at the private houses of the *nobs*. . . . a common designation for the rich among these sporting people."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 64.

nob. An abbreviation of *nobis*.

nobbily (nob′i-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

nobble (nob′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbled*, ppr. *nobbling*. [Freq. of *nob*[2]. In sense 2 perhaps for **nabble*, freq. of *nab*[1].] 1. To strike; nob. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To get hold of dishonestly; nab; filch. [Slang.]

The old chap has *nobbled* the young fellow's money, almost every shilling of it, I hear.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

3. To frustrate; circumvent; get the better of; outdo. [Slang.]

It was never quite certain whether he [Palmerston] was going to *nobble* the Tories or "square" the Radicals.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 136.

4. To injure; destroy the chances of winning, as by maiming or poisoning: said of a horse. [Racing slang.]—5. To shingle. See *shingle* and *puddle*.

nobbler (nob′lėr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *nobble* + *-er*[1].] 1. A finishing stroke; a blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.]—3. A dram of spirits. [Australia.]

He must drink a *nobbler* with Tom, and be prepared to shout for all hands at least once a day.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

4. A shingler. See *puddle* and *puddler*. Sometimes spelled *knobbler*.

nobblin (nob′lin), *n.* [A dial. form of **nobbling*, verbal n. of *nobble*, *v.*, 5.] In certain furnaces of Yorkshire, England, plates of puddled iron as produced by the shingler or nobbler in a convenient form to be broken up so that the pieces may be carefully sorted for further treatment. The object is to produce a superior quality of manufactured iron, this superiority depending on the quality of the ore and fuel as well as on certain peculiarities in the methods of working. Also spelled *noblin*.

nobbut (nob′ut), *adv.* [A dial. fusion of *not but, none but.*] Only; no one but; nothing but. [Prov. Eng.]

nobby (nob′i), *a.* [< *nob*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; fashionable; smart. [Slang.]—2. Good; capital. [Slang.]

I'll come back in the course of the evening, if agreeable to you, and endeavor to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet.
Dickens, Bleak House, liv.

nobile officium (nob′i-lē o-fish′i-um). [L., lit. 'noble office': *nobile*, neut. of *nobilis*, noble; *officium*, office: see *office*.] In Scotland, an exceptional power possessed by the Court of Session to interpose in questions of equity, so as to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no strictly legal remedy can be obtained.

nobiliary (nō-bil′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *nobiliaire* = Sp. Pg. *nobiliario*, < L. *nobilis*, noble: see *noble.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility.

Nobiliary, in such a phrase as "*nobiliary* roll," or "*nobiliary* element of Parliament," is a term of patent utility, and one to which we should try to habituate ourselves.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 377.

II. *n.*; pl. *nobiliaries* (-riz). A history of noble families.

nobilify (nō-bil′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilified*, ppr. *nobilifying*. [< L. *nobilis*, noble, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To nobilitate. *Holland.*

Nobili's rings. See *ring*.

nobilitate (nō-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilitated*, ppr. *nobilitating*. [< L. *nobilitatus*, pp. of *nobilitare*, make known, render famous, render excellent, make noble, ennoble, < *nobilis*, known, famous, noble: see *noble.*] To make noble; ennoble; dignify; exalt.

That, being nobly born, he might persever,
Enthron'd by fame, *nobilitated* ever.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

nobilitate (nō-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *nobilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Ennobled.

The branches of the principal family of Douglas which were *nobilitate*.
Nisbet, Heraldry (1816), I. 74.

nobilitation (nō-bil-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *nobilitation*, < L. as if **nobilitatio(n-)*, < *nobilitare*, make noble: see *nobilitate.*] The act of nobilitating or making noble.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

nobility (nō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *nobilite*, *nobilete*, *nobilited*, also *noblete*, *noblite*, F. *nobilité* = Pr. *nobilitat*, *nobletat* = It. *nobilità*, < L. *nobilita(t-)s*, celebrity, excellence, nobility, < *nobilis*, known, celebrated, noble: see *noble*. The older nouns in E. are *noblesse* and *nobley*.] 1. The character of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonors character; loftiness of tone; greatness; grandeur.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it.
Sir P. Sidney.

Sweet mercy is *nobility's* true badge.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 119.

There is a *nobility* without heraldry, a natural dignity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

2. Social or political preëminence, usually accompanied by special hereditary privileges, founded on hereditary succession or descent; eminence or dignity derived by inheritance from illustrious ancestors, or specially conferred by sovereign authority. The Constitution of the United States provides (art. I, sec. ix.): "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his *nobility*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.

New *nobility* is but the act of power, but ancient *nobility* is the act of time.
Bacon, Nobility.

Nobility without an estate is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frieze coat.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

The great peculiarity of the baronial estate in England as compared with the continent is the absence of the idea of caste: the English lords do not answer to the nobles of France or to the princes and counts of Germany, because in our system the theory of *nobility* of blood as conveying political privilege has no legal recognition. English *nobility* is merely the *nobility* of the hereditary counsellors of the crown, the right to give counsel being involved at one time in the tenure of land, at another in the fact of summons, at another in the terms of a patent; it is the result rather than the cause of peerage. The nobleman is the person who for his life holds the hereditary office denoted or implied by his title. The law gives to his children and kinsmen no privilege which it does not give to the ordinary freeman, unless we regard certain acts of courtesy, which the law has recognised, as implying privilege. Such legal *nobility* does not of course preclude the existence of real *nobility*, socially privileged and defined by ancient purity of descent or even by connexion with the legal *nobility* of the peerage; but the English law does not regard the man of most ancient and purest descent as entitled thereby to any right or privilege which is not shared by every freeman. . . . *Nobility* of blood—that is, *nobility* which was shared by the whole kin alike—was a very ancient principle among the Germans, and was clearly recognized by the Anglo-Saxons in the common institution of wergild.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 188.

In England there is no *nobility*. The so-called noble family is not noble in the continental sense; privilege does not go on from generation to generation; titles and precedence are lost in the second or third generation.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

3. A body of persons enjoying the privileges of nobility. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the body of persons holding titles in virtue of which they are members of the peerage. See *peerage;* see also quotations from Stubbs and Freeman under def. 2. (*b*) In some European countries, as in Russia, a class holding a high rank and enjoying, besides social distinction, special privileges; the noblesse. =**Syn. 1.** *Nobility*, *Nobleness*, elevation, loftiness, dignity. In application to things *nobleness* is rather more appropriate than *nobility*, as the *nobleness* of architecture or one's English, while *nobility* is more likely to be applied to persons and their belongings, as *nobility* of character or of rank; but this distinction is no more than a tendency as yet. See *noble*.

nobis (nō′bis). [L., dat. of *nos*, we: see *nostrum.*] With us; for or on our part: in zoölogy affixed to the name of an animal to show that such name is that which the author himself has given or by which he calls the object. The plural form is like the editorial "we." The singular *mihi*, sometimes used, has the same signification. Usually abbreviated *nob.*

★ **noble** (nō′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *noble*, < OF. *noble*, also *nobile*, F. *noble* = Pr. Sp. *noble* = Pg. *nobre* = It. *nobile*, < L. *nobilis* (OL. *gnobilis*), knowable, known, well-known, famous, celebrated, high-born, of noble birth, excellent, < *noscere*, *gnoscere*, know (= Gr. γιγνώσκειν), know: see *know*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Possessing or characterized by hereditary social or political preëminence, or belonging to the class which possesses such preëminence or dignity; distinguished by birth, rank, or title; of ancient and honorable lineage; illustrious: as, a *noble* personage; *noble* birth.

He was a *noble* knyght and an hardy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Come they of *noble* family?
Why, so didst thou.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 129.

The patricians of a Latin town admitted to the Roman franchise became plebeians at Rome. Thus, from the beginning, the Roman plebs contained families which, if the word *noble* has any real meaning, were fully as *noble* as any house of the three elder tribes.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

2. High in excellence or worth.

The *noble* army of Martyrs praise thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

The *noblest* mind the best contentment has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

(*a*) Great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements: magnanimous; above everything that is mean or dishonorable: applied to persons or the mind.

Noblest of men, woo't die?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 59.

He was my friend,
My *noble* friend; I will bewail his ashes.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, iv. 3.

Though King John had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, yet he had the Happiness to fall into the Hands of a *noble* Enemy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a nobler song.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i., Prol.

(*b*) Proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind: as, *noble* courage; *noble* sentiments; *noble* thoughts.

Thus checked, the Bishop, looking round with a *noble* air, cried out, "We commit our cause then to Almighty God."
Latimer, Life and Writings, p. xxxix.

For his entertainment,
Leave that to me; he shall find *noble* usage,
And from me a free welcome.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

The *noblest* service comes from nameless hands,
And the best servant does his work unseen.
O. W. Holmes, Ambition.

(*c*) Of the best kind; choice; excellent.

And amonges hem, Oyle of Olyve is fulle dere: for thei holden it for fulle *noble* medicyne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

Yet I had planted thee a *noble* vine.
Jer. ii. 21.

Hir garthes of *nobyll* sylke they were.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

My wife, who, poor wretch! sat . . . all day, till ten at night, altering and lacing of a *noble* petticoat.
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 25, 1668.

See that there be a *noble* supper provided in the saloon to-night—serve up my best wines, and let me have music, d'ye hear? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

(*d*) In *mineral.*, excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, *noble* opal; *noble* hornblende; *noble* tourmalin. (*e*) Precious; valuable: applied to those metals which are not altered on exposure to the air, or which do not easily rust, and which are much scarcer and more valuable than the so-called useful metals. Though the epithet is applied chiefly to gold and silver, and sometimes to quicksilver, it might also with propriety be made use of in reference to platinum and the group of metals associated with it, since these are scarce and valuable, and are little acted on by ordinary reagents. (*f*) In *falconry*, noting long-winged falcons which swoop down upon the quarry.

3. Of magnificent proportions or appearance; magnificent; stately; splendid: as, a *noble* edifice.

Vne oppon the Auter was amyt to stond
An ymage full *noble* in the nome of god,
ffyftene cubettes by course all of clene lenght,
Shynyng of shene gold & of shap *nobill*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1681.

It is very well built, and has many *noble* roomes, but they are not very convenient. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

A *noble* library . . . looks down upon us with its ponderous and speaking volumes.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 551.

Most noble, the style of a duke.—**Noble hawks**, in *falconry*. See *hawk*[1].—**Noble laurel**, the bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. See *bay*[1], 2, and *laurel*, 1.—**Noble liverwort**, the common hepatica or liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica*. See *Hepatica*.—**Noble metals**. See def. 2 (*e*).—**Noble parts of the body**†, the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. *Dunglison*.—**The noble art**, the art of self-defense; boxing.=**Syn. 2.** *Noble*, *Generous*, *Magnanimous*, honorable, elevated, exalted, illustrious, eminent, grand, worthy. *Noble* and *generous* start from the idea of being high-born; in character and conduct they express that which is appropriate to exalted place. *Noble* is an absolute word in excluding its opposite completely; it admits no degree of the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable; it is one of the words selected for the expression of loftiness in spirit and life. With *generous* the idea of liberality in giving has somewhat overshadowed the earlier meaning, that of a *noble* nature and a free, warm heart going forth toward others: as, a *generous* foe disdains to take an unfair advantage. *Magnanimous* comes nearer to the meaning of *noble*; it notes or describes that largeness of mind that has breadth enough and height enough to take in large views, broad sympathies, exalted standards, etc. (See definition of *magnanimity*.) It generally implies superiority of position: as, a nation so great as the United States or Great Britain can afford to be *magnanimous* in its treatment of injuries or affronts from nations comparatively weak.

II. *n.* 1. A person of acknowledged social or political preëminence; a person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; specifically, in Great Britain and Ireland, a peer; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. See *nobility* and *peerage*.

I come to thee for charitable license . . .
To sort our *nobles* from our common men.
For many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 77.

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy *nobles* dwell.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2. An old English gold coin, current for 6*s.* 8*d.*, first minted by Edward III., and afterward by Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and also by Edward IV., under whom one variety of the noble was called the *ryal* or *rose noble* (see *ryal*). The obverse type of all these nobles was the king in a ship. The reverse inscription, "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat" (Luke iv. 30), was probably a charm against thieves. Ruding conjectures, though not with much probability, that the coins derived their name from the noble nature of the metal of which they were composed. The coin was much imitated in the Low Countries. See *George-noble*, *quarter noble*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Noble of Edward III. (Size of the original.)

Heo tolde him a tale and tok him a *noble*,
For to ben hire beodemon and hire baude after.
Piers Plowman (A), [iii. 86.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the *noble* yforged newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

Sayth master mony-taker, greasd i' th' fist,
"And if thou[u] comst in danger, for a *noble*
I'le stand thy friend, & healp thee out of trouble."
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

3. The pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch.]

—4†. *pl.* In *entom.*, the *Papilionidæ*.—**Farthing noble.** See *farthing*.—**Lion noble.** See *lion*, 5.—**Mail noble.** See *mail*[3].—**To bring a noble to ninepence**†, to decay or degenerate.

En. Have you given over study then?
Po. Altogether; I have *brought a noble to ninepence*, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

noble† (nō′bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *noblen*; < *noble*, *a.* Cf. *ennoble*.] To ennoble.

Thou *nobledest* so ferforth our nature,
That no desdeyn the maker hadde of kynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 40.

noble-ending (nō′bl-en″ding), *a.* Making a noble end. [Rare.]

And so, espoused to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of *noble-ending* love.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 27.

noble-finch (nō′bl-finch), *n.* A book-name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*, translating the German *edelfink*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

nobleiet, *n.* See *nobley*.

nobleman (nō′bl-man), *n.*; pl. *noblemen* (-men). [< *noble* + *man*.] One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 308.

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide itself into four classes—*noblemen*, gentlemen, gigmen, and men. *Carlyle*.

noble-minded (nō′bl-mīn″ded), *a.* Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapp'd the *noble-minded* Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 37.

nobleness (nō′bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noble. (*a*) Preëminence or distinction obtained by birth, or derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished lineage or rank; nobility.

I hold it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than *nobleness* and riches. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 28.

(*b*) Greatness of excellence or worth; loftiness; excellence; magnanimity; elevation of mind; nobility.

The Body of K. Harold his Mother Thyra offered a great Sum to have it delivered to her; but the Duke, out of the *Nobleness* of his Mind, would take no Money, but deliver'd it freely. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 23.

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 557.

The king of *noblenesse* gave charge unto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interrment to be giuen to it.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 2.

(*c*) Stateliness; grandeur; magnificence.

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England.
Ashmole, Berkshire, II. 341. (*Latham.*)

(*d*) Excellence; choiceness of quality.

We ate and drank,
And might—the wines being of such *nobleness*—
Have jested also.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(*e*) Of metals, freedom from liability to rust.=**Syn.** See *nobility* and *noble*.

noblesse (nō-bles′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nobless* (now *noblesse*, spelled and accented after mod. F.); < ME. *noblesse*, *noblesce*, < OF. *noblesse*, *noblesce*, *noblece*, *noblaice*, F. *noblesse* = Pr. *nobleza*, *noblessa* = Sp. *nobleza* = Pg. *nobreza*, < ML. *nobilitia*, nobility (pl. *nobilitiæ*, privileges of nobility), < L. *nobilis*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility; greatness; nobleness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tullius Hostillius,
That out of poverte roos to heigh *noblesse*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 311.

"Grisild," quod he, "that day
That I you took out of your poure array,
And putte you in estaat of heigh *noblesse*,
Ye have nat that forgotten, as I gesse."
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 412.

As a Husbands *Nobless* doth illustre
A mean-born wife.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

All the bounds
Of manhood, *noblesse*, and religion.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; specifically, same as *nobility*, 3 (*b*).

It was evening, and the canall where the *Noblesse* go to take the air, as in our Hidepark, was full of ladys and gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French *noblesse*. *Brougham*.

Noblesse oblige [F.], literally, nobility obliges; birth or rank compels to noble acts; hence, the obligation of noble conduct imposed by nobility.

noblewoman (nō′bl-wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *noblewomen* (-wim″en). [< *noble* + *woman*.] A woman of noble rank.

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nobleyt, *n.* [ME., also *nobleie*, < OF. *noblee*, nobleness, < *noble*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth; rank; state; dignity.

Whyl that this king sit thus in his *nobleye*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 69.

Ne pomp, array, *nobley*, or ek richesse,
Ne made me to rew on youre distresse,
But moral virtu, grounded upon trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1670.

2. The body of nobles; the nobility.

Your princes erren, as your *nobley* doth.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 449.

noblin, *n.* See *nobblin*.

nobly (nō′bli), *adv.* [< *noble* + *-ly*[2].] In a noble manner. (*a*) Of ancient or noble lineage; from noble ancestors: as, *nobly* born or descended. (*b*) In a manner befitting a noble.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demesnes, youthful, and *nobly* train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 182.

(*c*) With magnanimity, bravery, generosity, etc.; heroically.

Was not that *nobly* done? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6. 14.

Well beat, O my immortal Indignation!
Thou *nobly* swell'st my belking Soul.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 30.

(*d*) Splendidly; magnificently: as, he was *nobly* entertained.

In that Reme ben faire men, and thei gon fulle *nobely* arrayed in Clothes of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

Behold!
Where on the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built *nobly*; pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 239.

=**Syn.** Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, grandly, superbly, sublimely.

nobody (nō′bo̤-di), *n.*; pl. *nobodies* (-diz). [< ME. *no body*; rare in ME. (where, besides the ordinary *none*, *no man*, *noman*, and *no wight* were used); < *no*[1] + *body*.] 1. No person; no one.

This is the tune of our catch, plaid by the picture of *No-body*. *Shak.*, Tempest (folio 1623), iii. 2. 136.

I care for *nobody*, no, not I,
If no one cares for me.
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, i. 3 (song).

Hence—2. An unimportant or insignificant person; one who is not in fashionable society.

Oh, Mrs. Benson, the Peabodys were *nobodys* only a few years ago. I remember when they used to stay at one of the smaller hotels. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 92.

nobstick, *n.* See *knobstick*.

nob-thatcher (nob′thach″ėr), *n.* A wig-maker. *Halliwell*. [Slang.]

nocake (nō′kāk), *n.* [Natick *noohkik* (Trumbull, "Natick Dict.," 1903, p. 91), Narraganset *nókehick* (1643, R. Williams, "Key," 1827, p. 33), flour, meal, ground corn, connected with *noohki*, soft.] Parched maize pounded into meal, formerly much used by the Indians of North America, especially when on the march. It was mixed with a little water when prepared for use. This article, usually with the addition of sugar, is still much used in Spanish-American countries under the name of *pinole*.

Nókehick, parch'd meal, which is a readie very wholesome food, which they eate with a little water.
Roger Williams, Key (1643) (Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., I. 33).

nocent† (nō′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt, injure.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt: as, *nocent* qualities.

The Earle of Deuonshire, being interessed in the blod of Yorke, that was rather feared then *nocent*.
Bacon, List. Hen. VII., p. 213.

The baneful schedule of her *nocent* charms.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

2. Guilty; criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), Christmas Day, p. 74. (*Latham.*)

Afflicts both *nocent* and the innocent.
Greene, James IV., v.

The innocent might have been apprehended for the *nocent*. *Charnock*, Attributes, p. 595.

II. *n.* One who is guilty; one who is not innocent.

An innocent with a *nocent*, a man ungylty with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balaunce.
Hall, 1548, Hen. IV., f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 22.

nocently (nō′sent-li), *adv.* In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare.]

nocerine (nō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *Nocera* (see def.) + *-ine*².] A fluoride of calcium and magnesium occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs from the tufa of Nocera in Italy.

nochet, *n.* See *nouch*.

nochel, notchel (noch′el), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *nichel*, simulating *not*.] To repudiate. See the quotations. [Prov. Eng.]

It is the custom in Lancashire for a man to advertise that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by her [his wife] after that date. He is thus said to *notchel* her, and the advertisement is termed a notchel notice.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 268.

Will. The first I think on is the king's majesty (God bless him!), him they cried *nochell*.
Sam. What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife?
Will. I do not know what he did; but they voted that nobody should either borrow or lend, nor sell or buy with him, under pain of their displeasure.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. [114]). (*Davies.*)

nocht (noćht), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *naught*.

nocivet (nō′siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nocivo*, < L. *nocivus*, hurtful, injurious, < *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*.] Hurtful; injurious.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

nocivous†, *a.* [< L. *nocivus*, hurtful: see *nocive*.] Hurtful; harmful; evil.

Phisitions which prescribe a remedy, . . .
That know what is *nocivous*, & what good, . . .
Yet all their skill as follie I deride,
Vnless they rightly know Christ crucified.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

nock (nok), *n.* [< ME. *nocke* = MD. *nocke* = Dan. *nok* = Sw. *nock*, OSw. *nocka*, dial. *nokke*, *nokk*, a nock, notch; cf. It. *nocco*, *nocca*, a nock, of Teut. origin. Now assibilated *notch*, q. v. Cf. *nick*¹.] 1. A notch; specifically, in *archery*, the notch on the end of an arrow (or the notched end itself), which rests on the string when shooting, or either of the notches on the horns of the bow where the string is fastened.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 138.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 201. (*Nares.*)

2. In *sail-making*, the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of staysails cut with a square tack.—3†. The fundament; the breech.

So learned Talicotius from
The brawny part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Wou'd last as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic snout.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 285.

Nock-earing, the rope which fastens the nock of a sail.

nock (nok), *v. t.* [< *nock*, *n.* Cf. *notch*.] 1. To notch; make a notch in.

They [arrows] were shaven wel and dight,
Nokked and fethered aright.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 942.

2. To place the notch of (the shaft or arrow) upon the string ready for shooting.

Captaine Smith was led after him by three great Salvages, holding him fast by each arme: and on each side six went in fyle with their Arrowes *nocked*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 159.

A proper attention was to be paid to the *nocking*—that is, the application of the notch at the bottom of the arrow to the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

nockandro† (nok′an-drō), *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from *nock* + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man. (*Nares*).] Same as *nock*, 3.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 14. (*Nares.*)

nocking-point (nok′ing-point), *n.* In *archery*, that part of the string of a bow on which the arrow is placed preparatory to shooting.

noctambulation (nok-tam-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulatio(n-)*, a walking about: see *night* and *ambulation*.] Somnambulism; sleep-walking. [Rare.]

noctambulism (nok-tam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *noctambulisme* = Sp. Pg. *noctambulismo* = It. *nottambulismo*; as *noctambulo* + *-ism*.] Somnambulism. [Rare.]

noctambulist (nok-tam′bū-list), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk, + *-ist*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

noctambulo (nok-tam′bū-lō), *n.* [< Sp. *noctámbulo* = Pg. *noctambulo* = It. *nottambulo* = F. *noctambule*, a sleep-walker, < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos?* *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air. (*Latham.*)

noctambulon† (nok-tam′bū-lon), *n.* Same as *noctambulo*. *Dr. H. More.*

noctidial (nok-tid′i-al), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *dies*, a day: see *night* and *dial*.] Comprising a night and a day; consisting of twenty-four hours. [Rare.]

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

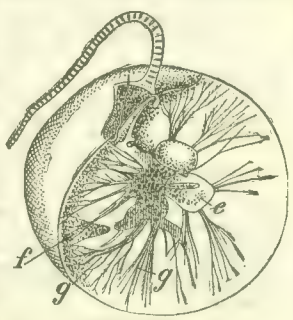
noctiferous† (nok-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *noctifer*, the evening star, lit. night-bringer, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *Lucifer*.] Bringing night. *Bailey.*

noctiflorous (nok-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *flos* (*flor-*), blossom, flower.] In *bot.*, flowering at night.

Noctilio (nok-til′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *-ilio*, as in L. *vespertilio*, a bat (< *vesper*, evening): see *Vespertilio*.] 1. A genus of Central American and South American emballonurine bats, the type of a family *Noctilionidæ*. *N. leporinus*, a bat of singular aspect, is the leading species.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Noctilionidæ (nok-til-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctilio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of bats, related to the *Emballonuridæ* and sometimes included in that family, represented by the single genus *Noctilio*. The ears are large, separate, and with well-developed tragus; there is no nose-leaf; the nostrils are oval and close together, and the snout projects over the lower lip; the short tail perforates the basal third of the large interfemoral membrane; and some peculiarities of the incisor teeth give the dentition an appearance like that of a rodent. These bats share with some others, as the molossoids, the name of *bulldog bats*.

Noctiluca (nok-ti-lū′kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *noctiluca*, that which shines by night (the moon, a lantern), < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. A genus of free-swimming phosphorescent pelagic flagellate animalcules, type of the family *Noctilucidæ*. It is sometimes regarded as representative of an order *Cystoflagellata* (or *Rhynchoflagellata*), of the class *Mastigophora*. They are protozoans with one large and one small flagellum, of subspheroidal form, strikingly like a peach in shape, and from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in diameter (thus of giant size among infusorians). There is only one species, *N. miliaris*, of almost cosmopolitan distribution, but most abundant in warm seas, where they are foremost among various phosphorescent pelagic organisms which make the water luminous.



Noctiluca miliaris.
e, gastric vacuole; *g*, radiating filaments; *f*, anal aperture. (Magnified.)

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 93.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

noctilucent (nok-ti-lū′sent), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] Shining by night or in the dark; noctilucid: as, the *noctilucent* eyes of a cat.

noctilucid¹ (nok-ti-lū′sid), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucidus*, shining: see *lucid*.] Shining by night; noctilucent.

noctilucid² (nok-ti-lū′sid), *n.* [< NL. *Noctilucidæ*.] A member of the family *Noctilucidæ*.

Noctilucidæ (nok-ti-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctiluca* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Noctiluca*.

noctilucin (nok-ti-lū′sin), *n.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-in*².] In phosphorescent animals, the semifluid substance which causes light. *Rossiter.*

noctilucous (nok-ti-lū′kus), *a.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-ous*.] Same as *noctilucent*. [Rare.]

Myriads of *noctilucous* nereids that inhabit the ocean. *Pennant.*

noctivagant (nok-tiv′a-gant), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering in the night: as, a *noctivagant* animal.

The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping about our houses. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 347.

noctivagation (nok″ti-vā-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagatio(n-)*, a wandering, < *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Rambling or wandering in the night.

The Townsmen acknowledge 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid for *noctivagation*. *A. Wood*, Life of Himself, p. 274.

noctivagous (nok-tiv′a-gus), *a.* [= F. *noctivague* = Sp. *noctívago* = Pg. *noctivago* = It. *nottivago*, < L. *noctivagus*, that wanders by night, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Noctivagant. *Buckland.*

noctograph (nok′tō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A writing-frame for the blind.—2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *E. H. Knight.*

Noctua (nok′tū-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *noctua*, a night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*†) An old genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1751. (*b*) In *entom.*, a genus of moths established by Fabricius in 1776. It gives name to the family *Noctuidæ* and to many corresponding groups of lepidopterous insects, with which it has been considered conterminous, though the old *Noctuæ* or *Noctuælites* have been divided into no fewer than twenty two families by some writers. The name is now restricted to moths having the following technical characters: antennæ with very short cilia, rarely demipectinate in the male, simple and filiform in the female; palpi little ascending, with long second and very short third joint; thorax hairy, subquadrate, with rounded, not very distinct collar; abdomen smooth, a little depressed, ending in a tuft cut squarely in the male, obtusely cylindroconic in the female; upper wings entire, obtuse at tip, slightly glistening with spots always distinct; and legs strong, moderately clothed, with the feet almost always spinulose. The larvæ are thick and cylindric, a little swollen behind, with a globular head of moderate size. They live upon low plants, and hide during the day under brush and dry leaves. They hibernate, and pupate in the spring underground without spinning any silk. Nine subgenera of *Noctua* as thus defined are recognized by Guenée, all erected into genera by many other authors. The genus *Noctua* in this sense is represented in Europe and America. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a genus of owls named by Savigny in 1809. It has been used for various generic types of *Strigidæ*, but is especially a synonym of *Athene*. The common small sparrow-owl is *Noctua passerina*, or *Athene noctua*.

noctuary (nok′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *noctuaries* (-riz). [< L. *nox* (*noct-*) (collat. form of abl., *noctu*), night, + *-ary*. Cf. *diary*.] An account of what passes in the night: the converse of *diary*. [Rare.]

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 586.

noctuid (nok′tū-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A noctuid moth; one of the *Noctuidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Noctuidæ*. Also *noctuidous*.

Noctuidæ (nok-tū′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctua* + *-idæ*.] 1. An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Noctua*, and corresponding to the Linnean section *Phalæna noctua*. It is a very large and universally distributed group, comprising over 1,500 species in the United States and 1,000 species in Europe. They are in general stout-bodied moths, with crested thorax, stout palpi, and simple antennæ. The larvæ are usually naked, and many species are noted pests to agriculture. By some authors this group has been made a superfamily, as *Noctuæ* or *Noctuites*, and divided into more than 50 families.

2. One of the many families into which the superfamily *Noctuæ* (see *Noctuidæ*) has been divided by some authors, notably by Guenée, containing the important genera *Agrotis*, *Tryphæna*, and *Noctua*. The characters of this group are not very marked, but most of the species bear spines upon the fore tibiæ.

noctuidous (nok-tū′i-dus), *a.* Noctuid. Also *noctuideous*.

noctuiform (nok′tū-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Noctua* + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or characters of a noctuid moth; of or pertaining to the *Noctuidæ* in a broad sense.—2. Resembling a noctuid moth, as an owl-gnat (a dipterous insect).

Noctuiformes (nok-tū-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *noctuiform*.] A tribe of nemocerous dipterous insects; the owl-gnats. See *Psychodidæ*.

Noctuina (nok-tū-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctua* + *-ina*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Noctuidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Noctua*. *Vigors*, 1825.

noctule (nok′tūl), *n.* [< F. *noctule*, dim., < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] 1. A bat of the genus *Noctilio* or family *Noctilionidæ*. *Cuvier.*—2. *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo noctula*, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1½ inches. It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing during only a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

nocturn (nok′tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nocturne*, a., < OF. *nocturne*, F. *nocturne* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night, nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*),

night, *noctu*, by night: see *night*. Cf. *diurn.*]

I.† *a.* Of the night; nightly. *Ancren Riwle.*

II. *n.* **1.** In the *early Christian ch.*, one of several services recited at midnight or between midnight and dawn, and consisting chiefly of psalms and prayers. Later, in both the Greek and Latin churches, these were said just before daybreak, as one service, including both matins and lauds. In the Roman Catholic Church, matins consist sometimes of only one nocturn, and sometimes of three. See *matin*, 2.

2. The part of the psalter used at nocturns, or the division used at each nocturn.—**3.** Same as *nocturne*, 1.

Nocturna (nok-tėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night: see *nocturn.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the nocturnal lepidopters proper, or the moths corresponding to the Linnean genus *Phalæna*, or to the modern *Lepidoptera heterocera* exclusive of the sphinxes and zygænids (or *Crepuscularia*). The group was divided into six sections, *Bombycites, Noctuo-Bombycites, Noctuælites, Phalænites, Pyralites*, and *Pterophorites.*

Nocturnæ (nok-tėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturn.*] A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the *Strigidæ*, or owls: contrasted with *Diurnæ*.

nocturnal (nok-tėr′nal), *a.* [= Sp. *nocturnal*, < LL. *nocturnalis*, < L. *nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn.* Cf. *diurnal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the night; belonging to the night; used, done, or occurring at night: as, *nocturnal* cold; a *nocturnal* visit: opposed to *diurnal.*

> The virtuous Youth, of this Commission glad,
> Thought the *nocturnal* hours all clogg'd with lead.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 124.

2. Of or pertaining to a nocturn.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, active by night: as, *nocturnal* lepidopter.—**Nocturnal arc.** See *arc*[1].—**Nocturnal birds of prey**, the owls. See *Nocturnæ*.—**Nocturnal cognition**†, **dial**, etc. See the nouns.—**Nocturnal flowers**, flowers which open only in the night or twilight.—**Nocturnal Lepidoptera**, moths. See *Nocturna*.—**Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** See *nightly.*

nocturnally (nok-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* By night; nightly.

nocturne (nok′tėrn), *n.* [Also *nocturn;* < F. *nocturne* = Pr. *nocturn* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn.*] **1.** In *painting*, a night-piece; a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light.

> The illumination of a *nocturne* differs in no respect from that of a day scene. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 111.

2. In *music*, a composition, properly instrumental, which is intended to embody the dreamy sentiments appropriate to the evening or the night; a pensive and sentimental melody; a reverie; a serenade. The style of composition and the term are peculiar to the romantic school. Also *notturno.*

nocturnograph (nok-tėr′nō-gräf), *n.* [< L. *nocturnus*, of the night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument employed in factories, mines, etc., for recording events occurring in the night, such as the firing of boilers, opening and shutting of gates and doors, times of beginning or ending certain operations, etc., or as a check upon the performance of duty by watchmen or operatives left in charge of work. *The Engineer*, LXV. 207.

Nocua (nok′ū-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nocuus*, noxious: see *nocuous.*] Nocuous serpents as a division of *Ophidia:* contrasted with *Innocua.* Also called *Thanatophidia.*

nocument† (nok′ū-ment), *n.* [< ML. *nocumentum*, < L. *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent.* For the form, cf. *document.*] Harm; injury. *Bp. Bale.*

> That he himselfe had no power to auert or alter, not to speake of his enigmaticall answers, snares, not instructions, *nocuments*, not documents vnto him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

nocuous (nok′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *nocuo*, < L. *nocuus*, injurious, noxious, < *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent.*] **1.** Noxious; hurtful.

> Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature.
> *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 487.

2. Specifically, venomous or poisonous, as a serpent; thanatophidian; of or pertaining to the *Nocua.*

nocuously (nok′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

nod (nod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nodded*, ppr. *nodding.* [< ME. *nodden* (not in AS.); cf. G. dial. freq. *notteln*, shake, wag, jog, akin to OHG. *hnōtōn*, *nuotōn*, shake. Hence *nidnod.* The root seen in L. **nuere* (pp. **nutus*), nod (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), is appar. unrelated: see *nutant.*]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To incline or droop the head forward with a short, quick, involuntary motion, as when drowsy or sleepy; specifically, in *bot.*, to droop or curve downward by a short bend in the peduncle: said of flowers. See *nodding, p. a.*

> It is but dull business for a lonesome elderly man like me to be *nodding*, by the hour together, with no company but his air-tight stove. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2. Figuratively, to be guilty of a lapse or inadvertence, as when nodding with drowsiness.

> Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 180.
>
> Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes *nods.*
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 196.

3. To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

> Cassius is
> A wretched creature, and must bend his body
> If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 118.
>
> *Nod* to him, elves, and do him courtesies.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 177.

4. To bend or incline the top or part corresponding to the head with a quick jerky motion, simulating the nodding of a drowsy person.

> Sometime we see a . . . blue promontory
> With trees upon 't, that *nod* unto the world,
> And mock our eyes with air.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 6.
>
> Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
> And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 672.
>
> Green hazels o'er his basnet *nod*. *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 25.

II. *trans.* **1.** To incline or bend, as the head or top.—**2.** To signify by a nod: as, to *nod* assent.

> Craggy Cliffs, that strike the Sight with Pain,
> And *nod* impending Terrors o'er the Plain.
> *Congreve*, Taking of Namure.

3. To affect by a nod or nods in a manner expressed by a word or words connected: as, to *nod* one out of the room; to *nod* one's head off.

> Cleopatra
> Hath *nodded* him to her.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 66.

nod (nod), *n.* [< *nod, v.*] **1.** A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, either voluntary, as when used as a familiar salutation, a sign of assent or approbation, or given as a signal, command, etc., or involuntary, as when one is drowsy or sleepy.

> They sometimes, from the private *nods* and ambiguous orders of their prince, perform some odious or execrable action. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi., Expl.
>
> A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them, when they do amiss. *Locke*, Education, § 77.
>
> A mighty King I am, an earthly God;
> Nations obey my Word, and wait my *Nod.*
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.
>
> With a *nod* of his handsome head and a shake of the reins on black Bob, he is gone.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 292.

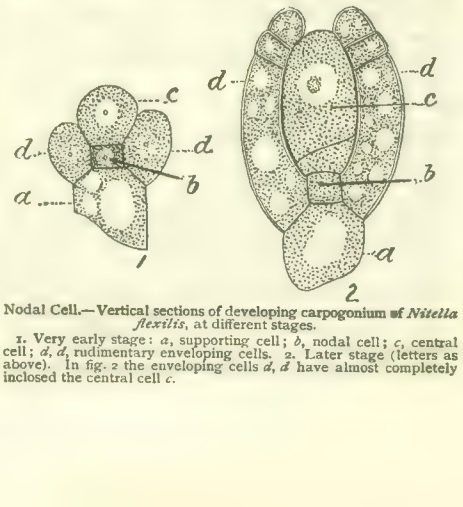
2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

> Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
> Ready, with every *nod*, to tumble down.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4. 102.

The land of nod, the state of sleep: a humorous allusion to "the land of Nod on the east of Eden" (Gen. iv. 16). [Colloq.]

Noda (nō′dä), *n.* [NL. (Schellenberg, 1803), < Gr. *νωδός*, toothless, < *νη-* priv. + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Phora.* (*b*) A wide-spread and important genus of *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized by the shape of the scutellum, which is as broad as it is long and very obtuse, becoming almost circular.

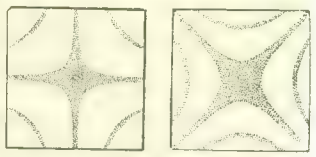
nodal (nō′dal), *a.* [< *node* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated.—**Nodal cell**, in the *Characeæ*, the lowest of an axile row of three cells of which the oögonium, at an early stage of its development



Nodal Cell.—Vertical sections of developing carpogonium of *Nitella flexilis*, at different stages.

1. Very early stage: *a*, supporting cell; *b*, nodal cell; *c*, central cell; *d*, *d*, rudimentary enveloping cells. 2. Later stage (letters as above). In fig. 2 the enveloping cells *d*, *d* have almost completely inclosed the central cell *c*.

and fertilization, consists.—**Nodal cone**, the tangent cone of a surface, at a node.—**Nodal curve**, in *math.*, a curve upon a surface, upon which curve every section of the surface has a node, so that the surface has more than one tangent plane at every point of the nodal curve; a curve along which the surface cuts itself.—**Nodal figure**, a curve formed by the nodal lines of a plate.—**Nodal lines**, lines of absolute or comparative rest which exist on the surface of an elastic body, as a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration. Their existence is shown by sprinkling sand on the vibrating plate. During its motion the sand is thrown off the vibrating parts and accumulates in the nodal lines. The figures thus produced were discovered and studied by Chladni, and are hence called *Chladni's figures;* they are always highly symmetrical, and the variety, according to the shape of the plate, the way it is supported and set vibrating, etc., is very great.—**Nodal locus.** See *locus.*—**Nodal points**, those points in a vibrating body (as a string



Nodal Lines.



Vibrating String, with nodes at *N*, *N′*, *N″*, and loops at *L*, *L′*, *L″*, *L‴*.

extended between two fixed objects) which remain at absolute or comparative rest during the vibration, the portions lying between the nodes being called *loops.*

nodated (nō′dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nodatus*, pp. of *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*, *knot*[1].] Knotted.—**Nodated hyperbola**, in *geom.*, a hyperbola of the third or a higher order with a node.

nodation (nō-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nodatio(n-)*, knottiness, < *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots: see *nodate.*] The act of making a knot; the state of being knotted. [Rare.]

noddary†, *n.* [Appar. for **noddery*, < *nod* (or *noddy*[?]) + *-ery.*] Foolishness. [Rare.]

> Peoples prostrations of [civil liberties], . . . when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions; ignorant Ideottismes, under naturall *noddaries.*
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

nodden† (nod′n), *a.* [Irreg. < *nod* + *-en*[1]; prop. *nodded.*] Bent; inclined.

> They neither plough nor sow; ne, fit for flail,
> E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 10.

nodder (nod′ėr), *n.* [< *nod* + *-er*[1].] One who nods, in any sense of that word.

> A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers. *Pope.*

nodding (nod′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nod, v.*] The act of one who nods: also used attributively: as, a *nodding* acquaintance (an acquaintance involving no recognition other than a nod).

> I have met him out at dinner, and have a *nodding* acquaintance with him. *E. Yates*, Castaway, II. 274.

nodding (nod′ing), *p. a.* Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion: as, a *nodding* plume; specifically, in *bot.*, having a short bend in the peduncle below the flower, causing the latter to face downward; cernuous.

noddingly (nod′ing-li), *adv.* In a nodding manner; with a nod or nods.

noddipoll†, *n.* See *noddy-poll.*

noddle[1] (nod′l), *n.* [< ME. *nodle*, *nodyl*, prob. for orig. **knoddel*, dim. of **knod* = MD. *knodde*, a knot, knob, D. *knod*, a club, cudgel, = G. *knoten*, a knot, knob: see *knot*[1]. Cf. *knob* = *nob*[1], the head.] **1**†. The back part of the head or neck; also, the cerebellum.

> Of that which ordeineth dooe procede—Imaginacion in the forhede, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *nodel.* *Sir T. Elyot.*
>
> After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke. *Barrough's Method of Physick* (1624). (*Nares.*)
>
> Occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken.
> *Bacon*, Delays (ed. 1887).

2. The head.

> I could tell you how, not long before her Death, the late Queen of Spain took off one of her Chapines, and clowted Olivares about the *Noddle* with it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.
>
> Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle.*
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> These reflections, in the writers of the transactions of the times, seize the *noddles* of such as were not born to have thoughts of their own. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

noddle[2] (nod′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noddled*, ppr. *noddling.* [Freq. and dim. form of *nod.* Cf. *niddle-noddle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make light and frequent nods.

> He walked splay, stooping and *noddling.*
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 134. (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To nod or cause to nod frequently.

She *noddled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 10.

noddock† (nod′ǫk), *n.* [Also *nodock;* appar. the same, with diff. dim. suffix *-ock*, as *noddle*.] Same as *noddle*.

noddy[1] (nod′i), *n.*; pl. *noddies* (-iz). [Prob. < *nod* + *-y*[1], as if 'sleepy-head'; cf. *noddy-poll*. Cf. also *noddle*[1].] 1. A simpleton; a fool.

Hum. What do you think I am?
Jasp. An arrant *noddy*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

Nay, see; she will not understand him! gull, *noddy*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

2. A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily *Sterninæ* and the group *Anoëæ* or genus *Anoüs*, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts: so called from their apparent stupidity. The several species are much alike, having a sooty-brown or fuliginous plumage, with the top of the head white, the bill and feet black, large pointed wings, and long graduated tail. The common noddy is *Anoüs stolidus*, which abounds on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and elsewhere. See cut under *Anoüs*. 3. The murre, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Massachusetts.]—4. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New Berne, North Carolina.]—5†. An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage.

I left her at cards: she'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at *noddy*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 2.

Cran. Gentlemen, what shall our game be?
Wend. Master Frankford, you play best at *Noddy*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6†. The knave in this game.—7. A kind of four-wheeled cab with the door at the back, formerly in use.

One morning early, Jean-Marie led forth the Doctor's *noddy*, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving-seat.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

noddy[1]† (nod′i), *v. t.* [< *noddy*[1], *n.*] To make a fool of. *Davies.*

If such an asse be *noddied* for the nonce,
I say but this to helpe his idle fit,
Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of wit.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 24.

noddy[2] (nod′i), *n.* [< *nod*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *noddy*[1].] A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum. It consists of an inverted pendulum held in a vertical position by a reed or spring connecting it with its support. The force tending to restore the noddy to the vertical is the excess of the force of the spring over the moment of gravity, and its oscillation is therefore generally slow.

noddy-poll†, *n.* [Also *noddipoll, noddipol, nody-poll;* < *noddy*[1] + *poll*[1].] A simpleton.

Or els so foolyshe, that a verye *nodypoll* nydyote myght be ashamed to say it. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 709.

noddy-tern (nod′i-tėrn), *n.* Same as *noddy*[1], 2.

node (nōd), *n.* [< F. *node*, in vernacular uses ★*nœud*, OF. *nod, no, nou* = Sp. *nodo*, in vernacular uses *nudo* = Pg. It. *nodo*, < L. *nodus*, for **gnodus*, a knot, = E. *knot:* see *knot*[1].] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone. (*b*) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism. Specifically—3. In *anat.*, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slenderer portions technically called *internodes*.—4. In *entom.*, any knot-like part or organ. Specifically—(*a*) The basal segment of an insect's abdomen when it is short and strongly constricted before and behind, so as to be distinctly separated, not only from the thorax, but from the rest of the abdomen. The term is especially used in describing ants, some species of which have the second abdominal ring constricted in the same manner, forming a second node behind the first. (*b*) A notch in the anterior margin of the wing of a dragon-fly where the marginal and costal veins meet and appear to be knotted together.

5. In *bot.*, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as *Equisetum* and *Chara*, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne. See cut in next column.—6. In *astron.*, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node;* that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*. (See *dragon's head and tail*, under *dragon*.) At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending



Stems, showing the nodes of (1) *Lolium perenne;* (2) *Equisetum arvense;* (3) *Polygonum nodosum;* (4) *Nerium Oleander.*

node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*.

7. In *acoustics*, a point or line in a vibrating body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest: opposed to *loop*.—8. Figuratively, a knot; an entanglement. [Rare.]

There are characters which are continually creating collisions and *nodes* for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xix.

9. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown.—10. In *geom.*: (*a*) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do. At a node a curve has two or more distinct tangents. If two of these are real, the curve appears to cross itself at this point; if they are all imaginary, the point is isolated from the rest of the real part of the curve. (*b*) A double point of a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent-plane; especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order. But there are other kinds of nodes of surfaces, as *trinodes, binodes*, and *unodes* (see these words), as well as nodal curves. See *nodal*. (*c*) A point of a surface: so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point. *Cayley.*—**Lunar nodes**, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—**Nodes of Ranvier**, apparent constrictions in the peripheral medullated nerve-fibers, at regular intervals, where the white substance is interrupted.

node-and-flecnode (nōd′and-flek′nōd), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency.

node-and-spinode (nōd′and-spī′nōd), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency.

node-couple (nōd′kup″l), *n.* A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent: so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection.—**Node-couple curve**, a curve on a surface the locus of all its node-couples.

node-cusp (nōd′kusp), *n.* A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent; a ramphoid cusp.

node-plane (nōd′plān), *n.* A tangent-plane to a surface. *Cayley.*

node-triplet (nōd′trip″let), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points.

nodi, *n.* Plural of *nodus*.

nodiak (nō′di-ak), *n.* [Native name.] The Papuan spiny ant-eater, *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*. It is of more robust form than the common Australian echidna, with a much longer decurved snout, three-clawed feet, and spiny tongue; the color is blackish with white spines. The animal lives in burrows, and subsists on insects. See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

nodical (nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *node* + *-ic-al*.] In *astron.*, of or pertaining to the nodes: applied to a revolution from a node to the same node again: as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

nodicorn (nod′i-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having nodose antennæ, as certain hemipterous insects.

nodiferous (nō-dif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, ★+ *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing nodes.

nodiform (nō′di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form of a knot or little swelling: specifically said of a tarsal joint when it is small and partly concealed by the contiguous joints.

Nodosaria (nō-dō-sā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *nodosus*, knotty (see *nodose*), + *-aria*.] A genus of polythalamic or multilocular foraminifers, typical of the *Nodosariidæ*. The cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or curved line. They occur fossil in Chalk, Tertiary, and recent formations.

nodosarian (nō-dō-sā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Nodosaria:* applied especially to a stage of development resembling *Nodosaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Nodosaria*.

Nodosariidæ (nō″dō-sā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nodosaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, typified by the genus *Nodosaria*.

nodosarine (nō-dō-sā′rin), *a.* [< *Nodosaria* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to *Nodosaria* or the *Nodosariidæ*, or having their characters.

nodose (nō′dōs), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nodoso*, < L. *nodosus*, knotty, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] 1. In *bot.*, knotty or knobby; provided with knots or internal transverse partitions, as the leaves of some species of *Juncus*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a node or nodes: said of a longitudinal body which is swollen or dilated at one or more points. (*b*) Having knot-like swellings on the surface.—**Nodose antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ having one, two, or more enlarged and knot-like joints, the others being slender.

nodosity (nō-dos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nodosities* (-tiz). [= F. *nodosité* = It. *nodosità*, < LL. *nodositas*, nodosity, < L. *nodosus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. A knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no; . . . it [Croft's Life of Young] is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp without his force; it has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl without the inspiration. *Burke*, in Prior, xvi.

nodous (nō′dus), *a.* [< L. *nodosus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] Knotty; full of knots. [Rare.]

This [the ring-finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

nodular (noḏ′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot; consisting of nodules.—**Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone*.

nodularious (noḏ-ū-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-arious*.] Having nodules; characterized by small knots or lumps.

nodulated (noḏ′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having nodules; nodose.

On the hard palate . . . was an irregularly raised patch of *nodulated* character. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1119.

nodulation (noḏ-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *nodule* + *-ation*.] The state of being nodulated; also, the process of becoming nodulated.

The *nodulation* of the material may go on in that position. *Science*, XIII. 146.

nodule (noḏ′ūl), *n.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, dim. of *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] A little knot or lump. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the anterior end of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, projecting into the fourth ventricle, in front of the uvula. Also called *laminated tubercle* and *nodulus*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a small rounded elevation on a surface; a tubercle. (*c*) In *bot.*, the strongly refractive thickening to be observed on the valval side of many diatom frustules, occurring in the middle and at the end of the central clear space not occupied by the transverse striæ. (*d*) In *geol.*, a rounded, variously shaped mineral mass: a form of concretionary structure frequently seen, especially in clay and argillaceous limestones. The earthy carbonate of iron (clay-ironstone), an important ore, very commonly occurs in the nodular form. The common clay-stones called *fairy-stones* in Scotland, *clay dogs* in America, and *Loess-männchen* in Germany, furnish a good illustration. The nucleus of all these is often some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals; but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the center. Nodules, as of troilite, graphite, etc., often occur in masses of meteoric iron. See *meteorite*.—**Lymphoid nodules.** See *lymphoid*.—**Nodules of Arantius.** See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*.

noduled (noḏ′ūld), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ed*[2].] Having little knots or lumps.

Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock, the *nodul'd* flint calcine.
Dr. E. Darwin, Botanical Garden, i. 2. 298. (*Latham.*)

noduli, *n.* Plural of *nodulus*.

noduliferous (noḍ-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or bearing nodules.

noduliform (noḍ′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *forma*, form.] In the form of a nodule; bearing nodules or knots.

nodulose, nodulous (noḍ′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. *nodulosus*, < L. *nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In *bot.*, having little knots; knotty.

nodulus (noḍ′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *noduli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In *anat.*, a nodule. For specific use as the name of part of the cerebellum, see *nodule* (*a*).

nodus (nō′dus), *n.*; pl. *nodi* (-dī). [L., a knot, node: see *node*.] 1. A knot.—2. In *music*, an enigmatical canon.—**Nodus cursorius**, a name given by Nothnagel to a part of the caudate nucleus lying at about the middle of its length. The mechanical or chemical stimulation of this point is stated by him to produce forced movements of leaping and running either straight forward or in a circle.

Nœggerathia (neg-e-rā′thi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after J. *Nöggerath*, a German mining engineer and geologist (1788–1877).] A genus of fossil plants described by Sternberg (1822), found in the European coal-measures, but only rarely, and in regard to the affinities of which there have been much doubt and discussion. Some of the latest authorities place it among the *Cycadaceæ*. The nervation of the leaves bears considerable resemblance to that of the gingko-tree. Lesquereux describes certain fossil plants occurring in the coal-measures of the Appalachian trough, which more nearly resemble *Nœggerathia* than do any others found in the United States, under the generic name of *Whittleseya*.

Noël, *n.* See *Nowel*[1].

noematic (nō-ē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νόημα*, a perception, a thought, understanding, < *νοεῖν*, see, perceive, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, mind: see *nous*.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental; intellectual.

noematical (nō-ē-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *noematic* + *-al*.] Same as *noematic*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 3.

noematically (nō-ē-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the understanding or mind. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2.

noemics (nō-em′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *νόημα*, a perception (see *noematic*), + *-ics*.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science. [Rare.]

Noëtian (nō-ē′shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Νοητός, Noëtus (see def.), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Noëtus or Noëtianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Noëtus of Smyrna in Asia Minor, who about A. D. 200 founded a Monarchian sect or school, and taught a form of Patripassianism.

Noëtianism (nō-ē′shiạn-izm), *n.* [< *Noëtian* + *-ism*.] The teachings of Noëtus or of the Noëtians. See *Noëtian*.

noëtic (nō-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νοητικός*, quick of perception, < *νόησις*, a perception, *νοητός*, perceivable, also perceiving, < *νοεῖν*, perceive, see, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, understanding, mind: see *nous*.] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

I would employ the word *noetic* . . . to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxviii.

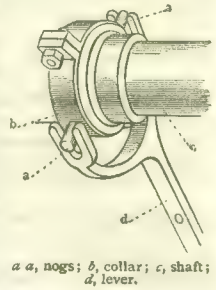
Noëtic world, the archetypal world of Plato.

noëtical (nō-et′i-kạl), *a.* [< *noëtic* + *-al*.] Same as *noëtic*.

no-eye pea (nō′ī pē). A variety of pulse produced by the shrub *Cajan Cajan*. [Jamaica.]

ncf†. A contraction of *ne of*, not of or nor of.

nog[1] (nog), *n.* [A var. of *knag*; cf. Sw. *knagg*, a knot, knag, = Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a knot, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel: see *knag*.] 1. A wooden pin; specifically, in *ship-carp.*, a treenail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. One of the pins or combinations of pins and antifriction rollers in the lever of a clutch-coupling, attached to the inner sides of the bifurcations of the clutch-lever, and working in a groove turned in and entirely around the movable part of the clutch, for sliding the latter along the feather of the rotating shaft to engage it with its counterpart on the shaft to be rotated.—3. A brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—4. In *mining*, a cog; a square block of wood used to build up a chock or cogpack for supporting the roof in a coal-mine.—5. *pl.* The shank-bones. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]



a a, nogs; *b*, collar; *c*, shaft; *d*, lever.

nog[2] (nog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nogged*, ppr. *nogging*. [< *nog*[1], *n.*] 1. In *ship-carp.*, to secure by a nog or treenail.—2. To fill with brickwork. See *nogging*.

nog[2] (nog), *n.* [Abbr. of *noggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noggin.—2. A kind of strong ale.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on 't
He 'd either make a hog or dog on 't.
Swift, Upon the Horrid Plot.

Norfolk nog, a strong kind of ale brewed in Norfolk, England.

Here's *Norfolk nog* to be had at next door.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, i. 2.

noggen (nog′n), *a.* [< *nog-s* + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of nogs or hemp. Hence—2. Thick; clumsy; rough. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

noggin (nog′in), *n.* [Also *knoggin*, and in other forms *naggin*, *knaggie*; connected with *nog*, *knog*, *knag*, a pin, a short thick piece, Dan. *knag*, a peg, Sw. *knagg*, a peg, knot, cog, wooden handle, etc.: see *knag*.] 1. A vessel of wood; also, a mug or similar vessel of any material.

The furniture of this Caravansera consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Potheen *Noggin*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 196.

2. The contents of such a vessel; a small amount of liquor, as much as might suffice for one person.

The sergeant . . . brought up his own mug of beer, into which a *noggin* of gin had been put.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

3. One end of a keg that has been sawn into halves, used for various purposes on shipboard.—4. The head; the noddle. [Colloq.]

nogging (nog′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nog*[1], *v.*] 1. In *building*, brickwork serving to fill the interstices between wooden quarters, especially in partitions.—2. In *ship-carp.*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails. See *nog*[1].—**Nogging-pieces**, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick-nogging and nailed to them, for the purpose of strengthening the brickwork. Also *noggin*.

noggle (nog′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *noggled*, ppr. *noggling*. [Cf. *naggle*.] To walk awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

noggler (nog′lėr), *n.* An awkward or bungling person. [Prov. Eng.]

noggy (nog′i), *a.* [Appar. < *nog*[2] + *-y*[1].] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Prov. Eng.]

noght†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *naught*, *not*[1].

nogs (nogz), *n.* [Origin obscure. Hence *noggen*.] Hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

nohow (nō′how), *adv.* [< *no*[2], *adv.*, + *how*[1].] 1. In no manner; not in any way; not at all. [Colloq.]—2. Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [Slang.]—**To look nohow**, to be out of countenance or embarrassed. *Davies*. [Slang.]

I could not speak a word; I dare say I *looked no-how*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 161.

Then, struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added "Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? you *look* all *nohow*."
In *Dickens*, Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions.

noiance†, *n.* See *noyance*.

noie†, *v.* and *n.* See *noy*.

noil (noil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *noyle*; < OF. *noiel*, *noyel*, *nuiel*, *noel*, *nouyau*, a button, buckle; appar. same as *noiel*, etc., a kernel (see *newel*[1], *newel*[2]), but perhaps dim. of *nou*, < L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] The short fiber that is separated from the long fiber in the process of combing wool or cotton. These are used for felting purposes, or are made into inferior yarns, which are put into cloth to increase its thickness. The name is also given to waste silk.

No person shall put any *noyles*, thrums, etc., or other deceivable thing, into any broad woolen cloth.
Stat. Jac. I., c. 18, quoted in Notes and Queries, 6th ser., [X. 86.

It is the function of the various forms of combing machine now in use to separate the "top" or long fibre from the *noil* or short and broken wool. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 660.

noil-yarn (noil′yärn), *n.* An inferior quality of yarn spun from the combings of waste silk or wool.

nointt (noint), *v. t.* [Also dial. *nint*; < ME. *nointen*, by apheresis from *anoint*: see *anoint*.] Same as *anoint*.

Noynt hem ther-wyth ay when thow may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

She fetched to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Bears still about it; which she *nointed* round
Our either nosthrils and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale-smell. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv. 595.

noisancet (noi′zạns), *n.* An obsolete form of *nuisance*.

And yef ye take eny of owres, thei shull helpe yow to oure *noysaunce*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 456.

Much *noisance* they have every where by wolves.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 63. (*Davies*.)

noisantt (noi′zạnt), *a.* [ME. *noisaunt*, < OF. *nuisant*, ppr. of *nuisir*, F. *nuire*, < L. *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*. Cf. *noisance*.] Harmful; troublesome.

Iff it be, ye shall haue gretly to doo
Huge *noisaunt* pannes with aduersite,
And desherite be wretchedly also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1045.

★ **noise** (noiz), *n.* [< ME. *noise*, *noyse*, < OF. *noise*, *noyse*, *noisse*, *nose*, *noxe*, *noce*, F. *noise* = Pr. *nausa*, *noysa*, *nueiza* = OSp. *noxa*, a dispute, wrangle, strife, noise; origin uncertain; according to some, < L. *nausea*, disgust, nausea (see *nausea*); according to others, < L. *noxia*, hurt, harm, damage, injury (see *noxious*); but neither explanation is satisfactory in regard to either form or sense. Confusion of form and sense with some other words, as those represented by *noisance*, *noisant*, and *annoy*, *noy*, *noysome*, *noisome*, etc., seems to have occurred.] 1. A sound of any kind and proceeding from any source; especially, an annoying or disagreeable sound, or a mixture of confused sounds; a din: as, the *noise* of falling water; the *noise* of battle. In acoustics a *noise*, as opposed to a *tone*, is the medley of sound produced by confused and practically unanalyzable vibrations.

Ther sholde ye haue herde grete brekinge of speres, and grete *noyse* of swerdes vpon helmes and vpon sheldes, that the swonde was herde in to the Cytee clerly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There is very little *noise* in this City of Publick Cries of things to be sold, or any Disturbance from Pamphlets and Hawkers. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

Standing on the polished marble floor,
Leave all the *noises* of the square behind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk: as, to make a great *noise* about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

Though ther were a *noyse* among the prese,
Yet wist he wele as for fayre Clarionas,
That he was no thing gilty in that case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1517.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator*.

Adventurers, like prophets, though they make great *noise* abroad, have seldom much celebrity in their own countries. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 105.

4†. Report; rumor.

Cleopatra, catching but the least *noise* of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 145.

They say you are bountiful;
I like the *noise* well, and I come to try it.
Fletcher (*and Massinger ?*), Lover's Progress, i. 2.

But, in pure earnest,
How trolls the common *noise?*
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

5†. A set or company of musicians; a band.

And see if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise;* Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 13.

Proclaim his idol lordship,
More than ten criers, or six *noise* of trumpets!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 8.

Were 't not a rare jest, if they should come sneaking upon us, like a horrible *noise* of fiddlers?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 3.

Canst thou hear this stuff, Freeman? I cou'd as soon suffer a whole *Noise* of Flatterers at a great Man's Levee in a Morning. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

6†. Offense; offensive savor.

He enfecte the firmament with his felle *noise*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 936.

To make a noise in the world, to be much talked of; attain such notoriety or renown as to be a subject of frequent talk or of public comment or discussion.

The mighty Empires which have *made* the greatest *noise in the world* have taken up but an inconsiderable part of the whole earth. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

=Syn. 1. *Tone*, etc. (see *sound*, *n.*, 2 and 3); din, clatter, blare, hubbub, racket, uproar.

noise (noiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noised*, ppr. *noising*. [< ME. *noisen*, *noysen;* from the noun.]

I.† *intrans.* To sound.

Other harm
Those terrours which thou speak'st of did me none;
I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud.
Milton, P. R., iv. 488.

II. *trans.* 1. To spread by rumor or report; report: often with *abroad*.

Ryght thus the peple merily ioyng
As off the good rule *noysed* of thaim to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1556.

All these sayings were *noised abroad*. Luke i. 65.

It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 404.

2†. To report of; spread rumors concerning; accuse publicly.

The wydow *noysyth* you, Sir Thomas, that ye sold a wey salt but for xxs. that she might hafe had xls. for every wey; I pray you aunswer that for your acquytaille.
Paston Letters, I. 228.

And for as mech as I am credybilly informyd how that Sir Myle Stapylton, knyght, with other yll dysposed persones, defame and falsly *noyse* me in morderyng of Thomas Denys, the Crowner, . . . and the seyd Stapylton ferthermore *noyseth* me with gret robries. *Paston Letters*, II. 27.

3†. To disturb with noise. *Dryden.*

noiseful (noiz'fûl), *a.* [< *noise* + *-ful.*] Noisy; loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

He sought for quiet, and content of mind,
Which *noiseful* towns and courts can never know.
Dryden, Epil. Spoken at Oxford (1674), l. 5.

noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* [< *noise* + *-less.*] Making no noise or bustle; silent.

On our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of Time
Steals ere we can effect them.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 41.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noiseless or silent; absence of noise; silence.

noisette (nwo-zet'), *n.* [F., < *Noisette*, a proper name, < *noisette*, dim. of *noix*, a nut, < L. *nux*, a nut: see *nucleus*.] A variety of rose.

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the window. *Kingsley.*

noisily (noi'zi-li), *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise; with noisiness.

noisiness (noi'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

noisome (noi'sum), *a.* [Formerly also *noysome*, *noisom*; < *noy* + *-some*. Not connected with *noise*.] **1†.** Hurtful; mischievous; noxious: as, a *noisome* pestilence.

I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword, and the famine, and the *noisome* beast, and the pestilence. Ezek. xiv. 21.

Sir John Forster, I dare well say,
Made us this *noisome* afternoon.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 139).

They became *noysome* euen to the very persons of men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 140.

2. Offensive to sight or smell, especially to the latter; producing loathing or disgust; disgusting; specifically, ill-smelling.

Foul words is but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 53.

Under the Conventicle Act his goods had been distrained, and he had been flung into one *noisome* jail after another, among highwaymen and housebreakers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. Disagreeable, in a general sense; extremely offensive. [Rare.]

She was a horrid little girl, . . . and had a slow, crablike way of going along, without looking at what she was about, which was very *noisome* and detestable.
Dickens, Message from the Sea, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Pernicious*, etc. See *noxious*.

noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv.* Offensively to sight or smell; with noxious or offensive odors.

noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being noisome, hurtful, unwholesome, or offensive; noxiousness; offensiveness.

Foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

There was not a touch of anything wholesome, or pleasant, or attractive, to relieve the *noisomeness* of the Ghetto to its visitors. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiv.

noisy (noi'zi), *a.* [< *noise* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

2. Full of noise; characterized by noise; attended with noise: as, a *noisy* place; a *noisy* quarrel.

O leave the *noisy* town! O come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me!
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 35.

Noisy duck. See *duck*[2]. =**Syn.** Vociferous, blatant, brawling, uproarious, boisterous.

nok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nock*.

noket, *n.* A Middle English form of *nook*.

nokes (nōks), *n.* [Prob. from the surname *Nokes*, which is due to ME. *okes*, oaks.] A ninny; a simpleton.

nokett†, *n.* [A dim. of *noke*, *nook*.] A nook of ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nokta (nok'tä), *n.* A rhomboidal mark in a table of logarithms to mark a change of the figure in a certain place of decimals.

Nola (nō'lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nolidæ*, founded by Leach in 1819, by him placed in *Pyrales*, by others referred to *Bombyces*. The fore wings are short, much widened behind, with moderately pointed tips and a slightly curved hind border; there are patches of raised scales below the costa, in variable number; the hind wings are short, rounded, and unmarked; nervures 3 and 4, 6 and 7 rise on long stalks, or 4 is wanting; and the male antennæ are strongly ciliated or pectinated. The larvæ are broad and flat, with 14 legs and hairy warts. It is a wide-spread genus, rather northern. *N. sorghiella* feeds on sorghum in the United States.

Nolana (nō-lā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), < LL. *nola*, a little bell (for a dog); a doubtful word, occurring but once, with a var. *nota*, a mark, sign, prob. the right form.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the family *Nolanaceæ*, characterized by the broadly bell-shaped angled corolla and basilar style. There are about 20 species, of Chile and Peru, mainly maritime. They are prostrate or spreading plants with undivided leaves and bluish flowers in the axils. They are sometimes called *Chilean bell-flower*. *N. atriplicifolia*, with sky-blue flowers, having white and yellow center, is the most frequently cultivated.

Nolanaceæ (nō-la-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Nolana* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, typified by the genus *Nolana*, and distinguished by the plicate corolla and fruit divided into nutlet-like lobes. Three genera and 50 species are known, all natives of South America. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. Now regarded as intermediate between the *Menthaceæ* and *Solanaceæ*.

nold†. A contraction of *ne wolde*, would not.

nole†, *n.* See *noll*.

nolens volens (nō'lenz vō'lenz). [L.: *nolens*, ppr. of *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, be willing: see *volition*.] Unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.

Nolidæ (nol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nola* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Nola*.

noli-me-tangere (nō'lī-mē-tan'jē-rē), *n.* [< L. *noli me tangere*, touch me not; *noli*, 2d pers. impv. of *nolle*, not wish, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *me* = E. *me*; *tangere*, touch (see *tangent*). Cf. *touch-me-not*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Ecballium*, the wild or squirting cucumber. —**2.** In *med.*, a lupus or epithelioma or other eroding ulcer of the face; more especially, lupus of the nose.—**3.** A picture representing Jesus appearing to St. Mary Magdalene after his resurrection, as related in John xx.

nolition (nō-lish'on), *n.* [= F. *nolition* = Sp. *nolición* = Pg. *nolição*; < L. *nolle* (1st pers. sing. pres. ind. *nolo*), be unwilling (< *ne*, not, + *velle*, will), + *-ition*. Cf. *volition*. Cf. LL. *nolentia*, unwillingness.] Unwillingness: the opposite of *volition*. [Rare.]

There are many that pray against a temptation for a month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

noll† (nol), *n.* [Also *nole*, *nowl*, *noul*, *noule*; < ME. *nol*, *noll*, *nolle*, the head, neck, < AS. *hnol*, (*hnoll-*) = OHG. *hnol*, *nollo* = MHG. *nol*, the top of the head.] **1.** The head.

Though this be derklich endited ffor a dull *nolle*,
Miche nede is it not to mwse there-on.
Richard the Redeless, i. 20.

Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine-fats see.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 39.

2. Head-work; hard study.

Then I would desire Mr. Dean and Mr. Leaver to remit the scholars a day of *noule* and punishment, that they might remember me.
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's, Oct., 1551.

nolle (nol'e), *v. i.* [< *nolle* (*prosequi*).] To enter a nolle prosequi.

nolleity (no-lē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*), + *-e-ity*.] Unwillingness; nolition. *Roget.* [Rare.]

nolle prosequi (nol'e pros'e-kwī). [L.: *nolle*, be unwilling; *prosequi*, follow after, prosecute: see *nolition* and *prosequi*.] In *law*: (*a*) in civil actions, an acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action, or against some or one of several defendants (*Bingham*); (*b*) in criminal cases, a declaration of record from the legal representative of the government that he will no further prosecute the particular indictment or some designated part thereof (*Bishop*). Abbreviated *nol. pros.*

nolo contendere (nō'lō kon-ten'dē-rē). [L.: *nolo*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *nolle*, be unwilling; *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] In *criminal law*, a plea equivalent, as against the prosecution, to that of "guilty." It submits to the punishment, but does not admit the facts alleged.

nolpet†, *v.* [ME.; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To strike.

And another, anon, he *nolpit* to ground,
Shent of tho shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6580.

II. *intrans.* To strike.

nolpet†, *n.* [ME., < *nolpe*, *v.*] A blow.

Eneas also auntrid to sle
Amphymak the fuerse, with a fyne speire;
And Neron the noble with a *nolpe* alse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 14087.

nol. pros. An abbreviation of *nolle prosequi*.

nolt (nōlt), *n.* A variant of *nout*, *neat*[1].

noltherd (nōlt'hėrd), *n.* [A var. of *noutherd*, *neatherd*.] A neatherd. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Noltherds* attend to the cows on the Town Moors, on which the freemen and their widows have a right of depasturing cattle. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 1646.

nom[1]**†.** A preterit of *nim*[1].

nom[2] (nôn), *n.* [F., < L. *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*.] Name.—**Nom de guerre.** [F., lit. a war-name.] (*a*†) Formerly, in France, a name taken by a soldier on entering the service. Hence—(*b*) A fictitious name temporarily assumed for any purpose.

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver;
Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*.
Dryden, Epil. to Henry II., l. 6.

Nom de plume. [F., lit. a pen-name; a phrase invented in England, in imitation of *nom de guerre*, and not used in France.] A pseudonym used by a writer instead of his real name; a signature assumed by an author.

nom. An abbreviation of *nominative*.

noma (nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *nomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *νομή*, a spreading, a corroding sore: see *nome*[6].] In *med.*, a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth or of the pudendal labia in children; when affecting the mouth, called also *gangrenous stomatitis*, or *cancrum oris*. Also *nome*.

nomad (nom'ad), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nomade*; = G. Dan. *nomade* = Sw. *nomad* = F. *nomade* = Sp. *nómada*, *nómade* = Pg. It. *nomade*, < L. *nomas* (*nomad-*), < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), roaming or roving (like herds of cattle), grazing, feeding, < *νέμειν*, pasture, drive to pasture, distribute: see *nome*[4].] **I.** *a.* Wandering: same as *nomadic*.

II. *n.* A wanderer; specifically, one of a wandering tribe; one of a pastoral tribe of people who have no fixed place of abode, but move about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage; hence, a member of any roving race.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of chaunging their pasture, who carrie their cottages or sheddes (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, v. 3.

Nomada (nom'ą-dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), nomad: see *nomad*.] A genus of naked bees or cuckoo-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Cuculinæ*. It is of large extent, over 70 species occurring in North America alone. The body is of graceful form, almost entirely naked, and ornamented with pale markings; the abdomen is subsessile; the legs are sparsely pubescent, if at all so; the scutellum is often obtusely bituberculate, but has no lateral teeth; and the stigma is well developed and lanceolate. The female places her eggs in the cells of *Andrena*.

nomade (nom'ād), *a.* and *n.* Same as *nomad*.

nomadian (nō-mā'di-an), *n.* [< *nomad* + *-ian*.] A nomad. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νομαδικός*, belonging to pasturage or to the life of a herdsman, pastoral, < *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), nomad: see *nomad*.] **1.** Wandering; roving; leading the life of a nomad: specifically applied to pastoral tribes that have no fixed abode, but wander about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage.

The *Nomadic* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Physiol. (1853), § 1040.

2. Figuratively, wandering; changeable; unsettled.

The American is *nomadic* in religion, in ideas, in morals, and leaves his faith and opinions with as much indifference as the house in which he was born.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 97.

nomadically (nō-mad'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *nomadic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In a nomadic manner: as, to live *nomadically*.

nomadise, *v. i.* See *nomadize*.

nomadism (nom'ạ-dizm), *n.* [= F. *nomadisme;* as *nomad* + *-ism.*] The state of being a nomad; nomadic habits or tendencies.

The struggles which anciently arose between *nomadism* and the immature civilizations exposed to its encroachments. *Amer. Anthropologist,* I. 17.

nomadize (nom'ạ-dīz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *nomadized,* ppr. *nomadizing.* [= F. *nomadiser;* as *nomad* + *-ize.*] To live a nomadic life; wander about from place to place with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. Also spelled *nomadise.*

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke.*

A separate tribe, the Filmans, i. e. Finnmans, *nomadize* about the Pazyets, Motoff, and Petchenga tundras. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 306.

nomancy† (nō'man-si), *n.* [< F. *nomancie* (= Sp. *nomancia*), abbr. from *onomancie* (see *onomancy*), appar. by confusion with F. *nom,* name.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson.*

no-man's-land (nō'manz-land), *n.* 1. A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim; a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land. See *debatable.*

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no-man's-land,* for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. Same as *Jack's land* (which see, under *Jack*[1]).

★—3. A fog-bank.

nomarch (nom'ärk), *n.* [= F. *nomarque,* < Gr. *νομάρχης,* the chief or governor of a province, < *νομός,* a province, + *ἀρχειν,* rule.] The governor or prefect of a nome or department in modern Greece.

nomarchy (nom'är-ki), *n.;* pl. *nomarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *νομαρχία,* the office or government of a nomarch, < *νομάρχης,* a nomarch: see *nomarch.*] A government or department under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

nomarthral (nō-mär'thral), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος,* law, + *ἄρθρον,* a joint: see *arthral.*] Normally articulated; not having the dorsolumbar vertebral joints peculiar: applied to the edentates of the Old World, in distinction from those of the New World, which are xenarthral. *T. Gill,* Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 66.

nombles†, *n.* See *numbles.*

nombre†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number.*

nombril (nom'bril), *n.* [< F. *nombril,* < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *numbles* and *umbilicus.*] In *her.,* same as *navel point* (which see, under *navel*).



E, fesse-point; *F,* nombril; *G,* base-point.

nome[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *name.*

nome[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *numb* (original past participle of *nim*[1]).

nome[3] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nôme* (in alg.), < L. *nomen,* a name: see *nomen, name*[1].] In *alg.,* a term.

nome[4] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nome* = Pg. *nomo,* < L. *nomus, nomos,* < Gr. *νομός,* a district, department, province, < *νέμειν,* deal out, distribute, have and hold, use, dwell in, pasture, graze, etc.: see *nim*[1].] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

Coins of the *nomes* of Egypt were struck only by Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 651.

nome[5] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nome* = Pg. *nomo;* < Gr. *νόμος,* a usage, custom, law, ordinance, a musical strain, a kind of song or ode, < *νέμειν,* distribute, have and hold, possess, use, etc.: see *nome*[4].] In *anc. Gr. music,* a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also *nomos.*

Of the choric songs Westphal held that the real model was the old Terpandrian *nome.* *Quarterly Rev.,* CLXII. 163.

nome[6] (nō'mē), *n.* [< L. *nome,* usually in pl. *nomæ,* < Gr. *νομή,* a spreading (*νομαὶ ἑλκῶν,* spreading sores), lit. grazing, < *νέμειν,* graze: see *nome*[4].] In *pathol.,* same as *noma.*

nomen (nō'men), *n.;* pl. *nomina* (nom'i-nạ). [L., a name: see *name*[1].] A name; specifically, a name distinguishing the gens or clan, being the middle one of the three names generally borne by an ancient Roman of good birth: as, Caius *Julius* Cæsar, of the gens of the Julii; Marcus *Tullius* Cicero, of the gens of the Tullii. See *name.* In natural history *nomen* has specific uses: (*a*) The technical name of any organism—that is, the name which is tenable according to recognized laws of zoölogical and botanical nomenclature; an onym. (See *onym.*) (*b*) Any word which enters into the usual binomial designation of a species of animals or plants; a generic or specific name. In the Linnean nomenclature, the basis of the present systematic nomenclature in zoölogy and botany, nomina were distinguished as the *nomen genericum* and the *nomen triviale.*—**Nomen genericum,** the generic name. See *genus.*—**Nomen nudum,** a bare or mere name, unaccompanied by any description, and therefore not entitled to recognition.—**Nomen specificum, nomen triviale,** the specific or trivial name which, coupled with and following the nomen genericum, completes the technical designation of an animal or a plant. See *species.*

nomenclative (nō'men-klā-tiv), *a.* [< *nomenclat(ure)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to naming. *Whitney.*

nomenclator (nō'men-klā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *nomenclateur* = Sp. *nomenclátor* = Pg. *nomenclador* = It. *nomenclatore,* < L. *nomenclator,* sometimes *nomenculator,* one who calls by name, < *nomen,* a name, + *calare,* call: see *calends.*] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates canvassing for office, when appearing in public, were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, thus enabling him to address them by name.

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator,* and cry them? *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Their names are knowne to the all-knowing power above, and in the meane while doubtlesse they wreck not whether you or your *Nomenclator* know them or not. *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. One who or that which gives names, or applies individual or technical names.

Needs must that Name infallible Success
Assert, where God the *Nomenclator* is.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 86.

3. A list of names arranged alphabetically or in some other system; a glossary; a vocabulary; especially, a list of scientific names so arranged.

nomenclatorial (nō″men-klā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *nomenclator* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a nomenclator or to the act of naming; nomenclatory.

It may be advisable to remark that *nomenclatorial* purists, objecting to the names Pitta and Philepitta as "barbarous," call the former Coloburis and the latter Paictes. *A. Newton,* Encyc. Brit., XIX. 149.

nomenclatory (nō'men-klā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *nomenclator* + *-y.*] Of or pertaining to naming; naming.

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomenclatory* one. *Whitney,* Life and Growth of Language, p. 189.

nomenclatress (nō'men-klā-tres), *n.* [< *nomenclator* + *-ess.*] A female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *Nomenclatress,* and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies. *Guardian,* No. 107.

nomenclatural (nō'men-klā-tū-rạl), *a.* [< *nomenclature* + *-al.*] Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *nomenclature* = Sp. Pg. It. *nomenclatura,* < L. *nomenclatura,* a calling by name, a list of names, < *nomen,* name, + *calare,* call: see *nomenclator.*] 1†. A name.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

2. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; specifically, the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science: as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry. Compare *terminology.*

If I could envy any man for successful ill-nature, I should envy Lord Byron for his skill in satirical *nomenclature.* *Sydney Smith,* To Lady Holland,

The purposes of natural science require that its *nomenclature* shall be capable of exact definition, and that every descriptive technical term be rigorously limited to the expression of the precise quality or mode of action to the designation of which it is applied. *Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

3†. A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary.

There was at the end of the grammar a little *nomenclature,* called "The Christian Man's Vocabulary," which gave new appellations or (if you will) Christian names to almost everything in life. *Addison,* Religions in Waxwork.

Binary, binomial, polynomial nomenclature. See the adjectives.—**Syn. 3.** *Dictionary, Glossary,* etc. See *vocabulary.*

Nomia (nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *νόμιος,* of shepherds, pastoral, < *νομεύς,* a shepherd, < *νέμειν,* pasture: see *nome*[4], *nomad.*] 1. A genus of bees of the family *Andrenidæ.* The second submarginal cell is quadrate or nearly so, and not narrowed toward the marginal cell; the body is large; the hind legs of the male are more or less deformed; and the apical antennal joint of the male is elongate and not dilated. The curious curvature, dilatation, and spinosity of the male's hind legs distinguish this genus and *Eunomia* from all other andrenids. There are five North American species.

2. A genus of tineid moths founded by Clemens in May, 1860, and changed in August of that year to *Chrysopora,* the only species being now called *C. lingulacella.*

nomial (nō'mi-ạl), *n.* [< *nome*[3] + *-ial.*] In *alg.,* a single name or term.

nomic[1] (nom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νομικός,* pertaining to the law, conventional, < *νόμος,* a law, usage, custom: see *nome*[4].] **I.** *a.* Customary or conventional: applied to the present mode of English spelling: opposed to *Glossic* or *phonetic. A. J. Ellis.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The customary or conventional English spelling. See *Glossic. A. J. Ellis.*

nomic[2] (nom'ik), *a.* [< *nome*[5] + *-ic.* Cf. *nomic*[1].] Of or pertaining to a nome. See *nome*[5].

Prof. Mezger has pointed out many cases in which Pindar thus employs a recurrent word to guide the hearer to the proper apprehension of the *nomic* march in his poems. *Quarterly Rev.,* CLXII. 167.

nomina, *n.* Plural of *nomen.*

nominal (nom'i-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominal* = Sp. Pg. *nominal* = It. *nominale,* < L. *nominalis,* pertaining to a name or to names, < *nomen,* a name: see *nomen, name*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal: as, a *nominal* definition.

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive. —3. Existing in name only; not real; ostensible; merely so called: as, a *nominal* distinction or difference; a *nominal* Christian; *nominal* assets; a *nominal* price.

Thus the mind has three sorts of abstract ideas, or *nominal* essences. *Locke,* Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 12.

You must have been long enough in this house to see that I am but a *nominal* mistress of it, that my real power is nothing. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, p. 183.

In numerous savage tribes the judicial function of the chief does not exist, or is *nominal.* *H. Spencer,* Man vs. State, p. 46.

4. Nominalistic.—**Nominal consideration,** a consideration so trivial in comparison with the real value as to be substantially equivalent to nothing, and usually named only as a form, without intending payment, as a consideration of one dollar in a deed of lands.—**Nominal damages.** See *damage.*—**Nominal division, exchange, horse-power, mode,** etc. See the nouns.—**Nominal party,** in *law,* one named as a party on the record of an action, but having no interest in the action.

II. *n.* 1†. A nominalist.

Thomists, Reals, *Nominals. Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

2. A verb formed from a noun; a denominative.

nominalism (nom'i-nạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *nominalisme;* as *nominal* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as *man, horse,* represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought; individualism. Medieval thinkers, especially those of the twelfth century, are classified as being either nominalists or realists; modern philosophers have generally joined in the condemnation of medieval realism, but have nevertheless been mostly rather realists than nominalists. The following are the most important varieties of nominalism: (*a*) That of the Stoics, who held that the only sort of thing that is not universal, and indeed the only sort that is not corporeal, is the meaning of a word (Gr. λεκτόν, L. *dictio*) as something different from the actual thought and distinct for each language. (*b*) That of Roscellin, condemned by the Church in 1092, which, though regarded as novel doctrine by his contemporaries, so that he has often been called the inventor of nominalism, had in substance been taught for two hundred years without attracting any particular attention. His views, so far as we can gather them from the reports of malicious adversaries, in the light of other nominalistic texts, were as follows. Various relations, usually considered as real, such as the relation of a wall to a house as a part of it, have no existence in the things themselves, but are due to the way we think about the things. Colors are nothing over and above the colored bodies. He held that nothing exists but individuals, and according to St. Anselm was "buried in corporal images." His opinion concerning universals was not called *nominalism,* but the *sententia vocum,* or *vocalism.* Anselm states that he held universals to be nothing but the breath of the voice (*flatus vocis*). This statement should not be hastily put aside as an enemy's misrepresentation, for the authorities agree that he made universals to be, not words, but vocal sounds; and since the breath was in his time and long after hardly regarded as a material thing, he may quite probably have been so "buried in corporal images" as to have confounded the breath of the voice with an incorporeal form, which agrees with a report that he was a follower of the pantheist

Scotus Erigena. (*c*) That of Peter Abelard (born 1079, died 1142), which consisted in holding that universality resides only in judgments or predications. Yet he not only admits that general propositions may be true of real things by virtue of the similarities of the latter, but also holds to a Platonist doctrine of ideas. Various other kinds of nominalism are allied to that of Abelard, especially the vague modern doctrine called *conceptualism* (which see). (*d*) The terminism of the "Venerable Inceptor," William of Occam (lived in the fourteenth century), who held that nothing except individuals exists, whether in or out of the mind, but that concepts (whether existing substantively or only objectively in the mind he does not decide) are natural signs of many things, and in that sense are universal. (*e*) That of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (born 1588, died 1679), who added to the doctrine of Occam that there are no general concepts, but only images, so that the only universality lies in the association of ideas. This doctrine, followed by Berkeley, Hume, James Mill, and others, is specifically known as *nominalism* in modern English philosophy, as contradistinguished from *conceptualism*. (*f*) That of modern science, which merely denies the validity of the "substantial forms" of the schoolmen, or abstractions not based on any inductive inquiry; but which, far from regarding the uniformities of nature as mere fortuitous similarities between individual events, maintains that they extend beyond the region of observed facts. Properly speaking, this is not nominalism. (*g*) That of Kant, who maintained that all unity in thought depends upon the nature of the human mind, not belonging to the thing in itself.

nominalist (nom′i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *nominaliste;* as *nominal* + *-ist.*] A believer in nominalism.

nominalistic (nom′i-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *nominalist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nominalism or the nominalists.

nominalize (nom′i-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominalized*, ppr. *nominalizing.* [< *nominal* + *-ize.*] To convert into a noun. *Instructions for Orators* (1682), p. 32.

nominally (nom′i-nal-i), *adv.* In a nominal manner; by or as regards name; in name; only in name; ostensibly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

Nominally all powerful, he was really less free than a subject. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

In another half-century Canada might if she chose stand as a *nominally* independent, as she is now a really independent, state. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 45.

nominate (nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominated*, ppr. *nominating.* [< L. *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare* (> It. *nominare* = Sp. *nombrar* = Pg. *nomear* = OF. *nomer*, *nommer*, F. *nommer*), name, call by name, give a name to, < *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*, and cf. *name*[1], *v.*] **1.** To name; mention by name.

Sight may distinguish of colours; but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 130.

I have not doubted to single forth more than once such of them as were thought the chiefe and most *nominated* opposers on the other side.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To call; entitle; denominate.

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may *nominate* tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 16.

Boldly *nominate* a spade a spade.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; appoint: as, to nominate an heir or an executor.

It is not to be thought that he which as it were from heaven hath *nominated* and designed them unto holiness by special privilege of their very birth will himself deprive them of regeneration and inward grace, only because necessity depriveth them of outward sacraments.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 60.

The Earl of Leicester is *nominated* by his Majesty to go Ambassador Extraordinary to that King and other Princes of Germany. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 40.

4. To name for election, choice, or appointment; propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate, especially for an elective office. See *nomination.*—**5†.** To set down in express terms; express.

Is it so *nominated* in the bond?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 259.

In order unto that which I have *nominated* in this behalf and more principally intend, let us take notice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 291.

Nominating convention. See *convention.*

nominate (nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name: see the verb.] **1.** Nominated; of an executor, appointed by the will.

Executor in Scotch law is a more extensive term than in English. He is either *nominate* or dative, the latter appointed by the court, and corresponding in most respects to the English administrator. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 573.

2. Possessing a nomen juris or legal name or designation; characterized or distinguished by a particular name.—**Nominate right,** in *Scots law*, a right that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a nomen juris, which serves to determine its legal character and consequences. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale*, etc. *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate rights*, or those in which the obligation depends upon the terms of the express agreement of the parties.

nominately (nom′i-nāt-li), *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman.*

nomination (nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *nomination* = Sp. *nominación* = Pg. *nominação* = It. *nominazione*, < L. *nominatio*(*n-*), a naming, < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus:* see *nominate.*] **1.** The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; specifically, the act or ceremony of bringing forward and submitting the name of a candidate, especially for an elective office, according to certain prescribed forms.

I have so far forborne making *nominations* to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 170.

2. The state of being nominated: as, he is in *nomination* for the post.—**3.** The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion. (*Latham.*)

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the appointment or presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by the patron.—**5†.** Denomination; name.

And as these reioysings tend to diuers effects, so do they also carry diuerse formes and *nominations.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*, as Jacob is called Israel, and Abraham the friend of God. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iii. 3 § 4.

6†. Mention by name; express mention.

I will look again on the intellect of the letter, for the *nomination* of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 138.

nominatival (nom″i-nā-tī′val or nom′i-nā-ti-val), *a.* [< *nominative* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nominative (nom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nominativo*, < L. *nominativus*, serving to name, of or belonging to naming; *casus nominativus* or simply *nominativus*, the nominative case; < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus*, name: see *nominate.*] **I.** *a.* Noting the subject: applied to that form of a noun or other word having case-inflection which is used when the word is the subject of a sentence, or to the word itself when it stands in that relation: as, the *nominative* case of a Latin word; the *nominative* word in a sentence.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the nominative case; also, a nominative word. Abbreviated *nom.*

The *nominative* hath no other noat but the particle of determination; as, the peple is a beast with manie heades; a horse serves man to manie uses; men in auctoritie sould be lanternes of light.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Nominative absolute. See *absolute*, 11.

nominatively (nom′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a nominative; as a nominative.

nominator (nom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *nominateur* = Sp. *nombrador, nominador* = Pg. *nomeador* = It. *nominatore*, < L. *nominator*, one who names, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] One who nominates, in any sense of that word; especially, one who has the power of nominating or appointing, as to a church living.

The arrangement actually made in Ireland is that every layman who sits in our synods, or who, as a *nominator*, takes part in the election of incumbents, must be a communicant. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 308.

nominee (nom-i-nē′), *n.* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-ee*[1].] **1.** One who is nominated, named, or designated, as to an office.—**2.** In *Eng. common law*, the person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestui que use, sometimes called the *surrenderee.*—**3.** A person on whose life an annuity depends.

nominor (nom′i-nor), *n.* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-or.* Cf. *nominator.*] In *law*, one who nominates.

The terms of connection . . . between a *nominor* and a nominee. *Bentham*, Works (ed. 1843), X. 229.

nomistic (nō-mis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, a law (see *nome*[4], *nomic*[1]), + *-ist-ic.*] Founded on or acknowledging a law or system of laws embodied in a sacred book: as, *nomistic* religions or communities.

With regard to the ethical religions the question has been mooted—and a rather puzzling question it is—What right have we to divide them into *nomistic* or nomothetic communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture, and universal or world religions, which start from principles and maxims, the latter being only three—Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism?
Encyc. Brit., XX. 368.

nommert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number.*

nomocanon (nō-mok′a-non), *n.* [< LGr. *νομοκάνων* (MGr. also *νομοκάνονον*), < Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *κανών*, rule, canon: see *canon*[1].] In the *Eastern Ch.*, a body of canon law with the addition of imperial laws bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. Such a digest was made from previous collections by Johannes Scholasticus, patriarch of Constantinople (564), and afterward by Photius, patriarch of the same see (883), whose collection consists chiefly of the canons recognized or passed by the Quinisext (692) and subsequent councils, and the ecclesiastical legislation of Justinian. The Quinisext council accepted eighty-five apostolic canons, the decrees of the first Nicene and other councils, and the decisions of a number of Eastern prelates of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries.

nomocracy (nō-mok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A system of government established and carried out in accordance with a code of laws: as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman.*

nomogenist (nō-moj′e-nist), *n.* [< *nomogen-y* + *-ist.*] One who upholds or believes in nomogeny: opposed to *thaumatogenist.* *Owen.*

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable.
Owen, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 817.

nomogeny (nō-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The origination of life under the operation of existing natural law, and not by miracle: opposed to *thaumatogeny.* The word was introduced by Owen in the quotation here given, as nearly synonymous with *epigenesis.*

§ 428. *Nomogeny* or Thaumatogeny?—The French Academy of Sciences was the field of discussion and debate from 1861 to 1864, between the "Evolutionists," holding the doctrine of primary life by miracle, and the "Epigenesists," who try to show that the phenomena are due to the operation of existing law.
Owen, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 814.

nomographer (nō-mog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *nomograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on or is versed in the subject of nomography.

nomography (nō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nomographie* = Sp. *nomografía*, < Gr. *νομογραφία*, writing of laws, written legislation, < *νομογράφος*, one who writes or gives laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws; that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law. *Bentham*, Nomography, or the Art of Inditing Laws.

nomological (nom-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *nomolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Or or pertaining to nomology, in any of its meanings.

It would take too long in this place to analyze in *nomological* terms this remarkably opaque utterance.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 126.

Nomological psychology, the nomology of mind; the science of the laws by which the mental faculties are governed.

nomologist (nō-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *nomolog-y* + *-ist.*] A specialist in nomology; one who is versed in the science of law.

Parental love is a fact which *nomologists* must accept as a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 135.

nomology (nō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of law and legislation.

Rather what may be termed *nomology*, or the inductive science of law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 143.

2. The science of the laws of the mind, especially of the fundamental laws of thinking.

It leaves to the proper *Nomology* of the Presentative Faculties—the *Nomology* of Perception, the *Nomology* of the Regulative and Intuitive Faculty—to prescribe the conditions of a perfect cognition of the matter which it appertains to them to apprehend.
H. N. Day, Logic, p. 137.

3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

nomopelmous (nom-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *πέλμα*, sole.] In *ornith.*, having the normal or usual arrangement of the flexor tendons of the foot, the tendon of the flexor hallucis being entirely separate from that of the common flexor of the other toes. The arrangement is also called *schizopelmous*, and is contrasted with the *sympelmous, antiopelmous*, and *heteropelmous* dispositions of these tendons.

nomophylax (nō-mof′i-laks), *n.*; pl. *nomophylaces* (nom-ō-phil′a-sēz). [< Gr. *νομοφύλαξ*, a guardian of the laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *φύλαξ*, a guardian.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a guardian of the laws; specifically, one of a board of seven magistrates which, during the age of Pericles, sat in presence of the popular assembly of Athens, and adjourned the meeting if it apprehended that the

people were about to be carried away into taking unlawful action, and also watched the observance and enforcement of the laws. There were magistrates bearing the same name at Sparta also, and in other Greek states.

nomos[1] (nō′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *νομός*, a district, nome: see *nome*[4].] In modern Greece, a nome; a nomarchy.

It [Ithaca] forms an eparchy of the *nomos* of Cephalonia in the kingdom of Greece. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 517.

nomos[2] (nō′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, a musical mode or strain: see *nome*[5].] In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *nome*[5].

nomothesia (nom-ō-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *nomothesy*.] 1. Law-giving; legislation; a code of laws.—2. The institution, functions, authority, etc., of the nomothetes.

If the foregoing hypotheses be sound, then the permanent institution of the *Nomothesia* in the archonship of Eukleides was an innovation of cardinal significance. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 82.

nomothesy (nom′ō-thes-i), *n.* [< NL. *nomothesia*, Gr. *νομοθεσία*, lawgiving, legislation (cf. *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver: see *nomothete*), < *νόμος*, law, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] Same as *nomothesia*. [Rare.]

nomotheta (nō-moth′e-tä), *n.*; pl. *nomothetæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *nomothete*.] Same as *nomothete*.

If one should choose to suppose that the first and second of the measures just cited were formally ratified by the *Nomothetæ*, it would be hard to disprove it, though there is nothing in the record to favor the supposition. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 83.

nomothete (nom′ō-thēt), *n.* [< NL. *nomotheta*, < Gr. *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, + *τιθέναι*, place, set, cause: see *thesis*.] In ancient Athens, after the archonship of Eucl ides (403–2 B. C.), one of a panel of heliasts or jurors intrusted with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation. It was provided that all motions to repeal or amend an existing law should be brought before the ecclesia or general meeting of citizens, at the beginning of the year. They might be then and there rejected; but if a motion was received favorably, the ecclesia appointed a body of nomothetes, sometimes as many as a thousand in number, before whom the proposal was put on trial according to the regular forms of Athenian judicial procedure. A majority vote of the nomothetes was decisive for acceptance or rejection. See ★ quotation under *nomotheta*.

nomothetic (nom-ō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νομοθετικός*, pertaining to a lawgiver or to legislation, < *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver: see *nomothete*.] 1. Legislative; enacting laws.—2. Pertaining to a nomothete, or to the body of nomothetes.—3. Founded on a system of law or by a lawgiver; nomistic: as, *nomothetic* religions.

nomothetical (nom-ō-thet′i-kal), *a.* [< *nomothetic* + *-al*.] Same as *nomothetic*.

A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 126.

nomperet†, *n.* Same as *umpire*.

non[1]†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

non[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*[1].

non[3]†, *adv.* [ME. *non*, *noon*, < OF. (and F.) *non* = Sp. *no* = Pg. *não* = It. *no*, < L. *non*, OL. *nenum*, *nenu*, *noenum*, *noenu*, not, orig. *ne oinom* (*ne ūnum*), < *ne*, not, + *oinom*, *ūnum*, acc. of *oinos*, *ūnus* = E. *one*. See *none*[1], which is cognate with L. *non*, and with which rare ME. *non*, *adv.*, seems to have merged.] Not.

Lerneth to suffre, or elles so moot I goon,
Ye shul it lerne, wherso ye wole or *noon*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 50.

non-. [L., not: see *non*[3].] Not; a prefix freely used in English to give a negative sense to words. It is applicable to any word. It differs from *un-* in that it denotes mere negation or absence of the thing or quality, while *un-* often denotes the opposite of the thing or quality. Examples are *non*-residence, *non*-performance, *non*-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-contagious, *non*-emphatic, *non*-fossiliferous. The compounds with this prefix are often arbitrary and as a rule self explaining. Only the most important of them are given below.

non-ability (non-ä-bil′i-ti), *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff that he has not legal capacity to commence a suit.

non-acceptance (non-ak-sep′tans), *n.* Refusal to accept.

non-access (non-ak′ses), *n.* In *law*, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton*.

non-admission (non-ad-mish′on), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

non-adult (non-ä-dult′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not arrived at adult age; in a state of pupilage; immature.

II. *n.* One who has not arrived at adult age; a youth.

nonage[1] (non′āj), *n.* [< ME. **nonage*, *nounage*, < OF. (AF.) *nonage*, *nonaage*, minority, < *non*, not, + *aage*, age: see *non*[3] and *age*.] 1. The period of legal infancy, during which a person is, in the eyes of the law, unable to manage his own affairs; minority. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

A toy of mine own, in my *nonage*; the infancy of my muses. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

You were a young sinner, and in your *nonage*. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

2. The period of immaturity in general.

Ne the *nownagis* that newed him euere. *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 6.

It is without Controversy that in the *nonage* of the World Men and Beasts had but one Buttery, which was the Fountain and River. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

We may congratulate ourselves that the period of *nonage*, of follies, of blunders, and of shame, is passed in solitude. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

nonage[2] (nō′nāj), *n.* [< OF. *nonage*, *nonaige* (ML. *nonagium*), a ninth part, the sum of nine, < L. *nonus*, ninth: see *nones*[2].] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the English clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being devoted to pious uses. *Imp. Dict.*

nonaged (non′ājd), *a.* [< *nonage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pertaining to nonage or minority; immature.

My *non-ag'd* day already points to noon. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 13.

nonagenarian (non″ä-je-nā′ri-än), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nonogenarian*; = F. *nonagénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *nonagenario*, < L. *nonagenarius*, containing or consisting of ninety; as a noun, a commander of ninety men; < *nonageni*, ninety each, < *nonaginta*, ninety: see *ninety*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or pertaining to ninety.

II. *n.* A person who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal (non-ä-jes′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth, < *nonaginta*, ninety: see *nonagenarian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

II. *n.* In *astron.*, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon.

nonagon (non′ä-gon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *nonus*, ninth, + Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle. The proper form (Gr.) is *enneagon*.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-alienation (non-āl-ye-nā′shon), *n.* 1. The state of not being alienated.—2. Failure to alienate. *Blackstone*.

nonan (nō′nan), *a.* [< L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-an*.] Occurring on the ninth day.—**Nonan fever.** See *fever*[1].

non-appearance (non-ä-pēr′ans), *n.* Failure or neglect to make an appearance; default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

non assumpsit (non a-sump′sit). [L., he did not undertake: *non*, not; *assumpsit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *assumere*, accept, undertake: see *assume*.] In *law*, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

non-attendance (non-ä-ten′dans), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; personal absence.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Lord Halifax*.

non-attention (non-ä-ten′shon), *n.* Inattention.

The consequence of *non-attention* so fatal. *Swift*.

nonce (nons), *adv.* [Only in the phrases *for the nonce*, < ME. *for the nones*, *for the nonest*, prop. *for then ones*, lit. for the once, i. e. for that (time) only; and ME. *with the nones*, prop. *with then ones*, lit. with the once, i. e. on that condition only: *for*, for; *with*, with; *then*, < AS. *tham*, dat. of *se*, neut. *thæt*, the, that; *ones*, once, < AS. *ānes*, adv. gen. of *ān*, one: see *once*. The initial *n* in *nonce* thus arose by misdivision, as in *nale*, *nawl*, *newt*, etc.] A word of no independent status, used only in the following phrases.—**For the nonce**, for once; for the one time; for the occasion; for the present or immediate purpose.

Who now most may bere on his bak at ons
Off cloth and furrour, hath a fressh renoun;
He is "A lusty man" clepyd *for the nones*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

I haue messangers with me, made *for the nonest*,
That ffor perell or purpos shall pas vs betwene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6260.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice *for the nonce*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 161.

I think that the New England of the seventeenth century can afford to allow me, *for the nonce* at least, to extend its name to all the independent English-speaking lands on its own side of Ocean. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 9.

With the nones that†, on condition that; provided that.

Here I wol ensuren the
Wyth the nones that thou wolt do so,
That I shal never fro the go.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2099.

non cepit (non sē′pit). [L., he took not: *non*, not; *cepit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *capere*: see *capable*.] At *common law*, a plea by way of traverse used in the action of replevin.

nonce-word (nons′wėrd), *n.* A word coined and used only for the nonce, or for the particular occasion. Nonce-words, suggested by the context or arising out of momentary caprice, are numerous in English. They are usually indicated as such by the context. Some are admitted into this dictionary for historical or literary reasons, but most of them require or deserve no serious notice.

Words apparently employed only for the nonce are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.* *J. A. H. Murray*, New. Eng. Dict., General [Explanations, p. x.

nonchalance (non′sha-lans; F. pron. noṅ-sha-loṅs′), *n.* [< F. *nonchalance*, < *nonchalant*, careless, nonchalant: see *nonchalant*.] Coolness; indifference; unconcern: as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalance*.

The *nonchalance* of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 42.

He reviews with as much *nonchalance* as he whistles. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

nonchalant (non′sha-lant; F. pron. noṅ-sha-loṅ′), *a.* [< F. *nonchalant*, careless, indifferent, ppr. of OF. *nonchaloir*, *nonchaler*, care little about, neglect, < *non*, not, + *chaloir*, ppr. *chalant*, care for, concern oneself with, < L. *calere*, be warm: see *calid*.] Indifferent; unconcerned; careless; cool: as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air.

The *nonchalant* merchants that went with faction, scarce knowing why. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 463. (*Davies*.)

The old soldiers were as merry, *nonchalant*, and indifferent to the coming fight as if it was a daily occupation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

nonchalantly (non′sha-lant-li), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; with apparent coolness or unconcern; with indifference: as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

non-claim (non′klām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Wharton.*—**Plea of non-claim**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea setting up in defense against the levy of a fine that the year allowed in which to make it had elapsed.—**Statute of non-claim**, an English statute of 1360–1, which declared that a plea of non-claim should not bar fines thereafter levied.

non-com. An abbreviation of *non-commissioned*.

non-combatant (non-kom′ba-tant), *n.* 1. One who is connected with a military or naval force in some other capacity than that of a fighter, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, etc.—2. A civilian in time of war.

Yet any act of cruelty to the innocent, any act, especially, by which *non-combatants* are made to feel the stress of war, is what brave men shrink from, although they may feel obliged to threaten it. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 126.

Non-combatant officers. See *officer*, 3.

non-commissioned (non-ko-mish′ond), *a.* Not having a commission. Abbreviated *non-com.*—**Non-commissioned officer.** See *officer*, 3.

non-committal (non-ko-mit′al), *a.* [< *non-* + *commit* + *-al*.] 1. Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other; unwilling to commit one's self to any particular view or course: as, he was entirely *non-committal*.—2. That does not commit or pledge one to any particular view or course; not involving an expression of opinion or preference for any particular course of action; free from pledge or entanglement of any kind: as, a *non-committal* answer or statement; *non-committal* behavior.

non-communicant (non-ko-mū′ni-kant), *n.* 1. One who does not receive the holy communion; one who habitually refrains from communicating, or who is present at a celebration of the eucharist without communicating.—2. One who has never communicated; one who has not made his first communion.

non-communion (non-ko-mū′nyon), *n.* Failure or neglect of communion.

non compos mentis (non kom′pos men′tis). [L.: *non*, not; *compos*, having power (< *com-*,

together, + *-potis*, powerful); *mentis*, of the mind, gen. of *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mind*[1].] Not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs; not of sound mind; not having the normal use of reason. Often abbreviated *non compos* and *non comp.* See *insane.*

His Son is *Non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any Conveyance in Law; so that all his Measures are disappointed. *Congreve*, Love-for-Love, iv, 12.

noncompounder (non-kom-poun'dėr), *n.* One who does not compound; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a member of that one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of the king without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guaranties of civil or religious liberty, etc. See *Compounder* (*g*).

non-con (non'kon), *n.* **1.** An abbreviation of *non-conformist.*

One Rosewell, a *Non-Con* teacher convict of high treason. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 645. (*Davies.*)

2. An abbreviation of *non-content.*

non-concur (non-kọn-kėr'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur or to agree.

non-concurrence (non-kọn-kur'ens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

non-condensing (non-kọn-den'sing), *a.* Not condensing.—**Non-condensing engine**, a steam-engine, usually high-pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the mean effective pressure of the steam which impels it.

non-conducting (non-kọn-duk'ting), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting: thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

non-conduction (non-kọn-duk'shọn), *n.* The quality of not conducting or transmitting; failure, on account of the resistance offered to the passage of heat or of the electric current, to transmit: as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor (non-kọn-duk'tọr), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit a particular form of energy (specifically, heat or electricity), or which transmits it with difficulty: thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See *conductor*, 6, *electricity*, and *heat.*

nonconforming (non-kọn-fôr'ming), *a.* [< *non-* + *conforming.*] Failing or refusing to conform; specifically, refusing to comply with the requisitions of the Act of Uniformity, or to conform to the forms and regulations of the Church of England. See *nonconformist.*

The *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, . . . or place where they had been ministers, or had preached, after the act of uniformity. *Locke*, Letter from a Person of Quality.

nonconformist (non-kọn-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *non-* + *conformist.*] **1.** One who does not conform to some law or usage, especially to some ecclesiastical law.

Whoso would be a man must be a *nonconformist.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 43.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of those clergymen who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, demanding "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by extension any one who refuses to conform to the order and liturgy of the Church of England. See *dissenter*, 2.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *Non-conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

A *Nonconformist*, from the first, was not an opponent of the general system of Uniformity. He was a churchman who differed from other churchmen on certain matters touching Order, though agreeing with them in the rest of the discipline and government of the Church. . . . In the following generation it took wider ground, and came to involve the whole of Church government, and the difference between prelacy and presbyterianism. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Xylina zinckeni*: an English collectors' name, applied in distinction from *X. conformis.*—**Syn. 2.** *Dissenter*, etc. See *heretic.*

non-conformitancy† (non-kọn-fôr'mi-tạn-si), *n.* [< *non-conformitan(t)* + *-cy.*] Nonconformity.

Officers ecclesiastical did prosecute presentments, rather against *non-conformitancy* of ministers and people. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 44. (*Davies.*)

non-conformitant† (non-kọn-fôr'mi-tant), *n.* [< *nonconformit(y)* + *-ant.*] A nonconformist. They were of the old stock of *non-conformitants*, and among the seniors of his college. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

nonconformity (non-kọn-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *non-* + *conformity.*] **1.** Neglect or failure to conform, especially to some ecclesiastical law or requirement.

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it [the will of our Maker] determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts.*

Wherever there is disagreement with a current belief, no matter what its nature, there is *nonconformity.* *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., ix.

2. Specifically, in *eccles. usage:* (*a*) The refusal to conform to the rites, tenets, or polity of an established or state church, and especially of the Church of England.

Happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his [Watts's] verses or his prose to imitate him in all but his *non-conformity.* *Johnson*, Watts.

His scruples have gained for Hooper the title of father of *Nonconformity.* *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) The doctrines or usages of those English Protestants who do not conform to or unite with the Church of England.

The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity.* *South.*

To the notions and practice of America, sprung out of the loins of *Nonconformity*, religious establishments are unfamiliar. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 660.

non constat (non kon'stat). [L.: *non*, not; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *constare*, stand together, agree: see *constant.*] It does not appear; it is not clear or plain: a phrase used in legal language by way of answer to or comment on a statement or an argument.

non-contagionist (non-kọn-tā'jọn-ist), *n.* One who holds that a disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-content (non'kọn-tent'), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure.

non-contradiction (non-kon-tra-dik'shọn), *n.* The absence of contradiction.

The highest of all logical laws is what is called the principle of contradiction, or more correctly the principle of *non-contradiction.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

nonda (non'dä), *n.* [Australian.] A rosaceous tree, *Parinarium Nonda*, of northeastern Australia, which yields an edible mealy plum-like fruit.

Non-deciduata (non-dē-sid-ū-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *non-* + *Deciduata.*] One of the major divisions (the other being *Deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See *Deciduata.*

non-deciduate (non-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* Same as *indeciduate.*

non decimando (non des-i-man'dō). [L.: *non*, not; *decimando*, dat. ger. of *decimare*, tithe, decimate: see *decimate.*] In *law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, etc.

non-delivery (non-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

non demisit (non dē-mī'sit). [L.: *non*, not; *demisit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *demittere*, put down, let fall, demise: see *demise.*] In *law:* (*a*) A plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent. (*b*) A plea in bar, in replevin, to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. *Wharton.*

nondescript (non'dē-skript), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *non*, not, + *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not hitherto described or classed.—**2.** Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; of no particular kind; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable.

We were just finishing a *nondescript* pastry which François found at a baker's. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

He [the winged lion] presides again over a loggia by the seashore, one of those buildings with *nondescript* columns, which may be of any date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 211.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that has not been described.—**2.** A person or thing not easily described or classed: usually applied disparagingly.

A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts* were standing round. *Dickens*, Sketches.

The convention met—a nucleus of intelligent and high-minded men, with a fringe of *nondescripts* and adventurers. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 184.

non detinet (non det'i-net). [L.: *non*, not; *detinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain.*] In *law*, a plea, in the action of detinue, denying the alleged detainer.

non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dō). [L.: *non*, not; *distringendo*, dat. ger. of *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law*, a writ not to distrain.

nondo (non'dō), *n.* The plant *Ligusticum Canadense.* See *angelico.*

none[1] (nun), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *non, noon, none*, earlier *nan* (> Sc. *nane*), < AS. *nān*, not one, not a, none, no, in pl. *nāne* (= OS. *nēn* = OFries. *nēn* = D. *neen* = MLG. *nēn, nein*, LG. *nēn, neen* = OHG. MHG. G. *nein* = L. *non* (for *ne unum, ne oinom:* see *non*[3]), acc. neut. as adv., not, no); < *ne*, not, + *ān*, one: see *ne* and *one, an*[1], *a*[2]. *None* is thus the negative of *one* and of *an*[1], *a*[2]. The final consonant became lost (as in the form *an, on*, reduced to *a*) before a following noun, the reduced form *no* (*no*[2]) being now used exclusively in that position: see *no*[2].] **I.** *a.* Not one; not any; not an; not a; no.

Yet is thare a way, alle by lande, unto Jerusalem, and passe *noon* See; that ys from Fraunce or Flaundres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 128.

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

He thought it would be laid to his charge that he had made the crosse of Christ to be of *none* effect. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

II. *pron.* **1.** Not one; no one; often as a plural, no persons or no things.

I bydde thee awayte hem wele; let *non* of hem ascape. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 182.

In al Rom that riche stede,
Suche ne was ther *nan.*
Legend of St. Alexander, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. Ps. xiv. 3.

None of these things move me. Acts xx. 24.

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be *none.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 67.

That which is a law to-day is *none* to-morrow. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 15.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Catalonia is fed with Money from France, but for Portugal, she hath little or *none.* *Howell*, Letters, ii. 18.

He had *none* of the vulgar pride founded on wealth or station. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Oh come, I say now, *none* of that; that won't do; let 's take a glass together. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 728.

3†. Nothing.

True eloquence I find to be *none* but the serious and hearty love of truth. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

none[1] (nun), *adv.* [< ME. *non, noon, none*, etc.; orig. acc. or instr. of the adj. *none:* see *none*[1], *a.* Cf. *no*[2], *adv.*] In no respect or degree; to no extent; not a whit; not; no: as, *none* the better.—**None the more, none the less**, not the more or not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face *none the less* closely. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xlii.

none[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*[1].

non-effective (non-e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect.—**2.** Unfitted for active service: applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or a navy that is not in a condition for active service, as superannuated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like.—**3.** Connected with non-effectives, their maintenance, etc.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay.*

II. *n.* A member of a military force who is not in condition for active service, as through age, illness, etc.

non-efficient (non-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent.

II. *n.* One who is not efficient; specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and shown a requisite degree of proficiency in shooting.

non-ego (non-ē'gō), *n.* In *metaph.*, all that is not the conscious self or ego; the object as opposed to the subject.

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and in general the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton* (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § i. 6.

non-egoistical (non-ē-gō-is'ti-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to the non-ego.

This cruder form of egoistical representationism coincides with that finer form of the *non-egoistical* which views the vicarious object as spiritual. *Sir W. Hamilton* (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note C, § 1.

Non-egoistical idea, an idea which has a substantial existence distinct from its existence as a mode of the mind.—**Non-egoistical idealism,** the doctrine that non-egoistical ideas are concerned in external perception.

non-elastic (non-ē-las'tik), *a.* Not elastic; without the property of elasticity. Liquids were formerly termed *non-elastic fluids,* because they differ from gases in being nearly incompressible.

non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not elected or chosen.

II. *n.* One who is not elected or chosen; specifically, in *theol.*, a person not chosen or predestined to eternal life.

non-election (non-ē-lek'shon), *n.* The state of not being elected.

non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: now disused.

II. *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

non-electrical (non-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *non-electric.*

non-empirical (non-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* Not empirical; not presented in experience; transcendental.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *nonentities* (-tiz). [< *non-* + *entity.*] **1.** Non-existence; the negation of being.—**2.** [Tr. of ML. *non-ens.*] A thing between being and nothing; a negation, relation, or ens rationis.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil when evil was a *non-entity.* *South.*

3. A figment; a nothing.

We are aware that mermaids do not exist; why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a *nonentity?* *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xiii.

4. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations. *Brougham.*

5. A person or thing of no consequence or importance: as, he is a mere *nonentity.*

I mentally resolved to reduce myself to a *nonentity,* to go out of existence, as it were, to be nobody and nowhere, if only I might escape making trouble. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 283.

non-entry (non-en'tri), *n.* In *Scots law,* the casualty or advantage which formerly fell to the superior when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture, the superior being then entitled to the rent of the feu.

nonepower†, *n.* See *non-power.*

nones[1]**†,** *n.* See *nonce.*

nones[2] (nōnz), *n. pl.* [< F. *nones* = Sp. Pg. *nonas* = It. *none,* < L. *nonæ,* acc. *nonas,* the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fem. pl. of *nonus,* ninth, for **novimus,* < *novem* = E. *nine:* see *nine.* Cf. *noon*[1].] **1.** In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides, both days included: being in March, May, July, and October the 7th day of the month, and in the other months the 5th. See *ides.*

Given at Lincoln, on the *Nones* of September, A. D. 1337. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

2. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the ninth hour, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 P. M.), or between midday and that hour. See *canonical hours,* under *canonical.*—**3†.** The ninth hour after sunrise; about three o'clock in the afternoon; the hour of dinner. *Chaucer.*

Ouer-sopede at my soper and som tyme at *nones*
More than my kynde myghte wel defye.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 429.

none-so-pretty (nun'sō-prit'i), *n.* See *London-pride,* and *St. Patrick's cabbage* (under *cabbage*).

none-sparing (nun'spär'ing), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. [Rare.]

Is't I
That chase thee from thy country, and expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *none-sparing* war?
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 108.

non-essential (non-e-sen'shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

II. *n.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

non est (non est). An abbreviation of the legal phrase *non est inventus;* used adjectively, not there; absent: as, they found him *non est;* he was *non est.* [Colloq.]

non est factum (non est fak'tum). [L., it was not done: *non,* not; *est,* 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse,* be; *factum,* neut. of *factus,* pp. of *facere,* make, do.] At *common law,* a plea denying that a bond or other deed sued on was made by the defendant.

non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus). [L., he has not been found: *non,* not; *est,* 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse,* be; *inventus,* pp. of *invenire,* find, invent: see *invent.*] In *law,* the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Wharton.*

nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* [< *none*[1] + *such.*] Formerly, a person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

Therefore did Plato from his *None-Such* banish
Base Poetasters. *Sylvester,* Urania, st. 42.

The Scripture . . . presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a *none-such* or peerless structure, admitting no equall, much less a superiour. *Fuller,* Pisgah Sight, III. viii. 1. (*Davies.*)

Specifically—(*a*) See *blackseed, medic,* and *Medicago.* (*b*) *Lychnis Chalcedonica.* (*c*) A variety of apple. Also spelled *nonsuch.*—**Nonsuch pottery,** pottery made within the bounds of Nonsuch Park at Ewell in Surrey, England: hence, hard and durable architectural ornaments and the like made of recent years.

nonet (nō-net'), *n.* [< L. *nonus,* ninth, + *-et,* as in *duet,* etc.] In *music,* a composition for nine voices or instruments. Also *nonetto.*

nonett† (non'et), *n.* [< OF. and F. *nonnette,* a titmouse, also lit. a young nun, dim. of *nonne,* nun: see *nun.*] The titmouse. *Holland.*

nonetto (nō-net'ō), *n.* Same as *nonet.*

non-existence (non-eg-zis'tens), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence!* *A. Baxter,* Human Soul, i. 46.

2. A thing that has no existence or being.

Not only real virtues, but *non-existences.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

non-existent (non-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Not having existence.

nonfeasance (non-fē'zans), *n.* The omission of some act which ought to have been performed by the party: distinguished from *misfeasance.*

non-folium (non-fō'li-um), *n.* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent.

non-forfeiting (non-fôr'fit-ing), *a.* Not liable to forfeiture: applied to a life-insurance policy which does not fail because of default in payment.

non-fulfilment (non-fūl-fil'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil: as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

nonillion (nō-nil'yon), *n.* [< L. *nonus,* ninth, + (*m*)*illion.*] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French and American system of numeration, the number denoted by unity with thirty ciphers annexed.

non-importation (non-im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* A refraining from importing, or a failure to import.—**Non-importation agreement,** in *Amer. hist.* See *agreement.*

noninot, *n.* [Like *nonny,* repeated *nonny nonny,* a meaningless refrain, which was often used as a cover for obscene terms or allusions: see *nonny*[1].] A refrain in old songs and ballads.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino.*
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry. *Drayton,* Eclogues. (*Nares.*)

non-intercourse (non-in'tėr-kōrs), *n.* A refraining from intercourse.—**Non-intercourse Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1809, passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States, and particularly the personal rights of United States seamen, continued 1809 and 1810, and against Great Britain 1811. It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the United States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

non-intervention (non-in-tėr-ven'shon), *n.* The act or policy of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations, or in the affairs of its own states, territories, or other parts.

Non-intervention with "Popular Sovereignty" was the original and established Democratic doctrine with regard to Slavery in the Territories. *H. Greeley,* Amer. Conflict, I. 312.

non-intrusionist (non-in-trō'zhon-ist), *n.* In *Scottish eccles. hist.,* one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion, by patrons, of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The non-intrusionists formulated their doctrine in a resolution presented by Thomas Chalmers to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1833, and in 1843 withdrew in a body from the established church and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption.*

non-issuable (non-ish'ö-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being issued.—**2.** Not admitting of issue being taken upon it.—**Non-issuable plea,** in *law,* a plea which does not raise or allow an issue on the merits of the case. *Wharton.*

nonius (nō'ni-us), *n.* [A Latinized form of *Nuñez,* the name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577), inventor of the instrument.] An obsolete instrument which has been replaced by the vernier (which see).

non-joinder (non-join'dėr), *n.* In *law,* the omission to join as party to an action.

nonjurable (non-jö'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *non,* not, + **jurabilis,* < *jurare,* swear: see *jurant.*] Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness on oath.

A *nonjurable* rogue. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 264. (*Davies.*)

nonjurant (non-jö'rant), *n.* [< *non-* + *jurant.*] One of a faction in the Church of Scotland, about 1712, which refused to take the oath of abjuration pledging them to the support of the house of Hanover.

nonjuring (non-jö'ring), *a.* [< *nonjur*(*ant*) + *-ing*[2].] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to those clergymen and prelates in England who would not swear allegiance to the government after the revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

nonjuror (non-jö'ror), *n.* [< *non-* + *juror.*] In *Eng. hist.,* one who refuses to swear allegiance to the sovereign; specifically, one of those clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William, Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, as king and queen of England, holding that they were still bound by the former oath to King James II., his heirs and successors. Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, six bishops (among them Bishop Ken), and about four hundred other clergymen were deprived of their sees and livings by the new civil authority, and others put in their places. An episcopal succession was kept up by the nonjurors in both England and Scotland, but their numbers rapidly diminished, and their last bishop died in 1805. Part of the nonjuring bishops retained the use of the Prayer-book of 1662, others restored the communion office of 1549, and afterward (in 1718) introduced one founded on this, but largely conformed to primitive and Oriental liturgies. This exerted a strong influence on the various forms of the Scottish communion office till that of 1764, from which the prayer of consecration in the American Prayer-book is derived. According to their acceptance or rejection of certain ceremonies, called *the usages,* the nonjurors were divided into two parties, called *usagers* and *non-usagers.* In the years 1716–25 the nonjurors made an attempt to establish intercommunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but without success. The nonjurors are noted for the great learning and piety of some of their leaders, such as Ken, Collier, Brett, Nelson, Law, etc. Among the Presbyterians of Scotland there was also a party known as *nonjurors* or *nonjurants,* who refused the oath of abjuration (afterward altered) as involving recognition of episcopacy.

Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a *nonjuror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict. *Blackstone,* Com., IV. ix.

nonjurorism (non-jö'ror-izm), *n.* [< *nonjuror* + *-ism.*] The principles or practices of nonjurors.

non liquet (non lī'kwet). [L.: *non,* not; *liquet,* 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *liquere,* be clear or apparent: see *liquid.*] In *law,* a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day of trial.

non-luminous (non-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with *non-luminous* heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. *Whewell.*

non-marrying (non-mar'i-ing), *a.* Not disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined.

A *non-marrying* man, as the slang goes. *Kingsley.*

non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a.* Not metallic.

non-moral (non-mor'al), *a.* Unconnected with morals; having no relation to ethics or morals; not involving ethical or moral considerations.

For morality the world and the self remained both *non-moral* and immoral, yet each was real; for religion the world is alienated from God, and the self is sunk in sin; and that means that, against the whole reality, they are felt or known as what is not and is contrary to the all and the only real, and yet as things that exist. *F. H. Bradley,* Ethical Studies, p. 287.

non-mutual (non-mū'tū-al), *a.* Not mutual.—**Non-mutual essential distinction,** a distinction between whole and part: originally a Scotistic term.

nonnat (non'at), *n.* [F. dial.] A fish, *Aphia minuta* or *pellucida,* family *Gobiidæ,* marked

by a diaphanous body covered with large and thin deciduous scales, common on some parts of the European coast, especially in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. It lives in innumerable schools, and serves as food for many fishes and seabirds as well as other animals, and on the borders of the Mediterranean is largely used by man. In the vicinity of Nice it is the object of a special fishery, particularly during the month of March, the small fishes being considered a very dainty dish. The fish rarely exceeds an inch and a half in length. It is believed to complete its cycle of life within a year. Under the name *nonnat* the young of other fishes, especially of the families *Clupeidæ* and *Atherinidæ*, are liable to be confounded.

non-natural (non-naṭ′ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a *non-natural* sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* That which is not natural; specifically, something which does not enter into the composition of the body, but which is essential to animal life and health, and by accident or abuse often becomes a cause of disease. See the quotation.

The *non-naturals*, as he [Dr. Jackson] would sometimes call them, after the old physicians — namely, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 307.

nonnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nun*.

non-necessity (non-nē-ses′i-ti), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or property of being unnecessary.

non-noble (non-nō′bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not noble; not of the nobility.

To levy from the *non-noble* class, as well as from the knightly. *Hewitt.*

II. *n.* A person not of noble birth; a citizen or peasant.

nonnock (non′ǫk), *n.* [< *nonn(y)* + *-ock.*] A whim. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonnock (non′ǫk), *v. i.* [< *nonnock*, *n.*] To imitate; resemble. *E. D. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonny[1] (non′i), *n.*; pl. *nonnies* (-iz). [An unmeaning refrain repeated *nonny-nonny*, *nony-nony*, *nonino*, which was also used (like other orig. unmeaning syllables) as a cover for indelicate allusions. Cf. *ninny.*] **1†.** A meaningless burden in old English ballads and glees, generally "hey, *nonny.*" It was similar to the *fa*, *la* of madrigals.

They bore him barefaced on the bier;
Hey non *nonny*, *nonny*, hey *nonny*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 165.

2. A whim. [Prov. Eng.]

nonny[2] (non′i), *n.* [Cf. *ninny.*] A ninny; a simpleton.

non-obedience (non-ǫ-bē′di-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

non-observance (non-ǫb-zėr′vans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

non obstante (non ob-stan′tē). [L.: *non*, not; *obstante*, abl. of *obstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstare*, stand in the way, oppose: see *obstacle.*] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or admitted or is to be stated or admitted. The most common use of the words is to denote a clause, formerly frequent in English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of Parliament could not be done without such license. — **Non obstante veredicto**, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa. See *judgment.*

nonogenarian, *a.* and *n.* See *nonagenarian.*

non-oscine (non-os′in), *a.* Not oscine; not belonging to the *Oscines*, or not conforming to normal oscine characters.

nonpairell†, *a.* See *nonpareil.*

Non-palliata (non-pal-i-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Palliata.*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate euthyneural gastropods having no mantle-flap nor shell in the adult: contrasted with *Palliata*: synonymous with *Nudibranchiata.*

nonpareil (non-pa-rel′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *nonpairell*; = Sp. *nomparell*, n.; < F. *nonpareil*, *nompareil*, not equal (fem. *nonpareille*, a kind of type, ribbon, pear, etc.), < *non*, not (see *non*[3]), + *pareil*, equal: see *pareil.*] **I.** *a.* Having no equal; peerless.

The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People.

II. *n.* A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonesuch; something regarded as unique in its kind.

O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 273.

The paragon, the *nonpareil*
Of Seville, the most wealthy mine of Spain
For beauty and perfection.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Specifically — (*a*) In *ornith.*: (1) The painted finch or painted bunting, *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza ciris*: so called from its beauty. The top and sides of the head and neck are rich blue, the back golden-green, the rump and under parts vermilion-red. The female is greenish above, yellowish below. The bird is about 5½ inches long, and common in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, especially Louisiana, where it is sometimes called *pape* or *pope.* It is a near relative of the indigo-bird and the lazuli-finch. Also called *incomparable.*

A *nonpareil* hidden in the branches sat whistling plaintively to its mate. *F. R. Goulding*, Young Marooners, xxxvi.

(2) The rose- or rosella-parrakeet, *Platycercus eximius*: so called from its beauty. See cut under *rosella.* (*b*) In *conch.*, a gastropod of the genus *Clausilia.* (*c*) In *printing*, a size of type, forming about 12 lines to the inch. In the American system of sizes it is intermediate between minion (larger) and agate (smaller); in the English system it is between the sizes emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller). (The type of this paragraph is *nonpareil.*)

non-payment (non-pā′ment), *n.* Neglect or failure of payment.

non-performance (non-pėr-fôr′mans), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual *non-performance* of what the law requires. *South.*

non-placental (non-plą-sen′tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See *aplacental.*

nonplus (non′plus), *n.* [< L. *non plus*, not more: *non*, not; *plus*, more: see *non*[3] and *plus.*] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; a state of perplexity; a puzzled condition; inability to say or do more; puzzle: usually in the phrase *at* or *to a nonplus.*

Il y perdit son Latin: He was there gravelled, plunged, or *at a Non-plus;* he knew not what to make of or what to say unto it. *Cotgrave.*

If he chance to be *at a nonplus*, he may help himself with his beard and handkerchief. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

They could not, if they would, undertake such a business, without danger of being questioned upon their lives the next parliament. This did put the Lords *to a* great *nonplus.* *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 118.

nonplus (non′plus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nonplussed*, ppr. *nonplussing.* [< *nonplus*, *n.*] To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a standstill; stop by embarrassment.

Now *non-plust*, if to re-inforce thy Camp
Thou fly for succour to thine Ayery Damp,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

In the Becket correspondence the reader is often *nonplussed* by finding a provoking etcetera, which marks the point at which the gossip, or even the serious news, was expunged by the editor. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

non possumus (non pos′ū-mus). [L., we cannot: *non*, not; *possumus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *posse*, can.] A plea of inability (to consider or do something): as, he simply interposed a *non possumus*; a papal *non possumus.*

non-power† (non-pou′ėr), *n.* [ME. *nonepower*, *nounpower*, < OF. *nonpooir*, *nonpoeir*, lack of power, < *non*, not, + *pooir*, etc., power: see *power.*] Lack of power; impotence.

And nat of the *nounpower* of god that he nys ful of myghte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 292.

Upon thilke side that power fayleth whych that make th foolk blysful, ryht on that same side *nonepower* entreth undyrnethe that maketh hem wrechches. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose v.

non-professional (non-prō-fesh′on-al), *a.* **1.** Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men. — **2.** Hence, not proper to be done by a member of the profession concerned; unprofessional.

non-proficient (non-prō-fish′ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

non pros. (non pros). An abbreviation of *non prosequitur*: sometimes used as a verb: to fail to prosecute; let drop: said of a suit.

non prosequitur (non prō-sek′wi-tėr). [L., he does not prosecute: *non*, not; *prosequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *prosequi*, follow up, prosecute: see *prosecute.*] In *law*, a common-law judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action.

non-recurrent (non-rē-kur′ent), *a.* **1.** Not occurring again. — **2.** Not turning back: as, the recurrent and *non-recurrent* branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

non-recurring (non-rē-kėr′ing), *a.* Non-recurrent.

non-regardance (non-rē-gär′dans), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 124.

non-regent (non-rē′jent), *n.* In a medieval university, a master of arts whose regency has ceased. — **House of non-regents.** See *house*[1].

non-residence (non-rez′i-dens), *n.* **1.** The fact of not residing or having one's abode within a particular jurisdiction: as, *non-residence* stands in the way of his appointment. — **2.** Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside; a residing away from the place in which one is required by law or the duties of his office or station to reside, as a clergyman's living away from his pastorate or charge, or a landlord's not living on his own estate or in his own country, etc.

Hating that they who have preach'd out Bishops, Prelats, and Canonists, should, in what serves thir own ends, retain thir fals Opinions, thir Pharisaical Leven, thir Avarice, and closely, thir Ambition, thir Pluralities, thir *Non residences*, thir odious Fees. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence.* *Swift.*

non-resident (non-rez′i-dent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Not residing within the jurisdiction. — **2.** Not residing on one's own estate, in one's pastorate, or in one's proper place: as, a *non-resident* clergyman or land-owner.

II. *n.* **1.** One who does not reside within the jurisdiction. — **2.** One who does not reside on his own lands or in the place where his official duties require, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

As soon as the Bishops, and those Clergymen whom they daily inveighed against, and branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and *Non-residents*, were taken out of their way, they presently jump, some into two, some into three of their best Benefices. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, i. 29.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who . . . can be termed *non-residents.* *Swift*, Against the Bishops.

non-resistance (non-rē-zis′tans), *n.* The absence of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, even if unjustly exercised, without physical opposition. In English history, this principle was strenuously upheld by many of the Tory and High-Church party about the end of the seventeenth century.

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before King James the first. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, viii.

The church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptation of its favourite doctrine of *non-resistance.* *C. Knight.*

non-resistant (non-rē-zis′tant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

This is that Œdipus whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who maintains that no resistance should be made to sovereign authority, even when unjustly exercised. — **2.** One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non-resisting (non-rē-zis′ting), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction: as, a *non-resisting* medium.

Non-ruminantia (non-rö-mi-nan′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Ruminantia.*] Those artiodactyl quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as swine and hippopotamuses.

non-sane (non-sān′), *a.* Unsound; not perfect: as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

nonsense (non′sens), *n.* [< *non-* + *sense.*] **1.** Not sense; that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense; language or words without meaning, or conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas; absurd talk or senseless actions.

Away with it rather, because it will bee hardly supply'd with a more unprofitable *nonsence* then is in some passages of it to be seene. *Milton*, Animadversions.

I try'd if Books would cure my Love, but found
Love made them *Nonsense* all.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

If a Man must endure the noise of Words without Sense, I think the Women have more Musical Voices, and become *Nonsense* better. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 1.

None but a man of extraordinary talents can write first-rate *nonsense.* *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What royal *Nonsence* is a Diadem
Abroad, for One who 's not at home supreme!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 1.

You sham stuff, there is an end of you — you must pack off, along with plenty of other *nonsense.* *W. Black.*

=Syn. Folly, stuff, twaddle, balderdash.

nonsense-name (non′sens-nām), *n.* A name having no meaning in itself; a "made" noun having no etymology. The number of such words in zoölogy is very considerable, since many naturalists have

coined numerous arbitrary new combinations of letters as names of genera which must be adopted according to accepted rules of zoölogical nomenclature. Anagrams, as *Dacelo* from *Alcedo*, and *Nilaus* from *Lanius*, are a class of nonsense-names, though they have a sort of etymology.

nonsense-verses (non'sens-vėr″sez), *n. pl.* Verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense — correct meter, pleasing rhythm, or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at. In English schools Latin verse-composition often begins with nonsense-verses, the object being to familiarize the pupil with the quantity of syllables and the metrical forms on their mechanical side before aiming at expression of thought.

nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *nonsense* + *-ic-al.*] Of the nature of nonsense; having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

This was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of *nonsensical* contingencies.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 27.

nonsensicality (non-sen-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *nonsensical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being nonsensical, or without sense or meaning.

nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning.

nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes), *n.* Lack of meaning; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects. — 2†. Wanting sense or perception.

II. *n.* One having no sense or perception.

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *non-sensitive*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 14.

non seq. An abbreviation of Latin *non sequitur*.

non sequitur (non sek'wi-tėr). [L., it does not follow: *non*, not; *sequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequitur*, *sequent*.] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises. — **Fallacy of non sequitur.** See *fallacies in things* (4), under *fallacy*.

non-sexual (non-sek'ṣū-al), *a.* 1. Having no sex; sexless; asexual. — 2. Done by or characteristic of sexless animals: as, the *non-sexual* conjugation of protozoans.

non-society (non-sō-sī'e-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society: specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed: as, a *non-society* man; a *non-society* workshop.

non-striated (non-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striate; unstriped, as muscular fiber. See *fiber*[1].

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The denial of substantial existence to phenomena; nihilism.

nonsubstantialist (non-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in nonsubstantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and nonego, are divided into realists or substantialists and nihilists or *non substantialists*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvi.

nonsuch† (non'such), *n.* See *nonesuch*.

Non-suctoria (non-suk-tō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Suctoria*.] Those tentaculiferous infusorians which are not suctorial, having filiform prehensile tentacles not provided with suckers.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* [< OF. *non suit* (< L. *non sequitur*), he does not follow: *non*, not; *suit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *suivre*, < L. *sequi*, follow: see *non-* and *suit*.] 1. A judgment or decision against a plaintiff when he fails to show a cause of action at the trial: now often called *dismissal of complaint*. See *calling of the plaintiff*, under *calling*. The chief characteristic of this judgment is that it does not usually bar a new action on the same matter. 2. A judgment ordered for neglect to prosecute; a non pros.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *v. t.* [< *nonsuit*, *n.*] In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon, or to prove a case.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, . . . overcomes the world, *nonsuits* the devil, and makes a man keep Hilary-term all his life.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 68.

Is it too much to tell the propounder of this project that he shall make out its necessity, or he shall be *nonsuited* on his own case?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 455.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *a.* [< OF. *non suit:* see *nonsuit*, *n.*] Nonsuited.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxi.

non-surety† (non-shōr'ti), *n.* Absence of surety; want of safety, insecurity.

non tenuit (non ten'ū-it). [L., he did not hold: *non*, not; *tenuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *tenere*, hold.] In *law*, a plea in bar to replevin to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton*.

non-tenure (non-ten'ūr), *n.* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton*.

non-term (non'tėrm), *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

nontronite (non'trō-nīt), *n.* [< *Nontron* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Hydrated silicate of iron; a variety of chloropal occurring in small yellow nodules embedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arrondissement of Nontron, department of Dordogne.

non-union (non-ū'nyọn), *a.* Not belonging to a trades-union: as, a *non-union* man.

nonuplet (non'ū-plet), *n.* [< F. *nonuple* (< L. *nonus*, ninth (see *nones*[2], *noon*[1]), + *-uple* as in *duple*, *quadruple*) + *-et.*] In *music*, a group of nine notes intended to take the place of six or eight.

non-usager (non-ū'sāj-ėr), *n.* One of those nonjurors who opposed the revival of the forms in the administration of the communion known as *the usages*. See *usager*.

non-usance† (non-ū'zạns), *n.* Neglect of use. *Sir T. Browne*.

non-user (non-ū'zėr), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right: as, the *non-user* of a corporate franchise. (*b*) Neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by mis-user or *non-user*.
Blackstone, Com., II. x.

non-viable (non-vī'ą-bl), *a.* Not viable: applied to a fetus too young to maintain independent life.

noodle[1] (nō'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *noddy*.] A simpleton. [Colloq.]

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration.
Sydney Smith, Review of Bentham on Fallacies.

noodle[2] (nō'dl), *n.* [Usually or always in plural, *noodles* (= F. *nouilles*), < G. *nudel*, macaroni, vermicelli; origin obscure.] Dough formed into long and thin narrow strips, or, sometimes, into other shapes, dried, and used in soup.

noodledom (nō'dl-dum), *n.* [< *noodle*[1] + *-dom.*] The region of simpletons; noodles or simpletons collectively.

noodle-soup (nō'dl-sōp), *n.* [< *noodle*[2] + *soup*.] Soup prepared from meat-stock with noodles.

noögenism (nō-oj'e-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νόος*, mind (see *nous*), + *γένος*, race, stock, family: see *genus*.] That which is generated or originated in the mind; a fact, theory, deduction, etc., springing from the mind.

But we are compelled, in order to save circumlocution, to coin a word to express those facts which spring from Mind, whether, as in moral philosophy, purely metaphysical, or, as in natural philosophy, generated by Mind from Matter, by Reason from Experience. Such facts we could beg to call *noögenisms* (*νοος*, mens, cogitatio, and *γένος*, natus, progenies); therein including all mental offsprings or deductions, whether called hypotheses, theories, systems, sciences, axioms, aphorisms, etc.
Eden Warwick, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 274.

nook (nůk), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *neuk;* < ME. *noke*, *nuk*, *nok:* of obscure origin.] 1. A corner. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In every hand he took a *nook*
Of that great leathern meal [meal-bag].
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

2. A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship; in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 227.
This dark sequester'd *nook*.
Milton, Comus, l. 500.

Thou shalt live with me,
Retired in some solitary *nook*,
The comfort of my age.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

For mony a bein *nook* in mony a braw house has been offered to my hinny Willie.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x.

There is scarcely a *nook* of our ancient and medieval history which the Germans are not now exploring.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

Nook of land, a lot, piece, or parcel of land; the quarter of a yard-land. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

nook (nůk), *v. i.* [< *nook*, *n.*] To betake one's self to a recess or corner; ensconce one's self. [Rare.]

Hang. Shall the ambuscado lie in one place?
Cur. No; *nook* thou yonder.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

nook-shotten† (nůk'shot″n), *a.* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, friths, etc.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that *nook-shotten* isle of Albion.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 14.

nooky (nůk'i), *a.* [< *nook* + *-y*[1].] Being a nook; nook-like; full of nooks.

Joan has placed herself in a little *nooky* recess by an open window.
R. Broughton, Joan, xxi.

noölogical (nō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *noölogy* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to noölogy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

noölogist (nō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *noölogy* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in noölogy.

noölogy (nō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόος*, Attic *νοῦς*, the mind, the understanding (see *nous*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the understanding. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

noon[1] (nön), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *noon*, *none*, *nowne*, *noyne*, *non*, < AS. *nōn*, noon, nones (service), = OS. *nōn*, *nuon*, *nōna* = D. *noen* = MLG. *none* = OHG. *nōna*, MHG. *nōne* = Icel. *nōn*, nones, = F. *none* = Sp. Pg. It. *nona*, < L. *nōna*, the ninth hour of the day, lit. ninth (sc. *hora*, hour), fem. of *nōnus*, ninth: see *nones*[2]. Applied orig. to the ninth hour, and later to the service then performed (nones), it came to mean loosely 'midday,' and, in exact use, 'twelve o'clock.'] **I.** *n.* 1. The ninth hour of the day according to Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, namely the ninth hour from sunrise, or the middle hour between midday and sunset — that is, about 3 P. M.; later, the ecclesiastical hour of nones, at any time from midday till the ninth hour. — 2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

The begane in Chyviat the hyls above,
Yerly on a Monnyn day;
Be that it drewe to the owre off *none*
A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay.
Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase, Percy's Reliques, p. 53.

And hit neyhede ny the *noon* and with Neode ich mette,
That afrontede me foule and faitour me calde.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 4.

Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of Marche, abowte *none*, I departyd from Parys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

Who loves not more the night of June
Than dull December's gloomy *noon?*
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

3. The middle or culminating point of any course; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime.

I walk unseen
On the dry smooth-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest *noon*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4†. *pl.* The noonday meal. Compare *nones*[2], 2. *Piers Plowman.* — **Apparent** or **real noon.** See *apparent.* — **Mean noon.** See *mean*[3]. — **Noon of night,** midnight.

Full before him at the *noon of night*
(The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light)
He saw a quire of ladies.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

II. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

noon[1] (nön), *v. i.* [< *noon*[1], *n.*] To rest at noon or during the warm part of the day.

The third day of the journey the party *nooned* by the river Jabbok.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 459.

noon[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

noonday (nön'dā), *n.* and *a.* [< *noon*[1] + *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at *noon-day* upon the market-place.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 27.

II. *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional: as, the *noonday* heat.

Moss-draped live-oaks, their *noonday* shadows a hundred feet across.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

noon-flower (nön'flou″ėr), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Also *noontide* and *noonday-flower*. See *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

nooning (nö'ning), *n.* [< *noon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Repose at noon; rest at noon or during the heat of the day; sometimes, a repast at noon.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whir
Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay,
Or twitter of little field-fares, as you take
Your *nooning* in the shade of bush and brake?
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

The men that mend our village ways,
Vexing Macadam's ghost with pounded slate,
Their *nooning* take.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

noon-mark (nön′märk), *n.* A mark so made (as on the floor of a farm-house or barn) that the sun will indicate by it the time of noon.

noonmeat† (nön′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *nonemete, nunmete,* < AS. *nōnmete,* an afternoon meal, < *nōn,* noon (afternoon), + *mete,* food, meat: see *noon*[1] and *meat.*] A meal at noon; a luncheon.

noonshun†, *n.* See *nuncheon.*

noon-song† (nön′sông), *n.* Same as *nones*[2], 3.

noonstead (nön′sted), *n.* [< *noon*[1] + *stead.*] The station of the sun at noon.

> Whilst the main tree, still found
> Upright and sound,
> By this sun's *noonsted* 's made
> So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
> *B. Jonson,* Underwoods, xciv.

noontide (nön′tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nontid,* < AS. *nōntīd* (= MHG. *nōnezīt*), the ninth hour, < *nōn,* noon (the ninth hour), + *tīd,* tide.] **I.** *n.* 1. The time of noon; midday. — 2. The time of culmination; the greatest height or depth: as, the *noontide* of prosperity. — 3. Same as *noon-flower.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

> His look
> Drew audience and attention still as night
> Or summer's *noon-tide* air, while thus he spake.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 309.
>
> Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed,
> Murmured like a *noontide* bee.
> *Shelley,* To Night.

noops (nöps), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus.* [Prov. Eng.]

noory†, *n.* See *nurry.*

noose (nös), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nooze;* prob. ME. **nōs,* < Prov. *nos, nous,* Languedoc *nous,* Gascon *nus,* a knot, a noose, = OF. *nou, nod,* F. *nœud,* < L. *nodus,* a knot: see *node, knot*[1].] 1. A running knot or slip-knot. See *slip-knot.*

> The honest Farmer and his Wife . . .
> Had struggled with the Marriage *Noose.*
> *Prior,* The Ladle.

2. A loop formed by or fastened with a running knot or slip-knot, as that in a hangman's halter, or in a lasso; hence, a snare; a gin.

> Have I professed to tame the pride of ladies,
> And make 'em bear all tests, and am I trick'd now?
> Caught in mine own *noose?*
> *Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iii. 4.
>
> Where the hangman does dispose
> To special friends the fatal *noose.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. ii. 116.
>
> And looked as if the *noose* were tied,
> And I the priest who left his side.
> *Scott,* Rokeby, vi. 17.

noose (nös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noosed,* ppr. *noosing.* [< *noose, n.*] 1. To knot; entangle in or as in a knot.

> He'll think some other lover's hand, among my tresses *noosed,*
> From the ears where he had placed them my rings of pearl unloosed. *Lockhart,* Zara's Earrings.

2. To catch or insnare by or as by a noose.

> To *noose* and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue,* p. 40.

3. To furnish with a noose or running knot.

> As we were looking at it, Bradford was suddenly caught by the leg in a *noosed* Rope, made as artificially as ours. *Capt. John Smith's Works,* II. 222.

4. To decorate with something resembling a noose.

> The sleeves of all are *noosed* and decorated with laces and clasps. *Athenæum,* No. 3044, p. 303.

Nootka dog. A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool-like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nootka hummer. A humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus,* originally described from Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, notable as being by far the most northerly representative of its family.

noozle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle.*

nop†, *n.* An obsolete (the original) form of *nap*[2].

nopal (nō′pal), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *nopal,* < Nahuatl *nopalli.*] One of several cactaceous plants which support the cochineal-insect. See *cochineal, Nopalea,* and *Opuntia.*

> He had to contend with very superior numbers, intrenched behind fig trees and hedges of *nopals.*
> *Gayarré,* Hist. Louisiana, II. 285.

Nopalea (nō-pā′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, 1850), < Nahuatl *nopalli.*] A genus of cacti of the family *Cactaceæ* and the tribe *Opuntieæ,* known by the erect petals and long-projecting stamens. There are 5 species, natives of Mexico and the West Indies. They are fleshy shrubs, with flat jointed branches, little scale-like leaves, and scarlet flowers. *N. cochenillifera,* one of the nopal-plants, is widely cultivated. Also called *cochineal fig.* See *cochineal* and *nopalry.*

nopalin (nō′pa-lin), *n.* [< *nopal,* with ref. to cochineal, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color, a mixture of eosin with dinitronaphthol, used in dyeing.

nopalry, nopalery (nō′pal-ri, -e-ri), *n.*; pl. *nopalries, nopaleries* (-riz). [< *nopal* + *-ry, -ery.*] A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal-insects. Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants.

nope (nōp), *n.* [Prob. due to *an ope,* misdivided *a nope,* **ope* being a var. of *alp*[1].] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* See *mawp.* [Prov. Eng.]

> The Red-sparrow, the *Nope,* the Red-breast, and the Wren.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xiii. 74.

no-popery (nō-pō′pėr-i), *a.* Expressing violent opposition to Roman Catholicism: as, a *no-popery* cry. — **No-popery riots,** in *Eng. hist.,* an outbreak, led by Lord George Gordon, in 1780, ostensibly for the repeal of the measures which had been passed for the relief of Roman Catholics, but actually directed against all Roman Catholics and their sympathizers. It was attended with considerable destruction of life and property in London. Also called the *Gordon riots.*

noppet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *nap*[2].

noppy† (nop′i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nappy*[2].

nopster† (nop′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *nopster* (= D. *nopster*), < *nop, nap*[2], + *-ster.*] A woman occupied in shearing or trimming the pile or nap of textile fabrics; hence, later, a person of either sex pursuing this occupation.

> The women by whom this [nipping off the knots on the surface of cloth] was done were formerly called *nopsters.*
> *Wedgwood,* Dict. Eng. Etymology, under Nap. (*Latham.*)

nor (nôr), *conj.* [< ME. *nor,* contr. of *nother* (var. of *neither*), as *or* of *other*[2]: see *nother, neither, ne,* and *or*[1].] 1. And not: generally used correlatively after a negative, introducing a second or a subsequent negative member of a clause or sentence. (*a*) Correlative to *neither.*

> *Neither* death, *nor* life, *nor* angels, *nor* principalities, *nor* powers, *nor* things present, *nor* things to come, *nor* height, *nor* depth, *nor* any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God. Rom. viii. 38, 39.
>
> And extreme fear can *neither* fight *nor* fly.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 230.

(*b*) Correlative to another *nor.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

> *Nor* voice was heard, *nor* wight was seene in bowre or hall.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. viii. 29.
>
> I send *nor* balms *nor* corsives to your wound.
> *B. Jonson,* Underwoods, xlv.
>
> Of Size, she is *nor* short, *nor* tall,
> And does to Fat incline. *Congreve,* Doris.
>
> *Nor* age, *nor* business, *nor* distress, can erase the dear image from my imagination. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 181.
>
> But *nor* the genial feast, *nor* flowing bowl,
> Could charm the cares of Nestor's watchful soul.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xiv. 1.
>
> Duty *nor* lifts her veil *nor* looks behind.
> *Lowell,* Parting of the Ways.

(*c*) With the omission of *neither* or *nor* in the first clause or part of the proposition. [Poetical.]

> Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, vi. 135.
>
> Helm, *nor* hauberk's twisted mail,
> *Nor* e'en thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail.
> *Gray,* The Bard.

(*d*) Correlative to some other negative.

> Thay suld *nocht* be abasit to preche,
> *Nor* for no kynde of fauour fleche.
> *Lauder,* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.
>
> Eye hath *not* seen, *nor* ear heard. 1 Cor. ii. 9.
>
> Have you *no* wit, manners, *nor* honesty?
> *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3. 94.
>
> . You swore you lov'd me dearly;
> *No* few *nor* little oaths you swore, Aminta.
> *Fletcher,* Sea Voyage, iv. 2.
>
> There is *none* like her, *none.*
> *Nor* will be when our summers have deceased.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xviii.

2. And . . . not: not correlative, but merely continuative.

> The tale is long, *nor* have I heard it out. *Addison.*
>
> Fowls clucked and strutted in the stables. . . . *Nor* was it more retentive of its ancient state within. *Dickens.*
>
> Get thee hence, *nor* come again.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxvi.

[In this use formerly used with another negative, merely cumulative, *nor* being then equivalent, logically, to *and.*

> And no man dreads but he that cannot shift,
> *Nor none* serue God but only tongtide men.
> *Gascoigne,* Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.
>
> "I know not love," quoth he, "*nor* will *not* know it."
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 409.]

3. Than: after comparatives. Compare *or*[1] in like use. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Nae sailors mair for their lord coud do
> *Nor* my young men they did for me.
> *The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 212).
>
> She 's ten times fairer *nor* the bride,
> And all that 's in your companie.
> *Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 7).
>
> "Hev a dog, Miss!—they're better friends *nor* any Christian," said Bob. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

norate (nō′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *norated,* ppr. *norating.* [A back formation, < *noration.* The form *norate* could not arise from *orate.*] To rumor; spread by report. [Southern U. S.]

> Purty soon it was *norated* around that Ike was going to banter me for a rassel [wrestle], and shure enuff he did.
> Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 40.

noration (nō-rā′shọn), *n.* [An erroneous form, due to misdivision of *an oration.*] 1. A speech. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Rumor. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Norbertine (nôr′bėr-tin), *n.* [So called from their founder *Norbert.*] *Eccles.,* a member of the order of Pre-monstrants. See *Pre-monstrant.*

nordcaper (nôrd′kā″pėr), *n.* [D. *noordkaper,* < *noordkap,* North Cape.] The Atlantic right whale. Also called *sletbag* and *sarde.*

Nordenfelt machine-gun. See *machine-gun.*

nordenskiöldine (nôr′den-shėl-din), *n.* [From Baron N. A. E. *Nordenskiöld,* a Swedish explorer and geologist (born 1832).] A rare borate of tin and calcium occurring in rhombohedral crystals in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

nordenskiöldite (nôr′den-shėl-dīt), *n.* [< *Nordenskiöld* (see *nordenskiöldine*) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole or hornblende, near tremolite in composition: it was found near Lake Onega in Russia.

Nordhausen acid. See *acid.*

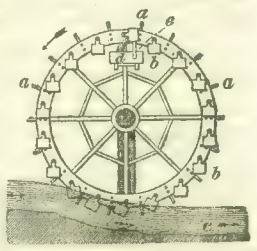
Norfolk capon, nog, etc. See *capon,* etc.

Norfolk Island pine. See *pine.*

Norganet†, *a.* [< *Norge,* Norway (see *Norwegian*), + *-ane* for *-an.*] Norwegian.

> Most gracious *Norgane* peeres.
> *Alb. Eng.,* B. iii., p. 71. (*Nares.*)

noria (nō′ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *noria,* < Sp. *noria* (= Pg. *nora*), < Ar. *nā′ōra,* a noria.] A hydraulic machine of a kind used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water. It consists of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various. These machines are generally worked by animal-power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel. Also called *flush-wheel.*



Noria.

a, floats which receive the force of the flowing stream *c,* and turn the wheel as indicated by the arrows; *b,* buckets pivoted to the side of the wheel; *d,* a box or tank for receiving the raised water (the water is conveyed from this tank by a pipe or chute (not shown) to the point of delivery); *e,* upright attached rigidly to the tank, which, acting in conjunction with the motion of the wheel, successively empties the buckets into the tank.

norice†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse.*

norie†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *nurry.*

norie†, *v. t.* [ME. *norien,* < OF. *norir,* nourish: see *nourish.*] To nourish. *Gesta Rom.,* p. 215.

norimono, norimon (nor′i-mō″no, -mon), *n.* [Jap., < *nori,* ride, + *mono,* a thing.] A kind of palanquin or sedan-chair used in Japan. It is suspended from a pole or beam carried by two men, the traveler squatting on the floor. The entrance is at the side, and not in front as in the sedan.

norisch†, **norish**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *nourish.*

norisrye†, **noristry**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *nursery.*

norite (nō′rīt), *n.* [< *Nor(way)* + *-ite*[2].] A granular igneous rock consisting essentially of plagioclase feldspar with a rhombic pyroxene (enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene). See *gabbro.*

norriture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture.*

norland (nôr′land), *n.* and *a.* A reduced form of *northland.*

> When *Norland* winds pipe down the sea.
> *Tennyson,* Ballad of Oriana.
>
> Our noisy *norland.*
> *Swinburne,* Four Songs of Four Seasons, i.

★ **norm** (nôrm), *n.* [= F. *norme* = Sp. Pg. It. *norma,* < L. *norma,* a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern, a precept. Hence *normal, abnormal, enormous.*] 1. A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard.

> This Church [the Roman] has established its own artificial *norm,* the standard measure of all science.
> *Theodore Parker.*
>
> The ambon of S. Sophia was the general *norm* of all Byzantine ambons. *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 204.
>
> But to us . . . the sentence, composed of subject and predicate, with a verb or special predicative word to signify the predication, is established as the *norm* of expression.
> *Whitney,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 771.

2. In *biol.*, a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg, and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic *norms* there are but four. *Agassiz.*

★ **norma** (nôr'mä), *n.*; pl. *normæ* (-mē). [L.: see *norm.*] 1. A rule, measure, or norm.—2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.—3. A pattern; a gage; a templet; a model. *E. H. Knight.*—4. [*cap.*] The Square, a small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the eighteenth century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called *Norma et regula*; but the name is now abridged.—5. The projection of a skull upon a system of rectangular coördinates. The *norma verticalis* and *basilaris* are the projections upon the horizontal plane; the *norma frontalis* and *ventralis* those upon the transversal plane; and the *norma lateralis* is that upon the medial plane.

★ **normal** (nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *normal* = It. *normale*, < L. *normalis*, according to the carpenters' square or rule, < *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern: see *norm.*] I. *a.* 1. According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; natural.

The deviations from the *normal* type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it [rhythmical cadence] was disregarded. *Hallam.*

Glass affords us an instance in which the dispersion of colour thus obtained is *normal*—that is, in the order of wave-lengths. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 32.

Headship of the conquering chief has been a *normal* accompaniment of that political integration without which any high degree of social evolution would probably have been impossible. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 482.

2. Serving to fix a standard; intended to set the standard: as, a *normal* school (see below).—3. In *music*, standard or typical: as, *normal* pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison. See *key*[1], 7, and *natural key* (under *key*[1]).—4. In *geom.*, perpendicular: noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal section* at that point.—**Diapason normal.** See *diapason.*—**Normal angle,** in *crystal.*, the angle between the normals to or poles of two planes of a crystal. It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle.—**Normal equation, function, pitch, price,** etc. See the nouns.—**Normal school,** a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college for teachers.—**Syn.** 1. *Regular, Ordinary, Normal.* That which is *regular* conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is *irregular,* fitful, or exceptional. That which is *ordinary* is of the usual sort and excites no surprise; it is opposed to the *uncommon* or the *extraordinary.* That which is *normal* conforms or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the principles of its own constitution: as, the *normal* action of the heart; the *normal* operation of social influences; the *normal* state of the market.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point. See cut under *binomial.*

normalcy (nôr'mal-si), *n.* [< *normal* + *-cy.*] In *geom.*, the state or fact of being normal. [Rare.]

The co-ordinates of the point of contact, and *normalcy.* *Davies and Peck*, Math. Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Normales (nôr-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *normalis*, normal: see *normal.*] 1. In Garrod's and Forbes's classification of birds, a division of *Passeres* including all *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* excepting the genera *Atrichia* and *Menura*, which are *Abnormales.*—2. One of several groups of macrurous crustaceans, exhibiting normal or typical structural characteristics.

normality (nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *normal* + *-ity.*] 1. The character or state of being normal, or in accord with a rule or standard.

In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness. *Poe*, Works (ed. 1864), II. 153.

2. In *geom.*, the property of being normal; normalcy.

normalization (nôr'mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *normal* + *-ization.*] The act or process of making normal; in *biol.*, any process by which modified or morphologically abnormal forms and relations may be reduced, either actually or ideally, to their known primitive and presumed normal conditions; morphological rectification.

normalize (nôr'mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *normalized*, ppr. *normalizing.* [< *normal* + *-ize.*] To render normal; reduce to a standard; cause to conform to a standard.

For reasons which will appear in the preface, a *normalized* text, differing from any yet in use among P. G. [Pennsylvania German] writers, has been adopted.

★ *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 179.

normally (nôr'mal-i), *adv.* 1. As a rule; regularly; according to a rule, general custom, etc.

Mucous surfaces, *normally* kept covered, become skin-like if exposed to the air. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

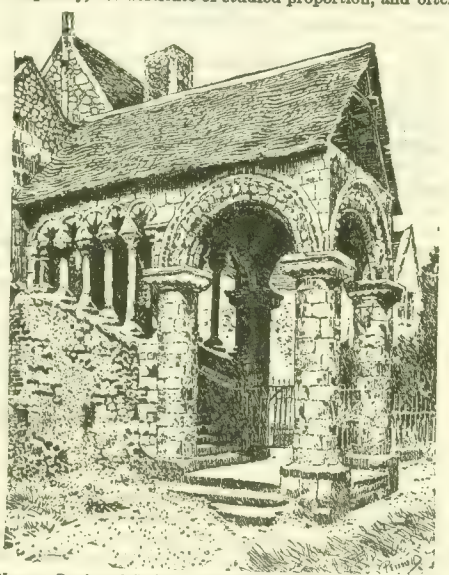
2. In a normal manner; having the usual form, position, etc.: as, organs *normally* situated.

Norman[1] (nôr'man), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Norman* = D. *Noorman* = G. *Normanne*, < OF. *Norman, Normand*, < Dan. *Normand* = Sw. *Norrman* = Icel. *Northmadhr*, Northman: see *Northman.*] I. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Normandy, a duchy and later a province of northern France bordering on the English Channel; a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the beginning of the tenth century settled in northern France and founded the duchy of Normandy. They adopted to a large extent the customs and language of the French. In the eleventh century their duke conquered England (see *Norman Conquest*), and about the same time Norman adventurers established themselves in southern Italy and Sicily. Since the reign of John (1199–1216) the duchy of Normandy has been, except for a short period, a part of France.

The *Norman*, with the softened form of his name, is distinguished from the Northman by his adoption of the French language and the Christian religion. *E. A. Freeman*, in Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. Same as *Norman French* (which see, below).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.—**Norman architecture,** a round-arched style of medieval architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced before the Norman Conquest from Normandy into Great Britain, where it prevailed after the Conquest until the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is a massive and rugged simplicity, not destitute of studied proportion, and often



Norman Porch and Stairway in the close of Canterbury Cathedral, England.

with the grandeur attendant upon great size and solidity. The more specific characteristics are—churches cruciform with apse and apsidal chapels, and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults, plain and semi-cylindrical; doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, often with rich moldings, covered with surface sculpture, sometimes continuous around both jamb and arch, but more usually springing from a series of shafts, with plain or enriched capitals; windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening inward with a wide splay; piers massive, cylindrical, octagonal, square, or with engaged shafts; capitals cushion-, bell-, or lily-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently sculptured in fanciful forms or in a reminiscence of the Corinthian or Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection; walls frequently decorated with bands of arcades of which the arches are single or interlaced. Toward the close of the twelfth century the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed form; the vaults to be groined or formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; the piers, walls, etc., to become less heavy; the towers to be developed into spires; and the style, having assumed in every particular a more delicate and refined character, passed gradually into a new style, the early Pointed. Besides ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many noble and powerful fortresses and castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which in England is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London.—**Norman Conquest,** or simply *the Conquest*, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. The leading results were the downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into England of Norman-French customs, language, etc.—**Norman embroidery,** a kind of embroidery consisting of crewel-work which is picked out or heightened by other embroidery-stitches. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Norman French,** a form of French spoken by the Normans, which became upon the Conquest the official language of the court and of legal procedure, undergoing in England a further development (Anglo-French), until its final absorption in English. (See *English*, 2.) Norman French was the language of legal procedure until the reign of Edward III. Many isolated phrases and formulas in this language (Law French) remain unassimilated in archaic use.—**Norman thrush.** See *thrush.*

norman[2] (nôr'man), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A short, heavy iron pin put into a hole in the windlass or bitts, to keep the chain-cable in place while veering. (*b*) A pin through the rudder-head.

Normandy cress. See *cress.*

Normanize (nôr'man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Normanized*, ppr. *Normanizing.* [< *Norman*[1] + *-ize.*] To make Norman or like the Normans; give a Norman character to.

Had the *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor been carried out, the ancient freedom would have been undermined rather than overthrown. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 289.

★ **normative** (nôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [< L. *normare*, pp. *normatus*, set by the square, < *norma*, a square, norm: see *norm.*] Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to.

The third assumption is that there are *normative* laws of reason, through which all that is real is knowable, and all that is willed is good. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 188.

This [Priestly] Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 514.

There can be no doubt that logic, conceived as the *normative* science of subjective thought, has a place and function of its own. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 444.

Normative law. See *law*[1].

norn[1]†, **nurn**†, *v.* [ME. *nornen, nurnen*, < AS. *gnornian, gnornan*, also *grornian* (= OS. *gnornōn, grornōn, gornōn*), mourn, grieve, be sad, complain, lament; cf. *gnorn*, also *grorn*, sadness, sorrow, *gnorn*, sad, sorrowful, *gnornung, grornung*, mourning, lamentation. The form of the root is uncertain. For the development of the later senses (for which no other explanation appears), cf. *mean*[4], 'moan,' 'complain,' also 'speak,' 'tell,' a var. of *moan*[1].] To speak; discourse; murmur.

Ande ther thay dronken, & dalten, & demed eft nwe,
To *norne* on the same note, on nwegerez euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1669.

II. *trans.* 1. To say; speak; tell.

Another nayed also & *nurned* this cawse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 65.

2. To call.

How *norne* ȝe yowre ryȝt nome, & thenne no more?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

Norn[2] (nôrn), *n.* [= G. *Norne* (NL. *Norna*); < Icel. *norn* = Sw. *norna* = Dan. *norne*, a Norn (see def.).] In *Scand. myth.*, one of the three Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdande, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norremberg doubler. See *doubler*[1].

Norroy (nor'oi), *n.* [< AF. *norroy*, < *nord*, north, + *roy, roi*, king: see *roy.*] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. See *king-at-arms.*

norry†, *n.* A variant of *nurry.*

Norse (nôrs), *a.* and *n.* [A reduced form of **Norsk*, < Icel. *Norskr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *Norsk*, Norwegian or Icelandic, lit. (like Sw. Dan. *nordisk* = G. *nordisch* = D. *noordsch*), of the north, < *nordhr*, north, + *-skr* = E. *-ish*: see *north* and *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the North—that is, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and their dependencies, including Iceland, etc., comprehended under the name of Scandinavia; pertaining to the language of Scandinavia.

II. *n.* The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Old Norwegian, practically identical with Old Icelandic, and called especially *Old Norse.* Old Icelandic, generally called, as in this dictionary, simply *Icelandic*, except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. (*b*) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland. (*c*) Modern Norwegian.

Norseman (nôrs'man), *n.*; pl. *Norsemen* (-men). A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norsk (nôrsk), *a.* Norwegian; Norse.

nortelry†, *n.* [ME.: see *nurture.*] Education.

Hir *nortelrie*
That she hadde lerned in the nonnerie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 47.

north (nôrth), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *north, northe,* n., north (acc. *north* as adv.), < AS. *north,* adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., except in compar. *northra, northerra,* superl. *northmest,* the form *north,* as an adj., given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*north* or *northan*) alone or in comp.), to the north, in the north, north; in comp. *north-,* a quasi-adj., as *north-dæl,* the northern region, the north, etc. (> E. *north, a.*); = OFries. *north, nord* = D. *noord* = MLG. *nort, nōrt,* LG. *nord* = OHG. *nord, nort,* G. *nord* = Icel. *nordhr* = Sw. Dan. *nord,* north; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. *nord* = Sp. Pg. It. *norte,* from the E.): (1) AS. *north* = OS. *north* = OFries. *north, nord* = D. *noord* = Sw. *norr* = Dan. *nord,* adv., to the north, in the north, north; (2) AS. *northan* = MLG. *norden* = OHG. *nordana, nordane,* MHG. *norden* = Icel. *nordhan* = Sw. *nordan,* adv., prop. 'from the north,' but in MLG. and MHG. also 'in the north, north'; hence the noun, D. *noorden* = MLG. *norden, nōrden* = OHG. *nordan,* MHG. G. *norden* = Dan. *norden,* the north (cf. also *northerly, northern,* etc.); root unknown. The Gr. *νέρτερος,* below, and the Umbrian *nertro,* to the left, are phonetically near to the Teut. word, but no proof of connection exists.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position.

> Send danger from the east unto the west,
> So honour cross it from the *north* to south.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 196.

2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning.

> More uneven and unwelcome news
> Came from the *north.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 51.
>
> The false *North* displays
> Her broken league to imp their serpent wings.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, x.

Specifically—**3.** [*cap.*] With the definite article. In *U. S. hist* and *politics,* those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri.

> The Northern man who set up his family-altar at the South stood, by natural and almost necessary synecdoche, for the *North.* *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, xxvii.

4. The north wind.

> No, I will speak as liberal as the *north.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 220.
>
> The stream is fleet—the *north* breathes steadily
> Beneath the stars. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii. 1.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east,* 1.—**Magnetic north.** See *magnetic.*

II. *a.* **1.** Being in the north; northern.

> Tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the *north*-half.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 66.
>
> If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the *north* star. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 258.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar. Abbreviated *N.*—**North dial.** See *dial.*—**North end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the left hand of the priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front.—**North following,** in *astron.*, in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points.—**North pole, star, wind.** See the nouns.—**North preceding,** in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points.—**North side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the north end; the gospel side.—**North water,** among whalers, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward.

north (nôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *north, nort,* < AS. *north,* adv.: see *north, n.*] To the north; in the north.

> And west, *nort,* & south,
> Euery man, bothe fremyd & kouth,
> Xul [shall] comyn with-outyn ly.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.
>
> Our army is dispersed already:
> Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses
> East, west, *north,* south. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 104.

north (nôrth), *v. i.* [< *north, n.* and *adv.*] *Naut.,* to move or veer toward the north. [Rare.]

North-Carolinian (nôrth'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *North Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of North Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of Virginia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina.

north-cock (nôrth'kok), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.* [Local, Scotland.]

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *northest,* < AS. *northéast-,* in comp., *northan-éastan,* from the northeast (= D. *noordoost* = MLG. *nortōster* = OHG. *nordōstan,* G. *nordosten* = Sw. Dan. *nordost,* northeast; cf. D. *noordoostelijk* = G. *nordöstlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordostlig,* adv.), < *north,* north, + *east,* east: see *north* and *east.*] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45° E., or E. 45° N.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; northeastern: as, a *northeast* wind; to hold a *northeast* course. Abbreviated *N. E.*—**Northeast passage,** a passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld in 1878–9, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *adv.* To or from the northeast.

northeaster (nôrth'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *northeast* + *-er*1.] **1.** A wind or gale from the northeast.

> Welcome, wild *North-easter!*
> Shame it is to see
> Odes to every zephyr,
> Ne'er a verse to thee.
> *Kingsley*, Ode to the North-East Wind.

2. The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I.: so called from their having the letters N. E. (meaning 'New England,' but assumed to mean 'northeast') impressed on one of their faces.

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *northeast,* after *easterly.*] Going toward or coming from the northeast, or the general direction of northeast: as, a *northeasterly* course; a *northeasterly* wind.

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the northeast, or a general northeast direction.

northeastern (nôrth'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [(= OHG. *nordōstrōni*) < *northeast,* after *eastern.*] Pertaining to or being in the northeast, or in the direction of the northeast.

northeastward (nôrth'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *northeast* + *-ward.*] Toward the northeast.

northeastwardly (nôrth'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *northeastward* + *-ly*2.] Same as *northeastward.*

norther (nôr'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *north* + *-er*1.] **1.** A strong or cold northerly wind.—**2.** A violent cold north wind blowing, mainly in winter, over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, but usually traceable northward to a cold wave or blizzard in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. On the east side of an area of low pressure prevail warm, moist, southerly winds, while on the west side the winds are northerly. In the winter, when the temperature gradient from the Gulf of Mexico northward over Texas is very steep, the northerly winds following the passage of the center of a 'low' at times blow over this region with great fury, producing a very sudden and great fall of temperature. Over the Gulf, norther often cause wrecks in the Bay of Campeachy, on a lee shore.

> The wild bursts of the descending *Norther.*
> *Am. Adv. Sci.*, XIX. 69.

3. A strong north wind on the north coast of Panama (the *norther of Colon*) which seems to have no connection with the norther of Texas but to be caused by disturbances that are south of Panama.

northering (nôr'ᵺėr-ing), *a.* [< *north* + *-er.*] Shifting or veering to the north.

northerliness (nôr'ᵺėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being northerly.

northerly (nôr'ᵺėr-li), *a.* [< *north,* after *easterly.* Cf. D. *noordelijk* = G. *nördlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordlig.*] **1.** Pertaining to or being in or toward the north; northern.

> As Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those *northerly* nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.
> *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, note 7.

2. Proceeding from the north.

> Well he wist and remembred that he was faine to stay till he had a Westerne winde, and somewhat *Northerly.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 4.

northerly (nôr'ᵺėr-li), *adv.* [< *northerly, a.*] Toward the north: as, to sail *northerly.*

northern (nôr'ᵺėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *northern, northren,* < AS. *northerne* (= OHG. *nordarōni, nordrōni* = Icel. *norrœnn*), northern, < *north,* north. Cf. *eastern, western, southern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the *northern* States; the *northern* part of Michigan; *northern* people. Abbreviated *N.*

> Like a streamer of the *northern* morn,
> Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
> By night, with noises of the *northern* sea.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it: as, to steer a *northern* course.—**3.** Proceeding from the north.

> The angry *northern* wind
> Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, abroad.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1. 104.

Great northern diver, falcons, etc. See the nouns.—**Northern crow.** Same as *hooded crow.* See *hooded.*—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis,* under *corona.*—**Northern drab,** a moth, *Tæniocampa opima.*—**Northern drift.** See *drift.*—**Northern fur-seal,** *Callorhinus ursinus.*—**Northern grape-fern,** the grape-fern *Botrychium boreale.*—**Northern hare,** *Lepus variabilis.*—**Northern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**Northern node.** Same as *ascending node* (see *node,* 6).—**Northern oyster, rustic, sea-cow,** etc. See the nouns.—**Northern signs,** those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, namely Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Northern swift, wasp,** etc. See the nouns.—**The Northern Car.** See *car*1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country. *Hallam.*

northerner (nôr'ᵺėrn-ėr), *n.* A native of or a resident in the north, or in the northern part of any country, especially of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; specifically, a citizen of the north or northern United States.

> I must say, as being myself a *northerner,* it is least where it ought to be largest. *Gladstone.*
>
> The condition of "dead drunkness," which few even of drinking *Northerners* enjoy, is to them [Asiatics delightful. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 169.
>
> "In other words, your parents object to an alliance with my family because we are of Northern birth," said the Fool. "Not exactly; not so much because you are *Northerners,* as because you are not Southerners."
> *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, xliii.

northernly† (nôr'ᵺėrn-li), *adv.* Toward the north.

> These [constellations] *Northernely* are seene.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

northernmost (nôr'ᵺėrn-mōst), *a.* [< *northern* + *-most.*] Situated at the point furthest north.

northern-spell (nôr'ᵺėrn-spel), *n.* A corruption of *nur-and-spell.*

northing (nôr'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *north, v.*] **1.** The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.—**2.** In *nav.* and *surv.*, the distance of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning: opposed to *southing.*—**3.** Deviation toward the north. When a wind blows from a direction to the northward of east or west, it is said to have *northing* in it.

northland (nôrth'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **northland,* < AS. *northland,* < *north,* north, + *land,* land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the north; the north.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a land in the north.

Northman (nôrth'man), *n.*; pl. *Northmen* (-men). [< ME. *Northman,* < AS. *Northman* (= OHG. *Nordman* = MHG. *Nortman, Northman, Norman,* G. *Nordmann* = Icel. *Nordhmadhr* (pl. *Nordhmenn*) = Dan. *Normand,* a Northman (Norwegian, etc.)), < *north,* north, + *man,* man. Hence *Norman*1.] An inhabitant of the north—that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.; a Scandinavian; in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France, where they were called *Normans.* According to the Icelandic sagas (whose historical value is, however, disputed), a Northman, Leif Ericsson, discovered the shores of Nova Scotia and New England about A. D. 1000.

northmost (nôrth'mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *northmest,* < AS. *northmest,* < *north,* north, + *-mest,* a double superl. suffix: see *-most.*] Situated furthest to the north; northernmost. *Defoe.*

northness (nôrth'nes), *n.* [< *north* + *-ness.*] The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Faraday.* [Rare.]

Northumbrian (nôr-thum'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Northumbria* (see def.) + *-an.* The ME. adj. was *Northumbrish,* < AS. *Northhymbrisc,* < *Northhymbre, Northanhymbre,* the people north of the Humber, < *north,* north, + *Humbre,* the Humber river.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland, an old English kingdom which at its maximum power and extent

reached from the river Humber northward to the Firth of Forth. It was the leading power in Great Britain during part of the seventh and eighth centuries.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern county of Northumberland, occupying part of the old Northumbria.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Northumberland.—2. The form of the Anglo-Saxon or English language spoken in Northumbria between the invasion of Britain in the fifth century and the Conquest. It differs from the dialect usually called *Anglo-Saxon* or *West Saxon* chiefly in a greater degree of reduction of consonants in inflectional endings, in the retention of certain cumbrous spellings, and in the greater admixture of Scandinavian words. The remains of Northumbrian (in this sense usually called *Old Northumbrian*) are comparatively scanty. See *Anglo-Saxon*, 2.

northward (nôrth'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *northward*, < AS. *northweard*, also *northanweard*, to the north, < *north*, north, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. Also *northwards*.

> Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
> Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 4.

> He fell into a fantasie and desire to prooue and know how farre that land stretched *Northward*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

northward (nôrth'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *northward*, < AS. *northweard*, adj., < *northweard*, adv.: see *northward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or leading toward the north.

> The time was . . . when my heart's dear Harry
> Threw many a *northward* look to see his father
> Bring up his powers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

II. *n.* The northern part; the north end or side.

> The tall pines
> That darken'd all the *northward* of her Hall.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

northwardly (nôrth'wärd-li), *a.* [< *northward* + *-ly*[1].] Having a northern direction.

northwardly (nôrth'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *northwardly*, *a.*] In a northern direction.

northwards (nôrth'wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *northwardes*, < AS. *northweardes* (= D. *noordwaarts* = G. *nordwärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *northweard*, northward: see *northward*, *adv.*] Same as *northward*.

northwest (nôrth'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *northwest*, < AS. *northwest*, to the northwest, *northanwestan*, from the northwest (= D. *noordwest* = OHG. *nordwestan*, MHG. *nordwesten*, G. *nordwest*, *nordwesten* = Sw. Dan. *nordvest*, adv.) (cf. D. *noordwestelijk* = G. *nordwestlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordvestlig*) (used as a noun only as *north*, *east*, *west*, *south* were used), < *north*, north, + *west*, west: see *north* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.—2. With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc. [It is a rather vague phrase; sometimes other States or Territories may be included.]

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west; northwesterly.—2. Proceeding from the northwest: as, a *northwest* wind.

Abbreviated *N. W.*

Northwest ordinance. See *ordinance*.—**Northwest passage**, a passage for ships from the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert M'Clure, in his expedition of 1850–4, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned, and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. Its honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

northwest (nôrth'west'), *adv.* [< ME. *northwest*, < AS. *northwest*, adv.: see *northwest*, *n.* and *a.*] To or from the northwest.

northwester (nôrth'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *northwest* + *-er*[1].] A wind or gale from the northwest.

northwesterly (nôrth'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *northwest*, after *westerly*.] 1. Situated toward the northwest.—2. Coming from the northwest: as, a *northwesterly* wind.

northwesterly (nôrth'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northwesterly*, *a.*] Toward or from the northwest, or a general northwest direction.

northwestern (nôrth'wes'tėrn), *a.* [= OHG. *nordwestrōni*; < *northwest*, after *western*.] Pertaining to or situated in the northwest; lying in or toward the northwest: as, the *Northwestern* Provinces of British India.

northwestward (nôrth'west'wärd), *adv.* [< *northwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the northwest.

norturet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

Norw. An abbreviation of *Norwegian*.

norward (nôr'wärd), *adv.* A reduced form of *northward*.

> Stately, lightly, went she *Norward*
> Till she near'd the foe.
> *Tennyson*, The Captain.

Norwayant, *a.* [< *Norway* (**Norwey*) + *-an*.] Norwegian.

> He finds thee in the stout *Norweyan* ranks,
> Nothing afeard of what thyself didst make,
> Strange images of death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 95.

Norway crow. Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*).

Norway gerfalcon. The gerfalcon of northern continental Europe, *Falco* or *Hierofalco gyrfalco*. It is of a darker color than the corresponding gerfalcons of Greenland and Iceland. See cut under *falcon*.

Norway haddock, lemming, lobster, maple, pine, etc. See *haddock*, etc.

Norway spruce. See *fir* and *spruce*.

Norwegian (nôr-wē'jian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Norway* (ML. *Norvegia*, *Norwegia*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway; belonging to, found in, or derived from Norway.—**Norwegian carp, haddock, stove, yarn,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Norway, a kingdom of Europe in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, which since 1814 has been united with Sweden under a common sovereign, but has a separate parliament and administration.—2. The language of Norway. It is a Scandinavian language, nearly allied to Icelandic-Danish on the one side and to Danish on the other. Abbreviated *Norw.*

3. A kind of fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes. It is a huge unwieldy boat, 35 or 40 feet in length, with flaring bows, great sheer, and high sides, and is sloop-rigged. It is dry in all weathers, but is used only by the Scandinavian fishermen, most other fishermen objecting to the slowness of its motion and the great labor of rowing in a calm.

> At Milwaukee the *Norwegians* were abandoned and the square stern adopted. *J. W. Milner.*

norwegium (nôr-wē'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *Norwegia*, *Norvegia*, Norway: see *Norwegian*.] Chemical symbol, Ng. A supposed metallic element closely related to bismuth. Its properties have not been fully investigated nor its elementary nature fully established.

Norwich crag. See *crag*[1], 2.

noryt, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

nost. A Middle English contraction of *nones*, the genitive of *none*. See *none*[1].

> Do *nos* kynnes labour. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1794.

nose[1] (nōz), *n.* [< ME. *nose*, *nese*, *neose*, *nase*, < AS. *nosu* (in comp. *nosu-* and *nos-*), also *nasu* (in comp. *næs-*), the nose, also a point of land, = OFries. *nose*, *nosi*, *nos* = D. *neus* = MLG. *nese*, *nase*, *nose*, LG. *näse* = OHG. *nasa*, MHG. G. *nase* = Icel. *nös* = Sw. *näsa* = Dan. *næse*, nose, = L. *nāsus* (> It. *naso* = Pr. *nas*, *naz* = F. *nez*); cf. *nares* (> Sp. Pg. *nariz*), nostrils; = OBulg. *nosŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *nos* = Russ. *nosŭ* = Lith. *nosis* = OPruss. *nozy* = Skt. *nāsā*, *nasā*, *nas*, nose; root unknown. The Gr. word is different: *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose. Cf. *ness*, *naze*. Hence *nozle*, *nozzle*, *nuzzle*.] 1. The special organ of the sense of smell, formed by modifications of certain bones and fleshy parts of the face, its cavities, or fossæ, freely communicable with the cavities of the mouth and lungs, and hence also concerned in respiration, the utterance of words or vocal sounds, and taste. It is lined throughout by a highly vascular mucous membrane called the *pituitary* or *Schneiderian*, continuous with the skin through the nostrils, the conjunctiva of the eye, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx and sinuses. It is in this membrane that the fine filaments of the olfactory nerves terminate, and over it the inspired air containing odorous substances passes. The olfactory region, or that region to which the olfactory nerves are distributed, however, includes only the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal fossæ and the upper part of the septum; the lower part of the cavities has nothing to do with olfaction. Externally the nose commonly forms a prominent feature of the face or facial region of the head; when very long it becomes a *proboscis*, and may acquire a tactile or manual function, as in the elephant, hog, mole, etc. The nose of an animal when moderately prominent is usually called a *snout*, *muzzle*, or *muffle*. The *bridge* of the nose is so much of its external prominence as is bridged over or roofed in by the nasal bones. The external opening of the nose is the *nostril*, usually paired, right and left, and technically called *nares*. The inner passages or cavities of the nose are the *nasal fossæ* or *meatus*; they open interiorly into the upper part of the pharynx, by orifices called the *posterior nares* or *choanæ*, above the soft palate. The animal whose nose most resembles man's in size and shape is the proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, whose nose is more prominent than that of most men. Prominence of the nose is to some extent an indication of ascent in the scale of human development, the nose being flattest in the lowest or negroid races. A large nose is commonly supposed to indicate strength of character, and thin clean-cut nostrils are generally a sign of high nervous organization. Besides its special function of smelling, the nose has in all animals a respiratory office, being, rather than the mouth, the usual passageway for air in both inspiration and expiration; it also serves to modify or modulate the voice, and to discharge the secretion from several cavities of the head, as the frontal and other sinuses, and the tears from the eyes. See cuts under *mouth*, *nasal*, *Nasalis*, and *Condylura*.

> The ix[th] bateile ledde Groinge poire mole, that was a noble knyght of his body, but he hadde no gretter *nose* than a cat. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 321.

> The big round tears
> Coursed one another down his innocent *nose*
> In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 39.

> Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,
> Has drawn two Conduits down our *Nose*.
> *Prior*, Alma, i.

Hence—2. The sense of smell; the faculty of smelling, or the exercise of that faculty; scent; olfaction.

> Wigtly the werwolf than went bi *nose*
> Euene to the herdes house.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

> You shall often see among the Dogs a loud babbler, with a bad *nose*, lead the unskilful.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher.

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose. (*a*) A pointed or tapering projection or part in front of an object, as of a ship or a pitcher.

> The [steamship] Thingvalla's *nose* was ripped completely off, clear back to the first bulkhead.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 319.

(*b*) A nozle, as of a bellows; a pipe.

> By means of a plug and seat arranged just below the outlet pipe, or *nose*, communication with the neighbouring tank or settlers can be made or cut off at will.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 296.

(*c*) The beak or rostrum of a still. (*d*) The end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured. (*e*) In *metal*, an accumulation of chilled material around the end of the twyer in the blast-furnace. (*f*) In *glass blowing*, the round opening or neck left when the blowpipe is separated from the glass in blowing. (*g*) The small marginal plate of the upper shell of the hawkbill-turtle: same as *foot*, 14. (*h*) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, same as *foot*, 13. (*i*) In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the front part of an insect's head, comprising the clypeus and labrum: these, however, have nothing in common with the nose of vertebrated animals. (*j*) In *arch.*: (1) A drip; a downward projection from a cornice or molding, designed to throw off rainwater. (2) A rib, projection, or keel characterizing any member, as a mullion or molding.

> The face (or what the workmen call the *nose*) of the mullion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 475.

(*k*) A point of land. [Prov. Eng.]

4. An informer. [Thieves' cant.]

> Now Bill . . .
> Was a "regular trump"—did not like to turn *Nose*.
> *Earham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 181.

> People might think I was a *nose* if anybody came after me, and they would crab me.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 391.

Aquiline nose, a high or prominent nose, convex in profile, with a pointed tip, likened to an eagle's beak; a Roman nose.—**As plain as the nose on one's face**, very easy to be seen or understood. [Colloq.]

> Those fears and jealousies appeared afterwards to every common man *as plain as the nose on his face* to be but meer forgeries and suppositious things.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

Bottle nose. See *bottlenose*.—**Bridge of the nose.** See def. 1.—**Bull nose.** See *bullnose*.—**Column of the nose.** See *column*.—**Nose helve.** See *helve*.—**Nose of wax**, a pliable, yielding person or thing.

> But vows with you being like
> To your religion, a *nose of wax*,
> To be turned every way.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

Pug nose, a tip-tilted or turned-up nose: the opposite of the aquiline nose.—**Roman nose**, an aquiline nose.—**Skull of the nose** the bony capsule of the nose; the mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones, upon which the olfactory nerves chiefly ramify.—**To be bored through the nose**†, to be cheated. *Davies.*

> I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, and som English *bor'd* also *through the nose* this way. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 44.

To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To cast in the nose**†, to twit; fling in the face.

> A feloe had *cast* him *in the nose*, that he gaue so large monie to soche a naughtie drabbe.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 65.

To follow one's nose, to go straight ahead.—**To hold one's nose.** See *hold*[1].—**To lead by the nose.** See *lead*[1].—**To put one's nose out of joint.** See *joint*.—**To take pepper in the nose**†, to take offense.

> A man is teisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man *takes pepper in the nose*.
> *Optick Glasse of Humours* (1639). (*Nares.*)

To tell or count noses, to count the number of persons present. [Colloq.]

> The polle and number of the names . . . I think to be but the number of the Beast, if we onely *tell noses*, and not consider reasons.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 105. (*Davies.*)

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong
By *telling noses* with a party strong. *Swift*, To Gay.

To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with. —**To turn up the nose**, to express scorn or contempt by a toss of the head with a slight drawing up of the nostrils.

To *turn up* his *nose* at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

To wipe another's nose†, to cheat or defraud him.

A. What hast thou done?
G. I have *wiped* the old mens *noses* of the money.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

Under one's nose, under the immediate range of one's observation; before one's very face.

I am not ignorant how hazardous it will be to do this *under the nose* of the envious.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

★**nose**[1] (nōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nosed*, ppr. *nosing*. [< *nose*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smell; scent.

You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 38.

During the song, one Robert Munday and his son, rural fiddlers, who by instinct *nosed* festivities, appeared at the gate. *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.

2. To face; oppose to the face.

I must tell you you're an arrant cockscomb
To tell me so. My daughter *nos'd* by a slut!
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, i. 4.

If we pedle out ye time of our trad, others will step in and *nose* us.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 255.

3. To utter in a nasal manner; twang through the nose. *Cowley.*—4. To touch, feel, or examine with the nose; toss or rub with the nose.

Lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

The shaggy, mouse-colored donkey, *nosing* the turf with his mild and huge proboscis.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 43.

The viper then returns to it [its prey] with a slow gliding motion, *noses* the entire body, and finally seizes the latter by the head and swallows it.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

To nose out, to find or find out by or as if by smelling about.

II. *intrans.* 1. To smell; sniff.

Methinks I see one [an opossum], . . . *nosing* as it goes for the fare its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon.*

2. To pry curiously or in a meddlesome way.

Perpetual *nosing* after snobbery at least suggests the snob. *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

To nose in, in *coal-mining*, said of a stratum when it dips beneath the ground. [Eng.]—**To nose out**, (*a*) In the fisheries, to swim high, with the nose out of water, as a fish. (*b*) In *coal-mining*. See the quotation.

In advancing southwards along the synclinal axis, he [the observer] loses stratum after stratum and gets into lower portions of the series. When a fold diminishes in this way it is said to *nose out*.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 301.

nose[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noise*.

nosean (nō′zē-an), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*, a German geologist (1753–1835).] A mineral occurring in dodecahedral crystals, also granular-massive, with a grayish, bluish, or brownish color. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium containing also sodium sulphate, and is closely related to haüyne, but contains little or no calcium. It occurs in volcanic rocks, especially near Andernach on the Rhine. Also called *nosite*.

nose-ape (nōz′āp), *n.* The proboscis-monkey. See cut at *Nasalis*.

nose-bag (nōz′bag), *n.* A bag to contain feed for a horse, having straps at its open end, by which it may be fastened on the horse's head.

Calm as a hackney coach-horse on the Strand,
Tossing about his *nose-bag* and his oats.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 265. (*Davies.*)

nose-band (nōz′band), *n.* That part of a bridle which comes over the nose and is attached to the cheek-straps. Also called *nose-piece*. See cut under *harness*.

nose-bit (nōz′bit), *n.* In *block-making*, a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end. Also called *slit-nose bit*, *shell-auger*, and *pump-bit*, because used to bore out timbers for pump-stocks or wooden pipes.

★**nosebleed** (nōz′blēd), *n.* [< ME. *noseblede*; < *nose*[1] + *bleed*.] 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.—2. The common yarrow or milfoil. It was once reputed to cause bleeding when placed at the nose, and in love-divinations that effect presaged successful courtship.

nose-brain (nōz′brān), *n.* The olfactory lobes of the brain; the rhinencephalon. See second cut under *brain*.

noseburn (nōz′bėrn), *n.* A pungent Jamaica tree, *Daphnopsis tinifolia* of the *Daphnaceæ*.

nosed (nōzd), *a.* [< *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind specified by a qualifying word: as, *long-nosed*; hook-*nosed*.

The slaves are *nos'd* like vultures: how wild they look!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

nose-fish (nōz′fish), *n.* The bat-fish, *Malthe vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*.

nose-flute (nōz′flōt), *n.* See *flute*[1].

nose-fly (nōz′flī), *n.* The bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, which infests the nostrils of sheep, in which are deposited its living larvæ. See cut under *sheep-bot*.

nosegay (nōz′gā), *n.* [Lit. 'a pretty thing to smell'; < *nose*[1] + *gay*[1], *n.*] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell; a posy; a bouquet.

She hath made me four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 44.

Two priests of the convent of Arcadi came to us, and afterwards the steward of the pasha Cuperli, who brought me a present of a *nosegay* and a water melon.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 259.

nosegay-tree (nōz′gā-trē), *n.* A low tree of tropical America and the West Indies, in two species, *Plumeria rubra*, the red, and *P. alba*, the white nosegay-tree. See *frangipani* and *Plumeria*.

nose-glasses (nōz′glas″ez), *n. pl.* Eye-glasses connected by a spring by which they are held on the nose, one eyepiece being so adjusted as to fold back on the other when not in use; a pince-nez.

nose-herb† (nōz′ėrb), *n.* An herb fit for a nosegay; a flower. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 20.

nose-hole (nōz′hōl), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture in order to soften the thick part at the neck which has just been detached from the blowing-tube.—2. In *zoöl.*, a nostril.

nose-horn (nōz′hôrn), *n.* 1. The horn of a rhinoceros.—2. The nasicorn or rhinotheca of a bird.

★**nose-key** (nōz′kē), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *fox-wedge* or *fox-tail wedge*.

nosel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozle*.

nosel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nose-leaf (nōz′lēf), *n.* A peculiar appendage of the snout of many bats, as the rhinolophine and phyllostomine forms, consisting partly of foliaceous extension and complication of the integument, partly of modified glandular structures (of the same character as those in which the vibrissæ of other bats are inserted) well supplied with nerves, the whole forming a delicate and highly sensitive tactile organ. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

Bats have the sense of touch strongly developed in the wings and external ears, and in some species in the flaps of skin found near the nose. These *nose-leaves* and expanded ears frequently show vibratile movements, like the antennæ of insects, enabling the animal to detect slight atmospheric impulses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 479.

nose-led (nōz′led), *a.* Led by the nose; dictated to; domineered over.

I will not thus be *nose-led* by him. I'll even brusque it a little, if he goes on at this rate. *Scott*, Woodstock, vii.

noseless (nōz′les), *a.* [< *nose*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute or deprived of a nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
That *noseless* and handless, hack'd and chip'd, come to him.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 34.

noseling† (nōz′ling), *adv.* [ME., < *nose*[1] + *-ling*[2].] On the nose.

Felle doune *noselynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

noselings† (nōz′lingz), *adv.* [< ME. *noselynggys*, *noslyngys*; as *nose*[1] + *-lings*.] Same as *noseling*.

nose-ornament (nōz′ôr″na-ment), *n.* An ornament inserted in the septum or in the alæ of the nose, as a nose-ring, a shell ornament, or a carved bone. The forms of the ornaments used in this way are various.

nose-piece (nōz′pēs), *n.* 1. The nozle of a hose or pipe.—2. In *optics*, the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached: the double (triple, quadruple) nose-piece carries two (three, four) objectives, any one of which may be quickly brought into position by turning the arm on a pivot.—3. A nose-band.—4. In *armor*, same as *nasal*, 1.

nose-pipe (nōz′pīp), *n.* A blast-pipe nozle inside the twyer of a blast-furnace.

nose-ring (nōz′ring), *n.* 1. A circular ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings. This ornament has been worn in the East from very ancient times, and is still in use among the more primitive peoples of the Levant and in India and many parts of Africa. In the Levant it is commonly passed through one of the wings of the nose; but the older fashion of passing it through the septum is still found in India. Nose-rings are worn by many primitive tribes.

The Toreas, another Neilgherry Hill tribe, worship especially a gold *nose-ring*, which probably once belonged to one of their women.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

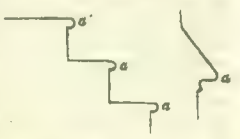
2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull or a pig.

nosethirl†, **nosethurl**†, **nosethrill**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nostril*.

nosey, *a.* See *nosy*.

nosil†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nosing (nō′zing), *n.* [< *nose*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the projecting edge of a molding or drip; the projecting molding on the edge of a step in a stair.—2. In a lock, the keeper which engages the latch or bolt.—3. A metal or rubber shield formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or step of a stairway to protect it from wear. Such nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the feet from slipping upon them. Also called *stair-nosing*.



a, *a*, Nosings.—Stairs and Buttress.

nosing-motion (nō′zing-mō″shon), *n.* In *spinning*, a system of mechanism whereby the tapered part, apex, or nose of a cap is wound as tightly and uniformly as the body.

nosing-plane (nō′zing-plān), *n.* A plane with a rounded concave sole, used for dressing the front edges of stair-treads and for similar work.

nosite (nō′zīt), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*: see *nosean*.] Same as *nosean*.

nosle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozle*.

nosocome† (nos′ō-kōm), *n.* [< OF. *nosocome*, < LL. *nosocomium*, < Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον*, an infirmary, a hospital, < *νοσοκομεῖν*, take care of the sick, < *νοσοκόμος*, taking care of the sick, < *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *κομεῖν*, take care of, attend to.] A hospital.

The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 51. (*Davies.*)

nosocomial (nos-ō-kō′mi-al), *a.* [< *nosocome* + *-ial*.] Relating to a hospital: as, a *nosocomial* fever. See *fever*[1].—**Nosocomial gangrene.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

Nosodendron (nos-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of the coleopterous family *Byrrhidæ*, erected by Latreille in 1807. Two North American species are known; others are found in the West Indies and Ceylon. It is considered by Lacordaire and others as worthy of tribal rank, and the tribal name *Nosodendrides* is in use. The principal characters are as follows: head inclined, not engaged in the thorax in repose; mentum covering the entire buccal cavity; labrum distinct; antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted under a reflected edge of the head.

nosogenesis (nos-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosogeny (nō-soj′e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *nosogenia*, < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosographic (nos-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *nosography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nosography or the description of disease.

Thus Charcot's famous three states or *nosographic* groups were formulated in 1882, and have been much further studied by his pupils. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

nosographical (nos-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *nosographic* + *-al*.] Same as *nosographic*.

nosographically (nos-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to nosography.

nosography (nō-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nosographie* = Sp. *nosografía* = Pg. *nosographia*, < Gr. *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *nosolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

nosologist (nō-sol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *nosolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases.

nosology (nō-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *nosologie* = Sp. *nosología* = Pg. *nosologia*, < Gr. *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nosomycosis (nos″ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + NL. *mycosis*, q. v.] A disease produced by parasitic fungi.

nosonomy (nō-son′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *ὀνομα*, name: see *name*.] The classification and nomenclature of diseases.

nosophobia (nos-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] Fear of disease; pathophobia.

Nosophobia is certainly much more frequent in men, probably because women act as nurses, and consequently have no fear of infection. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 966.

nosophyta (nō-sof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *φυτόν*, plant.] Dermatomycoses.

nosopoietic (nos″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. **νοσοποιητικός*, capable of making sick, < *νοσοποιεῖν*, make sick (cf. *νοσοποιός*, making sick), < *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *ποιεῖν*, make, do: see *poetic*.] Disease-producing. Also *nosopoetic*. [Rare.]

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic*—that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

nosotaxy (nos′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *τάξις*, an arranging in order: see *tactic*.] The classification of diseases.

noss (nos), *n.* [A form of *ness*.] A promontory.

Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss?*—the Dutchman he saved from sinking, I trow. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

nost†. A contraction of *ne wost*, knowest not. *Chaucer*.

nostalgia (nos-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [= F. *nostalgie* = Sp. *nostalgia* = Pg. It. *nostalgia*, < NL. *nostalgia* (NGr. *νοσταλγία*) (cf. Gr. *νοσταλγεῖν*, be homesick), < Gr. *νόστος*, a return, + *ἄλγος*, pain, grief, distress.] Morbid longing to return to one's home or native country; homesickness, especially in its severe forms, producing derangement of mental and physical functions.

Long-drawn faces and continual sighs evidenced *nostalgia*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 454.

nostalgic (nos-tal′jik), *a.* [< *nostalgia* + *-ic*.] Relating to, characteristic of, or affected with nostalgia; homesick.

nostalgy (nos-tal′ji), *n.* Same as *nostalgia*.

nostoc (nos′tok), *n.* [Also *nostock*, < G. *nostoch*, *nostok* (NL. *nostoc*); said to have been first used by Paracelsus and perhaps invented by him.] 1. A plant of the genus *Nostoc*.

The appearance is sometimes produced by the growth of gelatinous protophytes, like the *nostocs*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 713.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water algæ belonging to the *Schizophyceæ* or *Cyanophyceæ*, the lowest class of algæ, and typical of the family *Nostocaceæ*. They are characterized by having a gelatinous or coriaceous frond which is globose or lobed and filled with curled moniliform filaments formed of spherical or elliptical, usually bluish-green, cells; reproduction is effected by means of spores and hormogonia. They are abundant in moist places, in fresh water, or even on other plants. From their sudden appearance after rains in summer they have been called *witches'-butter*, *fallen-stars*, *spittle-of-the-stars*, etc. Several of the species are edible, *N. edule* of China being a favorite ingredient in soup.

Nostocaceæ (nos-tō-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nostoc* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fresh-water blue-green algæ belonging to the class *Schizophyceæ* (*Cyanophyceæ*), and typified by the genus *Nostoc*.

nostocaceous (nos-tō-kā′shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Nostocaceæ*.

Nostochineæ (nos-tō-kin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nostoc* + *-ineæ*.] A former group of algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, including the families *Nostocaceæ*, *Rivulariaceæ*, *Scytonemaceæ*, and *Oscillariaceæ*, in which the individual consists of a cellular or pseudocellular filament, reproduced by motile hormogonia, and in some families forming heterocysts.

nostologic (nos-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *nostolog-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by extreme senility; belonging to the last period of old age, or "second childhood"; relating to nostology. In the nostologic stage of the life of any animal there is exhibited a return to the characteristics of the youthful state, owing to disappearance of the adult characters. This is shown in ammonites, for example, by the partial or entire loss of the ornamentation which characterizes the adult stage, and a marked decrease in size. In consequence of these progressive changes, a specimen may finally acquire something of the aspect of its own youthful stage.

The last changes in the ontology of the animal may be termed the *Nostologic* stage. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 883.

nostology (nos-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόστος*, return, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of extreme old age or senility; especially, the doctrine of the correlations between nostologic stages of one organism and the adult stages of aberrant or degraded forms of other organisms belonging to the same group. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 1887.

nostomania (nos-tō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *νόστος*, a return, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A high degree of nostalgia.

nostrificate (nos′tri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nostrificated*, ppr. *nostrificating*. [< L. *noster* (*nostr-*), our (see *nostrum*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To adopt as our own; accept as equally valid with our own.

A special examination was recently held . . . for the purpose of *nostrificating* the Edinburgh M. D. held by Dr. John Brodie. *Lancet*, No. 3451, p. 810.

nostrification (nos″tri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *nostrificate* + *-ion*.] The act of adopting a foreign diploma, degree, paper, etc., as of equal validity with our own.

There are no definite rules for the *nostrification* of foreign diplomas [in Austria]. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 54 (1885), p. 482.

★**nostril** (nos′tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nosethrill*, < ME. *nostril*, *nostrel*, *nosterl*, *nosthirl*, *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, *noosthril*, *nosethyrl*, *nosethurl*, *nesethirl*, *nesthyrylle*, *nasethirl*, *nesethrull*, etc., < AS. *nosthyrl*, *næsthyrl*, pl. *nosthyrlu*, *næsthyrlu*, and reduced *nosterle* (= OFries. *nosterle*, *nosterlen*, *nosterline*), lit. 'nose-hole,' < *nosu*, *nasu*, nose, + *thyrl*, *thyrel*, a hole: see *nose*[1] and *thirl*, *thrill*. The second element became obs. as an independent word, and suffered corruption in the compound.] 1. One of the external openings of the nose; a nasal orifice; a naris or narial aperture. The word is commonly restricted to the external opening. Nostrils are paired, but may be so united as to appear more or less as one. They usually present more or less directly forward, often sidewise, less frequently upward, seldom downward as in man. They are found in almost every shape that a hole can take, and details of their configuration and position often furnish zoölogical characters. In animals below mammals the nostrils are usually, if not always, motionless. In most mammals they are mobile, much more so than in man, being furnished with well-developed muscles for dilatation and contraction or even complete closure. Thus, among cetaceans and various other aquatic mammals the nostrils are perfectly valvular, guarding against the entrance of water. In those animals whose nose is a tactile organ the nostrils are sometimes fringed with processes like tentacles, as in the star-nosed mole. The nostrils of birds are often prominent horny tubes, as those of petrels and some goatsuckers. See cuts under *bill*, *fulmar*, and *Conaylura*.

Wype not thi nose nor thi *nos-thirlys*,
Than mene wylle sey thou come of cherlys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Every man myght se it openly,
Huge mouth and large gret *nostrelles* also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1164.

His *nose-thurles* blake were and wyde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 557.

Every creature . . . hath life in its *nostrils*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and *nostrils*. *Scott*, Talisman, i.

He took the sponge, dipped it in and moistened the corpse-like face; he asked for my smelling-bottle, and applied it to the *nostrils*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

2†. Scent. [A Latinism.]

Methinks a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made a better choice. *B. Jonson*.

Breath of the nostrils. See *breath*.

nostriled, nostrilled (nos′trild), *a.* [< *nostril* + *-ed*[2].] Having nostrils; especially, having nostrils of a specified size, shape, or position: as, double-*nostriled*. See *monorhine*.

nostrum (nos′trum), *n.* [< L. *nostrum*, neut. of *noster*, our, ours, < *nos* (gen. *nostrum*), we (= Gr. dual *νῶϊ*, Attic *νώ* = Skt. *nas*), pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*[2]. The name is supposed to refer to the habit of quacks and other advertisers of claiming special virtue for their wares as "our own make."] 1. A medicine the ingredients of which, and the method of compounding them, are kept secret, for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; especially, a quack medicine.

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 29.

Hence—2. Any scheme or device of a quack or charlatan.

They [the people] will fall a prey . . . to the incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors, and the *nostrums* of quacks. *Brougham*.

In guid time comes an antidote
Against sic poison'd *nostrum*.
Burns, Holy Fair.

nosy (nō′zi), *a.* [Also *nosey*; < *nose*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a large or prominent nose.

The knight . . . and his *nosy* squire.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. ii. 14. (*Davies*.)

Has heer'd of the Duke of Wellington: he was Old *Nosey*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

not[1] (not), *adv.* [< ME. *not*, *nott*, *nat*, a reduced form of *nought*, *noht*, etc., *naught*, *naht*, naught: see *naught*, *adv.* The three letters of *not* represent three words, *n(e)* + *o*[4] (*ay*[1]) + (*whi*)*t*.] A word expressing negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition: as, I will *not* go; he shall *not* remain; will you answer? I will *not*. When *not* qualifies a verb, either individually or as the main word of a proposition, it now almost invariably follows the verb; but in forms compounded with auxiliaries, it follows the auxiliary, or the first of them: as, I think *not*: I do *not* think so; I should *not* have thought so. Except in elevated style, the use of *not* is now almost always accompanied by the use of an auxiliary: as, 'I do *not* see it,' for 'I see it *not*.' *Not*, spoken with emphasis, often stands for the negation of a whole sentence referred to: as, I hope *not* (that is, I hope that the state of things you describe does *not* exist).

In that Chapelle syngen Prestes, Yndyenes; that is to seye, Prestes of Ynde; *noght* aftir oure Lawe, but aftir here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.

The lordis seid to hym anon,
Joly Robyn let hym *nozt* gon
Tille that he have etyn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. (*Halliwell*.)

Item, in an old Chyrch *nott* fer ffrom the Castell of Mylane ys a Solatory and a Dilectable Place, wher lyes the Holy Body of Seynt Ambros.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

I *not* doubt
He came alive to land.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 121.

These soft and silken wars are *not* for me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

I hate their vices, *not* their persons.
Burton, Anat of Mel., To the Reader, p. 76.

I care *not* a fig for thy looking so big.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

They avenge, saith he, and they protect; *not* the innocent, but the guilty. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Woods climbing above woods,
In pomp that fades *not*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 10.

I know these Moors well, and doubt *not* but that they may readily be thrown into confusion.
Irving, Granada, p. 78.

[In colloquial use *not*, following an auxiliary, is often contracted, as *can't*, *don't*, *shan't*, *won't*, *isn't*, *ain't*, *aren't*, for *cannot*, *do not*, *shall not*, *will not* (*woll not*), *is not*, *am not*, *are not*. *Don't* is often incorrectly used for *doesn't*, and *ain't* for *isn't*.]—**Not at all.** See *at all* (*c*), under *all*.—**Not but,** being equal to two negatives, is a weak affirmative; hence *cannot but* is equivalent to *must*. See *but*[1], *conj.*

To pleye and walke on fote,
Nat but with fyve or six of hir meynee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 383.

Not but that. See *that*, *conj.*, 1.—**Not only.** See *only*.—**Not that.** See *that*, *conj.*, 1.—**Not the less,** not less on that account. Compare *natheless*, *nevertheless*.—**Not the more,** not more on that account. Compare *nathemore*.

So thick a drop-serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet *not the more*
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt.
Milton, P. L., iii. 26.

not[2] (not), *a.* [Also *nott*; < ME. *not*, < AS. *hnot*, shaven, shorn.] Shaven; shorn; close-cropped; smooth: as, a *not* head. [Prov. Eng.]

A *not* heed hadde he with a broun visage.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 109.

Not heads and broad hats, short doublets and long points. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

not[2] (not), *v. t.* [Formerly also *nott*; < *not*[2], *a.*] To shave; shear; poll. [Prov. Eng.]

Zucconare [It.], to poule, to *nott*, to shaue or cut off ones haire. *Florio*, 1598.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii.

not[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne wot*, know not. Also *note*.

Forsothe he was a worthy man withalle,
But sooth to seyn I *noot* how men him calle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 284.

nota[1] (nō′tä), *n.* [It.: see *note*[1].] In *music*, a note.—**Nota buona,** an accented note.—**Nota cambiata** or **cambita,** either a changing-note (see *passing-note*), or in counterpoint an irregular resolution of a discord by a skip to a concord.—**Nota cattiva,** an unaccented note.—**Nota quadrata** or **quadriquarta,** a Gregorian or plain-song note.—**Nota romana,** a neume.

nota[2], *n.* Plural of *notum*.

nota bene (nō′tä bē′nē). [L.: *nota*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *notare*, mark, note; *bene*, well.] Note well; mark carefully. Usually abbreviated *N. B.*

notabilia (nō-ta-bil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *notabilis*, noteworthy, remarkable: see *notable*.] Notable things; things worthy of notice.

notability (nō-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *notabilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *notabilite*, < OF. *notabilite*, F. *notabilité* = Sp. *notabilidad* = Pg. *notabilidade* = It. *notabilità*; as *notable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The character of being notable; notableness. —2†. A notable saying.

If a rethor couthe faire endite,
He in a chronique saufly mighte it write
As for a sovereyn *notabilitee*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 389.

3. A notable person; a person of note.

I need not enumerate the celebrated literary personages and other *notabilities* whom Emerson met.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vii.

notable (nō'tạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *notable*, < OF. *notable*, F. *notable* = Pr. Sp. *notable* = Pg. *notavel* = It. *notabile*, < L. *notabilis*, noteworthy, extraordinary, < *notare*, mark, note: see *note*[1], *v.* In def. 4 also pronounced not'ạ-bl, and by some referred unnecessarily to *note*[2], use, etc., but *notable* in this sense is the same word.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of notice; noteworthy; memorable; remarkable; noted or distinguished; great; considerable; important; also, such as to attract notice; conspicuous; manifest.

Vnto this feste cam barons full many,
Which *notable* were and ryght ful honeste,
Ther welcomyng the Erle of Foreste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2741.

They [the French] confess our Landing was a *notable* Piece of Courage. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 5.

In September, by the special Motion of the Lord Cromwell, all the *notable* Images, unto which were made any special Pilgrimages and Offerings, were taken down and burnt. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes.
Dan. viii. 5.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and *notable* scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 83.

This was likely to create a *notable* disturbance.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1675.

They [Sayanians] prepare an intoxicating drink from milk, which they consume in *notable* quantity.
Science, V. 39.

2. Notorious; well or publicly known.

This is no fable,
But knowen for historial thyng *notable*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

They had then a *notable* prisoner, called Barabbas.
Mat. xxvii. 16.

A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 10.

3†. Useful; profitable.

Your honourable Uncle Sir Robert Mansel, who is now in the Mediterranean, hath been very *notable* to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my Education from him. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 5.

4. (Usually not'ạ-bl). Prudent; clever; capable; industrious: as, a *notable* housekeeper.

Hester looked busy and *notable* with her gown pinned up behind her, and her hair all tucked away under a clean linen cap. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiii.

Notable people complain, very properly, of thriftless and untidy ones, but they sometimes agree better with them than with rival notabilities.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, p. 34.

He never would have thought of marrying her, though the young woman was both handsome and *notable*, if he hadn't discovered that his partner loved her.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 157.

=**Syn.** *Noted, Notorious*, etc. (see *famous*), signal, extraordinary.

II. *n.* A person or thing of note, importance, or distinction.

Varro's aviary is still so famous that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record.
Addison.

The tribunal of commerce, composed of business men elected by the *notables* of their order, deals with cases arising out of commercial transactions.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 286.

Assembly of Notables, in *French hist.*, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (fourteenth century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

notableness (nō'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being notable, in any sense of that word.

notably (nō'tạ-bli), *adv.* In a notable manner. (*a*) Memorably; remarkably; eminently.

[The Britons] repuls't by the Roman Cavalrie give back into the Woods to a place *notably* made strong both by Art and Nature. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*b*) Notoriously; conspicuously.

They both founde at length howe *notably* they had bene abused. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*c*) With show of consequence or importance.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

(*d*) (not'ạ-bli). With prudence or thrift; industriously; carefully; prudently; cleverly.

notacanth (nō'tạ-kanth), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Notacanthus*.

Notacantha (nō-tạ-kan'thạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Notacanthus*: see *notacanthous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of *Diptera*, divided into *Mydasii*, *Decatoma*, and *Stratiomydes*, corresponding to the three modern families *Mididæ*, *Beridæ*, and *Stratiomyidæ*.—**2.** The *Stratiomyidæ* alone.

Notacanthi (nō-tạ-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Notacanthus*: see *notacanthous*.] A family of acanthopterygians: same as *Notacanthidæ*. *Günther.*

Notacanthidæ (nō-tạ-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Notacanthus*; the spinebacks. They are of elongate form; the dorsal spines are short and free; behind them is one (or no) soft ray; the anal fin is very long and composed of spines and rays; and the abdominal ventral fins have several inarticulate and more than five soft rays. They are marine, and live in cold deep water. About 10 species of 5 genera are known.

notacanthine (nō-tạ-kan'thin), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Notacanthus*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

notacanthoid (nō-tạ-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Notacanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

notacanthous (nō-tạ-kan'thus), *a.* [< NL. *Notacanthus*, < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] In *zoöl.*, having spines upon the back: as, a *notacanthous* insect.

Notacanthus (nō-tạ-kan'thus), *n.* [NL.: see *notacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Notacanthidæ*, having a series of spines along the back in place of a fin.

notæal (nō-tē'al), *a.* [< *notæum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notæum.

notæum (nō-tē'um), *n.*; pl. *notæa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *νωταῖος*, for *νωτιαῖος*, of the back, < *νῶτος*, the back.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the entire upper surface of a bird's trunk: opposed to *gastræum*. See cut under *bird*[1].—**2.** In *conch.*, a dorsal buckler, analogous to the mantle, developed in opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Also *noteum*.

notal[1] (nō'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, *νῶτον*, the back, + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the back; dorsal; tergal.—**2.** Specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to a notum.

notal[2] (nō'tal), *a.* [< *note*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to notes or the tones which they represent.

notalgia (nō-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, *νῶτον*, the back, + *ἄλγος*, pain, grief, distress.] In *pathol.*, pain in the back; rachialgia.

notalgic (nō-tal'jik), *a.* [< *notalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with notalgia.

Notalia (nō-tā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south (see *Notus*), + *ἅλς*, the sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the south temperate marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, extending from the southern isocrymal of 68° to that of 44°. *T. Gill*, 1883.

Notalian (nō-tā'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Notalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Notalia.

notanencephalia (nō-ta-nen-se-fā'li-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain: see *anencephalia*.] Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

notar (nō'tär), *n.* [< OF. *notaire*: see *notary*[1].] A notary. [Scotch.]

notarial (nō-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< OF. *notairial*, F. *notarial*; as *notary* (L. *notarius*) + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation; *notarial* fees.

Several pairs were kept waiting by the *notarial* table while the commandant was served.
The Century, XXXVII. 94.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

Madame Lalaurie, we know by *notarial* records, was in Mandeville ten days after, when she executed a power of attorney in favor of her New Orleans business agent.
The Century, XXXVIII. 597.

Notarial act. (*a*) The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of a notary, or of authenticating or certifying as a notary some act or circumstance by a written instrument, under his signature only. *R. Brooke.* (*b*) An act before a notary, so authenticated by him.—**Notarial instruments**, in *Scots law*, instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary. *Imp. Dict.*

notarially (nō-tā'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a notarial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

notary[1] (nō'tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *notaries* (-riz). [= F. *notaire* = Pr. *notari* = Sp. Pg. It. *notario* = AS. *notere*, a writer, notary, < L. *notarius*, a stenographer, clerk, secretary, writer, < *nota*, a mark, a sign: see *note*[1].] **1.** In the earlier history of writing, a person whose vocation it was to make notes or memoranda of acts of others who wished to preserve evidence of them, and to reduce to writing deeds and contracts.—**2.** A public officer authorized by law to perform similar functions, and to authenticate the execution of deeds and contracts, and the accuracy of copies of documents, and to take affidavits and administer oaths. Such an officer, although now commonly spoken of as a *notary*, is more formally designated as a *notary public*, or *public notary*. In England these officers are appointed by the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having arisen under the civil and ecclesiastical law. In France they are appointed by the government, although the power of appointment was formerly claimed by the Pope. In the United States they are appointed in the several States usually by the governor, the power of appointment being defined by the law of the State. The general powers of notaries are not defined by statute, being derived from the civil law and the law merchant; and their official acts, attested by signature and official seal, are generally received in evidence in whatever country they are offered, while similar acts of commissioners and other purely statutory officers are generally receivable only in the jurisdiction for which the officer was appointed, unless specially authenticated by some judicial authority. In various jurisdictions some special powers have been conferred upon notaries besides those derived from the origin and nature of their office.—**Apostolical notary**, an official charged with despatching the orders of the papal see.—**Ecclesiastical notary**, in the *early church*, a clerk or secretary, especially a shorthand-writer, employed to record the proceedings of councils and tribunals, report sermons, take notes, and prepare papers for bishops and abbots.—**Notary public.** See def. 2, above.

notary[2]†, **notaryet**, *a.* Corrupt forms of *notory*.

Notaspidea (nō-tas-pid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notaspis* + *-idea*.] A primary group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of either a large notæum or a true mantle, with or without an external or buried shell. It includes the families *Pleurobranchidæ*, *Runcinidæ*, and *Umbraculidæ*.

notaspis (nō-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] **1.** The first well-defined central dorsal area of the embryo. It is the outward appearance of the germ-disk or germinative heap of endoderm- and mesoderm-cells within the blastodermic layer of cells of the ectoderm; at first circular, then elongated, oval, sole-shaped, slipper-shaped, canoe-shaped, etc.; and along its long axis soon appears the primitive furrow or primitive groove, in which the spinal column and spinal cord are to be laid down after this groove has turned into a tube. Also called *germ-shield*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*: (*a*†) Same as *Oribates*. (*b*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, founded by Walker in 1834. They have the abdomen almost sessile, middle tibiæ spurred, ovipositor short, hind femora with a single large tooth, and the mesoscutellum large and acuminate. *N. formiciformis* of St. Vincent's Island, the only species known, is no doubt parasitic.

notate (nō'tāt), *a.* [< L. *notatus*, pp. of *notare*, mark: see *note*[1], *v.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked with spots or lines; variegated.

notation (nō-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *notation* = Sp. *notación* = Pg. *notação* = It. *notazione*, < L. *notatio*(*n*-), a marking, a designation, an observation, the designation of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology, < *notare*, mark, designate: see *note*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of noting, in any sense.—**2.** A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music, in proofreading, etc. (*a*) Two systems of arithmetical notation are now in use, the Roman and the Arabic. The Roman system is employed for numbering books and their parts, in monumental inscriptions, and in marking timber and other objects with the chisel. A large number in this system is written as follows: As many thousands as possible being taken from the number (without a negative remainder), an M is written for every thousand; five hundred is then taken, if possible, and D is written for it: as many hundreds as possible are next taken, and a C written for each; fifty is next taken, if possible, and L is written for it; as many tens as possible are next taken, and an X written for each; five is then taken, if possible, and V is written for it; and finally an I is written for every unit remaining. But usually instead of IIII is written IV; in place of VIIII, IX; in place of XXXX, XL; in place of LXXXX, XC, etc. Anciently, there were other extensions of this system. The Arabic notation consists in the use of the Arabic figures and decimal places. See *Arabic* and *decimal*. (*b*) In the algebraic notation employed in all branches of mathematical analysis all objects upon which the operations of addition, multiplication, etc., are performed are denoted by letters. These objects are generally quantities (and are so called in describing the notation), though they may be operations, as in the calculus of functions, etc., geometrical conditions, as in enumerative geometry, or propositions, as in the calculus of logic. It is usual to give certain letters certain significations (for which see the letters). Furthermore, ∞ denotes infinite magnitude; π, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159..; *e*, the Napierian base, or 2.71828..; $\perp$, perpendicular, etc. The sign = placed between two quantities states their equality: as, sp. gr. mercury = 13.5. In like manner, > means 'is greater than,' '< 'is less than.' $\prec$ 'is as small as,' $\succ$ 'is as great as,' $\leqq$ 'is smaller than or equal to,' $\geqq$ 'is greater than or equal to,' $\neq$ 'is not equal to,' $\not<$ 'is not smaller than,' $\not>$ 'is not greater than,' $\sim$ 'is proportional to,' $\equiv$ 'is congruent to,' in the theory of numbers. The last sign is also used to mean 'is identically equal to,' thus stating two relations, one mathematical, the other logical. The sum of two quantities is denoted by writing them with the sign +, called *plus*, between them: as, 3 + 2 = 5. The difference of two quantities is denoted by writing first the minuend, then the sign —, called *minus*, then the subtrahend: as, 5 — 2 = 2. When + or — occurs with no quantity before it, 0 is to be supplied: thus, 3 — 5 = —2 means that 5 less than 3 is 2 below zero. But when a value has + or — after it and no quantity following, what is meant is that

something further is to be added or subtracted. The sign ±, called *plus or minus*, is ordinarily used in a disjunctive sense in writing the root of a quadratic equation. Thus, if $x^2 + x = 1$, we write $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{5})$, meaning that the equation is satisfied only by the two values $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$. The sign ± is also used in astronomy, geodesy, etc., after a value determined by observation, to introduce the probable error of that determination. Summation is also signified by the letter Σ. Thus, $\sum_1^n i\,(1/i)$ means that in the expression $1/i$ all the whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression. When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable. For example, if we write $\Sigma\,(2x + 1) = x^2$, this signifies

$$\sum_0^{x-1} (2n + 1) = x^2.$$

In like manner, Δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity. The variable may be indicated by a subjacent letter; thus, $\Delta_x x^y = (x + 1)^y - x^y$; but $\Delta_y x^y = x^{y+1} - x^y = (x - 1)x^y$. The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross (×) or dot (.); thus, $3 \times a = 3 \,.\, a = 3a$. A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs ÷ or : or /, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below. A continued product is also written with Π, just as a summation is written with Σ; but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable. A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive; thus, $4! = 24$. Instead of the mark of admiration, a right-angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used · as, $\lfloor 4$. A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base; thus, $x^3 = x \,.\, x \,.\, x$. This notation is extended to symbols of operation. Thus, $\Delta^2 u = \Delta\Delta u$; and $\Delta^{-1} u = \Sigma u$, because $u = \Delta\Delta^{-1} u = \Delta\Sigma u$. If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successive subtractions of 1 from the base; thus, $x^{(3)} = x\,(x - 1)\,(x - 2)$. A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign √ written before the base, with the index above and to the left; thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2. One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, ( ), square brackets, [ ], braces, { }, and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity. Thus, $(3 + 2) \times 5 = 25$, but $3 + (2 \times 5) = 13$. Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially *f*, F, φ, Φ, written before the variable, the latter being often inclosed in parentheses. If there are several variables, these are inclosed in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as F (*x*, *y*). Various special functions have special abbreviations, as log for logarithm, sin for sine, cos for cosine, tan for tangent, cot for cotangent, sec for secant, cosec for cosecant, vsin for versed sine, sinh for hyperbolic sine, am for amplitude, sn for sine of the amplitude, cn for cosine of the amplitude, etc. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, graphs, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by *d* before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with ∂ instead of *d*; the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjacent letter. A variation is expressed by a δ before the varying quantity. A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by $\frac{d}{dx}$, etc., written before the function. But the capital D is often used: thus, $D_x x^y = yx^{y-1}$, and $D_y x^y = \log x \,.\, x^y$. Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents: thus, $s' = D_t s$ and $s'' = D_t s'$. Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original fluxional notation of Newton. The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols: thus, $f''x = D_x^2 fx$. A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as ∇ for Laplace's operator. The integral of an expression is written with the sign ∫, introduced by Leibnitz, before the differential. The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign. Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to different branches of mathematics.

3†. Etymological signification; etymology.

The *notation* of a word is when the original thereof is sought out, and consisteth in two things: the kind and the figure. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, viii.

Conscience is a Latin word, and, according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. *South.*

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters. As a process and a science, musical notation is a branch of semiotics or semiography in general. *Notation* is also used as a collective term for all the signs for musical facts taken together. Notation, whether regarded as a science or as a body of visible characters, may be divided into notation of pitch, of duration, of force, of style, etc. The various historic systems of notation are more particular about pitch than about the other matters. (*a*) The absolute and relative pitch of tones has been represented by letters, by neumes, by syllables, by numerals, by a staff, and by more than one of these methods at once. The ancient Greeks and Romans used their alphabets, assigning sometimes a separate letter or similar character to each tone of their tonal systems, and sometimes using only seven letters, which were repeated for successive octaves. The medieval notations included all the different methods, used both separately and in conjunction, letter-names being derived from the ancient notations, neumes appearing early from an unknown source, and solmization and the staff-system being invented and developed from about the eighth or ninth century. Modern notations include all varieties except neumes. See *letter-name*, *neume*, *solmization*, *numeral*, *keyboard*, *scale*, *staff*, etc. (*b*) The absolute and relative duration of tones has been much less fully indicated than pitch. The ancient and medieval systems were decidedly defective in this regard. The appearance about the twelfth century of mensurable music necessitated the use of characters having a definite metrical value; hence came the note-system, which was combined with the staff, and also the various systems of tablature. In modern music two methods are used — notes whose shape indicates relative time-value, and a kind of tablature peculiar to the tonic sol fa system. (See *note*, *tablature*, *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*), etc.) Furthermore, the general tempo of a piece or passage is indicated by such Italian terms as *grave*, *adagio*, *andante*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *vivace*, *presto*, etc. Alterations of tempo during a piece are indicated by *accelerando*, *più mosso*, *stringendo*, *ritardando*, *ritenuto*, *calando*, etc. The metrical treatment of individual tones is marked by *staccato*, *legato*, etc. (*c*) The absolute and relative force or accent of tones is still less fully indicated than pitch or duration. Vertical lines called *bars* have been used since medieval times to indicate rhythmical and metrical sections or measures, each of which begins with a primary accent. In modern music various words and arbitrary signs are used, as *forte*, *piano*, *crescendo* (<), *diminuendo* (>), *marcando*. (*d*) Other signs of various practical import are the *brace*, *repeat*, *da capo*, *dal segno*, *double bar*, *slur*, etc. See these words. (*e*) The general style of a piece or passage is often indicated in modern music by such terms as *ad libitum*, *agitato*, *arpeggio*, *cantabile*, *espressivo*, *sostenuto*, *con brio*. (*f*) Specific directions about performance by the voice or an instrument also occur, as *mezza voce*, *arcato*, *portamento*, *divisi*, *mano sinistra*, *pizzicato*, *8va* (*ottava*), *pedal*, and many others. All these verbal marks are translated into different languages, and are subject to modification for particular effects. (*g*) Modern music, following the later medieval music, also employs to some extent a kind of numerical shorthand for harmonic facts. See *thorough-bass*, and *figured bass* (under *bass*[3]). — **Alphabetic notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*). — **Architectural notation**, a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings: as ′ for feet, ″ for inches, and ‴ for parts, etc. — **Chemical notation**, a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. — **Decimal notation**. See *decimal*. — **Neumatic notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*), above, and also *neume*. — **Numerical notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*g*), above, and *numerical*. — **Stafi-notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*) and (*b*), above, and also *staff* and *note*. — **Tonic sol-fa notation**, in *music*. See *tonic*.

notator (nō-tā′tor), *n.* [< ML. *notator*, < L. *notare*, note: see *note*[1], *v.*] An annotator. [Rare.]

The *notator* Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, Totum opus, &c. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

★**notch** (noch), *n.* [Commonly treated as a form of *nock*, but prob. due, as Skeat suggests (1900), to a ME. phrase **an oche*, misdivided as **a noche*, a notch, ME. **oche*, < OF. *oche*, a nick, nock, notch.] **1.** A nick or indentation; a small hollow or nick cut or sunk in anything, as in the end of an arrow for the reception of the bowstring.

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes.
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. In *carp.*, a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece. — **3.** A narrow defile or passage between mountains; or, more properly, the entrance to such a defile, when it is nearly closed by precipices or walls of rock on either hand. The use of the word is chiefly limited to the region of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and of the Adirondacks, and has nearly the same meaning as *gap* in the central parts of the Appalachian range. [U. S.] **4.** A step or degree; a grade. [Colloq.] — **5.** A point in the game of cricket. [Rare.]

A match at cricket between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent on the one side and All England on the other [1788]. The former won, says the "Annual Register," by "twenty-four *notches*." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an incision or incisure; an emargination: as, the interclavicular *notch*, the depression over the breast-bone between the prominent ends of the clavicles. — **7.** In *armor*, the bouche of a shield. — **Anterior notch of the liver**, a deep angular incisure in the front border of the liver, between the right and left lobes. Also called *umbilical* or *interlobular incisure* or *notch*. — **Clavicular notch**, one of the superior lateral depressed surfaces of the presternum, for articulation with the clavicles. — **Cotyloid, craniofacial, dicrotic notch**. See the adjectives. — **Ethmoidal notch**, the mesial excavation between the orbital plates of the frontal bone, for the reception of the ethmoid bone. — **Great scapular notch**, the notch formed by the neck of the scapula and the acromion process. — **Intercondylar notch**, the notch or fossa between the femoral condyles behind. — **Interlobular notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*. — **Intervertebral notch**, a concavity on the upper and lower borders of the pedicle, forming, when in apposition with those of the contiguous vertebræ, the intervertebral foramina. — **Jugular notch**, a notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which contributes, with one on the temporal bone, to form the jugular foramen. — **Lacrymal notch**, an excavation on the internal border of the orbital surface of the maxilla, for the reception of the lacrymal bone. — **Nasal notch**. (*a*) A serrated surface of the frontal bone, for articulation of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. (*b*) The large notch of the maxilla that forms the lateral and lower boundary of the entrance to the nasal cavity. — **Notch of Rivini**, a small notch in the upper anterior part of the bony ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. Also called *tympanic notch*. — **Notch of the concha**, the incisura intertragica, or notch between the tragus and the antitragus. — **Notch of the kidney**, the hilum or porta renis. — **Popliteal notch**, a shallow depression between the tibial tuberosities behind. — **Posterior notch of the liver**, a wide concave recess between the right and left lobes of the liver, embracing the crura of the diaphragm, the cava, the aorta, and the esophagus. — **Pterygoid notch**, the angular cleft between the two plates of the pterygoid process, closed by the palate-bone. Also called *incisura pterygoidea*. — **Sciatic notch**, one of two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone, the great (or iliosciatic) and the small. The great sciatic notch is between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, and is converted into the great sacrosciatic foramen by the sacrosciatic ligaments; the small sciatic notch is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the same ligaments. — **Sigmoid notch**, the excavation between the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible. — **Sphenopalatine notch**, a notch between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate-bone, converted into the foramen of the same name by the sphenoid bone. — **Supraorbital notch**, a notch at the inner part of the orbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital nerve and artery. It is often a foramen. — **Suprascapular notch**, the notch on the superior border of the scapula, at the base of the coracoid process, converted into a foramen by a ligament or a spiculum of bone. — **Suprasternal notch**, the notch or depression at the upper end of the sternum, between the sternal ends of the sternoclidomastoid muscles. — **The top notch**, the highest grade or degree of anything: as, *the top notch* of fashion or elegance. [Colloq.] — **Tympanic notch**. Same as *notch of Rivini*. — **Umbilical notch**. See ★*anterior notch of the liver*.

notch (noch), *v. t.* [< *notch*, *n.* Cf. *nock*, *v.*] **1.** To cut a notch or notches in; indent; nick; hack: as, to *notch* a stick.

Before Corioli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 199.

2. To place in a notch; fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.

Mark how the ready hands of Death prepare;
His bow is bent, and he hath *notch'd* his dart.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

3. In *cricket*, to mark or score; have as score the number of. [Slang.]

In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. *Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

notch-block (noch′blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

notch-board (noch′bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *bridge-board*.

notch-eared (noch′ērd), *a.* Having emarginate ears: as, the *notch-eared* bat, *Vespertilio emarginatus*.

notched (nocht), *a.* **1.** Having a notch or notches; nicked; indented.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. Closely cut; cropped, as hair: applied by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads.

She had no resemblance to the rest of the *notch'd* rascals. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. (*Davies.*)

3. In *zoöl.*, having one or more angular incisions in the margin; emarginate. — **4.** In *bot.*, very coarsely dentate, the upper side of the teeth being nearly horizontal, as in the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*. — **Notched falcon**. See *falcon*.

notchel (noch′el), *v. t.* See *nochel*.

notching (noch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *notch*, *v.*] **1.** A notch or series of notches. — **2.** In *engin.*, same as *gulleting*. — **3.** In *carp.*, a simple method of joining timbers in a frame, either by dovetails or by square joints or lap-joints. Calking, halving, and scarfing are forms of it.

notching-adz (noch′ing-adz), *n.* A light adz with a bit either of large curvature or nearly straight, used for notching timbers in making gains, etc. *E. H Knight.*

notching-machine (noch′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal working*, a form of stamping-press for cutting the corner notches in making boxes, hinges, and other shapes of sheet-metal.

notchweed (noch′wēd), *n.* An ill-smelling herb, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, of the northern parts of the Old World. Also called *stinking goosefoot* and *dog's-orach*.

notchwing (noch′wing), *n.* A European tortricid moth, *Rhacodia caudana*: an English ★collectors' name.

note[1] (nōt), *n.*[1] [Early mod. E. also *noat*; < ME. *note*, *noote*, a note, mark, point (not from the rare AS. *not*, a mark, note), < OF. *note*, F. *note* = Sp. Pg. It. *nota*, < L. *nŏta*, a mark, sign, critical mark or remark, note, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *know*[1]. Hence *note*[1], *v.*, *notary*[1], etc. Cf. *note*[1], *a.*] **1.** A mark or token by

which a thing may be known; a sign; stamp; badge; symbol; in *logic*, a character or quality.

Patience and perseverance be the proper *notes* whereby God's children are known from counterfeits.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

This difference we declyne, not as doth the Latines and Greekes, be terminationes, but with *noates*, after the maner of the Hebrues, quhilk they cal particles.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Some natural *notes* about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables
Would testify, to enrich mine inventory.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 28.

It is a *note*
Of upstart greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 8.

2. Significance; consequence; distinction; reputation.

To be adored
With the continued style and *note* of gods
Through all the provinces, were wild ambition.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Add not only to the number, but the *note* of thy generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 32.

Except Lord Robert Kerr, we lost nobody of *note*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 19.

3. Notice; observation; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 120.

I have made some extracts and borrowed such facts as seemed especially worthy of *note*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, i.

4. Notice; information; intelligence.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post—
The man i' the moon 's too slow.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 248.

5. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; hence, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. In *printing:* (*a*) An explanatory statement, or reference to authority quoted, appended to textual matter and set in smaller type than the text. Notes are of several kinds. A *cut-in note* is set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin, and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to. A *center-note* is placed between two columns, as in cross-references in some editions of the Bible. A *side-note* or *marginal note* is placed in the outer margin of the page, parallel with the lines of the text. A *foot-note*, or *bottom note*, follows the text at the foot of the page, but does not encroach on the margin, as *side-notes* do. A *shoulder-note* is one at the upper inner corner of a page. In some countries, as China and Japan, all notes are placed at the top of the page. (*b*) One of the marks used in punctuating the text: as, the *note* of admiration or of exclamation (!); the *note* of interrogation (?).

6. A minute or memorandum, intended to assist the memory, or for after use or reference: as, I made a *note* of the circumstance: generally in the plural: as, to take *notes* of a sermon or speech; to speak from *notes*.

To conferre all the obseruations and *notes* of the said ships, to the intent it may appeare wherein the *notes* do agree and wherein they dissent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 226.

Mr. L——l was so kind as to accede to my desire that he would take *notes* of all that occurred.
Poe, Tales, I. 124.

7. *pl.* A report (verbatim or more or less condensed) of a speech, discourse, statement, testimony, or the like.—**8.** A list of items; an inventory; a catalogue; a bill; an account; a reckoning.

Here is now the smith's *note* for shoeing and plough-irons. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 19.

Give me a *note* of all your things, sweet mistress;
You shall not lose a hair.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

9. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: as, a promissory *note;* a bank-*note;* a *note* of hand (that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money); a negotiable *note*.

He sends me a twenty-pound *note* every Christmas, and that is all I know about him. *Disraeli*, Sybil, p. 187.

10. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a *note*, the seal an "Elle vous suit,"
The close, "Your Letty, only yours."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

11. A diplomatic or official communication in writing. A note is, in a strict sense, an official communication in writing from the Department of Foreign Affairs (or of State) to a foreign diplomatic representative, or vice versa; it is distinguished from an *instruction*, sent by the department to one of its own diplomatic or consular representatives abroad, and from a *despatch*, sent by the representative abroad to his own department at home.

Mes. [Giving a paper.] My lord hath sent you this *note;* and by me this further charge, that you swerve not from the smallest article of it. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 106.

If indeed the Great Powers are really agreed, there can be no doubt that the pacification of Eastern Europe, for which they have expressed their desire in their Collective *Note*, will be effected and maintained.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 286.

12. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes.—**13.** In *music:* (*a*) In the staff-notation, a character or sign by which a tone is recorded and represented to the eye. A note consists of from one to three parts—the *head*, the *stem* or *tail*, and one or more *pennants*, *flags*, or *hooks*,  or  , which are often extended from one note to another in the form of bars, when two or more notes of the same denomination are grouped together,  . The pitch of the tone is indicated by the position of the note on the staff relative to the clef and the key-signature. (See *staff*, *clef*, *signature*, *key*.) The relative duration of the tone is indicated by the shape of the note. The system of notes now in use includes the following: the *breve*,  ; the *semibreve* or *whole-note*,  ; the *minim* or *half-note*,  ; the *crotchet* or *quarter-note*,  ; the *quaver* or *eighth-note*,  ; the *semiquaver* or *sixteenth-note*, ; the *demisemiquaver* or *thirty-second-note*,  ; and the *hemidemisemiquaver* or *sixty-fourth-note*,  . Each of these notes may be placed upon any staff-degree, and thus may signify a tone of any pitch whatever. Each of them, also, may have any time-value whatever, but when in a particular piece or passage a definite time-value is assumed for any one of them, a breve is then regarded equal in that piece or passage to two semibreves, a semibreve to two minims, a minim to two crotchets, etc. In other words, as a metrical notation, this system of notes is relative to an assumed value for one species, but absolute and definite after such an assumption. The pitch-value of a note may be modified by an *accidental* (which see), though the latter may also be regarded as changing the staff rather than the note. The time-value of a note may be modified by various marks, such as a *dot* after it (as  or ), which lengthens the note by one half its original value; the *tie* (or ), which binds two notes on the same pitch together and adds their respective values together; the *pause*, *hold*, or *fermata* ( or ), which lengthens the value of the note indefinitely according to the will of the performer; the *staccato* ( or ), which shortens the actual duration of the note and supplies the deficiency by a silence or rest. (See the various words.) This system is derived from the medieval systems, though with important changes. The Gregorian system of notes, which is still in use, is much nearer to the medieval system. It includes the following notes: the *large*,  ; the *long*,  ; the *breve*,  ; and the *semibreve*, or . These in turn were derived from the early neumes. They were first used merely as indications of pitch, their time-value being indefinite, and dependent wholly upon the text sung to them; but they acquired a definite metrical significance under mensurable music. In modern usage they are generally treated as metrical. A special development of the ordinary system of notes is that of *character-notes*, which are varied in shape so as to indicate not only various time-values, but also the scale-values or characteristic qualities of the tones indicated. Thus, the tonic or *do* is always represented by one shape, the dominant or *sol* by another, the subdominant or *fa* by a third, etc. The system thus aims to secure at once the utility of the staff and of a reference to the abstract scale. (*b*) A musical sound or tone, in general or particular: as, the *note* of a bird; the first *note* of a song, etc. [This use of the word, as applied to musical tones, is very common, but is confusing and inaccurate.]

Vnder lynde in a launde lenede ich a stounde,
To lithen here laies and here loueliche *notes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 65.

My uncle Toby, sinking his voice a *note*, resumed the discourse as follows. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 21.

(*c*) A digital or key of the keyboard: as, the white and black *notes* of the pianoforte. [This usage is also common, but very objectionable.]—**14.** Harmonious or melodious sound; air; tune; voice; tone.

Thenne pipede Pees of poetes a *note*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 454.

I made this ditty, and the *note* to it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

If his worship was here, you dare not say so.—Here he comes, here he comes.—Now you'll change your *note*.
Sheridan, The Camp, i. 1.

15†. A point marked; a degree.

Hit is sykerer by southe ther the sonne regneth
Than in the north by meny *notes*.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 118.

Accented note, a note representing an accented or emphatic tone, as on the first beat of a measure.—**Accessory, ornamental, or subsidiary note,** a note representing a tone supplemental or subordinate to a principal tone, as an appoggiatura or one of the subordinate tones of a turn, etc. See *embellishment*.—**Accidental** or **chromatic note,** a note affected by an accidental, and thus representing a tone foreign to the tonality of a piece.—**Accommodation, adjunct, allotment note.** See the qualifying words.—**Approved note.** See *approve*[1].—**Banker's note.** See *banker*[2].—**Bath note,** a writing-paper measuring unfolded 8 by 14 inches.—**Black note.** (*a*) A note with a solid head, as  . (*b*) A black digital on the keyboard.—**Bought note,** a written memorandum of a sale, delivered to the buyer by the broker who effects the sale. *Bought* and *sold notes* are made out usually at the same time, the former being delivered to the buyer and the latter to the seller. "In American exchanges they have fallen into disuse, and generally no written contracts of sale are made between brokers. The practice is for each broker or commission man merely to jot down the transaction on a card or tablet, reporting it at his office, where the matter is subsequently compared and confirmed pursuant to the rules and customs of each exchange." (*Bisbee and Simonds*, Law of the Produce Exchange.)—**Broker's note.** See *broker*.—**Character-note.** See def. 13 (*a*).—**Choral, circular, collective, commercial, decorative, demand note.** See the qualifying words.—**Chromatic note.** See *accidental note*.—**Crowned note,** a note with a hold or pause upon it, as .—**Dotted note,** a note whose time-value is increased one half by a dot placed after it, as (=).—**Double-dotted note,** a note with two dots after it, making its time-value three quarters longer than it would be without the dots.—**Double note,** in *musical notation*, a note equivalent to two whole notes; a breve.—**Essential note,** a note essential to a chord: opposed to a *passing* or *decorative note*.—**False flash, forwarding note.** See the adjectives.—**Fundamental note.** Same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*).—**Goldsmiths' notes.** See *goldsmith*, 1.—**Grace-note.** See *grace*, 6, and *embellishment*.—**Harmonic note.** See *harmonic*.—**Holding note,** a note or tone maintained in one part while the other parts progress.—**Identical note.** See *identical*.—**Imperfect note,** in *medieval mensurable music*, a note equal to two short ones: opposed to a *perfect note*, which was equal to three short ones.—**Leading note, master note.** See *leading*[1].—**Mensural note.** See *mensural*.—**Note against note,** that species of counterpoint in which the cantus firmus and the accompanying voice-parts have tones of the same time-value with each other: opposed to *two notes against one* or *four notes against one*, etc.—**Note of admiration.** See *admiration*.—**Note of hand.** See def. 9.—**Note of issue.** See *issue*.—**Note of modulation.** See *modulation*.—**Note under hand†,** a receipt.

There are in it two reasonable faire publiq libraries, whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a *note under hand*. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 21, 1644.

Open note. (*a*) A note with an open head, as . (*b*) A tone produced from an open string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—**Passing note.** See *passing-note*.—**Perfect note,** in *medieval mensurable music*, a note equal to three short ones: opposed to *imperfect note*.—**Reciting note,** in *chanting*, a note or tone upon which several syllables are recited or intoned in monotone.—**Reclaiming note,** in *Scots law*, a notice of appeal.—**Slurred note,** a note connected with another note by a slur, indicating that both are to be sung to a single syllable, or to be played by one motion of the violin-bow.—**Stopped note,** a tone produced from a stopped string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—**Suspended note.** See *suspension*.—**Tied note,** a note connected with another note by a tie, indicating that the time-values of the two are to be added together without repetition.—**Tironian notes.** See *Tironian*.—**To sound a note of warning,** to give a caution or admonition.

The *note of warning* has been *sounded* more than once.
The Nation, XLVIII. 344.

Triple-dotted note, a note with three dots after it, making its time-value seven eighths longer than it would be without the dots.—**White note.** (*a*) Same as *open note* (*a*). (*b*) A white digital on the keyboard.=**Syn. 5.** *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n*.

note[1] (nōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, ppr. *noting*. [Early mod. E. also *noat;* < ME. *noten*, < OF. *noter*, F. *noter* = Sp. Pg. *notar* = It. *notare*, < L. *notare*, mark, write, write in cipher or shorthand, make remarks or notes on, note, < *nota*, a mark, note: see *note*[1], *n*. Hence *annotation*, etc., *connote*, *denote*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To distinguish with a mark; set a mark upon; mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? *Walsall*, Life of Christ (1615), sig. B 2.

2. To observe carefully; notice particularly.

And *note* ȝe weel that therfore the element of watir is putte agen to drawe out from erthe fier and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

One special Virtue may be *noted* in him, that he was not noted for any special Vice. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

You are to *note* that we Anglers all love one another.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 22.

Let us first *note* how wide-spread is the presence of the family-cluster, considered as a component of the political society. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

3. To set down in writing; make a memorandum of.

To see a letter ill written [composed], and worse *noted* [penned], neither is it to be taken in good parte, neither may we leaue to murmur thereat.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 87.

Now go, write it before them in a table, and *note* it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever. Isa. xxx. 8.

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down.
Macaulay.

4. To set down in musical characters; furnish with musical notes.

The *noted* and illuminated leaves of [an antiphoner].
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

5. To furnish with marginal notes; annotate.—**6.** To denote; point out; indicate.

Ther ys as they say yt the ffynger of Seynt John Baptiste whych he *notyd* or shewyd Crist Jhu whanne he seyd Ecce Agnus Dei, ther I offerd.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tyme is an affection of the verb *noating* the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cum.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Black ashes *note* where their proud city stood.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

7†. To put a mark upon; brand; stigmatize.

You have condemn'd and *noted* Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 2.

To note a bill of exchange, to get a notary public to record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dishonored, along with the date, and the reason, if assigned, of non-payment, the record being initialed by the notary.—**To note an exception**, to enter in the minutes of the judge or court the fact that a ruling was excepted to, the object being to preserve the right to raise the objection in an appellate court. =**Syn. 3.** To record, register, minute, jot down.—**6.** *Note, Denote, Connote* (see the definitions of these words), mark.

II.† *intrans.* To sing.

O! thou Mynstrall, that canst so *note* and pipe
Unto folkes for to do pleasaunce.
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre.

note[1]† (nōt), *a.* and *n.*[2] [< L. *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*, know: see *note*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Known; well-known.

Now nar ȝe not fer fro that *note* place
That ȝe han spied & spuryed so specially after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2092.

II. *n.* A well-known or famous place or city.

In Iudee hit is that noble *note*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 921.

note[2] (nōt), *n.* [< ME. *note*, *noote*, < AS. *notu*, use, profit, advantage, employment, office, business (= OFries. *not*, use; cf. Icel. *not*, pl., use) (cf. also *nyt*, *nytt*, use, = OHG. *nuzzi* = Icel. *nyt*, use, enjoyment), < *neótan*, use, = OS. *niotan* = OFries. *nieta* = D. *ge-nieten* = MLG. *ge-neten* = OHG. *niozan*, MHG. *niezen*, G. *niessen*, also OHG. *gi-niozan*, MHG. *ge-niezen*, G. *genieszen* = Icel. *njōta* = Sw. *njuta* = Dan. *nyde*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganiutan*, take (with a net); cf. Lith. *nauda*, usefulness. From the same verb are derived E. *neat*[1] and *nait*[1].] **1.** Use; employment. [Now only prov. Eng.]

A graue haue I garte here be ordande,
That neuer was in *noote;* it is newe.
York Plays, p. 371.

But thefte serveth of wykked *note*,
Hyt hangeth hys mayster by the throte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Utility; profit; advantage.

And than bakeward was borne all the bold Troiens,
With myche noye for the *note* of there noble prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8240.

3†. Affair; matter; business; concern; event; occasion.

My lorde, ther is some *note* that is nedfull to neven you of new.
York Plays, p. 295.

This millere gooth agayn, no word he seyde,
But dooth his *note*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 148.

To noye hym nowe is youre *noote*,
But ȝitt the lawe lyes in my lotte.
York Plays, p. 222.

The chief *note* of a scholar, you say, is to govern his passions; wherefore I do take all patiently.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

4†. Expedition; undertaking; enterprise; conflict; fray.

The nowmber of the noble shippes, that to the *note* yode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4133.

Then Synabor, forsothe, with a sad pepull,
Neghit to the *note*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6509.

note[2] (nōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, ppr. *noting*. [ME. *noten*, *notien*, < AS. *notian*, enjoy, < *notu*, use: see *note*[2], *n.*] **1.** To use; make use of; enjoy.

Scheuz me myn hache;
And I schal *note* hit to-day, my strengthe is so newed.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

2. To use for food; eat: as, he *notes* very little. —**3.** To need; have occasion for.

Tyliers that tyleden the erthe tolden here maystres
By the seed that thei sewe what thei shoulde *notye*,
And what lyue by and lene the londe was so trewe.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 101.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

note[3]†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *neat*[1].

A great number of cattle, both *note* and sheep.
Adventures against the Scots (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 126).

note[4] (nōt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *nut*.

note[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *hnītan*, thrust with the horns.] To butt; push with the horns; gore. [Prov. Eng.]

note-book (nōt'bůk), *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are or may be entered.

All his faults observed,
Set in a *note-book*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

noted (nō'ted), *p. a.* [< *note*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Marked; observed.

I do not like examinations;
We shall find out the truth more easily
Some other way less *noted*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

2. Conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; celebrated; eminent; famous; well-known: as, a *noted* traveler; a *noted* commander.

She is a holy Druid,
A woman *noted* for that faith, that piety,
Belov'd of Heaven.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, i. 3.

It [Tyre] is not at present *noted* for the Tyrian purple.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 83.

There are two brothers of his, William and Walter Blunt, Esquires, both members of parliament, and *noted* speakers.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Not to draw our philosophy from too profound a source, we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

3†. Notorious; of evil reputation.

Neither is it for your credit to walk the streets with a woman so *noted*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** *Celebrated*, *Notable*, etc. (see *famous*), well-known, conspicuous, famed.

notedly† (nō'ted-li), *adv.* With particular notice; exactly; accurately.

Lucio. Do you remember what you said of the duke?
Duke. Most *notedly*, sir.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 335.

notedness (nō'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noted; distinction; eminence; celebrity.

noteful† (nōt'fůl), *a.* [ME., < *note*[2] + *-ful*.] Useful; serviceable.

Suffreth this man to be cured and heeled by myne Muses, that is to seyn by *noteful* sciences.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

notefulhead†, *n.* [ME. *notefulhed*; < *noteful* + *-head*.] Utility; service; profit.

Notelæa (not-e-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), < Gr. *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] A genus of shrubs or trees of the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the broad distinct petals and fleshy albumen. There are 7 species, mostly Australian. They bear opposite leaves, small flowers in axillary clusters, and roundish drupes. *N. ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood, found also in southeastern Australia, a bush or small tree with extremely hard and close-grained wood, mottled at the center like olive, used for pulley-blocks, turnery, etc. *N. longifolia* is another ironwood or mock-olive of Norfolk Island and parts of Australia. *N. ovata* is the dunga-runga of New South Wales.

noteless (nōt'les), *a.* [< *note*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] **1.** Not attracting notice; unnoticed; unheeded.

A courtesan,
Let her walk saint-like, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, II. iv. 1.

Thou *noteless* blot on a remembered name!
Shelley, Adonais, xxxvii.

2. Unmusical. [Rare.]

Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i. (*Davies.*)

notelessness (nōt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noteless, unmarked, unnoticed, or insignificant.

notelet (nōt'let), *n.* [< *note*[1], *n.*, + *-let*.] A little note. [Rare.]

A single epigram or a *notelet* to a voluminous work.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 477.

Notemigonus (nō″te-mi-gō'nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *γωνία*, angle.] A genus of American breams having a compressed and almost carinated back, as *N. chrysoleucus*, which abounds in the eastern and northern United States, and is known as the *shiner* or *silverfish*. See cut under *shiner*.

notemug†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nutmeg*. *Chaucer*.

notencephalocele (nō-ten-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *teratol.*, protrusion of the brain from a cleft in the back of the head.

notencephalus (nō-ten-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting notencephalocele.

note-paper (nōt'pā″pėr), *n.* Folded writing-paper of small sizes, definitely described by specific names. One leaf of commercial note is 5 × 8 inches; octavo note, 4½ × 7 inches; billet note, 4 × 6 inches; queen note, 3½ × 5⅝ inches; Prince of Wales note, 3 × 4½ inches; packet note, 5½ × 9 inches; Bath note, 7 × 8 inches.

noter (nō'tėr), *n.* [< *note*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *notary*[1], *notator*.] **1.** One who notes, observes, or takes notice.—**2†.** An annotator.

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner.
Gregory, Posthuma, p. 308.

3. A note-book. [Colloq. and local.]

noterer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *notary*[1].

noteum, *n.* See *notæum*.

noteworthily (nōt'wėr″ᵺi-li), *adv.* In a manner worthy of being noted; noticeably.

noteworthiness (nōt'wėr″ᵺi-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being noteworthy.

noteworthy (nōt'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* [< *note*[1] + *worthy*.] Worthy of being noted or carefully observed; remarkable; worthy of observation or notice.

This by way is *notewoorthie*, that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vii. 1.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

not-for-that†, *conj.* [ME. *not* (*noght*) *for that*, etc.; prop. as three words.] Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

And yut *not-for-that* Gaffray tombled there,
Anon releuing in wighty manere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4703.

nothag†, **nothak**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nuthatch*.

not-headed† (not'hed″ed), *a.* Having a not or close-cropped head. Also *nott-headed*. See *not*[2], *a.*

Your *nott-headed* country gentleman.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, i. 4.

nother†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* Same as *neither*.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* [< ME. *no thing*, *na thing*, < AS. *nān thing*, no thing: see *none*[1], *no*[2], and *thing*[1].] **1.** No thing; not anything; not something; something that is not anything. The conception of nothing is reached by reflecting that a noun, or name, in form, may fail to have any corresponding object; and *nothing* is the noun which by its very definition is of that sort. (*a*) The non-existent.

Surely [that force and violence] was very great which consumed four Cities to *nothing* in so short a time.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) A non-existent something, spoken of positively, so that the literal meaning is absurd.

The poet's pen
. . . gives to airy *nothing*
A local habitation and a name.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 16.

Oh Life, thou *Nothing's* younger Brother!
So like, that one might take one for the other!
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, ix. 1.

Nothing must always be less than Being.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxvii.

(*c*) Not something. In this sense the word is more distinctly *no thing;* and the sentence containing *nothing* merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing *something* in place of *nothing*.

And from hens schal tow bere *no thyng;* but as thou were born naked, righte so alle naked schalle thi Body ben turned in to Erthe, that thou were made of.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

A man by *nothing* is so well bewrayd
As by his manners.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

You plead so well, I can deny you *nothing*.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I can alledge *nothing* against your Practice
But your ill success.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

I am under the misfortune of having *nothing* to do, but it is a misfortune which, thank my stars, I can pretty well bear.
Gray, Letters, I. 11.

2. A cipher; naught.—**3.** A thing of no consequence, consideration, or importance; a trifle.

All that he speaks is *nothing*, we are resolved.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,
Learn worthy distances and modest difference,
Than from a race of empty friends loud *nothings*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Lord, what a *nothing* is this little span
We call a Man!
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

I will tell you, my good sir, in confidence, what he has done for me has been a mere *nothing*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

We debated the social *nothings*
We bore ourselves so to discuss.
Lowell, Ember Picture.

Dance upon nothing. See *dance*.—**Neck or nothing.** See *neck*.—**Negative nothing**, the absence of being.—**Next to nothing**, almost nothing.

Laws was laws in the year ten, and they screwed chaps' nex for *nex to nothink*.
Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, i.

Nothing but, only; no more than.

Telleth hym that I wol hym visite,
Have I *nothyng but* rested me a lite.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 682.

"O Earl Brand, I see your heart's blood!"
"It's *nothing but* the glent and my scarlet hood."
The Brave Earl Brand and the King of England's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 391).

Nothing less than, fully equal to; quite the same as.

But, yet, methinks, my father's execution
Was *nothing less than* bloody tyranny.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 100.

Nothing off! a cautionary order to a helmsman to keep the ship close to the wind.—**Privative nothing**, the absence of being in a subject capable of being.—**To come to nothing, to go for nothing.** See the verbs.—**To make nothing of.** See *make*[1].

nothing (nuth'ing), *adv.* [< ME. *nothing, nothinge;* prop. acc. or instr. of *nothing, n.*] In no degree; not at all; in no way; not.

Thou art *nothynge* curteyse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

But for my mistress,
I *nothing* know where she remains, why gone,
Nor when she purposes return.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 3. 14.

Our social monotone of level days
Might make our best seem banishment:
But it was *nothing* so. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 2.

nothingarian (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *nothing* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Having no particular belief, especially in religious matters; indifferent.

The blessed leisure of wealth was not to him the occasion of a *nothingarian* dilettantism, of idleness or selfish pursuits of vanity, pleasure or ambition.
Open Court, Jan. 3, 1889, p. 1393.

II. *n.* One who is of no particular belief, especially in religious matters. [Colloq.]

nothingarianism (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *nothingarian* + *-ism.*] Absence of definite belief, especially in religion. [Colloq.]

A reaction from the *nothingarianism* of the last century.
Church Times, Sept. 9, 1881, p. 594. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nothing-do, *n.* [< *nothing, n.*, obj., + *do*[1], *v.*] A do-nothing; an idler.

What innumerable swarms of *nothing-does* beleaguer this city! *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 182.

nothing-gift (nuth'ing-gift), *n.* A gift of no worth. [Rare.]

Laying by
That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 86.

nothingism (nuth'ing-izm), *n.* [< *nothing* + *-ism.*] Nothingness; nihility. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until risu solvuntur tabulæ, and it ends in a religion of *Nothingism.*
F. Harrison, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. iv. 451.

nothingness (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* [< *nothing* + *-ness.*] **1.** The absence or negation of being; nihility; non-existence.

It will never
Pass into *nothingness. Keats*, Endymion, i. 3.

2. Insignificance; worthlessness.

Good night! you must excuse the *nothingness* of a supernumerary letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 390.

The insipidity, and yet the noise — the *nothingness*, and yet the self-importance — of all these people!
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 22.

3. A thing of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

I, that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 1039.



1. Frond of *Notholæna ferruginea.* 2. *Notholæna Fendleri.* *a*, pinnule of *N. Fendleri*, showing the sori, which consist of from one to three sporangia, and the revolute margin of the pinnule; *b*, sporangium of the same, opened, showing two spores.

Notholæna (noth-ō-lē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cloak-ferns, with marginal sori which are at first roundish or oblong, soon confluent into a narrow band, without indusium, but sometimes covered at first with the inflexed edge of the frond. The genus is widely dispersed and is closely allied to *Cheilanthes*, from which it differs by the absence of the indusium. About 40 species are known, of which number 15 are North American. See cut in preceding column. Sometimes incorrectly written *Nothochlæna.*

nothosaur (noth'ō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the family *Nothosauridæ.*

Nothosauria (noth-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nothosaurus.*] An order of extinct saurians named from the genus *Nothosaurus.* By recent herpetologists they are associated with the sauropterygians. See *Sauropterygia.*

nothosaurian (noth-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nothosauria.*

II. *n.* A nothosaur.

Nothosauridæ (noth-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nothosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct sauropterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Nothosaurus.* They had many peculiarities in the vertebræ and members. The scapula had a small ventral or precoracoidal plate, and the coracoids had a short median symphysis. The humerus and femur were elongated, and the former only slightly expanded distally; the terminal phalanges were clawed. The species lived in the Triassic epoch, and were apparently of terrestrial habits.

Nothosaurus (noth-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles of the order *Sauropterygia*, or giving name to the *Nothosauria. N. mirabilis* is an example.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* [< OF. *notice, notisse, notesce, notece*, F. *notice* = Sp. Pg. *noticia* = It. *notizia*, notice, < L. *notitia*, a being known, fame, knowledge, idea, conception, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know: see *note*[1].] **1.** The act of observing, noting, or remarking; observation. [Rarely in the plural.]

To my poor unworthy *notice*,
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 166.

See what it is to trust to imperfect memory, and the erring *notices* of childhood! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

The *notice* of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions. *Trench.*

2. Heed; regard; cognizance; note: as, to take *notice.*

Bring but five and twenty: to no more
Will I give place or *notice. Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 252.

Mr. Endicot, taking *notice* of the disturbance that began to grow amongst the people by this means, . . . convented the two brothers before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 148.

The rest of the church is of a gaudy Renaissance; yet it deserves some *notice* from the boldness of its construction. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 50.

3. Intimation; information; intelligence; announcement; warning; intimation beforehand: as, to bombard a town without *notice.*

I have . . . given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 3.

God was pleased, in all times, to communicate to mankind *notices* of the other world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

I had now *notice* that my deare friend Mrs. Godolphin was returning from Paris. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 2, 1676.

At the door thereof I found a small Line hanging down, which I pull'd; and a Bell ringing within gave *notice* of my being there: yet, no body appearing presently, I went in and sat down. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Spiritual things belong to spirits; we can have no *notices* proportionable to them.
Evelyn, To Rev. Father Patrick.

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with *notice* of a hart
Taller than all his fellows. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I shall send Miss Temple *notice* that she is to expect a new girl, so that there will be no difficulty about receiving her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

4. Instruction; direction; order.

To give *notice*, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 109.

His Epistles and Satires are full of proper *notices* for the conduct of life in a court. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

5. Any statement, note, or writing conveying information or warning: as, a *notice* warning off trespassers; an obituary *notice.* Specifically, a verbal or written announcement to a certain person (or persons) that something is required of him, or that something is to be done which concerns him.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Information; knowledge of facts: more specifically designated *actual notice.* Actual notice may be inferred from circumstances, as where proof of due mailing of a letter justifies the inference that he to whom it was addressed became cognizant of its contents; but he may disprove the fact, and thus destroy the inference. (*b*) Such circumstances as ought to excite the attention of a person of ordinary prudence, and lead him to make further inquiry which would disclose the fact: more specifically designated *constructive notice.* Constructive notice is imputed by the law irrespective of the existence of actual notice, as where a deed is recorded, and a purchaser of the land neglects to consult the record, in which case the record is constructive notice; or where a purchaser takes a title from the former owner of land, relying on the fact that the record title is in him, while in fact a prior purchaser is in actual possession of the land, having paid for it, in which case the possession is constructive notice; and in either case the later purchaser, not having made inquiry, may be chargeable as if he had had actual notice of the prior purchaser's right. Constructive notice originated in the equitable rule that a man may, for the protection of the rights of a third person, be treated as if he had notice, when he had the means of information. (*c*) Information communicated by one party in interest to another, as where a contract provides that it may be terminated by either party on notice: more specifically designated *express notice.* (*d*) A written communication formally declaring a fact or an intention, as where notice is required in legal proceedings; a notification.—**7.** Written remarks or comments; especially, a short literary announcement or critical review.—**Due notice.** See *due*[1].—**Judicial notice**, that cognizance of matters of common knowledge, such as historical, geographical, and meteorological facts, the general usages of business, etc., which a judge or court may take and act upon without requiring evidence to be adduced.—**Notice of dishonor**, in *com. law*, a notice given to a drawer or indorser that a bill or note has been presented for acceptance (or payment) and the demand has been refused. The effect of such a notice is to charge the drawer or indorser with liability as such.—**Notice of protest**, in *com. law*, a notice of dishonor which states that a bill or note has been protested. But this term is often used in the popular sense of protest as not necessarily implying technical notarial protest, except in the case of paper, such as a foreign bill, which requires such technical protest.—**Reading notice**, a paid advertisement in a newspaper inserted in such form, style of type, etc., as to have the appearance of current news-matter or of an editorial utterance.—**To give notice.** (*a*) To inform; announce beforehand; warn; notify. (*b*) Specifically, to warn an employer that one is about to leave his or her service.=**Syn. 1.** Attention, observation, remark.—3. Notification, advices.

notice (nō'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noticed*, ppr. *noticing.* [= Sp. Pg. *noticiar* = It. *notiziare*, notice; from the noun.] **1.** To take notice of; perceive; become aware of; observe; take cognizance of: as, to pass a thing without *noticing* it.

He did stand a little forbye,
And *noticed* well what she did say.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

She was quite sure baby *noticed* colours; . . . she was absolutely certain baby *noticed* flowers.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 12.

2. To refer to, consider, or remark upon; mention or make observation on; note.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place.
Horne Tooke.

I have already *noticed* that form of enfranchisement by which a slave was dedicated to a god by his master.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

3. To treat with attention and civilities. [Colloq.]

"But of course, my dear, you did not *notice* such people?" inquired a lady-baronetess.
Mrs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, xliii.

4. To give notice to; serve a notice or intimation upon; notify.

Mr. Duckworth, . . . when *noticed* to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Perceive, Observe*, etc. (see *see*), mark, note, remark.

noticeable (nō'ti-sa-bl), *a.* [< *notice* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being noticed or observed.

It became evident that a slight, a very feeble, and barely *noticeable* tinge of color had flushed up within the cheeks, and along the sunken small veins of the eyelids.
Poe, Tales, I. 465.

2. Worthy of notice or observation; likely to attract attention.

A *noticeable* Man with large gray eyes.
Wordsworth, Stanzas written in Thomson's Castle of Indolence.

noticeably (nō'ti-sa-bli), *adv.* In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or observed: as, she is *noticeably* better to-day.

notice-board (nō'tis-bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed.

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, as *notice-boards* observe. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 8.

noticer (nō'ti-sėr), *n.* [< *notice* + *-er*[1].] One who notices. *Warburton.*

Notidani (nō-tid'a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Notidanus.*] A family of sharks: same as *Notidanidæ.*

Notidanidæ (nō-ti-dan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notidanus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of large opis-

tharthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Notidanus;* the cow-sharks. These selachians have six or seven gill-sacs, spiracles, one dorsal fin, no winker or third eyelid, and differentiated teeth, the lower being mostly broad and with an oblique dentate border, while the upper are awl-shaped or paucidentate. Some attain a length of 15 feet, and range widely in tropical and warm temperate seas. See *Heptanchus* and *Hexanchus*. Also called *Notidani*, *Notidanoidæ*, and *Hexanchidæ*.

notidanidan (nō-ti-dan′i-dan), *n.* [< *Notidanidæ* + *-an*.] A cow-shark. *Richardson.*

Notidanus (nō-tid′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νωτιδανός*, with sharp-pointed dorsal fin (applied to a shark), < *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἰδανός*, fair, comely, < *ἰδεῖν*, see.] The typical genus of *Notidanidæ*. Also called *Hexanchus* (which see for cut).

notifiable (nō′ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *notify* + *-able*.] That must be made known, as to a board of health or some other authority.

The death-rates from *notifiable* diseases being respectively 1.05 and 1.01. *Lancet*, No. 3446, p. 565.

notification (nō″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *notification* = Sp. *notificación* = Pg. *notificação* = It. *notificazione*, < ML. *notificatio(n-)*, < L. *notificare*, make known: see *notify*.] 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, publishing, or proclaiming.

God, in the *notification* of this name, sends us sufficiently instructed to establish you in the assurance of an everlasting and an ever-ready God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Specifically, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means: as, the *notification* must take place in three days.—3. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation.

Four or five torches . . . elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 4. (*Latham.*)

4. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, etc.

notify (nō′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *notified*, ppr. *notifying*. [< ME. *notifien*, < OF. *notifier*, *notefier*, F. *notifier*, make known, = Sp. Pg. *notificar* = It. *notificare*, < L. *nōtificare*, make known, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know, + *facere*, do, make: see *note*[1], *a.*, and *-fy*.] 1. To publish; proclaim; give notice or information of; make known.

For Scripture is not the only law whereby God hath opened his will touching all things that may be done, but there are other kinds of laws which *notify* the will of God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South*, Sermons.

When he [Jesus] healed any person in private, without thus directing him to *notify* the cure, he then enjoined secrecy to him on purpose to obviate all possible suspicions of art or contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

2. To make note of; observe.

Herde al this thynge Cryseyde wel ynogh,
And every word gan for to *notifie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1591.

3. To give notice to; inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood: as, the public are hereby *notified*.

notion (nō′shon), *n.* [< OF. *notion*, F. *notion* = Pr. *nocio* = Sp. *noción* = Pg. *noção* = It. *nozione*, < L. *nōtio(n-)*, a becoming acquainted, a taking cognizance, an examination, an investigation, a conception, idea, notion, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*[1].] 1. A general concept; a mental representation of a state of things. Thus, the general enunciation of a geometrical theorem is comprehended by means of notions, and only in that way can the property to be proved be firmly seized by the mind, and kept distinct from other properties of the same figure; but in order to prove the theorem a construction or diagram is requisite, involving a representation in the imagination capable of being studied so as to observe hitherto unknown relations in it.

A complexion of *notions* is nothing else but an affirmation or negation in the understanding or speech.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. ii. 4.

Concept or *notion* are terms employed as convertible; but, while they denote the same thing, they denote it in a different point of view. Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized; *notion*, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing — that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford; or the result of that act. . . . The term *notion*, like conception, expresses both an act and its product.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, vii.

He had scarce any other *notion* of religion, but that it consisted in hating Presbyterians.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

A *notion* may be inaccurate by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

Our *notions* of things are never simply commensurate with the things themselves; they are aspects of them, more or less exact, and sometimes a mistake ab initio.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. A thought; a cognition.

Conception and *notion* Reid seems to employ, at least sometimes, for cognition in general.
Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid, Supplementary Dissertations, [note C.

When God intended to reveal any future events or high *notions* to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts or the sea-shore.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

Per. It seems, sir, you know all.
Sir P. Not all, sir; but
I have some general *notions*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Still did the *Notions* throng
About his [Harvey's] Ll'quent Tongue.
Cowley, Death of Harvey.

We have more words than *Notions*, half a dozen words for the same thing. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 60.

3. In the *Lockian philos.*, a complex idea.

The mind often exercises an active power in making these several combinations; for, it being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so in nature. And hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as if they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. § 2.

4. [Trans. of G. *Begriff*.] In the *Hegelian philos.*, that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth.—5. An opinion; a sentiment; a view; especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The truest *notions* in the easiest way.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Yet I cannot think but that these people, who have such *notions* of a supreme Deity, might by the industry and example of good men be brought to embrace the Christian Faith. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 96.

They are for holding their *notions*, though all other men be against them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

After travelling three or four miles in this valley, we came to a road that leads eastward to Moses's mosque, where the Arabs have a *notion* that Moses was buried, and some of the Mahometans went to it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 30.

Now I've a *notion*, if a poet
Beat up for themes, his verse will show it.
Lowell, Epistle to a Friend.

I believe that the great mass of mankind have not the faintest *notion* that slavery was an ancient English institution. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

6. A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational; a caprice; a whim.

I have no *notion* of going to anybody's house, and have the servants look on the arms of the chaise to find out one's name. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

They talk of principles, but *notions* prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

The boy might get a *notion* into him,
The girl might be entangled ere she knew.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

There was tobacco, too, placed like the cotton where it was hoped it would take a *notion* to grow.
C. E. Craddock, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ii.

7. The mind; the power of knowledge; the understanding.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 247.

The acts of God . . . to human ears
Cannot without process of speech be told,
So told as earthly *notion* can receive.
Milton, P. L., vii. 179.

8. In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a utensil; some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture: commonly in the plural.

And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms.
Young.

They [the Yankees] continued to throng to New Amsterdam with the most innocent countenances imaginable, filling the market with their *notions*, being as ready to trade with the Nederlanders as ever.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

Cognate, common, complex notion. See the adjectives.—**First notion**, a concept formed by direct generalization and abstraction from the particulars coming under that concept.—**Involution of notions.** See *involution*.—**Second notion**, a notion formed by reflection upon other notions or symbols, with generalization and abstraction from them.—**Under the notion**, under the concept, class, category, designation.

What hath been generally agreed on I content myself to assume *under the notion* of principles.
Newton, Opticks.

The Franciscans of the convent of Jerusalem have a small place here, coming *under the notion* of physicians, tho' they wear their habit.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 58.

Yankee notions, small or inexpensive miscellaneous articles such as are produced by Yankee inventiveness. See def. 8.

American goods of all kinds, brought from California, suddenly made their appearance in the village shops; and . . . I saw the American tin-ware, lanterns, and "*Yankee notions*." *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVIII. 82.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Impression, fancy.

notional (nō′shon-al), *a.* [= OF. *notionel* = Sp. Pg. *nocional;* as *notion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception; formed by abstraction and generalization; also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection.

Let us . . . resolve to render our actions and opinions perfectly consistent, that so our religion may appear to be, not a *notional* system, but a vital and fruitful principle of holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiv.

Who can say that he has any real, nay, any *notional* apprehension of a billion or a trillion?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

All devotion being now plac'd in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 19, 1655.

Fugitive Theme [happiness]
Of my pursuing Verse, ideal Shade,
Notional Good, by Fancy only made.
Prior, Solomon, i.

We must be wary lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

3. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful: as, a *notional* man.

I have premised these particulars before I enter on the main design of this paper, because I would not be thought altogether *notional* in what I have to say, and pass only for a projector in morality. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Notional attribute or problem, an attribute or problem relating to second notions. The phrase is a substitute for the scholastic *categorematic term*.

notionality† (nō-sho-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *notional* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being merely notional or fanciful; empty, ungrounded opinion.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

notionally (nō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a notional manner; in mental apprehension; in conception; hence, not in reality.

Two faculties . . . *notionally* or really distinct.
Norris, Miscellanies.

notionate (nō′shon-āt), *a.* [< *notion* + *-ate*[1].] Notional; fanciful. *Monthly Rev.* [Rare.]

notionist† (nō′shon-ist), *n.* [< *notion* + *-ist*.] One who holds fanciful or ungrounded opinions. *Bp. Hopkins*, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer.

notist (nō′tist), *n.* [< *note*[1] + *-ist*.] An annotator. *Webster.* [Rare.]

notitia (nō-tish′iä), *n.* [L.: see *notice*.] A register or roll; a list, as of gifts to a monastery; under the Roman empire, an official list of localities and government functionaries divided according to the provinces, the dioceses, or groups of provinces, etc., of the Roman empire; hence, *eccles.*, a list of episcopal sees, arranged according to the corresponding ecclesiastical divisions of provinces, etc.

I procured, through the kindness of a Jacobite Priest, . . . an official *notitia* of the sees which belong to the Coptic Communion in Egypt.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, Pref.

notition†, *n.* [< OF. *noticion*, irreg. < L. *notitia*, knowledge: see *notice*.] Knowledge; information. *Fabyan.*

Notkerian (not-kē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Notker* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to one of several monks named Notker, belonging to the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland. The best-known of these is Notker Balbulus (about 840–912), celebrated for his services to church music and hymnody, especially for his invention of sequences and proses. See *sequence*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 583.

Notobranchia (nō-tō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, also *νῶτον*, the back, + *βράγχια*, the gills.] Same as *Notobranchiata*, 2.

Notobranchiata (nō-tō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *notobranchiate*.] 1. The errant marine annelids, an order of worms having gills along the back. Also called *Dorsibranchiata*.—2. In *conch.*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods having the gills on the back. These organs are diversiform, and according to their form or arrangement the notobranchiates have been divided into *Ceratobranchiata*, *Cladobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*.

notobranchiate (nō-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *notobranchiatus*, < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, +

βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate.*] **I.** *a.* Having notal branchiæ, or dorsal gills. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, an order of worms; dorsibranchiate. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, a group of gastropods; nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Notobranchia* or *Notobranchiata;* a dorsibranchiate or a nudibranchiate.

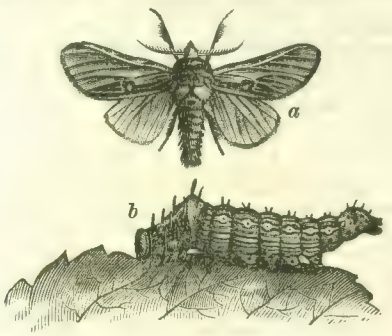
notochord (nō′tō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. νῶτος, the back, + χορδή, a string.] The chorda dorsalis or primitive backbone: a fibrocellular or cartilaginous rod-like structure which is developed in vertebrates as the basis of the future spinal column, and about which the bodies of the future vertebræ are formed. It is one of the earliest embryonic structures, and persists throughout life in many of the lower vertebrates, which are on this account called *notochordal;* but in most cases it is soon absorbed and replaced by a definite cartilaginous or bony spinal column. The soft pulpy substance which may be seen filling in the cupped ends of the vertebræ of a fish, as brought to the table, is a part or the remains of the notochord. Anteriorly, in skulled vertebrates, the notochord runs into the base of the skull as far as the pituitary fossa. (See *parachordal.*) The caudal division of a notochord is often called *urochord.* Such a structure is characteristic of tunicates or ascidians, called on this account *Urochorda*, and approximated to or included among vertebrates. (See *Appendicularidæ.*) A sort of notochord occurring in the acorn-worms has caused them to be named *Hemichorda.* (See *Balanoglossus* and *Enteropneusta.*) The lancelets are named *Cephalochorda* with reference to the extension of this structure into the head. See *Chordata*, and cuts under *Pharyngobranchii, chondrocranium, Lepidosiren,* and *visceral.*

notochordal (nō′tō-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *notochord* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the notochord; provided with a notochord.—2. Specifically, retaining the notochord in adult life: as, a *notochordal* fish.

Notodelphyidæ (nō″tō-del-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodelphys* + *-idæ.*] A family of entomostracous crustaceans of the order *Copepoda*, typified by the genus *Notodelphys.* Though parasitic, they are gnathostomous (not siphonostomous), and have a segmented body, resembling that of the *Cyclopidæ*, but the last two thoracic segments of the female are fused into a brood-pouch, whence the name. The posterior antennæ are modified for attachment, and the creatures live in the branchial cavity of ascidians.

Notodelphys (nō-tō-del′fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + δελφύς, the womb.] A genus of parasitic copepod crustaceans, resembling ordinary copepods, but carrying their ova in a cavity upon the back of the carapace. *N. agilis* is a common parasite of the branchial chamber of ascidians.

Notodonta (nō-tō-don′tä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of *Notodontidæ.* The genus is wide-spread, being represented in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. A common North American species is *N.* (*Schizura*) *concinna*, whose larva eats the leaves of the apple, plum, etc., and is known as the *red-humped prominent. N. ziczac* is called by the British collectors the *pebble, prominent,* or *toothback.*



Red-humped Caterpillar and Moth (*Notodonta concinna*). *a*, imago; *b*, larva.

Notodontidæ (nō-tō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodonta* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycine lepidopters recognized by some entomologists, and named from the genus *Notodonta* by Stephens in 1829. The habit is not geometriform; the body is unusually stout; the proboscis is very short, if it appears at all; the palpi are usually of moderate length; the antennæ are moderate, setaceous in the male, usually pectinate and rarely simple, in the female usually simple and rarely subpectinate; and the wings are deflexed, entire, and usually long, with the submedian vein of the hind ones overrunning to the anal angle. It is a large family of nearly 100 genera. The larvæ are naked, often curiously ornamented or armed, and they pupate either under or above ground. Some of them are known as *pebbles, prominents,* and *toothbacks.*

notodontiform (nō-tō-don′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Notodonta*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a toothback or moth of the family *Notodontidæ.*

Notogæa (nō-tō-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νότος, the south, + γαῖα, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land area, comprising the Austrocolumbian, Australasian, and Novo-Zelanian regions: opposed to *Arctogæa.* It corresponds to the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. *Huxley.*

Notogæal (nō-tō-jē′al), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-al.*] Same as *Notogæan.*

Notogæan (nō-tō-jē′an), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Notogæa.

notograph (nō′tō-graf), *n.* Same as *melograph.*

Notonecta (nō-tō-nek′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + νήκτης, a swimmer, < νήχειν, swim.] The typical genus of *Notonectidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. The membrane is distinctly marked, the body is broad, the scutellum is about as wide as the pronotum, and the front is narrow and curved without swelling or prolongation. These insects are all aquatic and predaceous, and swim about on their backs, whence the names *Notonecta* and also *backswimmer* and *water-boatman.* The genus is wide-spread, being represented almost everywhere. *N. undulata* is the commonest species in the United States; it is half an inch long, and varies in color from an ivory-white to a dusky hue. *N. mexicana* is the handsomest one, being brightly colored with red and yellow. See cut at *water-boatman.*

notonectal (nō-tō-nek′tal), *a.* [< *Notonecta* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, swimming on the back, as certain insects; belonging or related to the *Notonectidæ.*

Notonectidæ (nō-tō-nek′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notonecta* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic bugs of the group *Hydrocores* and suborder *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Notonecta*, founded by Stephens in 1829; the boat-flies or backswimmers. They are deeper-bodied than related bugs, and their convexity is above, so that they swim on their backs. The eyes are large, reniform, doubly sinuate, and slightly projecting; there are no ocelli; the rostrum is long, sharp, conical, and four-jointed; the antennæ are four-jointed; the tarsi are three-jointed; the hind legs are longest and fitted for rowing the body like oars, being thickly fringed with silky hairs; and the venter is keeled and hairy. All the *Notonectidæ* are aquatic and predaceous. The genera *Notonecta, Anisops,* and *Plea* are represented in the United States.

Notopoda (nō-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] 1. In Latreille's system, a tribe or section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing crabs of the genera *Homola, Dorippe, Dromia, Dynomene,* and *Ranina*—that is, most of the anomurous decapods. By recent writers they are referred to four different families. The group is sometimes retained in a modified sense, as including transitional forms between the brachyurous and the macrurous decapods, as *Dromiidæ, Lithodidæ,* and *Porcellanidæ.* One or two pairs of legs are articulated higher up than the rest, whence the name. 2. In *entom.*, a name of the elaters, or skipjacks. See *Elateridæ.*

notopodal (nō-top′ō-dal), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*, as a crab.

notopodial (nō-tō-pō′di-al), *a.* [As *notopodia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the notopodia of a worm. See cuts under *Polynoë, præstomium,* and *pygidium.*

The lateral fins are formed from *notopodial* elements.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 41.

notopodium (nō-tō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *notopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] One of the series of dorsal divisions of the parapodia of an annelid; a dorsal oar. The double foot-stumps in a double row along the sides of many worms are the parapodia; and these are divided into an upper or notopodial and a lower or neuropodial series, also called the *dorsal* and *ventral oars* respectively. See *parapodium.*

notopodous (nō-top′ō-dus), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda.*

notopsyche (nō-top-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. νῶτος, the back, + ψυχή, soul.] The spinal cord. *Haeckel.* See *Psyche.*

Notopteridæ (nō-top-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notopterus.* The head and body are scaly, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus is incomplete, the tail is long, the dorsal fin is short and far back, and the anal fin is very long. On each side of the skull is a parietomastoid cavity leading into the interior. The ova fall into the abdominal cavity before they are extruded.


Notopterus kapirat.

notopteroid (nō-top′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Notopteridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Notopteridæ.*

Notopterus (nō-top′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νῶτος, the back, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.*] The typical genus of *Notopteridæ*, having a small dorsal fin. *Lacépède.* See cut under *Notopteridæ.*

notorhizal (nō-tō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. νῶτος, the back, + ῥίζα, a root.] In *bot.*, applied to the back of one of the cotyledons: said of the radicle of the embryo in the seed of certain cruciferous plants, and of the plants themselves. In modern usage such plants are said to have the cotyledons incumbent.

notoriet, *a.* See *notory.*

notoriety (nō-tō-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *notorieties* (-tiz). [< F. *notoriété* = Sp. *notoriedad* = Pg. *notoriedade* = It. *notorietà*, < ML. *notorieta(t-)s*, the condition of being well-known, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. also well-known: see *notorious.*] 1. The state or character of being notorious; the character of being publicly or generally, and especially unfavorably, known; notoriousness: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety.* *Addison*, Def. of Christian Religion.

One celebrated measure of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Statute of Uses, was passed in order to restore the ancient simplicity and *notoriety* of titles to land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 2.

2. One who is notorious or well-known.

Most prominent among the public *notorieties* of Fiji is the Vasu. The word means a nephew or niece, but becomes a title of office in the case of the male.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 394.

Proof by notoriety, in *Scots law*, same as *judicial notice.*

notorious (nō-tō′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly *notory*, q. v.; = F. *notoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *notorio*, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. well-known, public, < *notor*, one who knows, < *noscere*, pp. *notus*, know: see *note*[1].] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world: in this sense generally used predicatively: when used attributively, the word now commonly implies some circumstance of disadvantage or discredit; hence, notable in a bad sense; widely or well but not favorably known.

Of Cham is the name Chemmis in Egypt; and Ammon the Idoll and Oracle so *notorious.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Rutilus is now *notorious* grown,
And proves the common Theme of all the Town.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

It is *notorious* that Machiavelli was through life a zealous republican. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. *Noted, Notable,* etc. (see *famous*); patent, manifest, evident.

notoriously (nō-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly; plainly; recognizedly; to the knowledge of all.

For euermore this word [alas] is accented vpon the last, & that lowdly & *notoriously*, as appeareth by all our exclamations vsed vnder that terme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

Fool, there was never man so *notoriously* abused.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 94.

The imagination is *notoriously* most active when the external world is shut out. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

notoriousness (nō-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being notorious; the state of being open or known; notoriety.

Notornis (nō-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νότος, the south or southwest, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic ralline birds of New Zealand and some other islands, with rudimentary wings, related to the gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio*, supposed to have become extinct within a few years. *N. mantelli* is the type-species. *Owen*, 1848.

A second species now referred to *Notornis* is the Gallinula alba of Latham, which lived on Lord Howe's (and probably Norfolk) Island. No specimen is known to have been brought to Europe for more than eighty years, and only one is believed to exist—namely, in the museum at Vienna. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 732, note.

notory†, *a.* [ME. *notorie;* < OF. *notoire*, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. notorious: see *notorious.*] Notable.

Atwene whom [the French and English] were dayly skyrmysshes & small bykerynges without any *notarye* [read *notorye*] batayll. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1369.

Nototheniа (nō-tō-thē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νοτόθεν, from the south, < νότος, the south or southwest, + *-θεν*, adv. suffix, from.] The typical genus of *Nototheniidæ*, species of which inhabit southern seas, whence the name. *Richardson*, 1844.

Nototheniidæ (nō″tō-thē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notothenia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notothenia*, including those which have a short spinous dorsal, an elongate body, blunt head of normal aspect, ctenoid scales, and the lateral line in-

terrupted or continued high up on the tail. About 20 species are known, from antarctic and southern seas, where they replace to some extent the codfish of northern seas, some of them being of economical importance.

Nototherium (nō-tō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct marsupials from the Pleistocene, with diprotodont dentition. The dental formula is the same as in *Diprotodon*, but the incisors are smaller, and the skull is shorter and relatively broader. *N. mitchelli* and *N. inermis* are species of this genus.

Nototrema (nō-tō-trē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, a hole.] A genus of *Hylidæ*, having on the back a kind of pouch or marsupium in which the eggs are



Nototrema marsupiatum.

received and hatched; the pouch-toads. The species are *N. marsupiatum*, a native of Peru, *N. oviferum*, and *N. fissipes*, the last from Pernambuco in Brazil.

nototrematous (nō-tō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a perforation, a hole.] Having a hole in the back which serves as a brood-pouch, as a variety of toad.

nototribe (nō′tō-trīb), *a.* [NL. (Frederick Dilpino, 1886), < Gr. *νῶτος*, back, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the back, as of an insect: said of those zygomorphous flowers especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged or turned as to strike the visiting insect on the back. Most of the *Menthaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, etc., are examples. Compare *sternotribe* and *pleurotribe*.

notour (no-tör′), *a.* [Also *nottour*; < F. *notoire*, notorious: see *notory*, *notorious*.] Well-known; notorious: as, *notour* adultery; a *notour* bankrupt (that is, one legally declared a bankrupt). [Scotch.]

not-pated† (not′pā″ted), *a.* [< *not*2 + *pate* + *-ed*2.] Having a smooth pate. Also *nott-pated*.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated*, agate-ring? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 78.

not-self (not′self), *n.* The non-ego; everything that is not the conscious self.

It is common to recognise a distinction between the subject mind and a something supposed to be distinct from, external to, acting upon that mind, called matter, the external or extended world, the object, the non-ego, or *not-self*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 94.

nott1†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *not*1.

nott2†, *a.* and *v.* See *not*2.

notted† (not′ed), *a.* [< *not*2 + *-ed*2.] Shaven; shorn; polled. *Bailey*, 1731.

nott-headed†, **nott-pated**†, *a.* See *not-headed*, *not-pated*.

notturno (not-tör′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturne*.] Same as *nocturne*, 2.

notum (nō′tum), *n.*; pl. *nota* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *νῶτον*, *νῶτος*, the back.] In *entom.*, the dorsal aspect of the thorax or of any thoracic segment. The notum is divided into pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum.

In each somite of the thorax . . . may be observed . . . a . . . tergal piece, the *notum*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

Noturus (nō-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of small North American catfishes of the family *Siluridæ* and the subfamily *Ictalurinæ*, having a long low adipose fin generally connected with the caudal fin, and a pore in the axil of the pectoral fin; the stone-cats. They are capable of inflicting a severe sting with the sharp spines of their fins. Several species abound in the fresh waters of the southern and western United States.

Notus (nō′tus), *n.* [L. *Notus*, *Notos*, < Gr. *Νότος*, the south or southwest wind, the south.] The south or, more exactly, the southwest wind.

not-wheat (not′hwēt), *n.* [< *not*2 + *wheat*.] Smooth, unbearded wheat.

Of wheat there are two sorts: French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soyle, . . . and *notwheat*, so termed because it is vnbearded, contented with a meaner earth. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 20.

notwithstanding (not-wiтн-stan′ding), *negative ppr.*, passing into *quasi-prep.*, *conj.*, and *adv.* [< ME. *noghtwithstandyng*, *noght withstandynge*, etc., orig. and prop. two words, *not withstanding*, tr. L. *non obstante*, lit. 'not standing in the way'; being the negative *not* with the ppr. *withstanding* (ppr. of *withstand*), agreeing (as in L.) with the noun in the nominative (in L. the ablative) absolute. As the noun usually follows, the ppr. came to be regarded as a prep. (as also with *during*, ppr.), and is now usually so construed. When the noun is omitted, *notwithstanding* assumes the aspect of a conjunction.] **I.** *neg. ppr.* Not opposing; not standing in the way or contradicting; not availing to the contrary.

He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His burthenous taxations *notwithstanding*,
But by the robbing of the banish'd duke.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 260.

Hunting three days a week, which he persisted in doing, all lectures and regulations *notwithstanding*.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 13.

II. *quasi-prep.* With following noun, or clause with *that*: In spite of, or in spite of the fact that; although.

God brought them along *notwithstanding* all their weaknesses & infirmities.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 58.

I am but a Prisoner still, *notwithstanding* the Releasement of so many. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 31.

Throughout the long reign of Aurungzebe, the state, *notwithstanding* all that the vigour and policy of the prince could effect, was hastening to dissolution.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

He [James I. of Scotland] was detained prisoner by Henry IV., *notwithstanding that* a truce existed between the two countries. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, A Royal Poet.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*, *Despite*, for all. *Notwithstanding* is the least emphatic; it calls attention with some emphasis to an obstacle: as, *notwithstanding* his youth, he made great progress. *In spite of* and *despite*, by the strength of the word *spite*, point primarily to active opposition: as, *in spite of* his utmost efforts, he was defeated; and, figuratively, to great obstacles of any kind: as, *despite* all hindrances, he arrived at the time appointed. *Despite* is rather loftier and more poetic than the others.

III. *conj.* Followed by a clause with *that* omitted: In spite of the fact that; although.

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers do not exactly agree.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hitherto, *notwithstanding* Felix drank so little ale, the publican had treated him with high civility.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn.** *Although*, *Though*, etc. See *although*.

IV. *adv.* Nevertheless; however; yet.

Wonderfull fortune had he in the se,
But *not-withstandyng* strongly rowede hee,
That in short bref time at port gan ariue
At hauyn of Crius.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5670.

Not-with-stondinge, I sey not, but as for me I will do as ye and alle the other will ordeyne; I am all redy it to pursue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 235.

Young kings, though they be children, yet are they kings *notwithstanding*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

And Moses said, Let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding*, they hearkened not unto Moses.
Ex. xvi. 20.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he 's flint.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 33.

nout, *adv.* A Middle English form of *now*.

nouch†, *n.* [< ME. *nouche*, *nowche*, *nowch*, also (by misdivision of *a nouche* as *an ouche*), *ouche*, *ousche* (see *ouch*), < OF. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche* (ML. *nusca*), < OHG. *nuscja*, *nusca*, MHG. *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, brooch.] A jewel; an ornament of gold in which precious stones were set.

They were set as thik as *nouchis*
Fyne, of the fynest stones faire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1350.

nougat (nö-gä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *nougat* = Sp. *nogado*, a cake made with almonds, etc. (cf. *nogada*, a sauce made of nuts, spices, etc.), < L. as if **nucatus*, < *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: see *nucleus*.] A confection made usually of chopped almonds and pistachio-nuts embedded in a sweet paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* and *a.* See *naught*.

nought† (nôt), *adv.* See *naught*.

noul†, **noule**†, *n.* See *noll*.

nould†. A contraction of *ne would*, would not.

noumblest, *n. pl.* See *numbles*.

noumbre†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number*.

noumeite, **numeite** (nö′mē-īt), *n.* [< *Noumea* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium from Noumea, New Caledonia. It is essentially the same as *garnierite*.

noumena, *n.* Plural of *noumenon*.

noumenal (nö′me-nal), *a.* [< *noumenon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a noumenon.

He holds that the phenomenal world must be distinguished from the *noumenal*, or world of things in themselves. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The inner world which we know is like the outer, phenomenal, not *noumenal*.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 253.

noumenally (nö′me-nal-i), *adv.* As regards noumena. See *noumenon*.

Doctor Otto Pfleiderer . . . bases intuitional morality on a *noumenally* realistic psychology.
New Princeton Rev., I. 151.

noumenon (nō-ö′me-non), *n.*; pl. *noumena* (-nä). [< Gr. *νοούμενον*, anything perceived, neut. of *νοούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *νοεῖν*, perceive, apprehend, < *νόος*, Attic *νοῦς*, the mind, the intelligence: see *nous*.] In the *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) That which can be the object only of a purely intellectual intuition.

If I admit things which are objects of the understanding only, and nevertheless can be given as objects of an intuition, though not of sensuous intuition (as coram intuitu intellectuali), such things would be called *Noumena* (intelligibilia). . . . Unless, therefore, we are to move in a constant circle, we must admit that the very word phenomenon indicates a relation to something the immediate representation of which is no doubt sensuous, but which nevertheless, even without this qualification of our sensibility (on which the form of our intuition is founded), must be something by itself, that is, an object independent of our sensibility. Hence arises the concept of a *noumenon*, which, however, is not positive, nor a definite knowledge of anything, but which implies only the thinking of something without taking any account of the form of sensuous intuition. But, in order that a *noumenon* may signify a real object that can be distinguished from all phenomena, it is not enough that I should free my thought of all conditions of sensuous intuition, but I must besides have some reason for admitting another kind of intuition besides the sensuous, in which such an object can be given, otherwise my thought would be empty, however free it may be from contradictions. . . . The object to which I refer any phenomenon is a transcendental object. . . . This cannot be called the *noumenon*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller, 1881), [pp. 217, 219.

In a negative sense, a *noumenon* would be an object not given in sensuous perception; in a positive sense, a *noumenon* would be an object given in a non-sensuous, i. e. an intellectual, perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 498.

(*b*) Inexactly, a thing as it is apart from all thought; what remains of the object of thought after space, time, and all the categories of the understanding are abstracted from it; a thing in itself.

noumpere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *umpire*.

noun (noun), *n.* [< ME. **noun*, *nowne*, < OF. *noun*, *non*, *nun*, F. *nom* = Sp. *nombre* = Pg. It. *nome*, < L. *nomen*, a name, a noun: see *name*1.] In *gram.*, a name; a word that denotes a thing, material or immaterial; a part of speech that admits of being used as subject or object of a verb, or of being governed by a preposition. Any part of speech, or phrase, or clause thus used is a noun, or the equivalent of a noun, or used as a noun: thus, he is prodigal of *ifs* and *buts; fare well* is a mournful sound; *that he is gone* is true enough. Nouns are called *proper*, *common*, *collective*, *abstract*, etc. (See these words.) The older usage, and less commonly the later, make the word *noun* include both the noun and the adjective, distinguishing the former as *noun substantive* and the latter as *noun adjective*. Abbreviated *n.*

It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 43.

nounal (nou′nal), *a.* [< *noun* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun. [Rare.]

The numerals have been inserted in this place as a sort of appendix to the *nounal* group, because of their manifest affinity to that group. *J. Earle.*

nounize (nou′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nounized*, ppr. *nounizing*. [< *noun* + *-ize*.] To convert into a noun; nominalize. *J. Earle.*

nounpere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *umpire*.

nouricet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse*.

nourish (nur′ish), *v.* [< ME. *nourishen*, *norisshen*, *nurishen*, *noryschen*, *norisen*, *noricen*, *norysen*, *nurisen*, *norschen*, *nurschen*, etc., < OF. *noris-*, stem of certain parts of *norir*, *nurir*, *nurrir*, F. *nourrir* = Pr. *nurir*, *noirir* = Sp. Pg. *nutrir* = It. *nutrire*, < L. *nutrire*, suckle, feed, foster, nourish, cherish, preserve, support: see *nutriment*, and cf. *nurse*, *nurture*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To nurse; suckle; bring up, as a child.

Therefore was the moder suffred to *norishe* it tell it was x monthes of age, and than it seemed ij yere age or more.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The child that is *nourished* ever after taketh his nurse for his own natural mother.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 51.

2. To feed; supply (a living or organized body, animal or vegetable) with the material required to repair the waste accompanying the vital pro-

cesses and to promote growth; supply with nutriment.

At the ende of 3 Wekes or of a Monethe, thei comen azen and taken here Chickenes and *norissche* hem and bryngen hem forthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. Isa. xliv. 14.

3. To promote the growth or development of in any way; foster; cherish.

Yet doth it not *nourish* such monstrous shapes of men as fabulous Antiquities fained. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,
Nourished two locks, which graceful hung behind
In equal curls. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 20.

Were you to stand upon the mountain slopes which *nourish* the glacier, you would see thence also the widening of the streak of rubbish. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 95.

4. To support; maintain, in a general sense; supply the means of support and increase to; encourage.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 348.

Then may we . . . make a comfortable guess at the goodness of our condition in this world, and *nourish* very promising hopes to ourselves of being happy in another. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed *nourished*
By failure and by fall.
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

5. To bring up; educate; instruct.

For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde,
But if she were wel *norissed* and a mayde.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 28.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6.

Here about the beach I wander'd, *nourishing* a youth sublime
With the fairy tales of science, and the long result of Time.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *intrans.* 1. To serve to promote growth; be nutritious.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 45.

2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, . . . which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 545.

The greatest loues do *nouryshe* most fast, for as moch as the fyre hathe not exhausted the moisture of them. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

nourishable (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *nourish* + *-able*[1].] 1. Capable of being nourished: as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2†. Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 197. (*Latham.*)

nourisher (nur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which nourishes.

Sleep, . . . great nature's second course,
Chief *nourisher* in life's feast.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 39.

nourishing (nur'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *nourish*, *v.*] Promoting strength or growth; nutritious: as, a *nourishing* diet.

No want was there of human sustenance,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and *nourishing* roots.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

★=Syn. Strengthening, invigorating, wholesome.

nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* [< *nourish* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.

So taught of nature, which doth litle need
Of forreine helpes to lifes due *nourishment*;
The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 20.

2. That which, taken into the system, serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.

About the sixth hour; when beasts most graze, birds best peck, and men sit down to that *nourishment* which is called supper. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 239.

3. Figuratively, that which promotes growth or development of any kind.

No *nourishment* to feed his growing mind
But conjugated verbs, and nouns declin'd.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 618.

nouriture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

nourse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse*.

nourslet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*.

nourslingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *nursling*.

nous (nōs or nous), *n.* [Also *nouse*; < Gr. νοῦς, contr. of νόος, the mind, intelligence, perception, sense, in Attic philosophy the perceptive and intelligent faculty; prob. orig. *γνόος, < √ *gno* in γιγνώσκειν, know: see *gnostic*, *know*[1]. The word, picked up at classical schools and the universities, passed into common humorous use, and even into provincial speech.] 1. In Platonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it). The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

The original Being [in the philosophy of Plotinus] first of all throws out the *nous*, which is a perfect image of the One, and the archetype of all existing things. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 336.

Hence—2. Wit; cleverness; smartness. [College cant, and slang.]

Don't . . . fancy, because a man *nous* seems to lack,
That, whenever you please, you can "give him the sack."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees "gumption," and the Grecians *nous*—
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

nouslet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*.

nout (nout), *n.* [Also *nowt*, erroneously *nolt*; < ME. *nout*, < Icel. *naut*, cattle, = AS. *neát*, E. *neat*: see *neat*[1].] Cattle: same as *neat*[1]. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Or by Madrid he taks the rout,
To thrum guitars, an' fecht wi' *nowt*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 181.

nouthet, nowthet, *adv.* [ME., < *now*, *nou*, now.] Now; just now.

It sit hire wel ryght *nouthe*
A worthy Knyght to loven and cherice.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 985.

nouther†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* A Middle English form of *neither*.

nouveau riche (nō-vō' rēsh); pl. *nouveaux riches*. [F.: *nouveau*, new; *riche*, rich: see *novel* and *rich*.] One who has recently acquired wealth; one newly enriched; hence, a wealthy upstart; a parvenu.

This same *nouveau riche* used to serve gold dust, says Herrera, instead of salt, at his entertainments. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

Nov. An abbreviation of *November*.

novaculite (nō-vak'ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *novacula*, a sharp knife, a razor (< *novare*, renew, make fresh: see *novation*), + *-ite*[2].] A very hard, fine-grained rock, used for hones: same as *honestone*. It is a very silicious variety of clay slate.

novalia (nō-vā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *novalis*, plowed anew or for the first time, < *novus*, new: see *novel*.] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, were brought into cultivation by monks. *Imp. Dict.*

novargent (nō-vär'jent), *n.* [< L. *novus*, new, + *argentum*, silver: see *new* and *argent*.] A substance used for resilvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxid of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium. *Imp. Dict.*

Nova-Scotian (nō'vą-skō'shiąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nova Scotia*, lit. 'New Scotland,' + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia, a maritime province of the Dominion of Canada.

Novatian (nō-vā'shiąn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Novatiani*, pl. (Gr. Νοουατιανοί, Ναυατιανοί, also Ναυᾶται), followers of Novatianus or Novatus, < *Novatianus* (Gr. Νοουᾶτος, also Ναυᾶτος), a proper name (see def.), < *novare*, renew: see *novation*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Novatianus and his followers, or their doctrines.

II. *n.* In *church hist.*, one of a sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus (also called Novatus), a presbyter of Rome, who had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251. Another Novatus (of Carthage) was joint founder of the sect. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution, and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin and denied the validity of Catholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of *Cathari*, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of discipline. In other respects than those mentioned the Novatians differed very little from the Catholics; and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the sixth century. See *Sabbatian*.

The *Novatians* called the Catholics "Traditors." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 880.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shiąn-izm), *n.* [< *Novatian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Novatians.

Novatianist (nō-vā'shiąn-ist), *n.* [< *Novatian* + *-ist.*] A Novatian.

The *Novatianists* denied the power of the Church of God in curing sin after baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

novation (nō-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *novation* = Sp. *novación* = Pg. *novação* = It. *novazione*, < L. *novatio(n-)*, a making new, renovation, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, make new, renew, make fresh, < *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new*.] 1†. The introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud*, Hist. of his Troubles, iii.

2†. A revolution.

Ch. What news?
Cl. Strange ones, and fit for a *novation*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. The term, however, is sometimes used of the substitution of a new obligation between the original parties, as the substitution of a bill of exchange for a right of action arising out of a contract of sale, though this is more commonly called *merger* or *extinguishment*. While in an *assignment* the old claim merely passes into other hands, in a *novation* there is a new claim substituted for it. The term is derived from the Roman law, where it was of great importance, because assignment of claims did not exist. It is possible by one *novation* to extinguish several obligations: as, if A owes a debt to B, B to C, and C to D, and it is agreed that A shall pay D in satisfaction of all, this promise, if consented to by all parties, extinguishes all the other claims, even though not performed.

novator† (nō-vā'tor), *n.* [= F. *novateur* = Sp. Pg. *novador* = It. *novatore*, < L. *novator*, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, renew: see *novation*.] An innovator. *Bailey*, 1731.

Noveboracensian (nō-vē-bō-ra-sen'siąn), *a.* [< NL. *Noveboracensis*, < *Novum Eboracum*, New York: L. *novum*, neut. of *novus*, new; LL. *Eboracum* (AS. *Eoferwic*), York.] Of or pertaining to New York.

★**novel** (nov'el), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *novel*, *novell*, < OF. *novel*, *nouvel*, *nouveau*, new, fresh, recent, recently made or done, strange, rare, F. *nouveau*, new, recent, = Sp. *novel*, new, inexperienced, = Pg. *novel*, new, newly come, = It. *novello*, new, fresh, young, modern, < L. *novellus*, new, young, recent, dim. of *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new*. II. *n.* < ME. *novel* (in pl. *novels*, news), < OF. *novelle*, *nouvelle*, F. *nouvelle*, news, a tale, story, = Sp. *novela* = Pg. *novella*, a novel, = It. *novella*, news, message, a tale, novel, < L. *novella*, fem. (cf. LL. pl. *novellæ*, sc. *constitutiones*, the new constitutions or novels of the Roman emperors) of *novellus*, new, recent: see above. A novel in the present sense (II., 4) is thus lit. a 'new' tale—i. e. one not told before.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of recent origin or introduction; not old or established; new.

For men had hym told off this strenght *nouell*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

Men, thro' *novel* spheres of thought
Still moving after truth long sought,
Will learn new things when I am not.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Previously unknown; new and striking; unusual; strange: as, a *novel* contrivance; a *novel* feature of the entertainment.

I thorughly know all thes *nouell* tidinges
Full good and fair ben vnto vs this hour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2696.

Thy pyramids built up with newer might
To me are nothing *novel*, nothing strange.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graz'd,
All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd,
Admiring, terrified, the *novel* strain.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

3†. Young.

A *novel* vine up goeth by diligence
As fast as it goeth down by negligence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Assize of novel disseizin. See *disseizin*.—**Novel assignment.** Same as *new assignment* (which see, under *assignment*).=Syn. 1. *Fresh*, *Recent*, etc. See *new*.

II. *n.* 1†. Something new; a novelty.

Who [the French] louing *nouels*, full of affectation,
Receiue the Manners of each other Nation.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

I have shook off
My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous *novels*. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 2.

Perhaps I might have talk'd as of a third Person—or have introduc'd an Amour of my own, in Conversation, by way of *Novel*, But never have explain'd Particulars. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 3.

2†. A piece of news; news; tidings: usually in the plural.

Off *noueles* anon gan hym to enquere:
Where-hens he cam, and fro what place that day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3382.

Insteed of other *nouels*, I sende you my opinion, in a plaine but true Sonnet, vpon the famous new worke intituled A Quippe for an Vpstart Courtier.
C. Bird, To E. Demetrius (1592).

Count F. What! peasants purchase lordships?
Jun. Is that any *novels*, sir?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

You look sprightly, friend,
And promise in your clear aspect some *novel*
That may delight us.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian (A. D. 527–65) are the best-known, and are commonly understood when the term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institute*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the body of law which passes under the name of Justinian. Also *novella*.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

The famous decision which Glanville quotes about legitimation is embodied in what then was an Extravagant of Alexander III., delivered to the bishop of Exeter in 1172, founded no doubt on a *Novel* of Justinian, but not till now distinctly made a part of church law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

4. A fictitious prose narrative or tale, involving some plot of more or less intricacy, and aiming to present a picture of real life in the historical period and society to which the persons, manners, and modes of speech, as well as the scenery and surroundings, are supposed to belong. Its method is dramatic, and the novel may be regarded as a narrative play to the extent that the various persons or characters, upon whose qualities and actions the development and consummation of the plot or motive depend, are brought upon the scene to play their several parts according to their different personalities, disclosing, with the aid of the author's delineation and analysis, diverse aspects of passion and purpose, and contributing their various parts to the machinery of the drama to be enacted among them. The novel may be regarded as representing the third stage of transition in the evolution of fictitious narrative, of which the epic was the first and the romance the second. The novel in its most recent form may be divided, according to its dominant theme or motive, into the philosophical, the political, the historical, the descriptive, the social, and the sentimental novel; to which may be added, as special forms, the novel of adventure, the novel of society, the novel of character, the novel of criticism and satire, the novel of reform, and the military, the nautical, and the sporting novel.

Our Amours can't furnish out a Romance; they'll make a very pretty *Novel*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

The *novel*—what we call the *novel*—is a new invention. It is customary to date the first English *novel* with Richardson in 1740. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 3.

Dime novel. See *dime*.—**Novels** (or **Novellæ**) **of Justinian.** See def. 3.—**Syn. 4.** *Tale*, *Romance*, *Novel*. *Tale* was at one time a favorite word for what would now be called a *novel*, as the *tales* of Miss Austen, and it is still used for a fiction whose chief interest lies in its events, as Marryat's sea *tales*. "Works of fiction may be divided into *romances* and *novels*. . . . The *romance* chooses the characters from remote, unfamiliar quarters, gives them a fanciful elevation in power and prowess, surrounds them by novel circumstances, verges on the supernatural or passes its limits, and makes much of fictitious sentiments, such as those which characterized chivalry. The poor sensational *novel* has points of close union with the earlier *romance*. . . . The *novel*, so far as it adheres to truth, and treats of life broadly, descending to the lowest in grade, deeply and with spiritual forecast, seeing to the bottom, is not only not open to these objections, but rather calls for . . . commendation." (*J. Bascom*, Phil. Eng. Lit., p. 271.)

novelant† (nov′el-ant), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ant*.] A recorder of recent or current events. Also *novilant*.

Our news is but small, our *nouvellants* being out of the way. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 214.

novelert, novellert (nov′el-ėr), *n.* [< *novel* + *-er*[1].] **1.** An innovator; a dealer in new things.

They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to contemn. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 303.

2. A novelist or writer of novels.

novelet (nov′el-et), *n.* [< OF. **novelet*, *nouvelet*, new, dim. of *novel*, new: see *novel*. Cf. *novelette*.] **1**†. A small new book. *G. Harvey.*—**2.** Same as *novelette*.

novelette (nov-el-et′), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ette*. Cf. *novelet*.] **1.** A short novel.

The classical translations and Italian *novelettes* of the age of Elizabeth. *J. R. Green.*

2. In *music*, an instrumental piece of a free and romantic character, in which many themes are treated with more or less capricious variety; a romance or ballade. The term was first used by Schumann.

novelism† (nov′el-izm), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ism*.] Innovation; novelty; preference for novelty.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 44.

novelist (nov′el-ist), *n.* [= F. *nouvelliste*, a newsmonger, quidnunc, = Sp. *novelista* = Pg. It. *novellista*, a novelist (def. 3); as *novel* + *-ist*.] **1**†. An innovator; a promoter of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, . . . is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 69.

2†. A writer of news.

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists* . . . appeared in an English dress before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 487.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footing it in the dance that Fancy leads;
Ye *novelists*, who mar what ye would mend.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 309.

4†. A novice.

There is nothing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein.
Lennard, Of Wisdome, ii. 7. § 18. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

novelistic (nov-el-is′tik), *a.* [< *novelist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or found in novels or fictitious narratives.

It is manifestly improbable that in all this galaxy of *novelistic* talent there should be no genius.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 663.

Will the future historian of the *novelistic* literature of the nineteenth century cease his study with a review of the author of "Romola" and "Middlemarch"?
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 771.

novelize (nov′el-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *novelized*, ppr. *novelizing*. [< *novel* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change by introducing novelties; bring into a new or novel condition.

How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 44.

2. To put into the form of a novel.

The desperate attempt to *novelize* history.
Sir J. Herschel.

II. *intrans.* To innovate; cultivate novelty; seek new things.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

novella (nō-vel′ą), *n.*; pl. *novellæ* (-ē). [LL.: see *novel*.] An imperial ordinance. See *novel*, 3.

novelly (nov′el-li), *adv.* In a novel manner, or by a new method.

A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity, which in Europe has always been considered incurable, but which I had treated *novelly* and successfully in the East.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 744.

novelry† (nov′el-ri), *n.* [< ME. *novelrie*, *novellerie*, < OF. *novelerie*, AF. *novelrie*, novelty, a quarrel, < *novel*, novel: see *novel*.] **1.** Novelty; new things.

Ther was a knygt that loved *novelrye*,
As many one haunte now that folye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Eyther they [husbands] ben ful of jalousie,
Or maysterful, or loven *novelrie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 756.

2. A quarrel.

Mo discordes and mo jelousies,
Mo murmures and mo *novelries*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 686.

novelte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *novelty*.

novelty (nov′el-ti), *n.*; pl. *novelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *novelte*, < OF. *novelete*, *noveliteit*, *nouvelletee*, *nouveaute*, F. *nouveauté* = Pr. *noveletat*, *nœletat*, < LL. *novellita(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < L. *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] **1.** The quality of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

Scenes must be beautiful which, daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.
Cowper, Task, i. 178.

2. Unaccustomedness; strangeness; novel or unusual character or appearance: as, the *novelty* of one's surroundings.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 237.

In fashion, *Novelty* is supreme; . . . the greater the *novelty* the greater the pleasure.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 45.

3. Something new or strange; a novel thing: as, to hunt after *novelties*.

Welcome, Porter! what *novelte*
Telle ys this owre?
York Plays, p. 205.

What's the news?
The town was never empty of some *novelty*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 2.

I must needs confess it [Paris] to be one of the most Beautiful and Magnificant [cities] in Europe, and in which a Traveller might find *Novelties* enough for 6 Months for daily Entertainment. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

Especially—**4.** A new article of trade; an article of novel design or new use. [Trade use.]—**5.** An innovation.

Printed bookes he contemnes, as a *nouelty* of this latter age. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

6. In *patent law*, the quality of being substantially different from any previous invention.

novelwright (nov′el-rīt), *n.* A novelist; a manufacturer of novels. *Carlyle.* [Contemptuous.]

novem† (nō′vem), *n.* [Also *novum*; < L. *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy:—
Abate throw at *novum*, and the whole world again
Cannot pick out five such. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 547.

November (nō-vem′bėr), *n.* [< ME. *November*, < OF. (and F.) *Novembre* = Sp. *Noviembre* = Pg. *Novembro* = It. *Novembre* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *November* = Gr. Νοέμβριος, < L. *November*, also *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*, month), the ninth month (sc. from March), < *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbreviated *Nov*.

Novemberish (nō-vem′bėr-ish), *a.* [< *November* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of November: as, a *Novemberish* day.

November-moth (nō-vem′bėr-môth), *n.* A British moth, *Oporobia dilutata*.

Novempennatæ (nō″vem-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *novempennate*.] In Sundevall's system of classification: (*a*) A group of dentirostral oscine passerine birds with only nine primaries (whence the name), forming the second phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, and including the pipits and wagtails (*Motacillidæ*), the American warblers (*Mniotiltidæ*), and the Australian diamond-birds (*Pardalotus*). (*b*) A group of cultrirostral oscine passerine birds, composed of the American grackles: equivalent to the family *Icteridæ* of other authors.

novempennate (nō-vem-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather.] In *ornith.*, having nine primaries upon the manus or pinion-bone. The large flight-feathers or remiges of a bird which pertain to the manus are generally either nine or ten in number, and this difference of one feather marks many of the families of the order *Passeres*.

novena (nō-vē′nä), *n.* [ML., neut. pl. of L. *novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devotion consisting of prayers said during nine consecutive days, for the purpose of obtaining, through the intercession of the Virgin or of the particular saint to whom the prayers are addressed, some special blessing or mercy. Also called by the French name *neuvaine*.

novenary (nov′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *novenarius*, consisting of nine, < *novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

II. *n.*; pl. *novenaries* (-riz). An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

He implieth climacterical years, that is septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

novendial† (nō-ven′di-ąl), *a.* [< L. *novendialis*, of nine days, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, day: see *nine* and *dial*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day: as, a *novendial* holiday.

novene (nō-vēn′), *a.* [< L. *novenus*, nine each, nine, < *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. *Milman.*

novennial (nō-ven′i-ąl), *a.* [< LL. *novennis*, of nine years, < L. *novem*, nine, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Apollo. *Abp. Potter*, Antiquities of Greece, ii. 20.

novercal (nō-vėr′kąl), *a.* [< LL. *novercalis*, pertaining to a stepmother, < L. *noverca*, a stepmother, lit. a 'new' mother (= Gr. as if **νεαρική*, < *νεαρός*, new, + *-ι-κή*, L. *-i-ca*: see *-ic*), < *novus* (= Gr. *νέος*), new: see *new*.] Pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to a stepmother; stepmotherly.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families only should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, vii. 4.

The doited crone,
Slow to acknowledge, curtsey, and abdicate,
Was recognized of true *novercal* type,
Dragon and devil. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 66.

noverint (nov′e-rint), *n.* [So called as beginning with the words *noverint universi*, 'let all men know': *noverint*, 3d pers. pl. perf. subj. of

noscere, know (see *know*[1]); *universi*, nom. pl. of *universus*, all together.] A writ.

Yet was not the Father altogether vnlettered, for hee had good experience in a *Nouerint*, and, by the vniuersall tearmes theirin contained had driuen many Gentlewomen to seeke vnknown countries. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

★**novice** (nov'is), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *novice*, < OF. (and F.) *novice* (= Sp. *novicio* = Pg. *noviço* = It. *novizio*), m., *novice* (= Sp. *novicia* = Pg. *noviça* = It. *novizia*), f., a novice, < L. *novicius*, later *novitius*, new, newly arrived, in ML. as a noun, *novicius*, m., *novicia*, f., one who has newly entered a monastery or a convent, < *novus*, new: see *novel*, *new*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; a beginner in anything; an inexperienced or untried person.

To children and *novices* in religion they [solemn feasts] minister the first occasions to ask and inquire of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 325.

Specifically—2. A monk or nun who has newly entered one of the orders, and is still in a state of probation, subject to the superior of the convent and the discipline of the house, but bound by no permanent monastic vows; a probationer. The term of probation differs in different religious communities, but is regularly at least one year.

Thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom;
No poure cloisterer, ne no *novys*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale.

One hundred years ago,
When I was a *novice* in this place,
There was here a monk, full of God's grace.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

II. *a.* Having the character of a beginner, or one new to the practice of anything; inexperienced; also, characteristic of or befitting a novice.

These *nouice* lovers at their first arrive
Are bashfull both.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty.
Milton, P. R., iii. 241.

noviceship (nov'is-ship), *n.* [< *novice* + *-ship*.] The state of being a novice. [Rare.]

noviciate, *a.* and *n.* See *novitiate*.

novi homines. Plural of *novus homo*.

novilant†, *n.* See *novelant*.

novilunar (nō-vi-lū'när), *a.* [Cf. LL. *noviluniu*m, new moon; < L. *novus*, new, + *luna*, the moon: see *new* and *lunar*.] Pertaining to the new moon. [Rare.]

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **novitiatus*, adj., < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[1].] Inexperienced; unpractised.

I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
In ministeries of heart-stirring song.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

At this season the forest along the slowly passing shores and isles was in the full burst of spring, when it wears in the morning light its most charming aspect, of surpassing beauty to my *novitiate* eyes.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 11.

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* [= F. *noviciat* = Sp. Pg. *noviciado* = It. *noviziato*, < ML. *novitiatus* (*novitiatu-*), a novitiate, < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[3].] 1. The state or time of being a novice; time of initiation; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his tirocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he come to this, be he never so quick or proficient. *South*.

For most men, at all events, even the ablest, a *novitiate* of silence, so to call it, is profitable before they enter on the business of life. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 77.

Specifically—2. The period of probation of a young monk or nun before finally taking the monastic vows. See *novice*, 2.

I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kennaquhair, . . . hunted round to the place in which I served my *noviciate*. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

3. A novice or probationer.

The abbess had been informed of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and Father Francis.
Addison, Spectator, No. 164.

4. The house or separate building, in connection with a convent, in which the novices pass their time of probation.

novitious† (nō-vish'us), *a.* [< L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, newly arrived: see *novice*.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome is as [an] unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.

novity† (nov'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *novite*, *noviteit* = Sp. *novedad* = Pg. *novidade* = It. *novità*, < L. *novita(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < *novus*, new: see *new*.] Newness; novelty.

The *novity* of the world, and that it had a beginning, is another proof of a Deity, and his being author and maker of it. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 57.

novodamus (nō-vō-dā'mus), *n.* [< L. *de novo damus*, we give a grant anew: *de novo*, anew (see *de novo*); *damus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *Scots law*, a clause subjoined to the dispositive clause in some charters, whereby the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant. *Imp. Dict.*

Novo-Zelania (nō″vō-zē-lā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *New Zealand*.] In *zoögeog.*, a faunal area of the earth's land surface coincident in extent with the islands of New Zealand.

Novo-Zelanian (nō″vō-zē-lā'ni-ąn), *a.* [< NL. *Novo-Zelania* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to New Zealand: as, "the *Novo-Zelanian* provinces," *Huxley*.

novum† (nō'vum), *n.* See *novem*.

novus homo (nō'vus hō'mō), *n.*; pl. *novi homines* (nō'vī hom'i-nēz). [L., a new man: see *new* and *homo*.] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

now (nou), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *now*, *nou*, *nu*, < AS. *nū* = OS. OFries. *nu* = D. *nu* = MLG. *nu* = OHG. MHG. *nu*, *nū*, G. *nu* = Icel. *nu* = Sw. Dan. *nu* = Goth. *nu* = Gr. *νύ* = Skt. *nu*, *nū*, now; also, with adverbial addition, MHG. *nuon*, G. *nun* = OBulg. *nyne* = L. *nunc* for **nunce* (< **nun* + *-ce*, demonstrative suffix) = Gr. *νῦν*, now. Cf. *new*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. At the present point of time; at the present time; at this juncture.

Nowe this geare beginneth for to frame.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 3.

Elidure, after many years Imprisonment, is *now* the third time seated on the Throne. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Then, nothing but rushes upon the ground, and every thing else mean; *now*, all otherwise.
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot*.

The sunny gardens . . . opened their flowers . . . in the places *now* occupied by great warehouses and other massive edifices. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

2. In these present times; nowadays.

Before this worlds great frame, in which al things
Are *now* containd, found any being-place.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 23.

3. But lately; a little while ago.

Ay loved be that lufly lorde of his lighte,
That vs thus mighty has made, that *nowe* was righte noghte.
York Plays, p. 3.

They that but *now*, for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate.
Waller, Late War with Spain.

4. At or by that past time (in vivid narration); at this (or that) particular point in the course of events; thereupon; then.

Now was she just before him as he sat.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 349.

The walls being cleared, these two kindred cavaliers *now* hastened with their forces in pursuit of the seventy Moors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 55.

5. Things being so; as the case stands; after what has been said or done.

Being mad before, how doth she *now* for wits?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 249.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, remonstrance, and the like: as, come, *now*, stop that!

"*Now*, trewly," seide she, "that lady were nothinge wise that ther-of yow requered." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Now, good angels, preserve the king!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 306.

By now, by this time.—**Every now and then.** See *every*[1].—**For now**, for the present.

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so *for now* I'le leave ye.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3.

From now, from now on, from this time.—**Just now.** See *just*[1].—**Now and again.** See *again*.—**Now and now**†, again and again.

She swowneth *now and now* for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 422.

To wattir hem eke *nowe and nowe* eftsones
Wol make hem soure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Now and then, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

And if a straunger syt neare thee, ener among *now and than* Reward thou him with some daynties: shew thy selfe a Gentleman. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood.
Drayton.

When I am *now and then* alone, and look back upon my past life, from my earliest infancy to this time, there are many faults which I committed that did not appear to me, even until I myself became a father.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

Now at erst†. See *at erst* (*b*), under *erst*.—**Now . . . now**, at one time . . . at another time; sometimes . . . sometimes, alternately or successively.

Now up, *now* doun, as boket in a welle.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 675.

Thus like the rage of fire the combat burns,
And *now* it rises, *now* it sinks by turns.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 2.

While the writers of most other European countries have had their periods and their schools, when *now* classic, *now* romantic, *now* Gallic, and *now* Gothic influences predominated, . . . the literature of England has never submitted itself to any such trammels, but has always maintained a self-guided, if not a wholly self-inspired existence.
G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

[Similarly *now* . . . *then*.

Now weep for him, *then* spit at him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 437.]

Now that, seeing that; since.—**Till now**, until the present time.

II. *conj.* 1. A continuative, usually introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes.

Nowe every worde and sentence hath greet cure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber. John xviii. 40.

2. Equivalent to *now that*, with omission of *that*.

Now persones han parceyued that freres parte with hem, Thise possessioneres preche and depraue freres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is?
Shak., Sonnets, lxvii.

now (nou), *n.* [< *now*, *adv.*] The present time or moment; this very time.

Yet thus receiving and returning Bliss,
In this gret Moment, in this golden *Now*.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

An everlasting *Now* reigns in nature, which hangs the same roses on our bushes which charmed the Roman and the Chaldæan in their hanging gardens.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 156.

now (nou), *a.* [< *now*, *adv.*] Present. [Now only colloq.]

Conduct your mistress into the dining-room, your *now* mistress. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

At the beginning of your *now* Parliament, the Duke of Buckingham, with other his complices, often met and consulted in a clandestine Way. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29.

Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites. The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

nowadays (nou'ą-dāz), *adv.* [Formerly *now a days*, < ME. *now a dayes*, etc.; < *now* + *adays*.] In these days; in the present age: sometimes used as a noun.

Now a dayis I lese all that I wanne,
Where here before I was a threfty man.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1133.

And since the time is such, euen *now* a *dayes*,
As hath great nede of prayers truly prayde,
Come forth, my priests, and I will bydde your beades.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 74.

For they *now* a *dayes* make no mention of Isaac, as if he had neuer beene borne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

If 'tis by God that Kings *nowadays* reign, 'tis by God too that the People assert their own Liberty.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, ii. 55.

Methinks the lays of *nowadays*
Are painfully in earnest.
F. Locker, The Jester's Plea.

noway (nō'wā), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no way*.] In no way, respect, or degree; not at all.

Tho' deeply wounded, *no-way* yet dismay'd.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 8.

noways (nō'wāz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no ways*. Cf. *noway*.] Same as *noway*.

These are secrets which we can *no ways* by any strength of thought fathom. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iii.

nowed (noud), *a.* [< OF. *nou* (see *nowy*), knot, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, tied in a knot: said of a serpent used as a bearing, the tail of a heraldic lion, or the like.

Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*, Simeon a sword impale, the point erected, &c. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 10.

Nowel[1], **Noël** (nō'el), *n.* [< ME. *nowel*, *nowelle*, < OF. *nowel*, *nouel*, *noel*, F. *noël*, the Nativity of Christ, Christmas, a Christmas carol, = Sp. *natal*, OSp. *nadal* = Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, birthday, esp. the birthday of Christ, the Nativity, Christmas, < ML. *natale*, a birthday, anniversary, esp. *Natale Domini*, the Nativity of Christ, neut. of L.

natalis, of one's birth, < *natus*, born: see *natal*[1].] Christmas: a word often used as a burden or an exclamation in Christmas songs; hence, a Christmas carol, properly one written polyphonically.

Janus sit by the fyr with double berd,
And drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn;
Biforn hym stant brawn of the tusked swyn,
And *Nowel* crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 527.

The first *Nowell* the Angel did say
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay;
In fields where they lay keeping their sheep
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 291.

We have no English *Noëls* like those of Eustache du Caurroy. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 463.

nowel[2] (nou'el or nō'el), *n.* [Var. of *newel*[1].] **1†.** An obsolete form of *newel*[1].—**2.** In *founding*, the inner part of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the *core* of smaller castings.

nowhere (nō'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *no where, no whar, no war, no hwer*, < AS. *nāhwǣr*, < *nā*, no, + *hwǣr*, where: see *no*[1] and *where*.] Not in any situation or state; in no place; not anywhere; by extension, at no time.

They holde of the Venycyans, and I trowe they haue *noo where* so stronge a place.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Though the art of alphabetic writing was known in the east in the time of the Trojan war, it is *nowhere* mentioned by Homer, who is so exact and full in describing all the arts he knew. *Ames*, Works, II. 436.

Such idea or presentation of sense is *nowhere*, for it does not exist in any sense of the word whatever.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 546.

nowhither (nō'hwiтн″ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *no hwider, nou hwider*, < AS. *nā*, no, + *hwider*, whither.] Not any whither; in no direction, or to no place; nowhere.

Thy servant went *no whither*. 2 Ki. v. 25.

The turn which leads *nowhither*. *De Quincey.*

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no wise*.] In no way, manner, or degree; in no respect.

He will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party, as he goes along, which he can *nowise* avoid. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 14.

In whom too was the eye that saw, not dim,
The natural force to do the thing he saw,
Nowise abated. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 324.

nowl†, *n.* An obsolete form of *noll*.

nowt, *n.* See *nout*.

nowthe†, *adv.* See *nouthe*.

nowy (nou'i), *a.* [< OF. *noué* (< L. *nodatus*), knotted, < *nou*, a knot: see *node*.] In *her.*, having a projection or small convex curvature near the middle: said of a heraldic line, or of an ordinary or subordinary bounded by such a line or lines.—**Cross nowy.** See *cross*[1].—**Cross nowy quadrant.** See *cross*[1].—**Fesse nowy.** Same as *fesse bottony* (which see, under *fesse*).

nowyed (nou'id), *a.* [Irreg. < *nowy* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *nowed*.] In *her.*, having a small convex projection, but elsewhere than in the middle.—**Cross nowyed.** See *cross*[1].

noxal (nok'sal), *a.* [= F. *noxal*, < L. *noxalis*, relating to injury, < *noxa*, harm, injury: see *noxious*.] In *Rom. law*, relating to wrongful injury or nuisance.

The vendor at the same time and in the body of the same stipulation guaranteed that the sheep or cattle he was selling were healthy and of a healthy stock and free from faults, and that the latter had not done any mischief for which their owner could be held liable in a *noxal* action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 701.

Noxal action, an action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property or the slave or other subordinate of the defendant.—**Noxal surrender.** (*a*) The transfer to the injured person of the slave or the thing by which the injury was done as compensation therefor. Hence—(*b*) The right, which came to be acknowledged, of making such a surrender in full satisfaction, and the consequent limitation of the right to recover damages done by a slave to the amount of the value of the slave.

noxiallet, *a.* [ME., erroneously for **noctialle* (**noctial*), cf. ML. *noctianus*, of the night, < L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*: see *night*.] Nightly; nocturnal.

Whan reste and slepe y shulde haue *noxialle*,
As requereth bothe nature and kynde,
Than trobled are my wittes alle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *noxio*, < L. *noxius*, hurtful, injurious, < *noxa*, hurt, injury, for **nocsa*, < *nocere*, hurt, injure: see *nocent*. Cf. *obnoxious*.] **1.** Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious: as, *noxious* vapors; *noxious* animals.

Melancholy is a black *noxious* Humour, and much annoys the whole inward Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save;
This only just prerogative we have.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

In the physical sciences authority has greatly lost its *noxious* influence. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 299.

The strong smell of sulphur, and a choking sensation of the lungs, indicated the presence of *noxious* gases.
Science, XIII. 131.

2†. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Abp. Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

=**Syn. 1.** *Noxious, Pernicious, Noisome*, pestiferous, pestilent, poisonous, mischievous, corrupting. That which is *noxious* is actively and energetically harmful. That which is *pernicious* is as actively destructive. *Noisome* and *noxious* were once essentially the same (see Job xxxi. 40, margin; Ps. xci. 3; Ezek. xiv. 21), but *noisome* now suggests primarily foulness of odor, with a secondary *noxiousness* to health. Unwholesome vapors that do not offend the sense of smell would now hardly be called *noisome*.

Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else *noxious*. *Cowper*, Task, i.

Little by little he had indulged in this *pernicious* habit, until he had become a confirmed opium eater and smoker.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, *noisome*, dark;
A lazar-house it seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 478.

noxiously (nok'shus-li), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious or hurtful; harmfulness; perniciousness: as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

The unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lords' house, and judges in that high court, etc. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 48.

noy† (noi), *v. t.* [< ME. *noyen, noien, nuyen*; by apheresis from *annoy, v.*] To annoy; trouble; vex; afflict; hurt; damage.

I am *noyed* of newe,
That blithe may I nogt be.
York Plays, p. 147.

By mean whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and *noyed* vnder v. kynges. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxvi.

All that *noyd* his heavie spright
Well searcht, eftsoones he gan apply relief
Of salves and med'cines. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 24.

In Denmarke were full noble conquerours
In time past, full worthy warriours:
Which when they had their marchants destroyed,
To pouerty they fell, thus were they *noyed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 195.

noy† (noi), *n.* [< ME. *noy, nuy, nuy, newe, nye*; by apheresis from *annoy, n.*] That which annoys or vexes; trouble; affliction; vexation.

That myne angwisshe and my *noyes*
Are nere at an ende. *York Plays*, p. 245.

Now God in *nuy* to Noe con speke,
Wylde wrakful wordeȝ in his wylle greued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 301.

Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge, Forbonius and Prisceria. (*Nares.*)

noyade (nwo-yäd'), *n.* [F., < *noyer*, OF. *neier, nier* = Pr. *negar*, < ML. *necare*, drown, a particular use of L. *necare*, kill.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing persons during the reign of terror in France, practised by the revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned persons into the water.

That unnatural orgy which leaves human *noyades* and fusillades far behind in ingrained ferocity.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 159.

noyance† (noi'ans), *n.* [Also *noiance*; by apheresis from *annoyance*.] Annoyance; trouble.

The single and peculiar life is bound . . .
To keep itself from *noyance*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 13.

noyau (nwo-yō'), *n.* [F., a kernel, nucleus: see *newel*[1].] A cordial made by redistilling spirit in which have been macerated orange-peel and the kernels of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, the product of distillation being sweetened and diluted.

noyer†, *n.* [< *noy* + *-er*[1]; or by apheresis from *annoyer*.] An annoyer; an injurer.

The north is a *noyer* to grass of all suites,
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits.
Tusser, Properties of Winds.

noyful†, *a.* [< *noy* + *-ful*.] Annoying; hurtful.

Thus do ye recken; but I feare ye come of clerus,
A very *noyfull* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 86. (*Halliwell.*)

Abandone it or escheue it, if it be *noyfull*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 24.

noying†, *n.* [< ME. *noying, noyeng*, verbal n. of *noy, v.*] Annoyance; harm; hurt.

And who so euer beryth of the same erthe vppon hym is saffely assuryd frome *noyeng* of any beste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

noyingly†, *adv.* [ME., < *noying*, ppr. of *noy, v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an annoying manner; annoyingly.

I have nought trespassed ageyn noon of these iij., God knowing, and yet I am foule and *noysyngly* [read *noyyngly*] vexed with hem, to my gret unease.
Paston Letters, I. 26.

noylet†, *n.* See *noil*.

noyment†, *n.* [By apheresis from *annoyment*.] Annoyance. *Arnold*, Chron., p. 211.

noyous (noi'us), *a.* [< ME. *noyous, noyes*; by apheresis from *annoyous*.] Causing annoyance; annoying; troublesome; grievous.

Thou art *noyous* for to carye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 574.

Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast,
For their sharpe wounds and *noyous* injuries.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 16.

noysaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nuisance*.

noysingly†, *adv.* Same as *noyingly*.

nozle, nozzle[1] (noz'l), *n.* [Formerly also *nosle*; ★dim. of *nose*[1]. Cf. *nuzzle*.] **1.** The nose. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The projecting spout or vent-age of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe: as, the *nozle* of a bellows.—**3.** Same as *socket*, as of a candlestick.—**Nozle of a steam-engine.** (*a*) The steam-port of a cylinder. (*b*) That part in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in condensing engines, and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

nozle-block (noz'l-blok), *n.* A block in which two bellows-nozles unite. *E. H. Knight.*

nozle-mouth (noz'l-mouth), *n.* The aperture or opening of a nozle; a twyer in a forge or melting-furnace.

nozle-plate (noz'l-plāt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a seat for a poppet-valve.

nozzle[1], *n.* See *nozle*.

nozzle[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

N. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Style*, and (*b*) ★of *New Series*.

nschiego, *n.* [African.] A kind of ape resembling the chimpanzee, by some considered a distinct species, but probably a mere variety of the latter.

nsunnu, *n.* [Native name.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus leucotis*. See ★*kob*.

N. T. An abbreviation of *New Testament*.

nut, *adv.* An early Middle English form of *now*.

nu (nū), *n.* The Greek letter *ν*, corresponding to the English *n*.

nuance (nü-ońs'), *n.* [F., shading, shade, < *nuer*, shade, < *nue*, a cloud, < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] **1.** Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.—**2.** A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect: as, *nuances* of sound or of expression.

He has the enviable gift of expressing his exact thoughts even to the finest *nuance*, and always in a manner that charms a critical reader. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 302.

Both excel in the fine *nuances* of social distinction.
Contemporary Rev., L. 300.

3. In *music*: (*a*) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force. Such effects are often indicated by various arbitrary marks or by Italian or other terms, called *marks of expression*, but the more delicate are left to the taste and skill of the performer. The treatment of subtle nuances is the test of executive and artistic power. (*b*) A florid vocal passage; fioritura. [An unwarranted use.]

nub (nub), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knub*, var. of *knob*.] **1.** A knob; a protuberance. [Colloq.]—**2.** In *cotton-* and *wool-carding*, a snarl; an entanglement; a knot; a knub.—**3.** Point; pith; gist.

nub (nub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nubbed*, ppr. *nubbing*. [For **knub*, var. of *knob*, < *knub, nub, n.*] **1.** To push.—**2.** To beckon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To hang (*Davies*); nab. [Thieves' slang.]

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iv. 2.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* [For **nubbing*, dim. of *nub*.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Colloq., U. S.]

Little *nubbins* [of early corn], with not more than a dozen grains to the ear. *Mrs. Terhune*, The Hidden Path.

nubble[1] (nub'l), *n.* [A var. of *nobble*, dim. of *nob*, *nub*.] A nub. The name *nubble* is applied to a rocky promontory on the coast of Maine, at York.

nubble[2]† (nub'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *nub*, **knub*, *v.*: see *nub*, *v.* Cf. LG. *nubben*, knock.] To beat or bruise with the fist.

I *nubbled* him so well favouredly with my right, that you could see no Eyes he had for the Swellings.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, Notes, II. 456.

nubbly (nub'li), *a.* [< *nubble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, xxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nubby (nub'i), *a.* [< *nub* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *knobby*.] Full of entanglements or imperfections; lumpy: as, dirty, *nubby* cotton.

nubecula (nū-bek'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *nubeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *nubecula*, a little cloud, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud: see *nubilous*.] 1. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the *Magellanic clouds* (which see, under *Magellanic*).—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A speck or cloud in the eye. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in urine as it cools; cloudy matter suspended in urine.

nubecule (nū'be-kūl), *n.* [= F. *nubécule* = It. *nubecula*, < L. *nubecula*, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud.] An isolated diminutive mass of clouds; a cloudlet.

nubia (nū'bi-ạ), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] A wrap of soft fleecy material worn about the head and neck; a cloud.

Nubian (nū'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Nubia*, Nubia, < L. *Nubæ*, Gr. *Νοῦβαι*, the Nubians.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a region of Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and south of Egypt proper. The name is merely geographical, Nubia never having existed as a distinct country.

M. Eugène Revillout has been reading the *Nubian* inscriptions of Philæ. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 902.

II. *n.* 1. One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent.—2. In the Nile valley, a negro slave: from the large number of slaves at one time brought from Nubia.

nubiferous (nū-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nubifero*, < L. *nubifer*, cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing clouds.

nubigenous (nū-bij'e-nus), *a.* [= Pg. *nubigena*, < L. *nubigena*, cloud-born, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *-genus*, born: see *-genous*.] Produced by clouds.

nubilate† (nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *nubilare*, pp. *nubilatus*, make cloudy, be cloudy, < *nubilus*, cloudy, overcast: see *nubilous*.] To cloud. *Bailey.*

nubile (nū'bil), *a.* [= F. *nubile* = Sp. *núbil* = Pg. *nubil* = It. *nubile*, < L. *nubilis*, marriageable, < *nubere*, cover, veil oneself, as a bride, hence wed, marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

The Couslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd
Than that which veils the *nubile* Virgin's Breast.
Prior, Solomon, i.

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nubilité* = Pg. *nubilidade*; as *nubile* + *-ity*.] The state of being nubile or marriageable. [Rare.]

Unhealthy conditions force the young into premature *nubility*; marriage takes place between mere lads and lasses. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 213.

nubilose† (nū'bi-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *nubilosus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< F. *nubileux* = Sp. *nubloso* = Pg. It. *nubiloso*, < LL. *nubilosus*, cloudy, < L. *nubilus*, overcast, cloudy, < *nubes*, a cloud, = Skt. *nabhas*, a cloud, akin to *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebule*.] Cloudy; overcast; gloomy. *Bailey.*

nucament† (nū'ka-ment), *n.* [< L. *nucamentum*, anything shaped like a nut, hence a fir-cone, < *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, an ament; a catkin.

nucamentaceous (nū"ka-men-tā'shius), *a.* [< *nucament* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin. (*b*) Nut-like in character.

nucellus (nū-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *nucelli* (-ī). [NL., < L. *nucella*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, the body of the ovule containing the embryo-sac; the phanerogamic macrospore. The ovules arise as minute protuberances at definite points upon the wall of the ovary, and consist, in the center of the elevation, of a conical or spheroidal mass of cells, called the *nucellus*. This is afterward surrounded by the two integuments of the seed.

nucha (nū'kä), *n.*; pl. *nuchæ* (-kē). [ML.: see *nuke*.] 1. The nape or upper hind part of the neck, next to the hind-head.—2. In *entom.*, the neck of the metanotum; the part of the thorax to which is joined the petiole of the abdomen. —**Fascia nuchæ.** See *fascia*.—**Ligamentum nuchæ.** See *ligamentum*.

nuchadiform (nū'ka-di-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < ML. *nucha*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having the body largest at the nape; deep or high just behind the head. It is exemplified in a fish of the genus *Leiognathus* and in the ★*Congiopodidæ*. *Gill.*

nuchal (nū'kạl), *a.* [< *nucha* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nucha or nape: as, the *nuchal* muscles.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Situated superiorly, just behind the head: said especially of ornaments, processes, etc., on an insect-larva. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the metanotal nucha.—**Nuchal ligament.** See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Nuchal tentacles**, thread-like organs which can be protruded from the neck, found in certain caterpillars. They often emit a disagreeable scent, and are supposed to serve for driving away ichneumons or other enemies.

nuchicartilage (nū-ki-kär'ti-läj), *n.* [< ML. *nucha*, q. v., + E. *cartilage*.] The nuchal cartilage, lamella, or plate of many cephalopods, as *Nautilus* and *Sepia*, a hard formation of the integument in the middle of the nuchal region.

nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing nuts. *Bailey*, 1731.

nuciform (nū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucifraga (nū-sif'rạ-gạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nucifragus*: see *nucifragous*.] A genus of corvine



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

birds, or *Corvidæ*, intermediate in some respects between crows and jays; the nutcrackers. There are several species, of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *N. caryocatactes*. See *nutcracker*.

nucifrage (nū'si-frāj), *n.* The nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

nucifragous (nū-sif'rạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *nucifragus*, < L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] Having the habit of cracking nuts, as a bird.

nucleal (nū'klē-al), *a.* [< *nucleus* + *-al*.] Same as *nuclear*. [Rare.]

nuclear (nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< *nucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by or constituting a nucleus; endoplastic.—**Nuclear matrix or fluid**, that portion of the nucleus in which the chromatin is embedded; the achromatin. Also called *nucleoplasm*. See *karyoplasm*.—**Nuclear membrane, network.** See *nucleus*, 1 (*b*).

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nucleated*, ppr. *nucleating*. [< L. *nucleatus*, pp. of (LL.) *nucleare*, become like a kernel, become hard, < *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel: see *nucleus*.] **I.** *trans.* To form into or about a nucleus.

II. *intrans.* To form a nucleus; gather about a nucleus or center.

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see the verb.] Having a nucleus: as, a *nucleate* cell; *nucleate* protoplasm.

nucleated (nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *nucleate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *nucleate*.

Protoplasm, simple or *nucleated*, is the formal basis of all life. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 129.

The *nucleated* cell in which all life originates.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 91.

nuclei, *n.* Plural of *nucleus*.

nucleiferous (nū-klē-if'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing a nucleus or nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Formed like a nucleus. (*b*) In the shape of a rounded tubercle: applied in botany to the apothecia of certain lichens. Also *nucleoid*.

nuclein (nū'klē-in), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-in*[2].] A substance occurring in cell nuclei in combination with albumin, as a nucleoproteid. In this form nucleins are the most important constituents of nuclear structures. They contain phosphorus, and on decomposition give rise to albumin and nucleinic acids, from which latter in turn the xanthin bases are derived.

nucleobranch (nū'klē-ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nucleobranchiata*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nucleobranchiata*, or having their characters; heteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nucleobranchiata*; a heteropod.

Nucleobranchiata (nū"klē-ō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *nucleobranchiate*.] A group of mollusks: used with various senses. (*a*) In De Blainville's classification (1824), the last one of five orders of the second section of his *Paracephalophora monoica*, divided into two families, *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda*. The term is generally held to be a synonym of *Heteropoda*, but it is partly a synonym of *Pteropoda*, and these two groups are not exactly distinguished in the two families into which the author divides his nucleobranchs. Moreover, the order does not contain the genus *Cavolinia*, which is pteropodous, and does contain the genus *Argonauta*, which is cephalopodous. It therefore corresponds to no natural group, and is disused. See *Nectopoda* and *Heteropoda*. (*b*) By some recent conchologists used as a substitute for *Heteropoda*.

nucleobranchiate (nū"klē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *nucleobranchiatus*, < L. *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] Having the gills or branchiæ massed in the shell like the kernel of a nut; nucleobranch.

Nucleobranchidæ (nū"klē-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucleobranch*(*iata*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, practically equivalent to the order *Heteropoda*, but containing also the genus *Sagitta*.

nucleochylema (nū"klē-ō-kī-lē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr. *χυλός*, juice.] The nuclear sap which fills the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 211.

nucleohyaloplasm (nū"klē-ō-hī'a-lō-plazm), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + E. *hyaline* + (*proto*)*plasm*.] That feebly staining intermediate substance which with chromatin forms the threads of the nuclear network; parachromatin; linin.

The author prefers to speak of the *Nucleohyaloplasm*, with Schwarz, as Linin. *Nature*, XXXIX. 5.

nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *-oid*.] Same as *nucleiform*.

nucleolar (nū'klē-ō-lär), *a.* [< *nucleolus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleolus; forming or formed by a nucleolus; endoplastular.

However, the ultimate fate of these diverticula containing *nucleolar* portions is to become cells of the follicular epithelium. *R. Scharff*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 60.

nucleolate (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *nucleolus* + *-ate*[1].] Having a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nucleolated (nū'klē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *nucleolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *nucleolate*.

nucleole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *nucléole*, < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel: see *nucleus*.] A nucleolus.

nucleoli, *n.* Plural of *nucleolus*.

nucleolid (nū'klē-ō-lid), *n.* [< *nucleolus* + *-id*[2].] A corpuscle which resembles a nucleolus.

The typical nuclear network [of the mid-gut epithelium] . . . is frequently exhibited: often complicated, however, by the presence of *nucleolids* or nucleolus like bodies. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 232.

nucleoline (nū'klē-ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nucleolinus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolinus.

II. *n.* A nucleolinus.

nucleolinus (nū-klē-ō-lī'nus), *n.*; pl. *nucleolini* (-nī). [NL., < *nucleolus*, q. v.] The nucleus of a nucleolus; the germinal point observable in some egg-cells within the germinal spot, which is itself contained in the proper nucleus of such an ovum.

nucleolite (nū'klē-ō-līt), *n.* A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Nucleolites*.

Nucleolites (nū-klē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, a little nut (see *nucleole*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of fossil sea-urchins of the order *Spatangoidea*, chiefly of Jurassic and Cretaceous age. Equivalent to *Echinobrissus*.

nucleolus (nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *nucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleole*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the nucleus of a nucleus; one of the rounded deeply staining structures found in the nucleus of a cell. The relation they bear to the nuclear network is still uncertain. Some consider them as distinct from the nuclear network (Flemming); others consider them as merely thickened knots of

the network (Klein). The nucleolus of the human ovum was discovered by Wagner in 1836, and hence is sometimes called the *spot of Wagner* in anatomical text-books. See cut under *cell*, 5.

A large, clear, spherical nucleus is seen in the interior of the nerve-cell; and in the centre of this is a well-defined small round particle, the *nucleolus*.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 187.

2†. Specifically, in *Infusoria*, a minute particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus (or "ovary"), formerly supposed to function as a testicle. But since it is the essential characteristic of a nucleolus to be contained within a nucleus, these so-called nucleoli of protozoans are now differently interpreted, and called *paranuclei*. See *paranucleus*.

3. In *bot.*, a small solid rounded granule or particle in the interior of the nucleus. There may be several nucleoli in each nucleus.

nucleoplasm (nū′klē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + NL. *plasma* = E. *plasm*.] The more fluid part of the nucleus, found between the nuclear threads. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

nucleoplasmic (nū″klē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *nucleoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nucleoplasm. Same as ★*karyoplasmic*.

nucleospindle (nū′klē-ō-spin″dl), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + E. *spindle*.] The nucleus-spindle; a fusiform figure occurring in karyokinesis, formed of striated achromatin figures, and often bearing pole-stars at each pole.

★**nucleus** (nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *nuclei* (-ī). [< L. *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, the stone of a fruit, for **nuculeus* (cf. equiv. *nucula*), dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut. Not related to E. *nut*.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made; any body or thing that serves as a center of aggregation or assemblage; figuratively, something existing as an initial or focal point or aggregate: as, a *nucleus* of truth; a *nucleus* of civilization.

Then, such stories get to be true in a certain sense, and indeed in that sense may be called true throughout; for the very *nucleus*, the fiction in them, seems to have come out of the heart of man in a way that cannot be imitated of malice. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

The regiments fashioned by his [Cromwell's] master hand, steady, perfectly ordered, and enthusiastic in their cause, became the *nucleus* of the far-famed Ironsides. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 465.

(*a*) In *biol.*, the kernel of a cell, in general; a central or interior differentiated mass of protoplasm, found in nearly all cells, vegetable or animal, and consisting of an elliptical or spherical body composed of (1) a nuclear membrane, (2) nuclear network, and (3) nuclear sap, and containing nucleoli. The nuclear network is made up of threads or fibrils which are composed of a deeply staining part, "chromatin," and a feebly staining intermediate substance, "linin" or parachromatin (nucleohyaloplasm). In the meshes of the network is found the more fluid part of the nucleus, the nuclear sap (karyolymph, karyochylema, paralinin). Nucleoplasm, according to Carnoy, consists of a plastin network and a granular fluid, "enchylema." The nuclear membrane is considered by some observers to be an inner limiting layer of cell-protoplasm surrounding the nucleus, by others to be a condensation of the peripheral portion of the nuclear network. There may be but one nucleus or several nuclei in one cell; and a nucleus may be nucleolate or not. Nuclei are generally proportionate in size to the cell containing them; in some instances, however, they form almost the entire cell-mass. A structural difference between the nucleus and the rest of the cell-protoplasm is indicated by its greater resistance to powerful reagents, and by its varied reaction with stains. Functionally, the nucleus is the most important portion of the cell, as it is here that the complex series of changes known as karyokinesis takes place, resulting in the division of the nucleus and followed by the division of the cell. This process of mitotic or indirect cell-division is found in nearly all cells, whether vegetable or animal, fetal or adult, normal or pathological. Instances of cell-division not mitotic have, however, been noted. The nucleus of the human ovum was discovered by Purkinje in 1825, and hence is often called the *corpuscle of Purkinje*. Its usual name in text-books of anatomy is *germinal vesicle*. See cut under *cell*, 5. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) In ascidians, the alimentary and reproductive viscera collectively, when these are aggregated into a mass, as in the salps. (2) In protozoans, a spherical, ovoid, or variously shaped body intimately concerned with the metabolic and reproductive functions of the organism. (3) In echinoderms, the madreporiform body. (*c*) In *anat.*, a collection of ganglion-cells in the brain or other portion of the cerebrospinal axis. (*d*) In *conch.*, the embryonic shell which remains at the apex of the mature shell, as of a gastropod; also, the initial point from which the operculum of a gastropod grows. See *protoconch*. (*e*) A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapor, or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it, and therefore modifying by its presence the freezing- and boiling-points. *Rossiter*. (*f*) In *astron.*, the bright central point usually present in the head of a comet and often in a nebula.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods: same as *Columbella*. *Fabricius*, 1822.—**Accessory auditory nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells situated at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve. Also called *anterior auditory nucleus*, *lateral nucleus of the medial root*, *ganglion of the auditory nerve*, *nucleus accessorius acustici*, and *nucleus cochlearis*.—**Amygdaloid nucleus.** Same as *amygdala*, 4.—**Caudate nucleus.** See *caudate*.—**Cervical nucleus**, a group of ganglion-cells opposite the origin of the roots of the third and fourth cervical nerves, and corresponding in position to Clarke's column.—**Clavate nucleus.** See *clavate*1.—**External accessory olivary nucleus**, a short band of gray matter in the reticularis grisea, just dorsad of the nucleus olivaris. Also called *superior* or *lateral accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Inferior auditory nucleus**, that part of the accessory nucleus which lies between the two auditory roots.—**Inner accessory olivary nucleus**, an elongated collection of gray matter lying just behind the pyramid and to the inner ventral side of the (lower) olive. Also called *anterior accessory olivary nucleus* and *pyramidal nucleus*.—**Lenticular nucleus.** See *lenticular*.—**Nuclei arcuati**, small collections of gray matter near the ventral surface of the pyramid, beneath and among the external arcuate fibers. The largest group forms the *nucleus arcuatus triangularis*, or *nucleus arciformis*, or *nucleus pyramidalis anterior*. Also called *nuclei of the superficial arcuate fibers*.—**Nuclei lemnisci medialis**, small groups of ganglion-cells in the immediate vicinity of the lemniscus medialis.—**Nucleus abducentis**, the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a round mass of gray matter in the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle and not far from the middle line.—**Nucleus ambiguus**, a tract of large ganglion-cells in the substantia reticularis grisea of the oblongata. It furnishes fibers to the vagus and glossopharyngeus; other fibers from it turn toward the raphe. It is continued upward as the facial nucleus. Also called *nucleus lateralis medius*.—**Nucleus amygdalæ**, a rounded gray mass continuous with the cortex of the tip of the gyrus hippocampi, projecting into the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Also called *amygdala* and *amygdaloid tubercle*.—**Nucleus anterior thalami**, the gray matter of the thalamus corresponding to the anterior tubercle, separated from the inner and outer nuclei by septa of white matter. Also called *nucleus superior thalami*, *nucleus of the anterior tubercle*, and *nucleus caudatus thalami*.—**Nucleus bulbi fornicis**, the gray matter within a corpus albicum.—**Nucleus caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, the upper ganglion of the corpus striatum, separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. Also called the *intraventricular ganglion of the striate body*.—**Nucleus centralis inferior**, a group of ganglion-cells in the substantia alba of the upper part of the oblongata and lower part of the pons, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, on both sides of the middle line. Also called *nucleus centralis of Roller*.—**Nucleus centralis superior**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmentum of the upper part of the pons, on either side of the middle line and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Nucleus cuneatus externus**, a small separate gray mass external to the principal nucleus funiculi cuneati.—**Nucleus dentatus.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Nucleus dentatus cerebelli**, the convoluted shell of gray matter lying in the white substance of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, and open on its median side. Also called *corpus dentatum cerebelli*, *nucleus denticulatus*, *nucleus fimbriatus*, *nucleus lenticulatus*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus rhomboideum*, and *corpus rhomboidale*.—**Nucleus emboliformis**, a clavate mass of gray substance lying mesially to and partially covering the hilum of the nucleus dentatus cerebelli. Also called *embolus*.—**Nucleus externus thalami**, the gray matter of the outer part of the thalamus, extending posteriorly into the pulvinar, and separated from the inner nucleus by the lamina medullaris medialis. Also called *nucleus lateralis thalami*.—**Nucleus funiculi anterioris**, a group of large ganglion-cells lying on the median side of the hypoglossal roots, at about the middle of their course through the oblongata. Also called *nucleus of anterior root-zone*.—**Nucleus funiculi cuneati**, the body of gray matter with ganglion-cells in the upper end of the cuneate funiculus. Also called *cuneate nucleus* and *restiform nucleus*.—**Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, the separated part of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord continued into the oblongata, lying in the lateral column near the surface, behind the olivary nucleus. Also called *nucleus anterolateralis*, *nucleus lateralis*.—**Nucleus funiculi teretis**, a tract of fusiform ganglion-cells lying close to the middle line and close to the surface in the funiculus teres of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Also called *nucleus medialis*.—**Nucleus globosus**, a small round mass of gray matter between the nucleus emboliformis and the nucleus tecti.—**Nucleus interpositus thalami**, the gray matter of the inner part of the thalamus, separated from the outer and anterior nuclei by septa of white matter. The internal nuclei of the two sides are united by the middle commissure. Also called *nucleus medialis thalami*.—**Nucleus lateralis.** (*a*) The nucleus funiculi lateralis. (*b*) Same as *claustrum*, 1.—**Nucleus lemnisci lateralis**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmental region of the upper part of the pons, close to the lateral surface, giving fibers to the lateral lemniscus.—**Nucleus lenticularis**, the lenticular nucleus, the lower layer nucleus of the corpus striatum, divided by medullary laminæ into three zones, the outer of which is called the *putamen*, while the two inner are called the *globus pallidus*. Also called the *extraventricular ganglion of the striate body* and *nucleus lentiformis*.—**Nucleus of Bechterew**, the ill-defined group of ganglion-cells lying dorsad of Deiters's nucleus, from which it is claimed by Bechterew that some of the fibers of the medial root of the auditory nerve arise. Also called *nucleus angularis*, *principal nucleus of the nervus vestibularis*, and *nucleus vestibularis*.—**Nucleus of Deiters**, a mass of gray matter containing large cells lying on the inner side of the restiform body, and giving origin to the medial root of the auditory nerve. Also called *outer auditory nucleus*, *ascending root*, *medial nucleus of the medial root*, and *lateral part of the nucleus superior*.—**Nucleus of Luys**, an almond-shaped gray mass with pigmented ganglion-cells in the regio subthalamica. Also called *corpus subthalamicum*, *Luys's body*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*, and *nucleus pedunculi cerebri*.—**Nucleus of Pander**, the expanded extremity of the white yolk of an egg, beneath the blastoderm.—**Nucleus olivaris superior**, a convoluted plate of gray matter lying dorsad of the trapezium, not prominent in man. It appears to be connected with the accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite and to a less degree of the same side through the trapezium, with the posterior quadrigeminal body of the same side through the lateral lemniscus, and also with the abducens nucleus of the same side. Also called *nucleus dentatus partis commissuralis*, and *upper* or *superior olivary body* or *olive*.—**Nucleus pontis**, or, in the plural, **nuclei pontis**, gray matter with numerous small nerve-cells included between the fibers of the ventral or crustal part of the pons.—**Nucleus reticularis tegmenti pontis**, an assemblage of scattered ganglion-cells in the pons, on both sides of the raphe, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and cerebralward from the nucleus centralis inferior.—**Nucleus tecti**, a small mass of gray matter in the white center of the anterior part of the vermis of the cerebellum, close to the median line on either side. Also called *roof-nucleus*, *nucleus fastigii*, and *substantia ferruginea superior*.—**Nucleus trapezii**, ganglion-cells scattered among the fibers of the trapezium. Also called *nucleus trapezoides*.—**Principal auditory nucleus**, a gray mass of triangular cross-section, forming a prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle (tuberculum acusticum). The striæ medullares pass over it. Also called *central*, *inner*, or *posterior nucleus*, *median nucleus of the lateral root*, and *median portion of the nucleus superior*.—**Pyramidal nucleus**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus.—**Red nucleus**, a mass of gray matter with numerous large pigmented cells in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. To it the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side proceeds. Also called *nucleus of the tegmentum*, *nucleus tegmenti*, and *tegmental nucleus*.—**Restiform nucleus.** Same as *nucleus funiculi cuneati*.

Nucula (nū′kū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut.] A genus of acephalous or conchiferous mollusks, formerly referred to the *Arcidæ* or ark-shells, now made type of the family *Nuculidæ*. The size is small, and the shape resembles that of a beech-nut, whence the name. There are about 70 living species, of which *N. nucleus* is typical, and numerous extinct ones extending back to the Silurian. Among these is *N. cobboldiæ* of the English crag.



Nucula cobboldiæ.

Nuculacea (nū-kū-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-acea*.] A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, including the families *Nuculidæ* and *Ledidæ*.

nuculanium (nū-kū-lā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *nuculania* (-ä). [NL., < L. *nucula*, a little nut: see *nucule*.] In *bot.*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

★**nucule** (nū′kūl), *n.* [< L. *nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In *Characeæ*, the female sexual organ.

In Characeæ the female organ has a peculiar structure, and is termed a *nucule*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 158.

Nuculidæ (nū-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Acephala*, typified by the genus *Nucula*; the nutshells. The shell is of small size and angular trigonal form. The cartilage is internal, in a pit, and the hinge has two rows of diverging compressed teeth. The animal has a large discoidal foot, with a transverse serrate periphery; the mantle-flaps are freely open and asiphonate; the gills are small and plumiform. They are found in all seas, and have great geological antiquity. The family is used with varying limits, and sometimes extended to include the *Ledidæ* and various extinct relatives.

Nuda (nū′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] A name that has been variously used as that of an order or group of naked animals. (*a*) Naked reptiles, or batrachians, the third order of reptiles, corresponding to the modern *Amphibia*. *Oppel*, 1811. (*b*) The "naked mollusks" of Cuvier—that is, the tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts. (*c*) Naked lobose protozoans, having no test, as ordinary amœbas. The genera *Amœba*, *Ouramœba*, *Lithamœba*, *Dinamœba*, and others are *Nuda*. (*d*) The term is also repetitively applied to several different groups of infusorians, members of each of which are classified as either *Nuda* or *Loricata*.

nudation (nū-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nudatio*(*n-*), a stripping naked, nakedness, < *nudare*, pp. *nudatus*, make naked, bare, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] The act of making bare or naked. *Johnson*.

nuddle1 (nud′l), *n.* [Var. of *noddle*1.] The nape of the neck. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

nuddle2 (nud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nuddled*, ppr. *nuddling*. [Origin obscure.] To stoop in walking; look downward. [Prov. Eng.]

Whether this proverb may have any further reflection on the people of this country, as therein taxed for covetousness and constant *nuddling* on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 310.

nude (nūd), *a.* [= F. *nu* = Sp. *nudo* = Pg. *nu* = It. *nudo*, < L. *nūdus*, naked, bare, exposed: see *naked*.] 1. Naked; bare; uncovered; specifically, in *art*, undraped; not covered with drapery: as, a *nude* statue.

We shift and bedeck and bedrape us;
Thou art noble and *nude* and antique.
A. C. Swinburne, Dolores.

2. In *law*, naked; made without consideration: said of contracts and agreements in which a consideration is wholly lacking.—3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bare; destitute of leaves, hairs, bristles, feathers, scales, or other exterior outgrowth or covering. (*b*) Not supported by diagnosis or description; mere; bare: said of ge-

neric or specific terms, in the phrase *nude name*, translating the technical designation *nomen nudum*. See *nomen*.—**Nude matter**, a bare allegation of something done.—**Nude pact**, a naked contract or agreement; a pact made without consideration: in legal use, commonly in the Latin form *nudum pactum*. A promise which was originally a nude pact may become a valid contract by the act of the promisee on the faith of it, such as to supply the consideration invited by the promise.—**The nude**, the representation of the undraped human figure, considered as a special branch of art.

Of anything distinctly American there is little trace, except an occasional negro. Of *the nude*, or the "ideal," or the fanciful, there is no example.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 385.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *naked*.

nudely (nūd'li), *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.

nudeness (nūd'nes), *n.* Nakedness; nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nudged*, ppr. *nudging*. [A var. of dial. *nodge* (Sc.), for **knodge*, **knotch*, assibilated form of *knock*. Cf. Dan. *knuge*, press, ult. related.] To touch gently, as with the elbow; give a hint or signal to by a covert touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

nudge (nuj), *n.* [< *nudge*, *v.*] A slight push, as with the elbow; a covert jog intended to call attention, give warning, or the like.

Mrs. General Likens bestows a *nudge* with her elbow upon the General, who stands by her side.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 130.

nudibrachiate (nū-di-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *brachium*, *bracchium*, the forearm: see *brachium*.] In *zoöl.*, having naked arms; specifically, having tentacles which are not ciliate, or which are not lodged in a special cavity.

nudibranch (nū'di-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nudibranchiata*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *nudibranchiate*.
II. *n.* A member of the *Nudibranchiata*.

Nudibranchia (nū-di-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nudibranchiata*. *Latreille*, 1825.

nudibranchian (nū-di-brang'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nudibranchiate*.
II. *n.* Same as *nudibranch*.

Nudibranchiata (nū-di-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nudibranchiatus*: see *nudibranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate *Gasteropoda*; the naked-gilled shell-less gastropods. The branchiæ, when present, are external and uncovered, on various parts of the body; they are in some cases suppressed entirely. The order is a large one, represented by numerous species, especially in tropical and warm seas. The diversity in the character of the gills, as well as of the jaws and teeth of the odontophore, has caused them to be separated into numerous families, the most conspicuous of which are the *Doridida* and *Æolidida*. Also called *Gymnobranchiata*, *Notobranchiata*.

nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nudibranchiatus*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *branchiæ*, < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having naked gills or uncovered branchiæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nudibranchiata*: opposed to *cryptobranchiate*.
II. *n.* Same as *nudibranch*.

nudicaudate (nū-di-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *zoöl.*, having a tail which is hairless.

nudicaul (nū'di-kâl), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, bare, + *caulis*, a stem.] In *bot.*, having the stems leafless.

nudification (nū″di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, bare, exposed, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fication*).] A making naked. *Westminster Rev.*

nudifidian† (nū-di-fid'i-ąn), *n.* [< L. *nudus*, bare, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] One who relies on faith alone without works for salvation.

A Christian must work; for no *nudifidian*, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 280.

Nudifloræ (nū-di-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem. pl. of *nudiflorus*: see *nudiflorous*.] A series of monocotyledonous plants embracing the families *Pandanaceæ*, *Cyclanthaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Araceæ*, and *Lemnaceæ*. The *Cyclanthaceæ* are now placed in the palm order; the others in the *Pandanales* and *Arales*.

Nudifloræ: usually diclinous or dœcious; perianth wanting or rudimentary. This series includes the Spadicifloræ (Aroids, Palms, Naiadeæ) and the Glumifloræ (Grasses, Sedges). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 131.

nudiflorous (nū-di-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *nudiflorus*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] **1.** Having the flowers destitute of hairs, glands, etc.—**2.** Belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*.

nudifolious (nū-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, bare, + *folium*, leaf.] Characterized by bare or smooth leaves.

nudiped (nū'di-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nudipes* (*-ped-*), < L. *nudus*, naked, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked feet.
II. *n.* A nudiped animal.

Nudipellifera (nū″di-pe-lif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **nudipellifer*: see *nudipelliferous*.] The amphibians or batrachians: so called from the naked skin, in distinction from scaly reptiles. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*).

nudipelliferous (nū″di-pe-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **nudipellifer*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *pellis*, skin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a naked (that is, not scaly) skin, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Nudipellifera*.

nudirostrate (nū-di-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrate*.] Having the rostrum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudiscutate (nū-di-skū'tāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *scutum*, a shield: see *scutate*.] Having the scutellum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *nudities* (-tiz). [< F. *nudité* = Pr. *nudetat* = Pg. *nuidade* = It. *nudità*, < L. *nudita(t-)s*, nakedness, bareness, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] **1.** A nude or naked state; nakedness; bareness; exposedness; lack of covering or disguise.

Many souls in their young *nudity* are tumbled out among incongruities, and left to "find their feet" among them, while their elders go about their business.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 213.

It may appear that I insist too much upon the *nudity* of the Provençal horizon. . . . But it is an exquisite bareness; it seems to exist for the purpose of allowing one to follow the delicate lines of the hills, and touch with the eyes, as it were, the smallest inflections of the landscape.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

2. In a concrete sense, a nude or naked thing; also, a representation of a nude figure; anything freely exposed or laid bare.

Sometimes they took Men with their heels upward, and hurry'd them about in such an undecent manner as to expose their *Nudities*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 95.

The world's all face; the man who shows his heart
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

He [Harry Tidbody] had piles upon piles of gray paper at his lodgings, covered with worthless *nudities* in black and white chalk. *Thackeray*, On Men and Pictures.

nudum pactum (nū'dum pak'tum). [L.: *nudum*, neut. of *nudus*, bare, naked; *pactum*, a covenant, a contract: see *pact*.] See *nude pact*, under *nude*.

nué (nū-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *nuer*, shade: see *nuance*.] In *her.*, same as *inveckee*.

nug (nug), *n.* [Cf. *nog*[1], *nig*[1].] **1.** A rude unshaped piece of timber; a block. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** A knob or protuberance. [Prov. Eng.]

nugacious† (nū-gā'shius), *a.* [< L. *nugax* (*nugac-*), trifling, < *nugæ*, trifles: see *nugæ*.] Trifling; futile: as, *nugacious* disputations. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

nugacity† (nū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *nugacita(t-)s*, a trifling playfulness, < L. *nugax*, trifling: see *nugacious*.] Futility; triviality; something trifling or nonsensical.

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his, in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdome of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, i.

nugæ (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles; things of little value; trivial verses.

nugation† (nū-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *nugação* = It. *nugazione*, < L. *nugatus*, pp. of *nugari*, jest, trifle, cheat, < *nugæ*, trifles: see *nugæ*.] The act or practice of trifling. [Rare.]

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 836.

nugatory (nū'gą-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nugatorio*, < L. *nugatorius*, worthless, futile, < *nugator*, a jester, a trifler, < *nugari*, pp. *nugatus*, jest, trifle: see *nugation*.] **1.** Trifling; futile; worthless; without significance.

Descartes was, perhaps, the first who saw that definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* or impracticable.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, III. iii. § 101.

2. Of no force or effect; inoperative; ineffectual; vain.

For Metaphysic, we have assigned unto it the inquiry of formal and final causes; which assignation, as to the former of them, may seem to be *nugatory* and void.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 162.

A second and a third proclamation . . . greatly extended the *nugatory* toleration granted to the Presbyterians.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those provisions of the edict which affected a show of kindness to the Jews were contrived so artfully as to be nearly *nugatory*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

nuggar (nug'ăr), *n.* [Egypt.] In Egypt, a large native boat, used for transportation of cargo, troops, etc.

An Egyptian *nuggar*, laden with troops for Khartoum, has been wrecked on the river Nile.
★ *New York Herald*, Sept. 30, 1884.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *niggot*; prob. dim. of *nug*, *nig*, a lump, a small piece: see *nug*, *nig*[1]. Hardly, as some suppose, for *ingot*, unless through a form **ningot*, with initial *n* adhering from the indef. article.] A lump; a mass; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in alluvial deposits or placer-mines.

He had plenty, he said, displaying a pocketful of doubloons and a *nugget* as big as a doughnut.
★ *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 30.

nuggety (nug'et-i), *a.* [< *nugget* + *-y*[1].] Having the form of a nugget; occurring in nuggets or lumps.

It [alluvial gold in South Africa] is coarse and *nuggetty* as a rule, well rounded, and generally coated with oxide of iron. Quoted in *Ure's Dict.*, IV. 412.

nuggy (nug'i), *n.*; pl. *nuggies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In the Cornish mines, a spirit or goblin; a knocker. See *knocker*, 2.

nugify (nū'ji-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nugified*, ppr. *nugifying*. [< L. *nugæ*, trifles, nonsense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To render trifling, silly, or futile. [Rare.]

The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers. *Coleridge*.

nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* [< ME. *nuisance*, *nusance*, *noisance*, *noisaunce*, *noysaunce*, < OF. *noisance*, *nuisance*, F. *nuisance* = Pr. *noysensa*, *nozensa* = It. *nocenza*, *nocenzia*, < ML. *nocentia*, a hurt, injury, < L. *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*, and cf. *noisant*.] **1**†. Injured or painful feeling; annoyance; displeasure; grief.

Anon had thay full dolorous *noysaunce*;
As at diner sate, at ther own plesaunce.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3373.

2. An annoying experience; a grievous infliction; trouble; inconvenience.

He was pleas'd to discourse to me about my book inveighing against the *nuisance* of ye smoke of London.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

The *nuisance* of fighting with the Afghans and the hillmen their congeners is this, that you never can tell when your work is over.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 197.

In February of that year [1884] Mr. Justice Stephen delivered his well-known judgment, declaring that cremation is a legal procedure, provided it be effected without *nuisance* to others. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 6.

3. The infliction of hurt or injury.

Helpe me for to weye
Ageyne the feende, that with his handes tweye
And al his might plukke wol at the balance
To weye us doun; keepe us from his *nusance*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 21.

4. That which or one who annoys, or gives trouble or injury; a troublesome or annoying thing; that which is noxious, offensive, or irritating; a plague; a bore: applied to persons and things.

But both of them [pride and folly] are *nuisances* which education must remove, or the person is lost.
South. Sermons, V. i.

It is always a practical difficulty with clubs to regulate the laws of election so as to exclude peremptorily every social *nuisance*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

It makes her a positive *nuisance!*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 39.

5. In *law*, such a use of property or such a course of conduct as, irrespective of actual trespass against others or of malicious or actual criminal intent, transgresses the just restrictions upon use or conduct which the proximity of other persons or property in civilized communities imposes upon what would otherwise be rightful freedom. Thus, the use of steam-power, though on one's own premises and for a lawful purpose, may be a nuisance, if by reason of being in one of several closely built dwellings the vibration and noise cause unreasonable injury to the adjacent property and occupants. Any serious obstruction to a highway or navigable river if not authorized by law is a nuisance; but the temporary use of a reasonable part of a highway for a legitimate purpose, such as the moving of a building or the deposit of building materials going into use, is not necessarily a nuisance. The question of nuisance always is, at what point the selfish use of a right transcends the obligation to respect the welfare of others. A *common nuisance*, or *public nuisance*, is one which tends to the annoyance of the public generally, and is therefore to be redressed by forcible abatement or by an action by the state, as distinguished from a *private nuisance*, or one which causes special injury to one or more individuals and therefore will sustain a private action. Thus, if one obstructs a highway any person may remove the obstruction, but only the public can prosecute the offender, unless a particular individual suffers special injury, as where he is turned from his road and compelled to go another way and suffers thereby a specific pecuniary damage, in which case it is as to him a private nuisance, and he may sue.

nuisancer (nū'sạn-sėr), *n.* [< *nuisance* + *-er*[1].] One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone.*

nujeeb (nu-jēb'), *n.* [Hind. *najīb*, < Ar. *najīb*, noble.] In India, a kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiers under some of the native governments; also, at one time, a kind of militia under the British. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

nuke (nūk), *n.* [< F. *nuque*, < ML. *nucha*, the nape of the neck.] The nape of the neck. *Cotgrave.*

nuke-bone† (nūk'bōn), *n.* The occipital bone; especially, the basioccipital.

Os basilaire. [F.] The Nape or *Nuke-bone.* The bone whereby all the parts of the head are supported; some call it the cuneal bone, because it is wedgelike, thrust in between the bones of the head and the upper jaw. *Cotgrave.*

★**null** (nul), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nul*, *nulle* = Sp. *nulo* = Pg. It. *nullo*, not any, < L. *nullus*, not any, none, no (fem. *nulla* (sc. *res*), > It. *nulla*, > G. *null*, *nulle* = Icel. *nul* = Sw. *noll*, *nolla* = Dan. *nul*, n., zero, cipher, naught), < *ne*, not, + *ullus*, any, for **unulus*, dim. (with indef. effect) of *unus*, one: see *one*, and cf. E. *any*, ult. < *one*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Not any; wanting; non-existent.

That wholesome majority of our people whose experience of more metropolitan glories is small or *null.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 800.

2. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

Archbishop Sancroft . . . was fully convinced that the court was illegal, that all its judgments would be *null*, and that by sitting in it he should incur a serious responsibility. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to *null.* *J. S. Mill.*

The acts of the Protectorate were held to be *null* alike by the partisans of the King and by the partisans of the Parliament. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. Of no account or significance; having no character or expression; negative.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection, no more *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

II. *n.* **1.** Something that has no force or meaning; that which is of a negative or meaningless character; a cipher, literally or figuratively.

Complications have been introduced into ciphers [cryptographic systems] by the employment of "dummy" letters,—"*nulls* and insignificants," as Bacon terms them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 671.

The danger is lest, in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the *null*, and write the novel of society instead of the romance of man. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

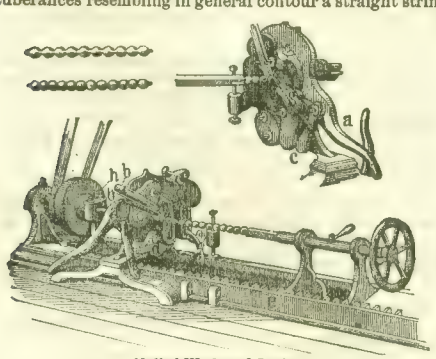
Specifically—**2.** In *musical notation*, the character 0, denoting—(*a*) in thorough-bass, that the bass note over which it is placed is to be played alone, the other parts resting; (*b*) in the fingering for stringed instruments, that the note over which it is placed is to be played on an open string.—**3.** The raised part in nulling or nulled work. This when small resembles a bead; when longer, a spindle.—**Null method.** See *method.*

null (nul), *v.* [< ML. *nullare*, make null, < L. *nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.* Cf. *annul.*]

I.† *trans.* To annul; deprive of validity; destroy; nullify. [Rare.]

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power; their force is *null'd.*
Milton, S. A., l. 935.

II. *intrans.* [< *null*, *n.*, 3.] **1.** To form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe. See *nulling.*—**2.** To kink: said of a whalemen's line as it runs from the line-tub.—**Nulled work**, in *wood-turning*, pieces of wood turned to form a series of connected knobs or protuberances resembling in general contour a straight string of beads: much used for rounds of chairs, bedsteads of the cheaper sorts, etc. In operation, the lever *a* is lifted by the left hand, while the right hand grasps the upwardly extending handle of the carriage. This brings the knife *g* into action, and by moving the carriage longitudinally the stick is turned round. Next the lever *a* is lowered into the position shown, and by moving it up and down the arm *a* engages the teeth of the rack *e* successively, bringing the knives held in *b*, *b* into action, which form the beads one after another.



Nulled Work and Lathe.
a, lever; *b*, *b*, adjustable knife-holders; *c*, arm; *d*, back-rest; *e*, rack; *h*, head-stock.

nullah (nul'ä), *n.* [Hind. *nālā*.] In the East Indies, a watercourse: commonly used for the dry bed of a stream.

nulla-nulla (nul'ä-nul'ä), *n.* [Also *nullah-nullah*; a native name.] A club made of hard wood, used by the aborigines of Australia.

nuller (nul'ėr), *n.* [< *null*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who annuls; a nullifier.

As for example, if the generallity of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolators, bold *nullers* or abrogatours of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutes. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

nullibiety† (nul-i-bī'ẹ-ti), *n.* [< LL. *nullibi*, nowhere (< L. *nullus*, not any, + *ibi*, there, thither), + *-ety.*] The state or condition of being nowhere. *Bailey.*

nullibist† (nul'i-bist), *n.* [As LL. *nullibi* + *-ist*: see *nullibiety.*] One who advocated the principles of nullibiety or nowhereness: applied to the Cartesians. *Krauth-Fleming.*

nullification (nul'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *nullificatio(n-)*, a despising, contempt, lit. a making as nothing, < *nullificare*, despise, lit. make nothing: see *nullify.*] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the action of a State intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty. The doctrine of nullification—that is, the doctrine that the power of a State to nullify acts of Congress is an integral feature of American constitutional law, and not revolutionary—was elaborated by John C. Calhoun, and applied by South Carolina in 1832. See below.

But the topic which became the leading feature of the whole debate, and gave it an interest which cannot die, was that of *nullification*—the assumed right of a state to annul an act of Congress. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 138.

The difficult part for our government is how to nullify *nullification* and yet to avoid a civil war. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 649.

Ordinance of Nullification, an ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, November 24th, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress laying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16th, 1833.

nullifidian (nul-i-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nullus*, not any, none, + *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith.*]

I. *a.* Of no faith or religion.

A solifidean Christian is a *nullifidean* pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

II. *n.* One who has no faith; an unbeliever; an infidel.

I am a *Nulli-fidian*, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sampsuchinum in this confection than ever I put in any. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Celia was no longer the eternal cherub, but a thorn in her spirit, a pink-and-white *nullifidian*, worse than any discouraging presence in the "Pilgrim's Progress." *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, i. 4.

nullifier (nul'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *nullify* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—**2.** In *U. S. hist.*, an adherent of the doctrine of nullification.

Hundreds of eyes closely scrutinized the face of the "great *nullifier*" as he took the oath to support the constitution. *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 104.

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nullified*, ppr. *nullifying.* [< LL. *nullificare*, despise, contemn, lit. make nothing or null, < L. *nullus*, none, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy.*] To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of force or efficacy.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship, and, in a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption. *South*, Sermons, II. xiv.

His pride got into an uneasy condition which quite *nullified* his boyish satisfaction. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

He will endeavor to evade and *nullify* the laws in all ways which will not expose him to immediate criticism or condemnation. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 299.

=**Syn.** *Annul*, *Annihilate*, etc. See *neutralize.*

nulling (nul'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *null*, *v.*] The act or process of forming nulls: as, a *nulling*-lathe; a *nulling*-tool.

nullipara (nu-lip'ạ-rä), *n.*; pl. *nulliparæ* (-rē). [NL.: see *nulliparous.*] A woman, especially one not a virgin, who has never had a child: correlated with *primipara*, *multipara.*

nulliparous (nu-lip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nullipara*, < L. *nullus*, none, + *parere*, bring forth.] Of the condition of a nullipara.

nullipennate (nul-i-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *nullus*, none, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate.*] Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin: correlated with *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc.

Nullipennes (nul-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nullus*, none, + *penna*, wing: see *pen*[2].] The penguins, as having no flight-feathers.

nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n.* [< L. *nullus*, none, + *porus*, a passage, pore: see *pore.*] A coral-like seaweed, such as *Corallina*, *Lithothamnion*, etc. See cut under *Corallina.*

nulliporous (nul'i-pōr-us), *a.* [< *nullipore* + ★*-ous.*] Consisting of or resembling a nullipore.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nullities* (-tiz). [< F. *nullité* = Pr. *nullitad* = Sp. *nulidad* = Pg. *nullidade* = It. *nullità*, < L. *nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.*, and *-ity.*] **1.** The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness. In *law*, nullity exists when the instrument or act has a material but not a legal existence. (*Goudsmit.*) In *civil law*, a distinction is made between *absolute* and *relative nullity.* In the former, the act has no effect whatever, and anybody affected by the act might invoke the nullity of it. Such an act is said to be void. In the latter, the nullity could be invoked only by the particular persons in whose favor it is established, as where a contract is made by an infant. Such an act is said to be voidable. It is not null until so declared.

And have kept
But what is worse than *nullity*, a mere
Capacity calamities to bear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 30.

The old Academy of Sciences wasted thirty years of collective efforts in the chemical study of plants by dry distillation before it perceived the *nullity* of its method. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 506.

2. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy; a nonentity.

This charge, sir, I maintain, is wholly and entirely insufficient. It is a mere *nullity.* *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The Declaration was, in the eye of the law, a *nullity.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The ultimate, aggregate, or absolute effect of even the best epic under the sun is a *nullity.* *Poe*, The Poetic Principle.

Action of nullity, in *civil law*, an action instituted to set aside a contract, conveyance, judgment, or judicial sale, because void or voidable.

null-line (nul'līn), *n.* A line such that the perpendiculars from any point of it on the sides of a given triangle add up to zero, with certain conventions as to their forms.

Num., Numb. Abbreviations of *Numbers*, a book of the Old Testament.

numb (num), *a.* [Early mod. E. *num* (the *b* in *numb*, as in *limb*[1], being excrescent), < ME. *nome*, *nomen*, *numen*, taken, seized, deprived of sensation, < AS. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, take; cf. *beniman*, ppr. *benumen*, take away, deprive of sensation, benumb: see *nim*[1].] **1**†. Taken; seized.

Thow ert *nome* thef y-wis!
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Deprived of the power of sensation, as from a stoppage of the circulation; torpid; hence, stupefied; powerless to feel or act: as, fingers *numb* with cold; *numb* senses.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Struck pale and bloodless, . . .
Even like a stony image, cold and *numb.*
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 259.

3†. Producing numbness; benumbing.

He did lap me
Even in his own garments, and gave himself,
All thin and naked, to the *numb* cold night.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 117.

=**Syn. 2.** Benumbed, deadened, paralyzed, insensible.

numb (num), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *num*; < ME. *nomen*, make numb, < *nome*, numb: see *numb*, *a.*] **1.** To deprive of the power of sensation; dull the sense of feeling in; benumb; render torpid.

Eternal Winter should his Horror shed,
Tho' all thy Nerves were *numb'd* with endless Frost.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

While the freezing blast *numbed* our joints, how warmly would he press me to pity his flame, and glow with mutual ardour! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

2. To render dull; deaden; stupefy.

Like lyfull heat to *nummed* senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

With a misery *numbed* to virtue's right.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

numbedness (numd'nes), *n.* [< *numbed*, pp. of *numb*, + *-ness*.] Numbness.

Narcissus flowers . . . have their name from *numbedness* or stupefaction. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little — only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

★**number** (num'bėr), *n.* [Also dial. *nummer*; < ME. *numbre, nombre, number, noumbre*, < OF. *nombre*, F. *nombre* = Sp. *número* = Pg. It. *numero* = D. *nommer* = G. Dan. Sw. *nummer*, < L. *numerus*, a number, a quantity, in pl. numbers, mathematics, in gram. number, etc.; akin to Gr. *νόμος*, law, custom, etc., a strain in music, etc., < *νέμειν*, distribute, apportion: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5].] 1. That characte of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point — that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

It is said that before the Turkish capture Otranto numbered twenty-two thousand inhabitants; it has now hardly above a tenth of that *number*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 323.

2. Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate.

For tho ther was a Erle in the forest
Which of children had a huge *noumbre* gret.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 37.

The *number* of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial.

3. A numeral, or word used in counting: otherwise called a *cardinal number*: as, the *number* that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure. Euclid does not consider one as a number, Ramus makes it the lowest number, and modern mathematicians treat not only 1, but also 0, as a number.

Yf ȝe coueiteth cure Kynde wol ȝow telle,
That in mesure God made alle manere thynges,
And sette hit at a sertayn and at a syker *numbre*,
And nempnede hem names and nombrede the sterres.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 255.

Numbers are so much the measure of every thing that is valuable that it is not possible to demonstrate the success of any action or the prudence of any undertaking without them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

4. A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral. — 5. A collection; a lot; a class.

Let thy spirit bear witness with my spirit, that I am of the *number* of thine elect, because I love the beauty of thy house, because I captivate mine understanding to thine ordinances. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Let it be allowed that Nature is merely the collective name of a *number* of co-existences and sequences, and that God is merely a synonym for Nature.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

6. A considerable collection; a large class. [Often in the plural.]

After men began to grow to a *number*, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find *numbers* in every street who . . . promise a certain cure. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

7. The capacity of being counted: used especially in the hyperbolical phrase *without number*.

There is so meche multytude of that folk, that thei ben *withouten nombre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

8. A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the *number* of a house in a street. — 9. One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals: used especially of serial publications.

There was a *number* in the hawker's collection called Conscrits Français, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 137.

10. The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

The knowledge of *number* as such is gained by means of a series of perceptions and an exercise of the powers of comparison and abstraction.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 192.

11. Numerousness; the character of being a large collection: used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

In *numbers* confident, yon Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood.
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 4.

12. In *gram.*, that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or expresses one individual or more than one. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number*; the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*; while that which refers to more than two, or indifferently to two or more individuals or units, constitutes the *plural number*. Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

13. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general. — 14. Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

I love measure in the feet, and *number* in the voice; they are gentlenesses that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

It is obvious that there is nothing in musical elements beyond the mere aspects of *number* and rapidity which directly imitates thought.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 235.

15. *pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I lisp'd in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 128.

Divine melodious truth;
Philosophic *numbers* smooth. *Keats*, Ode.

16. In *music*: (*a*) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted. (*b*) Same as *opus-number*. — **Abundant number.** See *abundant*. — **Algebraic number**, a root of an algebraic equation with whole numbers for its coefficients. — **Alternate, amicable, apocalyptic, applicate, artificial numbers.** See the adjectives. — **A number of**, several; sometimes, many: as, I have still *a number of* letters to write. — **Articulate number**, a power of ten: so called because signified by a joint in finger-counting. — **Bernoullian numbers.** See *Bernoullian*. — **Binary, cardinal, characteristic, circular, complex, composite numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Compound number.** (*a*†) A number consisting of an article and a digit. (*b*) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations. — **Cubic number.** Same as *cube*, 2. — **Deficient, diametral, enneagonal number.** See the adjectives. — **Euler's numbers**, the numbers E_2, E_4, etc., which occur in the development of sec x by Maclaurin's theorem: namely, $\sec x = 1 + E_2x^2/2! + E_4x^4/4! +$ etc. — **Even number.** See *even*[1], 7. — **Feminine, figurate, Galilean, golden**, etc., **number.** See the adjectives. — **Gradual number**, the ordinal number of a term after the first in a geometrical progression. — **Hankel's numbers**, certain algebraical symbols which are not, properly speaking, numbers, but are units of multiple algebra. They possess the property that the value of the product of any two of them has its sign reversed when the order of the factors is reversed. They are named after Hankel, who wrote a book about them; but they had previously been employed by Grassmann and by Cauchy. Otherwise called *alternate units*. — **Height of an algebraic number**, the place of the number in a certain linear arrangement of all such numbers. — **Hendecagonal, heptagonal, heterogeneal, heterogeneous numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Homogeneous number**, a multiple of a single unit. — **Icosahedral, ideal, imperfect number.** See the adjectives. — **Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers*. — **Linear numbers.** See *linear*. — **Line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]). — **Ludolphian number**, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, or 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288[4]: so called because calculated by Ludolf van Ceulen to 36 places of decimals. — **Masculine numbers.** See *masculine*. — **Measure of a number.** See *measure*. — **Mixed number**, the sum of a whole number and a fraction. — **Modular numbers.** See *modular*. — **Mysteries of numbers**, a branch of higher arithmetic. — **Number of the reed**, in *weaving*, the number of dents in a reed of a given length. This number determines the fineness of the cloth, as two threads pass through each dent. Also called *set of the reed*. — **Number one**, self; one's self. [Colloq.]

No man should have more than two attachments, the first to *number one*, and the second to the ladies.
Dickens, Pickwick, iii.

Perfect, prime, rational, ultrabernoullian, etc., **numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Pythagorean numbers.** See *Pythagorean*. — **Theory of numbers**, the doctrine of the divisibility of numbers. — **To lose the number of one's mess.** See *lose*[1].

number (num'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *nombren, noumbren, nowmbren, nowmeren*, < OF. *numbrer, noumbrer, nombrer*, F. *nombrer* = Pr. *numerar, numbrar, nombrar* = Sp. Pg. *numerar* = It. *numerare*, < L. *numerare*, number, count, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*, *n.*] 1. To count; reckon; ascertain the number of, or aggregate of individuals in; enumerate.

They are *nowmerde* fulle neghe, and namede in rollez Sexty thowsande and tene for-sothe of sekyre mene of armez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.

The Reliquies at Venys canne not be *nowmbred*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To make or keep a reckoning of; count up, as by naming or setting down one by one; make a tally or list of.

Dauid's Vertues when I think to *number*,
Their multitude doth all my Wits incumber;
That Ocean swallowes me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

I cannot *number* 'em, they were so many.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

If thou wilt yield to great Atrides' pray'rs,
Gifts worthy thee his royal hand prepares;
If not — but hear me, while I *number* o'er
The proffer'd presents, an exhaustless store.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 342.

3. To complete as to number; limit; come to the end of.

The sands are *number'd* that make up my life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 25.

Quick! quick! for *number'd* are my sands of life,
And swift; for like the lightning to this field
I came, and like the wind I go away.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; include in a list or class.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. Isa. liii. 12.

A book was writ of late call'd "Tetrachordon,"
And woven close, both matter, form, and style;
The subject new; it walked the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. To put a number or numbers on; assign a distinctive number to; mark the order of, as of the members of a series; assign the place of in a numbered series: as, to *number* a row of houses, or a collection of books. — 6. To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas *numbered* almost a million of men under arms.
Kinglake, Invasion of the Crimea, i.

7. To amount to; reach the number of: as, the force under the command of Cæsar *numbered* 45,000 men. — 8. To equal in number. [Rare.]

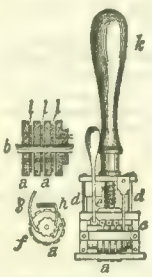
Weep, Albyn, to death and captivity led,
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot *number* the dead.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

= Syn. 1 and 2. To tell, calculate, reckon, call over, sum up.

numberful† (num'bėr-fûl), *a.* [< *number* + *-ful*.] Many in number; numerous.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race, yea, so *numberfull* that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 50.

★**numbering-machine** (num'bėr-ing-ma-shēn[4]), *n.* A machine that automatically prints numbers in consecutive order, as on a series of pages, tickets, bank-notes, or checks.



Numbering-stamp.
a, numbering-wheels each with ten Arabic figures, 1 to zero inclusive; *b*, arbor on which the wheels turn; *c*, frame which carries the arbor and wheels; *d*, guide-rods on which the frame *c* slides; *e*, spring which is compressed by the frame in stamping; *f*, ratchet-wheel with ten teeth corresponding to the ten Arabic figures, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 0; *g*, spring-pawl, which, on the spring being compressed, engages the tooth of the ratchet-wheel next to that previously engaged; *h*, another spring-pawl, which prevents back motion; *k*, handle; *l*, intermediate carrying-mechanism.

numbering-press (num'bėr-ing-pres), *n.* Same as *numbering-machine*.

numbering-stamp (num'bėr-ing-stamp), *n.* A simple form of numbering-machine, used by hand to number tickets or pages. A series of wheels bearing the figures from 0 to 9 are so connected that the pressure resulting from applying the stamp to an object sets in motion the unit-wheel, which in turn communicates motion to the successive wheels for tens, hundreds, etc.

numberless (num'bėr-les), *a.* [< *number* + *-less*.] 1. Without a number; not marked or designated by a number. — 2. Innumerable; that has not been or cannot be counted; unnumbered.

I forgive all:
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me that I cannot take peace with.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 84.

Voices and footfalls of the *numberless* throng.
Bryant, Hymn of the City.

numerous† (num'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *numbrous, noumberous*; < *number* + *-ous*. Cf. *numerous*.] 1. Numerous.

This rule makes mad a *noumberouse* swarme
Of subjects and of kings.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 3.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; metrical.

The greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poeticall inuentions in that *numbrous* kinde of writing which is called verse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Numbers (num'bėrz), *n.* The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings. Abbreviated *Num.*, *Numb.*

numbery† (num'bėr-i), *a.* [< *number* + *-y*[1].] 1. Numerous.

So many and so *numbery* armies.
Sylvester, Battle of Yvry.

2. Melodious.

Th' Accord of Discords; sacred Harmony,
And *Numb'ry* Law.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

numb-fish (num'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo: so called from its power of benumbing. Also called *cramp-fish.* See *torpedo.*

numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *nombles, noumbles, nowmbils, nowmyllis,* < OF. *nombles,* numbles (of a deer, etc.), pl. of *nomble* (ML. reflex *numbilis, numbile, nebulus,* etc.), the parts of a deer between the thighs, a loin of veal or pork, a chine of beef, also dim. *nomblet, numblet, nomblel, nonblel,* in like senses, var. (with initial *n* for *l,* as also in *nivel, niveau,* for *livel,* level: see *level*[1]) of *lomble, lonble, lumble, lombre, lumbre, loin,* pl. kidneys, = It. dial. *nombolo, lombolo,* < L. *lumbulus,* dim. of *lumbus* (whence OF. *lombe, longe,* Sp. *lomo,* Pg. It. *lombo,* beside ML. **lumbea,* whence OF. *longe, loigne,* E. *loin*): see *loin.* The E. form *numbles* by loss of initial *n* (as also in *umpire,* etc.) became *umbles,* sometimes written *humbles,* whence *humble-pie.*] Certain of the inward parts of an animal, especially of a deer, used as food.

Robin helped him largely to *numble*-pie . . . and the other dainties of his table. *Peacock,* Maid Marian, p. 241.

Commend us to a venison pudding, composed of the *numbles* and trimmings from the joints and breast. *Fraser's* Mag., LVI. 217.

Then he fette to Lytell Johan
The *numbles* of a doo.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 74).

Some, as it is reported, lay a part of the *Numbles* on the fire. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 371.

numbness (num'nes), *n.* The state of being numb; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling, as when paralytic or chilled by cold; torpidity; torpor.

Come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbness.*
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 102.

My heart aches, and a drowsy *numbness* pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

numbrous† (num'brus), *a.* See *numberous.*

num-cumpus (num-kum'pus), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *non compos.*] A fool; one who is non compos mentis. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

Sa like a gräät *num-cumpus* I blubber'd awääy o' the bed. *Tennyson,* Northern Cobbler.

numeite, *n.* See *noumeite.*

numen (nū'men), *n.*; pl. *numina* (nū'mi-nạ). [L., divinity, godhead, deity, a god or goddess, the divine will, divine sway, lit. a nod, for **nuimen,* < **nuere,* in comp. *annuere, innuere* (= Gr. *νεύειν*), nod: see *nutation.*] Divinity; deity; godhead.

The Divine presence hath made all places holy, and every place hath a *Numen* in it, even the eternal God. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νουμήνιος,* a kind of curlew, perhaps so called from its crescent-shaped beak, < *νουμήνιος,* of the new moon, contr. of *νεομήνιος,* < *νέος,* new, + *μήνη,* moon: see *new* and *moon*[1].] A genus of the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ;* the curlews. The bill is very long, slender, and decurved, with the tip of the upper mandible knobbed; the toes are semipalmate; the hallux is present, small, and elevated; the tarsus is much longer than the middle toe, scutellate only in front, elsewhere reticulate. There are about 15 species, found all over the world. See *curlew, whimbrel,* and cut under *dough-bird.*

numerable (nū'mẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *nombrable, numbrable* = Sp. *numerable* = Pg. *numeravel* = It. *numerabile,* < L. *numerabilis,* that can be numbered or counted, < *numerare,* count, number: see *numerate.*] Capable of being numerated, counted, or reckoned.

In regard to God they are *numerable,* but in regard to vs they are multiplied aboue the sand of the sea shore, in as much as wee cannot comprehend their number. *Hakewill,* Apology, IV. iv. 3.

One of those rare men, *numerable,* unfortunately, but as units in this world. *The Century,* XXXI. 404.

numeral (nū'mẹ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *numéral* (OF. *nombral*) = Sp. Pg. *numeral* = It. *numerale,* < L. *numeralis,* pertaining to number, < *numerus,* a number: see *number.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to number; consisting of numbers.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progression. *Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number: as, *numeral* letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.—**Numeral equation.** See *equation.*—**Syn.** *Numeral. Numerical.* *Numeral* is more concrete than *numerical:* as, *numeral* adjectives or letters; *numerical* value, difference, equality, or equations.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number.—**2.** A figure or character used to express a number: as, the Arabic *numerals,* 1, 2, 3, etc., or the Roman *numerals,* I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

There is something in *numerals,* in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 160.

3. In *gram.,* a word expressing a number or some relation of a number. Numerals are especially the *cardinals*—*one, two, three,* etc.—which are used both substantively and adjectively; and, by adjective derivation from these, the *ordinals*—*third, fourth, fifth,* etc.—also used substantively, especially as *fractionals. Multiplicatives* are such as *twofold, tenfold,* etc.; and *distributives,* answering to our *two by two,* etc., are found in some languages. Such words as *many, all, any* are often called *indefinite numerals. Numeral adverbs* are such as *once, twice, thrice,* and *firstly, secondly, thirdly,* etc.

4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or *do,* 2 for *re,* 3 for *mi,* etc. The extended use of this notation is best exemplified by the Chevé system, which much resembles the tonic sol-fa notation, except in its use of Arabic figures instead of letters and syllables. (*b*) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord.—**5.** In the *Anglo-Saxon Ch.,* a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals. *Rock.*

numerality† (nū-mẹ-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *numeralita(t-)s,* number, < L. *numeralis,* numeral: see *numeral.*] Numerable state or condition; capability of being numbered; numeration.

Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality,* nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numerally (nū'mẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* As regards number; according to number; in number.

numerant (nū'mẹ-rạnt), *a.* [< L. *numeran(t-)s,* ppr. of *numerare,* numerate, number: see *numerate.*] Counting.—**Numerant number,** a numeral word used in counting; also, abstract number.

numerary (nū'mẹ-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *numerarius,* an arithmetician, an accountant, prop. adj., < *numerus,* a number: see *number.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to number or numbers; reckoned by or according to number; numerical.

It was always found that the augmenting of the *numerary* value did not produce a proportional rise to the prices, at least for some time. *Hume,* Essays, ii. 3.

2. Belonging to a certain number; included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

numerate (nū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *numerated,* ppr. *numerating.* [< L. *numeratus,* pp. of *numerare,* count, reckon, number, < *numerus,* a number: see *number.*] To count; reckon; read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration; enumerate.

numerate (nū'mẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *numeratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Counted.—**Numerate number,** concrete number.

numeration (nū-mẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *numération* = Sp. *numeración* = Pg. *numeração* = It. *numerazione,* < L. *numeratio(n-),* a counting out, paying, payment, < *numerare,* pp. *numeratus,* count, reckon, number: see *numerate.*] **1.** The act of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arith.,* the art of counting; the art of forming numeral words for use in counting; the system of numeral words in use in any language; the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures; the act or art of reading numbers. See *notation.*—**Decimal numeration.** See *decimal.*

numerative (nū'mẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *numératif* = It. *numerativo;* as *numerate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

II. *n.* Same as *classifier,* 3.

numerator (nū'mẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *numérateur* = Sp. Pg. *numerador* = It. *numeratore,* < LL. *numerator,* a counter, a reckoner, < L. *numerare,* pp. *numeratus,* count, number: see *numerate.*] **1.** One who numbers.—**2.** In *arith.,* the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 equal parts, and 5 are taken to form the fraction, it is expressed thus, $\frac{5}{9}$—that is, five ninths—5 being the *numerator* and 9 the *denominator.*

numeric† (nū-mer'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *numérique* = Sp. *numérico* = Pg. It. *numerico,* < L. *numerus,* a number: see *number.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *numerical,* 2.

This is the same *numeric* crew
That we so lately did subdue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 462.

II. *n.* An abbreviated form of *numerical expression.*

numerical (nū-mer'i-kạl), *a.* [< *numeric* + *-al.*] **1.** Belonging to or denoting number; consisting of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra: as, a *numerical* quantity; *numerical* equations; a *numerical* majority. In algebra, *numerical,* as opposed to *literal,* applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters: thus, a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers. The *numerical solution* of equations is the assignment of the numbers which, substituted for the unknowns, satisfy the equations: opposed to an *algebraic solution.* As opposed to *algebraical* it also applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign. Thus, the *numerical* value of −10 is said to be greater than that of −5, though it is algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, the same in details; identical. [Rare.]

So that I make a Question whether, by reason of these perpetual Preparations and Accretions, the Body of Man may be said to be the same *numerical* Body in his old Age that he had in his Manhood. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 31.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes. *Fuller.*

Numerical aperture of an objective. See *objective,* 3.—**Numerical difference, equation, notation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Numerical unity** or **identity,** that of an individual or singular.—**Syn. 1.** See *numeral.*

numerically (nū-mer'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards number; in point of numbers; in numbers or figures; with respect to numerical quantity: as, the party in opposition is *numerically* stronger than the other; parts of a thing *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.

The total amount of energy in the Universe is invariable, and is *numerically* constant. *A. Daniell,* Prin. of Physics, p. 40.

numerist† (nū'mẹ-rist), *n.* [< L. *numerus,* a number, + *-ist.*] One who deals with numbers.

We . . . should rather assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerist.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numero (nū'mẹ-rō), *n.* [= F. *numéro,* < L. *numero,* abl. of *numerus,* number: see *number.*] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished: abbreviated *No.*: as, he lives at *No.* 7 (usually read or spoken "number 7").

numerosity (nū-mẹ-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *numerosidad* = Pg. *numerosidade* = It. *numerosità,* < L. *numerosita(t-)s,* a great number, a multitude, < *numerosus,* numerous: see *numerous.*] **1.** The state of being numerous; numerousness; large number. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Marching in a circle with the cheap *numerosity* of a stage-army. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 33.

Your fellow-mortals are too numerous. *Numerosity,* as it were, swallows up quality. *H. James, Jr.,* Portraits of Places, p. 195.

2. Harmonious flow; poetical rhythm; harmony.

I haue set downe [an example] to let you perceiue what pleasant *numerosity* in the measure and disposition of your words in a meetre may be contriued. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

Melody is rather *numerosity,* a blending murmur, than one full concordance. *E. Wadham,* Eng. Versification, p. 114.

numerotage (nū-mẹ-rō-täzh'), *n.* [< F. *numérotage,* a numbering, < *numéroter,* number, < *numéro,* < L. *numerus,* a number: see *numero, number.*] The numbering or system of numbering yarns according to fineness.

numerous (nū'mẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *nombreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *numeroso,* < L. *numerosus,* consisting of a great number, manifold, < *numerus,* a number: see *number.*] **1.** Consisting of a great number of individuals: as, a *numerous* army.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry. *Milton,* P. R., iii. 344.

I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 88.

We had an immense party, the most *numerous* ever known there. *Greville,* Memoirs, Aug. 30, 1819.

2. A great many; not a few; forming a great number: as, *numerous* objects attract the attention; attacked by *numerous* enemies.

Numerous laws of transition, connection, preparation, are different for a writer in verse and a writer in prose. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

These [savages] who reside where water abounds, with the same industry kill the hippopotami, or river-horses, which are exceedingly *numerous* in the pools of the stagnant rivers. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 547.

3†. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; melodious; musical.

And the Greeke and Latine Poesie was by verse *numerous* and metricall, running vpon pleasant feete, sometimes swift, sometimes slow. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse,
More tuneable than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness. *Milton*, P. L., v. 150.

4. In *descriptive bot.*, indefinite in number, usually any number above twenty, as stamens in a flower.

numerously (nū'me̤-rus-li), *adv.* **1.** In or with great numbers: as, a meeting *numerously* attended.—**2†.** Harmoniously; musically. See *numerous*, 3.

The Smooth-pac'd Hours of ev'ry Day
Glided *numerously* away.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

numerousness (nū'me̤-rus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being numerous or many; the condition of consisting of a great number of individuals.

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation. *L. Addison*, State of Jews, p. 89. (*Latham.*)

2†. Poetic quality; melodiousness; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse. *Dryden.*

He had rather chosen to neglect the *numerousness* of his Verse than to deviate from those Speeches which are recorded on this great occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Numida (nū'mi-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Numida*, a Numidian: see *Numidian*.] The typical genus



Common Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

of *Numididæ;* the guinea-fowls. The common guinea-hen is *N. meleagris*, a native of Africa, now everywhere domesticated. See *guinea-fowl.*

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Numidianus*, pertaining to Numidia, < *Numidia* (see def.), < *Numida*, a nomad, a Numidian, < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), a nomad, Νομάδες, Numidians: see *nomad.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa, corresponding generally to the modern Algeria. Later it formed a Roman province, or was divided among Roman provinces.—**Numidian crane**, the demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*, a large wading bird noted for the elegance of its form and its graceful deportment. It is a native of Africa, and may be seen in most zoölogical gardens. See cut under *demoiselle.*—**Numidian marble.** See *marble*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Numidia. The original Numidians constituted several nomadic tribes, whence the name.

Cairaoan hath in it an Ancient Temple, and College of Priests. Hither the great men among the Moores and *Numidians* are brought to bee buried, hoping by the prayers of those Priests to clime to Heauen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 605.

Numididæ (nū-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-idæ.*] A family of rasorial birds of the order *Gallinæ*, peculiar to Africa; the guinea-fowls.

Numidinæ (nū-mi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-inæ.*] The guinea-fowls regarded as the African subfamily of *Phasianidæ.*

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismático* = Pg. It. *numismatico*, numismatic (F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismática* = Pg. It. *numismatica*, numismatics), < NL. *numismaticus* (Gr. *νομισματικός*), pertaining to money or coin, < L. *numisma*, *nummisma*, prop. *nomisma* (*nomismat-*), a coin, a medal, stamp on a coin, < Gr. *νόμισμα*, a coin, a piece of money, anything sanctioned by usage, < *νομίζειν*, own as a custom, use customarily, < *νόμος*, custom, law: see *nome*[5]. Cf. L. *nummus*, *numus*, a coin: see *nummary.*] Of or pertaining to coins or medals; relating to or versed in numismatics.

numismatical (nū-mis-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *numismatic* + *-al.*] Same as *numismatic.* [Rare.]

numismatically (nū-mis-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a numismatic manner or sense.

numismatician (nū-mis-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *numismatic* + *-ian.*] A numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *numismatic:* see *-ics.*] The science that treats of coins and medals, with especial reference to their history, artistic quality, description, and classification. The name *coin* is in modern numismatics given to pieces of metal impressed for the purpose of circulation as money, while the name *medal* is applied to impressed pieces of similar character to coins, but not intended for circulation as money, which are designed and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are by collectors often called *medals.* The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or face, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honor the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to the person or country, etc., and the reverse, containing various designs or words. The lettering around the border forms the *legend;* that in the middle or field, the *inscription.* The lower part of the coin, often separated by a line from the designs or the inscription, is the *basis* or *exergue*, and commonly contains the date, the place where the piece was struck, the emblem or signature of the artist or of some official, etc.



Obverse.



Reverse.

United States Silver Dollar, type of 1878.
A, legend; *B*, inscription; *C*, exergue.

numismatist (nū-mis'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *numismatiste* = Sp. *numismatista;* < L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + *-ist.*] One who is versed in numismatics; a student of coins and medals.

numismatography (nū-mis-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *numismatographie* = Sp. *numismatografía* = Pg. *numismatographia*, *numismatografia*, < L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science that treats of coins and medals; numismatics. [Rare.]

numismatologist (nū-mis-ma-tol'o̤-jist), *n.* [< *numismatology* + *-ist.*] One versed in numismatology; a numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatology (nū-mis-ma-tol'o̤-ji), *n.* [< L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *numismatography.* [Rare.]

nummary (num'a-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *numario* = It. *nummario*, < L. *nummarius*, *numarius*, pertaining to money, < *nummus*, *nūmus*, Italic Gr. *νοῦμμος*, *νοῦμος*, *νόμος*, a coin, a piece of money, akin to Gr. *νόμος*, a custom, law (*νόμισμα*, a coin): see *nome*[5], *numismatic.*] Relating to coins or money.

They borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummary* language from the Romans.
Ruding, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 309, note.

nummiform (num'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a coin; nummulary.

Nummulacea (num-ū-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummul(ites)* + *-acea.*] A family of foraminifers represented by *Nummulites* and genera resembling it in the discoidal form of the shell.

nummulacean (num-ū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a nummulite; belonging to the *Nummulacea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nummulacea.*

nummular (num'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *nummularius:* see *nummulary.*] Same as *nummulary:* applied in medicine to the sputa or expectorations in phthisis, when on falling they flatten like a piece of money.

nummulary (num'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *numulario* = It. *nummulario*, < L. *nummularius*, pertaining to money-changing, < *nummulus*, some money, money, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummary.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to coins or money.

The *nummulary* talent which was in common use by the Greeks. *Ruding*, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 102.

2. Resembling a coin; in *med.*, see *nummular.*

nummulated (num'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nummulus*, money (see *nummulary*), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Nummular; nummiform.

nummuliform (num'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nummulite; resembling nummulites.

Nummulina (num-ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nummulinus*, coin-like: see *nummuline.*] A genus of living nummuline foraminifers, giving name to the family *Nummulinidæ. D'Orbigny.*

nummuline (num'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *nummulinus*, < L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Shaped like a coin; resembling a nummulite in structural characters; nummulitic.

Each layer of shell consists of two finely-tubulated or *nummuline* lamellæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 494.

Nummulinidæ (num-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulina* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Nummulina.* The test is calcareous and finely tubulated, typically free, polythalamous, and symmetrically spiral; the higher forms all possess a supplemental skeleton and a canal-system of greater or less complexity. Also *Nummulitidæ.*

Nummulinidea (num″ū-li-nid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nummulinidæ.*] The *Nummulinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate foraminifers.

nummulite (num'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *nummulites*, < L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummary.*] A member of the genus *Nummulites* or family *Nummulitidæ:* used in a broad sense, generally in the plural, for a fossil nummuline shell of almost any kind. Nummulites comprise a great variety of fossil foraminifers having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (hence their name), without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers, communicating with each other by means of small openings. They vary in size from less than ¼ inch to 1½ inches in diameter. Nummulites were very abundant at certain geological epochs. See *nummulitic.*

Nummulites (num-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *nummulite.*] The leading genus of fossil foraminifers of the family *Nummulinidæ*, or typical of a family *Nummulitidæ.*

nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *nummulite* + *-ic.*] Containing or characterized by nummulites.—**Nummulitic series**, an important group of strata belonging to the Eocene Tertiary, extending from the Pyrenees east to the eastern confines of Asia: so called from the prodigious numbers of nummulites contained in them. The series varies considerably in lithological character, but limestone usually predominates, and not infrequently this passes into a crystalline marble. The thickness of the group is also variable, reaching in places several thousand feet. The nummulitic rocks are largely developed in the Himalayas, where they have been raised by the mountain-building processes to more than 15,000 feet above the sea-level.

Nummulitidæ (num-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, named from the genus *Nummulites:* same as *Nummulinidæ.*

numps† (numps), *n.* [< *numb*, with formative *-s*, as in *mawks*, *minx*[1], etc. Cf. *numskull.*] A dolt; a blockhead.

Take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks.
Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Trans. (1673), p. 85.

numskull (num'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *numscull;* < *num*, now usually *numb*, + *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

They have talked like *numskulls.* *Arbuthnot.*

You *numskulls!* and so, while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the guests must be starved!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

numskulled (num'skuld), *a.* [< *numskull* + *-ed*[2].] Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clodpated *numskull'd* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin and all his family?
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, xii.

numud (num'ud), *n.* [Also *nammad;* < Pers. *namad*, felt, coarse cloth.] A thick carpeting of felt made in Persia, inlaid with designs in different colors felted into the body of the material. This material is often an inch or more in thickness.

nun (nun), *n.* [< ME. *nunne*, *nonne*, < AS. *nunne* = MD. *nonne*, D. *non* = MLG. LG. *nunne* = OHG. *nunnā*, MHG. *nunne*, G. *nonne* = Sw. *nunna* = Dan. *nonne* = F. *nonne*, < LL. *nonna*, ML. also *nunna* (LGr. *νόννα*), a nun, orig. a title of respect, 'mother' (> It. *nonna*, grandmother) (cf. masc. LL. *nonnus*, LGr. *νόννος*, a monk, 'father,' > It. *nonno*, grandfather), = Skt. *nanā*, mother, used familiarly like E., etc., *mama*, and of like imitative origin.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, under a vow of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior: correlative to *monk.*

There with inne ben Monkes and *Nonnes* Cristene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

Whereas those *Nuns* of yore
Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes they please.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 60.

2. A female recluse. [Rare.]

> Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
> Hail, divinest Melancholy! . . .
> Come, pensive *Nun*, devout and pure,
> Sober, steadfast, and demure.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 31.

3. A name of several different birds. (*a*) The smew, *Mergellus albellus*, more fully called *white nun*. (*b*) The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus:* so called from the white fillet on the head. (*c*) A nun-bird. (*d*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, of a white color with a veiled head. **4†.** A child's top.

nun (nun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nunned*, ppr. *nunning*. [< *nun*, *n.*] To cloister up as a nun; confine in or as if in a nunnery.

> If you are so very heavenly-minded, . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50.

nunatak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A crest or ridge of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland: also used generically for any such form. The Danish plural, *nunatakker*, is sometimes used by English writers. *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 303.

nunation, *n.* See *nunnation*.

nun-bird (nun'bėrd), *n.* A South American barbet or puff-bird of the family *Bucconidæ* and



Nun-bird (*Monasa peruana*).

genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*), so called from the somber coloration, relieved by white on the head or wings. *P. L. Sclater.*

nun-buoy (nun'boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end. See *buoy*.

nunc (nungk), *n.* [Prop. **nunk*, unless it is an error for *nunch:* see *nunch*.] A large lump or thick piece of anything. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is). [So named from the first two words in the Latin version, *nunc dimittis* servum tuum, Domine, . . . in pace, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace': L. *nunc*, now (see *now*); *dimittis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *dimittere*, send forth, send away, dismiss: see *dismiss*.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32). The *Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the litargy in the Greek Church, and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church or in religious communities in the Anglican Church. It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

nunch (nunch), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *lunch* or *hunch*, the form *nunc*, so spelled in Halliwell, being either for **nunk* (cf. *hunk*[1]) or for *nunch*. The variation of the initial consonant in such homely monosyllables is not extraordinary. The same or like words vary also terminally: cf. *hunk*[1], *hunch*, *hump*. *lunch*, *lump*[1], *bunch*, *bump*[2], etc. But *nunch* may arise from *nuncheon*, if that is of ME. origin: see *nuncheon*.] **1.** A lump or piece. Compare *nunc*.—**2.** A slight repast; a lunch or luncheon. Compare *nuncheon*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nuncheon (nun'chọn), *n.* [Formerly also *nunchion*, *nunchin*, *nuncion*, *nunscion*, *nuntion*, etc., also *nunchions*, *nunshins*, etc., an apparent plural used as singular, but in fact a perversion of the rare ME. *nonechenche* for **noneschenche*, a donation for drink, lit. 'noon-drink,' < *none*, noon, + *schenche*, a cup (hence 'drink'), < *schenchen*, *shenchen*, *shenken*, *skinken*, give to drink: see *noon*[1] and *skink*. The second element became early obsolete, and the compound was treated as a single word with a vague termination, or altered by popular etym. to *noonshun*. Compare the history of *noonmeat* (dial. *nummet*, *nammet*, etc.), of *bever*[3], and of *luncheon*.] A light meal taken in the middle of the day; a luncheon.

> A repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchin*, a beuer and andersmeate. *Florio.*

> Harvest folkes . . .
> On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshun's* close,
> Whilst by them merrily the bag-pipe goes.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

> I left London this morning at eight o'clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv. (*Davies.*)

> Oh rats, rejoice!
> The world is grown to one vast drysaltery!
> So munch on, crunch on, take your *nuncheon*,
> Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon!
> *Browning*, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

nunciate (nun'shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *nuntiatus*, pp. of *nuntiare*, announce, declare, make known: see *nuncio*.] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio.

> All the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
> Who testified the glorious death to man.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, xi.

nunciate†, *v. t.* To announce.

> This Court had resolv'd to send thither Monsieur Aldobrandin without being *Nunciated*, or having a Brief for Nuncio. *Brit. Apollo*, No. 7. 3/2. *N. E. D.*

nunciation†, *n.* The action of announcing; annunciation.

nunciature (nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *nonciature* = Sp. Pg. *nunciatura* = It. *nunziatura*, < L. *nuntiare*, pp. *nuntiatus*, announce: see *nunciate*.] The office or term of service of a nuncio.

> The princes of Germany, who had known him [Pope Alexander] during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion. *Clarendon*, Papal Usurpation, ix.

nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* [< It. *nuncio*, now *nunzio* = Sp. Pg. *nuncio* = F. *nonce*, < L. *nuntius*, improp. *nuncius*, one who brings intelligence, a messenger; perhaps contr. of **noventius*, < **novere*, ppr. **noven(t-)s*, be new, < *novus*, new: see *new*. Hence *nunciate*, *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] **1.** A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

> It shall become thee well to act my woes;
> She will attend it better in thy youth
> Than in a *nuncio's* of more grave aspect.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 28.

> They [swallows] were honoured antiently as the *Nuncios* of the Spring. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 92.

Specifically—**2.** A papal messenger; a permanent diplomatic agent of the first rank, representing the Pope at the capital of a country entitled to that distinction. A papal ambassador of the first rank sent on a special temporary mission is styled a *legate*. (See *legate*.) Nuncios formerly acted as judges of appeal. In Roman Catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline, the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character, like the minister of any other foreign power.

> A certaine restraint was giuen out, charging his *nuncios* and legates (whom he had sent for the gathering of the first fruites of the benefices vacant within the realm), etc.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 417.

nuncius, nuntius (nun'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *nuncii*, *nuntii* (-ī). [L.: see *nuncio*.] **1.** A messenger.

> As early as the middle of the 13th century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers—variously designated "cokinus," *nuncius*, or "garcio"—for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 562.

2. A papal messenger; a nuncio.—**Nuncius apostolicus.** Same as *nuncio*, 2.

nuncle† (nung'kl), *n.* [A corrupt form for *uncle*, due to misdivision of *mine uncle*, *thine uncle*, etc. Cf. equiv. *neam* for *eam;* also *naunt* for *aunt*.] Uncle. This was the licensed appellation given by a fool to his master or superior, the fools themselves calling one another *cousin*.

> How now, *nuncle!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 117.

> His name is Don Tomazo Portacareco, *nuncle* to young Don Hortado de Mendonza.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

nuncle (nung'kl), *v.* [< *nuncle*, *n.* Cf. *cozen*[2], *cousin*[2], cheat, *cousin*[1].] To cheat; deceive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nuncupate† (nung'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *capere*, take: see *nomen* and *capable*.] **1.** To vow publicly and solemnly.

> The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols].
> *Westfield*, Sermons (1646), p. 65.

2. To dedicate; inscribe.

> If I had ben acquainted with your designe, you should on my advice have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one.
> *Evelyn*, To Mr. F. Barlow.

3. To declare orally (a will or testament).

> But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? it is no where to be seen or heard of. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

nuncupation† (nung-kū-pā'shọn), *n.* [ME. *nuncupation* = F. *nuncupation*, < ML. **nuncupatio(n-)*, < L. *nuncupare*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] **1.** The act of nuncupating, naming, dedicating, or declaring. *Chaucer.*—**2.** The oral declaration of a will.

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *noncupatif*, *nuncupatif*, F. *nuncupatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nuncupativo*, < LL. *nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, < L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] **1†.** Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating.

> The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

2. In the *law of wills*, oral; not written; made or declared by word of mouth. A nuncupative will is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and usually depends merely on oral testimony for proof. Such a will of chattels was good at common law, but often gave rise to fraud, and under Charles II. it was made valid for only £30 unless exacting conditions were observed. Nuncupative wills are now sanctioned when made by soldiers in actual military service, or mariners or seamen at sea. In Scots law, a nuncupative legacy is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 13s. 8d. sterling, but a nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

> He left me a small legacy in a *nuncupative* will, as a token of his kindness. *Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 88.

> Our ancestors in old times very frequently put off the making of their wills until warned by serious sickness that their end was near, and such hasty instruments, often *nuncupative* and uncertain, led to frequent disputes in law.
> *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII. 9.

nuncupatory (nung'kū-pā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *nuncupatorio*, < LL. *nuncupator*, a namer, < L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] Nuncupative; oral.

> By his [Griffith Powell's] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll., amounting to 684l. 17s. 2d.
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 452.

> Wills . . . *nuncupatory* and scriptory.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

nundinal (nun'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **nundinalis* (once, in a doubtful reading), pertaining to a fair, < *nundinæ*, pl. of *nundina*, a ninth day (because the market-day fell upon such days), hence trade, sale, fem. of *nundinus*, of the ninth day, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, a day: see *nine* and *dial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.—**Nundinal letter**, among the ancient Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market-day, which was the ninth day from the market-day preceding (both inclusive).

II. *n.* A nundinal letter.

nundinary (nun'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *nundinarius*, of or belonging to the market, < *nundinæ*, market: see *nundinal*.] Same as *nundinal*.

nundinate† (nun'di-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *nundinatus*, pp. of *nundinari*, hold market, trade, < *nundinæ*, market-day, market: see *nundinal*.] To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockeram.*

nundination† (nun-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *nundinatio(n-)*, the holding of a market or fair, a trafficking, < *nundinari*, hold market: see *nundinate*.] Traffic at fairs.

> Witness . . . their common *nundination* of pardons.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Schism Guarded, p. 149.

nunemete†, nunmete†, *n.* See *noonmeat*.

nunnari-root (nun'a-ri-röt), *n.* [< E. Ind. *nunnari* + E. *root*.] A plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus*. See *Hemidesmus* and *sarsaparilla*.

nunnation (nu-nā'shọn), *n.* [< Ar. (> Pers. Turk. Hind.) *nūn*, the name of the letter *n*, + *-ation*. Cf. *mimmation*.] The addition of a final *n* in the declension of Arabic nouns, denoted by doubling the vowel-sign; a similar addition of *n* in Middle English nouns, etc. *N. E. D.*

nunnery (nun'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *nunneries* (-iz). [< ME. *nunnerie*, *nunrye*, < OF. *nonnerie*, a nunnery, < *nonne*, a nun: see *nun*.] **1.** A convent or cloister for the exclusive use of nuns.

> Manie there were which sent their daughters ouer to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there.
> *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., v. 29.

> Get thee to a *nunnery;* why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 122.

2. Nuns collectively, or the institution or system of conventual life for women.

> Nicolas Lyra in locum, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon.
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. iii. 11. (*Davies.*)

3. A name sometimes given to the triforium of a medieval church, since in some churches this gallery was set apart for the use of nuns attending them.

nunnish (nun'ish), *a.* [< *nun* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of nuns: as, *nunnish* apparel.

All three daughters of Merwaldus, king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginitie. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 120.

nunnishness (nun'ish-nes), *n.* Nunnish character or habits.

nunryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nunnery*.

nun's-cloth (nunz'klôth), *n.* One of several varieties of bunting used for women's gowns.

nun's-collar (nunz'kol″ăr), *n.* An implement of penance. See *penance instruments*, under *penance*.

nun's-cotton (nunz'kot″n), *n.* A designation applied to all fine white embroidery-cotton, from its use in embroidery on linen by nuns in convents. It is marked on the labels with a cross, and is sometimes called *cross-cotton*.

nun's-thread (nunz'thred), *n.* In the sixteenth century and later, fine white linen thread such as was fit for lace-making.

nun's-veiling (nunz'vā″ling), *n.* An untwilled woolen fabric, very soft, fine, and thin, used by women for veils, and also for dresses, etc.

nuntius, *n.* See *nuncius*.

nupt (nup), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nope*. Cf. *nupson*.] A simpleton; a fool.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup!* yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *A. Brewer*, Lingua, ii. 1.

Nuphar (nū'fär), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1806), < Gr. *νοῦφαρ*, a water-lily. Cf. *nenuphar*.] A genus of yellow water-lilies, now known as *Nymphæa*.

nupson (nup'son), *n.* [Appar. < *nup* + *-son*.] A fool; a simpleton.

O that I were so happy as to light on a *nupson* now. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

nuptial (nup'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nuptial* = Sp. Pg. *nupcial* = It. *nuziale*, < L. *nuptialis*, pertaining to marriage, < *nuptiæ*, a marriage, < *nupta*, a bride, a wife, < *nubere*, pp. *nuptus*, marry: see *nubile*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage ceremony; connected with or used at a wedding.

Now, fair Hippolyta, our *nuptial* hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., I. 1. 1.

They light the *nuptial* torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 590.

Nuptial benediction. See *benediction*, 2 (*c*).—**Nuptial number**, a number obscurely described at the beginning of the eighth book of the "Republic" of Plato, and said to preside over the generation of men. The number meant may be 864.—**Nuptial plumage**, in *ornith.*, the set of feathers peculiar to the breeding season of any bird. In all birds the plumage is at its best at this time; it is generally followed and may be preceded by a molt; and in very many cases the male assumes a particular feathering not shared by the female.—**Nuptial song**, a marriage song; an epithalamium.=**Syn.** *Hymeneal*, etc. (see *matrimonial*), bridal.

II. *n.* Marriage: now always in the plural.

This looks not like a *nuptial*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 69.

She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the *nuptial* appointed. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 222.

Beside their received fitness, at all prizes they [gloves] are here properly accommodate to the *nuptials* of my scholar's 'haviour to the lady Courtship. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

=**Syn.** *Wedding, Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage*.

nuptially (nup'shal-i), *adv.* As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony.

nur, nurr (nėr), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knur*.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of nur-and-spell.

nur-and-spell (nėr'and-spel'), *n.* A game like trap-ball, played in the north of England with a wooden ball called a *nur*. The ball is released by means of a spring from a little cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill*. The object of each player is to knock it with a bat or pummel as far as possible. See *trap*, *n.* Also *nurspell*, and corruptly *northern-spell*.

nurang (nö-rang'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal ant-thrush, *Pitta bengalensis*.

nurchy, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

Nuremberg counters. Circular pieces of brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, largely made at Nuremberg in Germany, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by the families of Krauwinckle, Schultz, and others. They were chiefly made for use on a counting-board or -table, to facilitate the casting up of accounts. Sometimes called, though incorrectly, *Nuremberg tokens*. See *jetton*.



Nuremberg Counter (obverse). (Size of the original.)

Nuremberg egg. An early kind of watch of an oval form, made especially at Nuremberg.

nurhag, nuragh (nö'räg), *n.* [Also in pl. (It.) *noraghe, nuraghe;* dial. (Sardinian).] A structure of early date and uncertain purpose, of a kind peculiar to Sardinia. It is a round tower having the form of a truncated cone, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and in height about equal to its diameter at the base. There is invariably a ramp or staircase leading to the platform at the top of the tower. Such towers are often found in groups or combinations. There are several thousand of them in Sardinia, but none have been recognized elsewhere.

nurist, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurish[1], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

nurish[2], *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurl (nėrl), *v. t.* [A simplified spelling of *knurl*: see *knurl, knarl*[1], *gnarl*[1].] To flute or indent on the edge, as a coin. See *nurling*.

nurling (nėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nurl, v.*] **1.** A series of fine indentations or reeding on the edge of a temper or set-screw to afford a better hold for turning it; also, the milling of a coin. —**2.** Engraving or scratching in zigzag lines, producing a rude form of ornament. Compare *gnarling*.

nurling-tool (nėr'ling-tōl), *n.* A tool for indenting, reeding, or roughening, in a decorative manner, any cylindrical tool or tool-handle to afford a firm grip for the hand. Nurling-tools are used in lathes, small tools (*nurl-holders*) being held in the hand and large tools placed in a tool-rest.



a, nurling-tool; *b*, samples of nurling.

nurly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *knurly*.

nurn, *v.* See *norn*[1].

nurry, *n.* [Also *noory, nourie;* < ME. *nurrye, nurree, norie, nori*, < OF. *nouri, nourri*, pp. of *nourir, nourrir*, nourish: see *nourish*.] A foster-child.

Thowe arte my nevewe fulle nere, my *nurree* of olde,
That I have chastyede and chosene, a childe of my chambyre. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.

O my *nory*, quod she, I have gret gladnesse of the.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

And in hir armes the naked *Nourie* strainde;
Whereat the Boy began to striue a good.
Turberville, The Lover Wisheth etc.

nurschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurse (nėrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourse*, ★*nource, nource;* < ME. *norice, nurishe, nurys*, etc., < OF. *norice, nource*, F. *nourrice* = It. *nutrice*, < L. *nutrix* (acc. *nutricem*), a nurse, for **nutritrix*, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, tend: see *nourish*.] **1.** A woman who nourishes or suckles an infant; specifically, a woman who suckles the infant of another: commonly called a *wet-nurse;* also, a female servant who has the care of a child or of children.

Heil *norische* of sweete ihesus!
Heil cheefest of chastite, forsothe to say!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Up spake the son on the *nourices* knee.
Baron of Braikley (Child's Ballads, VI. 196).

Shall I go and call to thee a *nurse* of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? Ex. ii. 7.

Meeker than any child to a rough *nurse*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, one who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects.

Gold, which is the very cause of warres,
The neast of strife, and *nource* of debate.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

Alack, or we must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 110.

Sicilia, . . . called by Cais the granary and *nurse* of the people of Rome. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 184.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet *nurse* for a poetic child.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

3. One who has the care of a sick or infirm person, as an attendant in a hospital.

I will attend my husband, be his *nurse*,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 98.

The *nurse* sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

4. In the United States navy, a sick-bay attendant, formerly called *loblolly-boy*.—**5.** The state of being nursed or in the care of a nurse: as, to put out a child to *nurse*.

The elder of them, being put to *nurse*,
Was by a beggar-woman stolen away.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 150.

No, thank 'em for their Love, that 's worse
Than if they 'd throttled 'em at *Nurse*.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

6. In *hort.*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—**7.** In *ichth.*, a name of various sharks of inactive habits, which rest for a long time or bask in the water. (*a*) A shark of the family *Dalatiidæ, Somniosus microcephalus*. This shark is common in the arctic and subarctic seas, and attains a length of 20 feet; it has a robust body, the first dorsal fin far in advance of the ventrals, the upper teeth narrow and the lower quadrate, with horizontal ridge ending in a point. (*b*) A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ, Ginglymostoma cirrata*, of slender form, with first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, and teeth in both jaws in many rows and with a strong median cusp and one or two small cusps on each side. It is common in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally visits the southern Atlantic coast of the United States; it attains a length of 10 or 12 feet.

8. A blastozoöid of *Salpæ*. See the extract.

The ova of the sexual generation produce tailed larvæ; these develop into forms known as *nurses* (blastozoöids), which are asexual, and are characterized by the possession of nine muscle-bands, an auditory sac on the left side of the body, a ventrally-placed stolon near the heart, upon which buds are produced, and a dorsal outgrowth near the posterior end of the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

9. In *brewing*, a cask of hot or cold water immersed in wort. See the quotation.

Before the plan of fitting the tuns with attemperating pipes came into use, the somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation. The casks so used were termed *nurses*, and are still used in some breweries. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 407.

10. A nurse-frog.—**Monthly nurse**, a sick-nurse, especially for lying-in women, who makes engagements for a limited period, as a month.—**Nurses' contracture**, a name given by Trousseau to tetany, from its comparative frequency of occurrence during lactation.

★**nurse** (nėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nursed*, ppr. *nursing*. [Early mod. E. also *nourice;* < *nurse*, *n.*: in part due to *nourish*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suckle; nourish at the breast; feed and tend generally in infancy.

O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never *nurse* her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 178.

2. To rear; nurture; bring up.

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side. Isa. lx. 4.

The Niseans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

3. To tend in sickness or infirmity; take care of: as, to *nurse* an invalid or an aged person.

Sons wont to *nurse* their parents in old age;
Thou in old age car'st how to *nurse* thy son.
Milton, S. A., l. 1487.

4. To promote growth or vigor in; encourage; foster; care for with the intent or effect of promoting growth, increase, development, etc.

I do, as much as I can, thank him [Lord Hay] by thanking of you, who begot or *nursed* these good impressions of me in him. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

By lot from Jove I am the power
Of this fair wood and live in oaken bower,
To *nurse* the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 46.

Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to *nurse*
The growing seeds of wisdom. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 301.

Not those who *nurse* their grief the longest are always the ones who loved most generously and whole-heartedly. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 236.

An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think day and night of his re-nomination, and to secure it not only by procuring, if he can, grants from the Federal treasury for local purposes, and places for the relatives and friends of the local wire pullers who control the nominating conventions, but also by sedulously *nursing* the constituency during the vacations. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 193.

5. To caress; fondle; dandle.

They have *nursed* this woe, in feeding life.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 74.

The Siren Venus *nouriced* in her lap
Fair Adon. *Greene*, Sonnet from Perimedes.

Caddy hung upon her father, and *nursed* his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxx.

The doctor turned himself to the hearth-rug, and, putting one leg over the other, he began to *nurse* it. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xi.

6. To cheat. [Slang.]=**Syn.** *Nourish*, etc. See *nurture*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To act as nurse; specifically, to suckle a child: as, a *nursing* woman.

My redoubled love and care
With *nursing* diligence, to me glad office,
Shall ever tend about thee to old age.
Milton, S. A., l. 924.

O! when shall rise a monarch all our own,
And I, a *nursing*-mother, rock the throne?
Pope, Dunciad, i. 312.

nurse-child (nėrs′ chīld), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursling.

Sweet *nurse-child* of the spring's young hours.
Sir J. Davies, Hymns of Astrea, vii.

nurse-father† (nėrs′fä″ᵺėr), *n.* A foster-father.

K. Edward, . . . knowing himself to be a maintainer and *Nurse-father* of the Church, ordained three new Bishopricks. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 232. (*Davies.*)

nurse-frog (nėrs′frog), *n.* The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans.* Also called *accoucheur-toad.* See cut under *Alytes.*

nurse-garden† (nėrs′gär″dn), *n.* A nursery.

A Colledge, the *nource-garden* (as it were) or plant plot of good letters. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 393. (*Davies.*)

nurse-hound (nėrs′hound), *n.* A shark, *Scyliorhinus catulus.* See cut under *mermaid's-purse.* [Local, Eng.]

nursekeeper (nėrs′kē″pėr), *n.* A nurse who has also charge as a keeper.

When his fever had boiled up to a delirium, he was strong enough to beat his *nursekeeper* and his doctor too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796.

nurse-maid (nėrs′mād), *n.* A maid-servant employed to tend children.

nurse-mother† (nėrs′muᵺ″ėr), *n.* A foster-mother.

And this much briefly of my deare *Nurse-mother* Oxford.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 383. (*Davies.*)

nurse-name (nėrs′nām), *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

nurse-pond (nėrs′pond), *n.* A pond for young fish.

When you store your pond, you are to put into it two or three melters for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding-pond; but if into a *nurse-pond,* or feeding-pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 20.

nurser (nėr′sėr), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; hence, one who promotes or encourages.

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 46.

★**nursery** (nėr′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *nurseries* (-iz). [< *nurse* + *-ery.*] **1**†. The act of nursing; tender care and attendance.

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery.* *Shak.,* Lear, i. 1. 126.

2†. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit, how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,
Her *nursery.* *Milton,* P. L., viii. 46.

A jolly dame, no doubt; as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her *nursery.*
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. viii. 21.

3. A place or apartment set apart for children.

There 's bluid in my *nursery,*
There 's bluid in my ha'.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

The eldest of them at three years old,
I the swathing-clothes the other, from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 1. 59.

4. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised (as by budding or grafting) with a view to sale.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them.
Bacon.

There is a fine *nursery* of young trees.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

5. The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

Revele to me the sacred *noursery*
Of vertue, which with you doth there remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., Prol.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 2.

One of their principall Colledges . . . was their famous Sorbona, that fruitfull *nursery* of schoole divines.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 28.

To Athens I have sent, the *nursery*
Of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

6. In *fish-culture,* a shallow box or trough of suitable size used for feeding and nursing young fish through the first six or eight months after the yolk-sac is absorbed. They are guarded with screens like hatching-troughs, and also, like the latter, have usually a layer of gravel on the bottom.

7. Occupation, condition, or circumstances in which some quality may be fostered or promoted.

This keeping of cowes is of itselfe a very idle life, and a fitt *nurserye* of a theefe. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Nursery-gardener, a nurseryman.

nursery-maid (nėr′sėr-i-mād), *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurseryman (nėr′sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *nurserymen* (-men). One who owns or conducts a nursery; a man who is employed in the cultivation of herbs, flowering plants, trees, etc., from seed or otherwise, for transplanting or for sale.

nurse-shark (nėrs′shärk), *n.* Same as *nurse,* 7.

nurse-son† (nėrs′sun), *n.* A foster-son.

Sir Thomas Bodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy *nource-son* of this Vniversity.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 382. (*Davies.*)

nursing-bottle (nėr′sing-bot″l), *n.* A bottle fitted with a rubber tip, or a tube and nipple, from which an infant draws milk by sucking.

nurslet, nurstle†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *nuzzle.*

nursling (nėrs′ling), *n.* [< *nurse, v.,* + *-ling*[1].] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child; a fondling.

I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuall *nurslynge* in maister Bonuice house.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1456.

I was his *nursling* once. *Milton,* S. A., l. 633.

But now thy youngest, dearest one has perished,
The *nursling* of thy widowhood.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 6.

nurspell (nėr′spel), *n.* Same as *nur-and-spell.*

nurtural (nėr′tūr-al), *a.* [< *nurture* + *-al.*] Produced by nurture or education.

The problem of determining purely "racial characteristics" will be considerably simplified if we can in this way determine what may be described in contradistinction as "*nurtural* characteristics." *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* XIX. 78.

nurture (nėr′tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourture;* < ME. *norture, noriture,* < OF. *nurture, nourture, noureture, nourriture, norriture,* F. *nourriture,* < LL. *nutritura,* nourishment, < L. *nutrire,* pp. *nutritus,* nourish: see *nourish.*] **1.** The act of supplying with nourishment; the act or process of cultivating or promoting growth.

For this
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. *Milton,* S. A., l. 362.

How needful marchandize is, which furnisheth men of all that which is conuenient for their liuing and *nourriture.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 265.

2. Upbringing; training; discipline; instruction; education; breeding, especially good breeding.

That thurhe your *nurture* and youre governaunce
In lastynge blysse yee mowe your self auaunce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

And of *nurture* the child had good.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 315).

Yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 97.

3. Nourishment; that which nourishes; food; diet.

How shold a plaunte or lyves creature
Lyve withouten his kynde *noriture?*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

Age of nurture. See *age,* 3.—**Guardian for nurture.** See *guardian,* 2 (*d*).—**Syn. 2.** *Training, Discipline,* etc. (see *instruction*), schooling.

nurture (nėr′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nurtured,* ppr. *nurturing.* [< *nurture, n.*] **1.** To feed; nourish.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

2. To educate; bring or train up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law. 2 Esd. viii. 12.

My man of morals, *nurtur'd* in the shades
Of Academus. *Cowper,* Task, ii. 532.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Nurse, Nourish, Nurture.* These words are of the same origin. *Nurse* has the least, and *nourish* much, of figurative use. *Nurture* expresses most of thoughtful care and moral discipline: it is not now used in any but this secondary sense.—**2.** To instruct, school, rear, breed, discipline.

nurturyt, *n.* [ME. *nurterye;* an extended form of *nurture.*] Nurture.

The child was taught great *nurterye;*
a Master had him vnder his care,
& taught him curtesie.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. v.

nurvillt, *n.* [ME. *nurvyll, nyrvyl,* prob. < Icel. *nyrfill,* a miser.] A little man; a dwarf. *Prompt. Parv.*

nuset, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

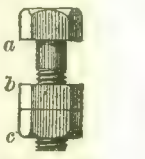
There we ate a great *Nuse,* which *Nuses* were there [near Nova Zembla] so plentie that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 283.

nussierite (nus′i-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Nussière* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An impure variety of pyromorphite, from La Nussière, Rhône, France.

nustlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle.*

nut (nut), *n.* [< ME. *nutte, nute, note,* < AS. *hnutu* ★= MD. *not,* D. *noot* = MLG. *not, note,* LG. *nut, nutt, nude* = OHG. MHG. *nuz,* G. *nuss* = Icel. *hnot* = Sw. *nöt* = Dan. *nöd* (not recorded in Goth.); root unknown. Not connected with L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, > E. *nucleus,* etc. Cf. Gael. *cnō, cnū,* a nut.] **1.** The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe. Specifically, a hard one-celled and one-seeded indehiscent fruit, like an achenium, but larger and usually produced from an ovary of two or more cells with one or more ovules in each, all but a single ovule and cell having disappeared during its growth. The nuts of the hazel, beech, oak, and chestnut are examples. In the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Hicoria*) the fruit is a kind of drupaceous nut, seemingly intermediate between a stone-fruit and a nut.

2. Loosely, a similar vegetable product, as a tuberous root (earth-*nut,* ground-*nut*), leguminous pod (pea*nut*), or seed (physic-*nut*).—**3.** In *mach.,* some small part supposed in some way to resemble a nut. Specifically—(*a*) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. (*b*) The projection near the eye of an anchor. (*c*) A perforated block of metal with an internal or female screw, which is screwed down, as upon a bolt to fasten it, upon an end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off, etc. Nuts are made in all sizes, and range from small finger-nuts, or nuts with wings for ease in turning, to those of very large size used for anchoring bolts in masonry. See cuts under *aërator* and *bolt.* (*d*) In *firearms,* the tumbler of a gun-lock. See cut under *gun-lock.* (*e*) The sleeve by which the sliding-jaw of a monkey-wrench is operated. (*f*) In musical instruments played with a bow: (1) The slight ridge at the upper end of the neck over which the strings pass, and by which they are prevented from touching the neck unless pressed by the finger. (2) The movable piece at the lower end of the bow, into which the hairs are fastened, and by screwing which in or out their tension may be slackened or tightened.



Nut, def. 2 (*c*). *a,* bolt; *b,* principal nut; *c,* lock-nut or jam-nut, screwed upon *b* to prevent it from turning.

4. Same as *chestnut-coal.*—**5.** *pl.* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable. [Slang.]

It will be *nuts,* if my case this is,
Both for Atrides and Ulysses.
C. Cotton, Scarronides, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

This was *nuts* to us, for we liked to have a Mexican wet with salt water. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 251.

6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—**7**†. A cup made of the shell of a cocoanut or some other nut, often mounted in silver.—**A nut to crack,** a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.

No wonder that to others the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack.* *Bulwer,* The Caxtons, i. 3. (*Latham.*)

Barbados nut. See *Jatropha.*—**Beazor nuts.** Same as *bonduc-seeds.*—**Bedda-nut.** Same as *belleric.*—**Black nut,** a cup formed of a nut, probably a cocoanut. See def. 7.—**Castanha nut.** Same as *brazil-nut.*—**Constantinople nut.** See *Corylus.*—**Drinker's nut,** Same as *clearing-nut.*—**French nut,** the European walnut, *Juglans regia.*—**Jesuits' nut.** See *Jesuit.*—**Kundah-nut,** the seed which yields the kundah-oil. See *Carapa* and *kundah-oil.*—**Lambert's nut,** a variety of the European hazelnut.—**Largebond nut.** Same as *Lambert's nut.*—**Levant nut,** the fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus,* formerly exported from the Levant.—**Lumbang nut.** Same as *candleberry,* 1. See *Aleurites.*—**Lycoperdon nuts.** See *Lycoperdon.*—**Madeira nut,** a thin-shelled variety of the common Old World walnut, *Juglans regia.* Also called *English* or *French walnut,* as distinguished from the *black walnut.*—**Malabar nut.** See *Justicia.*—**Manila nut,** the peanut, *Arachis hypogœa.*—**Marany nut.** Same as *marking-nut.*—**Mote-nut.** Same as *kundah-nut.*—**Nut of an anchor.** See *anchor*[1].—**Queensland nut.** See *Macadamia.*—**Sardian nut,** the ancient name of the chestnut as introduced into Europe from Sardis.—**Singhara nut.** Same as *water-nut.*—**Spanish nut.** (*a*) A variety of the European hazelnut. (*b*) A bulbous plant, *Iris Sisyrinchium,* of southern Europe.—**To be nuts on,** to be very fond of. [Colloq. or slang.]

My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase. My aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xi. (*Davies.*)

To crack a nut. See the quotation.

In country gentlemen's houses [in Scotland] in the olden time when a guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him "*crack a nut*"—that is, drink a silver-mounted cocoanut-shell full of claret.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 437.

nut (nut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nutted,* ppr. *nutting.* [< *nut, n.*] To gather nuts: used especially in the present participle.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Merton College to Wheatley Bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 73.

The younger people, making holiday,
With bag and sack and basket, great and small,
Went *nutting* to the hazels. *Tennyson,* Enoch Arden.

nutant (nū′tant), *a.* [= F. *nutant* = Pg. *nutante,* < L. *nūtan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nutare,* nod with the head, freq. of **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere,* refuse by a shake of the head, *adnuere, annuere,* assent by a nod, *innuere,* nod to), = Gr. *νεύειν,* nod.] **1.** In *bot.,* drooping or nodding; hanging with the apex downward: applied to stems, flower-clusters, etc.—**2.** In *entom.,* sloping: said of a surface or part forming an obtuse angle with the parts behind it, or with the axis

of the body: as, a *nutant* head.—**Nutant horn** or **process**, in *zoöl.*, a horn or process bent or curved toward the anterior extremity of the body.

nutation (nū-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *nutation* = Sp. *nutación* = Pg. *nutação* = It. *nutazione*, < L. *nutatio(n-)*, a nodding, swaying, shaking, < *nutare*, pp. *nutatus*, nod: see *nutant*.] 1. A nodding.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 409.

2. In *pathol.*, a constant nodding or involuntary shaking of the head. *Dunglison.*—3. In *astron.*, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipse, having its longer axis directed toward the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recession of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recession of the equinoctial points, by which both the longitudes and the right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion—namely, the precession of the equinoxes—and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipse nor a circle, but a gently undulated ring; and these undulations constitute each of them a nutation of the earth's axis. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause—namely, the action of the sun and moon upon the protuberant mass at the earth's equator. See *precession*.

The phenomena of Precession and *Nutation* result from the earth s being not centrobaric, and therefore attracting the sun and moon, and experiencing reactions from them, in lines which do not pass precisely through the earth's centre of inertia, except when they are in the plane of its equator. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 825.

4. In *bot.*, a side-to-side motion in growth.

This oscillation is termed *nutation*, and is due to the fact that growth in length is not uniformly rapid on all sides of the growing organ, but that during any given period of time one side grows more rapidly than the others.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 58.

nutational (nū-tā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *nutation* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting nutation.

nutator (nū-tā′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *nutare*, nod: see *nutant*.] A nodder: in the term *nutator capitis*, that which nods the head, namely the sternoclidomastoideus muscle.

nut-bone (nut′bōn), *n.* A sesamoid bone in the foot of a horse: there is one at the fetlock-joint, and another at the joint between the coronary and the coffin-bone. The latter is also known as the *navicular bone*. See cuts under *solidungulate* and *hoof*.

nutbreaker (nut′brā″kėr), *n.* 1. The nuthatch.—2. The nutcracker. See *nutcracker*, 4.

nut-brown (nut′broun), *a.* Brown as a ripe and dried nut.

Shal never be sayd the *Nutbrowne* Mayd
Was to her love unkind.
The Nutbrowne Mayd (Child's Ballads, IV. 147).

Then to the spicy *nut-brown* ale,
With stories told of many a feat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Shown him by the *nut-brown* maids,
A branch of Styx here rises from the shades.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 337.

nutcake (nut′kāk), *n.* 1. A doughnut. [U. S.]

"Taste on 't," he said; "it 's good as *nutcakes*."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 5.

2. Any cake containing nuts.

nut-coal (nut′kōl), *n.* In the coal-trade, same as *chestnut-coal*.

nutcracker (nut′krak″ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts. Hence—2. A toy, usually having a grotesque human head, in the yawning mouth of which a nut is placed to be cracked by a screw or lever.—3. *pl.* The pillory. *Halliwell.*—4. A corvine bird of Europe and Asia, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, belonging to the order *Passeres*, family *Corvidæ*, and subfamily *Garrulinæ*. See cut at *Nucifraga*. The bird is about 12½ inches long, and is brown, with many bold oblong or drop-shaped white spots. The corresponding Asiatic species is *N. hemispila*.

5. The nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*. [Salop, Eng.]—**American nutcracker**, a book-name of Clarke's crow, *Nucifraga columbiana*, a bird of the western parts of the United States, the nearest relative in America of the old world species of *Nucifraga*. See cut at *Picicorvus*.

nut-crack night (nut′krak nīt). All-hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities.

Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition, and consumed in immense numbers. Indeed the name of *Nut-crack Night*, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the predominance of the former of these articles in making up the entertainments of the evening. *Chambers*, Book of Days, II. 519.

nut-fastening (nut′fâs″ning), *n.* Same as *nut-lock*.

nutgall (nut′gâl), *n.* An excrescence, chiefly of the oak. See *gall*[3], 1.—**Nutgall ointment.** See *ointment*.

nutgrass (nut′gràs), *n.* See *Cyperus*.

nuthack†, **nuthake**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nuthatch*.

nuthacker (nut′hak″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nuthatch (nut′hach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nuthack, nothag, nothagge*, < ME. *nuthake, nuttehake, nothak*; < *nut* + *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]. Cf. *nutcracker*, 4.] A bird of the family *Sittidæ*. There are many species, found in most parts of the world, all of small size, usually less than six inches long, and mostly of a bluish color above and white or rusty on the under parts. They have a rather long, sharp, straight beak, pointed wings, short square tail, and feet fitted for climbing, and are among the most agile of creepers. The com-



White-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*).

mon nuthatch of Europe is *Sitta europæa* or *S. cæsia*. Four quite distinct species are found in the United States. These are the Carolina or white-bellied nuthatch, *S. carolinensis*; the Canada or red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the least nuthatch of the southern States, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy nuthatch of the southwestern States and Territories, *S. pygmæa*. They live upon small hard fruits and insects, are not migratory, do not sing, and nest in holes in trees, which they excavate like woodpeckers. Also called *nutbreaker, nuthacker, nutjobber, nutpecker, nuttapper*.

nut-hole (nut′hōl), *n.* The notch in a bow to receive the arrow. *Halliwell.*

nut-hook (nut′hůk), *n.* 1. A pole with a hook at the end used to pull down boughs to bring nuts within reach.

She 's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest bough to his hand.
Dekker, Match me in London.

2†. A bailiff: so called in derision, because armed with a catch-pole.

Nut-hook, nut-hook, you lie! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 8.

nutjobber (nut′job″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nutlet (nut′let), *n.* [< *nut* + *-let.*] 1. A little nut; also, the stone of a drupe. See cuts under *Carpinus* and *coffee*.—2. In *conch.*, a nutshell.

nut-lock (nut′lok), *n.* A device for fastening a bolt-nut in place and preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of machinery. Also called *nut-fastening, jam-nut*.

nut-machine (nut′ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for cutting, stamping, and swaging iron nuts from a heated bar fed to the machine.

nutmeal (nut′mēl), *n.* Meal made by crushing or grinding the kernels of nuts.

Filberts and acorns were used as food. These were crushed, so as to form a kind of meal to which the name Maothal was given. . . . *Nutmeal* naturally formed a valuable resource to these early monks, so important indeed that the Maothal came in process of time to mean the meal taken on fast days, and which consisted at first of *nutmeal* and milk, and afterwards of oatmeal, milk, cheese, etc.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccl.xv.

nutmeg (nut′meg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nutmig*; < ME. *nutmegge*, **nutmigge*, *nutmuge, notemuge*, nutmeg, < *nut*, nut, + **muge*, < OF. *muge*, musk (for **musge* ?), < L. *muscus*, musk: see *musk*. Cf. OF. *muguette*, nutmeg; *noix muscade* = Sp. *nuez moscada* = It. *noce moscada*, < ML. *nux muscata*, nutmeg, lit. 'musked (scented) nut'; D. *muskaatnoot*, G. *muskatnuss*, Sw. *muskottnöt*, Dan. *muskatnød*: see *muscat*.] 1. The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, *Myristica fragrans* (*M. moschata*); also, the similar product of other trees of this genus. See *Myristica*. The fruit, with some resemblance to a peach, has a fleshy edible exterior, which splits in two, releasing the seed, enveloped in a fibrous network (false aril: see *arillode*) which is preserved as mace. (See *mace*[2].) The seed is thoroughly dried, the shell then cracked, and the olive-shaped kernel, about an inch in length, commonly treated with lime for preservation, becomes the nutmeg of commerce. Its principal use is that of an aromatic condiment, especially to flavor milky and farinaceous preparations. (For medical use, see *Myristica*.) Its virtues depend upon an essential oil, called *nutmeg-oil*. It yields also a concrete oil called *nutmeg-butter*. The nutmeg supply is chiefly, but not exclusively, from the Banda Islands, where it was formerly a monopoly of the Dutch. Penang nutmegs have been especially famous. The long, male, or wild nutmeg, a longer kernel, is an inferior sort occurring in trade, the product of *M. fatua*, both the long and the male being referred to the same species by recent authors.

Orl. He 's of the colour of the *nutmeg*.
Dau. And of the heat of the ginger.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 20.

Wytethe wel that the *Notemuge* berethe the Maces.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 188.

2. Any tree of the genus *Myristica*. The Santa Fé nutmeg is *Dialyanthera Otoba* of the United States of Colombia, yielding an edible article. The tallow-nutmeg is *Virola sebifera* of tropical South America, whose seeds yield a concrete oil suitable for making hard soap and candles, sometimes called *American nutmeg-oil*. See *ocuba-wax* and *poondy-oil*.

3. One of various trees of other genera. See below.—**Ackawai nutmeg**, the nut of *Acrodiclidium Camara* of Guiana, prized as a cure for colic and dysentery.—**American, Jamaica,** or **Mexican nutmeg.** See *Monodora*.—**Brazilian nutmeg**, a laurineous tree, *Cryptocarya moschata*, whose seeds serve as an inferior nutmeg.—**Calabash-nutmeg.** See *Monodora*.—**California nutmeg**, a tree, *Tumion Californicum*, whose seeds resemble nutmegs. See *stinking-cedar* and *Torreya*.—**Camara or Camaru nutmeg.** Same as *Ackawai nutmeg*.—**Clove-nutmeg**, a Madagascar tree, *Ravensara aromatica*, or its fruit.—**Garble of nutmeg**†. See *garble*.—**Madagascar nutmeg.** Same as *clove-nutmeg*.—**Peruvian nutmeg**, a tree with aromatic seeds, *Laurelia sempervirens*. Also called *Chilian sassafras*.—**The Nutmeg State**, the State of Connecticut: so called in allusion to the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs in that State.

nutmeg-bird (nut′meg-bėrd), *n.* A species of *Munia, M. punctularia*, inhabiting India. *P. L. Sclater*.

nutmeg-butter (nut′meg-but″ėr), *n.* A concrete oil obtained by expression under heat from the common nutmeg. It has been sparingly used as an external stimulant and an ingredient in plasters. Also called *oil of nutmegs* and *oil of mace*.

nutmeg-flower (nut′meg-flou″ėr), *n.* The plant *Nigella sativa*: so called from its aromatic seeds. See *Nigella*.

nutmegged (nut′megd), *a.* [< *nutmeg* + *-ed*[2].] Seasoned with nutmeg.

Old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard and a slice!
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses.

nutmeg-grater (nut′meg-grā″tėr), *n.* A device in various forms for grating nutmegs.

Be rough as *nutmeg graters*, and the rogues obey you well.
Aaron Hill, Verses written on a Window in Scotland.

nutmeggy (nut′meg-i), *a.* [< *nutmeg* + *-y*[1].] Having the appearance or character of a nutmeg.

Again and again I met with the *nutmeggy* liver, strongly marked. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, lxxv.

nutmeg-hickory (nut′meg-hik″ọ-ri), *n.* A species of hickory, *Hicoria myristicæformis*, ranging from South Carolina to Arkansas, Texas, and Mexico: so called from the form of the nut.

nutmeg-liver (nut′meg-liv″ėr), *n.* A liver exhibiting chronic venous congestion, with more or less interstitial hepatitis.

nutmeg-oil (nut′meg-oil), *n.* A transparent volatile oil, specific gravity 0.890 to 0.930, with the scent and flavor of the common nutmeg, whence it is extracted by aqueous distillation.

nutmeg-pigeon (nut′meg-pij″ọn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Myristicivora*: so called from feeding upon nutmegs.

nutmeg-tree (nut′meg-trē), *n.* *Myristica fragrans*. See *nutmeg*.

nutmeg-wood (nut′meg-wůd), *n.* The wood of the Palmyra palm.

nut-oil (nut′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts. It is extensively made in France and elsewhere. Poppy-oil and other oils are also commercially known as *nut-oil*.

nutpecker (nut′pek″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nut-pick (nut′pik), *n.* A small utensil having a pointed blade, flattened above the point, used for picking the meat of nuts from the shells.

nut-pine (nut′pīn), *n.* One of several pines producing large edible seeds. The nut-pine of Europe is *Pinus Pinea*. In the Rocky Mountains and westward there are several nut-pines, furnishing the Indians a staple food. The most important are *Pinus edulis* of New Mexico, *P. monophylla* of the Great Basin, and *P. Sabiniana* of California. See *abietene*.

nut-planer (nut′plā″nėr), *n.* A form of planing-machine for facing, beveling, and finishing large machine-nuts; a nut-shaping machine.

nutria (nū′tri-ạ), *n.* [< Sp. *nutria*, also *nutra*, an otter, < L. *lutra*, an otter: see *loutre*, *Lutra*.] 1. The coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*. See *Myopotamus*, and cut under *coypou*.—2. The fur or pelt of the coypou, formerly much used like beaver. Sometimes, erroneously, *neutria*.

nutrication† (nū-tri-kā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *nutricazione*, < L. *nutricatio(n-)*, a suckling, nursing, < *nutricare*, pp. *nutricatus*, suckle, nourish, bring up, < *nutrix* (*nutric-*), a nurse: see *nurse*.] The manner of feeding or being fed.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [the chameleon] is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

★**nutrient** (nū′tri-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nutrien(t-)s*, ppr. of *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster; prob. akin to Skt. *snu*, distil. From L. *nutrire* are also ult. *nutriment*, *nutritive*, etc., *nourish*, *nurse*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Is not French Existence, as before, most prurient, all loosened, most *nutrient* for it?
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 2. (*Davies.*)

2. Conveying or purveying nourishment; alimentative: as, *nutrient* vessels.—**Nutrient artery**, in *anat.*, the principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone. The orifice by which it enters the bone is known as the *nutrient foramen*.

II. *n.* A nutrient substance; something nutritious.

Peptone and other *nutrients*. *Science*, VI. 116.

nutrify (nū′tri-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nutrified*, ppr. *nutrifying*. [Irreg. < L. *nutrire*, nourish, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] To nourish; be nutritious.

French Wines may be said to pickle Meat in the Stomach; but this is the Wine that digests, and doth not only breed good Blood, but it *nutrifieth* also, being a glutinous substantial liquor. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

nutriment (nū′tri-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *nutriment* = Sp. *nutrimiento*, *nutrimento* = Pg. It. *nutrimento*, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment, < *nutrire*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment; nourishment.

This slave,
Unto his honour, has my lord's meat in him:
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*,
When he is turn'd to poison?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 61.

2. Figuratively, that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum.

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind?
Swift, Misc.

nutrimental (nū-tri-men′tạl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *nutrimental* = It. *nutrimentale*, < LL. *nutrimentalis*, nourishing, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment: see *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; nutritious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*.
Arbuthnot.

nutrimented† (nū′tri-men-ted), *a.* [< *nutriment* + *-ed*².] Nourished; fed.

Come hither, my well-*nutrimented* knave.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

nutritial† (nū-trish′ạl), *a.* [< L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, that suckles or nurses, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Of or pertaining to nurses or nursing.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights;
Liues still a maid; and had *nutritiall* rights
With her borne-brother, the farr-shooting sunn.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Diana, l. 2.

nutrition (nū-trish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *nutrition* = Sp. *nutrición* = Pg. *nutrição* = It. *nutrizione*, < L. **nutritio(n-)*, a nourishing, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food and build it into their living tissues.

By the term *nutrition*, employed in its widest sense, is understood the process, or rather the assemblage of processes, concerned in the maintenance and repair of the living body as a whole, or of its constituent parts or organs.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 667.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64.

nutritional (nū-trish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *nutrition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition as a physiological function; connected with the process of nutrition.

The domain of infective diseases was widening at the expense of diseases due to *nutritional* and nervous changes.
Lancet, No. 3450, p. 749.

nutritionally (nū-trish′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards nutrition; in relation to or in connection with the supply of new matter to an organism.

nutritious (nū-trish′us), *a.* [< *nutriti(on)* + *-ous*.] Containing or contributing nutriment or nourishment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing: as, *nutritious* substances; *nutritious* food.

Troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* flood
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

To the mind, I believe, it will be found more *nutritious* to digest a page than to devour a volume.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

=**Syn.** See list under *nourishing*.

nutritiously (nū-trish′us-li), *adv.* In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nutritiousness (nū-trish′us-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritious.

nutritive (nū′tri-tiv), *a.* [= F. *nutritif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nutritivo*, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. Having the property of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*.
Jer. Taylor (?) Artif. Handsomeness, p. 97.

He [the perch] spawns but once a year, and is by physicians held very *nutritive*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 156.

With each germ usually contained in an ovum is laid up some *nutritive* matter, available for growth before it commences its own struggle for existence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 273.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition: as, the *nutritive* functions or processes.—**Nutritive person**, in *zoöl.*, the part of a compound organism, as of a hydrozoan, which specially functions as an organ of nutrition; a gastrozoöid.

nutritively (nū′tri-tiv-li), *adv.* In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

nutritiveness (nū′tri-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritive.

Sapidity and *nutritiveness* are closely bound together.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 104.

nutritorial (nū-tri-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive (see *nutritory*), + *-al*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition, in a broad sense; having the nature or office of the nutritorium.

nutritorium (nū-tri-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. ML. *nutritorium*, a nursery), neut. of LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive: see *nutritional*.] In *biol.*, the nutritive apparatus, or entire physical mechanism of nutrition. It includes not only the organs which directly furnish nourishment and so repair waste, but also those which eliminate the refuse of the process. The term is correlated with *motorium* and *sensorium*.

nutritory (nū′tri-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition: as, "a *nutritory* process," *Jour. of Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. iii. 297.

nutriture† (nū′tri-tụr), *n.* [= It. *nutritura*, < LL. *nutritura*, a nursing, a suckling, < L. *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster: see *nutrient*. Cf. *nurture*, from the same L. noun.] Nutritiveness; nutrition.

I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such *Nutriture* this deep sanguine Alicant Grape gives.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 25.

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

nut-rush (nut′rush), *n.* A plant of the genus ★*Scleria*, with nut-like fruit.

nut-sedge (nut′sej), *n.* Same as *nut-rush*.

nutshell (nut′shel), *n.* 1. The hard shell which forms the covering of the kernel of a nut: used proverbially for anything of small content or of little value.

O God, I could be bounded in a *nutshell* and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 260.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nut-shell* I had never got off again. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Nuculidæ*; a nutlet.—**Beaked nutshell**, a member of the family *Ledidæ*.—**In a nutshell**, in very small compass; in a very brief or simple statement or form.

All I have to lose, Diego, is my learning;
And, when he has gotten that, he may put it *in a nut-shell*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

I have sometimes heard of an Iliad *in a nutshell*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii.

A nervous patient who is never worried is a nervous patient cured. There it is *in a nut-shell!*
W. Collins, Armadale, iii.

To lie in a nutshell, to occupy very little space; figuratively, to require little discussion or argument.

Nuttallia (nu-tal′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), named after Thomas *Nuttall*, an American scientist (1786–1859).] An untenable name for *Osmaronia*, a genus of small trees of the family *Amygdalaceæ*, characterized by the five carpels. There is but one species, native of northwestern America, a small tree odorous of prussic acid, with drooping racemes of white flowers. See *osoberry*.

nuttalite (nut′al-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Nuttall*: see *Nuttallia*.] A white or smoky-brown variety of scapolite from Bolton in Massachusetts.

nut-tapper (nut′tap″ėr), *n.* The European nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*. [Prov. Eng.]

nutta-tree (nut′ạ-trē), *n.* Same as *nitta-tree*.

nutter (nut′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nutter*; < *nut* + *-er*¹.] One who gathers nuts.

A hazelwood
By autumn *nutters* haunted.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

nuttiness (nut′i-nes), *n.* The property of being nutty; a nutty flavor.

The six essays which make up the volume are the ripe fruit of twenty years' meditation, and they have the *nuttiness* of age about them. *Athenæum*, No. 3231, p. 430.

nut-topper (nut′top″ėr), *n.* A variant of *nut-tapper*. [Prov. Eng.]

nut-tree (nut′trē), *n.* [< ME. *nuttre*, *nutte tre*; < *nut* + *tree*.] 1. Any tree which bears nuts.—2. Specifically, the hazel. [Eng.]

So in order ley hem on a table,
And *nuttre* leves under wol not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Australian or **Queensland nut-tree.** See *Macadamia*.

nutty (nut′i), *a.* [< *nut* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavor of nuts. as, *nutty* wine.

nut-weevil (nut′wē″vl), *n.* A weevil which lays its eggs in nuts. *Balaninus nucum* is an example, whose white grubs or larvæ are found in nuts. See cut under *Balaninus*.

nut-wrench (nut′rench), *n.* An instrument for fixing nuts on or removing them from screws.

nux vomica (nuks vom′i-kạ). [NL.: L. *nux*, a nut; NL. *vomica*, fem. of **vomicus*, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. The seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (which see, under *Strychnos*). These seeds are flat and circular, three fourths of an inch in diameter, and one sixteenth of an inch thick. They grow embedded in large numbers in the juicy pulp of a fruit resembling an orange, but with hard fragile rind. They are covered with fine silky hairs and composed mainly of a horny albumen, are acrid and bitter to the taste, and are highly poisonous. They yield principally the two alkaloids brucine and strychnine. The pharmacodynamic properties of nux vomica are those of strychnine. See *quaker buttons*, under *button*.



Strychnos Nux-vomica.
a, the fruit cut transversely; *b*, a seed; *c*, a seed cut longitudinally.

2. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies, and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake-bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc., as also for fine work. Also called *snakewood*.

nuy†, *n.* See *noy*.

nuzzer (nuz′ėr), *n.* [< Hind. *nazr*, present, offering.] In India, a present or offering made to a superior.

nuzzle (nuz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nuzzled*, ppr. *nuzzling*. [Formerly also *nuzzel*, *nuzle*, *nusle*, *nustle*, *nousle*, *noozle*, *nozzle*, *nozzel*, and erroneously *nursle*, *nourse* (simulating *nurse*); < ME. *noselen*, *noslen*, *nuslen*, *nouslen*, thrust the nose in, also fondle closely, cherish, etc., freq., < *nose*, nose. Cf. *nozzle*, *nozle*, *n.* The word seems to have been confused with *nurse* (whence *nursle*, *nourse*) and with *nestle*; these are, however, unrelated.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust the nose in or into; root up with the nose.—2. To touch or rub with the nose; press or rub the nose against.

Horses, cows, deer, and dogs even, *nuzzle* each other; but then a nuzzle, being performed with the nose, is not a kiss—very far from it. *Mind in Nature*, I. 142.

3. To put a ring into the nose of (a hog).—4. To fondle closely, as a child.—5†. To nurse; foster; rear.

If any man . . . *nosel* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale*.

The greatest miserie which accompanieth the Turkish thraldome is their zeale of making Proselytes, with manifold and strong inducements to such as haue beene more *nuzzled* in superstitions then trayned vp in knowledge.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 318.

Speedy and vehement were the Reformations of all the good Kings of Juda, though the people had beene *nuzzl'd* in Idolatry never so long before.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To nose; burrow with the nose; rub noses.

And Mole, that like a *nousling* Mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thamis he overtake.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 32.

2. To touch or feel something with the nose.

Help, all good fellows! See you not that I am a dead man? They [the sharks] are *nuzzling* already at my toes! He hath hold of my leg! *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 285.

3. To go with the nose toward the ground.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

She mopes, she *nuzzles* about in the grass and chips.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

★4. To nestle.—5. To loiter; idle. [Prov. Eng.]

N. W. An abbreviation of *northwest*.

N-way (en′wā), *a.* Having *n* independent modes of spread or variation.

ny[1]†, *n.* [Also *nye;* < ME. *ny, ni,* < OF. *ni,* < L. *nidus,* a nest: see *nide*. Hence, by loss of *n*, *eye*[2], a nest, *eyas*, etc. Cf. *nias*.] A nest.

ny[2]†. A contraction of *ne I*, not I or nor I. *Chaucer*.

ny[3]†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English variant of *nigh*.

nyas† (nī′as), *n.* See *nias*.

nyce†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nice*.

nycete†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nicety*.

nychthemeron (nik-thē′mē-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *νυχθήμερον*, a day and night, neut. of *νυχθήμερος*, of a day and night, lasting a day and night, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nychthemerus (nik-thē′mē-rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Nycthemerus;* < Gr. *νυχθήμερος*, of a day and night: see *nychthemeron*.] A name, both generic and specific, of the white-and-black or silver pheasant of China, *Phasianus nycthemerus* or *Nycthemerus argentatus:* so called as if representing night and day by its sharply contrasted colors. *Nycthemerus* is the form used. See cut at *silver*.

Nyctaginaceæ (nik-taj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Nyctago*(*-gin-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, taking its name from *Nyctago* of Jussieu, antedated by *Mirabilis* of Rivinus and Linnæus. It is characterized by the persistent perianth-base closing about the fruit as an outer pericarp. About 160 species are known, of 3 tribes and 19 genera. They are usually herbs with undivided leaves, and flowers in flat-topped clusters, often with a spongy bark and an involucre imitating a calyx.

Nyctaginia (nik-ta-jin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), so called from its resemblance to *Mirabilis*, which Jussieu had called *Nyctago:* see *Nyctago*.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the tribe *Mirabileæ* and the subtribe *Boerhaavieæ*, with many-flowered involucre of numerous separate bracts. There is but one species, *N. capitata*, from Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico, a prostrate hairy annual, with opposite lobed leaves, and soft downy rose-colored flowers.

Nyctago (nik-tā′gō), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789, as a name for *Mirabilis*), < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + L. *-ago* (*-agin-*), a term. of some plant-names.] A former synonym of *Mirabilis*.

Nyctala, Nyctale (nik′ta-lä, -lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκταλός*, a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός*, drowsy.] A genus of owls of the family *Strigidæ*. The skull and ear-parts are highly unsymmetrical; the outer ear is large and operculate; and the facial disk is perfect, with centric eyes and no plumicorns. There are 3 species, of small size: *N. tengmalmi* inhabits the northerly parts of Europe; *N. richardsoni* is the corresponding American form; *N. acadica*, the Acadian or saw-whet owl, is much smaller than either, about 7½ inches long, and more widely distributed in North America.



Acadian or Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*).

nyctalopes, *n.* Plural of *nyctalops*.

nyctalopia (nik-ta-lō′pi-ä), *n.* [< LL. *nyctalopia* (dubious), < Gr. **νυκταλωπία* (not found), equiv. to *νυκταλωπίασις*, < *νυκτάλωψ* (> L. *nyctalops*), explained and taken by ancient authors both as 'not being able to see at night, night-blind,' and as 'able to see only at night'; < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ὤψ*, eye, √ *ὀπ*, see. The form *νυκτάλωψ* also appears as *νυκτίλωψ*, as if involving *νυκτι-*, combining form of *νύξ*, but the *λ* remains unexplained; it is perhaps due to confusion with *νυκταλός*, a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός*, drowsy.] 1. Night-blindness.—2. Day-blindness.

nyctalopic (nik-ta-lop′ik), *a.* [< *nyctalopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nyctalopia; affected with nyctalopia.

nyctalops (nik′ta-lops), *n.*; pl. *nyctalopes* (nik-tal′ō-pēz). [< L. *nyctalops* = Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*: see *nyctalopia*.] One who is afflicted with nyctalopia.

nyctalopy (nik′ta-lō-pi), *n.* [< F. *nyctalopie*, < LL. *nyctalopia:* see *nyctalopia*.] Same as *nyctalopia*.

Nyctanthes (nik-tan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called because the flower opens at evening and closes at sunrise; < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of fragrant arborescent shrubs belonging to the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Jasmineæ*. There is but one species, *N. Arbor-tristis*, native of eastern India, and widely cultivated in the tropics, with rough opposite ovate leaves, and showy flowers in terminal cymes, white with an orange eye and tube. The flowers open only at night, and toward the end of the rainy season load the air with an exquisite fragrance. They afford a perfumers' essence, and an impermanent orange dye. It is the hirsinghar-tree of India, otherwise named *night-jasmine* and *tree-of-sadness*.

Nyctea (nik′tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night*.] A genus of *Strigidæ* of great size and extensively white color, with rudimentary plumicorns, very shaggy paws, and the bill nearly buried in feathers; the snow-owls. There is but one species, *N. nivea* or *N. scandiaca*, the great white, snowy, or northern owl, inhabiting arctic and subarctic latitudes of America, Asia, and Europe, usually migrating southward in winter. It is about 2 feet long, and from 4½ to 5 feet in extent of wings. See cut at *snowy owl*.

Nyctemera (nik-tē′mē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. **Nychthemera*, < Gr. *νυχθήμερος*, of day and night: see *nychthemeron*.] A rather aberrant genus of bombycid moths, type of the family *Nyctemeridæ*, and containing about 30 species, of wide geographical distribution. They are found in Africa, the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nyctemeridæ (nik-tē-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctemera* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Nyctemera*. They have the body slender and the wings ample, somewhat resembling geometrids, and in some cases also recalling butterflies. About 20 genera are defined, mainly represented by tropical forms.

Nyctereutes (nik-tē-rō′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτερευτής*, one who hunts by night, < *νυκτερεύειν*, pass the night, < *νύκτερος*, nightly, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night*.] A genus of Asiatic and Japanese *Canidæ* of the thoöid or lupine series, containing one species, the racoon-dog, *N. procyonoides*, with long loose fur, short ears, and short bushy tail. It somewhat resembles a racoon, and is about 2½ feet long.



Racoon-dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*).

Nycteribia (nik-tē-rib′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *νυκτερίς*, a bat (see *Nycteris*), + *βίος*, life.] A remarkable genus of degraded wingless dipterous insects, typical of the family *Nycteribiidæ*. They resemble spiders, and are parasites of bats. About 12 species are described, as *N. westwoodi*. The genus is represented by *N. bellardi* of Florida and California.

Nycteribiidæ (nik″tē-ri-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteribia* + *-idæ*.] A family of apterous pupiparous dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Nycteribia;* the bat-lice or bat-ticks. They are of small size, spider-like, wingless, with long legs and small or rudimentary eyes, and are parasitic on bats. There are 3 or 4 genera. The North American forms which have been determined belong to *Trichobius, Pterallipsis, Aspidoptera*, and *Nycteribia*. Usually written *Nycteribiidæ*.

Nycteridæ (nik-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteris* + *-idæ*.] A family of vespertilionine microchiropteran bats, having a nose-leaf or its rudiments, a distinct tragus, and evident though small premaxillary bones. It contains the genera *Megaderma* and *Nycteris*, and was formerly called *Megadermidæ* or *Megadermatidæ*. The species are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World.

Nycterides (nik-ter′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nycteris*, q. v.] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including all the bats except the frugivorous species, or flying-foxes, then called *Pterocynes*.

nycterine (nik′te-rin), *a.* [< *Nycteris* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nycteridæ*.

Nycteris (nik′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτερίς*, a bat, < *νύκτερος*, by night, nocturnal, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night*.] A genus of bats of the family *Nycteridæ*, related to *Megaderma*, but differing so much that it has been considered the type of a separate subfamily, *Nycterinæ*. The incisors are 2 above and 3 below in each half-jaw; the premolars are 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw; there is no nose-leaf proper, but the sides of the face are furrowed and margined with cutaneous appendages. *N. javanica* occurs in Java, and there are several African species.

Nyctharpages (nik-thär′pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nychtharpages*, < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἅρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber, prop. adj., rapacious: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the nocturnal birds of prey, or owls: equivalent to the *Striges*, *Strigidæ*, or *Accipitres nocturnæ* of other authors, and opposed to *Hemeroharpages*, or diurnal birds of prey.

nyctharpagine (nik-thär′pā-jin), *a.* [< *Nyctharpages* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nyctharpages*.

Nyctiardea (nik-ti-är′dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + L. *ardea*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds of the family *Ardeidæ*, having a very stout bill, comparatively short legs, and somewhat nocturnal habits; the night-herons. The common night-heron of Europe is *N. nycticorax*, or *N. grisea*, or *N. europæa*. That of the United States is commonly called *N. grisea nævia*. This name of the genus is an alternative of *Nycticorax*. The yellow-crowned night-heron is usually placed in a different genus as *Nyctherodius violaceus*. See cut under *night-heron*.

Nyctibius (nik-tib′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτίβιος, νυκτόβιος*, living, i. e. feeding, by night, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *βίος*, life.] An American genus of goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, alone representing the *Podarginæ* in the New World. The ratio of the phalanges is normal, the middle claw is not pectinate, the sternum is double-notched on each side, the short tarsi are feathered, the bill is notched, and the eggs are colored. Several species inhabit the warmer parts of America, as *N. grandis* and *N. jamaicensis*, mostly from 12 to 20 inches in length.

Nycticebidæ (nik-ti-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-idæ*.] The *Nycticebinæ* rated as a family.

Nycticebinæ (nik″ti-sē-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, containing the slow and slender lemurs, the pottos, and the angwantibos, or the genera *Nycticebus* (*Stenops* or *Bradylemur*), *Loris*, *Perodicticus*, and *Arctocebus;* the night-lemurs. The tail is short or rudimentary; the fore and hind limbs are of approximately equal length; the ears in the typical forms are small, with little-marked helix and obsolete tragus and antitragus; and the spinous processes of the dorsolumbar vertebræ are retrorse. These animals inhabit Africa and Asia. *Lorisinæ* is a synonym.

nycticebine (nik-ti-sē′bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nycticebinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A lori or night-lemur of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*.

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey.] A genus of loris of the family *Lemuridæ* and the subfamily *Lorisinæ* or *Nycticebinæ*, including the slow loris, as *Nycticebus tardigradus*, of the East Indies. Also called *Stenops* and *Bradylemur*.

nycticorax (nik-tik′ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nycticorax* = Gr. *νυκτικόραξ*, a night-jar or goatsucker, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *κόραξ*, a raven. Cf. *night-raven, night-crow*.] 1. An old book-name of the night-heron; also, a technical specific name of the European night-heron, *Ardea nycticorax*.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the night-herons. See *Nyctiardea*.

Nyctipithecinæ (nik-ti-pith-ē-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctipithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of platyrrhine monkeys of South America, belonging to the family *Cebidæ*, containing the genera

Nyctipithecus, *Saguinus* or *Callithrix*, and *Saimiris* or *Chrysothrix;* the night-apes or night-monkeys. The tail is not prehensile, the incisors are vertical, and the cerebral convolutions are obsolete. In some respects, as in their nocturnal habits, these animals represent the lemurs in America.

nyctipithecine (nik-ti-pith'ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctipithecinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctipithecinæ*, as a night-monkey, owl-monkey, saguin, saimiri, or douroucouli

Nyctipithecus (nik″ti-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The leading genus of *Nyctipithecinæ*, containing the douroucoulis or owl-monkeys. See cut under *douroucouli*.

Nyctisaura (nik-ti-sâ'rą), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The gecko-lizards, or *Ascalabota;* in Cope's classification, a suborder or similar group of lizards characterized by the production of the proötic bone in front, the development of two suspensoria, the proximal expansion of the clavicles, and the underarching of the frontal bones of the olfactory lobes. It contains 2 families, *Gecconidæ* and *Eublepharidæ*. See cuts under *gecko* and *Eublepharidæ*. Formerly also *Nyctisauria*.

nyctisaurian (nik-ti-sâ'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctisaura*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctisaura*.

nyctitropic (nik-ti-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τρόπος*, a turn.] In *bot.*, characteristic of, affected by, or exhibiting nyctitropism.

We now come to the *nyctitropic* or sleep movements of leaves. It should be remembered that we confine this term to leaves which place their blades at night either in a vertical position or not more than 30° from the vertical, —that is, at least 60° above or beneath the horizon.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 317.

nyctitropism (nik'ti-trō-pizm), *n.* [< *nyctitrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the habit of certain plants or parts of plants whereby they assume at nightfall, or just before, certain positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day; the "sleep" of plants.

nyctophile (nik'tō-fil), *n.* A bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*.

Nyctophilus (nik-tof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and the subfamily *Plecotinæ*. They have a rudimentary nose-leaf, 1 incisor and 1 premolar in each upper half-jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each lower half-jaw. *N. timorensis*, the type species, inhabits the Australian region. It was formerly known as Geoffroy's nyctophile, *N. geoffroyi*.

nyctophonia (nik-tō-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φωνή*, voice.] Loss of voice during the day.

nyctotyphlosis (nik″tō-ti-flō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τύφλωσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τυφλοῦν*, make blind, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Night-blindness; inability to see in a dim light. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

nye[1]†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nigh*. *Palsgrave*.

nye[2]†, *n.* See *ny*[1].

nye[3]†, *n.* A variant of *noy*.

nygount, nygunt†, *n.* See *nigon*.

nylghau, nylghai, *n.* See *nilgau*.

nym†, *v.* A variant of *nim*[1].

nymel†, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

nymph (nimf), *n.* [< ME. *nimphe*, < OF. *nimphe*, ★F. *nymphe* = Sp. Pg. It. *ninfa* = D. *nimf* = G. *nymphe* = Sw. *nymf* = Dan. *nymfe*, < L. *nympha*, *nymphe*, a bride, a nymph, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a young wife, a girl, in myth. a nymph; also, the chrysalis or pupa of an insect, a young bee or wasp, etc.] **1.** In *myth.*, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, eternally young, who were considered as tutelary spirits of certain localities and objects, or of certain races and families, and whose existence depended upon that of the things with which they were identified. They were generally in the train or company of some other divinity of higher rank, and were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Nymphs of rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiads;* those of mountains, *Oreads;* those of woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads;* those of the sea, *Nereids*. The name was also used generally, like *muse*, for the inspiring power of nature.

Where were ye, *Nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 50.

2. Hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. [Poetical.]

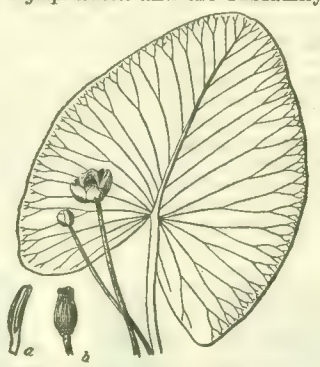
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 89.

3. In *entom.*, the third stage of an insect's transformation, intervening between the larva and the imago; a pupa; a chrysalis; a nympha. See cuts under *Termes* and *Nysius*.

nympha (nim'fą), *n.*; pl. *nymphæ* (-fē). [NL., < L. *nympha*, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph.] **1.** In *entom.*, a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis.— **2.** *pl.* In *anat.*, the labia minora or lesser lips of the vulva; a pair of folds of mucous membrane on the inner side of the labia majora, united over the clitoris.—**3**†. In *conch.*, an impression behind the umbones of a bivalve shell, surmounted by an external ligament.— **4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Martini*, 1773. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Krause*.

Nymphacea (nim-fā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nympha* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, characterized by having the external ligament prominent and upraised behind the umbones. It included various genera now placed in different families, as *Psammobiidæ*, *Tellinidæ*, *Lucinidæ*, and *Donacidæ*.

Nymphæa[1] (nim-fē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *nymphæa*, < Gr. *νυμφαία*, the water-lily, < *νύμφη*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] **1.** A genus of plants long incorrectly known as *Nuphar*, of the family *Nymphæaceæ* and the subfamily *Nymphæeæ*, distinguished by the numerous carpels being wholly immersed in and consolidated with the thick receptacle. The numerous yellow stamens and stamen-like petals are densely imbricated around the ovary; the few sepals are thick and roundish, making a rather globular flower. The leaves are peltate with a deep sinus, floating or emersed, and, with the one-flowered scapes, arise from a perennial rootstock creeping in bottom-mud. See *water-lily*, 2, *beaver-root*, *brandy-bottle*, *clote*[1], 2, *pond-lily*, and *spatter-dock*.


Pond-lily, or Spatter-dock (*Nymphæa advena*).
a, a stamen; *b*, the fruit.

2. An incorrect name for the genus including the white water-lilies: now rightly replaced by the name *Castalia*. It belongs to the family *Nymphæaceæ* and the subfamily *Nymphæeæ*, and is marked by the carpels being more or less immersed in the receptacle, the numerous petals and the stamens into which they gradually pass becoming inwardly more and more adnate to the receptacle about the carpels. See *water-lily*, 1, *nenuphar*, *pond-lily*, and *lotus*.

nymphæa[2], *n.* Plural of *nymphæum*.

Nymphæaceæ (nim-fē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1816), < *Nymphæa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, the water-lily family, belonging to the order *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, and characterized by the usually thickened receptacle, and embryo with thick cotyledons partly immersed in mealy albumen. About 46 species are known, in 3 subfamilies and 8 genera, all aquatics with long-stalked usually peltate leaves from a submerged rootstock. The flowers are solitary, usually floating and showy, with many petals, stamens, and pistils.

Nymphæeæ (nim-fē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Nymphæa* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of plants of the family *Nymphæaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, distinguished by the many ovules in each carpel. About 39 species in 5 genera are known.

nymphæum (nim-fē'um), *n.*; pl. *nymphæa* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *νύμφαιον*, *νυμφαίον*, a temple or shrine of the nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A sanctuary or shrine of the nymphs; a place sacred to a nymph. (*b*) In ancient Roman villas, a room or gallery with niches and recesses for statues and plants, and often ornamented with columns, fountains, and other decorative features.

Next to the triclinium, on to which it opens with large windows, is a *nymphæum*, or room with marble-lined fountain and recesses for plants and statues.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 823.

nymphal (nim'fąl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *ninfale*. Cf. L. *nymphalis*, pertaining to a fountain (or to a water-nymph), < *nympha*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to nymphs; nymphean. *J. Philips.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha: as, the *nymphal* stage of an insect.

II. *n.* **1**†. A fanciful name given by Drayton to the ten divisions (nymphals) of his poem "The Muses' Elysium."

The *Nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes.
Drayton, The Muses' Elysium, *Nymphal* v.

2. In *bot.*, a member of one of Lindley's alliances, the *Nymphales*, which includes the *Nymphæaceæ*, *Nelumbiaceæ*, etc.

nymphalid (nim'fą-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphalid butterfly.

Nymphalidæ (nim-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera* or butterflies, founded by Boisduval in 1840 on the Latreillean genus *Nymphalis*. It is composed of medium-sized and large butterflies, generally brightly colored. In the male the fore legs are quite rudimentary, being only a pair of rough-haired stumps of apparently two joints each; in the female the separate parts are present, but small. The middle legs are directed forward. The larvæ are spiny or have fleshy warts covered with hair. The head is usually more or less bilobed, and the tips of the lobes often support branching spines. The pupæ are naked and suspended by the cremaster. There are several subfamilies and many genera.

Nymphalinæ (nim-fą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-inæ*.] The *Nymphalidæ* rated as a subfamily.

nymphaline (nim'fą-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphaline butterfly.

Nymphalis (nim'fą-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805), < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of *Nymphalidæ* and *Nymphalinæ*. Great confusion exists as to what group of butterflies should properly bear this name. Scudder, in his historical sketch of the generic names of butterflies, applies it to a West Indian species, *N. sappho*. No species of *Nymphalis* in this restricted sense are found in Europe or North America.

nymphean (nim-fē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *νυμφαῖος*, pertaining to or sacred to a nymph or nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a nymph.] Of or pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs: as, "cool *Nymphean* grots," *J. Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

nymphet† (nim'fet), *n.* [< *nymph* + *-et*.] A little nymph. [Rare.]

The *Nymphets* sporting there. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi.

nymphic (nim'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph, or to a bride, or to a bridegroom, < *νύμφη*, a bride, nymph (*νυμφίος*, a bridegroom): see *nymph*. Cf. L. *Nymphicus*, a proper name.] Of or pertaining to nymphs.

nymphical (nim'fi-kąl), *a.* [< *nymphic* + *-al*.] Same as *nymphic*.

Nymphicus (nim'fi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph: see *nymphic*.] A genus of parrakeets. See *corella*.

Nymphipara (nim-fip'ą-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nymphiparus:* see *nymphiparous*.] A name given by Réaumur to the *Pupipara*.

nymphiparous (nim-fip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nymphiparus*, < L. *nympha* (< Gr. *νύμφη*), the pupa or nymph of an insect, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] In *entom.*, producing nymphs or pupæ; pupiparous; of or pertaining to the *Nymphipara* or *Pupipara*.

nymphish (nim'fish), *a.* [< *nymph* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to nymphs; nymph-like. [Rare.]

In this third song great threat'nings are,
And tending all to *nymphish* war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii., Arg.

nymphitis (nim-fī'tis), *n.* [< NL. *nymphæ* (see *nympha*, 2) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the nymphæ.

nymph-like (nimf'līk), *a.* Characteristic of a nymph; resembling nymphs: as, "*nymph-like* step," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 452.

nymphly (nimf'li), *a.* [< *nymph* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *nymph-like*.

nymphochrysalis (nim-fō-kris'ą-lis), *n.* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, + *chrysalis*, q. v.] The egg-like stage from which the nymph in certain acarids (*Trombidium*) is developed. *H. Henking*, 1882.

nympholepsy (nim'fō-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. **νυμφολῆψία*, the state of one rapt or entranced, < *νυμφόληπτος*, rapt, inspired: see *nympholept*. Cf. *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*.] An ecstasy; a divine frenzy.

A young Aurora of the air,
The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 115.

Writers who labor to disenthrall us from the *nympholepsy* and illusions of the past.
New Princeton Rev., II. 162.

nympholept (nim′fō-lept), *n.* [< ML. *nympholeptus* (Stephani Thesaurus), < Gr. *νυμφόληπτος*, seized by nymphs, i. e. the Muses or inspiring powers of nature, rapt, inspired, < *νύμφη*, a nymph, Muse, + *λητός*, verbal adj. of *λαμβάνειν*, √ *λαβ*, take, seize. See *nympholepsy*.] One seized with ecstasy or frenzy; a person rapt or inspired. The explanation 'a person seized with madness on having seen a nymph' (see the quotations) is inaccurate.

Those that in Pagan days caught in forests a momentary glimpse of the nymphs and sylvan goddesses were struck with a hopeless passion; they were *nympholepts;* the affection, as well known as epilepsy, was called nympholepsy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

The *nympholept* stands before his white ideal craving love; and it seems as if she will only grant pity and pardon.
Dowden, The Manhattan, III. 6.

Of her [Italy's] own past, impassioned *nympholept!*
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

nympholeptic (nim-fō-lep′tik), *a.* [< *nympholept* + *-ic*.] Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied; transported.

Though my soul were *nympholeptic*,
As I heard that virèlay.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 42.

nymphomania (nim-fō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph, a bride, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

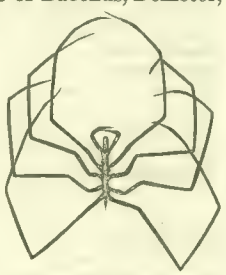
nymphomaniac (nim-fō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nymphomaniacal*.

II. *n.* A woman who is affected with nymphomania.

nymphomaniacal (nim″fō-mā-nī′ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *nymphomania* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Characterized by or suffering from nymphomania.

nymphomany† (nim′fō-mā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *nymphomania*, q. v.] Same as *nymphomania*.

Nymphon (nim′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυμφών*, a bride-chamber, a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, or Persephone, < *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of the family *Nymphonidæ*, having well-developed mandibles and five-jointed palpi. *N. gracilis* is a small European species, about ¼ of an inch long. *N. hamatum* is a larger sea-spider.


Sea-spider (*Nymphon hamatum*).

Nymphonacea (nim-fō-nā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-acea*.] A name of the *Pycnogonida*, derived from the genus *Nymphon*.

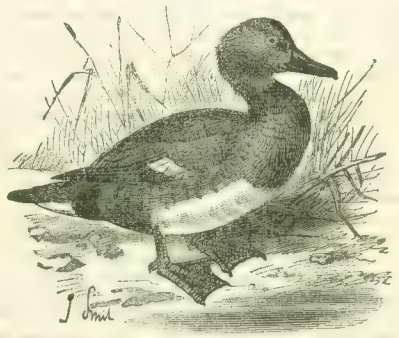
Nymphonidæ (nim-fon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Pycnogonida* or *Podosomata*, represented by the genus *Nymphon*. They are spider-like animals, related to the pycnogonids, and like them sluggishly crawl upon marine plants or other submerged objects. They have very long legs, chelate cheliceres, and palps having from five to nine joints.

nymphotomy (nim-fot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *nymphæ*, < Gr *νύμφαι*, the nymphæ, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

nymyos†, *a.* See *nimious*.

nynd (nīnd), *adv.* A dialectal contraction of *nigh-hand*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 174.

Nyroca (ni-rō′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), < Russ. *nuirokŭ* (*nyrok*), a goosander, merganser.]


White-eyed Pochard (*Nyroca leucophthalma*).

A genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. *N. ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*, formerly *Fuligula nyroca*, is the common white-eyed pochard of Europe.

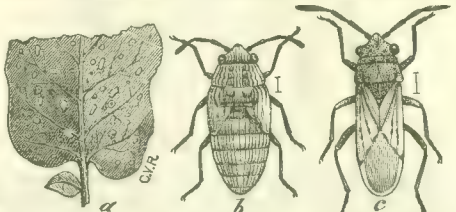
nyrvylt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurvill*.

nyst, *n.* Same as *nis*[2].

nysete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

Nysiinæ (nis-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ* represented chiefly by the genus *Nysius*. Also *Nysiina*.

Nysius (nis′i-us), *n.* [NL. (Dallas, 1852), < Gr. *Νύσιος*, equiv. to *Νυσαῖος*, of Nysa, < *Νῦσα*, Nysa, the name of several places associated with Bacchus (Dionysus).] A genus of plant-bugs of


False Chinch-bug (*Nysius angustatus*). *a*, leaf punctured by pupæ; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the heteropterous family *Lygæidæ*, usually of small size and dull colors, having veins 3 and 4 of the membrane parallel to the base. It is a large and wide-spread genus, represented in most parts of the world. There are 12 species in North America, of which *N. angustatus* or *destructor* is one of the most noxious, attacking a great variety of garden-vegetables. This is commonly called *false chinch-bug*, from its superficial resemblance to *Blissus leucopterus*, the true chinch-bug.

Nyssa (nis′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737): said to be from a Gr. *νύσσα*, "a name of a tree": also from L. *Nysa* (*Nyssa*), foster-mother of Bacchus.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs of the family *Cornaceæ*, the dogwood family, known by the imbricate petals and single or two-cleft style. There are about 7 species,


Tupelo or Sour-gum Tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers; *a*, a male flower.

of temperate and warmer North America and of Asia. They bear alternate undivided leaves, small flowers in heads or racemes, and small oblong drupes. See *black-gum*, *gum*[2], 3, *Ogeechee lime* (under *lime*[3]), *pepperidge*, 2, and *tupelo*.

Nysson (nis′on), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *νύσσων*, ppr. of *νύσσειν*, prick, spur, pierce.] The typical genus of *Nyssonidæ*. It is a widely distributed genus, of which 17 species have been described from the United States. They have the habit, anomalous among hymenopters, of feigning death when disturbed.

nyssonian (ni-sō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyssoninæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyssoninæ*.

Nyssonidæ (ni-son′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded by Leach in 1819 on the genus *Nysson*. They have the abdomen ovoid-conic, widest at base and not petiolate; the head moderate in size; the antennæ filiform; the mandibles not strongly notched at the outer base; the labrum short, scarcely or not exserted; and the marginal cell not appendiculate. This family is notable for the many instances of mimicry which its species afford. There are 7 genera and from 50 to 60 species in North America.

Nyssoninæ (nis-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-inæ*.] The *Nyssonidæ* as a subfamily of *Crabronidæ*.

nyssonine (nis′ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nyssoninæ*. Also *nyssonian*.

nystagmus (nis-tag′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυσταγμός*, a nodding, sleep, < *νυστάζειν*, nod, be sleepy, nap. Cf. *νευστάζειν*, nod, *νεύειν*, nod, = L.**nuere* (in comp.), nod: see *nutant*.] In *med.*, involuntary lateral oscillatory (sometimes rotatory, rarely vertical) motion of the eyes.—**Miners' nystagmus**, nystagmus developed in miners, especially when they work in a dim light.





★ **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel in our alphabet. It followed *N* also in the Italian systems, but was separated from it in Greek and Phenician by another character, which in the latter had the value of a sibilant, and in the former that of the compound *ks* (ξ). The O-character, accordingly, was the sixteenth in the Phenician alphabet, and it represented there the *ain*, a very peculiar and to us unpronounceable guttural; the Greeks (as in the case of E: see that letter) arbitrarily changed its value to that of a vowel, corresponding in quality to our "long *ō*." There is no traceable Egyptian prototype for the character; the comparison of older forms is therefore as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. — Phenician. — Early Greek and Latin.

It thus appears that the belief, not uncommonly held, that O represents, and is imitated from, the rounded position of the lips in its utterance, is a delusion. The historical value of the letter (as already noticed) is that of our *o*, in *note*, etc., whether of both long and short quantities, as in Latin and the earliest Greek, or of short only, as in Greek after the addition to that alphabet of a special sign for long ɒ (namely *omega*, Ω, ω). This vowel-sound, the name-sound of *o*, is found in English usage only with long quantity in accented syllables. There is no closely corresponding short vowel in standard English, but only in dialectal pronunciation, as in the New England utterance of certain words (much varying in number in different individuals): for example, *home*, *whole*, *none*. What we call "short *o*" (in *not*, *on*, etc.) is a sound of altogether different quality, very near to a true short *ä* (that is, a short utterance corresponding to the *a* of *arm*, *father*), but verging slightly toward the "broad" *a* (*ȧ*) or *o* (*ȯ*) of *laud*, *lord*. "Short *o*" has a marked tendency to take on a "broader" sound, especially before *r*, and especially in America: hence the use, in the respellings of this work, of *ȯ*, which varies in different mouths from the full sound of *ȧ* to that of *ō*. After these three values of the character, the next most common one is that of the *oo*-sound, the original and proper sound of *u* (represented in this work by *ö*), as in *move*, with the nearly corresponding short sound (marked *u̇*) in a few words, as *wolf*, *woman*. All these vowel-sounds partake of what is usually called a "labial" or a "rounded" character: that is to say, there is involved in their utterance a rounding and closing movement of the lips (and, it is held, of the whole mouth-cavity), in different degrees—least of all in *ŏ*, more and more in *ȧ*, *ō*, *u̇*, *ö*; in the last, carried to its extreme, no closer rounding and approximation being possible. The labial action helps to give the vowel-sounds in question their fully distinctive character; but it can be more or less slighted without leaving them unrecognizable, and, in the generally indifferent habit of English pronunciation, is in a degree neglected, even in accented syllables, and yet more in unaccented. Our "long *ō*," it should be added, regularly ends with a vanishing sound of *oo* (*ö*), as our *ā* with one of *ē*. *O* also has in many words the value of the "neutral" vowels of *hut*, *hurt*: for example, in *son*, *come*, *love*, *work*. *O* is further a member of several very common and important digraphs: thus, *oo*, the most marked representative of the *ö*-sound (in *moon*, *rood*, etc.), but also pronounced as *u̇* (*book*, *look*, etc.) and *ŭ* (*blood*, etc.); *ou* (in certain situations *ow*), oftenest representing a real diphthong (in *out*, *sound*, *now*, etc.), but also a variety of other sounds (as in *through*, *could*, *ought*, *rough*); *oi* (in certain situations *oy*), standing for a real diphthongal sound of which the first element is the "broad" *o*- or *a*-sound (for example, *point*, *boy*); *oa* (*load*, etc.), having the "long" *o*-sound; others, as *eo* (variously pronounced, as in *people*, *yeoman*, *jeopard*), *oe* (in *foe*, *does*, etc.), are comparatively rare.

> The poet, little urged,
> But with some prelude of disparagement,
> Read, mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes,
> Deep-chested music.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic (Morte d'Arthur).

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 11.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *medieval musical notation*, the sign of the tempus perfectum—that is, of triple rhythm. See *mensurable music*, under *mensurable*. (*b*) In *modern musical notation*, a null (which see). (*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *oxygen*. (*d*) In *logic*, the symbol of the particular negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (*b*).—**4.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *old:* as, in O. H. G., Old High German; O. T., Old Testament. (*b*) Of the Middle Latin *octavius*, a pint. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *overcast*.—**5.** Pl. *o's*, *oes* (ōz). Anything circular or approximately so, as resembling the shape of the letter *o*, as a spangle, the circle of a theater, the earth, etc.

> May we cram
> Within this wooden *O* [the theater] the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

> Fair Helena, who more engilds the night
> Than all yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 188.

> The colours that shew best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water greene; and *oes* or spangs, as they are no great cost, so they are of most glory.
> *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs.

> Their mantles were of several-coloured silks . . . embroidered with *O's*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

6†. An arithmetical cipher; zero: so called from its form.

> Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 212.

Round o, a zero: used to indicate the absence of runs in base-ball, cricket, etc.

O², **oh** (ō), *interj.* [< ME. *o*, AS. *cá* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *o* = F. Sp. Pg. It. *o* = Ir. *och* = L. *o* = Gr. *ὦ*, *ὤ*, a common interj., of spontaneous origin. Cf. equiv. Ar. Hind. *yā;* and see *a*⁹, *ah*, *aw*², *eh*, *ow*, etc. There is no difference between *O* and *oh* except that of present spelling, *oh* being common in ordinary prose, and the capital *O* being rather preferred (probably for its round and more impressive look) in verse, and in the solemn style, as in earnest address or appeal.] A common interjection expressing surprise, pain, gladness, appeal, entreaty, invocation, lament, etc., according to the manner of utterance and the circumstances of the case.

> Phillisides is dead. *O* luckless age!
> *O* widow world! *O* brookes and fountains cleere!
> *L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Eclogue.

O hone! Och hone! An interjection of lamentation. [Irish and Scotch.]

> "*Ohon*, alas!" said that lady,
> "This water 's wondrous deep."
> *Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

> At the loss of a dear friend they will cry out, roar, and tear their hair, lamenting some months after, howling "*O Hone.*"
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

O², oh (ō), *n.* [< *O²*, *oh*, *interj.*] **1.** An exclamation or lamentation.

> Why should you fall into so deep an *O?*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 90.

> With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
> To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 35.

2†. Same as *ho*¹.—**The O's of Advent**, the Advent Anthems, sung in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the days next preceding Christmas, beginning with December 16th, as noted in the Book of Common Prayer. They are named from the initial *O* with which they all begin. Each contains a separate invocation: as, *O* Sapientia (that is, *O* Wisdom), *O* Adonai (Lord), *O* Root of David, etc.—**The O's of St. Bridget**, or **the Fifteen O's** fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget. Each begins with *O Jesu* or a similar invocation. They were included in several of the primers issued in England shortly before the Reformation. See *primer*².

O³ (ǫ), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*³); abbr. of *on:* see *on.*] An abbreviated form of *on*. Commonly written *o'*.

> Still you keep *o'* the windy side of the law.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 181.

O⁴†, *a.* [ME. *o*, *oo*, var. of *a*, for earlier *on*, *oon*, *an*, < AS. *ān*, one: see *a*², *an*¹, *one*.] **1.** Same as *one*.

> Alle here gomes were glad of hire gode speche,
> & seden at *o* sent [with one assent] "wat so tide wold after,
> Thei wold manli bi here miȝt meyntene hire wille."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3017.

> The kynge Ban and the kynge Bohors com to hym, and seide so to hym of *o* thinge and other that thei hym apesed.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 498.

> But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
> I aske of you *O* thing—but angurs you noght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2236.

2. Same as *a*², the indefinite article.

> There where the blessed Virgyne seynte Kateryne was buryed; that is to undrestonde, in *o* Contree, or in ɒ Place berynge ɒ Name. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 63.

O⁵ (ǫ), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*⁴); abbr. of *of:* see *of.*] An abbreviated form of *of*, now commonly written *o'*. It is very common in colloquial speech, but is usually written and printed in the full form *of*. It is the established form of *of* in the phrase *o'clock*. See *clock*².

> Some god *o'* the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 389.

O⁶, **O'**. [< Ir. *o*, OIr. *ui*, descendant, = Gael. *ogha*, > Sc. *oe*, a grandson: see *oe*².] A prefix common in Irish surnames, equivalent to *Mac-* in Gaelic and Irish surnames (see *Mac*), meaning 'son,' as in *O'Brien*, *O'Connor*, *O'Donnell*, *O'Sullivan*, son of Brien, Connor, Donnell, etc.

-o-. [NL. etc. *-o-*, < Gr. *-o-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = L. *-i-*: see *-i-*².] The usual "connecting vowel," properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Greek, as in *acr-o-lith*, *chrys-o-prase*, *mon-o-tone*, *prot-o-martyr*, etc. This vowel *-o-* is often accented, becoming then, as in *-o-logy*, *-o-graphy*, etc., an apparent part of the second element. (See *-ology*.) So in *-oid*, properly *-o-id*, it has become apparently a part of the suffix. See *-i-*².

oadt, *n.* A corrupt form of *woad*.

> No difference between *ode* and frankincense.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

oadal (ō'a-dal), *n.* [Tamil.] A tree, *Sterculia villosa*, abundant in India, whose bast is made into good rope, and whose bark, after soaking, can be slipped from the log without splitting, and sewed up to form bags.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ouphe*, **auphe*, *aulf*, an elf, < Icel. *álfr*, an elf, = AS. *ælf*, elf: see *elf*.] **1.** In popular superstition, a changeling; a foolish or otherwise defective child left by fairies in the place of another carried off by them.

> The fairy left this *aulf*,
> And took away the other.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia, l. 79.

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead; a simpleton.

> The fear of breeding fools
> And *oafs*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 4.

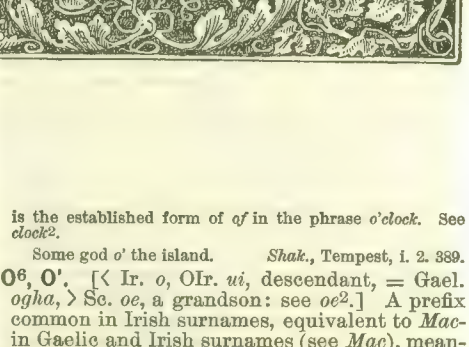
> With Nature's *Oafs* 'tis quite a diff'rent Case,
> For Fortune favours all her Idiot-Race.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Prol.

> You great ill-fashioned *oaf*, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut!
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

oafish (ō'fish), *a.* [< *oaf* + *-ish*¹. Cf. *elfish*.] Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

oafishness (ō'fish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. ★[Rare.]

oak (ōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oke*, < ME. *oke*, *ok*, earlier *ake*, *ak* (> Sc. *aik*), < AS. *āc* = OFries. *ēk* = MD. *eeke*, D. *eik* = MLG. *ēke*, LG. *eke* = OHG. *eih*, *eich*, MHG. *eich*, *eiche*, G. *eiche* = Icel. *eik* = Norw. *eik* = Sw. *ek* = Dan. *eg* (= Goth. **aiks*, not recorded), an oak; in mod. Icel. in the general sense 'tree' (cf. Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak:



White Oak (*Quercus alba*).
1, branch with acorns; 2, branch with male catkins; *a*, a male flower.

see *dryad*). The Lith. *auzolas*, Lett. *ohsols*, oak, are prob. not related to the Teut. name. For the confusion of *acorn* with *oak*, see *acorn*. *Oak* (ME. *oke*) occurs in the surnames *Nokes* and *Snooks*.] **1.** A tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, a large and widely dispersed group, chiefly of forest-trees. In its nobler representatives the oak as "the monarch of the forest" has always been impressive, and it anciently held an important place in religious and civil ceremonies. Oak chaplets were a reward of civic merit among the Romans; the Druids venerated the oak as well as the mistletoe which grows upon it. The timber of many species is of great economic value, and the bark of several is used for tanning and dyeing and in medicine. (See *oak-bark* and *quercitron*.) One species furnishes cork (see *cork*[1]). The fruit-cups of some are used in tanning (see *valonia*). (See also *gall*[3], *kermes*, and *kermes-oak*.) The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British oak *Quercus Robur*, having two varieties, *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*, often regarded as species. The species is distributed throughout a great part of Europe and in western Asia. It attains great age, with an extreme height of 120 feet. For ship-building its timber is considered invaluable, having the requisite toughness and most other qualities without extreme weight, and until recently it was the prevailing material of British shipping. It is also used for construction, cabinet-work, etc. Its bark is



Leaves and Acorns of different species of Oak.

1, willow-oak of North America (*Quercus Phellos*); 2, chestnut-oak of North America (*Q. Prinus*); 3, black-jack of North America (*Q. nigra*); 4, *Q. Ilex*, of Europe; 5, *Q. acuta*, of Japan; 6, *Q. lanceæfolia*, of the Malay peninsula; 7, scarlet oak of North America (*Q. coccinea*); 8, *Q. lucida*, of the Malay peninsula.

a tanning substance of great importance. In the eastern half of North America the white oak, *Q. alba*, in England sometimes called *Quebec oak*, occupies a somewhat similar but less commanding position. It rises from 70 to 140 feet, and affords a hard, tough, and durable wood, used, though not equal to the English oak, in ship-building, construction of all sorts, the manufacture of carriages and implements, cabinet-making, etc. The bur, overcup, or mossy-cup oak, *Q. macrocarpa*, is a tree of similar range, equal size, and even superior wood, which is not always distinguished from that of the white oak.

2. One of various other trees or plants in some respects resembling the oak.—**3.** The wood of an oak-tree.—**4.** One of certain moths: as, the scalloped *oak*. [British collectors' name.]—**5.** The club at cards. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Abraham's oak,** a famous and venerable tree at Mamre in Palestine, on the traditional site of the tree under which the patriarch is supposed to have pitched his tent.—**African oak,** a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia Africana*. Also called *African teak*.—**Barren oak,** the black-jack, *Quercus Marylandica*, which grows in sandy barrens.—**Bartram's oak,** a rare and local tree of the United States, *Quercus heterophylla*, sometimes regarded as a hybrid.—**Basket-oak,** *Quercus Michauxii*, the common white oak of the Gulf States: useful for implements, cooperage, construction, etc., and especially suited to basket-making.—**Bear-oak.** See *scrub-oak*.—**Belote oak,** a rather small evergreen species, *Quercus Ballota*, of the Mediterranean region, whose acorns, raw or boiled, furnish an important food. Also *ballote*.—**Bitter oak,** the Turkey oak.—**Black oak.** (*a*) The quercitron oak. (*b*) The red oak. (*c*) *Quercus Emoryi* of Texas.—**Blue oak.** Same as *mountain white oak*.—**Botany Bay oak,** any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (which see). See also *beefwood*.—**British oak,** English oak. See def. 1.—**Bur-oak.** See def. 1.—**Charter oak,** an oak-tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in which, according to tradition, was concealed in 1687 the colonial charter which had been demanded by the royal governor Andros. The tree was blown down in 1856.—**Chestnut-oak,** one of several American species with leaves like the chestnut: namely, *Quercus Prinus*, rock chestnut-oak, with timber useful for fencing, railroad-ties, etc., and bark excellent for tanning; *Q. prinoides*, also called *yellow oak* and *chinkapin-oak*, with wood like the last, and small edible acorns; and *Q. densiflora*, tanbark- or peach-oak, its wood largely used for fuel, its bark the best on the Pacific coast for tanning.—**Chinkapin-oak.** See *chestnut-oak*.—**Cork-oak.** Same as *cork-tree*.—**Cow-oak.** Same as *basket-oak*.—**Dominica oak.** See *Ilex*.—**Duck-oak.** See *water-oak*.—**Durmast oak.** See *durmast*.—**Dyers' oak.** Same as *quercitron oak*.—**Evergreen oak,** when used specifically, same as *holm-oak*.—**Forest oak.** See *Casuarina*.—**Gall-oak.** See *gall*[3].—**Gospel oak, holy oak,** individual oaks here and there in England under which religious services were held, and which became resting-stations in the old ceremony of beating the parish bounds.

> Dearest, bury me
> Under that *holy oke* or *Gospel Tree*;
> Where, though thou see'st not, thou mayst think upon
> Me, when thou yearly go'st-Procession. *Herrick*.

Green oak, a condition of oak-wood caused by its being impregnated with the mycelium of *Chlorosplenium æruginosum*.—**Heart of oak.** See *heart*.—**Indian oak.** Same as *teak*.—**Iron-oak,** the Turkey oak, or post-oak.—**Italian oak,** *Quercus Esculus* of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed to be the *æsculus* of Vergil. Erroneously called *Italian beech*.—**Jerusalem oak, oak of Jerusalem,** the herb *Chenopodium Botrys*: so called from the form of its leaves. Also called *feather-geranium*. See *Chenopodium* and *ambrose*, 2.—**Laurel-oak.** (*a*) *Quercus laurifolia*, an unimportant species of the southeastern United States. (*b*) Same as *shingle-oak*.—**Lea's oak,** *Quercus Leana*, an apparent hybrid between *Q. imbricaria* and *Q. coccinea*.—**Live oak.** See *live-oak*.—**Man in the oak.** See *man*.—**Maul-oak.** See *live-oak*.—**Mossy-cup oak.** (*a*) The bur-oak, sometimes distinguished as *white mossy-cup*. (*b*) The Turkey oak.—**New Zealand oak.** See *Knightia*.—**Nut-gall oak.** See *gall*[3].—**Oaks of Bashan,** oaks apparently of several species—the Valonia-oak, the holm-oak, and others.—**Overcup-oak.** See def. 1, and *post-oak*.—**Peach-oak.** See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *willow-oak*.—**Quebec oak.** See def. 1.—**Royal oak,** an oak-tree formerly standing at Boscobel (border of Shropshire and Staffordshire, England), in which Charles II. took refuge for a day soon after his defeat at Worcester, on September 3d, 1651.—**Scarlet oak,** a North American oak, *Quercus coccinea*: so named from the color of its leaves in autumn.—**Silky** or **silk-bark oak.** See *Grevillia*.—**Tan-bark oak.** See *chestnut-oak*, above.—**The Oaks Stakes,** a race run at Epsom in Surrey, England, two days after the Derby. These races were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmansterne, near Epsom.—**To sport one's oak,** in *Eng. university slang*, to be "not at home" to visitors—this being notified by closing the outer *oak* door of one's rooms.—**Turkey oak,** *Quercus Cerris*, the mossy-cup oak of southern Europe. Its wood is prized by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, etc., and is also useful for building. The American Turkey oak is *Q. Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States. Its wood is useful chiefly for fuel. *Q. digitata*, the Spanish oak, is also sometimes locally called *Turkey oak*.—**Valparaiso oak.** See *live-oak*.—**Weeping oak.** See *white oak*, below.—**White oak,** *Quercus alba* (see def. 1), and four species of Pacific North America: namely, *Q. lobata*, the weeping oak; *Q. Garryana*, its wood the best substitute in that region for eastern white oak; *Q. oblongifolia*; and *Q. undulata*. The mountain white oak, or blue oak, is the Californian *Q. Douglasii*. The swamp white oak is *Q. platanoides* of eastern North America; its wood is used for the same purposes as that of *Q. alba*. The water white oak is the same as the *swamp post-oak*. See *post-oak*.—**Yellow-bark oak.** See *quercitron*.—**Yellow oak.** See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *quercitron*. (See also *he-oak*, *jack-oak*, *kermes-oak*.)

★**oak-apple** (ōk'ap″l), *n.* An oak-gall. See *gall*[3].—**Oak-apple day,** in England, the 29th of May, the day of the restoration of Charles II., when oak-apples or oak-leaves have been worn in memory of his hiding from his pursuers in an oak on the sixth of September, 1651. *N. E. D.*

oak-bark (ōk'bärk), *n.* The bark of some species of oak, used in tanning, and to some extent in dyeing and in medicine. The white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the officinal species in the United States. See *oak*, 1, *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*), and *quercitron*.

oak-barren (ōk'bar″en), *n.* See *opening*, 5.

oak-beauty (ōk'bū″ti), *n.* A handsome geometrid moth, *Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*, whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak-beetle (ōk'bē″tl), *n.* A serricorn beetle of the family *Eucnemidæ*. *Adams*.

Oakboy (ōk'boi), *n.* One of a body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The Oakboys received their name from oak-sprays which they wore in their hats.

oak-chestnut (ōk'ches″nut), *n.* A shrub or tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

oaken (ō'kn), *a.* [< ME. *oken*, < AS. *ācen* (= OFries. *eken*, *etzen* = D. *eiken* = MLG. *eken*, *ekensch* = OHG. *eichīn*, MHG. *eichīn*, *eichen*, G. *eichen* = Icel. *eikinn*), of oak, < *āc*, oak: see *oak*.] Made of oak; consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, or wood, etc., of the oak: as, an *oaken* plank or bench.

> Lady Marjorie is condemned to die,
> To be burnt in a fire of *oaken* [wood].
> *Lady Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

> No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

> Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
> With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 253.

> When *oaken* woods with buds are pink.
> *Lowell*, The Nest.

oakenpin† (ō'kn-pin), *n.* An apple so called from its hardness. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

oakert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ocher*.

oak-feeding (ōk'fē″ding), *a.* Feeding on oak-leaves; quercivorous: specifically said of certain silkworms, larvæ of the moths *Antheræa yamamai* of Japan and *A. pernyi* of China, which produce an inferior kind of silk.

oak-fern (ōk'fėrn), *n.* The beech-fern, *Phegopteris Dryopteris*.

oak-fig (ōk'fig), *n.* A gall produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*: so called from its resemblance to a fig.

oak-frog (ōk'frog), *n.* A North American toad, *Bufo quercus*: so called because it frequents ★oak-openings.

oak-gall (ōk'gâl), *n.* An oak-apple or oak-wart. See *gall*[3].

oak-hooktip (ōk'hůk″tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx hamula*.

oak-lappet (ōk'lap″et), *n.* A British moth, *Gastropacha quercifolia*.

oak-leather (ōk'leᵀᴴ″ėr), *n.* A kind of fungus-mycelium found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather. It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used in making plasters.

oakling (ōk'ling), *n.* [< *oak* + *-ling*[1].] A young or small oak.

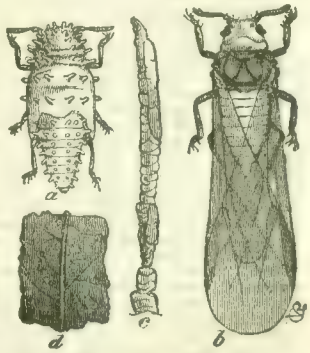
> There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. ix. § 8.

oak-lungs (ōk'lungz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*; lungwort.

oak-opening (ōk'ōp″ning), *n.* See *opening*, 5.

oak-paper (ōk'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper, as for wall-hangings, printed in imitation of the veinings of oak.

oak-pest (ōk'-pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to the oak; specifically, in the United States, *Phylloxera rileyi*, the only member of the genus which infests the oak. It produces a seared appearance of the leaves, and hibernates on the twigs.



Oak-pest (*Phylloxera rileyi*), enlarged.

a, pupa; *b*, winged female; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged; *d*, portion of infested leaf, under side.

oak-plum (ōk'plum), *n.* A gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-prunus*: so called from its resemblance to a plum.

oak-potato (ōk'pō-tā″tō), *n.* A gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-batatus*: so called from its resemblance to a potato.

★**oak-spangle** (ōk'spang″gl), *n.* A flattened pilose gall occurring singly on the lower side of oak-leaves. That found in England is produced by *Cynips longipennis*, a small hymenopter.

oak-tangle (ōk'tang″gl), *n.* A thicket of oak-shrubs or -trees.

> They come from the *oak-tangles* of the environing hills.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 415.

oak-tanned (ōk'tand), *a.* Tanned with a solution the principal ingredient of which is oak-bark.

oak-tree (ōk'trē), *n.* [< ME. *oketre*, < AS. *āctreów* (= Dan. *egetræ*), < *āc*, oak, + *treów*, tree.] The oak.

★**oakum** (ō'kum), *n.* [Formerly also *occam*, *ockam*, and more prop. *ocum*, *okum*; < ME. **ocumbe*, < AS. *ācumba*, *ācemba*, *æcumba*, *æcemba* (also *cumba*), tow, oakum (= OHG. *āchambi*, MHG. *ākambe*, *ākamp*, in comp. *hanef-ākambe*, hemp-oakum, the refuse of hemp when hackled), lit. 'that which is combed out,' < **ācemban*, comb out, < *ā-*, out, + *cemban*, comb: see *a-*[1], and *comb*[1], *kemb*. The AS. prefix *ā-*, unaccented in verbs, takes the accent in nouns (cf. *arist*), and has in this case changed to E. *oa* (ō).] **1.** The coarse part separated from flax or hemp in hackling; tow.—**2.** Junk or old ropes untwisted, and picked into loose fibers resembling tow: used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That made from untarred ropes is called *white oakum*.

> For this Nut (which is as bigge as an Estridge egge) hath two sorts of huskes, as our Walnuts, whereof the vppermost is hairy (like hempe), of which they make *Occam* and Cordage, of the other shell they make drinking-cups.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

All would sink
But for the *ocum* caulked in every chink.
John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 66.

oak-wart (ōk′wȧrt), *n.* An oak-gall. *Browning.*

oak-web (ōk′web), *n.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Also called *ocub.* [Prov. Eng.]

oaky (ō′ki), *a.* [< *oak* + *-y*[1].] Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

The *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

oander, oandurth (ōn′dėr, ōn′dėrth), *n.* Dialectal forms of *undern.*

★**oar**[1] (ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ore;* < ME. *ore*, earlier *āre*, < AS. *ār* = Icel. *ār* = Sw. *år, åra* = Dan. *aare*, an oar; prob. akin to Gr. *ἐρετμόν* = L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐρέτης*, an oarsman, rower, later (in pl.) also oars, *ἐρέσσειν*, row, Lith. *irklas*, an oar, *irti*, row, Skt. *aritra*, a paddle, rudder; referred, with the verb *row*[1] (AS. *rōwan*, etc.) and its deriv. *rudder*, to √ *ar*, drive, **row**, prob. same as √ *ar*, raise, move, go: see *row*[1], *rudder.*] **1.** A long wooden implement used for propelling a boat, barge, or galley. It consists of two parts—a flat feather-shaped or spoon-shaped part called the *blade*, which is dipped into the water in rowing, and a rounded part called the *loom*, ending in a piece of less diameter than the rest, called the *handle.* The oar rests in a hole or indentation in the gunwale, called the *rowlock* or *oar-lock*, or between two pins called *thole-pins*, or in a metal rest or socket. The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power and the water the fulcrum. Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale-boats.

Insomoche we hadde none other remedy but strake downe our boote and mannyd her with *ores*, wherwithall.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

This 'tis, sir, to teach you to be too busy,
To covet all the gains, and all the rumours,
To have a stirring *oar* in all men's actions.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2. In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an oar-like appendage of an animal used for swimming, as the leg or antenna of an insect or crustacean, one of the parapodia of annelids, etc.—**4.** One who uses an oar; an oarsman; also, a waterman. [Colloq.]

Tarlton, being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of *oares* to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was bumpsie; and so indeede were all three for the most part.
Tarlton's Jests (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

Dorsal oars, in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium.*—**Muffled oars.** See *muffled.*—**Oars!** the order to lay on oars.—**To back the oars, bend to the oars, boat the oars.** See the verbs.—**To lie on one's oars**, to suspend rowing, but without shipping the oars; hence, figuratively, to cease from work; rest; take things easy.—**To peak the oars**, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.—**To put one's oar in, or to put in one's oar**, to interfere unexpectedly or officiously; intermeddle in the business or concerns of others.—**To ship the oars**, to place them in the rowlocks.—**To take the laboring oar.** See *labor*[1].—**To toss the oars**, to throw up the blades of the oars and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat: a salute.—**To trail the oars**, to throw the oars out of the rowlocks, and permit them to hang outside the boat by the trailing-lines.—**To unship the oars**, to take the oars out of the rowlocks.—**Ventral oars**, in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium.* (See also *bow-oar, stroke-oar.*)

oar[1] (ōr), *v.* [< *oar*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use an oar or oars; row.

Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 526.

II. *trans.* **1.** To propel by or as by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke
To the shore. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 118.

Some to a low song *oar'd* a shallop by,
Or under arches of the marble bridge
Hung, shadow'd from the heat.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To traverse by or as by means of oars.

Forsook the Orc and *oar'd* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xi.

3. To move or use as an oar.

And Naiads *oar'd*
A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars.
Tennyson, To E. L. on his Travels in Greece.

oar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ore*[1].

oared (ōrd), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with oars: used in composition: as, a four-*oared* boat.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Oar-footed: as, the *oared* shrew, *Sorex remifer*, a common aquatic shrew of Europe. (*b*) Specifically, copepod or copelate. (*c*) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird's foot.

oar-fish (ōr′fish), *n.* A kind of ribbon-fish, *Regalecus glesne.* It is from 12 to more than 20 feet long; is very fragile in substance, is bluish in color, and has a red mane at the nape.

oar-footed (ōr′fůt″ed), *a.* Having feet like oars; copepod: said of some crustaceans.

oaria, *n.* Plural of *oarium.*

oariocele (ō-ā′ri-ō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *oarium* + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the ovary.

oaritis (ō-ą-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *oarium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, ovaritis.

oarium (ō-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oaria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠάριον*, a little egg (taken in sense of the diff. but related NL. *ovarium*, ovary), dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An ovary or ovarium.

oarlaps (ōr′laps), *n.* See the quotation.

One parent [rabbit], or even both, are *oarlaps*—that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, iv.

oarless (ōr′les), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-less.*] Not supplied with oars; destitute or deprived of oars.

A broken torch, an *oarless* boat.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 26.

oar-lock (ōr′lok), *n.* A rowlock.

oar-propeller (ōr′prō-pel″ėr), *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oarsman (ōrz′mąn), *n.*; pl. *oarsmen* (-men). [< *oar's*, poss. of *oar*[1], + *man.*] One who rows with an oar; a boatman; especially, one who rows for exercise or sport.

oarsmanship (ōrz′mąn-ship), *n.* [< *oarsman* + *-ship.*] The art of rowing; skill as an oarsman.

oar-swivel (ōr′swiv″el), *n.* A kind of rowlock, consisting of a pivoted socket for the shaft of an oar on the gunwale of a boat.

★**oary** (ōr′i), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the form or serving the purpose of an oar. [Rare.]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 440.

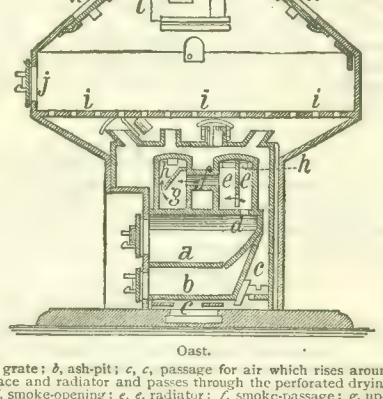
oasal (ō-ā′sąl), *a.* [< *oasis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an oasis or to oases; found in oases: as, *oasal* flora.

oaset, oasiet. Obsolete forms of *ooze, oozy.*

oasis (ō-ā′sis), *n.*; pl. *oases* (-sēz). [= F. *oasis* = Sp. *oasis* = Pg. *oasis* (preserving the L. form); F. also *oase* = It. *oasi* = D. G. Dan. *oase* = Sw. *oas* = Russ. *oasŭ, oasisŭ;* < LL. *Oasis* (L. in deriv. *Oasites*), a place in the west of Egypt to which criminals were banished by the emperors, < Gr. Ὄασις (Herodotus), Ἄνασις (Strabo) (this second form appar. simulating Gr. *ἀνειν*, dry, wither, = L. *urere*, burn), also Ὠασις, and (the city) Ὕασις, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* (> Ar. *wāh*), a dwelling-place, an oasis, < *ouih*, dwell.] Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

O me, my pleasant rambles by the lake,
My sweet, wild, fresh three quarters of a year,
My one *Oasis* in the dust and drouth
Of city life! *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some *oasis* after wandering over an arid wilderness. *Edinburgh Rev.*



Oast.

a, grate; *b*, ash-pit; *c*, *c*, passage for air which rises around the furnace and radiator and passes through the perforated drying-floor *i*; *d*, smoke-opening; *e*, *e*, radiator; *f*, smoke-passage; *g*, up-take; *h*, *h*, outlets for smoke; *j*, *k*, *l*, entrances to and exits from drying-floor; *m*, cupola perforated for escape of air and moisture. (The hops to be dried are spread on the floor *i*.)

oast (ōst), *n.* [< ME. *oost, ost,* < AS. *āst* (= OD. *est, ast,* D. *eest*), a kiln, drying-house; akin to *āð*, a funeral pile, L. *ædes*, house (hearth), Gr. *αἴθος*, burning, heat, *αἰθήρ*, ether, etc.: see *edify, ether*, etc.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. See cut in preceding column.

oast-house (ōst′hous), *n.* **1.** A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast-houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts. *J. C. Morton*, Cyc. of Agriculture.

2. A drying-house or a building in which something, as tobacco, is dried and cured.

And it ought to touch the heart of the most callous of conservative agriculturists to spend twenty minutes of fingering and sampling in the aromatic warmth of a well-arranged tobacco *oast-house*, where the luxuriant crop hangs in long vistas of tawny-coloured tassels, each tassel "hand" composed of the wide fronds in their unbroken integrity, strung on a lath and hung points downwards!
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 572.

★**oat** (ōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ote, otes,* dial. (Sc.) *oits;* < ME. *ote, oote,* earlier *ate* (usually in pl., *ates*, earlier *oten*), < AS. *āte* (in earliest form *ātæ*), pl. *ātan*, oat (tr. L. *avena*), also cockle, tares (tr. L. *lolium* and *zizania*); not found in other tongues. Some compare the Icel. (dim.) *eitill*, a nodule in stone, = Norw. *eitel*, a knot, nodule, gland; also Russ. *yadro*, a kernel, ball, Gr. *οἰδος*, a swelling (see *edema*); the name being given, in this view, with ref. to its rounded shape. Others compare the AS. *etan*, E. *eat* (cf. *ēt* (= Icel. *āta*, also *æti*), meat, prey); but why oats should be singled out, as 'that which has a rounded shape' or 'that which is eaten,' from other grains of which the same is equally or more true, is not clear.] **1.** (*a*) A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or its seed: commonly used in the plural in a collective sense. The oat was already in cultivation before the Christian era, and is sown in a variety of soils in all cool climates, degenerating



Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

a, a spikelet; *b*, the lower flowering glume with awn; *c*, the upper flowering glume; *d*, a neutral flower; *e*, grain inclosed by the flowering glumes and the palet, the awn detached.

toward the tropics, yet not ripening quite as far north as barley. Oats are grown chiefly as food for beasts, especially horses, being most largely so used in the United States: but they also form an important human food (especially in Scotland, of late years somewhat in the United States), in point of nutrition ranked higher by some than ordinary grades of wheat flour. (See *oatmeal, groats,* and *sowens.*) All the varieties of the ordinary cultivated oat are referred to *A. sativa*, but this is believed by many to be derived from the wild oat, *A. fatua.* The race called *naked oat*, sometimes regarded as a species, *A. nuda*, differs from other sorts in having the seed free from the glume. It is successful in Ireland, etc., but not in America. A variety well approved in both hemispheres is the potato-oat, with a large white plump grain, the original of which was found growing accidentally with potatoes. The black Poland is another esteemed variety; the Tartarian and the Siberian are recommended for poor soils. The varieties are numerous, new ones constantly appearing.

It fell on a day, and a bonny simmer day,
When green grew *aits* and barley.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

The country squires brewed at home that strong ale which, after dinner, stood on the table in decanters marked with the *oat* and was drunk in lieu of wine.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 68.

(*b*) Any species of *Avena.* The wild oat of Europe, *A. fatua*, is a weed of cultivation in many places; in California, where it abounds, it is extensively utilized as hay. The animal, fly, or hygrometric oat, *A. sterilis*, native in Barbary, has two long, strong, much-bent awns, which twist and untwist with changes of moisture, and so become a means of locomotion. Various species are more or less available for pasture.

2†. A musical pipe of oat-straw; a shepherd's pipe; hence, pastoral song. See *oaten pipe*, under *oaten.*

To get thy steerling, once again
I'le play thee such another strain
That thou shalt swear my pipe do's raigne
Over thine *oat* as soveraigne.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

But now my *oat* proceeds,
And listens to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 88.

Corbie oats. See *corbie*.—**False oat.** Same as *oat-grass*, 2.—**Seaside oat.** See *spike-grass*.—**Short oat,** a cultivated variety of the oat.—**Skinless oat.** Same as *naked oat*. See def. 1.—**To sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful excesses; practise the dissipations to which some are prone in the early part of life: hence, *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.

We meane that wilfull and unruly age, which lacketh rypeness and discretion, and (as wee saye) *hath not sowed* all *theyr wyeld Oates*.
Touchstone of Complexions (1576), p. 99. (*Davies*.)

Water-oats. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*.—**Wild oat.** (*a*) Various species of *Avena* other than *A. sativa*. See def. 1 (*b*). (*b*) *Bromus secalinus*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) *Pharus latifolius*. [West Indies.]—**Wild oats†,** a rakish, dissipated person.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfie the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1843), p. 204. (*Nares*.)

oat-cake (ōt′kāk), *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. It is generally very thin and brittle.

oaten (ō′tn), *a.* [< ME. *oten*, < AS. **āten*, of the oat, < *āte*, oat: see *oat*.] 1. Made of the stem of the oat.

He whilest he lived was the noblest swaine
That ever piped in an *oaten* quill.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 441.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with *oaten* stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

2. Made of oats or oatmeal: as, *oaten* bread.

They lacked *oten* meale to make cakes withall.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

This botcher looks as if he were dough-baked; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an *oaten* cake.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Oaten pipe, a musical pipe made of an oat-straw cut so as to have one end closed by a knot, the other end open. Near the knot a slit is cut so as to form a reed.

oat-flight (ōt′flīt), *n.* The chaff of oats. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

oat-fowl (ōt′foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. [Rare.]

oat-grass (ōt′gràs), *n.* 1. The wild species of *Avena*.—2. Another grass, *Arrhenatherum elatius*. It is somewhat valued for pasture and hay. It is naturalized in the United States from Europe. Also called *false oat*, in the United States *tall* or *meadow oat-grass*, and *evergreen grass*.

3. A grass of the genus *Danthonia*, distinguished sometimes as *wild oat-grass*.—**Meadow oat-grass,** *Arrhenatherum elatius*. See def. 2. [U. S.]

oath (ōth), *n.*; pl. *oaths* (ōᴛʜz). [Early mod. E. also *othe;* < ME. *oth*, *ooth*, earlier *ath*, < AS. *āth* = OS. *ēth*, *ēd* = OFries. *eth*, *ed* = D. *eed* = OHG. *eid*, MHG. *eit*, G. *eid* = Icel. *eidhr* = Sw. Dan. *ed* = Goth. *aiths*, an oath; prob. = OIr. *oeth*, an oath; no other forms found; root unknown.] 1. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some covenant, undertaking, or promise; an outward pledge that one's testimony or promise is given under an immediate sense of responsibility to God.

For thei seyn, He that swerethe will disceyve his Neyghbore: and therefor alle that thei don, thei don it without *Othe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage-vows
As false as dicers' *oaths*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 45.

Neither is there or can be any tie on human society when that of an *oath* is no more regarded; which being an appeal to God, he is immediate judge of it.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

All the officers appointed by congress were to take an *oath* of fidelity as well as of office.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

2. The form of words in which such attestation is made. Oaths are of two kinds: (*a*) assertory oaths, or those by which something is asserted as true, and (*b*) promissory oaths (see *promissory oath*, *oath of allegiance*, and *oath of office*, below). Witnesses are allowed to take an oath in any form which they consider binding on their conscience. Provision is made in the cases of those who have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath, whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or solemn promise and declaration. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act.

3. A light or blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything associated with the more sacred matters of religion, by way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation.

And specyally in youth gentilmen ben tawght
To swere gret *othis*, they sey for jentery;
Every boy wenyth it be annext to curtesy.
MS. Laud 416, f. 39. (*Halliwell*, under *jentery*.)

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling *oath*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 259.

The Axes so oft blistered their tender fingers that many times every third blow had a loud *othe* to drowne the echo.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

The Accusing Spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the *oath*, blushed as he gave it in; and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 8.

4. Loosely—(*a*) An ejaculation similar in form to an oath, but in which the name of God or of anything sacred is not used.

And laughed, and blushed, and oft did say
Her pretty *oath*, by Yea and Nay.
Scott, Marmion, v. 11.

(*b*) An imprecation, differing from a curse in its less formal and more exclamatory character: it may be humorous, or even affectionate, among rude and free-living men. (*c*) An exclamatory word or phrase, usually without appropriateness to the subject in hand, expressing surprise, and generally displeasure, though sometimes even approval or admiration. It may refer to something sacred, and even be what is called blasphemous, but is often wholly unmeaning, or is a corruption or softening of an originally blasphemous expression, as *zounds!* for *God's* (Christ's) *wounds*, *egad* for *by God*, etc.—**Corporal oath†.** See *corporal*1.—**Highgate oath†,** a jocose asseveration which travelers toward London were required to take at a tavern at Highgate. They were obliged to swear that they would not drink small beer when they could get strong, unless indeed they liked the small better, with other statements of a similar character.—**Iron-clad oath,** an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties: especially applied to the oath required by the United States government from certain persons in civil and official life after the civil war of 1861–5, on account of its rigor with reference to acts of disloyalty or sympathy therewith.—**Judicial oath,** an oath administered in a judicial proceeding, sometimes used as including any oath taken before an authorized officer in a case in which the law sanctions the taking of an oath: in contradistinction to *extrajudicial oath*, or an oath which, though taken, it may be, before a judicial officer, is not required or sanctioned by law. Also called *voluntary oath*.—**Oath of abjuration.** See *abjuration*.—**Oath of allegiance,** a declaration under oath promising to bear true allegiance to a specified power.—**Oath of conformity and obedience,** a vow taken by priests, bishops, and members of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Oath of fealty.** See *fealty*.—**Oath of office,** an oath required by law from an officer, promising the faithful discharge of his duties as such.—**Oath of opinion.** See *opinion*.—**Oath of supremacy.** See *supremacy*.—**Poor debtor's oath.** See *debtor*.—**Promissory oath,** an oath by which something is promised, such as the oath of a prince to rule constitutionally.—**Promissory Oaths Act,** a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 72), amended 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 48), which prescribes the form of the oath of allegiance and official oaths.—**Qualified oath,** in *Scots law*, the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and which therefore qualify the admission or denial. *Imp. Dict.*—**To make oath.** See *make*1.—**Upon one's oath,** sworn to speak the truth.

They cannot speak always as if they were *upon their oath*—but must be understood, speaking or writing, with some abatement. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

oathable† (ō′thạ-bl), *a.* [< *oath* + *-able*.] Fit to be sworn.

You are not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 135.

oath-bound (ōth′bound), *a.* Bound by oath.

His political aspirations are not forced to find expression in the manœuvres of *oath-bound* clubs.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 649.

oath-breaking (ōth′brā′king), *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

I told him gently of our grievances,
Of his *oath-breaking*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 38.

oath-rite (ōth′rīt), *n.* The form used at the taking of an oath.

oat-malt (ōt′mâlt), *n.* Malt made from oats.

oatmeal (ōt′mēl), *n.* 1. Meal made from oats. The grain, with the husk removed, is kiln-dried and ground.

O sister, O sister, that may not bee . . .
Till salt and *oatmeale* grow both of a tree.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 358).

2. A mush or porridge prepared from oatmeal.—3†. [*cap.*] One of a band of riotous profligates who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century. [Slang.]

Do mad prank with
Roaring Boys and *Oatmeals*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

oat-mill (ōt′mil), *n.* A machine for grinding oats. (*a*) A crushing-mill for the rough grinding of oats as feed for horses. (*b*) A mill for grinding oats for oatmeal.

oatseed-bird (ōt′sēd-bėrd), *n.* The yellow wagtail or quaketail, *Budytes rayi*. [Local, Eng.]

oaze (ōz), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *ooze*.

ob1**†** (ōb), *n.* [< Heb. *'ōbh*, a necromancer, sorcerer. The resemblance to *obi*, *obeah* noted by De Quincey ("Modern Superstition") is appar. accidental.] A necromancer; a sorcerer.

ob2**†.** An abbreviation of *objection*, used in connection with *sol*, abbreviation of *solution*, in the margins of old books of divinity. Hence *obs and sols*, objections and solutions. See *ob-and-soler*.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 150.

A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, *Obs and Sols*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 625.

The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.
Loyal Songs, II. 217. (*Nares*.)

ob. An abbreviation of the Latin *obiit*, he (or she) died: used in dates.

ob-. [L. *ob-*, prefix (usually changed to *oc-* before *c*, to *of-* before *f-*, to *og-* before *g-*, to *op-* before *p*, also in some cases *obs-*, *os-*), *ob*, prep., toward, to, at, upon, about, before, on account of, for; OL. *op* = Oscan *op* = Umbrian *up* = Gr. ἐπί, upon, to: see *epi-*.] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'toward,' 'to,' 'against,' etc., or 'before,' 'near,' 'along by,' but often merely intensive, and not definitely translatable. Its force is not felt in English, and it is not used in the formation of new words, except in a series of geometrical terms, applied to shape, especially in natural history, such terms being based upon *oblate* or *oblong*, and the prefix meaning 'reversed': as, *obclavate*, *obcompressed*, *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obimbricate*, *oboval*, *obovate*, *obovoid*, *obrotund*, etc.

obambulate† (ob-am′bụ-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *obambulatus*, pp. of *obambulare*, walk before, near, or about, < *ob*, before, about, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate* and *amble*. Cf. *perambulate*.] To walk about. *Cockeram*.

obambulation (ob-am-bụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *obambulatio*(*n-*), a walking about, < *obambulare*, walk about: see *obambulate*.] A walking about.

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms which did abound in our Don.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 217.

ob-and-soler†, ob-and-soller† (ob′and-sol′ėr), *n.* [< *ob and sol* (see *ob*2) + *-er*1.] A scholastic disputant; a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pass for deep and learnèd scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob-and-Sollers;*
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1242.

obang (ō-bang′), *n.* [Jap., < *ō*, great, + *ban*, division.] An oblong gold coin of Japan, rounded at the ends, and worth 100 bu, or about $25: not now in circulation.

obarne†, obarni†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A beverage associated in texts of the sixteenth century with meath and mead, and in one case mentioned as a variety of mead.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni*. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

With spiced meades (wholesome but dear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.
Pymlyco, quoted by Gifford in B. Jonson, VII. 241.

Obbenite (ob′en-īt), *n.* [Appar. from some one named *Obben*.] One of an Anabaptist sect in northern Europe, about the time of Menno (about 1530). See the quotation.

Menno attached himself to the *Obbenites*, who held that on earth true Christians had no prospect but to suffer persecution, refused to use the sword, and looked for no millennium on earth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

obbligato (ob-li-gä′tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., bound, obliged, < L. *obligatus*, bound: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, indispensable; so important that it cannot be omitted: especially used of accompaniments of independent value.

II. *n.* An accompaniment, whether for a solo or a concerted instrument, which is of independent importance; especially, an instrumental solo accompanying a vocal piece.

Also spelled *obligato*.

obclavate (ob-klā′vāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *clavate*.] Inversely clavate.

obcompressed (ob-kọm-prest′), *a.* [< *ob-* + *compressed*.] In *bot.*, flattened anteroposteriorly instead of laterally.

obconic (ob-kon′ik), *a.* [< *ob-* + *conic*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely conical; conical, with the apex downward.

obconical (ob-kon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *obconic* + *-al.*] Same as *obconic.*

obcordate (ob-kôr'dāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *cordate.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely heart-shaped; cordate, but with the broader end, with its strong notch, at the apex instead of the base.



Obcordate Leaflets of Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*).

obcordiform (ob-kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< *obcord(ate)* + L. *forma*, form.] Obcordate in form and position: said of leaves, etc.

obdeltoid (ob-del'toid), *a.* [< *ob-* + *deltoid.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely deltoid; triangular with the apex downward.

obdiplostemonous (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< *ob-* + *diplostemonous.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or affected by obdiplostemony.

obdiplostemony (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-ni), *n.* [< *ob-* + *diplostemony.*] The condition in a flower with twice as many stamens as sepals or petals whereby the outer whorl of stamens is antipetalous and the inner whorl antisepalous: opposed to *diplostemony.*

In at least most of the genera and orders where *obdiplostemony* has been noticed in the completely developed flower, it is simply due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding buttress-like bases of the carpels, as in Geranium pratense.
Henslow, Origin of Floral Structures, p. 189.

obdormition (ob-dôr-mish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *obdormire*, fall asleep, < *ob*, toward, to, + *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] 1†. Sleep; the state or condition of being asleep. [Rare.]

A peaceful *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

2. The state or condition of numbness of a part due to pressure on a nerve: as, the *obdormition* of a limb.

obduce (ob-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obduced*, ppr *obducing.* [< L. *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, < *ob*, before, on, over, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct.*] To draw over, as a covering.

Covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65.

obduct (ob-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obductus*, pp. of *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over: see *obduce.*] To draw over; cover; obduce.

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet so *obducted* and covered with thick skins that it cannot diffuse its vertue to the right.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

obduction (ob-duk'shọn), *n* [< L. *obductio(n-)*, a covering, enveloping, < *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, envelop: see *obduce*, *obduct.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockeram.*

obduracy (ob'dū-rā-si or ob-dū'ra-si), *n.* [< *obdura(te)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; extreme hardness of heart; rebellious persistence in wickedness.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for *obduracy* and persistency.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy.* *South.*

=Syn. See *obdurate.*

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obdurated*, ppr. *obdurating.* [< L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare* (> Pg. *obdurar*), harden, become hardened: see *obdure.*] To harden; confirm in resistance, make obdurate.

Obdurated to the height of boldness.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 38.

But [force] greatly *obdurates* also the unreasonable.
Penn, To Lord Arlington.

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt or ob-dū'rāt), *a.* [= It. *obdurato*, < L. *obduratus*, pp., hardened: see the verb.] 1. Hardened, especially against moral influences; wickedly resisting.

With minds *obdurate* nothing prevaileth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

The allowance of such a favour [a miracle] to them [the bad] would serve only to render them more *obdurate* and more inexcusable; it would enhance their guilt, and increase their condemnation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart,
It does not feel for man. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 8.

Custom maketh blind and *obdurate*
The loftiest hearts.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 9.

2. Hard-hearted; inexorable; unyielding; stubborn.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

The earth, *obdurate* to the tears of Heaven,
Lets nothing shoot but poison'd weeds.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Long did he strive the *obdurate* foe to gain
By proffered grace. *Addison*, The Campaign.

Why the fair was *obdurate*
None knows — to be sure, it
Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 69.

3. Inflexible; stiff; harsh. [Rare.]

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

The rest . . . sat on well-tann'd hides,
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 52.

=Syn. 1. *Obdurate, Callous, Hardened.* These words all retain the original meaning of physical hardening, although it is obsolescent with *obdurate.* In the moral signification, the figure is most felt in the use of *callous*, which indicates sensibilities to right and wrong deadened by hard treatment, like *callous* flesh. *Hardened* is less definite, it being not always clear whether the person is viewed as made hard by circumstances or as having *hardened* himself against better influences and proper claims. *Obdurate* is the strongest, and implies most of determination and active resistance. See *obstinate.*

Yet he's ungrateful and *obdurate* still;
Fool that I am to place my heart so ill!
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, vii. 29.

The only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humble, without an education to render them *callous* to contempt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

They, *harden'd* more by what might most reclaim,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

2. Unbending, unsusceptible, insensible.

obdurately (ob'dū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

obdurateness (ob'dū-rāt-nes), *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them but what was framed against the individual offender. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 687.

obduration (ob-dū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *obduration* = Sp. *obduracion* = Pg. *obduração* = It. *obdurazione*, < LL. *obduratio(n-)*, a hardening, < L. *obdurare*, harden: see *obdurate.*] Obduracy; defiant impenitence.

Final *obduration* therefore is an argument of eternal rejection, because none continue hardened to the last end but lost children. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man, and, of all sins, incredulity! *Bp. Hall*, Plagues of Egypt.

These [sins] carry Cain's mark upon them, or Judas's sting, or Manasses's sorrow, unless they be made impudent by the spirit of *obduration.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obdured*, ppr. *obduring.* [< L. *obdurare*, harden, become hard, < *ob*, to, + *durare*, harden: see *dure*, *v.* Cf. *obdurate.*] I. *trans.* To harden; make obdurate.

What shall we say then to those *obdured* hearts which are no whit affected with public evils?
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Ps. lx.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 785.

II. *intrans.* To become hard or hardened.

Senceless of good, as stones they soone *obdure.*
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *a.* [Irreg. for *obdurate*, after *dure*, *a.*] Obdurate; hard; inexorable.

If the general's heart be so *obdure*
To an old begging soldier. *Webster.*

obduredness (ob-dūrd'nes), *n.* [< *obdured*, pp. of *obdure*, *v.*, + *-ness.*] Hardened condition; obduracy; hardness. [Rare.]

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obdurednesse* and infidelity it will needs perish?
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Acts ii. 37–40.

obea, obeah (ō'bē-ạ), *n.* See *obi*[1].

No priest of salvation visited him [the negro] with glad tidings; but he went down to death with dusky dreams of African shadow-catchers and *Obeahs* hunting him.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

obedible† (ō-bē'di-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **obedibilis*, < L. *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*, *obey.*] Obedient; yielding.

They [spirits] may be made most sensible of paine, and by the *obedible* submission of their created nature wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes.

★**obedience** (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *obedience*, < OF. *obedience*, F. *obédience* = Sp. Pg. *obediencia* = It. *obbedienza*, *obbedienzia*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience, < *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient: see *obedient.*] 1. The act or habit of obeying; dutiful compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority: as, to reduce a refractory person to *obedience.*

If you look for
Favours from me, deserve them with *obedience.*
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest such, owe to thyself —
That is, to thy *obedience.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 522.

Coöperation can at first be effective only when there is *obedience* to peremptory command.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 449.

When men have learnt to reverence a life of passive, unreasoning *obedience* as the highest type of perfection, the enthusiasm and passion of freedom necessarily decline.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

2. Words or action expressive of reverence or dutifulness; obeisance.

Vouchsafe to speak my thanks, and my *obedience*,
As from a blushing handmaid, to his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 71.

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring *obedience* due.
Milton, P. L., iii. 190.

3. A collective body of those who adhere to some particular authority: as, the king's *obedience;* specifically, the collective body of those who adhere or yield obedience to an ecclesiastical authority: as, the Roman *obedience*, or the churches of the Roman *obedience* (that is, the aggregate of persons or of national churches acknowledging the authority of the Pope).

The Armenian Church . . . was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine *obedience*, and so little heretical that its alliance was courted by both communions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 160.

The moral condition of both the clergy and the laity of the Roman *obedience* is far better now than it was four hundred years ago. *The Century*, XXVII. 626.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his dependents any special admonition or instruction. [Rare.] (*b*) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction. [Rare.] — **Canonical obedience.** See *canonical.* — **Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath.* — **Passive obedience**, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. Passive obedience and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine.

=Syn. 1. *Obedience, Compliance, Submission, Obsequiousness.* *Obedience* always implies something to be done, and is rarely used except in a good sense. *Compliance* and *submission* may be outward or inward acts, and may be good or bad. *Obsequiousness* is now always a fawning or servile compliance. *Obedience* implies proper authority; *submission* implies authority of some sort; *compliance* may be in response to a request or hint; *obsequiousness* may be toward any one from whom favors are hoped for.

The *obedience* of a free people to general laws, however hard they bear, is ever more perfect than that of slaves to the arbitrary will of a prince. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 163.

By this *compliance* thou wilt win the lords
To favour, and perhaps to set thee free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1411.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approves, and more accepts,
Best pleased with humble and filial *submission.*
Milton, S. A., l. 511.

Vigilius replied that he had always reverently cherished the Governor, and had endeavored to merit his favor by diligent *obsequiousness.* *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 331.

obediencer†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *obediencer*, < ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedience.*] A certain officer in a monastery.

Ac it semeth nouht parfytnesse in cytees for to begge,
Bote he be *obediencer* to pryour other to mynstre.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 91.

obedienciary† (ō-bē-di-en'shi-ā-ri), *n* [< ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedient.* Cf. *obediencer.*] One who obeys.

The See of Rome tooke great indignation against the said Albigenses, and caused all their faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise vp in armour, and take the sign of the holy crosse vpon them, to fight against them. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1206, p. 870.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [< ME. *obedient*, < OF. *obedient* = Sp. Pg. *obediente* = It. *obbediente*, < L. *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient, obeying, ppr. of *obœdire*, *obedire*, obey: see *obey.* Cf. *obeisant.*] 1. Obeying or willing to obey; submissive to authority, control, or constraint; dutiful; compliant.

Joseph being, at the end of seven years, . . . ascertained by an angel of the death of Herod, and commanded to return to the land of Israel, he was *obedient*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 75.

His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old.
Shelley, Alastor.

2†. Correspondent; subject.

Thise croked signes ben *obedient* to the signes that ben of riht assencioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 28.

=Syn. 1. Compliant. See *obedience*.

obediential (ō-bē-di-en′shal), *a.* [= F. *obédientiel*, < ML. *obedientialis* (as a noun, obediencer), < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedience*.] **1.** Characterized by obedience or submission to authority or control; submissive; dutiful.

The subject matter and object of this new creation is a free agent: in the first it was purely *obediential* and passive. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 665.

2. Incumbent; obligatory.

There is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obediential* subiection to the Lord of Nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 38.

Obediential obligations, in *Scots law*, as contrasted with *conventional obligations*, such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.

obediently (ō-bē′di-ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with due or dutiful submission to commands, authority, or control; submissively; dutifully.

obeisance (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′sans), *n.* [Formerly also *obeysance*; < ME. *obeisance*, *obeisaunce*, *obeysaunce*, < OF. *obeissance*, F. *obéissance*, obedience, < *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, obedient: see *obeisant*.] **1†.** Authority; subjection; power or right to demand obedience.

Ye shall here haue the rewle and gouernaunce
Of this contre, with all my full powre;
My men shall be vnder your *obeiseaunce*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1096.

All other people . . . within this our Realme or elsewhere vnder our *obeysance*, iurisdiction, and rule.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

2†. Obedience.

He bynt him to perpetuall *obeisaunce*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 47.

3. Deferential deportment.

Of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce,
And of thy feyned trowthe and thy manere,
With thyne *obeysaunce* and humble chere.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1375.

Hepzibah had unconsciously flattered herself with the idea that there would be a gleam, or halo, of some kind or other, about her person, which would insure an *obeisance* to her sterling gentility, or at least a tacit recognition of it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

4. A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, dutifulness, or deference.

Ryght as a serpent hit him under floures
Til he may sen his tyme for to byte,
Ryght so this god of love, this ypocryte,
Doth so his ceremonies and *obeisances*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 507.

See him dress'd in all suits like a lady:
That done, conduct him to the drunkard's chamber;
And call him "madam," do him *obeisance*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 108.

All making *obeysance* to bold Robin Hood.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296).

To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due *obeisance* to the daisy paid.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 363.

She, curtseying her *obeisance*, let us know
The Princess Ida waited. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

There are the *obeisances*: these, of their several kinds, serve to express reverence in its various degrees, to gods, to rulers, and to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

obeisancy (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′san-si), *n.* [As *obeisance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *obeisance*. [Rare.]

obeisant† (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′sant), *a.* [< ME. *obeisant*, < OF. *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, obedient, ppr. of *obéir*, obey: see *obey*.] Obedient; subject.

And *obeisant* and redy to his honde
Were alle his liges.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 10.

In that Lond thei have a Queen, that governethe alle that Lond; and alle thei ben *obeyssant* to hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 155.

And all this word Dominus of name
Shuld haue the ground *obeysant* wilde and tame,
That name and people togidre might accord
Al the ground subiect to the Lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 200.

obeise†, obeish†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *obeissen*, *obeischen*, *obeschen*, *obechen*, < OF. *obeiss-*, stem of certain parts of *obeir*, obey: see *obey*.] To obey; be obedient. See *obeising*.

Alle that *obeischen* to hym. *Wyclif*, Heb. v. 9.

obeising†, obeishing†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v.*] Obedience.

He wol meke aftir in his beryng
Been, for service and *obeysshyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3380.

obeising†, obeishing†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v.*] Obedient; obeisant.

Take heed now of this grete gentilman,
This Troyan, that so wel her plesen can,
That feyneth him so trewe and *obeising*,
So gentil and so privy of his doing.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1266.

obeley†, *n.* See *oble*.

Obelia (ō-bē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] A genus of campanularian polyps, distinguished from *Campanularia* by the flat discoidal medusæ with many marginal tentacles and eight interradial vesicles. *O. longissima* is a large and beautiful species found in deep water along the New England coast, the colonies measuring sometimes twelve inches in length.



Obelia marginata, with enlarged section.

obeliac (ō-bē′li-ak), *a.* [< *obelion* + *-ac*.] Of or pertaining to the obelion: as, the *obeliac* region.

obelion (ō-bē′li-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] In *craniom.*, a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. Here the sagittal suture becomes more simple. See cut under *craniometry*.

obeliscal (ob′e-lis-kạl), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-al*.] Having the form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone set upright. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 16.

obeliscar (ob′e-lis-kär), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-ar*[3].] Having the form or character of an obelisk; obeliscal.

obelise, *v. t.* See *obelize*.

obelisk (ob′e-lisk), *n.* [= F. *obélisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *obelisco*, < L. *obeliscus*, an obelisk (pillar), LL. a rosebud, also a mark in writing, < Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a coin stamped with a spit, a sword-blade, spear-head, etc., dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing: see *obelus*.] **1.** A tapering shaft of rectangular plan, generally finished with a pyramidal apex. The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all Egyptian obelisks — that is, between one ninth and one tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater than three fourths of the thickness at the base. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were set up to record the honors or triumphs of the kings; and many have been removed thence, in both ancient and modern times. Two of the largest of them, about 78 feet in height, which had been erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis, were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mehemet Ali to Great Britain and France respectively. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1833. That chosen by the British lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected on the Thames embankment in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 68 feet 5½ inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches. The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it now stands in Central Park, having been transported thither in 1880 by private enterprise.



Obelisks of Thothmes and Hatasou, at Karnak (Thebes), Egypt.

Small models of *obelisks* are found in the tombs of the age of the pyramid builders, and represented in their hieroglyphics. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 129.

2. In *printing* and *writing*, a sign resembling a small dagger (†), and hence also called a *dagger*. It was formerly employed in editions of ancient authors to point out and censure spurious or doubtful passages, and for like purposes, but is now generally used as a reference-mark to direct the reader to a marginal note or foot-note on the same page, in dictionaries to distinguish obsolete words, or before dates in biographical or historical works of reference to indicate the year of death. The double obelisk is a mark of reference of the form ‡.

The Lord Keeper . . . was scratched with their *obelisk*, that he favoured the Puritans.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 95.

obelize (ob′e-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obelized*, ppr. *obelizing*. [< *obelus* + *-ize*.] To mark with an obelisk; condemn as spurious, doubtful, or objectionable, by appending an obelisk; hence, to censure. Also *obelise*, and formerly *obolize*.

Next comes the young critic: she is disgusted with age; and upon system eliminates (or, to speak with Aristarchus, "*obelizes*") all the gray hairs. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Recent editors who have taken on themselves the high office of guiding English youth in its first study of Shakespeare have proposed to excise or to *obelise* whole passages.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 19.

obelus (ob′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *obeli* (-lī). [< LL. *obelus*, an obelisk, < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing (see def.). Cf. *obolus*.] A mark, so called from its resemblance to a spit, usually made like a dash, thus —, or like an obelisk, thus †, and employed in ancient manuscripts to indicate a suspected passage or reading. The latter of these signs is still commonly used in editions of the classics for the same purpose. Another form of the obelus, ÷, similar to our sign of division, was used by the ancients to mark passages as superfluous, especially in philosophical writings.

obequitate† (ob-ek′wi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *obequitatus*, pp. of *obequitare*, ride toward or up to, < *ob*, before, toward, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride about.

obequitation† (ob-ek-wi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **obequitatio(n-)*, < *obequitare*, ride up to: see *obequitate*.] The act of riding about. *Cockeram*.

oberhaus (ō′bėr-hous), *n.* [G.: *ober* = E. *over*, upper; *haus* = E. *house*.] The upper house in those German legislative bodies which have two chambers.

Oberon (ō′be-ron), *n.* [Also *Auberon*, *Alberon*; of OHG. origin, ult. akin to *elf*.] **1.** In *mediæval myth.*, the king of the fairies.

Why should Titania cross her *Oberon*?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 119.

2. The outer satellite of Uranus.

Oberonia (ō-be-rō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after the fairy king, *Oberon*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Liparieæ*, peculiar in the many leaves in two ranks. There are about 50 species, of tropical Asia, Australia, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are tufted epiphytes destitute of bulbs, with many small flowers in a dense terminal spike or raceme. The flowers of all the species mimic insects or other animal forms.

oberration (ob-e-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **oberratio(n-)*, < *oberrare*, wander about, < *ob*, about, + *errare*, wander: see *err*.] The act of wandering about. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Obesa (ō-bē′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump: see *obese*.] In *zoöl.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a division of his *Multungulata*, consisting of hippopotamuses.

obese (ō-bēs′), *a.* [= F. *obèse* = Sp. Pg. It. *obeso*, < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump, gross, lit. 'eaten up' (having eaten oneself fat), being also used in the passive sense 'eaten up,' 'wasted away,' 'lean,' pp. of *obedere* (only in the pp.), eat up, eat away, < *ob*, before, to, up, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] **1.** Exceedingly corpulent; fat; fleshy.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Armenian.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 8.

An *obese* person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. In *entom.*, very much larger than usual; appearing as if distended with food, as the abdomen of a meloë or oil-beetle. — **3.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obesa*.

obeseness (ō-bēs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obese; excessive fatness; corpulency.

The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 560. (*Latham.*)

obesity (ō-bes′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obésité* = Sp. *obesidad* = Pg. *obesidade* = It. *obesità*, < L. *obesita(t-)s*, fatness, < *obesus*, fat: see *obese*.] The

condition or quality of being obese or corpulent; corpulency; polysarcia adiposa.

obesset. A misprint for *chesse*, taken by Halliwell as a distinct word.

Play at *obesse* [err. for *chesse*], at biliors, and at cards.
Archæologia, XIV. 253.

obex (ō′beks), *n.* [L., < *obicere*, *objicere*, throw before: see *object*, *v.*] **1.** A barrier; hence, a preventive.

Episcopacy [was] ordained as the remedy and *obex* of schism. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

2. In *anat.*, a thickening at the point of the calamus scriptorius in the membrane roofing the fourth ventricle.

obey (ō-bā′), *v.* [< ME. *obeyen*, *obeien*, *obbeyen*, *obbeien*, < OF. *obeir*, F. *obéir* = It. *obbedire* (cf. Sp. Pg. *obedecer*, < L. *obœdire*, less prop. *obedire*, later L. also *obaudire*, ML. *obedire*, listen to, harken, usually in extended sense, obey, be subject to, serve, < *ob*, before, near, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*. From L. *obœdire* are also E. *obedient*, etc., *obeisant*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To comply with the wishes or commands of; submit to, as in duty bound; be subject to; serve with dutifulness.

Rygt byfore Godez chayere,
& the fowre bestez that hym *obes*, . . .
Her songe they songen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 885.

Doubted of all wher by fors, were, or wit,
Euery man *obbeid* hym lowly
In all hys marches, where wrong or ryght were it.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5084.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. Eph. vi. 1.

I cannot *obey* you, if you go to-morrow to Parsons-green; your company, that place, and my promise are strong inducements, but an ague flouts them all.
Donne, Letters, cxxii.

Can he [God] be as well pleased with him that assassines his Parents as with him that *obeys* them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

Afric and India shall his power *obey*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1082.

2. To comply with; carry out; perform; execute.

Let me serve
In heaven God ever bless'd, and his divine
Behests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 185.

"Oh! cuss the cost!" says you. Do you jist *obey* orders and break owners, that 's all you have to do.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xiii.

"Go, man," he said,
"And tell thy king his will shall be *obeyed*
So far as this, that we will come to him."
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 286.

3. To submit to the power, control, or influence of: as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

His dissolute disease will scarce *obey* this medicine.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 204.

Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,
The rising waves *obey* th' increasing blast.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 532.

4†. To submit (one's self).

Ther is no kynge ne prince that may be to moche beloved of his peple, ne he may not to moche *obbeye hymself* for to haue theire hertes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

II. *intrans.* To yield or give up; submit to power, authority, control, or influence; do as bidden or directed: as, will you *obey?* Formerly sometimes followed by *to*.

And for to *obeye to* alle my requestes reasonable, zif thei weren not gretly azen the Royalle power and dignytee of the Soudan or of his Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

So that a man maie sothely telle
That all the worlde *to* gold *obeieth*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Ere I learn love, I'll practice to *obey*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 29.

Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*.
Milton, P. L., i. 137.

A courage to endure and to *obey*. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

obeyer (ō-bā′ėr), *n.* One who obeys or yields obedience.

That common by-word, divide et impera, . . . she condemned, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1565.

It becomes a triumph of reason and freedom when self-directing obedience is thus paid to laws which the *obeyer* considers erroneous, yet knows to be the laws of the land.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 324.

obeyingly (ō-bā′ing-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; submissively.

obeysance†, obeyse†. See *obeisance*, *obeise*.

obfirmate† (ob-fėr′māt), *v. t.* [< L. *obfirmatus*, pp. of *obfirmare*, *offirmare*, make firm, < *ob*, before, + *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] To make firm; confirm in resolution.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 16.

obfirmation† (ob-fėr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **obfirmatio(n-)*, < *obfirmare*, make firm: see *obfirmate*.] Unyielding resolution; obstinacy.

All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they had shut their eyes against that light . . . was to be rescinded by repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, ii. 2.

obfirmed† (ob-fėrmd′), *a.* [As *obfirm(ate)* + *-ed*².] Obdurate; confirmed.

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmed* in his wickedness. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii. 3.

obfuscate (ob-fus′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obfuscated*, ppr. *obfuscating*. [Also *offuscate*; < LL. *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, *offuscare*, darken, obscure, only in fig. use, vilify, < *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, dark, brown: see *fuscous*. Cf. *obfusque*.] To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse; bewilder; muddle.

The body works upon the mind by *obfuscating* the spirits.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 641.

His head, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Sterne*.

Certain popular meetings, in which the burghers of New Amsterdam met to talk and smoke over the complicated affairs of the province, gradually *obfuscating* themselves with politics and tobacco-smoke.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity
To *obfuscate* you all by sea terms with impunity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 305.

obfuscate† (ob-fus′kāt), *a.* [< LL. *obfuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Darkened; clouded; obscured; muddled.

The vertues, beynge in a cruell persone, be . . . *obfuscate* or hyd. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

The daughters beautie is the mothers glory; light becomes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares*.)

obfuscation (ob-fus-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also *offuscation*; < LL. *obfuscatio(n-)*, a darkening, < *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] The act of obfuscating or obscuring; also, that which obscures; obscurity; confusion.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 202.

Too often theologians, like mystics and cuttle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised *obfuscations*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 142.

obfusque† (ob-fusk′), *v. t.* [Also *offusque*; < F. *offusquer*, < LL. *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] To obfuscate; darken.

A superfluous glare not only tires, but *obfusques* the intellectual sight. *Bolingbroke*, Fragments of Essays, § 5.

obi¹ (ō′bi), *n.* [Also *obea*, *obeah*, *oby*; said to be of African origin.] **1.** A species of magical art or sorcery practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly prevalent among those living in the West Indies, where it was introduced by African slaves. Traces of the same or similar superstitions and practices are still found both in the West Indies and in some of the southern United States. The charms used are bones, feathers, rags, and other trash, but it is upon a secret and skilful use of poison that the peculiar terror of the system is supposed to depend. The negroes have recourse to the obi for the cure of diseases, gratification of revenge, conciliation of enemies, discovery of theft, telling of fortunes, etc.

Things suffer in general; the slaves run away or are inclined to be turbulent; he [the bad head driver] and they cabal; bad sugar is made; and perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of *Obea* is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another; even aiming at the existence of the white people.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 83.

2. The fetish or charm upon which the power of the obi is supposed to depend.

obi² (ō′bi), *n.* [Jap.] A sash of some soft material, figured or embroidered in gay colors, worn by the women of Japan. It is a long strip of cloth about a foot wide, wound round the waist several times, and tied behind in a large bow, which varies in style according to the social condition of the wearer.

They [the Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes. . . . They are of great width, and are fastened tightly round the waist, while an enormous bow behind reaches from between the shoulders to far below the hips. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

obiism (ō′bi-izm), *n.* [< *obi*¹ + *-ism*.] The practice of obi among negroes. See *obi*¹.

obi-man (ō′bi-man), *n.* A man who practises obi. Also *obea-man*, *obeah-man*.

obimbricate (ob-im′bri-kāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *imbricate*.] In *bot.*, imbricated, or successively overlapping downward: noting an involucre in which the exterior scales are progressively longer than the interior ones.

★**obispo** (ọ-bis′pō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *bishop*.] The bishop-ray, *Aëtobatis narinari*. [Cuba.]

★**obit** (ō′bit or ob′it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *obet*; < ME. *obite*, *obyte* = OF. *obit* = Sp. *óbito* = Pg. It. *obito*, < L. *obitus*, a going to a place, approach, usually a going down, setting (as of the sun), fall, ruin, death, < *obire*, go or come to, usually go down, set, fall, perish, die, < *ob*, toward, to, + *ire*, go: see *iter*¹, etc. Cf. *exit*.] **1.** Death; decease; the fact or time of death.

Our lord lete her haue knoulege of the daye of her *obyte* or departyng oute of this lyf.
Caxton (1485), quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 394.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel's] name, title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 58.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 735.

2. A religious service for a person deceased, preceding the interment; the office for the dead.

These *obets* once past o're, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.
Heywood, Iron Age, i. 4.

Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral, when the corps lies in the church unintered.
Termes de la Ley, quoted in Mason's Supp. to Johnson.

3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance on the anniversary of his death (also called an *annal*, *annual*, or *year's mind*); more particularly, a memorial service on the anniversary of the death of the founder or benefactor of a church, college, or other institution. In old writers also spelled *obite*, *obyte*.

To the seid Curate, and kirke-wardeyns of the said kyrke for tyme beyng, for to be distributed in Almosse emonges pure folkes of the seid pariche beyng atte seid yerely *obite* and Messe, thyrteyn pens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

To thee, renowned knyght, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallowed tomb thy yearly *obiits* show.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 530.

It seemed to Inglesant that he was present at the celebration of some *obyte*, or anniversary of the death of one long departed. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

obite†, *a.* [ME. *obite*, < L. *obitus*, pp. of *obire*, depart, die: see *obit*, *n.*] Departed; dead.

Thai saide that I schulde be *obitte*,
To hell that I schulde entre in.
York Plays, p. 388.

obiter (ob′i-tėr), *adv.* [L., prop. as two words, *ob iter*, on the way, by the way, in passing: *ob*, toward, on; *iter*, way, course, journey: see *iter*¹.] In passing; by the way; by the by; incidentally.

It may be permissible to remark, *obiter*, that "St." does not stand for "Santo" or "San," but for "Saint."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 272.

Obiter dictum (pl. *obiter dicta*), something said by the way or incidentally, and not as the result of deliberate judgment; a passing remark; specifically, an incidental opinion given by a judge, in contradistinction from his judicial decision of the essential point. See *dictum*.

His [Gray's] *obiter dicta* have the weight of wide reading and much reflection by a man of delicate apprehension and tenacious memory for principles.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 169.

obit-song† (ō′bit-sông), *n.* A funeral song; a dirge.

They spice him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And of sad sighes they make their *Obiit-song* [read *obit-song*]. *Holy Roode*, p. 27. (*Davies*.)

★**obitual** (ọ-bit′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *obitus*, death (see *obit*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an obit, or to the day when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

Edw. Wells, M. A., student of Ch. Ch., spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell, being his *obitual* day.
Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, II. 388.

obituarily (ọ-bit′ū-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

obituarist (ọ-bit′ū-ā-rist), *n.* [< *obituar-y* + *-ist*.] The recorder of a death; a writer of obituaries; a biographer.

He [Mr. Patrick] it was who composed the whole peal of Stedman's triples, 5040 changes, which his *obituarist* says had till then been deemed impracticable.
Southey, Doctor, xxxi. (*Davies*.)

obituary (ọ-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obituaire* = Sp. Pg. *obituario*, < ML. *obituarius*, < L. *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the death of a person or persons: as, an *obituary* notice.

II. *n.*; pl. *obituaries* (-riz). **1.** A list of the dead; also, a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

In religious houses they had a register wherein they entered the obits of obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*.
G. Jacob, Law Dict.

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

obi-woman (ō′bi-wụm″an), *n.* A woman who practises obi. Also *obea-woman*, *obeah-woman*.

obj. An abbreviation of *object* and *objective*.

object (ob-jekt′), *v.* [< ME. *objecten*, < OF. *objecter*, F. *objecter* = Sp. *objetar* = Pg. *objectar* = It. *obbiettare*, *objettare*, < L. *objectare*, throw before or against, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, accuse of, freq. of *objicere*, *obicere*, throw before or against, hold out before, present, offer, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, etc., < *ob*, before, against, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, *reject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To throw or place in the way; oppose; interpose.

Eke southwarde stande it. colde
Blastes sumthyng *object* eke from hem holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

He ever murmurs, and *objects* his pains,
And says the weight of all lies upon him.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 54.

2†. To throw or place before the view; set clearly in view; present; expose.

The qualities of bodies that ben *objecte* fro withowte forth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

Is she a woman that *objects* this sight?
Chapman.

It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to understanding have of those which are *objected* to sense. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Object the sands to my more serious view,
Make sound my bucket, bore my pump anew.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

Every great change, every violence of fortune, . . . puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, *objects* more temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

3. To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc.; state or urge against or in opposition to something; state as an objection: frequently with *to* or *against*.

All that can be *obiected against* this wide distance is to say that the eare by loosing his concord is not satisfied.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 71.

Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected;*
If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 43.

Methinks I heare some carping criticke *obiect unto* me that I do . . . play the part of a traveller.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 168.

Wilt *object*
His will who bounds us? Let him surer bar
His iron gates, if he intends our stay
In that dark durance. *Milton*, P. L., iv, 896.

The Norman nobles were apt to *object* gluttony and drunkenness *to* the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To offer or make opposition in words or arguments; offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

Ye Kinges mother *obiected* openly against his mariage, as it wer in discharge of her conscience.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 60.

Whatsoever is commonly pretended against a frequent communion may, in its proportion, *object* against a solemn prayer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 314.

object† (ob-jekt′), *a.* [< L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere*, *obicere*, object: see *object*, *v.*] Plainly presented to the senses or the mind; in view; conspicuous.

They who are of this society have such marks and notes of distinction from all others as are not *object* unto our sense; only unto God, who seeth their hearts, . . . they are clear and manifest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

object (ob′jekt), *n.* [= F. *objet* = Sp. *objeto* = Pg. *objecto* = It. *obbietto*, *objetto*, *oggetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *objekt*, < (*a*) L. *objectum*, a charge, accusation, ML. an object, neut. of *objectus*, pp.; (*b*) L. *objectus*, a casting before, also that which presents itself to the sight, an object; < L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere*, *obicere*, throw before, cast before, present: see *object*, *v.*] 1. Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified; that toward which a cognitive act is directed; the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego. By the *object* may be meant either a mere aspect of the modification of consciousness, or the real external thing (whether mediately or immediately perceived) which affects the senses. Opposed to *subject*. [*Objectum* in this sense came into use early in the thirteenth century. It is remarkable as not being a translation of a Greek word.]

As Chameleons vary with their *obiect*,
So Princes manners do transform the Subiect.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

His mind is not much distracted with *objects;* but if a goode fat Cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonisht, and, though his haste bee neuer so great, will fixe here halfe an houres contemplation.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

Cognition . . . is clear, when we are able definitely to comprehend the *object* as in contradistinction from others.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lvi.

The *object*, in any sense in which it has a value for knowledge, must be something which in one way or other determines the sensations referred to it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 283.

The *object*, then, is a set of changes in my consciousness, and not anything out of it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 70.

2. That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it; that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited. The correlates of actions, of approach, recession, attraction, repulsion, attack, and the like are termed *objects:* as, the *object* shot at.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper *objects* of our zeal which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Bp. Sprat.*

Well, well, pity him as much as you please; but give your heart and hand to a worthier *object*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Other allegorists [besides Bunyan] have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions *objects* of terror, of pity, and of love. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

I say, such love is never blind; but rather
Alive to every the minutest spot
Which mars its *object*. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

The *object* of desire is in a sense never fully realised, since, however great the pleasure, the mind can still desire an increase or at least a prolongation of it.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

3. An idea to the realization of which action is directed; purpose; aim; end.

All Prayers aim at our own ends and interests, but Praise proceeds from the pure Motions of Love and Gratitude, having no other *Object* but the Glory of God.
Howell, Letters, ii. 67.

Education has for its *object* the formation of character.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 201.

The first *object* of the true politician, as of the true patriot, is to keep himself and his party true, and then to look for success; to keep himself and his party pure, and then to secure victory.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 20.

4. A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare note-worthy *object* in thy travels.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

There is no speaking of *objects* but by their names; but the business of giving them names has always been prior to the true and perfect knowledge of their natures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi, 1, note.

5. In *gram.*: (*a*) A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted. The object of a verb is either *direct* or *indirect*. A direct object receives the direct action of the verb, and is in the accusative or objective case, so far as there is a distinctive form for that case, and a verb admitting such an object is called *transitive:* as, he saw *me;* they gave a *book;* an indirect object represents something (usually) to or for which the action is performed, and so is in the dative case, so far as that case is distinguished (as only imperfectly in English): thus, they gave *her* a book; I made the *boy* a coat; but in some languages indirect objects of other cases occur. A direct object which repeats in noun form an idea involved in the verb is called a *cognate* object: as, I dreamed a *dream;* they run a *race*. The name *factitive object* is often given to an objective predicate. See *predicate*. (*b*) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with *me;* a man of *spirit*. Such an object is in English always in the accusative or objective case; in other languages often in other cases, as genitive, dative, ablative. The object, whether of a verb or of a preposition, is said to be *governed* — that is, required to be of a particular case — by the verb or preposition.

6†. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [Rare.]

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object*. *Chapman.*

The *object* of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 21.

7. A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity; a gazing-stock. [Colloq.]

"What!" roars Macdonald — "Yon puir shaughlin' inkneed scray of a thing! Would ony Christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsie weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

8†. An obstacle. [Rare.]

To him that putteth not an *object* or let (I use the schoolmen's words) — that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin, [the sacraments] give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.
Becon, Works, III. 380. (*Davies.*)

Egoistical, exterior, external, first, formal, material, mediate, etc., **object.** See the adjectives.

objectable (ob-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *objectable;* as *object*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being made or urged as an objection. [Rare.]

It is as *objectable* against all those things which either native beauty or art affords.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 145.

objectation (ob-jek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *objectatio(n-)*, a reproach, < *objectare*, reproach: see *object*.] Reproach or cavil; captious objection.

All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and, when they are discussed in the common hearing, each of us, without strife or *objectation*, sharpens his wits to speak well upon them.
Peter of Blois (trans.), in Stubbs's Medieval and Modern [Hist., p. 143.

object-finder (ob′jekt-fīn″dėr), *n.* In microscopes, a device to enable the observer to fix the position of an object in the slide under examination, so that he can find it again at will. It is especially necessary when high powers are employed. Various forms of finders have been devised; one of the most common involves the use of a slide with horizontal and vertical scales, adjusted in connection with the mechanical stage.

object-glass (ob′jekt-glȧs), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eyepiece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. Ordinarily the combination consists of a convex lens of crown-glass and a concave lens of flint-glass, having focal lengths proportional to their dispersive powers. There are many different forms which fulfil the condition indicated, but vary in the curves of the lenses, their thickness, their relative position, and the distance between them. With the ordinary crown- and flint-glass it is not possible to obtain perfect achromatism; with the new kinds of glass made at Jena a much more perfect correction is possible, and it is likely that as a result telescopes will soon be greatly improved, provided the glass can be made in pieces of sufficient size and satisfactorily homogeneous. See *objective*, *n.*, 3, and cuts under *microscope*.

objectification (ob-jek″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *objectify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also *objectivation*.

The diminution or increase of that which is perceived (of course, unreflectingly) as the area of self-assertion, or (if we like the phrase) as "the *objectification* of the will," is essentially and immediately connected with our own discomfort or pleasure.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 254.

objectify (ob-jek′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectified*, ppr. *objectifying*. [< ML. *objectum*, an object, + L. *-ficare*, make: see *object* and *-fy*.] To make objective; present as an object; especially, to constitute as an object of sense; give form and shape to as an external object; externalize. Also *objectivate*, *objectize*.

Because it [mind] is bound to think a coexistence or sequence, it *objectifies* the necessity.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 127.

He may be quite innocent of a scientific theory of vision, but he *objectifies* his sensations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 12.

What we start with in the child is the feeling of himself affirmed or negated in this or that sensation; and the next step . . . is that the content of these feelings is *objectified* in things. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 251.

objection (ob-jek′shon), *n.* [= F. *objection* = Sp. *objecion* = Pg. *objecção* = It. *obbiezione*, *objezione*, < LL. *objectio(n-)*, a throwing or putting before, a reproaching, ML. an objection, < L. *objicere*, *obicere*, pp. *objectus*, throw before, object: see *object*, *v.*] 1. The act of objecting or throwing in the way; the act of resisting by words spoken or written, by or without stating adverse reasons or arguments, advancing criticisms, or suggesting difficulties, etc.

Objection! — Let him object if he dare! — No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a phrensy directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. That which is interposed or presented in opposition; an adverse contention, whether by or without stating the opinion, reason, or argument on which it is founded: as, many *objections* to that course were urged; the *objections* of the defendant were overruled.

As for your spiteful false *objections*,
Prove them, and I lie open to the law.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 158.

Objections to my general System
May rise perhaps; and I have mist them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

He [Mr. Gladstone] has no *objections*, he assures us, to active inquiries into religious questions.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3†. An adverse blow; an attack.

The parts either not armed or weakly armed were well known, and, according to the knowledge, should have been sharply visited but that the answer was as quick as the *objections*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4†. Trouble; care; cause of sorrow or anxiety.

Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of *objection* and danger. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

General objection, in *law*, an objection interposed without at the same time stating the ground or reason for it. = Syn. 2. Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple, cavil, demurrer.

objectionable (ǫb-jek'shǫn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *objection* + *-able.*] Capable of being objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval.

The modes of manifesting their religious convictions which these monks employed were so *objectionable* as to throw discredit on the very principles on which they acted.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 231.

objectionably (ǫb-jek'shǫn-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to be liable to objection.

objectist (ob'jek-tist), *n.* [< *object* + *-ist.*] An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Eclectic Rev.*

objectivate (ǫb-jek'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivated*, ppr. *objectivating.* [< *objective* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *objectify.*

objectivation (ǫb-jek-ti-vā'shǫn), *n.* [< *objectivate* + *-ion.*] Same as *objectification.*

objective (ǫb-jek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *objectif* = Sp. *objetivo* = Pg. *objectivo* = It. *obbiettivo, objettivo*, < ML. *objectivus*, relating to an object, < *objectum*, an object: see *object*, *n.* Cf. *subjective.*]

I. *a.* 1†. As perceived or thought; intentional; ideal; representative; phenomenal: opposed to *subjective* or *formal*—that is, as in its own nature. [This, the original meaning which the Latin word received from Duns Scotus, about 1300, almost the precise contrary of that now most usual, continued the only one till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the most familiar in English until the latter part of the eighteenth.]

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and *objective* natures are therefore the same.
Berkeley.

The faculty of the imagination, for example, and its acts were said to have a subjective existence in the mind; while its several images or representations had, qua images or objects of consciousness, only an *objective.* Again, a material thing, say a horse, qua existing, was said to have a subjective being out of the mind; qua conceived or known, it was said to have an *objective* being in the mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid's Supplementary Dissertations, [note B., § 1.

Where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that layes within the compass of the universe?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.

[By *objective* knowledge was meant the propositions known, opposed to *formal* or *subjective* knowledge, the act or habit of knowing. Such expressions probably led to the change of meaning of the word.]

2. Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition; real: opposed to *subjective* (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind). [This meaning of the word nearly reverses the original usage; yet if such passages as that from Sir M. Hale, above, on the one hand, and that from Watts, below, on the other, be compared, the transition will be seen to have been easy. Kant makes the objects of experience to be at once real and phenomenal; and what he generally means by the *objective* character of a proposition is the force which it derives from the thing itself compelling the mind, after examination, to accept it. But occasionally Kant uses *objective* to imply a reference to the unknowable thing-in-itself to which the compelling force of phenomena is due.]

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2. § 8.

[Thus, there is an *objective* certainty in things that any given man will die; and a *subjective* certainty in his mind of that *objective* certainty.]

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., ix.

A form of consciousness, which we cannot explain as of natural origin, is necessary to our conceiving an order of nature, an *objective* world of fact from which illusion may be distinguished.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 19.

If an exact *objective* measurement of the physical stimuli is intrinsically difficult, an exact subjective measurement of the sensations themselves is inherently impossible.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 361.

The number of vibrations is the *objective* characteristic of that which we perceive subjectively as colour.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 226.

3. Substantive; self-existent. [This rather confusing use of the word belongs to writers of strong nominalistic tendencies.]

Science . . . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real *objective* bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena the laws and interrelations of which it investigates.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 89.

The only other thing in the physical universe which is conserved in the same sense as matter is conserved, is energy. Hence we naturally consider energy as the other *objective* reality in the physical universe.
Tait, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 747.

4. Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations; setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality.

The only healthful activity of the mind is an *objective* activity, in which there is as little brooding over self as possible.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.

The two epics [the Iliad and Odyssey] appear on the horizon of time so purely *objective* that they seem projected into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation.
W. D. Geddes, Problem of the Homeric Poems, ii.

The theme of his [Dante's] poem is purely subjective, modern, what is called romantic; but its treatment is *objective* (almost to realism, here and there), and it is limited by a form of classic severity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

5. In *gram.*, pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition; forming or expressing a grammatical object: as, the *objective* case; an *objective* phrase or clause. Abbreviated *obj.*—**Objective abstraction, beatitude, being, doubt.** See the nouns.—**Objective cause,** the external object which excites the principal cause of any effect to action; the procatarctical cause.—**Objective concept,** a concept conceived as constituting a real likeness among the objects which come under it: opposed to a *formal concept*, or the concept regarded merely as a function of thought.—**Objective end, ens, evidence, idealism,** etc. See the nouns.—**Objective line,** in *persp.*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane the representation of which is sought in the draft or picture.—**Objective logic,** the logic of objective thought; the general account of the process by which the interaction of ideal elements constitutes the world. *Hegel.*—**Objective method,** the inductive method: the method of modern science.—**Objective philosophy.** Same as *transcendental philosophy* (which see, under *philosophy*).—**Objective plane,** any plane, situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.—**Objective point.** (*a*) The point or locality aimed at; the final or ultimate point to which or to reach which one's efforts or desires are directed; specifically (*milit.*), the point toward securing which a general directs his operations, expecting thereby to obtain some decisive result or advantage. Hence—(*b*) The ultimate end or aim; that toward the attainment of which effort, strategy, etc., are directed.—**Objective power** or **potency,** that of a consistent object of thought; logical possibility; non-existence combined with non-repugnance to existence.—**Objective reality,** the reference of a concept to an object.—**Objective reason** or **thought,** in *metaph.*, reason or thought as existing not in the individual mind, but as in the real objects of cognition.

A truly *objective thought*, far from being merely ours, must at the same time be what we have to discover in things, and in every object of perception.
Hegel, tr. by Wallace, Logic of the Encyclopedia, § 41.

Objective symptoms, in *med.*, symptoms which can be observed by the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms*, such as pain, which can be directly observed only by the patient.—**Objective truth,** the agreement of a judgment with reality; material truth.—**Objective validity,** applicability to the matter of sensation.

There therefore arises here a difficulty which we did not meet with in the field of sensibility, namely how subjective conditions of thought can have *objective validity*—that is, become conditions of the possibility of the knowledge of objects.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller, orig. [ed.), p. 89.

II. *n.* 1. In *Eng. gram.*, the objective case; the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition. This case answers in most of its uses to the accusative of Greek, Latin, German, and other languages, and is sometimes so called in English. In nouns it is never distinct in form from the subjective or nominative; the only objectives having such a distinct form are the pronominal case-forms *me, thee, him, her, us, them, whom*, corresponding to the nominatives *I, thou, he, she, we, they, who* respectively. Of these, *her* happens to be the same in form as the possessive. When words expressing extent in space or duration in time are put in the objective, they are called *adverbial objectives:* as, he ran a *mile;* she sang an *hour.* Compare *cognate object*, under *object*, 5. Abbreviated *obj.*

2. An objective point; especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

In 1864 the main *objectives* were Lee's and Johnston's armies, and the critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held.
The Century, XXXV. 595.

3. The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see *object-glass*). Microscope objectives are generally named from the focal length of a single lens which would have the same magnifying power. Telescope objectives are named from their diameters. Objectives of high magnifying power and consequently of short nominal focal length (*e. g.*, less than one half an inch) are often spoken of as *high powers*, in distinction from the *low powers*, which magnify less and have longer nominal focal lengths. Objectives are also characterized as *immersion-objectives* or *dry objectives* according as they are used with or without a drop of liquid between the lens and the object; if the liquid has sensibly the same refractive power as the glass of the lens, the system is called *homogeneous immersion.* (See *immersion*, 5.) The properties of an objective which determine its value for practical work are—*definition* or defining power, depending upon its freedom from spherical and chromatic aberration, which should be accompanied by flatness of field; *penetration*, the power of bringing parts of the object at different levels into focus at once; *resolving power*, the ability (depending upon the size of the aperture and the definition) to exhibit the minute details of structure, as the lines on a diatom frustule (see *test-object*); *working distance*, which is the space separating the lens and the object when the latter is in focus. These properties are in some degree antagonistic: thus, an increase in the aperture, and hence of the resolving power, is accompanied by a decrease in the working distance. The aperture of an objective is often measured by the angle of the cone of rays which it admits, and is then called *angular aperture.* Since, however, this angle varies according as it is used as a dry, water-immersion, or homogeneous-immersion objective, a common measure is obtained, as proposed by Abbe, by taking the product of the half-angle into the refractive index of the medium employed; this is called the *numerical aperture* (sometimes written *N. A.*). Thus, for the maximum air-angle of 180°, which is equivalent to a water-angle of 97° 31′ and a balsam-angle of 82° 17′, the numerical aperture is unity, while for the respective angles of 60° (air), 44° 10′ (water), 38° 24′ (balsam), it is 0.5. Again, a numerical aperture of 1.33 corresponds to the maximum water-angle of 180° and a balsam-angle of 122° 6′. —**Endomersion-objective,** a form of objective, or object-glass, devised by Zeuger, in which the chromatic aberration is removed by the employment of a liquid (as a mixture of ethereal and fatty oils) placed between the separate lenses.

objectively (ǫb-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner; as an outward or external thing.

Activity, *objectively* regarded, is impulse or tendency.
R. Adamson, Fichte, p. 184.

objectiveness (ǫb-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 1.

objectivism (ǫb-jek'ti-vizm), *n.* [< *objective* + *-ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition; especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego.—2. The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another.

objectivistic (ǫb-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *objective* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Partaking of objectivism, in either sense.—**Objectivistic logic.** See *subjectivistic logic*, under *logic.*

objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *objectivité* = Sp. *objetividad* = Pg. *objectividade*, < ML. **objectivita(t-)s*, < *objectivus*, objective: see *objective.*] The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word; externality; external reality; universal validity; absorption in external objects. See *objective, a.*

The Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply, as they required it, in any determinate relation.
Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, i.

Preponderant *objectivity* seems characteristic of the earlier stages of our consciousness, and the subjective attitude does not become habitual till later in life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 41.

The secret of the *objectivity* of phenomena, and their connection as parts of one world, must obviously be sought, not without but within, not in what is simply given to the mind but in what is produced by it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 198.

Intense *objectivity* of regards, as in a race or an engrossing operation, is not, strictly speaking, unconsciousness, but it is the maximum of energy with the minimum of consciousness.
A. Bain, Mind, XII. 578.

objectivize (ǫb-jek'ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivized*, ppr. *objectivizing.* [< *objective* + *-ize.*] To render objective; place before the mind as an object; objectify.

The word is one by which the disciple *objectivizes* his own feelings.
Bushnell.

objectize (ob'jek-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectized*, ppr. *objectizing.* [< *object*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] Same as *objectify.* *Coleridge.*

objectless (ob'jekt-les), *a.* [< *object*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign-post, evidently *objectless* and lost.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

object-lesson (ob'jekt-les″n), *n.* A lesson in which instruction is communicated, or a subject made clear, by presenting to the eye the object to be described, or a representation of it.

object-object (ob'jekt-ob″jekt), *n.* An object of knowledge different from mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

objector (ọb-jek'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *objector*, an accuser (ML. also an objector ℔), < L. *objicere*, *obicere*, object, accuse: see *object*, *v.*] One who objects or interposes an adverse opinion, reason, or argument; one who is unwilling to receive and abide by a proposition, decision, or argument advanced, or offers opposing opinions, arguments, or reasons.

object-soul (ob'jekt-sōl), *n.* In *anthropology*, a soul or vital principle believed by many barbarous tribes to animate lifeless objects, and generally imagined as of a phantom-like, attenuated materiality, rather than as of a purely spiritual character.

The doctrine of *object-souls*, expanding into the general doctrine of spirits conveying influence through material objects, becomes the origin of Fetichism and idolatry.
Encyc. Brit., II. 56.

object-staff (ob'jekt-stȧf), *n.* In *surv.*, a leveling-staff.

object-teaching (ob'jekt-tē″ching), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers. See *object-lesson*.

objectual† (ọb-jek'tụ-al), *a.* [< L. *objectus* (*objectu-*), object (see *object*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to that which is without; external; objective; sensible.

Thus far have we taken a literal survey of the text [2 Cor. vi. 16] concerning the material temple, external or *objectual* idols, and the impossibility of their agreement.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 290. (*Davies.*)

objicient (ọb-jis'i-ẹnt), *n.* [< L. *objicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *objicere*, *obicere*, object: see *object*.] One who objects; an objector; an opponent. *Card. Wiseman.* [Rare.]

objuration (ob-jụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **objuratio(n-)*, < *objurare*, bind by an oath: see *objure*.] The act of binding by oath. *Bramhall.*

objure (ọb-jọr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *objured*, ppr. *objuring*. [= OF. *objurer*, < LL. *objurare*, bind by an oath, < L. *ob*, before, + *jurare*, swear, make oath: see *jurate*, *jury*.] To swear. [Rare.]

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating. *Carlyle*, Misc., I. 353. (*Davies.*)

objurgate (ọb-jėr'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objurgated*, ppr. *objurgating*. [< L. *objurgatus*, pp. of *objurgare*, chide, scold, blame, < *ob*, before, against, + *jurgare*, chide, scold, and lit. (LL.) sue at law, < *jus* (*jur-*), right, law, + *agere*, drive, pursue: see *agent*.] To chide; reprove.

Command all to do their duty. Command, but not *objurgate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

objurgation (ob-jėr-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *objurgation* = It. *objurgazione*, < L. *objurgatio(n-)*, a chiding, reproof, < *objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] The act of objurgating, or chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations, *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

He will try to soothe him, and win him, if he can, to reconsider and retract so grievous an *objurgation*.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 405.

objurgatory (ọb-jėr'gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *objurgatoire*, < L. *objurgatorius*, chiding, < *objurgator*, one who chides, < *objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof; culpatory.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either Narratory, *Objurgatory*, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

oblanceolate (ob-lan'sē-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, shaped like a lance-point reversed — that is, having the tapering point next the leafstalk: said of certain leaves. See *lanceolate*.

oblate (ob-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oblated*, ppr. *oblating*. [< L. *oblatus*, pp. of *obferre*, *offerre*, present, offer, devote: see *offer*.] 1†. To offer; present; propose.

Both garrisons and the inhabitantes, oppressed with much penurye and extreme famyne, were coacted to render the cytie vpon reasonable conditions to them by the Frenche Kyng sent and *oblated*. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 31.

2. To offer as an oblation; devote to the service of God or of the church. *Rev. O. Shipley.*

oblate (ob-lāt' or ob'lāt), *n.* [1. = F. *oblat* = Sp. Pg. It. *oblato*, < ML. *oblatus*, an oblate, i. e. a secular person devoted, with his belongings, to a particular monastery or service, < L. *oblatus*, pp., offered, devoted: see *oblate*, *v.* 2. = OF. *oublee*, *ublee*, *oblie*, an offering, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, F. *oublie* (> Sp. *oblea*), a wafer (see *oble*), = Sp. Pg. *oblada*, an offering of bread, *oblata*, an offering, = It. *oblata*, < ML. *oblata*, an offering, tribute, esp. an offering of bread, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, fem. of L. *oblatus*, offered: see above.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows. Specifically — (*a*) One who devoted himself, his dependents, and estates to the service of some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother.

One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as *oblates*, with all their property, to the church [at Siena], devoting themselves and their means to the advance of the work.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 151.

(*b*) A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life, and therefore held in monastic discipline and domicile.

Born of humble parents, who offered him [Suger], in his early youth, as an *oblate* at the altar of St. Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 768.

(*c*) One who assumed the cowl in immediate anticipation of death. (*d*) One of a congregation of secular priests who do not bind themselves by monastic vows. The congregation of the *Oblates of St. Charles* or *Oblates of the Blessed Virgin and St. Ambrose* was founded in the diocese of Milan in the sixteenth century by St. Charles Borromeo; that of the *Oblates of Italy* was founded at Turin in 1816; and that of the *Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, founded in the south of France in 1815, was brought into the United States in 1848. (*e*) One of a community of women engaged in religious and charitable work. Such communities are the oblates founded by St. Francesca of Rome about 1433, and the *Oblate Sisters of Providence*, a sisterhood of colored women founded at Baltimore in 1825 for the education and the amelioration of the condition of colored women.

2. *Eccles.*, a loaf of unconsecrated bread prepared for use at the celebration of the eucharist; altar-bread. From the earliest times of which we have distinct information, oblates have been circular in form, of moderate thickness, and marked with a cross or crosses. In the Western Church they are unleavened, reduced in size, and commonly known as altar-breads, or, especially after consecration, as *hosts*. In the Anglican Church the use of leavened bread in loaves of ordinary size and form was permitted at the Reformation, and became the prevalent though not exclusive use. The Greek Church uses a circular oblate of leavened bread, in the center of which is a square projection called the *Holy Lamb*. This projecting part alone is consecrated, and the remainder serves for the antidoron. — **Oblate roll**, in *Eng. hist.*, the account kept in the exchequer, particularly in the reigns of John and Henry III., of old debts due to the king and of gifts made to him.

oblateness (ob-lāt'nes), *n.* The condition of being oblate or flattened at the poles.

oblation (ob-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *oblation* = Sp. *oblación* = Pg. *oblação* = It. *oblazione*, < LL. *oblatio(n-)*, an offering, presenting, gift, present, < L. *oblatus*, pp. of *obferre*, *offerre*, present, offer: see *oblate*, *v.*, and *offer*.] 1. The act of offering. Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The donation by the laity of bread and wine for the eucharist, and of other gifts or of contributions in money for the maintenance of divine worship and for the support of the clergy and the poor. In the early church the bread and wine were given by members of the congregation to the deacon before the liturgy, and offered by the priest on the altar; later this custom fell into disuse, and the other gifts were presented at or just before the offertory. The Greek church has a special preparation of the elements in the office of prothesis (see *prothesis*), before the liturgy. (*b*) The offering or presenting to God upon the altar of the unconsecrated bread and wine; the offertory. (*c*) The solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ. This is called the *great oblation*, in distinction from the *lesser oblation* or offertory. The great oblation forms the second part of the prayer of consecration, the first part being the words of institution, or the consecration in the stricter sense. In the Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Book of Common Prayer, the great oblation is succeeded by the invocation or epiclesis.

The earliest theory of Liturgies recognised three distinct *Oblations* in the Holy Action.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 339.

(*d*) The whole office of holy communion; the eucharist.

2. In *Rom. law* (*oblatio*), a mode of extinguishment for debt by the tender of the precise amount due. It had to be followed, in Roman and French law, in order to become an effectual tender, by *depositio*, or consignation into the hand of a public officer. *Holland.*

3. Anything offered or presented; an offering; a gift.

Take thou my *oblation*, poor but free.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

I could not make unto your majesty a better *oblation* than of some treatise.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 5.

Specifically — 4. Anything offered or presented in worship; an offering or sacrifice; especially, *eccles.*, a eucharistic offering or donation; usually in the plural, the eucharistic elements or other offerings at the eucharist.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. Isa. i. 13.

Purification was accompanied with an *oblation*, something was to be given; a lamb, a dove, a turtle; all emblems of mildness. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

A few Years after, K. Lewis of France comes into England of purpose to visit the Shrine of St. Thomas; where, having paid his Vows, he makes *Oblations* with many rich Presents. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

This *oblation* of an heart fixed with dependence on and affection to him is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion. *Locke*, Reasonableness of Christianity.

5. In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

The name of *Oblations*, applied not only here to those small and petit payments which yet are a part of the minister's right but also generally given unto all such allowances as serve for their needful maintenance, is both ancient and convenient. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 74.

oblationer† (ob-lā'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *oblation* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes an oblation or offering.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 423.

2. The church official who receives oblations.

oblatrate† (ob-lā'trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oblatratus*, pp. of *oblatrare*, bark at, < *ob*, before, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] To bark at; snarl at; rail against. *Cockeram.*

oblatration† (ob-lā-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **oblatratio(n-)*, < *oblatrare*, bark at: see *oblatrate*.] Barking; snarling; quarrelsome or captious objection or objections.

The apostle feares none of these currish *oblatrations*; but contemning all impotent misacceptions, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Bp. Hall, Sermon preached to the Lords.

oblet†, **obley**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *oblee*, *oublee*, *oblie* (F. *oublie*), < ML. *oblata*, an offering: see *oblate*, *n.*] The bread prepared for the eucharist; an oblate. Also *obeley*.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

oblectate† (ob-lek'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oblectatus*, pp. of *oblectare*, delight, please, < *ob*, before, + *lactare*, freq. of *lacere*, allure. Cf. *delight*, *delectation*.] To delight; please highly. *Cotgrave.*

oblectation† (ob-lek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *oblectation*, < L. *oblectatio(n-)*, a delighting, < *oblectare*, delight: see *oblectate*.] The act of pleasing highly; delight.

The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

obley†, *n.* See *oble*.

obligable (ob'li-gạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **obligabilis*, < *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] Capable of being held to the performance of what has been undertaken; true to a promise or contract; trustworthy in the performance of duty.

The main difference between people seems to be that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely — is *obligable* — and another is not.
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 463.

obligant (ob'li-gạnt), *n.* [< L. *obligan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obligare*, bind: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to or for another person.

obligate (ob'li-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obligated*, ppr. *obligating*. [< L. *obligatus*, pp. of *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] 1. To bind by legal or moral tie, as by oath, indenture, or treaty; bring under legal or moral obligation; hold to some specific act or duty; pledge.

Every person not having a greater annual revenue in land than one hundred pence was *obligated* to have in his possession a bow and arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 116.

That 's your true plan. To *obligate*
The present ministers of state.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Suppose . . . that Colombia had *obligated* herself to the company to allow such vessels to pass.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 207.

2. To place under obligation in any way, as on account of continued favors or repeated acts of kindness; make beholden or indebted; constrain by considerations of duty, expediency, courtesy, etc. [Chiefly colloq. for *oblige*.]

I am sorry, sir, I am *obligated* to leave you.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

They [the trees] feel *obligated* to follow the mode, and come out in a new suit of green.
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Men and Coats.

★**obligate** (ob'li-gāt), *a.* [< L. *obligatus*, pp.: see *obligate*, *v.*] Constrained or bound; having of necessity a particular character, or restricted to a particular course.

Obligate parasites — that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 356.

★**obligation** (ob-li-gā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *obligation* = Sp. *obligación* = Pg. *obrigação* = It. *obbligazione*, < L. *obligatio(n-)*, a binding, an engagement or pledging, a bond, obligation, < *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] 1. The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made; action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint.

For to make oure *obligacioun* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we mowe fulfille the wille of you and of my lord Melibee. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

The *obligation* of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 122.

The very notion of virtue implies the notion of *obligation*. *D. Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, vi. 4.

It is an incontrovertible axiom that all property, and especially all Tithe property, is held under a moral *obligation* to provide for the spiritual needs of those parishes from which it accrues. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 279.

The whole phraseology of *obligation*, in short, upon Hedonistic principles can best be explained by a theory which is essentially the same as that of Hobbes, and which in Plato's time was represented by the dictum of certain Sophists that "Justice is the interest of the stronger." *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 347.

2. That to which one is bound; that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claims; a duty.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other *obligation!* By my life,
That promises moe thousands.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 96.

"The cultivation of the soil," we are told, "is an *obligation* imposed by nature on mankind." *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

Inasmuch as rights and *obligations* are correlative, there is an *obligation* lying on every state to respect the rights of every other, to abstain from all injury and wrong towards it, as well as towards its subjects. These *obligations* are expressed in international law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 117.

3†. A claim; a ground of demanding.

Duke William having the Word of Edward, and the Oath of Harold, had sufficient *Obligations* to expect the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 22.

4. The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits; moral indebtedness.

He sayd he wolde pardon them of all their trespaces, and woulde quite them of the gret somme of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by *obligacion* of olde tyme. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xlvi.

To the poore and miserable her loss was irreparable, for there was no degree but had some *obligation* to her memorie. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

5. In *law*: (*a*) A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like: sometimes styled a *writing obligatory*. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to *legal duty* generally.

He can make *obligations*, and write court-hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 101.

(*b*) In *Rom. law*, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard. It might arise out of delict as well as out of contract. The word is used as well to designate the right as the corresponding duty.

6. In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose. Disputation, as a game for teaching logic, was a principal part of the scholastic exercises, and perhaps may still be so in some countries. A master presided, and after a sufficient time decided in favor of one of the disputants, who was then obliged to give his adversary a great thwack with a wooden instrument. Modern writers sometimes speak of any rule of scholastic disputation as an *obligation*. — **Accessory, conditional, conventional, correal**, etc., **obligations**. See the adjectives. — **Days of obligation** (*eccles.*), days on which every one is expected to abstain from secular occupations and to attend divine service. — **Natural, obedience**, etc., **obligations**. See the adjectives. — **Of obligation**, obligatory: said especially of an observance commanded by the church: as, it is *of obligation* to communicate at Easter.

There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage *of obligation*, that to Mecca, which still often draws an annual contingent of from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

Pure obligation, in *Scots law*, an absolute obligation already due and immediately enforceable. = **Syn.** Engagement, contract, agreement.

obligational (ob-li-gā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *obligation* + *-al.*] Obligatory.

There are three classes of resembling features which exist between the adult and the child. I. The unavoidable. . . . II. The criminal. . . . III. The *obligational*. *Biblical Museum*, p. 324.

★**obligative** (ob'li-gā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *obligatif*; as *obligate* + *-ive.*] Implying obligation.

With must and ought (to) we make forms which may be called *obligative*, 'implying obligation': thus, I must give, I ought to give. *Whitney*, Eng. Gram., p. 122.

obligativeness (ob'li-gā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being obligatory. *Norris*, Christian Law Asserted (1678).

obligato, *a.* and *n.* See *obbligato*.

obligatorily (ob'li-gā-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

Being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

obligatoriness (ob'li-gā-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obligatory.

obligatory (ob'li-gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *obligatoire* = Sp. *obligatorio* = Pg. *obrigatorio* = It. *obbligatorio*, < LL. *obligatorius*, binding, < L. *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] Imposing obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance of or forbearance from some act: followed by *on* before the person, formerly by *to*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

When an end is lawful and *obligatory* the indispensable means to it are also lawful and *obligatory*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 150.

obligatum (ob-li-gā'tum), *n.* [< ML. *obligatum*, neut. of L. *obligatus*, obligate: see *obligate*, *a.*] The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit. See *obligation*, 6.

oblige (ọ-blīj'; formerly also ọ-blēj', after the F.), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliged*, ppr. *obliging*. [< ME. *obligen*, usually *oblishe*, *oblisshen*, etc., < OF. *obliger*, F. *obliger* = Sp. *obligar* = Pg. *obrigar* = It. *obbligare*, < L. *obligare*, bind or tie around, bind together, bind, put under moral or legal obligation, < *ob*, before, about, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1†. To bind; attach; devote.

Lord, to thy seruice I *oblissh* me, with all myn herte holy. *York Plays*, p. 116.

Zani . . . was met by the Pope and saluted in this manner: Here take, oh Zani, this ring of gold, and, by giving it to the Sea, *oblige* it unto thee. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

Admit he promis'd love,
Oblig'd himself by oath to her you plead for.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

Privateers are not *obliged* to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other Ship that will entertain them, only paying for their Provision. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 31.

2. To bind, constrain, or compel by any physical, moral, or legal force or influence; place under the obligation or necessity (especially moral necessity) of doing some particular thing or of pursuing some particular course.

I wol to yow *oblige* me to deye. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1414.

O, ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly
To seal love's bonds new-made than they are wont
To keep *obliged* faith unforfeited!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

This Virtue especially was commended in him, and he would often say That even God himself was *obliged* by his Word. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

Wherto I neither *oblige* the belief of other person, nor over hastily subscribe mine own. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

That way [toward the southern quarter of the world] the Musselmans are *obliged* to set their faces when they Pray, in reverence to the Tomb of their Prophet. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

I will instance one opinion which I look upon every man *obliged* in conscience to quit. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. To lay under obligation of gratitude, etc., by some act of courtesy or kindness; hence, to gratify; serve; do a service to or confer a favor upon; be of service to; do a kindness or good turn to: as, kindly *oblige* me by shutting the door; in the passive, to be indebted.

They are able to *oblige* the Prince of their Country by lending him money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 55.

I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee; rather die
Deserted than *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 980.

Free. Deny you! they cannot. All of 'em have been your intimate Friends.

Man. No, they have been People only I have *oblig'd* particularly. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Dreading e'en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er *obliged*.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, i. 209.

[The diamond] is *oblig'd* to Darkness for a Ray
That would be more Oppress than Help'd by Day.
Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

Yet, in a feast, the epicure holds himself not more *obliged* to the cook for the venison than to the physician who braces his stomach to enjoy. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

= **Syn. 2.** To force, coerce. — 3. To serve, accommodate.

obligee (ob-li-jē'), *n.* [< F. *obligé*, pp. of *obliger*, oblige: see *oblige*.] One to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond or writing obligatory is given; in general, one who is placed under any obligation.

Ther 's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.
Nuptialls of Peleus and Thetis (1654). (*Nares.*)

Ireland, the *obligee*, might have said, "What security have I for receiving the balance due to me after you are paid?" *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 170.

obligement (ọ-blīj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *obligement*, < LL. *obligamentum*, a bond, obligation, < L. *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] 1†. Obligation.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton*, Education.

2. A favor conferred.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

obliger (ọ-blī'jėr), *n.* One who obliges.

It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 453.

obliging (ọ-blī'jing), *p. a.* Having a disposition to oblige or confer favors; ready to do a good turn or to be of service: as, an *obliging* neighbor; hence, characteristic of one who is ready to do a favor; accommodating; kind; complaisant: as, an *obliging* disposition.

She . . . affected this *obliging* carriage to her inferiors. *Goldsmith*, Hist. England, xxxiv.

He is an *obliging* man, and I knew he would let me have them without asking what I wanted them for. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 210.

= **Syn.** Friendly. See *polite*.

obligingly (ọ-blī'jing-li), *adv.* In an obliging manner; with ready compliance and a desire to serve or be of service; with courteous readiness; kindly; complaisantly: as, he very *obligingly* showed us over his establishment.

He had an Antick Busto of Zenobia in Marble, with a thick Radiated Crown; of which he very *obligingly* gave me a Copy. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 49.

obligingness (ọ-blī'jing-nes), *n.* 1. Binding power; obligation. [Rare.]

Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions. *Hammond*, Works, I. 232.

2. The quality of being obliging; civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.

His behaviour . . . was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy as to know and be known to them. *I. Walton*, Lives (Bp. Sanderson), p. 364.

obligistic (ob-li-jis'tik), *a.* [< *oblige* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation. See *obligation*, 6.

obligor (ob'li-gôr), *n.* [< *oblige* + *-or.*] In *law*, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Thomas Prince, who was one of the contractors for the trade, was not one of the *obligors* to the adventures. *Appendix to New England's Memorial*, p. 405.

obligulate (ob-lig'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ligulate.*] In *bot.*, extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head: said of the corollas of some ligulate florets. [Rare.]

obliquation (ob-li-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *obliquatio(n-)*, a bending, oblique direction, < L. *obliquare*, bend: see *oblique*, *v.*] 1. Obliqueness; declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side.

Wherein according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres; and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 1. 19.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [Rare in both senses.]

★**oblique** (ọb-lēk' or ọb-līk'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *oblique* = Sp. *oblicuo* = Pg. It. *obliquo*, < L. *obliquus*, slanting, awry, oblique, sidelong, < *ob*, before, near, + (LL.) *liquis* (scarcely used), slanting, bent; cf. Russ. *luka*, a bend, Lith. *leukti*, bend.]

I. *a.* 1. Of lines or planes, making with a given line or surface an angle that is less than 90°; neither perpendicular nor parallel; of angles, either acute or obtuse, not right; in general, not direct; aslant; slanting. See cuts under *angle*[3].

Upon others we can look but in *oblique* lines; only upon ourselves in direct. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

With tract *oblique*
At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way.
Milton, P. L., ix. 510.

2. Indirect, in a figurative sense: as, an *oblique* reproach or taunt.

The following passage is an *oblique* panegyric on the Union. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak; for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less. *Baker*, Hen. I., an. 1135.

By Germans in old times . . . all inferiors were spoken to in the third person singular, as "er"; that is, an *oblique* form, by which the inferior was referred to as though not present, served to disconnect him from the speaker.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

3. Questionable from a moral point of view; not upright or morally direct; evil.

All is *oblique*;
There 's nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villany. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 18.

It is a mere degenerous appetite,
A lost, *oblique*, depraved affection,
And bears no mark or character of love.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Because the ministry is an office of dignity and honour, some are . . . rather bold to accuse our discipline in this respect, as not only permitting but requiring also ambitious suits and other *oblique* ways or means whereby to obtain it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 77.

It tends to the utter dissolving of those *oblique* suspicions which have any aspect on his Maties subjects, whether spectators or others.
Evelyn, Encounter between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

4. In *bot.*, unequal-sided.—**Oblique angle.** See def. 1.—**Oblique arch,** in *arch.* See *arch*[1].—**Oblique ascension**†. See *ascension*.—**Oblique battery.** See *battery*.—**Oblique bridge,** a skew bridge.—**Oblique case,** in *gram.*, any case except the nominative.—**Oblique circle,** in spherical projections, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—**Oblique cone.** See *cone*.—**Oblique cylinder,** a cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—**Oblique descension.** See *descension*, 4.—**Oblique extinction.** See *extinction*.—**Oblique fire, helicoid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Oblique hyperbola,** one whose asymptotes are not at right angles to one another.—**Oblique inguinal hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Oblique leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf in which the cellular tissue is not symmetrically developed on each side of the midrib, as in the elm; an inequilateral leaf.—**Oblique ligament,** in *anat.*, a small round ligament running from the tubercle of the ulna at the base of the coronoid process to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. Also called *round ligament*.—**Oblique line of the clavicle,** the trapezoid line for the trapezoid ligament.—**Oblique line of the fibula,** the postero-internal border.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** two ridges, the external and the internal, the former running from the mental prominence upward and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus, and the latter, or mylohyoid ridge, running from below the genial tubercles upward and backward to the ramus, and affording attachment to the mylohyoid muscle.—**Oblique line of the radius,** a line running downward and outward from the tuberosity to form the anterior border of the bone.—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage,** an indistinct ridge on the wing, for attachment of the sternohyoid and thyrohyoid muscles.—**Oblique line of the tibia,** the popliteal line.—**Oblique line of the ulna,** a line on the anterior distal surface, limiting attachment of the pronator quadratus.—**Oblique motion,** in *music*. See *motion*, 14.—**Oblique muscles of the abdomen, of the eye, of the neck.** See phrases under *obliquus*.—**Oblique narration** or **speech** (tr. of L. *oratio obliqua*), in *gram.*, indirect narration; a construction in which the original speaker's words are repeated in full or in substance, but with such a change of person and tense as conforms them to the circumstances of the person reporting. Thus, in English, he said he *had* been learning geometry, for he said "I have been learning geometry."—**Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective* (which see, under *angular*).—**Oblique pianoforte,** an upright pianoforte in which the strings run diagonally instead of vertically. As now made, most uprights are oblique.—**Oblique plane,** in *dialing*, a plane which declines from the zenith or inclines toward the horizon.—**Oblique processes of the vertebræ,** the articular processes; the zygapophyses. See cut under *dorsal*.—**Oblique rhythm.** See *rhythm*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium,** a prominence on the palmar surface of the trapezium to which is attached the anterior annular ligament.—**Oblique ridge of the ulna,** a ridge running from the hinder end of the small sigmoid cavity to the posterior border.—**Oblique sailing** (*naut.*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.—**Oblique speech.** See *oblique narration*.—**Oblique sphere,** in *astron.* and *geog.*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or its position relative to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator.—**Oblique system of coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Oblique vein of the heart,** a small vein from the vestigial fold of pericardium, opening into the coronary sinus without a valve. a remnant of the left superior fetal cava.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, an oblique muscle: as, the external *oblique* of the abdomen. See *obliquus*.

oblique (ọb-lēk′ or ọb-līk′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obliqued*, ppr. *obliquing*. [= F. *obliquer*, march obliquely, = Sp. *oblicuar* = Pg. *obliquar* = It. *obliquare*, direct or drive obliquely, < L. *obliquare*, bend, turn away, < *obliquus*, oblique, awry: see *oblique*, *a.*] 1. To deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular; slant; slope. [Rare.]

Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

2. To advance slantingly or obliquely; specifically (*milit.*), to advance obliquely by making a half-face to the right or left and marching in the new direction.

The fox *obliqued* towards us, and entered a field of which our position commanded a full view.
Georgia Scenes, p. 176.

oblique-angled (ọb-lēk′ang″gld), *a.* Having oblique angles: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

obliqued†, *p. a.* Oblique.

Each of you,
That vertue have or this or that to make,
Is checkt and changed from his nature trew,
By others opposition or *obliquèd* view.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 54.

obliquely (ọb-lēk′li or ọb-lik′li), *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; slantingly; indirectly.

He who discommendeth others, *obliquely* commendeth himself. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 20.

obliqueness (ọb-lēk′nes or ọb-lik′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oblique.

obliqui, *n.* Plural of *obliquus*.

obliquity (ọb-lik′wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *obliquities* (-tiz). [< F. *obliquité* = Sp. *oblicuidad* = Pg. *obliquidade* = It. *obliquità*, < L. *obliquita(t-)s*, a slanting direction, obliqueness, < *obliquus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] The state of being oblique. (*a*) A relative position in which two planes, a straight line and a plane, or two straight lines in a plane cut at an angle not a right angle; also, the magnitude of this angle.

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall, and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horizon. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. (*Richardson.*)

The amount of radiation in any direction from a luminous surface is proportional to the cosine of the *obliquity*.
Tait, Light, § 55.

(*b*) Deviation from an intellectual or moral standard.

My Understanding hath been full of Error and *Obliquities*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Not once touching the inward bed of corruption, and that hectick disposition to evill, the sourse of all vice, and *obliquity* against the rule of Law.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

To disobey or oppose His will in anything imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

He who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye;
That prize belongs to none but the sincere;
The least *obliquity* is fatal here.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 579.

I venerate an honest *obliquity* of understanding.
Lamb, All Fool's Day.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the earth's equator. As affected by nutation, it is called the *apparent obliquity*; but when corrected for this effect, it is called the *mean obliquity*. The mean obliquity at the beginning of 1870 was 23° 27′ 22″, and it diminishes, owing to the attractions of the other planets, at the rate of 47″ per century.

obliquus (ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *oblique*.] In *anat.*, a muscle the direction of whose fibers is oblique to the long axis of the body, or to the long axis of the part acted upon.—**Obliquus abdominis externus,** the great external oblique muscle of the abdomen, whose fibers proceed from above downward and forward. See third cut under *muscle*.—**Obliquus abdominis internus,** the great internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, exterior to the transversalis, whose fibers proceed from below upward and forward.—**Obliquus ascendens,** the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus auris,** a few muscular fibers situated upon the concha of the ear.—**Obliquus capitis inferior,** a muscle passing from the spinous process of the axis to the transverse process of the atlas.—**Obliquus capitis superior,** a muscle passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occipital bone.—**Obliquus descendens,** the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus inferior of the eye,** a muscle situated crosswise upon the under surface of the eyeball, which it rotates upon its axis from within upward and outward.—**Obliquus superior of the eye,** the trochlear muscle, antagonizing the obliquus inferior: remarkable for turning at a right angle or less as its central tendon passes through a pulley (in *Mammalia*). See cuts under *eye*[1], *eyeball*, and *rectus*.

oblishe†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *oblige*.

oblite† (ob-līt′), *a.* [< L. *oblitus*, pp. of *oblinere*, smear, bedaub. Cf. *obliterate*.] Dim; indistinct; slurred over.

Obscure and *oblite* mention is made of those water-works.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v. 21. (*Davies.*)

obliterate (ọb-lit′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliterated*, ppr. *obliterating*. [< L. *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp. of *obliterare*, *oblitterare* (> It. *obliterare* = Sp. *obliterar* = Pg. *oblitterar* = F. *oblitérer*), erase, blot out (a writing), blot out of remembrance (cf. *oblinere*, pp. *oblitus*, erase, blot out), < *ob*, over, + *litera*, *littera*, a letter: see *letter*[3].] To blot or render undecipherable; blot out; erase; efface; remove all traces of.

Gregory the First . . . designed to *obliterate* and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

With poinant and sower Invectives, I say, I will deface, wipe out, and *obliterate* his fair Reputation, even as a Record with the Juice of Lemons.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

The handwriting of the Divinity in the soul, though seemingly *obliterated*, has come out with awful distinctness in the solemn seasons of life.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

Obliterated vessel or **duct,** in *pathol.*, a vessel or duct whose walls have contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.=**Syn.** *Erase*, *Expunge*, etc. (see *efface*), rub out, rub off, wipe out, remove.

obliterate (ọb-lit′ẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, almost effaced; obsolete or very indistinct, as the surface-markings of an insect.—**Obliterate marks** or **spots,** those marks or spots which are indistinct, and fade at their margins into the ground-color.—**Obliterate processes, punctures, striæ,** etc., those that are hardly distinguishable from the general surface.

obliteration (ọb-lit-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *oblitération* = Sp. *obliteración* = Pg. *obliteração*, < LL. *obliteratio(n-)*, an erasing, < L. *obliterare*, erase: see *obliterate*.] 1. The act of obliterating or effacing; a blotting out or wearing out; effacement; extinction.

There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that immense ages precedent at some time have yielded.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 138.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the *obliteration* of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language.
Beddoes, Nature of Mathematical Evidence, p. 96.

2. In *entom.*, the state of being obliterate; also, an obliterated part of a suture, margin, etc.—3. In *pathol.*, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls.

obliterative (ọb-lit′ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *obliterate* + *-ive*.] Tending to obliterate; obliterating; effacing; erasing. *North Brit. Rev.*

oblivial† (ọb-liv′i-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *oblivialis*, of forgetfulness, < L. *oblivium*, forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] Forgetful; oblivious. *Bailey*, 1731.

oblivion (ọb-liv′i-ọn), *n.* [< F. *oblivion* = It. *oblivione*, < L. *oblivio(n-)*, also later or poet. *oblivium* (> It. *obblio*), forgetfulness, a being forgotten, a forgetting, < *oblivius*, forgotten, < *oblivisci*, pp. *oblitus*, forget, < *ob-*, over, + **livisci*, a deponent inchoative verb, prob. < *livere*, grow dark: see *livid*.] 1. The state of being forgotten or lost to memory.

Wher God he praith to socour vs truly,
And that so myght pray to hys plesance dayly,
That neuer vs haue in *oblivion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2708.

Oblivion is a kind of annihilation; and for things to be as though they had not been is like unto never being.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 21.

Pompeii and Herculaneum might have passed into *oblivion*, with a herd of their contemporaries, had they not been fortunately overwhelmed by a volcano.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

2. The act or fact of forgetting; forgetfulness.

O give us to feel and bewail our infinite *oblivion* of thy word. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 256.

There were few in this garboil but that, either through negligence lost or through *oblivion*, left something behind them. *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 110).

Whenever his mind was wandering in the far past he fell into this *oblivion* of their actual faces.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

3. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An *act of oblivion* is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offenses granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

By the *act of oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Before these kings we embrace you yet once more,
With all forgiveness, all *oblivion*.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Act of Oblivion, an English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, excepting by name certain persons, chief of whom were those engaged in the sentence and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity*.=**Syn.** *Oblivion*, *Forgetfulness*,

Obliviousness. *Oblivion* is the state into which a thing passes when it is thoroughly and finally forgotten. The use of *oblivion* for the act of forgetting was an innovation of the Latinizing age, which has not won recognition, nor has the "Act of Oblivion" given *oblivion* currency in the sense of official or formal pardon. *Forgetfulness* is a quality of a person: as, a man remarkable for his *forgetfulness*. If *forgetfulness* is ever properly used where *oblivion* would serve, it still seems the act of a person: as, to be buried in *forgetfulness*. *Obliviousness* stands for a sort of negative act, a complete failure to remember: as, a person's *obliviousness* of the proprieties of an occasion.

oblivionize† (o̤b-liv′i-o̤n-īz), *v. t.* [< *oblivion* + *-ize*.] To commit to oblivion; discard from memory; forget.

I will *oblivionize* my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel (Shak. Soc.).

I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionised*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 129. (*Davies.*)

oblivious (o̤b-liv′i-us), *a.* [= It. *oblivioso*, < L. *obliviosus*, forgetful, oblivious, < *oblivio(n-)*, forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] 1. Forgetful; disposed to forget.

'Gainst death and all-*oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

I was half-*oblivious* of my mask. *Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

2. Causing forgetfulness.

With some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 43.

Wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lie thus astonish'd on the *oblivious* pool?
Milton, P. L., i. 266.

Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

obliviously (o̤b-liv′i-us-li), *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

obliviousness (o̤b-liv′i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being oblivious or forgetful; forgetfulness. =Syn. *Forgetfulness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

obliviscence (ob-li-vis′e̤ns), *n.* Forgetfulness.

oblocate† (ob′lō-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *oblocatus*, pp. of *oblocare*, let out for hire, < L. *ob*, before, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] To let out to hire. *Bailey,* 1731.

oblocution† (ob-lō-kū′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *oblocution*, < LL. *oblocutio(n-)*, *obloquutio(n-)*, contradiction, < L. *obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] Detraction; obloquy. *Bailey,* 1731.

oblocutor† (ob-lok′ū-tor), *n.* [< L. *oblocutor*, *obloquutor*, a contradiction, < *obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] A gainsayer; a detractor. *Bp. Bale.*

oblong (ob′lông), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *oblong* = Sp. Pg. It. *oblongo*, < L. *oblongus*, rather long, relatively long (not in the def. geometrical sense, but applied to a shaft of a spear, a leaf, a shield, a figure, hole, etc.; prob. lit. 'long forward,' projecting), < *ob*, before, near, + *longus*, long.] **I.** *a.* Elongated; having one principal axis considerably longer than the others. Specifically—(*a*) In *geom.*, having the length greater than the breadth, and the sides parallel and the angles right angles. (*b*) Having its greatest dimension horizontal: said of a painting, engraving, or the like: opposed to *upright*. (*c*) Having the width of its page greater than the height: said of a book: as, an *oblong* octavo. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, having four straight sides, the opposite ones parallel and equal, but two of the sides longer than the other two; the angles may be sharp or rounded. (*e*) In *entom.*, more than twice as long as broad, and with the ends variable or rounded: applied to insects or parts which are parallel-sided. (*f*) In *bot.*, two or three times longer than broad, and with nearly parallel sides, as in many leaves.—**Oblong cord,** the medulla oblongata.—**Oblong spheroid,** a prolate spheroid.


Oblong Leaf of *Lonicera sempervirens.*

II. *n.* A figure of which the length is greater than the breadth; specifically, in *geom.*, a rectangle whose length exceeds its breadth.

oblonga (ob-long′gä), *n.* Same as *oblongata*.

oblongal (ob-long′gal), *a.* Same as *oblongatal*.

oblongata (ob-long-gā′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *oblongus*, rather long: see *oblong*.] The medulla oblongata.

Softening of the . . . *oblongata* was also decided.
Medical News, LII. 430.

oblongatal (ob-long-gā′tal), *a.* [< NL. *oblongata* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; macromyelonal; myelencephalic.

Funiculus gracilis, the *oblongatal* continuation of the myelic dorsomesal . . . column.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 124.

oblong-ellipsoid (ob′lông-e-lip′soid), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and elliptical.

oblong-lanceolate (ob′lông-lan′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and lanceolate.

oblongly (ob′lông-li), *adv.* In an oblong form: as, *oblongly* shaped.

oblong-ovate (ob′lông-ō′vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and ovate.

obloquious (ob-lō′kwi-us), *a.* [< LL. *obloquium*, contradiction (see *obloquy*), + *-ous*.] Partaking of obloquy; contumelious; abusive. [Rare.]

Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony. *Sir R. Naunton,* Fragmenta Regalia.

obloquy (ob′lō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *obloquium*, contradiction (ML. calumny?), < L. *obloqui*, speak against, contradict, blame, condemn, rail at, < *ob*, against, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. Contumelious or abusive language addressed to or aimed at another; calumny; abuse; reviling.

The rest of his discours quite forgets the Title, and turns his Meditations upon death into *obloquie* and bitter vehemence against Judges and Accusers.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Heroic virtue itself has not been exempt from the *obloquy* of evil tongues. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, iii.

2. That which causes reproach or detraction; an act or a condition which occasions abuse or reviling.

My chastity 's the jewel of our house, . . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2. 44.

3. The state of one stigmatized; odium; disgrace; shame; infamy.

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before, hee was sodainelye fallen in soo greate truste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 44.

And when his long public life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and *obloquy*, had at length closed forever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Opprobrium, Infamy*, etc. (see *ignominy*); censure, blame, detraction, calumny, aspersion; scandal, slander, defamation, dishonor, disgrace.

obluctation (ob-luk-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *obluctatio(n-)*, a struggling against, < L. *obluctari*, struggle against, contend with, < *ob*, against, + *luctari*, struggle: see *luctation*.] A struggling or striving against something; resistance. [Rare.]

He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluctation* and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times. *Fotherby,* Atheomastix, p. 125.

obmurmuring†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **obmurmur*, < L. *obmurmurare*, murmur against, < *ob*, against, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*.] Murmuring; objection.

Thus, maugre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporeall.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 10.

obmutescence† (ob-mū-tes′e̤ns), *n.* [< L. *obmutescere*, become dumb, be silent, < *ob*, before, + (LL.) *mutescere*, grow dumb, < *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*[1].] A keeping silence; loss of speech; dumbness.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

The *obmutescence*, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders. *Paley,* Evidences, ii. 2.

obnixely†, *adv.* [< **obnixe* (< L. *obnixus*, *obnisus*, steadfast, firm, resolute, whence *obnixum*, *obnixe*, adv., resolutely, strenuously, pp. of *obniti*, strive against, resist, < *ob*, against, + *niti*, strive: see *nisus*) + *-ly*[2].] Earnestly; strenuously.

Most *obnixely* I must beseach both them and you.
E. Codrington, To Sir E. Dering, May 24, 1641. (*Davies.*)

obnoxious (o̤b-nok′shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obnoxio*, < L. *obnoxius*, subject or liable (to punishment or to guilt), subject, submissive, exposed, exposed to danger, weak, etc., < *ob*, against, + *noxa*, hurt, harm, injury, punishment, > *noxius*, hurtful: see *noxious*.] 1. Liable; subject; exposed, as to harm, injury, or punishment: generally with *to:* as, *obnoxious to* blame or *to* criticism.

But if her dignity came by favour of some Prince, she [the church] was from that time his creature, and *obnoxious to* comply with his ends in state, were they right or wrong. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 6.

A man's hand,
Being his executing part in fight,
Is more *obnoxious to* the common peril.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He could not accuse his master of any word or private action that might render him *obnoxious to* suspicion or the law. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

So *obnoxious* are we *to* manifold necessities.
Barrow, Works, I. 406.

Men in public trust will much oftener act in such a manner as to render them unworthy of being any longer trusted than in such a manner as to make them *obnoxious to* legal punishment.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lxx.

2†. Justly liable to punishment; hence, guilty; reprehensible; censurable.

What shall we then say of the power of God himself to dispose of men: little, finite, *obnoxious* things of his own making? *South,* Sermons, VIII. 315.

3. Offensive; odious; hateful.

'Tis fit I should give an account of an action so seemingly *obnoxious*. *Glanville,* Scep. Sci.

More corrupted else,
And therefore more *obnoxious*, at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be.
Cowper, Task, iii. 846.

4. In *law*, vulnerable; amenable: with *to:* as, an indefinite allegation in pleading is *obnoxious to* a motion, but not generally to a demurrer.

obnoxiously (o̤b-nok′shus-li), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly; offensively; odiously.

obnoxiousness (o̤b-nok′shus-nes), *n.* The state of being obnoxious; liability or exposure, as to blame, injury, or punishment; reprehensibleness; offensiveness; hence, unpopularity.

obnubilate (ob-nū′bi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnubilated*, ppr. *obnubilating*. [< LL. *obnubilatus*, pp. of *obnubilare*, cover with clouds, cloud over, < L. *ob*, before, over, + *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] To cloud or overcloud; obscure; darken. [Rare.]

Your sly deceits dissimulation hides,
Your false intent faire wordes *obnubilate*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and lights, so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 249.

obnubilation (ob-nū-bi-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *obnubilation*, < LL. as if **obnubilatio(n-)*, < *obnubilare*, cloud: see *obnubilate*.] 1. The act or operation of obnubilating, or making dark or obscure. [Rare.]

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant, that they have brought fear upon champions. *Waterhouse,* Apology for Learning.

2. A beclouded or obscured state or condition.

Twelfth month, 17. An hypochondriack *obnubilation* from wind and indigestion.
J. Rutty, in Boswell's Johnson (ed. Fitzgerald), II. 217.

Special vividness of fancy images, accompanied often with dreamy *obnubilation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 519.

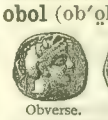
oboe (ō′bō-e), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *oboe* = G. *oboe* = Sw. *oboe* = Dan. *obo* (cf. D. *hobo*, G. *hoboe*, E. *hoboe*, *hoboy*, directly from the F.), < It. *oboe*, < F. *hautbois*, hautboy: see *hautboy*.] 1. An important musical instrument of the wood wind group, and the type of the family in which the tone is produced by a double reed. In its modern form it consists of a wooden tube of conical bore, made of three joints, the lowest of which is slightly flaring or belled, while the uppermost carries in its end the metal staple with its reeds of cane. The number of finger-holes varies considerably; in the larger varieties they are principally controlled by an intricate system of levers. The extreme compass is nearly three octaves, upward from the B♭ or B♮ next below middle C, including all the semitones. The tone is small, but highly individual and penetrating; it is especially useful for pastoral effects, for plaintive and wailing phrases, and for giving a reedy quality to concerted passages. The normal key (tonality) of the orchestral oboe is C, and music for it is written with the G clef. The oboe has borne various names, such as *chalumeau, schalmey, shawm, bombardo piccolo, hautboy*, etc. It has been a regular constituent of the modern orchestra since early in the eighteenth century, and is the instrument usually chosen to give the pitch to others. It has also been used to some extent as a solo instrument. The oboe family of instruments includes the oboe d'amour, the oboe da caccia or tenoroon, the English horn, and the bassoon.


Oboe.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with metal pipes which give a penetrating and usually very effective oboe-like tone. It is usually placed in the swell organ.—**Oboe d'amour,** an obsolete alto oboe, much used by J. S. Bach. It differed from the modern oboe in being of lower pitch (the normal key being A), and in having a globular bell and thus a more somber and muffled tone.—**Oboe da caccia,** an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon. Its normal key was F. The tone was similar to that of the bassoon, but lighter. Also called *tenoroon* and *fagottino*.

oboist (ō′bō-ist), *n.* [< *oboe* + *-ist*.] A player on the oboe. Also *hautboyist*.

obol (ob′o̤l), *n.* [= F. *obole* = Sp. Pg. It. *obolo*, < L. *obolus*, < Gr. ὀβολός, a small coin, a certain weight: see *obolus*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, in value and also in weight the sixth part of the drachma. The


Obverse. Reverse.
Obol of Athens. (Size of the original.)

obol struck according to the Attic weight-standard weighed about 11¼ grains; according to the Æginetic standard, 16.1; Greco-Asiatic, 9; Rhodian, 10; Babylonic, 14; and Persic, 14 grains. At a later period the coin was struck in bronze.

For this service [the ferriage of Charon] each soul was required to pay an *obolus* or danace, one of which coins was accordingly placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to burial. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 430.

Obolaria (ob-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the roundish upper stem-leaves; < Gr. ὀβολός, a Greek coin: see *obol.*] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, family *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Gentianeæ*, distinguished from all the other genera of the family by having only two sepals. There is but one species, *O. Virginica*, a low North American herb, very smooth, and purplish-green, with whitish flowers clustered at the top. Sometimes called *pennywort*, in imitation of the genus-name. It is believed to be partially root-parasitic.



Flowering Plant of *Obolaria Virginica*.
a, a flower, showing the leaf-like calyx and the corolla.

obolary (ob′ō-lā-ri), *a.* [< *obol* + *-ary*².] Pertaining to or consisting of obols or small coins; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, impecunious; poor.

He is the true taxer who "calleth all the world up to be taxed"; and the distance is as vast between him and one of us as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty and the poorest *obolary* Jew that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem! *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

obole (ob′ōl), *n.* [< F. *obole*, < L. *obolus*: see *obol*, *obolus*.] 1. A small French coin of billon (sometimes also of silver), in use from the tenth to the fifteenth century. At one period it also bore the name of *mail*. It was a coin of small value, less than the silver denier.

2. Same as *obol.*—3. In *phar.*, the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.

oboli, *n.* Plural of *obolus*.

obolite (ob′ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Obolus* (see *Obolus*, 3) + *-ite*².] **I.** *n.* A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Obolus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to obolites or containing them in great numbers: as, the *obolite* grit of the Lower Silurian.

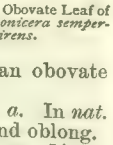
obolize†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *obelize*.

obolus (ob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *oboli* (-lī). [< L. *obolus*, < Gr. ὀβολός, a small coin, a weight (see defs. 1, 2); gen. associated with ὀβελός, a spit, as if orig. in the form of iron or copper nails, or as being orig. stamped with some such figure; cf. the dim. ὀβελίσκος, one of the rough bronze or iron bars which served for money in Ægina, etc., before coinage was introduced: see *obelus*, *obelisk*.] 1. Same as *obol.*—2. A small silver coin current in the middle ages in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods of the family *Obolidæ*, from the Silurian, having orbicular valves. *Eichwald*, 1829.

obout†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *about*.

oboval (ob-ō′vạl), *a.* [< *ob-* + *oval.*] Same as *obovate*. *Henslow*.

obovate (ob-ō′vāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ovate.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely ovate; having the broad end upward or toward the apex, as in many leaves.


Obovate Leaf of *Lonicera sempervirens*.

obovate-clavate (ob-ō′vāt-klā′vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and clavate.

obovate-cuneate (ob-ō′vāt-kū′nē-āt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and cuneate or wedge-shaped.

obovately (ob-ō′vāt-li), *adv.* In an obovate manner.

obovate-oblong (ob-ō′vāt-ob′lông), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and oblong.

obovatifolious (ob-ō″vā-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< *obovate* + L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves inversely ovate.

obovoid (ob-ō′void), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ovoid.*] In *nat. hist.*, shaped like an egg with the narrow end forming the base; solidly obovate.

obraid (ō-brād′), *v. t.* [A corrupt form of *abraid* or *upbraid.*] To upbraid. *Somerset.*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court and citie there's no small adoe
With this young stripling, that *obraids* the gods,
And thinkes 'twixt them and him there is no ods.
Young Gallants Whirligig (1629). (*Halliwell.*)

obreption (ob-rep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *obreption* = Sp. *obrepción* = Pg. *obrepção* = It. *obrezione*, < L. *obreptio(n-)*, a creeping or stealing on, < *obrepere*, creep on, creep up to, < *ob*, on, to, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile*.] 1. The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 81.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by falsehood: opposed to *subreption*, in which such gifts are procured by concealing the truth.

obreptitious† (ob-rep-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obrepticio*, < LL. *obreptitius*, prop. *obrepticius*, done in secrecy or by surprise, < L. *obrepere*, creep on: see *obreption*. Cf. *arreptitious*², *surreptitious*.] Done or obtained by surprise or with secrecy, falsehood, or concealment of truth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

obrigge†, **obregge**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *abridge*.

obrogate† (ob′rō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obrogatus*, pp. of *obrogare*, propose a new law in order to repeal or invalidate (an existing one), oppose the passage of (a law), < *ob*, before, over, + *rogare*, ask, propose: see *rogation*. Cf. *abrogate*, *derogate*.] To abrogate, as a law, by proclaiming another in its stead. *Coles*, 1717.

obrotund (ob-rō-tund′), *a.* [< *ob-* + *rotund.*] In *bot.*, approaching a round form.

obruendarium (ob′rö-en-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *obruendaria* (-ä). [< L. *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere*, cover, cover over, hide in the ground: see *obrute*.] A vessel used to conceal another; specifically, the large pot of coarse earthenware often found containing a cinerary urn of glass or other delicate material.

obrute† (ob′röt), *v. t.* [< L. *obrutus*, pp. of *obruere*, throw down, overthrow, overwhelm, < *ob*, before, over, + *ruere*, fall: see *ruin*.] To overthrow.

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice. *Becon*, Works, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

obryzum (ob-rī′zum), *n.* [< LL. *obryzum*, also *obrizum*, neut., also *obryza*, fem., in full *obryzum aurum*, pure gold; cf. *obrussa*, the testing of gold by fire, a test, proof; = Gr. ὀβρυζον, in ὀβρυζον χρυσίον, pure gold.] Fine or pure gold; gold tested in the fire.

Obryzum signifys gold of the most exalted purity and test. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Godolphin.

★**obs.** An abbreviation of *obsolete*.

obs-and-sols (obz′and-solz′), *n. pl.* See *ob*².

obscene (ọb-sēn′), *a.* [= F. *obscène* = Sp. Pg. *osceno* = It. *osceno*, < L. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, *obscænus*, of adverse omen, ill-omened, hence repulsive, offensive, esp. offensive to modesty, obscene; origin obscure.] 1. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
Shot from the skies a cheerful azure light;
The birds *obscene* to forests winged their flight;
And gaping graves received the wandering guilty sprite.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 652.

2. Offensive to the senses; repulsive; disgusting; foul; filthy.

O, forfend it, God,
That in a Christian climate souls refined
Should show so heinous, black, *obscene* a deed.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 131.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 417.

The guilty serpents, and *obscener* beasts,
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests.
Cowley, Hymn to Light.

Canals made to percolate *obscene* morasses.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 153.

3. Offensive to modesty and decency; impure; unchaste; indecent; lewd: as, *obscene* actions or language; *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts*, Logic, i. 4 § 3.

If thy table be indeed unclean,
Foul with excess, and with discourse *obscene*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 736.

Obscene publication, in *law*, any impure or indecent publication tending to corrupt the mind and to subvert respect for decency and morality. =Syn. 3. Immodest, ribald, gross.

obscenely (ọb-sēn′li), *adv.* In an obscene manner; in a manner offensive to modesty or purity; indecently; lewdly.

obsceneness (ọb-sēn′nes), *n.* Same as *obscenity*.

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness*. *Dryden*.

obscenity (ọb-sen′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obscénité* = Sp. *obscenidad* = Pg. *obscenidade* = It. *oscenità*, < L. *obscenita(t-)s*, *obscœnita(t-)s*, *obscænita(t-)s*, unfavorableness (of an omen), moral impurity, obscenity, < *obscenus*, ill-omened, obscene: see *obscene*.] The state or character of being obscene; impurity or indecency in action, expression, or representation; licentiousness; lewdness.

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 530.

obscenous† (ọb-sē′nus), *a.* [< L. *obscenus*, obscene: see *obscene*.] Indecent; obscene.

Obscenous in recitall, and hurtfull in example.
Sir J. Harington, Apology of Poetry, p. 10. (*Nares.*)

obscenousness† (ọb-sē′nus-nes), *n.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*.
Sir J. Harington, Apology of Poetry, p. 10. (*Nares.*)

★**obscurant** (ọb-skū′rạnt), *n.* [< L. *obscuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure*, *v.*] One who or that which obscures; specifically, one who labors to prevent inquiry, enlightenment, or reform; an obscurantist.

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

obscurantism (ọb-skū′ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *obscurantisme*; as *obscurant* + *-ism.*] Opposition to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge; a tendency or desire to prevent inquiry or enlightenment; the principles or practices of obscurantists.

The dangers with which what exists of Continental liberty is threatened, now by the ambitious dreams of German "nationality," now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical *obscurantism*. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

obscurantist (ọb-skū′ran-tist), *a.* and *n.* [< *obscurant* + *-ist.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of obscurants or obscurantism.

You working-men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xvii. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* One who opposes the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge; an obscurant.

They [a community in the Netherlands called the Brethren of the Common Life] could not support the glare of the new Italian learning; they obtained, and it may be feared deserved, the title of *obscurantists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 672.

obscuration (ob-skū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *obscuration* = Sp. *obscuración* = It. *oscurazione*, < L. *obscuratio(n-)*, a darkening, < *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure*, *v.*] The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured; the act or state of being made obscure or indistinct: as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

Understanding hereby their cosmical descent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their heliacal *obscuration*, or their inclusion, in the lustre of the sun. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

The mutual *obscuration* or displacement of ideas is wholly unaffected by the degree of contrast between them in content. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 211.

obscure (ọb-skūr′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *obscur* = Sp. Pg. *obscuro* = It. *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, dark, dusky, shady; of speech, indistinct, unintelligible; of persons, unknown, undistinguished; prob. < *ob*, over, + *-scurus*, covered, < √*scu* (Skt. √ *sku*), cover, seen also in *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *sky*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Dark; deprived of light; hence, murky; gloomy; dismal.

Suspende hem so in colde hous, drie, *obscure*,
Ther noo light in may breke, and thai beth sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

It were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the *obscure* grave.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 51.

I shall gaze not on the deeds which make
My mind *obscure* with sorrow.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 2.

2†. Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night. [Rare.]

The *obscure* bird
Clamour'd the livelong night.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 64.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing
Scout far and wide into the realms of night,
Scorning surprise. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 132.

3. Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or *obscure*,
Can execute their aery purpose.
Milton, P. L., i. 429.

Hence—4. In *logic*, not clear, as an idea; not sharply distinguished from others. Thus, if a person knows that isabella color is a sort of light yellow, but could not recognize it with certainty, he would have an *obscure* idea of the meaning of that term.

When we look at the colours of the rainbow, we have a clear idea of the red, the blue, the green, in the middle

of their several arches, and a distinct idea too, while the eye fixes there; but when we consider the border of those colours, they so run into one another that it renders their ideas confused and *obscure*. *Watts*, Logic, iii. § 4.

5. Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech; not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression. But if the difficulty lies in the close thought required for a complicated matter, the expression may be quite clear, and not obscure.

And therefore [he] euer so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion that he mighte haue alwaye some refuge at some starting hole. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 554.

If we here be a little *obscure*, 'tis our pleasure; for rather than we will offer to be our own interpreters, we are resolved not to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is *obscure* to him.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 447.

6. Hidden; retired; remote from observation: as, an *obscure* village.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.
Sir J. Davies, Bien Venu, ii.

We put up for the night in an *obscure* inn, in a village by the way. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

7. Unknown to fame; unnoticed; hence, humble; lowly: as, an *obscure* curate.

I am a thing *obscure*, disfurnished of
All merit. *Massinger*, Picture, iii. 5.

Man he loved
As man; and to the mean and the *obscure* . . .
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

8. In *entom.*: (*a*) Not distinct: as, *obscure* punctures. (*b*) Not clear; dull or semi-opaque: as, *obscure* green or red.—**Obscure rays**, in the spectrum, the invisible heat-rays. See *spectrum*.=**Syn. 1.** Dark, dim, darksome, dusky, rayless, murky.—**4** and **5.** *Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal;* difficult, intricate, vague, mysterious, enigmatical. In regard to the meaning of something said or written, *obscure* is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness; this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word. *Doubtful* is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge. *Dubious* may be the same as *doubtful*, but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion: as, *dubious* battle; *dubious* prospects; a *dubious* character. *Ambiguous* applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible; but it may be used in other connections: as, an *ambiguous* smile. *Equivocal* applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention. See *darkness*.—**7.** Unhonored, inglorious.

II.† *n.* Obscurity.

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 406.

obscure (ọb-skūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obscured*, ppr. *obscuring*. [< F. *obscurer* = Sp. Pg. *obscurar* = It. *oscurare*, < L. *obscurare*, darken, obscure, hide, conceal, render indistinct, etc., < *obscurus*, dark, obscure: see *obscure*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover and shut off from view; conceal; hide.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke *obscur'd* them from the foe.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 92.

Not a floating cloud *obscured* the azure firmament.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

2. To darken or make dark; dim.

Cynthia for shame *obscures* her silver shine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 728.

The Signs *obscure* not the Streets at all, and make little or no figure, as tho' there were none; being placed very high and little. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same?
And seest not sin *obscures* thy god-like frame?
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 2.

3. To deprive of luster or glory; outshine; eclipse; depreciate; disparage; belittle.

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to *obscure* my noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 22.

The King of France, tho' valiant enough himself, yet thinking his own great Acts to be *obscured* by greater of K. Richard's, he began, besides his old hating him, now to envy him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

Some are born to do great deeds, and live,
As some are born to be *obscured*, and die.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To render doubtful or unintelligible; render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation; disguise.

The prince *obscured* his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 63.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may *obscure*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 319.

II.† *intrans.* To hide; conceal one's self.

How! there 's bad tidings; I must *obscure* and hear it.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Here I'll *obscure*. [Chrys. withdraws.]
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

obscurely (ọb-skūr'li), *adv.* In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; indistinctly; privately; not conspicuously; not clearly or plainly.

obscurement (ọb-skūr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *obscurement*; < *obscurer* + *-ment*.] The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration.

Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport,
Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer.
Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

obscureness (ọb-skūr'nes), *n.* The property of being obscure, in any sense of that word.

obscurer (ọb-skūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which obscures or darkens.

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.
Lord, Hist. Banians, p. 24. (*Latham.*)

obscurity (ọb-skū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *obscurities* (-tiz). [< F. *obscurité* = Sp. *obscuridad* = Pg. *obscuridade* = It. *oscurità*, < L. *obscurita(t-)s*, a being dark, darkness, < *obscurus*, dark: see *obscure*.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibleness; an obscure place, state, or condition; especially, the condition of being unknown.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity*. Isa. lix. 9.

I choose rather to live graved in *obscurity*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

God left these *obscurities* in Holy Writ on purpose to give us a taste and glimpse, as it were, of those great and glorious truths which shall hereafter fully be discovered to us in another world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

These are the old friends who are . . . the same . . . in glory and in *obscurity*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** *Dimness, Gloom*, etc. (see *darkness*), shade, obscuration; retirement, seclusion.

obsecrate (ob'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obsecrated*, ppr. *obsecrating*. [< L. *obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecrare* (> It. *ossecrare* = Pg. *obsecrar*), entreat, beseech, conjure in solemn sort, < *ob*, before, + *sacrare*, treat as sacred, *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre, sacred*.] To beseech; entreat; supplicate. *Cockeram.*

Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in *obsecrating* a share of Dougal's protection. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

obsecration (ob-sē-krā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *obsécration* = Sp. *obsecración* = Pg. *obsecração* = It. *ossecrazione*, < L. *obsecratio(n-)*, an entreating, beseeching, imploring, < *obsecrare*, entreat, beseech: see *obsecrate*.] 1. The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests. *Becon*, Works, p. 187. (*Halliwell.*)

In the "Rules of Civility" (A. D. 1685, translated from the French) we read: "If his lordship chances to sneeze, you are not to bawl out 'God bless you, sir,' but, pulling off your hat, bow to him handsomely, and make that *obsecration* to yourself." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 92.

2. In *liturgics*, one of the suffrages or versicles of the Litany beginning with the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*); a petition of the Litany for deliverance from evil: as, "By thy baptism, fasting, and temptation," the response being "Good Lord, deliver us."—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

obsecratory (ob'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *obsecrate* + *-ory*.] Supplicatory; expressing earnest entreaty. [Rare.]

That gracious and *obsecratory* charge of the blessed apostle of the gentiles (1 Cor. i. 10).
Bp. Hall, The Peace-Maker, § 26.

★**obsequent** (ob'sē-kwent), *a.* [= OF. *obsequent* = Sp. *obsecuente* = Pg. *obsequente* = It. *ossequente*, < L. *obsequen(t-)s*, compliant, indulgent, ppr. of *obsequi*, comply with, yield, indulge, lit. follow upon, < *ob*, before, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. See *obsequy*[1].] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [Rare.]

Pliant and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 181. (*Latham.*)

obsequial (ọb-sē'kwi-al), *a.* [< LL. *obsequialis*, pertaining to obsequies, < *obsequiæ*, obsequies: see *obsequy*[2].] Of or pertaining to obsequies or funeral ceremonies.

Parson Welles, as the last *obsequial* act, in the name of the bereaved family, thanked the people for their kindness and attention to the dead and the living.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

obsequience (ọb-sē'kwi-ens), *n.* [An erroneous form for **obsequence*, < L. *obsequentia*, compliance, obsequiousness, < *obsequen(t-)s*, compliant: see *obsequent*.] Obsequiousness.

By his [Titian's] grave courtly *obsequience*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

obsequies, *n.* Plural of *obsequy*.

obsequiosity (ọb-sē-kwi-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *obsequious* + *-ity*.] Obsequiousness. [Rare.]

If he [the traveler] have had a certain experience of French manners, his application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable *obsequiosity*, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 186.

obsequious[1] (ọb-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *obsequyous*; < OF. *obsequieux*, F. *obséquieux* = Sp. Pg. *obsequioso* = It. *ossequioso*, < L. *obsequiosus*, compliant, submissive, < *obsequium*, compliance: see *obsequy*[1].] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; ever ready to obey, serve, or assist; compliant; dutiful. [Obsolescent.]

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vppon hym, and was no man so *obsequyous* and seruiceable.
Tyndale, Works, p. 368.

I see you are *obsequious* in your love.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 2.

One that ever strove, methought,
By special service and *obsequious* care,
To win respect from you.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Hence—2. Servilely complaisant; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning; sycophantic.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 122.

=**Syn. 2.** Servile, slavish, sycophantic. See *obedience*.

obsequious[2]† (ọb-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [< *obsequy*[2] + *-ous*, after *obsequious*[1].] 1. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites.

And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 92.

2. Absorbed in grief, as a mourner at a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell;
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Even for the loss of thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 118.

obsequiously[1] (ọb-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv.* In an obsequious manner; with eager obedience; with servile compliance; abjectly.

obsequiously[2]† (ọb-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv.* In the manner of a mourner; with reverence for the dead.

Whilst I awhile *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 3.

obsequiousness (ọb-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being obsequious; ready obedience; prompt compliance with the commands of another; servile submission; officious or superserviceable readiness to serve.=**Syn.** *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

obsequy[1]† (ob'sē-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *obsequio* = It. *ossequio*, < L. *obsequium*, compliance, yieldingness, obedience, < *obsequi*, comply with, yield to: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*[2].] Ready compliance; deferential service; obsequiousness.

Ours had rather be
Censured by some for too much *obsequy*
Than tax'd of self opinion.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, Prol.

obsequy[2] (ob'sē-kwi), *n.*; pl. *obsequies* (-kwiz). [Chiefly in pl.; in ME. *obseque*, < OF. *obseque*, usually in pl. *obseques*, = F. *obsèques* = Sp. Pg. *obsequias*, < LL. *obsequiæ*, a rare and perhaps orig. erroneous form for *exsequiæ*, funeral rites (see *exequy*); cf. ML. *obsequium*, funeral rites, a funeral, also a train, retinue, following, < L. *obsequi*, follow upon (not used in this lit. sense), comply with: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*[1].] A funeral rite or ceremony. [Now rarely used in the singular.]

His funerall *obseque* to-morn we do,
And for hys good soule to our Lord pray we.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2332.

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 147.

With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train.
Milton, S. A., l. 1732.

They vsed many Offices of seruice and loue towardes the dead, and thereupon are called *Obsequies* in our vulgare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

Buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous *obsequies*,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

obserate† (ob'sē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obseratus*, pp. of *obserare*, bolt, bar, fasten or shut up, < *ob*, before, + *sera*, a bar.] To lock up. *Cockeram.*

observable (ọb-zėr'va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *observable* = Pg. *observavel* = It. *osservabile*, < L. *observabilis*, remarkable, observable, < *observare*, remark, observe: see *observe*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capa-

ble of being observed or noticed, or viewed with interest or attention.

That a trusted agent commonly acquires power over his principal is a fact everywhere *observable*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 505.

2. Noticeable; worthy of observation; noteworthy; hence, remarkable.

It is *observable* that, loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles.
Baker, King John, an. 1216.

This towne was formerly a Greeke colonie, built by the Samians, a reasonable commodious port, and full of *observable* antiquities. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

3. That may or must be observed, followed, or kept: as, the formalities *observable* at court.

The forms *observable* in social intercourse occur also in political and religious intercourse as forms of homage and forms of worship. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 348.

II.† *n.* A noticeable or noteworthy fact or thing; something worth observing.

Among other *observables*, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 391.

My chief Care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such *Observables* as I met with. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., Pref.

observableness (ob-zėr'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being observable.

observably (ob-zėr'va-bli), *adv.* In an observable, noticeable, or noteworthy manner; remarkably.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

observal† (ob-zėr'val), *n.* [< *observe* + *-al.*] Observation.

A previous *observal* of what has been said of them.
Roger North, Examen, p. 659. (*Davies.*)

observance (ob-zėr'vans), *n.* [< ME. *observance*, < OF. *observance*, < F. *observance* = Sp. Pg. *observancia* = It. *osservanzia*, *osservanza*, < L. *observantia*, a watching, noting, attention, respect, keeping, etc., < *observan(t-)s*, ppr. of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observant.*]
1†. Attention; perception; heed; observation.

Mess. She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather.
Cleo. Is this certain?
Mess. Or I have no *observance*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 25.

Here are many debauches and excessive revellings, as being out of all noyse and *observance*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

2. Respectful regard or attention; hence, reverence; homage. [Now rare.]

Alas! wher is become youre gentillesse?
Youre wordes ful of plesaunce and humblesse?
Youre *observaunces* in so low manere?
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 249.

All adoration, duty, and *observance*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 102.

Oh, stand up,
And let me kneel! the light will be asham'd
To see *observance* done to me by you.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Her eyes on all my motions with a mute *observance* hung.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. The act of observing, paying attention to, or following in practice; compliance in practice with the requirements of some law, custom, rule, or injunction; due performance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath; *observance* of stipulations; *observance* of prescribed forms.

To make void the last Will of Henry 8. to which the Breakers had sworne *observance*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To rev'rence what is ancient and can plead
A course of long *observance* for its use.
Cowper, Task, v. 301.

Through all English history the cry has never been for new laws, but for the firmer establishment, the stricter *observance*, of the old laws.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 176.

4. A custom, rule, or thing to be observed, followed, or kept.

There are other strict *observances;*
As, not to see a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 36.

An *observance* of hermits.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

5. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of worship, devotion, or respect.

And axeth by what *observance*
She might moste to the plesaunce
Of god that nightes reule kepe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

He compass'd her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her.
Tennyson, Geranit.

=Syn. 3. *Observance*, *Observation*. These words start from two different senses of the same root—to pay regard to, and to watch. *Observation* is watching or notice; *observance* is keeping, conforming to, or complying with. *Observation* was formerly used in the sense of observance: as, "the *observation* of the Sabbath is again commanded" (caption to Ex. xxxi.); "the opinions which he [Milton] has expressed respecting . . . the *observation* of the Sabbath might, we think, have caused more just surprise" (*Macaulay*, Milton); but this use is now obsolescent. It is desirable that the words should be kept distinct.

It is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the *observance*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 16.

Observation of the moon's changes leads at length to a theory of the solar system.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 12.

5. *Form*, *Rite*, etc. See *ceremony*.

observancy (ob-zėr'van-si), *n.* [As *observance* (see *-cy*).] Heedful or obedient regard; observance; obsequiousness. [Rare.]

How bend him
To such *observancy* of beck and call.
Browning, King and Book, I. 179.

observandum (ob-zėr-van'dum), *n.*; pl. *observanda* (-dä). [L., neut. gerundive of *observare*, observe: see *observe.*] A thing to be observed.

observant (ob-zėr'vant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *observant* = Sp. Pg. *observante* = It. *osservante*, < L. *observan(t-)s*, ppr. of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observe.*]
I. *a.* 1. Watching; watchful; observing; having or characterized by good powers of observation, or attention, care, accuracy, etc., in observing: as, an *observant* mind; a man of *observant* habits.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 5.

2. Attentive; obedient; submissive; ready to obey and serve; hence, obsequious: with *to* or *of* before a personal object. [Now rare.]

Then Obedience, by her an elephant, the strongest beast, but most *observant to* man of any creature.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant*, slavish course? *Raleigh.*

And to say the truth, they [Georgian slaves] are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as *observant of* them; for of them they are to expect their liberty, their advancement, and every thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 167.

3. Carefully attentive in observing or performing whatever is prescribed or required; strict in observing and practising: with *of:* as, he was very *observant of* the rules of his order; *observant of* forms.

Tell me, he that knows,
Why this same strict and most *observant* watch
So nightly toils the subject of the land?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 71.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Watchful, mindful, heedful, regardful.

II. *n.* 1†. An observer.—2†. An obsequious or slavish attendant.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 109.

3. One who is strict in observing or complying with a law, rule, custom, etc.

Such *obseruants* they are thereof that our Sauiour himselfe . . . did not teach to pray or wish for more than onely that heere it myght bee with vs as with them it is in heauen. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

The Cannœi were a deuout society and order, giuen to holinesse of life, and obseruation of the Lawe; of whom was Simon Kannæus, . . . called Zelotes. . . . Suidas calleth them *obseruants* of the Lawe, whom Ananus shut in the Temple. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 150.

4. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of the more rigorous class of Franciscans which in the fifteenth century became separated from those—the Conventuals—following a milder rule.

Observantine (ob-zėr'van-tin), *n.* and *a.* [< *Observant* + *-ine*[1].]
I. *n.* Same as *Observant*, 4.

He selected for this purpose the *Observantines* of the Franciscan order, the most rigid of the monastic societies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franciscan friars called Observants.

Observantist (ob-zėr'van-tist), *n.* [< *Observant* + *-ist.*] Same as *Observant*, 4.

observantly (ob-zėr'vant-li), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively. *Wright.*

observation (ob-zėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< F. *observation* = Sp. *observación* = Pg. *observação* = It. *osservazione*, < L. *observatio(n-)*, a watching, noting, marking, regard, respect, < *observare*, watch, note, regard: see *observe.*] 1. The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting; notice: as, a fact that does not come under one's *observation*.

This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein worthy the *observation*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

Our Curiosity was again arrested by the *observation* of another Tower, which appear'd in a thicket not far from the way side. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 23.

The North American Indian had no better eyes than the white man; but he had trained his powers of *observation* in a certain direction, till no sign of the woods escaped him. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 114.

2. The habit or power of observing and noting: as, a man of great *observation*.

I told you Angling is an art, either by practice or a long *observation*, or both. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 99.

If my *observation*, which very seldom lies,
By the heart's still rhetoric disclosed with eyes,
Deceive me not now, Navarre is infected.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 228.

3. An act of scientific observing; an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented: as, a meridian *observation*, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological *observations* made by the Signal Service Bureau. In those sciences which describe and explain provinces of the universe as it exists, such as astronomy and systematic biology, observations are, for the most part, made under circumstances or conditions which may be selected, but cannot be produced at will. But in those sciences which analyze the behavior of substances under various conditions it is customary first to place the object to be examined under artificially produced conditions, and then to make an observation upon it. This whole performance, of which the observation is a part, is called an *experiment*. Formerly sciences were divided into sciences of experiment and sciences of observation, meaning observation without experiment. But now experiments are made in all sciences. It is only occasionally that the word *observation* has been used to imply the absence of experimentation.

Confounding *observation* with experiment or invention—the act of a cave-man in betaking himself to a drifting tree with that of Noah in building himself an ark.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

4. The result of such a scientific practice; the information gained by observing: as, to tabulate *observations.*—5. Knowledge; experience.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With *observation*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

6. A remark, especially a remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed.

Rich. Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloucester;
For Gloucester's dukedom is too ominous.
War. Tut, that 's a foolish *observation*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 108.

We owe many valuable *observations* to people who are not very acute or profound, and who say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting in vain. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 253.

7. The fact of being seen or noticed; notice; remark: as, to escape *observation;* anxious to avoid *observation.*—8. Observance; careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required. [Obsolescent.]

The Character of Æneas is filled with Piety to the Gods, and a superstitious *Observation* of Prodigies, Oracles, and Predictions. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 351.

9. A rite; a ceremony; an observance.

Now our *observation* is perform'd.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 109.

They had their magicall *observations* in gathering certaine hearbs. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 62.

The archbishop went about the *observation* very awkwardly, as one not used to that kind, especially in the Lord's Supper.
Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Acronychal observation. See *acronychal.*—**Army of observation** (*milit.*), a force detached to watch the movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of a siege.—**Error of an observation.** See *error*, 5.—**Eye-and-ear observation.** See *eye*[1].—**Latitude by observation.** See *latitude.*—**Lunar observation.** See *lunar.*—**To work an observation** (*naut.*), to determine the latitude or longitude by calculations based on the altitude or position of the sun or other heavenly body as observed and ascertained by instrumental measurement. =Syn. *Observance*, *Observation.* See *observance.*—3. *Experiment*, etc. See *experience.*—6. *Note*, *Comment*, etc. (see *remark*, *n.*), annotation.

observational (ob-zėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *observation* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation.

Already Harvey, Boyle, and Newton were successfully prosecuting the *observational* method, and showing how rich mines of wealth it had opened.
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 12.

2. Derived from or founded on observation: in this sense usually opposed to *experimental.*

Sir Charles Lyell has been largely influential in the establishment of Geology as a truly *observational* science.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

observationally (ob-zėr-vā'shon-al-i), *adv.* By means of observation.

Of late, the motions of the Moon have been very carefully investigated, both theoretically and *observationally*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 49.

observation-car (ob-zėr-vā′shọn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car with glass or open sides to enable the occupants to observe the scenery, inspect the track, etc. [U. S.]

observative (ọb-zėr′va-tiv), *a.* [< *observe* + *-ative.*] Observing; attentive. [Rare.]

I omitted to observe those particulars . . . that it behoved an *observative* traveller. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 28.

observator† (ob′zėr-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *observateur* = Sp. Pg. *observador* = It. *osservatore*, < L. *observator*, a watcher, < *observare*, watch, observe: see *observe.*] 1. One who observes or takes note; an observer.

The *observator* of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned [Dr. Hakewill] hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues hath swept away.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 213.

2. One who makes a remark.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good *observator*, not so fast away.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 502.

★**observatory** (ọb-zėr′va-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *observatories* (-riz). [= F. *observatoire* = Sp. Pg. *observatorio* = It. *osservatorio*, < NL. *observatorium*, < L. *observare*, observe: see *observe.*] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena: as, an astronomical or a meteorological *observatory*. An astronomical observatory is so planned as to secure for the instruments the greatest possible stability and freedom from tremors, protection from the weather, and an unobstructed view, together with such arrangements as will otherwise facilitate observations.

2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a look-out-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere.

—**Magnetic observatory.** See *magnetic.*

observe (ọb-zėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *observed*, ppr. *observing*. [< F. *observer* = Sp. Pg. *observar* = It. *osservare*, < L. *observare*, watch, note, mark, heed, guard, keep, pay attention to, regard, comply with, etc., < *ob*, before, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*, and cf. *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve.*] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with attention or careful scrutiny, as for the purpose of discovering and noting something; watch; take note of: as, to *observe* trifles with interest; to *observe* one's every movement.

Remember that, as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Jer. Taylor.*

Changing shape
To *observe* the sequel, saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton*, P. L., x. 334.

To *observe* is to look at a thing closely, to take careful note of its several parts or details.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 208.

Specifically—2. To subject to systematic inspection and scrutiny for some scientific or practical purpose: as, to *observe* natural phenomena for the purpose of ascertaining their laws; to *observe* meteorological indications for the purpose of forecasting the weather. See *observation*, 3.

Studying the motion of the sun in order to determine the length of the year, he *observed* the times of its passage through the equinoxes and solstices.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 121.

3. To see; perceive; notice; remark; hence, to detect; discover: as, we *observed* a stranger approaching; to *observe* one's uneasiness.

Honourable action,
Such as he hath *observed* in noble ladies.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 1. 111.

I *observed* an admirable abundance of Butterflies in many places of Savoy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

He had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was so young and beautiful.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 181.

4. To notice and remark, or remark upon; refer to in words; say; mention: as, what did you *observe?*

But it was pleasant to see Beeston come in with others, supposing it to be dark, and yet he is forced to read his part by the light of the candles; and this I *observing* to a gentleman that sat by me, he was mightily pleased therewith, and spread it up and down. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 94.

But he *observed* in apology, that it [z] was a letter you never wanted hardly, and he thought it had only been put there "to finish off th' alphabet, like, though ampus-end (&) would ha' done as well, for what he could see."
George Eliot, Adam Bede, I. 317.

5†. To heed; regard; hence, to regard with respect and deference; treat with respectful attention or consideration; humor.

He wolde no swich cursednesse *observe;*
Evel shal have that evel wol deserve.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 179.

Whom I make
Must be my heir; and this makes men *observe* me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Observe her with all sweetness; humour her.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

6. To adhere to and carry out in practice; conform to or comply with; obey: as, to *observe* the regulations of society; to *observe* the proprieties.

How thanne he that *observeth* o synne, shal he have forgifnesse of the remenaunt of hise othere synnes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I know not how he 's cured;
He ne'er *observes* any of our prescriptions.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

Observe your distance; and be sure to stand
Hard by the Cistern with your Cap in hand.
Oldham, A Satyr Address'd to a Friend (ed. 1703).

The enemies did not long *observe* those courtesies which men of their rank, even when opposed to each other at the head of armies, seldom neglect.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To keep with due ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *observe* a holiday; to *observe* the sabbath.

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread.
Ex. xii. 17.

They eate mans flesh; *observe* meales at noone and night. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

A score of Indian tribes . . . *observed* the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 16.

=**Syn. 1.** To eye, survey, scrutinize.—**3.** *Notice, Behold*, etc. (see *see*).—**7.** *Keep*, etc. (see *celebrate*), regard, fulfil, conform to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be attentive; take note.

I come to *observe;* I give thee warning on 't.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 33.

I do love
To note and to *observe.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To remark; comment: generally with *upon* or *on.*

We have, however, already *observed upon* a great drawback which attends such benefits. *Brougham.*

★**observer** (ọb-zėr′vėr), *n.* 1. One who observes or takes notice; a spectator or looker-on: as, a keen *observer.*

He is a great *observer*, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 202.

But Churchill himself was no superficial *observer.* He knew exactly what his interest really was.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes; especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions: as, an astronomical *observer;* a corps of *observers.*

An *observer* at any point of the earth, by noting the local time at his station when the moon has any given right ascension, can thence determine the corresponding moment of Greenwich time.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 37.

Psellus, . . . a great *observer* of the nature of devils, holds they are corporeal, and have aërial bodies; that they are mortal, live, and dye. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., I. § 2.

3. One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who practises, performs, or fulfils anything: as, a careful *observer* of the proprieties; an *observer* of the Sabbath.

It is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent *observer* of old customes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer.* *Bp. Atterbury.*

He [Lord Dorset] was so strict an *Observer* of his Word that no Consideration whatever could make him break it.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

4†. One who watches with a view to serve; an obsequious attendant or admirer; hence, a toady; a sycophant.

He was a follower of Germanicus,
And still is an *observer* of his wife
And children, though they be declined in grace.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Love yourself, sir;
And, when I want *observers*, I'll send for you.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

observicer† (ọb-zėr′vi-sėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *observance* (confused with *service*) + *-er*[1].] A servant; an observer (in sense 4). [Rare.]

I am your humble *observicer*, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

observing (ọb-zėr′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *observe*, *v.*] Watchful; observant; attentive.

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most *observing* eyes.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 588.

observingly (ọb-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* In an observing or attentive manner; attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 5.

obsess (ob-ses′), *v. t.* [< L. *obsessus*, pp. of *obsidere*, sit on or in, remain, sit down before, besiege, < *ob*, before, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *session*, etc. Cf. *assess*, *possess.*] 1†. To besiege; beset; compass about.

It is to be feared that where maiestie approcheth to excesse, and the mynde is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie, lest pride . . . shuld sodainely entre.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 4.

2. To attack, vex, or plague from without, as an evil spirit. See *obsession*, 2.

The familiar spirit may be a human ghost or some other demon, and may either be supposed to enter the man's body or only to come into his presence, which is somewhat the same difference as whether in disease the demon "possesses" or *obsesses* a patient, i. e. controls him from inside or outside. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 63.

★**obsession** (ob-sesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *obsession* = Sp. *obsesión* = Pg. *obsessão* = It. *ossessione*, < L. *obsessio(n-)*, a besieging, < *obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess.*] 1. The act of besieging; persistent assault.

When the assassination of Henry IV. gave full rein to the Ultramontane party at court, the *obsessions* of Duperron became more importunate, and even menacing.
Encyc. Brit., V. 173.

2. Continuous or persevering effort supposed to be made by an evil spirit to obtain mastery of a person; the state or condition of a person so vexed or beset: distinguished from *possession*, or control by a demon from within.

Grave fathers, he 's possest; again, I say,
Possest: nay, if there be possession and
Obsession, he has both. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

Obsession of the Devil is distinguished from Possession in this: In Possession, the Evil One was said to enter into the Body of the Man; in *Obsession*, without entering into the Body of the Person, he was thought to besiege and torment him without.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 142, note.

obsidian (ọb-sid′i-ạn), *n.* [= F. *obsidiane*, *obsidienne* = Sp. Pg. *obsidiana*, < L. *obsidiana*, a false reading for *obsiana*, a mineral supposed to be obsidian, < *Obsidianus*, a false reading for *Obsianus*, < *Obsius*, erroneously *Obsidius*, the name of a man who, according to Pliny, found it in "Ethiopia."] A dense nearly homogeneous volcanic glass, of conchoidal fracture and brilliant luster, and usually black in color. It was at first believed that such glass represented a simple mineral, probably feldspar, of amorphous texture. The name has been most frequently applied to volcanic glasses belonging to lavas rich in silica and the alkalis, such as rhyolite and trachyte. Latterly the name has been used for the nearly anhydrous glassy form of any lava, in distinction from "pitchstone," which is hydrous. The corresponding highly vesicular form is called *pumice.* Obsidian is sometimes cut as a gem and it has been a favorite material for Indian arrowheads.

obsidional (ob-sid′i-ọ-nạl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *obsidional* = It. *ossidionale*, < L. *obsidionalis*, belonging to a siege, < *obsidio(n-)*, a siege, < *obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess.*] Pertaining to a siege.—**Obsidional coins.** See *coin*[1].—**Obsidional crown.** See *crown.*

obsidionary (ob-sid′i-ọ-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **obsidionarius*, < *obsidio(n-)*, a siege: see *obsidional.*] Obsidional; coined or struck in a besieged place.

These *obsidionary* Ormand coins may be called scarce; the only rare and probably unique piece is the penny.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 94.

obsidious† (ob-sid′i-us), *a.* [< L. as if **obsidiosus*, < *obsidium*, a siege: see *obsidional.*] Besetting; assailing from without.

Safe from all *obsidious* or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 261. (*Davies.*)

obsigillation† (ob-sij-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ob*, before, + LL. *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*[2], *v.*] The act of sealing up. *Maunder.*

obsign† (ob-sin′), *v. t.* [< L. *obsignare*, seal up, < *ob*, before, + *signare*, mark, seal: see *sign*, *v.*] To seal, or ratify by sealing; obsignate.

The sacrament of His Body and Blood, whereby He doth represent, and unto our faith give and *obsign* unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood. *J. Bradford*, Letter on the Mass, Sept. 2, 1554.

obsignate† (ob-sig′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obsignatus*, pp. of *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsign.*] To seal; ratify; confirm.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt.
Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

obsignation† (ob-sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *obsignatio(n-)*, a sealing up, < L. *obsignare*, seal up:

see *obsignate, obsign.*] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

This is a sacrament, and not a sacrifice: for in this, using it as we should, we receive of God *obsignation* and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

obsignatory† (ob-sig'nạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **obsignatorius*, < *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsignate, obsign.*] Ratifying; confirming by sealing; confirmatory.

Obsignatory signs.
Bp. Ward, in Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

obsolesce (ob-sọ̄-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obsolesced*, ppr. *obsolescing*. [< L. *obsolescere*, pp. *obsoletus*, wear out, fall into disuse, grow old, decay, inceptive of *obsolere* (rare), wear out, decay, appar. < *ob*, before, + *solere*, be wont; or else < *obs-*, a form of *ob-*, + *olere*, grow (cf. *adolescent*).] To become obsolescent; fall into disuse.

Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of and English of recent emergence stands that which is *obsolescing*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 266.

obsolescence (ob-sọ̄-les'ẹns), *n.* [< *obsolescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The state or process of becoming obsolete.—2. In *entom.*, an obsolete part of a mark, stria, etc.: as, a band with a central *obsolescence*.

obsolescent (ob-sọ̄-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *obsolescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *obsolescere*, fall into disuse: see *obsolesce.*] 1. Becoming obsolete; passing out of use: as, an *obsolescent* word or custom.

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*.
Johnson, Dict., under Hereout.

Almost always when religion comes before us historically it is seen consecrating . . . conceptions obsolete or *obsolescent*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 229.

2. In *entom.*, somewhat obsolete; imperfectly visible. =**Syn. 1.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

★**obsolete** (ob'sọ̄-lēt), *a.* [= F. *obsolète* = Sp. Pg. *obsoleto* = It. *ossoleto*, < L. *obsoletus*, worn out, gone out of use, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolesce.*] 1. Gone out of use; no longer in use: as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* custom; an *obsolete* law. Abbreviated *obs.*

But most [Orders] are very particular and *obsolete* in their Dress, as being the Rustic Habit of old times, without Linnen, or Ornaments of the present Age.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

What makes a word *obsolete* more than general agreement to forbear? *Johnson.*

The fashion seems every day growing still more *obsolete*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

The progress of science is so rapid that what seemed the most profound learning a few years ago may to-day be merely an exploded fallacy or an *obsolete* theory.
J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 18.

2. In *descriptive zoöl.*, indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; applied to colors, faded, dim: as, an *obsolete* purple; applied to ornaments or organs, very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible: as, *obsolete* striæ, spines, ocelli. It is often employed to denote the lack or imperfect development of a character which is distinct in the opposite sex or in a kindred species or genus. =**Syn. 1.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

obsolete (ob'sọ̄-lēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obsoleted*, ppr. *obsoleting*. [< L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolete, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become obsolete; pass out of use. *F. Hall.* [Rare.]

II.† *trans.* To make obsolete; render disused.

Those [books] that as to authority are *obsoleted*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

obsoletely (ob'sọ̄-lēt-li), *adv.* In *descriptive zoöl.*, in an obsolete manner; not plainly: as, *obsoletely* punctured, striate, etc.

obsoleteness (ob'sọ̄-lēt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete or out of use.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.
Johnson, Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakspeare.

2. In *descriptive zoöl.*, the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as to be indistinct or scarcely discernible.

obsoletion (ob-sọ̄-lē'shọn), *n.* [< *obsolete* + *-ion.*] The act of becoming obsolete; disuse; discontinuance.

Proper lamentation on the *obsoletion* of Christmas gambols and pastimes. *Keats*, To his Brothers, Dec. 22, 1817.

obsoletism (ob'sọ̄-lēt-izm), *n.* [< *obsolete* + *-ism.*] A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

Does, then, the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoleteism?* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

obstacle (ob'stạ-kl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *obstacle*, < OF. *obstacle, ostacle*, F. *obstacle* = Sp. *obstáculo* = Pg. *obstaculo* = It. *ostacolo*, < LL. *obstaculum*, a hindrance, obstacle, < L. *obstare*, stand before, stand against, withstand, < *ob*, before, against, + *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which opposes or stands in the way; something that obstructs progress; a hindrance or obstruction.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 156.

I fear you will meet with divers *obstacles* in the Way, which, if you cannot remove, you must overcome.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The Egyptians warned me that Suez was a place of *obstacles* to pilgrims. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 90.

2. Objection; opposition.

Whan the Chane saghe that thei made non *obstacle* to performen his Commandement, thanne he thoughte wel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 226.

Obstacle-race, a race, as in a steeplechase, in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented.

For some time he becomes engaged in a terrible *obstacle-race*, and makes little progress.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

=**Syn.** *Difficulty, Obstacle, Obstruction, Impediment*, check, barrier. A *difficulty* embarrasses, an *obstacle* stops us. We remove [or overcome] the one, we surmount the other. Generally the first expresses something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second something arising from a foreign cause. An *obstruction* blocks the passage, and is generally put in the way intentionally. An *impediment* literally clogs the feet and so may continue with one, hindering his progress, while a *difficulty* once overcome, an *obstacle* once surmounted, or an *obstruction* once broken down, leaves one free to go forward without hindrance.

"The Conquest of Mexico" was achieving itself under *difficulties* hardly less formidable than those encountered by Cortes. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

The great *obstacle* to progress is prejudice.
Bovée, Summaries of Thought, Prejudice.

In general, contest by causing delay is so mischievous an *obstruction* of justice that the courts ought to be astute to detect it and prompt to suppress it.
The Century, XXX. 328.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 4.

II. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. or humorous.]

Fie, Joan — that thou wilt be so *obstacle!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 17.

obstaclenessŧ, *n.* [< *obstacle, a.*, + *-ness.*] Obstinacy.

How long shal I, liuing here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstaclenes?* *J. Udall*, On Mark ix.

obstance† (ob'stans), *n.* [ME., taken in sense of 'substance'; < OF. *obstance*, < L. *obstantia*, a withstanding, resistance, < *obstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstare*, withstand: see *obstacle.*] 1. Substance; essence.

The *obstance* of this felynge [of delight produced in the soul by song] lyes in the lufe of Ihesu, whilke es fedde and lyghtenede by swilke maner of sanges.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. Opposition.

obstancy† (ob'stan-si), *n.* [As *obstance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *obstance*, 1.

It [the obstinacy of a wife] doth indeed but irrita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract; after marriage it is of no *obstancie*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 3.

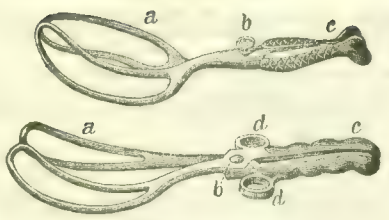
obsta principiis (ob'stạ prin-sip'i-is). [L. (Ovid, Rem. Amor., 91): *obsta*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *obstare*, withstand; *principiis*, dat. of *principium*, beginning.] Withstand the beginnings — that is, resist the first insidious approaches of anything dangerous or evil.

obstetric (ọb-stet'rik), *a.* [= F. *obstétrique* = Sp. *obstétrica*, n., obstetrics; Pg. *obstetrico*, m., *obstetrica*, f., an obstetrician; < NL. *obstetricus*, a var. (accom. to adjectives in *-icus*) of L. *obstetricius* (> E. *obstetricious*), pertaining to a midwife, neut. pl. *obstetricia* (> E. *obstetricy*), obstetrics, < *obstetrix*, a midwife, lit. 'she who stands before,' sc. to assist, < *obstare*, pp. *obstatus*, stand before: see *obstacle.*] Same as *obstetrical.*

obstetrical (ọb-stet'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *obstetric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to midwifery: as, *obstetrical* skill; *obstetrical* surgery.—**Obstetrical forceps**, forceps used in cases of difficult delivery. See cut in next column.—**Obstetrical toad**, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes.*

obstetricate† (ọb-stet'ri-kāt), *v.* [< LL. *obstetricatus*, pp. of *obstetricare*, be a midwife, < L. *obstetrix* (*-tric-*), a midwife: see *obstetric.*] **I.** *intrans.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.
Evelyn, Sylva, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)



Obstetrical Forceps.

a, blades; *b*, locks; *c*, handles; *d d*, rings for obtaining a firm grasp of the locked instrument by the accoucheur. The blades are separately introduced, and after two separate parts or "branches" are locked together are used to grasp the head of the child in assisting delivery.

II. *trans.* To assist or promote by performing the office of a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 202. (*Latham.*)

obstetricationŧ (ọb-stet-ri-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *obstetricate* + *-ion.*] The office of, or the assistance rendered by, a midwife; delivery.

He shall be by a healthful *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world; there indeed he hath elbow-room enough. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

obstetrician (ọb-ste-trish'ạn), *n.* [< *obstetric* + *-ian.*] One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstetricious (ọb-ste-trish'us), *a.* [< L. *obstetricius*, pertaining to a midwife: see *obstetric.*] Pertaining to obstetrics; obstetrical; hence, helping to produce or bring forth.

Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 4.

obstetrics (ọb-stet'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *obstetric*: see *-ics.*] That department of medical art which deals with parturition and the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and childbirth; the practice of midwifery.

obstetricy (ọb-stet'ri-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *obstetricia* = It. *ostetricia*, f., < L. *obstetricia*, neut. pl., obstetrics: see *obstetric.*] Same as *obstetrics. Dunglison.* [Rare.]

obstetrist (ọb-stet'rist), *n.* [< *obstetr(ics)* + *-ist.*] One versed in the study or skilled in the practice of obstetrics; an obstetrician.

The same consummate *obstetrist* . . . insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, xxxvi.

obstetrix (ọb-stet'riks), *n.* [= OF. *obstetrice* = Pg. *obstetriz*, < L. *obstetrix*, a midwife: see *obstetric.*] A woman who renders professional aid to women in labor; a midwife.

obstinacy (ob'sti-nạ-si), *n.* [< ME. *obstinacie*, < OF. **obstinacie*, < ML. *obstinacia, obstinatia*, var. of *obstinacio(n-)*, for *obstinatio(n-)*, obstinateness: see *obstinate* and *obstination.*] 1. The character or condition of being obstinate; pertinacious adherence to an opinion, purpose, or course of conduct, whether right or wrong, and in spite of argument or entreaty; a fixedness, and generally an unreasonable fixedness, of opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken; stubbornness; pertinacity.

And yf ther be eny restreynt, denyinge, *obstinacys*, or contradiccion made by eny persone or persones that owith to paye such summe forfet, that then vppon resonable warynynge made to them they to appere aforn the xxiiij. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 380.

Only sin
And hellish *obstinacy* tie thy tongue.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 186.

2. An unyielding character or quality; continued resistance to the operation of remedies or to palliative measures: as, the *obstinacy* of a fever or of a cold. =**Syn. 1.** Doggedness, headiness, wilfulness, obduracy. See *obstinate.*

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *obstenate*, < OF. *obstinat*, also *obstiné*, F. *obstiné* = Sp. Pg. *obstinado* = It. *ostinato*, < L. *obstinatus*, firmly set, resolute, stubborn, obstinate, pp. of *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve, < *ob*, before, + **stinare*, < *stare*, stand: see *state.* Cf. *destine, destinate.*] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course of action; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong.

He thought he wold noo more be *obstenate*,
And gaue them respite be fore them euerychon.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1664.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 121.

I'm an *obstinate* old fellow when I'm in the wrong; but you shall now find me as steady in the right.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 7.

2. Springing from or indicating obstinacy.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Not easily controlled or removed; unyielding to treatment: as, an *obstinate* cough; an *obstinate* headache.

Disgust conceal'd
Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault
Is *obstinate*, and cure beyond our reach.
Cowper, Task, iii. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Obstinate, Stubborn, Intractable, Refractory, Contumacious*, pertinacious, headstrong, unyielding, dogged, wilful, persistent, immovable, inflexible, firm, resolute. The first five words now imply a strong and vicious or disobedient refusal to yield, a resolute or unmanageable standing upon one's own will. *Stubborn* is strictly negative: a *stubborn* child will not listen to advice or commands, but perhaps has no definite purpose of his own. *Obstinate* is active: the *obstinate* man will carry out his intention in spite of advice, remonstrance, appeals, or force. The last three of the italicized words imply disobedience to proper authority. *Intractable*, literally not to be drawn, handled, or governed, is negative; so is *refractory*: both suggest sullenness or perverseness; *refractory* is more appropriate where resistance is physical: hence the extension of the word to apply to metals. *Contumacious* combines pride, haughtiness, or insolence with disobedience; in law it means wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Cupid indeed is *obstinate* and wild,
A *stubborn* god; but yet the god 's a child.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 7.

I now condemn that pride which had made me *refractory* to the hand of correction. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

obstinately (ob'sti-nāt-li), *adv.* In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or to be shaken with difficulty; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so *obstinately* strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 121.

For Vespasian himselfe, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtaine vnreasonable matters. *Sir H. Savile*, tr. of Tacitus, p. 91.

obstinateness (ob'sti-nāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

obstination† (ob-sti-nā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *obstynacyon*, < OF. *obstination*, F. *obstination* = Sp. *obstinación* = Pg. *obstinação* = It. *ostinazione*, < L. *obstinatio(n-)*, firmness, stubbornness, < *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve upon: see *obstinate*.] Obstinate resistance to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; wilful pertinacity, especially in an unreasonable or evil course; stubbornness; obstinacy. *Jer. Taylor.*

God doth not charge angels in this text [Job iv. 18] with rebellion, or *obstination*, or any heinous crime, but only with folly, weakness, infirmity. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

obstined† (ob'stind), *a.* [As *obstin(ate)* + *-ed*².] Hardened; made obstinate or obdurate.

You that doo shut your eyes against the raies
Of glorious Light, which shineth in our dayes;
Whose spirits, self-*obstin'd* in old musty Error,
Repulse the Truth . . .
Which day and night at your deaf Doors doth knock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

obstipate† (ob'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obstipated*, ppr. *obstipating*. [< ML. *obstipatus*, pp. of *obstipare*, stop up, < L. *ob*, against, + *stipare*, crowd: see *constipate*.] To stop up, as chinks. *Bailey*, 1731.

obstipation (ob-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **obstipatio(n-)*, < *obstipare*, stop up: see *obstipate*.] **1**†. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—**2.** In *med.*, costiveness; constipation.

Structural affections of the intestines are important, measurably or chiefly as giving rise to *obstipation* due to mechanical obstruction to the passage of the intestinal contents. *Flint*, Pract. of Med., p. 398.

obstreperate (ob-strep'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obstreperated*, ppr. *obstreperating*. [< *obstreper-ous* + *-ate*².] To make a loud, clamorous noise.

Thump — thump — thump — *obstreperated* the abbess of Andouillets, with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calash.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 22.

obstreperous (ob-strep'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *obstreperus*, clamorous, < L. *obstrepere*, clamor at, drown with clamor, < *ob*, before, upon, + *strepere*, roar, rattle. Cf. *perstreperous*.] Making a great noise or outcry; clamorous; vociferous; noisy.

Obstreperous carl!
If thy throat's tempest could o'erturn my house,
What satisfaction were it for thy child?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

He that speaks for himself, being a traitor, doth defend his treason; thou art a capital *obstreperous* malefactor.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 1.

The sage retired, who spends alone his days,
And flies th' *obstreperous* voice of public praise.
Crabbe, Works, I. 203.

Many a dull joke honored with much *obstreperous* fat-sided laughter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 394.

=Syn. Tumultuous, boisterous, uproarious.

obstreperously (ob-strep'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner; loudly; clamorously; vociferously: as, to behave *obstreperously*.

obstreperousness (ob-strep'e-rus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being obstreperous; clamor; rude outcry.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his *obstreperousness* and undecent cants.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 578.

obstrict† (ob-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, bind about: see *obstringe*.] Bounden; obliged.

To whom he recogniseth hymself to be so moche indebted and *obstricte* that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunccion.
State Papers, i. 252. (*Halliwell.*)

obstriction (ob-strik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **obstrictio(n-)*, < *obstringere*, pp. *obstrictus*, bind about, bind up: see *obstringe*. Cf. *constriction*, *restriction*.] The condition of being bound or constrained; obligation.

And hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice
From national *obstriction*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 312.

obstringe† (ob-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *obstringere*, bind about, close up by binding, < *ob*, before, about, + *stringere*, strain: see *strain*¹, *stringent*.] To bind; oblige; lay under obligation.

How much he . . . was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace.
Gardiner, in Pococke's Records of Reformation, I. 95. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

obstropulous (ob-strop'ū-lus), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *obstreperous*.

I heard him very *obstropulous* in his sleep.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere* (> It. *ostruire* = Pg. Sp. *obstruir* = F. *obstruer*), build before or against, block up, obstruct, < *ob*, before, + *struere*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, etc.] **1.** To block up; stop up or close, as a way or passage; fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing.

Obstruct the mouth of hell
For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws.
Milton, P. L., x. 686.

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,
And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear
Pope, Messiah, l. 41.

2. To hinder from passing; stop; impede in any way; check.

From hence no cloud, or, to *obstruct* his sight,
Star interposed, however small, he sees.
Milton, P. L., v. 257.

I don't know if it be just thus to *obstruct* the union of man and wife. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

On the new stream rolls,
Whatever rocks *obstruct*.
Browning, By the Fireside.

3. To retard; interrupt; delay: as, progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

I confess the continual Wars between Tonquin and Cochin China were enough to *obstruct* the designs of making a Voyage to this last. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To obstruct process, in *law*, to hinder or delay intentionally the officers of the law in the performance of their duties: a punishable offense at law. =Syn. To bar, barricade, blockade, arrest, clog, choke, dam up, embarrass. See *obstacle*.

obstruct†, *n.* [< *obstruct*, *v.*] An obstruction. [Rare.]

Oct. I begg'd
His pardon for return.
Cæs. Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* [in some editions *abstract*] 'tween his lust and him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 61.

obstructer (ob-struk'tėr), *n.* One who or that which obstructs, hinders, or retards. Also *obstructor*.

obstruction (ob-struk'shon), *n.* [= F. *obstruction* = Sp. *obstrucción* = Pg. *obstrucção* = It. *ostruzione*, < L. *obstructio(n-)*, a building before or against, a blocking up, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, build before or against, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **1.** The act of obstructing, blocking up, or impeding passage, or the fact of being obstructed; the act of impeding passage or movement; a stopping or retarding: as, the *obstruction* of a road or thoroughfare by felled trees; the *obstruction* of one's progress or movements.—**2.** That with which a passage is blocked or progress or action of any kind hindered or impeded; anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; obstacle; impediment; hindrance: as, *obstructions* to navigation; an *obstruction* to progress.

This is evident to any formal capacity; there is no *obstruction* in this. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 129.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions*. *Swift.*

In this country for the last few years the government has been the chief *obstruction* to the common weal.
Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

3†. Stoppage of the vital function; death.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

4. Systematic and persistent factious opposition, especially in a legislative body; factious attempts to hinder, delay, defeat, or annoy.

Every form of revolt or *obstruction* to this bare majority is a crime of unpardonable magnitude.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 141.

Obstruction had been freely practised to defeat not only bills restraining the liberty of the subject in Ireland, but many other measures.
J. Bryce, New Princeton Rev., III. 52.

=Syn. 2. *Difficulty, Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), bar, barrier.

obstructionism (ob-struk'shon-izm), *n.* [< *obstruction* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of an obstructionist, especially in a legislative body; systematic or persistent obstruction or opposition, as to progress or change.

obstructionist (ob-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *obstruction* + *-ist*.] One who factiously opposes and hinders the action of others; specifically, one who systematically, persistently, and factiously hinders the transaction of business in a legislative assembly; an obstructive; a filibuster.

In his [Gallatin's] efforts this year and in subsequent years to cut down appropriations for the army, navy, and civil service, he was rarely successful, and earned much ill-will as an *obstructionist*. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 180.

obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obstructif* = Sp. Pg. *obstructivo* = It. *ostruttivo*, < L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or intended to obstruct, hinder, delay, or annoy: as, *obstructive* parliamentary proceedings.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
Dispensing round the Heav'ns *obstructive* gloom.
Glover, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Within the walls of Parliament they began those *obstructive* tactics which afterwards deprived Parliament of no small share of its high repute and of its ancient authority.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 267.

2. Given to obstructing or impeding: as, an *obstructive* official.

The Cadi and other Turkish officials were insolent and *obstructive*, so I have got them in irons in the jail, with six of my force doing duty over them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 111.

II. *n.* One who or that which obstructs. (*a*) One who or that which opposes progress, reform, or change.

Episcopacy . . . was instituted as an *obstructive* to the diffusion of schism and heresy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

"Incompetent *obstructives*" are no doubt very objectionable people, but they do less injury to any cause than is done by indiscreet advocates.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 723.

(*b*) One who factiously seeks to obstruct, hinder, or delay the transaction of business, especially legislative business.

obstructively (ob-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

obstructiveness (ob-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to obstruct or oppose; persistent opposition, as to the transaction of business; obstructive conduct or tactics.

obstructor (ob-struk'tor), *n.* [< L. as if **obstructor*, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] Same as *obstructer*.

One of the principal leading Men in that Insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *Obstructors* of the Union.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 552.

obstruent (ob'strö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *obstruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **I.** *a.* Obstructive; impeding.

II. *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

obstupefacient (ob-stū-pē-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *obstupefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstupefacere*, stupefy: see *obstupefy*.] Narcotic; stupefying.

obstupefaction† (ob-stū-pē-fak'shon), *n.* [= It. *ostupefazione*, < L. as if **obstupefactio(n-)*, < *obstupefacere*, pp. *obstupefactus*, astonish, stu-

pefy: see *obstupefy*.] Stupefaction. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 109.

obstupefactive† (ob-stū′pē-fak-tiv), *a.* [As *obstupefact(ion)* + *-ive*. Cf. *stupefactive*.] Stupefying.

obstupefy† (ob-stū′pē-fī), *v. t.* [= It. *ostupefare*, < L. *obstupefacere*, astonish, amaze, stupefy, < *ob*, before, + *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] To stupefy.

Bodies more dull and *obstupifying*, to which they impute this loss of memory.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 38. (*Latham.*)

obtain (ọb-tān′), *v.* [< ME. **obteinen* (not found), < OF. *obtenir*, F. *obtenir* = Sp. *obtener* = Pg. *obter* = It. *ottenere*, < L. *obtinere*, hold, keep, get, acquire, < *ob*, upon, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To get; procure; secure; acquire; gain: as, to *obtain* a month's leave of absence; to *obtain* riches.

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her.
Gen. xvi. 2.

Since his exile she hath despised me most,
Forsworn my company and rail'd at me,
That I am desperate of *obtaining* her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 5.

I come with resolution
To *obtain* a suit of you.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

The Duke of Somerset desired the Succession, but the Duke of York *obtained* it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 185.

2. To attain; reach; arrive at. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Looking also for the arrival of the rest of his consorts; whereof one, and the principal one, hath not long since *obtained* its port. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 459).

As this is a thing of exceeding great difficulty, the end is seldom *obtained*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

3. To attain or reach by endeavor; succeed in (reaching, receiving, or doing something); manage.

And other thirtie *obtained* that the Sunne should stand still for them, as Ioshua. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 172.

Mr. John Eliot . . . hath *obtained* to preach to them [Indians] . . . in their own language.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 362.

I would *obtain* to be thought not so inferior as your selves are superior to the most of them who receiv'd their counsell. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 4.

Hence—4. To achieve; win.

I might have *obtained* the cause I had in hand without casting such blemish upon others as I did.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 142.

Echinades, made famous by that memorable Sea-battell there *obtained* against the Turk. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 4.

5†. To hold; keep; maintain possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his Sire
He who *obtains* the monarchy of Heaven.
Milton, P. R., i. 87.

=**Syn.** *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*. See *attain*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To secure what one desires or strives for; prevail; succeed.

Echo. Vouchsafe me, I may . . . sing some mourning strain
Over his watery hearse.
Mor. Thou dost *obtain*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Too credulous is the Confuter, if he thinke to *obtaine* with me or any right discerner.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Less prosperously the second suit *obtain'd*
At first with Psyche. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

The simple heart that freely asks
In love *obtains*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

2. To be common or customary; prevail or be established in practice; be in vogue; hold good; subsist; prevail: as, the custom still *obtains* in some country districts.

It hath *obtained* in ages far removed from the first that charity is called righteousness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 17.

Many other tongues were kindled from them, as we see how much this gift of tongues *obtained* in the Church of Corinth. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

The extremely severe climatical changes which *obtain* in northern Siberia. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 322.

Then others, following these my mightiest knights, . . .
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did *obtain*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

3†. To attain; come.

If a man cannot *obtain* to that judgment, then it is left to him generally to be close, and a dissembler.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 2.

obtainable (ọb-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *obtain* + *-able*.] Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable: as, a dye *obtainable* from a plant.

obtainer (ọb-tā′nėr), *n.* One who obtains. *Johnson*.

obtainment (ọb-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *obtenement*, < *obtenir*, obtain: see *obtain* and *-ment*.] The act of obtaining, procuring, or getting; attainment.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness? *Milton*, Colasterion.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the *obtainment* of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil. *Gladstone*.

obtect (ob-tekt′), *a.* [< L. *obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere*, cover over, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover. Cf. *protect*.] In *entom.*, same as *obtected*.

obtected (ob-tek′ted), *a.* [< *obtect* + *-ed*2.] 1. Covered; protected; especially, in *zoöl.*, covered with a hard shelly case.—2. In *entom.*, concealed under a neighboring part: specifically said of the hemielytra of a hemipterous insect when they are covered by the greatly enlarged and shield-like scutellum, as in the family *Scutelleridæ*: opposed to *detected*.—**Obtected metamorphosis**, a metamorphosis characterized by an obtected pupa.—**Obtected pupa**, a pupa in which the legs and other organs are not free, the whole being inclosed with the body in a horny case, as in most *Diptera* and *Lepidoptera*. The older entomologists, following Fabricius, limited this term to pupæ which have the organs outlined on the covering case, as in the *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the chrysalids or masked pupæ of later writers. Compare *coarctate*. See cut under *Diptera*.

obtectovenose (ob-tek-tō-vē′nōs), *a.* [< L. *obtectus*, covered over (see *obtect*), + *venosus*, venose: see *venose*.] In *bot.*, having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross-veins: said of leaves. *Lindley*. [Not in use.]

obtemper (ob-tem′pėr), *v. t.* [= F. *obtempérer* = Sp. *obtemperar* = It. *ottemperare*, < L. *obtemperare*, comply with, obey, < *ob*, before, + *temperare*, observe measure, be moderate: see *temper*, *v.*] To obey; yield obedience to; specifically, in *Scots law*, to obey or comply with (the judgment of a court): sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

The feruent desire which I had to *obtemper vnto* your Majestie's commandement . . . encouraged mee.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith (Ep. Ded.). (*Davies.*)

obtemperate† (ob-tem′pėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *obtemperatus*, pp. of *obtemperare*, obey: see *obtemper*.] To obey; yield obedience to. *Bailey*, 1731.

obtend† (ob-tend′), *v. t.* [< L. *obtendere*, stretch or draw before, < *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. To oppose; hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shrowd,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 126.

2. To pretend; allege; plead as an excuse; offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate'er ills befal.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 161.

obtenebrate† (ob-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *obtenebratus*, pp. of *obtenebrare*, make dark, darken, < *ob*, before, + *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To make dark; darken. *Minsheu*.

obtenebration† (ob-ten-ē-brā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *ottenebrazione*, < LL. *obtenebratio(n-)*, < *obtenebrare*, make dark: see *obtenebrate*.] A darkening; the act of darkening; darkness. [Rare.]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

obtension† (ob-ten′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *obtentio(n-)*, a covering, veiling, obscurity, < L. *obtendere*, pp. *obtentus*, a covering over: see *obtend*.] The act of obtending. *Johnson*.

obtention (ob-ten′shọn), *n.* [= F. *obtention*, OF. *obtention* = Sp. *obtención* = Pg. *obtenção*, < LL. as if **obtentio(n-)*, < L. *obtinere*, pp. *obtentus*, hold, keep, get, acquire: see *obtain*.] Procurement; obtainment. [Rare.]

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner who resided in his own country while that country was at open war with the land whence he aspired at its *obtention*: a word I make for my passing convenience.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VII. 140. (*Davies.*)

obtest (ob-test′), *v.* [< OF. *obtester* = Pg. *obtestar*, < L. *obtestari*, call as a witness, < *ob*, before, + *testari*, be a witness: see *testament*. Cf. *attest*, *protest*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To call upon earnestly; entreat; conjure.

He lifts his wither'd arms, *obtests* the skies;
He calls his much-loved son with feeble cries.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 45.

2. To beg for; supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi. 151.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same.
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* To protest. [Rare.]

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 210.

obtestate† (ob-tes′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obtestatus*, pp. of *obtestari*, call as a witness: see *obtest*.] To obtest.

Dido herself, with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, cloathes loose, at th' altar stands;
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

obtestation (ob-tes-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *obtestatio(n-)*, an adjuring, an entreaty, < *obtestari*, call to witness: see *obtest*.] 1†. The act of protesting; a protesting in earnest and solemn words, as by calling God to witness; protestation.

Whether it be by way of exclamation or crying out, admiration or wondering, imprecation or cursing, *obtestation* or taking God and the world to witnes, or any such like.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

Antonio asserted this with greate *obtestation*, nor know I what to think of it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1652.

2. An earnest or pressing request; a supplication; an entreaty.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

obtortion† (ob-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *obtortio(n-)*, a twisting, writhing, distortion, < L. *obtorquere*, pp. *obtortus*, twist, writhe, < *ob*, before, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] A twisting; a distortion.

Whereupon have issued those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests.
Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 509. (*Davies.*)

obtrect† (ob-trekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *obtrectare*, detract from, disparage, < *ob*, against, + *tractare*, draw: see *treat*. Cf. *detract*.] To slander; calumniate.

Thou dost *obtrect* my flesh and blood.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

obtrectation† (ob-trek-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *obtrectation* = It. *obtrettazione*, < L. *obtrectatio(n-)*, detraction, disparagement, < *obtrectare*, detract from, disparage: see *obtrect*.] Slander; detraction; calumniation.

When thou art returned to thy several distractions, that vanities shall pull thine eyes, and *obtrectation* and libellous defamation of others shall pull thine ears, . . . then . . . compel thy heart . . . to see God.
Donne, Sermons, x.

obtrectator† (ob′trek-tā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *obtrectateur*, < L. *obtrectator*, a detractor, < *obtrectare*, detract: see *obtrect*.] One who obtrects or calumniates; a slanderer.

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their *obtrectators*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 95. (*Davies.*)

obtriangular (ob-trī-ang′gū-lär), *a.* [< *ob-* + *triangular*.] In *zoöl.*, triangular with the apex in reverse of the ordinary or usual position.

obtrition (ob-trish′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *obtritio(n-)*, contrition, < L. *obterere*, pp. *obtritus*, bruise, crush, < *ob*, against, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder*.

obtrude (ọb-tröd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obtruded*, ppr. *obtruding*. [< L. *obtrudere*, thrust or press upon, thrust into, < *ob*, before, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust prominently forward; especially, to thrust forward with undue prominence or importunity, or without solicitation; force forward or upon any one: often reflexive: as, to *obtrude one's self* or one's opinions upon a person's notice.

The thing they shun doth follow them, truth as it were even *obtruding itself* into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

No maruell if he [Postellus] *obtrude* vpon credulitie such dreames as that India should bee so called, or Hundia, as being Iudæa orientalis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Was it not he who upon the English *obtruded* new Ceremonies, upon the Scots a new Liturgie?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I tired of the same black teasing lie
Obtruded thus at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 286.

=**Syn.** *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. See *intrude*.

II. *intrans.* To be thrust or to thrust one's self prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner; intrude.

obtruder (ọb-trö′dėr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle*.

obtruncate (ob-trung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obtruncated*, ppr. *obtruncating*. [< L. *obtruncatus*, pp. of *obtruncare*, cut off, lop away, trim, prune, < *ob*, before, + *truncare*, cut off: see

truncate.] To cut or lop off; deprive of a limb; lop.

Low *obtruncated* pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 823.

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *a.* [< L. *obtruncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lopped or cut off short; truncated.

Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand. *London Cries* (1805).

obtruncation (ob-trung-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *obtruncatio(n-)*, a cutting off, pruning, < *obtruncare*, cut off: see *obtruncate.*] The act of obtruncating, or of lopping or cutting off.

obtruncator (ob'trung-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *obtruncate* + *-or*[1].] One who cuts off. [Rare.]

The English King, Defender of the Faith and *obtruncator* of conjugal heads, gave monasteries and convents to his counsellors and courtiers. *Athenæum*, No. 3239, p. 707.

obtrusion (ọb-trö'zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *obtrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in: see *obtrude.*] The act of obtruding; an undue and unsolicited thrusting forward of something upon the notice or attention of others, or that which is obtruded or thrust forward: as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions* which for almost twenty yeares he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

obtrusionist (ọb-trö'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *obtrusion* + *-ist.*] One who obtrudes; a person of obtrusive manners; one who favors obtrusion.

obtrusive (ọb-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in, + *-ive.*] Disposed to obtrude; given to thrusting one's self or one's opinions upon the company or notice of others; forward (applied to persons); unduly prominent (applied to things).

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired.
Milton, P. L., viii. 504.

Too soon will show, like nests on wintry boughs,
Obtrusive emptiness. *Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

obtrusively (ọb-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; forwardly; with undue or unwelcome prominence.

obtrusiveness (ọb-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being obtrusive.

obtund (ob-tund'), *v. t.* [< L. *obtundere*, strike at or upon, beat, blunt, dull, < *ob*, upon, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *contund.*] To dull; blunt; quell; deaden; reduce the pungency or violent action of anything.

They [John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

If heavy, slow blows be given, an *obtunding* effect will probably set in at once. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 657.

obtundent (ob-tun'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *obtunden(t-)s*, ppr. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund.*] **I.** *a.* Dulling; blunting.

II. *n.* 1. A mucilaginous, oily, bland substance employed to protect parts from irritation: nearly the same as *demulcent.*—2. In *dentistry*, a medicine used to blunt or deaden the nerves of a tooth.

obtundity (ob-tun'di-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *obtund*, *v.*, + *-ity.*] The state of being dulled or blunted, as the sensibility of a nerve. *Med. News*, XLIX. 234.

obturate (ob'tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obturated*, ppr. *obturating.* [< L. *obturatus*, pp. of *obturare* (> It. *otturare* = Sp. *obturar* = OF. *obturer*), stop up, close, < *ob*, before, + **turare* (not found in the simple form).] To occlude, stop, or shut; effect obturation in.

obturating (ob'tū-rā-ting), *p. a.* That stops or plugs up; used in closing or stopping up: specifically applied to a primer for exploding the charge of powder in a cannon, and at the same time closing the vent, thus preventing the rush of gas through it in firing.

Three forms of an *obturating* primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort Arsenal. . . . Two of these primers . . . are closely allied to the Krupp *obturating* friction primer; the third is an electric primer. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

obturation (ob-tū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *obturación*, < LL. **obturatio(n-)*, < L. *obturare*, stop up, close: see *obturate.*] 1. The act of closing or stopping up, or the state or condition of being obstructed or closed.

Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher or by secular occasions and distractions. *Bp. Hall*, Deaf and Dumb Man Cured.

2. Specifically, in *gun.*, the act of closing a hole, joint, or cavity so as to prevent the flow of gas through it: as, the *obturation* of a vent, or of a powder-chamber. See *fermeture, gas-check, obturator.*

The rapid deterioration of the vents of heavy guns in firing the large charges now in vogue renders it indispensable that some vent-sealing device be employed to prevent the rush of gas through the vent. The most convenient way of effecting this *obturation* of the vent is through the action of the primer by which the piece is fired. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

★**obturator** (ob'tū-rā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *obturare*, stop up: see *obturate.*] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that which obturates, closes, shuts, or stops up; a part or organ that occludes a cavity or passage: specifically applied to several structures: see phrases below. (*b*) *Milit.*, a device for preventing the flow of gas through a joint or hole; a gas-check; any contrivance for sealing the vent or chamber of a cannon and preventing the escape of gas in firing, such as an obturating primer, a Broadwell ring, a Freire obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. See *gas-check, fermeture*, and cut under *cannon.* (*c*) In *surg.*, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal opening, as that used in cleft palate.—**Obturator artery**, usually a branch of the internal iliac, which passes through the obturator foramen to escape from the pelvic cavity. It sometimes arises from the epigastric, and the variations in its origin and course are of great surgical interest in relation to femoral hernia.—**Obturator canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Obturator externus**, a muscle arising from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones, upon the outer surface of the pelvis, and inserted into the digital fossa of the trochanter major of the femur. It is very constant in vertebrates, even down to batrachians.—**Obturator fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Obturator foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *innominatum, marsupial*, and *sacrarium.*—**Obturator hernia**, hernia through the obturator foramen.—**Obturator internus**, a muscle which arises from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones on the inner surface of the pelvis, and winds around the ischium to be inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. It is in some animals wholly external, constituting a second obturator externus. The obturator muscles form part of a set of six muscles, known in human anatomy as *rotatores femoris* from their action upon the thigh-bone, which they rotate outward upon its axis.—**Obturator ligament**, the obturator membrane.—**Obturator membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Obturator nerve**, a branch of the lumbar plexus, arising from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed principally to the hip- and knee-joints and to the adductor muscles of the thigh.—**Obturator tertius**, the third obturator muscle of some animals, as the hyrax, arising from the inner surface of the ischium, and passing through the obturator foramen to the trochanteric fossa of the femur.—**Obturator vein**, a tributary to the internal iliac vein, accompanying the artery.

obturbinate (ob-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *turbinate.*] Having the shape of a top with the peg up: said of parts of plants.

obtusangular (ọb-tūs'ang″gū-lạr), *a.* [< *obtuse* + *angular.*] Same as *obtuse-angular.* *Kirby.*

obtuse (ọb-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *obtus* = Sp. Pg. *obtuso* = It. *ottuso*, < L. *obtusus*, blunted, blunt, dull, pp. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund.*] 1. Blunt; not acute or pointed: applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or of more than 90°. See cuts under *angle*[3].

See then the quiver broken and decay'd
In which are kept our arrows! . . .
Their points *obtuse*, and feathers drunk with wine.
Cowper, Task, ii. 808.

2. In *bot.*, blunt, or rounded at the extremity: as, an *obtuse* leaf, sepal, or petal.—3. Dull; lacking in acuteness of sensibility; stupid: as, he is very *obtuse;* his perceptions are *obtuse.*



Obtuse Leaf of *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego.
Milton, P. L., xi. 541.

4. Not shrill; obscure; dull: as, an *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*—**Obtuse bisectrix.** See *bisectrix*, 1.—**Obtuse cone**, a cone whose angle at the vertex by a section through the axis is obtuse.—**Obtuse hyperbola.** See *hyperbola.*—**Obtuse mucronate leaf**, a leaf which is blunt, but terminates in a mucronate point.

obtuse-angled (ọb-tūs'ang″gld), *a.* Having an obtuse angle: as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

obtuse-angular (ọb-tūs'ang″gū-lạr), *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-ellipsoid (ọb-tūs'e-lip″soid), *a.* In *bot.*, ellipsoid with an obtuse or rounded extremity.

obtusely (ọb-tūs'li), *adv.* In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly; dully; stupidly: as, *obtusely* pointed.

obtuseness (ọb-tūs'nes), *n.* The state of being obtuse, in any sense.

obtusifolious (ọb-tū-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves which are obtuse or blunt at the end.

obtusilingual (ọb-tū-si-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual.*] Having a short labium, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues.*

Obtusilingues (ọb-tū-si-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue.] A division of *Andrenidæ*, including those solitary bees whose labium is short and obtuse at the end: distinguished from *Acutilingues.* See cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee.*

obtusilobous (ọb-tū-si-lō'bus), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe.*] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves with obtuse lobes.

obtusion† (ọb-tū'zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *obtusio(n-)*, bluntness, dullness, < L. *obtundere*, pp. *obtusus*, blunt: see *obtund, obtuse.*] 1. The act of making obtuse or blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

obtusity (ọb-tū'si-ti), *n.* [< OF. *obtusite* = It. *ottusità*, < ML. *obtusita(t-)s*, obtuseness, stupidity, < L. *obtusus*, obtuse: see *obtuse.*] Obtuseness; dullness: as, *obtusity* of the ear. [Rare.]

The dodo, . . . it would seem, was given its name, probably by the Dutch, on account of its well-known *obtusity.* *A. S. Palmer*, Word-Hunter's Note-Book, v.

obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a.* [< L. *obumbran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obumbrare*, overthrow: see *obumbrate.*] In *entom.*, overhanging; projecting over another part: specifically applied to the scutellum when it projects backward over the metathorax, as in many *Diptera.*

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obumbrated*, ppr. *obumbrating.* [< L. *obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare* (> It. *obumbrare, obbumbrare, obombrare* = Pg. *obumbrar* = It. *obumbrare* = F. *obombrer*, OF. *obombrer, obumbrer*), overshadow, shade, < *ob*, over, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra.* Cf. *adumbrate.*] To overshadow; shade; darken; cloud. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

A transient gleam of sunshine which was suddenly *obumbrated.* *Smollett*, Ferdinand, Count Fathom, xliv.

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *a.* [< L. *obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare*, overshadow, shade: see *obumbrate, v.*] In *zoöl.*, lying under a projecting part: specifically said of the abdomen when it is concealed under the posterior thoracic segments, as in certain *Arachnida.* *Kirby.*

obumbration† (ob-um-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *obombration* = It. *obumbrazione, obbumbrazione*, < LL. *obumbratio(n-)*, < L. *obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate.*] The act of darkening or obscuring; shade. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1068.

And ther is hoote is occupacion
The fervent yre of Phebus to declyne
With *obumbracion*, if so benygne
And longly be the vyne, is not to werne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

obumbret†, *v. t.* [ME. *obumbren*, < OF. *obumbrer, obombrer*, < L. *obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate.*] To overshadow.

Cloddes wol thaire germinacion
Obumbre from the colde and wol defende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

obuncous† (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [< L. *obuncus*, bent in, hooked, < *ob*, against, + *uncus*, bent in, hooked, curved.] Very crooked; hooked.

obvallate (ob-val'āt), *a.* [< L. *obvallatus*, pp. of *obvallare*, surround with a wall, < *ob*, before, + *vallum*, a wall. Cf. *circumvallate.*] In *bot.*, walled up; guarded on all sides or surrounded as if walled in.

obvention† (ob-ven'shọn), *n.* [< F. *obvention* = Sp. *obvención* = It. *ovvenzione*, < LL. *obventio(n-)*, income, revenue, < L. *obvenire*, come before, meet, fall to one's lot, < *ob*, before, + *venire*, come: see *come.* Cf. *subvention.*] That which happens or is done or made incidentally or occasionally; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, a tithe, or an oblation.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland. (*Latham.*

obversant† (ob-vėr'sant), *a.* [< L. *obversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obversari*, move to and fro before, go about, < *ob*, before, + *versari*, turn, move, < *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *conversant.*] Conversant; familiar. *Bacon*, To Sir H. Savile, letter cix.

★**obverse** (ob-vėrs' as an adj., ob'vėrs as a noun), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obvers* = Sp. Pg. *obverso*, < L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, turn toward or against: see *obvert.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Turned toward (one); facing: opposed to *reverse*, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important in-

scription or device.—2. In *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.—**Obverse aspect** or **view**, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect when seen with the head toward the observer.—**Obverse tool**, a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *n.* 1. In *numis.*, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse*. See *numismatics*, and cuts under *maravedi*, *medallion*, and *merk*[2].

Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription. In early Greek coins it is the convex side; in Greek and Roman imperial it is the side bearing the head; in mediæval and modern that bearing the royal effigy, or the king's name, or the name of the city; and in Oriental that on which the inscription begins. The other side is called the reverse.
Encyc. Brit. XVII. 630.

Hence—2. A second aspect of the same fact; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief.
H. Spencer.

obverse-lunate (ob-vėrs'lū″nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, inversely crescent-shaped—that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward instead of backward.

obversely (ob-vėrs'li), *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

obversion (ob-vėr'shọn), *n.* [< *obvert*, after *version*, etc.] 1. The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.—2. In *logic*, same as *conversion*, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition.

obvert (ob-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obvertere*, turn or direct toward or against, < *ob*, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, etc.] To turn toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared . . . full of pores.
Boyle, Works, I. 729.

obviate (ob'vi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obviated*, ppr. *obviating*. [< LL. *obviatus*, pp. of *obviare* (> It. *ovviare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *obviar* = F. *obvier*), meet, withstand, prevent, < *obvius*, in the way, meeting: see *obvious*.] 1†. To meet.

As on the way I itinerated,
A rurall person I *obviated*.
S. Rowlands, Four Knaves, i.

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities; she may be gone to, but will never be met with; such her pride or peevishness as not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 74.

2. To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections; hence, to meet and dispose of; clear out of the way; remove.

Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Dire disappointment, that admits no cure,
And which no care can *obviate*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 558.

All pleasures consist in *obviating* necessities as they rise.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xi.

obviation (ob-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *ovviazione*; as *obviate* + *-ion*.] The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated. [Rare.]

obvious (ob'vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obvio* = It. *ovvio*, < L. *obvius*, being in the way so as to meet, meeting, easy of access, at hand, ready, obvious, < *ob*, before, + *via*, way: see *via*, and cf. *devious*, *invious*, *previous*, etc.] 1†. Being or standing in the way; standing or placed in the front.

If hee finde there is no enemie to oppose him, he adviseth how farre they shall invade, commanding everie man (upon paine of his life) to kill all the *obvious* Rusticks; but not to hurt any women or children.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 38.

The . . . ayre, . . . returning home in a Gyration, carrieth with it the *obvious* bodies unto the Electrick.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 4.

Nor *obvious* hill,
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 69.

2†. Open; exposed to danger or accident.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd?
Milton, S. A., l. 95.

3†. Coming in the way; presenting itself as to be done.

I miss thee here,
Not pleased, thus entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty erewhile appear'd unsought.
Milton, P. L., x. 106.

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; manifest; evident; palpable.

This is too *obvious* and common to need explanation.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 458.

Surely the highest office of a great poet is to show us how much variety, freshness, and opportunity abides in the *obvious* and familiar.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

5. In *zoöl.*, plainly distinguishable; quite apparent: as, an *obvious* mark; an *obvious* stria: opposed to *obscure* or *obsolete*. = **Syn. 4.** *Evident*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); patent, unmistakable.

obviously (ob'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an obvious manner; so as to be easily apprehended; evidently; plainly; manifestly.

obviousness (ob'vi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

2. The state of being open or liable, as to anything threatening or harmful.

Many writers have noticed the exceeding desolation of the state of widowhood in the East, and the *obviousness* of the widow, as one having none to help her, to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.
Trench, Notes on the Parables (ed. Appleton), p. 401.

obvolute (ob'vọ̄-lūt), *a.* [< L. *obvolutus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around, muffle up, < *ob*, before, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute*.] Rolled or turned in. Specifically applied by Linnæus to a kind of vernation in which two leaves are folded together in the bud so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior, as in the calyx of the poppy. It is merely convolute reduced to its simplest expression. Also used as a synonym for *convolute*.

obvoluted (ob'vọ̄-lū-ted), *a.* [< *obvolute* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having parts that are obvolute.

obvolvent (ob-vol'vẹnt), *a.* [< L. *obvolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *obvolvere*, wrap around: see *obvolute*.] In *entom.*, curved downward or inward.—**Obvolvent elytra**, elytra in which the epipleuræ curve over the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax.—**Obvolvent pronotum**, a pronotum which is rounded at the sides, forming an unbroken curve with the sternal surface of the prothorax.

obvolving (ob-vol'ving), *a.* Same as *obvolvent*.

oby, *n.* See *obi*[1].

obyte†, *n.* See *obit*.

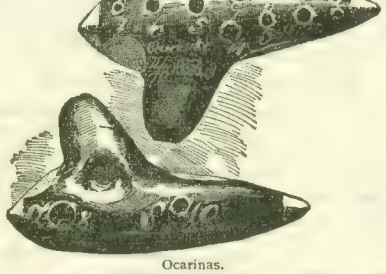
oc[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oc[2]†, *conj.* [ME., also *occ*, usually *ac*, sometimes *ah*, < AS. *ac*, but.] But.

oc-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *c*.

oca (ō'kä), *n.* [Quichua.] One of two plants of the genus *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, found in western South America. They are there cultivated for their potato-like tubers, which, however, have proved insipid and of small size in European experiments. The acid leafstalks of *O. crenata* are also used in Peru.

ocarina (ok-a-rē'nä), *n.* [Prob. dim. of It. *oca*, goose, from its shape.] A musical instrument,



Ocarinas.

hardly more than a toy, consisting of a fancifully shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes. Several different sizes or varieties are made.

Occamism (ok'am-izm), *n.* [< *Occam* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the great nominalist William of Occam (or Ockham) (died about 1349), now sometimes called *doctor invincibilis*, but in the ages following his own *venerabilis inceptor*, as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but naturally significative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods: yet the Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school.

Occamist (ok'am-ist), *n.* [< *Occam* (see def. of *Occamism*) + *-ist*.] A terminist or follower of Occam.

Occamite (ok'am-īt), *n.* Same as *Occamist*.

occamy† (ok'a-mi), *n.* [Also *ochimy*, *ochymy*, etc.; a corruption of *alchemy*.] A compound metal simulating silver. See *alchemy*, 3. *Wright.*

Pilchards . . . which are but counterfets to the red herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 26.

occasion (ọ-kā'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *occasyon*, < OF. *occasion*, F. *occasion* = Pr. *ocasio*, *ocaizo*, *ochaiso*, *uchaiso* = Sp. *ocasión* = Pg. *occasião* = It. *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, opportunity, fit time, favorable moment, < *occidere*, pp. *occasus*, fall: see *occident*. Cf. *encheason*, an older form of *occasion*.] 1†. An occurrence; an event; an incident; a happening.

This *occasion*, and the sickness of our minister and people, put us all out of order this day.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. A special occurrence or happening; a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances; instance; time; season.

I shall upon this *occasion* go so far back as to speak briefly of my first going to Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

His [Hastings's style] . . . was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two *occasions*, even bombastic.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not; hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result; also, a need; an exigency. (*a*) Used relatively.

You embrace th' *occasion* to depart.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

We have perpetual *occasion* of each others' assistance.
Swift.

When a man's circumstances are such that he has no *occasion* to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, which it was clearly in their [the Southern leaders'] power to prevent had they wished, was the *occasion* merely, and not the cause, of their revolt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 172.

(*b*) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action.

When *occasyon* comes, thy profyt take.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

I should be dearly glad to be there, sir,
Did my *occasions* suit as I could wish.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

Neither have I
Slept in your great *occasions*.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 1.

To meet Roger Pepys, which I did, and did there discourse of the business of lending him 500*l.* to answer some *occasions* of his, which I believe to be safe enough.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 20, 1668.

(*c*) In negative phrases.

The winde enlarged vpon vs, that we had not *occasion* to goe into the harborough. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 275.

He is free from vice, because he has no *occasion* to imploy it, and is above those ends that make men wicked.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Contemplatiue Man.

Look 'ee, Sir Lucius, there 's no *occasion* at all for me to fight; and if it 's the same to you, I'd as lieve let it alone.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(*d*) In the abstract, convenience; opportunity: not referring to a particular act.

He thought good to take *Occasion* by the fore-lock.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 236.

(*e*) Need; necessity: in the abstract.

Courage mounteth with *occasion*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 82.

4. An accidental cause. (*a*) A person or something connected with a person who unintentionally brings about a given result.

O! wae be to thee, Blackwood,
And an ill death may ye die,
For ye've been the haill *occasion*
Of parting my lord and me.
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 291).

Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given result, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results: sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merlin.

Telle me all the *occasion* of thy sorowe, and who lith here in this sepulture. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 646.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Others were diverted by a sudden [shower] of rain, and others by other *occasions*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 13.

5. An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that

is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes. The idea seems to be vague.

It is a common error to assign some shock or calamity as the efficient and adequate cause of an insane outbreak, whereas the real causality lies further back, and the occurrence in question is only the *occasion* of its development.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 496.

6. Causal action; agency. See def. 4. (*a*) Unintentional action.

By your *occasion* Toledo is risen, Segovia altered, Medina burned. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 268.

For a time ye church here wente under some hard censure by his *occasion*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

(*b*) Chance; occurrence; incident.

7. A consideration; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred.

You have great reason to do Richard right;
Especially for those *occasions*
At Eltham Place I told your majesty.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 156.

8. Business; affair: chiefly in the plural.

Mr. Hatherley came over againe this year, but upon his owne *occasions*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

After he had been at the Eastward and expedited some *occasions* there, he and some that depended upon him returned for England.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 108.

9. A high event; a special ceremony or celebration; a function.

Keep the town for *occasions*, but the habits should be formed to retirement. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

10. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Halliwell.*—**By occasion†**, incidentally; as it happened.

Mr. Peter *by occasion* preached one Lord's day.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 26.

By occasion of†, by reason of; on account of; in case of.

But of the book, *by occasion of* reading the Dean's answer to it, I have sometimes some want.
Donne, Letters, iii.

On or **upon occasion**, according to opportunity; as opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.—**To take occasion**, to take advantage of the opportunity presented by some incident or juncture of circumstances.

The Bashaw, as he oft used to visit his granges, visited him, and *tooke occasion* so to beat, spurne, and revile him that, forgetting all reason, he beat out the Tymors braines with his threshing bat.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41.

To take occasion by the forelock. See *forelock*[2]. =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Opportunity, Occasion.* See *opportunity*.—**2, 3,** and **9**. *Occurrence*, etc. (see *exigency*), conjuncture, necessity.

occasion (ọ-kā′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *occasionner* = Pr. *ocaisonar, ochaisonar, acaizonar* = Sp. *ocasionar* = Pg. *occasionar* = It. *occasionare*, < ML. *occasionare*, cause, occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, a cause, occasion: see *occasion*, *n.*] 1. To cause incidentally or indirectly; bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing; produce.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done and *occasion'd*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 475.

They were *occasioned* (by ye continuance & encrease of these troubls, and other means which ye Lord raised up in those days) to see further into things by the light of ye word of God. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

Let doubt *occasion* still more faith.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

2†. To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity; impel or induce by circumstances; impel; lead.

Being *occasioned* to leave France, he fell at the length upon Geneva. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

I have stretched my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you, hoping your business may *occasion* you towards Ware.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 19.

He, having a great temporal estate, was *occasioned* thereby to have abundance of business upon him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 279.

=**Syn. 1.** To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of.

occasionable (ọ-kā′zhọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *occasion* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused or occasioned. [Rare.]

This practice . . . will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us. *Barrow*, Works, III. xiii.

occasional (ọ-kā′zhọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occasionnel* = Sp. *ocasional* = Pg *occasional* = It. *occasionale*, < ML. *occasionalis*, of or pertaining to occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion: see *occasion*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of occasion; incidental; hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system; made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits: as, an *occasional* smile; an *occasional* fit of coughing.

There was his ordinary residence, and his avocations were but temporary and *occasional*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

From long-continued habit, and more especially from the *occasional* birth of individuals with a slightly different constitution, domestic animals and cultivated plants become to a certain extent acclimatised, or adapted to a climate different from that proper to the parent-species.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 346.

No ordinary man, no *occasional* criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event; suited for a particular occasion: as, an *occasional* discourse.

What an *occasional* mercy had Balaam when his ass catechised him! *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Milton's pamphlets are strictly *occasional*, and no longer interesting except as they illustrate him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

3†. That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause; causal.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof was probably the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

Doctrine of occasional causes, in the *hist. of philos.*, the doctrine of Arnold Geulincx and other Cartesians, if not of Descartes himself, that the fact of the interaction of mind and matter (which from the Cartesian point of view are absolutely antagonistic) is to be explained by the supposition that God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body, and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state; occasionalism.—**Occasional chair**, a chair not forming part of a set; an odd chair, often ornamental, sometimes having the seat, back, etc., of fancy needlework.—**Occasional contraband, office**, etc. See the nouns.—**Occasional table**, a small and portable table, usually ornamental in character, forming part of the furniture of a sitting-room, boudoir, or the like.=**Syn. 1.** *Occasional* differs from *accidental* and *casual* in excluding chance; it means irregular by some one's selection of times: as, *occasional* visits, gifts, interruptions.

II.† *n.* A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment; an extemporaneous composition.

Hereat Mr. Dod (the flame of whose zeal turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a pertinent and seasonable discourse (as none better at *occasionals*) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 87.

occasionalism (ọ-kā′zhọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ism*.] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God; the doctrine of occasional causes. See under *occasional*.

occasionalist (ọ-kā′zhọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ist*.] One who holds or adheres to the doctrine of occasional causes.

occasionality (ọ-kā-zhọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being occasional. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

occasionally (ọ-kā′zhọn-ạl-i), *adv.* 1. From time to time, as occasion demands or opportunity offers; at irregular intervals; on occasion.—2. Sometimes; at times.

There is one trick of verse which Emerson *occasionally*, not very often, indulges in. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

3†. Casually; accidentally; at random; on some special occasion.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 556.

One of his labouring servants predicted his return, and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, *occasionally* given him. *Johnson.*

occasionate† (ọ-kā′zhọn-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *occasionatus*, pp. of *occasionare*, occasion: see *occasion*, *v.*] To occasion.

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. i. 34.

occasionative† (ọ-kā′zhọn-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *occasionate* + *-ive*.] Serving as occasion or indirect cause.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be impeditive of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) *occasionative*, of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

occasioner (ọ-kā′zhọn-ėr), *n.* One who occasions, causes, or produces.

occasive (o-kā′siv), *a.* [< LL. *occasivus*, setting, < L. *occidere*, pp. *occasus*, fall, set (as the sun): see *occident*.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright.* [Rare.]

occecation (ok-sẹ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *occæcatio(n-)*, a hiding, < L. *occæcare*, make blind, make dark, hide, < *ob*, before, + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cecity*.] A making or becoming blind; blindness. [Rare.]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 57.

Occemyia (ok-sẹ-mī′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853), also *Occemya*, *Ocemyia* (prop. **Oncomyia*), < Gr. ὄγκη, ὄγκος, size, + μυῖα, a fly.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Conopidæ*, giving name to the *Occemyidæ*. It contains middle-sized and small flies, almost naked or but slightly hairy, and black or yellowish-gray in color, resembling the species of *Zodion*. The metamorphoses are unknown. The flies are found on flowers, especially clover and heather. Four are North American, and few are European.

Occemyidæ (ok-sẹ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Occemyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, named by Robineau-Desvoidy from the genus *Occemyia*, usually merged in *Conopidæ*. Also *Occemydæ*.

occian†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ocean*.

occident (ok′si-dẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *occident*, *occedent*, < OF. *occident*, F. *occident* = Sp. Pg. It. *occidente*, < L. *occiden(t-)s*, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, prop. adj., setting (sc. *sol*, sun), ppr. of *occidere*, fall, go down, set, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*[1], *cadent*, etc.] 1. The region of the setting sun; the western part of the heavens; the west: opposed to *orient*.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 67.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the west; western countries; specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey; Christendom. Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient.

Of Iglande, of Irelande, and alle thir owtt illes,
That Arthure in the *occedente* ocupyes att ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2360.

Occident equinoctial, the part of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes; the true west.—**Occident estival** and **occident hibernal**, the parts of the horizon where the sun sets at the summer and winter solstices respectively.

occidental (ok-si-den′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occidental* = Sp. Pg. *occidental* = It. *occidentale*, < L. *occidentalis*, of the west, < *occiden(t-)s*, the west: see *occident*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the occident or west; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those countries or parts of the earth which lie to the westward.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 166.

Specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*]—(*a*) Pertaining to or characteristic of those countries of Europe defined above as the Occident (see *occident*, 2), or their civilization and its derivatives in the western hemisphere: as, *Occidental* climates; *Occidental* gold; *Occidental* energy and progress. (*b*) Pertaining to the countries of the western hemisphere; American as opposed to European.

It [Spezia] wears that look of monstrous, of more than *occidental* newness which distinguishes all the creations of the young Italian state.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 54.

2. Setting after the sun: as, an *occidental* planet.—3. In *astrol.*, descending between the zenith and the nadir: applied to the planets. A planet is said to be *occidental to the sun* when it rises and sets after it. *Zadkiel* (W. Lilly), Gram. of Astrol., p. 399.—4. As used of gems, having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence; inferior to true (or *oriental*) gems, which, with but few exceptions, come from the East.

In all meanings opposed to *oriental* or *orient*.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Occident or of some Occidental country: opposed to *Oriental*. Specifically—(*a*) A native or an inhabitant of western Europe. (*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere; an American.

The hospital [at Warwick] struck me as a little museum kept up for the amusement and confusion of those inquiring *Occidentals* who are used to seeing charity more dryly and practically administered.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 259.

occidentalism (ok-si-den′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *occidental* + *-ism*.] The habits, manners, peculiarities, etc., of the inhabitants of the Occident.

occidentalist (ok-si-den′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *occidental* + *-ist*.] 1. [*cap.*] One versed in or engaged in the study of the languages, literatures, institutions, etc., of western countries: opposed to *Orientalist*.—2. A member of an Oriental nation who favors the adoption of Occidental modes of life and thought.

At that time [about 1840] the literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps—the Slavophils and the *Occidentalists*. The former wished to develop an independent national culture, on the foundation of popular conceptions and Greek Orthodoxy, whilst the latter strove to adopt and assimilate the intellectual treasures of Western Europe. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, xvi.

occidentalize (ok-si-den'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occidentalized*, ppr. *occidentalizing*. [< *occidental* + *-ize.*] To render occidental; cause to conform to Occidental customs or modes of thought.

The hardest and most painful task of the student of today is to *occidentalize* and modernize the Asiatic modes of thought which have come down to us closely wedded to mediæval interpretations.
O. W. Holmes, Old Volume of Life, p. 309.

occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In the occident or west: opposed to *orientally*.

occiduous (ok-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *occiduo*, < L. *occiduus*, going down, setting (as the sun), western, < *occidere*, go down, set: see *occident.*] Western; occidental. *Blount.*

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *occipital* = It. *occipitale*, < NL. *occipitalis*, < L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), the back of the head: see *occiput.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the occiput or hindhead: opposed to *sincipital.*—2. Having a comparatively large cerebellum, as a person or people; having the hind part of the head more developed than the front.

The *occipital* races: that is to say, those whose hinder part of the head is more developed than the front.
Burnouf, Science of Religions (trans., 1888), p. 190.

Maximum occipital diameter, in *craniom.*, the diameter from one asterion to the other.—**Occipital angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Occipital arc**, the arc on the surface of the skull from the lambda to the opisthion.—**Occipital artery**, a branch of the external carotid, which mounts upon the back of the head.—**Occipital bone.** See II.—**Occipital condyle**, a protuberance, or one of a pair of protuberances, usually convex, at the lower border or on each side of the foramen magnum, for the articulation of the occipital bone with the atlas. See II., and cuts under *atlas*, *craniofacial*, *Felidæ*, and *skull* (*A*).—**Occipital convolutions**, the convolutions of the occipital lobe of the brain—the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral.*—**Occipital crest.** See *crest.*—**Occipital crotchet**, in *craniom.*, an instrument for the determination of the part of the face intersected by the plane of the occipital foramen.—**Occipital fontanelle.** See *fontanelle*, 2.—**Occipital foramen.** (*a*) The foramen magnum. See cut *C* under *skull.* (*b*) In *entom.* See *foramen.*—**Occipital fossæ.** See *fossa*[1].—**Occipital groove**, a groove in the under side of the mastoid process for the occipital artery.—**Occipital gyri.** See *gyrus.*—**Occipital lobe.** See *lobe*, and cut under *cerebral.*—**Occipital lobule**, the cuneate gyrus.—**Occipital nerve.** (*a*) *Great*, the internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which ascends the hindhead with the occipital artery, and divides into two main branches, supplying much of the scalp as well as several muscles. Also called *occipitalis major.* (*b*) *Small*, a branch of the second cervical nerve, supplying a portion of the back part of the scalp and the occipitalis and attollens aurem muscles. Also called *occipitalis minor.*—**Occipital orbits**, the upper posterior borders of the compound eyes of *Diptera.*—**Occipital plate**, in *herpet.* See II., 2.—**Occipital point.** (*a*) In *craniom.*, the hind end of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front. Also called *maximum occipital point.* (*b*) The intersection of the visual axis with the spherical field of regard behind the head.—**Occipital protuberance.** (*a*) *External*, a bony prominence in midline of the outer surface of the occiput, at the height to which the muscles of the nape attain, and at the point of insertion of the ligamentum nuchæ; the inion. (*b*) *Internal*, the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal ridges on the inner surface of the occipital bone.—**Occipital segment**, in trilobites, the hindmost part of the cephalon.—**Occipital sinus**, a small venous channel in the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili. It is sometimes double.—**Occipital style**, in *ornith.*, a bony style in the muscles of the nape, attached to the occiput of some birds, as cormorants.—**Occipital triangle.** (*a*) In *anat.* and *surg.*, the triangle at the side of the neck bounded by the sternomastoid, trapezius, and omohyoid muscles. (*b*) In *craniom.*, one of two triangles, the superior and the inferior, having the biparietal and bimastoid diameters for their bases respectively, and their apices at the inion.—**Occipital veins**, veins of the occiput emptying into the deep cervical or internal jugular.—**Occipital vertebra**, the occipital bone, in the vertebral theory of the skull.

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the occipital bone; the bone of the hindhead; a compound bone, consisting of a basioccipital, a supraoccipital, and a pair of exoccipital bones, circumscribing the foramen magnum, and together constituting the first or occipital segment of the skull. These several elements commonly coalesce; but the basioccipital may be represented only by cartilage, as in a batrachian; or some of the elements may unite with otic elements and not with other occipital elements; or several of the elements may unite with one another and also with sphenoid, parietal, and temporal elements. The occipital bears two condyles for articulation with the atlas in all mammals; one in all *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles); one (or, if two, as in a batrachian, with no ossified basioccipital) in *Ichthyopsida.* See cuts under *Balænidæ*, *Catarrhina*, *craniofacial*, *cranium*, *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, *Felidæ*, and *skull.*

2. In *herpet.*, one of a pair of plates or scutes upon the occiput of many serpents. See cut under *Coluber.*—3. The occipitalis muscle.

occipitalis (ok-sip-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *occiput*, *occipitium*, the back part of the head: see *occiput.*] A wide thin muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital, and from the mastoid, terminating above in the epicranial aponeurosis. Also called *epicranius occipitalis.* The occipitalis and frontalis, with the intervening aponeurosis, are frequently described as the occipito-frontalis. By their alternate action the scalp may be moved backward and forward.

occipitally (ok-sip'i-tal-i), *adv.* As regards the occiput; in the direction of the occiput.

occipito-angular (ok-sip″i-tō-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to or common to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution.

occipito-atlantal (ok-sip″i-tō-at-lan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. More frequently called *occipito-atloid.*—**Occipito-atlantal ligaments**, ligaments uniting the occipital bone and the atlas: two anterior, two lateral, and one posterior are distinguished. Of the two anterior, one, a strong compact bundle in front of the other, is sometimes designated *accessory.*

occipito-atloid (ok-sip″i-tō-at'loid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the atlas; occipito-atlantal: as, the *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

occipito-axial (ok-sip″i-tō-ak'si-al), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra: applied to ligaments which are also called the *apparatus ligamentosus colli.* The odontoid ligaments or check-ligaments are also generically occipito-axial.—**Posterior occipito-axial** or **occipito-axoid ligament**, a strong ligament running from the posterior surface of the centrum of the axis, to be inserted in the basilar groove of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. It may be regarded as the upward continuation of the posterior common ligament.

occipito-axoid (ok-sip″i-tō-ak'soid), *a.* Same as *occipito-axial.*

occipitofrontal (ok-sip″i-tō-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead.

II. *n.* The occipitofrontalis.

occipitofrontalis (ok-sip″i-tō-fron-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitofrontales* (-lēz). [NL.] The occipitalis and frontalis muscles together with their connecting epicranial aponeurosis. This is the extensive flat muscle of the scalp, lying between the skin and the skull, arising fleshy from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, becoming fascial, and passing over the skull to the skin of the forehead, where it again becomes fleshy and is continuous with some muscles of the face. Its action moves the scalp back and forth to some extent, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead horizontally. See first cut under *muscle.*

occipitohyoid (ok-sip″i-tō-hī'oid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones.—**Occipitohyoid muscle**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone beneath the trapezius, and passing over the sternoclidomastoid to the hyoid bone.

occipitomastoid (ok-sip″i-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid part of the temporal bone: as, the *occipitomastoid* or masto-occipital suture.

occipitomental (ok-sip″i-tō-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the mentum.

II. *n.* In *obstet.*, the distance from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle in the fetus.

occipito-orbicularis (ok-sip″i-tō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the occiput with the orbicularis panniculi, and antagonizing the sphincterial action of the latter.

occipitoparietal (ok-sip″i-tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones or regions of the skull: as, the *occipitoparietal* or lambdoid suture.

occipitopharyngeus (ok-sip″i-tō-fā-rin'jē-us), *n.*; pl. *occipitopharyngei* (-ī). [NL.] A supernumerary muscle in man, extending from the basilar process to the wall of the pharynx.

occipitopollicalis (ok-sip″i-tō-pol-i-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitopollicales* (-lēz). [NL.] A remarkable muscle of bats, extending from the hindhead to the terminal phalanx of the thumb. *Macalister*, Philosophical Transactions, 1872.

occipitorbicular (ok-sip″i-tôr-bik'ū-lär), *a.* Attaching an orbicular muscle to the hindhead or occiput.

occipitoscapular (ok-sip″i-tō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the back of the head and to the shoulder-blade, as a muscle.

occipitoscapularis (ok-sip″i-tō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *occipitoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.] A muscle found in many animals, not recognized in man unless it be a part of the rhomboideus, extending from the occiput to the scapula: not to be confounded, however, with the levator angulæ scapulæ.

occipitosphenoid (ok-sip″i-tō-sfē'noid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones: as, the *occipitosphenoid* suture.

occipitotemporal (ok-sip″i-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.—**Occipitotemporal convolutions.** See cut of *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral.*—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus. See *collateral.*

occipitotemporoparietal (ok-sip″i-tō-tem″pō-rō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Noting a division or region of the cerebrum which includes the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes, as together distinguished from the frontal lobe and the insula. See cut under *cerebral.* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 147.

occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* [= F. Pg. *occiput* = Sp. *occipucio* = It. *occipite*, formerly also *occipute*, also *occipizio*, < L. *occiput*, *occipitium*, the back part of the head, < *ob*, over against, + *caput*, head: see *capital*[1]. Cf. *sinciput.*] 1. In man, the hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head; the hindhead; the posterior part of the calvarium, from the middle of the vertex to the foramen magnum: opposed to *sinciput.*—2. In other vertebrates, a corresponding but varying part of the head or skull: as, in most mammals, only that part corresponding to the supraoccipital bone itself, or from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.—3. In *descriptive ornith.*, a frequent term for the part of the head which slopes up from nucha to vertex. See diagram under *bird*[1].—4. In *herpet.*, the generally flat back part of the top of the head, as where, in a snake for example, the occipital plates are situated.—5. In *entom.*, that part of the head behind the epicranium, belonging to the labial or second maxillary segment, and articulating with the thorax. It may be flat or concave, with sharp edges, or rounded and not distinctly divided from the rest of the head. The occiput properly forms an arch over the occipital foramen, by which the cavity of the head opens into that of the thorax, the foramen being closed beneath by the gula or by the submentum; but in *Diptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Neuroptera* this lower piece is not distinguished, and the whole back of the head is then called the *occiput;* the portion above the foramen may be distinguished as the *cervix* or *nape.*

occision (ok-sizh'on), *n.* [< ME. *occision*, < OF. *occision*, *ocision*, F. *occision* = Sp. *occisión* = Pg. *occisão* = It. *occisione*, *uccisione*, < L. *occisio*(*n-*), a killing, < *occidere*, strike down, slay, kill, < *ob*, before, + *cædere*, strike, kill. Cf. *incision*, etc.] A killing; the act of killing; slaughter.

Ther was a merveillouse stoure and harde bataile, and grete *occision* of men and of horse, but thei myght not suffre longe, ne endure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

This kind of *occision* of a man according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, xlii.

occlude (o-klöd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occluded*, ppr. *occluding*. [< L. *occludere* (> F. *occlure*), shut up, close up, < *ob*, before, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, etc.] 1. To shut up; close. [Rare.]

Ginger is the root . . . of an herbaceous plant . . . very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and, gently dried, roll it up in earth; whereby, *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. In *physics* and *chem.*, to absorb: specifically applied to the absorption of a gas by a metal, such as iron, platinum, or palladium, particularly at a high temperature. Thus, palladium heated to redness and cooled in a current of hydrogen absorbs or *occludes* over 900 times its volume of the gas. By this means the physical properties of the metal are changed, such as its specific heat, specific gravity, and electrical conductivity. Probably a part of the gas forms a definite chemical compound with the metal. Occluded gases also occur in meteorites. Thus, the Arva meteoric iron yielded (Wright) 47 volumes of the mixed gases carbon dioxid, carbon monoxid, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Very porous bodies . . . are able to *occlude* comparatively large quantities of some gases.
W. Watson, Text-book of Physics, p. 169.

Professor Graham has shown its [palladium's] remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen. When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water, it absorbs 800 or 900 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption. This *occluded* gas is again given off when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness. *Madan.*

occludent (o-klö'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *occluden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to shut up or close.

That margin in the scuta and terga which opens and shuts for the exsertion and retraction of the cirri I have called the *Occludent* margin.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 5.

II. *n.* Anything that closes. *Sterne.*

occluse† (o-klös'), *a.* [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude.*] Shut; closed. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

★**occlusion** (o-klō′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *occlusion*, < L. as if **occlusio(n-)*, a shutting up, < *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, shut up: see *occlude*.] 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol.*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation.—2. In *physics* and *chem.*, the act of occluding, or absorbing a gas; the state of being occluded. See *occlude*.—**Intestinal occlusion**, obstruction of the intestine, as by twisting (volvulus), intussusception, fecal impaction, stricture, pressure from without as by bands, tumors, and otherwise.

occlusive (o-klō′siv), *a.* [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up (see *occlude*), + *-ive*.] Closing; serving to close: as, an *occlusive* dressing for a wound. *Medical News*, LIII. 117.

occlusor (o-klō′sor), *n.*; pl. *occlusores* (ok-lọ̄-sō′rēz). [NL., < L. *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, close up: see *occlude*.] That which occludes: used chiefly in anatomy for an organ or arrangement by means of which an opening is occluded or closed up, and in brachiopods specifically applied to the anterior retractor muscles. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

A large digastric *occlusor* muscle lies on the ventral side of the stomodæum. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 113.

occrustate† (o-krus′tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. as if **occrustatus*, pp. of **occrustare*, incrust, < L. *ob*, before, + *crustare*, crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] To incase as in a crust; harden. *Dr. H. More*, Defence of Moral Cabbala, iii.

occult (o-kult′), *a.* [= F. *occulte* = Sp. *oculto* = Pg. It. *occulto*, < L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed, secret, obscure, pp. of *occulere*, cover over, hide, conceal, < *ob*, over, before, + **calere*, in secondary form *celare*, hide, conceal: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation; relating to what is thus undiscoverable by mere inspection: opposed to *manifest*. The Latin word was applied in the middle ages to the physical sciences and the properties of bodies to which those sciences relate. Its precise meaning is explained in the treatise "De Magnete" of Petrus Peregrinus. He says that an *occult* quality is simply one which is made apparent only upon experimentation, but that in that way it becomes as plain and clear as any other quality, and is no more mysterious. By *occult science* or *philosophy* was meant simply experimental science. There were many occult philosophers in northern Europe in the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century; but theology so swallowed up other interests that they are all forgotten except Roger Bacon, who was made prominent by the personal friendship of a pope. The ignorance and superstition of the time confounded occult science with magic.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. *Newton*, Opticks.

His [Dr. Dee's] personal history may serve as a canvas for the picture of an *occult* philosopher — his reveries, his ambition, and his calamity.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 286.

2. Mysterious; transcendental; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

The resemblance is nowise obvious to the senses, but is *occult* and out of the reach of the understanding.
Emerson, Hist. Essays, 1st ser., p. 14.

Occult crimes. See *crime*.—**Occult diseases**, in *med.*, those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—**Occult lines**, such lines as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines.—**Occult qualities**, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and which were not deducible from manifest qualities, nor discoverable without experimentation.

The Aristotelians gave the name of *occult Qualities* . . . to such Qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in Bodies, and to be the unknown Causes of manifest Effects.
Newton, Opticks (ed. 1721), p. 377.

Occult sciences, the physical sciences of the middle ages: sometimes extended to include magic. See def. 1. = **Syn.** *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), unrevealed, recondite, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, mystic, cabalistic.

★**occult** (o-kult′), *v. t.* [= F. *occulter* = Sp. *ocultar* = Pg. *occultar* = It. *occultare*, < L. *occultare*, hide, conceal, freq. of *occulere*, pp. *occultus*, hide: see *occult*, *a.*] To cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hide; conceal; eclipse.

I undertake to show that a false definition of life, namely that life is function, has contributed to *occult* the soul.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 747.

Occulting eyepiece, an eyepiece provided with an attachment by which an object or objects not under examination may be hidden from view when desired: it has been used in photometric work.

occultation (ok-ul-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *occultation* = Sp. *ocultación* = Pg. *occultação* = It. *occultazione*, < L. *occultatio(n-)*, a hiding, concealing, < *occultare*, hide, conceal: see *occult*, *v.*] 1. The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another; specifically, in *astron.*, the hiding of a star or planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—2. Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey*.

We had one bottle to celebrate the appearance of our visionary fortune; let us have a second to console us for its *occultation*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Circle of perpetual occultation, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which are never visible at the station considered. It is contrasted with the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

occultism (o-kul′tizm), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study; mysticism; esotericism.

Whatever prepossessions I may have had were distinctly in favour of *occultism*.
R. Hodyson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 208.

★**occultist** (o-kul′tist), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ist*.] One who believes or is versed in occultism; an initiate in the occult sciences; a mystic or esoterist.

This celebrated ancient magical work, the foundation and fountain-head of much of the ceremonial magic of the mediæval *occultists*, has never before been printed in English. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 190.

occultly (o-kult′li), *adv.* In an occult manner; by means of or with reference to occultism.

occultness (o-kult′nes), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

occupancy (ok′ū-pạn-si), *n.* [< *occupan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of taking possession, or the being in actual possession; more specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such act; that mode of acquiring property which is founded on the principle that he who takes possession of an ownerless thing, with the design of appropriating it to himself, thereby becomes the owner of it; the act of occupying or holding in actual as distinguished from constructive possession. Formerly, when a man held land pur autre vie (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the specified life, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, and such possession was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him pur autre vie, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. The term during which one is an occupant: as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

★**occupant** (ok′ū-pạnt), *n.* [< F. *occupant*, < L. *occupan(t-)s*, ppr. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] 1. One who occupies; an inhabitant; especially, one in actual possession, as a tenant, who has actual possession, in distinction from the landlord, who has legal or constructive possession.

The palace of Diocletian had but one *occupant*; after the founder no Emperor had dwelled in it.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 145.

2. More specifically, in *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3†. A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*
Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, vii. 134.

occupate† (ok′ū-pāt), *v.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] **I.** *trans.* To take possession of; possess; occupy.

The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 724.

II. *intrans.* To dwell.

The several faculties of the mind do take and *occupate* in the organs of the body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 187.

occupate† (ok′ū-pāt), *a.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp.: see *occupate*, *v.*] Occupied. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 380.

★**occupation** (ok-ū-pā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *occupation*, *occupacion*, < OF. *occupation*, *occupacion*, F. *occupation* = Sp. *ocupación* = Pg. *occupação* = It. *occupazione*, < L. *occupatio(n-)*, a taking possession, occupying, a business, employment, < *occupare*, take possession, occupy: see *occupate*, *occupy*.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon*.

I give unto my said wife . . . the two tenements and six acres of land lying by Leven heath in the *occupation* of [blank] Coker. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 437.

The house was at that time in the *occupation* of a substantial yeoman. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

2. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; employment; use: as, *occupation* with important affairs.

Also whoo-so-euer of the said crafte set ony servaunt yn *occupacyon* of the said crafte ouer iiij. wekys and o day, to forfete xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

They haue bene the idle *occupations*, or perchaunce the malitious and craftie constructions, of the Talmudists and others of the Hebrue clerks.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

The writing of chitties for the servants was alone the *occupation* of some hours.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 222.

3. That to which one's time and attention are habitually devoted; habitual or stated employment; vocation; calling; trade; business.

But he that is idel, and casteth him to no businesse ne *occupation*, shal falle into poverte, and die for hunger.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

By their *occupation* they were tent-makers. Acts xviii. 3.

No *occupation*; all men idle, all.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 154.

A castle in the Air,
Where Life, without the least foundation,
Became a charming *occupation*.
F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

4†. Use; benefit; profit.

The eyen of thaire germynacion
With pulling wol disclose after the ferme [first]
Yere, and to breke hem *occupacion*
That tyme is nought.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

5†. Consumption; waste.

The science of makynge of fier withoute fier, wherby ȝe may make oure quinte essence withoute cost or trauelle, and withoute *occupacioun* and lesynge of tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

Army of occupation, an army left in possession of a newly conquered country until peace is signed or indemnity paid, or until a settled and responsible government has been established.

In Egypt our *army of occupation* continues inactive and on a reduced scale. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 136.

Occupation bridge, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or an estate severed by the line or canal.—**Occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.—**Syn. 3.** *Occupation*, *Calling*, *Vocation*, *Employment*, *Pursuit*, *Business*, *Trade*, *Craft*, *Profession*, *Office*. In regard to what a person does as a regular work or a means of earning a livelihood, *occupation* is that which occupies or takes up his time, strength, and thought; *calling* and *vocation* are high words, indicating that one is called by Providence to a particular line of work; *calling* is Anglo-Saxon and familiar, and *vocation* is Latin and lofty (the words are not always used in the higher sense of divine appointment or the call of duty, but it is much better to save them for the expression of that idea); *employment* is essentially the same as *occupation*; *pursuit* is the line of work which one pursues or follows; *business* suggests something of the management of buying and selling; *trade* and *profession* stand over against each other for the less and more intellectual pursuits, as the *trade* of a carpenter, the *profession* of an architect; *trade* is different from *a trade*, the latter being skill in some handicraft: as, being obliged to learn *a trade*, he chose that of a blacksmith; the "learned *professions*" used to be law, medicine, and the ministry, but the number is now increased; *craft* is an old word for *a trade*; *office* suggests the idea of duties to be performed for others. See *avocation*, 5.

occupational (ok-ū-pā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *occupation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a particular occupation, calling, or trade: as, tables of *occupational* mortality.

occupationer† (ok-ū-pā′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *occupation* + *-er*2.] One who is employed in any trade or occupation.

Let the brave enginer, . . . marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercuriall *occupationer* . . . be respected.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

occupative (ok′ū-pā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *occupatif*; as *occupate* + *-ive*.] In *law*, held by that form of tenure which is based on the occupation or seizing and holding in actual possession of that which was without owner when occupied: as, an *occupative* field.

occupier (ok′ū-pī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession, as of ownerless land.—2. One who holds or is in actual possession; an occupant: as, householders and *occupiers*.

No wrong was to be done to any existing *occupiers*. No right of property was to be violated.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 191.

3†. One who uses, lays out, or employs that which is possessed; a trader or dealer.

All their causes, differences, variances, controuersies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, domin-

ions, & iurisdictions onely moued, and to be moued touching their marchandise, traffikes, and *occupiers* aforesaid.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 269.

Mercury, the master of merchants and *occupiers*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 692. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4†. One who follows a calling, employment, or occupation: with *of*: as, an *occupier of* the sea.

This manner and fashion of yearly changing and renewing the *occupiers of* husbandry, . . . it be solemn and customably used, to the intent that no man shall be constrained against his will to continue long in that hard and sharp kind of life. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the *occupiers of* thy merchandise, . . . shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin. Ezek. xxvii. 27.

occupy (ok′ū-pī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occupied*, ppr. *occupying*. [< ME. *occupien*, *ocupyen*, < OF. *occuper*, F. *occuper* = Sp. *ocupar* = Pg. *occupar* = It. *occupare*, < L. *occupare*, take possession of, seize, occupy, take up, employ, < *ob*, to, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take possession of and retain or keep; enter upon the possession and use of; hold and use; especially, to take possession of (a place as a place of residence, or in warfare a town or country) and become established in it.

Ther-for this doctrine to thee I rede thou take,
To *ocupy* and vse bothe by dey and nyght.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57.

Me angers at Arthure, and att his hathelle bierns,
That thus in his errour *ocupyes* theis rewmes,
And owtrayes the emperour, his erthely lorde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

By constantly *occupying* the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or succession. *Blackstone*, Com., II. i.

The same commanders who had made the abortive attempt upon Charleston descended upon Rhode Island, and *occupied* it without resistance.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To take up, as room or space, or attention, interest, etc.; cover or fill; engross: as, to *occupy* too much space; to *occupy* the time with reading; to *occupy* the attention.

And all thi lims on ilka side
Witht sorows sall be *ocupide*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

The metropolis *occupies* a space equal to about three square miles. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Whilst the abstract question *occupies* your intellect, Nature brings it in the concrete to be solved by your hands.
Emerson, Nature, p. 91.

Mr. Long's mind was *occupied* —was perplexed.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 293.

3. To hold, as an office; fill.

That at euery avoydaunce ther be the seid office yeven to another of the same cite, so he be a citezen and *occupie* it his owne persone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,
To *occupy* a sacred, awful post.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 414.

4†. To take up and follow as a business or employment; be employed about; ply.

That non Bochour, ner non other persone, to his vse, *occupie* cokes crafte withyn the liberte of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 405.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Men who had all their lives "*occupied* the sea" had never seen it more outrageous. *Froude*.

5. To employ; give occupation to; engage; busy: often used reflexively: as, to *occupy one's self* about something.

Ich am *ocupied* eche day, haly day and other,
With ydel tales atte nale and other-whyle in churches.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 18.

My wonte is to be more willing to vse mine eares than to *occupie* my tonge. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he, thus *occupied*, enjoys!
Cowper, Task, iii. 676.

6†. To use; make use of.

No more shulde a scoler forget then truly
What he at scole shulde nede to *occupy*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

How moche money is redy for me, if I haue nede of any to *occupy*? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

The good man shall never perceive the fraud till he cometh to the *occupying* of the corn. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

And he said unto her, If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were *occupied*, then shall I be weak, and be as another man. Judges xvi. 11.

7†. To possess; enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

These villains will make the word as odious as the word *occupy*, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 161.

=**Syn. 1–3.** *Hold*, *Own*, etc. See *possess*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be in possession or occupation; hold possession; be an occupant; have possession and use.

What man, brothir or sustyr, but if he be any officere, entrith in to the Chambyr ther the ale is in wythowt lycence of the officers that *occupye* therin, he schal payen j. lib. wax. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

2. To trade; traffic; carry on business.

If they wil trauel or *occupie* within your dominions, the same marchants with their marchandises in al your lordship may freely. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 258.

And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come.
Luke xix. 13.

occur (ọ-kėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occurred*, ppr. *occurring*. [= OF. *occurrer*, *occurrir* = Sp. *ocurrir* = Pg. *occorrer* = It. *occorrere*, < L. *occurrere*, run, go or come up to, meet, go against, < *ob*, before, + *currere*, run: see *current*1. Cf. *decur*, *incur*, *recur*.] **I.†** *trans.* To run to, as for the purpose of assisting. [A Latinism.]

We must, as much as in us lies, *occur* and help their peculiar infirmities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 649.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To run together; meet; clash.

All bodies are observed to have always . . . a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, and their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with.
Bentley, Works, III. 100.

2. To strike the senses; be found; be met with: as, silver often *occurs* native; the statement *occurs* repeatedly.

As for those Martyrs, . . . frequent mention of them doeth *occurre* in most of the ancient Ecclesiastical Historians. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 63.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke*.

Impressions of rain-drops *occur* in some of the earliest rocks. *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 118.

3. To emerge as an event into the actual world; happen; take place; come to pass; befall: as, what has *occurred*?

Though nothing have *occurred* to kindle strife.
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

4. To strike the mind: with *to*.

Whether they did not find their minds filled, and their affections strangely raised, by the images which there *occurred to* them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

There doth not *occurre to* me, at this present, any use therof, for profit. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 401.

There *occurred to* me no mode of accounting for Priscilla's behavior. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, v.

5. *Eccles.*, to coincide in time, so as to interfere each with the celebration of the other: as, two holy days *occur*. One of the days so occurring may be a Sunday, or a movable feast, the other being an immovable feast.

6†. To refer: with *to*.

Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objection both against this proposition and the past part of my discourse. *Bentley*, Works, III. 13.

=**Syn. 3.** To come to pass, come about, fall out.

occurrence (ọ-kur′ens), *n.* [= F. *occurrence* = Sp. *ocurrencia* = Pg. *occurrencia* = It. *occorrenza*, < ML. *occurentia*, L. *occurren(t-)s*, occurrent: see *occurrent*.] **1.** The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts*.

2. An incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; an event; a happening: as, an unusual *occurrence*; such *occurrences* are not uncommon.

Omit
All the *occurrences*, whatever chanced,
Till Harry's back-return again to France.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 40.

Touching the domestic *Occurrences*, the Gentleman who is Bearer hereof is more capable to give you Account by Discourse than I can in Paper. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

3. Happenings collectively; course of events. [Rare.]

All the *occurrence* of my fortune since
Hath been between this lady and this lord.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 264.

4. *Eccles.*, the coincidence of two or more festivals on the same day. See *occur*, *v. i.*, 5, and *concurrence*, *n.*, 4.=**Syn. 2.** *Incident*, *Circumstance*, etc. (see *event*); *Occasion*, *Emergency*, etc. (see *exigency*).

occurrent† (ọ-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occurrent* = Sp. *ocurrente* = Pg. *occurrente* = It. *occorrente*, < L. *occurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *occurrere*, occur: see *occur*.] **I.** *a.* That comes in the way; occurring; incidental.

After gifts of education there follow general abilities to work things above nature, grace to cure men of bodily diseases, supplies against *occurrent* defects and impediments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

II. *n.* **1.** One who comes to meet or comes against another; especially, an antagonist; an adversary.

By all men he was willed to seek out Kalander, a great gentleman of that country, who would soonest satisfy him of all *occurrents*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

The weak part of their *occurrents*, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner. *Holland*.

2. Incident; anything that happens; happening; event; occurrence.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras: he has my dying voice;
So tell him, with the *occurrents*, more and less.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 368.

These are strange *occurrents*, brother, but pretty and pathetical. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iii. 1.

You shall hear
Occurrents from all corners of the world.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

occurse† (o-kėrs′), *n.* [< L. *occursus*, a meeting, a falling in with, < *occurrere*, pp. *occursus*, meet, occur: see *occur*.] An occursion; a meeting. [Rare.]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurse*, or meeting, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

occursion† (o-kėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *occursio(n-)*, a meeting, < *occurrere*, meet, occur: see *occur*.] A meeting or coming together; collision or clash. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

ocean (ō′shạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ocean*, *occean*, *occian*, *occyan*, < OF. *ocean*, *ocian*, *occean*, *occian*, F. *océan* = Sp. *océano* = Pg. *oceano* = It. *oceano* = D. *oceaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *ocean*, < L. *oceanus*, the ocean, < Gr. *ὠκεανός*, orig. (in Homer) the great stream supposed to encompass the earth (also called by Homer *ὠκεανὸς ποταμός*, or *ῥόος*), 'Ocean-stream' (Milton); also personified, Oceanus, the god of the primeval waters; later, the great outward sea, the Atlantic, as distinguished from the inward sea, the Mediterranean; perhaps orig. 'swift,' < *ὠκύς*, swift.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The body of water which envelops the earth, and covers almost three fourths of its surface with a mean depth—as nearly as can be estimated at the present time—of less than 12,500 feet. Physical geographers, following the lead of the Royal Geographical Society, generally divide the entire oceanic area into five distinct oceans, namely the Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian; but these divisions are largely artificial, the lines by which they are indicated being in no small part parallels and meridians. The Arctic and Antarctic oceans, according to this scheme, extend from the north and south poles respectively to the arctic and antarctic circles. The Atlantic extends between the two polar circles, being limited on the east by the land-masses of Europe and Africa and by the meridian extending from Cape Agulhas to the antarctic circle, and on the west by the American land-mass and the meridian of Cape Horn. The Pacific has as its land-limits on the east the American coast, and on the west the Asiatic land-mass, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and Australia; its imaginary limits are the meridians of Cape Horn and the South Cape of Tasmania prolonged to meet the antarctic circle. The Indian ocean extends south from the Asiatic mainland to the antarctic circle, its eastern and western imaginary limits having been already given in defining those of the Pacific and Atlantic. The Atlantic and Pacific are also generally divided into North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific by the equatorial line, thus making seven oceans in all. The chief physiographic ground for this subdivision of the continuous oceanic area is found in the system of ocean currents, for each of the seven oceans has a general eddy-like surface circulation. (See *current*.) There are, however, no natural limits on the south of either the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian oceans, since these all unite with the Antarctic ocean to form one continuous area of water. Hence it would be more philosophical to call the vast area of water occupying the chief part of the southern hemisphere the Southern ocean, as has been done by Herschel and Thomson, and to consider the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans as immense gulfs or prolongations toward the north of the still greater Southern ocean. (See *hemisphere*, *water*.) The Pacific ocean was most generally designated by the older English navigators as the "South Sea," and this name is still current among the Germans. The smaller divisions of the ocean are, in the order of their respective magnitudes, seas, gulfs, bays, sounds, straits, coves, holes, and harbors (see each of these words). The mean depth of the ocean is probably not far from six times the mean elevation of the land above the ocean-level. The deepest soundings of the ocean, however, give figures a little inferior in amount to those indicating the elevation of the very highest mountain-summits. In several different parts of the ocean depths of over 26,000 feet have been sounded, and one sounding of 31,614 feet (a depth greater than the height of Mt. Everest) has been made near the island of Guam. (See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.) The surface currents are chiefly due to the action of the prevalent winds, by which the water is continually urged forward, but it is deflected by the land-masses and forced to perform an immense gyration or eddy in each ocean. Special features of the several eddies are chiefly due to the configuration of the inclosing land-masses: thus the unsymmetrical outlines of Africa and South America with respect to the equator cause the deflection of a large volume of the warm west-flowing equatorial current from the South Atlantic eddy to the North Atlantic eddy; the openness of the North Atlantic to the Arctic allows the greatest part of this deflected volume of water to drift far northeastward past northwestern Europe, where its temperature is therefore abnormally high for the latitude; the long southward reach of South America turns a great volume of cold east-moving water from the

Southern ocean northward, and thus reduces the temperature of the ocean surface west of Peru to the lowest degree known on the equator. See *monsoon* ★*current*. The surface temperature of the ocean varies from 80° or 85° F. near the equator to about 30° in high northern and southern latitudes; but the distribution of temperature is much affected by the surface currents. The surface currents exert a great influence on the climate of the neighboring lands, through the medium of the winds. Two of the oceanic currents are especially interesting, the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuroshiwo of the Pacific (see these terms). Besides the surface currents, there is a general very slow exchange of water always going on in the depths of the ocean between the warmer equatorial and the colder polar waters, brought about chiefly by the difference in temperature and hence in specific gravity of the two. As the result of this, it is found that the temperature of the ocean as a rule diminishes as greater depths are attained, and that the deeper parts, where open to the general circulation, are near the freezing-point. Owing to its salinity, ocean-water (unlike fresh water, which has its maximum density at 39° F. or 4° C.) has its maximum density at its freezing-point, 28° F. or −2⅔° C. Owing to the practical incompressibility of water, the density of the ocean is almost uniform from surface to bottom. A remarkable feature of the ocean-water is the uniformity in the nature and quality of the salts which it contains, provided the specimen has been taken at considerable distance from land. The weight of the salts held in solution by the main ocean is about 3½ per cent. of the whole; of this about three quarters is common salt, one tenth chlorid of magnesium, one twentieth sulphate of magnesia, about the same sulphate of lime, one twenty-fifth chlorid of potassium, and a little over one per cent. bromide of sodium. Other substances are also present in smaller quantity, making in all about twenty-nine elements which have been detected in the ocean-water; many of these, however, exist only in very minute traces. The economical value of the ocean as a source of supply for common salt is considerable; but the quantity thus obtained is not so great as that furnished by mines of rock-salt or by the evaporation of brine got by boring. See *salt*.

2. Something likened to the ocean; also, a great quantity: as, an *ocean* of trouble.

And the plain of Mysore lay before us—a vast *ocean* of foliage on which the sun was shining gloriously.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the main or great sea.

That sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.
Milton, P. L., i. 202.

Ocean lane, or **ocean-lane route.** Same as *lane-route*. —**Ocean sea**†, the ocean. *Sir T. More.*—**Ocean trout,** the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*: a trade-name.

ocean-basin (ō′shan-bā″sn), *n.* The depression in which the waters of the ocean, or, more especially, of some particular ocean, are held. Also *oceanic basin*.

Oceanian, Oceanican (ō-shē-an′i-an, -kan), *a.* [< *Oceania, Oceanica* (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Oceania, or Oceanica, a division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

★**oceanic** (ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [= F. *océanique* = Sp. *oceánico* = Pg. It. *oceanico*, < NL. *oceanicus* (fem. *Oceanica*, sc. *terra*, the region included in the Pacific ocean), < L. *oceanus*, ocean: see *ocean*.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the ocean: as, the *oceanic* areas, basins, islands, etc.

We could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds which frequent high latitudes, as signs of the vicinity of land. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 3.

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island. *W. B. Carpenter*, Prin. of Physiol. (1853), § 1000.

2. Wide or extended as the ocean.

The world's trade . . . had become *oceanic*.
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 544.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, inhabiting the high seas; pelagic.—**Oceanic Hydrozoa,** the *Siphonophora*. —**Oceanic islands,** islands or groups of islands far from the mainland, or in the midst of the ocean, especially the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean, which, taken together, are called "Oceanica" or sometimes "Oceania."

Most of the *oceanic islands* are volcanic. The scattered coral islands have in all likelihood been built upon the tops of submarine volcanic cones.
A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (1882), p. 259.

Oceanic jade. See *jade*[2].

Oceanican, *a.* See *Oceanian*.

Oceanides (ō-sē-an′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίδες*, pl. of *Ὠκεανίς*, daughter of Oceanus, < *Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, marine mollusks or sea-shells, as collectively distinguished from *Naiades*, or fresh-water shells.

Oceanites (ō″sē-a-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὠκεανίτης*, in pl. *Ὠκεανῖται*, dwellers by the ocean; fem. *Ὠκεανῖτις*, daughter of Oceanus; < *Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] A genus of small petrels of the family *Procellariidæ*, or made type of *Oceanitidæ*. As defined by Coues, it is restricted to species having ocreate or booted tarsi, very long legs, the tibiæ extensively denuded, the tarsi longer than the middle toe, the nails flat and blunt, the hallux minute, the wings long and pointed, the tail short and nearly square. The best-known species is *O. oceanica*, or Wilson's petrel. There are several others, as *O. lineata*. The genus was founded by Count Keyserling and Dr. J. H. Blasius in 1840.

Oceanitidæ (ō″sē-a-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oceanites* + *-idæ*,] A family of oceanic birds lately separated by Forbes from the *Procellariidæ*. The family includes four genera of small petrels, *Fregetta, Oceanites, Pelagodroma*, and *Garrodia*. These are among the small petrels commonly called *Mother Carey's chickens*.

oceanographer (ō″shē-a-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in oceanography; one who systematically studies the ocean.

And it obviously is one of the foremost duties of observing *oceanographers* to collect the data by means of which it may be possible one day to represent the quantity [the salinity of ocean waters] mathematically as a function of geographic position, depth, and time.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 613.

oceanographic (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with oceanography. The word is sometimes used in place of *oceanic* when the latter would be more proper. The first should be used in relation to the science, and the second in relation to the subjects of the science: as, *oceanographic* studies; *oceanic* currents.

oceanographical (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *oceanographic* + *-al.*] Same as *oceanographic*.

oceanographically (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards oceanography or the physical geography of the ocean. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 386.

oceanography (ō″shē-a-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean: a special branch of physical geography. The term *oceanography* comes from the German, while certain English writers prefer *thalassography*.

The cable-laying companies have been the chief contributors to the science of deep-sea research, or *oceanography*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 147.

Chemical *oceanography*—a branch of physical geography which has only lately come to be extensively cultivated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 611.

oceanology (ō″shē-a-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The scientific study of the ocean. See *oceanography*.—**2.** A treatise on the ocean.

ocellar (ō-sel′ėr), *a.* [< NL. *ocellaris*, < L. *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellate.—**Ocellar structure,** the name given by Rosenbusch to a peculiar aggregation of mineral forms, chiefly microscopic in size, in which the individual components are arranged in rounded (ocellar) forms, or aggregated in branching, fern-like groups, which are sometimes tangential and sometimes radial to the central individual. This structure is most characteristically developed in the leucitophyres. Also called *centric structure* by some English lithologists, by whom this term is used rather vaguely, sometimes as nearly the equivalent of *micropegmatitic*.

The structures which especially distinguish these granophyric rocks are the micropegmatitic, the centric or *ocellar structure*, the pseudospherulitic, the microgranitic, and the drusy or miarolitic structures.
Judd, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. of London, XLV. 176.

Ocellar triangle, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

ocellary (os′el-ā-ri), *a.* [As *ocellar* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellar.—**Ocellary segments** or **rings,** in *entom.*, supposed primary segments of the preoral region, the ocelli in this case representing the jointed appendages of other segments. Dr. Packard distinguishes the first and second ocellary segments, which he regards as morphologically the most anterior of the body. He believes that the anterior ocellus represents two appendages which have coalesced. See *preoral*.

ocellate (os′el-āt), *a.* [< L. *ocellatus*, having little eyes, < *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, same as *ocellated* (*c*).

The remarkable genus Drusilla, a group of pale-coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with *ocellate* spots.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 181.

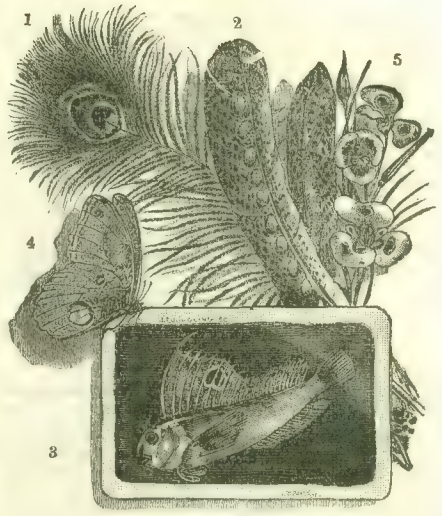
2. In *bot.*, resembling an eye: said of a round spot of some color which has another spot of a different color within it. See cut in next column.—**Ocellate fovea** or **puncture,** in *entom.*, a depression having a central projection or part less deeply depressed.

ocellated (os′el-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ocellate* + *-ed*[2].] Having or marked by ocelli. (*a*) Having ocelli, as an insect's eye. (*b*) Spotted.

Besides the lion and tiger, almost all the other large cats . . . have *ocellated* or spotted skins.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 53.

(*c*) Marked with or noting spots having a dark center and a lighter outer ring, as the spots on the tail of a peacock and on the wings of many butterflies.

The conspicuous *ocellated* spots of the under surface of the wings of certain kinds [of butterflies].
Science, IX. 435.



Ocellate or Ocellated Markings.
1, feather of peacock; 2, feather of argus-pheasant; 3, blenny; 4, owl-butterfly; 5, mariposa-lily.

A very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one [butterfly].
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note 6.

Compound ocellated spot. See *compound*[1].

ocelli, *n.* Plural of *ocellus*.

ocellicyst (ō-sel′i-sist), *n.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the several kinds of marginal bodies of hydrozoans, having a visual function; a so-called ocellus or pigment-spot in the margin of the disk. They are of ectodermal origin, developed in connection with the tentacles, and may even be provided with a kind of lens.

ocellicystic (ō-sel-i-sis′tik), *a.* [< *ocellicyst* + *-ic.*] Of, or having the character of, an ocellicyst.

ocelliferous (os-e-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing spots resembling small eyes; ocellate.

ocelligerous (os-e-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *ocelliferous*.

ocellus (ō-sel′us), *n.*; pl. *ocelli* (-ī). [L., a little eye, a bulb or knot on the root of a reed, dim. of *oculus*, eye: see *oculus*.] **1.** A little eye; an eye-spot; a stemma; one of the minute simple eyes of insects and various other animals. In insects ocelli or stemmata are generally situated on the crown of the head, between the great compound eyes, whose simple elements they resemble in structure; but they are sometimes the only organs of vision.

2. One of the simple elements or facets of a compound eye. See cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1].—**3.** In *Hydromedusæ*, a pigment-spot at the base of the tentacles, or combined with other marginal bodies, in some cases provided with refractive structures which recall the crystalline cones of some other low invertebrates. Also called *ocellicyst*.—**4.** One of the round spots of varied color, consisting of a central part (the pupil) framed in a peripheral part, such as characterize the tail of a peacock or the wing of an argus-pheasant. The ring immediately adjoining the pupil is called the *iris*, and the exterior circle or ring is the *atmosphere*. An ocellus may be bi- or tri-pupillate, blind (without pupil), fenestrate (with transparent pupil), nictitant (with lunate pupil), simple (with only iris and pupil), compound (with two or more rings), etc. See cut above.—**Double ocellus,** in *entom.*, two ocellated spots inclosed in a common colored ring.—**Fenestrate, germinate,** etc., **ocellus.** See the adjectives.—**Orbits of the ocelli.** See *orbit*.

oceloid (ō′se-loid), *a.* [< *ocel*(*ot*) + *-oid.*] Like the ocelot: as, the *oceloid* leopard- or tiger-cat, *Felis macrurus*, of South America.

ocelot (ō′se-lot), *n.* [< Nahuatl *tlalocelotl*, 'field-tiger.'] The leopard-cat of America, *Felis pardalis*, one of several spotted American cats, of the family *Felidæ*. It is from 2½ to nearly 3 feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, the latter about one foot in length. The color is grayish, mostly marked with large and small black-edged fawn-colored spots tending to run into oval or linear figures; the under parts are white or whitish, more or less marked with black. The back of the ear is usually black and white, and the tail is half-ringed with black. Individuals vary in the details of the markings, mostly preserving, however, the lengthened figure of the larger spots. The ocelot ranges from Texas into South America. See cut on next page.

★**ocher, ochre** (ō′kėr), *n.* [Formerly *oker, oaker, ocker*; = Sp. Pg. *ocre* = MD. *oker, ocker*, D. *oker* = MHG. *ocker, ogger, oger*, G. *ocker, ocher* = Sw. *ockra* = Dan. *okker*, < F. *ocre* = It. *ocra, ocria*, < L. *ochra*, < Gr. *ὠχρα*, yellow ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale, wan.] **1.** The common name of an important



Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

class of natural earths consisting of mixtures of the hydrated sesquioxids of iron with various earthy materials, principally kaolin and quartz. These mixtures occur in many localities and have many shades of color, among which tints of red, reddish brown, yellow, and orange are most common. They form a series of valuable and important pigments, used extensively alike by house-painters and artists both in oil and in water-colors. The most usual and common type of ocher-color is a yellow turning neither to red on the one hand nor to brown on the other, but its tone is not as brilliant nor as pure as chrome-yellow. (For varieties, see below.) Ochers in general have much body and are very permanent. Most ochers on burning become redder and darker. Raw sienna and raw umber are varieties of ocher. 2. Money, especially gold coin: so called in allusion to its color. [Slang.]

If you want to cheek us, pay your *ochre* at the doors.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 6.

Bismuth ocher. See *bismuth*.—**Black ocher,** a variety of mineral black combined with iron and alluvial clay. See *mineral black*, under *mineral*.—**Blue ocher,** a hydrated iron phosphate, the mineral vivianite, found native in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It has been used as a pigment. It is durable, but rather dull in tone. Also called *native Prussian blue*.—**Brown ocher, spruce ocher,** or **ocher de rue,** a dark brownish-yellow ocher.—**Chrome ocher.** See *chrome-ocher*.—**Dutch ocher,** a mixture of chrome-yellow and whiting.—**French ocher,** a light-colored sandy weak ocher, which comes from France.—**Golden ocher.** Sometimes this is a native pigment, but more often it is a mixture of light-yellow ocher, chrome-yellow, and whiting.—**Indian ocher.** Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Molybdic ocher.** See *molybdic*.—**Orange ocher.** Same as burnt *Roman ocher*.—**Oxford ocher,** a native ocher found near Oxford, England. It is the purest and best type of yellow ocher.—**Purple ocher.** Same as *mineral purple* (which see, under *purple*).—**Red ocher,** a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual color, and comprehending Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ocher, Indian ocher, reddle, bole, and other oxids of iron. As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hematite.—**Roman ocher,** a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow color. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-color painting, and is transparent and durable.—**Scarlet ocher.** See *red ocher*.—**Stone ocher.** Same as *Oxford ocher*.—**Transparent gold ocher,** an ocher tending toward raw sienna but more yellow in tone.—**Tungstic ocher.** See *tungstite*.

ocherous, ochreous (ō'kėr-us, ō'krē-us), *a.* [= F. *ocreux;* as *ocher, ochre,* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to ocher; consisting of or containing ocher: as, *ocherous* matter. Also *ochrous.*

M. Daubree, who has so thoroughly studied the metallic portion of this meteorite, mentions an *ochreous* crust.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 33.

To prevent an *ochrous* deposit from the action of the air, the solution should be boiled in a long-necked flask.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 388.

2. Resembling ocher in color; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of a brownish-yellow color; light-yellow with a tinge of brown.

The wake looks more and more *ochreous*, the foam ropier and yellower. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 616.

ochery, ochry (ō'kėr-i, -kri), *a.* [Also *ochrey;* < *ocher, ochre,* + *-y*[1].] 1. Like ocher; consisting of ocher.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ocherous.*

Ochetodon (ō-ket'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀχετός* a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of small sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, founded by Coues in 1877, characterized by the grooved upper incisors, whence the name. *O. humilis* is the American harvest-mouse, one of the smallest quadrupeds of America, abundant in the southern United States. Antedated by *Reithrodontomys*, Giglioli, 1873.

och hone. See *O hone*, under *O*[2].

ochidore (ok'i-dōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shore-crab.

"O! the *ochidore!* look to the blue *ochidore*. Who've put *ochidore* to maister's pole?" It was too true; neatly inserted, as he stooped forward, between his neck and his collar, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii. (*Davies.*)

ochimy†, *n.* See *occamy.*

ochlesis (ok-lē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀχλησις*, disturbance, < *ὀχλεῖν*, disturb as by a mob, < *ὄχλος*, a crowd, mob.] In *med.*, a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease.

ochletic (ok-let'ik), *a.* [< *ochlesis*, after Gr. *ὀχλητικός*, of or belonging to a mob, < *ὀχλεῖν*, disturb as by a mob: see *ochlesis.*] In *med.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with ochlesis.

ochlocracy (ok-lok'rą-si), *n.* [Also *ochlocraty;* < F. *ochlocratie* = It. *ochlocrazia*, < Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*, mob-rule, < *ὄχλος*, the mob, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; mobocracy; mob-rule.

Their [the people's] . . . opposition to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 1.

ochlocratic (ok-lō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *ochlocracy (-crat-)* + *-ic.*] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob; having the character or form of an ochlocracy.

ochlocratical (ok-lō-krat'i-kąl), *a.* [< *ochlocratic* + *-al.*] Same as *ochlocratic.*

ochlocraty (ok-lok'rą-ti), *n.* Same as *ochlocracy.*

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny.
Downing, The State Ecclesiastick (1633), p. 15.

ochlotic (ok-lot'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄχλος*, a crowd.] Noting a kind of fever, apparently as occasioned or promoted by crowding.—**Ochlotic fever,** typhus fever.

Ochna (ok'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ὄχνη*, earlier *ὄγχνη*, a pear-tree.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the family *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, characterized by its ten stamens and very short filaments. There are about 150 species, natives of tropical regions.—2. An untenable name applied by many authors to *Diporidium*, also of the family *Ochnaceæ*, and characterized by its numerous stamens and lateral panicles. They are ornamental in cultivation.

Ochnaceæ (ok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Ochna* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Parietales*, characterized by the elongated anthers. About 240 species are known, of 23 genera, *Ochna* being the type, and five tribes, scattered through all the tropics, especially in America. They have very smooth, rigid, shining, alternate leaves, commonly toothed, but undivided, with a strong midrib and many parallel veins. Their flowers are usually large and showy, and in panicles, followed by a capsule, berry, or circle of drupes.

Ochneæ (ok'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Ochna* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Ochnaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ochna*, having only one ovule in each ovary-cell, and including 3 genera and about 180 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions.

ochone, *interj.* See *O hone*, under *O*[2].

ochopetalous (ok-ō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄχος*, anything that holds (< *ἔχειν*, hold), + *πέταλον*, petal.] Possessing or characterized by broad or capacious petals.

ochra, *n.* See *okra.*

ochraceous (ok-rā'shius), *a.* [< *ocher, ochre,* + *-aceous.*] 1. Ocherous; ochery. *Loudon.*—2. In *zoöl.*, brownish-yellow; of the color of ocher.

ochre, *n.* See *ocher.*

ochrea, ochreate. False spellings of *ocrea, ocreate.*

ochreous, *a.* See *ocherous.*

ochrey, *a.* See *ochery.*

ochro (ō'krō), *n.* Same as *okra.*

ochrocarpous (ok-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellowish fruit.

An *ochrocarp[ŝ]ous* form occurs commonly in Sweden.
Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, p. 253.

Ochrocarpus (ok-rō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Guttiferæ*, classed with the tribe *Garcinieæ*, known by the two valvate sepals, united until flowering. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical Asia and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with opposite or whorled leaves, many stamens, and the flowers in axillary cymes, followed by berries. See *nagkassar.*

ochroid (ō'kroid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχροειδής*, pale, pallid, also like ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, *ὠχρα*, ocher, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling ocher in color.—**Ochroid form of mycetoma,** that form in which there are discharged from the sinuses whitish-yellow bodies of the size of millet-seed: distinguished from the *dark* or *melanoid* form. Also called *pale form of mycetoma.*

ochroleucous (ok-rō-lū'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, + *λευκός*, white: see *leucite.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, yellowish-white, or of a color between yellow and white.

ochrolite (ok'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] An antimoniate of lead occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals, having a sulphur-yellow color and adamantine luster, found at Pajsberg in Sweden.

Ochroma (ok-rō'mą), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so named from the color of the flowers; < Gr. *ὠχρωμα*, paleness, < *ὠχροῦν*, make pale, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow: see *ocher.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Bombacaceæ* and tribe *Matisieæ*, marked by the fact that the anthers cover the nearly unbroken column of stamens. There is but one species, *O. Lagopus*, from tropical America, with angled leaves, and large flowers at the ends of the branches, followed by a long capsule densely woolly within. See *balsa*, 1, *corkwood, silk-cotton* (under *cotton*[1]), *down-tree, hare's-foot*, 2, *Lagopus*, 2.

ochropyra (ok-rō-pī'rą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *πῦρ*, fever: see *fire.*] Yellow fever.

ochrous, *a.* See *ocherous.*

ochry, *a.* See *ochery.*

Ochsenheimeria (ok"sen-hī-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), named after F. *Ochsenheimer*, a German entomologist (1767–1822).] The typical genus of the family *Ochsenheimeriidæ*, having the head and palpi with long thick hairs, antennæ short, eyes very small, and fore wings long and of uniform width. There are 8 species, all European; their larvæ live in the stems of grasses.

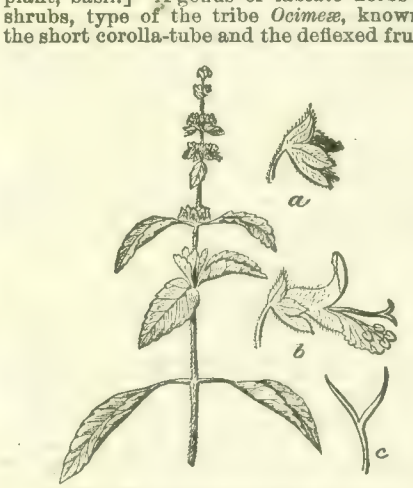
Ochsenheimeriidæ (ok-sen-hī-mę-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ochsenheimeria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, represented by the genus *Ochsenheimeria*. Also *Ochsenheimeridæ*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Ochthodromus (ok-thod'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄχθος*, a hill, bank, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, inf. aor. of *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of ringed plovers of the family *Charadriidæ*, characterized by the great size of the bill. *O. wilsonius* is Wilson's plover, which abounds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States as far north as Virginia.

ochymy†, *n.* See *occamy.*

Ocimeæ (ō-sim'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1848), < *Ocimum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*, the mint family, distinguished by its four-parted ovary, four perfect declined stamens, and one-celled anthers. It includes 27 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Ocimum* is the type and *Hyptis* much the largest genus.

Ocimum (os'i-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ocimum*, < Gr. *ὤκιμον*, an aromatic plant, basil.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, type of the tribe *Ocimeæ*, known by the short corolla-tube and the deflexed fruiting calyx, with the ovate posterior tooth largest and decurrent. There are 50 or 60 species, widely dispersed over warmer regions, especially Africa and Brazil. They bear simple or branched terminal racemes of small flowers, usually whitish and six in a whorl, with projecting pistil and stamens. *O. viride* is called *fever-plant* in Sierra Leone, where a decoction of it is used as an antiperiodic. The species in general are called *basil* (which see). Also spelled *Ocymum.*



The Upper Part of *Ocimum Basilicum*, with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, a flower; *c*, the upper part of the style with two stigmas.

ocivity†, (ō-siv'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *oisiveté*, inoccupation, idleness, < *oisif*, unoccupied, idle, the same, with diff. term. *-if*, as *oiseux*, < L. *otiosus*, at ease, < *otium*, ease: see *otiose.*] Inaction; sloth. [Rare.]

We owe unto ourselves the eschewing and avoiding of idleness and *ocivity*.
Bp. Hooper, Confession of J. Hooper's Faith, § 21.

ockam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oakum*. *Cotgrave.*

ocker[1]†, *n.* See *oker*[1].

ocker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher*.

Ockhamism, *n.* Same as *Occamism*.

ockster, *n.* See *oxter*.

o'clock (ō-klok'). See *clock*[2].

Ocotea (ō-kō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A large genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Lauraceæ* and the tribe *Cinnamomeæ*, known by the four-celled anthers contracted at the base, one pair of cells above the other. There are about 250 species, mostly of tropical America, with a few in the Canary and Mascarene Islands and South Africa. They bear alternate or scattered rigid feather-veined leaves, small panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries crowning the thickened and hardened calyx-tube. *O. fœtens* is the til-tree of the evergreen forests of Madeira and the Canaries. *O. bullata* is the stinkwood of South Africa, a fine timber-tree, the wood being extremely strong and durable. *O. cupularis* is called *Isle-of-France cinnamon*. *O. Leucoxylon*, of the West Indies, is called *whitewood* and *Rio Grande sweetwood* or *loblolly-sweetwood*. *O. opifera* in northern South America affords an oleoresin, called *sassafras-* or *laurel-oil*, obtained by boring into the trunk.

ocrea (ok'rē-ä), *n.*; pl. *ocreæ* (-ē). [L., a greave.] **1.** In *bot.*, a sheathing stipule, or a pair of stipules united into a sheath around the stem, like a legging or the leg of a boot; sometimes, in mosses, the thin sheath around the seta, distinct from the vaginula.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a sheath; an investing part like or likened to an ocrea of a plant. Also, erroneously, *ochrea*.


Ocrea of *Polygonum incarnatum*.

Ocreatæ (ok-rē-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *ocreatus*: see *ocreate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the first phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing seven families of *Oscines* having booted tarsi, such as the thrushes, nightingales, European redstarts and redbreasts, American bluebirds, the chats, dippers, etc.: so called from the fusion of the tarsal envelop into a continuous boot, or ocrea.

ocreate (ok'rē-āt), *a.* [< L. *ocreatus*, greaved, < *ocrea*, a greave: see *ocrea*.] **1.** Wearing or furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging; booted.—**2.** In *bot.*, furnished with an ocrea or sheath (through which the stem passes), formed by a stipule or by the union of two stipules.—**3.** In *ornith.*, booted; having the tarsal envelop continuous; having a holothecal podotheca. See *boot* and *caligula*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, sheathed as if with stipules; having ocreæ.

ocreated (ok'rē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *ocreate*.

Oct. An abbreviation of *October*.

octa-. [L., etc., *octa-*, < Gr. *ὀκτα-*, a form, in comp., of *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight*: see *octo-*.] In words of Greek origin, an initial element equivalent to *octo-*, meaning 'eight.'

octachord (ok'tạ-kôrd), *n.* [< L. *octachordos*, < Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος*, eight-stringed, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *χορδή*, string, chord: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] **1.** A musical instrument having eight strings.—**2.** A diatonic series of eight tones. Compare *tetrachord*, *hexachord*, etc.

Also *octochord*, *octogenary*.

octachronous (ok-tak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of eight primary or fundamental times; octasemic.

octacolic (ok-tạ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάκωλος*, of eight lines, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *κῶλον*, member, colon: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of eight cola or series: as, an *octacolic* period.

octactinal (ok-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Eight-rayed; octamerous, as a polyp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octactiniæ*.

Octactiniæ (ok-tak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray. Cf. *Actiniæ*.] A division of cœlenterates containing those polyps which are octamerous. It corresponds to *Octocoralla*, *Asteroida* or *Asteroidea*, and *Alcyonaria*.

octad (ok'tad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάς* (*ὀκταδ-*), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1].] A system or series of eight. (*a*) A series of eight successive powers of ten, beginning with a power whose exponent is divisible by eight or with unity. (*b*) A system of eight conical points on a quartic surface situated at the intersections of three quadric surfaces.

octadic (ok-tad'ik), *a.* [< *octad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an octad.—**Octadic surface**, a quartic surface having eight nodes forming an octad.

octadrachm, octodrachm (ok'tạ-, ok'tō-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάδραχμος*, weighing or worth eight drachmas, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *δραχμή*, drachma: see *drachm*, *drachma*.] In the coinage of some ancient Greek systems, as those of the Ptolemies and Seleucids, a piece of the value of eight drachmæ.

A fine gold *octodrachm* of Ptolemy IV., the owner of the vase, struck in Cyprus.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 418.

octaëchos (ok-tạ-ē'kos), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ὀκτάηχος* (sc. *βίβλος*), a book (see def.) so called from the eight tones, < Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἦχος*, echo, tone (in music): see *echo*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the ferial stichera and troparia from the vespers of the Saturday till the end of the liturgy on Sunday. (*J. M. Neale.*) The octaechos properly so called is sometimes known as the *Little Octaechos*, and the paracletice as the *Great Octaechos*. See *paracletice*. Also *octoëchos*, *octoechus*.

octaëdral (ok-tạ-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octaëdrite (ok-tạ-ē'drīt), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octaëdron (ok-tạ-ē'dron), *n.* Same as *octahedron*.

octaëteris (ok″tạ-e-tē'ris), *n.* [< LL. *octaëteris*, < Gr. *ὀκταετηρις*, a space of eight years, < *ὀκταέτης*, of eight years, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἔτος*, a year.] In the *anc. Gr. calendar*, a period or cycle of eight years, during which three intercalary months of 30 days were inserted after the sixth month in the third, fifth, and eighth years, to bring the year of twelve lunar months alternately of 30 and 29 days into accord with the solar year. The average number of days in the year was thus made up to 365¼. In most states, the intercalary month took the name of the sixth month, which it followed, being distinguished from this by the epithet *second*. The system was devised by Cleostratus of Tenedos, about 500 B. C.

★**octagon** (ok'tạ-gon), *n.* [= F. *octogone* = Sp. *octágono* = Pg. *octogono* = It. *ottagono*, < Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος*, eight-cornered (as a noun, an eight-cornered building), < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.] **1.** In *geom.*, a figure of eight angles and eight sides. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular octagon*.—**2.** In *fort.*, a work with eight bastions.—**Octagon loop**, the mesh of pillow-lace, as the ground of Brussels lace: the term is a misnomer, the mesh being really hexagonal.

octagonal (ok-tag'ō-nal-i), *a.* [Formerly also *octogonal*; as *octagon* + *-al*.] Having eight angles and eight sides.

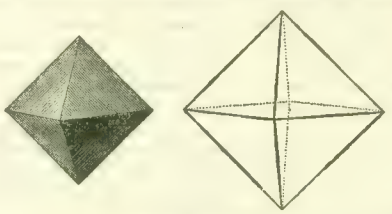
octagonally (ok-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In octagonal form.

octagynous (ok-taj'i-nus), *a.* See *octogynous*.

octahedral (ok-tạ-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *octaëdral*, *octohedral*; < *octahedron* + *-al*.] Having eight equal surfaces or faces.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral*.—**Octahedral group.** See *group*[1].

★**octahedrite** (ok-tạ-hē'drīt), *n.* [As *octahedron* + *-ite*[2].] Titanium dioxid, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, the fundamental and commonly occurring form being an acute square octahedron (whence the name); anatase. It is also found in a variety of other related forms. The luster is adamantine or metallic-adamantine, and the color varies from yellow to brown, indigo-blue, and black. Titanium dioxid also occurs in nature as the minerals rutile and brookite (which see). Also *octaëdrite*, *octoëdrite*.

octahedron (ok-tạ-hē'dron), *n.* [Also *octaëdron*, *octohedron*; = F. *octaèdre* = Sp. Pg. *octaedro* = It. *ottaedro*, < LL. *octaëdros*, < Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is one of the five Platonic regular bodies. Its faces are equilateral triangles meeting at six summits. In crystallography, the regular octahedron is distinguished from the analogous eight-sided solids in the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, which are called respectively *square* and *rhombic octahedrons*.—**Truncated octahedron**, a tessarescædecahedron formed by cutting off the corners of the regular octahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial cube far enough to leave them regular hexagons, while adding six square faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.


Regular Octahedron.

octamerous (ok-tam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκταμερής*, having eight parts, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the parts in series of eight. Often written 8-*merous*. Also *octomerous*.

octameter (ok-tam'e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *octametrum*, < Gr. *ὀκτάμετρον*, a verse of eight feet, neut. of *ὀκτάμετρος* (> LL. *octameter*), of eight measures or feet, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *μέτρον*, measure, meter: see *meter*[2].] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of eight measures (monopodies or dipodies).

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of eight measures. This word is little used, except in the sense of 'octapody' by some writers on modern versification who confound *measure* with *foot*.

octan (ok'tan), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-an*.] Occurring every eighth day.—**Octan fever.** See *fever*[1].

octander (ok-tan'dėr), *n.* [See *octandrous*.] In *bot.*, a flower with eight stamens.

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *octandrous*.] The eighth class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.


Octandria.
A flower of the common rue, *Ruta graveolens*.

octandrian (ok-tan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Octandria* + *-an*.] Having the characters of the class *Octandria*; having eight distinct stamens.

octandrious (ok-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *octandrous*.

octandrous (ok-tan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having eight stamens.

octangle (ok'tang-gl), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *ottangolo*, < LL. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled, < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] **I.** *n.* A plane figure with eight angles, and therefore with eight sides; an octagon.

II. *a.* Octangular. [Rare.]

A silver temple of an *octangle* figure.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

octangular (ok-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *octangular* = It. *ottangolare*, *ottangulare*, < LL. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled: see *octangle*.] Having eight angles.

The interior [of Clitheroe Church] consists of a spacious nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with lofty *octangular* columns, and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately behind, but detached. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 18.

octangularness (ok-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The property of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Octans Hadleianus (ok'tanz had-le-yā'nus). [NL.: see *octant*.] A southern constellation of Lacaille. It has no bright stars but includes ★the south pole.

octant (ok'tant), *n.* [= F. *octant* = Sp. *octante* = Pg. *oitante* = It. *ottante*, < L. *octan(t-)s*, a half-quadrant, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1]. Cf. *quadrant*.] **1.** The eighth part of a circle.—**2.** In *astron.*, that position or aspect of two heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the sun, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from one another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. The moon is said to be in her octants when she is half-way between new or full moon and one of her quarters. The octants of the moon are especially important, because the third inequality or variation, which comes to its maximum in those positions, is considerable. Also *octile*.

3. An instrument used by seamen for measuring angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. By double reflection it can measure an arc of 90°. See *sextant*. Hadley's quadrant is really an octant.

octaphonic (ok-tạ-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonic*.] In *music*, noting a composition for eight voice-parts.

Octapla (ok'tạ-plä), *n.* [< LGr. *ὀκταπλᾶ*, Origen's Hexapla with additions (see def.), neut. pl. of *ὀκταπλόος*, *ὀκταπλοῦς*, eightfold, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *-πλόος*, -fold: see *-fold*. Cf. *Hexapla*.] A polyglot book (especially a Bible) in eight parallel columns. The name is especially given to Origen's Hexapla with the addition of a fifth and a sixth version.

octapodic (ok-tạ-pod'ik), *a.* [< *octapod-y* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight feet; being or constituting an octapody.

octapody (ok-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὀκταποδία*, < *ὀκτάπους* (*-ποδ-*), eight feet long, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of eight feet. An octapody exceeds the limits of a colon, and is generally written as two lines. See *heptapody*.

octarchy (ok'tär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by eight

persons, or a region inhabited by eight affiliated communities each having its own chief or government.

The Danes commenced their ravages and partial conquests of England before the Anglo-Saxon *Octarchy* could be fused into the English kingdom.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 33.

octaroon (ok-ta-rön′), *n.* Same as *octoroon*.

octasemic (ok-ta-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *octasemus*, < Gr. *ὀκτάσημος*, of eight times, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *σημεῖον*, mark, sign, token.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eight semeia (moræ) or units of time; having a magnitude of eight normal shorts: as, the orthius has an *octasemic* thesis; the dochmius and greater spondee are *octasemic* feet.

octastich (ok′ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάστιχον*, neut. of *ὀκτάστιχος*, having eight lines, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of eight verses or lines.

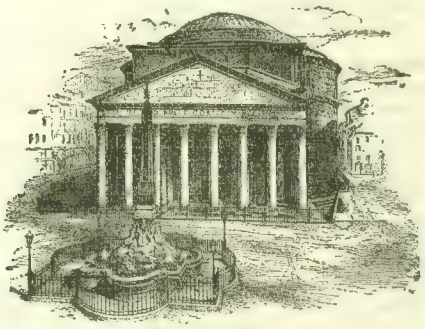
They found out their sentence as it is metrified in this *octastic*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17. (*Davies.*)

octastichon (ok-tas′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάστιχον*, an octastich: see *octastich*.] An octastich.

In 1470 Guil. Fichet, in an *octastichon* inserted in the Paris edition of 1470 of the Letters of Gasparinus of Bergamo, exhorts Paris to take up the almost divine art of writing (printing), which Germany is acquainted with.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

octastrophic (ok-ta-strof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στροφή*, strophe: see *strophic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight strophes or stanzas: as, an *octastrophic* poem.

★**octastyle** (ok′ta-stīl), *a.* [Also *octostyle*; < L. *octastylos*, < Gr. *ὀκτάστυλος*, having eight columns, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having, or characterized



Octastyle Portico of the Pantheon, Rome.

by the presence of, eight columns, as a portico or a building having eight columns in front.

There is no *octastyle* hall at Persepolis, and only one decastyle. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 199.

Octateuch (ok′ta-tūk), *n.* [< LGr. *ὀκτάτευχος* (sc. *βίβλος*), a volume containing the first eight books of the Old Testament, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *τεῦχος*, a book. Cf. *Heptateuch*, *Hexateuch*, *Pentateuch*.] A collection of eight books; specifically, the first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octoteuch*.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*.
Hanmer, View of Antiq. (1677), p. 37.

When the term Heptateuch was used the book of Ruth was considered as included in Judges, but when it was treated as a separate book the collection was known as the *Octoteuch*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 238.

octaval (ok′tā-val), *a.* [< *octave* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an octave or series of eight; numbered or proceeding by eights.

No doubt, an *octaval* system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better; but there is no sufficient reason for a change now.
Science, IV. 415.

octavarium (ok-tā-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *octavaria* (-ä). [ML., < *octava*, octave: see *octave*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a modern office-book containing lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

★**octave** (ok′tāv), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *octave* = Sp. *octava* = Pg. *oitava* = It. *ottava*, < L. *octava* (sc. *hora*, hour, or *pars*, part), the eighth hour of the day, the eighth part, ML., in music, the octave, fem. of *octavus*, eighth, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1]. Cf. *outas*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) The eighth day from a festival, the feast-day itself being counted as the first: as, Low Sunday is the *octave* of Easter. The octave necessarily falls on the same day of the week as the feast from which it is counted.

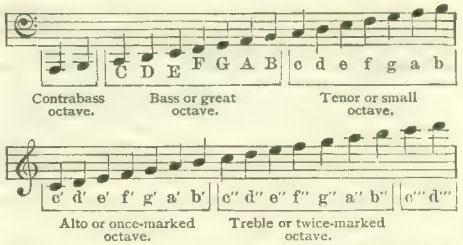
The *octave* of the consecration-day had barely passed, and there was already a King to be buried.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 17.

(*b*) The prolongation of a festival till the eighth day inclusive; a period consisting of a feast-day and the seven days following: as, St. John the Evangelist's day (December 27th) is within the *octave* of Christmas. See *outas*.

Herevpon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the *octaues* of the Epiphanie. *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1225.

To touch the earth with our foot within the *octaves* of Easter, or to taste flesh upon days of abstinence, . . . have no consideration if they be laid in balance against the crimes of adultery or blasphemy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next higher or lower replicate of a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the eighth tone from the bottom, or, more exactly, the tone with which the repetition of the scale begins; the upper key-note or tonic; the eighth: solmizated *do*, like the lower key-note. The typical interval of an octave is that between any tone and its next replicate, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 1 : 2 — that is, in number of vibrations — and is equal to six diatonic whole steps or to twelve semitones. Such an octave is called *perfect* or *major*; an octave one half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; an octave one half-step longer is called *augmented*. The perfect octave is the most complete consonance after the unison. Indeed, its completeness is often regarded as belonging to a different category from that of the other perfect consonances, except the unison, since it amounts rather to a repetition or reinforcement of the original tone at a higher or lower pitch than to a combination of a new or different tone with it: hence the term *replicate*. In harmony the parallel motion of two voice-parts in perfect octaves is forbidden, except where the mere reinforcement of one voice by another is desired: such octaves are called *consecutive octaves*. See *consecutive intervals*, under *consecutive*. (*e*) In a standard system of tones selected for artistic use, a division or section or group of tones an octave long, the limits of which are fixed by reference to a given or assumed standard tone whose exact pitch may be defined. The tone usually assumed as a starting-point is *middle C* (written on the first leger line below in the treble clef, and on the first above in the bass clef). The octave beginning on the next C below is called the *tenor* or *small octave*; that beginning on the second C below is called the *bass* or *great octave*; that beginning on the third C below is called the *contrabass octave*; while that beginning on middle C itself is called the *alto*, *once-marked*, or *once-accented octave*; that beginning on the next C above is called the *treble*, *twice-marked*, or *twice-accented octave*, etc. See the accompanying table:



The acceptance of the octave as the best unit for thus dividing the series of recognized tones into sections of equal length and value has not been uniform. Ancient Greek music seems to have first used the tetrachord as such a unit; while medieval music employed the hexachord in the same way. The subdivision of the octave portions themselves has also varied greatly in different systems of music. See *scale*. (*f*) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes give tones an octave above the normal pitch of the digitals used; specifically, such a stop of the diapason variety. Also known as the *principal*. Also called *octave-flute*, *octave-stop*. — **3.** Any interval resembling the musical octave in having the vibration-ratio of 1 : 2.

If . . . the solar spectrum be considered in its whole extent, we find in the ultra-red alone, according to Müller, more than two *octaves*, to which must be added more than another *octave* from A to the line R in the ultra-violet. The whole length of the solar spectrum thus embraces consequently about four *octaves*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 281.

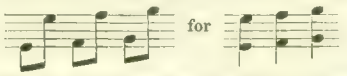
Specifically, in *versification*: (*a*) A stanza of eight lines; especially, the ottava rima (which see).

With moneful melodie it continued this *octaue*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

(*b*) The first two quatrains or eight lines in a sonnet. See *sonnet*.

It requires no doubt considerable ingenuity to construct a satisfactory sonnet running upon two rhymes in the *octave* and two in the sestet. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 12.

4. A small cask of wine containing the eighth part of a pipe. — **At the octave, all' ottava, 8va,** in *musical notation*. See *ottava*. — **Broken octaves,** in *piano-forte and organ music*, a passage of octaves the two tones of which are played successively instead of together: as,



Covered or **hidden octaves,** in *music*, the consecutive octaves that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect octave. Hidden octaves are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden fifths*, under *fifth*. — **Rule of the octave,** in the musical theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an arbitrary and imperfect scheme of the harmonies proper to the successive tones of the scale. The modern theory that every tone of the scale may be made the basis of a triad has completely displaced this rule. — **Short octave,** in *early organ-building*, the lowest octave of the keyboard when made to consist of only three or four of the digitals most used in the music of the day, instead of the full number. The digitals were set close together, as if belonging to the regular series. This curtailment was simply to avoid the expense of large pipes.

II. *a.* Consisting of eight; specifically, consisting of eight lines.

Boccace . . . particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

The remainder [is] partly in prose and partly in *octave* stanzas. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 40

Octave coupler. See *coupler*. — **Octave scale,** a scale an octave long, or a scale consisting of eight tones. See *mode*[1], 7. — **Octave system,** in *music*, a system of dividing all possible tones into octave portions. See *octave*, 2 (*e*).

octave (ok′tāv), *v. i.* [< *octave*, *n.*] **1.** To play in octaves. — **2.** In *pianoforte- and harpsichord-making*, to reinforce the tone of a digital by adding a string tuned an octave above the usual tone of the digital.

Imitation of the harpsichord by "*octaving*" was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 74.

octave-flute (ok′tāv-flöt), *n.* **1.** A piccolo. — **2.** In *organ-building*, same as *octave*, 2 (*f*).

octave-stop (ok′tāv-stop), *n.* Same as *octave*, 2 (*f*).

Octavian (ok-tā′vi-an), *a.* [< L. *Octavianus*, < *Octavius*, the name of a Roman gens (*gens Octavia*), < *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] Of or pertaining to the Roman gens of the Octavii, or any member of it. — **Octavian Library,** a public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

★**octavo** (ok-tā′vō), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. (as an adj.) *in octavo* (as in F. Sp.), being a NL. phrase: L. *in*, in; *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*. Cf. *duodecimo*, *folio*, *quarto*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; formed of sheets of paper so folded as to make eight leaves to the sheet: as, an *octavo* volume.

II. *n.* A book or pamphlet every section or gathering of which contains eight leaves, each leaf supposed to be one eighth of the sheet printed: usually written 8*vo*. When the name of the paper of which the book is made is not specified, an octavo is understood as a medium octavo, 6 × 9½ inches. Smaller octavos are — post 8vo, 5½ × 8¼ inches; demy 8vo, 5½ × 8 inches; crown 8vo, 5 × 7½ inches; cap 8vo, 4½ × 7 inches. Larger octavos are — royal 8vo, 6½ × 10 inches; superroyal 8vo, 7 × 11 inches; imperial 8vo, 8¼ × 11½ inches. These are regular octavo folds of established sizes of paper in the United States. Publishers and booksellers describe as octavos only those books or leaves that are larger than 5⅓ × 8 and smaller than 7½ × 11½ inches, irrespective of the number of leaves in a section, which may be twelve or sixteen on thin paper and four or six on thick paper. Larger sizes are described as 4to, smaller sizes as 12mo or 16mo. Bibliographers, as a rule, limit the use of the word *octavo* to books having sections of eight leaves or sixteen pages.

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope*, Account of Curll.

octavo-post (ok-tā′vō-pōst), *n.* Post-paper twice cut and folded: the size of common note-paper.

octennial (ok-ten′i-al), *a.* [< LL. *octennis*, eight years old, < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *annus*, year: see *annual*.] 1. Happening every eighth year; relating to something that happens every eighth year. — 2. Lasting eight years; relating to something that lasts eight years.

The Bill [for shortening the duration of Parliament] was, it is true, changed from a septennial to an *octennial* one.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

octennially (ok-ten′i-al-i), *adv.* Once in eight years.

octet, octette (ok-tet′), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc.] In *music*, a composition for eight voices or instruments, or a company of eight singers or players. Sometimes, but not usually, equivalent to a double quartet. Also ★*ottetto*, *octuor*, *octiphonium*.

★**octile** (ok′til), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-ile*.] In *astron.*, same as *octant*, 2.

octillion (ok-til'yǫn), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + (*m*)*illion*, million. Cf. *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.] 1. In Great Britain, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.—2. In French and United States usage, one thousand raised to the ninth power.

octiphonium (ok-ti-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + φωνή, voice.] Same as *octet*.

octireme (ok'ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with eight banks of oars.

octo-. [F., etc., *octo-*, < L. *octo-* = Gr. ὀκτω-, the combining form, besides ὀκτα-, of ὀκτώ = E. *eight*.] An element in words of Latin or Greek origin or formation, meaning 'eight.'

octo-bass (ok'tō-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume. It had three strings, which, on account of its great size, were stopped by a mechanism of keys and pedals operated by both the fingers and the feet of the player. The tone was powerful and smooth.

October (ok-tō'bėr), *n.* [< ME. *October* = F. *Octobre* = Sp. *Octubre* = Pg. *Outubre* = It. *Ottobre*, *Ottobrio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Oktober* = LGr. Ὀκτώβριος, < L. *October* (*Octobr-*), sc. *mensis*, the eighth month of the year beginning with March, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1].] 1. The tenth month of the year. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar. Abbreviated *Oct.*

> *October* spende, O sonne, O light superne,
> O tryne and oon, lovyng, honoure, empire,
> Withouten ende unto thi might eterne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

> *Lord S.* Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of *October?* *Nev.* No, faith, my lord, I like your wine; and I won't put a churl upon a gentleman.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

October-bird† (ok-tō'bėr-bėrd), *n.* The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called from the time of its appearance in the West Indies. *B. Edwards*, 1819.

octoblast (ok'tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + βλαστός, germ.] An ovum of eight cells; a stage in germination when the single original cell has formed eight segmentation-cells.

octobrachiate (ok-tō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *brachium*, *bracchium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] Having eight brachia, arms, or rays; octopod, as certain cephalopods.

octocætriacontahedron (ok-tō-sē″tri-ą-kon-tą-hē'drǫn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + καί, and, + τριάκοντα, = E. *thirty*, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] A solid of thirty-eight faces. The snub-cube (see *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*) is an example of this kind of solid.

octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *octocentenaries* (-riz). [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

> The Italian students . . . have invited delegates, . . . to whom they will extend the hospitalities which conduced so much to the success of the Bologna *octocentenary* just a year ago. *Lancet*, No. 3432, p. 1156.

Octocera, Octocerata (ok-tos'ę-rą, ok″tō-sę-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *octocerous*.] A division of dibranchiate cephalopods, including those which have eight arms or rays; the *Octopoda*: distinguished from *Decacera*.

octocerous (ok-tos'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *octocerus*, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + κέρας, a horn.] Having eight arms or rays, as a cephalopod; octopod: distinguished from *decacerous*.

octochord (ok'tō-kôrd), *n.* Same as *octachord*.

Octocoralla (ok″tō-kō-ral'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + LL. *corallum*, coral: see *coral*.] A division of the *Coralligena*, including the octomerous *Actinozoa*, or that group in which are developed eight chambers of the enterocœle and eight tentacles, the latter being comparatively broad, flattened, and serrate or even pinnatifid: opposed to *Hexacoralla*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

octocorallan (ok-tō-kor'ą-ląn), *n.* [< *Octocoralla* + *-an*.] One of the *Octocoralla*; an octomerous coral.

octocoralline (ok-tō-kor'ą-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Octocoralla* + *-ine*[2].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Octocoralla*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Octocoralla*; an octocorallan.

octocotyloid (ok-tō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + E. *cotyloid*.] Having eight cotyloid fossettes or bothria, as a worm.

octodactyl, octodactyle (ok-tō-dak'til), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτωδάκτυλος, ὀκταδάκτυλος, eight fingers long or broad, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + δάκτυλος, finger, digit: see *dactyl*.] Having eight digits. [Rare.]

> We should have ample ground for pleading the cause of an *octodactyle* "urform."
> *Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London*, 1888, p. 152.

octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. (NL.) *in octodecimo*: L. *in*, in; *octodecimo*, abl. of *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octo*, eight, + *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*. Cf. *octavo*.] Same as *eighteenmo*. Abbreviated 18*mo*.

octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *dentatus*, < *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octodontidæ*, founded by Bennett in 1832. It contains several species of South American rodents with the superficial aspect of rats, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut under *degu*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; an octodont.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

octodont (ok'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having eight teeth (that is, four grinders above and below on each side); of or pertaining to the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*; an octodon.

Octodontidæ (ok-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Octodon* (*Octodont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident *Rodentia*, named from the genus *Octodon*. The family is chiefly Neotropical, but includes some Ethiopian representatives; it contains a large number of mostly South American rat-like rodents of varied characteristics, some of them spiny. There are 18 genera, contained in the 3 subfamilies *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Octodontinæ*, and *Echinomyinæ*. See cuts under *degu* and *Habrocoma*.

octodrachm, *n.* See *octadrachm*.

octoëchos, octoëchus (ok-tō-ē'kos, -kus), *n.* Same as *octaëchos*.

octoëdrical† (ok-tō-ed'ri-kąl), *a.* [< **octoëdric* (= F. *octaédrique* = Sp. *octaédrico*); as **octoëdron* (equiv. to *octaëdron*) + *-ic-al*.] Same as *octahedral*. *Sir T. Browne*.

octoëdrite (ok-tō-ē'drīt), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octofid (ok'tō-fid), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave: see *fission*, *bite*.] In *bot.*, cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

octofoil (ok'tō-foil), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + E. *foil*[1].] In *her.*, a figure having eight lobes or eight subdivisions, like separate leaflets. It is used as the mark of cadency for the ninth son.

octogamy (ok-tog'ą-mi), *n.* [ME. *octogamye*, < Gr. as if **ὀκτωγαμία*, < **ὀκτώγαμος* (> LL. *octogamus*), married eight times, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γάμος, marriage.] The act or fact of marrying eight times. [Rare.]

> Eek wel I woot he seyde myn housbonde
> Sholde lete fader and mooder, and take me;
> But of no nombre mencioun mad he,
> Of bigamye, or of *octogamye*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 33.

octogenarian (ok″tō-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *octogenary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Eighty years of age; also, between eighty and ninety years of age.

II. *n.* A person eighty or eighty-odd years of age.

> But you talk of not living, Audley! Pooh!—Your frame is that of a predestined *octogenarian*.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 5.

★**octogenary** (ok-toj'e-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *octogénaire* = Sp. Pg. *octogenario* = It. *ottogenario*, *ottuagenario*, < L. *octogenarius*, of eighty, eighty years old, < *octogeni*, containing eighty each, < *octoginta* = E. *eighty*.] Same as *octogenarian*.

> Being then *octogenary*.
> *Aubrey*, Letters of Eminent Men, p. 315.

octogonal† (ok-tog'ǫ-nąl), *a.* Same as *octagonal*. *Worcester*.

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *octogynous*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system, those orders of plants which have eight styles.

octogynious (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *octogynous*.

octogynous (ok-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eight pistils. Also *octagynous*.

octohedral (ok-tō-hē'drąl), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octohedron (ok-tō-hē'drǫn), *n.* See *octahedron*.

octolateral (ok-tō-lat'e-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] I. *a.* Having eight sides.—**Octolateral dodecagon**, a figure formed of eight straight lines, and having twelve angles or intersections lying on a cubic curve.

II. *n.* An octolateral dodecagon.

octolocular (ok-tō-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, having eight cells, as certain capsules.

octomeral (ok-tom'e-ral), *a.* [< NL. **octomeralis*, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + μέρος, part. Cf. *octamerous*.] Eight-parted; having parts in sets of eight; octomerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octomeralia*.

Octomeralia (ok″tō-me-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **octomeralis*: see *octomeral*.] A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ*, contrasted with *Tetrameralia*.

octomerous (ok-tom'e-rus), *a.* Same as *octamerous*.

★**octonal** (ok'tō-nal), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each (< *octo* = E. *eight*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to computing or reckoning by eights; octonary.

> An *Octonal* System of arithmetic and metrology.
> *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 307.

octonare (ok-tō-nār'), *n.* [< L. *octonarius*: see *octonarius*.] Same as *octonarius*. [Rare.]

> All stichic divisions of the iambic *octonares*.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

octonarius (ok-tō-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *octonarii* (-ī). [L.: see *octonary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse consisting of eight feet, especially an iambic or trochaic octapody (tetrameter). The iambic octonarius is found used in linear (stichic) composition in the drama either with a dieresis after the first tetrapody (dimeter) or with a cesura in the fifth foot. Anapestic octonarii also occur.

octonary (ok'tō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octonarius*, consisting of eight; as a noun (sc. *versus*), a verse of eight feet; < *octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *octave*.] I. *a.* Consisting of eight; computing by eights; octaval.

> The *octonary* system, founded upon the number eight, most completely presents the qualities which are desired in a system of notation.
> *T. F. Brownell*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 427.

II. *n.*; pl. *octonaries* (-riz). Same as *ogdoad*.

> Which number [eight], being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision; and the Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ἀσφάλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, App. ii.

octonematous (ok-tō-nem'ą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + νῆμα, thread.] Having eight filamentous or thready parts or organs.

octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each, + *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

> Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some . . . senocular.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 3.

octoped, octopede (ok'tō-ped, -pēd), *n.* [Cf. L. *octipes* (*-ped-*), eight-footed; < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] An eight-footed animal.

> There is one class of spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes*. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, i. 6.

octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having eight petals.

octophthalmous (ok-tof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Having eight eyes, as a spider; octonocular.

octophyllous (ok-tō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + φύλλον, leaf.] Possessing or characterized by eight leaflets, as a digitate leaf.

octopi, *n.* Plural of *octopus*, 2.

octopod (ok'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *octopus*, < Gr. ὀκτώπους, also ὀκτάπους (*-ποδ-*), eight-footed, having eight feet, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* In *Mollusca*, eight-footed or eight-armed, as an octopus; pertaining to the *Octopoda*, or having their characters; octocerous.

II. *n.* An octopus, or octopod cephalopod; any member of the *Octopoda*.

Octopoda (ok-top'ō-dą), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *octopus*: see *octopod*.] A suborder or superfamily of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods which have eight feet, arms, or rays; the *Octocerata*. The arms are acetabuliferous, with sessile suckers, and one of them is hectocotylized in the male. The body is short, stout, and globose; the eyes are small and have a sphincterial arrangement for opening and shutting. There is no buccal membrane around the mouth, no valves in the siphon, and no nidamental gland; the viscericardium is reduced to a pair of canals, and the oviducts are paired. The *Octopoda* include the paper-nautilus with the ordinary octopods. They are contrasted with *Decapoda*. See cuts under *argonaut*, *Argonautidæ*, and *cuttlefish*. Also called *Octocera*.

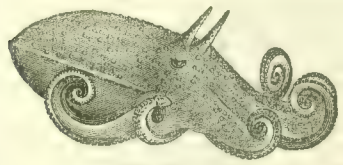
octopodan (ok-top'ō-dąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *octopod*.

Octopodidæ (ok-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Octopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of octopods or octocerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Octopus*. They have an oval finless body, and tapering

arms little connected by membranes; the mantle is united to the head by a broad dorsal commissure, and has no complex connection with the siphon.

octopodous (ok-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *octopod* + ★*-ous.*] Same as *octopod.*

Octopus (ok'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκτώπους*, eight-footed: see *octopod.*] **1.** The typical genus of *Octopodidæ* and *Octopoda.*—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *octopi* (-pī).] A species or an individual of the



Octopus bairdi.

genus *Octopus;* an octopod; a poulpe; a devilfish. See also cut under *cuttlefish.*

A real *octopus*, in a basket, with its hideous body in the center, and its eight arms, covered with suckers, arranged in the form of a star, is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

octoradial (ok-tō-rā'di-al), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *radius*, ray: see *radial.*] Same as *octoradiate.*

The first order, Disconectæ, contains three families; the first of these, with a circular and regular *octoradial* umbrella, . . . is called Discalidæ. *Nature*, XXXIX. 409.

octoradiate (ok-tō-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate, a.*] Having eight rays.

octoradiated (ok-tō-rā'di-ā-ted), *a.* [< *octoradiate* + *-ed*².] Same as *octoradiate.*

octoroon (ok-tō-rön'), *n.* [Also *octaroon;* < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-roon*, as in *quadroon, quintroon*, etc.] The offspring of a quintroon and a white person; a person having one sixteenth negro blood.

octosepalous (ok-tō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having eight sepals.

octospermous (ok-tō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Containing eight seeds.

octospore (ok'tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A name employed by Janczewski for one of the eight carpospores produced by certain florideous algæ of the family *Bangiaceæ. W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 328. [Obsolete.]

octosporous (ok'tō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *octospore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, eight-spored; containing eight spores, as the asci of many fungi and lichens. See *ascus.*

octostichous (ok-tos'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στίχος*, line, row. Cf. *octastich.*] In *bot.*, eight-ranked: a term employed in phyllotaxy to indicate those plants in which the leaves are arranged on the stem in eight vertical ranks, as in the holly and aconite, and the radical leaves of *Plantago.* The leaves are separated by three eighths of the circumference, the ninth leaf being over the first at the completion of the third turn of the spiral. See *phyllotaxis.*

octostyle (ok'tō-stīl), *a.* See *octastyle.*

octosyllabic (ok″tō-si-lab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *octosyllab(le)* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

The grave dignity of Virgil's style, its continuous flow and stately melody, are misrepresented in the *octosyllabic* lines of "Marmion." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLVII. 467.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line consisting of eight syllables.

A new liking for the Georgian heroics and *octosyllabics* is queerly blended with our practice.
E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 503.

octosyllabical (ok″tō-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *octosyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *octosyllabic.*

octosyllable (ok'tō-sil-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *octosyllabus*, < Gr. *ὀκτασύλλαβος*, < Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions.
Tyrwhitt, Language and Versification of Chaucer, § 8.

II. *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octoteuch (ok'tō-tūk), *n.* Same as *Octateuch.*

octroi (ok-trwo'), *n.* [F., < *octroyer*, grant, < ML. as if **auctoricare*, authorize, < L. *auctor*, an author, one who gives authority: see *author.*] **1.** A concession, grant, or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company.—**2.** A tax or duty levied at the gates of cities, particularly in France and certain other countries of the European continent, on articles brought in.—**3.** The barrier or place where such duties are levied and paid; also, the service by which they are collected.

When at the *octroi* . . . our driver gave out his destination, the whole arrangement produced the same effect in my mind as if Saint Augustine had asked me to have a glass of soda-water, or Saint Jerome to procure for him a third-class ticket. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 55.

octuor (ok'tū-ôr), *n.* Same as *octet.*

octuple (ok'tū-pl), *a.* [< L. *octuplus* (= Gr. ★*ὀκταπλοῦς*), eightfold, < *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-plus*, -fold; cf. *duple*, etc.] Eightfold.

octuplet (ok'tū-plet), *n.* [< L. *octuplus*, eightfold, + *-et.*] In *music*, a group of eight notes intended to take the place of six. Also *ottamole.*

octyl (ok'til), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-yl.*] A hypothetical alcohol radical (C_8H_{17}), the best-known compound of which is octyl hydrid (C_8H_{18}), one of the constituents of American petroleum. Also called *capryl.*

octylamine (ok-til-am'in), *n.* [< *octyl* + *amine.*] A colorless, bitter, very caustic liquid ($C_8H_{17}NH_2$), having an ammoniacal, fishy odor, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with octyl iodide. It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves silver chlorid.

octylene (ok'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *octyl* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) obtained by heating octyl alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused zinc chlorid. It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils without decomposition at 125° C., and burns with a very bright flame. Also called *octene.*

octylic (ok-til'ik), *a.* [< *octyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl: as, *octylic* alcohol.

ocub, *n.* Same as *oak-web.*

ocuba-wax (o-kū'bä-waks), *n.* [< Tupi *ucuuva*, the plant, + E. *wax*².] A vegetable oil, apparently that derived from the tallow-nutmeg (see *virola-tallow*), though by some it has been identified with the becuiba- or bicuhiba-wax obtained from the seeds of *Virola Bicuhyba* in Brazil, there used in making candles. See *becuiba-nut.*

★**ocular** (ok'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *oculaire* = Sp. Pg. *ocular* = It. *oculare*, < LL. *ocularis*, also L. *ocularius*, of or belonging to the eyes, < *oculus* (= Gr. dial. *ὄκκαλος, ὀκταλλος*), the eye, dim. of **ocus* = Gr. *ὀκος, ὄκκος*, the eye (dual *ὄσσε*, the eyes), akin to AS. *ēage*, etc., eye: see *eye*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; optic: as, *ocular* movements; the *ocular* (optic) nerve.—**2.** Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight or seeing; optical; visual: as, *ocular* proof; *ocular* demonstration or evidence.

Be sure of it; give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 360.

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial. *South*, Sermons, V. iv.

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the compound eyes: distinguished from *ocellar.*—**Ocular cone.** See *cone.*—**Ocular cup,** the cupped part of an ocular vesicle; such a vesicle when part of it is pushed in upon the rest to form the hollow back of an eye.—**Ocular lobe,** in *entom.*, a projection of the side of the prothorax, more or less completely covering the eye when the head is retracted, found in many beetles.—**Ocular plate,** of echinoderms, a perforated plate which supports the eye-spot, as in a sea-urchin.—**Ocular tentacle,** the tentacle which in some mollusks bears the eye.—**Ocular tubercle.** Same as *eye-eminence.*—**Ocular vertigo,** vertigo due to disorder of the organs of vision, including the muscles, nerves, and nerve-centers related immediately to vision.—**Ocular vesicle,** a hollow prolongation from the cerebral vesicle which is to form the greater part of an eye. See *eye*¹.

II. *n.* In *optics*, the eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. See *eyepiece.*

ocularly (ok'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the use of the eyes; by means of sight.

ocularyt (ok'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ocularius*, of the eye: see *ocular.*] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular: as, "*oculary* medicines," *Holland.*

oculate (ok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *oculatus*, having eyes, < *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] **1.** Having eyes; provided with eyes.—**2.** Having spots resembling eyes; specifically, in *bot.*, ocellate.

oculated (ok'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *oculate* + *-ed*².] Same as *oculate.*

oculauditory (ok-ū-lâ'di-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *auditorius*, of hearing: see *auditory.*] Representing an eye and an ear together; having an ocular and an auditory function, as some of the marginal bodies or sense-organs of acalephs or jelly-fishes. See *oculicyst, lithocyst.*

oculi, *n.* Plural of *oculus.*

oculiferous (ok-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing an eye or eyes: as, the *oculiferous* tentacles of a snail; the *oculiferous* ophthalmites of a crustacean. Also *oculigerous.*

oculiform (ok'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *forma*, shape.] Ocular in form; having the shape or appearance of an eye.

oculigerous (ok-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *oculiferous.*

oculimotor (ok'ū-li-mō'tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover.] **I.** *a.* Ocular and motory; furnishing motor power to muscles of the eyeball, as a nerve. See *oculomotor*, and cuts under *brain* and *Petromyzontidæ.*

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See *oculomotor.*

oculimotory (ok″ū-li-mō'tō-ri), *a.* Same as *oculimotor.*

Oculina (ok-ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *oculus*, eye: see *oculus.*] The typical genus of the family *Oculinidæ. Lamarck.*



Oculina varicosa.

Oculinidæ (ok-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oculina* + *-idæ.*] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Oculina*, founded by Edwards and Haime in 1849. They have compound corallum with copious and compact cœnenchyma, imperforate walls with scanty dissepiments, and few or no synapticulæ. The genera are numerous, including some of the present epoch and a few fossil ones. The corallites are in colonies irregularly branched from a thick stock, or massive, or incrusting. These corals increase by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, fissiparity being rare.

oculist (ok'ū-list), *n.* [= F. *oculiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *oculista*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *oculus* and *-ist.*] A physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eye; one skilled in treatment of the eyes; an ophthalmologist.

The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavor to take them off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

oculofrontal (ok'ū-lō-fron″tal), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + E. *frontal.*] Pertaining to the eyes and the forehead.—**Oculofrontal rugæ,** the vertical wrinkles running up the forehead from the root of the nose, caused by the contraction of the corrugator supercilii.

oculomotor (ok'ū-lō-mō″tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover: see *motor.*] **I.** *a.* Moving the eyeball: applied to the third cranial nerve, which supplies the muscles moving the eyeball, except the superior oblique and external rectus.—**External oculomotor nerve,** the abducens nerve.—**Oculomotor sulcus,** the groove from which the oculomotor roots issue, on the median side of the crus cerebri. Also called *inner peduncular sulcus.*

★**II.** *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See I.

oculus (ok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *oculi* (-lī). [L., the eye: see *ocular.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the eye; an eye; specifically, a compound eye.—**2.** In *bot.*, an eye; a leaf-bud.—**Motor oculi.** See *oculomotor.*—**Oculi cancrorum,** crabs' eyes. See *crab*¹.—**Oculi Sunday,** the third Sunday in Lent: so called from the first word, *Oculi* (eyes), in the Latin text of the officium or introit, beginning with the 15th verse of the 25th Psalm, "Mine eyes are ever toward the Lord."—**Oculus cati,** a variety of sapphire: same as *asteria.*—**Oculus Christi.** (*a*) See *clary*². (*b*) A European plant, *Inula Oculus-Christi*, having astringent properties.—**Oculus mundi,** a variety of opal: same as *hydrophane.*

ocumt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oakum.*

ocyt, *interj.* [ME.] An imitation of the cry of the nightingale.

I dar wel sey he is worthy for to sterve
And for that skille "*ocy, ocy,*" I grede.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 135.

ocydrome (os'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ocydromus.*

ocydromine (ō-sid'rō-min), *a.* [< *ocydrome* (< *Ocydromus*) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the ocydromes.

Ocydromus (ō-sid'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκυδρόμος*, swift-running, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *δρομεύς*, runner, < *δραμεῖν*, inf. aor. of *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of birds of the family *Rallidæ*, founded by Wagler in 1830, having the wings too short to fly with. They are swift-footed, whence the name. *O. australis* is known as the *weka rail;* there are several other species, all inhabitants of the New Zealand subregion. The genus gives name with some authors to a subfamily *Ocydrominæ.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1837.

Ocymum, *n.* See *Ocimum.*

Ocyphaps (os'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκύς*, swift, + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon.] An Australian genus of crested pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, having fourteen tail-feathers, and a long, slender, pointed crest. *O. lophotes*, the only species, is one of the bronzewings.

Ocypoda (ō-sip'ō-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκύπους* (*-ποδ-*), swift-footed, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Ocypodidæ*: so called from their swiftness of foot. There are several species, with small square bodies and long slim legs, diving in holes in the sand of the beaches of warm-temperate and tropical sea-coasts. Such are *O. cursor* and *O. ceratophthalma*. They are known as *sand-crabs, racers,* and *horseman-crabs*.

ocypodan (ō-sip'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ocypoda* or to the *Ocypodidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*.

Ocypodidæ (os-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of stalk-eyed short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ocypoda;* the sand-crabs or racing crabs. It also contains the smaller crabs known as *fiddlers,* of the genus *Gelasimus*. Sometimes called *horseman-crabs*. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

Ocypodoidea (os″i-pō-doi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocypoda* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of crabs, represented by the *Ocypodidæ* and related families, the most highly organized of the order. Also called *Grapsoidea*.

Ocyrhoë (ō-sir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὠκυρόη*, *Ὠκυρρόη*, a daughter of Oceanus, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *-ροος*, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] The typical genus of *Ocyrhoidæ*. *O. crystallina* is an example; it inhabits tropical American seas. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Ocyroë*.

Ocyrhoidæ (os-i-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyrhoë* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate comb-jellies or beroid ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Ocyrhoë*, of an oblong-oval figure with a pair of very large alate processes or wings, one on each side of the body, by the flapping of which the creature swims. The mouth is at one of the poles of the body, without any tentacular appendages; there is an otocyst with a cluster of otoliths at the other pole, toward which eight rows of vibratile combs converge. The substance of the body is transparent and of a crystalline appearance.

od[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *odd*.

Od[2] (od), *n.* [A euphemistic reduction of *God*.] A reduction of the name of God used in minced oaths; also used interjectionally as a minced oath. Sometimes *'Od*. Also *Odd*.

> *'Od's* heartlings! that 's a pretty jest.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 59.
>
> *Odd!* I wish I were well out of their company.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

od[3] (ōd or od), *n.* [An arbitrary name given by Baron von Reichenbach.] A hypothetical force supposed by Reichenbach to have been discovered by him in connection with vital and magnetic phenomena. It was supposed to be exhibited by peculiarly sensitive persons (streaming from their finger-tips), and by crystals and other bodies. Various kinds of it were discriminated, as *biod, chymod, elod, heliod, selenod,* etc. This force has been supposed to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism; but it rests upon no scientific foundation. Also called *odic force, odyl, odyle,* and *odylic force*.

Odacidæ (ō-das'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Odax*.

Odacinæ (od-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes; in Günther's system (as *Odacina*), the sixth group of *Labridæ*. The edge of each jaw is sharp and incisorial, without distinct front teeth; there is a lower pharyngeal bone with a triangular body and paved teeth; the dorsal spines are from 15 to 24, and the ventral fins are well developed. The species are confined to the Australian and New Zealand coasts.

odacine (od'a-sin), *a.* and *n.* [See *Odacinæ*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odacinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Odacinæ*.

odal[1] (ō'dal), *a.* Same as *udal*.

odal[2] (od'äl), *n.* [E. Ind., also *adul*.] An East Indian climbing shrub, *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, bearing bright orange-red drupes.—**Odal-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of this plant, burned in lamps and used as a remedy for rheumatism.

odalisk, odalisque (ō'da-lisk), *n.* [= F. *odalisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *odalisca* (with unorig. *-s-*), < Turk. *odalik*, < *oda*, a chamber, + *-lik*, a noun-formative.] A female slave in the harems of the East, especially in that of the Sultan of Turkey.

> He had sewn up ever so many *odalisques* in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. *Thackeray*.

odaller (ō'dal-ėr), *n.* Same as *udaller*.

Odax (ō'daks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδάξ*, adv., by biting with the teeth, with unorig. prefix, < *δάκνειν*, *δακεῖν*, bite.] A genus of labroid fishes, representing the subfamily *Odacinæ*. *Cuvier*.

★**odd** (od), *a.* [< ME. *od, odde*, odd, single, < Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, orig. three, with ref. to the triangle (cf. *oddatala*, an odd number, *odda-madhr*, an odd man), < *oddr* (for **ordr*), the point of a weapon, = AS. *ord*, a point, beginning: see *ord*.] 1. Single; sole; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete; lacking a match; being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an *odd* glove; two or three *odd* volumes of a series.

> Then there are the sellers of *odd* numbers of periodicals and broadsheets.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229.
>
> An *odd* volume of Bewick.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2†. Singular in excellence; unique; sole; hence, peerless; famous.

> Alle thei hadden be discounfited, for these kynges were *odde* noble knyghtes, and more peple be the toon half than on Arthurs syde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.
>
> Achilles highit in hast, and on horse wan,
> And auntrid vppon Ector a full *od* dynt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7254.
>
> As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,
> So will he in loue no parting fellowes haue.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 28.

3. Singular in looks or character; peculiar; eccentric; at variance with what is usual: as, an *odd* way of doing things; an *odd* appearance.

> Men singular in art
> Have always some *odd* whimsey more than usual.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.
>
> Being such a Clerk in the Law, all the World wonders he left such an *odd* Will. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.
>
> So *odd* a Thing is Man,
> He most would be what least he should or can.
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.
>
> It's *odd* how hats expand their brims as riper years invade,
> As if when life had reached its noon it wanted them for shade! *O. W. Holmes*, Nux Postcœnatica.

4. Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two: opposed to *even*.

> Good luck lies in *odd* numbers.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 3.

5. Numbered with an odd number: as, the *odd* files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on).—6. Left over after pairs have been reckoned; by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts: thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an *odd* one or four *odd*.—7. Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

> The Greekes and Latines vsed verses in the *odde* sillable of two sortes, which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke—that is, *odde* vnder and *odde* ouer the iust measure of their verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 107.

8. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole: following *and* after a number or quantity, or without *and* when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

> A fortnight *and odd* days. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 15.
>
> Eighty-*odd* years of sorrow have I seen.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 96.
>
> The King of France and his company killed with their guns, in the plain de Versailles, 300 *and odd* partridges at one bout. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 365.
>
> Let me see—two-thirds of this is mine by right, five hundred and thirty-*odd* pounds.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

9. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; sporadic; incidental; casual: as, a few *odd* trifles; to read a book at *odd* times.

> There are yet missing of your company
> Some few *odd* lads that you remember not.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 255.
>
> He had a little *odd* money left, but scarce enough to bring him to his journey's end.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 186.

10. Out of the way; remote.

> How ferre *odde* those persons are from the nature of this prince whiche neuer thinken theim selfes to be praysed enough. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.
>
> I left [him] cooling of the air with sighs
> In an *odd* angle of the isle.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 223.

11†. At odds; at variance; unable to consort or agree. [Rare.]

> The general state, I fear,
> Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 265.

All and odd†, all and each.

> First cause your prechours, *all and od*,
> Trewlie sett furth the wourd of God,
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 165.

An odd fish. See *fish*[1].—**Odd function, jobs, man,** etc. See the nouns.—**Odd or even.** See *even or odd*, under *even*[1].—**The odd trick,** in the game of whist, the seventh trick won by either side out of the possible thirteen.—**Syn. 1.** Unmatched, unmated.—3. *Strange, Queer,* etc. (see *eccentric*), grotesque, droll, comical.

odd-come-short (od'kum-shôrt), *n.* 1. Same as *odd-come-shortly*.

> Run fetch me de ax, en I'll wait on you one er deze *odd-come-shorts*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, vii., note.

2. Any misfit garment that has come into a dealer's possession; any one of odds and ends in the way of dress. *The Odd Dealer*.

odd-come-shortly (od'kum-shôrt″li), *n.* Some day soon to come; an early day; some time; any time. [Slang.]

> *Col.* Miss, when will you be married?
> *Miss.* One of these *odd-come-shortlys*, Colonel.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.
>
> They say she is to be married and off to England ane of thae *odd-come-shortlies*, wi' some of the gowks about the Waal down-by. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xvii.

odd-ends (od'endz'), *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments, or remnants; oddments; odds and ends. [Rare.]

> I am rather glad to heare the Devill is breaking up house in England, and removing some whither else, give him leave to sell all his rags, and *odde-ends* by the out-cry.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 13.

Odd-Fellow (od'fel″ō), *n.* [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A member of a secret benevolent and social society, called in full *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. The order arose in the eighteenth century, and various lodges were, about 1814, consolidated into the *Manchester Unity*, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1819), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The subordinate lodges are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States; each lodge has officers called noble grand, vice grand, etc., and five degrees of membership. Persons who hold the third degree are eligible to the "encampment," which has officers called chief patriarch, high priest, wardens, etc., and three degrees of membership. There is an affiliated degree of Rebekah for women.

oddity (od'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *oddities* (-tiz). [Irreg. < *odd* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; whimsicality.

> Almost everything that meets the eye has an ancient *oddity* which ekes out the general picturesqueness.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 223.

2. A peculiarity; a singularity; an odd way.

> Certainly the exemplary Mrs. Garth had her droll aspects, but her character sustained her *oddities*, as a very fine wine sustains a flavour of skin.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 267.

3. A singular person or thing; one characterized by oddness. [Colloq.]

> "He must be an *oddity*, I think," said she. "I cannot make him out." *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 54.
>
> The mother who remained in the room when her daughter had company was an *oddity* almost unknown in Equity.
> *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

—**Syn.** See *eccentric*.

odd-looking (od'lůk″ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

oddly (od'li), *adv.* [< ME. *oddely;* < *odd* + *-ly*[2].] In an odd manner. (*a*†) Singly; only.

> Thou art *oddely* thyn one out of this fylthe,
> & als Abraham thy brother hit at himself asked.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 923.

(*b*) Not evenly; unevenly as regards number: as, an *oddly* odd number (see below). [Rare.] (*c*) Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; whimsically.—**Oddly odd number,** a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times: thus, 15 is a number *oddly odd*, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

odd-mark (od'märk), *n.* That part of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

oddment (od'ment), *n.* [< *odd* + *-ment*.] Something remaining over; a thing not reckoned or included; an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set; a remnant; a trifle; an odd thing or job: usually in the plural.

> I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VI. 54. (*Davies.*)
>
> The cobbler approached the Cloverfields stables to attend to the horses, and to do the various *oddments* and bitments for which he had been temporarily hired.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 395.

oddness (od'nes), *n.* The property of being odd. (*a*) The state of being not even. (*b*) Singularity; strangeness; irregularity; uncouthness; queerness; whimsicality: as, *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

odd-pinnate (od'pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with a terminal odd leaflet, as in the rose; imparipinnate.

★**odds** (odz), *n. pl.*, also often as *sing.* [< *odd, a.*] 1. Inequality; difference, especially in favor

of one and against another; excess in favor of one as compared with another.

Is not your way all one in effect with the former, which you founde faulte with, save onely this *oddes*, that I sayd by the halter, and you say by the swoorde?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Compare perrye to Nectar wyne,
Juniper bush to lofty pine;
There shall no less an *oddes* be seene
In myne from everye other Queene!
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

Many are the examples of the great *odds* between number and courage. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

Was it noble
To be o'er-laid with *odds* and violence?
Manly or brave in these thus to oppress you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

Enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 447.

Gives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumbs to *odds*
That turn defeat to victory.
Browning, Ring and Book, xi. 1799.

Often, too, I wonder at the *odds* of fortune.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

Hence — 2. Advantage; superiority.

No (silly Lad), no, wert thou of the Gods,
I would not fight at so vn-knightly *ods*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

'Tis not
The ground, weapon, or seconds that can make
Odds in these fatal trials, but the cause.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Poor shift! yet make the best on 't, still the *odds*
Is ours. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 24.

3. In *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other: as, to lay or give *odds*.

I will lay *odds* that, ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 111.

Hence — 4. Probability or degree of probability in favor of that on which odds are laid.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first;
The *odds* for high and low 's alike.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 207.

They [stanzas out of Tasso] are set to a pretty solemn tune; and when one begins in any part of the poet, it is *odds* but he will be answered by somebody else that overhears him. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 395.

5. In certain games, equalizing allowance given to a weaker side or player by a stronger, as a piece at chess or points at tennis; an allowance as handicap.

Lady Betty. Nay, my Lord, there 's no standing against two of you.
L. Foppington. No, faith, that 's *odds* at tennis, my Lord; not but if your Ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little; tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

Er. You that are so good a Gamester ought to give me *Odds*.
Gas. Nay, you should rather give me *Odds;* but there 's no great Honour in getting a Victory when *Odds* is taken.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

6†. Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 185.

At odds, at variance; in controversy or quarrel; unable to agree.

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all *at odds*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3. 5.

Long odds, large odds.

To get you *long odds* from the bookmen when you want to back anything. *Miss Braddon*, Rupert Godwin, I. 281.

Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

odds-bodikins†, odd's life†, etc. See *ods-bodikins*, etc.

oddy-doddy (od'i-dod″i), *n*. [Cf. *hodmandod*.] A river-snail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ode[1] (ōd), *n*. [< F. *ode* = Sp. Pg. It. *oda* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *ode*, < LL. *ode*, *oda* (not in L., Horace's 'odes' being called in the orig. *carmina*), < Gr. ᾠδή, contr. of ἀοιδή, a song, ode, poem, strophe, < ἀείδειν, contr. ᾄδειν, sing.] 1. A lyric poem expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion, especially one of complex or irregular metrical form; originally and strictly, such a composition intended to be sung.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led wisards haste with odours sweet;
O, run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet!
Milton, Nativity, l. 24.

The *Odes* of Pindar which remain to us are Songs of Triumph, Victory, or Success in the Grecian Games.
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode.

2. The music to which such a poem is set. — 3. In *anc. pros.*, the fourth part of the parabasis of a comedy. See *parabasis*. Also called the *strophe*. — 4. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) One of nine canticles from Scripture, sung whole or in part on different days of the week at lauds (orthros). These are: (1, 2) the Songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy; (3–7) the Prayers of Hannah, Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jonah (ii. 2–9), and the Three Children (Daniel iii. 3–34 in the Apocrypha); (8) the Benedicite; and (9) the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis counted as one ode. See *canticle*. (*b*) One of a series of songs or hymns, normally nine in number, called the *canon of odes* (see *canon*[1], 13), sung to a musical tone, generally at lauds (orthros). Each ode consists of a variable number of troparia or stanzas. The second ode of a canon is always omitted except in Lent. The commemorations of the day, called *synaxaria*, are read after the sixth ode.

ode[2]†, *n*. Same as *oad* for *woad*. *B. Jonson*.

ode-factor (ōd'fak″tor), *n*. A maker of odes, or a trafficker in them: so called in contempt. *Imp. Dict.*

odelet† (ōd'let), *n*. [= F. *odelette;* as *ode*[1] + *-let*.] A little ode; a short ode.

Philo to the Lady Calia sendeth this *Odelet* of her prayse in forme of a Piller, which ye must read downeward.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

Odelsthing (ō'delz-ting), *n*. [Norw., < *odels*, gen. of *odel*, allodial land (see *odal*, *udal*, *allodium*), + *thing*, a meeting of lawmakers: see *Folkething*.] The larger house of the Storthing or parliament of Norway. It consists of those members of the Storthing who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storthing itself, or about three fourths of the whole number. All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing. See *Lagthing* and *Storthing*.

odeman (ōd'man), *n.*; pl. *odemen* (-men). [< *ode*[1] + *man*.] A composer of odes. [Rare.]

Edward and Harry were much braver men
Than this new-christened hero of thy pen.
Yes, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Progress of Curiosity.

odeon (ō-dē'on), *n*. See *odeum*.

oder, *a*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *other*[1].

odeum (ō-dē'um), *n*. [Also *odeon;* L. *odeum*, < Gr. ᾠδεῖον, a music-hall, < ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode*[1].] 1. In *anc. Gr. arch.*, one of a class of buildings akin to theaters, designed primarily for the public performance of musical contests of various kinds. The earliest odeum of which anything is known (no trace having as yet been found of the still older one near the Pythium and the fountain Callirrhoë) is that of Pericles on the southeastern slope of the Acropolis of Athens, described as of circular plan, with numerous seats, and a lofty, conical, tent-like roof supported by many columns. Later examples, as the great Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Athens, and the Odeum at Patras, resembled very closely in plan and in details the fully developed Roman theater. See cut under *cavea*.

Seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps, which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an *odeum*, or some other place for a small auditory.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 43.

Hence — 2. At the present day, a name sometimes given to a theater, or to a hall or other structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations.

od-force (ōd'fōrs), *n*. Odic force. See *od*[3].

That *od-force* of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burns blue.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

The *od-force* or the "spiritual power" to which the lovers of the marvellous are so fond of attributing the mysterious movements of turning and tilting tables.
W. B. Carpenter, in Youman's Correlation and Conservation of Forces, p. 402.

odial (ō'di-al), *n*. [E. Ind.] A dried root of the young Palmyra palm, eaten boiled or reduced to a farina.

odible† (ō'di-bl), *a*. [= It. *odibile*, < L. *odibilis*, that deserves to be hated, < *odi*, hate: see *odium*.] Hateful; that may excite hatred.

What thynge mought be more *odible* than that moste deuelysshe impacience? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 12.

odic[1] (ō'dik), *a*. [< LL. *odicus*, < Gr. ᾠδικός, of or pertaining to song, < ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode*[1].] Of or pertaining to song or an ode. See *ode*[1].

odic[2] (ō'dik or od'ik), *a*. [< *od*[3] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force or influence called *od*. See *od*[3].

The establishment of the existence of the *odic* force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life.
Ashburner, Pref. to Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. xi.

odically (ō'di- or od'i-kal-i), *adv*. In an odic manner; by means of od.

Odin (ō'din), *n*. [< Dan. *Odin* = Sw. Norw. *Oden* = Icel. *Ōdhinn* = OHG. *Wōtan*, *Wuotan* = AS. *Wōden:* see *Woden*, *Wednesday*.] In *Norse myth.*, the chief god of the Asas, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surnamed the Allfather, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odina (ō-dī'nä), *n*. [NL. (Roxburgh), 1832), said to be of E. Ind. origin.] An untenable name for *Haberlia*, a genus of trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, known by the ovule being suspended from near the apex of the cell, the pinnate leaves, and the drupe crowned with three or four thick styles. There are about 14 species, of Africa and India. Their few branches are bare to the tips, where they produce a few pinnate leaves and spreading or drooping racemes of small flowers. See *goompain*.

Odinic (ō-din'ik), *a*. [< *Odin* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to Odin.

Odinism (ō'din-izm), *n*. [< *Odin* + *-ism*.] The worship of Odin and other deities of Northern mythology; the mythology and religious belief of the ancient Scandinavian and Germanic races before the introduction of Christianity.

We find the metropolis of mediæval Satan worship to have been the last stronghold of *Odinism*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, x.

odious (ō'di-us), *a*. [< ME. *odious*, < OF. **odios*, *odieus*, F. *odieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *odioso*, < L. *odiosus*, hateful, odious, < *odium*, hatred: see *odium*.] 1. Hateful or deserving of hatred; offensive; disgusting; causing or exciting hatred, dislike, disgust, or repugnance; repulsive; disagreeable; unpleasant: as, an *odious* person; an *odious* sight or smell.

If new terms were not *odious*, we might very properly call him [the circumflex] the (windabout); for so is the Greek word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

You told a lie; an *odious*, damned lie.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 180.

Comparisons are *odious*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, ii. 2.

I hate those *odious* muffs! *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

When my senses were a little collected, I asked for some arrack, the *odious*, poisonous stuff to be had at Kuchan; but it was the only stimulant available.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

2. Hated; regarded with aversion or repugnance; obnoxious.

They [the innkeepers] are so *odious* . . . that the better sort of people will not speake to them; and may not enter the Temple, Burse, or Bath.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

Our Lord of Canterbury is grown here so *odious* that they call him commonly in the Pulpit the Priest of Baal, and the Son of Belial. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Had Civilis been successful, he would have been deified; but his misfortunes at last made him *odious*, in spite of his heroism. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 15.

odiously (ō'di-us-li), *adv*. In an odious manner; hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred or dislike; so as to cause hate: as, to behave *odiously*.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

Arbitrary power . . . no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers.
Dryden. Ep. to the Whigs.

odiousness (ō'di-us-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being odious; hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; the state of being hated or loathed: as, the *odiousness* of sin.

This Roman garrison, . . . rather weighing the greatness of the booty than the *odiousness* of the villany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase by taking the like wicked course.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. i. 3.

The long affection which the People have borne to it [the Reformation], what for it selfe, what for the *odiousnes* of Prelates, is evident. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

odism (ō'dizm or od'izm), *n*. [< *od*[3] + *-ism*.] The doctrine of or belief in od; odylism.

odist (ō'dist), *n*. [< *ode*[1] + *-ist*.] The writer of an ode or of odes.

The graduating Seniors . . . solemnly elect a chaplain, an orator, a poet, an *odist*, three marshals, and an ivy orator.
T. Hughes, Recollections of Amer. Colleges, Harvard.

odium (ō'di-um), *n*. [= OF. *odie* = Sp. Pg. It. *odio*, < L. *odium*, hatred, ill-will, offense, offensive conduct, etc., < *odi*, hate. Hence *odious*, etc., and ult. *annoy*, *noy*, q. v.] 1. Hatred; dislike.

I chiefly made it my own Care to initiate her very Infancy in the Rudiments of Virtue, and to impress upon her tender Years a young *Odium* and Aversion to the very Sight of Men. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. Censure or blame; reproach; enmity incurred.

Were not men very inquisitive into all the particulars? and those of the Church of Rome, especially the Jesuits, concerned in point of honour to wipe off the stain from themselves, and to cast the *odium* of it [conspiracy] on a great Minister of State? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

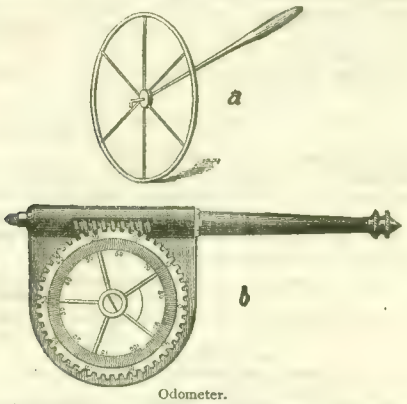
Odium theologicum, theological hatred; the proverbial hatred of contending divines toward one another or toward one another's doctrines. = **Syn. 1.** *Odium* is stronger than *dislike*, weaker than *hatred*, more active than *disfavor*, *disgrace*, or *dishonor*, more silent than *opprobrium*, more general than *enmity*.

odize (ō′dīz or od′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *odized*, ppr. *odizing*. [< *od*[3] + *-ize*.] To charge or impregnate with od: as, "*odized* water," *Ashburner*.

odlingt, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *addling*, verbal n. of *addle*[2], gain, etc.] Some kind of trickery or swindling. The word is found only in the following passage:

> Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour (characters).

odometer (ō-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. *hodometer*, < Gr. *ὁδός*, a way, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument extensively used for measuring the distance passed over by any wheeled vehicle, and also in topographical surveying in regions traversed by roads. For ordinary purposes of distance-measuring the odometer is attached to the wheel of the



Odometer.
a, Hudson's odometer; *b*, working parts, enlarged. (The recording-wheel is operated on the worm-gear principle.)

vehicle, the length of the circumference of which has been measured, and the distance is computed from the reading of the index. In surveying with the odometer the wheel is ten feet in circumference, and is made with great care; it is drawn by hand. This kind of odometer has been extensively used in the United States in the preparation of the various State maps chiefly in use. In most of the so-called "county maps" in the northeastern States nearly all the work has been done by compass and odometer surveys.

odometrical (ō-dǫ-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [As *odometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

odometry (ǭ-dom′et-ri), *n.* [As *odometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement by some mechanical contrivance of distances traveled. See *odometer*.

Odonata (ō-dǭ-nā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), for **Odontata*, < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-ata*[2].] An order of insects, the dragon-flies, corresponding to the family *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, and formerly placed in the *Neuroptera*. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

odontalgia (ō-don-tal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδονταλγία*, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

odontalgic (ō-don-tal′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *odontalgia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suffering from, toothache.

II. *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

odontalgy (ō-don-tal′ji), *n.* Same as *odontalgia*.

Odontaspidæ (ō-don-tas′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontaspididæ*.

Odontaspididæ (ō″don-tas-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontaspis* (*Odontaspid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Odontaspis*. The body is fusiform; the five branchial apertures are mostly in front of the pectorals; there are two well-developed dorsal fins, and an anal resembling the second dorsal; the upper lobe of the tail is elongate; and the teeth are long and nail-shaped. The family has a few species, one of which (*Odontaspis littoralis*) is common along the Atlantic coast of America, and is known as *sand-shark*.

Odontaspis (ō-don-tas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil and recent selachians, typical of the family *Odontaspididæ*.

odontiasis (ō-don-tī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ὀδοντίασις*, teething, < *ὀδοντιᾶν*, teethe, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The cutting of the teeth.

odontic (ǭ-don′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-ic*.] Dental; pertaining to the teeth.

odontoblast (ǭ-don′tǭ-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell by which dentine is developed; a cell which produces dentinal tissue, the special substance which largely composes teeth. They occur in the layers of well-defined cells on the surface of the dentinal wall of a tooth, constituting the so-called membrana eboris, and become converted into dentine by the process of calcification. An odontoblast differs from an osteoblast only in the result of its formative activity.

odontoblastic (ǭ-don-tǭ-blas′tik), *a.* [< *odontoblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoblast or odontoblasts.

odontocete (ǭ-don′tǭ-sēt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *κῆτος*, a whale.] **I.** *a.* Toothed, as a cetacean; having teeth instead of baleen: opposed to *mysticete*.

II. *n.* An odontocete cetacean.

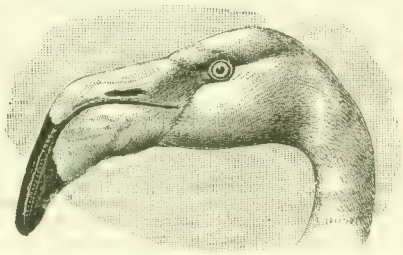
Odontoceti (ǭ-don-tǭ-sē′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *κῆτος*, a whale.] The toothed whales or odontocete cetaceans, a suborder of *Cete*.

odontogenic (ǭ-don-tǭ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *odontogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the origin and development of teeth.

odontogeny (ō-don-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The origin and development of teeth; the embryology of dentition.

Odontoglossa (ǭ-don-tǭ-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of proboscidiferous gastropods, with the teeth in three longitudinal rows, the central as well as the lateral being fixed and transverse. It includes the *Fasciolariidæ* and *Turbinellidæ*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

Odontoglossæ (ǭ-don-tǭ-glos′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the serrations of the tongue corresponding to those of the beak; < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ*, considered as a group of greater value than a family: equivalent to the later term *Amphimorphæ* of Huxley. Originally *Odontoglossi*. *Nitzsch*, 1829. See also cut under *flamingo*.



Head of *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*, one of the *Odontoglossæ*.

odontoglossal (ǭ-don-tǭ-glos′ạl), *a.* [< *Odontoglossæ* + *-al*.] Having serrations like teeth on the tongue; specifically, pertaining to the *Odontoglossæ*, or having their characters.

odontoglossate (ǭ-don-tǭ-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Odontoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *odontoglossal*.

Odontoglossum (ǭ-don-tǭ-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth. 1815), < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, known by the free and spreading sepals, the lip not spurred and free from the long unappendaged column. There are about 100 species, natives of the Andes from Bolivia to Mexico. They are epiphytes, producing a pseudobulb, a few stiff fleshy leaves, and showy flowers, often white, reddish, or yellow, in an ample panicle. It is an extremely handsome genus, now common in collections. *O. Madrense* has been distinguished as *almond-scented*, *O. Warnerianum* as *violet-scented orchid*.



Odontoglossum cordatum.

odontognathous (ō-don-tog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws surmounted by well-marked transverse ridges: applied to the restricted *Helicidæ*.

odontograph (ǭ-don′tǭ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An instrument invented by Willis for laying out the forms of the teeth of geared wheels or rack-gears.—2. A templet or guide used in cutting gears in any form of gear-cutter.

odontography (ō-don-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of teeth; descriptive odontology.

odontoid (ǭ-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής*, like teeth, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Specifically applied (*a*) to the horny papillæ of the tongue of some animals, as the cat tribe; and (*b*), in human anatomy, to the check-ligaments of the axis, which pass from the odontoid process to the occipital bone and limit the rotation of the head; also to the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process.—**Odontoid process**, the characteristic tooth or peg of the axis or vertebra dentata. It represents, morphologically, the body or centrum of the atlas, detached from its own vertebra and ankylosed with the next one. See cut under *axis*[1], 3.—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).

II. *n.* The odontoid process of the axis or second cervical vertebra.

Odontolcæ (ō-don-tol′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **odontolcus*: see *odontolcous*.] Birds with teeth implanted in grooves; a subdivision of *Aves* represented by *Hesperornis* and related forms from the Cretaceous of North America. These birds had saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, and short pygostyled tail, like recent birds, but keelless sternum and rudimentary wings.

odontolcate (ō-don-tol′kāt), *a.* [As *odontolcous* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *odontolcous*.

odontolcous (ō-don-tol′kus), *a.* [< NL. **odontolcus*, prop. **odontholcus*, < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ*), = E. *tooth*, + *ὀλκός*, a furrow.] Having teeth in grooves, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Odontolcæ*.

odontolite (ǭ-don′tǭ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone of a bright-blue color, occurring in the Tertiary. Compare *bone-turquoise*.

odontological (ǭ-don-tǭ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *odontology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

odontologist (ō-don-tol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *odontology* + *-ist*.] A specialist in odontology; one who is versed in the systematic study of the teeth.

odontology (ō-don-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dentition; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth. It includes odontography and odontogeny.

odontoloxia (ǭ-don-tǭ-lok′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *λοξός*, oblique: see *lux*[1].] Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

odontoma (ō-don-tō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *odontomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-oma*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontome (ǭ-don′tōm), *n.* [< NL. *odontoma*.] Same as *odontoma*.—**Coronary odontome**, an odontome involving the crown of the tooth.

odontomous (ǭ-don′tǭ-mus), *a.* [< *odontoma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoma; affected with an odontoma.

Odontomyia (ǭ-don-tǭ-mī′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies of the family *Stratiomyidæ*, of wide-spread distribution, having many European and North and South American species. The larvæ live in damp earth and rotting leaves. The flies are of medium and rather small size, not hairy, usually blackish with yellow or green markings. The abdomen is five-jointed; the discoidal cell sends three veins to the wing-border; the scutellum has two thorns; the antennæ are moderately long, with the first two joints of equal length, or the first twice as long as the second; the third joint is lengthened, four-jointed, with a two-jointed bristle; and the eyes are naked or hairy, in the male joining, and with the lower facets much smaller than the upper ones.

Odontophora (ō-don-tof′ǭ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *odontophorus*: see *odontophorous*.] A prime division of *Mollusca*, including all those mollusks which have an odontophore or tooth-bearing lingual ribbon: opposed to *Acephala*, in which this organ is wanting. It includes the classes *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pteropoda*, as well as the tooth-shells and chitons. *Echinoglossa* is a synonym. See *Mollusca*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda*, *pteropod*, *Tetrabranchiata*, and *tooth-shell*.

odontophoral (ō-don-tof′ǭ-ral), *a.* [< *odontophore* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the odontophore of a mollusk: as, the *odontophoral* apparatus.—2. Pertaining to the *Odontophora*, or having their characters; odontophoran.

odontophoran (ō-don-tof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *odontophore* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophora.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Odontophora,* as a gastropod, pteropod, or cephalopod.

odontophore (ō-don'tō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *odontophorus:* see *odontophorous.*] The whole radular apparatus, buccal mass, lingual ribbon, or "tongue" of certain mollusks. It consists of the odontophoral cartilages as a framework or skeleton, and of a subradular membrane continuous with the lining of the oral cavity and secreting the chitinous cuticular radula or rasping surface beset with teeth, and moved by extrinsic and intrinsic muscles. (See *radula.*) It is the most general or comprehensive name of the parts otherwise known as the *rasp, radula, tongue, lingual ribbon,* and *buccal mass;* but *radula* is especially the chitinous band of teeth or rasp borne upon the odontophore.

Odontophorinæ (ō-don-tof-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontophora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Tetraonidæ;* the American partridges or quails. It includes all the gallinaceous birds of America which are of small size, with naked tarsi and nasal fossæ, and fully



One of the *Odontophorinæ* or American Partridges (*Dendrortyx macrurus*).

feathered head, and which have or are accredited with a tooth near the tip of the upper mandible. The genera *Ortyx* (or *Colinus*), *Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Eupsychortyx, Dendrortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx,* and others belong here. The group is commonly called *Ortyginæ.* See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, helmet-quail, Oreortyx,* and *quail.*

odontophorine (ō-don-tof'ō-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophorinæ.*

odontophorous (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *odontophorus,* < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + *-φόρος,* < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having teeth in general; specifically, having an odontophore, as a mollusk; odontophoran.

Odontophorus (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *odontophorous.*] In *ornith.,* the typical genus of *Odontophorinæ.*

Odontopteris (ō-don-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + πτερίς, fern.] A group of fossil ferns described by Brongniart (1822) and established as a genus by Sternberg in 1825, differing from *Neuropteris* chiefly by its broadly attached pinnules and more flabellate nervation, the midrib being absent or less distinct. Both *Odontopteris* and *Neuropteris* have fronds sometimes of very great size. Species referred to *Odontopteris* are found in abundance in the higher Paleozoic coal-measures and in the Permian of various parts of Europe, and at many localities in the United States.

Odontorhynchi (ō-don-tō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *odontorhynchus:* see *odontorhynchous.*] In Merrem's system of classification, a group of birds, equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of other authors; the swans, ducks, and geese, together with the flamingos.

odontorhynchous (ō-don-tō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *odontorhynchus,* < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + ῥύγχος, a snout, muzzle.] Having tooth-like serrations in the bill, as a duck; serrirostrate.

Odontormæ (ō-don-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontotormæ.* *O. C. Marsh.*

Odontornithes (ō-don-tôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird.] Birds with teeth; a group of *Aves* having true teeth implanted in separate sockets or in a continuous groove. All the recognized *Odontornithes* are of Mesozoic age, but such birds doubtless continued into the Cænozoic period. The *Archæopteryx* was Jurassic; the other leading genera, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis,* were Cretaceous. The latter two form types of two subdivisions of birds, *Odontotormæ* and *Odontolcæ,* the first-named typifying a third division called *Saururæ.* See *Archæopteryx* and *Ichthyornis.*

odontornithic (ō-don-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Odontornith-es* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Odontornithes;* being a toothed bird.

odontostomatous (ō-don-tō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate, as an insect: opposed to *siphonostomatous.*

odontostomous (ō-don-tos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *odontostomatous.*

odontotherapia (ō-don″tō-ther-a-pī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + θεραπεία, medical treatment.] The treatment or care of the teeth; dental therapeutics.

Odontotormæ (ō-don-tō-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + τόρμος, socket.] Birds with teeth implanted in separate sockets; a group of *Aves* represented by *Ichthyornis* and related genera from the Cretaceous of North America. They remarkably combine the carinate sternum, developed wings, and pygostyled tail of modern birds with socketed teeth and fish-like vertebræ having biconcave or amphicœlous centra. Originally *Odontormæ.* See cut under *Ichthyornis.*

odontotormic (ō-don-tō-tôr'mik), *a.* [< NL. *Odontotormæ* + *-ic.*] Having socketed teeth, as a bird; pertaining to the *Odontotormæ,* or having their characters.

odontrypy (ō-don'tri-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + τρυπᾶν, perforate.] The operation of perforating a tooth so as to draw off purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

odor, odour (ō'dọr), *n.* [< ME. *odor, odour,* < OF. *odor, odour, odeur,* F. *odeur* = Pg. *odor* = It. *odore,* < L. *odor,* OL. *odos,* L. also *olor* (> Sp. *olor* = OF. *olor, olour,* etc.), smell, scent, odor, < *olere,* smell (see *olid*); akin to Gr. ὀδμή, ὀσμή, smell, < ὄζειν, perf. ὀδωδα, smell.] **1.** Scent; fragrance; smell, whether pleasant or offensive: when used without a qualifying adjunct, the word usually denotes an agreeable smell.

> At the Foot of that Mount is a fayr Welle and a gret, that hathe *odour* and savour of alle Spices; and at every hour of the day he chaungethe his *odour* and his savour dyversely. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 169.
>
> O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
> That breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving *odour.* *Shak.,* T. N., i. 1. 7.
>
> The maid was at the door with the lamp, and there came in with her . . . an *odour* of paraffine — that all-pervading, unescapable *odour* which is now so familiar everywhere. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Poor Gentleman, vi.

2. Figuratively, repute; reputation; esteem: as, to be in bad *odor* with one's acquaintances.

> I had thought the *odour,* sir, of your good name
> Had been more precious to you. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 1.
>
> The personage is such ill *odour* here
> Because of the reports. *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 48.

Odor of sanctity, reputation for holiness.

> He long lived the pride Of that country side,
> And at last in the *odour of sanctity* died;
> When, as words were too faint His merits to paint,
> The Conclave determined to make him a Saint.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 213.

=Syn. *Scent, Perfume,* etc. See *smell, n.*

odorable† (ō'dọr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *odorable* = Sp. *odorable,* < LL. *odorabilis,* perceptible by smell, < L. *odorare,* smell: see *odorate.*] Capable of being smelled; perceptible to the sense of smell. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 1.

odoramentt (ō'dọr-a-ment), *n.* [= OF. *odorement,* < L. *odoramentum,* a perfume, spice, < *odorare,* perfume: see *odorate.*] A perfume; a strong scent.

> *Odoraments* to smell to, of rose-water, violet flowers, balm, rose-cakes, vinegar, &c., do much to recreate the brains and spirits. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 412.

odorant† (ō'dọr-ant), *a.* [= F. *odorant* = It. *odorante,* < L. *odoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *odorare,* perfume: see *odorate.*] Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented.

> The thrid day next my sone went doune
> To erthe, whiche was disposed plentuously
> Of aungels bright and hevenly soune,
> With *odoraunt* odoure ful copiously.
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 204. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **odoratet** (ō'dọr-āt), *a.* [< L. *odoratus,* pp. of *odorare* (> It. *odorare* = F. *odorer*), give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, deponent *odorari,* smell at, examine by smelling, < *odor,* smell: see *odor, n.*] Scented; having a strong scent; fetid or fragrant.

> Eke *adorate*
> To make hem, kepe hem long in leves drie
> Of roses, hem thai wol adorifie.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.
>
> Some oriental kind of ligustrum, . . . producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers. *Sir T. Browne,* Misc. Tracts, i.

odoratingt (ō'dọr-ā-ting), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

odorator (ō'dọr-ā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *odorare,* smell: see *odorate.*] An atomizer used for diffusing odoriferous liquid extracts or perfumes.

odored, odoured (ō'dọrd), *a.* [< *odor, odour,* + *-ed*[2].] Perfumed.

> And silken courteins over her display,
> And *odourd* sheetes, and Arras coverlets.
> *Spenser,* Epithalamion, l. 304.

odoriferant (ō-dọ-rif'e-rant), *a.* [As *odoriferous* + *-ant.*] Odoriferous.

odoriferous (ō-dọ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= OF. *odorifere* = Sp. *odorifero* = Pg. It. *odorifero,* < L. *odorifer,* bringing or spreading odors, < *odor,* odor, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Giving odor or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed: as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

> O amiable lovely death!
> Thou *odoriferous* stench! Sound rottenness!
> *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4. 26.
>
> Some flowers . . . which are highly *odoriferous* depend solely on this quality for their fertilisation.
> *Darwin,* Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 374.

2. Bearing scent or perfume: as, *odoriferous* gales.—**Odoriferous glands.** See *gland.*

odoriferously (ō-dọ-rif'e-rus-li), *adv.* With fragrance; fragrantly.

odoriferousness (ō-dọ-rif'e-rus-nes), *n.* The property of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

odorless, odourless (ō'dọr-les), *a.* [< *odor* + *-less.*] Devoid of odor or fragrance.

> The gas . . . is tasteless, but not *odorless.*
> *Poe,* Hans Pfaal, i. 8.

odoroscope, *n.* See *odorscope.*

odorous (ō'dọr-us), *a.* [= OF. *odoreux* = It. *odoroso,* < L. as if **odorosus,* for *odorus,* emitting a scent or odor, < *odor,* odor: see *odor.*] Having or emitting an odor; sweet of scent; fragrant: as, *odorous* substances.

> Such fragrant flowers doe give most *odorous* smell.
> *Spenser,* Sonnets, lxiv.
>
> Groves whose rich trees wept *odorous* gums and balm.
> *Milton,* P. L., iv. 248.
>
> With their melancholy sound
> The *odorous* spruce woods met around
> Those wayfarers.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 111.

=Syn. Balmy, aromatic, perfumed, sweet-scented, odoriferous.

odorously (ō'dọr-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

odorousness (ō'dọr-us-nes), *n.* The property of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

odorscope, odoroscope (ō'dọr-skōp, -ọ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *odor,* odor, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for testing effluvia or odors, devised by Edison. It consists of a carbon button placed between two electrodes of a circuit containing a battery and galvanoscope. The part of the circuit containing the button is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the effluvia of the substance the odor of which is to be tested. The action of the substance on the carbon produces a change of electrical resistance, and hence a change in the indications of the galvanoscope.

odour, odoured, etc. See *odor,* etc.

ods-bobs† (odz'bobz'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body,* expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like: a minced oath.

> Hark you, hark you;
> '*Ods-bobs,* you are angry, lady.
> *Fletcher,* Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

ods-bodikins†, **ods-bodkins**† (odz'bod'i-kinz, -bod'kinz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body-kin,* for *God's body:* a minced oath.

> "*Ods-bodikins!*" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward!"
> *W. H. Ainsworth,* Rookwood, i. 9. (*Latham.*)
>
> "*Odzbodkins!* You won't spoil our sport!" cried her husband. "Your crotchets are always coming in like a fox into a hen-roost!" *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

ods-body†, **odsbud**† (odz'bod'i, -bud'), *interj.* Corruptions of *God's body:* a minced oath.

> *Odsbud!* I would wish my son were an Ægyptian mummy for thy sake. *Congreve,* Love for Love, ii. 5.

ods-fish (odz'fish'), *interj.* A corruption of **God's-flesh:* a minced oath expressive of wonder or surprise.

> "*Ods-fish!*" said the king, "the light begins to break in on me." *Scott.*

ods-heart† (odz'härt'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's heart:* a minced oath.

> *Odsheart!* If he should come just now, when I am angry, I'd tell him. *Congreve,* Old Batchelor, iii. 7.

ods-life† (odz'līf'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's life:* a minced oath.

> *Odd's life,* do you take me for Shylock in the play, that you would raise money of me on your own flesh and blood?
> *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 3.

odso† (od'sō'), *interj.* A further corruption of *odzooks:* a minced oath.

> *Odso*— . . . think, think, sir! *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 3.
>
> *Odso!* I must take care of my reputation.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 2.

ods-pitikins† (odz'pit'i-kinz), *interj.* A corrupt form of *God's pitikin,* for *God's pity:* a minced oath.

'Ods-pittikins! can it be six miles yet!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 293.

odyl, odyle (ō'dil or od'il), *n.* [< *od*[3] + *-yl.*] Same as *od*[3].

odylic (ō-dil'ik), *a.* / [< *odyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the supposed peculiar force called *od* or *odyl.* See *od*[3].

odylisation, *n.* See *odylization.*

odylism (ō'di-lizm or od'i-lizm), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of odic or odylic force. See *od*[3].

odylization (ō″di- or od″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The supposed process of conveying animal magnetism (odylic force) from one person to another. Also spelled *odylisation.*

Odynerus (od-i-nē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), so called in ref. to the sting; < Gr. *ὀδυνηρός*, painful, < *ὀδύνη*, pain.] A genus of wasps of the family *Vespidæ* or the restricted family *Eumenidæ;* the burrowing wasps, which dig holes for their nests in walls or in the ground, or use the burrows of other insects. The abdomen is sessile or nearly so, the maxillary palpi are six-jointed, and the labial palpi are four-jointed and simple. They are rather small wasps, usually with yellow bands and spots. The genus is a large and wide-spread one, having over 100 North American species, and nearly as many European. They provision their cells with a variety of other insects, preferably the larvæ of small lepidopters. The genus has been divided into several subgenera. *O. parietum* is known as the *wall-wasp.* See cut under *potter-wasp.*

odynphagia (od-in-fā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, painful swallowing.

Odyssey (od'i-si), *n.* [= F. *Odyssée* = Sp. *Odisea* = Pg. *Odyssea* = It. *Odissea*, < L. *Odyssēa*, < Gr. *Ὀδύσσεια* (sc. *ποίησις*, poem), the Odyssey, a poem about Odysseus, fem. of *Ὀδύσσειος*, of Odysseus, < *Ὀδυσσεύς*, Odysseus, L. *Ulysses, Ulixes.*] An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the Iliad, attribute the Odyssey to a different author. The Odyssey is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostoi*, describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. See *Iliad.*

odz-bodkins†, *interj.* See *ods-bodikins.*

odzooks† (od'zöks'), *n.* See *zooks.*

oe[1]. Another spelling of *O*[1], as the name of the letter, especially in the plural *oes.*

oe[2] (ō), *n.* [Also *oye;* < Gael. *ogha*, a grandchild. Cf. *O'.*] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

oe[3]. **1.** A digraph, written also as a ligature, *œ*, occurring in Latin words, or words Latinized from Greek having *οι*, as in Latin *amœnus*, pleasant, *œcus* from Greek *οἶκος*, a house. In words thoroughly Anglicized the *oe*, *œ*, is preferably represented by *e.*—**2.** A modified vowel (written either *oe*, *œ*, or *ö*), a mutation or umlaut of *o* produced by a following *i* or *e*, occurring in German or Scandinavian words, as in *Goethe, Öland,* etc.—**3.** A similar vowel in French words, as in *œillade, coup d'œil,* etc.

O. E. An abbreviation of *Old English.*

Œcanthus (ē-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < Gr. *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A notable genus of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having slender fore tibiæ and hind femora; the tree-crickets. They are mostly tropical, and oviposit above ground, usually on plants. The snowy tree-cricket, *Œ. niveus*, common in the United States, is of some economic interest, for the females often seriously injure the raspberry and grape by puncturing the stems to deposit their eggs. The males stridulate loudly. See cut under *tree-cricket.*

œcist (ē'sist), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰκιστής*, a colonizer, a founder of a city, < *οἰκίζειν*, found as a colony, < *οἶκος*, a house.] In *anc. Gr. hist.*, the leader of a body of colonists and founder of the colony. Also *œkist.*

At Perinthus, Herakles was revered as *œkist* or founder.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 232.

œcium (ē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *œcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *οἰκίον*, a house, < *οἶκος*, a house.] In *zoöl.*, the household common to the several individuals of an aggregate or colonial organism; a zoœcium. See *syncytium* and *zoœcium.*

œcoid (ē'koid), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶκος*, a house, + *εἶδος*, form.] Brücke's name for the colorless stroma of red blood-corpuscles. Also written *oikoid* and *œkoid.*

œcological (ē-kọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *œcology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to œcology.

œcology, ecology (ē-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶκος*, a house, family, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *biol.*, the science of the relations of the organism to environing conditions, organic and inorganic. First used (Ernst Haeckel, 1866) from an evolutionary point of view. Also used of the study of adaptations without special reference to their origin, and even of the adjustment of individuals to their conditions, as in the distribution of plants. Now commonly written *ecology.*

œconome, *n.* See *econome.*

œconomic†, œconomical†, etc. Obsolete forms of *economic,* etc.

œconomus (ē-kon'ọ-mus), *n.*; pl. *œconomi* (-mī). [< Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, family, + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *econome.*] Same as *econome.*

Any clerk may be the *œconomus* or steward of a church, and dispense her revenue.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 242.

œcumenic, œcumenical, etc. See *ecumenic,* etc.

œdema, *n.* See *edema.*

œdematous, œdematose, *a.* See *edematous.*

Œdemera (ē-de-mē'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1795), < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *μηρός*, the thigh.] The typical genus of stenelytrous beetles of the family *Œdemeridæ. Œ. cærulea* is common in Europe, and most of the others inhabit the same continent; a few are found in temperate Asia.

Œdemeridæ (ē-de-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdemera* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera* erected by Stephens in 1829, typified by the genus *Œdemera*, and composed of elongate insects which have slender form, with delicate legs and antennæ, and in the main resemble longicorns. They are found usually on flowers, but some occasionally upon dead wood in which they have bred. In repose they assume the longicorn attitude. The larvæ are all lignivorous, and feed only on decaying wood.

Œdemia (ē-dē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., so called because the beak appears swollen at the base; < Gr. *οἴδημα*, a swelling: see *edema.*] A genus of *Anatidæ*, subfamily *Fuligulinæ:* so called from the swelling or gibbosity of the beak; the scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. They are black or blackish in color, relieved or not with white on the head



American Black Scoter (*Œdemia americana*), male.

or wings, and with gaily party-colored bills. *Œ. nigra* is the black scoter of Europe, to which *Œ. americana* corresponds. *Œ. (Melanetta) fusca* is the white-winged scoter or sea-coot. *Œ. (Pelionetta) perspicillata*, with white patches on the head, is the surf-duck. Also *Oidemia.* See cuts at *scoter* and *Pelionetta.*

Œdicnemidæ (ē-dik-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdicnemus* + *-idæ.*] The thick-knees or stone-plovers as a family of charadriomorphic birds.

œdicnemine (ē-dik-nē'min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Œdicnemidæ.*

Œdicnemus (ē-dik-nē'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *κνήμη*, the leg or knee: see *cnemis.*]



Thick-knee (*Œdicnemus crepitans*).

The typical genus of *Œdicnemidæ;* the thick-knees or stone-plovers. They are related in some respects to the bustards. *Œ. crepitans* is the best-known species, called in Great Britain *stone-curlew,* and *whistling* or *Norfolk plover. Fedoa* is a synonym.

Œdipoda (ē-dip'ọ-dạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *Οἰδίπους*, lit. 'swell-foot,' < *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acridiidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Œdipodinæ.* It is a large and wide-spread genus, characterized by the large head, prominent eyes, colored hind wings, and spotted or banded tegmina and hind femora. Between 15 and 20 species inhabit the United States, as *Œ. phœnicoptera*, the coral-winged locust of eastern North America.

Œdipodinæ (ē-dip-ọ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdipoda* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acridiidæ*, represented by *Œdipoda* and many other genera, having the head rounded at the junction of the vertex and the front, and the last spine of the outer row on the hind tibiæ wanting. It is a large group, of wide geographical distribution.

Œdogoniaceæ (ē-dọ-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of confervoid algæ, containing the genera *Œdogonium, Bulbochæta,* and *Œdocladium.* Nonsexual reproduction is by means of zoöspores; sexual, by highly differentiated male and female elements.

Œdogonieæ (ē'dọ-gọ-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Œdogoniaceæ.*

Œdogonium (ē-dọ-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1820), < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *γόνος*, seed.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the family *Œdogoniaceæ*, with small but rather long unbranched filaments of a dark-green color and characterized by peculiar striæ near the end of some of the cells. They form green masses which fringe the stones, sticks, and other objects in the water.

œil-de-bœuf (èly'dè-bef'), *n.* [F., ox-eye: *œil*, OF. *oeil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bœuf*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *beef.*] In *arch.*, a round or oval opening as in the frieze or roof of a building for admitting light; a bull's-eye.

œil-de-perdrix (èly'dè-per-drē'), *n.* [F., partridge-eye: *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *perdrix*, < L. *perdix*, a partridge: see *partridge.*] A small rounded figure in a pattern in many kinds of material, as in damask-linen and the grounds of some kinds of laces; a dot.

œillade†, œiliade† (F. pron. è-lyăd'), *n.* [Also *eliad, eyliad, œiliad, aliad, iliad;* F. *œillade*, < *œil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] A glance; an ogle.

She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 5. 25.

Amorous glaunces, . . . smirking *œyliades.*
Greene, Thieves Falling Out.

œillère (è-lyâr'), *n.* [F., < *œil*, eye: see *œillade.*] The opening in the vizor or beaver of a helmet, or that left between the coif and the frontal of a tilting-helmet, to enable the wearer to see. See cut under *armet.*

œillet (è-lyā'), *n.* See *oilet, eyelet.*

œkist (ē'kist), *n.* Same as *œcist.*

œkoid (ē'koid), *n.* See *œcoid.*

œleoblast (ē'lẹ-ọ-blȧst), *n.* A certain bud or outgrowth observed in the embryos of some compound ascidians. See cuts under *cyathozoöid* and *salpa.*

œlet† (ē'let), *n.* See *oilet, eyelet.*

Œnanthe (ē-nan'thē), *n.* [NL., < L. *œnanthe*, < Gr. *οἰνάνθη*, a plant with blossoms like the vine, prop. the vine, < *οἶνος*, wine, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] **1.** A genus of smooth herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Ammineæ*, and subtribe *Seselinæ*, characterized by the compound umbel and absence of a carpophore. There are about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and South Africa,



1. Branch with Leaves of *Œnanthe crocata.* 2. The umbel. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

especially in or near water. They bear pinnate or pinnately dissected leaves, and white flowers, often with the outer petals enlarged and with numerous bracts and bractlets. The root of *Œ. crocata* of western Europe is an acrid narcotic poison, dangerous on account of some resemblance of the plant to the parsnip: called *hemlock-dropwort, water-hemlock*, or *water-dropwort*. *Œ. aquatica* of temperate Europe, etc., is less poisonous, and its seeds have been considerably used in Europe as a remedy for pulmonary and other diseases: called *fine-leafed water-hemlock*, also *horse bane*. *Œ. fistulosa*, common in temperate Europe, is the true water-dropwort. There are also species which have edible tubers, and *Œ. stolonifera*, of India, China, etc., serves as a spinach.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] An old name of the stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and now its technical specific designation. (*b*) Same as *Saxicola. Vieillot*, 1816.

Œnantheæ (ē-nan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), ‹ *Œnanthe* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Menthaceæ* and the tribe *Seselinæ*, typified by the genus *Œnanthe*, and characterized by oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and thick lateral ridges forming an entire wingless margin to the fruit. It included 12 genera and over 50 species, especially in Europe, North America, and South Africa. [Obsolete.]

œnanthic (ē-nan′thik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *οἰνάνθη*, bud of the vine, + *-ic*.] Having or imparting the odor of wine.—**Œnanthic acid**†, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether, later shown to be a mixture of capric and caprylic acids.—**Œnanthic ether**, an oily liquid which has an odor of quinces, and a mixture of which with alcohol forms the *quince essence*. It is one of the ingredients which give to wine its characteristic odor. Chiefly a mixture of the esters of capric and caprylic acids.

œnanthin (ē-nan′thin), *n.* [‹ *œnanthic* + *-in*².] A resinous substance having poisonous qualities, found in hemlock-dropwort, *Œnanthe fistulosa*.

œnanthol (ē-nan′thol), *n.* [‹ *œnanthic* + *-ol*.] A colorless, limpid, aromatic liquid ($C_7H_{14}O$) produced in the distillation of castor-oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes œnanthylic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol*.

œnanthyl (ē-nan′thil), *n.* [‹ *œnanthic* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical ($C_7H_{13}O$) of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives.

œnanthylic (ē-nan-thil′ik), *a.* [‹ *œnanthyl* + *-ic*.] An epithet used only in the following phrase.—**Œnanthylic acid**, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Œnocarpus (ē-nō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1833), ‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecæ* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, known by the small acute valvate sepals, parietal ovule, and elongated drooping branches of the tail-like leafless spadix. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical America. They bear small flowers from two woody spathes, pinnately divided terminal leaves with an inflated sheath, and a black or purple, usually ovoid, fruit. Various species yield a useful oil and fruit. See *bacaba-palm*.

œnochoë, *n.* See *oinochoë*.

œnological (ē-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [‹ *œnology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to the science or study of wines and their qualities.

œnology (ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. Gr. *οἰνολογεῖν*, speak of wine.] The study or science of the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wines.

œnomancy (ē′nō-man-si), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divination among the ancient Greeks, from the color, sound, and other peculiarities of wine when poured out in libations.

œnomania (ē-nō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *μανία*, madness. Cf. Gr. *οἰνομανής*, mad for wine.] **1.** An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.—**2.** Same as *delirium tremens* (which see, under *delirium*).

œnomel (ē′nō-mel), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἰνόμελι*, wine mixed with honey, ‹ *οἶνος*, wine, + *μέλι*, honey.] A drink made of wine mixed with honey. Compare *mead*¹, *metheglin*, and *hydromel*.

> Like some passive broken lump of salt,
> Dropt in, by chance, to a bowl of *œnomel*,
> To spoil the drink a little.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

œnometer (ē-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

œnophilist (ē-nof′i-list), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] A lover of wine. [Rare.]

> Are the vegetarians to bellow "Cabbage for ever?" and may we modest *œnophilists* not sing the praises of our favourite plant? *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxi.

Œnothera (ē-nō-thē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), ‹ Gr. *οἰνοθήρας*, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, ‹ *οἶνος*, wine, + *θηρᾶν* (?), seek (?).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Onagraceæ*, known by the eight stamens, straight linear anthers, many naked seeds, and pod-like four-celled capsule. There are about 30 species, all American, especially northwestern. They are generally branching leafy herbs, with showy yellow, rose, or purplish flowers, and alternate leaves. The genus is named *evening primrose*, sometimes *tree-primrose*. *Œ. biennis*, the common evening primrose, is a tall plant with fragrant yellow flowers, often large, opening suddenly and at night, whence the name. The flowers of *Kneiffia fruticosa*, the sundrops, as also those of many other species of *Kneiffia* formerly referred to this genus, open in the sunshine. These and others are more or less cultivated. Some of the western species, as *Œ. Drummondii*, are very showy.



1, the upper part of the plant of *Kneiffia* (*Œnothera*) *fruticosa* with the flowers (sundrops); 2, the lower part of the plant; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

o'er (ōr), *prep.* and *adv.* A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over*.

> O Segramour, keep the boat afloat,
> And let her na the land *o'er* near.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

o'ercome (our′kum), *n.* [Contr. of *overcome*.] **1.** Overplus.—**2.** The burden of a song or discourse. [Scotch in both senses.]

> And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang
> Was "Wae 's me for Prince Charlie!"
> *W. Glen*, Jacobite Relics, 2d ser., p. 192.

o'erlay (our′lā), *n.* [Contr. of *overlay*.] A cravat; a neckcloth. [Scotch.]

> He falds his *owrelay* down his breast with care.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2.

o'er-raught† (ōr-rât′), *pret.* and *pp.* [Contr. of *over-raught*.] Overreached. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 17.

o'er-strawed† (ōr-strâd′), *pp.* [Contr. of *overstrawed*.] Over-strewn. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1143.

Oertel's method. [So called from one *Oertel* of Munich.] A method of reducing obesity and of strengthening the heart. While recognizing the need of limiting the diet somewhat, especially as regards amyloids and fats, this method lays special stress on the limitation of liquid taken and on its free elimination by perspiration, and also upon cardiac exercise; the last two desiderata are secured by carefully regulated mountain-climbing.

œsophagalgia (ē-sof-ą-gal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the esophagus.

œsophageal, œsophagean. See *esophageal*, etc.

œsophagectomy (ē-sof-ą-jek′tō-mi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the esophagus.

œsophagismus (ē-sof-ą-jiz′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet: see *esophagus*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Esophageal spasm. (*b*) Globus hystericus.

œsophagitis (ē-sof-ą-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the esophagus.

œsophagocele (ē-sō-fag′ō-sēl), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *κήλη*, a tumor, a rupture.] A pouch of mucous membrane and submucous tissue of the esophagus pushed through an opening in the muscular wall.

œsophagodynia (ē-sof″ą-gō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the esophagus.

œsophagopathy (ē-sof-ą-gop′ą-thi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the esophagus.

œsophagoplegia (ē-sof″ą-gō-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the esophagus.

œsophagorrhagia (ē-sof″ą-gō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *-ραγία*, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the esophagus.

œsophagoscope (ē-sof′ą-gō-skōp), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the esophagus.

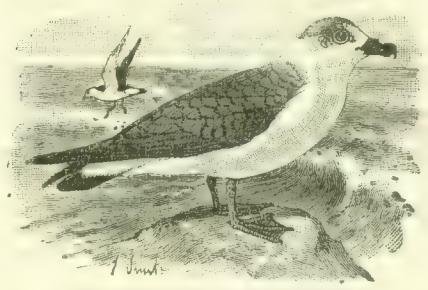
œsophagospasmus (ē-sof″ą-gō-spaz′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the esophagus; œsophagismus.

œsophagostenosis (ē-sof″ą-gō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, + *στένωσις*, constriction.] In *pathol.*, a constriction of the esophagus.

œsophagotomy, *n.* See *esophagotomy*.

œsophagus, *n.* See *esophagus*.

Œstrelata (es-trel′ą-tą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *οἰστρηλατεῖν*, drive wild, ‹ *οἰστρήλατος*, driven by a gadfly, ‹ *οἶστρος*, a gadfly (see *œstrus*), + *ἐλαύνειν*, drive, set in motion.] A genus of petrels of the family *Procellariidæ*, the subfamily *Procellariinæ*, and the section *Œstrelateæ*. The bill is robust and compressed, with a large unguis hooked from the nasal tubes; these tubes are short; the hallux is very small; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is cuneiform with



Black-capped Petrel (*Œstrelata hæsitata*).

much-graduated feathers; and the plumage is usually bicolor or entirely fuliginous. It is an extensive genus of some 20 species, nearly all inhabiting southern seas. *Œ. hæsitata* and *Œ. lessoni* are characteristic examples. Also *Astrelata* and originally *Æstrelata*. *Bonaparte*, 1855.

Œstridæ (es′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ‹ *Œstrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Œstrus*; the bot-flies. They are mostly flies of rather large size, more or less hairy, of inconspicuous colors, with small mouth, rudimentary mouth-parts, small antennæ inserted in pits whence only the bristle projects, extremely narrow middle face, and very large tegulæ. About 60 species are known, all parasitic in the larval state upon vertebrates. With a single exception this parasitism is confined to mammals. The larvæ live in different places, in the nostrils and frontal sinuses, under the skin, and in the stomach and bowels; and each species usually confines its attacks to one kind of animal. Twenty-four species are found in North America. *Œstrus* (*Gasterophilus*) *equi* infests the horse; *Œ.* (*Hypoderma*) *bovis*, the ox; *Œ.* (*Cephalomyia*) *ovis*, the sheep. See *bot-fly* and *Œstrus*.

œstrual (es′trō-al), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *œstrus* + *-al*.] Goaded by sexual desire; being in heat: applied to both the period of the rut and the condition of a rutting animal.

œstruate (es′trō-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *œstruated*, ppr. *œstruating*. [Irreg. ‹ *œstrus* + *-ate*².] To be in heat; rut.

œstruation (es-trō-ā′shon), *n.* [‹ *œstruate* + *-ion*.] The condition of being œstrual, or the period during which this condition exists; sexual desire or heat; rut.

œstrum (ēs′trum), *n.* [Improp. for *œstrus*, q. v.] Vehement desire or emotion; passion; frenzy.

> Love is the peculiar *œstrum* of the poet.
> *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 234.

> In an *œstrum* of vindictive passion, which they regard as a sort of celestial inspiration, they simply project themselves. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 29.

★**œstrus** (ēs′trus), *n.* [‹ L. *œstrus*, ‹ Gr. *οἶστρος*, a gadfly, breeze, hence a sting, a vehement impulse.] **1.** A gadfly; a breeze. Hence —**2.** A vehement urging; a stimulus; an incitement.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1748).] The typical genus of *Œstridæ*. It is now restricted to small species with short, thin, weak legs, very large head, large thorax with short sparse hairs, appearing naked and silvery, and a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvæ infest the nasal passages and frontal sinuses of cattle, sheep, goats, and other hollow-horned ruminants; they pupate underground. *Œ. ovis* is the bot-fly of the sheep, now found all over the world. See cut under *sheep-bot*.

of (ov), *prep.* [‹ ME. *of*, *off*, ‹ AS. *of*, rarely *af*, *æf* = OS. *af* = OFries. *of*, *ef*, *af* = D. *af* = MLG. LG. *af* = OHG. *aba*, *apa*, MHG. G. *ab* = Icel. *af* = Sw. Dan. *af* = Goth. *af* = L. *ab* = Gr. *ἀπό* = Skt. *apa*, from, away from, etc. Cf. *ab-*, *apo-*. Hence *off*, the same word differentiated as an adv., and now also used as a prep.] A word primarily expressing the idea of literal departure away from or out of a place or position. It passes from this physical application to the figurative meaning of departure or derivation as

from a source or cause. Finally it transforms the idea of derivation or origin through several intermediate gradations of meaning into that of possessing or being possessed by, pertaining to or being connected with, in almost any relation of thought. Its partitive, possessive, and attributive uses are those which occur most frequently in modern English, especially when it connects two nouns. Generally speaking, it expresses the same relations which are expressed in Greek, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages by the genitive case, including many uses besides those of the English possessive.

1†. From; off; from off; out of; away or away from: expressing departure from or out of a position or location: the older English of *off*, now differentiated from *of*.

His swerd fel *of* his hond to grunde,
Ne mizte he hit holde thulke stunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

To be him trewe & holde the while he *of* lande were.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 418.

Menestaus, the mighty maistur of Athenes,
Presit Polidamas & put hym *of* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10683.

He toke it *of* her hand full curtesly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 694.

He and his squyer rode forth till thei com to Cameloth on the day of the assumpcion, and a-light down *of* his horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

2. In distance or direction from; away from; measuring from: noting relative position in space or time: as, the current carried the brig just clear *of* the island; Switzerland is north *of* Italy; within an hour *of* his death; upward *of* a year.

No woman shall come within a mile *of* my court.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 120.

'Twas within a mile *of* Edinburgh town,
In the rosy time of the year. *D'Urfey*, Song.

3. From, by intervention, severance, removal, or riddance, as by restraining, debarring, depriving, divesting, defrauding, delivering, acquitting, or healing: as, to rob a man *of* his money; to cure one *of* a fever; to break one *of* a habit.

Of al wickidnes he me defende!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

I will heal thee *of* thy wourds, saith the Lord.
Jer. xxx. 17.

You'd have done as much, sir,
To curb her *of* her humour.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

If I can rid your town *of* rats,
Will you give me a thousand guilders?
Browning, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

4. From. (*a*) Noting origin, source, author, or that from which something issues, proceeds, is derived, or comes to be or to pass.

Hu he was *of* Spaygne a kinges sone.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

But grace *of* thi graue grew;
Thou roos up quik coumfort to us.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Two serpentes, where-of eche of hem hadde two heedes, foule and hidouse, and *of* eche of hem com a grete flawme of fire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

That Cytee was destroyed by hem *of* Grece, and lytylle apperethe there of, be cause it so longe sithe it was destroyed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 15.

Of God and kynde [nature] procedyth alle feaulte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

It [the noise of the feasting] was right high and clere, and plesaunt to heren, and it semed to be *of* moche peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 310.

Their chiefe ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his name *of* his principall place of dwelling called Powhatan. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 142.

Do men gather grapes *of* thorns, or figs *of* thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke i. 35.

Of whom now shall we learn to live like men?
From whom draw out our actions just and worthy?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Of good still good proceeds,
Direct, or by occasion. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 973.

You can have *of* him no more than his word.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

There was no motion in the dumb, dead air,
Not any song *of* bird or sound *of* rill.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

(*b*) Noting substance or material: as, a crown *of* gold; a rod *of* iron.

Valance *of* Venice gold in needlework.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 356.

When I recollect *of* what various materials our late ambassadors have been composed, I can only say "ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius." *Walpole*, Letters, II. 45.

Three silent pinnacles *of* aged snow
Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

(*c*) Noting cause, reason, motive, or occasion.

Whan the childeren were alle come to logres, the Citee made *of* hem grete ioye whan thei hem knewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

Some do it, say they, *of* a simplicity; some do it *of* a pride; and some *of* other causes.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed.
Lam. iii. 22.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick *of* a fever. Mark i. 30.

Their chiefe God they worship is the Devill. Him they call Okee, and serue him more *of* feare then loue.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 138.

David resolved to buy it [the threshing-floor of Araunah], because it must, *of* necessity, be alienea from common uses, to which it could never return any more.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

Thyrsis *of* his own will went away.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

(*d*) With verbs of sense, noting the presence of some quality, characteristic, or condition: as, the fields smell *of* newmown hay; the sauce tastes *of* wine.

You savour too much *of* your youth.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 250.

Why do you smell *of* amber-grise?
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Strange was the sight and smacking *of* the time.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. From among: a partitive use. (*a*) Noting the whole of which a part is taken: as, to give *of* one's substance; to partake *of* wine.

And seis him that Tholomer has taken *of* his londes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And the foolish [virgins] said unto the wise, Give us *of* your oil; for our lamps are gone out. Mat. xxv. 8.

Make no more coil, but buy *of* this oil.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

She was far better informed, better read, a deeper thinker than Miss Ainley, but *of* administrative energy, *of* executive activity, she had none. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

(*b*) Out of: noting subtraction, separation, or selection from an aggregate; also, having reference to the whole of an aggregate taken distributively: as, one *of* many; five *of* them were captured; *of* all days in the year the most unlucky; there were ten *of* us.

Thus, *of* eleuen, seuen *of* the chiefest were drowned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

6†. From being (something else); instead of: noting change or passage from one state to another.

They became through nurture and good advisement, *of* wild, sober; *of* cruel, gentle; *of* fools, wise; and *of* beasts, men. *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 465).

As well Poets as Poesie are despised, and the name become *of* honourable infamous, subject to scorne and derision. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, i. 8.

Offer up two tears apiece thereon,
That it may change the name, as you must change,
And *of* a stone be called Weeping-cross.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Trust me, madam,
Of a vild fellow I hold him a true subject.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

7. From: noting an initial point of time.

I took him *of* a child up at my door,
And christened him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8. On; in; in the course of: noting time: as, *of* an evening; *of* a holiday; *of* old; *of* late.

Why, sometimes *of* a morning I have a dozen people call on me at breakfast-time. whose faces I never saw before, nor ever desire to see again.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

I've known a clog-dancer . . . to earn as much as 10s. *of* a night at the various concert rooms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 158.

Peter used to go around *of* Sundays, and during the week by night, preaching from cabin to cabin the gospel of his heavenly Master. *The Century*, XXXV. 948.

9. During; throughout; for: noting a period of time. [Archaic.]

Sir, I moste go, and *of* longe tyme ye shull not se me a-geyn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

To sleep but three hours in the night,
And not be seen to wink *of* all the day.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 43.

I ventur'd to go to White-hall, where *of* many yeares I had not ben. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 11, 1656.

It had not rain'd, as is said, *of* three years before in that Country. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Vain was thy dream *of* many a year.
Browning, Boy and the Angel.

10. In: noting position, condition, or state.

Hee gooth downe by the dyche that deepe was *of* grounde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Antonye and Poule despised alle richesse,
Lyuyd in desert *of* wilfulle pouert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

It is *of* me, whyls I here lyfe,
Or more or lesse ilke day to synne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

11. On; in; at: noting an object of thought.

Of my labour thei lauhe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 200.

They beleeue, as doe the Virginians, *of* many diuine powers, yet *of* one aboue all the rest.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 237.

12. Concerning; in regard to; relating to; about: as, short *of* money; in fear *of* their lives; barren *of* results; swift *of* foot; innocent *of* the crime; regardless *of* his health; ignorant *of* mathematics; what *of* that? to talk *of* peace; I know not what to think *of* him; beware *of* the dog!

Allas, why pleynen folk so in commune
Of purveiaunce of God, or *of* Fortune?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

Putte it to the fier *of* flawme rigt strong, and the reed watir schal ascende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And whan the tother party hadde discounfited this bataile, thei encresed moche *of* peple, and wexed right stronge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

Menelay the mighty was of meane shap,
Noght so large *of* his lymes as his lefe brother.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3750.

I beshrew his fooles head, quoth the king; why had he not sued vnto vs and made vs priuie *of* his want?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 233.

I thought it was whimsically said *of* a gentleman that if Varilas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Hector rages like the force of fire,
Vaunts *of* his gods, and calls high Jove his sire.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 82.

Lord Balmerino said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed *of* their show. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 41.

Sure, sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I know nothing *of*!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Would be but another mode of speaking *of* commercial ruin, *of* abandoned wharves, *of* vacated houses, *of* diminished and dispersing population, *of* bankrupt merchants, *of* mechanics without employment, and laborers with.
Daniel Webster, Speech at New York, March 10, 1831.

Harriet was all youthful freshness, . . . light *of* foot, and graceful in her movements. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 142.

13. Belonging to; pertaining to; possessed by: as, the prerogative *of* the king; the thickness *of* the wall; the blue *of* the sky.

The brain *of* this foolish-compounded clay, man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 8.

The voices *of* the mountains and the pines
Repeat thy song.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Divina Commedia, v.

14. Belonging to as a part or an appurtenance: as, the leg *of* a chair; the top *of* a mountain; the hilt *of* a sword.

On the tip *of* his subduing tongue
All kinds of arguments and questions deep.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 120.

Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim *of* the ocean. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

15. Belonging to or associated with as regards locality: as, the Tower *of* London; the Pope *of* Rome; Drummond *of* Hawthornden; Mr. Jones *of* Boston.—**16.** Having or possessing as a quality, characteristic attribute, or function: as, a man *of* ability; a woman *of* tact; news *of* importance; a wall *of* unusual thickness; a sky *of* blue.

Don Pedro Venegas . . . was a man mature in years, and *of* an active, ambitious spirit.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 158.

17. Connected with in some personal relation of charge or trust: as, the Queen *of* England; the president *of* the United States; the secretary *of* a society; the driver *of* an engine.—**18.** Among; included or comprised in. Compare def. 5 (*b*).

There be *of* us, as be *of* all other nations,
Villains and knaves.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Mr. Wingfield was chosen President, and an Oration made, why Captaine Smith was not admitted *of* the Councell as the rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

It is a great ease to have one in our own shape a species below us, and who, without being listed in our service, is by nature *of* our retinue. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Let a musician be admitted *of* the party. *Cowper.*

Shakespeare was *of* us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelley, were with us.
Browning, Lost Leader.

19. Connected with; concerned in; employed for.

He fore to that folke with a fell chere,
With a company clene, kyde men *of* armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12796.

I should tell you too, that Lord Bath's being *of* the enterprise contributed hugely to poison the success of it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 7.

If below the milky steep
Some ship *of* battle slowly creep.
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

20. Constituting; which is, or is called: as, the city *of* New York; the continent *of* Europe; by the name *of* John.

I am going a long way, . . .
To the island-valley *of* Avilion.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

21. On; upon. [Now archaic.]

If *of* message forthe thou be sente,
Take hede to the same, Geue eare diligente.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Also, the maistres and bretheren to-fore said, euery ger schul foure tymes come to-geder, at som certein place, to speke touchyng the profit and ruyl of the forsaid bretherhede, *of* peyne of a pond wax to the bretherhede.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In May and Iune they plant their fields, and liue most *of* Acornes, Walnuts, and fish.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

The deputy sent for Captain Stagg, . . . and took his word for his appearance at the next court, which was called *of* purpose. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 228.

22†. For.

And he bi-sougte him *of* grace as he was Godes foorme.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Thanne ich knelede on my knees and cryede to hure *of* grace. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 1.

This man deserues to be endited *of* pety larceny for pilfring other mens deuises from them & conuerting them to his owne vse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 212.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 402.

He toke leffe of the screffys wyffe,
And thankyd her *of* all thyng.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

We had ranged vp and downe more then an houre in digging in the earth, looking *of* stones, herbs, and springs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

I blesse thee in his blessed name,
Whome I *of* blesse beseech.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

23. With.

A faire felde ful *of* folke fonde I there bytwene.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 17.

Closit hom full clanly in a clere vessell,
All glyssononde *of* gold & *of* gay stonys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13794.

Whan thei come to the passage of the forde ther sholde ye haue seyn speres perce thourgh sheldes, and many knyghtes liggynge in the water, so that the water was all reade *of* blode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

Full richely were these lordes serued at soper *of* wyne and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

Besides, for solace of our people, and allurement of the Sauages, we were prouided *of* Musike in good variety.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. iv.

The number I left were about two hundred, the most in health, and prouided *of* at least ten moneths victuall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

Ye streets at Gravsend runge *of* their extreame quarrelings, crying out one of another, Thou has brought me to this!
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

A peace that was full *of* wrongs and shames.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

24. By: noting, after passive verbs, the agent or person by whom anything is done: as, he was mocked *of* the wise man (Mat. ii. 16); beloved *of* the Lord; seen *of* men. [Archaic.]

They were disconfited *of* the hethen peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.

To be worshipfully receiued *of* the wardeyns and bretheren of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Stody alwaies to be loved *of* good men, and seeke nat to be hated *of* the Evell.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 76.

Ye haue also this worde Conduict, a French word, but well allowed *of* vs, and long since vsuall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 122.

O, that a lady, *of* one man refused,
Should *of* another therefore be abused!
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 133.

I saw many woodden shoes to be solde, which are worn onely *of* the peasants. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Bold Robbin and his traine
Did live unhurt *of* them.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 363).

The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, tho' a Man of great Wisdom and Valour, yet was now so overcome *of* Covetousness, that he grew universally hated.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 353.

And fires unkindled *of* the skies
Are glaring round thy altar-stone.
Whittier, Democracy.

25. Containing; filled with: as, a pail *of* milk; a basket *of* flowers.

I'll give you a pottle *of* burnt sack to give me recourse to him. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

Fixed to the opposite wall was a shelf *of* books.
Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

26. Over: used after words indicating superiority or advantage: as, to have the start *of* a rival; to get the best *of* an opponent.

"It is I who have brought you into this strait," he [Edward I.] said to his thirsty fellow-soldiers, "and I will have no advantage *of* you in meat or in drink."
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 202.

27. With verbal forms, a redundant use, between transitive verbs and their objects.

That any freike vpon feld of so fele yeres,
So mightely with mayn shuld marre *of* his fos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9009.

When Christ in person was preaching, and working *of* miracles. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Prophesying their fall in a year or two, and making and executing *of* severe laws to bring it to pass.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

28. With verbal nouns, or nouns derived from verbs, forming an objective (rarely a subjective) genitive phrase: as, "The Taming *of* the Shrew"; the hunting *of* the hare.

This comes too near the praising *of* myself.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 22.

[*Of* before a possessive, usually pronoun (but also noun-case), forms a peculiar idiomatic phrase, in which the possessive has virtually the value of an objective case: *e. g.*, a friend *of mine* (literally, of or among my friends) = a friend of me, one of my friends; a cousin *of my wife's*; etc.

Ye shull go take youre horse and ride the ende of this launde in a valey where ye shull finde a place *of myn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

Dear to Arthur was that hall *of ours*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

Of itself. See *itself*.

of† (ov), *adv.* [ME. *of*, *of* and *off* not being distinguished in ME.] Off.

Clement the coblere cast *of* his cloke,
And atte new faire he nempned it to selle.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 328.

This fierse Arcite hath *of* his helm ydon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1818.

He hadde grete feer, and douted lesse she passed er he myght hir salewe [salute], and dide *of* [doffed] his helme *of* his heed for to se hir more clerly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

And be-gonne a-gein the stour so grete, that half a myle *of* men myght heere the noyse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216.

Powhatan being 30 myles *of*, was presently sent for.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 194.

★ **O. F.** An abbreviation of *Old French*.

of-[1]. [ME. *of-*, < AS. *of-* = OS. *of-*, etc., being the prep. and adv. *of* in comp., noting either literal separation, 'off,' etc. (now *off-*), or as an inseparable prefix, an intensive, now obsolete.] A prefix, being *of*, *off*, in composition. See etymology.

of-[2]. An assimilated form of the prefix *ob-* before *f-*. See *ob-*.

ofbit (of'bit), *n.* [Prop. *offbit* (so called from the form of the root), < *off* + *bit*, pp.] The devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*. See *devil's-bit* (*a*).

ofcome† (of'kum), *n.* [ME. (in mod. form *off-come*, which is actually used in another sense), < *of*, mod. E. *off*, + *come*.] See the quotation.

But we have purchased this convenient word [*income*] by the sacrifice of another, equally expressive, though more restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side of English. I refer to *ofcome*, employed by old English writers in the sense of produce rather than product, though sometimes synonymously with the more modern income.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ofdradt, *a.* A Middle English form of *adread*[2].

The stones beoth of suche grace
That thu ne schalt in none place
Of none duntes beon *ofdrad*
Ne on bataille beon amad.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 573.

ofer[1]†, *prep.* and *adv.* An early Middle English form of *over*.

ofer[2]†, **oferre**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *afar*.

To all the prouyns thai apperit and pertis *ofer*
With mekyll solas to se in mony syde londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

Beholde also how his modire and alle his frendes stand alle *o-ferre*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 181. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **off** (ôf), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *off*, *of*: same as *of*, *prep.*: see *of*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At a point more or less distant; away.

The publican, standing afar *off*, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven. Luke xviii. 13.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 19.

He [the King of Denmark] was at Reinsburg, some two days Journey *off*, at a Richsadgh, an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Away; clear (as from the land, a danger, etc.): opposed to *on*, *on to*, or *toward*.

Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall *off*. Acts xxvii. 32.

I would I had
A convoy too, to bring me safe *off*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

The Wind is commonly *off* from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-Wind comes more from the West.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 109.

(*b*) Away (as from the wind): opposed to *close*, *near*, or *up*: as, to keep a ship *off* a point or two.

Set her two courses: off to sea again; lay her *off*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 54.

John . . . called out to the mate to keep the vessel *off*, and haul down the staysail.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 82.

3. Away; quite away (expressing motion, or the act of departure or removal); to a distance; in such a manner as to drive or keep away; in another direction (opposed to *toward*): as, he ran *off*; to beat *off* an enemy; to stave *off* bankruptcy; to wave *off* an intruder; to put *off* the evil day; to head *off* a danger; to choke *off* inquiry; to laugh *off* an accusation; to look *off*.

Let 's *off*; it is unsafe to be near Jove
When he begins to thunder.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

If you get but once handsomely *off*, you are made ever after. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

His wounded men he first sends *off* to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 74.

The hero or patron in a libel is but a scavenger to carry *off* the dirt. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

We laugh it *off*, and do not weigh this subjection to women with that seriousness which so important a circumstance deserves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

All men should look towards God, but the priest should never look *off* from God; and at the sacrament every man is a priest. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Look *off*, let not thy optics be
Abus'd: thou see'st not what thou should'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

4. Away from a certain position, connection, attachment, or relation; away by physical removal or separation: as, to cut, pare, clip, peel, pull, strip, or tear *off*; to take *off* one's hat; to mark *off* the distance; to shake *off* a drowsy feeling.

Off goes his bonnet. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4. 31.

Just as Christian came up with the Cross, his Burden loosed from *off* his shoulders, and fell from *off* his back.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 109.

The world that time and sense have known
Falls *off* and leaves us God alone.
Whittier, The Meeting.

His [Emerson's] thoughts slip on and *off* their light rhythmic robes just as the mood takes him.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

[In this sense often used with ellipsis of the verb (*go*, *get*, *take*, etc.), and often with *with* following.

Off with his guilty head! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 3.

Thou mightst as reasonably bid me *off with* my coat as my hat. I will *off with* neither in thy presence.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, v.]

5. In such a way as to interrupt continuity or progress; so as to stop or cause a discontinuance: as, to break *off* negotiations; to leave *off* work; to turn *off* the gas. Hence, after a substantive verb, with some such verb as *break*, *declare*, etc., understood, discontinued; interrupted; postponed: as, the match is *off* for the present; the bargain is *off*.

Man. But have you faith
That he will hold his bargain?
Wit. O dear sir!
He will not *off* on 't; fear him not: I know him.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

We have been making peace lately, but I think it is *off* again. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 26.

Oh, Maria! child — what! is the whole affair *off* between you and Charles? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It is hardly probable that my knowledge as to when the current was on or *off* would suffice to explain his success.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 56.

Young men beginning life try to start where their fathers left *off*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 213.

6. Away; in such a manner as to be or become abated or diminished: as, the fever began to pass *off*; the demand has fallen *off*. — **7.** Quite to the end; so as to finish; utterly; to exhaustion or extermination: an intensive: as, to kill *off* vermin; to drain *off* a swamp.

Drink *off* this potion. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 337.

8. Forthwith; offhand: as, to rattle *off* a story; to dash *off* a string of verses. — **Either off or on**, either remotely or directly; either one way or the other.

The questions no ways touch upon puritanism, *either off or on*. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Off and on, sometimes **on and off**. (*a*) With interruptions and resumption; at intervals; now and then; occasionally; irregularly: as, I have resided in this neighborhood *off and on* for ten years.

For my part, the sea cannot drown me; I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues *off and on*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 17.

I worked for four or five years, *off and on*, at this place.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(*b*) *Naut.*, on alternate tacks, now toward and now away from the land; to and fro. — **Neither off nor on.** See *on*[1]. — **To back, bear, beat, break, come, fly, get, give, go, hang, pass, set, swear, take**, etc., **off**. See the verbs.

II. *prep.* **1.** From; distant from.

Within a mile o' th' town, forsooth,
And two mile *off* this place.
Middleton, The Widow, iii. 2.

I rode alone, a great way *off* my men.
A. C. Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. Not on (a street or highway); leading from or out of.

Watling street, Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares *off* Cheapside and Cornhill.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 201.

3. *Naut.*, to seaward of at short distance; opposite or abreast of to seaward: as, the ship was *off* St. Lucia.

The effect of his [Sir Kenelm Digby's] guns in a sea-fight *off* Scanderoon. *Lowell* Study Windows, p. 93.

We were finally beset, while trying to make a harbor in a pack of pancake and sludge ice, a half mile *off* shore. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 101.

4. Away from; with separation or removal from; so as no longer to be or rest on: as, to take a book *off* a shelf; he fell *off* his horse; my eye is never *off* him; that care is *off* his mind: often pleonastically *from off*.

And nowe the kinge, with all his barons,
Rose uppe *from offe* his seate.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 189).

The waters returned *from off* the earth. Gen. viii. 3.

Others cut down branches *off* the trees. Mark xi. 8.

The pears began to fall
From off the high tree with each freshening breeze.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

A raw, chilly wind, laden with moisture, was blowing *off* the water. *The Century*, XXXVII. 645.

5. Deviating from, especially from what is normal or regular: as, *off* the mark; *off* the square; *off* the pitch (in music).—6. In a state of not being engaged in or occupied with: as, he is *off* duty to-day.—7. From: indicating source: as, I bought this book *off* him. [Colloq. or vulgar.]—8. Of: indicating material: as, to make a meal *off* fish: also pleonastically *off of*.

What they consider good living is a dinner daily *off* "good block ornaments" (small pieces of meat, discoloured and dirty, but not tainted, usually set for sale on the butcher's block). *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 462.

"I'll be eat if you dines *off* me," says Tom.
"Yes, that," says I, "you'll be."
W. S. Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell.

Off color. (*a*) Defective or of inferior value because of not having the right shade of color: said of precious stones, and also of objects of decorative art, as porcelain. (*b*) By extension, not of the proper character; not of the highest quality, reputation, etc.; especially, equivocal or of doubtful morality, as a story or print. [Colloq.]

The few [pioneers] who, being *off color* in the East, found residence more convenient in newly settled towns. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 678.

(*c*) Out of sorts; indisposed. [Colloq.]—**Off its feet**, in *printing*, said of composed type that does not stand squarely on both feet, and consequently produces a one-sided impression.—**Off one's base.** (*a*) In the wrong; mistaken. (*b*) Foolish; crazy. [Slang in both uses.]—**Off one's eggs**, in the wrong; mistaken. [Slang.]—**Off one's feet, off one's legs**, not supported on one's feet or legs, as in standing or walking; hence, not able to be moving or active.

I . . . was never *off my legs*, nor kept my chamber a day. *Sir W. Temple.*

Off one's hands. See *hand*.

What say you to a friend that would take this bitter bad bargain *off your hands?* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

★**Off one's head.** See *head*.—**Off the hinges.** See *hinge*.

off (ôf), *a.* and *n.* [< *off*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. More distant; further; hence, as applied to horses, oxen, etc., driven in pairs abreast (the driver's position being on the left of them), right; right-hand: opposed to *near* or *left-hand*: as, the *off* side in driving; the *off* horse.

The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her *off* fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii.

Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who controlled his mate, the *off* horse!
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 786.

2. In *cricket*, on that side of the field which is to the left of the bowler: opposed to *on*. See diagram under *cricket*[2].—3. Leading out of or away from a main line: applied to streets: as, we turned out of Oxford street into an *off* street.

Friar-street is one of the smaller *off* thoroughfares. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 479.

4. Characterized by discontinuance or interruption of that which is usual or normal; not occupied with or devoted to the usual business or affairs: as, this is an *off* day; *off* time; an *off* year (in *U. S. politics*, a year in which no important elections take place).

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough, or ran in the Trafalgar Coach; and it was with a team of these very horses, on an *off* day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ix.

A vast apple-tree, whose trunk was some three feet through, and whose towering top was heavy, even in an *off*-year for apples, with a mass of young fruit.
Howells, Three Villages, Shirley.

5. Away from the mark or right direction; mistaken; wrong: as, you are quite *off* in that matter. [Colloq.]—6. Conditioned; circumstanced. In this sense *off* is peculiarly idiomatic, *well off*, for example, meaning literally 'fully out,' namely, of hindering conditions; hence, 'well-conditioned': as, he is well *off*; they found themselves worse *off* than before.

Marriage is at present so much out of fashion that a lady is very well *off* who can get any husband at all.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

The poor—that is to say, the working-classes—have grown distinctly better *off*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 260.

Poorly, very poorly *off* are our peasants!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 377.

II. *n.* 1†. Same as *offing*.

The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the *off*, at a Southsoutheast moone. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291.

2. In *cricket*, that part of the field to the bowler's left.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the *off*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

off (ôf), *interj.* [Exclamatory use of *off*, *adv.*] Away! depart! begone!

off (ôf), *v. i.* [< *off*, *adv.*] *Naut.*, to move off shore; steer from the land: said of a ship, and used only in the present participle: as, the vessel was *offing* at the time the accident happened.

offa (of'ä), *n.* Same as *affa*.

offal (of'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *off-fall*; < ME. *offal*, fallen remnants, chips of wood, etc. (= D. *afval* = G. *abfall* = Icel. Sw. *affall* = Dan. *affald*, offal); < *of*, *off*, + *fall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which falls off, as a chip or chips in dressing wood or stone; that which is suffered to fall off as of little value or use.

On the floores of the lower [oven] they lay the *offals* of flax, over those mats, and upon them their egges, at least sixe thousand in an oven. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

Of gold the very smallest filings are precious, and our Blessed Saviour, when there was no want of provision, yet gave it in charge to his disciples the *off-fall* should not be lost. *Sanderson*, quoted in Trench's Select Glossary, [ed. 1887.

That which the world offers in her best pleasures is but shells, *offals*, and parings.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

Especially—2. Waste meat; the parts of a butchered animal which are rejected as unfit for use.

A barrow of butcher's *offal*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 5.

What in the butcher's trade is considered the *offal* of a bullock was explained by Mr. Deputy Hicks before the last Select Committee of the House of Commons on Smithfield Market: "The carcass," he said, "as it hangs clear of everything else, is the carcass, and all else constitutes the *offal*." *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 9.

3. Refuse of any kind; rubbish.

To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

His part of the harbor is the receptacle of all the *offal* of the town. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 47.

4. In the *fisheries*: (*a*) Small fish of various kinds taken in seines among larger or more valuable kinds, and thrown away or used for manure, etc. [Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.] (*b*) Low-priced and inferior fish: distinguished from *prime*. Fish caught with the trawl average one fourth prime and three fourths offal.

II. *a.* Waste; refuse: as, *offal* wood.

Glean not in barren soil these *offal* ears,
Sith reap thou may'st whole harvests of delight.
Southwell, Lewd Love is Loss.

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corn.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

off-and-on (ôf'and-on'), *a.* [< *off and on*, adverbial phrase: see under *off*, *adv.*] Occasional.

The faithful dog,
The *off-and-on* companion of my walk.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

off-bear (ôf'bâr), *v. t.* In *brickmaking*, to carry off from the molding-table and place on the ground to dry.

Others still [in pictures on tombs in Thebes] are *off-bearing* the bricks and laying them out on the ground to dry.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 18.

off-bearer (ôf'bâr″ėr), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a workman employed to carry the bricks from the molding-table and lay them on the ground to dry.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an *off-bearer*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

off-cap† (ôf'kap'), *v. i.* To take off the cap by way of obeisance or salutation. [Rare.]

Three great ones of the city . . .
Off-capp'd to him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 10.

offcast (ôf'kâst), *n.* That which is rejected as useless.

The *offcasts* of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott. (*Davies.*)

★**off-come** (ôf'kum), *n.* Apology; excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [Scotch.]

off-corn (ôf'kôrn), *n.* Waste or inferior corn thrown out during dressing.

Such *off-corn* as cometh give wife for her share. *Tusser.*

offcut (ôf'kut), *n.* In *printing*: (*a*) Any excess of paper which is cut off the main sheet. (*b*) That part of a printed sheet which is cut from the main sheet and separately folded. In the ordinary half-sheet form of 12mo, pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 are in the offcut of the half sheet of twelve pages.

offence, offenceless, etc. See *offense*, etc.

offend (ọ-fend'), *v.* [< ME. *offenden*, < OF. *offendre* = Sp. *ofender* = Pg. *offender* = It. *offendere*, offend, < L. *offendere*, thrust or strike against, come upon, stumble, blunder, commit an offense, displease, < *ob*, before, + OL. *fendere*, strike: see *defend*, *fend*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike; attack; assail.

We have power granted us to defend ourselves and *offend* our enemies, as well by sea as by land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 366.

He [the Spaniard] had a Macheat, or long Knife, wherewith he kept them [the sailors] both from seizing him, they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend themselves or *offend* him. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

2†. To injure; harm; hurt.

Who hath yow misboden or *offended?*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 51.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but *offend'st* thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 140.

3. To displease; give offense or displeasure to; shock; annoy; pain; molest.

The rankest compound of villanous smell that ever *offended* nostril. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 93.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. Prov. xviii. 19.

I acquaint you
Aforehand, if you *offend* me, I must beat you.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

4. To disobey or sin against (a person); transgress or violate (a law or right).

Marry, Sir, he hath *offended* the law.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 16.

She found she had *offended* God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune.
Browning, Ring and Book, iii. 182.

5†. To cause to offend or transgress; lead into disobedience or evil.

If thy right eye *offend* thee [causeth thee to stumble, in the revised version], pluck it out. Mat. v. 29.

Whoso shall *offend* [cause . . . to stumble, in the revised version] one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Mat. xviii. 6.

=**Syn. 3.** To vex, chafe, irritate, provoke, nettle, fret, gall.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strike, attack, or assail one.

In the morning and euening the cold doth *offend* more then it doth about noone tide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

2. To disobey, violate, or transgress law, whether human or divine; commit a fault or crime; sin: sometimes with *against*.

Nor yet *against* Cæsar have I *offended* anything at all. Acts xxv. 8.

If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to *offend*. 1 Cor. viii. 13.

In a free Commonwealth, the Governor or chief Counselor *offending* may be remov'd and punish'd without the least Commotion. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

3†. To give offense or displeasure; do anything displeasing, or calculated to cause dislike or anger.

But lorde, what ayles the kyng at me?
For vn-to hym I neuere *offende*.
York Plays, p. 140.

offendant (ọ-fen'dant), *n.* [See *offend.*] One who offends; an offender. *Holland.*

If the *offendant* did consider the griefe and shame of punishment, he would containe himselfe within the compasse of a better course.
Breton, Packet of Letters, p. 43. (*Davies.*)

offender (ọ-fen'dėr), *n.* One who offends; one who transgresses or violates a law, whether human or divine; one who infringes rules and regulations; one who acts contrary to the rights of others, or to social rule or custom; one who displeases or annoys; one who gives offense, or incurs the dislike or resentment of another.

My lords, let pale *offenders* pardon craue:
If we offend, laws rigour let us haue.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

O love beyond degree!
Th' offended dies to set th' *offender* free.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

She hugged the *offender*, and forgave the offence.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 367.

=**Syn.** *Offender, Delinquent,* culprit. *Offender* differs from *delinquent* in that a *delinquent* is, strictly, a negative transgressor, one who neglects to comply with the requirements of the law, whereas an *offender* is a positive transgressor, one who violates law or social rule. Both are general words, covering the offenses or delinquencies under divine or human laws, social usages, etc.

offending (ọ-fen′ding), *n.* The act of committing an offense; offense; fault; transgression; crime.

> The very head and front of my *offending*
> Hath this extent, no more.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 80.

offendress (ọ-fen′dres), *n.* [< *offender* + *-ess.*] A female offender.

> A desperate *offendress* against nature.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 153.

★**offense, offence** (ọ-fens′), *n.* [< ME. *offense, offence,* < OF. *offense, offence,* F. *offense* = Pr. *offensa* = Sp. *ofensa* = Pg. It. *offensa,* < L. *offensa,* an offense, orig. fem. of *offensus,* pp. of *offendere,* offend: see *offend.*] **1.** Assault; attack: as, weapons or arms of *offense.*

> Courtesy . . . would not be persuaded to offer any *offense,* but only to stand up on the best defensive guard.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

> For *offence* they [the Belgians] wore a ponderous sabre, and carried a Gaulish pike, with flame-like and undulating edges. *C. Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 116.

2†. Harm; hurt; injury.

> Litel witen folk what is to yerne;
> That they ne fynde in hire desire *offence,*
> For cloud of errour ne lat hem discerne
> What best is. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 199.

> So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
> Doing himself *offence.* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 201.

3. Transgression; sin; fault; wrong.

> This young Squyer suerly dede non *offence,*
> And thou hast smetyn hym here in my presence.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 552.

> He . . . offer'd himself to die
> For man's *offence.* *Milton,* P. L., iii. 410.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A crime or misdemeanor; a transgression of law. It implies a violation of law for which the public authorities may prosecute, not merely one which gives rise to a private cause of action only. More specifically—(*b*) A misdemeanor or transgression of the law which is not indictable, but is punishable summarily or by the forfeiture of a penalty.

4. Affront; insult; injustice; wrong; that which wounds the feelings and causes displeasure or resentment.

> Many a bard without *offence*
> Has link'd our names together in his lay.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

5. Displeasure; annoyance; mortification; umbrage; anger.

> Content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> And you, good uncle, banish all *offence.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 96.

Capital, cumulative, infamous, military, etc., **offense.** See the adjectives.—**To give offense,** to cause displeasure.

> To decline the acceptance of a present generally *gives offence.* *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 259.

To take offense, to feel displeasure or resentment; be offended.=**Syn. 3.** Misdeed, fault, delinquency, indignity, trespass. Referring to the comparison under *crime,* it may be added that *offense* is a very indefinite word, covering the whole range of the others, while *misdemeanor* is a specific word, applying to an act which is cognizable by civil, school, family, or other authority, and does not appear in the aspect of an *offense* against anything but law or rules.—**5.** Indignation, resentment.

offenseless, offenceless (ọ-fens′les), *a.* [< *offense* + *-less.*] Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive; harmless.

> Even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 275.

offenselessly, offencelessly (ọ-fens′les-li), *adv.* Inoffensively; harmlessly.

offensible† (ọ-fen′si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *offensible,* offensive, < LL. *offensibilis,* liable to stumble, < L. *offendere,* pp. *offensus,* stumble against, offend: see *offend.*] Causing offense; offensive.

> Those who wil take in hand any enterprise that naturally is seditious or *offensible* haue not to consider of the occasion that moueth them to rise, but only the good & euil end which therof may proceede.
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 239.

offension† (ọ-fen′shọn), *n.* [ME. *offensioun,* < OF. *offension* = Sp. *ofensión* = Pg. *offensão* = It. *offensione,* < L. *offensio(n-),* a striking against, offense, < *offendere,* pp. *offensus,* offend: see *offend.*] Assault; attack.

> My berd, myn heer that hongeth longe adoun,
> That nevere yit ne felte *offensioun*
> Of rasour nor of schere.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1558.

offensious†, **offencious**† (ọ-fen′shus), *a.* [< *offensi(on)* + *-ous.*] Offensive.

> *Ret.* 'Tis Ramus, the king's professor of logic.
> *Gui.* Stab him!
> *Ram.* Oh! good my lord, wherein hath Ramus been so *offencious?* *Marlowe,* Massacre at Paris, i. 8.

offensive (ọ-fen′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *offensif* = Sp. *ofensivo* = Pg. It. *offensivo,* < L. as if **offensivus,* < *offendere,* pp. *offensus,* offend: see *offend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to offend, assail, or attack; used in attack: opposed to *defensive:* as, *offensive* weapons.—**2.** Consisting in or proceeding by attack; assailant; invading; aggressive: opposed to *defensive.*

> There is no *offensive* War yet made by Spain against K. John. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 42.

> They say my lord duke, besides his business at the Hague, hath a general commission to treat with all princes for a league *offensive* and defensive against the house of Austria.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 60.

3†. Serving to injure; injurious.

> It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

4. Causing or giving offense; fitted or intended to offend or give displeasure; provocative of displeasure; insulting; annoying; displeasing: as, an *offensive* remark; *offensive* behavior.

> An *offensive* wife
> That hath enraged him.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 210.

> She did not exactly comprehend his manner, although, on better observation, its feature seemed rather to be lack of ceremony than any approach to *offensive* rudeness.
> *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, vi.

5. Disgusting; disagreeable; giving pain or unpleasant sensations: as, an *offensive* smell.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Aggressive, Offensive.* See *aggressive.*—**4.** *Invidious, Offensive* (see *invidious*); distasteful, obnoxious, impertinent, rude, insolent, abusive, scurrilous.—**5.** Nauseating, sickening, loathsome.

II. *n.* With the definite article: An aggressive attitude or course of operations; a posture of attack: as, to act on or assume *the offensive.*

offensively (ọ-fen′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** By way of invasion or unprovoked attack; aggressively.—**2.** In an offensive or displeasing manner; displeasingly; unpleasantly; disagreeably.—**3**†. Injuriously; mischievously.

offensiveness (ọ-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being offensive; injuriousness; unpleasantness.

offer (of′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *offren,* < AS. *offrian* = OS. *offron, offran* = OFries. *offaria, offria* = D. MLG. *offeren* = OHG. *opfarōn, offarōn,* MHG. *opfern, ophern,* G. *opfern* = Icel. Sw. *offra* = Dan. *ofre,* offer (in earliest Teut. use 'offer as a sacrifice,' the eccl. use of the L. *offerre* in this sense explaining its early appearance in Teut.), = OF. (also F.) *offrir* = Pr. *ofrir, ufrir* = It. *offerire, offerere, offerare* (cf. Sp. *ofrecer* = Pg. *offerecer*), < L. *offerre,* ML. also *offerare,* bring before, present, offer, < *ob,* before, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer, defer*[1], *proffer, differ, prefer, refer,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or put forward; present to notice; hold out to notice or for acceptance; present: sometimes used reflexively.

> And as ye *offre yow* to me, so I *offre me* to yow with trewe herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 482.

> A mixed scene *offers itself.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 613.

> I *offer* it to the reason of any Man, whether he think the knowledg of Christian Religion harder than any other Art or Science to attain. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

> Who shall say what prospect life *offers* to another?
> *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 13.

2. To present for acceptance or rejection; tender or make tender of; hence, to bid or tender as a price: as, to *offer* ten dollars for a thing.

> Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
> Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 79.

> Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

3. To present solemnly, or as an act of worship: often with *up:* as, to *offer up* a prayer; to *offer* sacrifices; hence, to sacrifice; immolate.

> With oute the Zate of that Temple is an Awtiere, where Jewes werein wont to *offren* Dowves and Turtles.
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 87.

> Our Sauyour Criste was *offerde* vpon the same stone whan Symyon Justus toke hym in his armes.
> *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 45.

> Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin-offering for atonement. Ex. xxix. 36.

> An holy priesthood, to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices.
> 1 Pet. ii. 5.

4. To expose for sale.—**5.** To propose to give or to do; proffer; volunteer; show a disposition or declare a willingness to do (something): as, to *offer* help; to *offer* battle.

> Since the 9th of July his readiness to "*offer* battle," or to "strike" when the proper moment should arrive, had oozed away. *The Century,* XXXVI. 285.

6. To attempt to do; set about doing (something) to or against one; attempt; make a show of doing (something): as, to *offer* violence or resistance; to *offer* an insult.

> I was afeard he would have flung a stone at my head, or otherwise have *offered* some violence to me.
> *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 126.

> *Offering* to returne to the Boat, the Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

> I rose up, and placed him in my own seat: a compliment I pay to few. The first thing he uttered was, "Isaac, fetch me a cup of your cherry-brandy before you *offer* to ask any question." *Steele,* Tatler, No. 266.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Adduce, Allege, Assign,* etc. (see *adduce*), exhibit, extend, hold out, furnish, give, propound, propose, show, move.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To present itself; come into view or be at hand: as, an opportunity now *offers.*

> Th' occasion *offers,* and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To present or make an offering; offer up prayer, thanks, etc.; present a eucharistic oblation.

> By water to White Hall, and there to chapel in my pew. . . . And then the King come down and *offered,* and took the sacrament upon his knees. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 280.

3†. To present one's self in order to pay court or respects; pay one's respects.

> The oath which obliges the knights, whenever they are within two miles of Windsor, to go and *offer.*
> *Walpole,* Letters, II. 168.

4†. To act on the offensive; deal a blow.

> Gaffray a stroke gaffe tho his sculle vppon,
> He *offeryng* so, the helme rent and foulle raide.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3090.

> So that his power, like to a fangless lion,
> May *offer,* but not hold.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 219.

To offer at, to make an attempt at; essay: as, the horse *offered at* the leap; I will not *offer at* that which I cannot do.

> *Offering at* wit too? why, Galla,
> Where hast thou been? *B. Jonson,* Catiline, ii. 1.

offer (of′ėr), *n.* [= OFries. *offer* = D. *offer* = MLG. *offer* = OHG. *opfar, opphar, offar, ophar, opfer, opher,* MHG. *opfer,* G. *opfer* = Icel. *offr* = Sw. Dan. *offer;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of presenting to notice or for acceptance, or that which is brought forward or presented to notice or for acceptance; a proposal made and submitted: as, his *offer* of protection was declined; to receive an *offer* of marriage.

> The *offers* he doth make
> Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
> *Daniel.*

> When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd.
> *Pope,* R. of the L., i. 82.

2. The act of bidding or proposing to give a price or to do for a price, or the sum bid; a tender or proposal to give or do something for a specified equivalent, or for something in return: as, no *offer* of less than a dollar will be received; he made an *offer* for the building of the bridge.

> When stock is high, they come between,
> Making by second hand their *offers.*
> *Swift,* South-Sea Project, st. 20.

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; show; pretense.

> I never saw her yet
> Make *offer* at the least glance of affection,
> But still so modest, wise! *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, i. 1.

> He had no sooner spoken these words, but he made an *offer* of throwing himself into the water.
> *Steele,* Spectator, No. 118.

4†. An offering; something presented by way of sacrifice or of acknowledgment.

> Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

On offer, for sale.—**Promise and offer,** in *Scots law.* See *promise.*

offerable (of′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *offrable;* as *offer* + *-able.*] Capable of being offered.

offerer (of′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who offers, in any sense of that word, or presents for acceptance; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship; one who offers a proposal, or makes a bid or tender.

offering (of′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. **offring,* also, by confusion, *offrende,* < AS. *offrung, ofrung* (= MLG. *offeringe* = MHG. *opferunge,* G. *opferung* = Sw. Dan. *offring*), an offering, sacrifice, verbal n. of *offrian,* offer: see *offer, v.*] **1.** The act of one who offers: as, there were few *offerings* in railroad shares to-day; heavy *offerings* in December wheat.—**2.** That which is offered; a thing offered or given; a gift. Specifically—(*a*) Something offered or presented in divine service, as an expression of gratitude or thanks, to procure some favor or benefit, or to atone for sin or conciliate the Deity; an oblation; a sacrifice. In the ancient Jewish Church offerings were classed as burnt-offerings, peace-, sin-, and trespass-offerings. They may also be divided into animal or bloody offerings (sheep, goats, cattle, doves), and vegetable or unbloody offerings. (*b*) A contribution (strictly a religious contribution given to or by means of a church) given for the support of some cause, or consecrated to some special

purpose: as, *offerings* for the poor. [The term *offerings* in the Church of England includes payments made in accordance with custom to the vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, etc., or at Easter or Christmas.]

And sche bigan to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And aftir that made hir *offrende*.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

Easter offerings. See *Easter dues*, under *Easter*[1].—**Offering day,** in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a day on which it was formerly and is still in some places customary to make special alms and offerings for the poor. These days are Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday, and the feast of the dedication of the parish church, or, instead of the latter two, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

offering-sheet (of'ėr-ing-shēt), *n.* In the *Western Church*, during early and medieval times, a white linen cloth or fanon in which the bread intended for eucharistic use was presented by the people. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 33.

offertoire (of-ėr-twor'), *n.* [F.: see *offertory.*] Same as *offertory.*

offertorium (of-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *offertoria* (-ä). [LL.] Same as *offertory.*

offertory (of'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *offertories* (-riz). [< ME. *offertory*, *offeratory* (also *offertoire*, < OF.) = OF. (and F.) *offertoire* = Sp. *ofertorio* = Pg. It. *offertorio*, < LL. *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, < *offertor*, an offerer, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer.*] **1†.** The act of offering, or the thing offered.

He [St. Paul] gave his will, made an *offertory* of that, as well as of his goods, choosing the act which was enjoined.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In medieval usage—(1) A cloth of fine linen or richer material used to receive the bread offered by the people. (2) A cloth with which the deacon or assistant at mass lifted the chalice. (3) A strip of silk worn like a scarf, with which the acolyte, or afterward the subdeacon, held the empty paten from the time of the lesser oblation till the end of the canon. Also called the *offertory veil.* (*b*) In the mass of the Roman Catholic and in the communion office of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches—(1) The verses or the anthem said or sung while the gifts of the people are received and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar; also, the musical setting of such verses or anthem. (2) The money (or, as formerly, other gifts) then received from the people. (3) The oblation of the unconsecrated elements then made by the celebrant. Also called the *lesser oblation.* See *oblation*, 3. (4) The part of the service beginning with the offertory verses or anthem and ending before the *Sursum Corda*.—**Offertory dish.** Same as *alms-basin.*

offerture† (of'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *offerture*, an offer, proposal, < ML. *offertura*, an offering, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer.*] An offer; an overture; a proposal.

Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

off-fall†, *n.* See *offal.*

off-flow (ôf'flō), *n.* A channel or way by which surplus water may be discharged or allowed to flow off.

offhand (ôf'hand'), *adv.* **1.** At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice.

But then she reads so—my stars! how she will read *off hand!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

We cannot say, without looking carefully to the scale on the map, how many miles Corfu lies from the coast of Thessaly, any more than we can say *offhand* how many miles Anglesey lies from the coast of Norfolk.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 337.

2. From the hand; without the support of a rest.

Rifles were, however, always permitted to compete with them, under equitable restrictions. These were, that they should be fired *off-hand*, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 203.

offhand (ôf'hand), *a.* [< *offhand, adv.*] **1.** Without study or premeditation; impromptu: as, an *offhand* remark; an *offhand* speech.

One searches in vain [in Matthew Arnold's works] for a blithe, musical, gay, or serious *off-hand* poem.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 92.

2. Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional: as, an *offhand* manner.

He [Gray] has the knack of saying droll things in an *offhand* way, and as if they cost him nothing.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

offhanded (ôf'han″ded), *adv.* [< *offhand* + *-ed*[2].] Offhand; without hesitation. [Colloq.]

Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, *off-handed*, a Punch or a Judy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 52.

offhandedly (ôf'han″ded-li), *adv.* Offhand; in an offhand manner. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 541. [Colloq.]

office (of'is), *n.* [< ME. *office*, *offyce*, < OF. *office*, *offyz*, F. *office* = Sp. *oficio* = Pg. *officio* = It. *offizio*, *uffizio*, *ufizio*, *uficio*, < L. *officium*, a service, an obligatory service, duty, official duty, office, court, etc., prob. contr. from *opificium*, the doing of a work, a working, < *opifex*, one who does a work, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact.* Cf. *officinal.*] **1.** Service; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; function assigned by a superior authority; hence, employment; business; that which one undertakes or is expected to do.

Let no preacher be negligent in doing his *office*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The way to increase spiritual comforts is to be strict in the *offices* of humble obedience.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

So, Jack Tapster, do me thine *office*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

2. That which is performed or is intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or which anything is fitted to perform or customarily performs; function.

My voice had lost his *office* & was dead.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms.
Newton, Opticks.

The *office* of geometry, he [Plato] said, was to discipline the mind, not to minister to the base wants of the body.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. A position or situation to which certain duties are attached; a post the possession of which imposes certain duties upon the possessor and confers authority for their performance; a post or place held by an officer, an official, or a functionary.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*.
Rom. xi. 13.

An *office* is a right to exercise an employment, public or private, as in the case of bailiffs, receivers, and the like.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 123, note.

4. Specifically, a position of authority under a government: as, a man in *office*; to accept *office*. In *law*: (*a*) The right and duty conferred on an individual to perform any part of the functions of government, and receive such compensation, if any, as the law may affix to the service: more specifically called *public office.* It implies authority to exercise some part of the power of the state, a tenure of right therein, some continuous duration, and usually emoluments. It is often defined simply as a public charge or employment; but there are many instances of public charge or employment which are not in law deemed *offices*, such as the service of a janitor, or that of a person designated by special act to buy goods for public use. In early English law *office* was regarded as a right, and could be conferred on a man and his heirs. In United States law it is a duty or agency conferred for public benefit; and, although the tenure is to some extent matter of right, the compensation is subject to change by the legislature, unless constitutionally fixed. (*b*) In a more general sense, the word *office* includes continuous powers or functions to act under direct sanction of law in the affairs of others without their appointment or consent: as, the *office* of an executor or of a trustee. (*c*) In a private corporation: (1) A continuous power or function the existence of which forms part of the organization of the body, as distinguished from the service of agents and servants. (2) Executive or administrative powers and functions, as distinguished from membership in the governing body, as those of the directors and officers of a bank.

5. In *old Eng. law*, jurisdiction; bailiwick: as, a constable sworn "to prevent all bloodshed, outeries, affrays, and rescouses [rescues] done within his *office*."—**6.** Inquest of office (which see, under *inquest*).—**7.** A building or room in which one transacts business or discharges his professional duties: as, a lawyer's or doctor's *office*; the *office* of a factory or lumber-yard; especially, a place where public business is transacted: as, the county clerk's *office*; the post-*office*; the war-*office*: also (in the plural), the apartments wherein domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brew-houses, and the like, along with outhouses, such as the stables, etc., of a mansion or palace, or the barns, cow-houses, etc., of a farm.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 69.

As for *offices*, let them stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

8. The persons collectively who transact business in an office: often applied specifically to an insurance company: as, a fire-*office*.—**9.** An act of good or ill voluntarily tendered (usually in a good sense); service: usually in the plural.

Wolves and bears, . . .
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 189.

I am a man that hath not done your love
All the worst *offices*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good *Offices* to accommodate Matters.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The prescribed order or form for a service of the church, or for devotional use, or the service so prescribed; especially, the forms for the canonical hours collectively (the *divine office*): as, the communion *office*, the confirmation *office*, the *office* of prime, etc.; to recite *office.* (*b*) In the Mozarabic and in some old Gallican and monastic liturgies, in the Uses of Sarum and York, and in the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549, the introit. Also *officium.* (*c*) In canon law, a benefice which carries no jurisdiction with it.—**11†.** Mark of authority; badge of office.

The aumenere a rod schalle haue in honde,
As *office* for almes, y vndurstonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

Ambrosian office. See *Ambrosian*2.—**Arms of office,** in *her.* See *arm*[2], 7.—**Circumlocution Office.** See *circumlocution.*—**Color of office.** See *color.*—**Cook's office,** the galley. [Naut. slang.]—**Crown office.** See *crown.*—**Dead-letter office.** See *dead.*—**Divine office.** See def. 10 and *divine.*—**Foreign office.** See *foreign.*—**Holy Office,** the Inquisition: this title, however, properly belongs to the "Congregation" established at Rome by Pope Paul III. in 1542, to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject.—**Home Office.** See *home.*—**House of office†.** See *house*[1].—**Hydrographic, impress, intelligence, land,** etc., **office.** See the qualifying words.—**Jack in office, Jack out of office.** See *Jack*[1].—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin,** a collection of psalms, lessons, and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary, arranged in imitation of the breviary, and formerly appointed in the Roman Catholic Church to be read by certain religious in addition to the divine office.—**Military office.** See *military*, 2.—**Ministerial offices, Mozarabic office, naval office.** See the adjectives.—**Oath of office.** See *oath.*—**Occasional office,** the form for a religious service which does not recur at stated intervals, but is limited to certain occasions or relates to certain individuals only; a service other than the holy communion or daily prayers. Such occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer are those for baptism, confirmation, matrimony, visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, institution of a minister, etc.—**Office copy,** in *law.* See *copy.*—**Office found,** in *law*, the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. See *inquest.*—**Office hours,** the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office of detail.** See *detail.*—**To give the office,** to suggest as a job; furnish a hint; supply information. [Slang, Eng.]=**Syn.** *Business, Pursuit*, etc. (see *occupation*), post, situation, place, capacity.

office† (of'is), *v. t.* [< OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Sp. *oficiar* = Pg. *officiar* = It. *officiare*, *uffiziare*, < ML. *officiare*, perform an office, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*, *n.* Cf. *officiate.*] **1.** To perform in the way of office or service; serve; perform; transact.

Shall I stay here to do 't? no, no, although
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 128.

2. To intrust with an office; place in an office.

So stands this squire
Officed with me.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 172.

3. To move by means of office or by exercise of official authority. [Rare.]

A Jack-guardant cannot *office* me from my son Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 68.

office-bearer (of'is-bār″ėr), *n.* One who has been intrusted with the discharge of some official duty, as in directing the affairs of a corporation, company, society, etc.

office-book (of'is-bůk), *n.* A service-book; a book containing religious offices or services.

office-holder (of'is-hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is in possession of an office under government; in general, any official.

officer (of'i-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *officer*, < OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Pr. *officier* = It. *officiere*, < ML. *officiarius*, an officer, < L. *officium*, office: see *office.*] **1.** One who holds an office, or to whom has been intrusted a share in the management or direction of some business or undertaking, such as a society, corporation, company, etc., or who fills some position involving responsibility, to which he has been formally appointed.—**2.** Specifically, a person holding a public office, under a national, state, or municipal government, and authorized thereby to exercise some specific function: as, an *officer* of the Treasury Department; a custom-house or excise *officer*; law *officers*; a court *officer.* In constitutional provisions and statutes regulating the appointment, tenure, emoluments, etc., of public officers, the designations "officers," "civil officers," "public officers," "executive officers," "judicial officers," "legislative officers," "administrative officers," and the like commonly have in American law peculiar meanings dependent on the connection in which the phrases are used, and on other provisions of law necessary to be considered with them.

All the principal ministers of the British crown are popularly called the great *officers* of state.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 458.

3. Used absolutely: (*a*) One who holds a commission in the army or navy. In the army *general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-officers* belong to the general staff, and include the quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, etc. *Commissioned officers*, in the British army, include colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (*field-officers*), and captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants (*company officers*), and are appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord lieutenant; in the United States army these hold their commissions from the President, the lowest grade being that of second lieutenant. *Brevet officers* are those who hold a nominal rank above that for which they receive pay. *Non-commissioned officers* are usually appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and are intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum- and fife-majors. Officers in the navy are distinguished as *commissioned officers*, holding their commissions in the British navy from the lords of the Admiralty and in the United States navy from the President, confirmed by the Senate; *warrant officers*, holding warrants in the British navy from the Admiralty, and in the United States navy from the President, as boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers; and *petty officers*, appointed by the captain or officer commanding the ship subject to confirmation by the Bureau of Navigation. Officers in the navy are also classed as *line* or *combatant officers*, and *staff* or *non-combatant officers*, the latter comprising paymasters, and medical, commissariat, and other civil officers. See *line*[2], 14. (*b*) In the law of corporations, one who holds an office, such as a director or cashier, as distinguished from one who is an employee, as a bookkeeper. It is disputed whether a bank-teller is properly included in the designation of *officers* or not. The question would often be determined by a reference to the charter or by-laws of the particular bank. More specifically, in popular use, an *officer* is an executive officer, such as the president, secretary, or treasurer, as distinguished from a member of the board of directors or an employee. (*c*) A policeman, constable, or beadle.

It is no solecism to call a police-constable an *officer*, although the chief constable would speak of him as one of his "men." A police-constable is a peace *officer*, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an *officer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 237.

(*d*) In some honorary orders, a member of higher rank than the lowest; in the Legion of Honor, the degree next higher than that of chevalier or knight.—**Executive officer.** See *executive*.—**General officer,** an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade; a general. See def. 3 (*a*).—**Marine officer, naval officer,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Officer de facto,** in *law*, a person who by some color of right is in possession of an office and for the time being performs its duties with public acquiescence. Hence his acts are generally valid as to the public, though he may have no right as against the state.—**Officer de jure,** a person who, possessing the legal qualifications, has been lawfully chosen to the office in question, and has fulfilled the conditions precedent to the performance of its duties. Hence he has a right to retain the office and receive its compensation. *Cooley.*—**Officer of arms,** in *her.*, one of the officials concerned with heraldry, as a king-at-arms, herald, or pursuivant.—**Officer of the day,** an officer who has charge, for the time being, of the guard, prisoners, and police of a military force or camp, and inspects the guard, messes, barracks, storehouses, corrals, etc.—**Officer of the deck,** the officer on watch in charge, for the time being, of the management of a ship.—**Officer of the guard,** a commissioned officer detailed daily to command the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day; he instructs the non-commissioned officers and privates of the guard in their duties, inspects the reliefs, visits the sentinels, and is responsible for the good order and discipline of the guard and prisoners, and also for the property they use.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer*.—**Orderly officer.** See *orderly*.

officer (of'i-sėr), *v.* [< *officer*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To minister; be of service.

The small store he set on princes and the nobility, unless they were *officering* to the welfare of the community of their fellow-men.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 95, Commentary.

II. *trans.* 1. To furnish with officers; appoint officers over.

These vessels, owned, controlled, and *officered* by the Confederate Government, sailed sometimes under the British flag. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 226.

2. To serve as officers for.

Men of education . . . pass certain examinations, pay for their own outfit and food, work hard in the army for a year, are then dismissed on passing another examination, and become available in war chiefly to *officer* the reserves.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 11.

office-seeker (of'is-sē″kėr), *n.* One who seeks public office.

official (ọ-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *official* (n.), < OF. *official*, *officiel*, F. *officiel* = Sp. *oficial* = Pg. *official* = It. *oficiale*, *ofiziale*, *uficiale*, < LL. *officialis*, of or belonging to duty or office (ML. as a noun, an official), < L. *officium*, duty, office: see *office*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to office or the performance of the duties of an office: as, *official* duty; *official* cares or responsibility.

Whose heavy hours were passed with busy men
In the dull practice of th' *official* pen.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 119.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; hence, authorized: as, an *official* statement or report.—3†. Performing duties or offices; rendering useful service; ministering.

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

Official arms, in *her.*, arms assumed because representing an office or dignity, and impaled or in other way combined with the paternal arms: thus, a bishop impales the arms of his see with his personal arms.

II. *n.* 1. One who is invested with an office of a public nature; one holding a civil appointment: as, a government *official;* a railway *official.*

There shal no jugge imperial,
Ne bisshop, ne *official*,
Done jugement on me.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6420.

One of those legislators especially odious to *officials*—an independent "large-acred" member.
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 4.

The hardest work of all, in one sense, falls on that much-abused *official*, the Chief Clerk, who has to sit in a public room, accessible to every one.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 16.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a person appointed as judge by a bishop, chapter, or archdeacon, to hear causes in the ecclesiastical courts.

officialdom (ọ-fish'al-dum), *n.* [< *official* + *-dom.*] Officials collectively or as a class.

The language of *officialdom* is entirely French, indeed, thinly cloaked in a departmental disguise of English terminations. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

officialism (ọ-fish'al-izm), *n.* [< *official* + *-ism.*] 1. Official position; office-holding; public office.

He is the first Irish leader of whose party no member could be tempted by the extravagant salaries with which *officialism* is endowed in Ireland.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 13.

2. An official system.

Military *officialism* everywhere tends to usurp the place of civil *officialism*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 266.

In what relation does His Headship stand to the political and social organizations that call themselves Churches, and the *officialisms* they have created?
Contemporary Rev., LI. 212.

3. That view of official position which regards office, and the mere discharge of official duty, without reference to public or other interests, as all-important; excessive attention to official routine and office detail; official strictness or stiffness; "red-tapeism."

The melancholy years at St. Helena, which will, we fear, prove only more and more ignoble when *officialism* allows its records to see the light. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 338.

4. Perfunctoriness.

There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and *officialism* in worship—i. e., of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 15.

officiality (ọ-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *official* + *-ity.*] Same as *officialty*. *Hume.*

officialize (ọ-fish'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *officialized*, ppr. *officializing*. [< *official* + *-ize.*] To render official in character.

officially (ọ-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an official capacity; as an official: as, I am not *officially* cognizant of the matter; *officially* connected with some undertaking.—2. By the proper officer, or in accordance with official requirements; duly and formally, as by an official: as, accounts or reports *officially* verified; persons *officially* notified.

officialty (ọ-fish'al-ti), *n.* [< *official* + *-ty.*] *Eccles.*: (*a*) The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.* (*b*) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head. (*c*) The building in which an ecclesiastical court or other deliberative or governing body assembles, or has its official seat; a chapter-house: as, the *officialty* of the Cathedral of Sens in France. Also *officiality*.

officiant (ọ-fish'i-ant), *n.* [< ML. *offician(t-)s*, ppr. of *officiare*, officiate: see *officiate*.] *Eccles.*, one who officiates at or conducts a religious service; one who administers a sacrament or celebrates the eucharist.

"Celebrant" is also used . . . for the chief *officiant* at other solemn offices, such as vespers. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 132.

officiary (ọ-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *officiarius*, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*, *officer*.] 1. Relating to an office; official. [Rare.]

Some sheriffs were hereditary and some *officiary* and had jurisdiction over the counties.
Pilkington, Derbyshire, II. 11.

2†. Subservient; subordinate. *Heylin* (1600–1662). (*Davies.*)

officiate (ọ-fish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *officiated*, ppr. *officiating*. [< ML. *officiatus*, pp. of *officiare*, perform an office, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*. Cf. *office*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To perform official duties; perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post; serve.

On the top of the hill [at Cairo] is the uninhabited convent of St. Michael, to which a priest goes every Sunday to *officiate*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 25.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform or take part in.

Household and privat Orisons were not to be *officiated* by Priests; for neither did public Prayer appertain onely to their office. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2†. To supply; give out.

All her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible . . . merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 22.

officiator (ọ-fish'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *officiator*, < *officiare*, officiate: see *officiate*.] One who officiates.

official (ọ-fis'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *officinal* = Sp. *oficinal* = Pg. *officinal* = It. *officinale*, < ML. *officinalis*, of the shop or office, NL. specifically of an apothecary's shop, < L. *officina*, a workshop, laboratory, ML. also office: see *officine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory; used in a shop or laboratory. Especially—2. Of an apothecary's shop: applied in pharmacy to preparations made according to recognized prescriptions; specifically, prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Hence—3. In *bot.*, used in medicine or the arts.

II. *n.* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop; specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopœia.

officinet (of'i-sin), *n.* [< OF. *officine*, *offecine* = Sp. *oficina* = Pg. It. *officina*, a shop, laboratory, apothecary's shop, < L. *officina*, a shop, laboratory, ML. also office, NL. an apothecary's shop, contr. of *opificina*, < *opifex* (*opific-*), a worker, mechanic, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*, and cf. *office*.] A workshop or laboratory. *Fuller.*

officious (ọ-fish'us), *a.* [< F. *officieux* = Sp. *oficioso* = Pg. *officioso* = It. *officioso*, *uffizioso*, < L. *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, < *officium*, service, duty: see *office*.] 1. Doing or ready to do kind offices; attentive; courteous and obliging; hence, friendly, in a general sense.

To whom they would haue bin *officious* helpers in building of the Temple. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Ask how you did, and often, with intent
Of being *officious*, be impertinent.
Donne, Expostulation.

2. Having a bearing on or connection with official duties, but not formally official.

Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an official conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between two ministers, and it compromises neither; the latter would do so, and would bind their Governments. *Diary of Lord Malmesbury*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 65.

3. Forward in tendering services; zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others; meddling; obtrusive.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 330.

I have a traveler's dislike to *officious* ciceroni.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 53.

Officious will, a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family. *Wharton.* = **Syn. 3.** *Impertinent. Officious* (see *impertinent*); *Active, Busy*, etc. (see *active*); meddlesome, obtrusive, interfering, intermeddling, pragmatical.

officiously (ọ-fish'us-li), *adv.* 1†. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously*. *Barrow.*

2†. Kindly; with solicitous care.

We came much fatigued to a village where they very *officiously* supplied us with fewel, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 82.

3. In a forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; meddlingly.

The family . . . shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick *officiously* reached him a chair.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

officiousness (ọ-fish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being officious; readiness or eagerness to render unsolicited service; well-intentioned meddlesomeness; superserviceableness.

officium (ọ-fish'i-um), *n.* See *office*, 10 (*b*).

offing (ôf'ing), *n.* [< *off* + *-ing*[1].] That part of the open visible sea that is remote from the shore, beyond the anchoring-ground, or beyond the mid-line between the shore and the horizon.

Some little cloud
Cuts off the fiery highway of the sun,
And isles a light in the *offing*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To get a good offing (*naut.*), to get well clear of the land.

offish (ôf'ish), *a.* [< *off* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner; reserved.

A few days later he called on her, expecting to patch up their little misunderstanding, as on previous occasions. She was rather *offish*, but really would have been glad to make up. *The Century*, XXXVI. 35.

offlet (ôf'let), *n.* [< *off* + *let*[1]. Cf. *inlet*, *outlet*.] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal for letting off the water.

offprint (ôf'print), *n.* [< *off* + *print*; equiv. to G. *abdruck*.] A reprint of a separate article contained in a periodical or other publication. See the quotations.

Various terms, such as "deprint," "exprint," &c., have been proposed to denote a separately printed copy of a pamphlet distributed to friends. Neither conveys any intelligible idea. But by comparison with "offshot" I think we might use *offprint* with some hope of expressing what is meant. *W. W. Skeat*, The Academy, XXVIII. 121.

Reprints of the separate articles ("*offprints*" is the last coinage, we believe) would be very welcome for convenience of use in classes. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 275.

off-reckoning (ôf'rek″ning), *n.* Formerly, in the British army, an allowance given to captains and commanding officers of regiments from the money set apart annually for the men's clothing.

offrende†, *n.* See *offering*.

offsaddle (ôf'sad″l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offsaddled*, ppr. *offsaddling*. [< *off* + *saddle*.] To unsaddle; remove the saddle from. [South Africa.]

The first halt was called about ten miles from the camp, but the horses were not *off-saddled* at this spot.
The Cape Argus, June 7, 1879.

offscape, offskip† (ôf'skāp, -skip), *n.* [*off* + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A distant view or prospect; in a picture, the distance.

"As in painting," he [Charles Avison] writes [in 1752], "there are three various degrees of distances established, viz. the foreground, the intermediate part, and the *off-skip*, so in music." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 427.

offscouring (ôf'skour″ing), *n.* [< *off* + *scouring*.] That which is scoured off; hence, rejected matter; refuse; that which is vile or despised.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. Lam. iii. 45.

They were contented to be the *off-scouring* of the world, and to expose themselves willingly to all afflictions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

offscum (ôf'skum), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Refuse; scum.

But now this *off-scum* of that cursed fry
Dare to renew the like bald enterprize.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 30.

I see the Drift. These *off-scums*, all at once
Too idlely pampered, plot Rebellions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

II.† *a.* Vile; outcast.

The *offscum* rascals of men.
Trans. of Boccalini (1626), p. 207.

★**offset** (ôf'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offset*, ppr. *offsetting*. [< *off* + *set*[1].] To set off; balance; countervail; especially, to cancel by a contrary claim or sum: as, to *offset* one account against another.

We may *offset* the too great heaviness of the corner pinnacles of the towers by noting the beauty of their parapets.
The Century, XXXVI. 389.

★**offset** (ôf'set), *n.* [< *offset*, *v.*] **1.** An offshoot; specifically, in *bot.*, a short lateral shoot, either a stolon or a sucker, by which certain plants are propagated. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, is propagated in this manner. See cut under *bulb*.

They produce such a number of *off-sets* that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots.
Miller, Gardener's Dict., Lilio-Narcissus.

2. A scion; a child; offspring. [Rare.]

His man-minded *offset* rose
To chase the deer at five.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. A spur or minor branch from a principal range of hills or mountains.—**4.** In *surv.*, a perpendicular distance, measured from one of the main lines, as to points in the extremities of an inclosure, in order to take in an irregular section, and thus determine accurately the total area.—**5.** In *com.*, a sum, value, or account set off against another sum or account as an equivalent, countervail, or requital sum; hence, generally, any counterbalancing or countervailing thing or circumstance; a set-off.

If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half-brutal intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations should be allowed a full vote, as an *offset*, through the purest part of the people. *Emerson*, Woman.

Thanksgiving was an anti-Christmas festival, established as a kind of *off-set* to that. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

6. In *arch.*, a horizontal break in a wall or other member, marking a diminution of its thickness. See *set-off*.

Beautiful stone masonry, ornamented by buttresses and *offsets*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 186.

7. A terrace: as, grounds laid out in *offsets*. [Local, New England.]—**8.** In a vehicle, a branch or fork of metal used to unite parts of the gear, as the backstay to the rear axle.—**9.** In *printing*, a faulty transfer of superabundant or undried ink on a printed sheet to any opposed surface, as the opposite page. Also known as *set-off*.—**10.** A branch pipe; also, a more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to bring the axis of one part of the pipe out of line with the axis of another part.

offset-glass (ôf'set-glȧs), *n.* An oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object.

offset-pipe (ôf'set-pīp), *n.* A pipe having a bend or offset to carry it past an obstruction and bring it back to the original direction.

offset-sheet (ôf'set-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, a sheet of oiled paper laid on the impression-surface of a press, or a sheet of white paper put between newly printed sheets, to prevent the offset of ink.

offset-staff (ôf'set-stȧf), *n.* In *surv.*, a light rod, generally measuring ten links, used for taking offsets.

★**offsetting** (ôf'set-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *offset*, *v.*] The act of providing with a bend or offset.

Bending and *offsetting* of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe-fitters. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 107.

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Setting off; tending away.

Made the *offsetting* streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 33.

2. Counterbalancing; equivalent.

The greatest amount of heat received from the sun and *offsetting* radiation from the earth, other things being equal, is, of course, as we have seen, at the equator.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 78.

offsetting-blanket (ôf'set-ing-blang″ket), *n.* A blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper.

offshoot (ôf'shōt), *n.* [< *off* + *shoot*.] A branch from a main stem, street, stream, or the like.

Offshoots from Friar Street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 423.

The *offshoots* of the Gulf-stream. *J. D. Forbes.*

It [the palace] shows how late the genuine tradition lingered on, and what vigorous *offshoots* the old style could throw off, even when it might be thought to be dead.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

offshore (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* [Orig. a phrase, *off shore*.] **1.** From the shore; away from the shore: as, the wind was blowing *offshore*.

Winds there [on the western side of the Atlantic] are more *offshore*, and are drier, in general.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 135.

2. At a distance from the shore.

The best months for whaling *offshore* are from September to May. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 16.

offshore (ôf'shōr), *a.* [< *offshore*, *adv.*] **1.** Leading off or away from the shore.

An *offshore* guide for supporting or guiding the cable, whereby the seine may be both cast and hauled from the shore. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 283.

2. Belonging to or carrying on operations in that part of the sea which is off or at a distance from the shore, especially at a distance of more than three miles from the shore: opposed to *inshore*.

The nationality of the crews of the *offshore* fisherman.
Science, IV. 463.

off-side (ôf'sīd), *adv.* On the wrong side; specifically, in *foot-ball* and *hockey*, between the ball and the opponents' goal during the play. A player off-side is prohibited from touching the ball or an opponent.

offskip†, *n.* See *offscape*.

off-smite† (ôf'smīt), *v. t.* [ME. *ofsmiten*; < *off* + *smite*.] To strike off; cut off.

And with that word she preyed him ful ofte,
That with his swerd he wolde smyte softe,
And with that word aswowne down she fil.
Hir fader with ful sorweful herte and wil,
Hir heed *of-smoot*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 255.

offspring (of'spring), *n.* [< ME. *ofspring*, *ofspryng*, *ospryng*, < AS. *ofspring* (= Icel. *afspringr*), offspring, progeny, descendants, < *of*, from, + *springan*, spring, arise: see *off* and *spring*.] **1**†. Origin; descent; family.

Certainly the prime antiquity of *off-spring* is always given to the Scythians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. v. 7.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or aught disparaged by those labours base.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 18.

2. Progeny; descendants, however remote from the stock; issue: a collective term, applied to several or all descendants (sometimes, exceptionally, applied to collateral branches), or to one child if the sole descendant.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng
Were here with all his *ospryng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

The male children, with all the whole male *offspring*, continue . . . in their own family, and be governed of the eldest and ancientest father, unless he dote for age.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

God shall forgive you Cœur-de-lion's death
The rather that you give his *offspring* life.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 13.

Genius is often, like the pearl, the *offspring* or the accompaniment of disease. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

=Syn. 3. *Offspring Issue, Progeny, Posterity, Descendants. Offspring* and *progeny* apply to the young of man or beast; the rest usually only to the human race. *Offspring* and *issue* usually imply more than one, but may refer to one only; *progeny* and *posterity* refer to more than one, and generally to many; *offspring* and *issue* refer generally to the first generation, the rest to as many generations as there may be in the case, *posterity* and *descendants* necessarily covering more than one. *Issue* is almost always a legal or genealogical term, referring to a child or children of one who has died. *Posterity* implies an indefinite future of descent.

A bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new fledged *offspring* to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 168.

This good king shortly without *issew* dide,
Whereof great trouble in the kingdome grew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 54.

Denounce
To them and to their *progeny* from thence
Perpetual banishment. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 107.

He with his whole *posterity* must die.
Milton, P. L., iii. 209.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

★**offtake** (ôf'tāk), *n.* [< *off* + *take*.] **1.** In *mining*, a subsidiary drainage-level, used where, from the form of the country, the water may be run off level-free.

From 20 to 30 fathoms *off-take* is an object of considerable economy in pumping; but even less is often had recourse to. *Ure*, Dict., III. 320.

2. A point or channel of drainage or off-flow.

The third of the Hugli headwaters has its principal *off-take* from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 44.

offtake† (ôf'tāk), *v. t.* [< ME. *oftaken*; < *off* + *take*.] To take off; take away.

Til fro my tonge *of-taken* is the greyn.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 213.

offuscate, offuscation. Same as *obfuscate, obfuscation*.

offusque†, *v. t.* Same as *obfusque*.

offward (ôf'wärd), *adv.* [< *off* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea; away from the land; leaning or inclined away from the land or toward the sea, as a ship when aground. [Rare.]

Offward [is] the situation of a ship which lies aground and leans from the shore. Thus they say "The ship heels *offward*" when, being aground, she heels toward the water side. *Falconer*, Nautical Dict. (*Latham.*)

ofhungered†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ahungered*.

of-new†, *adv.* Same as *of new*. See *new* and *anew*.

ofreach†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofrechen* (pret. *ofraugte*, *ofrahte*, etc.), a var. of *arechen*, areach: see *areach*.] To reach; obtain; recover: same as *areach*.

That lond ischal *ofreche*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1283.

Longe tyme I slepte;
And of Crystes passioun and penaunce the peple that *ofrauzte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 6.

ofsake†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsaken*, < AS. *ofsacan* (= Icel. *afsaka*), deny, < *of-* + *sacan*, strive, contend, deny: see *sake*. Cf. *forsake*.] To deny.

ofsaw†. Preterit of *ofsee*.

ofschamed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ashamed*.

ofsee†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsen*, < AS. *ofseón*, observe, < *of-* + *seón*, see: see *see*[1].] To see; observe; notice.

Thanne *of-saw* he full sone that semliche child,
That so loueliche lay & wep in that lothli coue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 49.

ofseek†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofseken, ofsechen*, seek out, approach, attack, < *of-* + *seken*, seek: see *seek*.] To seek out; approach; attack.

Nother clerk nor knigt nor of cuntre cherle
Schal passe vnperceyued and pertiliche *of-sougt*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1676.

of-send†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsenden*, < AS. *ofsendan*, send for, < *of-* + *sendan*, send: see *send*.] To send for.

[He] swithe lett *of-sende* alle his segges [men] nobul,
After alle the lordes of that lond the lasse & the more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5293.

ofserve†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofserven*, var., with prefix *of-* for *de-*, of *deserven*, deserve: see *deserve*.] To deserve. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 238.

of-sett†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsetten*, < AS. *ofsettan*, press hard, beset, < *of-* + *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] To beset; besiege.

Thus was the citie *of-sett* & siththen so wonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

oft (ôft), *adv.* [< ME. *oft, ofte*, < AS. *oft* = OS. *oft, ofto* = OFries. *ofta, ofte* = OHG. *ofto*, MHG. *ofte*, G. *oft* = Icel. *oft, opt, ott* = Sw. *ofta* = Dan. *ofte* = Goth. *ufta*, oft, frequently; prob. orig. a case-form of an adj. akin to Gr. *ὑπατος*, highest, a superl. form connected with compar. form *ὑπέρ*, prep., = E. *over:* see *over*. Hence the later form *often*.] Many times; many a time; frequently; often. [Now chiefly poetical.]

A hathel in thy holde, as I haf herde *ofte*,
That hatz the gostes of God that gyes alle sothes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1598.

I schrewe myself, both blood and bones,
If thou bigile me any *ofter* than ones.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 608.

Three times he smiles,
And sighs again, and her as *oft* beguiles.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 38.

Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they serue God *oftest* when they are drunke.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Singing Men.

Full *oft* thy lips would say 'twixt kiss and kiss
That all of bliss was not enough of bliss
My loveliness and kindness to reward.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 15.

oft (ôft), *a.* [< *oft, adv.*] Frequent; repeated. [Now poetical.]

The swain that told thee of their *oft* converse.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Till *oft* converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape.
Milton, Comus, l. 459.

of-take†, *v. t.* [ME. *oftaken*; < *of-* + *take*.] 1. To overtake.

Themperours men manly made the chace,
& slowen [slew] doun bi eche side wham thei *oftake* migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

2. Same as *offtake*. See the quotation there.

often (ô'fn), *adv.* [< ME. *often*, usually and orig. *oft, ofte*, the irreg. addition *-en* being due in part to the natural expansion of *ofte* in the compounds *ofte-time, ofte-sithe, ofte-sithes*, in which the first element took on an adj. semblance, with the quasi-adj. term. *-en*, as in *often-times, often-sithes*, etc. The addition may also have been due in part to association with the opposite *seldom*, formerly also *seldon*, in which, as also in *whilom*, the term. is adverbial, orig. the suffix of the dat. pl. of nouns, many nouns in that case being used adverbially.] Many times; many a time; frequently; not seldom; not rarely: same as *oft*, and now the usual form.

A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That *often* hadde ben at the parvys,
Ther was also, ful riche of excellence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 310.

You have sworn *often*
That you dare credit me, and allow'd me wise,
Although a woman. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

All your Friends here in Court and City are well, and *often* mindful of you, with a world of good Wishes.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

The Moors, in their blind fury, *often* assailed the most difficult and dangerous places. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

=**Syn.** *Often, Frequently.* Where these words differ, *often* is the simpler and stronger, and expresses the more regular recurrence: as, I *often* take that path and *frequently* meet him on the way.

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do *often* rest.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 74.

Sarcasm as a motive in Horace is not so common as we would have it; *frequently*, where it does become the motive, there is no intention to hurt or to be personal.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 262.

often (ô'fn), *a.* [< *often, adv.*] Frequent; repeated.

Commonly the first attempt in any arte or engine artificiall is amendable, & in time by *often* experiences reformed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

The jolly wassal walks the *often* round.
B. Jonson, The Forest, iii.

Mithridates by *often* use, which Pliny wonders at, was able to drink poison. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 146.

Wrench'd or broken limb — an *often* chance
In those brain-stunning shocks, and tourney-falls.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

often-bearing (ô'fn-bãr″ing), *a.* In *bot.*, producing fruit more than twice in one season. *Henslow.*

oftenness (ô'fn-nes), *n.* Frequency.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the seldomnesse and *oftenesse* of doing well.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

oftensithes†, *adv.* [Also *oftensithe*; < ME. **oftensithes, oftesithes*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *sithe*[2], time.] Oftentimes; often.

Upon Grisild, this poure creature,
Ful *ofte sithe* the markys sette his ye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 177.

For thou and other that leve your thyng,
Wel *ofte-sithes* ye banne the kyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

For whom I sighed have so *often sithe*.
Gascoigne, Works (1587). (*Nares.*)

oftentide†, *adv.* [ME. *oftentide, oftetide*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *tide*.] Oftentimes; often.

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *oftentide*, dos many be schent.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 289.

oftentimes (ô'fn-tīmz), *adv.* [Also *oftentime*; < ME. *oftentyme, oftyntymes*, earlier *oftetime:* see *ofttimes*.] Ofttimes; frequently; many times; often.

In that Valey is a Chirche of 40 Martyres; and there singen the Monkes of the Abbeye *often tyme*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Whanne we lay in thys yle, *oftyntymes* we went on londe and hard messe. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

Oftentimes he quakt, and fainted *oftentimes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

It is *oftentimes* the Method of God Almighty himself to be long both in his Rewards and Punishments.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 10.

Fickle fortune *oftentimes*
Befriends the cunning and the base.
Bryant, Eagle and Serpent.

of-think†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofthinken, ofthynken*, < AS. *ofthyncan, ofthincan* (pret. *ofthũhte*), cause regret or sorrow, cause displeasure, < *of-* + *thyncan*, seem: see *think*[2].] To cause regret or sorrow: used impersonally with object dative of person; be sorry for; repent.

Rymenhild hit migte *of-thinke*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 972.

Yet me *of-thynketh* [var. *mathynketh*] that this avaunt me asterte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 1050.

ofttimes (ôft'tīmz), *adv.* [< ME. *oft tyme, ofte time*; < *oft* + *time*[1]. Cf. *oftentimes*.] Frequently; often.

He did incline to sadnesse, and *oft-times*
Not knowing why. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 62.

The Spectator *oft-times* sees more than the Gamester.
Howell, Letters, ii. 15.

The Death of a King causeth *oft-times* many dangerous Alterations. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

The pathway was here so dark that *oft-times*, when he lifted up his foot to set forward, he knew not where or upon what he should set it next.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

O G. See *ogee*.

ogain, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *again*.

ogak, ogac (ō'gak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A variety of the codfish technically called *Gadus ogac*.

ogam, ogamic. See *ogham, oghamic*.

ogdoad (og'dō-ad), *n.* [< LL. *ogdoas* (*ogdoad-*), < Gr. *ὀγδοάς* (*ὀγδοαδ-*), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight:* see *octave*.] 1. A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, or the like. — 2. In *Gnosticism:* (*a*) In the system of Basilides (see *Basilidianism*), a group of eight divine beings, namely the supreme god and the seven most direct emanations from him; according to another authority, the ethereal region where the great archon sits at the right hand of his father.

It [the first sonship] embraces the seven highest genii, which in union with the great Father form the first *ogdoad*, the type of all the lower circles of creation.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, II. § 124.

(*b*) In the system of Valentinus, a group of eight divine beings called eons. The ogdoad, with the addition of the decad and the dodecad, makes up the sum of thirty eons called the *pleroma*.

ogdoastich (og'dō-a-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *ogdoastique*; < Gr. *ὀγδοάς*, the number eight, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A poem of eight lines; an octastich. [Rare.]

It will not be much out of the byas to insert (in this *Ogdoastique*) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 54.

ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* [Also written *O G*, as if descriptive of the double curve (so S is used to denote another double curve, and L, T, Y, etc., are used to denote architectural or mechanical forms resembling those letters), but held by some to be a corruption of *ogive*, a pointed arch — a sense, however, totally opposed to that of *ogee*.] 1. A double or reverse curve formed by the union of a convex and a concave line. — 2. In *arch.*, etc., a molding the section of which presents such a double-curved line; a cyma.



Ogee Moldings.
1. Early English period. 2. Decorated period. 3. Perpendicular period.

In medieval architecture moldings of this kind assumed characteristically different forms at different periods. *Ogee* is frequently used attributively. See cuts under *cyma* and *roof*.

3. In *artillery*, such a molding formerly used for ornament on guns, mortars, and howitzers. — **Ogee arch**, a form of arch common in late medieval architecture, with doubly curved sides, the lower part of each side being concave and the part toward the apex convex. — **Ogee roof**, a roof of which the outline is an ogee. See cut under *roof*. — **Reversed ogee**, in *arch.*, the cyma reversa molding.



Ogee Arch.

Ogeechee lime. See *lime*[3].

ogee-plane (ō-jē'plān), *n.* A joiners' plane for working ogee moldings. *E. H. Knight.*

ogganition† (og-a-nish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **oggannitio(n-)*, < *oggannire, obgannire*, yelp, growl, < *ob*, before, + *gannire*, growl.] The murmuring or growling of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. *Bp. Montagu.*

ogham, ogam (og'am), *n.* [< OIr. *ogam, ogum*, mod. Ir. *ogham* = Gael. *oidheam*, a line or character of an ancient Celtic alphabet, the alphabet itself, a writing, literature, a dialect so called; traditionally ascribed to a mythical inventor named *Ogma*, whose name is reflected in the W. *ofydd* (> E. *ovate*[2]), a man of letters or science, philosopher, and in the Gr. Ὄγμιος, the name, according to Lucian, of a deity of the Gauls, represented as an old man who drew after him a crowd of followers by means of chains connecting their ears with the tip of his tongue, i. e. by power of speech: prob. (Rhys) orig. = Gr. *ὄγμος*, a straight line, a row, path, furrow, swath, wrinkle, etc., = Skt. *ajma*, course, road, also *ajman* (= L. *agmen*, a train, army, multitude: see *agmen*), < √ *ag* = Gr. *ἀγειν* = L. *agere*, drive, lead, draw: see *act, agent*, etc.] 1. A character belonging to an alphabet of 20 letters used by the ancient Irish and some other Celts in the British islands. An ogham consists of a straight line or a group of straight lines drawn at right angles to a single long stem or main line of writing, and either confined to the one or to the other side of this stem or intersecting it. Some of the lines make an acute angle with the stem. Curves rarely occur. The oghams were cut or carved on wood or stone, and some have come down to us in manuscripts. In lapidary oghamic inscriptions the edge of the stone often served as the main stem. Oghams continued to be used till the ninth or tenth century in Ireland as secret characters.



Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Ennis, Ireland.

2. An inscription consisting of such characters.

Here he cut four wands of yew, and wrote or cut an *Ogam* in them; and it was revealed to him, "through his keys of science and his *ogam*," that the queen Edain was concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, Midir.
O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. ix.

3. The system of writing which consisted of such characters.

There is, however, a notion that the *Ogam* was essentially pagan, but in reality it was no more so than the Roman alphabet. *J. Rhys*, Lect. on Welsh Philology, p. 353.

The *Ogham* writing, as I have elsewhere shown, was simply an adaptation of the runes to xylographic convenience, notches cut with a knife on the edge of a squared staff being substituted for the ordinary runes.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 225.

4. See the quotation.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ogham*.
O'Donovan, Gram. of Irish Lang., Int., p. xlviii.

oghamic, ogamic (og'am-ik), *a.* [Also *ogmic* (the *a* in *ogham* being unoriginal); < *ogham, ogam,* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oghams; consisting of or characterizing the characters called oghams.

In the vellum manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy called the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of *Ogamic* writing and the value of the letters are explained in a special tract on the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

★**ogival** (ō-jī'val or ō'jī-val), *a.* [< F. *ogival,* < *ogive,* an ogive: see *ogive.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the form of an ogive; characterized by the pointed arch or vault.

★**ogive** (ō'jīv or ō-jīv'), *n.* [< F. *ogive, augive,* < ML. *augiva,* an ogive; < Sp. Pg. It. *auge,* the highest point, < Ar. *awj,* the summit.] In *arch.*: (*a*) The diagonal groin or rib of a vault of the type normal in the French architecture of the thirteenth century. (*b*) A window of the Pointed style. (*c*†) An ogee molding.—**Branches of ogives.** See *branch.*

ogle[1] (ō'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ogled,* ppr. *ogling.* [Also dial. *augle;* < MD. **oogheler, oegheler* (in deriv. *oogheler, oegheler* = MLG. *ogelen,* LG. *oegeln* = G. *äugeln*), eye, ogle, freq. of D. *oogen* = MLG. *ogen, ougen,* LG. *oegen,* eye, ogle, = E. *eye:* see *eye*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To view with amorous or coquettish glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Zeeds! sirrah! the lady shall be as ugly as I choose: . . . yet I will make you *ogle* her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cast glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and tweedling, *ogling,* bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

ogle[1] (ō'gl), *n.* [< *ogle*[1], *v.*] **1.** A coquettish or amorous glance or look.

When an heiress sees a man throwing particular graces into his *ogle,* or talking loud within her hearing, she ought to look to herself. *Addison,* The Fortune Hunter.

2. *pl.* Eyes. *Halliwell.* [Cant.]

ogle[2] (ō'gl), *n.* [Also *yogle;* < Icel. *ugla,* an owl: see *owl.*] An owl.—**Cat ogle,** the great eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus.*

ogler (ō'glėr), *n.* [= MD. *oogheler, oeghler,* ogler, flatterer; as *ogle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ogles.

Oh? that Riggle, a pert *Ogler*—an indiscreet silly Thing.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

ogling (ō'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ogle*[1], *v.*] The casting of fond or amorous glances at some one; a fond or sly glance.

Those *Oglings* that tell you my Passion.
Congreve, Song to Cælia.

ogliot, *n.* An obsolete form of *olio.*

ogmic (og'mik), *a.* Same as *oghamic.*

Ogmorhinus (og-mō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγμος,* a line, furrow (see *ogham*), + *ῥίς, ῥίν,* nose.] In *mammal.*, the tenable name of that genus of seals usually called *Stenorhynchus. W. Peters,* 1875.

ogotona (og-ō-tō'nä), *n.* [Prob. native.] **1.** The gray pika, *Lagomys ogotona,* a native of Asia. See *Lagomys.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pikas: same as *Lagomys.*

ogre (ō'gėr), *n.* [< F. *ogre,* < Sp. *ogro,* in older forms *huergo, huerco, uerco* = It. *orco, huorco,* a demon, hobgoblin, < L. *Orcus,* the abode of the dead, the god of the lower regions.] In fairy tales and popular legend, a giant or hideous monster of malignant disposition, supposed to live on human flesh; hence, one likened to or supposed to resemble such a monster.

If those robber barons were somewhat grim and drunken *ogres,* they had a certain grandeur of the wild beast in them. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

ogreish (ō'gėr-ish), *a.* [< *ogre* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

ogreism (ō'gėr-izm), *n.* [< *ogre* + *-ism.*] The character or practices of ogres.

ogress[1] (ō'gres), *n.* [< F. *ogresse;* as *ogre* + *-ess.*] A female ogre.

ogress[2] (ō'gres), *n.* [Appar. an error for **ogoess,* < OF. *ogoesse,* "an ogresse or gun-bullet (must be sable) in blazon" (Cotgrave). The F. form is printed *ogresse* in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave, but *ogoesse* is in Roquefort and in heraldic glossaries.] In *her.*, a roundel sable.

ogrillon (ō-gril'yon), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre.*] A little or young ogre.

His children, who, though *ogrillons,* are children!
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

Ogygian (ō-jij'i-an), *a.* [< L. (< Gr. 'Ωγίγιος) *Ogygius,* also *Ogygus,* < Gr. 'Ωγύγης, 'Ωγυγος, Ogyges (see def.), + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary monarch in Greece (Attica, or Bœotia, etc.), of whom nothing is known; hence, of great and obscure antiquity.—**Ogygian deluge,** a flood said to have occurred in Attica or Bœotia during the reign of Ogyges.

Ogygiidæ (oj-i-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ogygia* (see def.) + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites represented by the genus *Ogygia.*

oh, *interj.* See *O*[2].

O. H. G. An abbreviation of *Old High German.*

Ohian (ō-hī'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohi(o)* + *-an.*] Same as *Ohioan.* [Rare.]

Ohioan (ō-hī'ō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohio* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the State of Ohio, one of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Ohio.

Ohio herring. See *herring.*

Ohio sturgeon. Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

ohm (ōm), *n.* [Named after Dr. G. S. *Ohm,* the propounder of the law known by his name.] In *elect.*, the unit of resistance (see *resistance*). The *theoretical* or *absolute ohm* is equal to 10^9 centimeter-gram-second units of resistance (see *unit*). The *practical ohm,* until recently in use, was a resistance equal to that of a certain standard coil of wire (German silver) constructed under the direction of a Committee of the British Association in 1863, and hence often called the *B. A. unit of resistance;* it is a little less (0.987) than the true ohm. The international ohm as defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893 is: The unit of resistance shall be what is known as the international ohm, which is substantially equal to 1,000,000,000 units of resistance of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice $14\frac{4521}{10000}$ grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of $106\frac{3}{10}$ centimeters.

ohmad (ō'mad), *n.* [< *ohm* + *-ad.*] Same as *ohm.*

ohm-ammeter (ōm'am'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for electrical measurements: a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter.

★**ohmic** (ō'mik), *a.* [< *ohm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ohm or ohms; measuring or measured by the electric unit called an ohm.

At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of *ohmic* resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 411.

ohmmeter (ōm'mē-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ohm* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument by which the resistance of a conductor may be directly measured in ohms.

Ohm's law. See *law*[1].

ohon, ohone, *interj.* See *O hone,* under *O*[2].

oicos (oi'kos), *n.*; pl. *oicoi* (-koi). [< MGr. *οἶκος* (see defs.—particular uses of Gr. *οἶκος,* house, race, family, etc.).] **1.** In *medieval Gr. poetry,* a group or succession of Anacreontic dimeters, generally six in number, with or without anaclasis ($\smile\smile\angle\smile|-\smile\angle\smile$ or $\smile\smile\angle-|\smile\smile\angle-$), and followed by trimeters, usually two (called the *κουκούλιον* or 'hood'). Examples of the meter are found in the collection of pieces usually published with the poems of Anacreon, and known as *Anacreontics.* Quantity is largely neglected in them.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a hymn said or sung at the end of the sixth ode in a canon of odes. Also *oikos.*

-oid. [< F. *-oïde* = Sp. Pg. It. *-oide,* < L. NL. *-oïdes* (3 syllables), < Gr. *-ο-ειδής* (also contr. *-ώδης*), being *εἶδος,* form, resemblance, likeness (see *idol*), preceded by *o,* as the stem-vowel (orig. or supplied) of the preceding element of the compound. In the form *-ώδης* it often implies 'full of,' and seems to associate itself with the series of adjective terminations *-ίδης, -άδης,* etc.] A termination of many adjectives (and of nouns thence derived) of Greek origin, meaning 'having the form or resemblance' (often implying an incomplete or imperfect resemblance) of the thing indicated, 'like,' as in *anthropoid,* like man, *crystalloid,* like crystal, *hydroid,* like water, etc. It is much used as an English formative, chiefly in scientific words.

-oida. [NL., an irreg. neut. pl. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

-oidea. [NL., neut. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin words in the neuter plural.

-oideæ. [NL., fem. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of botany, etc.

-oidei. [NL., masc. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidemia (oi-dē'mi-ä), *n.* See *Œdemia.*

-oides. [L., NL., etc., *-oïdes,* < Gr. *-οειδής*: see *-oid.*] The Latin or New Latin form of *-oid,* occurring in many New Latin terms of science.

-oideus. [NL., an extended and esp. adj. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oïdium (ō-id'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν,* egg, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον.*] A genus of parasitic fungi, having the sterile hyphæ decumbent and the sporophores erect. The conidia are ovoid, rather large, and hyaline or pale. They represent the conidial stages of various *Erysiphaceæ. O. Tuckeri,* the European grape-mildew, which usually produces only conidia, has been found to be the same as the destructive American powdery grape-mildew (*Uncinula necator*). Thirty-five species of *Oïdium* are admitted by Saccardo, including species of doubtful relationship. See *Peronospora, grape-mildew, grape-rot, mildew, Erysiphe.*

oigopsid (oi-gop'sid), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *οἰγνύναι, οἴγειν,* poet. for *ἀνοιγνύναι, ἀνοίγειν,* open, + *ὄψις,* vision.] **I.** *a.* Open-eyed, as a cephalopod; having the cornea of the eye open, so that sea-water bathes the lens. Most of the living cephalopods are of this character. The word is opposed to *myopsid.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Oigopsidæ.*

Oigopsidæ (oi-gop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A series (technically not a family) of decapod dibranchiate cephalopods which are not myopsid.

oiko-. For words so beginning, see *æco-, eco-.*

oikos, *n.* See *oicos,* 2.

oil (oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oile, oyle* (dial. *ile*); ★< ME. *oile, oyl, oyle, oille, oylle, oyele,* < AF. *oile, olie,* OF. *oile, oille, ole, uile,* F. *huile* = Pr. *ol, oli* = Sp. *óleo,* OSp. *olio* = Pg. *oleo* = It. *olio* = AS. *ele, æle* (which appears in E. *aneal*[2], *anele*) = OFries. *olie* = D. *olie* = OLG. *olig,* MLG. *olie, oley, oli, olige, olge,* LG. *olie* = OHG. *olei, oli, ole,* MHG. *olei, ole, ol, öle, öl,* G. *öl* = Icel. Sw. *olja* = Dan. *olie* (cf. OBulg. *olej* (*olei*) = Croatian *ulje* = Serv. *olaj, ulje* = Bohem. Pol. *olej* = Russ. *olei* = Hung. *olaj* = Albanian *uli,* < OHG. or G.) = W. *olew* = Gael. *uill, olath,* < L. *oleum* = Goth. *alew* = OBulg. *jelej* (*ielei*) = Lith. *alejus* = Lett. *elje,* oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον,* oil, esp. and orig. olive-oil; cf. *ἐλαία,* an olive-tree (see *Elæis,* etc.). It thus appears that all the forms are ult. from the Gr., the Teut. (except Gothic) and Celtic through the Latin, and the Gothic and older Slavic forms directly from the Greek.] **1.** The general name for a class of bodies which have all or most of the following properties in common: they are neutral bodies having a more or less unctuous feel and viscous consistence, are liquid at ordinary temperatures, are lighter than water, and are insoluble in it, but dissolve in alcohol and more readily in ether, and take fire when heated in air, burning with a luminous smoky flame. The oils are divided into three classes, which have very different chemical composition and properties: the *fatty* or *fixed oils, essential* or *volatile oils,* and the *mineral oils.* The fatty or fixed oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper, are distinctly unctuous to the feel, and differ from fats chiefly in being liquid at ordinary temperatures. (See *fat.*) Both are triglycerides of the fatty acids. The fatty oils are of both animal and vegetable origin, and are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying oils.* The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as, for example, linseed-, nut-, poppy-, and hempseed-oils. The non-drying oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change induced by fermentation, resulting in the formation of rancid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure; the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of animals. Fixed oils are used as lubricants, as sources of artificial light, for the manufacture of soaps, and for many other purposes in the arts. Essential or volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling the materials which afford them with water; they are acrid, or fragrant and aromatic, and limpid, and are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. Chemically considered, some are pure hydrocarbons (terpenes), but most of them are mixtures of terpenes with alcohols, aldehydes, and esters. They absorb oxygen quite rapidly, producing ozone, which gives to them bleaching properties. They are used chiefly in medicine and perfumery; and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colors, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. Mineral oils, petroleum and its derivatives, are mixtures of hydrocarbons, some being exclusively paraffins, others containing varying quantities of hydrocarbons of the olefine and naphthene series. They are only of mineral origin, while the fatty and essential oils are solely of animal and vegetable origin. The mineral oils are now most largely used as sources of artificial light. Oil has been used for religious and ceremonial purposes under Judaism and Christianity as well as in other religions. Under the Mosaic law it was mingled with or poured upon the flour or meal of the offerings at the consecration of priests and Levites, those at the daily sacrifices, etc., and "meat-offerings" (meal-offerings) in general. Kings, priests, and prophets were anointed with oil (whence the title *Messiah* or *Christ*). The oil for the sanctuary and for unction of priests was mixed with myrrh, cinnamon, calamus, and cassia (Ex. xxx. 22–33). In the Christian church anointing inanimate objects with oil signifies hallowing or dedicating them to God, and unction of persons symbolizes the bestowal of the gifts or graces of the Holy Ghost and per-

sonal consecration to God's service. See the phrase *holy oil*, below. For the use of oil in storms at sea, see *oil-distributer*.

With an Instrument of Sylver, he frotethe the Bones; and thanne ther gothe out a lytylle *Oyle*, as thoughe it were a maner swetynge, that is nouther lyche to *Oyle* ne to Bawme; but it is fulle swete of smelle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

Here first she bathes, and round her body pours
Soft *oils* of fragrance, and ambrosial show'rs.

Pope, Iliad, xiv. 198.

Specifically—2. Oil as used for burning in a lamp, to afford light: as, to burn the midnight *oil* (alluding to nocturnal study).

In reason whereof, I am perswaded that none of indifferent judgmente shall think his *oyle* and labour lost.

Touchstone of Complexions, Pref., p. vii. (*Davies.*)

A cut of oil, the quantity of oil from one cutting in—that is, yielded by one whale.—**Andiroba-oil.** Same as *carapoil*. See *Carapa*, 1.—**Aniline oil.** See *aniline*.—**Animal oil**, a fetid, pungent, and nauseous oil, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of bones in the manufacture of bone-black. When rectified it is known as *Dippel's oil* (which see).—**Anthracene oil.** Same as *green grease* (which see, under *grease*).—**Arachis-oil.** See *Arachis*.—**Argan-oil.** See *argan-tree*.—**Balm-oil.** Same as *melissa-oil*.—**Bank oil.** See *bank*[1].—**Banks oil.** See *cod-liver oil*, under *cod-liver*.—**Basil-oil.** See *basil*[1].—**Bassia oil.** See *Bassia* and *illupi*.—**Benne-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum*.—**Bergamot-oil.** See *bergamot*[1] and *mint*[2].—**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond-oil*.—**Body-oil**, ordinary whale-oil, from the blubber: distinguished from *head-oil*.—**Boiled oil**, a drying-oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed-oil till it is dissolved.—**Bottlenose oil.** See *bottlenose*.—**Brick-oil**, in *old phar.*, linseed-oil into which red-hot roughly powdered brick had been stirred.—**British oil**, a rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed-oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbados petroleum, and crude petroleum.—**Camphorated oil**, camphor liniment.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor-oil*, 2.—**Cananga-oil.** Same as *ylang-ylang oil*.—**Cardamom-oil**, an aromatic volatile oil from the ordinary cardamom; also, a fixed oil from the same plant.—**Cedar-oil.** (*a*) A volatile oil from the wood of the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, used in scenting soap, and in medicine as a substitute for savin-oil. (*b*) An oil of indifferent scent from the Lebanon cedar.—**Cevadilla-oil**, a fixed oil from cevadilla-seeds. See *cevadilla*.—**Chabert's oil**, a preparation obtained from impure empyreumatic oil and oil of turpentine by distillation, formerly used as a tænicide.—**Chaulmugra-oil**, an East Indian medicinal oil, which has recently come into Western practice, expressed from the seeds contained in the pulpy fruit of *Gynocardia odorata*. It is used for elephantiasis, etc. Also *chaulmoogra-oil*.—**Cherry-oil**, an oil extracted from the stones of the American black cherry, *Prunus serotina*.—**Chinese oil of peppermint**, menthol, or oil of peppermint with an excess of menthol.—**Chironji-oil**, a sweet wholesome oil from the nut-kernels of an East Indian forest-tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, of the *Anacardiaceæ*.—**Citron-oil**, a fragrant volatile oil from the fruit-rind and leaves of the citron, *Citrus medica*. Also called *cedrate essence* or *oil*.—**Clock-oil.** Same as *watch-oil* or *porpoise-oil*.—**Cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver*.—**Cohune-oil**, a fixed oil from the kernels of the cohune-palm, *Attalea Cohune*.—**Concrete oil of wine.** Same as *etherin*.—**Copaiba-oil**, a volatile oil extracted from the copaiba balsam.—**Coquito-oil**, a fixed oil said to be obtained from the fruit of a palm, *Elæis melanococca*, which abounds in parts of Mexico—not, however, the coquito-palm. It makes a fine quality of soap.—**Cotton-seed oil.** See *cotton-seed*.—**Coumu-oil**, a fixed oil from one or more species of *Œnocarpus*, including the bacaba-palm (which see).—**Cucumber-oil.** See *cucumber*.—**Cuscus-oil**, fragrant attar from the cuscus-grass.—**Dead-oil**, the heavy oil of coal-tar from which carbolic acid is made.—**Dippel's animal oil**, rectified animal oil, formerly produced by distillation of stags' horns and used as a medicine: named from J. C. Dippel, who first prepared it in 1711.—**Dog-wood-oil**, oil obtained from the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* in parts of Europe and Asia: useful in lamps and for soap, and, when properly prepared, edible.—**Domba-oil.** See *domba* and *Calophyllum*.—**Empyreumatic, essential, ethereal oil.** See the adjectives.—**Eulachon-oil.** See *eulachon*.—**Expressed oils.** See *express*.—**Fir-wool oil.** See *fir-wool*.—**Fixed oils.** See *fixed*.—**Florence oil**, a superior kind of olive-oil prepared in Florence, and exported in Florence flasks (see *flask*).—**Gallipoli oil**, a kind of olive-oil, used in turkey-red dyeing, produced at Gallipoli by throwing the berries as soon as gathered into heaps, and allowing them to ferment before extracting the oil. This fermentation liberated free oleic acid, with which was formed an emulsion with alkaline carbonates through which the fabric was passed. It is now usually replaced by Turkey-red oil (which see).—**Gaultheria-oil.** Same as *wintergreen-oil*.—**Gingili-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum*.—**Grape-seed oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the common grape. It has been used in Europe for over a century, is valuable for illuminating, and little inferior to olive-oil for culinary purposes.—**Ground-nut oil**, arachis-oil.—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil*.—**Heavy oil of wine.** Same as *ethereal oil* (*a*).—**Holy oil.** (*a*) In the primitive church, and still in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, oil blessed for ritual use. There are three separate kinds, used for different purposes: (1) *Oil of catechumens*, oil used to anoint candidates before baptism. (2) *Oil of chrism*, oil mixed with balsam, or with wine and aromatics, used at baptism, confirmation, coronation of sovereigns, etc.: also called *chrism*. (3) *Oil of the sick*, oil used at the unction of the sick. See *euchelaion* and *unction*. (*b*) Especially, in the Greek Church, oil which has been in contact with a relic or other sacred object, or has been taken from a church lamp.—**Illupi-oil.** See *illupi*.—**Iodized oil**, a combination of iodine with almond-oil.—**Jatropha-oil**, oil expressed from Barbados nuts.—**Kekune-oil**, oil expressed from the fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*.—**Laurel-oil**, both a fixed and an essential oil yielded by the berries of the true laurel. For the former, see *bay-oil*.—**Lemon-grass oil.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Light oil.** Same as *coal-tar naphtha* (which see, under *naphtha*).—**Light oil of wine**, etherol: a yellowish oily aromatic liquid obtained from the heavy oil of wine by the action of water.—**London oil**, rosin-oil. It is a product of the distillation of turpentine, and comes over after the lighter spirits or oil of turpentine. It is used as an adulterant for siccative oils, as linseed-oil, by manufacturers of mixed paints, etc. Also called *kidney-oil*.—**Macassar oil**, a fixed oil originally from the berries of *Stadmannia Sideroxylon*, a large tree of Mauritius: but the macassar oil of the market is said to consist chiefly of cocoanut- or safflower-oil.—**Malabar oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes, as sharks and rays, found on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee, India.—**Marking-nut oil.** See *marking-nut*.—**Matico-oil**, volatile oil from *Piper angustifolium*. See *matico*[1].—**Midnight oil.** See def. 2.—**Mineral oil.** See def. 1.—**Mirbane oil**, nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2$), is formed by treating benzene with nitric acid. It has a smell resembling oil of bitter almonds, and is largely used in perfumery.—**Myrrh-oil**, a volatile oil obtained from the myrrh-tree, *Balsamea Myrrha*.—**Nagkassar-oil.** See *Mesua*.—**Neat's-foot oil.** See *neat*[1].—**Oil of amber.** See *amber*[2].—**Oil of anda.** See *Joannesia*.—**Oil of angelsi**, money used as an alleviative or motive; a gift; a bribe: in allusion to the coin called *angel*. [Humorous.]

My Mother pampered me so long, and secretly helped mee to the *oyle of Angels*, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefs.

Greene, Repentance of Robert Greene, sig. C.

Oil of anise. See *anise*.—**Oil of asafetida**, a volatile oil of an exceedingly offensive odor distilled from asafetida.—**Oil of baston**, a basting or beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of bay.** (*a*) Same as *bay-oil*. (*b*) Oil of myrcia.—**Oil of ben.** Same as *ben-oil*.—**Oil of bergamot.** See *bergamot*.—**Oil of birch.** (*a*) An empyreumatic oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba*. It gives Russian leather its peculiar odor. (*b*) Punishment with a birchen switch; a beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of cade.** Same as *cade-oil*.—**Oil of cajeput.** See *cajeput*.—**Oil of camomile**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic taste, distilled from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*.—**Oil of caraway, carrot, cinnamon, cloves.** See *caraway*, etc.—**Oil of Chinese cinnamon**, oil of cassia.—**Oil of copaiba**, a volatile oil distilled from, and with the odor and taste of, copaiba.—**Oil of coriander**, a volatile oil with a mild and agreeable aromatic taste and odor, distilled from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.—**Oil of cubebs**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic camphoraceous taste, distilled from the fruit of *Piper Cubeba*.—**Oil of cumin, dill, eucalyptus.** See *cumin*, etc.—**Oil of ergot**, a medicinal volatile oil extracted from ergot of rye.—**Oil of fennel**, a volatile oil of an agreeable odor and sweetish aromatic taste, distilled from the fruit of *Fœniculum Fœniculum*. Its use is similar to that of oil of anise.—**Oil of geranium.** See *Andropogon* and *ginger-grass*.—**Oil of hedeoma**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, peculiar to North America. It is analogous in its properties to the oil of the European pennyroyal, though derived from a distinct plant. Also called *oil of pennyroyal*.—**Oil of holly**, a switching with a holly stick; a beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of juniper**, an oil distilled from juniper-berries. It has a taste and odor much like those of turpentine, with which it is often adulterated. It is an efficient ingredient of diuretic mixtures, especially in the form of Holland gin. It is to be distinguished from the oil of juniper-wood, or cade-oil.—**Oil of lavender, ledum, lemons.** See *lavender*[2], etc.—**Oil of lilies**, a fragrant infusion of the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil.—**Oil of mace.** See *nutmeg-butter*.—**Oil of massoy**, a volatile oil obtained from the bark of *Cinnamomum Kiamis*, of Java.—**Oil of mustard.** See *mustard*.—**Oil of myrcia.** See *wild clove*, under *clove*[4].—**Oil of myrtle**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*.—**Oil of neroli.** Same as *oil of orange-flowers* (below).—**Oil of nutmegs.** See *nutmeg-butter*.—**Oil of orange-flowers**, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers, whose fragrant odor it possesses. It is used in the preparation of Cologne water.—**Oil of orange-peel**, an aromatic oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel. It is used in flavoring.—**Oil of origanum.** See *Origanum*.—**Oil of orris-root**, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root.—**Oil of palms**, money. [Humorous.]—**Oil of parsley**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum Petroselinum*.—**Oil of pennyroyal.** Same as *oil of hedeoma*.—**Oil of peppermint**, an oil obtained from the fresh herbs of *Mentha piperita* by distillation with water. Its peculiar odor, similar to that of the plant, is due to the menthol, or peppermint-camphor, which it contains.—**Oil of pimento**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Pimenta Pimenta*. It is one of the ingredients of bay-rum. Also called *oil of allspice*.—**Oil of red cedar**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Oil of rhodium**, a volatile oil distilled from the root of different species of *Convolvulus*.—**Oil of rose**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of different species of rose. Also called *attar, otto*, or *essence of roses*. See *attar*.—**Oil of rosemary**, a volatile oil distilled from *Rosmarinus officinalis*.—**Oil of rue**, a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*.—**Oil of sandalwood.** Same as *oil of santal*.—**Oil of santal**, a volatile oil distilled from santal or sandalwood. It is chiefly used as a perfume, but also as a medicine.—**Oil of sassafras**, an oil distilled from the roots of the sassafras-tree. It is one of the heaviest of the volatile oils.—**Oil of santonica**, a volatile oil distilled from santonica.—**Oil of savin**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh branches of *Juniperus Sabina*.—**Oil of sesamum**, a bland, sweetish, non-drying oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum orientale*, used as a substitute for sweet-oil. See *benne*. Also called *sesame-oil, benne-oil, gingili-oil*, and *teel-oil*.—**Oil of spearmint**, an oil resembling that of peppermint, distilled from fresh plants of *Mentha spicata*.—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*[2].—**Oil of spruce.** See *Tsuga*.—**Oil of talc**, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because talc, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*;
These ceruses are common.

Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

Oil of tansy, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tips of *Tanacetum vulgare*.—**Oil of tar**, a volatile oil distilled from tar.—**Oil of theobroma**, a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, the chocolate-nut. It is a yellowish-white solid, with an agreeable odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used chiefly as an ingredient in cosmetics and suppositories. Also called *cacao-butter*.—**Oil of thyme**, a volatile oil with a strong odor of thyme, distilled from the flowering plants of *Thymus vulgaris*. It is used chiefly for its antiseptic properties.—**Oil of tobacco**, a tar-like poisonous liquid resulting from dry distillation of tobacco.—**Oil of turpentine.** See *turpentine*.—**Oil of valerian**, a volatile oil obtained from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*.—**Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid.—**Oil of wheat**, a fixed oil extracted from wheat.—**Oil of wormseed**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, used almost exclusively as an anthelmintic.—**Old oil**, among watchmakers, olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.—**Omphacine oil.** See *omphacine*.—**Phosphorated oil**, a solution of phosphorus in oil of almonds.—**Poppy-seed oil**, a yellowish pleasant-tasting drying oil from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is used in painting and as an adulterant of olive-oil.—**Portia-nut oil**, a thick deep-red oil yielded by the seeds of *Thespesia populnea*.—**Potato-spirit oil**, amyl alcohol.—**Pressed oil**, oil of the grampus: trade-name.—**Provence oil**, an esteemed kind of olive-oil produced in Aix.—**Rape-oil**, a bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica Napus*.—**Raw oil**, commonly, raw linseed-oil, in distinction from boiled linseed-oil.—**Red oil**, a preparation made by macerating the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive-oil.—**Seed-oil**, one of various oils, including those from til-seed, poppy-seed, and the physic-nut.—**Siringa-oil**, a fixed oil yielded by the seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, useful for hard soaps and printing-ink.—**Siri-oil.** Same as *lemon-grass oil*.—**Spanish walnut oil**, oil of *Aleurites Moluccana*.—**Straits oil**, fish-oil pressed from the carcasses of menhaden: formerly a name given to pure cod-liver oil manufactured from the livers of fish caught in the straits between Newfoundland and Labrador, whence the name, now transferred to the coarser product obtained from the menhaden.—**Sweet-bay oil**, the volatile laurel-oil.—**Teel-oil.** See *oil of sesamum* (above).—**To pour oil on the fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike oil**, to discover petroleum by boring; hence (in allusion to the sudden fortunes made in the first years after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania), to come upon something very profitable. [Colloq.]—**Tucum oil**, an oil obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare*.—**Virgin oil.** See *olive-oil*.—**Volatile oil.** See *volatile*.—**Wood-oil**, an oleoresin obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. Also called *gurjun balsam*.—**Ylang-ylang oil**, a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Canangium odoratum*. Also called *Cananga-oil*. (See also *ben-oil, bone-oil, castor-oil, kundah-oil, linseed-oil, lubricating-oil, nutmeg-oil, palm-oil, porpoise-oil, ray-oil, rock-oil, shark-oil, sperm-oil, train-oil*.)

oil (oil), *v. t.* [< ME. *oilen, oylen*, < OF. *oilier* = F. *huiler* = It. *ogliare*, < ML. **oleare*, oil, < L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil, n.* Cf. *anoil, aneal*[2].] 1. To smear or rub over with oil; prepare for use by the application of oil: as, to *oil* a rag; *oiled* paper or silk.—2. To anoint with oil.—3. To render smooth by the application of oil; lubricate: as, to *oil* machinery; hence, figuratively, to render oily and bland; make smooth and pleasing.

Thou hast a tongue, I hope, that is not *oil'd*
With flattery: be open.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Oiled leather. See *leather*.—**Oiled paper**, paper saturated with oil, either (1) to render it transparent and thus fit it for tracing purposes, or (2) to make it water-proof, as in China, Japan, etc., where oiled paper is extensively used for umbrellas, water-pails, lanterns, rain-clothes, etc.—**Oiled sheets**, in *printing*, paper that has been saturated with oil and dried, applied to the impression-surfaces of printing-presses to resist the set-off or transfer of ink from newly printed sheets.—**Oiled silk**, silk impregnated with boiled oil, semi-transparent and water-proof. It is much used in tailoring and dressmaking as a guard against perspiration, as in the lining of parts of garments, etc.—**To oil out**, in *painting*, to rub a thin coating of drying-oil over (the parts of a picture intended to be retouched). The slight film left behind takes a fresh pigment more readily than a perfectly dry surface would.

-oil. [An arbitrary variant of *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a termination proposed for an ether derived from a phenol: as, anis*oil* (instead of *anisol*).

oil-bag (oil'bag), *n.* 1. In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil.—2. A bag, made of a coarse fabric, used to inclose materials in an oil-press.—3. A bag containing oil for any purpose, as, at sea, for spreading a film of oil over the surface of the water in a storm. See *oil-distributer*.

★**oil-beetle** (oil'bē″tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the genus *Meloë* in a broad sense: so called from the oil-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects. See cuts under *Meloë*.

oil-bird (oil'bėrd), *n.* 1. The guacharo or great goatsucker of Trinidad, *Steatornis caripensis*. Also called *fat-bird*. See cut under *guacharo*.—2. A Ceylonese frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger*. *E. L. Layard.*

oil-bottle (oil'bot″l), *n.* The egg of a shark as it lies in the oviduct. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

oil-box (oil'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device; a journal-box. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *passenger-engine*.

oil-bush (oil′bu̇sh), *n.* A socket containing oil in which an upright spindle works, running in the oil, as in some forms of millstones.

oil-cake (oil′kāk), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, or other seeds, from which oil has been extracted. Linseed oil-cake is much used as a food for cattle. Rape oil-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. Cotton-seed oil-cake is largely employed in and exported from the southern United States.—**Oil-cake mill**, a mill for crumbling oil-cake.

oil-can (oil′kan), *n.* Any can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long, narrow, tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, etc.; an oiler.

oil-car (oil′kär), *n.* **1.** A box-car with open sides for carrying oil in barrels. [U. S.]—**2.** A platform-car with tanks for carrying oil in bulk: commonly called a *tank-car*. [U. S.]

oil-cellar (oil′sel″är), *n.* [< ME. *oil-cellar*.] **1.** A cellar for the storage of oil.

> Thyne *oil cellar* set on the somer syde,
> Hold out the cold and lette come in the sonne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A metal box attached to the under side of the strap of a connecting-rod on a locomotive or other engine, in relation with and covering holes in the strap that communicate with the crank-pin, for holding oil, and applying it to the crank-pin through the violent agitation of the box when the engine is in motion.

oil-cloth (oil′klôth), *n.* Painted canvas designed for use as a floor-covering, etc. See *floor-cloth* and *linoleum*.

oil-cock (oil′kok), *n.* In *mach.*, a faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

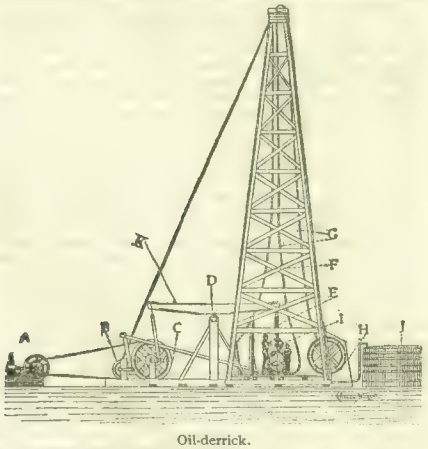
oil-color (oil′kul″ọr), *n.* **1.** A pigment ground in oil. See *color* and *paint*.—**2.** A painting executed in such colors. See *oil-painting*.

oil-cup (oil′kup), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, a lubricator; a small vessel, of glass or metal, used to hold oil or other lubricant, which is distributed automatically to the parts of the machine to be oiled.—**2.** An oil-can or oiler.

oil-de-roset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *oile de rose:* see *oil de*[2], *rose*.] Oil of roses.

> In every pounde of oil an unce of rose
> Ypurged putte, and hange it dayes seven
> In sonne and moone, and after *oilderose*
> We may baptize and name it.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

oil-derrick (oil′der″ik), *n.* An apparatus used in well-boring for mineral oils. It is a strong wooden frame, from 16 to 20 feet square at the base, which is formed of heavy sills of oak or other suitable timber, and it tapers toward the top, which is from 60 to 75 feet above the sills. The corner parts are made of heavy pine planks, usually about 2 inches thick and 10 inches wide, spiked together at right angles, and bound to each other by cross-pieces and diagonal braces. A ladder is constructed on one side, extending from the bottom to a heavy cast-iron derrick-pulley supported in the upper part of the frame. The oil-derrick and its accessories are used



Oil-derrick.

A, engine; B, sand-reel; C, drive-wheel; D, samson-post; E, temper-screw; F, sand-pump and bailer-cable; G, drill-cable; H, bull-wheel; I, clamps; J, tank; K, walking-beam.

to operate the various tools employed in well-boring, such as the temper-screw, rope-socket, auger-stem, sinker-bar and substitute, jars, bitts, flat reamers, etc. A similar derrick is used for sinking deep wells where water only is sought. See *well-boring*.

oil-distributer (oil′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* Any device or appliance used for the distribution of oil over the surface of the sea for smoothing waves and thus obviating their destructive effect. The first appliance for this purpose, which aimed at economy in the use of oil, was a porous oil-bag attached to a rope, thrown overboard, and towed from the end of a spar or outrigger, the oil slowly filtering through the pores. This has been followed by a variety of inventions, comprising oil-bags placed in water-closet pipes, and devices for distributing oil when towed by a vessel. The oil-distributer of M. Gaston Menier employs a pump discharging water at the water-line, through a series of outboard pipes, the pump also taking oil from a receptacle, and mingling it with the water discharged. The rate of expenditure of oil is indicated by a glass gage, and is regulated by a valve. The oil-distributer of Captain Townsend of the United States Signal Office consists of a hollow metal globe ten inches in diameter, which holds about 1½ gallons of oil, and is kept afloat and held in a nearly fixed position relatively to the surface of the water by an air-chamber. The oil-chamber has an upper and a lower valve, both of which may be adjusted to permit water to flow in through the lower, and the oil displaced by the water to flow out through the upper valve, at a rate controlled by the adjustment. The oil acts mechanically by spreading over the surface of the sea in a tenuous film, which is sufficient to prevent the waves from breaking, and this takes from them their chief power for harm.

oil-dregt, *v. t.* [ME. *oyl dregge;* < *oil-dregs*.] To cover or smear with the dregs of oil.

> Then *oyldregge* it efte,
> And saufly may thi whete in it be lefte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

oil-dregs (oil′dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. **oyle dregges;* < *oil* + *dregs*.] The dregs of oil.

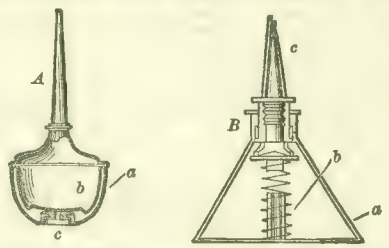
oil-dried (oil′drīd), *a.* Exhausted of oil; having its oil spent. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 221.

oil-drop (oil′drop), *n.* The rudimentary umbilical vesicle of some fishes. *Science*, V. 425.

oileoust (oi′lē-us), *a.* [< *oil* + *-eous*.] Oily; oleaginous. *Gerard.*

★**oiler** (oi′lėr), *n.* **1.** An appliance for distributing oil to the bearings or rubbing surfaces of machines. Types of such devices in common use are—sponges saturated with oil and fastened in boxes or cups, in positions where they are regularly touched by parts to be lubricated; wicks which transfer oil by capillary action from a receptacle to a part otherwise inaccessible while moving; cups provided with pet-cocks from which the oil drops slowly upon parts which cannot be safely reached while in action; tubes extending radially from channels in crank-pins to the central axes of the cranks, distributing the oil by centrifugal force; etc.

2. An oil-can, generally having a long spout curved at the outer extremity, used by an attendant for supplying oil to parts of engines or other machines.—**3.** An operative employed to attend to the oiling of engines or other machinery.—**4.** A vessel engaged in the oil-trade, or in the transportation of oils. [Little used.]—**5.** An oilskin coat. [Colloq.]



Broughton's Oiler. Spring-oiler.

A. a, outer protecting shell; *b*, internal elastic reservoir for oil; *c*, thumb-piece, by which *b* may be compressed. *B. a*, metal body; *b*, spring; *c*, screw-nozle, which may be removed for replenishing with oil.

As the tide and sea rise, the huge breakers get heavier, until finally they dash over the stands; some of the more daring still stick to their chairs, and with *oilers* and rubber boots defy the waves. *Scribner's Mag.*, V. 681.

★**oilery** (oi′lėr-i), *n.* [< *oil* + *-ery*.] The commodities of an oilman.

oilett, *n.* [Also *oillet, œlet, oylet;* < OF. *oillet, œillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *œil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, an accom. form.] **1.** Same as *eyelet*.—**2.** An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant. *Holland.*

oil-factory (oil′fak″tọ-ri), *n.* A factory where fish-oil is made.

oil-fuel (oil′fū″el), *n.* Refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, grease, residuum tar, or similar substances, used as fuel.

oil-gage (oil′gāj), *n.* An instrument of the hydrometer type arranged for testing the specific gravity of oils; an oleometer.

oil-gas (oil′gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapor (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing oils through red-hot tubes: it may be used for purposes of illumination.

oil-gilding (oil′gil″ding), *n.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a coat of size made of boiled linseed-oil and chrome-yellow and applied with a brush. When the oil has dried to a point where it is only slightly tacky, the leaf is applied. The chrome-yellow is added so that the gold may appear more brilliant, by reason of the yellow showing through.

oil-gland (oil′gland), *n.* In *ornith.*, the uropygial gland of birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen and dress their plumage; the elæodochon. It is a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle, present in the great majority of birds. See cut under *elæodochon*.

oil-green (oil′grēn), *n.* A color between green and yellow, of intense chroma but quite moderate luminosity.

oil-hole (oil′hōl), *n.* One of the small openings drilled in machines to allow the dripping of oil on parts exposed to friction.

oilily (oi′li-li), *adv.* In an oily manner; as oil; in the manner or presenting the appearance of oil; smoothly.

> *Oilily* bubbled up the mere.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

oiliness (oi′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

oil-jack (oil′jak), *n.* A vessel, usually of copper or tin, in which oil can be heated. It resembles tin or copper vessels used for fluid-measures, except that it has a spout resembling that of an ordinary pitcher.

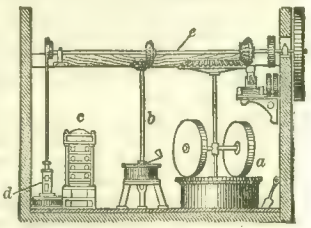
oilless (oil′les), *a.* [< *oil* + *-less*.] Destitute of oil; without oil.

> He compares the life of a dying man to the flickering of an *oilless* lamp. *The American*, IX. 137.

oillet, *n.* See *oilet*.

oilman (oil′man), *n.*; pl. *oilmen* (-men). One who deals in oils; one who is engaged in the business of producing or of selling oil.

oil-mill (oil′-mil), *n.* **1.** Any crushing- or grinding-machine for expressing oil from seeds, fruits, nuts, etc. Such mills are commonly of the type of the Chilian mill (which see, under *mill*[1]).—**2.** A factory where vegetable oils are made.



Oil-mill, Heater, and Press combined.

a, mill; *b*, heater, heated by steam-jacket; *c*, hydraulic press; *d*, pump which works the press; *e*, main driving-shaft.

oil-nut (oil′nut), *n.* One of various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and the plant producing them. (*a*) The butternut of North America. See *butternut*. (*b*) The buffalo-nut or elk-nut, *Pyrularia pubera*, of the Alleghany mountains. The whole shrub, but especially the pear-shaped drupe-like fruit, an inch long, is imbued with an acrid oil. (*c*) The castor-oil plant. (*d*) The oil-palm.



Branch with Male Flowers of Oil-nut (*Pyrularia pubera*).

a, the fruit; *b*, a leaf, showing the nervation.

oil-painting (oil′pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art of painting with pigments mixed with a drying-oil, as poppy-, walnut-, or linseed-oil. Oleoresinous varnishes to protect painted surfaces had been used before the fifteenth century, at which time the invention of a dry, colorless, and sufficiently liquid vehicle composed of linseed- or nut-oil mixed with resin is attributed to the noted Flemish painter Van Eyck.

2. A picture painted in oil-colors. Oil-paintings are most commonly executed upon canvas, which is stretched upon a frame, and covered (or *primed*) with a kind of size mixed with white lead.

oil-palm (oil′päm), *n.* A palm, *Elaïs Guineensis*, the fruit-pulp of which yields palm-oil. See *Elaïs, palmnut-oil*, and *palm-oil*.

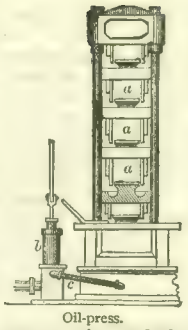
oil-plant (oil′plant), *n.* Same as *benne*.

oil-press (oil′pres), *n.* A machine for expressing vegetable and essential oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. It is commonly of a very simple type, and operated by a screw or hydraulic press. See cut on following page.

oil-pump (oil′pump), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it upon a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

★**oil-ring** (oil′ring), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold oil and diamond-dust. It is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is simply allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool.

oil-rubber (oil′rub″ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a piece of woolen cloth, 6 or 7 inches long, rolled tightly so that the roll is from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, tied with a string, and touched with oil. It is used to rub down too dark parts of engraved work, or to clean a copperplate. The same object is accomplished by the use of a small piece of cloth held on the forefinger, or of a bit of soft cork dipped in oil.



Oil-press.

a, *a*, *a*, boxes; *b*, the pump; *c*, the pipe by which pressure is transmitted from the pump to the ram of the press.

oil-safe (oil′sāf), *n.* A tank for storing inflammable oils. It consists of a sheet-metal vessel having a sheathing of wood and some intervening material that is a poor conductor of heat, as asbestos, mineral wool, etc.

oil-sand (oil′sand), *n.* The name given in the Pennsylvania petroleum region to the beds of sandstone from which the oil is obtained by boring. See *petroleum*.

★**oil-seed** (oil′sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant; castor-bean.—2. The seed of *Guizotia Abyssinica*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.—3. The plant gold-of-pleasure, *Camelina sativa*. Sometimes called *Siberian oil-seed*.

oil-shale (oil′shāl), *n.* Shaly rocks containing bituminous matter or petroleum in sufficient quantity to be of economical value; shales or clays in which a considerable quantity of organic (hydrocarbonaceous) matter has been preserved and is diffused through the mass of the rock.

oil-shark (oil′shärk), *n.* A fish, *Galeus zyopterus*, a small kind of shark. See cut under *Galeorhinus*. [California.]

oilskin (oil′skin), *n.* 1. Cloth of cotton, linen, or silk, prepared with oil to make it water-proof. Such cloth is much used for water-proof garments.—2. A garment made of oilskin.

There were two men at the wheel in yellow *oilskins*, and the set faces that looked out of their sou'westers gleamed with sweat. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.

oil-smeller (oil′smel″ėr), *n.* A person who pretends to be able to locate oil-bearing strata, and to locate positions for successful well-boring, by the sense of smell, and who makes a profession or trade of this pretension. In the earlier history of petroleum in the United States, this kind of quackery was much more common than now.

oil-spring (oil′spring), *n.* 1. A spring the water of which contains more or less intermingled oily (hydrocarbonaceous) matter.—2. A fissure or an area from or over which bituminous matter (petroleum or maltha) oozes.

The petroleum of the *oil-springs* of Paint Creek has had its home in the great Conglomerate at the base of the Coal-measures. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.*, X. 42.

oil-stock (oil′stok), *n.* A vessel used to contain holy oil; a chrismatory.

oilstone (oil′stōn), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing-surface. Fine oilstones are often made of novaculite, a fine-grained variety of quartz.—**Black oilstone**, a variety of Turkey stone.—**Oilstone-powder**, pulverized oilstone sifted and washed. It is used for grinding together such fittings of mathematical instruments and machinery as are made wholly or partly of brass or gun-metal, for polishing fine brasswork, and by watchmakers on pewter rubbers in polishing steel.—**Oilstone-slips**, small pieces of oilstone cut by the lapidary into such forms as to adapt them to the surfaces of the various objects on which they are to be used in polishing.

oilstone (oil′stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oilstoned*, ppr. *oilstoning*. [< *oilstone*, *n.*] To rub, or sharpen or polish by rubbing, on an oilstone.

The tool must be given less top rake, and may then be *oilstoned*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 81.

oil-stove (oil′stōv), *n.* A small stove in which oil is used as fuel, with either flat or circular wicks. Such stoves are provided with portable ovens, and with devices for broiling, for heating flat-irons, etc. The smallest sizes are little more than lamps of special design.

oil-tank (oil′tangk), *n.* A receptacle for storing, treating, or transporting petroleum.

oil-tawing (oil′tâ″ing), *n.* The process of currying in oil, by which the skins of various animals are made into oiled leather or wash-leather.

oil-temper (oil′tem″pėr), *v. t.* To temper (steel) by the use of oil instead of water or saline solutions. See *temper*.

oil-tempered (oil′tem″pėrd), *a.* Tempered with oil. See *temper*.

Bars of *oil-tempered* and untempered steel. *Science*, III, 724.

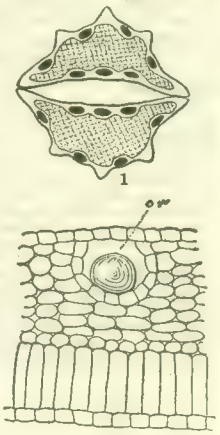
oil-tempering (oil′tem″pėr-ing), *n.* The process of tempering steel with oil. See *temper*.

★**oil-tester** (oil′tes″tėr), *n.* 1. A machine for testing the lubricating properties of oils.—2. A process or an apparatus for ascertaining the temperature at which the vapors from mineral oils will take fire.

oil-tight (oil′tīt), *a.* In *constructive mechanics*, noting a degree of tightness in joints, etc., that will prevent oil from flowing through between the juxtaposed surfaces.

The lower end of the shaft passes through an *oil-tight* stuffing-box. *Rankine*, Steam Engine.

oil-tree (oil′trē), *n.* 1. The castor-oil plant. See cut under *castor-oil*.—2. Same as *illupi*.—3. Same as *oil-palm*.—4. The Chinese varnish-tree, whose wood yields an important oil. See *Aleurites* and *tung-oil*.—5. Probably the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea* (Isa. xli. 19).



Oil-tubes.

1, in the fruit of *Fæniculum piperitum*, marked with black. 2, in the leaf of *Myrtus communis*, transverse section (with oil-reservoir *or*), highly magnified.

oil-tube (oil′tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, a longitudinal canal filled with aromatic oil, especially characteristic of the fruits of the *Apiaceæ*.

oilway (oil′wā), *n.* A passage for oil to a part, as a hinge, to be lubricated.

★**oil-well** (oil′wel), *n.* A boring made for petroleum. This is the name by which such borings in various oil-producing regions, and especially in Pennsylvania, are most generally designated. Borings which are unsuccessful, or which do not furnish any oil, are called *dry wells*. See *petroleum*.

oily (oi′li), *a.* [< *oil* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil: as, *oily* matter; an *oily* fluid.—2. Appearing as if oiled; resembling oil.—3. Fat; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 575.

A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 69.

4. Figuratively, unctuous; smooth; insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly pious; fawning.

If for I want that glib and *oily* art,
To speak and purpose not. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 227.

I know no court but martial,
No *oily* language but the shock of arms. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xiii.

Oily bean. See *bean*[1].

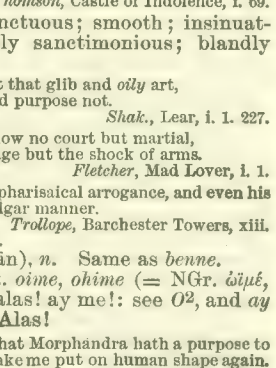
oily-grain (oi′li-grān), *n.* Same as *benne*.

oïmet, *interj.* [< It. *oime*, *ohime* (= NGr. ὠϊμέ, ὀϊμέ; cf. Gr. οἴμοι), alas! ay me!: see *O*[2], and *ay me* (under *ay*[2]).] Alas!

Oimee! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

oinement†, *n.* [ME., also *oynement*, *oygnement*, < OF. *oignement*, an anointing, < *oigner*, *oindre*, *ongier*, anoint: see *oint*. Cf. *ointment*.] Same as *ointment*. *Chaucer*.

I tell the for-sothe thou may make other mens synnes a precyouse *oynement* for to hele with thyne awene. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [p. 36.



Oinochoë of Greek Pottery.

oinochoë (oi-nok′ō-ē), *n.* [Prop. *œnochoë*; < Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of graceful shape, with a three-lobed rim, the central lobe forming a mouth adapted for pouring, and a single handle reaching above the rim: used for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups.

oint† (oint), *v. t.* [< ME. *ointen*, *oynten*, < OF. *oint* (< L. *unctus*), pp. of *oindre*, anoint: see *anoint*, *unction*.] 1. To anoint.

Lord shield thy Cause, approve thee veritable, . . .
Oint thine Anointed publikely by Miracle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The ready Graces wait, her Baths prepare,
And *oint* with fragrant Oils her flowing Hair.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. To administer extreme unction to.

ointing-box†, *n.* A chrismatory.

ointing-cloth†, *n.* A cloth used in the administration of extreme unction.

ointment (oint′ment), *n.* [A later form (as if < *oint* + *-ment*) of *oinement*, q. v.] A fatty or unctuous preparation of such a consistency as to be easily applied to the skin by inunction, gradually liquefying when in contact with it. In American pharmacy, ointments differ from the cerates, which are of similar composition, in having a softer consistence and lower melting-temperature. In British pharmacy, the cerates are included among the ointments.

We . . . wonder more, if Kings be the Lord's Anointed, how they dare thus oyle over and besmeare so holy an unction with the corrupt and putrid *oyntment* of their base flatteries. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conc.

Acetate-of-lead ointment (unguentum plumbi acetatis), acetate of lead and benzoin ointment.—**Aconitia ointment** (unguentum aconitiæ), eight grains of aconitin to an ounce of lard.—**Alkaline sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris alkalinum), sulphur, carbonate of potash, and benzoinated lard.—**Ammoniated-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati), ammoniated mercury with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Antimonial ointment** (unguentum antimonii tartarati), tartarated antimony with lard or simple ointment. Also called *tartar-emetic ointment*, *tartarated-antimony ointment*.—**Apostles' ointment.** See *apostle*.—**Atropia ointment** (unguentum atropiæ), atropin and lard.—**Basilicon ointment.** Same as *basilicon*.—**Belladonna ointment** (unguentum belladonnæ), extract of belladonna in lard or benzoin ointment.—**Benzoin ointment** (unguentum benzoini, adeps benzoatus or benzoinatus), a mixture of lard and tincture of benzoin in the proportion of eight to one by weight. Also called *benzoinated* or *benzoated lard*.—**Blue ointment.** Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Boric-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi borici), boric acid and paraffin.—**Calamin ointment** (unguentum calaminæ), prepared calamin and benzoin ointment or simple ointment. Also called *Turner's cerate*.—**Calomel ointment.** Same as *subchlorid-of-mercury ointment*.—**Cantharides ointment** (unguentum cantharidis), cantharides with wax and either olive-oil or lard and resin. Also called *Spanish-fly ointment*.—**Carbolic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi carbolici), simple ointment with the addition of carbolic acid.—**Carbonated-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi carbonatis), carbonate of lead and simple or benzoin ointment.—**Chrysarobin ointment** (unguentum chrysarobini), chrysarobin and benzoin ointment.—**Citrine ointment.** See *citrine*.—**Compound iodine ointment** (unguentum iodi compositum), the same as *iodide ointment*, but with less iodine and more iodide of potash.—**Compound ointment of mercury** (unguentum hydrargyri compositum), mercurial ointment with yellow wax, olive-oil, and camphor.—**Compound ointment of subacetate of lead** (ceratum plumbi subacetatis), subacetate of lead with camphor cerate; Goulard's cerate.—**Creosote ointment** (unguentum creosoti), creosote and lard or simple ointment.—**Diachylon ointment** (unguentum diachylon), oxid of lead, olive-oil, and oil of lavender. Also called *lead ointment*.—**Dupuytren's ointment**, tincture of cantharides and lard.—**Elemi ointment** (unguentum elemi), elemi with simple ointment.—**Eucalyptus ointment** (unguentum eucalypti), oil of eucalyptus and paraffin.—**Gallic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi gallici), one part of gallic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Glycerin ointment** (unguentum glycerini). (*a*) Spermaceti, white wax, oil of almonds, and glycerin. (*b*) In the German pharmacopœia, glycerite of starch.—**Iodide-of-cadmium ointment** (unguentum cadmii iodidi), iodide of cadmium in simple ointment.—**Iodide-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi iodidi), iodide of lead with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Iodide-of-potash ointment** (unguentum potassii iodidi), iodide of potash and lard, with or without hyposulphite or carbonate of potash.—**Iodide-of-sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris iodidi), iodide of sulphur and prepared lard.—**Iodide ointment** (unguentum iodi), iodine and iodide of potash with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Iodoform ointment** (unguentum iodoformi), iodoform with benzoin ointment.—**Lead ointment.** Same as *diachylon ointment*.—**Mercurial ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri), metallic mercury in a fine state of subdivision disseminated through lard and suet. Also called *blue ointment* and *Neapolitan ointment*.—**Mezereum** or **mezereon ointment** (unguentum mezerei), fluid extract of mezereum with lard and yellow wax.—**Neapolitan ointment.** Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Nitrate-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri nitrati), citrine ointment.—**Nutgall ointment** (unguentum gallæ), nutgall in powder mixed with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Ointment of galls.** Same as *nutgall ointment*.—**Ointment of galls and opium** (unguentum gallæ cum opio), nutgall ointment with the addition of opium.—**Ointment of poplar-buds** (unguentum populeum), lard in which poplar-buds and fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, poppy, and *Solanum nigrum* have been digested.—**Ointment of staves-acre**, lard to which the coarsely ground seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* have imparted their active principle by heat.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment** (unguentum zinci oleati), equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin.—**Pagen-**

stecher's ointment, one to three parts of yellow oxid of mercury and sixty of vaselin.—**Petroleum ointment,** petrolatum.—**Red-iodide-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri), red iodide of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri), red oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-precipitate ointment.** Same as *red-oxid-of-mercury ointment.*—**Resin ointment** (unguentum resinæ), resin cerate.—**Rose-water ointment** (unguentum aquæ rosæ), an ointment of oil of almonds, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water. Also called *cold-cream.*—**Sabine ointment** (unguentum sabinæ), sabine cerate.—**Simple ointment** (unguentum, or unguentum simplex), a mixture of lard and yellow wax in the proportion of four to one, or with less lard and the addition of almond-oil. Simple ointment forms the base of various medicinal ointments.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** Same as *cantharides ointment.*—**Spermaceti ointment** (unguentum cetacei), spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds.—**Storax ointment,** liquid storax and olive-oil.—**Stramonium ointment** (unguentum stramonii), extract of stramonium with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Subchlorid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi), calomel and lard. Also called *calomel ointment.*—**Sulphurated-potash ointment** (unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ), sulphurated potash and prepared lard.—**Sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris), sublimed sulphur with simple or benzoinated lard.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi tannici), tannic acid, subacetate of lead, and lard.—**Tannic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi tannici), one part of tannic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Tar ointment** (unguentum picis liquidæ), tar with suet or yellow wax.—**Tartarated-antimony ointment, tartar-emetic ointment.** Same as *antimonial ointment.*—**Tobacco ointment** (unguentum tabaci), powdered tobacco and lard.—**Turpentine ointment** (unguentum terebinthinæ), oil of turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and prepared lard.—**Tutty ointment** (unguentum tutiæ), impure oxid of zinc, or tutty, and simple ointment.—**Veratrine ointment** (unguentum veratrinæ), veratrine and simple or benzoinated lard.

oiset, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *use.*

oist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[1].

oister†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oyster.*

ok†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *oak. Chaucer.*

O. K. [A humorous or ignorant spelling of what should be **okeh,* < Choctaw (Chakta) *okeh,* an 'article pronoun,' a kind of adjunct, meaning 'it is so,' having in the 'predicative form' a 'distinctive and final' use, '*okeh,* it is so and in no other way'; also interjectionally, '*yai okeh,* thanks to you' (Byington, "Grammar of the Choctaw Lang.," p. 55); a use that may be compared with that of the Hebrew and European *amen.*] All right; correct: now commonly used as an indorsement, as on a bill. [Colloq.]

★**okapi** (ō-kä′pi), *n.* [Native name.] A giraffe-like animal of the family *Giraffidæ,* closely allied to the fossil *Samotherium,* living in the Semliki forest of the Kongo Free State. It was described by Sclater in 1901 as *Equus johnstoni,* from two fragments of skin, and later by Lankester as *Okapia johnstoni,* from a skin and two skulls. All these specimens were secured by Sir Harry Johnston and given by him to the British Museum. In 1902 Johnston discovered the animal living in the Uganda district. See the supplement.

oke (ōk), *n.* [= Bulg. Serv. Wall. Hung. *oka* = Pol. *oko,* < Turk. *oka,* a certain weight.] A Turkish unit of weight, used also in Greece, etc., equal to about 2¾ pounds avoirdupois.

Okenian (ō-kē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Oken* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist (1779–1851).—**Okenian body,** in *anat.,* a Wolffian body, primitive kidney, or mesonephros.

okenite (ō′ken-īt), *n.* [< Prof. L. *Oken* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* same as *dysclasite.*

oker[1]† (ō′kėr), *n.* [ME., also *okur, okir, okyr, ocker,* < Icel. *okr* = Sw. *ocker* = Dan. *aager* = AS. *wōcor,* increase, growth, fruit, = OFries. *wōker* = D. *woeker* = MLG. *woker* = OHG. *wuochar, wuohhar, wuachar, wuocher,* MHG. *wuocher,* G. *wucher* = Goth. *wōkrs,* increase, gain; akin to AS. *weaxan,* wax, and ult. to L. *augere,* increase: see *augment,* etc.] Usury.

> *Oker,* lieying, & wantonesse mickel serwe make.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 236.

oker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher.*

okerer† (ō′kėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *okerar* (= D. *woekeraar* = OHG. *wuocharari,* MHG. *wuocherer, wuocherære,* G. *wucherer* = Sw. *ockrare*), < *oker,* usury: see *oker[1].*] A usurer.

> "An *okerer,* or elles a lechoure," sayd Robyn.
> "With wronge haste thou lede thy fyle."
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 53).

okering† (ō′kėr-ing), *n.* [ME., < *oker*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Usury.

okonite (ō′kō-nīt), *n.* A vulcanized mixture of ozocerite or mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur, used as an insulating material for covering electrical conductors.

okra (ok′rä), *n.* [Formerly also *ochra, okro, ochro;* Ashanti *nkruma* (?).] A plant, *Abelmoschus esculentus,* a vegetable, cultivated in the East and West Indies, the southern United States, etc. See *gumbo*[1]. Its seeds yield a fine food-oil, not, however, extracted on a commercially remunerative scale, and it produces a fiber apparently suitable for coarse bagging, etc. See *Hibiscus* and *Abelmoschus.*—**Musk-okra,** *Abelmoschus Abelmoschus.* See *amber-seed.*

★—**Wild okra.** See *Malachra.*

Ol. An abbreviation of *Olympiad.*

-ol. [An arbitrary abbr. of L. *ol(eum),* or of E. *(alcoh)ol.*] In *chem.,* a termination somewhat loosely used for various compounds, denoting 'oil' or 'alcohol.' It should be applied strictly only to alcohols, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons, as glycerol, mannitol, quinol, etc.

Olacaceæ (ol-ą-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Olax* (*Olac-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Santalales,* typified by the genus *Olax,* and characterized by the dorsal raphe, partially or completely one-celled ovary, usually one-seeded fruit, and valvate petals. It includes about 150 species, of 7 tribes and 26 genera, widely dispersed throughout the tropics. They are erect, climbing or twining, usually with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, flexuous petioles, and small greenish, yellowish, or white flowers.

olamic (ō-lam′ik), *a.* [< Heb. *'ōlām,* eternity, eon, < *'ālam,* hide, conceal.] Pertaining to or enduring throughout an eon or eons; lasting or continuing for ages; constituting or measured by a period or periods much exceeding in length any historical measurement of time; eonian.

> But man fell, and lost the perpetual or *olamic* sabbatism.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLIII. 778.

olanin (ō′lą-nin), *n.* [< L. *ol(eum),* oil, + *an(imal),* animal, + *-in*[2].] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters. *Brande.*

Olax (ō′laks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1749), so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the wood; < LL. *olax,* smelling, odorous, < L. *olere,* smell: see *olid.*] A genus of shrubs and trees, type of the family *Olacaceæ* and tribe *Olaceæ,* known by the three anther-bearing stamens and the drupe almost included within the calyx. There are about 30 species, natives of Australia and tropical Asia and Africa. They are smooth evergreens, often climbing or thorny, usually with short spikes or racemes of small flowers in the axils of two-ranked leaves. *O. Zeylanica* is the malla-tree of Ceylon. Its leaves are eaten in curries, and its fetid, salty wood is used as a remedy in putrid fevers.

★**old** (ōld), *a.* [Also dial. *ald, auld, oud, aud;* < ME. *old, ald, eld,* < AS. *eald,* ONorth. *ald* = OS. *ald* = OFries. *old, ald* = D. *oud* = MLG. LG. *ald, old* = OHG. MHG. G. *alt* = Icel. *ald-* (in comp.) (also *aldinn*) = Goth. *altheis,* old; orig. pp., 'grown, increased' (= L. *altus,* high, deep), with suffix *-d* (see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), of the verb represented by Goth. *alan,* nourish, = L. *alere,* nourish, > ult. E. *aliment:* see *aliment, alt,* etc. For the pp. suffix, cf. *cold,* of similar formation.] **1.** Having lived or existed a long time; full of years; far advanced in years or life: applied to human beings, lower animals, and plants: as, an *old* man; an *old* horse; an *old* tree.

> The *olde* auncian wyf hegest ho syttez;
> The lorde lufly her by lent, as I trowe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

> For we are *old,* and on our quick'st decrees
> The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
> Steals ere we can effect them.
> *Shak.,* All's Well, v. 3. 40.

2. Of (a specified) age; noting the length of time or number of years that one has lived, or during which a thing or particular state of things has existed or continued; of the age of; aged: as, a child three months *old;* a house a century *old.*

> And Pharoah said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou?
> Gen. xlvii. 8.

> There is a papyrus in the Imperial Library at Paris which M. Chabas considers the *oldest* book in the world.
> *J. F. Clarke,* Ten Great Religions, vi. 6.

3. Of or pertaining to the latter part of life; peculiar to or characteristic of those who are, or that which is, well advanced in years.

> And therfore lete us praie among
> That god send us paciens in oure *olde* age.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

> I'll rack thee with *old* cramps.
> *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2. 369.

4. Having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise: as, an *old* head on young shoulders.

> I never knew so young a body with so *old* a head.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1. 164.

> Theo, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so *old* for her age.
> *Thackeray,* Virginians, xxxv.

5. Of long standing or continuance. (*a*) Begun long ago and still continued; of long continuance or prolonged existence; well-established: as, *old* customs; an *old* friendship.

> Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,
> I wolde now som mete wer sene
> For *olde* acqueyntaunce vs by-twene.
> *York Plays,* p. 180.

> An *old* leprosy in the skin of his flesh. Lev. xiii. 11.

> Remove not the *old* landmark. Prov. xxiii. 10.

> The great dragon was cast out, that *old* serpent, called the Devil and Satan. Rev. xii. 9.

(*b*) Experienced; habituated: as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice or crime.

> The King shall sit without an *old* disturber, a dayly incroacher, and intruder. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

6. Of (some specified) standing as regards continuance or lapse of time.

> In Ephesus I am but two hours *old.*
> *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 2. 150.

7. Not new, fresh, or recent; having been long made; having existed long: as, an *old* house; an *old* cabinet.

> Ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of *old* fruit until the ninth year. Lev. xxv. 22.

> *Old* Northumberland House, too, was all ablaze and a centre of attraction. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 70.

Hence—(*a*) That has long existed or been in use, and is near, or has passed, the limit of its usefulness; enfeebled or deteriorated by age; worn out: as, *old* clothes.

> Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. Deut. viii. 4.

> When I kept silence, my bones waxed *old* through my roaring all the day long. Ps. xxxii. 3.

(*b*) Well-worn; effete; worthless; trite; stale: expressing valuelessness, disrespect, or contempt: as, an *old* joke; sold for an *old* song.

> Now you see, sir, how your fooling grows *old,* and people dislike it. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5. 119.

8. Dating or reaching back to antiquity or to former ages; subsisting or known for a long time; long known to history.

> His elders war of the *alde* state,
> And of thaire werkes sumdel he wate.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

> It was said by them of *old* time, Thou shalt not kill.
> Mat. v. 21.

> In the *old* times a man, whether lay or cleric, might purge himself of a crime, or charge laid against him, by his own oath and the oaths of others of equal station who might be willing to become his compurgators.
> *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

9. Ancient; antique; not modern; former: as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans. —**10.** Early; pertaining to or characteristic of the earlier or earliest of two or more periods of time or stages of development: as, *Old* English; the *Old* Red Sandstone.

> Ophidia are not known in the fossil state before the *older* tertiaries. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 208.

11. Former; past; passed away; disused; contrasted with or replaced by something new as a substitute; subsisting before something else: as, he built a new house on the site of the *old* one; the *old* régime; a gentleman of the *old* school; he is at his *old* tricks again.

> *Old* things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. 2 Cor. v. 17.

> Seeing that ye have put off the *old* man with his deeds; and have put on the new man. Col. iii. 9, 10.

> Why, woman, your husband is in his *old* lunes again.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 2. 22.

12. Long known; familiar; hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality: as, an *old* friend; dear *old* fellow; *old* boy.

> Go thy ways, *old* lad. *Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 2. 181.

13. Old-fashioned; of a former time; hence, antiquated: as, an *old* fogy.

> He is a very honest and worthy man, but of the *old* stamp. *Swift,* Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

14. Great; high: an intensive now used only when preceded by another adjective also of intensive force: as, a *fine old* row; a *high old* time. [Colloq.]

> Madam, you must come to your uncle. Yonder 's *old* coil at home. *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 2. 98.

> We shall haue *old* breaking of neckes.
> *Dekker,* If it be not good the Devil is in it.

> *Mast.* It has been stubborn weather.
> *Sec. Gent.* Strange work at sea; I fear me there 's *old* tumbling. *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, iii. 7.

> I imagine there is *old* moving amongst them.
> *A. Brewer,* Lingua, ii. 6.

> Mass, here will be *old* firking!
> *Middleton,* Game at Chess, iii. 1.

> Here 's *old* cheating.
> *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl.

New for old. See *new.*—**Of old,** from early times; in ancient days; long ago. [In this phrase *old* is used as a substantive. See *eld.*]—**Old Bogy, boss†, boy, Catholics, Colony, country.** See the nouns.—**Old continent.** (*a*) The continent of Europe. (*b*) The mass of land com-

prising Europe, Asia, and Africa, in contradistinction to the *new continent*, consisting of North and South America.—**Old Court Party.** See *court.*—**Old Dominion.** See *dominion.*—**Old English.** (*a*) See *English*, 2. (*b*) The form of black letter used by English printers of the sixteenth century.

Old English of the Sixteenth Century.

Old Ephraim, the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis.* [Western U. S.]—**Old foundation, gold, gooseberry, Hundred,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old Harry, Old One, Old Scratch,** humorous names for the devil.—**Old Injun,** the oldwife or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.*—**Old japan, Latin, maid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old lady,** a noctuid moth, *Mormo maura:* an English collectors' name.—**Old man.** (*a*) See *man.* (*b*) In *mining*, ancient workings: a term used in Cornwall. (*c*) A full-grown male kangaroo. [Australia.]—**Old mustache, Nick, oil.** See the nouns.—**Old One.** See *Old Harry.*—**Old Probabilities,** the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau: sometimes called *Old Prob.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Old Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone.*—**Old salt,** an old and experienced sailor.—**Old school,** a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age: as, a gentleman of the *old school.*—**Old School Presbyterian.** See *Presbyterian.*—**Old Scratch.** See *Old Harry.*—**Old sledge,** a game: same as *all-fours.*—**Old song,** a mere trifle; a very low price: as, he got it for an *old song.*—**Old sow,** a plant, *Trigonella cærulea.*—**Old style, Testament,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old Tom,** a strong variety of English gin.—**Old wife.** (*a*) A prating old woman: as, *old wives'* fables. (*b*) A man having habits or opinions considered peculiar to old women. (*c*) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys; a chimney-cap or cowl. (*d*) See *oldwife.*—**Old World.** See *world.*—**The Old Covenant.** See *covenant.*—**The old gentleman.** See *gentleman.*—**The old masters.** See *master*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old,* etc. See *aged.*—**8, 9, and 10.** *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. (see *ancient*[1]), pristine, original, primitive, early, olden, archaic.

old-aged† (ōld′ājd), *a.* [< *old age* + *-ed*[2].] Of or pertaining to old age; aged. [Rare.]

> *Olde-aged* experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Physosopher. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

old-clothesman (ōld′klōᴛʜz′man), *n.* [< *old clothes* + *man.*] A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are offered for sale. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure.

olden[1] (ōl′dn), *v.* [< *old* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To grow old; age; assume an older appearance or character; become affected by age.

> His debates with his creditors . . . harassed the feelings of the humiliated old gentleman so severely that in six weeks he *oldened* more than he had done for fifteen years before. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii.

II. *trans.* To age; cause to appear old.

olden[2] (ōl′dn), *a.* [< *old* + *-en*[2], an adj. suffix irreg. attached to an adj.] Old; ancient.

> Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the *olden* time,
> Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 75.

Oldenlandia (ōl-den-lan′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after H. B. *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist who traveled in South Africa.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Oldenlandieæ*, known by the many minute angled seeds, narrow leaves, entire stipules, and four stamens. Exclusive of *Hedyotis* (which see) there are about 90 species, tropical and subtropical, mainly Asiatic. They are slender, erect or spreading, smooth, and branching annuals, with small white or rose paniced flowers.

old-ewe (ōld′ū), *n.* The ballanwrasse. [Prov. Eng.]

old-faced (ōld′fāst), *a.* Having an aged look or appearance.

> 'Tis not the roundure of your *old-faced* walls
> Can hide you from our messengers of war.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 259.

old-fashioned (ōld-fash′ọnd), *a.* **1.** Formed in a fashion which has become obsolete; antiquated: as, an *old-fashioned* dress.

> Every drawer in the tall, *old-fashioned* bureau is to be opened, with difficulty, and with a succession of spasmodic jerks; then, all must close again, with the same fidgety reluctance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; suited to the tastes of former times.

> Some . . . look on Chaucer as a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.
>
> With my hands full of dear *old-fashioned* flowers . . . and bottles of colour.
> *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, p. 38.

3. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious: as, an *old-fashioned* child.

> A neat, quiet, *old-fashioned* little servant-girl, of twelve or fourteen. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, v. 43.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. See *ancient*[1].

old-fashionedness (ōld-fash′ọnd-nes), *n.* **1.** The property or condition of being old-fashioned; similarity to what is now past or out of date; retention of characteristics formerly prevalent but now exceptional.—**2.** Conduct or demeanor resembling that of an old person; precociousness.

old-field birch. The American white birch or gray birch, *Betula populifolia.*

old-field lark. Same as *field-lark.* See cut at *meadow-lark.*

old-field pine. Same as *loblolly-pine.*

old-fogyish (ōld-fō′gi-ish), *a.* [< *old fogy* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of an old fogy; behind the times; slow to accept anything new.

old-fogyism (ōld-fō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *old fogy* + *-ism.*] The character or views of an old fogy, fondness for old or antiquated notions and ways.

old-gentlemanly (ōld-jen′tl-man-li), *a.* [< *old gentleman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of an old gentleman.

> So, for a good *old-gentlemanly* vice,
> I think I must take up with avarice.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 216.

old-grain (ōld′grān), *n.* A name given to dark spots and discolorations on leather, arising from imperfections in tanning, exposure to dampness, mildew, etc.

oldham (ōl′dạm), *n.* [Named from *Oldham*, its original place of manufacture, in Lancashire, England.] A coarse cloth in use in the middle ages.

oldhamite (ōl′dạm-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Oldham*, director (1862) of the Indian Geological Survey.] Native calcium sulphid detected by Maskelyne in the Busti meteorite. It occurs in small brownish spherules showing cubic cleavage; it is also optically isotropic, and is hence inferred to be isometric in crystallization.

Oldhaven beds. In *Eng. geol.*, one of the divisions of the Lower Eocene. The group so designated lies at the base of the London clay, and, although only from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, is highly fossiliferous.

old-light (ōld′līt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Favoring the old faith or principles; specifically, in *Scottish eccles. hist.*, favoring the principle of a connection between the church and the state. The "Old and New Light Controversy" in the Burgher and Antiburgher churches regarding the province of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, about the end of the eighteenth century, led to secessions from these bodies, and the formation of the Old Light (or Original) Seceders.

II. *n. Eccles.*, a person holding old-light doctrines.

old-line (ōld′līn), *a.* Of the old line or direction of thought or doctrine; conservative: as, an *old-line* Whig.

oldly† (ōld′li), *adv.* Of old; in the olden time. *Ellis*, Letters (1525–37).

old-maid (ōld-mād′), *n.* **1.** The house- or garden-plant *Vinca rosea.* [West Indies.]—**2.** A gaping clam: same as *gaper*, 4.

old-maidhood (ōld-mād′hụd), *n.* [< *old maid* + *-hood.*] The state or condition of an old maid; spinsterhood.

> Marriage for deliverance from poverty or *old-maidhood.*
> *George Eliot*, Essays, Analysis of Motives.

old-maidish (ōld-mā′dish), *a.* [< *old maid* + *-ish*[1].] Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid.

> Child, don't be so precise and *old-maidish.*
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, v. 8. (*Davies.*)

old-maidism (ōld-mā′dizm), *n.* [< *old maid* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old-man (ōld-man′), *n.* The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

old-man's-beard (ōld-manz-bērd′), *n.* **1.** See *Clematis.*—**2.** Same as *long-moss.*—**3.** Same as *fringe-tree.* [U. S.]—**4.** A species of *Equisetum;* also, sometimes, one of species of other genera. [Prov. Eng.]

old-man's-eyebrow (ōld-manz-ī′brou), *n.* An Australian species of sundew, *Drosera binata.*

old-man's-head (ōld-manz-hed′), *n.* Same as *old-man cactus.* See *Cereus.*

oldness (ōld′nes), *n.* The state of being old, in any of the senses of that word.

old-said† (ōld′sed), *a.* Long since said; said of old. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

old-school (ōld′skōl), *a.* Of the old school; of earlier times; as originally or formerly established, propounded, or professed; old or old-fashioned.

> Adam, according to this *old-school* Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 19.

old-sightedness (ōld′sī″ted-nes), *n.* Presbyopia.

old-squaw (ōld′skwâ), *n.* Same as *oldwife*, 1.

oldster (ōld′stèr), *n.* [< *old* + *-ster*, after *youngster.*] **1.** An old or oldish person; a man past middle life. [Colloq.]

> I know *oldsters* who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk. *Thackeray*, A Night's Pleasure, i.

2. In the British navy, a midshipman of four years' standing, or a master's mate.

> I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the *oldsters.*
> *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, ii. (*Davies.*)

old-time (ōld′tīm), *a.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times; of the old school; of long standing.

> *Oldtime* and honoured leaders like Mr. Bright.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 361.

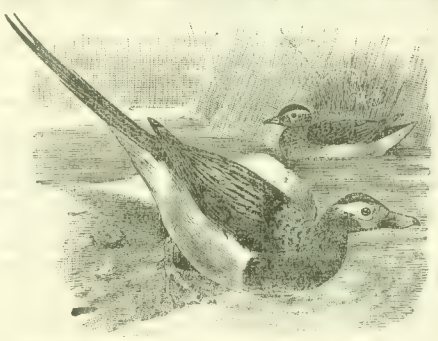
old-timer (ōld-tī′mėr), *n.* **1.** One who retains the views and customs of former days; an old person who clings to habits and modes of thought now obsolete. [Colloq.]

> *Old-timers* unanimously declared that in the new-comer had indeed arisen another Tausig.
> *Music and Drama*, XIII. ix. 14.

2. One who has long occupied a given place or position; one who has grown old in a place, profession, etc. [Colloq.]

> In reply to his last remark I said, "But you forget, old man, that most of us *old-timers*, as you call us, are poor now!" *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 122.

★**oldwife** (ōld′wīf), *n.*; pl. *oldwives* (-wīvz). **1.** The long-tailed sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*, of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ.* The male in the breeding season has the two middle tail-feathers lance-linear and long-exserted. The bill is black, tipped with orange; the plumage is blackish or white, varied with reddish and silver-gray tints. In winter the



Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).
(Male, in full summer plumage; female in the background.)

long tail-feathers do not exist, and the reddish parts are replaced by gray. The oldwife breeds in the arctic regions, both on sea-coasts and on large inland waters, and in winter is generally dispersed in temperate regions. It is a lively, voluble duck, having a kind of song; it is an expert diver and a rank feeder, and the flesh is not savory. The nest is placed on the ground; the eggs are 6 or 7 in number, drab-colored, and about 2 inches long by 1½ broad. Also called *old billy, old granny, old Injun, old molly, old-squaw,* and *south-southerly.*

2. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes. (*a*) The alewife. (*b*) The menhaden. [Local, U. S.] (*c*) The toothed herring. [Maryland.] (*d*) The spot or lafayette, *Liostomus Xanthurus.* [Florida.] (*e*) The file-fish, *Balistes carolinensis,* and others of the same genus. [Southern United States and Bermudas.] (*f*) An Australian fish, *Enoplosus armatus.* [Port Jackson, N. S. W.]

old-witch grass. A common weed-grass of North America, *Panicum capillare*, having a very effuse compound panicle.

old-womanish (ōld-wụm′an-ish), *a.* [< *old woman* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of an old woman.

> It is very easy and *old-womanish* to offer advice.
> *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

old-woman's-bitter (ōld-wụm′anz-bit′ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *majoe-bitter.*—**2.** A West Indian tree, *Citharexylum cinereum.*

old-world (ōld′wėrld), *a.* **1.** Of the ancient world; belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned.

> Like an *old-world* mammoth bulk'd in ice,
> Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) as distinguished from the New World or America.—**3.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the continents of the eastern hemisphere as known before the discovery of America; paleogean: as, the *old-world* apes.

olet, *n.* A Middle English form of *oil.*

-ole. [< L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil.* Cf. *-ol.*] In *chem.*, a termination having no very precise significance. See *-ol* and *-oïl.*

Olea (ō′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *olea*, < Gr. ἐλαία, the olive-tree: see *oil.*] A genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the oily drupe and induplicate calyx-lobes. There are about 31 species, natives of Asia and Africa, the Mas-

carene Islands, Australia, and New Zealand. They are small trees or shrubs, with valuable hard wood, opposite undivided leaves, and rather small fragrant flowers, chiefly in axillary clusters. (See *olive* and *oleaster*.) *O. laurifolia* and *O. Capense* of the Cape of Good Hope are there called *ironwood*, and *O. verrucosa* is called *olive-wood*. *O. cuspidata* in India yields khow-wood, of which combs, etc., are made. *O. Cunninghamii*, the black maire of New Zealand, yields a dense, hard, and durable wood. *O. paniculata* is the Queensland olive.

Oleaceæ (ō-lē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Olea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Gentianales*, typified by the genus *Olea*, and characterized by the two stamens and the ovary of two cells each with two ovules; the olive family. It embraces 300 species, of 4 tribes and 25 genera, natives of warm and temperate regions. They are generally smooth shrubs, sometimes climbing, and bear opposite leaves without stipules, usually a small bell-shaped four-parted calyx, and a four-lobed corolla. The ash and the jasmine also belong to this family.

oleaceous (ō-lē-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oleaceæ*.

Oleacinidæ (ō″lē-a-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Oleacina*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Glandinidæ*.

oleaginous (ō-lē-aj′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *oléagineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleaginoso* (with suffix *-ous*, etc., < L. *-osus*); Pg. also *oleagineo*, oily, < ML. *oleago* (*oleagin-*), oil as scraped from the body of a bather or wrestler, < L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] 1. Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—2. Figuratively, effusively and affectedly polite or fawning; sanctimonious; oily.

> The lank party who snuffles the responses with such *oleaginous* sanctimony. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

oleaginousness (ō-lē-aj′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being oleaginous or oily; oiliness, either literal or figurative.

oleamen (ō-lē-ā′men), *n.* [< L. *oleamen*, an ointment, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

oleander (ō-lē-an′dėr), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *oleander*, < F. *oléandre* = Sp. *oleandro*, *eloendro* = Pg. *eloendro*, *loendro* = It. *oleandro* (ML. *lorandrum*, *lauriendum*, *arodandrum*), corrupt forms, resting on L. *olea*, olive-tree, and *laurus*, laurel, of L. *rhododendron*: see *rhododendron*.] Any plant of the genus *Nerium*, most often *N. Oleander*, the ordinary species, a shrub of indoor culture from the Levant, having leathery lance-shaped leaves and handsome deep rose-colored or white flowers. The sweet oleander is *N. odorum*, a species from India with fragrant blossoms. The leaves and flowers of these plants are poisonous, and especially the bark. Also called *rose-bay*.

oleander-fern (ō-lē-an′dėr-fėrn), *n.* A widely distributed tropical fern, *Oleandra neriiformis*, having coriaceous oleander-like fronds.

Oleandra (ō-lē-an′drą), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1799): so called from a resemblance in the fronds to the leaves of the oleander; < F. *oléandre*, oleander: see *oleander*.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly restricted to the tropics. They have wide-creeping scandent jointed stems, and entire lanceolate-elliptical fronds, with round sori in one or two rows near the midrib. Six species are commonly recognized.

oleandrine (ō-lē-an′drin), *n.* [< *oleander* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid or glucoside, the poisonous principle of the oleander. It is yellow, amorphous, and very bitter, soluble very slightly in water, but more freely in alcohol and ether. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Olearia (ō-lē-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., said (by Wittstein) to be so named from Adam *Olearius* (died 1671), librarian to Duke Frederick III. of Holstein-Gottorp.] A name given by Moench in 1802 to *Shawia*, a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. It is characterized by shrubby stems, capillary pappus, naked receptacle, achenes not compressed, and involucral bracts many-rowed, dry, and without herbaceous tips. There are about 90 species, natives of Australasia, representing there the northern genus *Aster*. They have usually alternate leaves, and rather large heads with white or blue ray-flowers and yellow or purplish disks. The common name *daisy-bush* belongs to various New Zealand species, and is sometimes adopted for all plants of the genus. *Shawia stellulata* (*Olearia stellulata* of de Candolle) is the snow-bush of Victoria.

oleaster (ō-lē-as′tėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *oleastro*, < L. *oleaster*, the wild olive, < *olea*, the olive: see *Olea* and *-aster*.] 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Europæa*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Elæagnus*, especially *E. angustifolia*, also called *wild olive*.

★**oleate** (ō′lē-āt), *n.* [< *ole(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of oleic acid.—**Oleate of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury and oleic acid: used as a substitute for mercurial ointment.—**Oleate of veratrine**, veratrine dissolved in oleic acid.

olecranal (ō-lē-krā′nal), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the olecranon. Also *olecranial*.

olecranarthritis (ō-lē-krā-när-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow, + ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the elbow-joint.

olecranial (ō-lē-krā′ni-al), *a.* Same as *olecranal*.

olecranoid (ō-lē-krā′noid), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-oid*.] A bad form for *olecranal*.—**Olecranoid fossa.** See *fossa*1.

olecranon (ō-lē-krā′non), *n.* [Cf. F. *olécrâne*; < Gr. ὠλέκρανον, contr. of ὠλενόκρανον, the point of the elbow, < ὠλένη, the ulna (see *ell*1, *ulna*), + κρανίον, skull, head: see *cranium*.] A process forming the upper or proximal end of the ulna. In man the olecranon forms most of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, is received in the olecranon fossa of the humerus during extension of the forearm, and receives the insertion of the triceps extensor muscle. It forms the bony prominence of the back of the elbow. Also called *anconeus process*. See cut under *forearm*.

olefiant (ō′lē-fī-ant), *a.* [= F. *oléfiant*, < L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefiant gas**, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carbureted hydrogen. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4, and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1796. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible, and has an aromatic ethereal odor. It is so called from its property of forming with chlorin an oily compound ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), ethylene dichlorid, or the oil of the Dutch chemists.

olefine (ō′lē-fin), *n.* [< *olef*(*iant*) + *-ine*2.] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene: so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorin, like Dutch oil or liquid.

oleic (ō′lē-ik), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil (see *oil*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil. Also *elaic*.—**Oleic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid existing in most fats in combination with glycerol in the form of an ester (triolein), and obtained from them by saponification of the fats with an alkali. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste, and below 14° C. crystallizes in brilliant colorless needles. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap.

oleiferous (ō-lē-if′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing oil; yielding oil: as, *oleiferous* seeds.

★**olein** (ō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*2.] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats, the trioleic ether of glycerol, having the formula $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. It is a colorless oil at ordinary temperatures, with little odor and a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It becomes solid at 21° F. It is not found pure in nature, but the animal and vegetable fatty oils consist largely of it. Also *elain*.

Oleineæ (ō-lē-in′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hoffmannsegg, 1806), < *Olea* + *-ineæ*.] A tribe of the family *Oleaceæ*, distinguished by the fruit, a drupe or berry with a single seed. It contains 14 genera, of which *Olea* (the typical genus), *Phillyrea*, *Osmanthus*, *Chionanthus*, *Mayepea*, *Notelæa*, and *Ligustrum* are important.

olema, *n.* See *ulema*.

olent, **ollent**, *n.* [Appar. a form of the word which is represented in E. by *eland* (D. *eland*, G. *elend*, *elen*, etc.): see *eland*.] The eland.

> Hee commaunded them to kill flue *Olens* or great Deere. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 284.

> Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the *Ollen*, the wild horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

olent (ō′lent), *a.* [< L. *olens* (*olent-*), ppr. of *olere*, smell. Cf. *odor*, etc.] Smelling; scented.

> The cup he [a butterfly] quaffs at lay with *olent* breast
> Open to gnat, midge, bee, and moth as well.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 128.

oleo (ō′lē-ō), *n.* 1. An abbreviated form of *oleomargarin*.—2. Same as *oleo-oil*.

oleograph (ō′lē-ō-grâf), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleographic (ō″lē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *oleograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleography.

oleography (ō-lē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The art or process of preparing oleographs.

> *Oleography* differs from chromo-lithography only in name, and is a mere vulgar attempt to imitate oil painting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 700.

2. A process, devised by Moffatt, for identifying oils by the study of their characteristic lace-like patterns when floating on water.

oleomargarin, oleomargarine (ō″lē-ō-mar′ga-rin), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + E. *margarin*.] A granular solid fat of a slightly yellowish color, obtained from the leaf-fat or caul-fat of cattle: so named by the inventor of the process of its preparation. The fat is first carefully cleaned from adhering impurities, as bits of flesh, etc., and then thoroughly washed in cold water. It is next rendered at a temperature of 130° to 175° F., and the mixture of oily products thus obtained is slowly and partially cooled, till a part of the stearin and palmatin has crystallized out. Under great hydraulic pressure the parts which still remain fluid are pressed out; after a time these solidify, and are ready for market. This substance has been largely used as an adulterant of butter. When oleomargarin is churned in a liquid state with a certain proportion of fresh milk, a butter is produced which mixes with it, while the buttermilk imparts a flavor of fresh butter to the mass, making so perfect an imitation that it can scarcely be distinguished by taste from fresh butter. A refined fat strongly resembling that obtained from beef-fat is got from lard by similar treatment. Also, in commerce, called simply *oleo*.

★**oleometer** (ō-lē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an elæometer.

oleone (ō′lē-ōn), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of olein and lime. Probably a ketone.

★**oleo-oil** (ō′lē-ō-oil), *n.* A mixture of olein and palmetin from beef tallow, used to prepare a substitute for or adulterant of butter. Also *neutral lard* and *oleo*. [Trade-name.]

oleophosphoric (ō″lē-ō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + E. *phosphoric*.] Consisting of olein and phosphoric acid: applied to a complex acid contained in the brain.

oleoptene (ō-lē-op′tēn), *n.* Same as *elæoptene*.

oleoresin (ō″lē-ō-rez′in), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + ★*resina*, resin: see *resin*.] 1. A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.—2. In *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution, obtained from ether tinctures by evaporation. The oleoresins used in medicine are those of *Aspidium* or male-fern, capsicum, cubeb, iris, lupulin, ginger, and black pepper; the last is nearly the same as the substance long known as *oil of black pepper*, a by-product in the manufacture of piperina.

oleoresinous (ō″lē-ō-rez′i-nus), *a.* [< *oleoresin* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of oleoresin.

> Dissolving any *oleo-resinous* deposit in a little rectified spirit. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 289.

★**oleosaccharum** (ō″lē-ō-sak′a-rum), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + NL. *saccharum*, sugar: see *saccharum*.] A mixture of oil and sugar, which is somewhat more miscible with water than oil alone.

oleose (ō′lē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *oleosus*, oily: see *oleous*.] Same as *oleous*.

> It's not unlikely that the rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

oleosity† (ō-lē-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *oleose*, *oleous*, + *-ity*.] The property of being oleous or fat; oiliness; fatness.

> How knew you him?
> By his viscosity,
> His *oleosity*, and his suscitability.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

oleous (ō′lē-us), *a.* [= F. *huileux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleoso*, < L. *oleosus*, oily, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] Oily; having the nature or character of oil. Also *oleose*.

> It is not the solid part of wood that burneth, but the *oleous* moisture thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 820.

oleraceous (ol-e-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *oleraceus*, resembling herbs, < *olus* (*oler-*), pot-herbs. Cf. *alexanders*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a pot-herb; fit for kitchen use: applied to plants having esculent properties.

olericulturally (ol″e-ri-kul′tūr-al-i), *adv.* With reference to olericulture; in olericulture.

> The Dwarf Kales.—De Candolle does not bring these into his classification as offering true types, and in this perhaps he is right. Yet, *olericulturally* considered, they are quite distinct. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 807.

olericulture (ol′e-ri-kul″tūr), *n.* [< L. *olus* (*oler-*), a pot-herb, + *cultura*, culture.] In *gardening* or *agriculture*, the cultivation of plants having esculent properties, particularly such as are pot-herbs.

olf (olf), *n.* [Said to be a var. (if so, through *elf*) of *olp*, a var. of *alp*1, the bullfinch.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also *olp* and *blood-olp*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Green olf.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.

olfact (ol-fakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *olfactare*, smell at, freq. of *olfacere*, smell, scent, < *olere*, smell, + *facere*, make: see *fact*.] To smell. [Humorous.]

> There is a Machiavelian plot,
> Though every nare *olfact* it not.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 742.

olfaction (ol-fak′shon), *n.* [< *olfact* + *-ion*.] The sense of smell or faculty of smelling; an olfactory act or process; smell; scent.

> He thought a single momentary *olfaction* at a phial containing a globule the size of a mustard seed, moistened with the decillionth potency of aconite, is quite sufficient.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 289.

olfactive (ol-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *olfactif* = Pg. ★*olfactivo;* as *olfact* + *-ive.*] Same as *olfactory.*

olfactometer (ol-fak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *olfacere*, smell (see *olfact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Dr. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, . . . has constructed an instrument which he calls an *olfactometer*. It consists simply of a glass tube, one end of which curves upward, to be inserted into the nostril. A shorter movable cylinder, made of the odoriferous substance, fits over the straight end of this glass tube. On inhaling, no odor will be perceived so long as the outer does not project beyond the inner tube. The further we push forward the outer cylinder, the larger will be the scented surface presented to the in-rushing column of air, and the stronger will be the odor perceived. *Science*, XV. 44.

olfactor (ol-fak'tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **olfactor* (cf. fem. *olfactrix*), one who smells, < *olfacere*, smell: see *olfact.*] The organ of smell; the nose. [Rare.]

If thy nose, Sir Spirit, were anything more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff]. *Southey.*

★**olfactory** (ol-fak'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *olfactoire* = Sp. Pg. *olfatorio* = It. *olfattorio*, < NL. **olfactorius* (L. neut. as a noun, a smelling-bottle, a nosegay), < *olfacere*, smell: see *olfact.*]

I. *a.* Making or causing to smell; effecting or otherwise pertaining to olfaction; having the sense of smell or providing for the exercise of that faculty: as, an *olfactory* organ. The olfactory nerves, present in nearly all vertebrates, are slender filaments in man, about twenty in number, arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb, or terminal part of the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobe. The lobe is primitively hollow, being a tubular process whose cavity is continuous with that of the prosencephalic ventricle, and it is of much greater relative size in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In the latter the olfactory lobes are reduced to a pair of solid flattened bands, like bits of tape, and improperly receive the name of *olfactory nerves*, which properly applies only to the numerous filaments arising from the bulbous end of the so-called olfactory nerves, penetrating the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone through numerous minute foramina, and ramifying through the Schneiderian mucous membrane of the nose. Also *olfactive*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *nasal*, and *Petromyzontidæ*.—**Olfactory angle,** in *anat.*, the angle formed with the basicranial axis by the plane of the cribriform plate.—**Olfactory bulb.** See *bulb.*—**Olfactory crus,** the rhinocaul.—**Olfactory foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Olfactory glomeruli.** See *glomerulus.*—**Olfactory lobe.** See *lobe*, and cuts under *brain*, *optic*, and *sulcus.*—**Olfactory pits.** See *pit.*—**Olfactory tuber.** See *tuber.*—**Olfactory tubercle.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).

II. *n.*; pl. *olfactories* (-riz). The organ of smell; the nose as an olfactory organ: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

olibant (ol'i-ban), *n.* Same as *olibanum.*

olibanum (ō-lib'ạ-num), *n.* [= F. *oliban* = Sp. *olíbano* = Pg. It. *olibano*, < ML. *olibanum*, appar. < Ar. *al-lubān*, < *al*, the, + *lubān* (> Gr. *λίβανος*, L. *libanus*), frankincense.] A gum-resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia* in the Somali country. It is obtained by incisions in the bark, and appears in commerce in the form of hardened tears and irregular lumps of a yellowish color. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, heightened by heat, and its chief use is as incense. In medicine it is nearly disused. See *frankincense*, 1.—**African olibanum,** the ordinary olibanum, the Arabian being inferior, and now scarcely collected.—**Indian olibanum,** a soft fragrant resin yielded by the salai-tree, *Boswellia serrata*, in parts of India, and locally used as incense.

olid† (ol'id), *a.* [< L. *olidus*, smelling, emitting a smell, < *olēre* (rarely *olĕre*), smell: see *olent.*] Having a strong disagreeable smell. *Sir T. Browne.*

Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance. *Boyle*, Works, I. 688.

olidous† (ol'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *olidus*, smelling: see *olid* and *-ous.*] Same as *olid.*

olifaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *elephant.*

oligandrous (ol-i-gan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen). Cf. Gr. *ὀλίγανδρος*, thinly peopled, of same formation.] In *bot.*, having few stamens: applied to a plant that has fewer than twenty stamens.

oliganthous (ol-i-gan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, few-flowered.

oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* [= F. *oligarque* = It. *oligarco*, < Gr. *ὀλιγάρχης*, an oligarch, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχειν*, rule. Cf. *oligarchy.*] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding political power.

Convenient access from the sea was a main point, and we can therefore understand that the ground by the coast would be first settled, and would remain the dwelling-place of the old citizens, the forefathers of the *oligarchs* of the great sedition. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 356.

oligarchal (ol'i-gär-kạl), *a.* [< *oligarch* + *-al.*] Same as *oligarchic.*

oligarchic (ol-i-gär'kik), *a.* [= F. *oligarchique* = Sp. *oligárquico* = Pg. It. *oligarchico*, < Gr. *ὀλιγαρχικός*, pertaining to oligarchy, < *ὀλιγαρχία*, oligarchy: see *oligarchy.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of oligarchy or government by a few; administering an oligarchy; administered as an oligarchy or by oligarchs; constituting an oligarchy.

The Héraion . . . would stand in the *oligarchic* quarter on the low ground near the agora. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 357.

oligarchical (ol-i-gär'ki-kạl), *a.* [< *oligarchic* + *-al.*] **1.** Relating to oligarchic government; characteristic of oligarchs.—**2.** Constituting an oligarchy; oligarchic.

oligarchist (ol'i-gär-kist), *n.* [< *oligarch-y* + *-ist.*] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

oligarchy (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.*; pl. *oligarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *oligarchie* = Sp. *oligarquía* = Pg. It. *oligarchia*, < Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*, government by the few, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἀρχειν*, rule. Cf. *oligarch.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; also, collectively, those who form such a class or body.

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few rich men domineer. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

In the Greek commonwealths the best definition of democracy and *oligarchy* would be that in the democracy political rights are enjoyed by all who enjoy civil rights, while in the *oligarchy* political rights are confined to a part only of those who enjoy civil rights. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 290.

oligarticular (ol″i-gär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular.*] Confined to a few joints, as an arthritis.

oligemia, oligæmia (ol-i-jē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *oligæmia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood. Compare *anemia.*

oligiste (ol'i-jist), *n.* [< F. *oligiste*, so called as containing less iron than the related magnetic oxid; < Gr. *ὀλίγιστος*, least, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little.] One of several varieties of native iron sesquioxid, or hematite.

oligistic (ol-i-jis'tik), *a.* [< *oligiste* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oligiste, or specular iron ore.

oligistical (ol-i-jis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *oligistic* + *-al.*] Same as *oligistic.*

oligocarpous† (ol″i-gō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having few fruits.

Oligocene (ol'i-gō-sēn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary series, including groups formerly classed in part as Upper Eocene and in part as Lower Miocene. The rocks classed as Oligocene are partly of fresh-water and brackish origin, and partly marine. They are especially well developed in the Paris basin, in northern Germany (where this name was first proposed by Beyrich), and in Switzerland. The important formation known as the *Molasse* belongs partly to the Oligocene. The vegetation of that period was varied and interesting, and indicative of a decidedly warmer climate than that at present prevailing. Beds referred to the Oligocene extend from Florida through to Texas, and are characterized by the presence of *Orbitoides mantelli*, a widely distributed foraminifer.

The so-called *Oligocene* deposits . . . were originally called by Conrad, who first characterized them, the Vicksburg beds, and by me have been designated the "Orbitoidic," from the great abundance of Orbitoides Mantelli, their most distinctive fossil. *Heilprin*, U. S. Tertiary Geol., p. 3.

Oligochæta (ol″i-gō-kē'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] An order or a class of chætopod annelids, including the earthworms and lugworms, or the terricolous and limicolous worms: so called from the paucity of the bristle-like organs of locomotion. The *Oligochæta* are abranchiate, ametabolous, and monœcious. They have been divided into *Terricolæ* and *Limicolæ*, and also into four orders bearing other names. The term is contrasted with *Polychæta*. Also *Oligochætæ*. See cut under *Naïs.*

oligochætous (ol″i-gō-kē'tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Oligochæta.*

oligocholia (ol″i-gō-kō'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χολή*, bile.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of bile.

oligochrome (ol'i-gō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χρῶμα*, color.] **I.** *a.* Painted in few colors: especially applied to decorative work: as, *oligochrome* decoration of a building or a room.

II. *n.* A design executed in few colors.

oligochromemia, oligochromæmia (ol″i-gō-krō-mē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *oligochromæmia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of hemoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

oligoclase (ol'i-gō-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture.] A soda-lime triclinic feldspar, the soda predominating. See *feldspar.*

oligocystic (ol″i-gō-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst): see *cyst.*] Having few cysts or cavities: as, *oligocystic* tumors.

oligocythemia, oligocythæmia (ol″i-gō-sī-thē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *oligocythæmia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which there is a paucity of red corpuscles.

Oligodon (ol'i-gō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of colubriform serpents giving name to the family *Oligodontidæ*. There are many species, of India, Ceylon, and neighboring islands.

Oligodontidæ (ol″i-gō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oligodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Oligodon*, related to the *Calamariidæ*. There are several genera and about 40 species, some of which are known as *ground-snakes* and *spotted adders.*

oligogalactia (ol″i-gō-ga-lak'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactia.*] In *pathol.*, scantiness of milk-secretion.

oligoglottism (ol″i-gō-glot'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *γλῶττα*, tongue (see *glottis*), + *-ism.*] Slight knowledge of languages. [Rare.]

oligomania (ol″i-gō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania.*] Mental impairment which is especially evident in only a few directions: nearly equivalent to *monomania.*

The reasons . . . are sufficient to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania* for monomania. *Medical News*, I. 472.

oligomerous (ol-i-gom'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μέρος*, part.] **1.** Having few segments of the body, as a mollusk. *Huxley.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, having few members.

oligometochia (ol″i-gō-me-tō'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Sparing use of participles or participial clauses in composition: opposed to *polymetochia*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 144.

oligometochic (ol″i-gō-me-tō'kik), *a.* [< *oligometochia* + *-ic.*] Containing or using but few participles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 150.

Oligomyodi (ol″i-gō-mī-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A group of birds nearly equivalent to *Mesomyodi:* opposed to *Acromyodi.* Used by Sclater in 1880 as a suborder of *Passeres*, covering the *Haploöphonæ*, *Heteromeri*, and *Desmodactyli* of Garrod and Forbes, and comprehending eight families—*Oxyrhamphidæ*, *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, *Phytotomidæ*, *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Eurylæmidæ.*

oligomyodian (ol″i-gō-mī-ō'di-ạn), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid.*

oligomyoid (ol″i-gō-mī'oid), *a.* [Prop. **oligomyode:* see *Oligomyodi.*] In *ornith.*, having few or imperfectly differentiated muscles of the syrinx: applied to a lower series of birds of the order *Passeres*, such as the *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi*, and synonymous with *mesomyodian*, but of less exact signification.

oligomyoidean (ol″i-gō-mī-oi'dē-ạn), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid.*

oligonite (ol'i-gō-nīt), *n.* [< *oligon*(*-spar*) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of siderite or carbonate of iron, containing 25 per cent. of manganese protoxid, found at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony.

oligon-spar (ol'i-gon-spär), *n.* [Accom. of G. *oligonspath*, < Gr. *ὀλίγον*, neut. of *ὀλίγος*, little, few, + G. *spath*, spar.] Same as *oligonite.*

oligophyllous (ol″i-gō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having few leaves.

oligospermia (ol″i-gō-spėr'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of semen.

oligospermous (ol″i-gō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλιγόσπερμος*, having few seeds, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having few seeds.

Oligosporea (ol″i-gō-spō'rē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπόρος*, seed.] An ordinal name given by Schneider to the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, whose cysts produce a small definite number of spores.

oligosporean (ol″i-gō-spō'rē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oligosporea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Oligosporea.*

oligosporous (ol″i-gō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *oligosporean.*

oligostemonous (ol″i-gō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *στήμων*, taken in sense of 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, same as *oligandrous*.

oligosyllabic (ol″i-gō-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *oligosyllab(le)* + *-ic*.] Of three or fewer syllables, as a word; trisyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic: opposed to *polysyllabic*. [Rare.]

> Words . . . of less than four [syllables] . . . are *oligosyllabic*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

oligosyllable (ol′i-gō-sil″a-bl), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὀλιγοσυλλαβία*, the having few syllables, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of three or fewer syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable*. [Rare.]

oligotokous (ol-i-got′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear.] Having few at a birth: applied in ornithology to birds which lay four eggs or fewer. [Little used.]

oligotrophy (ol-i-got′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Deficiency of nutrition.

oliguria (ol-i-gū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of urine; diminished secretion of urine.

olinda (ō-lin′dạ), *n.* [See def.] A sort of hunting-knife made at Olinda in Brazil.

olio (ō′liō), *n.* [Formerly also *oglio*, with the common mistake of *-o* for *-a* in words adopted from Sp. (cf. *bastinado*); for **olia* = Sp. *olla* = Pg. *olha* (both pron. ol′yä), an earthen pot, a dish of meat boiled or stewed, a medley, = OF. *olle*, *ole*, < L. *olla*, a pot: see *olla*.] **1.** A savory dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as stewed meat, herbs, etc.

> To make . . . pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an *oglio*, of a cheaper value than a turbot.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 703.

> We to the Mulberry Garden, where Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish *Olio*, by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain.
> *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 145.

2. A mixture; a medley.

> Ben Jonson, in his "Sejanus" and "Catiline," has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces: chiefly applied to a musical collection.

oliphant† (ol′i-fạnt), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *elephant*.—**2.** A hunter's or warrior's horn made of ivory: used in the middle ages, more frequently as a decorative piece of furniture than as a musical instrument.

oliprance† (ol′i-prans), *n.* [< ME. *olipraunce*, *olypraunce*, pride, vanity (?); appar. of OF. origin, but no evidence appears.] **1.** Probably, pride; vanity.

> Of rych atyre ys here avaunce,
> Prykyng here hors wyth *olypraunce*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, p. 145.

> Thus in pryde & *olipraunce* his empyre he haldes,
> In lust & in lecherye, & lothelych werkkes.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1349.

2. Rude, boisterous merriment; a romping-match. *Holloway.* (*Halliwell*). [Prov. Eng.]

olisatrum (ō-li-sat′rum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

olitory (ol′i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *olitorius*, of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, < *olitor*, a kitchen-gardener, < *olus*, kitchen vegetables, pot-herbs: see *oleraceous*.] **I.** *a.* Producing or used in growing pot-herbs and kitchen vegetables: equivalent to *kitchen-* or *vegetable-* in the compounds *kitchen-garden*, *vegetable-garden*.

> Now was publish'd my "French Gardener," the first and best of the kind that introduc'd ye use of the *Olitorie* garden to any purpose. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1658.

II. *n.*; pl. *olitories* (-riz). **1.** A vegetable or other pot-herb of the kinds commonly grown in kitchen-gardens.

> Pliny indeede enumerates a world of vulgar plants and *olitories*, but they fall infinitely short of our physic gardens, books, and herbals, every day augmented by our sedulous botanists. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

2. A kitchen-garden.

> None of the productions of the *olitory* affect finery.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 79.

oliva (ō-lī′vạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] **1.** Olive-tree gum.—**2.** In *conch.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Olividæ*, founded by Bruguière in 1789; the olives or olive-shells. (*b*) Pl. *olivas* (-vạz). Any species of *Oliva*; an olive-shell. See cut at *olive-shell*.—**3.** Pl. *olivæ* (-vē). In *anat.*, the olivary body of the brain.

Olivacea (ol-i-vā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oliva* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Olividæ*.

olivaceous (ol-i-vā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **olivaceus*, < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of an olive-green color; olive-green.—**Olivaceous flycatchers**, those members of the *Tyrannidæ* whose prevailing coloration is olivaceous. They are very numerous, especially in tropical and subtropical America, and generally of small size for their family. Those of the United States nearly all belong to the genera *Contopus* and *Empidonax*. See the cuts under these words, and *olive-tyrant*.

olivader†, *a.* [For *olivaster* (?), < F. *olivâtre*, OF. *olivastre*, olive-colored: see *olivaster*.] Of a color approaching that of olive; olivaster.

> A train of Portuguese ladies, . . . their complexions *olivader* and sufficiently unagreeable.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

olivary (ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *olivaire*, < L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives, < *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] Resembling an olive.—**Olivary body**, in *anat.*, a ganglion of the oblongata lying on either side just laterad of the pyramid, and forming an oval projection on the surface just below the pons. It consists of the nucleus olivaris inferior with a covering and filling of white matter. Also called *inferior olivary body*, or *inferior olive*, and *corpus semiovale*.—**Olivary eminence**, in *anat.*, a small rounded transverse process of the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, in relation with the optic chiasm. Also called *olivary process*, or *tuberculum sellæ*.—**Olivary fasciculus.** See *fasciculus*.—**Olivary peduncle**, the whole mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body.

olivaster† (ol-i-vas′tėr), *a.* [< OF. *olivastre*, F. *olivâtre* = Sp. It. *olivastro*, < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive* and *-aster*, here used adjectively.] Of the color of the olive; dull-green.

> But the countries of the Abyssenes, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny and *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy and dry. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 399.

★**olive** (ol′iv), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *olive*, *olyve*, < OF. *olive*, also *olie*, F. *olive* = Sp. Pg. It. *oliva*, < L. *oliva*, an olive, not orig. L., but derived, with orig. digamma, < Gr. *ἐλαία*, Attic *ἐλάα*, an olive-tree, an olive. Cf. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil: see *oil*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The oil-tree, *Olea Europæa*, cultivated from the earliest times in Syria and Palestine, and thence in remote antiquity distributed throughout the whole Mediterranean region: in recent times it has been successfully planted in Australia, southern California, and elsewhere. The olive is of low stature (some 40 feet) with rounded top; the trunk and branches are apt to be gnarled and fantastic, and the leaves are small and lance-shaped, dull-green



1. Branch of the Olive (*Olea Europæa*), with fruits. 2. Branch with flowers. *a*, a flower.

above and silvery beneath; the general effect is that of an old willow. It is an evergreen, of great longevity and productiveness, and thrives in poor and dry calcareous and sandy soils. Of the cultivated variety some twenty or thirty subvarieties have been recognized. The wild variety of the olive has short blunt leaves, the branches more or less spiny, and a worthless fruit. It is native in southern Europe as well as Asia. The olive was anciently sacred to Pallas, and its leaves were used for victors' wreaths among the Greeks and Romans. (See *olive-branch*.) The value of the olive lies chiefly in the fruit; but its wood also is valuable. *Olive-gum* or *Lecca-gum* (*oliva*) exudes from the bark, and was formerly used as a stimulant, while the bark itself has served as a tonic.

2. The fruit of the common olive-tree, a small ellipsoid drupe (the "berry"), bluish-black in color when fully ripe. It is an important source of oil (see *olive-oil*) and is also largely consumed in the form of preserved or pickled olives, consisting of the green-colored unripe drupes, first soaked in water containing potash and lime to expel bitterness, and then bottled in an aromatized salt liquid.

3. A tree of some other species of *Olea*, or of some other genus resembling the olive. See *Olea*, and phrases below.—**4.** The color of the unripe olive; a color composed of yellow, black, red, and white in such proportions as to form a low-toned dull green, slightly yellow.—**5.** Same as *oliva*, 1.—**6.** A perforated plate in the strap of a satchel or traveling-bag, through which the stud or button passes to fasten it.—**7.** A long oval button over which loops of braid are passed as a fastening for cloaks, etc.—**8.** In *anat.*, the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—**9.** In *conch.*, an olive-shell.—**10.** In *ornith.*, the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *C. Swainson*. [Essex, Eng.]—**American olive**, the devilwood.—**Bastard** or **mock olive**, in Australia, *Notelæa ligustrina* and *N. longifolia*, the latter also called *Botany Bay olive*.—**California olive**, the Californian mountain-laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*.—**Fragrant** or **sweet-scented olive**, *Osmanthus fragrans*.—**Holly-leafed olive**, a fine compact shrub from Japan, *Osmanthus Aquifolium*.—**Queensland olive**, *Olea paniculata*.—**Spurge-olive**, the mezereon.—**White olive.** See *Halleria*.—**Wild olive.** (*a*) The primitive form of the common olive (see def. 1); also, in India, *Olea dioica*. (*b*) One of various trees of other genera: in Europe, *Elæagnus angustifolia*, *Cotinus Cotinus*, and *Ligia Thymelæa* (*Daphne Thymelæa* of Linnæus); in the West Indies, *Bontia daphnoides*, *Ximenia Americana*, *Bucida Buceras*, and *Terminalia capitata*; in India, *Putranjiva Roxburghii*.

II. *a.* Relating to the olive; of the color of the unripe olive; olivaceous; of a dull, somewhat yellowish green; also, of the color of the olive-tree, which in general effect is of a dull ashen-green, with distinctly silvery shading.

oliveback (ol′iv-bak), *n.* The olive-backed thrush, *Turdus swainsoni*. It is widely distributed in North America, and is one of the common thrushes of the eastern parts of the United States, like the wood-thrush, hermit-thrush, and veery. The upper parts are of a uniform olivaceous color, the lower are white, tinged with tawny and marked with a profusion of blackish spots on the breast; the length is about 7 inches. This thrush is migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster; it nests in bushes, and lays pale greenish-blue eggs spotted with rusty-brown.

olive-backed (ol′iv-bakt), *a.* Having the back olivaceous: as, the *olive-backed* thrush. See *oliveback*.

olivebark-tree (ol′iv-bärk-trē), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Bucida Buceras*; also, one of other species of *Bucida*.

olive-branch (ol′iv-bränch), *n.* **1.** A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace and plenty (in allusion to the "olive leaf pluckt off" brought by the dove sent out by Noah).

> Peace, with an *olive branch*,
> Shall fly with dove-like wings about all Spain.
> *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 4.

> Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house, thy children like the *olive branches* ["olive-plants" in the authorized version] round about thy table.
> Ps. cxxviii. 4, in Book of Common Prayer.

Hence, in allusion to the last quotation—**2.** *pl.* Children. [Humorous.]

> May you ne'er meet with Feuds or Babble,
> May *Olive Branches* crown your Table.
> *Prior*, The Mice.

> There were hardly "quarters" enough for the bachelors, let alone those blessed with wife and *olive-branches*, and all manner of make-shifts were the result.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 791.

olived (ol′ivd), *a.* [< *olive* + *-ed*².] Decorated with olive-trees or -branches.

> Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles.
> *T. Warton*, Triumph of Isis.

olive-green (ol′iv-grēn), *n.* See *green*¹.

oliveness (ol′iv-nes), *n.* Olive color; the state of being olivaceous in color. *Coues*.

olivenite (ol′i-ve-nīt), *n.* [Adapted from the orig. G. *olivenerz* ('olive-ore'); < G. *oliven*, gen. (in comp.) of *olive*, olive, + *-ite*².] An arseniate of copper, usually of an olive-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. The latter forms have sometimes a yellow to brown color. Also called *olive-ore*, and the fibrous kinds *wood-copper*.

olive-nut (ol′iv-nut), *n.* The fruit of species of *Elæocarpus*.

olive-oil (ol′iv-oil′), *n.* A fixed oil expressed from the pericarp or pulp of the common olive. It is an insipid, inodorous, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of mixture with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is one of the lightest of the fixed oils, and of the non-drying class. It is very largely used as a food. In countries where it is produced it is employed in cookery and serves as butter with bread; in England and America its table use is chiefly that of a salad-dressing. In medicine it is employed principally in liniments, ointments, and plasters. Inferior grades serve for lubrication, illumination, woolen-dressing, and soap-making. For the best oil the fruit should be picked just before it is ripe enough to fall, and ground at once. The first pressing, without application of water or heat, yields *virgin oil*. The second pressing, after subjecting the marc to the action of boiling water, is not quite so good; a third yields the inferior *pyrene oil*. Olive-oil is extensively adulterated with cotton-seed, arachis, and other oils. Italy leads in the production and export of olive-oil. Also called *sweet-oil*.

olive-ore (ol′iv-ōr), *n.* Same as *olivenite*.

olive-plum (ol′iv-plum), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Elæodendrum*, or its fruit.

oliver¹ (ol′i-vėr), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Oliver*, ME. *Oliver*, < F. *Olivier*.] A forge-hammer in which the hammer is fastened upon one end of an arm or handle, the other end of which is attached to an axle. The hammer is worked

by the alternate action of a spring that raises the hammer and treadle-mechanism by which the foot of the operator forces the hammer down to deliver its blow.

The *oliver* is a heavier hammer worked with a treadle.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 832.

oliver[2] (ol'i-vėr), *n.* [A var. of *elver*, *eel-fare*.] A young eel. [Prov. Eng.]

oliveret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *olivier* = Pr. *oliver* = Sp. *olivera* = Pg. *oliveira*, an olive-tree, olive (cf. ML. *olivarium*, an olive-yard, neut.), < L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives: see *olivary*.] An olive-grove; an olive-tree.

They brende alle the cornes in that lond,
And alle her *oliveres* and vynes eek.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 46.

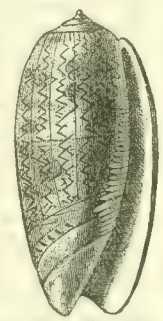
The two felowes that fledden he comen to their felowes that were discended vnder an *olyvere* hem for to resten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 541.

Oliverian (ol-i-vē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Oliver* (see def.) + *-ian*.] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell.

A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican.
Godwin, Mandeville, xli.

olive-shell (ol'iv-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Olividæ*.

olivet (ol'i-vet), *n.* [Appar. < *olive* + *-et*.] A false pearl; especially, in French industries, a pearl of the kind manufactured for export to savage peoples. Compare *false pearl*, *Roman pearl*, under *pearl*.


Olive-shell or Rice-shell (*Oliva porphyria*).

Olivetan (ol'i-vet-an), *n.* [< *Oliveto* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of an order of Benedictine monks, founded in 1313, at Siena, Italy: the name was derived from the mother-house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

olive-tree (ol'iv-trē), *n.* [< ME. *olive-tre*, *olyff-tree*, etc.; < *olive* + *tree*.] See *olive*, 1.

olive-tyrant (ol'iv-tī"rant), *n.* Any bird of the subfamily *Elæniinæ*.

olive-wood (ol'iv-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of the common olive. It is of a brownish-yellow color, beautifully veined, hard, and suited to fine work, being well known in the form of small ornamental articles; in Europe it is sometimes used for furniture.

2. The name of two trees, *Elæodendrum orientale* of Mauritius and Madagascar, and *E. australe* of Australia.

olivewort (ol'iv-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the family *Oleaceæ*.

olive-yard (ol'iv-yärd), *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Ex. xxiii. 11.

Olividæ (ō-liv'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oliva* (< L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Oliva*; the olives or olive-shells. The head is small, the siphon recurved, and the foot often incloses a part of the shell, and has cross-grooves on each side in front, separating the propodium from the main portion of the foot. The shell is long, with a short spire, a narrow mouth notched in front, and plicate columella; it is finely polished, and is much used for ornamental purposes. The species are numerous in tropical seas. See cut under *olive-shell*.

oliviform (ō-liv'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *oliva*, an olive, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an olive; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling an olive-shell.

olivil (ol'i-vil), *n.* [< *olive* + *-il*.] A white crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{18}O_5 + H_2O$) obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

olivin, olivine (ol'i-vin), *n.* [< *olive* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A common name of chrysolite, especially of the forms occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites. See *chrysolite*.

olivin-diabase (ol'i-vin-dī"a-bās), *n.* In *petrog.*, a granular igneous rock consisting essentially of plagioclase, augite, olivin, and magnetite or ilmenite. It is commonly applied to paleovolcanic or ancient rocks, equivalent to the coarsely crystalline basalt or dolerite of neovolcanic age. It is also closely related to olivin-gabbro.

olivin-gabbro (ol'i-vin-gab"rō), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivinic (ol-i-vin'ik), *a.* [< *olivin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of olivin.

olivinitic (ol"i-vi-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *olivinic*.

olivin-norite (ol'i-vin-nō"rīt), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivin-rock (ol'i-vin-rok), *n.* See *peridotite*.

olla (ōl'yä, Anglicized ol'ä), *n.* [Sp. *olla* (> E. *olio*) = Pg. *olha*, an earthen pot, a jar, < L. *olla*, a pot.] **1.** In Spanish countries, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking and other purposes, or a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a jar. Hence—**2.** An olio.—**3.** A large porous earthenware jar or jug in universal use in the southwestern parts of the United States and Territories for holding drinking-water, which is kept cool by the evaporation of moisture through the substance of the jar.—**4.** In *archæol.*, a form of vase more properly called *stamnos*.—**Olla podrida** [Sp., lit. 'rotten or putrid pot']. (*a*) A favorite Spanish dish consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut into small pieces and stewed, with various kinds of vegetables.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making;
Was a brave piece of cookery.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

ollam, ollamh (ol'ạm), *n.* [Ir. *ollamh*.] Among the ancient Irish, a chief master; a professor; a doctor: a rank answering to the degree of doctor in some study as given by a university. The *ollam fili* was the highest degree of the order of "fili" (poets).

An *ollam* or doctor, who was provided with mensal land for the support of himself and his scholars.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 258.

ollent, *n.* See *olen*.

ollite (ol'īt), *n.* [< L. *olla*, a pot, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, potstone.

Olneya (ol'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1854), named after Stephen *Olney*, a Rhode Island botanist.] A genus of small dicotyledonous trees of the family *Fabaceæ*, the tribe *Galegeæ*, and the subtribe *Robinieæ*. It is known by the wingless glandular pod with rigid valves, and the thick capitate stigma. There is but one species, *O. Tesota*, native to southern California and Arizona and northern Mexico, hoary with minute hairs, and bearing white or purplish flowers in racemes, thorns below the leafstalks, and abruptly pinnate leaves, composed of numerous small rigid leaflets. From its hard wood, called *ironwood*.

olograph (ol'ō-grâf), *n.* An erroneous form of *holograph*.

-ology. [1. F. *-ologie* = Sp. *-ología* = Pg. It. *-ologia* = D. G. *-ologie* = Sw. *-ologi* = Dan. *-ologie*, < L. NL. *-ologia*, < Gr. *-ολογία*, the terminal part of abstract nouns signifying the being or notion of what is denoted by a compound noun or adjective in *-ολογος* (*-ολόγος* when the verb is taken as active, *-όλογος* when it is taken as passive); *-ολογία* to be divided *-ο-λογ-ία*, < *-ο-λογ-ος*, being the final vowel *-ο-* of the preceding element, + *-λογ-*, the form in deriv. and comp. of *λέγειν*, speak, tell, gather, read, = L. *legere*, gather, read (see *legend*), + *-ος*, the nom. term. of an adj. or noun, e. g. *θεολόγος*, *θεο-λόγ-ος*, speaking or one who speaks (discourses or reasons) about God (see *theologue*), *δικολόγος*, speaking or one who speaks (pleads) in a cause, an advocate, *ἐτυμολόγος*, studying or one who studies the true origin of words, etc., an etymologist; hence *θεολογία*, *δικολογία*, *ἐτυμολογία*, etc., the being a theologue, advocate, etymologist, etc., or that with which the theologue, advocate, or etymologist, etc., is concerned, theology, forensic pleading, etymology, etc. When the first element is a verb, however, as in *φιλολογία*, < *φιλόλογος*, 'loving words or discourse' or learning (E. *philology*), and in some words in *-ology* < Gr. *-όλογιον* (as *martyrology*, *menology*, etc.), *λόγος* is directly concerned. Words in *-ology*, *-logy*, are usually accompanied by a noun of agent in *-logue*, *-loger*, *-logian*, or *-logist*, and by adjectives in *-logic*, *-logical*. The second element is prop. *-logy* (*-logue*, etc.), the *-o-* belonging to the preceding element; but the accent makes the apparent element in E. to be *-ology*, which is hence often used as an independent word (see *ology*). In this dictionary the formations in *-ology* not existing in Gr. are reg. explained as " . . . + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak," etc., with a ref. to this article, the intervening form *-λογος*, which often does not appear in use, being omitted. 2. F. *-logie*, etc., < L. *-logia*, < Gr. *-ολογία*, < *-ολόγος*, derived in the same manner as above, < *λέγειν*, gather: as, *ἀνθολογία*, the gathering of flowers, < *ἀνθολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers flowers; *καρπολογία*, the gathering of fruit, < *καρπολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers fruit, etc. See def. 2.] **1.** A termination in many words taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, especially words denoting a science or department of knowledge. See the etymology.—**2.** A termination of some nouns of Greek origin (few or none of this kind being newly formed) in which *-ology* implies 'a gathering.' Examples are *anthology*[2], a gathering of flowers (distinguished from *anthology*[1], the science of flowers, a word of modern formation), and *carpology*.

ology (ol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *ologies* (-jiz). [< *-ology*, as used in many terms denoting a particular science or department of knowledge, as *theology*, *geology*, *philology*, *etymology*, *anthropology*, *biology*, etc.: see *-ology*.] A science the name of which ends in *-ology*; hence, any science or branch of knowledge. [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever.
De Quincey.

Now all the *ologies* follow us to our burrows in our newspaper, and crowd upon us with the pertinacious benevolence of subscription-books.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Olor (ō'lor), *n.* [NL., < L. *olor*, a swan.] A genus of *Cygninæ* or swans, containing such as are white in plumage, without a frontal knob, and with a complicated windpipe. The whistling swans of Europe and America, *Olor musicus* and *O. columbianus*, and the North American trumpeter, *O. buccinator*, belong to this genus. See cut at *trumpeter*.

olp, *n.* See *olf*.

olpe (ol'pē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄλπη* (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A leathern oil-flask used in the palæstra, etc. (*b*) A small pouring- or dipping-vase, somewhat of the form of the oinochoë, but in general with an even rim and no spout, and having the neck more open. In some examples, as in the cut, the rim is trifoliate.


Olpe (*b*).

Olpidieæ (ol-pi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olpidium* + *-eæ*.] A small family of phycomycetous fungi of the order *Chytridiales*, taking its name from the genus *Olpidium*. They are destitute of mycelium and inhabit other fungi and algæ, causing peculiar swellings in the cells of their hosts.

Olpidium (ol-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλπις* (*ὀλπιδ-*), also *ὄλπη*, a leathern oil-flask.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, with immotile plasmodia, round or slightly elongated sporangia, and uniciliate ellipsoidal zoöspores. About 25 species are known.

oltrancet, *n.* Same as *outrance*.

olusatrum (ōl-ū-sā'trum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

oly-koek (ō'li-kōk), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, formerly *olikoek*, = E. *oil-cake*.] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard, richer and tenderer than a cruller: originally a Dutch delicacy.

There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer *oly koek*, and the crisp and crumbling cruller.
Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* [< L. *Olympias* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς* (*-αδ-*), a period of four years, the interval between the Olympian games, < *Ὀλύμπια*, the Olympian games, neut. pl. of *Ὀλύμπιος*, Olympian: see *Olympian*.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed time from 776 B. C., the reputed first year of the first Olympiad. To turn an Olympiad into a year B. C., multiply by 4, add the year of the Olympiad less 1, and subtract from 780. Abbreviated *Ol.*

Olympiadic (ō-lim-pi-ad'ik), *a.* [< *Olympiad* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an Olympiad.—**Olympiadic era.** See *era*.

Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Olympianus* (L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*), < (*a*) L. *Olympus*, < Gr. *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the gods; (*b*) L. *Olympia*, < Gr. *Ὀλύμπια*, a sacred region in Elis, where games in honor of the Olympian Zeus were held.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Olympic*.

II. *n.* A dweller in Olympus; one of the twelve greater gods of Greece—Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephæstus, Hestia, Poseidon, and Demeter.

Olympic (ō-lim'pik), *a.* [< L. *Olympicus*, < Gr. *Ὀλυμπικός*, < *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, or *Ὀλυμπία*, Olympia: see *Olympian*.] Pertaining to Olympus or Mount Olympus, or to Olympia in Greece.—**Olympic games**, the greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis on the banks of the Alpheus, in the plain of Olympia in Elis, containing the magnificent temple of the Olympian Zeus, and many other temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed

numerous honors and privileges. The sacred inclosure of Olympia was excavated by the German Government between 1875 and 1881, with important archæological and artistic results. The festival of the games was revived at Athens in April, 1896, athletes from various countries being participants. See Cyclopedia, supplement. Compare *Olympiad*.

Olympionic (ō-lim-pi-on′ik), *n.* [< L. *Olympionices*, < Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης, a victor at the Olympian games, < Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic games, + νίκη, victory.] An ode on an Olympic victory.

Olympus (ō-lim′pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὄλυμπος, Olympus: see *Olympian*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the gods: identified in classical Greek times with Mount Olympus in Thessaly, later used for a supposed home of the gods in or beyond the sky; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *heaven*.

Olynthiac (ō-lin′thi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Ὀλυνθιακός, < Ὄλυνθος, Olynthus (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Olynthus, a city in Chalcidice, near the head of the Toronaic gulf on the coast of Macedonia.—**Olynthiac orations**, a series of three speeches delivered by Demosthenes, to induce the Athenians to support Olynthus against Philip; they constitute a part of the Philippics.

II. *n.* One of the speeches of Demosthenes known as the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthian (ō-lin′thi-an), *a.* [< L. *Olynthus*, < Gr. Ὄλυνθος, Olynthus: see *Olynthiac*.] Of or pertaining to Olynthus; Olynthiac: as, the *Olynthian* league.

Olynthoidea (ol-in-thoi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olynthus* + *-oidea*.] An order or other large group of *Calcispongiæ*, containing most of the chalk-sponges: distinguished from *Physemaria*. They have calcareous spicules of various shapes. They are divided by some writers into 4 suborders, *Ascones*, ★*Leucones*, *Sycones*, and *Pharetrones*.

Olynthus (ō-lin′thus), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. ὄλυνθος, a fig.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects.—2. A genus of chalk-sponges: a supposed calcispongian ancestral type named by Haeckel in 1869. See cut under *gastrula*.

om (ōm), *n.* [Skt. *om;* origin uncertain.] A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity both in the Hindu religions and in Buddhism. It first appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterward it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmans had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

-oma. [NL., etc., *-oma*, < Gr. *-ωμα*, a termination of some nouns from verbs in *-όειν*, *-οῦν*, as σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence, < σαρκόειν, σαρκοῦν, make or produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a termination denoting a tumor or neoplasm, as in *chondroma*, *sarcoma*, *fibroma*, etc.

omadhaun (om′a-dân), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *amadan*, a fool, simpleton, madman; cf. *amad*, a fool, etc.] A fool; a simpleton: a term of abuse common in Ireland and to a less extent in the Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland. Also *omadawn*, *amadan*.

The *Omadawn!*—to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother.
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 263.

In the course of his [Mr. Michael Davitt's] remarks he spoke of the Peers as "the noble *omadhauns*."
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 406.

omalo-. For words in zoölogy, etc., beginning thus, see *homalo-*.

omander-wood (ō-man′dėr-wůd), *n.* A variety of ebony or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenum*.

Omanidæ (ō-man′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < *Omanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders consisting only of the typical genus *Omanus*, and distinguished by having six eyes, a calamistrum and cribellum, two claws on the tarsi, and three-jointed spinnerets.

Omanus (ō-mā′nus), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *Omanus*, < *Omana*, a town in Arabia.] The typical genus of *Omanidæ*.

omasal (ō-mā′sal), *a.* [< *omasum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the omasum.

omasum (ō-mā′sum), *n.*; pl. *omasa* (-sä). [NL., < L. *omasum*, *omassum*, bullock's tripe, paunch: said to be of Gallic origin.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies. See *abomasum*.

Omayyad (ō-mī′yad), *n.* and *a.* [< *Omayya* (see def.) + *-ad*.] **I.** *n.* One of a dynasty of califs which reigned in the East A. D. 661–750, the first of whom was Mo'awiya, descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Omayyads were succeeded by the Abbasids. The last of these Eastern Omayyads escaped to Spain, and founded the califate of Cordova, in A. D. 756. This Western califate, and with it the dynasty of Omayyads, became extinct in 1031. Also spelled *Ommiad*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty of califs called the Omayyads.

ombrant (om′brant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *ombrer*, < L. *umbrare*, shade: see *umbrate*, *umber*.] In *decorative art*, consisting of shade or shadow; wholly or chiefly marked by shade without outline: a French word used in English, especially in describing certain ceramic work, such as pâte-sur-pâte and lithophanie.

ombre[1], **omber** (om′bėr), *n.* [< F. *ombre*, < Sp. *hombre*, the game called ombre, lit. 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *homo*.] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two, four, or five, with a pack of forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens being thrown out.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 56.

ombre[2]†, *n.* Same as *umber*.

Ombria (om′bri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1831).] A genus of *Alcidæ* or auks containing the parrakeet-auklets, characterized by the peculiar shape of the bill. The mandible is falcate and upcurved, the commissure is ascendant, and the maxilla oval in profile. The nostrils are naked, and portions of the bill are molted. *O. psittacula* is the only species. Also called *Cyclorhynchus*.

ombril (om′bril), *n.* See *umbril*.

ombrometer (om-brom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὄμβρος, a rain-storm (= L. *imber*, rain: see *imbricate*, *imbrex*), + μέτρον, measure.] A machine or an instrument designed to measure the quantity of rainfall. See *rain-gage*.

omega (ō-mē′gä or ō-meg′ä), *n.* [< Gr. ὦ μέγα, lit. 'great *o*,' long *o*, so called in distinction from the earlier form ὸ μικρόν, 'little *o*,' short *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); hence, figuratively, the last of anything.

Know I not Death? the outward signs? . . .
The simple senses crown'd his head:
"*Omega!* thou art Lord," they said,
"We find no motion in the dead."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Alpha and omega. See *alpha*, 2.

omelet (om′e-let), *n.* [Formerly also *omlet*, *omelette*, *aumelette;* < OF. *amelette*, *alemette*, F. *omelette*, formerly *aumelette*, dial. *amelette*, an omelet (*aumelette d'œufs*, "an omelet or pancake made of egges," Cotgrave); prob. so called as being a thin flat cake, being appar. a variant, with interchange of termination, of *alemelle*, *alumelle*, *alamelle*, *alemele*, the blade of a knife or sword, etc. (F. *alumelle*, the sheathing (plating) of a ship); the form appar. due to a misdivision of the orig. word with the art. *la* preceding, *la lemelle* (*lemele*, *lumelle*), being miswritten or misread *l'alemelle*, and the proper form being *lamelle*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate: see *lamella*, *lamina*. A popular etym. of *omelette* has been that from a supposed phrase *œufs mêlés*, 'mixed eggs.'] A dish consisting of eggs beaten lightly, with the addition of milk, salt, and sometimes a little flour; it is browned in a buttered pan on the top of the stove. Omelets are sometimes prepared with cheese, ham, parsley, jelly, fish, or other additions.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and in *omlets* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or limon. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 15.

We had fortified ourselves with a good breakfast, and laid in some hard bread and pork *omelette* for the day.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 366.

Omelet soufflé, an omelet beaten stiff, sweetened, flavored, and baked in an oven till it is very puffy.

omell†, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell*.

omen (ō′men), *n.* [< L. *ōmen*, OL. *osmen*, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, perhaps lit. 'a (prophetic) voice,' < *os* (*or-*), the mouth (or 'a thing heard,' < *aus-* in *auscultare*, hear, *auris*, orig. **ausis*, ear: see *auscultate* and *ear*[1]), + *-men*, a common suffix.] A casual event or occurrence supposed to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. See *augur*.

I see now by this Inversion of my Armour that my Dukedom will be turned into a Kingdom; taking that for a good *Omen* which some other of weaker Spirits would have taken for a bad. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 22.

Ah, no! a thousand cheerful *omens* give
Hope of yet happier days, whose dawn is nigh.
Bryant, The Ages, viii.

=**Syn.** *Omen*, *Portent*, *Sign*, *Presage*, *Prognostic*, *Augury*, *Foreboding*. *Omen* and *portent* are the most weighty and supernatural of these words. *Omen* and *sign* are likely to refer to that which is more immediate, the others to the more remote. *Omen* and *portent* are external; *presage* and *foreboding* are internal and subjective; the others are either internal or external. *Sign* is the most general. *Prognostic* applies to the prophesying of states of health or kinds of weather, and is the only one of these words that implies a deduction of effect from the collation of causes. *Presage* and *augury* are generally favorable, *portent* and *foreboding* always unfavorable, the rest either favorable or unfavorable. *Omen* and *augury* are most suggestive of the ancient practice of consulting the gods through priests or augurs. A *foreboding* may be mistaken; the others are presumably correct. All these words have considerable freedom in figurative use. See *foretell*, *v. t.*

omen (ō′men), *v.* [< *omen*, *n.* Cf. *ominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To prognosticate as an omen; give indication of the future; augur; betoken.

II. *trans.* To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; divine; predict.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

omened (ō′mend), *a.* [< *omen* + *-ed*[2].] Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic: chiefly in composition: as, ill-*omened*.

Is this the welcome of my worthy deeds,
To meet my triumph in ill *omen'd* weeds?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 50.

omening (ō′men-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *omen*, *v.*] An augury; a prognostication.

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass. *Scott*.

omental (ō-men′tal), *a.* [< *omentum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omentum: as, an *omental* fold of peritoneum; an *omental* gland.—**Omental foramen**, the opening from the greater to the lesser cavity of the peritoneum, commonly called *foramen of Winslow*.

omentocele (ō-men′tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *omentum*, q. v., + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Hernia of the omentum: same as *epiplocele*.

omentum (ō-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *omenta* (-tä). [L., adipose membrane, the membrane inclosing the bowels, etc.] In *anat.*, a fold or duplication of peritoneum, of two or four peritoneal layers, passing between or hanging down from certain abdominal viscera—the stomach, liver, spleen, and colon. An omentum is a structure similar to a mesentery, and is in fact a special mesentery connecting the stomach with the liver, spleen, and colon respectively. Hence omenta are commonly distinguished by name. The *gastrohepatic* or *lesser omentum*, *omentum minus*, is a single fold (two layers) of peritoneum extending between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. Between the two layers are the hepatic artery, portal vein, bile-duct, and associate structures, bound together in a quantity of loose connective tissue forming Glisson's capsule. The *gastrosplenic omentum*, of two layers, connects the concavity of the spleen with the fundus of the stomach, and contains the splenic vessels. The *gastrocolic* or *great omentum*, *omentum majus*, also called *epiploön*, is the largest of all the peritoneal duplications, and consists of four layers of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the transverse colon, whence it is looped down freely upon the intestines, forming a great flap or apron.

omer (ō′mėr), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A handful of grain; a sheaf.—2. A Hebrew dry measure equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 3¹⁄₁₀ quarts.

omicron (ō-mī′kron), *n.* [< Gr. ὸ μικρόν, little or short *o*, distinguished from ὦ μέγα, great or long *o*. See *omega*.] The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (O, *o*).

ominate† (om′i-nāt), *v.* [< L. *ominatus*, pp. of *ominari*, forebode, prognosticate, < *omen*, omen: see *omen*.] **I.** *trans.* To presage; foretoken; prognosticate. *Seasonable Sermons* (1644), p. 23.

II. *intrans.* To foretoken; show prognostics. *Heywood*, Dialogues, ii.

omination† (om-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *ominatio(n-)*, a foreboding, < L. *ominari*, forebode: see *ominate*.] The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostication. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 102.

ominous (om′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *omineux* = Sp. Pg. *ominoso*, < L. *ominosus*, full of foreboding, < *omen*, foreboding, omen: see *omen*.] 1. Conveying some omen; serving as a sign or token; significant.

Nor can I here pass over an *ominous* circumstance that happened the last time we played together.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

2. Of good omen; auspicious.

Which portentum Bellonesus took for a very happy and *ominous* token. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

Notwithstanding he [Lionel, Bishop of Concordia] had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. Of ill omen; giving indication of coming ill; portentous; inauspicious; unlucky.

'Tis *ominous*; . . . I like not this abodement.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

And yet this Death of mine, I fear,
Will *ominous* to her appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.

ominously (om′i-nus-li), *adv.* In an ominous manner; with significant coincidence; significantly; with ill omen; portentously.

ominousness (om'i-nus-nes), *n.* The property of being ominous, significant, or portentous.

omissible (ō-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **omissibilis*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Capable of being omitted; not needed; worthy of omission.

Public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 71. (*Davies.*)

omission (ō-mish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *omission* = Sp. *omisión* = Pg. *omissão* = It. *omissione*, *ommissione*, < LL. *omissio(n-)*, an omitting, < L. *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] **1.** The act of omitting. (*a*) A neglect or failure to do something which a person has power to do, or which duty requires to be done; the act of pretermitting or passing over.

Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 230.

The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and commission. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 13.

(*b*) The act of leaving out: as, the *omission* of a paragraph in a printed article.

2. That which is omitted or left out.

omissive (ō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **omissivus*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Leaving out; neglectful.

The first is an untowardnesse of omission, the second of commission. The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lead the way. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 19, 1629.

omissively (ō-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

omit (ō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omitted*, ppr. *omitting*. [= F. *omettre* = Sp. *omitir* = Pg. *omittir* = It. *omettere*, *ommettere*, < L. *omittere*, let go, let fall, lay aside, neglect, pass over, < *ob*, before, by, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*. Cf. *amit*[2], *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, etc.] **1.** To fail to use or to do; neglect; disregard: as, to *omit* a duty; to *omit* to lock the door.

I will *omit* no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 49.

Men cannot without Sin *omit* the doing those Duties which their Places do require from them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

A play which nobody would *omit* seeing that had, or had not, ever seen it before. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

2. To fail, forbear, or neglect to mention or speak of; leave out; say nothing of.

I must not *omit* that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

3. To leave out; forbear or fail to insert or include: as, to *omit* an item from a list.—**Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law*. See *competent*.

omittance (ō-mit'ans), *n.* [< *omit* + *-ance*.] Failure or forbearance to do something; omission; neglect to do, perform, etc.

Omittance is no quittance.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 133.

omitter (ō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who omits or neglects.

omium (ō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *omia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax in *Coleoptera*. *Burmeister*.

Ommastrephes (o-mas'tre-fēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ὄμμα, eye (see *ommatidium*), + στρέφειν, turn.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Ommastrephidæ*; the sagittated calamaries.

Ommastrephidæ (om-ą-stref'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ommastrephes* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ommastrephes*, with free arms, lacrymal sinuses, valviferous siphon, nuchal crests, and clavigerous clawless tentacular arms, having four rows of suckers about the middle of the club.

ommatidial (om-ą-tid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *ommatidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ommatidium.

ommatidium (om-ą-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ommatidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ὀμματίδιον, dim. of ὄμμα (ὀμματ-), eye, < √ ὀπ, see: see *optic*.] A radial element or segment of the compound eye of an arthropod.

ommatophore (o-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ommatophorus*: see *ommatophorous*.] In *Mollusca*, an eye-stalk; any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye or organ of vision. The horns of various snails are examples. The ommatophores of crustaceans are called *ophthalmites*.

ommatophorous (om-ą-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ommatophorus*, < Gr. ὄμμα (ὀμματ-), eye, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing eyes, as an eye-stalk; functioning as an ommatophore. See *basommatophorous* and *stylommatophorous*.

Ommiad, *n.* See *Omayyad*.

omneity, omniety (om-nē'i-ti, om-nī'e-ti), *n.* [< ML. as if **omnieta(t-)s*, < L. *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; allness; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne*.

omniactive (om-ni-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Doing all things; acting everywhere. [Rare.]

He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*.
Contemporary Rev., XXIII. 29.

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *a.* and *n.* [In noun use (def. 1), < F. *omnibus*, a vehicle intended 'for all'; < L. *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all, every (> It. *ogni*, all).] **I.** *a.* Including all or a great number; covering or designed to cover many different cases or things; embracing numerous distinct objects: as, an *omnibus* bill, clause, or order.

Some of the states, after enumerating a long list of grievances which may sunder the bond [of marriage], add yet an *omnibus* clause, which places almost unlimited discretion with the judge as to other causes which his judgment may allow. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 42.

Omnibus bill, in American deliberative assemblies, a bill embracing several distinct objects; specifically, the popular name for the Compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay. Among the chief provisions were a stringent fugitive-slave law (see *fugitive*), the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories under "squatter sovereignty," a payment to Texas, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The bill was divided later into separate bills, and passed by Congress in 1850. In law the phrase is sometimes applied to a bill of complaint joining all parties, of varied and adverse interests, in a complex subject of controversy, which otherwise would require a multiplicity of actions.—**Omnibus-box**, a large box in a theater, on the same level as the stage, and having communication with it. Also called *omnibus*.

II. *n.* **1.** A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, with the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., but were soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 1828, and were soon after introduced into London and New York. Now commonly abbreviated, especially in England, to *bus*.

So far as can be gathered, most of those who lived in these suburbs before the days of the *omnibus* had their own carriages, and drove to town and home again every day. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 104.

2. In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing-arch, to protect them from drafts of air. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** Same as *omnibus-box*.—**4.** A man or boy who assists a waiter in a hotel or restaurant, removes the soiled dishes, and brings new supplies. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 16, 1890. [Colloq.]

omnicorporeal (om[n]i-kôr-pō'rē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [Rare.]

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 347.

omni-erudite (om-ni-er'ọ-dīt), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *eruditus*, erudite: see *erudite*.] Comprehending all learning; universally learned. *Southey*, The Doctor, xcv.

omniety, *n.* See *omneity*.

omnifarious (om-ni-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *omnifarius*, of all sorts, < *omnis*, all, + *-farius*: see *bifarious*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

omniferous (om-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnifer*, < *omnis*, all, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

omnific (om-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *facere*, make.] All-creative.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace,
Said then the *omnific* Word; your discord end!
Milton, P. L., vii. 217.

omniform (om'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *omniformis*, < L. *omnis*, all, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Being of every form, or capable of taking any shape or figure; pantomorphic; protean; amœbiform.

The *omniform* essence of God.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 31.

Thou *omniform* and most mysterious Sea, mother of the monsters and the gods—whence thine eternal youth?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 760.

omniformity (om-ni-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *omniform* + *-ity*.] The quality of being omniform.

The sole truth of which we must again refer to the divine imagination, in virtue of its *omniformity*.
Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 11.

omnify (om'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omnified*, ppr. *omnifying*. [< L. *omnis*, all, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] **1.** To enlarge so as to render universal. [Rare.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

2†. To make everything of; account one's all. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 3.

omnigatherum† (om-ni-gaтн'ę-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin: cf. *omnium-gatherum*.] An omnium-gatherum; a gathering of all sorts; a collection made anyhow. [Rare.]

Peruse his [Greene's] famous bookes, and insteede of . . . his professed Poesie, loe a wilde heade, . . . an *Omnigatherum*, a Gay nothing. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

omnigenous (om-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *omnigenus*, of all kinds, < *omnis*, all, + *genus*, kind: see *-genous*.] Consisting of all kinds.

omnigraph (om'ni-grąf), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A pantograph. [Rare.]

omnilegent (om-nil'e-jent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *legen(t-)s*, ppr. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] Reading all things; addicted to much reading. *Ruskin*.

omniparent (om-nip'ą-rent), *n.* [< L. *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing, < *omnis*, all, + *paren(t-)s* for *parien(t-)s*, ppr. of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Parent of all. [Rare.]

O Thou all powreful-kind *Omniparent*,
What holds Thy hands that should defend Thy head?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

omniparient (om-ni-pā'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. as if **omniparien(t-)s* for *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing: see *omniparent*.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [Rare.]

omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + LL. *parita(t-)s*, equality: see *parity*.] General equality.

omniparous (om-nip'ą-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **omniparus*, < *omnis*, all, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *omniparent*, *omniparient*.] All-bearing; omniparient.

omnipatient (om-ni-pā'shent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *patien(t-)s*, suffering: see *patient*.] Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

omnipercipience† (om[n]i-pėr-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *omnipercipien(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

omnipercipient† (om[n]i-pėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving: see *percipient*.] Perceiving everything. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

omnipotence (om-nip'ọ-tens), *n.* [= F. *omnipotence* = Sp. Pg. *omnipotencia*, < LL. *omnipotentia*, almightiness, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty: see *omnipotent*.] **1.** Almighty power; infinite power as an attribute of deity; hence, God himself. This attribute is in theology differentiated from the abstract idea of omnipotence, understood as capability of doing anything whatever (with no limitation from moral considerations), and is limited by the holiness of God, in accordance with which it is impossible for him to do wrong.

Omnipotence is essentially in God; it is not distinct from the essence of God, it is his essence.
Charnock, On the Attributes, II. 21.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Infinite resource; unbounded power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

omnipotency (om-nip'ọ-ten-si), *n.* [As *omnipotence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipotence*.

omnipotent (om-nip'ọ-tent), *a.* [= F. *omnipotent* = Sp. Pg. *omnipotente* = It. *onnipotente*, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty, < *omnis*, all, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty, powerful: see *potent*.] **1.** Almighty; possessing infinite power; all-powerful: as, the Lord God *omnipotent*; hence, with the definite article, God. See *omnipotence*.

As helpe me verray God *omnipotent*,
Though I right now sholde make my testament.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 423.

Boasting I could subdue
The Omnipotent. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 86.

2. Of indefinite or great power; possessing power virtually absolute within a certain sphere of action; irresistible.—**3†.** Having the power to do anything; hence (humorously), capable of anything; utter; arrant.

This is the most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried "Stand" to a true man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 121.

A payre of Swissers *omnipotent* galeaze breeches.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

Omnipotent Act, an English statute of 1664 (16 and 17 Car. II., c. 8), providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognizance: so called because of the far-reaching powers of amendment it gave the courts.

omnipotently (om-nip'ọ-tent-li), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *omnipresencia* = It. *onnipresenza*, < ML. **omnipræsentia*, < *omnipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *omnipresent*.] The quality of being omnipresent; presence in all places simultaneously; unbounded or universal presence. In theology, the doctrine of God's omnipresence is the doctrine that the Deity is essentially present everywhere and in all things, as opposed on the one hand to the pantheism which identifies him with all things, and on the other to the notion which limits him to localities.

His *omnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 336.

omnipresency† (om-ni-prez'en-si), *n.* [As *omnipresence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipresence*. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App., iii.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* [< ML. *omnipræsen(t-)s*, present everywhere, < L. *omnis*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*.] Present in all places at the same time; everywhere present.

The soul is not *omnipresent* in its body, as we conceive God to be in the universe.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 297.

omnipresential (om″ni-prē-zen'shal), *a.* [< *omnipresence* (ML. **omnipræsentia*) + *-al*.] Implying universal presence. *South*. [Rare.]

omniprevalent (om-ni-prev'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *prævalen(t-)s*, prevalent: see *prevalent*.] 1. Prevalent everywhere.—2. All-prevailing; predominant; of wide influence. *Fuller*. Worthies, Surrey, III. 210.

omniregency† (om-ni-rē'jen-si), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + ML. *regentia*, government: see *regency*.] Government over all, universal dominion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 38.

omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* [= F. *omniscience* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciencia* = It. *onniscienza*, < ML. *omniscientia*, all-knowledge, < *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing: see *omniscient*.] 1. Infinite knowledge; the quality or attribute of fully knowing all things: an attribute of God.

It was an instance of the Divine *omniscience*, who could pronounce concerning accidents at distance, as if they were present. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

Hence—2. Very wide or comprehensive knowledge; a knowledge of everything.

omnisciency† (om-nish'en-si), *n.* [As *omniscience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omniscience*.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* [= F. *omniscient* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciente*, < ML. *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scien(t-)s*, knowing: see *scient*, *science*.] All-knowing; possessing knowledge of all things; having infinite or universal knowledge: as, God only is *omniscient*.

Whatsoever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South*.

omnisciently (om-nish'ent-li), *adv.* By or with omniscience; as one possessing omniscience.

omniscious† (om-nish'us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *omniscio*, < LL. *omniscius*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] All-knowing; omniscient.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

omnispective† (om-ni-spek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *specere*, pp. *spectus*, see: see *spectacle*.] Able to see all things; beholding everything. *Boyse*, The Only Wish.

omnisufficient (om″ni-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] All-sufficient. [Rare.]

One, alone and *omnisufficient*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 277.

omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] 1. On the Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch*.—2. A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.—3. That which occupies the thoughts to the exclusion of all else.

My only wish at present, my *omnium*, as I may call it.
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gaᴛʜ'e-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin, 'a gathering or collection of everything': L. *omnium*, of everything, of all things (see *omnium*); *gatherum*, a feigned noun of L. form, < E. *gather*. Cf. *omnigatherum*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley. [Colloq.]

omnivagant (om-niv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*. Cf. L. *omnivagus*, < *omnis*, all, + *vagari*, wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

omnivalence† (om-niv'a-lens), *n.* [< L. *omnivalen(t-)s* + *-ce*.] Omnipotence. *Davies*, Summa Totalis (1560-1618), p. 17.

omnivalent† (om-niv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

omnividence (om-niv'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *viden(t-)s*, ppr. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] The faculty of seeing everything, or of perceiving all things.

Its high and lofty claims of omniscience, *omnividence*, etc. *A. T. Schofield*, Another World (1888), p. 81.

omnividency (om-niv'i-den-si), *n.* [As *omnividence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnividence*. *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

Omnivora (om-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring: see *omnivorous*.] In *mammal.*, the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, as pigs and hippopotamuses; a division of *Artiodactyla* contrasting with *Pecora* or *Ruminantia*. They have the stomach imperfectly septate, the molar teeth tuberculiferous, and the lower canines differentiated, often developed as tusks. The odontoid process of the axis is conical. There are 4 families of living *Omnivora*, namely *Hippopotamidæ*, *Phacochœridæ*, *Suidæ*, and *Dicotylidæ*.

omnivorous (om-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring, < *omnis*, all, + *vorare*, devour.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Omnivora*: as, *omnivorous* animals: often used figuratively: as, an *omnivorous* reader.

omnivorousness (om-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The habit or character of being omnivorous.

omohyoid (ō-mō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the lingual or hyoid bone; omohyoidean.

II. *n.* The omohyoid muscle. In man the omohyoid is a slender ribbon-like muscle which arises from the upper border of the scapula at the suprascapular notch, and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a digastric muscle, having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendon, which is bound down by an aponeurotic loop. The muscle passes obliquely downward and outward on the front and side of the neck, and is an important surgical landmark. It divides the anterior surgical triangle of the neck into a superior and inferior carotid triangle, in either of which the carotid artery may be reached; and after emerging from beneath the sternomastoid muscle it similarly divides the posterior triangle into the suboccipital and supraclavicular triangles. See first cut under *muscle*.

omohyoidean (ō″mō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *omohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *omohyoid*.

omohyoideus (ō″mō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *omohyoidei* (-ī). Same as *omohyoid*.

omoideum (ō-moi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *omoidea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + *εἶδος*, form.] The true pterygoid bone of the skull of a bird, articulated behind with the quadrate and in front with the palate-bone: so called by some writers, who erroneously name a descending process of the palate *pterygoid process*. See *pterygoid*.

omophagia (ō-mō-fā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of raw food, especially raw flesh.

omophagic (ō-mō-faj'ik), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to omophagia; practising omophagia.

omophagous (ō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ous*.] Omophagic.

omophagus (ō-mof'a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] One who eats raw food.

omophorion (ō-mō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *omophoria* (-ä). [ML. *omophorium*; < MGr. *ὠμοφόριον* (see def.), < Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the Latin pallium, but broader, and tied about the neck in a knot. It is worn above the phenolion by bishops and patriarchs during the celebration of the liturgy or eucharist. See *pall*[1] and *mafors*.

omoplate (ō'mō-plāt), *n.* [= F. *omoplate* = Sp. Pg. *omoplato*, < Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade, < *ὠμος*, shoulder, + *πλάτη*, the flat surface of a body: see *plat*[2], *plate*.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

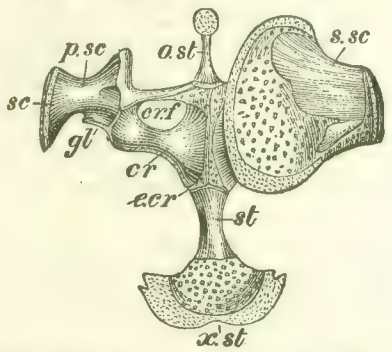
There is an ailing in this *omoplate*
May clip my speech all too abruptly close,
Whatever the good-will in me.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 205.

omoplatoscopy (ō-mō-plā-tō'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Also called *scapulimancy*.

omostegite (ō-mos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + *στέγος*, roof.] That part of the carapace of a crustacean which covers the thorax; a posterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the anterior division or cephalostegite. See cuts under *Daphnia* and *Apus*.

omosternal (ō-mō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *omosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

omosternum (ō-mō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *omosterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + *στέρνον*, the chest.] A median ossification developed in connection with the coracoscapular cartilages of a batrachian, supposed to represent the interclavicle of some other animals. See also cut under *interclavicle*.



Sternum (*st*) and Pectoral Arch of Frog, from above (cartilaginous parts dotted), showing *o.st*, the omosternum, and *x.st*, the xiphisternum; *s.sc*, right suprascapula (the left removed to show *sc*, scapula; *p.sc*, prescapular process; *gl*, glenoid; *cr*, coracoid; *e.cr*, epicoracoid; *cr.f*, coracoid fontanelle, bounded in front by a bar, the precoracoid, bearing the clavicle).

omothyroid (ō-mō-thī'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠμος*, the shoulder, + E. *thyroid*.] An anomalous slip from the omohyoid muscle to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

omotocia (ō-mō-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμοτοκία*, miscarriage, < *ὠμός*, raw, immature, + *-τοκία*, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *med.*, abortion.

omphacine (om'fa-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφάκινος*, made of unripe grapes, < *ὀμφαξ*, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. —**Omphacine oil**, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives.

omphacite (om'fa-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφακίτης*, of unripe fruit (applied to wine made of unripe grapes), < *ὀμφαξ* (*ὀμφακ-*), unripe fruit: see *omphacine*.] A leek-green mineral related to pyroxene: it occurs in the garnet rock called *eclogite*. Also written *omphazite*.

omphacomel† (om-fak'ō-mel), *n.* [< LL. *omphacomel*, < Gr. *ὀμφακόμελι*, a drink made of unripe grapes and honey, < *ὀμφαξ*, unripe fruit, + *μέλι*, honey.] A syrup made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

To make *omphacomel* [ME. *honey-onfake*]: take six pints of half-ripe grapes and two of honey well pounded, and leave it forty days under the beams of the sun.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178, note.

Omphalaria (om-fa-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens with a fruticulose or foliaceous thallus, which is attached to the substratum at only one point, small subglobose apothecia more or less immersed in the thallus, and simple, decolorate, ellipsoid spores.

Omphalarieæ (om″fa-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-eæ*.] A division of gymnocarpous lichens, typified by the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalariei (om″fa-lā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-iei*.] Same as *Omphalarieæ*.

omphalarieine (om″fa-lā-rī'ē-in), *a.* [< *Omphalarieæ* + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Omphalarieæ*, or the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalea (om-fā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), so called from the form of the anthers; < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of climbing shrubs, or less often diffuse trees, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, and the tribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by the male flowers having two or three stamens and four or five broad imbricated sepals. There are 10 species, one in Madagascar, the others in tropical America. They bear large alternate leaves, and panicles of monœcious flowers composed of little cymose clusters. See *Jamaica cobnut* (under *cobnut*), *hognut*, 3, and *pignut*, 3.

omphalelcosis (om″fa-lel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the umbilicus.

omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλικός*, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] Pertaining to the navel; umbilical.

omphalitis (om-fa-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the umbilicus.

omphalocele (om′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture at the navel; umbilical hernia.

omphalode (om′fa-lōd), *n.* [= F. *omphalode*, < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, contr. of *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid.*] 1. The omphalos, umbilicus, or navel.—2. In *bot.*, same as *omphalodium.*

Omphalodes (om-fa-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), so called from the shape of the seed; < Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid.*] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Boraginaceæ*, and the tribe *Cynoglosseæ*, known by the depressed, divergent, puckered, or bladdery nutlets. There are about 24 species, natives of Europe, Asia, northern Africa, and Mexico. They are weak annual or perennial herbs, with long-stalked radical leaves and loose racemes of white or blue flowers. See *navelwort*, 2, *blue-eyed Mary* (under *blue-eyed*), and *creeping forget-me-not* (under *forget-me-not*).

omphalodic (om-fa-lod′ik), *a.* [< *omphalode* + *-ic.*] Omphalic; umbilical.

omphalodium (om-fa-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *omphalodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel: see *omphalode.*] In *bot.*, a mark on the hilum of a seed through which vessels pass to the chalaza or raphe. *Gray.*

omphaloid (om′fa-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδής*, contr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel, like a boss, < *ὀμφαλός*, navel, boss, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling the navel.

omphalomancy (om′fa-lō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child—a fancied indication as to how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison.*

omphalomesaraic (om″fa-lō-mes-a-rā′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσάραιον*, the mesentery: see *mesaraic.*] In *embryol.*, pertaining to the navel and the mesentery. The term is applied to the first developed blood-vessels, which pass from the umbilical vesicle through the umbilicus into the body of the embryo, and are both venous and arterial, the former bringing blood from the vesicle, the latter carrying blood to the vesicle. Also *omphalomeseraic.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 82. See cuts under *embryo* and *protovertebra.*

omphalomesenteric (om″fa-lō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσεντέριον*, the mesentery: see *mesenteric.*] Same as *omphalomesaraic.*

omphalophlebitis (om″fa-lō-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis.* Cf. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalopsychite, Omphalopsychos (om″fa-lop′si-kīt, -kos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ψυχή*, soul, spirit.] One of a body of monks who believed that deep contemplation of the navel induced communion with God: same as *Hesychast.*

omphaloptert (om-fa-lop′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτήρ*, a viewer, one who looks, < √ *οπ*, see: see *optic.*] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

omphaloptict (om-fa-lop′tik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic.*] Same as *omphaloptert.*

omphalorrhagia (om″fa-lō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the navel, particularly in new-born children. *Dunglison.*

omphalos (om′fa-los), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, = L. **umbilus*, in derived adj. form as a noun, *umbilicus*, the navel: see *navel, umbilicus.*] 1. The navel or umbilicus.—2. In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A central boss, as on a shield, a bowl, etc. (*b*) A sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, believed by the Greeks to mark the "navel" or exact center-point of the earth. Extant representations show it as a stone of a conical shape, often covered with a kind of network called *agrenon*, similar in character to the sacred garment so called, or wreathed with votive fillets. The Delphic or Pythian Apollo is often represented as seated on the omphalos, in his chief sanctuary, and statues have been found the feet of which rest on a truncated omphalos. See cut in next column.

omphalotomy (om-fa-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλοτομία*, also *ὀμφαλῆτομία*, the cutting of the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλοτόμος*, cutting the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the navel-string.

omphazite (om′fa-zīt), *n.* See *omphacite.*



The Pythian Apollo, seated on the Omphalos ornamented with Fillets. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

ompok (om′pok), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish, *Callichrous bimaculatus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, of an elongated form, with the eye behind and partly below the cleft of the mouth, four barbels, a very short dorsal fin, and no adipose fin. It is marked by a blackish blotch on each side above the pectoral and remote from the head.

Omus (ō′mus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, cruel.] A peculiar genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelidæ*, having the elytra narrowly inflexed, the thorax distinctly margined, and the last two joints of the maxillary palpi subequal. It is allied to *Amblychila*, and is found on the Pacific coast of the United States. Four species are known.

on[1] (on), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *on*, also *an* (rare except in comp., and in the earliest ME.), also reduced *a*, *o* (see a^3, o^3), < AS. *on*, rarely *an* = OS. *an* = OFries. *an* = MD. *aen*, D. *aan* = MLG. LG. *an* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = Icel. *á* = Sw. *å* = ODan. *aa* (in Dan. *paa* for **up-aa* = E. *up-on*) = Goth. *ana*, on, upon, = Gr. *ἀνά*, up, upon, etc. (see *ana-*), = OBulg. *na* = Russ. *na* = Ir. *ana*, *ann*, *an* = Skt. *anu*, along, over, toward, on, in; closely related to *in* (= Gr. *ἐν*, etc.): see *in*[1], *in*[2]. Cf. *on-*[1]. The word had in AS. a wider use than in E., being to a great extent commonly used for both 'on' and 'in.' Hence, in comp., *upon* and *onto*[2].] **I.** *prep.* 1. As used of place or position with regard to the upper and external part of something: (*a*) In a position above and in contact with: used before a word of place indicating a thing upon which another thing rests, or is made to rest: as, the book *on* the table; the stamp *on* a coin; moonlight *on* a lake.

Whan he com be-fore the castell yate he stynte, and saugh the squyres a-bove *on* the walles.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat *on* him was Death. Rev. vi. 8.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever;
One foot in sea, and one *on* shore;
To one thing constant never.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 66.

He sat quietly, in a summer's evening, *on* a bank a-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Deep *on* the convent-roof the snows
Are sparkling to the moon.
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

(*b*) In such a position as to be supported, upheld, or borne by; with the support of; by means of: as, to go *on* wheels, *on* runners, or *on* all fours; to hang *on* a nail.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

My sire denied in vain: *on* foot I fled
Amidst our chariots; for the goddess led.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 856.

My joy was in the wilderness, . . . to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the swift whirl of the new breaking wave.
Byron, Manfred, ii. 2.

(*c*) Noting the goal or terminal point to which some motion or action expressed by an intransitive verb is or has been directed and in which it rests: as, to dote *on* her child; to look *on* his face; to insist *on* a settlement; to resolve *on* a course of action; to live *on* an income; to dwell *on* a subject.

"Lewed lorel!" quod Pieres, "litel lokestow *on* the Bible,
On Salomones sawes selden thow biholdest."
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 137.

Thy eyes have here *on* greater glories gazed,
And not been frighted.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

The foray of old Muley Abul Hassan had touched the pride of the Andalusian chivalry, and they determined *on* retaliation. *Irving*, Granada, p. 83.

(*d*) Noting the object to, for, or against which, or by virtue or on the strength of which, some action or operation is directed, performed, or carried out: as, to spend money *on* finery; to have compassion *on* the poor; to prove a charge *on* (that is, against) a man; to bet *on* one's success; to make war *on* Russia.

And the kynge somowned his oste, and seide he wolde go with hem *on* his enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

Therefore, fasten your ear *on* my advisings.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 203.

Never was it heard in all our Story that Parlament made Warr *on* thir Kings, but *on* thir Tyrants.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

If it should be proved *on* him, he is no longer a brother of mine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Sir Lancelot went ambassador, at first,
To fetch her, and . . . she took him for the King;
So fixt her fancy *on* him.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*e*) About; concerning; in regard to; on the subject of: as, Pope's "Essay *on* Criticism"; a sermon *on* Death; to agree *on* a plan of operations; to tell tales *on* a person.

Ech man complayned *on* Gaffray by name.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3435.

Thow thynkest full litytl *on* thi moders grete sorowe, that this weke for the shall be brente.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.

Unstain'd thoughts do seldom dream *on* evil.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 87.

I had nothing to detain me when I had finished the business I went *on*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The silent colony . . .
Thought *on* all her evil tyrannies.
Tennyson, Boädicea.

(*f*) Noting the instrument with or by which some action is performed: as, to play *on* the piano; to swear *on* the Bible.

I'll be sworn *on* a book she loves you.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 156.

A large bason of silver gilt, with water in it boiled *on* sweet herbs, being held under the feet of the priest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote *on* all the chords with might. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*g*) Noting the ground, basis, motive, method, reason, or reliance of or for some action: as, *on* certain terms or conditions; *on* a promise of secrecy; *on* purpose; *on* parol; hence, as used in asseverations and oaths, by: as, *on* the word of a gentleman; *on* my honor.

Hold, or thou hat'st my peace! give me the dagger;
On your obedience and your love, deliver it!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

"For *on* my word," said Cragievar,
"He had no good will at me."
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

Warfare was conducted *on* peculiar principles in Italy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Admission was to be had only *on* special invitation of the members of the club.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xix.

(*h*) In *betting*, in support of the chances of; on the side of: as, I bet *on* the red against the black. Hence, *to be on*, to have made a bet or bets; *to be well on*, to have laid bets so as to stand a good chance of winning.

2. As used of position with reference to external surface or to surface in general: (*a*) In a position so as to cover, overlie, or overspread: as, the shoes *on* one's feet; bread with butter *on* both sides.

She saw the casque
Of Lancelot *on* the wall.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) Fastened to or suspended from: as, he wears a seal *on* his watch-chain.

Nailled hym with thre nailles naked *on* the rode.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 51.

(*c*) In a position of being attached to or forming part of: as, he was *on* the staff or *on* the committee.

You can't have been *on* the "Morning Chronicle" for nothing. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 239.

3. As used of relative position: (*a*) In a position at, near, or adjacent to: indicating situation or position, without implying contact or support: as, *on* the other side; *on* Broadway; *on* the coast of Maine; hence, very near to; so as to attain, reach, or arrive at: expressing near approach or contact: as, to verge *on* presumption; to be *on* the point of yielding.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde stille *on* euery side.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now they are almost *on* him. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 30.

Egad, you'll think a hundred times that she is *on* the point of coming in. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

On one side lay the Ocean, and *on* one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) In the precise direction of; exactly conforming to or agreeing with: as, *on* the line; *on* the bull's eye; *on* the key (in music). (*c*) To; toward; in the general direction of.

Philip had with his folke faren *on* Greece,
And taken tresure ynough in townes full riche.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1204.

On Thursday at night I will charge *on* the East.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 8.

To ask
Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies,
Bordering *on* light. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 959.

Philip's dwelling fronted *on* the street;
The latest house to landward.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) After: with *follow.*

Theire fos *on* hom *folowet*, fell hom full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10459.

After having given a more full account, he [Strabo] mentions the overthrow of Sodom, and other cities, and the condition of the country that *followed on* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*e*) After and in consequence of; from, as a cause: as, *on* this we separated.

In his inward mind he doth debate
What following sorrow may *on* this arise.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 186.

Some of the chief made a motion to join some here in a way of trade at the same river; *on* which a meeting was appointed to treat concerning the same matter.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

I heard behind me something like a person breathing, *on* which I turned about, and . . . saw a man standing just over me. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 243.

(*f*) At the time of: expressing occurrence in time: as, he arrived *on* Wednesday; *on* the evening before the battle; *on* public occasions.

Whan sche seiz here so sek sche seide *on* a time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 590.

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs. Claypole was presented to her Majesty *on* her marriage.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiii.

The good king gave order to let blow
His horns for hunting *on* the morrow morn.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. In addition to: as, heaps *on* heaps; loss *on* loss.

Ruin upon ruin, rout *on* rout.
Milton, P. L., ii. 995.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more!
The neighbouring plain with arms is covered o'er.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

What have I done to all you people that not one of you has darkened my door in weeks *on* weeks?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 894.

5. In, to, or into a state or condition of: as, ale *on* tap (that is, ready to be drawn); to set a house *on* fire; all *on* a heap (that is, heaped up). Compare *asleep*, *afire*, etc., where *a-* was originally *on*.

David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on* sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

The time of night when Troy was set *on* fire.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 20.

He with two others and the two Indians . . . went on shore, . . . and when they were *on* sleep in the night, they killed them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 176.

Duenna. When I saw you, I was never more struck in my life.
Isaac. That was just my case too, madam: I was struck all *on* a heap, for my part. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

The vilest transactions *on* record . . . have had defenders. *H. Spencer.*

6. In the act or process of; occupied with: as, *on* the march; *on* duty; *on* one's guard. Compare *a-fishing*, *a-hunting*, where *a-* was originally *on*.

On huntyng be they riden roially.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 829.

Being at the Dutch plantation, in the fore part of this year, a certain bark of Plimouth being there likewise *on* trading, he kept company with the Dutch Governour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 176.

It is Love that sets them both [imagination and memory] *on* work, and may be said to be the highest Sphere whence they receive their Motion.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

I mean that they are all gone *on* pilgrimage, both the good Woman and her four boys.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 230.

De Vargas was *on* the watch. *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

[*On* is used thus in innumerable phrases of an adjectival (or rather participial) or adverbial nature. The former can be represented by one of the participles of a verb corresponding in meaning to the noun governed: thus, *on* the watch (watching), *on* the march (marching), *on* fire (burning, kindled), *on* one's guard (guarded), *on* record (recorded). For the latter an existing adverb may often be substituted: as, *on* a sudden (suddenly), *on* an impulse (impulsively), etc.]

7†. In; into: in various uses now generally expressed by *in* or *into*: as, to break *on* pieces; to cleave *on* two parts; to read or write *on* book.

What lyffe is this, lady, to lede *on* this wise?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3289.

Thou art lettred a litel; who lerned the *on* boke?
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 131.

And aftyre the prechynge *on* presence of lordes,
The kyng in his concelle carpys thes wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 639.

"Allas! myne hede wolle cleue *on* thre!"
Thus seyth another certayne.
Pilgrims' Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 55.

Wee found one [Armenian] sitting in the midst of the congregation, . . . reading *on* a Bible in the Chaldean tongue. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious simper, and the jealous leer,
Mix *on* his look. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 7.

8†. Over.

By hym I reyned *on* the people and by the I haue loste my royame. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

9. To.

Be soche a maner that alle maltalent be pardoned *on* bothe partyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

I was married *on* the elder sister,
And you *on* the youngest of a' the three.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

["Married *on*" is still common colloquially in Scotland.]

10†. At.

Castor with his company come next after,
Pollux with his pupull pursu *on* the laste.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

And where that thow slepest *on* nyght, loke that thow have lyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

All this to be doon *on* ye Coste and charge of the seid Gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

11†. With.

He seiz a child straugt ther-on stremynge *on* blode.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

He macchit hym to Menelay, & met *on* the kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And gird hym to ground of his grete horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8288.

12†. For.

O sister dear, come to the door,
Your cow is lowin *on* you.
The Trumpeter of Fyvie (Child's Ballads, II. 204).

13†. From.

Thus has thou het in thi beheste,
Tharfor sum grace *on* the I crafe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

14†. By.

Anon the Son gothe to the Prest of here Law, and preyethe him to aske the Ydole, zif his Fadre or Modre or Frend schalle dye *on* that evylle or non.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If it be *on* all men beforehand resolved on, to build mean houses, ye Govt laboure is spared.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 52.

15. Of. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

He was
The ivy which had hid my princely trunk,
And suck'd my verdure out *on* 't.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 87.

A man that were laid on his death-bed
Wold open his eyes *on* her to have sight.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 236).

There went this yeere, by the Companies records, 11. ships and 1216. persons to be thus disposed *on*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

If thou hast found an honie-combe,
Eate thou not all, but taste *on* some.
Herrick, The Hony-combe.

On board, end, fire, hand, high, etc. See *board*, *end*, *fire*, etc., and *aboard*[1], *an-end*, *afire*, etc.—**On the alert, bias, cards, jump, move, nail, road, sly, way, wing,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *On*, *Upon*. These words are in many uses identical in force, but *upon* is by origin (*up* + *on*) and in use more distinctly expressive of motion *to* the object from above or from the side. *On* has the same force, but is so widely used in other ways, and so often expresses mere rest, that it is felt by careful writers to be inadequate to the uses for which *upon* is preferred.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into a position in contact with and supported by the top or upper part of something; up: as, keep your hat *on*; he stopped a street-car, and got *on*.

Pisanio might have kill'd thee at the heart,
And left this head *on*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 323.

2. In or into place, as a garment or other covering, or an ornament: as, to pull *on* one's clothes; to put *on* one's boots; to try *on* a hat.

Put *on* the whole armour of God. Eph. vi. 11.

O wrathfully he left the bed,
And wrathfully his claes *on* did.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 154).

Stiff in Brocade, and pinch'd in Stays,
Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels *on*.
Prior, Phyllis's Age.

She had *on* a pink muslin dress and a little white hat, and she was as pretty as a Frenchwoman needs to be to be pleasing. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 462.

3. In or into place or position for use or action: as, to bring *on* the fruit or the coffee; specifically, into position on a stage or platform, before the footlights or an audience.

I came to the side scene, just as my father was going *on*, to hear his reception; it was very great, a perfect thunder of applause.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 12, 1832.

The Giant . . . an't *on* yet. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 7.

To be behind the scenes at the opera, watching some Rubini or Mario go *on*, and waiting for the round of applause. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 259.

4. In or into movement or action; in or into a condition of activity from a state of confinement or restraint: as, to turn *on* the gas; to bring *on* a fit of coughing; to bring *on* a contest.

Such discourse bring *on*
As may advise him of his happy state.
Milton, P. L., v. 233.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing *on* an engagement. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

He was then requested to walk up to the electro-magnet, and, judging only from his sensations, to state if the current were *on* or "off." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 56.

5. In operation; in progress: as, the auction is going *on*; the debate is *on*.

O the blest gods! so will you wish on me,
When the rash mood is *on*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 172.

The sound of heavy guns, faintly heard from the direction of Fort Henry, a token by which every man . . . knew that a battle was *on*. *The Century*, XXIX. 289.

There are two more balls *on* to-night.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xii.

With a brisk, roaring fire *on*, I left for the spring to fetch some water and to make my toilet.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 616.

6. In the same place or position; without yielding: as, to hang, stick, or hold *on*.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower everywhere, a hanger-*on*,
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

Still I see the tenour of man's woe
Holds *on* the same, from woman to begin.
Milton, P. L., xi. 633.

7. To or at something serving as an object of observation: as, to look *on* without taking part; to be a mere looker-*on*.

My business in this state
Made me a looker *on* here in Vienna.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

Nature injur'd, scandaliz'd, defil'd,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd *on*, and smil'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 425.

8. Forth; forward; onward; ahead: as, move *on*; pass *on*.

Come *on*—a distant war no longer wage,
But hand to hand thy country's foes engage.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 658.

(*a*) In the same course or direction: as, go straight *on* (that is, in continuance of some action, operation, or relation that has been begun); in regular continuance or sequence: as, go, write, say, laugh, keep *on*; go *on* with your story; how long will you keep *on* trifling? from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on*.

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go *on* unto perfection. Heb. vi. 1.

Sometimes they do extend
Their view right *on*. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 26.

We must *on* to fair England,
To free my love from pine.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

She is affrighted, and now chid by heaven,
Whilst we walk calmly *on*, upright and even.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 39.

The railway turns off; the road keeps *on* alongside of the bay, with the water on one side and the mountains on the other. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 177.

(*b*) In advance; forward; in the sequel.

Further *on* is a round building on an advanced ground, which is ninety feet in diameter.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Him and his noiseless parsonage, the pensive abode for sixty years of religious revery and anchoritish self-denial, I have described further *on*.
De Quincey, Autob. Sketches, iv.

(*c*) In the direction of progress, advancement, achievement, or attainment: as, to get *on* in the world; to be well *on* in one's courtship.

Command me, I will *on*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

9. Toward; so as to approach; near; nigh.

Fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming *on*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 123.

The day was drawing *on*
When thou shouldst link thy life with one
Of mine own house.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

Either off or on. See *off*.—**End on.** See *end*.—**Neither off nor on,** irresolute; fickle as regards mood or intention: said of persons.—**Off and on.** (*a*) In an intermittent manner; from time to time.

I've worked the sewers, *off and on*, for twenty year.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(*b*) Alternately away from and toward the shore: said of a ship: as, to stand *off and on*.—**On to,** toward a position on or upon. Also written *onto* (see *onto*[2]). [Local.]—**To call, have, put, take,** etc., **on.** See the verbs.

on[1] (on), *a.* and *n.* [< *on*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* In *cricket*, noting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batter and to the right of the bowler: the opposite of *off*.

II. *n.* In *cricket*, that part of the field to the right of the bowler and to the left of the batter.

on[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *one*.

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver streaming Thamesis to bee.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 1.

on[3] (on), *prep.* [< Icel. *ōn*, *aon*, usually *ān*, mod. *ān* = OS. *āno* = MD. *an*, *on* = OFries. *āne*, *ōni*, *ōne*, *an* = OHG. *āno*, MHG. *āne*, *ān*, G. *ohne*, without; akin to Goth. *inu*, without, Gr. *ἄνευ*, without, and to the negative prefix *un-*: see *un-*[1].] Without: usually followed by a perfect participle with *being* or *having* (which may be omitted): as, could na ye mind, *on* being tauld sa aften? [Scotch.]

I wud 'a gaen oot o' that hoose *on* been bidden kiss a caup. *W. Alexander*, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxviii.

I thocht if it [a door] suld be open, it wad be a fine thing for me, to haud fowk *ohn* seen me. But it was verra ill-bred to you, mem, I ken, to come throu' your yaird *ohn* speirt leave. *G. MacDonald*, Robert Falconer, xvii.

[The spelling *ohn* in the last quotation simulates the G. equivalent *ohne*.]

on-[1]. [< ME. *on-*, < AS. *on-*, *an-* = OS. *an-*, etc.; the prep. (and adv.) *on* used as a prefix: see *on*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix, with its usual meanings. See examples below.

on-[2]†. An obsolete form of the prefix *an-*[2] as in *answer*, etc.

on-[3]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the negative prefix *un-*[1].

on-[4]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the prefix *un-*[2] before verbs.

onager (on'ā-jėr), *n.* [L., also *onagrus*, < Gr. ὄναγρος, a wild ass, MGr. a kind of catapult, < ὄνος, an ass, + ἀγρός, wild, of the fields: see *Agrion*.] **1.** A wild ass, *Equus hemippus* or *E. onager*, inhabiting the steppes of central Asia. See *dziggetai*. — **2.** A war-engine for throwing stones, used in Europe in the middle ages.



Onager (*Equus hemippus*).

Onagra (ō-nā'grą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὀνάγρα, a dubious reading for οἰνάγρα, a plant (< οἶνος, wine, + ἄγρα, a hunting), same as οἰνοθήρας, a certain plant: see *Œnothera*.] In *bot.*, same as *Œnothera*.

Onagraceæ (on-ą-grā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Onagra* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the evening primrose family, of the order *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Œnothera*, and characterized by the two- to four-celled ovary coherent with the valvate calyx, the two to four petals, one to eight stamens, and undivided style. It includes about three hundred species, of thirty-eight genera, scattered through all temperate regions. They are odorless herbs, rarely woody, bearing thin opposite or alternate undivided leaves, and axillary or racemed flowers often of showy colors. The name *Œnotheraceæ* (Drude, 1879) is adopted by Engler. As *Onagra* has no systematic standing, this is perhaps the proper course. See cut under *Œnothera*.

onant†, **onanet**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *anon*.

onanism (ō'nąn-izm), *n.* [< *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9) + *-ism*.] Gratification of the sexual appetite in an unnatural way.

onanist (ō'nąn-ist), *n.* [< *onan(ism)* + *-ist*.] A person addicted to or guilty of onanism.

onanistic (ō-ną-nis'tik), *a.* [< *onanist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by onanism.

onbraid†, *v. t.* [ME. var. of *abraid*.] To upbraid.

once[1] (wuns), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *ones*, *onis*, < AS. *ānes* (= OS. *ēnes*, *eines* = OFries. *enes*, *enis*, *ense*, *ens* = D. *eens* = MLG. *einest*, *ēns*, *ins* = OHG. *einēst*, MHG. *einest*, *einst*, G. *einst*), once, adverbial gen. of *ān*, one: see *one*. For the term. *-ce*, prop. *-es*, see *-ce*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** One time.

As he offer'd himself *once* for us, so he received *once* of us in Abraham, and in that place the typical acknowledgment of our Redemption. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

2. One and the same time: usually with *at*: as, they all cried out *at once*. See phrases below. — **3.** At one time in the past; formerly.

I took *once* 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

Anxiety and disease had already done its work upon his *once* hardy constitution. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

5. At any time; in any contingency; on any occasion; under any circumstances; ever.

Also whan it reynethe *ones* in the Somer, in the Lond of Egipt, thanne is alle the Contree fulle of grete Myrs. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Dangers are no more light, if *once* they seem light. *Bacon*, Delays.

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us. *Locke*, Civil Government.

6. Without delay; immediately: often merely expletive: as, John, come here *once*. [Local, Pennsylvania.] — **7**†. Once for all.

That is *once*, mother. *Dryden*, Maiden Queen, iv. 1.

All at once, not gradually; suddenly; precipitately. — **At once.** (*a*) At one and the same time; simultaneously: as, they all rose *at once*. When followed by another clause beginning with *and*, *at once* is equivalent to *both*: as, *at once* a soldier *and* a poet; the performance is fitted *at once* to instruct *and* to delight.

No more the youth shall join his consort's side,
At once a virgin, and *at once* a bride!
Pope, Iliad, xi. 314.

He wished to be *at once* a favourite at Court *and* popular with the multitude. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*b*) Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

I have resolved, therefore, to fix you *at once* in a noble independence. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Every once in a while. See *every*[1]. — **For once**, on one occasion; once only; exceptionally: often with the sense of 'at last': as, you have succeeded *for once*.

Put the absurd impossible case *for once*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

Once and again. See *again*. — **Once for all**, for one time only, and never again; at this one time and for all time.

You must excuse me, sir, if I tell you, *once for all*, that in this point I cannot obey you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Once in a way, once and no more; on one particular occasion; on rare occasions. [Colloq.]

Mr. Munder . . . seemed, for *once in a way*, to be at a loss for an answer. *W. Collins*, Dead Secret, iv. 4.

II. *conj.* When at any time; whenever; as soon as. [Recent; a specially British use.]

A great future awaits the Caucasus, *once* its magnificent resources become known to Europe.
Contemporary Rev., L. 274.

once[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ounce*[2].

Onchidiidæ (ong-ki-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of ditrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, without a developed shell, and with a thick, more or less tuberculate mantle, the jaw smooth or but slightly ribbed, and the dentition differentiated into a central tooth, tricuspid lateral teeth, and marginal teeth with quadrate base. A British species is *O. celticum*. Another species, *Peronia tongana*, has the whole back covered with eyes, besides the proper pair borne upon the ends of the tentacles.

Onchidium (ong-kid'i-um), *n.* [NL., prop. *Oncidium* (which is used also in another sense): see *Oncidium*.] The typical genus of *Onchidiidæ*.

Onchidoridida (ong"ki-dǫ-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidoris* (*-dorid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Onchidoris*. The body is convex, the mantle is large and margins the foot, the dorsal tentacles are laminate, the branchiæ surround the vent and are not retractile, the lingual membrane is narrow, and the teeth are in two principal longitudinal series and sometimes two smaller series. They are found on both sides of the Atlantic.

Onchidoris (ong-kid'ǫ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄγκος, the barb of an arrow, + δορίς, a sacrificial knife. Cf. *Doris*.] The typical genus of *Onchidorididæ*.

Oncidieæ (on-si-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Oncidium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, typified by the genus *Oncidium*, and characterized as epiphytes with the flower-stalk rising from the base of a pseudo-bulb or a fascicle of a few fleshy non-plicate leaves. It includes about 49 genera. Engler gives it tribal rank.

Oncidium (on-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the shape of the labellum; < Gr. ὄγκος, a hook or bend, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, and known by the free, spreading sepals, and spurless lip free from the short two-auricled column. There are about 300 species, natives of America from Brazil and Bolivia to the West Indies and Mexico. They are epiphytes, usually with pseudo-bulbs, very few leaves, and loose racemes of showy yellowish flowers. This is an extremely rich and varied genus. One of the best-known species is *O. Papilio*, the butterfly-plant, with flowers of butterfly form borne singly at the end of long stalks. *O. altissimum* is said to produce a raceme 13 feet long, with as many as 2,000 flowers. *O. Sprucei* has the name of *armadillo's-tail*, on account of its long round leaves, characteristic of one section of the genus. *O. Carthaginense* is named *spread-eagle orchid*.



Oncidium Papilio.

oncin (on'sin), *n.* [< OF. *oncin*, *oucin*, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb, < L. *uncus*, < Gr. ὄγκος, a hook, barb.] A weapon resembling a hook or a martel-de-fer with one point.

oncograph (ong'kǫ-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. ὄγκος, bulk, mass, volume, + γράφειν, write.] A form of plethysmograph for recording the variations in the volume of a body, such as the spleen or kidney.

oncology (ong-kol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὄγκος, bulk, mass (> ὀγκοῦσθαι, swell, > ὄγκωμα, a swelling), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning tumors.

oncome (on'kum), *n.* [< ME. *oncome*, an attack; < *on*[1] + *come*. Cf. *ancome*, *income*.] **1.** A fall of rain or snow. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** The commencement or initial stages of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack. — **3.** An attack, as of disease.

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxi.

oncometer (ong-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὄγκος, bulk, mass, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument designed to measure variations in size in the kidney, spleen, and other organs; the part of the oncograph which is applied to the organ to be measured.

on-coming (on'kum"ing), *n.* Approach.

Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of numbness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx.

on-coming (on'kum"ing), *a.* Approaching; nearing.

Oncorhynchus (ong-kǫ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄγκος, a hook, barb, + ῥύγχος, a snout.] A genus of anadromous American and Asiatic *Salmonidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean: so called from the hooked jaws of the spent males; the king-salmon. These salmon are of great size and economic importance. There are six well-determined species: the quinnat or king-salmon proper, *O. tschawytscha* or *chavicha* (see *quinnat*); the blue-backed salmon, *O. nerka*; the silver salmon, *O. milktschitsch*; the dog-salmon, *O. keta*; the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*; and the Japanese masu, *O. masou*. The females and young and other variations of these have given rise to some 35 nominal species, referred to different genera.

oncosimeter (ong-kǫ-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀγκωσις, swelling (< ὀγκοῦσθαι, swell, < ὄγκος, bulk, mass), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument devised by Wrightson for determining the density of a molten metal. A ball of the same or other metal is immersed in the liquid and supported by a delicate spiral spring connected with a scale; by this means the relation between the weight of the ball and that of the liquid displaced (its buoyancy) can be determined both when the ball is cold and as its volume changes with rise of temperature; the corresponding changes in the spring may be recorded by a pencil on a revolving drum.

Oncosperma (ong-kǫ-spėr'mą), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), so called perhaps from the protuberant remains of the stigma on one side of the seed; < Gr. ὄγκος, a hook or barb, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, and known by the parietal ovule and erect anthers. There are 5 species, all from tropical Asia. They are low trees, set with long straight black thorns, and bearing terminal pinnately divided leaves, small flowers and fruit, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different branches of the same spadix. See *nibung*.

oncotomy (ong-kot'ǫ-mi), *n.* [Also *onkotomy*; < Gr. ὄγκος, a mass (tumor), + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the incision into, or the excision of, a tumor.

Oncotylidæ (ong-kǫ-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Oncotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Oncotylus*. It includes 7 genera of wide distribution, containing elongate, parallel-sided, or somewhat suboval bugs of the superfamily *Capsina*.

Oncotylus (ong-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1858), < Gr. ὄγκος, a hook, + τύλος, a knob, lump.] A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidæ*, or giving name to the *Oncotylidæ*, occurring in Europe and North America.

ondatra (on-dat'rą), *n.* [Huron Indian.] **1.** The musquash or muskrat of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*. — **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Fiber*[2], 2. *Lacépède*.

onde[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *ande*, < AS. *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, malice, hatred, envy, = OS. *ando*, wrath, = MLG. *ande* = OHG. *anto*, *ando*,

anado, MHG. *ande*, grief, mortification, = Icel. *andi* = Sw. *anda*, *ande* = Dan. *aande*, *aand*, breath, spirit, a spirit; from a verb **anan*, breathe, found in comp. in Goth. *usanan*, breathe out, expire, √ *an*, in L. *anima*, breath, spirit, *animus*, spirit, mind, etc.: see *anima*.] Hatred; envy; malice.

Wrathe, yre, and *onde*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 148.

onde[2]†, *v.* [ME. *onden*, < Icel. *anda*, breathe, < *andi*, breath: see *onde*[1], *n.*] To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 364.

ondé (ôn-dā′), *a.* [< F. *ondé*, < L. as if **undatus*, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*.] In *her.*, same as *undé*.

ondine (on′din), *n.* [< F. *ondin*, *ondine* (G. *undine*), a water-spirit, < L. *unda* (> F. *onde*), a wave: see *ound*.] A water-spirit; an undine.

The Cabalists believed in the existence of spirits of nature, embodiments or representatives of the four elements, sylphs, salamanders, gnomes, and *ondines*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 66.

onding[1]† (on′ding), *n.* [< ME. *ondyng*; verbal n. of *onde*[2], *v.*] Breathing; smelling.

By so thow be sobre of syght, and of tounge bothe,
In *ondyng*, in handlyng, in alle thy fyue wittes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 257.

onding[2] (on′ding), *n.* [< **onding*, v., equiv. to *ding on*, fall, as rain, etc.: see *ding*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] A fall of rain or snow; a downpour. [Scotch.]

Syne honest luckie does protest
That rain we'll hae,
Or *onding* o' some kind at least,
Afore 't be day.
The Farmer's Ha'. (*Jamieson.*)

"Look out, Jock; what kind o' night is 't?" "*Onding* o' snaw, father." . . . "They'll perish in the drifts!"
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

on dit (ôn dē). [F., they say: *on*, one, they, < L. *homo*, a man; *dit* (< L. *dicit*), 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *dire* (< L. *dicere*), say: see *diction*.] They say; it is said: often used substantively in the sense of 'rumor,' 'report,' 'gossip.'

ondoyant (ôn-dwo-yoṅ′), *a.* [< F. *ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate, < *onde*, wave, < L. *unda*, wave: see *ound*.] Wavy; having a waved surface or outline.—**Ondoyant glass.** See *glass*.

ondswere†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

ondy, *a.* In *her.*, same as *undé*.

one (wun), *a.*, *n.*, and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also spelled *wone* (the prothesis of *w*, due to a labializing of the orig. long *o*, occurring in several words, but not generally recognized in spelling); < ME. *one*, *oon*, *on*, also *an*, also *o*, *oo*, and *a* (see *a*[2]), < AS. *ān*, one (pl. *āne*, some), = OS. *ēn* = OFries. *ēn*, *ān* = D. *een* = MLG. *ein*, *ēn*, LG. *een* = OHG. MHG. G. *ein* = Icel. *einn* = Sw. *en* = Dan. *een* = Goth. *ains* = OIr. *oen*, *oin*, Ir. *aon* = Gael. *aon* = W. *un* = Bret. *unan* = OBulg. *inŭ*, one (cf. Pol. *ino*, only, OBulg. *inokŭ*, only, alone, = Russ. *inokŭ*, a monk), = OPruss. *ains* = Lith. *vënas* = Lett. *vēns*, one, = OL. *oinos*, *oenos*, L. *ūnus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *uno* = F. *un*) = Gr. *οἶνη*, the ace on dice, cf. *οἷος*, alone (the Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, is a diff. word, akin to E. *same*); cf. Skt. *ena*, this, that. The Skt. *ēka*, one, is not related. Hence, by loss of accent and weakening of orig. sense, the indefinite article *an*[1], *a*[2]. Hence also *only*, *alone*, *lone*, *alonely*, *lonely*, *atone*, etc.; and from L. *unus*, E. *unite*, *unit*, *unity*, *unify*, *union*, *onion*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being but a single unit or individual; being a single person, thing, etc., of the class mentioned; noting unity: the first or lowest of the cardinal numerals.

And *one* loaf of bread, and *one* cake of oiled bread, and *one* wafer out of the basket of unleavened bread that is before the Lord. Ex. xxix. 23.

2. Being a single (person or thing considered apart from, singled out from, or contrasted with the others, or with another); hence, either (of two), or any single individual (of the whole number); this or that: as, from *one* side of the room to the other.

The Kingdom from *one* end to the other was in Combustion.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 47.

Then will Wellbred presently be here too,
With *one* or other of his loose consorts.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Nature and reason direct *one* thing, passion and humour another.
Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

No *one* nation can safely act on these principles, if others do not.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

3. Some: used of a single thing indefinitely.

I will marry, *one* day. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 42.

4. Single in kind; the same: as, they are all of *one* age.

This Aust and May in houres lengthe are *oon*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

Knights ought be true, and truth is *one* in all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 56.

There is but *one* mind in all these men.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3. 6.

The *one* crime from which his heart recoiled was apostacy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

5†. Single; unmarried.

Men may conseille a womman to been *oon*,
But conseillyng is nat comandement.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 66.

6. Certain; some: before the name of a person hitherto not mentioned, or unknown to the speaker. As thus used, *one* often implies social obscurity or insignificance, and thus conveys more or less contempt.

He sends from his side *one* Dillon, a Papist Lord, soon after a cheif Rebell, with Letters into Ireland.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7†. Alone; only: following a pronoun and equivalent to *self*: used reflexively.

He passed out to pleie prieueli *him one*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4112.

I satt by *mine ane*, fleeande the vanytes of the worlde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

[By a peculiar idiom, the adjective *one* was formerly used before the article *the* or *an*, or a pronoun, followed by an adjective, often in the superlative (as "*one* the best prince"), where now the pronoun *one*, followed by *of* and a plural noun (partitive genitive), would be used (as "one of the best princes"). Compare the idiom in "good my lord," etc.

Lawe is *one* the best. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii. 70.

He is *one*
The truest manner'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 166.

I met a courier, *one* mine ancient friend.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2. 6.]

All one. (*a*) Exactly or just the same.

'Twere *all one*
That I should love a bright particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 98.

Now you are to understand, Tartary and Scythia are *all one*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

(*b*) A matter of indifference; of no consequence.

It is to him which needeth nothing *all one* whether any thing or nothing be given him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Or Somerset or York, *all* 's *one* to me.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 105.

(*c*) Completely; entirely; out and out. [Colloq.]

If the Indians dwelt far from the English, that they would not so much care to pray, nor would they be so ready to heare the Word of God, but they would be *all one* Indians still.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 4.

One day. See *day*[1].—**One or other**, be it any single example chosen or any different one; be it who (or what) it may; hence, without exception. [Colloq.]

My dear, you are positively, *one or other*, the most censorious creature in the world.
Cibber, Careless Husband, v.

One per se, either simple and without parts, or having only parts passing continuously into one another, or united by information, as body and soul: opposed to *one per accidens*.—**One with.** (*a*) Of the same nature or stock as; united with. (*b*) Identical with; the same as.—**The one . . . the other** (in old writers sometimes run together into *the tone . . . the tother*), the first . . . the second (or remaining one).

The ton fro *the tother* was tore for to ken.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3911.

He might firste . . . abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of *the tone* partie to the destruccion of *the tother*.
Sir T. More, Descrip. of Rich. III.

II. *n.* 1. The first whole number, consisting of a single unit; unity.—2. The symbol representing one or unity (1, I, or i).—**After one**†, after one fashion; alike.

His breed, his ale, was alwey *after oon*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 341.

At one. (*a*) In accord; in harmony or agreement; agreed; united: compare *atone*.

So at the last hereof they fel *at one*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 565.

(*b*) The same.

You shall find us all alike, much *at one*, we and our sons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 36.

Ever in one†. See *ever*.

His herte hadde compassioun
Of women, for they wepen *evere in oon*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 913.

In one, in or into a condition of unity; forming or so as to form a unit; in union; together.

They cannot,
Though they would link their powers *in one*,
Do mischief. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Much at one. See *much*.—**Old One.** See *old*.—**One and one**†, one by one; singly.

Ful thinne it [the hair] lay, by culpons *on and oon*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

One by one, by ones, singly; singly in consecutive order.

There are butt fewe his strokes wold abide,
So many he onhorsid *one be one*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2209.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by ones*, by twos, and by threes.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 47.

One for his nob. See *nob*[1].—**To make one**, to form part of a group or assembly; hence, to take part in any action; be of the party.

If I see a sword out, my finger itches *to make one*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 47.

III. *pron.* 1. A single person or thing; an individual; a person; a thing; somebody; some one; something. It is used as a substitute for a noun designating a person or thing, and is in so far of the nature of a personal pronoun, but is capable, unlike a personal pronoun, of being qualified by an indefinite article, an adjective, or other attributive: as, *such a one*, *many a one*, *a good one*, *each one*, *which one*. It is used in the plural also: as, I have left all the bad *ones*.

Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an *one* as thyself. Ps. l. 21.

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful.
Byron, The Dream, ii.

The most frequent constructions of *one* are—(*a*) As antecedent to a relative pronoun, *one who* being equivalent to *any person who*, or to *he who*, *she who*, without distinction of gender.

Named softly as the household name of *one whom* God hath taken. *Mrs. Browning*, Cowper's Grave.

(*b*) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition: as, here are some apples; will you take *one*? this portrait is a fine *one*.

If there be a kind woman in Windsor, she is *one*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 126.

(*c*) After an adjective, as substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially *being*, *person*, or the like.

I have commanded my sanctified *ones*, I have also called my mighty *ones* for mine anger. Isa. xiii. 3.

We poor *ones* love, and would have comforts, sir,
As well as great.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

(*d*) It easily passes, however, from the meaning 'any one' into the collective sense of 'all persons,' 'people generally,' and for this can be substituted *people*, *they*, *we* (if the speaker does not except himself from the general statement), *you* (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted: as, *one* cannot be too careful (*we* cannot, *you* cannot, *they* cannot, *people* cannot be too careful); *one* knows not when (it is not known when). *One* is sometimes virtually a substitute for the first person, employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward: as, *one* does not like to say so, but it is only too true; *one* tries to do *one's* best. *One's self* or *oneself* is the corresponding reflexive: as, *one* must not praise *one's self*.

One would think it were Mistress Overdone's own house.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 3.

One would not, sure, be frightful when *one* 's dead.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

2. [*cap.*] A certain being, namely the Deity; God: the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve.

Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there 's *One* will let me in. *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion.

One another each the other; each other: as, love *one another*. [In this phrase *one* is the subject and *another* the object. After a preposition, however, *one* may be the subject or the object of the verb, and *another* is the object of the preposition: as, they looked at *one another* (*one* looked at *another*); they threw stones at *one another* (*one* threw stones at *another*); the storm beats the trees against *one another* (beats *one* against *another*).]

one†, *adv.* [< ME. *one*, *æne*, *ene*, < AS. *āne*, *æne*, once, once for all, only, alone, < *ān*, one: see *one*, *a.*] Alone; only.

Nulleth heo neuer *ene*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 83.

one†, *v. t.* [< ME. *onen*, make one, < *one*, *a.* Cf. *unite*.] To make one; unite into a whole; join.

Lo, ech thyng that is *oned* in itselve
Is moore strong than whan it is to-scatered.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 260.

The riche folk that embraceden and *oneden* al hire herte to tresor of this world. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

-one. [< L. *-ōnus*, an adj. termination, parallel with *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ūnus*: see *-an*, *-ene*, *-ine*[1], etc.] In *chem.*, a termination of hydrocarbons belonging to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-4}: as, pent*one*, C_5H_6.

one-and-thirty (wun′and-thėr′ti), *n.* An ancient and very favorite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. *Halliwell.*

one-berry (wun′ber″i), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

one-blade (wun′blād), *n.* The little plant *Valentinia Canadensis*, its barren stalks having but one leaf. Also *one-leaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

oneclet†, *n.* Same as *onicolo*.

To sister Elizabeth Mouger, my sister's daughter, my ring with the *onecle* so called.
Will of 1608–9, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 144.

one-cross (wun′krôs), *a.* A term applied to tin-plate (that is, sheet-iron which is plated with tin) having such a thickness as to give an average weight of 1.25 lbs. per sheet of 14 x 20

inches: usually indicated by the symbol IX. See *wire-gage*.

one-eared† (wun'ērd), *a.* [A dial. form of *one-yeared* (?).] One year old; immature.

> This wine is still *one-ear'd*, and brisk, though put Out of Italian cask in English butt.
> *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650). (*Nares.*)

one-er, *n.* See *oner*.

one-eyed (wun'īd), *a.* [< ME. *oneyed, onized*, < AS. *ānēged* (also *ānēge*), one-eyed, < *ān*, one, + *ēage*, eye, + *-ed* (see *-ed*²).] Having but one eye; cyclopean; also, having but one eye capable of vision.

one-handed (wun'han″ded), *a.* Adapted for the use of one hand; capable of being handled with one hand; single-handed: as, a *one-handed* fly-rod: opposed to *two-handed* or *double-handed*.

onehead† (wun'hed), *n.* [ME. *oneheede, onhed, anhed, anhede, onhōd* (= D. *eenheid* = G. *einheit* = Sw. *enhet* = Dan. *enhed*); < *one* + *-head*.] 1. Oneness; unity.

> May nogth bring hem to *onehede* and acord.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 451.

2. Solitude.

> The wordle is him prisoun; *onhede*, paradis.
> *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

onehood† (wun'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *onhōd* (see *onehead*); < *one* + *-hood*. Cf. *onehead*.] Unity; agreement. *Castle of Love*, 10. (*Stratmann.*)

one-horse (wun'hôrs), *a.* 1. Drawn by a single horse: as, a *one-horse* plow.

> Have you heard of the wonderful *one-hoss* shay
> That was built in such a logical way
> It ran a hundred years to a day?
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Using or possessing only a single horse.

> "*One-horse* farmers" on heavy soils had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 18.

Hence—3. Petty; on a small scale; of limited capacity or resources; inferior: as, a *one-horse* concern; a *one-horse* college. [Colloq.]

> Any other respectable, *one-horse* New England city.
> *Motley*, Letters, II. 334.

Oneida Community. See *community*.

one-ideaed (wun'ī-dē″ăd), *a.* [< *one idea* + *-ed*².] Dominated by a single idea; riding a hobby.

oneirocrite† (ō-nī'rō-krīt), *n.* [Also *onirocrite*; < OF. *onirocrite*, < LL. *onirocrites*, < Gr. *ὀνειροκρίτης*, an interpreter of dreams: see *oneirocritic*.] An oneiroscopist. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

oneirocritic (ō-nī-rō-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *onirocritic*; < Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός*, of interpreting dreams, < *ὀνειροκρίτης*, an interpreter of dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, also *ὄνειρον*, in another form *ὄναρ*, a dream, + *κριτής*, one who distinguishes, a judge: see *critic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events as signified by dreams.

II. *n.* An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

> The *onirocritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphic symbols.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi. 6.

oneirocritical (ō-nī-rō-krit'i-kal), *a.* [< *oneirocritic* + *-al*.] Same as *oneirocritic*.

> Hippocrates hath spoke so little, and the *oneirocritical* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of Paradise itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, v.

oneirocriticism (ō-nī-rō-krit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *oneirocritic* + *-ism*.] Oneirocritics.

oneirocritics (ō-nī-rō-krit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *oneirocritic*: see *-ics*.] The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley*, Sermons, iv. Also *onirocritics*.

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-din'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *ὀδύνη*, pain, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep; painful dreams; nightmare.

oneirologist (on-ī-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oneirology* + *-ist*.] One versed in oneirology. *Southey*, Doctor, cxxviii.

oneirology (on-ī-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνειρολογία*, a discourse about dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or theory of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

oneiromancy (ō-nī'rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination through dreams; the art of taking omens from dreams.

oneiropolist† (on-ī-rop'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνειροπολεῖν*, deal with dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *πολεῖν*, go about, range over, haunt.] An interpreter of dreams. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

oneiroscopist (ō-nī'rō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *oneiroscop-y* + *-ist*.] An interpreter of dreams.

oneiroscopy (ō-nī'rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of interpreting dreams.

one-leaf (wun'lēf), *n.* Same as *one-blade*.

oneliness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *onliness*.

onely†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *only*.

onement†, *n.* [See *atonement*.] A condition of harmony and agreement; concord.

> Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
> That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
> Which never can be set at *onement* more.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. vii. 69.

oneness (wun'nes), *n.* [< ME. **onnes*, < AS. *ānnes, ānnys, ānes*, oneness, unity, agreement, solitude, < *ān*, one: see *one* and *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being just one, and neither more nor less than one; unity; union.

> Our God is one, or rather very *Oneness*, and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting . . . of many things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.
>
> An actual *oneness* produced by grace, corresponding to the *Oneness* of the Father and the Son by nature.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 52.

2. Sameness; uniformity; identity.

> Fortunately for us, the laws and phenomena of nature have such a *oneness* in their diversity.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 3.

oner (wun'ėr), *n.* [Also written, more distinctively, *one-er*; < *one* + *-er*¹.] One indeed; one of the best; a person possessing some unique characteristic, particularly some special skill, or indefatigable in some occupation or pursuit; a good hand; an adept or expert. [Slang.]

> Miss Sally's such a *oner* for that [going to the play].
> *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, viii.

onerary (on'ę-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *onéraire* = It. *onerario*, < L. *onerarius*, of or belonging to burden, transport, or carriage, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden. [Rare.]

onerate (on'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *onerated*, ppr. *onerating*. [< L. *oneratus*, pp. of *onerare* (> It. *onerare* = Pg. *onerar*), load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onus*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To load; burden. *Bailey*, 1731.

oneration (on-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< *onerate* + *-ion*.] The act of loading. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerose† (on'ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *onerosus*, burdensome: see *onerous*.] Same as *onerous*. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerous (on'ę-rus), *a.* [< ME. *onerous*, < OF. *oneros, onereus*, F. *onéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oneroso*, < L. *onerosus*, burdensome, heavy, oppressive, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.

> He nil be importune
> Unto no wight, ne *honerous*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5633.
>
> Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

2. In *Scots law*, imposing a burden in return for an advantage; being for a consideration: as, an *onerous* contract: opposed to *gratuitous*.—**Onerous cause**, in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration.—**Onerous title**, in *Sp. Mex. law*, a title created by valuable consideration, as the payment of money, the rendering of services, and the like, or by the performance of conditions or payment of charges to which the property was subject. *Platt.*—**Syn. 1.** Heavy, weighty, toilsome.

onerously (on'ę-rus-li), *adv.* In an onerous manner; so as to be burdensome; oppressively.

onerousness (on'ę-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being onerous; oppressive operation; burdensomeness.

ones†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*¹.

oneself (wun'self'), *pron.* [< *one* + *self*, as in *himself*, etc.] One's self; a person's self; himself or herself (without distinction of gender): formed after the analogy of *himself, herself, itself*, and used reflexively.

one-sided (wun'sī″ded), *a.* 1. Relating to or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair: as, a *one-sided* view.—2. In *bot.*, developed to one side; turned to one side, or having the parts all turned one way; unequal-sided.

one-sidedly (wun'sī″ded-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unequally; with partiality or bias.

one-sidedness (wun'sī″ded-nes), *n.* The property of being one-sided.

one-step (wun'step), *n.* A round dance, danced by couples to rag-time, being a modified and graceful form of the turkey-trot, without shoulder movements, and having various figures.

oneyer†, **onyer**†, *n.* Found only in the passage from Shakspere, where it is prob. a mere misprint for *moneyer*. The explanation of Malone, that *oneyer* comes (as if **oni-er*) from *o. ni.* (q. v.), does not seem plausible.] A word found only in Shakspere, and explained by Malone as "an accountant of the exchequer."

> With nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great *oneyers*, such as can hold in. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 84.

onfall (on'fâl), *n.* [= D. *aanval* = MLG. *anval, aneval* = G. *anfall* = Sw. *anfall* = Dan. *anfald*, an attack, onset; as *on*¹ + *fall*. Cf. *fall on*, under *fall*, *v.*] 1. A falling on; an attack; an onset.—2. A fall of rain or snow.—3. The fall of the evening.

onfang†, *v. t.* [ME. *onfangen*, inf. usually *onfon*, < AS. *onfōn* (pret. *onfēng*, pp. *onfangen*), take, receive, endure, < *on-* for *ond-* for *and-* + *fōn*, take: see *and-* and *fang*.] To receive; endure.

onfere†, *adv.* Same as *in-fere, in fere* (which see, under *feer*¹).

onfon†, *v. t.* See *onfang*.

onga-onga (ong'gä-ong'gä), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand nettle, *Urtica ferox*, having a woody stem 6 or 8 feet high, and stinging very painfully.

onglé (ôn-glā'), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *onglé*, < *ongle*, < L. *ungulus*, claw: see *ungulate*.] In *her.*, having claws or talons: said of a beast or bird of prey: used only when the talons are of a different tincture from the body.

ongoing (on'gō″ing), *n.* 1. Advance; the act of advancing; progression.—2. *pl.* Proceedings; goings-on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ongoing (on'gō″ing), *a.* Progressing; proceeding; not intermitting.

on-hanger (on'hang″ėr), *n.* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another; one who follows another closely; a hanger-on. *Scott.*

onhed†, *n.* See *onehead*.

o. ni. See the quotation.

> A mark used in the Exchequer, and set upon the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Accounts for Issues, Fines, and mean Profits; It is put for *Oneratur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, i. e. he is charged unless he have a sufficient discharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the Queen's Debtor. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

onicolo (ō-nik'ō-lō), *n.* [Formerly *onecle* (q. v.); < It. **onicolo, onicchio* (Florio), by abbr. **nicolo, niccolo*, dim. of *onice*, onyx: see *onyx*.] A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colors.

onion (un'yun), *n.* [Formerly also *inion*, being still often so pronounced (also *ingan, ingun*: see *inion*¹); < F. *oignon, ognon* = Pr. *uignon, ignon*, < L. *unio*(*n-*), a kind of single onion, also a pearl, lit. oneness, union: see *union*.] An esculent plant, *Allium Cepa* (see *Allium*), especially its succulent bulb, the part chiefly used as food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling pithy stalk. The bulb is composed of closely concentric coats (tunicated), and, with situation and race, varies much in size, in color, which runs from dark-red to white, and in the degree of the characteristic pungency, which is greater in the small red onions than in the larger kinds. The raw onion has the properties of a stimulant, rubefacient, etc., and is wholesome in small quantities. These properties and its pungency depend upon an acrid volatile oil which is expelled by boiling. The native country of the onion is unknown. It has been in use from the days of ancient Egypt, and is said to be more widely grown for culinary purposes than almost any other plant. It endures tropical heat and the coolest temperate climate. Its varieties are very numerous. The onions of Italy, Spain, Mexico, California, and the Bermudas are specially noted for size and quality.

> Or who would ask for her opinion
> Between an Oyster and an *Onion*?
> *Prior*, Alma (1733), i.

Bermuda onion, a superior mild-flavored quality of onion, largely imported into the United States from the Bermudas, there grown from seed obtained annually from southern Europe.—**Bog-onion**, the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*, locally regarded as a specific for rickets. [Prov. Eng.]—**Egyptian, ground, or potato onion**, a variety of onion of unknown origin, developing from the parent a numerous crop of underground bulbs: hence also called *multipliers*.—**Onion pattern**, a simple pattern used in decorating ceramic wares, especially Meissen or Dresden porcelain: it is usually painted in dark-blue on white.—**Pearl onion**, a variety of onion with small bulbs.—**Rock onion**. Same as *Welsh onion*.—**Sea-onion**, a European onion-like plant, *Urginea maritima*; also, in the Isle of Wight, the little spring squill, *Scilla verna*.—**Top-onion, tree-onion**, a variety of the common onion, of Canadian origin, producing at the summit of the stem, instead of flowers and seeds, a cluster of bulbs, which are used for pickles and as sets for new plants.—**Welsh onion**. Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Wild onion**, *Allium cernuum*. [U. S.]

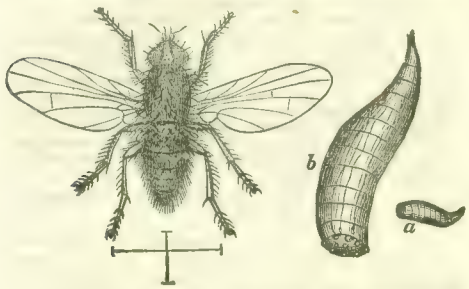
onion-couch (un'yun-kouch), *n.* A grass, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, which forms tuberous onion-shaped nodes in its rootstock. Also *onion-twitch* and *onion-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

onion-eyed (un'yun-īd), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the effect of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am *onion-eyed.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2. 35.

onion-fish (un'yun-fish), *n.* The grenadier, *Macrourus berglax:* so called from a fancied likeness of its eyes to onions. See cut under *Macrourus.* [Massachusetts.]

onion-fly (un'yun-flī), *n.* One of two different dipterous insects whose larvæ feed underground on the onion, and are known as *onion-maggots.* (*a*) *Anthomyia* (*Phorbia*) *ceparum* of Europe, the imported onion-fly of the United States, now widely diffused in the Eastern States: it is a great pest, and often ruins the crop.



Imported Onion-fly (*Phorbia ceparum*). (Cross shows natural size.) *a*, larva, natural size; *b*, larva, enlarged.

There are several annual generations, and the maggots completely consume the interior of the edible root. The best remedy is boiling water, or kerosene emulsified with soap and diluted with cold water, applied when the damage is first noticed. (*b*) *Phorbia brassicæ*, the adult of the cabbage-maggot, which also infests onions occasionally.

onion-grass (un'yun-gras), *n.* Same as *onion-couch.*

onion-maggot (un'yun-mag″ọt), *n.* The larva of an onion-fly.

onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* 1. A kind of oyster likened to an onion.—2. A kind of clam of the genus *Mya.*—3. A shell of the genus *Lutraria.*

onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n.* A kind of paper: so called from its thinness, translucency, and finish, in which respects it resembles the skin of an onion. It has a high gloss, and may be of any color, blue being generally preferred as more opaque than other tints. It is used, on account of its lightness, for correspondence where a saving of postage is an object.

onion-smut (un'yun-smut), *n.* A fungus, *Urocystis cepulæ*, of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*, very destructive to the cultivated onion.

oniony (un'yun-i), *a.* [< *onion* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of onion; resembling or smelling of onion.

onirocrite, onirocritic, etc. See *oneirocrite,* etc.

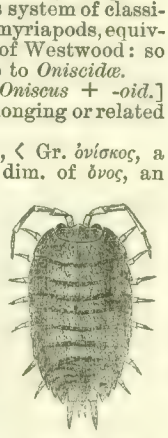
Oniscidæ (ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cursorial terrestrial isopods, typified by the genus *Oniscus;* the slaters or wood-lice. The legs are all ambulatory, the abdomen is six-segmented, the antennæ are from six- to nine-jointed, and the antennulæ are minute. Some of the species, which can roll themselves into a perfect ball, are known as *pill-bugs, sow-bugs,* and *armadillos.*

onisciform (ō-nis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Oniscus* + L. *forma,* form.] 1. Related to or resembling the *Oniscidæ:* specifically applied to the larvæ of certain lycænid butterflies.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Onisciformes.*

Onisciformes (ō-nis-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *onisciform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, equivalent to the family *Glomeridæ* of Westwood: so called from their resemblance to *Oniscidæ.*

oniscoid (ō-nis'koid), *a.* [< *Oniscus* + *-oid.*] Resembling a wood-louse; belonging or related to the *Oniscidæ.*

Oniscus (ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀνίσκος, a wood-louse, lit. a little ass, dim. of ὄνος, an ass: see *ass.*] The typical genus of *Oniscidæ.* See also cut under *Isopoda.*



A Species of *Oniscus.*

onkotomy, *n.* See *oncotomy.*

onlay (on'lā), *n.* [< *on*[1] + *lay*[1].] Anything mounted upon another or affixed to it so as to project from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design.

onless, *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *unless.*

onliness (ōn'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly *oneliness;* < *only* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being one or single; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being [as God], and that Μόνωσις, unity, *oneliness,* or singularity, is essential to it.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 207.

2. The state of being alone.

onlitis (on-lī'tis), *n.* Same as *gingivitis.*

onlivet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alive.*

onloftet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *aloft.*

onlooker (on'lůk″ėr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

onlooking (on'lůk'ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

only (ōn'li), *a.* [Formerly *onely;* < ME. *only, oonli, onlich,* < AS. *ānlīc, ānlīc,* only (= OFries. *einlik, ainlik,* D. *eenlijk* = MLG. *einlik* = OHG. *einlīh,* MHG. *einlich,* only, = Dan. *enlig,* only, = Sw. *enlig,* conformable), < *ān,* one, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Single as regards number, or as regards class or kind; one and no more or other; single; sole: as, he was the *only* person present; the *only* answer possible; an *only* son; my *only* friend; the *only* assignable reason.

His own *onlyche* sonne Lord ouer all y-knowen.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 800.

Denying the *only* Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ. Jude 4.

This was an *only* bough, that grew in a large dark grove, not from a tree of its own, but, like the mistletoe, from another. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, xi.

This *only* coale is enough to kindle the fire.

Mabbe, The Rogue, ii. 261.

She is the *only* child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 449.

2. Alone; nothing or nobody but.

Before all things were, God *only* was.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

One *only* being shalt thou not subdue.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

3†. Mere; simple.

Th' Almighty, seeing their so bold assay,
Kindled the flame of His consuming yre,
And with His *onely* breath them blew away.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 87.

And, as I cross'd thy way, I met thy wrath;
The *only* fear of which near slain me hath.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

4. Single in degree or excellence; hence, distinguished above or beyond all others; special.

She rode in peace, through his *only* paynes and excellent endurance. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

My *only* love sprung from my *only* hate.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

Choice and select fashions are there in *onely* request.

R. Brathwaite, English Gentleman, quoted by F. Hall.

He is the *only* man for musick. *Johnson.*

only (ōn'li), *adv., conj.,* and *prep.* [Formerly *onely;* < ME. *only, oonli, oneliche, onli,* etc., < AS. **ānlīce, ānlīce,* singularly, < *ānlīc, ānlīc,* only: see *only, a.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Alone; no other or others than; nothing or nobody else than; nothing or nobody but; merely: as, *only* one remained; man cannot live on bread *only.*

The sauter seith hit is no synne for suche men as ben trewe
For to seggen as thei seen and saue *onliche* prestes.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 30.

Let no mourner say
He weeps for her, for she was *only* mine.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1798.

'Tis she, and *only* she,
Can make me happy, or give misery.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.

With *only* Fame for spouse and your great deeds.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. No more than; merely; simply; just: as, he had sold *only* two.

But nowe ther standeth [in Jaffa] never an howse but *oonly* ij towers, And Certeyne Caves vnder the grounde.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. Gen. vi. 5.

Now therefore forgive, I pray thee, my sin *only* this once. Ex. x. 17.

The eastern gardens indeed are *only* orchards, or woods of fruit trees. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 123.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for *only* one person.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

My words are *only* words. *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, lii.

3. In but one manner, for but one purpose, by but one means, with but one result, etc.; in no other manner, respect, place, direction, circumstances, or condition than; at no other time, or in no other way, etc., than; for no other purpose or with no other result than; solely; exclusively; entirely; altogether: as, he ventured forth *only* at night; he was saved *only* by the skin of his teeth; he escaped the gallows *only* to be drowned; articles sold *only* in packages.

For our great sinnes forgiuenes for to getten
And *only* by Christ clenlich to be clensed.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 819.

And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken *only* by Moses? hath he not spoken also by us? Num. xii. 2.

By works a man is justified, and not by faith *only.* Jas. ii. 24.

At length he succeeded in attaining the crest of the mountain; but it was *only* to be plunged in new difficulties. *Irving,* Granada, p. 94.

Infinite consciousness and finite consciousness exist *only* as they exist in each other.

Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliv.

Poetry is valuable *only* for the statement which it makes, and must always be subordinate thereto.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

4†. Above all others; preëminently; especially.

Afterward another *onliche* he blissede.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 534.

I was my father's son, tender and *only* beloved in the sight of my mother. Prov. iv. 3.

That renowned good man,
That did so *only* embrace his country, and loved
His fellow-citizens! *B. Jonson,* Catiline, v. 4.

5. Singly; with no other in the same relation: as, the *only* begotten Son of the Father.—**Not only . . . but also . . ., not only . . . but . . .,** not merely . . . but likewise . . .; both . . . and . . . (negatively expressed).=**Syn. 1–3.** *Alone, Only.* See *alone.*

II. *conj.* But; except; excepting that.

And Pharaoh said, I will let you go that you may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness; *only* ye shall not go very far away. Ex. viii. 28.

We are men as you are,
Only our miseries make us seem monsters.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

My wife and I in their coach to Hide Parke, where great plenty of gallants, and pleasant it was, *only* for the dust.

Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1664.

A very pretty woman, *only* she squints a little, as Captain Brazen says in the "Recruiting Officer."

Garrick, quoted in Forster's Goldsmith, I. 226.

III.† *prep.* Except; with the exception of.

Our whole office will be turned out *only* me.

Pepys, Diary, Aug. 22, 1668.

onnethet, *adv.* See *uneath.*

Onobrychis (on-ō-brī'kis), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < Gr. ὀνοβρυχίς, a leguminous plant, supposed to be sainfoin, appar. < ὄνος, an ass, + βρύχειν, gnaw.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ* and the subtribe *Euhedysareæ*, known by the flat unjointed exserted pod. There are about 100 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They are usually herbs, with pinnate leaves, and pink or whitish flowers in axillary racemes or spikes. See *cockshead,* 1, *French grass* (under *grass*), *hen's-bill,* and *sainfoin.*

onocentaur (on-ō-sen'târ), *n.* [< LL. *onocentaurus,* < Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος, ὀνοκέντανρα, a kind of tailless ape (Ælian), also (LL.) a kind of demon haunting wild places (Septuagint, translated *pilosus* in Vulgate, and *satyr* in the Eng. version, Isa. xiii. 21), < ὄνος, ass, + κένταυρος, centaur: see *centaur.*] A fabulous monster, a kind of centaur, with a body part human and part asinine, represented in Roman sculpture.

Onoclea (on-ō-klē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), said to allude to the rolled-up fructification; < Gr. ὄνος, a vessel, + κλείειν, close.] A genus of polypodiaceous aspidioid ferns, having the fertile fronds much contracted and quite unlike the sterile ones. The sori are round, borne on the back of the veins of the contracted fertile frond, and



Sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis,* L.), about one twelfth natural size.

concealed by their revolute margins. The only species, *O. sensibilis,* is widely distributed in eastern Asia and eastern North America. The *O. Struthiopteris* of authors belongs to the genus *Matteuccia.*

onofrite (on′ō-frīt), *n.* [< *Onofre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a sulphoselenide of mercury intermediate between metacinnabarite (HgS) and tiemannite (HgSe), a mineral occurring at San Onofre, Mexico, and in southern Utah. It is massive, of a lead-gray color.

onology (ō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνος*, ass, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

onomancy† (on′ō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *onomancia*, < NL. **onomantia*, short for **onomatiomantia*: see *onomatomancy*.] Same as *onomatomancy*.

onomantic (on-ō-man′tik), *a.* [= Sp. *onomantico* = Pg. *onomantico*; as *onomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names or by the letters composing names. *Camden.*

onomantical (on-ō-man′ti-kal), *a.* [< *onomantic* + *-al*.] Same as *onomantic*.

An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew.
Camden, Remains, Names.

onomastic (on-ō-mas′tik), *a.* [= F. *onomastique* = Pg. It. *onomastico*; < Gr. *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to names, < *ὀνομαστός*, verbal n. of *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a name: specifically applied in law to the signature of an instrument the body of which is in the handwriting of another person, or to the instrument so signed.

onomasticon, onomasticum (on-ō-mas′ti-kon, -kum), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), a vocabulary, neut. of *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to naming: see *onomastic*.] A work containing words or names, with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a dictionary; a vocabulary.

onomatechny (on′ō-ma-tek-ni), *n.* [For **onomatotechny*, < Gr. *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), a name, + *τέχνη*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

onomatologist (on″ō-ma-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *onomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in onomatology, or the history of names. *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxvi.

onomatology (on″ō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), a name, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. Gr. *ὀνοματολόγος*, telling names.] 1. The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms. —2. The distinctive vocabulary used in any particular branch of study.—3. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

onomatomancy† (on-ō-mat′ō-man-si), *n.* [< NL. **onomatomantia*, < Gr. *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), name, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by names. *J. Gaule* (1652), quoted in Hall's Modern English, p. 37, note. Also *onomomancy*, *onomancy*.

onomatope (on′ō-ma-tōp), *n.* [A short form < *onomatopœia*.] A word formed to resemble the ★sound made by the thing signified.

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē′yä), *n.* [= F. *onomatopée* = Sp. *onomatopeya* = Pg. *onomatopeia* = It. *onomatopeja*, *onomatopea*, < LL. *onomatopœia*, < Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*, also *ὀνοματοποίησις*, the making of a name, esp. to express a natural sound, < *ὀνοματοποιός*, making names, esp. to express natural sounds, < *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), a name, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. In *philol.*, the formation of names by imitation of natural sounds; the naming of anything by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound which it makes, or something audible connected with it; the imitative principle in language-making: thus, the verbs *buzz* and *hum* and the nouns *pewit*, *whippoorwill*, etc., are produced by *onomatopœia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. In the etymologies of this dictionary the principle is expressed by the terms *imitation* (adj. *imitative*) or *imitative variation*. Also called *onomatopoëtis*, *onomatopoiesis*.

Onomatopœia [as a word], in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc.

2. In *rhet.*, the use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical effect.

onomatopœic (on-ō-mat-ō-pē′ik), *a.* [= F. *onomatopéique*; as *onomatopœia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of onomatopœia; representing the sound of the thing signified; imitative in speech.

onomatopœous (on-ō-mat-ō-pē′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀνοματοποιός*: see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopoëtis (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-ē′tis), *n.* [Also *onomatopoiesis*; < Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις*: see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopoetic (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-et′ik), *a.* [< *onomatopoëtis* (*-poet-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopoetically (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-et′i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with onomatopœia; by an onomatopœic process.

onomatopoiesis (on-ō-mat″ō-poi-ē′sis), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopy† (on′ō-ma-tō-pi), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomomancy† (on′ō-mō-man-si), *n.* Same as *onomatomancy*.

Onondaga salt-group. See *salt-group*.

ononet, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *anon*.

Ononis (ō-nō′nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὄνωνις*, a plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, known by the monadelphous stamens. There are about 70 species, in Europe and the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. They are usually herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, oblong pods, and red or yellow flowers, solitary or two or three together in the axils of the leaves. See *rest-harrow*, *cammock*[1], 1, *finweed*, *licorice* (*b*), and *land-whin* (under *whin*).

Onopordon (on-ō-pôr′don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ὀνόπορδον*, the cotton-thistle, so called, according to Pliny, as rendering asses flatulent; < Gr. *ὄνος*, an ass, + *πορδή*, breaking wind, < *πέρδειν* = L. *pedere*, break wind.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynareæ* and the subtribe *Carduineæ*, characterized by the pilose filaments and foveolate receptacle. There are about 20 species, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are prickly and usually



Onopordon Acanthium.
1, the upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit with the pappus.

cottony herbs, with deep-cut and spiny leaves, and large terminal heads of purplish or white flowers. *O. Acanthium* is the common cotton-thistle or Scotch thistle, in some old books called *argentine* or *argentine thistle*, from its silvery whiteness. See *cotton-thistle*, and *Scotch thistle* (under *thistle*).

onort, **onour**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *honor*.

Onosma (ō-noz′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), < Gr. *ὄνοσμα*, a boraginaceous plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Boraginaceæ*, and tribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by the four separate nutlets, fixed by a broad flat base. There are about 70 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and the Himalayas. They are bristly or hoary herbs with alternate leaves and bracted one-sided racemes of usually yellow flowers. They are to some extent in favor for cultivation, the hardy species being specially suited to rockwork. *O. Tauricum* is called *golden-drop*.

Onosmodium (on-os-mō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < *Onosma*, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*).] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Boraginaceæ*, and tribe *Lithospermeæ*, having obtuse included anthers, bracted racemes, and erect corolla-lobes. There are about 6 species, all North American, erect bristly perennials, with alternate leaves and racemes or cymes of white, greenish, or yellowish flowers. See *gromwell*.

onrounde†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *around*.

onrush (on′rush), *n.* [< *on*[1] + *rush*.] A rush or dash onward; a rapid or violent onset.

onsay† (on′sā), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *onset* and *assay*.] Onset; beginning.

First came New Custome, and hee gave the *onsay*.
New Custome. (*Nares.*)

onset (on′set), *n.* [< *on*[1] + *set*[1], *v.*] 1. A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort, or the order for such an assault.

Gif your countrie lords fa' back,
Our Borderers sall the *onset* gie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

O for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of *onset* gave!
Wordsworth, Pass of Killicranky.

2†. Start; beginning; initial step or stage; outset.

Children, if sufficient pains are taken with them at the *onset*, may much more easily be taught to shoot well than men.
Ascham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 125.

Heralds, from off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the *onset* and retire
Of both your armies. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2. 27.

3. An attack of any kind: as, the impetuous *onset* of grief. = **Syn. 1.** *Attack*, *Charge*, *Onset*, *Assault*, *Onslaught*. *Attack* is the general word; the rest are arranged according to the degree of violence implied. *Charge* is a military word: as, "The *Charge* of the Light Brigade." *Onset* generally applies to a collective movement; *assault* and *onslaught* may indicate the act of many or of one. An *onslaught* is rough and sudden, without method or persistence.

onset† (on′set), *v. t.* [< *onset*, *n.*] To assault; begin.

This for a time was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

onshore (on′shōr′), *adv.* Toward the land: as, the wind blew *onshore*.

onshore (on′shōr), *a.* [< *onshore*, *adv.*] Being on or moving toward the land: as, an *onshore* wind.

onside†, **onsides**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *aside*.

onslaught (on′slât), *n.* [< *on* + *slaught*, < ME. *slazt*, < AS. *sleaht*, a striking, attack: see *slaught*, *slaughter*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault; an inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack.

I do remember yet that *onslaught* [orig. printed *anslaight*, by error]; thou wast beaten,
And fled'st before the butler.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 3.

His reply to this unexpected *onslaught* is a mixture of satire, dignity, good-humour, and raillery.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

=**Syn.** *Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

onslepe†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *asleep*.

onst (wunst), *adv.* [Also written, more distinctively, but badly, *oncet*, *onct*; < *once* + *-t* excrescent, as in *against*, *amongst*, etc. So *twist*, *twicet*, for *twice*.] A common vulgarism for *once*[1].

"It [Nature] 's amazin' hard to come at," sez he, "but *onct* git it an' you've gut everythin'!"
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi., The Argymunt.

onstead (on′sted), *n.* [With loss of orig. *w* (due to Scand.), from **wonstead*, < *won*[2], *wone* (< AS. *wunian* = Icel. *una*), dwell, + *stead*, place.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

answere†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of ★*answer*.

Ontarian (on-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ontario* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada, or Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, on the border between Canada and New York.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Ontario.

Onthophagus (on-thof′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *ὀνθος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, devour.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles. It is one of the largest genera of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing several hundred species, found all over the world, usually of small size, sometimes of brilliant color, breeding in dung. The genus is characterized by the combination of nine-jointed antennæ with no visible scutellum.

ontil†, **ontill**†, *prep.* Middle English forms of *until*.

onto[1]†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *unto*.

The bestis furth hes tursyt this ilka syre
Onto the altar blesand [blazing ?] of hayt fyre.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, XII. iv. 30.

onto[2] (on′tö), *prep.* [A mod. form, due to coalescence of the adv. *on*[1] with the following prep. *to*, after the analogy of *into* (and of *unto*, formerly also *onto*, so far as that is analogous), *upon*, etc. The word is regarded by purists as vulgar, and is avoided by careful writers.] 1. Toward and upon: as, the door opens directly *onto* the street.

It is a very pleasant country-seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, *onto* which it looks.
H. R. Haggard, Allan Quatermain, xxiii.

2. To and in connection with.

When the attention is turned to a dream scene passing in the mind, on awakening it can recall certain antecedent events that join *onto* the ones present, and so on back into the night. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 383.

3. To the top of; upon; on.

"Where are you going now, Mrs. Fairfax?" . . . "*On to* the leads; will you come and see the view?"
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It kind of puts a noo soot of close *onto* a word, thisere funattick spellin' doos.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi., The Argymunt.

He subsided *onto* the music-bench obediently.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

ontogenal (on-toj'ē-nal), *a.* Same as *ontogenic*. *Nature*, XLI. 316. [Rare.]

ontogenesis (on-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-), being (neut. pl. τὰ ὄντα, existing things), + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally. ★Also *ontogeny*.

ontogenetic (on″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *ontogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

ontogenetical (on″tō-jē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *ontogenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *ontogenetic*.

ontogenetically (on″tō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis.

ontogenic (on-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontogeny, or the history of the individual development of an organized being.

ontogenically (on-tō-jen'i-kal-i), *adv.* Ontogenetically; by ontogenesis.

ontogenist (on-toj'e-nist), *n.* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or studies ontogeny.

ontogeny (on-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ὤν (ὀντ-), being, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] 1. Same as *ontogenesis*.—2. Specifically, the ontogenesis of an individual living organism; the life-history of a given organism, as distinguished from *phylogeny*; figuratively, the developmental history of inorganic phenomena.

ontographic (on-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ontograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontography.

ontography (on-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-), being, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of beings, their nature and essence. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

ontologic (on-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *ontologique*; as *ontolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *ontological*.

ontological (on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ontologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ontology; of the nature of ontology; metaphysical.—**Ontological proof**, the a priori argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God. It has been stated by Anselm, Descartes, and Leibnitz.

ontologically (on-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of ontology; by means of or in accordance with ontology.

ontologism (on-tol'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *ontolog-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognitions. Ontologism was initiated by Marsilius Ficinus, and formulated and continued by Malebranche and by Gioberti. As formulated in certain selected propositions, the system was condemned by papal authority in 1861, and this decision was confirmed by others in 1862 and 1866. *Cath. Dict.*

ontologist (on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *ontologiste* = Sp. *ontologista*; as *ontolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ontology; one who studies ontology.

ontologize (on-tol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ontologized*, ppr. *ontologizing*. [< *ontolog-y* + *-ize*.] To pursue ontological studies; be an ontologist; study ontology.

ontology (on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ontologie* = Sp. *ontología* = Pg. It. *ontologia*, < NL. *ontologia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-), being (neut. pl. τὰ ὄντα, existing things), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of being; that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents.

Ontology is a discourse of being in general, and the various or most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word being here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be. *Watts*, Ontology, ii. (*Fleming.*)

The first part of this metaphysic in its systematic form is *ontology*, or the doctrine of the abstract characteristics of Being. *Hegel*, Logic, tr. by W. Wallace, § 33.

The science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations is called *ontology*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vii.

ontosophy (on-tos'ō-fi), *n.* [< NL. *ontosophia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-), being, + σοφία, wisdom.] Same as *ontology*.

onus (ō'nus), *n.* [< L. *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden. Hence ult. E. *onerous*, *exonerate*, etc.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, 'onus of proof.'

I again move the introduction of a new topic, . . . on me be the *onus* of bringing it forward.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the *onus* of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J. S. Mill.*

Onus probandi (literally, 'the burden of proving'), the burden of proof—that is, the task of proving what has been alleged. This usually rests upon the person or side making the charge or allegation, but sometimes with the other, as in some cases when the allegation is a negative, or when the fact lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other and he is under a duty of disclosure.

onward, onwards (on'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *on*[1] + *-ward, -wards*.] 1. By or in advance; forward; on; toward the front or a point ahead; ahead: as, to move *onward*, literally or figuratively.

When the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went *onward* in all their journeys.
Ex. xl. 36.

And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own
Which we have goaded *onward*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 271.

2. Forward; continuously on.

Nature, sovereign mistress over wrack,
As thou goest *onwards*, still will pluck thee back.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvi.

Still *onward* winds the dreary way.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

3. Forth; forward in time.

But say
That death be not one stroke, as I supposed,
Bereaving sense, but endless misery
From this day *onward*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 811.

=Syn. *Forward*, *Onward*. See *forward*[1].

onward (on'wärd), *a.* [< *onward*, *adv.*] 1. Advancing; moving on or forward.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of *onward* time shall yet be made.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

2. Forward; forwarding: said of progress or advancement.

The *onward* course which leadeth to immortality and honour. *Chalmers*, Sabbath Readings, II. 198.

The world owes all its *onward* impulses to men ill at ease. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xx.

3. Advanced as regards progress or improvement; forward.

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

onwardness† (on'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being onward or advanced; advance; progress. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 7.

onwards, *adv.* See *onward*.

onwry†, *a.* A variant of *unwry*. *Chaucer*.

ony (ō'ni), *a.* and *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *any*.

onycha (on'i-kä), *n.* [< L. *onycha*, acc. of *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel: see *onyx*.] 1. The shell or operculum of a species of mollusk, found in India and elsewhere, and emitting, when burned, a musky odor. In Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" the onycha of the following quotation is identified as the operculum of some species of *Strombus*, which has a claw-like shape and a peculiar odor when burned. This object is also said to have been known in old works on materia medica by the names *unguis odoratus*, *blatta Byzantina*, and *devil's-claw*.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha* [L. *onycha*, acc., Vulgate, translating Heb. *shecheleth*].
Ex. xxx. 34.

2. The onyx.

onychauxis (on-i-kâk'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), finger-nail, + αὔξειν, increase.] Increase in the substance of the nail, whether as simple thickening or as a general enlargement of its entire substance.

onychia[1] (ō-nik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), finger-nail: see *onyx*.] Suppurative inflammation in proximity to the finger-nail. See *paronychia*.—**Onychia maligna**, a perverse suppurative inflammation of the nail-bed, occurring spontaneously in persons with vitality exhausted by chronic disease.—**Onychia parasitica**, onychomycosis.

Onychia[2] (ō-nik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel: see *onyx*, *onycha*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, founded by Hübner in 1816. (*b*) A genus of cynipidous hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Figitinæ*, founded by Walker in 1835. Three North American and several European species are described. Like the rest of the *Figitinæ*, and unlike most other *Cynipidæ*, they are all parasitic.
2. A genus of cephalopods.

onychia[3], *n.* Plural of *onychium*.

onychian (ō-nik'i-an), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Onychii* or *Onychoteuthidæ*.

onychite (on'i-kīt), *n.* [< L. **onychites*, *onychitis*, < Gr. ὀνιχίτης, ὀνιχῖτις, sc. λίθος, a kind of yellowish marble, < ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), onyx, etc.: see *onyx*.] An Oriental alabaster (aragonite) consisting of carbonate of lime, white with yellow and brown veins, at present found in Algeria, Mexico, and California. It is believed by King to have been the ancient *murrine*. Pliny and other authors mention fabulous sums as having been paid for vases of onychite.

onychitis (on-i-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the soft parts about the nail; paronychia.

onychium (ō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *onychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὀνύχιον, a little claw, dim. of ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw: see *onyx*.] A little claw; specifically, in *entom.*, a small appendage of the terminal joint of the tarsus of many insects, between the two claws with which the tarsus usually ends. The onychium may bear an appendage called *paronychium*. Also called *pseudonychium*, and in dipters *empodium*.

onychogryposis (on″i-kō-grī-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + γρύπωσις, a crooking, hooking: see *gryposis*.] Thickening and curvature of the nails. Also, erroneously, *onychogryphosis*.

onychomancy (on'i-kō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the finger-nails. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 96.

onychomycosis (on″i-kō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + NL. *mycosis*.] Disease of the nail caused by the presence of a fungus, usually *Trichophyton tonsurans*, rarely *Achorion Schönleinii*.—**Onychomycosis circinata.** Same as *onychomycosis trichophytina*.—**Onychomycosis favosa**, onychomycosis caused by *Achorion Schönleinii*.—**Onychomycosis trichophytina**, onychomycosis caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

onychonosos (on-i-kon'ō-sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the nails.

onychopathic (on″i-kō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + πάθος, suffering.] Pertaining to or affected with disease of the nails.

Onychophora (on-i-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An order of *Myriapoda* established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*. Also called *Peripatidea*, *Malacopoda*, and *Onychopoda*.

onychophoran (on-i-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *Onychophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Onychophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Onychophora*.

onychophorous (on-i-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *Onychophora* + *-ous*.] Same as *onychophoran*.

onychosis (on-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw, + *-osis*.] Disease of the nails.

onyer†, *n.* See *oneyer*.

onym (on'im), *n.* [< Gr. ὄνυμα, a dial. (Æolic) form (used also in Attic in comp. *-ο-ονυμος*, *-ωνυμος*) of ὄνομα, Ionic οὔνομα, a name: see *name*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the technical name of a species or other group, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature.

The word *onym* supplies the desiderata of brevity in writing, euphony in speaking, plastic aptitude for combinations, and exactitude of signification.
Coues, The Auk, 1884, p. 321.

onymal (on'i-mal), *a.* [< *onym* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to an onym or to onymy.

onymatic (on-i-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄνυμα(τ-), a name, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the technical nomenclature of a science.

A new *onymatic* system of logical expression.
W. S. Jevons, Encyc. Brit., VII. 66.

onymize (on'i-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *onymized*, ppr. *onymizing*. [< *onym* + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to make use of onyms; apply a system of nomenclature.

onymy (on'i-mi), *n.* [< *onym* + *-y*[3] (after *synonymy*, etc.).] In *zoöl.*, the use of onyms; a system of nomenclature.

onyst, *adv.* An obsolete form of *once*[1].

onyx (on'iks), *n.* [In ME. *oniche*, < OF. *oniche*, ★*onyche*, F. *onyx* (after L.) = Sp. *ónique*, *óniz* = Pg. *onix* = It. *onice*, < L. *onyx* (*onych-*), < Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail (of a human being), a claw or talon (of a bird), a claw (of a beast), a hoof (of horses, oxen, etc.), a thickening in the cornea of the eye, a veined gem, the onyx, in L. also a kind of yellowish marble; = L. *unguis*, a nail (< *ungula*, a hoof). See *nail*.] 1. A variety of quartz, closely allied to agate, characterized by a structure in parallel bands differing in

color or in degree of translucency: in the better kinds the layers are sharply defined and the colors white with black, brown, or red. In many cases the contrast of color is heightened by artificial means. The ancients valued the onyx very highly, and used it much for cameos, many of the finest cameos in existence being of this stone. See cut under *banded*.

And the Degrees to gon up to his Throne, where he sittethe at the Mete, on is of *Oniche*, another is of Cristalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 276.

2. An infiltration of pus between the layers of the cornea, resembling a nail.—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. (*b*) A razor-shell; a bivalve of the family *Solenidæ*.—**Onyx marble**, a translucent, whitish, and partially iridescent variety of carbonate of lime, having a stalagmitic or more or less concentric structure, and hence bearing some resemblance to onyx, whence the name. It is a material of great beauty, and is used for cases of clocks, and for vases, table-tops, etc. It was known in ancient times and highly valued, especially for making small vases or cups for holding precious ointments. It was the alabastrites of the Romans, and is often called *Oriental alabaster*, although a carbonate and not a sulphate of lime. The ancient quarries of this material, of which knowledge had long been lost, were rediscovered in Egypt about 1850, and furnish a highly prized ornamental stone. The chief supply at the present time, however, comes from Algeria, where it occurs in large quantity and of fine quality. A similar stone, known as *Mexican onyx* or *Tecalli marble*, has been discovered within the past few years in Mexico, and has already come into somewhat extensive use in the United States and elsewhere.

onyxis (ō-nik'sis), *n.* An ingrowing nail.

onza de oro (ōn'thä dā ō'rō). [Sp.: *onza*, ounce; *de*, of; *oro*, gold: see *ounce*[1], *de*[2], *or*[3].] A large gold coin struck during the nineteenth century by some of the South American republics, and by Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. It was worth about $16. Also called *doblon*. See *doubloon*.

oo†, *a.* Same as *o*[4].

oobit (ō'bit), *n.* Same as *oubit*. *Jamieson.*

oöblast (ō'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A bud or germ of an ovum; a primitive or formative ovum not yet developed into an ovum.

oöblastic (ō-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *oöblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oöblasts or budding ova.

oöcymba (ō-ō-sim'bä), *n.*, pl. *oöcymbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg, + *κύμβη* (= L. *cymba*), a boat: see *cymba*.] A pterocymba whose opposed pleural and proral pteres are conjoined, producing a spicule of two meridional bands. *Sollas.*

oöcymbate (ō-ō-sim'bāt), *a.* [< *oöcymba* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of or pertaining to an oöcymba.

oöcyst (ō'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg (see *ovum*), + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an ovicell; a sac or pouch serving as a receptacle of the eggs of certain polyzoans, to the cells of which it is attached; a kind of oötheca or oöstegite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *oögonium*. [Rare.]

oöcystic (ō-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *oöcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an oöcyst: as, an *oöcystic* chamber.

oodle (ö'dl), *n.* [Also *oodlin*: a dialectal (Irish) form of *huddle*.] Abundance; a large quantity.

All you lack 's the feathers, and we've got *oodles* of 'em right here. *The Century*, XXXIII. 846.

oœcial (ō-ē'si-al), *a.* [< *oœcium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an oœcium.

oœcium (ō-ē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *oœcia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. < *ᾠόν*, egg, + *οἶκος*, house.] One of the bud-like cells or cysts of some polyzoans, as the marine gymnolæmatous forms of the order, which are specially formed to receive the ova, and in which the ova are fecundated; the kind of ovicell or oöcyst which a moss-animalcule may have.

oögamous (ō-og'a-mus), *a.* [< *oögam-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or being reproduced by oögamy.

It is evident that we have before us an intermediate case between the ordinary forms of *oogamous* and isogamous conjugation. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 164.

oögamy (ō-og'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of dissimilar form: contrasted with *isogamy*.

oögenesis (ō-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis or origin and development of the ovum.

oögenetic (ō″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *oögenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to oögenesis.

oögeny (ō-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Oögenesis.

oöglœa (ō-ō-glē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γλοία*, glue: see *glœa*.] Same as *egg-glue*.

oögone (ō'ō-gōn), *n.* [< *oögonium*.] Same as ★*oögonium*.

oögonium (ō-ō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *oögonia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γονή*, generation.] In *bot.*, the female sexual organ in certain cryptogamic plants. It is usually a more or less spherical sac, without differentiation into neck and venter as in the archegonium, and contains one or more oöspheres, which after fertilization become oöspores. Compare *antheridium*, and see cut under *conceptacle*.

The *oögonium* is the female reproductive organ, and the antheridium the male. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 243.

Lying amidst the filamentous mass . . . are seen numerous dark pear-shaped bodies, which are the *oögonia*, or parent-cells of the germ-cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 328.

oögraph (ō'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device for drawing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. There are various forms of the machine, consisting essentially of some suitable device for holding the egg steadily upon the paper while a perpendicular pencil with its point on the paper travels around the egg, and thus traces a line. The pencil is adjusted vertically against the egg, during its transit, by a light pressure, such as that of an elastic band.

oöidal (ō-oi'dal), *a.* [< **oöid* (< Gr. *ᾠοειδής*, like an egg, < *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-al*.] Resembling an egg in form; egg-shaped; ovoid. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

ook†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

ooketook (ö'ke-tök), *n.* [Eskimo.] The urson or Canada porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*.

oolak (ö'lak), *n.* [Hind. *ulāq*.] A freight-canoe of the Hoogly and central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, and the sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered with an oar. *Imp. Dict.*

oolakan (ö'lä-kän), *n.* Same as *eulachon*, which see.

oölemma (ō-ō-lem'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *λέμμα*, peel, skin.] The vitelline membrane of an ovum.

oölite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *λίθος*, a stone.] **I.** *n.* A granular limestone each grain of which is more or less completely spherical, and made up of concentric coats of carbonate of lime formed around a minute nucleus, which is usually a grain of sand: so called from the resemblance of the rock to the roe of a fish. The term *oölite* gave the name to an important series of fossiliferous rocks—the Oölite of English and the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. *Oölitic* as thus employed is, however, obsolescent in England. The series was called *oölitic* from the fact that it is largely made up of limestone having that peculiar structure. The following are the generally recognized subdivisions of the Oölitic or Jurassic system in England: the Upper or Portland Oölite, comprising the Purbeckian, Portlandian, and Kimmeridgian; the Middle or Oxford Oölite, comprising the Corallian and Oxfordian; and the Lower Oölite, comprising the Great or Bath Oölite group, the Fuller's Earth, and the Inferior Oölite. Beneath this comes the Lias. See *Jurassic*.

II. *a.* Same as *oölitic*.

oölitic (ō-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *oölite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oölite; composed of oölite; resembling oölite.—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite*.

oölitiferous (ō″ō-li-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *oölite* + *-ferous*.] Producing oölite or roe-stone.

oolly (ö'li), *n.*; pl. *oollies* (-liz). [E. Ind.] In *Indian metal-working*, a small lump of steel as it leaves the melting-pot, especially of Wootz steel.

oölogic (ō-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *oölog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *oölogical*.

oölogical (ō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oölogic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to oölogy.

oölogically (ō-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of oölogy, or in an oölogical manner: as, to classify birds *oölogically*.

oölogist (ō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oölog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in oölogy.—2. A collector of birds' eggs.

The leaves and the protective coloring of most nests baffle them [the crows and jays and other enemies of the song-birds] as effectually, no doubt, as they do the professional *oölogist*. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XXVI. 683.

oölogy (ō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The study of birds' eggs; the department of ornithology which treats of the nidification and oviposition of birds, the specific characters of egg-shells, and the classificatory conclusions which may be deduced therefrom. See *caliology*.—2. In a wider sense, the ontogeny of birds.

All that relates to . . . both the structure and function of the reproductive organs, and to the maturation of the product of conception, is properly *oölogy*; though the term is vulgarly used to signify merely a description of the chalky substance with which the egg of a bird is finally invested. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 216.

oolong (ö'long), *n.* [< Chin. *oolung*, < *oo* or *woo*, black, + *lung*, dragon.] A variety of black tea with the flavor of green tea. Also written *oulong*.

oömeter (ō-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An apparatus for measuring eggs; a mechanical contrivance for taking exact measurements of eggs.

oömetric (ō-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *oömeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of eggs; of or pertaining to an oömeter.

oömetry (ō-om'et-ri), *n.* [As *oömeter* + *-y*.] The measurement of eggs.

oomiak (ö'mi-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A large boat made of skin, used by the Eskimos. It is almost always manned by women, and is hence frequently called the women's boat. It is from 20 to 30 feet long, and is rowed with shovel-shaped oars, and sometimes helped on by the aid of a small sail. Also spelled *oomiac*.

During the return voyage after my rescue, the Bear was visited by an *oomiak* and kayak filled with Eskimo, one of whom was tattooed.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, App. vi., p. 355.

Oömycetes (ō″ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A division of phycomycetous fungi, including those fungi in which the sexual process attains great prominence. It embraces several orders and families, including the *Peronosporales* and *Saprolegniales*.

oont, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *one*.

oon-†. An occasional Middle English form of *un-*[1].

oonest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*[1].

oonhed†, *n.* A Middle English form of *one-head*.

oönin (ō'ō-nin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-in*[2].] Same as *albuminin*.

oonli†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *only*.

oonst, *interj.* Same as *zounds*.

Oons, haven't you got enough of them?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

oop (üp), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *whip*.] 1. To bind round with thread or cord, whip: as, to *oop* a splice; to *oop* it round with thread. Hence—2. To unite; join.

oopak (ö'pak), *n.* [Chinese: a Cantonese pronunciation of *Hupeh*, < *hu*, lake (referring to the Tung-Ting Lake), + *peh*, north.] A variety of black tea grown in the province of Hupeh, central China.

oöphoralgia (ō″ō-fō-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, same as *ovarialgia*.

oöphore (ō'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *oöphoron*.] The segment or stage of the life-cycle of the *Pteridophyta* and *Bryophyta* that bears the sexual organs. Compare *sporophore*, or that stage in which non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne.

oöphorectomy (ō″ō-fō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *oöphoron* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of an ovary.

oöphoridium (ō″ō-fō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *oöphoridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος* (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, a synonym for the macrosporangium of *Isoëtes* and *Selaginella*.

oöphoritis (ō″ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an ovary; ovaritis.

oöphoro-epilepsy (ō-of″ō-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* In *pathol.*, epilepsy dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoromania (ō-of″ō-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoron (ō-of'ō-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *ovarium*, *ovary*.

oöphyte (ō'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *oöphore*.

oöpoda (ō-op'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The elements of the sting or modified ovipositor of insects, mostly composed of three pairs of blade-like parts chiefly concerned in egg-laying. They are regarded by some as homologous with limbs, whence the name.

oöpodal (ō-op'ō-dal), *a.* [< *oöpoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oöpoda.

oor†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ore*[1].

oorali (ö-rä'li), *n.* Same as *curari*.

oorial (ö'ri-al), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wild sheep, *Ovis cycloceros*, or *O. blanfordi*, a native of Asia.

oorie, ourie (ö′ri), *a.* [< Icel. *ūrigr*, wet, < *ūr*, a drizzling rain.] **1.** Chill; having the sensation of cold; drooping; shivering.

List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the *ourie* cattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

2. Bleak; melancholy. *Galt.* [Scotch in both uses.]

oösperm (ō′ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *oöspore.*—**2.** A fertilized ovum. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biol., p. 4.

oöspermospore (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *biol.*, a fertilized product of sexual intercourse; a fecund spore or its equivalent; a zygospore or zygote.

oöspermosporous (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *oöspermospore* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to an oöspermospore, or having its character.

oösphere (ō′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere.*] In cryptogams, the nucleated spherical or ovoid mass of protoplasm in the center of the oögonium, which after fertilization develops the oöspore.

The *oösphere* is never motile, and in most cases it remains within the parent plant until long after it is fertilized. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 243.

Oöspora (ō-os′pō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπορά*, a spore, seed.] See ★*Oöspora.*

oösporange (ō′ō-spō-ranj), *n.* [< *oösporangium*, q. v.] Same as *oösporangium.*

oösporangium (ō″ō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *oösporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel: see *sporangium.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the unilocular zoösporangia of certain fucoid algæ (*Phæosporeæ*): a name originally given by Thuret, recently not much used. Compare *trichosporangium.* (*b*) Same as *oöphoridium.*



Oöspore.
Part of mycelium of grape-mildew, *Plasmopara viticola*, bearing an oögonium which contains a dark-colored roughened oöspore. (After Farlow.) (Magnified.)

oöspore (ō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, in cryptogamic plants, the immediate product of the fertilization of the oösphere. The oöspore differs from the oösphere structurally in having a hard cell-wall of cellulose, and physiologically in possessing the power of germination and growth after a period of rest. Also *oösperm.* See cut under *conceptacle.*

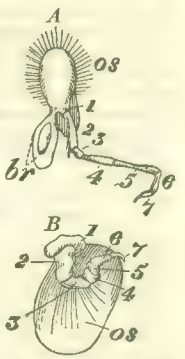
The product of the sexual process, the fertilized oösphere, is termed the *oöspore.* *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 609.

Oösporeæ (ō-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as E. *oöspore* + *-eæ.*] The third of the seven primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as proposed by Bessey (Botany, first ed., p. 243), characterized by the production of oöspores. This division contains *Volvox* and its allies, the *Œdogoniaceæ*, the *Cœloblasteæ*, and the *Fucaceæ.* Others make a different disposition of these families. Also *Oöphyta.*

oösporic (ō-ō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *oöspore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, same as *oösporous.*

oösporiferous (ō″ō-spō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [As *oöspore* + *-i-ferous.*] In *bot.*, bearing oöspores.

oösporous (ō′ō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *oöspore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having or producing oöspores. Also *oösporic.*



A. Oöstegite (*os*) of eleventh somite of *Amphithoë*, an amphipod; *br*, branchia; 1–7, the seven joints of the leg. *B.* Oöstegite (*os*) of *Cymothoë*, an isopod, on ninth somite; 1–7, the seven joints of the leg.

oöstt, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[1].

oöstet, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[2].

oöstegite (ō-os′te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *στέγειν*, cover, + *-ite*[2].] An egg-covering or case for ova, formed in certain crustaceans, as amphipods and isopods, by a laminar expansion of the limbs of certain somites of the body. See *Amphipoda*, *Isopoda*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Amphithoë.*

oöstegitic (ō-os-te-jit′ik), *a.* [< *oöstegite* + *-ic.*] Covering or incasing eggs; having the nature or office of an oöstegite.

oötheca (ō-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *oöthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] **1.** An egg-case containing eggs arranged in one of several different ways, as that of the cockroach or rearhorse.—**2**†. In *bot.*, a sporangium of ferns.

oöthecal (ō-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *oötheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing eggs; having the nature or office of an oötheca.

oötocia (ō-ō-tō′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠοτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs: see *oötocous.*] The discharge of an ovum from the ovary; ovulation.

oötocoid (ō-ō-ot′ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oötocoidea.* [The word has been used by Dana as synonymous with *semioviparous;* but part of his supposed oötocoid mammals have since been ascertained to be oötocous or truly oviparous.]

II. *n.* A member of the *Oötocoidea*, as a marsupial or monotreme.

Also *oötocoidean.*

Oötocoidea (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs (see *oötocous*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In Dana's system of classification, a division of the *Mammalia*, including the monotremes and marsupials, or implacental as distinguished from placental mammals: so called from the resemblance or relation of these mammals to oviparous vertebrates. The monotremes have since been ascertained to be oötocous.

oötocoidean (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *oötocoid.*

oötocous (ō-ot′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs, < *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, lay.] Oviparous.

ootrum (ō′trum), *n.* [E. Ind.] A white, silky, and strong fiber, from the stem of *Dæmia cordifolia*, a climbing plant of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, common in Hindustan. It has been ★recommended as a substitute for flax.

ooze (öz), *n.* [Formerly also *oose*, *ouse*, *ouze*, *oase*, *oaze*, *oze*, *oes*, etc.: with loss of orig. initial *w*; (*a*) partly < ME. *woose*, *wose*, *woos*, < AS. *wōs*, juice, liquor (= Icel. *vās*, wetness); (*b*) partly < ME. *wose*, *wase*, < AS. *wase* (not **wāse*, except perhaps by conformation with *wōs*, with orig. long vowel), mud, mire, slime, = OFries. *wase* = LG. *wees*, wet, ooze, mire, = OHG. *waso*, also *wasal*, MHG. *wase*, moist earth, sod, turf, G. *wasen*, sod, turf. Cf. Icel. *veisa*, mire, bog. It is not certain that (*a*) and (*b*) are related; but they have been confused. From Teut. are F. *vase*, Norm. *gase* = Pg. *vasa*, slime, ooze, F. *gazon* = Sp. It. dial. *gason*, sod, turf.] **1.** Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or yield easily to pressure.

Where these riuers mette, the waues rose like surges of the sea, being full of mudde & *oose.*
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

To ye intent that she might haue gone vp to the mid leg in *oes* or mire. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 32.

Specifically—**2.** Fine calcareous mud found covering extensive areas of the floor of the ocean. This deposit is largely made up of the remains of *Foraminifera.*

The fine muds and *ooze* deposited at considerable distances from the shore form beds admirably adapted for the preservation of the most delicate pelagic or deep-sea types which may happen to become imbedded in them.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 170.

Or nursed, like the Python, in the mud
And *ooze* of the old Deucalion flood.
Whittier, The Double-Headed Snake.

3. A soft flow; a slow spring; that which oozes.

From his first Fountain and beginning *Ouze*,
Down to the Sea each Brook and Torrent flows.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

The only springs now flowing are small *oozes* of water issuing from the base of these slopes. *Science*, XIII. 131.

4. In *tanning*, a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Globigerina ooze.** See *globigerina-ooze.*—**Green ooze**, a name sometimes given to certain algæ which form greenish slimy masses upon various submerged objects.

ooze (öz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oozed*, ppr. *oozing.* [< *ooze*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow as ooze; percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively.

He the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd: for it still *ooz'd* crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lilies!
Brooke, Conrade, A Fragment.

My valour is certainly going!—it is sneaking off!—I feel it *oozing* out, as it were, at the palms of my hands!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

2. To drip; be wet, as with water leaking through.

The little craft *oozed* as if its entire skin had grown leaky.
M. H. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

II. *trans.* To emit in the shape of moisture; drip.

The hardest eyes *oozed* pitying dews. *Alex. Smith.*

oozing (ö′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ooze*, *v.*] **1.** That which oozes; ooze. *Keats.*—**2.** A slow spring.

It may be noted that, while the oil-deposits of America and Russia are several hundred miles inland, those of New Zealand are actually on the coast; so close, indeed, that the beach at New Plymouth is pitted with petroleum *oozings.* *Science*, XIV. 228.

Oözoa (ō-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Unicellular animals, as infusorians: so called from their morphological resemblance to ova. Synonymous with *Protozoa* and *Acrita.*

oözoan (ō-ō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Oözoa* + *-an.*] A member of the *Oözoa;* a protozoan.

oozy (ö′zi), *a.* [= OFries. *wasie*, miry; as *ooze* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing or resembling ooze; containing soft mud; miry.

Upon a thousand swans the naked Sea-Nymphs ride
Within the *oozy* pools. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 38.

Winding through
The clayey mounds a brook there was,
Oozy and foul, half choked with grass.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 112.

2. Oozing; trickling; dripping.

What *oozy* cavern or what wandering cloud
Contains thy waters. *Shelley*, Alastor.

op-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *p.*

op. In *music*, an abbreviation of the Latin word ★*opus*, a work: used in citing a composer's works by their numbers.

opacate (ō-pā′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opacated*, ppr. *opacating.* [< L. *opacatus*, pp. of *opacare*, shade, < *opacus*, shady: see *opaque.*] To render opaque, dark, or obscure; darken; shade; cloud. *Boyle.*

opacite (ō-pā′sīt), *n.* [< L. *opacus*, opaque, + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, minute dark-colored, opaque, and formless scales or grains, often associated with magnetite, and too minute or too imperfectly developed to be referred to any distinct mineral species. Such minute objects are frequent alteration-products. Their composition is variable: they may be silicates or metallic oxids, or even graphitic in ★character.

opacity (ō-pas′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *opacities* (-tiz). [= F. *opacité* = Sp. *opacidad* = Pg. *opacidade* = It. *opacità*, < L. *opacita(t-)s*, shadiness, shade, < *opacus*, shaded, shady, dark: see *opaque.*] **1.** The state of being opaque; opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency.—**2.** That which is opaque; an opaque body or object; an opaque part or spot.

The spokes of a coach-wheel at speed are not separately visible, but only appear as a sort of *opacity* or film within the tire of the wheel.
Huxley, quoted in H. Spencer's Prin. of Psychol., § 44.

3†. Darkness; obscurity.

Abandoning that gloomy and base *opacity* of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, 1 John i. 5.

opacous (ō-pā′kus), *a.* [< L. *opacus*, shady: see *opaque.*] Same as *opaque.*

What an *opacous* body had that moon
That last chang'd on us!
Middleton, Changeling, v. 3.

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 418.

Suddenly the sound of human voice
Or footfall, like the drop a chemist pours,
Doth in *opacous* cloud precipitate
The consciousness that seemed but now dissolved
Into an essence rarer than its own.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

opacousness† (ō-pā′kus-nes), *n.* Imperviousness to light; opaqueness; opacity.

The *opacousness* of the sclerotis hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be lucid ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned.
Boyle, Works, II. 52.

opacular† (ō-pak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *opacus*, opaque, + *-ule* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *opaque.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 185.

opah (ō′pä), *n.* [W. African (Guinea).] A large and beautiful deep-sea fish of the family *Lamprididæ*, *Lampris luna*, conspicuous for its rich color, a brocade of silver and lilac, rosy on the belly and decorated with silvery spots. The opah attains a length of from 3 to 5 feet, and a weight of from 140 to 150 pounds, and is occasionally stranded upon either coast of the Atlantic, and in the Pacific the flesh is red and much esteemed.

opaket, *a.* and *n.* A former spelling of *opaque.*

opal (ō′pal), *n.* [= D. *opaal* = G. Dan. Sw. ★*opal*, < F. *opale* = Sp. *ópalo* = Pg. It. *opalo* (also, after the F. form, Pg. *opala* = It. *opale*), < L. *opalus*, < Gr. *ὀπάλλιος*, an opal; cf. Skt. *upala*, a precious stone.] A mineral consisting of silica like quartz, but in a different condition, having a lower specific gravity and hardness and being

without crystalline structure: it usually contains some water, mostly from 3 to 9 per cent. There are many varieties, the chief of which are—(*a*) *precious* or *noble opal* (including the harlequin opal), which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red, and which is highly valued as a gem; (*b*) *fire-opal*, which affords an internal red fire-like reflection; (*c*) *common opal*, whose colors are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colors (*cacholong* has a milk-white or bluish-white color, resembling porcelain); (*d*) *semi-opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal (here belong the jasp-opal or opal-jasper and most wood-opal); (*e*) *hydrophane*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; (*f*) *hyalite*, which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, colorless and transparent, with a vitreous luster; (*g*) *menilite*, which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent; (*h*) *fiorite*, *siliceous sinter*, or *geyserite*, the form of silica deposited by hot springs and geysers; and (*i*) *tripolite*, or infusorial earth formed of the silicious shells of diatoms. Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues, as the conferring of invisibility when wrapped in a bay-leaf.

> Now . . . the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very *opal*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 77.

Opal glass. Same as *opalescent glass*. See *glass*.—**Opal-glass slip,** in a microscope, a piece of opal glass placed under the object upon the stage, to subdue or diffuse the light passing through the object.—**Opal plate,** in *photog.*, a plate of opal glass, whether prepared as a sensitized dry plate, or plain, or a celluloid film of a white color, used for making positives or porcelain pictures. Such a celluloid film is often called *ivory film*.

opal-blue (ō′pal-blö), *n.* Same as *basic blue* (which see, under *blue*).

opaled (ō′pald), *a.* [< *opal* + *-ed*².] Rendered iridescent like an opal.

> A wreath that twined each starry form around,
> And all the *opal'd* air in colour bound.
> *Poe*, Al Aaraaf, i.

opalesce (ō-pạ-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *opalesced*, ppr. *opalescing*. [< *opal* + *-esce*.] To give forth a play of colors like the opal; exhibit opalescence. [Rare.]

opalescence (ō-pạ-les′ens), *n.* [< F. *opalescence*; as *opalescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality of being opalescent; iridescence like that of the opal; a play of colors milky rather than brilliant; the property of exhibiting such a play of color.

opalescent (ō-pạ-les′ent), *a.* [< F. *opalescent*; as *opalesce* + *-ent*.] 1. Having variegated and changing colors like those of the opal.—2. Milky.—**Opalescent glass.** See *glass*.

Opalina (ō-pạ-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *opalinus*, opaline: see *opaline*.] 1. The typical genus of *Opalinidæ*. They are simply ciliate, without special prehensile organs and with no contractile vacuole. *O. ranarum* swarms in the rectum of frogs.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

opaline (ō′pạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *opalin* = Sp. Pg. It. *opalino*, < NL. *opalinus*, opaline, < L. *opalus*, opal: see *opal*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or like opal; also, like some property of the opal; specifically, having an iridescence like that of the opal; bluish-white, reflecting prismatic hues, as the wings of certain insects.

II. *n.* 1. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxid of tin, or other ingredients. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An opalina.

Opalinidæ (ō-pạ-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliated *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Opalina*, occurring as endoparasites within the rectum and intestinal viscera of *Amphibia* and *Invertebrata*.

opalinine (ō′pạ-lin-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opalinidæ*, or having their characters.

opalize (ō′pạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opalized*, ppr. *opalizing*. [< *opal* + *-ize*.] To cause to resemble opal or to assume its structure or appearance: as, *opalized* wood. Also spelled *opalise*.

opal-jasper (ō′pạl-jas″pėr), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

opaloid (ō′pạ-loid), *a.* Semi-translucent. See *opaline*, *n.*, I.

> Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or *opaloid* shade. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 643.

★**opaque** (ō-pāk′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *opake*; < ME. *opake*, < OF. (and F.) *opaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *opaco*, < L. *opacus*, shaded, shady, darkened, obscure, such as to give or cast a shadow.] I. *a.* 1†. Shady; dark; hence, obscure.

> Thal honge hem uppe in place *opake* and drie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

2. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

> The purest glass and crystal quench some rays; the most *opaque* metal, if thin enough, permits some rays to pass through it. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

3. In *entom.*, having no luster: said of surfaces or colors.—4. In *bot.*, mostly used in the sense of 'not shining,' or 'dull.'—**Opaque china.** (*a*) A name given to a fine pottery made at Swansea from about 1800. See *Swansea porcelain*, under *porcelain*. (*b*) A similar ware made by Spode, introduced in 1805. Also called *feldspar porcelain* and *ironstone china*.—**Opaque illuminator.** See *illuminator*.

II. *n.* Opacity.

> Thro' this *opaque* of nature and soul.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 43.

opaque (ō-pāk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opaqued*, ppr. *opaquing*. [< *opaque*, *a.*] To render opaque.

> What is the most simple, economical, and practical way of *opaquing* the backgrounds on negatives of furniture, so as to give prints showing only the object on the clear paper? *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 235.

opaquely (ō-pāk′li), *adv.* In an opaque manner; darkly; dimly.

opaqueness (ō-pāk′nes), *n.* The property of being opaque or impervious to light; opacity.

opet (ōp), *a.* [ME. *ope*, a reduced form of *open*: see *open*, *a.*] Open.

> He foune the gate wyde *ope*, and in he rode.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 19.
>
> Tear down these blacks, cast *ope* the casements wide.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

ope (ōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *oped*, ppr. *oping*. [< *ope*, *a.* Cf. *open*, *v.*] To open. [Now only archaic.]

> Before you fight the battle, *ope* this letter.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 40.

opeidoscope (ō-pī′dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὄψ (ὀπ-), voice, + εἶδος, form, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating sound by means of light. It consists of a membrane upon which is a mirror. When the membrane is caused to vibrate by a sound, as that of the voice, the mirror exhibits this vibration on a screen by means of the movements of a ray of light reflected from it.

★**open** (ō′pn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *open*, *opyn*, rarely *ope*, < AS. *open* = OS. *opan*, *open* = OFries. *open*, *opin*, *epen* = D. *open* = MLG. *open*, LG. *open*, *apen* = OHG. *ophan*, *ofan*, *offan*, MHG. G. *offen* = Icel. *opinn* = Sw. *öppen* = Dan. *aaben*, open; in form as if orig. pp. of a strong verb, AS. **ūpan*, etc. (which does not appear), supposed to be < *up*, up; as if lit. 'lifted up,' as a tent-door, the lid of a box, etc. (cf. *dup*, orig. *do up*, open): see *up*.] I. *a.* 1. Unclosed, literally or figuratively; not shut or closed; hence, affording access, or free ingress and egress: as, an *open* door.

> On a sudden *open* fly
> With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
> The infernal doors. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 879.
>
> Wide *open* were his eyes,
> As though they looked to see life's mysteries
> Unfolded soon before them.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

(*a*) Unstopped: as, an *open* bottle. (*b*) Unsealed: as, an *open* letter. (*c*) Uncovered: as, an *open* jar; an *open* drain. (*d*) Without deck: as, an *open* boat. (*e*) Without protecting barrier of any kind: as, an *open* harbor or roadstead; an *open* gallery. (*f*) Exposed; liable; subject.

> I delighte not to laye *open* the blames of soe great Magistrats to the rebuke of the woorlde.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Lay but to my revenge their persons *open*.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.
>
> The whole country lay *open* to inroads.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 83.

(*g*) Free from or without physical hindrance or impediment; clear; hence, free of access; affording free passage: as, the river is now *open* for navigation.

> Choose out a gift from seas, or earth, or skies,
> For *open* to your wish all nature lies.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

(*h*) Unfilled; unoccupied: as, the appointment is still *open*. (*i*) Undecided; unsettled or undetermined: as, an *open* question. (*j*) Not yet balanced or adjusted; not yet closed or wound up; subject to further additions: as, an *open* account or policy. (*k*) At liberty; free; as yet disengaged; not preoccupied or prepossessed; not forestalled; available: as, an *open* day; *open* to engagements. (*l*) Presenting no moral or logical hindrance or difficulty; morally or logically possible.

> O, were it only *open* yet to choose—
> One little time more—whether I'd be free
> Your foe, or subsidized your friend forsooth!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 258.

Of course, it is *open* to the creationist to say that no act of creation has taken place since man was called into being. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 35.

(*m*) Unrestricted; public; free to be used or enjoyed by all: as, *open* market; *open* competition.

> If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is *open*.
> Acts xix. 38.
>
> As she hath
> Been publicly accused, so shall she have
> A just and *open* trial. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 205.
>
> Hee then presently gaue licenses to all the Vintners to keepe *open* house. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

2. Uninclosed; not inclosed or surrounded by barriers; accessible on all or nearly all sides; affording free ingress or access on all sides or on more sides than one: as, the *open* country; an *open* space; the *open* sea.

> In *open* places stand
> Their crosses vnto which they crooche, and blesse themselues with hand. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 385.
>
> We are in *open* field;
> Arming my battles, I will fight with thee.
> *Greene*, James IV., v.

Hence—(*a*) Not shut off or obstructed; unobstructed; free; clear: as, the *open* air; an *open* view; *open* day.

> Fowl that may fly above the earth in the *open* firmament of heaven. Gen. i. 20.
>
> Dreaming by night under the *open* sky.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 514.

(*b*) Not obstructed by ice or frost; clear of ice: as, *open* water in the polar seas; hence, as applied to weather or the seasons, not marked by ice and snow; mild; moderate: as, *open* weather.

> Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? *Swift.*

3. Not drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed; unfolded; expanded; spread out; parted; apart: as, an *open* hand; an *open* flower; in *open* order.

> He had in his hand a little book *open*. Rev. x. 2.
>
> I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
> The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
> With *open* mouth swallowing a tailor's news.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 195.

I tried on my riding-cloth suit with close knees, the first that ever I had; and I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot to wear any other *open* knees after them. *Pepys*, Diary, June 12, 1662.

Hence—4. Free in giving or communicating; liberal; generous; bounteous.

> His heart and hand both *open*, and both free;
> For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 100.

5. Containing apertures; perforated; of a loose texture: as, *open* work.

> The following varieties of *open* red woods are used to a greater or less extent [in dyeing].
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 331.

6. Not concealed; plain in the sight of all; exposed to view: as, *open* shame.

> Some men's sins are *open* beforehand, going before to judgment. 1 Tim. v. 24.

7. Free from concealment, dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; not secret or secretive; plain and aboveboard; candid; frank; free-spoken; ingenuous: as, an *open* face; an *open* avowal; an *open* enemy; *open* defiance.

> Come, you are a strange *open* man, to tell everything thus. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.
>
> Tom struts a soldier, *open*, bold, and brave.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 153.

Be explicit, be *open* in the most unbounded manner, and deal like a man of sense. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 432.

> The great lords
> Banded, and so brake out in *open* war.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

8. Ready (to hear, do, see, or receive anything); attentive; receptive; amenable, as to reason, advice, influence, pity, etc.

> The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. Ps. xxxiv. 15.
>
> Ferdinand, though far from vindictive, was less *open* to pity than the queen. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

9. In *music*. See *open diapason*, *open harmony*, *open string*, etc., under the nouns.—10. Uttered with an unclosed or a less closed position of the mouth-organs: as, a sibilant is more *open* sound than a mute; a vowel is more *open* than a consonant; *open* and close *e*.—11. Not closed by a consonant: said of a vowel, or a syllable ending in a vowel, upon which another vowel follows.

> These equal syllables alone require,
> Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 345.

12. In *elect.*, not forming a part of a closed circuit; not connected with other wires or with the earth so as to form a complete electric circuit.—13. In chemical and other industries, a term applied to steam admitted directly into a tank or vessel, and acting directly upon substances to be treated, as fabrics or yarns in dyeing, or materials in soap-making. Also called *wet-steam*, because as soon as admitted it begins to condense, and thus always holds in suspension a considerable percentage of water.—**Letters of open doors,** in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places.—**Open account.** See *account current*, under *account*.—**Open battery, bead-sight, charter, communion.** See the nouns.—**Open circuit,** in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12.—**Open contract.** See *contract*.—**Open credit.** See *credit*.—**Open crown.** (*a*) A crown without the arched-over or partly closed top, which form, in modern heraldry, is considered as essential to a crown of sovereignty; hence, the crown of a personage of rank less than sovereign; a coronet. (*b*) A badge or ornament resembling a coronet set upon the left shoulder or planted on the left breast of English effigies of the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries. It is thought to have been the indication of some rank or office, as that of yeoman of the crown, but this has not been verified.—**Open cut,** a prolonged excavation open at the top, made in constructing sewers, laying water-pipes, in entrances to tunnels, etc.: in contradistinction to *tunnel.*—**Open diapason, flank, front, gowan.** See the nouns.—**Open form,** in *crystal.* See *form,* 2.—**Open-field system.** See *field.*—**Open furnace,** in chemical operations, a furnace in which the flame passes through the interstices of the materials which, intermixed, form the charge, or impinges directly upon the mass to be heated: in contradistinction to *muffle-furnace,* in which the substance to be heated is inclosed in a muffle. See *muffle*[1], 5.—**Open harmony.** See *harmony,* 2 (*d*).—**Open hawse, integral, letter.** See the nouns.—**Open head.** See *head, n.,* 6 (*r*).—**Open mandibles,** mandibles which are not entirely covered or concealed by the labrum.—**Open matter,** in *printing,* composition that contains many blanks.—**Open note.** See *note*[1].—**Open order, pedal, pipe, policy, score.** See the nouns.—**Open season,** the time during which game, fish, etc., may be legally taken: opposed to *close season.*—**Open secret, stop, string, tone, verdict, wound,** etc. See the nouns.—**To break open, fly open,** etc. See the verbs.—**To keep open house.** (*a*) To keep a public-house or inn. (*b*) To be very hospitable; entertain many friends.—**To lay one open to.** See *lay*[1].—**To throw open the door to.** See *door.*—**With open arms, doors,** etc. See *arm*[1], etc.=**Syn. 2** and **6.** Uncovered, unprotected, exposed, obvious, public.—**7.** *Frank, Ingenuous,* etc. (see *candid*), unreserved, undissembling, artless, guileless.

II. *n.* An open or clear space.

> And race thro' many a mile
> Of dense and *open.* *Tennyson,* Balin and Balan.

In open†, in public.

> Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say
> Shortly to shalkes—"a shewyng *on opun.*"
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.
>
> The Lady Anne,
> Whom the king hath in secrecy long married,
> This day was view'd *in open* as his queen,
> Going to chapel. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 405.

The open. (*a*) The open country; a place or space clear of obstructions, especially clear of woods.

> The Ausibel road, . . . now hiding in a cover of woods, now showing again in *the open.*
> *J. W. Palmer,* After his Kind, p. 12.

(*b*) The open air.

> How soundly a man who has worked hard sleeps in *the open,* none but he who has tried it knows.
> *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 59.

★**open** (ō′pn), *v.* [< ME. *openen,* < AS. *openian* = OS. *opanōn, oponōn* = OFries. *epenia* = D. *openen* = MLG. *openen, open* = OHG. *offanōn, offinan,* MHG. *offenen, öffenen,* G. *öffnen* = Icel. *opna* = Sw. *öppna* = Dan. *aabne,* open; from the adj.: see *open, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make open; cause to be open; unlock, unfasten, or draw apart or aside, and thus afford access or egress, or a view of the interior parts; make accessible or visible by removing or putting or pushing aside whatever blocks the way or the view; unclose.

> *Open* your purse, that the money and the matter may be both at once delivered. *Shak.,* T. G. of V., i. 1. 137.
>
> Within this paper all my joys are clos'd;
> Boy, *open* it, and read it with reverence.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 2.
>
> When other butchers did *open* their meat,
> Bold Robin he then begun.
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 34).
>
> The Pilgrims being all admitted this day, the Church doors were lock'd in the evening, and *open'd* no more till Easter day. *Maundrell,* Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.
>
> He [Walpole] knew that, for one mouth which is stopped with a place, fifty other mouths will be instantly *opened.*
> *Macaulay,* William Pitt.

2. To form by cutting, cleaving, removing, or pushing aside whatever impedes or hinders: as, to *open* a way, road, or path through the woods; to *open* a hole or breach in the enemy's walls.

> I will *open* rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys. Isa. xli. 18.

3. To pierce or cut into, and lay bare or make accessible: as, to *open* an animal; to *open* a wound.

> In most cases . . it is necessary to *open* an abscess by an incision. *Quain,* Med. Dict.

4. To spread out; expand; unclose; unroll; unfold; extend: as, to *open* one's hand, a book, or a fan; to *open* ranks.

> Ezra *opened* the book in sight of all the people.
> Neh. viii. 5.

5. To lay bare; expose; exhibit; reveal; disclose: as, to *open* one's mind freely to a friend; to *open* one's grief or one's plans.

> They perceived he was not willing to *open* himself further, and therefore, without further questioning, brought him to the house. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.
>
> Come, come; *open* the matter in brief: what said she?
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., i. 1. 136.
>
> My heart I'll *open* now, my faults confess.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Malta, iv. 2.
>
> Sharply he *opened* and reproved sin.
> *Foxe's Acts,* etc., in Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works, [(Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxvi.

6. To unfold; expound; explain; interpret: as, to *open* a text.

> I will incline mine ear to a parable; I will *open* my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.
>
> He answered by *opening* the parable of the workmen that were hired into the vineyard.
> *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 370.

7. To expand or enlighten; enlarge; make receptive; render accessible to wisdom, knowledge, enlightenment, improvement, or new influences.

> Then *opened* he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures. Luke xxiv. 45.
>
> I feel my heart new *open'd.* *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 366.
>
> He must travel to *open* his mind.
> *Steele,* Guardian, No. 34.

8. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.: as, to *open* land; to *open* a country to trade: sometimes with *up:* as, to *open up* trade.

> The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot,* Descrip. of World.
>
> Next to the extension and development of the Empire comes the *opening up* of new countries.
> *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 11.

9. To discover; come into view of. [Rare.]

> On the north side of Cape Bowden we *opened* a pretty little bay, of semicircular form.
> *McCormick,* Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, II. 111.

10. To set in action; start; initiate; commence: as, to *open* a public assembly, a session of Congress, or Parliament; to *open* an exhibition; to *open* a shop; to *open* a correspondence, a discussion, a negotiation, proceedings, etc.

> You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind.
> *Dryden,* Epistle to the Whigs.
>
> At about 1800 yards the enemy *opened* fire from four guns. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 369.

11. To shuck or shell; remove the shell or husk from the meat or the fruit of, as an oyster; cut out.—**12.** In *law:* (*a*) To state (the case) to the court or jury, preliminary to adducing evidence; more specifically, to make the first statement for this purpose, and give evidence under it, before the adversary is allowed to do so. (*b*) To recall or revoke, as a judgment or decree, for the purpose of allowing further contest or delay.—**13.** In *malting,* to shovel up the edges and throw a portion of (the couched grain) toward the center of the couch, distributing it in such a manner as to leave a somewhat greater depth of grain at the edges than at the center of the couch. See *malting* and *couch*[1], 5.—**Opened circuit.** See *circuit,* 12.—**Opened margin.** See *margin,* 1.—**To open a credit,** to accept or pay the draft of a correspondent who has not furnished funds.—**To open a foreclosure,** under the English law, to sue on the covenant to pay, which gives the mortgager a new right to redeem after foreclosure of that right.—**To open an account with.** See *account.*—**To open the ball, budget,** etc. See the nouns.—**To open up.** (*a*) To open effectually, in any sense of the verb *open.* (*b*) Specifically, to loosen the consistency or texture of; give a freer or less dense consistency or texture to.=**Syn. 1.** To uncover.—**5.** To exhibit, make manifest.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unclose; be opened or become open.

> *Open,* locks,
> Whoever knocks!
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 1. 46.
>
> 'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true,
> Thy eyes first *open'd* on a billet-doux.
> *Pope,* R. of the L., i. 118.
>
> Wide as a heart *opened* the door at once.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 26.

2. To afford access, entrance, egress, or view: as, a gate *opened* on the lane.

> The Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber, whose window *opened* towards the sunrising.
> *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

3. To burst open; become parted, ruptured, or broken; gape.

> The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. Ps. cvi. 17.
>
> The clouds, methought, would *open,* and show riches
> Ready to drop upon me. *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 2. 150.

4. To burst and unfold; spread out or expand, as a bud or flower.

> Your virtues *open* fairest in the shade.
> *Pope,* Moral Essays, ii. 202.

5. To become expanded or enlightened; become receptive or ready to receive.

> As the mind *opens,* and its functions spread,
> Imagination plies her dangerous art.
> *Pope,* Essay on Man, ii. 142.

6. To begin; commence: as, sales *opened* at par; the exhibition *opened* yesterday; the story *opens* well. Often used elliptically, an object being understood: as, we *opened* on the enemy at once (that is, *opened* fire, or began the attack at once); he *opened* on him with vigor (that is, began to attack him with vigor).

> The first thus *open'd:* "Hear thy suppliant's call."
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 403.
>
> Suddenly a battery with musketry *opened* upon us from the edge of the woods on the other side of the clearing.
> *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 353.

7. To begin to appear; become more distinct; expand before the eye on nearer approach or favorable change of position; become more visible or plain as position changes: as, the harbor *opened* to our view.

> There, interspersed in lawns and *opening* glades,
> Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 21.

8. In *hunting,* to begin to bark on view or scent of the game.

> If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 2. 209.
>
> They run forward, *open* upon the uncertain scent, and though, in fact, they follow nothing, are earnest in the pursuit. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

9. To yield or make (a certain quantity) when opened: said of oysters: as, to *open* well or badly; to *open* (at the rate of) six quarts per bushel. [Colloq.]

open† (ō′pn), *adv.* [< *open, a.*] Openly.

> We passed *open* before Modona vpon Mondaye that was the .xxvij. daye of Julye.
> *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 12.

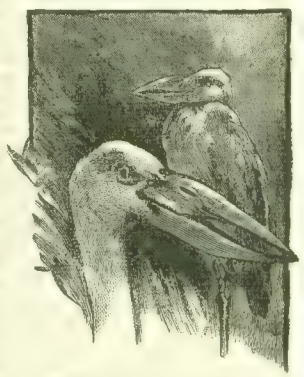
openable (ō′pn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *open* + *-able.*] Capable of being opened or unclosed; fitted to be opened.

★**open-air** (ō′pn-ãr′), *a.* Outdoor; conducted or taking place in the open air; al fresco: as, *open-air* exercises; *open-air* sports; *open-air* life.—**Open-air manometer.** See *manometer.*

open-arset, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *openarce, opynars;* < ME. *openers,* < AS. *openears, openærs,* medlar, < *open,* open, + *ears,* arse: see *open* and *arse.*] The fruit of the medlar-tree.

> I fare as doth an *openers;*
> That ilke fruyt is ever leng the wers,
> Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

openbill (ō′pn-bil), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus.*



Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*).

open-breasted (ō′pn-bres″-ted), *a.* **1.** Open on the breast; that does not cover the breast or bosom: said of garments so made as to leave the breast or bosom exposed. — **2.** Open-hearted; not concealing thoughts or feelings; frank.

> Thou art his friend
> (The confidence he has in thee confirms it),
> And therefore I'll be *open-breasted* to thee.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Custom of the Country, v. 3.

open-cast (ō′pn-kȧst), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *mining,* a working open to the day; an openwork.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from such workings.

open-doored (ō′pn-dōrd), *a.* [< *open* + *door* + *-ed*[2].] Accessible; hospitable.

> A house
> Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-door'd.*
> *Tennyson,* Geraint.

open-dot (ō′pn-dot), *n.* In *lace-making,* a hole left in pillow-lace to lighten the more solid parts of the design.

★**opener** (ōp′nėr), *n.* [< ME. **opener,* < AS. *openere,* opener, < *openian,* open: see *open, v.*] **1.** One who opens: as, a pew-*opener.*—**2.** A tool or machine used in opening. Specifically—(*a*) A tool used for opening tins or cans, as of potted meats, fruits, etc.; a can-opener. (*b*) In *cotton-carding,* etc., a machine for tearing open the tufts of cotton as they come from the bale, shaking out the dust, pulling the cotton apart, and preparing it for the lapper; an opening-machine. Sometimes called *cotton-picker,* and often combined with the lapper under the name of *opener-lapper.*

open-eyed (ō′pn-īd), *a.* With eyes wide open, as in wonder or watchfulness; watchful; vigilant. *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 1. 302.

open-handed (ō′pn-han″ded), *a.* **1.** Generous; liberal; munificent.—**2.** Handling two oars whose ends do not meet, as in the act of rowing: also said of the action itself: as, an *open-handed* rower; *open-handed* rowing.

open-handedness (ō′pn-han″ded-nes), *n.* Freeness in giving; liberality; generosity.

open-headed† (ō′pn-hed″ed), *a.* [< ME. *open-heeded, openheveded;* < *open* + *head* + *-ed*².] Bare-headed.

Open-heeded [var. *-heveded*] he hir say
Lokynge out at his dore upon a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 645.

open-hearted (ō′pn-här″ted), *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly.

I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted.* *Dryden.*

open-heartedly (ō′pn-här″ted-li), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

open-heartedness (ō′pn-här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being open-hearted; candor; frankness; sincerity.

open-hearth furnace. The form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in making steel by the Martin, Siemens, and Siemens-Martin processes. See *steel.*

★**opening** (ōp′ning), *n.* [< ME. *openyng,* < AS. *openung* (= G. *öffnung* = Sw. *öppning* = Dan. *aabning*), opening, manifestation, verbal n. of *openian,* open: see *open, v.*] 1. The act of making open, in any sense of the verb *open.*—2. A beginning; an initial stage; commencement: as, the *opening* of a poem; also, dawn; first appearance.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

3. A breach or gap; a hole or perforation; an aperture; specifically, in *arch.*, an unfilled part in a wall left for the purpose of admitting light, air, etc.—4. An open or clear space affording approach, entrance, or passage; an entrance.

Wisdom . . . crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the *openings* of the gates. Prov. i. 20, 21.

5. A clear, unobstructed, or unoccupied space or place; specifically, in the United States, a tract over which there is a deficiency of forest, trees being not entirely wanting, but thinly scattered over the surface as compared with their abundance in an adjacent region. The word is most frequently used with this meaning in Wisconsin and neighboring States on the west, and as the scattered trees are frequently oaks (*Quercus Marylandica,* jack-oak, and *Q. minor,* post-oak, are the most common species), such openings are often designated as *oak-openings.* Similar tracts in the more southern States, especially in Kentucky, are called *barrens* and *oak-barrens.*

I found it parted out into a great number of walks and alleys, which often widened into beautiful *openings,* as circles or ovals, set round with yews and cypresses, with niches, grottos, and caves, placed on the sides, encompassed with ivy. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 514.

The trees, with very few exceptions, were what is called the "burr oak," a small variety of a very extensive genus; and the spaces between them, always irregular, and often of singular beauty, have obtained the name of "*openings*"; the two terms combined giving their appellation to this particular species of native forest, under the name of *Oak Openings.* *J. F. Cooper,* Oak Openings, i.

6. A widening out of a crevice, in consequence of a softening or decomposition of the adjacent rock, which may still remain partly or wholly in its original position, or may have been entirely removed, so as to leave a vacant space of considerable width. In either case, the expanded crevice, or softened material in its vicinity, is called the *opening.* [Upper Mississippi lead region.]

7. An unoccupied place, position, course of action, business, etc., which may be entered, or the opportunity of entering it; a vacancy; an opportunity; a chance.—8. In *law,* the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence: as, the *opening* for the plaintiff; the *opening* for the defendant. More specifically, the right to make such statement and adduce evidence before the adversary: as, if the defendant admits all the facts alleged, and only pleads new matter in defense, he has the *opening.*

9. In *chess-playing,* a mode of commencing a game, specifically, one of the numerous series of consecutive moves made at starting which are frequently played and which have been thoroughly investigated by chess analysts. In addition to the openings which involve a sacrifice of force for the sake of position, known as *gambits* (for which see *gambit*), the following are to be noted: *Fianchetto,* 1 P—K 4, P—QKt 3; *Four Knights' game,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3; *French game,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 3; *Giuoco Piano,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3, 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; *King's Bishop's opening,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4; *Knight's game of Ruy Lopez,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3, 3 B—Kt 5; *Petroff's defense,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—KB 3; *Philidor's defense,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 3; *Staunton's opening,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—B 3; *Three Knights' game,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3 (or Kt—KB 3); 3 Kt—B 3; *Two Knights' defense,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; *Vienna opening,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—QB 3.—**Atrial opening, buccal openings, esophageal opening,** etc. See the adjectives.

opening-bit (ōp′ning-bit), *n.* A broach or reamer.

opening-machine (ōp′ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *picker.*

openly (ō′pn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *openly, opinly,* < AS. *openlice* (= OS. *opanlīco, openlico* = OFries. *epplik* = D. *openlijk* = OHG. *offanlīhho,* MHG. *offenlîche,* G. *öffentlich*), openly, < *open,* open: see *open, a.*] In an open manner. (*a*) Publicly; not in private; without secrecy: as, to avow one's sins and follies *openly.* (*b*) Candidly; frankly; without reserve or disguise.

open-minded (ō′pn-mīn″ded), *a.* 1. Having an open or unreserved mind; frank; candid.—2. Having a mind open or accessible to new views or convictions; not narrow-minded; unprejudiced; liberal.

open-mindedness (ō′pn-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being open-minded or unreserved; frankness; candor.—2. Accessibility to new ideas or new tenets; freedom from prejudice; liberality.

open-mouthed (ō′pn-moutht), *a.* [= Icel. *opinmynntr* = Dan. *aabenmundet;* as *open* + *mouth* + *-ed*².] Having the mouth open. (*a*) Gaping, as with astonishment.

Uncle Glegg stood *open-mouthed* with astonishment at this unembarrassed loquacity.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

(*b*) Clamorous; vociferous.

If I escape them, our malicious Councell, with their *open mouthed* Minions, will make me such a peace breaker (in their opinions in England) as will breake my necke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 214.

(*c*) Greedy; ravenous; clamoring at the sight of game or prey.

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *open-mouth'd* dog. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 62.

openness (ō′pn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *opennesse,* < AS. **opennes, openys,* < *open,* open: see *open, a.*] The state or property of being open, in any sense of that word.

open-sesame (ō′pn-ses″a-mē), *n.* [< "*Open, sesame,*" a form of words by which, in the tale of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open.] A charm or form of words by which barriers or obstructions may be opened and access or free passage gained.

Laughing, one day she gave the key,
My riddle's *open-sesame.*
Lowell, The Pregnant Comment.

open-steek (ō′pn-stēk), *n.* A particular style of openwork stitching. The word is also used adjectively. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and *open-steek* hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

open-tide (ō′pn-tīd), *n.* 1†. Early spring, the time when flowers begin to open. The name was formerly applied in England to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, during which marriages were publicly celebrated. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *opetide.*

2. The time after corn is carried out of the fields. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

openwork (ō′pn-wėrk), *n.* 1. Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; specifically, fancy work done with thread of different kinds, such as knitting, netting, lace, and many kinds of embroidery; decoration of the simplest sort made with small openings set in regular patterns.—2. In *fort.,* a work or fortification which is not protected at the gorge by a parapet or otherwise.—3. In *mining,* a place where mining or quarrying is done open to the air, or uncovered by rock or earth. Also called *open working* and *open-cast.*

★**opera**[1] (op′e-ra), *n.* [= F. *opéra* = Sp. Pg. *opera* = D. *opera* = G. *oper* = Sw. Dan. *opera,* < It. *opera,* an opera, orig. composition as opposed to improvisation, < L. *opera,* f., work, connected with *opus* (*oper-*), neut., work, toil: see *opus.*] 1. A form of extended dramatic composition in which music is an essential and predominant factor; a musical drama, or a drama in music. The opera is one of the chief forms of musical art; on many grounds it is claimed to be the culminating musical form. At least it affords opportunity for the application of nearly every known resource of musical effect. Its historical beginning was doubtless in the musical declamation of the Greeks, especially in connection with their dramatic representations. The idea of a musical drama was perpetuated during the middle ages under the humble guise of mysteries or miracle-plays, in which singing was an accessory. The modern development began in Italy near the close of the sixteenth century, when an attempt was made to revive the ancient melodic declamation, an attempt which led directly to the discovery and establishment of monody and harmony in the place of the medieval counterpoint, of the recitative and the aria as definite methods of composition, and of instrumentation as an independent element in musical works. The modern opera involves the following distinct musical constituents, combined in various ways: (*a*) *recitatives,* musical declamations, mainly epic or dramatic in character, with or without extended accompaniment; (*b*) *arias, duets,* or *trios,* melodies for one, two, or three voices, constructed in a more or less strict musical form, predominantly lyrical in character, and usually with carefully elaborated accompaniments; (*c*) *choruses* and *concerted numbers* of various form, in which the dramatic element generally predominates, and which are often wrought into noteworthy climaxes of great musical and dramatic interest; (*d*) *instrumental elements,* including both accompaniments and independent passages, the former varying from the merest harmonic groundwork for declamation to a detailed instrumental commentary upon the dramatic emotions and situations as they succeed each other, and the latter including overtures, intermezzi, marches, dances, etc., which either introduce, connect, supply, or embellish the links in the chain of dramatic incident. To these may be added dancing, or the ballet, which is introduced either as an incidental diversion or as a component part of the dramatic action itself. In the older operas the successive numbers or movements are sharply separated from each other, while in recent ones the action is continuous except at one or two principal points. In Italy the opera has had an unbroken course of development since before 1600. It began to be diligently cultivated in France and Germany about 1650, and in England somewhat later. Every leading modern composer, except Mendelssohn, has contributed more or less to its literature. Italian operas have tended toward a lyrical extreme, to the neglect of dramatic consistency and truth, while German operas have strongly emphasized the romantic and strictly dramatic elements. French operas have often sought much for comic or spectacular effects. The Wagnerian theory of the opera presents some peculiarities, especially in the obliteration of the distinction between the recitative and the formal aria, in the remarkable elaboration of the orchestral effects, and in the unification of the poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic elements, though these characteristics were foreshadowed in the works and theories of earlier masters. The maintenance of expensive opera-houses, with regular seasons of performances annually, is a matter of governmental appropriation in most European countries. The opera has therefore become a powerful factor in the social and artistic life of many cities. Operas are often described by such qualifying terms as *grand* or *serious, dramatic, comic,* etc. Grand operas have an elaborate plot, and the entire work is set to music; while comic operas frequently contain spoken dialogue. In common speech, *German opera* means opera in German; *Italian opera,* opera in Italian, etc. A *ballad-opera* is a light dramatic work into which ballads or popular songs are arbitrarily introduced.

An *Opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden,* Albion and Albanius, Pref.

She went from *opera,* park, assembly, play.
Pope, To Miss Blount, on her Leaving the Town, l. 13.

2. The score or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript; a libretto.—3. A theater where operas are performed; an opera-house.—4. The administration, revenue, and property of an Italian church or parish.

The picture by Duccio referred to was taken down for me some years since in order that it might be photographed. The picture being entirely under the control of the *Opera* of the cathedral, only the rector's permission was necessary, the Minister of Public Instruction having nothing whatever to do with it.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 419.

Comic opera. See *comic.*—**English opera.** (*a*) An opera sung in English. (*b*) Specifically, a ballad-opera (see def. 1).—**Grand opera,** a lyric opera conceived and performed in the most elaborate manner, without spoken dialogue: an arbitrary class of operas established by French musicians.—**Opera bouffe,** a comic opera, especially one of an extravagantly humorous character.—**Opera-season,** the season during which operas are regularly performed.—**Opera-troupe,** a troupe or company of singers employed in the performance of operas.

opera[2], *n.* Plural of *opus.*

operable (op′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *opérable* = Sp. *operable,* < L. as if **operabilis,* < *operari,* work, operate: see *operate.*] Practicable.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 3.

opera-cloak (op′e-ra-klōk), *n.* A cloak of rich material and elegant in appearance, especially made for carrying into the auditorium at an opera-house or theater to put on in case protection is needed against cold air.

opera-dancer (op′e-ra-dan″sėr), *n.* One who dances in ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girls (op′e-ra-gėrlz), *n.* The plant *Mantisia saltatoria.*

opera-glass (op′e-ra-glas), *n.* A small binocular non-inverting telescope, of a low magnifying power, designed to be used to aid vision in the theater.

opera-hat (op′e-ra-hat), *n.* A tall hat that can be compressed or folded up, and which, on being opened again, is held firmly in its shape by springs.

A flat *opera-hat,* as we used to call it in those days.
Dickens.

opera-house (op′e-ra-hous), *n.* A theater devoted chiefly to the performance of operas or musical dramas.

operameter (op-ē-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *opera*, work, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine, as the turns made by a shaft, the oscillations of a working-beam, the delivery of sheets from a printing-press, or the reciprocations of a cross-head, etc., in a stated interval of time. The principles of construction are various. A common form has a ratchet-wheel connected with registering-dials, and an oscillating lever which by suitable mechanism is made to take up a single ratchet-tooth at each to-and-fro movement of a reciprocating or oscillating part, such as the cross-head of a steam-engine. Another form has a spear-pointed spindle which is connected with a registering mechanism, the whole implement being held in the right hand, and the point of the spindle being pressed into the center at the end of the shaft whose revolutions are desired to be counted. Also called *counter*, *speed-indicator*, and *revolution-indicator*. See *arithmometer*.

operance (op′ē-rans), *n.* [< *operan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

> The elements,
> That know not what or why, yet do effect
> Rare issues by their *operance*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

operancy (op′ē-ran-si), *n.* [As *operance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *operance*.

operant (op′ē-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *operante*, < L. *operan(t-)s*, ppr. of *operari*, work: see *operate*.] **I.** *a.* Working; engaged in action; active; operative; effective.

> My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 184.

II. *n.* One who operates; an operator or operative; a worker or workman. [Rare.]

> No fractious *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity [manufacturing jokes] exercised upon us. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago.

opera-singer (op′ē-rä-sing″ėr), *n.* A professional singer who takes part in operas.

operate (op′ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *operated*, ppr. *operating*. [< L. *operatus*, pp. of *operari* (> It. *operare*, *oprare* = Sp. Pg. *obrar*, *operar* = OF. *ouvrer*, F. *opérer*), work, labor, toil, have effect, < *opus* (*oper-*), neut., *opera*, f., work: see *opera*, *opus*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To perform or be at work; exert force or influence; act: with *on* or *upon* governing the object of the action: as, the sculptor *operates on* the clay or marble of which he makes his figures; a machine *operates on* the raw materials submitted to it.

> The fear of resistance and the sense of shame *operate*, in a certain degree, *on* the most absolute kings and the most illiberal oligarchies. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Specifically, in *surg.*, to perform some manual act upon the body of the patient, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, or otherwise to improve the physical condition.—3. To produce an effect; act; work: used absolutely.

> It is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which *operates* against the commission or repetition of crime. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i., note.
>
> Words, words, mere words, no matter from the heart;
> The effect doth *operate* another way.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 110.
>
> Where causes *operate* freely. *Watts.*
>
> The affair *operated* as the signal for insurrection.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

[The application of this word to the working of machinery, in such phrases as "the engine began to *operate*," is regarded as inelegant, and such a use of it is rare in England.]

4. To produce the desired or appropriate effect; act effectively; be effectual in producing the result intended: as, the medicine *operated* well.—5. To carry on speculative transactions; buy and sell speculatively: with *in:* as, to *operate in* stocks; to *operate in* oil. [Commercial cant.]—**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Act*, *Work*, etc. See *act*.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect; produce by action or the exertion of force or energy; accomplish as an agent; cause.

> It [Goethe's "Helena"] *operates* a wonderful relief to the mind from the routine of customary images.
> *Emerson*, History.

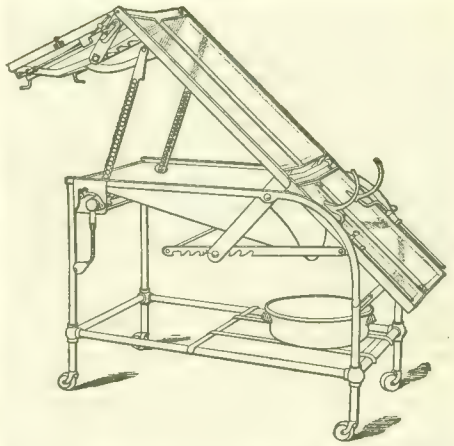
2. To direct or superintend the working of; cause to move or perform the acts desired; work: as, to *operate* a machine.

operatic (op-ē-rat′ik), *a.* [< *opera* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling opera: as, an *operatic* air.

operatical (op-ē-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< *operatic* + *-al*.] Operatic.

operatically (op-ē-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an operatic manner; as regards the opera.

operating-table (op′ē-rāt-ing-tā″bl), *n.* The table on which the patient rests during a surgical operation. There are many forms and constructions of these tables, the accompanying cut illustrating a particularly complicated form made adjustable to place the patient in convenient positions for various operations.



Operating-table, in Trendelenburg position.

Ordinarily a simple firm table of the requisite height and length and about two feet wide is used, covered with blankets or a thin mattress.

★**operation** (op-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *operation*, *operacion*, < OF. *operation*, F. *opération* = Pr. *operacio* = Sp. *operación* = Pg. *operação* = It. *operazione*, < L. *operatio(n-)*, < *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] 1. Action; working; agency; exertion of power or influence; specifically, in *psychol.*, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power.

> Such Seruaunts as be of to muche speeche are yll of *operation*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.
>
> This latter they call Energia of ergon, because it wrought with a strong and virtuous *operation*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.
>
> Freedom of *operation* we have by nature, but the ability of virtuous *operation* by grace.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.
>
> Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the *operation* of your sun: so is your crocodile.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 30.

2. A specific act or activity.

> There are diversities of *operations*, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. 1 Cor. xii. 6.
>
> In the romance called The Knight of the Swan, it is said of Ydain duchess Roulyon that she caused her three sons to be brought up in "all maner of good *operacyons*, vertues, and maners." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 8.
>
> Attention, though closely related to the active side of the mind and illustrating the laws of volition, is a general condition of our mental *operations*.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 73.

3. The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process. (*a*) In *surg.*, the act or series of acts and manipulations performed upon a patient's body, as in setting a bone, amputating a limb, extracting a tooth, etc.

> While Gersdorff, of Strassburg, probably had used the ligature in amputation wounds for some years, it remained for the genius of Paré to give to amputations a comparatively firm position among surgical *operations*.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, I. 142.

(*b*) In *math.*, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other, the second quantity being definitely related to the first, either in value or in form. An *operation* must not be confounded with the *process* by which the operation is effected. Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes. (*c*) In *war*, the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements: as, military or naval *operations*.

4. The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action: as, the machine is in *operation*.—5. Method of working; action.—6. Power exercised in producing an effect; peculiar efficacy of action; characteristic property or virtue.

> Harde chese hath these *operacyons:* it wyll kepe ye stomacke open; butter is holsome fyrst & last, for it wyll do awaye all poysons. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.
>
> A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold *operation* in it.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.
>
> Something that hath the *operation* to
> Make death look lovely.
> *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 6.
>
> Not only the fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new *operation* is given to it, will amount to forgery—and this though it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit.
> *Russell*, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II. 619, quoted in [Encyc. Brit., IX. 413.

7†. Impulse; tendency to act.

> There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.
>
> I have *operations* which be humours of revenge.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 98.

Act and operation of law. See *law*[1].—**Adams's operation.** (*a*) An operation for ankylosis of the hip, involving subcutaneous section of the neck of the femur by a fine saw. (*b*) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia.—**Alexander's operation, Alexander-Adams operation,** the operation of shortening the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position.—**Allarton's operation,** the modern median operation for stone in the bladder, differing from the old, or *Marian operation*, in that the incision, made exactly in the median line, is carried further back to the apex of the prostate, and the finger is ordinarily used in dilating the prostate and the neck of the bladder.—**Amussat's operation.** (*a*) *Colotomy:* an operation by a transverse incision crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum. (*b*) *For vaginal atresia:* a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting.—**Anel's operation for aneurism,** an operation involving ligation on the cardiac side, close to the aneurism.—**Annandale's operation,** an operation for dislocated cartilages of the knee-joint, involving the incision of the joint and stitching the cartilages in their proper position.—**Antyllus's operation for aneurism,** an operation in which ligation is practised above and below the aneurism, which is then opened and its contents evacuated.—**Arlt-Jaesche's operation for distichiasis,** dissecting the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs from the tarsus, removing a crescentic-shaped piece of skin from the lid above the flap, uniting the edges of the wound, and in this way transplanting the ciliary bulbs further away from the edge of the lids.—**Ayers's operation for extroverted bladder,** an operation involving the dissection of a long flap from the anterior wall of the abdomen, and its reversal so that the cuticular surface will be toward the exposed mucous membrane, and the union of the loosened skin of the sides in such manner as to cover the raw surface of the flap.—**Barden's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the shaft of the femur, and the fracture of the remaining part.—**Battey's operation,** the removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiological influence, as in dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, neuroses and psychoses presenting relations with the menstrual function, and in other disorders. Also called *spaying*, *normal ovariotomy*, and *oöphorectomy*.—**Bauden's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by the elliptical method.—**Béclard's operation for amputation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, both flaps being cut from within outward before disarticulation, the posterior one first.—**Beer's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract by the flap method.—**Billroth's osteoplastic operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue, by which the soft parts and lower jaw are divided in two places at the side of the jaw, and replaced after the tongue has been removed.—**Boutonnière operation.** (*a*) *For impermeable stricture:* external perineal urethrotomy by division through an opening made in the urethra just beyond the stricture. (*b*) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate.—**Bowman's operation,** an operation for stricture of the lacrymal duct.—**Brainard's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the fracture of the shaft of the femur, after it has been drilled subcutaneously.—**Brasdor's operation for aneurism,** ligation immediately below the aneurism.—**Buchanan's operation.** (*a*) *For restoration of the lower lip:* the elevation of an oblique flap from each side of the chin, and the union of the two flaps in the middle, allowing the places whence they come to heal by granulation. (*b*) A medio-lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff.—**Buck's chiloplastic operation,** an operation for supplying a deficiency in either lip by transplanting a portion of the other.—**Burckhardt's operation,** the opening of a retropharyngeal abscess from the outside of the neck.—**Burow's operation,** a plastic operation for the covering of a raw surface after the removal of a tumor or other morbid growth. It consists essentially in the removal of the integument from two equal triangles situated on opposite sides and extremities of a straight basal incision, dissecting up the obtuse-angled flaps thus formed, and pulling them so as to close the triangles.—**Burwell's operation,** the ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the innominate artery or of the first part of the aorta.—**Cæsarean operation.** See *cæsarean section*, under *Cæsarean*.—**Calculus of operations.** See *calculus*.—**Calignani's operation,** resection of the inferior dental nerve through an incision made between the lobe of the ear and the angle of the jaw.—**Callisen's operation,** lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision.—**Capital operation,** in *surg.*, an operation involving some danger to life. Also called *major operation*.—**Carden's operation,** a combination of the circular and flap operations, in amputations, by first reflecting a rounded or circular flap of skin to serve as a cover or bonnet to the flat-faced stump then formed. In amputation at the knee, by this operation, the rounded flap is formed in front, and the femur is sawed at the base of the condyles.—**Carpue's rhinoplastic operation,** an operation for repairing the nose by taking a heart-shaped flap from the forehead. See *Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation* and *Indian rhinoplastic operation*.—**Chamberlaine's operation for ligation of the brachial artery,** an operation involving incision along the lower margin of the clavicle, with a second over the deltoid and pectoral muscles meeting the first nearly in the middle.—**Chassaignac's operation for amputation of the finger,** amputation of the finger with a single dorsal or palmar flap.—**Chassaignac's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue with the écraseur, by the suprahyoid method.—**Chopart's operation,** amputation through the calcaneo-cuboid and astragalo-scaphoid articulations; medio-tarsal operation.—**Civiale's operation,** a medio-bilateral operation of lithotomy.—**Cock's operation for stricture,** incision into the urethra behind the stricture, without a guide, leaving the stricture undivided.—**Complementary, direct, distributive operation.** See the adjectives.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an incision in the linea alba, above and below and to the side of the umbilicus.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the external iliac artery** an operation by a semilunar incision, with convexity downward, from above the inner margin of the external abdominal ring to near the anterior superior spine

of the ilium.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes,** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus, without regard to the articulations.—**Delpech's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by incision along the delto-pectoral interval.—**Didot's operation for webbed fingers,** the taking of flaps from the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the attached fingers respectively, to form the contiguous interdigital surfaces.—**Dieffenbach's chiloplastic operation,** the restoration of the upper lip by a quadrangular flap, attached below on the level of the mouth, turned horizontally inward to meet a similar one of the opposite side.—**Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation,** the taking of a lance-shaped flap from the forehead for the repair of the nose.—**Dupuytren's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the external-flap method.—**Dupuytren's operation for stone in the bladder,** bilateral lithotomy.—**Dupuytren's operation for vaginal atresia,** an operation by combined incision and dilatation.—**Emmet's operation of colporrhaphy,** the sutural approximation of three equidistant, transverse, infracervical, denuded spots on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of the opposing edges of the folds thus formed after abrasion.—**Emmet's operation,** a hysterotrachelorrhaphy for cicatricial ectropium of the cervix uteri.—**Ferguson's operation,** a modification of Pirogoff's operation for amputation of the foot, in which the malleoli are not removed.—**Gant's operation,** an operation for vicious ankylosis of the hip-joint, by section below the trochanters.—**Goyrand's operation for ligation of the internal mammary artery,** an operation with an oblique incision two inches long, at the end of the intercostal space, near the edge of the sternum.—**Gritti's operation,** amputation at the knee, through the base of the condyles, with a large rectangular anterior flap including the patella, the inner sawed surface of which is applied to that of the femur.—**Guérin's operation,** an operation for amputation at the elbow-joint by an external flap.—**Guthrie's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from without inward.—**Hahn's operation,** nephrorrhaphy for floating kidney.—**Hancock's operation,** a combination of the subastragaloid amputation and Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, the sawn surface of the calcaneum being applied to that of the astragalus.—**Hey's operation,** amputation through the tarsometatarsal articulations, now usually understood as a disarticulation of the outer joints and section of the internal cuneiform.—**High operation,** lithotomy when the incision is made above the pubis. Also called *suprapubic operation.*—**Hodgson's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by a semilunar incision, just below the clavicle, terminating near the anterior margin of the deltoid.—**Hoin's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by the posterior-flap method.—**Holt's operation,** an operation for the rupture of urethral stricture by rapid dilatation.—**Hunter's** or **Hunterian operation for aneurism,** ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurism, at some distance from it.—**Identical, lateral,** etc., **operations.** See the adjectives.—**Indian rhinoplastic operation,** the restoration of the nose by means of a flap taken from the forehead.—**Jacque's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through an opening made in the cheek.—**Kocher's operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue by an incision in the neck at the angle of the jaw, with removal of the glands so as to get far down to the base of the tongue.—**Langenbeck's operation,** a method of amputation by double flaps, cutting from without inward.—**Larrey's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the oval method.—**Lee's operation,** a modification of Teale's method of amputation of the leg, in which the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg, including only the superficial muscles.—**Le Fort's operation.** (*a*) A modification of Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, whereby the calcaneum is preserved in a more normal position. (*b*) *For procidentia uteri:* a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum.—**Lines of operation.** See *line*[2].—**Lisfranc's operation.** (*a*) *At the shoulder-joint:* amputation at the shoulder by the anteroposterior-flap method. (*b*) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See *Hey's operation.*—**Lister's operation,** a modification of Teale's amputation, in which there is less difference in the length of the flaps, their angles being rounded, and the posterior one formed of skin and fascia only.—**Liston's operation,** a combination of the double-flap and circular operations in amputations, by first dissecting up two semi-oval flaps to serve as covers for the flat-faced stump.—**Liston's operation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from within outward, and disarticulation being effected before the posterior flap is cut.—**Liston's operation for excision of the upper jaw,** the complete excision of the upper jaw.—**Littré's operation,** inguinal colotomy.—**Loreta's operation,** an operation for cicatricial stenosis of the pylorus by divulsion with the finger.—**Major operation,** in *surg.*, same as *capital operation.*—**Malgaigne's operation.** (*a*) The *operation en raquette* of the French, a variety of the oval method of amputation of Scoutetten, applicable particularly to the thumb. (*b*) Subastragaloid operation.—**Manec's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by a single long anterior flap made by transfixion, and then by disarticulating the joint and making a circular incision posteriorly.—**Marian operation,** the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. See *Allarton's operation.*—**M'Burney's operation,** an operation for the radical cure of hernia by exposing the sac and cutting it off at the neck and sewing up the cut edges.—**Minor operation,** in *surg.*, an operation of less magnitude and danger than a capital operation.—**Moore's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract, involving a preliminary iridectomy made some weeks beforehand.—**Mott's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by a transverse incision above and parallel to the top of the sternum and the inner end of the clavicle, joined by another of the same length along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle.—**Murray's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an elliptical incision on the left side, six inches long, from the cartilage of the tenth rib to within an inch of the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—**Nathan Smith's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by a large anterior and a smaller posterior skin-flap.—**Nunneley's operation for excision of the tongue,** removal of the tongue by suprahyoid excision and the use of the écraseur.—**Operation of law,** the efficacy of law without aid by any intent of the parties: as, if a person acting in a fiduciary capacity gets title in his own name to property of those for whom he is acting, a trust is created by *operation of law.*—**Operations of grace.** See *grace.*—**Pagenstecker's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract in the capsule.—**Passavant's operation for synechia,** the breaking up of the adhesion with forceps.—**Passive operations.** See *passive.*—**Peaslee's operation,** superficial trachelotomy.—**Petit's operation.** (*a*) *For amputation of the finger:* amputation by lateral flaps cut from within outward. (*b*) *For hernia:* an operation without opening the sac.—**Pirogoff's operation,** amputation of the foot in such a manner that the posterior portion of the calcaneum is united to the lower sawed end of the tibia, thus preserving the heel.—**Porro's operation,** an operation for cæsarean section; laparohystero-oöphorectomy, or utero-ovarian amputation with drainage through the vagina. In the Porro-Müller operation, the uterus is brought outside of the abdomen and the contents removed.—**Ravaton's operation,** a double-flap amputation by a circular incision to the bone, and a longitudinal incision on each side.—**Regnoli's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through a semilunar incision made beneath the chin along the border of the jaws, joined by another incision in the median line extending from the chin to the hyoid bone.—**Reverdin's operation,** skin-grafting.—**Roux's operation,** a modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the flap is taken from the inner and under side of the heel.—**Roux's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue by dividing the jaw at the symphysis and removing the tongue from below.—**Roux's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by an incision through the delto-pectoral interval.—**Sayre's operation for ankylosis of the hip,** section of the femur above the lesser trochanter, with the removal of a semicircular piece of bone and the rounding of the upper shaft-end so as to facilitate the formation of a false joint.—**Schroeder's operation for the removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus,** an operation by laparotomy with ligation of the uterus at the os internum.—**Schroeder's operation of colporrhaphy,** the removal of a single long and broad strip of the vaginal wall and the approximation of the cut edges by sutures.—**Schwartze's operation,** the method of opening the mastoid cells by the use of hammer and chisel.—**Scoutetten's operation,** the oval method of amputation, applied either at a joint or in the continuity of a limb.—**Sedillot's chiloplastic operation,** restoration of the upper lip by quadrangular flaps extending below the level of the mouth and attached above: it is the reverse of Dieffenbach's operation.—**Sedillot's operation.** (*a*) Amputation by a combination of the flap and circular methods. Superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. (*b*) An operation for staphylorrhaphy, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the suture.—**Sedillot's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by an incision between the heads of the sterno-clidomastoid muscle.—**Simon's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula,** the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silk sutures, without retention afterward of a stationary catheter. The mucous membrane of the bladder is included in the abrasion.—**Simpson's operation for division of the cervix uteri,** an operation involving bilateral incisions through the whole length of the cervical canal.—**Sims's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula,** the coaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silver sutures, with after-treatment by recumbency of the patient and prolonged retention of the catheter. The marginal abrasion does not include the vesical surface.—**Sims's operation of colporrhaphy,** the denudation of a V-shaped surface on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of its arms by sutures.—**Streatfeild's operation for entropium,** removal of a wedge-shaped strip from the tarsal cartilage.—**Syme's operation,** the removal of the entire foot and the articular surface of the bones of the leg just above the malleoli, the stump being covered with the skin of the heel.—**Syme's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture through the perineum upon a grooved director.—**Tait's operation,** an operation for the extirpation of the uterine appendages. It is the same as Battey's operation, with the inclusion of the Fallopian tube.—**Taliacotian operation** (after Gasparo *Tagliacozzi* or *Taliacotius,* of Bologna, who died in 1599), an Italian method for the restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from the inside of the arm.—**Teale's operation,** amputation by the rectangular-flap method, in which a long flap, taken from the less muscular (usually the anterior) side, is folded over the stump and upon itself, and united to the shorter, more muscular (usually the posterior) flap.—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors,** an operation by laparotomy, with use of the clamp, and charring of the end of the pedicle.—**Tripier's operation,** a modification of Chopart's mediotarsal amputation, in which the os calcis is sawed off horizontally.—**Vermale's operation,** the ordinary double-flap method of amputation by transfixion and cutting from within outward: applicable to any limb.—**Von Graefe's operation for cataract,** a modified linear extraction of the cataract, combining a peripheral linear incision in the cornea and an iridectomy.—**Wardrop's operation for aneurism,** ligation of a main branch of the artery beyond the aneurism, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch.—**Wheelhouse's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture on a grooved probe passed through the stricture from an opening made into the urethra in front of it.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of hemorrhoids,** the excision of a circular strip around the anus, including the tumors.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision through the mouth, using only scissors.—**Wolfe's operation for ectropium,** an operation by transplantation of a flap from a distance, without a pedicle.—**Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the closing of the hernial canal by subcutaneous sutures through the tendinous structures forming its boundaries.—**Wutzer's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum and its retention by exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac.=**Syn. 3.** *Procedure,* etc. (see *process*), influence, effect.

operative (op′ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *operativo,* < NL. **operativus,* < L. *operari,* pp. *operatus,* work: see *operate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Active in the production of effects or results; acting; exerting force or influence.

> The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same when the quality that should direct the operation is changed. *South,* Sermons, VI. i.

> His [Carlyle's] scheme of history is purely an epical one, where only leading figures appear by name and are in any strict sense *operative.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 133.

2. Efficacious; effective; efficient.

> Our foster-nurse of nature is repose,
> The which he lacks; that to provoke in him
> Are many simples *operative,* whose power
> Will close the eye of anguish. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 4. 14.

> Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. *Bacon,* To the Lord Keeper, Sept. 28, 1594.

3. Concerned with the actual exercise of power, or the putting forth of effort or labor in the accomplishment of some end; practical.

> In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the operation. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 6.

4. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with operations, as those of surgery.

II. *n.* A workman; an artisan.

> The well educated *operative* does more work, does it better, wastes less, . . . earns more money, . . . rises faster, rises higher, . . . than the uneducated *operative.* *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 121.

operatively (op′ẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an operative manner.

operativeness (op′ẹ-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or fact of being operative; efficiency; practical or effective working.

operativity (op″ẹ-rā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *operative* + *-ity.*] The condition of being operative; ★efficiency.

operator (op′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *opérateur* = Sp. Pg. *operador* = It. *operatore,* < LL. *operator,* a worker, < L. *operari,* work: see *operate.*] **1.** One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

> Then the *Operator* told him the Operation [in Alchymy] would go on more successfully if he sent a Present of Crowns to the Virgin Mary. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 406.

(*a*) One who performs a surgical operation. (*b*) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end; one who manipulates something, or is engaged in carrying on a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph-*operator;* a Wall-street *operator;* an *operator* in wheat.

2. In *math.*, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector *operator.*—**Hamiltonian operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$i\frac{d}{dx}+j\frac{d}{dy}+k\frac{d}{dz},$$

where *x, y, z* are the rectangular coördinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and *i, j, k* are unit vectors respectively parallel to *x, y, z.*—**Laplace's operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2+\left(\frac{d}{dy}\right)^2+\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2.$$

operatory† (op′ẹ-rā-tọ-ri), *n.* [< LL. as if **operatorium,* neut. of *operatorius,* creating, forming, < *operator,* a worker: see *operator.*] A laboratory. *Cowley.*

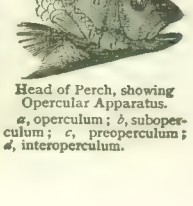
operatrice (op′ẹ-rā-tris), *n.* [= F. *opératrice* = It. *operatrice,* < LL. *operatrix,* fem. of *operator,* operator: see *operator.*] A female operator.

> Sapience, . . . the *operatrice* of all thynges. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 23.

opercle (ọ-pėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *operculum:* see *operculum.*] An operculum.

opercula, *n.* Plural of *operculum.*

opercular (ọ-pėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *operculum* + ★*-ar*[3].] **1.** Of or pertaining to an operculum or opercle.—**2.** Having an operculum; fitted with or closed by an operculum; operculate.—**Opercular apparatus,** in fishes, the gill-cover, which in most cases consists of four pieces: (1) a posterior piece: the *operculum* proper; (2) one bounding the operculum below and more or less behind: the *suboperculum;* (3) one between the suboperculum and the operculum on the one hand and the preoperculum in front: the *interopercu-lum,* which is connected by a ligament with the lower jaw; and (4) an entirely separate element in front of the operculum and connected with the suspensorium of the lower jaw: the *preoperculum.* The first, second, and fourth of



Head of Perch, showing Opercular Apparatus.
a, operculum; *b,* suboperculum; *c,* preoperculum; *d,* interoperculum.

these are united into a more or less movable lid which covers the gills. All four are developed in the typical teleosts, but one or more are wanting in some fishes. See cut under *teleost*.—**Opercular fissure**, the pomatic fissure of a monkey's brain. See *pomatic*.—**Opercular flap**, a backward prolongation of the opercle of many fishes, as the sunfishes, in some of which it attains a great size. See *Lepomis*.—**Opercular gill.** See *gill*[1].

Operculata (ō-pėr-kū-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *operculatus*, covered with a lid: see *operculate*.] Shells which are operculate. The term is specifically applied to those pulmonate gastropods which have an operculum developed from the upper back portion of the foot, closing the shell when the animal is withdrawn into it. The chief family is *Cyclostomidæ*. See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Macluritidæ*.

★**operculate** (ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *operculé* = Sp. Pg. *operculado*, < L. *operculatus*, pp. of *operculare*, furnish with a lid or cover, < *operculum*, a lid: see *operculum*.] Having an operculum; operculigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Operculata*.

operculated (ō-pėr'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *operculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *operculate*.

opercule (ō-pėr'kūl), *n.* Same as *operculum*.

★**operculiferous** (ō-pėr-kū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Operculigerous.

operculiform (ō-pėr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lid or cover; resembling an operculum.

operculigenous (ō-pėr-kū-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce: see *-genous*.] Producing an operculum: specifically, noting the metapodium or posterior part of the foot of gastropods.

operculigerous (ō-pėr-kū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *gerere*, carry.] Having an ★operculum; operculate.

operculum (ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *opercula* (-lă). [= F. *opercule* = Sp. *opérculo* = Pg. It. *operculo*, < L. *operculum*, a lid, cover, < *operire*, cover, cover over, shut, close, conceal: see *overt*.] A lid or cover; in *nat. hist.*, a part, organ, or structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) In *Musci*, the lid of the capsule: it covers the peristome, and usually falls off when the spores are ready for dispersion. (2) In phanerogams, sometimes, the lid or top of certain circumscissile capsules (pyxis), as in *Portulaca*, *Plantago*, etc. (3) The conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*. See cuts under *Ascidium* and *moss*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) In conchology, a horny or shelly plate secreted by the operculigenous organ of gastropods and some other mollusks, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted. See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Macluritidæ*. (2) In cirripeds, as *Balanidæ*, the movable part of the rigid shell, which forms a flap covering the entrance to the mantle-cavity. (3) In *Crustacea*, the eighth pair of appendages of a king-crab, united together into a single broad plate, on the dorsal surface of which the genital organs open, and which forms a flap covering the succeeding appendages of this division of the body. See *Limulus*. (4) In *Polyzoa*, as *Chilostomata*, that part of the ectocyst of the cell of the polypid which forms a movable lid shutting down upon the zoöid when the latter is withdrawn into its cell. (5) In ichthyology, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the opercular apparatus or gill-cover. See *opercular apparatus*, and also cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*. (6) In ornithology: (*a*) The nasal scale; the small horny or membranous lid or flap which covers or closes the external nostrils of sundry birds. (*β*) The ear-conch or feathered flap which closes the ear of an owl. (7) In mammalogy, parts of the ear of an aquatic mammal, as a shrew or vole, so arranged as to act like a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (8) In entomology, one of two small pieces on the sides of the metathorax, covering the spiracles or breathing-orifices. Also called *tegula* and *covering-scale*. (9) In *Arachnida*, one of the small scales covering the stigmata or breathing-orifices of a spider. They are distinguished as the *branchial opercula*, covering the openings of the branchiæ, and the *tracheal opercula*, nearer the base of the abdomen or sometimes at the end, covering the orifices of the tracheæ. The latter are often absent. (10) In *Infusoria*, the lid of the lorica, as of the *Vorticellidæ*. (*c*) In *anat. of the brain*, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, overlapping the gyri operti from above, and formed mainly by the precentral and postcentral gyri united below the end of the Rolandic or central fissure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Muricoid operculum.** See *muricoid*.



Operculum of Moss.



Capsule and Operculum of Shell.

a, *Turbo olearius* — *o*, operculum, outside; *h*, operculum, inner side. *b*, concentric operculum (*Ampullaria*); *c*, imbricated or lamellar (*Purpura*); *d*, multispiral (*Trochus*); *e*, unguiculate or claw-shaped (*Fusus*); *f*, subspiral (*Melania*); *g*, articulated (*Nerita*); *h*, paucispiral (*Turbo*).

opere in medio (op'e-rē in mē'di-ō). [L.: *opere*, abl. of *opus*, work; *in*, in; *medio*, abl. of *medius*, middle.] In the midst of (one's) work.

operetta (op-e-ret'ă), *n.* [= F. *opérette*, < It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*, an opera: see *opera*.] A short opera, generally of a light character and so belonging to the class of comic opera or opera bouffe.

operose (op'e-rōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *operoso*, < L. *operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, toilsome, < *opera*, *opus* (*oper-*), work: see *opera*, *opus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

As to the Jewish religion, it was made up of a busy and *operose* law of carnal ordinances, which had but a very dim prospect beyond the enjoyment of plenty and affluence.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 179.

The task, . . . however *operose* it may seem, is within the power of any one learned lawyer.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 393.

operosely (op'e-rōs-li), *adv.* In an operose manner.

operoseness (op'e-rōs-nes), *n.* The state of being operose or laborious.

operosity (op-e-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *operosità*; as *operose* + *-ity*.] Laboriousness.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 65.

operous† (op'e-rus), *a.* Operose. *Holder*.

operously† (op'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an operous manner.

opertaneous (op-ėr-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *opertaneus*, concealed, hidden, < *opertus*, pp. of *operire*, cover, conceal: see *operculum*.] Secret; private. [Rare.]

opetide† (ōp'tīd), *n.* See *open-tide*, 1.

Ophiastra (of-i-as'trā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Phytastra*.

Ophibolus (ō-fib'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. (cf. *ὀφιοβόλος*, serpent-slaying) < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A large and beautiful genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. There are numerous species in the United States, called *king-snakes* and by other names, such as *O. getulus*, *O. sayi*, and *O. eximius*. They are of various shades of black, brown, or red, blotched with lighter colors, the blotches generally black-bordered.

ophicalcite (of-i-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + E. *calcite*. Cf. *serpentine*, *n.*] Same as *verd-antique*. *Brongniart*.

Ophichthyidæ (of-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Ophichthus*, containing eels whose nostrils perforate the edge or inner side of the lip. The form is often slenderer than in a common eel; the posterior nostrils are labial—that is, are on the margin or even the inside of the upper lip; and the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth. In some species the tail is conical or finless; in others it is surrounded by a fin, as usual in eels, whence the two subfamilies *Ophichthyinæ* and *Myrinæ*. Several genera are found in the waters of the southern and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Ophichthyinæ (ō-fik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail finless: contrasted with *Myrinæ*.

Ophichthys (ō-fik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Ophichthyidæ*, of snake-like form, and having no pectoral fins. Originally *Ophichthus*.

★**ophicleide** (of'i-klīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key: see *clavis*.] A metal musical wind-instrument, invented about 1790, having a large tube of conical bore, bent double, with a cupped mouthpiece. It is essentially a development of the old wooden serpent, and has sometimes been made partly of wood; it is the bass representative of the keyed-bugle family. The tones produced are the harmonics of the tube, as in the horn; but the fundamental tone may be altered by means of keys which control vents in the side of the tube. Eleven such keys are employed, so that the entire compass is over three octaves, beginning (in the usual bass variety) on the third B below the middle C, with all the semitones—all obtainable with exceptional accuracy of intonation. Its resources are therefore considerable, and as its tone is highly resonant and pungent it is an important orchestral instrument. The alto ophicleide is pitched a fifth higher than that described above, while lower varieties also occur.



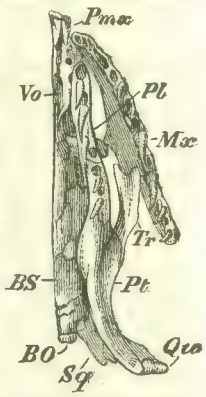
Ophicleide.

ophicleidist (of'i-klī-dist), *n.* [< *ophicleide* + *-ist*.] A performer on the ophicleide.

Ophideres (ō-fid'e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), prop. **Ophioderes* (cf. Gr. *ὀφιόδειρος*, serpent-necked), < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *δέρη*, Attic *δειρή*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of *Ophideridæ*, having the palpi spatulate or clavate, and the hind wings luteous. It is very widely distributed in both hemispheres; the species are large and often beautifully colored. *O. fullonica* of South Africa damages oranges by piercing them with its haustellum and sucking the juice.

Ophideridæ (of-i-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Ophideres* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths of large size and striking coloration, represented by *Ophideres* and five other genera in nearly all faunæ except the European.

Ophidia (ō-fid'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **ophidium*, < Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. in form, but not in sense, of *ὄφις*, a serpent; or improp. for **Ophioidea*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of the class *Reptilia*, without developed limbs, with mobile quadrate bone and separate mandibular rami; the snakes or serpents. The name was introduced to replace *Serpentes* of Linnæus, and at first included not only serpents in a proper sense, but certain footless lizards, and even the amphibians of the family *Cœciliidæ*. In *Ophidia* proper there is never any trace of fore limbs, and at most very rudimentary hind limbs, represented externally by mere anal spurs or processes of the integument. There is no sternum. The ribs are very numerous, and are so arranged as to become indirect organs of locomotion by their action upon the skin and so on the scales of the belly. The vertebræ are procœlous, very numerous, not united in any sacrum, and bearing no chevron-bones. The skull has no quadratojugal arch nor parietal foramen; the lower jaw is articulated with a movable quadrate bone, and its rami are connected only by fibrous tissue. The bones of both jaws are generally freely movable, so that the mouth is enormously distensible. The tongue is slender, forked, and protrusile, subserving a tactile office. Teeth are present in one or both jaws, usually in both; they are numerous and sharp, and in venomous *Ophidia* some of the upper ones, usually a single pair, are enlarged, hooked, grooved, or apparently perforate, and thus converted into poison-fangs. The eyes have no movable lids, the cuticle extending directly over the eyeball. The cuticle is scaly, forming many very regularly arranged rows of scales on the upper parts, and usually larger modified scutes on the under side, called *gastrosteges* and *urosteges*, serving to some extent for locomotion. There is a pair of extracloacal penes in the male; the female is oviparous or ovoviviparous. *Ophidia* are variously subdivided—by Duméril and Bibron into *Opoterodonta*, *Aglyphodonta*, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha*, an arrangement substantially now current, though with some modifications. Cope's latest arrangement is *Epanodonta*, *Catodonta*, *Tortricina*, which are opoterodont, *Asinea*, which are aglyphodont, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha*. There are 20 families and about 300 genera, of which more than 200 belong to the family *Colubridæ* alone. See also cut under *Python*.



Base of Ordinary Ophidian Skull (python).

BO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Mx*, maxillary; *Pmx*, premaxillary; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *Vo*, vomer. (The teeth are aglyphodont.)

ophidian (ō-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the nature or characters of a snake or serpent; belonging or relating to ophidians; of or pertaining to the *Ophidia*. Also *ophidious*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ophidia*, as a snake or serpent.

ophidiana (ō-fid-i-ā'nă), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake (cf. *ophidian*), + *-ana*[2].] Anecdotes or stories of snakes.

ophidiarium (ō-fid-i-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ophidiariums* or *ophidiaria* (-umz, -ă). [NL., < *Ophidia* + *-arium*.] A place where serpents are kept in confinement, for exhibition or other purposes; a snake-house.

Ophidiidæ (of-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidioid fishes, typified by the genus *Ophidium*, having the ventral fins advanced to the lower jaw, or situated under the chin, so that they resemble barbels. (1) In Bonaparte's early systems the *Ophidiidæ* embraced two subfamilies, *Ophidiini* and *Ammodytini*. (2) In Günther's system they are a family of gadoid fishes corresponding to the modern *Ophidioidea*. (3) In Gill's system the family is restricted to those *Ophidioidea* which have the ventral fins under the chin, bifid barbels, and the anus in the anterior half of the length of the fish, represented by four genera. See cut at *Ophidium*.

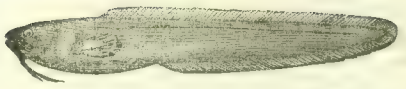
ophidioid (ō-fid'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [As *Ophidia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the family *Ophidiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*.

Ophidioidea (ō-fid-i-oi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of teleocephalous fishes, embracing the families *Brotulidæ*, *Ophidiidæ*, *Fierasferidæ*, and perhaps others less known than these.

ophidious (ō-fid'i-us), *a.* [< *Ophidia* + *-ous*.] Same as *ophidian*.

Ophidium (ō-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent. Cf. *Ophidia*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ*, instituted



Sand-cusk (*Ophidion marginatum*).

by Artedi, now restricted to such species as *O. barbatum* and *O. marginatum*. The name was originally and therefore properly written *Ophidion*.

Ophidobatrachia (of″i-dō-ba-trā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **Ophiobatrachia*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *βάτραχος*, a frog.] The ophiomorphic amphibians, or cæcilians: same as *Ophiomorpha*, and opposed to *Saurobatrachia*.

ophidobatrachian (of″i-dō-ba-trā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Ophiomorphic, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Ophidobatrachia*.

II. *n.* An ophiomorphic amphibian; a cæcilian.

ophidologist (of-i-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophidolog-y* + *-ist*.] One learned in ophiology; a writer who treats of snakes.

ophidology (of-i-dol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *ophiology*.

Ophiocaryon (of″i-ō-kar′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Schomburgk, 1841), so called from the serpentine radicle in the embryo; < Gr. *ὄφις*, snake, + *κάρυον*, nut.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the family *Sabiaceæ*, characterized by orbicular petals; the snakenuts. There are two species. *O. paradoxum*, the snakenut-tree, native in Guiana, is a lofty tree bearing alternate pinnate leaves, panicles of many very small flowers, and roundish one-seeded drupes containing a spirally twisted snake-like embryo. The natives are said to believe that these are transformed into venomous serpents.

Ophiocephalidæ (of″i-ō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Ophiocephalus;* the walking-fishes. They have a long subcylindric body covered with small scales, and a snake-like head shielded on top with large scales, a long spineless dorsal fin, and usually six-rayed thoracic ventrals. These remarkable fishes breathe air by means of an air-chamber developed over the gills, and die if they breathe water too long. They live in holes in the banks of rivers and pools and similar wet places, and often burrow in the mud. There are 25 or 30 species, natives of the fresh waters of the East Indies and Africa, and some attain a length of from 2 to 4 feet. They are able to survive droughts, living in semi-fluid mud or lying torpid below the hard-baked crust of a tank or pool from which every drop of water has dried up. Respiration is probably suspended during this torpidity, but while the mud is still soft enough to let them come to the surface they rise at intervals to breathe air. This faculty of aërial respiration is due to the development of the accessory branchial chamber; there is, however, no accessory branchial organ, and the opening of the cavity is partly closed by a fold of mucous membrane.

ophiocephaloid (of″i-ō-sef′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling an ophiocephalus; belonging to the *Ophiocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.

Ophiocephalus (of″i-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφιοκέφαλος*, serpent-headed, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] **1.** The typical genus of walking-fishes of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*. The species are natives of the East. They are furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills, and are able to live a long time out of water, and often travel considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. gachua* (the *coramota* or *gachua* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Also, improperly, *Ophicephalus*. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Ophiocoma (of-i-ok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κόμη*, the hair of the head: see *coma*[2].] The typical genus of *Ophiocomidæ*. *O. æthiops* and *O. alexandri* are two large species from the Pacific coast of North America.

Ophiocomidæ (of″i-ō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of brittle-stars or ophiurians, represented by the genus *Ophiocoma*, having unbranched arms, the disk covered with solid plates, the oral clefts armed, and angular papillæ present.

Ophiodon (ō-fī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of chiroid fishes, founded by Girard in 1854. *O. elongatus*, a Californian species, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is esteemed for the table, and is known by various names, as *bastard cod, cultus-cod, green-cod, buffalo-cod*, and *codfish*. See cut under *cultus-cod*.

Ophioglossaceæ (of″i-ō-glo-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [(Presl, 1836) NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-aceæ*.] A small but very well-defined family of ferns, typified by the genus *Ophioglossum*, and containing the equally important genus *Botrychium*, besides *Helminthostachys, Cheiroglossa, Rhizoglossum*, and *Ophioderma*. Engler makes the *Filicales* a class and gives this family ordinal rank, his series *Ophioglossales*. The prothallium is formed of parenchymatous tissue, and is destitute of chlorophyl, being developed underground; the leaves are not circinate in vernation, and the sporangia, which are endogenous in their origin and without annulus, are never borne on the under side of the green frond. They differ further from the true ferns by the absence or imperfect formation of bundle-sheaths and sclerenchyma in the stems and leaves. See *Ophioglossum* and *Botrychium*.

Ophioglosseæ (of″i-ō-glos′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Ophioglossaceæ*.

Ophioglossum (of″i-ō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of ferns, typical of the family *Ophioglossaceæ*. The fronds are usually from a fleshy, sometimes bulbous root, and straight or inclined in vernation; the sporangia, which are endogenous in origin, cohere in one or more simple spikes, are naked, not reticulated, and destitute of a ring, and open by a transverse slit into two valves. There are 30 species, 6 of which occur in the United States, *O. vulgatum*, the adder's-tongue, being the most abundant.



Fertile Plant of Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*). *a*, the upper part of the fertile frond, showing the biserial sporangia; *b*, the sterile frond, showing the nervation.

ophiography (of-i-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Graphic or descriptive ophiology; the description of serpents.

ophiolater (of-i-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [< *ophiolatr-y*, after *idolater*.] One who practises ophiolatry; a serpent-worshiper.

ophiolatrous (of-i-ol′a-trus), *a.* [As *ophiolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping serpents; pertaining to ophiolatry.

ophiolatry (of-i-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

For a single description of negro *ophiolatry* may be cited Bosman's description from Whydah in the Bight of Benin; here the highest order of deities were a kind of snakes which swarm in the villages, reigned over by that huge chief monster, uppermost and greatest and as it were the grandfather of all, who dwelt in his snake-house beneath a lofty tree, and there received the royal offerings of meat and drink, cattle and money and stuffs.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 212.

ophiolite (of′i-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given by Brongniart (1813) to rocks now called *serpentine*. He distinguished several varieties, characterized by garnet, diallage, tremolite, or quartz. See *ophicalcite*.

ophiolitic (of″i-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolite* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling ophiolite; containing ophiolite.

ophiologic (of″i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ophiology.

ophiological (of″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ophiologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ophiologic*.

ophiologist (of-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in the natural history of serpents; an ophidologist.

ophiology (of-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoölogical study of serpents. Also, less properly, *ophidology*.

ophiomancy (of′i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μαντεία*, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of coiling themselves or of eating.

ophiomorph (of′i-ō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Ophiomorpha;* a cæcilian.

Ophiomorpha (of″i-ō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ophiomorphus:* see *ophiomorphous*.] An order of limbless serpentiform amphibians, represented by the family *Cæciliidæ;* the cæcilians: contrasted with *Ichthyomorpha*. Also called *Apoda, Batrachophidia, Gymnophiona, Ophiosoma, Ophidobatrachia, Pseudophidia*, and *Peromela*.

Ophiomorphæ (of″i-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **ophiomorphus:* see *ophiomorphous*.] Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

ophiomorphic (of″i-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *ophiomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Formed like a snake; serpentiform; anguiform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. Also *ophiomorphous*.

ophiomorphite (of″i-ō-môr′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ophiomorphous (of″i-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. **ophiomorphus*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μορφή*, ★form.] Same as *ophiomorphic*.

Ophion (ō-fī′on), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ὀφίων*, a fabulous animal.] A genus of parasitic



Long-tailed Ophion (*Ophion macrurum*), natural size.

hymenopterous insects, founded by Fabricius in 1798, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*. The antennæ are as long as the body, the abdomen is compressed, and the color is usually honey-yellow. *O. macrurum* infests the American silkworm, *Telea polyphemus*. The female lays one egg in the body of the silkworm, which latter lives till it is full grown and spins its cocoon, but then dies without pupating. *O. purgatum* infests the common army-worm, or larva of *Leucania unipuncta*.



Ophion purgatum, natural size.

Ophionidæ (of-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-idæ*.] A family of ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Ophion*. *Shuckard*, 1840.

Ophioninæ (of″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ichneumonidæ*, typified by the genus *Ophion*. It is chiefly characterized by the compressed, usually-petiolate abdomen and short ovipositor. It includes about 50 genera besides *Ophion*, and many hundred species. All are parasitic upon other insects, and some feed externally upon their hosts. About 400 are catalogued as European, and 300 are described for the United States.

ophiophagous (of-i-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ophiophagus*, < Gr. *ὀφιοφάγος*, serpent-eating, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or feeding upon serpents; reptilivorous.

Nor are all snakes of such impoisoning qualities as common opinion presumeth: as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestick snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

Ophiophagus (of-i-of′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφιοφάγος*, serpent-eating: see *ophiophagous*.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the family *Elapidæ*, or of the restricted family *Najadæ*. It is a kind of cobra, very closely related to *Naja*, the chief technical distinction being the presence of postparietal plates on the head. *O. elaps*, the hamadryad, is one of the largest and most deadly of serpents; it is known to attain a length of nearly 12 feet, and is said to reach 15 feet. Its bite is fatal to man in a few moments, and it is said to be able to kill very large quadrupeds. This serpent is found in India and some of the East India islands, as Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, but is fortunately not so common as the ordinary cobra. The generic name refers to its habit of feeding upon other snakes.

Ophiopogon (of″i-ō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1807), < Gr. *ὄφις*, snake, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Convallariaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*, characterized by separate filaments shorter than the linear anthers. There are 4 species, found from India to Japan. They produce racemes of violet, bluish, or white flowers with small dry bracts. They are plants of moderate beauty, bearing the name of *snake's-beard*.

Ophiopogoneæ (of″i-ō-pō-gō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Ophiopogon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants placed by Endlicher in the *Smilaceæ* and by Bentham and Hooker in the *Hæmodoraceæ*, now placed in the *Liliaceæ*. It includes about 14 species in 4 genera, mainly of eastern Asia, all producing racemed flowers, and long leaves from a short and thick rootstock.

Ophiorhiza (of″i-ō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < Gr. *ὄφις*, a snake, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Hedyoti-*

deæ, characterized by the five stamens, two-cleft style, and compressed obcordate or mitriform capsule two-valved at the summit. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Fiji Islands, and Australia. They are erect or prostrate herbs, with slender round branchlets, opposite leaves, and one-sided cymes of white, red, or greenish flowers. See *mungo*[2], and *Indian snakeroot* (under *snakeroot*).

ophiosaur (of'i-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Ophiosaurus.*] A limbless lizard of the family *Ophiosauridæ;* a glass-snake.

Ophiosauria (of″i-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Ophiosaurus.*] A group of lizards or suborder of *Lacertilia.* They have the proötic bone produced, only one suspensorium, the pelvic arch rudimentary or wanting, an external supraoccipital gomphosis, and an orbitosphenoid. It includes 3 families of snake-like or worm-like lizards, inhabiting warm regions, the principal of which is the *Amphisbænidæ.* Also *Ophiosauri, Ophisauria.*

Ophiosauridæ (of″i-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Ophisauridæ;* < *Ophiosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serpentiform or ophiomorphic lacertilians, represented by the genus *Ophiosaurus.* They are generally called *glass-snakes,* from their fragility and their resemblance to snakes, there being no sign of limbs externally. See cut under *glass-snake.*

Ophiosaurus (of″i-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις,* a serpent, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A genus of lizards, representing the family *Ophiosauridæ;* the glass-snakes. There is but one species, *O. ventralis,* common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Virginia southward. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is perfectly harmless and inoffensive. Also *Ophisaurus.* See cut under *glass-snake.*

ophite[1] (of'īt), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀφίτης,* of or like a serpent, < *ὄφις,* a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

ophite[1] (of'īt), *n.* [< L. *ophites,* also *ophitis,* serpentine stone (see *ophites*), < Gr. *ὀφίτης,* fem. *ὀφῖτις,* of or like a serpent: see *ophite*[1], *a.*] In *petrog.*, a name originally used for greenish rocks of the serpentine family. It was given a more precise application by Palassou to certain diabasic rocks of the Pyrenees consisting chiefly of plagioclase feldspar and green amphibole. These were considered as most closely related to diorite until it was found that the amphibole was paramorphic after augite (= uralite), and the rocks were therefore to be regarded as altered diabase. Used chiefly for the rocks of the Pyrenees; but their characteristic texture is universally called *ophitic.*

Ophite[2] (of'īt), *n.* [< LL. *Ophitæ,* < LGr. *Ὀφῖται* (also *Ὀφιανοί*), pl., < Gr. *ὀφίτης,* of or pertaining to a serpent: see *ophite*[1], *n.*] A member of a Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the second century, and existing as late as the sixth century. Its members were so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was the impersonation of divine wisdom, the great teacher and civilizer of the human race. They were also called *Naassenes* (from Hebrew *nachāsh,* a serpent). See *Sethian.*

ophites (ō-fī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀφίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), serpentine stone, so called, according to Pliny, because it is spotted like a snake, or, as was fancifully thought, because a person carrying it might walk among serpents with impunity: see *ophite*[1].] A stone mentioned by various Greek and Latin authors, the word designating several quite different things. It is impossible to identify with certainty any one of the various substances, some of which were unquestionably fabulous, to which the name *ophites* was given by Orpheus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and other classic writers. Pliny distinguishes two kinds of ophite, the hard and the soft. The former may have been some variety of granite; the latter, a variety of serpentine, perhaps the Tuscan gabbro or ophiolite. From a very early time, various rounded stones or petrifactions, more or less egg-shaped in form, and called by various names, *ovum anguinum, ophites, serpent-stone, adderhead, Druidical bead,* etc., have been held in high veneration, and endowed with extraordinary virtues. The ovum anguinum described by Pliny would appear from his description to have been a fossil echinoderm. Glass spindle-whorls, which are known to have been in use within the past four hundred years, have been sold at a recent day as the true ovum anguinum; and fossil echinoderms have also been within a few years treasured as Druidical relics, and regarded as possibly possessing a portion, at least, of the virtues attributed by the ancients to the ophites.

ophitic (ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *ophite*[1] + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, noting a texture of igneous rocks of the diabasic or doloritic groups and particularly well exhibited by the ophites of the Pyrenees. In this texture lath-shaped or tabular automorphic plagioclase crystals are embedded in a matrix of xenomorphic augite grains, each of which may inclose several feldspar crystals, producing an approach to the poikilitic texture.

Ophiuchus (of-i-ū'kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀφιοῦχος* (tr. by L. *Anguitenens* as well as *Serpentarius*), a constellation so called, lit. 'holding a serpent,' < *ὄφις,* a serpent, + *ἔχειν,* hold: see *hectic.*] An ancient northern constellation, representing a man holding a serpent; the Serpent-bearer. Also called *Serpentarius.* The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.



Ophiuchus and Serpent.

> Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
> Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
> That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
> In the arctic sky. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 709.

Ophiura (of-i-ū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίουρος,* serpent-tailed, < *ὄφις,* a serpent, + *οὐρά,* a tail.] A genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars, variously restricted by different authors. The term is used with great latitude of definition, and gives name to a family and to the whole order to which it belongs. In the late most restricted sense it is discarded, and *Ophiuderma* is substituted, giving name to a family *Ophiodermatidæ.*

ophiuran (of-i-ū'ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Ophiura* in any sense, or to the order *Ophiuroidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Ophiuroidea.*

ophiure (of'i-ūr), *n.* [< NL. *Ophiura.*] An ophiuran.

Ophiureæ (of-i-ū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-eæ.*] The simple-armed ophiurans, a division of ophiuroids contrasted with *Euryaleæ* or those with branched arms.

Ophiuridæ (of-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-idæ.*] A group of ophiurans. (*a*) In the widest sense, the whole order *Ophiuroidea.* (*b*) In a middle sense, the ordinary ophiurans with simple arms. (*c*) In the narrowest sense, the family represented by *Ophiura* or *Ophioderma,* and now called *Ophiodermatidæ.* See cut under *Astrophyton.*

ophiuroid (of-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ophiura* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Ophiuran in the widest sense; of or pertaining to the order *Ophiuroidea.*

II. *n.* An ophiuran; any member of the *Ophiuroidea.*

Ophiuroidea (of″i-ū-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-oidea.*] An order of echinoderms of the class *Stellerida* or starfishes, containing the brittle-stars, sand-stars, or ophiurans. They are starfishes with a more or less well-defined central disk distinct from and not passing into the arms or rays, and no anal orifice. The axis of the arms is composed of a series of calcareous ossicles called *vertebræ,* each of which is composed of two parts representing the ambulacral plates of ordinary starfishes, and the axis is covered with plates or with continuous integument, usually bearing spines. The ambulacral nerve, water-vessels, and neural canal are within the hollow of the arm. The water-feet or pedicles are without suckers or ampullæ, and protrude between the lateral plates of the arms. The mouth is pentagonal, and each angle is composed of five pieces. The order falls naturally into two leading divisions, according as the arms are simple or branched. These are sometimes called families, *Ophiuridæ* and *Astrophytidæ;* sometimes they are considered as suborders, when the former group is known as *Ophiurida* or *Ophiureæ,* and further subdivided into several families, of which the *Ophiuridæ* proper constitute one. = Syn. The uses of *Ophiura* and its derivatives are almost inextricably blended; but in general (*a*) *Ophiuroida* or *Ophiuroidæ* or *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiuroideæ* are the major terms of the series, naming the whole group of ophiurans; (*b*) *Ophiurida, Ophiuridæ, Ophiuridea, Ophiurea, Ophiureæ* are middle terms designating the simple ophiurans as distinguished from the euryaleans or *Astrophytidæ;* and (*c*) *Ophiuridæ* is the minor term, designating a restricted family.

Ophrydeæ (of-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophrys* (stem taken to be *Ophryd-*) + *-eæ.*] The name given by Lindley in 1826, and still by modern authors, to a tribe of orchids based on the genus *Ophrys* of various authors, which is the *Arachnites* of Schmidt. It is an important tribe and includes the genus *Orchis,* type of the family *Orchidaceæ.* It should therefore be called *Orchideæ,* a name used by Linnæus, Robert Brown, and other authors with varying scope.

Ophrydiidæ (of-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ophrydium* + *-idæ.*] A family of peritrichous ciliated infusorians, typified by the genus *Ophrydium.*

Ophrydiinæ (of-rid-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Ophrydium* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ophrydiidæ.* They are attached animalcules excreting and inhabiting a soft mucilaginous solitary sheath or compound zoöcytium. There are 2 genera, *Ophrydium* and *Ophionella.*

Ophrydium (of-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύδιον,* dim. of *ὀφρύς,* eyebrow.] The typical genus of *Ophrydiinæ,* founded by Ehrenberg in 1830, containing the social vorticellids. There are 3 species, *O. versatile, O. sessile,* and *O. eichhorni.*

ophryon (of'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *ophrya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύς,* brow, eyebrow: see *brow.*] In *craniol.*, the middle of a line drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead. See *craniometry.*

Ophryoscolecidæ (of″ri-ō-skō-les'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophryoscolex* (*-scolec-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules. They are ovate or elongate, soft or encuirassed, and possess a peristome and protrusile ciliary disk as in the *Vorticellidæ.*

Ophryoscolex (of″ri-ō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύς,* eyebrow, + *σκώληξ,* a worm.] The typical genus of *Ophryoscolecidæ,* containing encuirassed animalcules with a supplementary equatorial ciliary girdle. They are endoparasites of the stomachs of sheep and cattle.

Ophrys (of'ris), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the fringe of the inner sepals; < L. *ophrys,* a plant with two leaves, bifoil, < Gr. *ὀφρύς,* eyebrow, = E. *brow,* q. v.] 1. A name improperly applied to *Arachnites,* a genus of terrestrial orchids. There are about 30 species, with roots thickened into tubers, and the flowers usually few or scattered, found in Europe and Mediterranean Asia and Africa. Many species mimic insects. See *bee-orchis, fly-orchis,* and *spider-orchis.*—2. [Linnæus, 1737.] A genus of orchidaceous plants, the species of which have been incorrectly referred to *Listera* by modern authors.



Bee-orchis (*Arachnites apifera*). 1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant, with the tubers; *a*, a flower.

ophthalmalgia (of-thal-mal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eyeball.

ophthalmatrophia (of-thal-ma-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye, + *ἀτροφία,* want of nourishment: see *atrophy.*] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the eyeball.

ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [Also *ophthalmy;* < F. *ophthalmie* = Sp. *oftalmía* = Pg. *ophthalmia* = It. *oftalmia;* < LL. *ophthalmia,* < Gr. *ὀφθαλμία,* a disease of the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός,* the eye, an eye, < √ *ὀπ,* see; akin to L. *oculus,* eye: see *optic, oculus, ocular.*] Ophthalmitis; especially, conjunctivitis.—**Ophthalmia neonatorum,** purulent conjunctivitis of the new-born.—**Ophthalmia neuroparalytica,** ophthalmitis resulting from paralysis of sensation of the conjunctiva.—**Ophthalmia sympathetica,** inflammation of one eye consequent on disease or injury of the other.

ophthalmic (of-thal'mik), *a.* [= F. *ophthalmique* = Sp. *oftálmico* = Pg. *ophtalmico* = It. *oftalmico,* < Gr. *ὀφθαλμικός,* of or for the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός,* eye: see *ophthalmia.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the eye, eyeball, or visual apparatus; optic; ocular.—2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with ophthalmia.—**Ophthalmic artery,** a branch from the cavernous part of the internal carotid, which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit of the eye, and gives off numerous branches to the eye and associate structures, ending in the frontal and nasal arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Ophthalmic nerve,** the first division of the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and dividing into three branches, the lacrymal, nasal, and frontal. Also called *orbital nerve.*—**Ophthalmic segment** or **ring,** a supposed primal limb-bearing ring of the arthropodal body, in which the usual jointed appendages have been replaced by eyes. The position of this hypothetical segment with respect to the others is not well ascertained: Packard supposes it to be the third from the anterior end, lying between the second ocellary and the antennary segments.—**Ophthalmic vein,** a vein which returns blood from parts supplied by the ophthalmic artery through the sphenoidal fissure into the cavernous sinus.

ophthalmist (of-thal'mist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye, + *-ist.*] Same as *ophthalmologist.*

ophthalmite (of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea,* an ophthalmic peduncle; one of the movable stems or stalks upon which are borne the eyes of the stalk-eyed or podophthalmous crustaceans, as a crab or

lobster. Morphologically it is an appendage of the first cephalic somite, and may consist of two joints, the basi-ophthalmite and the podophthalmite, as it does in the crawfish. See cuts under *cephalothorax* and *stalk-eyed*.

ophthalmitic (of-thal-mit'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite; podophthalmous; ommatophorous: as, an *ophthalmitic* segment.

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it.

ophthalmoblennorrhea, ophthalmoblennorrhœa (of-thal-mō-blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *ophthalmoblennorrhœa*, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + NL. *blennorrhea*, q. v.] Gonorrheal conjunctivitis.

ophthalmocarcinoma (of-thal-mō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma: see *carcinoma*.] Carcinoma of the eye.

ophthalmocele (of-thal'mō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Exophthalmus, or protrusion of the eyeball.

ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal-mō-dī-as-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *διάστ(ημα)*, interval, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by Landsberg for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axes of the eyes. It has two tubes adjustable as to their distance apart, each tube containing a plane glass marked with a central line. The operator looks through these tubes at a mirror and sees the reflection of his own eyes, and the tubes are then moved until the lines on the lenses bisect the distance between the images of the pupils of the eyes.

ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the eye.

ophthalmologic (of-thal-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *ophthalmological*.

ophthalmological (of-thal-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ophthalmologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ophthalmology; relating to the scientific study or treatment of the eye.

ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophthalmolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ophthalmology. Also *ophthalmist*.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the eye, especially for determining the radius of curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmometry (of-thal-mom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mensuration of the eyeball, especially the determination of the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmophore (of-thal'mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ophthalmophorium*, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A part of the head of a gastropod specialized to support or contain the eyes; an ommatophore.

ophthalmophorium (of-thal-mō-fō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmophoria* (-ä). [NL.: see *ophthalmophore*.] Same as *ophthalmophore*.

ophthalmophorous (of-thal-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *ophthalmophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or supporting the eyes, as a part of the head of a gastropod; pertaining to an ophthalmophore.

ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mof-thī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *φθίσις*, a wasting away: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, wasting or decay of the eyeballs.

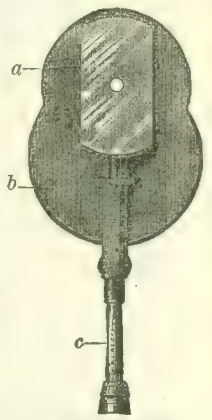
ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. —**Nuclear ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia due to a lesion of the nuclei of the third, fourth, or sixth nerve. —**Ophthalmoplegia externa**, paralysis of the muscles which move the eyeball. —**Ophthalmoplegia interna**, paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle. —**Ophthalmoplegia progressiva**, a progressive ophthalmoplegia due to nuclear degeneration, and similar to progressive bulbar paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *anterior bulbar paralysis* and *poliencephalitis superior*. —**Total ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia involving the external muscles of the eyeball, with the iris and ciliary muscle.

ophthalmoptoma (of-thal-mop-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πτῶμα*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus; ophthalmoptosis.

ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus.

ophthalmorrhexis (of-thal-mō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ῥῆξις*, a bursting, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, rupture of the eyeball.

★**ophthalmoscope** (of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, especially for examining the retina. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the center of which the observer examines the eye. Behind the body are attached a disk containing sixteen lenses and a quadrant containing four lenses, so arranged that any lens of the disk (either singly or in combination with any lens of the quadrant) can be brought into position behind the central hole in the mirror for determining the focus of vision.



Loring's Ophthalmoscope.
a, mirror; *b*, body; *c*, shank, into which the handle (not shown) is screwed.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *v. i.* [< *ophthalmoscope*, *n.*] To view the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopic (of-thal-mō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; performed or obtained by means of the ophthalmoscope: as, *ophthalmoscopic* optometry.

ophthalmoscopical (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *ophthalmoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *ophthalmoscopic*.

ophthalmoscopically (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the ophthalmoscope or of ophthalmoscopic investigation; in relation to or connection with ophthalmoscopy.

ophthalmoscopist (of-thal'mō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *ophthalmoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in ophthalmoscopy or the use of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopy (of-thal'mō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. The examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. *Direct ophthalmoscopy* is the examination without the interposition of lenses, except so far as is necessary to correct the refraction of the eye of the observer and of the patient. The image is erect. In *indirect ophthalmoscopy* a convex lens is interposed, and an inverted real image is formed, at which the observer looks.

2. The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of his eyes. *Imp. Dict.*

ophthalmostat (of-thal'mō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, make to stand: see *static*.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

ophthalmotheca (of-thal-mō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the eye-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the compound eye.

ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the eye.—2. In *surg.*, an incision into the eye; also, the excision of the eye.

ophthalmotonometer (of-thal″mō-tō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *τόνος*, tension, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball.

ophthalmotonometry (of-thal″mō-tō-nom'et-ri), *n.* [As *ophthalmotonometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intra-ocular tension.

ophthalmy (of-thal'mi), *n.* Same as *ophthalmia*.

opianic (ō-pi-an'ik), *a.* [< *opiane* + *-ic*.] Derived from opiane; noting an acid ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents. It forms crystallizable salts and an ester.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opiat* = Sp. Pg. *opiato* = It. *oppiato*, n., an opiate, electuary; < NL. **opiatus*, neut. as noun, *opiatum*, < L. *opium*, opium: see *opium* and *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Furnished with opium; mixed or prepared with opium; hence, inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing rest or inaction.

> More wakeful than to drowse,
> Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
> Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 133.

II. *n.* Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; hence, anything which induces rest or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

> Then all for death, that *opiate* of the soul.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 91.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opiated*, ppr. *opiating*. [< *opiate*, *n.*] 1. To lull to sleep; ply with opiates. [Rare.]

> Though no lethargic fumes the brain invest,
> And *opiate* all her active pow'rs to rest.
> *Fenton*, Epistle to T. Lambard.

2. To dull the effect of upon the mind, as by an opiate.

> We long to die in that spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation *opiate* every calamity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, ciii.

opiated (ō'pi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opiate* + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with opium.

> The *opiated* milk glews up the brain.
> Verses prefixed to Kennet's tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly. (*Davies*.)

opiatic (ō-pi-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *opiatique* = Sp. *opiatico*; as *opiate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to opiates; characteristic of or resulting from the use of opiates. [Rare.]

> Diluting this [arrack] with much water, I took it from time to time to combat the terrific *opiatic* reaction, and gradually I came back to my normal state.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

opiet†, *n.* [ME., also *opye*; < OF. *opie*, < L. *opium*, opium: see *opium*.] An opiate; opium.

> The narcotikes and *opies* ben so stronge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2670.

opiferous† (ō-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *opifer*, bringing aid, < *ops* (*op-*), aid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing help.

opifex† (op'i-feks), *n.* [= It. *opifice*, < L. *opifex*, a worker: see *office*.] An opificer; a maker; a cause.

opifice† (op'i-fis), *n.* [= It. *opificio*, < L. *opificium*, a working, doing of work: see *office*.] Workmanship.

> Looke on the heavens; . . . looke, I say;
> Doth not their goodly *opifice* display
> A power 'bove Nature?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

opificer† (ō-pif'i-sėr), *n.* [< *opifice* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *officer*.] One who performs any work. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 54.

Opilio (ō-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1793), < L. *opilio*, a shepherd, also a certain bird; for **ovilio*, < *ovis*, a sheep: see *Ovis*.] A genus of harvestmen, giving name to the order *Opiliones*.

Opiliones (ō-pil-i-ō'nez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1833), pl. of *Opilio*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, in which the cephalothorax is united with the abdomen by its entire posterior border. The abdomen is, at least posteriorly, distinctly jointed; the mandibles have three joints; the coxæ of the front legs form an auxiliary pair of maxillæ; eyes two, very rarely more or none; respiration through trachea; the sexes distinct. These creatures are commonly known as *daddy-long-legs*, and are found in all parts of the globe. They live on the ground and are predaceous, feeding usually on insects. The order is also called *Opilionea*, *Opilionina*, and *Phalangidea*.

opilionine (ō-pil'i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opilionina*; phalangidean.

II. *n.* One of the *Opilionina*.

opime† (ō-pēm'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *opimo*, < L. *opimus*, fat, rich, plump.] Rich; fat; abundant; eminent.

> Great and *opime* preferments and dignities.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, II. xv. § 3.

opinable (ō-pī'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *opinable* = Sp. *opinable* = Pg. *opinavel* = It. *opinabile*, < L. *opinabilis*, that rests on opinion, conjectural, < *opinari*, think: see *opine*.] Capable of being opined or thought.

opinant (ō-pī'nant), *n.* [< F. *opinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *opinante*, < L. *opinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] One who forms or holds an opinion. [Rare.]

> The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*.
> *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Some late great Victories.

opination† (op-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *opinatio(n-)*, a supposition, conjecture, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] The act of thinking; opinion.

opinative† (ō-pin'a-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *opinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *opinativo*, < ML. **opinativus*, < L. *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Opinionated; obstinate in maintaining one's opinions.

> If any be found . . . that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him, . . . and call him *opinative*, self-minded, and obstinate.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 159.

opinatively† (ō-pin'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinative manner; conceitedly. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 924.

opinator† (op'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *opineur* = It. *opinatore*, < L. *opinator*, one who supposes or conjectures, < *opinari*, suppose; see *opine*.] An opinionated person. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opine (ō-pīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opined*, ppr. *opining*. [< OF. (and F.) *opiner* = Sp. *opinar* = It. *opinare*, < L. *opinari*, suppose, deem, think, < **opinus*, thinking, expecting, only in negative *nec-opinus*, not expecting, also passively, not expected, *in-opinus*, not expected; akin to *optare*, choose, desire, and to *apisci*, obtain: see *optate* and *apt*. Hence *opinion*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To think; suppose.

In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to *opyne* & shew their conceits, good perswasion is no lesse requisite then speach it selfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

II. *trans.* To think; be of opinion that.

But did *opine* it might be better
By Penny-Post to send a Letter.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

opiner (ō-pī'nėr), *n.* One who opines or holds an opinion. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 157.

opiniaster† (ō-pin-i-as'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Also *opiniastre*, *opiniatre*; < OF. *opiniastre*, F. *opiniâtre*, stubborn in opinion, obstinate, < L. *opinio(n-)*, opinion, + dim. suffix *-aster*, used adjectively, as in *olivaster*.] **I.** *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it; characterized by opinionativeness.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xiv.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway, your owne *opiniaster* wit, and make the very conceit it selfe blush with spur-galling. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *n.* An opinionated person; one who is obstinate in asserting or adhering to his own opinions.

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniasters* which make up plebeian parties, I know my lines to be diametrall against them.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 12. (*Davies.*)

opiniastrety† (ō-pin-i-as'tre-ti), *n.* [Also *opiniastrete*, *opiniatrety*, *opiniatrity*; < OF. *opiniastrete*, F. *opiniâtreté*, stubbornness of opinion, < *opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionativeness; stiffness or obstinacy in holding opinions.

And little thinks Heretick madness she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels
Whene'er her proud *Opiniastrete*
Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 203.

opiniastrous† (ō-pin-i-as'trus), *a.* [< *opiniaster* + *-ous*.] Same as *opiniaster*. *Milton.*

opiniate† (ō-pin'i-āt), *v. t.* [For **opinate*, < L. *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, think, suppose: see *opine*. For *opiniate*, *opiniative*, no L. basis appears.] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opiniate† (ō-pin'i-āt), *a.* [For **opinate*, < L. *opinatus*: see *opinate*, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in opinion. *Bp. Bedell*, To Mr. Woddesworth, p. 325.

opiniated† (ō-pin'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opiniate* + *-ed*².] Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

opiniative† (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *opiniatif*, *oppiniatif*; as *opiniate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opinative*, *opinionative*.] 1. Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative.

As touching your conuersation, ye are too muche obstinate, and in the maner of disputation extremely *opiniatiue*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 371.

2. Imagined; not proved; of the nature of mere opinion.

Tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

opiniatively (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opiniative manner; conceitedly.

opiniativeness (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being opiniative; undue stiffness in opinion.

opiniator† (ō-pin'i-ā-tor), *n.* [For *opinator*, q. v.] One who holds obstinately to his own opinion; an opinionative person.

Unless, instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.
Locke, Education, § 189.

opiniatre†, *a.* Same as *opiniaster*.

opiniatre†, *v.* [< *opiniatre*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cling obstinately to one's own opinions. *North*, Examen, p. 649.

II. *trans.* To oppose stubbornly.

The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days.
Clarendon, Religion and Policy, viii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

opiniatrety†, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me. *Pope.*

opiniatry†, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

opinicus (ō-pin'i-kus), *n.* [A feigned name, perhaps based on L. *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] A heraldic monster, half dragon and half lion. It is the crest of the London Company of Barber Surgeons, and is perhaps used only in this instance.


Opinicus.

opining (ō-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *opine*, *v.*] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 131.

opinion (ō-pin'yon), *n.* [< ME. *opinion*, *opynyoun*, *oppinyon*, < OF. F. *opinion* = Sp. *opinion* = Pg. *opinião* = It. *opinione*, *oppinione*, *oppenione*, < L. *opinio(n-)*, supposition, conjecture, opinion, < *opinari*, suppose, opine: see *opine*.] 1. A judgment formed or a conclusion reached; especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty; one's view of a matter; what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true.

[H]eir eftyr folouis ane lytil trecty of the Instrucciouu of the figuris of armes and of the blasoning of the samyn, eftir the fraynche *opinyon*.
Harl. MS., quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., [extra ser.), Forewords, p. xix.

So moche hathe the Erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envirouu, aftre myn *opynyoun* and myn undirstondynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Opinion . . . is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xv. 3.

By *opinion* then is meant not merely a lower degree of persuasion, a more feeble belief, but a belief held as the result of inference and not of direct perception.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 741.

Specifically — (*a*) The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, qualities, etc.: as, to have a poor *opinion* of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance; a poor *opinion* of one's self.

I have bought
Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 33.

(*b*) Favorable judgment or estimate; estimation.

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon.*

It is not another man's *opinion* can make me happy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 172.

(*c*) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly; conviction: often in the plural: as, one's political *opinions*.

How long halt ye between two *opinions*? if the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him.
1 Ki. xviii. 21.

When we speak of a man's *opinions*, what do we mean but the collection of notions which he happens to have, and does not easily part with, though he has neither sufficient proof nor firm grasp of them?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 55.

(*d*) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason; especially, views so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action.

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes,
To eat up errors by *opinion* bred.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 937.

And I am afraid my former high esteem of his preaching was more out of *opinion* than judgment.
Pepys, Diary, I. 183.

Opinion, whether well or ill founded, is the governing principle of human affairs. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 58.

(*e*†) Common notion or idea; belief.

The *opinion* of [belief in] Faeries and elfes is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June, Glosse.

Hence ariseth the furious endeavour of godless and obdurate sinners to extinguish in themselves the *opinion* of [belief in] God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

(*f*) Rumor; report.

And whanne ye here batelis and *opynyouns* of batels, drede ye not; for it bihoveth these thinges to be don, but not yit anoon is the ende. *Wyclif*, Mark xiii. 7.

Busy *opinion* is an idle fool,
That as a school-rod keeps a child in awe.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

(*g*) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination: as, a legal or medical *opinion*.

2†. Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large; reputation; especially, favorable reputation; credit.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 48.

What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman. *Shirley*, Gamester.

3†. Dogmatism; opinionativeness. [Rare.]

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious; . . . witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without *opinion*, and strange without heresy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 6.

Indagatory suspension of opinion†. See *indagatory*. — **Oath of opinion**, in *Scots law*, same as *opinion evidence*. — **Opinion evidence**, in *law*, testimony which may be received from skilled witnesses or experts to matters of fact the knowledge of which rests partly in opinion: as whether a person was sane, or whether a ship was seaworthy. Called in Scots law *oath of opinion*. — **Per curiam opinion**, in *law*, an opinion concurred in by the whole bench; more specifically, one expressed as "by the court," or "*per curiam*," without indicating which judge drew it up. — **Public opinion**, the prevailing view, in a given community, on any matter of general concern or interest; also, such views collectively.

Our government rests in *public opinion*. Whoever can change *public opinion* can change the government practically just so much. *Public opinion*, on any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate. *Lincoln*, The Century, XXXIV. 109.

= **Syn. 1.** *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); sentiment, notion, idea, view, impression.

opinion† (ō-pin'yon), *v. t.* [< *opinion*, *n.*] To think; opine.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

opinionable (ō-pin'yon-a-bl), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-able*.] Capable of being made matter of opinion; admitting of a variety of opinions: opposed to *dogmatic*. *Bp. Ellicott.*

opinionaster†, *a.* [< *opinion* + *-aster*: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionated.

A man . . . most passionate and *opinionastre*.
Pepys, Diary, July 3, 1666.

opinionate† (ō-pin'yon-āt), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-ate*¹.] Having an opinion or belief; having a view or belief of a kind indicated; stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

Strabo divideth the Chaldæans into sects, Orcheni, Borsipeni, and others, diversly *opinionate* of the same things.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

opinionated (ō-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opinionate* + *-ed*².] Same as *opinionate*, and now the usual form.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

You are not in the least *opinionated*; it is simply your good fortune to look upon the affairs of the world from the right point of view.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 29.

opinionately† (ō-pin'yon-āt-li), *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

opinionatist† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tist), *n.* [< *opinionate* + *-ist*.] An opinionated person; an opinionist.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.
Fenton, Sermon bef. the Univ. of Oxford, p. 11.

opinionative (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *opinionate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opinative*, *opiniative*.] Controlled by preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

What pestilential influences the genius of enthusiasme or *opinionative* zeal has upon the publicke peace is so evident from experience that it needes not be prov'd from reason. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 76.

Oh! what have I done to you, that you should name that insolent Intruder — A confident *opinionative* Fop?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

opinionatively (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

opinionativeness (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

opinionator† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tor), *n.* [< *opinionate* + *-or*. Cf. *opinator*, *opiniator*.] One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge; an opinionative person. *South*, Works, I. viii.

opinioned (ō-pin'yond), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-ed*².] Attached to particular opinions; conceited; opinionated.

opinionist (ō-pin'yon-ist), *n.* [< *opinion* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is unduly attached to his own opinions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville*, To Albius.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious body in the fifteenth century which rejected the Pope because he did not conform to the poverty of Jesus Christ.

opiparous (ō-pip′a-rus), *a.* [< L *opiparus*, richly furnished, sumptuous, < L. *ops* (*op-*), riches, + *parare*, furnish.] Sumptuous. [Rare.]

Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, *opiparous* fare, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 312.

opiparously (ō-pip′a-rus-li), *adv.* Sumptuously. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning, p. 93.

opisometer (op-i-som′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπίσω*, behind, backward, again, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines upon a map. The instrument consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw. The wheel, being brought hard up to a stop, or to a mark indicated by a pointer, is rolled over the line on the map so as to unscrew it, and is then rolled back over the scale to its former position.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Bell had armed herself with an *opisometer*, which gave her quite an air of importance. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

Opistharthri (op-is-thär′thrī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] A suborder of *Squali* or sharks, having the palatoquadrate apparatus connected with the postorbital processes of the skull, the mouth inferior, the branchial apertures six or seven in number, and only one dorsal fin. They are represented by the cow-sharks or *Hexanchidæ*.

opistharthrous (op-is-thär′thrus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Of or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Opistharthri*.

opisthen (ō-pis′then), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind.] A hinder or rear part of the body of an animal.

opisthion (ō-pis′thi-on), *n.*; pl. *opisthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀπίσθιον*, neut. of *ὀπίσθιος*, hinder, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind.] The middle of the posterior boundary of the foramen magnum of the skull, opposite the basion. See *craniometry*.

opisthobranch (ō-pis′thō-brangk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Opisthobranchiata*.

II. *a.* Having posterior gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchia (ō-pis-thō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchiata (ō-pis-thō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Opisthobranchia* + *-ata*[2].] An order of *Gasteropoda* having the gills behind the heart: opposed to *Prosobranchiata*. They have a relatively large foot and small visceral hump, with short mantle-flap, behind which is the anus. They are usually shell-less in the adult state, and many of them lose the ctenidial gills and mantle-flap, respiration being effected by very diversiform supplementary organs. Hence the equally various methods of subdivision of the order, and the application to its divisions of exceptionally numerous names ending in *-branchia*. The opisthobranchs are marine and littoral gastropods of more or less slug-like aspect, and many of them are known as *sea-slugs*, *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See *Nudibranchiata*, *Tectibranchiata*.

opisthobranchiate (ō-pis-thō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the gills in such a position that the blood must take a forward course to reach the heart.

II. *n.* An opisthobranch.

opisthobranchism (ō-pis-thō-brang′kizm), *n.* [< *opisthobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a mollusk behind the heart; the character of being opisthobranchiate: distinguished from *prosobranchism*.

Opisthocœlia (ō-pis-thō-sē′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia* named by Owen, containing extinct reptiles with opisthocœlous vertebræ, as in the genera *Streptospondylus* and *Cetiosaurus*, of Mesozoic age. It is placed by later writers with the dinosaurian reptiles.

opisthocœlian (ō-pis-thō-sē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Opisthocœlia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hollow or concave behind, as a vertebra: applied to vertebræ whose bodies or centra are concave on the posterior face.—2. Having opisthocœlian vertebræ, as a reptile; of or pertaining to the *Opisthocœlia*.

II. *n.* A reptile with opisthocœlian vertebræ, or belonging to the order *Opisthocœlia*.

opisthocœlous (ō-pis-thō-sē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] Same as *opisthocœlian*.

opisthocome (ō-pis′thō-kōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Opisthocomus;* a hoactzin.

Opisthocomi (op-is-thok′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Opisthocomus*, q. v.] An order of birds, represented by the genus *Opisthocomus*. It is an anomalous group, the sole surviving representative of an ancestral type of birds related to the *Gallinæ*. See *Opisthocomidæ*. *Heteromorphæ* is a synonym.

Opisthocomidæ (ō-pis-thō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthocomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds alone representing the order *Opisthocomi*, typified by the genus *Opisthocomus*, having an enormous crop and anomalous sternum and shoulder-girdle. The keel of the sternum is cut away in front, and the sides of the bone are double-notched behind; the clavicle is ankylosed with the coracoid and with the sternal manubrium.

opisthocomine (op-is-thok′ō-min), *a.* [< *Opisthocomus* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the *Opisthocomidæ*, or having their characters.

opisthocomous (op-is-thok′ō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthocomus*, < Gr. *ὀπισθόκομος*, wearing the hair long behind, lit. having hair behind, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *κόμη*, the hair: see *coma*[2].] Having an occipital crest, as the hoactzin.

Opisthocomus (op-is-thok′ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *opisthocomous*.] The only known genus of

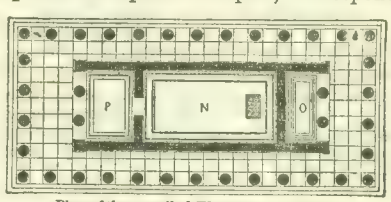


Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

Opisthocomidæ. There is but one species, *O. hoactzin* or *O. cristatus*, of South America. See *hoactzin*. Also called *Orthocorys* and *Sasa*.

opisthodome (ō-pis′thō-dōm), *n.* [< *opisthodomos*, q. v.] Same as *opisthodomos*.

opisthodomos, opisthodomus (op-is-thod′ō-mos, -mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθόδομος*, a back room, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *δόμος*, house: see *dome*[1].] In *Gr. arch.*, an open vestibule within the portico at the end behind the cella in most ancient peripteral or dipteral temples, corresponding



Plan of the so-called Theseum, at Athens.
N, cella; P, pronaos; O, opisthodomos.

to the pronaos at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaos* and *posticum*.

opisthodont (ō-pis′thō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having back teeth only.

opisthogastric (ō-pis-thō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic*.] Behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossa (ō-pis-thō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In Günther's classification, one of three primary divisions of salient batrachians, correlated with *Aglossa* and *Proteroglossa*, having the tongue attached in front and free behind. It contained 18 families, or nearly all of the order, and was divided into *Oxydactyla* and *Platydactyla*.

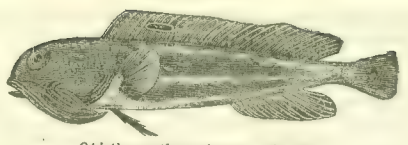
opisthoglossal (ō-pis-thō-glos′al), *a.* [As *opisthoglossa* + *-al*.] Free behind and fixed in front, as the tongue of an opisthoglossate amphibian.

opisthoglossate (ō-pis-thō-glos′āt), *a.* [As *opisthoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*, or having their characters.

Opisthoglypha (ō-pis-thog′li-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γλυφή*, carving.] A group of *Ophidia*, or serpents, in which some of the posterior maxillary teeth are grooved.

opisthoglyphic (ō-pis-thō-glif′ik), *a.* [As *opisthoglyph* + *-ic*.] Having grooved back teeth; of or pertaining to the *Opisthoglyphia*.

Opisthognathidæ (ō-pis-thog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *opisthognathus:* see *opisthognathous*.] A family of fishes, related to the blennies and star-gazers, containing 2 genera, *Opisthognathus*



Opisthognathus nigromarginatus.

and *Gnathypops*, with about 12 species, inhabiting rocky bottoms of tropical seas.

opisthognathous (op-is-thog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthognathus*, < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthropol.*, having retreating jaws or teeth: the opposite of *prognathous*.

opisthograph (ō-pis′thō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθόγραφος*, written on the back, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a manuscript written, contrary to custom, on the back as well as the front of the roll of papyrus or parchment.—2. A slab inscribed on the back as well as the front, the side bearing the original inscription having been turned to the wall, and the other side utilized for a later inscription.

Not a few of the slabs, it is discovered, have done double duty, bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

opisthographic (ō-pis-thō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *opisthograph* + *-ic*.] Written or printed on both sides, as a roll of parchment or papyrus.

opisthography (op-is-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὀπισθογραφία*, < *ὀπισθόγραφος*, written on the back: see *opisthograph*.] The practice of writing upon the back of anything; especially, writing on the back as well as the front of a roll of papyrus or parchment. See *opisthograph*.

Opisthomi (op-is-thō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *ὠμος*, shoulder.] An order of physoclist teleost fishes containing the family *Mastacembelidæ*. It differs from related forms in having the scapular arch separated from the skull and suspended from the vertebral column, the ventral fins wanting, and the air-bladder without duct. They are eel-shaped river fishes of the East Indian region.

Opisthomidæ (op-is-thom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Opisthomum*, having the mouth at the opisthen or posterior end of the body, leading into a tubular protrusible pharynx. See cut at *Rhabdocœla*.

opisthomous (op-is-thō′mus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opisthomi*, or having their characters.

Opisthomum (ō-pis′thō-mum), *n.* [NL., irreg. for **Opisthostomum*, < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Opisthomidæ*. *O. pallidum* is an example.

Opisthophthalma (ō-pis-thof-thal′mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the eyes sessile on the back, between or rather behind the bases of the tentacles, containing the families *Aciculidæ* and *Rissoellidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Opisthopteræ (op-is-thop′te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *Opisthopterus*, q. v.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Siluridæ*, containing South American catfishes.

Opisthopterus (op-is-thop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of siluroid fishes, giving name to the *Opisthopteræ*. *Gill*, 1861.

opisthopulmonate (ō-pis-thō-pul′mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), a lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having posterior lungs: applied to those pulmonate gastropods in which the pulmonary sac is posterior, the ventricle of the heart anterior, the auricle posterior, and the pallial region small: the opposite of *prosopulmonate*.

opisthosphendone (ō-pis-thō-sfen′dō-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθοσφενδόνη* (see def.), < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *σφενδόνη*, a sling, a head-band: see *sphendone*.] In ancient Greek female costume, a usual mode of dressing the hair, in which a plain or ornamented band, broad in the middle and narrow at the ends, supported the mass of hair behind the head and was fastened in front. It is distinguished from the kekryphalos in that it does not cover the top of the head. See *sphendone*.



Opisthosphendone.
(From a Greek red-figured vase.)

opisthotic (op-is-thot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear (> *ὠτικός*, of the ear): see *otic*.] **I.** *a.* Posterior and otic; of

or pertaining to the opisthotic: correlated with *epiotic*, *proötic*, and *pterotic*. See *otic*.

In existing Amphibia, a proötic ossification appears to be very constant. The constant existence of distinct *opisthotic* and epiotic elements is doubtful.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

II. *n.* The postero-inferior petrosal bone; one of the otic elements, the posterior and inferior ossification of the periotic capsule, which contains the essential auditory apparatus, forming a part of the petrosal or petromastoid bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Esox*.

opisthotonic (ō-pis-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθοτονικός*, pertaining to opisthotonos, < *ὀπισθότονος*, opisthotonos: see *opisthotonos*.] Of or pertaining to opisthotonos; characterized by, resulting from, or exhibiting opisthotonos.

The *opisthotonic* attitude was maintained even during sleep. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 207.

opisthotonos, opisthotonus (op-is-thot'ō-nos, -nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀπισθότονος*, also *ὀπισθοτονία*, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back, < *ὀπισθότονος*, drawn back, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, back, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward. *Dunglison*.

opisthural (ō-pis'thū-ral), *a.* [< *opisthure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the opisthure. *J. A. Ryder*. Compare *epural*, *hypural*.

opisthure (ō-pis'thūr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis of certain fishes and embryos of fishes, which degenerates into a rudimentary organ, or becomes absorbed in the permanent caudal fin developed in front of it. *J. A. Ryder*.

opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* [In ME. *opie*, *opye*, < OF. *opie* (see *opie*); F. *opium* = Sp. Pg. *opio* = It. *oppio* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *opium*, < L. *opium*, *opion* (cf. Bulg. *afion*, *ofion* = Serv. *afijun*, < Turk. *afyūn* = Pers. *ifyūn* = Hind. *aphīm*, *afīm*, *afyūn*, < Ar. *afyūn*), < Gr. *ὀπιον*, poppy-juice, opium, < *ὀπός*, juice, i. e. vegetable juice, sap.] The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, a poppy cultivated from early antiquity for the sake of this product. See *poppy* and *Papaver*. The opium exudes as a milky juice from shallow incisions made in the partly ripened capsules or heads still on the plant. It soon thickens, is collected by scraping, and kneaded into a homogeneous mass, forming then a reddish-brown sticky gum-like substance of bitter taste and peculiar odor. Opium was known to the Greeks, but was not much used before the seventeenth century; at present it is the most important of all medicines, and its applications the most multifarious, the chief of them being for the relief of pain and the production of sleep. Its habitual use is disastrous and difficult to break up. It is classed as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when taken internally; in large quantities it is a powerful narcotic poison, resulting in a coma characterized by great contraction of the pupils, insensibility, and death. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, but it also contains at least sixteen other alkaloids, some of which have similar properties. (See *narcotine*.) Though opium can be produced in Europe, the United States, etc., its commercial production is limited to countries where labor is cheap and the drug in common use, namely Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, and China. The Western market is supplied largely from Asia Minor. The Indian export goes chiefly to China.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming *opium* as my only cure.
Milton, S. A., l. 630.

India opium, opium produced in India.—**Opium joint.** See *joint*, *n.*, 4.—**Tincture of opium**, the alcoholic solution of opium.—**Vinegar of opium.** Same as *black-drop*.

opium-eater (ō'pi-um-ē″tėr), *n.* One who habitually uses opium in some form as a stimulant.

opium-habit (ō'pi-um-hab″it), *n.* The habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. See *morphiomania*.

opium-liniment (ō'pi-um-lin″i-ment), *n.* Soap-liniment and laudanum. Also called *anodyne liniment*.

opium-plaster (ō'pi-um-plâs″tėr), *n.* Lead-plaster and Burgundy pitch with 6 per cent. of extract of opium; the emplastrum opii of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

Oplo-. An incorrect form sometimes used for *Hoplo-* in compound words.

opobalsam (op-ō-bâl'sam), *n.* [= F. *opobalsame*, *opobalsamum* = Sp. *opobálsamo* = Pg. It. *opobalsamo*, < LL. *opobalsamum*, < Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον*, the juice of the balsam-tree, < *ὀπός*, juice, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam: see *balsam*.] A resinous juice, also called *balm* or *balsam of Gilead*. See *balm*.

opobalsamum (op-ō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [LL.: see *opobalsam*.] Same as *opobalsam*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 119.

opodeldoc (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* [Also *opodeldock*; = F. *opodeldoch*, *opodeltoch*; appar. a made-up name, in Paracelsus; cf. Gr. *ὀπός*, juice.] **1†.** A plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus.—**2.** A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils: hence sometimes called *soap-liniment*.

Opomyza (op-ō-mī'zạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), prob. < Gr. *ὤψ*, face, aspect, + *μυῖα*, a fly (confused with *μύζειν*, suck).] The typical genus of *Opomyzidæ*. It comprises small, somewhat linear flies of a yellowish color, often with spotted wings, found in meadow-grass. About 20 European and 1 North American species are known.

Opomyzidæ (op-ō-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opomyza* + *-idæ*.] A small family of *Muscidæ acalyptratæ*, represented by the genus *Opomyza*.

opont, *prep.* A Middle English form of *upon*.

oponone†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *upon-one*.

opopanax (ō-pop'a-naks), *n.* [= F. *opoponax*, < L. *opopanax*, < Gr. *ὀποπάναξ*, the juice of the plant *πάναξ*, < *ὀπός*, juice, + *πάναξ* (also *πανακές*, neut. of *πανακής*, all-healing), a plant: see *panacea*.] **1.** A gum-resin consisting of a concreted juice obtained from the roots of a plant of the genus *Opopanax* (see def. 2). It is employed in perfumery, and was long esteemed in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc., but is now little used except in the East.

Ladanum, aspalathum, *opoponax*, cœnanthe.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

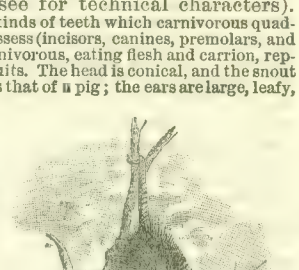
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Koch, 1824).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by fruit with many oil-tubes and thickened margins, and by the absence of calyx-teeth. There are 4 species, of the Mediterranean region and the Orient. They are perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and compound umbels with few small bracts and yellow flowers. *O. Opopanax* is the source of the drug opopanax. See *Hercules's allheal*, under *Hercules*.

oporice (ō-por'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀπωρική*, fem. of *ὀπωρικός*, made of fruit, < *ὀπώρα*, dial. *ὀπώρη*, *ὀπάρα*, the end of summer, or early autumn, also the fruits of autumn.] A medicine prepared from several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, etc., and wine, formerly used in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc.

oporopolist† (op-ō-rop'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης*, a fruiterer, < *ὀπώρα*, fruits of autumn, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A fruit-seller; a fruiterer.

A certain man stood at a fruiterer's stall, or *oporopolist's*, if you'd have it in Greek.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 429.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* [Formerly also *opassom*: also, and still in rural use, abbr. *possum*, formerly *possowne*: Algonkian.] **1.** An American marsupial mammal of the family *Didelphyidæ* (which see for technical characters). They have the four kinds of teeth which carnivorous quadrupeds regularly possess (incisors, canines, premolars, and molars), and are omnivorous, eating flesh and carrion, reptiles, insects, and fruits. The head is conical, and the snout somewhat resembles that of a pig; the ears are large, leafy, and rounded; the eyes are small; the whiskers are long; the legs are of proportionate length; both fore and hind paws are five-toed, fashioned like hands, especially the hind ones, which have an opposable thumb; and the tail is generally long, scaly, and prehensile, so that the animal can hang by it. The pelage is coarse; the body is stout, and in size ranges from that of a large cat to that of a small rat. Most female opossums have on the belly a pouch containing the teats, into which the young are received as soon as they are born. They are born extremely small and imperfect. The Virginia opossum has 13 teats, and no doubt may have as many young at a birth, but the number is usually less. Opossums are nocturnal animals; they move on the ground rather slowly and awkwardly, but are more at home in trees, and some of the species are aquatic. Though they are uncleanly, the flesh is white and palatable, especially in the autumn, when they feed much on fruits, and become as fat as pigs. They commonly appear stupid, and in confinement continue sullen and intractable. When caught or threatened with danger they feign death, and will submit to the most brutal maltreatment without showing a sign of animation, whence the proverbial expression "to play possum." Most opossums belong to the genus *Didelphys*, ranging from middle latitudes in the United States through the greater part of South America. The commonest and best-known is *D. virginiana*. There are perhaps a dozen others, among them pouchless ones, as *D. dorsigera*. The yapoks or water-opossums of South America form another genus, *Chironectes*.



Common Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possowne*, which hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure. The other is the flying Squerril.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

The *possum* is found no where but in America. He is the wonder of all the land animals.
J. Lawson, History of Carolina, p. 198.

2. A name of sundry other marsupials, particularly, in Australia, any species of the subfamily *Phalangerinæ*. *E. E. Morris*.

opossum-mouse (ō-pos'um-mous), *n.* A very small marsupial mammal of Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus*; the pygmy petaurist, one of the flying-phalangers. See *Acrobates*.

opossum-shrew (ō-pos'um-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Solenodon*.

opossum-shrimp (ō-pos'um-shrimp), *n.* A schizopodous crustacean or shrimp of the family



Opossum-shrimp (*Mysis mixta*).

Mysidæ: so called because the females carry their eggs in pouches between the thoracic legs. See *Mysis*.

opoterodont (ō-pot'ẹ-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opoterodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Opoterodonta*.

Opoterodonta, Opoterodontia (ō-pot″ẹ-rō-don'tạ, -shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Hopoterodonta*, etc., < Gr. *ὀπότερος*, either, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing angiostomatous or scolecophidian serpents of small size and resembling worms, having a contracted non-distensible mouth and imperfect vision. The opisthotic bone is intercalated in the cranial walls, the palatines bound the choanæ behind, the ethmoturbinals partly roof over the mouth, the maxillary bone is vertical and free, and there are no ectopterygoids and no pubes. The suborder is conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ*, and is also called *Epanodonta*. See *Typhlopidæ*.

oppidan (op'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *oppidain*, < L. *oppidanus*, of or in a town, < *oppidum*, OL. *oppedum*, a walled town, perhaps < *ob*, before, toward, + **pedum* (cf. *Pedum*, a town in Latium), country, = Gr. *πέδον*, a plain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a town; town.

The temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 38.

II. *n.* **1†.** An inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us. *A. Wood*, Annals Univ. Oxford, an. 1528.

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards with one of the masters or with a private family in the town: distinguished from a *colleger*.

oppignerate†, oppignorate† (o-pig'nẹ-rāt, -nō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oppigneratus* (ML. also *oppignoratus*), pp. of *oppignerare* (> F. *oppignorer*), pledge, pawn, < *ob*, before, + *pignerare*, pledge: see *pignerate*.] To pledge; pawn. *Bacon*.

oppignoration† (o-pig-nō-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *oppignoration*, < ML. as if **oppignoratio(n-)*, < L. *oppignerare*, pledge: see *oppignerate*.] The act of pledging, or giving security; a pawning.

The form and manner of swearing . . . by *oppignoration*, or engaging of some good which we would not lose: as, "Our rejoicing in Christ," our salvation, God's help, &c.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 74. (*Davies*.)

oppilate (op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oppilated*, ppr. *oppilating*. [< L. *oppilatus*, pp. of *oppilare*, stop up, < *ob*, before, + *pilare*, ram down; cf. Gr. *πιλεῖν*, compress, press down, felt.] To crowd together; fill with obstructions. *Cockeram*.

oppilation (op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *opilation* = Sp. *opilación* = Pg. *opilação* = It. *oppilazione*, < LL. *oppilatio(n-)*, < L. *oppilare*, stop up: see *oppilate*.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines; stoppage; constipation.

These meagre, starved spirits who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthy *oppilations*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *oppilations*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

And as he is who falls, and knows not how,
By force of demons who to earth down drag him,
Or other *oppilation* that binds man, . . .
Such was that sinner after he had risen.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiv. 114.

oppilative (op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *opilatif* = Sp. *opilativo* = It. *oppilativo;* as *oppilate* + *-ive.*] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

oppletet (o-plēt'), *a.* [< L. *oppletus*, pp. of *oppiere*, fill up, < *ob*, before, + *plere*, fill: see *complete*, etc.] Filled; crowded.

oppleted (o-plē'ted), *a.* [< *opplete* + *-ed*².] Same as *opplete.*

oppletiont (o-plē'shon), *n.* [< *opplete* + *-ion.* Cf. *completion.*] 1. The act of filling up.—2. The state or condition of being filled or full; repletion; fullness.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain; an imposthume calls for a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable evacuatories. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309. (*Davies.*)

opponet (o-pōn'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *opponed*, ppr. *opponing.* [=Sp. *oponer* = Pg. *oppor* = It. *opporre, opponere,* < L. *opponere,* set or place against, set before or opposite, < *ob,* before, against, + *ponere,* put, set: see *ponent.* Cf. *oppose.*] To oppose; charge; allege.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppone* you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

And thus I cease, requiring of all men that have anything to *oppone* against me that he may [they may] do it so plainly.
John Knox, quoted in R. L. Stevenson's "John Knox and [his Relations to Women."

opponency (o-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *opponen(t)* + *-cy.*] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

opponens (o-pō'nenz), *n.*; pl. *opponentes* (op-ō-nen'tēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *opponens,* ppr. of *opponere,* oppose: see *opponent.*] In *anat.*, an opponent muscle of the hand or foot of man and some anthropoid apes, lying on the inner or outer side of the hand or foot. It tends to oppose one of the lateral digits to other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole.—**Opponens hallucis**, or **opponens pollicis pedis**, the opponent muscle of the great toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the foot**, an opponent muscle of the little toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the hand**, or *flexor ossis quinti metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the little finger.—**Opponens pollicis**, or *flexor ossis primi metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the thumb.

opponent (o-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *opponente* = It. *opponente,* < L. *opponen(t-)s,* ppr. of *opponere,* set before or against, oppose: see *oppone, oppose.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

Yon path . . . soon mounts the *opponent* hill.
J. Scott, Winter Amusements.

2. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.

Methinks they should laugh out, like two Fortune tellers, or two *opponent* Lawyers that know each other for Cheats.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

3. In *anat.*, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an opponens. See *opponens.*

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

Two men, one of whom is a zealous supporter and the other a zealous *opponent* of the system pursued in Lancaster's schools, meet at the Mendicity Society, and act together with the utmost cordiality.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. One who takes part in an opponency; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondent.* =**Syn. 1.** *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), rival, competitor, opposer.

opponentes, *n.* Plural of *opponens.*

opportune (op-ȯr-tūn'), *a.* [< F. *opportun* = Sp. *oportuno* = Pg. It. *opportuno,* < L. *opportunus,* fit, meet, suitable, timely, < *ob,* before, + *portus,* harbor, port (access): see *port*². Cf. *importune.*] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Most *opportune* to our need I have
A vessel rides fast by, but not prepared
For this design. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 511.

So placed, my Nurslings may requite
Studious regard with *opportune* delight.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 39.

2†. Conveniently exposed; liable; open. [Rare.]

Behold alone
The woman *opportune* to all attempts.
Milton, P. L., ix. 481.

opportunet (op-ȯr-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *opportune, a.*] To suit; accommodate.

The pronoun *opportunes* us; some copies have vobis, but the most and best have nobis.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 483. (*Latham.*)

opportunefult (op-ȯr-tūn'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *opportune* + *-ful.*] Opportune; timely. [Rare.]

If we let slip this *opportuneful* hour,
Take leave of fortune.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

opportunely (op-ȯr-tūn'li), *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity of either time or place.

opportuneness (op-ȯr-tūn'nes), *n.* The character of being opportune or seasonable.

opportunism (op-ȯr-tū'nizm), *n.* [< F. *opportunisme;* as *opportune* + *-ism.*] The principles or practices of opportunists, in any sense of that word; quickness to grasp favorable opportunities and to modify one's conduct or policy in accordance with them; in a bad sense, the sacrifice of consistency and principles to policy.

Opportunism is becoming more and more a characteristic of all classes of politicians.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., July, 1883, p. 84.

The spirit of *opportunism* is not confined to statesmen and diplomatists, and there are workmen who are shrewd enough to see that the wealthy classes will do much for fear, and little for love of their poorer brethren.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 313.

opportunist (op-ȯr-tū'nist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *opportuniste;* as *opportune* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *French politics*, a member of that section of the Republican party which believes in regulating political action in accordance with circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles. This word first came into use in France about 1873. The Opportunists were the party of concession, and occupied an intermediate position between the various groups of monarchists and the Intransigentists, the extreme section of the Republican party. Their leader was Gambetta.

Although M. de Freycinet is himself an *Opportunist*, the new Ministry of which he is the head is essentially Radical.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

2. In general, one who takes advantage of opportunities as they occur; one who waits for an opportune time before attempting to bring into practice or to urge upon others the principles or beliefs which he holds; one who makes the best of circumstances as they arise; hence, one who is without settled principles or consistent policy: opposed to *extremist.*

Mr. Mundella made a happy address before the conference, in which he styled himself an *opportunist* in education: that is, a man who "has to do the best he can under the circumstances." *Education*, V. 112.

Modern politicians are for the most part no longer men trained from their youth in the philosophy of government, but *opportunists* who view politics as a field for self-advancement. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 297.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as the Opportunists, hence [*l. c.*], of or pertaining to opportunism, or the observance of a waiting policy; making the best of circumstances while waiting for a suitable time for the proper carrying out of one's views.

The socialists of Austria chose from the first from conviction a moderate and *opportunist* policy, and have always been less revolutionary than the socialists of other countries. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, Int., p. 39.

opportunity (op-ȯr-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *opportunities* (-tiz). [< F. *opportunité* = Sp. *oportunidad* = Pg. *opportunidade* = It. *opportunità,* < L. *opportunita(t-)s,* fitness, suitableness, favorable time, < *opportunus,* fit, suitable: see *opportune.*] 1. Fit, convenient, or seasonable time; favorable chance or occasion; favorable or favoring conjuncture of circumstances: as, to avail one's self of the *opportunity* to do something; to seize the *opportunity.*

Euery thing hath his season, which is called *Oportunitie*, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called Importunitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

If for want of power he be hindered from sinning, yet when he findeth *opportunity* he will do evil. Ecclus. xix. 28.

I came so late . . . I had not the *opportunity* to see it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

Having *opportunity* of a pastor [that is, of securing a pastor], one Mr. James, who came over at this time, [they] were dismissed from the congregation of Boston.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 112.

2†. Convenience, fitness, or suitability for some particular purpose or set of circumstances.

Not without Cawse is Epaminondas commended, who, riding or Iourneying in time of peace, vsed oftentymes sodenly to appose his Company vpon the *oportunity* of any place, saying, "What yf our enemies were here or there, what were best to doe?"
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 3.

And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, . . . and shall send him away by the hand of a man of *opportunity* into the wilderness.
Lev. xvi. 21 (margin).

3†. Erroneously for *importunity.*

Seek my father's love; still seek it, sir:
If *opportunity* and humblest suit
Cannot attain it, why, then—hark you hither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 20.

4†. Character; habit. *Halliwell.* =**Syn. 1.** *Opportunity, Occasion*, chance. An *occasion* falls in one's way, whether desired or not: as, I had *occasion* to speak with him; an *opportunity* is desired, yet comes naturally when it is obtained: as, I never got a good *opportunity* to explain the mistake. We find, take, seek *occasion;* we seek, desire, find, embrace an *opportunity.*

opportunous† (op-ȯr-tū'nus), *a.* [< L. *opportunus,* opportune: see *opportune.*] Opportune; favorable.

The *opportunous* night friends her complexion.
Heywood, Troia Britanica (1609). (*Nares.*)

opposability (o-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *opposable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being opposable: as, the *opposability* of the thumb or of the jaws.

opposable (o-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< F. *opposable,* < *opposer,* oppose: see *oppose* and *-able.*] Capable of being so placed as to be or to act in opposition.

The opossums possessing a hand with perfect *opposable* thumb. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 138.

opposalt (o-pō'zal), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-al.* Cf. *disposal, proposal.*] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.*
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 81.

oppose (o-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing.* [< ME. *opposen, oposen, aposen,* < OF. *opposer, oposer,* F. *opposer,* oppose, < L. *ob-,* before, against, + ML. *pausare* (OF. *poser*), put; taking the place of L. *opponere,* pp. *oppositus,* oppose: see *oppone.* Cf. *appose, compose, depose,* etc., and see *pose*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set or place over against or directly opposite; confront or cause to confront, either literally or by way of comparison, contrast, etc.

Oppose thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine;
See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 49.

Then foot, and point, and eye *opposed*,
In dubious strife they darkly closed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 14.

2†. To expose; show; display.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 68.

3†. To propose; offer.

Let his true picture through your land be sent,
Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria, i. 1.

4. To place or interpose as an obstacle; place in opposition, as for the purpose of contradicting, countervailing, offsetting, or withstanding and defeating something.

When they *opposed* themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads. Acts xviii. 6.

I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 11.

Such destruction to withstand
He hasted, and *opposed* the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, P. L., vi. 254.

5. To speak or act against; confront with adverse arguments or efforts; contradict; withstand; endeavor to frustrate or thwart.

Than he be-gan to telle a party of his lif, and than com forth Guynebaude, the clerke, and *opposed* hym of dyuerse thynges, for he was a profounde clerke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Tho' the King may not be controuled where he can command, yet he may be *opposed* where he can but demand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

Expectation held
His looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd
To second or *oppose*, or undertake
The perilous attempt: but all sat mute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 419.

6. To hinder; resist effectually; prevent; defeat: as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

My lord, my lord,
I am a simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 107.

=**Syn.** *Oppose, Resist, Withstand*, combat, strive against, contravene. The first three words are all rather general, but *oppose* is not quite so strong as the others, as suggesting less of physical action; they all primarily convey the idea of receiving rather than making the attack, but *oppose* is least restricted to that meaning. See *frustrate.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stand over against another or one another; be opposite.

Of Pericles the careful search
By the four *opposing* coigns
Which the world together joins
Is made with all due diligence.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 19.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,
As up the *opposing* hills they slowly creep.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To interpose effort or objection; act or speak in opposition; be adverse or act adversely: sometimes with *to* or *against.*

'Tis your counsel,
My lord should to the heavens be contrary,
Oppose against their wills. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 46.

opposed (ọ-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Placed in or occupying a position directly opposite or over against; opposite.

Empanoplied and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there
Opposed to fifty, till the trumpet blared.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Of an opposite or contrary nature, tendency, or action: as, white is *opposed* to black.

Your beauty, ladies,
Hath much deform'd us, fashioning our humours
Even to the *opposed* end of our intents.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 768.

Opposed as darkness to the light of heaven. *R. Pollok.*

3. Antagonistic; hostile; adverse: as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

In some points they agree, in others they are widely *opposed*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. 3.

Opposed blow. See *blow*[3].

opposeless (ọ-pōz'les), *a.* [< *oppose* + *-less.*] Not to be opposed; irresistible. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 38.

opposer (ọ-pō'zẽr), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an adversary.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 5. 23.

A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

opposit (o-poz'it), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set against, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose.*] To posit or assume as a contradictory; negative or deny.

It is not yet plain, and, indeed, it only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of *opposiling* or negating. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 159.

★**opposite** (op'ọ-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *opposit*; < F. *opposite* = Sp. *opósito*, n., = Pg. *opposto*, *opposito*, a., = It. *opposto*, *opposito*, a. and n., < L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set or place against: see *oppone.*] **I.** *a.* 1. That forms or is situated in or on the other or further side, end, or boundary of an interval, space, or thing; placed over against or face to face with (another or one another): literally or figuratively: as, the *opposite* side of the street or square; the *opposite* door; an *opposite* angle.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and *opposite*.
Milton, P. L., x. 659.

Opposite to the south end of the bridge is an inscription in an eastern character, which seemed to be very antient. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 92.

2. Contrary; reverse.

The plane of polarisation of the north pole of the sky moves in the *opposite* direction to that of the hand of a watch. *Sir C. Wheatstone*, quoted in Spottiswoode's [Polarisation, p. 88.

3. Of a totally or radically different nature, quality, or tendency; also (of two persons or things), mutually antagonistic or repugnant; mutually opposed in character or action; contradictory; non-congruent: as, words of *opposite* meaning; *opposite* terms.

So began we to be more *opposit* in opinions: He graue, I gamesome. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 236.

Particles of speech have divers and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

4. Adverse; opposed; hostile; antagonistic; inimical.

Thou art as *opposite* to every good
As the Antipodes are unto us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 134.

What further Commands your Highness gave for the security and defence of the English Vessels, notwithstanding the *opposite* endeavours of the Dutch.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

But say thou wert possess'd of David's throne,
By free consent of all, none *opposite*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 358.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node. (*b*) Having a position between an organ and the axis on which it is borne, as a stamen when it is opposite a sepal or petal. In both senses opposed to *alternate*. —**Opposite motion**, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14. —**To be opposite with**†, to be contrary in dealing with; oppose; be contradictory or perverse in manner with.



Opposite Leaves of *Vinca major*.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 162.

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Your *opposite* hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath can furnish man withal.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 255.

Being thus cleared of all his *Opposites*, he prepared with great Solemnity for his Coronation.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.

2. That which opposes; that which is opposed or is opposite; a complement in characteristic qualities or properties; specifically, as in logical term, anything contrasted with another in any sense.

Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter are contraries. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, vi.

Clive seems to us to have been . . . the very *opposite* of a knave, bold, . . . sincere, . . . hearty in friendship, open in enmity. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

The loathsome *opposite*
Of all my heart had destined did obtain.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Some modern writers on logic wish to call any two different species of the same genus *opposites*. This practice has little to recommend it.]

oppositely (op'ọ-zit-li), *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation facing each other; adversely; contrarily.—**Oppositely pinnate leaf**, in *bot.*, a compound leaf the leaflets of which are situated one opposite to the other in pairs, as in the genus *Rosa*.

oppositeness (op'ọ-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.

oppositifolious (o-poz″i-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having opposite leaves. (*b*) Situated opposite a leaf.

★**opposition** (op-ọ-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *opposition* = Sp. *oposición* = Pg. *opposição* = It. *opposizione*, < L. *oppositio*(*n-*), an opposing, < *opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *oppone, oppose.*] 1. The position of that which confronts, faces, or stands over against something else.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 803.

2. In *astron.*, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other as seen from the earth's surface, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus, there is an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon; the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* when its longitude differs 180° from that of the sun. See *conjunction*.

3. The action of opposing, withstanding, resisting, or checking; antagonism; encounter.

In single *opposition*, hand to hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

Be thou my strongest guard, for here I'll dwell
In *opposition* against fate and hell!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above.
Milton, S. A., l. 1050.

The satisfaction of the bodily man need not be made in *opposition* to higher interests. *Mind*, XIII. 574.

4. A placing opposite, as for purposes of comparison, contrast, etc., or the state of being so placed, opposed, or contrasted; contrariety.

Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and *oppositions* of science falsely so called. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

There is nothing more delightful in Poetry than a Contrast and *Opposition* of Incidents.
Addison, Spectator, No. 363.

5. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity or quality, or in both; also, the relation between two terms which are contrasted in any respect.—6. In the *fine arts*, contrast.—7. A body of opposers; specifically, those members of a legislative body who are opposed to the administration for the time being, or the political party opposed to the party in power: frequently used adjectively: as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the British House of Commons.

Canning's speech the night before last was most brilliant; much more cheered by the *opposition* than by his own friends. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 14, 1826.

8. In *fencing*. See the quotation.

In fencing, *opposition* signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

9. In *chess*, a position where the king of the player who has not the move is directly in front of that of his opponent with one vacant square between.—**Diametrical, formal, material,** etc., **opposition.** See the adjectives.—**Mean opposition**, a difference of 180° in the mean longitudes of the sun and a planet.—**Subaltern opposition**, opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality.

oppositional (op-ọ-zish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *opposition* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to opposition or opponents collectively.

From this *oppositional* stand-point.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 94.

oppositionist (op-ọ-zish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *opposition* + *-ist.*] One of the opposition; one who belongs to the party opposing the existing administration or the party in power.

This fairness from an *oppositionist* professed brought me at once to easy terms with him.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 70. (*Davies.*)

oppositipetalous (o-poz″i-ti-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + Gr. πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, placed opposite a petal.

oppositisepalous (o-poz″i-ti-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal: see *sepal.*] In *bot.*, placed or situated opposite a sepal, as the stamens of many plants. Sometimes called *opposite-sepalous*.

oppositive (ọ-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [< *opposite* + *-ive.* Cf. *positive.*] Opposing; contrasting or setting in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 14.

oppositive†, *a.* [< *oppose* + *-ive.*] Given to opposition; contentious. *Harl. Misc.*, I. 610.

opposure† (ọ-pō'zūr), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-ure.*] Opposition.

I cannot hide
My love to thee, 'tis like the Sunne inveiopt
In watery clouds, whose glory will breake thorow,
And spite *opposure*, scornes to be conceal'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

oppress (ọ-pres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *oppressen*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresser* = It. *oppressare*, < ML. *oppressare*, press against, oppress, freq. of L. *opprimere* (> It. *opprimere* = Pg. *opprimir* = Sp. *oprimir* = F. *opprimer*), pp. *oppressus*, press against, press together, oppress, < *ob*, against, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] 1†. To press against or upon.

A scion sette it VI feet from the tree,
Lest that the tree encrece, and it *oppresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. To press unduly upon or against; overburden; weigh down, literally or figuratively: as, *oppressed* with care or anxiety; *oppressed* with fear.

Oppress'd with two weak evils, age and hunger.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 132.

The greatest injury could not have *oppressed* the heart of Le Fevre more than my Uncle Toby's paternal kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 12.

3. To overpower or overcome; overbear or overwhelm; suppress; subdue.

The faire Enchauntresse, so unwares *opprest*,
Tryde all her arts and all her sleights thence out to wrest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 81.

The mutiny he there hastes t' *oppress*.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 29.

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigour, though *oppress'd* and fallen.
Milton, P. L., ii. 13.

4. To make languid; affect with lassitude: as, *oppressed* with the heat of the weather.

Langour of this twye dayes fyve
We shal therwith so forgete or *oppresse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 398.

At length, with love and sleep's soft pow'r *oppress*,
The panting thund'rer nods, and sinks to rest.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 405.

5. To sit or lie heavy on: as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—6. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or restraints; treat with injustice or undue severity; wield authority over in a burdensome, harsh, or tyrannical manner; keep down by an unjust exercise of power.

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor *oppress* him.
Ex. xxii. 21.

The champion of many states *oppressed* by one too powerful monarchy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. To ravish. *Chaucer.*—**Syn.** 2. To weigh heavily upon, bear hard upon.—6. To wrong, treat cruelly, tyrannize over.

oppressed (ọ-prest'), *a.* [< *oppress* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, debruised.

oppression (ọ-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *oppression*, < OF. (and F.) *oppression* = Sp. *opresión* = Pg. *oppressão* = It. *oppressione*, < L. *oppressio*(*n-*), a pressing down, violence, oppression, < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, press down: see *oppress.*] 1†. A pressing down; pressure; burden.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks,
Which, like unruly children, make their sire
Stoop with *oppression* of their prodigal weight.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 31.

2. A feeling of weight; that state in which one experiences a sensation of weight or pressure; hence, lassitude; dullness of spirits; depression.

Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. The act of oppressing or of imposing unreasonable or unjust burdens; the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or severe manner; the imposition of severe or cruel measures or exactions; tyrannical or cruel exercise of power.

So I returned, and considered all *oppressions* that are done under the sun. Eccl. iv. 1.

Violence
Proceeded, and *oppression*, and sword-law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton, P. L., xi. 672.

4. An oppressed state or condition; the state of those who are overburdened or oppressed, or treated with unjustness or undue severity, by persons in authority or power.

When we cried unto the Lord God of our fathers, the Lord heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labour, and our *oppression*. Deut. xxvi. 7.

Retire; we have engaged ourselves too far.
Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 2.

5. Whatever oppresses or causes hardship; an unjust or unreasonable imposition, exaction, or measure; a hardship.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

6†. Ravishment; rape. *Chaucer.* =Syn. 3 and 4. *Oppression*, *Tyranny*, *Despotism*, cruelty, persecution. *Oppression* is the general word for abuse of power over another, *pressing* him *down* in his rights or interests. *Tyranny* and *despotism* are forms of *oppression*, namely abuse of governmental or autocratic power. *Oppression* is applied to the state of those oppressed, as *tyranny* and *despotism* are not. See *despotism*.

oppressive (o-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *oppressif* = Sp. *opresivo* = Pg. *oppressivo* = It. *oppressivo*, < ML. *oppressivus*, oppressive, < L. *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe: as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—2. Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical: as, an *oppressive* government.—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; burdensome; causing discomfort or uneasiness: as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 105.

oppressively (o-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

oppressiveness (o-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The character of being oppressive.

oppressor (o-pres'or), *n* [< ME. *oppressour*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresseur* = Sp. *opresor* = Pg. *oppressor* = It. *oppressore*, < L. *oppressor*, a crusher, destroyer (oppressor), < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] One who oppresses, or exercises undue severity in the use of power or authority.

Deliver him that suffereth wrong from the hand of the *oppressor*. Ecclus. iv. 9.

oppressure† (o-presh'ūr), *n.* [= It. *oppressura*; as *oppress* + *-ure*, after *pressure*.] Oppression. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), II. 222.

opprobrious (o-prō'bri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *oprobioso* = Pg. *opprobrioso* = It. *obbrobrioso*, < LL. *opprobriosus*, full of opprobrium, < L. *opprobrium*, opprobrium: see *opprobrium*.] 1. Reproachful; expressive of opprobrium or disgrace; contumelious; abusive; scurrilous: as, an *opprobrious* epithet.

The man that is accustomed to *opprobrious* words will never be reformed all the days of his life. Ecclus. xxiii. 15.

2†. Ill-reputed; associated with shame and disgrace; rendered odious; infamous.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill. *Milton*, P. L., i. 403.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel.

=Syn. 1. Condemnatory, offensive.

opprobriously (o-prō'bri-us-li), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; with opprobrium.

opprobriousness (o-prō'bri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being opprobrious; scurrility; opprobrium.

A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from *opprobriousnes*. *Barnes*, Workes, p. 344.

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um), *n.* [Formerly *opprobry* (q. v.); < L. *opprobrium*, a reproach, scandal, disgrace, < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.] 1. Imputation of shameful conduct; insulting reproach: contumely; scurrility.—2. Disgrace; infamy. =Syn. 2. *Obloquy*, *Infamy*, etc. See *ignominy* and *odium*.

opprobry†, *n.* [< F. *opprobre* = Sp. *oprobrio* (obs.), *oprobio* = Pg. *opprobrio* = It. *obbrobrio*, *opprobrio*, < L. *opprobrium*, reproach: see *opprobrium*.] Opprobrium. *Stow*, Rich. II., an. 1388.

oppugn (o-pūn'), *v. t.* [< F. *oppugner* = Sp. *opugnar* = Pg. *oppugnar* = It. *oppugnare*, < L. *oppugnare*, fight against, < *ob*, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*.] 1. To fight against; oppose; resist.

Every one
Moues by his power, lives by his permission,
And can doe nothing if the prohibition
Of the Almighty doe *oppugne*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Sins of malice, and against the Holy Ghost, *oppugn* the greatest grace with the greatest spite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

2. To attack; oppose, as by argument; make an assault upon.

How can we call him "Christ's vicar" that resisteth Christ, *oppugneth* his verity, persecuteth his people?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 146.

I justify myself
On every point where cavillers like this
Oppugn my life.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

oppugnancy (o-pug'nan-si), *n.* [< *oppugnan(t)* + *-cy*.] Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And, hark, what discord follows! each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 111.

oppugnant (o-pug'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *oppugnante*, < L. *oppugnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] I. *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.
Darcie, Annals of Queen Elizabeth, p. 36.

II. *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

oppugnation† (op-ug-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *opugnacion* = Pg. *oppugnação* = It. *oppugnazione*, < L. *oppugnatio(n-)*, an assault, < *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] Opposition; resistance; assault.

The great siege, cruel *oppugnation*, and piteous taking of the noble and renowmed citie of Rhodes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 72.

oppugner (o-pū'nėr), *n.* One who attacks or assails by act or by argument; an opposer; an opponent.

These sports have many *oppugners*, whole volumes writ against them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 316.

He was withal a great *Oppugner* of Superstition.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

opsimathy (op-sim'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *opsimathies* (-thiz). [< Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, late learning, < *ὀψιμαθής*, late in learning, < *ὀψέ*, after a long time, late, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn.] Late education; education late in life; something learned late.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hale*, Golden Remains, p. 218.

Whatever philological learning he possesses is, on the contrary, in all seeming, the latest of *opsimathies*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 73.

opsiometer (op-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄψις*, sight, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optometer.

opsomania (op-sō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄψον*, a dainty, in a more general sense meat, flesh, orig. boiled meat (< *ἕψειν*, boil, seethe), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A mania or morbid love for some particular aliment.

opsomaniac (op-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *opsomania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*.] One who exhibits opsomania.

opsonium (op-sō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *opsonia* (-ą). [L. *opsonium*, < Gr. *ὀψώνιον*, provisions, provision-money, < *ὄψον*, anything eaten with bread.] In *class. antiq.*, anything eaten with bread to give it relish, especially fish; in general, a relish.

The *opsonia* were very limited — onions and watercresses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

★**opt.** In *gram.*, an abbreviation of *optative*.

optable† (op'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *optabilis*, to be wished for, desirable, < *optare*, wish for, desire: see *optate*.] Desirable. *Cockeram.*

optate† (op'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *optatus*, pp. of *optare* (> It. *ottare* = Pg. Sp. *optar* = F. *opter*), choose, select, wish for, desire; akin to *opinari*, suppose, think, and to *apisci*, obtain, Skt. √ *āp*, obtain: see *opine*, *apt*.] To wish for; choose; desire. *Cotgrave.*

optation† (op-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *optation*, < L. *optatio(n-)*, a choosing, in rhet. the expression of a wish, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong . . . *optation*, obtestation, interrogation.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence (1577), sig. P. iii. [(*Latham.*)

optative (op'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *optatif* = Sp. Pg. *optativo* = It. *ottativo*, < LL. *optativus*, serving to express a wish (*modus optativus*, tr. Gr. *ἡ εὐκτική* (sc. *ἔγκλισις*) or *τὸ εὐκτικόν*, the optative mode), < L. *optare*, pp. *optatus*, wish: see *optate*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing or expressive of desire or wish.

In the office of the communion . . . the church's form of absolution is *optative* and by way of intercession.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

2. Expressing wish or desire by a distinct grammatical form; pertaining to or constituting the mode named from this use: as, the *optative* mode; *optative* constructions.—**Optative mode**, in *gram.*, that form of the verb by which wish or desire (with other derived relations) is expressed, forming part of the original system of the Indo-European or Aryan verb, and more or less retained in the later languages, especially the Greek and Sanskrit: its sign is an *i*-element between the tense-sign and the personal endings.

II. *n.* 1. Something to be desired. [Rare.]

By these *optatives* and potentials man's inquiry may be the more awake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 176.

2. In *gram.*, the optative mode of a verb. Abbreviated *opt.*

optatively (op'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an optative manner; by desire; by the expression of a wish. *Bp. Hall.*—2. By means of the optative mode; in the optative mode.

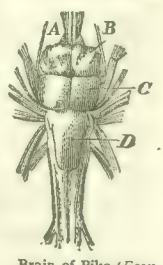
optic (op'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *optick*, *optique*; < F. *optique* = Sp. *óptico* = Pg. *optico* = It. *ottico*, < NL. *opticus*, < Gr. *ὀπτικός*, of seeing (*ἡ ὀπτική* (> L. *optice*, > It. *ottica* = Pg. Sp. *optica* = F. *optique*) or *τὰ ὀπτικά*, optics), < **ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ* (fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, perf. *ὄπωπα*), see (> *ὄψ*, *ὄψ*, eye, face, *ὄψις*, seeing, vision, sight, *ὄμμα*, eye, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, etc.); a var. of √ *οκ*, in *ὄκκος* = L. *oculus*, eye: see *ophthalmia*, *ocular*, and *eye*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; visual; subservient to the faculty or function of seeing.

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her spotty globe.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

2. Of or pertaining to the eye as the organ of vision; ocular; ophthalmic.—3. Relating to the science of optics.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution nodal part, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, more or less, according to the distance.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, i.

Basal optic ganglion. See *ganglion*.—**Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachium*.—**Dispersion of the optic axes.** See *dispersion*.—**Optic angle.** (*a*) The angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye; the visual angle. (*b*) The angle which the visual axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes. (*c*) The angle between the optic axes in a biaxial crystal.—**Optic axis.** (*a*) See *axis*[1]. (*b*) The line in a doubly refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have a single optic axis, coincident with their vertical crystallographical axis: hence they are said to be *uniaxial*. Crystals belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems have two optic axes, and hence are *biaxial*.—**Optic chiasm**, in *anat.*, the commissure, decussation, or chiasm of the right and left optic nerves. See *chiasm*, and cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**Optic commissure.** Same as *optic chiasm*.—**Optic cup**, a concave or cup-like area formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle.—**Optic disk**, the slightly oval area on the retina formed by the entrance of the optic nerve. It is somewhat elevated, and is also called the *optic papilla*, *colliculus nervi optici*, and *porus opticus*.—**Optic foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Optic ganglia**, the corpora quadrigemina or bigemina.—**Optic groove**, the groove lodging the chiasm on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in front of the olivary eminence.—**Optic lobes** (lobi optici), the dorsal part of the midbrain or mesencephalon. The lobes are paired, right and left, and hence called *corpora bigemina*, in animals below mammals. In man and other mammals each lobe is also marked by a cross-furrow, so that the two lobes form four pretuberances, whence they are called *corpora quadrigemina*, and consti-



Brain of Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, with optic lobes, *C*, as large as the cerebral hemispheres *B*; *A*, olfactory nerves or lobes; *D*, cerebellum.

tute what are called in human anatomy the *nates* and *testes* of the brain. The optic nerves arise in part from the optic lobes. These important lobes decrease in relative size as the vertebrate scale ascends; thus, in some fishes they are quite as large as the cerebral hemispheres, and is uncovered upon the surface of the brain; they are quite large in reptiles and birds; small in mammals (in man smallest in proportion both to the cerebrum and to the cerebellum), and entirely covered in, so that they do not appear upon the surface of the brain. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic nerves** (nervi optici), the nerves of sight; the nerves of the special sense of vision, arising from the anterior quadrigeminal and external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar, and terminating in the retina. These nerves are purely sensory, and by means of them the retinal stimulations affect the brain—a process by which vision is accomplished. The optic nerves of opposite sides decussate or form the optic chiasm, and the phrase is sometimes restricted to the part of these nervous trunks beyond the chiasm, the rest being called the *optic tract*. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *eye*[1].—**Optic neuritis.** See *neuritis*, and cuts under *corpus* and *eye*[1].—**Optic pad,** a pad-like elevation at the end of the arms of a starfish on which an eye is situated.—**Optic papilla.** Same as *optic disk*.—**Optic peduncle,** in crustaceans, an eye-stalk or ophthalmite.—**Optic stalk,** in mollusks, a soft process of the head upon which the eye is supported, as in various snails, etc.; an ommatophore. See *Stylommatophora*.—**Optic thalamus,** a large ganglion of the thalamencephalon, situated upon the crus and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. It gives origin to some of the fibers of the optic nerve. Also called *thalamus*. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic tract** (tractus optici), the part of the whole course of the optic nerves which is between the chiasm and the respective origins of the nerves. In man the tracts are narrow flat bands of white nerve-tissue crossing the crura, to which they are closely attached.—**Optic tubercles,** the corpora quadrigemina. See *bigeminum*.—**Optic vesicles,** in *embryol.*, a pair of vesicles developed from the anterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain.=**Syn.** *Optic, Optical.* The former is chiefly said of the anatomy of the eye and of the physiology of vision, the latter chiefly of the science of optics: as, *optic* nerve, tract, lobe; *optical* angle, center, effect.

II. *n.* **1.** The eye. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quickly cold Indiff'rence will ensue,
When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's *Optic* view.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

She screwed her dim *optics* to their acutest point, in the hope of making out with greater distinctness a certain window. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2†. An eye-glass; a magnifying glass.

I was as glad that you have lighted upon so excellent a Lady as if an Astronomer by his *Optics* had found out a new Star. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 30.

The sins we do people behold through *optics*
Which shew them ten times more than common vices.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

★**optical** (op'ti-kal), *a.* [< *optic* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics: as, *optical* laws; *optical* instruments.—**2.** Pertaining to vision; optic.—**3.** Treating of or studying optics: as, *optical* writers. *Boyle*, Works, I. 673.—**Optical anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Optical center,** in a lens, a point so situated that the direction of every ray passing through that point remains unaffected by its transmission through the lens—that is, the incident and emergent parts of the ray are parallel. Geometrically it is defined as the point in which the optical axis of the lens is cut by the line joining the two points where any pair of parallel planes touch the opposite surfaces of the lens. In a double-convex or double-concave lens the optical center lies within the lens; in a plano-convex or plano-concave lens it is the point where the curved surface of the lens is pierced by the axis; in the meniscus and concavo-convex it lies outside of the lens, beyond the surface which is most strongly curved. If the thickness of the lens is small compared with its focal length, the dimensions of object and image will be very nearly proportional to their distances from the optical center. Combinations of several lenses do not possess an optical center.—**Optical circle,** in *physics*, a graduated circle, fitted with the necessary appliances, used for illustrating the laws of refraction and reflection, or, when accurately constructed, for measuring interfacial angles, refractive indices, etc.—**Optical densimeter, equation, glass, meteorology, square,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** See *optic*.

optically (op'ti-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sight or the laws of sight; in accordance with or with reference to the science of optics or the use of optical instruments; by optical means.—**Optically active substance.** See *active*.

optician (op-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *opticien;* as *optic* + *-ian*.] **1.** A person skilled in the science of optics.—**2.** One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

opticist (op'ti-sist), *n.* [< *optic* + *-ist*.] A person skilled or engaged in the study of optics.

The real cause of the luminosity of the eyes of animals in the dark is now thoroughly understood by physiological *opticists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 814.

opticociliary (op″ti-kō-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *opticus*, optic, + *ciliaris*, ciliary.] Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurectomy,** the exsection of portions of the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurotomy,** the division of the optic and ciliary nerves.

optics (op'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *optic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of colors (chromatics), of the change which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and of the construction of instruments of introspection, as telescopes, microscopes, etc.—**Geometrical optics.** See *geometric*.—**Physical optics,** that branch of optics which includes the phenomena of diffraction, interference, double refraction, and in general that division of the subject which is explained by reference to the undulating theory and the behavior of light-waves under various conditions.—**Physiological optics,** that branch of physiology which treats of the eye and the sight-function.

optigraph (op'ti-grȧf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + γράφειν, write.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, etc. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end, beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the objects to be drawn through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. This dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object, and a pencil fixed at the eye-end traces the delineation on paper.

optimacy (op'ti-mā-si), *n.* [< *optima(te)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. *Hammond.* [Rare.]—**2.** Government by the optimates; aristocracy.

Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government aristocracy, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 473.

optimate (op'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *optimates*, pl.: see *optimates*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

II.† *n.* One of the optimates.

In any flourishing state,
Whether by King swaid, or by *optimate*.
Heywood, Works (ed. Pearson, 1874), VI. 338.

optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *optimus*, the best: see *optimum*.] The Roman aristocracy, including the *nobilitas*, a large part of the *equites*, and their supporters; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

As to the mode of electing the senate, . . . or *optimates* before mentioned, . . . disposition was made by this new law for the reformation of the government. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 125.

After the 7th century the *optimates* at the head of the army were also at the head of the citizens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 785.

optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* [< L. *optime*, very well (as *optime meren(t-)s*, very well deserving), < *optimus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those in the second or third grade of honors in mathematics, the *wranglers* constituting the first rank, and the *senior* and *junior optimes* the second and third respectively.

All candidates for Classical Honors are first obliged to obtain a place among the Junior *Optimés* [if not higher] —that is to say, in the third class of the three into which the Mathematical Tripos is divided. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 85.

optimeter (op-tim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *optometer*.

optimise, *v. i.* See *optimize*.

optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* [< F. *optimisme* = Sp. Pg. *optimismo* = It. *ottimismo* = G. *optimismus*, < NL. *optimismus*, < L. *optimus, optumus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] **1.** In *metaph.*: (*a*) Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. The most characteristic moments of the doctrine are two: first, that the Creator selected this universe from a number of others which he might have created; and, second, that all of these presented certain imperfections or disadvantages which omnipotence could not avoid. (*b*) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past. This is better called *evolutionism*. It is opposed to *pessimism*, which holds that the universe is tending to the nothingness from which it sprang, and to *Epicureanism*, which holds that the universe is not tending from any general state to any other general state.

2. The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

The Christian *optimism* is the recognition that in a spiritual world a spiritual being, as such, cannot find an absolute limit or foreign necessity, against which his life must be broken in pieces; but that, on the contrary, all apparent outward limits, and even death itself, are for it but the means to a higher freedom and realisation of self. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 217.

It seemed to chill the flow of the good fellow's *optimism*, so that he assented with but lukewarm satisfaction. *Howells*, Modern Instance, ix.

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *optimiste* = Sp. Pg. *optimista* = It. *ottimista* = G. *optimist;* as *optim-ism* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

The *optimists* of our century have followed in the wake of Spinoza or Leibnitz. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 464.

2. One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

One such I knew long since, a white-haired man, . . .
A genial *optimist*. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic: as, the *optimist* view.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* [< *optimist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by optimism; disposed to take the most hopeful view of a matter; hopeful; sanguine.

If we confine ourselves to the health of women, we shall find that the figures hardly justify us in assuming a purely *optimistic* attitude. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 610.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with optimism, or the view that everything is ordered for the best; in a hopeful or sanguine manner; hopefully.

optimity† (op-tim'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *optimita(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *optimus*, best, very good: see *optimum*.] The state of being best. *Bailey*, 1731.

optimize (op'ti-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *optimized*, ppr. *optimizing*. [< *optim-ism* + *-ize*.] **1.** To hold or express the doctrines or belief of an optimist. *Saturday Rev.*—**2.** To take the most hopeful view of a matter; hold or maintain hopeful views habitually.

It is pleasant to argue, as I have thus far argued, the *optimizing* side of the question [of suffrage]. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 160.

★Also spelled *optimise*.

optimum (op'ti-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *optimus, optumus*, best, very good, superl. (associated with *bonus*, good), < √ *op* in *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] In *bot.*, one of the three cardinal points of temperature—namely that point at which the metabolic processes are carried on with the greatest activity. "The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the *optimum point*, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity; and the maximum point, at which it is arrested." (*Vines.*)

Every vegetative (and fructificative) process has certain limits of temperature, and a fixed *optimum* in each species. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 353.

option (op'shon), *n.* [< F. *option* = Sp. *opción* = Pg. *opção*, < L. *optio(n-)*, choice, free choice, option, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] **1.** Choice; wish; preference; election.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*

2. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the opportunity of electing or selecting an alternative or one of several lines of conduct; the power of deciding on a course of action: as, that is not left in my *option;* it is at your *option* to take it or leave it.

In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances in which a large *option* is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 335.

3. In *Eng. canon law*, the right, now obsolete, which an archbishop formerly had, on consecrating a bishop, of selecting a benefice in the bishop's diocese for one of his own chaplains. —**4.** On stock and other exchanges, a privilege, secured by the payment of a certain premium or consideration, either (1) of calling for the delivery, or (2) of making delivery, of a certain specified amount of some particular stock or kind of produce, at a specified price, and within specified limits of time. The first kind of option is usually designated a *call*, and the second a *put;* but both are sometimes called *futures*.

5†. A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option:* O that men were wise! *Layman's Def. of Christ* (1730), p. 23.

Buyer's option. See *buyer*.—**Local option.** See *local*.—**Seller's option.** See *seller*.=**Syn. 2.** *Option, Choice, Preference, Election.* *Option* is the right of choice, the freedom to choose between two or more: as, "there is no *option*," *Shedd*, Homiletics, p. 30. *Choice* is primarily the act of choosing, but, by extension, may be the same as *option:* as, he gave him the *choice*. *Preference* is primarily the state of mind determining the choice, and sec-

ondarily the act of choosing. *Election* emphasizes the leaving of some while choosing others. *Choice* and *preference* may apply to that which is chosen; the others not.

optional (op′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *option* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*.
Palfrey.

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option.—**Optional writ**, in *law*, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it: in distinction from a *peremptory writ*. See *peremptory*.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an elective study, or one left to choice; an elective.

optionally (op′shon-al-i), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

optogram (op′tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + γράμμα, a writing.] A persistent image formed on the retina by the bleaching of the visual purple. It may be made permanent by immediately immersing the retina in a solution of potash alum.

optometer (op-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye. Also *optimeter*.

optometry (op-tom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure. Cf. *optometer*.] **1.** The measurement of the range of vision.—**2.** The measurement of the visual powers in general (including the acuteness of the perception of form, of light, and of colors—eidoptometry, photoptometry, and chromatoptometry respectively), of the extent of the visual field (perioptometry), of the accommodative and refractive states of the eye (dioptometry), and of the position and movements of the eyeball (ophthalmostatometry and ophthalmotropometry).

optostriate (op-tō-strī′āt), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + E. *striate*.] Pertaining to or consisting of the optic thalamus and the striate body: as, the *optostriate* body (the thalamus and the corpus striatum taken together).

optotype (op′tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + τύπος, type.] A letter of a definite size selected as a test for acuteness of vision; a test-type, as those of Snellen.

opulence (op′ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *opulence* = Sp. Pg. *opulencia* = It. *opulenza*, < L. *opulentia*, riches, wealth, < *opulen(t-)s*, *opulentus*, rich: see *opulent*.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt.
Swift, Mr. Thomas Snow.

Barbarous *opulence*, jewel-thick,
Sunn'd itself on his breast and his hands.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

=Syn. *Opulence, Wealth, Riches, Affluence.* All these words imply not only the possession of much property, but the possession of it under such circumstances that it can be and is enjoyed. They seem contrasted not only with their opposites, but with the possession of a moderate amount. *Opulence* is a dignified and strong word for *wealth*. *Wealth* and *riches* may mean the property possessed, and *riches* generally does mean it; the others do not. *Affluence* suggests the flow of wealth to one, and resulting free expenditure for objects of desire. There is little difference in the strength of the words.

opulency (op′ū-len-si), *n.* [As *opulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *opulence*.

The infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 38.

opulent (op′ū-lent), *a.* [< F. *opulent* = Sp. Pg. *opulento* = It. *opulente, opulento*, < L. *opulen(t-)s*, more frequently *opulentus*, rich, wealthy, splendid, noble, < *ops*, power, might, pl. *opes*, property, riches, wealth. Cf. *copy*.] **1.** Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

What can you say, to draw
A third more *opulent* than your sisters? Speak.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 88.

If the circumstances of our state be such as to favour the accumulation of wealth, and make the *opulent* still more rich, this will increase their ambition.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Unstinted; plentiful; abundant; profuse.

All bathed in *opulent* sunshine.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 53.

3. Blooming; brilliant; splendid. [Rare.]

Beast or bird or fish, or *opulent* flower.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

opulently (op′ū-lent-li), *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendor.

Opuntia (ō-pun′shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀπούς (Ὀπουντ-), a town of Locris in Greece, where some cactus-like plant, "herba Opuntia," is mentioned by Pliny as growing.] A genus of cacti, type of the tribe *Opuntieæ* in the order *Cactaceæ*, having the stamens shorter than the half-erect petals. There are about 200 species, of warmer America, with one species widely scattered throughout the Old World. They are fleshy herbs, shrubby plants, or sometimes trees, their branches usually composed of flattened or globose joints, with hairy tubercles which are set with sharp spines. They bear small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, lateral yellow, red, or purple flowers, and pear-shaped berries. For uses and names, see *cochineal* and *prickly-pear*; also *Indian fig* (under *fig*²), *hedgehog-thistle*, and *tuna*.



Flowering Branch of Indian Fig (*Opuntia vulgaris*).
a, longitudinal section of the flower; *b*, a stamen; *c*, the stigma.

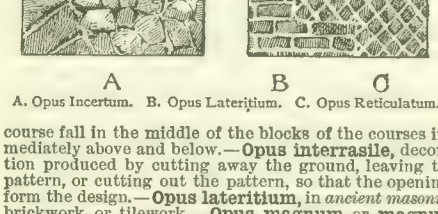
Opuntiaceæ (ō-pun-shi-ā′-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < *Opuntia* + *-aceæ*.] A name sometimes given to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

Opuntian (ō-pun′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Opuntius*, < *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀπούς (Ὀπουντ-), Opus, a town of Locris in Greece.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a branch of the ancient Locrians in Greece: so called from their chief town Opus.

II. *n.* A citizen or native of Opus.

Opuntieæ (ō-pun-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Opuntia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, distinguished by the short calyx-tube, not prolonged beyond the ovary. It contains 4 genera, of which *Opuntia* is the type and only important one, and about 250 species, principally American. They are succulent perennials, shrubs or sometimes trees, armed with sharp spines. Their usually lateral and large flowers are followed by pear-shaped or roundish berries. See cut under *Opuntia*.

★**opus** (ō′pus), *n.*; pl. *opera* (op′ę-rą). [L., work, a work: see *opera*.] Work; a work, as a literary or musical composition (in the latter use often abbreviated *op.*). The published works of a musical composer are frequently numbered in order for reference: as, *Op.* 23. A single opus may contain two or more numbers: as, *Op.* 48, No. 3.—**Opus Alexandrinum**, Alexandrian work: a type of mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesseræ on a white ground.—**Opus araneum**, a kind of needlework done in white thread, with figures of men, angels, and animals, liturgical vessels, etc. The name is given especially to such work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—**Opus filatorium**, the ancient name for fancy work of all sorts done with threads, including drawn and darned embroidery, and all kinds of netting and the like; especially, an embroidery in thread or colored silk on a fabric of small square meshes, sometimes having a pattern cut out of thin stuff applied and edged with needlework.—**Opus incertum** or **opus antiquum**, masonry formed of small rough stones set irregularly in mortar, and in some examples traversed by beds of bricks or tiles.—**Opus insertum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework in which the vertical joints of every course fall in the middle of the blocks of the courses immediately above and below.—**Opus interrasile**, decoration produced by cutting away the ground, leaving the pattern, or cutting out the pattern, so that the openings form the design.—**Opus lateritium**, in *ancient masonry*, brickwork or tilework.—**Opus magnum** or **magnum opus**, a great work; a literary or artistic work on which one spends his best powers.—**Opus musivum**, mosaic.—**Opus operantis**, literally, the work of the worker; in *theol.*, the effect of a sacrament considered as proceeding from the spiritual disposition or condition of the person. The doctrine that the sacraments confer benefits *ex opere operantis*, from the act of the person acting or taking part in them, is regarded as a distinctively Protestant view, in opposition to the doctrine that the benefit is derived *ex opere operato*.—**Opus operatum**, literally, a work wrought; in *scholastic* and *Roman Catholic theology*, the due celebration of a sacrament, considered as necessarily and inherently involving the grace of the sacrament. Sacramental grace is said by Roman Catholic theologians to be conferred *ex opere operato*, 'from the (sacramental) act performed,' the sacrament deriving its power from the institution of Christ, and not from the merit of the minister or recipient. Sacraments are therefore viewed as conveying grace to the recipient, unless by want of the due dispositions, such as faith, love, repentance, etc., he wilfully interposes a barrier which prevents his receiving the grace. Certain schoolmen are thought to have taught that the sacraments produce their full effect in all cases without restriction, and this doctrine has often been imputed by Protestant controversialists to the Roman Catholic Church, instead of that contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (session vii., canon viii.) as explained by Bellarmine and others, and given above. Anglican theologians have sometimes used this phrase to express the doctrine of the Church of England that the inward grace is one of the two integral parts of a sacrament (Catechism), that the sacraments are signs which are effectual (Article xxv.), and that, as the English bishops declared at the Savoy conference, "sacraments have their effects where the receiver doth not 'ponere obicem,' put any bar against them." *Procter*, Book of Common Prayer (Amer. ed.), p. 124.—**Opus phrygicum**, in the middle ages, embroidery. Compare *Phrygian work* (under *Phrygian*) and *auriphrygia*.—**Opus plumarium**, an old name for *feather-stitch*.—**Opus punctatum**. Same as *pounced work*.—**Opus reticulatum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework or brickwork in square blocks, the courses of which are inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, so that the joints resemble a network.—**Opus Saracenicum**, Saracenic work (that is, tapestry, rugs, etc.), imported from the East.—**Opus sectile**, a kind of pavement formed of slabs or tiles of glass or other material, the pieces having a definite size, far larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. They are sometimes of plain color and sometimes mottled and veined.—**Opus signinum**, a kind of tough cement or stucco used by the ancient Romans to coat the interior of aqueducts, etc.—**Opus spicatum**, herring-bone masonry.—**Opus tessellatum**, a pavement with designs executed in pieces of different colors, called *tesseræ* or *tesselæ*, of larger size and more regular form than the pieces used in mosaic.



A B C

A. Opus Incertum. B. Opus Lateritium. C. Opus Reticulatum.

opuscle (ō-pus′l), *n.* Same as *opuscule*.

opuscule (ō-pus′kūl), *n.* [< F. *opuscule* = Sp. *opúsculo* = Pg. *opusculo* = It. *opusculo, opuscolo*, < L. *opusculum*, a little work, < *opus*, a work: see *opus*.] A small work; especially, a literary or musical work of small size.

opusculum (ō-pus′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *opuscula* (-lą). [L.: see *opuscule*.] Same as *opuscule*.

opus-number (ō′pus-num″bėr), *n.* The number by which a musical work is designated: as, the *opus-number* of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" is Op. 27, No. 2. See *opus*.

opyet, *n.* See *opie*.

oquassa (o-kwas′ą), *n.* [Said to be from Lake *Oquassoc*, in Maine.] The blue-backed trout, *Salmo oquassa*. [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

Smallest and handsomest of the charrs, as yet known only from the Rangeley Lakes in western Maine . . . (*Oquassa* or Oquassoc, name of one of the Rangeley Lakes).
Jordan and Evermann, Fishes of N. and Mid. America, I. 515.

or¹ (ôr), *conj.* [< ME. *or*, a contracted form of *other*, = OHG. *odar*, MHG. G. *oder* = Icel. *edhr*, a later form with comparative suffix in conformity with the associated correlative *whether* and with *other*¹, *other*², of late ME. **othe*, **oththe*, < AS. *oththe*, also *ehtha*, or, = OHG. *eddo, odo*, MHG. *ode, od*, = Icel. *etha* = Goth. *aiththau*, or, < *aith-*, a particle, + *thau*, used also independently, 'or.' *Or* is much used correlatively, as in *either* . . . *or* (AS. *āthor* or *oththe* . . . *oththe*), *whether* . . . *or* (AS. *hwæther* . . . *oththe*).] Either; else; otherwise; as an alternative or substitute. (*a*) A disjunctive conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each one of which in turn is regarded as excluding consideration of the other or others: as, your money *or* your life; by skill *or* by chance; this road *or* that. The corresponding negative is *nor*, with *neither* as introductory correlative.

He knew the cause of everich maladye,
Were it of hoot, *or* cold, *or* moyste, *or* drye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 420.

I'll free him, *or* fall with him!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

It is almost a standing rule to do as others do, *or* be ridiculous. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

In a little while the struggle was at an end: Those who were not slain took refuge in the secret places of their houses, *or* gave themselves up as captives.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by *or*, presenting a choice between any two in the series: as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade. The correlations are—(1) *Either* . . . *or* (in archaic or poetical use also *or* . . . *or*).

Or the bakke *or* some bone he breketh in his youthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 93.

Tell me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, *or* in the head?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 64.

He *either* fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.
Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless
That them *or* to conceal *or* else to tell
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

So that one may go [in Venice] to most houses *either* by land *or* water. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Works, I. 387.

Examine, first, impartially each Fair,
Then, as she merits, *or* condemn, *or* spare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(2) *Whether* . . . *or* (rarely *or* . . . *or*), in indirect questions.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning the present frame of this world, *whether* it was to perish *or* no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii. 1.

E'en Ajax paus'd (so thick the jav'lins fly),
Stepp'd back, and doubted *or* to live *or* die.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 883.

Whether they were his lady's marriage bells,
Or prophets of them in his fantasy,
I never asked.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(*b*) A conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each of which in turn is regarded as an equivalent of the other or others. Thus, we say of a particular diagram that it is a square, *or* a figure with four equal sides and equal angles.
[*Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Mat. vii. 9.]

Or else, else; otherwise. [Strictly speaking, a redundant phrase, as *or* and *else* are equivalent in meaning.]

This abbot, which that was an holy man,
As monkes been, *or elles* oughten be.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 191.

The best rider, like the best hunter, is invariably either dead *or else* a resident of some other district.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

or[2] (ôr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *or*, *ar*, a var. of *er*, *œr*, < AS. *ēr*, before: see *ere*[1], of which *or* is a var. form.] **I.** *adv.* Before; previously; already.

He was of Lyndesay, als I *ore* told.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 11.

II. *prep.* Before; ere; sooner than; rather than: as, *or* this (before this); *or* long (before long).

Ich ne shal do me *or* daye to the dere churche,
And huyre matyns and masse, as ich a monke were.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 66.

For so may fall we sall tham fang,
And marre tham *or* to-morne at none.
York Plays, p. 89.

These lookes (nought saying) do a benefice seeke,
And be thou sure one not to lacke *or* long.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 501.

III. *conj.* **1.** Before; ere.

Man, thenke vppon my ryghtwysnes,
And make a-mendis *or* that thou dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Blysse thi mouthe *or* thou it ete,
The better schalle be thi dyete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

But *or* he gaed, he vow'd and vow'd,
The castle should sweep the ground.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

It was 14 or 15 dayes *or* they set any ordinance on land.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

He that marries *or* he be wise, will die *or* he thrive.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 370.

But *or* we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be profitable and convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, vii.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Now is routhe to rede how the red noble
Is reuerenced *or* the rode.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 502.

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearages,
Or look upon our Romans, whose remembrance
Is yet fresh in their grief. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 15.

3. Than.

Yow that, I wot wel, weldeȝ more slyȝt
Of that art, bi the half, *or* a hundreth of seche
As I am.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

4. Lest.—**Or ever, or e'er,** before ever, before . . . ever, the adverb *ever* by contraction assuming the form of the adverb *ere*, and *or ere* becoming thus a seeming duplication of *ere*, with which *or* is ultimately identical, though now in this phrase sometimes mistaken for *or*[1].

A-say *or euer* thow trust;
When dede is doun, hit ys to lat.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 42.

The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came at the bottom of the den.
Dan. vi. 24.

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 288.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row.
Milton, Nativity, l. 86.

I, *or ere* that season come,
Escaped from every care.
Cowper, On Liberties taken with Milton's Remains.

[Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) in all senses except in the phrase *or ever*, *or e'er*, which is still sometimes used.]

or[3] (ôr), *n.* [< ME. *or*, < OF. (and F.) *or* = Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = It. *oro*, < L. *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] In *her.*, one of the tinctures—the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground. See *tincture*, and cuts under *counter-changed* and *counter-compony*.


Or.

His coat is not in *or*,
Nor does the world run yet on wheels with him.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

or[4]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *your*.

or[5]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *her* (*their*).

-or[1]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*; < ME. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, later *-eur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (acc. *-ōrem*), the terminus of *-tor* (= Gr. *-τωρ*), after an orig. preceding *t* *-sor*, forming nouns of agent from verbs (rarely directly from other nouns), as in *ōrātor*, one who prays or speaks, an orator, *legislātor*, one who proposes a law, legislator, *imperātor*, one who commands, an emperor, *confessor*, one who confesses, *rector*, one who rules, *scriptor*, one who writes, *auditor*, one who hears, *senātor*, one who is an elder or counselor, a senator, etc.] An apparent suffix, the terminus of the suffix *-tor*, *-sor*, of Latin origin, forming nouns of agent from verbs. The verb is often not directly represented in English, as in *doctor*, *rector*, *lector*, *orator*, *victor*, *monitor*, etc., but is commonly existent in *-ate*[2], as in *demonstrator*, *illuminator*, *illustrator*, *generator*, etc., or in *-ite*[1], *-it*[1], as in *depositor*, *auditor*, etc., or without such suffix, as in *instructor*, *actor*, *corrector*, etc., the noun in *-or* being in such instances actually or optionally interchangeable with a noun in *-er*[1], as *instructor* or *instructer*, etc., but the form in *-or* being generally preferred. Compare *-or*[2].

-or[2]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*; < ME. *-or*, *-our*, < OF. *-eör*, *-eōur*, *-eür*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-ador* = It. *-atore*, < L. *-ātōr* (acc. *-ātōrem*).] A termination (apparent suffix) of Latin origin, contracted through Old French from an original Latin *-ator*. In English it is merged with *-or*[1], as in *emperor*, ultimately from Latin *imperator*; *governor*, ultimately from Latin *gubernator*, etc.; or with *-er*[1], as in *laborer*, ultimately from Latin *laborator*; *preacher*, ultimately from Latin *prædicator*, etc. It appears as *-iour*, *-ior*, usually *-iour* (from OF. *-eour*), in *savior*, *saviour*, ultimately from Latin *salvator*.

-or[3]. [Also in older words *-our*; < ME. *-our*, *-or*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or*, orig. *-os*, acc. *-ōrem*, a suffix forming nouns, usually abstract, from verbs in *-ēre*, as *calor*, heat, < *calēre*, be hot, *frigor*, cold, < *frigēre*, be cold, *olor*, *odor*, smell, < *olēre*, smell, *horror*, shrinking, < *horrēre*, shrink, *terror*, fear, < *terrēre*, make afraid, etc.; or nouns, sometimes concrete, not from verbs, as *honor*, *honos*, honor, *arbor*, *arbos*, a tree, etc.] A suffix of some nouns of Latin origin, either abstract, as in *odor*, *horror*, *terror*, *honor*, etc., or concrete, as in *arbor*, a tree, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

-or[4]. [OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (neut. *-us*), acc. *-ōrem*, ult. = E. *-er*[2], the comparative suffix: see *-er*[2].] A suffix of Latin origin appearing in comparatives, used in English with a distinct comparative use, as in the adjectives *major*, *minor*, *junior*, *senior*, *prior*, but also commonly in nouns, as *major*, *minor*, *prior*, *junior*, *senior*, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

or-. [ME. *or-*, < AS. *or-* = OS. *or-* = OFries. *or-* = D. *oor-* = MLG. *or-* = OHG. MHG. G. *ur-* = Goth. *us-*, an accented prefix, orig. identical with AS. *ā-* (orig. **ar-* = OHG. *ar-*, *er-*, *ir-*, MHG. *er-*, etc.), E. *a-*, and with the prep. OHG. *ur* = Goth. *us*, out: see *a-*[1]. The same prefix, AS. *ā-*, appears accented and disguised in *oakum*, q. v.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, appearing unrecognized as a prefix and with no separate significance in *ordeal*, *ort*, and a few other words now obsolete.

ora[1]† (ō′rä), *n.* [AS. *ōra*. Cf. *öre*.] An Anglo-Saxon money of account. In the laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, the ora was equivalent to 2⅔ shillings of the time. In the Doomsday Book the ora was equal to 20 pence.

ora[2], *n.* Plural of *os*[2].

orach, orache (or′ach), *n.* [Also *orrach*, and formerly *arrach*; < F. *arroche*, orach, prob. < L. *atriplex*, orach: see *Atriplex*.] One of several Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially *A. hortensis*, the garden-orach. See *Atriplex* and *mountain-spinach*. The common orach is *A. patula*, a weed and seaside plant of both hemispheres. The sea-orach, *A. littoralis*, of the coasts of Europe, is also used as a spinach. See cut in next column.—**Dog's-orach.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Orach moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Hadena atriplicis*.


1, Orach (*Atriplex patula*); 2, the inflorescence; *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower; *c*, the fruit with the calyx.

oracle (or′a-kl), *n.* [< ME. *oracle*, < OF. (and F.) *oracle* = Sp. *oráculo* = Pg. *oraculo* = It. *oracolo*, < L. *oraculum*, syncopated *oraclum*, a divine announcement, a prophecy, a place where such were given, < *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] **1.** In *class. antiq.*: (*a*) An utterance given by a priest or priestess of a god, in the name of the god and, as was believed, by his inspiration, in answer to a human inquiry, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, or some proposed line of conduct. Such oracles exerted for centuries a strong influence upon the course of human affairs, the belief of both the medium and the questioner in their divine inspiration being in most cases genuine. The oracles themselves, however, were often ambiguous or at least obscure. The prestige of the chief oracular seats of Greece was powerful in the promotion of good government and justice. After the introduction of Christianity the utterance of oracles gradually ceased. It was a common belief of early Christians that the oracles actually proceeded from evil spirits.

Though I am satisfied and need no more
Than what I know, yet shall the *oracle*
Give rest to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 190.

(*b*) The deity who was supposed to give such answers to inquiries.

The *oracles* are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arched roof in words deceiving.
Milton, Nativity, l. 173.

Oracles are brief and final in their utterances.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

(*c*) The place where oracular answers were given; the sanctuary, temple, or adytum whence the supposed supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed every other nation in both the number and the celebrity of their oracles. Those of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia in Bœotia enjoyed the highest reputation.

Thither come,
And let my grave-stone be your *oracle*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 222.

2. Hence, by extension—(*a*) The communications, revelations, or instruction delivered by God to or through his prophets: rarely used in the singular: as, the *oracles* of God; the divine *oracles*.

This is he . . . who received the lively *oracles* to give unto us. Acts vii. 38.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency; that the law hath no side-respect to their persons; that the law is, as it were, an *oracle* proceeded from wisdom and understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

(*b*) The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant (1 Ki. vi. 19): sometimes used for the temple itself.

The priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord unto his place, into the *oracle* of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims.
1 Ki. viii. 6.

(*c*) A source or repository of the divine will that may be consulted or drawn upon.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will.
Milton, P. R., i. 460.

3. An uncommonly wise person, whose opinions are of great authority, and whose determinations are not disputed.

I am Sir *Oracle*,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 93.

Sleek Odalisques, or *oracles* of mode.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

4. A wise saying or an authoritative decision given by such a person.

When rank Thersites opes his mastic jaws
We shall hear music, wit, and *oracle*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 74.

5. Something that is looked upon as an infallible guide or standard of reference.

Col. Pray, my lord, what 's a clock by your *oracle*?
Lord Sp. Faith, I can't tell; I think my watch runs upon wheels. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Dial. i.

oracle† (or'a-kl), *v. i.* [< *oracle*, *n.*] To utter oracles.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., i. 455.

oracler† (or'a-klėr), *n.* One who utters oracles; the giver of an oracle or oracular response.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian *Oracler*
Deluded by his double-meaning Measures.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< ML. *oracularis*, < L. *oraculum*, oracle: see *oracle*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oracle or oracles. Hence—(*a*) Obscure or ambiguous like the oracles of pagan deities. (*b*) Positive; authoritative; not to be gainsaid; wise beyond contradiction.

O that, whiles we sweate and bleede for the maintenance of these *oracular* truths, wee could bee perswaded to remit of our heat in the pursuit of opinions.
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler, Ded.

(*c*) Wise as an oracle; expressing opinions with the mysteriousness or dogmatism of an oracle.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to one possessing the power of delivering oracular or divine messages; possessing the power of uttering oracles: as, an *oracular* tongue.

His gestures did obey
The *oracular* mind that made his features glow.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 59.

Where, in his own *oracular* abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God.
Cowper, Truth, l. 389.

oracularity (ō-rak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *oracular* + *-ity*.] Oracularness; mysterious dogmatism.

Now Stanfield has no mysticism or *oracularity* about him. You can see what he means at once.
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Picture Gossip.

oracularly (ō-rak'ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

oracularness (ō-rak'ū-lăr-nes), *n.* The character of being oracular.

oraculous† (ō-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *oraculum*, an oracle: see *oracle*.] Same as *oracular*.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 14.

oraculously† (ō-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* Same as *oracularly*.

The genius of your blessings hath instructed
Your tongue *oraculously*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

oraculousness (ō-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Same as *oracularness*.

orad (ō'rad), *adv.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + *ad*, to.] To or toward the mouth or oral region: opposed to *aborad*.

orage (F. pron. ō-räzh'), *n.* [< OF. *orage*, F. *orage* = Pr. *auratge* = Sp. *oraje*, a storm, wind, < *ore* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aura* = It. *aura*, *ora*, breeze, wind, < L. *aura*, air, breeze, wind, ML. storm, tempest: see *aura*.] 1. A storm; a tempest. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

That *orage* of faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

2. In *organ-building*, a stop constructed so as to produce a noise in imitation of the sound of a storm.

oragious (ō-rā'jus), *a.* [< F. *orageux*, stormy, < *orage*, a storm: see *orage*.] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conserved.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxi.

oraison†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orison*.

oral (ō'ral), *a.* [= F. *oral* = Sp. Pg. *oral* = It. ★*orale*, < NL. *oralis*, of the mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, = Skt. *asya*, the mouth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mouth or ingestive opening: as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* surgery; *oral* gestation.—2. Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.

Savage rusticity is reclaimed by *oral* admonition alone.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Oral record, and the silent heart—
Depositories faithful and more kind
Than fondest epitaph.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The *oral* language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 2.

3. Using or concerned with speech only, and not writing; communicating instruction, etc., by word of mouth; viva voce. [Rare.]

The influence of simply *Oral* Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 6.

4. In *zoöl.*, situated on the same part or side of the body as the mouth: opposed to *aboral* or *anal*.—**Oral arms**, in acalephs, arm-like appendages of the wall of the stomach, which usually projects into folded membranes, between which the mouth is situated.—**Oral aspect.** See *ambulacral aspect*, under *ambulacral*.—**Oral cavity**, in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the proboscis or sucking-mouth protrudes.—**Oral contract, disk, evidence, gestation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Oral pleading**, in *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges: superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III.—**Oral skeleton**, in echinoderms, the whole dentary apparatus or hard parts about the mouth. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Oral valves**, in crinoids, the processes of the perisome about the mouth, projecting over the orifice and capable of closing it by coming together like valves.—**Oral whiff**, a whiff heard during expiration from the open mouth, following the cardiac rhythm. It is developed in health by exertion, and also appears during complete rest in cases of thoracic aneurism, when it may be double. When thus appearing during rest, it is of diagnostic value, and is called *Drummond's whiff*.

★**orale** (ō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of (NL.) *oralis*, of the mouth: see *oral*.] A veil worn by the Pope at solemn pontifical celebrations; the fanon. See *fanon*, 3 (*e*).

orally (ō'ral-i), *adv.* 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally: as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.—2. By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, To Sir T. Challoner.

"Morphinomania," by Dr. Seymour J. Starkey, gives a striking but quite credible account of the influence of the unscientific use of morphia, either subcutaneously or *orally*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 219.

orang (ō-rang'), *n.* Same as *orang-utan*.

orange[1] (or'ānj). *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *or*-★*enge*; < ME. *orenge* (= D. *oranje* = G. *orange*), < OF. *orenge*, F. *orange* (= Pr. *orange*), an accom. form (simulating *or*, < L. *aurum*, gold, in allusion to the yellow fruit) for **arenge*, < It. *arancia*, f., *arancio*, m. (ML. *arangia*, also accom. *aurantia*, NL. *aurantum*, simulating L. *aurum*, gold), orig. with initial *n*, as in It. dial. *naranza*, *naranz* = Sp. *naranja* = Pg. *laranja* (with orig. *n* changed to *l*, appar. in simulation of the def. art.) = Wall. *neranze* = MGr. *νεράντζιον*, NGr. *νεράντζι*, < Ar. *nāranj* = Hind. *nārangī*, *narangi* = Pali *nārango* = late Skt. *nāraṅga*, *nāgaranga*, appar. < Pers. *nāranj*, *nārinj*, *nārang*, an orange; cf. Pers. *nār*, ■ pomegranate. Cf. *lemon* and *lime*[3], also of Pers. origin.] **I.** *n.* 1. The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in ■ pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice. There are three principal varieties of the orange — the sweet orange, *Citrus Sinensis*, including the ordinary market sorts; the bitter or Seville orange or bigarade, a variety of *Citrus Aurantium*, used for making marmalade, its peel being specially valued; the bergamot orange, *Citrus Bergamia*, classed by some, however, as a variety of *Citrus Medica* (see *bergamot*[1], 1).

2. A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, *Citrus Aurantium*, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers. It is long-lived and extremely prolific. When no longer fruitful, its hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood is valued for inlaid work and fine turnery. Its flowers are prized when fresh (see *orange-blossoms*), and (chiefly those of the bitter orange) yield neroli-oil and orange-water. The varieties of the orange are very numerous, distinguished most obviously by their fruit. Its origin is referred to India, whence it spread to western Asia, thence reaching Spain and Italy, through the agency of the Moors and the crusaders, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. It is now cultivated in nearly all tropical and subtropical lands, including China and Japan, the whole Mediterranean Basin, the West Indies, and the southern and western borders of the United States, having, indeed, become thoroughly wild in Florida.

The gourde is goode nygh this *orenge* ysowe,
Whoos vynes brent maath askes for hem sete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

3. A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type.—4. In *her.*, a roundel tenné. See *roundel*.—**Blenheim orange**, a golden-colored variety of apple.—**Blood-orange**, a sweet orange with the pulp mottled with crimson and the rind reddish, grown in Malta, and hence also called *Maltese orange*.—**Cadmium-orange**, a deep-orange shade of cadmium-yellow.—**Clove-orange.** Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Coolie orange.** See *coolie*.—**Diphenylamine-orange**, an acid coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the potassium salt of a phenylated acid-yellow, and dyes an orange color. Also known as *tropæolin* OO, *orange IV*, *orange N*.—**Frosted orange**, ■ moth of the genus *Gortyna*.—**Gold orange**, ■ coal-tar color: same as *helianthin*.—**Horned orange**, ■ monstrous form of the orange in which the carpels are separated.—**Madder-orange.** See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Maltese orange.** Same as *blood-orange*.—**Mandarin orange**, a small flattened variety of orange in which the rind separates very readily from the pulp, the latter sweet and deliciously flavored. See *Tangerine orange*.—**Mars orange**, an artificially prepared iron ocher, of a color similar to burnt sienna without the brown tinge of the latter. It is used as an artists' color.—**Native orange.** Same as *orange-thorn*.—**Navel orange**, a very large and sweet, usually seedless variety, of Brazil, etc.: so called from a peculiar navel-like formation at the summit, which is somewhat oval in shape.—**Noble orange.** Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Orange G**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the beta-disulphonate sodium salt of benzene-azo-beta-naphthol. It dyes ■ bright orange, very fast to light.—**Orange I**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing reddish-orange, being the sodium salt of parasulphobenzene-azo-alpha-naphthol. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 1, and *alpha-naphthol orange*.—**Orange II**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the sodium salt of parasulphobenzene-azo-beta-naphthol: same as *mandarin*, 5. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 2, and *beta-naphthol orange*.—**Orange III.** Same as *helianthin*.—**Orange IV**, diphenylamine-orange.—**Orange lake.** Same as *madder-orange*.—**Orange N.** Same as *diphenylamine-orange*.—**Osage orange.** See *Maclura*.—**Otaheite orange**, ■ hardy shrubby variety of orange, an ornamental plant. It is also used as a stock for dwarfing the varieties of the orange.—**Palatine orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the ammonium salt of tetranitro-diphenol. It is applicable to wool and silk in an acid bath.—**Quito oranges**, the berries of *Solanum Quitoense*.—**St. Michael's orange**, a rather small, thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange, the pulp very sweet and the tree extremely productive.—**Sumatra orange.** See *Murraya*.—**Sweet-skinned orange**, a variety of orange with thick soft rind, in Paris called *forbidden fruit*, while in London that name applies to a small sort of shaddock.—**Tangerine orange**, a subvariety of the mandarin, inclining to a pear shape, its smallest form not larger than an English walnut.—**Wild orange.** (*a*) The common orange in its spontaneous forms. (*b*) The Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliniana*. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called *mock-orange* and *wild peach*. (*c*) See *toothache-tree*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure. *Locke.*

Yon *orange* sunset waning slow.
Tennyson, Move eastward, happy earth.

Orange bat, *Rhinonycteris aurantia*: so called from the coloration.—**Orange bird**, *Phonipara zena*, a West Indian tanager, having an orange breast.—**Orange chrome**, a chrome-yellow of a deep-orange shade.—**Orange cowry**, *Cypræa aurora*, the morning-dawn cowry.—**Orange dove**, *Chrysœnas victor*, the male of which is orange.—**Orange footman**, *Lithosia aurecla*, a British moth.—**Orange fruit-worm.** See *fruit-worm*.—**Orange gourd.** Same as *egg gourd* (which see, under *gourd*).—**Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead similar to red lead in composition, but much brighter and clearer in color. It is formed by oxidizing white lead on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. It is largely used in paints, principally as a base for artificial or eosin vermilion.—**Orange moth**, *Angerona prunaria*, a British geometrid moth, so called from its color.—**Orange ocher.** Same as (*burnt*) *Roman ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Orange paste.** See *paste*.—**Orange sallow**, *Xanthia citrago*, a British moth.—**Orange-skin surface**, a name given to the glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, from the slight roughnesses of the surface, without reference to color.—**Orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, chiefly in making slip, of a gray color, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which give an orange color to the tempered mass.—**Orange underwing**, *Brephos parthenais*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange upperwing**, *Hoporina croceago*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange vermilion**, a mercury vermilion, red with an orange hue.

Orange[2] (or'ānj), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Orange*, < F. *Orange* (> D. *Oranje*, G. *Oranien*), a city and principality in France, orig. (L.) *Arausio*(*n*-), the capital of the Cavari, in Gallia Narbonensis.] 1. Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it: often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland.—2. Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangeism: as, an *Orange* lodge; an *Orange* emblem. See *Orangeman*.

orangeade (or-ān-jād'), *n.* [= F. *orangeade* = Sp. *naranjada* = Pg. *laranjada* = It. *aranciata*; as *orange*[1] + *-ade*[1] as in *lemonade*, etc. Cf. *orangeat*.] A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.
E. Phillips, 1706.

orangeat (or-an-zhat'), *n.* [< F. *orangeat*, < *orange*, orange: see *orange*[1].] 1. Sugared or candied orange-peel, a sweetmeat. *Imp. Dict.* —2. Orangeade. *Imp. Dict.*

orange-blossom (or′ąnj-blos″o̧m), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, worn in wreaths, etc., by brides as an emblem of marriage.

Lands of palm, of *orange-blossom*,
Of olive, aloe, and maize and vine.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

orange-butter (or′ąnj-but″ėr), *n.* 1. Orange marmalade.—2†. A kind of confection: see the quotation.

The Dutch way to make *orange-butter*.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

orange-colored (or′ąnj-kul″o̧rd), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-crowned (or′ąnj-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head orange: as, the *orange-crowned* warbler, *Helminthophaga celata*.

orange-dog (or′ąnj-dog), *n.* The larva of *Papilio (thoas-cresphontes)*, a caterpillar which feeds on the foliage of the orange in Florida and Louisiana. See cut under *osmeterium*.

orange-flower (or′ąnj-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *orange-blossom*.

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her *orange-flower*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

Mexican orange-flower, a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*.—**Oil of orange-flowers.** See *oil*.—**Orange-flower water**†. Same as *orange-water*.

orange-grass (or′ąnj-gras), *n.* The pineweed, *Sarothra gentianoides*, a small American plant with wiry branches, minute scale-like leaves, and yellow flowers.

Orangeism (or′ąnj-izm), *n.* [< *Orange*[2] + *-ism*.] The principles which the Orange lodges (see *Orangeman*) are formed to uphold; the maintenance and ascendancy of Protestantism, and opposition to Romanism and Romish influence in civil government.

orangeleaf (or′ąnj-lēf), *n.* An evergreen rubiaceous shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida*.

orange-legged (or′ąnj-legd or -leg′ed), *a.* Having the shank orange-colored: as, the *orange-legged* hobby, *Falco vespertinus*.

orange-lily (or′ąnj-lil″i), *n.* A bulb-bearing liny, *Lilium bulbiferum*. See *lily*.

orange-list (or′ąnj-list), *n.* A wide baize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported from England to Spain. *Drapers' Dict.*

Orangeman (or′ąnj-man), *n.*; pl. *Orangemen* (-men). [< *Orange*[2] + *man*.] 1. An Irish Protestant. The name *Orangemen* was given about the end of the seventeenth century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, Prince of Orange.

2. A member of a secret politico-religious society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

orange-musk (or′ąnj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

orange-oil (or′ąnj-oil), *n.* An essential oil extracted from the rind both of the sweet and of the bitter orange, used in liqueur-making and perfumery.

orange-pea (or′ąnj-pē), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the Curaçao orange, used for flavoring cordials.

orange-peel (or′ąnj-pēl), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the pulp; specifically, the rind of the bitter orange when dried and candied. It is used as a stomachic, also in puddings and cakes, and for flavoring many articles of confectionery.—**Oil of orange-peel.** See *oil*.

orange-pekoe (or′ąnj-pē″kō), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin (or′ąnj-pip″in), *n.* A kind of apple.

oranger (or′ąnj-ėr), *n.* A ship or vessel employed in carrying oranges.

orangeroot (or′ąnj-röt), *n.* See *Hydrastis*.

orangery (or′ąnj-ri), *n.*; pl. *orangeries* (-riz). [< F. *orangerie*; as *orange*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a glass house for preserving orange-trees during winter.

The *orangerie* and aviarie handsome, & a very large plantation about it. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Farms and *orangeries* yielded harvests.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxiv.

2†. A kind of snuff. *Davies*.

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after *orangery* as grace after meat.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 2.

3†. A perfume.

Sire, he was enragé, and did brake his bottle d'*Orangerie*.
Cibber, Love makes a Man, i. 1.

orange-scale (or′ąnj-skāl), *n.* Any scale-insect which infests the orange, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*.

orange-skin (or′ąnj-skin), *n.* An orange hue of the skin, observed chiefly in newly born infants.

orange-tawny (or′ąnj-tâ″ni), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A color between yellow and brown; a dull-orange color.

A fruit . . . of colour between *orange-tawny* and scarlet. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

II. *a.* Of a dull-orange color; partaking of yellow and brown in color.

The ousel-cock, so black of hue,
With *orange-tawny* bill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 129.

They say . . . that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets because they do judaize. *Bacon*, Usury.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawney*-coated clerk.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

orange-thorn (or′ąnj-thôrn), *n.* Any plant of the two or three species of the Australian genus *Citriobatus*, of the family *Pittosporaceæ*. They are evergreen shrubs, with tough-skinned orange-colored berries, an inch and a half in diameter, eaten by the natives. Also called *native orange*.

orange-tip (or′ąnj-tip), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several butterflies whose wings are tipped with orange.

orange-water† (or′ąnj-wâ″tėr), *n.* A favorite perfume formerly made by distilling orange-blossoms with sweet wine or other spirit.

He sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614). (*Nares.*)

orange-wife (or′ąnj-wīf), *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orange-wife* and a fosset-seller.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 78.

orange-woman (or′ąnj-wum″an), *n.* Same as *orange-wife*.

orangite (or′ąnj-īt), *n.* [< *orange*[1] + *-ite*[2].] An orange-colored variety of the rare thorium silicate called *thorite*, from near Brevik in Norway.

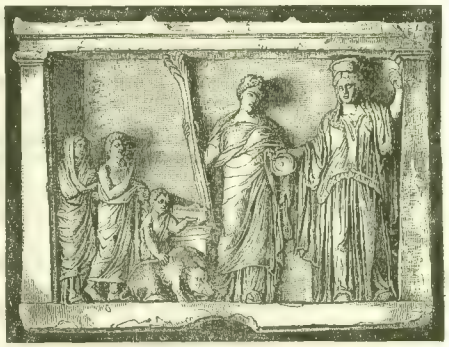
orang-utan, orang-outang (ō-rang′ö-tan, -ö-tang), *n.* [In the second form < F. *orang-outang* (= Pg. *orangotango* = D. *orangoutang* = G. Sw. Dan. *orangutang*), with the second element conformed in final elements to the first; prop. *orang-utan* (= Sp. *orangután*), < Malay *ōrang-ūtan*, lit. man of the woods, < *ōrang*, man, + *ūtan, hūtan*, woods, wilderness, wild.] An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ*; the mias, *Simia satyrus*. It inhabits wooded lowlands of Borneo and Sumatra. The male attains a stature of 4 feet or a trifle more, with a reach of the arms of above 7½ feet. The relative proportions of the arms and legs are thus



Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*).

very different from those of man, in whom the height and the reach of the arms are nearly the same. The arms of the orang-utan reach nearly to the ground when the animal stands erect. This attitude is difficult and constrained, and is not ordinarily assumed. The animal is most at home in trees, where it displays extraordinary agility. In walking on level ground it stoops forward, brings the hands to the ground, and swings the body by the long arms, much as a lame person uses crutches. Both hands and feet are long and narrow, with bent knuckles and short thumbs and toes, so that the palms and soles cannot be pressed flat upon plane surfaces. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and the fur is scanty or thin, though rather long; it is of a brownish-red or auburn color. Orang-utans live in trees, where they build large nests and feed on fruits and succulent buds or shoots. The strength of the animal is great in proportion to its size, and when brought to bay it proves a formidable antagonist. Also *orang*.

orant (ō′rant), *n.*; pl. *orants*, or, as L., *orantes* (ō-ran′tēz). [< L. *oran(t-)s*, ppr. of *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *anc. art*, a female figure in an attitude of prayer; a female adorant. Such figures are commonly distinguished or indicated by the



Orant and Adorants in presence of Persephone and Demeter. (Votive relief from Eleusis, in the Cabinet Pourtalès, Paris.)

raising of the hand and arm or forearm, with the palm outward, as well as by the smaller size of the orants when divinities also are represented.

2. In *early Christian art*, a female figure standing with arms outspread or slightly raised in prayer, symbolizing the church as engaged in adoration and intercession. Such figures are frequently found as paintings in the Catacombs, and some have been regarded as representations of the Virgin Mary.

orarion (ō-rā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ą). [LGr. ὡράριον, a stole: see *orarium*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the deacon's stole, as distinguished from the epitrachelion or priest's stole. It is worn over the left shoulder, and is somewhat wider than the Western stole.

orarium[1] (ō-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ą). [L., a napkin, handkerchief, LL. as in defs. (> MGr. ὡράριον), a stole, etc., < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A handkerchief. (*b*) A handkerchief or scarf used in waving applause in the circus.—2. A stole: replaced in the Western Church by the name *stola* about the ninth century. See *orarion* and *stole*.—3. A scarf affixed to the crozier, in use as early as the thirteenth century.

orarium[2] (ō-rā′ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] A Latin book of private prayer, especially that issued in England under Henry VIII. in 1546, or the one published under Elizabeth in 1560.

orary (or′ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *oraries* (-riz). [< L. *orarium*, q. v.] Same as *orarium*[1].

ora serrata (ō′rą se-rā′tą). [NL.: L. *ora*, edge; *serrata*, fem. of *serratus*, saw-shaped, serrated: see *serrated*.] The indented edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

orate (ō′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orated*, ppr. *orating*. [In form < L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare* (> It. *orare* = Sp. Pg. *orar*), pray, speak; but in fact humorously formed from *oration, orator*, after the analogy of *indicate, indicator*, etc., *illustrate, illustrator*, etc.: see *oration*.] To make an oration; talk loftily; harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Men are apt to be measured by their capacity to arise at a moment's notice and *orate* on any topic that chances to be uppermost. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 848.

orate fratres (ō-rā′tē frā′trēz). [L., pray, brethren: *orate*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *orare*, pray; *fratres*, voc. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the celebrant's exhortation to the people, asking them to pray that the eucharistic sacrifice about to be offered by him and them may be acceptable to God. The *orate fratres* is so called from its first two words, "Pray, brethren." It succeeds the offertory anthem and the lavabo, and is succeeded (after its response, "May the Lord receive the sacrifice," etc.) by the Secreta.

oratio (ō-rā′shiō), *n.*; pl. *orationes* (ō-rā-shi-ō′nēz). [L.: see *oration*.] In *liturgiology*, a prayer, especially a collect; in the plural, post-communion prayers corresponding in number to the collects.

Afterwards the *Oratio* is said. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 509.

oration (ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *oration* (OF. *oraison, oreisun*, > E. *orison*, q. v.) = Sp. *oración* =

Pg. *oração* = It. *orazione*, < L. *oratio*(*n*-), a speaking, speech, harangue, eloquence, prose, in LL. a prayer, < *orare*, speak, treat, argue, plead, pray, beseech, < *os* (*or*-), the mouth: see *oral*. Cf. *adore*[1], *exorable*, *orator*, *orant*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **1.** A formal speech or discourse; an eloquent or weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, etc., and to academic declamations.

Upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an *oration* unto them. Acts xii. 21.

Orations are pleadings, speeches of counsel, laudatives, invectives, apologies, reprehensions, *orations* of formality or ceremony, and the like.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 140.

2†. A prayer; supplication; petition.

Finding not onely by his speeches and letters, but by the pitifull *oration* of a languishing behaviour, . . . that despaire began now to threaten him destruction.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. Noise; uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Olynthiac orations.** See *Olynthiac.* = **Syn. 1.** *Address*, *Harangue*, etc. See *speech.*

oration† (ō-rā′shon), *v. i.* [< *oration*, *n.*] To make an address; deliver a speech. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint.

orationer† (ō-rā′shon-ėr), *n.* One who makes an oration; an orator.

Why it is the famous *orationer* who has published the book.
Foote, Commissary, II. i. *N. E. D.*

orationes, *n.* Plural of *oratio.*

oratiuncle (ō-rā-shi-ung′kl), *n.* [< L. *oratiuncula*, dim. of *oratio*(*n*-), a speech, oration: see *oration.*] A brief oration. [Rare.]

One or other of the two had risen, and in a short, plain, unvarnished *oratiuncle*, told the company that the thing must be done. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

orator (or′ā-tọr), *n.* [Formerly also *oratour*; < ME. *oratour*, < OF. *oratour*, F. *orateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *orador* = It. *oratore*, < L. *orator*, a spokesman, speaker, orator, pleader, prayer, < *orare*, speak, plead, pray: see *oration.*] **1.** A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a pleader or lawyer.

For, behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah . . . the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent *orator*. Isa. iii. 1, 3.

A certain *orator* named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv. 1.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man: as, he writes and reasons well, but is no *orator.*

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts:
I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 221.

3. A spokesman; an advocate; a defender; one who defends by pleading; one who argues in favor of a person or a cause.

Henry [VIII.] deputes a Bishop to be resident "as our *orator*" at Rome. *Oliphant*, New English, I. 389.

Be not thy tongue thy own shame's *orator*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 10.

I must go live with him;
And I will prove so good an *orator*
In your behalf that you again shall gain him.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

4. In *law*, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.—**5†.** An orationer; a petitioner; one who offers a prayer or petition.

Mekly besechyth your hyghness your poore and trew contynuall servant and *oratour*, John Paston.
Paston Letters, III. 75.

Your continual *orator*, John Careless, the most unprofitable servant of the Lord.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1843), II. 241.

6. An officer of English universities: see the quotation.

A Public *Orator*, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor.
Cambridge University Calendar.

oratorial (or-ā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *oratorius*, of an orator (see *oratory*), + *-al.*] Same as *oratorical.*

Now the first of these *oratorial* machines, in place as well as dignity, is the pulpit. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

oratorially (or-ā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *oratorically.*

oratorian (or-ā-tō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *oratory* + *-an.*] **I.†** *a.* Same as *oratorical.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 420.

II. *n. Eccles.*, a priest of the oratory. See *oratory*, 4.

oratoric (or-ā-tor′ik), *a.* [< *orator* + *-ic.*] Same as *oratorical:* as, "*oratoric* art," *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 350.

oratorical (or-ā-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *oratoric* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator: as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biology, § 67.

oratorically (or-ā-tor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an oratorical manner.

oratorio (or-ā-tō′ri-ō), *n.* [< It. *oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, an oratory or a chapel. The name was originally given to sacred musical works because they were first performed in the oratory of the church of Sta. Maria in Vallicella, under the patronage of Philip Neri: see *oratory.*] **1.** A place of worship; a chapel; an oratory.—**2.** A form of extended musical composition, more or less dramatic in character, based upon a religious (or occasionally a heroic) theme, and intended to be performed without dramatic action and scenery. The modern oratorio and opera both date from the musical revolution in Italy, about 1600, and were originally indistinguishable from each other, except that one was sacred and the other secular in subject. Both employed the same musical means, such as recitatives, arias, duets, choruses, instrumental accompaniments and passages, and at first even dancing also (for which see *opera*), and both were dramatically presented. But before 1700, particularly in Germany, the oratorio began to be clearly differentiated from the opera, in the relinquishment of dramatic action and accessories, though not usually of dramatic personification, in the more serious and reflective treatment of both arias and choruses, and in the freer use throughout of contrapuntal resources. The oratorio, therefore, came to belong essentially to the class concert music, with more or less of the qualities of church music. The true oratorio style has never been popular in either Italy or France, but has had a remarkable development in both Germany and England. The strong predilection which existed before 1600 for passion-plays led in Germany directly to the cultivation of what is called the *passion-oratorio* or *passion-music*, the theme being the passion and death of Christ, and the whole work being conceived from a decidedly liturgical standpoint. The most famous example of this style is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. In England the works of Handel in the early part of the eighteenth century initiated an interest in the concert oratorio which has been constant and wide-spread. The method of treatment of the English oratorio has varied considerably, from the epic and contemplative to the representative and dramatic, with more or less of the lyrical intermingled. While the oratorio style in general has seldom attained to the passionate intensity and complexity of the opera, it has outstripped the latter in the expression of the lofty spiritual emotions connected with religious thought. Its independence of theatrical limitations has made possible a far more free and elaborate handling of the chorus as a separate artistic means, so that most oratorios are essentially choral works. The oratorio has never occupied the same position of social importance as the opera, but it has perhaps contributed more to the world's store of new artistic conceptions.

3. The words or text of an oratorio; an oratorio libretto.

oratorious† (or-ā-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *oratorius*: see *oratory*, *a.*] Oratorical; rhetorical.

Here it is . . . gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, translations, and other *oratorious* productions upon a thousand curious subjects. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.

oratoriously† (or-ā-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

oratorize (or′ā-tọr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oratorized*, ppr. *oratorizing.* [< *orator* + *-ize.*] To act the orator; harangue like an orator. Also spelled *oratorise.* [Rare or colloq.]

The same hands
That yesterday to hear me concionate
And *oratorize* rung shrill plaudits forth.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

In this order they reached the magistrate's house; the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorising*, and the crowd shouting.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

oratory (or′ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator, < *orator*, an orator: see *orator.* II. *n.* (*a*) In def. 1 = Sp. Pg. It. *oratoria*, < L. *oratoria* (sc. *ar*(*t*-)*s*, art), the orator's art, oratory, fem. of *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator. (*b*) In def. 4, < ME. *oratory*, *oratorye*, < OF. *oratoire*, F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer (ML. and Rom. a chapel, oratorio, etc.: see *oratorio*), neut. of L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator (or to praying): see above.] **I.†** *a.* Oratoric: as, an *oratory* style. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

II. *n.* **1.** The art of an orator; the art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to please or persuade; the art of public speaking. The three principal branches of this art are *deliberative*, *epidictic*, and *judicial oratory.* See *epidictic.*—**2.** Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence: as, all his *oratory* was spent in vain.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable; which the Spirit of prayer
Inspired, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 8.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 49.

3†. Prayer; supplication; the act of beseeching or petitioning.

The prettie lambes with bleating *oratorie* craved the dammes comfort. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. Pl. *oratories* (-riz). A place for prayer or worship. Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, a place of prayer; especially, a small separate building, usually a memoria or martyry, at some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, but not for celebration of the sacraments or congregational worship. (*b*) Any small chapel for religious service attached to a house, church, college, monastery, etc. The canon law, in the Roman Catholic Church, determines the conditions under which mass may be said in an oratory, which is primarily for prayer only.

He estward hath upon the gate above . . .
Don make an auter and an *oratorye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

Every one of the 10 chapels, or *oratories*, had some Saints in them. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

And afterwardes she made there her *Oratorye*, and vsed to sey her deuocions and prayers moste commenly in the same place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Oratory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in France, commonly called *the Oratory*, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests founded in Paris in 1611, and overthrown at the time of the revolution. Its rule was followed by the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1852.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri**, a Roman Catholic religious body founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575: so named from a chapel he built for it and called an *oratory.* It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Oratory*, *Rhetoric*, *Elocution*, *Eloquence.* *Oratory* is the art or the act of speaking, or the speech. *Rhetoric* is the theory of the art of composing discourse in either the spoken or the written form. *Elocution* is the manner of speaking or the theory of the art of speaking (see *elocution*); the word is equally applicable to the presentation of one's own or of another's thoughts. *Eloquence* is a word which has been made the expression for the highest power of speech in producing the effect desired, especially if the desire be to move the feelings or the will. Many efforts have been made to define *eloquence*, some regarding it as a gift and some as an art. "It is a gift of the soul, which makes us masters of the minds and hearts of others." (*La Bruyère.*)

oratress (or′ā-tres), *n.* [< *orator* + *-ess.* Cf. *oratrix.*] Same as *oratrix.* *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 9.

oratrix (or′ā-triks), *n.* [< L. *oratrix*, she that speaks or prays, fem. of *orator*, one who speaks or prays: see *orator.* Cf. *oratress.*] **1.** A female orator.

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

2. In *law*, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

orb[1] (ôrb), *n.* [< F. *orbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *orbe*, < L. *orbis*, a circle, wheel, disk, the disk or orb of the sun or moon, etc.] **1.** A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the *orb* of the moon.

I serve the fairy queen
To dew her *orbs* upon the green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 9.

He hasted, and opposed the rocky *orb*
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,
A vast circumference. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 254.

2. A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

What a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small *orb* of one particular tear.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 289.

Cluster'd flower-bells and ambrosial *orbs*
Of rich fruit-bunches leaning on each other.
Tennyson, Isabel.

Hence—**3.** The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 59.

4. The eye; an eyeball: so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars. [Rhetorical.]

Black Eyes, in your dark *Orbs* doth lie
My ill or happy Destiny.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 25.

5. A hollow globe; specifically, in *anc. astron.*, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres inclosing one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That

in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their *orbs*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 146.

Every body moving in her sphere
Contains ten thousand times as much in him
As any other her choice *orb* excludes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

The utmost *orb*
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

Not closer, *orb* in *orb*, conglobed are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 79.

The hollow *orb* of moving Circumstance
Roll'd round by one fix'd law.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

6. The globe forming part of royal regalia; the monde or mound. As a symbol of sovereignty it is of ancient Roman origin, appearing in a Pompeiian wall-painting representing Jupiter enthroned, and also in sculpture.

7. In *astrol.*, the space within which the astrological influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act. The orbs of the cusps of the houses are 5 degrees; those of the different planets, and of the aspects cast by them, vary from 7 degrees to 15 degrees.

8. In *arch.*, a blank or blind window.=**Syn. 2.** *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

orb[1] (ôrb), *v.* [< *orb*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 143.

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

2. To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively. [Rare.]

Our happiness may *orb itself* into a thousand vagrancies of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

3. To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.

II. *intrans.* To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out. [Rare.]

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might *orb* about.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

orb[2]† (ôrb), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orbe*, bereft, blind, dark, < L. *orbus*, bereft, bereaved, deprived: see *orphan*.] **I.** *a.* Bereaved, especially of children. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 59.

II. *n.* A blank window or panel. *Oxford Glossary.*

orbate† (ôr'bāt), *a.* [< L. *orbatus*, pp. of *orbare* (> It. *orbare*), bereave, < *orbus*, bereft: see *orb*[2].] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. *Maunder.*

orbation† (ôr-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *orbatio(n-)*, a deprivation, < *orbare*, bereave, deprive: see *orbate*.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general; bereavement.

How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this wofull *orbation*.
Bp. Hall, Elijah Cursing the Children.

orbed (ôrbd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Sometimes her levell'd eyes their carriage ride,
As they did battery to the spheres intend;
Sometime, diverted, their poor balls are tied
To the *orbed* earth. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 25.

That *orbed* maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the Moon. *Shelley*, Cloud.

2. Filling the circumference of a circle; rounded; hence, rounded out; perfect; complete.

An *orbed* and balanced life would revolve between the Old [World] and the New as opposite, but not antagonistic poles. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 3.

orb-fish (ôrb'fish), *n.* A fish, *Ephippus orbis*, of a compressed suborbicular form, which occurs in East Indian seas. See *Ephippus*.

orbic† (ôr'bik), *a.* [< L. *orbicus*, circular, < *orbis*, a circle: see *orb*[1].] Spherical; rounded; also, circular.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.
Bacon, Pan or Nature.

orbical† (ôr'bi-kal), *a.* [< *orbic* + *-al.*] Same as *orbic*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 658.

orbicle† (ôr'bi-kl), *n.* [= F. *orbicule* (in bot.) = It. *orbiculo*, < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, a circle, disk: see *orb*[1].] A small orb.

Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Orbicula (ôr-bik'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] A genus of brachiopods having an orbicular shell, representing the family *Orbiculidæ*.

orbicular (ôr-bik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orbicular* = F. *orbiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbicular* = It. *orbiculare, orbicolare*, < LL. *orbicularis*, circular (applied to a plant), < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the shape of an orb or orbit; spherical; circular; discoidal; round.

Next it beth borne up vynes best of preef,
Upbounde, *orbicular*, and turnede rounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Various forms
That roll'd *orbicular*, and turn'd to stars.
Milton, P. L., iii. 718.

Orbicular as the disk of a planet. *De Quincey.*

2. Rounded; complete; perfect.

Complete and *orbicular* in its delineation of human frailty. *De Quincey*, Greek Tragedy.

3. In *entom.*, having a regularly rounded surface and bordered by a circular margin: as, the *orbicular* pronotum of a beetle.—



Young Plant (*Lysias orbiculata*) with Orbicular Leaf.

4. In *bot.*, having the shape of a flat body with a nearly circular outline: as, an *orbicular* leaf. Also *orbiculate*.—**Orbicular bone.** See *os orbiculare*, under *os*[1].—**Orbicular ligament.** See *ligament*.—**Orbicular muscle.** See *sphincter*.—**Orbicular process.** See *incus* (*a*).

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a circular mark or spot nearly always found on the anterior wings of the noctuid moths. It is situated a little inside the center, between the posterior line and the median shade. Also called *orbicular spot* and *discal spot*.

orbicularis (ôr bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *orbiculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *orbicular*.] In *anat.*, a muscle surrounding an orifice, as that of the mouth or eyelids; a sphincter.—**Orbicularis ani**, the sphincter of the anus.—**Orbicularis oris**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the mouth, and forming the fleshy basis of the lips. Also called *oral sphincter, constrictor labiorum, basiator, oscularis*, and *kissing-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum**, a broad thin muscle surrounding the eye, immediately beneath the skin: one of the *grief-muscles* of Darwin. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis panniculi**, the orbicular muscle of the panniculus carnosus of some animals, as the hedgehog, being fibers of the panniculus circularly disposed to form a kind of sphincter for the whole body, so that the animal can roll itself up like a ball.

orbicularly (ôr-bik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

orbicularness (ôr-bik'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

orbiculate (ôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= It. *orbiculato, orbicolato*, < L. *orbiculatus*, circular, < *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] **1.** Made or being in the form of an orb, orbit, or orbicle; orbicular.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *orbicular*.

orbiculated (ôr-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *orbiculate*.

orbiculately (ôr-bik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an orbiculate manner; in orbiculate shape.

orbiculation (ôr-bik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ion*.] The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculidæ (ôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orbicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Orbicula*. *M'Coy*, 1844.

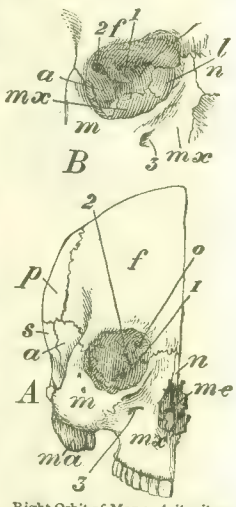
orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* [< F. *orbite* = Sp. *órbita* (anat.) = Pg. It. *orbita*, < L. *orbita*, the track of a wheel, a rut, hence any track, course, or path, an impression or mark, a circuit or orbit, as of the moon, < *orbis*, a circle, ring, wheel, etc.: see *orb*[1].] **1.** Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in *astron.*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution: as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law—that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. These are called *Kepler's laws* (see *law*[1]). The attractions of the planets for one another slightly derange these laws, and cause the orbits to undergo various changes. The satellites, too, move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The parabolic and hyperbolic paths of comets are also called *orbits*. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude for the time are determined, such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node and the inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. In the ancient astronomy the orbit of a planet is its eccentric or the deferent of its epicycle.

2. The eye-ball; the eye. [Confused with *orb*.]

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair;
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair,
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young*, Satires, v.

We saw
The God within him light his face,
And seem to lift the form, and glow
In azure *orbits* heavenly-wise.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket. In man the orbits are a pair of quadrilateral pyramidal cavities completely surrounded by bone, and separated from though communicating with the cranial cavity and the nasal and temporal fossæ, and opening forward upon the face, with the apex at the optic foramen where the optic nerve enters. Seven bones enter into the formation of each orbit, the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, maxillary, palatal, lacrymal, and malar, of which the first-named three are common to both orbits. Each orbit communicates with surrounding cavities by several openings, the principal of which are—with the cranial cavity by the optic foramen and sphenoidal fissure; with the nasal fossæ by the lacrymal canal; with the temporal and zygomatic fossæ by the sphenomaxillary fissure; with ethmoidal parts by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina; and with the face by supra-orbital, infra-orbital, extra-orbital, and malar foramina. The orbit contains the eye and its associate muscular, vascular, glandular, sustentacular, mucous, and nervous structures.



Right Orbit of Man: *A*, its situation in and relations to the skull; *B*, larger view of bones entering into its composition. *a*, alisphenoid; *f*, frontal; *l*, lacrymal; *m*, malar; *ma*, mastoid process; *me*, mesethmoid, dividing the nasal fossa; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal bones; *o*, orbitosphenoid; *p*, parietal; *s*, squamosal; *t*, optic foramen; 2, sphenoidal fissure; 3, infra-orbital foramen.

4. In *ornith.*, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts.—**5.** In *entom.*, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head. In *Diptera* the different parts of this border are distinguished as the anterior or facial orbit, the inferior or genal, the posterior or occipital, the superior or vertical, and the frontal, according to the regions of the head of which they form a part. When not otherwise stated, *orbit* generally means the inner margin of the eye, or that formed by the epicranium.—**Equation of the orbit.** See *equation*.—**Inclination of an orbit.** See *inclination*.—**Orbits of the ocelli**, those portions of the surface of the head immediately surrounding the ocelli or simple eyes.

orbita (ôr'bi-tä), *n.*; pl. *orbitæ* (-tē). [L., orbit: see *orbit*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the circumorbital region on the surface of the head, immediately about the eye.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the orbit or bony socket of the eye.

orbital (ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [= F. *orbital* = Sp. *orbital* = It. *orbitale*; as *orbit* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or in an orbit: as, *orbital* motion.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye; orbitar or orbitary; circumocular.—**Orbital angle**, the angle between the orbital axes. Also called *biorbital angle*.—**Orbital arch**, the upper margin of the orbit.—**Orbital artery**, a branch of the superficial (sometimes from the middle) temporal artery distributed about the outer canthus of the eye.—**Orbital bone**, any bone which enters into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital canals** (distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior internal*), canals formed between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, the anterior transmitting the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Orbital convolutions.** Same as *orbital gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Orbital fossa**, in crustaceans, the groove or fossa in which the eye-stalks of a stalk-eyed crustacean can be folded or shut down like a knife-blade in its handle.—**Orbital gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Orbital index.** See *craniometry*.—**Orbital lobe**, the anterior lateral division of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean.—**Orbital nerve**, any nerve which enters or is situated in the orbit; specifically, a branch of the supramaxillary or second division of the fifth cranial nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa, entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and dividing in the orbit into temporal or malar branches. Also called *temporomalar nerve*.—**Orbital plate.** (*a*) The os planum or smooth plate of the ethmoid bone, which in man, but not usually in other animals, forms a part of the inner wall of the orbit. (*b*) The thin horizontal plate of the frontal bone on both sides forming the roof of the orbit.—**Orbital process**, a process of the palate-bone which in man enters to a slight extent into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital sulcus.** See *sulcus*.—**Orbital vein**, a vein receiving some external palpebral veins, communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins, and emptying into the middle temporal vein.

orbitary (ôr'bi-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *orbitaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbitario*; as *orbit* + *-ary*.] Same as *orbital*; specifically, in *ornith.*, circumorbital.

orbitelar (ôr-bi-tē'lär), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ar*[2].] Spinning an orbicular web, as a spider; orbitelarian; orbitelous.

Orbitelariæ (ôr-bit-e-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *orbis*, a circle, orb, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A superfamily of spiders, comprising all those forms which spin orb-shaped webs. At present the families *Epeiridæ*, *Uloboridæ*, and *Tetragnathidæ* are the only ones included. It is a natural group, the structural characters showing great uniformity. A few genera, however, are included here on account of structural features, which do not spin orb-webs. See *Pachygnatha*.

orbitelarian (ôr″bi-tē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *orbitele* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Orbitelar.

II. *n.* An orbitele.

orbitele (ôr′bi-tēl), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitelæ*, a variant of *Orbitelariæ*.] A spinning-spider of the division *Orbitelariæ*, as an epeirid or garden-spider; an orb-weaver.

orbitelous (ôr-bi-tē′lus), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ous*.] Orbitelar.

orbitoidal (ôr-bi-toi′dal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *-al*.] Orbital in form; orbiculate.—**Orbitoidal limestone**, a member of the Vicksburg group; a limestone characterized by the presence of the fossil foraminifer *Orbitoides mantelli*.

orbitoline (ôr-bit′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Orbitol(ites)* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the foraminiferous genus *Orbitolites*.

orbitolite (ôr-bit′ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitolites*.] 1. A foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.—2. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* (def. 2).

Orbitolites (ôr-bi-tol′i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone (accom. to suffix *-ites*).] 1. A genus of fossil porcellanous foraminifers, having the inner chamberlets spirally arranged, and the outer ones cyclically disposed. *Lamarck*, 1801.—2. A genus of corals of the family *Orbitolitidæ*: a synonym of *Chætetes*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

orbitonasal (ôr″bi-tō-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the nose.

orbitopineal (ôr″bi-tō-pin′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + NL. *pinea*, pineal: see *pineal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the pineal body: as, an "*orbitopineal* process or nerve," *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 917.

orbitorostral (ôr″bi-tō-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Pertaining to the orbit and to the rostrum; composing orbital and rostral parts of the skull.

orbitosphenoid (ôr″bi-tō-sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + E. *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Orbital and sphenoidal; forming a part of the sphenoid bone in relation with the orbit of the eye.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone of the third cranial segment of the skull, morphologically situated between the presphenoid and the frontal, and separated from the alisphenoid by the orbital nerves, especially the first division of the fifth nerve. It is commonly united with other sphenoidal elements; in man it constitutes the lesser wing of the sphenoid, or process of Ingrassias, and bounds the sphenoidal fissure in front, forming a part of the bony orbit of the eye. See cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Gallinæ*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

orbitosphenoidal (ôr″bi-tō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *orbitosphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *orbitosphenoid*.

orbitual† (ôr-bit′ū-al), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbituary (ôr-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [Improp. for *orbitary*.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

orbitude† (ôr′bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *orbitudo*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Bereavement by loss of children or of parents. *Bp. Hall.*

orbity† (ôr′bi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *orbete*, < L. *orbita(t-)s*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Same as *orbitude*.

> When God is pleased . . . to give children, we know the misery and desolation of *orbity*, when parents are deprived of those children by death. *Donne*, Sermons, xx.

orb-like (ôrb′līk), *a.* Resembling an orb. *Imp. Dict.*

orb-weaver (orb′wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the large group *Orbitelæ*: distinguished from *tube-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

> The studies are particularly directed to the spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers*. *Science*, XIV. 136.

orby (ôr′bi), *a.* [< *orb*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or having the properties of an orb or disk.

> Then Paris first with his long javeline parts;
> It smote Atrides *orbie* targe, but ranne not through the brasse. *Chapman*, Iliad.
>
> Now I begin to feel thine [the moon's] *orby* power
> Is coming fresh upon me. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. Revolving as an orb.

> When now arraid
> The world was with the Spring, and *orbie* houres
> Had gone the round againe through herbs and flowers. *Chapman*, Odyssey, x.

orc†, **ork**[1]† (ôrk), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *orch*; < L. *orca*, a kind of whale.] A marine mammal; some cetacean, perhaps a grampus or killer, or the narwhal. See *Orca*[1].

> Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
> Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's *orks* do keep. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.
>
> An island salt and bare,
> The haunt of seals, and *orcs*, and sea-mews' clang. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 835.
>
> I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
> Nor fish from whence comparison to take. *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 87.
>
> There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the *orc* and the grampus. . . . The *orc* is about eighteen or twenty feet long. *Cuvier*, Règne Animal (trans. 1827), IV. 455.

Orca[1] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *mammal.*, a genus of marine delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing a few large species known as *killers*, and also *grampuses*. They are remarkable for their strength, ferocity, and predatory habits, and are the only cetaceans which habitually prey upon warm-blooded animals, such as those of their own order. The teeth are about 48 in number, implanted all along the jaws; the vertebræ are 50–52, of which the cervicals are mostly free; the flippers are very large, and oval; the dorsal fin is high, erect, pointed, and situated about the middle of the body; and the head is obtusely rounded.

orca[2] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a butt, tun, a dice-box; a transferred use of *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the tracheal tympanum of a bird which is formed by the more or less coössified rings of the bronchi. See *tympanum*. *Montagu*.

Orcadian (ôr-kā′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Orcades* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Orkney.

orcanet, orchanet (ôr′ka-net), *n.* [< OF. *orcanette*, *orchanette*, F. *orcanète*: see *alkanet*.] A plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*: same as *alkanet*, 2.

orcein (ôr′sē-in), *n.* [< *orc(ine)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous compound ($C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_7$) formed from orcin and ammonia. It is a deep-red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved in ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See *orcin*.

orcht, *n.* An erroneous form of *orc*.

orchal†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *archil*.

orchard (ôr′chärd), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *orchat* (simulating Gr. *ὄρχατος*, a garden, orchard); < ME. *orchard*, *orcherd*, *orcheyerd*, *orchegard*, etc., < AS. *orcerd*, *orceyrd*, *orcird*, *ortgeard*, *orcgeard*, *ordgeard* (= Icel. *jurtagardhr* = Sw. *örtagård* = Dan. *urtegaard* = Goth. *aurtigards*), a garden, orchard; < *ort-*, appar. a reduced form of *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, yard (cf. *wyrtgeard*, a garden, in which the full form *wyrt* appears): see *wort*[1] and *yard*[2]. The lit. sense 'herb-garden' appears also in *arbor*[2], ult. < L. *herba*, herb.] 1†. A garden.

> And therby is Salomon's *orcheyerd*, whiche is yet a right delectable place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.
>
> For further I could say "This man's untrue,"
> And knew the patterns of his foul beguiling;
> Heard where his plants in others' *orchards* grew;
> Saw how deceits were gilded in his smiling. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 171.

2. A piece of ground, usually inclosed, devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

> Thy plants are an *orchard* of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits. Cant. iv. 13.
>
> You shall see my *orchard*, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of caraways, and so forth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 1.
>
> Two lovers whispering by an *orchard* wall. *Tennyson*, Circumstance.

orchard-clam (ôr′chärd-klam), *n.* A round hard clam or quahaug, *Venus mercenaria*. [Local, U. S.]

orchard-grass (ôr′chärd-gras), *n.* A tall-growing meadow-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. See *cocksfoot* and *Dactylis*, and cut in next column.

orchard-house (ôr′chärd-hous), *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or for bringing fruits to greater perfection than when grown outside, without the aid of artificial heat.

orcharding (ôr′chär-ding), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ing*[1].] The cultivation of orchards.

> Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a winter mellowing. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, October.

orchardist (ôr′chär-dist), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates fruit in orchards: as, an experienced *orchardist*.

orchard-oriole (ôr-chärd-ō′ri-ōl), *n.* A bird, *Icterus spurius*, of the family *Icteridæ*, which suspends its neatly woven nest from the boughs of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. It is one of the hangnests or American orioles, a near relative of the Baltimore oriole, and is sometimes called *bastard Baltimore*. It is very common in the United States in summer. The male is seven inches long and ten inches in spread of wings; the plumage is entirely black and chestnut; the female is somewhat smaller, and plain olive and yellowish. The young male at first resembles the female, and during the progress to the perfect plumage shows every gradation between the colors of the two sexes.



Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).
1, the panicle; 2, the lower part of the plant; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the lower flowering glume; *d*, the palet.

orchat†, *n.* See *orchard*. *Milton*; *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

orchel†, **orchella**† (ôr′kel, ôr-kel′ä), *n.* Same as *orchil*, *archil*.

orchella-weed (ôr-kel′ä-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orcherd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchard*.

orches, *n.* Plural of *orchis*[1].

orchesis (ôr-kē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρχησις*, dancing, a dance, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] The art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body, especially as practised by the chorus in the ancient Greek theater; orchestic.

orchesography (ôr-kē-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [Prop. **orchesiography*, < Gr. *ὀρχησις*, dancing, a dance, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The theory of dancing, especially as taught in regular treatises illustrated by drawings.

orchester†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

Orchestia (ôr-kes′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, leap.] A genus of amphipods, typical of the family *Orchestiidæ*.



Beach-flea (*Orchestia agilis*).

orchestic (ôr-kes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *orchestique* = Pg. *orchestico*, < Gr. *ὀρχηστικός*, pertaining to dancing, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dancing or the art of rhythmical movement of the body; regulating or regulated by dancing: as, the *orchestic* arts.

> Poetic rhythm, as well as *orchestic* and musical rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 78.

II. *n.* The art of dancing; especially, among the ancient Greeks, the art which uses the rhythmical movements of the human body as a means of scenic expression: also used in the plural with the same meaning as in the singular.

> The silent art of *orchestic* has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, its dactyls and anapæsts, not less truly than music and poetry. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 81.

Orchestiidæ (ôr-kes-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orchestia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gammarine amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Orchestia*. They have the upper antennæ shorter than the lower, the coxæ well developed, and the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single. The species are inhabitants of the littoral region, and some are known as *beach-fleas*. Also *Orchestiadæ*, *Orchestidæ*.

orchestra (ôr′kes-trä), *n.* [Formerly *orchester*, *orchestre*; < F. *orchestre* = Sp. *orquesta*, *orquestra* = Pg. It. *orchestra* (cf. L. *orchestra*, the place where the senate sat in the theater, also the senate itself, prop. the orchestra), < Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, a part of the stage where the chorus danced, the orchestra, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] 1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. (*a*) In theaters, in classic times, the orchestra was a circular or semicircular level space lying between the rising tiers of seats of the auditorium and the stage. In Greek theaters this space was circular, and was allotted to the chorus, which performed its evolutions about the thymele or altar of Dionysus, which occupied the center of the orchestra. Among the Romans the orchestra corresponded nearly to the orchestra of modern play-houses, and was set apart for the seats of senators and other persons of distinction. See diagram under *diazoma*. (*b*) In a modern theater or opera-house, the place

assigned for the orchestra-players is usually the front part of the main floor. In the opera-house at Bayreuth the orchestra is below the level of the floor, so that the players are invisible to the audience. (c) The parquet.

2. In *mod. music*, a company of performers on such instruments as are used in concerted music; a band. (In the United States *band* usually signifies a military band; but in England *band* is interchangeable with *orchestra*.) The historic development of the orchestra as now known did not begin until about 1600, when the independent value of instrumental music was first generally accepted. Up to that time, though many instruments had been known and used, both alone and as supports for vocal music, they had not been systematically combined, nor had concerted music been written for them. The process of experiment, selection, and improvement in construction and mutual adaptation went on steadily until nearly 1800, when the orchestra first arrived at its present proportions. The instruments now used consist of four main groups: (*a*) the *strings*, including violins (first and second), violas, violoncellos, and bass viols, these together constituting the largest and decidedly the most important group, which is often used entirely alone, and is then called the *string-orchestra*; (*b*) the *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns, basset-horns, bassoons, etc., these all being used both to enrich the effect of the strings, and in alternation with them to afford contrasts in tone-quality; (*c*) the *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets, cornets, trombones, ophicleides, etc., these being also used both in conjunction and in contrast with the other groups, though their decidedly greater sonority makes their introduction necessarily more rare; and (*d*) the *percussives*, including tympani, snare and bass drums, cymbals, bells and triangles, harps, etc., and also sometimes the pianoforte, though the latter is seldom ranked as a true orchestral instrument. The proportions of the several groups are varied somewhat both by composers and by conductors. A *full orchestra* is one in which all these groups are present in fairly complete form; a *small orchestra* is one in which some important instruments are lacking. All the above instruments, except the harp, are essentially monophonic, and the peculiar artistic importance of the orchestra is based upon the fact that every element in the total effect is produced by a solo instrument in the hands of a separate performer. The orchestra is extensively employed both in accompanying vocal music of every kind and in purely instrumental works. Its unlimited capacities for varied effect have led to the production of an extensive musical literature, in which are some of the most famous specimens of musical art. The orchestra is an indispensable factor in all extended works like operas and oratorios. The maintenance of orchestras was originally undertaken by individual princes in the several European states; but they are now either attached to opera-houses or supported by the proceeds of popular concerts.

3. In the early New England churches, the choir-gallery at the end opposite the pulpit: so called because in it were stationed the instrumentalists by whom the singing was accompanied.

orchestral (ôr'kes-tral), *a.* [= F. *orchestral*; as *orchestra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed by an orchestra: as, *orchestral* music.—**Orchestral flute, oboe,** etc., in *organ-building*, a flute, oboe, or other stop whose tones imitate those of the instruments with exceptional accuracy.

orchestrate (ôr'kes-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orchestrated*, ppr. *orchestrating*. [< *orchestra* + *-ate*².] To compose or arrange music for an orchestra; score or instrumentate.

★**orchestration** (ôr-kes-trā'shon), *n.* [< *orchestrate* + *-ion*.] In *music*, the act, process, science, or result of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. As a branch of musical study it includes the structure, technique, and tone-qualities of all orchestral instruments, their artistic combination and contrast, and the method by which intended effects are indicated in notation. It is properly the chief division of instrumentation, though the latter is often made equivalent to it.

orchestret, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

orchestric (ôr-kes'trik), *a.* [= F. *orchestrique* ★= Pg. *orchestrico*; as *orchestra* + *-ic*.] Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchestrion (ôr-kes'tri-on), *n.* [< *orchestra* + *-ion* as in *accordion*.] A mechanical musical instrument, essentially similar to a barrel-organ, but having many different stops, etc., which allow the imitation of a large variety of orchestral instruments and the production of quite complicated musical works. Many different names have been applied to different varieties of the instrument.

orchialgia (ôr-ki-al'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in a testicle.

orchic (ôr'kik), *a.* [< NL. *orch-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the testes.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* [< *orchis*², L. *orchis* (stem ★erroneously assumed to be *orchid-*): see *Orchis*².] Any plant of the family *Orchidaceæ*; an orchidaceous plant.

Tropical *orchids* are mostly epiphytal,—that is, they grow upon trees without deriving nourishment from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 818.

Almond-scented orchid. See *Odontoglossum*.—**Spectral-flowered orchid.** See *Masdevallia*.—**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium*.—**Violet-scented orchid.** See *Odontoglossum*.

Orchidaceæ (ôr-ki-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Orchis*² (see *orchid*) + *-aceæ*.] The orchis family, a family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Orchidales*, distinguished by the one or two sessile anthers united to the pistil. It includes about 5,000 species, belonging to 466 genera, classed in 10 tribes. They are perennial herbs, some terrestrial, found both in the tropics and in colder regions, even to 68° N. lat., others epiphytes of tropical climates, reaching north to Florida. Their flowers are



Orchid (*Cattleya citrina*).

generally beautiful and fragrant, often grotesque or imitating animal forms, and have three sepals, two similar petals, and a third petal, the lip, enlarged, and commonly of singular shape or color. Their pollen is coherent in a waxy or granular mass, usually transferred to the stigma only by insect-visits, insuring cross-fertilization. They grow from short or creeping rootstocks, tubers, or thickened fibers, the epiphytic species commonly with a few lower joints of the stem thickened and persisting, forming a pseudo-bulb. They bear undivided, often fleshy, parallel-veined leaves, and one-celled capsules with a multitude of minute seeds. Any plant of the order is called an *orchid*.

orchidaceous (ôr-ki-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the family *Orchidaceæ*.

orchideal (ôr-kid'ē-ąl), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-al*.] In *bot.*, same as *orchidaceous*.

orchidean (ôr-kid'ē-ąn), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 226.

orchidectomy (ôr-ki-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Castration.

orchideous (ôr-kid'ē-us), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-ous*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 280.

orchiditis (ôr-ki-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

orchidocele (ôr'kid-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Orchidoncus.

orchidologist (ôr-ki-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orchidology* + *-ist*.] One versed in orchids.

orchidology (ôr-ki-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις*, the orchis (see *orchid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

orchidoncus (ôr-ki-dong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *ὄγκος*, tumor.] Tumor of the testis.

orchil (ôr'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *orchel*, *orchal*, *orchall*, < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orcheil*, *orseil*, F. *orseille*, etc.: see *archil*.] Same as *archil*.

orchilla-weed (ôr-kil'ą-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orchiodynia (ôr"ki-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a testicle.

orchis¹ (ôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *orches* (-kēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the testis, testicle, or its equivalent.

★**orchis**² (ôr'kis), *n.* [= F. *orchis*, < L. *orchis*, < Gr. *ὄρχις* (*ὀρχι-*, *ορχε-*), a plant, the orchis, so called from the shape of the roots, < *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Orchis*; also, one of numerous plants in other genera of the orchis family, *Orchidaceæ*.

Bring *orchis*, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Orchidaceæ*, of the tribe *Orchideæ*, and the subtribe *Serapiadeæ*, characterized by its spurred lip, and by the two pollen-glands being inclosed in a common pouch. It includes about 80 species, mainly of the north temperate regions of the Old World, with two in the United States. They are terrestrial plants with a few long-sheathing broadly elliptical leaves, and flowers of middle size in a spike terminating the erect and unbranched stem. The common American species is *O. spectabilis*, the showy orchis, of rich woods northward, having two obovate glossy leaves, and a few pretty racemed flowers, pink-purple with white lip. For some common British species, see *Cain-and-Abel*, *cullion*, 2, *dead-men's-fingers*, 1, *long-purples*, 1, *foolstones*, *johnny-cocks*, and *hand-orchis*.—**Bird's-nest orchis.** See *Neottia*.—**Crane-fly orchis.** See *Tipularia*.—**Fen-orchis.** See *Liparis*, 3.—**Fringed orchis,** one of several species of *Blephariglottis* with cut-fringed lip, including white, yellow, greenish, and purple-flowered species. See cut under *Habenaria*.—**Frog-orchis,** *Cæloglossum viride*.—**Greenman orchis.** Same as *man-orchis*.—**Medusa's-head orchis,** *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*, with thread-like pendent sepals and petals.—**Musk-orchis.** See *Herminium*.—**Rein-orchis,** any plant of the genus *Habenaria*. (See also *bee-orchis*, *bog-orchis*, *butterfly-orchis*, *fly-orchis*, *man-orchis*, *spider-orchis*.)



Flowering Plant of Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*).

orchitic (ôr-kit'ik), *a.* [< *orchitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with orchitis.

orchitis (ôr-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the testis. Also *orchiditis*.

orchotomy (ôr-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **orchiotomy*, < Gr. *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of excising a testicle; castration.

orcin (ôr'sin), *n.* [< *orc(hella)* + *-in*².] A peculiar coloring matter, represented by the formula $C_7H_6(OH)_2$, obtained from the orchella-weed and other lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, and its taste is sweet and nauseous. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red color, and there is formed on exposure to air a new substance called *orcein*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element, and may be a mixture of several different compounds. On the addition of acetic acid orcein is precipitated as a brownish-red powder. Also called *orcinol*.

orculiform (ôr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *orcula*, a little tun or cask, dim. of *orca*, a tun (see *orca*²), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, cask-shaped: applied to the cells of certain algæ. [Rare.]

orcynine (ôr'si-nin), *a.* Belonging or related to the genus *Orcynus*.

Orcynus (ôr-sī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *orcynus*, < Gr. *ὄρκυνος*, a large sea-fish of the tunny kind.] A genus of scombroid fishes of great size and economic value, more properly called *Thunnus*; the tunnies or horse-mackerel. The common tunny is *Thunnus thynnus*. See *albacore*.

ord† (ôrd), *n.* [Also *orde*; ME. *ord*, < AS. *ord*, a point as of a sword, apex, top, edge, line of battle, beginning, origin, chief, = OS. *ord*, point, = OFries. *ord*, point, place, = D. *oord*, a place, region, = MLG. *ort* = OHG. *ort*, a point, angle, edge, beginning, MHG. *ort*, a point, G. *ort*, a place, region, = Icel. *oddr*, a point of a weapon, = Sw. *udd*, a point, prick, = Dan. *od*, a point (> Icel. *oddi*, a point of land, = Sw. *udde*, a point, cape, = Dan. *odde*, a point of land, > E. *odd*, not even: see *odd*).] 1. A point.

Thi fruit is prikked with speres *ord*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2. Beginning.

Ord and ende he hath him told,
Hu blauncheflur was tharinne isold.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

★**ord.** An abbreviation of *ordinal*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, and *order*.

ordain (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordanen*, *ordeinen*, *ordeynen*, < OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner* = Sp. Pg. *ordenar* = It. *ordinare*, < L. *ordinare*, order: see *order*, *v.*, and *ordinate*, *v.*] 1†. To set or place in proper order; arrange; prepare; make ready; hence, to construct or constitute with a view to a certain end.

William went al bi-fore as wis man & nobul,
& *ordeyned* anon his ost [host] in thre grete parties.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3791.

Above the croslet
That was *ordeyned* with that false get.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death; he *ordaineth* his arrows against the persecutors.
Ps. vii. 13.

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God *ordain'd*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 215.

2. To set up; establish; institute; appoint; order.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month. 1 Ki. xii. 32.

When first this order was *ordain'd*, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 33.

He who *ordained* the Sabbath loves the poor!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To dispose or regulate according to will or purpose; prescribe; give orders or directions for; command; enact; decree: used especially of the decrees of Providence or of fate; hence, to destine.

"Harald," said William, "listen to my resoun,
What right that I haue of Englond the coroun
After Edwarde's dede, if it so betide
That God haf *ordeynd* so I after him abide."
Rob. of Brunne, p. 68.

As it was *ordained* unto all the people of Israel by an everlasting decree. Tobit i. 6.

God from all eternity did by his unchangeable counsel *ordain* whatever in time should come to pass.
The Irish Articles of Religion (1615), art. 11.

This mighty Rule to Time the Fates *ordain*.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

What if the foot, *ordain'd* the dust to tread,
Or hand to toil, aspired to be the head?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 259.

4. To set apart for an office; select; appoint.

Than he bad hir *ordeyne* a-nother woman to norissh hir sone. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being *ordain'd* his special governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

(*a*) To destine, set apart, etc., to a certain spiritual condition, or to the fulfilment of a certain providential purpose: especially in Biblical usage.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed.
Acts xiii. 48.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; confer holy orders upon; appoint to or formally introduce into the ministerial office: used especially of admission to the priesthood, as distinguished from *making* a deacon and *consecrating* a bishop. See *ordination*, 2.

If he were *ordeynd* clerke. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 129.

He *ordained* twelve, that they should be with him and that he might send them forth to preach, And to have power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils.
Mark iii. 14, 15.

=**Syn.** 3. To destine, enact, order, prescribe, enjoin. In regard to the making of human laws or the acts of Providence, *ordain* is the most weighty and solemn word in use: as, the Mayor and Common Council do *ordain*; "the powers that be are *ordained* of God," Rom. xiii. 1.

ordainable (ôr-dā′na-bl), *a.* [< *ordain* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordained, destined, or appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 377. (*Latham.*)

ordainer (ôr-dā′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordeinour, ordenour*, < OF. *ordeneor, ordoneor*, < L. *ordinator*, one who orders or ordains, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*. Cf. *ordinator*.] One who ordains. (*a*†) One who rules or regulates; ruler; commander; governor; master; manager; regulator.

That he werre his wardein, & al is *ordeinour*
To is wille to willi him & to the king's honour.
Rob. of Gloucester p. 469.

(*b*) One who decrees; especially, one of a body of bishops, earls, and barons, in the reign of Edward II., in 1310, whom the king was obliged to invest with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, etc.

The *Ordainers* took their oath on the 20th of March in the Painted Chamber; foremost among them was Archbishop Winchelsey, who saw himself supported by six of his brethren. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

(*c*†) One who institutes, founds, or creates.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt; for, not content with his created nature, and thinking it too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the *ordainer*, not only in the attempt but in the wish and simple violation thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

(*d*) One who appoints to office, especially one who confers holy orders, one who invests another with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

ordainment (ôr-dān′ment), *n.* [< *ordain* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of ordaining, or the state of being ordained. *Milton.*—**2.** Appointment; destiny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

ordal†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ordeal*.

ordaliant (ôr-dā′liạn), *a.* [< *ordal* (ML. *ordalium*) + *-ian*.] Same as *ordeal*.

To approve her [Queen Emma's] innocence, praying over-night to St. Swithun, she offerd to pass blindfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the *Ordalian* Law, which without harm she perform'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

ordaliumt (ôr-dā′li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *ordeal*.] Same as *ordeal*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 112.

ordet, *n.* See *ord*. *Chaucer*.

ordeal (ôr′dē-ạl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ordel, ordal*, < AS. *ordēl*, usually *ordāl*, ordeal (as defined), lit. 'judgment' (= OS. *urdēli* = OFries. *ordel, urdel* = D. *oordeel* = MLG. *ordēl* = OHG. *urteili, urteilī, urtēlī, urteila, urteil*, MHG. *urteile, urteil*, G. *urtheil, urteil*, a judgment, decision), < *or-*, accented form of *ar-*, usually *ā-* (see *a*-[1]), + *dāl*, *dāl*, a part, deal (or rather the base of the orig. verb), with a suffix lost in AS., but retained in OS. and OHG.: see *or-* and *deal*[1]. The technical use of the word, the disappearance of *or-* as a significant prefix, and the remoteness of the main element *-deal* from its etym. meaning, led to a separation of the word from its actual source, and its treatment as of L. origin; hence the ordinary pron. in three syllables (as if the termination were like that of *real, ideal*, etc.), instead of the orig. two (ôr′dēl).]

I. *n.* **1.** A form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, formerly practised in Europe, and still in parts of the East and by various savage tribes. It consisted in testing the effect of fire, water, poison, etc., upon the accused. Well-known fire-ordeals in England were the handling of red-hot irons, or the walking over heated plowshares. A common form of the water-ordeal was the casting of the accused into water: he was considered innocent if he sank, guilty if he floated. The practice of "ducking witches" is a survival of this water-ordeal, and the phrase "to go through fire and water" probably alludes to those customs. These ordeals were abolished in England in the reign of Henry III., but the wager of battle remained. The ordeal of poison-water is common in Africa; that of burning candles, in Burma; that of eating rice, in Siam, etc.

By *ordal* or by ooth,
By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1046.

Such tests of truth as *Ordeal* and Compurgation satisfy men's minds completely and easily.
Maine, Early Hist. of Inst., p. 48.

If from Thy *ordeal's* heated bars
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done! *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a severe test of courage, endurance, patience, etc.

The villanous *ordeal* of the papal custom-house.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi.

=**Syn. 2.** Proof, experiment, touchstone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Their *ordeale* lawes which they vsed in doubtfull cases, when cleere and manifest proofes wanted.
Hakewill, Apology, IV. ii. § 5.

Ordeal bark. See *bark*[2].—**Ordeal bean, ordeal nut.** Same as *Calabar bean* (which see, under *bean*[1]).

ordeal-root (ôr′dē-ạl-rōt), *n.* The root of a species of *Strychnos*, used in trials by ordeal by the natives of western Africa.

ordeal-tree (ôr′dē-ạl-trē), *n.* One of three poisonous trees of Africa. (*a*) See *ordeal bark*, under *bark*[2]. (*b*) *Cerbera Manghas*. See *Cerbera*. (*c*) The poison-tree of South Africa, *Acokanthera Spectabilis*; its bark has been used to poison arrows. The two last named belong to the family *Apocynaceæ*.

ordelfe†, *n.* See *oredelfe*.

ordenary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ordinary*.

ordene†, *a.* [ME., also *ordeyne, ordinee* (prop. three syllables), < OF. *ordene*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordered, ordinate, regular: see *ordinate*.] Regular; ordinate.

Ordene moevynges by places, by tymes, by dooinges, by spaces, by qualites. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

ordenely†, *adv.* [ME., < *ordene* + *-ly*[2].] Regularly; orderly; ordinately.

Ther nis no dowte that they ne ben don ryhtfully and *ordenely* to the profyt of hem.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

ordenour, ordeynour, *n.* Middle English forms of *ordainer*.

★**order** (ôr′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordre* (= D. *order, orde* = MLG. *orden, orde* = G. *order* = Sw. *ordet* = Dan. *ordre*), < OF. *ordre*, also *ordene, ordine*, F. *ordre* = Sp. *orden* = Pg. *ordem* = It. *ordine* = OHG. *ordena*, MHG. G. *orden* = Sw. Dan. *orden* = W. *urdd* and *urten*, order, etc., < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), a row, line, series, regular arrangement, order; supposed to come, through an adj. stem *ord-*, from the root of *oriri*, rise, in a more orig. sense 'go'; as if lit. 'a going forward.'] **1.** A row; rank; line.

But soone the knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troupes, and *orders* did confownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

First lat the gunes befoir us goe,
That they may break the *order*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

2. A rank, grade, or class of a community or society: as, the higher or the lower *orders* of the community.

In the whilke blys I byde at be here
Nyen *ordres* of aungels full clere.
York Plays, p. 2.

The King commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the priests of the second *order*, and the keepers of the door, to bring forth out of the temple of the Lord all the vessels that were made for Baal. 2 Ki. xxiii. 4.

Orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, P. L., v. 792.

It is a custom among the lower *orders* to put the first piece of money that they receive in the day to the lips and forehead before putting it in the pocket.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 327.

The virtue of the best Pagans was perhaps of as high an *order* as that of the best Christians, though it was of a somewhat different type. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 164.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The degree, rank, or status of clergymen.

And the title that ȝe take *ordres* by telleth ȝe ben auaunced. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 281.

(*b*) One of the several degrees or grades of the clerical office. In the Roman Catholic Church these orders are bishop, priest (presbyter), deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. Originally the first three were accounted *major orders* and the others *minor orders*. Since the twelfth century the order of subdeacon has been advanced to the rank of a major order, and the number of orders is generally counted as seven, the orders of bishop and presbyter being regarded as one order in so far as the sacerdotal character belongs to both. In the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches the major orders are those of bishop, priest, and deacon, and the minor orders are subdeacon, reader (anagnost), and sometimes singer (psaltes). The orders of bishop, priest, and deacon are known not only as *major* or *holy orders*, but as *apostolic orders*. The orders of subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, and doorkeeper (ostiary) existed in the Western Church before the middle of the third century; those of subdeacon, exorcist, reader, singer, and doorkeeper were as old as the third or fourth century in the Eastern Church. The Anglican Church retains only the orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. Major orders can be conferred by bishops only. Chorepiscopi, abbots, and priests have sometimes, however, been authorized to confer minor orders.

They cannot abide
Vnto Church *orders* strictlie to be tide.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, and other episcopal churches, the sacrament or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics receive the power and grace for the discharge of their several functions: specifically termed *holy order*, or more commonly *holy orders*. The bishop alone can administer this rite. Orders as a sacrament or sacramental rite are limited to the major orders.

He [a certain friar] went to Amiens to be fully confirmed in his *Orders* by the Bishop. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

A Republican in holy *orders* was a strange and almost an unnatural being. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The consideration attaching to rank; honor; dignity; state.

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyȝte,
Ys the profession and the pure *ordre* that apendeth to knyȝtes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 97.

The several chairs of *order* look you scour
With juice of balm, and every precious flower:
Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 68.

These were the prime in *order* and in might.
Milton, P. L., i. 506.

5. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, that taxonomic group which regularly comes next below the class and next above the family, consisting of one or more families, and forming a division (sometimes the whole) of a class. Like other classificatory groups, it has only an arbitrary or conventional taxonomic value. Compare *superorder, suborder*. (*b*) In *bot.*, formerly the most important unit of classification above the genus, corresponding somewhat closely to *family* in zoölogy. With more recent authors the term has been given practically the same rank as in zoölogy, and what were formerly called 'orders' are now called 'families.' See *family*, 6, and *natural order*, under *natural*.

6. A number of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his *order*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 26.

The spirit of the whole clerical *order* rose against this injustice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—(*a*) A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations; especially, a monastic society or fraternity: as, an *order* of monks or friars; the Benedictine or Franciscan *order*.

And made an hous of monckes, to hold her *ordre* bet.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 282.

The Germanes, another *Order* of religious or learned men, are honored amongst them: especially such of them as liue in the woods, and of the woods.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2. 6.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled not an *Order* but a "Congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that *order* is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine *order*, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a "congregation" is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 715.

(*b*) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers*, and *grand commanders*, otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon*. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (1) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families; of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain): it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (2) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (3) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional — the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be *conferred* or *bestowed* upon the recipient of its distinction; the recipient is said to be *decorated* with such an order; and the word *order* is often applied to the decoration or badge. See *bath, garter, knighthood, star, thistle*, etc.

Windsor set on Barocks border,
That temple of thye noble *order*,
The garter of a lovely dame,
Wch gave ye first device and name.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

Knight of the noble *order* of Saint George,
Worthy Saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 68.

A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great *Order* of the Table Round.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The various members of the Cabinet wore upon the breasts of their coats the *orders* to which they were entitled. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 92.

7†. A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

I will give thee ten shekels of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel ["an *order* of garments" in marginal note]. Judges xvii. 10.

8. Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

Though it come to my remembrance somewhat out of *order*, it shall not yet come altogether out of time, for I will nowe tell you a conceipt whiche I had before forgotten to wryte. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

He departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in *order*. Acts xviii. 23.

Stand not upon the *order* of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 122.

A mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same *order* of time in which they occurred; for which end I kept a Journal of every days Observations.
Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

Pageants on pageants, in long *order* drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 316.

9. Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts.

Whan Merlin hadde all thinges rehersed, and Blase hadde hem alle writen oon after a-nother in *ordre*, and by his boke haue we the knowinge ther-of.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 679.

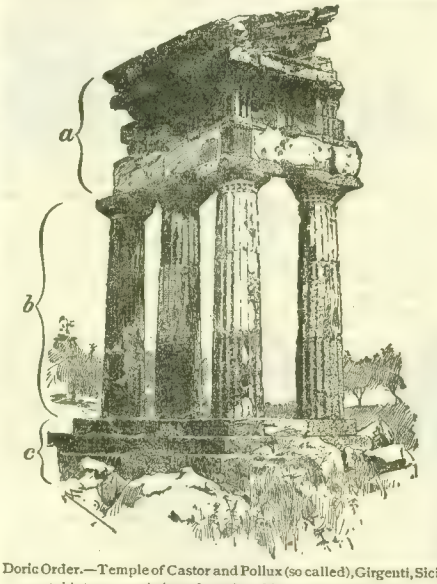
A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any *order*, and where the light is as darkness. Job x. 22.

I hear their drums: let 's set our men in *order*,
And issue forth and bid them battle straight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 70.

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic *order* laid.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 122.

For the world was built in *order*,
And the atoms march in tune.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

10. In *rhet.*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. —**11.** In *classical arch.*, a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style. There are five orders — Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these adjectives.) Every order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature; the column is normally divided into three parts — base, shaft, and



Doric Order.—Temple of Castor and Pollux (so called), Girgenti, Sicily.
a, entablature, consisting of cornice, frieze, and architrave; *b*, column, consisting of capital and shaft; *c*, stylobate, which in the Doric order performs the function of a base.

capital; the entablature into three parts also — architrave, frieze, and cornice. The character of an order is displayed not only in its column, but in its general form and details, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are properly Greek, the Roman renderings of them being so different from the originals as to constitute in fact distinct orders. The Corinthian, though of purely Greek origin, did not come into extensive use before Roman authority was established throughout Greek lands.

The temple on the side of the river seems to be of the greatest antiquity, and was probably built before the *orders* were invented.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

12. In *math.*: (*a*) In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points. Newton introduced the term *order* as applied to plane curves. Cayley defines the *order of a relation* in *m*-dimensional space as follows: add to the conditions as many arbitrary linear conditions as are necessary to make the multiplicity of the relation equal to *m*; then the number of points satisfying these conditions is the order of the relation. Thus, the *order of a plane curve* is the number of points (real and imaginary) in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary right line. The *order of a non-plane curve* is the number of points in which the curve is cut by a plane. The *order of a surface* is the number of points in which the surface is cut by a right line. The *order of a congruence* is the number of points in which the congruence-lines lying in an arbitrary plane are cut by an arbitrary plane. The *order of a complex* is the number of points in which the curve enveloping the lines of the complex lying in an arbitrary plane is cut by an arbitrary plane. (*b*) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also *equation*. —**13.** Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

The same I am, ere ancient'st *order* was,
Or what is now received. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 10.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

14. Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

But that great command o'ersways the *order*,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

15. Authority; warrant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means;
There shall be *order* for 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 25.

We gave them no *order* to make any composition to separate you and us in this.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 282.

16. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the *order* of business; to rise to a point of *order*; the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

17. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

He has come to court this may,
A' mounted in good *order*.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

Any of the forementioned faculties, if wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable effects in men's understandings.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 12.

He lost the sense that handles daily life,
That keeps us all in *order*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

18. *Eccles.*, in liturgics, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the *order* of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed. —**19.** Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and *order*.

All things invite
To peaceful counsels, and the settled state
Of *order*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 280.

Without *order* there is no living in public society, because the want thereof is the mother of confusion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

What Hume (e. g.) means by Justice is rather what I have called *Order*, . . . the observance of the actual system of rules, whether strictly legal or customary, which bind together the different members of any society into an organic whole. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 411.

'Tis hard to settle *order* once again.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

20†. Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measures; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase *to take order*.

As for the money that he had promised unto the king, he *took* no good *order* for it. 2 Mac. iv. 27.

I am content. Provide me soldiers, lords,
Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 320.

He quickly *tooke* such *order* with such Lawyers that he layd them by the heeles till he sent some of them prisoners for England. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

Then were they remanded to the Cage again, until further *order* should be *taken* with them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 157.

21. Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive *orders* to march; to disobey *orders*.

As I have given *order* to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

Give *order* that these bodies
High on a stage be placed to the view.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 388.

The magistrates of Plimouth . . . referred themselves to an *order* of the commissioners, wherein liberty is given to the Massachusetts [colony] to take course with Gorton and the lands they had possessed.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 252.

Proud his mistress' *orders* to perform.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 263.

On the 27th April, 1526, arrived four messengers from court, with *orders* for Don Roderigo to return, and also to bring Don Hector along with him.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, III. 180.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A *judgment* is the formal determination of a trial; an *order* is usually the formal determination of a motion.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed. *Wharton.*

(*b*) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an *order* on a banker for twenty pounds; pay to A. B. or *order*; an *order* to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer.

An *order* is a written direction from one who either has in fact, or in the writing professes to have, control over a fund or thing to another who either purports in the writing to be under obligation to obey, or who is in fact under such obligation, commanding some appropriation thereof.
Bishop.

(*c*) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc.: as, to give an agent an *order* for groceries; an *order* for canal stock; the work was done to *order*.

The fact is, that he seldom worked to *order*. Sale in the cloth-halls was the rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. clxx.

Mr. W. . . . was entrusted with the execution of large *orders*, especially in gold and Government bonds.
H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 427.

(*d*) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment.

In those days were pit *orders*—beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them! *Lamb*, My First Play.

Apostolic orders. See def. 3 (*b*).—**Attic order.** See *attic*[2].—**By order**†, consequently. *Minsheu*, 1617.—**Caryatic order.** See *caryatic*.—**Charging order.** See *charge*.—**Circle of higher order.** See *circle*.—**Clerk in orders.** See *clerk*.—**Close order,** in *milit. tactics*, the formation for parade, drill, etc., in contradistinction to *extended order*, the formation for attack, in which the normal interval between individuals is two paces.—**Common order, order of course,** in *law*, those ordinary directions of the court which by long practice have come to be matters of right in proper cases. They may be entered by the party or his attorney without actual application to the court and without notice to his adversary.—**Contact of the *n*th order.** See *contact*.—**Four orders,** the four orders of mendicant friars—the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Franciscan or Gray Friars, the Carmelites or White Friars, and the Augustinian or Austin Friars.

> In alle the *ordres foure* is noon that can
> So moche of dalliaunce and fair langage.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 210.

Full orders. See *to be in full orders*.—**General order.** (*a*) An order relating to the whole military or naval service or to the whole command, in distinction to *special orders*, relating only to individuals or to a part of the command. (*b*) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignees within a certain time after its arrival in port. [U. S.]—**Guelfic order.** See *Guelfic*.—**Heavy marching order.** See *heavy*[1].—**Holy orders.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *major orders*. See def. 3. (*b*) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches.—**In order that,** to the end that.—**In order to,** as a means or preparation for; with a view to; for the purpose of: followed by an infinitive or a noun as object: as, *in order to* economize space; *in order to* succeed, one must be diligent.—**Inverse order of alienation.** See *inverse*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight*.—**Letter of orders,** a certificate given under the hand and seal of the ordaining bishop, testifying that a certain person has been rightly and canonically ordained.—**Light marching order.** See *light*[2].—**Major orders.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**Male order.** See *male*[1].—**Mendicant orders.** See *mendicant*.—**Military Order of Savoy,** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue.—**Minor orders.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**Extended order,** in *mil.*, the formation adopted by infantry for attack.—**Order for Merit.** See *merit*.—**Order in Council,** in *Eng. hist.*, an order by the sovereign with the advice of the Privy Council. The most noted were those of 1807, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decree; they declared all vessels trading with France or countries under French influence liable to seizure. These orders bore severely against the commerce of the United States, as all goods from that country destined for the continent had to be landed in England, to pay duty, and to be exported under British regulations.—**Order of a complex.** See def. 12.—**Order of a condition,** the number of simple conditions to which it is equivalent; the number by which the condition reduces the constant expressing the multiplicity of the figures satisfying the antecedent conditions.—**Order of a determinant,** the square root of the number of elements in it.—**Order of a differential or of a differential coefficient,** the number of differentiations required to produce it.—**Order of a differential equation,** the order of the highest differential coefficient it contains.—**Order of a function.** See *function*.—**Order of Alcantara,** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1213 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter.—**Order of Alexander Nevski,** a Russian order founded in 1722 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catherine I. in 1725. The ordinary badge is a cross patté, the center being a circle of white enamel, showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel, with a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoire*.—**Order of an algebraic curve.** See *curve* and def. 12.—**Order of an algebraic equation or quantic,** its degree.—**Order of an equation of finite differences,** the order of the highest difference or enlargement it contains.—**Order of an infinite or infinitesimal,** the number of times it is requisite to multiply into itself an infinite or infinitesimal of the first order, in order to obtain such infinite or infinitesimal.—**Order of approximation,** the number of times the operation of approximation has been performed in order to obtain a given solution.—**Order of a substitution.** See *substitution*.—**Order of a surface.** See def. 12.—**Order of a transformation.** See *transformation*.—**Order of battle,** the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army or fleet, according to the circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, etc.—**Order of Calatrava,** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon.—**Order of Charles III.,** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771.—**Order of Charles XIII.,** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees.—**Order of Christ,** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark-red.—**Order of Civil Merit,** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit*, under *merit*.—**Order of contact of two plane curves,** one less than the order of the infinitesimal which measures the distance of the curves at a distance from the point of contact measured by an infinitesimal of the first order, or the limit toward which the logarithm of the distance between the two curves divided by the logarithm of the distance from the point of contact at which that distance is measured approximates as the latter distance approximates toward zero.—**Order of Fidelity, Generosity, Glory.** See *fidelity*, etc.—**Order of Isabella the Catholic,** known as the *Royal American Order*, and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patté indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms.—**Order of Jesus.** See *Jesus*.—**Order of Leopold,** an Austrian order founded by Francis I., Emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence.—**Order of Louisa,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only.—**Order of Maria Louisa,** a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence.—**Order of Maria Theresa,** an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II.—**Order of Maximilian,** an order for encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria.—**Order of Medjidie.** See *Medjidie*.—**Order of Military Merit.** (*a*) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (*b*) See *merit*. (*c*) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Würtemberg in 1759.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*.—**Order of nature.** (*a*) That order in which the general comes before the particulars. (*b*) That order in which the cause comes before the effect.—**Order of Our Lady of Montesa,** a Spanish order founded in the fourteenth century by the King of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain.—**Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel,** an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus.—**Order of sailing,** the formation of a fleet ordered by the commander-in-chief.—**Order of St. Andrew,** a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia, in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltire-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but on state occasions this badge is worn pendent to a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltires, and of shields with flags and crowns.—**Order of St. Andrew in Scotland.** See *Order of the Thistle*, under *thistle*.—**Order of St. Benedict of Aviz,** a Portuguese order said to date from the twelfth century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck.—**Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear*.—**Order of St. George.** (*a*) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (*b*) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catherine II. See def. 6 (*b*)(3).—**Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St. James of Compostella*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red.—**Order of St. Lazarus,** an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution.—**Order of St. Louis,** a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reinstated. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored.—**Order of St. Michael,** a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black.—**Order of St. Michael and St. George,** a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended.—**Order of St. Patrick,** an order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights.—**Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian,** a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims.—**Order of St. Stanislaus,** a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia.—**Order of the Annunciation.** See *annunciation*.—**Order of the Bear.** See *bear*[2].—**Order of the Black Eagle.** See *eagle*.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian*.—**Order of the Chrysanthemum,** an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876.—**Order of the Conception.** See *conception*.—**Order of the Cordon Jaune,** a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Nevers, for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct.—**Order of the Crescent.** See *crescent*.—**Order of the Crown.** See *crown*.—**Order of the day.** (*a*) In a legislative body, a matter for consideration assigned to a particular day. Such an order is privileged, and takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn and a question of privilege. Several subjects are often assigned for the same day, and hence are called *orders of the day*. *Cushing*. (*b*) The prevailing rule or custom.



Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The shooter has generally time for a fair aim—and, indeed, wild-fowl shooting can hardly be termed snap-shooting—and long shots are undoubtedly the *order of the day*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 427.

Order of the difference or enlargement of a function, the number of operations of differencing or enlarging required to produce it.—**Order of the Fan.** See *fan*.—**Order of the Fish.** See *fish*[1].—**Order of the Garter.** See *garter*.—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*.—**Order of the Griffin.** See *griffin*.—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** See *ghost*.—**Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *hospitaler*.—**Order of the Illuminati.** See *Illuminati*.—**Order of the Indian Empire.** See *Indian*.—**Order of the Iron Cross.** See *iron*.—**Order of the Iron Crown.** See *iron*.—**Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem* (which see, under *hospitaler*).—**Order of the Knot.** See *knot*[1].—**Order of the Legion of Honor.** See *legion*.—**Order of the Lion.** See *lion*.—**Order of the Palm.** See *palm*.—**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*.—**Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*, under *ghost*.—**Order of the Thistle.** See *thistle*.—**Order of the White Eagle, Elephant, Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *Order of the Cordon Jaune*.—**Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon*.—**Out of order.** (*a*) In confusion or disorder: as, the room is *out of order*. (*b*) Not in an efficient condition: as, the watch is *out of order*. (*c*) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules: as, the motion is *out of order*. (*d*) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

When any one in Sir Roger's company complains he is *out of order*, he immediately calls for some posset-drink for him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

I have been lately much *out of order*, and confined at home, but now I go abroad again. *Gray*, Letters, I. 323.

Question of order, in a legislative body, a question relating to a violation of the rules or a breach of order in a particular proceeding. It must be decided by the chair without debate. *Cushing*.—**Sailing orders** (*naut.*), the final instructions given to government vessels.—**Special orders,** in *law*, those orders which are made only in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and require notice to the adversary and a hearing by the court.—**Standing orders,** in Parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case. [Eng.]—**Teutonic Order.** See *Teutonic*.—**The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.** See *Odd-Fellow*.—**The Order of the Martyrs.** Same as *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*.—**Third order,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an order among the Dominicans, Carmelites, etc., composed of secular associates conforming to a certain extent to the general design of the order. The members of such orders are called *tertiaries*.—**To be in full orders,** to have been ordained both as a deacon and as a priest; to be in priest's orders.—**To be in (holy) orders,** to be a member of an episcopally ordained Christian ministry.—**To call a meeting to order,** to open a meeting, or call upon it to proceed to orderly business: said of the presiding officer. [U. S.]—**To call a speaker to order,** to interrupt him on the ground that he transgresses established rules of debate. See *question of order*.—**To take order**†. See def. 20.—**To take orders,** to enter the Christian ministry through ordination; specifically, so to enter an episcopally ordained ministry.=**Syn. 21** (*a*). *Verdict*, *Report*, etc. See *decision*.

order (ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordren*, < OF. *odrer*; cf. MLG. *ordēren* = G. *be-ordern* = Sw. *be-ordra* = Dan. *be-ordre*, order, direct, also D. *ordenen* = MLG. *ordenen*, *orden* = OHG. *ordinōn*, *ordenōn*, MHG. *ordenen*, G. *ordnen*, *an-ordnen* = Sw. *ordna* = Dan. *ordne*, order, arrange, also Sw. *för-ordna*, Dan. *for-ordne*, order, etc.; < L. *ordinare*, arrange, order, command, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.* Cf. *ordain*, *ordinate*, from the same L. verb.] **1.** To put in a row or rank; place in rank or position; range.

> Warriours old with *order'd* spear and shield.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 565.

> Here all things in their place remain,
> As all were *order'd* ages since.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

2. To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

> Whosoever are consecrated or *ordered* according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the forenamed King Edward unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or *ordered* according to the same Rites; we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and *ordered*.
> *Book of Common Prayer* (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

> He did bestow
> Both guestes and meate, when ever in they came,
> And knew them how to *order* without blame,
> As him the Steward badd. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.



Orders and Decorations of Honor

1. Denmark, Order of the White Elephant. 2. France, Medal of the Legion of Honor. 3. U. S. A., Military Medal, War Department. 4. Austria-Hungary, Order of the Golden Fleece. 5. Germany, Order of the Iron Cross. 6. Italy, Order of the Annunciation. 7. Germany, Order of the Black Eagle. 8. Sweden, Order of the Seraphim. 9. Turkey, Order of the Medjidi. 10. Great Britain, Order of the Garter. 11. Spain, Order of the Golden Fleece. 12. Russia, Cross of St. Andrew 13. Japan, Order of the Rising Sun. 14. Great Britain, Order of the Bath. 15. U. S. A., Order of the Loyal Legion. 16. Netherlands, Military Order of William. 17 Belgium, Order of Leopold. 18. Greece, Order of the Saviour. 19. Great Britain, Order of the Victoria Cross. 20. Norway, Order of St. Olaf. 21. India, The Star of India. 22. China, Order of the Double Dragon. 23. Papal, Order of the Holy Sepulchre. 24. Portugal, Order of the Tower and Sword. 25. Persia, Order of the Sun and Lion. 26. U. S. A., Order of the Cincinnati. 27. Order of St. Andrew.

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He shall *order* the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the Lord continually. Lev. xxiv. 4.

The rhymes are dazzled from their place,
And *order'd* words asunder fly.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

4. To dispose; adjust; regulate; direct; manage; govern; ordain; establish.

No force for that, for it is *order'd* so,
That I may leap both hedge and dyke full well.
Wyatt, The Courtier's Life, To John Poins.

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life *ordered* according to nature, and that we be hereunto ordained of God.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Order my steps in thy word, and let not any iniquity have dominion over me. Ps. cxix. 133.

If I know how or which way to *order* these affairs
Thus thrust disorderly into my hands,
Never believe me. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 109.

She will *order* all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

5. To instruct authoritatively or imperatively; give an order or command to; command; bid: as, the general *ordered* the troops to advance; to *order* a person out of the house.

Good uncle, help to *order* several powers
To Oxford, or where'er these traitors are.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 140.

The President of Panama had strictly *ordered* that none should adventure to any of the Islands for Plantains.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 206.

6. To command to be made, done, issued, etc.; give a commission for; require to be supplied or furnished: as, to *order* goods through an agent.

That pair of checked trousers . . . he did me the favour of *ordering* from my own tailor.
Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball, i.

Another new issue of 100 millions United States notes was *ordered* on motion of Mr. Stevens.
H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 83.

To order about, to send to and fro on tasks or errands; assume authority over; dictate to; domineer over.—**To order arms**, in military drill, to bring the butt of a firearm to the ground, the weapon being held vertically against the right side.—**To order up**, in *euchre*, to direct the dealer to take the turned-up card into his hand in place of any card he then holds.=**Syn. 3.** To adjust, methodize, systematize.—**4.** To carry on.—**5.** To bid, require, instruct.

orderable (ôr'dėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *order* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordered; biddable; obedient; docile.

The king's averseness to physick, and impatience under it, . . . was quickly removed above expectation; the king (contrary to his custome) being very *orderable* in all his sicknesse. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. vii. 22. (*Davies*.)

★**order-book** (ôr'dėr-bůk), *n.* A book in which orders are entered. Specifically—(*a*) A book in which the orders of customers are entered, as for the making or supplying of articles. (*b*) A book in the British House of Commons in which members are required to enter motions before submitting them to the House. (*c*) A book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the senior officer. (*d*) A book kept at all military headquarters, in which orders are written for the information of officers and men. Each company also keeps one. *Wilhelm*.

order-class (ôr'dėr-klȧs), *n.* The number of lines of a congruence which are cut by two arbitrary lines.

orderer (ôr'dėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who arranges, disposes, or regulates; one who keeps in order, or restores to order.

You have . . . chosen me to be the judge of the late evils happened, *orderer* of the present disorders, and finally protector of this country. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

But it is no harm for Him, who is by right, and in the greatest propriety, the Supreme *Orderer* of all things, to order everything in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be ordered.
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, iv. § 9.

2. One who gives orders; one who orders or commands; a commander, ruler, or governor.

ordering (ôr'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *order*, *v.*] **1.** Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service to come into the house of the Lord, according to their manner, under Aaron their father, as the Lord God of Israel had commanded him. 1 Chron. xxiv. 19.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, ordination; the act of ordaining or conferring orders: as, the *ordering* of deacons; the *ordering* of priests.

The Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and *Ordering* of Priests and Deacons, lately set forth in the time of Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by authority of Parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such Consecration and *Ordering;* neither hath it anything that of itself is superstitious and ungodly.
Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. Arrangement; adjustment; settlement.

We need no more of your advice; the matter,
The loss, the gain, the *ordering* on 't, is all
Properly ours. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 168.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that are to proceed from, and to express our thoughts; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.
south, Sermons, II. iii.

4. Government; management; administration.

As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven; so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house.
Ecclus. xxvi. 16.

orderless (ôr'dėr-les), *a.* [< *order* + *-less*.] Without rule, regularity, or method; disorderly.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 253.

This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which *orderless* all form of order brake;
So then began her words, and thus she spake.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 81.

orderliness (ôr'dėr-li-nes), *n.* Orderly state or condition; regularity; order.

Thanks to the *orderliness* of things, dangers have their premonitions. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *ordelijk* = MLG. *ordelik* = MHG. *ordenlīch*, G. *ordentlich* = Sw. Dan. *ordentlig;* as *order* + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed or conforming to good order or arrangement; characterized by method or regularity, or by conformity to established order; regular; methodical; harmonious.

The children *orderly*, and mothers pale
For fright,
Long ranged on a rowe stode round about.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

As when the total kind
Of birds, in *orderly* array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 74.

Her thick brown hair was smoothly taken off her broad forehead, and put in a very *orderly* fashion under her linen cap. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

This *orderly* succession of tints, gently blending into one another, is one of the greatest sources of beauty that we are acquainted with.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 278.

2†. In accordance with established regulations; duly authorized.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Observant of rule or discipline; not unruly; without uproar; deliberate; peaceful or proper in behavior.

He would not swear; . . . and gave such *orderly* and well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

And now what cure, what other remedy,
Can to our desp'rate wounds be ministred?
Men are not good but for necessity;
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 38.

Perkin, . . . considering the delay of time, and observing their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 141.

4. *Milit.*, of or pertaining to orders, or to the communication or execution of orders; on duty: as, *orderly* drummer; *orderly* room.—**Orderly book** (*milit.*), a book kept in each troop or company in a regiment for the insertion of general or regimental orders.—**Orderly officer**, the officer of the day—that is, the officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to superintend matters of cleanliness, food, etc.; especially, the officer of the day on duty at the headquarters of an army in the field.—**Orderly room**, a room in barracks used as the office of a company. *Wilhelm*.—**Orderly sergeant**, in the United States army and marine corps, the senior sergeant of every company or guard of marines.=**Syn. 1.** *Orderly* implies more love of order than either *methodical* or *systematic*.—**3.** Peaceable, quiet, well-behaved.

II. *n.*; pl. *orderlies* (-liz). **1.** A private soldier or a non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—**2.** An attendant in a ward of a hospital whose duty it is to keep order among the patients, see to their wants, preserve cleanliness, etc.—**3.** One who keeps things in order generally and preserves neatness. See the quotation. [Eng.]

But sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street-*orderly*. . . . He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-goods; the guardian of reticules, pocket-books, purses, and watch-pockets; the experienced observer and detector of pick-pockets; the ever ready, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 260.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* [= D. *ordelijk* = OHG. *ordenlīcho*, MHG. *ordenlīche*, G. *ordentlich* = Dan. *ordentlig;* from the adj.] According to due order; regularly; duly; properly; decorously.

They went all in couples very *orderly*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 104.

Thou thyself also walkest *orderly*, and keepest the law.
Acts xxi. 24.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 45.

Hee apprehends a iest by seeing men smile, and laughes *orderly* himselfe when it comes to his turne.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

ordinability† (ôr″di-nȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ordinabilita(t-)s*, ordination, < *ordinabilis*, ordinable: see *ordinable*.] The quality of being ordinable, or capable of being ordained or appointed. *Bp. Bull*, Works, I. 367.

★**ordinable**† (ôr'di-nȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *ordinable*, < OF. *ordinable*, < ML. *ordinabilis*, < L. *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being ranked or estimated; proportional; relative.

And euery thing, though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is *ordinable* to the greate goodnesse. *Testament of Love*, ii.

2. Capable of being adjusted, fitted, prepared, ordained, or appointed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

ordinaire (ôr-di-nãr'), *n.* [F.: an abbreviation for *vin ordinaire*, ordinary (table) wine: see *ordinary*.] Wine, usually of a low grade, such as is customarily served at an ordinary. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 6.

ordinal (ôr'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinall*, < OF. (and F.) *ordinal* = Sp. Pg. *ordinal* = It. *ordinale*, < LL. *ordinalis*, of order, denoting order (as a numeral), < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Noting position in an order or series: an epithet designating one of that class of numerals which describe an object as occupying a certain place in a series of similar objects; first, second, third, etc., are *ordinal* numbers.—**2.** In *nat. hist.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating an order, as of animals or plants: as, *ordinal* terms; a group of *ordinal* value; *ordinal* distinctions; *ordinal* rank.

There is not known to be a single *ordinal* form of insect extinct. *Huxley*, Origin of Species (Essay).

II. *n.* **1.** A numeral which designates the place or position of an object in some particular series, as *first*, *second*, *third*, etc.—**2.** A body of regulations. (*a*) Any book registering or regulating order, succession, or usage.

He hath after his *ordinall*
Assigned one in speciall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

(*b*) A book containing the orders and constitutions of a religious house or a college. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

As prouost pryncypall
To teach them theyr *ordynall*.
Skelton, Poems, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 555.

(*c*) In England before the Reformation, a book directing in what manner the services for the canonical hours should be said throughout the year; a directory of the daily office: also known as the *ordinale*, *pica*, or *pie*. It contained a calendar, and gave the variations in the choir offices according to the day or season.

The *Ordinal* was a directory, or perpetual calendar, so drawn up that it told how each day's service, the year through, might easily be found.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

(*d*) In the *Anglican Ch.* since the Reformation, a book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; a collection of offices prescribing the form and manner of conferring holy orders. The ordinal was first published in English in 1550, and was slightly changed in 1552 and 1662. Although technically a separate book, it has always since 1552 been bound with the Prayer-book.

ordinale (ôr-di-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *ordinalia* (-li-ą). [ML., neut. of *ordinalis:* see *ordinal*.] Same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

ordinalism (ôr'di-nal-izm), *n.* [< *ordinal* + *-ism*.] The quality of being ordinal. *Latham*.

ordinance (ôr'di-nans), *n.* [< ME. *ordinaunce*, *ordenaunce*, < OF. *ordinance*, *ordenance*, *ordonnance*, F. *ordonnance* = Pr. *ordenansa*, *ordonnansa* = Sp. *ordenanza* = Pg. *ordenança* = It. *ordinanza*, < ML. *ordinantia*, an order, decree, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ordering, ordaining: see *ordinant*. Cf. *ordnance*, *ordonnance*.]

1†. Ordering; disposition; arrangement.

And marching thrise in warlike *ordinance*,
Thrise lowted lowly to the noble mayd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 5.

The *Ordinance* and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his [M. le Nostre's] Invention. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 26.

2†. Orderly disposition; proper arrangement; regular order; due proportion.

I have no wommen suffisant certayn
The chambres for tarraye in *ordinance*
After my lust, and therfor wolde I fayn
That thyn were all swiche maner governance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 905.

3†. Order; rank; dignity; position.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats, to show bare heads . . .
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up
To speak of war and peace. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 12.

4†. Preparation; provision; array; arrangement.

Wel may men knowe that so gret *ordinance*
May no man tellen in a litel clause.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 152.

And the two brethern a-geyn their burghes and townes made gode *ordenaunce*, as Merlin dide hem counseile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

5†. An appliance; an appointment; an arrangement; equipment: as, *ordinance* of war; hence, specifically, cannon; ordnance. See *ordnance*.

With all her [their] *ordinance* there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

In the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the *ordinances* thereof.
1 Ki. vi. 38 (margin).

Item, amonge all wondre and straunge *ordynaunce* that we sawe there, bothe for see and lande, with all maner Artyllary and Ingynes that may be deuysyd, pryncypally we noted .ij. peces of artyllary.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock
In second accent to his *ordinance*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 126.

6†. Established state or condition; regular or established mode of action; proceeding as regulated by authority.

Knowest thou the *ordinances* of heaven?
Job xxxviii. 33.

All these things change from their *ordinance*
Their natures and preformed faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 66.

7. Regulation by authority; a command; an appointment; an order; that which is ordained, ordered, or appointed; a rule or law established by authority; edict; decree, as of the Supreme Being or of Fate; law or statute made by human authority; authoritative regulation. In modern usage the term covers all the standing regulations adopted by a municipal corporation; or, in other words, the local laws and internal regulations passed by the governing body, and calculated to have permanent or continuous operation, as distinguished from *resolutions*, which are orders of temporary character or intended to meet a special occasion. Thus, an order forbidding fireworks in the streets is an *ordinance;* one appropriating money for celebrating a holiday is a *resolution*. Abbreviated *ord.*

His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn,
With William's *ordinance*, vnto the erle Alayn.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 83.

He made also divers *Ordinances* concerning the measures of Corn, and Wine, and Cloath; and that no Cloath should any where be dy'd of any other Colour than black, but only in principal Towns and Cities.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

God's *ordinance*
Of Death is blown in every wind.
Tennyson, To J. S.

8. *Eccles.*, a religious ceremony, rite, or practice established by authority: as, the *ordinance* of baptism.

He reproved also the practice of private members making speeches in the church assemblies, to the disturbance and hindrance of the *ordinances*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 376.

9. In *arch.*, arrangement; system; order: said of a part or detail as well as of an architectural whole.

The soffits or ceilings . . . are of the same material as the walls and columnar *ordinances*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 389.

Northwest ordinance. Same as *ordinance of* 1787.—**Ordinance of Nullification.** See *nullification.*—**Ordinance of parliament,** a temporary act of parliament.—**Ordinance of 1784,** an act of the United States Congress under the Confederation, passed April 23d, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, comprising tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.—**Ordinance of 1787,** the law of Congress under the Confederation according to which was organized the Northwest Territory, west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio rivers. Its chief provisions related to the government of the territory, the rights of citizens, the formation of new States, free navigation, and especially the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes.—**Ordinance of staples.** See *staple.*—**Ordinance of the forest,** an English statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) touching matters and causes of the forest.—**Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe,** an English ordinance of 1188 levying a tax of that name. It is important as being one of the earliest attempts to tax personal property, and because local jurors were employed to determine the liability of individuals.—**Self-denying Ordinance,** in *Eng. hist.*, an ordinance, passed April 3d, 1645, that members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office should vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days.= **Syn. 7.** *Edict, Decree,* etc. See *law*1.

ordinance†, *v. t.* [< *ordinance, n.*, 5.] To arm with ordnance.

The people . . . conuaied him [Ulysses] in to his realme of Ithaca in a shippe of wonderfull beautie, well *ordinanced* and manned for his defence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

ordinand (ôr'di-nand), *n.* [= F. *ordinand* = Sp. Pg. *ordenando* = It. *ordinando*, < L. *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*, ordain: see *ordain, ordinate.*] One about to be ordained or to receive orders.

A plain alb was again the only dress prescribed to the *ordinands*, and it remained unaltered to the end of the ordination. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

ordinant (ôr'di-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinant* = Sp. Pg. *ordenante* = It. *ordinante*, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain, order, v.*] **I.** *a.* Ruling; overruling; disposing; directing; ordaining.

Why, even in that was Heaven *ordinant*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 48.

II. *n.* One who ordains; a prelate who confers orders.

ordinarily (ôr'di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an ordinary manner. (*a*) According to established rules or settled method; in accordance with an established order.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained that the temper of the inferior bodies should *ordinarily* depend vpon the superior. *Hakewill*, Apology, v. § 1.

(*b*) Commonly; usually; in most cases.

Corn (Indian) was sold *ordinarily* at three shillings the bushel, a good cow at seven or eight pounds, and some at £5 — and other thing answerable.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 25.

★ **ordinary** (ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ordinario*, < L. *ordinarius*, of the usual order, usual, customary, common, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed to a fixed or regulated sequence or arrangement; hence, sanctioned by law or usage; established; settled; stated; regular; normal; customary.

Euen then (my priests) may you make holyday,
And pray no more but *ordinairie* prayers.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 81.

Moreover, the porters were at every gate; it was not lawful for any to go from his *ordinary* service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them. 1 Esd. i. 16.

Lady, may it please you to bestow upon a stranger the *ordinary* grace of salutation?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

2. Common in practice or use; usual; frequent; habitual.

Be patient, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 115.

Their *ordinary* drink being water, yet once a day they will warm their blouds with a draught of wine.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

To be excited is not the *ordinary* state of the mind, but the extraordinary, the now and then state.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 263.

3. Common in occurrence; such as may be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; commonplace; mean; low.

Some of them hath he made high days, and hallowed them, and some of them hath he made *ordinary* days.
Ecclus. xxxiii. 9.

He has two essential parts of the courtier, pride and ignorance; marry, the rest come somewhat after the *ordinary* gallant. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get His Majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

An *ordinary* man would neither have incurred the danger of succouring Essex, nor the disgrace of assailing him.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman. *Johnson.* [Now only in vulgar use, often contracted *ornery.*]

Well, I reckon he [a cat who had suffered from an explosion] was praps the *orneriest* lookin' beast you ever see.
Mark Twain, Roughing It, lxi.

Judge ordinary. See *judge.*—**Lord ordinary,** in the Court of Session, Scotland, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills.* In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary. Imp. Dict.*—**Ordinary biblic.** See *biblic.*—**Ordinary care, ordinary diligence,** in *law*, such care or diligence as men of common prudence, under similar circumstances, usually exercise.—**Ordinary conveyance, dodecahedron, equation, function, mark.** See the nouns.—**Ordinary neglect, ordinary negligence.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Ordinary ray,** in double refraction. See *refraction.*—**Ordinary seaman,** a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties and to be rated as an able seaman.—**Ordinary table†,** a gambling-house.

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie tables*, &c., do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London.
G. Whetstone, cited in Poet. Decam., ii. 240. (*Nares.*)

Ordinary time, in *milit. tactics* in the United States, quick time, which is 120 steps or 100 yards a minute, or about 3⅔ miles an hour. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Regular,* etc. (see *normal*), wonted.—**3.** *Vulgar,* etc. (see *common*), homely.

II. *n.*; pl. *ordinaries* (-riz). **1.** One possessing immediate jurisdiction in his own right and not by special deputation. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic or his deputy, in his capacity as an ex officio ecclesiastical judge; also, the bishop's deputy in other ecclesiastical matters. This formerly included the administration of estates.

They be not few which have licences, . . . some of the pope, and some of their *ordinaries*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 41.

Every Minister so repelling any [from the Holy Communion] . . . shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the *Ordinary*.
Book of Common Prayer, Rubric in Communion Office.

If the *ordinary* claimed the incriminated clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 399.

(*b*) An English diocesan officer, entitled the *ordinary of assize and sessions*, appointed to give criminals their neckverses, perform other religious services for them, and assist in preparing them for death.

The *Ordinary* 's paid for setting the Psalm, and the Parish-Priest for reading the Ceremony.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

2. In *civil law*, a judge with authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. In *Eng. law*, in theory the sovereign is judge ordinary, being the source of justice. Specifically—(*a*) In the Court of Session in Scotland, one of the five judges, sitting in separate courts, who form the Outer House. Appeals may be taken from their decision to the Inner House. (*b*) In some of the United States, a judge of a court of probate.

3. The established or due sequence; the appointed or fixed form; in the Roman Catholic missal and in other Latin liturgies, the established sequence or order for saying mass; the service of the mass (with exclusion of the canon) as preëminent; the ordo. In the medieval English liturgical books the Latin title was *Ordinarium et Canon Missæ*, the ordinary and canon of the mass; in the Roman missal and in general Latin use the title is *Ordo Missæ*, the order of the mass, and the *Canon Missæ*, canon of the mass, is entered as a new title. Hence some writers call only that part of the mass which precedes the canon the *ordinary* or *ordo*.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole realm. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. i. 23. (*Davies.*)

4†. Rule; guide.

They be right hangmen, to murder whosoever desireth for that doctrine, that God hath given to be the *ordinary* of our faith and living.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 169.

5. Something regular and customary; something in common use.—**6.** A usual or customary meal; hence, a regular meal provided at an eating-house for every one, as distinguished from dishes specially ordered; a table d'hôte.

We have had a merry and a lusty *ordinary*,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

We had in our boate a very good *ordinary*, and excellent company. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

When I was a young man about this town, I frequented the *ordinary* of the Black-horse in Holborn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

7. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for a meal.

He doth, besides, bring me the names of all the young gentlemen in the city that use *ordinaries* or taverns, talking (to my thinking) only as the freedom of their youth teach them without any further ends, for dangerous and seditious spirits. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

The place or *ordinary* where he uses to eat.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

She noticed a small inn or *ordinary*, where a card nailed to the door-post announced that a dinner was to be had inside at a cheap rate. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 397.

8. The average; the mass; the common run.

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*
Of nature's sale-work.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 42.

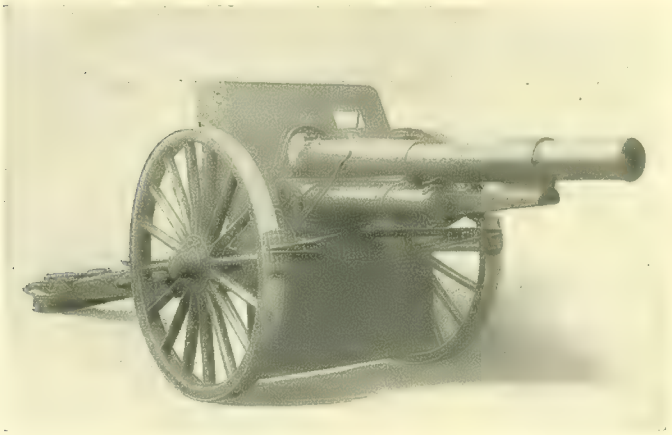
9. In *her.*, a very common bearing, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes by one of the heraldic lines, wavy, nebulé, or the like. See *line*2, 12. The ordinaries are the oldest bearings, and in general the oldest escutcheons are those which are charged only with the ordinaries, or with these primarily, other charges having been added. The bearings most generally admitted as ordinaries are the eight following: bar, bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire; but most writers add one, some two, and others a greater number, namely one or more of the following: bend sinister, inescutcheon, quarter or franc-quartier, pile, bordure. By some writers also the subordinaries and ordinaries are considered together under one head. The ordinaries are often called *honorable ordinaries*, to distinguish them from the subordinaries.

Bends, chevrons, and bars are three of the somewhat numerous *ordinaries*, so called from their frequent use.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 97, note 2.

10. In the navy: (*a*) The establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. (*b*) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers: as, a ship in *ordinary* (one laid up under the direction of the officers of a navy-yard or dockyard).—**Court of ordinary,** the name given in Georgia to a court having general probate jurisdiction.—**Court of the ordinary.** See *court.*—**Honorable ordinary.** See def. 9.—**In ordinary.** (*a*) In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving: as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary.* An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.



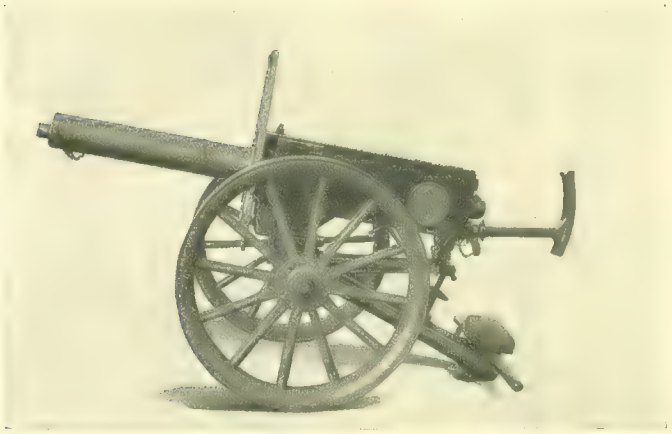
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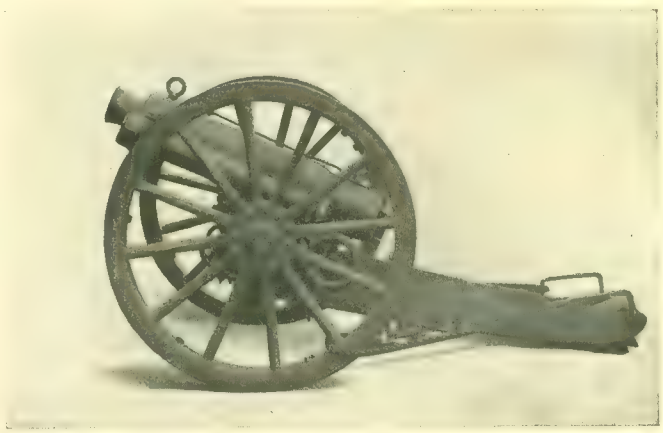
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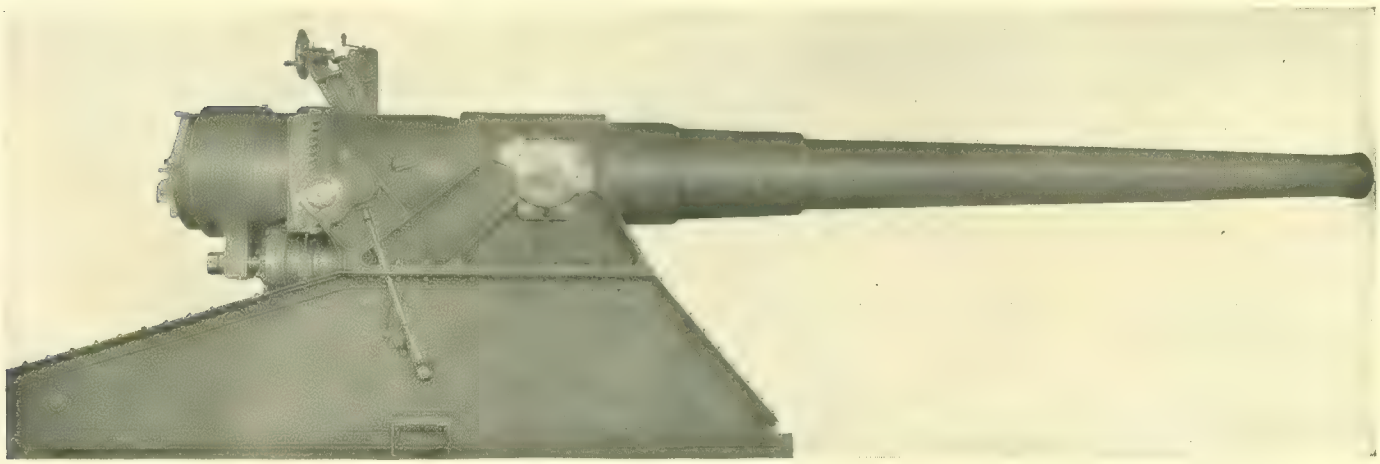
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1 Naval 12-inch 50-caliber gun. Range, 12 miles. Charge, 350 pounds of nitrocellulose. Weight of projectile, 870 pounds. Weight of gun, 56 tons. Muzzle velocity, 2,900 feet per second. Length of gun, 607 inches. This type of gun is designed for the battle-ships Wyoming and Arkansas.

2 4.7 field-gun and carriage. Weight of explosive shell, 60 pounds. Charge, 6.5 pounds of smokeless powder. Range, 11,000 yards. Will fire 20 rounds per minute.

3 The "pompom." A Vickers-Maxim automatic rapid-fire one-pounder. This gun, like the Vickers-Maxim 30-caliber, has a water-cooling chamber surrounding the barrel to prevent overheating. Range, 6,000 yards. Explosive rounds per minute, 250. Firing continues as long as the pressure on the trigger is retained.

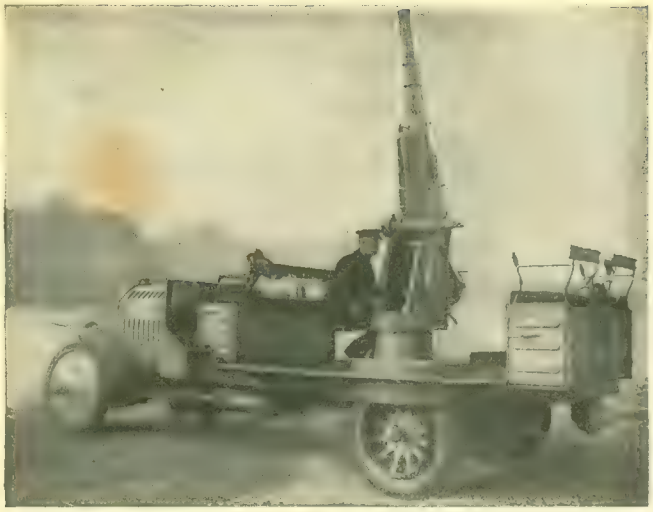
4 4.7 field howitzer. Model 1906. Range, 6,500 yards. Weight of explosive shot, 60 pounds. Charge, 3.5 pounds of smokeless powder. The peculiar mechanism permits of a 40-degree angle of elevation.

5 Mountain gun. Modified type of Vickers-Maxim 75-millimeter gun. Can be elevated to 35 degrees. Range, 5,500 yards. It fires an explosive shot of 18 pounds and can be dis-assembled in less than one minute.

6 Naval 8-inch 45-caliber gun. Range, 5 miles. Charge, 81 pounds of nitrocellulose. Weight of projectile, 260 pounds. Weight of gun, 18.70 tons. Muzzle velocity, 2,700 feet per second. Length of gun, 369 inches. This type of gun is designed for vessels of the Virginia and Connecticut class.



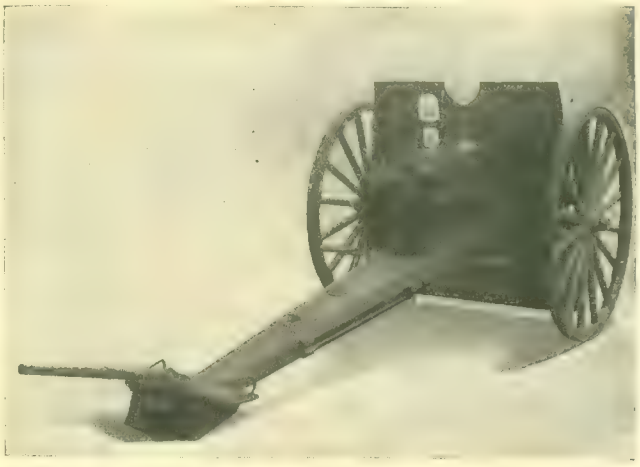
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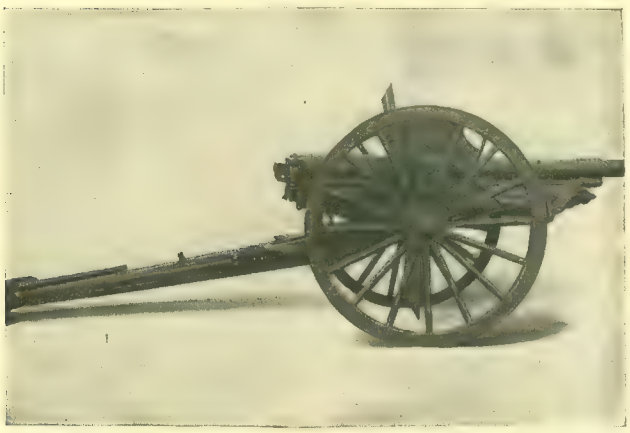
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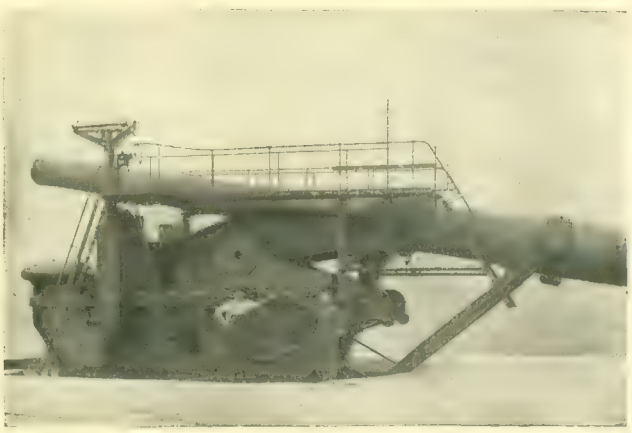
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1 **Ten-inch disappearing gun and carriage** in firing position. Model of 1896. Charge, 160 pounds of smokeless powder. Weight of projectile, 604 pounds. Muzzle velocity, 2,300 feet per second. Range, 10 miles.

2 **Modified** type of the Vickers-Maxim automatic rapid-fire 30-caliber machine-gun. Fires 600 shots per minute. Range, 3,000 yards. Regarded as one of the most perfect types of rapid-fire guns ever made. The cylinder surrounding the barrel is filled with water. The recoil of the gun loads it. Continued rapid fire is obtained by retaining the finger-pressure on the trigger.

3 **Three**-inch light-artillery field-gun. Will fire 40 shots per minute. Range, 6,500 yards. Weight of shot, 15 pounds. Charge, 24 ounces of smokeless powder. Charges of shrapnel fired from this gun may be made to burst at any given time by the accurate setting of the time fuses.

4 **German** balloon-gun, made by Krupp, mounted on an automobile chassis. Specially designed for the destruction of balloons and airships.

5 **Three**-inch light-artillery field-gun. Same as No. 3, but a rear view.

6 **High**-power 14-inch gun and carriage. Weight of gun, 111,900 pounds. Length, 495 inches. Charge, 329 pounds of smokeless powder. Weight of projectile, 1,660 pounds. Muzzle velocity, 2,150 feet per second. Maximum range, 16,949 yards.

7 **Twelve**-inch coast-defense mortar. Weight of explosive projectile, 840 pounds. Charge, 81 pounds of smokeless powder. In firing for extreme range at about 65 degrees elevation the projectile will rise as high as the range (17,000 yards) and remain in the air 72 seconds before striking.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the weights of powder charges are very light as compared with the weights of the projectiles. Smokeless powder is used in heavy ordnance, since it is much safer to handle and possesses almost double the strength of common black powder, producing, as it does, pressures of from 1,500 to 44,000 pounds to the square inch.

I think my Eagle is so justly styled Jove's servant *in ordinary*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

(*b*) See def. 10 (*b*).—**Lord of appeal in ordinary.** See *lord*.—**Ordinary of arms,** in *her.*, a book or table of reference in which heraldic bearings or achievements, or both, are arranged in alphabetical or other regular order with the names of persons who bear them attached: the reverse of an *armory*.—**Ordinary of the mass.** See def. 3.

Abbreviated *ord.*

ordinaryship (ôr′di-nā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *ordinary* + *-ship.*] The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary. *Fuller.*

ordinate (ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinat* (also *ordene*, q. v.) = It. *ordinato*, < L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered, appointed, ordained, pp. of *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*, *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Regular.

For he that stondeth clere and *ordinate*,
And proude happis suffreth underslide.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. (*Halliwell.*)

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2†. Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

A wedded man, in his estaat,
Lyveth a lyf blisful and *ordinaat*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 40.

3. In *entom.*, placed in one or more regular rows: as, *ordinate* spines, punctures, spots, etc. —**Ordinate eyes,** eyes arranged in definite order, as the simple eyes of a spider.

II. *n.* In *analyt. geom.*, a line, or the number representing its length, used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See *Cartesian coördinates* (under *Cartesian*).—**Applicate ordinate.** See *applicate*.

ordinate† (ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, ordain, order, etc.: see *order*, *v.*] **1.** To ordain; appoint.

With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 22.

2. To direct; dispose.

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy spiritual enemies'] motions to his own holy purposes. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iii. § 3.

ordinately† (ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* Regularly; according to an established order; in order.

I wyll *ordinately* treate of the two partes of a publike weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

ordination (ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *ordination*, also *ordinaison*, F. *ordination* = Sp. *ordinación* = Pg. *ordenação* = It. *ordinazione*, < L. *ordinatio*(*n-*), a setting in order, ordering, ordainment, ordinance, rule, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain.*] **1.** Disposition as in ranks or rows; formal arrangement; array.

Cyrus . . . disposing his trees, like his armies, in regular *ordination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. The act of admitting to holy orders, or to the Christian ministry; the rite of conferring holy orders or investing with ministerial or sacerdotal power and authority. In episcopal churches, including the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church, ordination consists in imposition of hands by a bishop upon the candidate, thus admitting him to one of the holy orders, and conferring on him the powers of that order and authority to perform its functions. The act of elevation to the episcopate is in strict technical use called *consecration*, not *ordination*. *Ordination* in its wider sense includes admission to the minor orders, which are usually conferred in the Roman Catholic Church by a bishop, but can be bestowed by an abbot, the act of admission consisting in the tradition (delivery) of the instruments. In Presbyterian churches the power of ordination rests with the presbytery, who appoint one or more of their number to conduct the ordination ceremonies, which include laying on of hands. In Congregational and Baptist churches ordination is customarily performed by the pastors of other churches (of the same denomination), but is regarded as necessary only for the preservation of church order; and the service is regarded as conferring no special religious authority. See *institution*, *induction*, *installation*.

As for *Ordination*, what is it but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3†. Arrangement of parts so as to form a consistent whole; organization; prearrangement; constitution.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

4. Assignment of proper place in an order or series; hence, suitable relation; due proportion.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

5. Appointment; enactment; decree; ordinance.

They worship their own gods according to their own *ordination*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 630.

By the holy and wise *ordination* of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Ps. cxviii. 22.

ordinative† (ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *ordinativo*, < LL. *ordinativus*, signifying or indicating order, < L. *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Directory; administrative.

Episcopall power and precedency . . . immediately succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 259. (*Davies.*)

ordinato-liturate (ôr-di-nā′tō-lit″ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *lituratus*, blurred: see *ordinate* and *liturate.*] Having rows of lituræ or indeterminate spots, etc.

ordinato-maculate (ôr-di-nā′tō-mak″ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *maculatus*, spotted: see *ordinate* and *maculate.*] Having rows of maculæ or spots.

ordinato-punctate (ôr-di-nā′tō-pungk″tāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *punctatus*, punctate: see *ordinate* and *punctate.*] Having rows of punctures.

ordinator† (ôr′di-nā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *ordinateur*, < L. *ordinator*, < *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordinate*, *v.* Cf. *ordainer.*] A director; a ruler. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

ordinee (ôr-di-nē′), *n.* [< F. **ordiné*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordained: see *ordinate.*] A person ordained; one on whom holy orders have been conferred.

The abbot may choose a monk for ordination as priest or deacon; but the *ordinee* is to rank in the house from the date of his admission. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 705.

ordines, *n.* Plural of *ordo.*

ordnance (ôrd′nạns), *n.* [An old form of *ordinance*: see *ordinance*, 5. Cf. *ordonnance.*] The general name for all kinds of weapons used in warfare; cannon or great guns collectively, including mortars and howitzers; artillery. As a technical term, it designates all heavy pieces fired from carriages. (See classification under *cannon.*) Most guns of modern construction are breech-loading rifled arms. Classified according to the material used, cannon are *bronze*, *cast-iron*, *wrought-iron*, *steel*, or *composite* (*wrought-iron* and *steel*) guns; according to the method of construction, they are called *solid* or *built-up* guns. The most modern type of heavy gun is an all-steel built-up breech-loading gun, with a Krupp or interrupted-screw fermeture. Formerly sometimes used in the plural.

Behold the *ordnance* on their carriages
With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harfleur.
Shak., Hen. V., Prol., l. 26.

He built nine or ten forts and planted *ordnances* upon them. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 2.

Board of ordnance. (*a*†) Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper (usually members of Parliament), which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipment, etc. The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterward dissolved. (*b*) A board composed of United States ordnance-officers distinguished for their attainments in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance, its construction and use, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance. This board is designated by the Secretary of War, and is advisory to the chief of ordnance of the army.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Department of the Navy*, under *department.*—**Master of the ordnance.** See *master*[1].—**Ordnance corps.** Same as *ordnance department.*—**Ordnance department.** See *department.*—**Ordnance storekeeper.** See *storekeeper.*—**Ordnance stores,** a general phrase including everything pertaining to the manufacture, equipment, and service of ordnance or artillery. It comprises all projectiles and explosives, pyrotechnic stores, gun-carriages, caissons, limbers, mortar-beds, cavalry and artillery forges, battery-wagons, and all machines for mechanical manœuvers and for transportation, tools and materials for fabrication, repair, or preservation, all small-arms, accoutrements, and equipments for artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores," covers everything in the form of a weapon that is used in war, together with all the materials and appliances necessary for their construction, repair, preservation, and use.—**Ordnance survey,** the survey of Great Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties; and rivers, roads, houses, etc., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 41⅔ feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, equal to 25.344 inches to a mile, or very nearly 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, 6 inches to a mile; for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be levied, and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed.—**Rifled ordnance.** See *rifled cannon*, under *cannon.*

ordnance-office (ôrd′nạns-of″is), *n.* The headquarters of the chief of ordnance of the United States army; the bureau of administration of the ordnance department of the army.

ordnance-officer (ôrd′nạns-of″i-sėr), *n.* On a United States man-of-war, the officer who has general charge and supervision of the guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc. On ships of the first rate, he is the next in rank below the navigator.

ordnance-sergeant (ôrd′nạns-sär″jẹnt), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer whose duty it is to receive, preserve, and issue all ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores at a military post or station.

ordo (ôr′dō), *n.*; pl. *ordines* (ôr′di-nēz). [L., order: see *order*, *n.*] **1.** In *pros.*, a colon or series.—**2.** In some Latin school-books, a rearrangement of the Latin words in English order.—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A directory or book of rubrics. (*b*) An office or service with its rubrics.—**Ordo missæ,** the ordinary or order of the mass. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 3.

ordonnance (ôr′dọ-nạns), *n.* [< F. *ordonnance*: see *ordinance*, an older form of the same word.] **1.** Ordering; coördination; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art; ordinance.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of . . . difficult performance.
Dryden, Plutarch.

Language, by the mere collocation and *ordonnance* of inexpressive articulate sounds, can inform them with the spiritual Philosophy of the Pauline epistles, the living thunder of a Demosthenes, or the material picturesqueness of a Russell. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. An ordinance; a law. Specifically, in *French law*: (*a*) A partial code embodying rules of law upon a particular subject, such as constituted a considerable proportion of the civil and commercial legislation during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. (*b*) An order of court.

ordonnant (ôr′dọ-nant), *a.* [< F. *ordonnant*, ppr. of *ordonner*, arrange, ordain: see *ordinant*, a doublet of *ordonnant.*] Relating to or implying ordonnance. *Coleridge.*

Ordovician (ôr-dō-vish′ian), *a.* [Named from the *Ordovices*, an ancient British (North Welsh) tribe.] An epithet applied by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks not capable of exact separation from those underlying or overlying them, either stratigraphically or paleontologically, but which have been the subject of much discussion among English geologists. They form a part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, more or less of the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick, the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, the Siluro-Cambrian of some authors, the second fauna of Barrande, etc. As limited in Wales, according to H. B. Woodward, the Ordovician may be said to extend from the base of the Arenig series to the base of the Llandovery. Graptolites and trilobites are the most abundant fossils, and there is a large amount of intercalated volcanic material. The name Ordovician is not accepted in the text-book of geology issued by Sir A. Geikie, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain 1882–1901, nor has it any place in American Silurian geology as worked out by the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, nor can the strata thus named in England be strictly parallelized with any one or more divisions of the Silurian as established in the United States.

ordure (or′dụr), *n.* [< ME. *ordure*, < OF. (and F.) *ordure* (= It. *ordura*), filth, excrement, < *ord* = It. *orrido*, foul, dirty, nasty, < L. *horridus*, horrid: see *horrid.*] Dung; excrement; feces.

Allas, allas, so noble a creature
As is a man, shal dreden swich *ordure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 385.

As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 39.

ordurous (or′dụ-rus), *a.* [< *ordure* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. *Drayton*, Pastoral Eclogue, viii.

ore[1] (ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oar;* < ME. *ore*, *or*, < AS. *ār*, also *ēr*, ore, brass, copper, bronze (cf. *ōra*, *ore*, *ōre*, a mine), = OS. **ēr* (in adj. *ērin* = G. *ehern*, of brass) = OHG. MHG. *ēr*, brass, = Icel. *eir*, brass (cf. Sw. *öre* = Dan. *öre*, a copper coin, AS. *ōra:* see *ora*, *öre*), = Goth. *ais* (*aiz-*), brass, copper coin, money, = L. *æs*, copper ore, bronze (see *æs*); cf. Skt. *ayas*, metal.] **1.** A metalliferous mineral or rock, especially one which is of sufficient value to be mined. A mixture of a native metal with rock or veinstone is not usually called *ore*, however, it being understood that in an ore proper the metal is in a mineralized condition—that is, exists in combination with some mineralizer, as sulphur or oxygen. The ore and veinstone together constitute the mass of the metalliferous deposit, vein or lode. The ore as mined is usually more or less mixed with veinstone, and from this it is separated, as completely as may be convenient or possible, by dressing. It then usually goes to the smelter, who, by means of a more or less complicated series of operations, frees it from the worthless material which still remains mechanically mixed with it, and also sets it free from its chemical combination with the substances by which it is mineralized.

2. Metal; sometimes, specifically, a precious metal, as gold.

> To draw apart the body he hath kill'd;
> O'er whom his very madness, like some *ore*
> Among a mineral of metals base,
> Shows itself pure: he weeps for what is done.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 25.
>
> The liquid *ore* he drain'd
> Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
> First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
> Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 570.

Bell-metal ore. See *bell-metal*. —**Clinton ore,** a peculiar form of iron ore occurring in the Clinton group, in the United States, at numerous points, from Wisconsin through Canada into New York and down the eastern slope of the Appalachian range. It is a hematite, but often takes the form of small flattened grains or disks: hence occasionally called *flaxseed ore*. It is quite frequently more or less pulverulent, staining the hands deep red, and hence called *dyestone ore*. The Clinton ore is of great economical importance, but has the defect of containing considerable phosphoric acid. Also called *fossil ore*. —**Coral ore.** See *coral*. —**Float-ore.** Same as *float-mineral*. —**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold* (which see, under *gold*). —**Gray, horse-flesh, morass,** etc., **ore.** See the qualifying words. —**Mock ore,** blende. —**Peacock ore.** Same as *erubescite*. —**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*. (See also *kidney-ore, needle-ore*.)

ore[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oar*[1].

ore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *are*, < AS. *ār*, grace, favor, honor, = OS. *ēra* = OFries. *ēre* = D. *eer* = MLG. *ēre* = OHG. *ēra*, MHG. *ēre*, G. *ehre* = Icel. *æra* = Sw. *ära* = Dan. *ære*, honor.] 1. Favor; grace; mercy; clemency; protection.

> Lemman, thy grace, and, swete bryd, thyn *ore*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 540.
>
> They schall cry & syke sore,
> And say, "lord, mercy, thyn *ore!*"
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

2. Honor; glory.

ore[4] (ōr), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *ware*[2] in like sense.] A seaweed, especially *Fucus vesiculosus* or *Laminaria digitata*. Compare *ore-weed*.

ore[5] (ōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fine wool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

öre (ė′re), *n.* [Dan., = Sw. *öre;* AS. *ōra* (< ODan.). Cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark: see *ore*[1].] A modern unit of value in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the hundredth part of the crown (Danish *krone*, Swedish *krona*), and worth about one fourth of a United States cent; also, the coin corresponding to it.



Obverse. Reverse.
Swedish Öre.
(Size of the original.)

oread (ō′rē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρειάς* (*ὀρειαδ-*), a mountain nymph, prop. adj., of a mountain, < *ὄρος*, a mountain.] In *Gr. myth.*, a mountain nymph.

> She, . . . like a wood-nymph light,
> *Oread* or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
> Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.
>
> Sunbeams upon distant hills
> Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
> Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
> Into fleet *oreads* sporting visibly. *Wordsworth.*

orectic (ō-rek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρεκτικός*, of or pertaining to appetite (*τὸ ὀρεκτικόν*, the appetites), < *ὄρεξις*, propension, appetite, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive. *Fallows.* —2. Pertaining to the will. *Monboddo*, Ancient Metaphysics, II. vii., ix.

oredelfet, *n.* [< *ore*[1] + *delf, delve, n.*] 1. Ore lying under ground. —2. Right or claim to ore from ownership of the land in which it is found.

> *Oredelfe* is a libertie whereby a man claimeth the Ore found in his soile.
> *New Exposition of Termes of Law.* (*Minsheu*, 1617.)

ore-deposit (ōr′dē-poz″it), *n.* Any natural occurrence of ore or of economically valuable metalliferous material, whatever may be its form or extent; a metalliferous deposit. Both *ore-deposit* and *metalliferous deposit* have been used by authors with essentially the same meaning. Either designation includes veins, whether "fissure" or "true," "segregated" or "gash"; flat masses, sheets, or blankets; pipe-veins, pockets, impregnations, and carbonas; irregularly disseminated and eruptive masses; stratified deposits—in short, any one of the numerous varieties of form in which the ores of the various metals, or more rarely the metals themselves, are presented in nature, or are revealed by mining explorations.

Oregon grape. See *Berberis*.

Oregonian (or-e-gō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oregon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oregon, one of the United States, on the Pacific slope.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Oregon.

ore-hearth (ōr′härth), *n.* A small rectangular blast-furnace used in lead-smelting in the north of England and in Scotland. The hearth is made of cast-iron. The so-called "American ore-hearth" is not very different in form from the English. It has been experimented with in various parts of Germany.

oreide (ō′rē-id), *n.* Same as *oroide*.

oreillère (ọ̄-rā-lyār′), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillere, oreliere*, an ear-piece, < *oreille*, ear: see *oreillette*.] An ear-piece of a helmet. See *ear-piece*.

oreillette (ọ̄-rā-lyet′), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillete*, < L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear: see *auricle, ear*[1].] 1. In *medieval costume*, a part of the head-dress covering the ears, or worn in front of the ears. (*a*) A part of the crespine, projecting in this way. (*b*) An arrangement of braids of the hair.



a, Oreillette (def. 2) in headpiece with movable and adjustable face-guard; 16th century.

2. An ear-piece of a helmet. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.*

orellin (ọ̄-rel′in), *n.* [< *Orell(ana)*, the specific element in *Bixa Orellana*, + *-in*[2].] A yellow coloring matter contained together with bixin in arnotto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Orenburg gum. [So called from *Orenburg* in Russia.] A resinous substance which exudes from the trunk of the European larch in Russia while in the process of combustion. It is wholly soluble in water.

Oreodaphne (ō″rē-ọ̄-daf′nē), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck and Martius, 1833), < Gr. *ὄρος* (*ὀρε-*), mountain, + *δάφνη*, laurel.] A proposed genus of trees of the family *Lauraceæ*, tribe *Cinnamomeæ*, now included in the genus *Ocotea* as a section distinguished by a less enlarged berry loosely inclosed in the cup-shaped perianth.

Oreodon (ọ̄-rē′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Oreodontidæ*, named by Leidy in 1851 from remains occurring in the Miocene of North America. —2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; one of the so-called ruminating hogs.

oreodont (ō′rē-ọ̄-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ*.

Oreodontidæ (ō″rē-ọ̄-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Oreodon*. They are related to the *Anoplotheriidæ* and *Dichobunidæ*, and constitute one of several ancestral types intermediate in character between the existing deer and deer-like ruminants and the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyls, as swine. The teeth are in uninterrupted series in both jaws, with enlarged upper canines and caniniform lower first premolars. The family has been divided into *Oreodontinæ* and *Agriochœrinæ*.

oreodontine (ō″rē-ọ̄-don′tin), *a.* Same as *oreodont*.

oreodontoid (ō″rē-ọ̄-don′toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontoidea*.

Oreodontoidea (ō″rē-ọ̄-don-toi′dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon(t-)* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of oreodont mammals conterminous with the family *Oreodontidæ*.

Oreodoxa (ō″rē-ọ̄-dok′sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1807), < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *δόξα*, glory.] 1. A genus of South American palms of the tribe *Acristeæ*. —2. A name improperly applied to *Roystonea*, a genus of palms of the tribe *Arecæ*. Characterized by the petals being united at the base in the pistillate flowers. There are 6 species, of tropical America, with a tall trunk terminated by a crown of pinnately divided leaves, with small white flowers and small violet fruit. *Roystonea regia*, a tall tree, is found sparingly as far north as Florida. See *cabbage-tree*, 1.

oreographic (ō″rē-ọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* Same as *orographic*.

oreography (ō-rē-og′ra-fi), *n.* Same as *orography*.

Oreophasinæ (ō″rē-ọ̄-fā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreophasis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, typified by the genus *Oreophasis*, having the pelvis narrow behind, the head with a bony tubercle, and the nostrils feathered; the mountain curassows.

oreophasine (ō″rē-ọ̄-fā′sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Oreophasinæ*, or having their characters.

Oreophasis (ō″rē-ọ̄-fā′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *Φᾶσις*, a river in Colchis, with ref. to the 'Phasian bird,' *φασιανός*, the pheasant: see *pheasant*.] The only genus of *Oreophasinæ*. There is but one species, *O. derbianus*, almost as large as a turkey, inhabiting the wooded parts of Guatemala at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Oreortyx (ō-rē-ôr′tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *ὄρτυξ*, a quail: see *Ortyx*.] A beautiful genus of American partridges, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having the head adorned with a long arrowy crest composed of two slender keeled plumes; the mountain quails. There is but one species. *O. picta*, the plumed partridge or mountain quail, about 11½ inches long and 16½ in extent of wings, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Oregon, California, and Nevada. In most of its range it is one of two leading gallinaceous game-birds, the other being the valley quail, *Lophortyx californica*. The eggs in this genus are spotted like those of grouse, not white, and there are other indications of relationship



Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*).

with grouse. The bird's plumage is olive-brown and bluish-slate, varied with black, white, and chestnut. Also written *Orortyx*.

Oreoscoptes (ō″rē-ọ̄-skop′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος* (*ὀρε-*), a mountain, + *σκώπτης*, a mimic, mocker, < *σκώπτειν*, mock, jeer, scoff at.] A peculiar genus of *Mimimæ*, comprising a single species, *O. montanus*, which inhabits the western United States and Territories; the mountain mockingbirds. The wing is more pointed than in other *Mimimæ*, and about as long as the tail. The adults are speckled below. The bird is about 8 inches long (the wing and tail each about 4), of a grayish or brownish ash-color above, and white below with dusky spots, the wings and tail being fuscous marked with white spots. It is abundant in sagebrush, whence it is also called *sage-thrasher*. Also written *Oroscoptes*.



Mountain Mocking-bird (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).

Oreotrochilus (ō″rē-ọ̄-trok′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *τροχίλος*, a wagtail, sandpiper: see *Trochilus*.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds; the mountain-hummers. The species live at great heights, at or near the snow-line. There are several very beautiful species, as *O. estella* of Bolivia, *O. leucopleurus* of the Andes, and *O. pichincha* and *O. chimborazo*, respectively of the mountains whose names they bear.

oreweed (ōr′wēd), *n.* [< *ore*[4] + *weed*[1].] Seaweed; sea-wrack, used as manure on the coasts of Cornwall and of Scotland, etc. *J. Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 108.

orewood (ōr′wụ̀d), *n.* [A corruption of *oreweed*.] Same as *oreweed*.

> Those broad-leaved blacke weedes which are called *orewood*, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore. *Markham*, Farewell to Husbandry. (*Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names.)

orexis (ọ̄-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρεξις*, desire, appetite, propension, < *ὀρέγειν*, reach, reach out, stretch after, yearn for, desire.] In *med.*, a desire or appetite.

orey, *a.* See *ory*.

orf†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *orf*, cattle, stock.] Cattle.

> Into the breris they forth kacche
> Here *orf*, for that they wolden lacche.
> *Gower.* (*Halliwell.*)

orfe (ôrf), *n.* [= F. *orfe, orphe* = Sp. *orfo*, < L. *orphus*, < Gr. *ὀρφός*, a kind of perch.] The golden variety of the ide. It has been introduced both into the United States and into England. Also called *aland*.

orfevert, *n.* [< OF. *orfevre*, F. *orfèvre*, < L. *auri faber*, a worker in gold: *auri*, gen. of *aurum*, gold; *faber*, a worker: see *fever*[2].] A goldsmith. *York Plays*, p. xxi.

orfgild†, *n.* [AS. **orfgild*, < *orf*, cattle, + *gild*, a payment.] In *Saxon law*, a restitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in plegio, or bound by the engagement called frank-pledge; specifically, a payment for or restoring of property taken away.

orfraist, orfrayst†, *n.* [Also *orfreys*, and in later form as sing. (from *orfrays* regarded as a plural) **orfray, orphrey, orfrey, orfroi*, etc.; < ME. *orfrayes, orfare*, < OF. *orfrais, orfraiz, orfreis, orfrois*, F. *orfroi* = Pr. *aurfres* = OSp. *orofres*, < ML. **auriphrygia, aurifrigia, aurifrygium*, also, after OF., *aurifrisia, aurifrasius*, etc., also *auriphrygiatus*: see *auriphrygia, auriphrygiate*.] **1.** Embroidered work.

Of *orfrays* fresh was hir gerlond.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 869.

Hir cropoure was of *orfaré*;
And als clere golde hir brydill it schone;
One aythir syde hange bellys three.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

2. Same as *orphrey*, 2.

And the *Orfrayes* sett fulle of gret Perl and precious Stones, fulle nobely wroughte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

orfray†, *n.* [< OF. *orfraye*, a corrupt form of *offraye, ophraye*, for **osfraye*, an osprey, < L. *ossifragus*, osprey: see *osprey, ossifrage*.] Same as *osprey*.

Moreouer, these *orfraies*, or ospreies (the Haliartos), are not thought to be a severall kind of ægles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and engendred of divers sorts. And their young aspraies bee counted a kind of ossifragi.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 3.

orfrayst, orfreyst, *n.* See *orfrais*.

orgal (ôr'gạl), *n.* Same as *argol*[1].

orgament†, **orgamy**†, *n.* [Corrupt forms of *organy*[2], *Origanum*.] Same as *origan*.

organ[1] (ôr'gạn), *n.* [< ME. *organ, orgon*, < AS. *organe*, f., or *organa*, m., a musical instrument, *organ*, m., a song, canticle (e. g., the paternoster); ME. also *orgle* = D. *orgel* = MLG. *organ, orgen, orgel* = OHG. *organā, orginā, orgelā, orglā*, MHG. *orgene, orgen, orgele, orgel*, G. *orgel* = Icel. *organ* = Sw. Dan. *orgel* = OF. *orgene, orgre, orgue*, F. *orgue* = Pr. *orgue* = Sp. *órgano* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an organ (wind-instrument); = D. *orgaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *organ* = OF. *organe, orguan, orgue*, F. *organe* = Sp. *órgano* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an instrument or organ (as of speech, etc.), < L. *organum*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an instrument, implement, tool, also an organ of sense or apprehension, an organ of the body, also a musical instrument, an organ, < **ἔργειν*, work: see *work*.] **1.** An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some action is performed or end accomplished.

His be the praise that this atchiev'ment wrought,
Who made my hand the *organ* of his might.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

My lord, I will be ruled;
The rather, if you could devise it so
That I might be the *organ*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 71.

Fortune, as an *organ* of virtue and merit, deserveth the consideration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 324.

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions: as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, faction, cause, denomination, or person: as, a Republican *organ;* a party *organ*.

I wish to notice some objections . . . which have been lately urged . . . in the columns of the London "Leader," the able *organ* of a very respectable and influential class in England. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 98.

3. In *biol.*, one of the parts or members of an organized body, as an animal or a plant, which has some specific function, by means of which some vital activity is manifested or some vital process is carried on: as, the *organs* of digestion, circulation, respiration, reproduction, locomotion; the *organ* of vision or of hearing; the vocal *organs*.

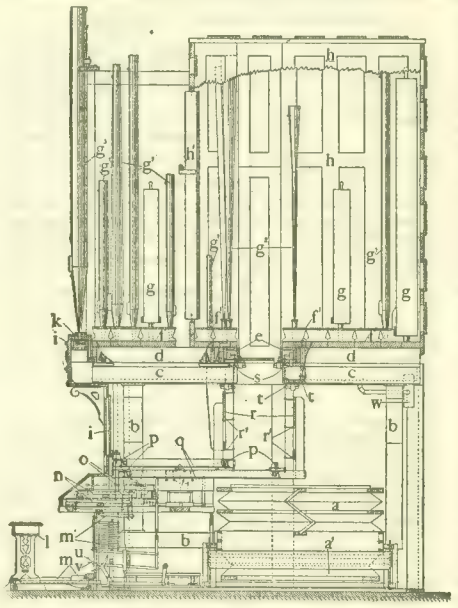
It is just so high as it is, and moves with its own *organs*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 49.

What is agreeable to some is not to others; what touches smoothly my *organ* may grate upon yours.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 367. (*Davies.*)

4. The vocal organs collectively; the voice: now rare except in a somewhat technical or cant application with reference to the musical use of the voice.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's *organ*, shrill and sound.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 33.

5. In *phren.*, any part of the brain supposed to have a particular office or function in determining the character of the individual, and to be indicated by one of the areas of cerebral surface recognized by phrenologists: as, the *organ* of acquisitiveness, of alimentiveness, of inhabitiveness, etc.—**6.** The largest, the most complicated, and the noblest of musical instruments, consisting of one or many sets of pipes sounded by means of compressed air, the whole instrument being under the control of a single player; a pipe-organ, as distinguished from a reed-organ. Historically, the principle of sounding a pipe pneumatically has been known from the earliest times. The combination of pipes or whistles into graduated series, so as to produce the tones of some sort of scale, appears in the primitive Pan's-pipe and in the Chinese cheng, both of which are blown by the breath, the latter being perhaps



Section of a Two-manual Organ.

a, reservoir-bellows; *a*[1], feeders; *b*, wind-trunks; *c*, wind-boxes; *d*, wind-chests or sound-boards; *e*, pallet-box, containing key-valves; *f*, upper boards, forming top of wind-chest; *f*[1], rack-boards, which support pipes; *g*, wood pipes; *g*[1], metal flue-pipes; *g*[2], reed-pipes; *g*[3], front pipes, ornamental; *h*, swell-box, broken out to show interior; *h*[1], swell-shade or -shutter, which opens or closes front of swell-box; *i*, case; *k*, front-pipe groove-board; *l*, bench; *m*, pedal-keys; *m*[1], pedal coupler-mechanism; *n*, manual keys and coupler-mechanism; *o*, stickers, wooden rods which transmit motion from keys by thrust; *p*, squares, which transmit motion after manner of a bell-crank to pass corners; *q*, trackers, which transmit motion by tension; *r*, roller-boards, which support rollers; *r*[1], rollers, which are equivalents of rock-shaft; *s*, key-pallets, which control supply of wind to pipes; *t*, draw-stop valves and mechanism; *u*, swell-pedal, which controls swell-shades; *v*, combination-pedals, which move a group of stops by a single impulse of the foot; *w*, tremulant.

the actual prototype of the modern organ. Instruments of this general class seem to have been used in Europe from the first Christian centuries, having some apparatus for furnishing compressed air and a set of pipes the sounding of which was variously controlled. Soon after the tenth century great improvements were made, affecting every part of the mechanism. The process of mechanical development has been continuous ever since, and is still going on. The original impetus to this steady progress is due to the fact that the pipe-organ has been recognized ever since the fourth or fifth century as preëminently the church musical instrument. Until the sixteenth century no other instrument commanded the careful study of educated musicians. Its application to purely concert uses is comparatively recent. The modern pipe-organ consists essentially of three mechanical systems: the *wind-supply*, the compressed air used being technically called *wind;* the *pipework*, including the entire sound-producing apparatus; and the *action*, the mechanism by which the player controls the whole. The *wind-supply* includes two or more *feeders*, oblique bellows which are operated either by hand or by a water, gas, steam, or electric motor or engine; a *storage-bellows*, horizontal bellows into which the feeders open, and in which the air is kept at a uniform pressure by means of weights; *wind-trunks*, distributing the compressed air to the several parts of the instrument; and *wind-chests*, boxes directly under the pipes, in which are the valves for admitting the air to particular pipes or sets of pipes. Occasionally certain solo pipes are supplied with air from a special storage-bellows in which the tension is made greater by extra weights; such pipes are said to be *on extra* or *heavy wind*. The *pipework* includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes, made either of metal or of wood, arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, at least one pipe being usually provided in each set for each digital of the keyboard. In general, all pipes are either *flue-pipes*, which are either open at the upper end or plugged, or *reed-pipes*, the former producing tones through the impact of a stream of air upon the sharp edge or lip of a mouth in the side of the pipe, and the latter producing tones by the vibration of a tongue or reed placed over or in an orifice through which the air passes. (See *pipe*.) The pipes in a given set or stop are alike, except in size and pitch. The four principal qualities of tone produced are the true *organ-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of broad scale; the *flute-tone*, given by stopped wooden flue-pipes; the *string-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of narrow scale; and the *reed-tone*, given by reed-pipes of various shape and material. A stop whose tones correspond exactly with the normal pitch of the digitals with which the several pipes are connected is called an *eight-feet stop;* one whose tones are uniformly an octave lower is called a *sixteen-feet stop;* while those whose tones are uniformly one or two octaves higher are called *four-feet* and *two-feet stops* respectively. Stops whose tones are different from the normal pitch of the digitals used, or from their upper or lower octaves, are called *mutation-stops*, in distinction from the above *foundation-stops*. Stops that have more than one pipe to the digital are called *mixture-stops* or *mixtures*. It is customary to group together several stops of different construction, tone-quality, and pitch upon a single wind-chest, and such a group of stops constitutes a *partial organ*. Usually from two to five such groups of stops or partial organs are introduced, such as the *great organ*, the chief and most sonorous of all; the *swell-organ*, so called because shut up in a tight box one side of which consists of shutters which may be opened or shut so as to let out or muffle the sound; the *choir-organ*, specially intended for accompanying either voices or other stops of the organ itself; the *solo-organ*, providing stops of very conspicuous power and individuality; and the *pedal organ*, including deep-toned stops played from a keyboard for the feet, and supplying the fundamental tones of the harmony. The number, order, power, and quality of the stops placed in these several partial organs vary widely. Each is complete in itself, having its own wind-chest and keyboard, so that it can be used independently of the others; but by means of couplers any pair may be played conjointly from a single keyboard. (See *coupler*.) The *action* includes one keyboard for each partial organ, a stop-knob for each stop, a knob or piston for each coupler, a swell-pedal, combination pedals, etc. Keyboards for the hands are called *manuals*, and those for the feet *pedals*, each being made up of the usual white and black digitals or keys. The manuals usually have a compass of nearly or about five octaves, beginning on the second C below middle C, while the pedals have about half this compass, beginning an octave lower. The manuals are placed above each other in a desk-like case; when there are two, the lower belongs to the great organ, and the upper to the swell-organ; when there are three, the lowest belongs to the choir-organ. The stop knobs, bearing the names of the stops, are placed on both sides of the manuals, and are grouped according to the partial organs to which they belong. When a stop is to be used, its knob is pulled forward, or "drawn." Frequently *combination pedals* or *pistons* are provided, by which several knobs may be drawn or retired at once. Sometimes, also, a *crescendo pedal* is introduced, by which the entire resources of the instrument may be gradually called into action. The keyboards may be combined in various ways by means of couplers. The digitals of the keyboards are connected with the valves in the wind-chests by a complicated series of stickers, squares, rollers, trackers, etc., which are almost entirely made of wood. In large organs the friction of the key-action is so great that a pneumatic or electric action is employed, in which the digitals merely make connections so that compressed air or electricity may do the work. The stop-knobs are connected with the wind-chests by similar systems of levers, rods, squares, etc., which are also often pneumatically or electrically manipulated. When a digital on one of the keyboards is depressed, a valve is opened from the wind-chest belonging to that keyboard, admitting the compressed air to a groove or channel over which stand all the pipes belonging to the digital: only those pipes, however, are sounded that belong to the stops whose stop-knobs happen to be drawn. The opening and closing of the shutters of the *swell-box* is manipulated through a special *swell-pedal*. Various other mechanical accessories are often added, such as the *tremulant*, a device by which an oscillating tension is given to the air in one of the wind-trunks, the *pedal-check*, the *bellows-signal*, etc. The history of organ music until the sixteenth century was coincident with that of vocal music, for which it merely afforded a basis; but since that time it has had a remarkable independent development, particularly in the works of J. S. Bach. The organ has been much used in conjunction with choral music to enhance broad harmonic effects; and lately it has been also applied to the elaborate imitation of orchestral music. It remains the distinctively church instrument, although it is often found in concert-halls and in opera-houses. Formerly the instrument was often spoken of as *a pair of organs*, or simply *organs*.

His vois was merier than the merye *orgon*
On masse days that in the chirche goon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 32.

The cheife Church of this citty is curiously carved within and without, furnished with a *paire of organs*, and a most magnificent font, all of copper.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

In 1501 the complete expression is met with, "one *peyre of orgynys*"; and it continued in use up to the time of Pepys, who wrote his "Diary" in the second half of the 17th century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 587.

7. One of the independent groups of stops of which a pipe-organ is made up; a partial organ, such as the *great organ*, the *swell-organ*, etc., described above.—**8.** A harmonium or reed-organ.—**9**†. Some other musical instrument, as a pipe or harp.

There is much music, excellent voice, in this little *organ* [a recorder], yet cannot you make it speak. 'Sblood! do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 385.

Accessory genital organs. See *genital*.—**American organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**A pair of organs.** See def. 6, and *pair*[1], 5.—**Barrel organ.** See *barrel-organ*.—**Cabinet organ.** See *cabinet*.—**Chair organ.** See *chair-organ*.—**Choir organ.** See *choir-organ*.—**Cibarial, cup-shaped, Cuvierian organs.** See the adjectives.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ of Corti*.—**Echo-organ**, one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ: so called because it is placed at a distance from the main part of the instrument, and is used for echo-like effects. Its action is almost always electric.—**Electric organ.** (*a*) The apparatus by means of which an electric fish (ray, eel, or catfish) gives a shock. (*b*) A

pipe-organ the action of which is manipulated with the help of electricity.—**Enharmonic, euharmonic organ.** See the adjectives.—**Expressive organ,** either a harmonium (see *reed-organ*), or the same as *swell-organ*.—**Full organ,** in *organ-playing*, the entire power of the instrument.—**Grand organ.** Same as *full organ* or *great organ*.—**Great organ,** the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, its keyboard, wind-chest, and pipes being central with reference to the others.—**Hand organ.** See *hand-organ*.—**Hydraulic organ,** a pipe-organ the supply of compressed air for which is gathered by means of some hydraulic device. The term is especially applied to the organs of the ancient Romans, of the construction of which little is known: in this sense sometimes loosely used as opposed to *pneumatic organ*.—**Intertentacular organ of Farre, intromittent organ.** See the adjectives.—**Jacobson's organ,** a cul-de-sac or diverticular canal in the lower part of the nasal cavity of most vertebrates, shut off from the nasal fossa, but communicating with the buccal cavity by the ducts of Stenson. Its walls are variously branched, bearing branches of the olfactory nerve.—**Leydigian organs.** See *Leydigian*.—**Metamorphosis of organs.** See *metamorphosis*.—**Mouth organ.** See *mouth-organ*.—**Organ coral.** See *coral*.—**Organ music,** music written for the organ or performed on the organ.—**Organ of Bojanus,** the renal organ or nephridium of mollusks. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 478. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Organ of Corti,** an epithelial structure on the floor of the cochlear canal of mammals, which appears to be the means by which sound-vibrations produce nervous impulses in the cochlear nerve. It consists of a peculiar modification of the lining epithelium of the basilar membrane within the membranous cochlea, the chief structural elements of which are the rods of Corti and the hair-cells. The rods of Corti are long, narrow, rigid columnar cells, rising from a conical base and arranged in an inner and an outer row; they incline toward each other and interlock by their heads, forming thus the arch of Corti. Adjoining the inner acoustic rods there is a single row, and externally to the outer rods four to six (in man) rows of acoustic hair-cells; these are long columns, inclined with the rods, attached to the basilar membrane, and terminating in a rounded extremity furnished with a curved row of short, stiff, terminal, hair-like filaments. The outer hair-cells are covered by the reticular membrane. The whole organ, finally, is covered by the tectorial membrane.—**Organ of Giraldès,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the male, connected with the vas aberrans and consisting of a number of convoluted tubules embedded in cellular tissue close to the head of the epididymis; the parepididymis.—**Organ of Rosenmüller,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the female; the parovarium.—**Organ school,** either a school where the art of organ-playing is taught, or an instruction-book for organ-players.—**Organs of the lateral line,** in *ichth.* See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*.—**Organ tablature,** tablature intended for the recording of organ music. See *tablature*.—**Organ tone,** a quality of musical tone which is characteristic of the pipe-organ; such a tone as is given by the stop in a pipe-organ called the *open diapason*.—**Palpal organs.** See *palpal*.—**Parlor-organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**Partial organ,** one of the distinct groups of stops into which a pipe-organ is divided, having its own wind-chest and its own keyboard. See def. 6.—**Pedal organ.** See def. 6 and *pedal*.—**Pipe-organ,** an organ with pipes; a church organ: opposed to *reed-organ*. See def. 6.—**Pneumatic organ,** an organ the action of which is manipulated by means of pneumatic contrivances. See *hydraulic organ*, above.—**Portative organ,** an organ that can be carried about from place to place: first used to describe small pipe-organs, but now applied mostly to reed-organs.—**Positive organ.** (*a*) A pipe-organ that is fixed or stationary: opposed to *portative organ*. (*b*) Same as *choir-organ*.—**Reed organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**Sars's organ,** a little ciliated patch on the arm of the lophophore of some polyzoans.—**Solo-organ,** one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ.—**Swell-organ,** one of the partial organs of a pipe-organ.

organ[1] (ôr′gan), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *organian, orgnian*, sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; < *organ*[1], *n.*] To furnish with organs; organize. *Bp. Manningham.* [Rare.]

organ[2]† (ôr′gan), *n.* [A contracted form of *origan*. Cf. *organy*.] Same as *origan*.

> A good wife once a bed of *organs* set;
> The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
> The good man said, Wife, you your garden may
> Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.
> *Wits' Recreations*, p. 85. (*Nares*.)

organ-albumin (ôr′gan-al-bū″min), *n.* The albumin which constitutes a part of the solid tissues.

organ-bench (ôr′gan-bench), *n.* The wooden bench or seat on which an organ-player sits.

organ-blower (ôr′gan-blō″ėr), *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ; also, a motor or engine for blowing an organ.

organ-builder (ôr′gan-bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of pipe-organs.

organdie, organdy (ôr′gan-di), *n.* [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] A muslin of great fineness and translucency, used for women's dresses. It is sold both plain and figured with printed flowers, etc.

organer† (ôr′gan-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *organ*[1] + *-er*[1].] An organist.

organ-fish (ôr′gan-fish), *n.* A drumfish of the genus *Pogonias*.

organ-grinder (ôr′gan-grīn″dėr), *n.* A strolling musician who "grinds" out music from a barrel-organ.

organ-gun (ôr′gan-gun), *n.* A firearm in which a number of chambers, each containing a charge, are set side by side, like the pipes of an organ. In one variety the chambers are moved sidewise by a ratchet, and come severally opposite a barrel, through which the charge is fired. It is the French *orgue à serpentin*, the German *Todten-orgel* (death-organ).

★**organ-harmonium** (ôr′gan-här-mō″ni-um), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

organic (ôr-gan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *organique* = Sp. *orgánico* = Pg. It. *organico* (cf. D. G. *organisch* = Dan. Sw. *organisk*), < L. *organicus*, < Gr. *ὀργανικός*, of or pertaining to organs, serving as organs, < *ὄργανον*, an organ: see *organ*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or means; instrumental.

> He [Satan], glad
> Of her attention gain'd, with serpent-tongue
> *Organic*, or impulse of vocal air,
> His fraudulent temptation thus began.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 530.

The animal system is not *organic* merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions, according to the natural meaning of that term, conveyed by the nerves of the several senses. It is *organic* also to wants, and to impulses for the satisfaction of those wants.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 85.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

In the knowledge of *organic* functions, how full soever it may be, we shall not find the adequate explanation of social phenomena. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 189.

When the mind is cheered by happy thoughts, the *organic* processes are promoted.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 472.

3. Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. See *inorganic*.

The term *organic*, as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course *organic* in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred—at any rate for a certain time—and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product; but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality.
H. A. Nicholson.

4. In *chem.*, formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. See *chemistry* and *inorganic*.—**5.** Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coördination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

No *organic* law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 117.

Christianity stands in *organic* connection with the Old Testament religion, both being parts of a gradually developing system. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 5.

Every drama represents in *organic* sequence the five stages of which a complete action consists and which are essential to it. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xi.

Intelligence is not only *organic*, but it stands at the apex of organization.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 139.

6. In *philol.*, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous.—**7.** Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

A simple and truthful consideration of his official duty under the *organic* Act by which the Territory was organized. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 202.

8†. In *music*, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments.—**Organic acid,** acid of which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid. Carbonic acid and its derivative acids are sometimes classed with the inorganic and sometimes with the organic acids.—**Organic activity,** an activity dependent on a special instrument or organ.—**Organic analysis,** in *chem.*, the analysis of organic substances; the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them.—**Organic base,** in *chem.*, a nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloid*.—**Organic body,** a body composed of dissimilar parts.—**Organic chemistry.** See *chemistry*.—**Organic description of curves.** See *curve*.—**Organic disease,** a disease in which there is appreciable anatomical alteration in the structures involved: opposed to *functional disease*, in which any alterations produced are too fine to be visible.—**Organic geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Organic law,** in *politics*, a system of laws forming part of the fundamental constitution of a state; specifically, a written constitution.—**Organic molecules.** See *molecule*.—**Organic music**†, an old name for instrumental music.—**Organic product,** that in which everything is interchangeably means and end.—**Organic radical,** in *chem.*, a group of elements containing carbon, which takes part in chemical reactions like an element, passing from one compound to another without change in composition or structure.—**Organic theory,** an explanation by means of a hypothesis of development, especially peaceful development, from an inward determination to a determinate end.

II.† *n.* The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

A system of logical precepts consists of two parts, thematic and *organick*. . . . The other [the second] converses about the organs themselves with which the understanding entreats of themes, and according to its capacity attains to the knowledge of them.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

organical (ôr-gan′i-kal), *a.* [< *organic* + *-al*.] ★Same as *organic*.

organically (ôr-gan′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts; by or through organization.

organicalness (ôr-gan′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being organic.

organicism (ôr-gan′i-sizm), *n.* [< *organic* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, the doctrine of the localization of disease; the theory which refers all disease to material lesions of organs.

organiet, *n.* See *organy*[1], *organy*[2].

organific (ôr-ga-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficus*, making: see *-fic*.] Forming organs or an organized structure; constituting an organism; formative; acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge*.

organifier (ôr-gan′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *organify* + *-er*[1].] In collodion dry-plate photographic processes, a weak solution, generally five to ten grains to the ounce of water, of organic matter, such as gelatin, albumen, coffee, gum arabic, or morphia, used to organify the sensitized plate. See *organify*.

Some again employ an *organifier* of tannin.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 576.

organify (ôr-gan′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *organified*, ppr. *organifying*. [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] In *photog.*, to add organic matter to; impregnate with organic matter: said of a dry plate prepared according to one of the old collodion processes. The plate, after sensitization in the silver-bath, was washed to remove the free silver, and then flowed with the organifier or preservative, the object of which was at once to hold open the pores of the collodion, to improve the keeping qualities of the plate, and to increase its sensitiveness. See *organifier*.

The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is *organified*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 264.

organisability, organisation, etc. See *organizability*, etc.

organisata (ôr″gan-i-sā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *organisatus, organizatus*, organized: see *organizate*.] Those things which are organized, as animals and plants; any or all organisms. *De Jussieu*.

organism (ôr′gan-izm), *n.* [= F. *organisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *organismo* = G. *organismus*, < NL. *organismus*; as *organ*[1] + *-ism*.] **1.** Organic structure; organization. [Rare.]

Suffrage and proper *organism* combined are sufficient to counteract the tendency of government to oppression and abuse of power. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 26.

2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Every *organism* has not only an inherited and gradually modified structure which is one of the determinants of its history, it has also a history of incident, that is on transient conditions, which may lead two similar *organisms* along divergent paths, and determine them to different manifestations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 56.

Germs of microscopic *organisms* exist abundantly on the surface of all fruits.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 99.

3. Anything that is organized or organic.

The social *organism* is not a mere physiological *organism*. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 190.

The universe is not a machine but an *organism*, with an indwelling principle of life. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 131.

organismal (ôr-ga-niz′mąl), *a.* [< *organism* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by living organisms: as, *organismal* fermentation.

In 1852 Naudin argued for the formation of new species in nature in a similar way to that of varieties under cultivation, further attaching great importance to an assumed "principle of finality," apparently a kind of *organismal* fate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

organist (ôr′gan-ist), *n.* [In ME. *organister* (*organyster*); = F. *organiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *organista*, < ML. *organista*, one who plays on a musical instrument (cf. *organizare*, play on a musical instrument), < L. *organum*, a musical instrument, organ: see *organ*[1].] **1.** One who plays on an organ, especially a pipe-organ; specifically, in modern churches, the regular official

charged with playing the organ and often with the management of all the music of the service.

Over his keys, the musing *organist*,
Beginning doubtfully and far away,
First lets his fingers wander as they list.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

2†. In *medieval music*, a singer who sang some other part than the cantus firmus or melody. Also *organizer*.—3. In *ornith.*, a West Indian tanager, *Euphone* or *Euphonia musica:* so called from its musical powers. The name is also given to other tanagers of this genus.

organister†, *n.* [ME. *orgonyster;* as *organist* + *-er.*] An organist. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 369.

organistic (ôr-ga-nis′tik), *a.* [< *organist* + *-ic.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to an organ.

organistrum (ôr-ga-nis′trum), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + suffix *-ιστρον.*] A large variety of hurdy-gurdy.

organity† (ôr-gan′i-ti), *n.* [< *organ*[1] + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of possessing organs; organization. [Rare.]

Many put out their force informative
In their ethereall corporeity,
Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

organizability (ôr″gan-i-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *organizable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue: as, the *organizability* of fibrin. Also spelled *organisability.*

organizable (ôr′gan-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *organize* + *-able.*] Capable of being organized; susceptible of organization. Also spelled *organisable.*

The superior types of organic substances, ending in *organizable* protoplasm.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 483.

organizate†, *a.* [< NL. *organizatus, organisatus*, pp. of *organizare:* see *organize.*] Provided with or acting through organs; organized.

Death our spirits doth release
From this distinguish'd *organizate* sense.
Dr. H. More, Præexistency of the Soul, st. 21. (*Davies.*)

★**organization** (ôr″gan-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *organisation* = Sp. *organización* = Pg. *organisação* = It. *organizzazione;* as *organize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of organizing, or the process of disposing or arranging constituent or interdependent parts into an organic whole. (*a*) The process of rendering organic, in any sense.

Socially, as well as individually, *organization* is indispensable to growth; beyond a certain point there cannot be further growth without further *organization.*
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 65.

(*b*) The process of arranging or systematizing; specifically, the process of combining parts into a coördinated whole: as, the *organization* of an expedition.

Philosophy, with him [Hegel], lies quite out of the range of common sense — which is merely the *organization* of sensible experiences. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 124.

2. That which is organized; a regularly constituted whole or aggregate; an organism, or a systematized and regulated whole; any body which has a definite constitution: often used specifically of an organized body of persons, as a literary society, club, corporation, etc.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political *organization* and a religious *organization* could exist without destroying military organization.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

The body is a healthful and beautiful *organization* only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 199.

A moribund *organization*, to which few known writers belong, and before which dry-as-dust papers are semi-occasionally read. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 843.

3. Organic structure or constitution; arrangement, disposition, or collocation of interdependent parts or organs; constitution in general: as, animal *organization;* the *organization* of society; the *organization* of the church or of a legislature. Specifically, the physical constitution of an animal or vegetable body or of one of its parts: used absolutely, the physical or mental constitution of a human being: often used with special reference to the activities or functions which depend upon such organic structure: as, a fine, delicate, or susceptible *organization.*

The man whose moral *organization* is under due control never acts on mere feeling, but invariably submits it to reflection. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 79.

The lowest living things are not, properly speaking, organisms at all; for they have no distinctions of parts — no traces of *organization.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 481.

The habits of command formed by a long period of almost universal empire, and by the aristocratic *organization* of the city, contributed to the elevation, and also to the pride, of the national character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 182.

I was of a peculiarly sensitive *organization;* my nerves shivered to every touch, like harp-strings.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 60.

General discriminative power probably implies from the first a fine *organisation* of the brain as a whole.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

★Also spelled *organisation.*

★**organize** (ôr′gan-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *organized*, ppr. *organizing.* [= F. *organiser* = Sp. *organizar* = Pg. *organisar* = It. *organizzare*, < NL. *organizare*, organize (cf. ML. *organizare*, play on the organ), < L. *organum*, organ: see *organ*[1].]

I. *trans.* 1. To render organic; give an organic structure to; construct or modify so as to exhibit or subserve vital processes: commonly in the past participle.

Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

"*Organized* beings," says the physiologist, "are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts." "An *organized* product of nature," says the great metaphysician, "is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means." *Whewell.*

2. In general, to form into a whole consisting of interdependent parts; coördinate the parts of; systematize; arrange according to a uniform plan or for a given purpose; provide with a definite structure or constitution; order.

So completely, however, is a society *organized* upon the same system as an individual being that we may almost say there is something more than an analogy between them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Don Galvez went himself to Havannah to *organise* and command a great expedition against Pensacola.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

In the field where the western abutment of the old bridge may still be seen, about half a mile from this spot, the first *organized* resistance was made to British arms.
Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

3. In *music*, to sing or arrange in parts: as, to *organize* the halleluiah. [Rare.]=Syn. 2. To constitute, construct.

II. *intrans.* To assume an organic structure or a definite formation or constitution, as a number of individuals; become coördinated or systematically arranged or ordered.

The men *organize*, and, as Choros of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 137.

Also spelled *organise.*

organizer (ôr′gan-ī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.—2†. Same as *organist*, 2.

Also spelled *organiser.*

organ-ling (ôr′gan-ling), *n.* [< *organ* + *ling*[1].] Same as *orgeis.*

organ-loft (ôr′gan-lôft), *n.* The loft or gallery where an organ stands. Also called *music-loft.*

organochordium (ôr″gan-ọ-kôr′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *χορδή*, a string, chord.] A musical instrument combining the mechanisms of the pianoforte and of the pipe-organ: it was suggested by G. F. Vogler.

organogenesis (ôr″gan-ọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *γένεσις*, origin: see ★*genesis.*] Same as *organogeny.*

organogenetic (ôr″gan-ọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *organogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Same as *organogenic.*

organogenic (ôr″gan-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* [As *organogen-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to organogeny; organogenetic.

organogeny (ôr-ga-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The history of the development of organs of living bodies, and of the systems and apparatus composed of these organs. Also *organogenesis.*

The development of the flower as a whole, or, as it is termed, the *Organogeny* of the flower.
Bessey, Botany, p. 426.

organographic (ôr″gan-ọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organography.

organographical (ôr″gan-ọ-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *organographic* + *-al.*] Same as *organographic.*

organographist (ôr-ga-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

organography (ôr-ga-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *organographie*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. In *biol.*, the study of organs and their relations; a description of the organs of plants and animals; descriptive organology.—2. In *music*, the scientific description of musical instruments.

organoleptic (ôr″gan-ọ-lep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ληπτικός*, < *λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν*, take.] 1. Making an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the organs of touch, taste, and smell.—2. Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. *Dunglison.*

organologic (ôr″gan-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *organolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to organology.

organological (ôr″gan-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *organologic* + *-al.*] Same as *organologic.*

organologist (ôr-ga-nol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *organolog-y* + *-ist.*] In *biol.*, one skilled in organology.

★**organology** (ôr-ga-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *organologie*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A branch of biology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals and plants with reference to structure and function.—2. Phrenology.—3. The study of structure or organization.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. In *music*, the science of musical instruments.

organometallic (ôr″gan-ọ-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *organ(ic)* + *metallic.*] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen or some other element.

organon (ôr′ga-non), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an instrument, organ: see *organ*[1]. Cf. *organum.*] 1†. An organ; an instrument.

Employing all his wits in vain expense,
Abusing all his *organons* of sense.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 210

O thou great God, ravish my earthly sprite!
That for the time a more than human skill
May feed the *organons* of all my sense.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, st. 15.

2. An instrument of thought. Originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics; thence given as a title to the logical treatises of Aristotle.

The *organon* of Descartes is doubt.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xxi.

Hence—3. A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation. Bacon's work on this subject was called by him the "Novum Organum." Kant uses the term to denote the particular rules for acquiring the knowledge of a given class of objects.

I never could detect . . . that he did not just as rigorously observe . . . the peculiar logic of the law as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other *organon* than legal logic in his life.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 259.

The theory of judicial evidence is constantly misstated or misconceived even in this country [England], and the English law on the subject is too often described as being that which it is its chief distinction not to be — that is, as an *Organon*, as a sort of contrivance for the discovery of truth which English lawyers have patented.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 302.

Also *organum.*

organonomic (ôr″gan-ọ-nom′ik), *a.* [< *organonomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organonomy.

organonomy (ôr-ga-non′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *νόμος*, law.] The doctrine of the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic life; the body of organonomic laws.

organonym (ôr′gan-ọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, the tenable technical name of any organ. [Rare.]

organonymal (ôr-ga-non′i-mal), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to organonymy. *Coues.*

organonymic (ôr″ga-nọ-nim′ik), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organonymy; organonymal: as, *organonymic* terms. *Wilder.*

organonymy (ôr-ga-non′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, any system of scientific names of organs; the nomenclature of organs; organonyms collectively.

The terms . . . are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes *organonymy.* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 515.

organophonic (ôr′ga-nọ-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonic.*] In *music*, noting a kind of vocal music in which the tones of various instruments are imitated.

organophyly (ôr-ga-nof′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *φύλη*, a tribe.] The tribal history of organs. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

organoplastic (ôr″gan-ọ-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-ic.* Cf. *plastic.*] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the

tissues of the organs of animals and plants: as, *organoplastic* cells.

organoplasty (ôr′gạn-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the origination or development of the tissues of organs in plants and animals.

organoscopy (ôr′gạn-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Phrenology.

organotropic (ôr″gạ-nō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-τροπικός*, < τρέπειν, turn.] Noting a drug which acts chiefly upon one or more of the organs or tissues of the body: distinguished from *parasitotropic*.

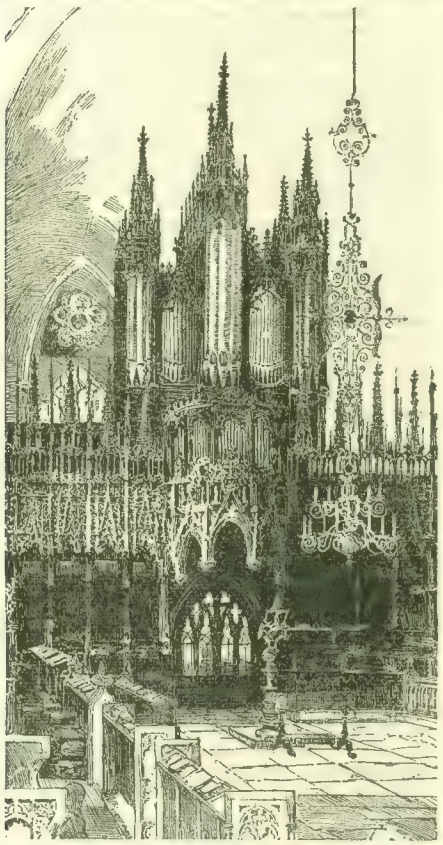
organ-piano (ôr′gạn-pi-an′ō), *n.* Same as *melo-piano*.

organ-pipe (ôr′gạn-pīp), *n.* [< ME. *organ-pype*.] 1. A pipe of a pipe-organ. See *pipe*.—2. Figuratively, the throat; the windpipe; hence, the voice.—3. In *costume*, a large piping; a rounded flute.—**Organ-pipe coral.** See *coral*.

organ-point (ôr′gạn-point), *n.* In *music*, a single tone, usually the tonic or the dominant, held or sustained by one of the voice-parts while the other parts progress freely without reference to the sustained tone, except at the beginning and end of the passage. It is a favorite effect in the climaxes of contrapuntal compositions. When an organ-point occurs in any other than the lowest voice, it is said to be *inverted*. Also *pedal-point, pedal harmony, pedal*.

organ-rest (ôr′gạn-rest), *n.* In *her.*, same as *clarion*. *J. Gibbons*.

organ-screen (ôr′gạn-skrēn), *n.* *Eccles.*, an ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a



Organ-screen.
Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

church organ, usually a secondary organ, smaller than the great organ, is placed in cathedrals. In English churches it is often placed at the western termination of the choir, in the normal position of the rood-loft; it is often found, however, as invariably in French cathedrals, on one side of the choir.

organ-seat (ôr′gạn-sēt), *n.* Same as *organ-bench*.

organ-stop (ôr′gạn-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See *organ*[1] and *stop*.

organum (ôr′gạ-num), *n.* [L., LL., < Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, organ, etc.: see *organon*, *organ*[1].] 1. Same as *organon*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) An organ. (*b*) Same as *diaphony*, 2.

organy[1]† (ôr′gạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *organies* (-niz). [Also *organie*; < ME. **organye*, *orgonye*, < OF. *organie*, organ (musical instrument), an extended form of *organe*, organ: see *organ*[1].] An organ; instrument; means.

Youth and love
Were th' vnresisted *organies* to seduce you.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Of gerlis and of gloria laus gretly me dremed,
And how osanna by *orgonye* olde folke songen.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 9.

organy[2]† (ôr′gạ-ni), *n.* [Also *organie*; a var. of *organ*[2], *origan*.] Same as *origan*.

Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Dill, Sage, Baulme, etc.
Touchstone of Complexions (1575), p. 66. (*Davies*.)

The storke having a bunch of *orgamy*
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.
Heywood, Troia Britanica (1609). (*Nares*.)

organzine (ôr′gạn-zin), *n.* [< F. *organsin*, OF. *organsin*, *orgasin* = Pg. *organsim*, < It. *organzino*, organzine.] 1. A silk thread made of several singles twisted together; thrown silk. The warp of the best silk textiles is made of it.—2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

organzine (ôr′gạn-zin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *organzined*, ppr. *organzining*. [< *organzine*, *n.*] In *silk-making*, to twist single threads together, forming thrown silk or organzine. *Brande and Cox*.

orgasm (ôr′gazm), *n.* [= F. *orgasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *orgasmo*, < Gr. **ὀργασμός*, swelling, excitement, < ὀργᾶν, swell, be excited; cf. ὀργή, passion, impulse, propension; akin to ὀρέγειν, stretch after, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Immoderate excitement or action.

With the ravenous *orgasm* upon you, it seems impertinent to interpose a religious sentiment.
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

His friend started at the disordered appearance of the bard [Gray], whose *orgasm* had disturbed his very air and countenance. *I. D Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 189.

2. In *med.*, a state of excitement in an organ: applied chiefly to the acme of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

orgastic (ôr-gas′tik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting orgasm; turgid, as an organ.

orgeat (ôr′zhat), *n.* [< F. *orgeat*, < *orge*, < L. *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] A syrup made from almonds (originally barley), sugar, and orange-flower water. It is much used by confectioners, and medicinally as a mild demulcent and an agreeable vehicle for stronger remedies.

orgeis (ôr′jē-is), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; no obvious connection with *organ-ling*.] A large kind of ling. Also called *organ-ling*.

orgel†, *n.* See *orgul*.

orgiastic (ôr-ji-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀργιαστικός, of or pertaining to orgies, < ὄργια, orgies: see *orgy*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, Phrygians, etc., especially those in honor of Bacchus or of Cybele; characterized by or consisting in wild, unnatural, impure, or cruel revelry; frantically enthusiastic: as, *orgiastic* rites; *orgiastic* worship. See *orgy*[1].

The religion of the Greeks in the region of Ida as well as at Kyzikus was more *orgiastic* than the native worship of Greece Proper, just as that of Lampsacus, Priapus, and Parium was more licentious. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 338.

orgic (ôr′jik), *a.* [< *org-y* + *-ic*.] Orgiastic. [Rare.]

They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform *orgic* dances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

orgle†, *n.* [ME.: see *organ*[1].] Same as *organ*[1].

orgon†, **orgone**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *organ*[1].

orgonye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *organy*[1].

orguinette (ôr-gi-net′), *n.* [A French-like spelling, < *organ* + *-ette*.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of one or more sets of reeds with an exhaust-bellows. The orifices to the reeds are covered with a movable strip of paper in which holes are cut at intervals, so that, when a crank is turned and the bellows put in operation, the paper is revolved from one roller to another, and the air is admitted to the reeds through the holes. The melodic and harmonic effects depend upon the position and size of the holes. The tone is light and pleasant, and the music produced is often accurate and effective.

orgul†, **orgel**†, *n.* [ME., also *orguil*, *orgel*, *orhel*, pride (cf., in comp., *orgel-mōd*, *orgel-pride*, pride), partly < AS. *orgol* (in deriv. *orgel-*), pride, partly < OF. *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, F. *orgueil* = Pr. *orguelh*, *erguelh*, *orguoil*, *orgoil*, *argull* = Sp. *orgullo* = Pg. *orgulho* = It. *orgoglio*, pride; the Rom. forms prob. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *urgilo*, excessively, oppressively; appar. < *or-* (= OHG. *ur-*), out, + *-gel*, of unknown origin.] Pride.

Woreldes richesse wecheth *orgel* on mannes heorte.
Old Eng. Hom., ii. 43, 17.

orgulous†, *a.* [Also *orgueilous*; < ME. *orgulous*, *orgeilous*, < OF. *orgueilleus*, *orguillus*, *orgoillos*, *orgoillus*, F. *orgueilleux* (= Pr. *orguelhos*, *erguelhos*, *orgoillos* = Sp. *orgulloso* = Pg. *orgulhoso* = It. *orgoglioso*; cf. AS. *orgellic*), proud, < *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, pride: see *orgul*.] 1. Proud; haughty.

Wherto repaired thys cruel geant,
Called Guedon, that so *orgulous* was,
Gret, thikke, longe, stronge, meruelous to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

In Troy there lies the scene. From isles of Greece
The princes *orgulous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., l. 2.

2. Ostentatious; showy.

His atyre was *orgulous*.
Romance of Rich., quoted by Steevens. (*Nares*.)

3. Swollen; augmented; excessive; hence, threatening; dangerous.

But they wyst nat how to passe ye ryuer of Derne, whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne times, and especially rather in Somer than in Winter.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cii.

orgulously†, *adv.* [ME., < *orgulous* + *-ly*[2].] In an orgulous manner; proudly; haughtily.

Off a fers behold [with a fierce look], *orgulously* wrought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3543.

orgy (ôr′ji), *n.*; pl. *orgies* (-jiz). [< F. *orgies* = Sp. *orgias* = Pg. *orgias* = It. *orgie*, < L. *orgia*, pl., < Gr. ὄργια, pl., secret rites, prob. < **ἔργειν*, do, perform; cf. ἔργον, work, performance. Connection with ὀργή, passion (see *orgasm*), is not probable. The singular is not used in L. or Gr., and is rare in mod. use (E. and F.).] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the deities of classical mythology, as the mysteries of Ceres; particularly, the revels at the festivals in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with boisterous songs and dancing (see *bacchante* and *mænad*): generally plural in this sense.

Pentheus and Orpheus were torn to pieces by the frantic women at his *orgies*. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysus.

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 118. (*Latham*.)

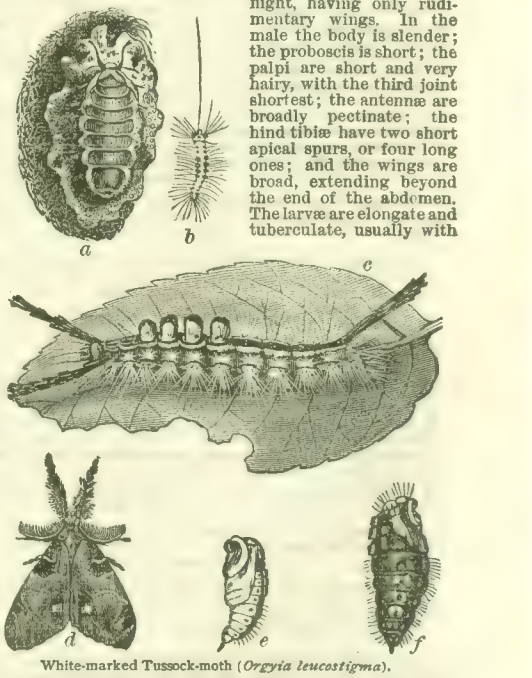
Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a nocturnal carousal; drunken revelry.

Amid the *orgies* of weary and satiated profligacy arose first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and aggressive scepticism. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.

Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

=**Syn.** 2. *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

orgyia (ôr-jī′iạ), *n.*; pl. *orgyiæ* (-iē). [NL., < Gr. ὀργυια, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom, < ὀρέγειν, stretch out: see *orexis*.] 1. An ancient Greek measure of length, equivalent to about 6 feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of arctiid moths of the restricted family *Liparidæ*, the males of which fly by day with a vaporing kind of motion, and hence are called *vaporers* or *vaporer-moths*. They are also known as *tussock-moths*, from the long tufts of hair with which the caterpillars are furnished. The females are incapable of flight, having only rudimentary wings. In the male the body is slender; the proboscis is short; the palpi are short and very hairy, with the third joint shortest; the antennæ are broadly pectinate; the hind tibiæ have two short apical spurs, or four long ones; and the wings are broad, extending beyond the end of the abdomen. The larvæ are elongate and tuberculate, usually with



White-marked Tussock-moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).
a, wingless female upon her egg-mass; *b*, newly hatched larva or caterpillar, hanging by a thread; *c*, mature caterpillar on a leaf; *d*, winged male moth; *e*, male pupa; *f*, female pupa. (All natural size.)

two long pencils of hair on the prothoracic and anal segments; they spin a slight cocoon above-ground. The genus is represented in all the Old World countries, and has some North American members. The male of *O. antiqua*, the common vaporer, is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore wings. *O. cænosa* is the reed tussock-moth. *O. fuscelina* is the dark tussock-moth. *O. leucostigma*, the white-marked tussock-moth, is very troublesome in the streets of many cities of the United States, injuring shade-trees. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Oribates (ō-rib'a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. ὀρειβάτης, mountain-ranging, < ὄρος, a mountain, + βαίνειν, go.] A genus of beetle-mites, typical of the family *Oribatidæ*, having the cephalothorax with lamellar appendages, the vertex with bristly hairs, and the middle claw larger than the others. There are probably many more species than have thus far been determined. *O. ovivorus* is a useful mite, which feeds on the eggs of the cankerworm-moth in the United States. Also *Orobates*.

Oribatidæ (or-i-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oribates* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate acarids, typified by the genus *Oribates*. They are known as *beetle-mites*, from the hard horny integument, and also as *wood-mites*. The ocelli are almost obsolete, the mandibles chelate, the short palpi four-jointed, and the legs five-jointed, all ambulatory. None is parasitic at any age, or specially injurious, and some are beneficial. About 12 genera are described. The *Oribatidæ* are sometimes divided into 2 subfamilies, *Pterogasterinæ* or *Oribatinæ* proper, and *Opoterogasterinæ*, the latter containing 9 genera.

oribi, *n.* Same as *ourebi*.

orichalc (or'i-kalk), *n.* [Formerly also *orichalche*; = F. *orichalque* = Sp. Pg. It. *oricalco*, < L. *orichalcum* (also erroneously *aurichalcum*, simulating *aurum*, gold), < Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, rarely ὀρίχαλκος, yellow copper ore, brass, lit. 'mountain-copper,' < ὄρος, mountain, + χαλκός, copper: see *chalcitis*.] The equivalent in English of the Greek ὀρείχαλκος, the name of a metallic alloy or metal of brilliant luster, mentioned by Greek authors of a very early date, and considered by them as worthy to be classed with gold and silver in respect of value. Plato, while often speaking of it, admits that orichalc was no longer to be had in his time; and some (Aristotle, it is said, among them) deny that any such metal ever existed. The word passed into Latin under the form of *orichalcum*, and later that of *aurichalcum*. Although sometimes used as the name of brass (as by Strabo, who, with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in those days, describes the method of manufacturing that metal and calls the alloy *orichalcum*), it had in general — even down to the middle ages — a more or less uncertain meaning, standing sometimes for an entirely ideal and very precious substance and sometimes for an ordinary metal or alloy (as copper or bronze), but having a peculiar value on account of the manner in which it was made, or the locality whence it came.

> The metall was of rare and passing price;
> Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet,
> Nor costly *Oricalche* from strange Phœnice,
> But such as could both Phœbus arrowes ward,
> And th' hayling darts of heaven beating hard.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 78.

orichalceous (or-i-kal'shius), *a.* [< *orichalc* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to orichalc; having a luster or color between that of gold and that of brass.

orichalcum (or-i-kal'kum), *n.* Same as *orichalc*.

oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* [Formerly also *orial*; < ME. *oryel*, *oriol*, *oryall*, < OF. *oriol*, < ML. *oriolum*, a small room, a recess, a porch; perhaps orig. a gilded room, for L. **aureolum*, neut. of *aureolus*, of gold, golden, gilded, < *aureus*, of gold: see *aureole*, *aureous*, and cf. *oriole*.] A portico, recess, or small room forming a projection from a room or building, as a hall or chapel, in the form of a large bay or recessed window, and often more richly furnished or more private than the rest of the room or building, formerly used as a boudoir, closet, and separate apartment for various purposes. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, etc., and is supported on brackets, corbels, or corbeling. When such a projecting feature rests upon the ground, or directly upon the foundation of the building, it is called a *bay-window*, or a *bow-window*. Also called *oriel-window*.

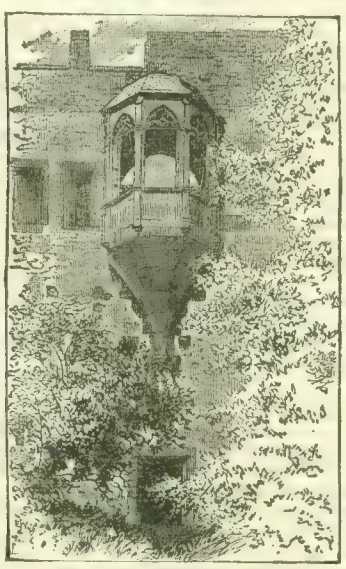
> Sure I am that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an *orial*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

> At St. Alban's was an *Oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the Infirmary.
> *Fosbrooke*, Brit. Monachism, xxxix.

> And thro' the topmost *Oriels'* colored flame
> Two godlike faces gazed below.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

> All in an *oriel* on the summer side,
> Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream
> They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> A small church too strikes us, with its windows projecting like *oriels*, one of them indeed rising from the ground.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 49.



Oriel, Castle of Heidelberg, Baden.

oriency† (ō'ri-en-si), *n.* [< *orien(t)* + *-cy*.] Brightness or strength of color.

> Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.
> *Evelyn*, III. iv. 12.

orient (ō'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orient*, n., < OF. *orient*, F. *orient* = Sp. Pg. It. *oriente*, < L. *orien(t-)s*, rising; as a noun (sc. *sol*, sun), the quarter where the sun rises, the east, day; ppr. of *oriri*, rise, = Gr. √ ὀρ in ὀρνίναι, rise, = Skt. √ *ar*, rise.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising, as the sun; ascending; arising.

> Let us feare lest the Sunne for ever hide himselfe, and turn his *orient* steps from our ingrateful Horizon, justly condemn'd to be eternally benight'd.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st,
> With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 175.

> The songs, the stirring air,
> The life re-*orient* out of dust.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

2. Eastern. Also *oriental*.

> Now morning from her *orient* chamber came,
> And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill.
> *Keats*, Imit. of Spenser.

3. Resembling the dawn in brilliancy, brightness, or purity of coloring; bright; shining; pellucid; especially, as applied to pearls, of a delicate speckless texture, and clear, almost translucent, white color with subdued iridescence: opposed to *occidental*.

> If he should loue an *Orient* stone, it is for the propertie or beautie thereof.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 362.

> These unjust and insolent positions I would not mention, were it not thereby to make the countenance of truth more *orient*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

> I would not hear of blacks, I was so light,
> But chose a colour *orient* like my mind.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, ii. 1.

> Is your pearl *orient*, sir? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

> Thick with sparkling *orient* gems
> The portal shone, inimitable on earth.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 507.

II. *n.* **1.** The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning: opposed to *occident*.

> Morn in the white wake of the morning star
> Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold.
> *Tennyson*, Princess.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the East; Eastern countries; specifically [*cap.*], the region to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe. A vague term, including Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, etc.

> They conquered manye regnes grete
> In the *Orient*. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 324.

3. The peculiar luster of a pearl; a delicate speckless texture, with pellucid color and subdued iridescence, as in pearls of the first water.

> A pearl of the first water should possess, in jewellers' language, a perfect "skin" and a fine *orient*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 446.

4. A pearl possessing such qualities; a pearl of the first water.

> Prof. Teufelsdröckh's Book . . . is indeed . . . a very Sea of Thought, . . . wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

Orient equinoctial, that part of the eastern horizon which is cut by the equinoctial circle. — **Orient estival**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Cancer. — **Orient hibernal**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Capricorn.

orient (ō'ri-ent), *v. t.* [< F. *orienter* = Sp. Pg. *orientar* = It. *orientare*, < ML. **orientare*, set toward the east, set with regard to the cardinal points, < L. *orien(t-)s*, the east: see *orient*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** To define the position of in respect to the east; ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass; hence, to find the bearings of, in general; figuratively, to adjust or correct by referring to first principles or recognized facts or truths; take one's proper bearings mentally. — **2.** To place or arrange so as to face the east — that is, with its length from west to east; specifically, of a church, to place so that the chief altar is at the east end — that is, to place with the long axis east and west, the apse being toward the east, and the chief entrance at the west end; or, of a corpse, to place with the feet toward the east.

> The coffins were of plank or stone, and were not *oriented*. *Science*, III. 469.

Hence — **3.** To place or arrange, as a building, in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass: as, the episcopal cathedral of New York will be *oriented* north and south.

oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *oriental*, < OF. *oriental*, F. *oriental* = Sp. Pg. *oriental* = It. *orientale*, < L. *orientalis*, of or belonging to the orient or east, < *orien(t-)s*, the east: see *orient*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the orient or east; situated in or proceeding from the east; eastern: as, *oriental* seas or countries. Also *orient*.

> Strait to the East
> The Spirit flies, and in Aurora's cheeks
> The best of *Oriental* sweetness seeks.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 51.

> We may note the Positure and Position of the Corps, which among the Christians hath always been to turn the Feet to the East, with the Head to the West; that so they may be ready to meet the Lord, whom the Ancients did believe should appear in the *oriental* part of Heaven.
> *Durand*, quoted in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 47.

> Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold; . . . conceiving the bodies . . . to receive . . . some appropriate influence from his [the sun's] ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. Of superior quality; precious; valuable; possessing orient qualities: applied to gems as a mark of excellence: opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable kinds. The word *oriental* is also frequently applied as an epithet to the names of certain stones to which the stone so described has no relation except that of color or some other resemblance: thus, *oriental emerald* is not emerald, but sapphire of a greenish-yellow color; *oriental topaz* is not topaz, but sapphire of a yellow color, or yellow mixed with red; and so on. *Oriental* is also applied to several superior or prized varieties of the domestic pigeon.

> For of o perle, fyne, *oriental*,
> Hire white coroune was imaked al.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women, l. 221.

> Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds *orientall*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 279.

> If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as "*oriental* jade." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the East, or Eastern, especially Asiatic, countries; hence, exuberant; profuse; sumptuous; gorgeous; magnificent.

> His services were rewarded with *Oriental* munificence: and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> I know not, for he spoke not, only shower'd
> His *oriental* gifts on every one,
> And most on Edith. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. In *astrol.*, said of a planet with reference to the sun when it rises and sets before time. *Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344. — **Oriental amethyst, cashew-nut, elemi**, etc. See the nouns. — **Oriental-pearl essence.** See *essence*. — **Oriental plane-tree.** See *plane-tree*, *Platanus*, and *chinar-tree*. — **Oriental region**, in *zoögeog.*, a division of the earth's surface with reference to the distribution of animals and plants, comprising all of continental Asia not included in the Palearctic region, and the islands zoölogically related thereto. — **Oriental shagreen.** See *shagreen*. — **Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

orientalise, *v. t.* See *orientalize*.

orientalism (ō-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* [= F. *orientalisme* = Pg. *orientalismo*; as *oriental* + *-ism*.] **1.** A characteristic of Eastern nations, as a mode of thought or expression, or a custom; also, such characteristics collectively; Eastern character or characteristics.

> Dragons are a sure mark of *Orientalism*.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Diss. i.

2. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature. *Quarterly Rev.*

orientalist (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* [= F. *orientaliste* = Sp. Pg. *orientalista;* as *oriental* + *-ist.*] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Oriental.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables?
Le Clerc, Comment on Job xlii. 14. (*Latham.*)

2. [*cap.*] One who is versed in the languages and literature of the East: opposed to *Occidentalist.*

There is not so much difference between the literary and popular dialects of Arabic as some European *Orientalists* have supposed. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 268.

orientality† (ō″ri-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *oriental* + *-ity.*] The quality of being oriental, or of rising in the east.

Whose [the sun's] revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beames unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

orientalize (ō-ri-en'tal-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *orientalized*, ppr. *orientalizing.* [< F. *orientaliser;* as *oriental* + *-ize.*] To render oriental; impart an oriental character to; conform to Oriental manners or character. Also spelled *orientalise.*

Constantine . . . transferred the seat of his government to Byzantium, and thus fixed the policy . . . of *orientalizing* and dividing the empire.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 2.

orientally (ō-ri-en'tal-i), *adv.* 1. In the orient or east.—2. In accordance with Eastern characteristics or customs.

orientate (ō-ri-en'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orientated*, ppr. *orientating.* [< ML. **orientatus*, pp. of **orientare*, set toward the east: see *orient, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to turn toward the east; cause to assume an easterly direction or aspect; orient; specifically, to place (a church) with its altar-end toward the east. See *orient, v.*, 2.—2. To determine or ascertain the position of, especially with reference to the east; determine or fix the position or bearings of; figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally.—3. To place, as a crystal, in such a position as to show clearly the true relation of the several parts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assume an easterly direction; turn or veer toward the east; specifically (*eccles.*), to be so constructed that the end nearest the altar or high altar (ecclesiastically accounted the eastern end) is directed toward a certain point of the compass; especially, to be so placed that the conventional eastern end is directed toward the geographical east.

The only two instances . . . in which it [orientation] is departed from [in the Eastern Church] are those of Haghios Georgios . . . in Crete, which *orientates* north, and of the Asomatoi . . . in the Morea, which *orientates* south. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 222.

2. To worship toward the east; especially, to celebrate the eucharist in the eastward position —that is, facing the altar. See *eastward, a.*

orientation (ō″ri-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *orientation*, < ML. **orientatio(n-)*, < **orientare*, orient: see *orientate, orient, v.*] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned toward the east. Specifically—(*a*) The position of worshipers facing toward the east, or, in Christian worship, toward that end of a church which is known as the eastern end; especially (*eccles.*), that position of a priest celebrating the eucharist in which he faces the altar; the eastward position.

Where among the lower races sun-worship begins to consolidate itself in systematic ritual, the *orientation* of the worshipper and the temple becomes usual and distinct. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 384.

(*b*) Such a position of a corpse in a grave that the head is toward the west and the feet toward the east.

The same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation.*
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 382.

(*c*) The construction or position of a church so that it has that end which contains the chancel or sanctuary in the direction of the east.

The very ancient practice of *orientation* in the building of churches can hardly be set aside as "a High Church piece of pedantry." Allusion to worship towards the east may be found in the early liturgies and Church fathers; and in this country, at least, *orientation* has been practised from the first introduction of Christianity into these islands down to the present time, with the interruption of the Great Rebellion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 469.

(*d*) Hence, the position of a building or of any object with reference to any point of the compass.

The later builders of Thebes appear to have had no notion of *orientation*, but to have placed their buildings and tombs so as to avoid regularity, and facing in every conceivable direction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 96.

(*e*) In *crystal.*, the position of a crystal—of its faces, cleavage-planes, optic axes or axes of elasticity, etc.—defined with reference to certain assumed directions, especially those of the crystallographic axes.

2. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. Hence—3. The act of taking one's mental bearings; ascertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, or with reference to new ideas, new studies, etc., as if by determining the points of the compass.

But let a man venture into an unfamiliar field, or where his results are not continually checked by experience, and all history shows that the most masculine intellect will ofttimes lose his *orientation* and waste his efforts in directions which bring him no nearer to his goal, or even carry him entirely astray. *C. S. Peirce*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 4.

4. The process of determining direction or relative position in general.

Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive *orientation.* *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 510.

5. In *crystal.*, the process of placing a crystal in proper position so as to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes.—6. In *zoöl.*, the faculty or instinct by which birds and other animals find their way home after being carried to a distance. It is well illustrated by homing pigeons. (See *homing.*) A striking instance of orientation is also afforded by swallows. Thus, a swallow nesting in New England, for example, and wintering in Panama, can return to the rafter in the barn where its nest was the previous year. All the regular and periodical migrations of birds imply the faculty of orientation.

orientator (ō'ri-en-tā-tor), *n.* [< *orientate* + *-or.*] An instrument used for determining the position of a church so that its chancel may point to the east.

orientness (ō'ri-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; luster; brightness: specifically applied to diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 269.

orifacial (or-i-fā'shal), *a.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facies*, face: see *facial.*] Noting the angle defined below.—**Orifacial angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane of the lower surfaces of the upper teeth.

orifex† (or'i-feks), *n.* [An erroneous form of *orifice* (apparently simulating *artifex* with regard to *artifice*).] An opening; aperture; orifice.

All my entrails bathed
In blood that straineth from their *orifex.*
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., iii. 4.

And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifex* for a point as subtle
As Ariachne's broken woof to enter.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 151.

★**orifice** (or'i-fis), *n.* [Formerly also *orifis;* < F. *orifice* = Sp. Pg. *orificio* = It. *orifizio, orificio*, < LL. *orificium*, an opening, lit. the making of a mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facere*, make.] An opening; a mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; a vent.

Let me see the wound:
This herb will stay the current, being bound
Fast to the *orifice.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide.
Milton, P. L., vi. 577.

Anal, aortic, atrial, cardiac, esophageal, etc., **orifice.** See the adjectives.

oriflamb†, **oriflambe**†, *n.* See *oriflamme.*

oriflamme (or'i-flam), *n.* [Formerly also *oriflamb, oriflambe* (and *auriflamme*, after ML. *auriflamma*); < F. *oriflamme*, < ML. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame: see *or*[3] and *flame.*] 1. The banner of St. Denis, supposed to have been a plain red gonfalon—that is, a banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. It was preserved in the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, and in war was carried before the king of France as a consecrated flag (compare *church banner*, under *church*) and as the special royal ensign.

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret that daye bare the *oryflambe*, a speciall relique that the Frenshe Kynges vse to bere before them in alle battayles.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1355.

Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre.
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

2. In *her.*, a blue flag or banner charged with three golden fleurs-de-lis.

orig. An abbreviation of *original* and *originally.*

organ (or'i-gan), *n.* [Formerly also *organ*, and *organy, organie* (see *organ*[2], *organy*[2]); < ME. *origane, origon*, < OF. (and F.) *origan* = It. *origano* (cf. AS. *organe*), < L. *origanum, origanon, origanus*, < Gr. ὀρίγανον, ὀρίγανος, also ὀρείγανον, ὀρείγανος, marjoram, the latter forms appar. simulating a compound of ὄρος (ὀρει-), mountain, + γανίσθαι, be delighted, be glad, γάνος, brightness.] A plant of the genus *Origanum;* marjoram; wild marjoram; also, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*

Sowe *origon* whenne day and nyght is longe
Yliche, and water it till it be spronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

Bathing her selfe in *origane* and thyme.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 40.

Origanum (ō-rig'a-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὀρίγανον, marjoram: see *origan.*] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ* and the subtribe *Thymeæ*, known by the usually two-flowered clusters crowded in heads with conspicuous involucrate bracts. There are about 30 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby or herbaceous perennials, with small undivided leaves, and globose or cylindrical heads of flowers with their bracts often enlarged and colored. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is gently tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogic, but at present little used. See *marjoram*, also *dittany*, 3, and *hop-marjoram.*—**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil.



Upper Part of Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), with flowers. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Origenism (or'i-jen-izm), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The opinions held by or attributed to the Greek father Origen of Alexandria (born about A. D. 185, died about 253). The main characteristics of Origen's teaching were its union of philosophical speculation with Christian doctrine and its mystical and allegorizing interpretation of Scripture. He insisted especially on the unity of all creation; he regarded Scripture as having generally a threefold sense, literal, moral, and mystical; he held the essential divinity and eternity of each person of the Trinity, but maintained that the Son is inferior to the Father and the Holy Ghost to the Son; he was the first to formulate the orthodox doctrine of eternal generation; he rejected prayer to Christ, though he defended prayer in the name of Christ; he regarded all sin as proceeding from a voluntary and moral self-determination to evil; he held that the human soul of Christ preëxisted with other human souls; that the soul came into the body as a penalty for sin in a preëxistent state; and he believed in a further moral progress and development after the present life, and defended as a probable opinion the restoration and final salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

Origenist (or'i-jen-ist), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Origen of Alexandria; one who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—2. A member of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Origenistic (or″i-je-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Origenist* + *-ic.*] Belonging to, held by, or characteristic of Origen or the Origenists, or their opinions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 796.

origin (or'i-jin), *n.* [< OF. *origine*, also *orine, ourine*, F. *origine* = Sp. *origen* = Pg. *origem* = It. *origine*, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, birth, origin, < *oriri*, rise: see *orient.*] 1. Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

The *origin* and commencement of his grief
Sprung from neglected love.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 185.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas: the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs.
Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ii.

2. That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source: as, the *origins* of a nation.

These great Orbs, thus radically bright,
Primitive Founts, and *Origins* of Light.
Prior, Solomon, i.

3. Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; extraction; birth.

Their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his *origin.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 26.

How convenient it would be to many of our great men and great families of doubtful *origin*, could they have the privilege of the heroes of yore, who, whenever their *origin* was involved in obscurity, modestly announced themselves descended from a god. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 106.

4. In *math.*, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in *analyt. geom.*, the point from which the coördinates are measured.—5. In *anat.*: (*a*) The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two

ends or attachments of a muscle; the part or place whence a muscle usually acts: opposed to *insertion*. (*b*) The root or beginning of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord. Cranial nerves have two origins—the apparent or superficial origin, at the point where they leave the brain, and the real or deep origin, the groups of ganglion-cells to which their roots can be traced.—**Certificate of origin.** See *certificate*.—**Domicile of origin.** See *domicile*, 2.—**Origin of a vector,** the position of the point displaced by a vector.—**Origin of species.** See *species*.—**Pedal origin.** See *pedal*.

origin†, *v.* [< *origin*, *n.* Cf. *originate*.] **I.** *trans.* To give rise to; originate; initiate.

II. *intrans.* To arise; originate.

This proverb *origined* whilest England and Wales were at deadly feude. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cardigan, III. 520.

originable (ō-rij'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *origin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being originated.

original (ō-rij'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *original*, < OF. (and F.) *original*, *originel* = Sp. Pg. *original* = It. *originale*, < LL. *originalis*, primitive, original, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, origin: see *origin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the origin or beginning; initial; primal; first in order; preceding all others: as, the *original* state in which man was created; the *original* edition of a book.

Thus maie no reason well forsake
That thilke sinne *original*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Concerning the *original* Language of Spain, it was, without any Controversy, the Bascuence or Cantabrian.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The *original* question was, Whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?
Stillingfleet.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the first or earliest stage or state of anything; first or earlier as opposed to later; primeval; primitive; pristine.

His form had yet not lost
All her *original* brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd. *Milton*, P. L., i. 592.

3. Having the power to initiate or suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; creative, as author, artist, philosopher, etc.: as, an *original* genius.

He [Henryson] had studied Chaucer with the ardour and insight of an *original* mind.
T. H. Ward, English Poets, I. 137.

4. Produced directly by an author, artist, or authority; not copied, imitated, translated, or transcribed: as, the *original* document; the *original* Greek text; the *original* painting.

In the author's *original* copy there were not so many chasms as appear in the book. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

Afterwards dishonestly reprinted as an *original* article.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

Hence—**5.** Fresh; novel; new; striking; never before thought of or used: as, an *original* idea or plan; an *original* invention.

Abbreviated *orig.*

Original bills in equity. See *bill*[3].—**Original certainty,** the certainty of an intuitive or self-evident truth.—**Original charter, invoice, jurisdiction, key.** See the nouns.—**Original line, plane,** or **point,** in *persp.*, a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.—**Original package, position.** See the nouns.—**Original qualities,** primary qualities, in the sense given to that term by Locke; qualities which are in the things themselves, whether they are perceived or not.—**Original Seceders.** See *seceder*.—**Original sin.** See *sin*.—**Original writ,** in *law*, a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, which was the beginning or foundation of an action at common law. Also applied to legal process for reviewing errors and some other purposes. The term is used in contradistinction to *mesne process* or *judicial writ*.—**Syn. 1.** *Original, Native, Indigenous, Aboriginal.* The *original* inhabitants of a country are those who were there first, whether *native* or not. The *native* inhabitants of a country are those who were born there, as opposed to immigrants or those foreign-born. *Indigenous* sounds somewhat strange as applied to races, because the actual origination of a race in a given region is rarely asserted or discussed; the word is often used literally of vegetable products *native* to a region, and sometimes metaphorically of feelings *native* to man: as such it is opposed to *exotic:* as, the potato is believed to be *indigenous*, or *native*, to Peru. *Aboriginal* is used of human beings; the *aboriginal* inhabitants of a country are those that are found occupying the country by civilized discoverers: the North American Indians were the *aborigines* or *aboriginal* inhabitants of the country, but are believed to have been preceded by a race not themselves *indigenous*, nor perhaps the *original* occupants of the soil. See *primary*.—**3.** Inventive, creative.

II. *n.* **1**†. Origin; source; starting-point; first issue; beginning.

It hath its *original* from much grief, from study and perturbation of the brain. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 131.

Some of our people that are dead took the *original* of their death here. *Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New [England's Memorial, p. 349.

Hence—**2**†. Parentage; ancestry; pedigree; descent; derivation; extraction; birth.

This same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension;
We are their parents and *original*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 117.

Where our *original* is known, we are the less confident; among strangers we trust fortune. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

She is really a good sort of woman, in spite of her low *original*. *Smollett.*

3. That from which anything is derived; source of being or existence; cause; occasion.

O glotonye, full of cursednesse;
O cause first of our confusioun,
O *original* of our dampnaciouu,
Til Crist had bought us with his blood agayn!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 38.

External material things, as the objects of sensation, and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection, are to me the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 4.

4. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed: as, the dhole of India is supposed to have been the *original* of the dog.—**5**†. Earliest condition; primal or primitive state; pristine condition, resources, etc.

Fish will returne an honest gaine, besides all other aduantages, her treasures hauing yet neuer beene opened, nor her *originals* wasted, consumed, nor abused.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 187.

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail *original* and faded bliss,
Faded so soon. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 375.

6. First form; archetype; that which is copied, imitated, transcribed, or translated. Specifically—(*a*) A person portrayed; a person as distinguished from his portrait, or from any work for which he serves as model or artistic motive.

But here, sir, here is the picture—. . . There, sir (flings it to him), and be assured I throw the *original* from my heart as easily. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

(*b*) A work of art as first produced, and contradistinguished from a replica or duplicate made by the artist himself, and from a copy, mechanical reproduction, or imitation. (*c*) A writing, document, or literary production, as distinguished from a transcription, paraphrase, modernization, or translation; also, the language in which a work was first composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original*. *Milton.*

Compare this translation with the *original*, [the reader] will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only with the same elegance, but with the same short turn of expression.
Addison, Spectator, No. 229.

7. A person who produces a novel and unique impression; a person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person; an oddity.

A man may be an *original*. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer.

Mr. Doggett, the greatest *original* in low comedy that has ever yet appeared. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 16.

originality (ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *originalité* = Sp. *originalidad* = Pg. *originalidade* = It. *originalità*, < ML. **originalita(t-)s*, < LL. *originalis*, original: see *original*.] The quality or state of being original. (*a*) The quality of being first-hand; authenticity; genuineness: as, the *originality* of a painting. (*b*) The quality of being novel, new, or fresh; novelty; newness; freshness. (*c*) The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; distinct intellectual individuality.

What we call *originality* seems not so much anything peculiar, much less anything odd, but that quality in a man which touches human nature at most points of its circumference, which reinvigorates the consciousness of our own powers by recalling and confirming our own unvalued sensations and perceptions, gives classic shape to our own amorphous imaginings, and adequate utterance to our own stammering conceptions or emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 203.

originally (ō-rij'i-nal-i), *adv.* **1.** At first; at the origin; at an early period.

For what *originally* others writ
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Our club consisted *originally* of fifteen.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

2. From the beginning or origin; from the first.

We have all naturally an equal right to the throne: we are all *originally* equal. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

3. As first author, creator, or inventor; hence, in a novel or characteristically individual manner.

originalness (ō-rij'i-nal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being original. *Johnson.*

originant (ō-rij'i-nant), *a.* [< ML. **originan(t-)s*, ppr. of **originare*, begin, originate: see *originate*.] Tending to originate; original. *R. Williams.*

originary (ō-rij'i-na-ri), *a.* [= F. *originaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *originario*, < LL. *originarius*, original, native, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), origin: see *origin*.] **1.** Primitive; original.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Without *originary* title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.
New Princeton Rev., I. 34.

2. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way requires a certain degree of warmth. *G. Cheyne*, Philos. Principles.

originate (ō-rij'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *originated*, ppr. *originating*. [< ML. **originatus*, pp. of **originare* (> It. *originare* = Sp. Pg. *originar*), begin, originate, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), origin: see *origin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give rise or origin to; supply or constitute the beginning or commencement of; initiate; set going; bring to pass; bring into existence; occasion; cause; create, artistically or intellectually; produce; invent.

The superior class, besides minor distinctions that arise locally, *originates* everywhere a supplementary class of personal adherents who are mostly also warriors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 238.

2†. To designate or describe as taking (its) beginning; derive; deduce.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 9. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To arise; take (its) rise; find a starting-point or source; begin.

In the genus Verbascum, hybrids are supposed to have often *originated* in a state of nature.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 76.

origination (ō-rij-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *originazione*, < L. *originatio(n-)*, source (sc. of words, etymology), < (ML.) **originare*, begin, < *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, origin: see *origin*.] **1.** The act of bringing into existence; creation; production; invention; causation.—**2.** The act of arising or beginning or coming into existence; derivation or commencement of being or existence; beginning; first stage or state.

A rare instance or two of the *origination* of fever and ague in this [New England] neighborhood may be found in recent medical records.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 207.

3. Starting-point; point of derivation or departure.

The nerves at their *origination* from the brain are supposed to be of much more vivid perception than they are at their extremities. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.
Ray.

originative (ō-rij'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *originate* + *-ive*.] Having power to originate or bring into existence; creative; inventive.

originatively (ō-rij'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate.

originator (ō-rij'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *originador* = It. *originatore*, < ML. **originator*, < **originare*, begin: see *origination*.] One who originates.

originous† (ō-rij'i-nus), *a.* [< *origin* + *-ous*.] Same as *original*, 2.

What, wisps [of straw on the legs] on your wedding-day, zon! this is right
Originous Clay, and Clay o' Kilborn too!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

orignal (ō-rēn-yäl'), *n.* [< F. *orignal*, *original*, altered from *orignac*, < Basque *oreñac*, pl. of *oreña*, *orinā*, a deer.] The American moose, *Alces americana*, one of whose former technical names was *Cervus orignal*.

It were to be wished that Naturalists . . . who may hereafter visit the northern parts of America, would examine well the animals called there by the names of grey and black moose, caribou, *orignal*, and elk.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 88.

orillion, orillon (ō-ril'yọn), *n.* [< F. *orillon*, *oreillon*, almonds of the ears, mumps, in fort. orillion, < *oreille*, ear: see *oreillette*.] In *fort.*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

orilogeț, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orinalț, *n.* An obsolete form of *urinal*.

orinasal (ō-ri-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + *nasus*, the nose: see *nasal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to both the nose and the mouth.

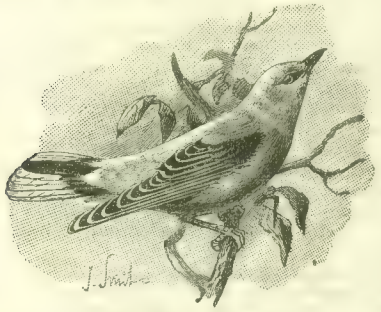
II. *n.* See the quotation.

If the nasal passage is left open at all, the vowel is "nasalized," and as it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an *orinasal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 383.

oriolț, *n.* An obsolete form of *oriel*.

oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* [< OF. *oriol* = Pr. *auriol* = Sp. *oriol* = Pg. *oriolo* (NL. *Oriolus*), oriole, lit.

golden, < L. *aureolus*, golden, gilded: see *aureole*, and cf. *oriel*. The F. *loriot*, OF. *loriot*, *lorion*, are variant forms, with the attracted def. article *le*, *l'*.] 1. A bird of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*, so called from its rich yellow color



European Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

massed with black; also, any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*. The common Indian oriole is *O. kundoo*, and many similar birds are found in the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

2. Any American hangnest of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, as the Baltimore oriole and orchard-oriole. These birds belong to an entirely different family from orioles properly so called,



Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*).

and indeed to a different series of passerine birds, and they are exclusively American. They are sometimes distinguished as *American orioles*. The species are numerous, mostly of beautiful yellow or orange and black coloration. See *orchard-oriole*.

> The *oriole* drifting, like a flake of fire
> Rent by a whirlwind from a blazing spire.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

Hooded oriole. See *hooded*.

oriole-tanager (ō′ri-ōl-tan″ā-jėr), *n.* A tanager of the genus *Tachyphonus*.

Oriolidæ (ō-ri-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oriolus* + *-idæ*.] A family of corviform oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Oriolus;* the Old World orioles or golden thrushes: so called from the characteristic yellow color of the plumage. The *Oriolidæ* are almost exclusively a tropical family of Old World birds, related to the crows. They are specially numerous in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, only one occurring in Europe. There are about 40 species, of several genera besides *Oriolus*. The family is divisible into two subfamilies, *Oriolinæ* and *Ptilonorhynchinæ*, or orioles proper and bower-birds.

Oriolus (ō-rī′ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *oriol*, oriole: see *oriole*.] A genus of orioles: formerly applied with little discrimination to many yellow birds of both hemispheres, now restricted to *Oriolus galbula* and closely related species, typical of the *Oriolidæ*. See first cut under *oriole*.



The Constellation Orion.

Orion (ō-rī′ǫn), *n.* [< L. *Orion*, < Gr. Ὠρίων, the constellation Orion, in myth. a hunter of this name transferred to the sky.] 1. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt* or *Girdle of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's-staff*, *Our Lady's wand*, the *Yard-wand*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula. See cut in preceding column.

> Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of *Orion*? Job xxxviii. 31.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Guérin in 1843.

Oriskany sandstone. See *sandstone*.

orismologic (ǭ-ris-mǭ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *orismolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orismology.

orismological (ǭ-ris-mǭ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *orismologic* + *-al*.] Same as *orismologic*.

orismology (or-is-mol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Prop. **horismology*, the form *orismology* being due to F. *orismologie*, prop. *horismologie*, < Gr. ὁρισμός, a bounding, defining (< ὁρίζειν, bound: see *horizon*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography applied to scientific nomenclature and terminology.

orison (or′i-zǫn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oraison*, *oraizon;* < ME. *orisoun*, *oresun*, *oreisoun*, *orcisun*, *ureisun*, < AF. *oreison*, *ureisun*, *oraisun*, OF. *oraison*, F. *oraison*, speech, prayer, oration, < L. *oratio*(*n*-), speech, prayer, oration: see *oration*.] A prayer.

> Whan the gode man was come to the awter, he turned to the peple, and seide, "Feire lordes, now may ye se that some of yow be goode men, when thourgh youre prayers and *orisouns* oure lorde hath shewde this grete myracle."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 98.
>
> Nymph, in thy *orisons*
> Be all my sins remember'd.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 88.
>
> Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
> Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 145.

orisont†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horizon*.

orizaba-root, *n.* See *jalap*.

ork[1]†, *n.* See *orc*.

ork[2]†, *n.* [< L. *orca* (> OF. *orce*), a butt, tun: see *orca*[2].] A large cask; a butt.

> One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.
> *Historie of Albino and Bellama* (1638). (*Nares.*)

orkyn†, *n.* [For *orkey*, < D. *oortken*, dim. of *oort*, a small coin. *N. E. D.*] A small coin; two doits.

> They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte or vessell for an *orkyn* dooe knocke vpon it with their knuccle.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 91.

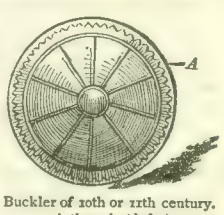
orlaget†, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*, *horology*.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [< OF. *orle*, *ourle*, F. *orle* = Sp. Pg. *orla*, a hem, = It. *orlo*, a hem, border, < ML. *orlus*, m., *orla*, f., for **orulus*, m., **orula*, f., dim. of L. *ora*, border, margin, coast.] 1. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing, usually considered as a subordinary, like a border but not reaching the edge of the escutcheon, so that the field is seen outside of it as well as within. It is usually half the width of the border. It may be considered as an inescutcheon voided of the field, and in some early treatises is called a *false escutcheon*.



Argent, an Orle vert.

(*b*) A band of small objects taking the form of an orle: as, an *orle* of mullets. It is more commonly blazoned *in orle* (which see, below). (*c*) A circlet set upon a helmet, which supports the crest and is often used in modern heraldry without the helmet, furnishing the only support or base for the crest. It is supposed to be a bourrelet of silk, twisted of the two tinctures, the principal metal and the principal color of the escutcheon.



Buckler of 10th or 11th century. *A*, the orle (def. 2).

2. The rim of a shield; especially, the metal rim of a shield composed of wood, osier, or the like, and visible as a projecting rim on its face. —3. In *arch.*, same as *orlet*. —**In orle**, placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else: said of a number of small bearings, always eight in number unless their number is otherwise stated.

Orleanism (ôr′lē-an-izm), *n.* [< F. *Orléanisme;* as *Orlean-s* + *-ism*.] The political principles or ambitions of the Orleanists; adherence to the dynastic claims of the Orleanists.

Orleanist (ôr′lē-an-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Orléaniste;* as *Orlean-s* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* In *French politics*, an adherent of the princes of the Orleans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830–48).

II. *a.* Favorable to the Orleans family and their dynastic claims.

> The price of the surrender of an *Orleanist* alliance with the Queen was the promise of England to support a Bourbon alliance. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 117.

orleget†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlegert†, *n.* [< *orlege* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *horologer*.] A horologer.

orlet (ôr′let), *n.* [< OF. *orlet*, *ourlet*, dim. of *orle*, *ourle*, a border: see *orle*.] 1. A boss, stud, or some similar protuberance. —2. Specifically, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. Also *orle*. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft, it is called a *cincture*.

orloget†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlop (ôr′lop), *n.* [Formerly *orlope*, *orelop*, and *overlope;* < D. *overloop*, an orlop, deck of a ship, lit. a running over, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *over* and *leap*[1], *lope*[1], and cf. *overleap*.] *Naut.*, the deck below the berth-deck in a ship, where the cables were formerly coiled.

Ormazd, Ormuzd (ôr′mazd, -muzd), *n.* [Pers. *Ormazd*, *Ormuzd*, OPers. *Auramazda*, < Zend *Ahuro-Mazdao* (= Skt. **Asura-Medhas*), Ahura-Mazda, wise lord.] In the Zoroastrian religion of ancient Persia, the spirit of good: opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit of evil. He is life and light, the representative of order, law, and purity. He wages an unceasing warfare with Ahriman. Also *Oromasdes*, *Oromazdes*.

ormer (ôr′mėr), *n.* [< F. *ormier*, an ormer, ear-shell, sea-ear, < ML. *auris maris*, sea-ear, equiv. to F. *oreille de mer*, 'sea-ear': *oreille*, ear; *de*, of; *mer*, sea: see *auricle*, *de*[2], *mere*[1].] An ear-shell or sea-ear; an abalone or haliotid; a large marine shell of the family *Haliotidæ:* formerly a local English (Channel Islands) name of *H. tuberculata*, more fully called *Guernsey ormer*, or *Guernsey ear-shell*, which is abundant there and is used as food. See cut under *abalone*.

ormolu (ôr′mǭ-lö), *n.* [Also, as F., *or moulu;* < F. *or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold': *or*, gold; *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, < L. *molere*, grind: see *or*[3] and *mill*[1].] 1. Gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, brass, or the like. Hence —2. Gilded bronze prepared for metal mountings of elegant furniture and similar decorative purposes. —3. Fine brass, sometimes colored and treated with lacquer to give it brilliancy: used for imitation jewelry, chandeliers, and similar fine metal-work.

ormolu-varnish (ôr′mǭ-lö-vär″nish), *n.* An imitation gold-varnish. *E. H. Knight.*

ormonde (ôr′mund), *n.* One of certain Irish silver coins, collectively called *Ormonde money*, rudely struck, chiefly from plate, and issued in July, 1643, by the authority of Charles I. Pieces of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* (figured in cut), 4*d.*, 3*d.*,



Obverse. Reverse.
Ormonde. (Size of the original.)

and 2*d.* were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormonde; but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.

Ormosia (ôr-mō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jackson, 1810), so called from the shape of the pods; < Gr. ὁρμος, a chain, necklace.] A genus of trees of the family *Fabaceæ* and the tribe *Sophoreæ*, having the style involute at the apex, the stigma introrsely lateral, and a compressed two-valved wingless pod. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America and Asia. They bear pinnate leaves with rigid leaflets, white, lilac, or dark-purple flowers in terminal panicles, and shining scarlet or bicolored seeds, with tough curving stalks. From the use made of the seeds, the species, as *O. monosperma*, are called *necklace-tree*. See *bead-tree*, 2, *coral bean* (under *bean*[1]), and *necklace-tree*.

ornt (ôrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ornen*, *ournen*, < OF. *orner*, F. *orner* = Sp. Pg. *ornar* = It. *ornare*, adorn, < L. *ornare*, fit out, equip, adorn, ornament. Cf. *adorn*, *ornament*, etc.] To ornament; adorn.

And I Ioon saigh the hooli citee Jerusalem newe comynge doun fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf *ourned* to hir husbonde. *Wyclif*, Rev. xxi. 2.

God stered vp prophetes, and *orned* his chirche with great glory. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, Argument, ii.

ornament (ôr'na-ment), *n.* [< ME. *ornament, ornement, ournement*, < OF. *ornement, F. ornement* = Sp. Pg. It. *ornamento*, < L. *ornamentum*, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment, < *ornare*, equip, adorn: see *orn.*] **1.** Any accessory, adjunct, or trapping that serves for use or for both use and adornment, or such accessories, adjuncts, or trappings collectively; hence, equipment, vesture, dress, attire, etc. Thus, in the Catholicon Anglicum (1483), the *ornaments of the bed* (ornamenta lecti) are enumerated as the pillow, bolster, bedclothes, etc.; and in ecclesiastical usage all accessories used in divine worship, as the holy vessels, the fittings of the altar and chancel, the vestments of the clergy and choir, the font, coronæ, etc., are called *ornaments.*

There in was a Vessel of Gold, fulle of Manna, and Clothinges and *Ournements* and the Tabernacle of Aaron. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

Can a maid forget her *ornaments*, or a bride her attire? Jer. ii. 32.

The golden *ornaments* that were before the temple. 1 Mac. i. 22.

Come, tailor, let us see these *ornaments;*
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

2. Something added as an embellishment; that which embellishes or adorns; whatever lends or is intended to lend grace or beauty to that to which it is added or belongs, as a jewel, a rhetorical embellishment, etc.

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

God bless my ladies! are they all in love,
That every one her own hath garnished
With such bedecking *ornaments* of praise?
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 78.

3. An honorary distinction; a decoration; a mark of honor.

Approved oft in perils manifold,
Which he atchiev'd to his great *ornament.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 39.

Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss;
Or whether that such cowards ought to wear
This *ornament* of knighthood [the garter], yea, or no.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 29.

4. One who adds luster to one's sphere or surroundings: as, he is an *ornament* of his profession.

Gracious Lavinia, Rome's rich *ornament.*
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 52.

5. Embellishment or adornments collectively or in the abstract; adornment; ornamentation; decoration: as, a thing suitable for either use or *ornament.*

So it is not with me as with that Muse,
Stirr'd by a painted beauty to his verse,
Who heaven itself for *ornament* doth use.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad came mantling o'er his breast
With regal *ornament.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 280.

6. Outward appearance; mere display.

The world is still deceived with *ornament.*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 74.

Key ornament. Same as *fret*[3], 2. — **Kimmeridge-coal ornaments,** jewelry for the person, necklaces, etc., often found in tumuli in the north of England, composed of the material known as Kimmeridge shale, associated with pieces of bone and similar materials, and often very delicately formed. They vary in epoch from a purely Celtic to a Roman-British period. — **Ornaments rubric,** the rubric immediately preceding Morning Prayer in the present English Book of Common Prayer (1662). It directs that "such Ornaments of the Church, and the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministrations, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." Controversy as to the lawful ritual of the Church of England has centered for many years around the question whether the ornaments rubric is still in force. The decisions of the ecclesiastical and law courts on the subject have varied, and have not succeeded in putting an end to the controversy or in enforcing uniformity of usage. = **Syn.** Embellishment, adornment. See *adorn.*

ornament (ôr'na-ment), *v. t.* [< F. *ornamenter*, OF. *ornementer* = Sp. Pg. *ornamentar;* from the noun.] To adorn; deck; embellish: as, to *ornament* a building with sculpture or painting. ★ = **Syn.** *Adorn, Ornament, Decorate,* etc. See *adorn.*

ornamental (ôr-na-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ornamental* = It. *ornamentale;* as *ornament* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an ornament; serving as an ornament; of or pertaining to ornament or decoration; adding or lending beauty, grace, or attractiveness: as, *ornamental* appendages; neither useful nor *ornamental.* — **Ornamental counterpoint,** in *music,* counterpoint of a florid or irregular character: opposed to *strict* or *simple counterpoint.* — **Ornamental note,** in *music.* See *accessory note,* under *note*[1].

II.† *n.* An accessory; an embellishment; an adornment.

In the time of the aforesaid William Heiworth, the Cathedral of Lichfield was in the verticall height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essentials) beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 65.

ornamentalist (ôr-na-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *ornamental* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in ornamentation; an artist who devotes himself especially to executing details of ornament.

The few Mantuan sculptors known after his day were *ornamentalists* in marble or stucco.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 223.

ornamentally (ôr-na-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an ornamental manner; by way of ornament or embellishment; as regards ornamentation.

ornamentation (ôr"na-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act or process of ornamenting or of producing ornament. — **2.** Ornament in general; the whole mass of ornament applied to an object or used in combination: as, the *ornamentation* of a building. — **3.** In *zoöl.*, the colors, markings, hairs, spines, etc., on the surface of an animal. It is sometimes distinguished from *sculpture,* but properly includes it. The characters of the ornamentation are generally only of specific value (though they may aid in distinguishing groups), owing to the fact that similar ornaments are often found in related species. See cut under *Milesia.*

ornamenter (ôr'na-men-tėr), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-er*[1].] One who ornaments or decorates; a decorator.

ornamentist (ôr'na-men-tist), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-ist.*] An ornamenter; a decorator. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

ornate† (ôr-nāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ornatus*, pp. of *ornare* (> It. *ornare* = Sp. Pg. *ornar* = F. *orner*), equip, adorn: see *orn.*] To adorn; ornament.

To *ornate* our langage with vsing wordes in their propre signification. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

ornate (ôr-nāt'), *a.* [< L. *ornatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Ornamented; artistically finished; ornamental; of an ornamental character: especially applied to an elaborate literary style.

For lak of *ornat* speche I wold woo. *Court of Love*, l. 34.

His less *ornate* and less mechanical poems.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 45.

Dionysius . . . admits that Demosthenes does at times depart from simplicity — that his style is sometimes elaborately *ornate* and remote from the ordinary usage.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 72.

2. Adorned; decorated.

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate,* and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus. *Milton*, S. A., l. 712.

ornately (ôr-nāt'li), *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ornateness (ôr-nāt'nes), *n.* The state of being ornate or adorned.

ornature† (ôr'nā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *ornature* = It. *ornatura*, < LL. *ornatura*, ornament, trimming, < L. *ornare*, adorn: see *orn, ornate.*] **1.** The act of ornamenting; ornamentation; adornment; the process of rendering more polished or bringing to perfection; refinement.

Wherein [the time of Queen Elizabeth] John Jewell, B. of Sarum, John Fox, and sundrie learned and excellent writers, haue fullie accomplished the *ornature* of the same [the English tongue]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, vi.

2. That which is added or used for embellishment; ornament; decoration.

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures!*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

orndern†, **orndorn**†, *n. pl.* See *undern.*

orneoscopics† (ôr"nē-ō-skop'iks), *n.* [Also, improperly, *orniscopics;* < Gr. *ὀρνεοσκοπικός*, < *ὀρνεοσκοπία*, divination by observation of the flight of birds, < *ὄρνεον*, a bird, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view. Cf. *ornithoscopy.*] Divination by observation of the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopy.*
Bailey, 1727.

orneoscopist† (ôr'nē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [Also *orniscopist;* < *orneoscop-ics* + *-ist.*] One who divines by observing the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopist.* *Bailey*, 1727.

orning†, *n.* [< ME. *orning;* verbal n. of *orn, v.*] Adornment. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 3.

ornis (ôr'nis), *n.* [A strained use of Gr. *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An avifauna; the fauna of a region in so far as it is composed of birds: as, the *ornis* of South America; a rich and varied *ornis.* *P. L. Sclater.*

orniscopics† (ôr-ni-skop'iks), *n.* See *orneoscopics.*

orniscopist† (ôr'ni-skō-pist), *n.* See *orneoscopist.*

orniscopy† (ôr'ni-skō-pi), *n.* Same as *ornithoscopy.*

ornith. An abbreviation of *ornithology.*

ornithic (ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρνιθικός*, of or belonging to birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*, sometimes *ὀρνεθ-*), a bird; akin to AS. *earn*, E. *earn*[3], an eagle: see *earn*[3].] Of or pertaining to birds; characteristic of birds; avian; bird-like; ornithological: as, an *ornithic* character; *ornithic* structure.

ornithichnite (ôr-ni-thik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *ornithichnites*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-ite*[2].] In *geol.*, one of the footmarks, at first supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles (ornithosaurs), occurring abundantly in the Triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere. They are now believed to have been made by dinosaurian reptiles.

Ornithichnites (ôr"ni-thik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithichnite.*] **A hypothetical genus, based** by Hitchcock upon tracks called *ornithichnites* occurring in the sandstone of the Connecticut valley. The supposititious species were divided into two groups called *Pachydactyli,* with 3 species, and *Leptodactyli,* with 5 species.

ornithichnology (ôr"ni-thik-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The study of ornithichnites or supposed fossil bird-tracks.

Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, . . . I should call it *ornithichnology.*
Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 315.

Ornithion, Ornithium (ôr-nith'i-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρνίθιον*, dim. of *ὄρνις*, a bird: see *ornithic.*] A notable genus of *Tyrannidæ*, having the bill of parine shape without rictal vibrissæ; the beardless flycatchers. There are several species, as *O. imberbe*, a very diminutive flycatcher found in Texas and Mexico, of a dull-grayish color and about 4¼ inches long.

ornithobiographical (ôr"ni-thō-bī-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *ornithobiograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to ornithological biography, or to the life-history of birds: as, a mass of *ornithobiographical* material. *Coues.*

ornithobiography (ôr"ni-thō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + E. *biography.*] Ornithological biography; the life-history of birds.

ornithocephalous (ôr"ni-thō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Shaped like a bird's head: applied to parts of certain shells.

ornithocoprolite (ôr"ni-thō-kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, stone: see *coprolite.*] Fossil bird-dung; an avian coprolite.

ornithocopros (ôr"ni-thō-kop'ros), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *κόπρος*, dung: see *coprolite.*] Bird-dung; guano.

Ornithodelphia (ôr"ni-thō-del'fi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The lowest one of three subclasses of the class *Mammalia*, represented by the monotremes or oviparous mammals, and conterminous with the order *Monotremata:* so called from the ornithic character of the reproductive or urogenital organs. These mammals lay eggs, like birds; the separate oviducts open into a cloaca common to the genital, urinary, and digestive organs; the vasa deferentia of the male open also into the cloaca; and the testes are abdominal. The mammary glands are nippleless. The sternum has a peculiar tau-bone or T-shaped interclavicle (see cut under *interclavicle*), and the coracoids articulate with the sternum. The superior transverse commissure of the brain has no well-defined psalterial fibers, and the septum is much reduced in size. The *Ornithodelphia* are also called *Prototheria.*

ornithodelphian (ôr"ni-thō-del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Ornithodelphic or ornithodelphous; prototherian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithodelphia;* a monotreme or prototherе.

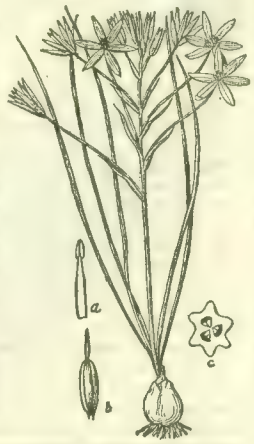
ornithodelphic (ôr"ni-thō-del'fik), *a.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ic.*] Same as *ornithodelphous.*

ornithodelphous (ôr"ni-thō-del'fus), *a.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*, or having their characters.

Ornithogæa (ôr"ni-thō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *γαῖα*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, New Zealand, as a zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, corresponding to the New Zealand subregion of Wallace. It is characterized by the lack of indigenous mammals, excepting two species of bats, the former presence of the gigantic struthious birds of the families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*, and the existence of *Apterygidæ* and many other peculiar birds.

Ornithogæan (ôr"ni-thō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Ornithogæa* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Ornithogæa. — **Ornithogæan realm.** Same as *Ornithogæa.*

Ornithogalum (ôr-ni-thog′a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), cf. L. *ornithogale*, < Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, also *ὀρνίθων γάλα*, a plant, the star-of-Bethlehem, a fanciful name, lit. 'birds' milk': *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird; *γάλα*, milk: see *galaxy*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Liliaceæ* and the tribe *Scilleæ*, known by the spreading distinct perianth-segments and flattened filaments. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and the Orient, mainly in temperate climates. They bear long narrow radical leaves from a coated bulb, and an unbranched leafless flower-stalk, with a raceme or corymb of showy white flowers, sometimes yellowish or reddish, each segment often marked with a broad green stripe. See *star-of-Bethlehem, French* or *Prussian asparagus* (under *asparagus*), and *eleven-o'clock-lady*.



Flowering Plant of *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. *a*, a stamen; *b*, the pistil; *c*, the ovary, transverse section.

ornithoid (ôr′ni-thoid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *εἶδος*, form.] Somewhat ornithic; avian to some extent; resembling or related to birds.

I attach the Typopus to the *ornithoid* lizards.
Hitchcock, Ichnology of New England, p. 105.

ornitholite (ôr-nith′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bird; the fossilized remains of a bird. The oldest fossil known to be that of a bird is Jurassic. See cut under *Archæopteryx*.

ornitholitic (ôr″ni-thō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ornitholite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ornitholites.

ornithologic (ôr″ni-thō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *ornithologique* = Sp. *ornitológico* = Pg. *ornithologico*, < NL. *ornithologicus*, < *ornithologia*, ornithology: see *ornithology*.] Same as *ornithological*.

ornithological (ôr″ni-thō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ornithologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologically (ôr″ni-thō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ornithology; from an ornithological point of view; by means of ornithology.

ornithologist (ôr-ni-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *ornithologiste;* as *ornithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornithology or makes a special study of birds.

ornithology (ôr-ni-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ornithologie* = Sp. *ornitología* = Pg. *ornithologia* = It. *ornitologia*, < NL. *ornithologia*, < Gr. as if **ὀρνιθολογία*, < *ὀρνιθολόγος*, speaking or treating of birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to birds; the scientific study or knowledge of birds. Ornithology is commonly said to date from the time of Aristotle. It received a great impetus about the middle of the sixteenth century from the writings of Gesner, Belon, and Aldrovandi. The foundation of modern scientific ornithology was laid toward the end of the seventeenth century by Willughby and Ray. Tenable technical names in modern ornithology date from the tenth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, 1758. *Field ornithology* is the study of living birds, as distinguished from *closet ornithology*, or the technical study of the dead bodies of birds for purposes of classification and nomenclature. Abbreviated *ornith*.

ornithomancy (ôr′ni-thō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *ornithomancie, ornithomance* = Pg. *ornithomancia* = It. *ornitomanzia*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of birds; ornithoscopy; augury. *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition.

ornithomantic (ôr″ni-thō-man′tik), *a.* [< *ornithomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ornithomancy; ornithoscopic; augural.

ornithon (ôr′ni-thon), *n.* [< L. *ornithon*, < Gr. *ὀρνιθών*, a house or yard for poultry (and for other birds ?), < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird: see *ornithic*.] A building in which birds are kept; an aviary.

Ornithopappi (ôr″ni-thō-pap′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πάππος*, grandfather, ancestor.] An order of Jurassic birds represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*, and conterminous with the subclass *Saururæ:* correlated with *Pteropappi* (or *Odontotormæ*) and with *Dromæopappi* (or *Odontolcæ*). See cut under *Archæopteryx*.

ornithopappic (ôr″ni-thō-pap′ik), *a.* [< *Ornithopappi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithopappi;* saururan, as a bird.

ornithophilous (ôr-ni-thof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, bird-loving; specifically, in *bot.*, bird-fertilized: applied to flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma and fertilization accomplished by the agency of birds. The birds that take part in this process are usually humming-birds, and the flowers are ordinarily large and brilliantly colored, as the blossoms of the trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), sage (*Salvia splendens*), etc.

Ornithophilous — i. e. bird-fertilized — flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous.
Gray, Structural Botany, p. 217.

ornithopod (ôr′ni-thō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **ornithopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feet like those of a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ornithopoda:* as, an *ornithopod* reptile. Also *ornithopodous*.

II. *n.* An ornithic dinosaur; a member of the *Ornithopoda*.

Ornithopoda (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ornithopus:* see *ornithopod*.] An order of *Dinosauria*, containing extinct herbivorous dinosaurs whose hind feet most nearly approached those of birds in structure and function. They were digitigrade, with the fore feet five-toed, the hind feet three- or four-toed; they walked on their hind legs and tail, and used their small fore feet as paws. The bones of the hind limbs were hollow, the vertebræ solid, a postpubis was present, and the premaxillaries were toothless. The leading family is *Iguanodontidæ;* others are *Stegosauridæ* and *Ceratopidæ*.

ornithopodous (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *ornithopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *ornithopod*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. i. 41.

Ornithopteridæ (ôr″ni-thop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of supposed fossil bird-like reptiles or birds, represented by the genus *Ornithopterus*.

ornithopterous (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ornithopterus*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πτερόν* = E. *feather*.] Having wings or fore limbs like those of a bird; bird-winged.

Ornithopterus (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithopterous*.] A genus of Mesozoic reptiles of uncertain ordinal position, but differing from the pterodactyls in having only two joints in the ulnar digit; supposed to have been founded on an imperfect *Rhamphorhynchus*.

Ornithopus (ôr-nith′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.—**2.** A genus of plants (Linnæus, 1737) of the family *Fabaceæ*, the tribe *Hedysareæ*, and the subtribe *Coronilleæ*, known by the obtuse keel. There are about 8 species, of the Mediterranean region, tropical Africa, and Brazil. They are hairy herbs, with pinnate leaves of many little leaflets, long-stalked heads of minute flowers, and long, narrow, curving pods. The plants, especially *O. perpusillus*, are called *bird's-foot*.

Ornithorhynchidæ (ôr″ni-thō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monotrematous ornithodelphian oviparous mammals, represented by the genus *Ornithorhynchus*. Only one genus and species is known. See *Ornithorhynchus*.

ornithorhynchous (ôr″ni-thō-ring′kus), *a.* [< NL. *Ornithorhynchus*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, bill.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

Ornithorhynchus (ôr″ni-thō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithorhynchous*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Ornithorhynchidæ*. There is but one species, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, or *O. paradoxus*, the duck-billed platypus, duckbill, duck-mole, or water-mole, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania, of aquatic habits, living in burrows in the banks of rivers, laying eggs, and feeding on insects, mollusks, and worms. The fur is thick and soft, of a glossy dark-brown color. The fact that the animal is oviparous (though not generally credited till 1884) has long been known, and the egg was figured many years ago. The eggs are about ¾ inch long by ½ inch broad, white, with a flexible shell or pod, like a "soft-shelled" hen's egg. See cuts under *duckbill* and *interclavicle*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a duckbill.

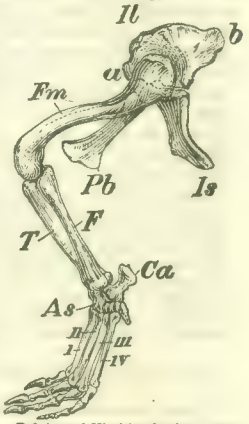
ornithosaur (ôr′nith-ō-sâr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] Same as *ornithosaurian*.

Ornithosauria (ôr″ni-thō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ornithosaur*.] An order of fossil saurians or reptiles having ornithic or avian characters; more frequently called *Pterosauria*. Also called *Saurornia*. *H. G. Seeley*.

ornithosaurian (ôr″ni-thō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being a saurian of ornithic affinities; pertaining to the *Ornithosauria*, or having their characters; pterosaurian; pterodactyl.

II. *n.* An ornithosaur; a member of the *Ornithosauria*, as a pterosaurian or pterodactyl.

Ornithoscelida (ôr″ni-thō-sel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σκέλος*, a leg, + *-ida*.] A remarkable order of extinct reptiles presenting many characters intermediate between those of *Reptilia* and *Aves*, the ornithic modification being especially well marked in the pelvic arch and limb, whence the name. The ilium extends far in advance of the acetabulum, and is expansive, widely arching over the pelvic cavity, as in birds. The slender prolonged ischia, in some genera, are ornithic in character, and, in *Hypsilophodon* at least, unite in a median ventral symphysis. The pubes in some genera are as slender and elongated as in a typical bird. The tibia has a great cnemial crest and a ridge for the fibula, and its distal end is as in a bird, with a fossa to receive the ascending process of the astragalus. The distal end of the fibula is smaller than the proximal, though not so much reduced as in birds. The astragalus, similar to that of a bird, remained distinct in many genera; but in some, as *Compsognathus, Ornithotarsus*, and *Euskelosaurus*, it seems to have ankylosed with the tibia. The genera of *Ornithoscelida* are numerous, ranging throughout the Mesozoic period; the animals are mostly of large size, some of them, as the iguanodon, being among the largest terrestrial animals known. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of one of the *Ornithoscelida*, as *Iguanodon* or *Hypsilophodon*. (Compare cut under *Dromæus*.)
Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior, and *b*, posterior, processes; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubes; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum; *I, II, III, IV*, digits.

ornithoscelidan (ôr″ni-thō-sel′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ornithoscelida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ornithoscelida*, or having their characters. *Huxley*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithoscelida*.

ornithoscopist (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *ornithoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies or practises ornithoscopy; an augur.

ornithoscopy (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρνιθοσκοπία* (also *ὀρνεοσκοπία:* see *orneoscopics*), < *ὀρνιθοσκόπος* (also *ὀρνεοσκόπος*), observing the flight of birds, < *ὀρνιθοσκοπεῖν* (also *ὀρνεοσκοπεῖν*), observe the flight of birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or observation of birds with reference to divination; ornithomancy; augury. *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition.

ornithotomical (ôr″ni-thō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to ornithotomy, or the dissection of birds.

ornithotomist (ôr-ni-thot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises the dissection of birds, or is versed in the anatomy of birds.

ornithotomy (ôr-ni-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The art or practice of dissecting birds; the anatomy of birds; the science of the anatomical structure of birds.

Ornithuræ (ôr-ni-thū′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *ornith.*, a primary division of birds, comprising all those in which the bony tail is short and terminated by a pygostyle: opposed to *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds. The division includes all known birds excepting *Archæopteryx*, and is also called *Eurhipidura*. [Little used.]

ornithurous (ôr-ni-thū′rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ*.

Ornus (ôr′nus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] A proposed genus of plants containing the flowering ash, now classed as *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash*[1], 1, and *Fraxinus*.

oro-anal (ō″rō-ā′nal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *anus*, anus.] **1.** Being or representing mouth and anus in one, as an orifice in some crinoids. *H. A. Nicholson*, Zoöl., p. 204.—**2.** Extending in the direction of the mouth and the anus, as a line or plane of the body: as, the *oro-anal* axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 434.

Orobanchaceæ (or″ō-bang-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orobanche* + *-aceæ*.] The broom-rape family, a family of parasitic sympetalous plants, of the order *Polemoniales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with minute albuminous seeds. It contains about 150 species in 13 genera, of which *Orobanche* is the type. They are leafless herbs of brown, yellow, purple, and other colors, but never green, with dry

flowers in a dense spike or scattered in the axils of dry scales; in one, white and solitary. They are small plants, thickened or fleshy at the base, and parasitic on roots.

Orobanche (or-ō-bang′kē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *orobanche*, < Gr. *ὀροβάγχη*, broom-rape, chokeweed, or dodder, < *ὄροβος*, = L. *ervum*, vetch, + *ἄγχειν*, throttle, choke.] A genus of parasitic plants, type of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, distinguished by its two-lipped flowers and unequally four-cleft calyx; the broom-rape. There are about 90 species, scattered throughout the old world, chiefly in north temperate regions. Their stems are generally unbranched and clad with acute scales, the flowers in a terminal spike, the parasitic roots often traceable into those of the foster-plant, and the whole of a tawny, reddish, violet, or bluish color. *O. major*, the great broom-rape, growing 1½ or 2 feet high, lives chiefly on broom, whence the name. *O. caryophyllacea* is the clove-scented broom-rape, growing on species of *Galium*. *O. minor*, found on clover, is sparingly introduced in the Atlantic United States. See *broom-rape* and *herb-bane*.



Flowering Plant of *Orobanche minor*, parasitic on the root of white clover. *a*, a flower.

Orobancheæ (or-ō-bang′kē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1804), < *Orobanche* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Orobanchaceæ*. *Bernard Jussieu* (1759).

Orobates, *n.* See *Oribates*.

Orobus (or′ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὄροβος* = L. *ervum*, vetch: see *Ervum*.] A genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the family *Fabaceæ*, which by some authors is united with *Lathyrus*. See *bitter-vetch* and *heath-pea*.

orographic (or-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *orograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orography. The orographic features of a country are those which connect themselves with the range, extent, and structure of its mountain-chains and of its larger topographical features. Also *oreographic*.

orographical (or-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *orographic* + *-al*.] Same as *orographic*.

orographically (or-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to orography.

orography (ō-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [Also *oreography*; = F. *orographie* = Pg. *oreographia*, < Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That division of physical geography or physiography which has to do with the relations and development of the mountain-chains of the regions described. It is topography in its broadest and most general sense, the mountain-ranges not being separable in a general discussion from the valleys and table-lands.

Orohippus (or-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. A genus of fossil ungulates referred to the family *Equidæ* or *Lophiodontidæ*, based upon remains from the Eocene of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet. There are several species, all only about as large as a fox.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of the above genus.

oroide (ō′rō-īd), *n.* [< F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] An alloy of copper, tin, and other metals resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, etc. The term is also used adjectively: as, *oroide* jewelry. Also called *oreide*.

orolingual (ō-rō-ling′gwal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the tongue.

orologet, *n.* An obsolete form of *horologe*.

orological (or-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *orolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to orology or a description of mountains.

orologist[1]† (ō-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *orologe* + *-ist*.] An obsolete form of *horologist*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 305.

orologist[2] (ō-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *orolog-y* + *-ist*.] A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

orology (ō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *orologie*, < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific description of mountains.

Oromasdes, Oromazdes, *n.* Same as *Ormazd*.

oronasal (ō-rō-nā′zal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose.

oronget, *n.* A Middle English form of *orange*[1].

Orontiaceæ (ō-ron-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Orontium* + *-aceæ*.] A group of araceous plants, typified by the genus *Orontium*, by some treated as a family, by others as a tribe, and varying in scope according to different authors. See *Araceæ* and *Orontium*.

orontiad (ō-ron′ti-ad), *n.* A plant of the group *Orontiaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Orontium (ō-ron′shium), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), said to be < Gr. **ὀρόντιον* (Wittstein; not found in Gr. dictionaries), some plant so called, appar. < *Ὀρόντης*, L. *Orontes*, a river in Syria.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Calloideæ*: they are allied to the skunk-cabbage. It is chiefly distinguished by the remote sheathing spathe and one-celled ovary. There is but one species, *O. aquaticum*, the goldenclub, which grows on the margins of ponds and rivers of the United States near the Atlantic. It bears velvety dark-green elliptical leaves, floating or raised on stout stalks from a rootstock descending into the mud. Its small flowers are crowded on a long curving spadix, rising 6 to 12 inches from the water, colored successively yellow, white, and green.



Flowering Plant of Goldenclub (*Orontium aquaticum*). *a*, the spadix.

oropharyngeal (ō″rō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *oropharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

oropharynx (ō-rō-far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *oropharynges* (-fā-rin′jēz). [NL., < L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the throat.] The pharynx proper, directly continuous with the cavity of the mouth: distinguished from *nasopharynx*. See cut under *mouth*.

Orortyx (ō-rôr′tiks), *n.* Same as *Oreortyx*.

Oroscoptes (ō-rō-skop′tēz), *n.* See *Oreoscoptes*.

orotund (ō′rō-tund), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ore rotundo*, ★with a round mouth: *ore*, abl. of *os*, mouth; *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] In *elocution*, characterized by strength, fullness, richness, and clearness; open, mellow, rich, and musical: applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

orpedt, *a.* [Also (Sc.) *orpit*; < ME. *orped*, *orpud*, bold, < AS. *orped*, grown up, stout, active, bold.] Bold; brave; valiant.

The guode knigt and *orped*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

An *orped* knight in many a stede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

So was he greved with the werre that his peple was but small; but tho were *orped* knyghtes, and the beste of all the hoste for to endure and suffre traueile of armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 439.

He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*, and also noble in knyght hod, wyse in counsayll, & dredde to moch destenyse. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxv.

orpedlyt, *adv.* [< ME. *orpedly*, < AS. *orpedlice*, boldly, < *orped*, bold: see *orped*.] Boldly; bravely; stoutly.

He hypped ouer on hys ax, *& orpedly* strydez,
Bremly brothe on a bent.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

orphalinet (ôr′fa-lin), *n.* and *a.* See *orpheline*.

orphan (ôr′fan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orphane*, *orfene*, *orfine*, *orphe*, *orfe* = Sp. *huerfano* = Pg. *orfão*, *orphão* = It. *orfano*, < ML. *orphanus*, < Gr. *ὀρφανός*, without parents, fatherless, bereft, deprived, destitute; later *ὀρφός* = L. *orbus*, bereft: see *orb*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Bereft of parents; fatherless, motherless, or without either father or mother; bereaved: said of a child or a young and dependent person.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother.
Sir P. Sidney.

Enoch Arden, a rough sailor's lad,
Made *orphan* by a winter shipwreck.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Not under control or protection analogous to that of a parent; unprotected; unassisted.

A virgin tragedy, an *orphan* Muse.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 56.

3. Of or belonging to a child bereft of either parent or of both parents.

The tender *orphan* hands
Felt at my heart and seem'd to charm from thence
The wrath I nursed against the world.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

II. *n.* A child bereaved of one parent or of both parents, generally the latter.

And saith he will not leaue them *orphanes*, as fatherlesse children, but wil come again to them himself.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 173.

A weeping country joins a widow's tear;
The helpless poor mix with the *orphan's* cry.
Burns, Death of Sir James Hunter Blair.

Orphans' Court, the name given to courts of general probate jurisdiction in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

orphan (ôr′fan), *v. t.* [< *orphan*, *a.*] To reduce to the state of being an orphan; bereave of parents.

For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton*, Sermons.

orphanage (ôr′fan-āj), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being an orphan.—2. An institution or home for orphans.—3. Orphans collectively.

In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

orphan-asylum (ôr′fan-a-sī″lum), *n.* An asylum or home for destitute orphan children.

orphancyt (ôr′fan-si), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-cy*.] The state of being an orphan; orphanhood.

Yet did not thy *Orphancie* nor my Widowhood depriue vs of the delightfull prospect which the hill of honour doth yeeld. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

orphanet (ôr′fan-et), *n.* [< **orphanet*, *orfenet* (found only as a surname), dim. of *orphane*, orphan: see *orphan* and *-et*[1].] A young or little orphan.

Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see.
Drayton, Moses, i.

orphanhood (ôr′fan-hud), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-hood*.] The state of being an orphan.

orphanism (ôr′fan-izm), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being an orphan. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

orphanotrophism (ôr-fa-not′rō-fizm), *n.* [< *orphanotroph-y* + *-ism*.] The care and support of orphans. *C. Mather*. [Rare.]

orphanotrophy (ôr-fa-not′rō-fi), *n.* [< LL. *orphanotrophium*, an orphan-asylum, < Gr. *ὀρφανοτροφεῖον*, an orphan-asylum, < *ὀρφανοτρόφος*, bringing up orphans, < *ὀρφανός*, orphan, + *τρέφειν*, nourish, bring up.] 1. A supporting or the support of orphans.—2. A hospital for orphans. *Bailey*. [Rare in both uses.]

orphanry (ôr′fan-ri), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ry*.] An orphan-house; an orphanage or home for orphans. [Rare.]

orphantt (ôr′fant), *n.* [A corrupt form of *orphan*, with excrescent *t*, as in *tyrant* for *tyran*, etc., *peasant*, etc.] An orphan.

He ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cryes,
Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

orpharion (ôr-fā′ri-on), *n.* [*Orph*(*eus*) + *Arion*.] The name of a large variety of lute, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, having six to nine pairs of metal strings. It was played by means of a plectrum. Also *orpheoreon*.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and the pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayton, Eclogues, iii.

Orphean (ôr′fē-an), *a.* [< L. *Orphēus*, < Gr. *Ὀρφεύς*, < *Ὀρφεύς*, Orpheus: see *Orphic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious: as, *Orphean* strains.

With other notes than to the *Orphean* lyre,
I sung of Chaos and eternal Night.
Milton, P. L., iii. 17.

2. In *ornith.*, singing sweetly; melodious: specifically applied to a warbler, *Sylvia orphea*.

orpheline† (ôr′fe-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *orphaline*; < ME. *orphelin*, < OF. *orphelin*, *orfelin*, *orphenin*, *orfenin*, F. *orphelin*, dim. of *orphane*, < ML. *orphanus*, orphan: see *orphan*.] **I.** *n.* An orphan.

The ladyes souned for the deathes of theyr husebandes, and *orphalines* wepte and rent their heares for the losse of their parentes. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 3.

II. *a.* Orphaned; bereaved.

When thou were *orphelyn* of father and mother.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

orpheoreon (ôr-fē-ō′rē-on), *n.* See *orpharion*.

Orphic (ôr′fik), *a.* [< L. *Orphicus*, < Gr. *Ὀρφικός*, of Orpheus, < *Ὀρφεύς*, Orpheus: see def.] Of or pertaining or relating to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, who had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre, descended

living into Hades to bring back to life his wife Eurydice, and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian mænads; Orphean: as, the *Orphic* poems. A considerable body of literature is extant bearing the name of Orpheus, but only a few fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B. C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic mysteries, both connected with the cult of Bacchus, and concerning themselves with the philosophy of life and death in nature.

Language is a perpetual *Orphic* song.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

Orphism (ôr'fizm), *n.* [< *Orph(ic)* + *-ism.*] The mystical system of life and worship embodied in the Orphic poems and practised and inculcated in the Orphic mysteries. See *Orphic.*

This close connexion of *Orphism* with the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 128.

Orphize (ôr'fiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Orphized*, ppr. *Orphizing.* [< *Orph(ic)* + *-ize.*] To conform to or resemble Orphic doctrines and worship.

The *Orphizing* mystic cultus of Phyla.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 128.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* [See *orfrays.*] **1.** A kind of embroidery in gold. See *orphrey-work.*—**2.** An ornamental band or border on certain ecclesiastical vestments, especially chasubles



Cope with embroidered orphreys and hood; Italian, 16th century. *a*, *a*, orphreys.

and copes, usually done in orphrey-work. The apparel of the amice, if done in orphrey-work, is sometimes called the *orphrey of the amice.* See *amice*[1], 2, *chasuble*, and *cope*[1], 2.

The *orphreys* [of the cope] were two bands, some eight inches in breadth, of another material than the cope itself, and reaching all down from the neck on both sides in front, as the vestment shows itself on the wearer's person.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 36.

orphreyed† (ôr'frid), *a.* [< *orphrey* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with embroidery or orphrey-work.

orphrey-work (ôr'fri-wėrk), *n.* Gold embroidery; hence, rich embroidery of any sort.

orpiment (ôr'pi-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *orpiment*, < OF. *orpiment*, F. *orpiment* = Pr. *aurpigment*, *auripiment* = Sp. *oropimente* = Pg. *ouropimento* = It. *orpimento*, < L. *auripigmentum*, orpiment, < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment: see *aurum*, *or*[3], and *pigment.*] Arsenic trisulphid, As_2S_3. It is found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in soft, foliated masses, having a bright-yellow color and brilliant luster. The orpiment, or king's yellow, of commerce is prepared by heating a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur, and is a mixture of arsenic sulphid and arsenious oxid. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is an arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2). Orpiment is used in dyeing to reduce indigo by its affinity for oxygen, and in leather-manufacture together with potash and lime to prepare a paste employed for removing the hair from skins.

The firste spirit quiksilver called is;
The second *orpiment.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 270.

orpine, orpin (ôr'pin), *n.* [< ME. *orpin, orpyn, orpine, orpyne*, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, < OF. *orpin*, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers); an abbr. form of *orpiment:* see *orpiment.*] **1.** In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.—**2.** A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers. It was formerly, and to some extent is still, used as an astringent in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, it is called *live-for-ever.*

Cool Violets, and *Orpine* growing still.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 193.

On the eve of this saint [St. John], as well as upon that of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, *orpin*, white lillies, and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 463.

Boy enough to crawl
For latter *orpine* round the southern wall.
Browning, Sordello.

Evergreen orpine. Same as *herb of friendship* (which see, under *herb*).

orr (ôr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart. *Halliwell.*

orra (or'ą), *a.* [Also *orrow, ora*; < Dan. *övrig*, Sw. *öfrig*, remaining, < Dan. *over*, Sw. *öfver* = E. *over.*] Left over; remaining over; not matched; occasional; incidental: as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time.

In Poosie Nancy's held the splore,
To drink their *orra* duddies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake: as, an *orra* man.—**3.** Base; low; mean; worthless: as, to keep *orra* company. [Scotch in all uses.]

orrach, *n.* See *orach.*

orrels (or'elz), *n. pl.* [< OSw. *urval*, refuse, Sw. *urval*, choice, selection, residue, < *ur-* (= AS. *or-*) + *vala*, choice: see *wale*[2].] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch.]

orrery (or'ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *orreries* (-riz). [So called, by Sir Richard Steele, after the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom a copy of this machine was made by a workman, after an original borrowed from George Graham, who invented it.] A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are also called *planetariums* and *cosmoscopes.*

orrice, *n.* See *orris*[2].

orris[1] (or'is), *n.* [Contr. of *orfrays.*] **1**†. A name given to laces of varied design in gold and silver.

One Silver *Orrice* a quarter of a Yard deep; A large Parcel of Black and Silver Fringe; One dark colour Cloth Gown and Petticoat with 2 Silver *Orrices.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 167.

2. Galloon and gimp used in upholstery. [Trade-name.]—**Orris pattern,** a peculiar pattern or design for gold lace.

orris[2] (or'is), *n.* [Short for *orris-root.*] A plant from which orris-root is obtained. Also *orrice.*

orris-pea (or'is-pē), *n.* A little ball of dried orris-root used to maintain the discharge of issues. See *issue-pea.*

orris-root (or'is-rōt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *iris-root.*] The root of several European species of *Iris*, chiefly *I. florentina.* See *Iris*, 8.—**Oil of orris-root.** See *oil.*

orsedue†, **orsedew**† (ôr'se-dū), *n.* [< OF. *or*, gold, + *sedue*, pp. of *seduire*, mislead: see *seduce.*] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold; Mannheim gold; Dutch metal.

orseille (ôr-sāl'), *n.* [F.: see *orchil, archil.*] A peculiar coloring matter derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens, used in the preparation of test-papers for chemical operations. See *litmus*, and *test-paper* (under *paper*). The principles in those plants from which coloring matters are prepared are themselves colorless, but yield coloring substances by reaction with water, air, and ammonia. They are generally acids, or acid anhydrids. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

orseillin (ôr-sā'lin), *n.* [< *orseille* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing; the sodium-sulphonate salt of beta-naphthol-azo-naphthalene. It yields a fast and full red, but is not very brilliant. Also called *roccellin, rubidin, rauracienne.*

orsellate (ôr'sel-āt), *n.* [< *orsell(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] The generic name for any salt composed of orsellic acid and a base: as, *orsellate* of baryta.

orsellic (ôr-sel'ik), *a.* [< *orse(i)lle* + *-ic.*] Derived from orseille: as, *orsellic* acid.

ort (ôrt), *n.* [< ME. *ort*, < AS. as if **orāt* (= MD. *ooraete, ooreete* = MLG. LG. *ort*), what is left after eating, < *or-*, out, + *etan*, eat: see *or-* and *eat.*] A fragment; a scrap; a piece of refuse: usually in the plural.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 985.

Hang thee, thou parasite, thou son of crumbs
And *orts!* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

I wouldn't give a fiddlestick's end for all the Constitutions in creation. They take the best of everything, and leave us only the *orts* and hog-wash.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ort (ôrt), *v. t.* [< *ort*, *n.*] To turn away from with disgust; refuse. [Scotch.]

The lasses now-a-days *ort* nane o' God's creatures.
Jamieson.

ortalan†, **ortalon**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *ortolan.*

Ortalida (ôr-tal'i-dą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ortalis*, 1.

Ortalidæ (ôr-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Ortalis* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Ortalis.* The front is bristly only above, the auxiliary vein ends acutely in the costa, the legs are not long, and the horny ovipositor is telescopic. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members resemble the *Trypetidæ.* Thirty-five genera occur in North America.

Ortalis (ôr'tą-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρταλίς*, a young bird.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of guans of the family *Cracidæ* and the subfamily *Penelopinæ.* The head is crested, with bare places on its sides and on the chin, but no wattles; the tarsi are naked and scutellate before and behind; the wings are short, rounded, and concavo-convex; the tail is very long and ample, fan-shaped, with twelve broad graduated feathers. The plumage is greenish. *O. vetula* is a Mexican species, a variety of which occurs in Texas and is known as the *Texan guan*, or *chachalaca* (which see). Usually called *Ortalida*, after Merrem, 1786. See cut under *guan.*

2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ortalidæ*, founded by Fallen in 1810, containing robust dark-colored flies found on the leaves of bushes vibrating their wings in the sunshine.

Orthagoriscidæ (ôr″tha-gō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnodont fishes, named from the genus *Orthagoriscus:* same as *Molidæ.*

Orthagoriscini (ôr-tha-gō-ri-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-inæ.*] In Bonaparte's system of classification, a subfamily of *Molidæ* with the skeleton entirely cartilaginous and the fins covered with continuous skin, represented only by the genus *Ranzania.*

Orthagoriscus (ôr″tha-gō-ris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθαγορίσκος*, a sucking pig.] The typical genus of *Orthagoriscidæ:* same as *Mola*, the older and therefore preferable name.

Orthalicidæ (ôr-tha-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthalicus* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Orthalicus.* They have a spiral turreted shell, posterior included mantle, a peculiarly modified jaw composed of a median triangular piece and lateral oblique imbricated plates adherent above but free below, and teeth differentiated. Two species of *Orthalicus* are found in Florida, chiefly in wooded country.

Orthalicus (ôr-thal'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Beck, 1837).] The typical genus of the family *Orthalicidæ.*

orthaxial (ôr-thak'si-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + L. *axis*, axis.] Having a straight vertebral axis: applied to a primitive form of the vertebral axis in certain fishes, in which its posterior end is not bent upward or curved in any other direction. *J. A. Ryder.*

Orthezia (ôr-thē'zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), syn. of *Dorthezia*, named after *Dorthes*, a French physician (1759–94).] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Coccidæ.* The adult female insect, the form usually met with, is long and oval in shape, covered with a laminated white secretion, elongated behind and having a sac which contains the eggs. The antennæ are eight-jointed; there are no tarsal digitules; the genito-anal ring is enlarged and six-haired. One species has been recognized in the United States; several others are European.

orthian (ôr'thi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθιος*, straight up, high-pitched, < *ὀρθός*, straight, upright.] In *anc. Gr. music*, noting a melody or style in which many high tones were used.

orthite (ôr'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of allanite.

orthius (ôr'thi-us), *n.*; pl. *orthii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ὀρθιος*: see def.] In *anc. pros.*, a great foot, consisting of three tetrasemic longs, the first of which forms the arsis, while the other two constitute the thesis: thus, ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –. See *semantus.*

ortho-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ὀρθο-*, combining form of *ὀρθός*, straight, upright, right, correct, etc.] An element in many words of Greek origin, its presence bringing in the sense of 'straight,' 'upright,' 'right,' 'correct.' In *chem.*, specifically—(*a*) As a prefix of benzene derivatives it denotes a substitution of hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring which are adjacent to each other. (*b*) As applied to acids it notes those in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is equal to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical, and applied to salts it notes those formed from ortho-acids. Where the ortho-acid has not been isolated, the acid in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is nearest to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical is sometimes called an ortho-acid.

ortho-axis (ôr'thō-ak″sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + L. *axis*, axis.] Same as *orthodiago-*

nal axis—that is, the lateral axis of a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles to the vertical axis.

orthocephalic (ôr″thō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *orthocephal-y* + *-ic.*] Exhibiting or characterized by orthocephaly.

orthocephaly (ôr-thō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The character of a skull whose vertical index is above 70 and not above 75; the character of a skull with an intermediate vertical index.

orthoceran (ôr-thos′e-ran), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Orthoceras*. *Science*, III. 127.

Orthoceras (ôr-thos′e-ras), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ὀρθόκερως*, straight-horned), < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of *Orthoceratidæ*, having the shell straight or but slightly curved. The species are very numerous, ranging from the Silurian to the Triassic. Also *Orthoceratites*, *Orthocerus*.

Orthocerata (ôr″thō-se-rā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras.*] Plural of *Orthoceras*.

Orthoceratidæ (ôr″thō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil tentaculiferous tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Orthoceras*. They have a straight or scarcely curved chambered shell, with a central siphuncle and rarely contracted aperture. Over 300 species have been described, from North America, Europe, and Australia. They are among the most profusely and widely distributed shells of the old rocks. They attained greater size than any other fossil of the time, fragments indicating a length of 6 or more feet.

orthoceratite (ôr-thō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoceratites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Orthoceras* or the family *Orthoceratidæ*. Also *orthoceratoid*.

Orthoceratites (ôr-thō-ser-a-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., as *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ites.*] Same as *Orthoceras*.

orthoceratitic (ôr-thō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* [< *orthoceratite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling orthoceratites; orthoceran: opposed to *cyrtoceratitic*.

orthoceratoid (ôr-thō-ser′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *orthoceratite* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to *Orthoceras*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod resembling *Orthoceras*.

Orthocerus (ôr-thos′e-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras.*] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Orthoceras*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of the coleopterous family *Colydiidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, containing four European species, one of which, *O. clavicornis*, extends into Siberia.

orthochromatic (ôr′thō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, correct, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic.*] In *photog.*, correct in the relations or in the rendering of colors—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the deepness of greens, yellows, and reds and the brightness of blues and violets. The epithet notes any process by means of which this end may be attained, or any plate, chemical, etc., used in such a process. Ordinary photographic dry plates in which a trace of such agents as eosin or chlorophyl is incorporated possess the orthochromatic property, which is greatly enhanced if the exposure is made through a transparent screen tinted to correspond with the prevalent color in the scene or picture, as green for a landscape, or yellow for a painting characterized by draperies of that hue. Also expressed by *isochromatic*, an epithet implying equality of exposure to obtain similar results from opposed colors, contrary to the usual photographic experience.

orthochromatize (ôr-thō-krō′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orthochromatized*, ppr. *orthochromatizing*. [< *orthochromat(ic)* + *-ize.*] In *photog.*, to render orthochromatic, as a plate; bring into conformity with the conditions necessary to obtain a correct rendering of color-values.

orthoclase (ôr′thō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλάσις*, fracture: see *clastic.*] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also massive. It has two perfect cleavages, at right angles to each other (whence the name). It varies much in color, from white to yellow, red, and green. Adularia, including most moonstone, is a crystallized variety, transparent or nearly so, characteristic especially of the crystalline rocks of the Alps; valencianite, from Valenciana, Mexico, is similar to it. Sanidine is a glassy variety, usually containing more or less soda; it is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as trachyte, phonolite, etc.; rhyacolite, from Monte Somma, Vesuvius, is similar. Loxoclase is a variety from Hammond, New York, and murchisonite one from Exeter, England, the latter showing golden-yellow reflections on a surface nearly parallel to the orthopinacoid. Orthoclase is an essential constituent of granite and some other crystalline rocks, and often occurs in large masses in granite-veins, and is then quarried and used in making pottery. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really the related triclinic species microcline. The name *anorthoclase* has been given to some kinds of triclinic feldspar containing considerable potash, which are more closely related to albite than to microcline in optical characters. See *feldspar*. Also called *orthose*.

orthoclastic (ôr-thō-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] Characterized by cleavages at right angles to one another: said of certain species of the feldspar group, particularly orthoclase; pertaining to such species, or specifically to orthoclase.

Orthocœla (ôr-thō-sē′lă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] One of three orders into which the rhabdocœlous turbellarians are sometimes divided.

orthocœlic (ôr-thō-sē′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κοιλία*, the belly, the intestines.] Arranged in straight or parallel folds: applied to the intestines of birds when they are thus disposed, in distinction from *cyclocœlic*.

orthodiagonal (ôr″thō-dī-ag′ō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *διάγωνος*, diagonal: see *diagonal.*] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.*, the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis; also, the plane which includes the two axes named.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthodiagonal.

orthodomatic (ôr″thō-dō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *orthodome* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to or in the direction of an orthodome.

orthodome (ôr′thō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δόμος*, *δῶμα*, a house: see *dome*[1], 5.] In *crystal.*, a dome, in the monoclinic system, parallel to that lateral axis which is at right angles to the vertical axis. It is properly a hemidome, since a given form includes but two planes. See *dome*[1], 5.

orthodox (ôr′thō-doks), *a.* [= F. *orthodoxe* = Sp. *ortodoxo* = Pg. *orthodoxo* = It. *ortodosso*, < LL. *orthodoxus*, < LGr. *ὀρθόδοξος*, having right opinion, < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *δόξα*, opinion: see *dogma*, *doxology.*] **1.** Holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, or correct opinions, especially in regard to religious or theological doctrines; sound in opinion or doctrine; specifically, conforming to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds: applied to persons or doctrines. That which seems to one part of the Christian church orthodox may be held by another to be heterodox. Thus, the Roman Catholic Church regards Protestant churches as heterodox; again, the Reformed churches sometimes deny the title *orthodox* to one another; and generally those who hold to the Trinitarian faith deny the epithet *orthodox* to the Unitarians and Universalists. Orthodoxy is not usually denied to those who are charged with having added articles to the ecumenical faith of Christendom, but only to those who are charged with denying a part of that faith. Thus, the Roman Catholic is not ordinarily refused by Protestants the right to the epithet *orthodox;* nor are Trinitarians denied the right to that epithet by those of Unitarian belief. *Orthodox* is the common epithet of the Greek Church (of which the full official title is "the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church"), as *Catholic* is of the Roman Church. [The word is employed locally in New England to designate the Trinitarian Congregational churches as distinguished from those of the same order which hold the Unitarian or Universalist faith, as in the phrase "the *Orthodox* Church." It is also used to distinguish the Trinitarian Quakers from those whose belief is or tends toward Unitarianism.]

'Tis the *Orthodox* Tenet, that there never was any remission of Sins but by the blood of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning of the World.
Milton, Aus. to Salmasius, Works, III. 182.

Orthodox, orthodox,
Wha believe in John Knox,
Let me sound an alarm to your conscience.
Burns, The Kirk's Alarm.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church.

The *Orthodox* population in Cattaro and all the coasts thereof is always a large minority, and in some places it actually outnumbers the Latins.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.

Orthodox school, in *polit. econ.* See *political.*=**Syn. 1.** *Orthodox, Evangelical.* (See the definitions of these terms.) It is natural for all who care about their doctrinal beliefs to claim the titles that indicate correctness of belief. Hence *orthodox* is a part of the name of the Greek Church; to the Roman Catholic *orthodox* means faithful to the tenets of the Roman Church; in the doctrinal contests of America *orthodox* has generally meant Calvinistic, especially as opposed to Unitarianism and Universalism; in England it has as generally meant High-church, as opposed to Low-church or *evangelical*. *Evangelical*, meaning in harmony with the Gospel, has been claimed somewhat similarly and for a like reason, but has been especially applied to those who emphasize the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ alone.

orthodoxal† (ôr′thō-dok-sal), *a.* [< *orthodox* + *-al.*] Orthodox.

Our opinions and practises herin are of late turnd quite against all other Protestants, and that which is to them *orthodoxal* to us become scandalous and punishable by statute.
Milton, Civil Power.

orthodoxality† (ôr″thō-dok-sal′i-ti), *n.* [< *orthodoxal* + *-ity.*] Orthodoxy. *Cudworth.*

orthodoxally† (ôr′thō-dok-sal-i), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly.

In plane English, more warily, more judiciously, more *orthodoxally* then twice their number of divines have don in many a prolix volume.
Milton, Civil Power.

orthodoxastical† (ôr″thō-dok-sas′ti-kal), *a.* [< LGr. *ὀρθοδοξαστικός*, < *ὀρθοδοξαστής*, having a right opinion, < *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox.*] Same as *orthodox*.

But also hath excommunicated them as heretikes which appeare heere to be more *orthodoxasticall* Christians than they themselues.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 258.

orthodoxical (ôr′thō-dok-si-kal), *a.* [< *orthodox* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

orthodoxly (ôr′thō-doks-li), *adv.* With soundness of faith; in a manner conformed to the teachings and practice of those who hold the orthodox or true faith.

You err most *orthodoxly*, sweet Sir Kit.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, iii. 5.

A primitive old lady . . . *orthodoxly* crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, iv.

orthodoxness (ôr′thō-doks-nes), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

orthodoxy (ôr′thō-dok-si), *n.* [= F. *orthodoxie* = Sp. *ortodoxia* = Pg. *orthodoxia* = It. *ortodossia*, < ML. *orthodoxia* = Ar. *artodoksī*, < LGr. *ὀρθοδοξία*, correctness of opinion, < *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox.*] The character of being orthodox; correctness of opinion; soundness of doctrine, especially in theology; specifically, in *theol.*, conformity to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds, or to the Greek Church, called *Orthodox.*—**Feast of Orthodoxy**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on Orthodoxy Sunday in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Iconoclasts. It was instituted A. D. 842 or 843, on the restoration of icons at Constantinople under the regency of the empress Theodora.—**Orthodoxy Sunday**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the first Sunday in Lent. On this Sunday anathemas are solemnly read against various heresies.

orthodromic (ôr-thō-drom′ik), *a.* [< *orthodrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

orthodromics (ôr-thō-drom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *orthodromic:* see *-ics.*] The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

orthodromy (ôr′thō-drō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. **ὀρθόδρομος*, running straight forward (cf. *ὀρθοδρομεῖν*, run straight forward), < *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

orthoëpic (ôr-thō-ep′ik), *a.* [< *orthoëp-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to orthoëpy.

It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic* mutations.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

orthoëpical (ôr-thō-ep′i-kal), *a.* [< *orthoëpic* + *-al.*] Same as *orthoëpic*.

orthoëpically (ôr-thō-ep′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an orthoëpic manner; with correct pronunciation.

orthoëpist (ôr′thō-e-pist), *n.* [= F. *orthoépiste* = It. *ortoepista;* as *orthoëp-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in orthoëpy; one who writes on orthoëpy.

orthoëpistic (ôr″thō-e-pis′tik), *a.* [< *orthoëpist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an orthoëpist or to orthoëpists.

Attempting to show that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an *orthoepistic* fancy to pronounce it.
A. J. Ellis, quoted in J. Hadley's Essays, p. 254.

orthoëpy (ôr′thō-e-pi or ôr-thō′e-pi), *n.* [= F. *orthoépie* = It. *ortoepia*, < Gr. *ὀρθοεπεια*, correct speaking or pronunciation, < *ὀρθοεπεῖν*, speak or pronounce correctly, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *ἔπος*, a word: see *epic.*] **1.** The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—**2.** That part of grammar (often included under *orthography*) which treats of pronunciation. More recently called *phonology*.

orthogamy† (ôr-thog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, direct or immediate fertilization, without the intervention of any mediate agency.

orthognathic (ôr-thog-nath′ik), *a.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *orthognathous*.

orthognathism (ôr-thog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The orthognathous state or condition; the character of being orthognathous. Also *orthognathy*.

This [a small craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of . . . *orthognathism*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

orthognathous (ôr-thog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *orthognathus*, < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] Straight-jawed; having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so, in consequence of the

vertical form of the anterior part of the jaws. The facial angle of an orthognathous skull is large (by whichever method it is measured), the term being more or less definitely employed as the opposite of *prognathous* or *prosognathous*, where the angle is small, or as the mean between *prognathous* and *hyperorthognathic* or *opisthognathous*, where the angle is excessively large. The facial angles that have been chiefly used in the definition of these terms are known as Camper's, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's and Cuvier's, Jacquart's, and Cloquet's (which see, under *craniometry*). A more recent facial angle is that included between the nasio-alveolar line and a line drawn through the supra-auricular point and the inferior margin of the orbit (German anthropologists); when this is between 83° and 90°, the skull is said to be orthognathous. The same character is also defined by means of the gnathic or alveolar index (Flower), those skulls with a gnathic index below 98 being orthognathous; between 98 and 103, mesognathous; and above 103, prognathous.

orthognathy (ôr-thog′nā-thi), *n.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-y*.] Same as *orthognathism*.

orthogon (ôr′thō-gon), *n.* [< L. *orthogonius*, < Gr. *ὀρθογώνιος*, right-angled, < *ὀρθός*, right, + *γωνία*, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

orthogonal (ôr-thog′ō-nal), *a.* [< *orthogon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles. — 2. Right-angled. — **Orthogonal axes.** See *axis*[1]. — **Orthogonal projection.** See *projection*. — **Orthogonal substitution** or **transformation**, one which transforms from one set of three mutually perpendicular coördinates to another. — **Orthogonal trajectory**, a curve cutting all the surfaces or plane curves of a family of such loci at right angles.

orthogonally (ôr-thog′ō-nal-i), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

orthograph (ôr′thō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γράφειν*, write (see *orthography*).] An orthographic projection; specifically, an orthographic drawing exhibiting a structure in external or internal elevation. The internal orthograph is usually called a *vertical section*, and sometimes a *sciagraph*.

orthographer (ôr-thog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells words correctly, according to approved usage.

orthographic (ôr-thō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *orthographique* = Sp. *ortográfico* = Pg. *orthographico* = It. *ortografico*, < NL. *orthographicus*, < L. *orthographia*, < Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation of a building): see *orthography*.] 1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words: as, an *orthographic* error; *orthographic* reform. — 2. In *geom.*, pertaining to right lines or angles. — **Orthographic projection.** See *projection*.

orthographical (ôr-thō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *orthographic* + *-al*.] Same as *orthographic*.

orthographically (ôr-thō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an orthographic manner. (*a*) According to the rules of proper spelling or the customary forms of words. (*b*) In the manner of orthographic projection.

orthographist (ôr-thog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

orthographize (ôr-thog′ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orthographized*, ppr. *orthographizing*. [< *orthograph-y* + *-ize*.] To write or spell correctly. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

orthography (ôr-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [Early mod. E. *orthographie*, *artografie*; < F. *orthographie* = Sp. *ortografía* = Pg. *orthographia* = It. *ortografia* = G. *orthographie* = Sw. Dan. *ortografi*, orthography, spelling, < L. *orthographia*, ML. also *orthografia*, < Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation or front view of a building), < **ὀρθογράφος* (> LL. *orthographus*), writing correctly, an orthographer, < *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; the way in which words are customarily written; spelling: as, the *orthography* of a word.

> Such rackers of *orthography*, as to speak dout, fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt — d, e, b, t, not d, e, t; he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abbreviated ne. This is abhominable, which he would call abbominable: it insinuateth me of insanie. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 22.

[In the following passage it is used erroneously, in burlesque:

> He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like an honest man and a soldier; and now is he turned *orthography* [that is, orthographer], his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 20.]

2. The branch of language-study which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.

> *Orthographie* — that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 77.

3. In *musical notation*, the art or practice of representing tones and effects by the proper characters, according to accepted usage. — 4†. In *draftsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like.

> *Orthography*, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

★**orthology**† (ôr-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθολογία*, exactness of language, < *ὀρθολογεῖν*, speak correctly, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *λέγειν*, speak.] The right description of things.

> The natural and . . . homogeneal parts of grammar be two: *orthology* and orthography; . . . the first of them, *orthology*, . . . the right imposition of names; . . . the second of them, orthography, . . . the rare invention of letters. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 346.

orthometric (ôr-thō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *metric*[1].] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the three systems in which the axes are at right angles with each other. See *crystallography*.

orthometry (ôr-thom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[2].] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

orthomorphic (ôr-thō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, correct, + *μορφή*, form.] In *math.*, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally.

Orthoneura (ôr-thō-nū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, including very numerous genera and families, contrasted under this name with *Chiastoneura*.

orthoneural (ôr-thō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *Orthoneura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Orthoneura*, or having their characters.

orthoneurous (ôr-thō-nū′rus), *a.* [< *Orthoneura* + *-ous*.] Same as *orthoneural*.

Orthonycidæ (ôr-thō-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychidæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Orthonyx*, having the carotid artery sinistral and superficial. *O. Salvin.*

Orthonycinæ (ôr″thō-ni-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychinæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Orthonycidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Menuridæ* or of *Certhiidæ*. *G. R. Gray.*

orthonycine (ôr′thō-nis-in), *a.* [< *Orthonyx* + *-ine*[2].] Having the characters of the genus *Orthonyx*; pertaining to the *Orthonycinæ* or *Orthonycidæ*.

Orthonyx (ôr′thō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw: see *onyx*.] A remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds; the spinetails. It long remained of uncertain position, having been referred to the *Certhiidæ* or creepers, to the *Menuridæ* or lyre-birds, to the *Timeliidæ* or babblers, and finally it was made type of a family *Orthonycidæ*. In the type species, *O. spinicauda* or *temminckii*, the shafts of the tail-feathers are prolonged beyond the webs. *O. spaldingi* is another species.

orthopædia (ôr″thō-pē-dī′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at any age.

orthopædic, orthopedic (ôr-thō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [< *orthopædia* + *-ic*.] Relating to orthopædia, or the art of curing deformities. — **Orthopædic surgery**, surgery directed to the remedying of distortions.

orthopædical, orthopedical (ôr-thō-pē′di-kal or -ped′i-kal), *a.* [< *orthopædic* + *-al*.] Same as *orthopædic*.

orthopædics, orthopedics (ôr-thō-pē′diks), *n.* [Pl. of *orthopædic*: see *-ics*.] Orthopædic surgery; orthopædia.

orthopædist, orthopedist (ôr′thō-pē-dist), *n.* [< *orthopædia* + *-ist*.] One who practises orthopædia; one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

orthopædy, orthopedy (ôr′thō-pē-di), *n.* Same as *orthopædia*.

orthophonia (ôr-thō-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *orthophony*.] Normal voice.

orthophony (ôr′thō-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

orthophoria (ôr-thō-fō′ri-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1].] Equal, balanced torsion of the ocular muscles.

orthophyre (ôr′thō-fīr), *n.* [< *ortho(clase)* + *(por)phyr(y)*.] Orthoclase porphyry.

orthopinacoid (ôr-thō-pin′ą-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a board, plank, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *pinacoid*.] In *crystal.*, a plane of a monoclinic crystal which is parallel to the vertical axis and the lateral axis perpendicular to it. See *pinacoid*.

orthopinacoidal (ôr-thō-pin-ą-koi′dal), *a.* [< *orthopinacoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthopinacoid.

> Prismatic, *ortho-* and clino-*pinacoidal* cleavages are present. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 299.

orthopnic, *a.* and *n.* Erroneous for *orthopnoic*.

> Pro ratione victus, as they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind; so let this *orthopnic*, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

orthopnoic (ôr-thop-nō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *orthopnoicus*, < Gr. *ὀρθοπνοικός*. See *orthopnœa*.] Suffering from orthopnœa.

orthopnœa (ôr-thop-nē′ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια*, a kind of asthma which admits of breathing only in an upright posture, < *ὀρθόπνοος*, breathing only when upright, < *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Dyspnœa, as in some cases of heart-disease in which respiration can be effected only in an erect sitting or standing posture.

orthopraxis (ôr-thō-prak′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρᾶξις*, a doing: see *praxis*.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

orthopraxy (ôr′thō-prak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρᾶξις*, a doing: see *praxis*.] 1. Correct practice, action, or procedure.

> What then constitutes grammatical *orthopraxy*? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

2. Same as *orthopraxis*.

orthoprism (ôr′thō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρίσμα*, prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the orthopinacoid.

orthopter (ôr-thop′tėr), *n.* An orthopterous insect; an orthopteran or orthopteron; any member of the *Orthoptera*.

Orthoptera (ôr-thop′te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806) (F. *Orthoptères*, Olivier, 1789), neut. pl. of *orthopterus*, straight-winged: see *orthopterous*.] An order of the class *Insecta* proposed by Olivier in 1789 for certain straight-winged insects which Linnæus had placed in *Hemiptera*, and to which De Geer in 1773 had restricted the order *Hemiptera*, placing the true bugs in a new order *Dermaptera*. The order as now understood contains insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete and wings are almost always present, of which the hinder pair are dilated, folded from the base, and of membranous texture, while the fore pair are more or less coriaceous, usually narrow and straight (but variable in this respect), and thickly veined. These insects are active and capable of feeding in all stages from birth to death. Seven families — or, as some consider, tribes or superfamilies — are now recognized. These are the *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches; *Mantidæ*, or praying-insects; *Phasmidæ*, or walking-sticks; *Gryllidæ*, or crickets; *Locustidæ*, or long-horned grasshoppers or katydids; and *Acrididæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers or true locusts, including the migratory species. (See *locust* for an explanation of the fact that the *Locustidæ* are not locusts.) The *Orthoptera* are in the main herbivorous, but the *Mantidæ* are carnivorous, and some of the *Blattidæ* are omnivorous. They are found all over the world, but most numerously in the tropics, where among them are the largest known representatives of the whole insect class. All the known species are terrestrial or arboreal, no aquatic forms having been discovered; and according to their habitual mode of progression the families have been grouped by Westwood as *Cursoria*, *Raptoria*, *Ambulatoria*, and *Saltatoria*. The *Orthoptera* are among the earliest forms of insect life to appear in geologic time, and the *Blattidæ* in particular are very numerous in some geological formations. The main characters used in classifying the *Orthoptera* are derived from the modifications of the genitals, mouth-parts, and antennæ. See cuts under *Blattidæ*, *Gryllidæ*, *Insecta*, *katydid*, *locust*, and *Mantis*.

orthopteral (ôr-thop′te-ral), *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

orthopteran (ôr-thop′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

II. *n.* An insect of the order *Orthoptera*.

orthopterist (ôr-thop′te-rist), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoptera* + *-ist*.] One who studies or collects *Orthoptera*.

orthopterological (ôr-thop″te-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *orthopterolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to orthopterology, or the study of *Orthoptera*.

orthopterologist (ôr-thop-te-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *orthopterolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who makes a specialty of the study of *Orthoptera*; an orthopterist.

orthopterology (ôr-thop-te-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see

-ology.] That branch of entomology which relates to *Orthoptera*.

orthopteron (ôr-thop'tẹ-ron), *n.* One of the *Orthoptera*. [Rare.]

orthopterous (ôr-thop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *orthopterus*, < Gr. ὀρθόπτερος, having straight (upright) wings or feathers, < ὀρθός, straight, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] Straight-winged; having wings that lie straight when folded; ★specifically, of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*.

orthoptic (ôr-thop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ὀπτικός, of seeing: see *optic*.] Relating to orthogonal intersections of tangents.—**Orthoptic locus**, the locus of points where two tangents to a curve cut each other at right angles.

orthopyramid (ôr-thō-pir'ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πυραμίς, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the orthodomes: it is strictly a hemipyramid, since the form includes only four planes.

Orthorhapha (ôr-thor'ạ-fạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ῥαφή, a seam.] A suborder of dipterous insects or true flies, including those forms which escape from pupa through a T-shaped orifice, or rarely through a transverse rent between the seventh and eighth abdominal rings: distinguished from *Cyclorhapha*. It includes all the midges and gnats, the horse-flies, robber-flies, bee-flies, and others.

orthorhaphous (ôr-thor'a-fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Orthorhapha*.

orthorhombic (ôr-thō-rom'bik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ῥόμβος, a rhomb.] 1. Rectangular and rhombic.—2. In *crystal.*, noting the system of crystallography which is characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles; belonging to this system: as, sulphur is *orthorhombic*. Also called *trimetric*. See *crystallography*.

orthoscope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. An instrument for holding water around the eye, so that the refraction of the cornea is eliminated and the iris can be examined.—2. In *craniom.*, an instrument for drawing projections of skulls.

orthoscopic (ôr-thō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, correct, + σκοπεῖν, view, + *-ic*.] 1. Seeing correctly; having normal vision.—2. Constructed so as to present surrounding objects correctly to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece or ocular.—3. Presented in its normal appearance to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* image. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 273.—**Orthoscopic lens.** See *lens*.

orthose (ôr'thōs), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + *-ose*.] Same as *orthoclase*.

Orthosia (ôr-thō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Orthosiidæ*, containing numerous species, of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America.

Orthosiidæ (ôr-thō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841, as *Orthosidæ*), < *Orthosia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Orthosia*, as defined by Guenée, having 19 genera, some of them important and wide-spread. The antennæ in the male are pubescent or ciliate, in the female with isolated cilia; the palpi are almost always slender; the proboscis is short or medium; the legs are moderate and rarely spined; the abdomen is often depressed; the wings are entire and more or less pointed at the apex, with two plain median spots, the reniform one often tinged with blackish below; the median vein of the lower wings is trifid; and the upper wings in repose entirely cover the lower, and cross each other on the lower border. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are cylindric and velvety, with a globose head, and no prominences or tubercles; they live on the leaves of trees and plants, and hide during the day. The pupæ are smooth and glistening, and contained in underground loose ovoid cocoons of silk and earth.

orthosilicate (ôr-thō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + E. *silicate*.] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO.SiO_2$) is the mineral willemite: it is often called a *unisilicate*, since it has an oxygen ratio of 1:1.

orthosilicic (ôr"thō-si-lis'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight (see *ortho-*), + E. *silicic*.] A word used only in the following phrase.—**Orthosilicic acid**, H_4SiO_4, a hypothetical acid which has never been isolated and is known only in its salts, the orthosilicates or unisilicates, which occur as minerals.

Orthospermeæ (ôr-thō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, erect, + σπέρμα, seed.] A series of cucurbitaceous plants having the ovule usually erect or ascending. It embraced 2 tribes (the *Abobreæ* and *Cyclantereæ*). The name is not based on that of any genus and the classification has not been followed.

orthospermous (ôr-thō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having the seed straight.

orthostade (ôr'thō-stād), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθοστάδιον, also ὀρθοστάδιος, < ὀρθός, straight, upright, + στάδιος, standing, standing upright: see *stadium*.] In *anc. costume*, a long and ample tunic with straight or vertical folds.

orthostichous (ôr'thō-sti-kus), *a.* [< *orthostichy* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting orthostichy; straight-ranked.

orthostichy (ôr'thō-sti-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + στίχος, a row or line.] In *bot.*, a vertical rank; an arrangement of members at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide, as the vertical ranks of leaves on a stem.

When the leaves are arranged alternately on an axis so that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or *orthostichy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 116.

orthostyle (ôr'thō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + στῦλος, pillar, column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, a straight range of columns, as one of the sides of ★a peristyle: also used attributively. [Rare.]

orthosymmetric (ôr"thō-si-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, right, + συμμετρία, symmetry: see *symmetric*.] Having right symmetry. See *symmetry*.—**Orthosymmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.

orthosymmetrical (ôr-thō-si-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *orthosymmetric* + *-al*.] Same as *orthosymmetric*.

Orthothecieæ (ôr"thō-thē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthothecium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthothecium*. They are generally large, widely spreading, and cespitose plants, forming wide yellow mats with erect or complanate branches, and smooth leaves with narrowly rhomboidal or linear areolation which is large and quadrate at the basal angles. The capsule is erect and symmetrical, with double peristome.

Orthothecium (ôr-thō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Schimper), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] A small genus of mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthothecieæ*, having eight-ranked close leaves, long-pedicellate, suberect, oval or oblong capsules, and double peristome, the teeth of which are narrowly lanceolate, yellowish, and distantly articulate. There are three North American species.

orthotomic (ôr-thō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *orthotom-ous* + *-ic*.] Cutting at right angles.—**Orthotomic circle**, a circle cutting three given circles at right angles.—**Orthotomic coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

orthotomous (ôr-thot'ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθότομος, divided evenly, < ὀρθοτομεῖν, cutting in a straight line, < ὀρθός, straight, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Same as *orthoclastic*.

Orthotomus (ôr-thot'ọ-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *orthotomous*.] A genus of grass-warblers or malurine warblers founded by Horsfield in 1820; the tailor-birds. There are 10 or 12 species, ranging over the Oriental region. The type of the genus is *O. sepium*



Tailor-bird of Java (*Orthotomus sepium*).

of Java, Sumatra, and other islands. In the longest-known species, *O. longicauda* or *O. sutoria*, the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. This form is often separated under the generic name *Sutoria* (which see). Also called *Edela*.

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθότονος, having the proper accent, < ὀρθός, straight, correct, + τόνος, accent: see *tone*.] **I.** *a.* Retaining or acquiring an accent in certain positions or combinations, but unaccented in others: especially noting proclitics and enclitics when accented.

II. *n.* A word or form, usually enclitic or proclitic, when exceptionally retaining or acquiring an accent. Thus, the English articles, usually proclitics, are orthotones when emphasized: as, I did not say *a* man, I said *the* man.

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orthotoned*, ppr. *orthotoning*. [< *orthotone*, *a.*] To accent (a word usually unaccented).

orthotonesis (ôr"thō-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθοτόνησις, the use of the full accent, < ὀρθοτονεῖν, write with the proper accent, < ὀρθότονος, having the proper accent: see *orthotone*.] Accentuation, under certain conditions, of a word or form usually or in other combinations unaccented; especially, accentuation of a proclitic or an enclitic: opposed to *enclisis*.

Thus the compound [Irish] verb ad + cobraim is accented (in *orthotonesis*) adcóbraim, whereas the same compound, used as a verbal noun (infinitive), takes the accent on ád. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 217.

orthotonic (ôr-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *orthotone* + *-ic*.] Same as *orthotone*.

In all other positions the verb is *orthotonic*—i. e. the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218.

orthotonus (ôr-thot'ọ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τείνειν, stretch (> τόνος, tension).] ★Tonic spasm in which the body is held straight.

orthotriæne (ôr-thō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τρίαινα, a trident.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triæne whose three cladi or prongs project at right angles with the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, trifurcate or with three secondary rays at one end, and these rays at right angles with the shaft. *Sollas*.

Orthotrichaceæ (ôr-thot-ri-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthotrichum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotrichum*, consisting of tufted plants with leaves of close texture, a mitriform, often hairy calyptra, and a simple or double peristome, the outer row of eight bigeminate or sixteen geminate, flat, short teeth, the inner of eight or sixteen simple cilia or lanceolate segments. The family embraces 13 genera.

Orthotrichum (ôr-thot'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1801), so called in allusion to the hairs on the calyptra; < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair. Cf. ὀρθοτριχεῖν, have the hair stand on end.] A large genus of bryaceous mosses, typical of the family *Orthotrichaceæ*. They are perennial plants, growing in tufts on trees or rocks, with usually erect stems covered with crowded leaves, and a generally immersed capsule with peristome of sixteen teeth and calyptra usually covered with straight hairs, from which latter peculiarity they are called *bristle-mosses*. There are about 223 species, 76 confined to America.

orthotropal (ôr-thot'rō-pal), *a.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-al*.] Orthotropous.

orthotropic (ôr-thō-trop'ik), *a.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to or exhibiting orthotropism; growing vertically.

The primary shoot of the seedling [of ivy] is, like that of Tropæolum, at first *orthotropic* and radial. *Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 425.

orthotropism (ôr-thot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, vertical growth: a term proposed by Sachs for the habit of those organs of plants which grow more or less nearly vertically, either upward or downward, as iris-leaves, the majority of physiologically radial organs, etc. Compare *plagiotropism*.

Since the light is equally intense on all sides of the shoot, it exerts no directive influence. *Orthotropism* is then mainly due to negative geotropism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 61.

orthotropous (ôr-thot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, growing vertically or straight: applied specifically to an ovule in which the chalaza is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule being straight and symmetrical. The ovules of the *Polygonaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, etc., are examples. Better *atropal* (which see). Also applied to an embryo in which the radicle is directed to the hilum or to the micropyle close to the hilum, as in an anatropous ovule. In the latter sense the same as *homotropous*.



Orthotropous Ovule.
Flower of *Juglans nigra*, cut longitudinally and showing the ovule.

orthotypous (ôr'thō-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τύπος, form, type.] In *mineral.*, having a perpendicular cleavage.

orthros (ôr'thros), *n.* [< Gr. ὄρθρος, dawn, morning, eccl. office at dawn.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the canonical hours, corresponding to the

Western *lauds*, but confounded by some Western writers, through a mistaken inference from the meaning of the word ('dawn'), with *matins*. Orthros is a more elaborate office than lauds.

Orthrosanthus (ôr-thrō-san'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Sweet, 1828), irreg. < Gr. *ὀρθρος*, dawn, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A plant-genus of the *Iridaceæ*, tribe *Aristeeæ*, marked by a short woody rootstock, oblong spathes with one to many short-pedicelled flowers from each, the filaments free or slightly united at the base. There are 7 species, South American and Australian. They are erect herbs, the grass-like or rigid leaves mostly radical. The plants of the genus are called *morning-flower*, especially the Australian *O. multiflorus*, a pretty plant with sky-blue flowers.

ortive (ôr'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ortive* = Sp. Pg. It. *ortivo*, < LL. *ortivus*, of or belonging to rising, < L. *oriri*, pp. *ortus*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the rising of a star; orient; eastern.

ortolan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* [< F. *ortolan*, < It. *ortolano*, an ortolan, a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, a gardener, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortulan*.] **1†.** A gardener.

> Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*. *State Papers* (1536), VI. 534. (*Trench.*)

2. The garden-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting parts of Europe and Africa, highly esteemed as a table delicacy. It is a true bunting, closely related to the reed-bunting, the cirl, the yellowhammer, and the corn-bunting. The male



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

is about 6½ inches long, with flesh-colored bill and feet, brown eyes, the head and neck greenish-gray and spotted with dusky, the throat, orbits, and maxillary streak yellowish, the upper parts reddish-gray with blackish spots. The birds are in such demand by epicures that great numbers are caught alive and fattened in confinement for the table, being fed with grain in darkened rooms.

> Not one that temperance advance,
> Cramm'd to the throat with *ortolans*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 62.

3. Some small bird like or likened to or mistaken for the ortolan. (*a*) The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird of the United States, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, belonging to the family *Icteridæ*: so called in the fall, when both sexes are of a yellowish color and not distantly resemble the true ortolan, being of about the same size, very fat and delicate in flesh, and in great repute for the table: *reed-bird*, however, is the usual name at this season in most parts of the United States. See cut under *bobolink*. (*b*) The soree or sora rail, *Porzana carolina*, a wading bird of the family *Rallidæ*, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States early in the fall, at the same time that the reed-birds are in season, and is likewise in great demand for the table. See cut under *Porzana*.

ortygan (ôr'ti-gan), *n.* [< *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-an*.] A button-quail or hemipod; a three-toed quail-like bird of the genus *Turnix*, *Hemipodius*, or *Ortygis*. See *Turnicidæ* and *Hemipodii*.

Ortyginæ (ôr-ti-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-inæ*.] An American subfamily of *Tetraonidæ* or of *Perdicidæ*, named from the genus *Ortyx*. It contains all the American partridges or quails of small size, with naked nostrils and shanks, no spurs, and often a slight tooth of the beak. Also called *Odontophorinæ* and *Ortygidinæ*. See cuts under *Oreortyx* and *quail*.

ortygine (ôr'ti-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ortyginæ*; odontophorine.

Ortygometra (ôr"ti-gō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρτυγομήτρα*, some bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps a rail or crake, < *ὄρτυξ* (*ὀρτυγ-*), a quail (see *Ortyx*), + *μήτηρ*, mother.] **1†.** [*l. c.*] The land-rail or corn-crake, or one of sundry related birds.—**2.** A genus of rails, including all the short-billed rails, like *Porzana maruetta* of Europe, or the Carolina rail, *P. carolina*.

Ortyx (ôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρτυξ* (*ὀρτυγ-*), a quail.] An American genus of *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having a slight soft crest and variegated coloration; the colins or bob-whites. The common partridge or quail, the only one which inhabits the United States at large east of the Mississippi, is *O. virginiana*, probably the best-known game-bird of the country. A variety of this, *O. v. floridana*, is found in Florida, and another variety, *O. v. texana*, in Texas. There are several Mexican species, as *O. graysoni* and *O. ridgwayi*; the latter also occurs over the Arizona border. But, with such exceptions, the partridges or quails of the southwest belong to other genera, as *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*. The name *Ortyx* is antedated by *Colinus*. See cut under *quail*.

orval† (ôr'val), *n.* [< F. *orvale*, clary, < *or*, gold, + *valoir*, worth: see *value*.] The herb orpine. *Halliwell*.

orvet (ôr'vet), *n.* [Perhaps one of the numerous variants of *oubit*.] Same as *blindworm*.

orvietan† (ôr-vi-ē'tan), *n.* [< F. *orviétan*, < It. *orvietano*, < *Orvieto*, a city in Italy. A charlatan of this place made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or electuary believed to be an antidote or counter-poison.

> *Orvietan*, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii., note.

Orvieto (ôr-vi-ā'tō), *n.* [< *Orvieto* (see def.).] A still white wine produced near Orvieto in central Italy. It is the most esteemed wine of the region about Rome.

ory (ōr'i), *a.* [< *ore*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bearing or containing ore: as, *ory* matters. Also spelled *orey*.

-ory. [= F. *-oire* = Sp. Pg. It. *-orio*, < L. *-orius*, m., *-oria*, f., *-orium*, neut., a common termination of adjectives associated with nouns of agent in *-or* (see *-or*[1]); in neut. *-orium*, a formative of nouns denoting a place or instrument.] A termination of adjectives and nouns of Latin origin, as in *auditory*, *preparatory*, etc.

oryal†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oriel*.

orycterope (ō-rik'tē-rōp), *n.* An animal of the genus *Orycteropus*; an aardvark. See cut under *aardvark*.

Orycteropidæ (ō-rik-tē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Orycteropodidæ*.

Orycteropodidæ (or-ik-ter-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of edentate mammals of the order *Bruta* or *Edentata* and suborder *Effodientia*, represented by the single Ethiopian genus *Orycteropus*; the aardvarks, ground-hogs, or ground-pigs. The body is stout, the tail stout and moderately long, and the head long with conic tapering snout and high ears. There are 8 or 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, all alike of a peculiarly composite character; the fore feet are four-toed, having no hallux; and the hind feet are five-toed and plantigrade. The animals are confined to Africa, and characteristic of the Ethiopian region. They feed on insects, especially termites or white ants, and their flesh is edible, though highly seasoned with formic acid.

orycteropoid (ō-rik-tē-rop'ō-doid), *a.* [< NL. *Orycteropus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Orycteropus*. *Sir R. Owen*.

Orycteropus (or-ik-ter'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρυκτήρ*, a digger, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The only genus of *Orycteropodidæ*. There are two species, *O. capensis*, the common or Cape aardvark, widely distributed in southern Africa, and *O. æthiopicus*, found in Nubia and adjacent regions. The latter is quite hairy, in comparison with the nakedness of the former. Each animal measures about 5 feet in total length. See cut under *aardvark*.

Oryctes (ō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ὀρύκτης*, a digger, < *ὀρύσσειν*, dig.] A large and wide-spread genus of scarabæoid beetles, of large size, with prominent horns in both sexes. *O. nasicornis* is a common European species, found in tanners' refuse used about hotbeds in Germany. None are North American.

oryctics (ō-rik'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρυκτικός*, of digging, < *ὀρυκτός*, dug out, < *ὀρύκτης*, a digger: see *Oryctes*.] Same as *oryctology*.

> He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in *Oryctics*, which he expects will soon supersede all the present studies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 57.

oryctognostic† (ō-rik-tog-nos'tik), *a.* [< *oryctognosy*, after *gnostic*.] Relating or pertaining to the science of oryctognosy.

oryctognostically† (ō-rik-tog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to oryctognosy.

oryctognosy† (or-ik-tog'nō-si), *n.* [= F. *oryctognosie*, < Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, dug, dug out, fossil (see *oryctics*), + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy. This term was formerly used to some extent by writers in English on geological and mineralogical topics, but rarely except in translating from French or German, the word being considered the equivalent of the French *oryctognosie* and the German *Oryktognosie*, with the corresponding adjective form *oryctognostic*. These words, as well as *oryktographie*, were somewhat extensively used by Continental geologists, in the early part of the nineteenth century, with a meaning nearly equivalent to what is now comprehended under the terms *mineralogy* and *lithology*; and this also included more or less, according to the usage of various authors, of economical and mining or "applied" geology. The terms corresponding to *oryctography* and *oryctognosy* have been dropped from the Continental languages for fully fifty years, and the use of the words in English became correspondingly rare. Also *oryctography*.

oryctographic† (ō-rik-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *oryctograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to oryctography.

oryctographical† (ō-rik-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctographic* + *-al*.] Same as *oryctographic*.

oryctography† (or-ik-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, fossil, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *oryctognosy*.

oryctological† (ō-rik-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology.

oryctologist† (or-ik-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oryctolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology.

oryctology† (or-ik-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, fossil, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic: formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils (paleontology).

oryctozoölogical† (ō-rik-tō-zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctozoölog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *paleontological*.

oryctozoölogy (ō-rik"tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, fossil, + E. *zoölogy*.] Same as *paleontology*.

oryellet†, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *alder*.

Oryginæ (or-i-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryx* (*Oryg-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of antelopes, of which the genus *Oryx* is the type. Besides this genus, the group includes *Addax* and *Ægoceros* (of H. Smith and of Turner, or *Hippotragus* of Sundevall). It is also called *Hippotraginæ*.

orygine (or'i-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oryginæ*.

oryx (or'iks), *n.* [NL., < L. *oryx*, < Gr. *ὄρυξ* (*ὀρυγ-*), a gazel or antelope, so called from its pointed horns, < *ὄρυξ*, *ὀρυγ-ος*, a pickax, < *ὀρύσσειν*, dig.] **1.** An old name of some North African antelope, very likely the algazel: now definitely applied to several species of the genus *Oryx*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of orygine antelopes with long horns in both sexes, without suborbital or inguinal glands, and of large size, with thick neck, high withers, and bushy tail. The horns are sometimes three feet long, perfectly straight or gently curved, annulated for some distance from the base, then smooth and tapering to a sharp point. The beisa antelope, *O. beisa*, is one of the best-known, supposed by some to have furnished the original of the unicorn of the ancients, the long horns seen in profile appearing as one. It inhabits North Africa, where is also found *O. leucoryx*, the algazel. The South African representative is *O. capensis* or *O. gazella*, the well-known gemsbok of the Dutch colonists. See cut under *gemsbok*.—**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red and black cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope, a kind of weaver-bird, *Emberiza orix* of Linnæus, now *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*. Hence—(*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of weaver-birds. *Lesson*, 1831.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*. *Guérin*.

Oryza (ō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὄρυζα*, *ὄρυζαν*, rice.] A genus of grain-bearing grasses including the cultivated rice, type of the tribe *Oryzeæ*, known by the perfect flowers, six stamens, and four glumes, the upper keeled and flattened. There are about 6 recognized species, natives of eastern India, in watery places. They bear long flat leaves and a narrow terminal panicle of one-flowered spikelets, followed by the oblong nutritious grain. See *rice*, and *mountain-rice*, 1.

Oryzeæ (ō-rī'zē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Oryza* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses characterized by the two glumes, or four with the lower two minute, and the rachis not jointed to the inflorescence. It includes 16 genera, of which *Oryza* is the type.

oryzivorous (or-i-ziv'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρυζα*, rice, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon rice.

Oryzomys (ō-rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρυζα*, rice, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] An American genus of sigmodont murine rodents. The most familiar species, *O. palustris*, the well-known rice-field mouse of the southern United States, resembles a small house-rat. It is of somewhat aquatic habits, and does much damage in the rice-fields, where it abounds. *S. F. Baird*, 1857.

Oryzopsis (or-i-zop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *ὄρυζα*, rice, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of grasses of the subtribe *Stipeæ* and the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by the rigid obovoid fruit-bearing glume; the mountain-rice. There are about 24 species, distributed through temperate and subtropical regions. They are turf-grasses, sometimes tall, with rigid flat or roundish leaves, and a loose terminal panicle of rather large greenish one-flowered spikelets. See *mountain-rice*, 2.

Oryzoryctes (ō-rī-zō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1870), < Gr. ὀρυζα, rice, + ὀρύκτης, a digger: see *Oryctes*.] A genus of small mole-like insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Oryzoryctinæ* of *Centetidæ*, more properly ranged with *Geogale* in a subfamily *Geogalinæ* of *Potamogalidæ*: so named from burrowing in rice-fields. There are 2 species, *O. hova* and *O. tetradactylus*. Also written (originally) *Oryzorictes*.

Oryzoryctinæ (ō-rī″zō-rik-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryzoryctes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, framed for the reception of the genera *Microgale* and ★*Oryzoryctes*.

os[1] (os), *n.*; pl. *ossa* (os'ä). [L. *os* (*oss-*), sometimes *ossum*, *ossu*, pl. *ossa*, also *ossua*, a bone; cf. Gr. ὀστέον, a bone.] Bone; a bone.—**Os bullæ.** Same as *bulla*, 5. Also called *tympanic bulla*.—**Os calcis,** the bone of the heel: same as *calcaneum* or *fibulare*.—**Os capitatum.** Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os centrale,** a bone of the carpus, interposed between the bones of the proximal and distal rows, in reptiles and amphibia, and some mammals.—**Os cloacæ,** the bone of the cloaca; an azygous median bone in relation with the cloaca and ischiopubic symphysis of various lower vertebrates, as among *Sauria* and *Batrachia*.—**Os cordis,** the bone of the heart, an ossification in the septum of the heart of some animals, as the ox.—**Os coronæ,** in *vet. surg.*, the coronary bone, small pastern, or middle phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*.—**Os coxæ,** the hip-bone or haunch-bone; the innominate bone. See *innominatum*, 1.—**Os falciforme,** the falciform carpal vesicle of *Talpinæ*; the falcate accessory bone of the wrist of moles.—**Os furcatorium.** Same as *furcatorium*.—**Os hamatum,** the unciform bone.—**Os humeri,** the humerus.—**Os hyoides,** or **os hyoideum,** the U-shaped bone or tongue-bone.—**Os Incæ,** a name given by Tschudi to the anomalous human interparietal bone.—**Os incisivum,** the premaxilla.—**Os innominatum.** Same as *innominatum*, 1.—**Os lacrymale.** Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os linguæ, os linguale,** the hyoid bone.—**Os lunare.** Same as *lunare*.—**Os magnum.** Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os marsupiale,** in marsupial animals, a prepubic bone developed in the abdominal muscles in relation with the pouch and its contents.—**Os mastoideum,** the mastoid.—**Os mirabile,** the penis-bone.—**Os odontoideum,** the odontoid bone of many reptiles—a bone which when ankylosed with the second cervical vertebra, as is usual in higher vertebrates, becomes the odontoid process of the axis.—**Os orbiculare,** a minute ossification at the tip of the long process of the incus.—**Os pedicellatum.** Same as *os quadratum*.—**Os pedis,** in *vet. surg.*, the coffin-bone or distal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*.—**Os penis,** the penial bone, an ossification of the fibrous septum of the penis of many animals, as the dog.—**Os planum,** the smooth surface of the ethmoid bone, forming part of the inner wall of the orbit; the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Os priapi,** the os penis.—**Os pubis.** Same as *pubis*.—**Os quadratum,** the suspensorium of the lower jaw in birds. Also called *hypotympanic*.—**Ossa suprasternalia,** two small ossifications sometimes found above the manubrium of the breast-bone; the episternal bones.—**Ossa suturarum,** bones of the (cranial) sutures: another name for Wormian bones.—**Ossa Wormiana,** Wormian bones; irregular bones developed, sometimes in great numbers, in certain sutures of the skull.—**Os sepiæ,** the bone of a sepia or squid; cuttlebone; cuttle. See *calamary*, *sepiost*.—**Os suffraginis,** in *vet. surg.*, the large pastern or proximal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *solidungulate*.—**Os tarsale.** Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os transversale,** the cross-bone or pessulus of the syrinx of a bird. See *pessulus*.—**Os transversum,** a peculiar bone of the skull of certain reptiles. See cut under *Ophidia*.—**Os tribasilare,** the united occipital and sphenoid bones. *Virchow*.—**Os triquetrum,** a three-cornered bone; a Wormian bone.—**Os unguis,** the nail-like bone; the human lacrymal bone.

os[2] (os), *n.*; pl. *ora* (ō'rä). [L. *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place: an anatomical term; specifically, the mouth of the womb.—**Os tincæ,** in *anat.*, same as *os uteri*.—**Os uteri,** the orifice of the uterus.

os[3] (os), *n.* [Sw. *ås*, pl. *åsar*.] In *geol.*, a Swedish term, equivalent to *esker*, for certain elongated ridges of detrital material, generally explained as having been deposited in subglacial tunnels. They frequently receive branches, as rivers do; but they are peculiar in following the general slope of the region, with little regard to local inequalities. Some of these ridges in Sweden are, except for minor interruptions, over a hundred miles in length, and so regular in form that they are not infrequently used as roads. At their southern end they are sometimes associated with larger stratified deposits, as if the subglacial torrent there flowed from the ice-tunnel into open water. In Scotland they are called *kames*, in Ireland *eskers*. See *esker*. *Osar*, imitating the Swedish plural, is sometimes used as the singular in English: hence *esker* is to be preferred to *os*.

Os. In *chem.*, the symbol for *osmium*.

O. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *old style*; (*b*) of ★*Old Saxon*; (*c*) of *old series*.

Osage orange. See *Maclura*.

osannat, *interj.* and *n.* Same as *hosanna*.

osannet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hosanna*.

Osborne beds or **series.** See *series*.

Oscan (os'kan), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Osci*, pl. of *Oscus* (adj. *Oscus*), OL. *Opscus*, *Obscus*, whence also L. *Opicus*, Oscan: see defs.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of an Italic race occupying a great part of southern Italy in ancient times.—2. A language, akin to the Latin and Umbrian, spoken in Samnium, Campania, etc. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language: as, the *Oscan* cities; the *Oscan* language; an *Oscan* inscription.

oscheal (os'kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὀσχη, the scrotum, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the scrotum.

oscheitis (os-kē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀσχη, the scrotum, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the scrotum.

oscheocele (os'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, ὀσχη, the scrotum, + κήλη, tumor.] A tumor of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia.

oscheoplasty (os'kē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, the scrotum, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

oscillancy (os'i-lan-si), *n.* [< L. *oscillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscillare*, swing (see *oscillate*), + *-cy*.] A swinging or oscillating state or condition; the state of swinging to and fro. *Bailey*, 1727.

Oscillaria (os-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bose), < L. *oscillum*, a swing: see *oscillate*.] A genus of blue-green algæ, characterized by the absence of heterocysts and spores, as well as any evident gelatinous sheath. They may grow in dense slimy tufts attached to other algæ or floating free. They live in stagnant water or on damp ground, a few species even occurring in thermal or mineral springs, and exhibit an oscillating or wavy motion. Preferably *Oscillatoria*.

Oscillariaceæ (os-i-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of blue-green algæ, typified by the genus *Oscillaria*, forming dense felted masses of delicate blue-green threads in running or more abundantly in stagnant fresh water, rarely in salt water, and sometimes in thermal springs. The only certainly known method of multiplication is by means of hormogones. Also called *Oscillatoriaceæ*.

oscillate (os'i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oscillated*, ppr. *oscillating*. [< L. *oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillare* (> It. *oscillare* = Pg. *oscillar* = Sp. *oscilar* = F. *osciller*), swing, < *oscillum*, a swing, usually identified with *oscillum*, a little face or mask hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, mouth, face: see *os*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swing; move backward and forward; vibrate, as a pendulum.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly definite time in which it *oscillates*, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

Hence—2. To vary or fluctuate; waver.

His [the Nabob's] weak and unprincipled mind *oscillated* between servility and insolence. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

His [Tyndall's] position . . . obliges him to *oscillate* between materialism and pantheism, and to present a strange aspect of inconsistency. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 196.

Oscillating blower, cylinder, engine. See the nouns.—**Oscillating bob.** Same as *balance-bob*.—**Oscillating machine.** Same as *cradle printing-machine* (which see, under *cradle*).—**Oscillating piston.** See *piston*.=**Syn.** 2. *Vacillate*, *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

II. *trans.* To cause to swing or move backward and forward; cause to vibrate or swing to and fro.

The cam, which *oscillates* the valve, has two V-shaped recesses. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 3.

★**oscillation** (os-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oscillation* = Sp. *oscilación* = Pg. *oscillação* = It. *oscillazione*, < L. *oscillatio(n-)*, a swinging, < *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] 1. The act of oscillating; a kind of vibration in which a body of sensible size swings backward and forward, by virtue of its own elasticity or of the action of external forces.

If we give to a pendulum at rest a slight impulse, or a strong impulse, the *oscillations* will be respectively small or large; but for the same pendulum the duration of each *oscillation* will be always the same. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 2.

2. Variation or fluctuation, in general; wavering.

In this human world there is a wide margin for *oscillation*. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, Justice and her [Conscience.

3. Same as *vibration* in the technical acoustical sense.—4. In *music*, same as *beat*[1], 7 (*a*), or *beating*, 5. [Rare.]—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation.** See *amplitude*.—**Angular oscillation,** gyration.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of oscillation.** See *center*[1].—**Forced oscillations,** oscillations imparted to a body by an intermittent or oscillatory force, and having a different period from those the body might have without such a force. Thus, a pendulum of given construction, at a place where gravity has a given intensity, will oscillate in a certain time, if left to itself. But by imparting an oscillatory motion to its support, it may be forced to perform oscillations of a widely different period.=**Syn.** *Swaying*, etc. See *vibration*.

oscillative (os'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *oscillate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to oscillate; vibratory. *Is. Taylor*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

★**oscillator** (os'i-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *oscillator*, < L. *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] 1. One who or that which oscillates.—2. One of the *Oscillatoria*.—3. In *mach.*, any oscillating machine or part of a machine, as the oscillating shuttle of a sewing-machine, or the mechanism by which a power-hammer is vibrated or tilted.—4. A motor in which the piston oscillates in the cylinder over a minute range at high speed. In combination with a dynamo it is used to obtain currents of high frequency.

Oscillatoria (os″i-lā-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vaucher), < L. *oscillare*, oscillate: see *oscillate*.] Same as *Oscillaria*.

Oscillatoriaceæ (os″i-lā-tō-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillatoria* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Oscillariaceæ*.

★**oscillatory** (os'i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *oscillatoire* = Sp. *oscilatorio* = Pg. *oscillatorio*; as *oscillate* + *-ory*.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating: as, an *oscillatory* movement.

The great tidal-wave, which travels around the earth, is an *oscillatory* wave, and not a wave of translation. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 180.

Oscillatory combination, in *mineral.*, the formation of an apparent crystalline surface by the combination of two different planes occurring alternately in successive narrow lines.

oscine (os'in), *a.* and *n.* [Short for *oscinine*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*: applied to those *Passeres* which are acromyodian and to their type of structure: as, an *oscine* bird; an *oscine* syrinx. Also *oscinine*, *oscinian*.

II. *n.* An oscine bird; a member of the *Oscines*.

Oscines (os'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird, esp. in auspices, a divining bird, < *obs-*, *ob-*, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] A suborder of birds of the order *Passeres*, the *Passeres acromyodi*, a group of singing birds, characterized by having several distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles of the syrinx inserted into the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings, constituting a complex and effective musical apparatus. The side of the tarsus is usually covered with a horny plate, meeting its fellow in a sharp ridge behind, and the primaries are nine, or ten in number, the first one being short or spurious. The *Oscines* are regarded as the highest or most perfectly developed representatives of the class of birds; they constitute the great majority of *Passeres*, the non-oscine *Passeres* forming another suborder. As originally used by Merrem in his classification of birds (1813), *Oscines* formed one of two divisions of that author's *Hymenopodes*, and was divided into *Oscines conirostres*, equivalent to the modern fringilline and tanagrine birds, and *Oscines tenuirostres*, embracing a great variety of tenuirostral, dentirostral, and cultrirostral birds, together with some, such as *Todus* and *Coracias*, now excluded from *Oscines*. See cut under *nightingale*.

oscinian (o-sin'i-an), *a.* [< *Oscines* + *-ian*.] Same as *oscine*. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 41.

Oscinidæ (o-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscines* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, named by Fallen in 1820 from the genus *Oscinis*.

oscinine (os'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oscines* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *oscine*.

Oscinis (os'i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), appar. irreg. < L. *oscen* (gen. *oscinis*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] A genus of dipterous insects, made the type of the family *Oscinidæ*, or placed in the family *Chloropidæ*. It is composed of small or very small dark-colored flies, distinguished from *Chlorops* by the extension of the marginal vein to the end of the fourth longitudinal vein, and from *Siphonella* by its shorter scutellum and impressed lower face. The larvæ are mostly leaf-miners, and the flies are usually captured in grass. Many European and American species are described. *O. frit* or *O. vastator* is very destructive to grain in Europe; and *O. brassicæ* and *O. trifolii* respectively damage cabbage and clover in the United States.

oscitancy (os'i-tan-si), *n.* [< *oscitan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of gaping or yawning.—2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness; stupidity.

Natural *oscitancy* inherent in the tribe. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

oscitant (os'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *oscitant*, < L. *oscitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, gape, yawn: see *oscitate*.] 1. Yawning; gaping.—2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

oscitantly (os'i-tant-li), *adv.* In an oscitant manner; yawningly; drowsily.

oscitate (os'i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oscitated*, ppr. *oscitating*. [< L. *oscitatus*, pp. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, open the mouth wide, gape, yawn, < *os*, the mouth, + *ciere*, put in motion: see *cite*[1].] To yawn; gape with sleepiness. *Imp. Dict.*

oscitation (os-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *oscitatio(n-)*, a gaping, < *oscitare*, gape: see *oscitate*.] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

My treatise on *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.
Addison, Tatler, No. 63.

oscnode (osk′nōd), *n.* [< L. *osc(ulari)*, kiss (see *osculate*), + *nodus*, node: see *node*.] 1. A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation. *Cayley.*—2. A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order. *Salmon.*

oscula, *n.* Plural of *osculum*.

osculant (os′kū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *osculan(t-)s*, ppr. of *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Kissing. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *biol.*, touching or intermediate between two or more groups; inosculant; intergrading: said of genera, families, etc., which connect or link others together. —3. Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantics all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential quantics.

oscular (os′kū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *oscularis*, < *osculum*, q. v.] 1. In *math.*, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.—2. Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge. *Sollas.*—**Oscular line**, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a right line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane, this plane having a contact with the surface of more than the first order in every plane section.

oscularis (os-kū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *osculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *oscular*.] The orbicularis oris, or sphincter of the lips; the kissing-muscle. Also called *basiator*. See first cut under *muscle*.

oscularyt (os′kū-lā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *oscularium* (?), < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] Same as *osculatory*.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.
Latimer, Sermon, an. 28 Hen. VIII.

osculate (os′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *osculated*, ppr. *osculating*. [< L. *osculatus*, pp. of *osculari*, kiss, < *osculum*, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, a mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To salute with a kiss; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have a higher contact with; touch as closely as possible. Thus, a plane or a circle is said to *osculate* a curve when it has three coincident points in common with the curve—that is, it occupies such a position (and in the case of the circle has such a size) that as it is brought up into this position three points of intersection with the curve run into one. A sphere is said to *osculate* a tortuous curve when it has four coincident points in common with the curve. In these cases, to *osculate* means to have the greatest number of coincident and successive points common to a fixed locus which is compatible with the general character of the locus which osculates; and some geometers restrict the word to this meaning. This meaning is also extended to time: thus, the *osculating* elements of a planet are those elliptic elements which would satisfy three exact observations made at times infinitely little removed from a given epoch. But *osculate* is also used loosely to mean merely that the loci in question have three or more coincident points in common. A tangent-line or -plane is never said to *osculate* a curve or surface unless it has more than ordinary contact with it.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kiss one another; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have, as two loci, three or more coincident and successive points in common. See I., 2.—3. In *nat. hist.*, to share the characters of another group. *Horn.*—**Osculating circle.** See *circle*.—**Osculating elements of a planet**, at any instant, the elliptic elements which best satisfy its motion at times infinitely near to that instant. —**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve.** See *helix*. —**Osculating plane**, the plane passing through, and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space.—**Osculating plane of a non-plane curve**, the plane which osculates the curve, and within which at least three consecutive points of the curve lie.

osculation (os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *osculation* = Sp. *osculación* = Pg. *osculação* = It. *osculazione*, < L. *osculatio(n-)*, a kissing, in med. use a mutual contact of blood-vessels, < *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] 1. A kiss.

As for the *osculations* which took place between Mrs. Pendennis and her new-found young friend, Miss Charlotte Baynes, they were perfectly ridiculous.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

2. In *geom.*, the contact between a curve and another which osculates it. See *osculate*.—**Point of osculation.** (*a*) The point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature. (*b*) A point of undulation where a right line has four or more coincident points in common with a curve.

osculatorium (os″kū-lā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osculatoria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] An osculatory or pax.

osculatory (os′kū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **osculatorius*, neut. *osculatorium*, in eccl. use (see II.), < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing.

That kissing nonsense begins between the two ladies. . . . To this *osculatory* party enters . . . Philip Firmin.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, osculating. See *osculate*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *osculatories* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet in former times kissed by priest and congregation in the mass: same as *pax*.

osculatrix (os′kū-lā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of **osculator*, a kisser, < *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve.

oscule (os′kūl), *n.* [< L. *osculum*, a little mouth, dim. of *os*, mouth: see *os*[2].] 1. A small bilabiate aperture.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *osculum*.

osculiferous (os-kū-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *osculum*, a little mouth, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing oscula, stomata, mouths, or some similar openings.—2. Provided with an oscule, as a part of a sponge: distinguished from *poriferous*.

osculum (os′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *oscula* (-lä). [L., a little mouth: see *oscule*.] 1. In sponges, a mouth or principal exhalent aperture; one of the orifices by which water is expelled. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—2. One of the suckers, bothria, or fossettes on the head of a tapeworm, by means of which the animal attaches itself to its host.—3. A pax: apparently an erroneous abbreviation for *osculatorium*.—**False osculum**, in sponges, a secondary or derivative osculum, specifically called a *pseudostome*.

-ose. See *-ous*.

osedt, *n.* A corrupt Middle English contraction of *worsted*.

oselt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ouzel*.

osella (ō-sel′ä), *n.*; pl. *oselle* (-e). [It. *osella*, said to be < *uccello*, a bird, because the medal (*osella*) was used as a substitute for a present of birds which it had been customary for the doge to make.] A medal struck annually by the doges of Venice, from 1521 till the end of the republic, for presentation to various persons in the republic. It was generally made in silver (occasionally in gold), and bore a variety of types as well as the name of the doge and the year of his reign. —**Osella muranesa**, a glass disk, cup, or other object inclosing one of the medals in the substance of the glass: a present frequently made to persons visiting Murano ★or Venice.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Osella. (Size of the original.)

Osiandrian (ō-si-an′dri-ạn), *n.* [< *Osiander* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of Andreas Osiander, a Lutheran theologian (1498–1552), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of ★the essential righteousness of Christ.

osier (ō′zhėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ozier*, < ME. **osier, osyer, osyere, osyẓer, osere*, < OF. *osier, ozier, ousier*, m., *osiere, oziere, osere*, f., F. *osier*, m., dial. *osière, ousière*, f., also *oisis* = Bret. *aozil, ozil*, < ML. **osaria*, also, after OF., *oseria, oserius, ozilium*, osier, pl. *osariæ, ausariæ*, osier-beds, perhaps < Gr. *οἶσος* or *οἰσός*, also *οἶσυον, οἰσύα*, a kind of osier; akin to *ἰτέα*, withy, = E. *withe, withy*.] **I.** *n.* One of various species of willow (*Salix*) whose tough flexible branches are employed for wickerwork, withes, etc. The white or common basket-osier of Europe (adventive in America) is *Salix viminalis*, also called *velvet osier*. Other important kinds are the (Norfolk) brown osier, *S. triandra;* varieties of the rose or purple willow, *S. purpurea*, sometimes called *red* or *green osier;* and the golden osier (*S. alba*, var. *vitellina*), with bright-yellow branches. The American black willow, *S. nigra*, is also available as an osier-tree, and many other willows are more or less so used. The growing of osiers and their use in manufactures is in Europe a considerable industry.

An *osier* growing by a brook. *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, vi.

The staff of a man's broken fortune bows his head to the ground, and sinks like an *osier* under the violence of a mighty tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Red osier, in England, *Salix purpurea;* in the United States, a species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, sending up osier-like annual shoots.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of willow or other shoots or twigs.

osier-ait (ō′zhėr-āt), *n.* A small island for growing osiers.

osier-bed (ō′zhėr-bed), *n.* Same as *osier-holt*.

osiered (ō′zhėrd), *a.* [< *osier* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered or adorned with osiers. *Collins.*—2. Covered with woven or plaited work of osier.

Garlands of every green, and every scent,
From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-rent,
In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

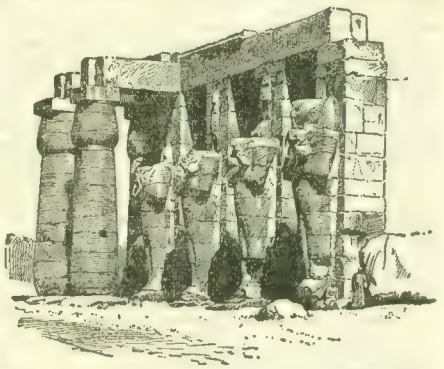
osier-holt (ō′zhėr-hōlt), *n.* A place where willows for basketwork are cultivated. Also *osier-bed*.

osier-peeler (ō′zhėr-pē″lėr), *n.* A machine, consisting usually of a pair of rollers, plain, serrated, elastic, or reciprocating, for stripping the bark from the willow wands used in basket-★making.

osiery (ō′zhėr-i), *n.*; pl. *osieries* (-iz). [< OF. *oserie, ozeriee, ouserie* (also *oseray, oserey, ozeray*, F. *oseraie*), an osiery, < *osier*, osier: see *osier*.] A place where osiers are grown.

Osirian (ọ-sī′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Osiris* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Osiris. Also *Osiride* and *Osiridean*.

Osiride (ọ-sī′rid), *a.* [< *Osiris* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *Osirian*.—**Osiride** (or **Osiridean**) **column**, in *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a type of column in which a standing figure



Osiride Columns in the Rameseum or Memnonium, Thebes, Egypt.

of Osiris is placed before a square pier. It differs from the classical caryatid in that the pier, and not the figure, supports the entablature.

Osirideant (ō-sī-rid′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *Osiride* + *-an*.] Same as *Osirian*.

Osirify (ọ-sī′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Osirified*, ppr. *Osirifying*. [< *Osiris* + *-fy*.] To deify or identify with Osiris.

Osiris (ọ-sī′ris), *n.* [L. *Osiris*, < Gr. *Ὄσιρις*, < Egypt. *Hesiri*.] 1. A principal Egyptian god, personifying the power of good and the sunlight, united in history and in worship in a sacred triad with Isis as his wife and Horus as their child. He is son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth. His antagonist is Set, the deity of evil or darkness, by whom he is slain; but he is avenged by Horus, and reigns in the lower world. With him was formally identified every departed soul in its nether abode, to be protected by him in the necessary conflict with the genius of evil. The worship of Osiris was extended, at about the beginning of the Christian era, over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. In art Osiris is usually represented as a mummy, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, often flanked by ostrich-plumes. The accompanying cut represents a bronze figurine in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Osiris.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Smith*, 1854.

osite (os′īt), *n.* [Irreg. for **ossite*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ite*[2].] Sombrero guano: so called as consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. *Leidy*.

oslantt, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* An obsolete form of *aslant*.

Osmanli (os-man′li), *a.* and *n.* [Turk. *'Osmanli*, < *'Osman*, Ar. *'Othman* (> E. *Othman, Ottoman*[1]), Osman, or Othman (reigned 1288–1326), who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the empire of Turkey.

II. *n.* (*a*) A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey. (*b*) A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottoman*[1]. [Provincials who are not of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmanlis*.]

Osmanthus (os-man'thus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous shrubs and trees of the family *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the imbricated corolla-lobes, and thick, hard, woody endocarp. There are about 10 species, natives of North America, eastern Asia, and Polynesia. They bear opposite evergreen undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary clusters, followed by woody or stony roundish drupes. The highly fragrant flowers of *O. fragrans*, an evergreen shrub of China and Japan, afford a perfumers' oil, and are used by the Chinese to scent tea. *O. Americana* is called *devil-wood*.

osmate (os'māt), *n.* [< *osm(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of osmic acid.

osmaterium, *n.* See *osmeterium*.

osmazome† (os'ma-zōm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor (see *osmium*), + *ζωμός*, broth, soup, prob. < *ζεῖν*, boil.] That part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains the flavoring principle.

Osmeroides (os-mē-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Osmerus*, the smelt, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of fossil fishes occurring in the chalk, and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearlside.

osmeterium (os-mē-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osmeteria* (-ä). [NL., also *osmaterium*; irreg. < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-τήριον*, a formative suffix.] In *entom.*, any organ devoted to the production of a scent



Head and Thoracic Segments of Larva of *Papilio thoas*, showing osmeteria. *a*, front view; *b*, side view. (Natural size.)

or odor; specifically, a forked process found on the first segment behind the head of certain butterfly-larvæ. Scent-vesicles can be protruded from the ends of the fork, emitting a disgusting odor, which is supposed to repel ichneumon-flies and other enemies.

Osmia (os'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor: see *osmium*.] A genus of mason-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Dasygastrinæ*, founded by Panzer in 1806. Their habits are very diverse, but they mainly agree in forming the partitions of their cells of mud, a point which distinguishes them from the carpenter-bees and upholsterer-bees (*Xylocopa* and *Megachile*). They are mostly of small size and metallic colors; the antennæ are simple and similar in both sexes; the maxillary palpi are four-jointed; and the abdomen is globose. They are highly organized insects of remarkable instincts. The species are numerous. *O. bicornis* is an abundant British species known as *horned bee*. See *mason-bee*.

osmic (os'mik), *a.* [< *osmium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from osmium: as, *osmic* acid (H_2OsO_4).

osmidrosis (os-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, + *ἱδρωσις*, sweat, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] The secretion of strongly smelling perspiration. Also called *bromidrosis*.

osmious (os'mi-us), *a.* [< *osmium* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to osmium; specifically, noting an oxid of osmium.

osmiridium (os-mi-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *osmium* + *iridium*.] Same as *iridosmium*.

★**osmium** (os'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell, odor, < *ὄζειν*, smell: see *odor*.] Chemical symbol, Os; atomic weight, 190.9. One of the metals of the platinum group. It does not occur native, but has been found to constitute a part of the native platina of all the platiniferous regions (South America, California, Australia, Russia), in the form of iridosmium, an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium. The specific gravity of the artificially obtained metal has been found to be 22.477; hence it is the heaviest substance known. It has recently been fused. Its crystalline form is either that of the cube or that of a very obtuse rhombohedron. The crystals are of a bluish-white color, with a violet luster, and are harder than glass. Osmium is not used in the arts, except in the form of iridosmium, of which material the tips of gold pens are made.

osmodysphoria (os″mō-dis-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, + *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne: see *dysphoria*.] Intolerance of certain odors.

osmogene (os'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] An apparatus to carry out the process of osmosis. Osmogenes consist substantially of cells separated by partitions of parchment-paper, which causes endosmotic and exosmotic action as explained under *osmose*. The differences in construction do not affect the principle of action. See *colloid* and *crystalloid*. Also called *osmotic*.

osmometer (os-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument or apparatus designed for measuring osmotic pressure.—**2.** An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmometric (os-mō-met'rik), *a.* [As *osmometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osmometry.

osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), *n.* [As *osmometer* + *-y*.] **1.** The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.—**2.** The measuring of the intensity of odors.—**3.** The measuring of the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmonosology (os″mō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

osmonosus (os-mon'ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disorder of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhiza (os-mō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A name (Rafinesque, 1818) for *Washingtonia*, a genus of perennial herbs of the family *Apiaceæ* and tribe *Scandicineæ*, known by the numerous oil-tubes and ridged fruit. There are about 16 species, of North America, the Andes, Himalayas, and northeastern



Sweet Cicely (*Washingtonia longistylis*).
1, umbel; 2, root and one of the leaves; *a*, an umbellet with the involucre; *b*, the fruit.

Asia. They bear loose compound umbels of white flowers, and dissected fern-like leaves. Their thick and anise-scented roots are often edible.

osmose (os'mōs), *n.* [< NL. *osmosis*, < Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, thrust, push, impel.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It is a kind of diffusion (see *diffusion*), and includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*—the former being distinguished either as the tendency of the outer fluid to pass through into the inner, or as the action of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other. When two saline solutions differing in strength and composition are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment-paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that after a time the height of the liquid is not the same on both sides. These phenomena are explained by the unequal molecular attraction exerted between the capillary apertures in the porous diaphragm and the different liquids experimented upon.

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *osmose*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *exosmosis*.] The diffusion of fluids through membranes. See *osmose*.

osmositic (os-mō-sit'ik), *a.* [< *osmose* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Same as *osmotic*. *Johns Hopkins Biol. Lab.*, III. 40.

★**osmotic** (os-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *osmose* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by osmose: as, *osmotic* force.

II. *n.* Same as *osmogene*.

osmotically (os-mot'i-ka-li), *adv.* By osmosis; ★diffusively.

osmund[1] (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < ME. *osmunde*, < OF. (and F.) *osmonde* = It. *osmonda*, *osmunda*, < ML. *osmunda*, also dim. *osmundula*, and, as if two words, *os mundi*, the water-fern, St. Christopher's herb, osmund.] A fern of the genus *Osmunda*. Also called *water-fern*, *St. Christopher's herb*, and *herb-christopher*.

osmund[2] (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < late ME. *osmonde*; from Swedish or Low German.] A bloom of iron produced in an osmund furnace. See *furnace*.

And for the moost crafty thynge how ye shall make your hokes of stele & of *osmonde*, some for the dubbe and some for the flote & the grounde.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2, back.

One crayer laden with *osmunds*, and with diuers other marchandises. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 170.

Osmonds, a word us'd in some statutes for the Oar of which Iron is made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Osmunda (os-mun'dä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *osmunda*, osmund: see *osmund*[1].] A genus of handsome ferns, distributed mainly throughout north temperate regions, and typical of the family *Osmundaceæ*. The fronds are tall and upright, growing in large crowns from a thickened rootstock, and are once or twice pinnate. The fertile fronds or the fertile parts of the fronds are destitute of chlorophyl, very much contracted, and bear on the margins of the narrow rachis-like divisions the naked short-pedicelled sporangia, which are globular, thin, and reticulated, and open by a longitudinal cleft into two halves. The spores are green. Seven species are known, of which three are found in North America, *O. regalis* being the royal fern or osmund royal, also called *bog-onion*, *buckhorn-brake*, *ditch-fern*, and *king-fern*. The root of this, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also employed as a tonic and styptic. *O. cinnamomea* is the cinnamon-fern.



Osmunda regalis. Part of a frond with upper pinnæ changed into a panicle of sporangia. (Much reduced.)

Osmundaceæ (os-mun-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Osmunda* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of ferns, typified by the genus *Osmunda*. The sporangia are naked, globose, mostly pedicelled, reticulated, without annulus or with only mere traces of it near the apex, opening by a longitudinal slit into two valves. It embraces 3 genera, *Osmunda* with 7 species, *Todea*, and *Leptopteris*.

osmundaceous (os-mun-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Osmunda* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Osmunda*; belonging to the family *Osmundaceæ*.

Osmundineæ (os-mun-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osmunda* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Osmundaceæ*.

osnaburg (os'na-bėrg), *n.* [So called because first manufactured at *Osnaburg* in Germany.] A coarse cloth made of cotton or of flax and tow.

oso-berry (ō'sō-ber″i), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. (?) *oso* + E. *berry*[1].] A shrub or small tree of western North America, *Osmaronia cerasiformis*. It has greenish-white flowers in racemes, blooming very early, followed by blue-black drupes with thin bitter pulp.

osphradial (os-frā'di-al), *a.* [< *osphradium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the osphradium: as, the *osphradial* nerve or ganglion. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 645.

osphradium (os-frā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *osphradia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφράδιον*, an olfactory (medicine), dim. of *ὀσφρα*, smell; cf. *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell, *ὀσμή*, smell, *ὄζειν*, smell: see *osmium*.] The so-called olfactory organ of mollusks; a patch or tract of specially modified epithelium of the body-wall at the base of the ctenidium, supplied with a special nerve, supposed to smell, taste, or otherwise test the water which the animal breathes, thus functioning as a special sense-organ.

osphresiologic (os-frē″si-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *osphresiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osphresiology. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 500.

osphresiology (os-frē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀσφρησις*, a smelling, smell (< *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell: see *osphradium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the sense of smell; also, a treatise on smelling and odors.

Osphromenidæ (os-frō-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osphromenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anabantoid acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Osphromenus*, having the mouth contracted and no palatine teeth. These fishes are related to the climbing perches, *Anabantidæ*, and like them have labyrinthiform pharyngeals constituting a branchial apparatus which enables them to breathe air for a time. The second pair of superior pharyngeal bones are present, and the fourth are greatly elongated. In the older systems and that of Bonaparte the family corresponded to the Cuvierian "fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals." It includes the goramy and related fresh-water fishes of India.

Osphromenus (os-from'e-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφρόμενος*, ppr. of *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell: see *osphradium*.] A genus of labyrinthine acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Osphromenidæ*. It contains the goramy, *O. olfax* or *O. goramy*.

osphyomyelitis (os″fi-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the loin, + NL. *myelitis*.] In *pathol.*, lumbar myelitis.

osprayt, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

osprey (os'prā), *n.* [Formerly also *ospray*; also *ospring*, *osspringer* (appar. simulating *spring*); < late ME. *ospray* for **osfray*, < OF. **osfraie*, *or-*

fraie (> E. *orfray*, q. v.), < L. *ossifragus*, osprey, lit. 'bone-breaker': see *ossifrage*.] A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ* and the genus *Pandion;* a fish-hawk. There is probably but one species, *Pandion haliaëtus*, of almost world-wide distribution, running into several geographical races or varieties which have been specifically named. It is a



Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*).

large hawk, nearly or quite 2 feet long, and 4½ feet in extent of wings, of a dark Vandyke brown above, the feathers more or less laced with white, the head, neck, and under parts white, with blackish streaks on the crown, a blackish postocular stripe on the nape, and the breast more or less covered with dusky spots. The coloration varies much in the relative amounts of light and dark colors, and the young are darker than the old birds. The feet are very large and roughly granulated, and the talons are all of great size; the outer toe is versatile. The osprey builds a bulky nest in a tree, on a rock, or on the ground, and the nests sometimes acquire enormous dimensions from yearly repairs and additions. The eggs, two or three in number, average about 2.5 by 1.75 inches in size, and are usually heavily marked with various shades of browns and reds. The fish-hawk, as its name implies, feeds on fish, which it catches by plunging from on the wing. Also called *fishing-hawk*, *fishing-eagle*.

I will provide thee of a princely *osprey*.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, ii. 3.

But (oh Jove!) your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

ospring[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *offspring*.

ospring[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

oss† (os), *v. t.* [Also dial. *osny;* < ME. *ossen*, show; origin uncertain. Cf. *oss*, *n.*] To show; prophesy; presage. *Roger Edgeworth.*

Quat and has thou *ossed* to Alexander this ayndain [angry] wirdes.
King Alexander, p. 79 (quoted in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, [Gloss.).

He *ossed* hym by vnnynges that thay vnder-nomen,
That he watz flawen fro the face of frelych dry3tyn.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 213.

oss† (os), *n.* [Appar. < *oss*, *v.*, and not connected with Gr. *ὀσσα*, a voice, report, rumor, an ominous voice or sound, akin to *ὄψ*, voice, L. *vox*, voice: see *voice*.] A word uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage; an omen; a prophecy.

Osses be words cast forth at unawares, presaging somewhat.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countreymen, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

ossa, *n.* Plural of *os*[1].

ossan (os'an), *n. pl.* The stockings of the Scottish Highlanders, made of fine white wool. *Planché.*

ossarium (o-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossaria* (-ä). [LL.: see *ossuary*.] An urn or other receptacle for the bones or ashes of the dead; an ossuary.

ossature (os'ā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *ossature*, a skeleton, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] In *arch.*, the framework or skeleton of a building or part of a building, as the ribs of a groined vault, the timber or metal frame of a roof, or the iron frame supporting a stained-glass window.

The [Eiffel] tower is to reach . . . a total height of 300 metres. . . . Its main *ossature* consists of sixteen vertical girders, which are drawn into groups of four at the base.
Art Jour., No. 53, Supp., p. iv.

ossean (os'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *osseus*, bony (see *osseous*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Bony or osseous, as a fish; teleost.

II. *n.* A bony or osseous fish; a teleost.

Ossei (os'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *osseus*, bony: see *osseous*.] Osseous fishes. See *Teleostei*.

ossein, osseine (os'ē-in), *n.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The organic basis of bone; bone from which the earthy salts have been removed by macerating in acid. Also *osteine* and *bone-cartilage*.

osselet (os'e-let), *n.* [< F. *osselet*, a bone, dim. of *os*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.—2. The cuttlebone, pen, or calamary of some squids or cuttlefish.—3. Same as *ossicle*.

osseous (os'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. Bony; made of bone; having the nature or structure of bone; ossified: as, *osseous* tissue. See *bone*[1] and *ossein*.—2. Having a bony skeleton; ossean; teleost: as, an *osseous* fish. See *teleost*.—3. Full of bones; composed or largely consisting of bones; ossiferous: as, *osseous* breccia.—4. Hard as bone, or otherwise resembling bone; ossiform.—**Osseous corpuscle**†, a lacuna of bone.—**Osseous fish.** See *fish*[1], and cut under *optic*.—**Osseous labyrinth.** See *labyrinth*, 3.

osseously (os'ē-us-li), *adv.* As regards bones; in respect of bones.

The elbow is *osseously* strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 258.

osseter (os'e-tėr), *n.* [< Russ. *osetrŭ* = Little Russ. *osetr* = Serv. *jesetra* = Pol. *jesiotr* = OPruss. *esketres* = Lith. *ershketras*, *asetras*, a sturgeon.] A large European sturgeon, *Acipenser güldenstädti*. See *Acipenser*.

Ossetian (o-sē'ti-an), *a.* [< *Ossete* (see def. of *Ossetic*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ossetic*.

Ossetic (o-set'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ossete* (see def.) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Ossetes, people dwelling in the Caucasus Mountains.

II. *n.* The language of the Ossetes. It belongs to the Indo-European or Aryan family, and is especially akin to Iranian or Persian.

Ossianesque (os-i-a-nesk'), *a.* [< *Ossian* (see *Ossianic*) + *-esque*.] Ossianic in quality or expression.

The subject being treated with an *Ossianesque* turgidity of phrase which goes far to rob it of its pathos.
Athenæum, No. 3230, p. 382.

Ossianic (os-i-an'ik), *a.* [< *Ossian*, a Latinized form of Gael. *Oisin* (see def.).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Ossian, or the poems of Ossian. A Gaelic bard Oisin (Ossian) lived about the end of the third century, and to him was ascribed the authorship of the poems ("Fingal" and others) published by James Macpherson in 1760–3; but it is now generally admitted that Macpherson himself was the compiler and in part the author of these works.

The *Ossianic* magniloquence, the Cambyses vein, and the conventional hyperbole of the national speech [Spanish].
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 126.

★**ossicle** (os'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os* (*oss-*), a bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A small bone or bonelet. Specifically—(*a*) One of the little bones of the ear, as the malleus, incus, and stapes or columella, more fully called *ossicles of audition* or *auditory ossicles*, and also *ossicula auditus* and *phonophori*. See cuts under *ear*[1] and *tympanic*. (*b*) One of the many little bones of the sclerotic coat of the eye of birds and some reptiles.

2. A small hard nodule of chitin or some substance resembling bone. Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements of an echinoderm which, joined to one another and united by connective or muscular tissue, constitute the chief part of the framework of the body. They are grouped and named in several sets according to the formations into which they enter, as the ambulacral or adambulacral ossicles, along the ambulacra, the ossicles which support the spines when these exist, etc. (*b*) One of the hard articuli or joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinite. (*c*) In crustaceans, one of the several small hard chitinous parts or processes of the gastric skeleton, as in the stomach of a lobster or crawfish. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

Also *ossicule*, *ossiculum*.

Ambulacral ossicle. See *ambulacral*, and cuts under *Asteriidæ* and *Ophiuridæ*.—**Auditory ossicles.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Cardiac ossicle.** See *cardiac*.—**Carpal** or **tarsal ossicle,** some small bone of the carpus or tarsus not identified with any named carpal or tarsal bone.—**Marginal ossicles.** See *marginal bones*, under *marginal*.—**Ossicles of audition.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Tarsal ossicle.** See *carpal ossicle*.—**Vertebral ossicle.** Same as *ambulacral ossicle*.—**Weberian ossicles,** in *ichth.*, the chain of little bones of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

ossicula, *n.* Plural of *ossiculum*.

ossicular (o-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *ossicule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or composed of ossicles; having the form or appearance of ossicles.

The hyomandibular, invested with this new function, breaks up into two or more pieces, as an *ossicular* chain.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 637.

ossiculate (o-sik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ossicule* + *-ate*[1].] Having ossicles; furnished with small bones.

ossiculated (o-sik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *ossiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ossiculate*.

ossicule (os'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *ossiculum:* see *ossicle*.] Same as *ossicle*.

★**ossiculum** (o-sik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ossicula* (-lä). [L.: see *ossicle*.] Same as *ossicle*.—**Ossicula auditus,** the auditory ossicles; the phonophori.

ossiculus (o-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., masc. dim. of L. *os* (*oss-*), a bone, the heart of a tree, the stone of a fruit: see *os*[1], *ossiculum*.] In *bot.*, same as *pyrene*.

ossiferous (o-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or furnishing bones; containing bones; osseous: as, *ossiferous* breccia; an *ossiferous* cave.

The *ossiferous* caverns of Devonshire are famous in geological history. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 140.

ossific (o-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Ossifying; osteogenic; making bone; causing ossification, or converting connective or cartilaginous tissue into bone: as, an *ossific* process. See *ossification*.

We know that *ossific* deposits now and then occur in tissues where they are not usually found.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 301.

Ossific center. See *ossification*.

ossification (os″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ossification;* as *ossify* + *-ation*.] 1. The formation of bone; the act or process of changing or of being changed into bone, or into a bony substance; the change so effected: as, the *ossification* of cartilage. See *osteogenesis*.—2. That which is ossified, or the result of ossification; bone in general.—3. The state or quality of being ossified.—**Center of ossification,** the point where cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify; the initial point of the ossific process.

The points at which bone formation begins and whence it radiates are termed *centres of ossification*.
Mivart, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 109.

Membranous ossification. See *membrane-bone*.

ossiform (os'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *forma*, form.] Resembling bone; hard as bone; osseous; osteal.

Ossifraga (o-sif'ra-gä), *n.* [NL. (Prince C. L. Bonaparte): see *ossifrage*.] A genus of birds of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ;* the giant fulmars. *O. gigantea* is the only species, of a sooty or fuliginous color, and as large as some albatrosses. It is sometimes called *bone-breaker*, whence this application of the generic name.

★**ossifrage** (os'i-frāj), *n.* [< L. *ossifragus*, m., *ossifraga*, f., the sea-eagle, ossifrage, < *ossifragus* (> Sp. *osífrago* = F. *ossifrage*), bone-breaking, < *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*. Cf. *osprey*, *orfray*.] The osprey.

ossifragous (o-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [< L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking: see *ossifrage*.] Breaking or fracturing bones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

ossify (os'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ossified*, ppr. *ossifying*. [< F. *ossifier* = Sp. *osificar* = Pg. *ossificar*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make or form bone in or of; cause ossification in or of; convert into bone, as membrane or cartilage; harden like bone; render osseous.

The dilated aorta everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become bone; undergo ossification; change or be changed from soft tissue to bone.

Along the surface of an *ossifying* bone, the yielding of the tissue when bent will not be uniform.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 301.

ossivorous (o-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating or feeding on bones.

In a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, 'tis [the caliber of the gullet is] very large.
Derham, Physico-Theol., I. 280, note.

ossspringer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *osprey*. *Chapman.*

ossuarium (os-ū-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossuaria* (-ä). [LL.: see *ossuary*.] Same as *ossuary*, 2.

Among the large number of important sepulchral remains lately found by Mr. Taylor in Newgate Street were several *ossuaria*, or leaden vessels for the reception of the calcined bones of the dead. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 841.

★**ossuary** (os'ū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ossuaries* (-riz). [< LL. *ossuarium*, also *ossarium*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house, neut. of *ossuarius*, of or for bones, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

What time the persons of these *ossuaries* entered the famous nations of the dead, and slept with princes and counsellors, might admit a wide solution.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, v.

The *ossuaries* are probably the most interesting remains we have. They consist of round symmetrical holes dug to the required depth, and into which the bodies were promiscuously deposited; some of the larger ones contain the remains of several thousand bodies.
Nature, XXX. 587.

2. A vase, casket, or other vessel for the reception of the bones or calcined remains of the dead.

ost[1]† (ōst), *n.* A Middle English form of *oast*.

ost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[2].

ostage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostage*.

Ostariophysi (os-tā″ri-ō-fī′sī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὀστάριον*, a little bone (dim. of *ὀστέον*, a bone), + *φῦσα*, bladder.] Those fishes which have a chain of osselets between the air-bladder and the brain, including the characinoid, eventognath, gymnotoid, and nematognath types. *Sagemehl.*

ostariophysial (os-tā″ri-ō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostariophysi.*

ostariophytum (os-tā-ri-of′i-tum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστάριον*, a little bone, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant which bears a drupe. [Rare.]

ostaylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostel.*

osteal (os′tē-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone; cf. L. ★*os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] Bony; osseous; ossiform.

ostedet, *prep. phr.* A Middle English form of *instead.*

osteine (os′tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ine*[2]. Cf. Gr. *ὀστέινος*, of bone, < *ὀστέον*, bone.] Same as *ossein.*

osteitic (os-tē-it′ik), *a.* [< *osteitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with osteitis. Also *ostitic.*

★**osteitis** (os-tē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of bone. Also *ostitis.*

Portions of bone removed by operation are spongy, and appear to have undergone a process of rarefying *osteitis.*
Lancet, No. 3455, p. 999.

Osteitis deformans, osteitis with new formation of bone.

ostelt, ostelert. Middle English forms of *hostel, hosteler.*

ostelmentt, *n.* An obsolete form of *hustlement.*

ostendt (os-tend′), *v. t.* [< L. *ostendere*, show, exhibit, lit. stretch out before, < *obs-*, for *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend.* Cf. *contend, extend, intend*, etc.] To show; exhibit; manifest.

Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend.*
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

To *ostend* the good will . . . I alwaies bare toward your worship. *J. Proctor* in C. S. Right Relig.

He concealed rather than *ostended* this curious confirmatory circumstance.
H. G. Wells, Plattner Story (ed. 2), 11.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *ostensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ostensible (os-ten′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *ostensible* = Sp. *ostensible* = Pg. *ostensivel* = It. *ostensibile*, < ML. *ostensibilis*, that can be shown or seen, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostensus, ostentus*, show, exhibit: see *ostend.*] **1.** Put forth or held out as real, actual, or intended; apparent; professed: as, a person's *ostensible* reason or motive for doing something.

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxemburgh. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

Her *ostensible* work
Was washing clothes, out in the open air
At the cistern by Citorio.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 156.

That enlargement of the oligarchy which occurred under Servius Tullius had for its *ostensible* motive the imposing on plebeians of obligations which up to that time had been borne exclusively by patricians.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 500.

2†. Capable of being shown; that may be shown; proper or intended to be shown.—**Ostensible partner**, in *law*, a partner whose name is made known, and who appears to the world, as such, as distinguished from a secret or dormant partner; also used in distinction from one so known who is really not such, called a *nominal partner.* =Syn. 1. *Ostensible, Colorable, Specious, Plausible.* The first three of these words are drawn from that which is addressed to the eye, *plausible* from that which is addressed to the ear. *Ostensible* is, literally, that may be or is held out as true, real, actual, or intended, but may or may not be so: thus, a person's *ostensible* motive for some action is the motive that appears to the observer, and is held out to him as the real motive, which it may or may not be. *Colorable* suggests the possibility of giving the color or aspect of one thing to another, especially of giving the appearance of truth or justice; it has a bad sense, but approaches a good one in the following: "All his [James I. of Scotland's] acquisitions, however fatal to the body of the nobles, had been gained by attacks upon individuals; and, being founded on circumstances peculiar to the persons who suffered, might excite murmurs and apprehensions, but afforded no *colorable* pretext for a general rebellion" (*Robertson*, quoted in Crabbe, p. 218). The word is much the least often used of the four. *Specious* is superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view but easily proved unsound. *Plausible* is applied to that which pleases the ear or the superficial judgment, but will not bear severe examination. *Ostensible* reasons; *colorable* claims; *specious* means; *plausible* explanations.

Epimenides was the *ostensible* director, but Solon concerted with him the various improvements in jurisprudence. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 477.

Much the most *specious* objection to free systems is that they have been observed in the long run to develop a tendency to some mode of injustice.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 162.

No doubt it is a *plausible* view, since there is evidently a ground of Natural Religion which is common to the Christian and Sceptic, that here a religion might be founded which should be influential in modern life and yet should avoid the arrogance of calling itself new.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 132.

ostensibly (os-ten′si-bli), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; as shown or pretended; professedly.

But from the official documents it is clear that their intercourse, though *ostensibly* amicable, was in reality hostile. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Unwise resistance . . . is too frequently the primary source of the mischief *ostensibly* arising from the opposite policy. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 202.

ostensio (os-ten′si-ō), *n.* [ML., < LL. *ostensio*, a showing: see *ostension.*] A tax paid in ancient times by merchants, etc., for leave to expose or display their goods for sale in markets.

ostension (os-ten′shon), *n.* [= F. *ostension* = Sp. *ostensión* = It. *ostensione*, < LL. *ostensio(n-)*, a showing, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show, exhibit: see *ostend.*] *Eccles.*, the exposition of the sacrament or host. See *exposition.*

ostensive (os-ten′siv), *a.* [< F. *ostensif* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostensivo*, < L. as if **ostensivus*, < *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show: see *ostend, ostension.*] **1.** Showing; betokening. *Johnson.* —**2.** Setting forth a general principle by virtue of which a proposition must be true. The old logicians supposed all strict proof to be either of this nature or else apagogic.

The proposition is reduced to the principle which they term a probation *ostensive.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Ostensive demonstration. See *demonstration.*—**Ostensive proof**, direct proof, without use of the reductio ad absurdum.—**Ostensive reduction** of syllogisms, direct reduction by conversions and transposition of premises. See *reduction.*

ostensively (os-ten′siv-li), *adv.* In appearance; ostensibly.

In dirty hue, with naked feet,
In rags and tatters stroll the street;
Ostensively exceeding wise.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

She had made up her mind to ignore, *ostensively* if not also from conviction, his pretensions to relationship with her. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 241.

ostensoirt, *n.* [F. *ostensoire:* see *ostensorium.*] Same as *monstrance.*

ostensorium (os-ten-sō′ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *ostensory.*] Same as *monstrance.*

The priest who carried the wafer, with an attendant priest at each elbow to support his gorgeous robes, walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 371.

ostensory (os-ten′sō-ri), *n.*; pl. *ostensories* (-riz). [= F. *ostensoire* = It. *ostensorio*, < ML. *ostensorium*, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show: see *ostend.*] Same as *monstrance.*

ostentt (os-tent′), *n.* [< L. *ostentus* (*ostentu-*), a showing, show, parade, sign, proof; in def. 3, < *ostentum*, a prodigy, wonder, lit. a thing shown, neut. of *ostentus*, pp.; < *ostendere*, show: see *ostend.* Cf. *portent.*] **1.** The act of showing, or an act which shows; hence, manifestation; indication; display; profession.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 44.

That [verse] is the author's epitaph and tomb,
Which, when ambitious pyles, th' *ostents* of pride,
To dust shall fall . . . *Feltham*, On Kandolph.

A scorner he
Of God and goodness, atheist in *ostent*,
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.
Cowper, Task, vi. 486.

2. Aspect; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*
To please his grandam.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 205.

3. That which is pointed out as strange or alarming; a sign; portent; wonder; prodigy.

I shall now expulse these dogges fates sent to our abodes; Who bring *ostents* of destinie, and blacke their threatning fleet. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii.

Which myraculous *ostent*, passing the ordinary course of naturall causes, as was sent of God, no doubt to foreshew the great and terrible persecution which afterward fell. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 809.

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 121.

ostentt (os-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *ostenter* = Sp. Pg. *ostentar* = It. *ostentare*, < L. *ostentare*, freq. of *ostendere*, show, display: see *ostend.*] To show; make a display of; flourish.

There be some that . . . can *ostent* or shewe a highe grauitie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

Malice not only discovers, but *ostenteth* her devilish effects. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 415.

ostentate (os′ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostentated*, ppr. *ostentating.* [< L. *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostentare*, show, display: see *ostent.*] To make a conspicuous or ambitious display of; display. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is so open-hearted and simple but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 169.

The viburnums *ostentate* their cymes of fruit.
The American, XII. 264.

ostentation (os-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ostentation* = Sp. *ostentación* = Pg. *ostentação* = It. *ostentazione*, < L. *ostentatio(n-)*, a showing, display, esp. idle or vain display, < *ostentare*, show, display: see *ostent, ostentate.*] **1†.** Display; especially, public display.

Of every new framd fashion
This is the place to make moste *ostentation*,
To shew the bravery of our gay attire.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

You are come
A market-maid to Rome; and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love, which, left unshown,
Is often left unloved. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

2†. A sight or spectacle; show; ceremony.

The king would have me present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful *ostentation*, or show, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

3. Ambitious display; pretentious parade; vain show; display intended to excite admiration or applause.

They which doe not good but for vaine glorie and *ostentation* shall be damned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

Open *ostentation* and loud vainglory is more tolerable than this obliquity. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

A Third Fault in his Sentiments is an unnecessary *Ostentation* of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

The style is agreeable, clear, and manly, and, when it rises into eloquence, rises without effort or *ostentation.*
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 3. *Show, Display, Parade, Ostentation*, flourish, dash. *Show* is the most general word for the purposed exhibition of that which might have been kept private; as such, it includes the others. *Ostentation* is always bad; the others may be good in certain relations. *Parade* and *display* are more suggestive of the simple act, *ostentation* of the spirit: as, to make a *parade* of one's learning; it was *ostentation* that led the Pharisees to make a *parade* or *display* of their charities and prayers. *Parade* is a matter of vanity; *ostentation*, of vanity, pride, or ambition.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show.*
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

To his [Laud's] love of this clerical *display* may be traced one reason for the strong opposition he met with.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 324.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

Nor did her alms from *ostentation* fall,
Or proud desire of praise; the soul gave all.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 28.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā′shus), *a.* [< *ostentati(on)* + *-ous.*] **1†.** Making public display.

Your modesty . . . is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

2. Characterized by ostentation; making display or vain show from vanity or pride.

He spread the little gold he had in the most *ostentatious* manner. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

Frederic aspired to the style of royalty. *Ostentatious* and profuse, negligent of his true interests and of his high duties, . . . he added nothing to the real weight of the state which he governed.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

True courage is not *ostentatious;* men who wish to inspire terror seem thereby to confess themselves cowards.
Emerson, Courage.

3. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display: as, *ostentatious* ornaments.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

=Syn. Dashing, flaunting. See *ostentation.*

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā′shus-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with great display; boastfully; in a way intended to attract notice.

James [II.], with great folly, identified himself *ostentatiously* with the enemies of his country.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

ostentator† (os′ten-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *ostentateur* = Sp. Pg. *ostentador* = It. *ostentatore*, < L. *ostentator*, one who makes a display or parade, < *ostentare*, display: see *ostentate.*] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood.*

ostentful† (os-tent′fûl), *a.* [< *ostent* + *-ful.*] Portentous; ominous.

All these [signs] together are indeed *ostentful*. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

ostentive† (os-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **ostentivus*, < *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus*, show: see *ostend*. Cf. *ostensive*.] Ostentatious. *Stirling*, Doomsday, Sixth Hour.

ostentous† (os-ten'tus), *a.* [< *ostent* + *-ous*.] Ostentatious; making a show. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

osteoblast (os'tē-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A cell concerned in the formation of bone. Osteoblasts seem to be connective-tissue cells in active multiplication and of undifferentiated form. They become inclosed in the osseous intercellular substance which they produce, and, assuming the characteristic form, constitute the bone-cells of the fully formed bones. Also called *osteoplast*.

osteoblastic (os″tē-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteoblasts; having the character of an osteoblast: as, *osteoblastic* cells; an *osteoblastic* process.

osteocarcinoma (os″tē-ō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer: see *carcinoma*.] 1. Carcinoma of bone.—2. Ossifying carcinoma.

Osteocephalus (os″tē-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fossil stegocephalous amphibians of elongate form, having the head shielded with bony plates.

osteochondritis (os″tē-ō-kon-drī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis*. Cf. *chondritis*.] Inflammation of cartilage and adjacent bone.

osteochondroma (os″tē-ō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *chondroma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and cartilaginous tissue.

osteoclasis (os-tē-ok'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture.] 1. The dissolution or resorption of osseous tissue; the destruction of bone. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 565.—2. In *surg.*, the fracturing, especially the refracturing, of a bone to remedy deformity.

osteoclast (os'tē-ō-klast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. In *surg.*, an apparatus for fracturing bones in order to correct deformities.—2. A large multinucleated cell supposed to be concerned in the absorption of bone-tissue. Originally *osteoklast* (*Kölliker*). Also called *giant cell*, *myeloplax*, and *myeloplaque*.

The medullary surface of the interior of the bone was thickly covered with *osteoclasts*. *Medical News*, LIII. 454.

osteoclastic (os″tē-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoclast* + *-ic*.] Absorbing or breaking down bone; having the alleged character or quality of an osteoclast. See *osteoclast*, 2.

osteocolla (os″tē-ō-kol'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. The substance takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.

osteocomma (os″tē-ō-kom'ä), *n.*; pl. *osteocommata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόμμα* a piece: see *comma*.] A bone-segment: one of a segmented series of bones, as a vertebra. Also called *osteomere*.

osteocope (os'tē-ō-kōp), *n.* [< LL. *osteocopos*, < Gr. *ὀστεοκόπος* (sc. *ὀδύνη*), a pain that racks the bones, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόπτειν*, strike.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunglison*.

osteocopic (os″tē-ō-kop'ik), *a.* [< *osteocope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteocope; constituting or consisting in osteocope: as, *osteocopic* pains.

osteodentinal (os″tē-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *osteodentine* + *-al*.] Having the character or properties of osteodentine; pertaining or relating to osteodentine.

osteodentine (os″tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + E. *dentine*.] One of the varieties of dentine, resembling bone; that modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachalot and some other cetaceans, also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

osteodermatous (os″tē-ō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin.] Having a bony skin or ossified integument.

osteodermous (os″tē-ō-dėr'mus), *a.* Same as *osteodermatous*.

Osteodesmacea (os″tē-ō-des-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *δεσμός*, a bond, band, + *-acea*.] The lantern-shells: same as *Anatinidæ*.

osteodynia (os″tē-ō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a bone, especially persistent pain.

osteogen (os'tē-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστεογενής*, produced by the bone (in neut. *τὸ ὀστεογενές*, marrow), < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The substance of which the osteogenic fibers are composed.

osteogenesis (os″tē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *γένεσις*, generation, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone; osteogeny; ossification. It consists essentially in the deposition of bone-earth in membrane or cartilage by means of osteoblasts, with the result of converting such tissues into bone, or of replacing them by bone. The tissue thus subject to ossification may be simply changed into bone, or it may be absorbed, and bone substituted in its stead. The conversion of membrane into bone is known as *intramembranous osteogenesis*; the substitution of bone for cartilage is called *intracartilaginous osteogenesis*.

osteogenesy (os″tē-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* Same as *osteogenesis*.

osteogenetic (os″tē-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *osteogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to osteogenesis; osteogenic; ossific: as, an *osteogenetic* process; an *osteogenetic* theory.—**Osteogenetic cells**, osteoblasts.

osteogenic (os″tē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *osteogen*, *osteogen-y*, + *-ic*.] Bone-producing.—**Osteogenic fibers**, fibers of the osteogenic layer similar to white connective-tissue fibers, but straighter and less distinctly fibrillated.—**Osteogenic layer** or **tissue**, the deeper part of the perichondrium or periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue. It is composed of osteogenic fibers and osteoblasts embedded in a homogeneous substance, with blood-vessels.

osteogeny (os-tē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*. Cf. *osteogen*.] Same as *osteogenesis*.

Osteoglossidæ (os″tē-ō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osteoglossum* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous or isospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Osteoglossum*, having the skin of the head ossified, and the scales of the body hard, like bony mosaic. There are long anal and dorsal fins placed far back, and the caudal is small. The mouth is of great size, with small teeth. They are large pike-like fishes of tropical fresh waters. Only 6 species are known, among them the arapaima, the largest of fresh-water fishes. The family is restricted in Cope's system to forms with three pairs of branchihyals and three upper pharyngeals. In Gill's it includes only those *Osteoglossoidea* which have the body moderately elongated, the head moderate, with rudimentary interopercular and subopercular bones, and a pair of barbels on the lower jaw; there are only 3 species, of South America, Borneo, Sumatra, and Queensland.

osteoglossoid (os″tē-ō-glos'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Osteoglossum* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the *Osteoglossidæ*, or pertaining to the *Osteoglossoidea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Osteoglossidæ*.

Osteoglossoidea (os″tē-ō-glo-soi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *osteoglossoid*.] A superfamily of fishes; the *Osteoglossidæ* in the widest sense.

Osteoglossum (os″tē-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The typical genus of *Osteoglossidæ*, having the abdomen trenchant, a broad tongue-like bone, and two barbels on the lower jaw. There are 3 species, South American, East Indian, and Australian. Also called *Ischnosoma*.

osteographer (os-tē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *osteograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A descriptive osteologist.

osteography (os-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of bones; descriptive osteology.

osteoid (os'tē-oid), *a.* [< Gr. **ὀστεοειδής*, contr. *ὀστεώδης*, like bone, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bone; bony; osseous.—**Osteoid cancer**, malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur.

osteolar, *a.* See *ostiolar*.

osteole, *n.* See *ostiole*.

Osteolepis (os-tē-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *λεπίς*, a scale: see *lepis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a cartilaginous endoskeleton, an enameled and sculptured bony exoskeleton, two anal and two dorsal fins alternating in position with one another, and an extremely heterocercal tail.

osteolite (os'tē-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *λίθος*, stone.] An earthy kind of calcium phosphate, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau in Prussia, at Amberg in Bavaria, and elsewhere.

osteologer (os-tē-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-er*[1].] An osteologist.

osteologic (os″tē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to osteology.

osteological (os″tē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *osteologic* + *-al*.] Same as *osteologic*.

osteologically (os″tē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to osteology; as regards the bony system.

osteologist (os-tē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in osteology; an osteological anatomist.

osteology (os-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστεολογία*, the science which treats of the bones, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of bone or of bones.

osteoma (os-tē-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of bony tissue.

osteomalacia (os″tē-ō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., also *osteomalakia*, < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacic*.] In *pathol.*, a disease, most frequent in women, but also occurring in men, in which there is progressive disappearance of the earthy salts from the bones, which in consequence become soft and misshapen. Also called *malacosteon*, and *mollities ossium*.

osteomalacial (os″tē-ō-ma-lā'shal), *a.* [< *osteomalacia* + *-al*.] Affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure: as, an *osteomalacial* bone.

osteomalacic (os″tē-ō-ma-las'ik), *a.* [< *osteomalacia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to osteomalacia.

osteomanty† (os'tē-ō-man-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of bones. *Selden*, Illustrations on Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

osteomere (os'tē-ō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μέρος*, part.] Same as *osteocomma*.

osteometrical (os″tē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *osteometr-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining or relating to osteometry.

osteometry (os-tē-om'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] That part of zoömetry or anthropometry which has to do with the measurement and proportions of the skeleton or its individual parts.

osteomyelitis (os″tē-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *osteomyelon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the bone-marrow.

osteomyelon (os″tē-ō-mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Bone-marrow.

osteonecrosis (os″tē-ō-ne-krō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *necrosis*, q. v.] Necrosis of bone.

★**osteopathy** (os-tē-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] A theory of disease and a method of cure advocated by Dr. A. T. Still. It rests upon the supposition that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton (due generally to accident), which, by mechanical pressure on the adjacent nerves and vessels, interferes with their action and the circulation of the blood. As a remedy a form of manipulation is used.

osteoperiostitis (os″tē-ō-per″i-os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + NL. *periostitis*, q. v.] Periostitis involving the bone to a marked extent.

osteophlebitis (os″tē-ō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

osteophyte (os'tē-ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *φυτόν*, a growth, tumor, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] An abnormal bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth.

Three inches behind the coronal suture a small *osteophyte* was found, situated in the left line of attachment of the longitudinal sinus. *Lancet*, No. 3425, p. 788.

osteophytic (os″tē-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *osteophyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an osteophyte; of the nature of an osteophyte.

In the particular case exhibited there was a large *osteophytic* mass at the lower margin of the orbit. *Lancet*, No. 3460, p. 1282.

osteoplast (os'tē-ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *osteoblast*.

osteoplastic (os″tē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoplast-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to osteoplasty.—2. Pertaining to the formation of bone.

osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-y*.] A plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; the transplanting of bone to make good a loss by disease, accident, or operation.

osteoporosis (os″tē-ō-pō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] Mor-

bid absorption of bone proceeding from the Haversian canals, so that it becomes abnormally porous.

osteopsathyrosis (os″tē-op-sath-i-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *ψαθυρός*, friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, < *ψάειν*, crumble away, vanish.] Fragility of the bones.

Osteopterygii (os-tē-op-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing.] In Macleay's classification of fishes, one of five orders, including all fishes with branchiæ free externally: thus almost equivalent to the class of true teleostomous fishes.

osteopterygious (os-tē-op-te-rij′i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Osteopterygii*, or having their characters.

osteosarcoma (os″tē-ō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *osteosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue.

osteosarcomatous (os″tē-ō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *osteosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by osteosarcoma: as, *osteosarcomatous* tumors.

osteosclerosis (os″tē-ō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *sclerosis*.] The excessive formation of bone-tissue in the Haversian canals and other spaces of bone, so that it becomes denser.

Osteospermum (os″tē-ō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calenduleæ*, distinguished by the thick, hard, and wingless achenia of the ray-flowers, the disk-flowers being frequently all sterile. The species number 38, all South African; they are mostly shrubs or shrubby plants, the small or middle-sized yellow heads solitary at the ends of the branches or loosely panicled. The genus name is sometimes translated *boneseed* for common use. *O. spinosum*, a spiny bush, and *O. moniliferum*, the jungle-sunflower (which see, under *sunflower*), have sometimes been cultivated in Europe.

osteostomous (os-tē-os′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a bony mouth—that is, ossified jaws.

osteotheca (os″tē-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *osteothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *θήκη*, box.] ★A reliquary for the bones of a saint.

osteotome (os′tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a saw-like instrument or chisel used for dividing bone; specifically, one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to ★reduce it considerably to permit delivery.

osteotomy (os-tē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of or incision into a bone.

Osteozoa (os″tē-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Osteozoaria*.

osteozoan (os″tē-ō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having bones, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoaria;* a vertebrate.

Osteozoaria (os″tē-ō-zō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ζῳάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification, the first branch of animals, or the *Vertebrata*, divided into two subbranches, allantoidian and anallantoidian, with classes mammals, birds, and reptiles of the first of these subbranches, and batrachians and fishes of the second. Also *Osteozoa*.

osteria† (os-te-rē′ä), *n.* [< It. *osteria*, an inn, hostelry: see *hostry*.] An inn; a tavern: especially in Italy.

> Thy master, that lodges here in my *osteria*, is a rare man of art; they say he's a witch.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.
>
> Have not I
> Known him, a common rogue, come fiddling in
> To the *osteria*? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

ostesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostess*.

ostia, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiarius (os-ti-ā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ostiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *ostiary*.] Same as *ostiary*.

> The Bishop . . . then washes the feet of all the Priests, beginning from the *Ostiarius* to the Œconomus.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 877.

ostiary (os′ti-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ostiaries* (-riz). [1 and 2. = F. *ostiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario*, < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, LL. eccl. a sexton, prop. adj., of a door, < *ostium*, a door, < *os*, mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*, etc. Cf. *usher*, ult. < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper. 3. < ML. **ostiarium* (?), the mouth of a river, neut. of *ostiarius*, adj.: see above.] **1.** In the *early church* and in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the doorkeeper of a church. The office of ostiary is the lowest of the minor orders in the Western Church. It is as old as the third century in the Western Church, and as the fourth century in the Eastern Church. In the primitive church the duties of this office seem to have been discharged by deacons.

> The office of an acolouthite, of an exorcist, of an *ostiary*, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. The porter of a monastery.—**3.** A mouth of a river.

> We are carried into the dark lake, like the Egyptian river into the sea, by seven principal *ostiaries*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

Ostinops (os′ti-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστινος*, of bone, equiv. to *ὀστέϊνος* (see *osteine*), + *ὤψ*, face.] A remarkable genus of South American caciques, of the family *Icteridæ* and the subfamily *Cassicinæ*. The base of the bill mounts on the forehead, forming a frontal shield; the bill is lengthened



Japu (*Ostinops decumanus*).

and compressed, and the occiput is crested. There are about 8 species, such as *O. decumanus*, the japu of Brazil, which is black, and *O. viridis*, which is green, like the rest of the genus. *Ostinops* was named by Cabanis in 1851.

ostiola, *n.* Plural of *ostiolum*.

ostiolar (os′ti-ō-lär), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to any ostiole: as, the *ostiolar* filaments of certain lichens; the *ostiolar* canal or the channel in bugs.

ostiolate (os′ti-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ate*[1].] Furnished with ostioles, or minute holes, such as are found on the under side of the thorax ★of some insects.

ostiole (os′ti-ōl), *n.* [< L. *ostiolum*, a little door: see *ostiolum*.] A small opening or entrance; a little ostium. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the orifice or aperture in the apex of the conceptacles of certain algæ, the perithecia of many fungi, the anther-cells of certain phanerogams, etc., through which the spores, pollen-grains, etc., are discharged: same as *pore*. (*b*) In *zool.*, one of the openings on the under side of the thorax of many heteropterous insects, through which a fluid of disagreeable odor may be discharged. Also spelled *osteole*.

ostiolum (os-tī′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *ostiola* (-lä). [L., a little door or opening, dim. of *ostium*, a door, opening, orifice: see *ostium*, *ostiary*.] A small opening; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *ostiole*.

ostitic (os-tit′ik), *a.* [< *ostitis* + *-ic*.] Same as *osteitic*.

ostitis (os-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, ★+ *-itis*.] Same as *osteitis*.

ostium (os′ti-um), *n.*; pl. *ostia* (-ä). [L., a door, mouth, entrance; cf. *os*, mouth.] An opening or entrance; a mouth; an os. Specifically—(*a*) In *human anat.*, either opening, uterine or abdominal, of a Fallopian tube or oviduct. These are called respectively *ostium uterinum* and *ostium abdominale*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the constricted communication between the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebellar ventricle in some sharks. *W. K. Parker.*—**Gastric ostium**, in sponges, the mouth by which a radial tube opens into the paragaster.

ostler, ostleress. See *hostler, hostleress*.

ostlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hostelry*.

Ostmen (ōst′men), *n. pl.* [< Dan. *ost*, east, + *mand*, man.] East men: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Lord Lyttelton*.

Ostracea (os-trā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ὀστράκεος*, earthen, of clay (said of vessels), taken as testaceous, < *ὄστρακον*, a shell, test, as of mussels, tortoises, snails, etc.: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] The oyster family; the *Ostreidæ*.

ostracean (os-trā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *ostrace-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an oyster; of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*. Also *ostraceous*, *ostreaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracea;* an oyster. Also *ostracine*.

ostraceous (os-trā′shius), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστράκεος*, taken as 'testaceous': see *Ostracea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracidæ (os-tras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστρακον*, a shell, + *-idæ*.] The oyster family. See *Ostreidæ*.

ostracine (os′trā-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracion (os-trā′si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστράκιον*, dim. of *ὀστρακον*, a shell: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] **1.** A genus of fishes with an exoskeleton of juxtaposed hexagonal plates forming a hard shell of bone, typical of the family *Ostracionidæ*. They are known as *cow-fishes*, *trunk-fishes*, and *coffer-fishes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an ostracion.

ostracion† (os-trā′si-ont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostracion-*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ostracions, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Ostracion* or of the family *Ostracionidæ*.

Ostracionidæ (os-trā-si-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostracion-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Ostracion;* the trunk-fishes. They have the body inclosed in an angulated box formed by hard polygonal scutes joined edge to edge, distinct teeth in both jaws, dorsal and anal fins opposite each other, and no ventral fins. About 25 species are known, inhabiting tropical seas. Also called *Cataphracti*.

ostracise, *v. t.* See *ostracize*.

ostracism (os′trā-sizm), *n.* [= F. *ostracisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostracismo* = G. *ostracismus*, < NL. *ostracismus*, < Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*, ostracism, < *ὀστρακίζειν*, ostracize: see *ostracize*.] **1.** A political measure employed under restrictions of law among the ancient Athenians, by which citizens whose presence seemed embarrassing to the state were banished by public vote for a term of ten years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It has its name from the tablet of earthenware (*ostrakon*) on which every voter wrote the name of the person he desired to ostracize. Ostracism was practised in some other democratic states of Greece, as Argos and Megara, but the method of its administration, except in Athens, remains obscure. Compare *petalism*.

Hence—**2.** Banishment in general; expulsion; separation: as, social *ostracism* (banishment from good society).

> Virtue in courtiers' hearts
> Suffers an *ostracism* and departs.
> *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

ostracite (os′trā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστρακίτης*, < *ὀστρακον*, a shell: see *ostracize*.] A fossil oyster or some similar shell; a fossil referred to an old genus *Ostracites*.

ostracize (os′trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostracized*, ppr. *ostracizing*. [< Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, banish by vote, < *ὀστρακον*, a potsherd or tablet used in voting, a tile, an earthen vessel, the shell of a mussel, oyster, snail, etc., akin to *ὀστρεον*, an oyster: see *oyster*.] **1.** To exile by ostracism; banish by popular vote, as persons dreaded for their influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. See *ostracism*, 1. Hence—**2.** To banish from society; put under the ban; exclude from public or private favor.

> The democratic stars did rise,
> And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
> *Marvell*, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

> It is a potent support and ally to a brave man standing single, or with a few, for the right, and out-voted and *ostracized*, to know that better men in other parts of the country appreciate the service, and will rightly report him to his own and the next age.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Also spelled *ostracise*.

Ostracoda (os-trak′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστρακώδης*, like potsherds (like a shell), < *ὀστρακον*, a potsherd, a shell, + *εἶδος*, form.] The now accepted name of the *Ostracopoda*.

ostracode (os′trą-kōd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

ostracoderm (os′trą-kō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστρακόδερμος*, having a bony skin, < *ὀστρακον*, a shell, + *δέρμα*, skin.] **I.** *a.* Having a bony skin like a coat of mail; ostracion, as a fish; pertaining to the *Ostracodermi*. Also *ostracodermal*, *ostracodermous*.

II. *n.* An ostracion fish, as a member of the *Ostracodermi;* a plectognath of the suborder *Ostracodermi*.

ostracodermal (os″trą-kō-dėr′mal), *a.* [< *ostracoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

Ostracodermata† (os″trą-kō-dėr′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ostracodermatus:* see *ostracoderm*.] An old name of shell-fish, corresponding to the testaceous mollusks of modern zoölogists.

ostracodermatous (os″trą-kō-dėr′mą-tus), *a.* [< NL. **ostracodermatus:* see *ostracoderm*.] Having a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.

Ostracodermi (os″trą-kō-dėr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracodermus:* see *ostracoderm*.] A sub-

order of plectognath fishes, represented only by the ostracions or trunk-fishes, having the body covered with a solid coat of mail, no spinous dorsal fin, and teeth in the jaws. It contains only the family *Ostraciontidæ*, thus contrasted with the *Sclerodermi* and the *Gymnodontes*. See cut under *cow-fish*, and supplement.

ostracodermous (os″tra-kō-dėr′mus), *a.* [As *ostracoderm* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

ostracodous (os′tra-kō-dus), *a.* [As *ostracode* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracode*.

Ostracopoda (os-tra-kop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστρακον, a shell, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, related to the *Cladocera* (*Daphniacea*) and *Phyllopoda*. It is characterized by a small, thin, and often calcified bivalve shell, or hinged shell-like valves, consisting of two unequal lateral parts of an unsymmetrical carapace, movably joined together and often peculiarly ornamented; a rudimentary abdomen; a very small shell-gland; the body not ringed, ending in a bifid tail; very few thoracic appendages (generally two or three), not foliaceous, but cylindroid, like the legs of higher crustaceans; branchiæ attached to the oral appendages; eyes, when present, median and coalesced or lateral and separate; and antennules and antennæ large and subserving locomotion. The *Ostracopoda* are mostly minute fresh-water crustaceans, swimming very actively by means of their antennæ; some carry their eggs about with them like ordinary *Crustacea*, but most attach them to foreign substances, as aquatic plants. These crustaceans are common in all geologic strata from the earlier Paleozoic formations, and appear to have undergone little modification. There are several families and a number of genera, such as *Cypris* and *Cythere*. Now called *Ostracoda*. See cuts under *Cypris* and *Cythereidæ*.

ostracostean (os-tra-kos′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, or having their characters; placoderm.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Ostracostei;* a placoderm.

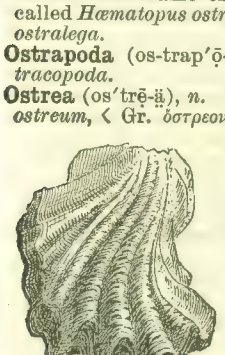
Ostracostei (os-tra-kos′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracosteus:* see *ostracosteous*.] A group of extinct placoganoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk incased in a strong armor composed of many large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. Also called *Placodermata*.

ostracosteous (os-tra-kos′tē-us), *a.* [< NL. *ostracosteus*, < Gr. ὀστρακον, a shell, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Covered with shell-like plates of bone; ostracostean; placodermatous.

ostralegus (os-tral′e-gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ὄστρεον (L. *ostrea*), an oyster, + λέγειν, pick out.] An old book-name of the oyster-catcher, now called *Hæmatopus ostralegus* or *ostrilegus*. Also *ostralega*.

Ostrapoda (os-trap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostracopoda*.

Ostrea (os′trē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ostrea*, rarely *ostreum*, < Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster: see *oyster*.] The typical and leading genus of the oyster family, *Ostreidæ*, having the shell inequilateral and inequivalve, with one valve flatter than the other. There are upward of 200 species, besides many natural and artificial varieties. The genus extends back to the Carboniferous, and there are more species extinct than extant. The common edible oyster of Europe is *O. edulis;* that of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *O. virginica*. See also cuts under *ciborium* and *integropalliate*.



A Jurassic Oyster (*Ostrea marshi*).

ostreaceous (os-trē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **ostreaceus*, < L. *ostrea*, an oyster: see *Ostrea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

> This distinction of two interior vehicles or tunicles of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body (styled in Plato τὸ ὀστρεῶδες, the crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body), is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 790.

ostreiculture (os″trē-i-kul′tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ostrea*, oyster, + *cultura*, culture.] Oyster-culture; the artificial breeding and cultivation of oysters. Also *ostreaculture*.

ostreiculturist (os″trē-i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *ostreiculture* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates oysters, or is engaged in the industry of propagating these bivalves.

> The theory of hybridation advocated by some *ostreiculturists*.
> *The American*, V. 88.

Ostreidæ (os-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian bivalve mollusks, the oysters, typified by the genus *Ostrea*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Woodward's and older systems, a large group including all forms with the mantle quite open, a very small foot or none, an inequivalve shell, free or adherent to foreign bodies, resting on one valve, with central beaks, internal ligament, single adductor muscle, and obscure pallial line. Thus it included not only the *Ostreidæ* proper, but also *Anomiidæ*, *Placunidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Limidæ*, and *Spondylidæ*. (*b*) Now restricted to oysters which have the mantle-margin double and finely fringed, nearly equal gills united to one another behind, and the mantle-lobes forming a complete branchial chamber. The shell is irregular, being both inequivalve and inequilateral, attached by the left valve, and the ligament-cavity is triangular or elongated. In structure the shell is subnacreous, and laminated with prismatic cellular substance. Thus limited, the *Ostreidæ* contain only the oysters and closely related bivalves, of which there are many species, extinct and extant. Pearl-oysters belong to a different though related family, *Aviculidæ*.

ostreiform (os′trē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ostrea*, an oyster, + *forma*, form.] Oyster-like; resembling an oyster in form; ostraceous.

ostreophagist (os-trē-of′a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. ὀστρεον, an oyster, + φαγεῖν, eat, + *-ist*.] An oyster-eater; one who or that which eats or feeds upon oysters.

★**ostrich** (os′trich), *n.* [Formerly also *ostridge*, *austridge*, *estridge;* < ME. *ostriche*, *ostryche*, *ostrice*, *oystriche*, < OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, *austruche*, F. *autruche* = Pr. *estruz* = Sp. *avestruz* = Pg. *abestruz*, < LL. *avis struthio(n-)*, also simply *struthio(n-)* (the native word *avis*, bird, being added to the foreign name of the bird), < Gr. στρουθίων, an ostrich, earlier στρουθοκάμηλος (> L. *struthiocamelus* for *struthio camelus* or **struthocamelus*), an ostrich, lit. 'camel-bird,' so called with ref. to its long neck, < στρουθός, a bird, esp. a sparrow; cf. ὁ μέγας στρουθός, lit. 'the great bird,' στρουθός κατάγαιος, 'ground-bird,' στρουθός χερσαῖος, 'land-bird,' στρουθός Λιβυκός, 'Libyan bird,' στρουθός Αράβιος, 'Arabian bird,' or simply στρουθός, all applied to the ostrich. From the LL. *struthio* are also AS. *strūta* = OHG. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strausz;* also, after MHG., MLG. *strūs* = D. *struis* = Sw. *struts* = Dan. *struds;* also It. *struzzo*, dim. *struzzolo*, = OF. *strucion* (> ML. reflex *strucio(n-)* and ME. *strucioun*), ostrich.] A very large ratite bird of the genus *Struthio*. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill-feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is chiefly for these plumes, which are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration, that the bird is hunted and also reared in domestication. The legs are extremely strong, the thighs are naked, and the tarsi are covered with scales. There are only two toes, the first and second being wanting. The pubic bones are united—a conformation occurring in no other bird. The wings are of small size and incapable of being used as organs of flight; the birds can run with extraordinary speed, distancing the fleetest horse. The food consists of grass, grain, and other substances of a vegetable nature. Ostriches are polygamous, every male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging three pounds each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The eggs appear to be hatched mainly by incubation, both parents relieving each other in the task, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is *S. australis;* others are *S. molydophanes* and *S. meridionalis*. Three South American birds of the genus *Rhea* are popularly known as the *American ostrich*, though they are not very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing in having three-toed feet and in many other respects. The best-known of the three is *R. americana*, the *nandu* or *nanduguaçu* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. darwini*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller, and belongs to a different subgenus (*Ptilocnemis*). The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill; it is perhaps only a variety of the first.



A Male Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

> The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the *ostriches* in the wilderness. Lam. iv. 3.
>
> They ride on swift horses, . . . nor are they esteemed of if not of sufficient speed to overtake an *Ostridge*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

ostrich-board (os′trich-bōrd), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, wainscot.

ostrich-farm (os′trich-färm), *n.* A place where ostriches are kept and reared for the commercial value of their feathers.

ostrich-farming (os′trich-fär″ming), *n.* The occupation of keeping and rearing ostriches for the sake of their feathers; the conduct of an ostrich-farm.

★**ostrich-feather** (os′trich-feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the long curly plumes of the ostrich, used for ornamental purposes; an ostrich-plume.

ostrich-fern (os′trich-fėrn), *n.* The fern *Matteuccia Struthiopteris* (*Struthiopteris Germanica* of earlier authors).

ostrich-plume (os′trich-plōm), *n.* **1.** A plume of an ostrich; an ostrich-feather; specifically, one of the quill-feathers of the wings or tail.—**2.** A name of *Aglaophenia struthionides*, one of the plumularian hydromedusans. See *Aglaophenia*.

Ostridæ (os′tri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostreidæ*.

ostridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *ostrich*.

ostriferous (os-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ostrifer*, oyster-bearing, < *ostrea*, oyster, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os′trō-goth), *n.* [< LL. *Ostrogothi*, pl., < OHG. *ôstar*, east, + LL. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] A person of the more easterly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths (see *Goth*). They established a monarchy in Italy in 493, which was overthrown in 555. Also called *East Goth*.

Ostrogothic (os-trō-goth′ik), *a.* [< *Ostrogoth* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

ostryt, *n.* Same as *hostry*.

Ostrya (os′tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), < Gr. ὀστρύα, also ὀστρύς, some tree with hard wood; cf. ὄστρακον, a shell.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees, the hop-hornbeams, of the *Betulaceæ*, and the tribe *Coryleæ*, known by the cone-like fruit of flattish-inflated membranaceous bracts inclosing small sessile bony nuts. There are 4 species, of the north temperate zone, in the Old World and North and Central America. They bear alternate leaves and small catkins without floral envelops, the tubular bracts in fruit becoming bladdery sacs. See *hop-hornbeam*, *ironwood*, and *leverwood*.



Branches of Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya Virginiana*).
1, male, and 2, female inflorescence; *a*, male flower; *b*, fruit.

Oswego tea. See *tea*.

Osyrideæ (os-i-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1802), < *Osyris* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the family *Santalaceæ*, distinguished by the coalescence of the perianth-tube with the ovary or disk. It includes about 18 genera, *Osyris* being the type.

Osyris (os′i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *osyris*, < Gr. ὄσυρις, a plant, identified by Sprengel with *Osyris alba*, by others with *Linaria vulgaris;* supposed to refer, like Gr. ὀσιρίτης, an Egyptian plant, to the Egyptian god Osiris: see

Osiris.] A genus of smooth shrubs, of the family *Santalaceæ*, type of the tribe *Osyrideæ*, known by its alternate leaves, distinct anther-cells, undivided disk, and dicœcious flowers. There are about 6 species, natives of southern Europe, Africa, and eastern India. They bear small flowers and roundish drupes—in the typical European plant, *O. alba*, on erect broom-like branches with narrow dry leaves, in the others on spreading branches with broad fleshy leaves. *O. alba* has been called *gardrobe, poet's cassia*, etc. *Colpoon compressum* of South Africa, which furnishes a tan for fine leather, has been referred to this genus.

-ot[1]. [< F. *-ot*, a var. of *-et:* see *-et*[1].] A diminutive suffix equivalent to *-et*. It occurs in *ballot, billot, parrot*, etc. It is not felt as an English formative.

-ot[2]. See *-ote*.

★**O. T.** An abbreviation of *Old Testament*.

otacoustic (ō-tą-kös′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὠτακουστής*, a listener (see *otacust*), < *ὠτακουστεῖν*, listen, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἀκούειν*, hear, > *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting the sense of hearing: as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

II. *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing; especially, an ear-trumpet.

It [a hare] is supplied with a bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

otacousticon† (ō-tą-kös′ti-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *otacoustic*.] Same as *otacoustic*.

Here, to my great content, I did try the use of the *Otacousticon*, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my eare, and there I did plainly hear the dancing of the oares of the boats in the Thames to Arundel gallery window, which, without it, I could not in the least do. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 415.

otacust†, *n.* [< LL. *otacustes*, < Gr. *ὠτακουστής*, a listener, a spy: see *otacoustic*.] A scout; a spy. *Holland*.

Otaheite apple, gooseberry, myrtle, salep, walnut. See *apple*, etc.

otalgia (ō-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠταλγία*, earache, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the ear; earache.

otalgic (ō-tal′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *otalg-ia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to earache.

II. *n.* A remedy for earache.

otalgy (ō-tal′ji), *n.* Same as *otalgia*.

Otaria (ō-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτάριον*, large-eared, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] The typical genus of *Otariidæ*. See cut under *otary*. *Peron*, 1807.

Otariidæ (ot-a-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine pinniped carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ* and the suborder *Pinnipedia*, typified by the genus *Otaria;* the otaries or eared seals. They have small but evident external ears. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths, and the latter are flexible forward. The digits of the fore flippers are clawless and rapidly graduated in length; those of the hind flippers are of equal lengths and provided with long flaps of skin, and the second, third, and fourth bear claws. The incisors are 6 above and 4 below, the former notched. The skull has strong salient mastoid processes distinct from the auditory bullæ, alisphenoid canals, and postorbital processes. Otaries are found on most sea-coasts and islands, excepting those of the North Atlantic. There are several good genera besides *Otaria*, as *Zalophus, Eumetopias, Arctocephalus*, and *Callorhinus*. The several species are known popularly as *sea-lions* and *sea-bears*, and most of them furnish valuable pelts. *Callorhinus ursinus*, the sea-bear of the North Pacific, furnishes the material for sealskin garments. See cut under *fur-seal*.

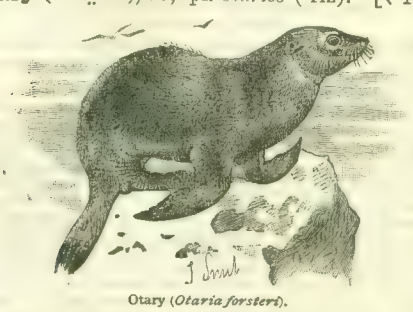
Otariinæ (ō-tā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-inæ*.] The eared seals rated as a subfamily.

otarine (ot′ą-rin), *a.* Pertaining or relating to otaries or eared seals: distinguished from *phocine*, and from *rosmarine* or *trichechine*.

otarioid (ō-tā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Otaria, otary*, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Otariidæ;* relating to otaries.

II. *n.* An otary or eared seal.

otary (ō′tą-ri), *n.*; pl. *otaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Otaria.*] An eared seal; a seal of the family *Otariidæ*.



Otary (*Otaria forsteri*).

-ote. [F. *-ote* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ota*, < L. *-ota, -otes*, < Gr. *-ωτης*, a patrial suffix.] A suffix, of Greek origin, indicating country or nativity. It occurs in *Cypriote, Candiote, Epirote, Suliote*, etc. It occurs also as *-ot*, as in *Cypriot, Epirot*, etc., and in *patriot*.

othelcosis (ō-thel-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration, < *ἕλκος*, a wound, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] Ulceration of the ear.

othematoma, othæmatoma (ō-thē-mą-tō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + NL. *hæmatoma:* see *hematoma*.] Effusion of blood beneath the perichondrium of the pinna of the ear. Also called *hæmatoma auris*, and, from its frequency in the insane, *insane ear*.

otheoscope (ō′thē-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

other[1] (uᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *other*, < AS. *ōther* (in inflexion often syncopated *ōthr-*) = OS. *ōthar, ōdhar, ōdher, ādhar, andar* = OFries. *other, oder, or*, also *ander* = MD. D. *ander* = MLG. LG. *ander* = OHG. *andar, ander*, MHG. G. *ander* = Icel. *annarr* = Sw. *annan* = Dan. *anden* = Goth. *anthar*, other, second, different, = L. *alter* (for **anter*?—assimilated to *alius*, other: see *else*) (> It. *altro* = Sp. *otro* = Pg. *outro* = Pr. *altre, autre* = OF. *altre, autre*, F. *autre*), other, = OBulg. *vŭtorŭ* = Bohem. *úterý* = Pol. *wtory* = Russ. *vtorno-*, second, = Lith. *antras* = Lett. *ōtrs* = OPruss. *antars* = Skt. *antara, anyatara*, other; with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter* = Gr. *-τερος*, etc., from a base seen in OBulg. *onŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *on* = Russ. *onŭ*, he, that, = Skt. *anya*, **ana*, that.] **I.** *a.* 1. Second: as, every *other* day; every *other* week.

Nece, I have so grete a pyne
For love that everych *other* day I faste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1166.

Ac specialliche and propreliche of the rote of auarice guoth out manye smale roten. Thet byeth wel great dyadliche zennes [sins]. The uerste is gaueliinge [usury]. The *other* thyefthe [theft]. The thridde roberye.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

In particular—(*a*) Second of two: hence with singular substantives only, and regularly preceded by *the*. The antecedent correlative to *the other* is *one* or *the one*. In these combinations a possessive pronoun may take the place of *the*. Also used absolutely without repetition of the noun referred to.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him *the other* also. Mat. v. 39.

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, *thy other* self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, P. L., viii. 450.

My other dearer life in life.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When the Christians in Alhama beheld their enemies retreating on one side, and their friends advancing on *the other*, they uttered shouts of joy and hymns of thanksgiving. *Irving*, Granada, p. 56.

The matter of the Declaration of Indulgence exasperated one half of [the king's] subjects, and the manner *the other* half. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*b*†) Second of a pair; hence, left (as opposed to right).

Him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy disaray;
Her *other* leg was lame, that she no'te walke,
But on a staffe her feeble steps did stay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

(*c*) Second of two opposites; opposite; contrary: as, the *other* side of the street.

On the *other* side of this plain, the Pilgrims came to a place where stood an old Monument hard by the highway-side. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

Let us be thankful that those old apes [male dancers] have almost vanished off the stage, and left it in possession of the beauteous bounders of the *other* sex.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

(*d*) Second in order of thought, though first or previous in order of fact; hence, next preceding, or (taken substantively) that which immediately preceded.

He put it by thrice, every time gentler than *other*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 230.

Why do you mock God so often, and pretend every year to repent, and yet are every year as bad, if not worse than *other?* *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

2. Additional; further; hence, besides this (or these, that or those): with or without a clause with *than* or *but* following, expressed or understood.

For alle *other* Naciouns, thei seyn, ben but blynde in conynge and worchynge, in comparisoun to hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

Other tales they had, as that Minerua killed there a fire breathing beast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 324.

Come on, my noble Hearts, this is the Mine we come for; and they who think there is any *other* are Fools.
Raleigh, quoted in Howell's Letters, ii. 61.

But for *other* Buildings, there is nothing now left in it except a Church. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 19.

Heaven be their resource who have no *other but* the charity of this world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Monk.

Art no *other* sanction needs
Than beauty for its own fair sake.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

3. Different from this (the person or thing in view or under consideration or just specified); belonging to a class, category, or sort outside of, or apart and distinct in identity or character from (that which has been mentioned or is implied); not the same: used with or without a definitive or indefinite word (*the, that, an, any, some*, etc.) preceding, and often followed (as a comparative) by a clause with *than:* frequently used also as correlative to *this, one*, or *some* preceding: as, he was occupied with *other* reflections; *this* man I know, the *other* man I never saw before; *some* men seek wealth, *other* men seek fame. When preceded by *an, the*, or *that*, the two words were formerly often written together—*an other* as *another* (a usage now invariable), *the other* as *thother, that (thet) other* as *thetother* (whence *tother*).

"Thurh me men gon," than spak *that othir* syde,
"Unto the mortal strokis of the spere."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 134.

Than Arthur asked yef he wolde declare *eny othir* wise to theire vndirstondinge, and he seide "Nay."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

Let one eye his watches keep,
Whilst the *t'other* eye doth sleep.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 1.

Fast we found, fast shut,
The dismal gates, and barricadoed strong;
But, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise *other than* the sound of dance or song;
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.
Milton, P. L., viii. 243.

I would not have him in one jot or tittle *other than* he is. *Lamb*, My Relations.

The English Constitution was not, indeed, without a popular element, but *other* elements generally predominated. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no *other* way?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

On this theme Klesmer's eloquence, gesticulatory and *other*, went on for a little while.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

Because we cannot explain how we know that which is *other than* ourselves, shall we deny that we do know things and being *other than* ourselves?
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 103.

Every other, each alternate.—**One or other.** See *one*.—**The other day.** See *day*[1].—**The other world,** the world of the dead; the world to come.

She's dead; and what her entertainment may be
In *the other world* without me is uncertain.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *pron.* 1. The second of two reciprocally, either of the two being considered subject or object in turn: as, *each* and *other; either* and *other;* the *one* and the *other*. See *each*.

And *ayther* hateth *other* in alle manere werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 223.

Ech of hem at *otheres* sinne lough.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 14.

Eke whit by blak, eke shame by worthynes,
Eche, set by *other*, more for *other* semeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 643.

Strike dead the whole weak race of venomous worms,
That sting *each other* here in the dust.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

2. An additional person or thing: in constructions as in def. 3.

That he myght be in erthe conuersant with these *other*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

3. A different person or thing from the one in view or under consideration or just specified: in the same constructions as the adjective, the difference being in the fact that with the adjective a noun is always expressed or obviously implied in the context. As a pronoun *other* takes a plural, which is properly (as with the pronouns *any, some*, etc.) the same in form as the singular; but a plural in *-s*, after the analogy of nouns, namely *others*, is now the usual form.

And euer whyl that oon hir sorwe tolde,
That *other* weep as she to water wolde.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 495.

Wise men also die, and perish together, as well as the ignorant and foolish, and leave their riches for *other*.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlix. 10.

For his part, he excused himself to be innocent as well of the one as of the *other*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of *others* as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his own severe and modest eye upon himselfe.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

And while these made their liberal contributions, either to the edifice or to the revenue of the Colledge [Harvard], there were *other* that enriched its library by presenting of choice books with mathematical instruments thereunto.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

While *others* yet doubted, they were resolved; where *others* hesitated, they pressed forward.
D. Webster, Speech in Commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

Of all others, apart from, distinguished from, or to the exclusion of, all that remain.

Insolence is the crime *of all others* which every man is apt to rail at. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

other[1] (uᴛʜ′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *other;* < *other*[1], *a.*] Otherwise.

Whan he wiste it may noon *other* be,
He paciently took his adversitee.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 839.

No doubt he 's noble;
He had a black mouth that said *other* of him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 58.

other[2]† (uᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [ME., also *outher, owther;* a var. of *either*, q. v.] Same as *either*. *Chaucer.*

If thaire men on *owthir* side
Come forto help tham in that tide,
Thay suld be cut for thaire iornay,
Thaire armes and thaire legges oway.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 184.

other[3]†, *conj.* [ME. *other, othere, othther*, appar. a later form of early ME. *othe, oththe*, AS. *oththe*: see *or*[1].] Same as *either* and *or*[1].

Ne hadde god suffred of som other than hym-selue,
He hadde nat wist wyterly whether deth wer soure *other* sweyte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 219.

If thu were aliue,
With sword *other* with kniue,
We scholden alle deie
And thi fader deth abeie.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Comaunded hem to bringe hym a-gein *other* be force, or be otherwise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.

othergates† (uᴛʜ′ėr-gāts), *adv.* [< *other*[1] + *gate*[2]. Cf. *another-gates*.] In other ways; otherwise.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 198.

othergates† (uᴛʜ′ėr-gāts), *a.* [See *othergates, adv.*, and *another-gates*.] Different; of another sort or kind; other.

If you were in my mistress's chamber, you should find *othergates* privy signs of love hanging out there.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

All which are the great works of true, able, and authoritative Ministers, requiring *othergates* workmen than are (now) in many places much in fashion among common people.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 19. (*Davies.*)

otherguess (uᴛʜ′ėr-ges), *a.* A corruption of *othergates*. Compare *another-guess*.

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had *other-guess* work.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxxii.

This world contains *otherguess* sorrows than yours.
C. Reade.

otherguise (uᴛʜ′ėr-gīz), *a.* [A further corruption of *otherguess*, simulating *guise*. Cf. *another-guise*.] Same as *otherguess*. *Ash.*

otherly†, *adv.* [ME. (compar. *otherloker*); < *other* + *-ly*[2].] Otherwise.

And ȝif he *other-loker* doth, be in the kynges mercy, as many tyme as the baylyues hem mowe of take.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

otherness (uᴛʜ′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *other*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being other; alterity.

A sublime aspiration after the *otherness* of things is sublimely irrational. To know things as they are to us is all we need to know, all that is possible to be known.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 26.

Nor is nature to be confounded with created substance, or with matter as it exists in space and time; it is pure non-being, the mere *otherness*, alteritas, of God—his shadow, desire, want, or desiderium sui, as it is called by mystical writers. *Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., III. 174.

othersome†, *pron.* [ME. *othersome*, prop. *other some*, some (one) other, or some others: see *other*[1] and *some, a.*] Some other or others.

Some blasfemede hym and saide, fy one hym that distroyes; and *othersome* saide, othire mene saved he, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183. (*Halliwell.*)

There were at that time manie noblemen in England whose wyues and daughters the king hadde oppressed; and *othersome* whom with extreme exactions he had brought into great pouertie; and *othersome* whose parents and friends the king hadde banished.
Stow, K. John, an. 1212.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder, and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be taken insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

otherward, otherwards (uᴛʜ′ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *other*[1] + *-ward, -wards*.] In another direction. *Carlyle.*

otherways (uᴛʜ′ėr-wāz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwaies, otherweys;* < *other* + *ways*, after *otherwise*.] Otherwise.

He asked the barons in that parlement,
If he schewed a thing *otherwaies* he ment.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 4.

The Captain told them, that for his own part he durst there live with fewer men than they were; yet . . . they were *otherways* minded.
Good News from New England, in Appendix to [New England's Memorial, p. 373.

It appeared she was *otherways* furnished before: she would none. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Liv. This gentleman
Is well resolv'd now.
Guar. I was never *otherways*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 2.

otherwhere (uᴛʜ′ėr-hwār), *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.

Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others *other-where*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 53.

The first equiuocation we reade of, *otherwhere* plainly tearmed a lye. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The question therefore is whether we be now to seek for any revealed law of God *otherwhere* than only in the sacred Scripture. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 13.

The main body of this truth I have *otherwhere* represented. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

One hath had the vision face to face,
And now his chair desires him here in vain,
However they may crown him *otherwhere*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

otherwhile (uᴛʜ′ėr-hwīl), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwhyle, otherquyle;* < *other*[1] + *while*.] 1. At other times; formerly; erst.

Bothe wyth bullez & berez, & borez *otherquyle*,
& etaynez, that hym a-nelede, of the hege felle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 723.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., iii.

But the Gods went not now, as *otherwhile*,
Into the tilt-yard where the Heroes fought.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sometimes; at one time . . . at another time.

otherwhiles (uᴛʜ′ėr-hwīlz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwhyles;* adv. gen. of *otherwhile*.] Same as *otherwhile*.

Thursdaye we hadde *otherwhyles* calmes and *otherwhyles* metely good wynde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

Otherwhiles the famish'd English, like pale ghosts, . . . Faintly beseige us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 7.

otherwise (uᴛʜ′ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwise, otherwyse;* short for *in other wise:* see *other*[1] and *wise*[2].] 1. In a different manner or way; differently.

Ne thei don to no man *other wise* than thei wolde that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fullefillen the 10 Commandementes of God; and thei zive no charge of Aveer ne of Ricchesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

Candy is called *otherwyse* Crete. There be ryght euyll people. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

When I seriously salute thee, I begin my Letter with one God; when *otherwise*, with many. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Walpole governed by corruption because, in his time, it was impossible to govern *otherwise*.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The stones composing a house cannot be *otherwise* used until the house has been pulled down.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

2. By other means; from other causes; on other terms.

Well ought ye be reson a grete mater to bringe to ende be so that ye be of oon acorde, and of oon will, ffor *otherwise* may ye not spede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

By negotiation and *otherwise* he secured the alliance and the interests of the various Italian governments on his side.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

3. In other respects; under other circumstances; in a different case.

It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Such stories, which . . . are . . . consigned by the report of persons *otherwise* pious and prudent.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 871.

The feebleness of age in a man of this turn has something which should be treated with respect even in a man no *otherwise* venerable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

If the lighthouse-keeper happens to have plenty of oil, and is not out shooting or fishing, he lights his lamp; *otherwise*, he omits to perform this rather important part of his duties. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

Or otherwise, in *law*, when used as a general phrase following an enumeration of particulars, is commonly interpreted in a restricted sense, as referring to such other matters as are kindred to the classes before mentioned.—**Rather . . . than otherwise**, rather one thing than another and contrary thing; rather than not.

A born and bred lady as keeper of the place would be *rather* a catch *than otherwise*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 16.

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he *rather* enjoyed *than otherwise*.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful?, iv.

otherwise (uᴛʜ′ėr-wīz), *conj.* [< *otherwise, adv.*] 1. Else; but for the reason indicated.

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, *otherwise* he had been executed.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 34.

Otherwise an ill Angell commeth and causeth bralles and diseases. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 200.

2†. On the other hand.

A skilful artificer maie sone put the vain sophister to silence. . . . Whereas *otherwise* an argumente made by the rules of logique cannot bee avoided.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

otherwise (uᴛʜ′ėr-wīz), *a.* [Prop. the adv. *otherwise* in predicate.] Different; of a different kind or character.

If it prove
She 's *otherwise*, I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 134.

He prayed God to forgive him, and made vows that if the Lord spared his life he would become *otherwise*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 121.

other-world (uᴛʜ′ėr-wėrld), *a.* [< *other world:* see under *other*[1], *a.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a different sphere of existence; extramundane; unearthly; belonging or relating to the future life.

otherworldliness (uᴛʜ′ėr-wėrld′li-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being otherworldly; a disposition to act in this life with reference to another or future world; conduct of life prompted by a hope of heaven.

And yet not religion conceived as an affair of the private conscience, not the yearning and the search for the pearl of great price, not an increased predominance of *otherworldliness*, but the instinct of national freedom, and the determination to have nothing in religion that should impair it. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 764.

2. Reference to or insistence upon the existence of another world beyond the present; ideality; spirituality; the quality of being visionary.

Its [the church's] *other-worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., II. 5.

otherworldly (uᴛʜ′ėr-wėrld′li), *a.* Governed in this life by motives relating to the consideration of existence in another and better world.

But . . . we perceive with great clearness that the original Judaic religion, though it had supernaturalism, . . . instead of being monkish, *otherworldly*, and immutable, was social, political, and historical.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 244.

Othman (oth′man), *a.* and *n.* [< Turk. *'Othman:* see *Ottoman*[1], *Osmanli.*] Same as *Ottoman*[1].

Iskander, the pride and boast
Of that mighty *Othman* host.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Spanish Jew's Second Tale.

Othmanee (oth′man-ē), *a.* [< Turk. *Othmanī:* see *Ottoman*[1].] Ottoman; Turkish.

Syrian apples, *Othmanee* quinces.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan goes to Ispahan.

Othniidæ (oth-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Othnius* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Othnius*. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, the ventral segments five, free, and the anterior coxæ small.

Othnius (oth-nī′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀθνειος*, strange, foreign.] The typical genus of *Othniidæ*. *Le Conte*, 1861.

Othonna (ō-thon′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *othonna*, < Gr. *ὀθοννα*, a Syrian composite plant.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ* and the tribe *Senecioneæ*, type of the subtribe *Othonneæ*, and known by its sterile disk-flowers and copious pappus. There are about 80 species, natives of South Africa. They are smooth shrubs or herbs, with small heads of yellow flowers and alternate or radical leaves, either undivided or dissected, and often fleshy. Their similarity to *Senecio* gives them the name of (*African*) *ragwort*. One of the few deserving culture is *O. decumbens* (*O. crassifolia* of Harvey), a trailing herb with fleshy leaves and bright-yellow flowers, suitable for baskets, rustic work, etc.

otiation† (ō-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **otiatio(n-)*, < *otiari*, idle about, take one's ease, < *otium*, ease: see *otiose*.] Same as *otiosity*.

Or as I haue obserued [others] in many of the Princes Courts of Italie to seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied, & entend to nothing but mischieuous practizes, and do busily negotiat by coulor of *otiation*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

otiatrics (ō-ti-at′riks), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear + *ἰατρικός*, of healing, medical: see *iatric*.] Aural therapeutics.

otic (ō′tik), *a.* [= F. *otique*, < Gr. *ὠτικός*, of the ear, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] Of or pertaining to the ear or organ of hearing; auditory: acoustic.—**Otic (or periotic) bones**, those bones which result from the ossification of the cartilaginous otic or periotic capsule, and constitute, when coalesced, the *otocrane*, or skull of the ear; the compound petrosal or petromastoid bone, corresponding to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone in man. The otic bones are commonly three in number, the *proötic*, the *epiotic*, and the *opisthotic;* to which a fourth, the *pterotic*, may be added. See these words, and *periotic;* also cuts under *acrodont* and *Esox*.—**Otic capsule**, the otic bones collectively; the otocrane, especially in its early or formative stage.—**Otic ganglion**. See *ganglion*.

Otidæ (ō′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Otididæ*.

otides, *n.* Plural of *otis*.

otidia, *n.* Plural of *otidium*.

otidial (ō-tid′i-al), *a.* [< *otidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otidium or the auditory organ of a mollusk.

Otididæ (ō-tid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pressirostral grallatorial birds, typified by the genus *Otis;* the bustards. They are charadriomorphic or plover-like, and especially related to such forms as the *Œdicnemidæ* or thick-knees (having holorhinal nostrils), and also exhibit some analogy to, if not affinity with, the gallinaceous birds. The cursorial feet are large and stout, and reticulated, with three short stout toes; the beak is short, stout, and comparatively vaulted. The *Otididæ* are all of the Old World, and dispersed from their African center of distribution into Europe, Asia, and Australia. There are about 35 species, of several modern genera, ranging in size from that of a turkey to that of a grouse. They fly well, and run with great celerity. Their food is chiefly vegetable. See *bustard*.

otidiform (ō-tid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Otis* (*Otid-*) + L. *forma*.] Resembling or related to the bustards; otidine.

Otidinæ (ō-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-inæ*.] The bustards as a subfamily of some other family, or as the only subfamily of *Otididæ*.

otidine (ō′ti-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otidinæ* or *Otididæ*.

Otidiphaps (ō-tid′i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτίς* (*ὠτιδ-*), a kind of bustard (see *Otis*), + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon.] A remarkable genus of Papuan pigeons, probably belonging to the *Columbidæ*, but not related to the ground-pigeons of the genus *Goura*. The tail-feathers are 20, an unusual number, and the plumage is green, blue, and chestnut, with metallic sheen on the neck. They are of large size, about 18 inches long, live in the woods, and feed on fruits. *O. nobilis* is the best-known species.

otidium (ō-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *otidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] The typical ear of a mollusk; the form of otocyst or auditory organ which occurs in the *Mollusca*.

Otinidæ (ō-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otina* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A small family of aquatic pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Otina;* the ear-snails. They are of small size, with very short tentacles, foot grooved for looping, and mouth vertically cleft; they live on rocks of the sea-shore. Sometimes called *dwarf-ears*.

Otion (ō′ti-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτίον*, a little ear, an ear, a kind of shell-fish, dim. of *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] 1. A genus of thoracic cirripeds or barnacles: a synonym of *Conchoderma*.—2. [*l. c.*] A barnacle of this genus.

We also find *otions* attached to their surface.
Cuvier, Règne Anim. (trans. 1849), p. 386.

Otiorhynchidæ (ō″ti-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Otiorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] An important family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or snout-beetles, typified by the genus *Otiorhynchus*. The elytra have a strong fold on the inner face, the male pygidium is divided, the tarsi are usually dilated, and brushy underneath, and the mandibles have a deciduous piece which falls off after the transformation from pupa to imago, leaving a scar. It is a large and wide-spread group, containing many noxious weevils, as *Epicærus imbricatus*, the imbricated snout-beetle, and *Aramigus fulleri*, or Fuller's rose-beetle. (See cut under *Epicærus*.) Many of the tropical species are highly ornamental, as *Entimus imperialis*. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

Otiorhynchinæ (ō″ti-ō-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otiorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Otiorhynchidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Curculionidæ*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Otiorhynchidæ*, containing the more typical forms of that family. Also *Otiorhynchini*. See cut under *Epicærus*.

otiorhynchine (ō″ti-ō-ring′kin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Otiorhynchinæ*, or having their characters.

Otiorhynchus (ō″ti-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1824), < Gr. *ὠτίον*, dim. of *οὖς*, ear, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of snout-beetles, typical of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*, having the metasternal side pieces entirely concealed by the elytra, the suture obliterated, and the hind tibiæ with two short fixed spurs. There are nearly 500 species, mostly European and Asiatic. The five which occur in North America are common to that continent and to Europe.

otiose (ō′shi-ōs), *a.* [= OF. *ocios, ocieus, otieus* = Sp. Pg. *ocioso* = It. *ozioso*, < L. *otiosus*, having leisure or ease, at leisure, < *otium*, leisure, ease; prob. not related to *ease:* see *ease*. Cf. *negotiate*, etc.] 1. Being at rest or ease; not at work; unemployed; inactive; idle.

Ndengei, the dull and *otiose* supreme deity [in the Fiji Islands], had his shrine or incarnation in the serpent.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 211.

2. Made, done, or performed in a leisurely, half-hearted way; perfunctory; negligent; careless; hence, ineffective; vain; futile; to no purpose.

If thinking about payment of the debt means merely an *otiose* contemplation of a possible event, the proposition may be true, but is little to the purpose.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 150.

The last dramatic possibility of the piece . . . is lost by the addition of two *otiose* acts, with a commonplace ending, once more drowned in platitude and priggishness.
Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 754.

otiosity (ō-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ociosite, otiosite* = Sp. *ociosidad* = Pg. *ociosidade* = It. *oziosità;* as *otiose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being otiose or of having nothing to do; ease; relief from labor; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiosity*, such as became a person of his eminence.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

2. Perfunctoriness; easy negligence; carelessness; ineffectiveness; futility.

otis (ō′tis), *n.*; pl. *otides* (ō′ti-dēz). [NL., < L. *otis*, < Gr. *ὠτίς*, a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] 1. The ear of a vessel, often ornamental. Compare *ansa*.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, the leading genus of *Otididæ*, or bustards. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the great bustard, *Otis tarda*. See cut under *bustard*.

otitis (ō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ear.—**Otitis externa,** inflammation of the external ear.—**Otitis interna,** inflammation of the internal ear.—**Otitis media,** inflammation of the middle ear, or tympanum.

oto (ō′tō), *n.* [Isthm. Panama.] The taro plant, *Caladium Colocasia*.

otoba-butter (ō-tō′bä-but″ėr), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the fruit of *Dialyanthera Otoba*. It is nearly colorless, and smells like nutmegs when fresh, but has a disagreeable odor in the melted state.

otoconia, *n.* Plural of *otoconium*.

otoconial (ō-tō-kō′ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an otoconium or otoconia: as, *otoconial* particles.

otoconite (ō-tok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-ite*[2].] An otoconium; a small otolith or calcareous concretion of the labyrinth of the ear. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

otoconium (ō-tō-kō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otoconia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κόνις*, dust.] One of the small otoliths, or gritty particles in the membranous labyrinth: used practically only in the plural. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

Otocorys (ō-tok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] A genus of *Alaudidæ;* the horned larks: a synonym of *Eremophila*. The name is regularly used by those who hold that *Eremophila* in ornithology is untenable because of the prior *Eremophilus* in ichthyology. Also, commonly, *Otocoris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

otocrane (ō′tō-krān), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κρανίον*, skull.] The bony structure of the middle and inner ear of a vertebrate, containing the essential parts of the organ of hearing. It consists of the otic or periotic bones more or less completely coalesced into a single petrosal or petromastoid bone. In man the otocrane is the petromastoid, consisting of the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone fused together. Also *otocranium*. See cuts under *periotic* and *tympanic*.

otocrania, *n.* Plural of *otocranium*.

otocranial (ō-tō-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane; otocranic; otic or periotic, as a bone or set of bones.

otocranic (ō-tō-kran′ik), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane: as, *otocranic* elements. *Coues*.

otocranium (ō-tō-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otocrania* (-ä). [NL.: see *otocrane*.] Same as *otocrane*.

Otocyon (ō-tos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*.] 1. A remarkable genus of African foxes of the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Otocyoninæ*. They have 46 or 48 teeth (more than any other placental land mammal); cranial characters as in *Fennecus*, but the hinder border of the lower jaw with a peculiarly expansive process; auditory bullæ and ears very large; vertebræ 52; limbs long; and toes 5–4, as is usual in *Canidæ*. There is but one species, *O. megalotis*, of South Africa. *Megalotis* is a synonym.

2. [*l. c.*] Any animal of this genus; a megalote.

Otocyoninæ (ō-tos″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Otocyon*. Also called *Megalotinæ*.

otocyonine (ō-tō-sī′ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otocyoninæ*.

otocyst (ō′tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst): see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, an auditory vesicle; any cavity or cyst which contains the essential parts of an organ of hearing; especially, the auditory vesicle or capsule of some of the *Invertebrata*, often containing otoliths, and subservient to the function of audition. In *Hydrozoa*, otocysts are one of the several kinds of marginal bodies situated in the margin of the disk between tentacles, and containing otolithic concretions and hair-cells. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *lithocyst*.

otocystic (ō-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *otocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an otocyst.

otodynia (ō-tō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the ear.

otographical (ō-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *otograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otography.

otography (ō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otogyps (ō′tō-jips), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *γύψ*, vulture.] A genus of Old World vultures of the family *Falconidæ* and the subfamily *Vulturinæ*, having ear-like flaps of skin; the eared vultures. There are several species, as the African *O. auricularis*, the Nubian *O. nubicus*, and the Indian or Pondicherry *O. calvus*.



Eared Vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*).

otolite (ō′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone (see *-lite*).] Same as *otolith*.

otolith (ō′tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. In fishes and fish-like vertebrates they are sometimes of great size. In higher animals otoliths are generally wanting or reduced to small particles or ear-dust. (See *otoconium*.) Among some common fishes the otolith decreases in size in the following order: cod, hake, haddock, whiting, conger, turbot, sole, gurnard, smelt, and trout. The concretions differ much in shape. In the conger the otolith is shaped like a sole, 1¼ inches long, ⅝ inch wide, and is thin and glassy. In the cod it is of the size of a horse-bean, and is curved on itself. The ear-stones of the American sheepshead are shaped like a tamarind-seed, and look like pieces of milky quartz. They are often carried in the pocket as "lucky stones."

2. One of the proper otic bones of some animals, as certain fishes; an otosteon. See cuts under *Esox* and *Python*. =**Syn.** *Otoliths, Otostea, Otoconia*, and *Otoconites* are all concretions in the inmost ear; the two first-mentioned words are by some restricted to the large solid "ear-stones" of lower animals, while the latter two designate the small ones or very fine "ear-dust" of higher animals. They have properly no part in the bony structure of the ear, but a vibratory or concussive function in audition. But *otolith* and *otosteon* are sometimes applied to the internal ear-bones of fishes.

otolithic (ō-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [< *otolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an otolith; otosteal: as, an *otolithic* concretion.—2. Containing otoliths; lithocystic: as, an *otolithic* capsule or lithocyst. Also *otolitic*.

Otolithic sac, in *Hydrozoa*, a lithocyst.

Otolithus (ō-tol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of sciænoid fishes in Asia, resembling the weakfish.

otolitic (ō-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *otolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *otolithic*.

otological (ō-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otology.

otologist (ō-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in otology, especially in its medical and surgical aspects; an aurist.

otology (ō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the human ear, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

otomy (ot'ō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *atomy*[2].

She 's grown a mere *otomy*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

otomycosis (ō″tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *μύκης*, mushroom.] The presence of fungi, such as *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the external auditory meatus.

Otomys (ō'tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of gerbils or myomorphic rodents of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*. They have large hairy ears, convex frontal profile, grooved incisors, molar teeth with discrete laminæ united by cement, and the tail of moderate length, not tufted.

otopathy (ō-top'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πάθη*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the ear.

otophone (ō'tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] An ear-trumpet. *E. H. Knight.*

otophthalmic (ō-tof-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *oculauditory*.

otoplastic (ō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *otoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to otoplasty.

otoplasty (ō'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the ear.

otoporpa (ō-tō-pôr'pä), *n.*; pl. *otoporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πόρπη*, a buckle.] In *Hydrozoa*, one of the hard cartilaginous processes of the marginal ring which ascend on the exumbrellar surface from an otocyst or tentaculicyst, as of a narcomedusan; an ear-rivet.

otoporpal (ō-tō-pôr'pal), *a.* [< *otoporpa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otoporpa: as, an *otoporpal* process of the marginal cartilage.

otopyorrhea, otopyorrhœa (ō-tō-pī-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *otopyorrhœa*, < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πύον*, matter, pus (see *pus*), + *ῥεῖν*, flow, run, stream.] Purulent otorrhea.

otopyosis (ō″tō-pī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πύωσις*, suppuration, < *πυοῦσθαι*, suppurate, < *πύον*, pus: see *pus*.] The presence of pus in the ear.

otorrhagia (ō-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage from the ear.

otorrhea, otorrhœa (ō-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *otorrhœa*, < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ear.

otorrheal, otorrhœal (ō-tō-rē'al), *a.* [< *otorrhea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with otorrhea.

otosalpinx (ō-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet: see *salpinx*.] ★The Eustachian tube.

otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An ear-speculum. See *speculum*.

otoscopic (ō-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *otoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the otoscope: as, an *otoscopic* examination.

otoscopical (ō-tō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *otoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *otoscopic*.

otoscopy (ō'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the ear; clinical examination of the ear.

Otosema (ō-tō-sē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σῆμα*, mark, sign.] A genus of noctuid moths containing the largest species of the family, *O.* (*Erebus*) *odora*, com-



Otosema odora, about one half natural size.

mon along the coast of America from Maine to Brazil.

otosis (ō-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] Mishearing; false impression as to sounds uttered by others, or a word-form so originated.

Negro English is an ear-language altogether, a language built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing, similar to that by which Sirâdyhu-d-daula, a viceroy of Bengal, became in the newspapers of the day Sir Roger Dowler.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxi.

otosteal (ō-tos'tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon or otolith.

II. *n.* An otosteon.

otosteon (ō-tos'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *otostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] **1.** An ear-stone; an otolith; a hard concretion in the cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, as in the cod and many other fishes: not to be confounded with any of the bones proper of the ear.—**2.** An ear-bone proper; an otic or periotic bone. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

ototomy (ō-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the ear.

Otozamites (ō″tō-zā-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1843), < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + NL. *Zamia* (see *Zamia*) + *-ites*.] A large genus of fossil plants belonging to the family *Cycadaceæ*, having more or less elongated pinnate fronds or leaves with forking veins, and distinguished from all other genera by a rounded auricle on the upper side of the base of each pinna or leaflet. More than 60 species have been described, all from Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic, but ranging from the Buntersandstein to the Cenomanian, most abundant in the Oölite, Lias, and Rhetic of Europe and India.

ottar (ot'är), *n.* Same as *attar*.

ottava (ot-tä'vä), *n.* [It.: see *octave*.] An octave. In musical staff notation, *al ottava* or *8va*, 'at the octave,' is prefixed above to a note or passage which is to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the continuance of the direction being further indicated by a horizontal dotted line, and i s end by the word *loco*, 'in place.' It is occasionally also prefixed below a note or passage to be performed an octave lower than it is written. The former effect is also indicated by *ottava alta*, and the latter by *ottava bassa*. In either case the intention is simply to avoid the excessive use of leger or added lines.

ottava rima (ot-tä'vä rē'mä). [It., eighth or octuple rime: see *octave* and *rime*[1].] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rime alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian meter, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron employed it in his "Beppo" and "Don Juan," using lines of eleven or often of ten syllables.

ottavino (ot-tä-vē'nō), *n.* [It., < *ottava*, octave: see *octave*.] Same as *piccolo*.

otter[1] (ot'èr), *n.* [< ME. *oter*, *otir*, *otur*, *otyre*, < AS. *otor*, *oter*, *ottor*, *otr* = MLG. *otter* = MD. D. *otter* = OHG. *ottar*, *otter*, *ottir*, MHG. G. *otter* = Icel. *otr* = Sw. *utter* = Dan. *odder* = Goth. **utrs* (not recorded) = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. Bohem. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra* = Lith. *udra*, otter, = Gr. *ὕδρος*, *ὑδρα*, a water-snake (see *hydra*), = Skt. *udra*, otter: akin to Skt. *udan*, water, Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, E. *water*: see *water*.] **1.** An aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the or-



Canada Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

der *Feræ*, family *Mustelidæ*, and subfamily *Lutrinæ*. There are several genera, as *Farangia* (or *Leptonyx*), *Aonyx*, *Lontra* (or *Saricovia*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. The common river-otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra* (*Latax*) *canadensis*. Some Asiatic otters with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chilensis*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter of South America, *Pteronura sandbachi*. The fur of otters is valuable.

2. The sea-otter. See *Enhydris*.—**3.** The larva of the ghost-moth, *Epialus humuli*, which is very destructive to hop-plantations.—**4.** A tackle with line and flies, used for fishing below the surface in lakes and rivers. [U. S.]—**5.** A breed of sheep: same as *ancon*, 3.—**Lesser otter**, a former name of the mink.

otter[2] (ot'èr), *n.* A corruption of *arnotto*.

otter[3], *n.* Same as *attar*.

otter-canoe (ot'èr-ka-nö″), *n.* A boat used by the hunters of the sea-otter, on the western coast of North America. It is 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, sharp at each end, with flaring sides, and but little sheer. It is an excellent sea-boat, and is especially adapted for landing through the surf.

otter-dog (ot'èr-dog), *n.* A variety of hound bred for or employed in the chase of the otter.

otterdown† (ot'èr-doun), *n.* [A corruption of *eider-down*, simulating *otter*.] Same as *eider-down*.

There are now to be sold for ready money only some duvets for bedcoverings of down beyond comparison, superior to what is called the *otterdown*. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 4.

otter-hound (ot'èr-hound), *n.* Same as *otter-dog*.

otter-pike (ot'èr-pīk), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *adder-pike*.] Same as *adder-pike*.

otter-shell (ot'èr-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ* and genus *Lutraria*. *L. maxima* is known on the northwest coast of America as the *great clam*, and is much eaten by the natives, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking. See cut under *Lutraria*.

otter-shrew (ot'èr-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous animal of the genus *Potamogale*: so called from its resemblance both to an otter and to a shrew.

otter-spear (ot'èr-spēr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

ottetto (ot-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *octet*.] Same as *octet*.

otto (ot'ō), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottoman[1] (ot'ō-man), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ottoman* = Sp. *Otomano* = Pg. It. *Ottomano*, < Turk. *'Othman*, *'Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Othman*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to that branch of the Turks to which belong the founders and ruling class of the Turkish or Ottoman empire.

II. *n.* One of that branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288–1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the sixteenth century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califs.

ottoman[2] (ot'ō-man), *n.* [= G. *ottomane*, < F. *ottomane* (= Sp. *otomana*), a kind of couch or sofa, fem. of *ottoman*, Ottoman, Turkish: see *Ottoman*[1].] **1.** A piece of furniture forming a seat or seats, used in a drawing-room or sitting-room. (*a*) A large piece of furniture like a divan, usually circular or many-sided (so that the persons occupying it turn their backs to one another), and commonly having a raised conical center for the back, upon which is frequently a vase, as for flowers, the seat and back being upholstered with springs and stuffing. (*b*) A small and movable seat like a chair without back or arms.

My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low *ottoman* near the marble chimney-piece. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2. A corded silk having large cords; a kind of gros-grain. Compare *faille*, 3.—**Box ottoman**, an ottoman the body of which is made hollow, usually of wood, with a top which can be lifted so that it can be used as a box.—**Double-pouffe ottoman**, an ottoman made to resemble two cushions or "pouffes" laid one upon another. If the seeming cushions are square, it is common to lay the upper one at an angle with the lower; if both are round, they are often covered with different materials.

Ottomite† (ot'ō-mīt), *n.* [As *Ottom*(*an*) + *-ite*[2].] An Ottoman.

I do agnize
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the *Ottomites*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 235.

ottrelite (ot'rel-īt), *n.* [< *Ottrez* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in a schistose rock (ottrelite schist) near Ottrez, in the Ardennes. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with some manganese. The ottrelite group includes ottrelite proper and several related minerals, as chloritoid, sismondine, and masonite; they belong to the group of so-called *brittle micas*.

Otus (ō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτός*, the long-eared owl, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] **1.** A genus of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of medium size, with

conspicuous horns, ear-tufts, or plumicorns; the eared owls. The common long-eared owl of Europe is *O. vulgaris;* that of North America is *O. wilsonianus.* There are many other species. The limits of the genus vary. The short-eared species of *Otus* are often placed in a different genus, *Brachyotus.* The genus is also called *Asio.*



American Long-eared Owl (*Otus wilsonianus*).

2†. In *entom.*, a genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, founded by Hübner in 1816.—**3†.** In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Risso*, 1826.—**4†.** In *Crustacea*, a genus of amphipods. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

ouabe-oil (ö-ä'be-oil), *n.* A fixed oil valuable for lubricating, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Omphalea triandra.*

oubit (ö'bit), *n.* [Also *oobit, oubat, oubut,* etc., reduced from *woubit, wobat, wobart,* etc., < ME. *wolbode, wolbede,* AS. **wulboda,* a hairy caterpillar, < *wul,* wool, + **boda,* connected with *budda,* a beetle. Compare *sharnbod.*] A caterpillar of the tiger-moth: generally with the qualifying term *hairy.* See *palmer-worm.*

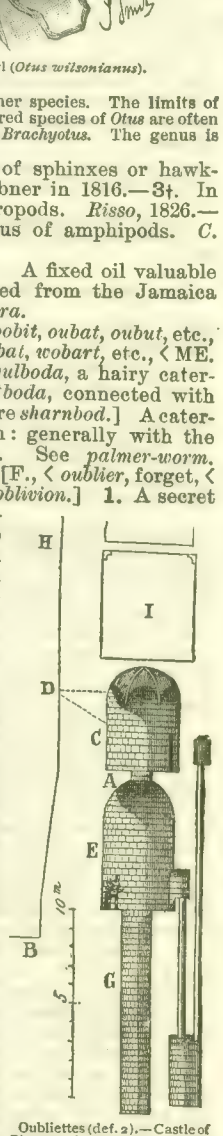
oubliette (ö-bli-et'), *n.* [F., < *oublier,* forget, < L. *oblivisci,* forget: see *oblivion.*] **1.** A secret dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly, such as exist in some old castles or other buildings.

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette,* I suppose, of the accursed convent. *Scott.*

2. A secret pit, usually in the floor of a dungeon or a dark passage, into which a person could be precipitated and thus be destroyed unawares. Oubliettes of this form occur in medieval castles, though they were much less common than has been popularly believed.

And deeper still the deep-down *oubliette,*
Down thirty feet below the smiling day.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

Oubliettes are common in old eastern houses, as in the medieval castles of Europe, and many a stranger has met his death in them. They are often so well concealed that even the modern inmates are not aware of their existence.
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, III. 327, note.



Oubliettes (def. 2).—Castle of Pierrefonds, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

C, upper dungeon, with window, *D*; *E*, lower dungeon, with access from *C* by the trap-door *A*; *G*, oubliette, into which a victim could be precipitated from *C* or *E* through the open trap-doors in the floors; *B*, bottom of castle moat; *B H*, castle wall; *I*, an upper chamber.

ouch[1] (ouch), *n.* [< ME. *ouche;* a form of *nouch,* due to misdivision of *a nouch* as *an ouch:* see *nouch.*] **1.** An ornament or jewel of the nature of a brooch or clasp; any jewel or ornament; specifically, a clasp used for a cope in place of the agraffe. Its use in the English Old Testament seems to be restricted to 'setting,' or 'socket.' Also *owche.*

An *ouche* of gold.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 743.

They wrought onyx stones inclosed in *ouches* of gold.
Ex. xxxix. 6.

Why did Vulcan make this excellent *Ouch?* to give Hermione Cadmus' wife. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

I am got deep into the Sidney Papers; there are old wills full of bequeathed *owches* and goblets with fair enamel. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 23.

She brought him a very pretty fortune in chains, *owches,* and Saracen ear-rings. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 97.

2†. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Imp. Dict.*—**3†.** A tumor or boil on the skin; a carbuncle.

Up start as many aches in 's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, i.

ouch[2] (ouch), *interj.* [Also *outch:* a mere exclamation; cf. *ow.*] An exclamation expressing pain, as when one is suddenly hurt, as by a slight burn, a prick of a pin, etc. [Colloq.]

oucher†, *n.* [< *ouch*[1] + *-er*[1].] An artist who made ouches.

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers.
Cock Lorelles Bote. (*Nares.*)

oudenarde (ö-de-närd'), *n.* [Named from *Oudenarde,* a town in East Flanders, Belgium, where this tapestry was formerly manufactured.] Decorative tapestry of which the chief subject is foliage, as landscapes with trees.

Oudenodon (ö-den'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐδείς* (*οὐδεν-*), no one, none (< *οὐδὲ εἷς,* not one: *οὐδέ,* but not, and not, not; *εἷς,* one), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of extinct cryptodont reptiles with apparently toothless jaws and short confluent premaxillaries, based upon remains found in the Karoo formation of South Africa. By Owen it is associated with *Rhynchosaurus* in a family *Cryptodontia* (or *Cryptodontidæ*) of the order *Anomodontia.* It has since been made type of a separate family *Oudenodontidæ.* It was named by Bain in 1856.

oudenodont (ö-den'ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Oudenodon* or the family *Oudenodontidæ.*

Oudenodontidæ (ö-den-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oudenodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil reptiles, represented by the genus *Oudenodon.*

oughne†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *own*[1].

ought[1] (ôt), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *aught*[1]. Compare *naught, nought.*

ought[2] (ôt), *v., pret.* and *auxiliary.* [< ME. *ought, oughte, ouhte, aught, aughte, augte, ahte, agte,* < AS. *āhte,* pret. of *āgan* (pres. *āh*), owe, have: see *owe*[1].] **1†.** Owned; the preterit of the verb *owe*[1], to possess, own. See *owe*[1].

He got from the improvident Pesants the Castle of Elkisse, . . . and the Castle of Banies from the Sheek that *ought* it, by a wile. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 165.

He that *ought* the cow, goes nearest her tail. [Scotch proverb.] *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 376.

2†. Owed; the preterit and past participle of the verb *owe*[1], to be indebted or obliged.

As Fortune hire *oughte* a foule meschaunce,
She wex enamoured upon this man.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1609.

This was but duty;
She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

Your brother had much money of me out of the £400 I had of him, beside what he *ought* to your sister Mary.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 449.

3. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

And so atte the begynnyng a man *aught* to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. Mat. xxv. 27.

We do not what we *ought,*
What we *ought* not we do.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

What I *ought* to do must be something that I can do.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 4.

4. To be fit or expedient in a moral view; be a natural or expected consequence, result, effect, etc.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be.
Jas. iii. 10.

All that 's good in nature *ought*
To be communicable.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which *ought* to give him pleasure. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

Against irreligion, against secularity, Art, Science, and Christianity are or *ought* to be united.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

5. To be necessary or advisable; behoove.

So wise a man as ye be *ought* not soche thinge to vndirtake to put hym-self in a-uenture of deth for covetise of londe, ne other auoir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 366.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luke xxiv. 26.

Both in partridge-shooting and in grouse-shooting one bird only *ought* to be singled out and shot at.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 834.

6†. To befit: used impersonally.

Wel *oughte* us werche and ydelnes withstonde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 14.

=**Syn. 3-5.** *Ought, Should.* *Ought* is the stronger, expressing especially obligations of duty, with some weaker use in expressing interest or necessity: as, you *ought* to know, if any one does. *Should* sometimes expresses duty: as, we *should* be careful of others' feelings; but generally expresses propriety, expediency, etc.: as, we *should* dot our *i*'s and cross our *t*'s.

ought[3]**†,** *n.* [See *aught*[3].] Possession: same as *aught*[3].

I am as weel worth looking at as ony book in your *ought.*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi.

ought[4] (ôt), *n.* [A corruption of *nought, naught.*] Nought; a cipher. [Vulgar.]

"Three score and ten," said Chuffey, "*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score—four times *ought* 's an *ought,* four times two 's an eight—eighty." *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

oughten†, *v.* Plural of *ought*[2]. *Chaucer.*

oughtlings (ôt'lingz), *adv.* [< *ought*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Anything; in the least; in any degree. [Scotch.]

Does Tam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish? *Ramsay.*

The hizzies, if they're *aughtlins* fawsont,
Let them in Drury-lane be lesson'd!
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

oughtness (ôt'nes), *n.* The state of being as it ought to be; rightness. [Rare.]

In this clear and full sense, *oughtness* or duty is a comparatively recent notion, foreign to the classical period of Greek ethics. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 7.

oughwhere†, *adv.* See *owhere.*

ougly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ugly.*

oulachon (ö'la-kon), *n.* Same as *eulachon. C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 91.

oulderne†, ouldernesse†, *n.* See the quotation.

Ouldernes, a kinde of very course canuas which Tailers vse to stiffen doublets: so called because much thereof vsually commeth from the Iland *Ouldernes* [*Holderness*]. Vi. *Poule-dauies.* *Minsheu.*

oule[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *owl*[1].

oule[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *awl.*

oule[3]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *howl. Levins.*

oulo-. See *ulo-.*

oulong, *n.* See *oolong.*

oulopholite (ö-lof'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖλος,* woolly, woolen, + *φωλεός,* a cave, + *λίθος,* stone.] A local name for certain curved or twisted forms assumed by gypsum occurring in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

oulorrhagy (ö-lor'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖλον,* in pl. *οὖλα,* the gums, + *-ραγία,* < *ῥηγνύναι,* break.] In *med.*, bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums. Also *ulorrhagia.*

oumbert, oumbrere†. See *umber*[2], *umbriere.*

oumpert, *n.* An obsolete form of *umpire.*

ounce[1] (ouns), *n.* [< ME. *ounce, unce* = D. *ons,* ★< OF. *unce, once,* F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = It. *oncia* = OHG. *unza,* MHG. G. *unze* = Sw. *uns* = Dan. *unze, unse* = Goth. *unkja* = Gr. *οὐγκία,* ounce, < L. *uncia,* the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: see *inch*[1], from the same source.] **1.** A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains; in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437½ grains. The ounce was originally the Roman duodecimal subdivision of the pound. In modern systems it is generally a twelfth or sixteenth of a pound. Abbreviated *oz.*

2†. A small quantity.

By *ounces* henge hise lokkes that he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 677.

3. In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars; the old doubloon onza of Spain.

The last lot of quinine . . . had sold for four *ounces* (sixty-four dollars) an ounce at auction.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 21.

Fluid ounce (also *fluidounce,* a form very common in medical use), a measure of capacity; a wineglassful. In the United Kingdom it contains one avoirdupois ounce or 437.5 grains of distilled water at 62° Fahr., weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches (at London), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. In the United States the fluid ounce is declared by Act of Congress of July 27, 1866, to be the 128th part of a gallon—that is, it contains 456.033 grains of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air at a pressure of 30 inches (presumably at the Coast Survey Office in Washington), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The British fluid ounce is equal to 28.4 cubic centimeters, and that of the United States to 29.57 cubic centimeters.

ounce[2] (ouns), *n.* [Formerly also *once;* < F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = Pg. *onça* = It. *onza,* now *lonza* (appar. with attraction of the def. art.); NL. *uncia;* perhaps ult. < Pers. *yūz,* a panther, pard, lynx. The word has been referred, in view of the It. form *lonza,* to L. *lynx,* Gr. *λύγξ,*

lynx; but this is not at all probable. Cf. MHG. *lunze, linize*, lioness.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal, *Felis irbis* or *F. uncia*, of the cat family,



Ounce, or Snow-leopard (*Felis irbis*).

Felidæ, closely related to but distinct from the other large spotted cats known as *leopards* or *panthers;* the snow-leopard or mountain panther. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Asia up to an altitude of 18,000 feet, and bearing the same relation to the leopards of warmer regions that the Canada lynx, for example, bears to the ordinary bay lynx or wildcat. In consequence of its habitat the fur is very thick and long, even forming a mane on the back, and the color is pale-gray with obsolete dark spotting, instead of reddish with sharp black spotting as in the leopards of low countries. The muzzle is notably obtuse, with arched frontal profile, in consequence of the shortness of the nasal bones.

2†. The bay lynx or the Canada lynx. *W. Wood.* —**3.** An occasional name of the American jaguar, *Felis onca.*

ounce-land (ouns'land), *n.* In Orkney, before the islands became a part of Scotland proper, the area or tract of land that paid an annual tax of an ounce of silver.

Each of the before-mentioned districts of land was called an *ounce-land* (Ork. urisland), because it paid an annual tax of one ounce of silver.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 689.

ound†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ounde.* See *oundy.*

oundé, *a.* Same as *oundy*, 2.

ounded†, *a.* [ME. *ownded;* < *ound* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *oundy*, 1.

The hynde of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was *ownded* overthwert with a colour reede as rose.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

oundingt, *n.* [ME. *owndynge;* < *ound* + *-ing*[1].] Imitation of waves; laying in curls or rolls.

The disguise, endentynge, barrynge, *owndynge*, palynge, wyndynge or bendynge, and semblable waste of clooth in vanitee.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

oundst (oundz), *interj.* [For *wounds*, for *God's wounds:* see *zounds.*] An exclamation formerly used as an oath: same as *zounds.*

oundy†, *a.* [Also *owndy, oundé:* F. *ondé, ondée,* < L. *undatum*, pp. of *undare*, to wave.] **1.** Wavy; waved; in *her.*, undé. *N. E. D.*

The other side clothe of Tissue of silver, and clothe of gold of Tissue entered *ounde* the one with ye other, the *ounde* is warke wavying up and doune, . . . and on the other side that was *ounde* was sette with signes called cifers of fine gold. *Hall*, Chron., Henry VIII. 79 b.

Hir heere that *oundy* was and crips,
As burned gold hit shoon to see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1386.

2. Scalloped: said of the edge of a piece of stuff, a garment, or the like. Also *oundé.*—**3.** In *her.*, same as *undé.*

ounga, *n.* See *gibbon.*

ouph†, **ouphe**† (öf), *n.* Obsolete and corrupt spellings of *oaf.*

We'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 49.

And now they deemed the courier *ouphe*
Some hunter-sprite of the elfin ground.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 46.

our[1] (our), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *oure, ower, owre;* < ME. *oure, ure,* < AS. *ūre* (= OS. *ūsa* = OFries. *ūse, unse, onse* = D. *ons, onze* = MLG. *unse* = OHG. *unsar, unser*, MHG. G. *unser* = Icel. *várr, vár*, mod. *vor* = Sw. *vår* = Dan. *vor* = Goth. *unsar*), poss., our, < *ūre*, gen. pl., of us: see *us.*] Pertaining or belonging to us: as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops. *Ours* is a later possessive form from *our*, and is used in place of *our* and a noun, thus standing to *our* in the same relation as *hers* to *her*, *yours* to *your*, *mine* to *my:* as, the land is *ours;* your land and *ours.*

Sir, *oure* strengh myght nogt stabill tham stille,
They hilded for ought we couthe halde,
Oure vnwittyng.
York Plays (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

In this houre
I wol ben dede, or she shal bleven *oure.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 589.

Whether we preach, pray, baptize, communicate, condemn, give absolution, or whatsoever, as disposers of God's mysteries, *our* words, judgments, acts, and deeds are not *ours* but the Holy Ghost's.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 77.

One with *our* feelings and *our* powers
And rather part of us than *ours.*
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

our[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *hour.*

There may areste me no pleasaunce,
And *our* be *our* I fele grevaunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

our-. For words so beginning, see *uro-.*

ourang-outang, *n.* An erroneous form of *orang-utan.*

ouranographist, *n.* Same as *uranographist.*

ouranography, *n.* Same as *uranography.*

Ourapteridæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Urapterygidæ.*

ourari (ö-rä'ri), *n.* Same as *curari.*

Ouratea (ö-rā'tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oura-ara*, the native name of the tree in Guiana.] A name given by Aublet in 1775 to *Ochna*, a genus of trees of the family *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, distinguished by the ten stamens and terminal panicles. There are about 150 species, natives of America, Africa, and Asia in the tropics. They have alternate shining evergreen leaves, yellow flowers of five petals (with the five sepals also commonly yellow), and a fruit of about five drupes sessile on a broad receptacle. See *candlewood*[1] (*b*) and *Ochna.*

Ourax (ö'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐραξ*, Attic name of the bird *τέτραξ.*] **1.** Same as *Pauxi. Cuvier*, 1817.—**2.** Same as *Mitu*, 2. *Swainson*, 1837.

oure[1], *pron.* A Middle English form of *our*[1].

oure[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hour.*

ourebi (ou're-bi), *n.* [Cape D. *orebi;* S. African.] The bleekbok of South Africa, *Antilope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*, about 2 feet high, of a pale-dun color, white below, with sharp strong annulated horns in the male, inhabiting open plains.

ouretic, *a.* See *uretic.*

ourie, *a.* See *oorie.*

ourn (ourn), *pron.* [< *our* + *-n*, an adj. suffix used also in *hern, hisn*, etc.] Ours. [Prov. or dial., Eng. and U. S.]

Ourn's the fust thru-by-daylight train.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

ouro-. For words so beginning, see *uro-.*

ours (ourz), *pron.* See *our*[1].

ourself (our-self'), *pron.* [< ME. *oure self*, etc.: see *our*[1] and *self*, and cf. *himself, myself.*] Myself: relating to *we* and *us*, when used of a single person, as in the regal or formal style.

Graunte that we may *oure silf* to enserche & se,
As thou for us on roode were rent,
Thou chese us to thee for charite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

What touches us *ourself* shall be last served.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 8.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Ourself have ever vowed to esteem
As virtue for itself, so fortune, base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron. pl.* [< *our* + *selves.*] We or us, not others: often, when used as a nominative, added to *we* by way of emphasis; when in the objective, often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us:* as, we blame *ourselves;* we pledge *ourselves.*

Not that we are sufficient of *ourselves* to think any thing as of *ourselves;* but our sufficiency is of God. 2 Cor. iii. 5.

All things that are
Made for our general uses are at war—
E'en we among *ourselves.*
Fletcher, Upon "An Honest Man's Fortune."

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*

All our knowledge is *Ourselves* to know.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 398.

To awaken and cherish this love of truth in *ourselves* and in others, to follow after it as long as we live, this is what has created the prophets, saints, heroes, and martyrs of history. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 152.

★**-ous.** [ME. *-ous, -ouse;* < OF. *-ous, -os, -us, -eus*, later *-eux*, F. *-eux* = Sp. Pg. It. *-oso*, < L. *-ōsus*, for **-onsus*, orig. (Aryan) **-wansa, *-wanta*, a suffix (equivalent to E. *-ful* or *-y*[1] or *-ed*[2]) attached to nouns to form adjectives noting fullness, as in *callosus*, hard-skinned, callous, *famosus*, noted, famous, *generosus*, well-born, generous, *odiosus*, hateful, odious, *religiosus*, scrupulous, religious, *sumptuosus*, costly, sumptuous, *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming, from nouns, adjectives denoting fullness or abundance, or sometimes merely the presence, of the thing or quality expressed by the noun, as in *callous, famous, generous, odious, religious, sumptuous, vicious,* etc. (see etymology). Many modern English adjectives taken directly from the Latin have *-ose*, as *jocose, verbose*, with or without an equivalent form in *-ous*, as *herbose herbous, onerose onerous, vinose vinous, spicous spicose*, etc., the form in *-ose* being especially common in botanical terms. By reason of the agreement in the terminal pronunciation of English adjectives in *-ous* and the English pronunciation of Latin adjectives in *-us* (in Latin a mere nominative termination), many such adjectives in *-us* have been transferred into English with the accommodated termination *-ous*, as *anxious, conspicuous, devious, obvious, previous, serious*, etc., from Latin *anxius, conspicuus, devius, obvius, prævius, serius*, etc. So with Latin or New Latin adjectives in *-us* from Greek *-ος*, as in *acephalous*, etc. The suffix *-ous* is felt as an English formative only when a noun accompanies the adjective, as in *famous, odious, religious, ambitious*, etc., associated with the nouns *fame, odium, religion, ambition*, etc. It is sometimes used (as also *-ose*), as an English formative, attached to words of non-Latin origin, as in *quartzous* or *quartzose*, etc.

ouset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze.*

ousel, *n.* See *ouzel.*

ouset (ou'set), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cluster of cottages; a hamlet or clachan. *Halliwell.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

oust[1] (oust), *v. t.* [< ME. **ousten*, < OF. *ouster, oster*, F. *ôter* = Pr. *ostar*, remove, oust; perhaps < ML. **haustare*, draw out, remove (?), freq. of L. *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water): see *haurient, haust*[2], *exhaust.*] **1**†. To take away; remove.—**2.** To turn out; eject; dispossess.

Afterwards the lessor, reversioner, remainder-man, or any stranger doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term.
Blackstone, Com., III. xi.

Nothing less than the death of one Pharaoh, and the succession of another, could *oust* a favorite from his position. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

He . . . sack'd my house;
From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me.
Tennyson, Geraint.

oust[2] (oust), *n.* Same as *oast.*

ouster (ous'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *ouster*, inf. used as noun: see *oust*[1].] In *law*, a putting out of possession; ejection; the act of depriving one of his freehold. In modern use it implies a wrongful exclusion, and is used only with reference to real property. Also called *dispossession.*

It is . . . stated that Smith the lessee entered; and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, ousted him; for which *ouster* he brings this action.
Blackstone, Com., III. xi.

Judgment respondeat ouster. See *judgment.*—**Ouster by discontinuance.** See *discontinuance.*

ouster-le-main, *n.* [< OF. *ouster*, remove, + *le, la*, the, + *main*, hand: see *main*[3].] In feudal times, a writ or judgment for recovery of lands out of the hand of the superior lord.

The heir, at the age of twenty-one, and the heiress, originally at the age of fourteen, but subsequently at the age of eighteen, sued out his or her livery or *ousterlemain* (take the hand off), and obtained release from royal protection and control. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 35.

out (out), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *out, owt, oute, owte*, < (*a*) AS. *ūt* = OS. *ūt* = OFries. *ūt* = MD. *ut*, D. *uit* = MLG. *ut, ute, uten* = OHG. *ūz, ūzs, ūzz*, MHG. *ūz, ūsz, ūs*, G. *aus* = Icel. *út* = Sw. *ut* = Dan. *ud* = Goth. *ūt*, out; whence (*b*) AS. *ūte* = OS. *ūta, ūte* = OFries. *uta, ute* = OHG. *ūze, ūzze, ūzzi*, MHG. *ūze, ūzze, ouze* = Sw. *ute* = Dan. *ude* = Goth. *ūta*, out, without; (*c*) AS. *ūtan* = OS. *ūtan* = OHG. *ūzana, ūzān*, MHG. *ūzen*, G. *aussen* = Icel. *útan* = Sw. *utan* = Dan. *uden* = Goth. *ūtana*, from without; prob. = Skt. *ud*, up, out. Hence comp. *utter* (whence *utter, v., utterance*, etc.), superl. *utterest, utmost, outmost*, etc., *about, without, outward*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Forth, either from a place, position, state, condition, or relation, or into a specified position, condition, existence, action, view, association, etc.—the original notion 'forth' or the resultant notion 'in' prevailing according to the context or to circumstances. (*a*) From within or the inside to the exterior or outside: as, to go *out;* to rush *out.*

Myrabell came and toke hym *owt* aside;
"Do after me," quod she, "as in this case."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap *out.* Job xli. 19.

There he sat and sung their loves,
As she went *out* and in.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

(*b*) From a source or receptacle: as, to draw *out* a dagger; to pour *out* wine; to squeeze *out* a drop.

He saith unto them, Draw *out* now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. John ii. 8.

The sheepfold here
Pours *out* its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.
Cowper, Task, i. 291.

(*c*) From confinement, concealment, obscurity, entanglement, etc.: as, to let *out* a secret; to bring *out* the meaning of a passage.

Hit is lure of our lyues, and we let sholde
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh *oute.*
Destruction of Troy, l. 2175.

One encompass'd with a winding maze,
That cannot tread the way *out* readily.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1152.

They gnash their tusks, with fire their eyeballs roll,
Till some wide wound lets *out* their mighty soul.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 168.

(*d*) From a proper or usual place, position, or connection: as, to cut *out* a line of verse; to put *out* of joint.

These worlds in Tarquin new ambition bred;
Who, like a foul usurper, went about
From this fair throne to heave the owner *out*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 413.

[The book of Hali] was after by the Iewes altered, putting *out* and in at their pleasure.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

With this you may do what you please, put *out*, put in, communicate or suppress.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go *out*. *Bulwer*.

(*e*) From a number of objects; from among others, or from all the others, as by seeking, choosing, separating, omitting, etc.: as, to find *out*; to pick *out*; to leave *out*.

Of the yonge *oute* trie [pick, cull],
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem dripe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

I, even I, will both search my sheep and seek them *out*.
Ezek. xxxiv. 11.

Till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left *out*.
Milton, Comus, l. 137.

I desire to hear from you concerning Mr. Featherstone's resolution, and whether you have inquired *out* a chamber for me. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 420.

(*f*) From accustomed security to the field of combat, especially single combat: as, to call a man *out* to fight a duel.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee *out*.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We must have him *out*, Harry.
Thackeray, Virginians, x.

2. From any previous position, state, or condition. (*a*) In or into plain sight, prominence, or relief.

I am very cold; and all the stars are *out* too,
The little stars, and all that look like aglets.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

The stars come *out*, and the night-wind
Brings up the stream
Murmurs and scents of the infinite sea.
M. Arnold, The Future.

(*b*) Into public view or notice; hence, in or into vogue, fashion, or circulation: as, the book came *out* last year.

We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once *out* and a-foot. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

(*c*) In or into social notice; in or into society.

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out*; and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, v.

(*d*) Into general knowledge or publicity: as, the story leaked *out*.

Sorwfuliche sche sigt last *out* schold it lett.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2971.

(*e*) In or into existence: as, the meanest man *out*.

To lowe-lybbyng men the larke is resembled;
Arestotle the grete clerke suche tales he telleth;
Thus he lykneth in his logyk the leste foule *oute*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 267.

"Three admirable members of Parliament," I cried, "who, donning the cross of charity——" "I know," interrupted S——; "the cleverest thing *out!*"
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, xii.

(*f*) In or into a state of confusion, vexation, dispute, variance, or unfriendliness: as, he is *out* in his calculations; to fall *out* about trifles.

We fell *out*, my wife and I,
O we fell *out*, I know not why.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Disgruntle, according to an American authority, means to put any one *out* very seriously; not out of a theatre or musical hall, but *out* of temper.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

(*g*) From among the number of contestants; so as to be no longer in the game: as, B was put *out* in the third round.

3. Forth as regards extension or protraction; in length or duration: as, to spread *out* a mat; to stretch *out* a hand.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? Wilt thou draw *out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

And my laments would be drawn *out* too long,
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1616.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd *out* all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 111.

4. Forth; forward; away, as from a point of departure.

They went *out* from us, but they were not of us.
1 John ii. 19.

When they were ready to set *out* for London, a man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and main power, took 'em from me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 5.

Two stern-faced men set *out* from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist.
Hood, Eugene Aram.

5. Without; outside; forth or away from the place, house, or apartment; in the open air; out of doors: opposed to *in* or *within*: as, he went *out* at noon; to hang *out* a sign.

It is death to have any consultation for the commonwealth *out* of the council, or the place of the common election. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 3.

What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth it *out* of the camp. Lev. xvii. 3.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and *out*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 60.

Did you see Sir Lucius while you was *out?*
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

The living words
Of so great men as Lancelot and our King
Pass not from door to door and *out* again,
But sit within the house. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

My camera really looked as though it were languishing for "a day *out*." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 457.

6. Not in or within; absent: as, when the wine is in, the wit is *out*. (*a*) Not in the house, at home, or at hand: as, my master is *out*; at the library the book was *out*.

When we reached Albion Place they were *out;* we went after them, and found them on the pier.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

(*b*) No longer entitled to continue that particular part of the play in the game in which one has duly had his turn.

He [the striker] is . . . *out* if he strikes the ball into the air, and it be caught by any of his antagonists before it reaches the ground, and retained long enough to be thrown up again. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 176.

I wish I had space to describe the whole match: . . . how the Lords' men were *out* by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*c*) Not in office or employment; unemployed; disengaged: as, a butler superannuated and *out* of service.

Talk of court news; and we'll talk with them too;
Who loses and who wins; who 's in, who 's *out*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 15.

(*d*) Not in place; dislocated.

O, good sir; softly, good sir! I fear, sir, my shoulder-blade is *out*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 77.

(*e*) Not in present or personal possession or use; let for hire, or placed at interest.

Thu. Considers she my possessions?
Pro. O, ay; and pities them.
Thu. Wherefore? . . .
Pro. That they are *out* by lease.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2. 29.

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew.
Arbuthnot.

(*f*) At a loss (by a certain sum): as, he is *out* ten dollars.

He was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Bp. Fell*.

(*g*) Not in practice; unskilful from want of practice.

Wide o' the bow-hand! i' faith, your hand is *out*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 135.

(*h*) Not in vogue or fashion.

Such practice hath been in England. But beware; it will be *out* one day.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Calling at my father's to change my long black cloak for a short one (long cloaks being now quite *out*).
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 7, 1660.

Probably by next winter this fashion will be at the height in the country, when it is quite *out* at London.
Addison, Country Fashions.

(*i*) At variance; at odds; unfriendly.

I beseech you, sir, be not *out* with me.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 19.

7. Beyond fixed or regular limits.

My Dove, but once let loose, I doubt
Wou'd ne'er return, had not the Flood been *out*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Welcome.

It was the sort of thing of which he might have died had the floods been *out*, or the atmosphere as deleterious as it sometimes was. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

8. So as to be exposed or made bare, as by rents in one's clothing.

If you be *out*, sir, I can mend you. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 19.

It is a fervour not very frequent . . . to embrace Religion in rags, and virtue when it is vagrant and mendicant, *out* at heels and elbows.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 257.

In three Weeks he shall be bare-foot; in a Month *out* at Knees with begging an Alms.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 12.

9. In a state of disclosure; so as to be no longer concealed.

Yes, yes, all 's *out;* I now see the whole affair.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

10. In a state of advanced development; specifically, of plants, in foliage; in blossom; in bloom.

The hedges were so full of wild flowers, the trees were so thickly *out* in leaf. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xviii.

I believe the weeping willows will be *out* by that time, and we can have real branches. Won't that be splendid!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 499.

11. Away from the mark; in error; wrong; out of line, time, key, and the like: as, he is quite *out* in his guess; the soprano is *out* with the other parts.

Raise your notes; you're *out:* fie, fie!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He had no opinion of reputed felicities below, and apprehended men widely *out* in the estimate of such happiness. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

He is *out* if he thinks the whole world is blind.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

The convex has to be done so correctly that, if the lens is the 100th part of an inch *out*, its value is destroyed.
Mayhew.

12. In a state of confusion or perplexity; puzzled; at a loss.

Very good orators, when they are *out*, they will spit.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 76.

Do I not looke pale, as fearing to be *out* in my speech? Nay, haue I not all the signes of a Prologue about me?
T. Heywood, Prologue to Four Prentices of London.

13. In a state of completion; over; at an end.

Our hour
Is fully *out*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 33.

He was nere fourskore years of age (if not all *out*) when he dyed. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 408.

When Molly came home from the party to-night—
The party was *out* at nine. *St. Nicholas*, XVI. 363.

14. In a state of exhaustion or extinction.

When the butt is *out*, we will drink water; not a drop before. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 1.

When thy goods are gone and spent, the lamp of their love is *out*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 431.

The fire *out*, and—the tankard of ale *out* too!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 74.

"Woman! woman!" cried Pluck, "the keg is *out*, it [the rum] is all gone." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

15. Abroad; away. Especially—(*a*) Away from port; outward bound; on the outward voyage: as, when three days *out* we fell in with a wreck.

The cargo I have fitted out, the freight and assurance *out* and home, the customs to the queen, and the interest of my own money, and besides all these expenses a reasonable profit to myself. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

(*b*) At large; on the march; afield, or in the field; on duty; on a hunting expedition; on the dueling-ground: as, the militia were *out* in force; the bushwhackers are *out;* the hounds are *out;* he was *out* in 1745 (that is, with the Jacobites).

Saue Ector—was *oute*, as aunter befelle,
In a countre by coursse that of the coron helde . . .
ffor play or for purpos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

You need not to have pricked me; there are other men fitter to go *out* than I. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 126.

I saw that there was no Credit to be given to his Word; for I was a Week *out* with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild that we did not get one.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 364.

There sat Arthur on the daïs-throne,
And those that had gone *out* upon the Quest,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*c*) Abroad; absent in foreign lands; beyond the sea.

If any wight had spoke whil he was *oute*
To hire of love, he hadde of it no doute [fear].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 366.

He hath been *out* nine years, and away he shall again.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 33.

16. To others; to outside parties, as for use at interest, premium, commission, wages, etc.: as, to lend *out* money; to let *out* lodgings; to farm *out* a contract; to hire *out* by the day.

They that were full have hired *out* themselves for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

He shall, if he be minded to travel, put *out* money upon his return, and have hands enough to receive it upon any terms of repayment. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 129.

17. To an end. (*a*) To a conclusion or settlement: as, to hear one *out;* to face or fight it *out;* to hold *out* to the last; to have it *out* with an opponent.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold *out*
Against the wreckful siege of battering days?
Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

I cannot be heard *out;* they cut me off,
As if I were too saucy.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run *out* thy race.
Milton, Time.

Week in, week *out*, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow.
Longfellow, The Village Blacksmith.

Her brother had it *out* with the archdeacon about the Bristol guano. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

(*b*) To development, completion, consummation, or perfection; to a successful issue: as, to work *out* a plan; to spell *out* a message; to make *out* or puzzle *out* something obscure; to carve *out* a fortune; to eke *out* a livelihood; to deck *out* a room.

Work *out* your own salvation with fear and trembling.
Phil. ii. 12.

She laughed at no mistakes they made, but helped them *out* with modesty. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The church furnished him *out*, and provided a pinnace to transport him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 76.

On the 6th of May, . . . the Festa of St. Catherine, when a procession of priests and acolytes . . . and little girls

dressed *out* in white carry a splendid silver image of their patroness about the city.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 66.

(*c*) To exhaustion, extinction, or conclusion; to the end; so as to finish or exhaust or be exhausted or consumed; so as to bring to naught or render useless: as, the supplies have given *out;* to wear *out;* to eat *out* (consume); to pump *out* a well, or bail *out* a boat; to put *out* one's eyes or a light.

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. Prov. xxxi. 18.

You wear *out* a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a fosset-seller.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 78.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put *out.*
Milton, S. A., l. 83.

Legion on legion on thy foeman roll,
And weary *out* his arm — thou canst not quell his soul.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 9.

Ring *out* the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

18. So as to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or refuse: as, to sweep *out* a room; to thresh *out* grain; to weed *out* a garden.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth *out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

Mercury can warrant *out*
His undertakings, and make all things good.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

19. Without stint or reserve; in an open and unreserved manner; fully; completely; thoroughly; outright; hence, plainly; clearly; loudly: as, to speak *out;* to read *out* the names; to call or cry *out;* to ring or sing *out.*

Swears he [Cupid] will shoot no more, but play with sparrows
And be a boy right *out.* *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

Speake *out*, Maisters; I would not have that word stick in your teeth, or in your throat.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out.*
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 36.

I have seen Stuart once; he seems tormented to death with friends, but he talked *out* about Paris very fairly and pleasantly. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang *out* like hollow woods at hunting-tide.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

All out†. See *all.* — **Bred out.** See *breed.* — **From out of.** See *from out*, under *out, prep.* — **From this out.** See *from.* — **In and out,** to and fro; in waving lines.

The glancing lines of Giddyburn — *in and out, in and out* — showed like a Malay's krees.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 20.

Out and away, in a preëminent degree; by far.

Upolu is *out and away* the best island to possess, both commercially and politically.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 310.

Out and out, to the utmost; thoroughly and completely; absolutely; without qualification.

For *oute and oute* he is the worthyeste,
Save oonly Ector, which that is the beste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 739.

Allodial land was land in which a man had the full and entire property; which he held (as the saying is) *out and out.* *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 69.

Out of. [In this connection *out* is properly an adverb, and *of* a preposition, but *out of* may be regarded as a compound preposition, like *into* or *upon.*] (*a*) Forth from. (1) From within; from the bounds, precincts, possession, containing, holding, or grasp of: as, *out of* the door or window; *out of* his clutches; *out of* the darkness and silence.

There thai demet the duke, as by du right,
All his londes to lose, & launche *out of* towne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S), l. 12306.

The swoord was never yet *out of* theyr hand.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

See where he looks *out of* the window.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 56.

Thou, at the sight
Pleased, *out of* heaven shalt look down and smile.
Milton, P. L., iii. 257.

The Butler refused to scratch Hough's name *out of* the buttery-book. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., viii.

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you *out of* the crannies.
Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

(2) From an origin, source, or place of derivation or supply: as, *out of* evil good often comes.

She shall be called Woman, because she was taken *out of* Man. Gen. ii. 23.

And let him that is on the housetop not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything *out of* his house. Mark xiii. 15.

These my sky-robes spun *out of* Iris' woof.
Milton, Comus, l. 83.

There came in my time to the Coll. one Nathaniel Conopios *out of* Greece. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace.
Bp. Stillingfleet.

A military despotism rose *out of* the confusion.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

(3) From, as a motive or reason; on account of: as, he did it *out of* kindness, pity, fear, etc.

Out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto you. 2 Cor. ii. 4.

Out of my love to you, I came hither.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 137.

I . . . unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,
Not *out of* levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.
Milton, S. A., l. 880.

I resolved to walk it, *out of* cheapness; but my unhappy curiosity is such that I find it always my interest to take coach. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

I took my place on the stage, whence I could see the actors of my poor piece. . . . I suppose the performers gave me a wide berth *out of* pity for me.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxx.

(4) From among; from the midst of; by selection from.

Officers chosen by the people yearly *out of* themselves, to order all things with public consent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

I have chosen you *out of* the world. John xvi. 19.

They all or any six of them agreeing as before, may choose their president *out of* themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 125.

The Northermost of them [islands] where we first anchored I called the Duke of Grafton's Isle as soon as we landed on it, having married my Wife *out of* his Dutchess's Family. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 422.

(5) From; by means of; by.

Hold 3ou *ou3t of* heie gates.
William of Palerne, l. 1691.

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength. Ps. viii. 2.

I learnt it *out of* women's faces. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 12.

(*b*) Forth from, so as to pass or reach beyond; beyond the lines, limits, scope, sphere, reach, or influence of: as, to be *out of* sight; *out of* hearing; *out of* date; time *out of* mind (that is, beyond the reach of memory).

Laughing is reproueable if it be *out of* measure.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If this had not been a gentlewoman, she should have been buried *out o'* Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 28.

Oh antiquity!
Thy great examples of nobility
Are *out of* imitation.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Joseph S. William! stop Mr. Stanley, if he 's not gone.
Rowley. Oh, he 's *out of* reach, I believe.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

(*c*) Without; bereft of.

He wax neiz *ou3t of* his witte for wrath & for anger.
William of Palerne, l. 1204.

Now, *out of* doubt, Antipholus is mad.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 83.

Oons! he 's out of sight! and I'm *out of* breath! for my part! O, Sir Anthony, why didn't you stop him? why didn't you stop him? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 2.

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

No one can get *out of* books, as some improvident people do of matches or coffee, and offer the fact as an excuse for borrowing. *The Author*, I. 58.

Out of all hot. See *hot*1. — **Out of all nick**†. See *nick*1. — **Out of assize**†, not in accordance with the statutory dimensions or weight.

That euerich chaloun ouer thre ellen of lengthe *out of assyse* be forfeted. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 352.

Out of blood, breath, etc. See the nouns. — **Out of condition,** in poor condition; unserviceable.

The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers' mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so affectionately cared for that they seldom get *out of condition.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 826.

Out of countenance. See *countenance.* — **Out of course,** out of order; disordered.

All the foundations of the earth are *out of course.*
Ps. lxxxii. 5.

Out of court, in *law,* dismissed or dropped from the cause: usually said of one who by some default or for a defect in his case has lost his status as a suitor, and is no longer entitled to prosecute or defend the cause, unless by leave or fresh appearance. — **Out of cry,** out of reach; inaccessible or not obtainable.

I mused very much, what made them so to lie,
Sith in their countrey Downe is rife, and feathers *out of crie.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 387.

Out of date. See *date*1. — **Out of diapason, doors, drawing, dread**†, **fashion.** See the nouns. — **Out of frame**†, out of order; irregular; disordered.

The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame.* *Latimer.*

And therewithal came Curiousness and carpèd *out of frame.*
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 39).

Like a German clock,
Still a-repairing, ever *out of frame.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 193.

Out of gear, hand, hart†, **humor.** See the nouns. — **Out of (his) time,** after completion of an agreed term of apprenticeship: said of an apprentice. — **Out of joint.** See *joint.* — **Out of kilter** or **kelter.** See *kilter.* — **Out of level,** not on the same plane; uneven, as a table. — **Out of one's beat.** See *beat*1. — **Out of one's element.** See *element,* 4. — **Out of one's head.** See *head.* — **Out of order, place, plumb, pocket, print, reason, register, season, sorts, square, temper.** See the nouns. — **Out of the common,** or **out of common,** unusual; extraordinary; more or less remarkable.

I daresay Mr. Lobyer is tired of being a millionaire — there are so many millionaires nowadays — and a man must be a billionaire if he wants to be anything *out of the common.* *Miss Braddon*, Lady's Mile, xxii.

Out of the way. See *way.* — **Out of time, touch, trim, true, tune, winding, work.** See the nouns.

II. *prep.* **1.** From the interior of; forth from.

You have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 41.

In and *out*
The figures [of a carven chair], like a serpent, ran a scroll.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. On the exterior of; outside of.

The gods confound — hear me, you good gods all —
The Athenians both within and *out* that wall!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 38.

3†. Beyond; past.

William wel wi3tli with-oute any fere,
Mornyng *out* mesure to Melior he wendes,
& siked ful sadli.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1640.

[The use of *out* as a preposition is obsolete or poetic. A prepositional use is generally secured by subjoining *of, from,* or some other preposition to the adverb *out.* As a preposition *out* is often pleonastically preceded by *from, from out of* being also used in place of *from out.*

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway *from out* my heart.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 206.

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1708.

Satan . . . landed safe
From out of Chaos. *Milton*, P. L., x. 317.

In those old days, one summer noon, an arm
Rose up *from out* the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

All feebleness *from out* her did she cast
With thought of love — and death that drew anear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 318.]

[In composition *out* has either its ordinary adverbial sense, as in *outcast, outcome, outlook,* etc., or a prepositional force, as in *outdoors,* or forms transitive verbs denoting a going beyond or surpassing of the object of the verb, in doing the act expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as in *outrun, outshine, outvenom,* etc. In the last use especially *out* may be used with almost any noun or verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered below; and if of modern formation they are left without further etymological note.]

out (out), *interj.* [Imperative and exclamatory use of *out, adv.*] Begone! away! See the verb.

Owte! owte! I go wode [mad] for wo. *York Plays*, p. 5.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1016.

Cal. I would kill the King,
That wrong'd you and your daughter.
Mel. Out, traitor!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Out, out, hyæna! these are thy wonted arts,
And arts of every woman false like thee.
Milton, S. A., l. 748.

"*Out*, you imp of Satan!" said his master; "vanish — begone — or my conjuring rod goes about your ears."
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

Out, harrow!† alas, help me! See *harrow*3. *Skelton.* — **Out on, out upon,** shame on; a curse on.

Owte on the, Lucifer, lurdan! oure lyghte has thee lorne.
York Plays, p. 5.

I am wild as winter,
Ambitious as the devil: *out upon* me!
I hate myself, sir. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

Out on my wretched humour! it is that
Makes me thus monstrous in true humane eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

Now, *out upon* thee, canting knave!
Whittier, The Exiles.

Out with. (*a*) Away with.

Joseph S. Sir, by heaven you shall go!
Charles S. Ay, *out with* him, certainly!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

(*b*) Draw, do, say, etc., at once.

Out with thy sword; and, hand in hand with me,
Rush to the chamber of this hated king.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Out with it, Sir John; do not envy your friend the pleasure of hearing. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

★ **out** (out), *a.* and *n.* [< *out, adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** External; exterior: used in composition: as, which side — the *out*side or the inside?

I wish 200 footemen and fiftye horsemen to be placed . . . soe as they mighte keepe bothe the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out*-skirte of Meathe in awe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out*-edge and circumference of that circle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 13.

2†. Outlying: used in composition: as, *out*post, *out*house.

Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this *owte* Iles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

Cephalonia . . . is an *out* Iland in the dominions of Grecia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 168.

3†. Out of the way; remote; foreign.

For this cause also doe I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the *outest* corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4†. Unpaid; still due: as, "*out* charges," *Paston Letters*, III. 126.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is out; specifically, in *politics*, one out of office: opposed to an *in:* in this sense used chiefly in the plural.

There was then [1775] only two political parties, the ins and the *outs*. *J. Hutton.*

It was no longer an individual struggle, but a party contest between the ins and *outs*.
Dickens, Sketches from our Parish, iv.

2. See *ins and outs*, under *in*[1], *n.*—**3.** Leave to go out; an outing; a holiday ramble or excursion. [Colloq.]

Us London lawyers don't often get an *out;* and when we do, we like to make the most of it.
Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

She classed her scholars, heard their a's, ab's, acorns, and abandonments, gave them their *outs*, rapped with the ferule on the window to call them in — the only application she made of the instrument in question.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

Out to out, from outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness: applied to measurements. *Encyc. Dict.*

out (out), *v.* [< ME. *outen*, < AS. *ūtian*, put out, utter (= OHG. *ūzōn*, MHG. *ūzen*, put out, refl. go out), < *ūt*, out: see *out*, *adv.* Cf. *utter*. In the intransitive use *out* is the adverb used elliptically (*go*, *come*, or some other verb being understood).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put out; expel; eject; oust.

The Bishop of Segovia . . . was *outed* of his Office, banished the Court, and confined to his Diocese.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

Thomas Cranmer was *outed* of his Fellowship in Jesus College for being married.
Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., vi. 34.

Some of the ministers that had been *outed* for their nonconformity holding conventicles in Northamptonshire, my Uncle Benjamin and Father Josiah adhered to them.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 9.

2†. To sell; dispose of; get rid of.

With daunger *oute* we al oure chaffare;
Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

3†. To display; publish; utter.

Who so that listeth *outen* his folye,
Lat him come forth, and lerne multiplye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 281.

II. *intrans.* To go or come out; begone; be off; be removed or disclosed.

Thus plagud & torturde with dispaire & feare,
Out must the fact, he con noe more forbeare.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

At the length truth will *out*. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 85.

I have no great devotion, at this instant:
But for a prayer or two I will not *out*, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

There, you see relationship, like murder, will *out*.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

outact (out-akt'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To exceed in acting.

With that he fetch'd a groan,
And fell again into a swoon,
Shut both his eyes, and stopp'd his breath,
And to the life *out-acted* death.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1146.

He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining.
Otway.

II. *intrans.* To act openly and boldly.

Almost from the first there had stood out among the Kentuckians some broad, outspeaking, *outacting* exhibitions of exuberant animal vigor, of unbridled animal spirits. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 553.

out-active† (out-ak'tiv), *v. t.* To exceed in activity.

No wonder if the younger *out-activ*[ed] those who are more ancient. *Fuller*, Worthies (London), II. 335.

out-and-out, *adv.* See *out and out*, under *out*, *adv.*

He could spar better than Knuckles, the private, . . . and was the best batter and bowler, *out and out*, of the regimental club. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiii.

out-and-out (out'and-out'), *a.* [< *out and out*, *adv.*: see under *out*, *adv.*] Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; genuine; complete; unqualified: as, an *out-and-out* swindle. [Colloq.]

The want of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are not their *out and-out* property. *Saturday Rev.*

out-and-outer (out'and-ou'tėr), *n.* A thoroughgoer; a first-rate fellow; one to be depended upon. [Colloq. or slang.]

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer*, a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvii.

I am the man as is guaranteed by unimpeachable references to be an *out-and-outer* in morals.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, lx.

outas[1]†, *n.* [Also *utas*, *utis;* < ME. *outas*, *utas*, < OF. (AF.) *utas*, *utes*, *ute*, the eighth, < *ut*, *uit*, *oit*, F. *huit*, < L. *octo* = E. *eight:* see *eight*[1].] The octave (of a feast).

Lette say these masses be zour hestes
With-Inne the *vtas* of the festes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the *outas* of Easter the yeere 13..8, burnt at Hoggis. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 181. (*Davies.*)

outas[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *owtis*, *utis*, *utas;* < ME. *outas*, *owtas*, *outhees*, < ML. *uthesium*, outcry, hue and cry, < AS., etc., *ut*, out, + ML. *huesium*, *hutesium*, etc., hue: see *hue*[2]. The word has been assimilated to *outas*[1].] Hue; hue and cry; outcry; uproar.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage,
Armed compleint, *outhees*, and fiers out-rage.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1154.

God graunte, and at the reverence of God help too, that an *outas* and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales, preying hym for the weel of the cuntre. *Paston Letters*, I. 186.

Hee singeth as wee vse heere in Englande to hallow, whope, or showte at houndes, and the rest of the company answere him with this *Owtis*, Igha, Igha, Igha.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 284.

outas[2]†, *v. i.* [< *outas*[2], *n.*] To cry out with a loud voice; shout.

These cried there, like mad moody Bedlams, as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned"; their wise preachers *outasing* the same at Paul's cross.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 244.

outask (out-åsk'), *v. t.* [= OFries. *utaskia* = Dan. *udæske*, challenge; as *out* + *ask*[1].] To announce as about to be married by the third publication of banns; ask in church for the last time. [Prov. Eng.]

All other suitors were left in the lurch,
And the parties had even been *out-asked* in church.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 286.

out-at-elbows (out'at-el'bōz), *a.* [< *out at elbows:* see *out*, *adv.*, 8.] Worn out; threadbare; used up; trite.

The threadbare and *out-at-elbows* theory of the Separators. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 479.

outbalance (out-bal'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; exceed in weight or effect.

Hardiness, strength, and valour *out-balanced* in the public estimation the accomplishments of the mind.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 5.

outbar (out-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out; especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications.

Which [bordragings] to *outbarre*, with painefull pyonings, From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

outbargain (out-bär'gān), *v. t.* To overreach or get the better of in a bargain.

The two parties [in the marriage market] with their opposite interests stand at bay, or try to outwit or *outbargain* each other. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix. (*Davies.*)

outbear† (out-bār'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outberen* = Sw. *utbära* = Dan. *udbære;* < *out* + *bear*[1].] To bear out; support. *Palsgrave.*

outbid (out-bid'), *v. t.* To bid more than; go beyond in the offer of a price.

There is a good angel about him; but the devil *outbids* him too. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 363.

I was *outbid* for Oliver Cromwell's nightcap.
Walpole, Letters, II. 507.

outbidder (out-bid'ėr), *n.* One who outbids. *Ash.*

outblast (out-blåst'), *v.* [< ME. *outblasten;* < *out* + *blast*[1].] To blow out.

outblown (out'blōn), *a.* Inflated; swelled with wind; blown abroad; rumored.

The *outblown* rumours of the white whale did in the end incorporate with themselves all manner of morbid hints. *Melville*, Whale, I. 285. *N. E. D.*

outblush (out-blush'), *v. t.* To surpass in blushing; exceed in rosy color.

From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled,
Which in my softer hours, you oft have sworn,
With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.
Gay, Elegies, Panthea.

outbluster (out-blus'tėr), *v. t.* To exceed in blustering; get the better of by blustering; oust or deprive by means of blustering.

If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me, pass the article under their shawls, . . . *out-bluster* the policeman, . . . those beings are not what I take them to be.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George IV.

outboard (out'bōrd), *a.* *Naut.*, outward: noting anything that is without or on or toward the outside of a ship: as, the *outboard* works; the ★*outboard* end of a propeller-shaft. See *inboard.*

outboard (out'bōrd), *adv.* *Naut.*, in a direction laterally away from the center of a ship: the opposite of *inboard:* as, to move an object *outboard.*

ut-bolt† (out-bōlt'), *v. t.* To bolt out.

Those . . . first blot out Episcopacy, that they may blot and *out-bolt*, set up and pull down Magistracy.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 557. (*Davies.*)

outbond (out'bond), *a.* In *arch.* See *inbond.*

outborn (out'bôrn), *a.* Foreign; not native. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

outbound (out'bound), *a.* Outward bound

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *out-bound* ships at home their voyage end.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 204.

outbounds (out'boundz), *n. pl.* Outward bounds; extreme limits or boundaries.

Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingfoord, which are now the most *out-boundes* and abandoned places in the English Pale. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outbowed (out'bōd), *a.* Bowed or bent outward; curved outward; bellied.

The convex or *out-bowed* side of a vessell will hold nothing. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

outbrag (out-brag'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in bragging or bravado; outbrave.—**2†.** To surpass in beauty.

His phœnix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that termless skin
Whose bare *out-bragg'd* the web it seem'd to wear.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 95.

outbraid†, *v.* [< *out* + *braid*[1].] To wrench, snatch, or pull out; draw (a sword); also, burst out; eject. *N. E. D.*

outbrast†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst.* *Chaucer.*

outbrave (out-brāv'), *v. t.* To surpass in braving or defying; exceed in daring or audacity.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, . . .
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 28.

He doth bear a golden bow,
And a quiver, hanging low,
Full of arrows that *outbrave*
Dian's shafts. *B. Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

outbray† (out-brā'), *v. t.* [< *out* + *bray.*] To bray out; ejaculate; utter; also, to outdo or surpass in braying or roaring. *N. E. D.*

The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed.* *Fairfax.*

Whiles the sad pang approaching shee does feele,
Braies out her latest breath, and up her eies doth seele.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 38.

outbrazen (out-brā'zn), *v. t.* To exceed in brazening; disconcert or discomfit with a brazen face or impudence. *Johnson.*

outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* **1.** A breaking out; an outburst; a sudden and violent manifestation: as, an *outbreak* of fever; an *outbreak* of popular indignation.

Breathe his faults so quaintly
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 33.

2. A rupture of the peace; a public disturbance or riot.

A Whiteboy *outbreak*, attended by the usual circumstances of disorder and violence, took place while Burke was in Ireland (1761–3). *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 25.

outbreak (out-brāk'), *v. i.* [= OFries. *utbreka* = D. *uitbreken* = MLG. *ūtbreken* = G. *ausbrechen;* as *out* + *break.*] To break or burst forth.

Disordinate authority, thus gain'd,
Knew not at first, or durst not, to proceed
With an *out-breaking* course, but stood restrain'd
Within the compass of respective heed.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 47.

From her worn tried heart there did *outbreak*
Wild sobs and weeping.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 14.

outbreaker (out'brā″kėr), *n.* A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southey.*

outbreaking (out'brā″king), *n.* The act of breaking out; an outbreak.

out-breast† (out-brest'), *v. t.* To surpass in power of breast, chest, or voice; outsing.

I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' the night
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

outbreathe (out-brēᵀᴴ'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To exhaust or deprive of breath.

These mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed*,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 108.

2. To breathe out; expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*

II. *intrans.* To issue as the breath; exhale.

No smoak nor steam, *out-breathing* from the kitchen?
There 's little life i' th' hearth then.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

outbrest†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst*.

outbring (out-bring′), *v. t.* [ME. *outebringen*, < AS. *ūtbrengan* (= D. *uitbrengen* = MLG. *utbringen* = G. *ausbringen* = Sw. *utbringa* = Dan. *udbringe*), < *ūt*, out, + *brengan*, bring.] To bring out; deliver; utter; express.

Thus muche as now, O wommanlich wif,
I may *outebringe*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 107.

out-brother† (out′bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* An out-pensioner.

That good old blind bibber of Helicon [Homer] came begging to one of the chief cities of Greece and . . . promised them vast corpulent volumes of immortality, if they would bestowe upon him but a slender *outbrother's* annuity of mutton and broth.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

outbud (out-bud′), *v. i.* To bud out; sprout forth.

Such one it was as that renowmed Snake
Which great Alcides in Stremona slew, . . .
Whose many heades, *out-budding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labor to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 17.

outbuild (out-bild′), *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

outbuilding (out′bil″ding), *n.* A building near or subordinate to a main building; an outhouse.

A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the *out-buildings* in the rear.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

outburn (out-bėrn′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To burn away; be consumed by fire.

She burn'd out love, as soon as straw *out-burneth*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 98.

II. *trans.* To exceed in burning; burn longer than.

Amazing period! when each mountain-height
Out-burns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 165.

We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit
Lamps which *outburn'd* Canopus.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

outburst (out-bėrst′), *v. i.* [< ME. **outbersten*, *outbresten*, *outbrasten*; < *out* + *burst*.] To burst out.

Tho bigan his teres more *outebreste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 257.

★ **outburst** (out′bėrst), *n.* [< *outburst*, *v.*] A breaking or bursting out; a violent issue or discharge; an outbreak: as, an *outburst* of wrath.

outburst-bank (out′bėrst-bangk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the middle part in elevation of a sea-embankment. The normal ratio of its base to its height is as two to one.

outby, outbye (out′bī), *adv.* [< *out* + *by*[1].] 1. Outside; outdoors; abroad; at some distance from home: as, I had been *outby* and had just got home: the opposite of *inby*. [Scotch.]—2. In *mining*, going out of the mine or in the direction of the shaft: the opposite of *inby*.

outby (out′bī), *a.* [< *outby*, *adv.*] Outlying; remote or sequestered. [Scotch.]

outcarry (out-kar′i), *v. t.* To carry out; export.

Sum of the *out-carried* commodities in value and custom, £294,184.17.2. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 17.

outcast (out-kȧst′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outcasten*, *outkesten* (= Sw. *utkasta* = Dan. *udkaste*); < *out* + *cast*[1].] To throw out; cast forth; expel; reject.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out to labour by all means they can to *outcast* the Court.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 156. (*Davies.*)

★ **outcast** (out′kȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outecaste*; pp. of the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected; hence, forsaken; forlorn; miserable; specifically, despised socially.

I all alone beweep my *outcast* state.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

The fugitive bond-woman, with her son,
Outcast Nebaioth, yet found here relief.
Milton, P. R., ii. 309.

Ghosts of *outcast* women return lamenting,
Purged not in Lethe. *Swinburne*, Sapphics.

II. *n.* 1†. That which is thrown away or cast forth; refuse.

Owte caste (or refuse). *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A person expelled or driven out; an exile; one who is rejected or despised.

I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they called thee an *Outcast*, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after. Jer. xxx. 17.

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 118.

He dies, sad *outcast* of each church and state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 204.

3. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—4. In *malting* and *brewing*, increase by measure in the bulk of malt as compared with the bulk of the unmalted grain from which the malt was made. It is generally computed in bushels, and varies from 3 to 8 per cent. =**Syn. 2.** Reprobate, vagabond, tramp, pariah.

outcaste (out′kȧst), *n.* [Same as *outcast*, spelled and used so as to simulate a different origin, namely < *out* + *caste*.] In India, one who has suffered expulsion from caste.

On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses; if the *out-caste* be a sonless woman, she is accounted dead, and funeral rites are performed for her. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 191.

Besides the four castes [of India], there is a large population known as Pariahs or *outcastes*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 59.

outcasting† (out′kȧs″ting), *n.* [< ME. **outcasting*, *outkestinge*; verbal n. of *outcast*, *v.*] 1. That which is thrown out or rejected; offscouring; hence, figuratively of persons, a reprobate; a castaway.

As clensyngis of this world we ben maad the *outcastynge* of alle thingis til ghit. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 13.

2. That which a tree puts forth; a shoot.

The vifte [fifth] *out-kestinge* of the ilke stocke [the tree of pride] is scorn. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

outcatch (out-kach′), *v. t.* To overtake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outcept† (out-sept′), *prep.* and *conj.* [A forced form for *except*, by substitution of *out* for *ex-* (L. *ex*, out). Cf. *outtake*.] Except; unless.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left-hand.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Turfe. Any other county
In the kingdom.
Pan. Outcept Kent.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

outch, *interj.* See *ouch*[2].

outchase (out-chās′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outchacen*; < *out* + *chase*[1].] To chase away; put to flight.

In so moche, that o [one] gode Cristene man, in gode Beleeve, scholde overcomen and *out chacen* a 1000 cursed mysbeleevynge men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

outclearance (out′klēr″ans), *n.* Clearance from a port.

You will find the duties high at *outclearance*.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

outclimb (out-klīm′), *v. t.* To climb beyond; surpass by or as by climbing; rise higher than; overtop.

Her buildings laid
Flat with the earth, that were the pride of time,
And did the barbarous Memphian heaps *outclimb*.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

They must be sever'd or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *out-climb* their native height.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

outcome (out′kum), *n.* [< ME. *outecome*, *utcume*; < *out* + *come*.] 1†. A going forth; a marauding expedition; incursion; inroad. Compare *outroad*.—2. That which comes out of or results from something else; issue; result.

The Crusades were the *outcome* of a combination between monasticism and knighthood.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 333.

The modern direct way of looking at things—the perfectly natural *outcome* of habit of every man's dealing with a thing for himself, and of first necessarily looking to see what the thing actually is.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 91.

Politicians, happily, seldom live to see the final *outcome* of their aspirations. *Stubbs*, Med. and Mod. Hist., p. 20.

out-comeling†, *n.* [ME. *outcomlyng*; < *out* + *comeling*.] A stranger; a foreigner.

Wost thou not wel that thou woneȝ here a wyȝe strange,
An *out-comlyng*, a carle, we kylle of thyn heued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 876.

outcompass (out-kum′pas), *v. t.* To exceed due bounds; stretch or extend beyond.

If, then, such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge, how large soever, lest it should make it swell or *out-compass* itself.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

out-corner† (out′kôr″nėr), *n.* A remote or obscure place; a retired nook.

Through the want of catechizing, many who are well skilled in some dark *out-corners* of divinity have lost themselves in the beaten road thereof.
Fuller, Holy State, II. ix. 5.

outcountenance† (out-koun′tę-nans), *v. t.* 1. To outface; confront or oppose undauntedly.

While high Content in whatsoever chance
Makes the brave mind the starres *outcountenance*.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

2. To put out of countenance.

Lucanio, loath to be *outcountenanst*, followed his aduise.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

out-court (out′kōrt), *n.* The exterior or outer court; the precinct.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *out-courts* of Heaven, [may] chance to apostatize finally, and to perish.
South, Sermons, VII. xi.

outcrack† (out-krak′), *v. t.* 1. To outbrag; surpass in boasting.

Heele *out-cracke* a Germaine when hee is drunke.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

2. To outshine; surpass in show or pretensions.

Roberto aduised his brother . . . to furnish himselfe with more crownes, least hee were *outcrackt* with new commers. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

outcrafty (out-kräf′ti), *v. t.* To exceed in craft or cunning; overpower by guile.

That drug-damn'd Italy hath *out-craftied* him,
And he 's at some hard point.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 15.

outcreep (out-krēp′), *v. i.* [< ME. *outcrepen*; < *out* + *creep*.] To creep out.

It gan *outcrepe* at som crevace.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

outcrier (out′krī″ėr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims; specifically, one who proclaims a sale; a public crier; an auctioneer.

That all such Citizens as . . . should be constrain'd to sell their Household stuff . . . should first cause the same to be cry'd thro' the City, by a Man with a Bell, and then to be sold by the common *Outcryer* appointed for that purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 394.

outcrop (out′krop), *n.* The appearing at the surface of a stratum or series of strata, or of a vein or ore-deposit of any kind. The outcrop of a metalliferous vein or lode is frequently more or less concealed by the accumulation of partly decomposed material (see *gossan*), the result of the decomposition and oxidation of the metalliferous part of the lode by atmospheric agencies. This is called by Cornish miners the *broil*. The outcrops of many veins, on the other hand, are very conspicuous, especially when the amount of ore present is small, quartz forming the predominating vein-stone of a large proportion of the mineral deposits, and being very indestructible. The outcrops of the stratified formations depend on the amount of inclination of the beds. When these lie quite horizontal, there can be no outcropping edges of the strata, except when the formation has been cut into by erosion. The position on the surface of any outcrop depends, therefore, on the inclination of the bed or vein in question, and on the nature and amount of the erosion which has taken place. See cut under *dip*.

outcrop (out′krop), *v. i.* To crop out or up; specifically, in *geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground: said of strata.

outcry (out′krī), *n.*; pl. *outcries* (-krīz). 1. A loud or vehement cry or crying; a cry of indignation or distress; clamor; confused noise; uproar.

Thy son is rather slaying them; that *outcry*
From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.
Milton, S. A., l. 1517.

The reason that there is such a general *outcry* among us against flatterers is that there are so very few good ones. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

2. An auction; auction.

I'll sell all at an *out-cry*. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear at *outcry*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

A tax was first imposed upon property sold by auction—by *outcry*, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other means of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser—in Great Britain in 1777.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 156.

outcry (out-krī′), *v. t.* To cry louder than; overcome in crying; hence, to excel in any way.

You shall have some so impudently aspected,
They will *outcry* the forehead of a man.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 5.

In all the storm we must *outcry* the noise of the tempest, and the voices of that thunder.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

out-cut (out′kut), *a.* Shaped by cutting away a part.

The sollerets are remarkable for the large *out-cut* piece at the instep. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 12.

outdacious (out-dā′shus), *a.* [Also *owdacious*; a corruption of *audacious*.] Audacious; bold; impudent; forward. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdaciousness (out-dā′shus-nes), *n.* Audacity; impudence. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdare (out-dãr′), *v. t.* 1. To dare more than; surpass in daring.

O noble fellow!
Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 53.

2. To overcome by daring; defy.

It was myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 40.

You will raise me,
And make me *out-dare* all my miseries?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v. t.* 1. In *horse-racing*, to distance. Hence — 2. To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career.

outdo (out-dö'), *v. t.* To excel; surpass; perform beyond.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 150.

He who before *out-did* Humanity.
Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

outdoor (out'dōr), *a.* 1. Out of doors; outside of the house; exterior; in the open air: as, *outdoor* amusements. — 2. Not cared for within doors or in a particular house (as a poor-house): as, *outdoor* paupers. — 3. In Cornish pumping-engines, outward: as, the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the ordinary type of Cornish pumping-engine, the water is forced upward in the lift by the weight of the descending pump-rod; this is the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the *indoor* stroke the rod is lifted by the pressure of the steam on the piston. — **Outdoor relief.** See *relief*.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *n.* [< *outdoors*, *adv.*] The outer air or outer world beyond the limits of the house. [Colloq.]

Out-doors was terrible to those who looked out of windows, and heard the raging wind, . . . and could not summon resolution to go forth and breast and conquer the bluster. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 122.

out-dress† (out'dres), *n.* Festal garb; gala-dress.

I ha' but dight ye yet in the *out-dress*,
And 'parel of Earine.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

outdure† (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To outlast; endure to the end of.

I feel myself,
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out-dure* danger.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

outdwell† (out-dwel'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

It is marvel he *out-dwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 3.

out-edge (out'ej), *n.* The extreme edge; the furthest bound. [Rare.]

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out-edge* and circumference of that circle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 13.

outen[1] (ou'tn), *prep.* [< ME. *outen*, *uten*, < AS. *ūtan*, from without, out: see *out*.] Out; out of; out from. [Obsolete or provincial.]

outen[1] (ou'tn), *a.* [A var. of *out*, *a.*, after *outen*[1], *prep.*] Being from without; strange; foreign; peculiar: as, an *outen* man. [Prov. Eng.]

outen[2] (ou'tn), *v. t.* [< *out* + *-en*[1].] To put out; extinguish: as, *outen* the light. [Prov. Eng.]

outener (out'nėr), *n.* [< *outen*[1] + *-er*[1].] A foreigner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**outer**[1] (ou'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outer*, < AS. *ūterra*, *ūttera* (= OHG. *ūzar*, *ūzzar*, *ūzer*, *ūzzer*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*), outer, compar. of *ūt*, out: see *out*. Cf. *utter*, a doublet of *outer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; that is without or on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*: as, the *outer* wall.

The *outer* cold. *Bryant*, Little People of the Snow.

Armed feet
Thro' the long gallery from the *outer* doors
Rang coming. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Time and space are therefore respectively the forms of inner and *outer* perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

2. Further removed; being outside with reference to some place or point regarded as inner or internal.

The sound of the cherubims' wings was heard even to the *outer* court. Ezek. x. 5.

One would pierce an *outer* ring,
And one an inner, here and there;
And last the master-bowman, he,
Would cleave the mark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

Outer bailey. See *bailey*[1], 2. — **Outer bar**, in Great Britain, the junior barristers collectively, who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants-at-law, who are admitted to plead within the bar. Hence *outer barristers*, or *utter barristers*, all who are not queen's counsel or serjeants-at-law. — **Outer form**, in *printing*. See *form*. — **Outer garment**, a garment worn outside of others; especially, a coat, cloak, etc., worn out of doors. — **Outer house, jib, malleolus, peridium**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. In *rifle-practice*: (*a*) The part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and thus nearer the outside. (*b*) A shot which strikes that part. — 2. In *elect.*, one of the outside wires of a three-wire circuit. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 538.

outer[1]† (ou'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *outren*; < *outer*, *a.* Compare *utter*.] To utter.

outer[2], *n.* A misprint for *ouster*.

outerest† (ou'tėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *outerest*, *owtereste*; < *outer* + *-est*[1].] Extremest; remotest.

The sonne . . . comynge from hys *outereste* arysyng.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

outerly† (ou'tėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *outerly*; < *outer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters.
N. Grew, Museum.

2. Utterly.

Than he lepte to and a-valed the coyf of maile from his heed, and seide he wolde smyte it from the sholdres, but he wolde hym yelde *outerly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

outermost (ou'tėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [Superl. from *outer*[1].] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series: as, the *outermost* row.

outewitht, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

outface (out-fās'), *v. t.* 1. To confront boldly; brave; defy.

And with presented nakedness *out-face*
The winds and persecutions of the sky.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 11.

2. To keep or force by boldness. [Rare.]

Then did we two set on you four; and, with a word, *out-faced* you from your prize, and have it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 283.

3. To face or stare down; confront with assurance, boastfully, or overbearingly; browbeat.

Dost thou come here to whine?
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 301.

Meer. O strange impudence,
That these should come to face their sin!
Ever. And *outface*
Justice!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

4. To face out; counteract by assurance; put a good face on.

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have
That do *outface* it with their semblances.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 124.

outfall† (out-fâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outfallen*, *owtefallen* (= D. *uitvallen* = G. *ausfallen* = Sw. *utfalla*); < *out* + *fall*[1].] To burst forth, as upon the enemy; make a sally.

★**outfall** (out'fâl), *n.* [= D. *uitval* = G. *ausfall*, sally, falling out, = Icel. *útfall*, ebbing tide, = Sw. *utfall* = Dan. *udfald*, sally, falling out; from the verb.] 1. The point or place of discharge of a river, drain, culvert, sewer, etc.; mouth; embouchure.

Rivers with greedier speed run neere
Their *out-falls* than at their springs.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour. (*Nares.*)

2†. A sudden eruption of troops from a fortified place; a sally. — 3. A quarrel; a falling out. [Prov. Eng.]

outfangthef† (out'fang-thef), *n.* [ME. **outfangen thef*, AS. **ūtfangen theóf*: *ūtfangen*, < *ūt*, out, + *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, take; *theóf*, thief. See *infangthef*.] In *law*: (*a*) A liberty or privilege whereby a feudal lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

We haue granted also vnto them of our speciall grace that they haue *outfangthefe* in their lands within the Ports aforesaid. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 118.

(*b*) The felon so taken.

outfield (out'fēld), *n.* 1. Outlying land of a farm; in Scotland, outlying farmland that is uninclosed, or was formerly cropped without being manured. See *infield*. *N. E. D.* — 2. An outlying region; an undefined or indefinite sphere, district, or domain.

For what after all is a word, but the enclosure of a certain district, larger or smaller, from the great *outfield* of thought or fact.
Trench, Study of Words (1851), p. 174.

out-field (out'fēld), *n.* See *field*, 3.

out-fielder (out'fēl″dėr), *n.* In ball-games, one of the fielders who is posted in the out-field.

★**outfit** (out'fit), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or making preparation, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition, or for any purpose. — 2. The articles prepared or expenses needed as outlay, as for an expedition; equipment of any kind and for any purpose, as a stock of goods, a team or rig, etc. — 3. An establishment of any kind. [Slang, western U. S.]

Many *outfits* regularly shift their herds every spring and fall. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 498.

outfit (out'fit), *v. t.* [< *outfit*, *n.*] To fit out; equip; supply; provide necessaries for.

Freedom to transfer cargoes, to *outfit* vessels, buy supplies, obtain ice, engage sailors, procure bait, and traffic generally in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 785.

outfitter (out'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage, journey, or expedition; in general, one who provides the requisites for any business.

outfitting (out'fit-ing), *n.* Equipment in general; specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition; outfit.

outflank (out-flangk'), *v. t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuver; get the better of. See *flank*[1].

out-flemet, *n.* [ME., < *out* + *fleme*.] One who is banished; an exile.

Me payed ful ille to be *out-fleme*
So sodenly of that fayre regioun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1176.

out-fling (out'fling), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

outflow (out'flō), *n.* A flowing out or forth; efflux; issue.

outflow (out-flō'), *v. i.* To flow out.

Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?
Campbell.

outflush (out'flush), *n.* A sudden or violent glow or access of heat; hence, an ebullition. [Rare.]

An *outflush* of foolish young Enthusiasm.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 127.

outfly (out-flī'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To fly beyond; fly faster than; pass or surpass by rapidity of flight; outdistance; escape by superior swiftness.

His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 124.

II. *intrans.* To fly out; come suddenly into view.

He spake; and, to confirm his words, *outflew*
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 663.

★**outfoot** (out-fūt'), *v. t.* To outrun; go faster than. [Colloq.]

outform† (out'fôrm), *n.* External appearance.

For Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight
In mere *out-formes*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epig. 114, To Mistress Philip Sidney.

outfort† (out'fôrt), *n.* An outlying fort; an outwork.

After re-charging, they won the *out-fort* of the town, and slew all they found therein.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 66.

outforth† (out'fôrth), *adv.* On the exterior; externally; outside; without. *Chaucer.*

outfrown (out-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down; overbear by frowning. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 6.

★**outgate**† (out'gāt), *n.* [< ME. *outgate*; < *out* + *gate*[1].] An outlet; a passage outward. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outgeneral (out-jen'ē-ral), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outglare (out-glār'), *v. t.* To outdo in brightness or dazzling effect; surpass in flagrancy.

His monstrous score, which stood *outglaring* all
Its hideous neighbours.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 178. (*Davies.*)

I tell you, my friend, that, were all my former sins doubled in weight and in dye, such a villany would have *outglared* and outweighed them all. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxi.

outgo (out-gō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outgon*, < AS. *ūtgān* (= D. *uitgaan* = MLG. *ūtgān* = G. *ausgehen* = Sw. *utgå* = Dan. *udgaa*), go out, < *ūt*, out, + *gān*, go.] 1. To go beyond; advance so as to pass in going; go faster or further than; leave behind; outdistance.

Many knew him, and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.
Mark vi. 33.

No, sweet Octavia,
You shall hear from me still; the time shall not
Out-go my thinking on you. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 61.

2. To outdo; exceed; surpass.

After these an hundred Ladies moe
Appear'd in place, the which each other did *outgoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 11.

My divine Mosca!
Thou hast to-day *outgone* thyself.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

outgo (out'gō), *n.* [< *outgo*, *v.*] That which goes out; outflow; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of *income*.

outgoer (out'gō″ėr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, land, office, etc.: opposed to *incomer*.

outgoing (out'gō″ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice. Ps. lxv. 8.

2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure: generally in the plural.—3. *pl.* Utmost border; extreme limits.

The *outgoings* of their border were at Jordan. Josh. xix. 22.

If I should ask thee . . . which are the *outgoings* of paradise: Peradventure thou wouldest say unto me, I never went down into the deep, not as yet into hell. 2 Esd. iv. 7, 8.

outgoing (out'gō″ing), *a.* Going out; departing; removing: as, an *outgoing* tenant.

outgrain† (out-grān'), *v. t.* To surpass in deepness of dye or coloring; outredden; outblush.

She blushed more than they, and of their own
Blush made them all asham'd, to see how far
It was outblushed and *outgrain'd* by Her.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 45.

outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Imp. Dict.*

outgrow (out-grō'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth; grow beyond; grow taller than.

O, my lord,
You said that idle weeds are fast in growth;
The prince my brother hath *outgrown* me far.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 104.

2. To grow beyond the limits of; become too large for: said of what covers or incloses: as, children *outgrow* their clothes.

Leaving thine *outgrown* shell by life's unresting sea!
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

3. To exhaust by too rapid growth.

"I doubt they'll *outgrow* their strength," she added, looking over their heads . . . at their mother.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

4. To pass beyond the limits of; leave behind or lose in the process of growth or development: as, to *outgrow* one's usefulness.

Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two, gardening so wide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 202.

On my Conscience, he 's a bashful Poet;
You think that strange—no matter, he'll *outgrow* it.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out; an excrescence: specifically, in *bot.*, a collective term for the various excrescences or growths from the general surface of plants, such as trichomes, prickles, bristles, the ligule of grasses, etc.—2. A development or growth from some other or earlier condition or state of things; a growth, development, result, or resultant from any kind of cause or beginning.

outguard (out'gärd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; the guard at the furthest distance; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

★ These *outguards* of the mind. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

outhaul (out'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib or lower studdingsail, or the clue of a spanker.

outhauler (out'hâ″lėr), *n.* 1. A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water.—2. Same as *outhaul*.

outheest, *n.* See *outas*[2].

outher†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *other*[2], *either*.

out-herod (out-her'ọd), *v. t.* In the phrase *to out-herod Herod*, to be more violent than Herod (as represented in the old mystery plays); hence, to exceed in any excess of evil.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it *out-herods Herod*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.

The figure in question had *out-Heroded Herod*, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 343.

Yet another and a very favourite emperor *out-herods* even this butcher [Gallienus], by boasting of the sabring which he had let loose amongst crowds of helpless women. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

outhess†, *n.* Same as *outas*[2].

outhouse (out'hous), *n.* [= Sw. *uthus* = Dan. *udhus*; as *out* + *house*[1].] A small house or building separate from the main house; an outbuilding; specifically, in *law*, under the definition of arson, a building contributory to habitation, separate from the main structure, and so by the common-law rules a parcel of the dwelling-house or not, according as it is within or without the curtilage. A rude structure—for example, a thatched pigsty—may be an *outhouse*, but it must be in some sense a complete building. *Bishop.*

Ye'll gie to me a bed in an *outhouse*
For my young son and me,
And the meanest servant in a' the place
To wait on him and me.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 393).

★ **outing** (ou'ting), *n.* [< ME. *outing, owtynge*; verbal n. of *out, v.*] 1†. An issuing forth to attack; a sally; a foray. *Barbour.*—2. An airing; an excursion; an expedition; a pleasure-trip.

Full of the sentiment of Sunday *outings*.
The Century, XXVII. 34.

3†. A driving forth; expulsion; ejection.

The late *outing* of the Presbyterian clergy, by their not renouncing the Covenant as the Act of Parliament commands, is the greatest piece of state now in discourse.
Pepys, Diary, I. 330.

4†. Avoidance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 375.—5. A feast given by a craftsman to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [Prov. Eng.]

out-isle† (out'il), *n.* An outlying island.

I accordingly will end this booke, purposing to speake of the *out-Isles*, Orcades, Hebudes or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 54. (*Davies.*)

outjest† (out-jest'), *v. t.* To overcome or drive away by jesting.

Kent. But who is with him?
Gent. None but the fool; who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 16.

outjet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

outkeeper (out'kē″pėr), *n.* In *surv.*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in measurement by chain. *E. H. Knight.*

outlabor, outlabour (out-lā'bọr), *v. t.* To outdo in labor, endurance, or suffering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight, . . .
Taught fasts, till bodys like our souls grew light;
Out-watch'd the jealous, and *outlabour'd* beast.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, II. 2.

outlager†, *n.* [Also *outlicker*; < D. *uitlegger* = E. *outlier*, q. v.] An outrigger.

We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good *Outlagers* lasht very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 492.

outlaid† (out'lād), *a.* Laid out; exposed.

To guard the *out-laid* Isle
Of Walney. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 12.

outlanced†, *a.* Projecting or edged like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,
Strongly *outlaunced* towards either side,
Like two sharpe speares his enemies to gore.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 82.

outland (out'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **outland*, outland, < AS. *ūtland*, foreign land (*ūtlenda*, a stranger) (= MLG. *ūtlant*, outlying land, = G. *ausland*, foreign countries, = Icel. *ūtlönd*, outlying fields, foreign countries, = Sw. *utlandet* = Dan. *udlandet*, foreign countries), < *ūt*, out, + *land*, land. Cf. *inland*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Land lying beyond the limit of occupation or cultivation; outlying or frontier land.

When they [Indians] go a hunting into the *outlands*, they commonly go out for the whole season with their wives and family. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 28.

2. In *feudal law*, that part of the land of the manor occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. Also called *utland* and *gesettes-land* or *gafol-land*, as distinguished from *inland*.

II. *a.* Foreign.

The little lamb
Nursed in our bosoms, . . .
The *outland* pagans, with unlawful claim,
Deprived us of. *Strutt*, Ancient Times, i. 1.

Sir Valence wedded with an *outland* dame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

outlander (out'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *uitlander* = G. *ausländer*; as *outland* + *-er*[2]. Cf. *inlander*.] A foreigner; a person who is not a native. *Wood.*

outlandish (out-lan'dish), *a.* [< ME. *outlandissh*, < AS. *ūtlendisc* (= D. *uitlandsch* = MLG. *ūtlandesch* = G. *ausländisch* = Sw. *utländsk* = Dan. *udenlandsk*), foreign, of outland origin, < *ūtland*, foreign land, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf. *outland*.] 1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign; not native. [Obsolete or archaic.]

No marchaunt yit ne fette *outlandish* ware.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 22.

There is noe *outlandish* man will us abide,
Nor will us come nye.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 233).

Outlandish wares are conueighed into the same Citie by the famous riuer of Thames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 127.

He had tak'n with him Alfrid his youngest Son to be there inaugurated King, and brought home with him an *out-landish* Wife; for which they endeavourd to deprive him of his Kingdom. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I suppose now they are some of your *outlandish* troops; your foreign Hessians, or such like.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

2. Strange; unfamiliar; odd; uncouth; barbarous; bizarre.

You must not hunt for wild *outlandish* terms
To stuff out a peculiar dialect.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Divers good pictures, and many *outlandish* and Indian curiosities and things of nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644.

When they preached, their *outlandish* accent moved the derision of the audience. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Out of the way; remote from society; secluded.

He resolved to settle in some *outlandish* part, where none could be found to know him.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

outlandisher†, *n.* A foreigner.

For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishers* are billetted with her [Yarmouth]; yet, in all that while, the rate of no kinde of food is raised.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

outlandishlike† (out-lan'dish-līk), *adv.* Outlandishly. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 204.

outlandishly (out-lan'dish-li), *adv.* In an outlandish manner.

outlandishness (out-lan'dish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being outlandish.

outlash† (out-lash'), *v. i.* To strike or hit out; make a sudden attack or outburst.

Malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to *outlash* in her relations. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. (pt. ii.) iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

outlash (out'lash), *n.* [< *outlash*, *v.*] A lashing or striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness. She wished that the marriage might make two people wretched besides herself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

outlast (out-lást'), *v. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration; outlive.

Sure I shall *outlast* him:
This makes me young again, a score of years.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Nature and nationality will *outlast* the transient policy of a new dynasty. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 79.

outlaugh (out-läf'), *v. t.* [= D. *uitlagchen* = G. *auslachen* = Dan. *udle*.] 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
To make it seem they understood the jest.
Dryden, Prol. to Carlell's Arviragus and Philicia, l. 17.

2. To laugh down; discourage or put out of ★countenance by laughing.

outlaw (out'lâ), *n.* [< ME. *outlawe, utlawe, utlaze* (ML. *utlagus*), < AS. *ūtlaga*, an outlaw (= Icel. *útlagi*, an outlaw, *útlaga*, outlawed), < *ūt*, out, + *lagu*, law: see *law*[1].] 1. One who is excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly it was lawful in Great Britain for any one to kill such a person. See *outlawry*.

Got mot thee save, brave *Outlaw* Murray!
Thy ladye, and all thy chyvalrie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

A poor, unminded *outlaw* sneaking home,
My father gave him welcome to the shore.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

2. A disorderly person living in defiant violation of the law; a habitual criminal.

It is only for the *outlaws*, the dangerous classes, those who have thrown off the restraints of conscience, that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 200.

=Syn. 2. Robber, bandit, brigand, freebooter, highwayman, marauder.

outlaw (out'lâ), *v. t.* [< ME. *outlawen* (ML. *utlagare*), < AS. *ūtlagian*, outlaw, < *ūtlaga*, an outlaw: see *outlaw*, *n.*] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; declare an outlaw; proscribe.

I had a son,
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life,
But lately, very late: I lov'd him, friend.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 172.

In Westminster-Hall you may *Out-law* a Man for forty Shillings. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 48.

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; deprive of legal force. An obligation which by reason of the lapse of time has become barred by the statute of limitations, so that no action will lie on it, is said to be *outlawed*.

outlawry (out'lâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *outlawry* (ML. *utlagaria*); < *outlaw* + *-ry*.] 1. The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means; also, the process by which one is deprived of that protection, or the condition of one so deprived: a punishment formerly imposed on one who, when called into court, contemptuously refused to appear, or evaded justice by disappearing. In the earliest times outlawry

seems to have implied exclusion from all the protections and remedies with which the law guarded lawful men, but by successive ameliorations it was reduced in effect to the rule that it incapacitated a person for prosecuting actions for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, failure to appear was a sufficient evidence of guilt, and process of outlawry thereon entailed forfeiture of his personal estate. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

He was holdun in *outlawrie* of Domycian ine the yle Patmos. *Wyclif*, Prol. on the Apocalips.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 173.

2. The condition of a debt or other cause of action when by reason of lapse of time it can no longer sustain an action. Such a debt still subsists for some other purposes — such, for instance, as enabling the creditor to retain a pledge if he holds a security. — **Clerk of the outlawries.** See *clerk*.

outlay (out-lā′), *v. t.* To lay or spread out; expose; display. *Drayton*.

outlay (out′lā), *n.* [< *outlay*, *v.*] 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure: as, that mansion has been built at a great *outlay*.

This business of cent-shops is overdone among the women-folks. My wife tried it, and lost five dollars on her *outlay*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

2†. A remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *outlays*, and will discover all.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

outlayer (out′lā′ėr), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the ectoderm: correlated with *inlayer* and *midlayer* or *mesoderm*.

outleap (out′lēp), *n.* A sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be . . . under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke*, Education, § 97.

outlearn (out-lėrn′), *v. t.* 1†. To learn or ascertain from others; elicit.

He . . . oft of them did earnestly inquire,
Where was her won, and how he mote her find.
But, when as nought according to his mind
He could *out-learne*, he them from ground did reare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 22.

2. To pass or excel in learning; outstrip in learning. — 3. To get beyond the study or learning of; outlive the practice of.

outler (öt′lėr), *a.* [Var. of *outer*[1], appar. resting on *outlier*.] Out-of-door; outlying; unhoused. [Scotch.]

outlet (out′let), *n.* [< ME. **outlete*, *utlete* (= Icel. *ūtlāt*), outlet; < *out* + *let*[1]. Cf. *inlet*.] 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outward; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon*.

You could not live among such people; you are stifled for want of an *outlet* toward something beautiful, great, or noble. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

2†. The place or district through which one passes outward; outer part; in the plural, outskirts.

We got to the door of a dismal-looking house in the *outlets* of the town. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lv.

3. In *commerce*, a market for the sale of any product. — 4. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house, with a walk or passage through it to the highway. [Prov. Eng.]

Any given spot in the garden or *outlet*. *Gilbert White*.

Outlet of the pelvis, the inferior strait or lower opening of the pelvic canal, bounded by the ischiopubic rami, ischial tuberosities, sacrosciatic ligaments, and coccyx.

outlet† (out-let′), *v. t.* [< *out* + *let*[1].] To let forth; emit. *Daniel*.

outlicker†, *n.* [See *outlager*.] Same as *outrigger*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

outlie[1] (out-lī′), *v. i.* [< *out* + *lie*[1].] To remain in the open air; camp out.

We are not about to start on a squirrel-hunt, or to drive a deer into the Horican, but to *outlie* for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness where the feet of men seldom go. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xviii.

outlie[2] (out-lī′), *v. t.* [< *out* + *lie*[2].] To outdo in lying; be or show one's self to be a greater liar than.

A tongue that can cheat widows, cancel scores, . . .
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 61.

outlier (out′lī′ėr), *n.* [= D. *uitlegger*, an outlier, an outrigger (> E. *outlager*, *outlicker*); < *out* + *lier*[1].] 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

The *outliers* are not so easily held within the pale of the laws. *Marq. of Halifax*, quoted in Mason's Supp. to [Johnson's Dict.

2. An outsider.

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the *outlyers*) will favourably allow the following poem.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, Pref. (*Davies*.)

3. A part lying without or beyond the main body; an isolated or outlying part; specifically, in *geol.*, a part of a stratum or group of strata, or a mass of rock of any kind, which has been left behind while that part of the formation by which it was originally surrounded, and to which it belonged, has been removed by denudation. The outlier or mass which has escaped being worn away by atmospheric or other agencies remains as a witness of the former greater extension of the formation. Opposed to *inlier*.

4. In *zoöl.*, that which is outlying, subtypical, or aberrant, as a genus or family of animals.

outline (out′līn), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; external figure.

Penning the contours and *outlines* with a more even and acute touch. *Evelyn*, Sculptura, i. 5.

A triangle or quadrilateral, with all the sides unequal, gives no pleasure to the eye as a form or *outline*.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 230.

A city wall follows the *outline* of the hill.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 43.

2. A style or method of drawing in which an object or a scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading. In such drawings the effect of shading is sometimes produced by thickening the lines on the side away from the light; but this method is opposed to the true function of an outline. Compare cuts under *Hermes* and *hawse-hole*.

3. A rough draft or first general sketch of the main features of some scheme or design, the details of which can be filled in later if need be; a description of the principal features only.

His drama at present has only the *outlines* drawn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

I will close this sketch of Ximenes de Cisneros with a brief *outline* of his person. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold:
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in *outline* and no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. In *angling*, a set-line. — **Outline embroidery**, a simple kind of embroidery done usually upon washable materials with crewel-stitch and similar simple stitches, the pattern being produced without any filling up of surfaces and entirely in slender tracery. — **Outline-stitch**, any one of the simple embroidery-stitches fit for outline embroidery. See *crewel-stitch*, *stem-stitch* *rope-stitch*. = **Syn.** *Outline*, *Contour*, *Profile*, *Sketch*, *Delineation*. *Outline* is, literally, the outer or exterior line; but the word is freely used for a representation by the principal or distinguishing lines. *Contour* and *profile* retain this distinctive meaning of the outside line, the former referring to the boundary of the whole figure in any position, and the latter to the boundary of face or figure when seen directly from one side, with figurative uses in architecture and surveying. A *sketch* fills up the *outline* to a greater or less degree, not completely, but so that a lively idea of the original object or scene is conveyed. *Delineation* is rather indefinite, but is more than an outline and may be complete. *Outline*, *sketch*, and *delineation* bear the same relation to one another when used to express the representation of a subject in words.

outline (out′līn), *v. t.* [< *outline*, *n.*] To draw the exterior line of; draw in outline; delineate; sketch the main features of.

outlinear (out-lin′ē-ėr), *a.* [< *outline* + *-ar*[3], after *linear*.] Pertaining to or forming an outline. *Imp. Dict.*

outlist† (out′list), *n.* The extreme edge; the extremity of the border.

The *outlist* of Judah fell into the midst of Dan's whole cloth. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. x. 22. (*Davies*.)

outlive (out-liv′), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To live longer than; continue to live after the death of; outlive; survive.

The people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *outlived* Joshua. Judges ii. 7.

This is old age; but then, thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty.
Milton, P. L., xi. 538.

2. To surpass in duration; outlast.

Not marble, not the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall *outlive* this powerful rhyme.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall:
A mother's secret hope *outlives* them all.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

= **Syn.** *Outlive*, *Survive*. *Outlive* is generally the stronger, carrying something of the idea of surpassing or beating another in vitality or hold upon life; it is tenderer to say that one *survives* than that he *outlives* his wife or friend.

II. *intrans.* To live longer; continue to live.

Let not this wasp *outlive*, us both to sting.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 132.

outliver† (out-liv′ėr), *n.* A survivor.

Seven they were in all, all alive and well in one day, six dead in the other; the *outliver* becoming a conuert to their religion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 186.

out-lodging (out′loj″ing), *n.* A lodging or domicile beyond usual or established limits; especially, at English universities, a lodging outside the college gates.

As for *out-lodgings* (like galleries, necessary evils in popular Churches), he rather tolerates than approves them. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. xiv. 3.

outlook (out-lůk′), *v. t.* 1†. To look out; select.

Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*.
Cotton, Angler's Ballad.

2. To face or confront bravely; overcome as by bolder looks or greater courage; hence, in general, to overcome. [In the passage from Shakspere the meaning is doubtful. It may be 'to procure as by courage or bold looks (to conquer conquest),' or 'to look forth in search of,' 'seek for,' or 'outface.']

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 115.

'Twill make him more insult to see you fearful.
Outlook his anger. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Fictions and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 518. (*Latham*.)

outlook (out′lůk), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch: as, to be on the *outlook* for something. — 2. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a lookout. — 3. The distance to which, under given circumstances, vision extends in searching or watching; extent of unobstructed vision; hence, power of foresight; breadth of view.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler recompense, above applause;
Which owes to man's short *out-look* all its charms.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 1154.

4. That which is perceived by the eye on looking forth; a view; a scene; hence, that which is looked forward to; a prospect: used literally and figuratively.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary *out-look* of chimney tops and smoke. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii.

outlooker (out′lůk″ėr), *n.* One who looks away or aside; one who does not keep an object steadily in view; an inconstant person. [Rare.]

They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue loues no *out-lookers*. *Breton*, Packet of Letters, p. 43. (*Davies*.)

outloose† (out′lös), *n.* A way of escape or evasion. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 78.

outlope† (out′lōp), *n.* An excursion; a running away.

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, but very short.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 228. (*Latham*.)

outloper† (out′lō″pėr), *n.* One who makes an excursion; one who runs away.

Touching any *outlopers* of our nation which may happen to come thither to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 173.

outluster, outlustre (out-lus′tėr), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in luster or brightness. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 79.

outlying (out′lī″ing), *a.* 1. Lying without or beyond the boundary or limit; external; extraneous; non-appurtenant; alien.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* . . . empires was that of the Arabians.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue, § 5.

2. Lying at a distance from the main body, design, etc.; appurtenant, but not contiguous; disconnected; isolated; hence, unrelated; extrinsic.

All the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy.
Addison.

For the most part we allow only *outlying* and transient circumstances to make our occasions.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 145.

In the *outlying* possessions of either commonwealth greater licence was allowed.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 178.

outman (out-man′), *v. t.* 1. To excel in manhood or manliness; be more of a man than; outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to *outman* and outstrip than the mite-populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanello. *Carlyle*.

2. To outnumber as regards men; have more men than.

outmanœuver, outmanœuvre (out-ma-nö′vėr or -nū′vėr), *v. t.* To surpass in manœuvering.

outmantle (out-man′tl), *v. t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [Rare.]

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.
Cowper, Task, v. 680.

outmarch (out-märch′), *v. t.* To march faster than; march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot. *Clarendon.*

outmatch (out-mach′), *v. t.* To surpass as rival; be more than a match for; vie successfully with; outdo; overmatch.

In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtilitie the Fox will *out-match* him. *Breton*, Dignitie of Man, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

outmate (out-māt′), *v. t.* To outmatch; outpeer; exceed.

Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates* its generosity. *J. Baillie.*

outmeasure† (out-mezh′ūr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.

And *outmeasure* time itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

outmost (out′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *out* + *-most.*] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost. See *utmost.*

out-mouth† (out′mouth), *n.* A full, sensuous mouth.

A full nether-lip, an *outmouth* that makes mine water at it. *Dryden*, Maiden Queen, i. 2.

outmove (out-möv′), *v. t.* To advance so as to pass in going; go faster than; outgo; exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation as the translation *out-moved* my Uncle Toby's. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 39.

outname (out-nām′), *v. t.* To exceed in name, significance, or importance.

Why, thou hast rais'd up mischief to his height,
And found one to *outname* thy other faults.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

outness (out′nes), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness. Hence—2. In *metaph.*, the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind, and not merely from the ego or subject; externality.

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence that the ideas of space, *outness*, and things placed at a distance are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight; they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear. *Bp. Berkeley*, Essay towards a New Theory of Vision, § 46.

If a man had no other sense than that of smell, and musk were the only odorous body, he could have no sense of *outness*—no power of distinguishing between the external world and himself. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 289.

outnim†, *v. t.* [< ME. *outnimen*, < AS. *ūtniman*, < *ūt*, out, + *niman*, take: see *out* and *nim.*] To take out; except.

And that ne no man *out nyme* by no manere of fraunchyse. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

outnoise (out-noiz′), *v. t.* To exceed in noise; surpass in noisiness. *Fuller.*

outnomet, *pp.* [ME., pp. of *outnim.*] Taken out; excepted; excepting.

Out-nome on to the meyres hows, and an other to the hospytal, and the thrydde to the clerkes of the town. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

out-nook (out′nůk), *n.* An outlying corner.

The midst of the Con-centrik Orbs,
Whom neuer Angle nor *out-nook* disturbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

outnumber (out-num′bėr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison*, Spectator.

out-of-door (out′o̤v-dōr′), *a.* Being or done out of the house; open-air: as, *out-of-door* exercise.

out-of-doors (out′o̤v-dōrz′), *a.* Same as *out-of-door.*

Her *out-of-doors* life was perfect; her in-doors life had its drawbacks. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, ii.

out-of-fashion (out′o̤v-fash′o̤n), *a.* That is no longer in fashion or accepted use; antiquated.

How does he fancy we can sit
To hear his *out-of-fashion* wit?
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

out-of-fashioned† (out′o̤v-fash′o̤nd), *a.* Out of the fashion; old-fashioned. [Rare.]

An old shabby *out-of-fashioned* hall. *Fielding*, Love in Several Masques, iii. 5.

out-of-the-way (out′o̤v-ŦHē-wā′), *a.* 1. Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented: as, a small *out-of-the-way* village.

"Thakeham, the last place God made," so styled from its outlandish, or what a true Sussex man would call *out-of-the-way* situation. *Sussex Place-Rhymes and Local Proverbs*, [N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 402.

The traveller who begins his Dalmatian studies at Zara will perhaps think Dalmatia is not so strange and *out-of-the-way* a land as he had fancied before going thither. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 126.

2. Not easily found or observed; apart from what one ordinarily meets with or readily sees.

It is probable that the earthworms plant many of the ash and sycamore trees that we see perched in *out-of-the-way* corners. *Nature*, XXX. 57.

3. Unusual; uncommon.

It was impossible for a patient of the most *out-of-the-way* colour not to find a nose to match it. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 260.

4. Departing from the proper path; hence, improper; unbecoming; not the thing. [Colloq.]

out-oven (out′uv″n), *n.* See *oven.*

out-over (out-ō′vėr), *adv.* At a distance: opposed to *in-over.* [Scotch.]

outpace (out-pās′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To outwalk or outrun; leave behind.

Arion's speed could not *outpace* thee. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

You are walking with a tall varlet, whose strides *outpace* yours to lassitude. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

II. *intrans.* To pace out; pass or go out. *Richardson.*

The number cannot from my minde *outpace.* *Gascoigne*, Voyage to Holland, an. 1572.

outparagon (out-par′a̤-gon), *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.

A heroine of untold wealth, and a hero who *outparagons* the Admirable Crichton. *The Academy*, No. 892, p. 392.

outparamour (out-par′a̤-mör), *v. t.* To exceed in number of paramours or mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply, dice dearly; and in woman *outparamoured* the Turk. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 94.

out-parish (out′par″ish), *n.* A rural parish, as distinguished from an urban or a burghal parish; also, a parish lying outside of some place of more consequence.

There died of the plague this last week thirteen; whereof ten in six *out-parishes*, and three in two parishes without the walls. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 104.

outpart (out′pärt), *n.* A part remote from the center or main part.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The fell'ffs, or *out-parts* of a wheel that compasse in the whole,
To serve some goodly chariot. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

The day before, this massacre began in the *out-parts* of the country round about, and continued two days. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 199.

out-parter†, *n.* An error for *outputter*, first corrected in the Oxford Dictionary.

outpass, *v. t.* To surpass. *Minsheu.*

outpassion (out-pash′o̤n), *v. t.* To surpass in passionateness; exceed or go beyond in passion. [Rare.]

He fain had calcined all Northumbria
To one black ash, but that thy patriot passion,
Siding with our great Council against Tostig,
Out-passion'd his. *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

out-patient (out′pā″shent), *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but receiving medical advice, etc., from the institution.

outpeer† (out-pēr′), *v. t.* To outmatch; outmate; surpass; excel. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6. 86.

out-pensioner (out′pen″sho̤n-ėr), *n.* A non-resident pensioner, as of Chelsea or Greenwich hospital.

out-picket (out′pik″et), *n.* *Milit.*, an advanced picket.

outplay (out-plā′), *v. t.* To play better than; outmanœuver; outdo.

Surely 'twill no dishonour be, if I
Deign to *outplay* him in his own sly part.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 36.

★ **outpoint** (out-point′), *v. t.* To sail closer to the wind than (another vessel).

This style of yacht has practically no leeway, and would *outpoint* any water boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 470.

outpoise (out-poiz′), *v. t.* To outweigh.

I know the first would much *out-poise* the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

outporch (out′pōrch), *n.* An entrance; a vestibule.

Some *outporch* of the church. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

outport (out′pōrt), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house: distinguished from *close port.* *Simmonds.*

Wine landed in an *outport*, and afterwards brought to the port of London by certificate. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 19.

outpost (out′pōst), *n.* 1. A post or station outside of the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army: often used figuratively.

Louis the Fourteenth was carrying the *outposts* of his consolidated monarchy far into Germany. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 417.

The castle alone in the landscape lay,
Like an *outpost* of winter, dull and gray.
Lowell, The Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 2.

2. The soldier or soldiers placed at such post or station.

outpour (out-pōr′), *v. t.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; effuse.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpour'd.* *Milton*, P. R., iii. 311.

outpour (out′pōr), *n.* [< *outpour*, *v.*] An outpouring; an outflow.

outpouring (out′pōr″ing), *n.* A pouring out; outflow; effusion.

Selden's Table-Talk is the spontaneous incidental *outpouring* of an overflowing mind. *Int. to Selden's Table-Talk* (ed. Arber), p. 10.

outpower (out-pou′ėr), *v. t.* To surpass in power; overpower.

In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who *out-powered* all the rest. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 41. (*Davies.*)

Myriads of men, . . . *out-powering* by numbers all opposition. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvii.

outpray (out-prā′), *v. t.* 1. To go beyond or surpass in prayer; excel in sincerity or fervor of prayer or supplication.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and *outprays* a saint.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 261.

2. To surpass or excel as prayer.

Our prayers do *out-pray* his; then let them have
That mercy which true prayer ought to have.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 109.

outprize (out-prīz′), *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she 's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 88.

out-put† (out-půt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outputten*; < *out* + *put*[1].] To put out; exclude.

Be the askere *out-putte* for euere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

★ **output** (out′půt), *n.* [< *out-put*, *v.*] The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, etc.; in general, production; amount or rate of production.

In England the system of subdivision is carried out very thoroughly and minutely, and with great results as to *output*, but under it the all-round workman is disappearing. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 533.

A writer in the "Saturday Review" computed not long ago that the yearly *output* of novels in this country [England] is about eight hundred. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 172.

outputter† (out′půt″ėr), *n.* One who utters false coin; also a maintainer and abettor of thieves or freebooters.

outquarters (out′kwâr″tėrz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, quarters away from the headquarters.

A dragoon regiment, one of whose *outquarters* was at the barracks. *Warren.*

outrace (out-rās′), *v. t.* To race or move faster than; outstrip.

It [the bird] rests upon the air, subdues it, *outraces* it. *Ruskin*, Queen of the Air, § 65.

outrage[1] (out′rāj), *n.* [< ME. *outrage*, *owtrage*, *owterage*, *outtrage*, < OF. *outrage*, *outraige*, *oultrage*, F. *outrage* = Pr. *outratge*, *oltratge* = Sp. Pg. *ultraje* = It. *oltraggio* (ML. *ultragium*), excess, extravagance, insolence, outrage, < *oltre*, F. *outre*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra.*] 1†. A passing beyond bounds; a thing or act not within established or reasonable limits; in general, excess; extravagance; luxury.

They ne were nat forpampred with *outrage.* *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 5.

Quod Glotenie, "he is but felle & boone,
He loueth more mesure than *outrage*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Thet same get wold vp be take and vsyd,
And all the costlew *owtrage* refused.
Occleve (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII.), i. 105.

With equall measure she did moderate
The strong extremities of their *outrage.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 38.

2. Violence; a violent act; violent injury.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage,
Armed compleint, outhees, and fiers *out-rage.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1154.

Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys lond.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 47.

The ecstasy hath so much overborne her that my daughter is sometime afeard she will do a desperate *outrage* to herself. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 159.

3. Gross insult or injury; infamous wrong; audacious and especially violent infraction of law and order; atrocious or barbarous ill treatment; wanton, indecent, or immoral violence, or an act of wanton mischief or violence, especially against the person.

Provided that you do no *outrages*
On silly women, or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 71.

Where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury, and *outrage*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 500.

Agrarian outrage. See *agrarian*. =**Syn.** 3. *Insult, Indignity*, etc. See *affront*.

outrage[1] (out'rāj), *v.* [< ME. *outragen*, < OF. *outrager, oultrager*, F. *outrager* = Sp. Pg. *ultrajar* = It. *oltraggiare*, outrage; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attack; do violence, especially extreme wrong or violence, to; wrong heinously; maltreat.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To assault violently or brutally; commit a barbarous attack upon; especially, to violate; ravish.

Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 5.

An *outraged* maiden sprang into the hall,
Crying on help. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

3. To transgress shamefully; infringe audaciously upon; break through, violate, or offend against atrociously or flagrantly; act in utter or shameless disregard of the authority, obligation, or claims of.

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

It is perilous for any government to *outrage* the public opinion.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Wherever *outraged* Nature
Asks word or action brave.
Whittier, The Hero.

=**Syn.** 1. See *affront*, *n.*

II.† *intrans.* To be excessive; commit excesses or extravagances; wanton; run riot; act without self-restraint or outrageously.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ascham.*

outrage[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *outrage, owtrage;* from the verb.] 1. Unreasonable; violent; mad.

Alas! whi haue y ben *outrage*,
And serued the feend that was thi foo?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

2. Extraordinary; unexampled; unusual; surprising; extravagant.

An *outrage* awenture of Arthurez wonderez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 29.

outrage[2] (out-rāj'), *v. t.* [< *out* + *rage*.] To exceed in raging; rage beyond or more than. *Young.*

outragely†, *adv.* [< *outrage*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Superfluously. *Hampole.*

outrageness†, *n.* [ME. *outeragenes;* < *outrage*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Excess; extravagance. *Cath. Ang.*

outrageous (out-rā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *outrageous, outragious*, < OF. *outrageus, outraigeus, oultrageus*, F. *outrageux* (= Pr. *oltratgos, oltrajos* = Sp. Pg. *ultrajoso* = It. *oltraggioso*), < *outrage*, outrage: see *outrage*[1].] 1†. Extravagant; extraordinary; unusual.

Eche man complayned of his losse and harme, that was right grete and *outragiouse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 547.

There be .iiij. rowes or range of pylers thrughout ye church, of ye fynest marble yt may be, not onely meruaylous for ye nombre, but for ye *outragyous* gretnes, length, and fayrenes therof. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 36.

2. Immoderate; excessive; unrestrained; violent; furious.

But though attempre weping be graunted, *outrageous* weping certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

The states of Christendom,
Moved with remorse of these *outrageous* broils,
Have earnestly implored a general peace
Betwixt our nation and the aspiring French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 97.

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with *outrageous* noise the air.
Milton, P. L., vi. 587.

His zeal for a good author is indeed *outrageous*, and breaks down every fence and partition, every board and plank, that stands within the expression of his applause. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 235.

What makes you impatient of Sir Peter's temper, and *outrageous* at his suspicions?—why, the consciousness of your innocence. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

3. Atrocious; flagrantly contrary to or regardless of authority, law, order, morality, or decency.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forged.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 11.

Caught in a burst of unexpected storm,
And pelted with *outrageous* epithets.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 2. Exorbitant, extravagant.—3. *Wicked, Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), mad, frantic, villainous.

outrageously (out-rā'jus-li), *adv.* 1. To an extraordinary or unexampled extent or degree; excessively; extravagantly; unrestrainedly; hence, violently; furiously; madly; irrationally.

For ther biforn he stal but curteisly,
But now he was a theef *outrageously*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 78.

And munday all Day and all nyght it blew *outrageously*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

There being nothing so extravagant and *outrageously* wild which a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief will not rather greedily swallow down than admit a Deity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 106.

2. With shameless disregard of authority, order, morality, decency, or humanity; atrociously; audaciously; flagrantly; barbarously.

And sawe how *outragiously* they had slayne the bayly he thought the mater shulde be yuell at leugth.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccl.

Lo, thy furious foes now swell,
And storm *outrageously*. *Milton*, Ps. lxxxiii. 2.

outrageousness (out-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being outrageous.

outrager (out'rā-jėr), *n.* One who outrages or violates; a flagrant violator.

An *outrager* of all laws and social duties.
H. Spencer, Sociology, p. 208.

outraie†, *v.* A variant of *outray*[1].

outrake (out'rāk), *n.* 1. An expedition or foray.—2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. *Brockett.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

outrance (out'rans; F. pron. ö-troṅs'), *n.* [Formerly also *uttraunce;* < OF. *outrance, oultrance*, F. *outrance* (= Pr. *ultranza* = It. *oltranza*), < *outre*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra*. Cf. *outrage*[1].] The last extremity. It is obsolete as an English word: but it occurs as French in the phrase *à outrance*, to the extreme; to the end; especially, in reference to a combat, until the complete defeat of one of the contestants; hence, to the death: a term derived from the practice in justs and tournaments of breaking a fixed number of lances, striking a fixed number of sword-blows, and the like, from which custom the combat *à outrance* was to be distinguished.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the *outrance*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

Let us fight at *oltrance*.
Fragment of an Interlude (Child's Ballads, V. 429).

★**outrange** (out-rānj'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to outsail; sail ahead of; range by or past.

outrank (out-rank'), *v. t.* To excel in rank or precedence; be superior in rank to.

outray[1]† (out-rā'), *v.* [< ME. *outrayen, outraien, owtrayen, owterayen, owttrayen*, appar. < OF. *outrer, oultrer* (pp. *outre*), go beyond, pass beyond, surpass, etc., < *outre*, beyond, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra*. Cf. *outré* and *outrage*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go beyond limits; advance as in invasion or attack; spread out.

All the time the great Æacides
Was conversant in arms, your foes durst not a foot address
Without their posts, so much they fear'd his lance that all controll'd,
And now they *out-ray* to your fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 793. (*Davies.*)

2. To pass beyond usual, established, or rational limits; hence, to be extravagant or mad.

Thus his teching *outrayes*. *York Plays*, p. 323.

This warne I yow, that ye nat sodeynly
Out of yourself for no wo shoulde *outraye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 587.

II. *trans.* To go beyond; surpass; overcome; defeat.

"What knyghte is yender," quod he, "canne ye me saye? That in the feld *outrayth* euerychone."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.

The cause why Demostenes so famously is brutid
Onely procedid for that he did *outray*
Eschines. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 156.

★**outray**[2] (out-rā'), *v. i.* [< *out* + *ray*[1].] To radiate forth; flash out, as a ray.

Therefore man's soul from God's own life *outray'd*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 22.

outré (ö-trā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *outrer*, go beyond, run through, < *outre*, beyond: see *outray*[1].] Passing the bounds of what is usual and proper, or conventionally correct; extravagantly odd or peculiar; fantastically or preposterously exaggerated.

Such *outré* characters as militiamen themselves would join in ridiculing. *W. Cooke*, Foote, I. 67.

outreach (out-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.

Man went to make an ambitious tower to *outreach* the clouds. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 665.

2. To cheat; overreach.

The man
Of cunning is *outreach'd*; we must be safe.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To reach out; be extended or proffered.

Love *outreaching* unto all God's creatures.
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

outreason (out-rē'zn), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians.
South, Sermons, VII. ii.

outreckon (out-rek'n), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men *out-reckon* ages.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 1.

outrecuidance† (F. pron. ö-tr-kwē-doṅs'), *n.* [F. (= It. *oltracotanza, oltracuitanza*), < *outre*, beyond, + OF. *cuider* = It. *cuitare*, think, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] Overweening presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance*. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

It is a strange *outrecuidance;* your humour too much redoundeth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

outredden (out-red'n), *v. t.* To surpass in redness; be or grow redder than. *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

outrede†, *v. t.* [ME., < *out* + *rede*[1].] Same as *atrede*.

outreign (out-rān'), *v. t.* To reign longer than; reign through the whole of (a period of time). *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

outrely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *utterly*.

outremer† (ö-tr-mār'), *n.* [F., ultramarine, < *outre* (< L. *ultra*), beyond, + *mer* (< L. *mare*), sea. Cf. *ultramarine*.] Ultramarine blue.

outrenne†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *outrun*.

outrick (out'rik), *n.* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

outride (out-rīd'), *v.* [< ME. *outryden;* < *out* + *ride*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ride out.—2. To ride before or beside a carriage as attendant; be an outrider.

II. *trans.* To pass in riding; ride faster than.

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back
With joyful tidings; and, being better horsed,
Out-rode me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 36.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be *outridden*, though outrun.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 388.

★**outride** (out'rīd), *n.* [< *outride, v.*] A riding out; an excursion; also, a place for riding.

Your province is the town; leave me a small *out-ride* in the country, and I shall be content.
Somerville, To Mr. Hogarth.

★**outrider** (out'rī″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *outrider;* < *outride* + *-er*[1].] One who rides out or forth. Specifically—(*a*†) A summoner whose office it was to cite men before the sheriff. (*b*†) A monk whose special duty it was to visit outlying or distant manors.

Here pelure and palfrayes poure menne lyflode,
And religious *out-ryders* reclused in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

(*c*) A person on horseback, especially a servant, who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Then came the *out-rider* for the royal carriage, and then the Prince of Wales' carriage.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 30.

(*d*†) One who is in the habit of riding out for pleasure.

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An *out-rydere*, that loved venerye [hunting].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 166.

(*e*) A highwayman. [Prov. Eng.]

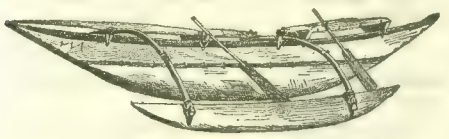
I fear thou art some *outrider*, that lives by taking of purses here on Basset's Heath.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 43).

★**outrigger** (out'rig″ėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar rigged out from a ship's top or crosstrees, to spread the breast-backstays. (*b*) Any boom rigged out from a ship's side to hang boats by. (*c*) A heavy spar or strong beam of wood placed across a ship's deck, lashed securely to both sides of the ship, and having tackles from its projecting ends to the masthead, to assist in securing the mast while the ship is hove down. (*d*) Any spar thrust out to help to give a lead to a purchase or to extend a sail.—2. An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat and carrying a rowlock at its extremity, designed to increase the leverage of the oar. Hence—3. A light boat provided with such apparatus.

Looking at the river, we find the introduction of the *outrigger*, a vessel which Leech represents as highly unpopular with short gentlemen requiring a "boat for an hour." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 54.

4. A frame rigged out from the side of canoes in the islands of the Indian and Pacific

oceans, to form a counterpoise and prevent the boat from upsetting. Such outriggers are sometimes placed on both sides of the boat, sometimes only on one



Canoe with Outrigger.

side. They generally consist of two spars, rigged out one from each end of the canoe, with a canoe-shaped block of wood or bamboo connecting their outer ends.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A pulley or wheel extended outside of the general frame of a machine. (*b*) The jib of a crane, or a joist projecting from a building to support a hoisting-tackle.—6. See the quotation.

παρήορος (sc. ἵππος), a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (ξυνωρίς), an *outrigger*.
Liddell and Scott, English-Greek Lexicon, under παρήορος.

outrigger-hoist (out'rig-ėr-hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus in guide-posts rigged out from an outer wall, as distinguished from a hatchway-hoist. *E. H. Knight.*

outright (out-rīt'), *adv.* [< ME. *outright, outryȝte;* < *out* + *right, adv.*] 1. Straight on; right onward; directly; hence, at once; immediately; without delay.

A reuer of the trone ther ran *out-ryȝte*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1057.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.
Arbuthnot.

2. To the full extent; completely; entirely; altogether; without reservation: as, to settle a bargain *outright*.

Within a whyle after (as he that is falling is soone put ouer) the frere made the foole madde *outright*, and broughte him blyndfielde downe into the diepest doungeon of that deuelish heresy. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 483.

Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide *outright:*
Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtured Eleanor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 41.

When I had store of money,
I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise,
But never laugh'd *outright*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

A lie that is all a lie may be met and fought with *outright*.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

The relations between author and publisher are simply those between principal and agent, or, where an author sells *outright*, between buyer and seller. *The Author*, I. 52.

outrival (out-rī'val), *v. t.* To surpass; excel.

Having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject.
Addison, Guardian, No. 138.

outrive† (out-rīv'), *v. t.* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. i. 11.

outroad (out'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also *outrode;* < *out* + *road;* cf. *inroad.*] An excursion, expedition, or foray: opposed to *inroad*.

That issuing out they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea, as the king had commanded him.
1 Mac. xv. 41.

But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his raigne it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrodes*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

★ **outroar** (out-rōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 127.

outromance (out-rō-mans'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character.

Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers. *Fuller*.

outroom (out'röm), *n.* A chamber on the confines of a house; an outlying or remote apartment.

Some *out-room* or corner of the dining-chamber.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

outrope†, *n.* [< *out* + *rope*[2], *roup.*] Sale by auction; outcry.

As at common *outropes*, when housholds-stuffe is to bee solde, they cry, Who gives more?
Dekker, Dead Tearme (1608). (*Nares.*)

Vendre à l'encant, to sell by portsale or *outrope*. *Cotgrave.*

outrun (out-run'), *v.* [< ME. *outrennen;* < *out* + *run.*] I. *trans.* 1. To run past or beyond; run further or more swiftly than; overcome in running or racing; leave behind, as by superior speed; hence, to surpass in competition; outrival; get the better of.

So they ran both together, and the other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. John xx. 4.

My Imagination *out-runs* all you can say.
Steele, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

2. To run so as to escape; escape by or as by running; hence, to elude.

If these men have defeated the law and *outrun* native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 176.

3. To pass beyond the bounds of; exceed: as, to allow zeal to *outrun* discretion.

Those who formerly had *outrunne* the canons with their additional conformitie (ceremonizing more than was enjoyned) now would make the canons come up to them.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 14.

A boy whose tongue *outruns* his knowledge.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To outrun the constable. See *constable*.

II. *intrans.* To run out.

When the whale has been harpooned, the first order given is "Stern all!" to clear the boat from the whale, and the next is "Wet line!" to prevent the friction from the *outrunning* line. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 265.

★ **out-runner**† (out'run″ėr), *n.* That which runs or flows forth from a stream; a side channel or overflow.

In some *out-runner* of the river, where the streams run not strongly. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

outrush (out-rush'), *v. i.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

outrush (out'rush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out; an outflow.

outsail (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than; leave behind in sailing.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

out-sale (out'sāl), *n.* A public sale; an auction.

[To] make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an *outsale?* 'Tis an unthrifty sin.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 206. (*Davies.*)

outscape† (out'skāp), *n.* A way or opportunity to escape; escape.

He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an *outscape*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 186.

outscold (out-skōld'), *v. t.* To surpass in scolding.

We grant thou canst *outscold* us; fare thee well.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 160.

outscorn (out-skôrn'), *v. t.* To overcome by haughty disregard; defy; despise.

Kent. I know you. Where 's the king?
Gent. Contending with the fretful element; . . .
Strives in his little world of man to *out-scorn*
The to-and-fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1. 10.

outscouring (out'skour″ing), *n.* Substance washed or scoured out.

outsell (out-sel'), *v. t.* 1†. To exceed in value or worth; excel.

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 102.

2. To exceed in amount of sales; sell better or more than.

Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition;
They may *out-sell* a better thing;
So halloo, boys; God save the King!
Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.

3. To sell for more than.

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines
Were held the best, and *out-sold* other men's.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

So good the grain growing here, that it *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire, I. 221.

outsend† (out-send'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outsenden;* < *out* + *send.*] To send out or forth.

What! doth the Sun his rayes that he *out-sends*
Smother or choke?
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 42.

outsending† (out'sen″ding), *n.* A message abroad; a thing sent out.

The sea being open vnto him, his *outsendings* might bee without view or noting.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 122. (*Davies.*)

outsentry (out'sen″tri), *n.*; pl. *outsentries* (-triz). *Milit.*, a sentry placed considerably in advance; a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it; a picket.

out-servant (out'sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who does outside work.

Perhaps one of the *out-servants* had, through malice, accident, or carelessness, flung in the stone.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Chamber-maid).

★ **outset** (out'set), *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.

This is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey. *Burke.*

He had arrested himself in the very *outset*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 323.

outsetter (out'set″ėr), *n.* An emigrant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outsetting (out'set″ing), *n.* A beginning; start; outset.

Giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an *outsetting*, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 18. (*Davies.*)

outsetting (out'set″ing), *a.* Setting outward or off-shore; drawing or tending away from the land.

A strong *outsetting* tide.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 229.

outsettlement (out'set″l-ment), *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outsettler (out'set″lėr), *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

outshine (out-shīn'), *v.* I. *intrans.* To shine out or forth; emit beams or luster.

Bright, *out-shining* beams. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 268.

II. *trans.* To shine more brightly than; surpass in brilliancy or luster; hence, to be more illustrious, beautiful, witty, etc., than; surpass in some good quality.

And all their tops bright glistening with gold,
That seemed to *outshine* the dimmed skye.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 21.

I am a queen, a godesse, I know not what,
And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *outshine* it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, . . .
Satan exalted sat. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 2.

Homer does not only *out-shine* all other Poets in the Variety, but also in the Novelty of his Characters.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

outshoot (out-shöt'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass or excel in shooting.

Johnny Cock *out-shot* a' the foresters.
Johnny Cock (Child's Ballads, VI. 244).

2. To shoot beyond; overshoot.

You see how too much wisdom evermore
Out-shoots the truth. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

outshot (out'shot), *n.* A projection; the projecting part of a building. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small *outshot*, or projecting part of the building, occupied by a little sleeping apartment.
Scott, Monastery, xxviii.

outshots (out'shots), *n. pl.* [See def.] In the manufacture of paper, the second quality of white paper-rags: so called from the fact that, in sorting the stock, the second-quality rags are sorted or "shot out" into a heap by themselves. [Eng.]

outshow† (out-shō'), *v. t.* To present publicly; exhibit openly.

He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow*.
England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares.*)

outside (out'sīd or out-sīd'), *n.* and *a.* [< *out* + *side*[1].] I. *n.* 1. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure, barrier, or inclosing line or surface of any kind, as opposed to the *inside*, or the part or place that lies within.

And behold a wall on the *outside* of the house round about. Ezek. xl. 5.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

2. One who or that which is without; particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage. [Colloq.]

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front *outsides*, the one inside, Nicholas, the good-tempered man, and Mr. Squeers partook.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

3. The external part of a thing; the outer surface; the exterior.

Show the inside of your purse to the *outside* of his hand, and no more ado. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 834.

Men that look no farther than their *outsides* think health an appurtenance unto life.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my *outside*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 6.

4. External aspect or garb; that which merely strikes the eye; appearance.

O, what a goodly *outside* falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 104.

Trusting our hopeful gentry unto pedants,
Fellows of *outside*, and mere bark.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

5†. One who or that which possesses a fair exterior, but lacks genuine underlying excellences; a mere hypocrite or a vain show.

The rest are "hypocrites, ambidexters," *outsides*, so many turning pictures, a lion on the one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 89.

6. An externality; an outward form; a mere formality.

Christians degenerated apace into *outsides*, as days and meats, and divers other ceremonies.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

7. The furthest limit; the utmost: generally with the definite article.

Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

8. *pl.* In *printing*, the top and bottom quires, more or less imperfect, of a ream of paper.—**Outside of a sword-hilt and guard**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the back of the hand, and that part of a sword-guard which protects the back of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *inside*.—**Patent outside.** See *patent*.—**Syn. 1.** *Outside, Exterior, Surface, Superficies.* *Outside* is opposed to *inside*, *exterior* to *interior*, *surface* to *substance*, and *superficies* to *contents*. *Outside* is the common word. *Exterior* is a dignified word, applying to a thing of some consequence: as, the *exterior* of a house. *Surface* is popular; *superficies* is scientific. A *surface* may be rough or smooth; a *superficies* is regarded as smooth. See *exterior*, *a.*

II. *a.* 1. Being on the outside; belonging to the surface or exterior; situated on or beyond the limits or bounds.—2. Limited to the surface or exterior; superficial; consisting in mere show; existing in appearance only.

The rest on *outside* merit but presume.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 135.

3. Situated, seated, carried, or traveling on the exterior of a vehicle: as, an *outside* place; an *outside* passenger.—4. Extreme; reaching or exceeding the limit; all that or more than is actual, is required, etc.: as, an *outside* estimate of expenses.

A Huguenot built this hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be supposed that he dedicated it to the most ultra, *outside* idea of liberty.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 56.

5. Not directly concerned or interested; occupying an external position or having an external relation.

It was time to show their teeth; and, as soon as they did, it became evident to all *outside* spectators that the old game was up. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 241.

Outside country, districts outside the line of settlement. [Australia.]

"When the humour seizes them they can be kind enough," returned the cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the *out-side country*.
Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, p. 162.

Outside station, a station outside the line of settlement; in general, any station very remote in the bush. [Australia.]

I am to have charge of one of the *outside* sheep *stations* at what seems to me to be a liberal salary.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, Head-Station, p. 123.

outside (out-sīd′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *outside*, *n.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. On the outside; on the exterior; at or beyond the limits; externally; outwardly; without; not within; not in a house or assemblage.

He better sees who stands *outside*
Than they who in procession ride.
Whittier, Maids of Attitash.

2. Beyond a harbor; out at sea: as, it is rough weather *outside*.—3. On the exterior of a vehicle: as, to travel *outside*.—4. To the exterior; from a point within to a point without; forth; out: as, to go *outside*.—**Outside of**, on or to the exterior of; without; outward from.

II. *prep.* 1. On the exterior of; beyond.

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments, . . . stood *outside* the window. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, ii.

The unanimous opinion of that community is that the Colonel and his household are, in reference to any and to everything *outside* their family circle, the "closest people" —strong emphasis on closest—in the world!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 41.

2. To the exterior of; outward from: as, to go *outside* the house.

outside-car (out′sīd-kär), *n.* An Irish jaunting-car.

outsideness (out′sīd-nes), *n.* Externality; outness. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 52.

outsider (out-sī′dėr), *n.* [< *outside* + *-er*1.] 1. One who is on the outside of an inclosure, barrier, boundary, etc., literally or figuratively; one who is without. Specifically—(*a*) One who is outside of or does not belong to some particular party, association, or set.

Outsiders looked with a kind of new, half-jealous respect on these privileged few who had so suddenly become the "General's party." *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

(*b*) One who is unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question.

In regard to complex statistical statements the *outsider* cannot be too careful to ascertain from those who compiled them as far as possible what are the points requiring elucidation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

(*c*) In *horse-racing*, a horse not included among the favorites, or not a favorite in the betting.

The success of a rank *outsider* will be described as "a misfortune to backers."
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 288.

2. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws which can be inserted in a keyhole from the outside to turn the key. [Thieves' slang.]

outsight (out′sīt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Sight for that which is without; outlook; power of observation.

If a man haue not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindenesse.
Breton, Old Man's Lesson, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

More insight and more *outsight*.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 747.

II. *a.* In *Scots law*, in the phrase *outsight plenishing*, a designation given to outdoor movables, as horses, cows, and oxen, or plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry.

outsit (out-sit′), *v. t.* 1. To sit beyond the time of.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

2. To sit longer than (another person); tire out in sitting.

He stubbornly *outsat*, that evening, his wife and daughter, who would remain upon the scene, the former determined, as long as they could. *The Century*, XXXV. 675.

outskin† (out′skin), *n.* The external skin; the surface.

The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth
Or state. *Shirley* (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, v. 1.

outskip† (out-skip′), *v. t.* To avoid by flight; escape.

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

outskirt (out′skėrt), *n.* A section or part that skirts, runs, or lies along the edge or boundary of a specified area; a border or border region; a purlieu: used chiefly in the plural: as, the *outskirts* of a forest or of a town; the *outskirts* of science.

Soe as they mighte keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out-skirte* of Meathe in awe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

outsleep (out-slēp′), *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall *out-sleep* the coming morn
As much as we this night have overwatch'd.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 372.

outslide (out-slīd′), *v. t.* To slide outward or forward; advance by sliding.

At last our grating keels *outslide*,
Our good boats forward swing.
Whittier, At Port Royal.

outsling† (out-sling′), *v. t.* [ME. *outslyngen*; < *out* + *sling*.] 1. To sling out; scatter abroad.

I shal hym make his pens [pence] *outslynge*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5987.

2. To hurl forth from or as from a sling. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 5.

outsoar (out-sōr′), *v. t.* To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth. *Government of the Tongue*, § 9. (*Latham.*)

He has *outsoared* the shadow of our night.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 40.

out-sole (out′sōl), *n.* The outer sole of a boot or shoe, which bears upon the ground when in use. Between the in-sole and the out-sole the margin of the upper is fitted and attached to both these soles by stitching or pegging.

outspan (out′span), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To unyoke or unhitch (oxen from a wagon); unharness or unsaddle (a horse or horses). [South Africa.]

II. *intrans.* To detach oxen from a wagon; hence, to encamp. [South Africa.]

outsparkle (out-spär′kl), *v. t.* To surpass in brilliancy; outglitter; outshine. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 61.

outspeak (out-spēk′), *v. t.* **I.** *trans.* To surpass in speaking; say or express more than; signify or claim superiority to; be superior to in meaning or significance.

Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing:
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household; which
I find at such proud rate that it *out-speaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 127.

Why, this indeed is physic! and *outspeaks*
The knowledge of cheap drugs.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Whose graces do as far *outspeak* your fame
As fame doth silence.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. *intrans.* To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

outspeckle (out′spek-l), *n.* A spectacle; a laughing-stock. [Scotch.]

"Whae drives thir kye?" gan Willie say,
"To make an *outspeckle* o' me?"
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

outspeed (out-spēd′), *v. t.* To surpass in speed or velocity; outstrip.

Outspeed the sun around the orbed world.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

outspend (out-spend′), *v. t.* To surpass in outlay; spend more money than.

King Cole was not a merrier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day; he *outspent* princes.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

outspend† (out′spend), *n.* [< *outspend*, *v.*] Outlay; expenditure.

A mere *outspend* of savageness. *Jer. Taylor.*

outspent (out-spent′), *p. a.* Thoroughly spent or wearied; tired out; exhausted.

Outspent with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse.
Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

outspin (out-spin′), *v. t.* To spin out; finish; exhaust.

Giles wisheth that his long-yarn'd life
Were quite *out-spun*.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, No. 42.

Patience with her cup o'errun,
With her weary thread *outspun*,
Murmurs that her work is done.
Whittier, Texas.

outspoken (out′spō′kn), *a.* 1. Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.

I know the man I would have: a quick-witted, *outspoken*, incisive fellow. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. Uttered or expressed with frankness or boldness: as, *outspoken* disapproval.

outspokenness (out′spō′kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being outspoken; candidness; frankness of speech.

outsport (out-spōrt′), *v. t.* To sport beyond; outdo in sporting.

Good Michael, look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 3.

outspread (out-spred′), *v. t.* To spread out; extend.

On the watery calm
His brooding wings the Spirit of God *outspread*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 235.

outspring† (out-spring′), *v. i.* [< ME. *outspringen*; < *out* + *spring*.] 1. To spring forth.

Duntes ther were strong ynou, that the fur *out-sprong*
Of the helmes al about, & some velle among.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 460.

2. To originate; descend.

As that there comen is to Tyrians court
Æneas, one *outsprong* of Troyan blood,
To whom fair Dido wold her self be wed.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

outstand (out-stand′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1†. To resist effectually; withstand; sustain without yielding.

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst outskip my vengeance, or *outstand*
The power I had to crush thee into air.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

2. To stand or remain beyond; outstay.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To the tender of our present.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 207.

II. *intrans.* 1. To project outward from the main body; stand out prominently; be prominent.

An *outstanding* feature of these rooms is their size.
The Engineer, LXVI. 516.

2. To stand out to sea.

But many a keel shall seaward turn,
And many a sail *outstand*.
Whittier, Dead Ship of Harpswell.

3. To stand over; remain untouched, unimpaired, unsettled, uncollected, unpaid, or otherwise undetermined: as, *outstanding* contracts.

Political union [among the Arabs] has left *outstanding* the family-organization, but has added something to it.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

Outstanding term. See *term*.

outstare (out-stār′), *v. t.* To stare out of countenance; face down; browbeat; outface.

I'll follow and *outstare* him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 11. 29.

outstart† (out-stärt′), *v. i.* [< ME. *outsterten*; < *out* + *start*.] To start out; start up.

The peple *outsterte*, and caste the carte to grounde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 227.

outstay (out-stā′), *v. t.* To stay longer than; overstay; remain beyond: as, to *outstay* one's welcome.

You, niece, provide yourself:
If you *outstay* the time, upon mine honour,
And in the greatness of my word, you die.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 90.

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 3.

outstep[1] (out-step′), *v. t.* To step or go beyond; exceed; overstep. *Imp. Dict.*

outstep[2]†, *conj.* A corruption of *outcept*.

My son 's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol; for peeping into another man's purse; and *outstep* the King be miserable [compassionate] hees like to totter.
Heywood, 1 Edward IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 72).

outstrain† (out-strān′), *v. t.* 1. To stretch to the utmost; extend to the full.

All his [a serpent's] foldes are now in length *outstrained*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 280.

2. To exert one's self more than; surpass by more strenuous effort.

But John . . .
His fellow-traveller did soon *out-strein*
And gat before. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xiv. 130.

3. To stretch to excess; overstrain.

The *outstrain'd* tent flags loosely. *Southey*, Thalaba, iii.

out-street (out′strēt), *n.* A street in the outskirts of a town. *Johnson.*

outstretch (out-strech′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outstrecchen* (pret. **outstraught, outstrought*); < *out* + *stretch*.] To stretch or spread out; extend; expand: used chiefly in the past participle.

And forth his necke and heed *out-strought*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1515.

[So in early editions; modern editions read *he straught*, or *out straught*.]

The Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an *outstretched* arm. Deut. xxvi. 8.

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with *outstretched* arms.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 68.

On the ground
Outstretch'd he lay, on the cold ground; and oft
Cursed his creation. *Milton*, P. L., x. 851.

outstride (out-strīd′), *v. t.* To surpass in stride.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

outstrike (out-strīk′), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in striking; deal a harder or swifter blow than.

This blows my heart:
If swift thought break it not, a swifter mean
Shall *outstrike* thought; but thought will do 't, I feel.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 36.

2. To strike out; mark out; cancel.

This sentence serves and that my hand *out-strikes*.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

outstrip (out-strip′), *v. t.* [Appar. < *out* + *strip* (where some conjecture *trip*); but prob. a corruption of **outstrick* or **outstrike*, < *out* + *strike*, in the old sense 'go,' 'proceed,' 'advance' (as in '*stricken* in years'): see *strike*.] 1. To outrun; advance or go beyond; exceed.

He . . . farre *outstript* him in villainous words, and ouer-bandied him in bitter terms.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 38.

Especially when I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne: So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be *out stripped*, or willing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber reprints), p. 419.

You have *outstript* the wing of our desires.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

He had . . . a wonderful genius for mathematical learning, in which he far *outstripped* me.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 55.

2. To flee beyond the reach of; escape.

Though they can *outstrip* men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 177.

outsubtle (out-sut′l), *v. t.* To exceed in subtlety. [Rare.]

The devil, I think,
Cannot *out-subtle* thee.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

outsucken (out′suk″n), *a.* In *Scots law*, pertaining to a district not astricted to a particular mill.—**Outsucken multure**, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. See *multure, multurer, sucken, insucken*.

outsum (out-sum′), *v. t.* To outnumber. [Rare.]

The prisoners of that shameful day *out-summ'd*
Their conquerors. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

outswear (out-swār′), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; overcome by swearing.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 17.

outsweat† (out-swet′), *v. t.* To obtain by sweat or labor; work hard for; earn.

Out upon 't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-sweat* it that thinks he has got a catch on 't.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

outsweeten† (out-swē′tn), *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

outswell (out-swel′), *v. t.* 1. To swell to a greater degree than; surpass in inflation.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 9.

2†. To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state. *Hewyt*, Sermon (1658), p. 185. (*Latham.*)

outswift† (out-swift′), *v. t.* To surpass in swiftness; leave behind in flight.

And on the sand leaving no print behinde,
Out-swifted Arrows, and out-went the Winde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

outsyllable (out-sil′a-bl), *v. t.* To exceed in number of syllables; contain more syllables than. [Rare.]

The name of Plantagenet; which, as it did *out-syllable* Tudor in the mouths, so did it out-vie it in the affections of the English. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire, III. 273.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outtaken*; < *out* + *take*.] To take out; except.

Therefore this tree alone,
Adam, this *owte-take* I,
The frute of it negh none,
For an ye do, then shall ye dye.
York Plays, p. 20.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *prep.* [ME., < *out-take*, *v.*] Except; besides.

Alle that y haue y graunt the,
Owttake my wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

Iche herbe also thai sayen it is to sowe,
In landes drie, *outtake* of hem the bene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

out-taken† (out′tā″kn), *pp.* and *prep.* [ME., pp. of *out-take*. Cf. equiv. *except*.] Excepted; except.

And ye Alderman schal haue, euere-iche day whyles ye drynk lastes, *out-taken* ye first nyht and ye last, a galoun of ale. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

He badde that thei schuld maistirs be
Ouer alle-kynne thyng, *oute-tane* a tree he taught them tille. *York Plays*, p. 29.

out-takingly† (out′tā″king-li), *adv.* Exceptionally. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, x.

out-talk (out-tâk′), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; surpass in talking.

What! this gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 248.

out-tane†, *pp.* and *prep.* A contraction of *out-taken*.

out-tell† (out-tel′), *v. t.* To count beyond; overreckon.

This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock
For haste, he is not here.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 1.

out-term† (out′tėrm), *n.* Outward figure; superficial appearance; mere exterior.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward fires and lives of men.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

outthrow† (out-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw out; cast forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 1.

out-tongue (out-tung′), *v. t.* To speak louder than; drown the sound of.

Let him do his spite:
My services which I have done the signiory
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 19.

out-top (out-top′), *v. t.* To reach above the top or summit of; rise above or be higher than; overtop; hence, to be or become more eminent than; excel.

The treasurer began then to *out-top* me.
Cabbala, The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

So these dark giants *out-top* their fellow-vegetables.
The Century, XXVII. 33.

out-travel (out-trav′el), *v. t.* To surpass as a traveler; travel further, more swiftly, or more extensively than.

She then besought him to go instantly, that he might *out-travel* the ill news, to his mother.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 2.

★**out-turn** (out′tėrn), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; output: as, the *out-turn* of a mine.

At Kagmari alone 300 men are employed in the business [metal-working], and the yearly *out-turn* is over 150,000 lbs.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 159.

Statements of crop *out-turns* and prices.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., **XXXIX. 247.**

out-twine† (out-twīn′), *v. t.* To disentangle; extricate; disengage.

He stopped, and from the wound the reed *out-twined*.
Fairfax.

outusure† (out-ū′zhūr), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. [Rare.]

Out-usure Jews, or Irishmen out-swear.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 38.

outvalue (out-val′ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Boyle*, Works, I. 281.

The wondrous child,
Whose silver warble wild
Outvalued every pulsing sound.
Emerson, Threnody.

outvenom (out-ven′ọm), *v. t.* To surpass in venomous or poisonous character.

No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 37.

outvie (out-vī′), *v. t.* To outbid; outdo; surpass in rivalry or emulation.

Why, then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firm promise; Gremio is *out-vied*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 387.

I love thus to *outvie* a news-monger.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

outvigil† (out-vij′il), *v. t.* To surpass in vigilance; outwatch.

The tender care of King Charles did *outvigil* their watchfullness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 129.

outvillain (out-vil′ān), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

He hath *out-villained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 305.

outvoice (out-vois′), *v. t.* To render inaudible by greater loudness of voice; be more clamorous or noisy than.

Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

outvote (out-vōt′), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; defeat by greater number of votes; outnumber.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

outwail† (out′wāl), *n.* [ME., < *out* + *wail*[2], *wale*[2].] An outcast.

Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
And al in care translated is my joy.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide.

outwait (out-wāt′), *v. t.* To lie in ambush longer than; surpass in waiting or expecting.

He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait* a serjeant for you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

outwake (out-wāk′), *v. t.* To remain watchful or sleepless longer than; outwatch.

And now I can *outwake* the nightingale,
Outwatch an usurer. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

outwalk (out-wâk′), *v. t.* To walk further, longer, or faster than; leave behind in walking.

Outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

outwall (out′wâl), *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. External appearance; exterior. [Rare.]

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse, and take
What it contains. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 45.

outward, outwards (out′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *outward, outeward*, < AS. *ūteweard* (= OFries. *utward, utawerd, utaward* = MLG. *ūtwerdes* = OHG. *ūzwertes, ūzwert*, MHG. *ūzwert*, G. *auswärts*), outward, < *ūt*, *ūte*, out, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *outward, a.*] 1. To or toward the exterior; away from some point in the interior of a space or body to one beyond its limits; forth; outside.

An ladde her *outward* of the chyrche.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 339.

Crying with full voice
"Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," aroused
Lancelot, who rushing *outward* lionlike
Leapt on him and hurl'd him headlong.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Away from port: as, a ship bound *outward*.

[The ship] was fourteen weeks *outward*, and yet lost but one man. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

3. So as to be exterior or visible; out.

A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward!*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 14.

4. On the exterior; outwardly; externally; hence, visibly; apparently; seemingly; superficially.

It is a greet folye, a woman to have a fair array *outward* and in hireself foul inward. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful *outward*, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

Let me comply with you in this garb, lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must show fairly *outward*, should more appear like entertainment than yours. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 392.

Outward face! a command to troops to face to the right and left from their center.

outward (out′wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outward*, < AS. *ūteweard*, outward, external: see *outward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Directed toward the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.
Dryden.

2. Of or pertaining to the exterior or outside; external; outer; extrinsic; formal: opposed to *inward:* as, mere *outward* change.

Commend not a man for his beauty; neither abhor a man for his *outward* appearance. Ecclus. xi. 2.

Haman was come into the *outward* court of the king's house. Esther vi. 4.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immask our noted *outward* garments. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 203.

He may show what *outward* courage he will: but I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 118.

Being both blinded with Lightnings and amazed with inward terrours and *outward* Tempests.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 360.

I come to kiss these fair hands, and to shew,
In *outward* ceremonies, the dear love
Writ in my heart. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

He must have been still a very young man when that *outward* reformation took place which . . . gave evidence at least of right intentions under the direction of a strong will. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 35.

3†. Beyond the limits or boundaries; hence, foreign.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *theol.*, carnal; fleshly; not spiritual: as, the *outward* man.

That circumcision, which is *outward* in the flesh.
Rom. ii. 28.

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. 2 Cor. iv. 16.

The Magistrat hath only to deale with the *outward* part, I mean not of the body alone, but of the mind in all her *outward* acts, which in Scripture is call'd the *outward* man.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. See the quotation.

A man given to drinking and other vices, especially of living beyond his income and so reducing himself in his circumstances, would still be described by his neighbours [in Cumberland, England] as an *outward* man.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 149.

Outward angle. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Outward charges.** See *charge.*—**Outward euthanasia.** See *euthanasia.*
=Syn. 2. *External*, etc. See *exterior.*

II. *n.* **1.** External form; external appearance; the exterior.

I do not think
So fair an *outward* and such stuff within
Endows a man but he. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 23.

2. That which is without; the outer or objective world. [Rare.]

There is nothing here,
Which, from the *outward* to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

★ **out-ward** (out′wârd), *n.* [< *out* + *ward.*] A ward in a separate wing or building attached to a hospital.

outward-bound (out′wärd-bound), *a.* Proceeding from a port or country: as, an *outward-bound* ship.

outwardly (out′wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** On the exterior or surface; outside; externally; hence, as regards appearance; visibly; perceptibly.

They could not so carry closely but both much of their doings and sayings were discovered, although *outwardly* they set a fair face on things.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 113.

I' the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which *outwardly* ye show?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 54.

She is *outwardly*
All that bewitches sense, all that entices;
Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

Even so ye also *outwardly* appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.
Mat. xxiii. 28.

2. Away from the center; toward the outer part or outside: as, in entomology, a mark prolonged *outwardly.*

outwardness (out′wärd-nes), *n.* The state of being outward; objectivity; externality.

outwards, *adv.* See *outward.*

outward-sainted (out′wärd-sān″ted), *a.* Publicly accounted or outwardly seeming to be a saint; by implication, hypocritical. [A nonce-word.]

This *outward-sainted* deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 89.

outwash (out-wosh′), *v. t.* [= D. *uitwasschen* = MLG. *ūtwaschen* = G. *auswaschen* = Sw. *utvaska* = Dan. *udvaske;* as *out* + *wash.*] To wash out; cleanse from. *Donne.* [Rare.]

outwatch (out-woch′), *v. t.* To surpass in watching; watch longer than; observe till the object watched disappears.

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *outwatch* the Bear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 87.

outway (out′wā), *n.* [= D. *uitweg* = MLG. *ūtwech* = G. *ausweg* = Sw. *utväg* = Dan. *udvej;* as *out* + *way*[1].] A way or passage out; an outlet.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

outwealth† (out-welth′), *v. t.* To surpass in wealth or prosperity. See the quotation under *outwit*[1], 1.

outwear (out-wâr′), *v. t.* **1.** To wear out; exhaust utterly; wear away; waste; impair; hence, to render obsolete.

Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And workes of noblest wits to nought *outweare*,
That famous moniment hath quite defaste.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

Their knot of loue
Ti'd, weav'd, intangl'd with so true, so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out-worn*, never undone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

Better at home lie bed-rid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemployed, with age *outworn.*
Milton, S. A., l. 580.

Hypocrisy and Custom make their minds
The fanes of many a worship now *outworn.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. To exhaust gradually by use or persistence; use up; consume; hence, to pass away (time); last out; endure to the end of; wait till the expiration or conclusion of.

All that day she *outwore* in wandering.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 29.

Come, come, away!
The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 63.

Here by the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air?
Pope, Odyssey, v. 601.

3. To wear or last longer than; outlast.

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall *outweare.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

outweary (out-wēr′i), *v. t.* To weary out; exhaust by weariness; fatigue exceedingly.

Yet once more are we resolv'd to try
T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

The soldier *outwearied* with his nightly duties might on certain conditions absent himself from matins with the master's consent. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 163.

outweed (out-wēd′), *v. t.* To weed out; extirpate as a weed.

The springing seed *outweed.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 35.

outweep (out-wēp′), *v. t.* To surpass in weeping; weep more than.

You carry springs within your eyes, and can
Outweep the crocodile. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

outweigh (out-wā′), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight; weigh more or be heavier than; turn the scale against; overweigh; overbalance; surpass in gravity or importance.

When the bad deedes of a great man lately dead *outweighed* the good, at a dead lift [St. Francis] cast in a siluer Chalice, which the dead partie had sometime bestowed on Franciscan deuotion, and weighed vp the other side, and so the Diuels lost their prey. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 208.

If any think brave death *outweighs* bad life,
And that his country 's dearer than himself,
Let him, alone, or so many so minded,
Wave thus. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 71.

It was a fault;
A fault, Bellario, though thy other deeds
Of truth *outweigh'd* it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Custom, that prepares the partial scale
In which the little oft *outweighs* the great.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xii.

One wise man's verdict *outweighs* all the fools'.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The immense advantages which leisure and learning have conferred are largely neutralized, and in some cases utterly *outweighed*, by the blinding influences of a subtler, deeper, and more comprehensive selfishness.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 155.

2. To be too great a burden or task for; overtask.

When we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection;
Which if we find *outweighs* ability,
What do we then but draw anew the model?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.

outwell (out-wel′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To pour forth; outpour.

His [Nilus's] fattie waves doe fertile slime *outwell*,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 21.

II. *intrans.* To gush or flow forth.

The slumbrous wave *outwelleth.* *Tennyson*, Claribel.

outwelling (out′wel″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *outwell*, *v.*] An outflow.

The igneous beds were formed by great *outwellings* of molten matter, which spread widely over the surface.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 616.

outwend† (out-wend′), *v. i.* [ME. *outwenden;* < *out* + *wend.*] To go forth.

Manli made themperour his messageres *out-wende*,
Alle the lordes of that lond lelli to somounne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4853.

outwin† (out-win′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thornes and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily *out-win.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

II. *intrans.* To get out.

outwind (out-wīnd′), *v. t.* To extricate by winding; unloose. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 9.

out-window† (out′win″dō), *n.* A bay-window; an oriel.

Many of their roomes have great *out-windows*, where they sit on cushions in the heat of the day.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

outwing (out-wing′), *v. t.* **1.** To move faster than, on or as on the wing; outstrip in flying.

As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish *out-wings.*
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. *Milit.*, to outflank.

Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [men], *outwinging* the enemy, could not come to so much share of the action.
Cromwell to Lenthall, Aug. 20, 1648 (Carlyle's Cromwell, [I. 291). (*Davies.*)

outwit[1] (out-wit′), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in intelligence.

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when they did so much *out-wit* and out-wealth us!
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 253. (*Davies.*)

2. To surpass in plots or stratagems; defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; prove too clever for.

He never could get favour at Court, because he *outwitted* all the projecters that came neere him.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

Do they [men] design to *outwit* infinite Wisdom, or to find such flaws in God's government of the World that he shall be contented to let them go unpunished?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I little thought he should *outwit* me so!
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

outwit[2]**†** (out′wit), *n.* [ME., < *out* + *wit.*] The faculty of observation, or the knowledge gained by observation and experience: opposed to *inwit.*

With inwit and with *outwitt* ymagenen and studye,
As best for his body be. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 289.

outwith (out′wiᵺ or -with), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *outwith*, *outewith*; < *out* + *with*[1]; a transposed form of *without.*] **I.**† *adv.* Without; on the outward side; outwardly; externally.

That signede Ihesu crist for sake of vre kuynde
Was nout *out-with* so cler bote with-inne he was clene.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 186.

II. *prep.* Without; outside of. [Scotch.]

Uthir places *outewith* the borowis.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 339.

The evidence, *outwith* her family, of the major having previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses.
Lord Deas.

outwoman (out-wům′an), *v. t.* To surpass as a woman; excel in womanliness. [Rare.]

She could not be unmann'd—no, nor *outwoman'd.*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

outwood† (out′wůd), *n.* An outlying wood.

"But yonder is an *outwood*," said Robin,
"An *outwood* all and a shade."
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

outwork (out′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done outside, out of doors, or in the fields, as distinguished from indoor work. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *fort.*, one of the minor defenses constructed in advance of the main work or enceinte. Outworks are works raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for

the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance. The principal outworks of a fortification are the covered way, the demilune, the redout, the tenail, the tenaillon, the counter-guard, and the crownwork and hornwork.

Meantime the foe beat up his quarters
And storm'd the *out-works* of his fortress.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1136.

Hence—3. A bulwark; any defense against violence from outside.

I will recommend unto you the care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls therof. *Bacon*, Advice to Sir George Villiers.

outwork (out-wėrk′), *v. t.* [= D. *uitwerken* = MLG. *ūtwerken* = G. *auswirken* = Sw. *utverka* = Dan. *udvirke*, work out, complete; as *out* + *work*.] 1. To surpass in workmanship. [Rare.]

She did lie
In her pavilion — cloth-of-gold of tissue—
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy *outwork* nature.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 206.

2. To surpass or exceed in labor, exertion, or agitation.

But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noyse of tempests . . .
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii.

3†. To work out or carry on to a conclusion; complete; finish.

For now three dayes of men were full *outwrought*
Since he this hardy enterprize began.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 65.

outworker (out′wėr″kėr), *n.* A person who works outside; especially, one employed by a tailor or dressmaker who works at home.

outworth† (out-wėrth′), *v. t.* To surpass in worth or value.

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 123.

outwrest (out-rest′), *v. t.* To draw out with or as with a twisting motion; detach or extract by violence; hence, to extort.

That my engreeved mind could find no rest,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out wrest*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 23.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks *out-wrest*.
Donne, The Bait.

outwring† (out-ring′), *v. t.* To wring out; shed.

Youre teres falsely *outewronge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2527.

outwrite (out-rīt′), *v. t.* To surpass in writing. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

outyete†, *v. t.* [ME. *outyeten*, *outzeter*, *outzetten* (= D. *uitgieten* = MLG. *ūtgēten* = G. *ausgiessen* = Sw. *utgjuta* = Dan. *udgyde*); < *out* + *yete*.] To pour out.

Oleum effusum nomen tuum. That es on Inglysce "Oyle *owt-zettide* es thi name."
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

outzany† (out-zā′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outzanied*, ppr. *outzanying*. To excel in acting the zany or fool; exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, No. 129.

ouvarovite, *n.* See *uvarovite*.

Ouvirandra (ö-vi-ran′drä), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < *ouvirandon*, native name in Madagascar.] A name given by Du Petit-Thouars in 1806 to *Aponogeton*, a genus of monocotyledonous water-plants, type of the family *Aponogetonaceæ*, characterized by the lack of cellular tissue between the nerves of the leaves. There are fifteen species, of tropical Asia, Australia, and Africa, with thickened, sometimes edible rhizomes, two-forked spikes of small flowers, and submerged, sometimes perforated leaves. Several species are in cultivation. See *lattice-leaf* and *water-yam*.

ouzel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *ooze*.

ouzel, ousel (ö′zl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, ★*oozel*; < ME. *osel*, < AS. *ōsle* = OHG. *amsalā*, *amaslā*, MHG. G. *amsel* (see *amzel*), an ouzel.] 1. The blackbird, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, a kind of thrush. Also called *amzel*. See cut under *blackbird*.

House-doves are white, and *oozels* blackebirds bee,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell*.)

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 128.

The mellow *ouzel* fluted in the elm.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Some other thrush or thrush-like bird, as the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. See cut in next column.—**Brook-ouzel**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—**Water-ouzel**, a dipper; any bird of the family *Cinclidæ*. See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*.

ova, *n.* Plural of *ovum*.

oval[1] (ō′val), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ovale* = Sp. Pg. ★*oval* = It. *ovale*, < ML. *ovalis*, of or pertaining to



Ring-ouzel (*Merula torquata*).

an egg, < L. *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] I. *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to an egg.

That the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venemous food so inquinated their *ovall* conceptions or egges within their bodies that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid., iii. 7.

2. Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; hence, elliptical.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit circling run.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii.

The *oval* dingy-framed toilet-glass that hangs above her table. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length. *Oval* notes a shape or figure resembling a compressed circle (or ellipse), equally rounded at both ends; *ovate* notes the true egg shape, which is smaller at one end than at the other. See *egg-shaped*.—**Oval chuck, compass**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. (*a*) A closed curve everywhere convex, without nodes, and more pointed at one end than at the other. (*b*) A curve or part of a curve returning into itself without a node or cusp. (*c*) A part of a curve returning into itself without inflections or double tangents.

2. Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city: as, Berkeley *Oval*; "The *Oval*" at Kensington, London.

The principall part thereof [the Mosque] riseth in an *ovall*, surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion, matter, and workmanship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

3. Specifically, same as *cartouche*, 4.

The names of the kings whose *ovals* have been found have been mentioned already.
C. R. Gillett, Andover Rev., VIII. 88.

Bicircular, Cartesian, Cassinian, conjugate, etc., **oval**. See the adjectives.—**Carpenter's oval**, an irregular closed curve, formed of four arcs of circles having their centers at the vertices of a rhombus and joining one another so as not to make angles.

oval[2]† (ō′val), *a.* [< L. *ovalis*, of or belonging to an ovation, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice: see *ovation*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation: as, triumphal, *oval*, and civil crowns. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

ovalescent (ō-va-les′ent), *a.* [< *oval* + *-escent*.] Somewhat oval; tending to an oval form.

Ovalia (ō-vā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of ML. *ovalis*, oval: see *oval*[1].] In Latreille's system, one of two sections of læmodipodous crustaceans, having the form shorter and broader than in the *Filiformia*. The whale-lice, *Cyamidæ*, are an example. See cut under *Cyamidæ*.

ovaliform (o′val-i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *ovalis*, oval, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular; oval-shaped.

oval-lanceolate (ō′val-lan′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*, lanceolate inclining to oval.

ovally (ō′val-i), *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovalness (ō′val-nes), *n.* The property of being ★oval; oval shape or formation.

ovaloid (ō′val-oid), *a.* [< *oval* + *-oid*.] Resembling an oval in shape; somewhat oval.

ovant† (ō′vant), *a.* [< L. *ovan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*.] Triumphing with an ovation.

Plautius . . . sped so well in his battels that Claudius passed a decree that he should ride in petty triumph *ovant*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 42. (*Davies*.)

ovaria, *n.* Plural of *ovarium*.

ovarial (ō-vā′ri-al), *a.* [< NL. **ovarialis*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*.] Same as *ovarian*.

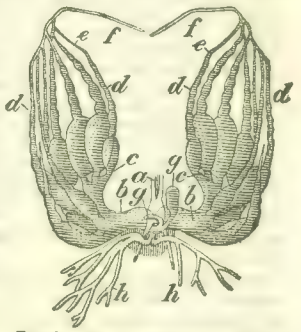
ovarialgia (ō-vā-ri-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the ovary. Also called *oöphoralgia*.

ovarialgic (ō-vā-ri-al′jik), *a.* [< *ovarialgia* + ★*-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia.

ovarian (ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* [< NL. **ovarianus*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*[1].] Of or pertaining to the ovary, ovarium, or female genital gland of any animal: as, *ovarian* tissue; an *ovarian* product; the *ovarian* function.—**Ovarian artery**, the artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male.—**Ovarian cyst** or **cystoma**, a cystic tumor of the ovary, often growing to an enormous size, and containing a fluid varying from gelatinous to limpid.—**Ovarian plexus**, the pampiniform plexus of the female.—**Ovarian tumor**, a tumor of the ovary, especially a cystic tumor, or ovarian cyst.—**Ovarian veins**, veins of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic veins of the male, and forming the ovarian or pampiniform plexus in the broad ligament.—**Ovarian vesicle**, the gynophore or female gonophore of a polyp, as a sertularian. See cut under *gonophore*.

ovariectomy (ō-vā-ri-ek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision, < ἐκτέμνειν, excise, cut out.] Ovariotomy. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 854.

ovariole (ō-vā′ri-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *ovariolum*, a small ovary (cf. ML. *ovariolum*, a dish for serving eggs), dim. of *ovarium*, q. v.] A small ovary; the ovary of a compound ovarium; one of the ovarian tubes or glands of which a composite ovary may be composed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 417.



Female Generative Organs of the Cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), showing ovarioles: enlarged 3½ times.

a, posterior abdominal ganglion; *b*, *b*, right and left oviducts, formed by union of *c*, *d*, *e*, the ovarian tubes or ovarioles; *f*, filament by which ovarioles of opposite sides are united; *g*, spermatheca; *h*, *h*, the colleterial glands, or colleterium.

ovariotomist (ō-vā-ri-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *ovariotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises ovariotomy.

ovariotomy (ō-vā-ri-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The removal of an ovary that has undergone cystic or other degeneration.—**Normal ovariotomy**, oöphorectomy; Battey's operation (which see, under *operation*).

ovarious (ō-vā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *ovarius*, used only as a noun, an egg-keeper; prop. adj., < L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

The . . . native, to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 875.

ovaritis (ō-vā-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *ovarium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ovary; oöphoritis.

ovarium (ō-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ovaria* (-ä). [NL.: ★see *ovary*[1].] An ovary or oöphoron. *Steno*, 1664.

ovary[1] (ō′va-ri), *n.*; pl. *ovaries* (-riz). [= F. *ovaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ovario*, < NL. *ovarium*, ovary (cf. ML. *ovaria*, f., the ovary of a bird), < L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] 1. That part of a female animal in which ova, eggs, or germs are generated and matured; the essential female organ of reproduction, corresponding to the testes of the male; the female genital gland or germ-gland; the ovarium. In vertebrates the ovary is a glandular organ, usually paired, sometimes single, and morphologically identical with the testes, both these organs being developed from a primitively indifferent genital gland common to both sexes, the differentiation of this structure into ovary or testes being the fundamental distinction of sex upon which all other sexual differences are consequent. The ovary consists of its proper stroma or tissue peculiar to itself, in which the ova are produced, bound up in ordinary connective tissue, supplied with appropriate vessels or nerves, and fixed in the abdominal cavity by means of a mesentery. With the ovary is usually but not always associated a special structure, the *oviduct*, serving to convey away the eggs. The ovary is relatively largest in those animals which lay multitudinous eggs, as fishes, in which it is known as the *roe*. It is also large in oviparous animals which lay large meroblastic eggs with copious food-yolks, as birds and most reptiles. It is very small in mammals. The ovary in woman is a flattened ovoid body about 1½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, and ½ inch thick, resting on the broad ligament of the uterus and closely connected both with that organ and with the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Among invertebrates in which there is distinction of sex, the name *ovary* is applied to any part of the body which can be recognized as having the function of ovulation. Such organs are of almost endlessly varied character in all but the one essential physiological respect. Several kinds of ovaries receive specific names; and in many cases the analogy to

the part of a plant called the ovary (see def. 2) is striking. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Nematoidea*.

2. In *bot.*, a closed case or receptacle, the lower section of the pistil, inclosing the ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Structurally the ovary is a modified leaf which is folded involutely so as to form a cavity, and with the style and stigma it constitutes the female sexual organs (gynœcium) of flowering plants. The ovary may be simple (that is, composed of a single leaf), or compounded of two or more leaves. The modified part of the interior of the ovary which bears the ovules is called the *placenta* (which see). The phrases *superior* and *inferior ovary* are used to designate the position of the ovary in relation to that of the floral envelops: thus, *ovary superior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted upon the axis below the ovary; *ovary inferior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted above, seemingly upon the ovary. See cuts under *anthophore*, *Araceæ*, *Didynamia*, *dimerous*, and *myrtle*.



Ovaries, with the Ovules, of different Flowers, shown in longitudinal section: *a*, *Alsine media*; *b*, *Lilium superbum*; *c*, *Delphinium Consolida*; *d*, *Fuchsia coccinea*; *e*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; *f*, *Acer rubrum*.

ovary[2]† (ō′va-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*. Cf. *oval*[2].] Of or pertaining to an ovation. *Davies.*

Their honorary crowns triumphal, *ovary*, civical, obsidional, had little of flowers in them.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, ii.

ovate[1] (ō′vāt), *a.* [< L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped, < *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Egg-shaped. (*a*) Having a figure like the longitudinal section of a hen's egg; oval, but broader at one end than at the other: applied in botany particularly to leaves. (*b*) Of a solid, having the figure of an egg. Also *ovated*. = Syn. See *oval*[1], 3.


Ovate Leaf of *Eupatorium pubescens*.

ovate[2] (ō′vāt), *n.* [< W. *ofydd*, a man of letters or science, a philosopher: see *ogham*.] See the quotation.

Now an *ofydd*, or, as the word is sometimes rendered into English, *ovate*, is commonly understood to mean an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid; but formerly it appears to have meant a man of science and letters, or perhaps more accurately a teacher of the same.
Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philol., p. 294.

ovate-acuminate (ō′vāt-a̤-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovate-cylindraceous (ō′vāt-sil-in-drā′shius), *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure.

ovated (ō′vā-ted), *a.* Same as *ovate*[1].

ovate-deltoid (ō′vāt-del′toid), *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovate-lanceolate (ō′vāt-lan′sē̤-ō̤-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong (ō′vāt-ob′long), *a.* Between ovate and oblong; shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovate-rotundate (ō′vāt-rō̤-tun′dāt), *a.* Roundly egg-shaped.

ovate-subulate (ō′vāt-sub′ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

ovate-ventricose (ō′vāt-ven′tri-kōs), *a.* In *bot.*, ovate with a swelling or slight protuberance on one side.

ovation (ō̤-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ovation* = Sp. *ovación* = Pg. *ovação* = It. *ovazione*, < L. *ovatio(n-)*, a (lesser) triumph, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph, = Gr. *ἀύειν*, shout.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a lesser triumph accorded to commanders who had conquered with little bloodshed, who had defeated a comparatively inconsiderable enemy, or whose advantage, although considerable, was not sufficient to constitute a legitimate claim to the higher distinction of a triumph. See *triumph*.

Rest not in an *ovation*, but a triumph over thy passions.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 2.

2. An enthusiastic reception of a person by an assembly or concourse of people with acclamations and other spontaneous expressions of popularity; enthusiastic public homage.

A day . . .
When dames and heroines of the golden year
Shall strip a hundred hollows bare of Spring,
To rain an April of *ovation* round
Their statues, borne aloft, the three.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

ovato-acuminate (ō̤-vā′tō-a̤-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* Same as *ovate-acuminate*.

ovatocylindraceous (ō̤-vā′tō-sil-in-drā′shius), *a.* Same as *ovate-cylindraceous*.

ovatodeltoid (ō̤-vā′tō-del′toid), *a.* Same as *ovate-deltoid*.

ovato-ellipsoidal (ō̤-vā′tō-el-ip-soi′dal), *a.* Nearly ellipsoidal, but larger toward one end than toward the other; ovoid or egg-shaped.

ovato-oblong (ō̤-vā′tō-ob′long), *a.* Same as *ovate-oblong*.

ovatorotundate (ō̤-vā′tō-rō̤-tun′dāt), *a.* Same as *ovate-rotundate*.

ovealty†, **ovelty**†, *n.* See *owelty*.

oven (uv′n), *n.* [< ME. *oven*, < AS. *ofen*, *ofn* = ★OFries. *oven* = D. *oven* = MLG. *oven*, LG. *awen* = OHG. *ovan*, *ofan*, *ovin*, MHG. *oven*, G. *ofen* = Icel. *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn* = OSw. *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn*, Sw. *ugn* = Dan. *ovn* = Goth. *auhns*, an oven, = Gr. *ἰπνός* (for **ϝικνός*), an oven, furnace, kitchen; cf. Skt. *ukhā*, a pot; AS. *ofnet*, a closed vessel.]

1. A chamber or receptacle in which food is cooked by the heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. (*a*) A chamber built of brick, tiles, or the like, and usually heated by fuel which is allowed to burn away before the food is introduced, the cooking being done by the heat retained. (*b*) A chamber for baking or cooking in a cooking-stove, range, or furnace, the heat being usually transmitted through one or more of the sides.

In steed of bread they drie a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their *ouens*, vntill it be hard and drie.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, I. x.

2. In general, any inclosed chamber adapted to or used for applying heat to raw materials or to articles in process of manufacture. The heat so applied may be radiated from the previously or continuously heated walls of the inclosure, or it may be derived from currents of heated air or gases or superheated vapors circulated through the oven, from interior or exterior coils of pipes heated by steam or hot water, or from the solar rays. The name *oven* is given to a great variety of structures and devices employed in domestic industry, in chemical operations, and in the mechanical arts. Specifically—(*a*) A kiln. (*b*) A muffle-furnace. (*c*) A leer.

3†. A furnace.

The king's servants, that put them in, ceased not to make the *oven* hot with rosin, pitch, tow, and small wood; so that the flame streamed forth above the furnace forty and nine cubits.
Song of the Three Holy Children (Apocrypha), v. 23.

4. An oven-bird or its nest.—**Air-oven**, an oven in which baking or drying is done by circulating heated air through it. It is much used in laboratories and in the arts. In some cases, as in drying gelatin plates for photography, the air is filtered on its way to the oven by passing it through cotton-wool. In air-ovens the air may be heated prior to its admission, or by interior heating appliances.—**Annealing-oven**, an oven used for annealing, as the leer of glass-manufactories for slowly cooling glass, which, if cooled rapidly, would be exceedingly brittle; or, as in the manufacture of malleable iron-castings, the inclosure in which the articles, after casting, are treated to render them malleable.—**Bakers' oven**, an oven used by bakers in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, and other articles of food. The principal oven still in use by bakers is a brick reverberatory oven with an arched roof; but in the manufacture of biscuits, crackers, wafers, etc., on a large scale reel ovens and rotary ovens are used.—**Beehive oven**. See *beehive*.—**Brick oven**, an oven constructed of brick, in contradistinction to an oven made of metal or other material. Brick ovens usually apply their heat from their walls previously heated by an interior fire, which is withdrawn prior to putting in the article to be baked. Such an oven for domestic use was once very common in dwellings, and was generally built at the side of or in close proximity to the chimney then in use. It often projected from the exterior of the building, and this construction is still to be seen in many old country houses. It has a smoke-uptake in the upper part of the mouth and a flue leading from the uptake, and connects at its upper end with the fireplace-chimney. Wood is the fuel used, and when the fire is kindled the air draws into the mouth and passes over the bottom of the oven, while the heated gases of combustion rise to the top and pass forward to the uptake.—**Bush-oven**, the long-tailed titmouse or oven-bird, *Acredula rosea*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—**Drying-oven**, an oven used for expelling moisture from substances or textures. The air-oven is the most generally used of this class. Drying-ovens heated to a point somewhat above the boiling-point of water, which expel water by converting it into steam, are also used for many purposes.—**Dutch oven**, a tin utensil for roasting meat, etc., closed at the sides, back, top, and bottom, and somewhat resembling in shape an open shed. The oven covers the joint or other article to be roasted on all sides except that facing the fire. (Also called *kitchen* or *tin kitchen* in the New England States and elsewhere.) The bake-kettle, a cast-iron vessel with a close-fitting convex cover upon which hot embers or coals are placed when the implement is used, is also sometimes called a *Dutch oven*.—**Egyptian oven**, a large earthen crock sunk in the ground, and heated by interior fire, which is removed to permit the baking of lumps of dough. These are thrown with force against the interior, and adhere thereto. The crock is then covered till the baking is finished. This is a very ancient form of oven, largely used in the East even to the present day.—**Elevated oven**, a range-oven situated higher than the fire-pot.—**Heating-oven**, an oven designed or used for simple heating, as in heating pieces of wood or other materials to be joined by glue or cement, or for heating vessels that must be used while hot; a hot-closet.—**Out-oven**, a domestic brick oven built by itself, apart from any building. Its construction is almost identical with that described under *brick oven*, except that it has a chimney extending straight upward over the mouth of the oven.—**Reel oven**, an oven in which the substances to be baked or dried are placed on swinging shelves attached to endless chains running on reels within a heated inclosure. The reels are turned at a velocity that permits the articles to be dried sufficiently, or baked completely, when the chain makes a complete circuit, which brings one of the swinging shelves on a level with the door of the oven. The finished articles are then removed from this shelf, and a new charge is put in their place. This discharging and recharging is successively performed for each shelf. Generally, ovens of this kind and rotary ovens are continuously heated by circulation of heated air through them, or by heated air through their walls, or by highly heated steam-coils.—**Revolving oven**, an oven in which the floor, or the shelves supporting the articles to be baked, etc., revolve horizontally or vertically. The articles are completely dried or baked in a single revolution, and are successively removed and replaced by new charges, as described under *reel oven*, which is an example of this kind of oven. In some ovens of this class a shaft with radial arms carrying swinging shelves rotates vertically in the heated inclosure. The manipulation and heating are as described under *reel oven*.—**Rotary-hearth oven**, an oven in which the floor or hearth revolves.—**Rotary oven**, an oven which can be horizontally rotated as a whole on a central pivot. Such ovens were formerly used with a form of kitchen stove called *rotary stove*. They were portable tin ovens made to fit the tops of the stoves, which were circular, and constructed to rotate on a central pivot. The top of the stove was toothed on the under side of its outer margin. The teeth were engaged by a small pinion operated by a crank. The articles to be baked were placed on the top of the stove, and covered with the portable tin oven, and, to prevent overheating of any part, the top of the stove was frequently turned to change the position of the parts relatively to the fire-pot.—**Traveling-apron oven**, an oven in which an endless belt traverses horizontally, carrying the articles to be baked from end to end of the oven. (See also *coke-oven*, *porcelain-oven*, *roasting-oven*, and *tile-oven*.)

oven-bird (uv′n-bėrd), *n.* 1. The golden-crowned thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ*: so called from the fact that its nest is arched or roofed over like an oven. [Local, U. S.]—2. Any bird of the South American family *Furnariidæ*, which builds a domed or oven-like nest. See cut under *Furnarius*.—3. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Also called *ground-oven* and *oven-tit*. [Prov. Eng.]


Oven-bird (*Siurus auricapillus*).

oven-builder (uv′n-bil″dėr), *n.* The oven-bird *Acredula rosea*.

oven-cake (uv′n-kāk), *n.* A cake baked in an oven; a muffin. *Davies.*

I think he might have offered us a bit of his *oven-cake*.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, vii. 2.

oven-coke (uv′n-kōk), *n.* Coke made in an oven or retort, in contradistinction to that made in large heaps fired in the open air.

The hard sandy coating [of the mold] rubbed smooth with a piece of *oven-coke*.
F. Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 43.

ovened (uv′nd), *a.* [< *oven* + *-ed*[2].] Shriveled; sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oven-tit (uv′n-tit), *n.* Same as *oven-bird*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

oven-wood (uv′n-wůd), *n.* Brushwood; dead wood fit only for burning.

Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of *oven-wood* instead.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm, l. 12.

over (ō′vėr), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also, in poet. or dial. use, contr. *o'er*, formerly written *ore*; < ME. *over*, *ower*, *our*, < AS. *ofer* = OS. *obhar* = OFries. *over* = D. *over* = MLG. *over* = OHG. *ubar*, MHG. G. *über* = Icel. *ofr*, *yfir* = Sw. *öfver* = Dan. *over* = Goth. *ufar*, over, = L. *super* (where the *s-* is supposed to be the relic of a prefixed element not found in the other forms) = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, *ὑπείρ*, over, = Skt. *upari*, above; as adj., AS. *yfera* = L. *superus* = Skt. *upara*, upper; compar. of the prep. or adv., AS. **uf*, in *ufeweard*, upper, *bufan*, *ābufan*, above, etc. (see *above*), = OHG. *oba*, *opa*, *obe*, MHG. *obe*, *ob*, G. *oben*, above, = Icel. *of*, over, for, = Goth. *uf*, under, = L. *sub*, under, = Gr. *ὑπό*, under, = Skt. *upa*, near, on, under, etc. From this source, of AS. origin, are *over* and *above;* of L. origin, *super-*, *sub-*; of Gr. origin, *hyper-* and *hypo-*, etc.]

I. *prep.* 1. In a place or position higher than, and in a vertical direction from (the object); above in place, position, authority, etc. (*a*) Directly above in place or position: as, the roof *over* one's

head; clouds hang *over* the lake; a lamp burned *over* the altar.

The priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel *over* running water. Lev. xiv. 5.

Take not, good cousin, further than you should,
Lest you mistake the heavens are *o'er* our heads.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 16.

The Kalifs built several of them [mosques] as mausoleums *over* the places in which they were to be buried.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

Hence—(*b*) Overlooking or overhanging.

In less than a mile we arrived at that convent [of St. Saba], which is situated in a very extraordinary manner on the high rocks *over* the brook Kedron.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

(*c*) Above in authority or in the exercise of power, government, supervision, or care.

They said, Nay; but we will have a king *over* us.
1 Sam. viii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are *over* the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers. 1 Pet. iii. 12.

Let Somerset be regent *o'er* the French.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 209.

He hath no more autority *over* the sword than *over* the law. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

Wed thou our Lady, and rule *over* us.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*d*) Above in strength, dignity, excellence, value, or charm: expressing eminence or superiority as ascertained by comparison, contest, or struggle, and hence implying overcoming, victory, triumph, exultation: as, victory *over* temptation.

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 37.

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud.
Milton, P. R., iv. 595.

There are none who deserve superiority *over* others in the esteem of mankind who do not make it their endeavour to be beneficial to society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 248.

There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs *o'er* himself.
Cowper, Task, vi. 937.

(*e*) Above in height, extent, number, quantity, or degree; higher, deeper, or more than; upward of: as, *over* head and ears in debt or in love; *over* a thousand dollars.

I, man, was made to knowe my maker
And to love hym *ouer* alle thyng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 186.

A man may go *over* shoes in the grime of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 106.

Madame de Villedeuil became indebted to Madame Eloffe to the extent of *over* two hundred livres for a presentation dress. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

(*f*) In *her.*, resting upon and partly covering. Thus, a lion *over* a fesse means that the lion is charged upon the fesse, either contained within its borders or projecting beyond them, as distinguished from *above*, which means placed higher on the escutcheon.

2. About or upon, so as to cover; upon and around.

A lady with a handkerchief tied *over* her cap.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii.

In cold weather the chiefs wear *over* the shirt an Aba, or cloak. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 342.

3. On; upon; to and fro or back and forth upon, expressing relation of repeated or continued movement or effort; through or in all parts of (often with *all*): as, to ramble *over* the fields; to pore *over* a book; to think *over* a project; to search *all over* the city.

Thare the grete ware gederyde, wyth galyarde knyghtes, Garneschit *over* the grene felde and graythelyche arayede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

He'll go along *o'er* the wide world with me.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 134.

They wash a way the drosse and keepe the remainder, which they put in little baggs and sell it *all ouer* the country to paint there bodyes, faces, or Idolls.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 178.

There came letters from the court at Connecticut, . . . certifying us that the Indians *all over* the country had combined themselves to cut off all the English.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 95.

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And post *o'er* land and ocean without rest.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

To pore *over* black-letter tracts.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 222.

As I rose and dressed, I thought *over* what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

4. About; concerning; in regard to; on account of: as, to cry *over* spilt milk; to fret *over* a trifle.

Likewise joy shall be in heaven *over* one sinner that repenteth, more than *over* ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance. Luke xv. 7.

I will be more jealous of thee than a Barbary cock-pigeon *over* his hen. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 151.

I do heartily entreat him to be careful and tender *over* her. Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 273.

Then they need not carry such an unworthy suspicion *over* the Preachers of Gods word as to tutor their unsoundnesse with the Abcie of a Liturgy.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Tender hearts,
And those who sorrow'd *o'er* a vanish'd race.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Across. (*a*) From side to side of: implying a passing above a thing, or on the surface of it: as, to leap *over* a wall; to fly *over* a lake; to sail *over* a river.

Come *o'er* the bourn, Bessy, to me.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 27 (song).

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

The poor people swim *over* the river on skins filled with wind. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

"First *over* me," said Lancelot, "shalt thou pass."
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) On the other side of.

I haue bene garre make
This crosse, as yhe may see,
Of that laye *ouere* the lake,
Men called it the kyngis tree.
York Plays, p. 339.

Also *ovyr* the watyr on the other syd, which ys distant a Calabria xxiij myle, ys the yle of Cecyll.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

She does not seem to know she has a neighbour
Over the way!
Hood, *Over* the Way.

6. Across, in such a way as to rest on and depend from: as, to carry a cloak *over* one's arm.

Now this lustful lord leap'd from his bed,
Throwing his mantle rudely *o'er* his arm.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 170.

7. During the continuance or duration of; to the end of and beyond: as, to keep corn *over* the winter; to stay *over* night or *over* Sunday.

As by the bok, that bit no body to with-holde
The hure [hire] of his hewe [servant] *ouer* eue til a morwe.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 310.

If any thing be wanting for a smith, let it be done *over* night. *Swift*, Duty of Servants.

8. While engaged in or partaking of: as, they discussed the matter *over* a bowl of punch, or *over* a game of billiards.

Peace, you mumbling fool!
Utter your gravity *o'er* a gossip's bowl;
For here we need it not.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 175.

Men that . . . talk against the immortality of the soul *over* a dish of coffee. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

He [Garth] sat so long *over* his wine that Steele reminded him of his duty to his patients.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 98.

From over. (*a*) From a position on or upon.

When the cloud was taken up *from over* the tabernacle, the children of Israel went onward. Ex. xl. 36.

(*b*) From the other side of: as, *from over* the sea.—**Over all.** (*a*†) See *all*. (*b*) In the measurement of ships, machinery, and, in general, of objects which have overhanging or projecting parts (as the bowsprit of a vessel, the fly-wheel of an engine, etc.), in a straight line between the most widely separated extremities, inclusive of such parts or projections.—**Over and above, over and besides** or **beside**, in addition to; beyond; besides.

Gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, *over and above* all that I have prepared for the holy house. 1 Chron. xxix. 3.

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll mend it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 149.

Over coast†, from one coast or country to another.

Hit was the formast on flete that on flode past,
That euer saile was on set vpon salt water,
Or euer kairet *ouer cost* to cuntris O fer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 280.

Over head and ears, over the ears. See *up to the ears*, under *ear*[1].—**Over seas,** abroad; to foreign lands.

As if a man could remember such things for so many years even if he had not gone *over seas*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

Over that†, moreover; also.

The furst artycle. Weleth that we haue graunted [etc.]. . . . The second artycle. And *ouer that* we haue graunted [etc.].
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 15.

Over the bay, drunk; more than "half-seas over." [Colloq.]=**Syn.** *Over*, *Above*. *Above* expresses greater elevation, but not necessarily in or near a perpendicular direction; *over* expresses perpendicularity or something near it: thus, one cloud may be *above* another, without being *over* it. *Over* often implies motion or extension where *above* would not; hence the difference in sense of the flying of a bird *over* or *above* a house, the hanging of a branch *over* or *above* a wall. In such uses *over* seems to represent greater nearness.

II. *adv.* **1.** On the top or surface; on the outside.

In the desk
That 's cover'd *o'er* with Turkish tapestry
There is a purse of ducats.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

She passed pastures and extensive forest-skirted uplands crimsoned *over* with the flowering sorrel.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. In all parts; in all directions; throughout: often with *all*. See *all over*, under *all*.

A south-west blow on ye
And blister you *all o'er!* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 323.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite *o'er* with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 53.

Sable curls *all* silver'd *o'er* with white.
Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
All over cover'd with a luminous cloud,
And none might see who bare it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. From side to side; in extent or width; across.

This laughing King at Accomack tels vs the land is not two daies iourney *ouer* in the broadest place.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 63.

At the top [of the hill] is a plain about 3 or 4 miles *over*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 107.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *N. Grew.*

The width of a net is expressed by the term *over*: e. g., a day-net is three fathoms long and one *over* or wide.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

4. Across from this or that side (to the other); across an intervening space to the other side.

Her boat hath a leak,
And she must not speak
Why she dares not come *over* to thee.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 30 (song).

But I'm told Sir Oliver is coming *over?*—nay, some say he is actually arrived? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I boated *over*, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. Yonder; in the distance; in a direction indicated: as, *over* by the hill; *over* yonder.

Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white.
Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent [to Aix.

6. By actual and complete transference into the possession or keeping of another: as, to make *over* property to one; to deliver *over* prisoners; to hand *over* money.

This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, . . . who being past feeling have given themselves *over* unto lasciviousness. Eph. iv. 19.

My Lord Biron, see him deliver'd *o'er*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 307.

This question, so flung down before the guests, . . .
Was handed *over* by consent of all
To one who had not spoken, Lionel.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, The Golden Supper.

7. So as to reverse (something); so as to show the other or a different side: as, to roll or turn a stone *over*.

Turn *over* a new leaf.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 3.

8. Above the top, brim, rim, or edge: as, the pot boils *over*.

My cup runneth *over*. Ps. xxiii. 5.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; thoroughly.

I have heard it *over*,
And it is nothing, nothing in the world:
Unless you can find sport in their intents.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 77.

I since then have number'd *o'er*
Some thrice three years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

10. In excess; beyond that which is assigned or required; left; remaining: as, nineteen contains five three times and four *over*.

That which remaineth *over* lay up for you to be kept until the morning. Ex. xvi. 23.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something *over* to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

11. In or to an excessive degree; too; excessively: as, to be *over* careful; *over* hot; *over* hasty: in this sense commonly written as in composition, with a hyphen.

Or thay flitte *over* farre vs froo,
We sall garre feste tham foure so fast.
York Plays, p. 86.

Tertullian *over* often through discontentment carpeth injuriously at them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 7.

Gray night made the world seem *over* wide,
And *over* empty.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 255.

12. Again; once more: as, I will do it *over*.

My villany they have upon record; which I had rather seal with my death than repeat *over* to my shame.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 248.

The thoughts or actions of the day are acted *over* and echoed in the night. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

13. In repetition or succession: as, he is rich enough to buy and sell you twice *over*.

You shall have gold
To pay the petty debt twenty times *over*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 309.

She weeps:
'Sdeath! I would rather fight thrice *o'er* than see it.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

14. At an end; in a state of completion or cessation; in the past: as, all is *over;* is the meeting *over?*

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is *over* and gone.
Cant. ii. 11.

Athelstan, his anger *over,* soon repented of the fact.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Oh! Isaac, those days are *over.* Do you think there are any such fine creatures now living as we then conversed with? *Steele,* Tatler, No. 208.

All over with. See *all, adv.*— **Over again,** once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred *o'er again.* *Dryden.*

Proofs that Miss Baby would prove "her mother *over again.*" *Scott,* Pirate, iv.

Over against, opposite; in front of.

Over a gens the forseyd yle of Cirigo to the se wardes ys the Stopull of Craggs called in Greke Obaga, for it ys leke an egge. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

There was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting *over against* the sepulchre. Mat. xxvii. 61.

Over and above. (*a*) Besides; in addition.

He gained, *over and above,* the good will of the people.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*b*) Very; in great measure or degree: as, he is not *over and above* well. [Colloq.]

She is not *over and above* hale. *Smollett,* tr. of Gil Blas.

Over and over, repeatedly; once and again.

For all of ancient that you had before
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store)
Was errour fulminated *o'er and o'er.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 584.

Bedloe was sworn, and, being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing. . . . Bedloe was questioned *over and over,* who still swore the same bilk.
Roger North, Examen, p. 213.

To blow, do, give, hold, etc., **over.** See the verbs. [*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, denoting either a going or passing over, through, across, etc., as in *over*cast, *over*throw, etc., or as a preposition with a noun, as *over*board, *over*sea, etc., or denoting, with a verb, excess or superiority, as in *over*act, *over*come, etc. In the last use it may be joined with almost any verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered in this work. As a prefix, as well as when a distinct word, *over* is often poetically contracted into *o'er.*]

over (ō′vėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *over, adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Upper.

Cut the *ouer* cruste to your souerayne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

2. Superior.

The *over*-lord, or lord paramount, or chief-superior, the under or middle, or mesne lord, and the vassal under him, formed ranks of manifest diversity. *Brougham.*

3. Outer; serving as or intended for an outer covering: as, *over*shoes; an *over*coat.

[Used chiefly in composition.]

II. *n.* **1.** In *cricket,* the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers; also, the part or section of the game played between such changes. When the prescribed number of balls (four in first-class matches in England before 1889, five from that date) have been bowled, the umpire at the bowler's end calls out "Over!" another bowler takes his place at the other wicket, and the fielders change their places to suit the change of bowling.

2. An excess; the amount by which one sum or quantity exceeds another.

In counting the remittances of bank-notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in *overs,* being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury (United States), 1886, p. 180.

Maiden over. See *maiden.*

over (ō′vėr), *v.* [< *over, adv.* In the intrans. use elliptical, a verb *go* or *come,* etc., being understood.] **I.** *trans.* To go over; leap or vault over, as in the game of leap-frog. [Rare.]

Never stopping for an instant to take breath, but *overing* the highest [tombstones] among them, one after the other. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxix.

II. *intrans.* To go, pass, or climb over.

I'll *over* then to England with this news,
And make this marriage to be solemnized.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 167.

overabound (ō″vėr-a-bound′), *v. i.* To abound to excess; be too numerous or too plentiful; be superabundant.

The world *over-aboundeth* with malice, and few are delighted in doing good unto men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

If people *overabound,* they shall be eased by colonies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 68.

overact (ō-vėr-akt′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act so that the acting is overdone; act (a part) in an extravagant or unnatural manner.

If she insults me then, perhaps I may recover pride enough to rally her by an *over-acted* submission.
Cibber, Careless Husband.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by *overacting* some things in religion. *Tillotson.*

2†. To over-influence; act upon unduly.

Now might be seen a difference between the silent or down-right spok'n affection of som Children to thir Parents and the talkative obsequiousness of others; while the hope of Inheritance *over-acts* them, and on the Tongues end enlarges their duty. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

II. *intrans.* To act more than is necessary.

You *overact,* when you should underdo;
A little call yourself again and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted, and *overacted,* among other young scholars, I was a spectator.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

overall† (ō′vėr-âl′), *adv.* [< ME. *overall, overal* = D. *overal* = MLG. *overal* = OHG. *ubar al,* MHG. *über al,* G. *überall* = Sw. *öfverallt* = Dan. *overalt;* as *over* + *-all.*] **1.** All over; in all directions; everywhere; generally.

He was nawher welcome for hus meny tales,
Ouer-al houted out and yhote trusse.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 228.

And knowyn *ouerall* ryght openly
That thay discended be of that line hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6283.

But mongst them all was none more courteous Knight
Then Calidore, beloved *over-all.* *Spenser,* F. Q., VI. i. 2.

2. Beyond everything; preëminently; especially.

Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke;
And, *ouer all,* there onesty attell to saue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2965.

★**overall** (ō′vėr-âl), *n.* An external covering; specifically, in the plural, loose trousers of a light, strong material, worn over others by workmen to protect them from being soiled; also, in the plural, waterproof leggings.

The vestural Tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth, which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and *overall.* *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 2.

He wore a round-rimmed hat, straight-bodied coat with large pewter buttons, and a pair of *overalls* buttoning from the hip to the ankle. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 11.

over-anxiety (ō″vėr-ang-zī′e-ti), *n.* The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. *Roget.*

over-anxious (ō″vėr-angk′shus), *a.* Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling, intriguing, refining, *over-anxious,* over-active habit.
Brougham.

over-anxiously (ō″vėr-angk′shus-li), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

overarch (ō-vėr-ärch′), *v. t.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with an arch.

Oaks and elms
Whose outspread branches *overarch* the glade.
Cowper, Task, vi. 71.

2. To form into an arch above.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High *overarch'd* imbower. *Milton,* P. L., i. 304.

II. *intrans.* To hang over like an arch.

Hast thou yet found the *over-arching* bower
Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour?
Gay, Dione, iii. 2.

overawe (ō-vėr-â′), *v. t.* To restrain, subdue, or control by awe, fear, or superior influence.

None do you [churchmen] like but an effeminate prince, Whom, like a school-boy, you may *over-awe.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 36.

=**Syn.** To intimidate, cow, daunt.

overawning (ō-vėr-â′ning), *a.* [< *over* + **awning,* ppr. of **awn, v.,* developed from *awning, n.*] Covering as an awning or canopy; overshadowing.

Above the depth four *over-awning* wings,
Unplum'd and huge and strong,
Bore up a little car.
Southey, Thalaba, xii. st. 13.

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal′ans), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight, value, or importance; surpass; preponderate over.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum wherein we *overbalance* them in trade must be paid us in money.
Locke.

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; cause to lose balance: often with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *overbalance ourselves* and fall.

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal′ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something which is more than an equivalent; a counterbalance: as, an *overbalance* of exports.

The racking pains of guilt, duly awakened, are really an *overbalance* to the greatest sensual gratifications.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over-balance* for the legislative. *Blackstone,* Com., I. vii.

over-battle† (ō-vėr-bat′l), *a.* [< *over* + *battle*[3].] Too fertile; too rich.

For in the Church of God sometimes it cometh to pass as in *over battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 3.

overbear (ō-vėr-bâr′), *v. t.* **1.** To bear down; overpower; bring under; overwhelm; overcome by superior force: literally or figuratively.

Overborne with the weight of greater men's judgments.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Weak shoulders, *overborne* with burthening grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

The barons *overbear* me with their pride.
Marlowe, Edward II., iii. 2.

2†. To bear or impel across or along.

Him at the first encounter downe he smote,
And *overbore* beyond his crouper quight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

overbearance† (ō-vėr-bâr′ans), *n.* [< *overbear* + *-ance.*] Overbearing behavior; arrogance; imperiousness. [Rare.]

Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance?*
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ix.

overbearing (ō-vėr-bâr′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap or *overbearing* multitude of documents or ideas at any one time.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

2. Haughty and dictatorial; disposed or tending to repress or subdue in an imperious or insolent manner: as, an *overbearing* disposition or manner.

An *overbearing* race,
That, like the multitude made faction-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.
Cowper, Task, iii. 672.

=**Syn. 2.** Domineering, lordly, arrogant.

overbearingly (ō-vėr-bâr′ing-li), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; with arrogant effrontery or boldness; dogmatically.

overbearingness (ō-vėr-bâr′ing-nes), *n.* Overbearing or arrogant character or conduct.

overbid (ō-vėr-bid′), *v.* [= D. *overbieden* = G. *überbieten* = Sw. *öfverbiuda* = Dan. *overbyde;* as *over* + *bid.*] **I.** *trans.* To outbid; overpay; do more than pay for.

A tear! You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden,* Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To bid more than a just price; offer more than an equivalent.

Young Loveless. What money? Speak.
More. Six thousand pound, sir.
Cap. Take it, h'as *overbidden,* by the sun! Bind him to his bargain quickly. *Beau. and Fl.,* Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

overbide† (ō-vėr-bīd′), *v. t.* [ME. *overbiden;* < AS. *oferbīdan,* outlast, < *ofer,* over, + *bīdan,* bide: see *bide.*] To outlive; survive.

Grace to *overbyde* hem that we wedde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 404.

overblow[1] (ō-vėr-blō′), *v.* [ME. *overblowen;* < *over* + *blow*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To blow over; pass over; pass away.

The sulphurous hail,
Shot after us in storm, *o'erblown* hath laid
The fiery surge. *Milton,* P. L., i. 172.

2. To blow hard or with too much violence.

They commaunded the Master and the companie hastily to get out the ship; the Master answered that it was vnpossible, for that the winde was contrary and *ouerblowed.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 185.

Finding it was likely to *overblow,* we took in our spritsail. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To blow over or across.

So shall her eitheres werke been *overblowe*
With colde or hoote under the signes twelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea,
Over-blown with murmurs harsh.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2. To blow away; dissipate by or as by wind.

Time it is, when raging war is done,
To smile at scapes and perils *overblown.*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 3.

When this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown.*
Waller, Death of Lady Rich, l. 45.

3. To blow or play (a musical wind-instrument) with sufficient force to sound one of the harmonics of the tube instead of its fundamental tone. Metal instruments, like the horn and the trumpet, are nearly always thus blown; while wooden instruments, like the flute and the clarinet, are played in both ways.

overblow[2] (ō-vėr-blō′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *blow*[2].] To cover with blossoms or flowers.

He *overblows* an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

overblowing (ō-vėr-blō′ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of blowing or playing a musical wind-instrument so as to sound one of the harmonics of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

overblown[1] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *overblow*[1].] 1. Blown over, as wind or storm; hence, past; at an end.

Being seated, and domestic broils
Clean *over-blown*, themselves, the conquerors,
Make war upon themselves.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 61.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Untill the blustring storme is *overblowne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 10.

2. In the Bessemer steel process, injured by the continuance of the blast after the carbon has been removed; burnt.

overblown[2] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *a.* [Pp. of *overblow*[2].] Past the time of blossoming or blooming; withered, as a flower.

Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

His head was bound with pansies *overblown*.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 33.

overboard (ō′vėr-bōrd), *adv.* [< ME. *overbord*, < AS. *ofer bord* (= D. *overboord* = Icel. *ofbordh* = Dan. *overbord*), < *ofer*, prep., over, + *bord*, board, side: see *over* and *board*.] Over the side of a ship, usually into the water; out of or from on board a ship: as, to fall *overboard*.

But the hert ful hastili hent hire vp in armes,
And bare hire forth *ouer bord* on a brod planke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2778.

What though the mast be now blown *overboard*,
The cable broke, the holding-anchor lost?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich fraight, and at last turned *over-boord* into a sea of desperation. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

To throw overboard, to throw out of a ship; hence, to discard, desert, or betray.

overbody (ō-vėr-bod′i), *v. t.* To give too much body to; make too material. [Rare.]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

overbold (ō-vėr-bōld′), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess, forward; impudent.

Have I not reason, beldams as you are,
Saucy and *overbold?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 3.

The island-princes *over-bold*
Have eat our substance.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

over-bound† (ō′vėr-bound), *adv.* Across.

They went together lovingly and joyfully away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way *over-bound*. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 124.

overbow† (ō-vėr-bou′), *v. t.* To bow or bend over; bend too far in a contrary direction.

That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it. *Fuller.*

overbowed (ō-vėr-bōd′), *a.* In *archery*, equipped with too strong a bow.

An archer is said to be *over-bowed* when the power of his bow is above his command. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

overbrim (ō-vėr-brim′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge: said of a liquid. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To be so full as to overflow the brim: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is.

Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim*. *Coleridge.*

II. *trans.* To fill to overflowing; overfill.

Leading the way, young damsels danced along, . . .
Each having a white wicker, *overbrimmed*
With April's tender younglings. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

over-brimmed (ō-vėr-brimd′), *a.* Having a projecting or too large brim.

An *over-brimmed* blue bonnet. *Scott.*

overbrood (ō-vėr-bröd′), *v. t.* To brood over; spread or be extended above, as if to protect or foster.

O dark, still wood!
And stiller skies that *overbrood*
Your rest with deeper quietude!
Whittier, Summer by the Lakeside.

overbrow (ō-vėr-brou′), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; overhang.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep.
Collins, The Poetical Character.

overbuild (ō-vėr-bild′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover, overhang, span, or traverse with a building or structure; build over.

The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell-gate; on either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 416.

2. To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires: as, that part of the town is *overbuilt*.

II. *intrans.* To build beyond the demand; build beyond one's means.

overbulk† (ō-vėr-bulk′), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; overtower; overwhelm.

The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd,
Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil,
To *overbulk* us all. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 320.

overburden, overburthen (ō-vėr-bėr′dn, -ŦHn), *v. t.* To load with too great burden or weight; overload; overtask: as, trees *overburdened* with fruit.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the reader in this boke, with the more manyfold then necessary rehersyng of euery place. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 824.

The *overburdened* mind
Broke down; what was a brain became a blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 93.

★**overburden** (ō′vėr-bėr″dn), *n.* Detrital material or rock which has to be removed, as being of no value, in order to get at some valuable substance beneath, which it is intended to mine or quarry: used in reference to quarrying or excavating clay and similar materials.

In its native state china clay generally occurs in extensive masses beneath several feet of superstratum termed *overburden*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

overburn (ō-vėr-bėrn′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as to make it break. *Mortimer.*

2†. To cover with flames. *Davies.*

II. *intrans.* To burn too much; be overzealous; be excessive: as, *overburning* zeal.

overbusy (ō-vėr-biz′i), *a.* Too busy; also, obtrusively officious.

overbuy (ō-vėr-bī′), *v. t.* 1. To buy at too dear a rate; pay too high a price for.

You bred him as my playfellow, and he is
A man worth any woman, *overbuys* me
Almost the sum he pays.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 146.

A wit is a dangerous thing in this age; do not *over-buy* it. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. To buy to too great an extent.

overby (ō-vėr-bī′), *adv.* [Sc. also *owerby*, *o'erby*; < *over* + *by*[1].] A little way over; a little way across.

overcanopy (ō-vėr-kan′ọ̄-pi), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a canopy.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite *over canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 251.

overcapable† (ō-vėr-kā′pạ-bl), *a.* Too capable or apt.

Credulous and *overcapable* of such pleasing errors. *Hooker.*

overcare (ō′vėr-kâr), *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.

The very *over-care*
And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 81.

overcark† (ō-vėr-kärk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overcarken*; < *over* + *cark*.] To overcharge; overburden; harass.

Shal nother kyng ne knyȝt constable ne meyre
Ouer-cark the comune. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 472.

overcarve† (ō-vėr-kärv′), *v. t.* To carve or cut across; cross.

The embelif orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed upon the orisonte, *overkervith* the equinoxial in embelif angles. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

overcast (ō-vėr-kast′), *v.* [< ME. *overcasten* (= Sw. *öfverkasta* = Dan. *overkaste*); < *over* + *cast*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw over or across.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei *ouer kast*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To cover; overspread.

The colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

3. To cloud; darken; cover with gloom.

Right so can geery Venus *overcaste*
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gereful, right so chaungeth she array.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

The day with cloudes was suddeine *overcast*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Hie therefore, Robin, *overcast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon
With drooping fog as black as Acheron.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 355.

My Brain was *o'ercast* with a thick Cloud of Melancholy.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 16.

4. To cover with skin, as a wound; hence, to have (a wound) healed.

See that . . . the red stag does not gaul you as it did Diccon Thorburn, who never *overcast* the wound that he took from a buck's horn. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

5. To cast or compute at too high a rate; rate too high.

The King in his accompt of peace and calmes did much *ouer-cast* his fortunes. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.

6. In *sewing*, to fasten by stitching roughly through and over two edges of a fabric. Also *overseam*.

And Miss Craydocke *overcasted* her first button-hole energetically. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Overcast stitch, a stitch used to work the edges of raised pieces in appliqué work or openings, such as eyelet-holes, and also to produce a raised ridge by covering with the stitch a cord or braid which is laid upon the foundation.

II. *intrans.* To become cloudy or dull; become dark or gloomy.

And they indeed had no cause to mistrust;
But yet, you see, how soon the day *o'ercast*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 88.

Toward evening it begane to *over-cast*, and shortly after to raine. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 142, note.

overcasting (ō′vėr-kâs″ting), *n.* 1. A bookbinders' method of oversewing, in hemstitch style, the edges of a section of single leaves. It is done to give the section the pliability of folded double leaves.—2. In *sewing*, oversewing two edges of a fabric by whipping them together.

overcatch† (ō-vėr-kach′), *v. t.* 1. To catch up with; overtake; reach.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very dore him *overcaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. To outwit; deceive.

For feare the Ducke with some odde craft the Goose might *ouercatch*. *Breton*, Strange Newes, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

overcharge (ō-vėr-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overchargen*; < *over* + *charge*. Cf. *overcark*.] 1. To charge or burden to excess; oppress; overburden.

Thei were weri of fouȝten and feor *ouercharged*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 552.

Sometimes he calls the king,
And whispers to his pillow as to him
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 376.

They had not march'd long when Cæsar discerns his Legion sore *overcharg'd*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To put too great a charge in, as a gun.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an *overcharged* gun, recoil,
And turn the force of them upon thyself.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

3. To surcharge; exaggerate: as, to *overcharge* a statement.

Characters, . . . both in poetry and painting, may be a little *overcharged*, or exaggerated.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

4. To make an exorbitant charge against; demand an excessive price from.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still motions war and never peace,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 64.

5. To make an extravagant charge or accusation against.

There cannot be a deeper atheism than to impute contradictions to God, neither doth any one thing so *overcharge* God with contradictions as the transubstantiation of the Roman church. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Overcharged mine (*milit.*). See *mine*[2].

overcharge (ō′vėr-chärj), *n.* [< *overcharge*, *v.*] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden; the state of being overcharged.

Thou art a shameless villain;
A thing out of the *overcharge* of nature,
Sent, like a thick cloud, to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

2. A charge, as of gunpowder or electricity, beyond what is necessary or sufficient.—3. A charge of more than is just; a charge that is too high or exorbitant; an exaction.

over-chord (ō′vėr-kôrd), *n.* See *major*, 4 (*f*).

overclimb (ō-vėr-klīm′), *v. t.* To climb over.

This fatal gin thus *ouerclambe* our walles,
Stuft with arm'd men. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

overclose† (ō-vėr-klōz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overclosen*; < *over* + *close*[1].] To close over; overshadow.

This eclipse that *ouer-closeth* now the sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 140.

over-cloth (ō′vėr-klôth), *n.* A blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine. See *blanket*, 6.

It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press, and that the *over-cloth* be neither too dry nor too damp.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 81.

overcloud (ō-vėr-kloud′), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; hence, to cover with gloom, depression, or sorrow.

The labour of wicked men is . . . to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation.
Abp. Laud, Sermons, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

O'erclouded with a constant frown.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 339.

overcloy (ō-vėr-kloi'), *v. t.* To cloy or fill beyond satiety.

Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate ventures and assured destruction.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 318.

overcoat (ō'vėr-kōt), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

overcoating (ō'vėr-kō-ting), *n.* [< *overcoat* + *-ing*[1].] Stuff or material from which overcoats are made.

overcolor, overcolour (ō-vėr-kul'or), *v. t.* To color to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate.

Perhaps Mr. Froude, who has the pen of a great artist, has somewhat *over-coloured* or overshaded both the brightest and the darkest scenes. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 326.

overcomable (ō-vėr-kum'a-bl), *a.* [ME. *overcomabylle*; < *overcome* + *-able*.] That may be overcome. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 263.

overcome (ō-vėr-kum'), *v.* [< ME. *overcomen*, *overcumen*, < AS. *ofercuman* (= D. MLG. *overkomen* = OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG. *überkomen*, G. *überkommen* = Sw. *öfverkomma* = Dan. *overkomme*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *cuman*, come: see *over* and *come*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To come over; move or pass over or throughout.

Longe weie he sithen *ouer-cam*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1633.

Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 111.

2†. To reach or extend over or throughout; spread over; cover; overflow; surcharge.

At length she came
To an hilles side, which did to her bewray
A little valley subject to the same,
All covered with thick woodes that quite it *overcame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

Caius Marcius was
A worthy officer i' the war; but insolent,
O'ercome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 31.

About his [Hector's] lips a fome
Stood, as when th' ocean is inrag'd; his eyes were *overcome*
With fervor, and resembl'd flames, set off by his darke browes. *Chapman*, Iliad, xv.

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

3†. To overtake.

If meadow be forward, be mowing of some,
But mow as the makers may well *overcome*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p. 162.

4. To overwhelm; oppress; overpower; surmount; conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Athre cunne wise he [Sathanas] vondi hyne bi-gon,
As he vondede Adam and hyne *ouer-com*.
Old Eng. Misc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Be not *overcome* of evil, but *overcome* evil with good.
Rom. xii. 21.

In some things to be *overcome* is more honest and laudable then to conquer. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5. To get beyond; outstrip; excel.

And migte no kynge *ouercome* hym as bi kunnyng of speche.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 449.

They wound us with our own weapons, and with our owne arts and sciences they *overcome* us.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

There is many a youth
Now crescent, who will come to all I am,
And *overcome* it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

=Syn. 4. *Vanquish*, *Subdue*, etc. See *conquer*.

II. *intrans.* To gain the superiority; be victorious; conquer.

For in the Olde Testament it was ordyned that whan on *overcomen* he scholde be crowned with Palme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 11.

To him that *overcometh* will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also *overcame*, and am set down with my Father in his throne. Rev. iii. 21.

In thirteen battles Salisbury *o'ercame*;
Henry the Fifth he first train'd to the wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 78.

overcomer (ō-vėr-kum'ėr), *n.* One who overcomes, vanquishes, or surmounts.

And than sall thou be sothefastly Jacob, and ouerganger and *ouercommere* of all synnes.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

overcomingly† (ō-vėr-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In an overcoming or overbearing manner.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit.
Dr. H. More, Conj. Cabbala (1653), p. 73.

over-confidence (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dens), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

over-confident (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident to excess.

over-confidently (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

over-corrected (ō″vėr-kō-rek'ted), *a.* In *optics*. See *correct*, *v.*, 5.

overcount (ō-vėr-kount'), *v. t.* **1.** To rate above the true value.—**2.** To outnumber.

We'll speak with thee at sea; at land thou know'st
How much we do *o'er-count* thee.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 26.

overcover (ō-vėr-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* To cover over; cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

overcraw† (ō-vėr-krâ'), *v. t.* Same as *overcrow*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

overcritic† (ō'vėr-krit-ik), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritic.

Let no *Over-critick* causlesly cavill at this coat [of arms] as but a moderne bearing. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devon, I. 431.

overcrow (ō-vėr-krō'), *v. t.* To triumph over; crow over; overpower.

O! I die, Horatio;
The potent poison quite *o'er-crows* my spirit.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 364.

overcrowd (ō-vėr-kroud'), *v. t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

overcup-oak (ō'vėr-kup-ōk), *n.* 1. The burr-oak. See *oak*, 1.—2. The swamp post-oak. See *post-oak*.

over-curious (ō-vėr-kū'ri-us), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

overcurtain (ō-vėr-kėr'tān), *v. t.* To cover; shadow; obscure.

To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night.
Brathwayt, Nature's Embassie. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

overdare (ō-vėr-dār'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To exceed in daring; dare too much or rashly; be too daring.

II. *trans.* To dishearten; discourage; daunt.

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over-dar'd*, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 116.

overdaring (ō-vėr-dār'ing), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

The *over-daring* Talbot
Hath sullied all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 5.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And *over-daring?* there, now, 's my disease;
Fool hardy, as they say.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

overdark (ō-vėr-därk'), *adv.* Till after dark; after dark. [Rare.]

Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows *overdark*. *North British Rev.*

overdate (ō-vėr-dāt'), *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period; cause to continue beyond the proper date.

Winnow'd and sifted from the chaffe of *overdated* Ceremonies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

overdeal† (ō'vėr-dēl), *n.* Amount left over; excess.

The *overdeal* in the price will be double. *Holland.*

overdede†, *n.* [ME., < *over* + *dede*, E. *deed*.] Overdoing; excess.

Vor me ssel euremo habbe drede thet me ne mys-nyme be *ouerdede* [*i. e.*, for they shall evermore have dread that they do not mistake by excess].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

overdede†, *a.* [ME., < *overdede*, *n.*] Excessive.

Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe ibeo *ouerdede*.
Old Eng. Misc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

over-development (ō″vėr-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* In *photog.*, a development continued too long, or done with an excitant of too great strength. With under-exposed plates the result is usually a harsh black-and-white picture without half-tones, or a badly stained film; with over-exposed plates, flat or fogged pictures.

overdight† (ō-vėr-dīt'), *a.* Decked over; overspread; covered over.

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick Arber goodly *over-dight*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

over-diligent (ō-vėr-dil'i-jent), *a.* Diligent to excess.

over-discharge (ō'vėr-dis-chärj″), *n.* The discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit: an operation which is generally injurious to the battery.

overdo (ō-vėr-dö'), *v.* [< ME. *overdon*, < AS. *ofердōn* (= OHG. *ubartuon*, *ubertuan*, MHG. *übertuon*, G. *überthun*), do to excess, < *ofer*, over, + *dōn*, do: see *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do to excess; hence, to overact; exaggerate.

In wedes and in wordes bothe
Thei *ouerdon* hit day and nyght.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 191.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature: for anything so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 22.

2. To carry beyond the proper limit; carry, prosecute, etc., too far.

This business of keeping cent-shops is *overdone*, like all other kinds of trade, handicraft, and bodily labor. I know it to my cost! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. To cook too much: as, the roast is *overdone*.—**4.** To fatigue or harass by too much action or labor: usually reflexive or followed by *it*.

Are there five boys in an average class of sixty in any of our public schools who can run half a mile in even three minutes and a half without being badly blown and looking as if they had been *overdoing themselves?*
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 242.

5. To surpass or exceed in performance.

Are you she
That *over-did* all ages with your honour,
And in a little hour dare lose this triumph?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Resolute hungers
Know neither fears nor faiths; they tread on ladders,
Ropes, gallows; and *overdo* all dangers.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To do too much; labor too hard.

Nature . . . much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *N. Grew.*

Fear still supererogates and *overdoes*.
South, Sermons, VIII. viii.

overdoer (ō-vėr-dö'ėr), *n.* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

Do you know that the good creature was a Methodist in Yorkshire? These *overdoers*, my dear, are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50. (*Davies.*)

overdose (ō'vėr-dōs), *n.* An excessive dose.

overdose (ō-vėr-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose excessively.

overdraft, overdraught (ō'vėr-drâft), *n.* **1.** ★(*a*) In furnaces of steam-boilers, and generally in domestic furnaces and stoves, a draft of air admitted over, and not passing through, the ignited fuel. (*b*) In kilns for bricks and tiles, a form of construction whereby the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom. After a preliminary heating of the kiln, the stopping of upper and opening of lower chimney-connections compel the products of combustion first to ascend exterior flues, and then to pass over and down through the contents of the kiln, and to escape through lower chimney-connections. The overdraft consists of exterior flues leading from the furnace, extending upward to a chamber or chambers, or flues, over the contents of the kiln, and there connected with the chimney-flue, and also of other flues connecting the bottom of the kiln with the bottom of the chimney-flue or -flues. The term *overdraft* is also applied to the circulation, as described above, of the heated products of combustion; and a kiln thus constructed is called an *overdraft-kiln*.

2. The amount by which a draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn; a draft against a balance greater than the balance itself.

overdraw (ō-vėr-drâ'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or strain too much.

Mr. Addenbrooke has, we think, most decidedly *overdrawn* the bow in endeavouring to make out that we in this country are not after all so far in arrears in this branch of electrical engineering. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 574.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit: as, to *overdraw* one's account with a bank.—**3.** To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, in speech, or in a picture: as, the tale of distress is *overdrawn*.

II. *intrans.* To make an overdraft.

overdraw (ō'vėr-drâ), *n.* [< *overdraw*, *v.*] **1.** An excessive draft or drain; an undue or exhausting demand.

There is such an *overdraw* on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 197.

2. Same as *overdraw-check*.

overdraw-check (ō'vėr-drâ-chek), *n.* A check-rein or strap which in use passes over the poll of a horse, and connects the bit with the check-hook. It extends about half down in front of the horse's face, where it is divided into two branches, one fastened to each extremity of the bit. Its action is not only to hold the animal's head up, but to keep the nose and head extended forward.

overdredge (ō-vėr-drej'), *v. t.* To dredge too much for oysters, so as to injure the beds: as, the beds were *overdredged*.

over-dreep†, *v. t.* [< *over* + **dreep*, var. of *drip*, *drop*: see *drip* and *drop*. Cf. *overdrop*.] To fall or droop over; overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no longer *ouer-dreep* the best hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that liue and thriue by comfortable beames. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

overdress (ō-vėr-dres′), *v.* To dress to excess; dress with too much display and ornament.

In all, let Nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair;
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 52.

overdress (ō′vėr-dres), *n.* Any garment worn over another in such a way as to combine with it in forming a dress; any part of costume which is obviously intended to be worn over another.

This queen introduced the farthingale or large wired *over-dress*. *W. Thornbury*, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

overdrink (ō-vėr-dringk′), *v. i.* [< ME. **overdrinken*, < AS. *oferdrincan* (= D. MLG. *overdrinken* = OHG. *ubartrinchan*, *upartrinchan*, MHG. G. *übertrinken*), < *ofer*, over, + *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*] To drink to excess.

overdrink†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *oferdrync*; < *oferdrincan*, overdrink: see *overdrink*, *v.*] Excessive drinking.

overdrive (ō-vėr-drīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overdriven*, < AS. *oferdrīfan*, drive or drift over, also repel, refute (= D. *overdrijven* = MLG. *overdriven* = MHG. *übertrīben*, G. *übertreiben*, drive over, exaggerate, = Sw. *öfverdrifva* = Dan. *overdrive*, exaggerate), < *ofer*, over, + *drīfan*, drive.] 1. To drive too hard; drive or work to exhaustion.

Wen that he ys so *ouer-dryue*
That he may no lengur lyue.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), [l. 1813.

The flocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all the flock will die. Gen. xxxiii. 13.

Violent headaches—Nature's sharp signal that the engine had been *overdriven*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 305.

2. To use to excess.

The banishment of a few *overdriven* phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 670.

overdrop (ō-vėr-drop′), *v. t.* To drop over; overhang; overshadow.

What spoyle and havock they may be tempted in time to make upon one another, while they seek either to *overdrop* or to destroy each other.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion; so will never the people; and the Advanced is sure to be shaked for his height, and to be malign'd for *over-dropping*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 15. (*Davies.*)

overdrown† (ō-vėr-droun′), *v. t.* To drown or drench overmuch; wet excessively.

When casting round her *over-drowned* eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

overdry (ō-vėr-drī′), *v. t.* To make too dry.

Fried and broiled butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and *overdryed*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., I. 298.

overdue (ō-vėr-dū′), *a.* 1. Delayed or withheld beyond the usual or assigned time: as, an *overdue* ship.—2. Unpaid at the time assigned or agreed on: as, an *overdue* bill.

overdye (ō-vėr-dī′), *v. t.* To dye over with a second color.

False
As *o'er-dyed* blacks, as wind, as waters.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 132.

overeat (ō-vėr-ēt′), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *overeten* = OHG. *ubarezzan*, MHG. *überezzen*, G. *überessen*; as *over* + *eat*.] 1. To surfeit with eating: generally reflexive: as, to *overeat one's self*.—2. To eat or nibble on all sides. [Rare.]

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics
Of her *o'er-eaten* faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 160.

over-empty† (ō-vėr-emp′ti), *v. t.* To go beyond emptying; exhaust without having enough.

The women would be verie loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the maner, if not in costlinesse of the matter, which might *ouer-empty* their husbands' purses. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 65.

over-entreat (ō″vėr-en-trēt′), *v. t.* To persuade or gain over by entreaty.

John Coles Esquire of Somersetshire *over-intreated* him into the Western parts.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire, I. 171.

overest†, *a. superl.* [ME. *overest*, superl. of *over*.] Uppermost.

Ful thredbare was his *overeste* courtepy.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *n.* An estimate that is too high; an overvaluation.

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; overvalue.

overestimation (ō-vėr-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* The act of overestimating, or the state of being overestimated; overvaluation.

An antidote against the *over-estimation* of Rubens.
The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 345.

overexcite (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′), *v. t.* To excite unduly or excessively.

The same means incites nerves and muscles that are inactive, but to be beneficial in this case must evidently stop short of *overexciting* or tiring them out.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 656.

overexcitement (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′mėnt), *n.* The state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

All transition from states of *over-excitement* to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 466.

over-exertion (ō″vėr-eg-zėr′shon), *n.* Excessive exertion.

over-exposure (ō″vėr-eks-pō′zūr), *n.* 1. Excessive exposure, as to external influences.

Through so many stages of consideration passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by *over-exposure*.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 586.

2. In *photog.*, the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate in taking a picture. Over-exposure tends to produce a negative full of detail in the shadows, but with insufficient density for successful printing, and characterized by flatness, or want of contrast between light and shadow.

over-exquisite (ō-vėr-eks′kwi-zit), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Peace, brother; be not *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 399.

overeye† (ō-vėr-ī′), *v. t.* To superintend; inspect; observe; witness.

Like a demigod here sit I in the sky,
And wretched fools' secrets heedfully *o'ereye*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 80.

over-face† (ō-vėr-fās′), *v. t.* To stare down; put out of countenance; abash; disconcert by staring, or with a look.

At the commencement "the lord chancellor," Gardiner, earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, *over-faced* him; but Bradford gave no place.
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxxvii.

★ **overfall**† (ō′vėr-fâl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A cataract; the fall of a river; a rapid.

He found many Flats in that tract of land, and many cataracts or *ouerfals* of water, yet such as hee was able to saile by. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 511.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (*b*) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with great force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

A sea-boord of these Islands there are many great *ouerfals*, as great streames or tides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 448.

II. *a.* Overshot, as a water-wheel.

It [the well] sendeth forth of it self so plentiful a stream as able to turn an *over-fall* mill. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

over-fame† (ō-vėr-fām′), *v. t.* To repute too highly; exaggerate.

The city once entered was instantly conquered whose strength was much *over-famed*.
Fuller, Profane State, V. xviii. § 1.

overfar† (ō-vėr-fär′), *adv.* Too much; to too great an extent.

Though I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that, yet thus far I will boldly publish her.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1. 29.

overfare (ō-vėr-fâr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overfaren*, < AS. *oferfaran*, pass over, < *ofer*, over, + *faran*, go: see *fare*[1].] To go over; pass.

overfawn (ō-vėr-fân′), *v. t.* To fawn or flatter grossly. *Davies.*

And neuer be with flatterers *ouerfawnd*.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 43. (*Davies.*)

overfeed (ō-vėr-fēd′), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To feed to excess.

Now sleep yslaked hath the rout;
No din but snores the house about,
Made louder by the *o'er-fed* breast
Of this most pompous marriage-feast.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 3.

2. In *therap.*, to feed in excess of appetite, and in large amount.

overfill (ō-vėr-fil′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overfyllen*, *overfullen*, < AS. *oferfyllan* (= MLG. *overvullen* = G. *überfüllen* = Sw. *öfverfylla* = Dan. *overfylde* = Goth. *ufarfulljan*), < *ofer*, over, + *fyllan*, fill: see *fill*[1].] To fill to excess; surcharge.

over-fired (ō-vėr-fīrd′), *a.* In *ceram.*, exposed to too great a heat in firing. Such exposure results in the destruction of the colors or of the enamel, or the melting of the whole into a mass.

over-fish (ō-vėr-fish′), *v. t.* To fish too much or to excess; fish so as unduly to diminish the stock or supply of: as, to *over-fish* a pond.

It is thought that for some years back we have been *over-fishing* the common herring. *Ill. London News.*

overflame†, *v. t.* [Derivation obscure.] Apparently, to smear or plaster over. *N. E. D.*

Malthes colde in other crafte thou founde,
Ox bloode with pitche and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and *overflame*
Iche hoole and chene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

overfloat† (ō-vėr-flōt′), *v. t.* To overflow; inundate.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*
With a red deluge their increasing moats.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

overflood (ō-vėr-flud′), *v. t.* [= D. *overvloeden* = MLG. *overvlodigen* = Sw. *öfverflöda* = Dan. *overflyde*; as *over* + *flood*.] To flood over; fill to overflowing.

The morning pulsing full with life,
O'erflooded with the varied songs of birds.
Hebrew Leader, Jan. 25, 1889.

overflourish (ō-vėr-flur′ish), *v. t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*—2. To flourish or adorn superficially.

Virtue is beauty, but the beauteous evil
Are empty trunks *o'erflourish'd* by the devil.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 404.

3. To exaggerate. *Davies.*

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can *overflourish*, or even paint to the life, the happiness of those who never check nature.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 279. (*Davies.*)

overflow (ō-vėr-flō′), *v.* [< ME. *overflowen*, < AS. *oferflōwan* (= OHG. *ubarfliozan*, MHG. *überfliezen*, G. *überfliessen*), < *ofer*, over, + *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To flow or spread over; inundate; cover with water or other liquid; flood.

The bankes are *overflowne* when stopped is the flood.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

Whose foundation was *overflown* with a flood.
Job xxii. 16.

Another Time there fell so much Rain that Holland and Holderness in Lincolnshire were *overflowed* and drowned.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 90.

When heavy, dark, continued a'-day rains
Wi' deepening deluges *o'erflow* the plains.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To fill and run over the edge or brim of.

New milk that . . . *overflows* the pails.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 27.

3. To deluge; overwhelm; cover; overrun.

I am come into deep waters, where the floods *overflow* me. Ps. lxix. 2.

Monsieur Cobweb, . . . have a care the honey-bag break not; I would be loath to have you *overflown* with a honey-bag, signior. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 17.

4†. To overcome with drink; intoxicate.

Sure I was *overflown* when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow over; swell and run over the brim or banks.

He shall pass through Judah; he shall *overflow* and go over, he shall reach even to the neck. Isa. viii. 8.

Then fill up a bumper an' make it *o'erflow*.
Burns, Cure for All Care.

2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim; be more than full.

The floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall *overflow* with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow*?
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally *overflows* with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

overflow (ō′vėr-flō), *n.* [< *overflow*, *v.*] 1. A flowing over; an inundation.

Like a wild *overflow*, that swoops before him
A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

2. The excess that flows over; hence, superabundance; exuberance.

Leon. Did he break out into tears?
Mess. In great measure.
Leon. A kind *overflow* of kindness.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 26.

It is not to be wondered that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light. *Locke.*

3. Specifically, that form or style of verse in which the sense may flow on through more than a couple of lines, and does not necessarily terminate with the line.

The principle of the structure of the romantic poetry was *overflow;* that of the classical poetry was distich. . . . In thirty-two lines [of Waller's "To the King"] we find but one *overflow.* *E. Gosse,* From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 47.

4. Same as *overflow-basin.*

overflow-basin (ō′vėr-flō-bā″sn), *n.* A basin having a pipe that carries off fluid when it rises to a certain level in the basin, so that it may not run over the brim.

overflow-bug (ō′vėr-flō-bug), *n.* A caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis,* which occasionally appears in enormous numbers, especially in southern California, becoming a pest simply from its numbers, as it does no damage. [Local, California.]

overflow-gage (ō′vėr-flō-gāj), *n.* A device in the nature of an overflow-pipe attached to the case of a wet gas-meter to maintain a constant water-line in the drum, and thereby insure accuracy in its measurements, and also to permit a constant change of water and discharge of impurities deposited from the gas.

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *n.* A flowing over; overflow; superabundance; surplus.

The *overflowing* of the water passed by. Hab. iii. 10.

We have broken our covenant, and we must be saved by the excrescences and *overflowings* of mercy. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

Wide and more wide, the *o'erflowings* of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 369.

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *p. a.* More than full; abundant; copious; exuberant.

Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,
Pour'd out from Plenty's *overflowing* horn.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 10.

The lovely freight
Of *overflowing* blooms, and earliest shoots
Of orient green. *Tennyson,* Ode to Memory.

overflowingly (ō-vėr-flō′ing-li), *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

overflow-meeting (ō′vėr-flō-mē″ting), *n.* A subsidiary meeting of persons, as at a political gathering, who, on account of the numbers attending, have been unable to gain entrance to the main building or hall.

overflush (ō-vėr-flush′), *v. t.* To flush; flush or color over. [Rare.]

Love broods on such; what then? When first perceived
Is there no sweet strife to forget, to change,
To *overflush* those blemishes with all
The glow of general goodness they disturb?
Browning, Paracelsus.

overflux (ō′vėr-fluks), *n.* Excess; exuberance: as, "an *overflux* of youth," *Ford.* [Rare.]

overfly (ō-vėr-flī′), *v. t.* To pass over, across, or beyond in flight; outstrip; outsoar.

As they were mad, unto the wood they hie them,
Out-stripping crows that strive to *over-fly* them.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 324.

Gray, whose "Progress of Poesy," in reach, variety, and loftiness of poise, *overflies* all other English lyrics like an eagle. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 387.

overfold (ō′vėr-fōld), *n.* In *geol.,* a reflexed or inverted fold; an anticlinal flexure in which the bending has been carried so far that the strata on each side of the axis have become appressed, the axial plane being bent out of the vertical, so that one limb of the fold lies upon the other.

over-fond (ō-vėr-fond′), *a.* 1†. Excessively foolish or silly.

As for the chesse, I think it *over-fond,* because it is overwise and philosophicke a folly. *James I.,* quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

2. Fond to excess; doting.

Lament not, Eve, . . . nor set thy heart,
Thus *over-fond,* on that which is not thine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 289.

overfondly (ō-vėr-fond′li), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

over-force (ō′vėr-fōrs), *n.* Excessive force or violence. [Rare.]

Then Jason; and his javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *over-force,* and whizz'd above his back.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

over-forward (ō-vėr-fôr′wärd), *a.* Excessively forward.

over-forwardness (ō-vėr-fôr′wärd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

overfreight (ō-vėr-frāt′), *v. t.* To load or freight too heavily; overload.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the *o'erfraught* heart and bids it break.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 210.

A boat *overfraighted* with people, in rowing down the riuer, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall, p. 108.

over-frieze† (ō-vėr-frēz′), *v. t.* To cover over or overlay with or as with a frieze.

On their heddes were bonnettes all opened at the iiii. quarters, *ouerfryesed* with flat gold of damaske. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 2.

over-fruitful (ō-vėr-frōt′fûl), *a.* Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant.

It had formerly been said that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant, but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful* fancy. *Dryden,* Essay on Dram. Poesy.

overfull (ō-vėr-fûl′), *a.* [< ME. **overfull,* < AS. *ofer-full* (= D. *overvol* = OHG. *ubarfoll,* MHG. *übervol,* G. *übervoll* = Sw. *öfverfull* = Dan. *overfuld* = Goth. *ufarfulls*), < *ofer,* over, + *full,* full.] Too full; hence, too much occupied.

Being *over-full* of self-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1. 113.

overfullness (ō-vėr-fûl′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being overfull.

overgang† (ō-vėr-gang′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgangen,* < AS. *ofergangan* (= OHG. *ubargangan, uparkankan* = Goth. *ufargaggan*), < *ofer,* over, + *gangan,* go: see *gang, v.*] To trample upon; go beyond; transgress; overrun. *Old Eng. Misc.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

overganger† (ō-vėr-gang′ėr), *n.* [ME.; < *overgang* + *-er*1.] One who overcomes.

By Jacob in Haly Writt es vndirstande ane *ouerganger* of synnes. *Hampole,* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

overgarment (ō′vėr-gär″ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing over other garments; an outer garment.

overgart†, *a.* [ME.; perhaps an error for *overgate.*] Arrogant; proud.

The world was so *ouergart.* *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

overgart†, *n.* [See *overgart, a.*] Pride; presumption. *Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 16.

overgate†, *adv.* [ME., < *over* + *gate*2.] Overmuch; unreasonably.

Hast thow I-coueted *ouer gate*
Worldes worschype or any a-state?
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

over-gaze (ō-vėr-gāz′), *v. i.* 1†. To look too long, so as to become dazzled.

Oh that Wit were not amazed
At the wonder of his senses,
Or his eyes not *overgazed*
In Minerva's excellences.
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 13.

2. To gaze or look over.

His altar the high places and the peak
Of earth's *o'er-gazing* mountains.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 91.

overget† (ō-vėr-get′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgeten;* < *over* + *get*1.] 1. To reach; overtake.

Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght *ouer-gate,* so that er the vanguarde com of thre thousande ther ascaped not xl. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes than of myself so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To get over. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Edith cannot sleep, and till she *overgets* this she cannot be better. *Southey,* Letters (1803), I. 230.

overgild (ō-vėr-gild′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgilden,* < AS. *ofergyldan,* < *ofer,* over, + *gyldan,* gild: see *gild*1.] To cover with gilding: as, to *overgild* the carving of a piece of furniture.

Of siluere, wele *ouer-gilt.* *Rob. of Brunne,* p. 167.

overgird (ō-vėr-gėrd′), *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *over-girded* by your imprisonment. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii.

overgive (ō-vėr-giv′), *v.* [= D. MLG. *overgeven* = G. *übergeben* = Sw. *öfvergifva* = Dan. *overgive;* as *over* + *give*1.] I. *trans.* To give over or surrender.

Constrain'd that trade to *overgive.* *Spenser,* Mother Hub. Tale, l. 249.

II. *intrans.* To surpass in giving.

So doth God love a good choice that He recompenses it with *overgiving.* *Bp. Hall,* Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), III. 31.

overglance (ō-vėr-glans′), *v. t.* To glance over; run over with the eye. [Rare.]

I will *overglance* the superscript. *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

overglaze (ō-vėr-glāz′), *v. t.* To glaze over; cover with superficial brilliancy; hide (an inferior material) with something more showy.

The saddler he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and *overglaseth* them with haire. *Greene,* Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

overglaze (ō′vėr-glāz), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *ceram.,* a second glaze applied to a piece of porcelain of which the first glaze is deeply colored or crackled, or covered with paintings in enamel. The term is applied in many cases where its propriety is doubtful: thus, most crackled porcelains seem not to have received any second glaze, but to have been merely rubbed with the color which penetrates the cracks.

II. *a.* In *ceram.,* used for painting upon the glaze: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *overglaze* color.

overglide (ō-vėr-glīd′), *v. t.* To glide over.

That sun, the which was never cloud could hide,
Pierceth the cave, and on the harp descendeth;
Whose glancing light the chords did *overglide.*
Wyatt, Ps. xxxii., The Author.

overgloom (ō-vėr-glöm′), *v. t.* To cover with gloom; render gloomy.

The cloud-climbed rock, sublime and vast,
That like some giant king *o'er-glooms* the hill.
Coleridge, To Cottle.

overglut† (ō-vėr-glut′), *a.* Glutted or filled to repletion.

While epicures are *overglut,* I ly and starue for foode. *Breton,* Melancholike Humours, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

overgo (ō-vėr-gō′), *v.* [< ME. *overgon,* < AS. *ofergān* (= D. *overgaan* = OHG. *ubargān,* MHG. *übergen,* G. *übergehn* = Sw. *öfvergå* = Dan. *overgaa*), go over, overrun, overspread, pass by, surpass, < *ofer,* over, + *gān,* go: see *go.* Cf. *overgang.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or through; go over; traverse.

Hear haued moyses *ouer-gon.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1903.

For tyme mispent and *ouergone*
Cannot be calde agayne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

How many weary steps,
Of many weary miles you have *o'ergone,*
Are number'd in the travel of one mile?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 196.

2†. To cover.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

3. To excel; go beyond; surpass; exceed.

In the nobleness of his nature abhorring to make the punishment *overgo* the offence, he stepped a little back. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

Your pride *overgoes* your wit. *Courteous Knight* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

He shall not *overgo* me in his friendship. *Beau. and Fl.,* Coxcomb, ii. 1.

4. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Philanax . . . entered into his speech, . . . being so *overgone* with rage that he forgot in his oration his precise method of oratory. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, v.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

5†. To surmount; get the better of.

His evil sort was *ouer-gon.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1186.

With 3iftis men may wommen *ouer goon.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go by; pass over; pass away; disappear.

The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles selde seynge of a wight
Don olde affeccions alle *overgo.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 424.

2. To go to excess; be extravagant.

Is he not monstrously *overgone* in frenzy?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

overgorge (ō-vėr-gôrj′), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

By devilish policy art thou grown great
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorged*
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 84.

overgrace (ō-vėr-grās′), *v. t.* To honor unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

overgrain (ō-vėr-grān′), *v. i.* and *t.* In the *art of graining,* to put on additional lights and shades after the first graining has been effected. It is usually done in water-color. See *top-graining.*

overgrainer (ō-vėr-grā′nėr), *n.* A special kind of flat bristle brush, thin and with long bristles, used in imitating the natural grain of woods.

overgrass†, *v. t.* To cover with grass.

For they bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast.* *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., September.

overgreat (ō-vėr-grāt′), *a.* [< ME. *overgreet* (= D. *overgroot* = MLG. *overgrōt* = G. *übergross*); < *over* + *great.*] Too great.

For whan a man hath *over-greet* a wit,
Ful ofte him happeth to misusen it.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 95.

overgreatness (ō-vėr-grāt′nes), *n.* Excessive or undesirable greatness or power.

The *overgreatness* of Seleucus.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. v. § 5.

overgreedy (ō-vėr-grē′di), *a.* [< ME. **overgredy*, < AS. *ofergrēdig*, overgreedy, < *ofer*, over, + *grēdig*, greedy.] Greedy to excess.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their *over-greedy* love hath surfeited.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

overgreen (ō-vėr-grēn′), *v. t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2†. To color so as to conceal blemishes; embellish.

What care I who calls me well or ill,
So you *o'er-green* my bad, my good allow?
Shak., Sonnets, cxii.

overground (ō′vėr-ground), *a.* Above the ground; not underground: as, *overground* travel.

overgrow (ō-vėr-grō′), *v.* [< ME. *overgrowen* (= D. *overgroeijen* = Dan. *overgro*); < *over* + *grow*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage.

Yf that thi land with hem be *overgrowe*,
Devide it thus.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted;
Suffer them now, and they'll *o'ergrow* the garden.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 32.

2. To grow beyond; rise above; grow too big for; outgrow.

This was a wondir world ho so well lokyd,
That gromes *ouere-grewe* so many grette maistris.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 344.

If the binds be very strong, and much *over-grow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

3†. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Cure my cattle when they're *overgrown* with labour.
Cibber, Love Makes the Man, i.

II. *intrans.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do *overgrow* so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approaches, or the like) as they become more able to annoy them. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

The chief source of the distractions of the country lay in the *overgrown* powers, and factious spirit, of the nobility. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

overgrown† (ō-vėr-grōn′), *p. a.* Fully grown.

Few Countreyes are lesse troubled with death, sicknesse, or any other disease, nor where *overgrowne* women become more fruitfull.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 258.

★**Overgrown mackerel.** See *mackerel*[1].

overgrowth (ō′vėr-grōth), *n.* 1. A growth over or upon something else.—2. Exuberant or excessive growth.

A wonderful *overgrowth* in riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

over-hair (ō′vėr-hār), *n.* The longer and usually stiffer hairs of a mammal's pelage which overlie the main fur. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 836.

overhale† (ō-vėr-hāl′), *v. t.* [= D. *overhalen* = Sw. *öfverhala* = Dan. *overhale;* as *over* + *hale*[1].] 1. To draw or haul over; overhaul.

And nowe the frosty Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhaile*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

2. To overcome.

The only kind of hounds, for mouth and nostril best;
That cold doth seldom fret, nor heat doth *over-hale*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 33.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand′), *adv.* 1. With the hand over the object; with the knuckles upward; with the hand raised higher than the elbow: opposed to *underhand:* as, he bowls *overhand*.

Also, the spoon is not generally used *over-hand*, but under. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxii.

2. In *mining*, from below upward: used in reference to stoping out the contents of the vein. See *stope*, *n.* and *v.*—3. In *needlework*, over and over.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand), *a.* 1. In *cricket*, with the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball: as, *overhand* bowling.—2. In *base-ball*, with the hand above the shoulder: as, *overhand* pitching.—3. In *mining*, done from below upward: as, *overhand* stoping.—**Overhand knot.** See *knot*[1].

overhand† (ō′vėr-hand), *n.* [< ME. *overhand* = D. *overhand* = MLG. *overhant* = MHG. *überhant*, G. *oberhand* = Sw. *öfverhand* = Dan. *overhaand;* as *over* + *hand*.] The upper hand; superiority; supremacy.

And trust suerly, ye shall wele vnderstonde,
That we shall haue of them the *ouer hande*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2996.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand), *v. t.* [< *overhand*, *adv.*] In *needlework*, to sew over and over.

overhanded (ō′vėr-han″ded), *a.* Having the hand above the object or higher than the elbow; overhand.

overhandle (ō-vėr-han′dl), *v. t.* To handle too much; discuss too often.

Your idle *over-handled* theme.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 770.

overhang (ō-vėr-hang′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To impend or hang over; jut or project over; hence, to threaten.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian;
Look to thy terrour, what *over-hangs* thee.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess (ed. 1778), v. 1.

Aide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, . . .
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 62.

He was persuaded that immediate and extreme danger *overhung* the life of the nation.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 109.

There is a path along the cliffs *overhanging* the sea.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

The gray-blue eyes, I see them still,
The gallant front with brown *o'erhung*.
Lowell, To Holmes.

2. To overdo with ornamentation.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and *overhung*. *Carlyle.*

3. To support from above.—**Overhung door.** See *door*.

II. *intrans.* To jut over: opposed to *batter*.

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

The sea-beat *overhanging* rock.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

overhang (ō′vėr-hang), *n.* [< *overhang*, *v.*] A projecting part, also, the extent to which some part projects: as, the *overhang* of the ship's stern is 20 feet.

The under side of the *overhang* near the stern is cut out in the middle, forming a cavity needed to give free sweep to the propeller-blades. *The Century*, XXXI. 293.

overhardy† (ō-vėr-här′di), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy. *Gascoigne.*

overhaste (ō′vėr-hāst), *n.* Too great haste.

overhastily (ō-vėr-hās′ti-li), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not *overhastily* to marry. *Hales*, To Sir D. Carleton. (*Latham.*)

overhastiness (ō-vėr-hās′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation. *Sir J. Reresby.*

overhasty (ō-vėr-hās′ti), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.
Hammond, Works, IV. 505.

overhaul (ō-vėr-hâl′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *haul*. Cf. *overhale*.] 1. To turn over for examination; examine thoroughly with a view to repairs.

During our watches below we *overhauled* our clothes, and made and mended everything for bad weather.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 331.

2. To reëxamine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; make up with; overtake.—**To overhaul a rope**, to clear or disentangle a rope; pull a part of it through a block so as to make it slack.—**To overhaul a ship.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To come up with or gain ground upon a ship. (*b*) To search a ship for contraband goods.—**To overhaul a tackle** (*naut.*), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks, in order that they may be again placed in a condition for use.

overhaul (ō′vėr-hâl), *n.* [< *overhaul*, *v.*] Examination; inspection; repair.

overhauling (ō-vėr-hâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of ★*overhaul*, *v.*] Same as *overhaul*.

overhead (ō′vėr-hed′), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

The sail
Flapped *o'erhead* as the wind did fail
Fitful that eve.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 96.

★2. Per head: properly two words.

overhead (ō′vėr-hed), *a.* [< *overhead*, *adv.*] Situated above or aloft.—**Overhead crane.** See *crane*[2].—**Overhead gear.** See *gear*.—**Overhead motion** or **work.** See *motion*.—**Overhead rein.** See *rein*.—**Overhead seam,** the seam of a sack by which its mouth is closed after it is filled.—**Overhead steam-engine,** an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust-motion being downward.

overheal† (ō-vėr-hēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overhelen, overhilen;* < *over* + *heal*[2].] To cover over.

In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre floures,
Ouer hild for the hete hengyng with leues.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2374.

overhear (ō-vėr-hēr′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overheren*, < AS. *oferhȳran, oferhīran, oferhiéran*, overhear, also disobey (= OS. *obharhōrjan* = D. *overhooren* = MHG. G. *überhören* = Dan. *overhöre*), < *ofer*, over, + *hȳran*, hear: see *hear*.] 1. To hear (one who does not wish to be heard or does not know that he is heard, or what is not addressed to the hearer or is not intended to be heard by him); hear by accident or stratagem.

You may look pale, but I should blush, I know,
To be *o'erheard*, and taken napping so.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 130.

2†. To hear over again; hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,
And overheard what you shall *overhear*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 95.

overheat (ō-vėr-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

overheat (ō′vėr-hēt), *n.* 1. Excessive heat.—2. Sunstroke. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 509.

overheating-pipe (ō-vėr-hē′ting-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a pipe through which steam is made to pass in order that it may be superheated. *E. H. Knight.*

overheave† (ō-vėr-hēv′), *v. i.* [< ME. *overhebben*, < AS. *oferhebban*, pass by, omit, < *ofer*, over, + *hebban*, heave, raise: see *heave*.] To overcast.

When other seen derk cloudes *over hove*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

overhend† (ō-vėr-hend′), *v. t.* To overtake. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 18.

overhip† (ō-vėr-hip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overhippen;* < *over* + *hip*[3].] To leap over; skip over; omit.

Wher-fore I am afered of folke of holikirke,
Lest thei *ouerhuppen* as other don in offices and in houres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 379.

When the time is *overhipt*. *Holland.*

overhold† (ō-vėr-hōld′), *v. t.* To overvalue; hold or estimate at too dear a rate.

If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 142.

overhours (ō′vėr-ourz), *n. pl.* Time beyond the regular number of hours; too long hours of labor.

Sir John Lubbock . . . brought in a Bill limiting the hours in which persons could be employed in shops. . . . I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of *over-hours* were. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 686.

overhouse (ō′vėr-hous), *a.* Stretched along or across the roofs of houses or other buildings, as distinguished from stretched or carried on poles or underground: as, *overhouse* telegraph-wires. [Rare.]

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, there is an *overhouse* wire about one mile in extent with a telephone at either end. *Prescott*, Electrical Inventions, p. 79.

over-inform (ō″vėr-in-fôrm′), *v. t.* To animate or actuate to excess. [Rare.]

Wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tenement.
Johnson.

overissue (ō-vėr-ish′ö), *v. t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange beyond the number or amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock; more loosely, to issue in excess of the wants of the public or the ability of the issuer to pay; issue contrary to law, prudence, or honesty.

overissue (ō′vėr-ish″ö), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only debased by an *overissue* of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries. *Brougham.*

overjoy (ō-vėr-joi′), *v. t.* To give great or extreme joy to; transport with gladness: generally in the past participle.

Bid him shed tears, as being *overjoy'd*
To see her noble lord restored to health.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 120.

Well, thou art e'en the best man—
I can say no more, I am so *overjoy'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

overjoy (ō′vėr-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

To salute my king
With ruder terms, such as my wit affords
And *over-joy* of heart doth minister.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 31.

Death came so fast towards me that the *overjoy* of that recovered me. *Donne*, Letters, cvii.

overjump (ō-vėr-jump′), *v. t.* To jump over; overleap; hence, to pass over; pass without notice; permit to pass.

Can not so lightly *overjump* his death. *Marston.*

overkeep† (ō-vėr-kēp′), *v. t.* To keep or observe too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they *overkeep* it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 339. (*Davies.*)

overkind (ō-vėr-kīnd′), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 23.

over-king (ō′vėr-king), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

The clansmen owed fealty only to their chiefs, who in turn owed a kind of conditional allegiance to the *over-king*, depending a good deal upon the ability of the latter to enforce it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 251.

overknowing (ō-vėr-nō′ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning: used disparagingly.

The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, dissembling. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

overlabor, overlabour (ō-vėr-lā′bor), *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*—2. To execute with too much care. *Scott.*

overlactation (ō″vėr-lak-tā′shon), *n.* Lactation in excess of what the strength of the person will bear.

overlade (ō-vėr-lād′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overladen* (= D. *overladen* = OHG. *ubarhladan, uparhladan, uparladan*, MHG. G. *überladen*); < *over* + *lade*[1].] To load with too great a cargo or other burden; overburden; overload.

Ouerlade not your verse with too many of them [dactyls]; but here and there enterlace a Iambus or some other foote of two times to giue him grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

Their hearts were alway heavy, and *overladen* with earthly thoughts. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 37.

The house was . . . *overladen* with guests. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

overlaid (ō-vėr-lād′), *a.* 1. In *her.*, lapping over; doubled for a part of its length.—2. In *entom.*, seeming as if covered with a semi-transparent pigment through which the markings are dimly visible: as, basal portion of the wing *overlaid* with ochraceous.

overland (ō′vėr-land′), *adv.* Over or across the country.

I desire of you
A conduct *over-land* to Milford-Haven.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 8.

overland (ō′vėr-land), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land: as, an *overland* journey.—**Overland route**, a route which is wholly or largely over land. Especially—(*a*) The route from Great Britain to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, as opposed to that around the Cape of Good Hope. (*b*) The route from the country east of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains, as opposed to that around Cape Horn, or by way of the Isthmus of Darien.

overlap (ō-vėr-lap′), *v. t.* 1. To lap or fold over; extend so as to lie or rest upon: as, one slate on a roof *overlaps* another.

Those circles, of which there are now so many—artistic, æsthetic, literary - all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then [1837] out of society altogether; nor did they *overlap* and intersect each other. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

2. To cause to lap or fold over: as, to *overlap* slates or shingles on a roof.

overlap (ō′vėr-lap), *n.* [< *overlap*, *v.*] The lapping of one thing over another; also, the thing or part which overlaps; specifically, in *geol.*, a disposition of the strata such that newer or more recent members of a formation lap over or are deposited beyond the limits of the older beds. This is caused by the subsidence of the regions in which deposition is taking place, so that each successive layer extends further inland than the preceding one.

overlap-joint (ō′vėr-lap-joint), *n.* A joint in which the edges lap on each other, instead of being merely in contact as in a butting-joint.

overlash† (ō-vėr-lash′), *v. i.* 1. To exaggerate; boast or vaunt too much. *Bp. Hall.*—2. To proceed to excess.

The *ouerlashinge* desires of the flesh. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 182.

overlashing† (ō-vėr-lash′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overlash*, *v.*] Excess; exaggeration.

Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*. *Bp. Hall*, Old Religion, To the Reader.

overlashingly† (ō-vėr-lash′ing-li), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

overlaunch (ō-vėr-länch′), *v.* In *ship-building*, to make long splices or scarfs in joining timbers together, so as to make strong work.

overlay (ō-vėr-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *overleyen* (= D. *overlegen* = MLG. *overleggen* = MHG. G. *überlegen* = Sw. *öfverlägga* = Dan. *overlægge* = Goth. *ufarlagjan*); < *over* + *lay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay upon or over; cover or spread over the surface of: as, cedar *overlaid* with gold.

He made the staves of shittim wood, and *overlaid* them with brass. Ex. xxxviii. 6.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architrave *o'erlaid*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx.

Never see them [pine-trees] *overlaid*
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud,
Between the loud stream and the trembling stars.
Tennyson, Œnone.

The walls and roof with gold were *overlaid*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

2†. To burden or encumber; oppress.

Than disparbled the cristin, for thei were so sore *overleide* with grete multitude of saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

So fights a Lion, . . .
When, *over-layd* with might and Multitude,
He needs must dy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The Scots resolutely maintain'd the Fight three hours and more; but in the end, *overlaid* with a number, they were put to flight. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 303.

3. To lie upon; hence, to smother by lying upon: for *overlie*.

This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 Ki. iii. 19.

4. To obscure by covering; cloud; overcast.

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray
That Phœbus golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beames doth *over-lay*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 34.

The Mohammedan pilgrimages of devotion are very numerous, and are chiefly connected with the saint-worship which has *overlaid* and obscured the original strict monotheism of Islam. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

The bravery of our free working people was *overlaid*, but not smothered. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

5. To span; join the opposite sides of.

And *overlay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, P. L., x. 370.

6. In *printing*, to make even or graduate the impression of, on a printing-press, by means of overlays.

★ **II.** *intrans.* In *printing*, to use overlays.

overlay (ō′vėr-lā), *n.* [< *overlay*, *v.*] 1. In *printing*, a bit of paper accurately cut and pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press with intent to increase the impression in a place where it is not strong enough. A woodcut in strong contrast of light and shade, as ordinarily treated, receives one overlay, or one thickness of paper, over the parts in light gray, two over those in dark gray, three over blackish gray, and four or more over intense black.

2. In *tile-ornamenting* (by the process of pressing leaves, laces, or embossed patterns upon the unbaked tiles), a part of a leaf, cutting of lace, etc., which lies over and upon another leaf, cutting, or pattern.—3. A second tablecloth laid in various ways over a larger cloth on the table.—4. A cravat; a neckcloth. [Scotch.]

Dear sir, the Captain says a three-nookit handkercher is the maist fashionable *overlay*, and that stocks belang to your honour and me that are auld-warld folk. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

5. Loosely, anything laid over another for protection or ornament.

overlaying (ō-vėr-lā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overlay*, *v.*] 1. A superficial covering.

The sockets for the pillars were of brass; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver, and the *overlaying* of their chapiters of silver. Ex. xxxviii. 17.

2. In *printing*, the act or art of using overlays.

overlead† (ō-vėr-lēd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overleden*, < AS. *oferlǣdan*, oppress, < *ofer*, over, + *lǣdan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] To dominate; domineer over; oppress.

A milksope or a coward ape
That wol been *overlad* with every wight.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 23.

Lete neuere thi wil thi witt *ouer lede*;
Of wrathful wordis euermore be ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

overleaf (ō′vėr-lēf′), *adv.* On the other side of the leaf, or on either of the pages seen on turning a leaf.

A tabular form . . . in this volume is given *overleaf*. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 621.

overleap (ō-vėr-lēp′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overlepen*, < AS. *oferhleápan*, overleap, < *ofer*, over, + *hleápan*, leap: see *leap*[1].] To leap over; overstep or go beyond; pass over or move from side to side of by leaping, literally or figuratively; hence, to omit; pass over.

I do beseech you,
Let me *o'erleap* that custom.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 140.

Satan . . . *overleap'd* all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 181.

But nature still *o'erleaps* reflection's plan.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

To overleap one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping; leap too far.

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which *o'erleaps itself*,
And falls on the other. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

overlearnedness (ō-vėr-lėr′ned-nes), *n.* Excessive erudition; pedantry.

A man may wonder at these learned Criticks *overlearnedness*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 556, Com.

overleather† (ō′vėr-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *overlether*, *overleder* (= D. *overleder* = MLG. *overledder* = Sw. *öfverläder* = Dan. *overlæder*); < *over* + *leather*.] The upper-leather (of a shoe). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.

Nay, sometime [I have] more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 12.

overleaven (ō-vėr-lev′n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; cause to rise and swell too much: also used figuratively.

You grow not mad withall; I love your spirit.
You are not *over-leaven'd* with your fortune.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

Some habit that too much *o'er-leavens*
The form of plausive manners.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 29.

overlie (ō-vėr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overliggen* (= D. *overliggen*), < AS. *oferlicgan*, < *ofer*, over, + *licgan*, lie: see *lie*[1].] To lie over or upon; hence, to smother by lying upon. [*Overlie* and *underlie* are used extensively in geology with reference to the relative position of strata.]

Tertiary, *overlain* in considerable part by detrital accumulations of still later age. *J. D. Whitney*, United States, p. 51.

Eek if a womman by necligence *overlyeth* hire child in hir slepyng, it is homycide and deedly synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

overlight† (ō′vėr-līt), *n.* [< *over* + *light*[1].] Too strong a light; excessive light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 871.

overliness† (ō′vėr-li-nes), *n.* Carelessness; indifference.

I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow overly; upon *overlinesse* strange; upon strangenesse to utter defiance. *Bp. Hall*, Art of Divine Meditation.

overling†, *n.* [< ME. *overlyng*; < *over* + *-ling*[2].] A superior; ruler; governor; lord.

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyne awene,
Overlynge of Ynglande undyre thy selvene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 710.

overlink† (ō-vėr-lingk′), *v. t.* To fasten together by links one over another. *Richardson.*

We came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al together with two mightie chaines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 77.

over-lip† (ō′vėr-lip), *n.* [< ME. *overlippe* (= Sw. *öfverläpp* = Dan. *overlæbe*); < *over* + *lip*.] The upper lip.

Hire *over-lippe* wypede sche so clene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 133.

overlive (ō-vėr-liv′), *v.* [< ME. *overliven*, < AS. *oferlibban* (= D. MLG. *overleven* = MHG. G. *überleben* = Sw. *öfverlefva* = Dan. *overleve*), < *ofer*, over, + *libban*, live: see *live*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To outlive; live longer than; survive.

Basilius will not long *overlive* this loss. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *overlived* Joshua. Josh. xxiv. 31.

II. *intrans.* 1. To live too long.

Why do I *overlive?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton*, P. L., x. 773.

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning.* [Rare in both senses.]

overliver (ō-vėr-liv′ėr), *n.* One who survives or lives longer than another; a survivor.

And if it chanced anie of them to depart this life, the *overliuers* should persist therein. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1388.

overload (ō-vėr-lōd′), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; overburden; overcharge.

overload-magnet (ō′vėr-lōd-mag″net), *n.* Same as *overload-switch*.

overload-switch (ō′vėr-lōd-swich), *n.* A device used in regulating the discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery, by the operation of which a too rapid discharge is prevented.

overlock (ō-vėr-lok′), *v. t.* To turn the key in a lock, after locking, in such a manner as to push (the bolt) beyond its normal position when locked.

The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to *overlock* the bolt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 746.

overlook (ō-vėr-lůk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overlooken*; < *over* + *look*[1].] 1. To look over; view from a higher place; see from a higher position.

Off with his head, and set it on York gates.
So York may *overlook* the town of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 180.

I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

Half that the Devil *o'erlooks* from Lincoln town.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 246.

2. To rise or be elevated above; rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Shall . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And *overlook* their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 9.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

A little heathy mound,
That *overlooked* the scrubby woods and low.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

3. To view fully; look over; peruse; read.

Whan I had red this tale wel,
And *overloked* hyt everydel.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 232.

I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 50.

The time and care that are required
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil.
Roşcommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

4. To keep an eye on; inspect; superintend; oversee; care for or watch over.

His sole child, my lord, and bequeathed to my *overlooking*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 45.

We say "He *overlooked* the transaction," meaning that he gave it his supervision. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 152.

5. To look beyond or by so as to fail to see, or so as to disregard or neglect; pay no attention to; disregard; hence, to pass over indulgently; excuse; forbear to punish or censure.

The learned and wise of this world seem to have been *overlooked* by God in the first plantation of the Gospel.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

The fault he has I fairly shall reveal
(Could you *o'erlook* but that): it is to steal.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 20.

Finding that, if he [Dryden] continued to call himself a Protestant, his services would be *overlooked*, he declared himself a Papist. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. To bewitch by looking on; confound; unsettle.

Beshrew your eyes;
They have *o'erlook'd* me and divided me.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 15.

I tell you she has *overlooked* me, and all this doctor's stuff is no use unless you can say a charm as will undo her devil's work. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, viii.

overlook (ō'vėr-lůk), *n.* A strong-growing leguminous twining plant of the tropics, *Canavali ensiforme*. It is so named by the West Indian negroes, who plant it to mark boundaries, with the idea that it acts as a watchman.

overlooker (ō-vėr-lůk'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who overlooks or sees.

Thus must thou couer all thy villanies,
And keepe them close from *ouerlookers* eyes.
Heywood, Edw. IV., ii.

2. An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in Australia, a man in charge of convicts.

Bushrangers, nine or ten devils loose on the upper Macquarrie, caught the publican at Marryong alone in the bush; he had been an *overlooker* or some such thing in old times. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

overloop†, *n.* [< D. *overloop*, orlop, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *overleap*. Cf. *orlop*.] Same as *orlop*.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water. *Raleigh*.

overlord (ō'vėr-lôrd), *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior; a master; specifically, in reference to early English history, a king of one of the Anglo-Saxon realms who enjoyed a preëminence or authority over certain other kings or chiefs.

Champagne and Anjou were the fiefs of princes well-nigh as powerful as their *over-lord*.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

overlordship (ō'vėr-lôrd-ship), *n.* The state, office, or dignity of an overlord; specifically, in reference to early English history, the preëminence or authority of one of the Anglo-Saxon kings or kingdoms over certain other kings, kingdoms, chiefs, etc. Such an overlordship was held at different times by kings of Kent, Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex.

Summoning the chiefs of the North Welsh before him at Hereford, Æthelstan forced them to own his *over-lordship* as Mercian king, to pay a yearly tribute of corn and cattle, and to accept the Wye as a boundary between Welshmen and Englishmen.
J. R. Green, Conquest of Eng., p. 211.

overlove (ō-vėr-luv'), *v. t.* To love to excess; prize or value too much.

Pray, leave me;
And, as you love me, do not *over-love* me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

overly (ō'vėr-li), *a.* [< *over* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Outside; superficial; negligent; inattentive; casual. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Therefore no marvaile if they abate contrition, by acquiring onely a sufficient and enough, a kinde of *overly* desire to serve God anew.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

So have we seen a hawk cast off at an hernshaw to look and fli quite other way, and, after many careless and *overly* fetches, to toure up unto the prey intended.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 15.

2. Excessive; too much. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

overly (ō'vėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *overly*, superficially (also excessively ?), < AS. *oferlīce*, excessively, < *ofer*, over, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Superficially. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.—**2.** Excessively; too much; too: used independently instead of the usual *over-* in composition: as, not *overly* good; *overly* particular. [Colloq.]

Ther' was n't *overly* much pie et
Durin' the Army.
J. W. Riley, The Century, XXXIX. 480.

★ **overman** (ō'vėr-mạn), *n.*; pl. *overmen* (-men). In *coal-mining*, the person having charge of the work below ground. [Great Britain.]

overman (ō-vėr-man'), *v. t.* To employ too many men on or in, as on a ship.

Either Scotland is ridiculously *overmanned*, or England is absurdly undermanned, as regards official medical visitation of the insane. *Lancet*, No. 3429, p. 994.

The sequence of events that have led to the present impetus in adopting magazine arms in the *over-manned* and under-armed armies of Europe is more or less amusing.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 367.

overmanner† (ō'vėr-man'ėr), *adv.* [ME. *over maner*.] Above measure; excessively.

For *ouer maner* we weren greued ouer-myght so that it anoiede us ghe to lyue. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. i. 8.

★ **overmantel** (ō'vėr-man-tl), *n.* In *furniture-making*, the frame of shelves, decorative panels, or the like, often including a mirror, which covers the chimney-breast above the mantel-shelf.

overmarch (ō-vėr-märch'), *v. t.* To fatigue or exhaust by too much marching; cause to march too far.

The Prince's Horse were so *over-marched*, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches, that he found his Men not very able to engage anew.
Phillips, in Baker's Chronicles, p. 488.

overmask (ō-vėr-mȧsk'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a mask; hide.

The lift was clad with cloudes gray,
And *overmaskit* was the moone.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 218).

overmast (ō-vėr-mȧst'), *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy.

The one [matter] . . . respecting the ship (as afterwards was found) was that she was *over-masted*; which when she came to her trim in that respect she did well.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 31.

overmaster (ō-vėr-mȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *overmaistren*; < *over* + *master*[1].] **1.** To overpower; subdue; vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster 't as you may. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 149.

He had fought fiercely with *overmastering* inclinations.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

2†. To retain by superior force; have in one's power.

How comes it then that thou art call'd a king,
When living blood doth in these temples beat
Which owe the crown that thou *o'ermasterest*?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 109.

overmatch (ō-vėr-mach'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overmacchen*; < *over* + *match*[1].] **1.** To be more than a match for; oppose with superior force, numbers, skill, etc.; surpass; outdo: commonly in the past participle.

Here is Sir William Lucy, who with me
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 11.

It was indeed impossible for any intelligent and candid Roman Catholic to deny that the champions of his Church were in every talent and acquirement completely *overmatched*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To give in marriage above one's station.

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must *over-match* her above her birth and calling to a gentleman forsooth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 579.

overmatch (ō'vėr-mach), *n.* One who or that which is more than a match; one who or that which is too powerful, skilful, difficult, etc., to be overcome.

Pompey vaunted him self for Sylla's *overmatch*.
Bacon, Friendship.

There is in my apprehension much danger that sensibility will be an *overmatch* for policy.
A. Hamilton, in H. Cabot Lodge, p. 259.

overmeasure (ō'vėr-mezh''ūr), *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

overmeasure (ō-vėr-mezh'ūr), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

overmerit† (ō'vėr-mer''it), *n.* Excessive merit.

Those helps were ouerweighed by diuers things that made against him. . . . First, an *ouer-merit*; for conuenient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 133.

overmickle (ō-vėr-mik'l), *a.* and *adv.* [Also *overmuckle*; < ME. *overmikel*, *overmykel*, *overmuchel*, etc. (see *overmuch*); < AS. *ofermicel*, < *ofer*, over, + *micel*, mickle, much: see *mickle*. Cf. *overmuch*.] Overmuch. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

overmodest (ō-vėr-mod'est), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 143.

overmoney†, *v. t.* To bribe. [A nonce-word.]

Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or *over-moneyed* rather), whilst others are confident they were betrayed by none save their own security.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, I. 558.

overmore† (ō-vėr-mōr'), *adv.* [ME., < *over* + *more*.] Beyond; also; moreover.

"And ȝut on poynt," quath Peers, "ich praye ȝow *ouermore*;
Loke ȝe tene no tenaunt bote yf Treuth wolle assente."
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 35.

And *ouermore* destreyned with sekenesse
Besyde al this he was ful grevously.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 134.

over-morrow† (ō'vėr-mor''ō), *n.* [= D. *overmorgen* = MLG. *overmorne* = MHG. G. *übermorgen* = Sw. *öfvermorgon* = Dan. *overmorgen*; as *over* + *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow.

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye, to morrowe, and *ouermorowe*; for these thre nightes wyll we reconcyle our selues with God. *Bible of* 1551, Tobit viii.

overmost† (ō'vėr-mōst), *a.* [< ME. *overmoste*; < *over* + *-most*.] Uppermost; highest.

Fro the nethemaste lettre to the *overmaste* [var. *uppereste*]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

overmount (ō-vėr-mount'), *v. t.* To surmount; go higher than.

With your theme, I could
O'ermount the lark. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 94.

overmount (ō'vėr-mount), *n.* In framing or mounting pictures to be covered with glass, a piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of the engraving or picture to be mounted, and laid upon the picture to separate its surface from the glass in the frame; a mat.

overmuch (ō-vėr-much'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *overmoch*; < ME. *overmoche*, *overmiche*; < *over* + *much*. Cf. the earlier *overmickle*.] Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.

I cold say more, and yet not *ouermoch*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

With *over much* studie they affect antiquitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Neither capable of lies,
Nor asking *overmuch* and taking less.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

overmuch (ō-vėr-much'), *adv.* [< ME. *overmoche*; < *over* + *much*. Cf. *overmickle*.] In too great a degree; too much.

Be not righteous *over much*. Eccl. vii. 16.

O, he hath kept an evil diet long,
And *overmuch* consumed his royal person.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 140.

I count it crime
To mourn for any *overmuch*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

overmuchness† (ō-vėr-much'nes), *n.* Superabundance.

Superlation and *overmuchenesse* amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

overmuckle (ō-vėr-muk'l), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *overmickle*.

overmultiply (ō-vėr-mul'ti-plī), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To multiply or repeat too often.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotions to the cross, both in *over-multiplying* and in over-magnifying of it. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Phil. iii. 18, 19.

II. *intrans.* To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

overmultitude (ō-vėr-mul'ti-tūd), *v. t.* To exceed in number; outnumber. [Rare.]

The herds would *over-multitude* their lords.
Milton, Comus, l. 731.

overname† (ō'vėr-nām), *n.* A surname; a nickname.

One [emperor] was named Nero the Cruell, the other, Antony the Meeke. The which *overnames* the Romanes gaue them, the one of Meeke, because he could not but pardon, the other of Cruell, because he neuer ceassed to kill. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 4.

overname (ō-vėr-nām′), *v. t.* To name over; name one after another.

I pray thee, *over-name* them; and, as thou namest them, I will describe them. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 39.

overneat (ō-vėr-nēt′), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

overnet (ō-vėr-net′), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a net.

He . . . has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world; himself sits in the centre, ready to run. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, iv.

overnice (ō-vėr-nīs′), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quoth he againe). *Bp. Hall*, Noah's Dove.

overnicely (ō-vėr-nīs′li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely.

You don't take your Friend to be *over-nicely* bred? *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

overnight (ō′vėr-nīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *overnyght*; < *over* + *night*.] Through the night; during the evening or night; especially, during the night just passed.

Thanne to ther tentys sone they ganne them dight,
And dressid all ther harnes *ouer nyght*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

Sil. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have *o'ernight*
That wait for execution in the morn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 133.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

overnight† (ō′vėr-nīt), *n.* Night before bedtime, referring to the night just passed.

Pardon me, madam;
If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4. 23.

overnim†, *v. t.* [ME. *overnimen*; < AS. *ofernīman*, take by violence, take away, carry off, < *ofer* + *nīman*, take: see *nim*.] To overtake; seize.

The cold of deth that hadde him *overnome* [mod. editions read *overcome*].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1942 of C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt).

overnoise (ō-vėr-noiz′), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares,
No mirth or music *over-noise* your feares.
Cowley, tr. of Horace, iii. 1.

overold† (ō-vėr-ōld′), *a.* [< ME. *overold*, < AS. *ofereald*, very old, < *ofer*, over, + *eald*, old: see *old*[1].] Very old; too old.

Of which foolk the renon nis neyther *overold* ne unsolempne. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

overpart (ō-vėr-pärt′), *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to.

He is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler; but for Alisander — alas, you see how 'tis; — a little *o'erparted*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 588.

How now, Numps! almost tired in your protectorship? *overparted, overparted?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

overpass (ō-vėr-pȧs′), *v. t.* 1. To pass over; cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. To pass by; pass by without notice or regard; omit to notice or include; overlook.

All the beauties of the East
He slightly view'd and slightly *overpass'd*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 198.

3. To pass through; pass; spend.

The pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage,
And like a hermit *overpass'd* thy days.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 117.

4. To surpass.

It seems you have abjured the helps which men
Who *overpass* their kind, as you would do,
Have humbly sought. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

overpassed, overpast (ō-vėr-pȧst′), *a.* That has already passed; past.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast*. Ps. lvii. 1.

That thou hast wronged in the time *o'erpast*; . . .
Swear not by time to come; for that thou hast
Misused ere used, by times misused *o'erpast*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 388.

No time is *overpast*, 'tis never too late.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

overpay (ō-vėr-pā′), *v. t.* 1. To pay in excess; pay more than is necessary.

"My lord, you *overpay* me fifty-fold."
"Ye will be all the wealthier," cried the Prince.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To reward beyond the price or value.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay* and pay again
When I have found it.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 16.

3. To be more than a recompense or reward for.

A moment like this *overpays* an age of apprehension.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

overpayment (ō′vėr-pā″mėnt), *n.* A payment in excess of what is just or required.

overpeer (ō-vėr-pēr′), *v. t.* To overlook; look down on; rise above; overhang.

The clifts
That *overpeer* the bright and golden shore.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Your argosies with portly sail . . .
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 12.

overpeople (ō-vėr-pē′pl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants: usually in the past participle.

overperch† (ō-vėr-pėrch′), *v. t.* To perch upon or over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* these walls.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 66.

over-persuade (ō″vėr-pėr-swād′), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.

Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

overpertedt, *a.* Having too much pertness, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency. *Richardson.*

When an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office as cannot be checked but by violence.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. 10.

overpick-loom (ō′vėr-pik-löm), *n.* A loom which has a picking or shuttle-driving arrangement above, as distinguished from one having an under- or a side-picking motion. *E. H. Knight.*

over-picture (ō-vėr-pik′tūr), *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

She did lie, . . .
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy outwork nature.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 205.

overplant (ō-vėr-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overplanten*; < *over* + *plant*.] 1†. To transplant.

And the Lord sayd, if ye han feith as the corn of Seneuey, ye schulen seye to this more tre, be thou drawen up by the roote, and be *ouer-plantid* into the see, and it schal obeye to you. *Wyclif*, Luke xvii. 6.

2. To plant too abundantly.

At that time the high price of oysters caused *overplanting*, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 527.

over-plate (ō′vėr-plāt), *n.* In *armor*, the large pauldron introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century; also, the large cubitière of the same epoch — these being applied over the complete brassard of plates.

overplawt, *n.* [ME., < *over* + *plaw*.] A boiling over. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.

overplus (ō′vėr-plus), *n.* [< E. *over* + L. *plus*, more. Cf. *surplus*.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply or beyond a quantity proposed; excess.

If the rich men did believe this promise of God, they would willingly and readily give a little to have the *overplus*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Our *overplus* of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7. 51.

overply (ō-vėr-plī′), *v. t.* To ply to excess; exert with too much vigor.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them [my eyes] *overplied*
In Liberty's defence. *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

overpoise (ō-vėr-poiz′), *v. t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

overpoise (ō′vėr-poiz), *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden*, Epistle to his kinsman J. Dryden.

overpopulate (ō-vėr-pop′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To overpeople.

overpopulation (ō-vėr-pop-ū-lā′shon), *n.* Excess of population. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 182.

overpost (ō-vėr-pōst′), *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 171.

overpower (ō′vėr-pou-ėr), *n.* Too great a power; extensive power.

For when a state growes to an *over-power*, it is like a great floud, that will be sure to overflow.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things.

overpower (ō-vėr-pou′ėr), *v. t.* 1. To vanquish by superior power or force; subdue; reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; defeat.

The lion dying thrusteth forth his paw,
And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage
To be *o'erpowered*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 31.

2. To be too intense or violent for; overcome by intensity; overwhelm: as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

Madam, the greatness of your goodness *overpowers* me — that a lady so lovely should deign to turn her beauteous eyes on me so. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

Overpower'd quite,
I cannot veil, or droop my sight.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

=Syn. 1. *Beat, Overwhelm*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear, master, crush.

overpoweringly (ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

overpraise (ō-vėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise too much; praise unduly or beyond measure.

overpraising (ō-vėr-prā′zing), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 615.

over-preach (ō-vėr-prēch′), *v. t.* To preach what is too profound for (the hearer or the mental capacity of the hearer).

Many of us . . . *over-preached* our people's capacities.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 117. (*Davies.*)

overpress (ō-vėr-pres′), *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; crush; overwhelm.

Who with dolour and wo the hert *ouer-presse*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6226.

The prease and store of the Turkes was so great that they were not able long to endure, but were so *ouerpressed* that they could not wield their weapons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 131.

I am so *overpressed* with business as I have no time for these or other mine own private occasions.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 447.

2. To overcome by importunity.

overpressor†, *n.* An oppressor.

Fitz Stephen calleth him Violentus Cantii incubator: that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 352. (*Davies.*)

overpressure (ō′vėr-presh″ūr), *n.* Excessive pressure.

The intellectual *overpressure* of children in the schools.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 864.

Overpressure-valve, a valve in a steam-boiler which opens when a certain pressure is attained; a safety-valve.

overprize (ō-vėr-prīz′), *v. t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

My foes with wond'ring eyes shall see
I *ouer-prize* my death.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

I am much beholden to your high opinion,
Which so *o'erprizes* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value.

By being so retired,
O'er-prized all popular rate.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 92.

over-production (ō′vėr-prō-duk″shon), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical facts, except the two I have specified, which have given rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., iii. 14, § 4.

overproof (ō-vėr-prōf′), *a.* Having a less specific gravity than 0.91984: said of alcoholic liquors. If 10 volumes of water to 100 volumes of the spirit are needed to reduce the latter to proof, the liquor is said to be 10 *overproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *overproof* indicating in all cases the number of volumes of water required to reduce 100 volumes of the spirit to the specific gravity above named. In practice, 0.920 is the specific-gravity number used, which is sufficiently accurate for commercial purposes. See *proof* and *underproof*.

over-purchase†, *v. i.* To pay too high a price.

Whosoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime *over-purchases*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 528. (*Davies.*)

over-purchase (ō′vėr-pėr″chās), *n.* A dear bargain.

Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an *over-purchase*.
Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 161.

overput† (ō-vėr-pūt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overputten*; < *over* + *put*[1].] To overthrow; subdue.

overquell† (ō-vėr-kwel′), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; gain power over.

What champion now shal tame the power of hell,
And the unrulie spirits *overquell*?
Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Witaker.

over-rack (ō-vėr-rak′), *v. t.* To rack or torture to excess; overstrain; overtax.

I'm *over-rack'd* with expectation
Of the event this plot will train him to.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 1.

over-rake (ō-vėr-rāk′), *v. t.* To rake fore and aft, as a heavy sea a vessel at anchor with her head to the wind; sweep over.

The seas did so *over-rake* them as many times those upon ye decke knew not whether they were within bord or without. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

[The ship] was laid over on one side two and a half hours, so low as the water stood upon her deck, and the sea *over-raking* her continually.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 75.

overrank (ō-vėr-rangk′), *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of *o'er-rank* states!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v.

overrate (ō-vėr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate or estimate too highly.

Sir, you *o'er-rate* my poor kindness.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 41.

overrate (ō′vėr-rāt), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate.

At what an *overrate* I had made purchase. *Massinger.*

overreach (ō-vėr-rēch′), *v.* [< ME. *overrechen*; < *over* + *reach*[1].] **I.** *trans.* †1. To overtake.

Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We *o'er-raught* on the way.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 17.

2. To reach beyond in any direction; rise above; extend or go beyond.

And now is no Man in Grace but the new Marquess of Suffolk; all Favours from the King and Queen must pass by him, and the Extent of his Power *over-reacheth* all the Council. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 188.

A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to *overreach* herself — that is to say, stand on farther than necessary for weathering the mark.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 138.

3. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; cheat; outwit.

For that false spright . . .
Was so expert in every subtile slight
That it could *overreach* the wisest earthly wight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 10.

Upon my life, by some device or other
The villain is *o'er-raught* of all my money.
They say this town is full of cozenage.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 96.

4. To reach or stretch too far.

She *over-reached* her right arm, and felt pain in the shoulder. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 241.

=Syn. 3. To dupe, circumvent, cozen, gull, bamboozle, take in.

II. *intrans.* In the *manège*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot: said of a horse. — **Overreaching device**, an attachment to the foot or leg of a horse to prevent overreaching.

overreacher (ō-vėr-rē′chėr), *n.* 1. One who overreaches; one who deceives. — 2. A horse that overreaches.

overread (ō-vėr-rēd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overreden*, < AS. *oferrǣdan*, read over, consider, < *ofer*, over, + *rǣdan*, read: see *read*[1].] To read over; peruse.

Many other bokes that I haue sought & *ouerredde* for to accomplysshe hit.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vi.

You shall anon *over-read* it at your pleasure.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 212.

overread (ō-vėr-red′), *a.* Having read too much.

For him as for few in this *overread* age literature meant the time-tested masterpieces.
The Academy, May 4, 1889, p. 305.

overreckon (ō-vėr-rek′n), *v. t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess.

If we will needs *over-reckon* our condition, we do but help to aggravate our own wretchednesse.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ix.

O God, if he were a doer of good, *over-reckon* his good deeds; and if he were an evil-doer, pass over his evil-doings. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, III. 164.

overred† (ō-vėr-red′), *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [Rare.]

Go prick thy face, and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 14.

over-refine (ō″vėr-rē-fīn′), *v. i.* To refine too much; refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

over-refinement (ō″vėr-rē-fīn′ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

over-rent (ō-vėr-rent′), *v. i.* To exact too high a rate of rent; rack-rent.

The lords and landed *ouer-rent*,
And cunningly the same
The parasite doth ouer-reach,
And beares away the game.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

override (ō-vėr-rīd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overriden* (= D. *overrijden* = G. *überreiten* = Dan. *override*); < *over* + *ride*.] 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; supersede: as, a decision that *overrides* all previous decisions.

Thare myghte mene see Romaynez rewfully wondyde,
Over-redyne with renkes of the round table!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1524.

The cartere, *overryden* with his carte,
Under the whel ful lowe he lay adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

I wol that reaume *ouer-ride* and rediliche destrue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4147.

Whatever reluctance other members of the tribe have to recognize the leadership of any one member is likely to be *over-ridden* by their desire for safety when recognition of his leadership furthers that safety.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 473.

2. To ride too much; fatigue by riding.

How like a troop of rank *overidden* jades
Yon bushy-bearded citizens appeare!
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 27).

3. To outride; pass in riding.

I *over-rode* him on the way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 30.

4. In *surg.*, to overlap: said of a fragment of a broken bone in relation to another fragment. — **To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

over-righteous (ō-vėr-rī′tyus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Roget.*

overripe (ō-vėr-rīp′), *a.* Too ripe; also, in an intensive use, more than ripe.

Thy years are ripe and *over-ripe*; the son
Of Macedonian Philip had ere these
Won Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held
At his dispose. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 31.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now *overripe* for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future. *Gladstone.*

overripen (ō-vėr-rī′pn), *v. t.* To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 1.

overroast (ō-vėr-rōst′), *v. t.* To roast too much.

Better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such *over-roasted* flesh.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 178.

overrule (ō-vėr-röl′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To rule against; reject; pronounce to be invalid or untenable; set aside: as, the plea was *overruled*.

All these objections . . . were *overruled*; so that I was obliged to comply. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

He *overrules* or reverses, with the most philosophical coolness, many of the decisions made by Jeffreys and other hanging judges among his predecessors.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

2. To have sway over; exercise rule or controlling influence over; control.

Civil law, being the act of the whole body politic, doth therefore *overrule* each several part of the same body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

My lord, you shall *o'er-rule* my mind for once.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 57.

3. To influence or turn in another direction, or to another course of action, by greater authority or power: as, the accident was *overruled* for good.

Good faith, you shall not; I will *overrule* you.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

He talked a good deal about honour, and conscience, and deceiving some dear friend; but, lord, we soon *overruled* that. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

But God *o'errules* all human follies still,
And bends the tough materials to his will.
Cowper, Charity, l. 463.

II. *intrans.* To exercise control; prevail.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness *over-ruled*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 50.

overruler (ō-vėr-rö′lėr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Sidney*, Defense of Poesy.

overrulingly (ō-vėr-rö′ling-li), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

overrun (ō-vėr-run′), *v.* [< ME. **overrunnen*, *overrennen*, *overrinnen*; < *over* + *run*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To run over in speech or in thought; traverse; go over.

Thus much, Sir, I have briefly *overronne* to direct your understanding to the wel-head of the History.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

O Clifford, but bethink thee once again,
And in thy thought *o'er-run* my former time;
And, if thou canst for blushing, view this face.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 45.

2. To run or spread over; grow over; cover all over; extend over or throughout; be propagated throughout.

Till the tears that she hath shed for thee
Like envious floods *o'er-run* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 67.

Of all false religions, the Mahometan came nearest to the Christian in the swift manner of its propagation; for in a small time it *over-ran* a great part of the eastern world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

Stone walls *overrun* with privet and barberries.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xxi.

3. To harass by hostile incursions; overcome and take possession of by invasion.

It is easye to forraie and *overrunne* the whole lande.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

An army have I muster'd in my thoughts,
Wherewith already France is *overrun*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 102.

4. To outrun; run faster than (another) and leave (him) behind.

Anaxius followed me; but his proud heart did so disdain that exercise that I had quickly *over-run* him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have *over rune* my selfe.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 309.

In pursuit of his interests, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object. He often *over-ran* his prey, and missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course. *Scott*, Monastery, xxiii.

5. To run beyond; exceed; especially, to go beyond some prescribed or recognized limit, as of space or time.

The bounty *overruns* our due,
The fulness shames our discontent.
Whittier, For an Autumn Festival.

6. To run over or run down; tread down; overwhelm; crush by superior force.

Keeping his cattle in inclosure where they shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and *overrun*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Such is thy wont, that still when any Knight
Is weakned, then thou doest him *over-ronne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 44.

7. In *printing*, to extend, as composed types, beyond the limit first determined; carry over (words or lines) to the next line, column, or page. — **To overrun the constable.** Same as *to outrun the constable (b)* (which see, under *constable*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become superabundant or excessive; overflow; run over. — 2. To extend beyond the due or desired length, as a line or page in printing, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit, as in the paying out of a line from a reel, etc.

overrunner (ō-vėr-run′ėr), *n.* One who overruns.

Vandal *o'er-runners*, Goths in Literature.
Lovelace, Lucasta, ii.

oversail (ō-vėr-sāl′), *v. i.* In *arch.*, to project beyond the general face.

oversay (ō-vėr-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oversaid*, ppr. *oversaying*. To say over; repeat. *Ford.* [Rare.]

overscape†, *v. t.* [ME. *overscapen*; < *over* + *scape*[1].] To escape.

Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
As thynge whiche thou myȝte *overscape*.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

overscent (ō-vėr-sent′), *v. t.* To scent excessively; scent so as to cover or conceal the original odor.

Sanders himself having the stench of his railing tongue *over-scented* with the fragrant ointment of this prince's memory. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 303.

overscore (ō-vėr-skōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overscored*, ppr. *overscoring*. To score or draw a line or lines over; erase by drawing lines over.

It had originally been written London, and afterwards carefully *overscored* — not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 379.

over-scrupulous (ō-vėr-skrö′pū-lus), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Men are not apt to be *over-scrupulous* as to measures which they deem essential to their personal safety.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

over-scrupulousness (ō-vėr-skrö′pū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

over-scutched (ō-vėr-skucht′), *a.* Of uncertain meaning: taken by Nares as over-switched: by Malone as 'worn in the service': in the latter sense used by Scott.

oversea (ō′vėr-sē′), *adv.* To or in a place beyond the sea; abroad. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

oversea (ō-vėr-sē′), *a.* [< *oversea*, *adv.* Cf. AS. *ofersǣlic*, also *ofersǣwisc*, from over the sea, transmarine.] Foreign; from beyond the sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with *oversea* language.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, iii.

overseam (ō′vėr-sēm), *n.* A seam in which the thread is, at each stitch, passed over the edges of the margins sewed together, in such a manner as to bind the edges; an overhand seam.

overseam (ō-vėr-sēm′), *v. i.* To do overseaming: same as *overcast*, 6, and *overhand*.

overseaming (ō′vėr-sē-ming), *n.* A kind of sewing in which, while the margins of two pieces are seamed together, the thread is also laid

over the edges of the pieces, and drawn down in a manner which binds the edges. In overseaming by hand the needle is passed through the material always from the same side, the thread being laid over the edges at each stitch. In machine overseaming the thread is "looped" over the edges at each stitch. Buttonhole-stitching, where the buttonhole is first cut and then stitched, is a kind of overseaming, though not usually so called. Overseaming is employed in the manufacture of kid gloves, the seaming together of breadths of carpet, etc. See *stitch* and *overhand*.

overseas (ō′vėr-sēz′), *adv.* Same as *oversea*.

He lost the sense that handles daily life, . . .
And sick of home went *overseas* for change.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

oversee (ō-vėr-sē′), *v.* [< ME. *overseen*, *oversen*, < AS. *ofersēon* (= D. *overzien* = MLG. *oversēn* = OHG. *ubarsehan*, MHG. G. *übersehen* = Sw. *öfverse* = Dan. *overse*), look over, look down upon, despise, < *ofer*, over, + *sēon*, see: see *see*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To look over; superintend; overlook; take care of; look out for.

Ouer-seye me at my sopere and some tyme at nones.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 378.

That he should rule, *oversé*, and correct the manners and condicions of the people.
Hall, 1548, Hen. V., f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1205.

A . . . wife . . . without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 65.

2†. To revise.

I therefore the said towne clerk . . . exhorte and pray all suche worshipfulle persones as hereafter shall be callid and electid to the seide offices, at theire ceasons of leysoure, to rede or do to be redde and *overseen* this present boke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

3†. To pass unheeded; omit; neglect; overlook.

Nay, Madam, I advise nothing; I only lay before you, as a Friend, the Inconveniences which perhaps you have *overseen*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

To be overseen†. (*a*) To be deceived, deluded, or mistaken.

They *'re* mightily *o'erseen* in it, methinks.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

How *are* poor women *overseen!* We must
Cast away ourselves upon a whining lover,
In charity. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

(*b*) To be tipsy; be intoxicated.

Syte not to longe vppe at euene,
For drede with ale thou *be ouer-sene*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 49.

All this is come through the occasion of making . . . a supper in my chamber: the Lord pardon me, I trust no more to *be* so far *overseen*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 31.

II. *intrans.* To omit or neglect to see; overlook.

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*.
Fuller.

overseer (ō-vėr-sēr′), *n.* [< *oversee* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; one who has the care or superintendence of any matter.

The *overseer* also of the Levites at Jerusalem was Uzzi the son of Bani. Neh. xi. 22.

Your family and children be without good *overseers*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 217.

For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, *overseer*, or graff, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

2. Specifically, one who oversees or superintends workmen, especially slaves; one who has charge, under the owner or manager, of the work on a plantation, or, in Australia, on a station.

From the earliest dawn of the day they [field-hands] had been in the fields, pressed to work under the driving lash of the *overseers*. *Mrs. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xxxii.

3†. A reviser; a critic.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharp on us as it hath done on many others.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 31.

4†. An executor or an adviser to an executor, formerly sometimes named in wills.

Overseer to most of their wills.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

Overseers of highways, in certain States, local officers charged with supervising the construction and repair of public roads. [U. S.]—**Overseers of the poor**, officers appointed annually by the justices in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, and collect the same. The relief of the poor is now administered by the boards of guardians, who may appoint assistant overseers. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed by statute on overseers: such as making out the lists of voters, lists of persons in arrears of rates, etc. In certain of the United States, also, there are officers of local government called overseers of the poor; their duties, however, are generally confined to the administering of relief to the poor.

overseership (ō-vėr-sēr′ship), *n.* [< *overseer* + *-ship*.] The office or station of an overseer.

oversell (ō-vėr-sel′), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To sell at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

2. To sell more than can be delivered or more than is in existence; to "sell short": as, to *oversell* a stock.

As, however, the ordinary reason for the non-delivery of a stock is that one has not got it to deliver, backwardation usually marks that the stock has been *oversold* by speculators. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 458.

★**overset** (ō-vėr-set′), *v.* [< ME. *oversetten*, set over (= D. *overzetten* = G. *übersetzen* = Sw. *öfversätta* = Dan. *oversætte*, translate); < *over* + *set*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set over.—2. To turn over; overturn; capsize.

The winds thy sighs:
Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,
Without a sudden calm, will *overset*
Thy tempest-tossed body. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 137.

A small bark of Salem, of about twelve tons, . . . was *overset* in a gust. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 71.

3. To overthrow; subvert; overturn.

We might . . . *overset* the whole power of France.
Addison, Present State of the War.

She made no scruple of *oversetting* all human institutions, and scattering them as with a breeze from her fan.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vi.

4. To overcome. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The people were so *ouersette* with their enemies that manye of them were as yolden, and tooke partie againe their owne neighboures. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

5†. To overcharge; assess at too high a rate.

The usurers and publicans . . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people. *Tyndale*, Works, II. 71. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; be upset.

The pilot kept in close by the land, to see if no bight, or inlet, offered to bring up in; but we were going with such violence that I was satisfied we should *overset* if we attempted this. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 216.

While kingdoms *overset*,
Or lapse from hand to hand.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

overset (ō′vėr-set), *n.* [< *overset*, *v.*] 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin.—2†. An excess; superfluity.

This *overset* of wealth and pomp. *Burnet.*

oversew (ō-vėr-sō′), *v. t.* To sew in a manner similar to overcasting, but more closely, so as completely to cover the edge of the material, and with greater care. *Dict. of Needlework.*

overshade (ō-vėr-shād′), *v. t.* To cover with shade; cover with anything that causes darkness; render dark or gloomy.

Black night *o'ershade* thy day, and death thy life!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 131.

overshadow (ō-vėr-shad′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **overshadwen*, < AS. *ofersceadwian* (= MHG. *überschatewen*, G. *überschatten* = Goth. *ufarskadwjan*), overshadow, < *ofer*, over, + *sceadwian*, shadow: see *shadow*, *v.*] 1. To throw a shadow over; overshade; shade.

While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud *overshadowed* them. Mat. xvii. 5.

Except by the rivers and savage habitations, where they are not *overshadowed* from the sunne, they are covered with fruit. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

2. To shelter; protect; cover with protecting influence.

The power of the Highest shall *overshadow* thee.
Luke i. 35.

overshadower (ō-vėr-shad′ō-ėr), *n.* One who throws a shade over anything. *Bacon*, To the King, Jan. 2, 1618.

overshadowy† (ō-vėr-shad′ō-i), *a.* [< *overshadow* + *-y*[1].] Overshadowing. [Rare.]

The Fig Tree . . . hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and *ouershadowie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist., xvi. 26. (*Davies.*)

overshake (ō-vėr-shāk′), *v. t.* 1†. To shake away; disperse.

Now welcom somer, with thy sonne softe,
That hast this wintres weders *over-shake*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 686.

2. To shake excessively.

overshave (ō′vėr-shāv), *n.* In *coopering*, same as *backing jointer* (which see, under *jointer*[1]).

overshine (ō-vėr-shīn′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overshinen*, < AS. *ofersċīnan* (= D. *overschenen* = OHG. *uberskīnen*, MHG. *überschīnen*, G. *überscheinen*), shine upon, < *ofer*, over, + *sċīnan*, shine: see *shine*.] 1. To shine upon; illumine.

That we, the sons of brave Plantagenet,
Each one already blazing by our meeds,
Should notwithstanding join our lights together
And *over-shine* the earth as this the world.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 38.

2. To outshine; surpass in brightness.

Therefore, lovely Tamora, queen of Goths,
That like the stately Phœbe 'mongst her nymphs
Dost *overshine* the gallant'st dames of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 317.

overshirt (ō′vėr-shėrt), *n.* An outer shirt.

overshoe (ō′vėr-shō), *n.* [= D. *overschoen* = G. *überschuh* = Sw. *öfversko* = Dan. *oversko*; as *over* + *shoe*.] A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer water-proof shoe; also, an outside shoe lined with fur or other warm material, worn in winter for the sake of warmth.

overshoot (ō-vėr-shöt′), *v.* [< ME. *oversheten*, < AS. **ofersceótan*, shoot over, < *ofer*, over, + *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel.—2. To shoot or go beyond; fly beyond; hence, to exceed; overstep.

The houndes had *overshet* hym alle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 383.

In the fogge . . . [he] missed the shippe, and *ouershot* her, and afterwards, returning backe, he found the ship.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 429.

But this caused us to *overshoot* our time, the moon spending so fast. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to *overshoot* his trouble
How he outruns the wind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 680.

The lark is gay,
That drives his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of dayspring *overshoot* his humble nest.
Cowper, Task, i. 496.

3. To shoot over or beyond, as a mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

There was, however, a kind of wholesale sanctity about the place which *overshot* the mark.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 138.

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; go too far in any course of action; overreach one's self.

In finding fault with the lawes, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoote your self*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Believe me, you shall not *overshoot yourself*, to send him that word by me. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

My Lord of Rochester . . . *overshot himselfe*, by the same carriage and stiffnesse, which their friends thought they might have well spar'd, . . . and that it had ben sufficient to have declar'd their dissent with lesse passion.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 21, 1689.

II. *intrans.* To shoot over or too far; hence, to overstep due bounds in any respect.

Your ladyship will pardon me my fault;
If I have *over-shot*, I'll shoot no more.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 1.

overshooting† (ō-vėr-shö′ting), *p. a.* Excessive.

I am to require you not to have an *overshooting* expectation of me. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

★**overshot** (ō-vėr-shot′), *p. a.* 1. Exceeded in shooting or in any effort; surpassed.

But are you not ashamed? nay, are you not,
All three of you, to be thus much *o'ershot?*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 160.

2. Having exceeded proper limits in drinking; intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot*. *Chapman.*

Overshot leaves, in *bot.*, in the *Musci*, those leaves in which the anterior margin turned toward the vegetative point of the stem stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of every leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it, while its own posterior margin is overlapped by the anterior margin of the leaf which stands behind it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 67.—**Overshot water-wheel**, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel and retain it until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is also due to the velocity with which it strikes the wheel.


Overshot Water-wheel.

overshot (ō′vėr-shot), *n.* A mill with an overshot wheel.

More water for another mill,
An old weak *over-shot* I must provide for.
Beau. and Fl., Mad Lover, iv. 1.

overside (ō′vėr-sīd′), *adv.* Over the side, as of a ship. [Rare.]

The bulk of the cargo, instead of being put upon the quays, is discharged *overside* into lighters and conveyed to wharves. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 232.

overside (ō-vėr-sīd′), *a.* Acting over the side: as, *overside* dredges (that is, dredges that discharge over the side).

oversight (ō′vėr-sīt), *n.* [= D. *overzigt* = G. *übersicht* = Sw. *öfversigt* = Dan. *oversigt;* as *over* + *sight.*] 1. Superintendence; inspection; watchful care.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly.
1 Pet. v. 2.

2. A mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

Be not always ready to excuse every *over-sight,* or indiscretion, or ill action. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, ii. 4.

=Syn. 1. Supervision, inspection, control, direction, management, charge.—2. *Inadvertence,* etc. (see *negligence*), mistake, blunder, slip.

oversightedness (ō′vėr-sīt-ed-nes), *n.* Long-sightedness; hypermetropia.

oversile†, *v. t.* [< *over* + *sile,* var. of *ceil:* see *ceil.*] To cover over; conceal.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile,*
In giving Izac such a counsell vile.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

oversize[1] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[1].] To surpass in bulk or size. [Rare.]

Or for that [Dalmatians] bred in a mountainous countrey, who are generally observed to *over-size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 2.

oversize[2] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[2].] To cover with size or viscid matter. [Rare.]

O'er-sized with coagulate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

overskip (ō-vėr-skip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overskippen;* < *over* + *skip.*] 1. To skip or leap over; pass over by leaping; hence, to omit.

Many a worde I *overskipte*
In my tale, for pure fere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1208.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold. Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

2. To pass by or fail to see or find; pass by or treat with indifference; neglect; slight.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip,*
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 113.

But if we haue *overskipped* it, we will not enuie them that shall find it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 221.

overskipper† (ō-vėr-skip′ėr), *n.* One who skips (as passages in reading).

So is he a goky, by god, that in the godspel failleth, . . .
And *ouer-skippers* also. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 123.

overskirt (ō′vėr-skėrt), *n.* 1. An outer skirt. —2. Drapery arranged upon or over the skirt of a dress.

overslaugh (ō-vėr-slâ′), *v. t.* [< D. *overslaan* (= G. *überschlagen*), skip over, pass by, omit, < *over,* = E. *over,* + *slaan,* = E. *slay,* strike: see *over* and *slay.*] 1. To pass over in favor of another: as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature; in *mil.,* to remit the ordinary duty of (an officer, or company, etc.) who has been detailed to other service.—2. To hinder or obstruct; oppress; keep down. [U. S.]

Society is everywhere *overslaughed* with institutions. . . . It is getting into the condition of a sick man.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 89.

overslay† (ō′vėr-slā), *n.* [< ME. *overslay* (also *over slauth*), < AS. *oferslege, oferslæge,* lintel, < *ofer,* over, + *slege,* < *sledn,* strike: see *slay.*] A lintel or transom. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 374.

oversleep (ō-vėr-slēp′), *v.* I. *trans.* To sleep beyond: as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising. —**To oversleep one's self,** to sleep longer than one ought or desires to sleep.

II. *intrans.* To sleep beyond the proper or desired time of waking.

overslide† (ō-vėr-slīd′), *v. i.* To slide over or by; pass by.

For lacke of time I let *ouerslide.*
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

overslip (ō-vėr-slip′), *v. t.* 1. To slip or pass without notice; pass undone or unused.

It [this poem] was soe sodainlie thrust into the presse that I had noe competencie of time . . . with a more diligent pervsall to correct any easily *overslipped* errour.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Faultes escaped in the Printing correcte with your pennes: omitted by my neglygence, *ouerslippe* with patience. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 224.

2. To pass over (any one); pass by. *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 2. 9.

overslop† (ō′vėr-slop), *n.* [< ME. *oversloppe,* < AS. *oferslop,* also *oferslype* (= Icel. *yfirsloppr*), an overgarment, surplice, < *ofer,* over, + **slop,* **slype* (in comp.), a garment: see *slop*[2], *slip.*] An upper garment; a surplice.

His *oversloppe* nis nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 80.

overslow† (ō-vėr-slō′), *v. t.* To render slow; check; curb. *Hammond,* Works, IV. 563.

oversman (ō′vėrz-man), *n.*; pl. *oversmen* (-men). An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law,* an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

oversnow (ō-vėr-snō′), *v. t.* 1. To cover with snow.

Beauty *o'ersnow'd* and bareness every where.
Shak., Sonnets, v.

Hence—2. To cover and whiten as with snow; make hoary.

Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

oversoon (ō-vėr-sön′), *adv.* Too soon.

oversorrow (ō-vėr-sor′ō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

He . . . shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton,* Divorce, Pref.

over-soul (ō′vėr-sōl), *n.* [Imitated from Skt. *adhyātman,* < *adhi,* over, + *ātman,* breath, spirit, soul, self: see *atmo-.*] The divine spiritual unity of things; God as the spiritual unity of all being and the source of spiritual illumination: used by Emerson, without precise definition, as a philosophical conception.

The only prophet of that which must be is that great nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unity, that *Over-soul,* within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other; that common heart.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 244.

The *over-soul* of Emerson is that aspect of Deity which is known to theology as the Holy Spirit.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 411.

oversow (ō-vėr-sō′), *v. t.* [< ME. **oversowen,* < AS. *ofersāwan* (= OS. *obharsājan* = OHG. *ubarsāwen*), oversow, < *ofer,* over, + *sāwan,* sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. To sow over; scatter or sprinkle over.

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over-sows* the field of his heart with tares. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 480.

2. To sow too much of: as, to *oversow* one's wheat.—3. To sow too much seed upon: as, to *oversow* a lot with rye.

overspan (ō-vėr-span′), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

oversparred (ō-vėr-spärd′), *a.* Having too large spars, or masts and yards: said of a vessel.

overspeak (ō-vėr-spēk′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To speak too much; use too many words.

II.† *trans.* To express in too many or too big words: used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, he extremely over-worded and *over-spake himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 229.

overspent (ō-vėr-spent′), *a.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlic beats
For harvest hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 9.

oversprat†. A Middle English contracted third person singular of *overspread.*

overspread (ō-vėr-spred′), *v.* [< ME. *overspreden,* < AS. *ofersprēdan* (= D. *overspreiden* = MHG. G. *überspreiten*), < *ofer,* over, + *sprēdan,* spread: see *spread.*] I. *trans.* 1. To spread over; cover over.

And after this, Theseus hath ysent
After a beer, and it al *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richeste that he hadde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2013.

Darkness *overspread* the deep,
Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 636.

2. To be scattered over.

Here wild olive shoots *o'erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 254.

II. *intrans.* To be spread or scattered about.

overspring (ō-vėr-spring′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overspringen* (= D. *overspringen* = MHG. *überspringen,* G. *überspringen*); < *over* + *spring.*] To overtop; overclimb; rise above.

That fyve fadme at the leeste it *oversprynge*
The hyeste rokke in Armorik Briteyne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

overstain (ō-vėr-stān′), *v. t.* To stain the surface of; besmear.

We well could wash our hands; . . .
Heaven knows they were besmear'd and *overstain'd.*
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 236.

overstand† (ō-vėr-stand′), *v. t.* 1. To stand over or beside.—2. To stand, endure, or stay to the end of; get through; outstay; overstay. *N. E. D.*

overstare (ō-vėr-stâr′), *v. t.* To outstare.

I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look.
Shak., M. of V. (ed. Knight), ii. 1. 27.

overstate (ō-vėr-stāt′), *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; express or declare in too strong terms.

All needless multiplication of points of controversy, whether in the form of *overstating* differences, or understating agreements. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 616.

overstatement (ō-vėr-stāt′ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account or recital.

Emerson hates the superlative, but he does unquestionably love the tingling effect of a witty *over-statement.*
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vi.

overstay (ō-vėr-stā′), *v. t.* To stay or delay beyond; stay beyond the limits or duration of: as, to *overstay* one's time.

overstep (ō-vėr-step′), *v. t.* [< ME. **oversteppen,* < AS. *ofersteppan* (= D. *overstappen* = OHG. *uberstephen*), cross over, exceed, < *ofer,* over, + *steppan,* step: see *step, v.*] To step over or beyond; exceed.

When a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it *oversteps* the bounds which mark its proper functions. *Macaulay,* Leigh Hunt.

overstock (ō′vėr-stok), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

overstock (ō-vėr-stok′), *v. t.* To stock or supply in excess of what is wanted; fill to overflowing; glut; crowd: as, to *overstock* the market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

Some think the fools were most, as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 102.

overstocks† (ō′vėr-stoks), *n. pl.* [< *over* + *stocks.* Cf. *nether-stock.*] Knee-breeches.

overstore (ō-vėr-stōr′), *v. t.* To store to excess; supply in superabundance. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 148.

overstory (ō′vėr-stō″ri), *n.*; pl. *overstories* (-riz). In *arch.,* a clearstory or any upper story.

overstrain (ō-vėr-strān′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To strain or strive to excess; make exhausting or injurious efforts.

He [Apelles] wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 54.

II. *trans.* To stretch or strain too far; exert to an injurious degree.

Even the largest love may be *overstrained.*
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), II. 376.

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

From the *overstraining* and almost slumberless labor of the last days and nights. *The Century,* XXIX. 89.

overstrain (ō′vėr-strān), *n.* Excessive strain; exhausting effort.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . . says it was such an *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well overset him.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 144. (*Davies.*)

He was suffering from the universal malady of *overstrain,* with its accompanying depression of vitality.
New Princeton Rev., II. 106.

overstraw†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overstrew.*

overstream (ō-vėr-strēm′), *v. t.* [= D. *overstroomen* = MHG. *überströmen,* G. *überströmen* = Sw. *öfverströmma* = Dan. *overströmme;* as *over* + *stream.*] To stream or flow over.

Overstream'd and silvery-streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun.
Tennyson, Islet.

overstretch (ō-vėr-strech′), *v. t.* To stretch or strain excessively; overstrain; exaggerate.

overstrew (ō-vėr-strō′), *v. t.* [Also *overstrow,* formerly also *overstraw;* = D. *overstrooijen* = MLG. *overstrouwen* = MHG. *überstrouwen,* G. *überstreuen;* as *over* + *strew.*] To strew or scatter over.

See how the bold usurper mounts the seat
Of royal majesty; how *overstrowing*
Perils with pleasure, pointing ev'ry threat
With bugbear death. *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 15.

overstride (ō-vėr-strīd′), *v.* To step or stride beyond. *Drayton,* Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

overstrike (ō-vėr-strīk′), *v. t.* [= MHG. *überstrichen,* G. *überstreichen;* as *over* + *strike.*] To strike with excessive force; strike beyond.

The Forsaken Knight *overstrake* himself so as almost he came down with his own strength.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

overstring (ō-vėr-string′), *v.* In *pianoforte-making*, to arrange the strings in two sets, one of which crosses obliquely over the other.

overstringing (ō′vėr-string″ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act, process, or result of arranging the strings in two sets, one of which, usually comprising the largest and longest strings, crosses obliquely over the other. This arrangement makes the instrument more compact, and brings the tensions into better opposition to each other.

overstrow (ō-vėr-strō′), *v. t.* Same as *overstrew*.

overstrung (ō-vėr-strung′), *a.* 1. Too highly strung; too sensitively organized.

Many women will, no doubt, resent that one should take as a type a personality so excessive, so absorbed and enamored of itself, *overstrung* and overbalanced.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 633.

2. Noting a pianoforte in which the strings are arranged in two sets, one crossing obliquely over the other.

overstudied (ō-vėr-stud′id), *a.* Excessively learned; too carefully taught.

Fondly *overstudied* in useless controversies.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Conclusion.

overstudy (ō′vėr-stud-i), *n.* Excessive study.

There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by *over-study*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 41.

oversum† (ō′vėr-sum), *n.* A surplus.

Whatsoeuer *ouer-summe* of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats, wherof also I haue seen mention. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, xviii.

oversup (ō-vėr-sup′), *v. i.* [< ME. *oversopen*; < *over* + *sup.*] To eat or drink to excess.

And *ouer-soped* at my soper. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 429.

oversupply (ō″vėr-su-plī′), *v. t.* To supply in excess of demand.

oversupply (ō′vėr-su-plī″), *n.* A supply in excess of demand.

A general *over-supply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., iii. 14.

overswarming (ō-vėr-swâr′ming), *a.* Swarming to excess.

oversway (ō-vėr-swā′), *v. t.* To sway, influence, or control by superior force or power; overrule.

But that great command *o'ersways* the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

His ungovernable temper had *overswayed* him to fail in his respects to her majesty's person.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

overswell (ō-vėr-swel′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To rise above the rim, bounds, or banks of; overflow.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 161.

II. *intrans.* To rise, as a flood; overflow.

Let floods *o'erswell*, and fiends for food howl on!
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 97.

overt (ō′vėrt), *a.* [< ME. *overte*, < OF. *overt*, *ouvert*, F. *ouvert*, open, opened, pp. of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*, open, prob. a contraction of OF. *aövrir*, *aüvrir* = Pr. *adubrir*, open, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *deoperire*, open, uncover, < L. *de*, off, out, + *operire*, cover, perhaps < **obperire*, < *ob*, before, in front, + *-perire*, as in *aperire*, uncover: see *aperient*. The two forms appear to have been somewhat confused, and OF. *ovrir*, if not < *aövrir*, must be considered a var. of *avrir*, < L. *aperire*, open.] 1†. Open; yielding easy passage.

The air therto is so *overte* . . .
That every soun mot to hit pace.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 718.

2. Plain to the view; apparent; not covert; open; manifest.

In sauter is sayd a verce *ouerte*
That spekes a poynt determynable.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 592.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more *overt* test
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods
Of modern seeming do prefer against him.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 107.

The possibility of co-operation depends on fulfilment of contract, tacit or *overt*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 99.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird. The wings are represented with the points downward unless blazoned as *overt elevated*. (*b*) Open: said of anything that is commonly shut: as, a purse *overt*.—**Letters overt.** See *letter*[3].—**Market overt.** See *market*.—**Overt act**, as commonly defined, an open or manifest act from which criminality is inferred; but the better opinion is that *open* and *manifest* are here used in contrast not to secret and concealed acts, but to intent and words. The writing and sending of a letter may be an overt act, however secretly done.

Treason begins in the heart before it appears in *overt acts*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

It is but seldom that any one *overt act* produces hostilities between two nations. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 73.

overtake (ō-vėr-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overtaken*; < *over* + *take.*] 1. To come up with in traveling the same way, or in pursuit (with or without the idea of passing the person or thing overtaken); catch up with in any course of thought or action.

Spes spaklich hym spedde, spede if he myȝte,
To *ouertake* hym and talke to hym ar thei to toun come.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 82.

Is this true? or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a jest
Upon the company you *overtake?*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 73.

I walked on so fast that even he could hardly have *overtaken* me had he tried. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

2. To take by surprise; come upon unexpectedly; surprise and overcome; carry away.

If a man, through the frailty of humane Nature, or the sudden surprise of a Temptation, be *overtaken* in a fault, do not, saith he, trample upon him, nor insult over him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

All so *overtaken* with this good news.
Pepys, Diary, June 6, 1666.

He walk'd abroad, *o'ertaken* in the rain.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 277.

Hence—3. To overpower the senses of.

If her beauties have so *overtaken* you, it becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

O you blind men, with feminine shape *oretaken*,
Whose amorous hearts are with their culture shaken.
Heywood, Dialogues, iii.

4. Specifically, to overcome with drink; intoxicate: chiefly in the past participle.

I will not be drunk in the streets; . . . if I be *overtaken*, it shall be in civil and genteel company.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 798.

I walked here after nine, two miles, and I found a parson drunk, fighting with a seaman. . . . It mortified me to see a man in my coat so *overtaken*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, May 5, 1711.

overtalk (ō-vėr-tâk′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To talk too much.

II. *trans.* To overcome or persuade by talking; talk over.

Merlin, *overtalk'd* and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

overtask (ō-vėr-tâsk′), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty upon: as, to *overtask* a pupil; to *overtask* the memory.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art.
Milton, Comus, l. 309.

overtax (ō-vėr-taks′), *v. t.* To tax too heavily or oppressively; hence, to exact too much from in any way.

A river is competent to effect its own purification unless *overtaxed* with pollution. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 127.

We . . . have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them *overtax'd*.
Tennyson, Godiva.

overteemed (ō-vėr-tēmd′), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with too much teeming or bearing.

And for a robe,
About her lank and all *o'er-teemed* loins,
A blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 531.

His [Livy's] mind is a soil which is never *overteemed*, a fountain which never seems to trickle.
Macaulay, History.

★**overthrow** (ō-vėr-thrō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overthrowen*; < *over* + *throw*[1].] 1. To overturn; upset.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To throw down; prostrate.

The King and Sir William Kingston ran together, which Sir William, though a strong and valorous Knight, yet the King *overthrew* him to the Ground.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 264.

Hence—(*a*) To overcome; defeat; vanquish.

O, sir, you have *overthrown* Alisander the conqueror!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 577.

The claimants whose pretensions, just or unjust, had disturbed the new settlement, were *overthrown*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) To subvert; overturn; ruin; spoil.

Here 's Gloucester, a foe to citizens, . . .
That seeks to *overthrow* religion,
Because he is protector of the realm.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 65.

The Dutch are planted nere Hudsons Bay, and are likely to *overthrow* the trade.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 163.

(*c*†) To cast down; deject.

Goode men beth *overthrowen* for drede of my peril.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

=Syn. 2. *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, etc. (see *defeat*), overcome, master, worst, crush. *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

overthrow (ō′vėr-thrō), *n.* [ME. *overthrowe*; < *overthrow*, *v.*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; subversion; destruction; discomfiture; defeat; conquest: as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of plans, of one's reason.

Sundrye victories hadde bee, and sometimme *ouerthrowes*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 37.

What! shall we curse the planets of mishap,
That plotted thus our glory's *overthrow?*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 24.

To give the overthrow, to defeat; overthrow.

Manie of them which now do offer to take Armour for your sake, yf occasion be offered, will be the fyrst to stryke yow, to *gyve* yow *the overthrowe*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

Let them set on at once; for I perceive
But cold demeanour in Octavius' wing,
And sudden push *gives* them *the overthrow*.
Shak., J. C., v. 2. 5.

=Syn. Prostration, wreck, rout. See *defeat*, *v. t.*

over-throw (ō′vėr-thrō), *n.* In *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar sports, a ball that is thrown over the head of the player for whom it is intended; also the act of so throwing the ball.

overthrower (ō-vėr-thrō′ėr), *n.* One who overthrows, vanquishes, or destroys.

Sundrie were brought home who were the king's enemies, *ouerthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1578.

overthrowing† (ō-vėr-thrō′ing), *p. a.* [ME. *overthrowing* (tr. L. *præceps*); ppr. of *overthrow*, *v.*] Rashly inclined; headlong; hasty; rash.

The nature of som man is . . . *overthrowenge* to yvel, and . . . uncovenable. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

★**overthrust** (ō′vėr-thrust), *n.* In *geol.*, a faulted overfold accompanied by a distinct separation of the masses on both sides of the faults, which are thrust or shoved apart in the direction of the line of the fault or thrust-plane.

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *overthwart*, *overthwert*, *overtwert*, *overqwert*, *overwhart* (= D. *overdwars* = Dan. *overtvært*); < *over* + *thwart*, *a.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Athwart; across; crosswise; from side to side.

For that pece that weute upright fro the Erthe to the Heved was of Cypresse; and the pece that wente *overthwart*, to the whiche his Honds weren nayled, was of Palme; and the Stock, that stode within the Erthe, in the whiche was made the Morteys, was of Cedre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Here at this closet dore withoute,
Right *overthwart*, youre wommen liggen alle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 685.

Like a beame, or by the circumference, and that is *ouerthwart* and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

A rich full robe of blue silk girt about her, a mantle of silver worn *overthwart*, full gathered, and descending in folds behind. *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple.

2. Exceedingly; excessively.

Ouerthwart cruel and ryght perilous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3171.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side of.

[He] was sory for his nevew that he saugh ly deed, and began to prike *ouerthwert* the felde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 653.

It is aboue 30. daies iourney to passe *ouerthwart* the desert. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 109.

They haue a custome, when any of their fathers die, in token of lamentation, to draw (as it were) a Leather thong *ouerthwart* their faces, from one eare to the other.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 404.

Thir Towns and strong holds were spaces of ground fenc't about with a Ditch and great Trees fell'd *overthwart* each other. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. On the other side of.

Far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.
Cowper, Task, i. 169.

3. Over against; opposite.

Do'st thou know the man
That doth so closely *overthwart* us stand?
Greene, Alphonsus, l.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

overthwart† (ō′vėr-thwârt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *overthwart*: see *overthwart*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Opposite; situated on the opposite side.

Faire mistresse, . . . mine *ouerthwart* neighbour.
Greene, Never Too Late.

We whisper for fear our *o'erthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, v. 2.

2. Contrary; cross; perverse; contradictory.

Be not to orped, ne to *ouerthwart*, & oothis thou hate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

If they reply any *ouerthwart* words, or speake any bitter injurie, the hurt is that you haue a heart to feele it, and not strength to reuenge it.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

Alas, what cause is there so *overthwart*
That Nobleness itself makes thus unkind?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 525).

II. *n.* **1.** An adverse or thwarting circumstance.

A hart well stay'd in *overthwartes* depe
Hopeth amendes; in swete, doth feare the sowre.
Surrey, Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

2. Contradiction; quarreling; wrangling.

What have wee here before my face, these unseemely and malepart *overthwarts?*
Lyly, Endimion, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt'), *v. t.* [< *overthwart, adv.*] **1.** To cross; pass or lie across.

News were brought hither that many of the Turk's galleys were drowned by *over-thwarting* the seas.
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's.

[Pallas] stood
Somewhat apart, her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. To thwart; oppose; hinder.

When I pretend to please, she *overthwarts* me still.
Gascoigne, Flowers, Divorce of a Lover.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.*
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 127. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

overthwarting† (ō-vėr-thwâr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overthwart, v.*] Contradiction; wrangling.

Necessary it is that among fri[e]nds there should bee some *ouerthwarting.*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 378.

overthwartly† (ō-vėr-thwârt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *overthwertly, overqwertly;* < *overthwart* + *-ly*².] Transversely; across; crossly; perversely.

Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me. He yieldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

overthwartness† (ō'vėr-thwârt-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being athwart or lying across.—**2.** Contrariness; perverseness.

Of verie *overthwartnes* you did write to me so, by cause I should aunswere to the same purpose.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 56.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it. *Lord Herbert*, Life, p. 53.

overtilt (ō-vėr-tilt'), *v. t.* [< *overtilten;* < *over* + *tilt, v.*] To tilt over; overturn.

Antecryst cam thanne and al the croppe of treuthe
Torned it vp so doune and *ouertilte* the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 53.

overtime (ō'vėr-tīm), *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.

overtime (ō'vėr-tīm'), *adv.* During extra time: as, to work *overtime.*

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *overtimelyche;* < *over* + *timely, adv.*] Untimely; prematurely; unseasonably.

Heeres hore are shad *overtymeliche* upon myn heved.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *a.* [< *over* + *timely, a.*] Unseasonable; premature.

Call to remembrance (I praithee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and *ouertimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holinshed, Hist. of England, Coanus, an. 546.

overtippled† (ō-vėr-tip'ld), *a.* Intoxicated.

Richard, the last Abbot, Sonne to Earle Gislebert, being *over-tipled*, as it were, with wealth, disdaining to bee under the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king . . . that a Bishops See might be erected here.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 493. (*Davies.*)

overtire (ō-vėr-tīr'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To tire excessively; fatigue to exhaustion.

Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding . . . the *ouertiring* tedious deepe sands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 613.

He his guide requested, . . .
As *over-tired*, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars.
Milton, S. A., l. 1632.

II. *intrans.* To become excessively fatigued.

Which is the next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxiii., Ps. lx. 2.

overtitle (ō-vėr-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give too high a title to; claim too much for.

Overtilling his own quarrels to be God's cause.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 250.

overtly (ō'vėrt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *overtlye;* < *overt* + *-ly*².] In an overt manner; in open view; openly; publicly.

Whatsoever he *overtly* pretended, he held in secret a contrary council. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 29.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Young*, Sermons, II. 389.

overtoil (ō-vėr-toil'), *v. t.* To overtask or overdrive with work; overwork; wear out by toil.

The truth is, that valour may be *overtoil'd* and overcom at last with endless overcomming. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

They were so *ouer-toiled*, many fell sicke, but none died.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 128.

Overtoil'd
By that day's grief and travel.
Tennyson, Geraint.

over-toise† (ō-vėr-toiz'), *v. t.* [< E. *over* + F. *toiser*, measure, < *toise*, a fathom, a certain measure: see *toise.*] To measure in toises.

Picking a sustenance from wear and tear
By implements it sedulous employs
To undertake, lay down, mete out, *o'er-toise*
Sordello. *Browning*, Sordello.

★ **overtone** (ō'vėr-tōn), *n.* In *music*, a harmonic or other higher pitched vibration accompanying the fundamental tone.

The series of elementary sounds into which a clang can be resolved, . . . distinguishing . . . the lowest, or fundamental tone, from the others, or *overtones* of the clang. *S. Taylor*, Science of Music, p. 73.

overtop (ō-vėr-top'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rise above or beyond the top of.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *over-tops* the spacious neighbouring plains.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 16.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
Cowper, Task, i. 558.

2. To overstep; exceed.

If Kings presume to *overtopp* the Law by which they raigne for the public good, they are by Law to be reduc'd into order. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. To excel; surpass; outstrip.

The Majestie of the Gospel must be broken and lie flat, if it can be *overtopt* by the novelty of any other Decree.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

What they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must *o'ertop* yours.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 164.

A distant imitation of a forward fop, and a resolution to *overtop* him in his way, are the distinguishing marks of a Dapper. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

In them [Dante and Milton] the man somehow *overtops* the author. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

II. *intrans.* To rise above others; throw others into the shade.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them, who to advance and who
To trash for *over-topping.* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 81.

overtower (ō-vėr-tou'ėr), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To tower or soar too high.

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 83.

II. *trans.* To tower over; overtop.

overtrade (ō-vėr-trād'), *v. i.* To purchase goods or lay in a stock beyond the means of payment, the needs of the community, or one's means of disposal to advantage.

Whereby the kingdomes stocke of treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any *ouer-trading* of the forrainer. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 60.

In 1836 and 1837, the *overtrading* carried on in this country and in the United States caused a rapid increase in the number of joint-stock banks.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 24.

overtreat† (ō-vėr-trēt'), *v. t.* To prevail upon as by treating or entreaty; over-persuade; overtalk.

Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate?* *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

overtrip (ō-vėr-trip'), *v. t.* To trip over; walk nimbly over.

In such a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 7.

overtrow†, *v. i.* [ME. *overtrowen;* < *over* + *trow.*] To trust too much.

For I am no thing *ouer-trowynge* to my self, but not in this thing I am justified, for he that demeth me is the Lord. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 4.

overtrow†, *n.* [ME., < *overtrow, v.*] Mistrust; suspicion.

Bi quinte contenance to come he granted,
For he ne durst openly for *over-trowe* of gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1402.

overtrust (ō-vėr-trust'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To have too much trust or confidence.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman *overtrusting,*
Lets her will rule. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1183.

II. *trans.* To trust with too much confidence. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

overtrust (ō'vėr-trust), *n.* Too much trust or confidence.

Wink no more in slothful *overtrust.*
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal, < *overt*, open: see *overt.*] **1**†. An opening; an aperture; a hole.

The squirrels also foresee a tempest coming; and look, in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they stop up the mouths of their holes, and make an *overture* on the other against it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 38.

2†. An open place.

The wastefull hylls unto his threate
Is a playne *overture.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

3. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare.]

I wish . . .
You had only in your silent judgment tried it,
Without more *overture.* *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 172.

Then Heracleon demanded of him whether this doctrine concerned Plato? and how it was that Plato had given the *overture* and beginning of such matter?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1085.

4. In *music*, an orchestral movement properly serving as a prelude or introduction to an extended work, as an opera or oratorio. Its form varies from a brief flourish to a medley of melodies or themes extracted from the body of the work, or to a composition of independent form complete in itself. In some cases overtures are divided into two or more sections or movements, resembling those of a suite or a symphony, each modeled upon some dance form, the sonata form, the fugue form, etc.; but they are more frequently in a single continuous movement. Many veritable overtures being successfully used as concert pieces, it is now customary to give the name to detached works for orchestra which are intended simply for concert use, though in such cases a special title is usually given to the composition.

5. Something offered to open the way to some conclusion; something proposed for acceptance or rejection; a proposal: as, to make *overtures* of peace.

Sec. Lord. I hear there is an *overture* of peace.
First Lord. Nay, I assure you, a peace concluded.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 46.

I believe without any Scruples what you write, that Sir Wm. St. Geon made an *Overture* to him [Sir Walter Raleigh] of procuring his pardon for 1500*l.*
Howell, Letters, ii. 61.

Specifically—**6.** *Eccles.*, in Presbyterian church law, a formal proposal submitted to an ecclesiastical court. An overture may proceed either from an inferior court or from one or more members of the court to which it is presented. In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (as in the supreme courts of most Presbyterian churches) legislative action is initiated by adopting an overture and sending it to presbyteries for their consideration. See the quotation.

Before the General Assembly passes any Acts which are to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church, . . . the same must be first proposed as an *overture* to the Assembly, and, being passed by them as such, be remitted to the consideration of the several Presbyteries of this Church, and their opinions and consent reported to the next General Assembly. . . . If returns . . . show that a majority of the Presbyteries approve, the *overture* as sent down may then be passed, and most frequently is passed, into an Act by the Assembly.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 36.

=Syn. 5. *Proposition*, etc. See *proposal.*

overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *v. t.* [< *overture, n.*] *Eccles.*, to submit an overture to. See *overture, n.*, 6.

overturn (ō-vėr-tėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *overturnen, overtyrnen;* < *over* + *turn.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overset; upset; overthrow.

I dreamed a dream, and, lo, a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian, and came unto a tent, and smote it that it fell, and *overturned* it, that the tent lay along. Judges vii. 13.

When wasteful war shall statues *overturn,*
And broils root out the work of masonry.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

2. To subvert; ruin; destroy; bring to naught.

But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, excessive, *overturns*
All patience. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 463.

3. To overpower; conquer; overwhelm.

Achilles also afterward arose,
Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight,
Mony Troiens *ouertyrnyt*, tumblit to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7243.

He withholdeth the waters, and they dry up; also he sendeth them out, and they *overturn* the earth. Job xii. 15.

Let us but blow on them,
The vapour of our valour will *o'erturn* them.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 24.

=Syn. *Overturn, Overthrow, Subvert, Invert*, upset, throw down, beat down, prostrate. The first three of the italicized words indicate violence and destructiveness. *Invert* is rarely used where the action is not careful and with a purpose: as, to *invert* a goblet to prevent its being filled. That which is *overturned* or *overthrown* is brought down from a standing or erect position to lie prostrate. *Overthrow* indicates more violence or energy than *overturn*, as *throw* is stronger than *turn*. That which is *subverted* is reached to the very bottom and goes to wreck in the turning: as, to *subvert* the very foundations of justice. To *invert* is primarily to turn upside down, but it may be used figuratively, of things not material, for turning wrong side before or reversing: as, to *invert* the order of a sentence. See *defeat, v. t.*, and *demolish.*

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; capsize: as, a boat that is likely to *overturn.*

overturn (ō'vėr-tėrn), *n.* **1.** The state of being overturned or subverted; the act of overturning; overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellers.
Chesterfield, Letters. (*Latham.*)

The only evidence of this great *overturn* of everybody's habits in the house was that the room in which the dancing had been remained untouched.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

2. Refrain; burden.

There were pipers playing in every neuk,
And ladies dancing, jimp and sma';
And aye the *owreturn* o' their tune
Was "Our wee wee man has been lang awa!"
Motherwell, quoted in Child's Ballads, I. 127, note.

overturner (ō-vėr-tėr′nėr), *n.* One who or that which overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice. *Swift.*

overtwert†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English variant of *overthwart*. *Chaucer.*

overtwine (ō-vėr-twīn′), *v. t.* To twine over or about; inwreathe. *Shelley.*

overuse (ō-vėr-ūz′), *v. t.* To use to excess; use too much or too frequently.

overuse (ō′vėr-ūs), *n.* Too much or too frequent use.

overvail†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overveil*.

overvaluation (ō-vėr-val-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* Too high valuation; an overestimate.

overvalue (ō-vėr-val′ū), *v. t.* **1.** To set too great value on; rate at too high a price: as, to *overvalue* a house; to *overvalue* one's self.

He was so far from *overvaluing* any of the appendages of life that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. To exceed in value.

I dare thereupon pawn the moiety of my estate to your ring: which, in my opinion, *o'ervalues* it something.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 120.

overvault (ō-vėr-vâlt′), *v. t.* To arch over.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,
That *over-vaulted* grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

overveil (ō-vėr-vāl′), *v. t.* To cover or conceal with or as with a veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle *over-veil'd* the earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 82.

overview† (ō′vėr-vū), *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

Too bitter is thy jest.
Are we betray'd thus to thy *over-view?*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 175.

overview (ō-vėr-vū′), *v. t.* To overlook.

It *overviews* a spacious garden,
Amidst which stands an alabaster fountain.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

over-violent (ō-vėr-vī′ọ̄-lẹnt), *a.* Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden.*

overvote (ō-vėr-vōt′), *v. t.* To outvote; outnumber in votes given. *Eikon Basilike.*

overwalk (ō-vėr-wâk′), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to *o'er-walk* a current roaring loud
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 192.

overwalt†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwalten*; < *over* + *walt*.] To roll over; overturn.

All the folke, with there fos, frusshet to dethe,
And the wallis *ouerwalt* into the wete dyches.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8155.

overwar† (ō-vėr-wâr′), *v. t.* To surpass in war; conquer. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 25.

overward† (ō′vėr-wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *overward*, < *over* + *-ward*.] Across; crosswise.

And wethir thou thi landes eree or delve,
Overward and afterlonge [lengthwise] extende a lyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

overwash (ō-vėr-wosh′), *v. t.* To wash or flow over; spread over or on.

But durst not ask of her audaciously
Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so,
Nor why her fair cheeks *over-wash'd* with woe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1225.

overwatch (ō-vėr-woch′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To watch to excess.—**2.** To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What! thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art *o'erwatch'd*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 241.

It hapneth many times that the mother *over-watcheth* her selfe to spinne, and the father to grow old in gathering a sufficient portion.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 298.

3. To watch over; overlook.

What must be the ever *overwatching* of a steeple like that of Wellingborough to a middling town of a dozen thousand people? *Art Jour.* (London), No. 56, p. 231.

II. *intrans.* To watch too long or too late.

I fear we shall out-sleep the coming morn
As much as we this night have *overwatch'd*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 373.

overwatch†, *n.* [ME. *overwacche*: see *overwatch*, *v.*] Watching too long or too late.

And euere shall thou ffynde, as ffer as thou walkiste,
That wisdom and *ouere-wacche* wonneth ffer asundre.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 282.

overwax†, *v. i.* [ME. *overwaxen*, increase greatly (cf. AS. *oferweaxan*, grow over); < *over* + *wax*[1].] To increase greatly.

For ȝhoure feith *ouerwexith*, and the charite of ech of ȝhou to othir aboundith. *Wyclif*, 2 Thes. i. 3.

overwear (ō-vėr-wâr′), *v. t.* **1.** To wear too much; consume, exhaust, or wear out: chiefly in the past participle.

With Time's injurious hand crush'd and *o'erworn*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxiii.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 81.

That, *overworn* at noonday, I must yield
To other hands. *Whittier*, Prisoner of Naples.

2. To wear until it is worn out; wear threadbare; render trite.

As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'erworn and soil'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 123.

Who you are and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say "element," but the word is *over-worn*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 66.

3†. Hence, to pass through; leave behind.

But all that [measles] is so safely *overworn* that I dare not only desire to put myself into your presence, but, by your mediation, a little farther. *Donne*, Letters, xix.

overwear (ō′vėr-wâr), *n.* Outer clothing, as overcoats, cloaks, etc.: a trade-name.

overweary (ō-vėr-wēr′i), *v. t.* To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

Might not Palinurus . . . fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching?
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

overweather (ō-vėr-weᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. [Rare.]

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 18.

overween (ō-vėr-wēn′), *v.* [Formerly also *overwean*; < ME. *overwenen*; < *over* + *ween*.] **I.** *intrans.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of one's self; be arrogantly conceited; presume: now chiefly in the present participle.

Mochel is he fol and *ouerweninde* thet wythoute ouercominge abit [*abideth*, *i. e.* expecteth] to habbe the coroune.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Having myself *ouer-weaned* with them of Nineuie in publishing sundry wanton Pamphlets, and setting forth Axiomes of amorous Philosophy.
Greene, Address prefixed to Mourning Garment.

This *o'erweening* rascal,
This peremptory Face.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

My eye 's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 143.

II.† *trans.* To make conceited or arrogant.

Injuries can no more discourage him than applause can *overween* him. *Ford*, Line of Life.

To overween one's self†, to flatter one's self; imagine vainly or presumptuously.

Another Ambassadour vsed the like ouersight by *ouerweening himselfe* that he could naturally speake the French tongue, whereas in troth he was not skilfull in their termes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 227.

overweener† (ō-vėr-wē′nėr), *n.* One who is conceitedly confident or thinks too highly or too favorably of himself; a presumptuous or conceited person.

Vor the proude *ouerwenere* . . . yef me him chasteth: he is wroth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

A flatterer of myself, or *overweener*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

overweening (ō-vėr-wē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *overweening*; verbal n. of *overween*, *v.*] Presumption; arrogance.

Ouerweeninge thet we clepeth presumcion.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Take heed of *over-weening*, and compare
The peacock's feet with the gay peacock's train.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

Enthusiasm, . . . though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 7.

overweeningly (ō-vėr-wē′ning-li), *adv.* In an overweening manner; with too much conceit or presumption.

overweeningness (ō-vėr-wē′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being overweening; undue confidence; presumption; arrogance.

overweigh (ō-vėr-wā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwegen* (= D. MLG. *overwegen* = OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG. *überwegen*, G. *überwiegen* = Sw. *öfverväga* = Dan. *overveje*); < *over* + *weigh*.] To exceed in weight; preponderate over; outweigh; overbalance.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life, . . .
Will so your accusation *overweigh*
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 157.

overweight (ō′vėr-wāt), *n.* [= D. *overwigt* = MLG. *overwicht* = G. *übergewicht* = Dan. *overvægt*; as *over* + *weight*.] **1.** Greater weight than is required by law, custom, or rule; greater weight than is desired or intended.—**2.** Preponderance: sometimes used adjectively.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no *overweight* worth, scarce passable without favourable allowance. *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 42. (*Davies.*)

overweight (ō-vėr-wāt′), *v. t.* To weigh down; burden to excess; hamper.

It is urged that the moral purpose of the book has *overweighted* the art of it.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 265.

overwell (ō-vėr-wel′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overwyllen*, overflow, < AS. *oferwillan*, boil down, boil too much (= D. *overwellen* = MHG. *überwellen*, *überwallen*, G. *überwallen*, boil over), < *ofer*, over, + *willan*, well, boil: see *well*[1].] To overflow.

The water [of the spring] *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix.

overwent† (ō-vėr-went′), *pp.* Overgone. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

overwet† (ō′vėr-wet), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is *over-wet* at sowing time.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 669.

overwhelm (ō-vėr-hwelm′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwhelmen*, *overgwelmen*, also *overwhelven*; < *over* + *whelm*.] **1.** To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge; overpower; crush: literally or figuratively.

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. Ps. lxxviii. 53.

I do here walk before thee, like a sow that hath *overwhelmed* all her litter but one. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 13.

Your goodness, signiors,
And charitable favours, *overwhelm* me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Part of the grot,
About the entry, fell, and *overwhelmed*
Some of the waiters. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Gaza yet stands, but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment *overwhelm'd* and fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1559.

These evil times, like the great deluge, have *overwhelmed* and confused all earthly things.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2†. To turn up; stir up; toss.

Ofte the horyble wynd Aquilon moeveth boylynge tempestes and *overwelneeth* [var. *overwhelweth*, in sixteenth-century editions *overwhelveth*] the see.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 3.

3†. To overhang or overlook. [Rare.]

I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells—which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 39.

4†. To turn over so as to cover; put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first.
Dr. Papin, quoted in Birch's Hist. Roy. Soc., IV. 288.

=**Syn. 1.** *Overpower*, *Overthrow*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear.

overwhelm (ō′vėr-hwelm), *n.* [< *overwhelm*, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. [Rare.]

In such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight
Rushes Omnipotence.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 687.

overwhelmingly (ō-vėr-hwel′ming-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming or overpowering manner. *Dr. H. More.*

overwhelvet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *overwhelm*, 2.

overwhile (ō-vėr-hwīl′), *adv.* Sometimes; at length. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

overwin†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwinnen*, < AS. *oferwinnan* (= OHG. *ubarwinnan*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *winnan*, fight, win: see *win*.] To overcome; conquer.

What! wenys that woode warlowe *ouere-wyn* vs thus lightly? *York Plays*, p. 310.

overwind (ō-vėr-wīnd′), *v. t.* To wind too much.

"My watch has stopped," said Mr. Nickleby; "I don't know from what cause."
"Not wound up," said Noggs.
"Yes, it is," said Mr. Nickleby.
"*Over-wound* then," rejoined Noggs.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

Specifically, in *mining*, to wind (a hoisting apparatus) so that the cage rises above its proper position for being un-

loaded. Overwinding is a fruitful source of danger in mining, and many expedients have been adopted for its prevention.

overwing (ō-vėr-wing′), *v. t.* 1. To fly over or beyond.

My happy love will *overwing* all bounds.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. To outflank; extend beyond the wing of, as an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

overwise (ō-vėr-wīz′), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise.

Be not righteous over much; neither make thyself *over wise*. Eccl. vii. 16.

And Willy's wife has written; she never was *over-wise*,
Never the wife for Willy. *Tennyson*, Grandmother.

overwisely (ō-vėr-wīz′li), *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

overwiseness (ō-vėr-wīz′nes), *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in *overwiseness*. *Raleigh*, The Lie.

overwit† (ō-vėr-wit′), *v. t.* To overreach in wit or craft; outwit. *Swift*, Answer to Paulus.

overwoody (ō-vėr-wụ̇d′i), *a.* Producing branches rather than fruit; running to wood.

Fruit-trees *over-woody* reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton*, P. L., v. 213.

overword (ō′vėr-wėrd), *n.* The leading idea or a repeated phrase, as of a song or ballad; the refrain; burden.

And aye the *o'erword* o' the sang
Was—"Your love can no win here."
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

Prudence is her *o'erword* aye.
Burns, Oh Poortith Cauld, and Restless Love.

overword† (ō-vėr-wėrd′), *v. t.* To express in too many words: sometimes used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, . . . he extremely *overworded* and overspake *himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 229.

overwork (ō′vėr-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *oferwerc*, < AS. *oferweorc*, *ofergeweorc*, a superstructure (as a tomb), < *ofer*, over, + *weorc*, *geweorc*, a work: see *over* and *work*, *n.*] 1†. A superstructure.

Oferr thatt arrke wass
An *oferwerrc* [the mercy-seat] wel timnbredd.
Ormulum, l. 1035.

2. Excessive work or labor; work or labor that exceeds the strength or capacity of the individual or endangers his health.—3. Work done beyond the amount stipulated; work done in overhours or overtime.

overwork (ō-vėr-wėrk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overworked*, *overwrought*, ppr. *overworking*. [= D. *overwerken*; as *over* + *work*, *v.*] To cause to work too hard; cause to labor too much; impose too much work upon; wear out by overwork: often used reflexively.

Seeing my maister so continually to chide me, . . . so to *overworke* me, and so cruelly to deale with me, . . . I desired him oftentimes that it might please him to sell mee, or else to giue order to kill me.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 143.

overworry (ō-vėr-wur′i), *n.* Excessive worry or anxiety.

The whole train of nervous diseases brought on by overwork or *overworry*. *The Century*, XXIX. 514.

overwrest (ō-vėr-rest′), *v. t.* To distort; wrest out of proper position, relation, or semblance.

Such to-be-pitied and *o'er-wrested* seeming
He acts thy greatness in. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 3. 157.

overwrestle (ō-vėr-res′l), *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,
And *over-wrestled* his strong enimy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

overwrite (ō-vėr-rīt′), *v. t.* 1. To write over some other writing, or to cover, as a manuscript, with other writing.

This [MS. of the Gospel of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces . . . and another Book *overwritten* in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

2. To superscribe; entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed! . . . and is *overwritten*, the Intricacies of Diego and Julia. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

overwrought (ō-vėr-rât′), *p. a.* 1. Worked too hard or too much.—2. Worked up or excited to excess; overexcited: as, *overwrought* feelings, imagination, etc.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is *overwrought*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Worked all over; covered with decorative work: as, a garment *overwrought* with embroidered flowers.

Of Gothic structure was the Northern side, .
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 120.

4. Labored or elaborated to excess; overdone.

A work may be *overwrought* as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the polishing.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting. (*Latham.*)

overwry†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwrien*, *overwrigen*, cover over; < *over* + *wry*², cover.] To cover over.

A roten swerd and welny blaake, it selve
Suffysing wel with graas to *ouerwrie*,
And tough to glue ayein though thowe it delve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr′), *adv.* Over the year; until next year.

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr), *a.* [< *overyear*, *adv.*] Kept over until next year: as, an *overyear* bullock. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed *over-year* bullocks. *Halliwell.*

overyear† (ō-vėr-yēr′), *v. t.* To keep over or through the year; make too old; make overripe.

Sir, the letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leaue them farre *ouer yeared:* for in our countrie they do not *ouer yeare* other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine, which they will drinke.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 52.

There is not a proverb saltes your tongue, but plants
Whole colonies of white hairs. Oh, what a business
These hands must have, when you have married me,
To pick out sentences that *over-year* you!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 13.

Among them dwelt
A maid whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*.
Fairfax.

overzealed† (ō-vėr-zēld′), *a.* Too much excited with zeal; actuated by too much zeal. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 214.

ovest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *eaves*.

The nyght crowe abideth in old walles. And the sparowe maketh his restynge place in the coverynge of an house or in the house *oves*.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii. 1.

Ovibos (ō′vi-bos), *n.* [NL., a combination of the two generic words *Ovis* and *Bos*; < L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bos*, an ox: see *Ovis* and *Bos*.] The only genus of *Ovibovinæ* extant, with one living species, *O. moschatus*, the musk-ox.

Ovibovinæ (ō′vi-bō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovibos* (*-bov-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, intermediate in character between sheep and oxen; the musk-oxen. They have narrow molars with supplementary tubercles, and a broad flat basioccipital bone ridged and fossate on each side. There is but one extant genus, *Ovibos*. See cut under *musk-ox*.

ovibovine (ō-vi-bō′vin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bovinus*, of an ox: see *ovine* and *bovine*. Cf. *Ovibovinæ*.] I. *a.* Ovine and bovine, or like a sheep and an ox; of or pertaining to the *Ovibovinæ*.

II. *n.* An ovibovine animal, as the musk-ox.

ovicapsular (ō-vi-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< *ovicapsule* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to an ovicapsule: as, *ovicapsular* epithelium.

ovicapsule (ō-vi-kap′sūl), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *capsule*.] An egg-case; an ovisac; a capsule of an individual ovum, answering to what is called a *Graafian follicle* in the human species, or a case of several ova. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 380.

ovicell (ō′vi-sel), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] 1. The oöcyst of a polyzoan; a dilatation of the body-wall of the polypid, in which the germs may undergo early stages of their development.—2. An early state of the ampullaceous sacs in sponges. *H. J. Carter.*

ovicellular (ō-vi-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ovicell*, after *cellular*.] Pertaining to an ovicell; oöcystic: as, the *ovicellular* dilatation of a polyzoan.

ovicide (ō′vi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] Sheep-slaughter. [Humorous.]

There it [a dog] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up, like an infernal gnomon on a Satanic dial-plate—Larceny and *Ovicide* shone in every hair of it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 364.

ovicyst (ō′vi-sist), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + Gr. *κύστις*, a pouch: see *cyst*.] In *Ascidia*, the pouch in which incubation takes place; a diverticulum of the wall of the atrium, which projects into the atrial cavity, and into which is received the ovarian follicle containing an impregnated ovum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533.

ovicystic (ō-vi-sis′tik), *a.* [< *ovicyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ovicyst or incubatory pouch of an ascidian.

Ovidæ (ō′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovis* + *-idæ*.] Sheep and goats as a family of ruminants apart from *Bovidæ*. *Capridæ* is a synonym. See *Ovinæ*.

Ovidian (ō-vid′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Ovidius*, Ovid (see def.), + *-an*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), born 43 B. C., died A. D. 17.

oviducal (ō′vi-dū-kal), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Having the character of an oviduct; pertaining in any way to oviducts; oviducent: as, an *oviducal* tube; *oviducal* arteries or veins; *oviducal* gestation.

The *oviducal* veins: two or three vessels entering . . . (in the female) immediately behind the dorso-lumbar vein.
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biol., p. 83.

oviducent (ō′vi-dū-sent), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Same as *oviducal*.

oviduct (ō′vi-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *oviductus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *ductus*, a leading, duct: see *duct*.] The excretory duct of the female genital gland, or female gonaduct; a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of an animal: chiefly applied to such a structure in an oviparous animal, not differentiated into Fallopian tube, womb, and vagina. An oviduct exists in most vertebrates, and is usually paired, there being one to each ovary, but often single, the duct of one or the other side remaining undeveloped, as in birds. When well formed, as in birds and other animals which lay large eggs to be hatched outside the body, the oviduct is a musculomembranous tube or canal, of which one end is in relation with or applied to the ovary, and the other debouches in the cloaca, the tube being held in place by a special mesentery or mesometrium. In the course of the oviduct its mucous membrane acquires special characteristics, and secretes different substances; so that the ovum, escaping from the ovary as a ball of yellow yolk, becomes successively coated with white albumen, with a soft egg-pod, and finally, as in birds, with a hard chalky shell. The oviducts of the lowest mammals, which are oviparous, are of similar character; but in most mammals the pair of oviducts coalesce in the greater part of their length, whence result a single vagina and womb, with a pair of Fallopian tubes or oviducts in a restricted sense. A womb or uterus is simply a specialized part of an oviduct, where the ovum is detained long enough to be developed into a fetus and born alive. The oviducts of invertebrates, where any exist, are as diverse in character as the ovaries. See *ovary*¹, and cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Dibranchiata*, *Epizoa*, and *germarium*.

oviferous (ō-vif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing eggs; ovigerous: specifically applied to certain receptacles into which ova are taken upon their escape from the ovary, as in some crustaceans.

oviform¹ (ō′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *forma*, form.] 1. Egg-shaped; ovaliform. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, shaped like an egg; having the longitudinal section ovate and the transverse circular: as, an *oviform* terminal joint of an antenna. (*b*) In *ichth.*, having an oval lateral outline or profile, in which the greatest height or depth is in advance of the middle, as in the opah and other fishes. (*c*) In *decorative art*, having the greater or more important part egg-shaped: as, an *oviform* vase or pitcher (one which has the body of this form).

2. Having the morphological character of an ovum.

oviform² (ō′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ovis*, sheep, + *forma*, form.] Sheep-like; ovine.

ovigenous (ō-vij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to an ovum; producing ova, as the ovary: as, an *ovigenous* organ.

ovigerm (ō′vi-jėrm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *germ*.] An ovum.

The *ovigerms*, with their germinal vesicles and spots.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 58.

ovigerous (ō-vij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing ova or eggs; oviferous.—**Ovigerous frenum**, a process projecting on each side from the inner wall of the sac of a cirriped, serving to stick the eggs together till they hatch. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 257. See cut under *Balanus*.

Ovina (ō-vī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep: see *ovine*.] Ovine animals, including sheep and goats: same as *Ovidæ*. See *Ovinæ*, *Caprinæ*.

Ovinæ (ō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep: see *ovine*.] Sheep alone as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, having horns curved spirally outward and forward, with a continuous ridge along the convexity of the curve. Three genera are commonly referred to *Ovinæ*—*Ovis*, *Pseudovis*, and *Ammotragus*. The group includes all kinds of wild sheep, as the bighorn, argali, moufion, musimon, and aoudad. See cuts under *aoudad*, *bighorn*, and *Ovis*.

ovine (ō′vin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep, < L. *ovis*, sheep: see *Ovis*.] **I.** *a.* Sheep-like; oviform; of or pertaining to the *Ovinæ* or to sheep.

In Provence the shepherds whistle to their flocks, and the sheep always follow very promptly, with *ovine* unanimity. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ovinæ;* a sheep.

Ovipara (ō-vip′a-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] Animals which lay eggs to be hatched outside the body of the female parent, or those which are oviparous: opposed to *Vivipara*. Most animals, up to and including all birds and the lowest mammals, are of this character, though there are exceptions among reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrates. The term has no classificatory significance.

oviparity (ō-vi-par′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *oviparité*, < LL. *oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] The property of being oviparous; the habit of laying eggs to be hatched outside the body; oviparousness.

W. H. Caldwell's discovery of the *oviparity* of the Monotremata. *L. C. Wooldridge*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 57.

oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* [= F. *ovipare* = Sp. *oviparo* = Pg. It. *oviparo*, < LL. *oviparus*, that produces eggs, egg-laying, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *parere*, produce.] Laying eggs to be hatched, or producing ova to be matured, outside the body of the parent; pertaining to the *Ovipara:* distinguished from *ovoviviparous* and from *viviparous*. The lowest mammals, all birds, most reptiles, most fishes, and the great majority of invertebrates are oviparous. See *ovoviviparous*.

oviposit (ō-vi-poz′it), *v. i.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] To lay eggs; specifically, in *entom.*, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor, as an insect.

oviposition (ō″vi-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< *oviposit* + *-ion*, after *position*.] The act of ovipositing; deposition or laying of eggs, especially with an ovipositor.

ovipositor (ō-vi-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *positor*, builder, founder, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] The ovipositing organ with which many (especially hymenopterous, orthopterous, coleopterous, and dipterous) insects are provided, and by means of which they place their eggs in a position suitable for development. It forms the end of the abdomen, several of the rings or somites of which are specially modified for this purpose. It normally or usually consists of three pairs of rhabdites, the outer two pairs of which incase or sheathe the inner pair, and form an extensile tube, of very variable size and shape in different insects. It is sometimes longer than the body of the insect. In the terebrant hymenopters the ovipositor forms a saw or an auger (serra or terebra). In the aculeate hymenopters, as bees and wasps, the ovipositor is the sting or aculeus. In orthopters it is often conspicuous, as seen in the cut. Also called *oviscapt*. See also cuts under *canker-worm* and *Cecidomyia*.—**Exserted ovipositor.** See *exserted*.



Field-cricket. *o*, ovipositor.

Ovis (ō′vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ovis* = Gr. *ὄϊς* (orig. **ὄϝις*), a sheep, = E. *ewe:* see *ewe*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Ovinæ*, including the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, with its wild originals and most other wild sheep. *O. montana* is the Rocky Mountain bighorn; closely related species are *O. argali* and *O. musimon*. See cut under *bighorn*.



Fighting Ram, a variety of *Ovis aries*.

ovisac (ō′vi-sak), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *saccus*, sack: see *sac*, *sack*[1].] A sac, cyst, or cell containing an ovum or ova; an ovicell, ovicyst, or ovicapsule: variously applied. (*a*) A Graafian follicle or proper ovarian ovisac. (*b*) An egg-pod or egg-case; a membranous or gelatinous tissue or substance investing a number of ova, forming a mass of eggs, roe, or spawn thus connected or coherent. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *cyathozooid*, and *Epizoa*.

oviscapt (ō′vi-skapt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *σκάπτειν*, dig.] Same as *ovipositor*. *De Serres*.

ovism (ō′vizm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the egg contains all the organs of the future animal. See *incasement*.

ovispermary (ō-vi-spėr′ma-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + NL. *spermarium*, spermary: see *spermary*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ovispermaries* (-riz). A hermaphroditic sexual organ generating both ova and spermatozoa; an ovotestis.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovispermary; ovotesticular: as, an *ovispermary* product.

ovist (ō′vist), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-ist*.] Same as *ovulist:* opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. See *incasement*.

The *ovists*, who regarded the egg as the true germ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

ovococcus (ō-vọ-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *ovococci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry: see *coccus*.] The nucleus of an ovule or egg-cell before impregnation, corresponding to the spermococcus of the sperm-cell.

ovogenesis (ō-vọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + *genesis*, generation: see *genesis*.] The generation of an ovum; the process of originating or producing ova. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 947. Also *oögenesis*.

ovogenetic (ō″vọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ovogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to ovogenesis; oögenetic; ovogenous. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXVI. 598.

ovogenous (ō-voj′e-nus), *a.* [Cf. *ovigenous*.] Same as *ovogenetic*.

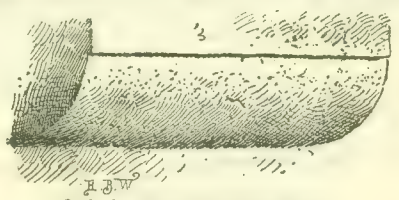
I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of *ovogenous* plasm. *Nature*, XLI. 322.

★**ovoid** (ō′void), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Egg-shaped: said of solids.

II. *n.* An egg-shaped body. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 284.

ovoidal (ō′voi-dąl), *a.* [< *ovoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ovoid*.

ovolo (ō′vọ-lō), *n.*; pl. *ovoli* (-lē). [< It. *ovolo*, ovolo, < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovule*, *ovulum*. Cf. *ovum*, 4.] In Roman and later architecture, a convex molding forming in section a quarter of a circle. Also called *quarter-round*. In Greek architecture moldings of this class are bounded by an arc of an ellipse, the curve being greatest toward the top, and resembling that of an egg, whence the molding derives its name. See also cuts under *column* and *quirk*.—**Ovoli pattern**, a pattern formed of ovoli, or similar to the egg-and-dart or egg and-anchor molding, as applied in a molding or a narrow border.



Ovolo, from Theater of Marcellus, Rome.

ovology (ō-vol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *oölogy*.

ovolo-plane (ō′vọ-lō-plān), *n.* A joiners' plane for making ovolo moldings.

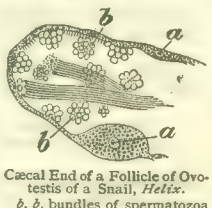
ovoplasm (ō′vọ-plazm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *πλάσμα*, something formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The protoplasmic substance of an ovule or egg-cell before fecundation, corresponding to the spermoplasm of the sperm-cell.

ovoplasmic (ō-vọ-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *ovoplasm* + *-ic*.] Protoplasmic, as the substance of ovoplasm.

ovotestes, *n.* Plural of *ovotestis*.

ovotesticular (ō″vọ-tes-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *ovotestis*, after *testicular*.] Having the character of an ovotestis; hermaphrodite, as a genital gland; functioning both as ovary and as testis.

ovotestis (ō-vọ-tes′tis), *n.*; pl. *ovotestes* (-tēz). [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + *testis*, testicle.] A hermaphrodite generative organ, having at once the function of an ovary and of a testis, such as occur in many monœcious mollusks. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 425.



Cæcal End of a Follicle of Ovotestis of a Snail, *Helix*.

b, *b*, bundles of spermatozoa in various positions; *a*, *a*, ova in the walls of the follicle.

Ovoviviparat (ō″vọ-vī-vip′a-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ovoviviparus:* see *ovoviviparous*.] In Blyth's classification (1849), a subclass of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, which latter have since been shown to be truly oviparous.

ovoviviparity (ō-vọ-viv-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *ovoviviparous* + *-ity*.] The character of being ovoviviparous; the ovoviviparous state, or the function of producing eggs to be hatched inside the body of the parent.

ovoviviparous (ō″vọ-vī-vip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovoviviparus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + LL. *viviparus*, bringing forth alive: see *viviparous*.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent but without placental attachment, so that the young are born alive, yet have not been developed in that direct connection with the blood-vessels of the mother which is characteristic of viviparous animals. Ovoviviparous animals are intermediate in this respect between oviparous and viviparous ones, whence the name. The process is a kind of internal incubation, but not a true gestation or pregnancy. It occurs in some fishes, many reptiles, some insects, as flesh-flies, various worms, and a great many other invertebrates. The carrying of eggs in any special receptacle about the body, from the time they leave the ovary until they hatch, is not true ovoviviparity. The implacental mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very imperfect and then placed in a pouch, are sometimes wrongly called ovoviviparous.

ovula, *n.* Plural of *ovulum*.

ovular (ō′vū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *ovularis*, < *ovulum*, an ovule: see *ovule*.] Pertaining to an ovule; resembling an ovule. Also *ovulary*.—**Ovular abortion,** abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception.

Ovularia (ō-vū-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ovular*.] Those protozoans which do not progress in development beyond the condition of the cell, and thus in their mature state resemble an ovum; egg-animals. *Haeckel*.

ovularian (ō-vū-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ovularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovularia*.

II. *n.* An egg-animal; a member of the *Ovularia*.

ovulary (ō′vū-lą-ri), *a.* [< *ovule* + *-ary*.] Same as *ovular*.

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *a.* [< *ovule* + *-ate*[1].] Having or bearing ovules.

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ovulated*, ppr. *ovulating*. [< *ovule* + *-ate*[2].] To generate or produce ovules; effect ovulation; form or produce ova; lay eggs, as a process of maturing ovules in the ovary and discharging them therefrom.

ovulation (ō-vū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *ovulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The formation or production of ova or ovules; also, a discharge of an ovum from the ovary. In women ovulation normally recurs thirteen times a year during the sexual life of the individual, and is accompanied by the phenomena of menstruation.

ovule (ō′vūl), *n.* [< F. *ovule*, < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (NL. an ovule), dim. of L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] **1.** A little egg; specifically, in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zoöl.*, an ovulum or ovum, especially a small one, as that of a mammal, or one not yet matured and discharged from the ovary: specifically applied by Haeckel to the ovum or fertilizable but unfertilized egg-cell of the female, conformable with the use of *spermule* for the male sperm-cell. Its protoplasm is termed by him *ovoplasm*, and its nucleus *ovococcus*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a young or rudimentary seed; a peculiar outgrowth or production of the carpel which, upon fertilization and the formation of an embryo within, becomes the seed. In the angiospermous gynœcium the ovules are normally produced along the margins, or some part of the margins, of the carpellary leaf, either immediately or by the intermediation of a placenta, which is a more or less evident development of the leaf-margins for the support of the ovules. Rarely ovules are developed from the whole internal surface of the ovary, or from various parts of it, in no definite order, directly from the walls, and without the intervention of anything which can be regarded as a placenta. In gymnosperms the ovules are borne on the face of the carpellary scale or at its base; or on metamorphosed leaf-margins, as in *Cycas;* or, when there is no representative of the carpel, on the cauline axis, seemingly as a direct growth of it. (*Gray.*) The essential part of the ovule is the *nucellus*, which contains the *embryo-sac*, and which is usually invested by one or two coats, the *primine* and *secundine*. The coats are sacs with a narrow orifice called the *foramen*, the closed vestige of which becomes the *micropyle* in the seed. The proper base of the ovule is the *chalaza*, and it may be either sessile or on a stalk (funiculus) of its own. The *hilum* is the scar left when the seed is detached from its funiculus. As to shape, ovules may be orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, or anatropous; and as to position in the ovary, they may be erect, ascending, horizontal, pendulous, or suspended. In regard to numbers, they may be solitary, few, or indefinitely numerous. See cuts under *accumbent*, *anatropous*, *funicle*, *magnolia*, *orthotropous*, and *ovary*.

3. Some small body like or likened to an ovule: as, an *ovule* of Naboth. See *ovulum*.—**Ascending ovule.** See *ascending*.

Ovulidæ (ō-vū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovulum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ovulum;* the egg-shells and shuttle-shells. The family is often united with the cowries, *Cypræidæ*. The shell is elongated, the ends of the lips being drawn out in some cases to such length that the resulting figure resembles a weaver's shuttle. Also rarely called *Amphiperatidæ*. Also *Ovulinæ*, as a subfamily of *Cypræidæ*. See cut under *ovulum*.

ovuliferous (ō-vū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing ovules; oviferous.

ovuligerous (ō-vū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *ovuliferous*.

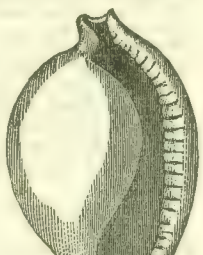
ovuline (ō'vū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovulinæ* or *Ovulidæ*.

ovulist (ō'vū-list), *n.* [< NL. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of incasement in the female: the opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. Also *ovist*. See *incasement*.

In mother Eve, according to the evolutionists called *Ovulists*, were contained the miniature originals of the entire human race. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 349.

ovulite (ō'vū-līt), *n.* [< ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil egg. *Imp. Dict.*

ovulum (ō'vū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ovula* (-lą). [NL., < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg: see *ovule*, *ovum*.] 1. An ovule; an ovum.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Ovulidæ*. *O. ovum* is the egg-shell or china-shell. *O.* (*Radius*) *volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—**Ovula Nabothi**, small retention-cysts formed by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. Also called *Nabothian glands*.



Egg-shell (*Ovulum ovum*).

★**ovum** (ō'vum), *n.*; pl. *ova* (ō'vą). [L., = Gr. ᾠόν, an egg: see *egg*[1].] 1. An egg, in a broad biological sense; the proper product of an ovary; the female germ or seed, which when fertilized by the male sperm, and sometimes without such fecundation, is capable of developing into an individual like the parent. There is a great similarity in the ova of different animals throughout the metazoic series, from the sponge to the human being, no ova in their early stages being distinguishable from one another in their essential characters. All true ova, as distinguished from spores and products of fission or gemmation, are referable to the single morphological type of the *cell;* and they are furthermore indistinguishable from unicellular animals, and from many of the cells composing the bodies of the higher animals. An ovum consists of a quantity of protoplasm or cell-substance called the *vitellus* or *yolk*, inclosed in a cell-wall or vitelline membrane, and provided with a nucleus and usually a nucleolus; it is engendered in the ovarium, usually in an ovisac or so-called Graafian follicle, is discharged from its matrix, usually then meeting with the male element, and proceeds to develop within or without the body of the parent. The ovum proper, like most cells, is usually of microscopic size; but its bulk may be enormously increased by the addition of extrinsic or adventitious protoplasmic or albuminous substance, and it may be further protected by various kinds of egg-pod or egg-shell, all without losing its essential character as a cell. The largest ova, relatively and absolutely, are birds' eggs, these being by far the largest cells known in the animal kingdom. Here the quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo transformation into the body of the chick is out of all proportion to the formative yolk proper, which makes only a speck in the great ball of "yellow" and "white." Such ova are called *meroblastic*, in distinction from *holoblastic*. The human ovum is very minute, relatively and absolutely, averaging about $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch in diameter. It is said to have been first recognized by K. E. von Baer in 1827. The parts of the ovum have been badly named, without reference to its morphology as a cell. Thus, the cell-wall is called the *zona pellucida;* the nucleus is named the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje*, and its nucleolus the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*. The phrases *germinal vesicle* and *germinal spot* are misleading. The first stages of development of an ovum, consequent upon fertilization, consist in the *segmentation of the vitellus*, or yolk-division, by which the cell-substance becomes a mulberry-mass of spherules, called the *morula*. The rest is an intricate process of differentiation and specialization of these spherules, and their multiplications into the myriads of different kinds of cells of which the whole body of most adult animals is fabricated. Some of the early special stages of this process are known as the *morula*, *gastrula*, *blastula*, etc. The first tissue or coherent layer of cells produced is called a *blastoderm*. When there are two layers, inner and outer blastodermic layers, they are distinguished as *endoderm* and *ectoderm;* when a third intermediate layer is formed, it is the *mesoderm*. An ovum is called, in general, a *germ* until the rudiments of its specific characters appear, when it becomes an *embryo*, and later may be a *fetus*. That department of ontology which treats of the development of the ovum is *embryology*. See cuts under *diphyzoöid*, *gastrulation*, *gonophore*, and *ovotestis*.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Ovulum*. *Martini*, 1774.—3. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the shape of an egg.—**Ephippial ovum.** See *ephippial*.—**Ova Graafiana**, Graafian follicles. See *follicle*, 2.

ovum-cycle (ō'vum-sī'kl), *n.* An ovum-product.

The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley, common also to all the categories, may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or *ovum-cycle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

ovum-product (ō'vum-prod'ukt), *n.* The whole product of an ovum; an individual animal in the widest possible sense; an ovum-cycle.

ow[1] (ou), *interj.* [< ME. *ow*, *owh;* a mere exclamation, var. of *oh*, *ah*, etc. Cf. *ouch*[2].] An interjection expressing surprise, pain, or other feeling, according to circumstances.

"*Owh!* how!" quath ich tho; . . . "ȝe fare lik the woude-were [wooer]
That wileth the wydewe bote for to wedde here goodes."
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 19.

ow[2]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *you*.

What this mountein be-meneth and this derke dale,
And this feire feld, ful of folk feire, I schal *ow* schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 2.

owbet, *n.* Same as *oubit*.

owchet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ouch*[1].

owe[1] (ō), *v.*; pret. *owed* (formerly *ought*), pp. *owed* (formerly *own*), ppr. *owing*. [< ME. *owen*, *ozen*, *awen*, *azen* (pret. *ought*, *aught*, *ahte*, etc., pp. *owen*, *awen*, *azen*, etc.), < AS. *āgan* (pres. ind. *āh*, pret. *āhte*, pp. *āgen*), have, possess, = OS. *ēgan* = OFries. *āga* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. *eigen* = Icel. *eiga* = Sw. *äga* = Dan. *eie* = Goth. *aigan* (pres. *aih*), have, possess; akin to Skt. √ *iç*, possess. From this verb, from the pret. (AS. *āhte*), comes the E. *ought*, now used as an auxiliary; from the pp. (AS. *āgen*), the E. adj. *own*[1], and from that the verb *own*[1], which has taken the place of *owe* in its orig. sense 'possess,' *owe* having become restricted to the sense of obligation. See *own*[1], *a.*, *own*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To possess; have; own; be the owner or rightful possessor of.

And of thys towne was Joseph of Aramathia, that *awght* the new Tumbe or Monyment that our Savir Crist was buryed in. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

And I pray you tell the lady . . . that *owes* it that I will direct my life to honour this glove with serving her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 407.

2†. To be bound (to do something); be under obligation; ought: followed by an object infinitive.

Ye *owen* to encyne and bowe youre herte to take the pacience of oure Lord Jhesu Crist.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And that same kirk gert scho make
Coriosly for that cros sake,
For men suld hald that haly tre
In honore als it *aw* to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Therby may we knowe that I *owe* to haue Rome by heritage as I haue Bretaigne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Thanne somme of yow for water *owe* to goo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

3. To be indebted for; be or feel bound or under obligation for; of a debt, to be under obligation to pay: followed by *to*, it often indicates origin or cause: as, to *owe* a thousand dollars; to *owe* some one a grudge; to *owe* success *to* family influence.

"How?" quath alle the comune, "consailest thou ous to ȝelde
Al that we *owen* eny wyght er we go to housele?"
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 394.

Host. He . . . said this other day you *ought* him a thousand pound.
Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 152.

The injuries I receiv'd, I must confess,
Made me forget the love I *ow'd* this country.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Christian charity and beneficence is a debt which we *owe* to our kings, as well as to the meanest of their subjects.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

The debtor *owes* his liberty *to* his neighbour, as much as the murderer does his life *to* his prince.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

I have no debt but the debt of Nature, and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I *owe* her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

He says but little, and that little said
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, *to* lead.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 302.

To owe one a day in harvest. See *harvest*.

II. *intrans.* To be in debt; continue to be in debt.

A fig for care, a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why, I can *owe*.
J. Heywood, Be Merry, Friends.

A grateful mind
By *owing owes* not, but still pays.
Milton, P. L., iv. 56.

To be owing, to be due, as a debt; also, to be due, ascribable, or imputable.

For strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which *are owing* a man till his age.
Bacon, Regimen of Health.

Your Happiness *is owing* to your Constancy and Merit.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

Such false impressions *are owing* to the abandoned writings of men of wit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

owe[2]† (ō), *v. t.* [A var. of *own*[2], by confusion with *owe*[1].] To own; acknowledge; confess.

You have charged me with bullocking you into *owing* the truth; it is very likely, an 't please your worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ii. 6. (*Davies*.)

owelty† (ō'el-ti), *n.* [ME. **owelty*, < OF. *oelte*, *oeltet*, *uelte*, *ovellete*, *eiwaliteit*, *ivelte*, etc., other forms of *egalte*, *equalite*, etc., equality: see *equality*.] Equality; in *law*, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton*. Also *ovealty*, *ovelty*.—**Owelty of exchange, owelty of partition**, that which is required to be given by him who receives the greater value to him who receives the less, to compensate for the inequality.

Owenia (ō-ē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named in all senses after Richard *Owen*.] 1. An untenable name for *Rancooria*, a genus of trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, characterized by the short style, exserted anthers, three- (in one species twelve-) celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. There are 8 species, all Australian. They are smooth trees, covered with gummy particles. They bear pinnate leaves, axillary panicles of small greenish flowers, and acid edible fruit. *Rancooria cerasifera* and *R. venosa* (*Owenia cerasifera* and *Owenia venosa* of Ferdinand von Mueller) are in Queensland called respectively *sweet* and *sour plum*. Both have hard wood, that of the latter highly colored and very strong, used in cabinet-making and wheelwrights' work. *R. venosa* is called *tulip-wood*. 2. A genus of saccate ctenophorans of the family *Mertensiidæ*.—3. A genus of marine annelids, family *Clymenidæ*. Also *Ammochares*.

Owenite (ō'en-īt), *n.* [< *Owen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a British reformer, and the father of English socialism, who advocated the formation of social communities.

owennet. An Old English form of *own*.

ower[1] (ō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *owere;* < *owe*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who possesses; an owner.

The great *Ower* of Heauen.
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Exeter, Aug., 1637.

2. One who owes or is in debt.

They are not, sir, worst *owers* that do pay
Debts when they can.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxiv.

ower[2] (ou'ėr), *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *over*.

owerby (ou'ėr-bi), *adv.* A Scotch form of *overby*.

owerloup (our'loup), *n.* 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The streamtide at the change of the moon. [Scotch in all uses.]

owhere†, *adv.* [ME., also *oughwhere*, *owghwhere;* < AS. *āhwǣr*, anywhere, < *ā*, ever, a generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where: see *where*.] Anywhere.

And if thou se a wastour *owher*, y thee pray,
His felowschip fayn y wolde that thou left.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

★**owl**[1] (oul), *n.* [< ME. *owle*, *oule*, *ule*, < AS. *ūle* = D. *uil* = MLG. *ūle*, LG. *ūle* = OHG. *ūwila*, *ūla*, *hūwela*, *hiuwela*, MHG. *iuwel*, *iule*, *hūwel*, *hiuwel*, G. *eule* = Icel. *ugla* = Sw. *uggla* = Dan. *ugle*, an owl; cf. OHG. *hūwo*, MHG. *hūwe*, *ūwe*, an owl; F. *huette*, an owl; L. *ulula*, an owl, Hind. *hūhū*, an owl, also a dove; all prob. orig. based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to *howl*.] 1. A raptorial nocturnal bird of prey of the family *Strigidæ*. Owls constitute a highly monomorphic group, the suborder *Striges* of the order *Raptores*. With few exceptions, they are of distinctively nocturnal habits and a peculiar physiognomy produced by the great size and breadth of the head and the shortened face with large eyes looking forward and usually set in a facial ruff or disk of modified feathers, which hide the base of the bill. Many owls have also "horns" (that is, ear-tufts) or plumicorns. The bill is hooked, but never toothed, and the nostrils open at the edge of the cere, not in it. The plumage is very soft and blended, without aftershafts, and the flight is noiseless. The talons are large, sharp, and hooked as in other birds of prey; the outer toe is versatile; and the feet are usually feathered to the claws. (See cut under *braccate*.) There are many anatomical characters. (See *Striges*.) Owls are among the most nearly cosmopolitan of birds. They feed entirely upon animal substances, and capture their prey alive, as small quadrupeds and birds, various reptiles, fishes, and insects. They lay

from three to six white eggs of subspherical shape. There are about 200 species, assigned to some 50 modern genera, and now usually considered as constituting 2 families, *Strigidæ* and *Bubonidæ*, or barn-owls and other owls. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *Bubo*, *Glaucidium*, *hawk-owl*, *Nyctala*, *Otus*, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

> The *oule* eek that of dethe the bode bryngeth.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.
>
> The *owl* shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 44.
>
> And euen this did Adam seeke, if God had not brought him out of his *Owles* nest. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

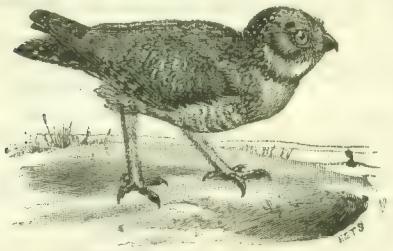
2. A variety of the domestic pigeon: so called from its owl-like physiognomy. The head is round, and the beak very short. There are several strains of owls, known as English, African, and Chinese. All run in various colors.

The *owls* are African, English, and Chinese. The African is at home in Tunis, whence many thousands have been sent to England, and of which scarcely dozens remain. The bird is the smallest of the family, and so delicate that its term of life out of African air is very limited. The English *owl* is fair in size, with eye round and prominent, the dewlap well developed, and the frill extending to the lower point of the breast. In the Chinese this frill-feathering is excessive, even extending up about the throat to the eyes. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

3. A person whose pleasure or business it is to be up or about much at night. [Colloq.]—**An owl in an ivy-bush**†, a stupid, blundering fellow.

> *Lord Sp.* Prithee, how did the fool look?
> *Col.* Look! egad, he look'd for all the world like *an owl in an ivy bush*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Burrowing owl, a small owl which burrows in the ground in many parts of North and South America and the West Indies, the *Speotyto cunicularia* and its varieties. It is d



Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

or 10 inches long; grayish-brown, profusely spotted with white; with the head smooth, without plumicorns; the facial disk incomplete; and with the ear-parts small and



Nest of Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

not operculate, and the legs long and partly bare. This is the owl well known on the western prairies in connection with the prairie-dogs, in the deserted burrows of which it makes its nest, and on the pampas of South America in similar relations with the viscachas. There is a colony in Florida, and there are several in the West Indies. These owls are diurnal, and feed upon insects and small mammals and reptiles. See *Speotyto*.—**Gray owl**, one of sundry owls of a gray color. One of the species to which the name applies is the common European *Syrnium aluco*. The great gray owl of North America is *Scotiapex* or *Syrnium cinereum*, one of the largest and most boreal species of the family.—**Hissing owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. *Montagu.*—**Horned owl, horn-owl**, any owl with horns in the shape of plumicorns or feathery egrets on the head; an eared owl; a cat-owl. There are many species, of such genera as *Otus* or *Asio*, *Scops*, *Bubo*, etc. The great horned owl of Europe is *Bubo maximus;* that of America is *B. virginianus*. See cut under *Bubo*.—**Long-eared owl**. See *long-eared* and *Otus*.—**Short-eared owl**. See *short-eared*.—**To bring** or **send owls to Athens**, to perform unnecessary labor; "carry coals to Newcastle"; take a commodity where it already abounds. A small brown owl (probably *Scops giu*) is especially common on the Acropolis and about Athens, and was hence taken as the emblem of the city, and of its patron goddess, Athene or Pallas (Minerva).

owl[1] (oul), *v. i.* [< *owl*[1], *n.*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade at night or in secrecy; skulk about with contraband goods; smuggle; especially, to carry wool or sheep out of the country, at one time an offense at law. [Eng.]

owl[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *wool*.

owl-butterfly (oul'but″ėr-flī), *n.* A very large South American nymphalid butterfly, *Caligo eurylochus*, attaining an expanse of nine inches: so called because the wings when folded at rest present at the base of the second series a pair of large ocelli likened to owls' eyes. See cut under *ocellate*.

owler[1]† (ou'lėr), *n.* One guilty of the offense of owling; a smuggler, especially of wool.

> To gibbets and gallows your *owlers* advance,
> That, that 's the sure way to mortify France,
> For Monsieur our nation will always be gulling,
> While you take such care to supply him with woollen.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 134. (*Davies.*)

owler[2]† (ou'lėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *alder*[1].] An alder-tree. [Prov. Eng.]

> He advises that you plant willows or *owlers*.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 198.

owlery (ou'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *owleries* (-iz). [< *owl*[1] + *-ery*[1].] **1.** An abode or haunt of owls. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** An owlish or owl-like character or habit.

> Man is by birth somewhat of an owl. Perhaps, too, of all the *owleries* that ever possessed him, the most owlish, if we consider it, is that of your actually existing Mother-Millwrights. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 152.

owlet (ou'let), *n.* [Also *howlet*, q. v.; < *owl*[1] + *-et*.] **1.** An owl; a howlet.

> As faulcon fares to bussarde's flight,
> As egles eyes to *owlatts* sighte.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xvi.

2. A young owl; a little owl.—**3.** Same as *owlet-moth*.

owlet-moth (ou'let-môth), *n.* One of various noctuid moths, so called from their nocturnal habits and soft fluffy appearance. The spiderwort owlet-moth, *Prodenia eudiopta*, is a well-known species, whose larva feeds on many different plants and resembles a cut-worm in habits. See also cut under *Prodenia*.



Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia eudiopta*).

owl-eyed (oul'īd), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's; seeing best in the night.

owl-faced (oul'fāst), *a.* Having a face like an owl's.

Owlglass†, *n.* [Also *Owleglass*, *Howleglass*, *Hollilass*, etc.: also *Owlspiegle;* < MD. *Uylespigel*, *Uylespieghel* (G. *Tyll Eulenspiegel*), Owlglass, < *uyle*, *wl*, D. *uil*, G. *eule*, owl, + *spiegel*, < L. *speculum*, looking-glass: see *speculum*.] The name of the hero of a popular German tale translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century. He is represented as practising all manner of pranks and having all sorts of comical adventures.

> Ride on my best invention like an asse,
> To the amazement of each *Owliglasse;*
> Till then fare well (if thou canst get good fare);
> Content 's a feast, although the feast be bare.
> *Taylor*, Workes (1630). (*Nares.*)
>
> 1. Or what do you think
> Of *Owl glass* instead of him?
> 2. No, him
> I have no mind to.
> 1. O, but Ulen-spiegle
> Were such a name.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Fortune, vi. 190.

owl-gnat (oul'nat), *n.* A noctuiform gnat of the family *Psychodidæ*.

owl-head (oul'hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *Trumbull.* [New Jersey.]

owling† (ou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *owl*[1], *v.*] The offense of carrying wool or sheep out of the country, formerly punished by fine or banishment.

owlish (ou'lish), *a.* [< *owl*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Owl-like; resembling an owl or some one of its features.

> Whose *owlish* eyes are dazled with the brightnesse of this light. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 2.

2. Having an appearance of preternatural gravity and wisdom.—**3.** Stupid; dull; fat-witted.

owlishness (ou'lish-nes), *n.* The nature or character of an owl; stupidity, as that of an owl when dazed by the light.

owlism (ou'lizm), *n.* [< *owl*[1] + *-ism*.] An owlish or preying disposition or habit.

> Their [lawyers'] *owlisms*, vulturisms, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by; their heroisms only remaining. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 17.

owl-light (oul'līt), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light; twilight.

> I do not like his visits; commonly
> He comes by *owl-light;* both the time and manner
> Is suspicious; I do not like it.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

owl-monkey (oul'mung″ki), *n.* A night-ape.

owl-moth (oul'môth), *n.* A moth, *Thysania agrippina*. It is probably the largest moth known, measuring nearly a foot from tip to tip of wings. It is a native of Brazil, and is so called from its color and from the resemblance of the hind wings to the head of an owl.

owl-parrot (oul'par″ọt), *n.* The kakapo, *Strigops habroptilus:* so called from its owlish as-



Owl-parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*).

pect and nocturnal predatory habits. It is a native of New Zealand. Also called *night-parrot*. See *kakapo*.

Owlspiegle†, *n.* Same as *Owlglass*.

> Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then
> Thou'dst made a present o' thyself, *Owlspiegle*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

owl-swallow (oul'swol″ō), *n.* A goatsucker or night-jar of the family *Podargidæ*.

owl-train (oul'trān), *n.* A railroad-train running during the night. [U. S.]

owly (ou'li), *a.* [< *owl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Seeing no better than an owl by day; purblind; blear-eyed.

> As seemes to Reason's sin-bleard *Owlie* sight.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

owly-eyed† (ou'li-īd), *a.* Same as *owl-eyed*.

> Their wicked minds, blind to the light of vertue, and *owly eyed* in the night of wickednesse.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

own (ōn), *a.* [= Sc. *ain*, *awen;* < ME. *own*, *owen*, *awen*, *aghen*, *agen*, *on*, *owe*, < AS. *āgen* = OS. *ēgan* = OFries. *eigen*, *ēgen*, *ein*, *ain* = MD. *eghen*, *eeghen*, D. *eigen* = MLG. *egen*, LG. *egen* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. G. *eigen* = Icel. *eiginn* = Sw. Dan. *egen* = Goth. **aigans*, own (cf. *aigin*, n., property), lit. 'possessed,' orig. pp. of *āgan*, etc., owe: see *owe*[1].] **1.** Properly or exclusively belonging to one's self or itself; pertaining to or characteristic of the subject, person or thing; peculiar; proper; exclusive; particular; individual; private: used after a possessive, emphasizing the possession: as, to buy a thing with one's *own* money; to see a thing with one's *own* eyes; he was beaten at his *own* game; mind your *own* business.

> God wrougt it and wrot hit with his *on* fynger,
> And toke it Moyses vpon the mount alle men to lere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 163.
>
> He sett them by hys *awne* syde,
> Vp at the hyze dese.
> *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 25).
>
> To thine *own* self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 78.
>
> Portius, behold thy brother, and remember
> Thy life is not thy *own*, when Rome demands it.
> *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.
>
> And Jove's *own* thunders follow Mars's drums.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 68.
>
> Beneath her father's roof, alone
> She seemed to live; her thoughts her *own;*
> Herself her *own* delight. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.
>
> Our *own* sun belongs to the class of yellow stars, probably somewhat past maturity. *Tait*, Light, § 328.

[In this sense *own* is often used elliptically the noun which it is to be regarded as qualifying being omitted: as, to hold one's *own* (that is, one's own ground, or one's own cause); a man can do as he likes with his *own* (that is, his own property, possessions, goods, etc.).

> He came unto his *own* [possessions], and his *own* [people] received him not. John i. 11.
>
> My study is to render every man his *own*, and to contain myself within the limits of a gentleman.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.
>
> These poor cantoners could not enjoy their *own* in quiet.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 67.
>
> The cup, the cup itself, from which our Lord
> Drank at the last sad supper with his *own*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

[The superlative is sometimes used.

> My bride to be, my evermore delight,
> My own heart's heart, and *ownest* own, farewell.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 8.]

2. Actual: used without a possessive, with *to* instead before the possessor: as, *own* brother *to* some one.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an *own* mother *to* me.
Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2. (*Nares.*)

"*Own* brother, sir," observes Durdles, . . . "*to* Peter the Wild Boy!" *Dickens*, Edwin Drood, v.

Of one's own motion, of spontaneous impulse; at one's own suggestion; of one's own accord; spontaneously.—**The own†**, its own.

The bodie whereof was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Gothes and other Barbarians, and fretted within *the owne* bowels by intestine rebellions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 246.

To be one's own man. (*a*†) To be in one's right senses or normal state of mind.

Ferdinand, her brother, found a wife
Where he himself was lost, Prospero his dukedom
In a poor isle, and all of us ourselves
When no *man was his own*. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 213.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee *was* never *his owne man* afterward.
Dekker, Strange Horse Race (1613). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) To be free to control one's own time.—**To hold one's own.** See def. 1, and *hold*[1].

own (ōn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ownen, ohnien, ognien, ahnien, agnien*, < AS. *āgnian, āhnian*, have as one's own, own, possess, claim as one's own, appropriate to oneself, = OHG. *eiginen*, MHG. *eigenen, eignen*, G. *eignen* = Icel. *eigna* = Sw. *egna* = Dan. *egne*, be proper, be becoming, beseem; from the adj.: see *own, a.*] **1.** To have or hold as one's own; possess; hold or possess rightfully or legally; have and enjoy the right of property in; in a general sense, to have: as, to *own* a large estate, or a part interest in a ship.

Not Afric *owns* a serpent I abhor
More than thy fame and envy.
Shak., Cor., I. 8. 3.

It is not so well done as when Roxalana was there, who, it is said, is now *owned* by my Lord of Oxford.
Pepys, Diary, May 20, 1662. [*N. E. D.*]

That live-long wig which Gorgon's self might *own*,
Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 295.

The estate his sires had *owned* in ancient years.
Cowper, Retirement, 579. [*N. E. D.*]

Gardens *owned* by the wealthier residents of the city.
Sears, Athan., II. ii. 185. [*N. E. D.*]

But none of them *owns* the landscape.
Emerson, Nature, p. 11.

Their [U. S. millionaires'] practice of '*owning*,' that is, controlling, both the professional politicians and the press.
Spectator, July 19, 1890. [*N. E. D.*]

2. To admit; concede; acknowledge: as, to *own* a fault; to *own* the force of a statement.

"Ich *an* wel," cwath the nigte gale,
"Ah [but], wranne, nawt for thire tale."
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1739.

Her. 'Tis a saying, sir, not due to me.
Leon. You will not *own* it.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 60.

For what thou professest, a baboon, could he speak,
Would *own* a name too dear.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 190.

But, for singing, among other things, we got Mrs. Coleman to sing part of the Opera, though she would not *own* she did get any of it without book in order to the stage.
Pepys, Diary, II. 319.

He *owns* himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

I *own* the soft impeachment. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v. 3.

Let each side *own* its fault and make amends!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 87.

In the long sigh that sets our spirit free,
We *own* the love that calls us back to Thee!
O. W. Holmes, Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery.

3. To recognize; acknowledge: as, to *own* one as a son.

How shall I *own* thee? shall this tongue of mine
E'er call thee daughter more?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

The Scripture *ownes* no such order, no such function in the Church. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

I went with it and kiss'd his Maties hand, who was pleas'd to *own* me more particularly by calling me his old acquaintance. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 30, 1660.

To own up, to confess fully and unreservedly; make a "clean breast" of a matter: usually implying confession as the result of pressure or when brought to bay. [Colloq.]
=**Syn. 2.** *Admit, Confess*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* To confess: with *to:* as, to *own to* a fault. [Colloq.]

Mr. did not *own to* the possession of the bond.
Mrs. Crowe.

owndt, *n.* Same as *ound*[2].

owner (ō'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *ownere, ognere* (= D. *eigenaar* = G. *eigner*); < *own*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not; in a general sense, one who has or possesses. When used alone it does not necessarily imply exclusive or absolute ownership. One who holds subject to a mortgage, or otherwise has only a qualified fee, is generally termed *owner* if he has a right to possession.

Zuych [such—*i. e.*, theft] is the zenne . . . of ham of religion thet byeth *ogeneres*, uor hi behoteth to libbe wy[th]-oute ogninge. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

That love is merchandized whose rich esteeming
The *owner's* tongue doth publish every where.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

With no *Owner* Beauty long will stay,
Upon the Wings of Time borne swift away.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Abutting owner. See *abut.*—**Beneficial owner.** See *beneficial.*—**Dominant owner.** See *dominant tenement*, under *dominant.*—**Equitable owner**, an owner having only an equitable estate.

ownerless (ō'nėr-les), *a.* [< *owner* + *-less.*] ★Having no owner: as, *ownerless* dogs.

ownership (ō'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *owner* + *-ship.*] The state of being an owner; the right by which a thing belongs specifically to some person or body; proprietorship; possession as an owner or proprietor. See *owner*.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession; which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord. *Blackstone*, Com., III. x.

No absolute *ownership* of land is recognized by our lawbooks except in the crown. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 12.

Bonitarian ownership. See *bonitarian.*

own-form (ōn'fôrm), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to a plant having stamens of a length corresponding with the style of the plant to be fertilized: a term applied by Darwin to pollen used in cross-fertilizing dimorphic and trimorphic flowers.

I have invariably employed pollen from a distinct plant of the same form for the illegitimate unions of all the species: and therefore it may be observed that I have used the term *own-form* pollen in speaking of such unions.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 24.

ownness (ōn'nes), *n.* [< *own*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being peculiar to one's self.

Napoleon, . . . with his *ownness* of impulse and insight, with his mystery and strength, in a word, with his originality (if we will understand that), reaches down into the region of the perennial and primeval.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 198.

own-root (ōn'röt), *a.* In *hort.*, grown upon its own root, without grafting or budding: applied to many plants, as roses.

owset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze*.

owsellt, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *owse, ooze.*] A slough; a quagmire.

I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and untwineable traine and *owsell* of perdition. *J. Melton*, Sixefold Politician.

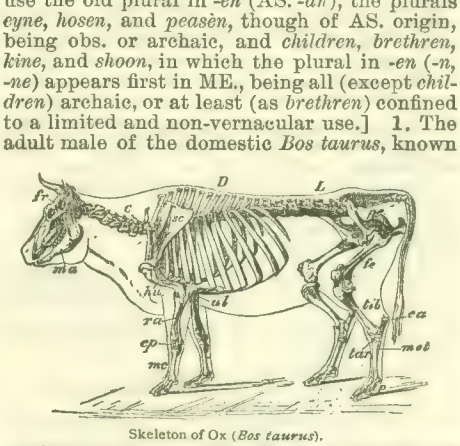
owsen (ou'sn), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *oxen*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Twenty white *owsen*, my gude lord,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

An' *owsen* frae the furrow'd field
Return sae dowf an' weary, O.
Burns, My Ain Kind Dearie, O.

owtt, owtet, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *out*.

ox (oks), *n.*; pl. *oxen* (ok'sn). [< ME. *oxe* (pl. ★*oxen*), < AS. *oxa* (pl. *oxan*) = OS. **ohso* = OFries. *oxa* = MD. *osse*, D. *os* = MLG. LG. *osse* = OHG. *ohso*, MHG. *ohse*, G. *ochse, ochs* = Icel. *oxi, uxi* = Sw. Dan. *oxe* = Goth. *auhsa, auhsus*, an ox: an old Aryan word, like *cow* and *steer*, though not, like these, found in Gr. and L.; = W. *ych*, an ox, = Skt. *ukshan*, an ox, bull; referred by some, as 'impregnator,' to Skt. √ *uksh*, sprinkle; by others to Skt. √ *uksh*, increase, wax, = E. *wax*[1], q. v. The noun *ox*, plural *oxen*, is notable as being the only one still having in familiar use the old plural in *-en* (AS. *-an*), the plurals *eyne, hosen*, and *peasèn*, though of AS. origin, being obs. or archaic, and *children, brethren, kine*, and *shoon*, in which the plural in *-en* (*-n, -ne*) appears first in ME., being all (except *children*) archaic, or at least (as *brethren*) confined to a limited and non-vernacular use.] **1.** The adult male of the domestic *Bos taurus*, known in the natural state as a *bull*, whose female is a *cow*, and whose young is a *calf;* in a wider sense, an animal of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ* or *Ovibovinæ;* a bovine. The several animals of this kind have each of them specific designations, as *buffalo, bison, aurochs, zebu, musk-ox*, etc.: the word is commonly restricted to the varieties of *Bos taurus*, the common ox, which is one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food, and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind: the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute for both beef and milk. Among the first class may be mentioned the Durham or shorthorn, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the West Highland or kyloe. Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, and Suffolk dun. For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and of the grazier, the Hereford and a cross between a shorthorn and an Ayrshire are much fancied. The ox is used in many parts of the world as a beast of draft. The "wild ox," now surviving in only a few parks, as at Chillingham Park in Northumberland, and at Cadzow Forest in Lanarkshire, is probably not a descendant of the true wild ox but has been derived from cattle introduced into Britain by the Romans.


Skeleton of Ox (*Bos taurus*).
fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *c*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpal; *pe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *met*, metatarsus; *cp*, carpus; *tar*, tarsus.

2. In a restricted sense, the castrated male of *Bos taurus*, at least 4 years old and full-grown or nearly so. (See *steer.*) Such animals are most used as draft-animals and for beef.—**Galla ox**, the sanga, a kind of ox found in the Galla country. *Hamilton Smith.*—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**To have the black ox tread on one's foot†**, to know what sorrow or adversity is.

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or *the black oxe tread on their foote*—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 1.

ox-acid (oks'as″id), *n.* Same as *oxyacid*.

oxalamide (ok-sal'a-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *amide.*] Same as *oxamide*.

oxalate (ok'sa-lāt), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base: as, potassium *oxalate*.

oxalemia, oxalæmia (ok-sa-lē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *oxal-ic* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] Excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood.

oxalic (ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *oxalicus*, < L. *oxalis*, < Gr. ὀξαλίς, sorrel: see *Oxalis.*] Of or pertaining to sorrel.—**Oxalic acid**, $(COOH)_2$, the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis Acetosella*. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom in the form of potassium, sodium, and calcium salts, and is made artificially by heating sawdust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda. It forms white crystals, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has an intensely acid taste, and is violently poisonous. It is often sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons*. Oxalic acid is used largely in calico-printing, dyeing, and the bleaching of flax and straw.—**Oxalic-acid diathesis**, the condition of the system when there is marked oxalemia.

Oxalidaceæ (ok-sal-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, the wood-sorrel family, distinguished by the regular flowers, imbricate sepals, and capitate stigmas. It includes seven genera, of which *Oxalis* is the type. They are herbs or trees, usually with compound leaves.

Oxalideæ (ok-sa-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] Same as *Oxalidaceæ*.

Oxalis (ok'sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *oxalis*, < Gr. ὀξαλίς, sorrel, also sour wine, < ὀξύς, sharp, pungent, acid, sour.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Oxalidaceæ*. It is characterized by the ten perfect stamens, five distinct styles, and five-lobed loculicidal pod with ten persistent valves. There are about 250 species, mostly of South Africa and South America, with one or two widely scattered throughout the tropics, and three or four throughout the temperate zones. They produce short stems with alternate leaves, or more commonly radical leaves from a fleshy rootstock or bulb. The characteristic leaves are of three radiating inversely heart-shaped leaflets; others are pinnate or undivided. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white, usually in long-stalked umbels, with additional minute


Flowering Plant of *Oxalis violacea* (wood-sorrel). *a*, pistil with some of the stamens.

apetalous flowers close-fertilized in the bud. Several species yield edible tubers. *O. tetraphylla* of Mexico, with four leaflets and red flowers, has fusiform edible roots. Several exotic species are important to the conservatory. Certain pinnate-leafed species exhibit irritability. See cut under *obcordate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

oxalite (ok'sa-līt), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ite*2.] Same as *humboldtine*.

oxaluria (ok-sa-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oxal-ic* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine in considerable amount.

oxaluric (ok-sa-lū'rik), *a.* [< *oxal-ic* + *uric*.] Derived from urea and oxalic acid.—**Oxaluric acid**, an acid ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths.

oxalyl, oxalyle (ok'sa-lil), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid, C_2O_2.

oxamate (ok'sa-māt), *n.* [< *oxam-ic* + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt of oxamic acid.

oxamic (ok-sam'ik), *a.* [< *ox(alic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Only in *oxamic acid*, the half amide of oxalic acid ($CO_2H.CONH_2$), formed by heating acid ammonium oxalate. It is a crystalline powder which melts at 210° C.

oxamide (ok-sam'id or -īd), *n.* [< *ox(alic)* + *amide*.] A white substance ($C_2O_2(NH_2)_2$), insoluble in water, produced by the distillation of neutral ammonium oxalate, whence its name. Also called *oxalamide*.

ox-antelope (oks'an″tē-lōp), *n.* A bubaline antelope, as the oryx. See *reem*. Num. xxiii. 22 (revised version, margin).

ox-balm (oks'bäm), *n.* Same as *horse-balm*.

oxberry (oks'ber″i), *n.* The black bryony. See *bryony*. [Prov. Eng.]

ox-bird (oks'bėrd), *n.* 1. An oxbiter or oxpecker; an African bird of the family *Buphagidæ* (which see).—2. A weaver-bird, *Textor alector*. *P. L. Sclater*.—3. The dunlin, *Pelidna alphina* or *Tringa variabilis*, a kind of sandpiper. *Nuttall*, 1834; *A. Newton*.—4. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. [Essex, Kent, England.]

oxbiter (oks'bī″tėr), *n.* 1. An ox-bird or oxpecker. See *Buphagidæ*.—2. The American cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris* or *M. ater*.

ox-bow (oks'bō), *n.* [< ME. *oxebowe*; < *ox* + *bow*2.] 1. A curved piece of wood the ends of which are inserted into an ox-yoke and held by pins. In use it encircles the neck of the animal. See *yoke*.

> With *ox-bowes* and ox-yokes, and other things mo,
> For ox-teeme and horse-teeme in plough for to go.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, September.

2. A bend or reach of a river resembling an ox-bow in form: a use common in New England.

oxboy† (oks'boi), *n.* A boy who tends cattle; a cow-boy.

> The *ox-boy* as ill is as hee,
> Or worser, if worse may be found.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, A Comparison.

ox-brake (oks'brāk), *n.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing.

ox-cheek (oks'chēk), *n.* See *jowl*, 2.

> The king regaled himself with a plate of *ox-cheek*.
> *Smollett*, Ferdinand Count Fathom, xl.

oxea (ok-sē'ä), *n.*; pl. *oxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ὀξεία, fem. of ὀξύς, sharp.] An acicular or needle-shaped sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, sharp at both ends, produced by growth from a center at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis. An oxea is therefore uniaxial and equibiradiate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

oxeate (ok-sē'āt), *a.* [< *oxea* + *-ate*1.] 1. Having the character of an oxea; uniaxial, equibiradiate, and sharp at both ends, as a sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.—2. Sharp-pointed at one end; acute. *Sollas*.

oxen, *n.* Plural of *ox*.

oxer (ok'sėr), *n.* [< *ox* + *-er*.] Same as *ox-fence*. [Slang.]

> Then [they rode] across the road over an *oxer* "like a bird." *Cornhill Mag.*, V. 722.

oxeye (oks'ī), *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Any plant of the composite genus *Buphthalmum*. (*b*) The oxeye daisy. See *daisy*, and cut in next column. (*c*) The corn-marigold (which see, under *marigold*). (*d*) The American plant *Heliopsis helianthoides*.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The greater titmouse, called specifically *big oxeye*. (*b*) The blue titmouse, called specifically *blue oxeye*.

> *Occhio bovino* [It.], a bird called an *oxeye*. *Florio*.
>
> *Oxeies*, Woodpeckers, and in winter Flocks of Parakitoes.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations [in America.



1. Branch with Heads of Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*). 2. The lower part of the plant. *a*, a ray-flower; *b*, a disk-flower.

(*c*) The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. (*d*) The American dunlin, *Pelidna americana*. [U. S.]—3. A cloudy speck or weather-gall, observed at sea off the coast of Africa. See *bull's-eye*.—4. *pl.* Small concave mirrors made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass.—**Creeping oxeye**, *Wedelia incarnata*. Also called *West Indian marigold*. [West Indies.]—**Oxeye bean**. See *bean*1.—**Oxeye daisy**. See *daisy*.—**Seaside oxeye**, *Borrichia arborescens*. [West Indies.]—**Yellow oxeye**, the corn-marigold.

ox-eyed (oks'īd), *a.* [< *ox* + *eye* + *-ed*2; tr. Gr. βοῶπις, ox-eyed: see *boöpic*, *boöps*.] Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

> Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 471.

oxfair† (oks'fãr), *n.* [< ME. *oxfayre*; < *ox* + *fair*2.] A cattle-fair. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 265.

ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing. [Eng.]

ox-fly (oks'flī), *n.* The œstrus or bot-fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, which infests cattle.

ox-foot (oks'fůt), *n.* In *farriery*, the hind foot of a horse when the horn cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford chrome, clay. See *chrome, clay*.

Oxford corners (oks'fȯrd kȯr'nėrz). In *printing*, ruled border-lines that cross and project slightly at the corners, thus ┼. [Eng.]

Oxford crown. See *crown*, 13.

Oxfordian (oks'fōr-di-an), *a.* [< *Oxford* (see def.) + *-ian*.] An epithet applied to a division of the Jurassic as developed in England. It is the lower portion of the middle or Oxford subdivision of the series, and is divided into two groups or stages, the Oxford clay and the Kellaways rock. The Oxfordian is also well developed in France and Germany.

Oxford marbles. Same as *Arundel marbles* (which see, under *marble*).

Oxford mixture, movement, ocher, school, etc. See *mixture*, etc.

ox-gall (oks'gâl), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox. When clarified by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering, it is used in water-color painting and in ivory-painting to make the colors spread more evenly; mixed with gum arabic, it thickens and fixes the colors. A coating of it sets black-lead or crayon drawings.

oxgang (oks'gang), *n.* [< ME. *oxgang, oxegang*; < *ox* + *gang*.] Same as *oxland*.

oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* Same as *oxgang*. [Scotch.]

ox-goad (oks'gōd), *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

ox-head (oks'hed), *n.* [< *ox* + *head*. Cf. *hogshead*.] 1. The head of an ox. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 292.—2†. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dolt.

> Dost make a mummer of me, *ox-head*? *Marston*.

oxheal (oks'hēl), *n.* Same as *setterwort*.

oxheart (oks'härt), *n.* A large variety of cherry: so called from its shape.

ox-hide (oks'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox.—2. A hide of land. See *hide*3.

oxhoof (oks'höf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of species of *Bauhinia* used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies. *Lindley*, Veg. Kingdom, p. 550.

ox-horn (oks'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [= MHG. *ohsenhorn*, G. *ochsenhorn*, etc.; as *ox* + *horn*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The horn of an ox.—2. A tree, *Bucida Buceras*, the olivebark or black olive of Jamaica, etc. Its wood is valued as safe from insects, and its bark is used in tanning. [Properly *oxhorn*.]

II. *a.* Resembling the horn of an ox.—**Ox-horn cockle**, a bivalve, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

oxid, oxide (ok'sid, ok'sid or -sīd), *n.* [Formerly, less prop., *oxyde, oxyd*; = F. *oxyde* = Sp. *óxido* = Pg. *oxydo* = It. *ossido* (after E.); < Gr. ὀξύς (stem ὀξυ-, reduced in this case to ὀξ-), sharp, keen, pungent, sour, acid, + *-id*1, *-ide*1.] In *chem.*, a compound of oxygen with a more electropositive element. The oxids are acid, basic, or neutral. The acid-forming oxids, also called *acid anhydrids*, are compounds of oxygen with negative or acid radicals. Most of them unite directly with water to form acids, as sulphuric oxid, SO_3, which unites with water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4. The basic oxids are compounds of oxygen with positive elements. Many of them form hydroxids, all of which neutralize acids, forming salts, as barium oxid, BaO, which forms the hydroxid $Ba(OH)_2$. The neutral oxids or peroxids usually contain more oxygen than the others, and have only very feeble acid or basic properties. Certain oxids cannot be classed with any of these groups, having both acid and basic properties.

oxidability (ok″si-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *oxidable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being converted into an oxid.

oxidable (ok'si-da-bl), *a.* [< *oxid(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into an oxid. *Whewell*.

oxidant (ok'si-dant), *n.* [< *oxid* + *-ant*.] An oxidizing agent; a substance which yields up oxygen readily to other bodies.

oxidate (ok'si-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidated*, ppr. *oxidating*. [< *oxid* + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into an oxid, as metals, etc., by combination with oxygen. Also *oxygenate*.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized; become an oxid.

> Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas.
> *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry, I. 300.

oxidation (ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oxydation* = Sp. *oxidación* = Pg. *oxydação* = It. *ossidazione*; as *oxidate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or process of oxidizing, or causing a substance to combine with oxygen.—2. The act or process of taking up or combining with oxygen. Also *oxidization*, *oxygenation*.

oxidational (ok-si-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *oxidation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to oxidation.

oxidator (ok'si-dā-tor), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp. Also *oxygenator*.

oxide, *n.* See *oxid*.

oxidizable (ok'si-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *oxidize* + *-able*.] Capable of being oxidized.

oxidization (ok″si-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *oxidize* + *-ation*.] Same as *oxidation*.

oxidize (ok'si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidized*, ppr. *oxidizing*. [< *oxid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; effect oxidation of.

II. *intrans.* To take up oxygen; combine with oxygen.—**Oxidized minium**. See *minium*.—**Oxidized silver**, in *silversmiths' work*, the dark and shadow effects produced on silver by a sulphid, usually in combination with some other substance. The dark so-called "oxid" is generally a pure sulphid.—**Oxidizing flame**. See *flame*, 1.

oxidizement (ok'si-dīz-ment), *n.* [< *oxidize* + *-ment*.] Oxidation.

oxidizer (ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

oxidulated† (ok-sid'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *oxid* + *-ule* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] In *chem.*, applied to a compound containing oxygen.

oxisalt (ok'si-sâlt), *n.* See *oxysalt*.

ox-land (oks'land), *n.* In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of an ox; an oxgang or oxgate. It was a descriptive term by which land was often granted, and carried the buildings on the land as a part thereof. It varied in area according to the local customs of husbandry and the arableness of the soil, but in general it may be regarded as amounting to about fifteen acres more or less.

> That the eight-ox plough was the normal plough, and not, as you suggest, an exceptional plough "of double strength," is sufficiently shown by the fact that eight *ox-lands*, and not four, constitute a "plough-land."
> *Isaac Taylor*, Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 671.

oxlip (ok'slip), *n.* [Prop. **oxslip*, formerly *oxelip*, esp. in pl. *oxelips*; < ME. **oxeslyppe*, < AS. *oxanslyppe, oxan slyppe*, oxlip, < *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, ox, + *slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, etc.: see *cowslip*, of similar formation.] A species of primrose, *Primula elatior*, in which the limb of the corolla is broader and flatter and the flowers are raised on a common peduncle. By many it is considered a distinct species.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
> Where *oxlips* and the nodding violet grows.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 250.

oxman (oks'man), *n.*; pl. *oxmen* (-men). A man who drives or tends a yoke of oxen. [Eng.]

> Oxen are still used as beasts of labour on many South Down farms. I met the *oxman* with his team a few days ago. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 317.

ox-mushroom (oks'mush″röm), *n.* A name sometimes given to very large specimens of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.

Oxon. An abbreviation of *Oxonia* (or *Oxoniæ*), a Middle Latin name for Oxford in England, noted

for its university, or of *Oxoniensis*, belonging to Oxford: sometimes placed after an academic degree conferred by that seat of learning: as, D. C. L. *Oxon.*

Oxonian (ok-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. ML. *Oxonia*, a Latinized form of AS. *Oxnaford, Oxonaford* (ME. *Oxenford, Oxenforth*, E. *Oxford*), lit. 'oxen's-ford,' < *oxena*, gen. pl. of *oxa*, ox, + *ford*, ford: see *ford*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford.—**Oxonian button-over.** See the quotation. [Eng.]

I've been selling *Oxonian button-overs* ("Oxonian" shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes) at 3s. 6d. and 4s., but they was really good, and soled and heeled.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.—2. An Oxonian button-over. [Eng.]

Not long since I had a pair of very good *Oxonians* that had been new welted, and the very first day I had them on sale—it was a dull drizzly day—a lad tried to prig them. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 48.

★**oxpecker** (oks′pek″ėr), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, or family *Buphagidæ:* so called from its habit of alighting on cattle to peck for food. See cut under *Buphaga*.

ox-pith† (oks′pith), *n.* Marrow. *Marston.*

ox-ray (oks′rā), *n.* A batoid fish, the horned ray, *Mobula giorna*. [Eng.]

ox-reim (oks′rīm), *n.* [Appar. adapted from a S. African D. **osriem*, < *os*, ox, + *riem* (= G. *riemen*), a strap, thong.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, etc.

ox-shoe (oks′shö), *n.* A flat piece of iron, with or without calks, shaped to one part of the hoof of an ox and pierced with holes near the outer edge to receive the wrought-iron flat-headed clinch-nails used to fasten it.

ox-skin† (oks′skin), *n.* [Also dial. *oskin;* < *ox* + *skin*, equiv. to *hide*[2], taken as equiv. to *hide*[3].] A hide of land. *Halliwell.*

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Conquerour, sets downe in the history thereof another kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to understand: foure akers (saith he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a yeare; in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an *oxe-skinne*. *Hopton*, Baculum Geodæticum (1614).

ox-sole (oks′sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

ox-stall (oks′stâl), *n.* [< ME. *oxestalle;* < *ox* + *stall*[1].] A stall or stand for oxen.

ox-team (oks′tēm), *n.* A team of oxen.

And Goad-man Sangar, whose industrious hand
With *Ox-teem* tills his tributary land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

★**oxter** (oks′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *ockster;* < ME. **oxte* (?), < AS. *ōhsta, ōcusta*, the armpit; cf. *ōxn* = OHG. *uohsana*, armpit; cf. L. *axis*, axis, dim. **axla, āla*, armpit, wing, etc.: see *axis, axle*, etc.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms.

Wi' a Bible under their *oxter* and a speerit o' prayer in their heart. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thrawn Janet.

oxter (oks′tėr), *v. t.* [< *oxter*, *n.*] To support under the arm; embrace with the arms. [Scotch.]

The priest he was *oxter'd*, the clerk he was carried,
And that 's how Meg o' the Mill was married.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

ox-tongue (oks′tung), *n.* [< ME. *oxe tunge.*] 1. The tongue of an ox.—2. One of several plants with rough tongue-shaped leaves, especially *Picris* (*Helminthia*) *echioides*, and the alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis*. Compare *bugloss.*—3. A name sometimes given to the anlace, braquemart, and similar short broadswords.

oxy[1] (ok′si), *a.* [< *ox* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to an ox; resembling an ox; bovine. [Rare.]

He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended brest
The *oxy* sinew close he drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv. 139.

oxy[2] (ok′si), *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of **ousy* for *oozy*.] Wet; soft; spongy: applied to land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oxyacanthous (ok″si-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] In *bot.*, furnished with many sharp thorns or prickles.

★**oxyacid** (ok′si-as-id), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *acid.*] An acid containing oxygen. This term was formerly used to distinguish an acid containing oxygen from one in which this element is not present, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, from hydrochloric acid, HCl. In modern organic chemistry the same term is often applied to an acid which contains both a carboxyl and a hydroxyl group, as oxyacetic or glycolic acid, $CH_2.HO.COOH$. Substances of this kind are perhaps better called *hydroxyacids* or *alcohol acids*. Also called *oxacid.*

oxyæsthesia (ok″si-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses: see *æsthesia.*] Abnormally acute sensibility; hyperæsthesia. Also written *oxyesthesia.*

oxyanthracene (ok-si-an′thra-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *anthracene.*] Same as *hydroxyanthracene*, $C_{14}H_9OH$. The latter name is more correct.

oxyaphia (ok-si-ā′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἁφή*, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, grasp, touch.] Abnormally acute sense of touch.

oxyaster (ok-si-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A regular polyact sponge-spicule, whose long acute rays radiate from one point.

★**oxybaphon** (ok-sib′a-fon), *n.*; pl. *oxybapha* (-fä). [< Gr. *ὀξύβαφον* (see def.), < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βάπτειν*, immerse, dip (> *βαφή*, a dipping).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large, deep, wide-mouthed wine-vase, tapering interiorly to a point at the base



Greek Oxybaphon, with combat between Cadmus and the Theban dragon.

and resembling in use and somewhat in shape the crater, but in the main convex instead of concave in vertical profile, and having its two handles immediately below the rim.

The additional discovery of two pieces of æs rude— . . . one among the ashes in the *oxybaphon*—proves that the inhumation of the first and the cremation of the second must be accepted as contemporary events.
Athenæum, No. 3231, p. 424.

Oxybaphus (ok-sib′a-fus), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the enlarged involucre; < Gr. *ὀξύβαφον*, a vase: see *oxybaphon.*] A name given by L'Heritier de Brutelle in 1797 to *Allionia*, a genus of nyctaginaceous plants, of the tribe *Mirabileæ*, having a short perianth and involucre with connate bracts. There are about 20 species, chiefly of western North and South America, a few, as *Allionia albida*, eastward in the United States. They are erect or prostrate branching herbs, with opposite leaves, and small white, pink, or scarlet flowers. A gardeners' name for plants of the genus is *umbrellawort.*

Oxybelus (ok-sib′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βέλος*, an arrow.] A genus of wasps of the family *Crabronidæ*. The submarginal is confluent with the first discoidal cell, or separated from it by a faint nervure only; the postscutellum is alate with a membranous appendage on each side; and the metathorax has a curved spine near the base. There are about 50 European and 32 American species of these wasps, of active habits, small size, dark color, with usually white spots on the abdomen, and they prey in the main upon dipterous insects.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] Abnormal acuteness of vision.

oxycalcium (ok-si-kal′si-um), *a.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *calcium.*] Noting the combined action of calcium and oxygen.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

oxycarpous (ok-si-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing or characterized by sharp-pointed fruit.

★**oxycephaly** (ok-si-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A high form of the human skull due to premature synostosis.

★**oxychlorid, oxychloride** (ok-si-klō′rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *chlorid.*] A compound of a basic element with oxygen and chlorin; as, phosphorus *oxychlorid*, lead *oxychlorid*, etc.

oxy-coal-gas (ok′si-kōl′gas), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture or combination of oxygen and coal-gas.

By means of the *oxy-coal-gas* flame we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 582.

Oxycoccus (ok-si-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the family *Vacciniaceæ*, known by its eight blunt awnless anthers, four-celled berries, and deeply or completely four-parted revolute corolla; the cranberry. There are 4 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth and prostrate vine-like shrubs, rooting in the mud or moss of swamps, and sending up short erect stems clad with small alternate evergreen leaves, and bearing nodding rose-colored flowers, mostly solitary and terminal, followed by edible acid crimson berries. This genus has often been included in *Vaccinium*. *O. macrocarpus* is the ordinary American cranberry; *O. Oxycoccus*, the European cranberry. See *cranberry* and *Vacciniaceæ*.

oxycrate (ok′si-krāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύκρατον*, sour wine mixed with water, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κερανύναι*, mix: see *crater.*] A mixture of water and vinegar. [Rare.]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

oxyd, oxyde, *n.* See *oxid, oxide.*

oxydactyl, oxydactyle (ok-si-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having slender toes not dilated at the ends: applied specifically to a group of batrachians, in distinction from *platydactyl* or *discodactyl.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Oxydactyla.*

Oxydactyla (ok-si-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *oxydactyl.*] A division of phaneroglossate batrachians, containing those which are oxydactyl: distinguished from *Platydactyla.*

Oxydendrum (ok-si-den′drum), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1839), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sour, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of plants of the family *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Andromedeæ*, characterized by the needle-shaped seeds and two-bracted persistent unchanged calyx of separate sepals. There is but one species, *O. arboreum*, a tree from 15 to 40 feet high, native of rich woods from Pennsylvania southward, mostly in the Alleghanies. It bears leaves resembling those of the beech, white egg-shaped flowers in terminal panicles of long one-sided racemes, followed by small woody five-angled capsules, with many minute seeds. Its hard, close-grained wood is used for tool-handles, bearings of machinery, etc. The tree is called *sorrel-tree* or *sour-wood*, also *elk-tree.*

oxydiact (ok-si-dī′akt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and two pointed rays lying in one straight line; oxyhexact with four of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxydiact sponge-spicule.

oxyfluoride (ok-si-flō′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *fluoride.*] A compound of an oxid and a fluoride: as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

★**oxygen** (ok′si-jen), *n.* [< F. *oxygène* = Sp. *oxígeno* = Pg. *oxygeneo* = It. *ossigeno, ossigene;* < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + √ *γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. Chemical symbol, O; atomic weight, 16. An element discovered by Priestley in 1774, who called it *dephlogisticated air.* It was finally called *oxygen* by Lavoisier, because supposed to be present in all acids. Further investigation, however, has proved that this is not the case. Oxygen is a chemical element existing as a permanent gas, colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and somewhat heavier than atmospheric air. It is soluble in water, which at a temperature of 60° F. dissolves $\frac{1}{30}$ of its volume of oxygen. Oxygen combines very readily with most of the elements, and forms oxids with all except fluorin and bromine. The act of combination is so energetic in many cases as to evolve light and heat, the phenomena of combustion. In other cases, as in the tarnishing or rusting of metals and the decay of animal or vegetable substances, oxidation takes place so slowly that, while the result is the same, the heat evolved at one time is not enough to produce luminous effects or even to be sensible. Free or uncombined oxygen is essential to all animal and vegetable life. Animal heat and muscular energy are results of a slow combustion produced in all parts of the system by oxygen carried in the blood from the lungs. In sunlight oxygen is exhaled by growing plants, but a certain quantity is assimilated and is essential to life. Oxygen is the most widely distributed and abundant element in nature; it constitutes about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, which is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with small amounts of other substances. Water contains about 89 per cent. of it by weight, and it is found in most animal and vegetable products, acids, bases, and salts. The rocks which make up most of the earth's crust contain very nearly 50 per cent. of oxygen. Under certain conditions oxygen may be made to pass into an allotropic or condensed form called *ozone.*

It was Lavoisier who gave to this curious kind of air or gas the name of *Oxygen*, by which it is now universally known; and it was he, too, who first showed, by the most conclusive experiments, what was really the composition of atmospheric air. His determination of the constitution of the air was made in the year 1777.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 78.

2. A manufacturers' name for bleaching-powder. *Simmonds.*

oxygenate (ok′si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenated*, ppr. *oxygenating.* [< *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] 1. To mix with oxygen; impregnate or saturate with oxygen: as, the blood is *oxygenated*

in the **lungs.**—2. Same as *oxidate.*—**Oxygenated water,** hydrogen peroxid.

oxygenation (ok″si-je-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *oxygenate* + *-ion.*] 1. The process or act of oxygenating, or impregnating or saturating with oxygen. —2. Same as *oxidation.*

oxygenator (ok′si-jen-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *oxygenate* + *-or*[1].] Same as *oxidator.*

oxygenic (ok-si-jen′ik), *a.* [< *oxygen* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen.

oxygenizable (ok′si-jen-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *oxygenize* + *-able.*] Capable of being oxygenized. Also spelled *oxygenisable.*

oxygenize (ok′si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenized,* ppr. *oxygenizing.* [< *oxygen* + *-ize.*] To oxygenate. Also spelled *oxygenise.*

oxygenizement (ok′si-jen-īz-ment), *n.* [< *oxygenize* + *-ment.*] Oxidation. Also spelled *oxygenisement.*

oxygenizer (ok′si-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* That which oxidates or converts into an oxid. Also spelled *oxygeniser.*

oxygenous (ok-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< *oxygen* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen; containing oxygen.

> The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an *oxygenous* rather than a carbonaceous character.
> *Maine,* Village Communities, p. 213.

oxygeusia (ok-si-jö′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, acute, + *γεῦσις,* sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι,* taste: see *gust*[2].] Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossus (ok-si-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *γλῶσσα,* tongue.] 1. In *herpet.,* a remarkable genus of firmisternal batrachians of the family *Ranidæ,* containing Asiatic frogs whose tongue is angulate behind, whence the name.—2. In *entom.,* a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ,* with one species, *O. subcyaneus,* of Brazil. *Chaudoir,* 1843.—3. In *ornith.,* same as *Mniotilta. Swainson,* 1827.

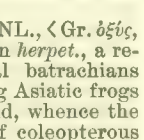
oxygnathous (ok-sig′nạ-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *γνάθος,* jaw.] In *conch.,* having the jaws smooth or only finely striated: noting the *Limacidæ, Vitrinidæ,* etc.

oxygon, oxygone (ok′si-gon, -gōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξυγώνιος,* acute-angled, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, acute, + *γωνία,* angle.] In *geom.,* a triangle having three acute angles.

oxygonal (ok-sig′ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-al.*] Oxygonial.

oxygonial (ok-si-gō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-ial.*] Acute-angled.

Oxygyrus (ok-si-jī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *γῦρος,* a ring, circle.] A genus of heteropods of the family *Atlantidæ.* The small spiral shells of *O. keraudreni* occur in abundance in globigerina-ooze.



Oxygyrus keraudreni.

Oxyhæna (ok-si-hē′nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp.] The typical genus of *Oxyhænidæ.*

Oxyhænidæ (ok-si-hen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxyhæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene of North America, belonging to the suborder *Creodonta.*

oxyhemoglobin (ok-si-hem-ọ-glō′bin), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *hemoglobin.*] Hemoglobin united with oxygen in loose combination, 1 gram of hemoglobin taking up 1.76 c. c. of oxygen.

oxyhexact (ok-si-hek′sakt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ἓξ* = E. *six,* + *ἀκτίς,* a ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and six pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a double square pyramid, as a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* An oxyhexact sponge-spicule.

oxyhexaster (ok″si-hek-sas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + E. *hexaster.*] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays are pointed.

oxyhydrogen (ok-si-hī′drọ-jen), *a.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *hydrogen.*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen: as, *oxyhydrogen* gas.—**Oxyhydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe,* 1.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp,** one in which oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are commingled and burned, the resulting flame being directed on a cylinder of quicklime and forming a bright light.—**Oxyhydrogen light,** the limelight; the Hare light; the Drummond light.—**Oxyhydrogen microscope,** a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror, and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxylebiinæ (ok-si-leb-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxylebius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chiridæ,* exemplified by the genus *Oxylebius,* with the head pointed, the preopercle with two or three spines, and with three anal spines.

Oxylebius (ok-si-lē′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *λέβιος* for *λεβίας,* a kind of fish.] The only genus of *Oxylebiinæ,* containing one species, *O. pictus,* a handsome fish of small size, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

oxymel (ok′si-mel), *n.* [< L. *oxymeli,* < Gr. *ὀξύμελι,* a mixture of vinegar and honey, < *ὀξύς,* acid, sour (< *ὀξος,* sour wine), + *μέλι,* honey: see *mell*[2].] A mixture of vinegar or acetic acid and honey.—**Oxymel of squill,** vinegar of squill with honey.

oxymoron (ok-si-mō′ron), *n.*; pl. *oxymora* (-rạ). [< L. *oxymorus,* < Gr. *ὀξύμωρος,* in neut. *ὀξύμωρον,* an expression that seems absurd but has a point, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, quick, clever, + *μωρός,* foolish.] In *rhet.,* a figure consisting in adding to a word an epithet or qualification apparently contradictory; in general, close connection of two words seemingly opposed to each other (as, *cruel kindness;* to make *haste slowly*); an expression made epigrammatic or pointed by seeming self-contradictory.

oxymuriate† (ok-si-mū′ri-āt), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *muriate.*] Same as *chlorid:* formerly so called on the erroneous assumption that muriatic acid was an oxygen acid, and that chlorin differed from it in containing more oxygen.

oxymuriatic† (ok-si-mū-ri-at′ik), *a.* [< *oxymuriate* + *-ic.*] Being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid: formerly applied to chlorin. See *oxymuriate.*

oxyntic (ok-sin′tik), *a.* [< Gr. **ὀξυντός,* verbal adj. of *ὀξύνειν,* make sharp, make acid (< *ὀξύς,* sharp), + *-ic.*] Rendering acid.—**Oxyntic cells,** the ovoid or parietal cells of the cardiac gland, which have been supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.—**Oxyntic glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach, or, more generally, any gastric glands secreting hydrochloric acid.

> The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) *oxyntic glands* (*ὀξύνειν,* to render acid). *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 674.

ox-yoke (oks′yōk), *n.* A yoke for oxen. See *yoke.*

Oxyopes (ok-si-ō′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ὤψ,* eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Oxyopidæ,* having the eyes placed in four rows. Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. viridans* is an example.

oxyopia (ok-si-ō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξυωπία,* sharp-sightedness, < *ὀξύωπης,* sharp-sighted, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ὤψ,* eye.] Abnormal acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

Oxyopidæ (ok-si-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < *Oxyopes* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiders of the superfamily *Citigradæ,* closely allied to the *Lycosidæ,* having the eyes in three or four rows, the four middle ones forming a trapezium which is narrower behind. This family comprises 3 genera, the species of which are found on plants and low shrubs, and are very swift runners.

oxyopy (ok′si-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *oxyopia.*

oxyosphresia (ok″si-os-frē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ὀσφρησις,* a smelling, smell: see *osphresiology.*] Morbid acuteness of the sense of smell. Also *oxyosphrasia.*

oxypentact (ok-si-pen′takt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς,* ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and five pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a single square pyramid; oxyhexact with one ray rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxypentact sponge-spicule.

oxyphonia (ok-si-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξυφωνία,* sharpness of voice, < *ὀξύφωνος,* sharp-voiced, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *φωνή,* voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxyphony (ok′si-fō-ni), *n.* Same as *oxyphonia.*

oxyphyllous (ok-si-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύφυλλος,* having pointed leaves, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, pointed, + *φύλλον,* leaf.] Having acuminated leaves. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

Oxypoda (ok-sip′ọ-dạ), *n.* [NL. (Mannerheim, 1830), < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of rove-beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ.* It is one of the largest genera, with over 200 species, represented in all parts of the globe; many are European, but only three have been found in North America. They vary much in habits, being found on fungi, in vegetable debris, in ants' nests, under moss, dead leaves, or bark, etc.

Oxypogon (ok-si-pō′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *πώγων,* beard.] A genus of *Trochilidæ,* containing humming-birds with a pointed crest and beard, as *O. lindeni* of Venezuela, and *O. guerini* of Colombia; helmet-crests. *J. Gould,* 1848.

oxypycnos (ok-si-pik′nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύπυκνος,* of one higher than the *πυκνόν,* < *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *πυκνόν,* a small interval, neut. of *πυκνός,* close.] In *anc. Gr.* and *medieval music,* a tetrachord in which the short step or semitone lay at the upper end; also, a mode composed of such tetrachords.

oxyrhine (ok′si-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having a sharp snout: as, the ★*oxyrhine* frog, *Rana arvalis.*

Oxyrhynch (ok′si-ringk), *n.* [< NL. *Oxyrhynchus,* q. v.] 1. A crab with a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab or maioid; any member of the *Oxyrhyncha.*—2. The oxyrhynchus, a fish; the mizdeh.

Oxyrhyncha (ok-si-ring′kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Oxyrhynchus.*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, having usually a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum (whence the name), nine pairs of gills, and the male genital pores on the last pair of thoracic legs; the maioid crabs. The species crawl about, but do not swim, and many of them are known as *spider-crabs.* Also called *Maioidea.*



Spider-crab (*Libinia dubia*), one of the *Oxyrhyncha.*

Oxyrhynchidæ (ok-si-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxyrhynchus* + *-idæ.*] In *ornith.,* a family of clamatorial passerine birds, named from the genus *Oxyrhynchus.* They are usually included in *Tyrannidæ,* differing only in the conic-acute instead of hooked bill.

oxyrhynchous (ok-si-ring′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύρυγχος,* sharp-nosed (noting a kind of sturgeon), also sharp-pointed, < *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ῥύγχος,* snout, beak.] Having a sharp snout or pointed beak; oxyrhine; maioid, as a crab.

Oxyrhynchus (ok-si-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Oxyrrhynchus:* see *oxyrhynchous.*] 1. [*l. c.*] A celebrated Egyptian fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus;* the mizdeh, formerly reverenced throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Hathor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed. See *Mormyrus.*—2. In *ornith.,* a genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, having a long straight conic-acute bill, and green plumage with orange crown. *O. frater* is a Central American species. *Temminck,* 1820.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Spix,* 1824.—4. In *entom.:* (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidæ,* containing a few East Indian species. *Schönherr,* 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidæ,* characterized by the cylindric produced and attenuate neck. *Rondani,* 1840.

Oxyria (ok-sir′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1765), so called from the acid leaves; < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, acid.] A genus of apetalous plants of the family *Polygonaceæ* and the tribe *Rumiceæ,* characterized by a four-parted perianth. There are 2 species, low perennial herbs, native in arctic and high northern regions of the whole world, and on the higher mountains of Europe, Asia, and America. They bear long-stalked kidney-shaped radical leaves, and panicled racemes of small greenish flowers on a slender and usually leafless stem. They are called *mountain-sorrel,* in allusion to their place of growth and to their acid sorrel-like leaves.

oxyrrhodin, oxyrrhodine (ok-sir′ọ-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, acid, + *ῥόδον,* rose, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. *Dunglison.*

oxysaccharum (ok-si-sak′ạ-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *σάκχαρον,* sugar.] A mixture of vinegar and sugar.

oxysalt (ok′si-sâlt), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *salt*[1].] A salt of an oxyacid. See *oxyacid.* Also spelled *oxisalt.*

Oxystomata (ok-si-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *oxystomatus:* see *oxystomatous.*] In *Crustacea,* a superfamily of crabs. The cephalothorax is rounded, the buccal frame is triangular, the frontal region does not project, and the male genital pores are on the last pair of thoracic legs. The box-crabs, *Calappidæ,* are an example. Also called *Leucosioidea.*

oxystomatous (ok-si-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *oxystomatus*, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth or mouth-parts produced, pointed, or sharp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Oxystomata*.

oxystome (ok'si-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *oxystomatous*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Oxystomata*.

oxystrongylous (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *a.* Constituting or having the form of an oxystrongylus, as a sponge-spicule.

oxystrongylus (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *n.*; pl. *oxystrongyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + NL. *strongylus*, q. v.] In sponges, a supporting or megasclerous spicule like a strongylus, but sharp at each end. *Sollas.*

oxysulphid, oxysulphide (ok-si-sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphid.*] A sulphid in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen: as, antimony *oxysulphid*, Sb_2OS_2.

oxysulphuret (ok-si-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphuret.*] Same as *oxysulphid*.

Oxytelinæ (ok-sit-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxytelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ*, typified by the genus *Oxytelus*. It is a large group of some 15 genera, having the prothoracic stigmata invisible; antennæ inserted under the lateral margin of the front; the labrum corneous, usually with membranous appendages; no ocelli; abdomen of seven distinct segments; anterior coxæ conical and prominent; and tarsi of five or three joints.

Oxytelus (ok-sit'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1802).] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the *Oxytelinæ*, having the head, thorax, and elytra strongly punctate and rugose. It is a large and wide-spread genus of over 100 species, found in all quarters of the globe; 13 are North American. Many of them are most abundant in dung.

oxytetract (ok-si-tet'rakt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς*, ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and four pointed rays, representing the edges of a square pyramid; oxyhexact with two of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxytetract sponge-spicule.

oxytocic (ok-si-tos'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξυτόκιον*, a medicine to produce quick delivery, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, quick, + *τόκος*, parturition, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] **I.** *a.* That serves or tends to induce or accelerate parturition.

Indian hemp . . . is credited, I believe justly, with *oxytocic* properties. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 170.

II. *n.* A medicine or drug that tends to accelerate parturition.

In some individuals it [quinine] produces an erythematous eruption, and it is also known to act as an *oxytocic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 186.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύτονος*, having the acute accent on the final syllable, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *τόνος*, accent: see *tone*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, especially *Gr. gram.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by the acute accent on the last syllable.

On the last syllable of an *oxytone* word, when in the connection of discourse its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in . . . the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 111.

(*b*) Causing a word to take the acute accent on the final syllable: as, an *oxytone* suffix.

II. *n.* A word which has the acute accent on the last syllable.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytoned*, ppr. *oxytoning*. [< *oxytone*, *a.*] In *gram.*, to pronounce or write with the acute accent on the final syllable: as, to *oxytone* a word.

oxytonesis (ok″si-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξυτόνησις*, a marking with an acute accent, < *ὀξυτονεῖν*, mark or pronounce with an acute accent on the final syllable, < *ὀξύτονος*, having the acute accent on the final syllable: see *oxytone*, *a.*] Pronunciation or notation of a word with the acute accent on the final syllable. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 15.

oxytonical (ok-si-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *oxytone* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *oxytone*.

oxytonize (ok'si-tōn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytonized*, ppr. *oxytonizing*. [< *oxytone* + *-ize*.] To render oxytone.

A demonstrative particle, pa- or pe-, is found before almost every noun, and in some verbs also. There is also a tendency to *oxytonize* many words, especially substantives, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages. *Science*, IX. 412.

Oxytricha (ok-sit'ri-kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** The typical genus of *Oxytrichidæ*. Several species of these animalcules are found both in fresh and in salt water. They are soft and plastic, without caudal setæ, and with fine large ventral setæ. *O. pellionella* is an example. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

Oxytrichidæ (ok-si-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxytricha* + *-idæ*.] A large family of hypotrichous ciliate protozoans, containing *Oxytricha* and more than 20 other genera of free-swimming animalcules which are among the most highly specialized of their order, or, indeed, of their class. The numerous species inhabit either fresh or salt water, and some of them are known as *hackle-animalcules*. Also *Oxytrichina*.

oxytrichine (ok-sit'ri-kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or relating to an oxytricha; of or pertaining to the *Oxytrichidæ*.

II. *n.* Any animalcule of the family *Oxytrichidæ*.

oxytrope (ok'si-trōp), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aragallus* (*Oxytropis* of de Candolle).

Oxytropis (ok-sit'rō-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρόπις*, keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] A name given by A. P. de Candolle in 1802 to *Aragallus*, a genus of leguminous plants, distinguished from *Astragalus* by the sharp appendage on the keel-petals. There are about one hundred and twenty species, in cold or mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are herbs



Flowering Plant of Loco-weed (*Aragallus Lambertii*). *a*, the fruit.

or shrubs, sometimes set with stiff spines. They bear pinnate leaves, and violet, purple, white, or yellowish flowers in racemes or spikes. *Aragallus Lambertii* of the Rocky Mountain region, one of the loco-weeds, is a handsome large-flowered example. Many species are suitable for the flower-garden, especially for rockwork and borders. Some old world species, as *A. pilosa*, have claims as pasture-herbs in barren soil. The name is sometimes Anglicized as *oxytrope*. See *crazy-weed* and *loco-weed*.

oxytylotate (ok-si-til'ō-tāt), *a.* [< *oxytylote* + *-ate*[1].] Sharp at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of an oxytylote.

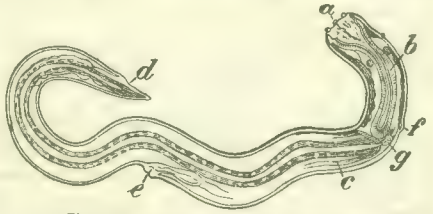
oxytylote (ok-sit'i-lōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τύλος*, a knob, knot.] A sponge-spicule of the simple rhabdous type, tylotate or knobbed at one end and sharp at the other, like a common pin.

Oxyura (ok-si-ū'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of ducks: same as *Erismatura*.

oxyuric (ok-si-ū'rik), *a.* [< NL. *Oxyur(is)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or caused by *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the pinworm or threadworm of the large intestine: as, *oxyuric* irritation.

oxyuricide (ok-si-ū'ri-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *Oxyuris* + *-cida*, < L. *cædere*, kill.] Any anthelmintic which is destructive to worms of the genus *Oxyuris*, or pinworms. *T. S. Cobbold.*

Oxyuris (ok-si-ū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of small threadworms



Pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), magnified.

a, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, beginning, and *d*, end of intestine, intermediate part not figured; *e*, genital aperture; *f*, opening of vessels; *g*, their receptacle.

or nematoids of the family *Ascaridæ*, founded by Rudolphi in 1809; the pinworms. *O. vermicularis* infests the rectum; the female is half an inch long, the male much smaller.

oxyurous (ok-si-ū'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a sharp tail, or pointed behind.

oxyus (ok'si-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In sponges, a fusiform or spindle-shaped supporting spicule or megasclere, such as occurs in the genus *Spongilla*.

oyapock (ō'yạ-pok), *n.* A Brazilian opossum: same as *yapok*.

oye (oi), *n.* Same as *oe*[2].

oyer (ō'yėr), *n.* [< AF. *oyer*, OF. *oïr*, *ouïr*, F. *ouïr*, < L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes.—**2.** The production of a document or copy of a document which an adversary has mentioned in his pleading; anciently, the hearing of the reading of such document. In early times often called *oyer and determiner*.

He may crave *oyer* of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought: that is, to hear it read to him, the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

Court of oyer and terminer [OF. *oyer et terminer*, hear and determine], a court for the trial of indictments in England, held under a commission by virtue of which the judges have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine specified offenses, usually all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. In some of the United States the name has been adopted for the higher criminal courts of corresponding jurisdiction.

oyes, oyez (ō'yes, ō'yez). [< AF. OF. *oyez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *oyer*, F. *ouïr*, hear: see *oyer*.] Hear! the introduction to a proclamation made by an officer of a law-court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention: it is thrice repeated: occasionally used as a substantive, in the sense of 'exclamation' or 'proclamation.'

And there with all commaunded his heraude to make an *oyes*. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 1.

On whose bright crest Fame, with her loud'st *oyes*,
Cries, "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 143.

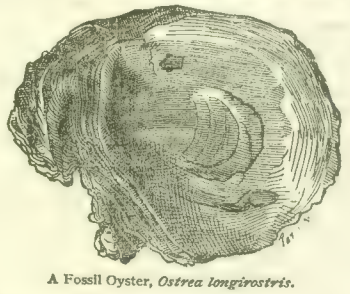
oylet†, *n.* See *oilet*.

oynount, *n.* An obsolete variant of *onion*. *Chaucer.*

oyst†, *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyset†, *v.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyster (ois'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oister*, ★*oistre*; < ME. ★*oyster*, *oystur*, *oystre*, *eyster*, *ostyre*, < OF. *oistre*, *ouistre*, *huistre*, F. *huître* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ostra* = It. *ostrea*, now *ostrica* = AS. *ōstre* = D. *oester* (> G. *üster*, now *auster*) = Icel. Sw. *ostra* = Dan. *østers*, < L. *ostrea*, f., rarely *ostreum*, neut., < Gr. *ὄστρεον*, an oyster, named from its hard shell (cf. *ὄστρακον*, a shell, potsherd, earthen vessel: see *ostracize*, etc.), akin to *ὀστέον*, a bone, shell, L. *os* (*oss-*), a bone: see *os*[1].] **1.** An edible bivalve mollusk of the family



A Fossil Oyster, *Ostrea longirostris*.

Ostreidæ, such as *Ostrea edulis*, the common species of Europe, and *O. virginica*, that of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The species are very numerous, and are found in all temperate and tropical countries, in salt and brackish water; there are also many fossil species. The shell is very irregular, both inequivalve and inequilateral, with one valve flattened and the other more concavo-convex, both rough outside and nacreous inside. Each valve has one purplish eye or spot, showing where the single adductorial muscle is attached, oysters being thus monomyarian. The gristly button-shaped body in the flesh is this ligament. The soft greenish substance corresponds to a liver. The fluted layers around a part of the body are the gills or breathing-organs. Oysters have sex, and are very prolific. They spawn in north temperate countries in May and June, during which period and for some time afterward they are not so good for food; whence the common saying that oysters are not eatable in those months which have no *r* in their names. The spawn or fry is called *spat* or *spet*. Oysters are now very extensively cultivated, the resulting stock being superior to the natural oyster. Starfishes and some carnivorous gastropods (see *borer*) are among the great obstacles to success with which oyster-culture has to contend. Oysters feed upon a great many different aquatic organisms of minute size. In confinement they eat corn-meal greedily. See cuts under *ciborium*, *integropalliate*, and *Ostrea*.

Oysters in Ceuy, *oysters* in grauey, your helthe to renewe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

But thilke text heeld he nat worth an *oystre*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 182.

It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their name to eat an *oyster*.
Butler, Dyet's Dry Dinner (1599). (*Bartlett.*)

The tongue of a Purple [a murex or some such shell] is about the length of a finger, so sharp and hard that he can open therewith the shell of an *oister*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 168.

2. One of many other bivalves of the same order, but of a different family. Thus, the pearl-oyster belongs to the *Aviculidæ*.—3. The oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the side-bone of a turkey or similar bird.—4. Figuratively, some profit or advantage which one may seize and hold. [Slang.]—**A choking or stopping oyster**†, a reply that leaves one nothing to say, as if choked with an oyster too large to swallow.

At an other season, to a feloe laiyng to his rebuke that he was ouer deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue *a stopping oistre*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 61.

Herewithall his wife, to make up my mouth,
Not onely her husband's taunting tale avouth,
But thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth
Checks and *choking oysters*.
J. Heywood's Proverbs, xi.

Bench oyster, an oyster sold at a lunch-counter as a fancy or extra grade.—**Blue Point oyster**, originally, an oyster obtained off Blue Point, near Great South Bay, Long Island; now, any oyster from the south shore of Long Island, whether native or transplanted. They are commonly called *Blue Points*, and the name is popularly but wrongly supposed to refer to the large dark-bluish "eye" on the inside of the shell. These oysters are of small size, but very delicate and well-flavored.—**Box oyster**, an oyster from seven to ten years old, of handsome round shape, not less than three inches wide and five inches long. It is the second grade in the New York market, inferior to Saddlerock, and superior to cullings and bushel oysters. The name is due to the fact that they used to be shipped in boxes instead of barrels. [Connecticut and New York.]—**Bushel oysters**, oysters of inferior quality, sold by the bushel. They form the fourth grade in the New York market, rated below Saddlerock, box, and cullings.—**California oyster**, *Ostrea lurida* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Canadian oyster**, a northern oyster which has been distinguished by the name *Ostrea canadensis*.—**Cape oyster**, an oyster obtained from Cape Cod or vicinity; a kind of northern native or hard oyster. Also called *Capes*. [Boston, Massachusetts.]—**Cat's-tongue oyster**, a very narrow and elongated oyster. The habit of growing in the erect position, where the banks are prolific and undisturbed, crowds the oysters together, so that under such conditions they do not have a chance to expand laterally.—**Cockscomb oyster**. Same as *cockscomb*, 3.—**Cove oyster**. (*a*) A name of oysters growing singly in or scattered over coves, creeks, bays, old planting-grounds, etc., too sparsely to be taken by the ordinary method of tonging, but captured singly in from four to eight feet of water with nippers. Such oysters are usually large and fat, and are commonly called *coves*. (*b*) Among packers, steamed oysters packed in hermetically sealed cans: a trade-name.—**Dragon oyster**, a small but delicate oyster from New Haven harbor (named from *Dragon*, nickname of the oystering village of Fair Haven). [New Eng.]—**English oyster**, the common European oyster, *Ostrea edulis*.—**Hard oyster**, the native northern oyster of the United States.—**Mangrove oyster**, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangrove-trees, as in Florida.—**Mountain-oyster**, a lamb's testicle.—**Northern oyster**, *Ostrea borealis*, growing in northerly parts of the United States, sometimes supposed to be a distinct species from the southern *Ostrea virginica*.—**Racoon oyster**, an oyster growing in shallow water and daily exposed to the air during ebb-tide, whence they become small and poor. They have many fanciful local names.—**Reef-oyster**, an oyster growing naturally on reefs; a reefer. [Alabama to Texas.]—**Saddlerock oyster**, the first or largest grade of oysters in the New York market. The oysters that first bore that name were taken from a rock so called in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, the supply from which was soon exhausted.—**Sand-oysters**, oysters which have been scattered and exposed or damaged on sand-shoals; sanded oysters.—**Shrewsbury oysters**, oysters from Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.—**Single oyster**, an oyster which becomes detached from the bunches after two years' growth; hence, a grown or merchantable oyster.—**Soft oyster**, the oyster obtained from the Chesapeake and southward: distinguished from the *hard* or native northern oyster.—**Thorny oysters**, bivalves of the genus *Spondylus*.—**Tonged oysters**, oysters taken with the tongs: they are preferred to those which are dredged.—**Vegetable oyster**. Same as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Wild oyster**, an oyster of natural growth, neither artificially propagated nor transplanted.—**Window oysters**, the *Placunidæ*. See cut under *Placuna*. (See also *coon-oyster*, *pearl-oyster*, *rock-oyster*.)

oyster (ois'tėr), *v. i.* [< *oyster*, *n.*] To engage in oyster-fishing; take oysters in any way.

Many more are *oystering* now than before the war.
E. Ingersoll.

oyster-bank (ois'tėr-bangk), *n.* A bank on which oysters grow; an oyster-bed.

oyster-bar (ois'tėr-bär), *n.* An oyster-bank. ★[Southern United States.]

oyster-bay (ois'tėr-bā), *n.* An oyster-shop. [Local, U. S.]

oyster-bed (ois'tėr-bed), *n.* 1. An oyster-bank; a place where oysters breed or are bred; a place prepared and sown or planted with spat. In the northern United States, oyster-beds are also called *oyster-banks*; in the southern United States, *oyster-bars* and *oyster-rocks*; in the Gulf States, *oyster-reefs*. 2. A bed, layer, or stratum containing fossil oysters.

oyster-bird (ois'tėr-bėrd), *n.* An oyster-catcher.

oyster-boat (ois'tėr-bōt), *n.* 1. A small boat used in the oyster-fishery.—2. A large establishment or floating house, constructed on a raft, generally one story and sometimes two high. These houses are usually moored together, and kept in constant communication with the wharf by means of a swinging bridge, which rises and falls with the tide. They are usually about 15 yards long by 10 wide, and are divided into several compartments.

oyster-bottom (ois'tėr-bot″um), *n.* Any kind of bottom whereon oysters grow, or a bottom suitable to the growth of oysters; an oyster-bed, -rock, -reef, etc.

oyster-brood (ois'tėr-bröd), *n.* A young or small oyster, about half an inch in diameter.

oyster-catcher (ois'tėr-kach″ėr), *n.* A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ*: so called from the habit of feeding upon small oysters and other mollusks. There are several species, found on the sea-coast of most countries, all of the single genus *Hæmatopus*, about 18 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings, with stout red or bright-colored bill and feet, and the plumage either party-colored with black and white or entirely blackish. The common European oyster-catcher, *H. ostralegus*, has the head, neck, and most of the upper parts glossy-black, the under parts, rump, and parts of the wings and tail white. It is very widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American oyster-catcher is a similar but distinct species, *H. palliatus*, having the back smoky-brown in contrast to the black head. It is common along the Atlantic coast. *H. niger*, the black oyster-catcher, inhabits the Pacific coast. See cut under *Hæmatopus*.

oyster-crab (ois'tėr-krab), *n.* One of the little crabs which live with oysters in the shells of the latter; a pea-crab. The kind which lives in the common oyster is a grapsoid crustacean, *Pinnotheres ostreum*. See *Pinnotheres*.

oyster-cracker (ois'tėr-krak″ėr), *n.* A small kind of cracker or biscuit served with oysters. [U. S.]

oyster-culture (ois'tėr-kul″tūr), *n.* The cultivation of oysters; the artificial breeding and rearing of oysters; oyster-farming; ostreiculture.

oyster-culturist (ois'tėr-kul″tūr-ist), *n.* One who is engaged in oyster-culture.

oyster-dredge (ois'tėr-drej), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the oyster-bed.

oysterer (ois'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who deals in oysters.

Not scorning Scullions, Cobblers, Colliers,
Jakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, *Oysterers*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

oyster-farm (ois'tėr-färm), *n.* A place where oyster-farming is conducted.

oyster-farming (ois'tėr-fär″ming), *n.* Oyster-culture.

oyster-field (ois'tėr-fēld), *n.* An oyster-bed; an oyster-bank.

If a barrel of oysters were planted in an estuary of the sea and their progeny preserved in successive generations for ten years, the *oyster-field* thus produced would supply a bounteous repast for every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 297.

oyster-fish (ois'tėr-fish), *n.* 1†. An oyster. *Florio*.—2. A batrachoid fish, *Opsanus tau*, generally called *toad-fish*.—3. A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

oyster-fishery (ois'tėr-fish″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of taking oysters.

oyster-fishing (ois'tėr-fish″ing), *n.* The act or business of fishing for oysters.

oyster-fork (ois'tėr-fôrk), *n.* A small and light fork designed for use in eating oysters, especially raw oysters served on the half-shell.

oyster-gage (ois'tėr-gāj), *n.* A model of an oyster in metal or other permanent material, used as a standard of marketable size.

oyster-grass (ois'tėr-gràs), *n.* *Enteromorpha* and other seaweeds growing upon oysters and mussels or upon beds in which they occur. [New Jersey coast.]

oyster-green (ois'tėr-grēn), *n.* A plant, *Ulva latissima*: same as *laver-bread*.

oyster-hammer (ois'tėr-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used for breaking the shells of oysters to open them.

oystering (ois'tėr-ing), *n.* The act or business of dredging for or otherwise taking oysters.

The capital which carries on the *oystering* in the Delaware waters is almost wholly derived from Philadelphia, and most of the men employed belong there.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 529.

oyster-keg (ois'tėr-keg), *n.* A small wooden keg for transporting raw oysters, formerly used in the United States, especially in Connecticut.

oyster-knife (ois'tėr-nīf), *n.* A knife designed for use in opening oysters, having ordinarily a strong handle and a rather long and slender blade.

oysterling (ois'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *oyster* + *-ling*[1].] A young oyster; an oyster not fully grown.

Not one of the young *oysterlings* of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost. *Times* (London), Oct. 15, 1867.

oysterman (ois'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *oystermen* (-men). A man engaged in rearing, taking, or selling oysters; an oysterer.

It was a tall young *oysterman* lived by the river-side.
O. W. Holmes, Ballad of the Oysterman.

Oysters may be bred from eggs, arrangements for producing and saving which, together with the preservation of the embryos, form a part of the *oysterman's* plan and process. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 520.

oyster-mushroom (ois'tėr-mush″röm), *n.* *Pleurotus ostreatus*, an esculent fungus with a large, thick, fleshy pileus growing on dead wood.

oyster-park (ois'tėr-pärk), *n.* [< F. *parc d' huîtres*.] An oyster-bed.

oyster-plant (ois'tėr-plant), *n.* 1. The sea-lungwort, *Pneumaria maritima*, whose leaves have an oyster flavor. [Eng.]—2. The goat's-beard or salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. See *salsify*. Also called *vegetable oyster*.—**Black oyster-plant**, black salsify.—**Spanish oyster-plant**, *Scolymus Hispanicus*, a plant with large prickly leaves and yellow thistle-like heads, whose root is used like salsify.

oyster-plover (ois'tėr-pluv″ėr), *n.* An oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

oyster-rake (ois'tėr-rāk), *n.* A rake for lifting oysters from their bed. It is shaped like a farmers' rake, is made of iron except the handle, and the tines are from 6 to 12 inches long, straight or curved nearly in a semicircle. It is used chiefly along the coast of Massachusetts.

oyster-reef (ois'tėr-rēf), *n.* See *oyster-bed*.

oyster-rock (ois'tėr-rok), *n.* A rocky oyster-bed. These beds are often conglomerate masses of shell and marine deposit rising from a depth of sixty feet to within a few feet of the surface of the water. [Southern United States.]

oyster-shell (ois'tėr-shel), *n.* The shell of an oyster.—**Oyster-shell bark-louse**, a scale-insect, *Mytilaspis pomorum*, which infests the apple. See *Mytilaspis*.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in photography by the wet or collodion process, stains on the plate formed by a deposit of reduced or metallic silver, resulting from a partial drying of the film before development, from the presence of impurities in the baths, etc.

"*Oyster-shell*" *stains* of reduced silver (also called "matt silver stains"), with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns, occasionally make their appearance. *Lea*, Photography, p. 327.

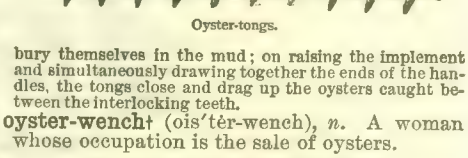
Prepared oyster-shell (*testa preparata*), oyster-shell cleaned and reduced to a fine powder like prepared chalk: used as an antacid.

oyster-shop (ois'tėr-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of oysters.

And now they keep an *oyster-shop* for mermaids down below. *O. W. Holmes*, Ballad of the Oysterman.

oyster-sign (ois'tėr-sīn), *n.* A large letter O painted on a board affixed to a stake, to mark the boundaries of marshland claimed for purposes of oyster-culture.

oyster-tongs (ois'tėr-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. It consists of a pair of hinged rakes with teeth bent inward, and in use is lowered from a boat until the rakes



Oyster-tongs.

bury themselves in the mud; on raising the implement and simultaneously drawing together the ends of the handles, the tongs close and drag up the oysters caught between the interlocking teeth.

oyster-wench† (ois'tėr-wench), *n.* A woman whose occupation is the sale of oysters.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyster-wench*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 31.

oyster-wife (ois'tėr-wīf), *n.* Same as *oyster-woman*.

So soon as thy eyelids be unglued, thy first exercise must be, either sitting upright on thy pillow, or rarely lolling at thy body's whole length, to yawn, to stretch, and to gape wider than any *oyster-wife*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 65.

oyster-woman (ois'tėr-wum″an), *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

oyther†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English variant of *other*[1].

oz. An abbreviation of ounce. The second letter here, while identical in form with the letter z, is really the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction, ȝ, which is common in medieval manuscripts. It occurs also in *viz.*

ozæna (ō-zē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ozæna*, < Gr. ὄζαινα, a fetid polypus in the nose, < ὄζειν, smell: see *odor*.] 1. Atrophic rhinitis attended with ulceration and marked fetor from the nose.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ozæninæ*, with one species, *O. dentipes*, from Cayenne. *Olivier*, 1791.

Ozæninæ (ō-zē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ozæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Ozæna*, having the middle coxæ contiguous by reason of the extreme narrowness of the mesosternum. The species, usually found under fallen leaves, exhale a strong odor, whence the name. Also *Ozænidæ*.

ozarkite (ō′zär-kīt), *n.* [< *Ozark* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of thomsonite from Magnet Cove in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

oziert, *n.* An obsolete form of *osier*.

ozite (ō′zīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὄζειν, smell, + *-ite*[2].] A substance said to be a distillate of petroleum, used, with cotton thread or other fibrous material, as an insulating covering for some kinds of electrical conductors.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὄζειν, smell, + κηρός, wax: see *cere*.] A mixture of natural paraffins sometimes found filling crevices in sandstones. It is like resinous wax in consistence and translucency, of a brown or brownish-yellow color, and of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. A related paraffin is found in considerable quantities in southern Utah. Also called *mineral tallow* and *mineral wax*.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozocerited, ozokerited*, ppr. *ozoceriting, ozokeriting*. [< *ozocerite, n.*] To treat with ozocerite or native paraffin.—**Ozocerited core**, an electrical conductor covered with india-rubber and afterward "cured" or soaked in melted ozocerite under high pressure so as to fill the pores of the rubber with the paraffin wax. The name is also given to wires covered with a mixture of substances, as of asbestos and ozocerite.—**Ozocerited leads**, heavy electrical conductors covered with any ozocerited compound.

ozonation (ō-zō-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *ozone* + *-ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone.

★*Faraday*.

ozone (ō′zōn), *n.* [= F. *ozone*; < Gr. ὄζειν, smell, + *-one*.] A modification of oxygen, having increased chemical activity; a colorless gas having a peculiar odor like that of air which contains a trace of chlorin. The density of ozone is one and one half times that of oxygen. It is produced when the electric spark is passed through air or oxygen, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. It is probable that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odors, and is a powerful bleacher and an intense oxidizer.

The proportion of *ozone* in the air stands in a direct relation to the amount of atmospheric electricity present.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 200.

ozone-box (ō′zōn-boks), *n.* A box in which ozonic test-papers are exposed to the free passage of the air while protected from the light. Many different forms have been devised.

ozone-paper (ō′zōn-pā″pėr), *n.* A chemical test-paper used to indicate the presence and the relative amount of ozone in the air. See *ozonoscope*.

ozonic (ō-zō′nik), *a.* [< *ozone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ozone; containing ozone.

It [kauri gum] renders the air *ozonic*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

Having *ozonic* oxygen for its active principle, Condy's Fluid acts in harmony with nature.
Lancet, No. 3441, p. 30 of adv'ts.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxid in ether: it has been used in diabetes.

ozoniferous (ō-zō-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< E. *ozone* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry.

ozonification (ō-zō″ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *ozonify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of producing or converting into ozone.

ozonify (ō-zō′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonified*, ppr. *ozonifying*. [< *ozone* + *-i-fy*.] To produce or convert into ozone.

ozonization (ō-zō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *ozonize* + *-ation*.] The operation of impregnating with ozone; the state of being impregnated with ozone. Also spelled *ozonisation*.

★**ozonize** (ō′zọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonized*, ppr. *ozonizing*. [< *ozone* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry. Also spelled *ozonise*.

ozonizer (ō′zọ-nī-zer), *n.* An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 117. Also spelled *ozoniser*.

ozonograph (ō-zō′nọ-gràf), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument for automatically exposing ozonic test-papers; a self-acting ozonoscope.

ozonographer (ō-zō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *ozonograph* + *-er*[1].] One skilled in observing atmospheric ozone.

ozonometer (ō-zō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] A scale of tints with which ozonic test-papers are compared in order to determine the relative amount of ozone in the air.

Ozonometers have been variously constructed and tried, but no clear and consistent results have yet been obtained by ordinary observers, so much individual tact is essential to dealing satisfactorily with the test papers and their alterations. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 29.

ozonometric (ō-zō-nọ-met′rik), *a.* [< *ozonometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the measurement of ozone.

ozonometry (ō-zō-nom′et-ri), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring the relative amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozonoscope (ō-zō′nọ-skōp), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] A test-paper which is oxidized and discolored by ozone. When properly exposed, the degree of discoloration indicates the relative amount of ozone in the air. Ozone-papers are usually either red litmus-paper dipped in a dilute solution of potassium iodide, or paper saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch. In the litmus-paper the ozone decomposes the potassium iodide and combines with the potassium, forming potash, by which the red litmus is rendered blue. In the iodized starch-papers, the ozone combines with the potassium, and the free iodine combines with the starch, forming a blue iodide of starch.

ozonoscopic (ō-zō-nọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *ozonoscope* + *-ic*.] Indicating the presence of ozone.



SUP.

SUPPLEMENT

Hoop punishment, a former punishment of boys on shipboard in which their left wrists were seized to a loose sail-hoop, and each of them was provided with a nettle or lash made of rope-yarns. At the word of command the boatswain gave the boy nearest to him a cut with his cat, and he in turn hit the boy ahead of him, and so on. This form of mutual punishment was also adopted for quarrelsome members of the ship's company.

hoop-machine (höp′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a power-machine for cutting barrel-hoops and the long thin strips used in making coiled barrels, and also in cutting thin veneers or strips used in making wooden fruit-baskets.

hoop-stick (höp′stik), *n.* 1. A thin, pliable stick or sapling used for making barrel-hoops.—2. A light stick used by children for rolling a hoop.

hoop-wood (höp′wůd), *n.* 1. In the United States, the hoop-ash, *Fraxinus nigra.*—2. In Jamaica, a tree of the mimosa family, *Pithecolobium latifolium.* See *horsewood.*—3. Same as ★*can-hoop.*



Hoop-wood (*Fraxinus nigra*).

Hoorebekia (hō-rē-bek′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Cornelisson, 1817), named for Charles Joseph van *Hoorebeke.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ.* See *Haplopappus.*

hoosh (hösh), *n.* [Nonce-word.] The name given by Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition to the daily food used on sledge journeys. It consisted of a mixture of the stores available at the time cooked together in one pot. *E. H. Shackleton,* The Heart of the Antarctic, I. 331.

hoot[1], *n.* 2. The cry of an owl.

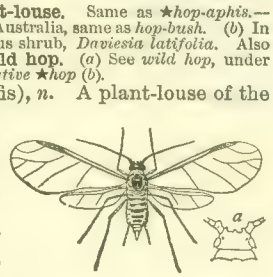
The owl, whose loud, ill-omen'd *hoot.*
J. Baillie. A Summer's Day.

hoot[2] (höt), *n.* [Maori *utu,* money.] Money paid as compensation; payment; recompense; remuneration. [Slang, New Zealand.]

'*Hoot*' is a very frequent synonym for money or wage. I have heard a shearer . . . enquire of the gilt-edge clerk behind the barrier, 'What's the *hoot,* mate?' The Maori equivalent for money is utu, pronounced by the Ngapuhi and other northern tribes with the last syllable clipped, and the word is very largely used by the kauri-gum diggers and station hands in the North Island.
Truth (Sydney), Jan. 12, 1896, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

hop[2], *n.*—**Hop plant-louse.** Same as ★*hop-aphis.*—**Native hop.** (*a*) In Australia, same as *hop-bush.* (*b*) In Tasmania, a leguminous shrub, *Daviesia latifolia.* Also called *bitter-leaf.*—**Wild hop.** (*a*) See *wild hop,* under *wild*[1]. (*b*) Same as *native* ★*hop* (*b*).

hop-aphis (hop′ā″fis), *n.* A plant-louse of the family *Aphididæ, Phorodon humuli,* common to Europe and the United States. It winters in the egg state on plum-trees and develops a winged generation in spring which flies to the hop-plant, a return migrant generation being developed in the autumn. Also called *hop-fly, hop-louse,* and *hop-plant louse.*



Hop-aphis (*Phorodon humuli*) of the generation which flies to the hop, enlarged; *a*, head, still more enlarged.

hop-borer (hop′bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Gortyna immanis,* which bores into young hop-shoots in the northern United States. See ★*hop-grub.*

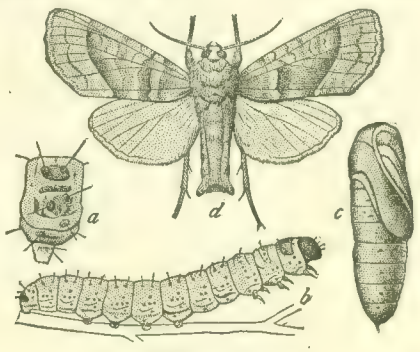
hop-disease (hop′di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease.*

hop-dog, *n.* 2. The larva of a European liparid moth, *Dasychira pudibunda.* [Eng.]

hop-dresser (hop′dres″ėr), *n.* A hop-grower; one who cultivates hops.

hop-gland (hop′gland), *n.* One of the glands on the fruit of the hop-yielding lupulin; a lupulinic gland. See *lupulin,* 3.

hop-grub (hop′ grub), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Gortyna immanis.* See ★*hop-borer.*



Hop-grub (*Gortyna immanis*).
a, enlarged segment of larva; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, adult. (Three fourths natural size.)

Hopkinson effect, the sudden loss of magnetic susceptibility by iron at or just above the critical temperature (775° C.): discovered by Hopkinson in 1889.

Hoplites (hop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁπλίτης,* an armed man: see *hoplite.*] A genus of Cretaceous ammonites belonging to the family *Hoplitidæ* of the suborder *Pachycampyli.* It is characterized by high volutions and forked ribs with prominent tubercles.

Hoplitidæ (hop-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplites* + *-idæ.*] A family of the ammonoid cephalopods belonging to the suborder *Pachycampyli.* It is characterized by having the costæ bifurcated on the sides and by umbilical shoulders and prominent tubercles at the forks.

hoplomachy (hop-lom′a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ὁπλομαχία,* < *ὁπλομάχος,* adj., fighting in armor, < *ὅπλα,* armor, + *μάχεσθαι,* fight.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a battle, or mimic battle, fought in heavy armor.

Fighting in full and heavy armor, *hoplomachy,* which Plato praised as a noble art, came somewhat later.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 259.

Hoplomytilus (hop-lō-mit′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* a weapon, + *Mytilus,* a genus of mollusks.] A genus of prionodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* belonging to the family *Myalinidæ.* It is characterized by a triangular shell with a thickened plate below the umbo, in front of which there is a tooth in the right valve. It occurs in the Devonian.

Hoplopagrinæ (hop″lō-pa-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplopagrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of snappers of the family *Lutianidæ,* typified by the genus *Hoplopagrus.*

Hoplopagrus (hop-lop′a-grus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* weapon, + *πάγρος,* var. of *φάγρος,* a fish, the sea-bream.] A genus of snappers of the family *Lutianidæ:* distinguished by the form of the nostrils and by the presence of molar teeth in the jaws. The single known species, *H. güntheri,* abounds on the west coast of Mexico.

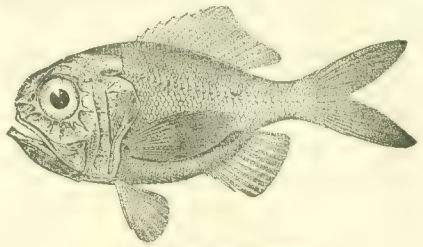


Hoplopagrus güntheri.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Hoplopteryx (hop-lop′tę-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* a shield, + *πτέρυξ,* a wing.] A genus of the teleost acanthopterygian fishes belonging to the family *Berycidæ.* It is characterized by a short head, a deep dorsal fin, and large ctenoid scales: common in the Upper Cretaceous.

Hoplosaurus (hop-lō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* a shield, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles from the Upper Cretaceous of Austria. It is based on fragmentary remains and is of uncertain systematic position.

Hoplostethus (hop-los′tē-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* a shield, + *στῆθος,* breast, thorax.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Trachichthyidæ. H. mediterraneus* is the important species.



Hoplostethus mediterraneus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

hop-louse (hop′lous), *n.* Same as ★*hop-aphis.*

Hoplunnis (hop-lun′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅπλον,* a shield, + *ὐννης, ὐννη, ὖνις,* a plowshare.] A genus of eels of the family *Muræsocidæ,* found in the Caribbean Sea.

hop-merchant (hop′mėr″chant), *n.* Any one of several species of vanessoid butterflies, supposedly so named by hop-growers because of the silver-and-gold markings of the chrysalis. The comma butterfly, *Polygonia comma,* and the violet-tip, *Polygonia interrogationis,* are two of the most abundant forms in the hop-yards. *Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 405. See *violet-tip,* with cut.

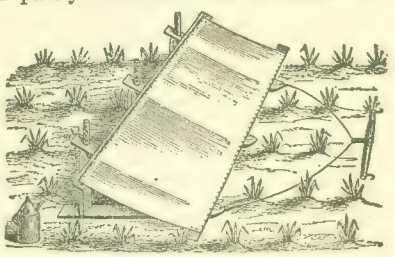
hopo (hō′pō), *n.* [African.] An African V-shaped trap for game. It consists of two converging hedges between which the game is driven into a pit at the point.

hopper[1], *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 9. In *geol.,* a hopper-shaped pit or depression in the land.—**Steam-hopper,** a hopper-bottomed barge propelled by its own steam. It is used to receive the excavated material from dredging operations and carry it away for dumping in deep water by the opening of the hopper-bottom.

II. *a.* Having the form of an inverted pyramid: as, a *hopper* ship, the bottom of which consists of a series of hoppers: a type of vessel used on the Great Lakes for carrying bulk cargoes.—**Hopper crystal.** See ★*crystal.*—**Hopper salt.** See ★*salt*[1].

hopper-apron (hop′ėr-ā″prun), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.,* an endless traveling apron, or lattice, in an automatic hopper for feeding cotton to an opening-machine.

hopperdozer (hop′ėr-dō″zėr), *n.* [*hopper*[1], 1 (*c*), + (*bull*)*dozer.*] In *agri.,* a large shallow pan partly filled with tar or kerosene and mounted upon runners, or a canvas frame, similarly mounted, and smeared or saturated with tar or oil. See the extract.



Canvas Hopperdozer, to be drawn by a horse. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

Hopperdozers are long, shallow pans of any convenient dimensions, made of galvanized iron or other material, mounted upon runners about an inch thick. The pan is partly filled with water, a small quantity of kerosene is added to form a film, and a screen is placed upright on the back to prevent the locusts from jumping over the pan. As *hopperdozers* are drawn over the ground by either men or horses, the young locusts jump into the air, fall into the pan, and are wetted and killed by the kerosene.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Entom., 1904, Cir. 53, p. 2.

hopper-feeder (hop′ėr-fē″dėr), *n.* In *textile-manuf.,* an automatic feeder and supply-regulator of raw stock to some one of the preparatory machines, as the opener, picker, scouring-apparatus, carding-engine, etc.

hopperings (hop′ėr-ingz), *n. pl.* The residue which remains in a hopper.

hopper-punt (hop′ėr-punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed mud-lighter fitted with a movable bottom for celerity in dumping. See *hopper*[1], 5.

hopping-fish (hop′ing-fish), *n.* Same as ★*climbing-fish,* 2.

hoppity (hop'i-ti), *n.* [*hop*[1] + *-ity*, a termination expressive of quick motion.] Same as ★*halma*.

hopple, *v. t.* 2. To harness (a horse) so as to change its gait mechanically.

hop-pocketing (hop'pok″et-ing), *n.* A coarse material of cotton, or jute and linen: used for the packing of hops. *N. and Q.* 10th ser., II. 268, 312.

hoppo-men (hop'ō-men), *n. pl.* Chinese custom-house officials.

hop-sack (hop'sak), *n.* Same as ★*hop-sacking*, 2.

hop-sacking, *n.* 2. A wool dress-fabric of coarse texture.

hop-toad (hop'tōd), *n.* A toad. [Colloq.]

hop-vine, *n.*—**Devil's hop-vine.** See ★*devil.*—**Hop-vine hypena, thecla.** See ★*Hypena*, ★*Thecla*.

hor. An abbreviation (*a*) of *horizon;* (*b*) of *horology*.

Horæ (hō'rē), *n. pl.* [L. *Horæ*, < Gr. Ὧραι: see *hour*.] The Hours. See *hour*, 5. In Greek mythology the Horæ are personifications of the same class as the Mœræ, Charites, and Musæ. They presided over the meteorological phenomena which regulate vegetation and animal life and were almost invariably benignant. They served Zeus by opening and closing the doors of Heaven. In Homer and the Homeric Hymns their number is vague. Hesiod makes them three, and calls them Eunomia, Dike, and Eirene. On the vases, early and late, either two or three Horæ are represented. The Horæ are prominent in the poems of Pindar, who retains the names and number of Hesiod. He uses them to express the beauty of spring, and youth, and all loveliness. The city of Corinth was their preferred abiding-place. In later mythology the Horæ were merged in the Seasons and their number was fixed at four.



Horæ.

Horary prediction. See ★*prediction*.

horde, *n.*—**White Horde,** the Eastern Kiptchaks, in the 14th century: they were later included in the Golden Horde.

hordeic (hôr-dē'ik), *a.* [L. *hordeum*, barley, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on barley. It crystallizes in plates, melting at 60° C.

hordeiform (hôr-dē'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hordeum*, barley, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of barley-grains; resembling barley in form.

horismascope (hō-ris'ma-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὁρισμα, limit, bound, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for detecting albumin in urine. See ★*albumoscope*.

horizon, *n.*—**Apparent horizon.** See *horizon*, 1.—**Axis of the horizon,** a perpendicular to the plane of the horizon at the point of observation.—**Contracted horizon,** a horizon whose limits are less than normal because of mist, rain, snow, or smoke.—**Mean horizon,** the middle position in any irregularity of the horizon-line.—**Oblique horizon,** the horizon of a place so situated that the celestial pole is neither in its zenith nor on its horizon. This is the case for all stations except at the equator or the poles of the earth.—**Paradoxides horizon.** See ★*Acadian*, *n.*, 2.—**Real horizon,** the astronomical horizon: distinguished from the *apparent horizon*, which is affected by dip and refraction.—**Right horizon,** the celestial horizon of a place on the equator, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the equinoctial circle: opposed to *oblique horizon*, that of any place between the equator and either pole. *N. E. D.*—**Sensible horizon,** the plane which touches the earth at the place of the observer and extends to the celestial sphere.

horizon (hō-rī'zon), *v. t.* To limit or bound by a horizon. *Mary Howitt*.

horizontal. I. *a.*—**Horizontal candle-power, moon.** See ★*candle-power*, ★*moon*[1].

II. *n.* 2. *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, a Tasmanian plant of the family *Cunoniaceæ*, which sometimes forms a tree 60–70 feet high, with a trunk 4 feet in circumference. It is named from its peculiar habit of growth. The main stem after reaching a certain height assumes a horizontal or drooping position, from which the branches ascend and repeat the action of the stem. The same is done by the secondary branches, all of which interlock and form an almost impenetrable thicket known as *horizontal scrub*.

horizontalism (hor-i-zon'tal-izm), *n.* The quality or state of being horizontal; horizontal character.

horizontalize (hor-i-zon'tal-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *horizontalized*, ppr. *horizontalizing*. To place in or to assume a horizontal position.

hormion (hôr'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *hormia* (-ä). [NL. dim. of Gr. ὁρμή, onset, attack (?).] In *craniom.*, the point where the lower border of the vomer touches the base of the skull. *Von Török*.

Hormogoneales (hôr″mō-gō-nē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. ὁρμος, necklace, + γόνος, offspring, + *-ales*.] An order of blue-green algæ which always consist of more than one cell. The cells may or may not be branched, and either have or have not an outer gelatinous sheath.

horn, *n.*, 4. (*t*) In *sheet-metal work*, an attachment to a press which, in its most simple form, resembles the horn of an anvil. In seaming and pressing locked sheets of tin together it serves as the anvil on which the joined sheets are laid while the press bends the seams down. It gives name to the work of *horning*, or seaming with a horn, and to the *horning-press*, a press on which horning is done. (*u*) In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with a tone like that of the French horn. (*v*) In *golf*, same as ★*bone*[1], 10. (*w*) The bare branch of a leafless tree. [Figurative.] *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii. (*x*) One of the branches of the V-shaped comb found in such breeds of poultry as the Polish and La Flèche.

7. In *archery:* (*a*) The tip at each end of a bow, usually made of horn and provided with a nock for fastening the bowstring. (*b*) A reinforcement at the butt of an arrow, fitted with a nock to receive the bowstring: usually made of horn. (*c*) The portion of a composite bow which is made of horn: see *bow*[2], 2.—8. In *mach.*, a curved lever, pivoted on the side of a planing-machine, which, on being knocked over by the tappets on the moving table, gives, through a linkage, the reversing movement to the driving mechanism.—**Cutaneous horn,** a horn-like excrescence on the skin of the head or other part.—**Following horns,** in dynamo-electric machinery, those horns of a generator away from which the armature moves in its rotation.—**Hollow horn.** Same as ★*horn-ail*.—**Horn alligator.** See ★*alligator*.—**Horn of a dynamo,** in *elect.*, that edge of the face of the pole-piece of a generator or motor which runs parallel to the axis of the armature.—**Horn of consecration,** in *Mycenæan art*, a pictographic type representing a cult-form found in connection with the double ax and pillar. It is a compound of a rectangular base with two horn-like projections at either end. The horns are usually quite conventional, but sometimes resemble the horns of oxen. The object was evidently portable and placed upon altars. It is frequently set at the foot of a sacred tree or column.

The columns are clearly indicated as aniconic images by the *horns of consecration* placed beside them and at their feet. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXI. 123.

Horn tenure. See ★*tenure*.—**Impressed horn,** horn molded into various forms after it has been softened in boiling water. It is common in the industrial arts. As a fine art the impressing of horn has been carried to a high state of perfection in China and Japan, and in Europe, where it has been much used for snuff-boxes.—**Leading horns,** in dynamo-electric machinery, those horns of a generator or motor toward which the armature is carried in its revolution.—**Miners' horn,** a shallow spoon of horn, rubber, or metal for collecting particles of gold by washing.—**Perioplic horn,** a thin varnish-like layer of glistening horn secreted by the perioplic band of the hoof and forming the outer surface of its wall. It prevents evaporation of moisture from the wall of the hoof.—**Spouting horn,** a sea-cave which penetrates far into an overhanging cliff and pierces the roof, so that an opening is made to the surface. Incoming waves force their way through the cavern and dash spray through the funnel-like opening on top of the cliff.—**To take a horn,** to take a drink of liquor. [Colloq.]

horn, *v. t.* 6. To operate upon by means of a horn-press or horning-press. See ★*horn*, *n.*, 4 (*t*).

horn-ail (hôrn'āl), *n.* An imagined disease of cattle, having no scientific foundation. Also called *hollow horn*.

horn-beetle (hôrn'bē″tl), *n.*—**Spotted horn-beetle,** *Dynastes tityus*. See *Dynastes* and *rhinoceros-beetle*.

hornbill, *n.*—**Helmet-hornbill,** *Buceros galeatus*, a species characterized by having a thick and nearly vertical horny outgrowth from the top of the beak: found in Borneo and Sumatra. Also *helmeted hornbill*.

Hornblende schist. See *hornblende rock* and *schist*.

hornblendite (hôrn'blen-dīt), *n.* [*hornblende* + *-ite*[2].] A rock composed entirely or almost entirely of hornblende, a variety of igneous rock closely related to the peridotites.

hornblock (hôrn'blok), *n.* A steel or iron casting riveted to a locomotive frame to receive the axle-box, which it constrains to move only vertically.

horn-blower, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, a southern United States tobacco-growers' name for the tobacco sphinx-moth, *Phlegethontius carolina*, the parent of the horn-worm of tobacco.

horn-cell (hôrn'sel), *n.* One of the ganglion-cells belonging to the anterior or posterior cornua of the spinal cord.

Most of these fibres run upwards, but some descend to form synapses with dorsal *horn-cells* on a lower level. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 400.

Hornera (hôr'ne-rä), *n.* [NL., from a surname *Horner*.] A genus of cyclostomatous *Bryozoa* belonging to the family *Idmoneidæ*. It has free or anastomosing zoaria, subcylindrical branches, and irregularly distributed zoœcial apertures. It extends from the Cretaceous to recent time.

hornerah (hôr'ne-rä), *n.* [Native Australian: cf. ★*woomera*.] A throwing-stick with a peg at one end which fits into a socket in the spear-shaft. By swinging the throwing-stick the spear is propelled by this peg and thrown with greater force than can be given to it by the hand alone. Similar devices are used by the Eskimos, the Mexicans, and some South American Indians. See ★*atlatl*, *throwing-stick*. [Australia.]

Horneridæ (hôr-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hornera* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous, gymnolæmatous *Polyzoa*, in which the zoœcia open on one side only of a ramose zoarium and are never adnate and repent. It contains the genus *Hornera*.

hörnesite, *n.* See ★*hoernesite*.

Hornets'-nest beetle. See ★*beetle*[2].—**White-faced hornet.** Same as *white-faced* ★*wasp*.

hornet-hawk (hôr'net-hâk), *n.* Same as *hornet-clearwing*.

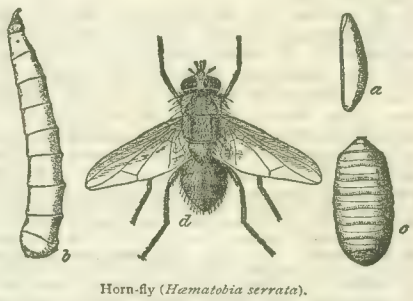
hornfels (hôrn'felz), *n.* [G. *horn*, horn, + *fels*, stone.] In *petrog.*, a dense, aphanitic rock composed of feldspar, quartz, and other minerals, usually a product of the contact-metamorphism of an intrusive rock upon shale or other sedimentary rock. Sometimes called *hornstone*.

hornfelsed (hôrn'felzd), *a.* In *geol.*, changed to hornfels in contact-metamorphism.

The Old Red Sandstone is indurated and often *hornfelsed* to a varying distance from the margin. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1901, p. 634.

horn-flint (hôrn'flint), *n.* A flint resembling horn in appearance and translucency.

horn-fly (hôrn'flī), *n.* 1. An injurious muscid fly, *Hæmatobia serrata*, common to Europe and the United States: named from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle. It annoys cattle greatly by its bite, and lays its eggs in freshly dropped cow-dung in which its larvæ live.



Horn-fly (*Hæmatobia serrata*).
a, egg; *b*, larva; *c*, puparium; *d*, adult in biting position. All enlarged.

2. A sphingid moth: same as ★*horn-blower*, 2.

horn-hipped (hôrn'hipt), *a.* Having the point of the ilium (haunch-bone) projecting too high: said of a horse.

horning, *n.* 4. See ★*horn*, *n.*, 4 (*t*).

horning-press (hôr'ning-pres), *n.* See ★*horn*, *n.*, 4 (*t*).

horn-nut (hôrn'nut), *n.* The horned fruit of any species of *Trapa*, or the plant itself. See *Trapa*.

horn-ore (hôrn'ōr), *n.* Horn-silver or cerargyrite.

horn-ray (hôrn'rā), *n.* A fish, *Rhinobatus banksii*, one of the thick-tailed rays found in Australia and New Zealand. Also called *shovel-nosed ray*.

Horn's azotometer. See ★*azotometer*.

horn-shell (hôrn'shel), *n.* A horn-shaped, many whorled univalve shell of the genus *Cerithium*.

horn-slate (hôrn'slāt), *n.* Same as *hornstone*.

horn-snake, *n.* 2. The bull-snake or pine-snake of the central United States, *Pityophis melanoleucus*, a large species marked with black and white.

horn-socket (hôrn'sok″et), *n.* In *well-boring*, a fishing-tool terminating in a hollow cone or bell which is rammed down over the broken ends of rods or tools to bring them to the surface.

hornswoggle (hôrn'swog-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hornswoggled*, ppr. *hornswoggling*. To humbug; bamboozle; bedevil. [Slang.]

horn-worm (hôrn'wèrm), *n.* Any sphingid larva which bears a horn at its anal extremity; specifically, the tobacco horn-worm, larva of *Phlegethontius carolina*.

horny, *a.*, 2. (*b*) In *bot.*: (2) More or less translucent and of a flinty texture; glassy: said chiefly of the grains of the harder wheats, characterized by a large gluten content. Compare ★*starchy*2, 2, and see ★*farinatome*. (*d*) In *petrog.*, flint-like; having a compact, homogeneous texture like that of horn or flint.

horoeka (hō′rō-ā″kä), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a very variable tree of the ginseng family, *Pseudopanax crassifolius*, sometimes called grass-tree. See ★*grass-tree*, 4 (*a*).

horografy, etc. A simplified spelling of *horography*, etc.

horopito (hō′rō-pē-tō), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen New Zealand tree, *Drimys axillaris*, belonging to the magnolia family. The flowers are very fragrant, and the whole plant is aromatic and stimulant. It is used by the Maoris for various diseases. Also called *pepper-tree*.

horoscopal (hŏ-ros′kŏ-pal), *a.* [*horoscope* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

horoscopography (hor″ŏ-skŏ-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὡροσκοπειον*, horoscope, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write, draw.] The art of drawing horoscopes. [Rare.]

horrescent (ho-res′ent), *a.* [L. *horrescens*, ppr. of *horrescere*, ‹ *horrere*, bristle, shake, shudder: see *horrent*.] Bristling with horror; shuddering. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

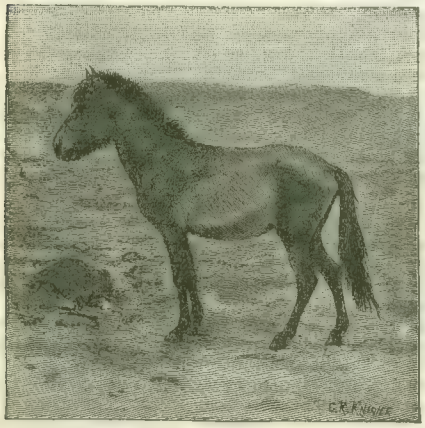
horripilant (ho-rip′i-lant), *a.* [L. *horripilans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *horripilare*: see *horripilation*.] Causing goose-flesh.

horripilate, *v. t.* **II.** *intrans.* To have goose-flesh.

horse1, *n.* **1.** The researches of Ewart, Osborn, and others show the probability that the modern horse, like the dog, has been derived from several sources. Prjevalsky's horse is considered to be one of these, while two other forms are recognized—the Celtic pony and the Norse horse.

5. (*i*) One of the inclined timbers in a staircase which support the steps.

6. In *mining*: (*b*) A lenticular bed of shale or old channel fillings which cuts out coal-seams.—**12.** In *chess*, same as *knight*. [Rare.] *Staunton*, Laws and Practice of Chess, p. 4.—**13.** In *astron.*, the constellation of Pegasus (see *flying* ★*horse*); also, the equine part of Sagittarius (represented as a centaur).—**14.** A Danish silver coin of the value of 1*s.* 2*d.*—**Celtic horse**, the variety characteristic of western Europe, found in a pure state in Iceland, and called by Ewart *E. caballus celticus*. The Shetland pony is an example of this large-headed, rough-haired variety or species.—**Curly horse**, a local breed of Indian ponies having a rough, curly coat.—**Cutting horse**, in *stock-raising* in the western United States, a horse trained to cut cattle out of a herd. See *to cut out* (*g*), under *cut*.—**Flying horse**, the mythical winged horse of the Muses, Pegasus; hence, in *astron.*, the constellation Pegasus. *N. E. D.*—**Fore-sheet horse** (*naut.*), an iron span set athwartships at the middle of the deck under the after end of the fore-boom on a schooner, for the fore-sheet block to travel on; also, a like span for a forestaysail-sheet block to travel on when the latter sail has a boom to which its foot is laced. See *fore-sheet* ★*traveler*.—**Grass horse**, a horse which has been living entirely on pasture. *N. E. D.*—**Horse and horse**, equally divided or matched; no one better than the other. [Colloq., U.S.]—**Irish horse**, old pickled beef. [Sailors' slang.]—**Iron horse** (*b*), *naut.*, the deck-horse on which the traveler of the fore-sheet or boom-sheet slides horizontally across the deck.—**Line horse**, in *lumbering*, the horse that drags the cable from a yarding-engine to the log to which the cable is to be attached.—**Little horses**, the modern substitute for roulette. See *petits chevaux*, under ★*cheval*.—**Norse horse**, the variety of horse peculiar to northern Europe and assumed by Ewart to be that on which Linnæus based his species *Equus caballus*: called by Ewart *E. caballus typicus*.—**Prjevalsky's horse**, *Equus prjevalskyii*, the only true horse now found in a wild state: discovered in 1881 in the desert region of Central Asia near Zaisan. It is of small size, of a dun color, without a dorsal stripe, and with an erect mane.



Prjevalsky's Horse (*Equus prjevalskyii*).

horse1, *v. t.* **8.** To hang (as skins) over a wooden horse or stand. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 169.—**To horse logs**, in river-driving, to drag stranded logs back to the stream by the use of peaveys.—**To horse out**, in *carp.*, to cut, as a plank or beam, with a saw: used chiefly in connection with the string-piece of a stair, which is said to be *horsed out* when the support of the treads is got by cutting material away in the form of a notch, but *plowed out* when a broad groove or slot is cut to receive the ends of the treads.

horse-ambulance (hôrs′am″bū-lans), *n.* A vehicle used for the conveyance of sick or wounded horses or other large animals. That used by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has a large padded box hung very low and a windlass attached at the front end.

horse-bean, *n.* 2. In the southwestern United States, either of two species of palo verde, *Parkinsonia aculeata* and *P. microphylla*, the twigs of which are eaten by horses.

horse-bee (hôrs′bē), *n.* Same as *horse-bot*.

horse-bucket (hôrs′buk″et), *n.* A covered bucket for carrying water or spirits. [Sailors' slang.]

horse-bush (hôrs′bůsh), *n.* In the Bahamas, a tree of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, *Baryxylum adnatum* (*Peltophorum adnatum* of Grisebach).

horse-conch (hôrs′kongk), *n.* A large univalve shell, *Strombus gigas*.

horse-course (hôrs′kōrs), *n.* A race-course; also, a horse-race. *Swift*.

horse-cradle (hôrs′krā″dl), *n.* A device, consisting of narrow strips of wood connected by leather straps, placed about a horse's neck to prevent him from turning his head sideways.

horse-daisy, *n.* 2. The mayweed.

horse-dam (hôrs′dam), *n.* A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream, in order to raise the water behind it so as to float logs on the rear.

Horse-eye jack. See ★*jack*1.

horse-fiddle (hôrs′fid″l), *n.* A device for making a noise, usually consisting of a large, open packing-box across the rosined edges of which a rough plank or rail is drawn like a huge bow. [Colloq.]

horse-fig (hôrs′fig), *n.* See ★*fig*2.

horse-flesh, *n.* 4. In Guiana, the dark-red flesh-colored wood of the bully-tree, *Mimusops Balata*, or that obtained from panococo, *Tounatea tomentosa*. See *bully-tree* and *panococo*, 2.

horse-fly, *n.*—**Black horse-fly**, any black dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidæ*; specifically, *Tabanus atratus*, a large species having a wide distribution in the United States.—**Mourning horse-fly**, Same as *black* ★*gadfly*.

Horsefoot oil. See ★*oil*.

horse-gentler (hôrs′jen″tlėr), *n.* A horse-breaker.

horse-gold (hôrs′gōld), *n.* Same as ★*gold-weed*.

horse-grease (hôrs′grēs), *n.* Fat obtained from the carcasses of horses: used in soap- and candle-making.

Horsehair case, a bag or envelop made of horsehair in which the meal produced by grinding oil-seeds (colza-seed, cotton-seed, etc.) is subjected to pressure in order to extract the oil.—**Horsehair snake.** Same as ★*hair-snake*.

horsehead, *n.* 5. In *mach.*, a lever, so named because of its shape, used on a Heilmann cotton-combing machine as part of the detaching mechanism. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 163.

horsehoof, *n.* 2. A horseshoe-crab, or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

horse-laughter (hôrs′läf″tėr), *n.* Coarse, loud, vulgar laughter.

horseless (hôrs′les), *a.* [*horse* + *-less*.] Having no horse; propelled without the aid of horses.—**Horseless carriage**, a carriage not intended to be drawn by horses, but propelled by an electric or other motor.

horse-lily (hôrs′lil″i), *n.* Same as *beaver-*★*lily*.

horse-louse (hôrs′lous), *n.* **1.** A pediculid, *Hæmatopinus asini*, commonly known as the *sucking horse-louse*.—**2.** A mallophagan, *Trichodectes pilosus*, commonly known as the *biting horse-louse*. Both of the above species occur also on asses and mules.



Horse-louse (*Trichodectes pilosus*). Much enlarged.

horse-mackerel, *n.* (*h*) In Sydney, Australia, *Auxis ramsayi*, of the family *Scombridæ*; in New Zealand, *Trachurus trachurus*, which is the same fish as the horse-mackerel of England. *Austral English*.

horseman-crab (hôrs′man-krab), *n.* Same as *chevalier* ★*crab*.

horse-nicker (hôrs′nik″ėr), *n.* [*horse*1, *n.*, 11, + *nicker*2, 3.] A seed of the nicker-tree. The lead-colored seeds of *Guilandina Crista*, and especially the yellow seeds of *G. major*, are used by children in the West Indies for playing marbles.

horse-platform (hôrs′plat″fôrm), *n.* In *mining*, the switches and crossing used with the rails of a horse-road.

horse-power, *n.*—**Brake horse-power**, the net horse-power developed by an engine, motor, or turbine as shown by a friction-brake or dynamometer; the horse power actually delivered by the engine or motor. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899, p. 34.—**Effective horse-power**, in *naval arch.*, the net horse-power required to drive a vessel at any given speed, or the work expressed in horse-power that would be necessary to tow the vessel without screw-propellers or paddle-wheels at a given speed. It is that part of the indicated horse-power of the propelling engines which remains after deducting the losses due to engine-friction, inefficiency of the paddles or propellers in the water, etc.—**French horse-power**, the work done in raising 75 kilograms one meter in one second, or 4,500 kilograms one meter in one minute; it is about 1⅓ per cent. less than the horse-power founded on the English foot and the avoirdupois pound. See *metric* ★*horse-power*.—**Gross horse-power**, the theoretical horse-power of a motor, made up of the net horse-power together with that wasted on its own friction: same as *indicated horse-power* (which see).—**Horse-power hour.** See ★*hour*.—**Horse-power of water**, the horse-power developed by falling water, one horse-power of water being equal to 15 cubic feet of water acting for one second with a head of one foot.—**Metric horse-power**, the French horse-power, the unit of work in countries where the metric units are in use. It equals 32.549 foot-pounds per minute, 4,500 kilogram-meters per minute, or 0.9863 horse-power in the British units.—**Net horse-power**, the horse-power which an engine or a motor develops above that needed to overcome its own friction.

horseradish-tree, *n.* 2. In Australia, a tree of the pokeweed family, *Gyrostemon cotinifolius*, so called from the taste of its leaves. The bark contains a bitter principle, for which reason it is also known as *quinine-tree* and *medicine-tree*.

horseshoe, *n.* 2. (*d*) *Naut.*, a composition strap bent in the form of a horseshoe and used for fastening the stem to the keel.—**Horseshoe nebula.** See ★*nebula*.

horseshoe-fern (hôrs′shö-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*1.

horseshoe-grass (hôrs′shö-gräs), *n.* See ★*side-oats*.

horse-sickness (hôrs′sik″nes), *n.* An infectious disease of horses, mules, and asses, observed only in South Africa, characterized by extensive serous exudations, and caused by an organism so minute as to pass through the pores of a filter.

An interesting interim report upon Cape *horse-sickness* has been published by Dr. Watkins Pitchford, the Government bacteriologist of Natal. In some respects this disease resembles human malaria, for it especially attacks horses kept on low-lying marshy ground, and those animals left to graze all night. In affected districts horses may be moved during the day without contracting the disease. Dr. Pitchford now suggests that a mosquito, probably of the genus Anopheles, is responsible for the conveyance of the infection. *Nature*, June 4, 1903, p. 110.

horsetail, *n.* 5. In *meteor.*, a form of cirrus cloud.—**Horsetail agaric**, an edible mushroom, *Coprinus comatus*, having a shaggy pileus.

horse-tamer (hôrs′tā″mėr), *n.* One whose business is the taming of unruly horses; a horse-breaker.

horse-towel (hôrs′tou″el), *n.* An endless towel for general use, hung on a roller; a jack-towel.

Horsetown beds. See ★*bed*1.

horse-tub (hôrs′tub), *n.* A harness-cask.

horse-watcher (hôrs′woch″ėr), *n.* One who is in the habit of observing the performance of race-horses, in order to come to some conclusion as to their chances of winning.

horst (hôrst), *n.* [G. *horst*, a wood, grove, thicket, high nest, aery, retreat, also sandbank, sandy islet.] In *geol.*, a term introduced by E. Suess to denote areas of the earth's surface which have acquired immobility and have served as buttresses against which surrounding areas have been pressed and dislocated in the general rupture and subsidence of the terrestrial crust.

The region has occasionally been much faulted, and locally crushed up against a "*horst*" of Archæan rock. *Nature*, June 4, 1903, p. 105.

hort., hortic. Abbreviations (*a*) of *horticultural*; (*b*) of *horticulture*.

Hortensia (hôr-ten′si-ä), *n.* The greenhouse hydrangea, *Hydrangea opuloides* (*H. hortensis* of Smith, *H. Hortensia* of Siebold), of which a great number of horticultural forms are known. The species is Chinese and Japanese. It varies into two fairly well marked groups: the hortensia group, with globose flower-trusses and nearly all the flowers sterile and enlarged, and the japonica group, with the trusses nearly or quite flat and bearing both fertile and sterile flowers.

horticulture, *n.*—**Landscape horticulture**, that part of horticultural discussion and practice that has to do with planting and lawn-making for artistic effects. It

is one of the crafts on which landscape gardening or landscape architecture depends. *L. H. Bailey.*

Horton series. See ★*series*.

hose, *n.* 9. In *entom.*, a peculiar organ or gland at the base of the tarsal claws of the *Psocidæ*.—10. The wide trousers formerly worn by seamen.—**Armored hose,** rubber hose about which steel wire is wound spirally to protect it from injury.

hospital, *n.*, 3. The term is now extended to include establishments for the care and cure of sick or injured animals, such as horses, dogs, cats, etc.—**Hospital bed, sore throat, tax.** See ★*bed*1, ★*throat*, ★*tax*.—**State hospital,** an institution for the insane conducted by a State government.

hospital (hos′pi-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hospitaled, hospitalled*, ppr. *hospitaling, hospitalling*. To receive and care for in a hospital.

hospitant (hos′pi-tant), *n.* [G. *hospitant*, < L. *hospitans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *hospitari*, be a guest: see *hospitate*.] A special unmatriculated foreign student at a German university who enjoys all the privileges of a regular student (except that of graduating) and is enrolled as a 'guest.'

These figures, however, include only the lawfully immatriculated students; to them must be added those who are enrolled as *hospitants*, of which 9,187 are reported in the foregoing table, including 7,874 male and 1,313 female attending as special students.

Science, April 8, 1904, p. 595.

Hosselkus limestone. See ★*limestone*.

host2, *n.*—**Definitive host,** in the life-cycle of parasites which, during their course of development, inhabit different hosts, that host in which the sexual phases of the parasite are passed.

hostly (hōst′li), *a.* [*host*2 + *-ly*1.] Pertaining or proper to a host.

host-plant (hōst′plant), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *host*2, 2 (*a*).

hot1, *a.* 9. Ardently or earnestly supported, as indicated by the betting: as, a *hot* favorite. [Racing slang.]—**Hot air,** wasted breath; talk that will result in nothing: applied often to anything said or threatened which the hearer or the criticized does not like. [Recent political slang, U. S.]

hot-closet (hot′kloz″et), *n.* 1. A closet, attached to a stove or some other source of heat, in which dishes and food are kept warm.—2. In *candle-making*, a heated chamber in which candle-molds are kept warm previous to being used, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid.

hot-drawn (hot′drâu), *a.* That has been drawn through dies while hot: said of pipe or rods.

Hotei (hō′tā), *n.* [Jap.] One of the seven beneficent beings of the Japanese pantheon: represented as a fat, smooth-faced man, with a protruding, naked abdomen, and usually carrying a big hempen bag.

Hotei, the Japanese transcription of, the Chinese Putai, represents Putai Hoshang, the "Monk with the Hempen Bag," of Chinese Buddhist lore.

S. W. Bushell, Oriental Ceramic Art, p. 757.

hotfoot (hot′fůt), *v. t.* To chase or pursue in hot haste; follow at a hot pace. [Colloq.]

Zuléma discovers her irate father, who . . . [has] been *hotfooted* up hill and down dale by the bloodthirsty Anglais. *F. B. Smith*, How Paris Amuses Itself, p. 103.

hot-plate, *n.* 2. In *gas-fitting*, a small portable cooking-appliance consisting of an iron table supported on short legs and having one or more Bunsen burners for boiling, etc.

hot-pot, *n.* 3. A local name in Utah of certain hot calcareous springs which have built up mounds of tufa around their orifices. Within, the waters bubble with carbonic-acid gas, and, unless artificially tapped below, flow off over the rim, thus constantly adding tufa to the mounds. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 12, 1903, p. 27157.

hot-stoking (hot′stō″king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of raising the temperature of the furnace until the batch or frit in the melting-pot is completely fused. Same as *fining* or *refining*. Compare *cold-stoking*.

Hottentot apron. Same as ★*tablier*, 2.—**Hottentot rice.** See ★*rice*1.

Hottentot's-god (hot′n-tots-god), *n.* A South African mantis, worshiped formerly by the Hottentots.

hot-tube (hot′tūb), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tube which is kept red-hot by a flame and is used for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine.

II. *a.* Using a red-hot tube as a torch or igniter.—**Hot-tube igniter.** See ★*igniter*.

hot-well, *n.* 2. A hot spring, especially one at whose orifice there is a pool of relatively quiet water.

hot-windy (hot′win″di), *a.* Characterized by the presence or the prevalence of the 'hot wind' of Australia: as, *hot-windy* weather. See ★*wind*2. [Australia.]

houhere (hō-ö-hā′rā), *n.* [Maori, < *hou*, bind or fasten together, + *here*, tie.] A name in New Zealand of two trees belonging to the mallow family. Both of them have tough bark, which in former times was used by the natives for making tapa, or bark-cloth. One, *Hoheria populnea*, known also as the lacebark or thousand-jacket, has bark which readily separates into many thin, lace-like layers. It is distinguished by having fruit composed of 5 separable carpels. The other, *Plagianthus betulinus*, known commonly as ribbonwood, is a much larger tree than the preceding. It has fruit consisting of a single naked capsule. Also called *houi* and *whauwhi*. See *ribbonwood* and *lace-bark*, 3.

hound, *n.*—**Cat-hound,** a breed of hounds used for hunting wildcats and panthers.—**Orion's hound,** the constellation of the Greater Dog.—**Rampur hound,** an East Indian breed of dogs, resembling the Great Dane, used for hunting.—**Smooth hound,** a small blunt-toothed shark, *Mustelus mustelus*.—**The hound of hell,** Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog who, according to Greek mythology, was stationed at the entrance of hell to see that the living did not enter or the dead escape.

houndfish, *n.* 5. A name applied to fishes of the genus *Tylosurus*, especially to *T. raphidoma* and *T. acus*, both of the West Indies.

hour, *n.* 6. In *astron.* and *geog.*, an angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the twenty-fourth part of a great circle of the sphere, or fifteen degrees. *N. E. D.*—**Eight-hour movement.** See ★*eight*1.—**Horse-power hour,** a compound unit, used in comparing efficiencies, equivalent to one horse-power maintained for one hour.—**Long hours,** the hours which are struck with a great number of strokes, as eleven and twelve.—**Lunar hour,** the twenty-fourth part of a lunar day, that is, of the interval time between two successive transits of the moon across the meridian.—**Metric horse-power hour,** an amount of work equivalent to a metric horse-power exerted for one hour.—**Planetary hour,** in *astrol.*, the twelfth part of the time occupied between the sun's rising and setting, or vice versa: supposed to be ruled in rotation by the seven planets.—**Shop-hour.** (*a*) A unit of the time required for doing a piece of work, consisting of the total number of hours spent by all the men who have worked upon it divided by that number. (*b*) One hour in a shop. In many technical schools students are required to spend a certain number of hours in workshops. These are called *shop-hours*, to distinguish them from the hours spent in the recitation-room.—**Short hours,** the hours which are struck with few strokes, as one and two.—**The hour,** the time in question or particularly referred to; the time being; the moment.

Hour-glass screw, spring, stomach. See ★*screw*1, etc.

hour-index (our′in″deks), *n.* An index or pointer which can be turned to any hour marked on the hour-circle around the pole of an artificial globe.

hour-stroke (our′strōk), *n.* One of the strokes or marks which indicate the hours on a dial-plate.

hour-watch (our′woch), *n.* A watch with a single hand which indicates only the hours.

hour-zone (our′zōn), *n.* One of the strips or lunes of the earth's surface separated by meridians 15 degrees apart on the equator, beginning with the standard meridian of Greenwich. The standard time for all places within any one hour-zone is the same, or should be, except when local circumstances make it convenient to shift the dividing-lines a little. The minutes and seconds on this system are everywhere identical with those of Greenwich time.

The groups of 15 degrees of longitude form naturally the 24 *hour-zones* into which the circumference of the equator is divided, and which, numbered from 0 to 23, will give the time of all places on the Earth in terms of the initial hour. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S), XI. 677.

house1, *n.*—**Black house,** a rude house built of stone, without windows, used in some parts of Scotland for a habitation and for sheltering domestic animals.—**Down the house, up the house,** two terms used to denote the direction with reference to the iron pots employed in the Pattinson process (which see, under *process*) for the extraction of silver from lead. The former denotes the direction toward the market-pot, while the latter refers to the contrary direction. The process is now almost obsolete.—**House burn.** See ★*burn*1, *n.*, 5 (*b*).—**House of eternity,** or **of graves,** or **of life,** a Jewish cemetery.—**Keeping house,** in *Eng. law*, the act of a man in business, who indicates by his keeping away from his place of business and remaining at home an intention to evade his creditors: implying an act of bankruptcy. [Slang.]—**Tied house,** an establishment engaged in retail trade, particularly a public house or saloon, which is under contract to sell the goods of a particular producer (a brewer or distiller) who is usually its backer. [Eng.]

The consumer has (owing to the "*tied house*" system) in many cases no choice but to drink the beer offered him, and is therefore practically not a free agent.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 363.

To make a house, in parliamentary parlance, to see that a quorum is present.

And in the absence of party government, it was nobody's business *to make a house*.

Jour. Hellenic Studies, VIII. 108.

house2, *n.* 3. In some tunicates, as *Appendicularia* and *Oikopleura*, a temporary gelatinous envelop, representing the tunic of other forms. It is formed with great rapidity as a secretion from the surface of the ectoderm and is frequently thrown off and renewed.

house-ant (hous′ant), *n.* Any ant which habitually enters houses, or nests in the walls, such as *Monomorium pharaonis*, *M. minutum*, and *Tetramorium cæspitum*.

house-barge (hous′bärj), *n.* A house-boat.

house-bound (hous′bound), *a.* Confined to the house, as with sickness; 'shut in.'

housebreaker, *n.* 2. Same as ★*house-wrecker*.

house-builder (hous′bil″dėr), *n.* One whose business is the building of houses; specifically, a carpenter who gives special attention to the construction of wooden dwelling-houses.—**House-builder moth.** See ★*moth*1.

house-burn (hous′bėrn), *n.* See ★*burn*1, 5 (*b*).

house-carpenter (hous′kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A carpenter who works upon the trim and interior finish of a house, as distinguished from a ship-carpenter. [Great Britain.]

house-fly, *n.*—**Little house-fly,** a small anthomyiid fly, *Homalomyia brevis*, found commonly about houses and breeding in decaying vegetable material and dung.

house-mosquito (hous′mus-kē″tō), *n.* The common cosmopolitan mosquito, *Culex pipiens*, which usually breeds in and about houses.

house-mover (hous′mö″vėr), *n.* A man engaged in raising and moving buildings by means of jack-screws and rollers moving upon prepared wooden ways.

housesmith (hous′smith), *n.* A mechanic who works upon the ironwork of buildings.

house-staff (hous′staf), *n.* The resident physicians and surgeons in a hospital.

housework (hous′wėrk), *n.* Domestic work; the work of housekeeping.

house-wrecker (hous′rek″ėr), *n.* One who takes down old buildings and sorts out and saves the materials for future use. In England, called a *housebreaker*.

housing1, *n.* 8. (*b*) The inboard end of the bowsprit; also, that part of a mast that is below the upper or spar-deck.

housing-bolt (hou′zing-bōlt), *n.* A bolt above a gun-port on a war-vessel, used in housing a gun.

housing-line (hou′zing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line used in housing an awning.

housing-pivot (hou′zing-piv″ot), *n.* *Naut.*, the bolt which locks a gun-carriage in the desired position.

housing-topmast (hou′zing-top″mast), *n.* A topmast rigged so as to be lowered without loss of time.

houtberg (hout′berg), *n.* [D., < *hout*, wood, + *berg*, hill, mountain.] A wooded mountain. [South African Dutch.]

Hovenia (hō-vē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), named in honor of David *Hoven*, a senator of Amsterdam and a patron of Thunberg's botanical expedition to Japan.] A genus of trees of the family *Rhamnaceæ*. There is only one species, *H. dulcis*, remarkable for the curious fleshy, edible pedicels of the fruit. It is occasionally cultivated in the United States and is hardy as far north as Washington. It is known as *Japanese raisin-tree* and *coral-tree*. See ★*coral-tree*, 2.



Coral-tree (*Hovenia dulcis*).

Flowering branch, one fifth natural size (upper figure); cluster of fruit, one third natural size (lower figure).

hover, *n.* 3. Same as *hoverer*.

hover-fly (huv′ėr-flī), *n.* Any one of very many flies of the families *Syrphidæ* and *Bombyliidæ* which hover over flowers, rapidly vibrating their wings while searching for honey. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 158.

howardite (hou′ärd-īt), *n.* [Named after Edward *Howard*, who first showed (1802) the presence of nickel in meteoric iron.] A kind of meteoric stone or aërolite. See ★*meteorite*.

howarditic (hou-ą̈r-dit′ik), *a.* [*howardite* + *-ic*.] Relating to or resembling howardite.

howdenize (hou′dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *howdenized*, ppr. *howdenizing*. To equip with the Howden system of forced draft, in

which the air supplied to the furnace is heated by the waste heat from the products of combustion.

howell (hou'el), *n.* [Perhaps for **howl*, dial. variant of *hole*[1].] The upper stage of a porcelain kiln. Also called *crown* and *cowl*. *Wagner*, Chem. Technol.

howl, *v. i.* **4.** Of an organ-pipe, same as *cipher*, *v.*, 4.

howler, *n.* **3.** A calling device employed in telephony in place of the magnetic call-bell; a buzzer. [Slang.]

When a subscriber leaves his receiver off the hook, no busy signal is made should a call for that telephone be made. By means of a "*howler*" current the diaphragm of the hanging receiver is vibrated rapidly to attract the subscriber's attention.

Elect. World and Engin., July 4, 1903, p. 12.

howo (hō'wō'), *n.* [Jap. *hōwō*, < Chinese *fŭng-hwang*: see ★*fĕng-hwang*.] A fabulous bird used as an imperial emblem in Japan; the phenix. See ★*fĕng-hwang*, with cut.

H. P. An abbreviation (*b*) of *half pay*; (*c*) of *High Priest*; (*d*) of *high-pressure*, when applied to cylinders: when applied to engines it means *horse-power*, and, to prevent confusion, when a high-pressure engine is meant the words should be written out.

H. P. M. An abbreviation of *halleluiah particular meter*.

H. Q. An abbreviation of *headquarters*.

hr. A contraction of *hour*.

H. R. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Home Ruler*.

h. r. In *elect.*, an abbreviation of *high resistance*.

H. R. E. An abbreviation of *Holy Roman Empire*.

H. R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin *hic requiescit in pace*, here rests in peace.

H-section (āch'sek″shọn), *n.* A rolled piece of iron or steel the cross-section of which resembles a capital H, the flanges being wider than the depth of the beam.

H. S. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Historiæ Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Historical Society.

ht. A contraction of *height*.

h. t. An abbreviation of *hoc titulo*, 'in (or under) this title.'

H. T. L. An abbreviation of *half-tide level*.

huaca (hwä'kä), *n.* [Quichua.] **1.** Originally the generic name for the spirits thought by the Peruvian Indians to be disseminated through the whole visible and perceptible world; also applied to every object, natural or artificial, supposed to be the abode of such a spirit. Hence—**2.** A fetish. The sun, moon, and stars, all meteorologic phenomena, the mountains, rivers, in short, everything striking in nature, and every idol, were *huaca*.—**3.** An aboriginal ruin: now the common use of the word. Any ruin of ancient Indian architecture is a *huaca*. See ★*huaco*.

huaco (hwä'kō), *n.* [Also *guaco*: Quichua.] In Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, pre-Columbian pottery or other Indian antiquities.

huajillo (hwä-hē'lyō), *n.* [Mexican.] An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Havardia brevifolia*, of the mimosa family, growing in southern Texas and northern Mexico.

huantajayite (hwän-ta-hä'yīt), *n.* Argentiferous sodium chlorid, found at Huantajaya mountain in Arequipa.

Huanuco bark. Same as *Cuenca* ★*bark*.

huascolite (hwäs'kọ-līt), *n.* [*Huasco* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A sulphid of lead and zinc allied to galena, found near Huasco, Chile, and elsewhere.

hub, *n.*—**Hub-boring machine.** See ★*boring-machine*.

Hübl process. See ★*process*.

Hubrechtia (hū-brek'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bürger, 1892), from a surname, *Hubrecht*.] The typical genus of the family *Hubrechtidæ*.

Hubrechtidæ (hū-brek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hubrechtia* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemerteans, of the order *Protonemertini*. The lateral organs are spherical structures which lie deep within the body-wall and project into the lateral vessels; the brain and lateral nerve-cords lie beneath the reticular dermis; a dorsal vessel is present, and the excretory organs constitute a richly branched canal-system. The family contains only one genus, *Hubrechtia*.

huckleberry, *n.*—**Bear-huckleberry.** Same as ★*buckberry*, 2.—**Blue huckleberry**, in general, same as *blueberry* (*a*); specifically, *Vaccinium vacillans*, also called *low blueberry*, a small stiff shrub of eastern North America bearing an abundance of blue-glaucous fruit of medium quality.—**Box-huckleberry**, *Gaylussacia brachycera*, a low stiff huckleberry, with somewhat the habit and foliage of box. It is found in dry woods from Pennsylvania to Virginia.—**Dwarf** or **bush huckleberry**, *Gaylussacia dumosa*, a low species, with a horizontal creeping root, found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.—**Hairy huckleberry**, (*a*) *Vaccinium hirsutum*, a blueberry of shady mountain slopes in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. Nearly all the growing parts are pubescent or hirsute, and the fruit is covered with short glandular hairs. This plant, early described by Buckley, was lost sight of for many years. (*b*) *Gaylussacia hirtella*, a true huckleberry, related to the dwarf huckleberry, but with the young parts and even the fruit hispid. It is found along the lower Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the United States.—**He-huckleberry.** Same as ★*leatherwood*, 3.—**Tree-huckleberry.** Same as *farkleberry*.

huckleberry-lily (huk'l-ber-i-lil″i), *n.* The red lily.

hucklebone, *n.* **3.** *pl.* A game played with hucklebones. The Greeks used the astragalus for the same purpose.

huck-shouldered (huk'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Humpbacked.

huddling-chamber (hud'ling-chām″bėr), *n.* A space in which a fluid gathers; specifically, an annular space under the projecting collar of a pop safety-valve, in which the steam collects as soon as the valve opens at all and, by thrusting on the ring, forces the valve open wider and holds it open until the pressure drops. See *safety-valve*. [Colloq.]

hudge (huj), *n.* In *mining*, an iron or steel hoisting-bucket.

Hudson-Champlain trough. See ★*trough*.

Hudsonian zone. See *life* ★*zone*.

Hudson River shale. See ★*shale*[2].

huemul, *n.* Same as ★*guemul*.

huf, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *huff*.

Hüfner's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

hug, *v. t.*—**To hug the land** (*naut.*), to keep in close touch with the shore; sail as close to the land as the depth of water and other features will allow.—**To hug the wind** (*naut.*), to sail close to the wind; have the yards braced up and the ship steered as close to the wind as she will lie.

Huggins series. See ★*series*.

Hughes's induction-balance. See ★*induction-balance*.

huila (hwē'lä), *n.* [Mex.] A stimulating liquor distilled from a species of the mescal agave.

Other liquors distilled from various species of the Mescal Agave are known as "tequila," "*huila*" and "comiteco." *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 23365.

huisache (hwē-sä'chā), *n.* In Texas, the opopanax, *Acacia Farnesiana*. This is a small thorny tree with pinnate leaves and small globose heads of flowers, with a rich fragrance of the violet type. It is widely diffused, either as native or introduced, in the warmer parts of the earth, and under the name *cassie* is extensively cultivated in the south of France for perfumery-making. Also *juisache*.

huiscoyol (hwēs-kō-yōl'), *n.* [Nahuatl *huitzo*, thorny, + *coyolli*, a nut-bearing palm.] A name applied in Mexico and some parts of Central America to spiny palms of the genera *Acrocomia*, *Astrocaryum*, and *Bactris*; especially to *Bactris acuminata*, *B. horrida*, and *Acrocomia aculeata*. Also *huiscoyul* and *biscoyol*. See *gru-gru*, 2.

hula-hula (hö″lä-hö'lä), *n.* [Hawaiian *hula-hula*, music, dancing, singing, etc.] A native Hawaiian dance, accompanied by singing and drumming. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 208.

hule (ö'lā), *n.* [Nahuatl *ulli* or *olli*, caoutchouc.] **1.** Same as *ule*.—**2.** Any one of several species of Central American rubber-producing trees of the genus *Castilla*, especially *C. elastica*.—**3.** A shrubby composite plant, *Parthenium argentatum*, which has a milky juice containing considerable caoutchouc. The latter is usually obtained by grinding up the plants and extracting with chemicals.

hull[1], *v. t.* **3.** To shell (oysters). [Southern U. S.]

hull[2], *n.*—**Hull sunk**, sunk to the bulwark rail below the horizon: said of a ship.—**Hull up**, said of a vessel when her entire hull appears above the horizon line.—**To lie a hull** (*naut.*), to be stripped down to bare poles; have no sail set.

hull-cytode (hul'sī″tōd), *n.* A cytode or non-nucleated cell with a cell-membrane.

hull-efficiency (hul'e-fish″ẹn-si), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the ratio of the net work or horse-power required to drive a ship's hull at a given speed when towed without her propeller, to that required to drive the same vessel at the same speed through the water by means of her propeller.

hull-strained (hul'strānd), *a.* Showing weakness in timbers or planking after being subjected to rough handling as at sea in heavy weather: said of a wooden ship. An iron vessel is *hull-strained* when from any cause her framing or plating shows buckling or separation.

Hulme porcelain. See *American* ★*porcelain*.

huma (hū'mä), *n.* [Pers. Hind. *humā*, a phenix.] A fabulous bird of Persian legend, similar to the phenix.

human, *a.* **3.** In *geol.*, noting the period of the later beds of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary series (the recent, alluvial, and post-glacial periods). The mammals are all, or nearly all, of still living species. The epithet *human* is not strictly applicable to this series, for it is quite certain that man coexisted with the fauna of the Pleistocene period.

humanism, *n.* **4.** The body of opinions which characterized those scholars who, in the early sixteenth century, decried the medieval theology and logic and sought inspiration from ancient Greek and Roman sources, and in particular objected to the use in Latin, which was then the common language of philosophy and science, of any words not found in the writings of the early Latin writer Cicero.—**5.** Since 1903, the doctrine that there is no absolute being or absolute truth not relative to human faculties and needs. The term was proposed by F. C. S. Schiller to designate the general philosophical opinion of himself and Professor William James. These writers deny infinity of every kind; and it is likely that this denial will be considered as implied in the term. It is not logically implied in the above definition.

I propose to convert to the use of philosophic terminology a word which has long been famed in history and literature, and to denominate *Humanism* the attitude of thought which I know to be habitual in William James and in myself.

F. C. S. Schiller, Humanism, Pref., p. xvi.

Humaria (hū-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fuckel, 1869), < L. *humus*, soil.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, of the family *Pezizaceæ*, having sessile, variously colored ascomata and hyaline one-celled smooth or roughened spores. The name refers to the usual habitat of the plants, which is vegetable mold.

Humata (hū-mā'tä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1801), named from the village of *Humatag* (Sp. *Humata*), now called Umata, on the west coast of the island of Guam, where first collected.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Davallieæ*, widely distributed among the Malayan, Philippine, and various other Pacific islands. There are about 15 species, mainly epiphytic, with chaffy creeping rhizomes and thick coriaceous more or less dimorphous fronds, varying in form from simply lanceolate to pinnatifid and deltoid bipinnatifid. The sori are terminal upon the veins near the margin, the roundish or reniform thick indusia being attached basally and thus free apically toward the margin.

humect, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* In *chem.*, to become moist by attracting vapor of water from the atmosphere; to deliquesce.

humectation, *n.* **3.** Same as *edema*, 1.

humeral. I. *a.*—**Humeral gland.** See ★*gland*.

II. *n.* **3.** The clavicle; a large bone of the shoulder-girdle of fishes. Not homologous with the bone called *humeral* by Agassiz, nor with that called *humerus* by Geoffroy or Owen or Erdl. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.

humerofemoral (hū″mẹ-rō-fem'ọ̄-ral), *a.* Relating to both the humerus and the femur.—**Humerofemoral index**, in *anthrop.*, the length of the humerus expressed in percentages of the femur. *Amer. Anthropologist*, July-Sept., 1901, p. 572.

Humeroradial index. Same as *radiohumeral* ★*index*.

humerus, *n.*—**Perforated humerus**, the condition of the humerus in which the olecranon fossa is perforated to form the entepicondylar foramen.

humidifier (hū-mid'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which humidifies or moistens; specifically, a mechanical device for moistening the atmosphere, as in a textile-factory, to keep it at a desired degree of relative humidity.

humidity, *n.*—**Complement of the humidity**, the difference between one hundred per cent. and the actual percentage of relative humidity; the percentage by which the actual relative humidity falls short of complete saturation.—**Humidity wind-rose.** See ★*wind-rose*.

humidor (hū'mi-dôr), *n.* A box, often ornamental, in which cigars are kept moist or prevented from becoming too dry.

humidostat (hū-mid'ọ̄-stat), *n.* [L. *humidus* for *umidus*, moist, + Gr. *στατός*, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand.] A small chest or cabinet lined with sheet-metal and fitted with some device for holding a damp sponge or piece of felt: used to keep cigars moist.

humification (hū-mi-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [L. *humus*, soil, + *-ficatio(n)-*, < *facere*, make.] The process by which humus is formed from vegetable matter in the soil or on top of the ground and then percolates into it by the action of rainwater.

humify[1] (hū'mi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humified*, ppr. *humifying*. [L. *humus*, soil, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To become humus or soil.

From a chemical standpoint the soils of the two regions are similarly characterized: (1) By an exceptionally large amount of thoroughly *humified* organic matter.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Plant Industry, 1901, Bulletin 3, p. 19.

humify[2] (hū′mi-fī), *v. t.* Same as *humefy*.

humilific (hū-mi-lif′ik), *a.* [L. *humilis*, humble, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] That humiliates or tends to humiliate; humiliating.

Rural life and city life, honorific employments and *humilific* employments.
E. A. Ross, in Amer. Jour. of Sociol., IX. 192.

humiriaceous (hū-mir-i-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Humiriaceæ*.

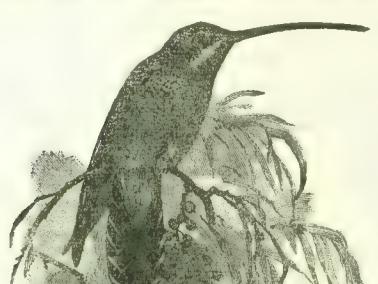
Humist (hū′mist), *n.* A follower or supporter of David Hume or of his philosophical doctrines. See *Humian*.

humite, *n.* The relation in chemical composition of the species of the humite group is shown by the following formulæ, established by Penfield and Howe: chondrodite, $Mg_3[Mg(F_1OH)]_2[SiO_4]_2$; humite, $Mg_5[Mg(F_1OH)]_2[SiO_4]_3$; clinohumite, $Mg_7[Mg(F_1OH)]_2[SiO_4]_4$. In these formulas the magnesium atoms present are, respectively, 5, 7, and 9, and these numbers also express the ratio of the vertical crystallographic axes of the three species. The fourth possible compound, $Mg[Mg(F_1OH)]_2SiO_4$, is probably represented by the species prolectite, which, though not yet analyzed, has been shown (Sjögren) to be crystallographically the first member of this series whose vertical axes are in ratio of 3:5:7·9. See ★*prolectite*.

hummer, *n.* **4.** A calling device employed in telephony in place of the magnetic call-bell; a buzzer.

humming-bee (hum′ing-bē), *n.* Same as *bumblebee* and *humblebee*. *Kirby and Spence*.

humming-bird, *n.*—**Hermit humming-bird**, any species of the genus *Phaëthornis*, rather dull-plumaged



Hermit Humming-bird (*Phaëthornis guyi*).

birds with wedge-shaped tails.—**Humming-birds' trumpet.** Same as *California* ★*fuchsia*.—**King humming-bird**, a humming-bird of the genus *Topaza*, which has the outer tail-feathers long and curved inward.—**Saw-beaked humming-bird**, any one of a group of humming-birds distinguished by having the edges of the front part of the upper mandible slightly notched.—**Sword-billed humming-bird.** Same as *swordbill* (which see).—**Vervain humming-bird**, *Mellisuga minima*, a species found in Jamaica, almost the smallest of the group.—**White-crowned humming-bird**, one of the few species of the genus *Microhera*, which have the top of the head pure white.

humming-stick (hum′ing-stik), *n.* Same as *bull-roarer*.

hummock, *n.* **3.** A low hill of sand on the sea-shore. Compare *dune*[1].

hummocking (hum′ok-ing), *n.* The production of mounds and ridges of broken ice when two floes crowd upon each other.

humor, *n.*—**Glacial humor**, vitreous humor.—**Hyaline humor.** Same as *glacial* ★*humor*.—**Scarpa's humor**, endolymph.

humor, *v. t.* **3.** To give a slight direction or turn to (a fly, in fishing, or the like). *N. E. D.*

hump, *n.* **2.** A sailors' name for a worthless member of the crew; a green hand.—**3.** A long tramp with a load on the back. [Australia.] *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

hump, *v. t.*—**To hump bluey.** See ★*bluey*.

Humpbacked sucker. See ★*sucker*.

humphed (humft), *a.* Altered by contact with igneous rock: said of coal. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

hump-shouldered (hump′shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having high and humped shoulders.

humus, *n.*—**Acid humus.** See *sour* ★*humus*.—**Mild humus**, humus in a condition favorable to forest growth.—**Sour humus**, humus harmful to forest growth, owing to the presence of humic or similar acids, produced by decomposition under excess of moisture and lack of air.

Hun. An abbreviation of *Hungary*.

hunakai (hö-nä′kī), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *huna*, very small or fine, + *kai*, the sea. The plant bears white flowers and grows on the sea-beach, almost within reach of the surf.] A native name for a species of morning-glory, *Ipomœa acetosæfolia*, which creeps in the sand along the sea-beach. It is a native of the West Indies, Guiana, and Brazil.

Hunchakist (hun′cha-kist), *n.* and *a.* [< Armenian *hunchagyán*, < *hunchág*, a bell.] **I.** *n.* A member of one of the first Armenian patriotic revolutionary societies which arose against the oppressive misrule of the tyrant Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid II. of Turkey. The society published a paper for its propaganda, called *Hunchág*, which had with the title the picture of a bell, symbolizing its mission to awaken the people.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hunchagyán society.

Hungarian blue-grass. See ★*blue-grass*.—**Hungarian mill.** See ★*mill*[1].

Hungaritidæ (hung-ga-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Hungarites* + *-idæ*.] A family of the ammonites belonging to the suborder *Discocampyli*.

hunger-evil (hung′gėr-ē″vil), *n.* Sudden attacks of extreme hunger in the horse: it occurs also, as a manifestation of epilepsy, in man.

Hungry quartz. See ★*quartz*.

Hunnemannia (hun-e-man′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sweet, 1828), named in honor of John *Hunnemann*, an English botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*. It contains a single Mexican species, *H. fumariæfolia*, now somewhat cultivated under the name *tulip-poppy*. It is treated as a garden annual, being closely allied to the California poppy (*Eschscholzia*), from which it differs in having distinct sepals. The flowers are tulip-like, large, and yellow; the foliage is finely cut.

hunt, *v. i.* **4.** In *mech.*, to jump back and forth instead of remaining steady. Thus an engine governor is said to be 'hunting' when it goes too far in cutting off steam or putting it on, making the speed of the engine vary a little each way from the designed speed.—**To hunt at the view**, to pursue game by sight, as the greyhound.—**To hunt riot**, of foxhounds, to run a scent other than that of the fox.

hunt, *n.*[1] **7.** In *bell-ringing*, a bell which is taken out of its order and then hunted by the others in the peal. See *hunt*, *v. i.*, 3.—**8.** In *elect.*, the see-sawing, surging of speed, or oscillating which sometimes occurs in synchronous motors or other electrical apparatus. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 374.

hunter, *n.* **5.** A watch having a double case, that is, two single covers, one covering the works and the other the dial; a hunting-watch. Many antique watches were made with two distinct parts, the one an inner watch with a back of metal and a face of glass, and the other an outer case with only one metal back. In this manner the watch could be used as an open face, or else the dial or glass side of the watch could be reversed and thus protected by its hunting-case.

Hunter's moon. See ★*moon*[1].

hunting, *n.* **3.** An arrangement in the number of teeth of gears in contact such that the same teeth come into touch with each other only after a number of revolutions. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, II. 5.

hunting-cat (hun′ting-kat), *n.* The chetah, *Cynælurus jubatus*, which is used for hunting deer and other game.

Huntingdon Connection. See ★*connection* and *Huntingdonian*.

hunting-horse (hun′ting-hôrs), *n.* A horse used for hunting; a hunter.

hunting-lodge (hun′ting-loj), *n.* Same as *hunting-box* or *shooting-box*.

hunting-match (hun′ting-mach), *n.* A competition between shooters of game. Usually the several species of game killed are scored by a scale of points, and the match is won by the side scoring the highest number of points.

hunting-piece (hun′ting-pēs), *n.* A representation of a hunting scene.

Hunts. An abbreviation of *Huntingdonshire*.

huntsman, *n.* **3.** In Honduras, the foreman of a gang of slaves, whose duty it is to search the woods to find employment for his men.

hurdle, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To jump over a hurdle, as in a hurdle-race; hence, to jump over anything as if it were a hurdle.

hurdler (hėr′dlėr), *n.* **1.** One who hurdles, or runs a hurdle-race.—**2.** A hurdle-maker. *T. Hardy*.

hurdle-racer (hėr′dl-rā″sėr), *n.* A horse that competes in hurdle-races.

It has been remarked that steeplechase horses are usually in the first place schooled over hurdles, and many animals remain *hurdle-racers* till the end. More speed is required for hurdles than for a steeplechase course, and there is more money to be won over hurdles than over "a country."
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 333.

hurdle-screen (hėr′dl-skrēn), *n.* In *mining*, a curtain or brattice hung in a roadway to divert the air-current upward and so free a hole in the roof of gas. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

hurdy-gurdy, *n.* **1.** In a five-stringed instrument the lowest open string is called the *bourdon*, that next above the *mouche*, and the highest the *trompette*, and the melody strings are called *chanterelles*.—**Hurdy-gurdy house**, a dance-house in a mining-camp. [Western U. S.]

Hurlet limestone. See ★*limestone*.

hurley[2] (hėr′li), *n.* In *mining*, a box on wheels; a mine-car. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

Huron shale. See ★*shale*[2].

Huronia (hū-rō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Huron*, one of the Great Lakes.] A genus of the nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Actinoceratidæ*: known by its siphuncle, which is very wide and consists of ring-like segments inflated directly behind the septa. It occurs in the Silurian.

Hurricane distance. The following table shows the approximate distance that has been calculated for the center of the hurricane, according to the average fall of the barometer per hour. Although admittedly a rough calculation, it has been found to possess a certain value for the navigator.

Average fall of barometer per hour.	Distance in miles from storm-center.
From 0.02 in. to 0.06 in.	From 250 to 150.
" 0.06 " " 0.08 "	" 150 " 100.
" 0.08 " " 0.12 "	" 100 " 80.
" 0.12 " " 0.15 "	" 80 " 50.

Hurricane range. West India hurricanes, as a rule, range between the parallels of 10° and 50° N. and the meridians of 55° and 85° W.—**Hurricane track.** In the northern hemisphere a hurricane originating between the parallels of 10° and 18° N. advances in a northwesterly direction, and between the parallels of 25° and 30° N. curves to a northeasterly direction. In the southern hemisphere the cyclone has its origin in the equatorial regions and advances in a southwesterly direction. About the parallel of 25° S. it curves to a southeasterly direction.—**Hurricane wind.** See ★*wind*[2].—**Paddy's hurricane.** When there is no wind, so that the pennant hangs alongside the mast, it is said that a *Paddy's hurricane* is blowing, or that the wind is up and down the mast.

hurricane-beach (hur′i-kān-bēch), *n.* See the extract.

At the windward corner of an atoll parallel lines of shingle beaches are usually found. As these beaches appear to be due each to a single storm they are termed *hurricane-beaches*, and they may be used to supply some approximation to a chronological system for measuring the rate of growth of coral formations.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 674.

hurricane-bird (hur′i-kān-bėrd), *n.* The frigate-bird: so named from a popular belief that when it flies near the water a hurricane will follow. [Rare.]

hurricane-lamp (hur′i-kān-lamp), *n.* A tall glass chimney or shade placed over a lighted candle or lamp to protect it from the wind.

hurry, *n.* **4.** In *phys.*, a proposed unit of acceleration; an acceleration of one foot per second per second.

hurry-gum (hur′i-gum), *n.* In *mining*, dross or fine coal passed through a hurry. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

hurst-frame (hėrst′frām), *n.* The frame which carries the bearings for the trunnions attached to the helve of a trip-hammer. Also spelled *hirst-frame*.

Hurter and Driffield's actinograph. See ★*actinograph*.

husi (hö′sē), *n.* [Philippine Sp., also *jusi*; < Tagalog *husi*.] In the Philippine Islands, a thin fabric woven from the fibers of the Manila plantain, *Musa textilis*, and pineapple leaves, to which filaments of imported silk are sometimes added and sometimes a little cotton. It is woven principally in Iloilo and western Luzon: used for women's dresses and, to some extent, for men's shirts.

husk[1], *n.* **5.** Corn-meal bran. [Southern U. S.]—**6.** A cup-shaped form composed of short leaves, common in Greek, Roman, and Renaissance decoration, from which rinceaux and other motives usually start. There are about 84 of these starting-points. *Arch. Pub. Soc. Dict.*

husk[3], *n.* **2.** The verminous bronchitis of cattle, found particularly in calves, and caused by roundworms belonging to the species *Metastrongylus micrurus*.

husker, *n.* **2.** Improved power-machines now separate the corn in the husk from the stalks and leaves, strip the husks from the unshelled cobs, clean and cut the stalks, leaves, and husks into convenient form for feed,

or for other purposes, and deliver the corn, by means of a conveyer, to a wagon, bin, or corn-sheller. See ★*corn-sheller*.

huskie, *n.* See ★*husky*[3].

husky[2], *a.* 2. Rough and big; rough and energetic; burly: as, a *husky* fellow. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *n.* A 'husky' fellow; an energetic man; a hustler. [Canadian Northwest.]

husky[3], *n.* 2. An Eskimo.

Before leaving, arrangements were made for Eskimo (or *Huskies*, as I shall in future call them) to meet me at Churchill in the following spring.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 64.

3. The Eskimo language.

hussakite (hö'sak-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Hussak* of the Geological Survey of Brazil.] Xenotime in prismatic crystals, first described from Brazil. It is a common microscopic constituent of crystalline rocks elsewhere.

hustle, *v. t.* 2. To inveigle into dishonest games. [Slang.]

hustler, *n.* 2. A strong, heavy turning-chisel.

hut[1], *n.* 4. The cottage of an Australian shepherd, sheep-shearer, or miner. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

hutch-cleading (huch'klē″ding), *n.* In *mining*, the bottom-, side-, and end-boards of a hutch or mine-car. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

Hutchinsonian[2] (huch-in-sō'ni-an), *a.* Relating to or discovered by Jonathan Hutchinson (born in 1828), an English surgeon: noting various diseases and symptoms of disease discovered or first described by him.

hutchinsonite (huch'in-son-īt), *n.* [Named after Arthur *Hutchinson*, a demonstrator of mineralogy, Cambridge.] A rare sulpharsenite of thallium, lead, silver, and copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals of prismatic habit and red to grayish-black color: found in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

Hutchinson pupil. See ★*pupil*[2].

Hutchinson's teeth. See ★*tooth*.

hutch-road (huch'rōd), *n.* In *mining*, a mine road. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

hut-circle (hut'sėr″kl), *n.* In *archæol.*, a ring of stones or of earth left after the destruction of a hut or tent and marking its circumference.

hutia (hö'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. *hutia, utia*, < West Indian (Taino) *huti, cuti*, otherwise *aguti*: see *agouti*.] A name for the large rat-like rodents of the genus *Capromys*. The seven species are confined to the larger islands of the West Indies and are remarkable as being the only native land mammals save the curious *Solenodon*.

hut-keep (hut'kēp), *v. i.* To take care of an Australian station-hut or cottage. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Huttonian character, the style of Arabic numerals in which they are all the same height, as 1234567890: first introduced by Dr. Charles Hutton in 1785.

Huttonianism (hu-tō'ni-an-izm), *n.* In *geol.*, the views advocated by James Hutton (1726–1797), a Scotch geologist, and his followers. They emphasized igneous phenomena, are collectively called *Plutonism*, and are contrasted with ★*Wernerianism* or ★*Neptunism*.

hutu (hö'tö), *n.* Same as ★*futu*.

Huxleian (huks'lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Henry Huxley, an English naturalist and comparative anatomist (1825–95).

Yet it is worth while, now and then, to take stock of advances subsequent to, and largely consequent on, the *Huxleian* declaration. *Science*, March 22, 1901, p. 453.

Huxley's layer or membrane. See ★*membrane*.

Huygens's construction, zone. See ★*construction, half-period* ★*element*.

Huzvarish, Huzvaresh (huz-vä'rish, -resh), *n.* [Middle Persian.] A name applied to the later form of Achæmenian dialect of the ancient Persian.

huzzard (huz'ärd), *n.* [Poss. a dial. form of *uzzard* for *izzard*.] A British anglers' name for an undetermined yellow fly used as bait.

hy-. In *math.*, a prefix used as an abbreviation of *hyperbolic*: as, *hy*sin x for sinh x, etc.

hyacinth, *n.*—**California hyacinth.** Same as ★*Brodiæa*, 2.—**Hyacinth bacteriosis.** See ★*bacteriosis of the hyacinth*.—**Oriental hyacinth**, a variety of corundum.—**Water-hyacinth.** See ★*Piaropus*.—**Yellow disease of hyacinth.** Same as ★*bacteriosis of the hyacinth*.

Hyacinthia (hī-a-sin'thi-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ὑακίνθια, neut. pl. of Ὑακίνθιος, < Ὑάκινθος, Hyacinthus.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a Spartan festival celebrated at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in honor of the hero Hyacinthus and of Apollo. It was probably held in the latter part of July. Its duration is not known.

hyacinth-stone (hī'a-sinth-stōn), *n.* 1. The sapphire.—2. A red or orange-red variety of zircon; also, as used by the jewelers, the orange-red or honey-red variety of hessonite garnet.

Hyænanche (hī-ē-nang'kē), *n.* [NL. (Lambert, 1797), < *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *ἀγχειν*, to strangle. The name alludes to the use of the fruit for poisoning hyenas.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *Toxicodendron*.

hyænictine (hī-ē-nik'tin), *a.* Pertaining to or typified by the genus *Hyænictis*: as, the *hyænictine* group of the *Hyænidæ*.

Hyænictis (hī-ē-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαινα*, a hyena, + *ἰκτις*, a ferret.] A genus of hyenas (*Hyænidæ*) which shows, in the character of its teeth, a transition from the genus *Palhyæna* of the Lower Pliocene to the *Euhyæna* or living species of *Hyæna*. Its remains have been found in the Pliocene of Europe and India.

hya-hya (hī-ä-hī'ä), *n.* [Native name.] The name in British Guiana of the milk-tree, *Tabernæmontana utilis*. See *milk-tree*, 2, and *Tabernæmontana*.

Hyaline humor. Same as *glacial* ★*humor*.

Hyalodidymæ (hī″a-lō-did'i-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have hyaline and uniseptate spores.

hyalogen (hī'a-lō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-γενης*, -producing.] The name of a class of compounds which possibly belong to the albuminoids. Some members are found in edible bird's-nests, others in the vitreous humor from the eyes of oxen and pigs.

hyalographer (hī-a-log'ra-fėr), *n.* [*hyalograph-y* + *-er*[1].] An etcher on glass or other transparent substance.

Hyaloid body, the vitreous humor of the eye.

hyalomicte (hī'a-lō-mik″tē), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *μικτός*, mixed.] Same as *greisen*.

Hyalonematidæ (hī″a-lō-nē-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalonema*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Hyalonemidæ*.

hyalophagia (hī″a-lō-fā'ji-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *φαγειν*, eat.] Glass-eating.

hyalophane (hī'a-lō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear, shine.] A monoclinic barium feldspar ($K_2BaAl_4(SiO_3)_8$) occurring sparingly, in glassy crystals resembling adularia, in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland. Related, but less distinctly characterized, barium feldspars occur elsewhere.

Hyalophragmiæ (hī″a-lō-frag'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *φράγμα*, partition.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have hyaline and 2- or more septate spores.

hyalopilitic (hī″a-lō-pi-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *πῖλος*, felt, + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting the structure of some lavas in which microscopic prisms are crowded in a glass matrix. *Rosenbusch*, 1887.

hyaloplasma (hī″a-lō-plaz'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Same as ★*cytolymph*.

hyalose (hī'a-lōs), *n.* [*hyal*(*in*) + *-ose*.] A sugar said to be formed by the hydrolysis of hyalin. It is almost certainly identical with glucose.

hyaloserositis (hī″a-lō-sē-rō-sī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + NL. **serosus*, serous, + *-itis*.] Chronic inflammation of a serous membrane accompanied by an exudation of a fibrinous material which undergoes hyaline degeneration, giving rise to the condition called *icing liver, icing heart*, etc., according to the membrane involved.

hyalosome (hī'a-lō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the nucleolus-like bodies which stain only faintly in nuclear or plasmic stains.

Hyalosporæ (hī-a-lō-spō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have unicellular, ovoid or oblong, and hyaline spores.

Hyalostelia (hī″a-lō-stē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *στήλη*, a pillar.] A genus of Paleozoic lyssacine hexactinellid sponges possessing regular hexactine and stellate skeletal elements with reduced vertical ray and with inflated nodes and root-tufts composed of long fibers.

hyalotype (hī'a-lō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *τύπος*, type.] A positive photograph on glass copied from a negative; a photographic transparency. [Obsolete.]

hyawaballi (hī-ä-wä-bal'i), *n.* [Carib name.] In Guiana, same as *zebra-wood*, 1.

Hybocrinus (hī-bok'ri-nus), *n.* [Gr. *ὑβός*, humped, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A Silurian genus of the fistulate *Crinoidea* belonging to the family *Hybocrinidæ*. It is characterized by a large inferradial plate, a small superradial, and simple arms devoid of pinnulæ and composed of quadrangular joints. It occurs in the Lower Silurian.

Hybognathus (hī-bog'na-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humped, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of small minnows, abundant in the eastern United States, characterized by the elongate intestines and the herbivorous habit. *H. nuchalis* is the commonest of the numerous species.

Hybopsis (hī-bop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, blunt, + *ὄψις*, face.] A genus of minnows of the eastern United States, characterized especially by the presence of barbels at the corner of the mouth. *H. kentuckiensis* is the commonest of the numerous species.

hybrid. I. *n.*—**Attenuated hybrids**, those hybrids in which the blood has been weakened by being subsequently again crossed. Even when the cross is much attenuated—or three or four or even more times removed from a pure hybrid origin by means of subsequent crossings—it may still produce marked effects in a cross without introducing such contradictory characters as to jeopardize the value of the offspring.—**Bigeneric hybrid**, a hybrid between species of different genera; bigener. See *bigener*.—**Extracted hybrid**, an extracted dominant or an extracted recessive considered as a Mendelian hybrid. See ★*dominant*, 2.—**False hybrid**, a cross-bred organism which exhibits, and transmits to descendants, the characteristics of only one parent to the exclusion of those of the other.—**Mendelian hybrid**, a cross-bred organism, the offspring of parents which belong to two pure races or varieties differing from each other in respect to characteristics which are antagonistic or incompatible, and which transmits to some of its descendants the characteristics in question of one parent and to others those of the other; a cross-bred organism which conforms to or illustrates Mendel's principles of ancestral inheritance. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance* (c).

II. *a.*—**Hybrid purple.** See ★*purple*.

hybridism, *n.*—**False hybridism**, the exhibition of only one parental type, to the exclusion of the other, by cross-bred organisms and their descendants. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 155.

hybridogam (hī'brid-ō-gam), *n.* [*hybridogam*(*y*).] A hybrid between different species.

hybridogamy (hī bri-dog'a-mi), *n.* [E. *hybrid*, + Gr. *γάμος*, marriage.] Hybridization between different species.

hyd., hydraul. Abbreviations of *hydraulics*.

hyd., hydros. Abbreviations of *hydrostatics*.

hydantoic (hī-dan-tō'ik), *a.* [*hydanto*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydantoin or hydantoic acid.—**Hydantoic acid**, a colorless compound, $H_2NCONHCH_2COOH$, prepared by boiling hydantoin or a mixture of glycerol and urea with barium-hydroxid solution. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms and melts and decomposes at 153–156° C. Also called *urea-methyl-carboxylic acid*.

hydantoin (hī-dan'tō-in), *n.* [*hyd*(*rogen*) + (*all*)*antoin*.] A colorless compound, $CO<\begin{matrix}NH.CH_2\\ |\\ NH.CO\end{matrix}$, formed by the action of alcoholic ammonia on bromacetyl urea, or by the action of concentrated hydriodic acid on allantoin. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 215° C. Also called *glycolyl urea*.

Hydaspian (hī-das'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Of *Hydaspes*, a river of India, now *Jhelum*.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, designating the lowest stage of the Dinarian or upper division of the Lower Triassic formation as classified by the Austrian geologists. It lies beneath the Anisian and above the Jakutian stages.

II. *n.* The Hydaspian stage.

Hydatid fremitus. Same as *hydatid thrill* (which see, under *thrill*[1]).—**Hydatid pregnancy.** See ★*pregnancy*.

hydatogenic (hī″dā-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, relating to precipitation from aqueous solutions: a term applied by Renevier (1882) to rocks precipitated from water, as rock-salt, gypsum, etc. In connection with the deposition of ores it is used in contrast with ★*pneumatogenic*.

hydatomorphic (hī″dā-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, metamorphic processes involving solution in and crystallization from water.

hydatopneumatic (hī″dă-top-nū-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind, or air, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, resulting from the action of gases and water: used in connection with the formation of ore deposits.

hydatopneumatolithic (hī″dă-top-nū″mą-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind, or air, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*hydatopneumatic.*

hydatopyrogenic (hī″dă-tō-pī-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*aqueo-igneous.*

Hydnaceæ (hid-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydnum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Hydnum*, having the hymenium covering the surface of spines or teeth which are sometimes flattened or reduced to mere tubercles. See *Hydnum* and ★*Irpex.*

hydnocarpic (hid-nō-kär′pik), *a.* [*Hydnocarpus* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Hydnocarpus Kurzii.*—**Hydnocarpic acid,** an acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, found as a glyceride in the oil from the seeds of *Hydnocarpus Kurzii*, from India. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 59–60° C., and is a homologue of chaulmugric acid.

Hydnocarpus (hid-nō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), < Gr. *ὑδνον*, truffle, + *καρπός*, fruit. The name alludes to the superficial appearance of the fruit of *Hydnocarpus venenata.*] A genus of plants of the family *Flacourtiaceæ.* They are trees with alternate, pinnately veined, short-stalked, toothed or entire leaves, dioecious flowers in small axillary racemes, and berry-like capsules with woody walls. There are about 23 species, native from eastern India to Sumatra and Java. The seeds of *H. anthelmintica* are used in China as a remedy for leprosy and skin-diseases; those of *H. venenata*, the Ceylon fish-poison, for similar purposes and as a source of lamp-oil. See *Ceylon* ★*fish-poison.*

Hydnoceras (hid-nos′ē-ras), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδνον*, a tuber, prob. a truffle, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of lyssacine hexactinellid sponges belonging to the family *Dictyospongidæ* and originally described by Conrad as a cephalopod. It is characterized by an obconical shape with eight prism faces and prominent tufted nodes arranged in horizontal and vertical rows. It was very abundant in the Upper Devonian, frequently growing in extensive plantations.



Hydnoceras lutheri. Chemung group. (From N. Y. Geol. Reports, after Hall and Clarke.)

Hydnora (hid-nō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1775), named because of the resemblance of the flower to a fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, the original species of *Hydnora*, *H. Africana*, having, on the inner surface of the perianth lobes, soft spines similar to those of the hymenium of *Hydnum.*] A genus of plants, typical of the family *Hydnoraceæ.* They are leafless parasites which grow on the roots of trees and shrubs. The large tubular flowers are borne singly on root-like, subterranean, branching axes. There are about 8 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, and the island of Bourbon. *H. Africana* is known as *jackals-kost* (which see).

Hydnoraceæ (hid-nō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., (Solms-Laubach, 1874), < *Hydnora* + *-aceæ.*] A small anomalous family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Aristolochiales*, allied to the *Rafflesiaceæ* and formerly included in it, and typified by the genus ★*Hydnora* (which see for principal characters). There is only one other small genus, a native of Argentina, *Hydnora* being chiefly South African. They are thick, succulent, leafless root-parasites of strange aspect.

hydracetin (hī-dras′ē-tin), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *acetin.*] Same as *pyrodin.*

hydradenitis (hī″dra-de-nī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis.*] 1. Inflammation of a lymph-gland.—2. Same as *hydroadenitis.*

hydradenoma (hī″dra-de-nō′mą), *n.*; pl. *hydradenomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-oma.*] A tumor due to hypertrophy of the sweat-glands.

hydradephagan (hī-dra-def′ą-gan), *n.* One of the *Hydradephaga.*

hydramide (hī-dram′id), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *amide.*] The name of a class of crystalline compounds, N_2R_3 (where R is any alkyl radical), formed by the action of ammonia on aldehydes, chiefly those of the aromatic series.

hydramine (hī-dram′in), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *amine.*] The name of a class of liquid, strongly alkaline compounds, such as ethylene hydramine ($HOCH_2CH_2NH_2$), formed by the action of ammonia on alkaline oxids. Also called *hydroxylalkyl bases.*

hydramnion (hī-dram′ni-on), *n.* [NL.] Same as *hydramnios.*

hydrangin (hī-dran′jin), *n.* [*hydrang*(*ea*) + *-in*²*.*] A colorless crystalline glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{11}$(?), found in the root of *Hydrangea arborescens.* It melts at 228° C.

hydrant-cock (hī′drant-kok), *n.* A hydrant-valve; a valve fitted with a waste-pipe and used to control the supply of a fire-hydrant. When closed it shuts off the supply and opens a waste-pipe to release the water standing in the hydrant above the valve. When opened it closes the waste-pipe.

hydrant-valve (hī′drant-valv), *n.* A special long-stemmed valve used to connect a hydrant with a water-main.

hydrarenite (hī-drar′ē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *arena*, sand, + *-ite*²*.*] Any sedimentary hydroclastic rock of somewhat fine or medium grain; a sandrock; a granular sediment. *Grabau.*

hydrargillutite (hī-drär-jil′ū-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργίλλος*, clay, + L. *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*²*.*] A hydroclastic sedimentary rock of extremely fine grain, whose chief constituent is clay; an argillaceous shale.

hydrargyrosis (hī-drär-ji-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum* + *-osis.*] Same as *hydrargyriasis.*

hydrargyrous (hī-drär′ji-rus), *a.* Containing mercury; mercurial. [Rare.]

Hydrargyrum ammoniatum, white precipitate; ammoniated mercury.—**Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum,** corrosive sublimate; bichlorid of mercury.—**Hydrargyri chloridum mite,** calomel; protochlorid or subchlorid of mercury.—**Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum,** red precipitate.—**Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus,** turpeth mineral.—**Hydrargyri sulphidum nigrum,** æthiops mineral.—**Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum,** cinnabar.—**Hydrargyrum cum creta,** gray powder.

hydrarthros (hī-drär′thros), *n.* Same as *hydrarthrosis.*

hydrastinic (hī-dras-tin′ik), *a.* [*hydrastin*(*ine*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hydrastinine.—**Hydrastinic acid,** a colorless compound,

$$CH_2\langle {}^{4,5}_{O}\rangle O\rangle C_6H_2\langle {}^{1}_{2}\rangle \begin{matrix} CONH_2CH_3 \\ COCOOH \end{matrix},$$

prepared by the oxidation of hydrastinine. It forms broad needles which melt at 164° C.

hydrastinine (hī-dras′ti-nin), *n.* [*hydrastine* + *-ine*²*.*] A colorless crystalline compound,

$$CH_2\langle {}^{O}_{O}\rangle C_6H_2\langle \begin{matrix} CHO \\ CH_2CH_2NHCH_3 \end{matrix},$$

formed by the oxidation of hydrastine. It melts at 116–117° C.

hydrastinum (hī-dras′ti-num), *n.* [NL.] Same as *hydrastine.*

hydrastonic (hī-dras-ton′ik), *a.* [*hydrast*(*ine*) + *-one* + *-ic.*] Noting a colorless acid,

$$CH_2\langle {}^{4,5}_{O}\rangle O\rangle C_6H_2(\overset{2}{C}H{:}CH_2)\overset{1}{C}H_2COC_6H_2(\overset{3,4}{O}CH_3)_2$$

$\overset{2}{C}OOH$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on hydrastine methiodide. It crystallizes in plates.

hydrate, *v. t.*—**Hydrated soap.** Same as *filled* ★*soap.*

hydration, *n.*—**Water of hydration,** water chemically combined, as distinguished from hygroscopic moisture.

hydratropic (hī-dra-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *atropic.*] Noting a colorless acid, $CH_3CH(C_6H_5).COOH$, formed by the reduction of atropic acid. It boils at 264–265° C. Also called *a-phenylpropionic acid.*

Hydraulic foot-bond. See ★*foot-bond.*—**Hydraulic giant,** in *mining*, a large stream of water under a high head, used for washing down a bank containing minerals. See cut under *hydraulic mining.*—**Hydraulic gradient, lift, limestone, mining-cartridge.** See ★*gradient,* ★*lift*²*,* ★*limestone,* ★*cartridge.*—**Hydraulic-recoil carriage.** See ★*carriage.*

hydraulic (hī-drâ′lik), *v. t.* In *mining*, to work by the hydraulic-mining process.

hydrazobenzene (hī″dra-zō-ben′zēn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *azo-* + *benzene.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5NH.NHC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of zinc dust and alcoholic potassium hydroxid on azobenzene or nitrobenzene. It melts at 126° C. and is readily converted into aniline or into benzidine.

hydrazoic (hī-dra-zō′ik), *a.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *azo-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless, very poisonous liquid, N_3H, prepared from nitrous oxid and sodium amide or from hydrazine sulphate and nitrous acid. It has a penetrating, unbearable odor, closely resembles hydrochloric acid in general properties, and its metallic salts resemble the chlorids, with the exception that they dissolve in concentrated mineral acids and all explode with extreme violence when heated. The acid, both in the liquid state and in solution, is one of the most highly explosive substances known. It boils at 37° C. Also called *azo-imide* and *hydronitric acid.*

hydrazone (hī′dra-zōn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *az*(*o-*) + *-one.*] The name of a class of organic compounds with the group R′CH:NNHR or R′R″C:N.NHR, formed by the action of a hydrazine on a compound containing a carbonyl group, water being eliminated. The hydrazines and substituted hydrazines are generally formed with ease and crystallize readily, consequently they are widely used for the identification and separation of aldehydes and ketones.

hydrazulmine (hī-dra-zul′min), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + (Sp.) *azul*, blue, + (*a*)*mine.*] A black compound, $NC.C(NH_2)NHNHC(NH_2)CN$, formed by mixing dry cyanogen with dry ammonia. It crystallizes in plates, with a luster resembling pitch, and decomposes, without melting, when heated.

hydrencephalic (hī-dren-se-fal′ik), *a.* Relating to or dependent upon a hydrencephalon.

hydresculin (hī-dres′kū-lin), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *esculin.*] A compound obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on esculin.

hydriatric (hī-dri-at′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἰατρικός*, curative.] Relating to the water-cure or hydrotherapeutics.

hydriatrics (hī-dri-at′riks), *n.* Same as *hydrotherapeutics.*

hydriatrist (hī-dri-at′rist), *n.* [*hydriatr-ic* + *-ist.*] One who treats disease by means of hydrotherapeutics.

hydriatry (hī′dri-at-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *hydrotherapeutics.*

hydrics (hī′driks), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ics.*] That branch of physics which deals with the properties of water.

hydrid[1], *n.*—**Nitrogen hydrid,** an improperly formed name which has been applied to hydrazoic acid or azoimide.—**Palladium hydrid,** the remarkable product obtained by heating metallic palladium in hydrogen gas or bringing the metal in contact with nascent hydrogen. Palladium absorbs several hundred times its own volume of hydrogen, the gas being expelled again on ignition. In this product the existence of a definite compound, Pd_4H_2, has been assumed, but it is more probable that the hydrogen is physically occluded in or dissolved by the metal, which undergoes notable expansion in absorbing it.

-hydrin. In *chem.*, this termination indicates a compound formed by replacing with a halogen atom or the cyanogen group one or more hydroxyl groups in a compound containing several of the latter.

hydrindene (hī-drin′dēn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *indene.*] A colorless oil, $C_6H_4\langle {}^{1,2}_{CH_2}\rangle CH_2$, formed by the reduction of indene. It boils at 176° C.

hydriodide (hī′dri-ō-did,-dīd), *n.* A salt of hydriodic acid. The term is sometimes applied, also, to substances, other than salts, formed by the addition of hydriodic acid to compounds.—**Triethylamine hydriodide,** a colorless compound, $N(C_2H_5)_3HI$, formed by triethylamine and hydriodic acid, or from diethylamine and iodide of ethyl. It resembles ammonium iodide in its general properties. Also called *triethylammonium iodide.*

hydroacridine (hī-drō-ak′ri-din), *n.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *acridine.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_8\langle {}^{N}_{CH}\rangle C_6H_8$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on acridine. It crystallizes in leaves or long plates, melts at 48° C., and boils at 320° C. Also called *octohydroacridine.*

hydro-aëroplane (hī″drō-ā′ē-rō-plān), *n.* An aëroplane provided with light floats which enable it to alight upon or ascend from water. Also called *hydraëroplane.*

hydroanisoin (hī″drō-a-nis′ō-in), *n.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *anis*(*ic*) + *-o-* + *-in*²*.*] A colorless compound, $CH_3\overset{1}{O}C_6H_4\overset{4}{C}HOH\overset{4}{C}H(OH)C_6H_4\overset{1}{O}CH_3$, prepared by the reduction of anisic aldehyde with sodium amalgam. It crystallizes in very thin rhombic plates and melts at 172° C.

hydroanthracene (hī-drō-an′thra-sēn), *n.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *anthracene.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4\langle {}^{CH_2}_{CH_2}\rangle C_6H_4$, formed by the reduction of anthracene by hydriodic acid and phosphorus, or by sodium amalgam. It crystallizes in large monoclinic plates, melts at 108.5° C., boils at 313° C., and sublimes in needles. Also called *dihydroanthracene.*

hydroarion (hī-drō-ā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *hydroaria* (-ą). [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ᾠάριον*, a little egg, used for NL. *ovarium*, ovary.] Watery cyst of the ovary.

hydro-aromatic (hī″drō-ar-ō-mat′ik), *a.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *aromatic.*] Noting certain organic compounds which contain reduced aromatic nuclei, that is, benzene or condensed benzene nuclei to which hydrogen has been added.

hydrobenzoic (hī″drō-ben-zō′ik), *a.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *benzoic.*] Derived from hydrogen and benzoic acid: descriptive of a class of com-

pounds formed by the addition of varying amounts of hydrogen to benzoic acid. One of the best-known of these is Δ^2-tetrahydrobenzoic acid or benzoleic acid, $CH_2 < \begin{matrix} CH{:}CH \\ CH_2.CH_2 \end{matrix} > CHCOOH$, formed by the reduction of benzoic acid by means of sodium amalgam. It is a colorless liquid, with an odor of valerian, and boils, in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid, at 234–235° C.

hydrobenzoin (hī-drō-ben′zō-in), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + *benzoin.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5CHOH.CHOHC_6H_5$, prepared by the reduction of benzaldehyde. It crystallizes in lustrous leaves or monoclinic plates, melts at 134° C., and boils above 300° C.

hydroberberine (hī-drō-bėr′be-rin), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *berberine.*] A colorless compound,

$$(CH_3O)_2C_6H_2 < \begin{matrix} CH_2.CH \\ | \\ CH_2.N.CH_2.CH_2 \end{matrix} > C_6H_2 < \begin{matrix} O \\ O \end{matrix} > CH_2,$$

formed by the reduction of berberine, into which it is readily converted by oxidizing agents. It crystallizes in diamond lustrous grains, in long, flat monoclinic needles, or in octahedra, and melts at 167° C.

Hydrobia (hī-drō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hartmann, 1821), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of the family *Hydrobiidæ.*

Hydrobiidæ (hī-drō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Hydrobia* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, having the operculigerous lobe without filaments and the shell small and acuminate. It includes the following genera, found in brackish or fresh water: *Hydrobia, Bithynia, Lithoglyphus, Pomatiopsis, Bithynella,* and *Assiminea.*

hydrobilirubin (hī″drō-bil-i-rō′bin), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *bilirubin.*] A reddish-brown powdery compound, $C_{32}H_{40}O_7N_4$, found in the urine of fever-patients and in feces. It is generally supposed to be a reduction-product of bilirubin, formed by the activity of bacteria in the intestinal canal. According to others, and notably Garrod, it is a laboratory product and occurs neither in the urine nor in the feces.

hydroblepharon (hī-drō-blef′ą-ron), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Edematous swelling of the eyelid.

Hydrobromic ether. See ★*ether*[1].

hydrobromide (hī-drō-brō′mid), *n.* [*hydrobrom-ic* + *-ide*[1].] The class name of the salts of organic bases with hydrobromic acid. The term is sometimes applied to compounds, other than salts, which are formed by the direct addition of hydrobromic acid to some substance.

hydrocalcirudite (hī″drō-kal-si-rō′dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *rudes*, rubbish, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse hydroclastic rock made up in large part of limestone pebbles; a limestone conglomerate.

hydrocampid (hī-drō-kam′pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Hydrocampidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Hydrocampidæ.*

Hydrocarbon gas. See ★*gas.*

hydrocarbonate, *n.* 2. In *modern chem.* and *mineral.*, an acid carbonate or carbonate of hydrogen and a metal: as, *hydrocarbonate* of magnesia (magnesium acid carbonate), $H_2Mg(CO_3)_2$; also, but improperly, applied to a compound of a metal with hydroxyl and the radical of carbonic acid: as, *hydrocarbonate* of copper (of the mineral malachite) equals copper hydroxycarbonate, $Cu_2.(HO)_2.CO_3$.

hydrocarbostyril (hī″drō-kär-bō-stī′ril), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *carbo(n)* + *styr(ax)* + *-il.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH_2.CH_2 \\ | \\ NH.CO \end{matrix}$, prepared by melting hydrocarbostyril-β-carboxylic acid. It crystallizes in large lustrous prisms and melts at 163° C.

hydrocarotin (hī-drō-kar′ō-tin), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + L. *carota*, carrot, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{30}O$(?), formed in small quantity in carrots. It closely resembles cholesterol, crystallizes in monoclinic plates, and melts at 137.4° C. Also spelled *hydrocarrotin.*

hydrocaulus, *n.* 2. The atheciferous stem of the hydroid corals: sometimes applied to the filiform process by which the sicula of the graptolite is suspended.

Hydrocele agar. See ★*agar*[2].

Hydrocephalic cry. See ★*cry.*

hydrocephalis (hī-drō-sef′ą-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In hydroid polyps, the oral and stomachal regions, considered together. Compare ★*hydrocope.*

hydrocephalocele (hī-drō-sef′ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Same as *hydrencephalocele.*

hydrocephalus, *n.*—**Internal hydrocephalus,** a collection of fluid in the ventricles and at the base of the brain, usually an accompaniment of tuberculous meningitis, but occasionally independent of tuberculosis.

hydrocephaly (hī-drō-sef′ą-li), *n.* [NL. **hydrocephalia.*] The proper form for *hydrocephalus.*

hydroceramic (hī″drō-se-ram′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κεραμικός*, of pottery: see *ceramic.*] Of the nature of, or consisting of, clay which remains porous after baking. Unglazed vessels of this material are used to cool liquids by evaporation.

hydrocharidaceous (hī″drō-kar-i-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the plant family *Hydrocharidaceæ.*

hydrocharidian (hī″drō-ka-rid′i-an), *a.* [*Hydrocharis* (*-id-*) + *-an.*] In *phytogeog.*, having the ecological character of *Hydrocharis*, that is, swimming free in water, either submerged or more or less emerging, whether small like *Lemna* or larger like *Stratiotes.* See quotation under ★*limnean.*

hydrochlorid (hī-drō-klō′rid), *n.* [*hydrochloric* + *-id*[1].] The class name of salts of organic bases with hydrochloric acid. It is occasionally applied to compounds, other than salts, formed by the direct addition of hydrochloric acid to a substance.

hydrochore (hī′drō-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed exclusively by water, as by ocean currents, streams, etc. *F. E. Clements.*

hydrochorous (hī-drō-kō′rus), *a.* [*hydrochore* + *-ous.*] Having the character of, or pertaining to, hydrochores. *F. E. Clements.*

hydrocinnamic (hī-drō-sin′ą-mik), *a.* [*hydro-(gen)* + *cinnamic.*] Derived from hydrogen and cinnamic acid.—**Hydrocinnamic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the reduction of cinnamic acid and formed during the putrefaction of ox-urine or fibrin, and by the pancreatic putrefaction of albumin. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms or long needles, melts at 48.7° C., and boils at 279.8° C. Also called *homotoluic acid, benzyl-acetic acid,* and *β-phenyl-propionic acid.*

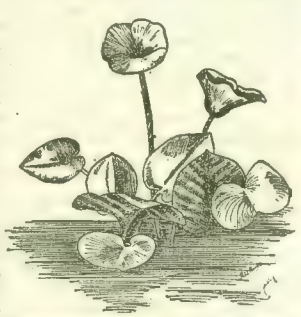
hydrocinnamide (hī-drō-sin′ą-mid), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *cinnam(on)* + *-ide*[1].] A colorless compound, $N_2(C_6H_5C_3H_3)_3$, prepared by the action of ammonia on cinnamon-oil. It crystallizes in needles melting at 106° C.

hydrocladium (hī-drō-klā′di-um), *n.*; pl. *hydrocladia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κλάδος*, branch.] One of the hydrotheca-bearing branches or ramuli of the cœnosarc of *Plumularidæ.*

hydroclastic (hī-drō-klas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κλαστός*, broken, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *petrog.*, noting clastic rocks formed by the action of water.

II. *n.* A fragmental rock produced by the action of water.

Hydrocleys (hī-drok′lē-is), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1815), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κλείς*, bolt, key. The allusion is apparently to the obstruction of waterways by the plant.] A genus of plants of the family *Butomaceæ. H. nymphoides,* the only species, is an aquatic plant of tropical America, often cultivated in tanks and ponds under the name *Limnocharis Humboldti.* It has ovate, cordate, entire floating leaves, similar to those of a small water-lily, and a pale-yellow flower about 2 inches in diameter, much resembling a poppy, whence the common name *water-poppy.*



Hydrocleys nymphoides, one fifth natural size.

hydroclistogamy (hī″drō-klīs-tog′ą-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *clistogamy.*] That type of pseudoclistogamy in which flowers remain closed under adverse conditions of moisture. *Pound and Clements,* Plant Life of Nebraska.

hydrocœl, *n.* See ★*hydrocœle.*

hydrocœle (hī′drō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the portion of the left enterocœlic sac which in echinoderms gives rise to the radial vessels and the ring-vessel of the ambulacral system.

He [Bury] describes the origin of the ampulla of the stone-canal from the anterior cœlomic cavity of the left side, and the growth of the left posterior segment of the cœlom so as to completely encircle the *hydrocœle* or rudiment of water-vascular system.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 288.

hydrocollidine (hī-drō-kol′i-din), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A colorless oily ptomaïne, $C_8H_{13}N$, formed by the distillation of nicotine with selenium and by the putrefaction of flesh. It has a penetrating aromatic odor and boils at 205° C.

hydrocope (hī′drō-kōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κώπη*, handle.] The peduncle of a hydroid polyp, as distinguished from the ★*hydrocephalis* (which see).

hydrocoridine (hī-drō-kor′i-din), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + Gr. *κόρις*, a bug, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline ptomaïne, $C_{10}H_{17}N$, obtained from the cultures of certain kinds of bacteria on peptone agar.

hydrocorisan (hī-drō-kor′i-san), *a.* and *n.* [*Hydrocorisæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the heteropterous series *Hydrocorisæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the series *Hydrocorisæ.*

hydrocotoin (hī-drō-kō′tō-in), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + *Coto* + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow compound, $HOC_6H_2(^6OCH_3)_2(^{2,4}COC_6H_5$, found in Coto bark. It crystallizes in large prisms or long thin needles, and melts at 98° C. Also called *benzoylphloroglucinol dimethyl ether, benzocotoin,* or preferably *trihydroxydiphenylketone dimethyl ether.*

hydrocoumarin (hī-drō-kō′mą-rin), *n.* [*hydro-(gen)* + *coumar-ic* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH_2 \\ O.CO \end{matrix} > CH_2$, formed by the distillation of orthohydrocoumaric acid. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 25° C., boils at 272° C., and has an odor of coumarin. Also called *orthophenolpropylic anhydrid* or *melilotic anhydrid.*

hydrocroconic (hī″drō-krō-kon′ik), *a.* [*hydro-(gen)* + *croconic.*] Noting an acid, a yellowish-brown compound, $OC{:}CHCH(COOH)_2$(?), formed by the reduction of croconic acid with hydriodic acid. Most of its salts are red.

hydrocurcumin (hī-drō-kėr′kū-min), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *curcumin.*] A brownish-white powder, $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on curcumin. It melts at about 100° C.

hydrocyanate (hī-drō-sī′ą-nāt), *n.* [*hydrocy-an-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A disallowed synonym of *hydrocyanide.*

Hydrocyanic acid. This compound has recently been prepared by passing an electric discharge through a mixture of carbon monoxid, nitrogen, and hydrogen. Such gaseous mixtures are manufactured on a large scale under the name of *generator gas.* Gaseous hydrocyanic acid is used to an increasing extent as an insecticide. It is specially employed for the fumigation of citrus- and apple-trees as a specific against the San José scale (which see).—**Hydrocyanic ether.** See ★*ether*[1].

hydrocyanuric (hī-drō-sī-ą-nū′rik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, which results from heating biuret, ammonia being liberated at the same time.

hydrocycle (hī′drō-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύκλος*, wheel.] A velocipede adapted for propulsion on the surface of the water. *N. E. D.*

hydrocyst, *n.* 2. A cyst containing a clear watery fluid.

Hydrodamalidæ (hī″drō-da-mal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Hydrodamalis,* type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of sirenian mammals whose only known member is the northern sea-cow or *Rhytina.* By the rule of priority this name takes the place of *Rhytinidæ. Palmer,* 1895.

Hydrodamalis (hī-drō-dam′a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δάμαλις*, a young cow.] The earliest generic name of the arctic sea-cow, *Rhytina. Retzius,* 1794.

hydrodiffusion (hī″drō-di-fū′zhọn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *diffusion.*] The intermingling of fluids.

hydro-economics (hī″drō-ē-kō-nom′iks), *n.* The economics of waters, water-rights, and the uses of waters, particularly in their industrial and sanitary relations. *Science,* April 21, 1905, p. 618.

hydro-electric, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the generation of electric currents by means of water-power.—**Hydro-electric bath.** See ★*bath*[1].

hydro-electricity (hī″drō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* Electricity generated by means of water-power or steam.

hydro-electrothermic (hī″drō-ē-lek-trō-thėr′mik), *a.* A name given by Slavianoff to a method of electric welding devised by him.

hydro-extractor (hī″drō-eks-trak′tọr), *n.* 1. A centrifugal machine, specifically one used

by dyers, bleachers, and scourers to extract water from textile material. The wet material is placed in a perforated drum or basket and revolved at a speed of from 500 to 1,000 or more revolutions per minute, thus causing the water to be expelled through the perforations by centrifugal force.

2. In *tanning*, a wringer for removing water from skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 36.

hydroferricyanate (hī″drō-fer-i-sī′ą-nāt), *n.* A salt of hydroferricyanic acid: more commonly called a *ferricyanide:* as, potassium *ferricyanide.*

hydroferrocyanate (hī-drō-fer-ō-sī′ą-nāt), *n.* A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid: more commonly called a *ferrocyanide:* as, potassium *ferrocyanide.*

hydrofobia, *n.* A simplified spelling of *hydrophobia.*

hydrofranklinite (hī-drō-frangk′lin-īt), *n.* A hydrated oxid of iron, manganese, and zinc, occurring at Franklin Furnace, N. J. It was at first supposed to be an independent isometric species, but is in fact identical with chalcophanite, having a rhombohedral, not octahedral form.

hydrogallein (hī-drō-gal′ē-in), *n.* [*hydrogalle-ic* + *-in*2.] A colorless crystalline compound, $O < \begin{matrix} C_6H_2(OH)_2 \\ C_6H_2(OH)_2 \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ O— — \end{matrix} > CO$, prepared from hydrogalleic acid, of which it is the anhydrid.

hydrogel (hī′drō-jel), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *gel(are)*, cool (see ★*gel*, *n.*).] A gel in which the individual gelatinous particles are supposed to be surrounded by water; the gelatinous hydrate formed by a colloid.

The inorganic colloids or so-called *hydrogels* have been studied by Van Bemmelen. They are chiefly characterized by the peculiar structural relation they bear to water. They can be hydrated and rehydrated indefinitely unless by heating to too high a temperature the colloid structure is destroyed. *Science*, Feb. 6, 1903, p. 213.

hydrogen, *n.* Hydrogen compounds with strongly electronegative elements or radicals, easily exchanging hydrogen for strongly electropositive elements or radicals to form salts, are the same as acids: as hydrogen chlorid (hydrochloric acid), hydrogen sulphate (sulphuric acid), etc.—**Cosmic hydrogen,** the peculiar form of hydrogen discovered by Pickering in ζ Puppis. The lines of this series lie between those of the long-known ordinary series, and in their arrangement follow a very similar but not identical law.—**Hydrogen dioxid,** a substance occurring in traces in the atmosphere, and produced to some extent during the oxidation of turpentine and other materials in presence of water, prepared in quantity by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on barium dioxid. It is a somewhat viscid, colorless liquid (in mass of deeper blue color than water), of density 1.5, with an irritant smell and harsh, acrid taste, corrosive to the skin and capable of bleaching colors of organic origin, less volatile than water (boils at 184° F. under 68 millimeters pressure), and easily decomposed by heat or by contact with sundry substances, such as spongy platinum, silver oxid, etc., into oxygen gas and water. Its composition is represented by the formula H_2O_2, or, when acting as a radical in combination, HO. Used in certain processes of bleaching, in chemical analysis, and as an antiseptic. Also known as *hydrogen peroxid* and by a number of trade-names.—**Hydrogen disease,** a weakness in metals or alloys caused by their being permeated with hot and reducing gases. *Jour. of Franklin Inst.*, July, 1905, p. 20.—**Hydrogen disulphid,** a liquid of oil-like appearance and yellow color, specific gravity about 1.7, obtained by addition of dilute hydrochloric acid to a solution of calcium polysulphids. It decomposes very easily into free sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen, making it difficult to determine its exact composition; this is probably H_2S_2, analogous to that of H_2O_2, or hydrogen dioxid.—**Hydrogen monoxid,** the technical name of the common substance water. Also called *hydrogen protoxid.*—**Hydrogen nitrate.** Same as *nitric acid* (HNO_3).—**Hydrogen nitride,** a name which has been applied to hydrazoic acid, but which might also be used for ammonia or for hydrazine.—**Hydrogen peroxid.** See ★*hydrogen dioxid.*—**Hydrogen persulphid.** Same as ★*hydrogen disulphid.*—**Hydrogen protoxid.** Same as ★*hydrogen monoxid.*—**Hydrogen selenide.** Same as *seleniureted hydrogen* or *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).—**Hydrogen sodium phosphate,** sodium acid phosphate, either NaH_2PO_4 or Na_2HPO_4, more frequently the latter of these, the common phosphate of soda of the shops.—**Hydrogen star.** See ★*star*1.—**Hydrogen sulphate.** Same as *sulphuric acid* (H_2SO_4).—**Hydrogen trinitride.** Same as *hydrazoic acid.* See ★*hydrazoic.*—**Hydroxylic hydrogen** hydrogen in combination forming a part of the radical hydroxyl (HO). In common alcohol (C_2H_6O) one out of the six atoms of hydrogen is hydroxylic, the substance being ethyl hydroxid ($C_2H_5.HO$).—**Liquid hydrogen.** The early experiments of Cailletet and Pictet only indicated the probability that hydrogen gas might be liquefied. Since then Olszewski and Dewar have accomplished its liquefaction and also solidification on a scale amply sufficient to permit the study of its properties in the liquid and solid states. Hydrogen at about −258° C. (or 15° above the absolute zero of temperature) is a clear, colorless solid, which melts at about −256.3° C. to an equally colorless liquid of a density only .07 of that of water, boiling under common atmospheric pressure at −252.5° C. Its critical temperature is about −220° C.—**Ozone hydrogen,** a name given by Osann to hydrogen liberated by the action of an electric current on water containing a little sulphuric acid. He believed that it exhibited greater chemical activity than ordinary hydrogen, thus resembling the more active form of oxygen, ozone.—**Phosphureted hydrogen.** See *phosphureted.*—**Tellureted hydrogen.** See *tellureted.*

hydrogenase (hī′drō-je-nās), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *-ase.*] A type of reducing ferment.

hydrogenic (hī-drō-jen′ik), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydrogenous*, in any sense.

hydrogenization (hī″drō-jen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*hydrogenize* + *-ation.*] In *chem.*, the production of combination with hydrogen.

hydrogeological (hī″drō-jē-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogeology.

hydrogode (hī′drō-gōd), *n.* [*hydrog(en)* + Gr. *ὁδός*, way.] In *elect.*, a negative terminal of an electrolytic cell.

hydrografy, etc. A simplified spelling of *hydrography*, etc.

hydrograph (hī′drō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A diagram showing the heights of water in a river day by day during any interval.

The highest and lowest water, mean stage, and monthly range at 134 river stations are given in Table VII. *Hydrographs* for typical points on seven principal rivers are shown on Chart V.

U. S. Mo. Weather Rev., Jan., 1902, p. 3.

2. An apparatus for automatically recording the height of water in rivers or in wells, analogous to the limnograph for lakes or to a self-recording tide-gage for oceans. It has a vertical scale for the height of water and a horizontal scale for the time.

Hydrographic chart, engineer. See ★*chart*, ★*engineer.*

hydrographically (hī-drō-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By the art or methods of hydrography.

hydrohemia (hī-drō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* Same as *hydremia.*

hydroherderite (hī-drō-hėr′dėr-īt), *n.* See ★*herderite.*

hydroholoxid (hī″drō-họ̄-lok′sid), *n.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + E. *oxid.*] A hypothetical product of the union of a basic oxid not merely with the elements of water but also with those of hydrogen dioxid.

hydrohyalus (hī-drō-hī′ą-lus), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὑαλος*, glass.] A kind of fixative used to preserve the color of marble and poros statues in the National Archæological Museum at Athens. It is a solution of calcined soda in water in the proportion of one to two. *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, X. 275.

hydroid, *n.* 2. A hydropolyp.

hydroidean (hī-droi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydroidea.*

II. *n.* A hydroid polyp.

hydro-igneous (hī-drō-ig′nē-us), *a.* Same as ★*aqueo-igneous.*

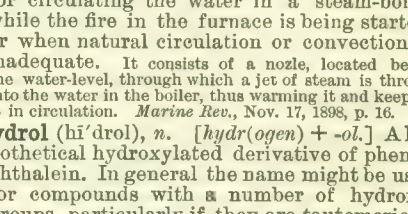
hydroiodic (hī″drō-ī-od′ik), *a.* Same as *hydriodic.*

hydroisatin (hī-drō-ī′sā-tin), *n.* A colorless unstable compound, $C_8H_7NO_2$ (?), formed by the reduction of isatin.

hydrokineter (hī″drō-ki-nē′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κινητήρ*, a mover.] A device for circulating the water in a steam-boiler while the fire in the furnace is being started, or when natural circulation or convection is inadequate. It consists of a nozle, located below the water-level, through which a jet of steam is thrown into the water in the boiler, thus warming it and keeping it in circulation. *Marine Rev.*, Nov. 17, 1898, p. 16.

hydrol (hī′drol), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ol.*] A hypothetical hydroxylated derivative of phenolphthalein. In general the name might be used for compounds with a number of hydroxyl groups, particularly if they are tautomeric.

Hydrolagus (hī-drol′ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λαγώς*, hare.] A subgenus



Hydrolagus colliei.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of the genus *Chimæra*, typified by the elephant-fish of the California coast, usually called *Chimæra colliei.*

hydrolatry (hī-drol′ą-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of water. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April–June, 1903, p. 132.

hydrolutidin (hī-drō-lū′ti-din), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *lutum*, mud, + *-id* + *-in*2.] A ptomaïne, $C_7H_{11}N$.

hydrolutite (hī-drō-lū′tīt), *n.* [Spelled, with intended distinction, *hydrolutyte;* < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*2.] A hydroclastic rock-flour; a water-transported mud. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 247.

hydrolymph (hī′drō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *lympha*, water, lymph.] A more or less colorless, watery fluid which constitutes the blood of many invertebrates, especially the lower forms. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 95.

hydrolyse, *v.* See ★*hydrolyze.*

hydrolyst (hī′drō-list), *n.* [*hydroly*(*sis*) + *-*(*i*)*st.*] A hydrolytic agent; a substance which causes hydrolysis. *N. E. D.*

hydrolyte (hī′drō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λυτός*, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] A substance which is undergoing hydrolysis.

hydrolyze (hī′drō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrolyzed*, ppr. *hydrolyzing.* [*hydroly*(*sis*) + *-*(*i*)*ze.* Cf. *analyze.*] To cause (a substance) to undergo hydrolysis. This is often done indirectly by the action of bases or acids, the metal or acid being subsequently replaced by hydrogen and hydroxyl respectively. Thus, if fat is treated with steam, fatty acids and glycerol are formed: this is *direct hydrolysis.* If the fat is heated with a solution of a base, glycerol and the fatty acid salts of the base are produced, from which the free fatty acids are liberated by the addition of a mineral acid: this is *indirect hydrolysis.* The reaction is one of extreme importance in chemistry.

The formation of starch, its chemical composition and the changes it undergoes when *hydrolysed.*

Nature, April 16, 1903, p. 553.

hydromania, *n.* 2. A morbid impulse to excessive drinking of water.

hydromase (hī′drō-mās), *n.* A ferment found in the hyphæ of certain fungi which is capable of destroying the lignified walls of vegetable cells.

hydromechanical (hī″drō-mē-kan′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of liquids in motion, or to mechanical devices in which water is employed.

hydromeconic (hī″drō-mē-kon′ik), *a.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *meconic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless, syrupy compound, $C_7H_{10}O_7$, which is formed by the reduction of meconic acid. It decomposes when heated.

hydromellitic (hī″drō-me-lit′ik), *a.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *mellitic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$, prepared by the reduction of mellitic acid. It crystallizes with considerable difficulty.

hydromellonic (hī″drō-me-lon′ik), *a.* [*hydro-*(*gen*) + *mellone* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*cyamellonic.*

hydromeningocele (hī″drō-mē-ning′gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μῆνιγξ* (*μηνιγγ-*), membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor. See *meningocele.*] A tumor caused by protrusion of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. It contains cerebrospinal fluid, but no nerve substance.

hydrometallurgical (hī″drō-met-ą-lėr′ji-kạl), *a.* Noting the performing of a metallurgical process by hydraulic power.

hydrometamorphic (hī″drō-met-ą-môr′fik), *a.* In *geol.*, characteristic of, or produced by, hydrometamorphism.

hydrometeoric (hī″drō-mē-tē-or′ik), *a.* [*hydrometeor* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere.—**Hydrometeoric equator.** See ★*equator.*

hydrometer, *n.*—**Tralles hydrometer,** a hydrometer so graduated that in a mixture of alcohol and water at 60° F. each degree of the scale represents 1 per cent. by volume of pure alcohol of sp. gr. 0.7939. The indications of this instrument are legally in use in the United States.

hydrometrical (hī-drō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *hydrometric.*

hydromineral (hī-drō-min′ę-rạl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *mineral.*] Relating to mineral waters; noting the treatment of disease by means of medicinal springs.

hydromuconic (hī″drō-mū-kon′ik), *a.* Noting two acids (dihydromuconic acids), which may be obtained by the reduction of muconic acid. The $\Delta\alpha\beta$ isomer, $HOCOCH_2CH_2CH{:}CHCOOH$, crystallizes in plates, melting at 168–169° C. The $\Delta\beta\gamma$ isomer, $HOCO.CH_2CH{:}CHCH_2COOH$, forms long, columnar crystals, which melt at 195° C.

hydromuscovite (hī-drō-mus′kọ̄-vīt), *n.* See *muscovite.*

hydromyelocele (hī-drō-mī′e-lọ̄-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *κήλη*, tumor.] An excess of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord; hydromyelia.

hydronephros (hī-drō-nef′ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] Edematous infiltration of the kidney.

hydroneurosis (hī″drō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *neurosis.*] An

exaggerated or pathological fondness for water; an extreme tendency to hydropsychoses. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 194.

hydronitric (hī-drō-nī′trik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *nitricus*, nitric.]—**Hydronitric acid.** Same as ★*hydrazoic acid.*

hydroparacoumaric (hī″drō-par-a-kö-mar′ik), *a.* [*hydro(gen)* + *paracoumaric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOC_6H_4CH_2CH_2COOH$, found in urine and in the putrefaction-products of tyrosin, and prepared by the reduction of paracoumaric acid. It forms small monoclinic crystals and melts at 128–129° C.

hydropathic, *a.* **II.** *n.* [Short for *hydropathic establishment.*] A sanatorium in which the treatment is chiefly hydropathic; a water-cure establishment.

There are also mud-baths and *hydropathics.*
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 125.

hydroperoxid (hī″drō-pėr-ok′sid), *n.* Same as ★*hydrogen dioxid:* a term not in general use.

hydrophil (hī′drō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] **1.** Capable of readily taking up water; hygroscopic; bibulous.

Two electrodes of 10 sq. cm. surface were applied to the ends of a space 10 cm. by 6 cm. on the shaven skin of a rabbit, contact being made by means of *hydrophil* cotton impregnated with a 1 per cent. solution of zinc chloride.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 28, 1903, p. 888.

2. In *bot.*, same as *hydrophilous.*

hydrophilia (hī-drō-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-φιλια*, < *φίλος*, loving.] Fondness for being wet, for playing in or with water, for watching and hearing the flow of water, etc. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 195.

hydrophilic (hī-drō-fil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*hydrophil.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 694.

hydrophilous, *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*: (*a*) Requiring much moisture: said of plants. (*b*) Less properly, presenting conditions favorable to such plants; hydrophytic. (*c*) Aquatic: applied by Pound and Clements to a class of fungi. Also *hydrophil.*—**3.** In *entom.*, having the character of a beetle of the genus *Hydrophilus* or family *Hydrophilidæ.*

hydrophily (hī-drof′i-li), *n.* Same as ★*hydrophilia.*

hydrophlorone (hī-drō-flō′rōn), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *phlorone.*] A colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$ (1,4; 2,5), prepared by the action of sulphur dioxid on phlorone. It crystallizes in pearly, lustrous leaves, melts at 212° C., and sublimes. Also called *hydroparaxyloquinone*, or 1,4-*dimethylphendiol*(2,5).

hydrophobiac (hī-drō-fō′bi-ak), *n.* [*hydrophobia* + *-ac.*] One who is affected with hydrophobia.

hydrophobian (hī-drō-fō′bi-ąn), *n.* [*hydrophobia* + *-an.*] Same as ★*hydrophobiac.*

hydrophobist (hī-drō-fō′bist), *n.* [*hydrophobia* + *-ist.*] One who has a morbid dread or fear of water. *N. E. D.*

hydrophobous (hī-drof′ō-bus), *a.* Same as *hydrophobic.*

hydrophone (hī′drō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φωνή*, a sound.] **1.** An instrument for detecting the flow of water in a pipe (thus locating waste) by the sounds produced in a microphone.—**2.** An instrument used in auscultation whereby sounds are conveyed through a column of water.

hydrophore, *n.* **2.** A flattened, or saucer-shaped, pedunculate appendage, in campanularian hydroids, representing a reduced hydrotheca.

hydrophoria (hī-drō-fō′ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδροφορία* (fem. sing.), water-carrying, also, like the usual *ὑδροφόρια* (neut. pl.), a festival so called, < *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water: see *hydrophore.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a water-carrying; a group of women carrying water from a fountain: a subject often represented on the Greek hydria, or water-pots.

hydrophthalic (hī-drof-thal′ik), *a.* [*hydro(gen)* + *phthalic.*] Noting an acid, a substance formed by the addition of hydrogen to phthalic acid. Seventeen such compounds are known. They differ (1) by the number of atoms, 2, 4, or 6, of hydrogen added to the phthalic acid; (2) by the different positions of the double unions in the molecule; (3) by the spatial arrangement of the groups, which leads, in some cases, to the exhibition of optical activity. The compounds have proved to be of extreme importance in the study of the constitution of benzene.

hydrophyte, *n.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to live under conditions of abundant moisture, or, in late usage, abundant physiological moisture. Compare ★*mesophyte* and ★*xerophyte.*

hydrophytic (hī-drō-fit′ik), *a.* [*hydrophyte* + *-ic.*] **1.** Having the character of a hydrophyte: as, a *hydrophytic* plant; composed of hydrophytes: as, a *hydrophytic* formation.—**2.** Presenting conditions favorable to hydrophytes: as, a *hydrophytic* locality.

hydrophyton, *n.* **2.** A chitinous or calcareous skeleton frequently secreted at the base of the polyp-stocks of the *Hydrozoa.*

hydropicoline (hī-drō-pik′ō-lin), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *picoline.*] A colorless liquid, $CH_2{<}^{CH(CH_3)CH_2}_{CH_2.CH_2}{>}NH$, prepared by the reduction of the corresponding methylpyridine. It boils at 125–126° C. Also called *β-pipecoline*, or 3-*methylpiperidine.*

hydropiperic (hī″drō-pi-per′ik), *a.* [*hydropiper-ine* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hydropiperine.—**Hydropiperic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{11}H_{12}O_4$, prepared by the reduction of piperic acid. It crystallizes in long, thin needles and melts at 75–76° C.

hydroplane (hī′drō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *plane*[1], *n.*] **1.** A name given by its inventor to the horizontal side-submerging rudder of the Lake type of submarine boat. There are two of these horizontal rudders on each side of the boat manipulated in unison.—**2.** A vessel which greatly reduces its displacement at high speeds; a skimmer. *Nature*, March 25, 1909, p. 107.

hydroplastics (hī-drō-plas′tiks), *n.* Same as ★*hydroplasty.*

hydroplasty (hī-drō-plas′ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] The electric deposition of metal upon molds or forms; hydroplastics; galvanoplasty.

hydroplutonic (hī′drō-plö-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *Plutonic.*] In *geol.*, noting deep-seated igneous processes which involve water as well as heat.

Hydropneumatic brake. See ★*brake*[3].

hydropolyp, *n.* **2.** A hydrula.

hydropore (hī′drō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πόρος*, pore.] In larval echinoderms, a pore opening from the left hydrocele to the exterior.

hydropot (hī′drō-pot), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδροπότης*, a water-drinker, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πότης*, drinker.] A water-drinker; a teetotaler.

hydropotassic (hī″drō-pō-tas′ik), *a.* [*hydro(gen)* + *potass-ium* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing both hydrogen and potassium as constituents: as, *hydropotassic* sulphate ($KHSO_4$).

hydropsical (hī-drop′si-kal), *a.* [*hydrops(y)* + *-ical.*] Same as *dropsical.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 332.

hydropsychosis (hī-drop-si-kō′sis), *n.*; pl. *hydropsychoses* (sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *psychosis.*] In *psychol.*, a specific mental process aroused by and referring to water; especially, in *genetic psychol.*, a manifestation of interest in and fondness for water, supposed to be atavistic.

Youth works a sea change and the *hydropsychoses* strike inward. . . . I can not read these youthful ebullitions without inclining to believe in residual traces that hark back through ages, and that the soul is still marked like our body by vestiges of pelagic life.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 196.

hydropyridic (hī″drō-pi-rid′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hydropyridines.

hydropyridine (hī-drō-pir′i-din), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *pyridine.*] A class name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds derived from pyridine by the addition of two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen, respectively, giving derivatives of dihydropyridine, C_5H_7N, tetrahydropyridine, C_5H_9N, and hexyhydropyridine, $C_5H_{11}N$. Many of the compounds are closely related to alkaloids and to ptomaïnes.

hydroquinine (hī-drō-kwin′in), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *quinine.*] **1.** A bitter, alkaline, levorotatory alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}O_2N_2.2H_2O$, found in cinchona bark, together with quinine, which it closely resembles in medicinal and general chemical properties. It crystallizes in needles, and, when dehydrated, melts at 172.3° C.—**2.** A greenish resin, $C_{20}H_{26}O_3N_2.H_2O$, formed by the reduction of quinine in acid solution. It softens at 35° C. and melts at 100° C.

hydrorhabd (hī′drō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] The rhabdosome of the graptolites.

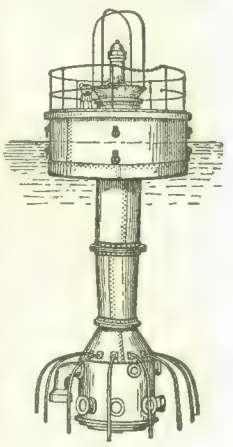
hydrorudite (hī-drō-rö′dīt), *n.* [Spelled with intended distinction *hydrorudyte*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*[2].] A fragmental rock of coarse grain, formed by the action of water; a conglomerate. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 247.

hydrosalt (hī′drō-sâlt), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *salt*[1].] Same as *acid salt* (which see, under *salt*[1]).

Hydrosauria (hī-drō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] Same as *Crocodilia* (which see).

hydroscheocele (hī-dros′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *oscheocele.*] Scrotal hernia containing fluid.

hydroscope, *n.* **3.** An apparatus for observing objects in the sea or on the sea-bottom. It consists of a steel tube carrying twelve lenses acting as an objective and a series of mirrors arranged within the tube to reflect light to a sort of camera-obscura house above. The platform of the float can carry four people. The apparatus was invented by Giuseppe Pino. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 161.


Hydroscope.

hydroscopic (hī-drō-skop′ik), *a.* **1.** Same as *hygroscopic*, 2.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the hydroscope.

hydroscopical (hī-drō-skop′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*hydroscopic.*

hydroscopist (hī′drō-skō-pist), *n.* [As *hydroscope* + *-ist.*] One who searches for water with the assistance of a divining-rod.

hydrosilicarenite (hī″drō-sil-i-kar′ē-nīt), *n.* [Spelled with intended distinction *-yte*; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *silica* + L. *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *-ite*[2].] A medium-grained silicious hydroclastic rock; a sandstone. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 247.

hydrosilicate (hī-drō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *silicate.*] A silicate which contains water, particularly one which gives off water readily upon heating. It is impossible to draw the line between true hydrous silicates and those basic (or acid) species containing hydroxyl (or hydrogen) and which give off water on intense ignition.

hydrosilicilutite (hī″drō-sil″i-si-lö′tīt), *n.* [Spelled with intended distinction *-yte*; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *silex*, flint, + *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*[2].] A fine-grained silicious hydroclastic rock; a fine silicious mud; a fine silicious shale. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 247.

hydrosilicirudite (hī″drō-sil″i-si-rö′dīt), *n.* [Spelled with intended distinction *-yte*; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *silex*, flint, + *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse silicious hydroclastic rock; a silicious conglomerate. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 247.

hydrosodic (hī-drō-sō′dik), *a.* [*hydro(gen)* + *sod-ium* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing both hydrogen and sodium as constituents: as, *hydrosodic* sulphate (sodium-acid sulphate, $NaHSO_4$).

hydrosol (hī′drō-sol), *n.* [*hydr(ate)* + *sol(uble).*] In *chem.*, a term proposed by Graham to signify the soluble hydrate of a colloid substance. It has been used to include metals, as gold or silver, in a state of extreme subdivision and permanently suspended or apparently dissolved in water.

hydrosorbic (hī-drō-sôr′bik), *a.* [*hydro(gen)* + *sorbic.*] Derived from hydrogen and sorbic acid.—**Hydrosorbic acid,** a colorless liquid, $CH_3CH_2CH{:}CHCH_2COOH$, formed by the reduction of sorbic acid. It boils at 208° C. Also called *β-γ-hexenic acid.*

hydrosphygmograph (hī-drō-sfig′mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *sphygmograph.*] A device consisting of a cylinder containing water and connected with a registering tube, used to record the amount of blood forced with each pulsation into a limb incased in the apparatus.

With the sphygmograph (or, rather, the *hydrosphygmograph*) he observed the degree of excitement produced on various individuals by the sight of wine, cigars, food, money, and photographs of nude women.
H. H. Ellis, The Criminal, p. 122.

hydrospiric (hī-drō-spī′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hydrospires of the *Blastoidea.* *Amer. Geol.*, Jan., 1904, p. 46.

hydrostatic, *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, taking place under conditions of substantially uniform wetness: said of a succession of vegetations. *F. E. Clements.*—**Hydrostatic head.** See ★*head.*

hydrostatist (hī′drō-stā-tist), *n.* [*hydrostat(ic)* + *-ist.*] Same as *hydrostatician.*

hydrostome (hī'drō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp, or hydranth.

hydrosulphid, *n.* 2. A compound in which one of the atoms of hydrogen in hydrosulphuric acid (sulphureted hydrogen) is replaced by a more strongly electropositive element or radical: as, sodium *hydrosulphid* (NaHS). *Jour. Soc. Chem.*, IX. 804.

hydrosulphite, hydrosulfite (hī-drō-sul'fīt), *n.* [*hydrosulph*(*urous*) + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid, now called hyposulphurous acid ($H_2S_2O_4$).

hydrosulphocyanic (hī-drō-sul″fō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *sulphocyanic*.] In *chem.*, same as *sulphocyanic*, more properly *thiocyanic*: as, *hydrosulphocyanic* acid (now *thiocyanic* acid).

hydrosulphuric (hī″drō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *sulphur* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing hydrogen and sulphur as constituents: as, *hydrosulphuric* acid.

hydrosyringomyelia (hī″drō-si-ring″gō-mī-ē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow.] The formation of cavities in the spinal cord, together with accumulation of fluid in the central canal.

hydrotachymeter (hī″drō-tą-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [*hydr*(*aulic*) + *tachymeter*.] A governor or regulator for indicating and controlling the speed of a hydraulic turbine. *Nature*, March 5, 1903, p. 431.

hydrotactic (hī-drō-tak'tik), *a.* [*hydrotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the movement of cells or of organisms in relation to moisture; exhibiting hydrotaxis.

hydrotasimeter (hī″drō-tą-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *tasimeter*.] An electric device for indicating the level of water in a tank or reservoir.

hydrotaxis (hī-drō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τάξις*, disposition.] The movement of a cell or of an organism in relation to moisture.

hydrotechnic (hī-drō-tek'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrotechny; relating to hydraulic engineering.

hydrotechnical (hī-drō-tek'ni-kąl), *a.* Same as ★*hydrotechnic*.

hydrotechnics (hī-drō-tek'niks), *n.* Same as ★*hydrotechny*.

hydrotechnologist (hī″drō-tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *technology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the art of storing and distributing water, or in the general problems relating to water-supply.

As to the physics of running water, *hydrotechnologists* have recognized the dependence of velocity on the declivity of the water surface and depth.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 619.

hydrotechnology (hī″drō-tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *technology*.] The scientific study of hydrotechny.

hydrotechny (hī'drō-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τέχνη*, art.] That branch of hydraulic engineering which deals with the storage and distribution of water; the technics of water-supply.

In Arizona, Mexico, and Peru reservoirs and aqueducts prove that *hydrotechny* was understood.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 374.

hydrotherapic (hī″drō-the-rap'ik), *a.* [*hydrotherap-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *hydrotherapeutic*.

Hydrothermal fusion. See ★*fusion*.

hydrothionæmia (hī″drō-thī-ō-nē'mi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence in the blood of hydrogen sulphid, as in certain forms of autointoxication. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 642.

hydrothionic (hī″drō-thī-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid discovered by Schützenberger and first called by him *hydrosulphurous acid*, now generally called *hyposulphurous acid*, this latter name having formerly been used for a different substance now known as *thiosulphuric acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$. The formula for Schützenberger's acid is probably $H_2S_2O_4$. It is an energetic reducing agent.

hydrothionuria (hī″drō-thī-ō-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of hydrogen sulphid in the urine.

hydrotic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a syrupy compound, $C_5H_9O_7N$, found in perspiration.

hydrotimetric (hī″drō-ti-met'rik), *a.* Relating to hydrotimetry.

hydrotimetry (hī-drō-tim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.*, the determination of the degree of hardness of a natural water. See *hydrotimeter*.

hydrotropic, *a.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, governed by conditions which change from dry to wet: said of a succession of vegetations. *F. E. Clements.*—3. In *psychol.*, interested in water; tending to hydropsychoses.

In the normal soul there is now an outcrop of the same psychic strata which once created and gave life and sacredness to lustrations, baptisms, oracles, water deities, philosophemes like those of Thales, who made water the source of all things, or of Heraclitus, who saw in vapor, water, and ice the key to the universe which was constantly fluxing up or down the long way of rarefication and condensation between ether and rock. So, too, the stream is in a hundred ways the type of life. The soul is *hydrotropic*, and this is the sacred hour of opportunity for bringing these dim and dumb molimena of the soul to their issue, for wedding the individual promptings to the best that literature, art, history, of the races have to offer in a way that makes teaching at its best such a high and sacred calling.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 197.

hydrox-. See ★*hydroxy-*.

hydroxanthic (hī-drok-san'thik), *a.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *xanthic*.] Same as *xanthic*.

hydroxid, *n.*—**Sodium hydroxid,** caustic soda (NaHO), extensively manufactured, especially for soap-boilers' use: often but improperly called *sodium hydrate*.—**Strontium hydroxid,** a material used in the strontic process for treating beet-root molasses; chiefly prepared by strongly heating the mineral strontianite in a gas-fired kiln with a basic lining, and afterward slaking the strontia thus obtained by addition of water, dissolving, and crystallizing.

hydroxidated (hī-drok'si-dā-ted), *a.* [*hydroxid* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, converted into a hydroxid.

hydroxy- (hī-drok'si-). [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *oxy*(*gen*).] An initial member in many compound terms in chemistry, often written as if a separate word, *hydroxy*, indicating that the substance designated contains the hydroxyl radical or group, HO. The term *oxy-* is often used, less correctly, with the same meaning.—**Hydroxy acid,** an organic acid which contains, in addition to carboxyl, one or more hydroxyl groups. These give alcoholic properties to the compound in addition to its character as an acid. Such compounds are often, less correctly, called *oxyacids*.—**Hydroxy compound,** in *chem.*, a compound of which the radical hydroxyl is a constituent.—**Hydroxy group.** Same as *hydroxyl*.

hydroxyacetone (hī-drok-si-as'e-tōn), *n.* Same as ★*acetol*.

hydroxyacid (hī-drok'si-as″id), *n.* See ★*oxyacid*.

hydroxyammonia (hī-drok″si-a-mō'ni-ą), *n.* Same as ★*hydroxylamine*.

hydroxyaromatic (hī-drok″si-ar-ō-mat'ik), *a.* Noting any organic compound, of the aromatic series, which contains one or more hydroxyl groups. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 332.

hydroxyazo-. A prefix in chemistry. See ★*oxyazo-*.

hydroxybenzene (hī-drok-si-ben'zēn), *n.* A phenol.

hydroxycarbamide (hī-drok-si-kär'bą-mid), *n.* See ★*hydroxylcarbamide*.

hydroxycomenic (hī-drok″si-kō-men'ik), *a.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *oxy*(*gen*) + *comenic*.] Noting a colorless compound, $C_6H_4O_6$, formed by the oxidation of meconic acid by hydrogen peroxid. It crystallizes in small modular prisms, or long, fine needles, melting at 275° C.

hydroxydimethylpyrone (hī-drok″si-dī-meth-il-pī'rōn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *oxy*(*gen*) + *di-*[2] + *methyl* + *pyrone*.] A colorless compound, $CO<\begin{matrix}COH:C(CH_3)\\CH:C(CH_3)\end{matrix}>O$, formed by the oxidation of dimethylpyrone in hydrogen peroxid. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 162.5° C., and may be sublimed.

hydroxyketone (hī-drok-si-kē'tōn), *n.* See ★*oxyketone*.

hydroxylamine (hī-drok-sil-am'in), *n.* [*hydroxyl* + *amine*.] A colorless basic compound, NH_2OH, prepared by the reduction of various oxygen derivatives of nitrogen. It crystallizes in scales, or hard needles, melts at 33° C., boils at 58° C. under 22 millimeters pressure, and easily explodes when heated. In its general properties and in those of its salts it closely resembles ammonia, with the exception that it readily reduces certain metallic salts such as those of silver or mercury. It is much used in organic chemistry for the isolation of ketones or aldehydes. Occasionally called *hydroxyammonia*.—**Hydroxylamine nitrate,** a colorless crystalline compound, $HONH_2NO_3$, the salt of nitric acid and hydroxylamine. It is readily soluble in absolute alcohol and decomposes into water and nitric oxid when heated.

hydroxylate (hī-drok'si-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydroxylated*, ppr. *hydroxylating*. [*hydroxyl* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, to cause to combine with the radical hydroxyl. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 298.

hydroxylated (hī-drok'si-lā-ted), *p. a.* Containing the hydroxyl group or radical.

hydroxylation (hī-drok-si-lā'shọn), *n.* [*hydroxylate* + *-ion*.] In *chem.*, combination with the radical hydroxyl, HO.

hydroxylcarbamide (hī-drok-sil-kär'bą-mid), *n.* A colorless compound, $H_2NCONHOH$, prepared by the action of hydroxylamine nitrate on potassium cyanate. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 130° C. Also called *hydroxycarbamide*, *hydroxyurea*, and, formerly, *hydroxylurea*.

hydroxylic (hī-drok-sil'ik), *a.* [*hydroxyl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing the hydroxyl group. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 364.—**Hydroxylic hydrogen.** See ★*hydrogen*.

hydroxylinolein (hī-drok″si-li-nō'lē-in), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *oxy*(*gen*) + L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a neutral substance believed to be formed during the drying of linseed-oil by the absorption of oxygen from the air: essentially the same as ★*linoxyn* (which see).

hydroxylurea (hī-drok-si-lū'rē-ą), *n.* Same as ★*hydroxylcarbamide*.

hydroxypyrone (hī-drok-si-pī'rōn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *oxy*(*gen*) + Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-one*.] A colorless compound, $CO<\begin{matrix}COH:CH\\CH:CH\end{matrix}>O$, prepared by the distillation of meconic acid. It crystallizes in large prisms, melts at 117° C., boils at 227–228° C., and sublimes at the ordinary temperature.

hydroxysulphid (hī-drok-si-sul'fid), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound containing both hydroxyl and sulphur, as calcium hydroxid and hydrosulphid occurring combined (or merely mixed) in the tank waste of alkali works. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 817.

hydroxyurea (hī-drok-si-ū'rē-ą), *n.* Same as ★*hydroxylurea* and ★*hydroxylcarbamide*.

hydrozone (hī'drō-zōn), *n.* [*hydr*(*ogen*) + *ozone*.] A trade-name for hydrogen dioxid.

hydrula (hī'drū-lą or hid'rū-lą), *n.*; pl. *hydrulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *hydra*, hydra.] In the development of hydroid polyps, the stage succeeding the planula, the simple polyp having a disk of attachment at its proximal end, and at the distal end a manubrium and a circlet of tentacles. By the budding of the hydrula a branched colony is produced.

hydruresis (hī-drọ̄-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] Same as *hydruria*.

hydrureted, hydruretted (hī'drọ̄-ret-ed), *a.* In *chem.*, combined with hydrogen: an antiquated term at no time in general use.

hydurilate (hī-dū'ri-lāt), *n.* [*hyduril-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydurilic acid.

hydurilic (hī-dū-ril'ik), *a.* [*hyd*(*rogen*) + *ur*(*ic*) + *-il* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CO<\begin{matrix}NHCO\\NHCO\end{matrix}>CH:CH<\begin{matrix}CONH\\CONH\end{matrix}>CO$(?), formed by the oxidation of uric acid and by the prolonged boiling of alloxan and alloxantin with dilute sulphuric acid. It is obtained in small tetragonal columnar crystals with $2H_2O$, or pulverulent with $1H_2O$, and is a strong dibasic acid.

hyenasic (hī-ē-nā'sik), *a.* [*hyen-ic* + *-ase* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*hyenic*, 2.

hyenic, *a.* 2. In *chem.*, derived from the hyena.—**Hyenic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{24}H_{49}COOH$, found in combination with glycerol in the anal granular pouches of the striped hyena (*Hyæna striata*) and in the fat of sheep's wool. It crystallizes in nodules and melts at 77–78° C.

Hyetal coefficient. See *pluviometric* ★*coefficient*.

hyfen, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *hyphen*.

hygiastic (hī-ji-as'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγιαστικός*, serving to heal, < *ὑγιάζειν*, heal, < *ὑγιής*, healthy: see *hygiene*.] Same as *hygienic*.

hygiastics (hī-ji-as'tiks), *n.* Same as *hygiene*.

hygric (hī'grik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *-ic*.] Relating to moisture or humidity.

Hallucinations of cutaneous and thermal sensibility, of pain, of the muscular sense, hallucinatory sensations of moisture on the skin (*hygric* hallucinations).
Lancet, April 18, 1903, p. 1115.

hygrinic (hī-grin'ik), *a.* [*hygrine* + *-ic*.] Derived from hygrine.—**Hygrinic acid,** a colorless compound, $CH_3NC_4H_7COOH$, prepared by the oxidation of the base $C_8H_{15}ON$ (from hygrine). With $1H_2O$ it crystallizes in needles, softens at 85° C., and melts at 130° C.; when dehydrated the melting-point is 164° C.

hygrograph, *n.*—**Hair-hygrograph,** an instrument, based on the principle of the hair-hygrometer, used for recording variations in the moisture of the air.

hygrology, *n.* 2. The study of the origin and properties of aqueous vapor, including its

evaporation, condensation, pressure, relative humidity, density, weight, and all the relations of vapor or moisture to the atmosphere.

hygroma, *n.*—**Fleischman's hygroma**, an enlargement of a bursa lying to the outer side of the genioglossus muscle in the floor of the mouth.

hygrometer, *n.*—**Dufour's hygrometer**, a porous diaphragm through which the vapor diffuses at a rate which varies with the difference of the elastic vapor pressures on either side of the diaphragm. The air within the diaphragm is kept saturated. Schidlofski modified this by using a metallic vessel containing water and having a porous cap over the opening, and a similar vessel containing air that is dried by a chemical absorbent. The differential rate of diffusion is the basis of the calculation of relative humidity.—**Edelmann's hygrometer**, a hygrometer which determines the tension or volume of the vapor present in a gaseous form, without taking account of any particles of fog that may be present in the atmosphere.—**Hair-hygrometer**, an instrument for the measurement of humidity in which the influence of moisture upon the length of a hair is used. A human hair, freed from fat by treatment with alkali, is suspended vertically. The lower end passes around a pulley, to which a pointer is attached, and is held taut by means of a weight. In moist air the hair absorbs water and increases in length. Changes of length, indicative of variations in the humidity of the surrounding atmosphere, cause a rotary movement of the pointer along a circular scale.—**Mason's hygrometer**, the wet-and-dry bulb or psychrometer as arranged by Mason, now replaced by the whirled, sling, or ventilated psychrometer.—**Renoux-Matern hygrometer**, a hygrometer which determines the deficit of tension or the quantity of water-vapor needed in order to saturate a given space, whence follows the quantity that was already present.—**Trouton's electrical dew-point hygrometer**, an apparatus in which the deposit of the slightest film of moisture on a polished metallic surface is announced by the completion of the electric circuit through the dew.—**Trouton's gravimetric recording hygrometer**, an apparatus in which the weight of a hygrometric body with its varying amount of moisture is recorded by an inked stylus on a revolving drum of graduated paper. The weight is assumed to vary with the hygrometric state or relative humidity of the atmosphere.

Hygrometric water. See ★*water*.

hygrometrically (hī-grō-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a manner pertaining or relating to the moisture of the air; by means of hygrometry or of the hygrometer.

hygrometricity (hī″grō-me-tris′i̤-ti), *n.* [*hygrometric* + *-ity*.] The property of being hygrometric or of becoming moist by the absorption of water from the atmosphere.

hygrophant (hī′grō-fant), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, + *-φαντης*, ‹ *φαίνειν*, show.] A special form of hygrometer graduated to indicate humidity and temperature directly.

hygrophil (hī′grō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as ★*hygrophilous*.

hygrophilous (hī-grof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ous*.] Moisture-loving; in *phytogeog.*, having the character of a hygrophyte. First used by Thurmann (1849), who regarded hygrophilous plants as correlated with eugeogenous soils. Also *hygrophil*. See quotation under ★*xerophilous*.

hygrophily (hī-grof′i-li), *n.* [*hygrophil* + *-y*³.] Adaptation for life in damp places. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 432.

hygrophthalmic (hī-grof-thal′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Relating to moisture in the eyes; lacrymal.

hygrophyte (hī′grō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, same as ★*hydrophyte*: apparently first used by Wiesner (1889), in the form *hygrophyta*, by him opposed to *hydrophyta*.

Typical *hygrophytes* have weakly developed roots, elongated axes, and large thin leaf-blades.
A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 17.

hygroplasm (hī′grō-plazm), *n.* Same as *hygroplasma*.

hygroscopically (hī-grō-skop′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of a hygroscopic substance.

hygroscopy (hī-gros′kō-pi), *n.* [*hygroscope* + *-y*³.] 1. The art of using the hygroscope.—2. The art of making hygroscopes.—3. The actual observation of the general condition of the atmosphere as to moistness or dryness.—4. The art of making the presence of aqueous vapor apparent by some one of its visible effects, such as cloud, haze, change of color, change of form or shape, expansion, etc.

hygrothermal (hī-grō-thėr′ma̤l), *a.* [Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-al*¹.] Relating to a special combination of hygrometric and thermal conditions: as, a *hygrothermal* area, one whose condition is included within given limits as to temperature and humidity.

Hylæobatrachus (hī″lē-ō-bat′ra̤-kus), *n.* [Gr. *ὑλαῖος*, pertaining to the forest, + *βάτραχος*, a frog.] A genus of anurous *Amphibia* representing the earliest known urodeles. It occurs in the Lower Cretaceous of Belgium.

hylegiacal (hī-lē-jī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* [*hyleg* + *-i-ac-al*.] In *astrol.*, belonging to the hyleg. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., i. 15.

hylic (hī′lik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑλικός*, ‹ *ὕλη*, matter.] Pertaining to matter; material: among the Gnostics opposed to *psychic* and *pneumatic*.

hylogenesis, *n.* 2. The manufacture or production of substances by a cell: for example, the production by a cell of substances which are to be secreted or removed from the cell, as contrasted with their secretion or removal.

The process of the manufacture of substances by a cell I have . . . proposed to call "*hylogenesis*," literally meaning the formation of substance.
A. Mathews, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 165.

hylonism (hī′lō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-n* + *-ism*.] Theoretical materialism. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 82.

hylopathian (hī-lō-path′i-a̤n), *a.* [*hylopathism* + *-i-an*.] Same as *hylopathic*. *Cudworth*, Intell. Syst., III. 402.

hylophyte (hī′lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A woody plant. Hylophytes are treated by the authors of the term as a subdivision of the mesophytes. *Pound and Clements*.

hylotropic (hī-lot′rō-pik), *a.* [Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *τρόπος*, turn, + *-ic*.] Capable of change from one phase into another, without variation of the properties of the residue and of the new phase; not separable into two or into fractions having different composition. The term *hylotropic body* is the same as *chemical individual* or *substance*, but is broader than this.

Bodies of the first description we will call solutions, and of the second, *hylotropic* bodies. You will be inclined to call the latter substances or chemical individuals, and indeed both concepts are most nearly related. However, the concept of a *hylotropic* body is somewhat broader than that of a substance. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 16.

hylotropy (hī-lot′rō-pi), *n.* [*hylotrop-ic* + *-y*³.] The condition of being hylotropic.

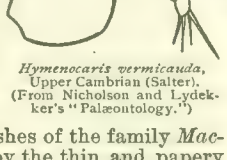
Thus the chemical element is defined as a substance which retains its *hylotropy* under all conditions; and the difference between elements and compounds lies, not so much in the ultimate nature of the two classes of substances, as in the extent to which they possess a certain quality—*hylotropy*.
Electrochem. Industry, Sept., 1904, p. 361.

hylozoic, *a.* 2. Same as ★*zoömimetic*.

Hymenocallis (hī″men-ō-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *κάλλος*, beauty. A membrane connects the stamens.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is closely related to the Old World *Pancratium*, but is distinguished by having 2 instead of many ovules in each cell of the ovary. There are about 30 species, natives of America and chiefly tropical, but 7 of them extend into the southern United States. Several species are in cultivation. They are showy plants with umbels of mostly white fragrant flowers, and are favorites with painstaking gardeners who desire bright winter bloom. See *pancratium*, 2.

hymenocarid (hī″men-ō-kar′id), *n.* One of the *Hymenocaridæ*.

Hymenocaridæ (hī″men-ō-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Hymenocaris* (*-rid-*) + *-idæ*.] A primitive family of malacostracous *Crustacea* belonging to the suborder *Hymenocarina*. The carapace is pod-shaped and not divided by a median suture, the body segments are 8 or 9, and the caudal spines are in 3 pairs. The species are of Cambrian age.



Hymenocaris vermicauda, Upper Cambrian (Salter). (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology.")

Hymenocaris (hī-men-ō-kar′is), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] The typical genus of the *Hymenocaridæ*.

Hymenocephalus (hī″-men-ō-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of grenadier-fishes of the family *Macruridæ*, characterized by the thin and papery bones of the skull. Numerous species are found in the deep sea.

Hymenochæte (hī″men-ō-kē′tē), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1846), ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *χαίτη*, mane (NL. bristle).] A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Thelephoraceæ*, having leathery or corky sporophores of various shapes either resupinate or pileate. The hymenium bears simple cystidia intermingled with the basidia. The species are widely distributed and occur commonly on the trunks and branches of fallen trees. The name refers to the downy appearance of the hymenium of some species, caused by the projecting cystidia.

hymenodictyonine (hī″men-ō-dik′ti-o̤-nin), *n.* [*Hymenodictyon* (see def.) + *-ine*².] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{40}N_2$, contained in the East Indian shrub *Hymenodictyon excelsum*. Also *hymenodyctine*.

Hymenogasteres (hī″men-ō-gas′tē-rēz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Hymenogastrales*.

Hymenogastrales (hī″men-ō-gas-trā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of subterranean gasteromycetous fungi including the single family *Hymenogastraceæ*. Also *Hymenogasteres* and *Hymenogastrineæ*.

Hymenogastrineæ (hī″men-ō-gas-trin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Hymenogastrales*.

Hymenomycetineæ (hī″men-ō-mī-sē-tin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Hymenomycetes*.

Hymenoptera, *n. pl.*—**Stinging Hymenoptera**, the hymenopterous insects of the suborder *Aculeata*.

hymenopterological (hī″me-nop″tē-rō-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to hymenopterology.

Hymenosoma (hī″men-ō-sō′ma̤), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1823), ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of the family *Hymenosomidæ*.

Hymenosomidæ (hī″men-ō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hymenosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of crabs having a flat, more or less triangular, and usually thin carapace.

Hymenostomata (hī″men-ō-stō′ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] A suborder of holotrichous *Ciliata*, in which the mouth is usually situated at the bottom of an elongated, gutter-like, peristomial depression and opens into a short esophageal tube which is never supported by a palisade of rods. In many, perhaps all, forms there is a small undulating membrane at the margin of the mouth. The families included are *Chilifera*, *Microthoracina*, *Paramœcina*, *Urocentrina*, *Pleuronemina*, *Isotrichina*, and *Opalinina*, found mostly in infusions, though the last two are parasitic. *Delage*.

Hymenula (hī-men′ū-la̤), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), dim. of Gr. *ὑμήν*, membrane.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi of the family *Tuberculariaceæ*, having the sporophores conglutinate in a disciform layer. The conidia are unicellular and oval or elongate. Over 40 species have been described. They occur mostly on decaying herbaceous stems.

hymnic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A hymn-like composition. *Lamb. N. E. D.*

Hynnis (hin′is), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὕννις*, *ἰνις*, *ἴννης*, a plowshare.] A genus of cavallas of the family *Carangidæ*, typified by the compressed body. They are found in warm seas. *H. hopkinsi* occurs on the west coast of Mexico.

hyocephalous (hī-ō-sef′a̤-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑς*, swine, pig, hog, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pig-headed. [Rare.]

We coined . . . the adjective "*hyocephalous*," which is a euphemism that comes in very conveniently when talking about Englishmen. *Bookman*, July, 1905, p. 452.

hyocholalic (hī″ō-ko-lal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑς*, swine, + *χολή*, bile, + *-al*¹ + *-ic* (see *cholalic*).] Noting an acid, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, which results, on decomposition, from hyoglycocholic acid. It resembles cholalic acid, and like this is transformed into dyslysin in the intestinal canal.

hyocholic (hī-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑς*, swine, + *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hyocholic acid.—**Alpha-hyocholic acid**, a bitter compound, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, obtained from α-hyoglycocholic acid by the action of potassium-hydroxid solution. It forms granules which melt somewhat above 100° C. and otherwise resembles the β-acid.—**Beta-hyocholic acid**, a compound, $C_{24}H_{40}O_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$(?), formed by prolonged treatment of β-hyoglycocholic acid with sodium-hydroxid solution. It melts at about 100° C., exhibits absorption bands, and is dextrorotatory.

hyoglycocholate (hī″ō-glī′kō-kol-āt), *n.* [*hyoglycochol-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of hyoglycocholic acid.

hyoglycocholic (hī″ō-glī-kō-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑς*, swine, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a solid, dextrorotatory compound, $C_{26}N_{43}O_5N$, obtained from swine's bile, in which it is present as a sodium salt. It forms resinous drops and exists in two modifications, termed α- and β-hyoglycocholic acid, which differ in the solubility of their salts.

Hyohippus (hī-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὑς*, pig, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of Miocene Tertiary ungulates having affinities with the horse, but generally regarded as belonging to the family *Palæotheriidæ*.

Hyoid arch, the chain of hyoid bones in the skull of a fish, which lies just anterior to the branchial arches and terminates anteriorly in the tongue.—**Hyoid bar**, the cartilaginous rod on either side in the hyoid or first postmandibular arch of sharks or of the embryos of higher vertebrates.

hyolithid (hī-ō-lith′id), *n.* One of the *Hyolithidæ*.

Hyolithidæ (hī-ō-lith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Hyolithus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossils, of doubtful systematic position, which are currently placed with the *Pteropoda*. It includes symmetrical conical or pyramidal shells, the aperture of which is completely closed by a free operculum. It extends from the Cambrian to the Permian.

hyolithoid (hī-ō-lith′oid), *a.* [*Hyolith(us)* + *-oid.*] Having the characters of the genus *Hyolithus.*

Hyolithus (hī-ol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ὑς*, pig, + *λίθος*, stone.] The typical genus of the *Hyolithidæ.*

Hyomandibular cleft. See ★*cleft*[1].

hyoplastral, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the two bones which form the hyoplastron of turtles. See cut under *Chelonia,* 1. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Jan., 1903, p. 120.

Hyopsodidæ (hī-op-sod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Hyopsodus,* the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of small lemur-like animals whose fossil remains occur in the Wasatch and Bridger Eocene. *Schlosser,* 1887.

hyosternal, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *epihyal. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 517.

hyostyly (hī-os′ti-li), *n.* [*hyo(id)* + Gr. *στῦλος*, pillar, + *-y*[3].] That condition of the cranium in which the palatoquadrate articulates with the cartilaginous cranium and the hyomandibular serves, to a greater or less extent, as a suspensorium for the jaws: found in sharks and rays.—**Hyostyly proper,** a condition in which the second visceral arch is intact, the hyomandibular and hyoid segments together forming a movable support for the jaws: found in most sharks and, typically, in *Squatina.* Correlated with ★*euhyostyly.*

hyosuspensorial (hī″ō-sus-pen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [*hyo(id)* + *suspensorium* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the hyoid and suspensorium. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 636.

hyotaurocholic (hī-ō-tâ-rō-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑς*, pig, + *ταῦρος*, bull (see *taurin*), + *χολή*, bile, + *-ic.*] Noting an organic acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_6$, found in the bile of pigs. On decomposition it yields taurin and hyocholalic acid.

hyothyroid (hī-ō-thī′roid), *a.* [*hyo(id)* + *thyroid.*] Same as *thyrohyoid.*

hypabyssal (hip-a-bis′al), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *abyssal.*] In *petrog.*, a term applied by Brögger (1894) to igneous rocks intermediate in texture between coarse-grained (abyssal) forms and extrusive lava. They occur as facies of the coarse-grained forms in some instances, and in dikes and sheets. They correspond to Rosenbusch's 'dike-rocks' (*Ganggesteine*). *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 197.

hypactic (hi-pak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπακτικός*, ⟨ *ὑπάγειν*, carry off below, ⟨ *ὑπό*, under, + *ἄγειν*, lead, carry.] Purgative; cathartic.

hypacusia (hi-pa-kū′si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *hypacusis.*

hypæthros (hī-pē′thros), *n.* Same as *hypæthron.*

hypalbuminosis (hip-al-bū-mi-nō′sis), *n.* [*hyp(o-)* + *albumen(-min)* + *-osis.*] The presence of a subnormal amount of albumins in the bloodplasma.

hypallactic (hip-a-lak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπαλλακτικός*, exchangeable, ⟨ *ὑπαλλάσσειν*, exchange.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hypallage. *Fitzedward Hall.*

hypallelomorph (hip-a-lel′ō-môrf), *n.* [*hyp(o-)* + *allelomorph.*] In *biol.*, one of the constituents of a compound allelomorph. See the extract.

To sum up the phenomena of compound allelomorphism, we may say that the evidence shows that the characters of a pure form when crossed with another may be broken up into compound characters or *hypallelomorphs,* and that the decomposition may take place in various degrees of completeness.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 148.

hyparcuale (hī-pär-kū-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *hyparcualia* (-li-ą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *arcus*, arch.] A bony arch, developed on the superior side of the notochord, which forms the neural arch: the equivalent of the ★*basidorsale* of Gadow.

The whole neurapophysis consists originally of a *hyparcuale* (my basidorsal proper) and of an eparcuale (my supradorsal).

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 13.

Hypaxial actinophores. See ★*actinophore.*

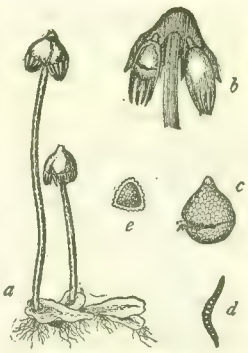
hype, *v. i.* See ★*hipe.*

Hypena, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus. —**Hop-vine hypena,** *Hypena humuli,* whose larvæ live on the leaves of the hop-plant and sometimes do considerable damage.

Hypenantron (hī-pe-nan′tron), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1829), a typographical error for **Hypenantion,* ⟨ Gr. *ὑπεναντίος*, opposite, ⟨ *ὑπό*, under, + *ἐναντίος*, opposite.] A large genus of liverworts of the family *Marchantiaceæ,* distinguished from *Marchantia* chiefly by the inner or false involucre being split at maturity into 3-many-lanceolate lobes. There are 44 species growing on rocks or on the ground in nearly all parts of the world.

hypencephalon (hī-pen-sef′ą-lon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] The infundibular region in the brain of the embryo; the cerebellum. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 271.

hypenchyme (hip′-eng-kīm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + NL. *enchyma.*] In *embryol.*, primitive connective tissue developing in the cavity of the archenteron, as distinguished from *mesenchyme.*



Hypenantron tenella.

a, plant, two thirds natural size; *b*, cross-section of fruiting head, enlarged; *c*, capsule dehiscing; *d*, elater: *e*, spore. *c*, *d*, and *e*, magnified. (From Gray's "Manual of Botany.")

A process of cell-prolification then causes the formation of mesenchyme and *hypenchyme* (the latter filling the archenteron). *Nature,* April 10, 1902, p. 551.

hypenid (hī-pen′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Hypenidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Hypenidæ.*

hyper-. (*d*) In *mod. math.*, chiefly denoting extension, generalization, or complication, as in *hyper*space, *hyper*geometrical.

hyperabsorption (hī″pėr-ab-sôrp′shon), *n.* Excessively active absorption. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, ser. B, p. 59.

hyperacid (hī-pėr-as′id), *a.* Extremely or strongly acid.

hyperacusia (hī″pėr-a-kū′si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *hyperacusis.*

hyperacute (hī″pėr-ą-kūt′), *a.* Extremely acute. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 40.

hyperalbuminosis (hī″pėr-al-bū-mi-nō′sis), *n.* The presence of an unusually large amount of albumins in the blood-plasma.

hyperalimentation (hī″pėr-al″i-men-tā′shon), *n.* The taking of food in excess of the ordinary needs of the body.

hyperalkalinity (hī″pėr-al-ką-lin′i-ti), *n.* Excessive alkalinity.

hyperanabolic (hī″pėr-an-ą-bol′ik), *a.* Abnormally or excessively anabolic.

[The] ash and smoke . . . of the combustion of the products of a *hyperanabolic* activity.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 486.

hyperaphia (hī-pėr-ā′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἁφή*, touch.] Abnormal acuteness of touch.

hyperbola, *n.*—**Imaginary semi-axis of a hyperbola,** the conjugate semi-axis, *b.*

hyperbolatoid (hī-pėr′bō-la-toid), *n.* [*hyperbola* + *-ate*[1] + *-oid.*] The solid cut out between two parallel planes by a straight line which intersects them and so moves as to return to its initial position.

Hyperbolic area, the lateral areas of the proöstracum of the shell of *Belemnites,* situated on either side of the dorsal area and separated from it by the asymptotes. It is covered with very obliquely arched lines in a hyperbolic form.—**Hyperbolic cosine, function, involution, paraboloid.** See ★*cosine,* ★*function,* ★*involution,* ★*paraboloid.*—**Hyperbolic secant of x, sine of x.** See ★*secant,* ★*sine*[2].—**Hyperbolic substitution, tangent of x.** See ★*substitution,* ★*tangent.*

hyperbolo-parabolical (hī-pėr″bō-lō-par-ą-bol′i-kal), *a.* Like the hyperbola or parabola, or like both at once.

hyperbrachyuranic (hī-pėr-brak″i-ū-ran′ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *brachyuranic.*] Having an excessively short palate, that is, in *craniom.*, having an excessively high palatomaxillary index.

hyperbulia (hī-pėr-bū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βουλή*, will.] The possession of abnormally great will force.

hypercarbureted, hypercarburetted (hī-pėr-kär′bū-ret-ed), *a.* Charged with carbon in excess, as illuminating-gas containing such a large proportion of carbon as to burn with a smoky flame.

hypercementosis (hī-pėr-sē-men-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + NL. *cæmentum*, cementum, + *-osis.*] An overgrowth of the cementum of a tooth.

hyperchlorhydria (hī″pėr-klōr-hī′dri-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ia.*] The presence of an abnormal proportion of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

hyperchlorhydric (hī″pėr-klōr-hī′drik), *a.* Relating to hyperchlorhydria. *Med. Record,* Feb. 7, 1903, p. 229.

hyperchloridation (hī″pėr-klō-ri-dā′shon), *n.* [*hyper-* + *chlorid* + *-ation.*] The charging in excess with chlorin or one of its compounds, as the administration to a patient of an excessive amount of common salt, sodium chlorid. *Lancet,* June 18, 1904, p. 1758.

hypercholia (hī-pėr-kō′li-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *χολή*, bile.] An abnormally profuse secretion of bile.

hyperchromatic (hī″pėr-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *chromatic.*] 1. Excessively pigmented. —2. Staining with extreme facility.

hyperchromatopsy (hī-pėr-krō′ma-top-si), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, view.] An anomaly of vision in which all objects appear to be colored.

hyperchromatosis (hī″pėr-krō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [*hyperchromat-ic* + *-osis.*] The state or condition of containing more than the normal amount of chromatin: said of certain cells. Opposed to ★*hypochromatosis.*

hypercomposite (hī″pėr-kom-poz′it), *a.* Excessively composite; composed of an excessive number of ingredients.

The receipts collected in . . . books for domestic practice are some of them so *hyper-composite* that even Tusser's garden could hardly supply all the indigenous ingredients.

Southey, Doctor, xxiv., P. I.

hypercycle, *n.* 2. Same as ★*equidistantial.*

hypercycloid (hī-pėr-sī′kloid), *n.* [*hypercycle* + *-oid.*] In *Bolyaian geom.*, a surface generated by a hypercycle or equidistantial.—**Hypercycloid of revolution,** the straight equidistant surface or tube of revolution with rectilinear axis.

hyperdactylia (hī″pėr-dak-til′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] The presence of more than five fingers or toes on a hand or foot.

hyperdicrotism (hī-pėr-dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [*hyper-* + *dicrotism.*] A condition of very pronounced dicrotism or rebounding of the pulse.

hyperdissyllable (hī″pėr-di-sil′ą-bl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A word of more than two syllables.

II. *a.* Of more than two syllables: as, a *hyperdissyllable* participle. *N. E. D.*

hyperdistension (hī″pėr-dis-ten′shon), *n.* Extreme distension.

hyperdiuresis (hī″pėr-dī-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hyper-* + *diuresis.*] Same as *polyuria.*

hyperdolichocephalic (hī-pėr-dol″i-kō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *dolichocephalic.*] In *anthrop.*, having a cephalic index from 65.0 to 65.9. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 147.

hyperdolichopellic (hī-pėr-dol″i-kō-pel′ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *dolichopellic.*] In *anat.*, having a pelvic index more than 116, as found in anthropoid apes. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Oct.–Dec., 1901, p. 713.

hyperdynamia (hī″pėr-dī-nam′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δύναμις*, power.] Abnormally great nervous or muscular force.

hypereosinophilia (hī″pėr-ē″ō-sin-ō-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hyper-* + *eosinophilia.*] The presence in the blood of a larger number of eosinophilic leucocytes than is normal.

hyperequatorial (hī″pėr-ē-kwā-tō′ri-al), *a.* More than equatorial in temperature.

If you strip Peter, you will see a fellow
Scorched by Hell's *hyperequatorial* climate
Into a kind of a sulphureous yellow.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, To Mary, st. 6.

hypererethism (hī-pėr-er′e-thizm), *n.* Excessive irritability.

hyperesthete (hī-pėr-es′thēt), *n.* One who is affected with hyperæsthesia; one who is abnormally sensitive.

hypereutectic (hī″pėr-ū-tek′tik), *a.* Having an excess of cementite over the eutectic ratio of 7 to 1; containing (as steel) more carbon in the form of cementite than 0.90 per cent.

The percentage of the excess of ferrite or cementite for hypo- and *hyper-eutectic* steels respectively.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 572.

hyperexcitability (hī″pėr-ek-sī-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* An excessive degree of excitability.

hyperextension (hī″pėr-eks-ten′shon), *n.* The extension of a joint beyond the straight line or the normal limit of such movement.

hypergas (hī′pėr-gas), *n.* See *fourth state of* ★*matter.*

hypergaseous (hī-pėr-gas′ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hypergas or to the fourth state of matter (Crookes). See ★*matter.*

Hypergeometric equation. Same as *Gauss's* ★*equation*.

hypergeometrical (hī-pėr-jē-ǭ-met'ri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *hypergeometric*.

hypergeometry (hī″pėr-jē-om'e-tri), *n.* 1. Geometry of point-space of more than three dimensions. — 2. The geometry of non-Euclidean space.

His [Lobatchewsky's] first contribution to the theory of *hyper-geometry* is believed to have been given in a lecture at Kazañ in 1826. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 306.

hyperglobulia (hī″pėr-glǭ-bū'li-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + L. *globulus*, globule.] A condition in which the red blood-corpuscles are in excessive amount.

hyperglycemia (hī″pėr-glī-sē'mi-ą̈), *n.* The presence in the blood of a large quantity of sugar. Also *hyperglykemia*.

hyperglycemic (hī″pėr-glī-sē'mik), *a.* Relating to or affected with hyperglycemia. *Med. Record*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 123.

hypergon (hī'pėr-gon), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γωνια*, angle.] In *photog.*, a wide-angled lens, devised by Goerz, embracing an angle of 135°. It is a double anastigmat, the symmetrical doublet consisting of two very thin semi-spherical single lenses.

hyperheredity (hī″pėr-hē-red'i-ti), *n.* The hypothetical accumulation or culmination of inheritance in the offspring of delayed mating.

Conversely, . . . *hyperheredity* due to long delay of propagation may be a factor for accounting for . . . some of the monsters of the geologic past.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 607.

hyperhexapodous (hī″pėr-hek-sap'ǭ-dus), *a.* Same as *hyperhexapod*.

hyperiastian (hī″pėr-ī-as'ti-ą̈n), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπεριάστιος*, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *Ἰάστιος*, Ionian, < *Ἰάς*, Ionian.] See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*) (1).

hypericaceous (hī-per-i-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the plant family *Hypericaceæ*.

Hypericales (hī″per-i-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Small, 1903), < *Hypericum* + *-ales*.] A large order of dicotyledonous, chiefly choripetalous plants, characterized by regular flowers (except in the *Violaceæ*), usually numerous stamens, a compound ovary, and parietal placentæ (whence often called *Parietales*). It includes 31 families. They are mostly herbs, but some are shrubs, and there are a few tropical trees. The principal families are the *Hypericaceæ*, *Theaceæ*, *Clusiaceæ*, *Cistaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Turneraceæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*.

hyperinvolution (hī″pėr-in-vǭ-lū'shǫn), *n.* In *physiol.*, involution which is excessive in either extent or rapidity. See *involution*, 7.

hyperisotonic (hī″pėr-ī-sǭ-ton'ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *isotonic*.] Exerting greater osmotic pressure than an isotonic solution. *Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 327.

hyperkeratosis (hī″pėr-ker-ą-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osis*.] 1. Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis. — 2. Same as *conical* ★*cornea*.

hyperlactation (hī″pėr-lak-tā'shǫn), *n.* Secretion of milk in excessive amount or for an abnormally prolonged period. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 224.

hyperlethal (hī-pėr-lē'thal), *a.* More than sufficient to cause death: noting an amount of a poisonous drug. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 269.

hyperleucocytosis (hī″pėr-lū″kǭ-sī-tō'sis), *n.* Same as *leucocytosis*.

hypermastia (hī-pėr-mas'ti-ą̈), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *μαστός*, breast.] Excessive development of the breasts.

hypermature (hī″pėr-mą̈-tūr′), *a.* Overripe, as a cataract in the eye. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 720.

hypermegacranious (hī″pėr-meg-ą-krā'ni-us), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull of very large volume, over 2,280 cubic centimeters in males, over 1,960 cubic centimeters in females.

hypermegaprosopous (hī″pėr-meg-ą-pros'ǭ-pus), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a facial skeleton whose volume exceeds 790 cubic centimeters for males, and 630 cubic centimeters for females. *E. Schmidt*.

hypermesaticephalic (hī″pėr-mes″ą-ti-se-fal'-ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a mesaticephalic form of head, but approaching brachycephalism.

hypermetropia, *n.*—**Total hypermetropia,** the sum of the latent and manifest hypermetropia.

hypermicroprosopous (hī″pėr-mī-krǭ-pros'ǭ-pus), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a facial skeleton whose volume is less than 460 cubic centimeters for males, and 400 cubic centimeters for females. *E. Schmidt*.

hypermnesis (hī-pėrm-nē'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *hypermnesia*.

hypernephroma (hī-pėr-nef-rǭ'mą̈), *n.*; pl. *hypernephromata* (-ma-tą̈). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-oma*.] A tumor of the adrenal gland.

hypernidation (hī″pėr-ni-dā'shǫn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *nidation*.] Formation in abnormal amount, during menstruation, of a membrane analogous to the decidua. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 483.

hypernitrogenous (hī″pėr-nī-troj'e-nus), *a.* Containing nitrogen in excess of the normal amount, as soil or other substances.

hypernormal (hī-pėr-nôr'ma̤l), *a.* In excess of the normal; above the normal.

The temperature is reduced from 1–1°.5 C., but this is recovered from in 2–2½ hours, and become[s] thereafter slightly *hypernormal*.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1902, ser. B, p. 101.

hypernutrition (hī″pėr-nū-trish'ǫn), *n.* Nutrition beyond the normal needs of the body. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 227.

Hyperoartii (hī″pėr-ǭ-är'ti-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, upper room (palate), + *ἄρτιος*, complete (entire).] The order or subclass of the *Marsipobranchii*, typified by the lampreys. In this group the nasal duct is a fluid-sac, not penetrating the palate.

Hyperodapedon (hī″pėr-ǭ-dap'ē-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above, + *δάπεδον*, pavement.] A genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles from the Upper Trias of Europe and India, which attained a length of from 10 to 14 feet. The skull is triangular in form, flat on top, and bears a long curved premaxillary beak, and its upper dentition is spread over a compound triangular bone, termed the palato-maxilla, in several rows of pyramidal teeth with grooves between for the reception of the edges of the mandible.



Hyperodapedon Gordoni.

Left lateral view of the skull, as restored by Professor Huxley, from the Trias of Elgin. *Or*, orbit; *t*, infratemporal fossa. (Reduced.) (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology.")

hyperope (hī'pėr-ōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hypermetrope*.

hyperorthognathous (hī″pėr-ôr-thog'nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀρθός*, right, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having a facial angle exceeding 90°.

hyperosmic (hī-pėr-os'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] 1. Relating to or affected with hyperosmia, or abnormal acuteness of smell.—2. Noting an acid, osmium tetroxid.

hyperosmotic (hī″pėr-os-mot'ik), *a.* Produced by or inducing increased rapidity of osmosis. *Med. Record*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 121.

hyperosteogenic (hī″per-os″tē-ǭ-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hyperosteogeny. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 81.

hyperosteogeny (hī-pėr-os-tē oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -producing.] Hypertrophy of bone.

hyperostotic (hī-pėr-os-tot'ik), *a.* [*hyperostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to hyperostosis or hypertrophy of bone.

Hyperotreti (hī″pėr-ǭ-trē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, upper room (palate), + *τρητός*, perforated.] The order or subclass of the *Marsipobranchii*, typified by the hagfishes. In this group the nasal duct is a tube with cartilaginous rings penetrating the palate.

hyperoxid (hī-pėr-ok'sid), *n.* [*hyper-* + *oxid*.] In *chem.*, an oxid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than some other analogous compound referred to: as, *hyperoxid* of lead, lead dioxid, PbO_2, in which the proportion of oxygen is larger than in litharge, PbO, or red lead, Pb_3O_4: same as *peroxid*.

hyperoxygenate (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyperoxygenated*, ppr. *hyperoxygenating*. In *chem.*, to charge with oxygen in excess.

hyperoxygenize (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyperoxygenized*, ppr. *hyperoxygenizing*. Same as ★*hyperoxygenate*.

hyperpepsia (hī-pėr-pep'si-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πέψις*, digestion.] Indigestion resulting from an abnormal proportion of chlorids in the gastric juice.

hyperpeptic (hī-pėr-pep'tik), *a.* Relating to or affected with hyperpepsia.

hyperper (hī-pėr'pėr), *n.* [ML. *hyperperum* (also *perperum*, *perperus*), *hyperpyrum*, < MGr. *ὑπέρπυρον*, a coin so called as made from gold considered as highly refined by fire, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πῦρ*, fire.] In *numis.*, a Byzantine gold coin somewhat heavier than a half-sovereign; the gold solidus. See *solidus*, 1.

In return he was to receive 1,000 silver marks, and as much land in the west, that is, in Epeiros, as will yield an annual revenue of 10,000 gold *hyperpers*.
J. B. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, VII. 312.

hyperperfection (hī″pėr-pėr-fek'shǫn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *perfection*.] Perfection to excess; perfection, in the parts or functions of animals or of man, which is considered to be beyond the limits of usefulness.

hyperperistalsis (hī″pėr-per-i-stal'sis), *n.* [NL., < *hyper-* + *peristalsis*.] Abnormally rapid peristalsis.

hyperphalangeal (hī″pėr-fā-lan'jē-ą̈l), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάλαγξ*, phalanx, + *-e-al*[1].] Having more than the normal number of phalanges in a digit.

Embryos are *hyperphalangeal*, the fourth toe developing six phalanges.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 441.

hyperphalangism (hī″pėr-fā-lan'jizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), phalanx, + *-ism*.] The occurrence of more than three phalanges in a digit. There are as many as fourteen phalanges in the fingers of some cetaceans.

The number of the phalanges of the second and third digits (in whales) always exceeds the normal number in mammals, sometimes very considerably (*hyperphalangism*). *Flower and Lydekker*, Mammals, p. 226.

With regard to *hyperphalangism* he agrees . . . that it is a result of retarded ossification and the formation of double epiphyses.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 55.

hyperphalangy (hī″pėr-fā-lan'ji), *n.* Same as ★*hyperphalangism*.

hyperphoria (hī-pėr-fō'ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, carry.] A condition in which one visual axis tends to be inclined upward more than the other. See ★*hypertropia*.

hyperphoric (hī-pėr-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *-φορικος*, < *φέρειν*, carry.] In *petrog.*, noting changes in a rock or mineral produced by addition or subtraction of material.

hyperphosphorescence (hī″pėr-fos-fǭ-res'ens), *n.* [*hyper-* + *phosphorescence*.] The emission of obscure rays, capable of affecting the photographic plate, by certain bodies that have been previously exposed to light.

hyperphrenia (hī-pėr-frē'ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φρήν*, mind.] Extreme mental excitement.

hyperpiesis (hī″pėr-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πίεσις*, pressure.] Increase of blood-pressure beyond the normal degree.

hyperpigmentation (hī″pėr-pig-men-tā'shǫn), *n.* An excess of pigmentation.

hyperpigmented (hī-pėr-pig'men-ted), *a.* Excessively pigmented. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 485.

hyperplane (hī'pėr-plān), *n.* [*hyper-* + *plane*[1].] An $(n-1)$-dimensional plane, defined in n-dimensional space by a homogeneous linear equation between its homogeneous coördinates.

hyperplasia, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, an abnormal increase in the volume of cells, due to their unusual multiplication. Compare ★*hypoplasia*.

hyperplasm (hī'pėr-plazm), *n.* 1. Same as *hyperplasia*.—2. Same as *hyperinosis*.

hyperplatyrrhine (hī-pėr-plat'i-rin), *a.* [*hyper-* + *platyrrhine*.] In *anthrop.*, having a nasal index of the skull over 58.

hyperporosis (hī″pėr-pǭ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πώρωσις*, formation of callus: see *porosis*.] Excessive callus-formation in the healing of a broken bone.

hyperpraxia (hī-pėr-prak'si-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πρᾶξις*, action.] Excessive activity. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 64.

hyperpresbyopia (hī″pėr-pres-bi-ō'pi-ą̈), *n.* [*hyper-* + *presbyopia*.] Same as *hypermetropia*.

hyperprochoresis (hī″pėr-prō-kǭ-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *προχώρησις*, going forward.] Abnormally rapid propulsion of food from the stomach into the intestine.

Hyperprosopon (hī-pėr-pros'ǭ-pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] A genus of surf-fishes of the family *Embiotocidæ*, known as *walleyes* on the coast of California. *H. argenteus* is the common species.

hyperpyretic (hī″pėr-pī-ret′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πυρετός*, fever, + *-ic.*] Same as *hyperpyrexial.*

hyperpyrexic (hī″pėr-pī-rek′sik), *a.* Same as *hyperpyrexial.*

hypersolid (hī-pėr-sol′id), *n.* [*hyper-* + *solid.*] A solid of four or more dimensions.

hyperspace, *n.* 2. Non-Euclidean space.

II. *a.* Pertaining to either genus of hyperspace, *n*-dimensional or non-Euclidean.

This strictly logical tendency has been much more influential in building up the *hyperspace* geometry and the modern theory of numbers than the layman recognizes.
Jour. of Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Feb. 4, 1904, [p. 60.

hypersphere (hī′pėr-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. Equidistantial surface.—2. In four-dimensional space, the three-dimensional quadric spaces through the intersection of $X_5=0$ and S_3^2, where S_3^2 is a three-dimensional space which is met by any line of S_4 in two points.

hyperstatic (hī-pėr-stat′ik), *a.* [*hyper-* + *static.*] In *elect.*, noting that the potential of the static current is very high.

When near enough (one or two centimeters), a spark jumped from the electrode and impinged on the skin. The electric current then traversed the body, seeking the most convenient path to earth. To this spark I later gave the name "*hyperstatic*," to imply that the potential of the static current had been raised, and to the instrument the term "*hyperstatic* transformer" has been applied. *Med. Record,* March 7, 1903, p. 363.

hyperstrophic (hī-pėr-strof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *-στροφος*, < *στρέφειν*, turn.] In snail-shells, reversed sinistrally or dextrally, or abnormally sinistral or dextral, as in *Lanistes* and *Limacina;* ultra-dextral or ultra-sinistral. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 795.

hypersurface (hī″pėr-sėr′fās), *n.* [*hyper-* + *surface.*] In space of *n*-dimensions, S_n, the aggregate of points whose coördinates satisfy a rational homogeneous equation with integral coefficients.

hypertely (hī′pėr-tel-i), *n.* [NL. **hypertelīa,* < Gr. *ὑπερτέλειος*, beyond completeness or perfection, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τέλειος*, complete, perfect, < *τέλος*, end.] In *biol.*, a development of protective resemblance which transcends usefulness: a term proposed by Brunner von Wattenwyl and generally adopted. For example, where the wing of a locustid resembles in color and shape the leaf of a tree on which the insect feeds, the further resemblance of certain clear spots on the wing to fungous spots on the leaf, or to spots nibbled by an insect, is hypertely.

hypertension (hī-pėr-ten′shọn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *tension.*] Extreme tension.

hyperthermal (hī-pėr-thėr′mạl), *a.* Same as **hyperthermic.*

hyperthermia (hī-pėr-thėr′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Same as *hyperpyrexia.*

hyperthermic (hī-pėr-thėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic.*] Relating to a high temperature, or to a condition of great excess of heat; having a tendency to raise the temperature.

hyperthymia (hī-pėr-thī′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ὑπερθυμία*, < *ὑπέρθυμος*, high-spirited, very angry, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θυμός*, spirit, mind.] Insanity marked by violence and an impulse to acts of cruelty.

hyperthyroidation (hī-pėr-thī-roi-dā′shọn), *n.* [*hyperthyroid* + *-ation.*] Same as **hyperthyroidism.*

hyperthyroidism (hī-pėr-thī′roi-dizm), *n.* [*hyper-* + *thyroid* + *-ism.*] A condition of over-activity of the thyroid gland. Also called *hyperthyroidation* and *hyperthyroidization.* *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 396.

hyperthyroidization (hī″pėr-thī″roi-di-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as **hyperthyroidism.*

hyperthyrum (hī-pėr′thi-rum), *n.*; pl. *hyperthyra* (-rạ). [L. *hyperthyrum*, the lintel or cornice over a door; < Gr. *ὑπέρθυρον*, also *ὑπερθύριον*, the lintel over a door, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θύρα*, door.] The lintel or the cornice over a door.

hypertonia (hī-pėr-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ὑπερτονος*, overstrained, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τόνος*, tension, strain: see *tone*[1].] Extreme reflex irritability. Also called *hypertonicity* and *hypertonus.*

hypertonic (hī-pėr-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τόνος*, strain, tension, + *-ic.*] In *phys. chem.*, having a greater osmotic pressure than some solution regarded as a standard. See **isotonic,* 2.

In which the pressure is first increased, sometime before the cleavage, which takes place after the return from the *hypertonic* solution to the sea water.
Biol. Bulletin, April, 1904, p. 233.

hypertonicity (hī″pėr-tō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [As *hypertonic* + *-ity.*] Same as **hypertonia.*

hypertrophy, *n.*—**Compensatory hypertrophy,** increase in the muscular tissue of the heart by which it is enabled to maintain the circulation in spite of a defect in the valves: applied also to analogous conditions in other organs or parts.—**Eccentric hypertrophy,** increase in size of a hollow organ, due to greater thickness of the walls as well as to dilatation of its cavity.—**False hypertrophy,** hyperplasia of the connective-tissue stroma, but not of the functional elements of the structure.—**Functional hypertrophy,** increase in size of a part following upon increased use.—**Numerical hypertrophy.** Same as *hyperplasia.*—**Physiological hypertrophy,** hypertrophy from increased use.—**Quantitative hypertrophy.** Same as *hyperplasia.*

hypertropia (hī-pėr-trō′pi-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τρόπος*, turn, direction.] A condition in which one visual axis is inclined above the other. See **hyperphoria. Med. Record,* April 18, 1903, p. 610.

hypertype (hī′pėr-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τυπος*, type.] An individual possessing the characteristics of a type in an excessive degree.

Exaggerated specimens, *hypertypes,* as they are called, do however occur, but only in one or two respects; such are the Fijian Kai Colos, who are said to be "hypertypical Melanesians," because of the excessive dolichocephaly of their crania (Flower). *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 12.

hyperuresis (hī″pėr-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *οὐρησις*, urination.] Same as *polyuria.*

hypervenosity (hī″pėr-vē-nos′i-ti), *n.* [*hyper-* + *venosity.*] An abnormal development of the venous system. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 754.

hypha, *n.*—**Woronin's hypha,** the peculiar curved hypha, crowded with protoplasm, which is found in certain fungi at the base of the forming perithecium before the development of asci.

hyphen, *n.* 3. The symbol +, = plus. [Rare.]

hypho (hī′fō), *n.* [*cap.* and *l. c.*] An abbreviation of *Hyphomycetes* or **hyphomycete.*

The largest order of the fungi imperfecti is the group of fungi often known as the Hyphomycetes, and called "*Hyphos*" for short.
Underwood, Moulds, Mildews and Mushrooms, p. 74.

Hypholoma (hī-fō-lō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, web, + *λῶμα*, fringe.] A genus of agaricaceous fungi having fleshy pilei or caps and a membranous or cobweb-like veil, part of which usually remains attached to the margin of the pileus. The spores are dark or purplish-brown, and the stipe without a distinct annulus. The species are numerous, growing on the ground or decayed wood. *H. fasciculare* is a common species with a tawny pileus said to cause a root-rot of the raspberry in Australia.

hyphomycete (hī-fō-mī′sēt), *n.* Any member of the *Hyphomycetes.*

hyphomycetic (hī″fō-mī-set′ik), *a.* Same as *hyphomycetous.*

hyphydrogamic (hip-hī-drō-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὕδωρ*, water, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, hydrophilous, with the pollination taking place below the surface of the water.

hypisotonic (hip-ī-sō-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, tension, + *-ic.*] Same as **hypotonic,* 1.

Hypleurochilus (hip″lū-rō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the Y-shaped lateral lips; < *ὑ*, the letter Y, + *πλευρά*, side, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of small blennies found in tropical America, having the gill-openings restricted to the sides and with the body naked.

hypnagogue (hip′na-gog), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, bringing.] Something which induces sleep; a hypnotic.

As a *hypnagogue,* the reading [to the British troops in 1796] of Pye's translation of Tyrtæus seems to have held its own with that of the Articles of War in our own day.
N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 346.

hypnal (hip′nạl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-al*[3].] A trade-name for a compound of antipyrin with chloral, used as a hypnotic.

hypnesthesis, hypnæsthesis (hip-nes-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *hypnæsthesis,* < Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, feeling.] 1. Blunted sensibility.—2. Sleepiness.

hypnic (hip′nik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-ic.*] Relating to or causing sleep; hypnotic.

hypnocyst, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, same as **akinete.*

hypnody (hip′nō-di), *n.* [F. *hypnodie*, < Gr. *ὑπνωδία*, sleepiness, < *ὑπνώδης*, sleepy, < *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *εἶδος*, form.] An excessively long resting-period in the life of an insect, or the condition of the insect during that period.

The larvæ of the host and of the parasite are thus both in that state of somnolence which I have called "*hypnodie*"; on the other hand, the chrysalis of the former and the nymph of the latter are both active and capable of developing the most extraordinary energy in order to escape from their prison.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Oct., 1904, p. 311.

hypnoid (hip′noid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling hypnosis; akin to the hypnotic state.

Some, again, are now seeking to vindicate or probabilize the fact of inspiration . . . by a new scrutiny of not only genius but of ecstatic and *hypnoid* states in which the ordinary mental processes are quickened and exalted.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, [May, 1904, p. 2.

By the term *hypnoid* I indicate the coexistence of two or more fully independent functioning constellations of moments-consciousness, such as is presented in the phenomena of automatic writing and of hysteria.
B. Sidis, Psychol. of Suggestion, p. 234.

hypnoidal (hip-noi′dạl), *a.* [*hypnoid* + *-al*[1].] Resembling sleep or hypnosis.—**Hypnoidal state,** a pathological condition in which fragments of unrecognized past experience rise to clear consciousness from the subconscious life. See the extract under **hypnoidic.*

hypnoidic (hip-noi′dik), *a.* See the following phrase.—**Hypnoidic state,** a pathological condition in which more or less systematized experiences, implying personality, rise spontaneously from the subconscious life into clear consciousness.

While the *hypnoidic states* form complete systems of experiences, whole personalities, the hypnoidal states are mere bits, chips of past experiences.
B. Sidis, Psychol. of Suggestion, p. 239.

hypnoidization (hip-noi-di-zā′shọn), *n.* [*hypnoid* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] A method of inducing light hypnosis. See the extract.

The method which I term *hypnoidization* . . . consists in the following procedure: The patient is asked to close his eyes and keep as quiet as possible, without, however, making any special effort to put himself in such a state. He is then asked to attend to some stimulus, such as reading or singing. When the reading is over, the patient, with his eyes still shut, is asked to repeat it, and tell what came into his mind during the reading, during the repetition, or after it. Sometimes . . . the patient is simply asked to tell the nature of ideas and images that entered into his mind at that time or soon after. This method, simple as it is, I find to work wonders, especially in cases of amnesia. *B. Sidis,* Psychol. of Suggestion, p. 224.

hypnoleptic (hip-nō-lep′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *ληπτικός*, < *λῆψις*, taking.] Characterized by the oncoming of hypnotic sleep.—**Hypnoleptic state,** an intermediate state, of short duration, which occurs between the two phases of double consciousness or double personality.

This intermediate *state* was an attack; it was sudden in its onset, and may be termed *hypnoleptic.*
B. Sidis, Psychol. of Suggestion, p. 227.

hypnologic (hip-nọ-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *hypnological.*

hypnosophist (hip-nos′ọ-fist), *n.* One versed in hypnosophy or the science of sleep and its phenomena.

hypnosophy (hip-nos′ọ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] The scientific study of the nature, cause, and mode of production of sleep, and of all the phenomena of this state.

hypnotherapy (hip-nọ-ther′ạ pi), *n.* [*hypno-(sis)* + *therapy.*] The therapeutic use of hypnotism. *Alienist and Neurologist,* Nov., 1907.

hypo[2], *n.* 2. In the manufacture of india-rubber goods, a trade-name for lead thiosulphate, used as a vulcanizing material. Also known as *black hypo.*

hypoacidity (hī″pō-a-sid′i-ti), *n.* [*hypo-* + *acidity.*] Acidity in an inferior degree, as less acidity of the gastric juice than is usual or normal. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 551.

hypoactivity (hī″pō-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*hypo-* + *activity.*] A diminished degree of activity.

hypoæolic (hī″pō-ē-ol′ik), *a.* Same as **hypoeutectic. Electrochem. Industry,* March, 1904, p. 120.

hypobenthic (hī-pō-ben′thik), *a.* [*hypobenthos* + *-ic.*] Same as **hypobenthonic.*

hypobenthonic (hī″pō-ben-thon′ik), *a.* [*hypobenthos* + *-on-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the animals of the deep sea, or hypobenthos, below the 500-fathom line. See **benthos, *hypobenthos. Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 935.

hypobenthos (hī-pō-ben′thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *βένθος*, depth (see **benthos*).] The animals that live upon or in the bottom of the deep sea, below the 500-fathom line, considered collectively: contrasted with the *epibenthos,* or fauna and flora of the bottom in shallow water, and the *mesobenthos,* or the inhabitants of the bottom between 100 and 500 fathoms; the abyssal benthos. One of the most remarkable results of the exploration of the deep sea is the discovery that the bottom, even under more than five miles of water, supports a rich fauna of characteristic animals, living under conditions which had long been supposed to be incompatible with life. Their bodies support a pressure which, in the greatest depths, is more

than five tons to the square inch, and they live in water that is always near the freezing-point, in total darkness except for the light which they themselves produce by means of luminous organs. Since plants are completely absent in the depths, the only ultimate source of the food of these animals is the rain of dead plants and animals which is constantly falling upon them from the higher levels. See ★*benthos*, ★*epibenthos*, ★*mesobenthos*.

In this zone, which extends from about 500 fathoms to the greatest depths (which may in some cases exceed 5,000 fathoms, or more than 5½ miles), the temperature at any given point is uniform throughout the year. The darkness is probably absolute; for food the animals are dependent upon each other and upon the incessant rain of dead plankton from higher levels; the pressure may be anything between half a ton and five tons per square inch. To the fauna which lives in these remarkable circumstances the name *hypobenthos* may be applied.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 933.

hypobulia (hī-pō-bū li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *βουλή*, will.] Impaired will-power.

hypocarp (hī'pō-kärp), *n.* [NL. *hypocarpium*, < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *καρπός*, fruit.] An enlarged growth of the disk and peduncle beneath a fruit. See *Anacardium* (with cut).

hypocarpium (hī-pō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *hypocarpia* (-ä). Same as ★*hypocarp*.

hypocathartic (hī″pō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* [*hypo-* + *cathartic*.] Laxative.

hypocentrum (hī-pō-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *hypocentra* (-trä). [Gr. *ὑπό*, beneath, + *κέντρον*, center.] Ordinarily the same as *intercentrum*, a bone wedged in between the centra of the vertebræ: usually more or less wedge-shaped, and appearing on the ventral side of the vertebral column, but in the mud-fish *Amia* of about the same size as the true centrum. It is an important component of the vertebræ in the extinct *Stegocephala*. By some authorities the chevron-bones of mammals are considered as developed from the hypocentra.—**Hypocentrum arcuale**, an arched band of bone on the under, ventral, side of the notochord, formed by the union of two *arcualia*: the basiventralia of Gadow.—**Hypocentra pleuralia**, a pair of bony plates, or arcualia, which lie on the under side of the notochord behind the hypocentrum arcuale: the 'interventralia' of Gadow. Some confusion exists in the use of the term *hypocentrum*, but it is ordinarily as given above.

hypocephalid (hī-pō-sef'a-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Hypocephalidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Hypocephalidæ*.

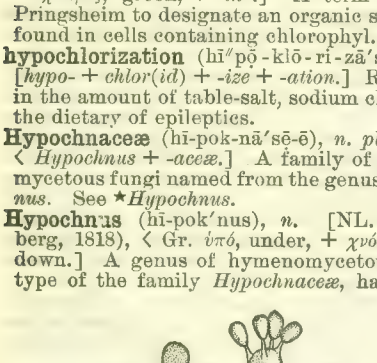
hypochlorhydria (hī″pō-klōr-hī'dri-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ia*.] The presence in the gastric juice of an amount of hydrochloric acid less than normal.

hypochlorin (hī-pō-klō'rin), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *χλωρός*, green, + *-in*².] A term used by Pringsheim to designate an organic substance found in cells containing chlorophyl.

hypochlorization (hī″pō-klō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*hypo-* + *chlor(id)* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Reduction in the amount of table-salt, sodium chlorid, in the dietary of epileptics.

Hypochnaceæ (hī-pok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypochnus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Hypochnus*. See ★*Hypochnus*.

Hypochnus (hī-pok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *χνόος*, *χνοῦς*, down.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, type of the family *Hypochnaceæ*, having the



Hypochnus Solani.

a, section of the fungus showing hyphæ, basidia, and spores; *b*, spores. Much enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

hymenium consisting of a thin arachnoid layer spreading over the surface of the matrix. The basidia bear 2, 4, or 6 sterigmata. About 30 species have been described, most of which are saprophytic. *H. Solani* has been found on potatoes and *H. cucumeris* is said to attack cucumbers.

hypochordal (hī-pō-kôr'dal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *χορδή*, cord, + *-al*¹.] Lying beneath, on the ventral side of the spinal cord.

A second or *hypochordal* arch connected with the bases of the neural and visceral arches, lying on the ventral side of the perichordal elements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 397.

hypochromatic (hī″pō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*hypo-* + *chromatic*.] Containing less than the normal amount of chromatin or than the normal number of chromosomes: said of certain cell-nuclei.

hypochromatosis (hī″pō-krō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-osis*.] 1. The state or condition of containing less than the normal amount of chromatin: said of certain cells: opposed to ★*hyperchromatosis*.—2. A pathological condition in which there is an abnormally small amount of pigment in the skin or other structures. Also called *hypochromia*.

hypochromia (hī-pō-krō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as ★*hypochromatosis*.

hypocinesis, *n.* See ★*hypokinesis*.

Hypocistis (hī-pō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὑποκιστίς*, the Greek name of the plant, < *ὑπο*, beneath, + *κίστος*, the rock-rose, on the roots of which the plant is often parasitic.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Rafflesiaceæ*. See *Cytinus*.

Hypoclydonia (hī″pō-kli-dō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κλύδων*, wave, billow.] A genus of deep-water fishes of the family *Apogonidæ*.

Hypocoma (hī-pok'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κόμη*, hair.] The typical genus of the family *Hypocomidæ*. *Gruber*, 1884.

Hypocomidæ (hip-ō-kom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Hypocoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of freely moving, unattached *Suctoria* having a permanently ciliated ventral surface and one suctorial tentacle, and reproducing by cross-division. The typical and only genus is *Hypocoma*, found as an ectoparasite on *Zoöthamnium*, another protozoan.

hypocondylar (hī-pō-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle.] Situated below a condyle. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 260.

hypocone (hī'pō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] A cusp or point developed on the postero-internal angle of an upper molar. It arises from the cingulum, but soon takes its place on the crown. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.

hypoconid (hī-pō-kon'id), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κῶνος*, cone, + *-id*.] A point or cusp developed on the postero-external angle of a lower molar. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.

hypoconule (hī-pō-kon'ūl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + NL. *conulus*, dim. of *conus*, cone.] A small or intermediate cusp, developed on the cingulum of the posterior portion of an upper molar.

hypoconulid (hī-pō-kon'ū-lid), *n.* [*hypoconule* + *-id*.] A small intermediate cusp or cuspule, developed on the cingulum of the posterior portion of a lower molar. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.

hypocorism (hī-pok'ō-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκόρισμα*, a coaxing name, a diminutive, < *ὑποκορίζεσθαι*, use childish names, use coaxing language, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κόρος*, m., *κόρη*, f., child.] A pet name.

hypocotyleal (hī″pō-kot-i-lē'al), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτύλη*, cup, socket, + *-al*¹.] The bone to which the lower jaw is attached in the teleost fishes; the quadrate bone. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 513.

Hypocrea (hī-pok'rē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κρέας*, *κρέα*, flesh.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having more or less cushion-shaped fleshy stromata in which the perithecia are embedded. The spores are hyaline and 2-celled, separating at the septum at maturity. The species are widely distributed and occur mostly on decaying wood.

Hypocreaceæ (hī-pok-rē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypocrea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi coextensive with the order *Hypocreales*. See ★*Hypocreales*.

hypocreaceous (hī-pok-rē-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the fungus family *Hypocreaceæ*. See ★*Hypocreaceæ* and ★*Hypocreales*.

Hypocreales (hī-pok-rē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypocrea* + *-ales*.] An order of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the family *Hypocreaceæ* only, for the greater part light- or bright-colored and fleshy, or tough and having the perithecia buried in or seated upon a stroma. See ★*Hypocrea* and ★*Hypomyces*.

hypocrit, *n.* A simplified spelling of *hypocrite*.

hypocritism (hip'ō-krit-izm), *n.* The conduct of a hypocrite; habitual hypocrisy.

hypocrystalline (hī-pō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *crystalline*.] In *petrog.*, partly crystalline, partly glassy: a texture frequently developed in volcanic lavas. Also *hemicrystalline*. See ★*merocrystalline*.

hypocycloidal (hī″pō-sī-kloi'dal), *a.* [*hypocycloid* + *-al*¹.] Of the nature of a hypocycloid.

hypocystic (hī-pō-sis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag (see *cyst*).] Situated below the air-sac or pneumatophore: as, a *hypocystic* air-funnel in some siphonophorans.

hypoderma, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] A genus of ascomycetous fungi, type of the family *Hypodermataceæ*, having the ascocarps elongate and opening by a longitudinal slit. The spores are hyaline, spindle-shaped, and 2-celled. About 30 species are known, occurring mostly on dead plants. *H. Rubi* is frequently found on canes of *Rubus* in Europe and America. *De Candolle*, 1805.

hypodermalium (hī″pō-dėr-mā'li-um), *n.*; pl. *hypodermalia* (-ä). [NL.: see *hypodermale*.] In sponges, one of the spicules which support the dermal membrane and have their axial cross beneath it. Compare ★*autodermalium* and *hypodermale*.

Hypodermataceæ (hī″pō-dėr-ma-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypoderma(t)* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Hypoderma*. See ★*hypoderma*, 4.

Hypodermella (hī″pō-dėr-mel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tubeuf, 1885), < *Hypoderma* (see ★*hypoderma*, 4) + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi closely related to *Hypoderma*, but differing in having 4-spored asci and unicellular spores. *H. Laricis* is a parasitic species which attacks the needles of the European larch, *Larix Europæa*. See ★*hypoderma*, 4.

Hypodermic impregnation, needle. See ★*impregnation*, ★*needle*.

hypodermoclysis, *n.* 2. Subcutaneous injection of large quantities of a physiological salt solution in the treatment of shock and of certain acute affections.

hypodynamic (hī″pō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of diminished power; weak.

hypo-eliminator (hī″pō-ē-lim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [*hypo*², *n.*, 1, + *eliminator*.] In *photog.*, any solution used to remove the last traces of sodium hyposulphite (hypo) from plates or prints after fixing. Zinc hypochlorite, alum, hydrogen peroxid, etc., can be employed. *Nature*, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 368.

hypo-ellipsoid (hī″pō-e-lip'soid), *n.* [*hypo-* + *ellipsoid*.] In *geom.*, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle or ellipse which rolls upon the inside of an ellipse.

hypo-eosinophilia (hī″pō-ē-ō-sin-ō-fil'i-ä), *n.* [*hypo-* + *eosinophilia*.] A diminution in the number of the eosinophilic leucocytes of the blood.

hypo-esophoria (hī″pō-ē-sō-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἔσω*, within, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Inward and downward deviation of the visual axis.

hypoesthetic, hypoæsthetic (hī″pō-es-thet'ik), *a.* Same as *hypæsthesic*. *Nature*, Oct. 15, 1903, p. 570.

hypo-eutectic (hī″pō-ū-tek'tik), *a.* Containing more than 0.90 per cent. carbon in the form of ferrite; having an excess of ferrite over the eutectic ratio of 7 to 1: said of steel.

They [steels] are called hyper-eutectic or *hypo-eutectic* according as this excess is cementite or ferrite.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 572.

hypogæic, *a.* Same as ★*hypogeic*.

hypogastrale (hī″pō-gas-trā'lē), *n.*; pl. *hypogastralia* (-li-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly.] A sponge-spicule whose tangential rays are contained in the gastral wall.

Hypogastric fossa, ganglia, etc. See ★*fossa*, ★*ganglion*.

hypogastrodidymus (hī″pō-gas-trō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *hypogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A twin monster in which the point of union is at the abdomen below the umbilicus.

hypogeic[1] (hī-pō-jē'ik), *a.* [LL. *hypogeus*, *hypogæus*, < Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, *ὑπόγαιος*, under the earth (see *hypogeal*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining

to that deep-seated portion of the earth which is not open to observation. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 118.

hypogeic[2] (hī-pō-jē′ik), *a.* [*hypogæa* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Derived from *Arachis hypogæa.* —**Hypogeic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, said to occur as a glyceride in peanut-oil, *Arachis hypogæa*, and formed by the oxidation of axic acid. It crystallizes in aggregates of needles melting at 33° C.

hypogenesis (hī-pō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γένεσις*, generation.] That form of reproduction in which the product of each egg or each bud is a single organism like the parent; direct development without alternation of generations, as contrasted with *metagenesis* (which see). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 131.

hypogenetic (hī-pō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*hypogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to development by hypogenesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 131.

hypogenic (hī-pō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ic.*] Originating in the depths of the earth: applied to volcanoes, earthquakes, and kindred phenomena.

A discussion of the movements along this and other fault lines in Macedonia, and of changes in level which are apparently in progress at Saloniki and its neighbourhood, leads to the conclusion that *hypogenic* geological processes have in this part of the world a marked activity. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 160.

hypoglobulia (hī″pō-glō-bū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *globulus*, globule.] A pathological condition in which the blood-corpuscles are decreased in number.

Hypohomus (hī-pō′hō-mus), *n.* [NL., erroneously formed (intended to mean 'not quite uniform') ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὁμός*, the same.] A genus of darter-fishes of the family *Persidæ*, found in the upper Tennessee river. *H. aurantiacus* is the common species.

hypohyal (hī-pō-hī′ąl), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *hyal.*] In fishes, one of two pairs of bones situated on each side of the anterior end of the hyoid arch. They are attached one above the other to the ceratohyal. Between the superior pair is the glossohyal and between the inferior pair is the urohyal.

hypohyaline (hī-pō-hī′ą-lin), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὑάλινος*, of glass.] Partly glassy; semivitreous: noting igneous rocks which are partly glassy, partly crystalline. See ★*merocrystalline.*

hypo-inosemia (hī″pō-in-ō-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰς* (gen. *ἰνός*), fiber, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Diminished coagulability of the blood.

hypo-iodite (hī-pō-ī′ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *iod(ine)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hypo-iodous acid. Such a salt seems to be formed by the action of iodine on the solution of an alkali, the solution possessing bleaching power and probably having a composition analogous to that of Javelle water or Labarraque's fluid.

hypo-iodous (hī-pō-ī′ō-dus), *a.* Noting an acid analogous to hypochlorous acid, which has probably been obtained in solution but is not known in the pure state.

hypo-ischium (hī-pō-is′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *hypo-ischia* (-ą). A rod of bone or cartilage which arises between the distal ends of the ischia and is directed backward from the inferior part of the pelvis: found in reptiles.

hypokinesia (hī″pō-ki-nē′si-ą), *n.* Same as ★*hypokinesis.*

hypokinesis (hī″pō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Diminished power of movement; muscular weakness. Also *hypocinesis*, *hypokinesia.*

hypolemniscus (hī″pō-lem-nis′kus), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπολημνίσκος*, ⟨ *ὑπό*, under, + *λημνίσκος*, a band: see *lemniscus.*] A critical mark (÷), namely, a lemniscus (÷) with a dot below only.

hypoleucocytosis (hī″pō-lū″kō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *leucocyte* + *-osis.*] A diminution in the number of the leucocytes of the blood. See *leucocytosis.*

hypolithic (hī-pō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, growing under stones.

hypologism (hī-pol′ō-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *λογισμός*, reckoning, calculation.] The relation of four magnitudes when the ratio of the first to the second is less than the ratio of the third to the fourth.

hypomania (hī-pō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μανία*, madness.] A mildly maniacal state of short duration. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 91.

hypomere, *n.* 2. In *embryol.*, the portion of the mesoderm from which the walls of the pleuroperitoneal cavity of vertebrates arise.

hypomnesis (hī-pōm-nē′sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ὑπόμνησις*, a reminding), ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] Defective memory.

hypomnestic (hī-pōm-nes′tik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by defective memory.

Hypomyces (hī-pom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1860), ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μύκης*, fungus.] A genus of hypocreaceous fungi having the perithecia seated upon or embedded in a thin stroma, and the spores elongate, pointed, and 2-celled. The species are mostly parasitic upon agaricaceous fungi. Conidia and chlamydospores are frequently found. *H. Lactifluorum* occurs on species of *Lactarius.*

hypomyotonia (hī″pō-mī-ō-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *τόνος*, tone.] Diminished tone in the muscles.

hypomyxia (hī-pō-mik′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *μύξα*, mucus.] Diminished secretion of mucus.

hyponoëtic (hī″pō-nō-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *νοητικός*, ⟨ *νόησις*, understanding.] In *psychol.*, unconsciously logical: opposed to ★*noëtic* or consciously logical.

The conception of "distance between" answers, then, to what we have called a *hyponoetic* relation, and this is plainly distinct from the analysis of discrete complexes, with which, as said, noetic comparison is alone concerned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 64.

hyponomic (hī-pō-nom′ik), *a.* [*hyponome* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the hyponome.—**Hyponomic sinus.** See ★*brachial sinuses.*

hyponychial (hī-pō-nik′i-ąl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *-ial.*] Situated beneath a nail; subunguial.

hyponychon (hī-pon′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *hyponycha* (-ką). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] A collection of blood beneath a nail.

hyponychum (hī-pon′i-kum), *n.*; pl. *hyponycha* (-ką). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] The nail-bed.

hyponym (hī′pō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] A systematic name applied to an undetermined group of animals or plants, and thus not fully or finally established.

I have listed 485 names that were proposed between 1753, the first edition of Linnæus's 'Species Plantarum,' and 1821, including the first volume of Fries's 'Systema Mycologicum.' Of these, 242, or one half, are to be rejected for various reasons. Some are *hyponyms*, never having been associated with a recognizable binomial species. *Science*, March 25, 1904, p. 509.

hypo-osmious (hī-pō-os′mi-us), *a.* [*hypo-* + *osmi-um* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, a term sometimes applied to compounds of osmium in which that metal has the lowest apparent valence: as, *hypo-osmious* chlorid or osmium dichlorid ($OsCl_2$).

hypopal (hī-pō′pąl), *a.* [*hypopus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the hypopus stage of an acarid. Also spelled *hypopial.* See *Hypopus.*

Hypoparia (hī″pō-pą-rī′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *παρειά*, the cheek.] In Beecher's classification of the trilobites, an order characterized by the cheeks forming a continuous marginal plate in the cephalon and by the absence of compound eyes. It is regarded as the primitive order of the group, and is represented by such genera as *Agnostus* and *Trinucleus.*

hypopepsia (hī-pō-pep′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πέψις*, digestion.] Weak digestion.

hypopepsy (hī′pō-pep-si), *n.* [NL. *hypopepsia.*] Same as ★*hypopepsia.*

hypopeptic (hī-pō-pep′tik), *a.* Relating to or affected with hypopepsia.

hypophalangia (hī″pō-fā-lan′ji-ą), *n.* The state or condition of having less than the normal number of phalanges in a digit: contrasted with ★*hyperphalangism.*

In man, a condition of *hypophalangia* (two-jointed instead of three-jointed digits) is dominant over the normal condition. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1905, p. 195.

hypophare (hī′pō-fār), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φᾶρος*, a web (?).] In the rhagon stage of development of *Demospongiæ*, the lower region of the body, devoid of chambers or pores. Compare ★*spongophare.* *Lankester.*

hypophonic (hī-pō-fon′ik), *a.* Same as ★*hypophonous.*

hypophonous (hī-pof′ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *music*, subordinate or subsidiary: said of an accompaniment or response.

hypophosphoric (hī″pō-fos-for′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a distinct tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$, produced, along with phosphorous and phosphoric acids, by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air at ordinary temperatures.

hypophrenic (hī-pō-fren′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *φρήν*, the diaphragm.] Situated below the diaphragm.

hypophysin (hī-pof′i-sin), *n.* [*hypophys-is* + *-in*[2].] The dried and powdered hypophysis cerebri.

hypoplankton (hī-pō-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + NL. *plankton.*] Organisms that swim or float in the water immediately above the bottom, considered collectively and in contrast with those that creep or run over the bottom; the bathybic plankton. See ★*plankton*, ★*benthos.* *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 23.

hypoplanktonic (hī″pō-plangk-ton′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoplankton; floating or swimming in the water below 100 fathoms.

hypoplasia (hī-pō-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλάσις*, formation.] Deficient growth or atrophy of a part through excessive destruction or defective formation of cells.

hypoplasm (hī′pō-plazm), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] **1.** Same as ★*hypoplasia.*—**2.** Same as *hypinosis.*

hypoplastic (hī-pō-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by hypoplasia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 140.

hypoplastral, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the two bones forming the hypoplastron of turtles. See cut under *Chelonia*, 1.

hypoplasty (hī′pō-plas-ti), *n.* [As *hypoplastic* + *-y*[3].] Same as ★*hypoplasia.*

hypoplasy (hī-pop′la-si), *n.* [NL. ★*hypoplasia*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλάσις*, molding.] A pathological process, due to disturbances of any kind, in which cells fail to attain their normal size, number, or differentiation; hypoplasia.

hypoplax (hī′pō-plaks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλάξ*, a plate.] In the shell structure of the pelecypod mollusk *Pholas* or *Martesia*, an accessory plate lying ventrally between the valves.

Hypoplectrus (hī-pō-plek′trus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πλῆκτρον*, a striker, spearpoint, spur.] A genus of small bass-like fishes known as *vacas* in Cuba. The species are numerous in the West Indies, and are subject to extraordinary variation of color, some of them varying from deep blue to yellow, with or without checkers and stripes of brown or blue. *H. unicolor* is the most important species.



Hypoplectrus unicolor.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

hypopraxia (hī-pō-prak′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πρᾶξις*, action.] Deficient activity. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 64.

Hypoprion (hī-pō-prī′on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πρίων*, saw.] A genus of sharks of the West Indies, of the family *Galeidæ*, in which the upper teeth only are serrate. *H. brevirostris* is the common species.

hypopteral (hī-pop′te-ral), *a.* [*hypopter-on* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to the hypopteron or axillary feather-tract.

hypopteron (hī-pop′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *hypoptera* (-rą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The linear tract of feathers which runs from the axilla outward, on the under side of a bird's wing.

hypoptyalism (hī-pop-tī′a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτύαλον*, spittle, + *-ism.*] Diminished secretion of saliva.

hyporadiolus (hī″pō-rā-dī′ō-lus), *n.* The singular of *hyporadioli.*

hyporadius (hī-pō-rā′di-us), *n.* The singular of *hyporadii.*

Hyporhamphus (hī-pō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] A genus of halfbeaks, of the family *Hemiramphidæ*, comprising the commonest American species, *H. roberti*, and many others.

hyposarca (hī-pō-sär'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] Excessive edema of the skin and subcutaneous tissues.

hyposcleral (hī-pō-sklē'ral), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-al*[1].] Same as *subsclerotic*.

hyposcope (hī'pō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An attachment for a small-arm consisting of a number of mirrors placed at such angles and in such manner that the piece can be aimed accurately from behind a breastwork without exposure of the head.

hyposecretion (hī″pō-sē-krē'shon), *n.* [*hypo-* + *secretion*.] Secretion in diminished amount.

hyposoda (hī-pō-sō'dä), *n.* [*hypo-* + *soda*.] A trade-name for sodium thiosulphate, formerly known as *hyposulphite of soda*, used by tanners in the processes of mineral tanning with salts of chromium.

hyposphenal, *a.* **II.** *n.* The parasphenoid, a bone in the cranium of fishes which connects the vomer and basioccipital. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

Hypostatic pneumonia. See ★*pneumonia*.

hyposternal, *a.* **II.** *n.* The ceratohyal, a bone of the hyoid arch in fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 517.

hyposthenant (hī-pō-sthē'ni-ant), *a.* [*hyposthen-ic* + *-i-* + *-ant*[1].] Reducing the strength or vital force.

hyposthenic (hī-pō-sthen'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σθένος*, strength, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Properly, having an inferior degree of strength. —**2.** Reducing the strength in general or the force of any vital action, such as the cardiac pulsations.

II. *n.* A debilitating agent, or one that diminishes the force of the heart's action.

hyposthenuria (hī-pos″thē-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σθένος*, strength, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Suppression, partial or complete, of the urinary excretion.

Hypostomata, *n. pl.* **4.** A superclass of extinct, fish-like vertebrates, the *Ostracodermi* of Cope and other writers: contrasted with *Cyclostomata*, the lampreys, and *Gnathostomata*, vertebrates with true jaws. They have no true limbs, and no jaws; the vertebral column is acentrous and the dermal skeleton greatly developed. *Gadow.*

hypostomial (hī-pō-stō'mi-al), *a.* [*hypostoma* + *-ial*[1].] Of or pertaining to the hypostoma. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, II. 177.

Hypostominæ (hī″pō-stō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypostomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small mailed catfishes of the rivers of South America, typified by the genus *Hypostomus*.

hypostracum (hī-pos'tra-kum), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under. + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] The third layer of the integument of mites, lying under the ectostracum. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1903, p. 177.

hypostroma (hī-pō-strō'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στρῶμα*, a bed.] Same as *mycelium*.

hyposulphate (hī-pō-sul'fāt), *n.* [*hyposulph(uric)* + *-at*[3].] A salt of hyposulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, now called *dithionic acid;* dithionate.

hyposulphite, *n.*—**Alkaline hyposulphite,** a compound obtained by the action of hyposulphurous acid on the alkaline bases, as sodium hyposulphite.—**Hyposulphite silver-extraction process.** See ★*silver*.

hypotension (hī-pō-ten'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *tension*.] Diminished tension.

hypotetrarch (hī-pō-tet'rärk), *n.* [*hypo-* + *tetrarch*.] In *bot.*, a triarch stele in which the protoxylem of the median strand is divided.

hypoth. An abbreviation (*a*) of *hypothesis;* (*b*) of *hypothetical*.

hypotheca (hī-pō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *hypothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θήκη*, a case.] The inner half of the frustule of a diatom.

hypothecal (hī-pō-thē'kal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θήκη*, case (test), + *-al*[1]. In def. 2, < *hypotheca* + *-al*[1].] **1.** Situated beneath or within the test, as the radial water-tubes of echinoids. Compare ★*epithecal*, 2.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the hypotheca of a diatom.

Hypotheria (hī-pō-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θηρίον*, beast.] The hypothetical but probable ancestors of the *Mammalia:* small animals combining the characters of reptiles and mammals and closely related to the *Anomodontia*.

It is true that no small forms . . . have hitherto been discovered which can be regarded as ancestral types of the Mammalia (*Hypotheria* or Promammalia).
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 505.

hypothermal (hī-pō-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*hypothermic*.

hypothermia (hī-pō-thėr'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A condition of reduced temperature, especially of animal heat.

hypothermic (hī-pō-thėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to a moderate or lower temperature; having a tendency to reduce the temperature.

hypothesis, *n.*—**Difference, filar, glacial hypothesis.** See ★*difference*, etc.—**Meteoritic hypothesis,** the theory (of late specially elaborated, though not originated, by Sir Norman Lockyer), that the nebulæ consist of swarms of meteorites, and that stars and systems have been formed by the slow aggregation of these bodies. It is in contrast with the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, which presupposed an original mass of heated gas. Professor George Darwin has shown that in the long run such a meteoritic assemblage would behave in most respects like a gaseous mass contracting under its own gravitation, first rising in temperature to a maximum and then cooling after solidification. According to the meteoritic hypothesis the light of nebulæ is explained by the collisions between the meteors, and the bright lines that characterize the distinctly gaseous spectra of many nebulæ are attributed to gases liberated from the meteors themselves by these collisions, possibly illuminated by electric discharges, no general high temperature of the nebula being required. The theory finds plausible applications in explaining the phenomena of temporary (novæ) and variable stars, as due to the encounter of two or more such meteoritic clouds.—**Planetesimal hypothesis.** See ★*planetesimal*.—**Prout's hypothesis,** in *phys. chem.*, the hypothesis, put forward by William Prout in 1815 and 1816, that the atomic weights of the elements are multiples by whole numbers of the atomic weight of hydrogen —from which follows an obvious suggestion as to the relation of different elements to each other. It was shown that chlorin by no means agrees with the hypothesis, and the hypothesis was modified so as to assert that atomic weights are integral multiples of the half or of the fourth part of the atomic weight of hydrogen; this experimentation has disproved. It is possible to put smaller and smaller fractions in place of one half and one fourth, but the point is quickly reached where experiment cannot decide whether the suggested numbers are correct or not, and the new hypothesis ceases to be verifiable; so that Prout's hypothesis has failed to be of any direct service in revealing the nature of matter.—**Suess's hypothesis,** the hypothesis of Edward Suess, of Vienna, in explanation of the large inequalities of the earth's surface. It involves the conception that certain portions, called by Suess *horsts* (see ★*horst*), early acquired a marked stability and solidity, and that against these as buttresses, the remainder were crowded in the contraction of the globe.—**Working hypothesis,** a hypothesis suggested or supported in some measure by features of observed facts, from which consequences may be deduced which can be tested by experiment and special observations, and which it is proposed to subject to an extended course of such investigation, with the hope that, even should the hypothesis thus be overthrown, such research may lead to a tenable theory.

hypothesize, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To assume as a hypothesis.

This anatomical relation is the basis of the "avalanche conduction" *hypothesized* by Ramón y Cajal.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 334.

hypothyroidism (hī-pō-thī'roi-dizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *thyroid* + *-ism*.] A pathological condition in which there is diminished activity of the thyroid gland.

hypotonia (hī-pō-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τόνος*, tension, tone.] A condition of diminished tension or tone in a part or in the body in general.

hypotonic (hī-pō-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τόνος*, tone, + *-ic*.] **1.** Less than isotonic; specifically, noting a solution of salt when it contains a smaller amount than a second solution with which it is compared: applied in this sense to the blood-serum. Also *hypisotonic*. —**2.** Reducing tension or tone in a part or in the body in general.

hypotonus (hī-pō-tō'nus), *n.* [NL.] A less proper form for ★*hypotonia*.

hypotrichosis (hī″pō-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis*.] Deficient growth of hair.

hypotrochanteric (hī″pō-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *trochanter* + *-ic*.] Situated below the trochanter.

The third trochanter is almost always accompanied by a *hypotrochanteric* fossa. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 89.

hypotrochoidal (hī-pot'rō-koi-dal), *a.* [*hypotrochoid* + *-al*[1].] Like or pertaining to a hypotrochoid.

hypotrophy (hī-pot'rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] **1.** Same as *atrophy*. —**2.** An abnormal state due to defective nutrition.

hypotype (hī'pō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen of a natural object which has been employed in supplementary illustration or description of a species: contrasted with the type or original specimen on which the species is founded.

hypovanadate (hī-pō-van'ä-dāt), *n.* [*hypovanadic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of hypovanadic oxid or vanadium tetroxid, V_2O_4, with a more strongly electropositive metallic oxid.

hypovanadic (hī″pō-vā-nad'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *vanadic*.] Containing less oxygen than a vanadic compound.—**Hypovanadic oxid,** vanadium tetroxid, V_2O_4, which behaves both as a basic and as an acid oxid; in the former case it forms with acids hypovanadic salts.

hypovanadious (hī″pō-vā-nā'di-us), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *vanadious*.] Containing less oxygen than a vanadious compound.—**Hypovanadious oxid,** vanadium dioxid, V_2O_2 or VO, which forms with acids hypovanadious salts.

hypozygal (hī-pō-zī'gal), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζυγόν*, yoke.] Noting the lower and non-pinnuliferous joint in the arm of a crinoid when the arms consist of alternating joints, one with and one without a pinnule: the upper is the *epizygal*. Each pair constitutes morphologically but one joint, and the suture between them is a syzygy.

Hypsagonus (hip-sag'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, high, + NL. *Agonus*.] A genus of sea-poachers or *Agonidæ* found in the North Pacific.

hypsalograph (hip-sal'ō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, height, + *ἅλς*, sea, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for automatically recording the varying height of the ocean.

hypselodont (hip-sel'ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψηλός*, high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having teeth with long crowns and short roots: an amended form of *hypsodont*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 699.

hypselodonty (hip-sel'ō-don-ti), *n.* [*hypselodont* + *-y*[3]: an amended form of *hypsodonty*.] The fact or condition of having teeth with long crowns and short roots. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, II. 229.

hypsibrachycephalous (hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *hypsibrachycephalic*.

hypsicephalic, *a.* **2.** Having a dolichocephalic high skull, with high forehead. *Aitken Meigs*.

hypsicephalous (hip-si-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous*.] Same as ★*hypsicephalic*, 2.

hypsiconchic (hip-si-kong'kik), *a.* Same as ★*hypsiconchous*.

hypsiconchous (hip-si-kong'kus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *κόγχη*, shell.] In *anthrop.*, having an orbital index exceeding 85. See *megaseme*.

hypsiconchy (hip-si-kong'ki), *n.* [*hypsiconch(ous)* + *-y*[3].] The quality or condition of being hypsiconchous. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 236.

hypsicranial (hip-si-krā'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.*, characterized by or exhibiting a skull of more than middle height. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 240.

hypsidont (hip'si-dont), *n.* Same as *hypsodont*.

hypsilophodontid (hip-si-lof-ō-don'tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Hypsilophodontidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hypsilophodontidæ*.

hypsilophodontoid (hip-si-lof-ō-don'toid), *a.* [*Hypsilophodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Having relations with the reptilian genus *Hypsilophodon*.

hypsistegoid (hip-sis'tē-goid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *στέγη*, roof, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, high and roof-shaped: said of a cranium. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 53.

hypsistenocephalic (hip-sis″ten-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, characterized by great height combined with narrowness: said of skulls and heads. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 127.

hypsistenocephalism (hip-sis″ten-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* Same as ★*hypsistenocephaly*.

hypsistenocephaly (hip-sis″ten-ō-sef'a-li), *n.* The quality or condition of being hypsistenocephalic. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 363.

Hypsoblennius (hip-sō-blen'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, high, + L. *blennius*, blenny.] A genus of small blennies found in tropical America. It differs from *Blennius* in having no canine teeth. *H. hentzi* is common on the South Atlantic coast.

hypsocephalic, hypsocephalous, hypsocephaly. See ★*hypsicephalic*, ★*hypsicephalous*, *hypsicephaly*.

hypsographic (hip-sō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypsography, or the science which deals with the altitudes of different portions of the earth's surface: as, a *hypsographic* map, one showing by contour-lines, or other symbols, the relative elevation of the different portions of the territory mapped. See *hypsography*. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1903, p. 79.

hypsographical (hip-sō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*hypsographic*.

Hypsometric formula. See ★*formula*.

hypsometrist (hip-som'e-trist), *n.* One who practises hypsometry, or measures the altitude of the land above the sea-level, or who illustrates the earth's relief by models or maps. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 1, 1898, p. 18354.

hypsometry, *n.*—**Barometric hypsometry,** the art of determining the altitude above or below sea-level by the use of the barometer. The rough method known to Torricelli and his followers was perfected by the construction of the proper hypsometric formula, expressing the relation between pressure and altitude, by Laplace, and by the use of the accurate Fortin barometer. Modern improvements have been due to Angot's study of the effect of the variation of gravity and of atmospheric temperature and to the gradient correction given by the daily weather-maps.

hypsophobia (hip-sō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος*, height, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of great heights.

hypsophyllous (hip-sof'i-lus), *a.* [*hypsophyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *hypsophyllary*.

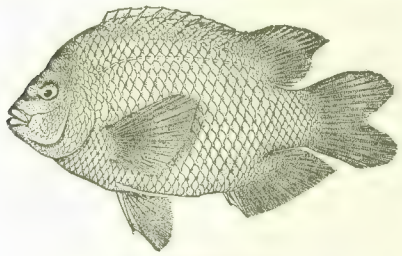
Hypsopsetta (hip-sop-set'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψο-*, *ὑψι-*, high, + *ψῆττα*, a flatfish.] A genus of small flounders, of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, having the teeth in more than one row: found on the coast of California. *H. guttulata* is the common species.

hypsothermometer (hip″sō-thêr-mom'e-tèr), *n.* Same as *hypsometer*.

It was first discovered by the *hypso-thermometer*, which shewed to Bogdanovich the quite unexpected temperature of boiling water, 212.63° Fahr.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 552.

Hypsurus (hip-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of surf-fishes of the family *Embiotocidæ*, remarkable for their brilliant red and blue colors, and for the elongation of the body-cavity: found on the coast of California. *H. caryi* is the common species.

Hypsypops (hip'si-pops), *n.* [NL, orig. *Hypsipops* (Gill, 1861), irreg. < Gr. *ὑψι-*, high, + *ὑπό*, below, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face.] A genus of damsel-



Hypsypops rubicunda.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Pomacentridæ*, remarkable for their relatively large size and brilliant coloration. *H. rubicunda* is the garibaldi of the coast of California. When full grown it is of a uniform bright scarlet.

hypural, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *ichth.*, the bone which supports the caudal fin. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 526.

hyracodontid (hī-rak-ō-don'tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Hyracodontidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyracodontidæ*.

hyracodontoid (hī-rak-ō-don'toid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A mammal like *Hyracodon*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of *Hyracodon*.

Hyracoidea, *n. pl.* Thirty-two species and subspecies of this order are now recognized, all placed in the genus *Procavia* (Storr, 1780), this name antedating *Hyrax* by three years. A fossil species, *Pliohyrax kruppii*, has been described from the Pliocene of Greece and the Isle of Samos, and *Archæohyrax*, from the Miocene of Patagonia, has been assigned to this group.

Hyrcanian (hêr-kā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Hyrcania in Asia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

hyssop, *n.* **4.** In the western United States, sage-brush, *Artemisia*. [Only in old writings.] *N. E. D.*—**Anise-hyssop,** the fragrant giant hyssop, *Agastache anethiodora*.—**Giant hyssop,** any plant of the labiate genus *Agastache*, especially *A. anethiodora*, sometimes distinguished as *fragrant giant hyssop*. It is native to the western plains of the United States. *A. nepetoides* and *A. scrophulariæfolia* of the eastern United States are called respectively *catnip* and *figwort giant hyssop*.

Hystatoceras (his-ta-tos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕστατος*, the hindmost, + *κέρας*, horn (used as a generic termination in fossil *Cephalopoda*).] A genus of ammonoid *Cephalopoda*, or ammonites, characterized by compressed, smooth, keeled young shells and costate, unkeeled later volutions.

hystazarin (his-taz'a-rin), *n.* An orange-yellow compound, $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}>C_6H_2(\overset{3,4}{OH})_2$, prepared from pyrocatechol and phthalic anhydrid. It crystallizes in slender needles, melts at 260° C., and, in the form of its monomethyl ether, occurs in the root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*. Also called *dihydroxyanthraquinone*.

Hysterangiaceæ (his-te-ran-ji-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterangium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of subterranean gasteromycetous fungi named from the genus *Hysterangium*.

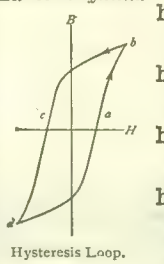
Hysterangium (his-te-ran'ji-um), *n.* [NL. (Vittadini, 1831), so called in allusion to the form of the sporocarp; < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] A genus of subterranean gasteromycetous fungi which have the peridium separable from the gleba.

hysterectomy, *n.*—**Cæsarean hysterectomy.** Same as *Porro's operation* (which see, under *operation*).

hysteresial (his-te-rē'si-al), *a.* [*hysteresis* + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*hysteretic*.

hysteresic (his-te-rē'sik), *a.* Same as ★*hysteretic*.

hysteresis, *n.*—**Dielectric** or **electrostatic hysteresis,** the loss of energy in an electrostatic condenser with an alternating electromotive force.—**Elastic hysteresis,** an effect, analogous to magnetic hysteresis in iron, observed in the relation of strain to stress when the stress to which an elastic body is subjected is alternately increased and diminished.—**Electrolytic hysteresis,** the loss of energy in a polarization-cell traversed by an alternating current.—**Hysteresis coefficient.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Hysteresis loop.** See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.—**Magnetic hysteresis,** the lag of magnetic flux behind the magnetomotive force which is the electrical equivalent of the energy consumed by molecular magnetic friction during a magnetic cycle and gives rise to the phenomena of permanent and remanent magnetism and coercitive force. The area of the hysteresis loop equals the energy consumed as heat, if no other energy is consumed or supplied, and the term *magnetic hysteresis* is therefore frequently used as synonymous with loss of energy by molecular magnetic friction. It is of very great importance in alternating magnetic fields of transformers, electric generators, etc. Magnetic hysteresis is closely proportional to the 1.6 power of magnetic induction. See *magnetic* ★*circuit*. The hysteresis loop, or magnetic loop, is a closed curve, a, b, c, d, which represents the changes in magnetic induction (B) in a piece of iron or steel when the magnetizing force (H) is progressively varied in intensity and direction. The arrows indicate the direction in which the cycle is followed.



Hysteresis Loop.

hysteresis-meter (his-te-rē'sis-mē″tèr), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for measuring the hysteresis losses in samples of iron or steel. It consists of a spindle by means of which the sample may be revolved between the poles of a suspended magnet.

hysteresis-receiver (his-te-rē'sis-rē-sē″vèr), *n.* In *wireless teleg.*, a magnetic receiver which depends for its action upon hysteresis in iron.

hysterestic (his-te-res'tik), *a.* Same as ★*hysteretic*.

hysteretic (his-te-ret'ik), *a.* [*hysteresis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hysteresis.

If it is desired to annihilate the *hysteretic* effects of previous magnetization, . . . it [the metal] may be demagnetized by reversal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 433.

Hysteretic coefficient. Same as *hysteresis* ★*coefficient*.—**Hysteretic constant,** a constant which defines quantitatively the property of a sample of iron or steel as regards hysteresis.—**Hysteretic cycle,** the cycle of operations, consisting of magnetization in the + direction, demagnetization, magnetization in the reversed or − direction, and demagnetization, which makes up the hysteresis loop.

hysteretically (his-te-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* [*hysteretic* + *-al*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a manner involving or exhibiting hysteresis.

The actual condenser dissipates energy *hysteretically* in its dielectric. *Elect. World and Engin.*, XLIV. 163.

hysteriac (his-tē'ri-ak), *n.* [*hysteri-a* + *-ac*.] A hysterical person.

Hysteriaceæ (his-tē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hysterineæ*, of which it is the proper form.

Hysteriales (his-tē-ri-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-ales*.] An order of ascomycetous fungi having the ascomata elongate or boat-shaped, closed at first, but finally opening by a longitudinal slit. See *Hysterium* and ★*Hysterographium*.

hysteric[1], *n.* **2.** A hysteric person; one who suffers from hysteria.

And again, the murder with an apparently sufficient motive, may be nothing more after all than the work of a maniac, epileptic, *hysteric*, etc.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 657.

hysteric[2] (his-ter'ik), *a.* Same as ★*hysteretic*.

Hysterical breast, a circumscribed swelling of the breast, changeable as to size and location and painful on pressure, occurring in a hysterical subject.—**Hysterical insanity, joint, spine,** etc. See ★*insanity*, etc.

hystericism (his-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [*hysteric*[1] + *-ism*.] The group of symptoms recognized as hysterical.

Hysteriineæ (his-tē-ri-ī'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-ineæ*.] Same as ★*Hysteriales*.

hysterism (his'te-rizm), *n.* [*hyster(ic)* + *-ism*.] The hysterical state; hysteria. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 593.

hysterocarcinoma (his″te-rō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *hysterocarcinomata* (*-ma-tä*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *καρκίνωμα*, cancer.] Cancer of the uterus.

Hysterocarpinæ (his″te-rō-kär-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterocarpus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Embiotocidæ* typified by the genus *Hysterocarpus*.

Hysterocarpus (his″te-rō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of fishes of the family *Embiotocidæ*. It differs from all American surf-fishes in the very large number of its dorsal spines, and in its exclusively fresh-water habitat. *H. traski* is found in the tributaries of San Francisco bay. Like the marine species, it is viviparous, the young being about an inch long when born.

hysterocrystallization (his″te-rō-kris″ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + E. *crystallization*.] Secondary crystallization in formerly compact rocks through the chemical action of aqueous solutions. *Naumann*, 1858.

hysterocystic (his″te-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *κίστις*, bladder, + *-ic*.] Relating to both the uterus and the bladder.

hystero-epileptic, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from hystero-epilepsy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 833.

hysterogen (his'te-rō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + *-γενης*, -produced.] Same as ★*hysterogenetic*.

hysterogenetic (his″te-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + *γένεσις*, genesis, + *-ic*.] Of later origin or formation; in *petrog.*, noting that part of an igneous rock which crystallizes last in the process of solidification of the molten magma. The term is applicable to the quartz and orthoclase in a diorite which crystallized after the plagioclase and ferromagnesian minerals. It also applies to contemporary veins of like composition that cut diorite masses, to many pegmatite veins, and to certain kinds of schlieren. *Zirkel*, 1866.

hysterogenic[2] (his″te-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*hysterogenetic*.

hysterogenite (his-te-roj'e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral deposit of secondary or later formation, that is, one derived from the debris of other rocks. Compare ★*idiogenite* and ★*xenogenite*.

Hysterographium (his″te-rō-graf'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Hysterium* + *graphium*.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family *Hysteriaceæ*. They have black carbonaceous ascomata with a longitudinal opening and colored muriform spores. About 70 species have been described. *H. Fraxini* occurs frequently on dead or dying branches of ash.

hysterolaparotomy (his″te-rō-lap-a-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + E. *laparotomy*.] Surgical exsection of the uterus through an incision made in the abdominal wall.

hysterolith (his'te-rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion within the cavity of the uterus.

hysteromalacia (his″te-rō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the uterus, especially the pregnant uterus.

hysterometry (his-te-rom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the uterus.

hysteromorphous (his″te-rō-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, + *μορφή*, form.] In *petrog.*, noting those ore-deposits which have been formed by chemical and mechanical influences from previously existing deposits.

hysteromyoma (his″te-rō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *hysteromyomata* (*-ma-tä*). [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + NL. *myoma*.] A myoma of the uterus.

hysteromyomectomy (his″te-rō-mī-ō-mek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *hysteromyoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a myoma of the uterus.

hysteroncus (his-te-rong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *ὄγκος*, a mass.] A tumor of the uterus.

hysteroneurasthenia (his″te-rō-nū-ras-thē-nī'a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + NL. *neurasthenia*.] A condition in which the symptoms of hysteria and of neurasthenia are both present.

hysteroneurosis (his″tẹ-rō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis.*] A nervous disorder occurring as a reflex in disease of the uterus.

hystero-oöphorectomy (his″tẹ-rō-ō″ō-fō-rek′-tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + E. *oöphorectomy.*] Surgical removal of the uterus and ovaries.

hystero-ovariotomy (his″tẹ-rō-ō-vā″ri-ot′ō-mi), *n.* Same as ★*hystero-oöphorectomy.*

hysteropathic (his″tẹ-rō-path′ik), *a.* [*hysteropath-y* + *-ic.*] Suffering from a disease of the uterus. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 72.

hysteropathy (his-tẹ-rop′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *-παθια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Uterine disease.

hysteropexy (his′tẹ-rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Operative fixation of the fundus of the uterus to the anterior abdominal wall for the relief of prolapse.

hysterophyte, *n.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, a herbaceous plant which does not elaborate its own nourishment, that is, a saprophyte or parasite: opposed to ★*autophyte.*

hysterophytic (his″tẹ-rō-fit′ik), *a.* [*hysterophyte* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a hysterophyte, or pertaining to hysterophytes.

hysteroptosis (his-tẹ-rop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Falling of the womb.

hysterorrhaphy (his-tẹ-ror′a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] 1. Same as ★*hysteropexy.*—2. The closing of a wound in the uterus by sutures.

hysterorrhexis (his″tẹ-rō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] Rupture of the uterus.

hysterotraumatic (his″tẹ-rō-trâ-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), wound, + *-ic.*] Relating to or suffering from hysterotraumatism.

hysterotraumatism (his″tẹ-rō-trâ′ma-tizm), *n.* [*hysterotraumat*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] Hysteria following injury.

hystricomorphine (his″tri-kō-môr′fin), *a.* Same as *hystricomorphic.*

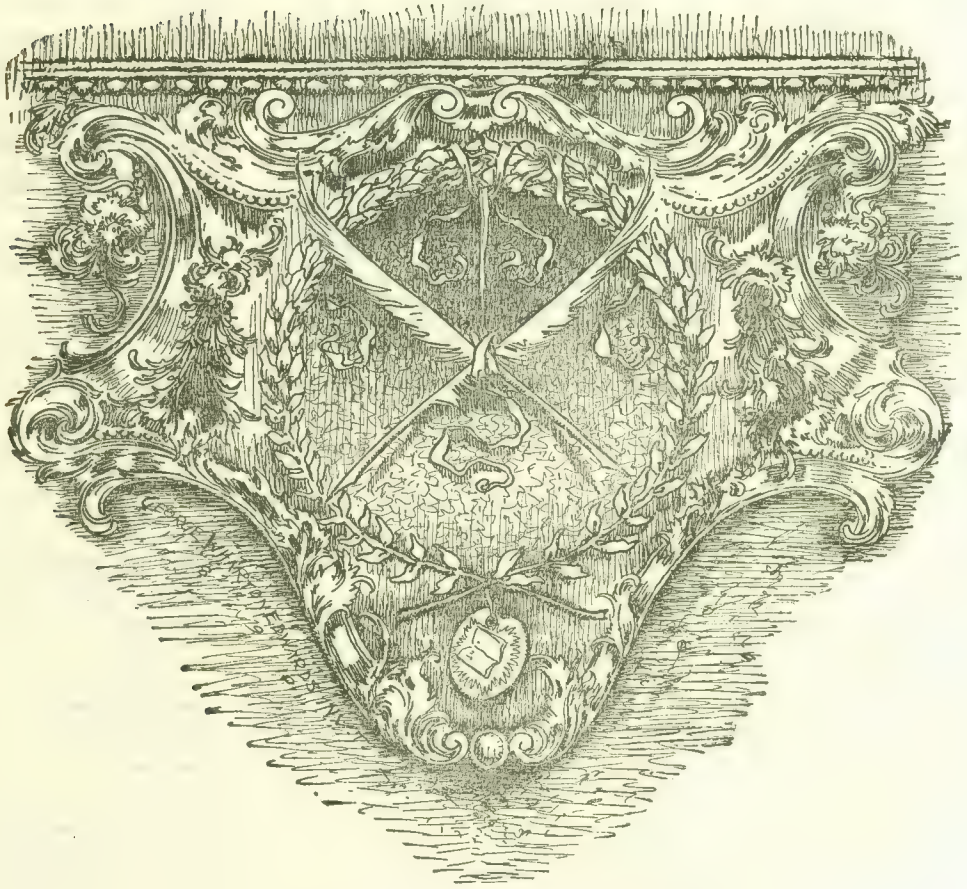
hystricomorphous (his″tri-kō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *hystricomorphic.*

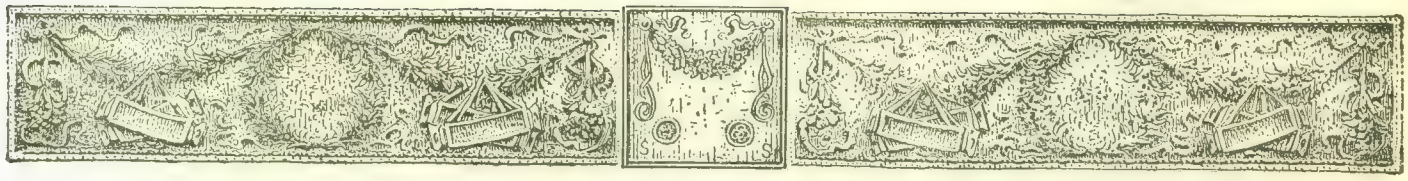
hystrixite (his′trik-sīt), *n.* Same as ★*histrixite.*

Hythe beds. See ★*bed*[1].

hyther (hī′thẽr), *n.* [*hy*(*grometer*) + *ther*-(*mometer*).] A line of equal comfort or discomfort so far as our sensations depend upon the conditions indicated by the hygrometer and the thermometer. See the extract.

> But one generalization seems to be allowable, namely, that the lines of equal comfort, or the zones of *hythers*, all run in approximately parallel directions, showing that the law governing the relation of humidity to temperature is similar in all cases.
>
> *W. F. Tyler*, in U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., May 1904, [p. 217.





I, 2. (*d*) The usual symbol for the *moment of inertia*. (*e*) In *elect.*, a symbol for *current*. (*f*) In *math.*: (1) The symbol (*i* or i) for the neomon, the square root of minus one ($\sqrt{-1}$, $(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$). (2) In *quaternions*, the symbols *i*, *j*, *k* denote a system of three right versors in three mutually rectangular planes; thus *i* is a particular quaternion having for its amplitude one right angle. (*g*) In *chem.*, i- before certain compounds has reference to their inaction as distinguished from *dextro-rotation* (d-) or *levorotation* (l-).—3. An abbreviation (*d*) [*cap.*] of *Idaho*; (*e*) [*cap.*] of the Latin *Imperator*, emperor; (*f*) [*cap.*] of *Island*; (*g*) of *intransitive*.

-i[1] (-ī, or as L., -ē). [L. *-ī* (whence It. *-i*), OL. *-ei*, *-e*, *-oe*, *-oi* (*-eis*, *-ēs*, *-is*) = Gr. *-οι* = Skt. *-ās* = Goth. *-ōs* = AS. *-as*, E. *-es*, *-s*, etc., Indo-Eur. *-ōs*, *-ās*, contracted from **-o-es*, **-a-es*. The original ending *-s*, which appears in other Latin and Greek declensions, was lost in the second declension through conformity to certain accompanying pronominal and adjective forms (L. *istī*, *illī*, Gr. *οἱ*, etc.).] A nominative plural ending of Latin masculine nouns and adjectives of the 'second' declension, with nominative singular in *-us*, or without suffix, many of which have come into English use, literary or technical. Examples are *acini*, *cyathi*, *denarii*, *foci*, *genii*, *hippopotami*, *illuminati*, *literati*, *loci*, *ocelli*, *radii*, *Galli*, *Iberi*, *Chatti*, etc. In some instances there is also a regular English plural in *-es* after the ending *-us*, as *focuses*, *geniuses*, *hippopotamuses*, etc. This plural suffix appears in many classnames in zoology and botany which are plurals of individual or generic names in *-us* which are less often used in the singular. Examples are *Acanthopterygii*, *Chondropterygii* (sc. *pisces*, fish), *Acrocarpi* (sc. *musci*, mosses), etc. See also *-ini*, etc.

-i[2] (ē). [It. *-i*, < L. *-ī*: see ★*-i*[1].] A nominative plural suffix of Italian nouns sometimes used in English, as *banditti*, *dilettanti*, *lazzaroni*, *scudi*, *soprani*, etc.

-i[3] (-ī, or as L., -ē). [L. *-ī* = O Celtic *-ī*, of different origin from Gr. *-ου*, etc., and L. *-is* (**-es-is*, > *-er-is*, etc.), AS. *-es*, Eng. *-es*, *s*, *'s*.] The ending of some Latin genitives singular of nouns and adjectives of the second declension, occurring in some ancient, medieval or modern Latin phrases used in English, as *genius loci*, *lapis lazuli*, *quid novi*, etc.

Ia. An abbrevation of *Iowa*.

iambist (ī-am'bist), *n.* [*iamb* + *-ist*.] A writer of iambic verse; hence, a satirist; a lampooner. See *iambus*.

With a malignity of personal slander not inferior to the *Iambist* Archilochus. *Grote*, Greece, VIII. ii. 67.

Ianassa (ī-a-nas'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἰάνασσα*, a name of a Nereid.] A genus of extinct fishes of the family *Petalodontidæ*, having a body shaped like a ray, with shagreen skin and the dentition consisting of pavement teeth arranged in longitudinal rows, each tooth overlapping the next in front. It is from the Carboniferous rocks in various parts of the world.

ianthine (ī-an'thin), *a.* [L. *ianthinus*, < Gr. *ἰάνθινος*, of the color of violets, < *ἰανθος*, *ἰανθον*, a violet, < *ἰον*, violet, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Violet-colored. *Treas. Bot.*, p. 616. *N. E. D.*

iatrarchy (ī'ā-trär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἰατρός*, physician, + *-αρχια*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The order or profession of physicians. *N. E. D.* [Nonce-word.]

The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the *Iatrarchy*, . . . the Hoplarchy. *Southey*, Doctor, VII. 498.

iatrochemistry (ī-ā″trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἰατρός*, physician, + E. *chemistry*.] The chemistry of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries. In that period the substitution of remedies prepared by artificial chemical processes for the roots and herbs of earlier medicine greatly changed the practice of that art, while, on the other hand, medical or medicophysiological theories to a great extent stimulated and guided chemical investigation. Among the more prominent iatrochemists were Paracelsus, Libavius, Van Helmont, Sylvius, Tachenius, and Glauber.

It is difficult to realize at the present time how the *iatrochemistry* developed and flourished as long as it did. *Science*, July, 1904, p. 2.

iatromathematics (ī-ā″trō-math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἰατρός*, physician, + *μαθηματικά*, mathematics.] Same as ★*iatrophysics*.

iatrophysics (ī-ā-trō-fiz'iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἰατρός*, physician, + *φυσικά*, physics.] The theory and practice of the iatrophysical school of physicians.

Ibanag (ē-bä-näg'), *n.* [Ibanag (Cagayan) name.] 1. The language spoken by the Cagayans of northern Luzon.—2. One who speaks the Ibanag language.

I-bar (ī'bär), *n.* 1. A metal bar having a cross-section like the capital letter I.—2. A mistaken spelling for *eye-bar*.

Iberian[1]. I. *a.* 3. In *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to the dolichocephalic dark type inhabiting the greater part of southern Europe and parts of northern Africa. Also called *Mediterranean*. It comprises the Ibero-insular and Atlanto-Mediterranean type of Deniker.

II. *n.* 3. In *anthrop.*, a member of the Iberian race.

Iberian[2], *a.* II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iberia, a country of ancient Asia corresponding to what is now called Georgia.

Iberianism (ī-bē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Iberian*[1] + *-ism*.] The desire to unite Spain and Portugal under one crown, with the ancient name of Iberia. *Lit. World*, Oct. 3, 1880, p. 234.

Iberic (ī-ber'ik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Ibericus*, < Gr. *Ἰβηρικός*, < *Ἴβηρες*, Iberians.] Same as *Iberian*[1].

This form of construction seems to be quite typical in the *Iberic* West.

A. J. Evans, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXI. 187.

Iberism (ī'bèr-izm), *n.* [*Iberia*, ancient name of the Spanish peninsula, + *-ism*.] The principles of the Iberists; Iberianism.

Iberist (ī'bèr-ist), *n.* [*Iberia* + *-ist*.] An advocate of the political union of Spain and Portugal.

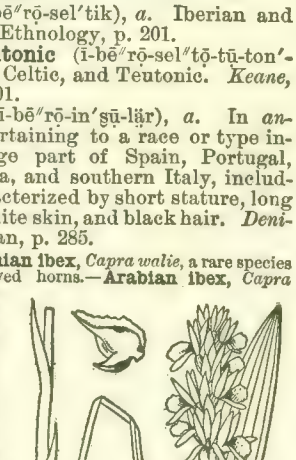
Iberite[2] (ī'bèr-īt), *n.* [*Iberia* + *-ite*[2].] An advocate of Iberianism.

Ibero-Celtic (ī-bē″rō-sel'tik), *a.* Iberian and Celtic. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 201.

Ibero-Celto-Teutonic (ī-bē″rō-sel″tō-tū-ton'-ik), *a.* Iberian, Celtic, and Teutonic. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 201.

Ibero-insular (ī-bē″rō-in'ṣū-lär), *a.* In *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to a race or type inhabiting a large part of Spain, Portugal, Corsica, Sardinia, and southern Italy, including Sicily, characterized by short stature, long heads, tawny white skin, and black hair. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 285.

ibex, *n.*—**Abyssinian ibex**, *Capra walie*, a rare species with strongly curved horns.—**Arabian ibex**, *Capra sinaitica*, a species of ibex which has much compressed horns with the knobs at irregular intervals: found in Arabia, Palestine, and upper Egypt.—**Himalayan ibex**, *Capra sibirica*, a large species of the mountains of central Asia, distinguished by its size and heavy beard.



Ibidium cernuum.

(From Britton and Brown's "Illus. Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

Ibidium (ī-bid'-i-um), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < Gr. *ἰβις* (*ἰβιδ-*), ibis. The anthers were compared to the head of an ibis.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Orchidaceæ*. See *Spiranthes*.

ibis, *n.* 4. In *angling*, an artificial hackle-fly, ribbed with silver tinsel, with body, hackle, wings, and tail scarlet.—**Straw-necked ibis**, *Carphibis spinicollis*, an Australian species which has the feathers of the lower neck developed as slender yellowish spines. Very similar species occur in South America.

-ible. See *-ble*.

iboga (ē-bō'gä), *n.* [W. African.] A name, in the Kongo region of West Africa, of a shrub of the dogbane family, *Tabernanthe Iboga*. Though growing wild in this region, it is frequently cultivated near the native villages for the sake of its medicinal and narcotic roots, which contain an alkaloid similar in its action to cocaine.

ibogaine (ē-bō'gạ-in), *n.* [*iboga* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the Kongo-plant and iboga. It produces anæsthesia like cocaine and acts upon the medulla like cola.

I. C. An abbreviation of the Latin *Iesus Christus*, Jesus Christ.

icacin (i-kā'sin), *n.* [*icaco* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{46}H_{76}O$ or $C_{47}H_{78}O$, found in elemi resin. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 175° C.

ice, *n.*—**Brash ice.** See *brash*[1], 4 (*b*).—**Dead ice**, ancient ice retained in 'fossil glaciers' or elsewhere under the soil and not moving downward.—**Rock ice**, ice of ancient origin, interbedded with detrital layers. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 167.—**Sludge ice**, soft crystals which are formed by the frost when it first attacks the ruffled surface of the ocean.—**Stone ice.** Same as *dead* ★*ice*.—**The great ice**, an ice-sheet; a continental glacier, as in Greenland.—**To cut ice.** See ★*cut*.

I. C. E. An abbreviation of *Institute of Civil Engineers*.

Iceberg theory, the theory that the distribution of drift and of erratic boulders and the scoring of the underlying rock-surface are accounted for by the movements of icebergs during a period of continental submergence: now generally replaced by the ★*glacial theory* (which see).—**Tabular iceberg**, an even-topped iceberg of considerable size. Such bergs are common in the antarctic seas and are derived from the south polar ice-sheet.

ice-bird, *n.* 2. The Indian goatsucker, *Caprimulgus asiaticus*: so called because its note resembles "the sound of a stone scudding over ice."

ice-blindness (īs'blīnd″nes), *n.* Same as *snow-blindness*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 13.

ice-block (īs'blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a portion of a retreating glacier, isolated by melting.

ice-bolt (īs'bōlt), *n.* A sudden descent of ice; an avalanche; figuratively, a sensation as of the sudden chill of piercing cold.

The fearful *icebolts* of the mountain.
H. MacMillan, Bible Teachings, iv.

ice-borne (īs'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by ice: especially applied to a boulder which has been carried and deposited by ice during the glacial period. *Lyell*.

ice-breaker, *n.* 4. A hand- or power-machine for breaking ice into small fragments for various uses.

ice-calk (īs'kâk), *n.* Same as *calk*[3], 2.

ice-can (īs'kan), *n.* A large, deep, and narrow sheet-iron can designed to hold the distilled water used in making ice. The can is sunk in the cold brine of the freezing-tank and remains there until its contents are frozen.

ice-cave (īs'kāv), *n.* 1. A cave in which ice is formed in sufficient quantity to outlast the warm season; a glacière.—2. A hollow under the end of a glacier, whence the glacial stream flows out.

The term "*ice-cave*," in the author's opinion, should especially apply to the hollows in the ice at the lower end of glaciers, whence the glacier waters make their exit.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 670.

ice-chipper (īs'chip″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool consisting of a combined knife and chisel for chopping ice into fragments.

ice-cliff (īs'klif), *n.* 1. The precipitous front of a tide-water glacier.—2. A cliff formed by marine erosion, in arctic regions, where the land consists of ice with more or less interstratified and overlying detritus.

ice-cloud (īs′kloud), *n.* A cloud composed of fine globules of ice, or of globules of water colder than ice, which on touching any solid body adhere as frostwork; a frost-cloud; a rime-cloud: often a very low stratum of ice fog.

ice-craft (īs′kraft), *n.* Skill in traveling on ice, or in dealing with its dangers, as in arctic exploration or mountain-climbing. *Daily News*, March 5, 1890. *N. E. D.*

ice-creeper (īs′krē″pėr), *n.* Same as *creeper*, 6 (*h*).

Iced liver, heart, etc., chronic inflammation of the serous membrane covering the liver, heart, etc., accompanied by a fibrinous exudation resembling the icing on cake. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 273.

ice-dike (īs′dīk), *n.* A crevice in a glacier which becomes filled with ice of secondary or later development and strongly resembles a mineral vein. *W. H. Sherzer.*

ice-dock (īs′dok), *n.* A basin in the ice, either natural or sawed out with ice-saws, sufficiently large to accommodate a ship. Such 'docks' are often made by navigators in the polar regions in order to avoid being pinned or nipped between two closing floes.

ice-drag (īs′drag), *n.* A hooked iron instrument planted in the ice ahead of a vessel, used like a kedge-anchor in warping her along.

ice-dump (īs′dump), *n.* A sheet-iron tank containing a sloping grid in which an ice-can with its ice-block is upset to cause the block to slip out of the can. See ★*ice-can.*

ice-farm (īs′färm), *n.* A body of water with the necessary buildings, devoted to the production of ice for the market; in India, a place where ice is obtained by allowing water to freeze, at night, in shallow earthenware pans. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 25, 1908, p. 58.

ice-fender (īs′fen″dėr), *n.* A fender or guard for protecting a vessel from injury by ice.

ice-fish (īs′fish), *n.* 1. A little fish, the caplin, *Mallotus villosus*, of the family *Argentinidæ*, living in arctic American waters and much valued as food. See *caplin*[2]. [Rare.]—2. A small translucent fish, *Salanx microdon*, of the rivers of Japan and China.

ice-fog (īs′fog), *n.* A fog produced by wind blowing over fields of ice.

ice-front (īs′frunt), *n.* The border of a glacier or ice-sheet.

ice-gorge (īs′gôrj), *n.* 1. A blockade of ice in a river.—2. A narrow, steep-sided gorge in whose bottom, amid large fallen rocks, ice forms in the winter and endures until late in the summer or longer. Ice-gorges occur in a number of localities in New England and New York.

ice-guard (īs′gärd), *n.* In *lumbering*, a frame or fence of heavy timbers set sloping about a cluster of boom-piles, to prevent the destruction of the boom by ice. The timbers are securely fastened to the top of the boom-piles: the other end rests on the bed of the lake or stream, at an angle of about thirty degrees to the surface of the water. The ice is forced to mount the guards and is so broken up.

ice-gush (īs′gush), *n.* A mass of mingled ice and water standing at the bottom of a crevasse in a glacier.

Now and then a horse will lose his footing and slide down to the bottom with a rush, but never once did one of them refuse to climb out of an *ice-gush* when called upon to do so, although many times they left a trail of blood behind them where they had been cut and bruised in their fall. *Jour. Franklin Institute*, Oct., 1904, p. 304.

ice-hill, *n.* 2. A large mass or mound of ice of indefinite height.—3. An artificial toboggan-slide.

The Russians are extremely fond of this amusement, and often have these *ice-hills* erected at some village at a little distance from the town.

Englishwoman in Russia, p. 215. *N. E. D.*

ice-hockey (īs′hok″i), *n.* A game, developed from field-hockey, played on ice, either on open ponds or in rinks. It is usually specified that the rink shall be at least 112 feet long by 58 feet wide. A team is composed of 7 men, 4 *forwards* or *rushers*, who carry the attack, and 3 others, called *cover-point*, *point*, and *goal-keeper*, whose work is principally defensive, although the cover-point often backs up or 'feeds' the rushers or forwards. The ice-surface for this game may vary in length or breadth. If played in a rink, goals are erected at either end and the surface is bounded by planking 2 feet or more in height. The sticks which the players use are made of ash, curved at the end; the curved part is formed into a blade less than 13 inches in length and 3 in width, which rests upon the surface of the ice, allowing about a foot of the stick upon the ice. The puck, as it is called, is a disk of vulcanized rubber 3 inches in diameter and 1 in thickness, which is slid along the ice, although it can be lifted by a wrist motion so as to fly through the air. Two halves of 20 minutes each constitute the time of play, with an intermission of 10 minutes. The game is started by facing the puck in the center of the field of play. This consists in placing the puck on the middle point of the field between the sticks of two opposing center forwards. The referee calls play, and each man then strives to gain possession of the puck and pass it to players of his own side. The forwards are usually divided into two centers and two wings, and the puck is shot diagonally across the surface from one player to another. The players use both hands on the stick, and a good player rarely resorts to a one-hand use of the stick. No player is allowed to raise his stick above the shoulder. The puck may be advanced by the use of the stick, but it may be stopped by the skate or the body. The goal-tender stands between the goal-posts, and the rule provides that he must not lie, sit, or kneel upon the ice, but must maintain a standing position. His play consists in defending the goal and shooting the puck off from one side to the other when the goal is in danger. There is a referee who has charge of the play: two goal-umpires, one at each end, decide whether the puck passes through the goal. Rules for off- and on-side play prevail in hockey; that is, a player must always be on his own side of the puck, and is off-side if he is nearer the opponents' goal-line than the player of his own team who last hit the puck, in which event he is not allowed to touch it or interfere or obstruct an opponent until again on-side. He is put on-side when the puck has been touched by an opponent, or when he has skated behind one of his own side who either has possession of the puck or played it last when behind the offender. Body-checking, blocking, and interfering when on-side are allowed. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking, and cross-checking are not allowed. The final result is determined by the number of goals scored in the two halves.

ice-jam (īs′jam), *n.* A mass of fragments of river ice piled irregularly by the current, so as to obstruct its flow.

Iceland agate. See ★*agate*[2].

ice-lead (īs′lēd), *n.* A temporary channel leading into or entirely through an ice-field, which is liable to be closed at any moment by the movement of the ice.

ice-line (īs′līn), *n.* In *thermodynam.*, a curve showing the pressure at which for any temperature a mixture of ice and water will be in stable equilibrium. *W. Watson*, Text-book of Physics, p. 267.

ice-lobe (īs′lōb), *n.* A forward-reaching part of an ice-sheet with a convex front, the advance of which is due to its having moved along lower ground than that on either side. Thus the continental ice-sheet of the glacial period in North America was divided into various ice-lobes, along its southern margin, known as the *Michigan lobe*, the *Green Bay lobe*, etc. See ★*lobe.*

The relation of the Michigan, Saginaw and Huron-Erie *ice-lobes* in lower Michigan during the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. *Science*, Feb. 6, 1903, p. 224.

ice-locomotive (īs′lō-kō-mō″tiv), *n.* A locomotive or motor-car having spurs or teeth on its driving-wheels to enable it to travel on ice.

Icelus (is′e-lus?), *n.* [NL. (Kröyer, 1845), < Gr. Ἰκελος, Icelus, son of Hypnus, the god of sleep.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Cottidæ*, found in the North Atlantic and Pacific. *I. bicornis* is the best-known species. *I. spiniger* is a species found in Bering Sea.



Icelus spiniger.

(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

iceman, *n.* 3. An official whose duty it is to keep the ice on a skating-pond in order and to assist those who meet with accidents while skating. See ★*ice-master*, 2.

A rescue by the *icemen* belonging to the Royal Humane Society. *All the Year Round*, 1860, p. 292.

ice-marker (īs′mär″kėr), *n.* A plow-shaped device for marking a groove in ice which is to be cut into blocks. It is guided by a gage which runs in the last-plowed groove.

ice-marking (īs′mär″king), *n.* Same as *ice-mark.*

ice-master, *n.* 2. An official appointed to keep the ice on a public skating-pond in order. See ★*iceman*, 3.

ice-mill (īs′mil), *n.* Same as *moulin.*

Icenian (ī-sē′ni-an), *a.* [L. *Iceni*, an ancient people of southern Britain.] In *geol.*, a name which has been occasionally applied to the Norwich crag of the English Pliocene formation. See *crag*[1], 2.

ice-nip (īs′nip), *n.* The nip or grip of the ice upon a vessel which is caught and squeezed between two floes.

ice-pan (īs′pan), *n.* A small sheet or slab of floating ice; pancake ice.

The *ice-pans* appear to drift capriciously backward and forward, without any apparent cause.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 40.

ice-pigeon (īs′pij″on), *n.* A breed of small domesticated pigeons whose prevailing colors are pale bluish lavender, with faint lacings or spangles. The feet are heavily feathered save in the variety known as the *Ural.*

ice-pillar (īs′pil″ar), *n.* The pedestal of a glacier table.

ice-pilot (īs′pī″lot), *n.* Same as *ice-master*, 1.

ice-pipe (īs′pīp), *n.* A projecting tube of ice which is produced by frost in regions whose surface soil is a tough, water-soaked clay. The upper layer of the soil is first frozen solid for a shallow depth. As the frost solidifies and expands the lower-lying layers, the neighboring water is forced to spurt through the crust at innumerable points, freezing as it emerges and forming the ice-pipes. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv. Monographs, XLVII. 444.

ice-plank (īs′plangk), *n.* A bridge on the deck of an arctic vessel, crossing from one side to the other; a spike-plank.

ice-plant, *n.*—**New Zealand ice-plant.** Same as *New Zealand spinach* (which see, under *spinach*).—**Tasmanian ice-plant,** the Victorian bower-spinach, *Tetragonia implexicoma.* See *Australian spinach*, under *spinach.*

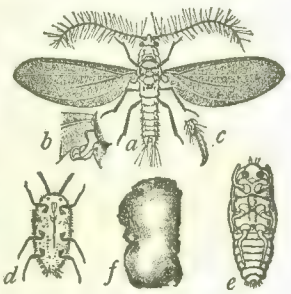
ice-point (īs′point), *n.* The point upon a thermometric scale which corresponds to the melting-point of ice. The ice-point is 0° C. + 32° F., and + 273° (absolute). *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. A, p. 108.

ice-prow (īs′prou), *n.* A temporary structure fitted in front of the stem and around the bows of tugboats and similar vessels in winter to assist in breaking the ice and to protect the bows from injury. Also *false bow* and *ice-ram.*

ice-pyramid (īs′pir″a-mid), *n.* The form assumed by a pedestal of ice on a glacier, after the protecting slab of stone or debris has fallen from it.

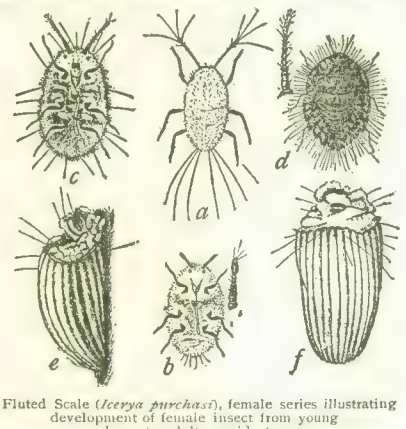
ice-ram (īs′-ram), *n.* Same as ★*ice-prow.*

Icerya (is-ē-rī′ä), *n.* [NL. (Signoret, 1875), < F. *Icery*, a proper name.] A noted genus of *Coccidæ* of the subfamily *Monophlebinæ*, usually covered with wax and secreting their eggs in a long waxen mass which is often longitudinally ribbed. Twenty species are known, and some of them are noted pests. *I. purchasi* of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, California, and Portugal is the famous fluted scale, white scale, or cushion-scale (see *cushion-scale*) which was brought under control in California, South Africa, and Portugal by the introduction of the Australian ladybug, *Vedalia* (*Novius*) *cardinalis.* Other noted species are *I. ægyptiacum*, *I. seychellarum*, and *I. montserratensis.* See *Australian* ★*ladybug*, with cut.



Fluted Scale (*Icerya purchasi*), male series.

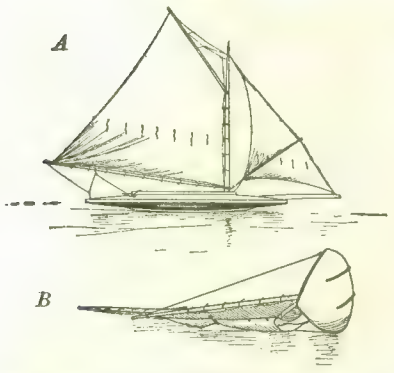
a, male insect, with greater enlargements of base of wing and foot at *b* and *c*; *d*, second stage of larva; *e*, pupa; *f*, cocoon. Enlarged about five times. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)



Fluted Scale (*Icerya purchasi*), female series illustrating development of female insect from young larva to adult gravid stage.

a, newly hatched larva; *b*, second stage; *c*, third stage; *d*, full-grown female; *e*, *f*, same after secretion of egg sac. All (except antennæ) about twice natural size. (Riley and Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

ice-scooter (īs′skō″tėr), *n.* A craft, a combination of sailing-yacht and ice-boat, peculiar to Long Island. It sails as well in water as on ice, and may be run from one element to the other without change of rig or appliances. On the flat hull of the boat steel runners are fitted, as on an ice-boat. The boat may



Ice-scooter.
A, boat in motion: *B*, boat, placed so as to show bottom of hull with steel runners.

be steered either by the one head-sail or by an oar-shaped metal blade trailed over the stern, which acts as a rudder when in the water, and when on the ice cuts into the surface on one side of the keel-line or the other as may be required for turning the boat's head. These scooters may be run alternately through water and over ice, as their speed allows them to climb out of the water without any assistance other than their own momentum.

ice-scouring (īs′skour″ing), *n.* The general process of abrasion and erosion by means of glaciers.

Ice-scouring during maximum glaciation reached far up the mountain slopes above the trough walls, but was without great influence on form.
Science, April 5, 1901, p. 552.

ice-scraper, *n.* **2.** An implement of the Alaskan Eskimos consisting of a handle to which are attached several seal claws: used by hunters, who imitate the movements of the seal, to produce the noise made by basking seals.

ice-shed (īs′shed), *n.* The dividing-line from which the ice of a continental glacier moves in opposite directions.

ice-sky (īs′skī), *n.* A bright whitish sky in polar regions, near the horizon, indicating the existence of a distant field of ice or snow.

ice-spur (īs′spėr), *n.* A device worn on a shoe to prevent slipping on an icy surface. *Minsheu.*

ice-storm (īs′stôrm), *n.* A fall of ice, or of sleet turning to ice, or of hailstones and larger agglomerated masses of ice; a storm in which falling rain freezes upon the objects which it touches.

ice-tongue (īs′tung), *n.* **1.** A lobe of a glacier. See ★*ice-lobe.*

This book will consist of a detailed description of about fifteen Greenland *ice-tongues*, and of a portion of the main ice cap, dwelling especially upon the significant features. *Science*, Aug. 5, 1904, p. 188.

2. A submerged mass of ice which projects horizontally from an iceberg.

ice-tub (īs′tub), *n.* A tub-shaped receptacle of earthenware or glass for holding cracked ice. *E. A. Barber*, Pottery and Porcelain of U. S., p. 286.

ice-vein (īs′vān), *n.* Same as ★*ice-lead.*

ich. An abbreviation of *ichthyology.*

Ichabod (ik′a-bod), *n.* [LL. *Ichabod*, < Heb. *Ikhabōd*, < *i*, not, + *khabōd*, glory. The allusion is to 1 Sam. iv. 21: "And she named the child Ichabod, saying, The glory is departed from Israel."] A Hebrew name (see etym.) used allusively in various connections, especially in the phrase *to say Ichabod* (to or of a thing), implying that its glory has departed.

"Whenever Wilmot Edge is away, the curries of this club go to the devil." . . . He pushed away his plate. "Bring me some cold beef," he commanded, and the waiter brought it with an air that said "*Ichabod*" for the Imperim. *Anthony Hope*, Tristram of Blent, xxi.

ichabodiad (ik-a-bod′i-ad), *n.* [*Ichabod* + *-iad*, as in *Iliad*, *Jeremiad*, etc. The allusion is to 1 Sam. iv. 21: see ★*Ichabod.*] A lamentation for the fall or deterioration of something.

Leader-writers, contributors to magazines, British consuls, popular authors of jere niads and *ichabodiads* write on this subject [geographical conditions affecting British trade], if not with unanimity, at least, for the most part, with a harmony that must be, and in fact is, very comforting to our competitors, but far from cheering to the representatives of British trade and industry.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 425.

ichhu (ēch′hö), *n.* [Also *ichu*; Quichua *ichhu.*] Same as ★*puna-grass.*

ichiban (ē′chi-băn), *a.* [Jap. *ichi-ban*, number one, the first, the best, < *ichi*, one, + *ban*, a suffix indicating number.] Number one; the first; the best.

ichneumonid (ik-nū′mọ-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the hymenopterous family *Ichneumonidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to this family.

ichneumonize (ik-nū′mọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ichneumonized*, ppr. *ichneumonizing.* [*ichneumon* + *-ize.*] To parasitize, as with a member of the family *Ichneumonidæ.*

ichneumonoid (ik-nū′mọn-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the superfamily *Ichneumonoidea.*

II. *n.* A member of this superfamily.

Ichneumonoidea (ik-nū-mọ-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichneumon* + *-oidea.*] The hymenopterous family *Ichneumonidæ* considered as a superfamily.

ichneumonologist (ik-nū-mọ-nol′ọ-jist), *n.* [*ichneumonolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the study of the *Ichneumonoidea.*

ichneutic (ik-nū′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχνευτικός*, < *ἰχνευτής*, a tracker, < *ἰχνεύειν*, track: see *ichneumon.*] Relating to tracking, or to the hunter who tracks his game.

ichnograph, *n.* **2.** A treatise on tracks, specially fossil trails, such as those found in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley.—**3.** A fossil track or trail of an extinct animal.

ichnomancy (ik′nọ-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχνος*, footprint, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observation of footprints.

icho (ē′chō), *n.* [Jap.] The gingko or maidenhair-tree of Japan, *Ginkgo biloba.* It is cultivated partly for its fruits, the kernels of which are eaten, but principally for the adornment of temple courts and cemeteries. Its wood is of a bright-yellowish color, fine-grained, capable of polish, tender and easily broken, and therefore not so highly prized as the woods of many other native trees.

ichthalbin (ik-thal′bin), *n.* [*ichth(yol)* + *alb(umen)* + *-in*2.] A grayish-brown, odorless and almost tasteless powder made by precipitating a solution of ichthyol and albumen with mineral acids; ichthyol albuminate: used as an antiseptic (internal and external).

ichthargan (ik-thär′gan), *n.* [*ichth(yol)* + Gr. *ἀργ(υρος)*, silver, + *-an.*] A trade-name of silver ichthyol sulphonate. It is used in medicine.

ichthoform (ik′thọ-fôrm), *n.* [*ichth(y)o-(sulphonic)* + *form(aldehyde).*] A dark-brown, odorless and tasteless powder obtained by treating ichthyosulphonic acid with formaldehyde solution: a surgical and intestinal antiseptic.

ichthulinic (ik-thū-lin′ik), *a.* [*ichthulin* + *-ic.*] Derived from ichthulin: applied to an acid obtained by treating ichthulin with alkalies. It is similar in composition to avivitellinic acid; like this it is probably a paranucleinic acid.

ichthyal (ik′thi-ạl), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-al*1.] Same as *ichthyic.*

Ichthydiidæ (ik-thi-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthydium* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Gastrotricha* having the skin either naked or beset with scales or papillæ, but never with spines. The typical genus is *Ichthydium.*

Ichthydium (ik-thid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), < Gr. *ἰχθύδιον*, dim. of *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of the family *Ichthydiidæ.*

ichthyization (ik″thi-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* [**ichthyze* (< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The process of evolution of the typical fish-like characters; the development of those traits which render an organism more and more definitely and completely a fish. *D. S. Jordan.*

ichthylepidin (ik-thi-lep′i-din), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), scale, + *-in*2.] An albuminoid found in the scales of fishes.

ichthyobatrachian (ik″thi-ọ-ba-trā′ki-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *βάτραχος*, frog, + *-ian.*] Combining the characters of fishes and batrachians; ichthyopsid.

Ichthyobdella (ik″thi-ob-del′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Blainville), < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *βδέλλα*, a leech.] The typical genus of the family *Ichthyobdellidæ.*

Ichthyobdellidæ (ik″thi-ob-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyobdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine and fresh-water leeches, parasitic for the most part on fishes. The body may be cylindrical and consist of a narrower anterior and a wider posterior region, or it may be dorsiventrally compressed. The anterior and posterior suckers are distinct from the body. It includes several genera, among them being *Ichthyobdella*, *Branchellion*, *Pontobdella*, *Cystibranchus*, and *Macrobdella.*

ichthyodont (ik′thi-ọ-dont), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A fossil fish-tooth.

ichthyofauna (ik′thi-ọ-fâ″nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + NL. *fauna.*] The fish fauna of any given region.

ichthyographer (ik-thi-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [*ichthyograph-y* + *-er*1.] A naturalist who writes on fishes.

Ichthyoid curve. See ★*curve.*

Ichthyoidea (ik-thi-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *εἶδος*, form.] A suborder of anurous aquatic *Amphibia* having amphicœlous vertebræ, three pairs of perennial external gills or, in their absence, a persistent branchial aperture, and small eyes without distinct lids.

ichthyolate (ik′thi-ọ-lāt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-ol* + *-ate*1.] The trade-name of magnesium ichthyolate. It is used in medicine.

ichthyol-oil (ik′thi-ol-oil), *n.* A brownish-yellow, syrupy liquid, with penetrating bituminous odor and taste, which results from the destructive distillation of a bituminous rock containing fossil fish found near Seefeld in the Tyrol.

Ichthyomethia (ik″thi-ọ-mē′thi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), so called in allusion to its use as a fish-poison, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *μέθη*, drunkenness.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Piscidia.*

ichthyomorphic, *a.* **3.** In *decorative art,* noting motives based on the forms of fishes.

Ichthyomyzon (ik″thi-ọ-mī′zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *μύζειν*, to suck.] A genus of lamprey eels which inhabit the fresh waters of the eastern United States.

ichthyonomy (ik-thi-on′ọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *νόμος*, arrangement.] The arrangement of fishes according to their relationships.

ichthyophagian (ik″thi-ọ-fā′ji-ạn), *a.* [*ichthyophagi* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to ichthyophagi, or fish-eaters; characterized by the eating of fish, as "*ichthyophagian* banquets," *Badham*, Halieutics, p. 137.

ichthyophagic (ik″thi-ọ-faj′ik), *a.* Same as *ichthyophagous.*

ichthyophagite (ik-thi-of′a-jīt), *n.* [*ichthyophag-y* + *-ite*2.] Same as *ichthyophagist.*

ichthyophagize (ik-thi-of′a-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ichthyophagized*, ppr. *ichthyophagizing.* [*ichthyophag-y* + *-ize.*] To feed on fish.

ichthyophobia (ik″thi-ọ-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] An extreme dislike either of handling or of eating fish.

ichthyopolism (ik-thi-op′ọ-lizm), *n.* [*ichthyopol-ist* + *-ism.*] The business of selling fish.

ichthyopolist (ik-thi-op′ọ-list), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοπώλης*, a fish-seller, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *πωλεῖν*, sell, + *-ist.*] A fish-seller; a fish-dealer.

ichthyornithoid (ik-thi-ôr′ni-thoid), *a.* [*Ichthyornis(-ornith-)* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Ichthyornis.*

ichthyosaurid (ik″thi-ọ-sâ′rid), *n.* One of the *Ichthyosauridæ.*

Ichthyosis hystrix. Same as *hystricismus.*

ichthyosism (ik′thi-ō-sizm), *n.* [*ichthyos(is)* + *-ism.*] A name given by Jacques Pellegrin to a disorder produced by the eating of decaying fish. It is usually accompanied by diarrhea and eruption of the skin, and is caused by the formation of leucomaines through the influence of bacteria. *Jordan*, Study of Fishes, I. 183.

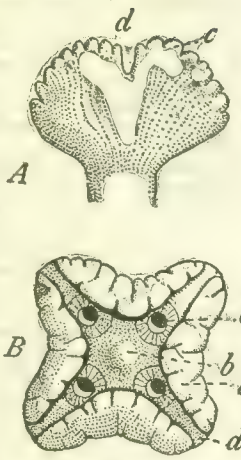
ichthyosulphonate (ik″thi-ọ-sul′fọ-nāt), *n.* [*ichthyosulphon(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt derived from ichthyosulphonic acid.—**Ichthyosulphonate of ammonium.** Same as *ichthyol.*

ichthyosulphonic (ik″thi-ọ-sul-fon′ik), *a.* [*ichthy(ol)* + *sulphonic.*] Noting an acid, a dark resinous compound, $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6H_2$, prepared by treating crude ichthyol-oil with an excess of sulphuric acid and then shaking repeatedly with a saturated solution of common salt, whereby sulphurous and sulphuric acids are removed. Also *ichthyol-sulphonic acid.*

Ichthyotænia (ik″thi-ọ-tē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ταινία*, a worm (see *tænia*).] The typical genus of the family *Ichthyotæniidæ.* It contains several species parasitic in freshwater fishes. *Lönnberg.*

Ichthyotæniidæ (ik″thi-ọ-tē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyotænia* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestode worms, of the order *Tetracotylea,* having acetabulate suckers. It contains the genera *Ichthyotænia* and *Corallobothrium,* parasitic in fishes. See cut on next page.

Ichthyotomi (ik-thi-ot′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-τομος*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An order of selachian fishes having a well-calcified endoskeleton, pterygoquadrate movably articulated with the cranium, pectoral fins with segmented axis, and diphycercal tail. Members of the order are mostly of late Paleozoic age, but some occur in the early Mesozoic.



Corallobothrium lobosum Rigg., out of *Pimelodus pati* (after Riggenbach), of the family *Ichthyotæniidæ*.
A, side view; B, viewed from above (compiled from Riggenbach's descriptions and figures); *a*, acetabulum; *b*, rostellum; *c*, notched lobes rising up from below the scolex and hiding it; *d*, groove between them. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

ichthyotoxicon (ik″thi-ō-tok′si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A poisonous substance in some fishes, the cause of poisoning by the eating of fish. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 188.

ichthyotoxicum (ik″thi-ō-tok′si-kum), *n.* Same as ★*ichthyotoxicon*.

ichthyotoxin (ik″thi-ō-tok′sin), *n.* Same as ★*ichthyotoxicon*.

ichthyotoxism (ik″thi-ō-tok′sizm), *n.* [NL., *ichthyotoxismus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + L. *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] Fish-poisoning; poisoning resulting from the eating of fish.

ichthytaxidermy (ik-thi-tak′si-dėr-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + E. *taxidermy*.] Taxidermy as applied to fishes.

icican (is′i-kan), *n.* [*icica* + *-an*.] A crystalline resin obtained (by further concentration after the separation of brean) from the alcoholic solution of the oleoresin of icica.

Icla shales. See ★*shale*[2].

Icon. An abbreviation (*a*) of *iconographic*; (*b*) of *iconography*.

iconodulic (ī-kō-nod′ū-lik), *a.* [*iconodul-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to the veneration of icons or images.

iconodulist (ī-kō-nod′ū-list), *n.* [As *iconodul-y* + *-ist*.] A venerator of icons or images.

iconoduly (ī-kō-nod′ū-li), *n.* [NGr. **εἰκονοδουλεία*, ⟨ Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *δουλεία*, service, worship.] The veneration of images.

iconological (ī″kon-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*iconolog-y* + *-ic-al*[1].] Relating to iconology.

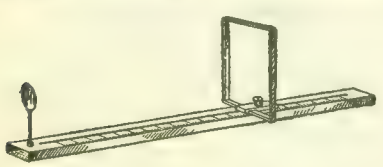
One of the most remarkable features of this restoration [of Spire's cathedral] has been the entire ornamentation of the interior with frescoes. . . . [A] . . . detailed account of this great *iconological* work is from the pen of an accomplished correspondent.
The Ecclesiologist, XV. 25.

iconomania (ī″kon-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *μανία*, madness.] An exaggerated devotion to icons or images; a mania for collecting icons.

iconomatically (ī-kon-ō-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to an icon, image, or picture. [Rare.]

That it [kan symbol] is not used *ikonomatically* here is evident, as kan in Maya is not a name for maize or grain of maize. *An. Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol.*, 1894–95, p. 227.

iconometer (ī-kō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to facilitate the determination of



Iconometer.

the true relative position of a series of unknown points from two perspectives, usually photographs of those points, taken from two known points or stations. A pipe graduated in millimeters and about 20 centimeters long is fitted with a diopter and a movable light frame. Both of these may be placed within the pipe for convenient carrying.

iconometric (ī-kon-ō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iconometer or to iconometry; obtained by means of the iconometer.

iconometry (ī-kō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *iconometer* + *-y*[3].] The science of determining the relative positions of several unknown points by means of perspectives, usually photographs of those points, from two known points: especially applied to the photographic determination of points for topographical purposes, or phototopography.

iconophile (ī-kon′ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Same as *iconophilist*.

iconophily (ī-kō-nof′i-li), *n.* [*iconophile* + *-y*[3].] Same as *iconophilism*.

iconoplast (ī-kon′ō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *πλαστός*, formed.] One who makes images or icons. [Rare.]

iconoscope (ī-kon′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device attached to a camera, which shows in reduced scale an image of an object to be photographed; a finder. It permits a choice of point of view and arrangement.

icosane (ī′kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon of the methane series, $C_{20}H_{42}$, obtained from brown coal paraffin. It melts at 36.7° C. and boils at 205° C. under 15 millimeters pressure. Also called *eicosane*.

icosinene (ī-kos′i-nēn), *n.* [Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *-in*[2] + *-ene*.] Same as ★*eicosylene*.

icositetrahedroid (ī″kō-si-tet-ra-hē′droid), *n.* [*icositetrahedr-on* + *-oid*.] The four-dimensional analogue of the icositetrahedron.

icotype (ī′kō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκός*, likely (like), + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, a specimen that has not been used in literature but serves for identification with the original.

I. C. S. An abbreviation of *Indian Civil Service*.

Ictalurinæ (ik″ta-lū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ictalurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catfishes characterized by having a barbel on the posterior nostril: found chiefly in the eastern United States.

Ictalurus (ik-ta-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., a contraction of **Ichthyælurus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of fishes of the family *Siluridæ*, commonly called catfishes. They are notable for the forked tail and silvery coloration, and are confined to the eastern United States. The commonest species is the channel-cat, *I. punctatus*.



Ictalurus punctatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

icteric, *n.* 2. One who is suffering from icterus or jaundice.

icterode (ik′tę-rōd), *a.* [Gr. *ἴκτερος*, jaundice, + *εἶδος*, form.] Affected with jaundice.

icterogen (ik′tę-rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἴκτερος*, jaundice, + *-γενης*, -producing.] An arsenical preparation having a pronounced organotropic action, causing necrosis of the liver cells and consequent jaundice. In experiments upon mice it has apparently exerted some repressive or curative action upon cancerous tumors in those animals.

icterogenic (ik″tę-rō-jen′ik), *a.* Causing icterus or jaundice.

ictic, *a.* 2. In *pros.*, produced by or relating to the ictus.

ictuate (ik′tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ictuated*, ppr. *ictuating*. [*ictus* (*ictu-*), stroke, + *-ate*[2].] To put the ictus on.

Ictus cordis, the pulse.—**Ictus sanguinis,** a stroke of apoplexy.

id (id), *n.* [G. *id* (Weismann, suggested by *idioplasm*), ⟨ Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, proper, peculiar: see *idiot*.] In Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, the substance of inheritance or the bearer (*a*), in the germ-plasm, of the hereditary qualities of a single complete organism, or (*b*), in the somatic idioplasm of the hereditary qualities of a group of cells or a part of a developing embryo or growing organism. The term is used therefore with two meanings—to designate the bearer of the hereditary qualities of the ancestral idioplasm, or germ-plasm, which may give rise to a new and complete organism, and to designate the bearer of the hereditary qualities of the idioplasm of successive stages in the development and growth of the organism that arises from the egg. The id of this somatic idioplasm is held to be at first identical with that of the germ-plasm, but to become broken up into simpler and simpler ids as development advances. See *idioplasm*, *doctrine of* ★*germ-plasm*.

The supposed function of the *ids* as the bearers of hereditary qualities in fertilization.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 335.

Heterologous id, in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the ids which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of groups of cells which are not homologous.—**Homologous id,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the ids which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of homologous groups of cells. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 265.

-id[1]. 2. This termination is to be given to the relatively *electronegative* constituent of a compound: as, hydrogen oxid (not oxygen hydrid), calcium sulphid (not sulphur calcid).

-id[2]. 2. This termination affords a simple and regular method of transforming a family name ending in *-idæ* into a common 'English' noun serving as a name for any member of the family. Thus, any member of the *Felidæ* is a felid, any of the *Bradypodidæ* a bradypodid, any of the *Gadidæ* a gadid, etc. This overcomes the ambiguity of using the popular name of some member of the family as a common name for all. The popular name is often not conterminous in meaning with the New Latin name and it always has a set of cross associations that are absent from the New Latin name. The two kinds of names do not cover the same ground. Every member of the *Bradypodidæ* is a sloth, but not every member of the *Gadidæ* is a cod, as several other well-known fishes, such as the pollack and haddock, are members of that family.

3. A termination used by Osborn to designate the cusps of the lower teeth: for example, the cusp on a lower molar that corresponds to the hypocone of an upper tooth is the *hypoconid*, etc.

Ida. An abbreviation of *Idaho*.

Idæan, *a.*—**The Idæan mother,** the goddess Cybele, who had her sanctuary on Mount Ida.

idant (id′ant), *n.* [*id* + *-ant*.] 1. A group of ids or bearers of the hereditary qualities of an individual organism in the germ-plasm or substance of inheritance. Weismann holds the conception of the *idant*, or group of ids, to be necessary to account for the production of germ-cells in the body of an organism developed from a single id. In asexual organisms all the ids in an idant are supposed to be alike, but different in organisms that have long multiplied by sexual reproduction, so that the children of the same parents are not commonly identical. See ★*Weismannism*, *doctrine of* ★*germ-plasm*.

In the first place, the mass of germ-plasm which is the starting-point of a new individual consists of several, sometimes of many, pieces named "*idants*,' which are the chromosomes, into a definite number of which the nuclear material of a dividing cell breaks up. These *idants* are a collection of "ids," which Weismann tentatively identifies with the microsomata contained in the chromosomes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 256, 257.

2. Figuratively used in sociology to designate certain naturally selected individuals of differing classes or races, who seek each other in reproduction, and so create a new stock, as idants (chromatic bodies) in the reproduction cell do in biological reproduction. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociology, p. 208.

iddingsite (id′ingz-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor Joseph P. *Iddings*, an American mineralogist.] A silicate of iron, calcium, and magnesium found in the augite-andesite of Carmelo Bay, California. It is probably an alteration-product of olivin.

idea, *n.*—**Dominant idea,** in *psychol.*, an imperative or insistent idea; an idea that dominates or besets the mind, in spite of all effort to inhibit it and in spite of one's assurance of its unreasonable character.

There is no end to the strange performances which may be thus called forth; but they are all referable to the one simple principle already laid down as the characteristic of this state, the possession of the mind by a *dominant idea*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Mental Physiol., p. 556.

Extensive idea, in *psychol.*, a temporal or spatial idea.

Spatial and temporal ideas are immediately distinguished from intensive ideas by the fact that their parts are united . . . in a definitely fixed order . . . Ideas with such a fixed arrangement are called in general *extensive ideas*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

Fixed idea. (*a*) A delusional idea or train of thought which dominates the mind in certain forms of insanity; a monomania. (*b*) Same as *imperative* ★*idea* (*a*).—**Flight of ideas.** See ★*flight*[1].—**Free idea,** in *exper. psychol.*, an idea or representation which is dissociated from sense-perception or presentation, and from the organic impulses connected with sense-perception, and which may therefore take its place in an associative train, may be utilized in the process of discrimination, etc.

It [the investigation] has denied the existence in animal consciousness of any important stock of *free ideas* or impulses, and so has denied that animal association is homologous with the association of human psychology.
E. L. Thorndike, Animal Intelligence, p. 108.

Imperative idea. (*a*) A persistent or obsessing idea or train of thought which the subject cannot banish or escape, though he recognizes its falsity or triviality. Imperative ideas exist in all degrees of intensity, from the tune that 'runs in the head' to such obsessions as agoraphobia. (*b*) Same as *fixed* ★*idea* (*a*).—**Implicit idea,** in *psychol.*, the idea or group of ideational elements that fuses with the presentation in the act of perception; the ideational associate that raises a datum of sensation to the rank of perception. *Höffding*

It [the idea] is, so to say, embryonic, something additional to the mere sensation assimilated, and yet something less than a "free or independent idea." It is, as it has been happily called, a tied (gebundene) or *implicit idea.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 59.

Insistent idea. Same as *imperative* ★*idea.*— **Intensive idea,** in Wundt's psychology, a combination of sensational elements, in which the order of the elements may be indefinitely varied. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 93.— **Musical idea.** See *idea*, 9, and ★*metamorphosis*, 5. — **Secondary idea,** in Wundt's psychology, any idea successively associated with the assimilation which forms the core of mediate recognition or the starting-point of an associative train.

The principal idea may be assimilated first, the *secondary ideas* coming later as revivals of earlier experiences; this is a case of 'association by contiguity.'
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 305.

ideal. **I.** *a.* 5. In *projective geom.*, infinitely distant.— **Ideal black body.** See *laws of* ★*radiation.*— **Ideal gas, point.** See ★*gas*, etc.

II. *n.* 4. In *math.*, an ideal number.

idealics (ī-dē-al′iks), *n.* Sociological knowledge applied to the realization of social ideals. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 204.

Ideational rivalry, in *exper. psychol.*, retinal rivalry; the alternation and partial mutual suppression of different forms, colors, etc., presented under stereoscopic conditions to the two eyes.

In addition to lustre and *ideational rivalry*, there exists yet another form of the apprehension of binocular perceptions.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 205.

Ideational type. Same as ★*memory type. E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psych., I. i. 195.— **Ideational unity,** in Wundt's psychology, the principle in accordance with which the sensations aroused at a given moment are not perceived as a mere medley, but are associated to form ideas, which are then set in temporal and spatial relations; the principle which, under certain abnormal conditions of stimulation, leads in the case of vision to the phenomena of luster and ideational rivalry. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., pp. 204, 217.

ideatum (ī-dē-ā′tum), *n.*; pl. *ideata* (-tạ̈). [NL., neut. of **ideatus*, pp. of **ideare*, form an idea: see *ideate*, *n.*] The thing as imagined, as opposed to *datum*, the thing as given; theory, as opposed to observed fact. *Science*, Feb. 26, 1904, p. 336.

Identical points. See ★*point*[1].— **Identical twins.** See ★*twin*[1].

identically, *adv.* 2. In *alg.*, for all values of the literal quantities.

identifier (ī-den′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who recognizes and proves the identity of others, especially of criminals.

It was finally determined that the prisoner, attorneys and *identifiers* should step into a side room.
Evening Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio), May 11, 1889. *N. E. D.*

identity, *n.* 2. In *math.*: (*a*) The relation of an expression to another symbol for itself: often denoted by three short parallel horizontal lines, ≡ (derived from the mark of equality, =).

The symbol ≡ of *identity* . . . indicates that the single letter on one side of it is used to represent the expression or thing defined on the other side of it.
Newcomb, Calculus, p. 2.

(*b*) In *alg.*: (1) A relation of equivalence dependent only upon the very nature of the operations involved, and not at all upon the particular numbers operated with: for example, the *identity* of ab with ba. (2) An identical equation; an equation for any letter in which any number whatsoever may be substituted without destroying the equality or restricting the values of any other letter: for example, $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.— **Identity of forces,** the assumed unchanging quality and action of any physical, mental, or social force.— **Identity symbol,** the symbol ≡. See ★*identity*, 2 (*a*).— **Old Identity,** in New Zealand, a well-known inhabitant or frequenter of a place: first used in a popular song in which "*Old Identity*" was carefully distinguished from "New Iniquity," one who came from Australia.— **Rule of identity,** the rule by which it is inferred that *y* is *x* if it has been proved that *x* is *y*, that no two *x's* are the same *y*, and that there are as many individuals in class *x* as in class *y*.

ideo-emotional (ī″dē-ō-ē-mō′shọn-al), *a.* Noting a mind predominantly emotional and imaginative, but lacking high intellectual development: one of four types of mind each of which is widely enough distributed to constitute a recognizable class in a civilized population. Compare *ideomotor*. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 63.

ideogenetic (ī″dē-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *γένεσις*, production (see *genetic*).] Productive of mental images or developed in terms of mental images: said of a process of thought or active imagination in which verbal (that is, symbolic) ideas are not employed.

The other extreme is that in which images constituting the meaning of the perceived words are easily presented, or in which, as in the *ideogenetic* thinking of artists, the word-symbols are not used.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, July 21, 1904, [p. 412.

ideoglandular (ī″dē-ō-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + E. *glandular*.] Relating to glandular action as the result of mental impressions.

ideogram, *n.* 2. In *phonetics*, the visual symbol of a word or phrase that is perceived as a whole and thus constitutes a single idea. Ideograms are distinguished as sensory or motor, according as the word or phrase is seen or written. See ★*ideophone*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 132.

ideograph, *n.* 2. Same as ★*ideogram*, 2.

ideographic, *a.* 2. In *phonetics*, pertaining to or composed of ideograms.

ideologize (ī-dē-ol′ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ideologized*, ppr. *ideologizing*. [*ideolog-y* + *-ize.*] To treat theoretically or in a speculating, idealistic way.

ideometabolic (ī″dē-ō-met-ạ-bol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + E. *metabolic.*] Relating to metabolic changes as the result of emotional impressions. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

ideomuscular (ī″ dē-ō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + E. *muscular.*] Relating to muscular action as the result of mental impressions. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

ideophone (ī-dē′ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *phonetics*, the auditory symbol of a word or phrase that is perceived as a whole and thus constitutes a single idea. Ideophones are distinguished as *sensory* or *motor*, according as the sound or group of sounds corresponding to the word or phrase is heard or spoken. See ★*ideogram*, 2. First used by A. J. Ellis. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 132.

ideophonetics (ī″dē-ō-fō-net′iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *φωνητικός*, phonetic.] The method of direct representation of ideas by vocal sounds.

ideophonous (ī-dē-of′ō-nus), *a.* [As *ideophone* + *-ous.*] Representing ideas by vocal sounds; pertaining to ideophonetics.

ideoplastic (ī″dē-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to ideoplasy, or the suggestive function of the imagination.—2. Noting those physiological functions and processes which are supposed to be directly modifiable by mental suggestion. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 507.

ideoplasty (ī′dē-ō-plas″ti), *n.* Same as ★*ideoplasy*.

ideoplasy (ī-dē-op′lā-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *πλάσις*, formation.] The faculty or process of forming mental images; imagination: used especially of imagination in its supposed suggestive capacity, as directly modifying certain physiological processes and functions. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 507.

ideo-unit (ī″dē-ō-ū′nit), *n.* A group of elements that is perceived as a whole and therefore constitutes a single idea: used especially in phonetics as a general term covering ★*ideophone* and ★*ideogram*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 133.

ideovascular (ī″dē-ō-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + E. *vascular.*] Relating to vascular changes as the result of emotional impressions. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 436.

Idia, *n.* 2. The typical genus of the family *Idiidæ*. *Lamouroux*, 1816.

Idiacanthidæ (id″i-a-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idiacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of eel-like deep-sea fishes.

Idiacanthus (id″i-ạ-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] A genus of fishes of the family *Idiacanthidæ*.

idic (id′ik), *a.* [*id* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ids. See ★*id*.

Idiidæ (i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idia* + *-idæ.*] A family of campanularian *Hydromedusæ*, having the hydrotheca adnate to the hydrocaulus and the cœnosarc divided into segments which form two longitudinal series of intercommunicating chambers, each of which connects with the gastral cavity of a hydranth. It contains the genus *Idia*, found in the southern seas.

idiobiology (id′i-ō-bī-ol″ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + E. *biology.*] The biology of any particular organism.

idioblast, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, one of the hypothetical, ultimate elements of living protoplasm, similar to the *gemmules* of Darwin, the *physiological units* of Herbert Spencer, the *biophores* of Weismann, etc. *O. Hertwig*, 1893.

Idiochelys (id-i-ok′ẹ̄-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] An extinct genus of pleurodirous chelonians or turtles having a deeply emarginate nuchal plate, neural plates short and interrupted, not exceeding seven in number and not reaching the single suprapygal. It is found in the Jurassic lithographic limestone of Bavaria.

idiochromatic (id″i-ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-ic.*] Of the same color, whether existing in a large mass or reduced to a fine powder: said of a mineral substance, notably, lazulite and lapis lazuli, the ultramarine of the ancients.

idiochromosome (id″i-ō-krō′mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *σῶμα*, body (see ★*chromosome*).] A chromosome that forms the distinctive characteristic between the male-producing and female-producing spermatozoa in certain insects (*Hemiptera* and *Coleoptera*). The idiochromosomes, which are usually smaller in the male-producing than in the female-producing forms, are supposed to be definitely correlated with the sexual characters. *E. B. Wilson*, 1905.

idiocrasis (id-i-ok′rā-sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *κρᾶσις*, mixture, temperament.] Same as *idiocrasy*.

idiocy, *n.*— **Mongolian idiocy,** a form of congenital idiocy in which the subject has a flattened skull, slanting eyes like a Mongolian, and abnormally short thumbs.

idiogenesis (ī″di-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *γένεσις*, origination.] Origination without apparent cause; spontaneous origination.

idiogenite (id-i-oj′e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *γένεσις*, origin.] An ore-deposit contemporaneous in origin with the inclosing rock, as in the igneous iron ores: contrasted with ★*xenogenite*. *F. Posepny*, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin., 1893, p. 211.

idiographic, *a.* 2. Concerned with the individual; descriptive and interpretative of single and unique facts and processes: opposed to ★*nomothetic*. *Windelband*.

idiohypnosis (ī″di-ō-hip-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + NL. *hypnosis.*] Hypnosis by autosuggestion; the self-induction of the hypnotic state.

idiohypnotism (ī″di-ō-hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *hypnotism.*] Same as ★*idiohypnosis*.

idiologism (id-i-ol′ō-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *λόγος*, word, + *-ism.*] A word or phrase peculiar to the individual and often repeated by him.

idiomere (id′i-ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *μέρος*, part.] In *cytol.*, a vesicle formed from an individual chromosome at the time when the daughter-nuclei are about to reconstitute themselves after karyokinetic cell-division. *V. Haecker*, 1902.

The nuclear stages in which the *idiomeres* (partial nuclei) and gonomeres (double nuclei) appear are closely related. *Bot. Gazette*, June, 1903, p. 443.

idiometer (id-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the personal equation of an observer using a transit-instrument, by observation of the transit of an artificial star whose motion is known.

idiomorphosis (id-i-ō-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] A special kind of metamorphosis, as the petals of *Camellia*, from bundles of stamens, or petaloid sepals of *Polygala* (Delpino).
Jackson's Glossary.

idiomorphous (id″i-ō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *idiomorphic*.

idioneural (id″i-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a single nerve or to the nervous system exclusively.

idioneurosis (id″i-ō-nū-ro′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis.*] A functional neurosis.

idionym (id′i-ō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *ὄνομα*, name.] A word, in the vocabulary of anatomy, which refers to but one anatomical part. *Wilder*.

idiophanic (id″i-ō-fan′ik), *a.* Same as *idiophanous*.— **Idiophanic rings.** See ★*ring*[1].

idiophrenic (id″i-ō-fren′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, own, + *φρήν*, mind, + *-ic.*] Noting a form of insanity due to demonstrable disease of the brain.

idioplasm, *n.*— **Accessory idioplasm**, the idioplasm to which (according to Weismann) budding and the replacement of lost parts are due.

The mechanism for regeneration is certainly a very complicated one, for each separate bone is controlled by a number of different determinants, and not by a single one; and all these special determinants are contained in the *accessory idioplasm*.

Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 104.

Blastogenic idioplasm, the idioplasm to the presence of which the development of a bud into a new organism is held by Weismann to be due. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 157.

idioplasmatic (id″i-ō-plaz-mat′ik), *a.* Same as ★*idioplasmic*.

idioplasmic (id″i-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to idioplasm.

On this view the locality of the pre-established organization is shifted from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, though it may still be admitted that in certain cases a cytoplasmic predetermination arises as a secondary result of *idioplasmic* influence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 213.

idioplastic (id″i-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*idioplasmic*.

idiopsychology (id″i-ō-sī-kol′ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + E. *psychology*.] **1.** Personal psychology; the specific psychology of one's own mind. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Psychology constructed on the basis of a study of one's own mind; psychology in which one's own individual mental processes are generalized as common to all normal minds.—**3.** Same as *differential* or *individual* ★*psychology*.

idioreflex (id″i-ō-rē′fleks), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + E. *reflex*.] A reflex provoked by a cause arising within the same organ or system: as, contraction of the pupil following the incidence of light-rays upon the eye. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb. 1903, p. 23.

idioretinal (id″i-ō-ret′i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + NL. *retina*, retina, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the retina exclusively: as, *idioretinal* light, a subjective sensation of light originating in the retina itself.

Idiosepiidæ (id″i-ō-sē′pi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idiosepi-on* + *-idæ*.] A family of chondrophorous, decapodous cephalopods, having the fins very small and terminal, and the fourth pair of arms in the male hectocotylized and bare of suckers. It contains the single genus *Idiosepion*. *I. pygmæus*, found in the Indian Ocean, is the smallest cephalopod known, measuring only about 15 millimeters in length.

Idiosepion (id″i-ō-sē′pi-on), *n.* [NL. (Steenstrup, 1881), < Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *σηπία*, the cuttlefish.] The typical genus of the family *Idiosepiidæ*. Also called *Idiosepius*.

Idiosepius (id″i-ō-sē′pi-us), *n.* Same as ★*Idiosepion*.

idiosome (id′i-ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical unit or ultimate element of living matter, which is imagined as independent of cell-boundaries, as the real builder of the organism, as the bearer of heredity, and as the seat of all growth, assimilation, reproduction, and regeneration. *C. O. Whitman*, Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 123.

idiospasm (id′i-ō-spazm), *n.* A spasm affecting a limited area.

idiosyncratical (id″i-ō-sin-krat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *idiosyncratic*.

idiot, *n.*— **Mongolian idiot**, one who is the subject of Mongolian ★idiocy (which see).

idiothermic (id″i-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* Same as ★*idiothermous*.

idiothermous (id″i-ō-thėr′mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ous*.] Same as *homothermous*.

idiotrophic (id″i-ō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-ic*.] Possessing the faculty of selecting its own nutrition: noting certain cells.

Idiotrophic means, strictly speaking, from its derivation (when applied to a neurone or group of neurones making a nerve center), a peculiarity of nutrition or selection of its nutrition.

C. H. Hughes, in Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 23.

idiotype, *n.* **2.** In the nomenclature of types in natural history, a specimen, not a holotype, identified by the nomenclator himself.

idiozome (id′i-ō-zōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own, + *ζῶμα*, girdle.] A body in the spermatids of animals, supposed, in some cases, to be concerned in the formation of the acrosome and the middle-piece of the spermatozoön, and in others to disappear without giving rise to any portion of the spermatozoön. The idiozome is sometimes regarded as the equivalent of the *attraction-sphere* of other cells besides the spermatids. *Meves*, 1897.

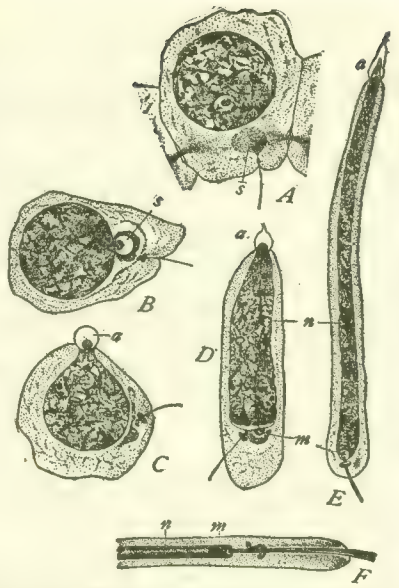


Figure showing idiozome in Spermatid of the Amphibian *Amphiuma*.

A, spermatid of *Amphiuma*, showing sphere-bridges and ring-shaped mid-bodies. *B*, later stage; outer centrosome ring-shaped, inner one double; idiozome, *s*, converted into the acrosome, *a*. *C*, migration of the centrosomes. *D*, middle-piece at base of nucleus; *m*, middle-piece; *n*, head derived from nucleus of spermatid. *E*, inner centrosome forming the end-knob within the middle-piece, which is now inside the nucleus. *F*, enlargement of middle piece, end-knob within it; elongation of the ring. (After McGregor.)

(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

idite (id′īt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, own (or L. *idem*, same?), + *-ite*[2].] A colorless syrup, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, formed by the reduction of idose. Two optical isomers are known.

idle, *a.* **9.** Of machinery, doing no direct work; merely changing the direction of motion: as, an *idle* gear; also, running merely to carry transmission-elements: as, an *idle* ★pulley (which see).

idler, *n.* **4.** In *railroading*, an empty car; an empty.

I. D. N. An abbreviation of the Latin *in Dei nomine*, 'in the name of God.'

Ido (ē′dō), *n.* [Abbr. of its descriptive name.] A revised and simplified form of Esperanto, put forth in 1908.

idol, *n.*— **Moorish idol**, a fish, *Zanclus canescens*, of the South Seas and East Indies. It has a horn-like appendage on the forehead, and is held in great reverence by the fishermen of the Moluccas.

idoloclastic (ī″dol-ō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *εἴδωλον*, image, idol, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break.] Breaking images or idols; pertaining to the breaking of images; iconoclastic.

idolographic, *a.* Same as *idolographical*.

idolomania (ī″dol-ō-mā′ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωλον*, image, idol, + *μανία*, madness.] Excessive adoration of idols.

idolomancy (ī-dol′ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωλον*, image, idol, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of images or idols.

idolothyte (ī-dol′ō-thīt), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλόθυτος*, < *εἴδωλον*, idol, + **θυτός*, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] **I.** *a.* Offered to an idol: as, *idolothyte* meats.

II. *n.* Anything offered to an idol.

idoneal, *a.*— **Idoneal number**, one of a class of numbers, discovered by Euler about 1778, such that if an odd number, N, be expressible in only one way in the form (mx^2+ny^2) [with mx prime to ny] or (x^2+mny^2) [with x prime to mny], the positive idoneal being (mn), then N is either a prime or the square of a prime.

II. *n.* An idoneal number.

idoneity (ī-dō-nē′i-ti), *n.* [LL. *idoneitas*, < L. *idoneus*, fit: see *idoneous*.] Fitness; suitableness; adequacy.

They want the . . . meetness, the aptitude of *idoneity* for the inheritance of the Saints in light.

Howe, Blessedness of the Righteous, p. 139. *N. E. D.*

idonic (ī-don′ik), *a.* [*id(osc)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Derived from idose.— **Idonic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, formed from xylose. It exists in two isomeric forms.

idose (ī′dōs), *n.* [*id(ite)* + *-ose*.] A colorless carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, related to glucose. It is prepared by the reduction of idonic acid and exists in two isomeric forms given under ★*fluoranthene*.

idryl (id′ril), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] Same as ★*fluoranthene*.

Idsumo pottery. Same as *Idzumo* ★*pottery*.

idunium (i-dū′ni-um), *n.* [NL.] In *chem.*, the name of a supposed new element forming a constituent of a vanadium ore. There has been no confirmation of its existence.

idyler, idyller (ī′dil-ėr), *n.* Same as *idylist*.

idylism, idyllism (ī′dil-izm), *n.* [*idyl* + *-ism*.] Idyllic character; rural or pastoral simplicity.

The omission of these dramatic contrasts . . . makes your masterpiece soothing and tender almost to *idyllism*.

S. Ward, in Life of Longfellow, III. 219. *N. E. D.*

idylize, idyllize (ī′dil-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *idyllized*, ppr. *idyllizing*. [*idyl(l)* + *-ize*.] To give an idyllic, natural, or simple charm to; make idyllic or make an idyl of. *J. A. Symonds*, The Renaissance in Italy, VII. 12.

idyllian (ī-dil′i-an), *a.* [L. *idylli-um* + *-an*.] Same as *idyllic*.

-ie. The earlier form of the termination now usually written *-y*, of various origin (OF. *-ie, -ee, -e*, etc., L. *-ia, -ās* (*-āt-*), *-ēs* (*-ēd-*), etc.: see *-ie*[1], *-ie*[2], *-ie*[3], *-y*[1], *-y*[2], *-y*[3], etc.). as in *astronomie, familie, fancie, mercie, citie, companie, beautie*, etc. The spelling *-ie* is retained in the plural (*families, fancies, cities*, etc.), and in certain diminutives, chiefly Scotch, as *birdie, doggie, mousie*, etc., and in diminutive personal names, as *Charlie, Willie, Jennie, Annie*, etc.

I. E. E. An abbreviation of *Institute of Electrical Engineers* (British).

ie-ie (ē-ā-ē′ā), *n.* [Hawaiian *ie-ie* = Samoan *'ie 'ie* (see def.) = Maori *kickie*, another species of the same plant; a reduplication of Hawaiian *ie*, the plant, also a mat made from it = Samoan *'ie*, a fine mat used by the natives as money = Tongan *kie*, a mat, etc.] **1.** In Hawaii, a climbing screw-pine, *Freycinetia arborea*, from the aërial roots of which baskets (called *hinae opae*) are made by the natives, who use them for catching shrimp in the mountain streams. In Samoa the name is applied to *Freycinetia Reineckei*, from which fish-baskets are made.— **2.** Garlands made of the leaves of the ie-ie.

I-ety (ī′e-ti), *n.* [*I*[2] + *-ety* for *-ity* in abstract nouns, as in *egoity*, etc.] The sense of being 'I'; consciousness of one's personality. [Nonce-word.]

In spite of the honestest efforts to annihilate my *I-ety*, or merge it in what the world calls my better half, I still find myself a self-subsisting, and, alas, self-seeking me.

Mrs. Carlyle, Letter of June 1, 1835, in Letters, I. 14.

ife[2] (i-fā′), *n.* [W. African (Angola).] A plant of the lily family, *Cordyline cylindrica* (*Sansevieria cylindrica* of Bojer). Its firm, fleshy, cylindrical leaves are all basal and attain a length of 6 feet. The flowers are cream-white tinged with pink, and are borne in fascicles in a raceme a foot or more in length. The plant is a native of tropical Africa and yields from the leaves a strong cordage fiber known as *ife hemp*.

ifil (ē′fil), *n.* [= Chamorro *ifil*, Tagalog *ipil*, Samoan *ifi-lele*.] In Guam, *Intsia bijuga*, the most valuable timber-tree growing on the island. It has abruptly pinnate leaves, usually with two pairs of leaflets, and bears a rigid, flat pod containing from one to five seeds. The heart-wood is very hard and heavy but not elastic. It is tough and cross-grained and very difficult to plane, of a yellowish color at first but gradually turning darker until it resembles black walnut in color. Though of rather coarse grain it takes a fine polish and is much used for furniture and for the floors of houses of the better class. It resists the attacks of white ants (termites), and is used for posts. At Agaña, the capital of Guam, the pillars of the church are single straight trunks of this tree. See *vesi*.

I. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Inside Guard* or *Guardian*; (*b*) of *Inspector General*.

iganouwo (ē-gä-nō-ō′wō), *n.* [Jap., 'prickle fish.'] A fish, *Elops saurus*, of the family *Elopidæ*, found at Nagasaki. Also known as *Okikonoshiro* (off-shore shad).

igasud (ē′gä-sōD), *n.* See the extract.

Igasud or Pepita de San Ignacio (Strychnos ignatii Berg.), a trailer which is only found in Visayas, principally near Catbalogan; the seeds of its fruit have various medicinal or antidote uses—stomachic, emetic, styptic, for paralytics, for women during parturition, for malarial fever, for rheumatism and indigestion, for contractions of the nerves, and pains in the body.

Pron. Gaz. Phillipine Is., p. 78.

igasurate (ig-a-sū′rāt), *n.* [*igasur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of igasuric acid.

igasuric (ig-a-sū′rik), *a.* [F. *igasurique*, given as from a Malay name, **igasur*, applied to St. Ignatius' bean.] Noting an amorphous astringent acid combined with the alkaloids in the seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* and *S. Ignatia*, and probably identical with caffeotannic acid.

igasurine (ig-a-sū′rin), *n.* A substance found in *Strychnos Ignatia* (St. Ignatius' bean): once thought to be a distinct alkaloid, but found to be impure brucine.

igazol (ig′a-zol), *n.* Same as ★*formaliva.*

igelströmite (ig′l-strē-mīt), *n.* [Named after L. J. *Igelström*, a Swedish mineralogist.] **1.** A silvery-white variety of pyroaurite from Scotland.—**2.** A ferruginous variety of knebelite.

igloogeak (ig′lö-gē-ak), *n.* [Eskimo *iglovigak*, a snow-house, < *iglo*, a house: see *igloo*.] An igloo with a dome-shaped roof, especially a structure made of blocks of frozen snow. These igloos are commonly built in one continuous layer, rising spirally to the top. There is no chimney or opening for smoke, as seal-oil burned in lamps is the only fuel. Light comes through the snow itself, or through a piece of smooth ice sometimes set in above the door.

Ignacio formation or **quartzite.** See ★*formation.*

Ignatianist (ig-nā′shan-ist), *n.* [*Ignatian*, adj., < *Ignatius*, + *-ist.*] A follower or adherent of Ignatius Loyola, or of the Jesuit order established by him.

Igneous rocks. See ★*rock*[1].

igniferous (ig-nif′e-rus), *a.* [L. *ignifer*, fire-bearing (< *ignis*, fire, + *ferre*, bear), + *-ous.*] Bringing, bearing, or producing fire. *Dekker*, Owl's Almanack, ii.

ignific (ig-nif′ik), *a.* [NL. **ignificus*, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fire; fire-making.

igniform (ig′ni-fôrm), *a.* [NL. **igniformis*, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of fire or flame. *Berkeley*, Siris, § 322.

ignipotence† (ig-nip′ō-tens), *n.* [NL. **ignipotentia*, < L. *ignipotens*, ruling fire: see *ignipotent.*] Prevalency against, or power over, fire. *Bailey*, 1727.

igniter, *n.* **2.** An electric apparatus, spark-coil, or induction-coil, which is used in gas- or gasolene-engines to ignite the charge in the engine-cylinder by means of an electric spark produced in the cylinder at the proper point of the piston-stroke.—**Flame-igniter,** an igniter for explosion-engines in which the mixture of gases is fired by means of a flame.—**Hot-tube igniter,** a metal tube heated by a flame, used for igniting the compressed charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. When the mixture is of constant quality the ignition can be properly timed by the fact that the mixture will ignite at a certain point of compression in contact with a hot surface. When the mixture varies in volume or weight with varying loads a timing-valve system must be used. No such variation is possible as with electric ignitions in which ignition may be retarded and advanced relatively to the dead-point of the piston-travel.—**Jablochkoff igniter,** the bit of conducting material between the terminals of a Jablochkoff candle which serves to carry the current when the candle is first put in circuit, and which, by burning away, establishes the arc.—**Jump-spark igniter,** an igniter in which the electric spark from an induction-coil is made to jump between fixed terminals. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 17, 1903.—**Make-and-break igniter,** an igniter for explosion-engines, in which the terminals between which the spark is to pass are automatically brought together and separated during each cycle. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23880.—**Spark-igniter,** an igniter for an internal-combustion engine which lights the charge by means of an electric spark. See ★*igniter*, 2.—**Tube-igniter,** an igniter for explosion-engines, consisting of a tube rendered incandescent by means of an electric current in a platinum wire.

igniter-lead (ig-nī′tėr-lēd), *n.* That which determines the time, in the cycle of an explosion-engine, at which ignition shall occur. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 29, 1902.

ignition, *n.* **5.** In internal-combustion motors, the setting fire to the mixture of air and hydrocarbon vapor in the cylinder, so that the air shall expand and increase its pressure and perform the work required. Ignition is mainly effected, in modern motors, by an electric spark which jumps across a gap between terminals and in so doing raises the temperature of the mixture to the igniting-point. Such electric ignition may be by the jump-spark system, or by the make-and-break system. In the jump-spark system, the terminals on the secondary circuit of a Ruhmkorff or induction-coil are used. The current is made and broken on the primary or battery circuit, and this sends a secondary current of high intensity through the secondary line, in which are the gap-terminals. The primary make-and-break effect may be either by mechanical or by electrical vibrators, timed at will by the revolution of the motor-shaft. The hammer-break or arc system ignites by causing a flowing primary current to be mechanically interrupted by the separation of two contacts in the circuit. The current arcs across the break until the gap becomes too wide and the arc sets fire to the mixture around it. The make-and-break gives a 'fat' or copious spark, but considerable battery-power is needed; the jump-spark gives a tenuous high-tension spark, with less battery-power. Magneto-electric machines or small dynamos are much used for electric ignitions. Ignition may also be effected by compressing the mixture and at the right time allowing it to enter a hot tube of refractory material heated to redness by an exterior flame; or simple compression within the hot walls of the containing-chamber will fire an easily ignited mixture.—**Advanced ignition,** the ignition which is made to take place while the piston is at some distance from the end of the compressing-stroke, or before the crank has reached its dead-center.—**Automatic ignition,** that method of igniting the compressed combustible mixture of fuel and air behind the piston of an internal-combustion motor in which the fuel is ignited by raising the temperature by the compression in the heated cylinder so that the mixture takes fire without a flame or spark. (See ★*ignition*, 5.) It is objectionable in that the cold combustion- or mixture-chamber must be preheated to start, and that under variable loads and variable charges ignition is uncertain and explosive charges may either escape into the exhaust-piping, or be pre-ignited.—**Ignition timing,** the act or process of so timing the ignition that it will take place at a certain instant; specifically, in a gas-engine, the timing of the ignition to take place when the piston is at a certain point in its travel.—**Retarded ignition,** ignition which is made to take place after the crank has passed the dead-center and the compressed mixture has begun to expand in volume. See ★*ignition*, 5. The spark is usually retarded in starting the engine. To advance or to retard on either side of the most advantageous angle is to diminish the power of the working-stroke.—**Temperature of ignition,** the lowest temperature at which a substance will burn or enter into combination, usually with the oxygen of the air, with production of heat and light. Very commonly the substance needs to be heated to attain this temperature, but in some cases the ignition-point is at or below the common temperature of the air, so that the substance takes fire as soon as it comes in contact with air. Such substances are said to be spontaneously combustible. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Treatise on Chem., I. 228.

ignition-box (ig-nish′ọn-boks), *n.* In gas-engines, the chamber in which the charge of mixed air and gas is ignited in an internal-combustion engine.

The ignition of the charge is effected by heating the nickel tubes projecting about 2½ inches from the rear ends of the cylinders into the *ignition box.*
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 184.

ignition-point (ig-nish′ọn-point), *n.* The time at which ignition takes place; that point in the stroke of an internal-combustion engine at which the charge is ignited.

ignition-slide (ig-nish′ọn-slīd), *n.* Same as ★*ignition-valve.*

ignition-tube (ig-nish′ọn-tūb), *n.* **1.** A tube which is kept hot to serve as an igniter for the charge of an internal-combustion engine.

To start the motor cycle, the reservoir, G, is partly filled with gasoline; the door at the back of the ignition box is opened and the burner for heating the *ignition tube* is started by giving it a preliminary heating by means of an alcohol torch. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 187.

2. In *chem.*, a small glass tube, closed at one end and often at this end expanded into a bulb, used to ignite or strongly heat in a blow-pipe flame a fragment of mineral or other substance in order to observe the evolution of gas or vapor.

ignition-valve (ig-nish′ọn-valv), *n.* A valve which opens communication between an igniter and the charge to be ignited. It closes as soon as ignition is effected.

ignitive (ig′ni-tiv), *a.* [*ignite* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of ignition; capable of producing flame.

ignobility, *n.* **2.** The body of persons not of noble rank; the commons: opposed to *nobility.* [Nonce-word.]

The ceorl was an ignoble freeman, the gentleman was a noble freeman; for the nobility, like the *ignobility*, then and now, was divided into two ranks.
Frazer's Mag., XI. 315.

ignorance, *n.*—**Invincible ignorance,** in Roman Catholic theology, an ignorance of the truth of Catholic doctrine which cannot be overcome in the ignorant person, either owing to inherent limitations or to circumstances which deprive him of the possibility of enlightenment.

ignoration, *n.* **2.** The act of ignoring; also, the state of being ignored.

It is accustomed to simplify its problems by the method of abstraction. . . . And by a long course of successful *ignoration* it may have acquired a habit of thinking that it can actually exclude, instead of only abstract, these disturbing causes.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, [XVII. 43.

ignotobranchiate (ig-nō-tọ-brang′ki-āt), *n.* [L. *ignotus*, unknown, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] See the quotation.

The number of the branchiæ has been used for the purpose of nomenclature, so that while the Nautilus Order belongs to the Tetrabranchiata, the Cuttle-fish Order belongs to the Dibranchiata. Besides these two orders there is an immense number of fossil forms, of whose branchiæ nothing is ever likely to be known, and they have accordingly been sometimes classed as Tetrabranchiates and sometimes as Dibranchiates, but they ought rather to be called *Ignotobranchiates.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 319.

Igorrote (ē-gō-rō′te), *n.* and *a.* [A Sp. spelling of one form of the native name.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of the tribes speaking the Igorrote language, including the Igorrotes proper, the Buriks, and the Busaos.—**2.** In a generalized sense, a member of one of the uncivilized tribes of northern Luzon until recently known as head-hunters; also rarely used to designate those of central Luzon and Mindanao.—**3.** In local Philippine usage, a savage; a pagan native. See ★*Indio* and ★*Remontado.*—**4.** The language, or any language, spoken by Igorrotes. There are many dialects which have been only scantily recorded or studied.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Igorrotes.

iguanodontoid (i-gwan-ọ-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to *Iguanodon.*

II. *n.* A reptile allied to *Iguanodon.*

ihi (ē′hē), *n.* [Maori.] A name in New Zealand of the fish *Hemiramphus intermedius*, of the family *Hemiramphidæ.*

I. H. N. An abbreviation of *In His Name*, the motto of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

I. H. P. An abbreviation of *indicated horse-power.* See *horse-power.*

ijolite (ē′yọ-līt or ij′ọ-līt), *n.* [*Ijo*, a district in northern Finland, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A phanerocrystalline igneous rock composed of nephelite and pyroxene with small amounts of apatite, titanite, and ivaarite. It corresponds in composition to nephelinite, and occurs in dikes associated with nephelite-syenite.

ikoik (ē′kō-ēk), *n.* [Native name.] In the Caroline Islands, *Cordia subcordata*, a handsome tree of the borage family. It has ovate, subcordate leaves and corymbs of orange or red funnel-shaped flowers. The heart-wood is dark brownish red, often marked with lighter bands; it is durable and is used for boat-building. See ★*kou* and ★*banago* (*b*).

il, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *ill.*

ilang-ilang, *n.* [Bisaya.] See *ylang-ylang.*

ileocolostomy (il″ē-ō-kọ-los′tọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *ileum* + Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] The establishment, by a surgical operation, of a permanent communication between the ileum and colon.

ileo-ileostomy (il″ē-ō-il-ē-os′tọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *ileum* + *ileum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] The establishment, by a surgical operation, of a permanent communication between two previously non-continuous portions of the ileum.

ileoproctostomy (il″ē-ō-prok-tos′tọ-mi), *n.* [*ileum* + Gr. *πρωκτός*, anus, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] The establishment, by a surgical operation, of direct communication between the ileum and the rectum.

ileosigmoid (il″ē-ō-sig′moid), *n.* [*ileum* + *sigmoid.*] Relating to both the ileum and the sigmoid curvature.

When a colectomy is impossible because of the site of the lesion, as, for instance, in the splenic flexure, an anastomosis is indicated, either colo-colic or *ileosigmoid.*
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 102.

ilet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *islet.*

Ilex, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] The holm-oak or holly-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, the leaves of which somewhat resemble those of the genus *Ilex.* See cut (fig. 4) under *oak*, 1.

Ilfracombe slates. See ★*slate*[2].

iliac[1], *a.*—**Iliac index.** See ★*index.*—**Iliac pocket** or **recess.** See ★*recess.*

Iliadic (il-i-ad′ik), *a.* [*Iliad* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Homer's Iliad.

I have given the British Museum a copy of the Odyssey with the *Iliadic* passages underlined and referred to in MS. *S. Butler*, tr. of Odyssey, Pref., p. ix.

Iliadist (il′i-ad-ist), *n.* [*Iliad* + *-ist.*] **1.** A writer of Iliads.

'I think all real Poets, to this hour, are Psalmists and *Iliadists* after their sort; and have in them a divine impatience of living among lies.'
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, I. i. 1.

2. Same as *rhapsodist*, 1.

iliahi (ē-lē-ä′hē), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] The Hawaiian sandalwood, *Santalum Freycinetianum*, the aromatic wood of which was once an important article of export from the Hawaiian Islands but has now become scarce. See *sandalwood.*

ilicate (il′i-kāt), *n.* [*ilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of ilicic acid.

ilicic (i-lis′ik), *a.* [*ilex* (*ilic-*), holly, + *-ic.*] Derived from holly: as, *ilicic* acid.

ilima (ē-lē′mä), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] In Hawaii, a general name for plants of the genus *Sida*, applied especially to *S. fallax*, *S. cordifolia*, and *S. Meyeniana*, which grow spontaneously on the island and are also cultivated by the natives, who string their yellow flowers into wreaths and garlands for adorning themselves.

Iliofemoral triangle, the area bounded by a perpendicular line running upward from the greater trochanter of the femur, a horizontal line running backward from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and a line drawn between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the greater trochanter of the femur.

ilio-ischiadic (il″i-ō-is-ki-ad′ik), *a.* Same as *ilio-ischiatic.*—**Ilio-ischiadic fissure, foramen.** See ★*fissure,* ★*foramen.*

iliopubic (il″i-ō-pū′bik), *a.* [NL. *ilium* + *pubes* + *-ic.*] Relating to both iliac and pubic bones.—**Iliopubic ligament.** Same as *Poupart's ligament* (which see, under *ligament*).

ilioscrotal (il″i-ō-skrō′tal), *a.* [NL. *ilium* + *scrotum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to both ilium and scrotum; specifically, noting a small nerve.

iliotrochanteric (il″i-ō-trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* [NL. *ilium* + *trochanter* + *-ic.*] Relating to the ilium and the trochanters of the femur; specifically, noting the gluteal muscles attached to these parts.

Ilisha (i-lish′ä), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1866), from an East Indian name of *Sardinella lisha* (Jordan and Evermann).] A genus of fishes, of the family *Clupeidæ*, found on the tropical coasts of America and Asia.

-ility. A termination (*-i-li-ty*, L. *-i-li-tas*) of nouns from adjectives in *-le*, *-ble*, *-ile*, etc., as *ability*, *agility*, *civility*, *probability*, etc. See *-ble*, etc.

Ill., Ills. Abbreviations of *Illinois.*

ill., illus., illust. Abbreviations of *illustrated* or of *illustration.*

Illænus (i-lē′nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰλλαίνειν*, look awry, squint.] A genus of Silurian trilobites with large subequal and smooth head- and tail-shields, large compound eyes, and generally 10 thoracic segments.

illæsive, illesive (i-lē′siv), *a.* [L. *il-* for *in-*[3] priv. + *lædere*, hurt, + *-ive.*] Not injurious; harmless: as, *illæsive* games.

illapsive (i-lap′siv), *a.* [*illapse* + *-ive.*] Relating to an illapse, or inflowing of the Holy Spirit.

illative. **I.** *a.* 4. In *gram.*, noting the case expressing motion into. See ★*introessive. Gatschet*, Gram. of the Klamath Lang., p. 482.

II. *n.* 3. In *gram.*, the illative case.

illaudatory (i-lâ′dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*il-* for *in-*[3] priv. + *laudatory.*] Not given to praising: opposed to *laudatory.*

[The text of Tyrwhitt's] edition of the Canterbury Tales . . . wrung energetic and unqualified praise from the *illaudatory* pen of Ritson. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LVII. 787.

ill-breeding (il′brē′ding), *n.* Bad breeding; bad manners; rudeness; bad bringing up: as, "the *ill-breeding* of modern young men." [Originally written as two words.]

ill-come (il′kum′), *a.* Not well come; having come at a wrong time.

You are not *ill come*, neighbour Sordido, though I have not yet said, well-come.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

illegitimate, *a.* **II.** *n.* An emigrant who has come of his own volition and has not had 'legal reasons' for his voyage. See ★*legitimate, n.*, 2. [Australia.]

illeism (il′ē-izm), *n.* [L. *ille*, he, + *-ism.*] The unnecessarily frequent use of the pronoun *he* by a writer, especially in reference to himself in the third person; also, an instance of this use. *Coleridge.*

illeist (il′ē-ist), *n.* [L. *ille*, he, + *-ist.*] One who is given to illeism.

ill-gendered (il′jen′dėrd), *a.* Gendered unnaturally or irregularly. [Rare.]

The creature I had killed seemed to be of an *ill-gendered* kind, between a tiger and a leopard.
Defoe, Captain Singleton, vii.

ill-given (il′giv″n), *a.* Given to evil courses; having 'ill parts'; ill-disposed.

Salust was no soch man, neyther, for will to goodness, no skill by learning: but *ill geuen* by nature, and made worse by bringing up, spent the most part of his youth ver misorderly. *Roger Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

Illinoisan. **I.** *a.* 2. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting an epoch or subdivision of the glacial period, of which the deposits are well developed in Illinois.

II. *n.* 2. One of the Illinois, an Indian tribe of Algonkian stock.

illipe (il′i-pē), *n.* [Tamil name.] Same as *illupi.* This name properly belongs to *Madhuca longifolia* of southern India, but when the more northern mahwa-tree, *M. Indica*, is found in the same region, the same name is applied by the Tamils to both species.

illoyalty (i-loi′ạl-ti), *n.* [*il-*[3] + *loyalty.*] Disloyalty; want of loyalty.

A piece of cowardice and *illoyalty.*
The Standard, Sept. 25, 1882.

illucidate (i-lū′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illucidated*, ppr. *illucidating.* [*il-*[2] + *lucidus*, clear, + *-ate*[2].] To shed light upon; elucidate. *Blount*, Glossographia.

illucidation (i-lū-si-dā′shọn), *n.* The act of throwing light upon something; elucidation. *Phillips*, 1658.

illucidative (i-lū′si-dā-tive), *a.* [*illucidate* + *-ive.*] Tending to make clear. *Talfourd*, Lamb's Final Memoirs, p. 256.

illuminating-shell (i-lū′mi-nā-ting-shel), *n.* A shell charged with combustible composition as well as a small bursting charge, designed to be fired at night and on bursting to illuminate the enemy's position long enough to permit accurate pointing.

illumination, *n.* **1.** Specifically, the measure of the amount of light falling on a surface. The illumination of a surface is proportional to the intensity of the source of light producing it, and it varies inversely as the square of the distance between the source and the illuminated surface. The unit of illumination is the *lux*, the illumination produced by a source of light having an intensity of one hefner and situated at a distance of one meter from the illuminated surface. Illumination is sometimes expressed in *candle-meters* (also written *meter-candles*), the candle-meter being the illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one meter. In countries where the standard candle has been defined as equal to the hefner, the candle-meter is the same as the lux. In those countries where British units still prevail, the unit of illumination is the *candle-foot* (also *foot-candle*), the illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot. One candle-foot equals 12.2 luxes. The total flux of light from a given source is expressed in *lumens*, the lumen being the flux of light in a beam which subtends one unit of solid angle, the intensity of the source being one hefner. Since the unit solid angle subtends one square centimeter at a radius of one centimeter, the lux is the illumination produced by one lumen of light-flux per square centimeter of surface. Since the primary object of artificial lighting is to produce illumination, the establishment of a unit such as the lux, by means of which the illumination can be definitely measured and expressed, is of great importance in photometry. Instruments employed for the measurement of the intensity of the sources of light are called *photometers.* Any special form of photometer used for the direct determination of illumination is called a *luminometer* (sometimes written *illuminometer*). The illumination produced by different sources of artificial light under like conditions varies through a wide range. The following table gives results of the comparison of the light-sources commonly used in the projecting lantern, determined by measurement of the illumination received upon a screen.

Source of light.	Lumens of flux.
Petroleum flame	3.79
Acetylene flame	20.82
Lime (freshly ignited)	56.71
Lime (old)	16.65
Electric arc, alternating 550 watts	330.00
Electric arc, direct carbons parallel 550 watts	464.80
Electric arc, direct carbons at 90° 550 watts	700.00
Electric arc, direct carbons at 154° 500 watts	921.60

The amount of energy necessary to produce an illumination of one lux varies with the temperature of the source of light and with the character of the radiating surface. The art of artificial illumination consists in furnishing the requisite amount of light of suitable color at the place where illumination is required. To fulfil these conditions it is requisite to know the illumination adequate for a given purpose in definite measure: for reading and writing, for example, it is found that the minimum illumination of the page permissible varies from 5 to 50 luxes, according to the size of the type and the character of the paper. For each purpose for which artificial light is used there is a proper illumination, and only when this is definitely known may methods of precision be applied.

7. In the *pictorial arts*, the quality and quantity of light expressed.

The *illumination* is that of the open air, tempered and modified by an overhanging canopy of green.
C. Phillips, in Portfolio, N. S., July, 1898, p. 24.

Equivalent illumination, the ratio of the illuminating power of a light to that of a standard light.—**Hemisphere of illumination.** See ★*hemisphere.*

Illuminatist (i-lū′mi-nā-tist), *n.* One of the *Illuminati.*

illuminator, *n.*—**Monochromatic illuminator,** in *optics*, a device for isolating an approximately monochromatic region of the spectrum and concentrating the rays thus obtained.—**Vertical illuminator,** an apparatus accessory to a microscope which adapts it to the observation of opaque objects. A simple form consists of a cover-glass mounted at an angle of 45° in a nose-piece placed between the objective and the body-tube. Light admitted through a side aperture is reflected from the cover-glass through the lenses of the objective upon the object under examination. The light is then reflected back in a vertical beam through the objective and the cover-glass to the eyepiece. This attachment is indispensable for the examination of metals in metallography.

illuminist (i-lū′mi-nist), *n.* [*illumine* + *-ist.*] **1.** An illuminator of manuscripts, books, etc.

[The cuts] are generally no more than rude outlines, having been intended to pass through the hands of the *Illuminist*, without whose aid some portion of the subject or design would be totally unintelligible.
S. W. Singer, Hist. Playing Cards, p. 104.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Illuminati; a believer in illuminism. See *illuminati*, 2.

illuminometer (i-lū-mi-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [*illumin(ation)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of illumination. See ★*luminometer.*

illusion, *n.* **2.** In recent years, much attention has been devoted by experimental psychologists to the phenomena of optical illusion, more particularly to the group known as the geometrical optical illusions. Although it is impossible, at the present time, to offer any final classification of these illusions, the following list may be regarded as fairly complete. (1) *Illusions of reversible perspective.* There are certain figures, of the sort represented by Schroeder's stair figure (which see, under ★*figure*), which are capable of two or more perspective interpretations. It is characteristic of these figures that, as one looks at them, the shift of perspective occurs spontaneously and at irregular intervals. The figures are best drawn in white lines on a black background, the black affording a roominess or spaciousness which favors the perspective effect. Two further examples are here given. Fig. 1 may be seen either as a square box resting upon the ground, or as a block projecting upwards and to the left from the plane of the paper; Fig. 2 may be seen with the lower plane nearer or farther than the upper. (2) *Illusions of extent.* These are of two kinds, variable and constant. Typical of the former is the Müller-Lyer figure (which see, under ★*figure*). Further examples are given in Figs. 3 and 4. Although the dimensions in these figures are objectively

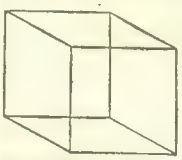


Fig. 1. Wheatstone's Cube.

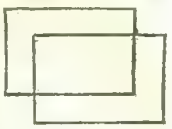


Fig. 2. Titchener's Planes.



Fig. 3. Oppel's Lines.



Fig. 4. Helmholtz's Squares.

equal, the filled spaces appear larger than the open. Typical of the latter are the illusions embodied in Fig. 5, where, in spite of objective equality, the vertical line seems longer than the horizontal, and the upper half of the vertical longer than the lower. (3) *Illusions of direction.* These, like the illusions of extent, may be variable or constant. Instances of the former class have been given under ★*figure* (*Hering's* and *Wundt's* ★*figures*; *Münsterberg's* ★*figure*; *Poggendorff's* ★*figure*; *Zöllner's* ★*figure*). Typical of the latter class is



Fig. 5.

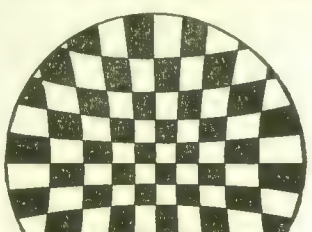
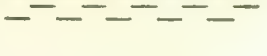


Fig. 6. Von Recklinghausen's Illusion.

Von Recklinghausen's illusion, shown in Fig. 6. If the figure is held a short distance from the eye, and its center steadily fixated, the hyperbolas become straight lines, so that the figure resembles a chess-board. (4) *Illusions*



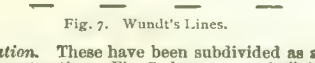


Fig. 7. Wundt's Lines.

of association. These have been subdivided as assimilative and contrastive. Fig. 7 shows an assimilative illusion: the lines of the lower part of the figure appear larger than those of the upper. Fig. 8 shows a contrastive illusion: the space between the narrow rectangles appears wider than that between the broader. (5) *Mixed illusions*, derived from a complication of the above conditions. Thus in Fig. 9 there is a variable illusion of direc-

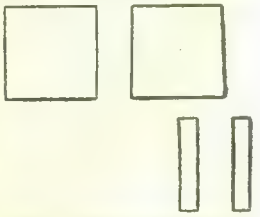


Fig. 8. Müller-Lyer's Rectangles.

tion: the smaller arc seems to belong to a circle of greater radius than the larger arc. There is also an illusion of assimilation: the larger and smaller arcs are referred to the same center. This class of illusions is, naturally, very wide. Finally (6), we may perhaps add, since by certain theorists they are connected with the geometrical optical illusions, the group of visual *illusions of movement*, one of which has been described under the term ★*antirrheoscope*. Explanations of these illusions range, as explanations of such phenomena always have ranged, between the two poles of physiology and psychology. Some investigators make them entirely a matter of perception, conditioned upon the structure and function of the sense-organ; they work with such factors as the nature of the retinal image, the direction of fixation, the movements of the eye. They point out, for instance, that reversal of perspective in class 1 can always be brought about by a shift of fixation, and that the spontaneous reversals noticed in ordinary observation are invariably connected with such shift, unconsciously made. They point out, again, that the extension and contraction of the lines in the Müller-Lyer figure may very well depend upon furtherance and arrest of eye-movement, according to the direction of the oblique end-pieces. Others, on the contrary, appeal, if not outright to such mental faculties as 'will' and 'imagination,' at any rate to purely psychological conditions; they make the illusions a matter not of perception but of judgment and association. The Müller-Lyer lines lengthen and shorten with the nature of the end-pieces because we read our own mechanical activities into the figure, feel ourselves in it as free or as constrained: eye-movements, save possibly as the vehicle by which these activities, efforts, and tensions come to expression, have nothing to do with the illusion. Between these extremes lie various forms of mixed interpretation; and it may be said definitely that, in the present state of our knowledge, recourse must be had for explanation both to physiology and to psychology. The illusions of class 4 have never been accounted for in physiological terms; while, conversely, the most ardent champions of the judgment theory cannot deny the influence of fixation in the illusions of class 1. Nor is there any reason for regarding the one mode of explanation as more 'scientific' than the other. The illusions have, admittedly, a physiological substrate: the question is only whether this substrate is altogether peripheral, given with the structure and function of the eyes, or is in part central, depending on connections within the cerebral cortex. The study of the optical illusions, if it has not as yet enabled us to decide this question, has at any rate brought to light a large body of interesting facts as well as a long list of possibilities of explanation; it has helped to illuminate various vexed problems in the perception of visual space; and it has thus cleared the ground for a future synthetic survey of space psychology.



Fig. 9. Müller-Lyer's Broken Circle.

5. In the pictorial arts, an imitation of the appearance of nature which is intended to create the impression of reality.

You cannot go beyond *illusion* in that direction, and yet illusion will only give you the sort of pleasure you derive from looking at a rope-dancer.

W. Armstrong, in Portfolio, N. S., Feb., 1895, p. 73.

Arrow-head and feather illusion, the illusion of the Müller-Lyer figure. See ★*figure*.—**Von Recklinghausen's illusion.** See ★*illusion*, 2.

illusionary (i-lū′zhọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*illusion* + *-ary*[1].] Having the characteristics of an illusion; fallacious; illusory.

The altered and *illusionary* perception of these numerous sensations increases with the concentration of the attention upon the self. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 131.

illusorily (i-lū′sọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an illusory manner; by way of illusion.

It is not that we see aright but judge wrongly: we actually see *illusorily*.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 152.

Illusory form. See ★*form*.—**Illusory power** or **appointment.** See ★*power*[1].

illustration, *n.* **5.** In *music*, same as *development* [Rare.]

Illyrian, *n.* **4.** The language of Illyria, or the group of ancient dialects represented by the modern Albanian; also applied to the modern Slavic dialects of the same or adjacent districts.

Illyric (i-lir′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Illyrian.*

Ilocan (i-lō′kạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Ilocano.*

Ilocano (il-ọ-kä′nō), *a.* and *n.* [Philippine Sp., ‹ *Ilocos*, name of two provinces, prop. 'river men' (Tagalog *ilog*, river).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ilocanos or their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Malay tribes of the Philippine Islands, inhabiting the extreme northwestern part of Luzon.—**2.** An inhabitant of Ilocos without reference to race.—**3.** The language of the Ilocanos.

I. L. P. An abbreviation of *Independent Labor Party.*

ilumba (i-löm′bä), *n.* [Aboriginal name in central Australia.] An Australian timber-tree, *Eucalyptus tesselaris*, by the settlers commonly called *Moreton Bay ash.* See ★*ash*[1].

Ilyanthidæ (il-i-an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ilyanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of zoantharians, of the order *Actiniidea*, which have free forms not adhering by a basal disk and the aboral end of the body rounded. It includes the genera *Ilyanthus*, *Halcampa*, and *Peachia*.

Ilyanthus (il-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL. (Dana, 1846), ‹ Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Ilyanthidæ*.

ilyogenic (il″i-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, of argillaceous origin: applied to rocks derived from mud. *Renevier*, 1881.

Ilyophidæ (il-i-of′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ilyophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea eels from the eastern Pacific, commonly called *ooze-eels.*

Ilyophis (i-lī′ọ-fis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, + *ὄφις*, snake.] A genus of deep-sea eels of the family *Ilyophidæ*. They are found in the eastern Pacific.

Ilypnus (i-lip′nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] A genus of small fishes, of the family *Gobiidæ*, which inhabit mud-flats on the western coast of the United States.

image, *n.*—**Dermal image,** in *psychol.*, an image of a dermal sensation; an image of pressure, cold, warmth, or cutaneous pain.—**Generic image,** in *psychol.*, a composite image derived from a number of like perceptions and standing to these much as the composite photograph stands to its originals: regarded by many psychologists as the vehicle or representative of the abstract idea.

Abstraction and generalization with no possible aid from language. These are called *generic images* by Huxley, Galton and Ribot. They are the same as Romanes's recepts, and are intermediate between the pure image on the one hand and generalizations on the other.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 201.

Gustatory image, in *psychol.*, a reproduced sensation of taste; an image which stands to the peripherally excited sensation of taste as the image of a color stands to the peripherally excited color-sensation.—**Haptical image,** in *psychol.*, a reproduced haptical sensation; an image that stands to the peripherally excited haptical sensation as the image of a color stands to the peripherally excited color-sensation.

Haptical images, beside being vague and ill-defined, offer peculiar difficulties. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XI. 25.

Heteronymous images, in *physiol. optics*, the two images seen in binocular vision when the eyes are focused upon a point beyond the object.—**Homonymous images,** in *physiol. optics*, the two images seen in binocular vision when the eyes are focused upon a point nearer than the object.—**Kinesthetic image,** in *psychol.*, a mental representation in kind of a peripherally aroused kinesthetic sensation, or group of kinesthetic sensations; a centrally excited kinesthetic sensation or sensation-group.

I have no doubt, in my own case, of the existence of visual and auditory images . . . I have no doubt, from the reports of others, of the existence of free *kinaesthetic images*, verbal or other.

Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Jan. 21, 1903, [p. 38.

Latent image, in *photog.*, the invisible image resulting from the action of light upon a sensitive photographic surface, which quickly becomes perceptible when treated with a reducing agent or developer.—**Olfactory image,** in *psychol.*, a mental representation in kind of a peripherally aroused olfactory sensation; a centrally excited olfactory sensation.

In the two following cases, the *olfactory image* only exists in a single instance, and appears to be produced by the combined operation of concomitant circumstances.

Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 145.

Pure image, in *psychol.*, an individual mental representation in kind of a peripherally aroused sensation or sensation-group; a concrete idea, as opposed to the generic image or the concept. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 201.—**Purkinje's image.** (*a*) Same as *Purkinje's figures* (which see, under *figure*). (*b*) Images (as of a candle flame) reflected from the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens and from the front of the cornea. The middle image (that from the anterior surface of the lens) varies in size and position as the eye is alternately accommodated for a farther and a nearer point. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 93.—**Real image,** any image formed at the actual intersection of rays brought to focus by an optical system: opposed to *virtual image* (which see, under *virtual*).

imagerial (im-ā-jē′ri-ạl), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *imagery* + *-al*[1].] Relating to imagery; symbolic; employing figurative illustrations.

Herat is called, after the *imagerial* way of the Easterns, the key of India. *Household Words*, IV. 230. *N. E. D.*

imagerially (im-ā-jē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* Figuratively.

Ladies are creation's glory, but they are anti-climax, . . . recoil, cross-current; morally they are repentance, penance; *imagerially*, the frozen North on the young brown buds bursting to green. *G. Meredith*, Egoist, xx.

image-space (im′āj-spās), *n.* In *optics*, the space or region pertaining to any optical system within which the images of all the points of a given space, called the object-space, are situated. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 15.

Imaginal buds. See ★*bud*[1].—**Imaginal fold.** Same as *imaginal disk.*

imaginary. **I.** *a.*—**Imaginary number, unit.** See ★*number*, etc.

II. *n.*—**Galois imaginary,** a kind of imaginary number occupying the same position in the theory of congruences that is occupied by the ordinary complex numbers in the theory of equations.—**Pure imaginary,** a neomonic number.

imaginate (i-maj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imaginated*, ppr. *imaginating.* [L. *imago* (*-gin-*),

image, + *-ate*[2].] In *entom.*, to transform from a pupa into an imago.

imagination, *n.* **5.** In *entom.*, the act of transforming into an imago or of reaching the imaginal stage: said of insects completing their metamorphosis.—**Imagination consciousness,** in *psychol.*, consciousness as it is constituted and disposed during the exercise of imagination; the contents and arrangement of contents characteristic of the imagining mind. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 1.

imbalance (im-bal′ạns), *n.* [*im-*[3] + *balance.*] Defective balance; specifically, a lack of equality in the tension and contractile strength of the eye-muscles, leading to heterophoria. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 211.

Imbauba ant. See ★*ant*[1].

imbe (im-bā′), *n.* [Brazilian, ‹ Tupi *imbé.*] A liana.

Imbibition theory, in *bot.*, the theory that the sap of plants ascends by a chemical process in the cell-walls and not by a physical process carried on by the vessels: proposed and defended by Sachs.—**Water of imbibition.** (*a*) The water held by the action of the molecular forces within the pores of a substance which is soaked but not submerged; specifically, the maximum amount of water which the soil is capable of retaining above the level of ground-water. (*b*) Same as *quarry-water.*

imbrocado (im-brọ-kä′dọ), *n.* Same as ★*embrocado*, 2.

imesatin (ī-mes′ạ-tin), *n.* [*im*(*ide*) + *isatin.*] A dark-yellow compound, $C_8H_6ON_2$, prepared by the action of ammonia on isatin. It crystallizes in prisms.

Imhofia (im-hō′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753–1755), named after *Imhof*, a privy councilor of Braunschweig and a patron of botany.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*. See *Nerine.*

imidazol (ī-mid-az′ol), *n.* [*imide* + *az*(*o*)- + *-ol.*] Same as ★*glyoxaline.*

imido-acid (ī′mi-dọ-as″id), *n.* An incorrect form of ★*iminoacid.*

imido-ether (ī′mi-dọ-ē″thėr), *n.* An incorrect form of ★*iminoester.*

imino-. [A combining form of **imine*, ‹ *im*-(*ide*) + *-ine*[2].] A combining form used in chemistry to indicate the presence, in the compound, of the divalent group NH. Incorrectly *imido-*.—**Imino-acid,** an acid which contains the group: NH combined with the hydrocarbon radical of the acid.

imino-ester (ī′mi-nọ-es″tėr), *n.* A class of compounds, $HN:R\overline{O}R_1$, prepared by the action of gaseous hydrogen chlorid on a mixture of a nitrile and an alcohol. The substances are basic and stable toward water. Also called, less correctly, *imido-ether.*

imitation, *n.*—**Laws of imitation.** See ★*law*[1].

immatriculate (im-ạ-trik′ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immatriculated*, ppr. *immatriculating.* [*im-*[2] + *matriculate, v.* (after G. *immatriculieren*).] To matriculate.

immatriculation (im-ạ-trik-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [G. *immatriculation.*] Matriculation, especially in a German university.

immedial (i-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [*immedi*(*ate*) + *-al*[1].] A trade-name applied to certain coal-tar colors of the sulphid type.—**Immedial black, blue.** See ★*black*, ★*blue.*

immediatism, *n.* **2.** In *U. S. hist.*, the principles of the immediatists.

The speaker [H. G. Otis] was prepared to denounce the Society [for the immediate abolition of slavery] as a "dangerous association." . . . Its *immediatism* makes it a revolutionary society.

Garrison, Life of William Lloyd Garrison, I. 499.

immediatist (i-mē′di-ạ-tist), *n.* [*immediate* + *-ist.*] One who believes in immediate action; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored the immediate abolition of slavery.

He [H. G. Otis] denounced the "higher law"; denied that the Scriptures were anywhere opposed to Slavery; repeated that Christ "was not an *immediatist.*"

Garrison, Life of William Lloyd Garrison, I. 500.

immediatorial (i-mē′di-ạ-tō-ri-ạl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *mediatorial.*] Not mediatorial.

When the object of the present Kingdom of Christ has been attained in the conquest of evil, there will be no longer need of a mediator. Then God will be known immediately. We shall know Him, when the mediatorial has merged in the *immediatorial*, in a way more high, more intimate, more sublime than even through Christ.

F. W. Robertson, Lectures on Epistles to Cor., Lecture xxx.

Immemorial usage. See ★*usage.*

immergence (i-mėr′jens), *n.* [*immerge* + *-ence.*] The act of immerging or plunging or sinking into or under anything; immersion: as, *immergence* in water.

immersement (i-mėrs′ment), *n.* Same as ★*immergence.*

immersion, *n.* **7.** An antiquated term for the introduction of a solid substance into a liquid

reagent in order to produce chemical change, as the calcination of tin by immersion in nitric acid.—**Center of immersion.** Same as *center of displacement.*—**Immersion system,** in *microscopy,* an objective lens system designed for use with a layer of liquid between the objective and the cover-glass. See *immersion,* 5.—**Oil-immersion lens.** See ★*lens.*—**Wedge of immersion.** See ★*wedge*[1].

immethodic (im-ẹ-thod′ik), *a.* [*im-*[3] + *methodic.*] Same as *immethodical.*

immigration, *n.*—**Bureau of Immigration.** See ★*bureau.*

immigrator (im′i-grā-tọr), *n.* An immigrant. *Lytton. N. E. D.*

immigratory (im′i-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [*immigrate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to immigration.

Both *immigratory* and emigratory [movements of birds]. *The Naturalist,* Jan. 13, 1897.

immissivity (i-mi-siv′i-ti), *n.* [*in-*[2] + *missive* + *-ity.*] Absorbing power for radiation, expressed either in terms of that of a black body or in absolute measure. Like emissivity, which is the corresponding physical constant for radiation, immissivity is defined in various ways; sometimes as the quantity of heat absorbed per second by a square centimeter of surface when the difference of temperature between the absorbing body and its surroundings is 1° C. A more usual measure of immissity is by means of the coefficient of absorption. See *absorption of light.*

immixture[2] (i-miks′tụr), *n.* [*in-*[2] + *mixture.*] The action of mixing; commingling; the condition of being mixed up in (something).

It [a principle] has enabled the court to avoid an *immixture* in political strife which must have destroyed its credit. *Bryce,* Amer. Commonwealth, I. xxiv.

immoderacy (i-mod′ẹ-rā-si), *n.* Want of moderation. *Sir T. Browne,* Christian Morals, ii. § 1.

immodulated (i-mod′ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* [*in-*[3] + *modulated.*] Unmodulated.

His voice was harsh and *immodulated.* *J. A. Symonds,* Shelley, p. 11. *N. E. D.*

immolation, *n.* **3.** The title of the eucharistic preface in the Gallican liturgy: so called because it is an introduction to the sacrifice of the mass. See *preface,* 2.

immoralist (i-mor′ạl-ist), *n.* [*immoral* + *-ist.*] One who opposes or disregards the principles of morality.

That arch *im-moralist* . . . Goethe. *Mrs. Craik.*

immoralize (i-mor′ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immoralized,* ppr. *immoralizing.* To demoralize; make immoral.

Immortal flower. Same as *immortelle.*

immotive (i-mō′tiv), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *motive.*] Incapable of moving or of being moved. *Feltham,* Resolves, I. 190. *N. E. D.*

immundity (i-mun′di-ti), *n.* [L. **immunditas,* besides *immunditia* and *immundities,* ⟨ *immundus,* unclean: see *immund.*] Uncleanness; an unclean or impure thing.

The ascription to Sappho of the various extravagances and *immundities* of the common myth. *E. H. Pember,* Tragedy of Lesbos, Pref., p. 11. *N. E. D.*

immune. **I.** *a.*—**Immune body.** Same as ★*amboceptor.*—**Immune proteid,** any protective albuminous substance, in the sense of an antitoxin or a bacteriolysin.—**Immune serum,** the serum of an immunized animal, containing the specific antibody to the substance used in immunization. See ★*immunity,* 5.—**Partial immune body,** one of a number of bodies of which, according to Ehrlich, each immune body is composed. See ★*immunity,* 5.

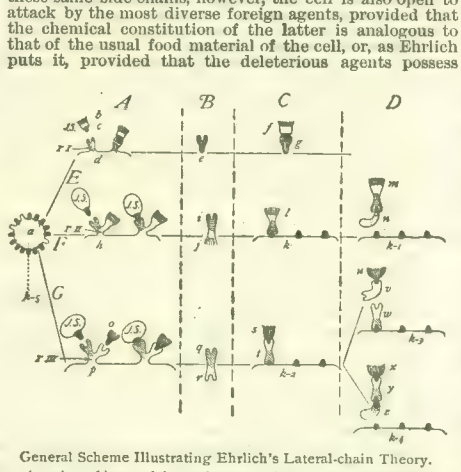
II. *n.* One who is exempt; specifically, one who is protected from a particular disease by inoculation or by a previous attack.

immunify (i-mū′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immunified,* ppr. *immunifying.* [L. *immunis,* safe, + *-ficare,* ⟨ *facere,* make.] To make immune; immunize.

immunist (i-mū′nist), *n.* [*immune* + *-ist.*] One who enjoys a certain exemption or immunity. See *immunity,* 1.

It is conceded that the '*immunist*' (it is convenient to borrow a term that French writers have coined) is entitled to many of the fines and forfeitures that arise from offences committed within his territory. *F. W. Maitland,* Domesday Book and Beyond, p. 277.

immunity, *n.* **5.** In *pathol.,* a lack or absence of susceptibility to disease. This may be either natural or acquired. *Natural immunity* may be of the most varied character. Thus it is found that animals are altogether insusceptible to many diseases which are common in man, such as yellow fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, etc.; the cold-blooded animals, as a class, are free from many diseases which are common in the warm-blooded animals; birds and reptiles are exempt from tetanus, mice and rats from diphtheria. Again, children are much more prone to certain diseases (as measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, etc.) than adults. Certain individuals appear immune against diseases to which others of the same species readily succumb. A familiar example of *acquired immunity,* on the other hand, is that which follows an attack of yellow fever, or smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc. Immunity of this character, which depends upon actual infection, is called *active immunity,* since the body itself is active in its production. This is in contradistinction to *passive immunity,* which is referable to the introduction of protective substances from without. Such immunity is seen, for example, following protective injections of diphtheria antitoxin. Knowledge regarding the essential factors which are operative in the production of immunity to disease is still very defective, but many points have been worked out from which a general idea of the process can be formed. Through the researches of Ehrlich and his pupils in Germany more especially, and of Metchnikoff and Bordet in France, besides many others, the concept of immunity has been materially amplified; for it has been shown that the animal body has a mechanism of self-protection which is of the most extensive character and is directed not only against the harmful effects of bacteria but also against all alien cellular elements and cell-products of whatever kind, in so far, at least, as these latter are of an albuminous character. Thus it has been ascertained that the injection of certain soluble toxins leads to the production of corresponding antitoxins, as in diphtheria, tetanus, botulism, and poisoning with certain vegetable toxins, as ricin., abrin, crotalin, etc. Similarly, the introduction of various tissue-cells of an alien species leads to the formation of corresponding cytolysins or cytotoxins, such as hemolysins, leucolysins, neurolysins, endotheliolysins, spermatolysins, and so on apparently without limit. Then, again, it was shown that the injection of certain cells calls forth the production of corresponding *agglutinins,* which cause the clumping or coalescence of the cells in question. Various albuminous substances similarly lead to the production of bodies which, when brought together with the first, cause the formation of precipitates—the *precipitins.* There are also the *coagulins,* which result on injection of certain albumins; the *antiferments;* and so on. Thus it is seen that the introduction into the body of almost any foreign substance of an albuminous character (*antigen*) is followed by the production of a corresponding antagonistic or *antibody.* It is accordingly necessary to extend the meaning of the term *immunity* to include the general defensive reaction on the part of the body to the action of foreign cellular elements or their constituents. As regards the mechanism by which the various antibodies are formed and immunity is accordingly produced opinions differ, but there is a general tendency to accept the explanation offered by Ehrlich and his pupils, which is based upon the now famous lateral-chain theory (see below). The general study of immunity has led to a vast amount of experimental research, and to results of the utmost practical importance. Thus the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin has furnished a cure for one of the most fatal diseases to which man is subject. Tetanus is now successfully combated by an antitetanin. Snake-bite poisoning, which in India is annually responsible for many thousands of deaths, is readily amenable to specific treatment in a large percentage of cases. Antirabic treatment has lowered the fatality percentage of rabies to nearly one per cent. In many other diseases to which man is subject altogether satisfactory antisera have not as yet been developed, but a certain degree of protective immunity can be established in some, as in plague, typhoid fever, and dysentery. In these cases immunization is effected by means of attenuated cultures of the corresponding organisms. Of vast economic importance is the successful immunization of certain animals against diseases which would otherwise prove highly fatal, as of sheep against anthrax and of cattle against rinderpest. Important from the standpoint of prophylaxis, also, is the possibility of promptly recognizing the existence of tuberculosis in cattle by the injection of tuberculin, and, to judge from recent reports, it now seems possible also to immunize actively against the disease in question. *Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory,* upon which the modern doctrine of immunity is largely based, explains better than any other the various experimental data that have been elaborated within recent years. According to it, the living cell contains a formative central nuclear complex, the *Leistungskern* of Ehrlich, to which other molecular groups, the so-called *side-chains* or *receptors,* are united. Through the union of food material with these side-chains the nutrition of the cell is maintained. Through these same side-chains, however, the cell is also open to attack by the most diverse foreign agents, provided that the chemical constitution of the latter is analogous to that of the usual food material of the cell, or, as Ehrlich puts it, provided that the deleterious agents possess



General Scheme Illustrating Ehrlich's Lateral-chain Theory.

A, action of immunizing substances (*J. S.*) upon receptors *I*, *II*, and *III* (*rI*, *rII*, *rIII*) of the body-cells; *B*, cast-off free receptors (haptins); *C*, action of antibodies upon the soluble products (toxins) of cells or the cells themselves; *D*, action of anti-agglutinins, anti-immune bodies, anticomplements, which result on injection of agglutinins, hemolysins, etc.; *E*, soluble products—toxins, ferments; *F*, insoluble substances, producing agglutinins and coagulins; *G*, insoluble substances, leading to production of cytotoxic (bactericidal) immune substances; *b*, toxophoric group; *c*, haptophoric group; *d*, *h*, *g*, body-cells; *k* (*k-1* to *k-5*), cells used in immunization; *o*, complement; *e*, antitoxin, antiferment; *i*, haptophoric group; *f*, zymphoric group—coagulins, agglutinins; *g*, cytophilic group; *r*, complementophilic group—immune body of the hemolysins, bacteriolysins, etc.; *f*, toxin; *g*, antitoxin; *l*, agglutinin; *s*, complement; *t*, immune body; *m*, agglutinin; *n*, anti-agglutinin; *u*, complement; *v*, anticomplement; *w*, immune body; *x*, complement; *y*, immune body; *z*, anti-immune body. (Drawn from "Zeitschrift f. allgem. Physiologie.")

groups, or *haptophores,* which will fit the receptors of the cell. Ehrlich recognizes three varieties of receptors, which he classifies as belonging to the first, the second, and the third order. Those of the first and second orders contain only one combining group for the alien material, which is to act upon the cell; for this reason they are termed *uniceptors:* while the receptors of the third order have two combining groups and are called *amboceptors.* In the case of the receptors of the second and third orders the alien material, *antigen* or *immunizing body,* as it is generally termed, is capable of producing its specific effect upon the cell only in the presence of a ferment-like substance which must be especially supplied, as the so-called *complement* in the case of receptors of the third order, while in those of the second such a complex represents an integral component of the receptor (the zymophoric group). If, now, a foreign substance of a harmful nature effects a union with some of the receptors of a cell, these receptors are practically lost to the cell. In accordance with Weigert's overproduction theory, this loss, unless the cell has been injured beyond the possibility of recovery, is then not only made up by the production of other receptors of the same kind, but an overproduction occurs. The supernumerary side-chains are thrown off, and now circulate in the blood in the free state. In this condition they are known as *haptines,* and, like the original sessile receptors, they may be of the first, second, or third order, as already described. As their presence in the blood in the free state prevents the access of foreign cellular products to the cell, these haptines are antagonistic in their action to that of the alien material, and thus constitute true protective bodies. For this reason they are termed *antibodies,* or *adaptation-products,* the latter term indicating that they are formed as a result of an effort on the part of the body to adapt itself to the presence of the foreign substances. The sera in question are similarly known as *antisera* or *immune sera.* Upon this basis natural immunity is readily explained by the assumption that receptors corresponding to the infecting agent are lacking, so that an attack upon the cell is impossible. Acquired immunity, on the other hand, is the result of infection and the consequent formation of antibodies. It may be *antitoxic* or *bactericidal* in nature, according to the character of the infecting agent. *Antitoxic immunity* is thus far known to develop in only three conditions, namely, in diphtheria, tetanus, and botulism. *Bactericidal immunity,* in contradistinction to antitoxic immunity, depends upon the production of more complicated antibodies, namely, haptines of the third order (amboceptors, immune bodies, etc.), in which a coaction of a ferment-like complement is necessary to produce the specific effect. *Passive immunity* depends upon the introduction of specific antibodies from without, and can also be of the antitoxic or bacteriolytic type, according to the nature of the substances employed.—**Atreptic immunity,** immunity which is dependent upon the absence of a specific substance *x*, which is essential to continued growth, in the case of malignant tumors.—**Opsonic immunity,** immunity which is dependent upon the presence in the body of opsonins, to which, in turn, the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes is referable.

immunization (i-mū-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [*immunize* + *-ation.*] The artificial adaptation of an animal to foreign cells or cell products, brought about by the injection of such foreign material. See ★*immunity,* 5.

immunizator (i-mū-ni-zā′tọr), *n.* One who or that which immunizes or renders immune.

immunize (i-mū′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immunized,* ppr. *immunizing.* [*immune* + *-ize.*] To produce immunity in; render immune.

immunochemistry (i-mū-nō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [*immune* + *chemistry.*] The chemical study of immunity. *Arrhenius* (trans.).

immunotherapy (i-mū-nō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [Cf. *immune* and *therapeutics.*] The medical treatment of disease by means of immunization. *Lancet,* Oct. 8, 1910, p. 1096.

immunotoxin (i-mū-nō-tok′sin), *n.* [*immune* + *toxin.*] Antitoxin employed in the prevention of disease.

immure, *v. t.* **3.** To build into a wall; imbed in masonry. *Geol. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 160.

imo (ē′mō), *n.* [Japanese name.] In Japan, a generic name for edible roots, such as yams, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, and taro. Used alone without a qualifying prefix, it is especially applied in Japan and in Korea to the taro, *Caladium Colocasia,* which is also called in Japan *sato-imo.* See *Colocasia, taro*[1], and ★*gabi.*

Imouthes (i-mö′thēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἰμούθης, also Ἰμούθ, repr. Egypt. *I-em-hotep.*] I-em-hotep, an Egyptian god of medicine.

imp, *n.* **7.** The length of twisted hair in a fishing-line.

Imp. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Imperator,* emperor; (*b*) of *Imperatrix,* empress.

imp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *imperative;* (*b*) of *imperfect* (*tense*); (*c*) of *imperial;* (*d*) of *impersonal;* (*e*) of the Latin *imprimatur,* let it be printed.

impact-figure (im′pakt-fig″ūr), *n.* Same as *percussion-figure* (which see, under *percussion*).

impair[2], *a.* **2.** Not one of a pair; odd; unmatched. *Todd,* Cyc. Anat., III. 829.

II. *n.* **1.** An impaired or odd thing; an article without a mate.—**2.** In *roulette,* an odd number.

The [roulette] wheel is divided into thirty-seven compartments, . . . numbered from one to thirty-six, the thirty-seventh being zero. Pair indicates even numbers, *impair* odd numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 304.

impala (im-pä′lä), *n.* [Also *impalla*, *impallah*, and *pala*; from an African name.] An African antelope of the genus *Æpyceros*, which has rather long, divergent, lyrate horns. The best-known species is *Æ. melampus* of South Africa, of a dark-red color, white below, standing about 3 feet high. A small race of this species inhabits Nyassaland. Another species, *Æ. petersi*, with black marking on the face, is found in West Africa, in Angola. Also known as *pala*.

impaludism (im-pal′ū-dizm), *n.* [L. *in*, in, + *palus* (*palud-*), marsh, + *-ism*.] Chronic malaria; malarial cachexy.

impanel[2] (im-pan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaneled*, *impanelled*, ppr. *impaneling*, *impanelling*. [*in-*[2] + *panel*.] 1. To decorate or fit with panels: as, a house *impaneled* with oak.—2. To place as a panel in a wall.

Telford used to take much pleasure in pointing out to his visitors the painting of Westminster Bridge *impanelled* in the wall. *Smiles*, Engineers, II. 474.

imparasite (im-par′a-sīt), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *parasite*.] An insect which is predatory and carnivorous, but is not a parasite. *Kirby and Spence.*

imparlance, *n.*—**General special imparlance,** in *law*, an imparlance in which the defendant reserves all advantages and exceptions whatsoever, including the right to a plea that the court has no jurisdiction of the cause.

impartance (im-par′tans), *n.* [*impart* + *-ance*.] The act of imparting; impartment.

The balance between two opposing *impartances* of morality.
Shelley, Letter to Elizabeth Hitchener, Oct. 18, 1811. [*N. E. D.*

imparticipable (im-pär-tis′i-pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*in-*[3] + *participable*.] **I.** *a.* That can not be shared or divided.

In radiant thousands, each star reigns
In *imparticipable* royalty
Leaderless, uncontrasted with the light
Wherein their light is lost.
Bailey, Festus, x. 88.

II. *n.* A thing that can not be shared or divided.

Every *imparticipable* produces twofold orders of things participated. *J. Taylor*, Procius, II. 359. *N. E. D.*

impartivity (im-pär-tiv′i-ti), *n.* Imparting power; specifically, the power of an electric heater to impart heat to its surroundings.

Where high temperatures and rapid rates of *impartivity* are required lower variable voltages are used.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 85.

impasto, *n.* 2. In *ceram.*, enamel colors or slip laid so thickly on the ware, in decoration, as to stand out from its surface in relief.

Impatientaceæ (im-pā″shi-en-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bornhart, 1895), < *Impatiens* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, the jewel-weed family, typified by the genus *Impatiens* (which see). There is only one other monotypic genus, *Hydrocera*, a native of the East Indies. The family has generally been called *Balsaminaceæ*, a term based on an untenable genus name and therefore invalid.

impayable (im-pā′a-bl), *a.* [OF. *empayable*, unappeasable, not to be paid for, < *in-* priv. + *payable*, payable.] 1. That can not be paid: as, *impayable* debts or obligations. *Monthly Rev.*, XXIII. 60.—2. Beyond payment; priceless. [Colloq., French use.]

The cheese, the fruits, the salad, the olives, . . . and the delicious white wine, each in their way were *impayables*; and the good marquis . . . observed that his guests did sincere homage to their merits.
Scott, Quentin Durward, Introd., p. xxix.

impecuniary (im-pē-kū′ni-ā-ri), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *pecuniary*.] 1. Impecunious.

This day have I received information from my man of law of the non—and never likely to be—performance of purchase by Mr. Claughton of *impecuniary* memory.
Byron, Letter 188, Works, III. 95.

2. Having no relation to money; not pecuniary.

It is in vain that in this hemisphere we endeavour after *impecuniary* fancies.
Bagehot, Literary Studies, I. 268. *N. E. D.*

imped (im′ped), *n.* [NL. **impes* (*imped-*), tr. Gr. ἄπους (Aristotle), < *in-*[3] priv. + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] An animal without feet.

Aristotle had divided the group (warm-blooded vertebrates) into bipeds, quadrupeds, and *impeds*. The quadrupeds formed the great bulk. The *impeds* living in the sea, as fishes, were warm blooded and breathed air; the bipeds were ourselves. *Owen*, in Life, II. 119.

impedance, *n.* Impedance is the apparent resistance of an alternating-current circuit, or the ratio of the electromotive force consumed by an alternating current, divided by the current. On account of the electromotive force consumed by self-induction, the apparent resistance with alternating currents is greater than that with direct currents, though the power-consumption is the same. The impedance consists of two components — *resistance*, which consumes power, and *reactance*, which is the wattless resistance due to self-induction. See *resistance*, 3, and ★*reactance*.—**Absolute impedance,** impedance expressed in the absolute units of the c. g. s. system.—**Impedance factor.** See ★*factor*.—**Internal impedance,** in *elect.*, the square root of the sum of the squares of the internal resistance and reactance.

A synchronous motor of *internal impedance* Z.
Steinmetz, Elements of Electrical Engineering, p. 102.

impediment, *n.*—**Prohibitive impediments,** in *law*, impediments to marriage which subject the offending party to punishment in case of marriage in spite of them, but which are not sufficient to annul or avoid the marriage.—**Relative impediments,** in *law*, impediments to marriage caused by the parties being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

impeller, *n.* 2. Specifically, the revolving wheel or pumping element of a centrifugal fan or pump.

The conoidal pump is especially designed for pumping large volumes against low heads. In general appearance, it is somewhat different from the ordinary centrifugal pump, due partially to the widening of the pump chamber to admit a special form of *impeller*.
Elect. Rev., Aug. 27, 1904, p. 318.

impenetrate (im-pen′ē-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impenetrated*, ppr. *impenetrating*. [*in-*[2] + *penetrate*.] To penetrate; permeate.

Love . . . surrounding and *impenetrating* the beloved with radiance.
Mrs. Craik, Romantic Tales, p. 318. *N. E. D.*

imper. An abbreviation of *imperative*.

Imperata (im-pē-rā′tä), *n.* [NL. (Cyrilli, 1792), named in honor of Ferrante *Imperato*, an Italian apothecary who in 1599 published a natural history of Naples.] A genus of grasses related to *Saccharum*. They are erect, often tall perennials with long, cylindrical, spike-like terminal panicles, each spikelet surrounded by long, silvery, silky hairs. There are five species, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. *I. arundinacea* is the cogon of the Philippine Islands and the alang-alang of the Malay Archipelago. See ★*alang-alang*.

imperation (im-pē-rā′shon), *n.* [NL. **imperatio* (*n-*), < L. *imperare*, command: see *imperative*.] The power or action of governing; commanding.

What is dominion? It is either the power of contrectation, or else that of *imperation*. . . . Under the head of the power of *imperation* is comprised all the power which the sovereign is accustomed to exercise.
Bentham, Prin. Internat. Law, Works, II. 540.

imperative, *n.*—**Social imperative,** social constraint and sanction within the domain of belief and action.

imperf., impf. Abbreviations of *imperfect*.

Imperfect square, cube, etc., a number whose square root, cube root, etc., is irrational.

imperfective (im-pėr-fek′tiv), *a.* [*imperfect* + *-ive*.] 1. Imperfect.—2. Serving to express action not completed (either continuous or repeated at various times): applied to a form or 'aspect' of the Slavic verb.

imperforate, *a.* 2. As applied to the shells of the gastropod *Mollusca*, having the inner parts of the whorls coalesced into a columella leaving no opening or perforation. In the *Echinoidea*, or sea-urchins, the mamelons which support the spines are imperforate when not pierced by a central foramen.

imperial, *n.* 11. A member of the imperial or emperor's party; a soldier of the imperial army.

The Emperor and Germans, or if you please the *Imperials*.
R. Johnson, Kingdom and Commonwealth, p. 101. *N. E. D.*

12. An imperial personage; an emperor.

I have received my proportion, like the prodigious son, and am going with Sir Proteus to the *Imperial's* Court.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3.

At twelve the *Imperials* [the Emperor and Empress of Russia] retired and dismissed us.
Motley, Correspondence, I. 89. *N. E. D.*

imperialine (im-pē′ri-a-lin), *n.* [NL. *imperialis* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, very bitter levorotatory alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{60}O_4N$, contained in the bulbs of *Fritillaria imperialis*. It crystallizes in short needles, darkens at 248° C., and melts at 254° C.

imperialism, *n.* 3. Specifically—(*a*) "In recent British politics, the principle or policy (1) of seeking, or at least not refusing, an extension of the British Empire in directions where trading interests and investments require the protection of the flag; and (2) of so uniting the different parts of the Empire having separate governments, as to secure that for certain purposes, such as warlike defence, internal commerce, copyright, and postal communication, they shall be practically a single state." *N. E. D.* (*b*) In United States politics, the extension of the rule of the American government over foreign countries acquired by conquest or purchase, without a corresponding grant to them of the constitution or of a republican form of government; the governing of other peoples on the monarchical principle, as subjects rather than as citizens.—**Liberal imperialism,** in recent British politics, the views of the Liberal imperialists.

imperialist, *n.* 3. Specifically, in recent and particularly in British and United States politics, one who favors the principles and practices of imperialism.—**Liberal imperialist,** in recent British politics, a Liberal who is in sympathy with the imperialistic ideas usually associated with the Conservative party.

impers. An abbreviation of *impersonal*.

imperscriptible, *a.* A mistaken form or misprint for *imprescriptible*, admitted into some dictionaries.

impersonalize (im-pėr′son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonalized*, ppr. *impersonalizing*. [*impersonal* + *-ize*.] To make impersonal. *N. E. D.*

impersonative (im-pėr′son-ā-tiv), *a.* [*impersonate* + *-ive*.] Relating to dramatic impersonation; capable of impersonating: as, *impersonative* talent.

impi (im′pi), *n.* [Zulu.] A band of African warriors; a native military expedition.

implantation, *n.* 2. Union of the two ends of intestine, after exsection of a segment, by the insertion of one into the other and retention by sutures.

implementiferous (im″plē-men-tif′e-rus), *a.* [*implement* + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing implements or tools; containing stone implements made by early races of men, as certain geological deposits.

Collections from *implementiferous* gravels at Swanscombe, in Kent. *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 636.

implexed (im′plekst), *a.* [L. *implexus*, entangled, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, entangled or interlaced; implex. *F. V. Coville.*

Implication texture. Same as *graphic* ★*texture*.

implode (im-plōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imploded*, ppr. *imploding*. [*im-*[2] + (*ex*)*plode*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst inward: opposed to *explode*.

This bulb *implodes*, then the pressure is applied to the interior of the protected bulb, which, in its turn, explodes.
Nature, Nov. 24, 1881, p. 92.

II. *trans.* To pronounce by implosion. *N. E. D.*

implosion, *n.* 2. In *phonol.*, see the extract.

The *implosion* consists in closing the glottis simultaneously with the stop position, and then compressing the air between the glottis stoppage and the mouth one.
H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics, § 224.

implosive (im-plō′siv), *a.* and *n.* [*implos*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* In *phonol.*, produced by implosion: as, *implosive* stops.

II. *n.* A sound formed by implosion.

Some sounds are produced without either out- or in-breathing, but solely with the air in the throat or mouth. The '*implosives*' . . . are formed in the former, the suction-stops or 'clicks' in the latter way.
H. Sweet, Primer of Phonetics, § 90.

impluvium, *n.* 2. Same as *compluvium*.

imp. meas. An abbreviation of *imperial measure*. *Dunglison.*

impost-block (im′pōst-blok), *n.* An impost taking the form of a separate member with a definite character, as in Byzantine and early Italian architecture where it rises like a separate capital above the capital proper of a column. The term is also used for the two blocks from which an arch in a continuous wall seems to arise and upon which it bears.

imposure (im-pō′zūr), *n.* [*impose* + *-ure*.] The act of imposing or of laying on: as, the *imposure* of a decree.

impound, *v. t.* 3. To gather and retain (water) in a reservoir, basin, or pond.

impredicable (im-pred′i-ka-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *predicable*.] 1. That cannot be predicated or affirmed. *Cockeram.*—2. That cannot be predicted. [An erroneous use, doubtfully ascribed in the following case.]

There is, no doubt, one constant element in the reckoning, namely human nature, and perhaps another in human nature itself—the tendency to reaction from all extremes; but the way in which these shall operate, and the force they shall exert, are dependent on a multitude of new and *impredicable* circumstances.
Lowell, Prose Works, V. 126.

impregnation, *n.*—**Constitutional impregnation,** the impression upon the constitution of an organism as a whole which is supposed by Eimer to be made by a characteristic of long standing. See the extract.

If a form remain stationary at a low phyletic stage, then, from purely constitutional causes, the longer it remains at that stage the more does it become different, because its characters stamp themselves more and more deeply on the organism (*constitutional impregnation*).
Eimer (trans.), Organic Evolution, p. 51.

Hypodermic impregnation, in some leeches, as *Clepsine*, fecundation by the passage of spermatozoa which are deposited on the skin in spermatophores, through the skin into the cœlomic spaces and thence probably to the ovaries.

imprescience (im-prē′shiens), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *prescience.*] The condition of being without foreknowledge or prescience.

Improvidence, *imprescience*, and selfish ease.
De Quincey, Posthumous Works, I. 235, note. *N. E. D.*

impress[1], *v. t.* 5. In *elect.*, to apply electromotive force to (a circuit) from some outside source or to create difference of potential in (a conductor).

impressed, *p. a.* 2. In *elect.*, supplied to a circuit by some outside source: for example, the impressed electromotive force of a circuit is the electromotive force supplied to it by a generator.

impression, *n.*—**Method of impression,** in *exper. psychol.*: (*a*) Any method of psychological analysis which involves the presentation of stimuli to the observer and the recording of his introspective judgments. (*b*) More particularly, a method for the study of the affective processes, consisting in the presentation to the observer of a large number of stimuli, serially or in pairs, and in the recording of the affective judgments, absolute or relative, passed upon these presented stimuli: opposed, in this sense, to the *method of* ★*expression.*—**Sulphur impression,** an impression or cast made on so-called plastic sulphur, which is a ductile mass produced by pouring melted sulphur into water.

impressionalistic (im-presh″ọn-ạl-is′tik), *a.* Same as *impressionistic.*

impression-cylinder (im-presh′ọn-sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylindrical surface in a printing or other press which carries the type or the pattern to be impressed upon the paper or cloth fed to it by the feeding-rolls. See *cylinder*, 2 (*c*).

impressionism, *n.* The name was first given to an advanced school of modern painting in France, based on the principle that effects of light in nature are momentary, and that the painter, if he wishes to be true to nature, should confine his attention and effort as closely as possible to the moment of their occurrence. In order to express the high key of natural light, a coterie of extreme impressionists, called *pointillists*, have used pure color laid on in points or dots. See the extract.

The words Impressioniste, *Impressionisme*, are said to have arisen from a phrase in the preface to Manet's catalogue of his pictures exhibited in 1867 during the Exposition Universelle, from which he was excluded. "It is the effect," he wrote, "of sincerity to give to a painter's works a character that makes them resemble a protest, whereas the painter has only thought of rendering his impression." An alternative origin is a catalogue in which Claude Monet entitled a picture of sunrise at sea "Une Impression." The word was probably much used in the discussions of the group, and was caught up by the critics as characteristic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 412.

impression-resist (im-presh′ọn-rē-zist″), *n.* In *printing*, the material used as an elastic aid to give pressure to the paper which covers the inked type upon a printing-press. For strong elastic pressure that overlaps the face of the type, woolen blankets and india-rubber cloth are preferred; for a truly flat surface impression, as is needed in all engravings in relief, better results are obtained from the resist of hard cardboard.

impression-stitch (im-presh′ọn-stich), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, an imitation or false stitch on the soles of shoes.—**Impression-stitch machine,** a machine for marking shoe-soles in any form of fair stitch or other fancy sewing.

impressive, *a.* 3. In *psychol.*, directed inward; producing an internal effect, or carrying a meaning for the subject of the experience: opposed to *expressive*. See *method of* ★*expression* (*a*).

My fear or anger may chance to be expressive to another, but they must of necessity be *impressive* to me.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 65.

imprest[2], *n.*—**Auditor of the imprest,** an official of the department in charge of imprests. See *imprest office*, under *imprest.*—**Bill of imprest,** an order for the drawing of money in advance. [Eng.]

imprimitive (im-prim′i-tiv), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *primitive.*] Not primitive: in *math.*, in group theory, applied to a group such that its elements can be divided into sets of an equal number of elements, so that every substitution replaces the elements of each set only by all the elements of a set.

Such that every operation of the group either interchanges the objects of a subset among themselves, or changes them all into the objects of some other subset. When this is the case the group is called *imprimitive* in respect of the set; otherwise the group is called primitive. A group which is doubly-transitive, in respect of a set of objects, obviously cannot be *imprimitive.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 121.

imprimitivity (im-prim-i-tiv′i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being imprimitive, as a group.

improbative, *a.*—**Articles improbative.** See ★*article.*

improving, *n.* 2. In *metal.*, an operation for removing a portion of the impurities from argentiferous lead by exposing the molten metal to the oxidizing influence of the air. The impurities, as they become oxidized, are removed from the surface of the bath by an iron rake, and the operation is continued until a nearly pure alloy of lead and silver is obtained. Also called *softening.*

improvisatrice (im-prō-vē-sä-trē′che), *n.*; pl. *improvisatrici* (-trē′chē). [It. *improvvisatrice*, fem. of *improvvisatore*: see *improvisatore.*] A woman who improvises.

We will not speak of the enthusiasm excited by actresses, *improvisatrici*, female singers.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in the Nineteenth Cent., p. 48.

impsonite (imp′sọn-īt), *n.* [**Impson*, a proper name (?), + *-ite*[2].] A kind of asphalt resembling albertite: it occurs in Indian Territory.

impubescent (im-pū-bes′ẹnt), *a.* [*im-*[3] + *pubescent.*] Not possessing pubescence: said, for example, of the elytra of certain *Coleoptera.*

Elytra convex, not widened posteriorly, attaining their greatest convexity at the middle, very closely and rather strongly punctured, the apex of each rounded, their epipleuræ concave, *impubescent.* [Coleoptera.]
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, I. 186.

impulse, *n.*—**Cardiac impulse,** the heart-beat.

Impulsive action. See ★*action.*

impulsivity (im-pul-siv′i-ti), *n.* [*impulsiv*(*e*) + *-ity.*] Impulsiveness; liability to hasty or violent action at the best of a momentary impulse or transient emotion. *C. Lombroso* (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 348.

In the execution of many of those acts denominated crimes the offender exhibits the phenomenon of a brief period of violent activity, extreme *impulsivity.*
A. F. Chamberlain, in Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 419.

impunctate, *a.* 2. Having no punctæ or perforations; imperforate: technically applied to the shells of *Brachiopoda*, which may be either punctate or impunctate.

impuritanism (im-pū′ri-tạn-izm), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *puritanism.*] Principles and practices opposed to those of the Puritans; unscrupulousness in religious matters.

imputation, *n.* 3. The erroneous ascription of effect to cause: as, the *imputation* of a disease to witchcraft. [Rare.]

Imputation, then, is the reference of a sense-impression, of which the mind is conscious as an effect, to a mistaken cause. *Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898–99, p. clxxiii.

Impx. A contraction of the Latin *Imperatrix*, Empress.

I. M. S. An abbreviation of *Indian Medical Service.*

imsonic (im-son′ik), *a.* [*im*(*itation*) + L. *sonus*, sound, + *-ic.*] Characterized by words imitative of sounds: an artificial word, not in actual use. *Max Müller*, Science of Language (ed. 1891), II. vii.

imu (ē′mö), *n.* [Hawaiian *imu*, also *umu.*] In the Hawaiian Islands, a pit used for baking meat or vegetables by means of heated stones.

in[1]. I. *prep.*—**To be in it,** to be actually engaged or participating in the matter or enterprise in question: usually with a negative, and often used exaggeratedly to imply 'not counted in the distribution of credit or honors or gains.' [Slang.]

II. *adv.*—**Well in,** profitably engaged (in speculation or business); hence, in general, well off. [Colloq., Australia.]

in[4], *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *inn.*

inaccentuation (in-ak″sen-tụ-ā′shọn), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *accentuation.*] Lack of accentuation or emphasis; equableness. *C. J. Smith*, Accent, Synonyms and Antonyms, p. 7.

inacceptable (in-ak-sep′tạ-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *acceptable.*] Unacceptable; not proper to be received.

Propositions for peace . . . appeared utterly *inacceptable.* *Lecky*, England in the Eighteenth Cent., II. 445.

Inachidæ (ī-nak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inachus* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous podophthalmous crustaceans, having the eyes non-retractile or retractile against the sides of the carapace, the carapace varying from subtriangular to suborbicular, the rostrum simple or bifid, and the walking-legs often very long. It includes about 40 genera, among them *Inachus*, *Macropodia*, *Huenia*, and *Euprognatha.*

Inachus (ī′nā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. Ἰναχος, a river-god, son of Oceanus.] The typical genus of the family *Inachidæ.*

inactivate (in-ak′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inactivated*, ppr. *inactivating.* [*inactive* + *-ate*[2].] To render inactive: applied to an immune serum the complement of which is being destroyed by heat or by age. Such a serum can be reactivated by the addition of fresh serum.

inactive, *a.* (*e*) In *chem.*, causing no rotation in the plane of polarized light.—**Inactive molecules.** See ★*molecule.*—**Optically inactive,** in *phys.* and *chem.*, incapable of causing a rotation of the plane of polarization of a beam of light: opposed to *optically active.* See *optically active substance*, under *active.*

inactose (in-ak′tōs), *n.* [*inact*(*ive*) + *-ose.*] An optically inactive, syrupy sugar, said to be formed by the action of silver nitrate on canesugar.

inadequative (in-ad′ē-kwā-tiv), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *adequate* + *-ive.*] Not of the same equivalence; inadequate; insufficient.

inadequatively (in-ad′ē-kwā-tiv-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *F. Hall*, Hindu Philos. System, p. 120.

Inadunata (in-ad-ū-nā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inadunatus*: see ★*inadunate.*] In the current classification of the *Crinoidea*, an order characterized by having the arms free above the first radial plates and the topmost joint of the stem the youngest. The order contains only very primitive Paleozoic forms.

inadunate (in-ad′ū-nāt), *a.* [NL. *inadunatus*, < L. *in-*[3] + *adunatus*, pp. of *adunare*, unite: see *adunation.*] Not united; specifically, as applied to the calyxes of certain fossil crinoids, having the arms free above the first radial plates.

-inæ. 2. A terminal combining-form in botanical classification, chiefly in Engler's system, denoting groups with the rank of subtribes.

inæquipalp (in-ē′kwi-palp), *n.* One of the *Inæquipalpia.*

Inæquipalpia (in-ē-kwi-pal′pi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inæquus*, unequal, + NL. *palpus*, palpus.] A group of trichopterous insects or caddis-flies in which the number of joints in the maxillary palpi differs in the two sexes. It includes the families *Phryganeidæ*, *Limnophilidæ*, and *Sericostomatidæ.*

inaja (in-ä-jä′), *n.* [Tupi *inajá.*] See *inajapalm.*

inamovability (in-ạ-mö-vạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property or state of not being removable: as, the *inamovability* of judges.

inamovable (in-ạ-mö′vạ-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *amovable.*] Incapable of being removed; not subject to removal: applied to Roman Catholic rectors who are not removable at the will of the bishop, but only by due process of canon law, that is, by a formal and solemn canonical trial under grave charges.

inanga (ē′nang-ạ), *n.* A name in New Zealand of two trout-like fishes, *Galaxias attenuatus* and *Retropinna retropinna.* They are also called *whitebait* and *minnow*, and in Tasmania the *Galaxias* is called *jolly-tail.* Also *inaka.*

inangulate (in-ang′gụ-lāt), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *angulate.*] 1. Angled in an inward direction, as certain stripes on the wings of *Lepidoptera.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 441.—2. Having no angles.

inanimate[2], *a.* 3. In *gram.*, denoting inanimate things: applied to a phase of 'gender' distinction.

The distinction between animate and *inanimate* gender is still preserved in both Penobscot and Abenaki.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 27.

inao (ē-nä′ō), *n.* [Aino (Ainu).] A ceremonial object of the Ainos (Ainu), consisting of a wooden stick, often shaved, or with shavings attached, set up as an offering or considered as a messenger which conveys prayers to the deities. *J. Batchelor*, The Ainu and their Folk-Lore, p. 92.

inappertinent (in-ạ-pėr′ti-nẹnt), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *appertinent.*] Not appertinent. *Coleridge.*

inaugurative (in-â′gụ-rā-tiv), *a.* [*inaugurate* + *-ive.*] Inaugural; inaugurating: as, an *inaugurative* ball; the *inaugurative* lecture of a course.

inaxon (in-ak′son), *n.* [Gr. ἰς (*iv-*), nerve, + ἄξων, axis.] In *neurol.*, a nerve-cell with a long axon, or axis-cylinder process.

inbark (in′bärk), *n.* In *forestry*, a condition of wood in which portions of the external bark are included within the wood. It often occurs where branches separate from the trunk, and is caused by their growing together in the hollow of the fork. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 25, 1905, p. 24433.

inboard, *a.* 3. In *mech.*, toward the inside; toward the main center or center-line: as, an *inboard* stroke of the piston; an *inboard* bearing.—**Inboard profile.** See ★*profile.*

in-book (in′bůk), *n.* Short for ★*in-clearing book.*

inbound (in′bound), *a.* Bound homeward; coming in, as to a place or harbor: as, an *inbound* fishing-fleet.

inbreather (in-brē′ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who inbreathes.

Man was not so much made, as breathed into life, by the quickening Spirit of God. He was formed in the very image of the Maker, the *Inbreather*, having in measure the thoughts, faculties, emotions of God.
A. Raleigh, Way to the City, p. 280.

inc., incorp. Abbreviations of *incorporated*.

Incaic (ing-kā′ik), *a.* [*Inca* + *-ic.*] Same as *Incan*.

in-calver (in′kä″vėr), *n.* A cow that is pregnant. [Rare.]

In no case should a cow be allowed to calve in a byre with other *in-calvers*.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 347.

in-calving (in-kä′ving), *a.* Said of a cow when bringing forth her calf.

Incandescent gas-lamp, lamp, mantle, oil-vapor burner. See ★*gas-lamp, incandescent light*, under *electric light*, also ★*lamp*[1], ★*mantle*, ★*burner*.

incardinate[2], *v. t.* 2. To institute formally as cardinal.

When he had accepted the office of Cardinal, but before he was *incardinated*.
Hook, Lives of Archbishops, II. 663. *N. E. D.*

incardination (in-kär-di-nā′shọn), *n.* The formal act of institution or incorporation in a church or clan.

The form of tonsure affected by the un-Romanised clans [of Wales], about which we hear so much later, is shown to have been originally a tribal badge, symbol of *incardination* in the sept. *Dublin Rev.*, Oct., 1897, p. 483.

Incarian (ing-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* [*Inca* + *-arian.*] Same as *Incan*. [Rare.]

incarnadine, *a.* **II.** *n.* A color ranging from flesh-color to blood-red.

Incarnadine or flesh-colour.
Peacham, Compleat Gentleman, p. 155.

The field of Lützen, . . . not then for the last time to take the rich *incarnadine* of blood, was the spot which his death should make memorable for ever.
Trench, Gustavus Adolphus, i. 49.

incarnationist (in-kär-nā′shọn-ist), *n.* [*incarnation* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of incarnation, that is, that the Divine Being has assumed human nature.

incasement, *n.*—**Theory of incasement.** (*b*) Swammerdam's theory of the preëxistence in an insect's egg of the form of the larva, pupa, and imago, each stage being a distinct animal and one being contained inside the other like a nest of boxes.

incast, *n.* 2. A casting or throwing inward: as, a fan-blower works by *incast* when it blows or forces the air into a space. Also used adjectively: as, an *incast* fan. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 519.

Inca-stone (ing′kä-stōn), *n.* A piece of iron pyrites polished for use as a mirror, as by the Incas. Such objects are frequently several inches across.

inceal (in′sē-ạl), *n.* [F. *incéal*, referring to the incus, a bone of the internal ear, irreg. < L. *incus* (*incud-*), anvil: see *incus*.] One of the bones forming the gill-cover in fishes; the suboperculum. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

incense[2], *n.*—**African incense,** an oleoresin from *Boswellia Frereana*. Also known as *Luban elemi* or *Oriental* or *African elemi*.

incense-spoon (in′sens-spön), *n.* A spoon used for incense.

Specially dainty and richly worked spoons to serve spices and sweets were used in the fourteenth century. . . . An *incense spoon* with rock-crystal shaft, dating from about 1480, and several of agate are in the Ferdinand Rothschild bequest in the British Museum.
J. S. Gardner, Old Silver Work, p. 32.

incense-tree, *n.* 3. A tree of the genus *Boswellia*, especially *B. Carterii* and *B. serrata*. See *olibanum*. —4. In Australia, a name applied to some species of *Pittosporum*, on account of their fragrant flowers.

in-center (in′sen″tėr), *n.* [*in*[2] + *center*[1].] The center of an inscribed circle.

incept, *v. t.* 2. Specifically, in *biol.*, to take in (nutriment): said of organisms or cells.

incept. An abbreviation of *inceptive*.

inch[1], *n.*—**Circular inch,** the area of a circle one inch in diameter, which equals 0.7854 square inch. One square inch equals 1.2732 circular inches. The circular inch is used in electrical calculations which involve the diameter and area of wires.—**Inch of mercury,** a unit of gaseous pressure; the pressure exerted by a vertical column of mercury one inch in height. It is .03342+ (or approximately $\frac{1}{30}$) atmospheres.—**Paris inch,** a former measure of length, occasionally referred to in optics, the equivalent of 2.7 centimeters or 1.062 English inches.

inch., incho. Abbreviations of *inchoative*.

inch-bones (inch′bōnz), *n. pl.* [*inch*[1] + *bones.*] Bone-fragments (as distinguished from bone-dust) used as manure. *J. B. Baxter*, Lib. Pract. Agr., II. 353. *N. E. D.*

inch-gauss (inch′gous), *n.* A practical unit of magnetic induction; a magnetic flux-density of one line of force (or maxwell) per square inch of cross-section.

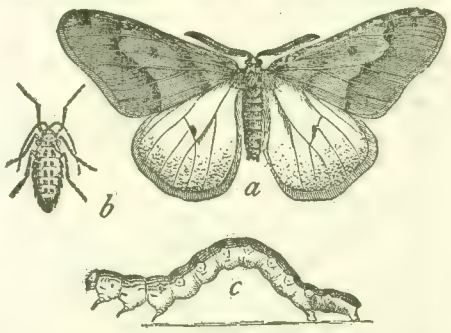
inchman (inch′man), *n.* The bulldog ant: so called from its length. [Tasmania.]

inchoacy (in-kō′ạ-si), *n.* [*inchoa(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being incipient or inchoate.

So ill satisfied was he [Clough] with his striking poem ["Amours de Voyage"], that he kept it nine years in MS. . . . What he doubted about in it was . . . its vigor and execution. Yet no execution could have been more perfect of the picture—a picture of *inchoacy*, I admit—which he intended to draw.
R. H. Hutton, Clough, in Literary Essays, p. 297.

inch-ton (inch′tun), *n.* A compound unit equivalent to one ton lifted one inch.

inchworm, *n.*—**Linden inchworm,** the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Erannis tiliaria*. It is yel-



Linden Inchworm (*Erannis tiliaria*).
a, male moth; *b*, wingless female; *c*, larva: slightly enlarged.

low, striped with black, and feeds on the leaves of the linden.—**Red-head inchworm.** See *pine* ★*span-worm*.

incide[2] (in-sīd′), *v. i.* [L. *incidere*, fall upon: see *incident.*] 1. To fall upon, as a ray of light upon a surface; impinge; have incidence. —2. To have effect upon.

The cruel inequality with which the gabelle *incided* upon certain rural districts.
M. Bridges, Pop. Mod. History, p. 423. *N. E. D.*

incidence, *n.* 6. The actual fall of taxation upon a particular individual or piece of property, in distinction from its nominal or supposed distribution.—**Grazing incidence,** in *optics*, incidence of a ray of light upon a reflecting surface in a direction such that the angle of incidence is nearly 90°.—**Principal incidence,** in *optics*, incidence at such an angle that the difference of phase of the two components of the reflected ray is $\frac{\pi}{2}$: said of the metallic reflection of light.

incident, *a.* 5. Same as *afferent* (*c*): noting the nerves which convey impressions from the periphery to the nervous centers.—**Incident train.** See ★*train*[1].

incinerant (in-sin′e-rant), *a.* [ML. *incinerans*, ppr. of *incinerare*, incinerate.] Incinerating; being reduced to ashes; burning to ashes.

incinerate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To be reduced to ashes by the burning off of organic matter. [Rare.]

incipial (in-sip′i-ạl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *incipere*, begin, + *-ial.*] Of the beginning; initial. [Rare.]

The *incipial* words of the Preambulum.
Way, Promptorium Parvulorum, 1843–65, Pref., p. xvi.

incipient, *a.* 2. In *Heb. gram.*, noting the verbal tense or form with prefixed servile letters, otherwise called *future*, *present*, and *imperfect*.

incipit (in′si-pit), *v.* [L. *incipit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *incipere*, begin: see *incipient.*] '(Here) beginneth': the first word in a preliminary formula common in medieval manuscripts and early printed books, introducing the title or name of the work or of the preface or other part of it: as, "*Incipit* preambulum"; "*Incipit* prologus in libellum qui dicitur Promptorius Parvulorum," etc. Compare *explicit*[2], *v.*

incipit (in′si-pit), *n.* [*incipit*, *v.*] The introductory words of a book or section of a book. Compare ★*explicit*, *n.*

The contents of each volume are fully given, for the most part with *incipits* and explicits.
Dublin Rev., Oct., 1897, p. 473. *N. E. D.*

Incised work. See ★*work*.

incisodentate (in-sī-sō-den′tāt), *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut in, + *dentatus*, toothed (see *dentate*).] Having sharply cut teeth.

incisodenticulate (in-sī-sō-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut in, + NL. *denticulatus*, having fine teeth (see *denticulate*).] Having fine, sharply cut teeth.

incisura (in-si-sū′rạ), *n.* [L.: see *incisure.*] An incisure; a fissure; a notch.—**Incisura ischiadica,** the notch or emargination in the pelvis which marks the point of union of the ilium and ischium; or, as in the pelvis of an ostrich, the elongate space between these bones.—**Incisura pallii transversa,** the space between the cerebrum and cerebellum into which the tentorium dips.

incisural (in-sizh′ū-ral), *a.* [*incisure* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to an incisure.

incitability (in-sī-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* Capability of being stimulated or incited. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

incitable (in-sī′tạ-bl), *a.* [*incite* + *-able.*] Capable of being stimulated to action.

incivic (in-siv′ik), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *civic.*] Lacking the qualities of good citizenship: the opposite of *civic*.

Ye rise above the base *Incivic* herd, like Cato and Brutus, superior to a senate of cowards and hirelings.
W. Taylor, in Monthly Rev., XVII. 505. *N. E. D.*

incl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *including*; (*b*) of *inclusive*.

inclavation (in-klā-vā′shọn), *n.* [*inclav(ate)* + *-ation.*] The condition of being held in a socket by curved roots, as a tooth. [Rare.]

in-clearer (in′klēr″ėr), *n.* [*in*[1] + *clearer.*] In London, the bank-clerk whose duty it is to represent his bank in the clearing-house and receive through it all the bills of exchange, checks, etc., payable by his bank; the in-clerk. Called in New York *settling-clerk*. See ★*in-clearing*.

in-clearing (in′klēr″ing), *n.* [*in*[1] + *clearing.*] The bills of exchange, checks, etc., payable by a bank in any one day's clearing-house transactions, and received by that bank's in-clearer or settling-clerk for settlement. Compare ★*out-clearing*. [Eng.]—**In-clearing books,** the books in which a bank's in-clearings are entered.

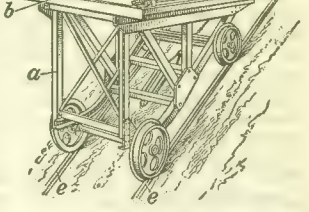
in-clerk (in′klėrk), *n.* [*in*[1] + *clerk.*] An in-clearer or settling-clerk in a clearing-house. [Eng.]

Inclination of a straight to a plane, the angle between the straight and its projection on the plane.

inclinational (in-kli-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*inclination* + *-al*[1].] Relating to inclination, either mental or physical.

inclinatory (in-klī′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*inclinat(ion)* + *-ory.*] Relating to the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle.—**Inclinatory needle**† (*naut.*), the dipping needle.

incline-car (in-klīn′kär), *n.* A freight- or passenger-car adapted for use on an inclined or mountain road or inclined elevator. The platform and seats are horizontal, while the truck or frame supported by the trucks may be higher at one end than at the other, to accommodate the car to the grade on which it is used. The illustration represents an incline-car on a narrow-gage industrial cable-railroad.



Incline-car.
a, steel frame of car; *b*, platform with tracks for small cars; *c*, lock for keeping car on platform; *d*, hauling-cable; *e*, inclined track of cable-road.

incluse, *a.* **II.** *n.* A monk or nun who, with the permission of the superior, was (in the middle ages) voluntarily immured for life within the monastery.

inclusion, *n.* 3. The contents of vesicles, of all sizes, in protoplasm as an emulsion, enveloped by pellicles of the continuous substance or plasma; the discontinuous portions of protoplasm.

Discontinuous elements or *inclusions*. In character these are most heterogeneous. . . . They are fluids of various degrees of viscidity. . . . Even very small areas are found to contain many chemically different *inclusions*.
G. F. Andrews, in Sup. Jour. of Morphol., XII. 14.

Inclusion cyst. See ★*cyst*.

inclusory (in-klö′sọ-ri), *a.* 1. Inclusive: as, between the two *inclusory* extremes.—2. Including several elements: as, one *inclusory* statement.

incoercible, *a.* 2. In *phys.*: (*b*) Incapable of reduction to tangible condition by pressure: applied to forms of energy, such as heat and electricity, when they were thought of as extremely subtile fluids.

incognite† (in-kog′nit), *a.* [L. *incognitus*, unknown.] Unknown.

incognitive (in-kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *cognitive.*] Without the faculty of cognition.

God made the soul cognitive; and who shall make it *incognitive?*
Fitzedward Hall, Hindu Philos. System, p. 154. *N. E. D.*

incognoscent (in-kog′nọ-sent), *a.* [L. *in-* priv.

+ *cognoscens(-ent-)*, ppr. of *cognoscere*, know.] Ignorant; unaware; without knowledge (of).

incoherent, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, noting textures consisting of loose sediments which have never been cemented. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 138.

incohesive (in-kō-hē′siv), *a.* [*in*-3- + *cohesive.*] Not cohesive; not cohering.

Incommensurable number. Same as *irrational* ★*number*.

incommobility (in″kom-ō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*in*-3 + ★*commobile* (see *commove*) + *-ity.*] The quality of not being moved to anger or other emotions.

Incommobility, which is called in Greek ἀοργησία, or a disposition incapable of being excited to anger. *T. Taylor*, tr. of Apuleius, Philos. Plato, II. 346. *N. E. D.*

incommunication (in-kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [Sp. *incomunicacion;* as *in*-3 + *communication.*] In *Sp. law*, the state of a prisoner who, by order of a judge, is not permitted to see or hold communication with any one during his confinement or until further order.

incommutative (in-kọ-mū′ta-tiv), *a.* [*in*-3 + *commutative.*] Non-commutative.

Incompatible equation. See ★*equation*.

incompensated (in-kom′pen-sā-ted), *a.* Marked by lack of compensation: said of heart lesions. See ★*compensation*, 6.

Any of the organic heart lesions when *incompensated* may be followed by ascites.

Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 564.

incompetent, *n.* **II.** *n.* An incompetent person; one who is mentally or physically deficient.

This wretched person — a dauber, an *incompetent*, not fit to be a sign-painter — receives this morning an . . . offer . . . of a clerkship with nearly one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and . . . he refuses it! . . . For the sake of Art, he says.

R. L. Stevenson, New Arabian Nights, p. 326.

incomplexity (in-kọm-plek′si-ti), *n.* [*in*-3 + *complex-ity.*] Simplicity; lack of complexity.

Artlessness, and *incomplexity* of fable.

V. Knox, Essays, III. clxxvi. 278. *N. E. D.*

incomprehensible, *a.* **II.** *n.* A thing or being that cannot be circumscribed within limits or that cannot be grasped by the intellect.

As also there are not three uncreated: nor three *incomprehensibles* [infinites], but one uncreated: and one *incomprehensible* [infinite].

The Athanasian Creed, in The Creeds of Christendom, [II. 67.

incongruous, *a.* 3. In the *theory of numbers*, not congruent: thus, 7 and 8 are incongruous to the modulus 3, giving different remainders when divided by the modulus.

inconscience (in-kon′shens), *n.* [*in*-3 + *conscience.*] Unconsciousness; lack of self-consciousness.

The genuineness and *inconscience* of these elemental motifs. *A. Lynch*, Modern Authors, p. 96. *N. E. D.*

Inconsistent equations. See ★*equation*.

inconsolate (in-kon′sọ-lāt), *a.* [L. *in-* priv. + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolare*, console.] Unconsoled; disconsolate.

The despot of Cremona dying *inconsolate* because, having had the Pope and the Emperor on the tower of his cathedral, he had forgotten to hurl them down.

The Academy, Dec. 9, 1882, p. 407.

inconstructible (in-kọn-struk′ti-bl), *a.* [*in*-3 + *constructible.*] That cannot be constructed.

incontinuity (in-kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [*in*-3 + *continuity.*] The quality of being incontinuous.

incontinuous (in-kọn-tin′ū-us), *a.* [*in*-3 + *continuous.*] Not continuous; discontinuous. *R. L. Stevenson*, Across the Plains, 230. *N. E. D.*

incor. An abbreviation of *incorporated*.

incoronation (in-kor-ō-nā′shọn), *n.* [*in*-2 + *coronation.*] Coronation.

The carvings around the choir wall are a series of presentations of the Divine Story, from the Nativity of the Virgin to her Assumption and *Incoronation*.

Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, II. 426.

incorporable (in-kôr′pọ-ra-bl), *a.* That may be incorporated.

Chelsea, Knightsbridge . . . and Mile-end were not really *incorporable*. *Daily News*, Sept. 19, 1899. *N. E. D.*

incorporation, *n.* (*f*) In *philol.*, the inclusion into one apparent whole of the verb or noun root with generic particles and affixes, or fragments thereof, forming what is, in effect, compared to Indo-European types of speech, a reduced sentence, but having the appearance of a long word; polysynthesis.

This bond is to be looked for in the inner structure of the dialects, a structure characterised especially by the development of pronominal forms, the abundance of generic particles, the more frequent use of ideas based on actions (verbs) than of ideas of existence (nouns), and as a consequence the subordination of the latter to the former in the proposition. The latter feature characterises the process called *incorporation*, all American Languages being polysynthetic. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 518.

incorporator, *n.* 2. Specifically, a member of one university who is incorporated in, that is, has received an incorporating degree from, another university.

Having further been allowed by the Keeper of the Archives to extract all the names and particulars relative to *Incorporators*, as well as honorary and nominal members [of the University], I . . . proceeded to transcribe . . . list of degrees conferred.

J. Foster, Alumni Oxoniensis, Pref., p. vi.

incorporeal, *a.* **II.** *n.* An incorporeal thing; an immaterial being.

The divine nature of the celestial bodies cannot be seen through the telescope, and *incorporeals* are not to be viewed with a microscopic eye.

T. Taylor, tr. of Plato, Introd., Timæus, p. 395.

incorporealize† (in-kôr-pō′rē-a-līz), *v. i.* [*incorporeal* + *-ize.*] To hold the theory that souls are an incorporeal substance distinct from matter. *Cudworth*, Intell. System, I. 22.

incorrosible (in-kọ-rō′si-bl), *a.* Same as *incorrodible*.

incorrosive (in-kọ-rō′siv), *a.* [*in*-3 + *corrosive.*] Not susceptible of corrosion: rarely, and incorrectly, used instead of *incorrodible* or ★*incorrosible*.

incr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *increased;* (*b*) of *increasing*.

increment, *n.* 6. In *forestry*, the volume or value of wood produced during a given period by the growth of a tree or of a stand. See ★*accretion*, 5.—7. A uniform variation; a regular increase. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 333.—**Increment borer.** See ★*borer*.—**Marginal increment,** in *polit. econ.*, the least important increment or unit of a commodity in the possession of an individual, or the last unit he is induced to produce or acquire. See the extract.

The increment of the commodity which he is only just induced to acquire (whether by his direct labour or by purchase) may be called its *Marginal Increment;* because he is on the margin of doubt whether it is worth his while to incur the outlay required to obtain it.

Alfred Marshall, Prin. of Economics, iii. 3.

Incremental lines of Salter, concentric lines in the dentin in the region of the crown of the tooth, analogous to the rings in the trunk of a tree, marking the successive growths of this substance.

incrimination (in-krim-i-nā′shọn), *n.* The act of charging with a crime; the fact of being involved in a crime.

One other fact he noticed, which eventually became more important than many stronger circumstances of *incrimination;* this was that the shoes of the murderer, apparently new, creaked as he walked.

De Quincey, Three Memorable Murders.

incross (in′krôs), *n.* The process of breeding from parents which are close blood-relations; also, the offspring of such parents.

Recent results from *incrosses* and outcrosses lead to the belief that hybridizing is of paramount importance to supply the best stocks for the more laborious work of selection. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 29, 1901, p. 55.

incruciation (in-krō-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **incruciatio(n-)*, < **incruciare*, place on a cross, < L. *in*, on, + *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Same as *decussation*.

incubate, *v. t.* 2. In *bacteriol.*, to place (a culture) in a thermostat or a similar apparatus for the purpose of obtaining the maximum growth of bacteria by keeping them at a constant optimum temperature.

incubational (in-kū-bā′shọn-al), *a.* [*incubation* + *-al*1.] Relating to incubation.

incubator, *n.* 2. Same as *couveuse*, 2.—**Bacteriological incubator,** an apparatus constructed to maintain a uniform temperature at which bacteria may develop. The triple-walled copper oven is provided with a space for water, which is heated to the proper degree, and fluctuations of temperature are prevented by an insulating air-space and by a cover of insulating material, such as asbestos-board.

inculpative (in-kul′pā-tiv), *a.* [*inculpate* + *-ive.*] Incriminative; inculpatory. *Sydney Smith*, Letters, iii. *N. E. D.*

incumbent, *a.* 4. In *geol.*, resting upon: said of one series of strata which is supported by a subjacent one.

incunable (in-kū′na-bl), *n.* [F. *incunable:* see *incunabula.*] A book printed in the infancy of the art, before the year 1500. See *incunabula*, 3.

One of the early *incunables* or "fifteeners."

The Month, May, 1894. *N. E. D.*

incunabular (in-kū-nab′ū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to incunabula.

incunabulum (in-kū-nab′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *incunabula* (-lạ). [NL., a back-formation (as singular) from *incunabula:* see *incunabula.*] 1. A book printed in the infancy of the art of printing. See *incunabula*, 3.—2. In *entom.*, a cocoon.

incuneation (in-kū-nē-ā′shọn), *n.* [L. *in*, in, + *cuneus*, a wedge, + *-ation.*] The wedging together of the fragments in a certain form of fracture; impaction.

in-curve (in′kėrv), *n.* In *base-ball*, *lawn-bowls*, *bowling*, etc., a ball so pitched or rolled by a right-handed man as to curve to the right.

incurved (in-kėrvd′), *a.* Bent or curved inward: in *bot.*, toward the axis.

ind. An abbreviation (*c*) of *index;* (*d*) of *indicative;* (*e*) [*cap.*] of *India;* (*f*) [*cap.*] of *Indian;* (*g*) [*cap.*] of *Indiana*.

I. N. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *In nomine Dei*, in the name of God.

indaba (in-dä′bä), *n.* [Zulu.] Among the natives of South Africa, a council or conference for the discussion of affairs.

indamine (in′da-min), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *amine.*] A basic coal-tar color of unknown constitution, produced when nitroso-dimethyl-aniline hydrochlorid reacts with toluidine.—**Indamine blue.** See ★*blue*.

indanthrene (in-dan′thrēn), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *anthr(ac)ene.*] A coal-tar color related to anthracene made by fusing beta amino-anthraquinone with caustic potash. It dyes cotton and other vegetable fibers in a hyposulphite reduction-vat and gives very fast blues. When combined with flavanthrene it gives one of the fastest greens known.

indazin (in-daz′in), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*2.] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH \\ | \\ N \end{matrix} > NH$, prepared by heating orthohydrazin-cinnamic acid. It crystallizes in slender needles, melts at 146.5° C., and boils at 269–270° C. Also called, incorrectly, *indazole*.—**Indazin blue.** See ★*blue*.

indazole (in-daz′ol), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *az(ote)* + *-ole.*] Incorrect for ★*indazin*.

indazurine (in-dazh′ū-rin), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *azurine.*] 1. The name given to several direct coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton varying shades of blue. They are all of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type of colors.—2. A blue basic dyestuff of unknown constitution which dyes tannin-mordanted cotton navy-blue shades.

indazylic (in-da-zil′ik), *a.* [*indaz(in)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to indazin or indazole compounds. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 167.

indecomponible (in″dē-kọm-pō′ni-bl), *a.* [*in*-3 + *de-* + L. *componere*, compose, + *-ible.*] Indecomposable.

The assumed *indecomponible* substances of the Laboratory. *Coleridge*, in The Friend, III. 173. *N. E. D.*

indefinite, *a.* 5. In *gram.*, not such as to make definite or determinate the person, thing, place, time, or manner in question: applied to certain adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs, as the indefinite article (see *article*, 11), *any*, *some*, *such*, *anywhere*, *anyhow*, *otherwise*, and to certain tenses of verbs, as the Greek aorist (which means 'indefinite') and the simple past in English.

indefinitive (in-dē-fin′i-tiv), *a.* [*in*-3 + *definitive.*] Not definitive; indefinite.

In a very few years a school of opinion [founded by the Anglo-Catholic party] was formed, fixed in its principles, *indefinitive* and progressive in their range; and it extended into every part of the country.

J. H. Newman, Difficulties of the Anglicans, Lecture iv.

indeflectible (in-dē-flek′ti-bl), *a.* [*in*-3 + *deflectible.*] Not to be deflected from the straight or right way: as, *indeflectible* justice; *indeflectible* loyalty.

indemnificator (in-dem′ni-fi-kā″tọr), *n.* One who indemnifies. *Bentham*.

indemnificatory (in-dem′ni-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* Relating to indemnification; tending toward indemnifying: as, *indemnificatory* actions.

Indemnity lands. See ★*land*1.

indene (in′dēn), *n.* [*ind(igo)* + *-ene.*] A colorless viscid liquid, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH \\ \\ CH_2 \end{matrix} > CH$, found in coal-tar oil. It boils at 179.5–180.5° C.

indent2, *n.* 4. A requisition for military stores. [Anglo-Indian.]

indenter (in-den′tėr), *n.* 1. One who binds or engages by indenture.—2. One who orders goods by indent.

indentor (in-den′tọr), *n.* See ★*indenter*, 2.

indentwise (in-dent′wīz), *adv.* Like an indenture; with two interlocking edges, or edges fitting into each other's indents: as, tickets cut off *indentwise*. *N. E. D.*

independable (in-dē-pen′da-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *dependable.*] Not to be depended upon; not trustworthy.

Capricious, *independable*, and exacting.
Geog. Jour. (R.G.S.), IX. 122.

independence, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, the abnormal separation of organs or parts which are usually united.

indesignate (in-des′ig-nāt), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *designate.*] Not designate; indefinite.

indeterminacy (in-dē-tėr′mi-nā-si), *n.* [*indetermina(te)* + *-cy.*] The quality of indeterminateness; vagueness; indefiniteness.

Ambiguity is a confusion between ideas quite distinct. . . . Vagueness is an *indeterminacy* in the limits of the application of an idea.
The Nation, Oct. 27, 1892, p. 324.

index, *n.* 3. (*b*) In instruments having graduated circles for angular measurement, the pointer or mark on the movable arm which is so placed as to move in close proximity to the graduated circle and thus to indicate the angle passed over between any two given positions of the arm; also, the arm or revolving member pivoted at the center of the graduated circle, which carries the index-mark or pointer.—11. The numerical value of a measured object or process, or of a counted phenomenon, expressed in percentage of another measured object, or process, or counted phenomenon: applied particularly in measurements of organisms for expressing the ratio between the sizes of two organs. See *craniometry.*—12. In *forestry*, the highest average actually found upon a given locality.—**Altitudinal index,** the height of the skull expressed in percentage of its length: same as *vertical index* (which see, under *vertical*).—**Antebrachial index.** Same as *radiohumeral* ★*index.*—**Breadth index.** Same as *cephalic index* (which see, under *cephalic*).—**Bureau of Indexes and Archives.** See ★*bureau.*—**Cephalic index.** (*a*) See *cephalic.* (*b*) See *cranial* ★*index.*—**Cephalofacial index.** See ★*cephalofacial.*—**Clavicular index.** Same as *claviculohumeral* ★*index. Duckworth*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., 1900, p.148.—**Clavsiculohumeral index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the clavicle expressed in percentage of the length of the humerus. *Turner.*—**Color index.** See ★*color.*—**Coronoid index,** the condylocoronoid width of the lower jaw expressed in percentage of its condylosymphysial length. *A. Thompson*, in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XXXIII. 144.—**Cranial index,** in *craniom.*, the breadth of the skull expressed in percentage of its length. This index is often called *cephalic index*, although, strictly speaking, the cephalic index gives the corresponding proportion on the head including the soft tissues.—**Cubic index,** in *craniom.*, the proportion between one half of the product of the length, breadth, and height of the skull, and its capacity. *Broca.*—**Dental index,** in *craniom.*, the distance between the anterior surface of the first molar and the posterior surface of the third molar expressed in percentage of the basinasal length.—**Extraordinary index of refraction,** the index of refraction of the extraordinary ray in a crystal, taken when the optical axis is perpendicular to the plane of incidence.—**Femorohumeral index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the humerus expressed in percentage of the length of the femur.—**Femorotibial index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the tibia expressed in percentage of the length of the femur.—**Frontal index,** the ratio between the maximum transverse and the minimum frontal diameters of the skull, the transverse being represented by 100.—**Frontozygomatic index.** Same as *stephanozygomatic* ★*index.*—**Height index.** Same as *altitudinal* ★*index.*—**Hinrichs's climatic index,** a number, deduced from the theory of probabilities by the method of least squares, which shows the probability that a total rainfall of a given amount will occur within a given interval of time.—**Iliac index,** in *anthrop.*, the distance between the superior spines of the ilium expressed in percentage of the distance between the angle at the bottom of the acetabulum and the summit of the crest.—**Index of a surface or system of surfaces,** two more than the excess of the number of cross-cuts necessary to reduce it to simply connected surfaces over the number of those resulting surfaces.—**Index of the natural scale,** in *math.*, a symbol ω associated with the whole of the natural scale, or with any equivalent manifold similarly arranged: thus $\omega = \text{ind.}$ N = ind. ($v_1, v_2, v_3, \ldots$) when v_1, v_2, v_3, etc., is any manifold similar to the natural scale (N).—**Index of the pelvic brim,** in *anthrop.*, the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic brim, measured from the posterior margin of the symphysis pubis to the promontory of the sacrum, expressed in percentage of the transverse diameter. *Turner.*—**Index of variability,** a numerical expression for the diversity among the individuals of a species or race or population considered as statistical deviation from the mean standard deviation. It is found by squaring all the deviations from the mean, adding, extracting the square root, and dividing by the number of cases. *H. E. Crampton*, in Biometrika, March–June, 1904, p.117.—**Infraspinous index,** in *anthrop.*, the breadth of the scapula expressed in percentage of its infraspinous length. *Broca.*—**Innominate index,** in *anthrop.*, the breadth of the innominate bone expressed in percentage of the height of the pelvis. *Turner.*—**Intermembral index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of humerus plus radius expressed in percentage of the length of femur plus tibia.—**Ischio-innominate index,** the ischial length expressed in percentage of the pelvic height.—**Latitudinal index,** in *anthrop.* Same as *cephalic index* (which see, under *cephalic*).—**Law of rational indexes.** See ★*law*[1].—**Lumbar index.** Same as *lumbovertebral* ★*index. Amer. Anthropologist*, 1901, p. 36.—**Lumbovertebral index,** the proportion between the sum of the posterior depths of the lumbar vertebræ divided by the sum of their anterior depths. In accordance with the value of the index, Turner distinguishes kurtorachic, orthorachic, and koilorachic spinal columns, the dividing points between these three groups being 98 per cent. and 102 per cent.—**Mandibular index,** the condylosymphysial length of the lower jaw expressed in percentage of the intercondylic width. *A. Thompson.*—**Maxillary index,** in *craniom.*: (*a*) The width of the palate, measured at the outer border of the alveolar arch immediately above the width of the second molar expressed in percentage of the length of the palate, measured from the alveolar point to the posterior border of the maxillary bones. *Flower.* (*b*) Same as *palatomaxillary* or *palatoalveolar* ★*index. Turner.*—**Nasomalar index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the jugonasal arc expressed in percentage of the jugonasal chord.—**Obturator index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the transverse diameter of the obturator foramen expressed in percentage of its vertical diameter. *Sir W. Turner*, in Challenger Rep., XVI. xlvii. 7.—**Occipital index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the arc of the brain from the parieto-occipital fissure to the most prominent point of the occipital pole expressed in percentage of the mesial arc. *Cunningham.*—**Palatomaxillary index,** the palatomaxillary width expressed in percents of the palatomaxillary length.—**Parictal index,** in *anthrop.*, the length of the arc between the central and parieto-occipital fissures of the brain expressed in percentage of the mesial arc. *Cunningham.*—**Phagocytic index.** Blood-serum is mixed with a bacterial culture and with blood-cells washed in a 0.5 per cent. solution of sodium citrate in physiological saline solution, in definite quantities, and after ingestion in an incubator for twenty minutes a drop of the mixture is examined under the microscope. The average number of bacilli ingested by each leucocyte is estimated, and the result is called the *phagocytic index.* It is an indication of the degree of opsonic power of the serum.—**Platymeric index,** in *anthrop.*, the sagittal diameter of the femur expressed in percentage of its transverse diameter, both being measured immediately below the lesser trochanter. This index determines the degree of platymeria.—**Pubo-innominate index,** the length of the os pubis expressed in percentage of the breadth of the innominate bone. *Turner.*—**Radiohumeral index,** the length of the radius expressed in percentage of the length of the humerus.—**Scapular index,** the breadth of the scapula expressed in percentage of the length.—**Staphylinic index,** the internal width of the palate measured at the second molar, expressed in the percentage of its length.—**Stephanozygomatic index,** the interstephanic breadth expressed in percentage of the bizygomatic breadth.—**Subspinal index.** Same as *infraspinous* ★*index.*

index-bar (in′deks-bär), *n.* The flat bar on a navigating-instrument of reflection, which has the mirror on one end and the vernier on the other.

index-eyepiece (in′deks-ī″pēs), *n.* See ★*eyepiece.*

index-hand (in′deks-hand), *n.* A movable pointer or hand of a clock, watch, or other indicating- or measuring-machine; particularly, a two-armed pointer on an indexing-device for spacing or dividing.

index-head (in′deks-hed), *n.* An attachment for a milling-machine, gear-cutter, or similar machine for rotating at regular intervals, through definite angles or aliquot parts of a circumference, the piece of material worked.

index-learning (in′deks-lėr″ning), *n.* Learning which depends upon the use of indexes (and goes no further); that is, knowledge acquired for the occasion, from books of reference. Compare the quotation from Fuller, under *indical.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are fritter'd quite away:
How *index-learning* turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 277.

index-machine, *n.* 2. A machine provided with an indexing mechanism by which the teeth of gear- or ratchet-wheels can be spaced.

index-plate (in′deks-plāt), *n.* A disk in a gear-cutter, milling-machine, or dividing-engine, having holes in its face to aid in dividing a gear-wheel or other piece into aliquot parts of a circumference and securing the desired number of teeth on the periphery; a division-plate.

index-wheel (in′deks-hwēl), *n.* 1. An index-plate.—2. A wheel having graduations and notches on its periphery, used to regulate the advance or feed of a machine.—3. A wheel with 80 teeth, divided into 20 sections of four teeth each, attached to the combing-cylinder of a cotton-combing machine to facilitate the adjustment of the time for the action of the various parts that act on the cotton. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 37.

India china, India cotton (*b*). See ★*china,* ★*cotton*[1].

Indian. I. *a.*—**Indian beard-grass.** Same as ★*brook-grass.*—**Indian bread.** (*a*) See *Indian,* 3. (*b*) See *tuckahoe,* 2. (*c*) Large, flat cakes made of cassava meal and then roasted. See *cassava,* 2.—**Indian butterfly-plant.** Same as *moth-plant.*—**Indian butter-tree, Cetonia, cherry, cholera, cut, gift.** See ★*butter-tree,* etc.—**Indian cedar,** the hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginiana.*—**Indian cigar.** Same as *Indian bean* (which see, under *bean*[1]).—**Indian doob.** Same as *doob.*—**Indian dye.** Same as *Indian paint* (*b*) (which see, under *paint*).—**Indian fig.** See ★*fig*[2].—**Indian filbert.** See *soapberry.*—**Indian fog,** the dwarf houseleek, *Sedum reflexum.*—**Indian head, loaf.** See *tuckahoe,* 2.—**Indian mallow, meal-moth, melon, money, mozemize, oats, orchard, paint-brush.** See *mallow,* ★*moth*[1], etc.—**Indian paper-birch, pine, pink, potato, puccoon, purge.** See ★*birch,* ★*pine*[1], ★*pink*[2], *potato,* ★*puccoon,* ★*purge.*—**Indian redroot.** Same as *redroot,* 2.—**Indian sage, sanicle, shamrock.** See *sage*[2], etc.—**Indian strawberry, tobacco, wheat, whort.** See ★*strawberry,* etc.—**Indian turmeric.** Same as *turmeric-root,* 2.—**Indian turnip.** (*b*) Same as *prairie-turnip.*

II. *n.* 4†. A native of Australia or New Zealand, or of Polynesia.—5. Any native language of America. See ★*Amerindian.*—6. A constellation (Indus) lying between Sagittarius and the south pole.—**Copper Indian,** a member of the native race of America; a red Indian.—**Speckled Indian,** an Indian affected with partial albinism.

Indian-chief (in′di-an-chēf), *n.* The shooting-star, *Dodecatheon Meadia.*

Indian-cup, *n.* 2. Same as *cup-plant.*

Indian-leaf (in′di-an-lēf), *n.* Same as ★*malabathrum,* 1.

Indian-moccasin (in′di-an-mok″a-sin), *n.* Same as *Indian-shoe.*

Indian-pitcher (in′di-an-pich″ėr), *n.* The pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower, *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Indian-posy (in′di-an-pō″zi), *n.* 1. The common life-everlasting, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium.*—2. The large-flowered everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea.*—3. The butterfly-weed or pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Indian-slipper (in′di-an-slip″ėr), *n.* Same as *Indian-shoe.*

Indian-soap (in′di-an-sōp), *n.* The American soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus.*

Indian-warrior (in′di-an-wor″i-ėr), *n.* A Californian species of lousewort, *Pedicularis densiflora*, with fern-like leaves and a thick spike of red flowers.

Indian-weed (in′di-an-wēd), *n.* Tobacco: a name common in colonial times.

indic[2] (in′dik), *a.* [*ind(igo)* + *-ic.*] Noting a hypothetical acid which, in the form of its potassium salt, $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3K$, is obtained by boiling indin, an isomer of indigo, with alcoholic potassium hydroxid. The salt is deposited in small black crystals.

indic. An abbreviation of *indicative.*

indical, *a.* 2. Relating to the index finger or the second digit of the forefoot.

indican, *n.* 2. The alkali salt of indoxyl-sulphuric acid, $C_8H_6NSO_4H$. It occurs in urine. See the following phrase.—**Urinary indican.** The indol which is formed during the process of intestinal putrefaction is in part oxidized to indoxyl and absorbed. In the body it then unites with sulphuric acid, namely, sodium or potassium sulphate, and in this form is known as *animal indican.* As such it appears in the urine. Normally the amount which is thus eliminated is small; larger quantities are met with in those pathological conditions which are associated with an increased degree of intestinal putrefaction. The test for indican in the urine is based upon the decomposition of the substance by means of a mineral acid, and the oxidation of the liberated indoxyl to indigo blue.

indicanine (in′di-ka-nin), *n.* [*indican* + *-ine*[2].] A syrupy compound, $C_{20}H_{23}O_{12}N$, prepared by the action of barium-hydroxid solution on indican.

indicanuria (in″di-ka-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [*indican* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The elimination of indican in the urine. Normally only of slight degree, larger quantities are excreted especially in conditions associated with an excessive degree of intestinal putrefaction.

indication, *n.*—**Letter of indication,** a letter of advice given by a banker to the holder of a letter of credit or circular note when issued. It contains the signature of the holder for identification, a list of the bank's correspondents where the holder may draw money, and other information.

indicator, *n.* 1. (*g*) In *chem.*, a substance used in volumetric chemical analysis, or some other chemical process, to indicate the condition of a solution, or to indicate exactly the point at which a certain reaction ends and another begins. The point at which this change takes place is called the *end-point.* Indicators are most frequently used to detect the presence of acids or alkalis. The most important indicators are litmus, lacmoid, phenol-phthalein, methyl orange, and cochineal.

An *indicator*, to be of service in acidimetric processes, must be a substance of basic or acid character, which, like litmus, will show by a change of color, the presence of the slightest excess of free acid or alkali.
H. P. Talbot, Quantitative Chem. Analysis, p. 65.

(*h*) In *railroad signaling*, a device for informing the leverman in a signal-cabin that a train is about to start from the station and indicating which track it will take; in its broadest sense, any appliance for displaying, in the signal-cabin, the condition of a track or of all the tracks in a yard, the position of the signals, semaphores, switches, and signal-lamps, the trains at rest, or moving, or about to enter or leave any block, etc. The indicator may be a number on a drop-plate, a disk or banneret, or a miniature signal-arm, and it may give information by its ap-

pearance or disappearance or by its position. It may also give a signal by means of a bell. An indicator may be operated from a distant station or cabin by a push-button, or it may be automatic, or it may be controlled by a train through a track-circuit. (*i*) In *mining*, an appearance of the surface of the ground which shows the presence of a mineral underneath.

The '*indicators*' of the Ballarat Goldfield, Victoria, are thin beds of dark-coloured shales and slates.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 652.

(*j*) *Naval:* (1) An apparatus used in conjunction with a transmitter, operated by mechanical or electrical means for signaling orders from a central position to the various places on a war-ship at which the orders are to be executed. The transmitter is manipulated by the operator in the central station or in the conning-tower to show any desired order, and the same order is shown on one or more indicators connected to the transmitter by wires or shafting. A range-indicator shows the range of the object at which the guns are to be fired; a battle-order indicator shows various orders such as 'commence firing,' 'load with shell,' etc. (2) An apparatus to show at a convenient point the position of any mechanism: as, a revolution-*indicator* to show the direction of revolution of the main engines; a rudder-*indicator*, to show the position of the helm or rudder; a turret-*indicator*, to show the position of the turret guns with reference to the fore-and-aft line of the ship; etc.—**Battle-order indicator**, an apparatus placed near the guns of a war-ship to indicate mechanically the orders of the captain, such as 'commence firing,' 'load with common shell,' etc. It is worked by electrical or mechanical means from a battle-order transmitter in the conning-tower or station of the captain on the bridge. See ★*indicator* (*j*) (1).—**Integrating indicator**, an engine-indicator combined with a recording apparatus for measuring, and usually for recording, the power developed by the engine in a number of revolutions. It consists of an indicator on the drum of which rests a wheel carried at the end of the arm of a planimeter. This planimeter-arm is moved up and down by the pencil-motion, and the recording-wheel is operated by the wheel at the end of the arm. A revolution-counter is attached which records the number of revolutions of the engine. There are many other forms. This indicator is used when power is rented to tenants and users, as a meter to determine the consumption to be paid for.—**Leeway indicator.** See ★*leeway*.—**Printers' indicator**, in *photog.*, a dialed instrument used to indicate to the printer the number of proofs desired and the number taken.

indicator-card (in'di-kā-tor-kärd″), *n.* A diagram which shows the pressure in the cylinder of an engine at any point of the stroke. It is made by an engine-indicator. This card is made to a definite quantitative scale for both height and length, and its area is therefore proportional to the work performed by the engine in one stroke. The horse-power calculated from the area of such a card is called the *indicated horse-power*. Its area divided by its length gives the mean height, and such mean height is the mean pressure during that stroke when multiplied by the scale of ordinates as related to the pressures. See *indicator*, 1 (*a*).

indicator-cock (in'di-kā-tor-kok″), *n.* A three-way cock so arranged that any steam left in the pipe after making a diagram (indicator-card) will be exhausted into the atmosphere when the valve is turned to cut off steam from the end of the cylinder. It also establishes atmospheric pressure-ordinates upon the indicator-diagram, and by comparison with a barometer-reading absolute pressures can be established.

indicator-drum (in'di-kā-tor-drum″), *n.* The cylinder or drum of an engine-indicator for holding the paper on which the diagram is to be traced as the piston makes its traverse.

indicator-piston (in'di-kā-tor-pis″ton), *n.* The piston of an engine-indicator on which the pressure in the cylinder acts when making an indicator-diagram.

indicator-planimeter (in'di-kā-tor-plā-nim″e-tėr), *n.* A special form of polar planimeter for finding the mean height of the curved line of an indicator-card. See ★*indicator-card* and *diagram*.

indicator-point (in'di-kā-tor-point″), *n.* In *thermodynamics*, a point upon a diagram which represents the instantaneous state of a system. *E. Buckingham*, Theory of Thermodynamics, p. 20.

indicator-post (in'di-kā-tor-pōst″), *n.* In a fire-service (particularly in a mill or factory which employs sprinklers for drenching the walls or partitions), an upright casting containing the key-stem and valve of the service-pipe and fitted with an indicator or movable sign to show instantly the position of the valve.

indicator-valve (in'di-kā-tor-valv″), *n.* A service-gate or valve in a fire-service system which indicates the exact position of the gate (whether it is shut or open).

indicatrix, *n.* 3. In *crystal.*, a surface, in general (for a biaxial crystal) an ellipsoid having axes proportional to the principal refractive indexes, whose geometrical characters serve to exhibit the optical relations of the crystal: for a uniaxial crystal the surface becomes a spheroid and for an isotropic crystal a sphere. The indicatrix bears a simple relation to Fresnel's ellipsoid the axes of which are proportional to the reciprocals of the refractive indexes, that is, directly proportional to the light-velocities in the given axial direction. *L. Fletcher*, The Optical Indicatrix, London, 1892.

indicial[1] (in-dish'i-al), *a.* [L. *indicium*, a mark, sign: see *indicia*.] Indicative.

indicial[2] (in-dish'i-al), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *index* (*indic-*), index, + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an index. Compare *indical*.

indictional (in-dik'shon-al), *a.* [*indiction* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to an indiction or cycle of years. See *indiction*, 2 and 3.

indictment, *n.*—**Joint indictment**, in *law*, an indictment in which two or more parties are together charged with the commission of the same crime.

indifference-point (in-dif'ė-rens-point), *n.* In *psychol.*, a term used in several more or less technical meanings: (*a*) The point at which, with gradual increase of temperature of a stimulus, the sensation of cold gives place to the sensation of warmth. It is a matter of dispute whether this indifference-point is psychological (that is, appears in sensation) or whether it is simply mathematical. (*b*) In Wundt's curve of pleasantness-unpleasantness, the point at which decreasing pleasure passes over into unpleasantness. It is, again, a matter of dispute whether the point is psychological or merely geometrical. (*c*) In work upon the reproduction of time-intervals, the point at which reproduction is accurate, involving neither underestimation nor overestimation of the standard time.

Indifferent point. See ★*point*[1].

indifferential (in-dif-ė-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [*in-*[3] + *differential*.] **I.** *a.* Indifferent; neither one thing nor the other.

II. *n.* A thing which may be done or not done, indifferently; a non-essential.

indifulvin (in-di-ful'vin), *n.* [*indi(can)* + L. *fulvus*, fulvous, + *-in*[2].] A brittle reddish-yellow resin obtained, together with indifuscin, by heating indican with dilute mineral acids.

indifuscin (in-di-fus'in), *n.* [*indi(can)* + L. *fuscus*, fuscous, + *-in*[2].] A brown amorphous compound, $C_{24}H_{20}O_9N_2$, obtained by heating indican with dilute mineral acids.

indifuscone (in-di-fus'kōn), *n.* [*indifusc-in* + *-one*.] A dark reddish-brown pulverulent compound, $C_{22}H_{20}O_5N_2$, contained in crude natural indigo.

indigen (in'di-gen), *n.* [*indi(go)* + *-gen*.] Same as *spirit-soluble induline*. See *induline*.

indigenity (in-di-jen'i-ti), *n.* [*indigen-ous* + *-ity*.] Indigenousness.

Many new species, but mostly of doubtful *indigenity*, have their line for the first time.
The Naturalist, No. 241, 1895. *N. E. D.*

indigenous, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, noting a rock or a mineral which has originated as such in the place where it is found, such as granite or basalt *in situ*. A glacial boulder brought from a distance is *exotic* or *erratic*.—4. In *physiog.*, noting a stream which developed originally in its present surroundings: it is a consequent one in most cases.

The second class may be called the *indigenous* streams, as they are probably consequential and lie wholly within the bounding watershed of the basin-like area.
W. G. Tight, Drainage Modification, p. 13.

indigenousness (in-dij'e-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being indigenous or native to a place; not exotic.

indigestion, *n.*—**Acid indigestion.** Same as ★*hyperchlorhydria*.—**Intestinal indigestion**, arrest or retardation of digestion after the food has left the stomach.

indigitation, *n.* 2. The interlocking of fibers at the junction of muscle and tendon or aponeurosis; digitation; invagination.

indiglycin (in-di-glī'sin), *n.* [*indi(can)* + *glycin*.] A name formerly given to the sugar obtained by the hydrolysis of indican. It is now known to be d-glucose. Also called *indiglucin*.

indignatory (in-dig'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*indignat(ion)* + *-ory*.] Expressing indignation: as, *indignatory* answers; *indignatory* muscles.

indigo, *n.*—**American indigo**, the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.—**Animal indigo**, indigo resulting from the oxidation of urine indican or indoxyl.—**Artificial indigo**, indigotin or indigo blue, manufactured from coal-tar products. In 1880 Baeyer obtained indigo blue in various ways from cinnamic acid. Since that time the methods of manufacture have been greatly improved and cheapened and the artificial is now a serious competitor of the natural indigo.—**Blue, blue false, or blue wild indigo.** Same as *false indigo* (*b*).—**Chinese green indigo**, a green dye obtained from the bark of any one of several species of *Rhamnus*, especially *R. saxtilis*. See *Rhamnus*.—**Chinese indigo.** (*a*) *Isatis indigotica*. See *Isatis*[1]. (*b*) Same as *Japanese* ★*indigo*.—**Dwarf false indigo.** Same as *fragrant false* ★*indigo*.—**Fragrant false indigo**, *Amorpha nana*, a leguminous plant of the prairie region of western North America.—**Gallanil indigo**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, prepared by the action of aniline upon gallanil violet. It gives an indigo-blue shade upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Green indigo.** See *Rhamnus*.—**Indigo extract.** See *indigo extract* (under *indigo*). The chief constituents of indigo extract are indigo-monosulphonic acids and indigo-disulphonic acids, the former being produced by the action of ordinary sulphuric acid and the latter by the action of fuming sulphuric acid upon indigo blue.—**Indigo salt**, a yellow crystalline mass consisting of the sodium-bisulphite compound of orthonitrophenyllactoketone: so called because it is readily converted into indigotin when treated with a dilute alkali. The free ketone is sold, under the name of *indigo salt T*, in the form of a buff powder which is insoluble in water but dissolves in sodium bisulphite solution. It is used in calico-printing for the production of indigo blues.—**Indigo substitute.** Same as ★*kaiserschwarz*.—**Japanese indigo**, *Polygonum tinctorium*. See *Polygonum*.—**Native indigo.** (*a*) In Tasmania, *Indigofera australis*, a congener of the common indigo. (*b*) In Australia, any plant of the genus *Swainsona* of the bean family, especially *S. galegifolia*. See *Swainsona*.—**Paraguay indigo**, a blue dye obtained from the leaves of a composite shrub, *Eupatorium læve*.—**Pegu indigo**, *Marsdenia tinctoria*, a tall, climbing shrub of the milkweed family, distributed from Burma to China. Its leaves yield indigo.—**Prairie-indigo**, *Baptisia alba*, a white-flowered species of the southern United States and Mississippi valley.—**Reduced indigo.** Same as *indigo white*.—**Vat indigo**, a name given to an indigo blue dyed in a reduction-vat to distinguish it from a blue dyed with indigo extract.—**White wild indigo**, any of the white-flowered species of *Baptisia*, especially *B. alba*. See *prairie-*★*indigo*. *B. leucantha* is the large white wild indigo.—**Yellow indigo, yellow wild indigo**, *Baptisia tinctoria*, the common wild indigo with yellow flowers. Also called *yellow broom*.—**Yoruba indigo**, the blue dye obtained from a twining leguminous shrub of tropical West Africa, *Lonchocarpus cyanescens*.

indigoferous (in-di-gof'ė-rus), *a.* [*indigo* + L. *-fer*, -bearing, + *-ous*.] Producing indigo: as, *indigoferous* plants.

indigo-gelatin (in'di-gō-jel″a-tin), *n.* The glutinous matter contained in crude natural indigo.

indigo-glutin (in'di-gō-glö″tin), *n.* Same as ★*indigo-gelatin*.

indigo-purpurin (in'di-gō-pėr″pū-rin), *n.* Same as *indigo red*.

indigo-sapphire (in'di-gō-saf″īr), *n.* The dark or indigo-colored sapphire from Ceylon or Australia.

indigo-vat (in'di-gō-vat), *n.* 1. A vat or cistern specially constructed for dyeing raw material or cloth with indigo.—2. An indigo liquor prepared for dyeing raw material or cloth.

indigrubin (in-di-grū'bin), *n.* Same as *urrhodin*.

indileucin (in-di-lū'sin), *n.* [*indi(can)* + Gr. λευκός, white, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} C(OH) \\ NH \end{matrix} > CC < \begin{matrix} CH \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > NH$, prepared by the action of zinc dust and acetic acid on indirubin. It crystallizes in lustrous needles.

indimensible (in-di-men'si-bl), *a.* [L. *indimensus*, unmeasured, + *-ible*.] Not capable of being measured; not measurable.

indimensional (in-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *dimension* + *-al*[1].] Not having dimensions; not having extension in space.

indin-potassium (in″din-pō-tas'i-um), *n.* See ★*indic*[2].

Indio (in'di-ō), *n.*; pl. *Indios* (-ōs). [Sp. Pg., < *India*, India.] 1. In Spanish use, an 'Indian,' that is, one of the various native peoples of Asia or America; specifically—(*a*) in the Philippine Islands, a native and especially a Christian native; (*b*) a Malay of the Philippine Islands, as distinguished from members of other races living there.—2. A Portuguese silver coin, ordered to be struck in 1499, on the model of the Venetian marcella.

indispensable, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. An indispensable person or thing.

Necessary Linnen and those *Indispensables* that belong to young Women.
Mrs. Manley, Power of Love, vi. *N. E. D.*

2. Specifically, trousers. [Humorous.]

He slapped his hand against his yellow leather *indispensables*.
Comic Almanack, June (1842), (Farmer). *N. E. D.*

3. A bag or pocket, frequently of silk and much decorated, worn by women in the first years of the nineteenth century, on the outside of the gown, instead of inside, as an ordinary pocket would be.

Rows of pretty peeresses who sat eating sandwiches from silk *indispensables* [at Lord Melville's trial, 1806].
C. K. Sharpe, Correspondence, I. 265.

individual. I. *a.*—**Individual telesis, telics, variation.** See ★*telesis*, etc.

II. *n.* (*d*) In *biol.*: (2) A living being considered as unique or different from its kind and from the rest of nature, without reference to its morphological or physiological independence or dependence. It is in this sense that an organism is termed an *individual* with reference to reproduction and inheritance.

[When amongst] *individuals*, apparently exposed to the same conditions, any very rare deviation, due to some extraordinary combination of circumstances, appears in the parent—say, once amongst several million *individuals*

—and it re-appears in the child, the mere doctrine of chances almost compels us to attribute its re-appearance to inheritance. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 10.

Genealogical individual, the series of stages between the fertilized egg and sexual maturity. *Huxley.*

individuality, *n.* 5. In *biol.*: (*a*) Physiological completeness or independence; the ability of an organism to perform its normal functions or live out its life without the cooperation of others. The independence of a unicellular protozoon is an example of physiological individuality, as contrasted with the dependence of one of the cells of a metazoon upon the others and the whole. A physiological individual is sometimes termed a *bion*, as contrasted with a morphological individual or *morphon*. See ★*bion* and ★*morphon*, 2. (*b*) Structural independence, or homology with or morphological equivalence to a physiological individual. The homology of each of the dependent members of a siphonophore with an independent hydra is an illustration of morphological individuality. So far as each of the constituent cells in the body of a metazoön is homologous with an independent protozoon it is a *morphon*, or morphological individual. Morphologists recognize and give names to several grades or categories of morphological individuality. See *plastid*, *idorgan*, *person*, 8, and ★*cormus*, 3. (*c*) The uniqueness of a living being, or its difference from others of its kind and from the rest of nature. It is in this sense that the offspring is said to inherit the *individuality* or constitution of a parent.—**Multiple individuality**, a term used by L. F. Ward to designate the structural or physiological independence of the units which make up the structure of a compound organism, such as the cells which compose the body of a metazoon.

Multiple Individuality. Each cell still acts and feels for itself, and maintains its individuality within the higher individuality.
L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol., I. 373.

individuation, *n.* 3. In *biol.*: (*a*) A general term summarizing the conditions for the maintenance and perpetuation of an individual organism, when these conditions are considered collectively and in contrast with those which conduce to the generation of new beings.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has shown . . . that with all organisms a ratio exists between what he calls *individuation* and genesis. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 318.

(*b*) A unifying principle or a cause of individuality.

Such an animal is really the theatre of some unifying power which synthesizes its varied activities, dominates its forces, and is a principle of *individuation*.
Mivart, The Cat, p. 376.

4. The unification of two distinct types of organisms into an individual whole, such as the lichen-thallus. *Tubeuf.*

individuative (in-di-vid′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [*individuate* + *-ive.*] That individualizes: as, *individuative* development.

The eighteenth century having been an age of *individuative*, the nineteenth necessarily became an age of associative or coinonomic development.
J. H. Burton, Book Hunter, iii. 224.

individuum (in-di-vid′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *individua* (-ä). [L., an undivided thing, an atom, neut. of *individuus*, undivided: see *individual.*] 1. An undividable entity; one thing, inseparable into parts; the indivisible; formerly, an atom.—2. One individual person or thing out of many of the same kind.

Ind. Meth. An abbreviation of *Independent Methodists.*

Indo-Abyssinian (in″dō-ab-i-sin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *ethnol.*, including both the curly- or wavy-haired black peoples of India (Dravidians) and those of northeast Africa (Hamites).

Again, what is to be made of the expression "*Indo-Abyssinian*," or even "Abyssinian" at all as an ethnical term? The very word (Habeshi) means "mixed," and in African ethnology "Abyssinian" conveys no more meaning than does "Hungarian" in European ethnology; both are national not racial designations, and as a Hungarian may be a Magyar, a Slav, a Rumanian or a Teuton, so an Abyssinian may be a Hamite (Agao and others), or a Semite (Tigré and others). *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 170.

II. *n.* One who belongs to either of the above peoples.

Indo-African (in-dō-af′ri-kan), *a.* Related to or connected with India and Africa: applied to a continent supposed to have existed between India, Africa, and Australia, and now covered by the Indian Ocean.

It is admitted by all ethnologists that Asia is the original home of the Mongolic division, a fact which harmonises well with the view that the vanished *Indo-African* Continent was the cradle of mankind.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 295.

Indo-African continent. See ★*continent.*

Indo-Aryan (in″dō-ār′yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Indic division of the Aryan family. *Torrens.*

Indo-Austral (in″dō-âs′tral), *a.* Related to India and to Australia or the Austral regions.

The possible fusion of Melanochroid Caucasic (South Indian) and Austral Negro blood at a remote epoch in some now perhaps submerged *Indo-Austral* region.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 226.

Indo-Celtic (in″dō-sel′tik), *a.* Same as *Indo-Germanic* and *Indo-European:* a term distinguishing Celtic as the most western member of the Indo-European family.

Indo-Dutch (in″dō-duch′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to India and to Holland, or to the Dutch in India.

On some Indo-French and *Indo-Dutch* coins.
Jour. Anthrop. Soc. Bombay, Jan. 29, 1890, p. 102.

II. *n. pl.* Dutch who are born or who reside in India.

Indo-Egyptian (in″dō-ē-jip′shan), *a.* Having the combined characteristics of Indian and Egyptian culture.

Indo-Eur. An abbreviation of *Indo-European.*

Indo-French (in″dō-french′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to India and to France, or to the French in India.

II. *n. pl.* French who are born or who reside in India.

Indo-Gangetic (in″dō-gan-jet′ik), *a.* Of the Indus and the Ganges: as, the *Indo-Gangetic* plain of northern India.

In general "the extra-peninsular ranges, the great *Indo-Gangetic* plain, the northern margin of the peninsula, and the western coast owe their origin to another great series of earth-movements which took place during the tertiary era." *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 296.

indogenid (in-doj′e-nid), *n.* [*indogen* + *-id*[1].] The class-name of a series of compounds formed from indogen and certain aldehydes. They contain the group $C_6H_4\langle_{NH}^{CO}\rangle C:$, which is called the indoxylic or indogenic radical.

Indo-German (in″dō-jėr′man), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Indo-Germanic.*

II. *n.* A German who was born in or who resides in India. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 395.

Indo-Greek (in″dō-grēk′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Exhibiting the combined influence of India and Greece; also, pertaining to Greeks residing in India: specifically, noting a large number of monuments in northwestern India, and many sculptured decorations in the same region which show traces of Greek influence, due to the invasion of Alexander and the commercial supremacy of the Greeks in the East.

II. *n.* A member of the ancient Greek race residing in India.

A very interesting invention of the *Indo-Greeks.*
P. Gardner, Types of Greek Coins, p. 210.

Indoin blue. See ★*blue.*

Indo-Iranic (in″dō-ī-ran′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Indic and Iranic divisions of the Aryan stock.

Indol blue. Same as *indoin* ★*blue.*

indolin (in′dō-lin), *n.* [*indol* + *-in*[2].] A pale yellow compound, $C_6H_4\langle_{NH.CH:CH}^{CH:CH.NH}\rangle C_6H_4$, prepared by the reduction of indigo white. It sublimes in long needles which melt at 245° C.

indolinone (in′dō-li-nōn), *n.* [*indolin* + *-one.*] Same as ★*oxindol.*

indoloid (in′dō-loid), *a.* [*indol* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to indol; specifically, noting the odor of this compound.

Another group of flowers have nauseous or *indoloid* odors due to the decomposition of some nitrogenous compound. They are often flesh-colored, blood red, dull dark purple or red, and sometimes they are marked with livid stripes or spots. By some authors they are regarded as resembling putrifying flesh or decaying carcasses.
Amer. Nat., July, 1903, p. 476.

Indo-Malayan (in″dō-mā-lā′yan), *a.* Relating to both India and the Malayan islands.—**Indo-Malayan subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, the region comprised in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, together with many islands of minor area.

Indo-Malaysian (in″dō-mā-lā′si-an), *a.* Same as ★*Indo-Malayan.*

indone (in′dōn), *n.* [*ind*(*igo*) + *-one.*] The class-name of a series of dyes of the type $O{:}C_6H_3\langle_{NR}^{N}\rangle C_6H_4$, or $HOC_6H_3\langle_{N}^{N}\rangle C_6H_4$, formed by the action of concentrated mineral acids on indulines.

Indonesian, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to a supposed aboriginal race of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, resembling Europeans in general appearance and believed by some authors to be related to them. They are believed to constitute one element of the mixed population of the Malay Archipelago, and to be found in a nearly pure state on some of the islands.

II. *n.* An individual belonging to the Indonesian race.

Indo-Oceanic (in″dō-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Indonesian Archipelago and to the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Indoor base-ball. See ★*base-ball.*

Indo-Pacific, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the group of languages, sometimes called *Malayo-Polynesian*, spoken from Madagascar to Easter Island (excluding Australia).

Indopelagia (in″dō-pē-lā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἰνδός, Indian, + πέλαγος, sea.] A zoögeographical division which consists of the Indian Ocean north of the tropic of Capricorn. *Sclater.*

The Indian Sea-region, or *Indopelagia*, containing the Indian ocean down to about the same degree of south latitude, and extending from the coast of Africa on the west to Australia and the Malay archipelago on the east.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 219.

indophan (in′dō-fan), *n.* [*ind*(*igo*) + Gr. *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, shine, appear.] A violet compound, $C_{22}H_{10}O_4N_4$, prepared from 2, 4, dinitro-*a*-naphthol and potassium cyanide. It has a green metallic luster and forms a purple-red solution with certain acids.

indophenin (in-dō-fē′nin), *n.* [*ind*(*igo*) + *phen*(*yl*) + *-in*[2].] A blue pulverulent compound, $C_{12}H_7ONS$, prepared by the condensation of isatin and thiophene. It crystallizes in small needles which have a coppery luster when rubbed.—**Indophenin reaction**, a reaction causing the formation of indophenin and used as a test for thiophene.

Indophile (in′dō-fil), *n.* [Gr. Ἰνδός, Indian (India), + φίλος, loving.] One who supports and advances the interests of India and her people. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 19, 1865.

Indophilism (in-dof′i-lizm), *n.* [*Indophile* + *-ism.*] Strong feeling for and championship of the interests of India.

Indophilist (in-dof′i-list), *n.* Same as ★*Indophile.*

indophor (in′dō-fōr), *n.* [*ind*(*igo*) + Gr. *-φορος*, -bearing.] A mixture of indoxyl and indoxylic acid which, when padded upon cotton and steamed, yields indigo blue. It was introduced in 1895 for calico-printing and was a step toward the introduction of artificial indigo.

Indo-Saracenic (in″dō-sar-a-sen′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the mixture of Indian and Saracenic elements.

Indo-Scythian (in″dō-sith′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Scythia.

Indo-Spanish (in″dō-span′ish), *a.* Having both Spanish and American Indian traits; particularly, of mixed Spanish and American Indian blood.

Indo-Teutonic (in″dō-tū-ton′ik), *a.* Same as *Indo-European.*

indotype (in′dō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.*, a print by the gelatin process: a name not now in use.

indoxyl (in-dok′sil), *n.* [*ind*(*igo*) + *ox*(*ygen*) + *-yl.*] A colorless oil, $C_6H_4\langle_{NH}^{COH}\rangle CH$, occurring, in combination with sulphuric acid, in human urine. It is prepared by fusing indigo with potassium hydroxid and the reverse change readily occurs by the action of air or oxidizing agents. It is also called *3-hydroxyindole.*

indoxylcarboxylic (in-dok″sil-kär-bok-sil′ik), *a.* [*indoxyl* + *carboxyl* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_4\langle_{NH}^{COH}\rangle C.COOH$, prepared by the reduction of ethylorthonitro-phenylpropionate. It sublimes, melts at 122–123° C., and is readily converted into indigo. Also called *indoxylic acid.*

indoxylic (in-dok-sil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*indoxyl-carboxylic.*

Indra's sheep. See ★*sheep*[1].

inductance, *n.* It is the property of an electric current in a circuit (called the *inducing circuit*) of producing a magnetic field surrounding the circuit, which when changing induces an electromotive force in a circuit surrounded by this field or a part thereof (called the *induced circuit*). If the induced and the inducing circuit are the same, the property is called *self-inductance*, otherwise *mutual inductance*. *Unit inductance* is the number of lines of magnetic force produced by unit current in the inducing circuit and interlinked with the conductor of the induced circuit: 10^9 times this unit is the practical unit of inductance, called a *henry.*—**Ferric inductances.** See ★*ferric.*—**Inductance factor.** See ★*factor.*—**Mutual inductance**, the numerical value of mutual induction; the coefficient of mutual induction. See ★*inductance* and ★*unit of inductance.*

inductance-coil (in-duk'tans-koil), *n.* A coil which resists the passage of alternating or oscillatory currents on account of its inductance; a choke-coil.

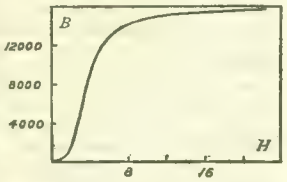
inductance-reactance (in-duk'tans-rē-ak"tans), *n.* The reactance of an inductance-coil as distinguished from that of a condenser.

inductance-shunt (in-duk'tans-shunt), *n.* See ★*shunt*.

induction, *n.* **6.** Magnetic induction is the flux density in a medium such as iron when subjected to a magnetizing force. It is expressed in terms of a unit called the *gauss*, namely, the number of lines of force per square centimeter of cross-section of the substance. Induction, thus numerically defined, is usually designated by the letter B; the magnetizing force to which it is due, by the letter H. Induction is frequently determined by winding a ring-shaped piece of the iron to be tested with two coils of wire, the primary and the secondary coil. The secondary coil is connected to a ballistic galvanometer and a known current is suddenly sent through the primary coil. The magnetic field thus established within the iron induces a flow of electricity through the secondary coil and through the galvanometer, which affords a measure of the induction. The relation is expressed by the equation

$$B = \frac{QR}{n_2 S},$$

where Q is the quantity of electricity as measured by the deflection of the galvanometer, R is the resistance of the secondary circuit, S is the cross-section of the iron, and n_2 is the number of turns of wire in the secondary coil. The relation between induction and the magnetizing force may be expressed graphically by means of a curve, called the *curve of induction*, in which ordinates represent the values of the induction B and abscissæ the corresponding values of the magnetizing force H. The curve rises slowly for small magnetizing forces and then sharply, for a time, until the iron approaches saturation, after which the slope of the curve diminishes. These changes in the direction of the curve are due to variations in the permeability of the iron, which increases with the magnetizing force, reaches a maximum, and then diminishes again indefinitely. The induction B is not identical with the magnetization I which is defined by the equation



Curve of Magnetic Induction in Iron.

$$I = \frac{B - H}{4\pi}$$

7. The leading or admission of steam into a cylinder.—**Bipolar induction.** See *unipolar* ★*induction*.—**Chemical induction,** in *phys.* and *photog. chem.*, the phenomenon in which light, falling on a sensitive substance, does not at once act with its full intensity, but at a much less rate, and attains its maximum action only after a certain time—measured in thousandths of a second in the case of a photographic plate, but in minutes in the case of a sensitive mixture of chlorin and hydrogen.

A second very remarkable phenomenon, first pointed out by the authors, is that of *chemical induction*. This refers to the fact that the action of light on the sensitive mixture of chlorine and hydrogen does not begin in its full intensity, but that it slowly increases, until after the lapse of a certain time it attains its regular and maximum rate. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 620.

Coefficient of induction, the numerical value of self-induction or mutual induction; inductance.—**Coefficient of mutual induction,** the numerical value of the induction produced by a changing current in a neighboring circuit; mutual inductance.—**Consilience of inductions.** See ★*consilience*.—**Curve of induction.** See ★*induction*, 6.—**Dynamic induction,** induction in which the conductor moves or revolves in the constant magnetic field or inversely. All dynamo-electric machinery is based on this principle.—**Forward induction,** in *elect.*, induction, due to the action of the current in the armature of a generator or motor upon the field, such as to strengthen instead of to oppose the field.—**Mathematical induction.** (*a*) See *induction*, 5. (*b*) In general, the principle that, given any class of terms *s*, to which belongs the first term of any progression, and to which belongs the term of the progression next after any term of the progression belonging to *s*, then every term of the progression belongs to *s*.—**Photochemical induction.** See *chemical* ★*induction*.—**Simultaneous light induction,** in *physiol.* and *psychol. optics*, a phenomenon of local adaptation. If the boundary line of two contrasting surfaces is steadily fixated, contrast gradually changes into its opposite; the sensory effect of the local stimulation spreads more and more widely over the background. This is *simultaneous light induction*.—**Successive light induction,** in *physiol.* and *psychol. optics*, the persistence of the phenomenon of simultaneous light induction after removal of the inducing stimulus, or closure of the eyes.—**Total magnetic induction,** the total flux in any space, measured in maxwells or unit lines.—**Tube of induction,** in *magnetism*, an imaginary tube the generating lines of which are the lines of force or lines of induction in a magnetic field, and whose form is such that the surface integral over any cross-section has a constant value.

Let us imagine two very narrow *tubes of induction* whose normal sectional areas are very small.
Du Bois, The Magnetic Circuit, p. 89.

Unipolar induction, induction due to any movement of a conductor in a magnetic field such that the cutting of lines of force occurs continuously in the same sense and the induced current flows always in the same direction in the conductor: opposed to so-called *bipolar induction*, in which there is reversal of current in the conductor every half-revolution.

induction-balance, *n.*—**Hughes's induction-balance,** an apparatus for detecting the presence of conducting or magnetic substances by their disturbing effect on a system of balanced induction-coils.

induction-booster (in-duk'shon-bös"tėr), *n.* An induction-generator connected in series in an alternating-current circuit to regulate the voltage. Such a machine when driven above synchronism raises the electromotive force of the circuit; when below synchronism, it diminishes the voltage.

induction-current (in-duk'shon-kur"ent), *n.* A current in a body of water induced by the flow of another current. The induction-current flows in a direction opposite to that of the main current.

When the area over which a wind acts is small relatively to the size of the sheet of water, or when a part of the water is sheltered, e.g. by a headland, the return current may principally flow by the side of the drift instead of underneath. There is, besides, the polarization current due to gravity, a second sort of reverse current, viz. the *induction currents* (induced by viscosity), which, with eddies interposed as friction wheels, flow parallel with and in the opposite sense to the primary ocean currents. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 529.

induction-furnace (in-duk'shon-fėr"nās), *n.* Same as *electric* ★*furnace*.

induction-generator (in-duk'shon-jen"ė-rā-tor), *n.* In *elect.*, an alternating-current generator, consisting of an alternating, single-phase, or polyphase stationary and a short-circuited revolving winding, that is, of the same construction as an induction-motor (see *electric* ★*motor*). An induction-motor, when speeded up above its motor speed, becomes generator and produces electric power.

induction-meter (in-duk'shon-mē"tėr), *n.* A meter based on the principle of the induction-motor. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

induction-motor (in-duk'shon-mō'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, an alternating-current motor in which the armature is short-circuited upon itself and the armature current is an induced current produced by the field or exciting current.

induction-regulator (in-duk'shon-reg"ū-lā-tor), *n.* A voltage or electric-pressure regulator consisting of two coils or sets of coils which can be moved against each other so as to change their inductive relation and thereby their voltage.

induction-top (in-duk'shon-top), *n.* A metal disk which, while spinning about a vertical axis in a magnetic field, inclines under the influence of currents induced in the disk itself.

induction-wattmeter (in-duk'shon-wot"mē-tėr), *n.* See ★*wattmeter*.

inductiv, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *inductive*.

inductive, *a.* **II.** *n.* An electric circuit containing considerable self-induction. See *induction*.

inductometer, *n.*—**Differential inductometer,** an instrument devised by Latimer Clark for the discharging current from a cable.

inductophone (in-duk'tō-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *inducere* (pp. *inductus*), induce, + (*tele*)*phone*.] A telegraphic device invented by Willoughby Smith for signaling between moving trains and stations along the line by means of induced currents.

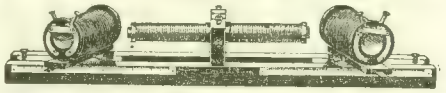
inductor, *n.* **2.** Specifically: (*a*) The revolving element of an inductor-alternator. (*b*) An induction-coil.

The 40-inch *inductor* is connected up, and demonstrations and lectures on all the apparatus are given every day at three o'clock.
Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 514.

inductor-alternater (in-duk'tor-al"tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* See ★*alternater*.

inductor-dynamo (in-duk'tor-dī"na-mō), *n.* A type of electric generator in which field-coils and armature are fixed, and in which fluctuations are periodically caused in the magnetic field, thus inducing currents in the armature-windings, by the movement of masses of laminated iron (inductors).

inductorium, *n.*—**Double inductorium,** in *physiol.*, an instrument devised by M. von Vintschgau, consisting


Double Inductorium.

of two sets of primary and secondary coils mounted on the same base, and so disposed that the same electric current can be sent through both, at once or in immediate succession, or can be confined to the one or the other according to the requirements of experiment. The Wagner hammer is either mounted on a wooden block between the coils, or is set up upon a separate base.

inductory (in-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [NL. ★*inductorius*, < L. *inducere*, lead in: see *induct*.] Serving to induct or bring in; introductory: as, laws *inductory* to a new régime.

Induline scarlet. See ★*scarlet*.

indulto, *n.* **2.** In *Sp. law*, pardon for a criminal, or a remission of the sentence or penalty imposed upon him.

induna (in-dö'nä), *n.* [Zulu.] An officer under the chief, among the Zulus and other South African tribes. There are usually several indunas in each tribe: they act both as councilors and ministers of the chief, being responsible to him only.

The chiefs are possessed of arbitrary power, but in practice the advice of a numerous body of councillors is invariably sought in all matters of importance. These councillors, or *indunas*, are in turn responsible to the chief for the conduct of affairs in the various districts in which they exercise authority.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 514.

indurable[2] (in-dūr'a-bl), *a.* [*in*-[3] + *durable*.] Not durable.

Soft wood blocks are insanitary and *indurable*.
The Hub, Oct. 28, 1899. *N. E. D.*

indurated, *p. a.* **2.** In *geol.*, hardened; consolidated: applied specifically to fragmental sediments such as sandstone, clay, or shale.

induration, *n.*—**Primary** or **primitive induration,** the syphilitic chancre.

indurite (in'dū-rīt), *n.* [*indur*(*ate*) + -*ite*[2].] An explosive; a variety of smokeless powder consisting of one part guncotton blended with from one to two parts nitrobenzene. The paste is passed through rollers and granulated or pressed into the form of cords, and finally hardened or 'indurated' by the action of hot water or steam.

Indus (in'dus), *n.* [L. *Indus*, < Gr. Ἰνδός: see *Indian*.] The 'Indian,' a moderately large southern constellation between Grus and Pavo, containing, however, no conspicuous stars, its brightest being only of magnitude 3½.

indusiform (in-dū'zi-fôrm), *a.* Same as ★*indusiiform*.

indusiiform (in-dū'zi-i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or shape of an indusium.

indusioid (in-dū'zi-oid), *a.* [*indusi*(*um*) + -*oid*.] Resembling an indusium.

indusium, *n.* **5.** A layer of gray matter covering the corpus callosum in the brain: also *indusium griseum*.—**6.** One of the embryonic envelops developed in addition to the amnion and serosa in certain insects, such as the *Locustidæ*. *Wheeler*, 1893.—**Indusium verum,** the thin, vestigial cerebral cortex present on the dorsal surface of the callosum.

industrial, *n.* **2.** A share of stock in an industrial (manufacturing or commercial) enterprise.

Great bales and bundles of "*industrials*" have had to be thrown over also for protective purposes.
N. Y. Times, July 22, 1903.

-ineæ (ī'nē-ē). [NL., fem. pl. of -*in-eu-s*: see -*ine*[1] and -*eæ*.] A terminal combining-form much used in botanical classification: usually denoting large groups. In Engler's system it denotes groups with the rank of suborders, called by him subseries (*Unterreihen*).

inée (ē-nā'e), *n.* [W. African.] An arrow-poison used by the natives of the Gaboon country. It is prepared from the seed of *Strophanthus hispidus*. Also called *Kombe arrow-poison*.

ineffable, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* Trousers. [Humorous.]

Shoes off, *ineffables* tucked up.
W. Cory, Letters and Journals, p. 196.

2. One who is not to be named; one who is too high in his profession or in the fashionable world to be named with others.

Two white-hatted and pigtopped *ineffables* had taken refuge under the colonnade from a transient shower of rain. It was a by-race, and there was little doing, so the *ineffables* put up their betting-books and relaxed into general conversation.
Illus. London News, June 15, 1861, p. 549.

ineffulgent (in-e-ful'jent), *a.* [*in*-[3] + *effulgent*.] That is not effulgent; lacking power to illuminate.

inemotivity (in-ē-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*in*-[3] + *emotive* + -*ity*.] Incapacity of showing emotion; lack of emotional sensibility.

The latter [Prof. James] himself candidly observes, "We must remember that the patient's *inemotivity* may have been a co-ordinate result with the anæsthesia of his neural lesions, and not the anæsthesia's mere effect."
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 66.

inemulous (in-em'ū-lus), *a.* [*in*-[3] + *emulous*.] Without emulation; not emulous; not envious (for).

He treads, *inemulous* of fame or wealth,
Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health;
With soft assuasive eloquence expands
Power's rigid heart, and opes his clenching hands.
Dr. E. Darwin, Botanic Garden, ii. 2.

inequality, *n.*—**Inequalities in altitude,** the slight errors due to the expansion and contraction of the sextant frame from changes of temperature.

inequiactinate (in-ē-kwi-ak'ti-nāt), *a.* [L. *in-* neg. + *æquus*, equal, + E. *actine* + *-ate*[1].] In sponge-spicules, having actines or rays of unequal length or size.

Oxeas in great variety of size and form . . . often *inequiactinate*, the large oxeas very broad in the middle and tapering gradually to fine points.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, II. 214.

inequianchorate (in-ē-kwi-ang'kor-āt), *a.* [L. *in-* neg. + L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *anchorate.*] Unequally anchorate. See ★*equianchorate.*

inequiaxed (in-ē'kwi-akst), *a.* [L. *in-* neg. + *æquus*, equal, + *axis*, axis, + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by unequal axes. Also *inequiaxial.*

inequiaxial (in-ē-kwi-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as ★*inequiaxed.*

inequilaterality (in-ē-kwi-lat-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*inequilateral* + *-ity.*] The condition of being inequilateral, as the shells of the pelecypod *Mollusca.*

inequilaterally (in-ē-kwi-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* With the sides unequal; specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) unequally on two sides: as, *inequilaterally* rounded; (*b*) so as to have two sides unequal: as, *inequilaterally* produced or developed. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 191.

inergetic (in-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [For **inenergetic*, < *in-*[3] + *energetic.*] Without energy. *Tupper.*

inerroneous (in-e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *erroneous.*] Not erroneous; without errors.

There are many thoughtful, although possibly not *inerroneous* students of the subject.
R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 127. *N. E. D.*

inertia, *n.*—**Electric inertia.** (*b*) Inertia over and above that ascribable to the ordinary mass of a body and due to existence of an electric charge. Also called *electromagnetic inertia.*—**Electromagnetic inertia.** See *electric* ★*inertia.*

The smaller the sphere to which the electric charge is given, the greater will be the *electromagnetic inertia.*
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 17, 1903, p. 103.

Inertia curve. See ★*curve.*—**Inertia of attention,** in *psychol.*, the tendency of the attention to hold fast to a given object or topic, or to recur to this object or topic, in spite of distractions: the counterpart and corrective of the versatility of attention, that is, of its tendency to range over the whole field of consciousness. Inertia of attention is a characteristic of the habituated, versatility of attention a characteristic of the non-habituated consciousness.—**Inertia turning-moment,** in an engine, the turning-moment due to the inertia of the moving parts, particularly those parts which have a reciprocating motion.—**Initial inertia,** in *psychophys.*, that quality of nerve-substance or of the tissue of the end-organ in virtue of which a sensation does not rise at once to its full strength on the presentation of stimulus, but requires an appreciable time to attain its maximal intensity.—**Mechanical inertia,** inertia due strictly to the mass of a body, as distinguished from the extra electrical or electromagnetic inertia which it acquires when the body is electrically charged.—**Rotational inertia.** Same as *moment of inertia* (which see, under *inertia*).

The *rotational inertia* of the body = $m_1r_1^2 + m_2r_2^2 + m_3r_3^2 + \ldots = \Sigma (mr^2)$. This quantity $\Sigma (mr^2)$ is generally called the Moment of Inertia of the body.
A. M. Worthington, Dynamics of Rotation, p. 20.

Terminal inertia, in *psychophys.*, that quality of nerve-substance or of the tissue of the end-organ in virtue of which a sensation does not cease at once with the removal of stimulus, but requires an appreciable time to disappear. *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., I. 541.—**Unit moment of inertia,** a moment of inertia such that a unit couple will give unit angular acceleration.

inescatory (in-es'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*inescate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or adapted to inescation; baiting; alluring.

Mouse traps, *inescatory* traps.
Encyc. Antiq., I. 390. *N. E. D.*

inesculent (in-es'kū-lent), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *esculent.*] Not esculent; not eatable. *Peacock*, Crotchet Castle, ii.

inessive (in-es'iv), *a.* [L. *inesse*, be in (< *in*, in, + *esse*, be), + *-ive.*] In *gram.*, expressing 'position in'; locative. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

inexcommunicable (in-eks-kō-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *excommunicable.*] That cannot be excommunicated.

A multitude is *inexcommunicable.*
Collins, Def. of Bp. Ely, II. x. 531. *N. E. D.*

inexigible (in-ek'si-ji-bl), *a.* [NL. **inexigibilis*, < *in-* neg. + **exigibilis*, < L. *exigere*, exact: see *exact, v.*] That cannot be exacted.

From admiration of the degree of perfection in which these *inexigible* services have been rendered by a Parish Priest, a Patron bestows upon him . . . the rich living, the dignified Sinecure, the Bishopric.
Bentham, Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism [Examined, App., p. 281.

inexplicate, *a.* 2. Not explained.

inexpugnability (in-eks-pug-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being inexpugnable, or unconquerable.

He himself, behoving to stand firm if the worst was not to realize itself, had to draw largely on what silent courage, or private *inexpugnability* of mind, was in him.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. xv. 5.

inexpungible (in-eks-pun'ji-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *expunge* + *-able.*] Incapable of being rubbed out or obliterated.

The law is on the statute book of human thought, *inexpungible.* *Chicago Advance*, Feb. 20, 1896. *N. E. D.*

in. f. An abbreviation of the Latin *in fine*, at the end.

inface (in'fās), *n.* [*in*[1] + *face*[1].] The inward face; specifically, in *phys. geog.*, the steeper slope or escarpment of a cuesta, facing inland.

infacing (in'fā"sing), *a.* [*in*[1] + *facing.*] Facing inward; facing toward the inside, as of a fortification.

The steep *infacing* escarpment.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 543.

infall, *n.* 2. A junction; a falling or running together, as of streams; the joining of one road with another.

It was near to the *infall* of the road from Loch Dee that we first got sight of those we sought.
Crockett, Men of the Moss-Hags, xlvii.

3. The inlet or place where water enters a reservoir or basin: generally confined to cases where the water in entering pours or falls in.

infamatory (in-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Defamatory: as, an *infamatory* statement.—2. Rendering infamous.

infancy, *n.*—**Topographic infancy,** the stage of a land form which, in its present relation to base-level, has very recently been subjected to the processes of erosion.

infant, *n.* 4. A royal prince or princess of Spain or Portugal: as, the *Infant* Don Philip: not necessarily the heir to the throne. See *infante, infanta.*

infantile, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, of a land form, having been subjected to the processes of erosion, in its present relation to base-level, for a very short time.

infantilism (in'fan-til-izm), *n.* [*infantile* + *-ism.*] Arrested or retrogressive development; the persistence or recurrence in the adult of those characteristics which are normal, but transient, in the child.

The term *infantilism* is equally applicable to the congenital and the acquired forms. The former have never left their childhood behind, the latter return to it.
Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 422.

A case of *Infantilism* in a child, aged ten years, who had not grown since four years old. Her weight was 26 pounds and her height was three feet.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1526.

Psychological infantilism, in *psychol.*, a term introduced by Ribot to characterize the type of mind which is unstable, unquiet, nervous, and self-contradictory, on the ground that the distinctive mark of the childish character is mobility. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 422.

infantry, *n.*—**Light infantry,** infantry trained and equipped for rapid marching, as the bersaglieri of Italy.—**Mounted infantry,** infantry which does not march on foot, but is transported from point to point, usually on horses. Abbreviated M. I.

Mounted infantry are not cavalry but simply mobile infantry; they may be on horses, bicycles, or carried in carts; but are usually mounted on horses for convenience in conveying them from point to point.
United Service Mag., April, 1901, p. 108.

infant's-breath (in'fants-breth), *n.* Same as ★*baby's-breath.*

infect, *v. t.* 4. In *philol.*, to affect the quality of a sound in a following or preceding syllable: used especially in reference to the influence of prominent vowels, and phonetic changes, in the Celtic language.

infectant (in-fek'tant), *a.* [*infect* + *-ant.*] Infecting; having the power of communicating infectious disease.

infection, *n.* 4. In *biol.*, the hypothetical influence upon the tissues of the mother animal by the sperm of a male, such that subsequent offspring of the mother by other sires are infected with the characteristics of the first sire: a hypothesis invented to account for telegony. See ★*telegony.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 215.

infectionist (in-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [*infection* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the origin of disease through infection.

inferably (in'fėr-a-bli or in-fėr'a-bli), *adv.* By way of inference; in an inferable way. *Harvard Psychol. Studies*, I. 340.

inferent (in'fe-rent), *a.* [L. *inferens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *inferre*, carry in: see *infer.*] Same as *afferent:* noting a nerve, a lymphatic vessel, or a blood-vessel.

Infericornia (in-fer-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inferus*, lower, + *cornu*, horn.] The group of heteropterous insects now known as the family *Lygæidæ.* *Amyot* and *Serville.*

inferior, *a.* 8. In *anat.*, lying on the ventral side of the body; farther from the dorsal line, or back, than some other organ or part of an organ.

infernalize (in-fėr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infernalized*, ppr. *infernalizing.* [*infernal* + *-ize.*] To imbue with infernal character or traits; make hellish.

To *infernalize* human nature by poisoning the very sources of morality and peace.
Coleridge, Own Times, III. 961.

infero-external (in"fe-rō-eks-tėr'nal), *a.* Below and on the outer side.

inferofrontal (in"fe-rō-fron'tal), *a.* Situated on the lower part of the frontal region of the cranium.—**Inferofrontal fissure.** See ★*fissure.*

infero-internal (in"fe-rō-in-tėr'nal), *a.* Below and on the inner side.

inferolaterally (in"fe-rō-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* Toward or on the lower portion of the side of any organ or object.

inferomarginal (in"fe-rō-mär'ji-nal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *inferus*, lower, + *margo*, margin.] Same as ★*inframarginal.*

inferradial (in-fe-rā'di-al), *a.* [For **inferoradial* or **infraradial*; < L. *inferus*, lower (or *infra*, below), + NL. *radialis*, radial.] Noting the lower radial or part of the radial plate in some of the crinoids. These are present when the radial plate is transversely divided, the lower division being termed *inferradial*, the upper *superradial.*

infidelic (in-fi-del'ik), *a.* [*infidel* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to infidelity: as, immoral and *infidelic* tendencies. *Homiletic Monthly*, July, 1882, p. 596.

infidelical (in-fi-del'i-kal), *a.* [*infidelic* + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*infidelic.* *Coleridge*, Unpub. Letters, p. 95.

infidelize (in'fi-del-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infidelized*, ppr. *infidelizing.* [*infidel* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make infidel: as, "to *infidelize* the world." *Medwin*, Shelley, II. 219. *N. E. D.*

A mark of disrespect publicly affixed upon it by individuals or bodies of men of high lead and authority, lets the anti-religionists loose at once, and the work of *infidelizing* a country is then more than half done.
Blackwood's Mag., XL. 591.

II. *intrans.* To become an infidel; adopt disbelief in the divine origin of Christianity.

in-fielder (in'fēl"dėr), *n.* In *base-ball*, a baseman, short-stop, or pitcher when he is fielding the ball.

in-fighting (in'fī"ting), *n.* In *boxing*, fighting at close quarters, where only short-arm blows can be delivered.

infiltration, *n.* 3. In *geol.*, the introduction of water into porous or open-textured rock. The term is specially employed in the discussion of ore-deposits to describe the introduction of new minerals in solution.—**Infiltration by ascension.** See ★*infiltration theory.*—**Infiltration theory,** that theory among mining geologists which explains the introduction of ore and gangue into fissures by uprising water. The process is often called *infiltration by ascension.*—**Waxy infiltration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).

infiltration-vein (in-fil-trā'shon-vān"), *n.* A vein produced by the introduction of the minerals in solution: contrasted with those filled by volatilization, or by replacement of wall-rock.

infiltrative (in-fil'trā-tiv), *a.* [*infiltrate* + *-ive.*] Producing infiltration; of the nature of infiltration.

infin. An abbreviation of *infinitive.*

infiuit, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *infinite.*

infinitarily (in-fin-i-tā'ri-ly), *adv.* In an infinitary way.

We may also say f (*x*) is *infinitarily* smaller than g (*x*). In symbols f (*x*) < g (*x*).
J. Pierpont, Theory of Functions, I. 314.

infinite. **I.** *a.*—**Doubly infinite,** in *math.*, containing two parameters, to each of which independently an unlimited number of values may be assigned.—**Infinite set.** See ★*set*[1].

II. *n.* 2. In *geom.*, the plane on which lie all points at infinity and all straights at infinity.

infinitesimal, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**Infinitesimal number, operation.** See ★*number,* ★*operation.*

II. *n.*—**Method of infinitesimals.** See ★*method.*

infinitesimalism (in"fi-ni-tes'i-mal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that the potency of a drug is increased in proportion as the amount con-

tained in a given quantity of the triturate or solution approaches the infinitesimal.

infinitinomial (in-fin″i-ti-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *infinitus*, infinite, + *nom(en)*, term, + *-ial*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* Having an infinite number of terms. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A function which has an infinite number of terms.

infinitively (in-fin-i-tī′val-i), *adv.* In the manner or with the force of an infinitive.

On the English Perfect Participle used *Infinitivally*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, 1882, p. 297.

infinitive, *n.*—**Gerundial infinitive.** See ★*gerundial*.—**Split** (or **cleft**) **infinitive,** a name conveniently used to designate briefly the infinitive phrase consisting of the infinitive proper (for example, 'designate,' below) and the so-called 'sign,' the preposition 'to,' when separated by a qualifying adverb or phrase, as in 'to briefly designate,' 'to readily understand,' 'to suddenly and completely change one's attitude.' This use is in high disfavor with literary critics and purists who write upon the subject, but it occurs abundantly in English literature from the seventeenth century down. Nearly every 'standard author' is 'guilty' of it, as Fitzedward Hall and others have shown, and it is thoroughly established in popular speech. It is often dictated by a sense of rhythm, the placing of the adverb after the verb and before the weak adjunct or object which follows the verb resulting often in disharmony of rhythm and stress. The idiom is a perfectly natural development of the conditions given—a verb to be qualified, a stress qualifier, and an unstressed syllable (*to*) of no definite meaning. This syllable *to* is instinctively treated as *a* or *the* is treated in a similarly stressed sequence of adjective and noun ('a brief designation,' 'the proper order,' etc.)

infinito-absolute (in-fin″i-tō-ab′sō-lūt), *a.* Both infinite and absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

infinito-infinitesimal (in-fin″i-tō-in″fi-ni-tes′i-mal), *a.* Infinitesimal of the second order.

infinity, *n.* 4. An infinite number: as, an *infinity* of straight lines. Its symbol is ∞.

On each of the ∞2 points on a plane are the ∞2 straights of a straight-sheaf; so there are just ∞4 straights. *Merriman and Woodward*, Higher Mathematics, p. 97.

Infinity of a function, in *function-theory*, a value x which makes the function infinite.—**Infinity plug,** in *elect.*, a plug in a resistance-box which when removed from its seat opens the circuit (makes the resistance infinite).—**Point at infinity.** See ★*point*[1].

infissile (in-fis′il), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *fissile*.] Not capable of being split. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 210.

inflame, *v. i.* 2. To become inflamed.

inflamer, *n.* 2†. Specifically, a bookkeeper employed in inns to run up, increase, or inflame the bills of customers: called the *inflamer of reckonings*. Jonson introduces a man of this kind in "The New Inn."

inflammation, *n.*—**Obliterative inflammation,** inflammation of the lining membrane of a cavity, such for example as the pericardium or pleura, causing adhesions between the opposing surfaces and consequent obliteration of the cavity.

inflatant (in-flā′tant), *a.* [*inflate* + *-ant*.] Inflating; serving to inflate: also used substantively.

inflected, *p. a.* 4. Serrated, or bent inward, as contour-lines representing deep ravines or narrow valleys cutting into an escarpment.

inflection, *n.* 6. In *eccles. chanting*, same as *accent*, 7.

inflector (in-flek′tor), *n.* and *a.* [*inflect* + *-or*.] **I.** *n.* That which inflects or bends; specifically, a muscle that flexes or bends the joints of the limbs. The more commonly used word is *flexor*.

II. *a.* Inflecting or bending: as, the *inflector* muscles.

inflood (in-flud′), *v. i.* [*in-*[1] + *flood*.] To flow in; pour in, as a wave.

inflorescence, *n.* 2. In *bot.*: (*b*) The portion of a plant devoted to reproduction, including the flowers, peduncles, rachides, general axes, flower-stalks, scapes, etc.

The *inflorescences*, as well as the leaves, contribute largely to the formation of mould, and vegetable mould is said to be capable of absorbing almost twice its own weight of water. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 497.

inflorescent (in-flō-res′ent), *a.* [LL. *inflorescens(-ent-)*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, begin to blossom: see *inflorescence*.] 1. Flowering; beginning to flower: said of plants or trees: as, early *inflorescent* grasses.—2. Of or pertaining to blooming or flowering: as, *inflorescent* forces.

The flowering of man's spiritual nature is as natural and as strict a process of evolution as the opening of a rose or morning-glory. The vital *inflorescent* forces are from within, and are continuous from the root up. *J. Burroughs*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1887, p. 10.

influent, *a.* 3. Noting that through which air or other fluid enters, either to cleanse or aërate: used of a pipe or duct, or channel.

II. *n.* A tributary stream, looked at from the point of view of the receiving stream.

influenza, *n.* 1. Influenza is an acute infectious disease of which the most prominent symptoms are fever, general prostration, pains in various parts of the body, and inflammatory processes attacking the serous or mucous membranes, the lungs, or the nerves. The onset is usually abrupt with headache, backache, fever, and loss of strength. According to the organs most affected in its further progress, the disease is said to be of the respiratory, nervous, or gastro-intestinal form. Influenza is noteworthy for the rapidity with which an epidemic sweeps over entire countries and even from one continent to another, and for the large proportion of the population attacked when it is prevalent. The disease is caused by a small, non-motile bacillus which occurs in great numbers in the nasal and bronchial secretions of the patients. Influenza has a low death rate, but its effect on the general health is often severe and lasting, and many grave sequelæ are possible. One attack does not protect against a second. The ordinary influenza or 'grippe,' though in some ways simulating true epidemic influenza, is a different and much milder disease.

3. An infectious specific fever of horses, asses, and mules, characterized by alterations of the blood, great depression of the vital forces, and inflammatory complications, especially of the lungs, intestines, and brain. It usually assumes an epizoötic form.—**Influenza bacillus.** See ★*bacillus*.—**Laryngeal influenza,** a form of influenza among horses in which sore throat is the predominating symptom.

influenzal (in-flō-en′zal), *a.* [*influenza* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to influenza. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 621.—**Influenzal pneumonia,** a form of pneumonia associated with the presence of the bacillus of influenza instead of that of the pneumococcus — the usual form.

influxible (in-fluk′si-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *fluxible*.] Not liable to undergo flux or continual change.

infold, *v. t.* 3. To inclose within a fold.—**Infolding the stomach,** an operation for ulcer of the stomach, in which a fold, with the lesion at the bottom, is made by stitching together the walls of the organ on either side. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 592.

infolio (in-fō′li-ō), *n.* [NL. *in folio*, 'in (one) leaf': see *folio*.] A book or large leaf made by folding the sheet once only in its center.

infooted (in′fūt″ed), *a.* [*in*[1] + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having the feet pointed inward; pigeon-toed.

infr. An abbreviation of the Latin *infricare*, to rub in.

infra-anal (in-frā-ā′nal), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*[1].] Situated below the anus.—**Infra-anal lobe,** a fleshy conical lobe, often with a horny point, directly beneath the vent in certain caterpillars. Its purpose is apparently to aid in pushing the excremental pellets away from the body.

infrabasal (in-frā-bā′sal), *n.* [L. *infra*, below, + Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *-al*[1].] In the dicyclic crinoids, one of the lowest series of plates in the test or calyx adjoining the column or stem or, where that is absent, the single centrodorsal plate. The infrabasals and the basals together constitute the base of the crinoid in dicyclic forms. Sometimes termed *underbasal*.

Sphærocrinus geometricus: abnormal specimen having the basal plate irregularly six-sided by reason of the flattening of the external angle of an *infra-basal* piece. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 437.

infrabass (in′frā-bās″), *n.* In *organ-building*, same as *subbass*.

infracalicular (in″frā-kā-lik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + NL. *calicula* + *-ar*[3].] Below the calyx: as, the *infracalicular* buds in madreporarian corals.

Infracalicular buds of the polyps. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 165.

infracentral (in-frā-sen′tral), *a.* Situated on the inferior, or ventral side, of the centrum.

The *infracentral* keel or spine of such vertebræ as those of the turtles, rabbits, etc. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1891.

infraclavicle (in-frā-klav′i-kl), *n.* [*infra-* + *clavicle*.] A backward projecting part of the hypocoracoid in the hemibranchiate fishes, long supposed to be a separate bone and homologized with the interclavicle of certain reptiles; an interclavicle.

But it has also been shown, by Starks, that such a thing as an *infraclavicle* does not exist even in the stickleback, the bone so-called being only a part of the coracoid; and as, in most of the sticklebacks, the pelvic bones join the latter, the resemblance between them and Lampris remains. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, March, 1904, p. 173.

infraconscious (in-frā-kon′shus), *a.* Below the level of consciousness; subconscious; subliminal.

Those impulses or irritations which are infra-dominant, . . . in the psychical sphere, . . . bring about *infraconscious* or extra-marginal psychical activities. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 260.

infraction, *n.* 3. An incomplete (greenstick) fracture.

infradiaphragmatic (in″frā-dī″a-frag-mat′ik), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-ic*.] Situated below the diaphragm.

infradominant (in-frā-dom′i-nant), *a.* In *neurol.*, weaker than *subdominant*. *Dominant* excitations are said to correspond to focal mental processes; *subdominant* to marginal; *infradominant* to extramarginal or infraconscious processes.

Those impulses or irritations which are *infra-dominant* act, in the psychical sphere, below the threshold of consciousness. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 260.

infraglacial (in-frā-glā′shial), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *glacies*, ice, + *-al*[1].] Subglacial. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 91.

infragranitic (in″frā-gra-nit′ik), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *granite* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, situated below granite, or coming from lower depths than those occupied by granite: as, an *infragranitic* source of volcanic lavas.

infralabial (in-frā-lā′bi-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying below the lips.

II. *n.* One of the series of horny plates which cover the edge of the lower lip in reptiles such as snakes and lizards; a lower labial or inferior labial: correlated with ★*supralabial*.

The gastrosteges in one instance are 154, a common number in Sirtalis sirtalis, and the supralabials are sometimes seven, the normal number for Sirtalis sirtalis which also occasionally has nine *infralabials*, as occurs in two specimens of butleri. *Biol. Bulletin*, Nov., 1904, p. 295.

Infralias (in-frā-lī′as), *n.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *Lias*.] In *geol.*, an extensive series of strata in the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps and in England lying between the Trias formation and the typical Lias above: more generally known as Rhætic beds, and in England as the Penarth beds. English geologists generally include this formation with the Trias, but on the Continent it is usually placed with the Lias.

infralittoral (in-frā-lit′ō-ral), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *littus* (*littor-*), shore, + *-al*[1].] Noting that zone of marine deposits which extends from below low-water mark over bottoms which are the wasted remains of former continents and are for the most part of relatively shallow depth, though they may lie at some hundreds of fathoms. These deposits are of terrigenous origin and are intermixed with remains of marine animals.

inframammillary (in-frā-mam′i-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *mammilla*, nipple, + *-ary*[2].] Situated below the nipple: as, the *inframammillary* region. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 51.

inframarginal, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, lying below the margin, as the plates in the test of certain starfishes. Also *infromarginal*.

II. *n.* 1. One of the plates in the lower row of marginal plates in certain starfishes.—2. One of the horny plates which cover the under side of turtles, lying between the marginals and abdominal scutes.

inframolecular (in″frā-mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + NL. *molecula*, molecule, + *-ar*[3].] Lying within the molecule or within the sphere of molecular influence. Modern speculation concerning the constitution of matter regards the molecule as a more or less complex system the relations between the parts of which are said to be *inframolecular*.

All her [nature's] operations upon an ultra-stellar scale, all her activities at *infra-molecular* degrees of proximity, are kept from our view by that heavy veil of Isis which man's limited senses and his restricted intellectual powers cannot lift. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 212.

inframontane (in-frā-mon′tān), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *mons(mont-)*, mountain.] Situated under a mountain, as a tunnel.

infraneolithic (in″frā-nē-ō-lith′ik), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *neolithic*.] Of or pertaining to deposits or strata below those of neolithic age. *Man*, 1901, p. 94.

infranodal (in-frā-nō′dal), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *nodus*, node, + *-al*[1].] Situated below the node or joints of a stem.

infranuclear (in-frā-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*[3].] In *histol.*, below the nucleus: said of the part of an epithelial cell beneath the nucleus.

infra-occipital (in″frā-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *occipital*.] Situated below the occipital.—**Infra-occipital sulcus.** See ★*sulcus*.

infra-oral (in-frā-ō′ral), *a.* [L. *infra*, below,

+ *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*[1].] Situated below the mouth: used in ichthyology in describing any barbel or other appendage below the mouth. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 536.

Infra-orbital neuralgia. Same as *facial* ★*neuralgia*. —**Infra-orbital vacuity.** See ★*vacuity*.

infra-ordinary (in-frā-ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *ordinary*.] Below the ordinary; lower than ordinary; inferior.

infraperipheral (in″frā-pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *peripher-y* + *-al*[1].] Lying below the periphery: used in describing various organs of small invertebrates.

infrapharyngeal (in″frā-fā-rin'jē-al), *n.* [L. *infra*, below, + *pharynx*, pharynx, + *-al*[1].] The lower pharyngeal, a bone situated behind the fourth gill-arch in fishes, usually bearing teeth. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 519.

infrapsychical (in-frā-sī'ki-kal), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *psychical*.] In *neurol.*, below the level of the psychical or psychophysical; automatic: as, *infrapsychical* cerebral centers. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1810.

infrapubian (in-frā-pū'bi-an), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *pubes*, pubes, + *-an*.] Same as *subpubic*.

infrapubic (in-frā-pū'bik), *a.* Same as *subpubic*.

infraquantivalent (in″frā-kwon-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [*infra-* + *quantivalent*.] Below the normal quantivalence.

We must ascribe to the affect the attribute of so changing the normal quantivalence of ideas that certain ones become supraquantivalent, others *infraquantivalent* in comparison. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 51.

Infraspinous index. See ★*index*.

infraterrene (in″frā-te-rēn'), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *terra*, earth, + *-ene* (cf. *terrene*).] Subterraneous.

Infratongrian (in-frā-tong'gri-an), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + E. *Tongrian*.] Situated below the Tongrian: applied, in *geol.*, to the earliest stage of the Oligocene Tertiary series in southern Europe.

infratrochanteric (in-frā-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [*infra-* + *trochanter* + *-ic*.] Situated below either of the trochanters. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

infratubal (in-frā-tū'bal), *a.* [L. *infra*, below, + *tubus*, tube, + *-al*[1].] Situated beneath a tube, especially the Fallopian or Eustachian tube. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 157.

infraturbinal (in-frā-tėr'bi-nal), *n.* [*infra-* + *turbin*(*ate*) + *-al*[1].] The inferior turbinate bone.

infrequent, *a.* 3. In *bot.*, distant; sparsely placed: said of punctures, glands, hairs, etc.

infructescence (in-fruk-tes'ens), *n.* [L. *in-*[2] + *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*.] 1. The mature stage succeeding inflorescence: used concretely for the fruit with its immediate supports.

Spinifex squarrosus, a rigid bluish grass, with large globular inflorescences and *infructescences*.
A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 181.

2. A collective fruit. *Jackson*, Glossary.

infumba (in-fōm'bä), *n.* [Swahili.] Same as ★*fumba*.

Infundibular canal. See ★*canal*[1].

infus. An abbreviation of the Latin *infusus*, poured in. See *infusion*.

infuser, *n.* 2. A funnel-shaped vessel, usually of glass, employed to contain a fluid used in intravenous infusion.

infusile (in-fū'sil), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *fusile*.] Incapable of fusing; not fusile. *Coleridge*.

infusion, *n.* 6. The introduction into a vein of a quantity of saline solution or other fluid for therapeutic purposes.

infusionism (in-fū'zhon-izm), *n.* [*infusion* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul has existed in a previous state and was infused or poured into the body at conception or birth. Plato, Philo, Origen, and, in modern times, many philosophers and theologians, have held this view.

infusionist (in-fū'zhon-ist), *n.* [*infusion* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of infusionism.

infusion-jar (in-fū'zhon-jär), *n.* A vessel, commonly a cylindrical jar of porcelain or earthenware, in which an infusion is prepared by pouring water or some other solvent over herbs, roots, etc., in order to extract their active principles. Frequently a false bottom or perforated partition serves to retain the insoluble residue, while the infusion may be poured off in a clear state.

infusion-pot (in-fū'zhon-pot), *n.* Same as ★*infusion-jar*, except that an infusion-pot is usually of such material and so shaped as to admit of being placed over a fire in order to keep the contents heated.

infusor (in-fū'sor), *n.* [G. *infusor*.] Same as *infusorium*. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zool., I. 83.

infusorigen (in-fū-sō'ri-jen), *n.* [*infusorium* + *-gen*.] A gastrula-like phase in the development of rhombogenous *Dicyemida*.

infuze, *v. t.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *infuse*.

ingatherer (in'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who collects or gathers in; a harvester. *F. D. Huntington*.

inga-tree (ing'gä-trē), *n.* See *Inga*.

ingenital (in-jen'i-tal), *a.* [L. *ingenitus*, inborn, + *-al*[1].] Ingenerate; innate.

In all cases where, population not being homogeneous, the different portions of a country . . . are variously coloured as by race, or religion, or history, or employments, the argument against centralisation acquires new force, in proportion as the central agent loses the power of sympathy and close adaptation to peculiar wants and wishes, and may lose also, where relations have not been altogether kindly, even the consciousness of this *ingenital* defect. *Gladstone*, Irish Question, ii. 49.

inglaze (in'glāz), *a.* [*in*[1] + *glaze*.] In *ceram.*, marked by the incorporation of the decorative colors with the glaze. By printing or painting on the glaze with underglaze colors and then firing the ware a second time in the glost-kiln, an effect is produced which it is difficult to distinguish from real underglaze printing or painting.

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 14.

inglutition (in-glō-tish'on), *n.* [L. *in*, in, + *glutire*, swallow, + *-tion*.] Same as *deglutition*.

ingoting (ing'gōt-ing), *n.* [*ingot* + *-ing*[1].] The process of melting brass or bronze scrap and casting it into ingots to purify the metal by removing the dross from the surface while it is molten.

ingot-iron (ing'gōt-ī″ėrn), *n.* Mild steel; a steel, low in carbon, which cannot be tempered, made either by the Bessemer or the open-hearth process, and poured in a fluid state into molds after leaving the producing-vessel. See ★*ingot-metal*.

Owing to the method of its production it might in truth be called a soft steel with a very small percentage of combined carbon. The best description of this material is conveyed by the German term "Flusseisen," but its nearest British equivalent is "*ingot-iron*."
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 118.

ingot-metal (ing'gōt-met″al), *n.* A general name for iron or steel which is poured into molds in a fluid state after the completion of the manufacturing process. If too low in carbon to harden or temper it is *ingot-iron;* if it has carbon enough to temper and harden it is *ingot-steel*.

Slagless or "*Ingot-metal*" Series.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 571.

ingot-pitch (ing'gōt-pich), *n.* The pitch at which ingots are cast; noting a variety of tough-pitch copper in which the poling for the removal of dissolved oxygen has not been carried on as long as it has in the wire-bar pitch variety. The longer the poling is continued the freer will the copper be from oxygen. See ★*over-pole*. For ingots or cakes the amount of oxygen may be greater than for copper which is to be cast into wire-bars, which are rolled into rods and then drawn into wire for electrical conductors. As impurities reduce the conductivity of copper for electricity very greatly, the oxygen in such cases must be low. *Electrochem. Industry*, March, 1904, p. 90.

ingot-saw (ing'gōt-sâ), *n.* A saw especially constructed for sawing hot ingots. These saws are made several feet in diameter and are run at a very high speed. They have a fusing action at the cutting edge.

ingot-steel (ing'gōt-stēl), *n.* Steel which is cast in an ingot when it comes from the furnace. It may be Bessemer, open-hearth, or crucible-steel, and must have carbon or other hardness in sufficient percentage to exhibit the properties of hardening and tempering. See ★*ingot-metal*.

Half-hard and High-Carbon Steels, sometimes called "*ingot-steel*." They may be either Bessemer, open-hearth, or crucible steel. Malleable cast iron also often belongs here. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 571.

Ingrain colors, in *modern dyeing*, colors which are produced by definite chemical change of dyes already attached to the yarn or cloth: thus, cotton dyed yellow with primulin, by exposure to the diazotizing action of nitrous acid and afterward to an alkaline solution of β-naphthol, acquires a deep-red color.

Ingrassial (in-gras'i-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Ingrassian*.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a bone in front of the proötic in the cranium; the alisphenoid of Parker.

ingratiation (in-grā-shi-ā'shon), *n.* The act of ingratiating. *Class. Journal*, Nov., 1907.

ingratiatory (in-grā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*ingratiate* + *-ory*.] Insinuating; serving to render acceptable or to ingratiate one with another.

ingravescence (in-grā-ves'ens), *n.* [L. *ingravescere*, grow heavy (< *in-*, in, + *gravis*, heavy), + *-ence*.] The process of becoming more severe; specifically, the period of increase of a fever.

ingress, *v. i.* 2. In *astrol.*, to transit the place which any of the four moderators has reached by direction. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., ii. 17.

ingrown (in'grōn), *a.* [*in*[1] + *grown*.] 1. Grown from within; innate: as, "Art with Language lived *ingrown*," *L. Morris*.—2. Grown inward: as, an *ingrown* nail.

inguino-abdominal (ing″gwi-nō-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin, + *abdomen* (*-min-*), abdomen, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the groin and the abdomen.

inguinocrural (ing″gwi-nō-krō'ral), *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the groin and the thigh.

inguinocutaneous (ing″gwi-nō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin, + *cutaneus*, of the skin, + *-ous*.] Relating to the groin and the skin of the adjacent portion of the thigh: noting a branch of the first lumbar nerve.

inguinoscrotal (ing″gwi-nō-skrō'tal), *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin, + *scrotum*, scrotum, + *al*[1].] Relating to the groin and the scrotum.

inhalant, *a.* **II.** *n.* That which is inhaled.

inhang (in'hang), *n.* [*in*[1] + *hang*.] The tumbling home of the ship's bulwarks; the leaning inboard of the bulwarks from the perpendicular: opposed to *wall-side*.

I . . . settled myself for the night, being very weary, under the *inhang* of [the ship's] heavy bulging side.
T. A. Janvier, Sargasso Sea, xxiii.

inhaul (in'hâl), *n.* [*in*[1] + *haul*.] A line for bringing a spar inboard: applied to the brails of a spanker, in distinction from the *outhaul*, which spreads the sail by hauling the head out to the gaff-end.

inherit, *v. t.*—**Inherited drainage.** See ★*drainage*.

inheritance, *n.*—**Alternative inheritance,** the transmission to descendants of the characteristics of one parent by certain individuals, and of those of the other parent by others.

It must, however, be remembered that what is accepted as evidence of *alternative inheritance*, is not a proof that the dominance of either allelomorph is imperfect.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 129.

Ancestral inheritance, the contribution of each ancestor to the characteristics of descendants. (*a*) According to *Galton's law of ancestral inheritance*, the two parents contribute between them, on the average, one half of each inherited faculty, each of them contributing one quarter of it; the four grandparents contribute between them one quarter, or each of them one sixteenth; and so on. (*b*) According to *Pearson's law*, the contribution of the grandparents and great-grandparents is greater than Galton's law calls for, and the difference increases rapidly for more remote generations. Parental characteristics are sometimes strongly hereditary, sometimes slightly or not at all so; and while Galton and Pearson assume that these differences will, on the average, balance each other, the facts of inheritance show that this is not the case, and that the statistical laws, while no doubt useful for statistical purposes, are compiled from data some of which are data of inheritance and some not, and that they are of little value to the breeder who deals with individuals, or to the student of inheritance who seeks to distinguish hereditary from non-hereditary characters. So far as a parent resembles collateral relatives, such as brothers, sisters, and cousins, the resemblances are often transmitted to descendants with nearly or quite four times the frequency which these laws require. (*c*) *Mendel's law of ancestral inheritance*. In 1865 Gregor Johann Mendel (1822–84), an Austrian priest, published an account of experiments which he had undertaken for the purpose of determining the numerical value of parental characters in inheritance. Having obtained seed from the cross-breeding of two races or varieties of the garden pea which differed from each other in some one characteristic (for example, those with round and those with wrinkled seeds), he found that the cross-bred plants raised from these seeds manifested only one of the characteristics (roundness of seed, for example), which he called the *dominant* (*D*), to the total or almost total exclusion of the other (irregularity of seed, for example), which he called *recessive* (*R*). The second generation, produced from the cross-bred plants which were allowed to fertilize themselves, instead of being uniform like their parents, broke into the two original forms in the average ratio of three dominants to one recessive. The recessives are themselves pure, and, if allowed to fertilize themselves, give rise to recessives only, for many generations. One third of the dominants are also pure, while the other two thirds produce descendants of which two thirds are dominants and one third pure recessives. Each successive generation consists of dominants and recessives in the ratio, for each 100, of 25 dominants of pure blood, 25 recessives of pure blood, and 50 dominants which produce descendants in the ratio of three dominants to one recessive. This result is expressed by Mendel in the formula, for each successive generation, 25 DD; 50 DR; 25 R; but it may also be expressed as $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$; and the result of cross-breeding with any number of characters conforms closely to the algebraical binomial theorem, or the expansion of $(a + b + c + \ldots\ldots x)^n$. More recent study tends to show that Mendel's results hold good pretty generally, but by no means universally, in similar cases. Experiments and observations for the purpose of discovering the structural equivalent for the numerical law tend to support Mendel's opinion that there are, for two characters,

four sorts of germ-cells in the reproductive organs of the cross-bred individuals — dominant ova, recessive ova, dominant male cells, and recessive male cells — and that these are, on the average, equal in number, so that one quarter of the descendants are born from dominant ova fertilized by dominant male cells and are pure dominants; one quarter are born from recessive ova fertilized by recessive male cells, and are pure recessives; and one half are born from the union of an ovum of one sort with a male cell of the other sort, and are able to produce pure dominants, pure recessives, and cross-bred descendants in the original ratio. —**Biparental inheritance,** inheritance considered in its relation to amphigonic or bisexual reproduction. —**Blended inheritance,** the manifestation by descendants of an uninterrupted or continuous series of combinations of parental characters. See quotation under ★*blend*1, *v. i.*, 3. —**Crossed inheritance,** the inheritance by a child of one sex of the constitution of the parent of the other sex. [Rare.] —**Exclusive inheritance,** the manifestation by the offspring of features of resemblance to one parent to the partial or complete exclusion of those of the other.

On another occasion, or in other offspring of one and the same mating, it may not be prepotent, or even the other parent may be prepotent. Such prepotency might exhibit itself in "alternative" or "*exclusive*" *inheritance.*
Biometrika, 1903, p. 390.

Material basis of inheritance, that which is handed down from parent to offspring and in the transmission of which reproduction consists. Most authorities are now agreed that the material basis of inheritance is to be identified with the chromatin of the germ-cells. See *substance of* ★*heredity.* —**Mosaic inheritance.** Same as *particulate* ★*inheritance.* —**Particulate inheritance,** the theory that the descendant inherits material particles from the parts of the bodies of a number of ancestors. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.* —**Use-inheritance,** the hypothetical transmission to descendants of a parental change which is the result of its own activity; the inheritance of an acquired character.

Darwin seems always to have regarded the direct action, of the environment and use and disuse as, at the most, subsidiary causes of variation; but Mr. Herbert Spencer and his followers regard '*use-inheritance*' as an all-important factor in evolution; while Cope and his followers in America, by a mixture of '*use-inheritance*' (Kinetogenesis) and Lamarck's neck-stretching theory (Archæsthetism), apparently see their way to account for the evolution of animals with but little help from natural selection.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 667.

inhibition, *n.* 4. In *psychol.*, the supposed restraint or cancelation of a mental process by other concurrent mental processes.

The second law deals with *inhibition* or arrest: "Every psychical phenomenon tends to prevent the production or development, or to cause the disappearance of psychical phenomena which cannot be united to itself according to the law of systematic association, that is to say, which cannot be united with it for a common end" (Paulhan).
John Adams, Herbartian Psychol. Applied to [Education, p. 76.

Coefficient of inhibition. See ★*coefficient.*

innomogeneous (in″hō-mō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [*in-*3 + *homogeneous.*] Not homogeneous. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, June, 1904, p. 425.

inhumanize (in-hū′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhumanized*, ppr. *inhumanizing.* [*inhuman* + *-ize.*] To make inhuman.

iniac (in′i-ak), *a.* [*ini-on* + *-ac.*] Same as *inial.*

iniad (in′i-ad), *a.* [*ini-on* + *-ad*3.] Toward the inion.

inidoneity (in-ī-dō-nē′i-ti), *n.* [*inidone-ous* + *-ity.*] The quality of unfitness. *Church Times*, Jan. 19, 1894. *N. E. D.*

inidoneous (in-ī-dō′nē-us), *a.* [*in-*3 + *idoneous.*] Unfit. *Blount*, Glossographia.

inioglabellar (in″i-ō-glā-bel′är), *a.* [*inion* + *glabellum* + *-ar*3.] Same as ★*glabello-inial.*

An *inio-glabellar* line can be drawn which will correspond very closely to the lower boundary of the cerebrum. *Science*, Oct. 30, 1903, p. 554.

inirritant (in-ir′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*in-*3 + *irritant.*] **I.** *a.* That does not cause irritation: as, an *inirritant* drug.

II. *n.* That which does not irritate; specifically, a therapeutic agent which does not produce irritation.

init. An abbreviation of the Latin *initio*, in the beginning.

initial, *n.* 4. In steam-engines, an abbreviation of *initial* ★*pressure* (which see).

initialist (i-nish′al-ist), *n.* [*initial* + *-ist.*] One who is known by his initials and not by his full name. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIV. 438. *N. E. D.*

initialize (i-nish′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *initialized*, ppr. *initializing.* [*initial* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To designate by initials instead of by the full name.

II. *intrans.* To use an initial or initials (instead of one's full name).

Nobody had successfully *initialized* till L. E. L. arose.
New Monthly Mag., L. 78. *N. E. D.*

initiary (i-nish′i-ā-ri), *a.* [L. *initium*, beginning, + *-ary*1.] Same as *initial.*

initiative, *n.* 3. The right to take a popular vote by which, under certain conditions, a measure must be submitted to approval by the people, or must be presented to the legislative body. The initiative has been in use in Switzerland for many years.

Nearly all of the States have provided a system of *initiative* and referendum, under varying conditions, for one or more cities within their borders, particularly for commission-governed cities.
C. A. Beard, American City Government, p. 64.

initionary (i-nish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*inition* + *-ary*1.] Relating to inition, especially to the beginning of or entrance into college life.

initis (i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the muscular or fibrous tissues.

injectable (in-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [*inject* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of receiving an injection. —2. Capable of being injected.

injection, *n.* 7. In *geol.*, the penetration of a rock by a molten magma. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 646. —**Lit-par-lit** [F. 'bed-by-bed'] **injection** or **saturation,** in *geol.*, the injection of molten rock between the layers of a stratified one in such a manner that the two are intimately commingled. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 728.

injector-condenser (in-jek′tọr-kọn-den″sėr), *n.* Same as *injection-condenser.*

injector-furnace (in-jek′tọr-fėr″nās), *n.* See ★*furnace.*

injunct (in-jungkt′), *v. t.* [A back-formation from *injunction.*] Same as *enjoin*, 3. [Colloq. or humorous.]

injunction, *n.* —**Perpetual injunction.** Same as *permanent injunction* (which see, under *injunction*).

injunctive (in-jungk′tiv), *a.* [*injunct*(*ion*) + *-ive.*] Having the force of an injunction; enjoining. —**Injunctive relief,** in *law*, the application of the equitable remedy of injunction.

injury, *n.* —**Current of injury.** See ★*current*1.

ink1, *n.* —**Solid ink,** pigment of any color in its dry or solid state, as in a cake of India ink. It is often preferred by lithographers for its adaptability to rubbed tints and imitated pastel work. —**Vanadium ink,** a writing-fluid prepared by adding gallic acid to an aqueous solution of ammonium metavanadate slightly thickened with gum. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., III. 896.

ink1, *v. t.* —**To ink in,** in *tech. drawing*, to trace over and shade (a pencil drawing) with ink. The pen for this purpose is called an *inking-in* pen.

II. *intrans.* —**To ink up,** to carefully apply ink to type preliminary to its first impression. This is begun with pâte, or low color, and is gradually increased after successive trials.

ink-cap (ingk′kap), *n.* A mushroom of the genus *Coprinus.* See *ink-mushroom* and *Coprinus.*

ink-duct, *n.* 2. In cephalopods, the duct through which the ink is discharged.

inkeer (in-kār′), *v. t.* [D. *inkeeren*, turn in, < *in*, in, + *keeren* (= E. *kehren*), turn: see *char*1, *v.*] 1. To turn (the water of a stream) into a field for purposes of irrigation. — 2. To corral (cattle).

inkle-weaver (ing′kl-wē″vėr), *n.* [*inkle*2 + *weaver.*] A weaver of the strong, coarse tape known as inkle. See *inkle*2. —**As (or so) thick as inkle-weavers,** very intimate, or friendly.

When tapes had to be hand-woven, a single tape to a loom, the weavers had naturally to work very close together, and hence the common saying to express crowding together, 'so *thick as inkle-weavers.*' *Eng. Dial. Soc.*

in-knee (in′nē), *n.* Same as *knock-knee.*

ink-slice (ingk′slīs), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*c*) (1).

inkstand, *n.* —**Fountain inkstand,** an inkstand having a supplementary reservoir.

ink-trough (ingk′trôf), *n.* Same as *inking-trough.*

ink-value (ingk′val″ū), *n.* The properly expressed light and shade of a picture in colors as produced in one color of ink on a printing-press.

inlawry (in′lâ-ri), *n.* [*inlaw* + *-ry.*] The state of restoration to the protection of the law: the opposite of *outlawry.*

inlay, *v. t.* —**Inlaid tile.** Same as *mosaic* ★*tile* (which see).

Inlay casting. See ★*casting.*

inlaying, *n.* 2. In *bookbinding*, the neat insertion (with proper cutting, shaving, and pasting) of a leaf or print in a larger leaf, with intent to give the inlaid matter greater security and a wider margin. —3. In *printing*, the insertion of the overlay made for an illustration between the sheets of the printing surface or between the plate and its support.

inleak, *n.* 2. The leaking of a gas or liquid into an inclosed space or pipe.

inlet-valve (in′let-valv), *n.* Any valve, opening from without inward, through which a fluid may pass into a vessel; specifically, in motors, a valve through which motor fluid enters a cylinder.

in lim. An abbreviation of the Latin *in limine*, on the threshold.

in loc. An abbreviation of the Latin *in loco*, in the place.

in loc. cit. An abbreviation of the Latin *in loco citato*, in the place cited.

in loco. 2. Specifically, in *music*, denoting that a passage is to be performed as written, not transposed: used only after a passage with the sign *al* 8*va* or 8*vi.* Also simply *loco.*

innascible (i-nas′i-bl), *a.* [LL. *innascibilis*, < *in-* neg. + *nascibilis*, that may be born, < *nasci*, be born.] Not subject to birth; self-existent.

innate, *a.* 3. In *biol.*, characteristic of a species or common to the individuals of a species, or alike in parent and in offspring; hereditary; constitutional; congenital. So far as the development of an individual organism from the egg is considered as characteristic of its kind, it is termed *innate* or *inherent;* so far as it is considered as taking place in an individual external environment with which it is in continual reciprocal interaction, it is termed *adventitious* or *induced:* the contrast or distinction being in the mind of the observer rather than in the facts of embryology.

The development of any normal, so-called "*innate*" character, such as, say, the assumption of the normal human shape and relations of the frontal bone, requires the co-operation of many factors external to the developing embryo, and the absence of abnormal distorting factors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 259.

innaturate (i-nā′tūr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innaturated*, ppr. *innaturating.* [*in-*2 + *nature* + *-ate*2.] To imbue the nature of (a being) with something. [Rare.]

If those . . . who . . . crush the young shootings of the heart, and blight its growth . . . would but *innaturate* it with their poison and make it barren for ever!
Froude, Nemesis, p. 167. *N. E. D.*

inneity (i-nē′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *inn*(*ate*) + *-eity.*] Innateness; the quality of being innate, inborn, or congenital. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 237.

inner1, *a.* —**Inner anhydrid,** a compound formed by the elimination of water and the formation of a ring of atoms from one molecule of the compound. It is contrasted with ordinary anhydrids, which are formed from two molecules of the compound.

inner2 (in′ėr), *n.* [*in*1, *v. t.*, + *-er*1.] One who takes in or reclaims land from water or marsh. See ★*inning*, 4.

inning, *n.* 4. The process of taking in; specifically, the reclaiming of marshy land by draining and banking and fitting it for bearing crops; also the land so reclaimed. —5. The act or process of getting in, as crops; harvesting.

innocence, *n.* 6. (*b*) A pretty American scrophulariaceous plant, *Collinsia verna*, the flowers of which have the lower lip blue and the upper purple or nearly white.

innocent, *a.* 8. In *pathol.*, benign; not malignant. —**Innocent ball.** See ★*ball*1.

Innominate index. See ★*index.*

innovational (in-ọ-vā′shọn-al), *a.* [*innovation* + *-al*1.] Bringing in new forms or methods; introducing new things; pertaining to innovation.

innovatory (in′ọ-vā-tọ-ri), *a.* [*innovate* + *-ory.*] That innovates or has a tendency to innovate: as, *innovatory* ideas in politics.

innutrient (i-nū′tri-ent), *a.* [*in-*3 + *nutrient.*] Not nutritious. *Biol. Bulletin*, Nov., 1904, p. 305.

inoculation, *n.* —**Curative inoculation,** the injection of an antiserum for curative purposes; for example, in the treatment of diphtheria, tetanus, and snake-poisoning, inoculation with the corresponding antisera. —**Jennerian inoculation,** vaccination. —**Protective inoculation.** (*a*) The injection of an antiserum for protective purposes, that is, to prevent disease, as diphtheria. (*b*) Vaccination against disease, as against smallpox, anthrax, rinderpest, and to some extent against typhoid fever, plague, dysentery, etc.

inogenesis (in-ọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *γένεσις*, production.] Production of fibrous tissue.

inolith (in′ọ-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *λίθος*, stone.] A circumscribed calcareous deposit in fibrous tissue.

inoma (i-nō′mą). *n.* [Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *-oma.*] A fibrous tumor; scirrhus.

inominous (in-om′i-nus), *a.* [*in-*3 + *ominous.*] Ill-omened; unfortunate.

As a kind of moral provision for such an *inominous* young person, Mr. Sheddon set apart a small property.
W. Mackintosh, Life of J. Sheddon, p. 32. *N. E. D.*

inone (in-wun′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoned*, ppr. *inoneing.* [*in*1 + *one.* Compare the earlier *atone*, *v.*] To unite; make one (with).

The Prophet uses the two imperatives, Seek Me and live, *inoneing* both man's duty and his reward.
Pusey, Minor Prophets, p. 191.

inopectic (in-ọ-pek′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber,

+ *πηκτός*, fastened, + *-ic.*] Of or relating to inopexia; affected with inopexia.

inopexia (in-ō-pek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] A tendency to spontaneous coagulation of blood.

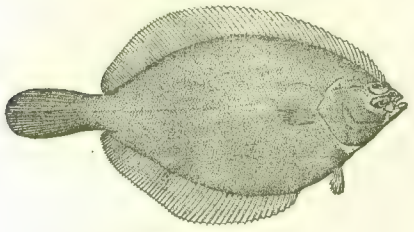
inopportunism (in-op-ọr-tū'nizm), *n.* [*inopportune* + *-ism.*] The quality of being inopportune; inopportune action; specifically, the policy of the inopportunists.

inopportunist (in-op-ọr-tū'nist), *n.* and *a.* [*inopportune* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A member of the inopportunist or opposition party; one who disapproves of a certain policy on the ground of its inopportuneness; specifically, one who was opposed to the declaration of the dogma of papal infallibility at the Vatican Council in 1870, on the ground that its publication was inopportune.

II. *a.* Belonging to the inopportunists.

His [Leo XIII.'s] similar recognition of two of the most distinguished "*inopportunist*" members of the Vatican Council, Haynald, archbishop of Kalocsa, and Prince Fürstenberg, archbishop of Olmütz, was even more noteworthy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 197.

Inopsetta (in-op-set'ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, + *ψῆττα*, flounder.] A genus of flounders found off the Pacific coast of the United States.



Inopsetta ischyra.

(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

inorderly (in-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* Not orderly; disorderly.

inorderly (in-ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* In a disorderly manner.

inorganism (in-ôr'gąn-izm), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *organism.*] An object which is not an organism. [Rare.]

It is difficult . . . to avoid the theoretical conclusion that . . . the earliest primitive organisms [were] necessarily more like *inorganisms.*
Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 128.

inorganography (in-ôr-gą-nog'rą-fi), *n.* [L. *in-* neg. + Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-γραφια*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific discussion of inorganic things: a term not in general use.

inoriginate (in-ō-rij'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *in-* priv. + NL. *originatus*, pp. of *originare*, originate: see *originate*, *v.*] Not originated; self-existent; having no beginning.

inoscleroma (in-ō-sklē-rō'mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *σκλήρωμα*, a hardened part: see *scleroma.*] Hardening of the fibrous tissues.

inosclerosis (in″ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), fiber, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening, induration.] Fibrous induration or sclerosis.

inosin (in'ō-sin), *n.* [*inos(ite)* + *-in*[2].] An incorrect name for *inosite.*

inosinate (in'ō-si-nāt), *n.* [*inosin* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of inosinic acid.

inosinic (in-ō-sin'ik), *a.* [*inosin* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, an amorphous compound, $C_{10}H_{13}O_8N_4P$, obtained from the flesh of certain animals. Some of its salts are crystalline.

inosituria (in″ō-si-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [*inosite* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as ★*inosuria.*

inosuria (in-ō-sū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *inos(ite)* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of inosite or muscle-sugar in the urine.

inotagma (in-ō tag'mą), *n.*; pl. *inotagmata* (-mą-tą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), muscle, + *τάγμα*, order, constitution.] One of the hypothetic ultimate elements of living protoplasm: similar to ★*plasome*, ★*biophore*, *physiological* ★*unit*, etc. *Engelmann.*

In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire either to explain the general vital and assimilative powers of protoplasm . . . or the mechanism of some one function as the *inotagmas* of Englemann, assumed to be the agents of contractility.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 41.

inotropic (in-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), muscle, + *-τροπος*, ⟨ *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ic.*] Impairing the contractile power of muscular tissue. See the extract.

The movement of a muscle depends on the simultaneous operation of three functional properties of its constituent elements, i. e., excitability, conductibility and contractibility. . . . The author [T. W. Engelmann] describes as bathmotropic (from *βάθμος* = threshold) such influences as affect excitability, as dromotropic, such as interfere with conductibility, and as *inotropic* such as lessen or destroy contractibility.
Sci. Amer. Sup., July 4, 1903, p. 22992.

inotropism (i-not'rō-pizm), *n.* [*inotrop(ic)* + *-ism*[1].] Interference with the contractility of a muscle.

The centrifugal cardiac nerves influence the . . . force of contraction . . . of the excitatory wave (. . . *inotropism* of Englemann). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 733.

inoxidize (in-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoxidized*, ppr. *inoxidizing.* To protect from oxidation: an ill-formed word and one not in general use.

in petto.—**Cardinal in petto.** See ★*cardinal.*

in-player (in'plā'ėr), *n.* In *rackets*, the server; the man in.

in pr. An abbreviation of the Latin *in principio*, in the beginning.

inpushed (in'pusht), *a.* Pushed inward.

The epithelium lining the mouth becomes *inpushed* into the deeper layers, where teeth are to be formed.
J. S. Kingsley, Vert. Zool., p. 19.

input, *n.* 2. Specifically, the power which is received by any machine. It includes the power actually required to do the work performed by the machine and the power necessary to run the machine itself.

The useful return or "output" at the terminals of a large machine may amount to as much as 95 per cent. of the mechanical energy which forms the "*input.*"
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 574.

3. The amount of food material introduced into the body. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1892, ser. B, p. 228.

inquartate (in-kwâr'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inquartated*, ppr. *inquartating.* In *metal.*, to add silver to (an alloy of silver and gold) in order to give (it) the proportion required for the process of parting, that is, one part of gold to about three parts of silver. See *quartation.* *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 815.

inquest, *n.*—**Sheriff's inquest.** See *sheriff's jury* (under *jury*).

inquilinity (in-kwi-lin'i-ti), *n.* [*inquiline* + *-ity.*] The state or habit of being inquiline; specifically, in *zoöl.*, the habit of living in the nest or home of another, but not as a parasite. See *commensal*, 2.

inquisitionist (in-kwi-zish'ọn-ist), *n.* [*inquisition* + *-ist.*] 1. One who makes inquisition or inquiry; an inquisitive questioner.—2. An inquisitor; one who upholds the practices of the Inquisition.

inquisitiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *inquisitive.*

inquisitrix (in-kwiz'i-triks), *n.* [NL. **inquisitrix*, fem. of L. *inquisitor*: see *inquisitor.*] A female inquisitor.

in-radius (in'rā″di-us), *n.*; pl. *in-radii* (-ī). [*in*[1] + *radius.*] The radius of an inscribed circle.

inrun (in'run), *n.* [*in*[1] + *run*[1].] 1. A running in; an inrush; an influx: as, an *inrun* of the sea.—2. A place of inrunning.

inrunning (in'run″ing), *n.* 1. Same as ★*inrun.*—2. Inflowing.

ins. An abbreviation (*a*) of *inspector*; (*b*) of *insurance.*

insalvability (in-sal-vą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*in-*[3] + *salvability.*] Impossibility of being saved. *Bp. Watson*, Life, II. 239.

Insane ear. See ★*ear*[1].

insane-root (in-sān'röt), *n.* The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger.*

insanity, *n.*—**Alcoholic insanity,** mental disease caused by the abuse of alcoholic beverages.—**Anticipatory insanity,** hereditary insanity occurring at an earlier age in the second generation than it did in the first.—**Compulsive insanity,** insanity in which imperative ideas, or obsessions, completely dominate the patient.—**Confusional insanity,** a form of temporary insanity marked by acute failure of the mental powers, sometimes with hallucinations, following exhausting disease or a profound nervous shock.—**Delusional insanity,** a form of insanity which follows exhausting fevers, such as typhoid, seeming at times to be a continuation of the delirium of the fever.—**Hysterical insanity,** a form of insanity marked by sudden and short-lived emotional outbursts resembling hysterical symptoms.—**Manic-depressive insanity,** a form of insanity in which there are alternations of mania and melancholia: it differs from circular insanity in the absence of deterioration.—**Simultaneous insanity,** mental disorder occurring coincidently in two or more persons who live together or belong to the same family.—**Toxic insanity,** mental disease caused by the prolonged action of some poison, such as lead or alcohol.

insanoid (in-sā'noid), *a.* [*insane* + *-oid.*] Resembling insanity; also nearly insane: neuropathic. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Aug., 1907, p. 397.

insapiency (in-sā'pi-ęn-si), *n.* [*insapien(t)* + *-cy.*] Lack of sapiency, wisdom, or sagacity.

insapient (in-sā'pi-ęnt), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *sapient.* Compare *insipient.*] Lacking sapiency or wisdom; foolish.

inscript (in'skript), *n.* [L. *inscriptus*, pp.: see *inscribe.*] 1. An inscription.—2. In *geom.*, a line or figure inscribed within another figure.

inscription, *n.* 8. In *geom.*, the inscribing of one figure in another; also, the state of being so inscribed.—9. A tendinous line interrupting the fleshy fibers of a muscle: seen especially in the abdominal muscles.

inscriptionist (in-skrip'shọn-ist), *n.* [*inscription* + *-ist.*] An inscriber. *F. Hall.*

inscriptured (in-skrip'tūrd), *a.* [*in-*[2] + *scripture* + *-ed*[1].] Having scriptures or inscriptions upon it, as a stone; inscribed.

insect, *n.*—**Lace-winged insects,** insects of the order *Neuroptera.*

insect (in'sekt), *v. i.* [*insect*, *n.*] To seek or catch insects, as a bird does.

We discovered the bird . . . *insecting* in the top of a newly-fallen hemlock.
J. Burroughs, Locusts and Wild Honey, p. 203.

insectan (in-sek'tąn), *a.* [*Insecta* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to insects or the *Insecta.*

insect-beds (in'sekt-bedz), *n. pl.* See ★*bed*[1].

insect-box (in'sekt-boks), *n.* A box used in collecting insects.

insect-flowers (in'sekt-flou″ėrz), *n. pl.* The heads of half-expanded flowers of the plants from which insect-powder is made; the *pyrethri flores* of pharmacy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 151.

insecticide[1], *n.*—**Bollene insecticide,** a trade-name for an insecticide consisting essentially of carbon disulphid and crude petroleum with a very small quantity of other ingredients.

insectiferous (in-sek-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [L. *insectum*, insect, + *-fer*, -bearing, + *-ous.*] Producing, containing, or infested with insects: as, *insectiferous* amber; an *insectiferous* log.

insectine (in'sek-tin), *a.* [*insect* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of insects.

insection (in-sek'shọn), *n.* [L. **insectio(n-)*, ⟨ *insecare*, cut into: see *insect.*] A cutting up; division into segments; also, a segment or section.

insectologist (in-sek-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [**insectology* + *-ist.*] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

insenescence (in-sē-nes'ęns), *n.* [L. *insenescere*, grow old (⟨ *in-* + *senescere*, grow old, ⟨ *senex*, old), + *-ence.*] The process of growing old; aging.

insenescible (in-sē-nes'i-bl), *a.* [LL. *insenescibilis*, ⟨ *in-* neg. + **senescibilis*, ⟨ *senescere*, grow old.] Not capable of growing old.

insentience (in-sen'shi-ęns), *n.* [*insentien(t)* + *-ce.*] Unconsciousness; lack of sensation. *F. Hall.*

insequent[2] (in-sē'kwęnt), *a.* [L. *in-*, not, + *sequens* (*-ent-*), following.] In *phys. geog.*, not following any manifest control: said of irregular streams, in contrast to *consequent*, *obsequent*, and other systematic classes of streams.

insertable (in-sėr'tą-bl), *a.* [*insert* + *-able.*] That may be inserted.

insertion-joint (in-sėr'shọn-joint), *n.* A packed joint; a joint rendered steam- or water-tight by the insertion of a disk or ring of packing.

insertion-plate (in-sėr'shọn-plāt), *n.* In the polyplacophorous *Mollusca*, or chitons, a projection of the inner or porcellanous shell-layer (articulamentum) beyond the margin of the plates into the girdle or flexible band which holds the plates together. Insertion-plates serve the function of binding the valves firmly to the girdle.

inset, *v. t.* 2. To add (a leaf or leaves) within the folded sections of a book, or between the sections, as a map, a printed illustration, or an advertisement.

inset, *n.* 1. (*b*) A small picture or diagram inserted within the border of a larger one.

insetting (in'set″ing), *n.* In *binding*, the placing of a leaf or leaves (as maps, illustrations, or advertisements) between or within the sections of a printed book, magazine, etc.

Ins. Gen. An abbreviation of *inspector-general.*

inshining (in'shī″ning), *n.* The act or fact of shining in; permeating with light.

When the soul feels the Divine *inshining*, all that is noble in it rises efflorescent and victorious.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures, 2d ser., iii. 58. *N. E. D.*

inship (in′ship), *adv.* On board; on the ship; embarked.

'Can't be too hard on a Home draf',' sez he; 'the great thing is to get thim *inship*.'
R. Kipling, The Big Drunk Draf', p. 59.

inshoot (in′shöt), *n.* The act of shooting or moving rapidly inward, as a base-ball that is pitched with a curve. *Sci. Amer.*, July 16, 1904, p. 42.

inside, *n.* 4. In *field hockey*, the position between the center and the wings.

inside-fired (in′sīd-fīrd), *a.* Internally fired; having the fire-box surrounded, or nearly so, with that which it is desired to heat, as is the fire-box of a locomotive-boiler.

insidiosity (in-sid-i-os′i-ti), *n.* [L. *insidiosus*, insidious, + *-ity*.] Insidiousness.

insink (in′singk), *v. i.* In *embryol.*, to become invaginated or folded in, like the saucer-shaped depression which forms the otocyst in embryo vertebrates. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 823.

insistency (in-sis′ten-si), *n.* Same as *insistence*.

insititious (in-si-tish′us), *a.* [L. *insiticius*, < *insitus*, grafted, pp. of *inserere*, insert, ingraft.] Ingrafted; inserted; not natural to the place.

There are other passages in the poem [Paradise Lost] which have the air of being [printed] *insitious* in the place where they stand. The lines in Book iv., now in question, may reasonably be referred to 1640–42.
Mark Pattison, Milton, xiii. p. 167.

insolation, *n.*—**Asphyxial insolation,** exhaustion due to heat. See *sunstroke*.—**Pyrexial insolation,** thermic fever. See *sunstroke* and *fever*[1].

insole-machine (in′sōl-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand- or power-machine for stamping, forming, and shaping canvas in-soles. Under this general term may be included a series of tools, dies, and machines for making and building up by cement several layers of canvas, rendering them flexible by scoring one side and bending the material and pressing, and trimming and finishing them ready for insertion.

insolubilize (in-sol′ū-bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insolubilized*, ppr. *insolubilizing*. [L. *insolubilis*, insoluble, + *-ize*.] To render insoluble. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 351.

insolvency, *n.*—**Open insolvency,** such inability to pay debts as will enable creditors to proceed against the sureties, guarantors, or indorsers of the debtor without first proceeding against the debtor himself.

insomniac (in-som′ni-ak), *n.* One who suffers from insomnia.

insonorous (in-sō-nō′rus), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *sonorous*.] Not sonorous or resonant.

Insp. An abbreviation of *inspector*.

inspeak (in-spēk′), *v. t.*; pret. *inspoke* (*inspake* archaic or poetical), pp. *inspoken*, ppr. *inspeaking*. [*in-*[1] + *speak*.] To speak into; instil into: as, to *inspeak* hope in the soul.

inspection, *n.* 2. A district subject to official inspection.

In France . . . the forests of the country are first divided into cantonments and then into about 500 *inspections*.
Pall Mall Gazette, April 4, 1888.

inspectoral (in-spek″tō-ral), *a.* [*inspector* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to inspectors or to their duties. See *inspectorial*.

inspectorate, *n.* 3. The position of an inspector; the duty or work of an inspector.

inspectorate-general (in-spek″tor-āt-jen′e-ral), *n.* The office, position, and duties of an inspector-general; the staff of an inspector-general.

inspirationalist (in-spi-rā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [*inspirational* + *-ist*.] One who inspires, or who aims to inspire, others; one whose beliefs tend to inspire others; also, one who professes to speak or act under spiritual guidance.

inspirationally (in-spi-rā′shon-al-i), *adv.* With inspiration; in a manner tending to infuse inspiration.

inspirator, *n.* 2. An apparatus for inhaling or drawing in air, gas, or vapor.

inspirometer (in-spi-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *inspirare*, inspire, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired.

inspissant (in-spis′ant), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **inspissans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of **inspissare*, thicken, < *in-* + *spissus*, thick: see *inspissate*.] **I.** *a.* Inspissating; thickening.

II. *n.* That which thickens; a remedy which causes a thickening or concentration of the fluids of the body.

inspissator (in′spi-sā-tor), *n.* [NL.] A double-walled copper vessel containing water and employed in evaporating water from blood-serum, etc.: used in bacteriological laboratories.

inst. An abbreviation (*c*) of *institute* or of *institution*.

Inst. Act. An abbreviation of *Institute of Actuaries*.

installant (in-stâl′ant), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *installans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *installare*, install.] **I.** *a.* Having power to install or invest with office; installing.

II. *n.* One who invests or installs.

instaminate (in-stam′i-nāt), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *staminate*.] In *bot.*, destitute of stamens. [Obsolete.]

instance, *n.*—**Court of first instance,** a court of original jurisdiction in which a cause is first heard or (having been heard and reversed upon appeal) to which it is sent back for retrial.

instanding (in′stan″ding), *a.* Growing inward or with an inward tendency: as, *instanding* teeth.

Instantaneous center. See ★*center*[1].

instantograph (in-stan′tō-grâf), *n.* [*instant-(aneous)* + *(phot)ograph*.] An instantaneous photograph. *Encyc. Dict.*

instar[2] (in′stär), *n.* [L. *instar*, likeness, image. Compare the similar modern use of L. *imago* (see *imago*).] Any one of the periods of an insect's life between two molts. The period immediately after hatching is said to be the first instar, and that after the first molt the second instar. If a caterpillar molts four times the pupa is the sixth instar and the adult the seventh. The term originated with Fischer in 1853, but has only recently been generally adopted.

Hence he adopts a term suggested by Fischer, and calls the insect as it appears after leaving the egg the first *instar*, and what it is after the first moult the second *instar*, and so on.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 594.

in statu nascendi (in stā′tū na-sen′dī). [L., 'in the condition of being born.'] In *chem.*, in the nascent stage; in the condition of a substance at the moment of its separating from a compound, when it frequently exhibits a greater degree of chemical activity than it does after complete isolation: thus nascent hydrogen will decompose silver chlorid at atmospheric temperature, though hydrogen gas will not. This may be explained by the assumption that the hydrogen is evolved from combination as an immense number of single atoms, freely capable of uniting to those of some other element, but that they do not remain single, but promptly unite into molecules consisting each of two similar atoms, there being evidence that ordinary hydrogen gas consists of such diatomic molecules, and that subsequently these molecules must be broken up if their constituent atoms are to become combined with those of another element.

Inst. C. E. An abbreviation of *Institute of Civil Engineers*.

insted, *prep. phr.* A simplified spelling of *instead*.

instep, *n.* 3. In *entom.*, the first joint of an insect's tarsus when it is very long and broad; the planta.

instep-brake (in′step-brāk), *n.* Same as ★*crimping-brake*.

instigant (in′sti-gant), *n.* [L. *instigans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *instigare*, instigate.] An instigator.

instigative (in′sti-gā-tiv), *a.* [*instigate* + *-ive*.] Having power to incite or instigate: as, *instigative* suggestions; specifically, noting a type of disposition which achieves ends by inciting others to act. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 63.

instinct, *n.* 1. The definition of 'instinct,' and the demarcation of the range of instinct in the individual life, have long constituted a serious difficulty, both for the biologist and for the psychologist. Popular psychology (which rests upon a Cartesian dualism, and operates with the 'faculties' of eighteenth-century psychology) distinguishes instinct, as the dominant faculty of the animal mind, from reason, which is the prerogative and characteristic of the human mind. The division of labor among ants and bees, the 'prevision' of the caterpillar in spinning a cocoon, the bird's skill in nest-building,—all these things are ascribed to the guiding power of instinct. And the general faculty is subdivided into such minor faculties as the instinct of self-preservation, the parental instinct, the play instinct, etc. Here, of course, is no attempt at analysis, but merely a more or less complete logical classification under a common term. Some change, no doubt, has been wrought in this popular view by the doctrine of organic evolution. The gap between man and the lower animals has been bridged; instinct and reason are included under a 'generic identity'; rudimentary reason is ascribed to animals; and there is greater readiness to admit an instinctive factor in human conduct. But, in principle, the common-sense notion of instinct is the faculty-notion. It must be said now, that the term instinct cannot, in scientific usage, be regarded as a psychological term. The phenomena covered by the word are biological, in the widest sense of this adjective; specifically, they belong to the class known as psychophysical, that is to say, they have two sides, a physiological and a mental. If instinct is defined simply as a physiological phenomenon, it cannot be differentiated from other, non-instinctive activities. But similarly, if it is defined simply in psychological terms, it cannot be distinguished from other mental complexes,—from other modes of the action-consciousness. An adequate definition must pay regard both to psychology and to physiology; in other words, must be biological. Taking the objective or physiological side of instinct first, we find that it presents four chief characters: it is a mode of response to stimulus that is inherited; that is common to a group or species; that is relatively complex; and that is obviously adaptive. So regarded, it is not markedly different from the reflex, on the one hand, and the secondary or acquired reflex (such activities, for example, as bicycle riding), on the other. Its differentiation from the former must, in the last resort, depend upon its relative complexity; its differentiation from the latter, on its being inherited and not acquired. The former difference is, at best, only one of degree; the latter need be no more than a difference in the date at which the race acquires a certain habit of reaction. To these, however, must be added the psychological or subjective characters. The instinct-consciousness is an associative consciousness in which the situation-stimulus (the first term) is followed by a series of organic sensations, the sensations accompanying the instinctive movements. These processes, the perception of the situation and the organic consequences, hold the attention; the performance of the instinctive movements is highly pleasant, their inhibition highly unpleasant. In other words, the instinct-consciousness is a complex 'feeling,' not differentiable in type from other serial feelings. Putting together, however, the two sets of characters, objective and subjective, we have a biological or psychophysical phenomenon which is distinctly marked off from others of the same class. Two remarks may be added, by way of caution: (1) In animals endowed with memory, and therefore especially in man, the 'pure' instinct will occur only on the first presentation of the appropriate situation. When the situation recurs, the reaction to it will be complicated by memory of the foregone instinctive activities. (2) Many biologists would reduce such reactions as those of ants and bees to mere reflexes, denying the presence of mental processes in these creatures. The question cannot here be discussed: the answer to it, however, does not affect the definition of instinct just given. Of the origin of instinct there are three current theories. The first regards them as developments from the reflex,—as reflexes into which mental process has in some way been 'imported.' The second regards them as reductions from the impulse: actions, at first performed with full consciousness, have gradually been mechanized, retaining only so much of the impulse-consciousness as is indicated above; and the half-mechanized actions have become ingrained in the nervous system, and so inheritable. The third theory suggests that individual accommodations, conscious or unconscious, may serve the purpose of the species until congenital variations (the material of natural selection) appear to replace them by permanent endowment. This last is the most recent theory, and also, perhaps, the theory which stands in the forefront of current discussion.—**Acquired instinct,** an instinct developed by definite individual experience during a single lifetime.—**Instinct-action,** in *psychol.*, the hypothetical mode of reaction of an isolated living cell. See the quotation.

If we could isolate a living cell we must assume that it would react in a definite way to appropriate stimuli, and its reactions we may, if we choose, call its '*instinct-actions*.'
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, June 9, 1904, [p. 313.

Instinctive action. See ★*action*.

institor (in′sti-tor), *n.* [L. *institor*, < *insistere* (pp. *institus*), set up, press upon: see *insist*.] In *civil law*, an agent; a factor; a steward.

institute, *n.*—**Farmers' institute,** a local educational gathering of farmers, conducted either by a State agricultural college or by a special officer, in which lectures on agricultural subjects are given by specialists, questions asked, and the subjects discussed. Such institutes are held in large numbers in most of the States, usually occur in winter, and occupy from two to four days. [U. S.]—**Naval institute,** a society whose object is to bring interesting naval professional subjects under discussion. The headquarters of the United States Naval Institute is at Annapolis, Maryland.

institutionalist (in-sti-tū′shon-al-ist), *n.* [*institutional* + *-ist*.] A writer on institutes or elementary rules, especially on legal institutes. Same as *institutist*.

institutionality (in″sti-tū-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* A stage of social evolution marked by the conversion of customary relations into true institutions. *J. F. Crowell.*

institutionalize (in-sti-tū′shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *institutionalized*, ppr. *institutionalizing*. [*institutional* + *-ize*.] To turn into an institution; give institutional form or order to.

Inst. M. E. An abbreviation of *Institute of Mechanical Engineers*.

Inst. N. A. An abbreviation of *Institute of Naval Architects*.

instratified (in-strat′i-fīd), *a.* [*in*[2] + *stratified*.] Same as *interstratified*. [Rare.]

instroke (in′strōk), *n.* [*in*[1] + *stroke*[1].] In an engine, that stroke during which the plunger enters into the cylinder; in a single-acting engine, the exhaust stroke.

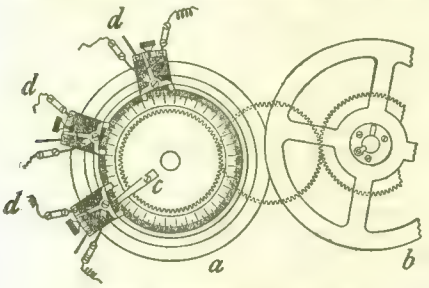
Suction during an entire outstroke of the piston; . . . compression during the following *instroke*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 183.

instructionary (in-struk′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*instruction* + *-ary*.] Instructional; instructive.

instruction-car (in-struk′shon-kär), *n.* 1. A

railroad-car arranged for the instruction and examination of engineers, firemen, and trainhands. It is fitted with a steam-boiler, heating apparatus, and working models of air-brakes, train-signals, and other train appliances.— **2.** An electric car on a short track, in a car-barn, for the instruction of motormen in the control of electric cars, signaling, the rules of the road, etc.— **3.** A working electric car used in technical schools for demonstrations and practice in the building and handling of electric cars.

instrument, *n.*— **Harp instruments,** in *music*, a general term for stringed instruments played by plucking or twanging: opposed to *bowed instruments*. Harp instruments include those of the harp, lyre, lute, and zither classes.— **Pravaz instrument,** a form of syringe for hypodermic injections.— **Tensile instrument.** Same as *stringed instrument* (which see, under *instrument*, 3).— **Time-sense instrument,** in *exper. psychol.*, an instrument designed for use in the study of the time-consciousness, more especially in the study of the temporal differential sensitivity, of temporal illusion, of the dependence of temporal estimation upon sense department, etc. A typical time-sense instrument consists of a metal spoke or radius, rotated at various speeds and with uniformity of rate, within a ring which carries projecting contact-pieces. As the radius strikes a contact-piece, an electrical circuit is momentarily made, and the making of the circuit coincides with a sound, flash, pressure, electric shock, etc. Very brief intervals of time, marked off by various sense-stimuli, are thus produced. They may be minimally varied, by the shift of a contact-piece; they may be variously filled, by continuous or discrete stimuli; they may be



Neumann's Time-sense Instrument.

a, time-sense disk; *b*, kymograph drum; *c*, rotating spoke; *d*, *d*, *d*, contact-pieces.

presented for comparison in direct succession, or separated by variable blank intervals, etc. The time-sense instrument, in some form, has become a standard feature of the psychological laboratory.— **Tubular instrument,** a wind-instrument which consists of a tube.— **Vowel instrument,** in *acoustics*, an instrument designed to determine the resonance tones of the voice, and thus by instrumental synthesis to reproduce the vowel sounds. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 290.

insufficiency, *n.*— **Aortic, mitral insufficiency.** See *valvular* ★*insufficiency*. — **Muscular insufficiency.** Same as ★*imbalance*.— **Pulmonary insufficiency.** See *valvular* ★*insufficiency*.— **Pyloric insufficiency,** inability of the stomach to retain food to be acted upon by the gastric juice, through defective closure of the pylorus.— **Tricuspid insufficiency.** See *valvular* ★*insufficiency*. —**Valvular insufficiency,** defective closure of one or more of the valves of the heart, resulting in regurgitation of the blood: called, according to the valve affected, *aortic, mitral, pulmonary*, or *tricuspid insufficiency*.

insufflation, *n.* **4.** The process of decorating pottery or porcelain by blowing color on the surface of the ware through a hollow tube over the end of which gauze has been stretched. See *soufflé decoration*, under *soufflé*.

insula, *n.* **2.** In a Roman city, especially Rome itself, a building composed of distinct apartments let to several families; an apartment-house or tenement-house, in distinction from *domus*, an independent residence. Originally insulæ were separated by passages at least 12 feet wide, or by streets. In the later republic, however, stout partitions were considered sufficient. Augustus fixed the height of an insula at 70 feet, and Trajan at 60. Shops usually occupied the ground floor front.

3. In a smaller Roman city, especially Pompeii, a block of houses entirely surrounded by streets.

insular, *a.*— **Bureau of Insular Affairs.** See ★*bureau*.

insulated (in′sụ̄-lā-ted), *p. a.* Being in a state of insulation, in any sense of that word; in a restricted sense, so remote from other bodies as to be beyond the reach of any sensible attraction, as solitary or isolated stars.

insulating-tape (in′sụ̄-lā-ting-tāp″), *n.* Tape impregnated with an insulating compound and used as a covering for electric wires or other conductors.

insulating-tube (in′sụ̄-lā-ting-tūb″), *n.* A tube of non-conducting material, used to protect a conductor, around which it is placed, from electric leakage.

insulation-meter (in-sụ̄-lā′shọn-mē″tėr), *n.* A direct-reading instrument for the determination of electric insulation.

insulator, *n.*— **Petticoat-insulator,** an insulator with flaring annular base, used on overhead electric lines. Petticoat-insulators are sometimes made with deeply corrugated bases and are then called *double-petticoat* or *triple-petticoat insulators*, according to their form. — **Pigtail-insulator,** an insulator for electric lines which is provided with a piece of iron of double curvature to which the wire is fastened.



Cross-section of a Triple-petticoat Insulator.

In the *'pigtail' insulator* an additional iron piece in the shape of an S is moulded in the top.

Reber, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin., 1902, p. 721.

Shackle-insulator, a special form of insulator used for the support of overhead lines where great strength is required.— **Slot-insulator,** an insulator provided with a channel through which the wire passes.— **Strain-insulator,** an insulator placed between an overhead wire or cable and the guy-wires or supports by means of which it is kept stretched.— **Umbrella-insulator,** an insulator for high-tension circuits which is provided with a broad umbrella-shaped cover of glass or porcelain. The lower parts of the insulator are thus protected from rain, and the distance over the surface which leakage currents must traverse between the wire and its support is greatly increased.



Umbrella-insulator.

insuliform (in′sụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *insula*, island, + *forma*, form.] Like an island or suggesting an island on a map: used in reference to markings on the skins of animals.

insulite (in′sụ̄-līt), *n.* [*insul*(*ate*) + *-ite*[2].] A substance made by impregnating sawdust with paraffin-oil under pressure: used for electrical insulation.

insult, *v.t.* **3.** In *pathol.*, to injure; inflict traumatism upon.

The patient's vitality is greatly reduced when the intestines are *insulted*, and there is great danger of the loops adhering in malposition and giving rise to intestinal obstruction. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 129.

insult, *n.* **5.** In *pathol.*, external violence which causes a lesion.

insur. An abbreviation of *insurance*.

insurance, *n.*— **Cost, freight, and insurance.** See ★*cost*[2]. —**Mutual life-insurance company,** an insurance company whose fund for the payment of expenses and of amounts to be paid upon policies issued consists, not in capital subscribed or furnished by outside parties, but of premiums mutually contributed by the parties insured, each of whom, by virtue of being a policy-holder, is a member of the company.—**Insurance agent,** one who solicits business for an insurance company.

insurant (in-shör′ant), *n.* One whose property or life is insured.

insurgescence (in-sėr-jes′ens), *n.* [L. *insurgere*, rise, be insurgent, + *-escence*.] The beginnings of insurrection; incipient revolt against authority.

int. An abbreviation (*c*) of *interior*; (*d*) of *interpreter*; (*e*) of *interval*; (*f*) of *interjection*.

intactile (in-tak′til), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *tactile*.] Imperceptible to the touch; not tactile.

intake, *n.* **8.** Land taken in from a waste place, or from a common or tidal river.

intake-valve (in′tāk-valv), *n.* A valve for controlling the supply of a fluid (air, gas, oil, steam, or water) to an engine or machine.

intarsia (in-tär′si-ạ), *n.* [It. *intarsia*, < *intarsiare*, inlay, < *in-* + *tarsia*, inlaid work, marquetry: see *tarsia*.] A highly developed form of inlay or marquetry in wood practised in Italy during the Renaissance period. The earliest examples are found on ivory boxes made in Venice in the fourteenth century. By using various colored woods and by staining with different colors, excellent pictorial effects were afterward produced, as in the doors of the audience-chamber in the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.

intarsiatura (in-tär″si-ä-tö′rä), *n.* [It. *intarsiatura*, < *intarsiare*: see ★*intarsia*.] The process of making tarsia; also, the resulting work.

integer, *n.*— **Critical integer,** an integer *m* so connected with a function ϕt that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int \frac{\phi t}{t-z}\left(\frac{z}{t}\right)^m dt,$$

for increasing contours inclosing successive singularities of ϕt (of which there is an infinite series) tends toward zero.— **Ordinal integer,** a mark attached to an object to indicate its place in a series or row.

Integrable group. See ★*group*[1].

integral. I. *a.* **4.** (*c*) Total.— **Integral curve, equation, series.** See ★*curve*, etc.

II. *n.*— **Elementary integral,** a fundamental integral, one of the simplest of its kind.— **Fresnel's integrals,** the two integrals

$$x = \int \cos\phi\, ds, \text{ and } y = \int \sin\phi\, ds,$$

in which x and y are the coördinates of any point on a Cornu spiral, ϕ is the inclination of the tangent to the spiral at that point to the axis of x, and ds is an element of arc. Fresnel's integrals are used in the theory of diffraction for computing the intensity of illumination.— **Gauss's integral,** according to Gauss, for a surface, the total curvature of a part bounded by a closed curve is the value, when the integration is extended over this part, of the double integral $\iint K d\sigma$, wherein K is the measure of curvature of the surface at every point and $d\sigma$ the surface element.—**Probability integral,** the integral which expresses the area of the normal curve or curve of error whose equation is

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}.$$

Time integral, the integral of a function taken over an interval of time or between two time limits.—**Variation of an integral,** the excess of the value of the integral along the varied curve above its value along the original curve.

integralization (in″tē-grạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*integralize* + *-ation*.] The act of bringing into the form of an entire function.

integrand (in′tē-grand), *n.* [L. *integrandus*, future perf. part. of *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] A mathematical expression integrated or to be integrated.

In this case the first *integrand* is Poynting's Energy Flow function. *Physical Rev.*, Aug., 1904, p. 101.

integraph (in′tē-grȧf), *n.* [*inte*(*gral*) + Gr. γράφειν, write.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the area under a curve combined with a recording device which draws the integral curve of the curve traced by the point of the instrument; an integrator.

Areas may be measured by means of a planimeter or an *integraph*. Thus time values corresponding to different speed values are known, and the speed time curve may be plotted. *Elect. World and Engin.*, July 18, 1903, p. 96.

2. An instrument for determining the value of an indefinite integral.

Integraphs have also been constructed, by aid of which ordinary differential equations, especially linear ones, can be solved. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 583.

integration, *n.* **4.** The determination of the average rate of flow of a stream. On account of the varying friction against the bottom, sides, and overlying air, this value, as a rule, differs from the rate at any particular place in the cross-section of the stream. *J. W. Powell*, 11th An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., ii. 13.— **Graphic integration,** integration by means of the integraph, or by graphical construction of the integral curve.— **Law of integration.** See ★*law*[1].— **Mechanical integration,** integration by an integraph. —**Reciprocal integration,** the mutual union of a male cell and a female cell to form a unit or fertilized egg. [Rare.]

Or interbreeding and crossing, with care or under nature, may unite by means of *reciprocal integration*— (fertilization)—two molecular mechanisms.

J. A. Ryder, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 49.

integrator, *n.*— **Amsler's integrator,** an instrument by means of which not only the area but the moment and moment of inertia about a given axis of any plane figure are obtained. By running a pointer on the instrument around the outline of the figure, and taking readings from certain wheels, these quantities are ascertained by a simple numerical operation.

integripallial (in″tē-gri-pal′i-ạl), *a.* [L. *integer*, whole, + NL. *pallium* + *-al*[1].] Same as *integropalliate*.

integritive† (in-teg′ri-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *integrit-y* + *-ive*.] Possessing integrity. *Burns. N. E. D.*

intellect, *n.*— **Economic theory of intellect,** an extreme form of pragmatism set forth by Dr. Ernst Mach, according to which general concepts and intelligence generally serve a purely economical purpose in enabling us to foresee how a given line of conduct will be adapted to our wishes. More moderate pragmatists maintain that desires and ends of all kinds essentially involve general concepts, so that, since economy is the adaptation of means to ends, and supposes that there are ends, it is incorrect to say that general concepts have only an economic utility. Common sense refuses to believe that the human mind can create ideas entirely unlike anything real, and therefore it is incredible that purpose should be purely illusory.

Intellectual aura, memory. See ★*aura*[1], etc.

Intellectualistic psychology. See ★*psychology*.

Intelligence officer, an officer of a bureau or department of intelligence.

intelligize (in-tel′i-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intelligized*, ppr. *intelligizing*. [L. *intellig*(*ere*), understand, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To think; use the intellectual powers.

II. *trans.* To receive or take into or by the intellect; assimilate mentally.

intend, *v. t.* **9.** To manage; superintend; supervise. *N. E. D.*

intendment, *n.*— **Double intendment,** double meaning: said of a word or phrase which has two meanings. See *double entendre*.

intens. An abbreviation of *intensive*.

intension, *n.* **4.** In *biol.*, the origin of a new variety, race, or species from individuals which are restricted from free interbreeding with their kind.

I now call the certainty that some form of divergent transformation will arise when intergeneration is prevented, the principle of *intension*.
J. T. Gulick, in Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zool., 1888, [p. 216.

intensionally (in-ten′shon-ạl-i), *adv.* So as to denote the sum of the characters given as a definition of a term.

A class may be defined either extensionally, by an enumeration of its terms, or *intensionally*, by the concept which denotes its terms. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 411.

intensity, *n.*— **Calorific intensity.** See ★*calorific.*— **Communal intensity,** increase of numbers or activity, as of insects and parasitic fungi, in conditions of increased population and cultivation.

It is no doubt true that insects and fungi spread more rapidly than formerly because of the greater number and continuity of orchards, just as contagious diseases spread faster in cities than in the country. In the small and isolated orchards of former days, fungi and insects were confined within closer areas. This phenomenon of rapid distribution, due to greater extent of host-plants, may be termed *communal intensity*.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 185.

Intensity-rhythm, intensity-verse. See ★*rhythm*, ★*verse*2.— **Mean spherical intensity,** in *photom.*, the value of the intensity of a source of light, obtained by averaging the intensities in all directions; the total flux from a source of light, in lumens, divided by 4π; the mean radius vector of the surface of spherical distribution from a light source.— **Unit of luminous intensity.** See ★*unit.*— **Unit of photometric intensity.** See ★*unit*, and *photometric standard*, under *photometric*.

intensive, *a.* **5.** In *agri.*, concentrated (cultivation): designating high culture, or the principle of a small area well tilled, the purpose being to secure the most from every acre of land by means of the application of labor and fertilizers and the most thorough tillage. Compare ★*extensive*, 5.— **6.** In *pathol.*, noting the treatment of disease by very large or frequently repeated doses, or by remedies of greatly increased strength or activity. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1605.— **Intensive blue, feeling, magnitude.** See ★*blue*, etc.

intention, *n.* **10.** In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, in reference to the administration of the sacraments, the actual will, on the part of the one administrating, to perform seriously the rites prescribed by the church, and to do nothing to show contrary intention.

intentionally, *adv.* **2.** In intention only.

In this manner I quitted the fact [of murder] *intentionally* a hundred and a hundred times.
Defoe, Capt. Singleton, p. 11.

interacademic (in-tėr-ak-ạ-dem′ik), *a.* [*inter* + *academy* + *-ic.*] Common to or exchanged between two or more academies or academic institutions.

interacinar (in-tėr-as′i-năr), *a.* [*inter-* + *acinus* + *-ar*3.] Same as *interacinous*.

Lewaschew . . . thought that he was able to transform small groups of acini into typical *interacinar* islets, thus increasing their number at the expense of the secreting tissue. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1901, p. 398.

interactionism (in-tėr-ak′shon-izm), *n.* [*interaction* + *-ism.*] The metaphysical opinion that body and mind, having like modes of existence, act and react upon each other somewhat as two bodies may do, and that this is the manner in which forces acting upon the organs of sense affect the mind and in which volitions produce contractions of the muscles.

Those who hold this opinion do not consider themselves as materialists for several reasons, among which is their belief that matter can not feel, as the soul can; but they do hold the mind to be, in important respects, similar to matter. The principal advocate of this opinion is Lotze, who is particularly explicit in details in his "Microcosmus" and "Medicinal Psychology."

Interactionism seems almost to necessitate two juxtaposed realities exchanging influences, and thus to imply a metaphysical dualism.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 33.

Interactionism has to maintain, in this concrete form of the 'survival theory,' that the mental process as such is an aid to evolution.
Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 459.

interactionist (in-tėr-ak′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*interaction* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical theory of interactionism. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 33.

II. *a.* Consonant to the metaphysical theory of interactionism. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 23.

interadventual (in″tėr-ad-ven′tū-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the interval between the first and second advent of Christ. *Warfield.*

interagglutinate (in″tėr-a-glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interagglutinated*, ppr. *interagglutinating.* [*inter-* + *agglutinate.*] To cause interagglutination.

Varieties of bacilli, related closely in morphology and cultural reactions, do not, as a rule, produce serums which *inter-agglutinate*.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 642.

interagglutination (in″tėr-a-glō-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [*inter-* + *agglutination.*] The agglutination of one variety of cells by the agglutinins produced by a closely related variety.

These results will be seen to bear out Cushing's results in his experiments upon Bacillus O, that *inter-agglutinations* do not necessarily occur between closely related varieties of bacilli.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 640.

interalar (in-tėr-ā′lăr), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *ala*, wing, + *-ar*3.] Situated between the wings.

Thorax. Dark metallic green above, with all the sutures and the *interalar* space black.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, I. 86.

interambulacral, *a.* **II.** *n.* In echinoderms, one of the plates which form the skeleton.

The *interambulacrals* lie in single columns between the ambulacra. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 621.

interanode (in-tėr-an′ōd), *n.* [*inter-* + *anode.*] That one of two metal plates, placed between the terminals of an electrolytic cell in the path of the current, from which metal is dissolved away.

interantennary (in″tėr-an-ten′ạ-ri), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + NL. *antenna* + *-ary.*] Situated between the antennæ.

interapertural (in-tėr-ap′ėr-ṭūr-ạl), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *apertura*, aperture, + *-al*1.] Situated between the apertures: as, the *interapertural* spaces in the zoaria of the *Bryozoa*.

interarcualis (in-tėr-är-kū-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *interarcuales* (-lēz). [NL.] One of the muscles lying between the upper ends of the branchial arches.

The *interarcuales* are divided into two systems of muscles. *Amer. Nat.* Dec., 1905, p. 914.

interassociation (in″tėr-ạ-sō-si-ā′shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, reciprocal or mutual association.

The perceptions of the various parts of a letter shoot together into the perception of the whole letter, the part perceptions mutually assisting each other according as, from being often presented together, they have habits of *interassociation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 300.

interasteric (in″tėr-as-ter′ik), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + NL. *asterion* + *-ic.*] Situated between the two asteria. See *asterion*.

interastral (in-tėr-as′tral), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *astrum*, star, + *-al*1.] Situated or taking place between or among the stars.

Interatheriidæ (in″tėr-ath-ę-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Interatherium*, the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of the *Typotheria* which contains extinct mammals of moderate size, with complete dentition, from the Santa Cruz Formation (Miocene?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1887.

interaural (in-tėr-â′ral), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *auris*, ear, + *-al*1.] Situated between the ears.

interbed (in-tėr-bed′), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *interbedded*, ppr. *interbedding.* To take or cause to take a position of conformable stratification in a sedimentary series: chiefly used in the passive: as, to be *interbedded*.

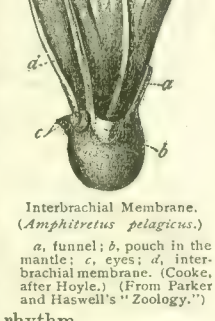
interbedding (in-tėr-bed′ing), *n.* In *geol.*, the process or property of forming a member in a conformably stratified series of rocks.

There is no sharp line of division between the igneous and sedimentary rocks, and along the contact there is more or less *interbedding* as though sedimentation was at times interrupted by lava flows and then again was resumed under more favorable conditions.
Amer. Geol., March, 1904, p. 136.

interbody (in′tėr-bod″i), *n.* [*inter-* + *body.*] An amboceptor of normal blood-serum, in contradistinction to those which result on special immunization.

interborough (in-tėr-bur′ō), *a.* [*inter-* + *borough.*] Existing or forming a communication between boroughs: as, the *interborough* railway in New York.

Interbrachial membrane, in certain cephalopods, the web-like fold which unites the arms and sometimes reaches nearly to their extremities, as in *Amphitretus*.



Interbrachial Membrane. (*Amphitretus pelagicus.*)
a, funnel; *b*, pouch in the mantle; *c*, eyes; *d*, interbrachial membrane. (Cooke, after Hoyle.) (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

intercadence (in-tėr-kā′dens), *n.* [*inter-* + *cadence.*] The intercurrence of an extra pulse-beat between two normal pulsations.

intercadent (in-tėr-kā′dent), *a.* [*inter-* + *cadent.*] Intercurrent; falling between: said of an occasional pulse-beat coming between two beats of the normal rhythm.

intercalarium (in″tėr-kạ-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *intercalaria* (-ạ). [NL.: see *intercalary.*] A segment intercalated or inserted between two vertebræ, on either the dorsal or ventral side of the vertebral column. In the latter case the intercalarium would be homologous with an intercentrum or hypocentrum: in the first instance it would be the equivalent of the interdorsalia of Gadow. Intercalaria occur typically in the vertebral column of sharks. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1893, ser. B, p. 83.

intercalary, *a.* **4.** In *anat.*, additional; supernumerary; inserted between other parts, as the cartilages on the dorsal side of the vertebral column in many elasmobranchs.

In all recent forms the neural arch is converted into a closed canal by the insertion of *intercalary* pieces between the neural processes and the spine.
J. S. Kingsley, Vert. Zool., p. 234.

intercalicular (in″tėr-ka-lik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *caliculus*, a cup, + *-ar*3.] Situated between the calyces: as, *intercalicular* gemmation in corals. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 752.

Intercanal system, in calcareous sponges, a system of irregular spaces, really external to the sponge, in which the water circulates before passing through the pores into the gastral cavity.

intercanalicular (in″tėr-kan-ạ-lik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *canaliculus*, a small channel, + *-ar*3.] In some of the silicious sponges, noting a series of cavities or interstices on the sponge-body lying among the tubes or foliæ constituting the skeleton, as in the *Mæandrospongidæ*.

intercapillary (in-tėr-kap′i-lạ-ri), *a.* [*inter-* + *capillary.*] Between or among the capillary blood-vessels.

intercarpellary (in-tėr-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [*inter-* + *carpellary.*] In *bot.*, situated between carpels.

intercatenated (in-tėr-kat′ē-nā-ted), *a.* [*inter-* + *catenate* + *-ed*2.] Chained together; linked firmly together: as, *intercatenated* ideas.

intercathode, interkathode (in-tėr-kath′ōd), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + E. *cathode.*] That one of two metal plates, placed between the terminals of an electrolytic cell in the path of the current, upon which metal is deposited.

intercentrum, *n.* **2.** Same as *centrum*, 2 (*a*). *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

intercepter, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *mach.*, a T-shaped cylindrical vessel employed in connection with engines to prevent particles of water from being carried into the cylinder with the steam; a steam-separator. The steam, in its passage through the intercepter, meets a diaphragm-plate by which the water is thrown out and is subsequently drawn off by a drain-cock.

interception-band (in-tėr-sep′shon-band), *n.* In *physiol.* and *psychophysics*, a narrow band of color produced, under certain conditions of experiment, by the passage of a pendulum or other light rod across a bicolor disk observed with the resting eye: so called, as opposed to *illusion-band*, because it is due to the purely geometrical relations of the disk and the intercepting pendulum.
Harvard Psychol. Studies, I. 190.

interceptor (in-tėr-sep′tor), *n.* Same as *intercepter*.

interchanger, *n.* **2.** That part of an apparatus for the liquefaction of air wherein the compressed air is allowed to expand and is thus cooled to its point of liquefaction.

intercivic (in-tėr-siv′ik), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *civis*, citizen, + *-ic.*] Existing or taking place between citizens of the same place: as, an *intercivic* contest.

intercollision (in″tėr-kọ-lizh′ọn), *n.* [*inter-* + *collision.*] In *phys.*, a collision between the independently moving particles of a gas or other medium. *Elect. Rev.*, Aug. 8, 1903, p. 172.

intercolumniary (in″tėr-kọ-lum′ni-ạ-ri), *a.* [L. *intercolumnium*, space between columns, + *-ary*2.] Same as *intercolumnar*.

intercommissural (in″tėr-kọ-mis′ū-ral), *a.* [*inter-* + *commissural.*] Situated between commissures: as, the *intercommissural* recess, a depression between the dorsal and ventral commissures in the lamina terminalis of the reptile brain. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., July, 1903, p. 471.

intercommuner (in″tėr-kọ-mū′nėr), *n.* **1.** In *Scots law*, one who intercommunes with a denounced person or a rebel. See *letters of intercommuning*, under *intercommune*.— **2.** One who communicates or conducts negotiations between other parties; an intermediary.

intercommunicative (in″tėr-kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [*inter-* + *communicative.*] Inclined to be communicative with each other; disposed toward mutual exchange of opinions, knowledge, or facts.

intercompany (in-tėr-kum′pạ-ni), *a.* [*inter-*

+ *company.*] Existing between, or among, two or more companies.

Within a great corporation proper co-operation allows of many "*intercompany*" economies.
Electrochem. and Metal. Industry, May, 1905, p. 167.

intercomparable (in-tėr-kom′pa-ra-bl), *a.* [*inter-* + *comparable.*] Capable of being compared.

intercompare (in″tėr-kom-pār′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intercompared*, ppr. *intercomparing.* [*inter-* + *compare.*] To compare.

The labors of Bessel, Clarke and others in *intercomparing* geodetic standards. *Science*, Jan. 13, 1905, p. 46.

intercomparison (in″tėr-kom-par′i-son), *n.* [*inter-* + *comparison.*] The act of intercomparing or comparing.

The opportunities for *intercomparison* afforded of late years. *Burlington Mag.*, III. 257.

intercondylic (in″tėr-kon-dil′ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *condyle* + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, relating to the distance between two condyles.

interconvertibility (in″tėr-kon-vėr″ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* Mutual convertibility; interchangeableness.

interconvertibly (in″tėr-kon-vėr′ti-bli), *adv.* In a reciprocally convertible manner.

intercooler (in-tėr-kö′lėr), *n.* [*inter-* + *cooler.*] A device for cooling air as it passes from one cylinder of a compressor to the next: similar to a condenser. It usually consists of a cylindrical shell in which are fitted tube-plates and tubes for the cooling water.

intercortical (in-tėr-kôr′ti-kal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *-al*[1].] Within the cortex: as, the *intercortical* cavities in certain sponges. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 215.

intercostal, *a.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, noting a structural member composed of a number of short pieces fitted in the spaces between a series of other continuous structural members which it crosses: as, an *intercostal* floor-plate, one in which the floor is in short pieces between the longitudinals; an *intercostal* keelson, *intercostal* longitudinal, one in short pieces between the frames; an *intercostal* angle-bar, *intercostal* seam-strap, one in short pieces between frames or deck-beams, etc.

When the deep vertical transverse plates forming the floors only extend between the keelsons, girders or longitudinals, and are attached to them by angle bars, the floors are called *intercostal* floors . . . when the keelsons, girders, or longitudinals extend only between the frames and floors, they are called *intercostal* keelsons, girders, and longitudinals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 591.

intercostally (in-tėr-kos′tal-i), *adv.* In *iron ship-building*, (worked or fitted) in intercostal pieces. *Marine Rev.*, Nov. 17, 1898.

intercotylar (in-tėr-kot′i-lär), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + NL. *cotyle* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, lying between two cotylæ; specifically applied to the region between the cup-shaped depressions on the upper end of the tarso-metatarsus of a bird which receives the articular faces of the tibiotarsus.

[The tarso-metatarsus] of the Grebe may be distinguished from that of the Diver by the larger size of the *intercotylar* tubercle.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 1041.

intercourse, *n.*—**Intersubjective intercourse.** See ★*intersubjective.*

intercrinal (in-tėr-krī′nal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *crinis*, hair, + *-al*[1].] Between hairs; specifically applied to the material cementing or uniting the hairs to form the horns of some ruminants.

Nitsche has shown that the sheath [horn of the prongbuck] is an aggregation of sparse hairs connected by much *intercrinal* horn-substance . . .
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 213.

Intercrural ganglion. Same as ★*ganglion isthmi.*

intercupola (in″tėr-kū′pō-lä), *n.* [*inter-* + *cupola.*] Same as ★*interdome.*

intercurrent, *a.* 3. Noting a pulse in which there is an occasional supernumerary beat.

intercuspidal (in″tėr-kus′pi-dal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point, + *-al*[1].] Situated between cusps.

interdeal (in-tėr-dēl′), *v. i.* [*inter-* + *deal*[1], *v.*] To deal together or reciprocally.

interdenominational (in″tėr-dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al), *a.* [*inter-* + *denomination* + *-al*[1].] Taking place between religious denominations; having the common support of such denominations.

Interdental splint. See ★*splint.*

interdepend (in″tėr-dē-pend′), *v. i.* [*inter-* + *depend.*] To depend upon each other.

interdependently (in″tėr-dē-pen′dent-li), *adv.* In a reciprocally dependent way.

interdespise (in″tėr-des-pīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interdespised*, ppr. *interdespising.* [*inter-* + *despise.*] To despise reciprocally.

interdestructive (in″tėr-dē-struk′tiv), *a.* [*inter-* + *destructive.*] Causing mutual destruction; reciprocally destructive.

interdict, *n.* 5. In *law*, an incompetent; one judicially declared to be incapable of caring for his person or estate. See *interdiction*, 2.

interdictor (in-tėr-dik′tor), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who causes an interdiction, that is, a legal restraint upon a person of weak mind who is liable to be imposed upon.

interdiffusive (in″tėr-di-fū′siv), *a.* [*inter-* + *diffusive.*] Mutually diffusive.

interdiffusivity (in″tėr-dif-ū-siv′i-ti), *n.* [*interdiffusive* + *-ity.*] The physical constant or coefficient which expresses the rate, in cubic centimeters per second, at which two fluids diffuse into each other through the unit area of a horizontal plane separating them: as, the *interdiffusivity* of CO_2 and O_2 is about 0.140 $\frac{cm^2}{sec.}$ *Poynting and Thomson*, Properties of Matter, p. 196.

interdigit (in-tėr-dij′it), *n.* [*inter-* + *digit.*] The fold between any two adjacent fingers or toes.

interdiscal (in-tėr-dis′kal), *a.* [*inter-* + *discal.*] In *entom.*, situated between the discal spots on the wing of a lepidopterous insect. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1903, p. 504.

interdistichal (in-tėr-dis′ti-kal), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + E. *distichal.*] In the calyx of the *Crinoidea*, one of the plates lying in the interradial areas between the distichals of the rays. See ★*distichal.*

interdome (in′tėr-dōm), *n.* [*inter-* + *dome.*] In a masonry cupola, the space between the inner and outer shell; by extension, the space between the inner masonry cupola and the outer dome-like roof of wood or metal, as in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Also called *intercupola.*

interdorsale (in″tėr-dôr-sā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interdorsalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *interdorsalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *dorsum*, back.] One of a pair of cartilages on the dorsal side of the notochord, posterior to the basidorsalia: commonly used in the plural.

interelectrode (in″tėr-ē-lek′trōd), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + E. *electrode.*] A metal plate inserted between the terminals of an electrolytic cell.

interest, *n.*—**Law of interest,** in *psychol.* See ★*law*1.—**Reversionary interest,** the future interest one has in lands now in the possession of another; also the remainder of an estate after a lesser estate has been taken out of it.

interestuarine (in-tėr-es′tū-a-rin), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *æstuarium*, estuary, + *-ine*[1].] Situated between estuaries.

interfault (in′tėr-fâlt), *a.* In *geol.*, situated between two faults: applied to the contained block of rock.

interfelted (in-tėr-fel′ted), *a.* [*inter-* + *felt*[3] + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, a descriptive term sometimes applied to beds or layers of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks which are closely involved with one another.

interfenestral (in″tėr-fē-nes′tral), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *fenestra*, window, + *-al*[1].] Situated or placed between the windows or between any two windows: as, an *interfenestral* panel; the *interfenestral* space.

interfenestration (in-tėr-fen-es-trā′shon), *n.* [NL., **interfenestratio*(*n-*), < *inter*, between, + *fenestra*, window.] The space between two windows; by extension, the treatment of a front so that the windows and the space between them shall be artistically proportioned.

interferant (in-tėr-fēr′ant), *n.* [Prop. *interferent*; < *interfere* + *-ant* (*-ent*).] In *Amer. patent law*, a party who goes into interference. See *interference*, 4.

interfere, *v. i.* 5. In *base-ball*, to obstruct unfairly a runner when he is endeavoring to reach a base; also, so to obstruct a catcher or fielder who is endeavoring to handle or throw the ball.—6. In *foot-ball*, to interpose between a runner and would-be tacklers in order to assist the former.

interference, *n.* 6. In *base-ball* and *foot-ball*, the act of interfering. See ★*interfere*, *v. i.*, 5 and 6.—**Interference comparator.** See ★*comparator*, 1.

interference-bands (in-tėr-fēr′ens-bandz), *n. pl.* In *optics*, bands of color produced by the interference of light-waves. Where the bands are due to diffraction at a straight edge they are straight and parallel; in other cases they may be annular, as in Newton's rings, or hyperbolic, or they may have a variety of other forms determined by the conditions under which interference occurs. Also called *interference fringes.* See *diffraction*, 1, and *interference*, 5.

interference-fringe (in-tėr-fēr′ens-frinj), *n.* See *interference*, 5.

interference-tube (in-tėr-fēr′ens-tūb), *n.* A tube of such form as to afford two paths, adjustable as to length, to a train of acoustic or electrical waves, thus producing the phenomenon of interference.

Through *interference tubes* with two branches only those vibrations are transmitted which are parallel to the plane of the branches.
G. Quincke, in Rep. Brit. Ass'n, 1901, p. 39.

interferential (in″tėr-fē-ren′shal), *a.* [*interference* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the interference of wave-systems, specifically, of light-waves.—**Interferential methods,** methods specifically for the measurement of small distances, in which the phenomena arising from the interference of light are employed. See ★*interferometer* and *refractometer.*

interfering-shoe (in-tėr-fēr′ing-shö), *n.* A horseshoe designed to cure or prevent interference in a horse; an interference-strap. See *interference*, 3.

interferometer (in″tėr-fē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *interfer*(*ence*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for the measurement of lengths by means of the phenomena resulting from the interference of two rays of light. The development of the interferometer is chiefly due to Michelson, but the instrument in its modern form is based upon an extension of the principle used by Jamin in his refractometer. The Jamin refractometer was designed for the measurement of the indexes of refraction of transparent bodies by means of the retardation of a ray of light passing through a given thickness of the substance as indicated by its manner of interference with a ray not thus retarded. In this refractometer two plates of parallel glass of equal thickness, silvered on the back, are mounted in a vertical position with their faces parallel as shown in Fig. I. One of these plates, AA, makes an angle of 45° with the axis of the instrument; the second, BB, can be turned about a vertical axis and its distance from AA can be altered at will. A beam of light passes through the slit S and a portion of it reflected from the first face of AA reaches the other plate BB. That portion of this ray which penetrates the second plate and is reflected from the silvered surface at the back (D) is shown in the diagram. That portion of the incident ray which is transmitted by the plate AA is similarly reflected from the silvered back (C) of that plate and likewise reaches BB, a portion of it being reflected from the first surface of that plate. This ray and the one reflected from the back of BB follow the same path after leaving the second plate. When the plates are parallel the two rays will have followed equal and similar paths and will be in the same phase. If now the plate BB is slightly displaced from its vertical position there will be a difference of phase between the rays and a series of horizontal diffraction-fringes will appear. If a thin plate L of any refracting substance is placed in the path of one of the rays between AA and BB the retardation of the light in transmission through it will produce a shifting of the diffraction-fringes from which the index of refraction of the substance may be computed, if its thickness is known; or its thickness, provided the index is known. The instrument therefore may be used either as a refractometer or an interferometer.—**Michelson's interferometer.** The principle of this instrument, which is given various forms according to the use to which it is to be put, may be seen from Fig. II. Four plates of plane parallel glass are mounted with their surfaces perpendicular to the bed of the instrument. Parallel rays of light from a source S reach the plate A at an angle of 45°. The back of this plate is covered with a thin film of silver, the density of which is such that approximately half the light is reflected to the plate D while the remainder is transmitted through the plate B to C. C and D are heavily coated with silver on the front face, forming two plane mirrors adjusted so as to return the light falling upon them on the same path. The returning ray from C is in part reflected toward E and the returning ray from D is in part transmitted along the same path. An observer at E, when the instrument is in adjustment, sees a system of bands or fringes due to the interference of these two rays. The plate B, which should be as nearly as possible identical in thickness and optical quality with A, is used to compensate for the difference in the path of the two rays when the distances of C and D from A are equal. To an observer at E, rays turned from the plate D and transmitted by A will be seen to interfere with the rays from C reflected by A, provided the distance traversed by the light in traveling from A to D and back is very nearly equal that from A to C and back. Any relative change in these distances, comparable in amount to a wave-length of light, will produce a shifting of the interference-fringes in the field of view, and it is by the

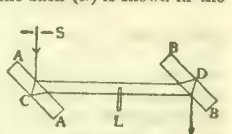


Fig. I.

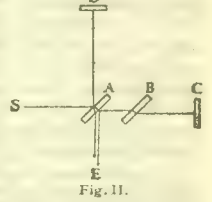


Fig. II.

observation of this shift, by means of a micrometer eye-piece not shown in the diagram, that measurements of distance by means of the interferometer are made. The extraordinary delicacy of this method, which enables a skilled observer to detect a movement of either of the mirrors C or D amounting to the one hundredth of the wave-length, or about .0000005 centimeter, has led to the use of the interferometer for refined determinations of various physical constants.

interferometry (in″tėr-fē-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< *interferometer.*] The scientific use of the ★interferometer (which see).

interferric (in-tėr-fer′ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *ferric.*] In dynamo-electric machinery, lying between the pole-piece and the iron of the armature of a generator or motor: said of the air-gap of such a machine or of any magnetic circuit.

Interfilamentar junction, in the gills of bivalve mollusks, one of the horizontal bars of tissue which connect the gill-filaments and cause externally the appearance of longitudinal striation.

interfilar (in-tėr-fī′lär), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *filum,* thread, + *-ar*3.] In *cytol.,* situated or occurring between fibrils or fibrillæ: as, the *interfilar* substance of the cytoplasm of a cell. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1894, ser. B, p. 322.

interflange (in′tėr-flanj), *n.* [*inter-* + *flange.*] The distance between the two flanges of a bobbin measured parallel to the axis.

interflow (in′tėr-flō), *n.* [*inter-* + *flow.*] The flowing of seas or rivers into each other or between boundaries, as between islands.

interfluence (in-tėr′flō-ens), *n.* [L. *interfluere,* flow between, + *-ence.*] A flowing into each other, as rivers; the state of being interfluent.

interfluve (in′tėr-flōv), *n.* [L. *inter,* between, + *fluvius,* river.] In *phys. geog.,* an upland or group of hills between two neighboring valleys.

interfluvial (in-tėr-flō′vi-al), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *fluvius,* river, + *-al*1.] **1.** Situated between rivers.

A deposit of the flooded rivers during a stage of abundant ice melting, with considerable redistribution over the *interfluvial* upland areas by winds.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22679.

2. See the extract.

Accordingly, when referring to non-glaciated regions I shall use the terms "fluvial" and "*inter-fluvial*" and their derivatives as the designations of the contrasted climatic epochs ordinarily known as "glacial" and "interglacial" in Europe and America.
Bull. Amer. Geog. Soc., Nov., 1906, p. 673.

interfoliar (in-tėr-fō′li-ăr), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *folium,* leaf, + *-ar*3.] **1.** Situated between or among the leaves.—**2.** Same as *interlamellar. Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 798.

interfurrow (in-tėr-fur′ō), *n.* [*inter-* + *furrow.*] The open furrow between two ridges; a water-furrow or dead-furrow.

The form of the old ridges, and the situation of the *inter-furrows,* are preserved. *Loudon,* Encyc. Agr., p. 527.

Interfusion disk. See ★*disk.*

intergenerant (in-tėr-jen′e-rant), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *generans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *generare,* generate.] Intergenerating; interbreeding.

An *intergenerant,* or intergenerating group, is a group of individuals so situated and so endowed that they freely cross with each other.
J. T. Gulick, in Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zool., [1888, p. 200.

intergenerating (in-tėr-jen′e-rā-ting), *a.* Interbreeding; intergenerant.

intergeneration (in-tėr-jen-e-rā′shon), *n.* [*inter-* + *generation.*] The interbreeding or crossing of the individuals that compose an intergenerant group.

intergenetic (in-tėr-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *genetic.*] Generated or introduced during the individual life-history, or the ontogeny of the individual, or during that of ancestors. [Rare.]

Recurring to an earlier suggestion we may note that all three of these conceptions are '*intergenetic,*' or 'ontophyletic' (the former term being the one which I prefer, and shall use).
J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 11.

intergential (in-tėr-jen′shial), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *gens* (*gent-*), tribe, nation, + *-ial.*] Existing between tribes or nations; international.

Interglacial climate, epoch. See ★*climate,* ★*epoch.*

interglacialism (in-tėr-glā′shial-izm), *n.* [*interglacial* + *-ism.*] The belief that the glacial period was made up of glacial and interglacial epochs.

interglacialist (in-tėr-glā′shial-ist), *n.* [*interglacial* + *-ist.*] One who believes in interglacialism.

intergluteal (in″tėr-glō-tē′al), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *glutæus* + *-al*1.] Situated between the buttocks or nates. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 404.

interglyph (in′tėr-glif), *n.* [L. *inter,* between, + Gr. γλυφή, a cutting, carving.] The space between any two grooves or incisions; especially, in a triglyph, one of the two spaces separating the three grooves.

intergradient (in-tėr-grā′di-ent), *a.* [*inter-* + *gradient.*] In the theory of evolution, said of forms or species that grade or vary into each other, or of grades between two given forms.

We have the evidence of *intergradient* forms from very wide differences to very small ones.
The Independent, Jan. 26, 1899, p. 259.

intergrafting (in-tėr-grȧf′ting), *n.* [*inter-* + *grafting.*] The practice of grafting, as between two given forms or species: usually employed with the idea of reciprocal grafting between the two.

intergranular (in-tėr-gran′ū-lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + *granule* + *-ar*3.] In *neurol.,* lying or situated between the granule-cells of the brain.

intergrow (in-tėr-grō′), *v. i.*; pret. *intergrew,* pp. *intergrown,* ppr. *intergrowing.* [*inter-* + *grow.*] To grow together.

intergrowth, *n.* Specifically—**2.** In *crystal.,* intercrystallization; the intimate union of two mineral species, often in parallel position, produced by simultaneous crystallization; also, one of the subindividuals involved in a composite growth of this character.—**Graphic intergrowth.** Same as *graphic* ★*texture.*

intergular (in-tėr-gū′lăr), *a.* and *n.* [*inter-* + *gular.*] **I.** *a.* Lying between or just back of the gular shields of turtles.

With the exception of one species, which lacks horny shields on the shell, the whole of these tortoises are characterized by the presence of an *intergular* shield, between the two gulars on the front of the plastron.
R. Lydekker, New Nat. Hist., V. 90.

II. *n.* **1.** In *herpet.,* a median, unpaired, horny plate covering the anterior end of the plastron in some of the *Pleurodira* or side-necked turtles.—**2.** In *ichth.,* a bony plate lying just back of the chin, between the rami of the jaw, as in the fresh-water dog-fish, *Amia.*

interhemal, *n.*—**Aggregated interhemal.** Same as ★*hypural. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 526.

interhemispheral (in-tėr-hem-i-sfē′ral), *a.* [*inter-* + *hemisphere* + *-al*1.] Same as ★*interhemispheric. Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 187.—**Interhemispheral sulcus.** See ★*sulcus.*

interhemispheric (in-tėr-hem-i-sfer′ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *hemisphere* + *-ic.*] Situated between two hemispheres; specifically, between the two cerebral hemispheres. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 256.

interim, *n.* 3†. Something done in an interval.

This child of fancy that Armado hight,
For *interim* to our studies shall relate
In high-born words the worth of many a knight
From tawny Spain lost in the world's debate.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

interimistic, *a.* **2.** Provisional; occurring in the interim: as, an *interimistic* truce.

interinsular (in-tėr-in′sū-lăr), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *insula,* island.] Occurring or existing between islands.

interionic (in″tėr-ī-on′ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *ion* + *-ic.*] Acting between ions.

The deviations between the two values are, however, in most cases easily explainable by a consideration of the *interionic* forces, which probably exert an effect even at dilutions at which the intermolecular forces are negligible, and, further, of the complex ions which are so often formed in solution. *Nature,* Nov. 19, 1903, p. 65.

interisland (in-tėr-ī′land), *a.* [*inter-* + *island*1.] Between islands; belonging in common to several islands.

She [the "Relief"] was finally abandoned for hospital purposes and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for use as an *inter-island* transport in the Philippines.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 739.

interjaculatory (in-tėr-jak′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Of the nature of an inserted ejaculation: as, *interjaculatory* comments.

interjectionalize (in-tėr-jek′shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interjectionalized,* ppr. *interjectionalizing.* To turn into an interjection.

interjectorily (in-tėr-jek′tọ-ri-li), *adv.* Interjectionally.

interjectory (in-tėr-jek′tọ-ri), *a.* [*interject* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of an interjection in either sense; interjectionary.

interjointal (in-tėr-join′tal), *a.* [*inter-* + *joint* + *-al*1.] In *geol.,* between joints; occurring between joint-planes of rocks.

interjugal (in-tėr-jō′gal), *a.* [*inter-* + *jugal.*] In *craniom.,* relating to or situated between the two jugal points of the skull.

interjugular (in-tėr-jō′gū-lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + *jugular.*] In *anat.,* dividing the jugular foramen.

interkathode, *n.* See ★*intercathode.*

interlabial (in-tėr-lā′bi-al), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *labium,* lip, + *-al*1.] Situated between the two lips, or labia, or any two lip-like parts. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 321.

interlacustrine (in″tėr-lā-kus′trin), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *lacus,* lake (see *lacustrine*).] Situated between two lakes.

interlamellation (in-tėr-lam-e-lā′shon), *n.* The placing of one lamella or layer between others, or the state of being so placed.

interlaminated, *a.* **2.** In *geol.,* interstratified.

interlanguage (in-tėr-lang′gwāj), *n.* [*inter-* + *language;* or short for *international language.*] A language artificially formed as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are different; an international auxiliary language, such as Esperanto or Ido.

interlatitudinal (in-tėr-lat-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *latitudo* (*-din-*), latitude, + *-al*1.] Lying between designated parallels of latitude.

interleav, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *interleave.*

interleaved (in-tėr-lēvd′), *p. a.* Having leaves placed within; specifically, in *geol.,* interstratified in very thin layers or folia.

interligamentary (in″tėr-lig-a-men′ta-ri), *a.* Same as ★*interligamentous.*

interligamentous (in″tėr-lig-a-men′tus), *a.* Situated between or among the ligaments.

interlineally (in-tėr-lin′e-al-i), *adv.* By interlineation.

interlineate (in-tėr-lin′ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlineated,* ppr. *interlineating.* [ML. *interlineare* (pp. *-atus*): see *interline*1.] To write or print between the lines of; insert between lines; write or print in alternate lines.

interlingual (in-tėr-ling′gwal), *a.* Relating to two or more languages: as, *interlingual* alphabet; *interlingual* geographical data.

interlobar (in-tėr-lō′băr), *a.* [*inter-* + *lobe* + *-ar*3.] Situated between two lobes, as of the lung.

interlobate (in-tėr-lō′bāt), *a.* [*inter-* + *lobe* + *-ate*1. The proper form is *interlobar.*] Situated between lobes; specifically, in *geol.,* lying between adjacent glacial lobes, as deposits.

These at length united in one general ice sheet, but when they retired they assumed again their lobate forms outlined by moraines, and finally allowed an uncovered *interlobate* area of the high lands about the region of the Upper Mississippi. *Science,* March 29, 1901, p. 510.

Interlobate moraine. See ★*moraine.*

interlocal (in-tėr-lō′kal), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *locus,* place, + *-al*1.] Situated between, belonging to, or connecting several places.

interlocally (in-tėr-lō′kal-i), *adv.* In an interlocal position; by way of connecting places or localities.

interlocate (in-tėr-lō′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlocated,* ppr. *interlocating.* [*inter-* + *locate.*] To place or locate between (other things).

interlock, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **2.** In *geog.,* to be involved together: specifically applied to the headwaters of two different drainage systems which dovetail together yet flow in opposite courses.

II. *trans.* **2.** To cross-lock or lock in combination; lock so that unlocking can be effected only under certain conditions, or after certain other motions have previously been made.

interlocker (in-tėr-lok′ėr), *n.* Any mechanical, electric, or pneumatic device for locking the levers of a railroad switching or signaling system; any device for controlling mechanism designed to perform only one movement at a time to the exclusion of all other movements. The most simple are catches, locks, or other mechanical appliances designed to prevent the movement of any and all other levers except the one in actual use.

interlocking (in-tėr-lok′ing), *n.* The act of locking together or in combination, as in a railway-switch and signal system. See *interlocking system of signals,* under *interlock,* and ★*signaling.*

interlocutive (in-tėr-lok′ū-tiv), *a.* Relating to interlocution; interlocutory.

interlocutor, *n.* 3. In *negro minstrelsy,* the middleman. See *middleman,* 4.

interlude (in'tėr-lūd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interluded,* ppr. *interluding.* **I.** *trans.* To insert between, as an interlude.

II. *intrans.* To act as an interlude; come between other things.

Some pretty *interluding* discourse.
Quoted in *Southey,* Doctor, interchapter xiv.

interlunation (in″tėr-lū-nā'shọn), *n.* [*inter-* + *lunation.*] In *astron.,* the period between the old and the new moon; figuratively, a blank or dark interval. *N. E. D.*

intermammary (in-tėr-mam'ạ-ri), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *mamma,* breast, + *-ary.*] Situated between the mammæ or breasts. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 78.

intermammillary (in-tėr-mam'i-lạ-ri), *a.* Same as ★*intermammary.*

intermandibular (in″tėr-man-dib'ū-lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + *mandibular.*] Lying between the mandibles or rami of the under jaw.

intermarginal (in-tėr-mär'ji-nạl), *a.* [*inter-* + *marginal.*] Situated between the margins.

Longer spines with *intermarginal* plates, purplish and bluish color and larger-sized individuals, are the characters usually distinctive of A. erinaceus.
Science, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 61.

intermarine (in″tėr-mạ-rēn'), *a.* [*inter-* + *marine.*] Situated between seas; carried on between seas or on the sea.

The contention has been raised that large power stations producing electric waves will therefore play havoc with Hertzian wave telegraphy on a smaller scale, such as the ship to shore and *intermarine* communication.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Nov., 1903, p. 56.

intermaxilline (in-tėr-mak'si-lin), *n.* [*inter-* + *maxilla* + *-ine*[1].] The premaxillary bone, the anterior of the two large bones which form the upper jaw in fishes. It usually bears teeth in the *Acanthopteri. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 516.

intermedial, *a.* **II.** *n.* A fissure in the parietal lobe of the brain. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 626.

intermediary. **I.** *a.*—**Intermediary body.** Same as ★*amboceptor.*

II. *n.* 2. Same as *nerve of Wrisberg* (*b*) (which see, under *nerve*).

intermediate, *a.* 2. In *musical notation,* of sharps or flats, accidental; not in the signature.—**Intermediate moraine, yield.** See ★*moraine,* ★*yield.*

intermediatory (in-tėr-mē'di-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an intermediator.

intermental (in-tėr-men'tạl), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *mens* (*ment-*), mind, + *-al*[1].] Between mind and mind. See the extract.

Suppose that you communicate your ideas to me by means of language. Here an event in your mind is followed by an event in mine, and the relation is obviously causal. On such *inter-mental* causal relations all human intercourse depends.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 242.

intermetallic (in-tėr-me-tal'ik), *a.* Intermediate as regards two metals; partaking of the nature of two metals; formed by the combination of two metals. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1900, p. 131.

intermittence-tone (in-tėr-mit'ẹns-tōn), *n.* See ★*tone*[1].

intermittent, *n.*—**Anticipating intermittent,** an intermittent malarial fever in which the paroxysms appear at an earlier hour in each recurring period.

intermodification (in-tėr-mod″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* Reciprocal modification.

From the balance or *intermodification* between the two.
De Quincey, Logic of Polit. Econ., p. 140.

intermont (in-tėr-mont'), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain.] Same as *intermontane.*

The third, introduced by an uplift of less amount, a relatively brief episode up to to-day, inasmuch as it has permitted only the erosion of narrow valleys in the floor of the weak-rock *intermont* peneplains.
W. M. Davis, in Science, March 8, 1901, p. 396.

intermorainic (in″tėr-mọ-rā'nik), *a.* [*inter-* + *moraine* + *-ic.*] Situated or existing between moraines; pertaining to the region between two moraines, or to the time intervening between the formation of successive moraines. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 593.

intermountain (in-tėr-moun'tạn), *a.* Situated between mountains; intermontane.

He has undertaken the study of the anthropology of the Indian races in this *intermountain* region.
Science, June 12, 1903, p. 952.

intermuscular, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the ray-like epipleural bones in fishes that are attached to the ribs or just above them. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

intermutant (in-tėr-mū'tạnt), *n.* [L. *inter-,* between, + *mutans* (*mutant-*), ppr. of *mutare,* change.] In *math.,* a permutant having the blanks of each set in one column. *Cayley.*

intermutule (in-tėr-mū'tūl), *n.* [*inter-* + *mutule.*] In *classical arch.,* the space between two mutules, as on the under side of a cornice.

intern, *v. t.* 3. Specifically, to confine (a ship of a belligerent) in a neutral port into which it may put: a duty of the neutral power, under the provisions of international law, in time of war.

At Woosung are now anchored seven Russian colliers, which will doubtless be *interned. N. Y. Times,* June 7, 1905.

internal, *a.* 6. To be taken internally, as a medicine.—7. Applied to a student who has studied in a college of an examining university, as opposed to an *external* student, or one who has studied in a college not belonging to that institution.—**Internal armor,** a backing for main or outboard armor, or for transverse bulkheads which extend from side to side and inclose the battery, protecting it against a raking fire. These bulkheads extend from the water-line to the lower part of the upper deck.—**Internal contact, speech.** See ★*contact,* ★*speech.*—**Total internal reflection.** See *refraction,* 1.

internalist (in-tėr'nạl-ist), *n.* [*internal* + *-ist.*] Same as ★*internist.*

internalization (in-tėr″nal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* 1. The act of internalizing; the fact or condition of being internalized or made subjective and independent of outside objects.—2. That which is internalized.

internalize (in-tėr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *internalized,* ppr. *internalizing.* To make internal; invest with subjectivity or with inwardness; bring into the perception of the world of thought.

internasal, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of a pair of dermal shields which form part of the head-covering of some reptiles, lying between the nasals or nasal shields. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 128.

internat (aṅ-ter-nä'), *n.* [F., < *interne,* an intern. The E. form would be **internate.*] The office filled by an intern.

Four years later, he obtained the *internat,* in which capacity he spent four years more in the hospitals of Paris, after which he was graduated doctor médic.
Nature, June 4, 1903, p. 105.

internat. An abbreviation of *international.*

International Bureau of the American Republics. See ★*bureau.*—**International code.** See ★*code.*—**International Polar Commission.** See ★*commission*[1].

Internationalism, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Specifically, the principle of forcing a somewhat disorganized or weak country to submit to the combined control or protection of several stronger nations.

The investment proved most remunerative, and helped very materially to save the country from bankruptcy and *internationalism.* The danger of being again subjected to the evils of an international administration was very great, for the London Convention contained a stipulation to the effect that if Egypt could not pay her way at the end of two years, another International Commission would be appointed.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 705.

internationalist, *n.* 3. An upholder of internationalism, in either sense.

internationality (in-tėr-nash-ọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* The character or quality of being international or of being imbued with international sentiment.

internationalization (in-tėr-nash″ọn-ạl-i-zā'-shọn), *n.* The act of internationalizing. See ★*internationalism,* 2.

internationalize, *v. t.* 2. To bring or force (a weak country or territory) under the control or protection of several stronger nations. See ★*internationalism,* 2.

internervular (in-tėr-nėr'vū-lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + *nervule* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.,* situated between the nervules or wing-veins: said of the maculation of a lepidopter's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 13.

internidal (in-tėr-nīd'ạl), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *nidus,* nest, + *-al*[1].] Between different nests: as, the relationships of a symbiotic character between different colonies of insects, such as ants or termites occupying different nests.

internist (in-tėr'nist), *n.* [L. *internus,* internal, + *-ist.*] One who treats systemic diseases or those of the internal organs not amenable to operative measures; a physician, as distinguished from a surgeon.

Ophthalmologists of high repute and many *internists* ('general physicians') of experience and authority.
Science, April 29, 1904, p. 696.

internobasal (in-tėr-nọ-bā'sạl), *a.* [L. *internus,* internal, + *basis,* base, + *-al*[1].] In *entom.,* pertaining to the hind border of the wing next the body, in *Lepidoptera.* Also *proximocaudal. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1898, p. 428.

internodal. **I.** *a.* 3. Lying between (and usually alternate with) the nodal joints: applied to joints or segments comprising the column of the *Crinoidea* (those bearing no lateral appendages or cirri).

II. *n.* An internodal joint.

internode, *n.* (*c*) In *zoöl.*: (2) The contracted portion of the shaft of a feather between the slight swellings where the barbs are given off. (*d*) In *acoustics,* the loop or part of a vibrating string between two nodes.—**Internode of Ranvier,** the portion of a nerve-fiber between two nodes of Ranvier (which see, under *node*).

internodular (in-tėr-nod'ū-lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + *nodule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between two nodules. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 605.

internuclear, *a.* 2. Situated between the nuclear layers of the retina.

internunciatory (in-tėr-nun'ṣi-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *internuncial.*

internuptial (in-tėr-nup'shạl), *a.* 1. Relating to intermarriage.—2. Relating to the period elapsing between two marriages of the same person.

Interocular distance. See ★*distance.*

interopercular, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *interoperculum. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

Interorbital vacuity. See ★*vacuity.*

interosculate, *v. i.* 2. In *biol.,* to form a connection between two species or varieties by intermediate forms.—3. In *anat.,* to form a communication between different structures, such as blood-vessels.

Interosseous arteries, veins. See ★*artery,* ★*vein.*

interossicular (in-tėr-o-sik'ū-lăr), *a.* Interosseous.—**Interossicular ligament.** See ★*ligament.*

interpalatine (in-tėr-pal'ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*inter-* + *palatine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Lying between the palatines: as, the *interpalatine* vacuity, found in the skulls of many birds.—**Interpalatine spine.** See ★*spine.*

II. *n.* In *ornith.,* the antero-internal angle of the palatine where it rests against the sphenoid rostrum.

interpalmar (in-tėr-pal'mär), *a.* and *n.* [*inter-* + *palmar.*] **I.** *a.* Lying in the interradial areas between the palmars of the rays (in the calyx of the *Crinoidea*). See *palmar.*

II. *n.* An interpalmar plate.

interpalpebral (in-tėr-pal'pe-bral), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, + *palpebra,* eyelid, + *-al*[1].] Situated between the eyelids. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 80.

interpanel (in-tėr-pan'el), *n.* In *mural decoration,* a space between panels. See ★*interpaneling.*

interpaneling (in-tėr-pan'el-ing), *n.* Interpanels collectively; ornamentation between panels, in mural decoration.

The paintings by Natoire of the story of Psyche, rest on the *inter-panelling* which separates the recesses.
Lady Dilke, French Furniture and Decoration of XVIIIth Cent., p. 17.

Interparietal shield. See ★*shield.*

interparliamentary (in-tėr-pär-li-men'tạ-ri), *a.* Existing between or mutually pertaining to parliaments of various nations, or legislative bodies in general.

interparoxysmal (in-tėr-par-ọk-siz'mạl), *a.* [*inter-* + *paroxysm* + *-al*[1].] Occurring in the interval between successive paroxysms.

Interpeduncular ganglion. Same as ★*ganglion isthmi.*

interpellant (in-tėr-pel'ạnt), *n.* [F. *interpellant,* ppr. of *interpeller:* see *interpel.*] In Continental politics, a member of a legislative assembly who interpellates or demands an explanation from the government.

interpellator (in″tėr-pe-lā'tọr), *n.* Same as ★*interpellant.*

interpenetrant (in-tėr-pen'ē-trạnt), *a.* [*inter-* + *penetrant.*] Interpenetrating. *W. J Lewis,* Crystallography, p. 463.

interpermeate (in-tėr-pėr'mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpermeated,* ppr. *interpermeating.* To pass into or through reciprocally; pervade; penetrate reciprocally.

interpetiolary (in-tėr-pet′i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *interpetiolar.*

interpilastering (in-tėr-pi-las′tėr-ing), *n.* Interpilasters collectively.

interplait (in-tėr-plāt′), *v. t.* To braid or plait together, as locks of hair; braid or plait with something else, as locks of hair with ribbon; intertwine.

interplical (in-tėr-plī′kal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *plica*, fold, + *-al*[1].] Situated between folds or plications: as, the *interplical* spaces in the gills of lamellibranchs. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 161.

interplicate (in-tėr-plī′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interplicated*, ppr. *interplicating.* To fold together; fold up between. *Cotgrave.*

interpolative (in-tėr′pō-lā-tiv), *a.* Of the nature of or producing interpolation.

interpolator, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, a form of relay for the automatic transmission to a submarine cable of signals received through another such cable.

interpolypal (in-tėr-pol′i-pal), *a.* [*inter-* + *polyp* + *-al*[1].] Situated between polyps: as, an *interpolypal* surface. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 165.

interporiferous (in″tėr-pō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [*inter-* + *poriferous.*] Lying between poriferous areas: applied to the imperforate plates in the test of some echinoids or sea-urchins.

interpose, *v. t.* **3.** In *chess*, to put (a piece) between the checked king and the checking piece.

interposition, *n.* **4.** In *mineral.*, same as *inclusion*, 2.

interpretational (in-tėr-pre-tā′shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of interpretation.

interpretive (in-tėr′pre-tiv), *a.* Same as *interpretative.*

interprotoplasmic (in-tėr-prō-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [*inter-* + *protoplasmic.*] Between or connecting the cytoplasmic portions of adjacent or contiguous cells: distinguished from *intraprotoplasmic. Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Dec., 1901, p. 175.

interprotoplastic (in-tėr-prō-tō-plas′tik), *a.* Same as ★*interprotoplasmic.*

interprotovertebral (in-tėr-prō-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + NL. *protovertebra* + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, occurring between successive protovertebræ, or mesoblastic somites in the vertebrate embryo. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, p. 186.

interpterion (in-tėrp-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *interpteria* (-ä). [NL., ‹ *inter*, between, + *pterion.*] In *anthrop.*, the space between the two pteria. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 36.

interpterygial (in-tėrp-te-rij′i-al), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + Gr. *πτερύγιον*, wing, + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, lying between the regions that give rise to the paired limbs in the vertebrate embryo: as, the *interpterygial* myotomes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Oct., 1902, p. 542.

interpterygoid (in-tėrp-ter′i-goid), *a.* Lying between the pterygoid bones.—**Interpterygoid vacuity.** See ★*vacuity.*

interpterygoidal (in″tėrp-ter-i-goi′dal), *a.* Same as ★*interpterygoid.*

interpunct (in′tėr-pungkt), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + *punctum*, point.] A mark or point of punctuation. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, XIX. 92.

interpunctuate (in-tėr-pungk′tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpunctuated*, ppr. *interpunctuating.* [*inter-* + *punctuate.*] To put points between (words); punctuate.

interquarter (in-tėr-kwâr′tėr), *n.* The space between two quarters; specifically, the space between one stud (quarter) in a partition, or the like, and the next.

interradiate (in-tėr-rā′di-āt), *v. i.* [*inter-* + *radiate.*] To radiate into each other: as, an *interradiating* connection and dependence of the parts. *N. E. D.*

interradiation (in″tėr-rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* The state of interradiating; the interpenetrating with rays of light.

interradium (in-tėr-rā′di-um), *n.*; pl. *interradia* (-ä). [NL. *inter*, between, + *radius*, ray.] **1.** That portion of the disk of an ophiuran or brittle-star which lies between adjoining arms. —**2.** The space between the radial plates in the calyx of a crinoid. Also called *interray.*

interray (in′tėr-rā), *n.* Same as ★*interradium.*

interregional (in-tėr-rē′jon-al) *a.* [*inter-* + *region* + *-al*[1].] Situated between different regions: as, *interregional* zones. *J. P. Smith*, in Jour. of Geol., VIII. 695.

interregnal (in-tėr-reg′nal), *a.* [*interregn(um)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of an interregnum.

interrenal (in-tėr-rē′nal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + *ren*, kidney, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Situated within the kidneys or the renal organ. *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 516.

II. *n.* One of two long, slender bodies, lying in the median line of the ureter, which replace the suprarenals in elasmobranchs.

interresist (in″tėr-rē-zist′), *v. i.* [*inter-* + *resist.*] To react mutually, offering resistance as the particles of matter do when stress is applied which tends to bring them into closer proximity than that for which equilibrium exists.

In the case of attractive forces we know nothing of their modus operandi except by the analogy of the collision of *inter-resisting* bodies, which makes us believe that something similar, we know not what, takes place in gravity, magnetism, electricity, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 667.

interresistance (in″tėr-rē-zis′tans), *n.* Mutual impenetrability: as, the *interresistance* of the neighboring particles of a substance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 667.

interrog. An abbreviation (*a*) of *interrogation;* (*b*) of *interrogative;* (*c*) of *interrogatively.*

interrogant (in-ter′ō-gant), *n.* An interrogator.

interrogational (in-ter-ō-gā′shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of interrogation; interrogative.

interrupter, *n.* (*a*) In *elect.*, a device for periodically making and breaking the primary circuit of an induction-coil. The simplest form of interrupter, and that usually employed with small coils, is the *Neff hammer* (Fig. 1). It consists of a small block of iron, *b*, mounted at the free end of a vertical metallic strip or spring, *d*. When no current is flowing through the primary coil the position is such that the contact-point *c* is closed. When current flows through the primary coil, however, the core, *a*, attracts *b* and the contact-points are separated. The attraction between the iron armature, *b*, and the core ceases as soon as contact is broken; the spring is released, contact is renewed, the armature is again attracted, and in this way the spring is maintained in rapid vibration, opening and closing the primary circuit at every oscillation. When it is desired to regulate the frequency of interruption, the Neff hammer is modified by the addition of a vertical rod, attached to the free end of the spring, which carries an adjustable weight, and upon the position of this weight the rapidity of interruption will depend. For large coils requiring heavy currents in the primary circuit, which would soon burn out the metallic contact-points of the interrupter just described, the form of *mercury - interrupter* devised by Foucault, shown in Fig. 2, is frequently used. It consists of a vertical spring of flat steel, *i*, fixed below and carrying a cross-arm. To this is attached the armature, *b*, and the contact-points, *n* and *d*, which dip from above into glass cups containing mercury. The height of the mercury is so adjusted that when the interrupter is at rest the contact-point *c* is slightly submerged. The current in the primary circuit, which flows through the mercury into *c*, thence through the coil of the small electromagnet, *a*, causes the latter to attract the armature, *b*, whereupon *c* rises, breaking circuit as it leaves the mercury. The spring is then released, contact

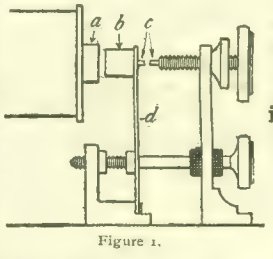


Figure 1.

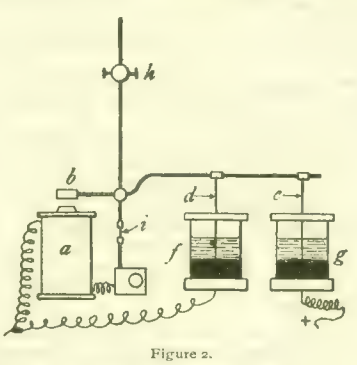


Figure 2.
Foucault's Mercury-interrupter.

is again made at *c*, and the interrupter continues to oscillate with a frequency determined by the position of the weight, *h*. To prevent the formation of an arc and the evaporation of the mercury, a thick layer of spirits of turpentine, alcohol, or oil fills the upper portions of the mercury cups. In the modern development of the induction-coil, particularly as applied to the production of electric waves and of X-rays, numerous other forms of interrupter have been devised. In one of these, the *turbine-interrupter*, a centrifugal pump forces a jet of mercury against a metal plate, thus furnishing a path for the current. The circuit is made and broken by the intervention of a motor-driven toothed wheel, the speed of which determines the frequency. In other forms of rotary motor-driven interrupters a platinum contact-point is plunged into mercury at each revolution of an eccentric movement attached to the shaft, or a well-insulated commutator is made to revolve in contact with brushes under oil. In the *electrolytic interrupter of Wehnelt* (Fig. 3), a lead plate, *a*, and a platinum wire, *b*, the latter entirely incased in a glass tube with the exception of one or two millimeters at the tip, are immersed in an electrolytic cell containing dilute sulphuric acid. When an electromotive force of from 25 to 80 volts is applied, the direction of the current being such that the lead-plate is a cathode, the flow of current becomes rapidly intermittent and the cell forms a very effective interrupter. At higher voltages the platinum wire becomes surrounded with gas and the action ceases. The frequency of interruption increases with the voltage and it depends likewise upon the surface of platinum exposed. Another form of electrolytic interrupter, devised by Caldwell, consists of a cell with electrodes of lead between which an insulating partition with a small opening is mounted. The flow of current under these circumstances is intermittent, and the frequency of interruption depends upon the size of the hole. Interrupters of the vibrating-hammer type, in which the contact is made and broken in a vacuum, were used as early as 1859 by Poggendorff, and recent forms have been devised by McFarlan Moore. *In vacuo* sparking is eliminated and oxidation of the contact-points is prevented. The suddenness of interruption when no spark is present to carry the current is moreover advantageous in many lines of work with the induction-coil.—**Electrolytic interrupter,** in *elect.*, an interrupter for use with induction-coils, in which the current is interrupted by the formation of bubbles of gas by electrolysis at a point where the current is made to pass through an electrolyte. The formation of the bubble, the cessation of the current, the escape of the gas, and the reëstablishment of the current can be made to take place at very short intervals.—**Foucault interrupter.** See ★*interrupter* (*a*).—**Krille's interrupter,** a device for breaking an electrical circuit which is automatically remade after interruption. The bob of a heavy pendulum carries below a plate of mica, which, as the pendulum swings, cuts through a fine mercury bridge joining two adjacent mercury pools. After the pendulum has passed, the bridge is remade by the flow of the mercury.—**Rosapelly's interrupter,** an instrument for recording movements of the larynx. It consists of a small weight on a spring, whose inertia closes an electric circuit when its supporting frame is jarred. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 267. —**String-interrupter,** an interrupter for induction coils in which a vibrating string is used for periodically making and breaking circuit.—**Turbine-interrupter.** See ★*interrupter* (*a*).—**Vapor-interrupter,** a mercury arc in a vacuum. *Hewitt.*—**Wehnelt interrupter.** See ★*interrupter* (*a*).

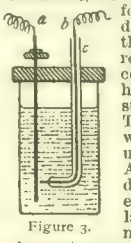
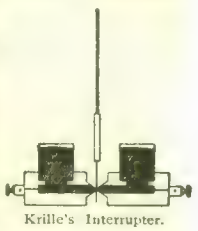
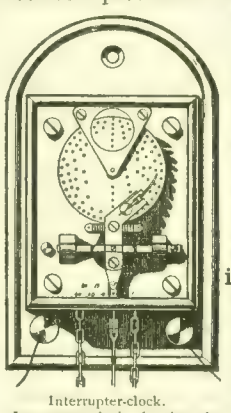


Figure 3.


Krille's Interrupter.

interrupter-clock (in-te-rup′tėr-klok), *n.* A clockwork provided with attachments whereby an electric circuit may be interrupted at recurring intervals of time. In Bowditch's interrupter-clock, as made by Baltzar, a metal tongue is drawn over a series of pins set in a contact-disk. There are ten sets of pins; and interruptions of the circuit may be effected, according to the position given to the tongue, at intervals of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, or 60 seconds.


Interrupter-clock.

Interrupter-clock showing the metal tongue in position upon the contact-disk. A movement of the vertical carriage along the rack from right to left, or conversely, brings the tongue into contact with different sets of pins. The pendulum and weight-chains of the clockwork are merely indicated in the figure. The wires of the electric circuit are brought to the two binding-posts at the bottom of the figure.

interscapular, *n.* **2.** In the calyx plates of certain *Cystoidea*, like *Caryocrinus*, one of the plates of the third cycle representing the interradials of the *Crinoidea.*

interscendental (in″tėr-sen-dent′al), *a.* [*interscendent* + *-al*[1].] Same as *interscendent.*

interscholastic (in-tėr-skō-las′tik), *a.* Between schools: as, *interscholastic* games.

intersect (in-tėr-sekt′), *n.* [*intersect*, *v.*] In *geom.*, a point of intersection.

intersegment (in-tėr-seg′ment), *n.* [*inter-* + *segment.*] The space or area between two segments, as in earthworms.

Papillæ with the arrangement just described were only found in one example; in another, the *intersegment* bore but a single median [genital] papilla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, II. 211.

intersegmentally (in-tėr-seg′men-tal-i), *adv.* Between segments.

interseminal (in-tėr-sem'i-nạl), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-al*[1].] Situated between or among the seeds, as the scales in the spadices of fossil cycads.

interseptum (in-tėr-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *intersepta* (-tạ̈). Same as *septum*.

intersertal (in-tėr-sėr'tạl), *a.* [L. *intersertus*, put between, + *-al*[1].] In *petrog.*, a texture in igneous rocks produced by the presence of numerous small crystals in spaces between tabular or prismatic crystals of feldspar. It is oftenest found in basalts.

intersesamoid (in-tėr-ses'ạ-moid), *a.* Lying between sesamoid bones.

interset, *v. t.* 2. To diversify or adorn (a thing) by placing or setting objects about or upon it.

A gentle wilderness *interset* with garden-hidden villas.
T. A. Janvier, Christmas Kalends of Provence, p. 218.

intersexual (in-tėr-sek'sū-ạl), *a.* Existing between the sexes; exerted by one sex upon the other.

A subtle but potent *intersexual* influence is among the strongest factors of all adolescent sport.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 223.

intersow (in-tėr-sō'), *v. t.* 1. To sow or sprinkle between other things; intersperse: as, to *intersow* tares with the wheat.—2. To plant (a field or other ground) with seed, corn, etc., scattered at intervals; also figuratively: as, the heavens, *intersown* with stars.

interspace, *n.* 3. In *osteol.*, one of the interstices of bone between the Haversian systems.

interspinal, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the interhemal or interneural bones of the fish skeleton. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 536.

Interstate commerce law. See ★*law*[1].

interstephanic (in″tėr-ste-fan'ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *stephan-ion* + *-ic.*] Situated between the stephania.

Frontal diameter, maximum (*interstephanic*) . . .˙11. 4.
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895-96, p. 144.

intersterility (in″tėr-ste-ril'i-ti), *n.* [*inter-* + *sterility.*] The sterility of individuals when crossed or interbred; mutual infertility. Individuals of different species usually exhibit intersterility, which is often called *the sexual bar*. Its existence has been held to be opposed to the opinion that species have originated through the survival of the fittest, because a characteristic cannot count in the struggle for existence unless it is transmitted to descendants.

There are many curious phenomena connected with the susceptibility of the reproductive functions which make it probable that the common *intersterility* of species is an accidental result. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 373.

Interstitial cell. See ★*cell*.

interstitium (in-tėr-stish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *interstitia* (-ạ̈). [L.: see *interstice*.] In *church arch.*, the place where the transept meets the nave and choir, this space often being covered by a tower or cupola; the cross.

interstratified, *a.* 2. Noting volcanic surface-flows which become interbedded between sediments, being thus younger than those below, and older than those above. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 719.

interstream (in'tėr-strēm), *a.* [*inter-* + *stream.*] Lying between two streams.

interstriation (in″tėr-strī-ā'shọn), *n.* A long narrow ridge between two narrow grooves or striæ. [Rare.]

Its delicate ridges or *interstriations*.
Dana, Geology, p. 719.

intersubjective (in-tėr-sub-jek'tiv), *a.* Existing or obtaining between different individual minds: used only in the phrase *intersubjective intercourse*. See the quotation.

Two forms of experience have emerged in the course of our previous discussion: the experience of a given individual, and Experience as the result of *intersubjective intercourse*. *J. Ward*, Naturalism and Agnosticism, II. 152.

intersuperciliary (in-tėr-sū-pėr-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*inter-* + *superciliary.*] In *anthrop.*, located on the median line between the superciliary ridges.

intersystematical (in-tėr-sis-te-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Situated between systems (of stars). See ★*solitary*, 12. *Sir W. Herschel*.

intertemporal (in-tėr-tem'pọ-rạl), *a.* Situated between the temporal fossæ.—**Intertemporal width.** See ★*width*.

intertillage (in-tėr-til'ạj), *n.* [*inter-* + *tillage.*] In *agri.*, tillage or cultivation between plants (as corn and potatoes), in contrast to tillage of the entire surface when no growing crop is on it. *L. H. Bailey*.

intertongue (in-tėr-tung'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intertongued*, ppr. *intertonguing*. [*inter-* + *tongue.*] To fit into each other, as do the projections and grooves in tonguing and grooving in carpenters' work.

An intricate series of *intertonguing* areas.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1904, p. 157.

intertonic (in-tėr-ton'ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *tone*[1] + *-ic.*] Occurring between two tones or stresses: as, the first *i* in *tes″timo'nial*, *mer″ito'rious*; the second *o* in *monotone*, etc.

intertrabecula (in″tėr-trā-bek'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *intertrabeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *trabecula.*] In *anat.*, a cartilaginous rod lying between the trabeculæ in the embryonic skull: present also in the skull of the lamprey, where it is in two portions, termed respectively the *anterior* and *posterior intertrabecula*.

intertransversal (in″tėr-trans-vėr'sal), *a.* [*inter-* + *transverse* + *-al*[1].] Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ; noting the intertransversalis muscle. See *intertransversalis*.

intertrappean (in″tėr-trap'ē-ạn), *a.* [*inter-* + *trap*[3] + *-e-an.*] In *geol.*, occurring between sheets of trap.

intertriglyph (in-tėr-trī'glif), *n.* [*inter-* + *triglyph.*] In a Doric frieze, the space between any two triglyphs. Also called *metope*, which term, however, is now used chiefly for the block of marble, sometimes sculptured, which is used to fill that space.

intertrinitarian (in-tėr-trin-i-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* [*inter-* + *trinit-y* + *-arian.*] Existing or occurring between the persons of the Trinity.

intertrude (in-tėr-trūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intertruded*, ppr. *intertruding*. [LL. *intertrudere*, thrust between, < L. *inter*, between, + *trudere*, thrust.] To thrust (something) forcibly between. *N. E. D.*

intertuberal (in-tėr-tū'bẹ-rạl), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *tuber*, knob, + *-al*[1].] Situated or lying between tuberosities.—**Intertuberal diameter.** See ★*diameter*.

intertubercular (in-tėr-tū-bėr'kū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring between tubercles. *Lancet*, March 16, 1901, p. 760.

intertwinement (in-tėr-twīn'mẹnt), *n.* The state or action of intertwining; an intertwined enlacement or network.

intertwist (in-tėr-twist'), *n.* An intertwisted mass; the act of intertwisting or tangling.

interungular (in-tėr-ung'gū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *ungula*, hoof, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or growing between the hoofs: as, the *interungular* glands of sheep.

interungulate (in-tėr-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* Erroneous form for ★*interungular*.

interurban (in-tėr-ėr'bạn), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *urbs*, city, + *-an.*] Existing between cities; connecting cities or towns; running or plying between two or more cities or towns: as, an *interurban* railway.

In the United States the original city lines have been extended into the suburbs, and *interurban* lines have been built, so that there are continuous electric lines of several hundred miles in length. The *interurban* service has developed electric railways.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 92.

interureteric (in″tėr-ū-rē-ter'ik), *a.* [*inter-* + *ureter* + *-ic.*] Situated between the ureters. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 784.

intervaginal (in-tėr-vaj'i-nạl), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *vagina*, sheath, + *-al*[1].] Lying between two adjacent sheaths.

interval, *n.*—**Cardio-arterial interval.** See ★*cardio-arterial*.—**Interval of Sturm,** in *optics*, the distance between the two principal meridians of the maximum and minimum curvatures of a refracting surface. Also called *focal interval*.—**Post-Kansan interval,** an interglacial epoch or period which followed the Kansan ice advance of the glacial period. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 757.

intervallic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to an interval in any sense.

inter-valve (in'tėr-valv), *a.* In steam-engines, noting the space which is between the throttle- and slide-valves.

intervalvular (in-tėr-val'vū-lạ̈r), *a.* Lying between valves.

intervascular (in-tėr-vas'kū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *vasculum*, vessel, + *-ar*[3].] Lying between blood-vessels or other vascular structures.

intervein (in-tėr-vān'), *v. t.* [*inter-* + *vein.*] To intersect with or as with veins.

interveniency (in-tėr-vē'niẹn-si), *n.* Same as *intervenience*.

interventional (in-tėr-ven'shọn-ạl), *a.* [*intervention* + *-al*[1].] Of the value of or characterized by intervention.

interventive (in-tėr-ven'tiv), *a.* [*intervent(ion)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or tending to intervention.

interventral (in-tėr-ven'trạl), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-al*[1] (see *ventral*).] One of a pair of cartilages on the ventral side of the notochord whose development forms the intercentrum or hypocentrum: commonly used in the plural.

Interventricular furrow. See ★*furrow*.

Intervertebral ring. See ★*ring*[1].

intervertebrally (in-tėr-vėr'tẹ-brạl-i), *adv.* In an intervertebral manner; between vertebræ.

intervesicular (in-tėr-ve-sik'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *vesicula*, vesicle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated between little cavities or vesicles; specifically, in *geol.*, noting the walls of the cavities of a pumiceous rock.

intervisibility (in-tėr-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The possibility or fact of being intervisible or mutually visible.

intervocal (in-tėr-vō'kạl), *a.* Same as *intervocalic*.

intervolute (in″tėr-vọ-lūt'), *n.* In *arch.*, in an Ionic or composite capital, the space between the volutes or scrolls.

interzonal (in-tėr-zō'nạl), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, + *zona*, zone, + *-al*[1].] Being or lying between zones.—**Interzonal fibers.** See ★*fiber*[1].

intestin, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *intestine*.

intestinal, *a.* 4. Domestic: same as *intestine*, *a.*, 3. [Rare.]

"'T is the sword of Castruccio, O King,—
In that strife of *intestinal* hate,
Very famous!"
Mrs. Browning, Sword of Castruccio Castracani, st. 5.

Intestinal croup, sinus. See ★*croup*[1], ★*sinus*.

intestino-vesical (in-tes″ti-nō-ves'i-kl), *a.* Relating to the intestine and the bladder.

intimal (in'ti-mạl), *a.* [*intima* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the intima or lining membrane of a blood-vessel. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 98.

intimidative (in-tim'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [*intimidate* + *-ive.*] Having power to intimidate: as, an *intimidative* policy. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 112.

intimity (in-tim'i-ti), *n.* [F. *intimité*, < *intime*, < L. *intimus*, intimate: see *intime*.] 1†. Intimate association; intimacy.—2. Intimate quality; inward or inner nature; close seclusion or privacy.

in-toe (in'tō), *n.* Same as ★*hallux valgus*.

in-toed (in'tōd), *a.* [*in*[1] + *toe* + *-ed*[2].] Having the toes turned in or inward.

intoxication, *n.*—**Acid intoxication.** Same as ★*acidosis*.

intoxicative (in-tok'si-kā-tiv), *a.* [*intoxicate* + *-ive.*] Causing intoxication; specifically, poisonous.

intr. An abbreviation of *intransitive*.

intra-acinous (in″trạ-as'i-nus), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *acinus* + *-ous.*] Situated within an acinus, in any sense.

intra-appendicular (in″trạ-ap-en-dik'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within the appendix vermiformis.

Finkelstein has suggested the possibility of the production of a diverticulum from increased *intra-appendicular* pressure following occlusion of the mouth of the appendix and consequent collection of secretion.
M. H. Fischer, in Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. 347.

intra-arachnoid (in″trạ-a-rak'noid), *a.* Situated within, or pertaining to the interior of, the arachnoid membrane.

intra-articular (in″trạ-är-tik'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *articulus*, a joint, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within a joint.

intra-atomic (in″trạ-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*intra-* + *atom* + *-ic.*] Situated or acting within an atom. *Nature*, June 16, 1904, p. 151.

intra-aural (in″trạ-â'rạl), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *auris*, ear, + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring inside of the ear.

intra-auricular (in″trạ-â-rik'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated within an auricle, specifically within one of the auricles of the heart.

intrabiontic (in″trạ-bī-on'tik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *βίος*, life, + *ὄν* (*ὀντ-*), neut. of *ὤν*, being.] Of or pertaining to that which

exists or takes place within an organism. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 107.—**Intrabiontic selection.** See ★*selection*.

intrabred (in-trä-bred′), *a.* [*intra-* + *bred*[1].] Bred within the limits of the pure stock or race or tribe.

The "purest" race is for me the one which has been isolated, *intrabred*, and selected for the longest period. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 511.

intrabronchial (in-trä-brong′ki-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *bronchia* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the bronchial tubes. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 182.

intracanalicular (in″trä-kan-a-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *canaliculus*, a little channel, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within a canaliculus.

Intracanalicular growth is to be noted compressing some of the ducts. *Jour. Med. Research*, Dec., 1907, p. 306.

intracanonical (in″trä-ka-non′i-kal), *a.* [*intra-* + *canon* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to that which is contained within the canon of Holy Scripture.

intracarpal (in-trä-kär′pal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *carpus*, + *-al*[1].] Situated within the tarsus, or among the bones of the wrist in man. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 553.

Intracellular pangenesis. See ★*pangenesis*.

intrachordal (in-trä-kôr′dal), *a.* [*intra* + *chord(a)* + *-al*[1].] Occurring or situated within the chorda, or notochord of the vertebrate embryo. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 10.

intracœlial (in-trä-sē′li-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *κοιλία*, belly, + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within any body-cavity or a ventricle of the brain.

intracolic (in-trä-kol′ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring within the colon.

intracollegiate (in″trä-kō-lē′ji-āt), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + E. *collegiate*.] Taking place or occurring within a college or university: opposed to *intercollegiate*: as, *intracollegiate* sports. *New York Evening Post*, Dec. 22, 1905.

intracorporeal (in″trä-kôr-pō′rē-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-e-al*[1].] Situated within the body or within any anatomical structure called corpus.

intracorpuscular (in″trä-kôr-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *corpusculum*, corpuscle, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within a corpuscle, especially a blood-corpuscle.

intracutaneous (in″trä-kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous*.] Lying within the substance or between the layers of the skin.

intrad (in′trad), *adv.* [L. *intra*, within, + *-ad*[3].] In a direction toward the interior of the body.

intradermic (in-trä-dėr′mik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*intracutaneous*.

intraduodenal (in″trä-dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *duodenum* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the cavity of the duodenum.

intradural (in-trä-dū′ral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *dura* + *-al*[1].] Lying between the layers of the dura mater.

intra-ecclesiastical (in″trä-e-klē-zi-as′ti-kal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *ecclesia*, church: see *ecclesiastical*.] Of or pertaining to that which occurs or exists within the church.

intra-epiphyseal (in″trä-ep-i-fiz′ē-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *epiphysis* + *-e-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the epiphysis: noting resection performed through the epiphysis of a long bone: opposed to extra-epiphyseal resection, in which the division is made through the shaft of the bone.

intrafetation (in″trä-fē-tā′shon), *n.* [L. *intra*, within, + *fetus* + *-ation*.] The development of a fetus or part of a fetus within another fetus. Also called *fetal inclusion* and *fœtus in fœtu*.

intrafilamentar (in″trä-fil-a-men′tär), *a.* [*intra-* + *filament* + *-ar*[3].] Situated within a filament: as, the *intrafilamentar* septum in the gill-filaments of some mollusks. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, p. 166.

intrafissural (in-trä-fish′ūr-al), *a.* [*intra-* + *fissure* + *-al*[1].] Situated within a fissure, as of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 189.

intragastric (in-trä-gas′trik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic*.] Situated within the stomach. *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, 1903, p. 419.

intraglacial (in-trä-glā′shial), *a.* [*intra-* + *glacial*.] Situated or occurring within the mass of a glacier; englacial: as, *intraglacial* drift. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 958.

intraglandular (in-trä-glan′ḏū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *glandula*, gland, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within a gland.

intraglobular (in-trä-glob′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *globulus*, globule, + *-ar*[3].] Within a globule, specifically within a blood-corpuscle.

intraligamentary (in″trä-lig-a-men′ta-ri), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *ligamentum*, ligament, + *-ary*.] Situated within a ligament, specifically the broad ligament of the uterus.

intralingual (in-trä-ling′gwal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Situated within the tissues of the tongue.

intralocular (in-trä-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *loculus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated within the loculi (chambers or cellular spaces) of any structure.

intramammary (in-trä-mam′a-ri), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *mamma*, breast, + *-ary*.] Situated within the breast.

intramatrical, *a.* (*b*) Noting that part of a fungus or parasitic growth which lies within the host plant. See ★*extramatrical*.

The connection of the ascus-layer thus formed with the *intramatrical* mycelium can be seen even when the asci are mature. *De Bary* (trans.), Compar. Morphol. and Biol. of Fungi, [p. 265.

intramental (in-trä-men′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *mens* (*ment-*), mind, + *-al*[1].] Existing within the mind: opposed to ★*extramental*.

The *intra-mental* and the extra-mental objects are not different in kind as the Cartesians supposed, but rather, as Aristotle and the scholastics maintained, they differ only in position and in relational context. *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, May 26, 1904, [p. 300.

intramesenterial (in″trä-mez-en-tē′ri-al), *a.* [*intra-* + *mesentery* + *-al*[1].] In cœlenterates, situated within a mesentery or inclosed between the two mesenteries of a pair.—**Intramesenterial space,** in cœlenterates, as the sea-anemones and corals, an endocœle. Also called *intraseptal space*.

intramorainic (in″trä-mō-rā′nik), *a.* [*intra-* + *moraine* + *-ic*.] Situated within, or relating to the area within, the curve of a lobate moraine. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 1342.

intramyocardial (in″trä-mī-ō-kär′di-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία*, heart, + *-al*[1].] Situated within the muscular wall of the heart. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 110.

intranarial (in-trä-nā′ri-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, between, + *nares*, nostrils, + *-ial*.] Within the nostrils: usually with some qualifying phrase to indicate whether the anterior openings or the posterior nares are meant.

intranatal (in-trä-nā′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *natus*, born, + *-al*[1].] Occurring during birth.

Ante-natal, *intra-natal*, or neo-natal conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 304.

intraneous (in-trā′nē-us), *a.* [LL. *intraneus*, < *intra*, within: see *intra-*. Compare *extraneous*.] Existing within; internal; inner.

intraneural (in-trä-nū′ral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the substance of a nerve. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 110.

intranidal (in-trä-nid′al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *nidus*, nest, + *-al*[1].] 1. In *neurol.*, being within a nidus or aggregate of nerve-cells: as, *intranidal* fibers.—2. In *zoöl.*, being or occurring within a nest or colony of insects: opposed to ★*internidal*.

in trans. An abbreviation of the Latin *in transitu*, in course of transit.

intransigeance (an-tron-sē-zhoṅs′), *n.* [F.: see ★*intransigency*.] 1. Same as ★*intransigency*.—2. Intransigentism, especially in art. See ★*intransigeant*.

intransigeant (an-troṅ-sē-zhoṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *intransigent*.] An intransigentist; specifically, a Parisian name for an ultra-independent among artists.

intransigency (in-tran′si-jen-si), *n.* In *politics*, the quality of absolute irreconcilableness; dogged hostility; obstinate refusal to make compromise.

intransitable (in-tran′sit-a-bl), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *transit* + *-able*.] Not possible for transit; impassable.

In *intransitable* gorges of the coast range of mountains. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 64.

intransitive, *a.* 1. In *gram.*: (*b*) Noting the case which expresses the subject of the intransitive verb or the object of the transitive verb. (*c*) In *Eskimo gram.*, noting the thing possessed. Also called *objective*. *Barnum*, Innuit Language, p. 12.

intransitivity (in-tran-si-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*intransitive* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intransitive, in any sense. Specifically, in *math.* and *logic*: (*a*) The quality or characteristic of being not transitive, that is, not necessarily transitive; that characteristic of a relation by which A's having it to B, and B's having it to C do not together always imply that A has it to C. (*b*) The quality or characteristic of being necessarily intransitive; that characteristic of a relation by which A's having it to B, and B's having it to C together always exclude A's having it to C.

The treatise proper extends over 39 pages, the successive headings being as follows: . . . Abelian groups, groups of order a power of a prime, Sylow's theorem and its extensions, Hamiltonian groups, transitivity, *intransitivity*. *Science*, June 5, 1903, p. 904.

intransparency (in-tråns-pār′en-si), *n.* [*intransparen(t)* + *-cy*.] Opacity; also, an opaque body.

Centrally placed *intransparencies*, which cover the pupil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 570.

intransparent (in-tråns-pār′ent), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *transparent*.] Opaque; not transparent.

This newly-formed tissue [cicatricial in cornea] is always *intransparent*, and remains so, except in very young children, in whom it gradually, to a great extent, clears up. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 570.

Intranuclear cycle or **stage,** the life-cycle which is passed through by a parasitic micro-organism in the nucleus of one of the cells of its host: opposed to ★*cytoplasmic cycle* or *stage*.

intra-oral (in-trä-ō′ral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the cavity of the mouth.

Intra-orbital sulcus. See ★*sulcus*.

intra-osteal (in-trä-os′tē-al), *a.* Same as *intra-osseous*.

intra-ovular (in-trä-ō′vū-lär), *a.* Situated within the egg or ovum. Compare ★*extra-ovular*.

intraparenchymatous (in″trä-par-eng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [*intra-* + *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Situated within the parenchyma of an organ. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 109.

intraparochial (in″trä-pā-rō′ki-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + ML. *parochia*, parish, + *-al*[1].] Occurring or existing within a parish.

intra partum (in′trä pär′tum). [L.] During childbirth.

intrapericardiac (in″trä-per-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* Same as ★*intrapericardial*.

intrapericardial (in″trä-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *pericardium* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the pericardium. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 406.

intraperineal (in″trä-per-i-nē′al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *perineum* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the tissues of the perineum.

intraperiosteal (in″trä-per-i-os′tē-al), *a.* Situated or occurring within or beneath the periosteum.

These weapons with an increasing tendency of *intraperiosteal* growth reached a large size in width and length and remained permanent structures. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 218.

intraperitoneally (in-trä-per″i-tō-nē′al-i), *adv.* Within the peritoneal cavity. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 495.

intrapial (in-trä-pī′al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *pia* (*mater*) + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the meshes of the pia mater.

intraplacental (in″trä-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *placenta* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the substance of the placenta.

intrapleural (in-trä-plö′ral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *pleura* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the pleural cavity.

intraplical (in-trä-plī′kal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *plica*, a fold, + *-al*[1].] Lying within a fold or plication; interlamellar.

Ciliated discs are situated on the sides of long spurs or ingrowths from the interlamellar (*intraplical*) edge of the filament. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 210.

intrapolar (in-trä-pō′lär), *a.* In *elect.*, lying between the poles: said of the region between the terminals of an electrolytic cell or between the poles of a magnet.

intrapontine (in-trä-pon′tin), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *pons* (*pont-*), bridge, + *-ine*[1].] Situated within or passing through the pons Varolii. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1894, ser. B, p. 765.

intraprecuneal (in″trä-prē-kū′nē-al), *n.* A fissure in the precuneal region of the human brain anterior to the cuneus. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 623.

intraprostatic (in″trä-pros-tat′ik), *a.* [*intra-* + *prostate* + *-ic.*] Situated or occurring within the prostate gland.

Intrapulmonary respiration, the respiration of the pulmonate *Arachnida*, where there is no respiratory motion of the body-wall.

intrapyretic (in″trä-pī-ret′ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, + *-ic.*] Occurring during the continuance of fever.

intraracial (in-trä-rā′shial), *a.* Occurring within a race. Compare with *interracial.*

The interracial correlation of the mean numbers of stamens and pistils is very much greater than the mean *intraracial* correlation between stamens and pistils, being to the latter nearly in the ratio of 12 to 7.
Biometrika, Feb., 1903, p. 152.

intrarectal (in-trä-rek′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *rectum* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the rectum.

intrarachidian (in″trä-ra-kid′i-an), *a.* [*intra-* + *rachis* (*rachid-*) + *-ian.*] Situated within the spinal canal.

intrascrotal (in-trä-skrō′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *scrotum* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the scrotum.

intraselection (in″trä-sē-lek′shon), *n.* [*intra-* + *selection.*] In *biol.*, a hypothetical struggle for existence between the constituent elements of an organ or organism, with the survival of those fittest for the organ or organism under the conditions in which it is placed.

Weismann's "*Intra-selection*" also involves struggle, in an obscure way.
J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 218.

intraseminal (in-trä-sem′i-nal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-al*[1].] Lying within a seed; also, admixed with the spermatic fluid. *Nature*, April 3, 1902, p. 519.—**Intraseminal development**, the entire series of changes undergone by the embryo in the transformation of an ovule into a mature seed.

intraseptal (in-trä-sep′tal), *a.* [*intra-* + *septum* + *-al*[1].] Situated within a septum: as, the *intraseptal* space between a pair of mesenteries in *Anthozoa*.—**Intraseptal space.** Same as ★*intramesenterial space.*

intraserous (in-trä-sē′rus), *a.* [*intra-* + *serum* + *-ous.*] Occurring within the serum of the blood.

intraspecific (in″trä-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + E. *specific.*] Relating to characters or processes which have to do with the internal organization of species. Thus evolution is an intraspecific phenomenon and heterism is intraspecific diversification. *Cook and Swingle.*

intrasporal (in-trä-spō′ral), *a.* Taking place within the spores.

intrastitial (in-trä-stish′al), *a.* Situated or occurring within the cells or fibers of an organ: opposed to *interstitial.*

intrastriate (in-trä-strī′āt), *a.* A term used by G. Elliot Smith to emphasize the distinctive relations of the various occipital sulci of the human and ape brain to the cortical area which contains the stria Gennari.

intrastromal (in-trä-strō′mal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *stroma* + *-al*[1].] Lying within the stroma of any organ or other part.

intrasynovial (in″trä-si-nō′vi-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + NL. *synovia* + *-al*[1].] Lying within the synovial cavity of a joint.

intratellural (in″trä-te-lū′ral), *a.* Same as *intratelluric.*

intratesticular (in″trä-tes-tik′ū-lär), *a.* Situated or occurring within the testicle.

intratrabecular (in″trä-trā-bek′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *trabeculæ* + *-ar*[3].] Being within the trabeculæ or supporting tissue: as, an *intratrabecular* network of blood-vessels.

intratracheal (in-trä-trā′kē-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *trachea* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within the trachea.

intratubal (in-trä-tū′bal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *tubus* + *-al*[1].] Being within a tube: usually noting the Fallopian or Eustachian tube.

intratubular (in-trä-tū′bū-lär), *a.* [*intra-* + *tubule* + *-ar*[3].] Being within a tubule, especially within the renal tubules.

intratympanic (in″trä-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *tympanum* + *-ic.*] Situated or occurring within the tympanic cavity or drum of the ear.

At this moment . . . the *intra-* and extra-*tympanic* pressures are equalized. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 619.

intra-urethral (in″trä-ū-rē′thral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *urethra* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the urethra.

intravaginal (in-trä-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *vagina* + *-al*[1].] Situated within the vagina.

intravertebral (in-trä-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *vertebra* + *-al*[1].] Situated or occurring within a vertebra; intraspinal.

intravertebrally (in-trä-vėr′tē-bral-i), *adv.* Within the body, or centrum, of a vertebra.

This *intravertebrally* situated cartilage has been erroneously described as chordal cartilage.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 12.

intravital (in-trä-vī′tal), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, + *vita*, life, + *-al*[1].] Occurring during life.

intra vitam (in′trä vī′tam). [L.] During life.—**Intra-vitam staining**, the staining of tissues during the life of the organism, in contradistinction to staining of the isolated parts after death. Such staining is more commonly spoken of as *vital staining.*

in-tree (in′trē), *n.* [Burm. *eng* or *in* + *tree.*] Same as *eng.*

intrench, *v. t.* **5.** To incise; cut down or deepen the valley of (a stream).

If uplift permits a mature or old meandering river to *entrench* itself beneath its former flood plain, its new valley will be regularly curved, instead of irregularly crooked, as in its first youth.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 253.

Int. Rev. An abbreviation of *Internal Revenue.*

intrigant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Intriguing; plotting; manœuvering.

intrine (in-trin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intrined*, ppr. *intrining.* [*in-*[2] + *trine*[3].] To unite in a group of three. [Rare.]

That living Light which so proceeds from its Lucent Source that It is not disunited from It, nor from the Love which with them is *intrined*, through Its own bounty collects Its radiance.
C. E. Norton, tr. of Dante, Paradise, xiii. 84.

intrinsic, *a.* **5.** In *pathol.*, pertaining to the internal parts or to the structures proper of an organ.—**Intrinsic pressure, strain, variation.** See ★*pressure*, etc.

intro. An abbreviation of *introduction.*

intro-active (in-trō-ak′tiv), *a.* [*intro-* + *active.*] Acting within or upon itself; loosely, reciprocally active.

introceptive (in-trō-sep′tiv), *a.* [*intro-* + (*re*)*ceptive.*] Receiving within itself or its own bounds.

introducer, *n.* **2.** An instrument for introducing an intubation-tube; an intubator.

introessive (in-trō-es′iv), *n.* [L. *intro*, within, + *esse*, be, + *-ive.*] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses motion 'into.' Better called *illative.*

introitus (in-trō′i-tus), *n.* [L.: see *introit.*] In *anat.*, the entrance leading into a canal or cavity.

introjection (in-trō-jek′shon), *n.* [L. *intro*, within, + *-jectio*(*n-*), throwing.] The act of throwing within.

intromissible (in-trō-mis′i-bl), *a.* [L. *intromissus*, pp. of *intromittere*, intromit, + *-ible.*] That can be intromitted or introduced.

intromissive (in-trō-mis′iv), *a.* That can intromit or let in (light); relating to intromission.

introrsal (in-trôr′sal), *a.* Same as *introrse.*

introspectional (in-trō-spek′shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of introspection.

introsuction (in-trō-suk′shon), *n.* [*intro-* + *suction.*] A sucking inward.

introsuscept (in″trō-su-sept′), *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *intro*, within, + *suscipere* (pp. *susceptus*), take in.] Same as ★*intussuscept.*

introtraction (in-trō-trak′shon), *n.* [*intro-* + *traction.*] The process or act of drawing inward.

introverse (in-trō-vėrs′), *a.* [L. *introversus*, < *intro* + *versus*, turned inward: see *introvert.*] Introverted.

introvision (in-trō-vizh′on), *n.* [*intro-* + *vision.*] Introspection; inward vision.

introvolution (in″trō-vō-lū′shon), *n.* [*intro-* + *volution.*] The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping one thing within another; the coiling of something around itself.

intrude, *v. t.*—**Intruded sheet.** See ★*sheet*[1].

intrusive, *a.* **3.** (*b*) Specifically, in *geol.* applied to those igneous masses which have forced their way between older rocks and have never reached the surface: contrasted with ★*extrusive.* See *intrusive rocks*, under *intrusive.*—**Intrusive sheets.** See ★*sheet*[1].

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a mass of igneous rock which has forced its way between older walls or strata, but has never reached the surface of the earth. Intrusives occur as batholiths, laccoliths, intruded sheets, and dikes.

Believing that assimilation by magmatic action of some kind is responsible for practically all the chambers occupied by those *intrusives* with which he is more or less intimately acquainted.
R. A. Daly, in Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1903, p. 272.

intubate (in′tū-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intubated*, ppr. *intubating.* [L. *in-*[2] + *tubus*, tube, + *-ate*[2].] To insert a tube into; specifically, perform intubation of the larynx. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903, p. 129.

intubator (in′tū-bā-tor), *n.* An instrument for inserting the tube in the operation of intubation.

intuent (in′tū-ent), *a.* [L. *intuens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *intueri*, contemplate: see *intuition.*] Knowing by intuition; intuitive.

intuitionalist, *n.* **2.** Same as *intuitionist.*

Hutcheson, Reid . . . Wilson and Hamilton . . . were all, more or less distinctively, *intuitionalists.*
Contemporary Rev., XI. 258. *N. E. D.*

intussuscept (in″tu-su-sept′), *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *intus*, within, + *suscipere* (pp. *susceptus*), take in. Compare ★*introsuscept.*] To take up into itself or into something else; invaginate.

A haunting tendency of modern conservatism to make the post and ante-mortem life *intussuscept* with each other.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, [1904, p. 48.

intussusceptum (in″tu-su-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *intussuscepta* (-tä). [NL.] The portion of bowel which is contained within the other in intussusception.

intussuscipiens (in″tu-su-sip′i-ens), *n.* [NL.] The portion of bowel which contains the other in intussusception.

Inula camphor. Same as *alant camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

inulaceous (in-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging or relating to the plant genus *Inula*, or to the tribe *Inuleæ.*

inulase (in′ū-lās), *n.* [*inul-in* + *-ase.*] A ferment which converts inulin into fruit-sugar.

inulate (in′ū-lāt), *n.* [*inul-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of inulic acid.

Inuleæ (i-nū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1812), < *Inula* + *-eæ.*] A large tribe of composite plants typified by the genus *Inula*, the elecampane family. It embraces 166 genera, subdivided into 9 subtribes. Besides the elecampane and other large yellow-flowered plants it includes the cudweeds and life-everlasting, which have a very different aspect.

inulin, *n.*—**Soluble inulin.** Same as ★*inuloid.*

inuloid (in′ū-loid), *n.* [*inul-in* + *-oid.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, differing in properties from inulin only by its greater solubility. It is contained in unripe Jerusalem artichokes. Also called *soluble inulin.*

inutile, *a.* **II.** *n.* A useless thing.

A "what-not," whose shelves bore a mock orange, a piece of glass in a curious chunk . . . and other *inutiles*, which kept their place merely because long occupancy had given them a permanent right of existence.
C. D. Stewart, Fugitive Blacksmith, ii.

inv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *invented*; (*b*) of *inventor*; (*c*) of *invoice.*

invaccination (in-vak-si-nā′shon), *n.* [*in-*[2] + *vaccination.*] Inoculation with some other disease during the process of vaccination.

invaginator (in-vaj′i-nā-tor), *n.* An instrument used to introvert the tissues in the radical operation for hernia.

invar (in-vär′), *n.* [*invar*(*iable*).] The trade-name of an alloy of steel and nickel which, when made with 36.2 per cent. nickel, has a coefficient of expansion for heat which is virtually zero: hence its name. It was discovered by Dr. Guillaume. Sometimes called *Guillaume alloy*, and also *Sèvres alloy*, from the fact that the investigation of its properties was made at Sèvres.

invariant. **I.** *a.* **2.** In *phys. chem.*, having a variance equal to zero. The variance (V) of a chemical system is expressed by the equation $V = c + 2 - \phi$, where c is the number of independent components and ϕ is the number of phases in which the system may exist.

II. *n.* **2.** An entity compounded of constituents, some of them subject to change or variation, which, despite this change, remains itself unchanged.—**Natural invariant**, an invariant constituted by the very nature of the thing to which

it pertains: thus, the product of an altitude by its base is a natural invariant for the triangle; the product of an altitude by the area of its base is a natural invariant for the tetrahedron.

invasion, *n.* 4. In *phytogeog.*, the phenomenon of the movement of plants from an area of one character into one of a different character, and their colonization in the latter. It includes, according to F. E. Clements, the ideas both of migration and of ecesis. (See ★*migration*, 5, and ★*ecesis*.) The same author distinguishes invasions as continuous or intermittent, complete or partial, temporary or permanent. First thus used by Goeze, 1882.

inventorize (in-ven′tō-rīz), *v.*; prep. and pp. *inventorized*, ppr. *inventorizing*. [*inventor-y* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To inventory; catalogue: as, to *inventorize* the furniture in a house.

II. *intrans.* To make an inventory.

Inverness coat, overcoat, or **cape.** See ★*coat*[2].

inverse. I. *a.* 3. In *logic*, with conclusion as hypothesis and hypothesis as conclusion.

If, in the true statement x is y, we simply interchange the subject and predicate, without any restriction, we get the *inverse* statement y is x, which may be false.
G. B. Halsted, Theoret. Elem. of Geom., p. 4.

Inverse point. See ★*point*[1].

II. *n.* 2. In *logic*, a proposition made by simply interchanging the hypothesis and conclusion of another, without any restriction.—3. In *math.*, an inverse point, curve, function, ratio, proportion, etc.—4. In *rouge-et-noir*, the triangular space in which bets are placed when wagering that the first card dealt for a color will not be the same color as the one that wins the coup: opposed to ★*couleur*. See *rouge-et-noir*.

inversion, *n.*—**Absolute inversion,** the substitution of $|\,a/x\,|$ for $|\,x/a\,|$, where $|\,x\,|$ denotes the absolute value of x.—**Center of inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under *inversion*.—**Diurnal inversion of the wind.** See ★*wind*[2].—**Inversion of temperature.** See ★*temperature*.—**Origin of inversion,** center of inversion.—**Radius of inversion,** the side of the square equivalent to the rectangle of the sects from the center of inversion to two inverse points.—**Rule of inversion,** the rule that if the hypotheses of a group of demonstrated theorems exhaustively divide the universe of discourse into contradictories, so that one must be true, though we do not know which, and the conclusions are also contradictories, then the inverse of every theorem of the group will necessarily be true.—**Thermo-electric inversion,** the change of direction of the electromotive force of a thermo-couple when the mean temperature of the junctions passes the neutral point of the two metals of which the thermo-couple is made.

inversor (in-vėr′sọr), *n.* [*inverse* + *-or*[1].] That which transforms into the inverse.—**Peaucellier's inversor,** Peaucellier's cell.

invert, *v. t.* 3. In *chem.*, to convert (cane-sugar) into a mixture of glucose and fructose.

The operation, chemically considered, is a hydrolysis, that is, addition of water. The process is accompanied by a reversal of the direction of deflection of a ray of polarized light by the sugar solution: hence the term.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of an interval, to transpose the lower tone an octave higher, so that it falls (usually) above the higher tone. (*b*) Of a melody or theme, to take its intervals in order downward instead of upward, thus making a new melody, but one whose relation to the first is exact and intelligible. (*c*) Of a chord, to arrange its tones in any order in which the root is not in the bass.

Invert. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Invertebrata*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *invertebrate*.

invertase (in-vėr′tās), *n.* [*invert* + *-ase.*] A ferment which inverts higher sugars to lower forms; specifically, a ferment which inverts cane-sugar to dextrose and levulose. Invertase occurs in many yeasts and other fungi, in pollen-grains, in the beet-root, in many of the higher plants, and in some of the animal digestive juices. Also *invertin*. The specific ferment is also termed *sucrase*.

Invertebrate determinant. Same as *zeroaxial determinant* (which see, under *determinant*).

Inverted converter. See ★*converter*, 3.

invertive (in-vėr′tiv), *a.* [*invert* + *-ive.*] Capable of producing inversion.

invertor, *n.* 2. That which turns in: said of certain muscles.

For if either the evertor or *invertor* is out of use the combined action of these muscles (as contrasted with their single action) becomes impossible.
Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 56.

invest, *v. t.*—**Investing cartilage.** Same as *articular cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*).

investigation, *n.*—**Unit of investigation,** the simplest form of the subject-matter of a science: a term employed chiefly in sociological discussion.

investigational (in-ves-ti-gā′shọn-al), *a.* [*investigation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of investigation.

Investigational apparatus of great importance.
Science, Sept. 29, 1905, p. 387.

investigatory (in-ves′ti-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [*investigate* + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to investigation; given to investigation.

invigilate, *v. i.* 2. To watch students in an examination-room. See ★*invigilator*. [Eng.]

invigilator (in-vij′i-lā-tọr), *n.* One appointed to watch students during examination: proctors, examiners, and others are selected for this purpose. [Eng.]

invigorant (in-vig′ọr-ạnt), *n.* [*invigor* + *-ant.*] An invigorating beverage of some kind; a tonic.

invigorative (in-vig′ọr-ā-tiv), *a.* [*invigorate* + *-ive.*] Invigorating; imparting vigor.

invinate (in-vī′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invinated*, ppr. *invinating*. [ML. *invinare*, embody in wine, < L. *in*, in, + *vinum*, wine.] To embody in wine: used in reference to the doctrine of transubstantiation. See ★*invination*.

invination (in-vi-nā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **invinatio(n-)*, < ML. *invinare*: see ★*invinate*.] In the eucharistic controversy, the doctrine that after consecration the blood of Christ is locally present or infused in the wine, which remains unchanged.

invincible, *a.*—**Invincible ignorance.** See ★*ignorance*.

II. *n.* 1. One who is invincible. Specifically—2. A member of an Irish society, organized in 1881, whose avowed object was "to remove all tyrants from the country."

invirile (in-vir′il), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *virile.*] Not manly; effeminate; not virile.

Ovid in Pontus, paling for his Rome
Of men *invirile* and disnatured dames.
Lowell, Cathedral, l. 292.

inviscation (in-vis-kā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **inviscatio(n-)*, < L. *inviscare*, catch with bird-lime, < *in-* + *viscum*, bird-lime.] The act of smearing or mixing with glutinous matter; specifically, the act of mixing the food with the mucous secretion of the mouth.

invital (in-vī′tal), *a.* [*in-*[3] + *vital.*] Having no vitality; lacking life or lifelike appearance.

in vitro (in vī′trō). [L.] Within glass, that is, a test-tube: said of chemical reactions, bacterial cultures, etc., obtained experimentally in the test-tube as contrasted with those occurring *in vivo*, that is, within the living body.

Serum obtained by immunising with one race did not necessarily give more than a trace of reaction *in vitro* and none whatever in vivo when tested with another race.
H. E. Durham, in Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. 355.

in vivo (in vī′vō). [L.] Within the living body. See ★*in vitro*.

invocable (in′vō-ka-bl), *a.* [NL. **invocabilis*, < L. *invocare*, invoke.] That may be invoked or called on supplicatingly.

invocant (in′vō-kạnt), *n.* [L. *invocans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *invocare*, invoke.] One who calls upon or invokes.

invocative (in-vok′ạ-tiv), *a.* [*invocate* + *-ive.*] Invocatory; invoking.

involucrum, *n.* 3. In *pathol.*, a wall of new osseous tissue inclosing the sequestrum in a case of necrosis.

involute, *a.* 3. Noting a form of tooth-profile, used in gearing, traced by a point at the end of a tangent as it is unwrapped from a base-circle. The base-circle is the circle at the root of the teeth. All involute teeth of the same circular pitch will work together. They are much used in cases where the distance between the centers of the two shafts has to be slightly variable.

involute (in′vō-lūt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *involuted*, ppr. *involuting*. [L. *involvere* (*involutus*), roll up: see *involve*.] To return to a normal condition.

The invasion of the non-hairy skin by the trichophyton fungus, all varieties of which cause at the beginning of infection a circular scaly pink patch that spreads peripherally with a pinkish border, and clears up or *involutes* in the central portion, leaving a faintly yellowish tinge in its wake, thus forming a ring.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 782.

involuted, *a.* 2. Having returned to the normal state: noting specifically the uterus after pregnancy.—3. Having undergone the retrograde processes peculiar to old age.

involution, *n.* 7. (*b*) The atrophic or regressive changes occurring in old age.—8. In *biol.*, the possession by an organism which is adapted to conditions that are simpler than those under which its allies live, of an organization that is simpler than that of its allies, considered as evidence of inverse or retrograde evolution. [Rare.]—**Hyperbolic involution,** an involution which has real double points (or lines).—**Involution axis,** in *projective geom.*, the bearer of the crosses of coupled tangents of two conic pencils forming an involution.—**Involution center,** in *projective geom.*, the bearer of the joins of coupled points of two conic ranges forming an involution.—**Involution form.** See ★*form*.—**Parabolic involution,** an involution which has coincident double elements.—**Point involution,** in *geom.*, one in which the elements are points.

involution-spore (in-vō-lū′shọn-spōr), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

involutoric (in″vō-lū-tor′ik), *a.* Same as *involutorial*.—**Involutoric transformation,** that given by $(x-a)/(x-b) = -(y-a)/(y-b)$.

involv, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *involve*.

inwrought (in-rât′), *p. a.* Wrought or worked in or into; having something (specifically, figures or patterns) worked into it.

inyala, nyala (in-yä′lä, nyä′lä), *n.* [S. African native name.] A South African antelope, *Tragelaphus angassi*, related to the bushbuck or harnessed antelope. The males are little over three feet high at the shoulder, of a bluish gray, with faint white markings.

Io. An abbreviation of *Iowa*.

Ioa (ī-ō′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰός*, an arrow.] A genus of fishes known as darters, inhabiting the fresh waters of the southeastern United States.

iodacetanilide (ī″ō-d-a-set-an′i-lid), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *acetanilide.*] A crystalline compound, $C_6H_4.I.NH.C_2H_3O$, prepared by the action of iodine on acetanilide. Also *iodantifebrin*.

iodamide (i-ō′da-mid), *n.* A violently explosive black powder produced by the interaction of iodine and aqueous ammonia. The substance so produced, however, varies in composition and is probably in the first instance nitrogen tri-iodide (NI_3, or rather N_2I_6), readily changing to compounds containing hydrogen, of which the only one for which the name *iodamide* should be used is NH_2I or $N_2H_4I_2$.

iodantifebrin (ī″ō-dan-ti-feb′rin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *antifebrin.*] Same as ★*iodacetanilide*.

iodantipyrin (ī″ō-dan-ti-pī′rin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *antipyrin.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_{11}.I.N_2O$, obtained by the action of iodine chlorid on antipyrin. Also *iodopyrin*.

iodated (ī′ō-dā-ted), *p. a.* [*iod(ine)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, charged with iodine as a constituent.

iodation (ī-ō-dā′shọn), *n.* [*iodate*[2] + *-ion.*] In *chem.*, the process of causing iodine to be taken up as a constituent, as in the production of iodo-benzene from benzene.

iodhydrargyrate (ī″ōd-hī-drär′ji-rāt), *n.* In *chem.*, a double salt containing mercuric iodide as one component.

iodhydrate (ī-ōd-hī′drāt), *n.* [*iodhydr-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of iodhydric or hydriodic acid. Same as *hydriodate* or *iodide*.

iodhydric (ī-ōd-hī′drik), *a.* [*iod(ine)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydriodic acid*.

iodide, *n.*—**Alkaline iodide,** a compound obtained by the action of iodine on alkali-metal, as potassium or sodium iodide.—**Green iodide of mercury,** mercurous iodide, Hg_2I_2.—**Lead iodide,** a solid of bright yellow color, little soluble in cold water, more freely in boiling water. Its production by precipitation serves as a test for lead or for iodine.—**Mercuric iodide,** a substance obtainable in two conditions which are dimorphous in crystallization, the one red, the other yellow in color. The brilliant scarlet of the former of these makes its production a valuable test for mercury and iodine respectively. The solution of mercuric iodide in an aqueous solution of potassium iodide, with the addition of a caustic alkali, forms the Nessler solution used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, as in the examination of drinking water.—**Nitrogen iodide,** a heavy black powder produced by the interaction of iodine and aqueous ammonia. It explodes violently by friction or slight heating, being resolved into nitrogen gas and vapor of iodine. It readily undergoes change, with replacement of iodine by hydrogen atoms, and the derivatives so formed are sometimes referred to rather loosely as iodides of nitrogen or iodamides.—**Palladious iodide,** a substance obtained as a very dark-brown precipitate on addition of a soluble iodide to the solution of a palladious salt. Its production is often used as a delicate test for iodides, as in mineral waters.—**Phosphonium iodide,** the product of the union of phosphine or phosphureted hydrogen with hydriodic acid ($PH_3 + HI = PH_4I$), analogous to ammonium iodide, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen.—**Potassium iodide,** a colorless solid, readily soluble in water and easily crystallized in cubes: manufactured, on a large scale, for use in medicine and photography.—**Silver iodide,** one of the haloid salts of silver extensively in use by photographers, forming an important part of the sensitive film to be exposed to the action of light. It occurs sparingly in nature as the rare mineral iodyrite.—**Sulphur iodide,** the compound S_2I_2: used externally in medicine to a limited extent.

iodiferous, *a.* 2. Containing iodine as a constituent.

iodinated (ī′ō-din-ā″ted), *a.* [*iodine* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Charged with iodine, either in admixture or chemical combination.

iodine, *n.*— **Churchill's iodine caustic.** See *Churchill's* ★*tincture of iodine.*— **Iodine absorption,** the taking up of iodine, usually into chemical combination, as by fats and oils, in which the quantity of iodine taken up by a given quantity of the oil is used as a means of identifying the latter. See *Hübl* ★*process.*— **Iodine candle.** See ★*candle.*— **Iodine number,** the number expressive of the quantity of iodine absorbed by a given amount of a particular fat or oil. See ★*iodine absorption* and *Hübl* ★*process.*— **Iodine pentoxid,** a compound of two atoms of iodine and five of oxygen (I_2O_5). Also known as *iodic anhydrid.* It is decomposed by heat into iodine and oxygen.— **Iodine trichlorid,** a compound of one atom of iodine with three of chlorin. It forms lemon-yellow crystals, easily decomposed by heat into chlorin and the more stable iodine monochlorid.— **Iodine violet.** Same as *dahlia,* 3.— **Iodine water,** a solution of iodine in water. When saturated at common temperature it only contains one part of iodine for about 5,500 parts of water, but has a decided brown color.

iodinize (ī′ō-din-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodinized,* ppr. *iodinizing.* [*iodine* + *-ize.*] Same as *iodate* or *iodize.*

iodinophilous (ī″ō-di-nof′i-lus), *a.* [*iodine* + Gr. *φιλεῖν,* love.] Readily staining with iodine.— **Iodinophilous vacuole,** in sporozoans, as the *Myxobolidæ,* a vacuole in the sporoplasm containing a substance which stains reddish brown with iodine and gives some of the reactions of glycogen.

iodiodide (ī-ōd-ī′ō-did), *n.* In *chem.,* same as ★*iodo-iodide.*

iodipin (ī-ō′di-pin), *n.* A yellow, oleaginous addition-product of iodine and sesame-oil, containing either 10 or 25 per cent. of iodine: used in syphilis, scrofula, etc.

iodo-. An element in chemical terms, used in forming names of addition- and substitution-compounds of iodine which are made by adding iodine solution to other bodies as alkaloids, as *iodocinchonine, iodomorphine, iodostrychnine,* etc.

iodochlorid (ī″ō-dō-klō′rid), *n.* In *chem.,* a compound in which iodine and chlorin are both combined with the same metal or basic radical: as, mercuric *iodochlorid* (HgICl).

iodo-eugenol (ī″ō-dō-ū′jē-nol), *n.* Same as ★*eugenol-iodide.*

iodoform, *n.* This substance, much used in surgery, is now prepared electrolytically from a mixed solution of alcohol with an alkaline carbonate and iodide.

iodoformism (ī′ō-dō-fôrm-izm), *n.* [*iodoform* + *-ism.*] A condition induced by the poisonous action of iodoform.

iodogallicin (ī″ō-dō-gal′i-sin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *gallicin.*] A light, amorphous, gray powder, prepared by the action of bismuth oxyiodide on gallicin. It is an antiseptic.

iodoglycerin (ī″ō-dō-glis′ē-rin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *glycerin.*] A solution of iodine and potassium iodide in glycerol.

iodohematin (ī″ō-dō-hem′ạ-tin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *hematin.*] A substance analogous to hemin, in which hydriodic acid is combined with hematin in the place of hydrochloric acid.

iodohemol, iodohæmol (ī″ō-dō-hem′ol), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *hemol.*] An iodine compound of hemol containing 16 per cent. of iodine: used in syphilis, scrofula, etc.

iodohydrargyrate (ī″ō-dō-hī-drär′ji-rāt), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *hydrargyrate.*] In *chem.,* a double iodide of mercury and a more electropositive metal: as, $(KI)_2.HgI_2$, potassium *iodohydrargyrate.*

iodo-iodide (ī″ō-dō-ī′ō-did), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *iodide.*] In *chem.,* a compound of iodine with a basic radical of which iodine is a constituent.

iodomercurate (ī″ō-dō-mėr′kū-rāt), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *mercurate.*] Same as ★*iodohydrargyrate.*

iodometrical (ī″ō-dō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *iodometric.*

iodometry (ī″ō-dom′e-tri), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + Gr. *-μετρια,* ‹ *μέτρον,* measure.] In *chem.,* properly, the quantitative determination of iodine, usually by means of a standard solution of a thiosulphate or an arsenite, iodine acting in the presence of water as an indirect oxidizing agent. The term is often applied to the same process used in inverse form to determine, by means of a standard solution of iodine, some one of a number of substances capable of undergoing definite oxidation or deoxidation.

Starch and the Dextrins in Relation to *Iodometry.* *Science,* Sept. 5, 1902, p. 365.

iodonium (ī-ō-dō′ni-um), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *-one* + *-ium.*] The hypothetical, univalent, basic radical, IH_2. It is analogous to the radical ammonium, NH_4.

iodophen (ī′ō-dō-fen), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *phen(yl).*] Same as ★*nosophen.*

iodophenin (ī″ō-dō-fē′nin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *phen(ol)* + *-in*[2].] A brownish powder or crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{25}I_3N_2O_4$, obtained by precipitating an acidulated aqueous solution of phenacetin with a solution of iodine and potassium iodide; iodophenacetin; tri-iodo-diphenacetin: an external antiseptic.

iodophile (ī′ō-dō-fil), *a.* [*iod(ine)* + Gr. *φιλεῖν,* love.] Having an affinity for or readily absorbing or combining with iodine.

iodophilia (ī″ō-dō-fil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ *iod(ine)* + *-φιλια,* ‹ *φιλεῖν,* love.] A pathological condition in which the leucocytes stain readily in iodine solution: noted in certain cases of suppuration.

iodophthisis (ī-ō-dof′thi-sis), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + Gr. *φθίσις,* wasting.] Emaciation due to the action of iodine.

iodopotassic (ī″ō-dō-pō-tas′ik), *a.* [*iod(ine)* + *potassium* + *-ic.*] Involving the use of potassium iodide, as in the production of a strong solution of iodine in water (Lugol's solution), by adding potassium iodide.

iodopyrin (ī″ō-dō-pī′rin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + (*anti*)*pyrin.*] A trade-name for iodo-antipyrin, a substance used medicinally as an antipyretic and resolvent.

iodoso (ī-ō-dō′sō), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *-ose* + *-o.*] The univalent radical, IO.— **Iodoso benzene,** an amorphous, explosive, basic compound, C_6H_5IO, prepared by the action of alkali on phenylchloriodonium chlorid, $C_6H_5ICl_2$.

iodospermin (ī″ō-dō-spėr′min), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *-in*[2].] A substance formed on treating seminal fluid with a modified Lugol's solution (an iodine preparation). The reaction is supposedly due to the presence of choline.

iodosulphate (ī″ō-dō-sul′fāt), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *sulphate.*] An iodine compound or addition-product of a sulphate: as, *iodosulphate* of quinine, or herapathite.

iodosulphid (ī″ō-dō-sul′fid), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *sulphid.*] In *chem.,* a compound in which iodine and sulphur are both united to the same metal or basic radical. Also called *sulphiodide.*

iodotherapy (ī″ō-dō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + Gr. *θεραπεια,* medical treatment.] The therapeutic use of iodine or the iodides.

iodothyrin (ī″ō-dō-thī′rin), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *thyr(oid)* + *-in*[2].] A complex substance containing iodine, obtained from the thyroid gland, in which it exists in combination with a globulin as thyreoglobulin. Together with another albuminous substance belonging to the nucleoproteids thyreoglobulin forms the colloid substance of the gland. Also *thyro-iodine.*

iodous (ī′ō-dus), *a.* [*iod(ine)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.,* related to, containing, or resembling iodine. *Iodous oxid* and *iodous acid* are terms which by analogy would be given to compounds containing less oxygen than *iodic oxid* or *acid,* but no such substances are known.

iodoxy (ī′ō-dok-si), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *oxy(gen).*] The univalent radical, IO_2.

iodozone (ī′ō-dō-zōn), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *ozone.*] A name given to an imaginary substance assumed to be a compound of iodine with ozone, or an iodine substitution product of ozone.

iodum (ī-ō′dum), *n.* [NL.: see *iodine.*] The pharmacopœial name for iodine.

ioduret (ī-od′ū-ret), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *-uret.*] In *chem.,* same as *iodide:* a form not now in general use.

I. O. F. An abbreviation of *Independent Order of Foresters.*

I. of M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Instructor of Musketry;* (*b*) of *Isle of Man.*

Ioglossus (ī-ō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἰός,* an arrow, + *γλῶσσα,* tongue.] A genus of gobioid fishes inhabiting the Gulf of Mexico.

I. O. G. T. An abbreviation of *Independent Order of Good Templars.*

ion, *n.* **2.** In *phys. chem.,* one of the particles, bearing electric charges, which carry electric currents through the air or other gas. See ★*electron,* 2.

Preston . . . and Runge and Paschen . . . think it possible that atoms of related elements are composed of the same kind of *ions,* and that the properties of these elements are determined by the arrangement of the *ions* in the atom. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 781.

Electronegative ion, electropositive ion. In *phys. chem.,* the ion, consisting of an atom or of a group of atoms called a radical, which is produced by the electrolytic dissociation of an electrolyte and which moves toward the positive pole or anode is the *electronegative ion* or the anion. That which moves toward the negative pole or cathode is called the *electropositive ion* or cation.— **Migration of ions,** in *phys. chem.,* the movement of electrically charged ions toward the anode and toward the cathode in electrolysis, which is the means by which an electric current is carried through an electrolyte. The frictional resistance to the motion of bodies as small as ions is enormous, and the velocities produced are small. A fall of potential of one volt per centimeter causes the ions of hydrogen at 18° C. to move at the rate of less than 12 centimeters an hour, and all other ions move less rapidly. See *Hittorf's* ★*phenomenon.*

-ion[2]. In *phys. chem.,* the word *ion* added, as a suffix, to the abbreviated name of an atom or radical to form a name for the atom or radical in the ionic state: thus *chlorion* means an atom of chlorin in the ionic condition; *cuproion* or *cuprion,* the ion of univalent and of bivalent copper.

Ion. An abbreviation of *Ionic.*

ionic[2] (ī-on′ik), *a.* [*ion* + *-ic.*] In *phys. chem.,* of or pertaining to an ion or the ions which carry an electric current in electrolysis: see *Arrhenius's theory of electrolytic or ionic* ★*dissociation.*

The frictional resistance of the liquid to the passage of the ions, the reciprocal of which is called the *ionic* fluidity. *J. A. Fleming,* in Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 14.

Ionic concentration. See ★*concentration.*— **Ionic velocity.** See *migration of* ★*ions.*

Ionicism (ī-on′i-sizm), *n.* [*Ionic* + *-ism.*] Same as *Ionism.*

ionium (ī-ō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. See ★*ion, n.,* 2.] A supposed disintegration-product of actinium from the disintegration of which radium, in turn, results. See the extract.

It has been found that uranium minerals contain a new radio-active element, to which the name "*ionium*" has been given. The chemical behavior of *ionium* is similar to that of thorium, from which it can not be separated by the usual reactions characteristic for thorium. *Ionium* emits an α radiation having a range of about 2·8cm in air, and probably also a β radiation. Results obtained on the growth of radium in solutions of *ionium* indicate that it is the immediate substance from which radium is formed. It is therefore undoubtedly a disintegration product of uranium intermediate between uranium X and radium. The relative activity of radium and *ionium* in minerals is in agreement with this assumption.

B. B. Boltwood, in Amer. Jour. Science, May, 1908, p. 381.

ionizable (ī′ō-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [*ionize* + *-able.*] Capable of being ionized: used both of electrolytes and of gases.

ionization (ī″ō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [*ionize* + *-ation.*] In *phys. chem.*: (*a*) The electrolytic dissociation of an electrolyte by solution or by fusion. (*b*) The process by which a gas is converted into a conductor of electricity; the state or condition of being ionized. See ★*electron,* 2, ★*electron theory.*

The very large *ionization* of mercury vapour is interesting, as this is a monatomic gas; the process of *ionization* must, therefore, involve much finer subdivision than the splitting of a molecule into atoms.

J. J. Thomson, in Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 39.

Ionization coefficient. See ★*coefficient.*

ionize[2] (ī′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ionized,* ppr. *ionizing.* [*ion* + *-ize.*] In *phys. chem.*: (*a*) To separate into ions: said of the solvent in which an electrolyte is dissolved.

Sulphuric acid, which in the fairly strong solutions used by Thomson is only about half dissociated, gives a higher value for the heat of neutralization, so that heat must be evolved when it is *ionized.* . . . The problem of the cause of solubility still remains unsettled, but towards the explanation of *ionizing* power some advance has been made. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 15.

(*b*) To produce ions in (air or other gas): said of Röntgen rays, of cathode and various other rays, of the electric field, of a glowing metal, and of violet light.

This equation has been verified in the case of a gas *ionized* by the Röntgen rays by Rutherford. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 26.

ionizer (ī′ō-nī-zėr), *n.* Any device for producing the ionization of a gas or liquid.

ionograph (ī-on′ō-grâf), *n.* [*ion* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] An apparatus for recording automatically the state of ionization of the air or of any gas. It consists of an air-condenser, one plate of which is grounded through a high resistance while the other is connected to an electrometer. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Dec. 24, 1904, p. 24, 230.

ionone (ī′ō-nōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰον,* violet, + *-one.*] In *chem.,* a hydro-aromatic ketone, made artificially from the citral of lemon-grass and other oils, possessing in a marked degree the odor of violet flowers, and hence used with advantage in modern perfumery.

ionoplasty (ī′ō-nō-plas-ti), *n.* [*ion* + Gr. *πλαστός,* formed, + *-y*[3].] The deposition of metals by means of the cathodic discharge. *Jour. of Phys. Chem.,* Nov., 1904, p. 583.

I. O. O. F. An abbreviation of *Independent Order of Odd Fellows.*

-ior[1]. [Also *-iour;* ‹ L. *-ior,* in comparatives, as *inferior, superior, ulterior, junior, senior,* etc. See *-or*[4] and *-er*[3].] A suffix of Latin origin occurring in adjectives and nouns from original

Latin adjectives in the comparative degree, as *inferior, superior, interior, exterior, junior, senior*, etc.

-ior[2]. [Also *-iour;* < ME. *-iour, -eour, -eyour*, etc., < OF. *-eior, -eiur*, later *-ieur*, etc.] A suffix, the same as *-or*[2], with a preceding vowel, representing a type derived from Latin *-ātor*. Examples are *savior, warrior*, etc., and *currior, curriour*, etc., now *currier*, etc. In some words the termination *-ior, -iour* has been substituted for a similar suffix of other origin, as in *havior, behaviour*.

I. O. R. M. An abbreviation of *Improved Order of Red Men*.

I. O. S. M. An abbreviation of *Independent Order of the Sons of Malta*.

-iour[1], suffix. See ★*-ior*[1].

-iour[2], suffix. See ★*-ior*[2].

Iowan, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting an epoch or subdivision of the glacial period of which the deposits are well developed in Iowa.

ipado, *n.* Same as ★*ipadu*.

ipadu (ē-pä-dō′), *n.* [Tupi name.] In Brazil, same as *coca*[1].

I. P. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *in præsentia Dominorum*, 'in the presence of the Lords' [of session].

ipecac, *n.*—**Bastard ipecac,** the St. Andrews cross, *Ascyrum hypericoides*.—**False ipecac.** Same as *American ipecac*, under *ipecac*.—**Milk-ipecac,** the flowering spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*.—**Spurge-ipecac, white ipecac,** the American ipecacuanha, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*.—**Wild ipecac.** (*a*) See *wild*[1]. (*b*) The spreading dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.—**Wood-ipecac,** *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

ipecacuanha-wine (ip-ē-kak-ū-an′ä-wīn″), *n.* 1. A medicated wine made by macerating ipecac in wine.—2. A medicinal wine made by adding 10 parts of fluid extract of ipecac to a mixture of 100 parts of alcohol and 800 parts of white wine: an emetic and expectorant.

ipecacuanhic (ip-ē-kak-ū-an′ik), *a.* [*ipecacuanha* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to ipecacuanha.—**Ipecacuanhic acid,** a glucoside, related to tannic acid, found in the dried root of *Evea Ipecacuanha*.

Ipnopidæ (ip-nop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ipnops* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea fishes widely distributed.

Ipnops (ip′nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰπνός*, a lantern, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Ipnopidæ*.

Ipo (ī′pō). *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Macassar *ipo*, the upas-tree, *Ipo toxicaria*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Moraceæ*. See *Antiaris*.—2. [*l. c.*] An arrow poison prepared from upas-sap, *Ipo toxicaria*, by the Kenyahs in Borneo, who also use it internally as a medicine for malaria.

ipomeic (ip-ō-mē′ik), *a.* [*Ipomœa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Ipomœa*.—**Ipomeic acid.** Same as ★*ipomic* or *sebacic acid*.

ipomein (ip-ō-mē′in), *n.* [*Ipomœa* + *-in*[2].] A colorless amorphous glucoside, $C_{78}H_{132}O_{36}$, found in the root of *Ipomœa pandurata*. It is nearly related to convolvulin and jalapin. Also *ipomœin*.

ipomic (i-pō′mik), *a.* [*Ipom(œa)* + *-ic*.] Same as *ipomeic*.—**Ipomic acid.** Same as *sebacic acid*.

ippi-appa (ip-ē-ä′pä), *n.* [*Jipijapa*, a town in Ecuador where fine Panama straw hats are made.] In Jamaica, a name applied to *Carludovica Jamaicensis*, from the leaves of which hats are braided. For making the hats only the finest straw is selected, the coarser being utilized for brooms and hand-baskets. The older leaves form an excellent and durable thatch for houses. Also called *broom-thatch*.

ipseity (ip-sē′i-ti), *n.* [L. *ipse*, oneself, + *-ity*.] The quality of being oneself or itself; the essential element of identity.

ipsographic (ip-sō-graf′ik), *a.* [L. *ipse*, oneself, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic*.] Self-registering; self-recording.

Ir. 3. An abbreviation of *Ireland*.

iracundity (ī-rā-kun′di-ti), *n.* [L. *iracunditas*, < *iracundus*, angry: see *iracund*.] Anger; irascibility.

Iran. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Iranian;* (*b*) of *Iranic*.

irascent (ī-ras′ent), *a.* [L. *irascens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *irasci*, be angry: see *irascible*.] Growing angry; tending toward anger.

I. R. B. An abbreviation of *Irish Republican Brotherhood*.

Ire. An abbreviation of *Ireland*.

irenarchical (ī-rē-när′ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηναρχικός*, < *εἰρηνάρχης*, irenarch, + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the ancient peace-officer known as irenarch, or to his functions.

irenarchy (ī′rē-när-ki), *n.* [*irenarch* + *-y*[3].] The office or position of irenarch (which see).

iretol (ī′re-tol), *n.* [*ir(igenin)* + *-et* + *-ol*.] A colorless compound, $CH_3\overset{2}{O}C_6H_2(\overset{1\,3\,5}{O}H)_3$, obtained, together with iridic and formic acids, by the action of alkali on irigenin. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 186° C. Also called 1, 2, 5-*trihydroxy*-2-*methoxybenzene*.

iridal, *a.* 2. Relating to the iris of the eye.

iridate (ī′ri-dāt), *n.* [*irid-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of iridic acid, the hydroxid, $Ir(OH)_4$. Also *iridiate*.

iridectomize (ir-i-dek′tō-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *iridectomized*, ppr. *iridectomizing*. [*iridectom-y* + *-ize*.] To perform iridectomy.

irideous (ī-rid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *iridaceous*.

iridial (ī-rid′i-al), *a.* Same as *iridal*.

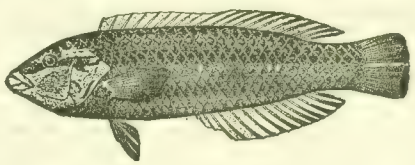
iridic[1] (ī-rid′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), rainbow, iris, + *-ic*.] Same as *iridian*.

iridic[2] (ī-rid′ik), *a.* [*irid-ium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing iridious irigenin.—**Iridic acid,** a colorless compound, $(\overset{4,5}{C}H_3O)_2C_6H_2(\overset{3}{O}H)\overset{1}{C}H_2COOH$, obtained, together with iretol, by the action of alkali on irigenin. It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 118° C. Also called 4, 5-*dimethoxy*-3-*hydroxyphenylacetic acid*.

iridico-. A combining form of *iridic*, used in compound names of double salts in which iridium with apparently tetrad valence is present as a constituent: as, *iridico*-potassic chlorid, same as *potassium chloriridate*, K_2IrCl_6.

iridin (ī′ri-din), *n.* [*irid-ic* + *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{24}H_{26}O_{13}$, found in orris root. It crystallizes in colorless needles.

Iridio (ī-rid′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the rainbow.] A genus of labroid fishes, commonly known as *doncellas*. They abound in kelp in the tropical seas of America.



Iridio radiatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

iridio-. A combining form of *iridium*, used in compound words, signifying the presence of iridium as a constituent: as, *iridio*-platinum, the alloy of 90 per cent. platinum with 10 per cent. iridium adopted as the material for the international standard meter and kilogram. *Iridio-* or *irido-* is used more specifically in the names of compounds in which iridium is present with apparently triad valence, as in *iridio*-chlorid of potassium, same as potassium chloriridite (K_3IrCl_6).

iridio-platinum (ī-rid″i-ō-plat′i-num), *n.* The alloy of iridium with nine times its weight of platinum. It is remarkably hard, elastic, and susceptible of high polish, and is attacked by very few chemical reagents. Besides its use for international standard weights and measures it has been employed to make telegraph-contact buttons, electrodes to be exposed to acid liquids, and wires to form part of high-temperature pyrometers. Also called *platino-iridium*.

iridious (ī-rid′i-us), *a.* In *chem.*, containing iridium: applied to compounds in which iridium is trivalent, as $IrCl_3$. Compare ★*iridic*[2].

iridite (ī′ri-dīt), *n.* [*irid-ium* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a salt of iridious acid, the hydroxid $Ir(OH)_3$ or $Ir_2(OH)_6$.

Iridium blue. See ★*blue*, *n.*

iridize[2] (ir′i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iridized*, ppr. *iridizing*. [*irid-ium* + *-ize*.] To cover with iridium; tip with iridium.

iridoceratitis (ir″i-dō-ser-a-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn (cornea), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the iris and cornea.

iridocyclochoroiditis (ir″i-dō-sī″klō-kō″roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κύκλος*, circle, + E. *choroid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid coat of the eye.

iridocyst (ir′i-dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] A cell which, in *Sepia* and other cephalopods, produces iridescent colors by the diffraction of light.

In addition to the chromatophores, the subepidermal tissues contain other modified connective tissue cells known as *iridocysts;* these cells are so modified as to produce iridescent colors by diffraction of light.
A. E. Shipley, Zool. of the Invertebrata, p. 220.

iridocyte (ir′i-dō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A refracting substance arranged like a plate in the skin of some fishes. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 299.

iridodialysis (ir″i-dō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰρι-*), iris, + *διάλυσις*, separation.] A form of coretomy or iridectomy in which the iris is torn away from the ciliary ring.

iridokeratitis (ir″i-dō-ker″a-tī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*iridoceratitis*.

iridokinesis (ir″i-dō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Muscular movement of the iris causing dilatation or contraction of the pupil.

iridol (ī′ri-dol), *n.* [Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *-ol*.] A colorless compound, $H\overset{3}{O}C_6H_2(\overset{4,5}{O}CH_3)_2\overset{1}{C}H_3$, prepared by the dry distillation of iridic acid. It is deposited in large crystals, melts at 54° C., and boils at 239° C. Also called 4, 5-*dimethoxy*-3-*hydroxytoluene*.

iridolin (ī-rid′ō-lin), *n.* [*iridol* + *-in*[2].] A colorless basic compound, $C_{10}H_9N$, contained in coal-tar oil. It boils at 252–257° C.

iridomalacia (ir″i-dō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the iris.

iridomotor (ir″i-dō-mō′tor), *a.* [Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + L. *motor*, mover: see *motor*, *a.*] Relating to movements of the iris.

iridoptosis (ir″i-dop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Prolapse of the iris.

irigenin (ī-rij′e-nin), *n.* [*iri(din)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, formed by the action of acids on iridin. It crystallizes in rhombohedra and melts at 186° C.

iris, *n.* 10. The root of a species of iris cultivated in India and sold in the bazaars of Calcutta to be used, like the Florentine orris-root, in perfumery and medicine.—11. The iridescence in fractured pieces of rock-crystal. When the fractures are cut out with the upper crystal itself and polished, they show a beautiful play of color. The name is also applied to rock-crystal and the cheaper stones to which color is applied by means of a coating on the back to produce the effect of a play of colors. A similar effect is produced by cementing various colored glasses together and then coating them.

Quartz crystals are occasionally met with which are iridescent within, an effect due to fractures and cavities in the interior. Such crystals are cut and sold under the name of *iris*. The irised effect is frequently produced by artificial means, usually by heating and then suddenly cooling the specimen.
Smithsonian Rep. (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 526.

Florentine iris, *Iris Florentina*. See *Iris*, 8.—**Iris camphor,** the solid portion of oil of orris, consisting principally of myristicin.—**Iris of a lens system,** the stop or aperture which limits the divergence of the beam of light entering the system; the aperture of which the entrance-pupil is the image.—**Scorpion iris,** *Iris alata*, a handsome blue-flowered species of the Mediterranean region.

iris-coffee (ī′ris-kof″ē), *n.* The seeds of *Iris Pseudacorus*, sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.

Irish ague, cross, deer, diamond. See ★*ague*, etc.—**Irish lords.** See ★*Hemilepidotus*.—**Irish penny.** See ★*penny*.

irisin (ī′ri-sin), *n.* [*Iris* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_6H_{10}O_5 \cdot \frac{1}{5}H_2O$, contained in the rhizomes of the water-lily, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and in other plants. It closely resembles starch in appearance and consists of microscopic spheres which melt at 218° C. and are not doubly refractive.

iritis, *n.*—**Plastic iritis,** a form of iritis in which there is an exudation of fibrinous material.

iritomy (ī-rit′ō-mi), *n.* Same as *iridotomy*.

irksum, *a.* An amended spelling of *irksome*.

irofa (ē-rō-fä′), *n.* [Jap. *i-ro-fa*, otherwise *i-ro-ha* (*kana*): named from the first three syllables *i, ro, ha*, later *fa*.] The Japanese syllabary.

The nido is exactly analogous to the Japanese Katakana script, in which modified forms of Chinese ideographs are used phonetically to express 47 syllables (the so-called *I-ro-fa* syllabary), raised to 73 by the nigori and maru diacritical marks.
Keane, Man, Past and Present, p. 308.

irok (ē′rōk), *n.* [Philippine name.] Same as ★*kauon*.

iroko (i-rō′kō), *n.* [Yoruba name in Lagos.] A valuable timber-tree of West Africa, *Chlorophora excelsa*, of the mulberry family. Its wood has a finely mottled grain and is

much used for building purposes on account of its resisting the attacks of termites.

iron, *n.* 2. (*e*) In *golf*, a club with an iron head considerably lofted so as to raise the ball.—**A-iron,** a compact and extremely hard form of iron made electrolytically, using an electrolyte of ferrous chlorid, ferrous sulphate, or ferrous ammonium sulphate and an iron anode. It differs from B-★iron (which see) in that it is harder, more compact, and of a silver-white instead of a grayish color. The use of the terms *A-iron* and *B-iron* should be discouraged, since they are liable to be confused with the alpha and beta modification of iron.—**Alpha-iron,** the allotropic modification of pure iron normal at all temperatures below Ar_2 (760° C.). Alpha-iron is the most magnetic substance known. It crystallizes in the cubic system. On being heated above a temperature of 760° C., it changes into beta-★iron (which see), with absorption of heat.—**Beta-iron,** an allotropic modification of iron existing between the temperatures of 760° and 900° C. (Ar_2 and Ar_3). Beta-iron is almost without magnetism and crystallizes in the cubic system isomorphically with alpha-iron. On heating above 900° C. beta-iron changes into gamma-iron, with absorption of heat, undergoing also a critical change in electric conductivity.—**B-iron,** a form of iron produced electrolytically. It differs from A-★iron (which see) by the fact that higher voltage and higher current density are used, and that the electrolyte contains bivalent iron in some complex form, while the anode is made of platinum instead of iron.—**Carbide of iron,** iron chemically combined with carbon. The only known carbide of iron is cementite. See ★*cementite* and *combined* ★*carbon*.—**Chilled iron,** cast-iron which has been quickly cooled. The effect of this rapid cooling is to retain the whole, or the greater part, of the carbon (amounting to 3 or 4 per cent.) in solution or in chemical combination with the iron, as distinguished from graphite, which is separated in thin plates and flakes. Chilled iron is usually chilled only on the surface. The effect of this is to give an extremely hard and brittle surface, with a relatively soft and ductile center, where the slow cooling has permitted the carbon the necessary time to separate in the form of graphite. Thus railroad-car wheels are chilled on the tread and flange by being cast against cool iron placed in the molds at these parts. The hard exterior serves to resist the wear of the wheel against the railroad-track, while the more ductile web of the wheel consists of gray iron.—**Gamma-iron,** an allotropic modification of iron existing above 900° C. (Ar_3). It is almost without magnetism, but on heating above the temperature 1130° C. its magnetism suddenly increases by 50 per cent. of itself. Gamma-iron crystallizes in the cubic system, but is not isomorphous with either beta- or alpha-iron. It forms an isomorphous mixture or solid solution with carbon in all proportions up to 2 per cent. of the latter.—**Gray iron,** pig- or cast-iron which shows a gray, coarsely crystalline structure when fractured. It is generally used for castings when fine uniform ones are desired. When mixed with a proper proportion of scrap-iron it produces strong, tough castings.—**Iron and iron, iron to iron,** in *mech.*, actual contact of one piece of metal against the other, no space being left between and no packing inserted.—**Iron bacteria.** See ★*bacterium*.—**Iron by hydrogen.** Same as *reduced iron* (which see, under *reduce*).—**Iron carbide.** See ★*carbide*.—**Iron carbonyl,** a compound of iron with carbonyl (carbon monoxid). Two such compounds are known, one a viscid liquid, $Fe(CO)_5$, the other a crystalline solid, $Fe_2(CO)_7$. Possibly the vapor of still another may occur in water-gas, which sometimes, on being burned, deposits oxid of iron.—**Iron sulphate,** a salt in which iron replaces the hydrogen of sulphuric acid. The two best-known salts of this character are ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$, and ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. The former of these crystallizes with 7 molecules of water, as copperas or green vitriol. Both are largely used in the arts, copperas especially being applied to a number of different purposes in dyeing, tanning, disinfecting, purifying coal-gas, the manufacture of pigments, etc.—**Magnetic iron,** magnetite.—**Metallic iron,** the metal iron as distinguished from iron ores.—**Meteoric iron.** See ★*meteorite*.—**Mitis iron,** a very pure iron obtained by melting the best Swedish malleable scrap in plumbago crucibles. It is used for small castings, and about 1 per cent. of aluminium, in the form of ferro-aluminium, is added to insure sound casting.—**Nitrate of iron,** a salt of iron, ferric nitrate; also, a workmen's name for impure ferric sulphate made by oxidizing ferrous sulphate or green vitriol with nitric acid, and much employed as a dyers' mordant.—**Parallel iron,** a plane-iron of uniform thickness throughout its length: so called to distinguish it from those that are thicker at the lower end.—**Passive iron,** iron rendered non-corrosive by being heated or treated with acid.—**Pisolitic iron ore,** concretionary iron ore, usually limonite, in individual masses of about the size of a pea.—**Pyrolignite of iron.** See ★*pyrolignite*.—**Quevenne's iron.** Same as *reduced iron* (which see, under *reduce*).—**Russia iron,** a form of sheet-iron which has a smooth, glossy surface and does not rust. It is made in Russia (although imitations are also made in other countries) by a secret process which consists essentially of hammering the sheets when laid in piles with powdered charcoal between the various sheets. Also called *Russian iron*.—**Silvery iron,** a fine-grained quality of cast-iron which has a light-gray color when fractured. The color is usually due to the presence of silicon as an alloy.—**Strong iron,** a name used by British foundrymen for a grade of cast-iron made by melting pig-iron and scrap-castings in the cupola. By increasing the proportion of scrap, the tensile strength is raised. The pig-iron used must be low in phosphorous, and the scrap must be taken from high-grade strong castings. Such iron will be indented by a hammer-blow without breaking and will have a tensile strength of 20,000 to 24,000 pounds per square inch.—**Structural iron,** a name applied to a variety of shapes of cross-sections of rolled iron and steel, such as angles, channels, tees, and Z-bars, used in structural ironwork.—**Tally iron,** a corruption of *Italian iron* (which see, under *iron*).—**White iron.** See *white*1.

ironbark (ī′ėrn-bärk), *n.* In Australia, certain trees having a solid, close bark, especially species of *Eucalyptus*. See *ironbark-tree*.—**Broad-leaved ironbark,** *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, the heavy, light-colored wood of which is especially preferred for spokes, heavy beams, cross-ties, and uses where great strength is required.—**Gray ironbark,** *Eucalyptus crebra*. See *ironbark-tree*.—**Leguminous ironbark,** a Queensland tree of the bean family, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, the red wood of which is considered the hardest in Australia.—**Lemon-scented ironbark,** *Eucalyptus Staigeriana*, the foliage of which yields a large quantity of volatile oil, having the odor of lemons or of the lemon verbena, *Lippia citriodora*.—**Narrow-leaved ironbark.** Same as *gray* ★*ironbark*.

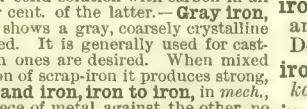
iron-blue (ī′ėrn-blö), *n.* 1. A blue pigment made from the mineral vivianite.—2. In *angling*, a name applied to several artificial flies having a steel-blue color.

iron-clad, *a.* 3. Noting an electrical apparatus or machine in which the iron part of the structure completely or partly surrounds and thereby mechanically protects the electric conductors: as, an *iron-clad* armature, one having the conductors embedded in slots or holes.

The two-pole *ironclad* type [of field-magnet], so called from the exciting coil being more or less encased by the iron yoke. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 584.

Iron-clad inductance, wire coil surrounded by laminated iron to give high self-induction.—**Iron-clad motor,** a motor in which the iron of the field surrounds and protects the armature field-coils, etc. See cuts of railway motors at ★*motor*.

irone (ī-rōn′), *n.* [*Iris* + *-one*.] A colorless dextrorotatory oil,



$$CH.CH_2.CH.CH_3$$
$$\|\qquad\qquad\diagdown$$
$$CHC(CH_3)_2CHCH:CHCOCH_3,$$

the odoriferous constituent of orris-root. It boils at 144° C. under 16 millimeters pressure. Also called 3, 3, 5-*trimethylcyclohexane* (1′)-4′-*butenylone*.

iron-fall (ī′ėrn-fâl), *n.* The fall of a siderolite, or iron meteorite. *N. E. D.*

iron-free (ī′ėrn-frē), *a.* 1. Free from or not containing iron.—2. In a metaphorical sense, free from the danger of iron weapons.

ironhead, *n.* 2. Same as ★*ironweed*, 3.

iron-headed (ī′ėrn-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Fitted with an iron head or tip, as a spade or a nail.—2. Determined; stubborn; resolute; hard-headed.

ironheart (ī′ėrn-härt), *n.* Same as *pohutukawa*. [Australia.]

iron-holder (ī′ėrn-hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A holder, made of cloth or other material, with which a hot flat-iron is handled.—2. An iron-stand.

iron-hole (ī′ėrn-hōl), *n.* The hole through which the iron is run out of a blast-furnace, as distinguished from the ★*slag-hole*.

ironing, *n.* 2. In *metal.*, the adherence of imperfectly fused masses of iron to the twyers. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 250.

ironmongery, *n.* 2. Firearms. [Jocose.]

All men have their delicate side, and it was Mr. Allison's to regard the open wearing of one's *iron-mongery* as bad form. *A. H. Lewis*, Sunset Trail, x.

iron-pan (ī′ėrn-pan), *n.* A variety of hard-pan whose particles are cemented by oxid of iron. [Rare.]

iron-red, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, an oxid of iron, ferric oxid, or colcothar, used as a pigment.

iron-shears (ī′ėrn-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A machine for cutting iron bars, plates, or rods; a power-shears.—2. Hand-shears for cutting thin sheet-metal or wire.

iron-shot (ī′ėrn-shot), *a.* Inclosing grains or streaks of iron, as an iron ore.

iron-stand (ī′ėrn-stand), *n.* A cast-iron support upon which a hot flat-iron is rested.

iron-steel (ī′ėrn-stēl), *n.* A material made by welding steel surfaces upon an iron back. The latter remains tough when the steel face is hardened, thus giving strength or toughness combined with a hard cutting-edge. It is used for shears, etc.

ironstone, *n.*—**Ball-ironstone.** Same as ★*ball*1, 27.—**Cleveland ironstone,** a kind of clay ironstone (impure iron carbonate) found in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England: used as an ore of iron. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 570.—**Ironstone china.** (*b*) Same as *white* ★*granite* (which see).

iron-tree, *n.* 2. A name sometimes given to several species of the genus *Metrosideros* (which see).—**Australian iron-tree,** any one of several species of the genus *Notelæa*, especially *N. longifolia*. See *Notelæa*.—**Java iron-tree,** *Metrosideros vera*.—**Norfolk Island iron-tree.** Same as *Australian* ★*iron-tree*.

iron-turner (ī′ėrn-tėr″nėr), *n.* A person who turns iron or steel in a lathe.

ironweed, *n.* 1. Also, any of the species of the genus *Vernonia*, handsome composite plants of North America. See *Vernonia*.

2. The blue vervain, *Verbena hastata*.—**3.** The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. Also called *ironhead*.—**Devil's ironweed.** See ★*devil's-ironweed*.

ironwood, *n.* 2. In Polynesia, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, a littoral tree with jointed leafless branches and very hard and heavy wood: used by the natives for making spears. See *horsetail-tree* and ★*agoho*.—**Ceylon ironwood,** the Indian rose-chestnut, *Mesua ferrea*. See *Mesua* and *nagkassar*.—**New Zealand ironwood.** (*a*) Same as *puriri*. (*b*) A large tree of the myrtle family, *Metrosideros lucida*, yielding a very hard, strong, red wood, which is used for ship-building, spokes, hubs, and cross-ties for railways.—**Queensland ironwood,** any one of three trees of northern Australia, *Acacia excelsa*, a tall tree, the wood of which has the odor of violets; the ridge myrtle, *Melaleuca genistifolia*; and *Myrtus gonoclada*, a small tree with angled branches.—**Santa Cruz ironwood,** *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, a rosaceous tree or shrub found on the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente, off the coast of southern California. It sometimes attains



Santa Cruz Ironwood (*Lyonothamnus floribundus*).

a, upper part of a flowering branch showing inflorescence and pinnate leaves; *b*, a simple leaf; *c*, a fruiting corymb. (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

a height of 40 feet and a diameter of 10 inches. It bears very peculiar odd-pinnate leaves, as well as simple ones, and cymose corymbs of white flowers.—**Scrub ironwood,** a shrub or small tree of Queensland, *Myrtus Hillii*, yielding close-grained, hard wood of a light-gray color.—**Seychelles ironwood,** *Northea Seychellana*, a large tree of the family *Sapotaceæ*, which yields valuable timber for building purposes.—**Small-leaved ironwood,** *Mouriri myrtilloides*, a low tree or shrub of Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba, belonging to the family *Melastomaceæ*.

Irpex (ėr′peks), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *irpex*, *hirpex*, a kind of harrow.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Hydnaceæ*. The sporophore is usually resupinate or pileate and attached at one side, and the teeth are more or less irregular and flattened. About 70 species have been described, occurring on fallen trees and branches.

irradiate, *v. t.* 4. To subject to the therapeutic action of the Röntgen or other rays.

The patient suffering from malignant disease is *irradiated* without first submitting to tentative exposures. *Med. Record*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 168.

irradiation, *n.* 3. In *neurol.*, the diffusion of a nervous impulse to parts outside the normal path of conduction. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 574.—**4.** In *therap.*, subjection to the influence of X-rays or other form of radioactivity.

Still it seemed to be preferable to extirpate the tumorous portions, as far as it was possible, before resorting to *irradiation*. *Med. Record*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 169.

5. In *anat.*, the disposition of fibrous or other structures in stellate form. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—**6.** In *chem.*, exposure to radiant light: as, some substances are said to phosphoresce by *irradiation*.

irrational. **I.** *a.*—**Irrational equation, number.** See ★*equation*, ★*number*.

II. *n.* 2†. A prime number.—**3.** In *math.*, an irrational number, that is, the mark of a cut which separates all rational numbers into two classes, the first having no greatest number, the second no least.—**Transcendental irrational,** a number which cannot be the root of an algebraic equation with integral coefficients. Such are *e* and π.

irrationalism (i-rash′ọn-al-izm), *n.* [*irrational* + *-ism*.] The principles of a system of thought opposed to rationalism; irrationality; the quality of not being guided by reason.

irrationalist (i-rash′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [*irrational* + *-ist*.] One who believes in irrationalism.

irrationality, *n.* 3. In *math.*, incommensurability.—**Algebraic irrationality,** irrationality such that the number having it can be a root of an algebraic equation with integral coefficients.

irrationalize (i-rash′ọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irrationalized*, ppr. *irrationalizing*. [*irrational* + *-ize*.] To deprive of rational principles; make irrational.

irrecognizant (ir-ē-kog′ni-zant), *a.* [*in-*3 + *recognizant*.] Incapable of recognizing; not able to use the perceptive powers.

irredential (ir-ē-den′shal), *a.* Pertaining to or advocating irredentism.

Irregular opening, reflection. See ★*opening*, ★*reflection*.

Irregulares (i-reg-ū-lā′ rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *irregularis*, irregular.] An order of the *Blastoidea* in which one ambulacrum and the corresponding radial are different in form and size from the rest. This order embraces only 3 genera, *Eleutherocrinus*, *Pentephyllum*, and *Astrocrinus*, all rare, from the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.



Irregulares (*Eleutherocrinus Cassedayi*). (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

irrelative, *a.* 3. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the reduplication or repetition of like parts or organs without mutual relation.

irrepressive (ir-ē-pres′iv), *a.* [*in-*3 + *repressive.*] Same as *irrepressible*. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iii.

irrespirate (i-res′pi-rāt), *a.* [*in-*3 + *respirate.*] Not respired. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.*, X. 103.

irrespondence (ir-ē-spon′dens), *n.* [*in-*3 + *respondence.*] The state of not responding (to something); lack of respondence or response.

irrestrictive (ir-ē-strik′tiv), *a.* [*in-*3 + *restrictive.*] Not restrictive or subject to restriction.

irresultive (ir-ē-zul′tiv), *a.* [*in-*3 + *result* + *-ive.*] Useless; without result; done in vain.

irreticent (i-ret′i-sent), *a.* [*in-*3 + *reticent.*] Having no reticence.

irretractile (ir-ē-trak′til), *a.* [*in-*3 + *retractile.*] Not capable of being retracted or of retracting, as a metal.

irrevertible (ir-ē-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [*in-*3 + *revertible.*] Not reverting, as a lease; not alterable.

Irrg. E. An abbreviation of *irrigation engineer*.

irrigation, *n.*— **Overhead irrigation,** a method of applying water by pipes, flumes, or troughs supported above the surface of the ground.— **Sewage irrigation,** the use, in irrigation, of sewage or waste water from towns or institutions, the object being the innocuous disposal of the waste water and also its use as a fertilizer.

irrigational (ir-i-gā′shon-al), *a.* [*irrigation* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to irrigation; irrigative.

irrigationist (ir-i-gā′shon-ist), *n.* [*irrigation* + *-ist.*] One who is interested, theoretically or practically, in irrigation; a student of irrigation.

irrigative (ir′i-gā-tiv), *a.* [*irrigate* + *-ive.*] Relating to irrigation or serving to irrigate.

irritability, *n.* 4. In *pathol.*, morbid responsiveness to stimuli.— **Chemical irritability,** the property of functional reaction to chemical stimulation on the part of an organ or a cell, as contrasted with *mechanical* or *electrical irritability*.

Irritable ulcer. See ★*ulcer*.

Irrotational ellipsoid. See ★*ellipsoid*.

irrotationally (ir-ō-tā′shon-al-i), *adv.* Not in a rotational way.

irrumpent (i-rum′pent), *a.* [L. *irrumpens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *irrumpere*, break in; see *irruption.*] Irruptive; bursting in. [Rare.]

irrupt (i-rupt′), *v.* [L. *irrumpere* (pp. *irruptus*), break in: see *irruption.*] **I.** *trans.* To break or force through: generally used as a participial adjective: as, *irrupted* barriers.

II. *intrans.* To enter forcibly; rush in: as, the enemy *irrupted* into the town.

-is3. A northern, and especially Scottish, form of *-ish*1, as in *Scottis* (contracted *Scots*) for *Scottish*, *Inglis* for *Inglish* (*English*), etc.

is. An abbreviation of *island*.

I. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *inside sentinel*; (*b*) of *Irish Society*.

isabel, *n.* 2. One of the pigmy pouters: so called because of its general color (isabel yellow).

isabelite (iz-a-bel′īt), *n.* Same as *isabelita*.

isabella-moth (iz-a-bel′ä-môth), *n.* Same as *isabella tiger-moth* (which see, under *tiger-moth*). *J. B. Smith*, Econ. Entom., p. 266.

isabelle, *n.*— **Manteau isabelle,** the trade-name for the reddish layer formed by exposure to the atmosphere on the outside of Marseilles mottled soap. Its production is due to oxidation of the iron which is present in small quantity.

isabelline, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *isabel*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, II. 316.

isacoustic (ī-sa-kös′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀκουστικός*, of hearing: see *acoustic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to equality of sound: as, an *isacoustic* line or surface.

The *isacoustic* lines (or lines of equal sound-audibility) are very elongated curves, distorted along the rectilinear band. *Nature*, March 17, 1904, p. 478.

Isacoustic curve, a curve passing everywhere through points of equal sound-intensity; specifically, in the acoustics of buildings, a curve indicating the positions in a room in which the hearing is equally good.— **Isacoustic surface,** a surface passing everywhere through points of equal intensity of sound. Such surfaces are used, in architectural acoustics, in determining the proper arrangement of sittings in an auditorium.

II. *n.* A line or curve, upon a diagram of acoustic intensities, drawn everywhere through points of equal intensity of sound.

isactinic (ī-sak-tin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ic.*] Having equal intensity of actinic action.— **Isactinic line,** a line connecting points of equal actinic intensity.

isadelphia (ī-sa-del′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] A condition in which well-formed twins, capable of independent existence, are united by bands of little or no vital importance.

Isaian (ī-zā′yan), *a.* [*Isaiah* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the prophet Isaiah.

isametral (ī-sa-met′ral), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-al*1.] **I.** *a.* Having the same abnormal climatic features during any specific season or year or average of years.

II. *n.* A line connecting stations on the earth so characterized.

isamic (ī-sam′ik), *a.* [*is*(*atin*) + *am*(*monia*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_{16}H_{13}O_4N_3$, prepared by the evaporation of ammonium isatate. It crystallizes in rhombohedral laminæ of the color of sublimed mercuric iodide, or in ruby-red thick hexagonal prisms, and is readily converted into isamide.

isamide (ī-sam′id), *n.* [*isam-ic* + *-ide*1.] A yellow pulverulent compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_3N_4$, formed, together with isatic acid, by the evaporation of ammonium isatate.

isangelical† (ī-san-jel′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀγγελικός*, < *ἄγγελος*, angel.] Equal to an angel.

We may venture to call this resurrection-body of the just also an "angelical" or "*isangelical* body." *Cudworth*, Intell. Syst., III. 314.

isanomal (ī-sa-nom′al), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular.] A line connecting places having equal anomalies of temperature, pressure, or other meteorological element.

isanomalous (ī-sa-nom′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *-ous.*] Having equal anomalies or departures from average values.— **Isanomalous line,** a line passing through places which have equal departures from the normal.

Maps of isotherms and *isanomalous lines* for January and July. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 662.

isanomaly (ī-sa-nom′a-li), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνωμαλία*, irregularity.] An equal anomaly or departure from the average.

isanther (ī-san′thėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνθηρός*, blossoming, blooming.] A line connecting places at which a given variety or species of plant blossoms at the same date. *Quetelet*, 1845.

isantheric (ī-san-ther′ik), *a.* [*isanther* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an isanther; having the property or habit of blossoming simultaneously.

isapiol (ī-sap′i-ol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *apiol.*] The methylene-dimethyl ether of 2, 3,4,5-tetrahydroxy-1-propen-1′-ylbenzene, $CH_2{:}O_2{:}C_6H(OH)_2CH{:}CHCH_3$. It is formed by heating apiol with sodium ethylate, and crystallizes in prisms which melt at 44° C.

isat-. A combining form used in chemistry to designate compounds related to isatin and indigo.

isatan (ī′sa-tan), *n.* [*isat*(*in*) + *-an.*] A colorless compound, $C_{32}H_{26}O_6N_4$, prepared by the reduction of isatin, by means of sodium, in acid solution. It crystallizes in small cubes.

isatate (ī′sa-tāt), *n.* [*isat-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of isatic acid.

isatid, *n.* Same as ★*isatyd*.

isatimide (ī-sat′i-mid), *n.* [*isat*(*in*) + *imide.*] A yellow compound, $C_{24}H_{17}O_4N_5$, formed, together with imasitin, by the action of ammonia on isatin. It crystallizes in rhombic plates.

isatinic (ī-sa-tin′ik), *a.* [*isatin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to isatin.

isatinsulphonic (ī″sa-tin-sul-fon′ik), *a.* Pertaining to a sulphonic acid derived from isatin.— **Isatinsulphonic acid,** a yellow compound, $C_8H_4O_2{\cdot}NSO_3H.2H_2O$, prepared by the oxidation of indigosulphonic acid. It forms silky, lustrous crystals.

isatogenic (ī″sa-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [*isat*(*in*) + *-gen* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a highly unstable compound, $C_6H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\ \diagdown\\ \diagup\\ N-O\end{matrix}\!\!>\!C-CO_2H$, formed by the intramolecular rearrangement of orthonitrophenol-propiolic acid under the influence of sulphuric acid.

isatoic (ī-sa-tō′ik), *a.* [*isat*(*in*) + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}CO\\ |\\ NCOOH\end{matrix}$, or $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}COO\\ \diagdown\\ NHCO\end{matrix}$, prepared by the oxidation of isatin, or by the action of ethyl chlorformate on anthranilic (orthoaminobenzoic) acid. It crystallizes in small needles and melts and evolves carbon dioxid at 230° C. Also called *anthranilcarboxylic acid*.

isatropic (ī-sa-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *atropic.*] Noting three isomeric acids designated *γ*, *δ*, or *ε*, according to the position of the substituting groups. They are colorless compounds, $\begin{matrix}C_6H_5CH-CHCOOH\\ |\quad\quad|\\ HOCOCH-CHC_6H_5\end{matrix}$, melting at 274° C., 206° C., and 228° C., respectively. They are formed by the prolonged heating of atropic acid, and are somewhat closely related to ecgonine and cocaine. Also called *diphenyl-cyclobutane-dimethyl acids*.

isatyd (ī′sa-tid), *n.* The preferred form of *isathyd*.

I. S. C. An abbreviation of *Indian Staff Corps*.

Iscariotism (is-kar′i-ot-izm), *n.* [*Iscariot* + *-ism.*] An act characteristic of Judas Iscariot; treachery or meanness and over-economy, as in the application of charitable or church funds.

ischiac (is′ki-ak), *a.* An erroneous form for *ischiatic*.— **Ischiac border,** the free margin of the ischium. In birds there is a lower ischiac border adjoining the pubis, a posterior border, and, in ostriches and their allies, a superior border.

ischialgic (is-ki-al′jik), *a.* [*ischialgia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with ischialgia or sciatica.

Ischiatic foramen. Same as *ilio-ischiadic* ★*foramen*.

ischiatica (is-ki-at′i-kä), *n.* [NL., a medial form between *ischiadica* and its altered phase *sciatica*: see *sciatica.*] Same as *sciatica*.

ischiodidymus (is″ki-ō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *ischiodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A double monster in which union exists in the region of the hip.

ischiofemoral (is″ki-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + L. *femur*, thigh, + *-al*1.] Pertaining to both the ischium and the thigh.

ischiognathite (is-ki-og′na-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*2.] In crustaceans, the third joint of a gnathite or foot-jaw.

ischio-innominate (is″ki-ō-i-nom′i-nāt), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to both the ischium and the innominate bone.— **Ischio-innominate index.** See ★*index*.

ischiopagus (is-ki-op′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *ischiopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *πηγνύναι*, fasten.] A double monster united by fusion of the ischia.

ischiopubis (is″ki-ō-pū′bis), *n.*; pl. *ischiopubes* (-bēz). [NL., < *ischium* + *pubis.*] A bony plate, in the pelvic arch in the extinct stegocephalian *Amphibia*, produced by the union of the ischium and the pubis.

ischiosis (is-ki-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *ischium* + *-osis.*] Same as *sciatica*.

Ischnochitonidæ (isk″nō-kī-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. **Ischnochiton* (< Gr. *ἰσχνός*, thin, lean, + NL. *Chiton*, a genus of mollusks), + *-idæ.*] A family of mesoplacophorous chitons having the surface of the intermediate valves divided by a diagonal rib. It occurs in the Tertiary rocks and present seas.

ischnophony (isk-nof′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσχνόφωνος*, thin-voiced (< *ἰσχνός*, thin, + *φωνή*, voice), + *-y*3.] Weakness or feebleness of voice.

ischochymia (is-kō-kī′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἴσχειν*, hold back, + *χυμός*, juice (see *chyme*1).] Retention of food in the stomach in consequence of arrest of the process of digestion.

ischogalactia (is″kō-ga-lak′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσχειν*, hold back, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] Suppression of the secretion of milk.

ischomenia (is-kō-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσχειν*, hold back, + *μῆνες*, menses.] Same as *amenorrhea*.

ischuric (is-kū′rik), *a.* [*ischuria* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to ischuria.—**2.** Same as *ischuretic.*

Ischyodus (is-kī′ǭ-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰσχύειν*, be strong, + *ὀδούς*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct selachian fishes, belonging to the family *Chimæridæ*, which has been found in nearly complete skeletons in the Jurassic slates of Bavaria. They have the upper part of the face covered with a thick layer of dentin and the edge of the mouth sharp. Both lower and upper dental plates bear four rough tritors.

Ischyromyidæ (is″ki-rǭ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of small, extinct, rodent mammals whose remains occur in the White River Oligocene. *Alston*, 1876.

iseidomal (ī-sī′dǭ-mal), *a.* [Also *isoeidomal*, *iseidonal*, *isoeidonal* (the original formation being erroneous and thus subject to conjectural emendations); irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *εἰδομαι*, I see, + *-al*[1].] Affording an equally good view: applied to a curve or surface passing through the various points, in a theater or hall, from which the view of the stage is equally good.

isenergic, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *thermodynam.*, a line which denotes graphically an operation such that the system operated upon neither gains nor loses energy.

isenite (ī′sen-īt), *n.* [NL. *Isena*, the Eis, a small tributary of the Rhine, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, an olivin-bearing amphibole and biotite-andesite with basaltoid character. *Bertels*, 1874.

Isentropic curve. See ★*curve.*

iserite (ī′zėr-īt), *n.* [*iser(in)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *iserin.*

isethionic (ī-seth-i-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *ethionic.*] Pertaining to an isomeric variety of ethyl-sulphuric acid.—**Isethionic acid,** a colorless compound, $HOCH_2CH_2SO_3H$, isomeric with ethyl-sulphuric acid, prepared by the action of sulphur trioxid on ether or absolute alcohol. It is crystalline, evolves water at 200° C., and is also called *1-ethanol-2-sulphonic acid.*

Ishmaelitic (ish″mā-e-lit′ik), *a.* [*Ishmaelite* + *-ic.*] Same as *Ishmaelitish.*

Isidæ (is′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gorgonacean alcyonarians having an axis consisting of alternating horny and calcareous portions. It includes several genera, among them *Bathygorgia*, *Isis*, and *Mopsea.*

isinglass, *n.*—**Bengal isinglass,** agar-agar (which see). See also *isinglass*, 1.

Isis, *n.* **2.** The typical genus of the family *Isidæ. Linnæus.*

isl. An abbreviation of *island.*

Islamist (is′lam-ist), *n.* [*Islam* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Islam; an Islamite.

island[1], *n.* **4.** In *anat.*, any circumscribed portion of tissue or aggregation of cells differing in structure from the surrounding parts.—**Brazilian island,** a height of land in the southern part of the state of Goyaz, Brazil, from which the drainage radiates into several of the great rivers of South America. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 64.—**Continental island,** an island adjoining a continent and strictly a part of the same elevated mass, although separated by shallow sea. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 22.—**Islands of Langerhans,** collections of cells in the interstitial tissue of the pancreas, thought to be independent ductless glands furnishing an internal secretion.—**Island of safety** or **refuge.** See ★*isle of safety.*

II. *a.* Isolated; separate.—**Island case,** a special, isolated case in which particular specimens for scientific collections are packed for transportation.—**Island platform,** in *railroading*, a platform between two tracks: used at way-stations for convenience in transferring passengers and for safety in preventing passengers from crossing the tracks. It is reached from the waiting-rooms by means of bridges over or subways under the tracks, and connecting stairways.—**Island universe.** See ★*universe.*

Isle or **island of safety,** a short platform, generally protected by posts, placed in the middle of a busy street as a convenience and a temporary stopping-place in crossing the street and as a place of safety in avoiding passing vehicles. Also called *refuge.*

islet, *n.* **3.** An isolated piece of organic tissue; a cluster of cells; specifically, one of the islands of Langerhans.

I. S. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Iesus Salvator Mundi*, Jesus Saviour of the World.

I. S. O. An abbreviation of *Imperial Service Order.*

iso-. **2.** In the names of chemical compounds, used to imply 'of equal or like formation' or 'isomeric,' distinguishing a compound from one isomeric with it. Of two such substances, that having the more complex structure or the one discovered later bears the prefix.

isoagglutinate (ī″sǭ-a-glö′ti-nāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *isoagglutinated*, ppr. *isoagglutinating.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *agglutinate.*] To produce isoagglutination in; undergo isoagglutination.

The serum from such blood was also *isoagglutinating* to some extent, that is, it would agglutinate the red cells of another individual.
Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1904, p. 386.

isoagglutination (ī″sǭ-a-glö-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *agglutination.*] The agglutination of cells of an animal of one species by the corresponding agglutinins of another animal of the same species.

isoagglutinative (ī″sǭ-a-glö′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* Causing isoagglutination. *Science*, Nov. 28, 1902, p. 858.

isoagglutinin (ī″sǭ-a-glö′ti-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *agglutinin.*] An agglutinin directed against cells of animals of the same species, as the one furnishing the agglutinin.

isoamyl (ī-sǭ-am′il), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *amyl.*] A univalent organic radical, $\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\!\!>\!CH.CH_2CH_2.$

Its derivatives, such as isoamyl alcohol, isoamyl iodide, etc., are prepared from certain portions of fusel-oil.

isoamylamin (ī″sǭ-a-mil′a-min), *n.* [*isoamyl* + *-in*[2].] A poisonous ptomaïne, $C_5H_{13}N$, probably derived from leucin: found in cod-liver oil.

isoamylate (ī-sǭ-am′i-lāt), *n.* [*isoamyl* + *-ate*[1].] The name of a metallic derivative of isoamyl alcohol.

isoanemonic (ī″sǭ-an-e-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *anemonic.*] Noting an acid, a compound, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, formed, together with anemonin, by the spontaneous decomposition of anemone camphor from *Anemone pulsatilla.*

isoapiol (ī-sǭ-ap′i-ol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *apiol.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H(CH:CHCH_3)O_2:CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on apiol. It crystallizes in large leaves or quadratic plates, melts at 55–56° C., and boils at 303–304° C.

isobar, *n.* **2.** In *thermodynam.*, a line or curve determined by the equation of state ($pv = RT$) of a system when p has any constant value; a line of equal pressures. *E. Buckingham*, Theory of Thermodynamics, p. 23.

isobaric, *a.* **2.** In *math.*, having all terms of equal weight.—**Isobaric algorism.** See ★*algorism.*

II. *n.* In *thermodynam.*, a line or surface of equal pressures; an isobar.

The *isobarics* of evaporation happen to be isothermals—not by reason of anything that can fairly be called physical accident, because it is the conjunction of corresponding critical pressures and temperatures that determines the evaporation always by controlling and steadying the pressure and never by controlling and steadying the temperature. *The Engineer*, July 24, 1903, p. 83.

isobase (ī′sǭ-bās), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάσις*, base.] An imaginary line passing through all points which have undergone the same amount of deformation from their original position. *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 321.



Isobase.

Map of the Great Lakes, showing pairs of gaging-stations and isobases of outlets.
The isobases are marked by full lines; broken lines show the pairs of stations.

isobasial (ī-sǭ-bā′si-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάσις*, base, + *-al*[1].] In *craniom.*, having a skull the basion and opisthion of which are on the same level in relation to the horizontal plane of the skull.

isobath (ī′sǭ-bath), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάθος*, depth.] **1.** A line connecting places that have the same depth below sea-level; an isobathymetric line.—**2.** An imaginary surface passing through all points in a body of water which have the same depth below the surface.

Warm currents follow the trend of deepest *isobaths*, ice currents exist only in shallow seas, where no warm current can melt them. *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 632.

isobathic (ī-sǭ-bath′ik), *a.* [*isobath* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an isobath; indicating equal depths below the surface of a body of water.

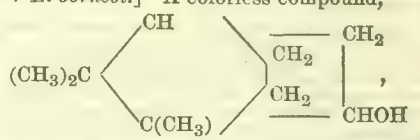
Towards the west this wall of limestone does not rise as high above the water, although the adjacent soundings are still so deep that the 100-metre *isobathic* line approaches to within 200 metres of the shore.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XXII. 128.

isobathymetric (ī″sǭ-bath-i-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βαθύς*, deep, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic.*] Having the same depth below sea-level.

isobiogenetic (ī″sǭ-bī-ǭ-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *biogenetic.*] Indicating corresponding weights of two different foodstuffs which have equal dynamogenic and thermogenic values.

The dynamogenic and thermogenic value of the aliment is at the same time its biogenetic value. Two weights of different aliments for which these numerical values are the same are said to be isodynamogenic, *isobiogenetic*, or isoenergetic weights. They are equivalent from the point of view of their alimentary value.
A. Dastre, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 543.

isoborneol (ī-sǭ-bôr′nē-ol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *borneol.*] A colorless compound,



prepared by the action of sodium on camphor. It crystallizes in hexagonal plates, melts at 216° C., sublimes with extreme ease, and resembles borneol in general properties.

isobutyl (ī-sǭ-bū′til), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *butyl.*] An organic univalent radical, $\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\!\!>\!CHCH_2$, occurring in a number of compounds, most of which are prepared from isobutyl alcohol, a constituent of fusel-oil.

isobutylate (ī-sǭ-bū′ti-lāt), *n.* [*isobutyl* + *-ate*[1].] A metallic derivative of isobutyl alcohol.

isobutyric (ī″sǭ-bū-tir′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *butyric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2CHCOOH$, found in *Ceratonia Siliqua* and, combined with alcohol, in croton-oil. It closely resembles butyric acid in general properties, boils at 155° C., and is also called *dimethylacetic acid* or *methyl propanoic acid.*

isocephalic (ī-sǭ-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] Noting a figure-composition, especially a Greek bas-relief, in which the heads are placed nearly on the same horizontal line without considering the proportions of the figures. See *isocephaly.*

isocephalism (ī-sǭ-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [*isocephal(ic)* + *-ism.*] Same as *isocephaly.*

isocephalous (ī-sǭ-sef′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous.*] Same as ★*isocephalic.*

isocheim, isocheimal. See *isochime, isochimal.*

isochlor (ī′sǭ-klōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χλωρός*, green (see *chlorin*).] An imaginary line connecting all places that have the same amount of chlorin.

The examination for chlorine has gone far enough to indicate the amounts normal in the several great districts of the State, but not far enough to enable us to make an accurate map showing chlorine content of waters. Further analyses will be necessary to make a detailed report, including all the sections and subdivisions of these great natural divisions and *isochlor* map of the State.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1900, p. 2.

isocholesterin (ī″sǭ-ko-les′te-rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *cholesterin.*] In *chem.*, a substance of the class of the alcohols, isomeric with and generally similar to cholesterin or cholesterol, found in admixture with the latter, both chiefly in the form of esters, in wool-grease, fish- and whale-oils, etc.

isocholesterol (ī″sǭ-ko-les′te-rol), *n.* Same as ★*isocholesterin.*

isochrome (ī′sǭ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *optics*, a curve, in the interference pattern produced when a crystal is viewed in the convergent field of a polariscope, which passes everywhere through regions having the same color; a curve of equal difference of path; an isochromatic curve.

isochrone (ī′sǭ-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in time, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time.] **1.**

A line connecting points at which the same events occur simultaneously. Thus the isochrone of travel is the line connecting points attainable by a person riding or an army marching from a given center forward during a given interval of time; the phenological isochrone, the line connecting points at which plants of any species attain simultaneously the same stage of development.

Specifically—2. In *hydrol.*, the line bounding an area of watershed whose river-flow will concentrate in a given time at a central point to form a flood.

isochronize (ī-sok′rō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *isochronized*, ppr. *isochronizing*. [*isochron(ous)* + *-ize.*] To cause to vibrate in equal times; adjust to equality, as to frequency (any periodic operations or cycles).

Isochronous vibration. See ★*vibration*.

isoclasite (ī-sō-klas′īt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλάσις*, breaking, + *-ite*².] A hydrated calcium phosphate occurring in colorless or snow-white crystalline and cleavable masses.

Isoclinal line or **ray**, in *geom.*, a ray from the vertex of an angloid equally inclined to the edges.—**Isoclinal plane**, in *geom.*, a plane equally inclined to the edges of an angloid.

isocnemic (ī-sō-nē′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κνήμη*, tibia, + *-ic.*] In anthozoans, a term used to distinguish a unilateral pair composed of two equal mesenteries: contrasted with ★*anisocnemic*.

In Madrepora and Porites the new mesenteries arise as complete or incomplete bilateral pairs within one or both of the directive entocœles; but in Cladocora, Stephanocœnia, Solenostræa, and Oculina they arise as unilateral *isocnemic* pairs within one or more exocœlic chambers. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1903, p. 154.

isocodeine (ī″sō-kō-dē′in), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *codeine.*] A colorless amorphous basic compound, $CH_3O(OH)C_{16}H_{14}ONCH_3$, prepared by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on dihydrothebaine. It softens at 55–60° C., and melts at 70–80° C.

isocœlous (ī-sō-sē′lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-ous.*] In *ornith.*, noting an arrangement of the intestine in which the ascending and descending branches of the second and third loops are in contact, and the descending part lies to the left of the other.

Isocoma (ī-sok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1841), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κόμη*, hair. The allusion is to the equal length of the florets in the flower-head, the genus differing in this characteristic from *Lessingia*.] A genus of dicotyledonous herbaceous or woody plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*. They are rather rigid, tufted, erect plants with somewhat viscid, entire, toothed, or pinnatifid leaves and a corymbose terminal cluster of rayless heads of yellow flowers. There are about 11 species, natives of western North America. See *Bigelovia* and ★*buck-brush* (*c*).

isocomplement (ī-sō-kom′plē-ment), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *complement.*] A complement furnished by the same animal, or one of the same species, which yields the amboceptor.

isocomplementophilic (ī″sō-kom-plē-men-tō-fil′ik), *a.* [*isocomplement* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ic.*] Having reference to affinity for isocomplements.

isocoria (ī-sō-kō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κόρη*, pupil.] Equality in the diameters of the pupils of the eyes.

isocoumarin (ī-sō-kö′ma-rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *coumarin.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4\langle\begin{matrix}CO\cdot O\\CH:CH\end{matrix}$, prepared by the distillation of silver isocoumarin carboxylate. It crystallizes in lustrous plates, melts at 47° C., boils, with some decomposition, at 285–286° C., and is also called *isocoumarin-carboxylic anhydrid*.

isocracy (ī-sok′ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *-κρατια*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A system of government in which political power is equally vested in all; equality in government.

isocrat (ī′sō-krat), *n.* [*isocrat(ic).*] An advocate of isocracy. *N. E. D.*

isocratic (ī-sō-krat′ik), *a.* [*isocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to isocracy; believing in isocracy.

isocratize (ī-sok′ra-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *isocratized*, ppr. *isocratizing*. [*isocrat-ic* + *-ize.*]

I. *intrans.* To be isocratic.

II. *trans.* To force (others) to be isocratic or hold isocratic principles.

isocreatinine (ī″sō-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-in*² + *-ine*².] A yellow basic compound, $C_4H_7ON_3$, obtained from the muscular tissue of the haddock. It crystallizes in lustrous leaflets which decompose at 230–240° C., without melting.

isocrotonic (ī″sō-krō-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *crotonic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless oil, $\begin{matrix}CH_3CH\\\|\\H\,CCOOH\end{matrix}$, with an odor like butyric acid. It is found in crude acetic acid from wood, boils at 75–76° C. under 23 millimeters pressure, and is in part converted into crotonic acid by boiling under the ordinary pressure.

isocrymal, *n.* (*b*) In *hydrog.*, a line joining places where the mean minimum temperatures of the ocean water are the same.

II. *a.* 1. Having equal degrees of cold or equal low temperatures at any time or under any condition; having equal freezing temperatures.—2. Having similar physical properties at specific low temperatures.

isocrymic (ī-sō-krī′mik), *a.* Same as ★*isocrymal*.

isocyanate (ī-sō-sī′a-nāt), *n.* [*isocyan-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of isocyanic acid.

isocyanic (ī″sō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *cyanic.*] Noting an acid, a very volatile liquid, HNCO, formed by heating cyanuric acid, or by the action of phosphoric anhydrid on carbamide (urea). It has an intense odor of acetic acid, the vapor rapidly attacks the mucous membrane of the eye, and the liquid produces painful blisters on the skin. It quickly polymerizes, even at 0° C., into cyamelide, and is also called *carbonimide* or *carbimide*.

isocyanide (ī-sō-sī′a-nid), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *cyanide.*] Same as ★*isonitrile*.

isocyanuric (ī-sō-sī-a-nū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *cyanuric.*] Noting an acid, the same as *fulminic acid*.

isocyclic (ī-sō-sik′lik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, ring.] Containing a ring of atoms of one element, especially a ring composed exclusively of carbon atoms. It is practically identical in meaning with ★*carbocyclic* (which see).

isocytic (ī-sō-sit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cell.] Pertaining to organisms in which no specialization of cells has taken place, the cells being all equal and similar in size, form, and function. *Cook and Swingle.*

isocytotoxin (ī-sō-sī-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *cytotoxin.*] A cytotoxin which causes the destruction of homologous cells of the same species.

isodemic (ī-sō-dem′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δῆμος*, people, + *-ic.*] Of equal density of population.—**Isodemic lines**, lines drawn upon a map through points at all of which the density of population is the same.

isodiabatic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A curve which represents the isothermal changes of pressure and volume of a substance while the same quantity of heat is being transferred to it or from it.

isodialuric (ī-sō-dī-a-lū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dialuric.*] Noting an organic acid of the uric-acid series, $C_4H_4N_2O_4$. On condensation with urea it forms uric acid.

isodiazo-. A combining form which has been suggested to designate compounds containing the group RN:NOM where M is an alkali metal and R an aromatic hydrocarbon radical.

isodictyal (ī-sō-dik′ti-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δίκτυον*, net, + *-al*¹.] Having meshes of uniform size and shape, as a network of fibers in a sponge skeleton.

Skeleton consisting of . . . and a dermal *isodictyal* network with strands 2-3 spicules thick, with unispiculate strands in the interstices.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, I. 138.

isodimorphic (ī″sō-dī-môr-fik), *a.* Same as *isodimorphous*.

isodipyridine (ī-sō-dī-pir′i-din), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *pyridine.*] A colorless liquid, $NC_5H_4C\langle\begin{matrix}CH——CH\\\|\\N(CH_3)CH\end{matrix}$, prepared by the gentle oxidation of nicotine. It has a characteristic odor of mushrooms and boils at 280–281° C. Also called *nicotyrine*, or *n-methyl-β-pyridyl pyrrole*.

isodomic (ī-sō-dom′ik), *a.* Same as *isodomous*.

isodont, *a.* 2. Having a series of teeth of equal length, as many snakes: used by Cope as a diagnostic character of various genera of snakes. Compare *diacranterian*.

Isodonta (ī-sō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] In the *Pelecypoda*, a group in which the hinge-structure consists of an elaborate interlocking arrangement of two concentric teeth and sockets which cannot be separated without fracture, as in *Spondylus*. In *Pecten* and other less specialized forms the apparatus is not so intricate.

isodontous (ī-sō-don′tus), *a.* Having all the teeth alike; isodont.

isodulcitan (ī-sō-dul′si-tan), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dulcitan* (?).] A colorless amorphous compound, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, prepared by heating rhamnose at 100° C. The reverse change takes place in the presence of water.

isodulcite (ī-sō-dul′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dulcite.*] Same as ★*rhamnose*.

isodulcitic (ī″sō-dul-sit′ik), *a.* [*isodulcite* + *-ic.*] Derived from isodulcite.—**Isodulcitic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_6H_{10}O_9$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on rhamnose. It forms granular, vitreous, transparent crystals which decompose when gently heated.

isodulcitonic (ī-sō-dul-si-ton′ik), *a.* [*isodulcite* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from isodulcite. Same as ★*rhamnonic*.

isodynamic, *a.* 2. Having the same value in reference to the production of energy: said of different articles of food.

isodynamical (ī″sō-dī-nam′i-kal), *a.* Same as *isodynamic*.

isodynamogenic (ī″sō-dī-na-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dynamogenic.*] Equally dynamogenic: said of the corresponding weights of two different food-stuffs if their dynamogenic values are alike.

isodyne (ī′sō-dīn), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δύν(α-μις)*, power.] Having equal force: specifically applied by Professor Diro Kitao of Tokio, in 1887, to surfaces in the atmosphere at which the movement or force of the wind is equal.

isoeidomal, isoeidonal (ī-sō-ī′dō-mal, -nal), *a.* See ★*iseidomal*.

isoëlectric (ī″sō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *electric.*] In *phys. chem.*, possessing equal quantities of the two opposite kinds of electricity; acted upon by equal and opposite electric attractions.—**Isoëlectric point**, in *phys. chem.*, of colloids in solution, the point where the electrolytic motion of the dissolved colloid, which in certain conditions takes place in the direction of the electric current and in other conditions takes place in the opposite direction, is made to vanish, as by the addition of a minute quantity of an electrolyte. It is supposed that the colloid can exist in solution only as long as its particles preserve their electric charges. When an electrolyte is added it is supposed that the particles of the colloid have their charges neutralized by the conjunction with them of the mobile ions of the electrolyte and coagulation then occurs.

At the *isoelectric point*, for a distinct small quantity of barium chloride or acid, the electric movement vanishes and coagulation or precipitation occurs.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 61.

isoëmodin (ī-sō-em′ō-din), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *emodin.*] A crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_8O_4$, related to emodin, contained in buckthorn bark, *Rhamnus Frangula*. It is laxative.

isoënergetic (ī-sō-en-ėr-jet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *energetic.*] Same as ★*isobiogenetic*.

isoënergic (ī″sō-e-nėr′jik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἐνεργός*, working (see *energy*), + *-ic.*] Of equal energy. The isoënergic lines of a diagram may show changes of any kind except intrinsic energy, which remains constant during the change of the other quantities.

isoëphedrine (ī-sō-ef′e-drin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *ephedrine.*] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, isomeric with ephedrine contained in *Ephedra distachya*, and other species of *Ephedra*. It is a mydriatic.

isoeugenol (ī-sō-ū′jē-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *eugenol.*] A colorless liquid, $HO^4C_6H_3(OCH_3)^3{}^1CH:CHCH_3$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on eugenol. It boils at 258–262° C. and is used in the manufacture of vanillin. Also called *1′-propenylphenyldiol-(3,4)3-methyl ether*.

isoform (ī′sō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *form(ic).*] 1. Same as *p-iodoxyanisol*, $CH_3OC_6H_4IO_2$.—2. An antiseptic powder composed of equal parts of iodoxyanisol and calcium phosphate.

isogamete (ī-sō-gam′ēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γαμέτης*, spouse: see *gamete.*] One of two equal cells that unite to form a zygote.

isogamic (ī-sō-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic.*] Concerning or pertaining to like gametes or germ-cells.

isogen (ī′sō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *-γενης*, < *γένος*, offspring.] A statistical curve of similar birth-rates in a natality-table.

In natality tables, the ages of the father and mother take the place of the longitudes and latitudes in weather charts, and the lines of similar birth rates, or, as I would call them, '*isogens*,' take the place of isobars.
Francis Galton, in Proc. Roy. Soc. London, Jan. 18, 1894.

isogonal. **I.** *a.* 2. Orthomorphic.—**Isogonal conjugates.** See ★*conjugate*.

II. *n.* 2. *pl.* Any two straight lines which are symmetrical with regard to an angle-bisector: called *isogonals* with reference to that angle.

isogonality (ī-sō-gō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [*isogonal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being isogonal.

isogonic[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* In *terrestrial magnetism*, a line or surface connecting places where the magnetic needles have equal magnetic declinations.

isogonism, *n.* 2. Similarity in crystalline form; specifically, that existing between the crystals of chemical compounds which are not closely related in composition. See *isomorphism*.

isogyre (ī′sō-jīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *γῦρος*, circle.] In *optics*, one of the lines or curves in the interference pattern produced when a crystal is viewed in the convergent field of a polariscope; a line of constant direction of polarization. The *principal isogyres* are heavy black



Isogyres.

markings upon the interference pattern, sometimes in the form of a cross, sometimes appearing as hyperbolæ which pass through the optic axis. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 354.

isogyric (ī-sō-jī′rik), *a.* [*isogyre* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isogyres; having constant direction of polarization: said of certain curves in the interference patterns of crystals. See ★*isogyre*. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 352.

isohaline (ī-sō-hā′lin), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἁλς*, salt, + *-ine*[1].] An imaginary line connecting all parts of the ocean that have the same salinity.

South of the Tropic of Capricorn the *isohalines* run nearly east and west, salinity diminishing quickly to the Southern Ocean. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 404.

isohelic (ī-sō-hē′lik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἥλιος*, sun, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal amounts of clear sunshine.

Probably, the observations of sunshine are still more complete in the British Isles than in any other country, but Herr Helmuth König, of Hamburg, has found sufficient material for a first attempt to draw '*isohelic*' lines for Western Europe. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 306.

II. *n.* A line connecting points which have equal variability or equal annual amounts of sunshine.

isohemagglutination (ī-sō-hem-a-glö-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *agglutination*.] Normal agglutination of the red blood-corpuscles. See the extract.

The power of the blood serum of certain individuals to agglutinate the red blood cells of certain other individuals has interested clinical pathologists for some time. . . . Whereas the earlier observers of human *isohemagglutination* asserted that isoagglutinins occurred only in the sera of pathological states, and was of specific and diagnostic importance, the later researches of Landsteiner and others have shown conclusively that the sera of normal individuals quite as frequently clump the corpuscles of other normal or diseased persons.
F. P. Gay, in Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1907, p. 321.

isohemagglutinate (ī-sō-hem-a-glö′ti-nāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [See ★*isohemagglutination*.] To produce isohemagglutination.

The *isohemagglutinating* power of serum resists heating to 56° C. for thirty minutes, although the serum used in these experiments was freshly obtained and not heated.
F. P. Gay, in Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1907, p. 321.

isohemolytic (ī″sō-hem-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [*isohemolysin* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Having reference to the action of an isohemolysin.

isohesperidin (ī″sō-hes-per′i-din), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *hesperidin*.] A yellowish, crystalline glucoside, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}.2H_2O$, said to be present in the bitter-orange peel.

isohomovanillin (ī″sō-hō″mō-vā-nil′in), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ὁμός*, same, + *E. vanillin*.] A colorless compound,

$$CH_3\overset{1}{O}C_6H_2(\overset{2}{O}H)(\overset{4}{C}H_3)\ \overset{5}{C}HO,$$

prepared by the action of chloroform and alkali on the compound $CH_3OC_6H_3(OH)CH_3$. It crystallizes in needles and resembles vanillin in odor.

isohumic (ī-sō-hū′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *humic*.] Having equal percentages of humic acid.

isohydric (ī-sō-hī′drik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *phys. chem.*, possessing equal concentration of hydrogen ions.

Some acetic acid is formed, and this process will go on till the solutions of the two acids are *isohydric*: that is, till the dissociated hydrogen ions are in equilibrium with both. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 14.

isohyet (ī-sō-hī′et), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἑτός*, rain.] Same as *isohyetal*. Also *isohyetose*.

The increase of goats, mules, and asses in the drier areas is graphically shown on the maps, and would have been made clearer by a series of *isohyets*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 55.

isohygrometric (īs″ō-hī-grō-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *hygrometric*.] Alike in average conditions of atmospheric moisture.

The flora of California may be likened to a checkerboard, the lines between the squares representing *isohygrometric* and isothermal lines.
F. V. Coville, contrib. Nat. Herb., IV. 20.

isohyp (ī′sō-hip), *n.* [Prop. **isohyps* or **isohypse*, < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ὑψος*, height.] A line joining isohypsometric localities.

isohypercytosis (ī″sō-hī-pėr-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] An increase of the number of leucocytes, with normal percentage relations of the neutrophilic cells as regards the distribution of the different nuclear forms.

isohypocytosis (ī″sō-hī-pō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ὑπό*, under, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] A decrease in the number of leucocytes, with normal percentage relations of the neutrophilic cells as regards the distribution of the different nuclear forms.

isohypsometric (ī″sō-hip-sō-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *hypsometr-y* + *-ic*.] Having the same altitude above mean sea-level.

iso-iwashi (ē″sō-ē-wä′shē), *n.* [Jap., < *iso*, shore, + *iwashi*, sardine.] A Japanese name of one of the atherine fishes, *Iso flos-maris*, a little fish of the surf. Also known as *namino-hana*, 'flower of the wave.'

isolactose (ī-sō-lak′tōs), *n.* A colorless sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.H_2O$, prepared synthetically from glucose and galactose. It is isomeric with lactose and is fermentable.

isolate, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *psychol.*, a feature or quality abstracted by attention from the complex of qualities constituting an object and considered by itself alone; the result of an analysis of a construct.

We may call the process by which we select a certain quality, and consider it by itself to the neglect of other qualities, isolation, and the products of the process we may term *isolates*.
C. L. Morgan, Animal Life and Intelligence, p. 322.

Isolated pawn. See ★*pawn*[2].

isolation, *n.* 1. Specifically, removal from communication or contact with others; also, the condition of being so removed. An *isolation ward, hospital*, or *camp* is a ward, hospital, or camp in which isolation of the sick or of those who have been exposed to infection is secured.

Isolation of Blastomeres.—As long ago as 1869 Haeckel divided the blastulæ or morulæ of Siphonophora with a fine needle into two, three, or four pieces, and observed that each developed into a complete larva.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 212.

2. In *psychol.*, the process whereby one selects a certain quality of an object for consideration, to the neglect of other qualities; selection by attention. *C. L. Morgan.*

Discriminate isolation, the separation or isolation of a race or variety from its parent stock in such a way as to prevent free intercrossing.—**Indiscriminate isolation,** the separation of the individuals that compose a species into two or more sets without segregation or the selection of those that differ.

isolationist (is-ō-lā′shon-ist), *n.* [*isolation* + *-ist*.] 1. One who believes that a new race or variety cannot become fixed or established through natural selection unless its representative individuals are locally or topographically separated or segregated from the remainder of the species.

This way of accounting for progress in one or more directions may prove as inadequate as the one suggested by *isolationists*.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 676.

2. In recent United States politics, an advocate of the policy of non-interference or non-participation in international affairs.

isolichenin (ī-sō-lī′ken-in), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *lichenin*.] An amorphous water-soluble carbohydrate contained in Iceland moss, *Cetraria Islandica*.

isolysin (ī-sol′i-sin), *n.* [*isolysis* + *-in*[2].] A lysin which will cause the destruction of cells of an animal of the same species as the one which furnishes it.

isolysis (ī-sol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The dissolution of cells of a given species by the homologous cells of an animal of the same species. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 129.

isolytic (ī-sō-lit′ik), *a.* [*isolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Causing or having reference to isolysis.

It was found, in fact, that under these circumstances lytic substances are sometimes, though not uniformly, developed. The possibility of the formation of *isolytic* substances was thus established.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

isomagnetic (ī″sō-mag-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *magnetic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the same magnetic elements.

II. *n.* A line joining places which have the same magnetic elements. Terrestrial isomagnetics refer specifically to the earth's surface.

Rücker and Thorpe's next step was to obtain formulæ giving smooth curves of continuous curvature, approximating as closely as possible to the district lines. These smooth curves are called terrestrial *isomagnetics*; they may be supposed to show what the magnetic elements would be in the absence of disturbances peculiar to special parts of the survey area or its immediately coterminous regions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 461.

isomaltose (ī-sō-mâl′tōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + E. *maltose*.] A substance formed together with maltose from starch on diastatic digestion. It has been produced synthetically from dextrose, does not ferment, and is isomeric with maltose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

isomeric, *a.* 3. In *petrog.*, noting phanerocrystalline rocks composed of a single kind of mineral. *Brongniart*, 1827.

isomerism, *n.* In the widest sense this term is applied to any two or more chemical compounds having the same percentage composition. Various degrees and kinds of isomerism are distinguished, the primary distinction being between chemical and physical isomerism. *Chemical isomerism* may be subdivided as follows: *Polymerism*, which is applied to compounds with the same percentage composition, but with molecular weights differing by some constant value: example, ethylene, C_2H_4, and butylene, C_4H_8, molecular weights 28 and 56 respectively. Polymerism may be either *accidental* or *generic*, according to whether the compounds belong to the same or different classes. *Metamerism* is applied to compounds with the same percentage composition and molecular weight, but containing homologous radicals in the molecule: examples are propylamine, $C_3H_7NH_2$, ethylmethylamine, $C_2H_5NHCH_3$, and trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$. *Chain* or *nucleus isomerism* characterizes compounds which have the same number of similar atoms in the molecule, but in which the carbon atoms forming the nucleus are differently grouped: as, normal butane, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$, and isobutane, $(CH_3)_3CH$. *Position* or *place isomerism* exists in compounds which have similar nuclei but differ in the relative position of certain substituting atoms or radicals in this nucleus: as, primary or *α*-propyl chlorid, $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$, and secondary or *β*-propyl chlorid, $CH_3CHClCH_3$. *Structural isomerism* applies to compounds which have the same percentage composition and molecular weight but differ in the arrangement of atoms in their molecules. *Physical isomerism* characterizes compounds which consist of varying aggregations of chemically similar molecules. It was first used of substances which are now termed geometrical, stereo-isomeric, or optically isomeric. *Allotsomerism* is a term occasionally applied to geometrically isomeric compounds one of which can pass into the other by the action of heat. *Dynamical isomerism* is applied to compounds which have perfectly similar linkage and spatial arrangement of atoms, but which differ in energy content, that is, in atomic motion. (*Tanatar*, Ann. Chem. (Liebig), 273, 55.) *Geometrical isomerism* or *stereo-isomerism* marks compounds which have the same constitution, but which differ in the spatial arrangement of certain constituent radicals or atoms. *Optical isomerism* is applied to stereo-isomeric substances which differ in their action on a ray of polarized light: they either deflect it to the right (dextrorotatory), to the left (levorotatory), or are optically inactive (racemic or mesoform).

isomerization (ī-som″e-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [*isomerize* + *-ation*.] In *chem.*, the production of isomeric forms of a given substance or class of substances. [Rare.] *Nature*, Nov. 13, 1902, p. 48.

isometric, *a.* 3. In *petrog.*, evenly granular: as, an *isometric* texture in which the crystal grains are of nearly the same size.—**Isometric contraction.** See ★*contraction*.—**Isometric line,** in *thermodynam.*, a curve showing the relation between pressure and temperature in a body or system the volume of which remains constant. *W. Watson*, Text-book of Physics, p. 274.—**Isometric texture,** in *petrog.* See ★*anisometric texture*.

isometropia (ī″sō-mē-trō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*),

eye.] A condition in which refraction is the same in the two eyes.

isomorphic, *a.* 2. In *biol.*: (*b*) Different in ancestry, but alike in appearance; heterophyletic; convergent.—3. In *group-theory*, related, as the group Γ to the group G, so that to every substitution g of G corresponds one substitution γ of Γ, and to the product gg' of any two substitutions of G corresponds the product $\gamma\gamma'$ of the two corresponding substitutions of Γ.—**Multiply isomorphic**, said of two groups when Γ is isomorphic to G, but to a substitution of Γ may correspond more than one substitution of G.—**Simply isomorphic**, said of two groups when Γ is isomorphic to G and, inversely, to every substitution of Γ corresponds but one substitution of G.

isomorphism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the state or condition of being different in ancestry, but alike in appearance. See ★*isomorphic*, 2 (*b*).—3. In *group-theory*, the state or character of being isomorphic.—**Meriedric isomorphism**, multiple isomorphism. See *multiply* ★*isomorphic*.—**Multiple isomorphism**, the state of being multiply isomorphic. See *multiply* ★*isomorphic*.

isomorphous, *a.* 2. In *math.*, same as *isomorphic*, 4.

-ison. [ME. *-ison*, *-isoun*, < OF. *-aison*, *-eison*, *-eson*, *-ison*, < L. *-atio(n-)* (whence the 'learned' form *-ation*, which is thus a doublet of *-ison*), *-etio(n)*, *-itio(n)*.] A suffix, really *-son*, with an element (*-i-*) belonging to the stem in some nouns coming from Latin through the Old French. It is equivalent to *-ation*, *-etion*, *-ition*, in nouns originally abstract. Examples are *comparison*, *fermison*, *garrison*, *jettison*, *orison*, *venison*, *warnison*. In *benison* and *malison* doublets of *benediction* and *malediction*, the *-i-* belongs to the reduced radical. In *caparison* the termination is conformative. See *-son*, *-tion*.

isoneph (ī′sō-nef), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *νεφ(έλη)*, cloud.] A line joining places that have the same percentage of cloudiness; an isonephelic line.

isonephrotoxin (ī″sō-nef-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *nephrotoxin*.] A nephrotoxin directed against the renal cells of animals of the same species as the one furnishing the nephrotoxin.

isonicotic (ī″sō-ni-kot′ik), *a.* [*isonicot(ine)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $N < \begin{matrix}CHCH\\CHCH\end{matrix} > CHCOOH$, prepared from lutidine. It crystallizes in groups of slender needles, or, by sublimation, in small plates and melts, in a sealed tube, at 298–299° C. Also called *pyrocinchomeronic acid*, or, preferably, 4- or γ-*pyridinecarboxylic acid*.

isonicotine (ī-sō-nik′ō-tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *nicotine*.] A colorless compound, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, prepared by the reduction of dipyridyl. It crystallizes in slender, very hydroscopic needles melting at 78° C.

isonicotinic (ī″sō-nik-ō-tin′ik), *a.* [*isonicotine* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*isonicotic*.

isonitrile (ī-sō-nī′tril), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *nitrile*.] The name of a class of organic compounds isomeric with the nitriles and cyanides, containing the univalent group NC. They are also called *isocyanides* and, less correctly, *carbylamines*, and are distinguished by their highly objectionable odor.

isonitro (ī-sō-nī′trō), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *nitro*.] A hypothetical divalent radical, $>N<\overset{O}{OH}$, which occurs in certain organic compounds. They are isomeric with the nitro-derivatives and are pseudo-acids.

isonitroso (ī″sō-nī-trō′sō), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *nitroso*.] A hypothetical bivalent radical, >NOH, which occurs in certain organic compounds. These compounds are identical with the corresponding oximes, the only difference being in the mode of formation. Isonitroso derivatives are formed from nitrous acid and compounds containing the group $>CH_2$; oximes from hydroxylamine and compounds containing the group >CO.

isonormocytosis (ī″sō-nôr″mō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + L. *norma*, norm, + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] A condition in which there is a normal number of the leucocytes with normal relations of the neutrophilic cells as regards the percentage distribution of the different nuclear forms.

iso-orcinol (ī-sō-ôr′si-nol), *n.* Same as ★*isorcinol*.

isopag (ī′sō-pag), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πηγνύναι*, fix, stiffen, freeze (cf. *πάγος*, scum).] A line, on a chart, connecting places at which rivers, harbors, lakes, or the ground are frozen or covered with ice during the same number of days continuously in winter.

isoparaffin (ī-sō-par′a-fin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *paraffin*.] The class-name of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series which have a branched carbon chain.

isoparthenogenesis (ī″sō-pär″then-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + NL. *parthenogenesis*.] Parthenogenesis, or development from unfertilized eggs, as part of a normal life-history; normal as contrasted with occasional or exceptional parthenogenesis. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis*.

isopathic (ī-sō-path′ik), *a.* [*isopath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isopathy.

isopectic (ī-sō-pek′tik), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πηκτός*, fixed, stiffened, frozen: see ★*isopag*.] A line, on a chart, connecting places at which the first ice of winter forms simultaneously.

isopelletierine (ī-sō-pel-e-tēr′in), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *pelletierine*.] A colorless oily alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}ON$, obtained, together with pelletierine, from the rind of pomegranate root. It boils at 125° C., under 100 millimeters, and has exactly the same properties as pelletierine, except that it is optically inactive.

isopentyl (ī-sō-pen′til), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *pentyl*.] Same as ★*isoamyl*.

isopepsin (ī-sō-pep′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *pepsin*.] A supposed modified form of pepsin, effected by heat.

isopericœlous (ī″sō-per-i-sē′lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *περί*, around, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, noting an arrangement of the intestine in which all the loops are left-handed and the third is inclosed by the second.

isoperimeter (ī″sō-pe-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *perimeter*.] A figure equal in perimeter to another.

isoperimetric (ī-sō-per-i-met′rik), *a.* Same as *isoperimetrical*.

isophenomenal (ī″sō-fē-nom′ē-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *φαινόμενα*, phenomena, + *-al*[1].] Having the same or very similar phenomena; specifically—(*a*) In *phenology*, having the same dates of sprouting, budding, flowering, fruiting, ripening, etc. (*b*) In *terrestrial magnetism*, having the same magnetic declination, inclination, force, secular variation, diurnal variation, etc. (*c*) In *meteor.*, having the same frequency of cloudy or rainy weather, or similar atmospheric conditions in general.

isophone (ī′sō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *(tele)phone*.] A form of microphonic telephone transmitter.

isophoria (ī-sō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Normality in the direction of the visual axes in the two eyes, the tension of the ocular muscles being equal.

isophotal (ī-sō-fō′tal), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to equality of illumination: as, an *isophotal* line.

II. *n.* In *photom.*, a line or surface, in a field of light-flux, drawn everywhere through points of equal illumination. Also called *isophote*. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, July–Dec., 1902, p. 74.

isophote (ī′sō-fōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] Same as ★*isophotal*.

isophotography (ī″sō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* Photography of objects in their exact size. *Encyc. Dict.*

isophthalic (ī-sof-thal′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_4(\overset{1}{C}O\overset{3}{C}H)_2$, prepared by the oxidation of various meta (1.3) dialkyl substituted benzene derivatives. It crystallizes in long hair-like needles, melts above 300° C., and sublimes without decomposition.

isophytotone (ī-sō-fī′tō-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *τόνος*, tension, stress.] In *phytogeog.*, a line connecting the latitudinal points of the same maximum or minimum temperature and, therefore, according to Pound and Clements (the authors of the term), limiting on either side the zone of the occurrence of plants of like maximum and minimum endurance. Compare *life* ★*zone*.

Isopiestic line. See ★*line*[2].

Isopisthus (ī-sō-pis′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὄπισθεν*, behind. The name alludes to the equality of the soft dorsal and anal fins.]

A genus of fishes of the family *Sciænidæ*, the croakers, found on both coasts of tropical America.

isoplere (ī′sō-plēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλήρης*, full.] In *thermodynam.*, a curve showing the variations of temperature with pressure of a gas or other body the volume of which remains constant; an isometric line. *W. Watson*, Text-book of Physics, p. 274.

isopleth (ī′sō-pleth), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοπληθής*, equal in number, quantity, or magnitude, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλῆθος*, fullness.] A line, on a chart, showing the occurrence of equal quantities, conditions, or frequencies of any phenomenon in its relation to two independent coördinates. This term was first used by Vogler (1880), but the lines themselves had long been familiar.

isopolite (ī-sop′ō-līt), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοπολίτης*, a citizen with equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πολίτης*, citizen.] Same as ★*isopolitical*.

isopolitical (ī″sō-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [As *isopolite* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the possession of mutual political rights.

isoprecipitin (ī″sō-prē-sip′i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *precipitin*.] A precipitin which will react with the serum of an animal of the same species.

isoprene (ī′sō-prēn), *n.* A hydrocarbon (C_5H_8), one of the hemiterpenes, produced in the destructive distillation of india-rubber or gutta-percha, and also obtainable from oil of turpentine. It is a colorless, highly volatile liquid, which has special interest from the fact that it is converted into india-rubber by prolonged contact at ordinary temperature with strong hydrochloric acid or nitrosyl chlorid. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 99.

isopropyl (ī-sō-prō′pil), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *propyl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical, $(CH_3)_2CH$, occurring in many organic compounds. Also called *secondary propyl*.—**Isopropyl alcohol**, a colorless liquid, CHCHOHCH, prepared by the action of lead hydroxid on isopropyl iodide; secondary propyl alcohol or 2-hydroxypropane. It boils at 82–85° C. and yields acetone when oxidized.

Isopsetta (ī-sop-set′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ψῆττα*, a flounder.] A genus of Californian flounders.

isopsychric (ī-sō-sī′krik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ψυχρός*, cold, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Equal, as to moisture: said specifically of a thermodynamic process or state in which evaporation and condensation are both absent or precisely balance one another. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1904, p. 344.

Isopsychric curve, in *thermodynamics*, a curve denoting a process in which evaporation equals and neutralizes condensation.

Curves of constant M_2 [mass of vapor] being termed *isopsychric curves*.

J. E. Trevor, in Jour. Phys. Chem., May, 1904, p. 344.

II. *n.* An isopsychric curve.

This curve is the locus of the points of mutual tangency of the adiabatics and *isopsychrics*.

J. E. Trevor, in Jour. Phys. Chem., May, 1904, p. 344.

isopter (ī-sop′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of seeing.] A curve denoting the points on the retina of equal visual acuteness.

isopurpurate (ī-sō-pėr′pū-rāt), *n.* [*isopurpuric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of the hypothetical isopurpuric acid: the potassium salt, $C_8H_4O_6N_5K$, is prepared by the action of potassium cyanide on pieric acid. It forms brown-red rhombic scales with a green luster and explodes at 215° C. or at the ordinary temperature when brought into contact with concentrated sulphuric acid.

isopyc (ī′sō-pik), *n.* [*isopyc(nic)*.] An isopycnic line. Also *isopyk*.

isopycnal (ī-sō-pik′nal), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*isopycnic*.—**Isopycnal gradient.** See ★*gradient*.

isopycnic (ī-sō-pik′nik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or indicating equality of density: as, an *isopycnic* line.

II. *n.* A line or surface, in a substance or medium, at every point of which the density is the same. Also *isopyc*.

isopyre (ī′sō-pīr), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πῦρ*, fire.] An impure form of opal occurring in black compact masses, occasionally spotted red like heliotrope: sometimes used as a semi-precious stone.

isopyromucic (ī″sō-pī-rō-mū′sik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *pyromucic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_5H_4O_3.2H_2O$, prepared by the distillation of mucic acid with potassium hydrogen sulphate. It melts at 80–85° C.; when dehydrated, at 90–95° C. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 168.

isorcin (ī-sôr′sin), *n.* Same as ★*isorcinol*.

isorcinol (ī-sôr'si-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *orcinol.*] A colorless compound, $C^1H_3C_6H_3(^2OH)_2.H_2O$, prepared by fusing toluene-2,4-disulphonic acid with potassium hydroxid. It crystallizes in slender needles, melts at 87° C., boils at 260° C., and has a slightly sweet taste. Also called *iso-orcinol, cresorcinol,* or *γ-orcinol.*

isorropesis (ī-sō-rop'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ῥοπή*, downward inclination, balance of the scale.] See the extract.

The make-and-break contact between the oxygen atoms would give marked activity to these atoms. Such a process other than tautomerism, where a wandering of a labile atom is suggested, has been named by Stewart and Baly "*isorropesis*" (equipose), and differs from the former in that the head of its absorption band lies much nearer the red end of the spectrum or almost in the visible violet region. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1908, p. 132.

isorropic (ī-sō-rō'pik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ῥοπή*, inclination downward, + *-ic.*] Noting a line or curve which passes through the coplanar points for which the value of a function is the same.

isorubine (ī-sō-rō'bin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *rubine*[2].] A basic coal-tar color: same as *new* ★*magenta.*

isosafrol (ī-sō-saf'rol), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *safrol.*] A colorless liquid,

$$CH_3CH:CHC_6H_3{<}^{3}_{4}{>}CH_2,$$

prepared by heating safrol with alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It boils at 246–248° C.

isoscope (ī'sō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An appliance for determining the changes in position of the vertical and horizontal lines in movements of the eyeball.

isoseist (ī'sō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σειστός*, shaken, < *σείειν*, shake, quake: see *seismic.*] **1.** A line drawn through points that experience an earthquake shock at the same moment; an isoseismal. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement Sci.*, 1900, p. 64.—**2.** Any event that occurs simultaneously with a given earthquake shock.

isosmotic (ī-sos-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *osmotic.*] In *phys.*, of equal osmotic pressure.—**Isosmotic solutions,** solutions which hold the same number of molecules of a dissolved substance per unit volume at the same temperature. Since the laws of gases hold for osmotic pressures, the number of molecules thus contained is that contained in a unit volume of an ideal gas at the given pressure and temperature.

Isosoma, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] An insect which belongs to the genus *Isosoma.*—**Vine isosoma,** the grape-seed isosoma, now referred to the genus *Evoxysoma* (*E. vitis*), a phytophagous chalcidid whose larva feeds in grape-seeds.—**Wheat isosoma,** an American phytophagous chalcidid, *Isosoma* (*Philachyra*) *grande,* whose larva lives in the stems of wheat.



Wheat Isosoma (*Isosoma* (*Philachyra*) *grande*).
a, b, larva; *c,* female; *d,* fore-wing; *e,* hind-wing. All enlarged.
(Riley, U. S. D. A.)

isospore, *n.* **3.** One of the non-sexual spores, of uniform size, formed by certain rhizopods: contrasted with ★*anisospore.*

isostasy (ī-sos'tạ-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στάσις*, standing, station.] In *phys.*, balance or equilibrium; the property of attaining a condition of stable equilibrium when under the action of permanent stress.

According to the doctrine of *isostasy*, which has found much favor with geologists in recent years, the crust of the earth is in a delicately-balanced condition of equilibrium between forces which are tending on the one hand to depress and on the other to elevate it.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, [p. 323.

isostath (ī'sō-stath), *n.* [For **isostathm*, < Gr. *ἰσόσταθμος*, evenly balanced, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *στάθμη*, rule, plumb, plummet, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] A line connecting distant points in the earth's atmosphere which have the same buoyancy after allowing for the change in the force of gravitation. *Abbe*, Preparatory Studies.

isostathmic (ī-sō-stath'mik), *a.* [*isostath* (*isostathm-*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to isostaths; having the properties of isostaths; illustrating the course of isostaths at any particular moment.—**Isostathmic line,** a line of equal atmospheric buoyancy, as distinguished from a line of equal density; namely, the line that divides the lighter air from the heavier air, or the air that must go up from that which must go down in the interchange due to buoyancy.

isostatic, *a.* **2.** Related to or produced in accordance with isostasy.

isostatically (ī-sō-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner accordant with the principles of isostasy.

The elevation of the land caused an ice-sheet to form gradually over it until the surface was depressed, *isostatically*, by the weight of accumulated ice and the cooling of the crust itself. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 517.

isostere (ī'sō-stēr), *n.* [Also *isoster;* Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στερεός*, solid.] **1.** A line connecting points of equal specific volume in the ocean or atmosphere: the inverse of ★*isopyc.* See ★*isostath.*

He [Professor V. Bjerknes] simplifies the hydrodynamic conceptions by dealing with density directly instead of temperature and pressure, and uses charts of "*isosteres,*" or lines of equal density, very much as was proposed by the present writer in 1889 in his Preparatory Studies, where he utilized lines of equal buoyancy or "isostaths."
Cleveland Abbe, in Encyc. Brit., XXX. 719.

2. In *chem.*, a term applied to compounds possessing equal molecular volumes.

isosteric (ī-sō-ster'ik), *a.* [*isostere* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an isostere. See ★*isostere,* 1.—**2.** In *phys. chem.*, having equal atomic volumes.

isosterism (ī-sos'te-rizm), *n.* [*isostere* + *-ism.*] The property of being isosteric or an isostere, in either sense of that word.

isostylous (ī-sos'ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στῦλος*, pillar (style), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *homostyled.*

isotalantosan (ī″sō-tal-an-tō'san), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ταλάντωσις*, oscillation, + *-an.*] In *meteor.*, a line or region of equal annual ranges of temperature; a line of equal variability of mean daily temperature. *Supan.*

isote (ē-sō'tā), *n.* Same as ★*izote.*

Isotelus (ī-sot'ē-lus), *n.* [NL., also *Isoteles;* < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τέλος*, an end.] A genus of Silurian trilobites closely allied to *Illænus,* but having eight thoracic segments.

isotheral, *a.* **II.** *n.* A line joining places on the earth's surface that have the same mean temperature during the summer season.

isotherm, *n.* **2.** In *math.*, a curve representing phenomena which happen at constant temperature.—**Dissociation isotherm,** the curve showing the relation of concentration and amount of dissociation at constant temperature.

isothermal. I. *a.* **2.** In *crystal.*, applied to the lines on a crystal face, or more generally to the surfaces in a crystal, which measure the rate of heat-conductivity, these lines or surfaces being characterized by equal degrees of temperature when heat is applied at a certain point. The isothermal lines on a crystal bear a simple relation to the molecular structure; for example, they are circles on the base of a hexagonal crystal, but ellipses on a prismatic face.

Isothermal coefficient of compressibility. See ★*coefficient.*—**Isothermal combustion, compression, curve, expansion.** See ★*combustion,* etc.—**Isothermal surface,** a surface every point of which has the same temperature. The line of intersection of an isothermal surface and any plane not parallel to it is an isothermal line.

II. *n.* **2.** In *thermodynam.*, a line or curve determined by the equation of state ($pv = RT$) of a system, when T has any constant value; a line of equal temperatures.—**3.** In *spectrophotometry*, a curve showing the distribution of intensities in the spectrum of a source of light maintained at constant temperature. Also called *isotherm.*

In diagram A are drawn *isothermals*, curves of equal temperature in which the abscissæ are wave lengths, the ordinates intensities.
E. L. Nichols, in Amer. Jour. Sci., XVIII. 446.

isothermally (ī-sō-thėr'mal-i), *adv.* In a manner involving no change of temperature: said of any process which involves changes of volume and pressure of a thermodynamic system, such as a gas or vapor, where there is no change of temperature.

isothermic (ī-sō-thėr'mik), *a.* Same as *isothermal.*

isothermobathic (ī″sō-thėr-mō-bath'ik), *a.* [*isothermobath* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an isothermobath.

isothiocyanic (ī″sō-thī″ō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *κίανος*, blue, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the isothiocyanates.—**Isothiocyanic acid,** a hypothetical acid, HNCS, the esters of which constitute the mustard oils. Also called *thiocarbylamine.*

isotomic (ī-sō-tom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, + *-ic.*] Cutting a line at points equally distant from its opposite extremities.—**Isotomic conjugate.** See ★*conjugate.*

isotonia (ī-sō-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσοτονία*, equal tension, < *ἰσότονος*, of equal tension, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, tension, tone.] Equality in tension between the different elements of living matter or between two solutions divided by a dialyzing membrane. Isotonia of the blood is the state of equal tension in corpuscles and plasma, by which the integrity of the former is preserved. Isotonia in muscle is exhibited when the muscle shortens on the application of a stimulus, the two ends being approximated; it is destroyed when the extremities are fixed. Isotonia exists in two solutions separated by a porous membrane when no osmosis occurs. See *osmose.* *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 189.

isotonic, *a.* **2.** In *phys. chem.*, possessing or producing equal osmotic pressures; especially, having salts dissolved in such proportion as to occasion no change of volume in red blood-corpuscles put in contact with the solution. Solutions having less concentration are called *hypotonic;* those having greater concentration, *hypertonic.* *Poynting and Thomson*, Properties of Matter, p. 190.

3. Relating to isotonia.—**Isotonic contraction.** See ★*contraction.*

isotopic (ī-sō-top'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόπος*, place, + *-ic.*] Similarly substituted: used of compounds containing similar atoms or groups in the same position with reference to some other atom or group, as m-chlortoluene and m-bromtoluene. *Cohen and Miller*, in Jour. Chem. Soc. (London), 1904, p. 1624.

isotoxic (ī-sō-tok'sik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Same as ★*isolytic.* *Science*, July 3, 1903, p. 9.

isotoxin (ī-sō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *toxin.*] A toxin directed against cells of individuals of the same species. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 144.

Isotricha (ī-sot'ri-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Isotrichidæ.* *Stein*, 1859.

Isotrichidæ (ī-sō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isotricha* + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, having a more or less plastic but not contractile body, the cuticle thick, and the mouth posterior and accompanied by a distinct pharynx. It includes the genera *Isotricha* and *Dasytricha,* parasitic in the digestive tract of ruminants. Also *Isotrichina.*

isotrimorphic (ī″sō-trī-môr'fik), *a.* Same as ★*isotrimorphous.*

isotrimorphism (ī″sō-trī-môr'fizm), *n.* [*isotrimorph-ous* + *-ism.*] Isomorphism among the members of trimorphous groups.

isotrimorphous (ī″sō-trī-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τρι-*, three, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous.*] Exhibiting isotrimorphism.

isotropal (ī-sot'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *isotropic.*

isotropism (ī-sot'rō-pizm), *n.* [*isotrop-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *isotropy.*

isotropy, *n.* **2.** In *embryol.*, the property whereby all the parts of the unsegmented egg are alike capable of giving rise to any portion of the embryonic body: opposed to *anisotropy.*

isotropyl-cocaine (ī-sō-trō″pil-kō'kạ-in), *n.* Same as ★*truxilline.*

isouric (ī-sō-ū'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *uric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless, pulverulent compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, prepared by the interaction of cyanamide and alloxantin. It is isomeric with uric acid.

isovalerianic (ī″sō-vạ-lē-ri-an'ik), *a.* Same as ★*isovaleric.*

isovaleric (ī″sō-vā-lē'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *valeric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless oily compound, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2COOH$, prepared from isobutylcyanide or by the oxidation of isoamyl alcohol. It boils at 174° C. and has an odor of valerian. Also called *3-methylbutanoic acid.*

isovoluminal (ī″sō-vō-lū'mi-nal), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + L. *volumen* (*volumin-*), in modern physical sense of 'volume,' + *-al*[1].] A curve or surface of equal volumes upon a thermodynamic diagram or model. *Physical Rev.*, April, 1905, pp. 264, 265.

isoxazole (ī-soks-az'ōl), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *ox(ygen)* + *az(ote)* + *-ole.*] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex

$$\begin{matrix} CR:CR \\ | \quad\quad > O. \\ CR:N \end{matrix}$$

They are anhydrids of the oximes of β-diketones or β-ketoaldehydes, and correspond to the pyrazoles. Many of them have a strong odor resembling that of pyridine.

isoxime (ī-sok′sim), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *oxime*.] The name given to one of two or more forms in which some oximes are obtained.

issue, *n.*—**Failure of issue.** See ★*failure*.—**Issues on sheriffs**, in *Eng. law*, amercements or fines to which sheriffs were subjected for neglect or omission to perform their duties. They were levied and collected out of the issues or profits of their lands: hence the name.

-ister[1]. [L. *-ister*, a comparative suffix, consisting of *-is*, representing the original comparative suffix *-os*, *-us* (as in *min-us*, etc.), + *-ter*, a secondary comparative suffix (see *-ter*).] A termination of several English words from the Latin, representing a comparative formation not felt in English use. Examples are *minister*, *sinister*, etc.

-ister[2]. [ME. *-istre*, < OF. *-istre*, a by-form of *-iste* (E. *-ist*), prob. due to conformity with agent-words in *-istre*, from L. *-ister*, *-is-ter*, as in *ministre*, < L. *minister* (see ★*-ister*[1]).] A suffix, a variant of *-ist*, occurring in *chorister*, *palmister*, *sophister*, and other words now obsolete, as *alchemister*. It may exist also in the English formation *barrister*.

istesso (i-stes′ō), *a.* [It. *istesso*, *stesso*, the same; < L. **iste ipsus*, *iste ipse*, 'that self': *iste*, he, that; *ipse*, he, one's self.] In *music*, in the expression *l'istesso tempo*, the same time or pace (as that of some preceding movement). Also called *medesimo tempo*.

Isthmiad (ist′mi-ad), *n.* [Gr. *Ἰσθμιάς* (*-αδ-*), prop. adj., < *Ἰσθμια*, the Isthmian games: see *Isthmian*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the period of two years between dates of recurrence of the Isthmian games. The Isthmian games were held in the first month of the second and fourth years of each Olympiad.

isthmian, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who lives on an isthmus, as an Indian of the Isthmus of Panama.

isthmic (ist′- or is′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσθμικός*, < *ἰσθμός*, isthmus.] Same as *isthmian*.

isthmoplegia (ist- or is-mō-plē′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσθμός*, isthmus, ridge, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of the soft palate.

isthmus, *n.* **4.** In fishes, the lower part of the septum between the opposing gill-openings. It is supported and stiffened by the urohyal.

Istieus (is-ti-ē′us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Cretaceous teleost fishes of the family *Albulidæ*, having an elongate body with much-extended dorsal fin, small anal fin, and forked tail. It closely resembles the living deep-sea fish *Bathythrissa*.

istle, *n.*—**Jaumave istle**, the commercial name of the best grade of Tampico fiber. It is obtained from the young inner leaves of *Agave lophantha*, a plant native to northeastern Mexico. The center of production is the Jaumave valley, in the state of Tamaulipas.—**Palma istle**, a commercial grade of Tampico fiber, obtained from the inner leaves of several plants known in Mexico as palmas. The plants yielding the most of this fiber are the palma samandoca, *Samuela Carnerosana*, and the palma pita, *Yucca Treculeana*. See ★*palma pita* and ★*palma samandoca*.—**Tula istle**, a commercial grade of Tampico fiber, so called because produced most abundantly in the vicinity of Tula, in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The fiber is obtained from the inner leaves of the lechuguilla, *Agave Lecheguilla*. It is from 12 to 30 inches long and nearly white in color.

istle-machine (is′tle-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *leaf-fiber machine* (which see, under ★*fiber*[1]).

isuret (ī-sū′ret), *n.* Same as ★*isuretine*.

isuretine (ī-sū-rē′tin), *n.* A colorless compound, HON:CHNH$_2$, prepared by the action of hydroxylamine and hydrocyanic acid. It forms rhombic columnar crystals, melting and partly decomposing at 104–105° C. Also called *methenylamidoxime*.

Isuropsis (ī-sū-rop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Isurus* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A subgenus of sharks belonging to the family *Samnidæ*, the mackerel-sharks.

Isurus (ī-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of the mackerel-sharks, found on both sides of the northern temperate Atlantic.



Isurus dekayi.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Isvara (is′vä-rä), *n.* [Skt. *īśvará* (*iç-*), lit. 'able to (do), capable.'] Lord; master: an epithet of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, Avalokiteshvara, and other deities.

I. S. W. G. An abbreviation of *imperial standard wire-gage*.

It. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Italy*.

I. T. An abbreviation of *Inner Temple*.

itaballi-wood (ē-tä-bä′li-wůd), *n.* [*itaballi*, native name of the tree in Guiana, + *wood*.] The wood of *Vochy Guianensis*, which is used by the natives for making canoes. See *Vochy* (*Vochysia*).

itabo (ē-tä′bō), *n.* [Native name.] In Costa Rica, *Yucca elephantipes*, a plant with trunk swollen at the base and growing to the height of 8 or 10 meters, with many compact branches and rigid, spreading, linear, minutely denticulate leaves. The flowers are creamy white, growing in a panicle. It is much planted about houses and in the hedges of native gardens. In Guatemala and Honduras called *izote*.

itaconic (it-a-kon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, HOCOCH:C(CH$_3$)COOH, formed by the hydration of citraconic anhydrid at 150° C. It crystallizes in rhombic octahedra, melts at 161° C., and is closely related to citraconic and mesaconic acids.

itadibrompyrotartaric (it″a-dī-brōm-pī″rō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* Noting a crystalline acid, C$_5$H$_6$O$_4$Br$_2$, prepared by the addition of bromine to itaconic acid. When boiled with water it gives aconic acid.

Italian. **I.** *a.*—**Italian defense, green, pool, sumac.** See ★*defense*, etc.

II. *n.* **3.** A member of a race of honey-bees imported into the United States from Italy and having at least three yellow bands across the abdomen when the latter is distended with honey.

Italian-May (i-tal″yan-mā′), *n.* The meadow-sweet, *Filipendula Ulmaria*.

itamalic (it-a-mā′lik), *a.* [*ita*(*conic*)? + *malic*.] Noting an acid, a hypothetical compound, CH$_2$OHCH(COOH)CH$_2$COOH, known only in the form of salts, the calcium salt being prepared by heating calcium paraconate with water and calcium carbonate.

itch, *n.*—**Barbers' itch**, ringworm of the beard; tinea sycosis.—**Farmers' itch**, usually the same as *winter itch*.—**Norwegian itch**, an ulcerative disease of the skin, thought by some to be syphilitic, by others lepric; also, a form of scabies caused by the presence of the Norway itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *lupi* Megnin.—**Prairie itch**, usually the same as *winter itch*.—**Sugar-bakers' itch**, dermatitis affecting workers in sugar-refineries.—**Water-itch**, a form of itch affecting the feet of coolies working in the rice-fields.—**White itch**, in *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection on skins caused by some skin-disease. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 96. [Rare.]

itch-tick (ich′tik), *n.* The itch-mite.

itchwood-tree (ich′wůd-trē), *n.* A forest-tree of the Fijian Islands, *Semecarpus Vitiensis*, belonging to the sumac family: called *kau-karo* (itch-tree) by the natives. It has an acrid, poisonous milky juice and produces an eruption on the skin like that caused by *Rhus Vernix*.

-ite[2]. (*e*) In *chem.*, a suffix used not only in the names of salts derived from sulphurous acid, as *calcium sulphite*, but also in the names of certain substances belonging to the class of sugars, as *mannite* and *dulcite*, though these latter names are now systematically made to end in *-ol* (indicating chemical relation to the alcohols), as *mannitol* and *dulcitol*; also used without technical precision in names of pharmaceutical and commercial products, as *glycerite*, *dynamite*, *vulcanite*, etc.

-itic. [L. *-iticus*, Gr. *-ιτικός*, *-ιτ-ι-κό-ς*.] A termination of adjectives of Latin or Greek origin or type, from nouns or adjectives in *-ite*[2], as in *anthracitic*, *dendritic*, *hematitic*, *pyritic*, etc., and *Hamitic*, *Semitic*, etc. It is sometimes used without an intermediate form in *-ite*. In *granitic* the termination is *-ite*[1] + *-ic*.

itin. An abbreviation of *itinerant* or *itinerary*.

itinerate (ī-tin′e-rāt), *a.* Itinerant.

-itious[2]. [Also, more prop., *-icious*; < L. *-ici-us*, *-īcius* (later often written *-itius*): (*a*) *-icius*, *-ic-iu-s*, from nouns, as *ciner-icius*, of the nature of ashes, *gentil-icius*, of the clansmen, *tribun-icius*, of a tribune; (*b*) *-īcius*, *-īc-iu-s*, from perfect participles, as *advent-īcius*, characterized by having come in from without, *adscript-īcius*, of the class of the *adscripti*, *comment-īcius*, *conduct-īcius*, *fact-īcius*, *fict-īcius*, *suppos-it-īcius*, etc., of an invented, hired, made, feigned, substituted, etc., nature.] A compound suffix in adjectives of Latin origin, as in *adscriptitious*, *adventitious*, *commentitious*, *conductitious*, *factitious*, *fictitious*, *suppositious*, etc., or formed on the Latin type, as *abstractitious*, *adscititious*, *excrementitious*, etc.

-itish. A termination of some patrial adjectives equivalent to the simple *-ite*[2] suffix, as *Ishmaelitish*, *Israelitish*, *Moabitish*.

itmo (it′mō), *n.* Same as ★*buyo*.

itoubou (ē″tö-bö′), *n.* [AF. spelling of a Carib name.] One of the plants which yield white ipecacuanha, *Calceolaria Calceolaria*, of the violet family. See *Ionidium*.

-itous. [F. *-iteux*, < L. *-it-ōsus*, for *-it-āt-ōsus*.] A compound suffix, composed of elements answering to *-ity* and *-ous*, occurring in some adjectives, as *calamitous*, *felicitous*, *gratuitous*, *iniquitous*, *necessitous*, etc.

itrol (it′rol), *n.* [(*c*)*itr*(*ate*) + *-ol*.] The trade-name of silver citrate, a substance used in medicine as an antiseptic.

itui (ē-tö′ē), *n.* [S. Amer.] An eel-like fish, of the family *Sternopygidæ*, found in the fresh waters of South America.

itzcuintli (ēts-kō-ēn′tli), *n.* [Nahuatl.] The indigenous Mexican dog.

itzli (its′li), *n.* Same as *iztli*.

iulid (ī-ū′lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Iulidæ* or *Julidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the myriapodous family *Iulidæ* or *Julidæ*.

Iulidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See ★*Julidæ*.

Iulus, *n.* [NL.] See ★*Julus*.

-ium. [L. *-ium*, *-iu-m*, orig. **-io-m*, = Gr. *-ιον*, *-ιο-ν*, composed of suffix *-io*, *-yo*, + neuter ending *-m*.] **1.** A termination of many English nouns and adjectives from the Latin and Greek. It is usually without significance (in English) as a suffix. Examples are *medium*, *minium*, etc. In some words of Greek origin it represents an original diminutive form, as in ★*cephalium*, *geranium*, *megatherium*, etc.

2. In *chem.*, this suffix occurs especially in the names of the larger number of the metallic elements. The Latin names of some of the principal metals end in *-um*, as *argentum*, *aurum*, *cuprum*, *ferrum*, *plumbum*, etc. In forming names for the metals obtained from potash and soda, Davy, their discoverer, seems to have adopted the termination *-ium* merely for the sake of euphony. This ending has commonly prevailed in later formations, as *cadmium*, *iridium*, *lithium*, etc.; but *lanthanum*, *molybdenum*, *platinum*, *tantalum*, etc., occur, and *aluminum* besides *aluminium*.

ivain (ī′va-in), *n.* [*iva* + *-in*[2].] A dark-yellow resinous bitter compound, C$_{24}$H$_{42}$O$_3$, obtained from iva, the leaves and stems of *Achillea moschata*, gathered before flowering.

Ivernian (ī-vėr′ni-an), *a.* [L. *Iverna*, *Iuverna*, Hibernia, + *-an*. Cf. *Hibernian*.] Relating to the supposed pre-Celtic population of Ireland.

ivigtite (iv′ig-tīt), *n.* [*Ivigt*(*ut*) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of potash mica occurring in seams in the cryolite of Ivigtut, Greenland.

ivorine (ī′vō-rin), *a.* [*ivor-y* + *-ine*[1].] Like ivory in consistence and color.

ivory[1], *n.*—**Morse ivory**, ivory taken from the tusks of the walrus. See *morse*[1], 1.

ivory-eater (ī′vō-ri-ē″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*ivory-rat*.

ivory-nut, *n.*—**Caroline Island ivory-nut**, the seed of *Cœlococcus Amicarum*, a pinnate-leaved palm indigenous to the Caroline Islands. The fruit has a hard glossy brown pericarp tesselated with overlapping scales after the manner of that of *Raphia* and *Calamus*. The albumen of the seed is hard and ivory-like and is used for making buttons and other objects. Allied species occurring in the Pacific are *Cœlococcus Salomonensis* of the Solomon Islands, *C. Vitiensis* of Fiji, and *C. Warburgi* of the New Hebrides. See ★*apple-nuts*.

ivory-plant (ī′vō-ri-plant), *n.* Any one of the three species of palms belonging to the genus *Phytelephas*, especially *P. macrocarpa*. See *Phytelephas* and *ivory-nut*.

ivory-plum (ī′vō-ri-plum), *n.* **1.** The creeping wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**2.** The creeping snowberry, *Chiogenes hispidula*.

ivory-rat (ī′vō-ri-rat), *n.* An African squirrel, *Xerus stangeri*, named *Sciurus eborivorus* by Du Chaillu, and known as *ivory-eater* from its habit of gnawing elephant-tusks.

ivory-saw (ī′vō-ri-sâ), *n.* A thin saw mounted in a steel frame, similar to a hack-saw, used for cutting ivory.

ivorywood (ī′vō-ri-wůd), *n.* The wood of an Australian tree, *Siphonodon australe*, of the staff-tree family. It is close-grained, firm, and easily worked, and is an excellent wood for the cabinet-maker.

ivy[1], *n.* **2.** In Australia, the cultivated varieties of *Pelargonium peltatum*, commonly known as ivy-leaved geraniums, which are there trained over fences and walls, sometimes to a height of 20 or 30 feet, supplanting the English or common ivy in this use. See *ivy-leaved* ★*geranium*.—**Big-leaved ivy**, the mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*.—**Boston ivy**. Same as *Japanese* ★*ivy*.—**Cape ivy**, *Senecio mikanioides*. Called

German ivy in cultivation. See *Senecio*, 1.—**Climbing ivy**, the poison-ivy, *Rhus radicans*.—**English ivy**, the usual name in America of the common ivy, *Hedera Helix*.—**Five-fingered ivy, five-leaved ivy**, the Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*.—**Ground ivy**. See *ground-ivy*.—**Ivy canker**. See ★*canker*.—**Japanese ivy**, *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, a very ornamental vine which clings to walls and climbs freely over houses, churches, etc. Though a native of Japan, it thrives in most parts of Europe and America. In the United States it is often called *Boston ivy*.—**Laurel-ivy**. Same as *big-leaved* ★*ivy*.—**Mexican ivy**, *Rosenbergia scandens*, a tender, showy, climbing plant, often cultivated in gardens. See *Cobæa*.—**Native ivy**, in Australia: (*a*) The Macquarie Harbor grape, *Calacinum adpressum*. (*b*) The naturalized Cape or German ivy, *Senecio mikanioides*. See *Senecio*, 1.—**Spoonwood ivy**, the sheep-laurel or lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*.—**Three-leaved ivy**. See *poison-ivy*.—**West Indian ivy**, *Marcgravia umbellata*, a climbing shrub with thick, leathery leaves and curious long-stalked flowers in terminal umbels. See *Marcgravia*.

ivy[1] (ī′vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ivied*, ppr. *ivying*. [*ivy*[1], *n.*] To cover with ivy.

> Earth with her twining memories *ivies* o'er
> Their holy sepulchres; the chainless sea,
> In tempests or wide calms, repeats their thoughts.
> *Lowell*, Prometheus, iv.

ivy-berry (ī′vi-ber″i), *n.* The checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

ivy-chickweed (ī′vi-chik″wēd), *n.* See ★*chickweed*.

ivy-flower (ī′vi-flou″ėr), *n.* The liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica*.

ivy-geranium (ī′vi-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* Same as *ivy-leaved* ★*geranium*.

ivy-leaved (ī′vi-lēvd), *a.* Having leaves which resemble those of the ivy.—**Ivy-leaved chickweed.** Same as *ivy* ★*chickweed*.

ivy-weed (ī′vi-wēd), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*.

ivy-wood (ī′vi-wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*. [South Carolina.]

I. W. An abbreviation of *Isle of Wight*.

I. W. G. An abbreviation of *Indian wire-gage*.

I. X. An abbreviation of the Latin *Iesus Christus*.

Ixionian (ik-si-ō′ni-an), *a.* [*Ixion* + *-ian*.] Relating to Ixion, in Greek legend, a king of Thessaly whose punishment in the lower regions was to be whirled forever on a revolving wheel.

ixodid (ik′sō-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Ixodidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling or belonging to the family *Ixodidæ*.

ixtli, *n.* See *istle*, ★*istle*, and ★*izote*.

izote (ē-thō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *izote*, < Nahuatl *iczotl*, or *icxotl*, a generic name for yuccas.] In Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, a name of several species of *Yucca* and their allies, especially *Y. Treculeana*, which yields a fiber of commercial importance called *ixtli de Coahuila; Y. Schottii Jaliscensis*, the source of the fiber called *ixtli de Jalisco; Samuela Carnerosana*, yielding the *ixtli de Carneros;* and *Y. baccata*, which bears edible fruit often called *datiles*. In Guatemala and Honduras the name is applied to *Y. elephantipes*, a species cultivated in gardens and planted in hedges, which in Costa Rica is called *itabo*.







J 3. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *judex*, judge; (*b*) of *Jupiter*; (*c*) of *Justice*.— **White J**, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Eugonia j-album*: so called from a white mark resembling the letter J on the under side of the hind wings. It occurs in Canada and the northern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and its larvæ feed on the birch and willow. It is also known as the *Compton tortoise*.



White J (*Eugonia j-album*).

J. A. An abbreviation of *judge-advocate*.

jab, *n.* 2. *Naut.*, a net used in catching the fry of fish.

jabiru, *n.* This name has also been applied to two large, stork-like birds of the Old World, somewhat smaller than the South American jabiru and having the head and neck feathered instead of bare. The African jabiru, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, is glossy black above, white below; the primaries are also white. The Australian jabiru, *Xenorhynchus australis*, is of a greenish black above.

jabon (hä-bōn′), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *jabon*, soap.] A serranoid fish, *Rypticus saponaceus*, found from Florida to Brazil.

jaboncillo (hä-bōn-thēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *jabon*.] Same as ★*jabon*.

jabonine (jab′ō-nin), *n.* [*jabo*(*randi*) + *-n* + *-ine*2.] A colorless oily basic compound, $C_9H_{14}N_2$, prepared by the action of barium hydroxid on pilocarpine or pilocarpidine. It boils at 235–240° C.

jaborandine (jab-ō-ran′din), *n.* [*jaborandi* + *-ine*1.] Same as ★*jaboridine*.

jaboric (ja-bor′ik), *a.* [*jabor*(*andi*) + *-ic*.] Derived from jaborandi.— **Jaboric acid**, a solid compound, $C_{19}H_{25}O_5N_3$, formed by heating pilocarpine, of which it is a condensation-product.

jaboridine (ja-bor′i-din), *n.* [*jabor*(*andi*) + *-id* + *-ine*2.] An amorphous, poisonous, mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{32}O_4N_4$, one of the three found in jaborandi (*Pilocarpus*). Physiologically it is antagonistic to pilocarpine. Also *gaboridine*.

jabot, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the crop of any herbivorous orthopterous insect.

jabul (hä-böl′), *n.* [Sp. spelling for **habul*, **habol*, < Bisaya *habol*, **habul*, a garment (see def.), a blanket, sheet (*habol-habol*, a membrane): cf. *haból*, to weave, *haból*, a woven piece, thick and coarse.] A garment, worn by Moro women, formed of a long piece of cloth, sewed together at the ends, which is wrapped about the body in various ways. [Philippine Is.]

jabuticaba (zhä-bö-tē-kä′bä), *n.* [Tupi, < *jabuti*, tortoise, + *caba*, fat.] Any one of three species of myrtaceous trees belonging to the genus *Myrciaria*, *M. Jaboticaba*, *M. trunciflora* and *M. cauliflora*, yielding edible berries.

jacal (hä-käl′), *n.* [Also *jacale*; < Nahuatl *xacalli*, a straw hut, < *xalli*, sand, + *calli*, house.] A native Mexican house or hut of which the walls are constructed of rows of thin vertical poles, covered and chinked with mud. Also applied to this method of building.

On the western margin of the ruin, and nowhere else within it, there are traces of another kind of construction which was not found elsewhere within the canyon. This method is known to the Mexicans as "*jacal*," and much used by them. It consists of a row of sticks or thin poles set vertically in the ground and heavily plastered with mud. At present not one of these walls remains to a height of 6 inches above the ground, but the lines of poles broken off at the ground level are still visible.

Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 108.

Jacaranda, *n.* 2. [*l.c.*: Pg. pron. zhäk-ä-rändä′.] A name of certain large Brazilian trees which yield the rosewood of commerce; also, the wood itself. The trees so called include species of the bignoniaceous genus *Jacaranda*, *Dalbergia nigra*, and several species of the genus *Machærium* of the bean family, especially *M. scleroxylon*, *M. firmum*, and *M. legale*. The last two species are usually distinguished as *jacaranda roxa* (red jacaranda) and *jacaranda preto* (black jacaranda). See *rosewood*, 1, *Jacaranda*, 1, and *Machærium*, 1.

jack1, *n.* 9. (*f*) *Carangus bartholomæi*, a fish found in the West Indies and northward to North Carolina. 11. (*l*) (2) In *telephony*, a device for making switchboard connections. It consists of an insulated ring, to which one or more springs are attached, which is mounted upon the switchboard frame. Connections are made by inserting in the ring a conical metal plug to which the conductors to be brought into circuit are attached. (*m*) A device for transmitting motion from a horse-power or treadmill to a machine. (*n*) Any device consisting essentially of a roller or barrel used as a winch, crab, or hoisting- or hauling-derrick. (*o*) A machine in which skins are polished under pressure. (*p*) A device for winding the warp on the warping-beam of a loom.

22. Same as *black-jack*, 3.— **Answering jack**, a jack used by operators in a telephone exchange in answering the calls of subscribers.— **Chisel-mouth jack**. Same as ★*chiselmouth* and *hardmouth*.— **Coal-breaking jack**. See *jack*1, 11 (*i*) (1).— **Horse-eye jack**, a common name applied to certain fishes of the family *Carangidæ*.— **Jack bean**. See ★*bean*1.— **Jack Frost**, frosty weather; freezing cold personified.— **Jack's alive** (*naut.*), an old-fashioned seaport dance.— **Jack strippers**, in *euchre*, two knaves, usually of the same color, so trimmed that they can be withdrawn from the pack (for the purpose of cheating) and placed on the top at will.— **Multiple jacks**, jacks connected in multiple to each line of a telephone exchange and so placed along the switchboard as to enable any operator to reach any line.— **Natural jack**, in *poker*, a jack-pot which arises from some circumstance of the play, such as that of no one coming in against the age, as distinguished from jack-pots which are made by the circulation of a buck.— **Pendulum jack**, in *leather-manuf.*, a machine with an arm which swings like a pendulum. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 271.— **Pneumatic jack**, a device consisting essentially of a cylinder closed at one end, and a plunger which fits it, the plunger being forced out by pneumatic pressure and thereby exerting a lifting or pushing force: similar to a hydraulic jack, but using air instead of water.— **Railroad jack**. Same as ★*rail-jack*.— **Yellow jack**. (*b*) A common name of certain fishes of the family *Carangidæ*. (*c*) The jonquil, *Narcissus jonquilla*.

jack1, *v. t.* 3. In *leather-manuf.*, to roll by means of a roller attached to an arm. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 118.

jackanapes, *n.*— **Jackanapes-on-horseback**, the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

jackaroo (jak-a-rō′), *v. i.* [*jackaroo*, *n.*] To learn one's business by bush-farming: said of an inexperienced greenhorn in Australia who assumes the position and duties of a jackaroo before taking up a station of his own. See *jackaroo*, *n.* [Slang, Australia.]

jackass-hare (jak′as-hār), *n.* A book-name for the jack-rabbit, *Lepus callotis*.

jack-bird, *n.* 2. A passerine bird, *Creadion cinereus* Buller, of the South Island, New Zealand: placed near the starlings.

jack-box (jak′boks), *n.* A box or frame in which is carried a jack-shaft. Such a box carrying one or more shafts, each supporting a bevel-pinion, is used in the bevel differential gearing of motor-cars or self-propelling fire-engines.

jack-boy (jak′boi), *n.* A boy serving in a low capacity: often a contemptuous epithet.

jack-card (jak′kärd), *n.* A hand-instrument for carding cotton or wool; a hand-card. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 144.

jack-chain, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, an endless spiked chain which moves logs from one point to another, usually from the mill-pond into the sawmill; a bull-chain.

jacket, *n.* 8. The loose wrapper of paper which protects the binding of a book.— 9. The sheet of cardboard or thick paper which covers the impression surface of a printing-cylinder.— 10. The hide or other natural covering of various animals, as sheep, seals, fish, etc.— 11. The skin of a potato.— **To obtain one's jacket**, to secure, as an officer, appointment to the horse artillery. [Eng.]

After serving with a field battery for a few years, Lieut. T. *obtained his "jacket,"* and was the beau ideal of a horse-artillery officer. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 556.

Magellan jacket (*naut.*), a heavy, warm watchcoat provided with a hood, and used by officers and men in cold latitudes. It was designed by Captain James Cook of the British navy.— **Mask and smoke jacket**, a device similar to a diving helmet and jacket, but much lighter, worn over the head and upper part of the body to enable the wearer to enter a place filled with smoke or poisonous gases.— **Ragged jacket**, a young harp-seal during his first molt. *Goode.*— **Sayre's jacket**, a sort of corset made of plaster of Paris, used to support the spine in cases of Potts' disease.— **Yellow jacket**, a jacket (makwa) of imperial yellow brocaded silk bestowed as a distinction by the Emperor of China on a high official, usually in acknowledgement of some important service rendered. See *makwa*.

For these exploits he [Li Hung Chang] was made governor of Kiangsu, was decorated with a *Yellow Jacket*, and was created an earl. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 268.

jacket-casing (jak′et-kā″sing), *n.* In engines, the jacket; the cover which incloses the steam-space about the cylinder of a steam-engine or the water-space about the cylinder of a gas-engine.

jacketing, *n.* **II**, *a.* Surrounding or protecting as a jacket: in *phys.*, said of a layer of insulating material surrounding a calorimeter or other chamber to prevent the inflow or egress of heat.

Beyond the point at which the *jacketing* water is taken off. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 315.

jacketing-machine (jak′et-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine consisting of two hoppers, placed side by side, each containing liquid chocolate or other syrup or candy material and delivering its contents between rolls and through dies, in slender streams, to a paper-covered traveling apron. One stream is in advance of the other; the second jackets or envelops the first and forms a double stick which is drawn out by the movement of the apron into a long thread which is cut into the required lengths by an automatic knife.

jacket-pipe (jak′et-pīp), *n.* The pipe which conveys steam or water to or from the jacket of an engine.

jacket-pump (jak′et-pump), *n.* A pump used to circulate the water in the water-jacket of an air-compressor or a gas-engine.

Jackfield ware. See ★*ware*2.

jack-flange (jak′flanj), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the projection from the whip to which the jack is attached. See cut under *pianoforte*.

jack-fly (jak′flī), *n.* Same as *jack*1, 11 (*g*).

jack-flier (jak′flī″ėr), *n.* A wheel attached to a roasting-jack for the purpose of keeping it turning by the inertia of the wheel.

jack-frame, *n.* 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a roving-frame used for fine yarns.— 3. A frame for holding a jack or winch.

jack-in-a-basket (jak′in-a-bas″ket), *n.* *Naut.*, a basket or beacon placed on top of a pole to mark a shoal or other danger. Sometimes a tub or a barrel is used instead of a basket.

jack-in-a-box, *n.* 9. A very small but powerful screw-jack used by burglars to force locks, particularly to pull the spindle of a combination lock from the door.— 10. A device for holding the tool on a planing-machine in position while cutting.— 11. In Australia, same as *hairtrigger-flower*. Also called *trigger-plant*. See *hairtrigger-flower* and *Stylidium*.— **Jack-in-a-box motion**, an epicyclic train of wheels, an essential feature in the mechanism of a cotton-roving frame for regulating the relative speed of the bobbin and flier. Also called *differential*, *equating*, and *sun-and-planet motion*.

jacking, *n.* 2. An extra draft given to the roving (in spinning fine cotton yarn on the mule) near the end of the outward traverse of the spindle-carriage. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 253.

jacking-motion (jak'ing-mō″shọn), *n.* An operation (on a cotton-spinning mule) for putting supplementary drawing and twisting into the roving toward the end of the outward traverse of the spindle-carriage. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 319.

jack-in-trousers (jak'in-trou″zėrz), *n.* The wild red columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis*.

jack-ladder, *n.* 2. Same as ★*gangway*, 4.

jack-light (jak'lit), *v. i.* To hunt game or to fish with a jack-light: same as *jack*[1], 2.

jack-lighting (jak'lī-ting), *n.* The method or practice of hunting or fishing with a jack-light.

jack-nut (jak'nut), *n.* One of the nut-like separable portions of the jackfruit. See *jack-tree*.

jack-pine (jak'pīn), *n.* The gray pine, *Pinus divaricata*.

jack-pot, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, an unskilful piece of work. [Slang.]—3. A pile of logs. —**To open a jack-pot,** in *poker*, to announce that the necessary qualification, jacks or better, is held.

jack-press (jak'pres), *n.* A baling-press for baling in which the pressure is exerted by means of a jack-screw or lever.

jack-pulley (jak'pùl″i), *n.* 1. The belt-pulley on a roasting-jack by which it is made to turn.—2. The principal pulley on a jack-shaft. See ★*jack-shaft*.

jack-rod (jak'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long iron rod, supported at frequent intervals by eye-bolts on the surface of structural parts, to which is secured by lashings the edges of awnings, weather-cloths, canvas covers, etc.

jack-rope (jak'rōp), *n.* The wire rope by which the foot of a fore-and-aft sail is secured to the boom. It runs fore and aft through the eyes screwed in on top of the boom, and through small thimbles sewed on the bolt-rope, on the foot of the sail, at every seam.

jack-shaft (jak'shȧft), *n.* The first shaft from the prime mover from which the main or line-shaft is driven. It is usually of a short length, and is connected to the turbine or engine by belting, gearing, or by a rope-drive. *Elect. World and Engin.*, June 11, 1904, p. 149.

jack-shafting (jak'shȧf″ting), *n.* Same as ★*jack-shaft*.

jack-shark (jak'shärk), *n.* A sailors' term for a shark.

jack-shay, jack-shea (jak'shā), *n.* In Australia, a tin quart-pot.

Hobbles and *Jack Shays* hang from the saddle dees. . . . A tin quart-pot, used for boiling water for tea, and contrived so as to hold within it a tin pint-pot.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 209.

jackson (jak'sọn), *v. t.* To bother; annoy. [Whalers' slang.]

Jackson beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Jackson-vine (jak'sọn-vīn), *n.* The matrimony-vine, *Lycium vulgare*.

jack-spaniard, *n.* 2. In the British West Indies and Guiana, a large wasp of the genus *Polistes* which suspends its nests from the roofs of houses or the branches of trees.

That long black wasp, commonly called a *Jack Spaniard*, builds pensile paper nests under every roof and shed. *Kingsley*, At Last, v.

jack-spring (jak'spring), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a spring that pulls the jack back or down after it is released. See cut under *pianoforte*.

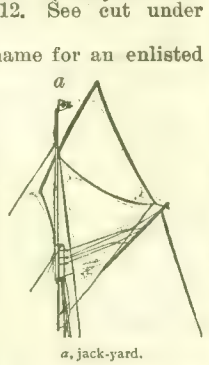
jack-strip (jak'strip), *n.* A strip of insulating material which forms the support of a group of jacks upon a telephone switchboard.

jack-the-painter (jak″thē-pān′tėr), *n.* In Australia, a very acrid green tea that leaves a stain on or in the mouth. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

jack-whip (jak'hwip), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*. Same as ★*whip*, 12. See cut under *pianoforte*.

jacky, *n.* 2. A familiar name for an enlisted man in the navy.

jack-yard (jak'yärd), *n.* A light yard used to extend the head of a square-cut gaff-topsail: common on English yachts. It differs from a sprit in that the latter is kept parallel with the topmast, while the jack-yard is carried a-cockbill — the highest end raking toward the stern when the yacht is on the wind. Also known as a *gaff-topsail-yard*.



a, jack-yard.

jacky-breezer (jak'i-brē″zėr), *n.* A dragon-fly.

jacky-winter (jak′i-win″tėr), *n.* A small flycatcher, *Micræca fascicans*, supposedly named because it is abundant and sings in the winter. [New South Wales.]

jacob, *n.* 2. A jacobus, a gold coin of James I. of England.—3. (*a*)†. A housebreaker who carried a ladder. (*b*) A ladder. *Grose*, Dict. Vulg. Tongue.—4. A half-witted person. *Vaux*, Flash Dict.

Jacobian[2], *n.* 2. Short for *Jacobian curve*. —**Jacobian of a net of plane curves.** Same as ★*Hessian of a net of plane curves*.

Jacobi's unit of current, unit of resistance. See ★*unit*.

Jacobitish (jak'ō-bī-tish), *a.* [*Jacobite* + *-ish*.] Same as *Jacobite*.

Jacob's-ladder, *n.* 2. Also, any plant of the genus *Polemonium*, especially *P. cæruleum* and *P. reptans*. (*b*) The yellow toad-flax or butter-and-eggs, *Linaria Linaria*. (*c*) The climbing bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens*.—**American Jacob's-ladder.** (*a*) *Polemonium Van Bruntiæ*, of northeastern North America, long confounded with *P. cæruleum*. (*b*) The carrion-flower, *Smilax herbacea*.

Jacobson's canal, cartilage. See ★*canal*[1], ★*cartilage*.

Jacob's-shell (jā'kọbz-shel′), *n.* The scallop-shell worn by pilgrims who had visited the shrine of St. James the Greater, whose emblem it is.

Jacob's ulcer. Same as *rodent* ★*ulcer*.

Jacquard. An abbreviation of *Jacquard loom* or *Jacquard attachment* (which see, under *loom*).

Jacqueminot (zhäk-mi-nō′), *n.* [Named *General Jacqueminot* (after J. F. *Jacqueminot*, 1787–1865), a French general.] The name (*General Jacqueminot*) of a deep-red variety of the rose. Often called *jack-rose* or *jack*.

Jacques cell. See ★*cell*.

Jacquet's recording chronometer. See ★*chronometer*.

jactant (jak'tant), *a.* [L. *jactans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *jactare*, boast: see *jactation*.] Boastful; given to bragging.

jactus (jak'tus), *n.* [L., a throwing, < *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] In *law*, same as *jettison* (which see).—**Jactus lapilli** [Latin, 'throwing of a stone'], in *civil law*, a method of preventing the acquiring of title by prescription. The real owner of the land upon which another was building went upon the building and, in the presence of witnesses brought for the purpose, threw down a stone upon the land, thus challenging the builder's right.

jaculator-fish (jak'ū-lā-tọr-fish″), *n.* A fish, belonging to the family *Toxotidæ*, which has been credited with the faculty of shooting drops of water at insects on low-hanging branches and thus securing them. This story has not been confirmed. See *archer-fish*.

jaculiferous (jak″ū-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [L. *jaculum*, dart, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing prickles or spine-like darts. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

jacupirangite (jak″ū-pī-ran′jīt), *n.* [*Jacupiranga*, São Paulo, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a group of phaneric igneous rocks of somewhat variable composition associated with nephelite syenite. One variety consists of titaniferous augite, with magnetite, ilmenite, nephelite, and perovskite. Another variety contains a subordinate amount of augite: others are nearly pure ilmenite with scattered crystals of augite. *Derby*, 1891.

jade[1], *v. t.* 4†. To make a fool of; scorn.

I do not now foole my selfe, to let imagination *iade* mee. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 178.

jadeitite (jā'dīt-īt), *n.* [*jadeite* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a rock composed of the mineral jadeite. Also called *jadeite-pyroxenite*.

Jadelot's furrows. See ★*furrow*.

jadoo (jä'dō), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *jādū*, Avestan *yātu*.] In India, magic; conjurers' tricks; an exhibition of apparently supernatural performances.

Suddhoo . . . said that Janoo had told him that there was an order of the Sirkar against magic. . . . I said that, if there was any *jadoo* afoot, I had not the least objection to giving it my countenance and sanction, and to seeing that it was clean *jadoo* — white magic, as distinguished from the unclean *jadoo* which kills folk.
Kipling, In the House of Suddhoo, in Plain Tales from the Hills, p. 135.

jadoo-fiber (jä'dō-fī″bėr), *n.* A prepared cocoa-nut-fiber used in greenhouses for potting plants.

j'adoube (zhä-dōb′). [F., 'I adjust': see *adub*.] An expression in chess by which a player notifies his adversary that he is merely adjusting one or more pieces on the board without intending to play either. Any form of stating the fact may be used.

jady (jā'di), *a.* [*jade*[1] + *-y*[1].] Vicious; tricky; ill-conditioned: said of a horse.

jag[2], *n.* 6. A rustic; a farm-hand: as, a plow *jag*. [Dialect, Eng.]

The North Lincolnshire "plough-*jags*" have gone from house to house this season [1901] fantastically attired . . . for the Plough Monday mummeries.
N. and Q., 9th ser., VII. 322.

J. A. G. An abbreviation of *Judge Advocate General*.

jag-bolt (jag'bōlt), *v. t.* To fasten by the use of a serrated or jagged bolt, as in ★jagging (which see).

jagger[1], *n.* 4. The rough projection raised by nicking a piece of metal with a chisel; a jag. —**Jagger wagon.** See ★*wagon*.

jagging (jag'ing), *n.* The use of a jag-bolt to secure or fasten something; the insertion of a jagged or serrated bar, bolt, or shaft in a casting, by casting the metal around it.

jagging-board (jag'ing-bōrd), *n.* An inclined board or box for washing ore-slimes.

jagong (jä'gông), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *maize*, 1 and 2.

jahad (jä-hȧd′), *n.* See *jihad*.

Jahveism, *n.* See ★*Jahvism*.

Jahvism (jä'vizm), *n.* [*Jahve, Yahweh* (see *Jehovah*), + *-ism*.] The religion of the ancient Hebrews, as based on the worship of Jahve (Yahweh) as the national deity.

jai-alai (hī″ä-lī′), *n.* Same as ★*pelota*.

jaiba (hä'ē-bä), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp., from the aboriginal W. Indian name.] A West Indian name for the common crab, *Callinectes sapidus*.

Jainist (jī'nist), *n.* and *a.* [*Jain* + *-ist*.] Same as *Jain*.

Jakutian (ya-kö'ti-an), *n.* In *geol.*, a stage of the Lower Pelagic Triassic series in India preceded by the Brahmanian and followed by the Hydaspian stage.

jalap, *n.*—**Cancer jalap.** See ★*cancer-jalap*.—**False jalap.** (*a*) The root of the four-o'clock or marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis Jalapa*. (*b*) *Ipomœa Jalapa*, of the southern United States and tropical America. See *Mechoacan root*, under *root*[1].—**Fusiform jalap,** the male jalap or Orizaba-root, *Ipomœa Orizabensis*.—**Sierra Gordo jalap.** Same as *Tampico jalap*. See *jalap*.—**Wild jalap.** Same as *man-of-the-earth*.—**Woody jalap,** the male jalap.

jalapate (jal'ạ-pāt), *n.* [*jalap* + *-ate*.] A salt of jalapic or jalapinic acid.

jalapinic (jal-ạ-pin'ik), *a.* Same as *jalapic*.

jalpaite (häl'pä-īt), *n.* [*Jalpa*, in Mexico, + *-ite*[2].] A cupriferous argentite from Jalpa, Mexico.

jam[1], *v. t.* 4. To push (a bill or measure) through the regular routine of a legislative body by the brute force of a majority controlled by 'the machine,' without proper consideration or discussion. [Political slang.] *N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, April 11, 1901.

jam[1], *n.*—**Center jam,** in *lumbering*, a jam formed on an obstacle in the middle of a stream, but which does not reach either shore.—**Stream jam.** Same as *center* ★*jam*. —**To shoot a jam,** in *lumbering*, to loosen a log-jam with dynamite.—**Wing jam,** in *lumbering*, a jam which is formed against an obstacle in the stream and slants upstream until the upper end rests solidly against one shore, with an open channel for the passage of logs on the opposite side.

jam[2], *n.* 2. An extra pool in the game of napoleon.

jam[2] (jam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jammed*, ppr. *jamming*. [*jam*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To smear or spread with jam: as, a slice of bread thickly *jammed*.

II. *intrans.* To become jam; thicken to the consistency of jam. [Colloq.]

And I did so want that jam to *jam* properly.
R. Kipling, Fatima, in Indian Tales, p. 737.

jam[4] (jäm), *n.* [Sindhi *jām*.] The title of certain native chiefs in northwestern India.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji, the cricketer, had been adopted by the late *Jam*, but the adoption was set aside, with British sanction, in favour of a son by a Mahommedan mother.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 112.

jam[5] (jäm), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *jāmah, jāma*, a gown, a robe. Cf. *pajamas*.] In England, a kind of dress worn by children: so called from the Hindu *jama*, a long muslin gown worn in India by both Mohammedans and Hindus.

Jam. An abbreviation of *Jamaica*.

jama (jä'mä), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *jāmah, jāma*. Cf. ★*jam*[5] and *pajamas*.] In India, a gown, especially one that is long and very full, folded into many plaits.

Jamaica cucumber, discipline, wood. See ★*cucumber*, etc.

jamaisine (jạ-mā'sin), *n.* Same as *berberine*.

jaman (jä'män), *n.* [Hindi.] The fruit of the jambolana, *Syzygium Jambolana*.

jambava (jam-bä'vạ), *n.* [Hind. **jambāva*, < *jambū*, jambu.] In India, a liquor prepared from the fruit of the jambu by fermentation.

It is stimulating and tonic in its action and is a favorite beverage with the natives. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 244.

jamb-lining (jam′līˊning), *n.* A piece of light woodwork set up against a door-post or the like, one side of it forming the jamb.

jamborine (jam′bō-rin), *n.* [*jambo(lana)* + *-r-* + *-ine*².] A white crystalline substance of uncertain composition, said to be contained in the seeds of jambolana (*Syzygium Jambolana*).

jambos (jam′bōs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *jambo*, a form of *jambu*. Hence, NL. *Jambosa*.] The rose-apple, *Caryophyllus Jambos*, a tree of East Indian origin, now widely cultivated throughout the warmer regions of the globe for the sake of its fragrant fruit, and also grown as a greenhouse subject. In Mexico and Central America it is called *pomarosa*. See *rose-apple*.

Jambosa (jam-bō′sä), *n.* [NL.(A.P. de Candolle, 1828, adopted from Rumphius), < *jambos*, a European form, properly pl. of *jambo*, *jambu*, the rose-apple.] An untenable name for *Caryophyllus*, a genus of plants of the family *Myrtaceæ*.

The Malay apple, *Caryophyllus Malaccensis*, the clove, *C. aromaticus*, and the rose-apple, *C. Jambos*, are well known species.

jambosade (jam′bō-zād), *n.* [*jambos*, native name.] The rose-apple, *Caryophyllus Jambos*. Also called *jambu* and *jamrosade*.

jambosine (jam′bō-sin), *n.* [*jambosa* + *-ine*².] A colorless, tasteless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N$, contained in the bark of the root of *Caryophyllus Jambos*. It is without physiological action.

jamb-stone (jam′stōn), *n.* A block or slab of stone set upright at the side of a doorway or window, so that one of its faces forms the jamb.

James (jāmz), *n.* A sovereign; the sum of twenty shillings. [Slang.]—**James Royal** (or **Ryall**), a silver coin of the reign of James VI. of Scotland, having the figure of a sword on one side, and vulgarly called the *sword-dollar*. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scot. Language.

James-Lange theory. See ★*theory*.

Jamin's tube. See ★*tube*.

jammer (jam′ėr), *n.* In *logging*, an improved form of gin, mounted on a movable framework and used to load logs on sleds and cars by horse-power.

jamon (hä-mōn′), *n.* [Sp. *jamón*, leg, thigh, ham: see *gammon*².] 1. A ham; bacon.—2. A guitar. [Southwestern U. S.]

jam-pin (jam′pin), *n.* A pin driven into a hole which is drilled or cut in a joint, to prevent one part shifting on the other.

jam-riveter (jam′rivˊet-ėr), *n.* A pneumatic riveting-hammer when used in a frame: so called because the riveter is used in a contracted space.

Janella (ja-nelˊä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1838).] The typical and only genus of the family *Janellidæ*.

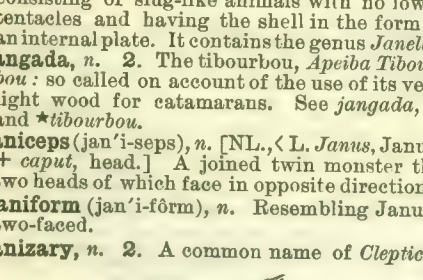
Janellidæ (ja-nelˊi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Janella* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods consisting of slug-like animals with no lower tentacles and having the shell in the form of an internal plate. It contains the genus *Janella*.

jangada, *n.* 2. The tibourbou, *Apeiba Tibourbou*: so called on account of the use of its very light wood for catamarans. See *jangada*, 1, and ★*tibourbou*.

janiceps (janˊi-seps), *n.* [NL.,< L. *Janus*, Janus, + *caput*, head.] A joined twin monster the two heads of which face in opposite directions.

Janiform (janˊi-fôrm), *n.* Resembling Janus; two-faced.

janizary, *n.* 2. A common name of *Clepticus*



Janizary (*Clepticus parræ*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

parræ, a labroid fish of the West Indian fauna.—**Janizary pedal.** See ★*pedal*.

Jankó keyboard. See ★*keyboard*.

Jansenist, *n.* **II,** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Jansenists.—2. Noting a style in decoration, especially in bookbinding, characterized by extreme plainness: especially adapted to levant morocco and other materials which present beautiful surfaces. *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding, p. 81.

Janus, *n.* 4. A double monster with the two heads looking in opposite directions. Also called *janiceps*.—**Janus blue, brown, colors.** See ★*blue*, etc.—**Janus green.** Same as *diazin* ★*green*.—**Janus orange, red, yellow.** See ★*orange*¹, etc.

Jap. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Japan*.

japaconine (jap-aˌkōˊnin), *n.* [*Jap(anese)* + *aconite* + *-ine*².] A pale-yellow amorphous alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}O_{10}N$(?), prepared by heating japaconitine with alcoholic potassium hydroxid.

japaconitine (jap-aˌkonˊi-tin), *n.* [*Jap(anese)* + *aconite* + *-ine*².] A colorless, toxic, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{66}H_{88}O_{21}N_2$ or more probably $C_{34}H_{49}O_{11}N$, found in Japanese aconite (kuzauzu) from *Aconitum Japonicum*. It melts at 184–186° C. and closely resembles aconitin in many respects.

Japan cedar, moth. See ★*cedar*, ★*moth*¹.

japan, *v. t.* 2. To invest with the black coat of a clergyman; ordain. [Slang.]

My friend's son had just been ordained Deacon, or, in the language of the day, '*japanned*.'
Sporting Mag., XVIII. 283. *N. E. D.*

Japanese banana, belladonna, oak-moth. See ★*banana*, etc.—**Japanese sardine-oil.** See ★*oil*.

japanesquery (jap-aˌnes′kė-ri), *n.* [*Japanesque* + *-ry*.] Japanese style; the Japanese spirit or genius.

Japanism, *n.* 2. A Japanese idiom, custom, or peculiarity.—3. Fondness for Japanese things or customs.

Japanize (ja-panˊīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Japanized*, ppr. *Japanizing*. [*Japan* + *-ize*.] To make conformable to Japanese ideas or customs; render Japanese.

Japanologist (jap-a-nolˊō-jist), *n.* [*Japanology* + *-ist*.] A student of Japanology.

Japanology (jap-aˌ-nolˊō-ji), *n.* [*Japan* + *-o-logy*.] The scientific study of the people of Japan, their language, literature, history, customs, art, etc.

Japhetite, Japhethite (jāˊfe-tīt, -thīt), *n.* A descendant of Japheth, the son of Noah.

japish (jāˊpish), *a.* [*jape* + *-ish*¹.] Like a buffoon or jester; inclined to jokes or tricks.

Japonian† (ja-pōˊni-aˌn), *n.* [NL. *Japonia*, Japan, + *-an*.] A Japanese. *Hakluyt*.

japonic¹ (ja-ponˊik), *a.* [NL. *Japonicus*, < *Japonia*, Japan.] Pertaining or relating to Japan or to Japanese customs.

japonic² (ja-ponˊik), *a.* [*japonica*, *n.*, 3.] Noting an acid, a black compound, $C_{12}H_5O_5$(?), formed by the oxidation of catechin.—**Japonic earth.** See ★*earth*¹.

japonica, *n.* 3. Same as *terra Japonica* (catechu).

Japonism, *n.* [F. *Japonisme*, < *Japon*, Japan, + *-isme*, E. *-ism*.] Same as *Japanism*.

Japygidæ (ja-pijˊi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Japyx* (*Japyg-*) + *-idæ*.] A curious family of thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*, having the mouth-parts free and the anal end of the body provided with a pair of forceps. They are slender in form and resemble young earwigs. They are found in moss and in shady places at the edges of woods. The type genus *Japyx* is the only one known.

Japyx (jāˊpiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἰάπυξ, son of the mythical Dædalus, and founder of Japygia (Italy).] The typical and sole genus of the thysanurous family *Japygidæ*.

jaquemase (jakˊwē-māz), *n.* A reducing ferment obtained from *Eurotium Orizæ*.

jar¹, *v. t.* 4. To drill by impact or percussion; use an impact drill or drill-jar upon.—5. To shock or surprise (one) with some sudden or extraordinary remark, statement, or fact. [Humorous.]

jar¹ *n.* 6. A tool, used in drilling wells in rock, consisting of two long and flat links capable of sliding the one within the other, in order that the drill-bit may be loosened on the up stroke in case it has become jammed in the lock.

jar³, *n.*—**Graduated jar,** in *chem.*, a glass jar, usually a tall cylinder of moderate diameter, with its internal capacity and the subdivisions thereof etched upon the outside, used in measuring off definite volumes of a liquid.—**Nessler jar,** in *chem.*, a cylindrical jar of light glass with a flat bottom, usually about nine inches high and one inch in diameter, used in the determination of ammonia by means of the Nessler reagent, and in general for the comparison of two or more liquids as to the depth of color presented by them in consequence of the presence of various quantities of the same coloring-substance.—**Species jar,** a glass jar of cylindrical shape and with a wide mouth, usually made of rather light glass and furnished with a tin-plate cap or cover, used by druggists and apothecaries to hold solid materials, chiefly dried herbs, roots, etc.

jararaca (jä-rä-räˊkä), *n.* [Tupi *jararaca*, also *jiraraca*, *geraraca*, a large serpent.] A venomous snake, *Trimesurus jararaca*, which inhabits a large portion of Brazil south of the Amazon. It reaches a length of six feet and is of a gray color with darker cross-bands.

jarave (hä-räˊvā), *n.* [Tarascan.] A national dance of the Tarascan Indians in Mexico. *C. Lumholtz*, Unknown Mexico, II. 382.

jardinière, *n.* 3. A mixture of vegetables stewed in their own sauce; also, various vegetables used together as a garnish.—**À la jardinière,** served with a few vegetables, as peas, two or three slices of carrot, etc.: said of a roast.

jarganee (jär-gä-nēˊ), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sea-shore worm used for fish-bait.

jargonaphasia (järˊgon-a-fāˊziä), *n.* [NL., < E. *jargon*¹ + NL. *aphasia*.] A defect of speech in which several words are run into one so as to be unintelligible. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 414.

jargonesque (järˊgo-nesk′), *a.* [*jargon*¹ + *-esque*.] Having the character of jargon. *N. E. D.*

jargonic¹ (järˊgonˊik), *a.* [*jargon*¹ + *-ic*.] Resembling a jargon; nonsensical: as, a *jargonic* phrase.

jargoning (järˊgo-ning), *n.* A confused chattering or gabbling; a twittering of birds.

jargonium (järˊgōˊni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *jargon*².] A supposed new chemical element announced as associated with zirconium in the mineral zircon or jargon. Its existence has not been confirmed.

jargonization (järˊgo-ni-zāˊshon), *n.* [*jargonize* + *-ation*.] The using of a jargon; the act of turning into a jargon.

jarosite, *n.* Varieties of this mineral in which the potassium is replaced by sodium and by lead have been called *natrojarosite* and *plumbojarosite* respectively.

jarosse (zha-rosˊ), *n.* [F.] Same as *chickling vetch* (which see, under *vetch*).

jaroul, *n.* See *jarool*.

jarul, *n.* See *jarool*.

jarvey (järˊvi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jarvied*, ppr. *jarveying*. [*jarvey*, *n.*] To drive along, like a hackney-coachman or jarvey.

jarvil (järˊvil), *n.* Same as *chervil*.

jas (zhäs), *n.* [F. *jas*, in sense defined, also the stock of an anchor, < Pr. *jas*, *jatz*, lit. a layer or bed, < *jazer*, lie, < L. *jacere*, lie.] A storage reservoir or basin constructed on the coast of a tidal sea, into which sea-water flows at high tide and is concentrated by evaporation to furnish the feed for the vats or basins in which salt is made. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 229.

jasmine, *n.*—**American jasmine.** (*a*) In the West Indies, the cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*. Also called *Indian* and *Barbados pink*. (*b*) The red morning-glory, *Quamoclit coccinea*.—**Bastard jasmine.** (*b*) The matrimony vine, *Lycium vulgare*.—**Crape jasmine,** *Tabernæmontana coronaria*, a tender, ornamental shrub of the dogbane family, with glossy green leaves and fragrant, white flowers 1–2 inches across, clustered or single in the forks of the branches: so called from the crimped margins of the petals. Also called *East Indian rose-bay* and *Adam's apple*.—**Native jasmine,** in Australia, a small erect shrub, *Ricinocarpos pinifolius*, of the spurge family. Its seeds resemble those of the castor-oil plant and yield an oil.—**Red jasmine.** (*b*) The cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*.—**Rock-jasmine.** See ★*Androsace*.—**Wild jasmine.** (*b*) In the Bahamas, a naturalized shrubby plant, *Clerodendrum fragrans*. See *Clerodendrum* and ★*glory-tree*. (*c*) In the West Indies, (1) *Faramea odoratissima*, a shrub or small tree of the madder family, one of the plants called *wild coffee*; (2) species of the genus *Ixora* (which see).



Crape Jasmine
(*Tabernæmontana coronaria*).
One third natural size.

jasmine-wood (jasˊmin-wu̇d), *n.* *Diporidium Mauritianum*, a tree of the family *Ochnaceæ*, occurring on the Island of Mauritius; or its wood. So called from the fragrance of its showy white flowers.

jasmone (jasˊmōn), *n.* [*jasm(ine)* + *-one*.] A ketone, $C_{11}H_{16}O$, found in jasmine-oil. It boils at 258° C. and has, when diluted, an odor like that of jasmine.

jasper (jas'pėr), *v. t.* [*jasper, n.*] Same as *jasperize.*

jasperoid (jas'pėr-oid), *a.* [*jasper* + *-oid.*] Same as *jaspoid.*

The Townsend ridges are described as a long narrow line of outcropping *jasperoid* rocks.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 648.

jaspilite (jas'pi-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰασπις*, jasper, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *petrog.*, originally an acid igneous rock more silicious than rhyolite; as now used, in the Lake Superior region, a rock consisting of bands of red chert and hematite.

jasp-opal (jasp'ō″pal), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal.*

jassid (jas'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the homopterous family *Jassidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Jassidæ.*

jassoid (jas'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous superfamily *Jassoidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Jassoidea.*

Jassoidea (ja-soi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jassus* + *-oidea.*] The homopterous family *Jassidæ* considered as a superfamily.

jatahy (zhä-tä-hē'), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as ★*jatoba.*

jati (jä'tē), *n.* [Malay *jāti*, in *pōhon jāti*, teak-tree, and *kāyu jāti*, teak-wood.] The East Indian teak, *Tectona grandis.* See *teak* and *Tectona.*

jatoba (zhä-tō-bä'), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any one of several Brazilian species of large leguminous trees belonging to the genus *Hymenæa*, especially *H. stilbocarpa.* They yield resins similar to that obtained from the more northern *H. Courbaril.* See *Hymenæa.* Called also *jatahy.*

jatropha-oil (jat'rō-fą-oil), *n.* An oil, resembling castor-oil in composition and properties, obtained from the seed of *Jatropha Curcas* (*Curcas purgans*) and *J. multifida.* Also known as *curcas-oil* and *purqueira-oil.*

jatrophic (ja-trof'ik), *a.* [*Jatroph*(*a*) + *-ic.*] Relating to the plant genus *Jatropha*, especially to *J. Curcas* or to its medicinal seeds.

jaun[2] (jân), *n.* [Beng. *yān* (pronounced *jān*), Hind. *yān*, a vehicle, < Skt. *yāna*, a vehicle, < √*yā*, a going, walking, way, course, go, move, walk.] A small palanquin-carriage such as is used in Calcutta by business men in going to their offices.

My work . . . was sedentary, save for an occasional run in an office *jaun* to the Customhouse or elsewhere.
E. Braddon, in Blackwood's Mag., Oct., 1893, p. 499.

jaundice, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*grasserie.*—**Catarrhal jaundice,** jaundice occurring as a symptom of catarrhal inflammation of the bile-ducts.—**Hematogenous jaundice,** a yellowish coloration of the skin due to blood-changes and not to the presence of bile-pigments in the tissues.—**Hepatogenous jaundice,** jaundice resulting from disease of the liver.—**Malignant jaundice,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—**Obstructive jaundice,** jaundice due to impediment to the flow of bile in the ducts.—**Simple jaundice.** Same as *catarrhal* ★*jaundice.*

jaundice-root (jän'dis-röt), *n.* The orange-root, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

jaune antique (zhōn oṅ-tēk'). [F., 'old yellow.'] A variegated and crystalline terra-cotta, seen in vases. The colors are black and rich saffron. *Meteyard*, Hand-book of Wedgwood Ware, Glossary.

jaune brilliant (zhōn brē-yoṅ'). [F., 'brilliant yellow.'] A trade-name for cadmium sulphid used as a pigment. Also known as *cadmium yellow.*

jaune clair (zhōn klār'). [F., 'clear yellow.'] A clear yellow or canary-color seen in Sèvres porcelain.

Jav. An abbreviation of *Javanese.*

Java wax. Same as *fig* ★*wax.*

javali (hä-vä-lē'), *n.* [Also *javari*; S. Amer.] The South American peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus.*

Javan, *a.* **II.** *n.* A native of Java.

javanine (jav'ą-nin), *n.* [NL. *javan*(*ica*) (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid contained in the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya javanica.* It crystallizes in rhombic plates.

javelin-fish (jav'lin-fish), *n.* A fish, *Pomadasys hasta*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found along the East African coast and through all the Indian seas.

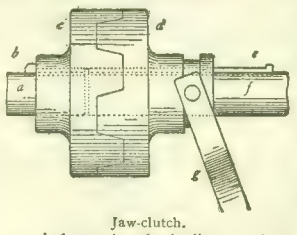
javilla (hä-vē'lvä), *n.* [Another spelling of Sp. *habilla.*] In Panama, same as ★*habilla*, 1.

jaw[1], *n.*—**Big jaw** or **lump jaw,** actinomycosis in cattle. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 97.—**Phossy jaw,** necrosis of the jaw in phosphorous poisoning.

A case of death from phosphorus poisoning that occurred at the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, due to a recent attack of "*phossy jaw.*"
Lancet, June 18, 1904, p. 1763.

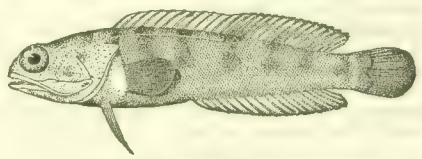
jaw-chuck, *n.*—**Independent jaw-chuck,** a chuck in which the jaws for holding the work do not move radially together as in the self-centering chuck, but are movable and adjustable independently.—**Inside jaw-chuck,** a chuck in which the jaws for holding the work move from within radially outward to grip hollow cylinders on their inner surfaces.

jaw-clutch (jâ'kluch), *n.* A device for joining the end of one shaft to the end of another. It consists of a pair of collars one of which is keyed to the end of each shaft. One of the collars is free to slide axially on its shaft, the other being fixed. When the movable piece slides toward the other, tongues on one enter jaws on the other and so unite the two shafts.



Jaw-clutch.
a, shaft carrying fixed collar *c*; *b*, key; *d*, collar moving axially on shaft *f*; prevented from rotating by feather *e*; *f*, shaft to be driven by the engagement of the clutch; *g*, arm for throwing clutch in or out.

jaw-fish (jâ'fish), *n.* A name of fishes of the family *Opisthognathidæ*, small fishes found near



Jaw-fish (*Opisthognathus macrognathus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

the rocky bottoms of tropical seas and remarkable for the great length of the upper jaw.

jaw-hole, *n.* **2.** An opening in the ground; the entrance to a cave or cavern. *Whitby Glossary.* [Prov. Eng. and Sc.]

jawing-tacks (jâ'ing-taks), *n. pl.* Same as *jaw-tackle.*

jaw-me-down (jâ'mē-doun″), *n.* A domineering arguer. [Naut. slang.]

jaw-twister (jâ'twis″tėr), *n.* A jaw-breaker.

jay[2], *n.* **1.** In England the name is locally given to birds that are not jays at all, including the Cornish chough and the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

4. In angling, a variety of artificial fly dressed with blue jay feathers.—**California jay,** *Aphelocoma californica*, a species much like the Florida jay, but lighter below.—**Siberian jay,** *Perisoreus infaustus*, a bird allied to the Canada jay or whisky-jack of North America, and the only jay belonging to a genus common to the Old and New Worlds.

jay-bird, *n.* **2.** A stupid person; a country simpleton; a hay-seed: same as *jay*[2], 3 (*b*). [Slang.]

From the land of logs and peaches
Came a callow *jay-bird* dressed
In homespun coat and breeches
And a gaudy velvet vest.
Eugene Field, in Chicago Daily News, July, 1886.

jayhawk, *v. t.* **2.** To strip one 4-foot length of bark from (a tan-bark oak), leaving the tree standing.

J. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Jesus Christ*; (*b*) of *Julius Cæsar*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *jurisconsultus*, jurisconsult; (*d*) of *justice clerk.*

J. C. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Juris Civilis Doctor*, Doctor of Civil Law.

J. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Junior Deacon*; (*b*) of the Latin *Juris Doctor*, Doctor of Law.

jeanette-twill (ją-net'twil″), *n.* Same as *jeanette.*

jean-twill (jān'twil), *n.* Same as *jean*, 2.

jebaru (zhā-bä-rö'), *n.* [Brazilian.] *Eperua purpurea*, a large leguminous tree of northern Brazil, congeneric with the wallaba of Guiana. The natives use the tough bark in the manufacture of certain musical instruments.

Jebb process. See ★*process.*

jebel (jeb'el), *n.* [A European rendition of Ar. *jabal*, a mountain.] Mountain; mount: a term occurring in some geographic names of Arabic origin. It is concealed in *Gibraltar.*

jecolein (jek-ō-lē'in), *n.* [L. *jec*(*ur*), liver, + *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] One of the fatty principles contained in cod-liver oil.

jecorin (jek'ō-rin), *n.* [L. *jecur* (*jecor-*), liver, + *-in*[2].] An organic substance possibly derived from protagon, containing both sulphur and phosphorus. It is found in nerve-tissue, in the liver, in muscle-tissue, and in the blood. It reduces cupric oxid in alkaline solution.

jeel[2] (jēl), *n.* [Manx *jeeyl, jeeill, jeell*, Ir. *díoghbhail*, Gael. *dìobhail*, damage, loss, *dígbail*, diminution, < Ir. Gael. *di-* neg. + *gabhail*, taking (see *gavel*[1]).] Damage; trouble.

jeer-bitts (jēr'bits), *n. pl.* The bitts to which the jeers are made fast. See *jeer*[2].

jeer-block (jēr'blok), *n.* A block which forms part of the jeer-fall. See *jeer*[2] and ★*jeer-fall.*

jeer-capstan (jēr'kap″stąn), *n.* A capstan placed amidships between the foremast and mainmast for general use, as for stretching rope, etc.

jeer-fall (jēr'fâl), *n.* A rope rove through the jeer-blocks which together form the jeers.

jeetee, *n.* Same as *jetee.*

jeffing (jef'ing), *n.* [*jeff*[1], *v.*] A game of chance played by type-setters. See *jeff*[1], *v.*

Jeffreysia (je-frē'zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Forbes, 1850).] The typical genus of the family *Jeffreysiidæ.*

Jeffreysiidæ (jef-rē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jeffreysia* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, of the order *Prosobranchiata.* They have the mantle with two pointed ciliated appendages in front, the tentacles also ciliated, eyes sessile and situated far behind the base of the tentacles, marginal teeth sometimes absent, and the shell small, thin, and pellucid. The family contains the genera *Jeffreysia* and *Dardania*, marine forms living on algæ.

jehad (jē-häd'), *n.* See *jihad.*

jeju (zhā-zhö'), *n.* [Tupi (southern Brazil) *jejú* (Martius, 1863).] A food-fish belonging to the family *Characinidæ*, found in the rivers of South America.

The "*jeju*" and agulha, which are valued as food fishes.
Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1901, p. 199.

jejunectomy (jē-jö-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *jejunum* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of the jejunum.

jejunitis (jē-jö-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *jejunum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the jejunum.

jejunostomy (jē-jö-nos'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *jejunum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] The establishment by a surgical operation of an opening from the exterior of the body into the jejunum.

jelab, jellab (je-läb'), *n.* [Ar. *jallabīya*, a long blouse, connected with *jallābī*, imported, *jalba*, a foreign country, < *jalaba*, import.] A cloak with a hood worn by men in Morocco. Also *jelib.*

jelba (jel'bą), *n.* [Appar. < Ar. *jalba*, foreign country: see ★*jelab.*] A large coasting-vessel of the Red Sea.

jelloid (jel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*jell*(*y*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of jelly; similar to a jelly.

II. *n.* A medicated tablet or lozenge of gelatin.

jelly[1], *n.* **4.** A jellyfish, as *Aurelia* or *Cyanea.*—**Mineral jelly,** a soft semisolid product from petroleum, the best free from crystalline paraffin, extensively used as a basis for salves and ointments. It is prepared by different processes, and sold under various tradenames, as *vaseline, cosmoline*, etc. Also called *petroleum jelly.*—**Royal jelly,** the especial food with which queen larvæ are fed by the worker honey-bees.

jelly[1] (jel'i), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To make a jelly of; reduce to the consistence of jelly.

II. *intrans.* To solidify or congeal; become a jelly.

jelly-leaf (jel'i-lēf), *n.* The Queensland hemp. See *Sida*, 1.

jelly-nut (jel'i-nut), *n.* An unripe cocoanut in which the kernel is still so soft that it can be scraped out in the form of a custard or jelly. See *cocoa*[1].

jelly-powder (jel'i-pou″dėr), *n.* **1.** A form of gelatin dynamite.—**2.** A powdered preparation of gelatin, of various flavors, used in making puddings, etc.

jelly-press (jel'i-pres), *n.* A device, worked by hand, which presses the juice from fruits in jelly-making.

jelous, jelousy. Simplified spellings of *jealous, jealousy.*

Jemmy Donnelly (jem'i don'el-i). Any one of three large, valuable timber-trees of Queensland, *Myrsine variabilis, Euroschinus falcatus* of the cashew family, and *Eucalyptus resinifera.* The last is also called *Jimmy Low* and *forest mahogany.* See *ironbark-tree.* [Colloq., Australia.]

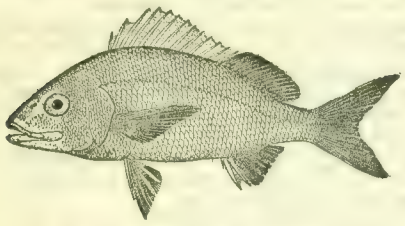
Jemmy Jessamy (jem″i jes'ą-mi). A dandy; a fop. Also used attributively. See *Jessamy, n.*

Jena glass. See ★*glass.*

je-ne-sais-quoi (zhė-n(ę)-sā-kwo'), *n.* [F., 'I know not what.'] A something one can not describe; usually, something too attractive to be expressed.

jeniguana (hā-nē'gwä-nä), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *heniguana*, from a native West Indian name (Pichardo).] A hæmuloid fish, *Hæmulon melanurum*, reaching a length of about one foot, found in the West Indies and southward.

jeniguano (hä-nē′gwä-nō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.



Jeniguano (*Bathystoma aurolineatum*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

heniguano (Pichardo).] A West Indian fish, *Bathystoma aurolineatum*.

Jenkins (jeng′kinz), *n.* [A common English surname used (like *Brown, Jones,* or *Robinson*) as a generic name for an otherwise anonymous person.] The imaginary name of a reporter of "society news" and social gossip.

Jenkinsia (jeng-kin-zi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Oliver P. *Jenkins,* an American ichthyologist.] A genus of herrings found on both southern coasts of North America.

jenkinsite (jeng′kinz-īt), *n.* [Named after J. *Jenkins* of Monroe, New York.] A ferriferous serpentine, near hydrophite, occurring as an incrustation on magnetite in Orange county, New York.

Jennerian (je-nē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to Edward Jenner (1749–1823), the discoverer of the protective value of vaccination, or to vaccination or other similar methods for the prevention of infectious diseases.

Jennerization (jen″e-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [*Jennerize* + *-ation.*] Inoculation for the prevention of an infectious disease; vaccination; recently, the inoculation of cattle with tubercle bacilli from the human being, for the purpose of inducing a modified form of tuberculosis as a protection against the more violent form peculiar to cattle.

Jennerize (jen′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Jennerized,* ppr. *Jennerizing.* [*Jenner* (see ★*Jennerian*) + *-ize.*] To vaccinate or inoculate, in the manner practised or initiated by Edward Jenner. See ★*Jennerization.*

jennet[1], *n.* 2. The female ass; a jenny. *Tegetmeier and Southerland,* Asses and Mule Breeding, p. 146.

jenny, *n.* 5. A locomotive-crane; a self-propelling crane used for carrying heavy weights.—6. Compasses with one end bent inward.—7. A stroke in English billiards, originally a losing hazard made from balk into a middle pocket, the object-ball being near the pocket, but below it: now applied to any acute-angled pocketing placed from balk to a ball outside, and thence into any of the four pockets beyond balk.—**Silver jenny,** a common name of *Eucinostomus gula,* a fish of the family *Gerridæ,* found from Carolina to Brazil.

jentacular (jen-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [NL. **jentaculari*s, < L. *jentaculum,* an early breakfast, < *jentare,* breakfast: see ★*jentation.*] Relating to breakfast.

jentation† (jen-tā′shon), *n.* [LL. *jentatio(n-),* < *jentare,* breakfast, appar. contracted from **jejunitare,* < *jejunus,* fasting. Cf. *dine, dinner.*] Breakfast.

jeopardy (jep′är-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jeopardied,* ppr. *jeopardying.* [*jeopardy, n.*] To jeopardize: as, he *jeopardied* his fame.

jepard, jepardy. Simplified spellings of *jeopard, jeopardy.*

jequitiba (zhā-kē-tē-bä′), *n.* [Brazilian.] Any one of several species of large Brazilian trees belonging to the genus *Cariniana,* of the family *Lecythidaceæ;* especially *C. Brasiliensis* and *C. excelsa.* They yield an astringent bark useful in bowel complaints, and a highly prized hard, tough, durable wood.

Jerahmeelite (je-rä′mē-el-īt), *n.* [*Jerahmeel* + *-ite*[2].] One of the descendants of Jerahmeel, the brother of Caleb (1 Chron. ii. 9), living on the southern border of Judah: probably an Amalekite or Edomite tribe which afterward was absorbed by Judah.

jerboa-kangaroo (jėr′bō-ä-kang-gạ-rö″), *n.* One of the bush-tailed rat-kangaroos, *Bettongia cuniculus,* found in Tasmania.

jerboa-mouse, *n.* 2. The North American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonicus.*

jerboa-rat (jėr′bō-ä-rat″), *n.* A common name for the small rodents of the genus *Hapalotis,* found in Tasmania and the desert regions of Australia. The best-known species is *H. mitchelli.*

jerfar (jėr′fär), *n.* A fish, *Gymnarchus niloticus,* found in the Nile, the only representative of its family, remarkable for the cellular structure of its air-bladder, which resembles that of certain ganoid fishes and probably functions similarly as an imperfect lung.

jerib (je-rēb′), *n.* [Pers. Hind. Ar. *jarīb.*] A Persian measure of surface equal, in various localities, to from 1,000 to 1,066 square zar or from 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

jerk[1], *n.* 6. In *golf,* a stroke in which the club-head, after striking the ball, digs into the ground.—7†. An abrupt witticism; a sudden sally of wit.—8. *pl.* Chorea or tic.

jerk-finger (jėrk′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger. Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 526.

jerm (jėrm), *n.* [Also *germe;* F. *djerme,* It. *germa,* < Ar. *jarm.*] A trading-vessel in the Levant; a vessel rigged with large lateen sails and used on the Egyptian coast for carrying passengers and freight.

jerrawicke (jer′a-wik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name formerly given in Australia to beer or ale made in that country. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

jerry, *n.* 2. A machine for shearing fabrics.—3. The jocular uproar or noise made in a printing-house by compositors on any extraordinary occasion. [Printers' slang.]

II. *a.* Defectively or flimsily constructed; jerry-built: as, a *jerry* house; a *jerry* ship.

jerryism (jer′i-izm), *n.* Building in an unsubstantial, flimsy manner; jerry-building.

Jerry Sneak (jer′i snēk′). [*Jerry Sneak,* the cowardly henpecked 'Mayor of Garratt,' in Foote's play of that name.] A henpecked, mean, sneaking fellow.

jersey, *n.* 3. [*cap.*] A celebrated breed of dairy cattle which originated in the island of Jersey, in the English channel, and is noted for the yield of milk. Jerseys are the smallest of dairy cattle, with rounded bodies, slender, rather short



Jersey Bull.



Jersey Cow.

legs, small, broad head, and small, waxy horns, often crumpled. The color is variable, preferably fawn with dark legs; but there are pure-bred animals of various shades of yellow, brown, tan, mouse-color, light red, and even black.—**Blue jersey,** a sailor.

jersey-blue (jėr′zi-blö′), *n.* An American breed of large-sized fowls which resemble the langshan, but are of a bluish color, with the hackle- and sickle-feathers nearly black.

Jerseyman (jėr′zi-man), *n.*; pl. *Jerseymen* (-men). An inhabitant of the State of New Jersey.

Jerusalem chamber. See ★*chamber.*—**Jerusalem corn.** See ★*Kafir-corn.*

jervic (jėr′vik), *a.* [*jerv(ine)* + *-ic.*] Same as *chelidonic.*

jeso (jē′sō), *n.* [Sp. *yeso* = It. *gesso,* < L. *gypsum,* gypsum.] In *petrog.,* a bed of decomposed gypsum.

jessakeed (jes′a-kēd), *n.* [Ojibwa *jessakkid.*] A seer and prophet whose functions are those of a shaman: used to designate a particular class of shamans of the Ojibwa.

The birch-bark records of the society, and the mnemonic songs on birch-bark, employed by the Midē′ priests, as well as those of the *Jē′ssakki′d* and the Wâbēnō′, which represent two other grades of Shamans.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 48.

jessamin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *jessamine.*

jestful (jest′fûl), *a.* [*jest*[1] + *-ful.*] Jesting; joking; given to jesting.

Jesuit, *n.*—**Jesuits' bark.** (*b*) The high-water shrub, *Iva frutescens.*

Jesuitize (jez′ū-it-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Jesuitized,* ppr. *Jesuitizing.* [*Jesuit* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To Jesuit.

II. *intrans.* To speak or act as a Jesuit.

Jet ware. See ★*ware*[2].

jet-black, *a.* **II.** *n.* A deep black color; specifically, an acid coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from disulpho-azo-benzene-alpha-naphthylamine. It dyes wool a deep bluish black in a mildly acid or neutral bath.—**Diamine jet-black Cr, OO, RB,** and **SS,** direct cotton coal-tar colors. They dye unmordanted cotton a jet-black in a salt bath.

jet-burner (jet′bėr″nėr), *n.* A hollow iron or steel casting pierced on its upper surface with a number of small holes. A mixture of air and vapor comes through these and forms jets of combustible vapor or gas, which, meeting additional air from tubes in the center of the groups of small holes, gives complete combustion and a blue flame.

jet-condenser (jet′kon-den″sėr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing steam by injecting into it a jet of cool water. This can be done in a vessel or chamber or in a pipe. The injected water mixes with the steam, and no attempt is made to keep them apart as in the surface-condenser.

jeterus, *n.* A spurious word, due to a misreading or typographical error for *icterus,* as used in botany. The mistake was made by Bischoff and copied by Lindley and others. See *icterus,* 2.

jet-pile (jet′pīl), *n.* A wooden or iron pile that can be set in position by means of a jet of water: so named to distinguish it from one driven into place by means of a pile-driver. The pile to be set in sand, either above or below the surface of the water, is placed upright, with the point resting on the sand. A length of gas-pipe is placed close beside the pile, the upper end being connected to a hose. When a powerful stream of water is forced through the pipe, the jet of water escaping at the lower end stirs and loosens the sand, and the pile, no longer supported by solid sand, sinks slowly downward by its own weight, the pipe sinking at the same time. When the pile is deep enough, the stream is cut off, and the sand compacts around the pile, holding it firmly in place. A less powerful jet loosens the pipe, and it can be withdrawn and used again. Iron piles are sunk by forcing the water through the hollow pile, the jet escaping from the point or toe of the pile. This process of pile-sinking is called *jet pile-driving.*

jet-propeller (jet′prō-pel″ėr), *n.* A device on an air-ship or a vessel for throwing a jet of air or water in a direction contrary to that in which it is desired to propel the vessel. The fluid is taken in at the forward end of the vessel and thrown out at the other end, the reactive energy of the jet being thus utilized to drive the vessel ahead.

jet-propulsion (jet′prō-pul″shon), *n.* The act or process of propelling a vessel or an air-ship by the reaction of a jet of water or air which is set in motion by machinery contained in the vessel.

jet-pump, *n.* 2. Same as *filter-pump.*

jet-slug (jet′slug), *n.* A kind of slug.

jet-valve (jet′valv), *n.* 1. A starting-valve in an injector or inspirator.—2. The valve controlling the water-jet in a jet-condenser.

jeu de règle (zhė dẹ rā′gl). [F., 'play of rule.'] In *écarté,* a hand on which it is right to stand, or play without proposing; also, one with which it is right to refuse, or play without giving cards.

jew-balance (jö′bal″ans), *n.* The name given by sailors in the Mediterranean to the hammer-headed shark.

jewed (jöd), *a.* Having a jewing, or jew-wattle, at the base of the lower mandible, as some breeds of domesticated pigeons.

jewel-cup (jö′el-kup), *n.* The agate fixed in the center of the compass-card. It has a depression or socket which rests upon the upright pin in the center of the compass-bowl and on which the card revolves.

Jewelers' gold, grain. See ★*gold,* ★*grain*[1].—**Jewelers' lathe, vise.** See ★*lathe*[1], ★*vise*[1].

jewel-house, *n.* 2†. A house or place in which treasures or jewels are kept; hence, a treasury.—**Master of the jewel-house,** an official who had charge of all the plate used for the table of the king or of a great

noble; specifically, one who had charge of all plate and jewels in the Tower of London. *Phillips*, 1706.

Thomas Cromwell;
A man in much esteem with the king, and truly
A worthy friend. The king has made him *master O' the jewel house*,
And one, already, of the privy council.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

jewely, *a.* 2. Covered or adorned with jewels.

jewfish, *n.* (*b*) In New South Wales, a name of two or more species, all fishes of large size, as *Sciæna antarctica* and *Glaucosoma hebraicum*. *Sciæna antarctica* is the kingfish of the Melbourne market. *Sciæna* is called dewfish in Brisbane. It belongs to the family *Sciænidæ*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

jewhood (jö′hůd), *n.* Judaism; the state or condition of being a Jew. *Carlyle.*

Jewish fasts, festivals. See ★*fast*[3], ★*festival.*

Jewism, *n.* 2. A characteristic of the Jews or of their method of speech; a Jewish idiom.

jew-lizard (jö′liz″ärd), *n.* A large lizard, *Amphibolurus barbatus*, of the family *Agamidæ*. It is found in Australia, where it is known also as the *bearded lizard* from the frill of spines beneath the throat.

jew-monkey (jö′mung″ki), *n.* A name for two very different species of monkey, one, *Pithecia chiropotes*, from northern South America, and the common macaque, *Macacus cynomulgus*, of southern Asia: supposed to be given on account of the beard.

Jews'-stone, *n.* 3. Crystallized iron pyrites or pyrite, early used as a gem.

jew-wattle (jö′wot″l), *n.* Same as *jewing*.

The next important point is the beak wattle, which should appear (in the Dragoon) on the upper mandible alone, lower or *jew wattle* being a fault. *Book of Pigeons.*

jezail (je-zīl′, or -zäl′), *n.* [Also *jizail, juzail;* < Pers. *jazā′il.*] A long and heavy musket fired from a rest, used by Asiatic tribes. It is of the same character as the jingal.

All night the cressets glimmered pale
On Ulwar sabre and Tonk *jezail*,
Mewar headstall and Marwar mail,
That clinked in the palace yard.
R. Kipling, The Last Suttee, st. 2.

Nublee Baksh Punjabi Jat found a hide-bound flail,
Chimbu Singh from Bikaneer oiled his Tonk *jezail*.
R. Kipling, What Happened, st. 8.

Jezebelian (jez-e-bel′ian), *a.* Having the character of a Jezebel; impudent; wicked.

Jezebelish (jez′e-bel-ish), *a.* Same as ★*Jezebelian.*

jeziah (jez′yä), *n.* [Pers. Ar. *jizyah.*] A poll-tax imposed by Mohammedan law on non-Mohammedan subjects; specifically, that exacted by the Mogul emperors in India. *N. E. D.*

J. G. W. An abbreviation of *Junior Grand Warden.*

jharal (jä′ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian thar, *Hemitragus jemlaicus*, one of the wild goats.

jhobu (jō′bö), *n.* [A Tibetan name.] A small breed of cattle, used as beasts of burden in Tibet: a local name adopted by various writers.

A cross-breed of horned cattle called *jhobu*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 153.

jhow (jou), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hindi *jhau*, < Skt. *jhawuka.*] The Indian tamarisk, *Tamarix Indica*, a shrub or small tree found throughout India in the marshes of rivers and along the sea-coast. Its wood is used principally as fuel and the smaller twigs are used for thatching and basketry.

JHVH. See *Jehovah.*

jib[1], *n.* 2. The boom of a derrick; the inclined strut in a derrick, which can be swung in a vertical as well as a horizontal plane.—**Flying-jib halyards.** See ★*halyard.*—**Jib-and-staysail-jack**, a sailors' name for a nervous, fussy officer who keeps the watch unnecessarily on the move trimming and making and shortening sail.—**Up jib!** (*naut.*), a command to start off.

As soon as I told him that, he *up jib* and went off.
Dialect Notes, II. vi.

jibaro (hē′bä-rō), *n.* [Also *gibaro;* W. Ind. Sp. *jíbaro*, rustic, savage, wild: from an aboriginal word; cf. Taino *zibao*, mountain region.] One of the poorer class of native peasantry in Porto Rico. *F. A. Ober*, Our West Indian Neighbors, p. 231.

jibbah (jib′ä), *n.* Same as *jubbah.*

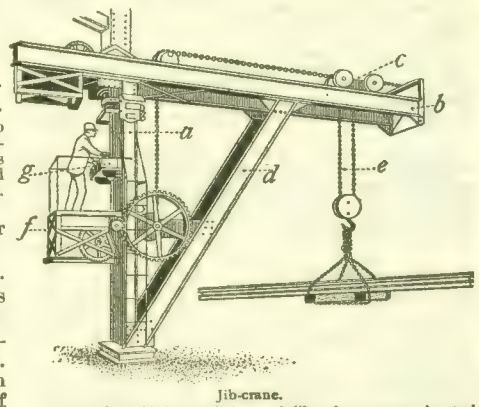
jibber[2] (jib′ėr), *v. i.* See *gibber*[1].

jibbong, *n.* Same as ★*geebung.*

jib-boom, *n.*—**Flying-jib boom**, the light spar that rests on the jib-boom and that is rigged out ahead of the latter.—**Jib-boom guys.** See ★*guy*[1].

jibby-horse (jib′i-hôrs), *n.* A showman's horse covered with gaudy trappings.

jib-crane (jib′krān), *n.* A crane having a horizontal boom on which travels a trolley which carries the hoisting-tackle. The boom is supported by a rotating column and by a bracket and



Jib-crane.

a, mast pivoted below and above; *b*, jib or boom supporting trolley; *c*, trolley traversing jib; *d*, strut; *e*, hoisting-chain and block; *f*, motor; *g*, controller for handling hoist, traverse of trolley, and wing-gear of mast.

counterweights, or is pivoted to a fixed column. Many types are in use, operated by hand or by electric or pneumatic motors.

jib-foresail (jib′fōr″sāl), *n.* The first head-sail forward of the foremast on a fore-and-aft vessel, which sets on the forestay.

jib-headed (jib′hed″ed), *a.* Having, as a sail, its head shaped like that of a jib, namely, pyramidal or like an inverted V. All head-sails and gaff-topsails are jib-headed, with the exception of the English style of square-headed gaff-topsail. See ★*jack-yard.*

jib-header (jib′hed″ėr), *n.* A sail whose head is shaped like the head of a jib. See ★*jib-headed.*

jib-iron (jib′ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, the thimble in the clue of a jib.

jib-machine (jib′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mining*, a machine for cutting coal, in which the frame carrying the cutting-tools is mounted on the end of a jib, so that it may be swung around and worked at various angles.

jib-netting, *n.*—**Flying-jib netting**, a safety netting rigged under the flying-jib boom.

jiboggan (ji-bog′an), *n.* [From a variant form of the Algonkin original of *toboggan.*] A large sled on runners. [New Eng.]

jiboo (ji-bö′), *v. t.* In *lumbering*, to remove a grab from (a log).

jiboya (ji-bō′yä), *n.* [Tupi (Martius).] The boa-constrictor.

jib-post (jib′pōst), *n.* The post of a jib-crane or derrick; the vertical member which supports the arm or jib of a crane or derrick.

jib-traveler (jib′trav″el-ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the large iron ring to which the tack of a cutter-yacht's jib is made fast. This ring encircles the bowsprit, and is run in and out on that spar by means of an outhaul and an inhaul respectively. The jib is always set flying, the halyards and sheets being hooked in and unhooked as the sail is set and taken in.

jicama (hē′kä-mä), *n.* [Nahuatl *xicama*, or *xicamatl.*] In Mexico, a name applied to several edible roots, especially to that of the yam-bean, *Cacara erosa*, a leguminous plant with a sweetish, turnip-like root, which may be eaten either raw or cooked. This plant is now widely spread throughout the tropics.

jicara (hē′kä-rä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *jícara*, < Nahuatl *xicalli*, the calabash-tree.] 1. Same as *calabash-tree.* Compare ★*higuera.*—2. Same as *calabash*, 1.—3. In *metal.*, a small bowl used in testing silver amalgam. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 743.

jicote (hē-kō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *xicotli.*] The name given in Mexico to any stinging burrowing bee.

jicotera (hē-kō-tā′rä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The nest of a jicote.

jiff[2] (jif), *n.* Short for *jiffy:* as, he was off in a *jiff.*

jiffle (jif′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jiffled*, ppr. *jiffling.* [Imitative variant of *shuffle.*] To shuffle with the feet. [Prov. Eng.]

jig, *n.*, **6.** (*d*) An appliance used in the manufacture of articles on the interchangeable system, whereby exact uniformity of dimension is secured. The blank to be operated on is attached to the jig, and the latter compels all holes to come at determinate distances, and all profiles to measure alike when machining is completed, without calibration and measurement. (*e*) *Naut.*, a tackle made fast to one end of the throat and peak halyards so as to get an extra purchase after the regular hauling part has been belayed.—**Collom jig**, in *mining*, an ore-jig in which the plungers are depressed by the blows of a heavy cast-iron rocker: much used in the Lake Superior copper region.—**Harz jig**, in *mining*, the side-piston jig which had its development in the Harz mountains of Germany.—**Krom jig**, in *mining*, an air-jig in which the separation of minerals of different specific gravity is effected by pulsating blasts of air.

jig, *v. t.*—**To jig up** (*naut.*), to set up with the jig: said of the throat and peak of a sail.

jiga (jē′gä), *n.* [Given as from "Chinese *jiga*, mimic me."] The name in China for any wasp which stores up caterpillars as food for its young. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 92.

jig-backed (jig′bakt), *a.* Having a crooked or twisted back.

It was discovered that, from a wrench, she [a mare] was also *jig-backed.* *Sporting Mag.*, VIII. 262. *N. E. D.*

jig-brow (jig′brou), *n.* In *mining*, an underground railroad operated by gravity: same as *jig*, 6 (*b*). [Eng.]

jig-drilling (jig′dril″ing), *n.* The process of drilling holes the location of which is determined by a jig or templet. The holes may be located very accurately in this manner, and any number of pieces can be drilled with the holes in the same relative position.

jig-dyer (jig′dī″ėr), *n.* A dyeing-machine largely used for dyeing cloth a solid color in the open or full width. It consists of a dye-vat above which are two rolls upon which cloth may be wound. The cloth passes through the dye liquor back and forth from one roll to the other until the dyeing process is completed.

jig-filing (jig′fī″ling), *n.* The process of filing to a definite size or outline by the use of a jig or templet.

jigged (jigd), *a.* Made in a jig; hence, accurately made. See ★*jig*, 6 (*d*).

jigger[1], *n.* 2. (*m*) A clutch for attaching mine-cars to a haulage rope, consisting of a vertical rod with side-hooks which hold by biting the rope as the rod turns. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

7. An illicit still.—8. A leaded hook or gang of hooks used without bait for catching fish by jigging. See *jig*, 6 (*c*).—9. A machine used for dyeing cloth. See ★*jig-dyer.*—10. In *golf*, a club with an iron head, between a mashy and a mid-iron, used for approaching.—11. In *wireless teleg.*, a small transformer used for regulating and maintaining the difference of potential between the terminals of a coherer.—12. In the Royal Mint, a small weight which it is necessary, in certain cases, to add to a given number of coins to make an exact pound in weight. *W. J. Hosking*, Royal Mint. *N. E. D.*

jigger[1], *v. t.* 2. To pull (a log) by horse-power over a level place in a slide.

jigger-block (jig′ėr-blok), *n.* A block having the strap, whether of rope or metal, continued out so as to furnish a convenient means of securing it.

jiggering (jig′ėr-ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the process of making plates and saucers, and other flat-ware, on the jigger. See *jigger*[1], 2 (*e*).

jigger-sail (jig′ėr-sāl), *n.* A sail that sets on a jigger-mast.

jigger-tackle (jig′ėr-tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a handy-billy used about decks; a watch-tackle.

jigging (jig′ing), *n.* The sifting, dressing, or sorting of ore by means of a jigging-machine.

jiggle, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To jerk or joggle slightly.

jiggle (jig′l), *n.* A slight joggle; a quick jiggling movement.

jig-saw (jig′sâ), *v. t.* To cut with a jig- or scroll-saw.

jiguagua (hē-gwä′gwä), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp., from an aboriginal name.] A West Indian name of *Caranx hippos*, a carangoid fish found on both coasts of tropical America.

jilt, *n.* 2. Same as *gillet.* *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

jim-bang (jim′bang), *n.* Same as ★*jing-bang.*

jim-binder (jim′bīn″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*binder*, 10.

jim-crow, *n.* 2. In *mining*, a crowbar having at one end a claw similar to a hammer-claw.

jimjam, *n.* 3. *pl.* Oddities; fads.

jimmy-legs (jim′i-legz), *n.* A cant name for the master-at-arms in the United States navy.

Jimmy Low (jim″i lō′). The timber-tree called forest-mahogany, *Eucalyptus resinifera.* See *Eucalyptus*, *ironbark-tree*, and ★*Jemmy Donnelly.* [Colloq., Australia.]

Jimmy Squarefoot (jim″i skwâr′fůt). A sailors' name for the devil; the nautical Lucifer or Satan.

jin (jin), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *gin*[2] (a machine).] A tall pole used in connection with rope and tackle to raise heavy objects.

jina (jin'ä), *n.* [Skt.] The overcomer: a Buddha, or a Jain saint.

jing (jing), *v.* [Imitative, like *ring*[2], *ting*, *chink*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To ring.

II. *trans.* To ring or jingle.

jing (jing), *n.* [*jing*, *v.*] A short, sharp ring.

jing-bang (jing'bang), *n.* [Also *jim-bang*; an invented term.] 'Shebang'; concern; thing: used only in the phrase, 'the whole *jing-bang*.' [Slang.]

jingle, *n.* **6.** A two-wheeled car (like the Irish jingle) used in some parts of Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

jingle-bell (jing'gl-bel), *n.* In the engine-room of a steamboat, a bell hung upon a spring and controlled by a cord or wire from the pilot-house. When rung, its jingling sound signifies that all is clear or 'full speed ahead,' or, after entering a slip or dock, that the boat is fast.

jingle-jangle (jing'gl-jang″gl), *v. i.* To make a jingling sound.

jingling (jing'gling), *n.* **1.** A continued ringing; a lively noise of bells, or the like clinking.—**2.** A game in which the players are blindfolded and try to catch one, called the 'jingler,' who is not blindfolded and who jingles a bell to attract their attention and, if skilful, to divert it. Also called *jingling-match*.

jingling-match (jing'gling-mach), *n.* Same as ★*jingling*, 2.

Jingo (jing'gō), *v. t.* To force to a certain course of action by the influence of the Jingo spirit, that is, an aggressive bellicose patriotism.

Jingoist (jing'gō-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *Jingo*, 2.

II. *a.* Resembling or having the qualities of Jingoism.

jink[2] (jingk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *jing*, *chink*, etc.] The sharp jingle of coins; hence, coin itself; chink. [Slang.]

jinker, *n.* **2.** *pl.* An Australian contrivance much used in the bush for moving heavy logs and trunks of trees. It consists of two pairs of wheels with their axletrees joined by a long beam, under which the trunks are suspended by chains. Its structure is varied in town for moving wooden houses. Called in England a *whim*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

jinket (jing'ket), *v. i.* [Imitative of quick motion; cf. *jink*.] To frolic and romp; fling or dance about.

jinkle (jing'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jinkled*, ppr. *jinkling*. [Imitative; cf. ★*jinket*.] To move with quick, nimble action; dart and swerve.

jinny, *n.* **3.** The traveler on the arm of a crane from which the bight of the chain and the hook-block of the crane depend.

jinny-road (jin'i-rōd), *n.* In *mining*, a jig; a gravity-road in a coal-mine.

jinny-spinner (jin'i-spin″ėr), *n.* A sailors' name for the cockroach found on board ships.

jinrikisha (jin-rik'i-shä), *v. i.* To go about in a jinrikisha.

jin-sen (jin-sen'), *n.* The camp fan, an old type of flat feather fan used in Japan. *C. M. Salwey*, Fans of Japan, p. 20.

jipijapa (hē-pē-hä'pä), *n.* [Yunca Indian, in Ecuador; the name of a town in Ecuador.] **1.** A kind of grass used in Ecuador for making hats.—**2.** A hat made of the jipi japa grass. These hats are not of the best grade. The name is frequently given to all the straw hats more commonly known as *Panama hats*.

Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of "panama." . . . Everywhere in Latin America the hat is known under the name of *jipijapa*, in honor of the city where its manufacture was first started. It is only in Europe or outside of the producing countries that this hat receives the name of a city which does not make it. The finest hats are made in Jipijapa and at Montecristi, in the province of Manabi, Ecuador, this industry being one of the greatest resources of the country. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 206.

jiquilite (hē-kē-lē'tä), *n.* [Nahuatl *xiuhquilitl*, < *xihuitl*, turquoise, + *quilitl*, plant.] In Mexico and Central America, the indigo-plants *Indigofera Anil* and *I. tinctoria*.

jirble (jėr'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jirbled*, ppr. *jirbling*. [Imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* To spill over, as liquid from an unsteady vessel, with apparently some reference to its gurgling sound: as, a *jirbling* tub.

II. *trans.* To pour out (a liquid) with an unsteady hand: as, he *jirbles* out a dram. *N. E. D.*

jirga, jirgah (jėr'gä), *n.* [Afghani?] A council of elders or head men among the Afghans.

A *jirgah* is a friendly meeting in council of the headmen of different clans for the purpose of discussing intertribal affairs. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 351.

jiudo (jö-dō'), *n.* [Also *ju-do*; < Jap. *jiu*, *jū*, < Chin. *jeu*, *jou*, soft, + *dō*, < Chin. *tao*, way.] A modern modification of ★jiu-jutsu (which see).

Some confusion has arisen over the employment of the term "*jiudo*." To make the matter clear I will state that *jiudo* is the term selected by Professor Kano as describing his system more accurately than jiu-jitsu does. *Hancock and Higashi*, The Complete Kano Jiu-Jitsu, [1905, p. xi.

The art of jiu-jitsu, so C. K. Moriya, the editor of the Japanese Times, said last night by way of introduction to an exhibition of native athletes at the Columbia University gymnasium, is some 350 years old, but the more modern development of *jiu-do* has been worked out within the last quarter-century. *N. Y. Evening Post*, Feb. 8, 1906.

jiu-jitsu (jö-jit'sö), *n.* See ★*jiu-jutsu*.

jiu-jutsian (jö-jut'si-an), *n.* [Also *jiu-jitsian*; < *jiu-jutsu* + *-ian*.] One who practises or teaches the Japanese art of wrestling called *jiu-jutsu*.

jiu-jutsu (jö-jut'sö), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *jiu-jitsu*; < Jap. *jiu-jutsu*, otherwise *jū-jutsz* (Hepburn), < *jiu* or *jū* (not used in Jap. alone), < Chin. *jeu* (Williams), *jou* (Giles), soft, yielding, pliant, + *jutsz* (Hepburn), art, science, rules, principles, artifice, trick, < Chin. *shu* (Canton and Hakka *shut*, Wunchow *jüe*, *züe*, etc.), an art, a trick, a mystery, a precept.] The system of wrestling practised in Japan. In its latest developments it has become an elaborate system of physical training directed particularly to the practice of certain holds and 'tricks' by which an adversary may be thrown or overcome.

Associated with sword-play was an art variously known as shinobi, yawara, and *jiujutsu*, names which imply the exertion of muscular force in such a manner as to produce a maximum of effect with a minimum of effort, by directing an adversary's strength so as to become auxiliary to one's own. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 707.

jiva (jē'vä), *n.* [Skt. *jīvá*, akin to L. *vīvus*, living: see *vivid*.] In Hindu philosophy, the individual soul or principle of life.

jivan-mukti (jē'van-mök″tē), *n.* [Skt. *jīvan-mukti*, < *jīvana*, life, + *mukti*, release, deliverance, beatitude.] In Hindu philosophy, a release from evil obtained by means of true knowledge obtained in this life.

JJ. An abbreviation of *Justices*.

jn. A contraction of *junction*.

jo[3] (jō), *n.* [Jap. *jō*, < Chin. *chang*, a measure of ten Chinese feet.] A Japanese measure of length legally established as 9.94 English feet. The cloth measure of the same name is said to be a fourth part longer. *Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 34.

joan, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] A familiar name for a country girl.

Now can I make any *Joan* a lady. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 184.

job[2], *n.*—**A put-up job,** a hoax or cheat, arranged beforehand: as, the old woman's blindness was a *put-up job* to excite pity. [Colloq.]—**To do one's job** or **to do the job for,** to kill or ruin one. [Slang.]—**To put up a job on one,** to cheat or hoax by some prearranged scheme. [Colloq.]

jobbernollism† (job'ėr-nol-izm), *n.* A stupid act or speech, characteristic of a jobbernoll.

jobbing-house (job'ing-hous), *n.* A mercantile house that buys in bulk from the importer or manufacturer and sells to the retailer.

jobbing-plate (job'ing-plāt), *n.* The trade-name for gold, silver, and other metals when rolled into thin plates for jewelers' use.

jobble (job'l), *n.* A choppy sea; a jabble. See *jabble*[2].

job-book (job'bůk), *n.* In *job-printing*, a book in which the particulars of each job, as the charges, the number printed, size, etc., are entered for reference.

jobing (jōb'ing), *n.* [*job*[3] + *-ing*[1].] A scolding.

job-man (job'man), *n.* A job-master. [Eng.]

job-monger (job'mung″gėr), *n.* Same as *jobber*[2], 5.

job-press (job'pres), *n.* A small printing-machine, usually with platen movement, constructed for the rapid printing of the small cards and pieces of paper used in mercantile work.

job-printer, *n.* Specifically—**2.** A type-setter who composes cards, circulars, posters, and commercial forms with types made for that purpose.

job-printing (job'prin″ting), *n.* The customary work of a job-printer, such as the printing of cards, handbills, bill-heads, posters, etc. The term is also applied to pamphlet-catalogues, illustrated or in colors.

Job's coffin (jōbz kof'in). A popular name for the constellation Delphinus or the Dolphin.

jobsmith (job'smith), *n.* A smith who does jobs of all kinds.

Job's-tears, *n.*—**Wild Job's-tears,** the Virginia false gromwell, *Onosmodium Virginianum*, so called from the shining nutlets.

jocalia (jō-kā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *jewel*.] In *law*, jewels; more especially, ornaments belonging to a married woman as her separate property, which, if not in keeping with her station in life, could be seized to satisfy her debts.

joch (yōċh), *n.* [G., lit. yoke: see *yoke*.] An Austrian land-measure, equal to 1,600 square klafter, or 1.42 acres.

jock[1] (jok), *n.* [*jock*[1], *v.*] An iron rod, usually pronged, which is attached to the rear end of a train of mine-cars ascending an incline, and trails behind, to stop the descent of the cars if the rope breaks. [Scotch.]

Jock[2], *n.* **3.** A nautical name for a Scotch seaman.

jockey, *n.* **9.** Same as ★*jockey-weight*.

Along the bar runs a rubbing "*jockey*," which is worked to and fro by the regulator lever and a counter-weight. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 19, 1903, p. 1017.

Dumb jockey, a device for breaking colts to the bit and for training them to carry the head high. It consists of an X-shaped frame, two arms of which extend down the animal's sides and are secured by girths; the upper arms have loops and buckles for receiving the reins.

jockey, *v. t.*—**To jockey a yard,** to sit on the yard of a vessel with one's legs dangling on either side.

jockey-bar (jok'i-bär), *n.* The broad, flat top bar of a kitchen-grate. [Prov. Eng.]

The table was laid with cups and saucers, the kettle was singing on the *jockey-bar*, and Auntie Nan herself, . . . was fluttering about with . . . the light gaiety of a bird. *Hall Caine*, The Manxman, ii. 1.

jockey-boot (jok'i-bōt), *n.* A top-boot at one time worn by jockeys. Also called *jockey*. *N. E. D.*

jockey-cap (jok'i-kap), *n.* A cap with a long peak, worn by jockeys.

jockeyship, *n.* **3.** The practice of deceiving in horse-dealing; hence, in trade, trickery; sharp practice.

jockey-weight (jok'i-wāt), *n.* A weight which is slid along a beam in a testing- or weighing-machine, to obtain accurate adjustment, or to secure finer readings than will be given by balance-weights.

jocko, *n.* Originally adopted by Buffon as the proper common name for the chimpanzee, it has become the favorite nickname for any of the smaller monkeys and the original use of the word has been forgotten. The name is a sophistication of a West African name, Buffon's *jocko* standing for *enjocko*, and that for West African *engeco*, *ncheko*, *nshiego*, *enche-eko*, etc., a chimpanzee.

jocu (hō-kö'), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp. *jocú*, from an aboriginal name.] A local name of *Neomænis jocu*, a lutianoid fish of the West Indies.

jocundry† (jok'un-dri), *n.* [*jocund* + *-ry*.] Cheerfulness; jocularity; a jocund action.

And favour our close *Jocondrie*,
Till all thy Dues be done and nought left out.
Milton, Corrections of Comus. *N. E. D.*

joe-bush (jō'bůsh), *n.* In the Bahamas, *Jaquinia Keyensis*, a common shrub growing upon coral limestone, and also found on the Florida keys. Compare *joewood*.

joepye-weed, *n.*—**Spotted joepye-weed.** Same as *spotted* ★*eye-bright*.

joey, *n.* **3.** A young kangaroo. [Australia.]

In the case of the larger kangaroos, the young, or '*Joey*,' which may be the size of a hare before it finally leaves the pouch, must be a very serious burden to the female when at speed. *Knowledge*, May, 1905, p. 106.

4. 'A hewer of wood and drawer of water.' *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

joey (jō'i), *v. t.* [*joey*, *n.*, 4. Cf. *kid*[5], *v.*, to hoax.] To insult (a person) by the cry of 'joey.' [Slang, Australia.] *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

jog, *v. t.*—**To jog the loo,** (*naut.*) to work the pump-handles.

jog, *n.* **5.** In *mining*, a short post or piece of timber placed between two others to keep them apart; a studdle. [Eng.]

joggle, *v. t.* **3.** In *iron ship-building*, to make a joggle in (a plate or bar).

joggle, *n.* **4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A pin or tenon projecting from a casting to hold it when set in place. (*b*) A raised rib or ridge on which rests a plummer-block or other bearing.—**5.** In *iron ship-building*, a setting back of part of a plate or of a bar to obtain a flush surface where other parts cross, or to enable it to fit around a projection, as a butt-strap.

joggling-board (jog'ling-bōrd), *n.* A plank, suspended between supports at each end, upon which one sits and 'joggles' up and down for amusement or exercise. See the extract.

A "*joggling-board*" is the latest contrivance for exercise that has made its appearance in these parts and it is liable to become the poor man's horse. . . . [It is] a hardwood board some 20 feet long, with solid supports at each end that allow the board to move freely and yet keep it from becoming detached. One sits on the board, waves his arms up and down and then "joggles," the board sending him up and down as on a horse.
Kansas City Daily Star, Aug. 18, 1904.

joggling-machine (jog'ling-mą-shēn″), *n.* A power machine for making a joggled edge on a steel plate. (See ★*joggle*, *n.*, 5.) It consists of two massive rollers, one above the other, on parallel axes. Each roller has two diameters, the large part of the top roller being over the small part of the bottom roller, and *vice versa*. The rollers being suitably adjusted, the edge of the plate is passed between them, thus pressing a joggle into the edge as the plate is rolled through.

A more recent appliance for reducing weight [of the butt-strap] is the *joggling-machine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 593.

joggly (jog'li), *a.* Shaky; joggling.

jog-trot (jog'trot), *v. i.* To go at a jog-trot or monotonous pace.

jog-trotty (jog'trot″i), *a.* Of a jog-trot, easy-going, monotonous character.

"And how do you get on, Richard?" said I.
"Oh! well enough!" said Richard. . . . "It's rather *jog-trotty* and humdrum. But it'll do as well as anything else."
Dickens, Bleak House, I. xvii.

John Day beds. See ★*bed*[1].

John Doe proceedings. See ★*proceeding*.

John-dory, *n.* 2. A name given in New South Wales and Tasmania to *Zeus australis*, of the family *Zeïdæ*. It is nearly the same as *Zeus faber*, the John-dory of Europe. Also called *bastard dorey*, *boar-fish*, and *dollar-fish*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

John Gilpin jug. See ★*jug*[1].

John-mariggle (jon″mar'i-gl), *n.* Same as *ten-pounder*, 3.

johnny, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A hanger-on about a theater.

He was for years a *Johnny* in the green room.
Daily Newspaper.

Johnny Crapaud, a name (meaning 'Johnny Toad') sometimes given to a French seaman.—**Johnny Fresh**, a member of the ship's company who is making his maiden voyage.—**Johnny Newcome.** Same as ★*Johnny Fresh*.—**Johnny on the spot**, one who is always up to time or never caught napping. [Colloq.]
The Reader, May, 1904, p. 602.

johnny-cake, *n.* 3. In Australia, a cake baked on the ashes or cooked in a frying-pan. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Johnny-jump (jon'i-jump), *n.* The shooting-star, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

Johnny-jumper (jon'i-jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *Johnny-jump-up*. Both names are loosely applied to violets in general.

johnny-smoker (jon″i-smō'kėr), *n.* The long-plumed purple avens, *Sieversia ciliata*, of North America: so called from the smoke-like aspect of the plumose styles in the fruit.

Johnsonella (jon-sō-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Wight, 1905), a diminutive of *Johnsonia*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. See *Johnsonia*.

Johnson grass. See ★*grass*.

johnsonite (jon'son-īt), *n.* Same as ★*masrite*.

Johnson's mixture, powder. See ★*mixture*, ★*powder*.

johnstrupite (jon'strû-pīt), *n.* [Named for F. *Johnstrup* of Copenhagen.] A fluosilicate containing titanium, the cerium and yttrium metals, calcium, and other elements. It occurs in brownish-green monoclinic crystals and is found in southern Norway.

John's-wort, *n.*—**False John's-wort**, the pineweed or orange-grass, *Sarothra gentianoides*.

join, *v. t.* 7. To draw, as the sect of which A and B are the end points.

"*Join* FC." Custom seems to allow this singular expression as an abbreviation for "draw the straight line FC," or for "join F to C by the straight line FC."
Todhunter, Euclid, p. 254.

To join up, to join; join together.

Where gaps occur between different surveyed blocks, these have been *joined up* by triangulation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 59.

join, *n.* 2. In *geom.*, the straight determined by two points.

1. A line determined by two points on it is called a 'straight.' 2. On any two points can be put one, but only one, straight, their '*join*.'
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 70.

join. An abbreviation of *joinery*.

joint, *n.* 5. In *racing* or *betting slang*, an outside book-maker's paraphernalia of list-frame, umbrella, etc., some of which are joined together in movable pieces. *N. E. D.*—**Bell-and-spigot joint.** See ★*bell*[1].—**Bonded joint**, a railroad-joint having a metal bond designed to unite the ends of the rails when they form an electric circuit as in block-signaling.—**Cardan joint**, a universal joint; one which permits of motion about two axes at right angles to each other.—**Chamfered joint**, a joint in carpentry or cabinet- or pattern-making in which the two elements to be joined are cut and finished so that the joint is at an angle with the face or edge of the piece.—**Charcot's joint.** Same as *Charcot's* ★*arthropathy*.—**Chopart's joint**, in *anat.*, the joint between the two rows of tarsal bones.—**Condyloid joint.** Same as ★*condylarthrosis*.—**Hysterical joint**, an affection of a hysterical nature which simulates an arthritis.—**Inserted joint**, in *plumbing*, etc., any form of joint in which one pipe is made to fit inside of another, as a common soil-pipe leaded joint: opposed to *flange-joint*.—**Insulated joint**, in *railroading*, a joint in which a non-conducting material of the same section as the rail is placed between the ends of the rails and non-conducting guards and washers under the nuts of the joint-bolts. It is used at the ends of blocks to close the rail-circuit controlling a signal.—**Joint-motion sensation.** See *joint-pressure* ★*sensation*.—**Joint-pressure sensation.** See ★*sensation*.—**Metacarpal joints**, attachments between the last four metacarpal bones.—**Metatarsal joints**, the articulations of the metatarsal bones one with another.—**Pasteboard joint**, a joint made steam- or water-tight by pasteboard packing.—**Putty-joint**, in *mech.*: (*a*) A pipe-joint in which muslin covered with putty is used for packing. (*b*) A joint between two metal plates, made water-tight by injecting thin putty into the crevices.—**Rolled joint**, a wiped solder-joint which connects two pipes, made by holding the wiper stationary and turning or rolling the pipes upon supports.—**Saddle-shaped joint.** Same as *saddle-joint*, 2.—**Socket-and-spigot joint**, a bell-and-spigot joint. See ★*bell and spigot*.—**Struck joint**, in *masonry*, a joint that is finished by striking or smoothing the mortar with a jointer, no mortar being used but what is necessary to make the joint.—**Struck-and-trimmed joint**, a trimmed joint.—**Tarsometatarsal joint**, the articulation between the metatarsal bones and the bones forming the second row of the tarsus.—**Telescopic joint**, a joint in which one member of a two-part joint is free to slide in and out of the other member, as in the joints of a telescope.—**Trimmed joint**, in *masonry*, a joint between two adjacent bricks or stones which has been filled with mortar and struck or finished with a hollow-faced jointer, thus making a joint that rounds out.

Joint action. See ★*action*.

Joint cost. See ★*cost*[2].

joint-bolt (joint'bōlt), *n.* In *car-building*, any screw-bolt employed to bind together timbers that meet at a right angle. One form of it is called a *lug-bolt* (which see).

joint-collar (joint'kol″ąr), *n.* A flanged collar used for making a joint; a flanged coupling.

joint-coupling, *n.* 2. A shaft-coupling which permits the shafts to be more or less out of line; a flexible coupling joining two shafts. See *flexible coupling*, under *coupling*.

jointer[1], *n.* 3. In the West Indies, *Piper geniculatum*, a shrub with much swollen nodes or joints, and which sometimes forms almost impenetrable thickets.

jointer-plane (join'tėr-plān), *n.* Same as *jointing-plane*.

joint-ill (joint'il), *n.* A pyemic inflammation of the joints of young animals which occurs within the first month after birth and is usually connected with disease of the navel. The microbes from the infected navel pass into the system through the veins, causing local inflammation and abscesses in and around the joints.

jointing (join'ting), n. Joints collectively, as in geology.

joint-pin (joint'pin), *n.* A pintle; the pin which is rove through the eyes of a hinge to connect the two parts.

joint-pine (joint'pīn), *n.* See ★*pine*[1].

joint-plane (joint'plān), *n.* The surface of rock exposed on one side of a joint; also, the assumed plane followed by a joint in development. The latter use is figurative, since the surface is never a mathematical plane.

Messrs. Cole and Lamplugh then show that the caves depend for their form on the *joint-planes* in the massive limestone, and that they were excavated by solution in pre-Glacial times. *Nature*, Dec. 24, 1903, p. 189.

joint-rule (joint'röl), *n.* 1. A rod with the joints of brickwork or stonework marked on it, to guide a mason in laying up material; a ruler or straight-edge so used.—2. Same as *jointing-rule*.

joint-runner (joint'run″ėr), *n.* In *plumbing*, a short piece of rope saturated with wet clay and fastened round a cast-iron pipe just at the joint where two pipes are to be calked with lead. It serves as a guide and dam for the hot lead which is poured into the bell of the pipe to make the joint. Joint-runners are also made of asbestos.

joint-rust (joint'rust), *n.* A disease of grass-stems due to the fungus *Epichloë typhina*. See ★*Epichloë*.

joint-sensation (joint'sen-sā″shọn), *n.* In *psychol.*, an articular sensation; a sensation proceeding from the sense-organs distributed over the articular surfaces.

The *joint-sensations* of the fingers are less fine than those of the elbow. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 32.

joint-sense (joint'sens), *n.* In *psychol.*, the sense whose end-organs (possibly Pacinian corpuscles) are distributed over the articular surfaces, and whose adequate stimulus is the friction of one articular surface against the other; the articular sensibility.

This group of [kinesthetic and static] senses . . . includes some senses whose existence or efficiency is disputed (innervation sense and muscle sense), and others whose independence has only of late been generally recognized (*joint-sense* and tendon-sense).
E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol., p. 25.

joint-vetch (joint'vech), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Æschynomene*.

joint-water (joint'wâ″tėr), *n.* Any clear fluid contained in a joint.

joisting (jois'ting), *n.* [*joist* + *-ing*[1].] The system of joists supporting a floor, etc.

joker, *n.* 3. Figuratively, something concealed that wins the game; a trick under an innocent guise: as, a *joker* in a legislative bill.

jökul (yö'kul), *n.* [Icel. *jökull*: see *ickle*[1].] In Iceland, a snow-covered mountain; also, a glacier.

jollify (jol'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jollified*, ppr. *jollifying*. [*jolly* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make jolly; intoxicate to a slight degree; make 'happy.'

II. *intrans.* To become 'jolly'; be exhilarated by drink.

jolly[1], *a.* 6. Slightly exhilarated by drink.—7. Fine; pretty; great; big: used vaguely, often ironically: as, that's a *jolly* way of doing things; what a *jolly* fool he looked! a *jolly* shame. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* 1. Good-natured bantering talk intended to cheer a person or to induce him to comply with the wishes of the speaker.—2. A cheer; a hurrah.

On a suggestion to give him a *jolly* . . . they cheered the hero loud and long.
Mayhew, Great World of London, p. 46. *N. E. D.*

3. A sham bidder at an auction; a confederate of cheats.—4. A British slang name for a marine: not used with reference to United States marines.

Sez 'e, "I'm a *Jolly*—'Er Majesty's *Jolly*—soldier an sailor too!"
. . . . . .
'E isn't one o' the reg'lar Line, nor 'e isn't one o' the crew.
R. Kipling, Seven Seas, p. 152.

Royal jolly, a royal marine.—**Tame jolly**, a militiaman. [Eng.]

jolly[1], *v. i.* 2. To make a false offer or bid at an auction.

II. *trans.* 1. To ridicule; make fun of; chaff.—2. To be jolly or good natured to (a person), with the idea of cheering him up or of getting something out of him; flatter. [Slang, in both uses.]

jolly[2] (jol'i), *n.* [*jolly*[1], *a.* It is a kind of synonym of *jigger*, as a 'lively, quick-moving thing.'] In *ceram.*, a machine used for making plates; a variety of the jigger. See the extract.

A "*jolly*" is a somewhat similar contrivance, consisting of a revolving disk or wheel on which the mould is placed. This is used principally for making plates, saucers, and articles termed "flat ware," its speed being regulated by a lever pressed by the foot of the workman.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 7.

jolly[3] (jol'i), *n.* [Short for *jolly-boat*.] A jolly-boat.

jolly-jumper (jol″i-jum'pėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a name for the fancy light sails which, according to tradition, were carried on very lofty ships, and were set above the moon-sails and sky-scrapers.

jollytail (jol'i-tāl), *n.* A fish, *Galaxias attenuatus*, in Maori called *inanga*, found in fresh waters of New Zealand and Tasmania. It spawns in the sea. The young form the *whitebait* of New Zealand.

jolter (jōl'tėr), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To jolt; transport with jolts.

II. *intrans.* To be transported with jolts.

jolter-headed (jōl'tėr-hed″ed), *a.* [*jolterhead* + *-ed*[2].] Having a stupid head; stupid; doltish.

Joly steam-calorimeter. See ★*calorimeter*.

Jonah, *n.* 2. In games of chance, a player who can never win anything; a very unlucky person.

Jonah (jō′nä), *v. t.* To play the part of a Jonah to; spoil the luck of; bring ill luck to.

Jonah-crab (jō′nä-krab), *n.* A large crab, *Cancer borealis*, found off the Atlantic coast of North America.

Jonathanization (jon″a-than-i-zā′shon), *n.* The process of making (John Bull) similar to Brother Jonathan; Americanization. [Nonce-word.]

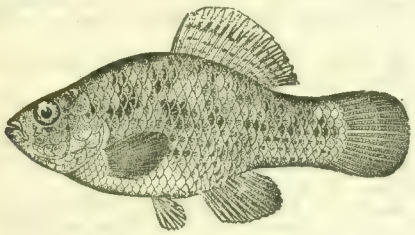
John Bull interests you at home, and is all your subject. Come and see the *Jonathanization* of John.
Emerson, in Corres. of Carlyle and Emerson, II. 235.

jonkheer (yongk′hār), *n.* [D., the original form of *jonker*, whence E. *younker*, q. v.] In South Africa, a young gentleman; a country squire; specifically, a member of the Volksraad.

jonquil, *n.* **4.** A light-yellow color much favored in the French mural decoration of the eighteenth century.

joran (zhō-roṅ′), *n.* [Swiss F., < *Jorat* (G. *Jurten*), name of a mountain-chain adjacent to Lake Geneva.] The descending mountain-wind blowing toward Lake Geneva during the night, but rarely reaching the surface of the lake. Analogous winds are experienced on the shores of the deep-lying finger-lakes of New York State.

Jordanella (jôr-da-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., named for David S. *Jordan*, an American ichthyologist.]



Jordanella floridæ.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in fresh waters of Florida.

Jordania (jôr-dā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after David S. *Jordan*, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of cottoid fishes found on the northwestern coast of the United States.

Jordaniinæ (jôr-dā-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jordania* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cottoid fishes found on the northwestern coast of the United States.

Jörden beds. See ★*bed*[1].

jorobado (hō-rō-bä′dō), *n.* [Sp. 'humpbacked,' < *jorobo*, humpback.] A common name applied to both *Vomer setipinnis* and *Selene vomer*, fishes of the family *Carangidæ*.

joseite (hō-sā′īt), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *José* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A bismuth telluride related to tetradymite. It is found near San José, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Josephia (jō-sē′fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1809), named in honor of Sir *Joseph* Banks (1743–1820), a distinguished patron of botany.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs belonging to the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Dryandra*.

Josephine (jō′ze-fin), *a.* Pertaining to Joseph II. of Austria, or to the ecclesiastical reforms which he introduced. See ★*Josephinism*.

Josephinism (jō′ze-fin-izm), *n.* [*Josephine* + *-ism*.] The policy of ecclesiastical reform introduced into Austria by Emperor Joseph II. (1780–90). It aimed at the establishment of a national church in immediate connection with the centralized state government and independence of Rome.

josephinite (jō′ze-fin-īt), *n.* [*Josephine* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An iron-nickel alloy (Fe_2Ni_5), similar to awaruite, which forms the metallic portion of pebbles found in placer gravel in Josephine and Jackson counties, Oregon.

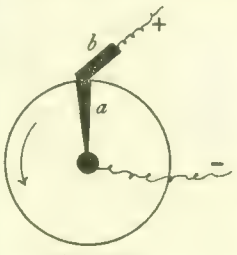
josh (josh), *v. t.* [Prob. in allusion to *Josh* for *Joshua*, regarded as a homely name.] To chaff; make fun of.

josser (jos′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A booby. See the extract.

"That 'something must be daring, startling, essentially histrionic, and calculated to make the Parisian 'badaud' —read 'booby,' unless the more up-to-date '*josser*' be preferred—show his teeth."
Westminster Gazette, Dec. 1, 1898, p. 2.

Joturus (jō-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., < W. Ind. Sp. *joturo*, also *hoturo*, the name of this fish at Havana.] A genus of fishes of the family *Mugilidæ*, living in streams of tropical America.

Joubert disk, a device for the study, by the step-by-step method, of alternating currents and of similar periodic phenomena. It consists of a disk or collar of insulating material with a narrow radial sector of metal. The disk is mounted upon the shaft of the machine or generator for which the type of the wave-form of current is to be determined; or in some cases it is driven synchronously with the machine by means of a separate motor. An adjustable brush, *b*, makes contact with the metallic sector, *a*, once in every revolution, and the instantaneous electromotive force for the portion of the cycle corresponding to the position of the brush is measured by means of a condenser and ballistic galvanometer, or by means of some other suitable instrument placed in circuit with the wires + and —. By shifting the brush successively to different points on the periphery a series of measurements is obtained from which a curve representing the cyclic fluctuations in the current generated by the machine may be drawn. This method, which is known as the *step-by-step* (or *point-to-point*) method, is applicable only to cases in which the form of the curve is constant and the wave-form repeats itself over and over without sudden changes.



Joubert Disk.

Joubert's process. See ★*process*.

jough (jōċh), *n.* [Manx *jough* = Gael. Ir. *deoch*, Olr. *deug*, a drink.] Drink.

The tragical purpose usually lasted him over the short mile and a half . . . [to] the 'Three Legs of Man,' and then it went down with some other troubles and a long pint of Manx *jough*. *Hall Caine*, The Deemster, xv.

joulad (jō′lad), *n.* [*joule* + *-ad*[2].] Same as ★*joule*, 2. [Rare.]

joule, *n.* **2.** A practical unit of work or energy equal to 107 ergs, 0.10197+ kilogram-meters, 0.2388+ calories, or 0.7376+ foot-pounds. It was formally adopted as a unit by the International Congress in Chicago (1893) and was legalized in the United States in 1894.

joulean (jou′lē-an), *a.* Relating to the ratio of the units of heat and of work known as a joule.

Joule effect, Joule-Thomson effect. See ★*effect*.

jour. An abbreviation (*a*) of *journal*; (*b*) of *journey*; (*c*) of *journeyman*.

journal, *n.*—**Yellow journal,** a newspaper which is devoted to sensationalism; specifically, one which seeks to increase its circulation by appealing to the tastes, morals, and morbid curiosity of the lowest or least intelligent portion of the community.

journal, *v. t.* **2.** To enter in a journal.

journalese (jėr-na-lēs′), *n.* [*journal* + *-ese*.] A style of writing fit only for rapid newspaper work; a style abounding in pretentious words and sudden colloquialisms and making crude bids for popularity.

An unknown hand threw in a copy of a Kansas paper containing some sort of an interview with Harvey. . . . The joyful *journalese* revealed that it was beyond question their boy, and it soothed Mrs. Cheyne.
R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, ix.

journalistics (jėr-na-lis′tiks), *n.* The things pertaining to journalism; the profession of journalism.

journeyman, *n.* **3.** In *astron.*, a secondary clock in an observatory: used, generally, as an intermediary in the comparison of standard clocks: more fully, *journeyman clock*. *N. E. D.*

journey-worker (jėr′ni-wėr″kėr), *n.* A journeyman.

journey-workman (jėr′ni-wėrk″man), *n.* Same as ★*journey-worker*.

Jovellana (jō-ve-lā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), named in honor of the Spanish statesman and patron of botany, Gaspar Melchor de *Jovellanos* (1744–1811).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Jovellania (jō-ve-lā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods having curved shells with subtrigonal cross-section.

Jove's-beard (jōvz′bērd), *n.* Same as *Jupiter's-beard*, especially the fungus *Hydnum Barba-Jovis*.

joviology (jō″vi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen., + *-ology*.] The study of the planet Jupiter; zenography. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 69.

jowar (jou-är′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *jawar*.] The Indian millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*. Also called *juar*.

jowaree, jowari (jou-ä′rē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *jowari*.] Same as ★*jowar*.

jower (jou′ėr), *v. i.* [Also *jour*, *jowr*; vaguely imitative.] **1.** To scold grumblingly; growl. —**2.** To speak in a muttering dialect.

jowk, *v. i.* See *jouk*[1], *v. i.*

joy, *n.* **5.** In *astrol.*, an inferior fortitude, as when a planet is in the dignities of another planet congenial to him.

joyancy (joi′an-si), *n.* Same as *joyance*.

joyant (joi′ant), *a.* Joyous.

joy-fire (joi′fīr), *n.* [Tr. F. *feu de joie*.] A bonfire to celebrate some joyful day or occurrence.

joy-ride (joi′rīd), *n.* The use (especially reckless use), for pleasure, of a motor-car by a chauffeur without the owner's knowledge. [U. S. slang.]

joy-rider (joi′rī″dėr), *n.* One who takes a joy-ride.

J. Prob. An abbreviation of *Judge of Probate*.

jua (zhō′ä), *n.* [Brazilian.] A Brazilian tree of the buckthorn family, *Zizyphus Joazeiro*.

juar (jö-är′), *n.* [Hind.] Same as ★*jowar*.

jubilarian (jö-bi-lā′ri-an), *n.* [As *jubilary* + *-an*.] One who celebrates his jubilee or fiftieth year in some state of life or profession; specifically, a priest, a monk, or a nun who has passed fifty years in the sacerdotal office or the monastic life.

jubilated (jö′bi-lā-ted), *a.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, having celebrated a jubilee or fiftieth year in the religious life.

jubilatory (jö′bi-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*jubilate* + *-ory*.] Jubilant.

jubilean (jö-bi-lē′an), *a.* [L. *jubilæus*, jubilee, + *-an*.] Relating to a jubilee; resembling the celebrations of a jubilee.

jubilee, *n.*—**Diamond jubilee,** the celebration of the sixtieth year; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, the celebration in 1897 of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. —**Silver jubilee,** the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of an event, especially of a wedding.

jubilize (jö′bi-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jubilized*, ppr. *jubilizing*. [L. *jubilum*, shout, or E. *jubilee*, + *-ize*.] To rejoice; exult; celebrate a jubilee.

jud. An abbreviation of *judicial*.

Judas-color (jö′das-kul″or), *n.* Red or yellowish red: a name derived from the early belief that Judas Iscariot had red hair. See *Judas-colored*.

There was a little pragmatical exciseman, with a hungry face, sharp nose, red eyes, and thin, coarse, straggling hair of a yellow cast (what was formerly called *Judas-colour*), whom he pronounced to have been a ferret in his last stage. *Southey*, Doctor, cxxvii.

Judeo-German (jö-dē″ō-jėr′man), *a.* and *n.* German with Jewish elements. See *Yiddish*.

The great majority of Jews are unacquainted with Hebrew, which is a dead language; they speak, according to the country they inhabit, particular kinds of jargon, the most common of which is the *Judeo-German*.
Deniker, Races of Man, p. 424.

judex (jö′deks), *n.* [L., a judge: see *judge*, *n.*] A judge (in various phases); specifically, (*a*) a civil judge; (*b*) an ecclesiastical judge; (*c*) a juror.—**Judex ordinarius,** in *civil law*, a judge who has jurisdiction in his own right and not by appointment of another.—**Judex pedaneus,** in *civil law*, an inferior judge or magistrate appointed to hear small causes or such particular suits as might be assigned to him.—**Judex quæstionis,** in *civil law*, a judge or magistrate having criminal jurisdiction under the direct supervision of the pretor.—**Judex selectus,** in *Rom. law*, the judge selected by the pretor to try criminal cases.

Judg. An abbreviation of *Judges*.

judge, *n.* **9.** In *angling*, the name of an artificial fly.—**Judge's certificate.** See ★*certificate*.

judge, *v. t.* **6.** To govern or regulate by right of authority, as the judges of Israel who held office between Joshua and the kings.

Now Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she *judged* Israel at that time. *Judges* iv. 4.

judge-martial (juj′mär′shal), *n.* A judge who presides over a court-martial.

judgmatic (juj-mat′ik), *a.* Same as *judgmatical*.

judgmatically (juj-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* With a judicious manner; in the manner of a judge. [Colloq.]

judgment, *n.*—**Foreign judgment,** in *law*, the judgment of a court of a different and independent jurisdiction, whether in the same country or territory, or not.—**Free judgment,** in *exper. psychol.*, judgment by absolute impression, without the intervention of a process of comparison.

Both introspection and the numerical results in our work point to the form of discrimination which we may term *free judgments* (as opposed to 'bound'), — the kind commonly given in ordinary life, when we speak of 'a heavy book' or 'a tall man,' etc.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 69.

Judgment book, in *law*, a book, required to be kept by the clerk of a court, which contains an index of the judgments filed in the court.—**Judgment nisi,** in *law*, a judgment entered upon the record of a suit which is to become absolute unless some condition required by law be complied with, or unless an order to the contrary be made by the court within a specified time.—**Judgment**

of ouster, in *law,* a judgment in quo warranto proceedings which determines a right to a public office and puts out an incumbent who holds the office without right.—**Judgment recovered,** in *law,* a plea in bar of an action that a former judgment has been entered in which the plaintiff's rights have been once judicially determined.—**Last judgment,** in *theol.,* the judgment expected at the last day (doomsday), when all mankind shall appear at the judgment-seat of God, the good be chosen, and the evil be condemned to punishment.—**Perceptual judgment,** the judgment that a present percept has a perceived character.—**Reliability of judgment,** in Stumpf's *psychophys.,* the degree of confidence that may be placed by others in the truth or accuracy of a judgment as expressed. Objective reliability's identical, according to the form of the judgment, either with degree of probability or with degree of accuracy, that is, of approximation to truth. It is conditioned upon two general factors: sensitivity, the degree in which sensation corresponds to exciting stimulus; and subjective reliability, or the reliability of judgment in the apprehension of sensations as such, without regard to their correct reference to external objects. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., II. ii. p. clxi.—**To perfect judgment,** to record or enter judgment and docket the record.

judication (jö-di-kā′shon), *n.* [L. *judicatio(n-),* < *judicare,* judge.] The action of judging; judgment.

judicator (jö′di-kā-tor), *n.* [NL. *judicator,* < L. *judicare,* judge.] One who judges; a judge.

judicatores terrarum (jö″di-kā-tō′rēz te-rā′rum). [L., 'judges of lands.'] In *Eng. law,* certain tenants who, by a custom in Chester, held their tenures by performing judicial duties. From their judgment a writ of error could be obtained from the Court of Chancery, and in case of error an order from the latter court was given for its correction. The judicatores terrarum then had one month in which to reconsider the matter, and if during that time they failed to reform the judgment, the matter came by writ of error to the King's Bench. If the King's Bench held the judgment erroneous, the judicatores terrarum forfeited £100 to the king, according to the custom.

judicatorial (jö″di-kā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [LL. *judicatorius,* judicatory, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a judicator.

Judicial documents. See ★*document.*

judiciality (jö-dish-i-al′i-ti), *n.* [*judicial* + *-ity.*] Judicial character.

judicialize (jö-dish′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *judicialized,* ppr. *judicializing.* [*judicial* + *-ize.*] To arrive at a correct judgment upon; treat in a judicial manner.

judicio sisti (jö-dish′i-ō sis′tī). [L., 'to appear for trial': see ★*judicium* and *sist.*] In *Scots law,* an undertaking, or security, in which the surety becomes responsible that the principal will abide within the jurisdiction of the court and appear for trial (*judicio sisti*) when required. In the usual form th principal was bound to appear and answer any suit that should be brought within six months.

judicium (jö-dish′i-um), *n.* [L., a trial or sentence by a judge, a judgment, < *judex,* a judge: see *judicial.*] In *Rom. law,* a proceeding to obtain the decision of a judge upon an issue of law.—**Judicium capitale,** in *Eng. law,* sentence of death.—**Judicium Dei.** Same as *judgment of God* (which see, under *judgment*).—**Judicium parium** [judgment of one's peers], in *Eng. law,* trial by jury.—**Judicium vitæ amissionis.** Same as ★*judicium capitale.*

Judy-cow (jö′di-kou″), *n.* A ladybird. [Local, Eng.]

juey (hö′ā-ē), *n.* A large land-crab, *Cardisoma guanhumi.* [Porto Rico.]

jug[1], *n.*—**A. R. jug,** a salt-glazed stoneware vessel, bearing the letters A. R. (*Anna Regina*) in a medallion on the front, made in England and Germany during the reign of Queen Anne.—**C. R. jug,** a salt-glazed stoneware vessel, bearing the letters C. R. (*Carolus Rex*) in a medallion on the front, made in England during the reign of Charles II.—**Ellsworth jug,** a pitcher made in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1861, with relief decorations illustrating the shooting of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth at Alexandria, Virginia, at the commencement of the Civil War.—**G. R. jug,** a salt-glazed stoneware vessel, bearing the letters G. R. (*Georgius Rex*), usually accompanied by a crown, made in England and Germany during the reigns of George I. and George II.—**Hound-handle jug** a pitcher or jug of Rockingham or brown-glazed pottery, with hunting-scenes in relief and a handle in the form of a dog with forefeet resting on the top: first made at the Jersey City Pottery from a model by Daniel Greatbach, and later reproduced at several other American potteries. Also called *hunting-jug* (which see).—**John Gilpin jug,** a jug, produced about 1835 in England, with embossed designs illustrating Cowper's ballad of John Gilpin.—**Tam o' Shanter jug,** a pitcher or jug with relief designs illustrating Burns's poem "Tam o' Shanter," first produced at Hanley, England, in 1835. They were made in various sizes and in at least two colors, gray and light blue.—**W. R. jug,** a salt-glazed stoneware vessel bearing the letters W. R. (*Wilhelmus Rex*), in a medallion on the front, made in England, Holland, and Germany during the reigns of William III. and William IV.



Hound-handle Jug, of about 1850.
(From Bennington, Vermont.)
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

jug[4] (jug), *n.* [Hind. *jag,* a religious ceremony, the world, also *jagat,* < Skt. *jagata,* the world.] An act of worship by a Brahman supposed to give him preternatural power.

jugal. **I.** *a.*—**Jugal bar.** Same as *zygoma.*—**Jugal cup.** See ★*cup.*

II. *n.* 2. Same as *suborbital* (*b*). *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

jugale (jö-gā′lē), *n.* [NL.: see *jugal.*] 1. Same as *jugal point* (which see, under *craniometry*).—2. In *ichth.,* a dermal bone situated in front of the eye and connected with the suborbitals; a preorbital.

Jugatæ (jö-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *jugatus,* yoked: see *jugate, a.*] A suborder of lepidopterous insects proposed by Comstock to include the families *Hepialidæ* and *Micropterygidæ,* which have the fore and hind wings connected by a jugum or yoke.

jugate, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Jugatæ.*—**Little-winged jugate,** any member of the lepidopterous family *Micropterygidæ* of Comstock's suborder *Jugatæ.*

jugate (jö′gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugated,* ppr. *jugating.* [L. *jugare,* yoke: see *jugate, a.*] To join or yoke together; couple together. *Bailey,* 1721.

juge d'instruction (zhüzh daṅ-strük-syoṅ′). ['Judge of instruction,' that is, a magistrate who collects and formulates the preliminary information.] In *French law,* an officer appointed to receive the complaints of parties injured by criminal offenses, and thereupon to summon and examine witnesses and draw up the forms of accusation.

jug-fish (jug′fish), *n.* A fish, *Lagocephalus pachycephalus,* belonging to the family *Tetraodontidæ,* found from the West Indies to Brazil.

Juggernaut (jug′èr-nât), *v. t.* To crush as if by Juggernaut.

juggins (jug′inz), *n.* [A homely use of a homely English surname.] A dull fellow; a chump.

jugglement (jug′l-ment), *n.* [*juggle*[1] + *-ment.*] Jugglery; a particular instance of jugglery.

jug-handled (jug′han″dld), *a.* Placed, like the handle of a jug, on one side; hence, one-sided. [Slang.]

French writers realize that the alliance with Russia is a *jug-handled* arrangement by which France holds the handle and Russia obtains all the outpouring.
The Forum, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 342.

juglandaceous (jö-glan-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the walnut family, *Juglandaceæ.*

Juglandales (jö-glan-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Juglans* (*Jugland-*) + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous plants containing the single family *Juglandaceæ* (which see).

juglandic (jö-glan′dik), *a.* Noting an acid, same as ★*juglone.*

juglandine (jö-glan′din), *n.* [L. *juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut, + *-ine*[2].] A compound, supposedly an alkaloid, contained in the green shell or leaves of the walnut-tree. It rapidly turns brown on exposure to the air and consequently is used as a hair-dye. It is also employed in medicine for certain cutaneous and scrofulous diseases.

2. A name sometimes given to juglone.

juglolidine (jö-glol′i-din), *n.* [L. *jugl(ans),* walnut, + *-ol* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_3\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2CH_2CH_2\\ CH_2CH_2CH_2\end{matrix}\rangle N$, prepared by the action of aniline on 1,3-chlorbrompropane. It melts at 40° C., boils and partly decomposes at 280° C., and is unstable. The vapor causes sneezing.

juglone (jö′glōn), *n.* [L. *jugl(ans),* walnut, + *-one.*] A yellowish- or brownish-red compound, $HOC_{10}H_5O_2$, prepared by the oxidation of *a*-hydrojuglone from the green parts of the walnut-tree; *a*-hydroxynaphthoquinone, nucin, or regianin. It crystallizes in needles or prisms and melts at 151–154° C.

juglonic (jö-glon′ik), *a.* [*juglone* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a yellow crystalline compound, $HOC_6H(NO_2)_2(COOH)_2$, formed by the action of nitric acid on juglone. Also called *dinitrohydroxyphthalic acid.*

jugomaxillary (jö-gō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *jugum,* yoke, + *maxilla,* maxilla, + *-ary.*] Same as *malarimaxillary. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

jugonasal (jö-gō-nā′zal), *a.* [L. *jugum,* yoke, + *nasus,* nose, + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.,* relating to the jugal points and the nose.—**Jugonasal arc, jugonasal cord,** the arc and cord passing over the nose from one jugal point to the other.

jugulate, *v. t.* 2. To arrest suddenly, as the progress of a disease, by therapeutic measures.

jugum, *n.* 3. In the *Brachiopoda,* such as *Spirifer, Cyrtina,* etc., a part of the shelly internal supporting skeleton which joins the bases of the two spirally coiled ribbons or spiralia.—4. A small lobe projecting backward from the basal inner margin of the fore wing in the *Jugatæ,* which extends under the costal margin of the hind wing, holding the pair together.

juice-canal (jös′ka-nal″), *n.* See ★*canal*[1].

juice-root (jös′rût), *n.* Same as *Spanish juice* (which see, under *juice*).

juice-wood (jös′wûd), *n.* Same as ★*juice-root.*

juicy, *a.* 2. In *oil-painting,* a word used to express a brilliant liquid quality of technic. [Slang.]

They are painted on smooth grounds, with a thick *juicy* impasto, detail being indicated rather more freely than in his second manner.
C. J. Holmes, in Burlington Mag., IV. 73.

juju (jö′jö), *n.* [West African; perhaps not native, but a repetition of the Pg. *deus,* God (cf. *joss*).] Anything supernatural or mysterious, and an object of religious fear or veneration; a charm; a fetish; also, an observance of mysterious significance like the taboo: used in relation to the religious ideas of the negroes of West Africa.

juju-house (jö′jö-hous), *n.* A fetish-house.

Their ideas are considerably more advanced than those of the West Coast of Africa generally. There are no *juju-houses* on the plateau [Nyassa-Tanganyika plateau], no juju ceremonies, no priests nor medicine-men. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 588.

jujuism (jö′jö-izm), *n.* [*juju* + *-ism.*] The system of beliefs and practices relating to the juju.

jujuist (jö′jö-ist), *n.* [*juju* + *-ist.*] An adherent of jujuism.

juke-neckit (jök′nek′it), *n.* [A Sc. form of 'duck-necked.'] In *golf,* a modern club with a neck shaped like that of a duck. *W. Park,* Game of Golf, p. 39.

Jul. An abbreviation of *July.*

Julian, *a.* 2. In *geol.,* noting a group of the pelagic Triassic system in Europe and Asia, forming the middle part of the Carinthian stage preceded by the Cordevolian group and followed by the Tuvalian. In the Mediterranean Triassic province it is represented by the Raibl beds.

II. *n.* The Julian group.

Julidæ (jö′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Julus* + *-idæ.*] A family of myriapods of the order *Diplopoda,* having from 30 to 70 or more rings. The body is more or less cylindrical and smooth, with a glistening surface. The legs are numerous and short. The members of this family are sluggish in movement, and when disturbed or at rest coil the body in a spiral. They feed largely upon earthworms, snails, and other small creatures, and sometimes damage garden and field crops. Their eggs are deposited in the ground. They are known also as *cutworms* or *gally-worms.* Sometimes written *Iulidæ.*

Jul. Per. An abbreviation of *Julian period.*

Julus (jö′lus), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1748), prop. *Iulus* (cf. L. *iulus,* catkin), < Gr. *ἰουλος,* down.] An old genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Julidæ,* containing many of the forms known as wireworms. See *wireworm,* 2.

jumble-sale (jum′bl-sāl), *n.* A sale of second-hand articles of every description for the benefit of the poor; a rummage sale.

jumbo[1], *n.* 2. Any large, cumbersome machine; in particular, a home-made windmill built for lifting water for irrigation on the Great Plains.

jumbo[2] (jum′bō), *n.* [Also *jumby;* short for *mumbo-jumbo.*] In the West Indies, same as *mumbo-jumbo.* In the form *jumby* it is used in various compounds.

jumboism (jum′bō-izm), *n.* [*jumbo*[1] + *-ism.*] Admiration of bigness, or for things or enterprises remarkable only for their size. [Colloq.]

jumbuck (jum′buk), *n.* [A native Australian name, thus explained: "The word 'jumbuck' for sheep appears originally as *jimba, jombock, dombock,* and *dumbog.* In each case it meant

the white mist preceding a shower, to which a flock of sheep bore a strong resemblance. It seemed the only thing the aboriginal mind could compare it to." *Mr. Meston*, in the Sydney Bulletin, April 18, 1896 (quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English).] A sheep. [Colloq., Australia.]

jumby (jum'bi), *n.* Same as ★*jumbo*[2].

Jumby beans. See ★*bean*[1].

jumby-bead (jum'bi-bēd), *n.* See ★*jumbo*[2].] 1. In the West Indies, a seed of the bead-, necklace-, or jumby-tree, *Ormosia monosperma*. These seeds are nearly globular, half an inch in diameter, very hard, and in color a brilliant scarlet with a large black spot. They are the largest of the various kinds of coral beans often brought by travelers from the West Indies.—2. Same as *jumble-bead*.

jumby-tree (jum'bi-trē), *n.* [See ★*jumbo*[2].] The bead- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia monosperma*, of the West Indies, which yields red and black seeds called *jumby-beads*. See ★*jumby-bead* and *coral bean*, under *bean*[1].

jumentous (jū-men'tus), *a.* [L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, + *-ous*.] Relating to or characteristic of a beast of burden: applied to urine having a peculiar odor.

jump[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To jump to a conclusion**, to arrive at a conclusion illogically and without consideration; frequently, to arrive at an erroneous conclusion.

II. *trans.* **9.** To estimate in the gross, as weight.—**10.** To get on or off (a train or boat in motion) by jumping: as, he *jumped* the express as it left the station. *N. E. D.*—**11.** In *quarrying*, to drill by means of a jumper or hand-drill.—**To jump a ship**, to desert from a vessel.—**To jump on** or **upon**, to attack violently, suddenly, or with vituperation. [Slang.]—**To jump the masts**, of a vessel, to lose its spars, as in a heavy sea, or upon striking the bottom with great force.

jump[1], *n.* **6.** *pl.* Nervous twitching of the body; delirium tremens.—**To make a pier-head jump**, to desert a ship as soon as it hauls alongside a dock.

jump-drill (jump'dril), *n.* A form of drill for boring into rock of which the bar is lifted by two men and then forced downward, so that it has a jumping motion. The bar is often made more massive by a lump or enlargement of section above where it is expected to enter the ground: used in rough work, or where straight holes are not essential.

jumper[1], *n.*, **5.** (*f*) In *telephony*, a piece of wire or other conductor used to make temporary connection between points on the switchboard of an exchange. (*g*) In *elect.*, a temporary shunt or short-circuit put around a source, lamp, or receptive device on a series-connected circuit, to enable it to be readily removed or repaired. *Houston*, Elect. Dict.

8. One who is registered and votes fraudulently in several places. [Polit. slang.]

There are more '*jumpers*' than there were two years ago. These '*jumpers*' vote in widely separated parts of the city. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 27, 1903.

9. One who is affected with the jumping-disease.—**Ranking jumper**, a wood-shod sled upon which tan-bark is hauled.

jumper-stays (jum'pėr-stāz), *n. pl.* Extra stays leading from the lower mastheads to the sides of a vessel, where they are set up with tackles. Also known as *preventer stays*.

jumping (jum'ping), *n.* In *ceram.*, the staining of the glaze on the under parts of pieces of ceramic ware: a potters' term. This effect is sometimes noticed on pieces decorated with flow-blue color.

jumping-beetle (jum'ping-bē″tl), *n.* The flea-beetle; specifically, the turnip flea-beetle of England, *Phyllotreta nemorum*.

jumping-disease (jum'ping-di-zēz″), *n.* A nervous affection occasionally observed, especially in woodsmen in Maine, sufferers from which involuntarily jump, regardless of where they are or where they may land, as in response to a sharp command.

jumping-hare, *n.*—**Cape jumping-hare.** Same as *jumping-hare, Pedetes caffer*.

jumping-jack (jum'ping-jak), *n.* A toy consisting of a human figure which is caused to jump, dance, or go through various contortions, by pulling a string attached to its limbs.

jumping-Johnny (jum'ping-jon″i), *n.* A machine for cutting rolled metal bars or plates into equal lengths. It has an automatic stop which comes back to its place quickly after being displaced to allow a piece to be taken from the machine. [Eng.]

jumping-net (jum'ping-net), *n.* A stout net usually about 12 feet in diameter, having a heavy cord or rope around its edge: used for catching people who fall or jump from burning buildings.

The *Jumping Net* is made of stout tarred hemp rope, and is about 10 to 12 feet in diameter. It is essential that it be held firmly and fearlessly by a sufficient number of strong men. Firemen are drilled in its use.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 405.

jumping-up (jum″ping-up'), *n.* The process of upsetting or thickening the end of a rod by hammering it in the direction of its length when it is heated.

jumping-weevil (jum'ping-wē″vl), *n.* Any curculionid beetle of the genus *Orchestes*.

jump-jointed (jump'join″ted), *a.* Flush-jointed: said of a carvel-built vessel.

jump-spark (jump'spärk), *n.* An electric spark which jumps a gap in a previously open circuit: frequently used for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine.

jump-stroke (jump'strōk), *n.* **1.** A stroke in billiards by which the ball is caused to jump or rebound. There are two ways of accomplishing this: one is by thrusting the cue-tip under the ball, which in effect is lifted rather than bounced at the outset, though it will jump later; the other is by a downward blow of the cue, held obliquely, which drives the ball against the bed, whence it rebounds once or oftener. Indention of the cloth is a probable penalty. The stroke is now seldom used.

2. In *croquet*, a stroke, played in sending a ball through a wicket at an oblique angle, by which the ball is made to strike the further wire of the hoop.

junc. An abbreviation of *junction*.

juncite (jung'sīt), *n.* [*Juncus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant supposed to belong to the rush, *Juncus*, or closely resembling it.

junco[1], *n.* **1.** Several species of these little birds are now recognized, in place of the so-called varieties.—**Pink-sided junco**, *Junco annectens*, a species which has pinkish sides: from the mountains of Colorado, Idaho, etc.—**White-winged junco**, *Junco aikeni*, a rather large species from Colorado, having the wings marked with broad, white bars.

junco[2] (hön'kō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. use of Sp. *junco*, a rush: see *junk*[1].] A thorny shrub or small tree, *Kœberlinia spinosa*, of southwestern Texas and northern Mexico, with numerous almost leafless branches, the branchlets ending in spines.—**Junco family**, the plant family *Kœberliniaceæ*. See ★*Kœberliniaceæ*.

Juncoides (jung-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < *Juncus* + *-oides*, having a resemblance to the genus *Juncus*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Juncaceæ*. See *Luzula*.

junction, *n.*—**Interlamellar junction**, in the gills of bivalve mollusks, one of the vertical bars of tissue which extend between the two lamellæ and divide the intervening space into distinct compartments called the water-tubes, and which also cause the appearance of vertical striation.

junction-box, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, the appliance used to connect underground or concealed electric conductors.

junction-plane (jungk'shọn-plān), *n.* A surface produced by the contact of contrasted geological formations.

The Scottish thrust-planes are eroded like ordinary *junction-planes* between strata.
Geikie, Text-book of Geology, p. 1370.

junction-valve (jungk'shọn-valv), *n.* An ordinary steam- or water-valve which joins two pipes.

juncture, *n.* **4.** In *geom.*, either the instantaneous union of a collection of objects which are just moving in coincidence of place, thereafter to be for some lapse of time one object, or the instantaneous loss of one or more dimensions by the gradual shrinkage of a body, this smaller dimensionality lasting through a period of time.—**Degenerative juncture**, that mode of juncture which consists in the diminution of the dimensionality of a moving object, as when a filament shrinks to a particle and remains such.—**Ordinary juncture**, that mode of juncture which consists in the arrival at a common place of two or more objects.

June-beetle, *n.* Same as *June-bug*.

June-bug, *n.*—**Western green June-bug**, *Allorhina mutabilis*, a species resembling the southeastern June-bug, *A. nitida*, and occurring in the southwestern United States where it sometimes does considerable damage to ripe peaches.

June-flower (jön'flou″ėr), *n.* The Canada violet, *Viola Canadensis*, which blooms in June.

June-grass, *n.*—**Prairie June-grass**, a bunch-grass, *Kœleria cristata*, which ranges from Pennsylvania to Texas and California, and is also found in the Old World. It is of some value for grazing, especially on account of its earliness, and on irrigated ground it makes excellent hay. See *Kœleria*.

Jungermanniales (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Jungermannia* + *-ales*.] An order of cryptogamic plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, coextensive with the family *Jungermanniaceæ*, and therefore including both the anacrogynous and the acrogynous scale-

mosses. It embraces 134 genera, of which 18 belong to the ★*Anacrogynæ* and 116 to the ★*Acrogynæ* (see these terms). In Schiffner's revision, adopted by Engler, the genus *Jungermannia* is no longer recognized, being divided up among a large number of genera belonging to different tribes, but especially to the tribes *Lejeuneæ* and *Frullanieæ*.

jungle-cat, *n.*—**Ornate jungle-cat**, a small East Indian species having a short tail and very even spots.

jungle-fowl, *n.*—**Gray jungle-fowl, Sonnerat's jungle-fowl**, *Gallus sonnerrati*, a species which has the neck-hackles black, edged with gray, each with a spot at the end resembling a spot of yellow sealing-wax: found



Sonnerat's Jungle-fowl (*Gallus sonnerrati*).

in western, southern, and central India.—**Javan jungle-fowl**, *G. varius*, a very dark species, with the edge of the comb entire and a single wattle on the under side of the throat.—**Sonnerat's jungle-fowl.** See *gray* ★*jungle-fowl*.

jungle-hen (jung'gl-hen), *n.* Same as *jungle-fowl*, 2.

jungle-rice (jung'gl-rīs), *n.* See ★*rice*[1].

jungle-wood (jung'gl-wụd), *n.* [East Indian name.] Same as *saj*.

Junimist (yö'ni-mist), *n.* [Rum. *Junimea*, name of a literary society, + *-ist*.] In recent Rumanian history, a member of the party of young conservatives, moderately liberal in views and an offshoot from the old conservatives. The name is derived from Junimea, a literary association.

Another party [in Rumania] which now attracted considerable attention was that of the *Junimists*, or Young Conservatives. The name was taken from a literary society formed in Jassy in 1874 by Messrs P. Carp, Rosetti, and Maiorescu, and transformed into a political association in 1881. Their programme for home affairs involved the amelioration of the position of the peasantry and working classes, whose progress they considered had been overlooked, the irremovability of the magistracy, and a revision of the communal law in the sense of decentralization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 324.

juniorate (jö'nyọ-rāt), *n.* [ML. *junioratus*, the status or benefice of a junior cleric, < L. *junior*, a junior: see *junior* and *-ate*[3].] The status of a junior; specifically, in the Society of Jesus, a two years' course devoted to the review of classical studies preparatory to entering upon the course of philosophy; also, the house where such a course is given.

juniper, *n.* **2.** The American larch, *Larix laricina*.—**3.** The black spruce, *Picea Mariana*.—**Alligator-juniper** or **checkered-bark juniper**, the thick-barked juniper, *Juniperus pachyphlæa*, found in high altitudes from Texas to Arizona and Mexico. The names allude to the checkered bark, which is sometimes nearly four inches thick.—**California juniper**, *Juniperus Californica*, of California and Nevada.—**Checkered-bark juniper.** Same as *alligator-*★*juniper*.—**Creeping juniper.** (*a*) The savin or shrubby red cedar, *Juniperus Sabina*. (*b*) The ground-hemlock, *Taxus Canadensis*.—**Drooping juniper**, *Juniperus flaccida*, of southwestern Texas and northeastern Mexico, which has long, slender, drooping branches.—**Juniper bay.** See ★*bay*[2].—**Juniper swamp.** See ★*juniper-swamp*.—**Native juniper.** Same as ★*palberry*.—**Red juniper**, the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Western juniper**, *Juniperus occidentalis*, the common juniper of the western United States, especially of mountainous districts and foot-hills, attaining its maximum development in the Sierra Nevadas at from 6,000 to 10,000 feet altitude.

juniperin (jö'ni-pėr-in), *n.* [*juniper* + *-in*[2].] A black resinous compound obtained from juniper berries.

juniper-pug (jö'ni-pėr-pug), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European geometrid moth, *Tephroclystia sobrinata*.

juniper-swamp (jö'ni-pėr-swomp), *n.* In the southeastern United States, a swamp, or more commonly an area in a large swamp, in which the white cedar, *Chamæcyparis thyoides*, there called juniper, is the dominant tree. In the Dismal Swamp these areas are distinguished from the ★gum-swamps. See *juniper*.

juniper-water (jö′ni-pėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* An aromatic cordial flavored with juniper-berries.

juniper-worm (jö′ni-pėr-wėrm), *n.* The larva of an American geometrid moth, *Syssaura infensata*, which feeds on the foliage of the juniper.

junk-board (jungk′bōrd), *n.* A heavy and close-textured kind of millboard.

Owing to the weight of the *junk-board*, and the extreme irregularity of form of certain discs, it is better to let the disc rotate in the horizontal plane.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 350.

Junker calorimeter. See ★*calorimeter*.

junket[2], *n.* **1.** (*b*) Milk artificially coagulated with rennet.

junk-hook (jungk′hůk), *n.* A hook used for extracting the junk from the head of a whale.

junk-wind (jungk′wind), *n.* A south or southwest monsoon wind of Siam, China, and Japan, favorable for sailing junks.

Junonia (jö-nō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816?), < L. *Juno*: see *Juno*.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, of wide geographic distribution, occurring in India, Africa, China, the West Indies, and North and South America. The commonest species in the United States is *J. cœnia*, which occurs also in Central America.

junr. An abbreviation of *junior*.

jupe, *n.* **2.** A skirt: generally used in fashion notes.

juramentado (hö″rä-mąn-tä′dō), *n.*; pl. *juramentados* (-dōs). [Sp., ppr. of *juramentar*, make oath, < *juramento*, < L. *juramentum*, an oath: see ★*juramentum*.] One who has taken an oath; specifically, a Mohammedan Malay or Moro who has sworn to die in killing as many persons, especially Christians or enemies, as he can. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, July-Sept., 1902, p. 147.

juramento (hö″rä-mān′tō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *juramentum*, an oath: see ★*juramentum*.] An oath or declaration under oath.

juramentum (jö-rą-men′tum), *n.* [L., < *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*[1], *jury*.] In *civil law*, an oath. —**Juramentum calumniæ** ['oath of calumny'], in *civil* and *canon law*, an oath required of parties to an action, and of the attorneys of the parties, that in prosecuting or defending the action they are not influenced by malice, but believe in the justice of their cause.

jurata (jö-rā′tą), *n.* [ML.: see *jury*.] In *old Eng. law*, a jury.

juratorial (jö-rą-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [As *juratory* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a jury: as, *juratorial* privileges.

Jura-Trias (jö′rą-trī″as), *n.* In *geol.*, a rock series which is regarded as representing, in part or whole, deposits of both Triassic and Jurassic time (as in the case of the Red or Newark sandstones of the Connecticut valley, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and southward), or in which the distinction of age is obscure (as in the Burrum and Ipswich formations of Queensland).

jure (jör), *v. t.* [A back-formation from *juror*.] A mocking word in the passage quoted, conveying a vague threat.

You are Grand Jurors, are ye? We'll *jure* ye, i' faith.
Shak., 1. Hen. IV, ii. 2.

jurisp. An abbreviation of *jurisprudence*.

jurnal, jurnalism, jurnalist. Simplified spellings of *journal, journalism, journalist*.

jurney, *n.* and *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *journey*.

jurubeba (zhō-rō-bā′bä), *n.* [Braz.] *Solanum paniculatum*, a medicinal plant of the nightshade family, much used in Brazil, especially for affections of the liver and spleen.

jury, *n.*—**Common jury.** See *trial jury*, under *jury*. —**Hung jury**, in *law*, one that fails to agree upon a verdict.—**Jury of the vicinage**, a jury drawn from the county where the trial is to be held. In former English law it meant a jury drawn from the immediate neighborhood, hence its name.—**To poll a jury**, to call upon each juror individually to know if the verdict given by the foreman is the verdict of each one.

jury-coat (jö′ri-kōt), *n.* A substituted coat, or one used for the occasion. See *jury-mast, jury-rudder*.

The skipper winked his Western eye, and swore by a China storm :—
' They ha' rigged him a Joseph's *jury-coat* to keep his honour warm.'
R. Kipling, The Three Captains, in Barrack-room Ballads, [p. 134.

jury-mast, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, a metal rod attached to a plaster jacket and supporting a sling in which the head rests by the chin and occiput: employed to relieve the spine of the weight of the head in caries of the cervical or upper dorsal vertebræ.

jury-sail (jö′ri-sāl), *n.* A temporary sail which fills the place of one that has been blown away or damaged; a sail that best suits certain conditions that are out of the ordinary.

jury-wheel (jö′ri-hwēl), *n.* A circular revolving box in which the names of persons subject to be drawn to serve as jurors are placed to be mingled and then drawn out by lot.

jus[2], *n.*—**Juris et de jure,** in *law*, of right and by right. A presumption *juris et de jure* is a conclusive presumption of law or fact.—**Jus abutendi** ['right of using up'], in *Rom. law*, the right of absolute dominion over property. —**Jus actus** ['right of driving'], in *Rom. law*, a servitude by which a right of passage for carriages or cattle over the servient estate was given.—**Jus ad rem,** in *civil law*, the right to a thing. It exists only relatively, and can be exercised only through another, as distinguished from *jus in re*, in which dominion over the thing is such that the right can be absolutely exercised without reference to another.—**Jus Ælianum,** a body of laws, published about 200 B.C. by Sextus Ælius, consisting of three parts: the first two related to the law of the twelve tables and their interpretation and the third was a description of forms of procedure.—**Jus æquum,** in *Rom. law*, equitable law, as distinguished from the *jus strictum*.—**Jus anglorum,** in *Eng. law*, the laws and customs of the West Saxons during the time of the heptarchy.—**Jus aquæductus,** in *civil law*, a servitude or easement by which the owner of the dominant estate had the right to receive water over the land of the servient estate.—**Jus aquæhaustus,** in *Rom. law*, a servitude by which was given the right to water cattle on another's land or to draw water from another's well.—**Jus bellum dicendi,** in *international law*, the right of declaring war.—**Jus civile,** in *Rom. law*: (*b*) The local law of Rome. (*c*) Private as distinguished from public or international law.—**Jus civitatis,** in *Rom. law*: (*a*) Full citizenship with all its prerogatives and privileges. (*b*) The law of a particular state as distinguished from the *jus gentium*, or law of nations.—**Jus cloacæ,** in *civil law*, a servitude or easement by which the owner of the dominant estate has a right to have the waters which fall upon it conducted over the land of the servient estate.—**Jus deliberandi,** in *law*, right of deliberation; a time given to an heir in which to determine whether or not he will accept an inheritance.—**Jus devolutum,** in *old Scots eccles. law*, the right of the presbytery to present a minister to a vacant parish or benefice provided the patron did not exercise his right to fill the vacancy within the time prescribed by law.—**Jus disponendi,** in *law*, right of disposing of a thing: in general, it means the right of alienation. The term is used specifically with reference to—(*a*) the right of a married woman to dispose of her separate property; (*b*) the right of a vendor in a conditional sale where possession is given to the vendee but title is reserved as security for payment.—**Jus distrahendi,** in *law*, right to sell pledged goods in case they are not redeemed.—**Jus dividendi,** in *law*, the right to dispose of real estate by will.—**Jus fideiciarum,** in *civil law*, the right of a fideicommissary to that which was held in trust for him.—**Jus Flavianum,** in *Rom. law*, a publication of the law of procedure by Cneius Flavius, 305 B.C.—**Jus fodiendi,** in *civil law*, a servitude by which the right to dig upon the land of the servient estate was given.—**Jus itineris,** in *Rom. law*, a servitude by which a right to ride or walk over the servient estate is given.—**Jus mariti.** (*a*) In *Scots law*, the right of a husband to administer his wife's goods and the rents of her heritage during coverture. (*b*) In *common law*, the rights of a husband.—**Jus Papirianum,** a collection of royal laws said to have been in force in early Roman times during the reigns of Romulus, Numa, and other ancient kings. —**Jus protegendi,** in *civil law*, a servitude or easement by which a part of the roof or structure of one house was made to extend over that of another.—**Jus quiritium,** in *Rom. law*, the right of a Roman citizen to own property. —**Jus relictæ,** in *Scots law*, a wife's right, upon her husband's death, to one third of his personalty if he has issue and to one half if he has none. Compare ★*jus relicti*.—**Jus relicti,** in *Scots law*, a husband's right, upon his wife's death, to one third of her personalty if she has issue and to one half if she has none.—**Jus singulare** a law applicable to an individual case or class of cases. It is an exception to the ordinary law, and when beneficial to particular classes of persons is called a privilege. If it confers a particular right upon a particular person, it is called a special law.—**Jus utendi,** in *law*, the right of using the property of another without materially altering or destroying it, as distinguished from ★*jus abutendi*.

jusi (hö′sē), *n.* Same as ★*husi*.

juslik (yöz′lik), *n.* [Turk. **yuzliq*, < *yuz*, one hundred, + *-liq*, an adj. suffix.] A Turkish coin: (*a*) the *white juslik*, of the value of 100 paras; (*b*) the *jellow juslik* or 100-piaster gold piece; the lira Turca.

Jus. P. An abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace*.

jussion (jush′ọn), *n.* [L. *jussio(n-)*, order, < *jubere* (pp. *jussus*), order, command.] Ordering; commanding; command.—**Letters of jussion,** letters sent by the king of France ordering the Parliament to register ordinances.

Just. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Justice*; (*b*) of *Justinian*.

justice, *n.*—**Distributive justice,** in *law*, that which governs the distribution of rewards and punishments, assigning to every man the reward his merit deserves or proper punishment for his crimes: in contradistinction to commutative justice, or justice in barter and exchange generally.—**Justice of oyer and terminer,** a justice of the court of oyer and terminer. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.—**Justices of the pavilion,** in *Eng. law*, justices of a certain piepowder court established by the Bishop of Winchester at the fair of St. Giles Hills during the reign of Edward IV.—**Preventive justice,** in *law*, justice administered with a view to preventing a wrong or crime, as by injunctive relief, putting under bonds to keep the peace, etc.

justiceman (jus′tis-man), *n.* In *mining*, a check weighman acting on behalf of the miners. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

justice-weed (jus′tis-wēd), *n.* Either of two American species of *Eupatorium*, *E. leucolepis* and *E. hyssopifolium*.

justifier, *n.* **2.** In *printing*: (*c*) The wooden wedge once used in old forms of hand-press to keep together parts about to separate.

justify, *v. t.*—**Justifying velocity.** See ★*velocity*.

justo (zhös′tō), *n.* [Pg.] A gold coin of John II. of Portugal (1481-95), apparently equal to from 540 to 600 reis. The name was suggested by the reverse legend "Et justus ut palma florebit."

justo-major (jus′tō-mā″jọr), *a.* [Short for NL. *pelvis æquabiliter justo-major*, 'a pelvis uniformly smaller than normal.'] In *obstet.*, a term employed to denote a pelvis of normal shape, but the diameters of which are greater than normal.

justo-minor (jus′tō-mī″nọr), *a.* [Short for *pelvis æquabiliter justo-minor*, 'a pelvis uniformly smaller than normal.'] In *obstet.*, a term employed to denote a pelvis of normal shape but unusually small.

jute[2], *n.*—**China jute,** the fiber of *Abutilon Abutilon*, cultivated in China. See *American jute*, under *jute*[2].

Juvavian (jö-vā′vi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [G. *Juvavisch*, < ML. *Juvavum* or *Juvavia*, name of Salzburg.] Taking name from the old Juvavum. See the etymology.—**Juvavian province,** in *geol.*, a province of the Alpine Trias occupying the northeast slopes of the Alps and extending into Hungary. It is characterized by its extensive ammonoid cephalopod fauna, comprising species of many genera.—**Juvavian stage,** in *geol.*, a stage of the upper pelagic Triassic system in Europe and Asia, preceded by the Carinthian and followed by the Rhætic stage, and forming the earlier part of the Bajuvarian series. It is represented in Europe by the Juvavian Halstatt limestone and the Dachstein limestone, and in India by the zones of *Clydonautilus griesbachi* and *Steinmannites undulostriatus* and the beds with *Spiriferina griesbachi*.

juvenilia (jö-ve-nil′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. prop. neut. pl. of *juvenilis*, juvenile.] Things done (especially written) in youth; juvenile writings or works of art. *Athenæum*, June 24, 1905, p. 776.

juxta-articular (juks″tą-är-tik′ū-lär), *a.* In the immediate neighborhood of a joint.

juxtabasal (juks-tą-bā′sąl), *a.* Near or next to the basal parts.

Juxtaposed twin. Same as *contact-twin*. See *twin*[1], 3.

juxtapositive (juks-tą-poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* In *gram.*, noting a syntactic case expressing position by the side of an object. *A. S. Gatschet*, Gram. of the Klamath Lang., p. 470.

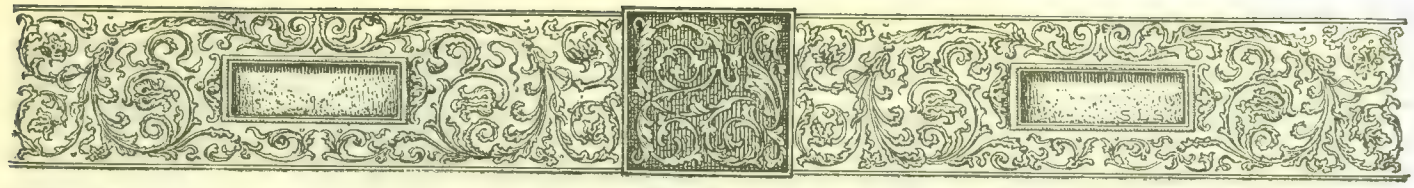
juxtapositer (juks-tą-poz′i-tėr), *n.* An attachment to the spectrophotometer, designed by Milne, for bringing together, along parallel paths, the two beams of light the spectra of which are to be compared.

juxtaspinal (juks-tą-spī′nąl), *a.* Alongside the spinal column or a spinous process anywhere.

juxtaterrestrial (juks″tą-te-res′tri-ąl), *a.* Near the land: said of the ocean-bottom.

Under the most favorable conditions, therefore, the organic remains actually preserved will usually represent little more than a mere fraction of the whole assemblage of life in these *juxta-terrestrial* parts of the ocean.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 828.

J. V. D. Same as *J. U. D.*



K, 3. As an abbreviation: (*d*) In *elect.*, of *kathode* (*cathode*, which see) and *kathodic* (*cathodic*).—4. In *math.*: (*b*) [*cap.*] The Lemoine point in geometry.—6. In *mineral.*, the middle letter of the general symbol *hkl*, given to the face of a crystal in the system of Miller. See ★*symbol*[1], 7.—7. In *phys.*: (*a*) The symbol usually employed for *moment of inertia*. The letter K is used by some writers as a symbol of *electrostatic capacity*, but C is now almost universally adopted for this quantity. (*b*) A symbol usually employed to designate *magnetic susceptibility*. (*c*) A symbol for *absolute temperature*.

K. A. An abbreviation of *Knight of St. Andrew* (Russia).

kabaya, *n.* See *cabaya*.

kabiki (kä-bē′kē), *n.* [Philippine name.] In the Philippine Islands, *Mimusops Elengi*, a tree having sweet-scented flowers, which retain their odor when dried and from which a scent is prepared by distillation. The wood is hard and heavy and of a pinkish-red color, and the bark is bitter and is used medicinally. The berries are sometimes eaten by the natives, and the seeds yield an oil which in India is used for cooking. See *Mimusops*.

kabuto (kä-bö-tō′) *n.* [Jap., a helmet.] The pot-helmet of old Japanese armor.

kachina (kä-chē′nä), *n.* Same as ★*katcina*.

kackle (kak′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kackled*, ppr. *kackling*. [Origin unknown.] To secure (rigging) against chafing by making fast one end of a rope, then hitching alternately right and left.

kæmpferid (kemp′fē-rid), *n.* [*Kæmpferia* + *-id*[1].] A sulphur-colored bitter principle, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6.H_2O$, contained in galangal-root, radix galangæ. It crystallizes in flat needles, melts at 221–222° C., and sublimes with some decomposition.

kaffeeklatsch (kä′fā-kläch), *n.* [G., < *kaffee*, coffee, + *klatsch*, < *klatschen*, chat, chatter.] An afternoon party in Germany at which coffee or tea is drunk; an 'afternoon tea' in Germany.

German married women are fond of meeting in knots of three or four in the afternoon at each other's houses for the purpose of enjoying a social cup of coffee. To these innocent gatherings their unfeeling liege lords have given the name of *kaffeeklatsch*.

J. M. Hart, German Universities, p. 162.

Kafir. **I.** *n.* 5. *pl.* The stock-exchange term for South African mine shares. [Eng.]

II. *a.*—**Kafir butter.** See ★*butter*[1].—**Kafir chestnut.** Same as *wild chestnut*, under *chestnut*.—**Kafir cotton.** See ★*cotton*[1].—**Kafir piano.** Same as *zanze*.

Kafir-corn, *n.* See *Indian millet*, under *millet*, and *sorghum*, 2. In the semi-arid regions of western Kansas and in other places Kafir-corn has become of great agricultural importance on account of its ability to resist drought. Some varieties—for example, red Kafir-corn—are adapted to use as forage; others, particularly that known as *Jerusalem corn*, furnish grain.

Kafir-plum (kaf′ėr-plum), *n.* Either of two spiny South African shrubs of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Dovyalis rhamnoides* and *D. rotundifolia*, yielding edible, pulpy fruits which make good preserves.

Kafir-thorn (kaf′ėr-thôrn), *n.* The African tea-tree, *Lycium Afrum*. See *Lycium*.

kaguan (kä-gwän′), *n.* [Native name.] The native name of the flying-lemur or colugo, *Galeopithecus*, adopted as a book-name.

kagura (kä′gö-rä or käng′ö-rä), *n.* [Jap.] One of the oldest dances of Japan, which is still to be seen in certain temples. The dancers wear curious gowns and masks. The step is solemn, dignified, and slow, and set to sweet music. It is supposed to be the dance by which the sun-goddess was lured from the cave in which she had secluded herself.

M. C. M. Solwey, Fans of Japan, p. 71.

kagurazame (kä-gö-rä-zä′me), *n.* [Jap., < *kagura*, a dance, + *same*, a shark.] The frill-shark, *Chlamydoselachus anguineus*, of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. Also called *rabuka*.

kagyos (käg′yōs), *n.* [Tagalog *kagyos*.] In the Philippine Islands, the pigeon-pea, *Cajan Cajan*.

kahau (kä′hou), *n.* [Malay *kāhau*, so called from its cry. Compare Dyak *kahau*, call, *kahio*, the orang-utan. See 'Journal of the Amer. Oriental Soc.,' 1897, vol. xviii., p. 63.] The proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*: adopted as a book-name.

kahawai (kä′hä-wī), *n.* [Maori.] A fish, *Arripis salar*, the salmon of Australia and New Zealand.

kahikatoa (kä-hē-kä′tō-ä̤), *n.* [Maori name.] The New Zealand tea-tree, *Leptospermum scoparium*, a large, heath-like shrub or small tree belonging to the myrtle family. See *tea-tree*, 2.

kahikomako (kä-hē-kō′mä-kō), *n.* [Maori.] A small New Zealand tree, *Pennantia corymbosa*, of the family *Olacaceæ*. It has simple, alternate, leathery leaves and fragrant white flowers. The wood is used by the Maoris for kindling fires by friction.

kahuna (kä-hö′nä̤), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A priest or medicine-man.

kai (kī), *n.* [Maori.] Food. [Australia and New Zealand.] *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

kaid (kä-ēd′), *n.* [Ar. *qāīd*: see *alcaid*.] In northern Africa, the head or chief of a tribe, or the governor of a town or local district.

kaik (kä′ik), *n.* [Maori *kaika* (southern dialect), *kainga* (northern dialect), a place of abode, a village, = Tongan *kaiaga*, a place where food has been eaten, a table, a manger; connected with Maori and Tongan *kai*, food: see ★*kai*.] A Maori village. [New Zealand.]

kaikai (kä″i-kä′i), *n.* [A repetition of Maori *kai*, food.] Feasting. [Colloq., Australia and New Zealand.]

kailyard, *n.* See *kaleyard*.

kaimeh (kä′i-me), *n.* [Turk. *qāimeh*, < *qāim*, upright, firm.] Turkish paper money; notes of the Ottoman Bank.

kainga (kä′in-gä), *n.* Same as ★*kaik*.

kainosite, *n.* See ★*cenosite*.

kaique, *n.* See *caique*[1].

kai-ri (kī-rē′), *n.* [Jap., < *kai*, sea, + *ri*, mile.] The Japanese name for the nautical mile (6,080 English feet).

kairocoll (kī′rō-kol), *n.* [Gr. *καιρός*, the right time, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A colorless compound, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, prepared by the action of tetrahydroxyquinoline on chloracetic acid. It crystallizes in long, slender needles and melts at 66° C.

kairolin (kī′rō-lin), *n.* A colorless liquid, $C_9H_{10}NCH_3$, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on tetrahydroquinoline; methyltetrahydroquinoline. It boils at 242–244° C. under 720 millimeters pressure, and is used in medicine as a febrifuge.

kaisergelb (kī′zėr-gelp), *n.* [G., 'imperial yellow.'] One of the modern coal-tar products used as a yellow dye on cloth and to a larger extent on leather. It is the sodium or ammonium salt of hexanitrodiphenylamine. Also known as *aurantia*.

Thorpe, Dict. Applied Chem., II. 377.

kaiserroth (kī′zėr-rōt), *n.* [G., 'imperial red.'] A coal-tar derivative used in dyeing red. It belongs to the class of phthaleins, and is the sodium salt of dinitro-dibromfluorescein. Also known as *eosin scarlet* and *safrosin*.

kaiserschwarz (kī′zėr-shvärts), *n.* [G., 'imperial black.'] A black dyestuff consisting of logwood extract oxidized by boiling with salts of copper, iron, or chromium, and oxalic acid. There are several preparations sold under this name, varying in detail as to the process used in making them. Also known as *indigo substitute* and *noir impérial*.

kaiserzinn (kī′zėr-tsin), *n.* [G., 'imperial tin.'] A pewter-like material that takes a high polish. It is used for making utensils, dishes, and ornaments.

kaitaka (kä-i-tä′kä̤), *n.* [Maori.] A mat of fine texture made by New Zealanders and often worn by them as a cloak. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

kaivel (kā′vel), *n.* [Variant of *cavel*[2], *kevel*[2].] A lot. See *cavel*[2], and the extract.

The fishermen of northeast Scotland, when they return after a successful haul, divide the spoil into as many shares as there are men in the boat, with one share more for the boat. Each man then procures a piece of wood or stone, on which he puts a private mark. These lots are put in a heap, and an outsider is called in who throws one lot or *kaivel* upon each heap of fish. Each fisherman then finds his *kaivel*, and the heap on which it lies is his. This system of "casting *kaivels*," as it is called, is certainly of great antiquity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 899.

kaiwhiria (kä-i-whē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [Maori name.] In New Zealand, an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Hedycarya arborea*, belonging to the family *Monimiaceæ*, with opposite leaves, axillary panicles of dicœcious flowers, and fruit in the form of red drupes. The wood is finely marked and is suitable for veneering.

kaka-bill (kä′kä-bil), *n.* Same as *parrotbeak*. See ★*kowhai*.

kakaguate (kä-kä-gwä′tä), *n.* In Guam, same as ★*cacahuate*.

kakahuete (kä-kä-hwā′tā), *n.* In the Philippine Islands, same as ★*cacahuate*.

kakalaioa (kä-kä-lī-ō′ä̤), *n.* [Hawaiian, lit. 'thorny.'] A native name in Hawaii for the nicker-tree, *Guilandina Crista*. See ★*bayag-kambing*.

kakariki (kä-kä′rē-kē), *n.* A Maori name, adopted to some extent for a small green parrot of the genus *Platycercus*. *P. novæhollandiæ* is the more common species.

kakawahie (kä-kä-wä-hē′ä̤), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of the honey-suckers, *Oreomyza flammea*, peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, which inhabits the island of Molokai.

kakerlak, *n.* See ★*kakkerlak*.

kakistocrat (ka-kis′tō-krat), *n.* [*kakistocracy* (*-crat-*).] One of the governors in a state ruled by a kakistocracy.

Kakiyemon (kä′kē-yā-mōn), *n.* The name of a Japanese artist, Sakaida Kakiyemon, of Arita, about the middle of the seventeenth century: applied to a characteristic style of decoration on Japanese porcelain, consisting of a few simple motives, such as flowers, twigs of trees, and a couple of small birds, scattered sparingly on the white ground, and painted in enamel colors, usually red, green, and blue. This style was later employed at Chantilly, Chelsea, Bow, Worcester, and elsewhere.

kakke (käk′kā), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *beriberi*.

kakkerlak (kä′kėr-lak), *n.* [Also *kakerlak*, *kakerlac*; < D. *kakkerlak*, G. *kakerlak* (F. *kakerla*, *cancrelat*, cockroach, *kakerlaque*, *chacrelas*, albino), said to be of S. Amer. origin, but perhaps representing a perversion of the original of Sp. *cucaracha*, E. *cockroach*. The sense 'albino' seems to be an allusion to the cockroach's shrinking from the light.] **1.** A cockroach. *Cassell*, Nat. Hist., VI. 132. *N. E. D.* —**2.** An albino.

kakkerlakism (kä′kėr-lak-izm), *n.* [*kakkerlak* + *-ism*.] Same as *albinism*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 165.

kala-azar (kä″lä-ä′zär), *n.* [Hind. *kālā-āzār*, < *kālā*, black, + *āzār*, sickness.] 'The black sickness'; a fever of India marked by an intermittent or remittent stage and a stage of continued fever, with progressive anemia, prostration, and dropsy.

Kala-azar has for a number of years been one of the riddles of tropical medicine. There have probably been few diseases so frequently investigated during so short a

period in which such varying conclusions have been arrived at by those who have been occupied with the work of investigation. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 8.

kalaite, *n.* See *calaite*.

kalamalo (kä-lä-mä′lō), *n.* [Hawaiian *kalamalo*.] A Hawaiian grass. Same as ★*emoloa*.

kalamansanai (kä″lä-män-sä-nī′), *n.* [Also *calamansanai*; < Tagalog *calamansanay*.] A name in the Philippine Islands of several valuable timber-trees, especially of *Terminalia Calamansanay*, of the family *Combretaceæ*, with simple pointed leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, spikes of inconspicuous flowers, and winged, nut-like fruit. The wood is close-grained, hard and brittle, and of a color varying from light pink to dark red, often variegated in shades of red. It is susceptible of high polish and is valued for floors by the natives, who, as a rule, take great pride in having fine polished floors in their houses. Though common in several provinces, it is not often found in the markets of Manila.

kalamein (kal-a-mē′in), *n.* [*calam(ine)* (G. *kalmei*) + *-e-in*.] A compound of tin, antimony, bismuth, lead, and nickel used in the manufacture of a particular form of galvanized iron.

kalamias (kä-lä-mē′ äs), *n.* [Tagalog name.] Same as ★*kamias*.

kalamismis (kä-lä-mēs′mēs), *n.* [Tagalog *kalamismis*.] A twining, herbaceous, trifoliate bean, *Botor tetragonoloba*, having a tuberous root and legumes with four longitudinal ruffled wings. The tender, green, succulent pods are cooked as a vegetable in the Philippine Islands and the island of Guam. In India they are pickled and the seeds are also eaten. Also called *seguidillas*.

kalantas (kä-län-täs′), *n.* [Also *calantas*; < Tagalog *calantas*.] In the Philippine Islands, *Toona Toona*, a valuable timber-tree with fragrant red wood often called *cedar* on account of its color and odor. The wood is soft and easily worked, and resembles mahogany in texture, though much lighter in weight. It is very durable, is not subject to the attacks of termites, and is chiefly used for cigar-boxes, chests, and fine interior woodwork, and sometimes by the natives in the construction of canoes. See *toon*[3].

kalapia (kä-lä-pē′ä), *n.* [Also *calapia*; a Philippine name; cf. Tagalog *calap*, the name of a tree.] A name in Mindanao of several trees of the family *Sapotaceæ*, especially of *Payena Leerii* and *Palaquium Celebicum*, which yield a milky latex from which gutta-percha is made. See *gutta-putih*.

kalchoid (kal′koid), *n.* [An erroneous form for **chalcoid*, < Gr. *χαλκοειδής*, like copper, < *χαλκός*, copper, + *εἶδος*, form.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, intermediate between brass and bronze.

kale, *n.*—**Thousand-headed kale** or **cabbage**, a much-branched and leafy form of cabbage with many subvarieties, valued in Europe for feeding stock.



Thousand-headed Kale. Much reduced.

kalekah (kä-lē′kä), *n.* [Skt. *ka*, the letter K, the first letter of the Sanskrit alphabet, + *lekha*, stroke, line, written document.] A name for the Sanskrit alphabet.

kale-time (kāl′tīm), *n.* The hour for dinner. [Scotch.]

Kaleyard school, a recent school of fiction which comprises works describing, with a sufficient use of dialect, the lives of the homely people of Scotland. The name alludes to the Scottish song, "There grows a bonnie brier-bush in our *kailyard*," from which John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") took the title of a series of short stories ("Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"), in 1894.

kaleyarder (kāl′yär-dėr), *n.* One of the writers of the ★kaleyard school (which see).

kalgoorlite (kal-gör′līt), *n.* [*Kalgoorlie* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A supposed telluride of gold, silver, and mercury from Kalgoorlie, West Australia. The homogeneity of the mineral has been questioned.

kaliblödite (kal-i-blėd′īt), *n.* [*kalium* + *blödite*]. Same as ★*leonite*.

kaliborite (kal-i-bō′rīt), *n.* [*kalium* + *boron* + *-ite*[2].] A massive borate of magnesium and potassium: probably identical with ★*heintzite*.

kalios (kä′lē-ōs), *n.* [Also *calios*; a native name.] In the Philippine Islands, *Streblus asper*, a small tree of the nettle family, widely distributed in the eastern tropics. It has a milky latex, rough, alternate, coriaceous leaves (sometimes used in place of sandpaper for polishing), and small edible yellow fruit. In the Philippine Islands it is of no economic importance, but in Siam it is one of the principal paper-yielding trees. See *Streblus* and *paper-tree*, 4.

kallaite (kal′ä-it), *n.* [*callai(s)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *turquoise*.

kallilite (kal′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful, + *λίθος*, stone. A translation of G. *Schönstein*: see the definition.] A sulphobismuthid of nickel, NiBiS, which occurs in bluish-gray metallic masses at the Friedrich mine near Schönstein, Germany.

kalo (kä′lō), *n.* [Hawaiian *kalo* = Samoan *talo* = Maori *taro* = Fiji *dalo*, etc.] Same as *taro*[1].

kalog (kä′log), *n.* [Prob. native Alaskan.] A sculpin, *Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus*, of the North Pacific.

Kalosanthes (kal-ō-san′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Haworth, 1821), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *ἄνθος*, blossom.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Crassulaceæ*. See *Rochea*.

kalotrope (kal′ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] A form of thaumatrope for the projection of various effects due to persistence of vision.

kalumban (kä-lùm′bän), *n.* [Tagalog name.] Same as ★*balokanag*.

kalumpang (kä-lùm′päng), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *calompang*, *calumpang*, *calumpan*, < Tagalog **calumpang* = Bisaya *calompang*.] In the Philippine Islands, *Sterculia fœtida*, a tree with horizontal whorls of branches and digitate leaves. It obtained its specific name from the disgusting odor of its flowers. These are followed by scarlet pods, or follicles, usually radiating in fives from a common center and split open on one side so as to show the black seeds, which are very oily. They are sometimes eaten when green, and when ripe are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. The wood is soft and easily carved. It is sometimes used in construction, but is not durable. See *stavewood*, 2, and *Sterculia*, 1.

kalumpit (kä-lùm-pēt′), *n.* [Also *calumpit*; Philippine Sp., from a native name.] In the Philippine Islands, *Terminalia Bellerica*, a tree belonging to the *Combretaceæ*, and yielding edible almond-like nuts. See *belleric*, *ink-nut*, and *myrobalan*.

Kama (kä′mä), *n.* [Skt. *Kāma*.] In the Hindu Puranas, the god of love; in later Hindu writings, sensual desire.

kamachiles (kä-mä-chē′lās), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *guamuchil*, a name of the species in Mexico.] In Guam and the Philippines, *Pithecolobium dulce*, a Mexican tree introduced into those islands for the sake of its edible pods and of its bark, which yields 25 per cent. of tannin. Also *camanchile*. See ★*guamuchil*.

kamagon (kä-mä-gōn′), *n.* [Also *camagon*, Bisaya *camagong*.] In the Philippines, *Diospyros discolor*, a valuable timber-tree the heart-wood of which resembles ebony in hardness and texture. It is found in the markets in the form of logs 9 feet and upward in length and 12 inches in diameter. The wood is black with yellow streaks, dense and brittle, taking a fine polish, and is highly prized for cabinet work. The tree has simple alternate leaves, small 5-parted flowers, and large hairy fruit, usually containing 8 oval compressed hard seeds.

kamalayka (kä-mä-lä′i-kä), *n.* [Alaskan.] A waterproof shirt made of intestines of seal or walrus. [Arctic Alaska.] *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

kamalin (kam′a-lin), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A resinous substance found in the rhizome of the male fern; one of the active principles to which the vermifuge action of the raw product is supposedly due.

kamangsi (kä-mäng-sē′), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *camansi*, *camangsi*, < Bisaya *camansi*.] A form of the breadfruit, *Artocarpus communis*, growing in the Philippine Islands. It has lobed leaves two feet long and heads of fruit larger than a man's head, containing numerous edible, chestnut-like seeds. The tree yields a milky latex which is used medicinally as an application to ulcers; also for economic purposes. From the fleshy, club-like male inflorescence sweetmeats and preserves are made.

kamanja (kä-män′jä), *n.* [Ar. *kamanja*.] A rude viol common in Mohammedan countries. It has a small body made of a halved cocoanut-shell covered with snake-skin, a long turned wooden neck with an ornamented head, a slender metal foot, and two or three strings. It is usually rested on the ground and played from a sitting position. The kamanja and the rebab are sometimes confused, since one form of the latter resembles the former.



Kamanja and bow.

kamarezite (kam′a-re-zīt), *n.* [*Kamareza* in Greece, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper sulphate allied to langite: found near Laurium, Greece.

kamau (kä′mou), *n.* [Appar. Hawaiian.] *Phæornis myadestina*, one of the shrikes peculiar to the Sandwich Islands.

kamazite (kam′a-zīt), *n.* Same as *kamacite*.

Kamchatka salmon-trout. See *salmon-trout*.

Kame moraine, terrace. See ★*moraine*, ★*terrace*.

kamias (kä-mē-äs′), *n.* [Tagalog *kamias*.] In the Philippine Islands, the bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, a small tree belonging to the sorrel family, having pinnately compound, sensitive leaves, clusters of crimson flowers, and pleasantly acid fruit, with the flavor of sorrel, which is eaten in the form of preserves. Also called *kalamias*. See *bilimbi* and *Averrhoa*.

kami-dana (kä″mē-dä′nä), *n.* [Jap. *kami*, god, + *tana*, shelf.] In Japan, in the Shinto cult, a 'shelf' of white unpainted and unvarnished wood attached to a wall as a sort of a household shrine. It contains several strips of paper, each inscribed with the name of a god, including one with the name of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, the principal deity of the Shintoists. Among Buddhists the corresponding 'shelf' is called Butsu-dana or Buddha-shelf.

Next to the uji-gami comes the *kami-dana* or shrine in which are worshipped the Penates. Every Japanese, with the exception of the more bigoted members of the Buddhist sects called Nichiren-shiu and Ikkô-shiu, possesses such a shrine in his house.

Trans. Asiatic Soc. Japan, III. App. i., p. 92.

kamik (kä′mik), *n.* [Eskimo *kamik*.] Eskimo boots of sealskin or caribou-skin reaching up to the knee or to near the hip.

Kamloops trout. See ★*trout*[1].

kammatograph (kam′a-tō-gräf), *n.* [Irreg. formed from the name of the inventor L. *Kamm* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, a form of cinematograph in which the negatives, numbering about 600, are taken on a revolving circular glass plate 12 inches in diameter. A transparent positive from this enables the operator to project the pictures.

The photographs are taken at intervals, varying according to the rapidity of the movements of the plants during several days and sometimes weeks; they are then shown on the screen in the *kammatograph*, which is a kind of kinematograph, and thus the movements of many days can be followed in a few seconds.

Lancet, June 25, 1904, p. 1815.

kämmererite (kem′ėr-rėr-īt), *n.* See *penninite*.

Kampecaris (kam-pek′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] A genus of large myriapods occurring in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. Their body-segments possess two dorsal and two ventral plates, with two pairs of legs.

kampherol (kam′fe-rol), *n.* [G. *kampher*, *kampfer*, camphor, + *-ol*.] A yellow coloring matter,

$$(HO)_2C_6H_2 < \begin{matrix} O.CC_6H_4OH \\ \| \\ COCOH \end{matrix},$$

contained in Java indigo. It can be made synthetically, and is also called 1, 3, 4′-*trihydroxyflavonol*.

kampilan, *n.* See ★*campilan*.

kamptoderm (kamp′tō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *tentacular sheath* (which see, under *tentacular*).

kamuning (kä-mö′ning), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *camuning*; given as a Tagalog name.] In the Philippine Islands, *Chalcas paniculata*, a shrub or small tree belonging to the *Rutaceæ*, with clusters of fragrant white flowers and odd pinnate leaves. Its wood is close-grained, hard, and of an ocher-yellow color, with undulating lines and gray streaks. It is very highly prized by the Moros, who use it for making handles for their krisses and bolos. See ★*Chalcas*.

kan[4] (kän), *n.* [D. *kan*, a can, etc.: see *can*[2], *n.*] 1. In Holland, the name given to the

liter when used as a measure of capacity for liquids.—2. In Java, a measure of capacity equal to 0.35 of a United States gallon.

K. A. N. An abbreviation of *Knight of St. Alexander Nevski.* [Russia.]

kanäe (ka-nä′ē), *n.* [Maori *kanae* = Mangarevan *kanae*, name of a fish, Tahitian and Hawaiian *anae*, the mullet.] A fish, *Mugil cephalus*, of the family *Mugilidæ*, found in New Zealand waters; also, less frequently, *Mugil perusii* and *Agnostoma forsteri*.

kanaff (kän′äf), *n.* [Native name in Caucasus.] See *Dekhan* ★*hemp*.

kanaut[2] (kâ-nât′), *n.* [Pers. *kānāt*, pl. of *kān*, a mine, a quarry (a tunnel).] The name applied to the Persian artificial subterranean channels formed by tunneling in water-bearing gravel or drift, for the purpose of intercepting and securing water for water-supply or irrigation.

It is on the gravel slopes that the principal trade routes run, and it is in them that are tunnelled the "*kanauts*" or "karezes," the artificial subterreanean channels from which the water-supply for towns and for irrigation is largely derived. *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 420.

kangaroo, *n.* **3.** An early form of 'safety' bicycle which had a large wheel in front and a small one in the rear, the forks being connected by a curved backbone, as in the ordinary 'high' bicycle, but with the saddle back of the large wheel. It was propelled by treadles connected to cranks on the front axle by connecting-rods. This allowed the weight of the rider to be kept always back of the center of the front wheel.

4. *pl.* In stock-exchange slang, West Australian mining shares.—**Antilopine kangaroo,** a book-name of *Macropus antilopinus*, one of the larger kangaroos. Also known in books as the *osphranter*.—**Dorca** or **Dorcas kangaroo,** any kangaroo of the genus *Dorcopsis*, a group characterized by having the hair on the nape directed forward. They are of moderate size, have various anatomical peculiarities, and are found in New Guinea. See cut under *Dorcopsis*.—**Forest-kangaroo,** the great kangaroo, *Macropus major*. Also known as *forester*.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rö′), *v.* [*kangaroo, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap as a kangaroo, either literally or figuratively.—2. To hunt the kangaroo. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

II. *trans.* To whip with a kangaroo-skin whip-lash.

kangarooer (kang-ga-rö′ėr), *n.* One who hunts kangaroos.

kangaroo-fly (kang-ga-rö′flī), *n.* A name given in Australia to a small biting fly said to belong to the genus *Cabarus*.

kangaroo-grass, *n.* **2.** Any one of several species of Australian grasses belonging to the genus *Themeda*, especially *T. triandra*, a tall perennial grass, valued for fodder.

kangaroo-hop (kang-ga-rö′hop), *n.* An affected gait. [Australian slang.]

The young lady that affects waterfalls, the Grecian bend, or the *kangaroo hop*.
Spectator (Melbourne), May 22, 1875, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

kangarooing (kang-ga-rö′ing), *n.* The chase of the kangaroo.

In chasing kangaroos, or, as it is technically termed, *kangarooing*, large powerful dogs are used.
Mrs. Meredith.

kangaroo-net (kang-ga-rö′net), *n.* A net made by Australian aborigines to catch the kangaroo. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Kan., Kans. Abbreviations of *Kansas*.

kannume (kä-nö′me), *n.* [Ar.] A fish, *Mormyrus kannume*, of the family *Mormyridæ*, found in the Nile. It was an object of veneration to the ancient Egyptians.

kanoon, *n.* See *kanun*.

Kansan (kan′zan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the State of Kansas.—2. In *geol.*, noting an epoch or subdivision of the glacial period of which the deposits are found in Kansas.

II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of the State of Kansas.

Kantem, *n.* See ★*cantem*.

kapa (kä′pä), *n.* [Hawaiian *kapa*, = *Marquesan*, etc., *tapa*.] **1.** Same as *tapa* (which see).—2. In Hawaii, cloth of any kind; clothes generally.

Kapellmeister music, music written according to rule, but without originality or genius.

Kapenaar (kä-pe-när′), *n.* [Cape D., < *kaap*, cape.] In South Africa, among the Dutch, a white person dwelling in Capetown; in the Netherlands, a white person dwelling in Cape Colony.

Kaph[2] (käf), *n.* [Heb. *kaph*, *kaf*, orig. *kap*.] The eleventh letter (כ) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the Greek *kappa* and English *k* or *c*. Its numerical value is XX.

kapp (kap), *n.* [From Gisbert *Kapp*, a designer of electrical machines.] In *elect.*, an obsolete practical unit for magnetic flux, equal to 6,000 maxwells or c. g. s. units.

kappa (kap′ä), *n.* [Gr. *κάππα*, < Phen. (Heb.) *kap*: see *K*, and ★*kaph*[2].] The Greek letter κ: represented in English by *k*, and sometimes by *c*.

kapparah (ka-pä′rä), *n.*; pl. *kapparoth* (ka-pä′rōt). [Heb. (Yiddish *kappore*), < *kappar*, forgive, cover over, atone. The phrase is *kapparoth* (Yiddish *kappores*) *shlogen* (G. *schlagen*, beat), lit. 'beating the atonement.'] A Jewish custom by which, on the eve of the Day of Atonement, a fowl (a cock for a man and a hen for a woman), after several passages from the Scriptures treating of atonement, confession, and prayer have been repeated, is moved around the head three times. The following declaration is then repeated: "This is my substitute, this is my commutation, this is my atonement. This cock goeth to death, but I shall be gathered in and walk into a long and happy life and into peace." The fowl is then killed. This custom is discarded by the reformed Jews, but is still in vogue among the strictly orthodox members of the synagogue.

kapta (kap′tä), *n.* [Lappish?] A shirt of reindeer-skin worn by the Laplanders.

kapu (kä′pö), *n.* [Maori *kapu*, the hollow of the hand, a curved adz.] An adz used in New Zealand.

Karaitism (kā′ra-īt-izm), *n.* Same as *Karaism*.

karaka (kä-rä′kä), *n.* [Maori *karaka*, = Mangaian *karaka*, Fiji *qalaka*, names of trees.] A New Zealand tree, *Corynocarpus lævigata*, of the cashew family, yielding orange-colored berries two or three inches long. The pulp of the berry is eaten raw, but the kernel is poisonous unless cooked for several days. Thus prepared it forms an important article of native food. Called also *cow-tree*.

karakin (kar′a-kin), *n.* [*karaka* + *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside contained in the kernels of karaka-tree berries. It forms pearly lustrous crystals, melting at 90° C.

karamu (kä-rä-mö′), *n.* [Maori.] Any one of several species of Australasian trees and shrubs belonging to the genus *Coprosma*, especially *C. lucida*. See *orangeleaf*, ★*coffee-bush*, and ★*Coprosma*.—**Bush karamu,** the orangeleaf or looking-glass bush, *Coprosma lucida*.

karamushi (kä″rä-mö′shi), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *ramie*.

karanja (kä-rän′jä), *n.* [Bengali, < Skt. *kurunja*.] Same as ★*kurung*.

Karatsu pottery. See ★*pottery*.

karbi (kär′bi), *n.* [Native Australian.] A small stingless bee, probably *Melipona carbonaria*, about $\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch in length, which builds its comb in the shape of a spiral staircase. It fights desperately with its mandibles and is apparently of a very fierce disposition. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 63.

kareau (kä-rā-ou′), *n.* [Maori *kareao*, < *kare*, a whip-lash, + *au*, cord.] In New Zealand, *Ripogonum scandens*, a climbing shrub of the smilax family, the slender wiry stems of which form interwoven thickets in the forest. The long underground rootstocks of this plant have been used as sarsaparilla by the settlers, and the stems as cord and for weaving baskets. Also called *pirita*.

Karelian (ka-rē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **Karelia* (G. *Karalier*, *n. pl.*), < Finn. *Karjaläiset* (*karja*, flock, herd).] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Karelians.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the eastern divisions of the Baltic Finns.—**2.** The language of these eastern Finns.

Karian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carian*.

karimata (kä-ri-mä′tä), *n.* [Jap.] In old Japanese armor, a bifurcated arrow, sometimes combined with an apparatus for giving the weapon a whistling sound in the air.

kariskis (kä-ris′kis), *n.* [A Philippine name, prob. < Tagalog and Bisaya *caliskis*, a scale, to scale off. The small leaflets fold together in an imbricating manner when asleep.] In the Philippine Islands, the silk-tree, or pink siris, *Albizzia Julibrissin*, the bark of which is sometimes used by the natives to produce a dark dye: the wood is used for furniture. See *silk-tree* and *siris*.

Karoo beds. Same as *Karoo series* (which see, under *karoo*).

Karoomys (kā-rö′mis), *n.* [NL., viciously formed < E. *karoo* + Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of small fossil mammals from the Karoo beds of South Africa, believed to represent the oldest known mammalian. The only species is *K. browni*.

karoro (kä′rō-rō), *n.* [Maori.] One of the smaller black-backed gulls, *Larus antipodum*, which occurs on the coast of New Zealand.

karri (kä′rē), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] In Western Australia, a gigantic tree, *Eucalyptus diversicolor*. It attains an average height of 200 feet, and several feet from the ground a diameter of 4 feet. The wood is red, hard, heavy, strong, tough and wavy in the grain, which makes it difficult to work, but it is much used for paving blocks, and the tall, straight trunks make good masts. See *karri wood*, under *wood*[1].

karst (kärst), *n.* [Cf. Lith. *karsti*, Lett. *kārst*, grow old: Pol. *karślak*, a stunted tree.] A region whose surface features are produced by the solvent action of water on limestone. Also used attributively.

The author [Dr. Cvijic], who is well known for his useful monograph on the phenomena of the "*Karst*."
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 427.

The character of the country around these parts of the lake [Prespa] resembles that of the Dalmatian islands, while the lake itself is of the nature of a "*Karst*" lake.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 174.

kartel (kär′tel), *n.* [Cape D., prob. < Pg. *catel*, *catle*, *catre*, little bed, said to be < Tamil *kattil*, a bedstead.] A wooden hammock used in an ox-wagon. [South Africa.]

karunda (kä-run′dä), *n.* [Hindi.] A low, spiny bush of the dogbane family, *Arduina Carandas*, much cultivated in India for its edible fruits. These are pale-green when young, white and pink when approaching maturity, and nearly black when ripe. The unripe fruit is astringent and is then only made into pickles, while when ripe it has a pleasant acid taste and is always eaten uncooked.

karyapsis (kar-i-ap′sis), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, a nucleus, + *ἁψίς*, a joining.] The fusion of the nuclei of conjugating cells, viewed as marking a stage in the process of sexual conjugation. Karyapsis comes between plasmapsis and mitapsis. *Cook and Swingle*.

karyaster (kar-i-as′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + *ἀστήρ*, star: see *aster*[1].] In *cytol.*, the star-shaped cluster of chromosomes in the karyokinetic spindle: opposed to ★*cytaster*. See ★*aster*[1], 7, with cut.

karyenchyma (kar-i-eng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see ★*enchyma*.] Same as ★*karyolymph*.

karyobasis (kar-i-ob′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *βάσις*, basis.] Same as ★*karyomitoplasm*.

karyochrome (kar′i-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *neurol.*, a name given by Nissl to certain nerve-cells in which the cell-body is very small but in which the nucleus is as large as in ordinary nerve-cells or at any rate larger than that of a neuroglia cell. See ★*caryochrome*.

karyogamy (kar-i-og′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *embryol.*, the union of two nuclei, as during the fertilization of the egg by the spermatozoön.

karyohyaloplasm (kar″i-ō-hī′a-lō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *ὑάλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Same as ★*karyolymph* or ★*karyenchyma*.

karyolyma (kar-i-ō-lī′mä), *n.*; pl. *karyolymata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + (appar.) *λῦμα*, a pledge (a thing to be released), taken in sense of *λύσις*, loosening.] The karyokinetic or mitotic figure in cell-division. *Auerbach*, 1876.

karyolymph (kar′i-ō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + L. *lympha*, water: see *lymph*.] The liquid contents of the cell-nucleus, as distinguished from the less liquid or more stable linin reticulum, chromosomes, and nucleoli. Also called *karyenchyma*.

karyolysis, *n.* Same as ★*caryolysis*.

karyomerite (kar-i-om′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*[2].] A plasmic nucleolus which serves as a temporary repository for a chromosome in the eggs of some animals.

karyomicrosoma (kar″i-ō-mī-krō-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *karyomicrosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, kernel, + *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body.] Same as ★*karyomicrosome*.

karyomicrosome (kar″i-ō-mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*,

body.] One of the minute granules or microsomes supposed to constitute the karyoplasm of the cell, as the cytomicrosomes are supposed to make up the cytoplasm.

karyomite (kar'i-ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *μίτος*, thread.] One of the threads which constitute the reticulum of the cell-nucleus.

karyomitome (kar-i-om'i-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *μίτος*, thread: see ★*mitome*.] In *cytol.*, the fibrillar net or reticulum which extends through the nucleus of the cell in the resting-stage.

karyomiton (kar-i-om'i-ton), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *μίτος*, thread.] Same as ★*karyomitome*.

karyomitoplasm (kar″i-ō-mī'tō-plazm), *n.* Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *μίτος*, thread, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the substance of which the karyomitome, or nuclear reticulum, consists: opposed to ★*karyolymph* or ★*karyenchyma*.

karyomitotic (kar″i-ō-mī-tot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to karyomitosis.

karyon (kar'i-on), *n.* [NL., also ★*caryon* (*caryo-*), < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, kernel, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus.

karyophan (kar'i-ō-fan), *n.* One of the nucleus-like granules in the microsomes of the strand of contractile substance in the stalk of *Vorticella* and other related infusorians.

karyoplasmic (kar″i-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the karyoplasm, or nuclear plasm of the cell.

karyorhexis, karyorrhexis, *n.* See ★*caryorrhexis*.

karyosoma (kar″i-ō-sō'mă), *n.*; pl. *karyosomata* (-ma-tă). [NL.] Same as ★*karyosome*.

karyosome (kar'i-ō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *karyosoma*, < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A nucleolus-like mass of chromatin in the cell-nucleus: distinguished from the *plasmosome*, or true nucleolus.—2. A chromosome.—3. A micronucleus of the *Infusoria*.

karyostenosis (kar″i-ō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *στένωσις*, narrowing: see *stenosis*.] Amitosis, akinesis, or direct cell-division, as distinguished from mitosis or karyokinesis: so called because the nucleus divides by simple constriction without forming a spindle. See ★*amitosis*, with cut.

karyostenotic (kar″i-ō-stē-not'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to karyostenosis, or amitotic cell-division.

karyota (kar-i-ō'tă), *n. pl.* [Gr. *καρυωτός*, having nuts (as a tree or a cup), < *κάρυον*, a nut, nucleus.] A general term for nucleated cells, as opposed to *akaryota*, or non-nucleated cells. *Flemming*, 1882.

karyotheca (kar″i-ō-thē'kă), *n.* See ★*caryotheca*.

kaseelee (ka-sē'lē), *n.* [E. Indian.] The black-bellied darter, or snake-bird, *Plotus melanogaster*, found on the coast of southern Asia and also in the Philippine Islands.

kaselle (ka-sel'), *n.* [NGr. *κασέλλα*, a box, case, trunk, compartment, < It. *casella*, a small room, closet, compartment, dim. of *casa*, a house: see *casemate*[1] and *casula*.] A compartment or cell beneath the floor: used in reference to stone receptacles or cists which were found in the Minoan palace at Cnosus in Crete and probably were used for treasure. *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 392.

kashern (kä'shèrn), *v. t.* [Yiddish *kashern*, *koshern*, with G. inf. ending, < Heb. *kashar*. Compare *kosher*.] To make fit or clean according to the precepts of the rabbis. For example, to prepare meat and cleanse it from blood, blood being strictly forbidden to the Jew (Lev. xix. 26 et passim). To *kashern* utensils, tables, etc., before Passover festival is to scrub and wash them with boiling water if they have been used during the year with hamets or leavened food. Also *koshern*.

Kashmiri (kash-mē'ri), *n.* [Hind. and Kashmir *Kashmīrī*, from *Kashmīr*, Kashmir, Cashmere.] The principal Indian (Aryan) dialect spoken in Kashmir.

kashya (käsh'yä), *n.* [Aram. Heb. *kasha*, hard, difficult, severe, etc.] A word which occurs frequently in the Talmud, when a point under discussion cannot be solved, or when there is an objection to a proposition. The word in modern Jewish usage signifies 'question.' Thus the four questions a child asks his father at the seder service on Passover eve are called *kashyas*.

kasidah (ka-sē'dă), *n.* [Pers. Ar. *qasīdah*, an ode.] A form of Persian poetry composed in distichs. *Burton*.

Kaskaskia group. See ★*group*[1].

kasoi (kä-sō'i), *n.* [See *cashew*.] In the Philippine Islands and Guam, the cashew, *Anacardium occidentale*. See *kaju-apple, cashew*, 1, *cashew-nut* (with cut), and *Anacardium* (with cut).

kassaba (kä'sä-bă), *n.* [Ar. *qaṣaba*, a reed, a standard of measure.] A measure of length used in northern Africa and in Arabia. In Egypt it is equal to 11.65 feet.

kasube (kä'sù-bā), *n.* A ray or skate, *Raja kenojei*, of the family *Rajidæ*, common in Japan.

kat[2] (kät), *n.* [Ar. *khat*.] Same as *kafta*. See *Catha*.

kata-. The increased use of this spelling, instead of *cata-*, in scientific terms is due in great part to the mechanical copying of German forms. Uniformity requires *cata-* in the English forms.

katabolite (ka-tab'ō-līt), *n.* [Better *catabolite*, < *catabol-ic* + *-ite*[2].] A resultant of catabolic processes.

katacrotic, *a.* Same as *catacrotic*.

katadicrotic (kat-a-dī-krot'ik), *a.* Same as *catacrotic*.

kataforite, *n.* See ★*cataphorite*.

katalase (kat'a-lās), *n.* [*katal(ysis)*, *catal(ysis)*, + *-ase*.] An intracellular oxidizing ferment. —**Blood katalase.** Same as ★*hemase*.

katamorphism (kat-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, any change in the texture of rocks produced by fracturing and granulation, with recrystallization, whereby rocks become finer-grained and foliated, as the production of gneisses and schists from granites. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, 1904. According to Van Hise, katamorphism is that phase of metamorphism in which simpler compounds result from the alteration of more complex ones. He includes under such changes weathering and cementation, accompanying oxidation, hydration, and carbonation, chiefly of silicate minerals. The reverse process of metamorphism is called *anamorphism*.—**Zone of katamorphism,** the outer zone in the solid earth "in which the alterations of rocks result in the production of simple compounds from more complex ones. It is subdivided into an outer belt of weathering and an inner belt of cementation." *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv. Monographs, XLVII. 43.

katana (kä'tä-nä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese sword which, in its modern form, has a single edge and is slightly curved toward the point.

katapetasma, *n.* See ★*catapetasma*.

kataphoresis, *n.* Same as ★*cataphoresis*.

kataphoria, *n.* Same as ★*cataphoria*.

kataphorite, *n.* Same as ★*cataphorite*.

kataplexy, *n.* Same as *cataplexy*.

katapositive (kat-a-poz'i-tiv), *n.* [*kata-* + *positive*.] In *photog.*, a positive on an opaque base, in contradistinction to a transparency or *diapositive*. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 424.

katatonic (kat-a-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with katatonia; profoundly melancholic. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 301.

katatrepsis (kat-a-trep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *τρέψις*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] The movement of certain insect embryos which brings them to the ventral surface of the yolk after they have left this to develop for a time within the yolk or on its dorsal surface. *Wheeler*, 1893.

katatype, *n.* Same as ★*catatype*.

katcina (kä-chē'nä), *n.* [An official spelling, in the method used by the Bureau of American Ethnology, of what would be more properly **katchina* or **katshina;* a Hopi (Moki) word.] 1. Among the Hopi, a supernatural being regarded as a clan ancestor, and impersonated in certain ceremonials by masked men wearing totemic designs characteristic of the clan.

Inasmuch as these tihus represent *Katcinas* and as these *Katcinas* play a very important part in the religious life of the Hopi the importance of a collection of this magnitude, carefully arranged and labelled, can not be overestimated. Even more difficult than these tihus to obtain are the masks which are worn by the Hopi as they personate deities in the *Katcina* dances.

Science, Feb. 8, 1901, p. 222.

2. A masked man who impersonates the clan ancestor.—3. A figure or image made in imitation of one of the masked impersonators.

kath (kath), *n.* [Hindi *katha*.] In northern India, a gray, crystalline substance prepared from a concentrated decoction of the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, by placing in it a few twigs and allowing the decoction to cool. The twigs are removed and the crystalline substance collected. It is a refined form of catechu, consisting of almost pure catechin, and is eaten by the natives in their pan, imparting with the lime the red color to the teeth and lips. Compare *catechu*, ★*khirsal*, and *pan*[5].

kathembryo (ka-them'bri-ō), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A stage in the embryonic polyzoan characterized by a complicated degenerative metamorphosis and leading from the typembryo to the phylembryo stage. *Cumings*, 1904.

kathembryonic (ka-them-bri-on'ik), *a.* [*kathembryon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a kathembryo. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 53.

Kathetostoma (kath-e-tos'tō-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθετος*, lit. down, perpendicular, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Uranoscopidæ*, found in Australian waters and on both coasts of America.

Kathetostomatinæ (kath-e-tos″tō-ma-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kathetostoma(t-)* + *-inæ*.] A sub-family of uranoscopid fishes.

kathodic, *a.* 2. Same as ★*cathodic*, 2.

kati (kä'tē), *n.* [Malay *kātī*.] Same as *catty*.

katipunan (kä-ti-pö-nän'), *n.* [Also *catipunan*. Tagalog *catipunan*, *catiponan*.] Among the Filipinos, a secret society: sometimes one formed for a political purpose.

A secret organization known as the *Katipunan* was therefore started to secure reforms by force of arms. Each member enrolled was bound by the ancient "blood compact." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 669.

katmon (kät-mōn'), *n.* [Also *catmon;* < Bisaya *catmon*.] A handsome evergreen tree, *Dillenia Philippensis*, with large, coriaceous, sharply serrate leaves, and fine large flowers composed of an imbricating calyx, five white petals, and numerous yellow stamens arranged in two series so as to form two cup-shaped masses. The carpels cohere at the axis and are inclosed when ripe by the enlarged and thickened sepals which overlap, forming a large globose fruit. This is pleasantly acid and is used by the natives for seasoning in place of lemons or vinegar. The wood is used for cabinet-work.

katoikogenic (kat″oi-kō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *οἶκος*, house, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Of or pertaining to eggs which have little food-yolk and complete their development in the follicle in which they were formed. [Rare.]

There are two types of development among scorpions which Laurie describes as apoikogenic and *katoikogenic*. *Natural Science*, Oct., 1896, p. 232.

katun (kä-tön'), *n.* [Maya.] In the ancient calendar of the Maya Indians, a period of twenty years.

Moreover, in A 3 we find the *Katun* sign with the number 1, which may be a declaration that the date is in a first *Katun* or beginning *Katun*, for I see no reason why the beginning Cycle, *Katun*, Tun, Uinal, and Kin should not have been called the first.

G. B. Gordon, in Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, [p. 135.

katurai (kä-tö'rī), *n.* [Also *caturai*, *katudai;* a Philippine name.] In Guam and the Philippine Islands, *Agati grandiflora*, a small tree of the bean family, of East Indian origin, having pinnate leaves, large papilionaceous flowers, and long, slender, sickle-shaped pods. The flowers, tender young leaves, and green pods are eaten as pot-herbs and salad, but are laxative if partaken of too freely. The leaves are used for forage, and in India the astringent bark is used as a remedy in smallpox and other eruptive fevers. See *pea-tree*, 2.



Katurai (*Agati grandiflora*). One third natural size.

katydid, *n.* 2. Same as ★*logging-wheels*.—**Cranberry katydid,** an American locustid, *Scudderia texensis*, especially abundant in the cranberry-bogs of New Jersey, where it eats into the berries and devours the seed.

katzev (kat'zef), *n.* [Yiddish.] A butcher. See ★*shohet*.

kau-karo (kou-kä'rō), *n.* [Fijian *kau*, tree, + *karo*, itch.] See ★*itchwood-tree*.

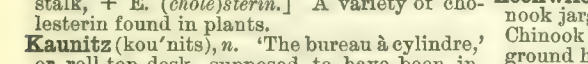
Kaulfussia (koul-fös'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1820), named in honor of G. F. *Kaulfuss* (died 1830), a German botanist.] 1. An untenable name for *Charieis*, a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A hardy annual, *Charieis heterophylla*, considerably grown in flower-gardens for its many blue, red, or purple heads. It is native to South Africa. In catalogues the plant is known as *Kaulfussia amelloides*, with Latin-named varieties.

kaulosterin (kâ-los'tẹ-rin), *n.* [Gr. *καυλός*, stalk, + E. (*chole*)*sterin*.] A variety of cholesterin found in plants.

Kaunitz (kou'nits), *n.* 'The bureau à cylindre,' or roll-top desk, supposed to have been invented by Prince Wenzel Anton von Kaunitz, minister of Maria Theresa to France about 1750, and frequently called by his name.

kauon (kä'ō-ōn), *n.* [Bisaya *caong*.] In the Philippine Islands, the sago-palm, *Saguerus pinnatus*, which yields toddy and a fiber. Also called *pugahan*. See *areng* (with cut), *ejoo*, *gomuti*, 1, and ★*cabo-negro*.

kavain (kä'vạ-in), *n.* [In G. spellings *kawain*, *kawahin*; < *kava* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound,



contained in kava root, *Piper methysticum*. It crystallizes in small, silky needles and melts at 137° C. Also called *methysticin* or *methyl methysticinate*.

kava-ring (kä'vạ-ring), *n.* A ceremonial feast at which kava is drunk.

kawaka (kä'wä-kạ), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand or cypress-cedar, *Libocedrus Doniana*. See *New Zealand* ★*cedar*.

kawamutsu (kä-wä-möt'sụ), *n.* [Jap. *kawamutsz*, < *kawa*, river, + *mutsz*, name of a fish.] A shiner or minnow, *Zacco temmincki*, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, found in the waters of Japan.

kawata (kä-wä'tä), *n.* [Jap., < *ka*, plant, + *wata*, lint, = lint-plant.] The cotton-plant.

kawauke, *n.* See ★*wauke*.

kawika (kä-wē'kạ), *n.* [Fijian.] The native name for the Malay apple, *Caryophyllus Malaccensis*. See ★*ahia* and *Malay apple*, under *Malay*.

kayak (ka'yak), *v. i.* [*kayak*, *n.*] To hunt or travel in a kayak.

Eskimo *kayaking* near Amadjuak Bay, Baffinland. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 42.

kaziasker (kä-zē-äs'kėr), *n.* [Turk. *qāzī-'asker*, lit. 'judge of the army': *qāzī*, judge (see *kadi*), +*'asker*, army (see *lascar*).] One of the two chief officers of the Turkish ulema who have equal jurisdiction, one in Europe, one in Asia.

K. B. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Knight Bachelor*.

K. B. E. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Black Eagle* (Prussia).

K. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *King's College*; (*b*) of *King's Counsel*; (*c*) of *Knight of the Crescent* (Turkey).

K. C. H. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of* (the Order of) *Hanover*.

K. C. I. E. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of* (the Order of) *the Indian Empire*.

K. C. M. G. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George* (Ionian Islands).

K. C. S. An abbreviation of *Knight of Charles III. of Spain*.

K. C. S. I. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of* (the Order of) *the Star of India*.

K. C. T. An abbreviation of *kathodal closure tonic*. *Dunglison*.

K. C. V. O. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of the* (*Royal*) *Victorian Order*.

K. D. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Dannebrog* (Denmark).

K. D. G. An abbreviation of *King's Dragoon Guards*.

K. D. T. An abbreviation of *kathodal duration tetanus*.

K. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of the Eagle* (Prussia); (*b*) of *Knight of the Elephant* (Denmark).

Keb. An abbreviation of *Keble College*, Oxford.

kebob, *v. t.* Same as *cabob*.

ked[2] (ked), *n.* [A variant of *cade*[1].] A sheep-tick, *Melophagus ovinus*; a sheep-louse.

keddah (ked'ạ), *n.* Same as ★*kheda*.

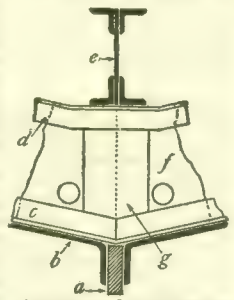
kedjeree, *n.* 3. Cold flaked fish treated and served with a sauce, and rice cooked in highly seasoned stock.

kedlock (ked'lok), *n.* 1. The charlock, *Brassica arvensis*.—2. The white mustard, *Sinapis alba*.

keek, *n.* 2. One who keeks or peeks; in the clothing trade, one who spies out the newest designs from rival dealers and reports them to his employer.

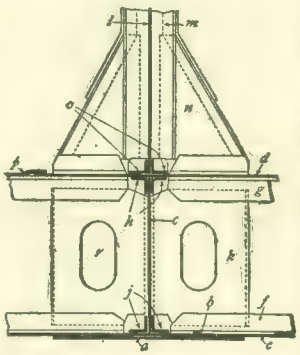
keekwilee-house (kēk'wi-lē-hous″), *n.* [Chinook jargon, *keekwilee*, *keekwillie*, low, below, < Chinook proper *gegwalih*, below.] An underground house of the Indians of the interior of British Columbia and of Washington. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 485.

keel[1], *n.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, owing to the facility with which the plates and bars can be combined in a variety of shapes, the forms of keels are very numerous. There are two principal classes, the *bar-keel* (also called *hanging keel*), which projects below the bottom, and the *flat-plate keel*, which forms part of the bottom surface. The ordinary bar-keel is formed of lengths of heavy iron or steel bars scarfed together at the ends. The garboard-plates are flanged down against the sides of the keel-bar and the whole is riveted together. (See cut.) The *side-bar keel* consists of a central vertical keel-plate extending up to the top of the frame-floors, which are secured to the keel-plate by short angle-bars on each side. Below the bottom of the frame, on each side of the vertical keel, are heavy iron *side-bars*, and flanged down against them are the garboard-plates as in the ordinary single bar-keel. In modern war-ships and large merchant steamers the flat-plate keel is used almost exclusively. (See cut.) The keel consists of an outer flat keel-plate, an inner flat keel-plate, a vertical keel-plate, upper keel angle-bars, uniting the vertical keel to the flat keelson-plate, and lower keel angle-bars, uniting the vertical keel to the flat keel-plates. The vertical keel-plate in war-ships is frequently lightened with large holes. In medium-sized merchant vessels there is but a single flat keel-plate instead of an inner and outer plate, but the general construction is otherwise the same. In some ships there is a comparatively narrow flat plate attached to the outside of the flat keel-plate, called a *rubbing-plate* or *rubbing-strip*, to prevent chafing when the vessel touches the ground. A *slab-keel* is a heavy flat bar with the flat side horizontal, attached to the outside of the flat-plate keel for the same purpose. In the earlier iron vessels other types of keel were used. See ★*box-keel*. A *dish-keel* is one in which the horizontal keel-plate has a U- or trough-shaped cross-section. A *bilge-keel* may be made of a projecting bulb-plate secured to the outside plating by angle-bars, or in large ships, particularly war-ships, it is of V-shaped cross-section formed of plates riveted together at their outer edges and secured at their inner edges to the outside plating by angle-bars, the interior of the V-shaped space being filled with wood. See also ★*docking-keel*.



Bar-keel and I-girder Keelson.

a, keel-bar; *b*, flanged garboard-plate; *c*, frame-bar; *d*, reverse frame-bar; *e*, keelson composed of a vertical plate with double angle-bars at top and bottom; *f*, floor-plate; *g*, butt-strap uniting floor-plates.



Keel of a Large War-ship with a Double Bottom and Center-line Bulkhead.

a, outer flat keel-plate; *b*, inner flat keel-plate; *c*, vertical keel-plate; *d*, flat keelson-plate; *e*, garboard-plate; *f*, frame-bar; *g*, reverse frame-bar; *h*, upper keel angle-bars; *j*, lower keel angle-bars; *k*, flanged bracket floor-plate; *l*, center-line bulkhead plate; *m*, stiffener of center-line bulkhead; *n*, bracket-plate on stiffener; *o*, lower angle-bars on center-line bulkhead; *p*, inner bottom plate; *r*, lightening-hole in bracket floor-plate.

8. In *arch.*, the projecting arris of an edge-molding.—**Inner keel**, in *iron ship-building*, same as *flat-plate keelson* (which see, under ★*keelson*, 2).

keel-band (kēl'band), *n.* A strip of iron, used principally on rowboats, which extends from the top of the stem to a short distance back on the keel, to prevent the stem from chafing and to give additional strength.

keel-bill (kēl'bil), *n.* The large West Indian ani, *Crotophaga ani*, one of a peculiar group of cuckoos having a very high, sharp-edged bill. See *ani*.

keel-boat (kēl'bōt), *n.* 1. A cargo-lighter built with a keel and decked over; a flat-bottomed freight-vessel with no power of propulsion.—2. Same as *keel*[1], 6.—3. Any boat

built with a keel, as distinguished from a center-board boat.

keel-line (kēl'līn), *n.* 1. The line of a vessel's keel.—2. The lacing which secures a bonnet to the foot of a sail.

keelman, *n.* 2. The skipper of a keel-boat or barge used around Newcastle, England.

keel-piece (kēl'pēs), *n.* One of the timbers or sections which compose the keel of a boat.

keel-plate (kēl'plāt), *n.* See ★*keel*[1], 2.

keel-rabbet (kēl'rab″et), *n.* A groove cut in each side of the keel of a vessel for the purpose of receiving the edges of the garboard-strakes, or lowest lines of planking.

keel-riveter (kēl'riv″e-tėr), *n.* A hydraulic or pneumatic machine for riveting together the various parts of an iron or steel keel.

keel-rope (kēl'rōp), *n.* A rope or small chain rove through the limber-holes to clear the latter of dirt, being pulled back and forth, and thus to allow the bilge-water to circulate along the keel.

keelson, *n.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, a longitudinal reinforcement of plates and bars in the interior of the vessel above the framing in the bottom. The *center-line keelson*, or *center-keelson*, is immediately over the keel, and is frequently built in combination with it. The simplest form is a girder entirely on top of the frames riveted to the reverse bars. The girder is formed of various combinations of plates, bulb-plates, and angle-bars. A *box-keelson* is one in which the plates and angle-bars are combined in a form of rectangular cross-section. A *flat-plate keelson* is formed by a flat plate laid on top of the frames and riveted to them and to the vertical keel-plate. There may be additional reinforcements of bars above the flat-plate keelson, or there may be a center-line bulkhead above it. (See cut at ★*keel*[1], 2.) An *intercostal keelson* is one built up of a series of intercostal plates between the frames, the upper edges of which project above the reverse frame-bar and are riveted to a line of continuous plates and bars above the frame. A *side-keelson* is one in the bottom on either side between the center-line and the turn of the bilge. A *bilge-keelson* is one just below the turn of the bilge near the heads of the floors.—**Middle-line keelson**, the longitudinal girder in the bottom of a vessel, fitted in the line of the keel.

keelson-capping (kēl'son-kap″ing), *n.* The timber bolted on top of the main keelson: generally referred to as a *rider*.

keel-staple (kēl'stā″pl), *n.* A large staple used to fasten the false to the main keel.

keen[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* The angle to which the wire tooth of card-clothing is bent between the foundation material and the point.

keep, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 22. In *printing*, to save (composed type) from distribution; also, to follow rigidly the capitals or other peculiarities of (manuscript copy).—**To keep away** (*naut.*), to put the helm up; to alter the course of (the ship) so as to avoid another vessel or some danger.—**To keep cases**, in *faro*, to keep account of the cards as they come from the dealing-box, so that it shall be known when any card is a case. When this record is kept on a sheet of paper it is called 'keeping tab on the game.' See ★*case*[2], 19, and *faro*.—**To keep her own**, said of a vessel when her speed against a current is equal to the velocity of the stream; to maintain position.—**To keep her own way**, to maintain her way through the water after her propelling force, of either sail or steam, has been withdrawn: said of a ship.—**To keep in.** (*d*) In *printing*, to space (words) thinly, so as to keep the composed type within prescribed limits.—**To keep the sea**, to hold mastery over the sea; to control the navigation of the sea.

II. *intrans.* 6. In *cricket*, to act as stumper or wicket-keeper. [Colloq.]—**To keep off**, to direct a vessel's head more away from the wind.

keep, *n.* 10. In *mech.*: (*a*) A cover to protect a part of a machine from injury. (*b*) A chock; a stop; a block to prevent a piece from moving. (*c*) On a locomotive, a part of the axle-bearing which is fitted below the journal of the axle and serves to hold an oiled pad against it to furnish constant lubrication.

keeper, *n.* 6. (*k*) A keep; a cover; a protector. See ★*keep*, 10 (*a*). (*l*) A pawl; a stop; a catch.

7. In *cricket*, a wicket-keeper or stumper. [Colloq.]—**Keeper of the exchange and mint.** Same as *master of the mint* (which see, under *mint*[1]).

keep-ring (kēp'ring), *n.* A ring for holding something in place; specifically, a ring which serves to keep a locomotive- or car-journal from getting out of the box, and also holds an oil-pad against the journal.

keer-drag (kēr'drag), *n.* A drag-net in which the meshes of the bag are very small: used for collecting small fishes. [Prov. Eng.]

keeving (kē'ving), *n.* In *mining*, the process of preparing fine ore-slime in a keeve.

Keewatin (kē-wä'tin), *n.* A name proposed in 1886 by A. C. Lawson for a series of pre-Cambrian schists near the Lake of the Woods, Ontario. *An. Rep. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Canada*, 1885, I. 5cc.

kef (kāf), *n.* [Ar. *kef*, a variant pronunciation of *kaif* (kīf).] Same as *kaif*.

kefir (kef′ėr), *n.* [Also *kefyr*, *kephir;* of Caucasian origin.] An effervescent drink prepared from the fermented milk of cows: used by the natives of the northern Caucasus region, and now extensively used elsewhere as a food for invalids. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of free lactic acid and from 1 to 3 per cent. of alcohol. The original ferment used is a particular fungus called ★*kefir grains* (which see).

Small pebble-like or seed-like masses, occurring in the Caucasus region, . . . used for the fermentation of milk into a substance called *kefir*, the equivalent of koumyss. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 302.

Kefir grains or **granules**, the name, in the dried state, of a fungus-like growth found on the branches of bushes below the snow-line in the Caucasus, used as the original ferment in making kumiss. It is a mixture of several micro-organisms—a kind of yeast capable of producing alcoholic fermentation, a bacterium producing lactic acid fermentation, and another body which acts on casein so as to render it imperfectly coagulable. When dried the whole mass forms yellowish grains about as large as peas: these are soaked in water before adding them to the milk to be fermented.—**Water kefir**, kefir made from water and sugar instead of milk: a popular hygienic tonic and appetizing drink for soldiers. The kefir is not a good germ culture medium, and is therefore more healthful than the water from which it is made. The formula is two liters of water to one liter of kefir grains and fifty grams of brown sugar. It is stirred in an open pitcher, and after three days stirred again and bottled, the corks being fastened as in champagne bottles. After being bottled for three days it is drinkable.

kefiric, kefric (kef′ėr-ik, kef′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to kefir.

keg-lard (keg′lärd), *n.* Lard put up in kegs for sale: usually understood, in a commercial sense, to be a more fusible material than bladder-lard and of an inferior quality. See ★*bladder-lard*, 2.

keg-spring (keg′spring), *n.* A wire spring so coiled as to be full in the center like a keg.

kehoeite (kē′hō-īt), *n.* [Named (1893) after Mr. Henry *Kehoe*, who first observed it.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and zinc found in South Dakota. It occurs in white, massive, amorphous forms with galena.

keir-house (kēr′hous), *n.* The house or building in which the keirs are located.

kelene (kē′lēn), *n.* [Formation not evident.] Pure methyl chlorid, CH_3Cl, used as an anesthetic in place of ether and chloroform: a trade-name.

kelep (kel′ep), *n.* [Guatemalan Indian.] A carnivorous ant, *Ectatomma tuberculatum*, which preys on the cotton-boll weevil and other insects and which has been imported into Texas.



Kelep (*Ectatomma tuberculatum*). About twice natural size.

kelleg (kel′ eg), *n.* Same as *killock*, 2. *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, iii. [New Eng.]

kellup-weed (kel′up-wēd), *n.* The oxeye-daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

kelp[2], *n.* **2.** The ash left from the burning of seaweed, which up to the close of the eighteenth century formed the chief source of supply of carbonate of soda in western Europe, is now valuable almost solely as a source of iodine. The word 'kelp' applies to this material as prepared on the Atlantic coast of Scotland and Ireland. *Varec* is the same product from the coast of Brittany, and *barilla* the same from the Spanish coast.

kelp-crab (kelp′krab), *n.* A spider-crab, *Epialtus productus*, found along the coast of California.

kelper (kel′pėr), *n.* Same as *kelpie*.

kelp-fish, *n.* **3.** A name applied to a number of other, unrelated fishes living among the kelp, as *rock-fish* is applied to those living in rocky places. In Australasia: (*a*) The butter-fish, *Coridodax pullus*, of the family *Labridæ*. (*b*) The ground-mullet, *Odax baleatus*, of the family *Labridæ*. (*c*) *Chironemus marmoratus*, of the family *Cirrhitidæ*. (*d*) The spotty, *Pseudolabrus bothryocosmus*.

kelp-hen (kelp′hen), *n.* The weka rail, *Ocydromus troglodytes*, of New Zealand: named from frequenting the sea beach in search of food. See *Ocydromus*, 1.

kelp-shore (kelp′shōr), *n.* Same as *shore*[1], 2.

kelpware (kelp′wār), *n.* The bladder-wrack or black tang, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Keltologist, etc. See ★*Celtologist*, etc.

kelvin (kel′vin), *n.* A name proposed, in honor of Lord Kelvin, for the kilowatt-hour which is the British Board of Trade unit of work.

Kelvin's law. See ★*law*[1].

kemangeh (kę-män′gę), *n.* See ★*kamanja*.

kemp[2], *n.*—**Flat kemp**, a wool-fiber that is partly kemp.

kempy (kem′pi), *a.* [*kemp*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having a solid, non-cellular structure, as some fibers of wool or cotton. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 87.

ken[1], *v. i.*—**To ken to the terce**, in *Scots law*, to assign dower to a widow; to fix the precise lands to which a widow was entitled, consisting of the terce or third of the husband's estate.

ken[8] (ken), *n.* [Jap.] The straight two-edged Japanese sword.

Ken. An abbreviation of *Kentucky*.

kena (kā′nä), *n.* [Also *quena;* Aymará and Quichua of Bolivia and Peru.] A small flute of reed or cane, blown from the end: a common musical instrument of the Indians.

Kendal cotton. See ★*cotton*[1].

Kendal green (ken′dal-grēn′). A green dye obtained by mixing woad with the yellow dye obtained from the flowers of the dyer's-broom, *Genista tinctoria*.

kendir (ken′dēr), *n.* [Kirghiz name in Turkestan.] A plant of the dogbane family, *Apocynum venetum*, which yields a strong fiber, used by the natives of Turkestan for fishing-lines, rope, and twine.

kennebecker (ken-ę-bek′ėr), *n.* [*Kennebec(k)* + *-er*. See ★*kennebunker*.] Same as ★*kennebunker*.

kennebunker (ken-e-bungk′ėr), *n.* A valise for clothes which Maine lumbermen take with them into the wood ('up the Kennebunk' and other rivers). A variant form, *Kennebecker*, assumes an origin in the Kennebec river. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 245.

kennel[1], *n.* **4.** A head-dress worn by women in the reign of Henry VIII.

kennel-book (ken′el-bůk), *n.* A publication in which is given the pedigree and record of dogs. Compare *herd-book* and *stud-book*.

kenner (ken′ėr), *n.* One who knows or kens.

kennet[3] (ken′et), *n.* [Late ME. *kannette;* prob. < OF. **canette*, **kenette*, in central OF. *chenette*, dim., < L. *canus*, gray.] An old fabric of coarse texture; a kind of gray cloth.

kennick (ken′ik), *n.* [Given as a Gipsy term.] The jargon of Gipsy tinkers. *C. G. Leland*.

kenning[3] (ken′ing), *n.* [Icel. *kenning*, a distinctive poetical name; also a mark of recognition, a doctrine, a teaching, < *kenna*, know, recognize, call, name: see *ken*[1], *v.*, and *kenning*[1].] In Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon, and other old Teutonic poetry, a distinctive poetical name, usually periphrastic in form, used in addition to, or substituted for, the usual name of a thing or person. Such terms form a usual ornament of Anglo-Saxon verse, as in 'Beowulf,' 'Exodus,' etc. Examples are 'whale-road,' and 'gannet's bath' for 'the sea,' 'ward of the bone-house' (that is 'keeper of the breast'), for 'heart' or 'mind.'

kenning-glass (ken′ing-glȧs), *n.* An old name for a spy-glass.

kenogenic (ken-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Also *cenogenic;* < Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Of or pertaining to the recent or individual history of an organism, as distinguished from its past or ancestral history; kenogenetic. [Rare.]—**Kenogenic variation.** See ★*variation*.

kenoticism (ke-not′i-sizm), *n.* [*kenotic* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the kenosis of Christ, that is, of the limitations implied in the incarnation. See *kenosis*.

kenotism (ke-nō′tizm), *n.* [*kenot(ic)* + *-ism*.] Same as ★*kenoticism*.

kenotist (ke-nō′tist), *n.* [*kenot(ic)* + *-ist*.] Same as *kenoticist*.

kenrei (ken-rā′), *n.* [Jap., < *ken* (Chin. *hien*, prefecture), + *rei* (Chin. *ling*, direct, lead).] The governor of the administrative division of Japan known as a ken. See *ken*[6].

Kensington stitch. See ★*stitch*.

kentallenite (ken-tal′en-īt), *n.* [*Kentallen*, Scotland, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phanerocrystalline rock composed of orthoclase and lime-soda-feldspar in nearly equal proportions, together with augite, biotite, and olivin; an olivin-monzonite. *Hill and Kynaston*, 1900.

Kenticism (ken′ti-sizm), *n.* An expression characteristic of the Kentish dialect. *Pegge*.

Kentish cousins, distant cousins or relatives.

kentledge, *n.* **2.** In the British service, condemned shot, shell, and similar unserviceable articles.—**Kentledge goods**, such heavy parts of a ship's cargo as may be used for ballast.

kentrogon (ken′trō-gon), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, + *γόνος*, generation.] In rhizocephalous crustaceans, a larval stage in which the parasite attaches itself to the host by an antenna, throws off its whole trunk, leaving only its head, and undergoes other modifications including the formation of a hollow arrow-like process or borer through which the parasite enters the body-cavity of the host.

kent-tackle (kent′tak″l), *n.* Same as *cant-fall*.

kenyte (ken′īt), *n.* [Mt. *Kenya*, East Africa, + *-ite*[2], spelled perversely *-yte*.] In *petrog.*, a volcanic rock resembling pantellerite but more basic. It is porphyritic, with phenocrysts of soda-microcline; ground-mass glassy or hyalopilitic; subordinate minerals ægirite, augite, and olivin. *Gregory*, 1900.

Keokuk group. See ★*group*[1].

kephalin, *n.* Same as ★*cephalin*.

ker-. An unstressed introductory syllable, perhaps better written *ka-* or *ke-*, used in some dialectal words, without meaning in itself but serving to introduce an emphatic stress, as in *kerslap*, *kerchunk*, *kerplunk*, *kerwhack*, etc. It probably originated in the involuntary utterance which often precedes a sudden physical effort, as in striking with an ax or hammer or paving-rammer.

keracele (ker′ą-sēl), *n.* Same as ★*keraphyllocele*.

keraphyllocele (ker-ą-fil′ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A sharply defined horn tumor projecting from the inner surface of the wall of a horse's hoof and appearing at the plantar surface as a semicircular thickening of the white line.

kerasin (ker′ą-sin), *n.* Same as ★*cerasin*[2].

keratectomy (ker-ą-tek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as ★*ceratectomy*.

keratiasis (ker-ą-tī′ą-sis), *n.* Same as ★*ceratiasis*.

keratin (ker′ą-tin), *n.* Same as *ceratin*.

keratinization (ker″ą-tin-i-zā′shŏn), *n.* Same as ★*ceratinization*.

keratinize (ke-rat′i-nīz), *v. i.* Same as ★*ceratinize*.

keratinoid (ke-rat′i-noid), *n.* Same as ★*ceratinoid*.

keratinose (ke-rat′i-nōs), *n.* Same as ★*ceratinose*.

keratitis (ker-ą-tī′tis), *n.* Same as *ceratitis*.

kerato-angioma (ker″ą-tō-an-ji-ō′mą), *n.* Same as ★*angiokeratoma*.

keratoconus (ker″ą-tō-kō′nus), *n.* Same as ★*ceratoconus*.

keratode (ker′a-tōd), *n.* Same as *ceratode*.

keratoderma, keratodermia (ker″ą-tō-dėr′mą, -mi-ą), *n.* Same as ★*ceratoderma*.

keratohyalin (ker″ą-tō-hī′ą-lin), *n.* Same as ★*ceratohyalin*.

keratohyaline (ker″ą-tō-hī′ą-lin), *a.* Same as ★*ceratohyaline*.

keratoid (ker′a-toid), *a.* Same as *ceratoid*.

keratoiditis (ker-ą-toi-dī′tis), *n.* Same as *ceratitis*.

kerato-iridocyclitis (ker″a-tō-ir″i-dō-si-klī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*cerato-iridocyclitis*.

kerato-iritis (ker″ą-tō-ī-rī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*cerato-iritis*.

keratolysis (ker-ą-tol′i-sis), *n.* Same as ★*ceratolysis*.

keratoma (ker-ą-tō′mą), *n.* Same as ★*ceratoma*.

keratomalacia (ker″ą-tō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* Same as ★*ceratomalacia*.

keratome (ker′a-tōm), *n.* Same as *ceratome*.

keratometer (ker-ą-tom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*ceratometer*.

keratomycosis (ker″ą-tō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* Same as ★*ceratomycosis*.

keratophyre (ker′ą-tō-fīr), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + E. (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, dense, compact porphyry, composed of alkali-feldspars and diopside. A variety containing quartz is called *quartz-keratophyre*. *Gümbel*, 1874.

keratoplasty (ker′ą-tō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *ceratoplasty*.

keratoscope (ker′ą-tō-skōp), *n.* [Also *ceratoscope;* < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for determining the presence of irregularities in the anterior surface of the cornea.

Keratosis follicularum, a disease marked by papules containing plugs of horny epithelial cells.

keraunograph (ke-râ′nō-grȧf), *n.* Same as ★*ceraunograph*.

keraunoid (ker′â-noid), *a.* [Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunderbolt, + *-oid*.] In *petrog.*, noting bifurcate microlitic crystals of augite, feldspar, or other minerals. *Washington*, 1896.

keraunophobia (ke-râ-nō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* Same as ★*ceraunophobia.*

keraunoscopeion (ke-râ″nō-skō-pē'ọn), *n.* Same as *ceraunoscope.*

keraunoscopy (ke-râ-nos'kō-pi), *n.* Same as ★*ceraunoscopy.*

Kerberos (kėr'bẹ-ros), *n.* [Gr. Κέρβερος.] Same as *Cerberus.*

kerchief-plot (kėr'chif-plot), *n.* A garden-plot no bigger than a handkerchief.

> Gentle breezes bring
> News of winter's vanishing,
> And the children build their bowers,
> Sticking *kerchief-plots* of mould
> All about with full-blown flowers.
>
> *Wordsworth,* To the Same Flower [Small Celandine], st. 3.

kerchunk (kėr-chungk'), *adv.* [*ker-* + *chunk*[1].] With a sudden heavy blow or thump. [Slang or colloq., U. S.]

kerf[2] (kėrf), *v. t.* [*kerf*[2], *n.*] To cut (a strip or bar of wood) with one or more kerfs for the purpose of bending it.

kerflummux (kėr-flum'uks), *v. t.* and *i.* [*ker-* + *flummux.*] To 'flummux' completely. [Slang or colloq., U. S.]

Kermanji (kėr-män'jẹ̄), *n.* The language of the Kurds; Kurdish.

kermes, *n.* 3. Short for *kermes-mineral,* or, more properly, *mineral kermes.*

kernbut (kėrn'but), *n.* [*Kern,* a river in California, + *but(tress).*] A name suggested by A. C. Lawson for a peculiar topographic form in the Kern River valley, California,—a buttress projecting from one side of a cañon and crowding the river against the opposite wall.

> From the fact of their being buttresses of a peculiar type recognized for the first time in Kern Cañon, the feature is called a *kernbut.*
>
> *Bulletin Geol. Dept. Univ. of California,* 1904, III. 332.

kern-curve (kėrn'kėrv), *n.* In *projective geom.,* the conic of reference whose every tangent is dual to its own contact-point.

kerned (kėrnd), *a.* [*kern*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Said of a printing-type that has a small projection beyond its body, as the knobs at the ends of f and j.

kernel[1], *n.* 4. (*b*) An enlarged lymphatic gland.—6. In *metal.,* a nucleus of a double sulphid of copper and iron obtained in roasting cupriferous iron pyrites. The kernels are separated by hand from the lumps of pyrites and are melted for copper. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 485. —**Waxing kernels.** (*b*) Swollen tonsils.

kernel-roasting (kėr'nel-rōs″ting), *n.* The process of roasting cupriferous iron pyrites for the extraction of copper. See ★*kernel*[1], 6. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 485.

kern-soap (kėrn'sōp), *n.* Soap separated from the original solution by the addition of salt or a strong brine: same as *curd soap* (which see, under *soap*). *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* May 20, 1899.

kern-stone (kėrn'stōn), *n.* A coarse-grained sandstone.

Kerosene emulsion. See ★*emulsion.*

kerosene-engine (ker'ọ-sēn-en″jin), *n.* An engine using kerosene as a fuel; strictly, an internal-combustion engine using kerosene-oil as a source of hydrocarbon fuel.

kerosolene (ker'ō-sọ̄-lēn), *n.* [*keros(ene)* + *-ol* + *-ene.*] A trade-name for petroleum ether which at one time was proposed for use as an anesthetic.

kerplunk (kėr-plungk'), *adv.* [*ker-* + *plunk.*] With a sudden 'plunk' or plunge. [Slang or colloq., U. S.]

Kerr effect, Kerr's constant. See ★*effect,* ★*constant.*

Kerry[2] (ker'i), *n.* A breed of small, active, black cattle having its origin in the southwest of Ireland: of considerable value for dairy purposes.

kerseymere-twill (kėr'zi-mēr-twil″), *n.* A four-harness twill-weave: same as ★*cassimere-twill.*

kershaw, *n.* Same as ★*cushaw.*

kerslap (kėr-slap'), *adv.* [*ker-* + *slap*[1].] With a sudden slap or loud slapping blow. [Slang or colloq., U. S.]

kerslop (kėr-slop'), *adv.* [Var. of *kerslap.*] Same as ★*kerslap.*

kerwallop (kėr-wol'ọp), *adv.* [*ker-* + *wallop*[1] and *wallop*[2].] With a sudden wallop or onrush. [Slang or colloq.]

kerygma (ke-rig'mą), *n.* [Gr. *κήρυγμα,* < *κηρύσσειν,* herald, proclaim: see *caduceus.*] A proclamation; preaching; specifically, Christian preaching.

keryktics (ke-rik'tiks), *n.* [A bad form (with a worse one, *kerystics*) for what would be reg. **kerykics,* or rather **cerycics,* pl. of **cerycic,* < Gr. *κηρυκικός,* adj., < *κῆρυξ* (*κηρυκ-*), a herald.] That department of practical theology which treats of the science of preaching. It includes missionary preaching and preaching to believers, as differentiated from homiletics, which deals only with the latter. *Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.,* I. 160.

kerystic (ke-ris'tik), *a.* [A bad form, intended to be formed from Gr. *κηρύσσειν,* proclaim, herald, < *κῆρυξ,* a herald.] Of or pertaining to preaching.

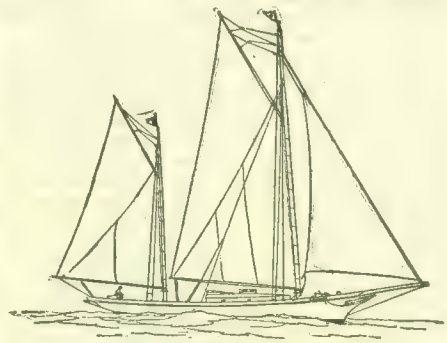
kestrel, *n.*—**Nankeen kestrel,** the Australian sparrow-hawk, *Tinnunculus cenchroides;* so named on account of its yellowish color, which suggests that of nankeen.

keta (kē'tą), *n.* A vernacular name in Kamchatka of the dog-salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta.* The fish is one of the smaller of the Pacific salmon and is found from San Francisco to Kamchatka, ascending all streams in the fall and spawning at no great distance from the sea.

ketate (kē'tāt), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *-ate*[1].] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex $\frac{X}{Y}>C<\frac{OR}{OR}$. They are also called *ketone ethers.*

ketazin (ke-taz'in), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*[2].] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex $\frac{R}{R'}>C:NN:C<\frac{R''}{R'''}$. They are crystalline and stable and are prepared by the action of hydrazine on ketones.

ketch-yacht (kech'yot), *n.* A small pleasure-vessel with two masts and three fore-and-aft



Ketch-yacht.

sails, the mainsail being smaller than the foresail, and the one head-sail (the jib) setting on a short bowsprit.

ketine (kē'tin), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *-ine*[2].] 1. The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex

$$N<\frac{CH.CH}{CH:CH}>N.$$

They are prepared by the reduction of nitroso-ketones, closely resemble the pyridine bases in general properties, and are also called *pyrazins* and *aldines.* See ★*aldine*[2]. 2. A colorless, crystalline, basic compound,

$$N<\frac{C(CH_3).CH}{CH:C(CH_3)}>N,$$

found in commercial fusel-oil and prepared by the action of ammonia on glycerol. It crystallizes in lustrous plates or rhombohedra, melts at 15° C., and boils at 155° C. Also called *2,5-dimethylpyrazin, dimethyldiazin, glycoline,* and *dimethylaldine.*

ketipic (kē-tip'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless amorphous compound, $HOCOCH_2CO\text{-}COCH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of diethyl oxalate on two equivalents of ethyl dichloracetate. It decomposes at 150° C., without melting, into carbon dioxid and diacetyl. Also called *diacetyl-dicarboxylic acid.*

keto-. A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of the ketone group $\frac{R'}{R}>CO$.

keto-aldehyde (kē-tō-al'dē-hīd), *n.* An organic compound which contains both an aldehyde (COH) and a ketone (CO) group, as in the osons, $CH_2(OH)[CH(OH)]_3\underline{CO.COH}$.

ketohexose (kē-tō-hek'sōs), *n.* [*keto(ne)* + Gr. *ἓξ,* six, + *-ose.*] A ketone-alcohol containing 6 atoms of carbon, a member of one class of the glucoses. Fruit-sugar or levulose is the most familiar example of such a substance.

ketol (kē'tol), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *-ol.*] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the group

$$\frac{R}{R'}>COC(OH)<\frac{R''}{R'''}.$$

They are also called *ketone alcohols.*

ketole (kē'tōl), *n.* Same as *indol.*

ketone, *n.*—**Ketone blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Pimelic ketone.** Same as ★*cyclohexanone.*

ketose (kē'tōs), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *-ose.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to sugars, such as fructose, containing a ketone group.

ketoxime (kē-tok'sim), *n.* [*ket(one)* + *oxime.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds of ketones and hydroxylamine, containing the group $\frac{R}{R'}>C:NOH$.

kettle-boiler (ket'l-boi″lėr), *n.* An obsolete type of steam-boiler the general form of which was spherical like that of a kettle, with a flat bottom over the fire.

kettle-bottom (ket'l-bot″um), *n.* 1. *Naut.,* a vessel having a flat floor.—2. A hill the outline of which suggests an upturned kettle. [Rare.]

kettle-broth (ket'l-brôth), *n.* See the quotation.

> '*Kettle-broth*' . . . consists of pieces of stale bread liberally moistened with boiling water, and besprinkled with salt and pepper.
>
> *Eleanor G. O'Reilly,* Sussex Tales, II. 187. *N. E. D.*

kettled (ket'ld), *a.* In *geol.,* worn into potholes or 'giant-kettles.'

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kettledrummed,* ppr. *kettledrumming.* To drum (on the kettledrum); sound like a kettledrum.

kettle-maw (ket'l-mâ), *n.* Same as *angler,* 2.

kettle-net (ket'l-net), *n.* *Naut.,* a net for catching mackerel.

Ketton-stone (ket'ọn-stōn), *n.* In *petrog.,* an oölitic limestone found at Ketton, England.

ketuba (ke'tö-bä), *n.* [Heb., < *katab,* write.] Among the Jews, a written marriage contract.

> The phraseology of the document follows a set form, the particulars relating to dowry and marriage settlement varying in individual cases. The language is always Aramaic. After the date, the names of the contracting couple and those of their parents are fully given thus: "N, son of N, of the city of N, said to the virgin N, daughter of N, 'Be thou my spouse according to the law of Moses and Israel, and I will labor, honor, nourish, and support thee according to the custom of Jewish men who labor, esteem, nourish, and support their wives truthfully.'" Then follow the particulars of amount, etc. (200 sus to a virgin and 100 sus to a widow), the husband binding himself to pay that amount in full "from the best part of his possessions, . . . even from the garment upon his shoulders." The document is signed by the bridegroom and two witnesses, and is then read by the rabbi, in the presence of all concerned, at the marriage ceremony.

Keupermergel (koi'pėr-mėr-gl), *n.* [G., 'Keupermarl.'] In *geol.,* a subdivision of the Triassic system in Germany which attains a thickness of 1,000 feet. It is underlain by the Lettenkohle and overlain by the Rhætic, and is the middle division of the Keuper.

kevel[4] (kev'el), *n.* [Also *keval, kevil;* origin obscure.] A local name in Derbyshire, England, for the calcareous gangue of lead ore (galena).

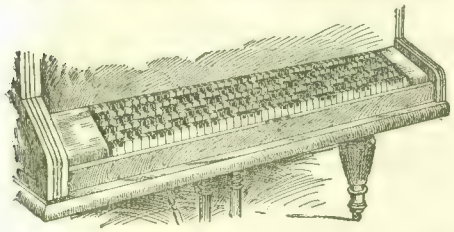
keweenawite (kē'wē-nâ-īt), *n.* [*Keweenaw* + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of copper and nickel, $(Cu,Ni)_2As$, found in Keweenaw county, Michigan.

key[1], *n.* 3. (*k*) In *printing,* the circular ratchet that closes or uncloses patent quoins of iron. —11. A wooden pin for fastening hides together while they are being limed. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 207.—**Cross keys,** in *her.,* keys borne crosswise as in the papal arms: a frequent sign in Europe.—**Gold key,** the office of groom of the stole.—**Key of the sea,** the pelican's-foot shell, *Aporrhais pespelecani.* See cut under *Aporrhais.*—**Keys of the weather,** the twelve days of Yuletide (December 25–January 5), popularly considered as the keys to the weather of the coming year, month by month.—**Reverse keys,** wedges or keys used for driving apart or separating two pieces of a machine. They are made of two steel plates, one of which has a projection on one side and the other a recess in one edge of the same length as the projection on the first key. They are frequently used for forcing tapered rods out of their sockets.—**Ringing-key,** in *telephony,* a key by which an operator makes the necessary connections to send calling-current and operate the bell of any subscriber: frequently combined with a listening-key, in which case the device is called a *listening-and-ringing key.*—**St. Peter's keys,** the emblem of the papal authority and of the spiritual power of binding and loosing; the cross keys in the papal crown. See *power of the keys,* under *key*[1].—**Secondary key,** in *music.* Same as *relative* or *parallel key.*—**Split key,** a split pin; a pin made of half-round wire which has a loop for a head and the ends of which can be easily spread apart to prevent its falling out.—**Stepped key,** a key which has separate and movable bits: used with permutation locks.

key[1], *v. t.*—**To key up,** to drive in the keys (in the sense of wedges) so as to change the shape of the structure. Thus, *to key up an arch* is to drive in the last stone (compare *keystone*), so that the whole arch will hold itself off the centering, which may then be struck and removed.

keyboard, *n.* **1.** Pedal keyboards in the organ are called *radiating* when the keys are made to converge somewhat below the player's seat, like the ribs of a fan, and *concave* when the general level of the inner keys is lower than that of the outer ones. In the best organs the pedal keyboard is both *concave* and *radiating*.

2. The set of keys for operating the letters of a type-writing or type-setting machine.—**Jankó keyboard,** a form of pianoforte keyboard, invented in 1882 by Jankó, then of Berlin. It consists of six rows, or three double rows, of peculiarly rounded keys, closely



Jankó Keyboard.

terraced so that the player may pass readily from one to another or use two rows at once. The three double rows are duplicates of each other, and are connected with the same levers: they are provided simply to give the maximum ease of shifting and combining. Each double row is arranged thus:

C♯ D♯ F G A B
C D E F♯ G♯ A♯

The keys corresponding to the black keys of the ordinary keyboard are distinguished by black bands. The utility of the invention lies (*a*) in its compactness, an octave being about equal to a sixth in the ordinary keyboard, so that intervals longer than an octave may be spanned; (*b*) in its adaptability to the hand, so that by shifting from row to row the shorter fingers can be favored; (*c*) in the fact that the fingering for every tonality is the same, thus facilitating transposition and the playing of pieces in 'remote' keys; and (*d*) in facilitating special effects, like the glissando.—**Universal keyboard,** a particular arrangement of letters on the keyboard of a type-writer, adopted by most of the manufacturers in the United States, so that any operator may use any machine without special practice. Another arrangement is called the 'ideal keyboard.'

key-center (kē′sen″tėr), *n.* In the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ, the center of a key or digital: used as a point of reference in measurements.

key-chuck (kē′chuk), *n.* A jaw-chuck the screws of which are actuated by a key-wrench.

key-clog (kē′klog), *n.* A wooden clog, or a metal strip or plate, attached to a key to prevent it from being overlooked or lost.

key-coupler (kē′kup″lėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, a coupler between two keyboards or between octaves on the same keyboard, when the coupled keys actually move. See *coupler* (*a*).

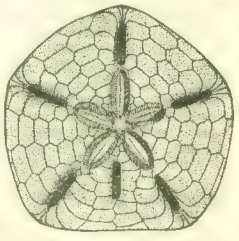
key-frame (kē′frām), *n.* In the organ and the pianoforte, the board underneath and supporting the keys. See cut under *pianoforte*.

key-gage (kē′gāj), *n.* A plate-gage, either male or female, used for checking the width of keys and key-seats, the female or receiving gage being notched the exact width of the key and its mate being the exact width required for the keyway.

key-hammer (kē′ham″ėr), *n.* A hand-hammer used for driving keys or wedges.

Keyhole nebula. See ★*nebula*.

keyhole-urchin (kē′hōl-ėr″chin), *n.* Any flat sea-urchin having keyhole-like openings through the test, as *Scutella* and *Mellita*.



Keyhole-urchin (*Scutella sexforis*). Test from the apical side (original). (From Lang's "Comparative Anatomy.")

key-horizon (kē′hō-rī′zon), *n.* An easily recognized geological surface which serves as a plane of reference from which measurements can be made.

By connecting the points of equal elevation a contour map of the *key horizon* was constructed.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 339.

key-lead (kē′led), *n.* In the organ and the pianoforte, a small piece of lead let into a key-tail to insure the prompt rise of the key when it is released. See cut under *pianoforte*.

keyless (kē′les), *a.* [*key*[1] + *-less*.] Having no key (in any sense).

key-loader (kē′lō″dėr), *n.* In the making of pianofortes or organs, a workman who inserts the key-leads.

key-log (kē′log), *n.* In *lumbering*, a log which is so caught or wedged that a jam is formed and held by it.

key-model (kē′mod″el), *n.* The model of a vessel cut from a block composed of various layers of wood fastened together by wooden keys.

key-money (kē′mun″i), *n.* Money exacted from a coming tenant before the keys of the house are delivered to him. [Eng.]

key-move (kē′möv), *n.* The first move in the solution of a chess problem or end-game study, as intended by its author. Another such move, not intended by the author, is called a *cook*.

key-plan (kē′plan), *n.* A diagrammatic or abridged plan giving simply the emplacement of the chief points of interest. It may be a key or index to more elaborate plans.

key-plate, *n.*—**Drop key-plate,** a key-plate having a pivoted cover or guard over the keyhole.

key-recorder (kē′rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A clock combined with a time-registering mechanism operated by pressing numbered keys. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 618.

key-seater (kē′sē″tėr), *n.* A machine for cutting a keyway or slot for a spline. Portable machines designed to cut a keyway in a piece of shafting, while in position, are essentially small milling-machines operated by hand or by a motor, or by means of flexible shafting, and having narrow-face cutters for milling out the slot. Larger machines are modifications of the slotting-machine or draw stroke shapers. Also called *keyway cutter*.

key-seating (kē′sē″ting), *n.* **1.** A key-seat; a keyway.—**2.** The process of cutting a key-seat.

Keyser cup. See ★*cup*.

key-stringed (kē′stringd), *a.* Of musical instruments, having strings and played by means of a keyboard.

key-tube (kē′tūb), *n.* **1.** A tube in a lock designed to support the key.—**2.** The hollow shank or stem of a pipe-key.

K. F. An abbreviation of *Knight of Ferdinand* (Spain).

kg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *keg;* (*b*) of *kilogram*.

K. G. C. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Golden Circle* (United States).

K. G. C. B. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath*.

K. G. H. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Guelfs of Hanover*.

kgm. An abbreviation of *kilogrammeter*, the gravitational unit of work.

K. G. V. An abbreviation of *Knight of Gustavus Vasa* (Sweden).

K. H. An abbreviation of *Knight of* (*the Order of*) *Hanover*.

khaki. I. *a.* **2.** Made of the cloth known as khaki (without direct reference to color).

He descended in a new *khaki* suit of a delicate olive-green. *R. Kipling*, Arrest of Lieut. Golightly, in Plain Tales from the Hills, p. 124.

II. *n.* **1.** On account of its neutral color and other conveniences, khaki is now used extensively for uniforms in the British and United States armies, especially while they are engaged in active operations in the field. It was originally a cotton twill, but it is now also made of wool and of various colors.

2. A soldier clad in khaki. Hence—**3.** The cause and the policy represented by the khaki-clad military forces operating in South Africa in 1899–1902, and support of the British government in its war policy at that time: as, to vote *khaki*, that is, to support the government and its measures in carrying on the Boer war.—**4.** The bonds issued by the British government in raising money to continue the Boer war.

The market does not know whether the new war loan, *Khakis*, will be offered at 97, 98, 99, or 100. *Westminster Gazette*, March 9, 1900. *N. E. D.*

khakied (kä′kid), *a.* Clothed in khaki. *Daily Express* (London), June 26, 1900.

khal (käl), *n.* [Hindustani *khāl*, a creek, inlet, rivulet, watercourse.] A creek, pool, or tank.

This is steeped in the big *khal* at Ishapur, and during the fermenting stage mosquitoes are generated very plentifully. *Jour. Tropical Med.*, June 15, 1903, p. 200.

khalifa, khalifah (kä-lē′fą), *n.* [Ar. *khalīfa*.] Same as *calif*.

khalil (kä-lēl′), *n.* Same as *chalil*.

Khamitic (ka-mit′ik), *a.* Same as *Hamitic*.

khandjar, khanjar (kan′jär), *n.* Same as *handjar*.

khat (kät), *n.* See *kafta*.

khatri (kat′ri), *n.* [Hind. *khatrī*, < Skt. *kshatriya*.] A member of the second or military caste among the Hindus. *N. E. D.*

kheda (ke′dą), *n.* [Also *keddah*, < Hind. *khedā*, < Skt. *ākheṭa*, hunting.] In India, a snare, in the form of an inclosure, in which adult wild elephants are captured.

The custom in Bengal is to construct a strong enclosure (called a *keddah*) in the heart of the forest. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, II. 342.

khediviate (ke-dē′vi-āt), *n.* [*khedive* + *-i-* + *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or government of the khedive; the dominions of the khedive.

An account is given of the reforms instituted during the *Khediviate* of Ismail Pasha. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 703.

khersal, *n.* See ★*khirsal*.

khirsal (kėr′sal), *n.* [Also *khersal, khairsal;* E. Indian: cf. Hind. *khair*, the tree *Acacia Catechu*.] Nearly pure catechin found in pockets of the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, the East Indian tree yielding catechu, and used by the natives in betel-chewing.

Khlisti, *n.* Same as *Khlistie*.

khoja (kō′jä), *n.* [Also *khodja, khodgea, cojah, hoja, hojah, hodja*, etc., < Turk. *khawāja*, pron. *kŏhja, khāja*, = Hind. *khuājah*, in popular pronunciation *khājā*, < Pers. *khawāja*, pron. *khājah*, a rich merchant, a gentleman, a man of distinction, in Turk. also specifically a teacher, a scribe.] **1.** In Persia, a gentleman; a man of distinction.—**2.** In Turkey, specifically, a teacher in a school attached to a mosque.

khubber (kub′ėr), *n.* [Also *khuber, khabbar, khabar;* < Hind. Pers. Ar. *khabar*.] Information; intelligence; report.

Khussak beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Ki. An abbreviation of *Kings*.

kiang[2], *n.* See ★*kyang*.

kibble[2] (kib′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kibbled*, ppr. *kibbling*. [*kibble*[2], *n.*] To hoist ore or refuse in a mine-bucket or kibble.

kibosh (ki-bosh′ or kī-bosh′), *n.* [Also *kybosh, kye-bosh;* origin obscure, but prob. a spontaneous emphatic word of purposely indefinite character, < *ki-, ka-, ker-*, a vague introductory syllable (see ★*ker-*), + **bosh*, an emphatic syllable (prob. sometimes associated with the historical word *bosh*, nothing, stuff, nonsense, a word of Turkish origin which came into English use at about the same time). As the word never had a definite meaning, it served as a convenient substitutionary word where emphasis was to be conveyed or precise words were lacking at the moment. Compare the similar vague substitutionary uses of *thing, jig, bob, thingumbob, stuff*, etc.] **1.** Something indefinite; a thing of any kind not definitely conceived or intended: as, I'll give him the *kibosh*. [Slang.] *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 277.—**2.** The thing in question; the stuff: as, that's the proper *kibosh*. [Slang.] Hence, specifically—**3.** The stuff used in filling cracks or giving finish or shadow to architectural sculptures, namely, Portland cement.

"Where's the *kybosh?*" . . . is a query . . . constantly overheard where architectural sculptors are at work. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 277.

4. Wages; money. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (s. v. *kybosh*). [Cornwall.]—**5.** Affectation; display; pretense. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (s. v. *kybosh*). [Cornwall.]—**6.** Stuff; nonsense; rubbish; bosh. [Slang.]—**To put the kibosh on.** (*a*) To subject to the thing vaguely threatened, that is, to put an extinguisher on; finish off; do for (a person); put to silence. [Slang.]

"Hoo-roar," ejaculates a pot-boy in parenthesis, "*put the kye-bosk* [read *kyeboshf*] *on* her, Mary!" *Dickens*, Sketches by Boz, Seven Dials.

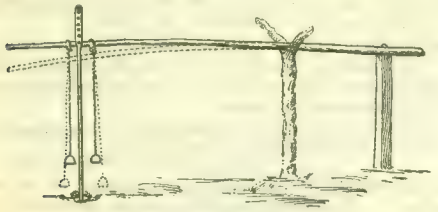
It was attending one of these affairs which finally *put the 'kibosh' on* me. *C. Roberts*, Adrift in America, i.

(*b*) To put the finishing touches on; perfect (one) in his trade. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 277. (*c*) Intransitively, to do one's best. [Slang.]

kibosh (ki-bosh′ or kī-bosh′), *v. t.* [*kibosh, n.*] **1.** To finish off; knock out; squash completely; end. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Slang.]—**2.** To throw kibosh, or Portland cement, upon (carved stonework) with a blowpipe and a brush, so as to enhance the shadows. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 277.

kick, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** In *cricket*, to cause (the ball) after pitching to rise higher than usual: said of the bowler, and also of the ground or the wicket.—**To kick down,** to bore (a well) by a drill worked as follows: A wooden casing is sunk in

the ground or rock for a few feet and the boring-tool works inside of and is guided by this casing. The tool



Kick-down.

is suspended from the free end of a horizontal hickory pole which is supported only at one end. One or more stirrups are suspended by ropes from the pole near the drill, and each operator places a foot in a stirrup. The tool is moved or kicked down by the pressure of the operators' feet and rises by the spring of the hickory pole. The tool is rotated somewhat at each stroke by the operators.

II. *intrans.* 6. In *cricket*, to rise after being bowled higher than usual from the pitch; bump: said of the ball.

kick, *n.* 11. In *archery*, the unsteady motion of an arrow at the beginning of its flight caused by the faulty drawing or loosing of the bow.—12. In *elect.*, a high-voltage current or discharge of short duration appearing in inductive electric circuits when the conditions of the circuit are changed, especially when it is opened.—**Free kick,** in *foot-ball*, a kick made when the opponents are restrained by rule from advancing upon the kicker.—**Kick of the rudder** (*naut.*), the jerk of the rudder.—**Kick of the thunder-cloud,** in *meteor.*, the sudden outward, and therefore also downward, push due to the hypothetical sudden expansion of the rapidly ascending air within a thunder-cloud. To this 'kick' the sudden temporary rise of pressure recorded on barograms is attributed, as is also the outblowing squall-wind.—**Kick of the wheel** (*naut.*), the jerk of the wheel due to a sharp movement of the rudder-head caused by the action of the sea on the rudder.—**Place kick.** Usually, in a place kick, a player lies at full length on the ground, holding the ball and pointing it as directed by the kicker, who gives a signal for it to be placed on the ground and immediately kicks it before the opponents can advance to block the kick. Ordinarily a try at goal, after a touch-down, is made by a place kick.

kick-ball (kik'bâl), *n.* A name for foot-ball.

kick-down (kik'doun), *n.* The apparatus used in kicking down. See *to* ★*kick down*.

kicker, *n.* 3. *Naut.*, the propeller of a small launch.—4. In *cricket*, a ball which kicks or bumps, that is, which rises higher than usual after pitching.—5. In *poker*, a card held up with a pair, usually an ace or king.—6. The reversing gear of some direct-acting steam and hydraulic pumps.

kicking-coil (kik'ing-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a reactive coil.

kicking-colt (kik'ing-kōlt), *n.* The spotted touch-me-not or jewel-weed, *Impatiens biflora*. Also called *kicking-horses*.

kicking-horses (kik'ing-hôr″sez), *n.* Same as ★*kicking-colt*.

kicking-jacket (kik'ing-jak″et), *n.* A device to prevent a horse from kicking. It consists of two wide straps which pass over the horse's rump, one at the crupper, the other at the loin, connected at the ends by straps secured to rings at the ends of the main straps, to which are also attached two looped straps at each end. The loop-straps buckle around the shafts.

kick-out (kik'out), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a drop kick, punt, or place kick made by a player of that side which has made a safety or a touch-back: it is the method of again putting the ball in play.

kick-plate (kik'plāt), *n.* A broad metal plate placed at the bottom of a door to protect it against injury.

kick-wheel (kik'hwēl), *n.* A primitive form of the potters' wheel operated by the foot of the workman.

In 1863 a great demand sprang up [in the Southern States] for earthen jars, pitchers, cups and saucers, and the fire-brick works were partially transformed into a manufactory of such wares, which were produced in large quantities by negro men and boys, who employed the old-fashioned "*kick-wheel*" in their manufacture.

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 250.

kid[1], *n.* 7. *pl.* In *astron.*, a pair of small stars in the constellation Auriga, represented as kids held in the hand of the charioteer.—**Undressed kid,** light goatskin finished on the flesh side, usually intended for gloves.

kid-brush (kid'brush), *n.* A soft brush used for brushing the grain of goatskins during the process of finishing. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 367.

kidder[2] (kid'ėr), *n.* A fence of stakes in a river used as an obstruction to vessels; also, a series of stakes placed across a river for entangling fish.

kidder-net (kid'ėr-net), *n.* A fish-net stretched between stakes in a river.

kiddly-benders (kid'li-ben″dėrz), *n.* Same as *kittly-benders*. Also *tiddly-benders* and *tids*.

kiddush (kid'ösh), *n.* [Heb., < *kadash*, sanctify.] In Jewish use, a form of sanctification of the Jewish sabbaths and festivals. At the end of the evening prayer on Friday, the hazzan, or reader of the synagogue, 'makes kiddush,' that is, he says a blessing over a cup of wine. The same ceremony is performed at home by the master of the house, who recites the last two words of verse 31 of the first chapter of Genesis and the following three verses (Gen. ii. 1–3). He then says a blessing, sips a little of the wine, and passes the cup to the other members of the family.

kid-finished (kid'fin″isht), *a.* Dressed and finished so as to be soft and pliable.

kid-kill (kid'kil), *n.* Same as ★*kill-kid*.

kidney, *n.* 5. In *min.*, a concretion shaped like a kidney.

The coal has been intensely crushed and affected, probably by a shearing movement of the inclosing sandstone, so that the bed is not well defined, but the coal was found in lenses and *kidneys* often as large as 8 feet thick and 13 feet long.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 278.

Amyloid kidney, a kidney which is undergoing lardaceous or waxy degeneration.—**Hind kidney,** the posterior portion of the vertebrate kidney; in amniote vertebrates, the metanephros, or true kidney.—**Wandering kidney.** Same as *floating kidney* (which see, under *kidney*).—**Waxy kidney.** Same as *amyloid* ★*kidney*.

kidney-paved (kid'ni-pāvd), *a.* Paved with cobblestones. [Eng.]

kidney-piece (kid'ni-pēs), *n.* A cam having an outline somewhat resembling that of a kidney.

kidney-table (kid'ni-tā″bl), *n.* A table, usually a writing-table, the top of which is kidney-shaped or is imagined to be so.

kidney-worm (kid'ni-wėrm), *n.* Any parasitic worm which infests the kidneys of man or lower animals, as *Eustrongylus gigas*, the giant strongyle or giant kidney-worm found in the horse, and *Sclerostoma pinguicolum*, which infests the kidney, lungs, and other parts of the hog, and is called *lard-worm* when found in leaf-lard.

kies (kēs), *n.* [G., gravel, etc.; see *chesil.*] A German term for the sulphid ores, especially those involving iron and copper: now adopted into English. *J. F. Kemp*, Handbook of Rocks, p. 196 (1904).

kieye, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A fish, *Argyrosomus hoyi*, of the family *Salmonidæ*, found in the deep waters of Lake Michigan.

kifussa (ki-fö'sä), *n.* [W. African.] A disease of the natives of West Africa, probably the sleeping-sickness.

kiku (kē'kö), *n.* [Jap. *kiku.*] The chrysanthemum, extensively used as a decorative motive in Japanese art. In conventionalized form it constitutes the imperial crest of Japan. See *kikumon*.

kil, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *kill*.

kilampere (kil'am-pār″), *n.* Same as ★*kiloampere*.

kileh (kē'le), *n.* [Turk. *kīleh.*] A Turkish measure of capacity equal to 0.912 of an imperial bushel.

kilem (kī'lem), *n.* The term proposed in 1860 by G. J. Stoney, as an English equivalent of the French *kilometre*.

kiley (kī'li), *n.* [Also *kylie;* aboriginal Australian.] A boomerang. [West Australia.]

kilim, khilim (kil'im), *n.* [Turk. *kilīm*, a Turkish carpet (of various kinds); Pers. *kilim*, a carpet.] An Oriental rug, made in Turkish Kurdistan and the neighboring territory. It is woven with a flat stitch and is made alike on both sides.

kill[1], *v. t.* 6. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the natural grease from (the skin) in making furs or robes from hair skins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 496.—7. In *tennis*, to strike (the ball) with such force as to make it impossible for the opponent to return it.—**Killed spirits of salts.** See ★*salt*[1].—**To kill the sea** (*naut.*), to reduce the violence of the sea: said of a heavy rain, which sometimes acts upon the surface of the water in such a way as to keep it from breaking.—**To kill the wind** (*naut.*), to cause the wind to die away: said of a heavy shower.

kill[1], *n.* 2. An animal that has been killed, as by a beast of prey or by a sportsman; a bag of game.

killcrop (kil'krop), *n.* [G. *kielkropf*. Origin uncertain.] In popular tradition, a child born with an insatiable hunger; one who can eat and eat and is never the fatter: supposed to be a fairy changeling.

kill-devil, *n.* 3. Among sailors, etc., alcoholic spirits of bad quality; a strong raw liquor. See the quotation under *rumbullion*.

killer, *n.* 4. A contrivance for killing large ferocious animals. It consists of an elastic strip of hard material, which is coiled up, tied together with sinew, and inclosed in a bait. When swallowed the sinew is digested, and the coil unwraps and tears the intestines of the animal. It is used by Eskimos and Chukchees for killing wolves, and by the Samoans for killing sharks. *Amer. Anthropologist*, April–June, 1901, p. 391.

5. The technical name among house-painters for anything used to prevent resin, locally present in woodwork, from exuding and making visible spots on the painted surface; also, in a more general sense, any substance used to remove spots on such surfaces.

killing, *n.* 2. In the manufacture of steel, the practice of stopping or preventing the evolution of gas in the steel. Steel is most commonly killed with silicon or aluminium. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 348.

killing-circle (kil'ing-sėr″kl), *n.* See *pattern*, 10.

kill-kid (kil'kid), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

kill-time (kil'tīm), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something, as a social amusement or a more serious occupation, entered into to kill time or the sense of time; a pastime.

That which as an occasional pastime he might have thought harmless and even wholesome, seemed to him something worse than folly when it was made a *kill-time*, —the serious occupation for which people were brought together. *Southey*, Doctor, lxv.

II. *a.* Capable of killing time: as, a *kill-time* sport; a *kill-time* novel.

kill-wart (kil'wârt), *n.* The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. Also called *wartweed*.

kiln, *n.*—**Annular kiln.** Same as ★*ring-kiln*.—**Beehive kiln,** a round, up-draft kiln used by potters for burning common ware.—**Calcining kiln.** See ★*calcine*.—**Continuous kiln,** a brick-kiln so constructed that the heat which passes away from the already burnt brick is utilized to heat the green brick entering the kiln. See *railway* ★*kiln*, *Hoffman* ★*kiln*, and ★*ring-kiln*.—**Dietsch kiln,** a vertical cement-kiln, similar to the lime-kiln, having certain conveniences for exposing the material at different stages of the burning, so that the burner can have access to it: used chiefly in Germany.—**Down-draft kiln,** a brick- or pottery-kiln in which, by a peculiar construction, the draft is deflected downward. See the extract.

The most rational kilns, then, are those working on what is known as the "*down draught*" principle. In these the gases rise from the fire-places to the crown against which they strike and are compelled to descend between the bungs of saggars or of ware to the flues under the floor which lead to a center tunnel connected with the stack. The striking against the crown of the kiln, the horizontal movement under the same, with the mixture effected by the impeding tops of the bungs of the ware and the downward movement, most effectually breaks up any tendency of the gases to move in separate channels. *Langenbeck*, Chem. of Pottery, p. 183.

Dueberg kiln, a variety of the Hoffman kiln in which the fire travels around a continuous circuit. Cars are loaded with green brick, which remain at rest during the process of firing and are drawn out after the kiln has sufficiently cooled.—**Dunnachie kiln,** a variety of regenerative kiln for burning fire-bricks, invented by James Dunnachie of Lanark, Scotland.—**Dutch kiln,** an open brick-kiln having a temporary roof which is removed when the kiln becomes sufficiently heated.—**Gerstenhöfer kiln,** a form of pyrites-burner used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the lead-chamber process. A vertical shaft of fire-brick has arranged in it a number of fire-clay bars in successive tiers, from one to another of which the pyrites, crushed to a moderately fine powder, drops in the midst of an ascending current of hot air, the sulphur becoming converted into sulphur-dioxid gas, which is drawn off through a flue at the top, while the oxid of iron formed is removed at the bottom of the shaft.—**Hoffman kiln,** a kiln of the ordinary type of continuous-burning kilns, devised by Frederick Hoffman of Berlin: one of the most valuable inventions in ceramic art. See the extract.

The burning chamber of the *Hoffman kiln* consists of an endless tunnel of an annular shape, either circular, or elliptic, or oblong in plan. This endless tunnel is successively filled with green brick, and after the fire has passed through, leaving the burned brick behind, they are successively taken out when sufficiently cooled down; soon afterward they are replaced by green brick.

C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Bricks, p. 266.

Mendheim kiln, a variety of continuous brick-kiln. See the extract.

The *Mendheim kiln* consists of a combination of a series of arched burning chambers, connected with each other by flues, so as to form a complete circuit. These kilns are fired by gas and the fire proceeds from one chamber to another, passing through the flues, thus travelling around similarly as in the Hoffman kiln.

C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Bricks, p. 272.

Railway kiln, a continuous kiln in which the bricks are slowly moved on cars, by means of a screw, during the process of burning. The green bricks are loaded at one end of a long, straight tunnel in the middle of which the fire is burning. As they near the other end they are gradually cooled by a current of air which flows in the opposite direction, passes through the fire, and escapes through a chimney where the green bricks are introduced.

—**Regenerative kiln**, a brick-kiln of peculiar construction. See the extract.

The objects of all late improvements in the *regenerative kilns* are to thoroughly mix the air and gas burned in such kilns and to effect a better diffusion, regulation, and equalization of the heat obtained from their combustion.
C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Bricks, p. 272.

Ring kiln. See ★*ring-kiln*.—**Rotary kiln**, an apparatus devised for the burning or calcination of cement. It consists of a cylinder slightly inclined, supported by rollers, and revolving slowly—about once a minute. The material is fed in at the upper end and works gradually downward, falling out at the lower end.—**Running kiln**, a lime-kiln that is fed from above and delivers continuously below.—**Up-draft kiln**, a kiln in which the draft and burning gases are introduced at the bottom, pass through the ware, and escape at the top.

kiln-dry (kil′drī), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln, as lumber, fruit, etc.

kilnman (kil′man), *n.*; pl. *kilnmen* (-men). A workman who tends a kiln or oven in a pottery; an ovenman.

kilo-. [F. *kilo-*, a definitely phonetic spelling of *chilo-* (with *ch* = *k*), this standing for *chilio-*, < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand: see *chiliasm*, etc.] In the nomenclature of the metric system, a prefix meaning 'thousand,' as in *kilogram*, *kilometer*, etc.

kilo-ampere (kil′ō-am-pār″), *n.* One thousand amperes or one hundred c. g. s. units: a practical unit of current.

kilocalory (kil′ō-kal″ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *kilocalories* (-riz). [Also *kilocalorie*; *kilo-* + *calory*.] The quantity of heat required to raise one kilogram of water from 0° C. to 1° C. or, sometimes, from 15° C. to 16° C.; one thousand gram-calories or lesser calories; a greater calory.

kilo-erg (kil′ō-ėrg), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg*.] A practical unit of energy equal to 1000 ergs.

kilogauss (kil′ō-gous), *n.* [*kilo-* + *gauss*.] A flux-density of 1000 lines per square centimeter: a practical unit of magnetic flux-density or magnetic induction.

Kilogram calory. See ★*calory*.—**Kilogram-centigrade heat-unit.** See ★*heat-unit*.—**Paris kilogram**, a name by which the international standard of weight or prototype preserved in the Archives of Paris is sometimes designated.

kilogram-molecule (kil′ō-gram-mol″e-kūl), *n.* A quantity of an element or compound whose weight in kilograms is numerically equal to its molecular weight; one thousand gram-molecules.

kilojoule (kil′ō-joul), *n.* [*kilo-* + *joule*.] A practical unit of energy equal to 1000 joules or to 1×10^{10} ergs.

kilom. An abbreviation of *kilometer*.

kilomaxwell (kil′ō-maks″wel), *n.* [*kilo-* + *maxwell*.] A unit of magnetic flux equal to one thousand maxwells.

kilometric (kil-ō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a kilometer; measured in kilometers.

kilometrical (kil-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Same as ★*kilometric*.

kilovolt (kil′ō-vōlt), *n.* [*kilo-* + *volt*[2].] A practical unit of electromotive force equal to 1000 volts or 1×10^{11} c. g. s. units.

kilovolt-ampere (kil′ō-vōlt-am-pār″), *n.* In *elect.*, a practical unit of power; a kilowatt.

kilowatt-hour (kil′ō-wot-our), *n.* The energy developed in one hour by a kilowatt of power or activity: a practical unit of energy.

kilowatt-meter (kil′ō-wot-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for the measurement of electrical power so graduated as to read in kilowatts.

kilowatt-minute (kil′ō-wot-min″it), *n.* A practical unit of work; the work done in one minute by a machine developing one kilowatt of power; 60,000 joules.

kilowatt-second (kil′ō-wot-sek″und), *n.* A practical unit of work; the work done in one second by a machine developing one kilowatt of power; 1000 joules.

kilt[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To step lightly and nimbly, as if with the skirts kilted out of the way.

kilter, *n.* **2.** In *poker*, a hand with no card above a nine, no pair, and no chance to make either flush or straight.

Kiltorcan beds. See ★*bed*[1].

kilty (kil′ti), *n.*; pl. *kilties* (-tiz). [*kilt*[1] + *-y*[2].] In the British army, a nickname for a Highland soldier. *J. Ralph*, An American with Lord Roberts, p. 55.

kimberlite (kim′bėr-līt), *n.* [*Kimberley* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a dense porphyritic peridotite, occurring at Kimberley, South Africa, partly serpentinized with phenocrysts of olivin and with a few of biotite, bronzite, ilmenite, perovskite, and pyrope. In places it has a spherulitic texture resembling chondri. It is partly brecciated and carries diamonds and fragments of carbonaceous shales. *Carvill Lewis*, 1887.

kimisa (ki-mē′sä), *n.* [Indian adoption of Sp. *camisa*: see *camise*, *chemise*.] In British Guiana, a coarse cotton garment worn by the semicivilized Indian women and sometimes by the negresses. It is made like a petticoat, but is drawn up and fastened over one shoulder, the other being left bare.

kin[5] (kin), *n.* Same as ★*kine*[3].

kina (kē′nä), *n.* Same as *quina*.

kinæsthesiometer (kin-es-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [*kinæsthesia* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of muscular sense or kinæsthesia.

Kinah (kē′nä), *n.*; pl. *Kinoth* (kē′nōt). [Heb. *qînāh*.] In Jewish use, lamentation: the name of the liturgy for the fast, on the 9th of Ab, commemorating the destruction of the temple. It contains dirges and the book of Lamentations.

kinaki (kē-nä′kē), *n.* [Maori.] Anything eaten with other food for the sake of variety or as a relish.

kina-kina (kē″nä-kē′nä), *n.* Same as *kin-kina* and *quinaquina*.

kinase (kin′ās), *n.* [Gr. *κιν(εῖν)*, move, + *-ase*.] A ferment-like body which is capable of rendering physiologically active another ferment and thus produces chemical changes in a third body while in itself it is apparently inert. Enterokinase, which occurs in the intestinal juice, renders the pancreatic trypsin active and thus brings about the digestion of albumins. Kinases probably occur widely distributed both in the animal and the vegetable world.

kinch[3] (kinch), *n.* [A variant of *kink*[1].] A slip-knot; figuratively, a hold; an advantage.

kinch[3] (kinch), *v. t.* [A variant of *kink*[1].] To twist a cord about, as about the tongue or nose of a horse.

kind[2], *n.*—**Consciousness of kind.** See ★*consciousness*.—**Course of kind.** See ★*course*[1].—**Out of kind**, out of the original or natural breed or variety.

Their stubbornness is but a strong hope malignified, or, as we say, grown wild and *out of kind*.
T. Jackson, Eternal Truth of Scripture.

Kinderhook group. See ★*group*[1].

kindle[1], *v. i.* **2.** To be with young: an English fanciers' term applied to rabbits. *N. E. D.*

kindling[1], *n.* **2.** The bringing forth of young: applied by English fanciers to rabbits. *N. E. D.*

kine[3] (kīn), *n.* [Also *kin*; < Gr. *κίν(ησις)*, motion. Compare *dyne*, < Gr. *δύν(αμις)*, power.] In *phys.*, the c. g. s. unit of velocity. Since in the c. g. s. system the units of distance and time are the centimeter and second, respectively, the kine is a velocity of one centimeter per second.

Kinematic curve, geometry. See ★*curve*, ★*geometry*.—**Kinematic method.** See *altitude of a* ★*cloud*.

kinematograph (kin-ē-mat′ō-gràf), *n.* Same as ★*cinematograph*.

kinematographic, kinematographical, *a.* Same as ★*cinematographic*, ★*cinematographical*.

kinemometer (kin-ē-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for determining the speed of vehicles.

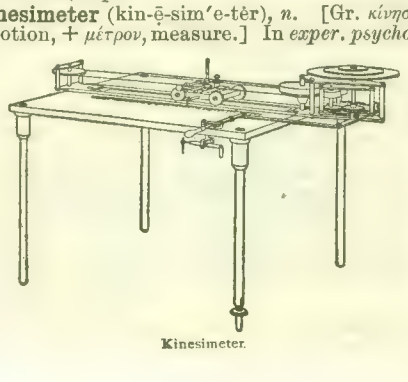
kinenegative (kin-ē-neg′a-tiv), *n.* [Gr. *κίνη(σις)*, motion, + E. *negative*.] In *photog.*, the negative of a film, ribbon, or other support from which pictures are taken for projection in a cinematograph.

kinesalgia (kin-ē-sal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain excited by movement.

kinesiatrics (ki-nē-si-at′riks), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *ἰατρικός*, of healing.] Same as *kinesitherapy*.

kinesigraph (ki-nē′si-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, a form of kinetograph.

kinesimeter (kin-ē-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument devised by G. S. Hall, and described in 1885 by H. H. Donaldson, for the exploration of the cutaneous surface. The kinesimeter consists essentially of a metal table the top of which is furnished with slit and grooves for the reception of a traveling car. The car is connected by belting to a set of friction-gears turned by an electric motor. On its under surface, the car carries a swinging point of hard rubber or metal, so counterpoised as to move without friction or acceleration over the surface of the skin. The skin may thus be examined for sensations of pressure and temperature, or for the limits of the perception of movement.



Kinesimeter.

kinesiology (ki-nē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of exercise, especially as a hygienic or therapeutic agent.

kinesiometer (ki-nē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*kinesimeter*.

kinesipath (ki-nes′i-path), *n.* Same as *kinesipathist*.

kinesis (ki-nē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] **1.** Any manifestation of dynamic energy.—**2.** In *cytol.*, a short expression for *karyokinesis*.

Before the formation of the protetrads the thread prepared for the first maturation division undergoes a first longitudinal division, which effaces itself. At the first metaphase there is a second division (? longitudinal) which appears preparatory to the second *kinesis* and does not efface itself, but is useless, since it separates two demi-dyads which will pass into the same spermatid.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 529.

kinesiscope (ki-nē′si-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument designed to rest on the sea-bottom and detect electrically the approach of steamships.

kinesthetic, *a.*—**Principle of kinesthetic equivalents.** See ★*equivalent*.—**Kinesthetic memory.** See ★*memory*.

Kinetic center, stability. See ★*center*[1], ★*stability*.

kinetically (ki-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a kinetical manner.

kinetocamera (ki-nē-tō-kam′e-rä), *n.* A camera so arranged as to photograph successive phases of a movement; a cinematograph. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonet., p. 30.

kinetogenetic (ki-nē″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κινητός*, movable, + *γένεσις*, origination (see *genetic*).] Developing or bringing about movement.

Its action is so constant an accompaniment of development that the forces of the latter may be divided into the *kinetogenetic*, or those that develop movement, and the statogenetic, or those that develop rest or equilibria amongst the parts of the germ.
J. A. Ryder, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 46.

kinetogram (ki-nē′tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός*, movable, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] In *photog.*, a picture for projection by the cinematograph.

kinetograph (ki-nē′tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός*, movable, + *γράφειν*, write.] A device for taking a series of photographs of a moving object.

kinetographer (kin-ē-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* One who takes pictures for or uses a kinetograph.

kinetographic (ki-nē-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the kinetograph; obtained or made by means of the kinetograph.

kinetography (kin-ē-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός*, movable, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*: (*a*) The art or practice of taking pictures of moving objects for projection by the kinetograph or cinematograph. (*b*) The projection of such pictures on a screen.

kinetophonograph (ki-nē-tō-fō′nō-gràf), *n.* A combined phonograph and kinetograph. By the use of these instruments a scene enacted may be reproduced at any other time and place, the voices of the actors being heard while their performance is witnessed.

kinetoscope, *n.* **3.** An apparatus invented by Edison for exhibiting photographic pictures of objects in motion. Its essential parts are a ribbon containing the pictures, a mechanical device for causing the pictures to pass rapidly in succession under a lens or sight-piece, a lamp for illuminating the pictures, and a mechanical device for causing a circular revolving screen to move rapidly before them. A slot is cut in this screen, and its revolutions are so timed that the slot passes before each picture just as it is in line with the eyepiece. The effect is to give a view of each picture in succession, and to cut off the view as the picture is moved forward. The apparent result to the eye is a continuous picture in which the objects photographed appear to be in motion.

kinetoscopic (ki-nē-tō-skop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a kinetoscope.

This method has been so simplified that little books of *cinetoscopic* views are sold, from which the moving effect

is obtained by simply letting the leaves escape rapidly from the thumb as the book is bent backwards.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 95.

kin-fun (kim-pûng′), *n.* [Jap. *kin-pun*, pron. *kim-pun* (kim-pûng′), from *kin*, gold, + *fun*, powder.] A powdered gold lacquer.

king[1], *n.* 6. The male of a termite or white ant.

Virgin queens show marked preference or dislike toward certain *kings*; queens having once mated permit no close approach of an alien *king*, and do not respond to the attentions of *kings* of their own lineage; they may drop their wings without assistance from workers; light and warmth appear to be required for the stimulation of the *king* and queen to mating.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 35.

7. The perfect female bee. The queen bee was formerly known by this name. Also *king bee*.

Bees served me for a simile before
And bees again—"Bees that have lost their *king*,
Would seem a repetition and a bore.
J. H. Frere, Monks and Giants, iv. 22 (1817).

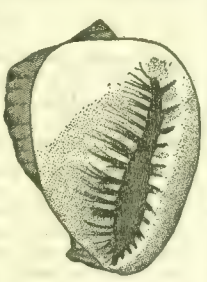
King Arthur, a game played by British man-of-war's-men in the tropics. One of the crew is chosen by lot to represent the 'king,' and allows buckets of sea-water to be thrown over him until one of his fellows is detected laughing at his absurd efforts to dodge the deluge: the one so detected then takes the king's place.—**King bird of paradise**, *Ciccinurus regius*, a small species, which occurs in New Guinea and several other islands. The male is of a brilliant red color.—**King of the herrings**, (*c*) In Australia, the elephant fish.—**King of the mackerels**, *Ranzania truncata*, a fish of the family *Molidæ*: regarded by the Hawaiian Islanders as the king of the mackerels and tunnies.—**King of the mullets**, (*b*) *Apogon imberbis*; a fish of the family *Cheilodipteridæ*, found in the Mediterranean Sea.—**King's bargain** (*naut.*), a meritorious sailor on a British naval vessel.—**King's bencher** (*naut.*), a sea-lawyer; a trouble-making member of the crew of an English man-of-war. [Eng.]—**King's blue.** See ★*blue*.—**King's gambit declined.** See ★*gambit*.—**King's Knight's defense.** Same as *Berlin* ★*defense*.—**King's Knight's gambit, opening.** See ★*gambit*, ★*opening*.—**King's-letter man**, formerly, in the British service, an officer of the rank of midshipman who held the sovereign's word that a letter of recommendation from his captain, after a certain period of experience, would secure for him a lieutenant's commission.—**King's own**, any article, issued from the British royal storehouses for naval or army use, which is distinguished by the mark or brand of a broad arrow.—**King's regulations.** See ★*regulation*.—**King's Rook's Pawn's gambit.** See ★*gambit*.—**King's side**, in *chess*, that side of the board on which the King stands, embracing the King's, King's Bishop's, King's Knight's, and King's Rook's files.—**King's widow**, in *feudal law*, a widow of a principal tenant or vassal of the king, who was compelled to take an oath in Chancery that she would not marry again without the king's consent.

king-ball (king′bâl), *n.* In *bagatelle* and similar games, the object-ball.

king-bolt, *n.* 3. An iron rod in a roof- or bridge-truss, used in place of a king-post to prevent the inclined members from allowing an increase of the distance between the tie and the compression pieces.

king-conch (king-kongk), *n.* A helmet-shell, *Cassis madagascariensis*, from the West Indies, used in cameo-cutting.

kingcup, *n.* 2. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.


King-conch (*Cassis madagascariensis*).

kingdom, *n.*—**The Flowery Kingdom**, the Chinese empire: a partial translation of Chinese *Chung hwa kwoh*, 'Middle flowery kingdom.' The usual term is *Chung kwoh*, 'Middle kingdom,' a geographical expression. 'Flowery' is a rhetorical addition.—**The Middle Kingdom**, China.

king-eagle (king′ē″gl), *n.* The imperial eagle. See *eagle*, 1.

Kingena (king-ē′nä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fossil brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ*. They have round or oval shells with a large foramen and a loop the descending and ascending lamellæ of which are wholly or partly coalesced with the median septum.

king-fluke (king′flök), *n.* Same as *turbot*, 1.

kinglessness (king′les-nes), *n.* The state of having no king: used by Carlyle to denote a state of anarchy.

And everywhere the people, or the populace, take their own government upon themselves; and open '*kinglessness*,' what we call anarchy, . . . is everywhere the order of the day. Such was the history, . . . from end to end of Europe, in those March days of 1848.
Carlyle, Latterday Pamphlets, No. 1.

king-lory (king′lō″ri), *n.* Same as ★*king-parrot*.

king-monkey (king′mung″ki), *n.* One of the African horse-tailed monkeys, *Colobus polycomus*, related to the guereza. Its general color is black, but a mark on the forehead, a fringe on the throat and chest, and the tuft on the end of the tail are white.

king-of-the-meadow (king″o̤v-thē̤-med′ō), *n.* The joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum*. Also *queen-of-the-meadow*.

king-parrakeet (king′par″ą-kēt), *n.* Same as ★*king-parrot*.

king-parrot (king′par″o̤t), *n.* A name of somewhat vague application, but generally given to an Australian lory, *Aprosmictus scapulatus*, which has a brilliant red head and neck, green back and wings, and dark blue tail. Also known as *king-parrakeet* and *king-lory*. The female, of a dull green, with dull blue tail, is known as the *queen-parrot*.

king-pot (king′pot), *n.* The central and largest crucible used in the manufacture of bronze. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 503.

king-row (king′rō), *n.* In *draughts* or *checkers*, the last row of squares on each side on which the pieces which are to be crowned or made king are placed or which they must reach.

king's-crown (kingz′kroun), *n.* Same as *king's-clover*.

king's-cure (kingz′kūr), *n.* The pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *Chimaphila umbellata*; also, the spotted wintergreen, *C. maculata*.

king-spoke (king′spōk), *n.* *Naut.*, a spoke of the steering-wheel, usually distinguished by a mark of some kind, which is directly over the barrel-hub when the rudder is amidships.

king's-rod (kingz′rod), *n.* A hardy, herbaceous perennial of the lily family, *Asphodelus ramosus*, a native of southern Europe, bearing large white flowers having a reddish-brown line in the middle of each perianth segment and arranged in very long, dense racemes.

kingston (king′stun), *n.* [Also *kingstone*, *kinson*; origin conjectural.] The angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina vulgaris*, one of the elasmobranchiate fishes found on the coasts of Great Britain.

king's-tree (kingz′trē), *n.* A medium-sized tree of the family *Loganiaceæ*, *Strychnos Atherstonei*, native to South Africa, the twigs of which are used by the Kafirs for preparing ceremonial staffs.

kinit (kin′it), *n.* [*kine*[3] + (*un*)*it*.] Same as *poundal*.

kin-kan (kēn′kän′), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese name for the little orange-like fruit more commonly known as *cumquat*. It is a dwarf species, *Citrus Japonica*, now grown to some extent in the southern United States.

kinko (kēn′kō), *n.* The trepang or bêche-de-mer.

kinnor (kin′ôr), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew instrument, probably of the zither or lyre class, but possibly a harp: translated 'harp' in the English Bible.

kinocentrum (kin-o̤-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *kinocentra* (-trä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *κέντρον*, center.] The centrosome regarded as a motor center of the kinoplasm. The movement of cilia and of the tail of the spermatozoa is supposed by some cytologists to have its origin in the centrosome. Opposed to ★*chemocentrum* (the nucleus of the cell).

kinodrome (kin′o̤-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *κίν(ησις)*, motion, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] An instrument for exhibiting moving pictures. *Kansas City Daily Times*, Oct. 14, 1903.

kinoic (ki-nō′ik), *a.* [*kino*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kino.

kinoin (kē′nō̤-in), *n.* [*kino*[1] + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, obtainable in small quantity from kino. It does not precipitate a solution of gelatin, but is converted by heating into kino-red.

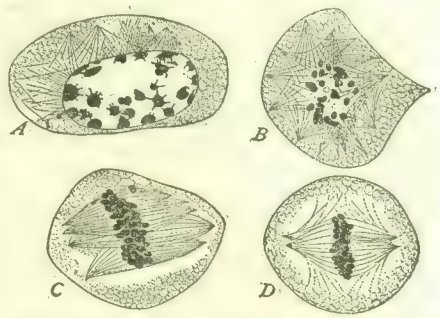
kinoplasm (kin′o̤-plazm), *n.* [NL. *kinoplasma*, irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, a general term for the more active portion of the cell-cytoplasm. The kinoplasm is regarded as having fibrillar structure and as giving rise to motile structures like cilia and flagella. Opposed to ★*trophoplasm* (nutritive plasma).

Strassburger also regards protoplasm as composed of two portions: a motile *kinoplasm* which is fibrillar, and a nutritive trophoplasm which is alveolar, in structure.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 42.

kinoplasma (kin-o̤-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*kinoplasm*.

kinoplasmic (kin-o̤-plaz′mik), *a.* [*kinoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kinoplasm.

The first indication of a spindle in these cells is the formation of a felted zone of *kinoplasmic* fibers surrounding the nucleus. *Bot. Gazette*, Aug., 1903, p. 81.



Kinoplasmic Fibrillæ in Plant-cells. Division of spore mother-cells in *Equisetum*, showing spindle-formation. (Osterhout.)

A, early prophase, kinoplasmic fibrillæ in the cytoplasm; *B*, multipolar fibrillar figure invading the nuclear area after disappearance of the nuclear membrane; *C*, multipolar spindle; *D*, quadripolar spindle which finally condenses into a bipolar one. Highly magnified. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

kinoplastic (kin-o̤-plas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as ★*kinoplasmic*.

kino-red (kē′nō̤-red″), *n.* A red substance of a somewhat resinous character forming a constituent of kino and producible artificially from kinoin. It precipitates a solution of gelatin.

Kinorhyncha (ki-nō-ring′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A class and order consisting of the single genus *Echinoderes*. *Dujardin*.

kinosthenic (kin-os-then′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *σθένος*, force, + *-ic*.] Entering into a mathematical expression only through a fluxion: applied to a coördinate as entering into an expression for a Lagrangian function.

kinotannic (kē-nō̤-tan′ik), *a.* [*kino*[1] + *tannic*.] Noting an astringent acid contained in kino.

kinovin (ki-nō′vin), *n.* [Also *chinovin*, *quinovin*; < *kina* (= *china*[2], *quina*) + L. *ovum*, egg (white), + *-in*[2].] An organic substance of neutral character, found in cinchona-bark, which on boiling with dilute acid yields kinovic acid and a sugar-like substance called *kinovite*. It appears to exist in two isomeric forms, the one occurring in true cinchona-bark, the other in cuprea-bark. Also called *kinova bitter*.

kinsen (kin-sen′), *n.* [Jap., < *kin*, gold, + *sen*, thread.] In Japan, gold wire, used for cloisons in enamel.

kinspeople (kinz′pē-pl), *n. pl.* Kinsfolk.

kinzigite (kint′sig-it), *n.* [Named from *Kinzig* valley, Black Forest, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a gneissic rock composed of oligoclase, biotite, garnet, and sometimes graphite. *Fischer*, 1860.

kioea (kē-ō-ā′ą̈), *n.* [Maori.] The Sandwich Island curlew, *Numenius tahitiensis*.

Kionoceras (kī-o̤-nos′ę̤-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods characterized by its surface-sculpture, which consists of longitudinal ridges in the earlier stages, after which inconspicuous annuli appear which become obsolete before the ephebic stage. It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous.

kip[4], *n.* 2. A lodging-house; a bed in a lodging-house; hence, a bed in general. *N. E. D.*

kip-leather (kip′leᵀᴴ″ėr), *n.* Bark-tanned side-leather finished on the flesh side with a wax finish.

kipper[3] (kip′ėr), *n.* [Queensland Australian dialect.] A young man who has been initiated and is classed with the men of his tribe. See ★*bora*[2]. [Australia.]

kipperer (kip′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who kippers or cures fish. *Nature*, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 435.

Kipp's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

kiri (kē′ri), *n.* [Jap.] A large tree, *Paulownia tomentosa*, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, cultivated in Japan for its extremely light wood. It is never found in groves or in forests, but occurs scattered in more open places, growing like fruit-trees. Its grayish wood, in comparison with most other woods of light weight, is remarkably strong and does not warp or split easily. On account of its lightness and softness it is used in many ways, especially for the manufacture of small, light boxes, wooden shoes, lacquer ware, and toys. From its seeds an oil is obtained which in Japan is used for waterproofing paper. See *Paulownia* and *kirimon*.

kirin (kē-rēn′), *n.* [Jap. *kirin*, Chinese *kilin*, a fabulous animal said not to tramp on live insects or to eat live grass.] Same as *kilin*.

kirk[2] (kėrk), *v. t.* Same as *kirve*.

The constrained attitudes which coal miners are compelled to assume while "*kirking*" or undercutting the coal seams result in nystagmus.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 323.

kirkify (kėr′ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kirkified*, ppr. *kirkifying*. [*kirk*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make like the Scottish kirk in principles or like a kirk in architecture. *N. E. D.*

kirkward (kėrk′wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [*kirk*[1] + *-ward*.] Churchward; toward the church.

kirn[2], *v. t.* 2. In *mining*, to bore with a hand-jumper or kirner. [Scotch.]

kirner (kėr′nėr), *n.* [See ★*kirn*, *v. t.*, 2.] In *mining*, a hand jumper; a churn-drill. [Scotch.]

kiroumbo (ki-röm′bō), *n.* [*Malagasy.*] A common name for the two species of peculiar birds included in the genus *Leptosoma*, found in Madagascar.

kirri (kir′i), *n.* [Also *keerie*, *kerrie*, S. African D. *kieri*; from the Kafir name.] A short, heavy stick or club with a knob on one end, used as both a striking and throwing weapon by the Bushmen and other natives of South Africa. Also called *knobkerrie*.

Kirtlandia (kėrt-lan′di-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Jared P. *Kirtland*, an American ichthyol-



Kirtlandia vagrans.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

ogist.] A genus of fishes, belonging to the family *Atherinidæ*, found on the coasts of North and Central America.

kirwanite (kėr′wąn-īt), *n.* [Named (1833) after R. *Kirwan*, an Irish mineralogist.] A mineral, related to the chlorites, occurring in green fibrous forms in the basalt of Ireland.

kischtimite (kēsh′ti-mīt), *n.* [Named orig. in G. *Kischtim-parisit*, 'parisite of *Kyshtymsk*' (G. *Kischtim*), in the Ural, in Russia.] A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, related to parisite.

kisher, kishr (kish′ėr, kish′r), *n.* [Ar. *qishr*, rind, peel, shell, husk.] A favorite drink of the Arabians, especially in Yemen, made of an infusion of the husks or pods of the coffee-berry. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, III. 210.

Kishiu pottery. See ★*pottery*.

kishlak (kēsh′läk), *n.* [Also *kishlag*; < Turk. *kishlāgh*, *kishlāq*, *kishlā*, < Turki *qīsh-lāq*, lit. 'winter place,' < *qīsh*, winter, + *-lāq*, a suffix forming nouns of locality (as also in *yaï-lāq*, 'summer place,' mountain pasture).] In Turkestan, a place inhabited during the winter; winter quarters; also, any settlement or village.

Right opposite the Indich Bashur, on the right side of the Shakh-Dara, there is a small *kishlag*, abandoned.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 674.

kism (kizm), *n.* A subdivision of an Egyptian province.

kiss, *n.* 4. A very slight, glancing touch.—5. A small drop of sealing-wax accidentally let fall upon a letter near the seal.—**Electrical kiss**, an early experiment with the Leyden jar in which one person, standing on an insulating support, held the outer coating of a charged jar, while a second person touched the knob or wire connected with the inner coating. The jar was then discharged by bringing together the lips of the two operators.

We encrease the force of the *electrical kiss* vastly.
Franklin, Experiments and Observations on Electric-[ity, p. 10.

Kisses out and kisses in, in *billiards*, extra contacts that (sometimes foreseen without being meant, or feared without being guarded against) either prevent a count or cause one. As affecting position merely, 'kiss out' and 'kiss in' may be either designed or accidental.

kiss, *v. t.*—**To kiss the book**, to take an oath by kissing the Bible.

kissable (kis′a-bl), *a.* [*kiss* + *-able*.] That can be kissed; attractive, so as to invite a kiss.

kissably (kis′ą-bli), *adv.* In a manner to suggest kissing.

kissage (kis′ąj), *n.* Kissing. [Nonce-word for the sake of a rime.]

Ere they hewed the Sphinx's visage
Favouritism governed *kissage*
Even as it does in this age.
R. Kipling, Departmental Ditties, Gen. Summary, st. 3.

kissing-bug (kis′ing-bug), *n.* Any one of several species of predatory bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*. Applied notably to *Opsicoetes personatus*, *Melanolestes picipes*, *Rasahus biguttatus*, and *Conorhinus sanguisugus*. The name *kissing-bug* originated in the newspapers in June, 1899, many persons being bitten that summer and often on the lip.



Kissing-bug (*Rasahus biguttatus*).
(Howard, U. S. D. A.)

kissing-gate (kis′ing-gāt), *n.* A narrow gate, not wide enough for two to pass as strangers.

kiss-me-quick (kis′mē-kwik″), *n.* A name given to various things of a presumably coquettish or attractive nature: a small becoming bonnet fashionable about the middle of the nineteenth century; a lady's cap with ribbons that tied under the chin on one side with 'kissing-strings'; a short lock of hair curled in front of each ear, etc. The name is also given to the wild pansy. See *kiss-me*.

kissybion (ki-sib′i-on), *n.*; pl. *kissybia* (-ą). [Gr. *κισσύβιον*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a drinking-cup made of ivy-wood or decorated with ivy-leaves. It is mentioned several times in the Odyssey. It probably had a single long handle like the cyathus.

kisu (kē′sù), *n.* [Jap. *kisz*.] Same as ★*okigisu*.

kisutch (kē′such), *n.* [Also *keezitch*; a native name.] The vernacular name in Alaska and Kamchatka, and also the technical specific name, of a kind of salmon.

kit[1], *n.* 5. An English fanciers' term for a small flock of pigeons, particularly tumblers.

kit[8] (kit), *n.* [Maori *kete*, Samoan and Tahitian *ete*, a basket, = Hawaiian *eke*, a bag.] A bag or basket woven of native flax, used by the Maoris. [Australia.]

kitamakura (kē-tä-mä′kö-rä), *n.* [Jap. *kita-makura*, implying 'one who sleeps with the head to the north,' < *kita*, north, + *makura*, pillow.] A Japanese name of a gymnodont fish, *Eumycterias rivulatus*. Also known as *yokobuku* and *akamebuku*.

kitar, kittar (ki-tär′), *n.* [Ar. *kitār*: see *guitar*.] An Arab guitar or lute, commonly with four pairs of strings.

kit-bag (kit′bag), *n.* A bag to hold a soldier's or sailor's kit.

We're bearded and we're dirty,
As well as broken down:
So why the dickens don't they send
Our *kit-bags* from Capetown?
Grumbles from the Ranks, st. 5, in War's Brighter Side, [p. 280.

kitchen, *n.* 3. In *metal.*, the space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed. Also called the *laboratory*.

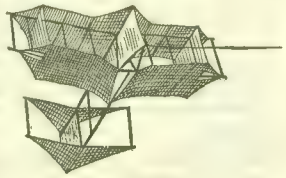
kitchen-court (kich′en-kōrt), *n.* In a large house, the court upon which the kitchen and its dependencies open by doors or windows, or both. The arrangement may be such that only one opening from the service part of the house communicates with the grounds.

kit-dressing (kit′dres″ing), *n.* A rustic festival in which girls carry on their heads kits decorated with willow.

kite[1], *n.* 7. A variety of tumbler, black, with the inner webs of the primaries red or yellow. —8. Something thrown out as a suggestion to see 'how the wind blows'—what the condition of public opinion is on a certain subject, or what conclusions may inferentially be drawn.

A few suggestions have been thrown out by various students which must be regarded more as trial hypotheses than as definite conclusions, indeed they should be looked upon rather as "*kites*."
Nature, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 380.

9. In *geom.*, a deltoid: so called by Sylvester from its resemblance to a spear-kite.—**Aërocurve kite**, a cellular kite invented by C. H. Lamson. In this kite the forward supporting surfaces are curved like the wings of a bird, while the rear cell is flat and smaller in size, forming a tail-like rudder. The framework which holds the cloth covering slides on two supporting rib-like cross-braces, thus permitting the kite to



Aërocurve Kite.

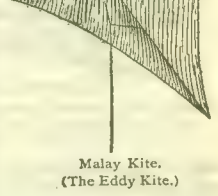
be folded when not in use.—**Auxiliary kite**, a kite attached by a clamp or safety-catch and a short line to the main kite-line of the highest or main kite, for the purpose of supporting the line and relieving the main kite of unnecessary strain.—**Box kite**, a form of cellular kite in which the front and rear cells are rectangular parallelepipeds. The different types of this kite in use are: (1) The *Hargrave box kite*, the framework of which consists of a backbone of wood or other rigid material, with diagonal struts or braces which may be collapsed when desired for folding or packing. (2) The *Blue Hill box kite*, designed by H. H. Clayton, the essential principle of construction being corner-posts extending from end to end of the kite, with the girder form of bracing. This form of construction is now almost universally used in kites designed for scientific purposes. (3) The *Weather Bureau kite*, designed by C. F. Marvin. It embodies the essential features of the Blue Hill box kite, with the added novelty of a collapsible frame and a supplementary surface in the front cell.—**Boys'** or **uniplane kite**, a single-plane kite, usually formed by two sticks crossing each other at an angle and tied so as to form a support for a surface of cloth or paper. In some forms a third stick is used. The surface of this form of kite is flat, and a tail is required in order to maintain equilibrium in the air. The best-known forms are the *bow kite*, the *diamond kite*, the *hexagonal kite*, and the *star kite*.—**Brahminy kite.** See *brahminy*.—**Cellular** or **multiplane kite**, a kite the first forms of which were invented by Lawrence Hargrave about 1892. He made a variety of forms, the essential principle of construction being an open cell of circular, triangular, rectangular, or other shape, joined by a rigid rod or backbone to another cell. The flying-line is attached near the inner edge of one cell, which thus becomes the front cell. The wind blowing through the cells exerts a lifting effect on the upper and lower surfaces, while the side surfaces give great stability. The cells are usually formed of a framework of sticks covered with cloth. The scientific principle involved is the combination of a superposed plane and a following plane. See cut at ★*bridle*, 10.

The *cellular* or *multiplane kites* are also far steadier than single-plane kites, and we believe they are better adapted than the latter to maintain their equilibrium under great variations of wind force.
C. F. Marvin, Kite Exper. at the Weather Bureau, p. 27.

Chinese kite, a kite (made in China) resembling a bird, a man, a dragon, or other object, formed of light paper or cloth stretched on a framework of bamboo or wood. They are extensively flown in China, Japan, and the Malay Peninsula.

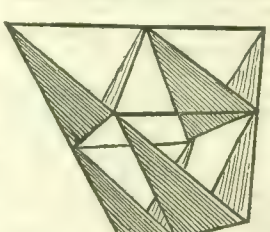
The most curious style of *Chinese kite* is the dragon kite. It consists of a series of small elliptic, very light disks formed of a bamboo frame covered with India paper. These disks are connected by two cords which keep them equidistant.
O. Chanute, Progress in Flying Machines, p. 194.

Collapsible kite, a kite that can be folded up for convenience in transportation.—**Hargrave kite.** See *cellular* ★*kite*.—**Malay kite**, a form of kite used in the Malay Peninsula. The framework consists of two sticks crossing each other at right angles, one of which is made so elastic that it bends in the wind and forms a bow; or else the stick is tied with a cord so as to retain the form of a bow. This bow, when properly placed, balances in the wind, so that the kite flies without a tail. The best-known type of this kite in the United States is the *Eddy kite*, in which the bowed cross-stick is placed at a point distant 18 per cent. of the length of the vertical stick from the top of the kite. This was the first kite to be used for scientific purposes in America, except the boys' kite used by Franklin and his followers.



Malay Kite.
(The Eddy Kite.)

—**Pariah kite**, *Milvus* (or *Milvulus*) *govinda*, a bird of prey common in southern India, where it plays to some extent the part of a scavenger: not to be confused with the brahminy kite, *Haliastur indus*, which is a very distinct bird.—**Spear-kite**, a kite built upon a frame consisting of one vertical and one horizontal stick: named from its resemblance to a spear-head.—**Square-tailed kite**, *Milvus* (or *Lophoictinia*) *isurus*, an Australian species.—**Tetrahedral kite**, a kite the skeleton or framework of which forms a tetrahedron, or a kite built up of individual parts, the skeleton of each part forming a tetrahedron. This kite is an invention of Alexander Graham Bell. In its developed forms it involves the principle of the cellular kite of superposed planes and following surfaces.



Tetrahedral Kite.

Tetrahedral kites combine in a marked degree the qualities of strength, lightness, and steady flight; but further experiments are required before deciding that this form is the best for a kite, or that winged cells without horizontal aeroplanes constitute the best arrangement of aero-surfaces.
A. G. Bell, in Nat. Geog. Mag., June, 1903, p. 229.

War or **observation kite**, a kite used to elevate men for the purpose of reconnaissance or observation. Several forms of kite have been used for this purpose by Baden-Powell, Wise, and Cody.

For some time past attempts have been made to devise kites of sufficient dimensions and lifting power to carry a person into the air, either for meteorological observations, or simply to reconnoiter the surrounding country, the lat-

ter object naturally constituting for the most part an acquisition to a military equipment. Major Baden Powell of the British army has devised a kite which will lift a man into the air, but its scope, as frequent experiments have shown, is somewhat limited. Mr. Samuel Franklin Cody, however, has devised an *observation kite* which has been submitted to several exacting tests in England, and has proved practical and successful for general observation and meteorological experiments.

Sci. Amer. Sup., April 11, 1903, p. 22804.

Whistling kite, *Haliastur sphenurus*, an Australian bird of prey related to the brahminy kite of India. Its general color is ashy brown above, rufous on the head, and dull yellowish with dark markings below.

kite[1], *v. i.* **3.** To fly a bird-shaped kite over a grouse moor: an English sporting-term. The birds, taking this for a hawk, lie close, until the dogs are near.

kite-balloon (kīt'ba-lön″), *n.* A captive balloon so constructed as to act partially as a kite. Archibald's kite-balloon was an ordinary balloon fitted with a cone-shaped structure to support it. Parseval's kite-balloon, used by the Germans for scientific and also for military purposes, consists of an elongated balloon held rigid by an air-sack inflated by the wind, the sack being a part of the rear end of the balloon.

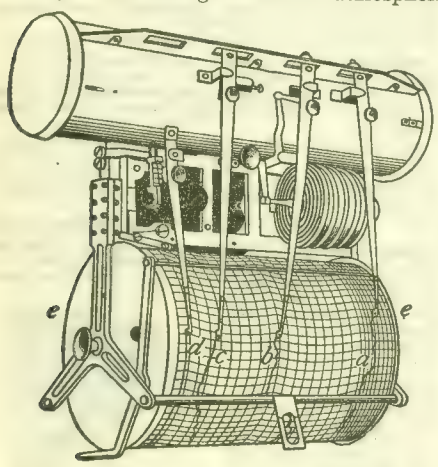
kite-boat (kīt'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by the pulling force of a kite.

A few weeks ago S. F. Cody, in thirteen hours, safely crossed the English Channel between Dover and Calais in a "*kite-boat*," described as a miniature submarine boat weighing four tons, and propelled by a modified box-kite.

Amer. Inventor, Dec. 15, 1903, p. 276.

kite-fish (kīt'fish), *n.* A gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, found in the Mediterranean and off the western coasts of Europe.

kite-meteorograph (kīt'mē″tē-ō-rō-gråf), *n.* A small apparatus, designed to be carried by a kite, for obtaining records of atmospheric conditions at considerable altitudes: made in various forms devised by Fergusson, Richard, and Marvin.



Marvin's Kite-meteorograph.

a, record of the pressure; *b*, record of the temperature of the air; *c*, record of the temperature of the wet-bulb thermometer; *d*, record of the velocity of the wind; *e*, *e*, revolving drum.

kite-photograph (kīt'fō″tō-gråf), *n.* A photograph taken by means of a camera attached to a kite.

kittel[2] (kit'el), *n.* [Yiddish *kittel*, < G. *kittel*, MHG. *kittel*, *kitel*, a frock, blouse, shirt-waist; origin unknown.] A Yiddish name for an ample linen or cotton robe which orthodox Jews wear on three solemn occasions, namely, at nuptial ceremonies (by the bridegroom); at the seder service, on the first two evenings of Passover (by the master of ceremonies); and on the Day of Atonement. Pious Jews are also buried dressed in a kittel.

kittereen (kit-ę-rēn'), *n.* [Also *kittareen*, *kitterine*, *kittering*; origin unknown. It has been referred, without proof, to *Kettering*, a local name, and *Kit Treen*, a man's name.] 1†. A kind of omnibus. [Western England.]—2. A one-horse, two-wheel chaise or buggy, with or without a movable top. [Jamaica.]

kittle[1], *v. t.* **2.** To confuse with questions or statements.

kitty-witch (kit'i-wich), *n.* A small swimming-crab, *Porcellana platycheles*, found in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

kiva (kē'vä), *n.* [Also spelled *kib-va*. Moki.] A sacred chamber, wholly or partly underground, in which many of the religious ceremonials of the Pueblo Indians are performed. Also *estufa*.

A pueblo of the size of Awatobi, with so many evidences of long occupancy, would no doubt have several ceremonial chambers or *kivas*, but as yet no one has definitely indicated their positions.

Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895–96, p. 611.

kiver[1], *n.* **2.** A sunfish or pumpkin-seed. See *pumpkin-seed*, 2. Also *kivy*. [Local, U. S.]

kivu (kē'vö), *n.* [African.] A native name for one of the tsetse-flies which communicate the nagana or sleeping-sickness in Africa.

kl. An abbreviation of *kiloliter*.

K. L. An abbreviation of *Knights of Labor*.

K. L., K. L. A. Abbreviations of *Knight of Leopold of Austria*.

klafter (kläf'tėr), *n.* [G. *klafter*, MHG. *klāfter*, OHG. *clafdra*, the stretch of the arms, a fathom.] The German fathom, a measure containing 6 local feet. The square klafter contained 36 square feet and the cubic klafter 216 cubic feet. The equivalent value in English measure varies with the length of the local foot which was the basis of the klafter. The Austrian klafter was about 74⅔ English inches, that of Hamburg about 66⅔ inches.

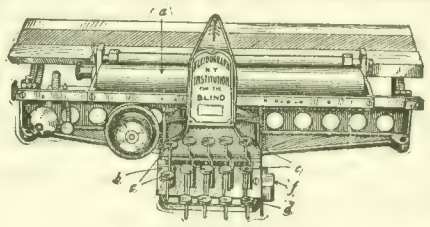
klahowya (klä-hou'yä), *n.* [Connected with Chinook jargon *klahowya*, *klahowyam*, poor, wretched, pitiable, < Chinook *tlakauyam*, its poverty.] Good-by. [Washington and British Columbia.]

klaprothium (klap-rō'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < M. H. *Klaproth* (1743–1817), a German mineralogist.] An early name for the metal cadmium.

klaprotholite (klap'rōth-ō-līt), *n.* [Named after M. H. *Klaproth* (1743–1817), a German mineralogist.] A sulphobismuthite of copper, $Cu_6Bi_4S_9$, occurring in steel-gray orthorhombic crystals.

Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. See ★*bacillus*.

kleidograph (klī'dō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. κλείς (κλειδ-), key, + γράφειν, write.] A form of typewriter for embossing paper by the New York point system of writing for the blind. It consists essentially of a carriage for the paper, a small keyboard, and embossing mechanism operated by the keys. The keyboard contains fourteen keys and a space-key. The keys are arranged in three ranks of four each, with two keys for capitals placed at the left, and with a space-key at the right. The two upper ranks are for the points used in forming small letters, and are numbered, the first rank being numbered 1357 and the second rank 2468, these numbers corresponding to the numbers of the fourth base of the New York point system. The third or lowest rank consists of compound keys for making two impressions at one stroke, called first, second, third, and fourth compound key. The blind operator uses the left hand in handling the keys and moving the carriage, the right hand being free to read any form of tangible print or writing by touch. The characters are formed by combinations of the eight keys, each stroke or pressure on a key indenting the paper with one dot: a large percentage of all the letters are formed by touching two keys in succession and all can be formed by four motions. The keys of the lower rank make two indentations for one stroke at a great gain in the speed of the work. The machine automatically spaces the letters and the space key is used to separate the words and sentences. See ★*typewriter*, 1, and ★*point*[1], 31.



Kleidograph.

a, carriage; *b*, keyboard; *c*, small-letter keys; *d*, compound keys; *e*, capital-letter keys; *f*, space-key.

Kleinian (klī'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Felix Klein (1849–), the German geometer.—**Kleinian function, group.** See ★*function*, ★*group*[1].

Klein solution. See *heavy solution*, under *solution*.

klementite (klem'en-tīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. *Klement* of Brussels.] A silicate of aluminium and iron, related to the chlorites and occurring in dark olive-green scales at Vielsalm, Belgium.

kleptic, kleptocracy, kleptophobia. See ★*cleptic*, etc.

K. L. H. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Legion of Honor*.

K-light (kā'līt), *n.* In *spectroscopy*, the light of the K-line of the spectrum, due to the incandescence of calcium vapor. This line, which lies in the extreme violet of the spectrum, is of high actinic power. Its presence in the light from the sun's atmosphere is utilized in the photography of the solar prominences and in similar work.

klinker, *n.* See *clinker*.

klinocephalic, klinocephalism, klinocephalus, klinocephaly. See ★*clinocephalic*, etc.

klinostat, *n.* See *clinostat*.

kliphok (klip'hok), *n.* [D. *klip*, cliff, + *hok*, pen or dungeon.] In South Africa, a ruined native stone hut.

klon, *n.* See ★*clon*.

klonal, *a.* See ★*clonal*.

klootch (klöch), *n.* [A back-formation from *klootchman*.] Same as ★*klootchman*.

klootchman (klöch'man), *n.* [Chinook jargon *klootchman*, < Nootka *tlotsma*, woman.] A woman, particularly an Indian woman. [Washington and British Columbia.]

klop (klop), *n.* [Also *clop*; imitative.] A sound made by the fall or regular beat of a solid on a hard surface, as a horse's hoofs on a pavement. Also repeated, *klop-klop*.

klumene (klö'mēn), *n.* [Appar. Gr. κλύμενος, famous: see *Clymenia*, ★*clymene*.] In *chem.*, the name first given to acetylene by its discoverer, E. Davy, who obtained it as a product of the action of water on crude potassium carbide formed in the preparation of metallic potassium.

knacker[2], *n.* **4.** A man who dismantles and sells the materials of old houses, ships, etc.

knackery (nak'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *knackeries* (-riz). [*knacker*[2] + *-y*[3].] A yard for slaughtering worn-out horses; a knacker's yard.

knacky (nak'i), *a.* [*knack* + *-y*[1].] Adroit; clever; adaptable; having a knack.

Knapsack sprayer. See ★*sprayer*.

knee, *n.* **3.** (*e*) In *mech.*, the middle joint or elbow in a toggle-joint. (*f*) In *anat.*, a knee-shaped part. See *genu* (*b*).

5. In *graphics*, a break or abrupt change in a plotted curve.

On the rising curve there is seen to be a more or less well defined "*knee*" where the relation of stress to strain undergoes a marked change.

Physical Rev., Aug., 1904, p. 114.

6. A natural prominence; a rock, hill, or part of a hill.—**Capped knee.** See ★*capped*.—**Knee of the head**, in *ship-building*, the large flat timber which is fayed edgewise upon the fore part of the stem.—**Sprung knee**, a forward bowing of the knee of the horse, mule, or ass, caused by the shortening of the flexor tendons behind as a result of inflammation.

knee, *v. i.*—**To knee out**, to break out at a right angle and return to the original direction.

knee-ball (nē'bâl), *n.* Same as ★*molula*.

knee-board (nē'bōrd), *n.* A drag or tension-board on a cotton-yarn winding-machine. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 257.

knee-boot (nē'böt), *n.* **1.** A compressed leather shield for covering the side of a horse's knee. The wrapper is of soft leather or felt. —**2.** A boot which comes to the knee.

knee-hole (nē'hōl), *n.* The space under a desk occupied by the knees of one seated at the desk. [Local, Eng.]

knee-ill (nē'il), *n.* Same as *navel-ill*. Also *joint-ill*.

kneeing (nē'ing), *n.* An angular bending or knee-shaped projection. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 624.

knee-knapt (nē'napt), *a.* Same as *knock-kneed*. [Prov. Eng.]

kneelet (nē'let), *n.* [*knee* + *-let*.] A knee-piece in medieval armor, sometimes carrying a spike.

knee-lyre (nē'līr), *n.* Same as *lira da gamba* (which see, under *lira*[2].)

knee-movement (nē'möv″ment), *n.* A device for operating a toggle-joint.

kneepan, *n.* **2.** In *entom.*, the femoral concavity into which the tibia is inserted. *Kirby and Spence*.

knee-pipe (nē'pīp), *n.* An elbow; a bent pipe.

knee-plate, *n.* **3.** In *ship-building*, a small triangular plate fitted at the point of connection of the beam and frame to strengthen it.

knee-protector (nē'prō-tek″tor), *n.* A pad used to protect the knee in roller-polo, football, and similar games.

knee-punch (nē'punch), *n.* A punch which is bent to allow its being used through a narrow opening.

knee-stake (nē'stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knee-staked*, ppr. *knee-staking*. In *leather-manuf.*, to stake or soften by aid of the knee. *Fleming*, Practical Tanning, p. 51.

knee-viol (nē'vī″ol), *n.* Same as *viola da gamba* (*a*) (which see, under *viola*[1]).

Kneiffia (knī'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Spach, 1835), named in honor of F. G. *Kneiff* (-1832), an apothecary and botanist of Strasburg.] A genus of plants of the family *Onagraceæ*. They

differ from *Œnothera* in their diurnal flowers, unequal stamens, and usually club-shaped and often winged capsules. There are about 12 species, belonging chiefly to the eastern United States, commonly known as *sundrops*.

kneip (knīp), *v. i.* [G. *kneipen*, carouse, tipple, booze, fuddle, < *kneipe*, a pot-house, beer-shop: see ★*kneipe*.] In German universities, to drink and be convivial at a 'kneipe,' according to the German 'beer-code.'

In whatever other respects the German student may be irregular, he always *kneips* according to rule.
J. M. Hart, German Universities, p. 139.

kneipe (knī'pe), *n.*; pl. *kneipen* (-pen). [G. *kneipe*, a pot-house, beer-shop, bar-room, students' club.] In German universities: (*a*) A room, or sometimes a house, where beer-drinking is carried on. (*b*) A beer-drinking; a carousing; a booze; especially, a semiprofessional carouse of students according to a complicated set of more or less humorous rules, which are somewhat strictly observed.

knel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *knell*.

knez (knez), *n.* [Serv. Slov. *knez*, Bohem. *kněz* (*kniez*), Russ. *knyazŭ* (*kniaz*) (Albanian *knez*), MGr. *κνέζης*, etc., a prince; connected with OHG. *chuning*, etc., AS. *cyning*, E. *king*.] Prince: a Slavic title of nobility equivalent to prince or duke, and sometimes implying sovereignty.

knickers (nik'ėrz), *n. pl.* A contraction of *knickerbockers*. Also used adjectively, in the form *knicker*: as, a *knicker* suit.

knife, *n.*—**Barlow knife**, a pocket-knife having the name 'Barlow' on the handle. These knives were extensively used for many years, since they had excellent steel blades and were inexpensive. Also called *Billy Barlow knife*.—**Graefe knife**, a slender knife used in the operation of linear extraction of cataract.—**Recording knife**, the sapphire cutting-point of the phonograph. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 35.

knife-bar, *n.* 2. A metal bar with an acute edge employed on different machines with different functions.

knife-box, *n.* 2. Same as ★*griffe*[1], 3.

knife-bracelet (nīf'brās″let), *n.* A narrow bracelet of iron, with a sharp edge which is usually covered with a strip of hide. The edge may be uncovered and the bracelet used to inflict wounds by a blow. Such knife-bracelets are worn by the Irenga and other tribes of the upper Nile. In other parts of Africa bracelets or arm-rings with attached knives or spikes are worn.

To guard themselves from capture, they [Reshiats or Darsonichs] wear a very sharp *knife bracelet*, and when fighting they remove the sheath.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 383.

knife-fish (nīf'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Pelecus cultratus*, found in eastern Europe.

knife-man (nīf'man), *n.* A special workman employed in the more delicate and important part of archæological excavations in which it is necessary to substitute a knife for a spade.

knife-roller (nīf'rō″lėr), *n.* A roller with blades or knives, arranged spirally or otherwise, as on the knife-roller cotton-gin.

knife-switch (nīf'swich), *n.* In *elect.*, a form of switch in which the circuit is closed by the insertion of a metallic strip pivoted, like a knife-blade, between metallic clips or springs.

knife-worm (nīf'wėrm), *n.* Any cutworm.

Knight of the brush, a painter.—**Knight of the pestle**, an apothecary.—**Knight of the quill**, a writer; an author.—**Knights of Columbus**, a fraternal and beneficent association founded at New Haven, Conn., in 1882, to promote Catholic education and charity and to provide an insurance system for its members. The order is governed by a supreme council, is divided into State, Territorial, and subordinate councils, is established throughout the United States and Canada, and abroad, and numbers over 300,000 members.—**Knights of Pythias**, a secret fraternal order founded at Washington in 1864. It has an insurance or beneficial branch.—**Two Knights' defense**. See *opening*, 9.

knight-cross (nīt'krôs), *n.* The scarlet lychnis or cross of Jerusalem, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.

knight-fish (nīt'fish), *n.* A common name applied to *Monocentris gloræ-maris*, a berycoid fish found in Australia. Also called *pine-cone fish*.

knismogenic (nis-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κνισμός*, tickling, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Productive or provocative of tickling: as, *knismogenic* sensations. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 95.

knitting-bur (nit'ing-bėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel with blades for carrying the yarn to the needles and clearing it from them while the web is forming.

knob, *n.* (*i*) A small flock, less than 30, of ducks: an English sporting-term.

knobble (nob'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knob*.] A small knob or lump.

knobbling-fire (nob'ling-fīr), *n.* A bloomery for refining cast-iron.

knob-fly (nob'flī), *n.* A natural fly used in angling; also, an artificial fly. Also called *knop-fly*.

knob-grass (nob'gràs), *n.* Same as ★*knob-root*.

knobkerrie, knobkerry (nob'ker-i), *n.* [Cape D. *knopkieri*; as *knob* + *kerrie*, *kirri*.] See ★*kirri*.

knob-root (nob'röt), *n.* The horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

knobstones (nob'stōnz), *n. pl.* The local name in Kentucky for the silicious group. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 1866, p. 105, cited in Dialect Notes, II. vi.

knock, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** To speak ill of one. [College slang.]—**To be knocked off** (*naut.*), to be turned to leeward: said of a vessel when, by reason of the sea hitting her on the weather bow, her head is sent to leeward of the point toward which she had been looking.—**To knock down.** (*c*) To take to pieces (as a machine or a barrel), for storage or for purposes of transportation; as, for barrels *knocked down*—so much. (*d*) See the extract.

A system known as "*knocking down* one's cheque" prevails all over the unsettled parts of Australia. That is to say, a man with a cheque, or a sum of money in his possession, hands it over to the publican, and calls for drinks for himself and his friends, until the publican tells him he has drunk out his cheque.
H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 222, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

To knock up. (*e*) In *cricket*, to score runs by hitting. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **4.** To keep up a system of annoying attacks; to keep striking or hitting until the other side capitulates or buys the 'knocker' off. [Political slang, New York.]

There are several ways of getting into Tammany Hall. One is to be born there; and another is to work your way up in; a third is to lower yourself down in. The fourth, and a very successful way, is what the Tammany men call "*knockin'*." This is to fight Tammany Hall until the organization opens and receives you, paying in return almost anything within reason.
N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1901.

knockabout (nok'a-bout), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Noting something which knocks (other things) about; rough; buffeting; boisterous: as, a *knockabout* game of foot-ball.—**2.** Accustomed to knock about or to be knocked about: as, a *knockabout* globe-trotter; suitable to be knocked about in: as, a *knockabout* coat.—**3.** Noisy; full of horse-play: as, a *knockabout* entertainment; *knockabout* business. [Theat. slang.]—**4.** In Australia, applied to a jack of all trades on a station.

II. *n.* **1.** A traveler; one who has knocked about.—**2.** A performer in a knockabout play or sketch; the sketch itself. [Theat. slang.]—**3.** In Australia, a hand on a station who does a little of everything.—**4.** A small sailing-yacht of light construction and simple sail rig, the latter consisting of a mainsail and



Knockabout.

a jib bent on a stay that is set up on the stem of the boat. These boats, as a rule, are flat-bottomed, with a fin-keel, and can be handled very quickly, going from one tack to another without apparently losing speed. Some knockabouts are provided with a center-board instead of a fin, for use in shallow waters.—**5.** A small launch.

knocker, *n.* **5.** One who keeps up a system of 'knocking' or persistent attack, with ulterior motives. See ★*knock*, *v. i.*, 4.—**6†.** A sort of pendant to a wig.—**Newgate knocker**, a lock of hair worn by thieves and others in such a manner as to be supposed to resemble the knocker on the prisoners' door at Newgate.

knocker-up (nok'ėr-up), *n.* A person employed, especially in mill towns, to go about and waken those whose work requires them to be up early.

knocking, *n.* **5.** The practice of persistent attack with ulterior motives. See ★*knock*, *v. i.*, 4. [Political slang, New York.]

knock-off, *n.* **2.** In *mech.*, a releasing device; a tappet or cam for releasing some part of a mechanism. It is used in some forms of engine valve-gears to operate the admission-valves.

knock-out, *a.*—**Knock-out attachment**, an attachment to a sheet-metal press used to knock the finished ware off the dies; a form of ejector. It is automatic and is made in several forms.—**Knock-out drops**. See ★*drop*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *pugilism*, the act of rendering insensible; a blow which produces insensibility.—**2.** A knock-off; a release; specifically, a device for allowing a valve in a spring-testing machine to open when the ram encounters a resistance.

knop, *n.* **6.** A loop or tuft in two- (or more) ply yarn produced in doubling for ornamental purposes.

knop-fly (nop'flī), *n.* Same as ★*knob-fly*.

knopite (knop'īt), *n.* [G. *knopit* (1894), named after Professor A. *Knop* of Karlsruhe.] A titanate of calcium and cerium occurring in lead-gray isometric crystals. It is intermediate in composition between perovskite and dysanalyte.

Knorria (nor'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), named after Georg Wolfgang *Knorr*, a German paleontologist.] A supposed genus of Paleozoic fossil plants consisting of trunks whose surfaces present inclined overlapping ridges. They are now known to be, for the most part at least, decorticated trunks of *Lepidodendron* in which the whole bark has been stripped off, the course of the leaf-trace bundles through the middle cortex being represented by these ridges, and presenting an appearance wholly different from that of the real surface of the trunk.

knot[1], *n.* **3.** (*u*) In musical instruments of the lute, viol, and similar classes, same as *rose*[1], 15.—**Double overhand knot**, a common landsman's knot made by uniting two pieces of string or rope. It is decried by sailors because it will slip when a strain is put upon it. See the illustration.—**Hangman's knot**, a knot formed



Double Overhand Knot.

by laying back the bight of a rope near the end, then winding seven turns around it from left to right, and passing the end back under all the turns. This makes a slip-noose and a long cylindrical knot through which the hauling part of the rope travels freely.—**Loop-knot**, any knot which forms a loop, such as a bowline.—**Old-granny knot**. Same as *granny's-knot*.—**Stopper knot**. See *stopper-knot*.—**Vital knot**, the 'nœud vital' of Flourens; a small area of the oblongata, destruction of which means instant death, and which has therefore been regarded as preëminently the vital center.

The *vital knot* of Flourens is the vital center and must also be the center of pleasure and pain, which are merely alterations in the functions of organic life.
G. Sergi, quoted in Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 28.



Hangman's Knot.

knot-grass, *n.* **3.** (*e*) The joint-grass, *Paspalum distichum*. See *Paspalum*.—**Knot-grass moth**. See ★*grass-moth*.

knot-hole (not'hōl), *n.* A hole in a board or plank formed by the falling out of the piece of a knot, node, or knur left when the plank was sawed.

knot-horn (not'hôrn), *n.* A collectors' name for any phycitid moth: so called because the males of this family frequently have a swollen basal antennal joint. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 424.

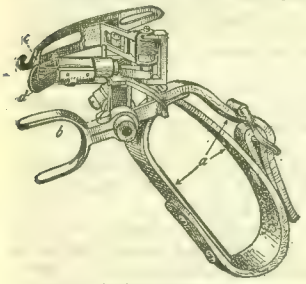
knotless (not'les), *a.* [*knot* + *-less*.] Without a knot, in any sense of the word; with the knots removed or untied.

knot-maul (not'mâl), *n.* A maul which has a head made from a knot or other tough piece of wood.

knot-pound (not'pound), *n.* A unit in terms of which the weight of copper and, indirectly, the electrical conductivity of a submarine or underground cable are expressed; one pound per nautical mile or knot.

knot-root (not′rōt), *n.* Same as ★*knob-root*.

knotter, *n.* 2. In *textile-manuf.*, a hand-device for mechanically tying together two ends of yarn or thread. —3. The mechanism in a harvester and binder which ties the knots in the binding-cord.



Barber Knotter.

a, strap for fastening on the hand; *b*, thumb-piece; *c*, knotter and cutter; *d*, thread-guide.

knotty-horn (not′i-hôrn), *n.* An American cerambycid beetle (the cloaked knotty-horn), *Desmocerus palliatus*, dark-blue in color, with the basal part of the elytra orange. Its larvæ bore into the stems of elder. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 570.

knotty-pated (not′i-pā″ted), *a.* A doubtful term, either genuine and meaning 'having a knotty or lumpy pate,' or, simply, 'having a hard (wooden) pate,' or a mistake for *not-pated* (which is also used by Shakspere).

Why, thou . . . *knotty-pated* fool, thou . . . obscene, greasy, tallow-catch. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.



Knotty-horn (*Desmocerus palliatus.*) Enlarged one third.

knotwork, *n.* 2. A kind of fancy-work made of thread, yarn, etc., by tying knots. It is usually finished with a crocheted edge.

knot-writing (not′rī″ting), *n.* A mnemonic device consisting of strings in which a number of knots are made, the number and order of knots serving the end of recalling certain objects or events: used by many primitive tribes unfamiliar with the art of writing—for instance, by the Australians, the California Indians, and also by the Peruvians. See *quipu*. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 344.

knowability (nō-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being (easily) recognized, known, or comprehended.

One of the few advantages that India has over England is a great *knowability*. . . . At the end of twenty years [a man] . . . knows, or knows something about, every Englishman in the Empire.
R. Kipling, Indian Tales, p. 489. *N. E. D.*

knowledge, *n.*—**Dynamic knowledge,** knowledge that effects changes, especially in conduct and social relations. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 509.

Knox beds, dolomite. See ★*bed*[1], ★*dolomite*.

Knoxville beds. See ★*bed*[1].

knoxvillite (noks′vil-īt), *n.* [*Knoxville* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of ferric iron, chromium, and aluminium occurring in greenish-yellow rhombic plates: found at the Redington mercury-mine, Knoxville, California.

K. N. S. An abbreviation of *Knight of the North Star* (Sweden).

knuckle, *n.* 8. A sharply bent loop, as of intestine, especially when imprisoned, as in a hernia.

When a small *knuckle* of intestine has slipped into a narrowing there is no strangulation at once and fecal matter enters the *knuckle* through its upper entrance.
Med. Record, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 350.

9. In *mech.*, the swinging leaf or hook used for the coupling device in certain automatic car-couplings, particularly in the Janney or M. C. B. (master car-builders') type. A hole is usually provided in the knuckle so that the common link-coupling may be used with it.

knuckle, *v. i.*—**To knuckle to.** (*a*) To acknowledge one's self convinced, in the wrong, or beaten. (*b*) To apply one's self earnestly.

knuckle-bone (nuk′l-bōn), *n.* 1. A bone in a knuckle-joint, especially of a sheep: used in the game of knuckle-bones. See *dib*[3].—2. *pl.* The game played with dibs or knuckle-bones.

He became one of the leading players at *knuckle-bones*, which all jhampanis and many saises play while they are waiting outside . . . of nights.
R. Kipling, Indian Tales, p. 34.

knuckle-kneed (nuk′l-nēd), *a.* Having very prominent knees.

knuckle-post (nuk′l-pōst), *n.* One of the two cross-arms in a knuckle-joint; specifically, the vertical post carrying the stub-axle in the steering-knuckle of an automobile.

knuckle-thread (nuk′l-thred), *n.* A screw-thread which has a large round at the top and bottom.

knuckling (nuk′ling), *n.* A deformity of the fetlock-joint, caused by a shortening of the tendons behind, which results in throwing the joint upward and forward, making the foot more upright than is normal. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. on Diseases of the Horse*, 1903, p. 346.

knurl, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a milled-edge roller used for dotting and softening outrunning lines and making dark spaces lighter.

knurled, *a.* 3. Milled: said of the serrated edge of a coin. Also called *knarled*. See *mill*[1], 4.

ko[2] (kō), *n.* [Chinese *ko*, prop. the culm of the bamboo, hence a stick, piece, thing, as a conventional term of enumeration.] A Chinese unit of customary enumeration, in connection with certain classes of things: as, yi *ko* jin, a man or 'one man' (usually rendered in pidgin-English 'one *pleecey* man').

koali (kō-ä′lē), *n.* [Hawaiian *koali*, < *koali*, *koai*, creep around.] In Hawaii, a name for several vines belonging to the genus *Ipomœa*.—**Koali-ai** (edible convolvulus), *Ipomœa tuberculata*, a stout twiner with a tuberous root which was formerly used by the natives as food in times of scarcity. The stems are strong and durable and are used by the Hawaiians as cordage. The plant is distributed over tropical Asia and parts of South America.—**Koali-awahia** (bitter convolvulus), *Ipomœa congesta*, a stout twiner, the root of which is a powerful cathartic, much used in native medicine.

kob, *n.*—**Leche, lichi,** or **lechwe kob,** *Kobus leche*, a large species from South Central Africa. The general color is pale brown, ears fawn-colored, under parts and a ring round the eyes white.—**White-eared kob,** *Kobus leucotis*, a species found in Uganda, characterized by its general dark color and white ears.

kobbera, *n.* See ★*cobbra*.

Kobell's test. See ★*test*[1].

kobong (kō′bong), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] In West Australia, the totem animal of a clan.

kobu (kō′bō), *n.* [Jap.] An important broad-fronded, edible seaweed, *Laminaria saccharis* (which see, under *Laminaria*), found on the coasts of Japan, and especially of Yezo, the most northerly of the four large islands, where it is known as ★*kombu* (which see).

kobza (kob′zä), *n.* [Russ., Little Russ., Pol. *kobza*, Turk. *kopuz*, a pandora.] A rude lute used in Little Russia.

K. O. C. An abbreviation of *kathodic opening contraction*.

kochelite (kō-ke-līt′), *n.* [G. *kochelit* (1868), named from *Kochel*wiese, in Silesia.] A mineral closely related to fergusonite: found in the granite of the Kochelwiese, Silesia.

Koch's comma bacillus, Koch-Weeks bacillus. See ★*bacillus*.

kodak (kō′dak), *n.* [An arbitrary word invented as a trade-mark.] A hand-camera, of a special make, designed for taking instantaneous photographs; hence, any similar camera.

kodak (kō′dak), *v.* [*kodak, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To photograph with a kodak.

II. *intrans.* To take photographs with a kodak; use a kodak.

kodaker (kō′dak-ėr), *n.* One who uses a kodak.

Kœberlinia (kėb-ėr-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zuccarini, 1832), named after C. L. *Koeberlin*, a Bavarian botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs or small trees, the type and only genus of the family *Kœberliniaceæ*. The only species, *K. spinosa*, is a native of western Texas and northern Mexico. It is characterized by the stiff green branches ending in firm thorns, scale-like caducous leaves, and small white flowers in lateral racemes near the ends of the branchlets. See ★*junco*[2].

Kœberliniaceæ (kėb-ėr-lin-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1895), < *Kœberlinia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of American shrubs or small trees of the order *Hypericales*, the junco family, consisting of the single monotypic genus *Kœberlinia*. See ★*Kœberlinia*.

Kœllia (kėl′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), named in honor of Johann Ludwig Christian *Koelle* (1763–97), a German physician and botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Menthaceæ*. See *Pycnanthemum*.

koenenite (kėn′e-nīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. von *Koenen*.] A hydrated oxychlorid of aluminium and magnesium occurring in red cleavable masses.

koettigite (kėt′ig-īt), *n.* [Named (1850) after Otto *Koettig*, who first analyzed it.] A hydrous arseniate of zinc, cobalt, and nickel, related to vivianite in form and composition.

Koheleth (kō′hā-let), *n.* [Heb. *qōhēleth*, a word of uncertain meaning, but appar. connected with *qahal*, congregate, and hence translated in the Septuagint version of *Ecclesiastes* 'member of an assembly,' but understood by Jerome and later authors as 'Preacher.'] 1. The book of Ecclesiastes, traditionally ascribed to King Solomon.—2. One of the six traditional surnames of King Solomon: said to have been applied to him because his words were spoken in public gatherings. The other five were *Jedidiah*, *Agur*, *Jakah*, *Lemuel*, and *Iticl*.

Kohlrausch's law. See ★*law*[1].

kohua (kō′hō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] 1. A native Maori oven. This consisted of a hole in the ground, containing heated stones, in which the food was placed in baskets. Water was then poured on the stones, and the whole covered up to keep in the steam till the food was properly cooked. See ★*umu*.
2. A three-legged iron pot or kettle; a 'go-shore' or 'go-ashore.' [New Zealand.]

koi (kō′ē), *n.* [Jap.] The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, found in the rivers of Japan.

koilonychia (koi-lō-nik′i-ä), *n.* [Gr. κοίλος, hollow, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), finger-nail.] A spoon-shaped finger-nail with surface concave instead of convex.

koilorachic (koi-lō-rak′ik), *a.* [Gr. κοίλος, hollow, + ῥάχις, the spine.] Having a spinal column with a lumbar curve concave forward, or with a lumbovertebral index of more than 102. *Turner*.

koji (kō′jē), *n.* [Jap. *kōji*.] A ferment used by the Japanese in making sake or rice-wine. It is produced by leaving steamed rice exposed to the air at ordinary temperature until a fungus growth makes its appearance. Used as an infusion, it acts upon starch, converting it into maltose and dextrine, and ultimately into glucose susceptible of alcoholic fermentation.

kokam (kō′käm), *n.* [Hindi.] Same as ★*corcopali*.

kokio (kō-kē′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian, prop. a shrub or tree.] A name in Hawaii of several species of malvaceous shrubs or trees belonging to the genus *Hibiscus*.—**Kokio-keokeo** ('white kokio'), *Hibiscus Arnottianus*, with white flowers: same as ★*hauhele*.

koklass (kōk′las), *n.* A native name of pheasants of the genus *Pucrasia*, which are distinguished by the long crests and ear-tufts of the males. These pheasants are found through the Himalayas from Afghanistan to Manchuria.



Common Koklass. (*Pucrasia macrolopha.*)

koko[1] (kō′kō), *n.* [W. African.] Same as *cocco*.

koko[2] (kō′kō), *n.* [Hawaiian *koko*, a particular use of *koko*, blood (sap). These plants yield an abundance of milky sap or latex.] A name in Hawaii of several shrubs and small trees belonging to the genus *Euphorbia*, and particularly of *E. lorifolia*. This is a tree 12 feet high, found at high elevations, and is much used as fire-wood.

kokong (kō-kông′), *n.* [Also *kokoon*, *cocoon*; < Sechuana *khokong* or *kgokoñ*.] The brindled gnu, *Catoblepas taurina*.

kokoon (kō-kön′), *n.* Same as *cocoon*[2] and ★*kokong*.

kokopu (kō′kō-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A fish, *Galaxias fasciatus*, of the family *Galaxidæ*, found in Australian waters. See ★*cockabully*. Also sometimes applied to other fishes of the same family.

kokowai (kō′kō-wī), *n.* [Maori.] Red ocher. [New Zealand.]

koku (kō′kū), *n.* [Jap.] A liquid and dry measure used in Japan. As a liquid measure it is equivalent to 47.6 United States gallons; as a dry measure, to 5.11 United States bushels.

kola, kolanine, kola-nut, kola-red. See ★*cola*[2], ★*colanine*, *cola-nut*, ★*cola-red*.

kolea (ko-lā′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The Pacific golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus fulvus*, which makes a wonderful trip from Alaska to the Sandwich Islands.

kolkol (kol′kol), *n.* [Southern Maidu (California).] Shell money of the Californian Indians, made of *Olivella biplicata*. The word was in use in central California.

kolloxyline, *n.* 2. A substance closely related to celloidin, and used like it in histological technic: said to be more readily soluble.

kol nidre (kōl nid′rā). [Heb., 'all vows.'] The opening words of the most solemn prayer of the Jewish ritual for the eve of the atonement fast. It is chanted three times by three pious members, including the hazzan, or cantor. The reformed communities of America and Europe have discarded it, owing to the fact that it seems to release the supplicants from all vows from one Day of Atonement until the next, according to one of its declarations.

kolokolo (kō-lō-kō′lō), *n.* [Hawaiian, a creeper, < *kolo*, creep.] A name applied by the natives in Hawaii to a number of plants with a creeping or prostrate habit.—**Kolokolo kuahiwi** ('mountain creeper,') *Lysimachia Hillebrandi*, a species of loosestrife with dark-purple sweet-scented flowers, found on the highlands of Kauai.

kolpohysterectomy, *n.* See ★*colpohysterectomy*.

komatik (ko-mä′tik), *n.* [Labrador.] A sledge used by the people of Labrador.

kombe (kom′bā), *n.* [Native African name.] A rambling or climbing shrub of the dogbane family, *Strophanthus Kombe*, native of East Africa. It furnishes a part of the officinal *Strophanthus* seeds used in medicine. See *Strophanthus*.



Kombe (*Strophanthus Kombe*). *a*, branch with leaves and flowers, one third natural size; *b*, corolla, laid open, the attenuate lobes removed, one third natural size; *c*, stamen, front and side view, natural size; *d*, pistil, natural size; *e*, portion of follicle, one sixth natural size.

kombic (kom′bik), *a.* Noting an acid, a little-known compound of uncertain properties and composition, found in *Strophanthus* seeds.

kombo (kom′bō), *n.* [African.] A ceremonial form of greeting, employed by chiefs in many parts of Africa.

kombu (kom′bū), *n.* [Jap.; Chin. *k'un-pu*.] A Japanese coarse, edible seaweed, also called ★*kobu* (which see), great quantities of which are gathered on the coasts of Yezo and elsewhere and prepared for use as pickles, seasoners, relishes, vegetables, sweetmeats, and, in powdered form, as tea. See the extract.

Kombu is one of the staple foods of the country [Japan], entering into the dietary of almost every family and being eaten alone as a vegetable or as a seasoning for meats, fish, stews, etc. *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, May, 1905, p. 218.

Kome beds. See ★*bed*[1].

komenic, *a.* Incorrect form for ★*comenic*.

kommers (ko-mārs′), *n.* [G. *kommers*, also *kommersch*, a particular pronunciation, among students, of *kommerz*, *commerz*, commerce, trade, intercourse, society, drinking-club, etc.; < L. *commercium*, commerce: see *commerce*.] A social gathering of German university students at some place of entertainment.

Come in; Come in. You shall see some sport. A Fox [Freshman] *commerce* is on foot and a Regular Beer-Scandal. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv.

kommos, *n.* See *commos*.

kona (kō′nä), *n.* [Hawaiian *kona*.] The southwest wind that sometimes occurs in the Hawaiian Islands, interrupting the northeast trade-winds and usually bringing rain.

konarite, *n.* An incorrect spelling of ★*connarite*.

Kongo colors. Same as *direct cotton* ★*colors*.

Koniéprusian (kō″ni-ā-prō′si-an), *n.* [*Koniéprus* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a term adopted by French geologists for the lowest division of the Devonian formation when expressed as a pelagic fauna in limestone facies. It is represented by the Koniéprus limestone of the Bohemian basin, and is essentially equivalent to the Hercynian stage and limestone of the German geologists.

koninckinid (kō-ning′kin-id), *n.* One of the *Koninckinidæ*, or a brachiopod related thereto.

koninckinoid (kō-ning′ki-noid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Koninckinidæ*.

konini (kō′nē-nē), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, the fruit of the kotukutuku or native fuchsia, *Fuchsia excorticata*. It is an ovoid, fleshy, four-celled, pendulous black or purple berry, which is edible and pleasant and forms the principal food of the wood-pigeon.

koniology (kō-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science which treats of dust and its components, especially of the dust floating in the atmosphere.

koniscope, *n.* See ★*coniscope*.

konje (kon′je), *n.* [Native African name.] A valuable fiber-plant, *Cordyline Guineensis*, yielding African bowstring hemp. See *Sansevieria*.

konnarite, *n.* See ★*connarite*.

konzi (kon′zi), *n.* [African.] Lichtenstein's hartbeest, *Bubalis lichtensteini*, a large African antelope which inhabits the Zambesi region. It has rather small ringed horns that bend upward and outward, then inward, and, finally, backward.

koobery (kö′be-ri), *n.* [Also *kooberry;* from an aboriginal Australian name.] A fish, *Therapon richardsonii*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found in Australia.

koodoo, *n.* 2. One of the bushbucks, *Tragelaphus selousi*, which inhabits the swampy regions of central and eastern Africa.—**Greater koodoo,** *Strepsiceros kudu*, rapidly being exterminated in most parts of its range.—**Lesser koodoo,** *Strepsiceros imberbis*, a species smaller than the common koodoo, lacking the fringe of hair beneath the throat, and having horns more closely twisted. It appears to be confined to Somaliland and the region about Kilimanjaro.

kookaburra (kö-kạ-bur′ä), *n.* [Also *gogobera, goburra, gobera;* an aboriginal Australian name.] The native name adopted as a common name for the laughing-jackass, *Dacelo gigas*, a large species of kingfisher. The name is extensively used about Sydney and is given by E. P. Ramsay in his "Catalogue of Australian Birds." See cut under *Dacelo*.

koolaman, kooliman (köl′a-man, -i-man), *n.* Same as ★*coolamin*.

koontee, koonti, *n.* See *coontie*.

koosin (kö′sin), *n.* Same as ★*kosin*.

kootchar (kö′chär), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] An Australian stingless bee probably belonging to the genus *Melipona*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 63.

kop[1] (kop), *n.* [D. *kop* = E. *cop*[1]. Compare ★*kopje*.] A small hill. [South Africa.]

The three field batteries then came into action against a high tableland *kop* which formed the right of the held position, the advance remaining checked the while. *L. James*, in War's Brighter Side, p. 347.

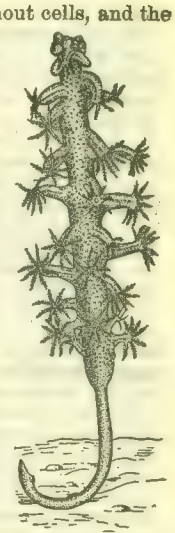
kop[2] (kop), *n.* [D. *kop* = E. *cop*[3], cup.] In Holland, the name given to the liter when used as a dry measure.

kopang (kō′päng), *n.* [Malay *kopang, kupang;* cf. *cobang, kobang*.] An old money of account at Penang, equal to a tenth of a United States dollar.

koph (kōp, kōf), *n.* [Also *qoph;* Heb. *qōp, qōph*, Phen. **qōp*, whence Gr. *φόππα, κόππα*.] The nineteenth letter (ק) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the Roman *q*. Its numerical value is C.

Kophobelemnon (kō-fō-bē-lem′non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφός*, dull, dumb, + *βέλεμνον*, dart.] A widely distributed genus of sea-pens, typical of the family *Kophobelemnonidæ*. *Asbjörnsen*, 1856.

Kophobelemnonidæ (kō-fō-bē-lem-non′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kophobelemnon* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatulacean alcyonarians having the polyps on both sides of the elongate cylindrical rachis in a single series or in indistinct rows, large and without cells, and the ventral streak of the rachis without polyps. It includes the genera *Kophobelemnon*, *Sclerobelemnon*, and *Bathyptilum*.


Kophobelemnon leuckartii.

kopiopia (kō-pi-ō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κοπιᾶν*, be tired (*κόπος*, tiredness, fatigue), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A condition in which the eyes quickly tire.

kopje (kop′i), *n.* [D. *kopje* (pron. kop′ye, in Cape D. kop′i), orig. **kopken*, dim. of *kop*, a hill: see ★*kop*[1] and *cop*[1].] A small hill. [South Africa.]

Kopjes, short, thick, volcanic-looking hills, often with a squared-off summit or a crater-like bowl on the top, such as Majuba has. They are . . . hills made of rock so that the surface is a fretwork of the outermost boulders. *J. Ralph*, An American with Lord [Roberts, p. 4.

koprosterin (ko-pros′te-rin), *n.* [As *koproster(ol)* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*koprosterol*.

koprosterol (ko-pros′te-rol), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *(chole)sterol*.] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{25}H_{44}O$, found in human feces. It is a derivative of cholesterol, which it resembles in general properties, and is possibly identical with stercorin. It forms long, slender, pliable needles melting at 95–96° C. Also called *koprosterin*.

Kopt, *n.* See *Copt*[2].

Koptic, *a.* and *n.* See *Coptic*.

koradji (kō-rä′ji), *n.* [Also *coradgee, karáji*, etc.; native Australian.] A shaman or medicine-man of the Australian aborigines.

Korahite (kō′ra-īt), *n.* [*Korah* + *-ite*[2].] In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Korah (1 Chron. vi. 22, etc.), the great-grandson of Levi. The Korahites ("sons of Korah") distinguished themselves in the Levitical services as singers in the temple. Certain Psalms (xlii., xliv., xlv., etc.) are superscribed as "for the sons of Korah."

korakora (kō-rä-kō′rä), *n.* [Also *coracora, korocora*, etc.; < Malay *kōra-kōra:* see ★*caracoa*.] A Malayan boat, formerly in use, having a high curved stem and stern.

koranolatry (kō-ran-ol′a-tri), *n.* Worship of or reverence for the Koran.

From Lully down Mohammedans have been the hardest to convert. Heresy and apostasy from *koranolatry* is here treason. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 729.

korigum, korrigum (kor′i-gum), *n.* [African.] The Senegal hartbeest, *Bubalis senegalensis*, a species with rather short, heavy, lyrate horns, which inhabits Central Africa from Senegal to Somaliland.

korimako (kō-ri-mä′kō), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori name for the New Zealand bell-bird, *Anthornis melanura*.

korin (kō′rin), *n.* [W. African.] A species of gazel, *Gazella rufifrons*, found in Senegal, Africa.

kornerupine (kôr-ne-rö′pin), *n.* [Named (1885) after A. N. *Kornerup*, a Danish geologist.] A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, $MgAl_2SiO_6$, occurring in from colorless to white fibrous or columnar aggregates: found at Fiskernäs, Greenland. Prismatine, from Waldheim, Saxony, is a similar mineral.


Japanese Koro. Iron, inlaid with gold. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

koro[2] (kō′rō), *n.* [Jap. *kōrō*.] A Japanese incense-burner or censer, usually of bronze, iron, or pottery.

korora (kō′rō-rä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori name, to some extent adopted as a common name, for the little penguin, *Eudyptula minor*, the smallest member of the group.

korrel (kor'el), *n.* [D., a grain, a decigram, a particle, crumb; = E. *kernel.*] In Holland, the name given to the decigram.

korroboree, *n.* and *v.* See *corroboree.*

korumburra (kor'um-bur-ä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A brown-and-yellow flesh-fly. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

kosher (kō'shėr), *v. t.* To make 'kosher,' or ceremonially correct.

kosin (kō'sin), *n.* [*koso* (*kosso, kusso*) + *-in*2.] A sulphur-yellow tasteless compound, $C_{23}H_{30}O_7$, obtained from cusso. It does not preëxist in the drug, but is a decomposition-product of kosotoxin. It is physiologically inactive. Also *kussin, koussin, kosein, kussein,* and *tæniin.*

kosmochlore, *n.* See ★*cosmochlore.*

kosmochromite (kos″mō-krō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος,* ornament, + *χρῶμα,* color, + *-ite*2.] Same as ★*cosmochlore.*

kosotoxin (kō-sō-tok'sin), *n.* [*koso,* otherwise *cusso,* + *toxin.*] A yellowish, amorphous compound, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained from cusso, the pistillate flowers of the Abyssinian tree *Brayera anthelmintica.* It is anthelmintic.

koswite (kos'wīt), *n.* [*Kosw*(*insky*), a locality in Perm, northern Ural, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.,* a variety of pyroxenite composed of diopside-diallage, with small amounts of olivin, hornblende, magnetite, and chrome-spinel. The characteristic feature is the texture produced by the magnetite, which is about 16 per cent. of the rock and forms a matrix for the other constituents.

kotal (kō'tal), *n.* [Pushto *kōtal.*] In Afghanistan, a mountain pass; the summit of a pass.

> We . . . reached the *kotal* in an hour.
> *Lord Roberts,* Forty-one Years in India, II. 147.

Kotari (kō-tä'rē), *n.* One of the minor Dravidian languages of India spoken by the Kotars.

kotschubeite (kot-shö'bē-īt), *n.* [Named after a Russian count, P. A. von *Kotschubei.*] A rose-red variety of clinochlore containing several per cent. of chromium oxid.

köttigite, *n.* See ★*koettigite.*

kotuku (kō'tö-kö), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand white heron, *Ardea timoriensis:* like other herons miscalled a crane.

kotukutuku (kō-tö-kö-tö'kö), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a small ornamental tree, *Fuchsia excorticata,* which belongs to the evening-primrose family. Its trunk is covered with ragged, papery bark, and its wood, which is soft and useless, contains much tannic and gallic acids. It bears red-purple flowers about an inch long and a pleasant, edible fleshy berry called by the natives *konini.* The name is more commonly shortened to *tookytook,* a corruption of the aboriginal name. Also called *native fuchsia.*

kotwalee (kot-wä'lē), *n.* [Also *kotwallee, cutwallee,* < *kotwal, cutwal,* a police officer: see *cutwal.*] A police station. [Anglo-Indian.]

kou (kō'ö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In the Hawaiian Islands, a name of *Cordia subcordata,* a tree belonging to the borage family, from which the natives make wooden bowls, or calabashes, for holding their poi.

koueme (kö-ā'me), *n.* [Native name in East Africa.] A tall, climbing plant of the gourd family, *Ampelosycios scandens,* with stems from 50 to 100 feet long and bearing large, fleshy fruits which sometimes reach 60 pounds in weight. It is a native of eastern tropical Africa and is much cultivated by the natives there and in the Mascarene Islands for its large oily seeds, which are boiled and used for food.

kourgan, kourgane, *n.* Same as ★*kurgan.*

kouse (kous), *n.* [Also *cous, cows,* and *cowish,* of Amerindian origin: see *cowish*2.] A native name for *Lomatium Cous* and other species of the same genus, umbelliferous food-plants of the Columbia River region.

> The Sioux Indians beat dried wild cherries with buffalo meat to form their winter stock of pemmican. In Oregon and Washington an immense amount of food was gathered from the camass root, and also from the *kouse* root.
> *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1899, p. 308.

koussein, koussin, *n.* Same as ★*kosin.*

kowdie (kou'di), *n.* An imperfect rendering of *kauri,* a New Zealand tree. See *kauri-pine.*

kowhai (kō'hwī), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, either of two trees of the bean family, *Sophora tetraptera* and *Clianthus puniceus.* The first has yellow flowers, and is further distinguished as *yellow kowhai* or locust-tree, while the second, with red flowers, is called *scarlet kowhai, parrot's-bill,* or *kaka-bill.* See *Clianthus* and ★*goai.*

kowl (koul), *n.* [Also *cowl, cowle;* < Hind. Ar. *qaul,* speech, word, saying, vow.] A written engagement. [Anglo-Indian.]

> Things for which we need a *kowl.*
> *R. Kipling,* in Pearson's Mag., Dec., 1897, p. 622.

koyan (kō'yan), *n.* [Malay *kōyan.*] A Malayan measure used in stating heavy weights, as of cargoes. It varies from 30 to 40 piculs. In the Straits Settlements it is equal to 40 piculs or 5,333.333 pounds avoirdupois; in Penang it is equal to 5,705.143 pounds.

kozo (kō'zō), *n.* [Jap. *kōzo.*] The paper-mulberry, *Papyrius papyrifera.* See *Broussonetia.*

K. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of St. Patrick;* (*b*) of *Knights of Pythias.*

Kr. 1. The chemical symbol for the element *krypton.* — 2. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *kreutzer.*

K. R. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Redeemer* (Greece).

kra (krä), *n.* [Malay *krā.*] A Malayan name of the crab-eating macaque, *Macacus cynomulgus,* widely adopted as a book-name.

kraal (krâl or krä'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kraaled,* ppr. *kraaling.* [*kraal, n.* Compare *corral, v.*] To place (cattle or sheep) in a kraal or shed for shelter or safe-keeping. See *kraal, n.*

> If goats are to produce the best fleeces they are capable of they must be maintained in uninterrupted good condition. They must have a variety of food, principally shrubs and aromatic plants, and lead an active life; they must, if possible, have running water to drink, and be kept free from dust; they must not be *kraaled* (or shedded) except when absolutely necessary; they must have clean sleeping places, and must not be crowded together.
> *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 278.

krach (kräsh), *n.* [F., < E. *crash, n.*] A 'crash' in finance.

> It must suffice to say that in the following May the great Vienna "*Krach*" occurred, and the colossal bubble of speculation burst, bringing with it all the ruin foretold by Lasker and Bamberger. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 472.

krait (krīt), *n.* [Also *karait, korait;* < Hind. *karait.*] A small snake, *Bungarus cæruleus* or *B. candidus,* extremely venomous, and common throughout the greater part of the Indian subregion. It is all the more dangerous on account of its small size, and is believed to be responsible for a large share of the 20,000 deaths caused by wild animals that occur annually in India.

> At the end of an hour he died as they die who are bitten by the little *karait.*
> *Kipling,* The Recrudescence of Imray.

Krakowiak (krä-kō'vi-äk), *n.* Same as *Cracovienne.*

kral (krä'l), *n.* [Bulg. Sorbian *kral,* Serv. *kralj,* Bohem. *král,* Pol. *krol,* Russ. *korolĭ,* Albanian *kralj,* Turk. *kral, keral,* MGr. *κράλης,* Lith. *karalius,* Lett. *kralīts,* a king; < OHG. *Karl, Karal,* ML. *Carolus,* the name of Karl the Great, Charlemagne the emperor of Germany: see *carl.* Compare *cæsar,* Russ. *tsar,* emperor, etc., from the name of Julius Cæsar.] The title of the kings of southern Slavonic countries.

> Brought Sisvan the *Kral* of Bulgaria to his knees.
> *Poole,* Turkey, p. 42.

krameric (krā-mer'ik), *a.* [*Krameria* + *-ic.*] Derived from ratany.—**Krameric acid,** a crystalline astringent compound contained in the root of ratany, *Krameria triandria:* used in medicine.

krameroform (krā-mer'ō-fôrm), *n.* A product similar to tannoform, made with kramero- or ratanhia-tannic acid.

kran (krän), *n.* A coin of Persia. The value of the gold kran is about 17 U. S. cents. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; the exchange value of the silver kran is, approximately, $0.0885.

krans (kräns), *n.* [D. *krans,* wreath, rim, cornice, in S. Africa the overhang of a cliff: see *crants.*] The overhang of a cliff; a precipitous wall of rock which surrounds a valley. Also *krantz.* [South Africa.]

> Above, hemming in the view, the grim rusty-brown or purple *krantzes* and alternating slopes, clad at the dry seasons with faded scrub and trees, rising grandly up to the even edge of the plateau.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), Feb., 1908, p. 140.

Kraunhia (krou'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1808), probably from a personal name.] A genus of climbing leguminous plants commonly known as *Wistaria* (which see).

Krause's corpuscle or **end-bulb.** See ★*corpuscle.*

kraut-cutter (krout'kut″ėr), *n.* A hand-machine for slicing and shredding cabbages in making sauer-kraut. One type employs a revolving disk having radial knives.

krautweed (krout'wēd), *n.* Either of two cruciferous plants, *Brassica arvensis,* the charlock, also called *crowdweed,* and *Raphanus Raphanistrum,* the wild radish, sometimes called *white charlock.*

K. R. C. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Red Cross.*

K. R. E. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Red Eagle* (Prussia).

kreatinic, kreatoxicon, kreatoxin. See ★*creatinic,* ★*creatoxicon,* ★*creatoxin.*

krebspest (krebs'pest), *n.* [G., < *krebs,* crawfish, + *pest,* disease.] A bacterial disease of crawfish, prevalent on the continent of Europe.

> The crayfish disease, '*Krebspest,*' for years past widespread and destructive in Europe, but here unknown. The author and his assistant have made a special research on this subject and have described as the cause of the disease Bacterium pestis astaci.
> *Science,* July 1, 1904, p. 15.

kreoform, *n.* See ★*creoform.*

kreolin, kreophagism, kreosol, kreotoxism, kresol. See ★*creolin,* ★*creophagism, creosol,* ★*creotoxism, cresol.*

Kressenberg beds. See ★*bed*1.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* [G. *krieg,* war, + *spiel,* game.] A game designed to teach the principles of strategy and tactics. Two opposing combatant forces are represented by blocks made to the scale of the map upon which the game is played. These blocks represent the tactical units of each arm. The game is played by the commander of each force, and is supervised by an umpire. Until the forces are actually in sight of each other they are so screened that neither commander sees the operations of the other. Each move or change of position corresponds to a given interval of time. As chance is an element of warfare, it is represented in the game by the throwing of dice and reading the consequences in a table of possibilities.

krinin, krinogenic. See ★*crinin,* ★*crinogenic.*

Krishnaism (krish'na-izm), *n.* [*Krishna* + *-ism.*] The worship of Krishna (which see). Krishnaism is of comparatively recent origin. A mass of absurd and licentious rites and practices, it enjoys a corresponding popularity throughout a great part of India.

Krishnaist (krish'na-ist), *n.* One who worships the Hindu deity Krishna. See *Krishna* and ★*Krishnaism.*

kriss, *n.* Same as *creese.*

Krohn's gland. See ★*gland.*

kromskop (krōm'skōp), *n.* A trade-name of the ★chromascope (which see).

krone, *n.* 3. A current silver coin of Austria and the Austrian dependencies, equal to 100 heller or $20\frac{3}{100}$ United States cents.

Kronocentric (kron-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. Κρόνος, Saturn, + *κέντρον,* center, + *-ic.*] Relating to the planet Saturn as a center, or to the center of Saturn. *Science,* Jan. 29, 1904, p. 163.

kroumatic (krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Prop. (in Latinized form) **crumatic;* < Gr. *κρουματικός,* < *κροῦμα*(*τ*-), a stroke, a beat, < *κρούειν,* strike, beat.] Sounded or produced by striking: said of musical instruments or tones. Hence—**Kroumatic music,** instrumental music in general.

Krupped (krupt), *a.* Hardened by the Krupp process; Kruppized.

> One calibre of Harveyed steel, or ⅔ calibre of *Krupped* armour. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 355.

Kruppize (krup'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Kruppized,* ppr. *Kruppizing.* [*Krupp* (see def.) + *-ize.*] To subject a steel armor-plate to the Krupp process of manufacture, by which the face is made very hard to a considerable depth, while the body of the plate remains softer.

> Owing to the great severity of the ballistic tests, which necessitates the employment of a *Kruppized* process, it is impossible . . . to furnish the armor at the prices stipulated by Congress as the maximum that can be paid.
> *Army and Navy Register,* June 3, 1899.

kruzhka (krözh'kä), *n.* [Spelled erroneously, in G. and F. style, *kruschka, kruchka,* etc., < Russ. *kruzhka,* a jug, tankard, cup, also a liquid measure; dim. of Pol. *kruzh,* Polabian *kreuz,* a jug, etc.: cf. MHG. *krüse,* G. *krause;* E. *cruse.*] A Russian liquid measure equivalent to 0.32 of a United States gallon. Also *krouchka.*

kryofine (krī'ō-fin), *n.* [Gr. *κρίος,* frost, + (*paraf*)*fine.*] A colorless, crystalline compound formed by heating paraphenetidin and methyl-glycolic acid together: it is antipyretic and analgesic.

kryogen, kryokonite, kryoscopy. See *cryogen, cryoconite,* ★*cryoscopy.*

krypteon (krip'tē-on), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *-eon,* as in *aecordeon.*] In *exper. psychol.,* an exposure apparatus of simple construction, introduced by E. C. Sanford in 1896. The krypteon consists of a board set obliquely

upon a base, and having a flap of cardboard hinged along its lower edge. The flap can be turned up and down for successive exposures of visual stimuli.

kryptol (krip'tol), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-ol.*] A trade-name for a loose, granular material, a mixture of graphite, carborundum, and fire-clay, having a high electrical resistance. It is used in electric stoves and furnaces, particularly those for scientific purposes, as a means of producing high and easily regulated temperatures by the passage through it of an electric current. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 302.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* [NL. *krypton*, prop. **crypton*, < Gr. *κρυπτόν*, neut. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret: see *crypt.*] A chemical element, one of the five recently discovered gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, first obtained by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. It is colorless, transparent, without observable taste or smell, of density 40.88 as compared with hydrogen, liquefiable at −151.7° C. under atmospheric pressure, and occurs in the atmosphere to the extent of but 1 volume in 20,000,000 volumes of air.

On June 6, 1898, the discovery of yet another element was announced, in a communication made by Prof. Ramsay, of London, to the Academy of Sciences, of Paris. The communication was read to the Academy by M. Berthelot. This new element is a gas, and makes a fifth constituent of the atmosphere; it is, however, present in very minute quantities, viz., one part in ten thousand of its volume. *Krypton* belongs not to the argon, but the helium group; its density is greater than that of nitrogen, being, according to the corrected measurement, 22.47.
Sci. Amer., July 9, 1898, p. 26.

krystic, *a.* See **crystic.*

K. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *King's Scholar*; (*b*) of *Knight of the Sword* (Sweden).

K. S. A. An abbreviation of *Knight of St. Anne* (Russia).

K. S. G. An abbreviation of *Knight of St. George* (Russia).

K. S. P. An abbreviation of *Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.*

kt. An abbreviation of *knight.*

K. T. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight Templar*; (*b*) of *Knight of the Thistle* (Scotland).

Kt. Bach. An abbreviation of *Knight Bachelor.*

ktypteite (tip'tē-īt), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *κτυπος*, a loud noise, + *-t-* + *-e-* + *-ite*[2].] Calcium carbonate occurring in pisolitic form at Karlsbad, Bohemia, and elsewhere: it is probably a kind of aragonite, and is converted into calcite by heat.

kuan-liao (kwän-lē-ou'), *n.* [Chinese *kuan*, of the state, official, + *liao*, flux of glass, colored glass.] Imperial glass made at Peking, China.

kubong (kö-bong'), *n.* [Malay *kūbong.*] The flying-lemur. See **colugo.*

kudu, *n.* See *koodoo.*

kuh (kö), *n.* [Achinese?] A tin coin of Achin, Sumatra, equal to one four hundredth of a peso or dollar.

Kuhlia (kö'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich *Kuhl*, a naturalist who discovered the typical species in the streams of Java.] A genus of fishes, belonging to the family *Kuhliidæ*, found in the tropical Pacific.

Kuhliidæ (kö-lī'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Kuhlia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes of the tropical Pacific.

kujawiak (kö-yä'vi-äk), *n.* [Pol., < *Kujaw*, G. Kujau, a town in Silesia.] A Polish dance resembling the mazurka; also, the music for such a dance.

kuku (kö'kö), *n.* A large and handsome fruit-pigeon, *Carpophaga novæ-zelandiæ*, found in New Zealand.

kukui (kö-kö'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian *Kukui* (= Tahitian *tutui*), < *kui* = Tahitian, Tongan, Marquesan, etc., *tui*, pierce or thread upon a skewer, = Maori *tuitui*, sew.] In Hawaii, the candlenut-tree, *Aleurites Moluccana*, which is easily recognized among the trees of the forest by its silvery foliage. The leaves are either undivided or lobed, and are usually cordate at the base, with a pair of glands at the junction of the blade and the petiole. Throughout Polynesia the oily nuts are roasted and strung upon a reed or the rib of a cocoanut-leaflet, and used by the natives for illuminating their houses. These nuts also furnish the lampblack used for painting and tattooing. In Hawaii the roasted kernels are chopped fine, mixed with certain seaweeds and salt, and used as a relish at native feasts. The oil derived from the kernels is amber-colored, odorless, and very fluid; it acts as a mild cathartic. See *Aleurites.*

kulaite (kū'la-īt), *n.* [*Kula*, in Lydia, Asia Minor, + *-ite*[2].] A group of basalts from the Kula basin, Asia Minor, containing more hornblende than augite, and differing in the kinds of feldspathic constituents. One variety contains orthoclase and bytownite in nearly equal proportions with nephelite; another contains andesin, with leucite and nephelite. *Washington*, 1894.

kuliat (kö-lē-ät'), *n.* [Also *culiat*; said to be Tagalog.] A name applied in the Philippines to *Gnetum scandens*, a climbing shrub with opposite leaves and catkin-like inflorescence. The seeds are roasted and eaten by the natives, and the stem yields a fiber which is used for cordage and, in the Andaman islands, for making fishing-nets. Also called *mala-itmo* (false betel-pepper) and *itmong-ouäk* (crow's betel-pepper.) Also *culiat.* See *Gnetum.*

kulp (kulp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of shark or dogfish, *Squalus spinax niger.*

kulturkampf (kůl-tör'kämpf″), *n.* [G., < *kultur*, culture, civilization, + *kampf*, fight.] A struggle for civilization: a name given to the conflict between the imperial government of Germany and the Roman Church, which lasted from 1872 till 1886. The name was first given to it by Virchow, in one of his electoral manifestos, to imply that it was a struggle of principle between the teaching of the Roman Church and that of modern civilization.

In Germany, when the Pontificate of Leo XIII. began, a disastrous conflict between the Imperial Government and the Church was in progress. It was called the *Kulturkampf*, as professing to be undertaken on behalf of civilization and culture; but it had originated in the belief, instilled into the Government by interested persons, that the Vatican Decrees on Infallibility were issued for a political purpose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 271.

kumara (kö'mä-rä̤), *n.* [Maori. Also *kumera*, *kumarrah*; < *kumara* = Samoan *umala*, = Tahitian *umara*, etc.] The aboriginal name in New Zealand for the sweet potato.

kumascope (kö'mạ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, wave, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting electric waves; a receiver or coherer: used in wireless telegraphy.

Dr. Fleming said that the time had arrived to introduce a new word into the art of wireless telegraphy. The whole apparatus by which the messages were translated was called a receiver, which was too wide a word to be considered as a definition. The arrangement by which the electric impulses in the receiving aerial were utilized was called a "coherer"; but since that word had been introduced, contrivances for the purpose had been devised which did not cohere, and therefore the word was too limited in its application. He had therefore ventured to coin a fresh word, which was "*kumascope*," derived from the Greek word *κῦμα*, a wave; it was similar to electroscope and many others of a like kind.
Sci. Amer. Sup., July 18, 1903, p. 23033.

Contact kumascope, a receiving instrument, in wireless telegraphy, which depends for its action upon changes in contact-resistance under the action of electric waves, that is, upon coherer action.—**Magnetic kumascope,** a receiving instrument, in wireless telegraphy, which depends for its action upon the magnetizing or demagnetizing effect of electric waves.

kumascopic (kö-mạ-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the kumascope.

Kumassi (kö-mas'i), *n.* [W. African; also spelled *Coomassie.*] The name of a town in West Africa, used as a label for several colors. See **black*, **blue*, etc.

kumatologist (kö-mạ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*kumatology* + *-ist.*] A student of kumatology; one who makes a special study of oceanic and atmospheric waves and of their influence on geologic and geographic phenomena.

kumatology (kö-mạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα(τ)*, wave, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of the forms and characteristics of waves. See the extract.

I [Vaughan Cornish] think the time has come when it will be for the advantage of our science that there should be a distinctive word for the study of the waves and wave-structures of the Earth as a special branch of geography. Κῦμα, genitive Κύματος, is Greek for 'a wave.' I propose that the word '*kumatology*' be added to the vocabulary of our science, to designate that department of geography which deals with the waves and wave-structures of the Earth. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 624.

kumera, *n.* See **kumara.*

kummeter (kö'me-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, wave, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of cymometer for measuring the lengths of the waves used in wireless telegraphy. *J. A. Fleming*, in Trans. Internat. Elect. Congress, 1st ser., 1904, III. 616.

kumquat, *n.*—**Native kumquat,** in Australia, a small tree of the rue family, *Atalantia glauca*, bearing round, acid fruits about one half inch in diameter, from which an agreeable beverage or preserves can be made. Its wood is of a bright yellow color with brown streaks or veins. Called also *desert lemon.* See *cumquat.*

Kunckel's phosphorus. See **phosphorus.*

Kundt's constant law. See **constant*, **law*[1].

kungu (köng'gö), *n.* [Also *nkungu*; a native name near Lake Nyassa.] A winged aquatic insect supposed to belong to the culicid genus *Corethra.* It arises in swarms from Lake Nyassa.—**Kungu cake,** a cake made of the dipterous insect kungu and eaten by the natives near Lake Nyassa, who gather the insects in large numbers for this purpose.

Kunzite (könts'īt), *n.* [Named after George F. *Kunz*, a New York mineralogist.] A transparent pink-and-purple lilac variety of spodumene. It is found in crystals near Pala, San Diego county, California, and affords gems weighing from 1 to 200 carats each. Described by Baskerville in "Science" for August, 1904. It is very phosphorescent when exposed to radium rays, the Röntgen rays, etc.

kupang (kö'päng), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *cupang*, prob. connected with Bisaya *copang*, a skein of cotton or silk.] In the Philippine Islands, *Parkia Roxburghii*, a tree belonging to the mimosa family, with bipinnate leaves having minute leaflets and one or two glands on the petiole. The flowers are borne in dense heads at the end of long peduncles, and the pods are about a foot long bearing numerous seeds surrounded by a sweet pulp. The tree is said to yield a resin used for illuminating. Also written *cupang* and *copang.*

kupfernickel (kůp'fėr-nik″el), *n.* [G.: see *copper* and *nickel.*] The common German name of the mineral niccolite: so called because, though an ore of nickel, it has a coppery-red color.

kura (kö'rä), *n.* [Jap. a storehouse.] In Japan, a building without large windows and unfit for residence, arranged as a thoroughly fire-proof storehouse for valuables. It forms a separate place of storage, where the proprietor's works of art and other treasures are kept. Compare *godown.*

kurakkan (kö-ra-kän'), *n.* [Cingalese.] In Ceylon, same as *raggee.* See *Eleusine.*

kurbash, *n.* See *koorbash.*

kurdaitcha (kör-dī'chä̤), *n.* [Also *coordaitcha*, *goditcha* (def. 2); aboriginal Australian.] 1. Among the tribes of central Australia, a man chosen to avenge the death of one who has died, every death being supposed to be due to the magic influence of some enemy.—2. A kind of shoe, made of emu-feathers matted together with human blood, worn by the kurdaitcha when on his errand. See def. 1. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

kurgan (kör-gän'), *n.* [Russ. *kurganŭ*, Pol. *kurhan*, = Pers. *kurkhāne*, a mound, tumulus, < North Turk. *kurgan*, a fortified place.] One of the prehistoric burial-mounds in Russia, found from the Carpathians eastward into Siberia. Most of the kurgans belong to the stone age and contain remains of a dolicho ephalic type which preceded the present brachycephalic type of Russia. They were, however, used as late as the tenth century of our era.

To the British barrows, of which there are two types, the older long and the later round-shaped, correspond the *Kurgans* of the Russian steppe lands, and the already described mounds of North America. Both the *Kurgans* and the mounds reach far into the historic period, and the *Kurgans* were still used as burial-places in the 10th and 11th centuries of the new era. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 126.

kurhaus (kör'hous), *n.* [G., < *kur*, cure, + *haus*, house.] The principal building at a watering-place; a house arranged for the convenience of persons who resort to mineral springs and the like.

Kurlbaum's process. See **process.*

kuromatsu (kö″rō-mät'sŭ), *n.* [Jap. *kuromatsu*, *kuro matsz*, < *kuro*, black, + *matsu*, *matsz*, pine.] A valuable timber-tree, *Pinus Thunbergii*, yielding a durable wood, used for bridge-construction and engineering-work, particularly below ground.

kuromoji (kö'rō-mō″ji), *n.* [Jap. **kuromoji* < *kuro*, black, + *moji*, cotton gauze.] Any one of several species of shrubs or small trees belonging to the laurel family, especially *Benzoin sericeum*, *B. umbellatum*, *B. citriodorum*, and *Litsea glauca.* Several of the species, particularly the first named, yield a grayish-white, silky, fragrant wood which is used for the manufacture of toothpicks. From the foliage of several species a volatile oil is obtained.

kurrajong (kur'a-jông), *n.* Same as *currajong*: the name is also applied to a number of other malvaceous and sterculiaceous trees or shrubs yielding strong bast-fibers from which the natives make cordage, nets, or matting. See the phrases below.—**Black kurrajong,** any one of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Sterculia*, especially *S. diversifolia*, and another sterculiaceous tree, *Rulingia pannosa.*—**Brown kurrajong,** a small tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, *Commersonia echinata*, having soft, light, white wood.—**Green kurrajong,** a tall malvaceous shrub, *Hibiscus heterophyllus.* Called also *Queensland sorrel.*—**Tasmanian kurrajong,** *Plagianthus sidoides.* See *currajong.*

kurtorachic (kėr-tō-rā'kik), *a.* [For **cyrtorhachic*; < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] Having a spinal column with a lumbar curve convex forward, or a lumbo-vertebral index of less than 98. *Turner.*

kuruma (kö′rö-mä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese cart; a vehicle of any kind, including the jinrikisha.

> The . . . charm of Japan . . . began for me with my first *kuruma*-ride out of the European quarter of Yokohama into the Japanese town. . . . The jinrikisha, or *kuruma*, is the most cozy little vehicle imaginable.
> *L. Hearn*, Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, I. 1, 2.

kurung (kù-rùng′), *n.* See ★*kurunj*.

kurunj (kù-rùnj′), *n.* [Also *kurung*; < Marathi *kurunj*, Hindi *kurung*, < Skt. *kurunja*.] A tall, erect leguminous tree or climber, *Pongam pinnata*, of the family *Leguminosæ*. See *Pongam* (*Pongamia*).

kurunj-oil (kù-rùnj′oil), *n.* A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the East Indian tree *Pongam pinnata:* used in medicine. Also called *poola-oil*.

kurvey (kėr-vā′), *v. i.* [A back-formation from *kurveyor*.] To conduct a transport by bullock-wagon. [South Africa.]

> The journey to De Kaap by bullock-waggon occupied about six weeks. "*Kurveying*" (the conducting of transport by bullock-waggon) in itself constituted a great industry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 81.

kurveyor (kėr-vā′o̤r), *n.* [An accommodated form (after *conveyor*) of D. *karweier*, < *karwei*, a job, MD. *corweie*, < OF. *corvee*, forced labor: see *corvée*.] In South Africa, a traveling carrier or trader who carries the goods of others from one point to another in his heavy ox-wagon, and who also peddles his own wares.

Kushite, kusso. See *Cushite, cusso*.

kusimanse (kö-si-män′se), *n.* [W. African.] A small West African civet-cat, *Crossarchus obscurus*.

kusum (kùs′ùm), *n.* [Hind. *kusum*, also *kasum*, *kasūm*, *kusumbh*, *kusumbha*, < Skt. *kusumbha*.] The safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. See *Carthamus*.

Kutorgina (kū-tôr-jī′nä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Cambrian protrematous brachiopods with incipient cardinal area, great delthyrium, and very rudimentary processes and deltidium.

kv-amp. An abbreviation for *kilovolt-ampere*.

k. w. In *elect.*, an abbreviation of *kilowatt*.

kwan[1] (kwän), *n.* [Also *quan;* Annamese.] A silver coin of Annam and Cambodia, equivalent to a string of 600 cash or to 4 francs.

kwan[2] (kwän), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese unit of weight, equal to 1,000 momme or 8.28 pounds avoirdupois. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 61.

kwazoku (kwä-zō′kŏ), *n.* [Jap.] One of the two classes of modern Japanese nobility, corresponding to the old territorial nobility.

K. W. E. An abbreviation of *Knight of the White Eagle* (Poland).

kw-h. An abbreviation of *kilowatt-hour*.

Ky. An abbreviation of *Kentucky*.

kyang (kyäng), *n.* [Also *kiang*, < Tibetan *kyang*.] The wild ass of Tibet, *Equus hemionus*. It is over four feet high at the shoulder, of a dark-reddish color, with a narrow stripe along the back.

> It is, perhaps, worth while for me to say that this animal, the *kyang*, is a decided ass, and not a horse.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 397.

kyanism (kī′an-izm), *n.* [Named after J. H. *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] Impregnation (of wood) with a solution of corrosive sublimate to prevent decay.

kyanopsia (kī-an-op′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, blue, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Blue vision; a pathological condition in which all objects appear of a blue color. Also, and more commonly, written *cyanopsia* or *cyanopia*.

kyar (kī′är), *n.* Same as *coir*.

kybosh, *n.* and *v.* See ★*kibosh*.

kychtymite (kich′ti-mīt), *n.* [*Kychtym*, in Russia, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*kischtimite*. *Moroziewicz*, 1897.

kyesamechania (kī-ē″sa̤-mē̤-kā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύησις*, conception, + *ἀμηχανία*, helplessness, incapacity, < *ἀμήχανος*, without means, helpless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μηχανή*, an instrument, machine, contrivance, means: see *machine, mechanic*.] In *biol.*, hindrance to impregnation; the inability of a certain group of individuals to impregnate others than themselves, due to morphological or physiological changes in the seed or ovum, or both, or to a change in the time of maturity of the seeds or ova. *Eimer*, 1895.

kylie, *n.* See ★*kiley*.

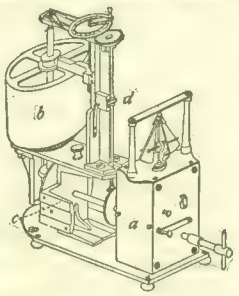
kylin, *n.* See *kilin*, ★*kirin*.

kylindrite, *n.* See ★*cylindrite*.

kyllosis (ki-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλλωσις*, crooking, crippling, < *κυλλοῦν*, crook, cripple, < *κυλλός*, crooked, crippled, as a leg bent outward.] Same as *club-foot*.

kymatologist, kymatology. Same as ★*kumatologist*, ★*kumatology*.

kymograph, *n.*—**Ludwig-Baltzar kymograph,** a perfected form of the physiological kymograph of C. Ludwig, built by the mechanician G. Baltzar: it is remarkable for its extreme accuracy and wide range of utility. The instrument is now supplied by practically all dealers in physiological and psychological apparatus.



Ludwig-Baltzar Kymograph.

a, clock-work; *b*, kymograph-drum; *c*, face of stage for horizontal position of drum; *d*, mechanism for automatic lowering of drum during rotation. The instrument is also furnished with a device for the taking of records upon an "endless-paper" strip, which is not shown in the figure.

kymographion (kī-mo̤-graf′i-o̤n), *n.* Same as *kymograph*.

kynanthropy (kī-nan′thro̤-pi), *n.* Same as *cynanthropy*.

kynite (kī′nīt), *n.* A dynamite containing about 25 per cent. of nitroglycerin.

kynophobia (kin-o̤-fō′bi-ä), *n.* Same as ★*cynophobia*, 2.

kynurenic (kin-ṳ̄-ren′ik), *a.* Same as ★*cynurenic*.

kynurine (kin′ṳ̄-rin), *n.* Same as ★*cynurine*.

kyphos (kī′fos), *n.*; pl. *kyphoi* (-foi). [Gr. *κύφος*, a hump, hunch.] The hump or bend of the spine in kyphosis.

kyphoscoliosis (kī″fō-skol-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, humped, + *σκολίωσις*, crookedness.] Combined lateral and posterior curvature of the spine.

Kyphosidæ (kī-fos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kyphosus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes inhabiting chiefly the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Kyphosinæ (kī-fo̤-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kyphosus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes belonging to the family *Kyphosidæ*.

Kyphosus (kī-fō′sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, humpbacked, + L. *-osus*, E. *-ous*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Kyphosidæ*, inhabiting the Pacific Ocean, some of them American, but most East Indian.

kyphotic (kī-fot′ik), *a.* [*kyphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with kyphosis.—**Kyphotic pelvis.** See ★*pelvis*.

kypoo (kī′pö), *n.* An astringent solid extract similar to gambier or catechu, made in Ceylon.

Kyrielle (kir-i-el′), *n.* [F. *kyrielle*, dim. of *kyrie:* see *Kyrie eleison*.] 1†. Same as *Kyrie eleison*.—2. [*l. c.*] A verse form in French poetry, divided into equal couplets ending with the same word, which serves as a refrain. *N. E. D.*

> The *kyrielle*, of which we have three specimens, . . . ought to have been discarded.
> *Saturday Rev.*, Dec. 3, 1887, p. 770.

kyrin (kī′rin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *κῦρος*, supreme power (?), + *-in*[2].] An end-product of proteolytic digestion, of the type of a polypeptide, as glutokyrin.

kytomitome (kī-tom′i-tōm), *n.* Same as ★*cytomitome*.





2. A symbol: (*a*) (2) In *chem.*, l- before certain compounds has reference to their levorotation, as distinguished from *dextrorotation* (d-) or *inaction* (i-). (*c*) In *mineral.*, the final letter of the general symbol *hkl*, given to the face of a crystal in the system of Miller. See ★*symbol*, 7. (*d*) In *elect.*, the symbol for ★*inductance* (which see). (*e*) In *phys.*, for *length:* used in formulæ.— **3.** An abbreviation (*l*) of *Lady;* (*m*) of *Lake;* (*n*) [*l. c.*] of *lane;* (*o*) of *Latitude;* (*p*) [*l. c.*] of *law;* (*q*) [*l. c.*] of *league* or *leagues;* (*r*) [*l. c.*] of *leave;* (*s*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *length;* (*t*) of *Liberal;* (*u*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *libra*, a pound in weight; (*v*) [*l. c.*] of *link* or *links;* (*w*) [*l. c.*] of *liter;* (*x*) of *London;* (*y*) [*l. c.*] of *long;* (*z*) of *Lord;* (*aa*) [*l. c.*] of *low.*

L^3 (el), *n.* Used colloquially for *el.*, an abbreviation of *elevated*, shortened from *elevated railway.*

l. 1 e., l. 2 e., etc. Abbreviations of *left first entrance, left second entrance,* etc.

La. 2. A contraction of *Louisiana.*

L. A. An abbreviation of *Literate in Arts.*

laager, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To halt and form a laager; encamp in a laager: as, we *laagered* five miles farther on.

laap (läp), *n.* Same as ★*laarp, lerp.* [Australia.]

laap-insect (läp'in″sekt), *n.* Same as ★*lerp-insect.*

laarp (lärp), *n.* Same as *lerp.* [Australia.]

laavenite, *n.* Same as ★*låvenite.*

Lab. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Labrador;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *laboratory.*

labarri (lä-bä′rē), *n.* [Also *labaria:* from a native name.] A very deadly snake, *Trigonocephalus atrox*, of Guiana and eastern Brazil. It is grayish brown with darker markings, the coloration harmonizing with the dead leaves and fallen branches.

The *Labarri* is usually found coiled on the stump of a tree, or in some other place where it can hardly be distinguished from the object on which it is lying. It is mortally poisonous when adult. It may be described as rainbow-colored in life, but its brightness fades soon after death. It is said that specimens eight feet long have been killed. *Sci. Amer.*, March 7, 1903, p. 176.

labba (lab′ä), *n.* [Arawak *lappa* (Martius, 1863, p. 311).] In British Guiana, a name applied to the paca, *Cœlogenys paca.* It seems formerly to have been also used for the agouti, as the name occurs in books of West Indian travel, and the paca was never a resident of the West Indies.

Labechia (la-besh′i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *Stromatoporidæ* of the Silurian period, characterized by the plate-like expanded cœnosteum, the surface of which is covered with wart-like prominences which are the ends of solid vertical pillars. Between these develop irregular laminæ.

labefact† (lab′ē-fakt), *v. t.* [L. *labefacere*, pp. *labefactus*, cause to totter: see *labefaction.*] Same as *labefy.*

labefact (lab′ē-fakt), *a.* [L. *labefactus, pp.*] Weakened; tottering; giving way.

label-card (lā′bel-kärd), *n.* A card with name of owner, destination, or other particulars attached to something for identification or direction; a label.—**Label-card slide,** a slide of metal containing a label-card: usually applied to such a slide on a mail-pouch.

labellate (lā-bel′āt), *a.* [NL. **labellatus,* < *labellum,* a little lip: see *labellum.*] Long-lipped. *J. D. Dana.*

label-stop (lā′bel-stop), *n.* In *arch.*, the termination of a label or dripstone: usually a decorated boss or corbel.

Labial cartilage, one of several cartilages, occurring in pairs, attached to the anterior part of the cranium or to the cartilages bounding the mouth: typically present in sharks.

labialate† (lā′bi-ạ-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*labial* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *labiate.*

labiality (lā-bi-al′i-ti), *n.* [*labial* + *-ity.*] The character of being labial, especially in phonetics and music.

labiatifloral (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō′rạl), *a.* Same as *labiatiflorous.*

labichorea (lā″bi-kō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *labium,* lip, + NL. *chorea.*] A form of dyslalia or speech defect, due to a spasmodic closing of the lips in the enunciation of the labials, so that the latter are separated by an interval from the succeeding vowels. Also called *labichoreic stuttering.*

labichoreic (lā″bi-kō-rē′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with labichorea.

Labidesthes (lab-i-des′thēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. λαβίς (λαβιδ-), forceps, + ἔσθίειν, eat.] A genus of fishes of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in the Great Lakes and the lakes of the upper Mississippi valley.

labile, *a.* 2. In *med.*, noting a mode of application of electricity in which the active electrode is passed back and forth over the nerve or muscle to be acted upon: opposed in this sense to ★*stabile.*—**Labile equilibrium.** See ★*equilibrium.*

lability, *n.* 2. Instability, as, in *chem.*, the quality of being easily broken down to form simpler chemical compounds or even elements.

By combining these two methods there is induced a "nuclear *lability,*" which renders these eggs susceptible to the influence of carbon dioxide as a provocative of cleavage. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1904, p. 188.

labilize (lab′i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labilized,* ppr. *labilizing.* [*labile* + *-ize.*] In *chem.*, to make labile or more readily susceptible of change; make unstable.

The rôle of the oxygen must have been that of a *labilising* agent, directly producing the condition for explosive decomposition in the active biogens.
Nature, Feb. 26, 1903, p. 385.

labiobidental (lā″bi-ọ̄-bī-den′tạl), *a.* and *n.* Pronounced with the lips and two teeth: a phase of *labiodental. Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.*, X. 104.

labioglossolaryngeal (lā″bi-ọ̄-glos″ọ̄-lā-rin′jē-ạl), *a.* [L. *labium,* lip, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λάρυγξ, larynx, + *-e-al*^{1}.] Relating to the lips, tongue, and larynx. Bulbar paralysis, affecting these parts, is sometimes so designated.

labiograph (lā′bi-ọ̄-gràf), *n.* [L. *labium,* lip, + γράφειν, write.] In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, an instrument for recording the voluntary (in speaking) or involuntary movements of the lips.

labioguttural (lā″bi-ọ̄-gut′ụ-rạl), *a.* [L. *labium,* lip, + *guttur,* throat, + *-al*^{1}.] In *phonetics,* sounded in the throat and shaped by the lips.

labiomancy (lā′bi-ọ̄-man″si), *n.* [L. *labium,* lip, + Gr. μαντεία, divination.] Divination or interpretation by means of the motions of the lips; specifically, lip-reading.

labiomental (lā″bi-ọ̄-men′tạl), *a.* [L. *labium,* lip, + *mentum,* chin, + *-al*^{1}.] Relating to the lips and the chin.

labionasal (lā″bi-ọ̄-nā′zạl), *a.* and *n.* [L. *labium,* lip, + *nasus,* nose, + *-al*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and the nose.

II. *n.* An articulate sound produced by the coöperation of the lips and the nose, or the letter or character representing such sound, namely, *m.* In pronouncing *m*, the lips are closed and nasal passages are open.

labiopalatine (lā″bi-ọ̄-pal′ā-tin), *a.* [L. *labium,* lip, + *palatum,* palate, + *-ine*^{1}.] Relating to the lips and the palate.

labioplasty (lā′bi-ọ̄-plas″ti), *n.* [L. *labium,* lip, + Gr. πλαστός, formed, + *-y*^{3}.] A plastic operation to replace the whole or a part of a lip which has been lost.

labipalp, *n.* (*b*) In lamellibranchs, an extension of the margin on each side of the mouth into a more or less elongated structure having a grooved and ciliated surface and serving to collect food-particles and conduct them to the mouth.

labization (lā-bi-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *bebization.*

labor^1, *n.*—**Bureau of Labor.** See ★*bureau.*—**Dry labor,** childbirth attended with little or no discharge of liquor amnii.—**Federation of Labor.** See ★*federation.*—**Induced labor,** labor in which the uterus is incited to contract by artificial means.—**Labor party,** any political party formed of working-men, or professing to represent the interests of labor, that is, of working-men.—**Missed labor,** a condition in which the fetus is retained in the womb beyond the normal period of gestation.—**Postponed labor,** labor occurring after the term of normal gestation is past.—**Socialist Labor party,** a political and socialist party in the United States. It was formed in New Jersey, in 1877, out of an earlier organization (the Social Democratic Working-men's party, formed in Philadelphia in 1874), and since 1888 has figured in National and State politics with a ticket of its own.—**United Labor party,** a political party organized in the interests of labor, which, in 1888, nominated a candidate for President.

laborage (lā′bọr-āj), *n.* [*labor*^{1} + *-age.*] **1**†. Plowing; plowed land.—**2**†. Labor; work.—**3.** Payment for labor.

laboratorial (lab″ọ-rā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [*laboratory* + *-ial.*] Relating or belonging to a laboratory.

laboratorian (lab″ọ-rā-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [*laboratory* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a laboratory.

II. *n.* One who conducts scientific investigations in a laboratory.

laboratory, *n.* 3. The space between the fire and the flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed.—**Laboratory milk.** See ★*milk.*—**Marine laboratory,** a laboratory or observatory situated upon the ocean or its shore, and equipped with appliances for collecting, observing, and experimenting upon marine animals and plants; a marine zoölogical station.

labor-day (lā′bọr-dā), *n.* In some of the States, a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, established for the benefit of the laboring classes.

laborist (lā′bọr-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of a labor party or one who is an advocate of the interests of labor.

II. *a.* Pertaining to labor and its interests.

laborite (lā′bọr-īt), *n.* In *British politics,* a member of the Labor party.

The heavy vote given to the Liberals in England by the Labor Party, the "*Laborites,*" as they are there called, does not at all mean that the issue of protection is not the main one. *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 16, 1905.

Laboulbenia (la-böl-bē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Montagne and Robin, 1853), named after Alexandre *Laboulbène,* a French entomologist.] A genus of minute ascomycetous fungi containing numerous species parasitic upon insects, especially beetles. The perithecium is borne on a stalk-like receptacle with appendages and one or more antheridia at one side. The reproduction is sexual and resembles that of the red seaweeds. The asci are 4-spored. *L. elongata* is a cosmopolitan species found on beetles of the genera *Platynus, Colpodes,* etc.

Laboulbeniaceæ (la-böl-bē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laboulbenia* + *-aceæ.*] A large family of peculiar ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Laboulbenia.*

Laboulbeniales (la-böl-bē-ni-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laboulbenia* + *-ales.*] An order of ascomycetous fungi containing the single family *Laboulbeniaceæ.* Also called *Laboulbenineæ.*

Laboulbeniineæ (la-böl-bē-ni-ī′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Laboulbeniales.*

labradophyric (lab″rạ-dō-fir′ik), *a.* [*labrador(ite)* + *(por)phyr(it)ic.*] Noting porphyritic igneous rocks whose phenocrysts are labradorite. *Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 77.

Labradorean (lab-rạ-dō′rē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Labradorian.*

Labradorian (lab-ra-dō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Labrador* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Labrador.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a subdivision of the Archæan rocks of New Hampshire: proposed by Hitchcock for a group below the Huronian. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 446.

labrador-rock (lab′ra-dôr-rok″), *n.* A rock composed almost wholly of labradorite. Same as ★*anorthosite.*

labrador-stone (lab′ra-dôr-stōn″), *n.* Same as *labradorite.*

labrick (lā′brik), *n.* A fool; an ass. [U. S. (Missouri) slang.] *S. Clemens* (Mark Twain), Pudd'nhead Wilson, i.

labrosauroid (lab-rō-sâ′roid), *a.* Related to or having the characters of the genus *Labrosaurus.*

Labrosomus (lab-rō-sō′mus), *n.* [NL. *Labrosomus* (Gill) for earlier *Labrisomus* (Swainson, 1839), < NL. *Labrus* + Gr. σῶμα, body.] A genus of blennioid fishes, found in the Atlantic from the West Indies to Brazil.

labrum[2] (lā′brum), *n.*; pl. *labra* (-brȧ). [L. *labrum*, contraction of *lavabrum*, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2] and compare *lavatory*, *laver*[1].] In *Rom. archæol.*, a bath-tub, especially one of those of hard, fine material more or less richly sculptured, rather common in the museums of Italy. Also called *lavabrum.*

labrys (lab′ris), *n.* [Gr. λάβρυς (given as a Lydian word), same as πέλεκυς, an ax.] See ★*double ax.*

This discovery in the Palace of a shrine of the Double Axe, and its associated divinities, derives a special interest from the connection already established on philological grounds between *labrys*, the Carian term for the sacred Double Axe, and the name Labyrinth.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects, X. [103.

labурnic (lȧ-bėr′nik), *a.* [*laburnum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from laburnum.—**Laburnic acid**, a substance contained in the seeds and bark of laburnum, *Laburnum Laburnum.* It is probably a mixture of organic and inorganic acids.

laburnum, *n.*—**Native laburnum.** Same as ★*clover-tree.*—**Sea-coast laburnum**, in Australia, a cosmopolitan shrub or small tree of the warmer regions, *Sophora tomentosa.* See *Sophora.*

labyrinth-beetle (lab′i-rinth-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Bostrychidæ* (which see). *Kirby and Spence.*

labyrinthitis (lab″i-rin-thī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

labyrinthodontoid (lab-i-rin-thō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [*labyrinthodont* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Labyrinthodon.*

II. *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian related to the genus *Labyrinthodon.*

labyrinthous (lab-i-rin′thus), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-ous*]. Having a labyrinthine or meandering arrangement, as the tubes in the interior of certain extinct sponges.

lac[2], *n.*—**Arizona lac**, the product of an insect, *Carteria Larreæ*, belonging to the *Coccidæ*, which infests the creosote-bush, *Covillea tridentata.* It resembles the gum-lac of commerce and yields a red coloring matter showing the reactions of cochineal. The substance is found as an incrustation on the twigs of the bush and contains dead bodies of the insects by which it was secreted. The Indians use it to cement their arrow-heads to the shafts, and for various medicinal purposes. This lac is also found on the twigs of a leguminous shrub, *Acacia Greggii*, growing in the arid regions of Arizona.—**Bleached lac**, the decolorized resin obtained by dissolving seed-lac in a boiling alkaline lye and passing chlorin gas through the liquid until the lac is precipitated.—**Mexican lac**, the resinous exudation from a species of *Croton.*—**Sonora lac**, the product of *Carteria Mexicana*, an insect infesting a leguminous shrub (*Coursetia glandulosa*) which grows in northwestern Mexico. The crude substance, which occurs on the twigs in the form of a brick-red incrustation, is collected by the Indians of Sonora and sold in the markets. It resembles grain-lac, but is less vividly red and has the taste of succinic acid. The natives use it in making cement and as a remedy for affections of the lungs, for fevers, and for other maladies. It consists in part of a substance similar to the shellac of commerce and yields a fine red coloring matter.

Laccadivian (lak-ȧ-div′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Laccadive Islands.

laccaic (la-kā′ik), *a.* [*lacca* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*laccic*, 2.

laccase (lak′ās), *n.* [*lacca* + *-ase.*] An oxidizing ferment which is concerned in the production of the black Japanese lacquer. It is obtained from the Japanese lac-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, and from various fungi.

laccate, *a.* **II.** *n.* The general name of salts of laccic acid.

laccic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a brownish-red compound, $C_{16}H_{12}O_8$(?), obtained from lac-dye by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in minute plates, decomposes without melting at about 180° C., and resembles carminic acid.

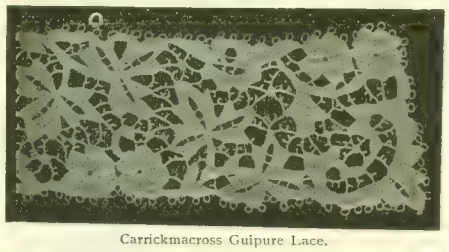
lac-cochineal (lak′koch″i-nēl), *n.* Same as *lac-insect.*

laccol (lak′ol), *n.* [*lacca* + *-ol.*] A compound contained in the juice of the lac-tree, *Rhus vernicifera.* It is probably an aromatic polybasic phenol. Under the influence of laccase it absorbs oxygen from the air and yields a black substance.

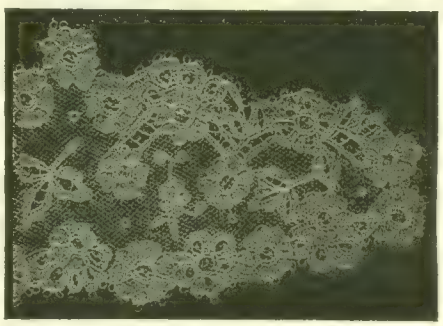
laccolite (lak′ō-līt), *n.* Same as *laccolith.*

The ontogeny of the volcano may be viewed in the light of the phylogeny traced through its fossil remains—lava sheets, tuff beds, *laccolites*, volcanic necks like those of the Mount Taylor plateau, and other products of organic action during the ages past. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1902, p. 279.

lace, *n.*—**All-over lace**, lace of any kind which is 18 or more inches in width and in which a pattern is repeated.—**Antique lace**, a hand-made pillow-lace of heavy linen thread in a large, open, rectangular mesh: used mostly for curtains, bed-spreads, and draperies.—**Arabe lace**, a kind of coarse bobbin-lace with a large cable-edged pattern, made in Arabia and also in France and Belgium.—**Arabian lace.** Same as *Arabe* ★*lace.*—**Battenberg lace**, a kind of fine linen-thread lace in which are worked rings, picots, cords, etc., with connecting bars or brides.—**Binche lace**, a fine pillow-lace without a raised edge, the ground of which resembles a spider-web with small dots: named after Binche, Belgium.—**Bourdon lace**, a machine lace of silk and cotton with scroll-like patterns cable-edged on a regular mesh.—**Bretonne lace**, a cheap narrow pillow-lace, used for edging, etc.—**Carrickmacross lace**, an Irish lace made in both guipure and appliqué.—

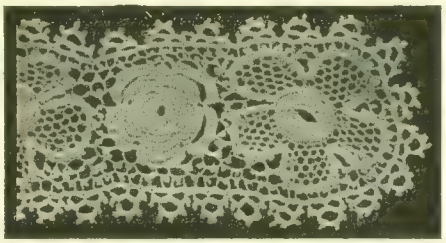


Carrickmacross Guipure Lace.



Carrickmacross Appliqué Lace.

Craponne lace, a kind of inferior, stout thread guipure lace for furniture, etc.—**Cut lace.** Same as *punto tagliato* ★*lace.*—**Escurial lace**, a silk lace made in imitation of rose-point, with its patterns outlined with lustrous cord.—**Fayal lace**, a delicate and beautiful lace made by the peasant women of Fayal (one of the Azores) from the fibers of the American aloe, *Agave americana.*—**Filet lace**, any lace made with a square mesh.—**Gimp lace**, a coarse lace made by winding threads of silk, worsted, or cotton around a foundation of wire or twine, more or less open in design: chiefly employed in upholstery, though sometimes used for trimming wearing-apparel.—**Hand-embroidered lace**, point-lace embroidered with floral or fancy designs.—**Irish crochet lace**, an Irish linen



Irish Crochet Lace.

hand-made lace distinguished for its beauty of workmanship and design.—**Luxeuil lace**, a hand-made lace of Luxeuil, France; specifically, a stout, heavy fabric.—**Maltese lace.** (*a*) A hand-made lace made in the island of Malta. (*b*) A machine-made lace of coarse cotton thread. (*c*) A pillow-lace with geometric designs.—**Medici lace**, a variety of torchon lace, like ordinary insertion, with one edge scalloped.—**Mélange lace**, a heavy, black, hand-made silk pillow-lace, characterized by a blending of Spanish patterns with ordinary Chantilly effects. The edge is usually plain and straight, but is sometimes ornamented with a fine silk fringe.—**Net-lace.** Same as *punto a reticello* ★*lace.*—**Normandy lace.** Same as *Valenciennes lace.*—**Nottingham lace**, a bobbin-net lace, chiefly for curtains, originally made at Nottingham, England.—**Open lace.** Same as *punto in aria* ★*lace.*—**Oriental lace**, a kind of lace made on an embroidering-machine in which the needle and shuttle act in combination, producing both simple and complex designs.—**Point de Gêne lace**, a machine-made lace imitating point de Venise.—**Point de neige lace**, a form of lace into the border of which patterns are worked with a



Maltese Lace.

flat thread or tape.—**Point de Venise.** Same as *rose point* (which see, under *point*[1]).—**Punto a reticello lace**, lace in which the groundwork of linen is first prepared by pulling out vertical and horizontal threads until an open network is formed. This is then filled in with patterns in various stitches. Also called *net-lace.*—**Punto di Venezia lace**, Venice point. This is essentially a punto in aria lace of great richness of design. Venice point appeared at about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The manufacture was introduced by Colbert into France and the style called *French point.*—**Punto in aria lace**, lace in which the design is first drawn on a piece of paper and the outlines laid down in coarse thread. This thread is covered with buttonhole stitch and the pattern within the outline worked out with various stitches. Also called *open lace.*—**Punto tagliato lace**, the simplest of all needle-made laces. The pattern is transferred to linen and worked out with various stitches, the linen being afterwards cut away from the finished work. Also called *cut lace* and *point coupé.*—**Repoussé lace**, a variety of lace in which the designs or patterns are so worked or formed as to give a cup effect.—**Rococo lace**, an Italian lace with rococo designs.—**Seville lace**, a pillow-lace resembling torchon.—**Swiss lace**, imitation Brussels lace made in Switzerland.—**Wood-fiber lace**, artificial silk lace made from wood cellulose.—**Youghal lace**, an Irish needle-point lace of coarse thread, made in Munster county, Ireland.

lace-bowl (lās′bōl), *n.* A bowl of Oriental porcelain delicately ornamented with pierced designs of intricate lace-like pattern which are filled in with translucent glaze in the rice-grain style.

lace-bug (lās′bug), *n.* Any member of the family *Tingitidæ* (which see). *L. O. Howard*, Insect Book, p. 299.—**Hawthorn lace-bug**, an American tingitid, *Corythuca arcuata*, which lives upon leaves of the hawthorn.

lace-button (lās′but″n), *n.* The daisy-fleabane or sweet scabious, *Erigeron annuus.*

lace-flower (lās′flou″ėr), *n.* The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota.*

lace-glass (lās′glȧs), *n.* Venetian glass with lace-like designs.

lace-grass (lās′grȧs), *n.* See ★*grass.*

lace-pod (lās′pod), *n.* See *Thysanocarpus.*

laceration, *n.* 4. In *Actinozoa*, the formation of a new polyp by the separation of a portion of the basal expansion by contraction of the body.

lacertofulvin (lȧ-sėr′tō-ful-vin), *n.* [L. *lacertus*, lizard, + *fulvus*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow pigment, probably a lipochrome, found in the skin of certain reptiles.

lacery (lās′ę-ri), *n.* [*lace* + *-ery.*] 1. Laces collectively.—2. Lace-like work or embroidery.—3. An enlacement; an interlacement.

lacet (lā′set), *n.* [*lace* + *-et*[1].] In *needle-work*, a trimming made of a braid known as *lacet braid* fashioned into various designs with lace stitches.

lace-wing (lās′wing), *n.* Same as *lace-winged fly.*

Lace-winged insects. See ★*insect.*

lacewood (lās′wůd), *n.* Same as *lacebark*, 3.

Lachenalia (lak-e-nā′li-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1787), named in honor of Werner de *Lachenal* (1736–1800), professor of botany in Basel.] A genus of bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceæ.* The leaves are few and radical, the flowers are several to many on a short scape, either drooping or erect, in color ranging from white through blue, red, and yellow; and the perianth is usually very irregular, the outer segments often sepal-like. There are about 30 species, natives of

South Africa, several of which are cultivated as cool greenhouse subjects. A form of *L. tricolor* is probably best known among gardeners under the horticultural name *L. Nelsoni*. The species of *Lachenalia* are sometimes called *Cape cowslip*, and a spotted form of *L. pendula* is known as *leopard-lily*.

Lachnolæmus (lak-nō-lē'mus), *n.* A corrected spelling of ★*Lachnolaimus*.

Lachnolaimus (lak-nō-lī'mus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of labroid fishes found in the West Indies.

Lachnum (lak'num), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1779), < Gr. λάχνη, down, hair, fur.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family *Pezizaceæ*, having more or less hairy sessile or short-stipitate apothecia and hyaline ellipsoid or spindle-shaped spores. About 130 species have been described. They are widely distributed and occur on dead sticks and stems.

lacing, *n.* **10.** Instructural work, particularly bridge work, the system of slender, diagonal members which connect the two opposite parallel members or flanges of a structural iron or steel beam, column, or strut. In lacing the several members form a single, continuous zigzag line, but do not cross one another as in latticing.

lacing-bar (lā'sing-bär), *n.* See ★*lattice-bar*.

lacing-eye (lā'sing-ī), *n.* In marine hardware, a ring or eye of metal secured to the edge of a sail and used to retain the lacing which holds the sail to the boom.

lacing-machine (lā'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for automatically lacing into a continuous chain the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom.

Laciniaria (lā-sin-i-ā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1768), < *lacinia* (which see) + *-aria* (see *-ary*[1]), in reference to the lacerate or laciniate involucral bracts of some of the species.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are 40 or more species, all natives of eastern and central North America. *L. squarrosa* and other species are called *blazing-star* on account of their handsome rose-colored flowers. Several species have been in popular use as medicinal plants under the names *button-snakeroot, rattlesnake-master, backache-root*, and *colic-root*. See *Liatris*.

Laciniata (lā-sin-i-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neuter pl. of **laciniatus*: see *laciniate*.] A suborder of *Lepidoptera* proposed by Packard to include only the aberrant family *Eriocephalidæ*, in which the mouth-parts differ greatly from the normal lepidopterous type. The mandibles are fairly well developed, and the maxillæ do not form a proboscis, having each two separate rather short lobes and a long five-jointed flexible palpus.

laciniation (lā-sin-i-ā'shọn), *n.* **1.** The state of being laciniate.—**2.** A laciniate projection or lobe.

lacinule (lā-sin'ūl), *n.* Same as *lacinula*.

lacinulose (lā-sin'ū-lōs), *a.* [*lacinula* + *-ose*.] Same as *lacinulate*.

lacistemaceous (las″i-stē-mā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Lacistemaceæ*.

lackage (lak'āj), *n.* [*lack*[1] + *-age*.] Shortage or deficiency in weight; lightness when compared with the standard of weight: said of coins.

lacken† (lak'ẹn), *v. t.* [*lack*[1] + *-en*[1].] **1.** To belittle; disparage; depreciate.—**2.** To lack; to be without.

"It is certain," the Italian historian continues, "that the Portuguese of the fifteenth century entirely *lackened* knowledge of any land to the south-west."
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 189.

lackey-caterpillar (lak'i-kat″ẹr-pil-ạr), *n.* The larva of the lackey-moth.

lackland (lak'land), *n.* and *a.* [*lack*[1], *v.*, + *land*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who lacks land or landed possessions; one who, like a younger son, inherits no territory: as, John *Lackland*, King of England.

II. *a.* Having no land.

lackmoid, *n.* Same as *lacmoid*.

lackmus, *n.* Same as *lacmus*.

La Couyère slates. See ★*slate*[2].

lacquer, *n.*—**Ke-uchi lacquer,** lacquer which has been allowed to stand several months to become thick. It is used for drawing fine lines in the decorations without danger of spreading.—**Ki-seshime lacquer.** See *seshime lacquer*, under *lacquer*.—**Ki-urushi lacquer** [Jap. *ki*, tree, + *urushi*, lacquer], crude lacquer, the sap of the *Rhus vernicifera* of Japan.—**Kuma-urushi lacquer** [Jap. *kuma*, border, + *urushi*, lacquer], lacquer colored with lampblack, used for drawing fine lines in the shading of feathers, hair, etc., on gold lacquer.—**Muranashiji lacquer** [Jap. *mura*, clustered, + *nashi*, a pear], a variety of Japanese lacquer with small gold flakes in irregular clusters. See *nashiji* ★*lacquer*.—**Nakanuri lacquer** [Jap. *naka*, middle, + *nuri*, lacquer, varnish], a pure lacquer freed from water, exposed to the light, and stirred till it becomes black: used as a basis, or undercoating, on which the finishing lacquer is afterward placed.—**Nashiji lacquer** [Jap. *nashi*, a pear], a variety of Japanese lacquer sprinkled with gold, in imitation of the skin of a pear. Also called *aventurin lacquer*.—**Nuritate lacquer** [Jap. *nuri*, lacquer, + *tate*, stir], a pure lacquer to which has been added water which had been used with a whetstone and contains fine particles of the stone in suspension: used on cheap ware.—**Roiro lacquer** [Jap. *ro-iro*, greenish black], a variety of Japanese lacquer of a pure black or greenish-black color.—**Ro-urushi lacquer** [Jap. *ro*, dark green, + *urushi*, lacquer], a dark-green varnish made by adding to branch-lacquer a small proportion of tooth-dye, which is prepared by boiling rice-vinegar in which iron filings have been placed, and by afterward exposing it to the rays of the sun for several days.—**Shunkei lacquer** [Jap. *Shun-Kei*, name of the inventor], a variety of Japanese lacquer produced by mixing oil with the sap of the lacquer-tree (*Rhus vernicifera*). It is of a yellowish color and needs no polishing. When applied to furniture, being transparent, it shows the natural grain of the wood beneath.—**Shunuri lacquer** [Jap. *shu*, vermilion, + *nuri*, varnish], a Japanese lacquer of a pure red color: same as *coral* or *vermilion lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).—**Shu-urushi lacquer** [Jap. *shu*, vermilion, red, + *urushi*, lacquer], a red lacquer which requires no final polishing. See *shunuri* ★*lacquer*.—**Su-chau lacquer** [named from a city in China], a red cinnabar lacquer with carved decoration, made in China.—**Tsugaru lacquer** [Jap. *Tsugaru*, name of a district in the province of Mutsu], a variety of Japanese lacquer with marbled or veined effects in various colors.—**Tsui-koku lacquer.** See *Tsui-shu lacquer*, under *lacquer*.—**Yeda-urushi lacquer** [Jap. *yeda*, branch], varnish obtained from the branches of the lacquer-tree; branch-lacquer. See *seshime lacquer*, under *lacquer*.

lacrymal. **I.** *a.*—**Lacrymal bay,** the recess at the internal angle of the eye.—**Lacrymal groove.** See ★*groove*.—**Lacrymal passages,** all the parts traversed by the tears from the lacrymal gland to the opening of the duct in each nasal fossa.

II. *n.* **4.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) A bone lateral to the ethmoid in fishes, the prefrontal: not homologous with the bone called 'lacrymal' by Parker. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509. (*b*) A bone in front of the eye in fishes, part of the suborbital ring; the preorbital: not homologous with the bone called 'lacrymal' by Geoffroy. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

lacrymist, lachrymist (lak'ri-mist), *n.* [L. *lacryma*, tear, + *-ist*.] One who weeps easily or constantly.

lacrymomalar, lachrymomalar (lak″ri-mō-mā'lạr), *a.* Relating to the lacrymal and malar bones: as, the *lacrymomalar* articulation. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I. 139.

Lacrymonasal pillar or **process,** a slender splint of bone projecting forward and downward from the lacrymal into the nasal vacuity in the skull of the *Rhea*.—**Lacrymonasal vacuity.** See ★*vacuity*.

lacrymosal, lachrymosal (lak-ri-mō'sạl), *a.* Same as *lacrymose*.

lacrymosity, lachrymosity (lak-ri-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*lacrymose* + *-ity*.] The condition of tearfulness; the quality of causing tears.

lacrymous, lachrymous (lak'ri-mus), *n.* Same as *lacrymose*.

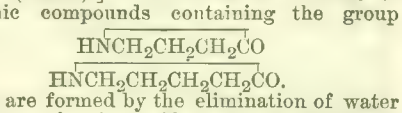
lac sulphuris (lak sul'fū-ris). [NL., 'milk of sulphur.'] In *chem.*, an old name for sulphur precipitated at common temperature by an acid from the solution in water of an alkaline or calcic sulphid: a white, not yellow, powder.

lactacidine (lak-tas'i-din), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *acid* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name for a mixture of lactic and salicylic acids used as a food-preservative.

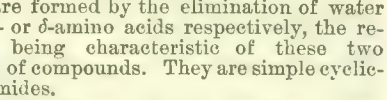
lactagogue (lak'ta-gog), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + Gr. ἀγωγός, < ἀγειν, lead.] Same as *galactagogue*.

lactalbumin (lak-tal-bū'min), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + E. *albumin*.] An albuminous substance resembling serum albumin which is found in milk.

lactam (lak'tam), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + E. *am(monia)*.] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the group



or



They are formed by the elimination of water from γ- or δ-amino acids respectively, the reaction being characteristic of these two classes of compounds. They are simple cyclic-acid amides.

lactamic (lak-tam'ik), *a.* [*lactam* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, α-aminopropionic acid, $CH_3.CHNH_2.COOH$, or alanin.

Lactaria (lak-tā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), < fem. of L. *lactarius*, milky: see *lactary*.] A genus of fungi of the family *Agaricaceæ*. They have the hymenophore continuous with the stem, and the pileus usually depressed at the center. When broken the gills and flesh exude a variously colored milky juice, whence the name. The species are numerous and some are edible. Also written *Lactarius*.

lactaric (lak-tar'ik), *a.* [*Lactar(ius)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$, contained in the mushroom *Lactarius piperatus*. It crystallizes in small needles and melts at 69.5–70° C.

lactarium (lak-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *Lactaria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *lactarius*, *a.*] Same as *lactary*.

lactase (lak'tās), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ase*.] A ferment which inverts lactose to dextrose and galactose.

lactatic (lak-tat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*lactate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting the secretion of milk in the breast.

II. *n.* A galactagogue.

lactational (lak-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [*lactation* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the period of lactation. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 337.

lactescency (lak-tes'ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *lactescence*.

lactification (lak-ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of lactic acid in milk and other fluids by the lactic-acid bacteria.

lactifluous (lak-tif'lọ-us), *a.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous*.] Yielding a thick milky juice; flowing with milk.

lactiform† (lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *forma*, form.] Like milk.

lactigenous (lak-tij'e-nus), *a.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-genus*, -producing.] Having the properties of a galactagogue.

lactim (lak'tim), *n.* [*lact(am)* + *-im*.] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the group –C(OH):N–. It is a tautomeric and, occasionally, isomeric form of the lactam radical.

lactimide (lak-tī'mid), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *imide*.] A colorless neutral compound, $CH_3CH{<}^{CO-NH}_{NH-CO}{>}CHCH_3$, prepared by heating *a*-aminopropionic acid in a current of hydrochloric-acid gas. It crystallizes in needles or plates, melts at 275° C., and sublimes.

lactite (lak'tīt), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ite*[2].] The trade-name of a substitute for bone or celluloid, prepared by gelatinizing casein with borax solution and treating the product with acetic acid and lead acetate and drying it under pressure.

lactivorous (lak-tiv'ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *vorare*, feed upon.] Feeding on milk.

lactoalbumin (lak″tọ-al-bū'min), *n.* Same as ★*lactalbumin*.

lactobutyrometer, *n.*—**Marchand's lactobutyrometer,** an instrument for determining the quantity of butter-fat in milk. It depends upon the solubility of the fat in ether and the formation of a layer of liquid fat at 40° C. when the ether is shaken with alcohol of 86–90 per cent. The volume of the layer of fat is measured by a scale, and the percentage of the same in the milk is obtained by a simple calculation.

lactocaramel (lak-tọ-kar'ạ-mel), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *caramel*.] Caramelized lactose.

lactocholine (lak-tọ-kol'in), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *choline*.] A compound of choline and ethylidene lactic acid.

lactochrome (lak'tọ-krōm), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + Gr. χρῶμα, color.] In *chem.*, a name given by Blyth to a nitrogenous substance of an orange color, obtained in very small quantity from the whey of milk after casein and albumin had been removed, and believed by him to be the source of the yellow color of milk and of butter.

lactoglobulin (lak-tọ-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + E. *globulin*.] A globulin found in milk.

lactol (lak'tol), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *-ol*.] A colorless, tasteless compound, the lactic-acid ester of β-naphthol: an intestinal antiseptic.

lactolase (lak'tọ-lās), *n.* [*lactol* + *-ase*.] A ferment of vegetable origin which supposedly causes the formation of lactic acid during anaërobic fermentation.

lactometric (lak-tọ-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lactometer or to the measurements and tests of a lactometer. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 265.

lactonic (lak-ton'ik), *a.* [*lactone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a lactone.—**Lactonic acid.** Same as ★*galactonic acid*.

lactopepsin (lak-tọ-pep'sin), *n.* [*lacto(se)* + *pepsin*.] A solution containing various digestive ferments and lactose: a commercial preparation.

lactophen (lak′tō-fen), *n.* [*lact(ic)* + *phen(yl)*.] Same as ★*lactophenine*.

lactophenine (lak-tō-fen′in), *n.* [*lactophen* + *-ine*².] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_2H_5O^1C_6H_4^4NHCOCHOHCH_3$, used in medicine as a febrifuge and soporific.

Lactophrys (lak′tō-fris), *n.* [NL., < ★*lact(oria)*, a milk-cow (< L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk), + Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow. The allusion is to the projecting horns of *L. tricornis*.] A subgenus of fishes of the family *Ostraciidæ*, most of them found in American waters.

lactopicrin (lak-tō-pik′rin), *n.* [L. *lact(uca)*, lettuce, + E. *picrin*.] An amorphous, bitter substance, one of the active principles of Canadian lettuce, *Lactuca Canadensis*.

lactoproteid (lak-tō-prō′tē-id), *n.* [*lact-ic* + *proteid*.] Any one of the albumins which occur in milk.

lactoprotein (lak-tō-prō′tē-in), *n.* Same as ★*lactoproteid*.

Lactoridaceæ (lak″tō-ri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Lactoris* (*Lactorid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Ranales*, containing the single monotypic genus ★*Lactoris* (which see).

lactoridaceous (lak″tō-ri-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Lactoridaceæ*.

Lactoris (lak-tō′ris), *n.* [NL. (Philippi, 1865), < L. *lactoris*, the Latin name of some unidentified plant.] A genus of plants constituting the family *Lactoridaceæ*. It consists of a single species, *L. Fernandeziana*, from the island of Juan Fernandez, a low, diffusely branching shrub with smooth, obovate, entire, stipulate leaves, the short-pedicelled, inconspicuous flowers borne singly in the axils of the leaves or in small leafy axillary racemes. The perianth segments are three, calyx-like; the stamens six, in two series; the carpels three, only slightly united with each other.

lactosazone (lak-tōs-az′ōn), *n.* [*lact(ose)* + *azo-* + *-one*.] A yellow compound, $C_{24}H_{32}O_9N_4$, prepared by the action of phenylhydrazine on lactose. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 200° C. Also called *lactose-osazone*.

lactoscope, *n.*—**Feser's lactoscope**, an apparatus for determining the quality of milk. A known volume of milk is diluted with a measured volume of water until the graduations on a central white staff become visible. The extent of dilution determines the value of the milk.

lactose-osazone (lak′tōs-ōs-az″ōn), *n.* Same as ★*lactosazone*.

lactoserum (lak-tō-sē′rum), *n.*; pl. *lactosera* (-rä). [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + NL. *serum*.] A serum, obtained by immunization with milk, which contains precipitins (coagulins) corresponding to all the albumins of the milk and some related albumins of the body of the animal.

lactosin (lak′tō-sin), *n.* [*lactose* + *-in*².] A colorless, dextrorotatory, non-reducing compound, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}.H_2O$, found in the root of *Silenaceæ*. It forms small lustrous crystals which give off water at 110° C.

lactothermometer (lak″tō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + E. *thermometer*.] A small thermometer inclosed in a glass tube and used in testing milk.

lactotoxin (lak-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + Gr. *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*².] A ptomaïne found in milk: supposedly the same as the tyrotoxicon of cheese.

lactoviscometer (lak″tō-vis-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *viscus*, viscus, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for indicating the quality and composition of milk by its rate of flow through a capillary tube. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 7, 1903, p. 23285.

lactucerin (lak-tū′sē-rin), *n.* [L. *lactuca*, lettuce, + *-er* + *-in*².] 1. The dried milky juice of the European lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*. It consists of a mixture of *α*- and *β*-lactucerol acetates and has the formula $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$.—2. A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{28}H_{44}O_2$ (?), contained in the juice of the European lettuce. It crystallizes in microscopic needles and melts at 210° C. Also called *lactucon*.

lactucerol (lak-tū′sē-rol), *n.* [*lactucer-in* + *-ol*.] A bitter, colorless, dextrorotatory compound, $(C_{18}H_{30}O.H_2O)_2$, obtained from the dried juice of the European lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*. It exists in two modifications termed *α*- and *β*-*lactucerol*. The former crystallizes in long, silky, lustrous needles, melts at 166–181° C., and may be distilled in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid; the latter crystallizes from ether in long needles with a silvery luster, from alcohol as a gelatinous mass.

Lactucic acid. (*a*) A bitter, acrid, brownish-green, amorphous compound obtained from the juice of *Lactuca Canadensis*. (*b*) A light-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{40}H_{58}O_{11}$ (?), formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on lactucarium. It gives a wine-red color with alkalis.

lactucin (lak-tū′sin), *n.* [L. *lactuca*, lettuce, + *-in*².] A colorless compound, $C_{40}H_{48}O_{13}$ or $C_{22}H_{26}O_7$ or $C_{22}H_{28}O_8$, obtained from the dried juice of the common lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* and *L. sagittata*. It crystallizes in pearly scales.

lactucol (lak-tū′kol), *n.* [L. *lactuca*, lettuce, + *-ol*.] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, prepared by fusing lactucerin with potassium hydroxid. It crystallizes in needles melting at 162° C.

lactucon (lak-tū′kon), *n.* Same as ★*lactucerin*.

lactucone (lak-tū′kōn), *n.* Incorrect for ★*lactucon*.

lactucopicrin (lak-tū-kō-pik′rin), *n.* [L. *lactuca*, lettuce, + E. *picrin*.] An amorphous bitter principle, not well known, said to be contained in lactucarium.

lactumen (lak-tū′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk.] Same as *milk-blotch*.

lacturamic (lak-tū-ram′ik), *a.* [*lact-ic* + *ur-ea* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from lactic acid and urea.—**Lacturamic acid**, a colorless compound, $NH_2CONHCH(CH_3)COOH$, prepared by boiling lactyl urea with barium-hydroxid solution; urein-2-propanoic acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic prisms and melts at 155° C.

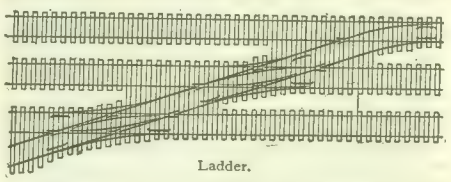
lactyl (lak′til), *n.* [L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-yl*.] A lactic-acid radical: as, *lactyl* chlorid, $CH_3.CHCl.CO.Cl$.

lacunary, *a.* 2. Consisting of lacunes, as, for the most part, the circulatory system in *Mollusca*.

lacuscular (lā-kus′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *lacusculus*, a small lake (dim. of *lacus*, lake, pool), + *-ar*³.] Relating to or inhabiting small pools.

Lacustrine age or **period.** See ★*age*¹.

ladder, *n.* 3. A series of buckets for dredging and filling which are carried up and down an incline; a bucket-conveyer.—4. In *railroads*, a track which connects by switches the ends of a series of parallel tracks and is used in sorting cars in a drill-yard. See ★*drill-yard*.



Ladder.

—**Adjustable ladder**, a ladder used in gymnasiums for exercising, so swung on supports that it may be placed in an upright, horizontal, or slanting position, and may hang against the wall when not in use.—**Indian ladder**, a ladder having a single pole with steps or footholds on the sides; a tree-ladder: so called because, as used by the Indians of the southwestern United States, it is formed from a tree-stem by lopping off the branches a few inches from the stem. A firemen's scaling-ladder is essentially an Indian or tree-ladder. See *ladder*, 1.—**Pneumatic extension ladder.** Same as *aërial* ★*truck*.—**Rope ladder.** See *rope*¹, *n.*—**Telescopic aërial ladder.** Same as *aërial* ★*truck*.

ladder-back (lad′ėr-bak), *n.* A chair-back which is made of horizontal slats passing from one side to the other.

ladder-beetle (lad′ėr-bē′tl), *n.* An American chrysomelid beetle, *Calligrapha scalaris*, which feeds on elm, alder, and willow. It is yellowish-white in color, with ladder-shaped dark markings. Also *linden leaf-beetle*.

ladder-cell (lad′ėr-sel), *n.* A scalariform cell. See *scalariform*, 1 (*b*), and *scalariform vessels*, under *scalariform*.

ladder-hook (lad′ėr-hůk), *n.* A double hook, with a set-screw, used to hold a ladder in place on a roof or against a building.

laddering (lad′ėr-ing), *n.* [*ladder* + *-ing*¹.] A narrow insertion of lace or muslin used in dressmaking, consisting of alternate bars and open spaces, somewhat resembling a ladder. Ribbons may be run in and out through these for ornament. Also called *beading*.

ladder-point (lad′ėr-point), *n.* A kind of stitch resembling ladder-stitch.

ladder-tape (lad′ėr-tāp), *n.* A woven tape consisting of two long pieces connected by short ones, something like the crosspieces of a ladder: used for making Venetian blinds.

ladder-track (lad′ėr-trak), *n.* See ★*drill-yard*.

ladia (lä-di-ä′), *n.* [Also *lodia*, *lodja*, etc.; < Russ. *ladiyá*, *ladĭyá*, also *lodiyá*, *lodĭyá*, a decked boat with a mast.] Same as ★*lodja*.

la-di-da (lä-di-dä′), *a.* and *n.* [Also extended **ladidady*, spelled *lardy-dardy*; syllables suggestive of a languid or mincing speech or manner.] I. *a.* Languidly genteel in speech or manner; foppishly affected.

II. *n.* A languidly genteel person; an affected fop or 'swell.' [Colloq.]

la-di-da (lä-di-dä′), *v. i.* [Also extended *lardy-dardy*; < *la-di-da*, *a.*] To act in a languidly genteel manner; pose as a 'swell.'

> I like to *la-di-da* with the ladies,
> For that is the style that suits
> The noble name and glorious fame
> Of Captain de Wellington Boots.
>
> *Stirling Coyne*, The Widow Hunt, quoted in N. & Q., 9th [ser., VIII. 19.

Ladinian stage. See ★*stage*.

ladle, *n.* 5. A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour brought to market for sale; the proceeds obtained from that duty: from the dish or vessel used to measure the grain or meal. *Jamieson*, Scottish Dict., Sup. [Scotch.] —**Safety-ladle**, a foundry-ladle which is tipped by means of a worm, thus facilitating the steady and safe pouring of the metal. Only large ladles are thus equipped.

ladling (lā′dling), *n.* Same as *lading*, *n.*, 3.

ladling-hole (lā′dling-hōl), *n.* Same as *lading-hole*.

Lad'p. A contraction of *Ladyship*.

ladrone, *n.* 2. In the Philippine Islands, among American soldiers, a hostile Filipino soldier or 'insurgent.'

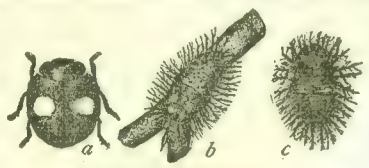
> Thus we not only get *ladrone* as a substitute for "insurgent," which in turn is a substitute for "the enemy," or "the Filipino forces," but "ladronism" appears in the news dispatches as a harmless equivalent for resistance to an armed invader.
>
> *Springfield Republican*, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, [April 4, 1903.

ladronism (la-drōn′izm), *n.* [*ladrone* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a ladrone or robber. See extract under ★*ladrone*, 2.

> *Ladronism* reached its maximum early last spring, when a dozen provinces, some of them near Manila, were infested with them. . . . At present there are scarcely any ladrones left, only a few in Albay Province, in southern Luzon, where they have not been pursued with as much vigor as elsewhere, but recent advices indicate that the constabulary have since destroyed their bands.
>
> *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, March, 1904, p. 111.

lady, *n.* 10. In *astrol.*, a term designating the planet Venus when in the circumstances under which, if a masculine planet, she would be termed *lord*: as, *lady* of the ascendant.—**Lady altar**, the altar in a Lady chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—**Lady in waiting**, a lady who is in attendance upon a queen. See *maid of honor* (*a*).—**Lady's cloth.** See ★*cloth*.—**Lady's friend.** See ★*friend*.—**Lady's looking-glass.** Same as *Venus's looking-glass* (which see, under *Venus*).

ladybird, *n.*—**Ashy-gray ladybird**, a coccinellid beetle, *Cycloneda abdominalis*, of ashy-gray color, ornamented with seven black spots on the thorax and eight on each wing-cover. It is often found in abundance upon orange-trees, where its larvæ prey upon plant-lice and young scale-insects.—**Bean ladybird.** Same as ★*bean-beetle* (which see).—**Blood-red ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Cycloneda sanguinea*, with blood-red elytra and a black thorax spotted with orange.—**Boreal ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Epilachna borealis*, of phytophagous habits. It feeds upon the leaves of cucumber, melon, and other cucurbitaceous plants.—**Cactus ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Chilocorus cacti*, occurring commonly in the southwestern United States, where it feeds on scale-insects.—**Comely**



Cactus Ladybird (*Chilocorus cacti*).
a, beetle; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. Enlarged.

ladybird, an American coccinellid beetle, *Coccinella venusta*, pink in color and marked with 10 large black spots. —**Convergent ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Hippodamia convergens*, of wide distribution; a



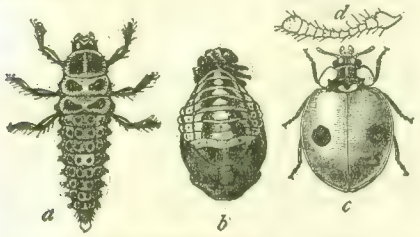
Convergent Ladybird (*Hippodamia convergens*).
a, adult; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva: all enlarged.
(Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

noted enemy of injurious plant-lice.—**Eyed ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Cycloneda ocularta*, occurring in the Southern States, California, and Mexico.—**Five-spotted ladybird**, an American coccinellid beetle, *Coccinella quinquenotata*.—**Herbivorous ladybird**, any species of the coccinellid genus *Epilachna*, all of which, in both larval and adult stages, are phytophagous and not carnivorous; specifically, in the eastern United States, the

squash ★*ladybird* (which see).—**Nine-spotted ladybird,** *Coccinella novemnotata*, a brick-red species with 9 black spots.— **Painted ladybird,** *Harmonia picta*, straw-yellow marked with black.— **Plain ladybird,** *Cycloneda sanguinea*, light red without elytral markings.— **Squash ladybird,** *Epilachna borealis*, a phytophagous species whose larvæ feed on the leaves of squash and other cucurbits.— **Thirteen-spotted ladybird,** *Hippodamia tredecimpunctata*, brick-red with 13 black spots.— **Twice-stabbed ladybird,** *Chilocorus bivulnerus*, black with two red spots.— **Two-spotted ladybird,** *Adalia bipunctata*, red with one black spot on each wing-cover.

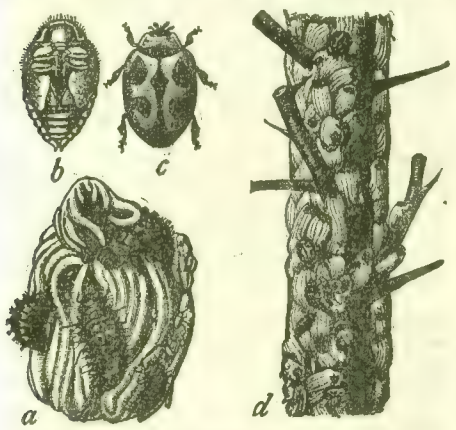


Nine-spotted Ladybird (*Coccinella novemnotata*). Two and a half times natural size.



Two-spotted Ladybird (*Adalia bipunctata*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult; *d*, antenna of same: all enlarged. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

ladybug, *n.*—**Australian ladybug,** specifically, in California, *Vedalia* (*Novius*) *cardinalis*, an Australian



Australian Ladybug (*Vedalia* (*Novius*) *cardinalis*).
a, ladybug larvæ feeding on female and egg-sac of fluted scale; *b*, pupa; *c*, ladybug; *d*, orange twigs showing scale and ladybugs: *a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *d*, natural size. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

coccinellid beetle brought by the United States Department of Agriculture to kill off the white or fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*). See ★*Icerya*, with cut.

lady-by-the-gate (lā″di-bī-ᵺē-gāt′), *n.* The soapwort or bouncing-bet, *Saponaria officinalis*.

lady-crab, *n.* 2. (*a*) See *crab*[1], 1. (*b*) In the Channel Islands, *Portunus puber*.

ladyfish, *n.* 4. A trachinoid fish, *Sillago domina*, found in the Bay of Bengal and generally throughout the East Indian archipelago. —5. The ten-pounder.—6. A mermaid. [Humorous.]

> "A judge of mermaids, he will find
> Our *ladyfish* of every kind
> Inspection will repay."
> *W. S. Gilbert*, 'Bab Ballads,' Captain and the Mermaids.

ladyish (lā′di-ish), *a.* Somewhat like a lady; having the airs of a fashionable lady. *N. E. D.*

ladyism (lā′di-izm), *n.* The condition and manners of an affected "fine lady." *N. E. D.*

ladykind (lā′di-kīnd), *n.* The women of a family or party. Compare *womankind*. *Scott.*

lady-laurel (lā′di-lâ″rel), *n.* See ★*laurel*.

Lady-mass (lā′di-mȧs), *n.* A mass said specifically in honor of the Virgin Mary.

lady-pea (lā′di-pē), *n.* See ★*pea*[1].

Lady-quarter (lā′di-kwâr″tėr), *n.* In England, the quarter of the year in which Lady-day occurs.

lady's-laces (lā′diz-lā″sez), *n.* The ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *bride's-laces*.

lady's-lint (lā′diz-lint), *n.* The greater stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*.

lady's-milk (lā′diz-milk), *n.* The milk-thistle, *Mariana Mariana*. Also called *Virgin Mary's thistle*.

lady's-needlework (lā′diz-nē″dl-wėrk), *n.* The hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*.

lady's-nightcap (lā′diz-nīt″kap), *n.* The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*.

lady's-paintbrush (lā′diz-pānt″brush), *n.* See ★*Emilia*.

lady's-pocket (lā′diz-pok″et), *n.* The spotted touch-me-not, *Impatiens biflora*: so called from the saccate sepal of the flower.

lady's-purse (lā′diz-pėrs), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*.

lady's-shoes-and-stockings (lā′diz-shöz″and-stok″ingz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. Also called *shoes-and-stockings*.

lady's-thimble (lā′diz-thim″bl), *n.* The harebell or bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*. The name is also applied to the foxglove.

Laekenian sands. See ★*sand*[1].

Læliorchis (lē-li-ôr′kis), *n.* [NL. (Wight, 1905), < *Lælia*, an untenable name for the genus, + *Orchis*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. See *Lælia*.

læmoparalysis (lē″mō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαιμός*, throat, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis of the pharynx or esophagus.

læmoscirrhus (lē-mō-sir′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαιμός*, throat, + *σκίρρος*, a tumor.] Cancer of the gullet.

læmostenosis (lē″mō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., Gr. *λαιμός*, throat, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Temporary or permanent constriction of the esophagus.

Laënnec's cirrhosis. See ★*cirrhosis*.

læotropism (lē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*læotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] The state of being læotropic.

læsio enormis (lē′sio ē-nôr′mis). [L., 'excessive injury.'] In *civil law*, the injury sustained by one party to a contract who has suffered a loss of more than one half the value of the contract by reason of the fraud or overreaching conduct of the other party.

Læstadia (lē-stā′di-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Lars Levi *Laestadius*, a clergyman and botanist of Lapland.] An untenable generic name for *Guignardia*, still much used.

lætic (lē′tik), *a.* [LL. *læticus*, < *lætus*, a foreign bondman, appar. from the OTeut. term represented by AS. *læt*, in a similar sense.] Pertaining to the læti, foreign cultivators of the soil during the later Roman Empire, who paid tribute for their land.

lætificant, *a.* See ★*letificant*.

Lafayette group. See ★*group*[1].

lag[1], *n.* 6. A term of hard labor or transportation. [Australia.]— 7. In *elect.*, the displacement of phase of an electric wave back, or behind (in time), to another electric wave: used mainly with regard to alternating-current circuits.—8. See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging*.—**Angle of lag.** (*a*) In *elect.*, the angular displacement by which an alternating current follows the electromotive force. This lag occurs in alternating-current electrical circuits when there is inductance at any point in the line. (*b*) The angle corresponding to the lag of the tides; the hour-angle between the lunar transit and the flood-tide; the shifting of the earth's magnetic system from a symmetrical distribution about the noon meridian into the observed eccentric position.—**Lag of brushes,** in *elect.*, the backward shift of brushes on the commutator of an electric machine.—**Magnetic lag.** See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.

lag-angle (lag′ang″gl), *n.* See *angle of* ★*lag*.

Laganidæ (la-gan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laganum* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular echinoids, of the order *Gnathostomata*, typified by the genus *Laganum*.

Laganium (la-gā′ni-um), *n.* Same as ★*Laganum*.

Laganum (lag′ą-num), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1855), < Gr. *λάγανον*, a broad cake of meal and oil.] The typical and only genus of the family *Laganidæ*. Also *Laganium*.

lagarto, *n.* 2. A common name of two different fishes belonging to the family *Synodontidæ*, both of the Atlantic.

lag-barrel (lag′bar″el), *n.* An octagonal barrel, or bar, having an intermittent rotary motion for the pattern-chain of a dobby-loom.

lag-bolt (lag′bōlt), *n.* Same as *lag-screw*, 1 and 2.

laggardism (lag′ard-izm), *n.* [*laggard* + *-ism*.] Sluggishness; the characteristic of hanging back; lagging.

laggardly (lag′ard-li), *adv.* Loiteringly; lazily; sluggishly.

lagger[1], *n.* 2. Same as *lag*[1], *n.*, 5.

lagger[3] (lag′ėr), *n.* A sailor.

lagging, *n.* 4. (*b*) A covering for the face of a pulley, designed to increase its effective diameter or to augment the adhesion of the

belt.— 5. Same as ★*lag*[1], *n.*, 7.— 6. *Naut.*, the part of a barrel-stave beyond the head. Also spelled *laggin*.

lag-last (lag′lȧst), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who hangs back; a loiterer; one who falls behind.

II. *a.* Lingering; hanging back; lagging.

lagna (läg′nä), *n.* [Skt. *lagna*, Hind. *lagan*, point of intersection, point where the sun and the planets rise, pp. of √*lag*, adhere to, pierce, touch, etc.] The point on the ecliptic which is rising at any given moment. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 703.

Lagoa, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus. —**Waved lagoa,** an American megalopygid moth, *Lagoa crispata*, yellowish in color, with wavy lines running from near the base to the tips of the wings. Its larvæ feed on the plum, apple, blackberry, and other trees and plants.

Lagochila (lag-ō-kī′lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, hare, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Catostomidæ*, the suckers, found in the Mississippi valley.

lagomorph (lag′ō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Lagomorpha*, a superfamily of rodents containing the hares and pikas.

> No sufficiently primitive stages of the teeth of either the Histricomorphs or the *Lagomorphs* have to my knowledge as yet been found. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Nov. 1903, p. 367.

lagomorphous (lag-ō-môr′fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lagomorpha*: same as *lagomorphic*.

lagophthalmy† (lag-of-thal′mi), *n.* Same as *lagophthalmia*.

lagopous (la-gō′pus), *a.* [Gr. *λαγώπους*, hare-footed (< *λαγώς*, hare, + *πούς*, foot), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, soft and hairy like a hare's foot.

Lagrange beds. See *Lafayette* ★*group*.—**Lagrange disk.** Same as *interfusion* ★*disk*.—**Lagrange's map-projection.** See *map-projection*, under *projection*.

lag-ship (lag′ship), *n.* A transport used for taking convicts to New South Wales, or one used as a prison. [Cant, Eng.]

lag-spike (lag′spīk), *n.* A form of spike in which the part that enters the wood has a thread like that of a wood-screw or lag-screw: used for holding railway-rails to the ties or other substructure.

> The spike may be driven into the wood by a maul or sledge, but it can be taken out only by unscrewing. The thread has a ratchet-tooth section, with the long slope on the advancing side, and the straight radial helix opposed to motion toward the end where the head is. Also called *screw lag-spike*.

laguana (lä-gwä-nä′), *n.* [Sp. *la guanábana*, the soursop (the fruit), < *guanábano*, the sour-sop tree, of Carib origin.] In Guam, the sour-sop, *Anona muricata*. See *Anona*.

lag-wood (lag′wůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, the wood obtained from large branches of the oak near the head of the tree.

L. A. H. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall*.

laid, *p. a.* 3. In *embroidery*, stitched upon a ground. Gold and silver thread, and silk cords, are frequently treated in this way.

> On the satin Stuart bindings we find a prevailing use of fine coloured floss silks, . . . and in later times an extensive use of '*laid*' silver thread backgrounds, metal cords, wires and metal threads of numberless patterns.
> *C. Davenport*, in Burlington Mag., March, 1904, p. 268.

Laid and set, in *plastering*, finished ready for painting or papering: said of plaster-work on lath as distinguished from that done on solid masonry.—**Laid down,** an expression used with reference to British warvessels in connection with the date of placing the first keel-plates on the blocks: as, the battleship was *laid down* June 10th, 1905.

Laille shales. See ★*shale*[2].

laiose (lī′ōs), *n.* [Gr. *λαιός*, left, + *-ose*.] Same as *Leo's* ★*sugar*.

lair[1] (lâr), *v.* [*lair*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or have put in a lair or den.— 2. To shelter; hold as in a lair.

> A mountain seems
> To dwellers round its bases but a heap
> Of barren obstacle that *lairs* the storm
> And the avalanche's silent bolt holds back
> Leashed with a hair.
> *Lowell*, The Cathedral, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie (on); rest inactively. —2. To enter a lair; lie down (in); lurk.

lairage (lâr′āj), *n.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. *N. E. D.*

laissez-aller (lā-sā-zä-lā′), *n.* [F., impv. of *laisser*, let; *aller*, go.] A letting go; unrestraint: implying sometimes a little too much unconventionality. Also *laisser-aller*.

laitance (lā-tons′), *n.* [F., < *lait*, milk.] The milky washings from the surface of concrete which has recently been laid under water.

lake[1], *n.*—**Capillary lake.** See ★*capillary*.—**Glacial lake,** a lake formed by the damming of the natural drainage of a region by a glacier, which thus hinders the dis-

charge of the water.—**Karst lake.** See ★*karst.*—**Lake country,** a country abounding in lakes; specifically, a district in England comprising parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. See *Lake School,* under *lake*[1].—**Lake poet.** See *Lake School.*—**Ox-bow lake,** a crescentic or nearly circular lake, occupying a meander that has been deserted by the river that formed it.—**Relict lake,** a lake remaining on a land-surface from which the sea has withdrawn.—**Soda lake,** a saline lake in which the salinity is due to sodium carbonate.—**Walled lake,** a lake provided with a wall of gravel and boulders which nearly or quite encircles it and which is heaped up at the upper edge of the strand by the expansion of the ice when freezing in the winter. Walled lakes are not uncommon in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

lake[3], *n.*—**Carmine lake.** See ★*carmine.*

lake[3] (lāk), *v.* [*lake*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become laky, or like a lake (pigment) in color. See ★*laky*[2].

In a case of leukæmia, *laking* was almost complete in a short time. *Med. Record,* June 13, 1903, p. 953.

II. *trans.* To cause to resemble a lake (pigment) in color; specifically, discharge (the hemoglobin) rapidly from the erythrocytes into the blood-plasma.

For the preparation of hæmoglobin the blood was collected in ammonium oxalate, washed, *laked* with distilled water, centrifugalized to get rid of the stroma, treated with 25 per cent. absolute alcohol, upon the addition of which the crystals of oxyhæmoglobin are deposited at 0° Centigrade. *Science,* March 6, 1903, p. 369.

lake-basin (lāk′bā″sn), *n.* **1.** The area occupied by a lake.—**2.** The area from which the waters of a lake are collected.

lake-bass (lāk′bȧs), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides.*—**White lake-bass,** *Roccus chrysops,* a serranoid fish found in the Great Lakes and southward in the Mississippi valley.

lake-carp (lāk′kärp), *n.* The carp-sucker of the Great Lakes, *Carpiodes thompsoni.*

lake-land (lāk′land), *n.* Same as ★*lake country.*

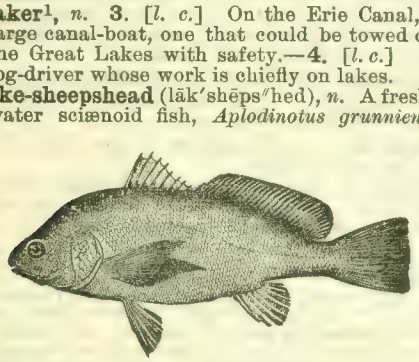
lakelander (lāk′lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in the lake-land or lake country of England.

lake-ore (lāk′ōr), *n.* A peculiar type of brown hematite which is deposited in certain Swedish lakes and possesses a concretionary oölitic or pisolitic texture. After being dredged or dug the layer is renewed in 25 or 30 years. *J. F. Kemp,* Ore Deposits of the U. S. (4th ed.), p. 92.

lake-pitch (lāk′pich), *n.* A commercial name of the softer, less altered, and more valuable kind of asphalt obtained from the pitch lake in the island of Trinidad. Compare ★*land-pitch.*

Laker[1], *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] On the Erie Canal, a large canal-boat, one that could be towed on the Great Lakes with safety.—**4.** [*l. c.*] A log-driver whose work is chiefly on lakes.

lake-sheepshead (lāk′shēps″hed), *n.* A fresh-water sciænoid fish, *Aplodinotus grunniens,*



Lake-sheepshead (*Aplodinotus grunniens*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

found in the Great Lakes and southward to Texas. Also known as *drum* or *thunder-pumper.*

lake-trout, *n.* **3.** A fish, *Galaxias auratus,* of the family *Galaxidæ,* found in Tasmania.

lakism (lāk′izm), *n.* [*lake*[1] + *-ism.*] Imitation of the style of the Lake poets. See *Lake School,* under *lake*[1].

lakmoid, *n.* Same as *lacmoid.*

lakmus, *n.* Same as *lacmus.*

laky[2] (lā′ki), *a.* [*lake*[3] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a lake (pigment) in color; laked: specifically, noting the change of color of the blood caused by a sudden discharge of hemoglobin into the blood-plasma in consequence of destruction of the erythrocytes.

la-la (lä-lä′), *a.* [Syllables suggestive of languor or weakness: compare ★*la-di-da.* There is an allusion to *tra-la-la, tra-la,* meaningless syllables used in singing.] So-so; poor; languid. [Colloq.]

lall[2] (lal), *v. i.* [Imitative, like Gr. *λαλεῖν,* speak, etc.: see *lallation.*] To speak unintelligibly; speak childishly. See *lallation.*

lalling (lal′ing), *n.* Same as *lallation.*

laloneurosis (lal″ō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *λάλος,* talkative, + *νεῦρον,* nerve, + *-osis.*] A neurosis which affects articulation.

lalophobia (lal-ō-fō′bi-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *λάλος,* talkative, + *-φοβία,* ⟨ *φοβεῖν,* fear.] A morbid dread of speaking.

laloplegia (lal-ō-plē′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., Gr. ⟨ *λάλος,* talkative, + *πληγή,* stroke.] Paralysis of the muscles which take part in articulation.

Lam. An abbreviation of *Lamentations.*

lama[4] (lä′mä), *n.* [Samoan *lama* = Tahitian, Maori, etc., *rama,* a torch, a light.] In Samoa, the candlenut-tree (*Aleurites Moluccana*) or its nut. See ★*kukui.*

lama-deity (lä′mȧ-dē″i-ti), *n.* The deity represented by the lama.

Gratitude to the *lama-deity* for life and safety.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 621.

Lamaitic (lä-mȧ-it′ik), *a.* Same as *Lamaistic.*

Lamanism (lä′mȧn-izm), *n.* [F. *lamanisme.*] Same as *Lamaism.*

Lamanite (lā′mȧn-īt), *n.* According to the Book of Mormon, a descendant of Laman, the son of Lehi, a righteous Jew of the tribe of Joseph, who fled with his sons from the destruction of Jerusalem to America. Because of their wickedness the Lamanites lost their fair skin, sank into barbarism, and became the red Indians.

Lamarckian, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who holds the Lamarckian theory. See *Lamarckism.*

Lamarckism, *n.* **2.** The doctrine that the generation of an organism from an egg is epigenesis or new formation. [Rare.]—**New Lamarckism.** Same as ★*Neo-Lamarckism.*

Lamarckite (la-mär′kīt), *n.* One who holds the Lamarckian theory; a Lamarckian. See *Lamarckism.*

lamb, *v. i.*—**To lamb down,** to lose or spend money; be cleaned out. [Australian.]

II. *trans.*—**To lamb down,** to knock down [spend] a check or a sum of money in a spree. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English. [Australian slang.]

lambardar, lumberdar (lum-bär-där′), *n.* [Hind. *lambar,* number, ⟨ E. *number,* + Pers. *-dār,* suffix of agent.] A village head man of northern India who is registered by a number in the collectors' roll and receives and pays over the government dues.

lambda, *n.* **3.** A British collectors' name for a common Old World noctuid moth, *Plusia gamma,* occurring in Europe, China, Japan, and India, and also, probably by introduction, in South America.

Lambdoid ridge or **crest.** See ★*ridge.*

lambdoidean (lam-doi′dē-ȧn), *a.* Same as *lambdoid.*

lamber (lam′ėr), *n.* [*lamb* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A shepherd whose business it is to take care of the young lambs and ewes at lambing-time.—**2.** A ewe when lambing.

Lambert's law of cosines. See ★*cosine.*—**Lambert's method.** See *altitude of a* ★*cloud.*

Lambeth degree, delf. See ★*degree,* ★*delf*[2].

lambiness (lam′i-nes), *n.* The conventional characteristics of lambs.

I confess I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with *lambiness!* Let us see there is a prince, for I am weary of the distaff. *R. L. Stevenson,* Prince Otto, ii. 4.

lambitive (lam′bi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lambative.*

lamb-lily (lam′lil″i), *n.* The Scotch asphodel, *Tofieldia palustris.*

lamb-mint (lam′mint), *n.* Either peppermint or spearmint.

lamb's-cress (lamz′kres), *n.* The hairy bitter cress, *Cardamine hirsuta,* an Old World plant common, and perhaps native, in the eastern United States.

lamb's-foot (lamz′fůt), *n.* The common plantain, *Plantago major;* also, occasionally, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lamb's-tail (lamz′tāl), *n.* The common club-moss or running-pine, *Lycopodium clavatum.*

lamb's-tongue, *n.* **3.** See *Scolopendrium.*

Lamb's-wool sky. See ★*sky*[1].

lamdan (lam-dän′), *n.*; pl. *lamdanim* (-dä′nēm). [Yiddish, ⟨ Heb. *lamad,* learn.] A Talmudical scholar.

lamed (lä′med), *n.* [Heb. *lāmed.*] The twelfth letter (ל) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the Syriac *lomad,* the Arabic *lām,* the Greek *lambda,* and the English *L.* Its numerical value is XXX.

lamella, *n.* **2.** *pl.* The British pharmacopœial name for medicated gelatin disks used in ophthalmic practice.—**Appunn's lamella,** in *psychophys.,* a strip or band of soft steel, held in a wooden vise and vibrating (according to its position in the vise) between the limits 4 and 24 in the second: used to determine the lower limit of tonal hearing.—**Ovigerous lamella,** in cirripeds, one of the sheets or plates of ova.—**Pleurapophysial lamella,** the thin plate of bone which bounds externally the vertebrarterial canal on either side of the neck in birds. *Mivart.*—**Supporting lamella,** in hydroid polyps, the delicate, transparent, non-cellular film or membrane lying between the ectoderm and the endoderm: same as *mesoglœa.*—**Vascular lamella.** See ★*cathammal,* 2.

Lamellar cataract. Same as *zonular cataract* (which see, under *zonular*).

Lamellaria (lam-e-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *lamella,* a thin plate, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Lamellariidæ. Oken.*

Lamellariidæ (lam-e-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lamellaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, having a mantle which covers the shell more or less completely, no operculum, and dorsally fused jaws. It includes the genera *Lamellaria, Marsenina, Velutina,* and *Onchidiopsis.* They are carnivorous, living on hydrozoans, alcyonarians, and colonial ascidians. With the exception of the first genus, they are boreal forms.

lamellation (lam-e-lā′shọn), *n.* The character or state of being lamellated; specifically, in *geol.,* an arrangement of the minerals of a metamorphic rock in parallel lamellæ or folia. 'Lamellation' and 'foliation' are employed in preference to 'bedding' or 'stratification,' because the structure may have no connection with sedimentation, but be the result of crushing and shearing. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 789.

Lamellicorn leaf-chafer. See ★*leaf-chafer.*—**Lamellicorn scavenger.** See ★*scavenger* and *Laparosticta.*

lamellicornous (lā-mel-i-kôr′nus), *a.* [*lamellicorn* + *-ous.*] Same as *lamellicorn.*

lamelligerous (lā-me-lij′ė-rus), *a.* [L. *lamella,* a thin plate, + *gerere,* bear, + *-ous.*] Bearing lamellæ or ridges: as, the *lamelligerous* lobe in *Nautilus.*

lamelloid (lā-mel′oid), *a.* [*lamel(la)* + *-oid.*] Having the character of a thin plate or lamella.

Now as we proceed up the neck to the head, these transverse processes project less and less from the bodies of the vertebræ, and become less robust and angular, at the same time that they are antero-posteriorly elongated; and possess regular *lamelloid* walls, so as to form rather canals than simple foramina for the artery.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 31.

lamellose-stellate (lam″e-lōs-stel′āt), *a.* With lamellæ or plates arranged radially or in star-shaped groups or clusters.

lamellous (lā-mel′us), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ous.*] Same as *lamellose.*

lamellule (lā-mel′ūl), *n.* [NL. *lamellula,* dim. of L. *lamella,* a thin plate: see *lamella.*] A small lamella.

lamentational (lam-en-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*lamentation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of lamentation.

lamiid (lā-mī′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A beetle of the coleopterous family *Lamiidæ.*

II. *a.* Resembling or belonging to the family *Lamiidæ.*

lamin (lam′in), *n.* [L. *lamina:* see *lamina.*] **1.** Same as *lamina.*—**2.** A thin plate (of metal) used as a charm, or in old astrological work. *N. E. D.*

lamina, *n.*—**Dental lamina,** an ingrowth of ectoderm from the edge of the jaw, from which in turn are given off the cells which form the enamel-organ of the developing teeth; the dental ridge.—**Dorsal lamina.** (*b*) In ascidians, a prominent median longitudinal ridge running along the middle of the dorsal surface of the pharynx to the opening of the esophagus.—**Lamina chorioidea,** an irregular fold of connective tissue and blood-vessels invaginated into the third ventricle of the reptilian brain, between the lamina terminalis and the paraphysis. It is prolonged laterally through the foramen of Monro into the lateral ventricle, where it is known as the *choroid plexus.*—**Lamina commissuralis mesencephali,** a wide commissure of white fibers in the roof of the mesencephalon, limited in front by the posterior commissure and behind by the decussation of the fourth nerves.—**Lamina papyracea,** that portion of the ethmoid bone which appears in the orbit, partaking in the formation of its inner wall; the os planum.—**Sutural lamina,** in the polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons, one of the double projections on the anterior margin of each valve, except the first. These projections are processes of the articulamentum or inner layer of the test.

laminal (lam′i-nal), *a.* [*lamina* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lamina; disposed in laminæ.

laminariaceous (lam-i-nā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of seaweeds *Laminariaceæ.*

laminarite (lam′i-nā-rīt), *n.* [*Laminaria* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil seaweed resembling *Laminaria.* See *Laminarites.*

Laminated spring. See ★*spring.*

lamination, *n.* **2.** In *elect.,* the constructing of the iron part of a magnetic circuit of thin

laminæ or sheets of iron or steel, for the purpose of eliminating, in an alternating or rotating magnetic field, the induction of currents in the iron and the loss of power resulting therefrom. The lamination for this purpose must be at right angles to the direction in which an induced current would flow, but parallel to the direction of the magnetic flux. —**Oblique** or **transverse lamination,** in *geol.*, false bedding.

laminectomy (lam-i-nek′tō-mi), *n.* [L. *lamina,* lamina, + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] In *surg.*, exsection of the laminæ of one or more of the vertebræ to relieve pressure upon the spinal cord.

In a recent case in which there was anterior dislocation of the fourth cervical vertebra, *laminectomy* was done for pachymeningitis. *Med. Record,* July 11, 1903, p. 78.

laminous (lam′i-nus), *a.* [NL. *laminosus:* see *laminose.*] Same as *laminose.*

lamp[1], *n.*—**Alcohol lamp.** Same as *spirit-lamp.*—**Alembical lamp.** See ★*alembical.*—**Alformant lamp,** an apparatus, invented by Schering, in which paraform is converted into formaldehyde-gas by the heat from an alcohol lamp.—**Annealing-lamp,** an alcohol lamp for heating dentists' foil.—**Automatic lamp,** a heating-lamp which extinguishes itself when the object to be warmed reaches a certain temperature. A lamp of this kind is commonly used by dentists in heating vulcanizers and in other work of this nature.—**Berzelius's lamp,** an Argand lamp for burning alcohol, much used in chemical laboratories before coal-gas became generally available for heating purposes. It was brought into use by the Swedish chemist Berzelius early in the nineteenth century.—**Blow-through lamp,** a form of flash-light apparatus used in photography in which the material used to produce the flash is blown through the flame of a lamp.—**Brehmer lamp.** See *electric* ★*arc.*—**Cooper-Hewitt lamp,** a form of mercury arc-lamp. See ★*mercury lamp* and *electric* ★*arc.*—**Dibdin's pentane Argand lamp,** a form of standard lamp which burns a mixture of air and pentane. A screen on the metal chimney of the Argand steatite burner may be moved to 2.15 inches (54.6 millimeters) above the steatite ring, thus affording a source of light of ten candle-power.—**Duboscq lamp,** a self-regulating electric arc-lamp especially adapted to lantern projection and lighthouse illumination.—**Finsen lamp,** an electric lamp of peculiar construction used for the administration of the Finsen light treatment. See *Finsen* ★*light treatment* and *Finsen's* ★*apparatus.*—**Fluorescent lamp,** a lamp consisting of a glass bulb coated interiorly with calcium tungstate or some other substance which fluoresces under the influence of an electric discharge.—**Focus-lamp,** an incandescent electric lamp with closely coiled filament: designed for use in projection-lanterns and for other optical purposes.

When incandescent lamps are used for optical purposes it is necessary to compress the filament into a small space, so as to bring it into the focus of a lens or mirror. The filament is then coiled or crumpled up into a spiral or zigzag form. Such lamps are called *focus lamps.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 88.

Formaldehyde lamp, a flameless lamp in which methyl (wood) alcohol, as a liquid or a vapor, is brought, with air, into contact with platinized asbestos wicks or perforated sheets. Formaldehyde results from the incomplete oxidation of the alcohol. It is used in disinfecting. See ★*formaldehyde-generator.*—**Girard's lamp,** a lamp for burning illuminating-oil, so constructed as to maintain the supply of oil at a constant level.—**Harcourt lamp.** See ★*light standard.*—**Hefner lamp.** See ★*light standard.*—**Hero's lamp,** a form of lamp devised by Hero 200 B. C. The raising of the oil is effected by the pressure of a liquid of greater specific gravity acting through a column of air. A solution of brine in a chamber, *c,* flowing through a tap drives the air from a vessel, *d,* through a pipe, *e,* into an oil-reservoir, *a.* Oil is thus forced from the reservoir, *a,* into the bird's beak, whence it drops into a receptacle, *b,* supplying a wick burning at the tail.—**Incandescent lamp.** See *incandescent light,* under *electric light.*—**Keats's lamp,** a moderator lamp burning sperm-oil, used as a standard of illumination: devised by Keats in 1869. It was first adjusted to give a light of ten candle-power, but was afterward so modified by Sugg as to give a light of sixteen candle-power, burning oil at the rate of 925 grains per hour.—**Lamp battery.** See ★*battery.*—**Lummer lamp,** a form of mercury arc-lamp designed with special reference to spectroscopic work. See ★*mercury lamp.*—**Magnetite lamp.** See *electric* ★*arc.*—**Mercury-vapor lamp,** an electric lamp in which the source of light is an arc formed in mercury vapor at very low pressures within a vacuum-tube. See ★*mercury lamp.*—**Nernst lamp,** an incandescent electric lamp the filament of which consists of a cylindrical rod made from a mixture of metallic oxids. This lamp, which was invented by Professor Nernst of Göttingen, depends upon the fact that many oxids such as CaO and MgO, and also the oxids of the rare earths, in particular thorium oxid, which have very high specific resistance when cold, begin to conduct the electric current when heated. The filament or so-called *glower* is made from a mixture of the rare earths powdered, mixed with a binder, and pressed through a die so as to form a cylindrical thread, which is then baked. The diameter of the glower is about .63 millimeters and its length depends upon the voltage of the lamp. The terminals are of platinum wire joined to the ends of the glower by fusion in the electric arc. The glower when cold is an insulator, but when heated it becomes an electrolytic conductor. When traversed by a direct current the heat generated appears chiefly at the positive pole and platinum-black is deposited at the negative pole. When alternating currents are used the distribution of heat is uniform and the life of the lamp is greatly increased. Since the resistance of the filament, as shown in the curve in Fig. 1, falls rapidly with rising temperature, the lamp when placed in a constant-potential circuit tends to take increasing current as the filament becomes hotter. It is therefore necessary for purposes of regulation to place in series with the filament a metallic resistance called the *ballast.* This consists of a very fine iron wire mounted in a glass tube and surrounded with hydrogen. Its resistance increases with rise of temperature and thus counterbalances the loss of resistance in the filament. Upon starting the lamp it is necessary to bring the filament to a temperature such that it begins to carry a current sufficient to keep itself hot. The device used for this purpose in Nernst lamps of the American type is called the *heater.* It consists of a porcelain tube, about 30 millimeters long, around which a fine platinum wire is spirally wound. The coil is kept in place by a paste or enamel. Two or more such heaters are placed horizontally above the glower, and heat the latter by radiation to the temperature necessary to start the lamp. The glower begins to take current at about 700° C. The electrical connections are shown in Fig. 2. The heater, *h,* is in multiple circuit with the glower, *g.* So long as the latter is cold the entire current between the lamp terminals flows through the heater. In series with these are the lamp-ballast, *b,* and the cut-out, *c.* The cut-out is a small electromagnet which tends to attract the contact-spring, *s,* thus opening the glower circuit. When the heater begins to take sufficient current to maintain its temperature the current of the coil in the cut-out magnet becomes strong enough to break the circuit, after which the entire current flows through the glower. The electrical efficiency of the Nernst lamp is about the same as that of the ordinary incandescent lamp (when used with an opal shade about 3.47 watts per mean spherical hefner). The radiant efficiency of the Nernst filament, obtained by integration of the energy curve by Coblentz, was found to be .033 as against .04 for the acetylene flame. The temperature of the filament is somewhat lower than that of the ordinary incandescent lamp—from 1,400 to 1,700° C. The candle-power, however, is high on account of the large diameter of the filament, and the form of the lamp is well adapted for lighting from overhead, since no shadows are cast downward. The color of the light of the Nernst lamp differs but little from that emitted by carbon at the same temperature. It is somewhat stronger in the red than the light from the acetylene flame, and is free from the marked selective radiation characteristic of the Welsbach mantle.—**Open-arc lamp.** See *electric* ★*arc.*—**Osmium lamp,** an incandescent electric lamp having a filament of metallic osmium instead of carbon. Devised by Auer von Welsbach.—**Phase-lamp,** in *elect.,* an incandescent lamp used to indicate the phase relation between alternating-current generators.—**Pilot-lamp.** (*a*) An electric lamp upon a switchboard, used to indicate the position of switches. (*b*) In *telephony,* an auxiliary signaling-lamp placed in front of the switchboard and serving to indicate to the chief operator delay in responding to any one of a group of call-signals.—**Platinum lamp.** (*a*) A lamp having a platinum filament which is made incandescent by an electric current. (*b*) A lamp having a spiral of platinum placed above the wick. The vapor from the alcohol (ethyl or methyl) drawn up by the wick unites with the air through the agency of the platinum, which is thus made to glow.—**Pyro-electrolytic lamp.** Same as *Nernst* ★*lamp.*—**Quartz lamp,** a mercury lamp in which the arc is formed within a vacuum-tube of fused quartz. See ★*mercury lamp.*—**Reichsanstalt lamp,** a modified form of the Hefner lamp. See ★*light standard* and ★*illumination,* I.—**Rose lamp,** a modified form of the Berzelius alcohol lamp for use in chemical laboratories: mounted upon an upright metallic rod so as to admit of adjustment as to height. Named after the German chemist, H. Rose.—**Synchronizing lamp.** Same as *phase-*★*lamp.*—**Tantalum lamp,** an incandescent electric lamp of which the filament is a wire of metallic tantalum, .05 millimeters in diameter, instead of carbon. On account of relatively high conductivity the tantalum filament for a 110-volt lamp has to be about 650 mm. long, and is supported by being stretched in zigzag fashion up and down between the ends of the radial arms of two star-shaped supports. It gives a clear, white light of 25 normal candle-power with an expenditure of electrical energy only about half that for a carbon lamp, but the cost of the lamp itself is (at any rate at present) higher, and the illuminating power is not as generally acceptable as the 16 candle-power in general use. The resistance of the tantalum filament increases with rise of temperature, the durability is as great as that of carbon, and the liability to injury by mechanical shocks or accidental increase of voltage is, it is claimed, less.

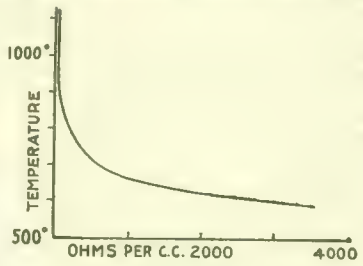


Figure 1.

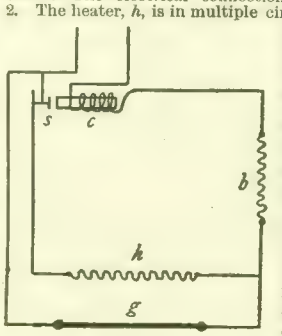
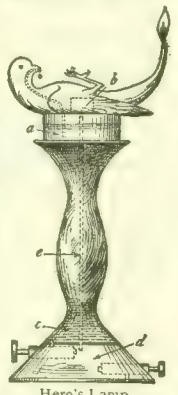


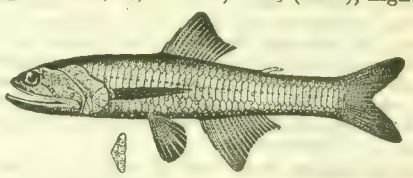
Figure 2.



Hero's Lamp.
(Drawn from Groves and Thorp's "Chemical Technology.")

Lampadena (lam-pa-dē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάμπη, a torch, + ἀδήν, a gland.] A genus of deep-sea fishes found in the Gulf Stream.

Lampanyctus (lam-pa-nik′tus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. λάμπη, a torch, + νύξ (νυκτ-), night.]


Lampanyctus crocodilus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of deep-sea fishes commonly known as *lantern-fishes:* widely distributed.

lamp-ballast (lamp′bal″ast), *n.* In *elect.,* a resistance placed, for purposes of regulation, in series with the filament of an electric lamp. In the case of the Nernst lamp the ballast consists of a very fine iron wire in an atmosphere of hydrogen within a sealed glass tube.

lamp-bank (lamp′bangk), *n.* A number of incandescent lamps mounted in rows upon a frame and connected together either in multiple circuit or in multiple series. Also called a *bank of lamps. Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1900, p. 171.

lamp-bend (lamp′bend), *n.* A bent or curved pipe-elbow, used to connect two pipes which meet at an angle greater than a right angle.

lamp-changer (lamp′chān″jėr), *n.* A device with a long handle for removing incandescent electric lamps from, or placing them in, their sockets when the latter are difficult of access.

lamperina (läm-pe-rē′nä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A common name of *Polistotrema stouti,* one of the eel-like lower vertebrates found on the California coast and north to Cape Flattery.

Lampeter Brethren. A small sect established in 1846 among some students of Lampeter College at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Wales, by Henry James Prince, one of the extreme evangelical school. His fanaticism led him to declare his doctrines to be the new dispensation of the Holy Ghost, superseding the dispensation of Christ. He and those who believed him lived in an abode called the *Agapemone,* or 'abode of love.' Also *Princeites.*

lamp-fish (lamp′fish), *n.* A deep-sea fish, *Scopelus resplendens,* of the family *Myctophidæ,* having luminous spots, or photophores, on the head and body.

lamp-foot (lamp′fůt), *n.*; pl. *lamp-feet* (-fēt). A unit sometimes employed in computing the wiring of an installation of electric lights. The product of the number of lamps by the feet of wire necessary to supply them gives the number of lamp-feet.

lamp-hour (lamp′our), *n.* The energy required to maintain one electric lamp in normal operation for one hour: a practical unit sometimes employed in electric lighting.

lampic (lam′pik), *a.* [*lamp*[1] + *-ic.* The acid was first obtained by burning ether in a lamp.] Derived from a lamp: applied specifically to an acid, a mixture of acetic acid and aldehyde, formed by the oxidation of alcohol.

lamp-indicator (lamp′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device consisting of a Wheatstone bridge one arm of which contains an incandescent lamp. The adjustment is such that when the electromotive force of the circuit to which the indicator is applied reaches proper value the bridge is balanced.

lampistry (lam′pis-tri), *n.* [*lampist* + *-ry.*] The art of making and decorating lamps; the work of a lampist.

lamp-post (lamp′pōst), *n.* A post or pillar, usually of iron, designed to support a street-lamp or other outdoor lamp.

lamprey, *n.*—**Brook-lamprey,** a small lamprey which inhabits the brooks of Europe and North America. Five or six species are known.—**Silvery lamprey, small black lamprey,** common names of the lampreys.

lamprey-eel (lam′pri-ēl″), *n.* A lamprey.

lamprite (lam′prīt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

lamp-room (lamp′röm), *n.* A room or compartment, as on a vessel, especially fitted for filling and trimming lamps and storing them when not in use.

lamprophyllite (lam-prō-fil′it), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral from the nephelite-syenite of Kola, Russian Lapland, related to astrophyllite in form, cleavage, and probably in composition.

Lamprops (lam′props), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, + *ὤψ*(*ὠπ-*), eye.] The typical genus of the family *Lampropsidæ*. *L. quadriplicata* is found off the northeastern coast of America. *Sars*, 1863.

Lampropsidæ (lam-prop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprops* + *-idæ*.] A family of cumacean crustaceans in which the first antennæ have both flagella well developed and nearly equal, the male has three pairs of pleopods or none, and the telson is distinct, with three or more terminal spines. It includes the genera *Lamprops*, *Hemilamprops*, *Paralamprops*, *Platyaspis*, and *Chalarostylis*.

lamp-station (lamp′stā″shon), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground cabin where safety-lamps may be opened and trimmed: a place beyond which no naked lamps must be taken.

lampyrid (lam′pi-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Lampyridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lampyridæ*.

län (län), *n.* [Sw., a fief, a fee, an administrative district, = AS. *læn*, a grant, fief: see *læn*.] An administrative division of Sweden; a government at the head of which is a prefect nominated by the king.

Lana philosophica, an early chemical name for the light, woolly flakes of white zinc oxid, produced by burning vapor of zinc which is allowed to escape into the air.

lanacyl (lan′a-sil), *n.* A trade-name of several acid coal-tar colors.—**Lanacyl violet.** See ★*violet*[1].

lanai (lä-nä′i), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a bower, piazza, or porch.

Lancashire boiler. See ★*boiler*.

Lancaster yellow. See ★*yellow*.

lance[1], *n.* **9.** A pointed stick of light timber used for the erection of a temporary telegraph- or telephone-line: used especially in military operations.

The second truck is loaded with four or five hundred *lances* of well-seasoned cypress or spruce, each a trifle over fourteen feet in length.
Sci. Amer., Dec. 27, 1902, p. 459.

Sable lance, a fish, *Mellotus villosus*, of the family *Argentinidæ*, found in the northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific.

lanceated (lan′sē-ā-ted), *a.* [L. *lanceatus* (< *lancea*, lance) + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a lance; pointed and long.

lance-fish (lans′fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, which includes small carnivorous fishes inhabiting sandy shores of cold regions.

lance-head, *n.* **2.** *Lachesis mutus*, a venomous snake of South America. See *bushmaster*.

lancelet, *n.*—**Bahama lancelet,** a lancelet, *Asymmetron lucayanum*, found in the Bahamas.—**California lancelet,** *Branchiostoma californiense*, found from San Diego Bay southward.—**West Indian lancelet,** *Branchiostoma caribæum*, found in shallow waters, buried in the sand, from Beaufort, North Carolina, to the mouth of the La Plata.

Lanceola (lan-sē-ō′lä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lanceola*, dim. of L. *lancea*, lance.] The typical genus of the family *Lanceolidæ*. *Say*, 1818.

Lanceolidæ (lan-sē-ol′i-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanceola* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans, of the tribe *Hyperidea*, having the first antenna straight and the first joint of the flagella swollen. It is typified by the genus *Lanceola*.

lance-ovate (lans′ō″vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, very narrowly ovate.

lancet, *n.* **4.** In *entom.*, one of the lower pair of piercing organs in the dipterous mouth; the scalpella: supposed by Kirby and Spence to represent the maxillæ of the haustellate mouth.

lanceted (lan′set-ed), *a.* Having a lancet-window or a lancet-arch.

lancet-headed (lan′set-hed″ed), *a.* Having a pointed head like a lancet: said of windows. See cut of *lancet-window*.

lancet-plate (lan′set-plāt), *n.* In the structure of the *Blastoidea*, a long narrow plate, pointed at both ends, which extends along the center of each ambulacrum. Its proximal end is inserted between the deltoids and takes part in the lip around the summit opening. The upper surface is excavated along the median line, and this groove probably served to conduct food to the mouth. The plate has an interior axial canal which communicates by means of the ambulacral opening with an oval ring belonging to the water-vascular system. In some cases there is a smaller plate beneath which is called the *under lancet-plate*.

lancet-tooth (lan′set-töth), *n.* A fleam-tooth.

lancewood, *n.*—**Cape lancewood,** a tough wood obtained from *Curtisia faginea* of South Africa. It is used for spokes, shafts, spears, and turnery. See *assagai-wood*.

lancha (län′chä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., Pg. *lancha*, sometimes derived from the Malay *lancha*, but this is in turn referred by others to the Pg. or Sp., which, in that case, is perhaps referable to the Eng. *launch*, *lanch*. But the history is not clear. Prob. E. *lanch*, a boat, has nothing to do with *launch*, verb.] A launch or barge; a medium-sized boat used in the Philippine Islands for the transportation of merchandise and native products.

Lancs. An abbreviation of *Lancashire*.

land[1], *n.* **9.** One of the strips into which a field is divided in plowing: same as *ridge*, 3. See quotation under ★*cut*, 24. Compare *dead furrow*.—**Dun land,** in Devonshire, England, a soil which has resulted from the decomposition of the schistose rock of the district.—**Height of land,** a line or belt of land between the opposite slopes of two river systems; a divide; a water-parting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 332.—**Indemnity lands,** in *United States law* (in the construction of land-grants made in aid of railroads), those lands which are selected in place of parcels lost by previous disposition or reservation for other purposes, the title to which does not accrue until the time of their selection.—**Judge Jeffrey's land.** See *king's* ★*land*.—**King's land,** a child's outdoor game in which the king stands within certain boundaries until he succeeds in touching one of the other intending players, who then becomes king. The game, with variations, is known by various other names, as *Van Diemen's land*, *Dixie's land*, *golden pavement*, *Judge Jeffrey's land*, *Tom Tiddler's ground*, etc.—**Land hemisphere.** See ★*hemisphere*.—**Land in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Land of Promise.** See *promise*.—**No man's land,** (*b*) *Naut.*, an article or space left uncleaned or uncared for on account of its not falling within the limits of the work assigned to individuals of the crew.—**Nook of land.** See *nook*.—**Poison land,** in western Australia, land so covered with a growth of plants poisonous to sheep and cattle that it cannot be used for pasture.—**Running with the land,** being of force by association with the land affected: a phrase applied to covenants in deeds of real property. See *covenants which run with the land*, under *covenant*. A personal covenant is binding on the covenantor only. A real covenant—one running with the land—is created where the maker binds himself and his heirs, executors, or administrators.—**Scab land,** in Washington and Oregon, land originally covered with fine volcanic dust which has been blown away by the wind, leaving on the surface only a mass of sharp fragments of stone.—**Seated lands,** in *U. S. law*, lands occupied or cultivated; public lands of which actual possession has been taken by private persons under proper authority of law.—**Staple of land.** See *staple*[2].—**The land of nod.** See *nod*.—**To hold the land** (*naut.*), to keep a vessel within sight of the coast.—**To hug the land.** See ★*hug*.—**To make free with the land** (*naut.*), to sail close to the shore.—**Torrens land system,** a system of governmental registration and guarantee of land titles, named from Sir Robert Richard Torrens who established it in South Australia in 1857. It has been adopted by most of the Australian colonies, by New Zealand, British Columbia, California, and a few other western States.—**To see how the land lies,** to find out the exact state of things.—**To settle the land.** See *settle*[1], *v.*—**Unseated lands.** (*a*) Land once seated, but abandoned. (*b*) Uncultivated land subject to taxation. [Pennsylvania.]—**Van Diemen's land.** See *king's* ★*land*.

land-agent (land′ā″jent), *n.* A real-estate agent; in England, also a steward or manager of an estate or landed property.

landamann (län′da-män), *n.* The chief magistrate of a Swiss canton; also the chief officer in some of the smaller districts.

landau, *n.*—**Canoe landau,** a landau in which the lower lines of the body have a continuous sweep. The term is used to distinguish this form from the angular quarter and drop-center types.—**Five-glass landau,** a landau with a leather top over the rear seat. The front section has large glasses in frames which can be dropped down in the body. The supports of the top are hinged to fall down upon the boot, and leave the front seat uncovered. There are three windows in the front section and two in the doors: hence the name.

landboc (land′bōk), *n.* [OE. *landbok*, < *land*, + *boc*, book.] In *old Eng. law*, a deed or grant of land, usually Saxon. Such deeds had little weight against the king's claims.

land-breast (land′brest), *n.* The frontage or face of the wall which forms a bridge-seating or abutment and acts as a retaining wall to the bank behind it. It includes both the abutment-pier proper and the wing-walls at each side of it.

land-chain (land′chān), *n.* Same as *Gunter's chain* (which see, under *chain*).

land-crab, *n.* **2.** A burrowing crayfish, *Engæus fossor*, of Tasmania and Victoria (Australia), which forms crab-holes.

landdrost (land′drōst), *n.* [D., < *land*, land, + *drost*, bailiff, steward.] In South Africa, a magistrate.

Landenian (lan-dē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Landen*, a town in Belgium, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to the basal deposits of the Lower Eocene in France and Belgium, corresponding to the Woolwich and Reading beds of England. The lower deposits are fluvio-marine, while the upper beds contain only marine fossils.

II. *n.* The Landenian deposits.

landfall, *n.*—**To make a good landfall** (*naut.*), to sight a certain point of land at the time calculated.

land-form (land′fôrm), *n.* An area of land having certain topographic features which distinguish it from neighboring areas. *W. M. Davis*.

landgraveship (land′grāv-ship), *n.* The office, territory, or authority of a landgrave. *N. E. D.*

landgravess (land′grāv-es), *n.* Same as *landgravine*. *N. E. D.*

landing, *n.* **9.** In *lumbering:* (*b*) A place to which logs are hauled or skidded preparatory to transportation by water or rail. (*c*) A platform, usually at the foot of a skid-road, where logs are collected and loaded on cars. A *lightning landing* is one having such an incline that the logs may roll upon the cars without assistance.—**To break a landing,** to roll a pile of logs from a landing or bank into the water.

landing-box (lan′ding-boks), *n.* In *mining*, the box into which the mine-pump delivers water.

landing-party (lan′ding-pär″ti), *n.* An armed boat's crew sent on shore for offensive or defensive operations, such as engaging an enemy, or for protecting life and property.

land-junker (land′yöng″kėr), *n.* [G., < *land*, land, + *junker*, junker.] In Germany, one who owns lands or estates; a squire.

land-lane (land′lān), *n.* An open water-passage in the ice of the polar oceans leading toward land.

We discovered new islands in the west as far as our range of vision admitted, and, to judge by the large open *land-lane* which ran in that direction, one might suppose that the land there was of considerable extent.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 482.

land-law (land′lâ), *n.* **1.** The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land.'—**2.** Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

land-lead (land′lēd), *n.* Same as ★*land-lane*. See the extract.

This open water must rather be regarded as a *land-lead*, which, like all other *land-leads*, is formed and opened by a land-breeze, and is closed again by the wind blowing in shore. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 485.

land-line (land′līn), *n.* **1.** An overland telegraph-line, as distinguished from a marine cable.—**2.** In *fishing*, a line passing from the end of a seine to the shore. *Knight*, Dict. Mech. Sup., 1884.

land-lobster (land′lob″stėr), *n.* A land-crab or robber-crab.

land-lock (land′lok), *n.* **1†.** The state of being shut in, or almost shut in, by land.—**2.** A landlocked place, as a harbor or valley.

landlordly (land′lôrd-li), *a.* [*landlord* + *-ly*[1].] Like a landlord or pertaining to a landlord.

landlordship (land′lôrd-ship), *n.* The position or duties of a landlord.

land-marker, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] One of the sect called *Landmark* ★*Baptists* (which see).

land-marshal (land′mär″shal), *n.* **1.** A provincial marshal in Prussia and some other parts of the German Empire.—**2.** The speaker or presiding officer of the first Chamber of the Swedish Diet.

land-mere (land′mēr), *n.* A boundary of a parish, county, etc.

landocracy (lan-dok′ra-si), *n.* [*land*[1] + Gr. *-κρατια*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A class which rules or controls by virtue of its ownership of landed property. [Humorous.]

landocrat (lan′dō-krat), *n.* One who belongs to the landocracy.

land-office, *n.*—**A land-office business,** a 'rushing' business; a boom. The allusion is to the brisk work of the local government land-offices in the western United States when they are besieged by applicants for land patents on the occasion of opening new lands to settlement. [Slang.]

It [the Santiago mill] is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did *a land-office business* in ore crushing.
Rep. to House of Representatives, Precious Metals, 1881, [p. 153.

land-packet (land′pak″et), *n.* A name formerly given jocosely, in the newly settled parts of the western United States, to any vehicle undertaking a passage across the plains: later it had some specific applications.

land-pitch (land′pich), *n.* A commercial name for the harder, more altered by exposure to the

air, and less valuable kind of asphalt obtained from the pitch lake in the island of Trinidad. Compare ★*lake-pitch*.

land-rail, *n.* 2. A general name for any member of the rail family that, like the New Zealand weka rail, frequents uplands instead of marshes.

Two of the most interesting birds are *land rails* of the genus *Cabalus*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1898, p. 90.

land-relief (land′rē-lēf″), *n.* Surface form; topography.

The relation of rain, wind and *land-relief* was, in fact, strikingly illustrated by our experiences. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 463.

land-sale (land′sāl), *n.* In *mining*, a sale of coal at the pit, as distinguished from disposal by sea.

landscape, *n.*—**Classic landscape,** a term used to describe the landscapes painted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in Italy, which were based on a feeling for architectonic arrangement of lines and masses rather than for the effects and qualities of nature.—**Landscape-architect,** an architect skilled in the arrangement of parks and gardens, and especially of their architectonic features, such as fountains, terraces, etc.—**Landscape architecture,** a term introduced to denote the treatment of landscape in a formal way, with especial attention to the exact disposition of paths, lawns, groups of trees, flights of steps, vases, statues, etc. It implies a more formal style of work than *landscape-gardening*. It may also include the harmonious arrangement of buildings in groups.

landscape-marble (land′skāp-mär″bl), *n.* A dense limestone in which, along cracks or cleavage-planes, there has been deposited oxid of manganese in dendritic forms.

land-scot † (land′skot), *n.* A tax on land for the support of the church, formerly levied in some parishes. [Eng.]

land-sculpture (land′skulp″tūr), *n.* The production of the forms of the land by the various processes of erosion; earth-sculpture.

land-service (land′sėr″vis), *n.* 1. The service of the army on land, as opposed to that of the navy on the sea.—2. The army; that branch of the armed forces of a country which serves on land.

landshard (land′shärd), *n.* A strip of grass or unplowed land between two plowed pieces. [Prov. Eng.]

land-side, *n.* 2. The side of the land facing the water; the shore.—3. The side (of an object) which faces the land.

Land-slip terrace, an irregular bench on a slope, resulting from a land-slip.

landslipped (land′slipt), *a.* Marked or damaged by land-slides or -slips.

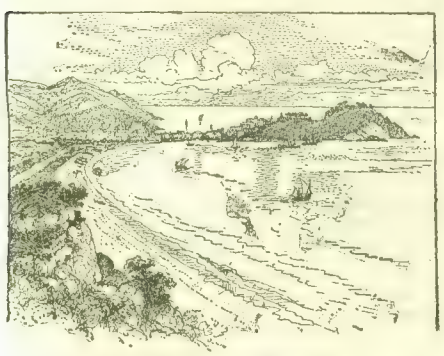
landslippy (land′slip″i), *a.* Liable to land-slides or -slips. *N. E. D.*

landsmaal, *n.* See ★*maal*.

land-take (land′tāk), *n.* See the extract.

Until a Parliament for Iceland was established in 930 these chieftains were the rulers of the island, each in his district or *land-take* (land-nám), as it was called. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1906, p. 287.

land-tied (land′tīd), *a.* Said of coast forms which have been joined to the mainland or to



A Land-tied Island near Genoa, Italy.

each other by the growth of reefs or sand-spits. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 314.

Landward climate. See ★*climate*.

landward-bred (land′wärd-bred), *a.* Country-bred; rustic. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv. [Scotch.]

landwardness (land′wärd-nes), *n.* Country-breeding; rusticity. *Stevenson*, Fam. Stud., 61. [Scotch.]

land-water (land′wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. Fresh water flowing over the land; flood water; the water of lakes, rivers, springs, etc., as opposed to sea-water.—2. Open water between the ice of a frozen sea and a coast.

Fortunately a south-westerly gale sprang up, which opened up the ice, and on September 7 let us through into the *land-water*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 115.

lane[1], *n.* 4. In sprint-races, the space between cords, strung about 18 inches apart, which mark the straight courses of the competitors. The cords are held by iron stakes, about two feet in height, driven into the ground.

Lane's law. See ★*law*[1].

lane-snapper (lān′snap″ėr), *n.* A common name of *Lutianus synagris*, a lutianoid fish found from the Florida keys to Brazil.

Lang. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Languedoc*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *language*.

langbeinite (lang′bīn-īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Langbein*.] A potassium-magnesium sulphate ($K_2Mg_2(SO_4)_3$) occurring in colorless isometric crystals. It is found with rock-salt at various localities in Germany.

Lange-James theory. See ★*James-Lange theory*.

Langen's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

Langerhans's island. Same as *Langerhans's cell*. See also ★*island*.

Langhian (läng′gē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Langhe*, in Italy, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to the lowest division of the Miocene Tertiary in France. The formation is also known as the *Burdigalian*. Its deposits are of fluviatile origin and contain a great abundance of terrestrial mammalian remains.

II. *n.* The Langhian division.

langka (läng-kä′), *n.* [Ilocano name.] Same as ★*nangka*, 2.

Langobardic (lang-gō-bär′dik), *a.* See *Longobardian*.

langoor, langour[2], *n.* Variants of ★*langur*, a name applied to several large monkeys of the genus *Presbytis*.

langosta (län-gōs′tä), *n.* [Sp., a locust: see *locust*[1].] Any injurious locust or grasshopper: so called in Spanish America and, to some extent, in the southwestern United States.

langoti (lun-gō′ti), *n.* [Also *langoty*, *langotée*, *lungoti*, < Hind. *langōti*.] In India, a narrow strip of cloth passed between the legs and fastened before and behind to a string around the waist: worn by men and boys.

Langton's forester. See ★*forester*.

language[1], *n.*—**Drum language,** a method of communication by means of drum-signals, employed particularly by the negroes of West Africa.—**Logistic language,** language represented by characters which express quantitative values, such as the plus, minus, and root signs, with many others, in mathematics. Music is written in logistic language. The sciences of astronomy and chemistry have developed elaborate languages of this kind and the other branches of science less complicated ones. Tables of measures are all examples of logistic speech.

The essential characteristic of *logistic language* is that its sematology is universal, so that the meaning of any character depends on the meaning assigned to it by the user—it is the special language of reasoning and avoids all ambiguities of other languages due to the multifarious meanings of single words. *J. W. Powell*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, [p. clxix.

Negrito languages, dialects spoken by Negritos, Papuans, or Melanesians.—**Sign language,** a means of communication in which signs made with the hand and other gestures take the place of articulate speech. Sign language is used by deaf-mutes, but also by many primitive tribes. It is highly developed among the Indians of the Great Plains of North America.—**Whistle language,** communication between individuals by means of whistling with the mouth, the sound being varied and used to convey definite ideas: practised on the Canary Islands and among the Berbers in Tunis.—**Zone of language,** the area of the brain in which are located the centers of sight, hearing, vocal speech, and the muscular movements necessary in writing.

language[2], *n.* 2. Same as *languet* (*a*).

langue de bœuf (läng dė bėf′). [F. 'ox-tongue.'] 1. A kind of spear or pike used in the middle ages, which had a rather broad, double-edged, pointed head.—2. A sword or knife having a large, flat, double-edged blade, broad at the base and tapering toward the point.

languidus (lang′gwi-dus), *n.* [L. *languidus*, '(he is) sick': see *languid*[1].] In *law*, a sheriff's return to a process, that the person it requires him to take into custody is too dangerously ill to be moved.

langur (lang-gör′), *n.* [Hind. *laṅgūr*, < Skt. *go-lāṅgūla*, a kind of monkey.] A native name for several large Indian monkeys of the genus *Presbytis*, or *Semnopithecus*, the two best known being the hanuman or entellus, *P. entellus*, the sacred monkey of India, and the black Nilgiri langur, *P. johnii*.

Lang yao glaze. See ★*glaze*.

laniatorial (lan″i-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*Laniator-es* + *-al*[1].] Belonging to or resembling the *Laniatores*.

lanific (lā-nif′ik), *a.* [L. *lanificus*, < *lana*, wool, + *facere*, make.] 1. Producing or bearing wool.—2. Spinning wool.

lanifiorous (lā-nif′lō-rus), *a.* [L. *lana*, wool, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having woolly flowers.

lanoform (lan′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*lan(ol)* + *form-(aldehyde)*.] Lanolin which contains 1 per cent. of formaldehyde.

lanoresin (lan-ō-rez′in), *n.* [L. *lana*, wool, + *resina*, resin.] A dark-colored resin contained in the waste liquors from wool-washing.

lanosity (lā-nos′i-ti), *n.* [*lanose* + *-ity*.] Woolliness.

lansdowne (lanz′doun), *n.* [Named from a marquis of *Lansdowne*.] A light-weight fabric of silk and wool for women's wear.

lanson (län-sōn′), *n.* Same as *lansa*. [Philippine Islands.]

lant[3], *n.* 2. Specifically, *Ammodytes americanus*. See *sand-eel*, 1.

lantaca (län-tä′kä), *n.* [Bisaya.] Among natives of the Philippine Islands, a piece of artillery.

lantado (län-tä′dō), *n.* Short for *adelantado*.

lantalic (lan-tal′ik), *a.* [(*al*)*lant*(*uric*) + *-al*[3] + *-ic*.] Same as *allanturic*.

lantanine (lan′ta-nin), *n.* [*Lantana* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in *Lantana Brasiliensis*. It is used in medicine as a substitute for quinine.

lantanuric (lan-ta-nū′rik), *a.* [(*al*)*lant*(*uric*) + *-an* + *-uric*.] Same as *allanturic*.

lantern, *n.* 9. The misshapen proboscis (formerly supposed to be luminous) of many tropical *Fulgoridæ* or so-called 'lantern-flies.'—**Ardois lantern,** one of the electric lanterns in an Ardois signaling apparatus. See ★*signal*.—**Ballarat lantern,** a rough-and-ready lantern formed by knocking off the bottom of a bottle and sticking a candle in the neck. [Local, Australia.]—**Navy lantern,** a heavy lantern, well protected against injury by contact with ropes, etc., hung in a ship's rigging as an anchor-light.—**Position-lantern,** a light exhibited from a gaff-end or other conspicuous place, for the purpose of defining a vessel's position at night; a light shown to demonstrate the position of a vessel or other object afloat or ashore.—**Projecting-lantern,** an instrument for throwing upon a screen an enlarged image of a diagram, picture, or object, or of exhibiting by such projection to observers at a distance the progress of a scientific experiment or demonstration. The projecting-lantern is the development of the magic lantern invented by Kircher in 1646 (which see, under *lantern*). The modern form of this instrument as designed for the projection of lantern-slides is known as the *stereopticon* (see *stereopticon*). To adapt the lantern to the general purposes of scientific demonstration,

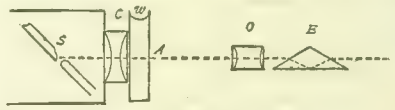


Fig. 1.

the form of the instrument is so modified as to admit of the introduction of apparatus in front of the condensing-lenses. The essential parts of such a lantern are shown in Fig. 1, in which *S* is the source of light, *C* a pair of condensing-lenses, *O* the object-lens, and *A* the field in which the object to be projected is placed. The light employed is usually that of the electric arc; but the lime-light is frequently used, and in some cases other and less powerful sources of light, such as a bank of acetylene burners with reflector, a Nernst lamp, a glow-lamp with coiled carbon filament, or even a gas or oil flame, may be employed. To secure the best possible illumination from the electric arc, the carbons are commonly set at an oblique angle, as shown in Fig. 2, thus exposing the crater, *C*, of the positive carbon to view; or a lamp is used in which the positive carbon is horizontal, as shown in Fig. 3. Arc-lamps for use in lantern work are either provided with an automatic focusing-feed which holds the arc in a constant position as the carbons burn away, or are regulated by hand. The heat from a powerful source of light such as the electric arc is very great, and to prevent damage to lantern-slides, or to pieces of apparatus placed in the field, a glass cell filled with water

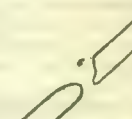


Fig. 2.

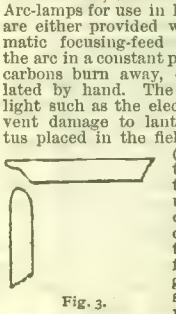


Fig. 3.

(*w*, Fig. 1) is often placed between the condensing-lenses and the object. The real image thrown upon the screen by means of the object-lens is inverted. In the case of transparencies or lantern-slides, the object is therefore placed in the field in an inverted position, thus giving an erect image upon the screen. Where apparatus is to be projected, however, and an erect image is desired, a reflecting-prism (*E*, Fig. 1), known as the erecting-prism, is placed between the object-lens and the screen. Many phenomena, such as capillary action as exhibited with floating needles, cannot be projected upon a screen by means of the ordinary form of lantern. For such experiments the 'vertical attachment' is used,

an arrangement in which the front condensing-lens is removed, and a mirror (*M*, Fig. 4) is mounted in front of the inner condenser so as to throw the light vertically upward. The other condensing-lens is mounted above this mirror, and the apparatus or object the image of which it is desired to project is placed in the path of the vertical ray at *A*. The object-lens, *O*, is placed in the path of the vertical beam at the proper distance and the rays after emerging from it are reflected to a screen by a second mirror or reflecting-prism, *P*. In the forms of lantern already described transmitted light is used, but it is likewise possible by the use of reflected light from the surface of opaque objects to project images of these upon the screen. Various devices for the projection of opaque objects have been employed, and reflecting-lanterns are known under various names, such as the *megascope*, an early form, the *reflectoscope*, and the *epidiascope*. The last-named instrument, in which the difficulties of projection by reflected light have been as completely overcome as in any of the lanterns of this type, will serve to illustrate the features essential to them all. In the epidiascope, Fig. 5, the illuminating arc, *S*, is placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector, *R*, the parallel rays from which pass through a large water-cell or cooling chamber, *W*, and are reflected obliquely downward by a plane mirror, *I*, upon the object at *A*, which is placed in a horizontal position. The principal difficulty in the projection of objects by reflection is that arising from lack of sufficient light, and this is obviated by the use of a powerful arc-lamp requiring from 30 to 50 amperes of current, such as is employed in search-lights and by the use of larger mirrors and prisms than those commonly employed in projecting-lanterns. The greater size of the apparatus makes it possible, moreover, to show upon the screen objects having a diameter of 22 centimeters, whereas in ordinary lanterns the diameter of the field is 10 or 12 centimeters. When transmitted light is to be used, mirror *I*, which is hinged at the top, is swung upward out of the path of the rays, which then fall on mirror *II* and are reflected downward to a third mirror, *III*, at the base of the instrument. From the surface of this mirror the rays pass vertically upward through the condensing-lens and the object, and finally through the object-lens, *O*, to the erecting mirror, *E*, as before. For the projection of microscopic objects by means of a lantern, the ordinary object-lens is removed and a microscope objective is mounted at a suitable distance from the condensing-lenses in the axis of the rays. The real image of the object instead of being formed in the eyepiece of the microscope, which in this case is usually removed entirely, is focused directly upon the screen. For the demonstration by projection of the phenomena of polarized light, polarizing- and analyzing-prisms, which should be of large size, are similarly mounted in the path of the rays in front of the condensing-lens and between it and the objective. For the projection of spectra a vertical slit is mounted in place of the slide-holder and a dispersing-prism is placed in front of the object-lens.—**Projection-lantern.** See *projecting-*★*lantern.*—**Tornado-lantern,** a lantern in which the flame is so protected that it will not be blown out in a heavy wind or tornado.

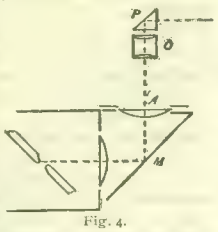


Fig. 4.

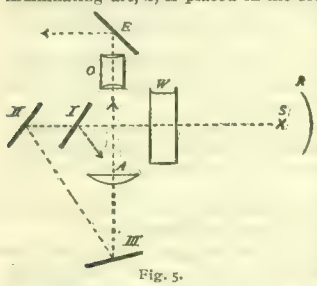


Fig. 5.

lantern-brace (lan'tėrn-brās), *n.* *Naut.*, the metal fixture which secures a lantern in its place.

lantern-brass (lan'tėrn-brȧs), *n.* A skeleton casing placed in the stuffing-box of a steam-engine cylinder and supplied with steam to prevent air from leaking into the cylinder.

lantern-fish, *n.* **2.** Any fish belonging to the family *Myctophidæ:* most of them are of the deep seas, and have luminous spots or photophores.

lantern-gear (lan'tėrn-gēr), *n.* Same as *lantern-wheel.*

lanternist (lan'tėr-nist), *n.* [*lantern* + *-ist.*] One who uses pictures projected on a screen by a magic lantern, in illustration of a lecture, or the like.

lantern-man (lan'tėrn-man), *n.* **1.** One who carries a lantern.—**2†.** One who empties privies by lantern-light; a night-man. *N. E. D.* —**3.** One who operates a projection or magic lantern.

lanternoscope (lan'tėr-nō-skōp), *n.* [*lantern* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *photog.*, a contrivance for viewing lantern-slides.

lantern-service (lan'tėrn-sėr″vis), *n.* A religious service in which pictures thrown by a magic lantern are used to illustrate the subject of the address. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

lantern-slide (lan'tėrn-slīd), *n.* A plate prepared for use in a stereopticon.

lanthana (lan'thą-nȧ), *n.* [NL., < *lanthanum.*] In *chem.*, one of the rare earths, lanthanum oxid.

lanthanate (lan'thą-nāt), *n.* [*lanthanum* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of oxid of lanthanum with the oxid of a more electropositive metal, as sodium lanthanate ($NaLaO_2$).

lanthanin (lan'thą-nin) *n.* [Gr. *λανθάνειν*, escape notice, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*oxychromatin. Heidenhain*, 1892.

lanthopine (lan'thō-pin), *n.* [Gr. *λανθ(άνειν)*, escape notice, + *ὀπιον*, opium, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid. $C_{23}H_{25}O_4N$, contained in opium. It crystallizes in microscopic prisms, melting at about 200° C.

lanugic (lā-nū'jik), *a.* [L. *lanugo*, woolliness, down, + *-ic.*] Derived from wool: noting an acid, a colorless compound, said to be formed by the action of barium hydroxid on wool. It precipitates substantive dyes.

lanzarotte (lan-za-rot'), *n.* [Sp. *Lanzarote*, name of one of the Canary Islands.] A breed of large domesticated pigeons, almost as large as the runt, but having more of the reddish color of the archangel.

laodah (lou'dä″), *n.* [Chin. *lao*, old, venerable, + *ta*, great.] In *Anglo-Chinese*, a chief boatman; a skipper. Also *lowdah.*

lap[3], *v. t.*—**To lap out,** to grind out or enlarge with a lap; hence to grind with anything resembling a lap.

lap[3], *n.* **10.** The tops of trees left in the woods in logging. Also *lapwood.*—**11.** The act of winding or being wound round a drum; the length of rope necessary to go round it once; also, the length of silk, tape, wire, or the like, necessary to go round anything once.—**Lap service,** in the *postal service*, a postal route on a railroad where several mail services pass on the same line for different destinations.—**Negative inside lap,** in a steam-engine: (*a*) The failure of the valve, when in mid-position, to cut off the exhaust from either end of the cylinder. (*b*) The distance by which the valve, when in mid-position, fails to cut off the exhaust, or the distance the valve would have to travel from mid-position before the exhaust would be closed.—**Steam lap,** in a steam-engine: (*a*) A projection on the valve reaching beyond the outside edge of the steam-port when the valve is in its mid-position. It is designed to close the port before the end of the stroke of the piston, thus utilizing the expansive force of the steam. (*b*) Same as *outside lap.* See *lap*[3], 3.

lapacho (lä-pä'chō), *n.* [Native name.] The name, in Argentina and Paraguay, of several trees belonging to the genus *Tecoma*, of the *Bignonia* family, and particularly of *T. Lapacho*, a tree 50 to 70 feet high, yielding a bark used in tanning and a valuable heavy wood, much sought for building and naval construction.

lapachoic (lap-ą-chō'ik), *a.* [*lapacho* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to lapachol.—**Lapachoic acid.** Same as ★*lapachol.*

lapachol (lap'ą-chol), *n.* [*lapacho* + *-ol.*] A yellow compound, $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} {}^{1}COCCH_2CH{:}\ C(CH_3)_2 \\ {}^{2}COCO \end{matrix}$, found in lapacho wood from South America, and greenheart wood, *Ocotea Rodiæi*, from Surinam. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms and melts at 140° C. Also called *hydroxy-amylene-naphthalene-quinone.*

lapactic (la-pak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *λαπακτικός*, < *λαπάσσειν*, empty, evacuate.] **I.** *a.* Causing evacuations; laxative.

II. *n.* A laxative.

Lapageria (lap-ą-jē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named in honor of the Empress Josephine, Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de *la Pagerie* (1763–1814), the first wife of Napoleon.] **1.** A monotypic genus of the family *Liliaceæ*, comprising a brilliant-flowered and graceful twining plant, *L. rosea*, a native of Chile. The flowers are lily-like in form, hanging singly from the upper leaf-axils. There is also a white-flowered form in cultivation. Lapagerias are considered to require much skill in the growing, although they thrive well if a cool greenhouse is given them and they become well established. In the southern United States they may be grown in the open.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Lapageria.*

laparocolpotomy (lap″ą-rō-kol-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening into the vagina, after the abdominal section, in order to remove a child which cannot be born through the natural channel: a substitute for Cæsarean section in which the uterus is incised.

laparocystidotomy (lap″ą-rō-sis-ti-dot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *κίστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening into the bladder through an incision in the abdominal wall just above the pubes.

laparo-elytrotomy (lap″ą-rō-el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] Same as ★*laparocolpotomy.*

Dr. Thomas was a bold and skilful operator. In obstetrics he was an advocate of *laparo-elytrotomy* as a substitute for cæsarean section.

Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 383.

laparohysteropexy (lap″ą-rō-his-tę-rop'ek-si), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *ὑστέρα*, womb, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Operative fixation of the fundus of the uterus to the anterior abdominal wall for the relief of falling of the womb.

laparoscopy (lap-ą-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the abdomen.

laparotome (lap'ą-rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, the flank, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A form of scalpel employed in laparotomy.

lap-bobbin (lap'bob″in), *n.* A spool or bobbin upon which something is wound or lapped, as the fleecy web or lap on a cotton-combing machine.

lap-drum (lap'drum), *n.* A cylinder upon which a lap or web is wound, or which gives motion to a spool or bobbin upon which a lap or web is wound, as on some machines in a textile-mill. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 17.

lap-end (lap'end), *n.* That end of a cotton-picker or scutching-machine at which the cotton emerges in the form of a web, ribbon, or lap.

lap-game (lap'gām), *n.* Any game in which the scores made on one hand are carried to the next game if more than enough to win the first game; a variation of *railroad euchre.* See *euchre*, 1.

lap-guide (lap'gīd), *n.* A device, in a cotton-combing machine, to guide the unwinding of the laps or webs of cotton.

Lapham or **Laphamite markings.** See ★*marking.*

lap-head (lap'hed), *n.* That end of a scutching- or picking-machine where the cotton lap is formed into a roll.

lapidicolous (lap-i-dik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *colere*, inhabit, + *-ous.*] Living under stones: a term applicable to many insects, and especially to certain blind ground-beetles so accustomed to this life that they have assumed the characteristics of true cave species.

lapillo (lä-pēl'lō), *n.* [It. *lapillo*, < L. *lapillus*, a stone: see *lapilli.*] Matter ejected from a volcano in the form of lapilli.

lapis[1], *n.*—**Lapis Lacedæmonius,** the name given by the ancients to a basalt found in the Peloponnesus, much used for gem-cutting. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. of Hellenic Studies, XIII. 220.—**Lapis specularis,** an old name of the mineral selenite, or hydrated calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4.2H_2O$), in distinct crystals, the surfaces of which reflect light regularly as from a mirror.

lapis[2] (lä'pis), *n.* [Tagalog.] A large boat of small draught used for carrying merchandise. [Philippine Is.]

lap-knee (lap'nē), *n.* Same as ★*bosom-knee.*

Laplace's theory of capillarity. See ★*capillarity.*

Laplacian, *a.* **II.** *n.* A Laplace's coefficient; a form Pm (cos γ), where γ stands for the angle between r and the radius vector r_1 of some fixed point.

lap-love (lap'luv), *n.* The small bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis.*

lap-machine (lap'mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for preparing cotton in the form of laps for combing.—**Sliver lap-machine,** a machine for consolidating, attenuating, and forming into laps a number of slivers of cotton in the preparatory processes of combing.

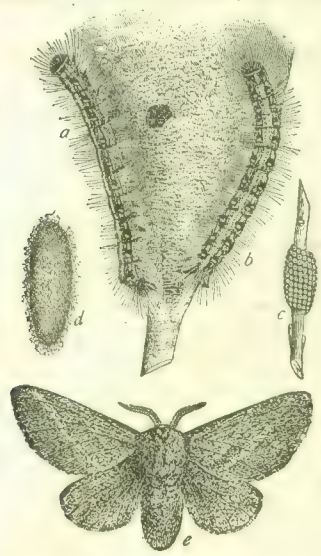
lapon (lä-pōn'), *n.* A common name of one of the scorpænoid fishes, *Scorpæna mystes*, of the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America.

Lapp. An abbreviation of *Lappish.*

lappaconitin (lap-ą-kon'i-tin), *n.* [L. *lappa*, a bur, + E. *aconitin.*] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{48}O_8N_2$, contained in the tubers of *Aconitum septentrionale.*

lappet, *n.* **4.** In *biol.*, a small lobe-shaped organ, such as the lappets of certain nemertean larvæ, etc.—**5.** Same as *tegula.*—**6.** In *paleon.*, an ear-like crest formed in some nautiloid cephalopods, as *Lituites* and *Ophidioceras*, by an extension of the lateral margins of the aperture of the shell.—**American lappet,** a lasiocampid moth, *Malacosoma americana*, common in the Atlantic United States, where its larvæ feed on the foliage of apple, cherry, oak, birch, maple, and ash.—**Esopha-**

geal lappet, in actinozoans, as the sea-anemone, a lobe projecting from the lower, free edge of the gullet at each end of its long diameter.—**Marginal lappet,** in *Scyphozoa*, as the common jellyfish, one of the delicate



American Lappet (*Malacosoma americana*).
a, *b*, larva on section of nest; *c*, egg-mass on twig; *d*, cocoon; *e*, female moth: *a*–*d*, reduced one third; *e*, slightly enlarged.

marginal processes, a pair of which is located in each of eight notches occurring at equal intervals around the edge of the umbrella. In each notch a sense-organ is lodged and is protected by the lappets.

lappet-caterpillar (lap′et-kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of a lappet-moth.

lappet-loom (lap′et-löm), *n.* A loom for lappet-weaving, in which needle-frames are carried in front of the reed for producing the figured effects.

lappet-moth, *n.*—**Velleda lappet-moth,** an American lasiocampid moth, *Tolype velleda*, found throughout the United States. Its larvæ live on apple, pear, poplar, and other trees.

lappet-muslin (lap′et-muz″lin), *n.* A muslin in which figures have been woven on the lappet-loom.

lappet-shedding (lap′et-shed″ing), *n.* A system of dividing the warp-threads in a loom to allow certain other warp-threads to move transversely to form a figure by means of gaging-needles.

lappet-wheel (lap′et-hwēl), *n.* A part of a lappet-loom for weaving lappet figures.

lappin (lap′in), *n.* A crystalline substance of glucosidal nature, said to be obtained from burdock fruit.

lapping-machine, *n.* 2. In *barrel-making*, a machine for cutting, pointing, and cutting the lap in barrel-hoops, preparatory to placing them in the coiling-machine.

Lapponic (la-pon′ik), *a.* [NL. *Lapponicus*, < *Lapponia*, Lapland.] Same as *Lappish*.

lap-rivet (lap′riv″et), *v. t.* To lap and rivet; to fasten with rivets, as two parts or edges which are lapped one over the other.

lap-riveting (lap′riv″et-ing), *n.* A method of riveting in which two parts are lapped and riveted together. See ★*butt-riveting*.

lap-robe (lap′rōb), *n.* A fur robe or a blanket used to cover one's lap and feet when riding in a carriage or sleigh. [U. S.]

laps, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *lapse*.

lapse, *v. t.* 2. To be found lapsing or erring. [Rare.]

> Only myself stood out;
> For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
> I shall pay dear.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3.

lap-valve (lap′valv), *n.* A slide-valve with lap, used in an engine or pump.

lap-wheel (lap′hwēl), *n.* Same as *lap*[3], 5.

lap-winding (lap′wīn″diug), *n.* See ★*winding*[1].

lapwing, *n.*—**Wattled lapwing.** Same as *wattled plover* (which see, under *wattled*).

lapwood (lap′wůd), *n.* Same as ★*lap*[3], 10.

laquearian (lak-wē-ā′ri-an), *a.* [L. *laquearius* + *-an*.] Same as ★*laqueary*[2], *a.*

laqueary[1] (lak′wē-ar-i), *n.* Same as *laquear*.

laqueary[2] (lak′wē-ā-ri), *a.* [L. *laquearius*, < *laqueus*, a noose.] Armed with a noose, as a gladiator.

laqueche (lä-kāsh′), *n.* [A Canadian F. form of an Indian name.] A name of *Hiodon alosoides*, a clupeoid fish of the family *Hiodontidæ*, found in the upper Mississippi valley.

Laramide (lar′a-mid), *a.* A descriptive term used by Dana for those mountain-ranges or other rock-foldings which involve the Laramie beds of the Cretaceous as their uppermost member.

> This mountain system of North America, which stands as the Mesozoic time boundary, is the *Laramide* system.
> *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 874.

larbolines, *n. pl.* See *larbowlines*.

larcenic (lär-sen′ik), *a.* Same as *larcenous*.

larch, *n.* 2. A commercial name for the lumber of the noble fir, *Abies nobilis*. See *noble* ★*fir*.—**Larch blister, canker, saw-fly.** See ★*blister*, etc.

larch-scale (lärch′skāl), *n.* A scale-insect found on larch, probably *Aspidiotus abietis*.

Larcoidea (lär-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λάρκος, a charcoal-basket, + εἶδος, form.] A family of spumellarian radiolarians having the skeleton irregularly lenticular or discoid.

Lard butter, compound. See ★*butter*[1], ★*compound*[1].—**Neutral lard,** a product obtained from the leaf-lard of the hog, by treatment similar to that by which oleo oil is made from beef fat, except that no stearin is extracted: used in making the kind of imitation of butter known as *butterine*.—**Rough lard,** lard from the smaller portions of adipose tissue cut away in butchering the hog.

larder[3] (lär′dėr), *n.* One who lards, as meat.

larder-fly (lär′dėr-fli), *n.* Same as *larder-beetle*.

lardiform (lär′di-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lardum*, lard, + *forma*, form.] Same as *lardaceous*.

lardine (lär′din), *n.* [*lard* + *-ine*[2].] An imitation of lard, consisting chiefly of the more solid portion of cotton-seed oil.

larding-money (lär′ding-mun″i), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a small sum paid by the tenants, according to the custom of the manor of Bradford, for the privilege of feeding hogs with acorns in the lord's woods.

lard-insect (lärd′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *bacon-beetle*.

lardite (lär′dīt), *n.* [*lard* + *-ite*[2].] An occasional synonym of steatite, and also of pagodite.

Lardizabala (lär-di-zab′a-lä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, proposed in 1794, established in 1798), named in honor of Michael *Lardizabal* y Uribe, a Spanish patron of botany.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Lardizabalaceæ*. They are twining shrubs with alternate, once to thrice ternately compound leaves, and dicœcious flowers, the pistillate ones borne singly on axillary axes, the staminate in axillary racemes. There are two species, natives of Chile, one of which, *L. biternata*, is cultivated out of doors in southern California and the warmer parts of Europe.

Lardizabalaceæ (lär″di-zab-a-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Lardizabala* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Ranales*, based on the genus *Lardizabala*. It has been included by some authors in the *Berberidaceæ*, from which, however, it differs in its many-seeded fruit, extrorse anthers, and diclinous flowers. It contains 7 genera and about 18 species, chiefly Asiatic, but *Lardizabala* and one other genus are Chilean. They are mostly woody climbers, with palmate or pinnate leaves. See *Akebia*.

lardizabalaceous (lär″di-zab-a-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Lardizabalaceæ*.

lard-worm (lärd′wėrm), *n.* See ★*kidney-worm*.

lardy-dardy (lär″di-där′di), *n.* and *a.* [Another form of **ladidady*, < *la-di-da*: see ★*la-di-da*.]

I. *n.* A swell; a dandy; a fop. The word first appeared in or about the early sixties in the theaters, and later in London music-halls. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 19.

II. *a.* Fashionable; dandified; 'killing.' [Slang.]

> With our *lardy-dardy* garments we were really "on the spot,"
> And Charlie Vain came out so grand in a tall white Chimney-pot.
> *A. C. Hilton*, in The May Exam., quoted in N. and Q., 9th ser., VIII. 270.

lardy-dardy (lär″di-där′di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lardy-dardied*, ppr. *lardy-dardying*. To linger or dangle about in an affected, 'lardy-dardy' way.

larentiid (la-ren′ti-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Larentiidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Larentiidæ*.

large, *n.*—**Statutes at large.** See ★*statute*.

largemouth (lärj′mouth), *n.* Same as *large-mouthed black-bass*. See *black-bass*.

largish (lär′jish), *a.* [*large* + *-ish*[1].] Rather large.

largitional (lär-jish′on-al), *a.* [LL. *largitionalis*, < L. *largitio*(*n*-), bounty: see *largition*.] Of the nature of largess; bountiful

lariat (lar′i-at), *v. t.* [*lariat*, *n.*] To catch or fasten with a lariat; lasso.

laricic (lā-ris′ik), *a.* [L. *larix* (*laric*-), larch, + *-ic*.] Derived from the larch.—**Laricic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, found in the bark of

the smaller branches of larch-trees which are not more than from 20 to 30 years old. It is volatile with steam and sublimes at 93° C., forming lustrous monoclinic crystals which melt at 153° C.

Larimus (la-rī′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάριμος, a different reading of λάρινο, some sea-fish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Sciænidæ*, the croakers, found on both coasts of America.

larinoid (lar′i-noid), *a.* [Gr. λαρινός, fat, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *lardaceous*.

laris (lā′ris), *n.* The Atlas cedar, *Cedrus Atlantica*. See *cedar*, 1.

larixinic (lā-rik-sin′ik), *a.* Same as ★*laricic*.

lark[1], *n.*—**Brown song-lark,** *Cinclioramphus cruralis*.

lark-heel (lärk′hēl), *n.* A long projecting heel.

> Neither the colour nor the hair are regarded as important ethnical tests, and the length of the heel alone [Negro "*lark-heel*"] is held to be an undoubted proof of Negro origin. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 390.

lark-heeled, *a.* 2. Having a long, projecting heel. See ★*lark-heel*.

larking (lär′king), *a.* Larky; frolicsome; of the nature of a lark.

> I have learned to leap, . . . which is a *larking* thing for a don. *J. H. Newman*, Letters, I. 182. *N. E. D.*

larking-glass (lär′king-glȧs″), *n.* A device with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

> At that place [Dunstaple], persons go out with what is called a *larking glass*, which is, . . . a machine made somewhat in the shape of a cucumber.
> *S. R. Jackson*, in Hone, Every-day Book, II. 118.

larkish (lär′kish), *a.* [*lark*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Rather larky; inclined to be larky.

larkishness (lär′kish-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being larkish.

lark's-claw (lärks′klȧ), *n.* See *lark-spur*.

lark's-head (lärks′hed), *n.* A knot made by doubling the bight of a rope, passing it around a spar, or through a ring or hook, and then bending it down, spreading it out, and slipping a toggle through the four parts (across the two outer and under the two inner). It is finished by a half-hitch around the standing part with the loose end so that it will not slip when a strain is put upon it.


Lark's-head.

larksome (lärk′sum), *a.* [*lark*[2] + *-some*.] Disposed to be larky; frolicsome.

larkspur, *n.*—**Azure** or **blue larkspur.** Same as *Carolina* ★*larkspur*.—**Carolina larkspur,** *Delphinium Carolinianum*, a blue-flowered species of the southern United States.—**Dwarf larkspur,** *Delphinium tricorne*, a low but stout species ranging from Pennsylvania to Georgia and west to Minnesota and Arkansas. The flowers are deep blue, but sometimes vary to nearly white.—**Nelson's larkspur,** *Delphinium Nelsoni*, a blue-flowered species of the Great Plains.—**Prairie-larkspur,** *Delphinium albescens*, a species with white flowers slightly tinged with blue and bluish spots on the sepals, found in prairie regions from Illinois to Manitoba and south to Kansas and Arkansas. It was formerly regarded as a white-flowered form of the Carolina larkspur.—**Tall larkspur,** *Delphinium urceolatum*, a tall species with purple or blue flowers, ranging from Pennsylvania to Alabama and west to Minnesota and Nebraska.

larkspurred (lärk′spėrd), *a.* Said of sheep. See the extract.

> The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were *larkspurred;* that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one . . . had spurred the intruder in the eye.
> *J. Lawrence*, Cattle, p. 531 (ed. 1809). *N. E. D.*

larmoyant (lär-mwo-yoṅ′), *a.* [F., pp. ppr. of *larmoyer*, be tearful.] Tearful; exhibiting a tearful sentimentality.

larnax (lär′naks), *n.*; pl. *larnakes* (-na-kēz). [Gr. λάρναξ, a box, chest, ark, coffin.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a chest or box; a box-like receptacle of terra-cotta, found in early Greek or Mycenæan tombs: often painted.


Larnax.
Terra-cotta, from Palaikastro, Crete.
(From "Annual of the British School at Athens.")

Nearer the city two tombs of the same period were discovered: the one, a square chamber with a dromos, yielded parts of two painted *larnakes*, thoroughly Mycenean in design, a gold ring, a crystal sphere, parts of a silver vase, and a quantity of iron swords.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, pp. 444, 445.

larrid (lar'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Larridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Larridæ*.

larrigan (lar'i-gạn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A boot of undressed leather, worn principally by lumbermen. *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Dec. 21, 1902.

larrikinalian (lar″i-ki-nā'li-ạn), *a.* [*larrikin* + *-alian* as in *bacchanalian*.] Larrikin; characteristic of a larrikin.

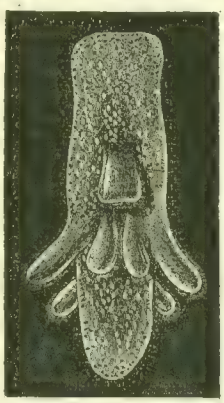
In the *larrikinalian* din which prevailed from start to finish.
Evening Standard, July 5, 1893, p. 4, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

larry[2] (lar'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Confusion; tumult.—2. A scolding; a lecture. [Prov. Eng.]

larry[3] (lar'i), *a.* and *n.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *a.* Misty: applied in the Teign valley, England, to a land-fog coming down the estuary, as distinguished from a sea-fog running up the river. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

II. *n.* The fog itself. *Nature*, quoted in *N. E. D.*

larva, *n.*—**Desor's larva,** a type of larva occurring among *Nemertinea*. It resembles a pilidium, but lacks the free-swimming phase.—**Mitraria larva,** in chætopodous annelids, a larva having long provisional setæ which are later replaced by permanent structures.—**Müller's larva,** in some polyclad turbellarians, as *Yungia*, a larva having finger-shaped ciliated lobes, which becomes transformed into the young polyclad by the gradual diminution of the lobes.—**Phantom larva,** the aquatic larva of a non-biting mosquito of the genus *Corethra*, which possesses no hemoglobin and is so nearly transparent that, resting below the surface of a pool of clear water, it can hardly be distinguished.—**Queen larva,** the larva of a queen-bee, a queen-ant, or a queen-termite.



Müller's larva of *Yungia*, seen from the oral surface. (From Lankester's "Zoology," after Lang, from v. Graff.)

larvaceous (lär-vā'shius), *a.* [*larva* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling a mask: said of extensive cutaneous diseases of the face.—2. Same as ★*larval*, 2.

larval, *a.* 2. In *pathol.*, masked; not clearly defined: said of a disease of which the symptoms are indeterminate.—**Larval eye.** See ★*eye*[1].

larvalian (lär-vā'li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Larvalia*; one of the *Larvalia*.

larvicidal (lär'vi-sī-dal), *a.* [*larvicide* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the killing of larvæ or having the property of killing them.

We are practically reduced to the use of oils in this *larvicidal* work. *L. O. Howard*, Mosquitoes, p. 197.

larvicide (lär'vi-sīd), *n.* [NL. *larva* + L. *-cida*, ‹ *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills larvæ; specifically, any substance used for the destruction of the larvæ of mosquitos.

The same authorities [Celli and Casagrandi] recommend [for killing mosquitoes] a powder composed of *larvicide* (an aniline substance), chrysanthemum flowers, and valerian root, to be burnt in bedrooms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 485.

larvicolous (lär-vik'ō-lus), *a.* [NL. *larva* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Living within insect larvæ: said of many hymenopterous and dipterous parasites.

larvigerous, *a.* 2. Giving birth to living larvæ, as certain flesh-flies.

larvule (lär'vūl), *n.* [NL. *larvula*, dim. of *larva*, larva.] One of the early stages of certain ephemerid larvæ in which there is no circulatory system and no apparent nervous system.

Laryngeal chorea, crisis, vertigo. See ★*chorea*, etc.—**Laryngeal mirror.** See ★*mirror*.

laryngitis, *n.*—**Membranous laryngitis,** croup.—**Phlegmonous laryngitis,** severe inflammation of the submucous connective tissue as well as of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

laryngograph (lā-ring'gō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, an instrument for recording the movements of the larynx, voluntary (in speaking) or involuntary.

laryngometry (lar-ing-gom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-μετρια*, ‹ *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the larynx.

laryngopharyngeal (lā-ring″gō-fā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* Relating to both larynx and pharynx.

laryngopharyngitis (lā-ring″gō-far-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both larynx and pharynx.

laryngoplegia (lā-ring-gō-plē'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of the laryngeal muscles.

laryngorrhagia (lā-ring-gō-rā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-ραγια*, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Hemorrhage from the larynx.

laryngospasm, *n.* 2. Same as *laryngismus*.

laryngostasis (lar-ing-gos'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *στάσις*, standing.] Contraction of the vocal cords in spasmodic croup.

laryngostroboscope (lā-ring-gō-strob'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of stroboscope used in observation of the vibration of the vocal cords. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonet., p. 250.

laryngostroboscopy (lā-ring″gō-strō-bos'kō-pi), *n.* [*laryngostroboscope* + *-y*[3].] Inspection by means of the laryngostroboscope of the vocal cords in action or while vibrating.

laryngotracheitis (lā-ring″gō-trā-kē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *τραχεία*, trachea, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the larynx and the trachea.

laryngotyphoid (lā-ring-gō-tī'foid), *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + E. *typhoid*.] Typhoid fever with marked laryngeal complications.

L. A. S. An abbreviation of *Lord Advocate of Scotland*.

lascar, *n.* 3. An artilleryman of an inferior class; a gun-lascar. *N. E. D.*

lascaree, *n.* 2. An East Indian sailor. See *lascar*, 2.

laserpitin (la-sèr'pi-tin), *n.* [*Laserpitium* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{24}H_{36}O_7$, found in the root of *Laserpitium latifolium*. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, melts at 114° C., and sublimes without decomposition.

lash-cell (lash'sel), *n.* A cell provided with cilia or flagella. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 343.

lashing, *n.* 4. *pl.* In *mining*, planks spiked on the inside of shaft-timbering to hold the frames in place. [Eng.]

lashkar (lash'kär), *n.* [Pers. *lashkar*, a camp, an army: see *lascar*.] 1†. A camp of the native Indian regiments.—2. A body of Afridi soldiers: so used in English newspaper accounts of the Afridi campaign, 1897. *N. E. D.*

lash-pole (lash'pōl), *n.* A cross-pole which holds logs together in a raft.

lasianthous (lā-si-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as ★*laniflorous*.

Lasianthus (lā-si-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763). The allusion is to the silky hairs of the calyx; ‹ Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs of the family *Theaceæ*. See *Gordonia*.

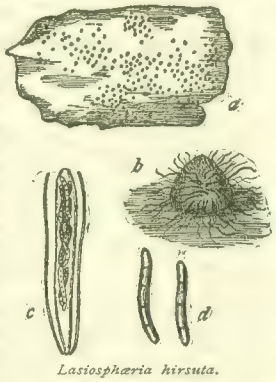
lasiocampid (lā″si-ō-kam'pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Lasiocampidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lasiocampidæ*.

lasiocarpous (lā″si-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having woolly fruit.

Lasiograptus (lā″si-ō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, + *γραπτός*, engraved: see *graptolite*.] A genus of Lower Silurian graptolites of the family *Retiolitidæ*, which is peculiar in so far as the fiber-like processes of the apertures unite to form an outer network.

Lasiosphæria (lā″si-ō-sfē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and De Notaris, 1863), ‹ Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Sphæriaceæ*, having separate superficial perithecia clothed with brown hairs. The spores are cylindrical, hyaline or brownish, and several-septate. About 40 species have been described, occurring mostly on decaying wood. *L. hirsuta* is a common species in Europe and America.



Lasiosphæria hirsuta.

a, habit of the fungus; *b*, perithecium, enlarged; *c*, ascus with immature spores and paraphyses, magnified; *d*, ascospores, more highly magnified. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

lassitudinous (las-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [L. *lassitudo* (*-din-*), weariness, + *-ous*.] Languid; apt to be languid; showing the effects of languor.

lasso-harness (las'ō-här″nes), *n.* A working-tackle, consisting of a girth with a long rope attached, used especially to enable a cavalry-horse to assist draft-horses in moving field- or siege-guns, etc.

lasting-machine (lás'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for drawing, stretching, and bending the upper of a shoe over the last and preparing it to fit and join the sole and heel. It repeats, essentially, the operations performed by hand with a laster, and inserts and drives tacks into the edge of the upper, to hold it in place while the shoe is sewed, wired, or nailed.

lata (lä'tạ), *n.* [Jav. *lata*, Malay *lātah*.] A form of 'hysteria' or nervous disturbance common among the people of Java and other parts of Malaysia, in which they echo or imitate in a silly manner the words or actions of other persons and chatter absurdly.

The nervous affliction called *lātah*, to which many Malays are subject, is also a curious trait of the people. The victims of this affliction lose for the time all self-control and all sense of their own identity, imitating the actions of any person who chances to rivet their attention. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 496.

latch[2] (lach), *n.* A tanners' pit, sunk below the general level of the ground, in which ooze is prepared from tan-bark or other similar material by leaching it with water. A contraction of *latch-* or *leach-pit*.

latch-bolt (lach'bōlt), *n.* Any latch or door-bolt, controlled by a spring and having a beveled head which, when the door is closed, is pressed back by meeting the strike and is thrown out again when the door is shut: the common form of self-locking bolt.

latchet[2] (lach'et), *n.* [Also *latchett*; origin obscure.] A fish, *Trigla cuculus*, of the family *Triglidæ*, found on the west coast of Europe and in the Mediterranean Sea.

latching-key (lach'ing-kē), *n.* *Naut.*, the center lasket which prevents the others from unreaving.

latch-needle (lach'nē″dl), *n.* A knitting-machine needle with a hinged latch or catch so arranged as readily to take on and throw off the yarn-loop in the process of knitting: invented by Matthew Townsend, Leicester, England, in 1849.



Latch-needle.
a, latch; *b*, cheek; *c*, throat; *d*, stem; *e*, butt; *f*, shank; *g*, hinge; *h*, hook.

latch-pin (lach'pin), *n.* 1. A pin for raising the latch of a door.—2. A pin which catches some part of a mechanism and holds it loosely; a catch-pin.

late[1], *a.* 8. Slow or backward in bearing crops, because heavy, clayey, cold, sour, or unfavorably situated as regards the sun, or the like: as, *late* land.

The superfluous water which tended to make the land cold, sour, and "*late*" is removed, thus making the soil warmer and earlier; and by the admission of air the acidity is slowly overcome. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 436.

Latebrus (lat'e-brus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, ‹ *latere*, hide.] A subgenus of fishes, belonging to the *Cheilodipteridæ*, found in the West Indies.

laten[2] (lā'ten), *v. i.* and *t.* [*late*[1] + *-en*.] To grow late, or to cause to grow late.

Latent light, motions. See ★*light*[1], ★*motion*.

latentize (lā'ten-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *latentized*, ppr. *latentizing*. To render latent. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 266.

Lateolabrax (lā″tē-ō-lā'braks), *n.* [NL., appar. ‹ L. *latere*, hide, + Gr. *λάβραξ*, a sea-fish.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the coasts of China and Japan.

lateral. I. *a.*—**Lateral aberration.** See ★*aberration*.—**Lateral chain.** Same as ★*receptor*. See also ★*immunity*, 5.—**Lateral masses of the sacrum, lateral organ.** See ★*sacrum*, ★*organ*[1].—**Lateral process.** Same as *parapophysis*.—**Lateral secretion, septum, sinus.** See ★*secretion*, etc.

II. *n.* 3. A small ditch or distributary from a main or principal irrigation ditch.

The location of the *laterals* furnishes an opportunity for the irrigator to show his skill. While the land is new, spreading water over it will be a difficult matter. It may be impossible to properly locate the main *laterals* at first, and supplemental *laterals* and dikes may have to be constructed. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 505.

4. *pl.* In the pelecypod mollusks, the lateral hinge-teeth, those lying at the sides or ends of the hinge-plate, anterior or posterior to the median or cardinal teeth.—**Farm lateral,** a small distributing-ditch leading to or across the farms to be irrigated.

lateralia (lat-ę-rā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] In

the capitulum or head of a barnacle, the lateral plates. These take on various shapes and are usually distinctly designated. Thus in the acorn-barnacles, or *Balanidæ*, there are rostrolateralia and carinolateralia, according to their position near the rostral and carinal plates.

Lateralis accessorius. See ★*accessorius*.

lateralize (lat′ē-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lateralized*, ppr. *lateralizing*. [*lateral* + *-ize*.] To turn to the side; place on one side; make lateral. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 74.—**Lateralized operation.** See *lateral operation* (under *lateral*) and *lithotomy*.

lateralizer (lat′ē-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* A muscle whose action serves to move the jaw sidewise, or laterally. [Rare.]

There can be no doubt that in animals which chew the cud the internal pterygoid acts as a powerful *lateraliser* of the jaw. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 665.

laterifloral (lat″ē-ri-flō′ral), *a.* [L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-al*[1].] In *bot.*, having lateral flowers. Also *lateriflorous*.

lateriflorous (lat-ē-rif′lō-rus), *a.* Same as ★*laterifloral*.

lateripulsion, lateriversion. See ★*lateropulsion, lateroversion*.

laterization (lat″ē-ri-zā′shon), *n.* In *geol.*, the process of subaërial decay in certain rocks which yields laterite. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 169.

lateromedial (lat″ē-rō-mē′di-al), *a.* Toward the middle of the side.

lateroposition (lat″ē-rō-pō-zish′on), *n.* [L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *positio*(*n-*), position.] Displacement to one or the other side.

lateropulsion (lat″ē-rō-pul′shon), *n.* [Also *lateripulsion*; < *latus* (*later-*), side, + *pulsio*(*n-*), driving.] A constant tendency to lateral movement.

laterotemporal (lat″ē-rō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + E. *temporal*[2].] Pertaining to the lower or outer part of the temporal region, according as the skull is compressed or depressed.

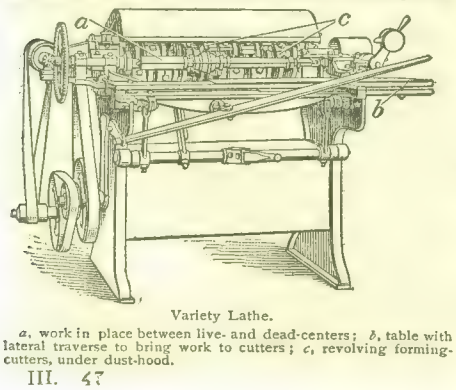
In contrast to the Synapsida the cranium is short; the temporal region is primitively fenestrated by two distinct openings, the supra- and *latero-temporal* fenestræ, bounded by the supra- and *latero-temporal* arches, one or both of which may secondarily disappear.
Amer. Nat., Feb., 1904, p. 105.

Laterotemporal arch, the lower of the two bony arches found in such a cranium as that of *Hatteria*.—**Laterotemporal vacuity** or **fenestra.** See ★*vacuity*.

lateroventral (lat″ē-rō-ven′tral), *a.* [L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + E. *ventral*.] Situated low down on the side; toward the belly. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 634.

lath[1], *n.* 3. In *mining*, one of the sharpened planks driven in advance of the excavation in sinking shafts in loose ground. See ★*forepale*, 2.

lathe[1], *n.*—**Back-geared lathe,** a lathe in which the work held between the centers is driven by a reducing train of gears from the cone-pulley, so that a high speed of belt is made to give a powerful turning effect against the cutting-tool. The cone-pulley carries a small gear which drives a large pinion on a shaft at the back of the head-stock, and a second small pinion on this back-gear shaft drives a larger gear on the spindle. The back-gear reduces speed and increases power.—**Ball-turning lathe,** a form of turning-lathe fitted with a special arrangement of its tool-holder for turning spherical surfaces.—**Barrel-turning and -smoothing** (or **-sanding**) **lathe.** See ★*sanding-machine*.—**Hat-finishing lathe,** a machine for brushing, ironing, smoothing, and otherwise finishing a hat.—**Jewelers' lathe,** a small precision-lathe for use on a bench: much used by watch-makers and jewelers.—**Lathe test-indicator.** See ★*test-indicator*.—**Necking- and bulging-lathe,** a spinning-lathe which has special attachments for forming the necks of spun-ware vessels and bending them into shapes having a bulge or swell at some point on the sides.—**Slide-rest lathe,** a lathe equipped with a slide-rest, an attachment used principally for turning to exact dimensions and reduplicating sizes. See *duplex lathe*, under *lathe*[1].—**Spherical lathe,** a lathe which has an attachment for turning balls or spheres.—**Variety lathe,** a high-speed wood-working lathe adapted to a variety of work, such as turning wood



Variety Lathe.

a, work in place between live- and dead-centers; *b*, table with lateral traverse to bring work to cutters; *c*, revolving forming-cutters, under dust-hood.

in intricate forms, as in making ornamental chair-legs, balusters, piano-stool posts, etc. The stock to be turned is placed between centers and is rotated as in any lathe, and by means of a sliding table is made to approach a long horizontal cutter-head, parallel to it, which carries a series of cutters. This cutter-head revolves at a high speed, and when the revolving stock is brought to the cutters it is rapidly turned to a form corresponding to the shape of the blades of the cutters. The cutters take the place of the chisels or other tools of the ordinary turning-lathe. Since the cutters admit of many changes, the machine is capable of doing a great variety of work. Capacity, 3,000 pieces in a day.—**V's of a lathe,** the V-shaped ways on a lathe-bed on which the tool-carriage and tail-stock slide.

lathe-bed (lāᴛʜ′bed), *n.* The upper or main part of the framework of a lathe, on which rest the head- and tail-stock and the tool-carriage.

latheman (lāᴛʜ′man), *n.*; pl. *lathemen* (-men). A brass-finisher who is employed solely in turning at the lathe and not in fitting at the bench or vise. *Labour Commission*, Glossary. *N. E. D.*

lathe-race (lāᴛʜ′rās), *n.* In *weaving*, the track in which a shuttle runs.

lather-fungus (laᴛʜ′ėr-fung″gus), *n.* Any of the basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the genus *Clathrus*.

lathery (laᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [*lather*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with soapy lather.—2. Covered with sweaty foam, as a horse.—3. Resembling lather; figuratively, unsubstantial, like foam.

lathe-standard (lāᴛʜ′stan″dārd), *n.* A leg or A-frame used as a support for a lathe-bed. See cut under *lathe*[1].

lathing-saw (lāth′ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting metal laths.

lathing-staff (lāth′ing-staf), *n.* A lathing-hatchet; a hammer having a cutting-edge for trimming laths.

lath-rending (lāth′ren″ding), *n.* The process of making laths by splitting.

lathyric (la-thir′ik), *a.* [*Lathyrus* + *-ic*.] Producing lathyrism (which see).

lathyrin (lath′i-rin), *n.* [*Lathyrus* + *-in*[2].] A yellowish compound found in the seeds of *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

latifundian (lat-i-fun′di-an), *a.* [L. *latifundium*, a great estate, + *-an*.] Pertaining to or possessed of great estates or a great estate. See *latifundium*.

latigo (lä′tē-gō), *n.* [Sp. *látigo*.] A strap for tightening a saddle-girth.

latilamina (lat-i-lam′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *latilaminæ* (-nē). [L. *latus*, broad, + *lamina*, a thin plate.] In *paleon.*, a term denoting one of the thick concentric strata of the hydrocoralline *Stromatoporoidea*, in distinction from the thinner laminæ which are formed out of processes given off horizontally by radial pillars.

latimeandroid (lat″i-mē-an′droid), *n.* [*Latimeandra* + *-oid*.] A coral of the genus *Latimeandra*, of the family *Thamasteriidæ* and group *Madreporaria fungida*.

Latin. I. *a.*—**Latin school.** See ★*school*[1].—**Latin square, Latin square problem.** See ★*square*[1].—**Latin union.** See *Latin*. By the treaty (1865), gold coins and a silver coin based upon the five-franc piece, of uniform weight and fineness, were authorized, and it was provided that such coins should be of unlimited legal tender in the countries issuing them, and that these coins issued by any one of the states should be receivable in payment of public dues in all of the signatory states. It was provided that the minor silver coins should be of a uniform fineness of .835, that they should not be issued by any state in excess of six francs per capita of the population, and that they should be legal tender to the extent of fifty francs in any one payment in the issuing state. Each state agreed to accept, in payment of public dues, such coins issued by the other states in payments not exceeding one hundred francs, while the issuing states were required to receive these coins in any amounts. By an agreement of 1874, renewed in 1875 and 1876, the quantities of silver to be coined in the several states were limited. In 1877 the coinage of the five-franc piece practically ceased, and gold became the monetary standard, although the silver five-franc pieces still retain their legal-tender quality.

II. *n.*—**False Latin,** Latin not academically correct; hence, any blunder, as an error in good breeding.

Our captain . . . answered that he would not [put on his hat before the king], that they should not cause him to commit that *false Latine*.
G. Havers, tr. of P. della Valle, Travels in E. India, p. [186. *N. E. D.*

Latin-American (lat′in-ą-mer″i-kąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to those peoples of America that speak Romance languages: particularly applied to the nations that speak Spanish or Portuguese.

II. *n.* A native of a Latin-American nation.

Latinic (la-tin′ik), *a.* [*Latin* + *-ic*.] 1. Latin in a political sense; of or pertaining to the Latin nations, whether ancient or modern.—2. Latin in a large sense; largely Latin: as, "the prevalent *Latinic* character of the vocabulary," *J. A. H. Murray*, in N. E. D.

Latinity, *n.* 2. The condition of being a Roman citizen.

Latinizer (lat′i-nī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who translates into Latin; one who makes conformable to the Latin Church; one who habitually uses Latin forms or idioms.—2. A Latin scholar; a Latinist.

latiplantar (lat-i-plan′tär), *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, + *planta*, sole, + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, having the tarsus rounded behind: contrasted with the *laminiplantar* tarsus of most birds. [Rare.]

latisellate (lat-i-sel′āt), *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, + *sella*, saddle, + *-ate*[1].] Having a broad saddle: used of the first or earliest suture in ammonoid cephalopods, and contrasted with ★*asellate* and ★*angustisellate*. The latisellate condition is not a primitive but a secondary stage in the phylogeny of the ammonoids, and does not appear in the earliest representatives of the group.

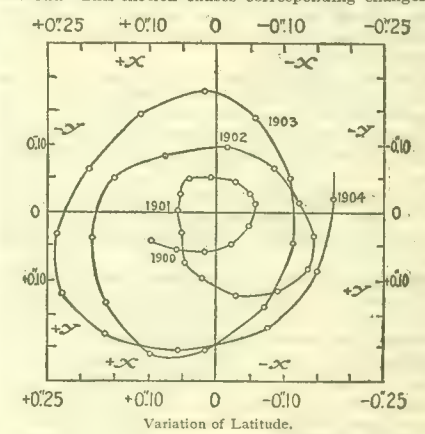
latisept (lat′i-sept), *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, + *sæptum*, *septum*, partition.] Same as ★*latiseptate*.

latiseptal (lat-i-sep′tal), *a.* [*latisept* + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*latiseptate*.

latiseptate (lat-i-sep′tāt), *a.* [*latisept* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having broad partitions, as in the silicles of many cruciferous plants.

latite (lā′tīt), *n.* [*Latium*, an ancient province of Italy, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Ransome (1898) to volcanic rocks intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite: the lava equivalent of monzonite. They are characterized by the presence of orthoclase and lime-soda feldspar in nearly equal amounts, with subordinate ferromagnesian minerals. The term embraces trachyandesite, trachydolerite, ciminite, and vulsinite.

latitude, *n.*—**Apparent celestial latitude,** the apparent angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic as viewed by an observer, and uncorrected for parallax, etc.—**Geodetic latitude,** latitude as determined by astronomical observations corrected for station error. See ★*error*. The correction seldom exceeds a few seconds.—**Geographical latitude,** the angle between the polar axis of the earth and the direction of a radius drawn to the earth's center: the geodetic or geocentric latitude, as distinguished from the astronomical.—**Kronocentric latitude,** distance on the planet Saturn north or south of its equator.—**Magnetic latitude,** the angular distance north or south of an imaginary line passing around the earth midway between the magnetic poles.—**Mean latitude.** Same as *middle latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Meridional difference of latitude,** the amount which represents the same proportion to the difference of latitude that the difference of longitude represents to the departure.—**Variation of latitude,** a minute change in the latitudes of places on the earth's surface, discovered at Berlin in 1889 and since fully verified. It never exceeds 0.3″, and appears to be made up of two superposed periodic variations with periods of one year and of fourteen months respectively. It is caused by a motion of the earth's axis within the globe, in consequence of which the pole of rotation wanders in an apparently irregular curve around its mean position, never, however, receding from it by more than about 30 feet. See cut. This motion causes corresponding changes of



Variation of Latitude.

Course of the pole of the earth from 1900 to 1904. (Albrecht.)

longitude as well as of latitude. It is supposed to be mainly the result of periodical changes in the distribution of matter on the earth's surface, due to the seasons and other causes; but the exact explanation is still obscure.

latitudinary (lat-i-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [NL. *latitudinarius*, < L. *latitudo*, latitude.] Same as *latitudinarian*.

latomy (lat′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. λατομία, a stone-quarry, < λατόμος, a stone-cutter, < λᾶς, stone, + -τομος, < ταμεῖν, cut.] A stone-quarry: applied especially to one of those of ancient Syracuse.

latreutic (la-trō′tik), *a.* Same as *latreutical*.

latron† (lā′tron), *n.* [L. *latro*(*n-*), a robber. Compare *ladrone*.] A brigand; a robber.

latronage† (lā′trọn-āj), *n.* [*latron* + *-age.*] Brigandage; robbery.

latruncular (la-trung′kū-lăr), *a.* [L. *latrunculus*, a pawn at a game resembling chess, + *-ar*³.] Relating to or like the pawns in a game resembling chess.

latten, *n.* **3.** A sheet-iron plate prepared for tinning, and ranging in thickness from .020 to .016 of an inch. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 340.—**White latten,** thin sheet-metal of the bronze class, usually in rolled plates, made of an alloy of copper, tin, and zinc: distinguished from black latten, which is a true brass of copper and zinc.

lattermost (lat′ėr-mōst), *a.* Last; latest.

lattice, *n.* **4.** In *textile-manuf.*, an apron or a conveyer made of laths or slats, and designed to carry material into a machine or from one machine to another.—**5.** In *math.*, a net made of straight lines, vertical and horizontal, and inclosing rectangular compartments.

lattice-apron (lat′is-ā″prun), *n.* A flexible feed-table constructed of narrow slats, employed on textile-machinery to carry the raw material into the machine; a lattice.

lattice-bar (lat′is-bär), *n.* In structural work, particularly bridge work, one of the slender diagonal members which connect the two opposite parallel members or flanges of a structural iron or steel beam, column, or strut, and which are arranged in two or more distinct, continuous, zigzag lines, the bars of one line crossing those of the other: in distinction from *lacing-bars*, which form a single, continuous, zigzag line, no two members of which cross one another.

lattice-beam (lat′is-bēm), *n.* A beam, generally of structural iron or steel, composed of a top and a bottom flange, commonly of channel-irons, united on each side by diagonal latticing. See ★*lattice-bar.*

lattice-frame (lat′is-frām), *n.* A frame, resembling a deep and narrow lattice-girder, composed of two parallel members, frequently T-irons, united by a system of diagonal latticing.

lattice-girder, *n.*—**Half-lattice girder,** a girder or truss in which the tension-bars run only one way across the panels. They are symmetrical about the center, as in a Warren truss, and there is a perpendicular compression-member at the end of each panel.

lattice-stitch (lat′is-stich), *n.* In *needlework*, an embroidery stitch formed of straight lines crossing and recrossing.

latticing (lat′is-ing), *n.* In structural work, particularly bridge work, the system of slender diagonal members which connect the two opposite parallel members or flanges of a structural iron or steel beam, column, or strut, and which are arranged in two or more distinct, continuous, zigzag lines, the bars of one line crossing those of the other: in distinction from *lacing*, in which the adjacent bars form a single consecutive, zigzag line, no two bars crossing one another.

latus¹, *n.*—**Latus rectum.** (*c*) The chord through the focus of a conic perpendicular to the transverse axis.

latus² (lā′tus), *n.* [ML. *latus*, Gr. *λάτος.*] A serranoid fish, *Lates niloticus*, found in the Nile. It attains a large size and is used for food.

laudanidine (lâ-dan′i-din), *n.* [*laudan-um* + *-id* + *-ine*².] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4N$, contained in opium. It forms crystals melting at 177° C.

laudanine (lâ′da-nin), *n.* [*laudan-um* + *-ine*².] A colorless alkaloid, $HOC_{17}H_{15}N(OCH_3)_3$, contained in opium. It crystallizes in small trimetric prisms melting at 166° C.

laudanosine (lâ-dan′ọ-sin), *n.* [*laudan-um* + *-ose* + *-ine*².] A colorless, slightly bitter dextrorotatory alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{15}N(OCH_3)_4$, contained in opium. It crystallizes in needles melting at 89° C.

laudatio (lâ-dā′shiō), *n.* [L.: see *laudation.*] In *law*, evidence tending to prove the good character of one accused.

laudator, *n.* 2†. In *old law:* (*b*) A witness to the good character of an accused person.

Laudianism (lâ′di-ạn-izm), *n.* Same as ★*Laudism.*

laudification (lâ″di-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **laudificatio(n-)*, < *laudificare*, praise, < *laus* (*laud-*), praise, + *facere*, make.] The act of praising or extolling with praise.

Laudism (lâ′dizm), *n.* The policy of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I. of England. He sought to restore the Church of England to what he regarded as its primitive doctrine and worship, and to this end vigorously persecuted dissenters and nonconformists.

laudist¹ (lâ′dist), *n.* [*laud* + *-ist.*] One who writes lauds or ascriptions of praise.

Laudist² (lâ′dist), *n.* [*Laud* (see def.) + *-ist.*] One who supported the policy of Archbishop Laud. See *Laudian* and ★*Laudism.*

Laugerian (lō-jē′ri-ạn), *a.* [*Laugerie* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of Laugerie-Basse, in France, or of a prehistoric race represented by one skeleton of a man and two skulls of women there found belonging to the later paleolithic (Magdalenian) period, and characterized by thick, dolichocephalic skulls.

After tracing the steps in the industrial evolution of the Paleolithic period, the authors [Gabriel and Adrien de Mortillet] pass in review all the discoveries of fossil human bones supposed to belong to the same period. The existence of two races is recognized—an earlier, referred to the first three epochs of the Paleolithic period and called Neanderthal, and a later, referred to the last three epochs of the same period and named *Laugerian*, or race of Laugerie-Basse. The *Laugerian* race is derived from the Neanderthal without intermixture from any foreign source. The transition may be traced in the human remains from Arcy, Eguisheim, Marcilly and Bréchamps. *Science*, March 1, 1901, p. 344.

Laugerie-Chancelade race. See ★*race*³.

laughful (läf′fůl), *a.* [*laugh* + *-ful.*] Full of laughter or merriment.

laughing-falcon (lä′fing-fâ″kn), *n.* See ★*falcon.*

laughsome (läf′sum), *a.* [*laugh* + *-some.*] Ready to laugh; fitted to excite laughter.

laughy (lä′fi), *a.* [*laugh* + *-y*¹.] Feeling like laughing. [Nonce-word.]

Why need there be a reason for laughing? Let us laugh when we are *laughy*, as we sleep when we are sleepy. *Thackeray,* Ravenswing, i.

lauia (lä-ọ̈-ē′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian name for several species of the genus *Scarus;* a parrot-fish.

launch, *n.*—**Naphtha-fuel launch,** a launch which generates steam in its boiler for motive power and uses naphtha for firing.

launching-cleat (län′ching-klēt), *n.* A wooden cleat, used either in dry-dock or in the launching of a vessel, secured to the ship in such a manner that it will catch the head of the shore.

launching-planks (län′ching-plangks), *n. pl.* A set of planks forming the platform on each side of the ship on which the bilgeways slide in the launching of the vessel.

launching-ribband (län′ching-rib″band), *n.* See *launching-ways.*

launder, *n.*—**Spinning launder,** a launder which revolves; a device composed of one or more troughs, arranged to be revolved. *Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 854.

laundry-net (län′dri-net), *n.* A net used to hold fabrics while they are cleaned by boiling.

laundrywoman (län′dri-wům″an), *n.* A woman employed in a laundry; a laundress.

laurdalite (lâr′da-līt), *n.* [*Laurdal*, Norway, + *-ite*².] A coarse-grained rock composed of soda-orthoclase or soda-microcline, or cryptoperthite, with nephelite, a small amount of lepidomelane, and augite, rarely olivin. *Brögger,* 1894.

laureate, *n.* **3.** In some educational institutions in the United States, a degree given to women instead of 'Bachelor' and 'Master': as, *Laureate* of Science, etc.—**4.** In *numis.*, same as *laurel*, 5.

laurel, *n.* **3.** (*b*) In Porto Rico, Mexico, and Central America, a name applied to many species of *Ocotea, Damburneya,* and allied genera of *Lauraceæ;* especially, in Porto Rico, to *Ocotea fœniculacea, O. floribunda, Damburneya Sintenisii* (*Nectandra Sintenisii* of Mez), *D. Krugii* (*Nectandra Krugii* of Mez), and *D. coriacea* (*Nectandra coriacea* of Grisebach).—**Alexandrian laurel,** *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* See *domba, tamanu* and ★*bitanhol.*—**Black laurel,** the loblolly-bay, *Lasianthus Lasianthus.*—**Camphor-laurel,** the camphor-tree, *Cinnamomum Camphora.*—**Deer-laurel,** the great laurel or rose-bay, *Rhododendron maximum.*—**Diamond-leaf laurel,** an evergreen Australian tree, *Pittosporum rhombifolium.* See *Pittosporum.*—**Dodder laurel.** See ★*dodder-laurel* and ★*devil's-guts,* 3.—**Dog-laurel.** Same as ★*dog-hobble.*—**Dwarf laurel,** the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia.*—**Florida laurel,** the sweetleaf, *Symplocos tinctoria.*—**Hairy laurel,** *Kalmia hirsuta,* a shrub with villous-hirsute leaves and rose-purple flowers, found in moist pine-barrens from Virginia to Florida.—**Hedge-laurel.** See *hedge-laurel* and *Pittosporum.*—**Horse-laurel,** the great laurel.—**Lady-laurel,** the spurge-laurel.—**Mexican laurel,** *Litsea glaucescens* and *L. parvifolia,* aromatic shrubs belonging to the *Lauraceæ* and called *laurél* by the Mexicans. The leaves are used as a flavoring for certain dishes and are taken as a tea, sweetened with brown sugar, for medicinal purposes and as a beverage. They are always found for sale in the markets of the larger cities of Mexico.—**Moreton Bay laurel,** *Cryptocarya australis,* a tree of the laurel family. Also called *gray sassafras.*—**Native laurel,** in Australia: (*a*) The Victorian laurel, *Pittosporum undulatum.* Also called *mock-orange.* (*b*) A tree of the ginseng family, *Polyscias elegans,* yielding a light, soft wood. Also called *white sycamore.*—**New Zealand laurel,** *Laurelia Novæ-Zeelandiæ,* a large tree of the family *Monimiaceæ,* having soft, yellowish wood, which is used for boat-building.—**Rose-laurel.** (*a*) The great laurel. (*b*) The American laurel. (*c*) The oleander.—**Sassafras-laurel,** the California laurel, *Umbellularia Californica.*—**Small laurel.** (*a*) The American laurel. (*b*) The laurel-magnolia, *Magnolia Virginiana.*—**Sweet laurel,** the poison-bay, *Illicium Floridanum.*—**To repose** or **rest on one's laurels,** to cease striving for a while and enjoy the honors won.—**To retire on one's laurels,** to cease and be satisfied with the honors won, retiring voluntarily.—**Victorian laurel,** *Pittosporum undulatum.* Also called *native laurel.* See *Pittosporum* and ★*mock-orange,* 3.—**White laurel,** *Cryptocarya glaucescens,* one of the trees called *beech* in Australia. See ★*beech*¹, 2, and *black* ★*sassafras.*—**Winter laurel,** the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliniana.*

laurel (lâ′rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laureled, laurelled,* ppr. *laureling, laurelling.* [*laurel, n.*] To crown with, or as with, laurel as a distinction.

Laureled by some exclusive society of select spirits. *Science,* Feb. 5, 1904, p. 232.

laurel-butter (lâ′rel-but″ėr), *n.* Same as *bay-oil.*

laurel-camphor (lâ′rel-kam″fọr), *n.* Same as ★*laurinol.*

laurelic (lâ-rel′ik), *a.* [*laurel* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a compound said to occur in bayberries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis.*

laurel-ivy (lâ′rel-ī″vi), *n.* Same as *big-leaved* ★*ivy.*

laurel-magnolia (lâ′rel-mag-nō″li-ạ), *n.* See *Magnolia.*

laurene (lâ′rēn), *n.* A mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly ethyl xylenes, $C_2H_5C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$, formed by the distillation of Japan camphor with zinc chlorid.

Laurentia (lâ-ren′shiạ), *n.* [See *Laurentian.*] The land area of Archæan rocks around whose shores the Paleozoic sediments were deposited. See *Laurentian. Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1903, p. 148.

Laurentide glacier. See ★*glacier.*

Laurer's canal. See ★*canal*¹.

laurestinus (lâ-res-tī′nus), *n.* Same as *laurustinus.*

lauretin (lâ′re-tin), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-et-* + *-in*².] A compound said to occur in bayberries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis.*

Lauretta whitefish. See ★*whitefish.*

lauric (lâ′rik), *a.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{11}H_{23}COOH$, homologous with acetic acid. It is found, in combination with glycerol, in bayberries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis,* in Pichurim beans, in croton-oil, in spermaceti, and in cocoanut-oil. It crystallizes in tufts of silky needles, melts at 43.6° C., and boils at 225° C. under 100 millimeters pressure. Also called *dodecatoic acid.*—**Lauric ester.** See ★*ester.*

laurinol (lâ′ri-nol), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-in* + *-ol.*] A colorless, odorless, indifferent compound, $C_{22}H_{30}O_3$, obtained from the wood of the bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis.* It crystallizes in prisms. Also called *laurel-camphor.*

lauristic (lâ-ris′tik), *a.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-ist-ic.*] Same as ★*lauric.*

laurolene (lâ′rọ-lēn), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-ol* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, formed by the distillation of camphanic acid. It is probably a 1, 1-*dimethylcyclohexene.*

laurone (lâ′rōn), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-one.*] A colorless ketone, $(C_{11}H_{23})_2CO$, prepared by the distillation of calcium laurate. It is a homologue of acetone, crystallizes in plates, and melts at 69° C.

lauronolic (lâ-rō-nol′ik), *a.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-one* + *-ol* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless liquid, $HOCOC(CH_3)\langle_{CH\,CH:CH.C(CH_3)_2}^{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}$, prepared by the repeated distillation of camphanic acid. It boils at 233–235° C. Also called *trimethyl-cyclopentene-carboxylic acid.*

laurostearin (lâ-rọ̄-stē′ạ-rin), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + Gr. *στέαρ*, tallow, + *-in*².] A colorless compound, $C_3H_5(C_{12}H_{23}O_2)_3$, contained in laurel- or bay-leaves (*Laurus nobilis*) and in cocoanut-oil. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 45° C. Also called *trilaurin* and *trilauric glyceride.*

lauroxylic (lâr-ok-sil′ik), *a.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, prepared by the oxidation of laurene with nitric acid. It forms warty crystals melting at 155° C.

laurvikite (lâr'vik-īt), *n.* [*Laurvik*, Norway, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse-grained syenite composed of flattened feldspars with a somewhat rhombic cross-section which are microperthite or soda-microcline. There are, besides, small amounts of sodalite and nephelite in some varieties, and variable amounts of ferromagnesian minerals—pyroxene, lepidomelane, and barkevikitic hornblende. *Brögger*, 1894.

laurylene (lâ'ri-lēn), *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless levorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in bay-oil. It boils at 164° C.

lautarite (lâ'ta-rīt), *n.* [The Oficina *Lautaro*, owner of the deposits, + *-ite*[2].] Calcium iodate, $Ca(IO_3)_2$, occurring in from colorless to yellow monoclinic crystals: found in the sodium-nitrate deposits of Atacama, Chile.

lautite (lou'tīt), *n.* [*Lauta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral containing copper, arsenic, and sulphur, but of doubtful homogeneity: found at Lauta, near Marienberg, Saxony.

lautverschiebung (lout'fer-shē-bŏng), *n.* [G., < *laut*, sound, + *verschiebung*, shifting.] In *philol.*, 'shifting of sounds': applied to the changes which a series of regular Indo-European mute consonants of the same class underwent in the Teutonic languages, as if each consonant were shifted forward one degree in its class. See *Grimm's law*, under *law*[1]. A later shifting, sometimes called the *second lautverschiebung*, appears in the Old High German.

lauwine, *n.* See ★*lawine*. *Byron.*

Lauzon (lō-zoṅ'), *n.* [*Lauzon*, Quebec.] In *geol.*, a term introduced by Logan for a division of the rocks near Quebec, in the Quebec group, the age of which has been shown to extend from the Cambrian to the close of the Lower Silurian.

lava, *n.*—**Block lava**, in *geol.*, a structure sometimes observed in lava-streams, where the surface zone of the flow has been shattered by explosive escape of gases from the cooling rock.—**Ropy lava**, lava with a fluted or corrugated surface due to flowing while viscous and thick.

lavabo, *n.* **4.** The psalm in the mass service which the priest recites at the washing of his hands.

lavabo-dish (lā-vā'bō-dish), *n.* A shallow basin used for the ablution of the priest's hands in the mass service.

lavabrum (lā-vā'brum), *n.* [L.] Same as ★*labrum*[2].

lava-caldron (lä'vä-kâl"drọn), *n.* An open, pit-like crater which contains molten lava. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 329.

lava-cone (lä'vä-kōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a volcanic cone built up of successive flows of lava rather than of the fragmental products of explosive outbreaks. Opposed to *tuff-cone*.

Lava-cones, that is, volcanos with a slight angle of inclination, and built up entirely of lava.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 504.

lavacret, *n.* [L. *lavacrum*, < *lavare*, wash.] In phrases referring to baptism, a font; a bath: as, the *lavacre* of spiritual regeneration.

lavadero (lä-vä-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *lavar*, < L. *lavare*, wash.] Apparatus for washing silver amalgam from ore. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 744. [Mexico.]

lava-field (lä'vä-fēld), *n.* A consolidated lava-flow covering a considerable area.

The most extensive *lava-field* in the island.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 501.

lava-lake (lä'vä-lāk), *n.* An expanse of molten lava, in a crater, so extensive as to be called a lake. The Hawaiian volcanoes afford the best examples. *Nature*, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 441.

lavallière (lä-val-yãr'), *n.* [F., from a personal name.] A pendent ornament consisting of or set with one, two, or three gems, generally attached to a thin chain.

lava-streak (lä'vä-strēk), *n.* A dike of lava which is contrasted in appearance with its inclosing walls.

lava-stream (lä'vä-strēm), *n.* A flow of lava while it is still molten; also, congealed and cold lava which originally flowed in a stream.

These *lava-streams*, which the Icelanders call apalhraun, are relatively narrow with high edges, looking, when viewed from a distance, like fences or ridges on flat land. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 507.

lava-terrace (lä'vä-ter"ās), *n.* One of the escarpments of lava-sheets which surround the pits of molten lava in some volcanic craters, such as those of the Hawaiian Islands. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 329.

lavational (lā-vā'shọn-al), *a.* [*lavation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of washing or lavation.

lavatorial (lav-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *lavatorium*, a lavatory, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to a lavatory or to washing. [Recent.]

lava-torrent (lä'vä-tor"ent), *n.* A torrential flow of lava, whether molten or congealed.

Large quantities of salt, especially sal ammoniac, are often deposited on the *lava-torrents* during eruptions in Iceland. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 510.

lavatory, *n.* **4.** The ceremonial washing of the hands of the priest in the celebration of the holy communion.—**5.** In *plumbing*, a permanent wash-bowl of marble, enameled iron, or porcelain, fitted with hot- and cold-water pipes, a waste-pipe, and other conveniences and fixtures. It may be affixed to a wall or stand upon the floor.—**6.** A room, especially in a hotel or public building, provided with means for washing the hands and face, and often including a water-closet.

lava-waste (lä'vä-wāst), *n.* A barren area composed of lava.

Notwithstanding the plenteous fall of rain and snow, there is scarcely any water to be found in the *lava-wastes*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 508.

lave[2] (lāv), *n.* [*lave*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of washing or laving.—**2.** The sea.

lavender[2], *n.*—**Compound tincture of lavender**, a red, aromatic, hydro-alcoholic tincture of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and red saunders, which contains small quantities of oils of lavender flowers and rosemary. It is carminative in its action.—**Native lavender**, in Tasmania, *Styphelia australis*, a tall, bushy shrub or small tree of the family *Epacridaceæ*. The whole plant when drying smells like new-made hay.

lavendol (lav'en-dol), *n.* [*lavend(er)* + *-ol.*] A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, contained in lavender-oil. It boils at 197° C.

lavendulan (la-ven'dū-lan), *n.* [ML. *lavendula*, lavender, + *-an.*] A hydrated arseniate of copper, cobalt, and nickel occurring in lavender-blue amorphous masses: found with cobalt ores in Saxony and elsewhere.

lavendulite (la-ven'dū-līt), *n.* [ML. *lavendula*, lavender, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*lavendulan*.

låvenite (lä'ven-īt), *n.* [Also *laavenite*, *lovenite*; named after the island of *Låven*, in southern Norway.] A silicate and zirconate of manganese, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements occurring in from yellow to brown monoclinic crystals. It is related to pyroxene and, more closely, to woehlerite.

laver[1], *n.* **3.** Figuratively, the baptismal font; the spiritual regeneration of baptism; any cleansing of the spirit.

Laverania (la-vē-rā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sporozoans of the order *Hæmosporidia*, one species of which, *L. malariæ*, is parasitic in the red corpuscles of human blood and is the cause of pernicious malaria. Also *Hæmamœba*. See ★*Hæmamœba* and ★*malaria*. *Grassi et Feletti*, 1890.—**Laverania danilewsky**, a protozoan blood-parasite of pigeons and certain other birds.—**Laverania ranarum**, a protozoan blood-parasite of the frog.

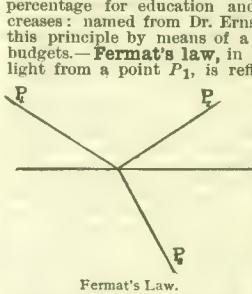
laverick (lav'ẹ-rik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the western United States, a contemptuous term for a greenhorn or stranger; a tenderfoot.

lavinia (la-vin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** An American nymphalid butterfly, *Victorina steneles*, formerly known as *V. lavinia*. It occurs in Florida and South America.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of minnows inhabiting the coast streams of California.

lavoisium (la-voi'zi-um), *n.* [NL., named after *Lavoisier*, a French chemist.] A supposed new chemical element announced by Prat in 1877 as occurring in pyrite. There is no confirmation of its existence.

lavrovite (lav'rō-vīt), *n.* [G. *lawrowit* (1867), named after N. von *Lavrov*, a Russian.] A variety of pyroxene colored green by vanadium: found near Lake Baikal in Siberia.

law[1], *n.*—**Albite law.** See ★*albite*.—**Antitrust laws**, a name given to statutes enacted for the purpose of regulating trusts or vast combinations of capital.—**Arago's law of polarization.** See ★*polarization*.—**Baer's law.** (*b*) The rule that rivers flowing northward or southward form deposits and sand-banks most frequently on the right-hand side of the stream owing to the influence of the rotation of the earth on the moving water: a rule deduced by K. E. von Baer, in 1860, for the rivers of Russia, and rather hastily generalized for the whole northern hemisphere.—**Balmer's law**, in *spectroscopy*, the law that the bright lines in the spectra of metals occur in series, the frequencies of vibration being in simple numerical relation to one another. The wave-lengths of lines of the visible spectrum of hydrogen, for example, may be computed by multiplying a constant ($h = 3645.6$) by the series of coefficients, $\frac{9}{5}$, $\frac{16}{12}$, $\frac{25}{21}$, $\frac{36}{32}$.—**Baric law of the wind.** See ★*wind*[2].—**Baveno law.** See *Baveno twin*, under *twin*[1].—**Biogenetic law**, the doctrine or opinion that the ancestral history of organisms is recapitulated in their development as individuals. See ★*recapitulation*, 5.—**Biot-Savart law**, the law established by Biot and Savart (1820) for the magnetic force due to an electric current flowing through a straight linear conductor of infinite length. It is given by the formula $H = \frac{2I}{r}$, in which I is the current, r the distance from the conductor, and H the force.—**Brazil law.** See ★*twin*[1], 3.—**Brewster's law**, in *optics*, the law that the tangent of the angle of complete polarization for a substance is equal to the index of refraction of that substance.—**Broun's law.** Same as *Broun's rule*. See ★*rule*[1].—**Buchan's law.** Same as *Buchan's rule*. See ★*rule*[1].—**Buys Ballot's law**, in *meteor.*, the law announced by Buys Ballot, in 1860, that "if on any morning there is a difference between the barometrical readings at any two stations, a wind will blow on that day in the neighborhood of the line joining those stations which will be inclined to that line at an angle of 90° or thereabouts and will have the station where the reading is lowest on its left hand side." See *Buchan's* ★*rule*.—**Carlsbad law.** See *Carlsbad twin*, under *twin*[1].—**Carrington's law of solar rotation**, the law of the 'equatorial acceleration,' the explanation of which is still uncertain. It is generally supposed from the researches of Sampson and Wilsing to be a slowly dying survival from past conditions, but Ebert considers that he has shown it to be a necessary consequence of the sun's radiation of heat.—**Constitutional law.** See ★*constitutional*.—**Cosine law.** See *Lambert's law of* ★*cosines*.—**CR law.** Same as *Kelvin's* ★*law*.—**Coulomb's law**, in *elect.*, the law that the force with which two electrostatic charges attract (or repel) each other is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them and directly proportional to the product of the two quantities of electricity. The corresponding law for magnetic poles, namely, that two poles of strength m_1 and m_2 respectively attract (or repel) each other with a force directly proportional to their product $m_1 m_2$, and inversely proportional to the distance between them is also known as *Coulomb's law*.—**Donders's law**, in *physiol. optics*, the law, formulated by the Dutch oculist F. C. Donders, that the orientation of the eye for any position of the line of vision is constant, no matter by what path the line of vision may have been brought to this position.—**Dove's law of the rotation of winds.** See ★*wind*[2].—**Draper's law**, the law that all bodies begin to become visibly incandescent at the same temperature—the temperature of initial visibility, stated by Draper to be 525° C., but really dependent upon the condition of the eye. The first visual sensation received is now known to be a sense of brightness, which precedes all color-sensation, instead of the sensation of red as described by him. The first color-sensation, as the body observed increases in temperature, is that of the region of maximum luminosity in the spectrum—a yellow-green.—**Engel's law**, in *polit. econ.*, the principle that with the increase in the income of a family the percentage of expenditure for food decreases; the percentage for clothing remains approximately the same; the percentage for rent, fuel, and light does not vary; and the percentage for education and other higher needs increases: named from Dr. Ernst Engel, who established this principle by means of a detailed study of family budgets.—**Fermat's law**, in *optics*, the law that when light from a point P_1, is reflected to a point P_2, or refracted to a point P_3, the path of the ray is that which can be traversed in a minimum of time. Also called the *principle of least time*.—**Ferrel's law**, in *meteor.*, a law, announced by William Ferrel in 1854, in accordance with which a body moving in any direction along the surface of the rotating earth experiences a deflecting force pushing it toward the right in the northern hemisphere and toward the left in the southern by an amount that varies directly as the velocity of the body and as the sine of the latitude. From this law Ferrel, in 1856, deduced his theory of the general circulation of the atmosphere and the ocean, and the rotation of the winds in storms. Ferrel's law had also been recognized by Poisson in 1827 as applicable to cannon-balls, but its importance to meteorology was first perceived by Ferrel.—**Fourier's law.** (*a*) In *math.*, a law stating that any periodic function of a single variable period p, which does not become infinite at any phase, can be expanded in the form of a series consisting of a constant term together with a double series of terms, one set involving cosines and the other sines of multiples of the phase. Thus, if $\phi(x)$ is a periodic function of the variable x having a period p, then



Fermat's Law.

$$\phi(x) = \sum_1^\infty i\ A_i \cos\frac{2i\pi x}{p} + \sum_1^\infty i\ B_i \sin\frac{2i\pi x}{p}.$$

(*b*) In *acoustics*, the law that "any vibrational motion of the air in the entrance to the ear, corresponding to a musical tone, may be always, and for each case only in a single way, exhibited as the sum of a number of simple vibrational motions, corresponding to the partials of this musical tone." *H. von Helmholtz* (trans.), Sensations of Tone, p. 34.—**Fourier's law of conduction**, the law that the quantity of heat w, passing across a given area, q, within a conducting substance is $w = qk\frac{dx}{dt}$, where k is the conductivity of the substance and $\frac{dx}{dt}$ is the temperature gradient.—**Fresnel-Arago law**, the law that rays polarized at right angles to each other do not interfere when brought into the same plane of polarization, provided that they come from an unpolarized ray. Such rays, if they come from a polarized ray, interfere when brought to the same plane of polarization.—**Fres-**

nel's law, the law that in crystals the velocities of the two light-waves are proportional to the largest and smallest radii vectors of the oval section of the wave-surface, made by a plane through the center of the surface and parallel to the wave-front.—**Froude's law,** in *naval arch.*, a particular case of the general mathematical law of geometrical and dynamic similitude, but independently derived by W. Froude from the study of resistance of ship-models towed in an experimental model basin. In the statement of this law, considering a model and a vessel of identical form but of different dimensions, the corresponding speeds of the model and the vessel are in the same ratio as the square roots of the homologous dimensions (as the lengths). At corresponding speeds, the wave-systems set up in the water are of the same form and, by Froude's law, the wave-making resistances of the model and of the vessel are in the same ratio as the cubes of the linear dimensions, or as the displacements. The frictional resistance of the model and of the vessel are determined by appropriate calculations at the corresponding speeds. From the total measured resistances of the model towed in the experimental basin at various speeds, the curve of resistance (which see, under ★*curve*) of the full-sized ship at corresponding speeds can thus be determined and from it the effective horse-power required to drive the ship at any given speed can be obtained. Also called the *law of comparison.*—**Galton-Pearson law of ancestral heredity.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance* (*a*) and (*b*).—**Galton's anticyclonic law,** the law that in regions where barometric pressure is above the average, the wind is blowing outward and around in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch and opposite to the cyclonic circulation. The law was announced by Galton in 1863 from the study of synoptic weather-charts.—**Galton's law of ancestral inheritance.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance* (*a*).—**General public laws.** Same as ★*statutes at large.*—**Gompertz's law of mortality,** a law of mortality based upon the assumption that there is with increasing age "an increasing inability to withstand destruction," the force of mortality therefore increasing in geometrical progression. This is expressed by the formula $\mu_x = Bc^x$, in which μ_x represents the force of mortality, B the basic constant number, and c the constant number involved in the geometrical increment, x being the age and indicating the power to which c is raised. See *mortality.*—**Graham's law,** the law that the rate of efflux of a gas is inversely proportional to the square root of its density.—**Grassmann's law,** a fact stated by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, to the effect that where in an Indo-European word there were two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the first of these aspirates was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis. An example is Greek **θριχός* (gen. of *θρίξ*, hair), changed to *τριχός*.—**Haeckel's law.** Same as *biogenetic* ★*law.*—**Hann's law,** an expression for the diminution of moisture with altitude in the atmosphere according to the law that the vapor-tension is an exponential function of the altitude above sea-level, quite analogous to the ordinary atmospheric pressure.—**Henry's law,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that a given volume of any solvent at constant temperature will dissolve quantities by weight of a gas in contact with it which are proportional to the pressures of the gas: thus, water at 15° will dissolve five times as much carbon dioxid having a pressure of five atmospheres as of carbon dioxid having a pressure of one atmosphere.—**Hess's law,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that the amount of heat developed in a chemical process is the same whether it takes place in one step or in several steps. It is a special case of the law of the conservation of energy, and was discovered before the latter law was formulated: it is the foundation of thermochemistry.—**Hinrichs's law,** the law of distribution of large and small rainfalls in accordance with the law of chance.—**Hooke's law,** the law that in elastic bodies the ratio of stress to strain is constant. Hooke's law is rigorously true only for very slight deformations of a body.—**Interstate commerce law,** an act of the United States Congress, passed February 4, 1887, and since amended, by which the Interstate Commerce Commission was created. (See *interstate.*) Its principal objects were to prohibit discrimination in freight-charges and the pooling of freights by competing railroads, and to secure the arbitration of differences between corporations and employees.—**Jacobi's law,** in *elect.*, the law that the power of a motor reaches its maximum when the counter electromotive force is one half the impressed electromotive force, or when the speed of the motor is such that the current through the armature is one half that which would flow if the motor were at rest.—**Jevonian law,** the economic law of marginal utility (see ★*utility*), formulated by W. Stanley Jevons (but also by others before and after him), that the satisfaction afforded by successive increments of a commodity, when consumed, diminishes toward zero, or, passing through zero, becomes a negative utility or pain. The descending curve is usually assumed to be hyperbolic in form.—**Judge-made law,** judiciary law. The term is frequently used with some degree of opprobrium to indicate the overriding of the intent of legislatures by judicial construction of statutes.—**Kelvin's law,** in *elect.*, the law that the time-constant which expresses the speed of signaling through cables is proportional to the capacity of the line multiplied by its resistance. Also called the *KR* (or *CR*) *law.*—**Kirchhoff's law.** See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**Kirkwood's law** or **analogy,** a supposed law, published in 1849, connecting the distances of the planets from the sun with their masses and axial rotations. It is discredited by later and more accurate data.—**Koch's law,** a rule for establishing the specificity of a pathogenic micro-organism: namely, it must be present in every case of the disease; inoculation of a susceptible animal with a pure culture of it must cause the disease; and it must be discoverable in the animal suffering from the disease so acquired.—**Kohlrausch's law,** in *phys. chem.*, the proposition that the molecular conductivity of an electrolyte at infinite dilution is the sum of two numbers, one of which depends solely on the cation and the other of which depends solely on the anion; or, that the velocity with which a given ion travels is constant for a given solvent and a given electromotive force, and does not depend upon the nature of the other ions which are present in the solution.—**KR** (or **CR**) **law.** Same as *Kelvin's* ★*law.*—**Kundt's law,** the law that, in anomalous dispersion, the index of refraction is abnormally increased as we approach an absorption-band from the infra side or side of greater wave-lengths and abnormally diminished as we approach the band from the ultra side.—**Lane's law,** the apparently paradoxical law that a gaseous sphere contracting under its own central gravity on account of the radiation of heat to outer space will rise in temperature as long as it remains purely gaseous, that is, so long as it does not become partially liquid or solid, or so dense that the laws of Boyle and Charles no longer hold good.—**Law of adaptation.** See ★*adaptation.*—**Law of aggregation.** See ★*aggregation.*—**Law of ancestral heredity.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Law of comparison.** Same as *Froude's* ★*law.*—**Law of constant heat sums.** See ★*heat.*—**Law of constant proportion,** in *chem.*, the general fact that any particular compound substance in a pure state consists invariably of the same constituents united in the same proportion by weight.—**Law of Delaroche and Berard,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that for all elementary diatomic gases approximately in the perfect state, and for all gaseous compounds formed without condensation and approximately in the perfect state, the product of the molecular weight and the specific heat at constant pressure has the same value.—**Law of differentiation.** See ★*differentiation.*—**Law of diffusion.** See ★*diffusion.*—**Law of discrimination.** Same as *Weber's law* (which see, under *law*[1]).—**Law of equilibration.** See ★*equilibration.*—**Law of frequency.** See *probability curve,* under *probability,* 2.—**Law of Gladstone and Dale,** a law for the relation between the index of refraction of liquids and their density. The law is expressed by the formula

$$\frac{n-1}{d} = \text{const.};$$

where n is the index of refraction and d the density of the liquid.—**Law of greatest gain.** See ★*gain*[1].—**Law of great numbers,** the law that if a great number of elements, each independently varying according to almost any law, are added, their sum will in general vary according to the ordinary law of error.—**Law of Guldberg and Waage.** Same as ★*law of mass action.*—**Law of integration,** the law that a social population tends to increase by excess of births over deaths, by excess of immigration over emigration, or by annexation of neighboring peoples, according to some relation of its culture and standard of living to its surplus energy. *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 370.—**Law of interest,** in *psychol.*, the law or principle that those elements of a past experience are the most effective for recall which at the time of the experience received the greatest share of attention or aroused the highest degree of interest.

> The influence of emotional states must be stated as a principal, but not an exclusive cause. It is summed up in what Shadworth Hodgson has called the *Law of Interest.* *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 174.

Law of inverse squares, the law governing the relation between the intensity of an effect, which emanates from a center and is transmitted equally in all directions, and the distance from the source. The intensity in such cases is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. The intensity of sound, of light, and of every form of radiation, when transmitted in isotropic media, is determined by the *law of inverse squares.* The gravitational attraction of two masses, the electric attraction or repulsion of two charged bodies, and the attraction or repulsion of two magnetic poles follow the same law.—**Law of least action.** Same as *principle of least action* (which see, under *action*).—**Law of least path.** Same as *Fermat's* ★*law.*—**Law of likeness,** in *psychol.*, the principle of association by similarity.

> This . . . discussion . . . has led to the classification of the associations of memory, and two laws have been formulated: the one called the *law of likeness,* and the other the law of contiguity.
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> *J. W. Powell,* Truth and Error, p. 303.

Law of Malus, in *optics,* the law that when a beam of light, polarized by reflection, falls upon a second surface at the polarizing angle the intensity of the beam after the second reflection is proportional to the square of the cosine of the angle between the two planes of reflection. The law that "an orthotomic system of rays remains orthotomic after any number of reflections and refractions" (Drude's "Theory of Optics," p. 12) is also sometimes termed the *law of Malus.*—**Law of mass action.** See ★*action.* Also called *law of Guldberg and Waage.*—**Law of mental growth.** See ★*mental*[1].—**Law of migration.** See ★*migration.*—**Law of octaves,** in *chem.*, the generalized fact pointed out by Newlands in 1864 that if the elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, each member of the list presents a close analogy in properties with the eighth preceding and the eighth succeeding it. This a few years later in the hands of Mendeléjeff and Lothar Meyer was developed into the now generally recognized periodic law.—**Law of parallelism,** a varying degree of probability that similar stages of human culture, or like institutions, in different parts of the world have sprung from like conditions rather than from any historic intercourse of now separated communities.—**Law of parsimony.** (*b*) The law that conscious beings try to attain a maximum of satisfaction with a minimum of effort or pain.

> But the fundamental law of everything psychic, and especially of everything that is affected by intelligence, is the *law of parsimony.* *Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 341.

Law of periodicity, the universal law of rhythm (Herbert Spencer, "First Principles") in its organic and social manifestations.—**Law of possession,** in *psychol.*, the principle that what is already in consciousness tends to remain. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.,* xiv. 85.—**Law of preference.** (*a*) The law of the relative influence of the ideals of force, pleasure, austerity, and self-realization in determining social choice. In populations as they are the lower ideals dominate, but in normal social evolution the higher ideals become increasingly influential. *Giddings,* Elements of Sociol., p. 168. (*b*) In the psychology of association, same as ★*law of interest.*—**Law of priorities,** the body of laws, decisions, and customs giving the distribution of water for irrigation in accordance with the order of first use. This law exists in various forms in most of the western arid States and protects the first users of water for irrigation against subsequent appropriators of it.—**Law of priority,** the principle that in the formal, or Latin, nomenclature of taxonomic or systematic biology the first name published for any group is to be taken as the valid, tenable, or correct name of that group. Any name subsequently applied to the same group is rejected, and is termed a *synonym.* In botany, formal nomenclature is treated as beginning with the general application of binary, or binominal, names to plants in Linnæus's "Species Plantarum" (1753). The law of priority is applied to the names of genera, species, and subspecies, and by some writers to the names of families, but not to the higher groups. A name dates not from the time when it was first used in a public lecture, or in manuscript, or as a garden or herbarium label, or even from its mere occurrence in a printed book, but from the time when it was established by publication in the nomenclatorial sense of that word. A corollary of the law of priority is the principle of the rejection of homonyms. See ★*establish,* 8, ★*publication,* 5, and ★*homonym,* 3.—**Law of progression.** See ★*progression.*—**Law of psychical contrasts.** See ★*contrast.*—**Law of psychical relations,** in *Wundt's psychol.*, one of the three psychological laws of relation. Its essential content is "the principle that every single psychical content receives its significance from the relations in which it stands to other psychical contents," and its most complete expression is to be found in the processes of apperceptive analysis and the simple relating and comparing functions upon which this is based. See *law of psychical* ★*contrasts* and ★*law of psychical resultants. W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 323.—**Law of psychical resultants,** in Wundt's psychology, one of the three psychological laws of relation. It finds its expression in the fact that every psychical compound shows attributes which may indeed be understood from the attributes of its elements after these elements have once been presented, but which are by no means to be looked upon as the mere sum of the attributes of these elements. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 321.—**Law of psychophysical correlation,** in *psychol.*, the principle that "consciousness is inseparably bound up with the brain-process, and cannot take place in its absence." *C. A. Strong,* Why the Mind has a Body, p. 38.—**Law of rational indexes,** in *crystal.*, the fundamental law which states that the numbers expressing the ratios between the intercepts on the crystallographic axes of a crystal face must be rational: this law holds true for axes taken parallel to any three edges of the crystal.—**Law of recapitulation.** See ★*recapitulation,* 3.—**Law of reciprocal action,** in *sociol.*, the assumption that "social groups exhibit reciprocal effects that are fundamentally the same always and everywhere," and that groups behave toward each other otherwise than individuals normally do. *Gumplowicz.*—**Law of regularity,** the tendency of normal progress toward regularity of developmental change to follow a course mathematically expressed by a smooth curve.—**Law of relativity,** in *psychol.*, same as *the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge* (*c*). The doctrine of relativity goes back to the formula of Hobbes: "sentire semper idem et non sentire ad idem recidunt" (to think always the same thing and not to think at all amount to the same thing). Stumpf, in his "Tonpsychologie," distinguishes and criticizes five forms of the 'law' which plays a considerable part in certain psychological systems, for example in those of Wundt, Lipps, and Höffding.

> We may now subsume all these phenomena—tonal intervals, light contrast, the geometrical increase of stimulus-intensity for equally noticeable sensation-differences—under one general law: the *law of relativity.* . . . We shall expect to find that the *law of relativity* is not restricted to the sphere of sensation, but is applicable in every case where the intensity of a mental process is quantitatively apprehended and compared with that of others.
>
> *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 119.

Law of repetition, in *psychol.*, the principle of association by contiguity.

> The law of association by contiguity would hold that letters or words occurring in relatively close succession, or simultaneously, . . . tend to fuse or coalesce. This is called also the *law of repetition.*
>
> *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.,* xiv. 71.

Law of restraint, the law of the normal restraint of impulsive social action. Impulsive social action varies inversely with the habit of attaining ends by indirect and complex means.—**Law of retaliation.** Same as *lex talionis* (which see, under *lex*).—**Law of segregation.** (*a*) The tendency of like units to collect in one place, group, or arrangement, under the common action of incident forces. (*b*) The numerical law to which the descendants of Mendelian hybrids conform. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Law of sensation-intensities,** in *psychophys.*, Weber's law. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 33.—**Law of slip,** in *phys.*, the law that, at low pressures, the movement of a gas along a solid surface is the same as though the solid were withdrawn to a distance equal to twice the mean free path of the particles and were replaced by a layer of gas at rest.—**Law of storms** (*naut.*). See ★*hurricane distance.*—**Law of substitution,** in *polit. econ.*, the law according to which producers who are not using the most economical methods are impelled to substitute those methods for the more costly ones which they are using; also, the law according to which society substitutes the more efficient employers of labor and capital for the less efficient. *Alfred Marshall,* Prin. of Economics (4th ed.), p. 420.—**Law of sympathy,** the law that "the degree of sympathy decreases as the generality of resemblance increases," *Giddings,* Elements of Sociol., p. 67.—**Law of the circle.** See ★*circle.*—**Law of the Medes and Persians,** something impossible to alter: referring to Dan. vi. 12.—**Law of zones,** a law relating to the appearance of sun-spots on certain zones, at certain times in the period of spot-frequency: often referred to as *Spoerer's law.*—**Laws of imitation,** the laws (formulated by Tarde) of the causes and progress of imitation and of the relation of imitations to one another; especially the laws (1) that in the absence of interference imitations spread in a geometrical progression, and (2) that imitations are refracted by their media, so that the copy never exactly reproduces the original, whence arise

variations and inventions among all social forms and products.—**Laws of liberty,** the laws of the social causes determining the amount of liberty enjoyed in any given population; especially the laws (Giddings, "Elements of Sociology")(1) that liberty is proportional to the predominance of rational over sympathetic and dogmatic like-mindedness, and (2) that coercion diminishes with the decrease of ethnic and moral diversity and of inequality. —**Laws of radiation.** See ★*radiation.*—**Laws of twinning.** See *twin*[1]; also, ★*twin*[1].—**Le Chatelier's law of radiation,** the empirical law that the intensity of radiation of red light is

$$I = 10^{6\cdot7} \cdot T - \frac{3210}{T},$$

where I is the intensity and T is the absolute temperature of the radiating body.—**Listing's law,** in *physiol. optics,* a law of eye movement, first suggested by J. B. Listing, and phrased by Helmholtz as follows: "if the line of regard travel from the primary to any other position, the torsion of the eyeball in this second position is the same as if the eye had turned about a fixed axis at right angles to the first and second directions of the line of regard." *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 244. See *Donders's* ★*law.*—**Makeham's law of mortality,** a modification of Gompertz's law, expressed by the formula, $\mu_x = A + Bc^x$, in which A represents chance, or the constant element in the force of mortality.—**Manebach law.** See ★*twin*[1], 3.—**Maxwell-Boltzmann law of the distribution of velocities,** the law, due to Maxwell and, in more general form, to Boltzmann, that the final distribution of the velocities of the molecules of a gas in equilibrium is of the same mathematical form as the distribution of errors of observation as determined by the theory of errors.—**Maxwell's law of partition,** in the kinetic theory of gases, the law that in a mixture of gases the average kinetic energies of the different sets of molecules tend to approach a common value, and that when the mixture is in equilibrium the kinetic energies of the various kinds of molecules are the same.—**Maxwell's law of viscosities,** the law that the viscosity of a gas is independent of its pressure.—**Mendeléjeff's law.** Same as *periodic law.*—**Mendel's law of ancestral inheritance.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Mitscherlich's law.** See the extract.

Already the researches just alluded to have afforded a final and irrefragable proof of the accuracy of Haüy's original conception that to every definite chemical substance there appertains a distinct and characteristic crystalline form, and have reconciled this with Mitscherlich's discoveries in isomorphism by revealing an exquisitely beautiful relationship, connecting very small angular differences which are found to occur between the crystals of the various members of isomorphous series with the atomic weight of the interchangeable elements composing them. This generalisation not only defines the real meaning, extent, and scope of *Mitscherlich's law,* but also proves that the supposed exceptions are not such, and, therefore, the absolute truth of the rule that difference of chemical composition does in all cases involve difference of crystalline form. *Nature,* April 4, 1907, p. 529.

Moses's law, a piratical term for the laying on of thirty-nine lashes on the naked back. The order was, "Lay on forty, less one."—**Müllerian law.** See the extract.

A very interesting set of phenomena are connected with the acanthin skeletons (of Acantharia) where the spicules are not deposited in the calymma, but are formed at the centre of the central capsule, growing out centrifugally into the extra-capsular plasm and resulting in a skeleton of radiating spines. With a few exceptions these spines are twenty in number, and are arranged in a certain geometrical order which has been characterized as the *Müllerian law.* The points of the spines fall in five circles parallel to the equator, and there are four spines to each circle. The spines are named, according to this scheme, polar, tropical, equatorial, sub-tropical, and sub-polar. *Calkins,* Protozoa, p. 77.

Müller's law. Same as *Müllerian* ★*law.*—**Nysten's law,** the rule that rigor mortis appears first in the facial muscles and passes downward, involving the muscles of the lower extremities last.—**Ostwald's dilution law.** See ★*dilution.*—**Oswald's law,** in *Eng. law,* a law, named from Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, passed about 964, which caused the ejection of married priests and the introduction of monks into the churches.—**Pamphlet laws.** Same as ★*statutes at large.*—**Pascal's law,** in *hydros.,* the law that in a fluid at rest the pressure is the same in all directions and that, aside from the differences of pressure produced by the action of gravity, the pressure within the fluid is everywhere the same.—**Paschen's law.** See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**Pearson's law of ancestral inheritance.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Pericline law.** See *pericline twin,* under *twin*[1].—**Personal-liberty laws.** See *personal.*—**Pflüger's law,** the law that stimulation of a nerve occurs with the disappearance of anelectrotonus and the appearance of catelectrotonus.—**Phonetic law,** a law supposed to govern phonetic changes. The phrase has been taken much too seriously by some writers, who treat it with a reverence not deserved by a figure of speech. The phrase properly expresses the fact that certain changes affect or appear to affect all members of the same class, in the same period of the same language, or universally, and the fact that all phonetic changes and sequences are restricted by physiologic conditions within a certain range of variation. What appear to be exceptions to an ascertained or accepted law are explained by the interference of other laws or facts. In this way there is a basis for the frequent statement that phonetic laws are invariable. The law is often only a general tendency, liable to be checked by any accident of speech or time. Thus, the law that Indo-European *t* shall be Teutonic *th* (as in Latin *tenuis* = E. *thin*) is nullified by the law that an Indo-European *t* after *s* is thereby preserved (Indo-European *sta-,* E. *sta-nd,* etc.).

The word law has been ill chosen for use in this connexion. In *phonetic laws* there is no element which can be identified as coming under the definition of a law as propounded by a jurist like John Austin. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 674.

Poiseuille's law, the law that the quantity of liquid which will flow through a capillary tube varies directly as the pressure and the square of the cross-section of the tube, and inversely as the length of the tube and the coefficient of viscosity.—**Pole's law,** in *photom.,* an empirical law or rule for the variation in the light from a gas-burner, with the supply of gas. It is given by the formula $L_n = L_o + A\ (c - q)$ where L_n is the intensity when the supply of gas is normal and equal to c, L_o is the intensity when the supply is q and A is a constant depending on the quality of the gas.—**Poynting's law,** in *elect.,* the law that when a conductor carrying current is in an electrostatic field (as in the case of a wire connecting the plates of a charged condenser, or in the case of a cable), the transfer of energy takes place through the dielectric along paths which are the intersections of the equipotential surfaces of the electrostatic field with the equipotential surfaces of the electromagnetic field due to the current.—**Prevost's law,** the law of the exchange of radiation between neighboring bodies by virtue of which a body approaches the temperature of its surroundings and tends to maintain that temperature indefinitely. The radiation received when that condition is reached must then always equal that emitted. See ★*radiation.*—**Public laws.** Same as ★*statutes at large.*—**Purkinje's law,** in *physiological optics,* the law that of two surfaces, differing in color but equally bright when moderately illuminated, the one which sends light of greater wave-lengths to the eye will appear relatively brighter under intense illumination and darker under feeble illumination than the other.—**Quételet's law,** in *phenology,* the law that a given stage of growth requires a given definite preceding climatic condition.—**Raines law,** a law (named from Senator John Raines, its chief promoter), enacted in 1896 and amended in 1897, governing the sale and taxation of liquors in the State of New York. Among its provisions are the abolition of the existing excise boards, the appointment of commissioners of excise, high taxation of the liquor-traffic, local option of towns, etc.—**Raoult's law,** in *phys. chem.,* the important empirical law that if the same number of molecules of different substances be dissolved in a given number of molecules of the solvent the depressions of the freezing-points of the solutions are equal. A similar law is that in the conditions specified the diminutions of the vapor-pressure of the solutions are equal. The importance of these laws consists in the fact that they put us in possession of methods of determining the molecular weights of substances whose vapor densities cannot be measured.—**Religious association** or **corporation law.** See ★*religious.*—**Richter's law of neutralization,** in *chem.,* the general fact pointed out by Richter at the close of the eighteenth century, that when any two neutral salts undergo 'double decomposition' by interchange of their acid and basic constituents the two new salts resulting from such interaction are also neutral in character.—**Rudolphi's dilution law, van t'Hoff's dilution law.** See *Ostwald's* ★*dilution law.*—**Session laws.** Same as ★*statutes at large.*—**Siemens's law,** in *elect.,* the law that the efficiency of a motor approaches unity as the ratio of the counter-electromotive force to the impressed electromotive force increases; or, expressed mathematically, that $\frac{w}{W} = \frac{e}{E}$, where $\frac{w}{W}$ is the efficiency, e the counter-electromotive force, and E the impressed electromotive force.—**Sine law,** in the theory of lenses, the law which defines the conditions under which a system of lenses will produce images free from aberration. The law is that the sines of the angles of inclination of any two conjugate rays passing through a point in the object and the corresponding point in its image must have a constant ratio. Lens systems for which the sine law is fulfilled are said to be *aplanatic.*—**Snell's law,** in *optics,* the law that in the refraction of light the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other; the law of refraction.—**Spinel law.** See *spinel twin,* under *twin*[1].—**Spoerer's law.** Same as ★*law of zones.*—**Stefan-Boltzmann law.** Same as *Stefan's* ★*law.*—**Stefan's law,** the empirical law, established by Stefan, that the total radiation from a body varies directly as the fourth power of the absolute temperature of the body. See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**Stokes's law,** the law that the wave-length of the light emitted by a fluorescent body always exceeds that of the exciting light. See ★*luminescence.*—**Talbot's law, Talbot-Plateau law,** in *psychol. optics,* the principle that the color and brightness of the uniform field produced by a rapid succession of variously colored and variously bright stimuli are the same as they would have been had the reflected light been, from the first, uniformly distributed over the field; and that increase of rapidity of succession, beyond the point required for fusion, produces no change in the result. The law was formulated by Talbot in 1834 and verified by Plateau in the following year. *E. C. Sanford,* Exper. Psychol., p. 146.—**The great law,** a name given to the first code of laws of Pennsylvania. It was established in 1682 and is celebrated for the provisions it contained for liberty of conscience.—**Thomsen's law,** in *phys. chem.,* the supposed rule that the electromotive force of a galvanic cell, in volts, is equal to the chemical energy of the reactions going on in the cell, measured in calories, divided by a constant. The rule holds good when the electromotive force of the cell does not change with change of temperature. Since this is approximately the case with the Daniell cell, which was first studied, the rule obtained a certain recognition.—**To go to law,** to seek legal redress or relief in a court of law.—**Torricelli's law,** in *hydraul.,* the law that the velocity (v) of efflux of a liquid flowing out of a vessel under a constant head *h* is $v = \sqrt{2gh}$, where *g* is the acceleration due to gravity. It follows from this law that the velocity of efflux is that which the liquid would acquire by falling freely under the action of gravity from the level of the surface of the liquid in the vessel to the orifice; also, that for a given head the velocity of efflux is independent of the density of the liquid and for a given pressure at the orifice is inversely proportional to the square root of the density.—**Van der Kolk's law,** in *neurol.,* the law that the motor fibers in any nerve are distributed to the muscles which move the part to which the sensory fibers of the same nerve pass. —**Von Baer's law.** See *Baer's* ★*law* (*b*).—**Watt's law,** the law that the vapor pressure in two connecting vessels, differing in temperature but containing the same liquid, is that determined by the lower temperature.—**Weber-Fechner law,** in *psychophysics,* the Fechnerian statement or formulation of Weber's law, that sensation increases as the logarithm of stimulus.

Fechner gave this law a precise phrasing and a mathematical formulation, and . . . put it to elaborate experimental test. Although his modesty led him to name it after Weber, we might more correctly term it Fechner's Law or the *Weber-Fechner Law.* *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., II. i. 29.

Wien's law, the law of the variation of radiation with temperature expressed by the equation

$$I_\lambda = C_1 \lambda^{-5}\, e^{-\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}},$$

where I_λ is the intensity of the wave-length λ in the spectrum of a glowing body, e is the logarithmic base, T the absolute temperature of the body, and C_1, c_2 are constants. See *laws of* ★*radiation.*—**Wundt-Lamansky law,** in *physiol. optics,* the law that the line of vision, in traversing a vertical plane parallel to the frontal plane, follows straight lines in the vertical and horizontal directions, but takes curved paths for all intermediate movements. The law was formulated by Wundt in 1862 and by Lamansky in 1869.

L. A. W. An abbreviation of *League of American Wheelmen.*

law-hand (lâ′hand), *n.* The form of handwriting customarily used in legal documents.

lawine (lâ′win, G. lä-vē′nę), *n.* [G. *lawine* (lawíne), *lauwine* (lauwíne), *lauine, loewin,* < Sw. dial. *lawine* (láwine), *lauine* (laúine), *lauwin, lauwi, laui,* in Appenzell *läuena, läuela,* older *lewe,* in Tyrol *lān, lāne,* in the Bavarian Alps *læuen, læun, læunen, læn, lænen,* etc., an avalanche; OHG. *lewinna,* a torrent, MHG. *lēne,* an avalanche, *liune,* a thaw; appar. < ML. *lavina, lavine,* an avalanche, < L. *labi,* fall: see *lapse.* But the forms in part seem to depend on G. *lau,* tepid: see *lew*[2], *a.*] An avalanche.

law-lordship (lâ′lôrd″ship), *n.* The official position of a law-lord.

lawman, *n.* 3. A lawyer.

law-merchant (lâ′mėr″chant), *n.* See *law*[1].

lawn-grass (lân′gras), *n.* A grass suited to forming lawns and used for this purpose.

A good lawn-grass must make a close and permanent turf and must therefore be a perennial creeping by rootstocks or otherwise; it must be of a pleasing color, a deep rich emerald green (lasting through the season) being the most desirable; and it must be soft in texture, this depending partly on width of leaf and partly on flexibility. The principal lawn-grasses of the United States are Kentucky blue-grass (with which white clover may be mixed), creeping bent, and Rhode Island bent; but where these cannot be grown substitutes are employed, as Bermuda grass in the South, and St. Augustine grass on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.—**Charleston lawn-grass.** Same as *St. Augustine* ★*grass.*—**Japanese** or **Korean lawn-grass,** a creeping grass, *Zoysia pungens,* native on the shores of tropical and eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. It is both a good sandbinder and a good grazing-plant, and, though of harsh texture, an excellent lawn-grass for sandy soils: specially prized in the far East for tennis-courts.—**Mexican lawn-grass,** *Opizia stolonifera,* an extensively creeping dicœcious grass, similar in habit to Bermuda grass but more delicate. It forms a thick sod over all exposed surfaces, and is suitable for use in public squares, etc., while it is also liked by cattle and is useful for pasturage.

lawn-hockey (lân′hok″i), *n.* A lawn-game, a modification of field-hockey.

lawn-party (lân′pär″ti), *n.* An outdoor party.

lawsonite (lâ′son-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. A. C. *Lawson* of the University of California.] A silicate of aluminium and calcium occurring in grayish-blue orthorhombic crystals in crystalline schists in California and elsewhere.

lawyer, *n.* 3. (*b*) Same as *gray snapper.* See *snapper.*—**Bush lawyer.** See *bush-lawyer.*—**Penang lawyer.** See *penang-lawyer.* In England the name is often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

lawyer-cane (lâ′yėr-kān), *n.* Same as ★*lawyer-palm.*

lawyer-palm (lâ′yėr-päm), *n.* In Australia, *Calamus australis,* a strong, climbing palm, with stems several hundred feet long and less than an inch in thickness. Its long leaves and tendrils are covered with sharp, recurved spines and make it a serious obstacle to travelers.

lawyer-vine (lâ′yėr-vīn), *n.* In Australia, any one of several spiny, trailing or climbing vines, as the bush-lawyer, *Rubus australis,* the lawyer-palm, *Calamus australis,* and *Flagellaria Indica.* See *Flagellaria.*

lax-fisher (laks′fish″ėr), *n.* One who catches salmon at the time of their ascent of rivers in the spawning season.

laxifoliate (lak-si-fō′li-āt), *a.* Same as *laxifolious.*

laxism (lak′sizm), *n.* The principles or interpretations of the laxists.

laxitude (lak′si-tūd), *n.* [L. **laxitudo* for *laxitas,* < *laxus,* lax.] Laxity. [Rare.]

Laxmannia (laks-man′i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), named in honor of Eric *Laxmann* (1737–96), a Finnish priest who made extensive botanical collections in Siberia.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. See *Petrobium*.

lay[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 20. To aim or point, as a cannon.

At the moment of firing [coast-defense guns], their positions of course become defined; but the difficulty of locating them sufficiently for accurate *laying* on board ship may nevertheless be considerable.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 452.

To lay away. (*c*) In *tanning*, to spread (hides) in vats with bark between the layers, tan liquor being added. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 179.—**To lay down.** (*g*) In *oyster culture*, to plant, as an oyster-bed.—**To lay in.** (*b*) In oil-painting, to place the first masses of color on a canvas. (*c*) To eat (something) voraciously; tuck in a large amount of: as, he *laid in* dinner enough for two days. [Colloq.]—**To lay on.** (*d*) In *printing*, to place, as paper to be printed, upon the feed-board; also, to place (a chase of type) upon the bed of the printing-press. (*e*) To acquire, as flesh or weight: said of cattle which are being fattened, etc.—**To lay under,** to put or place in a condition specified or indicated by a following complementary word or clause: as, *to lay* (one) *under* the necessity of doing some particular thing; *to lay* (one) *under* obligation (to somebody); etc.

II. *intrans.*—**Lay aft** (*naut.*), an order to the crew to proceed toward the stern of the ship.—**Lay in** (*naut.*), an order to the men on the yards to gather in toward the mast; a command to leave the yard-arms and 'lay in' toward the slings.—**To lay forward** (*naut.*), an order to the crew to go toward the head of the ship.—**To lay in,** (*b*) To shut down or stop work: said of coal-mines.—**To lay out on one's oars** (*naut.*), to pull a more powerful stroke and drive the boat faster through the water.

lay[1], *n.* 9. Terms or conditions, as of a bargain. [U. S.]

Lay, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good *lay*; he bought his goods on the same *lay* that I did mine. *Pickering*, Vocabulary.

Lang's lay, a method of laying the strands, in making a rope, in which they are twisted in the same direction as the individual wires or fibers instead of in the opposite direction.—**Lay of a cable,** the distance, measured along the axis, within which the helically wound strands of a cable make one complete turn around the axis.

lay-away (lā′ą-wā″), *n.* [*lay away*: see *lay*[1], *v.*] The vat in which hides are laid for tanning; also, the liquor in which they are steeped. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 383.

lay-band (lā′band), *n.* A band or string for tying a skein or lea of thread or yarn.

lay-boat (lā′bōt), *n.* A boat at anchor.

lay-by (lā′bī), *n.* 1. A sluggish place in a river, or still water artificially inclosed, in which barges can be laid by when out of commission.—2. Something laid by or saved, especially money. *N. E. D.*

lay-day, *n.* 2. *pl.* Same as ★*lie-days*.

lay-down (lā′doun), *a.* Said of a collar which is laid or folded over on itself; not standing; lay-over. Also used substantively.

layer, *n.* 7. In *oyster culture*, an artificial oyster-bed.—8. In *cattle-raising*, a field or yard in which cattle ready for shipment are kept.—9. In *phytogeog.*, one of several strata of plants of different vegetation forms met with in some formations, especially in forests. Thus in a forest, beneath the facies, or primary layer consisting of large trees, there may be successively a layer of small trees and shrubs, one of bushes, then upper, middle, and lower herbaceous layers, and finally a ground-layer of mosses, lichens, etc. F. E. Clements regards these layers as vertical zones. See ★*zone*, 6. *Pound and Clements.*—**Baillarger's layer.** Same as *Baillarger's* ★*line*.—**Bowman's layer,** a layer of connective tissue between the cornea and the conjunctiva. Also called *Bowman's membrane*.—**Crookes's layer,** the layer of vapor underlying a liquid in the spheroidal state and insulating it from a hotter surface beneath; also, the dark space at the cathode of a vacuum-tube, usually known as *Crookes's space*.—**Huxley's layer.** Same as *Huxley's* ★*membrane*.—**Langhans's layer,** the epithelial layer of the villi of the chorion.—**Myophan layer,** in certain ciliates, as *Stentor* and *Vorticella*, the fibrillated ectoplasmic or cortical portion of the body or of the contractile stalk. Also *myophane layer*.—**Prismatic layer,** in mollusk-shells, the middle layer, consisting of minute prisms of calcium carbonate separated by thin fibers of conchiolin. It lies between the periostracum and the nacre.—**Rauber's layer,** the outermost of the three cell-layers which form the very



Rauber's Layer.

A vertical section across the embryonal area of the blastodermic vesicle of a rabbit at the end of the fifth day, highly magnified. (After Kölliker.) *a*, outer layer of cells of the embryonal area, or Rauber's layer; *b*, epiblast; *c*, hypoblast.
(From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

young mammalian blastodisc. This external layer, which later disappears completely, covers the ectoderm.—**Skeletogenous layer,** in *embryol.*, the layer of condensed mesoderm cells immediately surrounding the notochord of the vertebrate embryo and giving rise to the axial skeleton.—**Sluggish layer,** the portion of the blood-stream, in the smallest vessels, in which the white corpuscles are seen slowly rolling along the wall of the vessel, while in the center of the stream the red corpuscles are propelled rapidly.—**Still layer.** Same as *sluggish* ★*layer*.—**Subcallosal layer,** a layer of nerve-fibers on the ventral or lower side of the callosum.

layerage (lā′èr-ąj), *n.* In *hort.*, the subject of making layers: the process of layering and all that is connected with it. *L. H. Bailey.*

layer-cake (lā′ér-kāk), *n.* A cake made in layers, generally with a filling between the layers and an icing over the top.

layered (lā′èrd), *a.* Arranged in layers; consisting of a specified number of layers; covered with something: as, *layered* with mud.—**Layered formation.** See ★*formation*.

layer-stool (lā′èr-stōl), *n.* A root from which layers are produced. *N. E. D.*

laying-away (lā′ing-ą-wā′), *n.* The process of tanning hides for sole-leather by spreading them in vats with alternate layers of bark. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 179.

laying-house (lā′ing-hous), *n.* In *rope-manuf.*, the building in which the laying of the strands for the completed rope is done.

laying-tool (lā′ing-töl), *n.* A rectangular flat trowel used by plasterers in laying and smoothing plaster.

laying-trowel (lā′ing-trou″el), *n.* Same as ★*laying-tool*.

laying-walk (lā′ing-wâk), *n.* A ropewalk; a long building where ropes are laid.

layka (lä′i-kä), *n.* [Aymará and Quichua.] A society of shamans, among the mountain Indians of Bolivia and Peru, who are diviners by means of coca-leaves, spiders, and other things. They also are shamans of the hunt, and rain-makers.

lay-over (lā′ō″vèr), *n.* 1. In *railroading*, a train, particularly a freight- or local passenger-train, which is detained on a siding to allow an express-train to pass. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. Same as ★*lay-down*.

lay-race (lā′rās), *n.* That part of the loom-lay or lathe upon which the shuttle travels as it is thrown from one side of the lay to the other.

lay-shaft (lā′shâft), *n.* An independent shaft; a shaft which turns independently of the adjacent machinery. Such a shaft, driven by an independent engine, has been used to some extent for operating the valves of marine engines to secure constant speed; hence the term has come to be used for any shaft that operates the valves of an engine, as, for instance, the cam-shaft of a gas-engine.

The one *lay-shaft* paralleling the cylinders operates, through cams, all of the valve movements of the engine.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 17, 1904, p. 456.

lazar, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having a loathsome disease; leprous.

Lazaret fever. Same as *typhus fever*.

lazera (laz′e-rä), *n.* A catfish, *Clarias lazera*, found in African rivers.

lazuli-bunting (laz′ū-li-bun″ting), *n.* Same as *lazuli-finch*.

lazuline (laz′ū-lin), *a.* [*lazuli* + *-ine*[1].] Of the color of lapis lazuli; bluish.

lazulitic (laz-ū-lit′ik), *a.* [*lazulite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing lazulite.

lazurite (laz′ū-rīt), *n.* [ML. *lazur* (*azure lapis lazuli*) + *-ite*[2].] The sodium-aluminium silicate which forms the essential part of the ornamental stone lapis lazuli.

Lazy brand, in *stock-raising*, a cattle-brand so placed on the animal that its longer axis is horizontal, as ⊣, ≺, etc.

lazy-bar (lā′zi-bär), *n.* A portable iron bar placed across the opening of the fire-door of a furnace to serve as a rest for the fire-tools when they are in use in cleaning the fire.

lazy-jack, *n.* 2. *Naut.*, a length of rope rove through a thimble, seized on to the boom-topping lift, and made fast to the boom. When the sail is lowered the jacks prevent the folds of canvas from falling on the deck.

lazy-scissors (lā′zi-siz″ȯrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *lazy-tongs*.

L. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.

L-bar (el′bär), *n.* A bar of metal, which has a cross section resembling the capital letter L; an angle-bar; an angle-beam. Also called *L-beam*.

L-beam (el′bēm), *n.* Same as ★*L-bar*.

l. b. w. In *cricket*, an abbreviation of *leg before wicket*. A batsman is out leg before wicket if with any part of his person he stops a ball which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, has been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket and would have hit it. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 63.

L. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Lord Chamberlain*; (*b*) of *Lord Chancellor*; (*c*) of *Lower Canada*.

l/c. An abbreviation of *letter of credit*.

L. C. B. An abbreviation of *Lord Chief Baron*.

L. C. C. An abbreviation of *London County Council*.

L. Ch. An abbreviation of the Latin *Licentiatus Chirugiæ*, Licentiate in Surgery.

L. C. J. An abbreviation of *Lord Chief Justice*.

l. c. m. An abbreviation of *least common multiple*.

L. C. P. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors*.

Ld. An abbreviation of *Lord*.

L. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Lady-day*; (*b*) of *Light Dragoons*; (*c*) of *Low Dutch*; (*d*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *litera dominicalis*, dominical letter; (*e*) same as *L. H. D*.

L. Div. An abbreviation of *Licentiate in Divinity*.

Ldp. Lp. Contractions (*a*) of *Ladyship*; (*b*) of *Lordship*.

L. D. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Latter-day Saints*; (*b*) of *Licentiate of Dental Surgery*.

leach[2], *v. t.* 3. To extract metal from (an ore) by subjecting it to chemical reagents which take the metal into solution.

The experiments in the concentration and in the *leaching* of the ore have taken shape in the erection of a small metallurgical plant.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1900, [p. xxvii.

leach[2], *n.* 4. A tank in which hot water is passed through ground bark to obtain tannin. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 27. Also *latch*.—**Leach brine.** See ★*brine*[1].

leach-hole (lēch′hōl), *n.* A tubular cavity dissolved out of rocks by circulating waters.

leaching (lē′ching), *n.* 1. Same as *lixiviation*.—2. The process of obtaining tannin from bark. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 48.

leach-tank (lēch′tangk), *n.* A tank in which metallic ores are separated by subjecting them to chemical reagents and subsequently washing and draining.

lead[1], *v. i.*—**To lead through,** in *whist* and *bridge*, to make it difficult for the second player on a trick to know what to do: as, *to lead through* a singly guarded king in the dummy, the position of the ace not being known.—**To lead up to.** (*b*) In *card-playing*, to make a player fourth hand in any trick, as, in *bridge* for the pone to lead up to the dummy's weakness in a suit.

lead[1], *n.* 3. (*c*) In Australia, an old or 'dead' river-bed in which gold is found.

7. In *elect.*: (*c*) The advance of phase of one electric wave over another: a term used mainly in alternating-current circuits.—10. In *forestry*, a snatch-block with a hook or loop for fastening it to convenient stationary objects: used for guiding the cable by which logs are dragged.—11. A flock of flying wild-fowl.

After the sportsmen were in the hole and everything was ready, Stewart called "Here comes a *lead* from the west." *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 68.

Albany lead, in *whist*, an opening to show four trumps and three of each plain suit: so named because made popular by the Albany Whist Club.—**American leads,** in *whist*, leads that show the number of cards in the suit led. They are never used in bridge.—**Angle of lead,** in *elect.*, the angular displacement by which an alternating current leads the electromotive force: the opposite of ★*lag* in an alternating-current circuit.—**Angular lead,** in describing a valve-motion operated by an eccentric, or in adjusting it, an angular displacement of the center line of the eccentric ahead of its normal relation to the center line of the crank, which is given so that the opening of the port may precede or lead the beginning of the piston-stroke by a determined amount.—**Blue lead,** a blue-stained stratum of gold-bearing gravel. [California.]—**Deep lead,** in *Australian gold-mining*, an ancient river-course, which is now only disclosed by deep-mining operations.—**Forward lead** in *elect.*, a rotation of the brushes of a generator or motor from the neutral position in the direction of rotation of the commutator.—**Hysteretic lead,** in *elect.*, the difference of phase between the magnetic flux and the magnetomotive force in an alternating circuit containing iron.

Due to the *hysteretic lead* *a*, the lag of the current is less . . .
Steinmetz, Elements of Elect. Engineering, p. 50.

Irregular lead, in *whist* and *bridge*, a lead which is a departure from the usual custom, such as the 8 led from 10, 8, 6, and 4.—**Linear lead,** in a steam-engine, the linear distance by which the port is open when the piston begins its stroke.—**Negative lead,** in a steam-engine: (*a*) The angle through which the crank has turned from the dead-center when the valve opens to admit steam. (*b*) The linear distance which the valve has to travel, after the crank has passed the dead-center, before the valve opens.—**On the lead,** held by a chain or leather thong, as a dog.—**Original lead,** in *bridge* and *whist*, the suit first opened.—**Stringer lead,** a small veinlet, which is followed in the hope that it will conduct to larger bodies of ore.

lead[2], *n.*—**Chemical lead,** lead which is free from alloy of other metals, notably zinc and antimony: used in the assay processes and where the presence of other metals would unfit the lead for the required purpose.—**Corroding lead,** refined lead suitable for the production of white lead by the corroding process.—**Flintshire process of lead-smelting.** The reverberatory furnace employed in this process is provided with a bottom of gray slag and a low roof with a hopper for charging. The fire-bridge is always air-cooled, and there are three working-doors on each side. The cast-iron well in which the metal collects before tapping is placed in front of the middle door at the front of the furnace, and the cast-iron pot into which the metal is tapped is usually heated by a separate fireplace. The ore is roasted for about three hours, and is then reduced, and after being thickened with lime the charge undergoes a second calcination and is finally reduced and tapped. This sequence of operations is varied in accordance with the richness of the ores treated.—**Hard lead,** impure lead as it comes from the smelting-furnace.—**Lead chamber.** See ★*chamber.*—**Lead-chamber crystals, process.** See ★*crystal,* ★*process.*—**Lead chlorid,** $PbCl_2$, a white crystalline substance, soluble in hot water and to a small extent in cold water.—**Lead dioxid,** a heavy dark-brown powder, having the composition PbO_2, obtained by the action of nitric acid on red lead: used in the manufacture of friction-matches and in some forms of storage galvanic batteries. Also called *plumbic dioxid.*—**Lead fume,** the dust which is mechanically carried away with the gaseous products of combustion from a lead-smelting furnace. It consists chiefly of sulphate and oxid of lead, with small quantities of oxidized zinc, arsenic, and antimony, and the ash of the fuel. It is collected by deposition in flues, often of great length, and resmelted to recover the lead.—**Lead iodide.** See ★*iodide.*—**Lead peroxid,** the brown or puce oxid of lead, PbO_2: used in the manufacture of lucifer matches and in some storage batteries for the production of the electric current.—**Lead white.** Same as *white lead* (which see, under *lead*[2]).—**Oleate of lead,** a substance, commonly made by boiling together water, olive-oil, and litharge, which when melted and spread in a thin layer upon cotton cloth forms the lead-plaster or diachylon of the surgeon, valuable on account of its strongly adhesive character.—**Pattinson's white lead,** the trade-name of a white pigment, hydroxy-chlorid of lead (Pb(HO)Cl), made by precipitating a hot solution of lead chlorid with calcium hydroxid.—**Radioactive lead,** a substance formed by the disintegration of radium and the fourth of the series of radioactive disintegration-products following the emanation, for which reason it is known as *radium D.* It has not been found to emit a radiation, but slowly changes into other products, radium E, radium F, and radium G (polonium), which are always present unless the radio-lead has been freshly prepared and are the source of both α- and β-rays. See ★*radio-lead.*—**Silver lead.** See ★*silver-lead.*—**Slag-lead,** an inferior lead obtained from smelting rich lead slag in a slag hearth.—**Spongy lead,** metallic lead separated from a solution of one of its salts in a loosely connected, imperfectly coherent mass, as in the working of some forms of storage galvanic batteries.—**Sublimed white lead,** the trade-name for a white pigment which consists of lead sulphate, made by roasting galena in the air under proper conditions, and collecting and purifying the fume given off. It is sometimes sold with an admixture of lead carbonate and zinc oxid.

leadage (lēd'dāj), *n.* [*lead*[1] + *-age.*] The distance from a coal-mine to the point where the coal is shipped.

lead-bar (lēd'bär), *n.* The swingletree or equalizing-bar used for the leading horses of a four-in-hand team. See *swingletree.*

leaden (led'n), *v. t.* [*leaden, a.,* or *lead*[2] + *-en*[1] (3).] 1†. To fasten or cover with lead. —2. To weigh down with or as with lead, as one's spirits.

leader[1], *n.* 5. (*k*) In marine hardware, an eye, ring, or pulley used as a guide for a rope or chain. It may be a simple casting having an eye and designed to be bound to a wire rope; or an eye in a screw-plate, as the tiller-rope *leader* of a boat; or an eye swiveled to a deck-plate, as a jib-*leader;* or a simple half-ring screwed to the deck, as a sheet-*leader,* a bell chain *leader,* a cross-tree *leader.*

10. The first player on any trick in a game of cards; the player who sits on the dealer's left.

leader-block (lē'dėr-blok), *n.* In marine hardware, a deck-block used to guide or lead a rope from the sail to the cleat, as the jib-sheet *leader-block* of a small yacht where the sheets are led aft to the cockpit.

leaderette (lē-dėr-et'), *n.* A short leader in a newspaper. [Eng.]

lead-flat (led'flat), *n.* A nearly flat roof covered with sheet-lead. A similar roofing, in which tin plates are used instead of lead, is called in the United States a *deck.* [Eng.]

leading[1], *p. a.* 4. In *naval arch.,* said of the edge or end of a surface or blade, as a propeller-blade, which is in advance when moving through water: opposed to ★*following.*

In the case of a plate set obliquely to its line of motion through water, it has been explained that the centre of pressure is nearer the *leading* edge than the after edge (see p. 439). *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 499.

Leading part (*naut.*), the part of a tackle that is hauled upon.

leading-beam (lē'ding-bēm), *n.* One of two or more beams adjusted in position to serve as guides for placing the other beams of the series.

leading-pile (lē'ding-pīl), *n.* One of two or more piles driven into position to serve as guides for driving the other intermediate piles of the series.

leading-staff, *n.* 2. A staff with a hook in one end, used to lead a bull by putting the hook through a ring in his nose.

leading-strings, *n. pl.* 3. *Naut.,* an old name for yoke-lines.

leading-truck (lē'ding-truk), *n.* A fair-lead or guide for leading a rope or cable to a windlass; a leading-block or pulley-block used to lead a rope to a capstan or so that it can be easily hauled.

lead-light (led'līt), *n.* 1. A single piece of glass prepared for a window, to be put in a lead sash, as of a decorative window.—2. The whole of a piece of sash with lead bars prepared to fill a light, that is, a separate window-space.

lead-line[1], *n.* 3. In *pathol.,* a bluish mark at the edge of the gums occurring in cases of lead-poisoning.

lead-line[2] (lēd'līn), *n.* In *lumbering,* a wire rope, with an eye at each end, used to anchor the snatch-block in setting a lead.

lead-off (lēd'ôf), *n.* In *exper. physiol.,* the passage of a constant current through a nerve, while the latter is connected with a galvanometer, by means of two electrodes placed either both along the course of the nerve, or one along its course and the other at its transverse section. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 7.—**Longitudinal lead-off,** the passage of a constant current through a nerve which has been arranged upon two electrodes so connected with a galvanometer that neither is in contact with a transverse section of the nerve, both touching the nerve along its course.—**Transverse lead-off,** the passage of a constant current through a nerve which has been arranged upon two electrodes so connected with a galvanometer that the transverse section of the nerve lies upon one and its body upon the other.

lead-paper (led'pā″pėr), *n.* White paper which has been dipped into a solution of a colorless salt of lead and dried. It serves as a test for sulphureted hydrogen or for soluble hydrosulphid, being blackened by exposure to these substances.

lead-reeve (lēd'rēv), *n.* In *mining,* an official with whom aggrieved miners lodge complaints. [Prov. Eng.]

lead-reins (lēd'rānz), *n. pl.* In a four-in-hand harness, the reins used to guide the leaders.

lead-riveting (led'riv″et-ing), *n.* In *mining,* a method of locking a safety-lamp by fastening it with a lead rivet which receives an impression and acts as a seal, so that any tampering with the lamp may be detected.

lead-spar, *n.* 2. Anglesite or other similar lead compound.—**Red lead-spar,** crocoite.

lead-tree, *n.* 2. Arbor Saturni, or tree of Saturn: an old name for the arborescent growth of metallic lead, in thin crystalline leaflets, which forms on a strip of sheet-zinc placed in a solution of a lead salt, as lead acetate or nitrate.

lead-wash (led'wosh), *n.* Same as *lead-water.*

lead-work (led'wėrk), *n.* In *building,* work other than ordinary plumbing, in which lead is used, as in gutters, roofing, etc. [Rare in U. S., but common in Great Britain.]

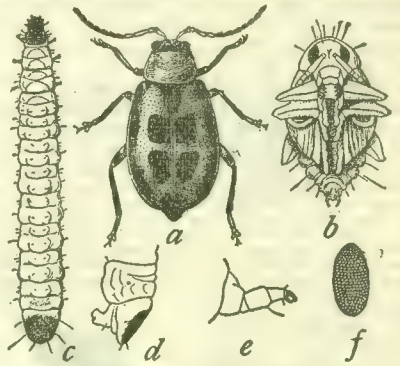
leaf, *n.* 2. (*j*) The frame or shaft which holds the complement of heddles for weaving; the harness.—**Coppery leaves.** See ★*coppery.*—**Cornute leaf,** a leaf in which the midrib is projected in the form of a horn or spine, sometimes in a different plane.—**Floral leaf,** one of the divisions of the perianth; a petal or sepal; also, less properly, a bract or leaf which subtends a flower.—**French leaf,** a hard yellow-brass leaf, used in overlaying with brass.—**Indian leaves.** See ★*malabathrum.*—**Sibylline leaves.** See *sibylline.*—**Soap leaves.** See ★*soap.*—**Standing leaf,** that leaf of a hinge which is secured to a stationary object, as a door-post.

leaf-areole (lēf'ar″ē-ōl), *n.* Same as ★*leaf-scar.*

leaf-bar (lēf'bär), *n.* A transverse slat or grid, in different parts of the scutching- or picking-machinery in a cotton-mill, for the arrest, and separation from the cotton, of leaves and other foreign matter.

leaf-base (lēf'bās), *n.* That part of a leaf, or rather of its stalk or petiole, which remains within the trunk or stem after the leaf has fallen: used chiefly of fossil trunks, as of *Lepidodendron, Cycadeoidea,* etc.

leaf-beetle, *n.* Particular leaf-beetles (and so with leaf-cutters, root-borers, etc.) are known by some distinctive adjective or attribute prefixed, as *bean leaf-beetle* ('leaf-beetle of the bean'). All such three-word names may be taken also as *bean-leaf beetle* ('beetle of the bean-leaf'), etc.—**Bean leaf-beetle,** a chrysomelid beetle, *Cerotoma trifurcata,* which feeds on the foliage of the bean and pea in the United States, from Maryland and



Bean Leaf-beetle (*Cerotoma trifurcata*).

a, beetle; *b,* pupa; *c,* larva; *d,* anal segments of larva; *e,* leg of same; *f,* egg: *a, b, c,* enlarged about five times; *d, e, f,* more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Illinois southward; also, *Cerotoma caminea.*—**Cherry leaf-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Galerucella cavicollis,* which feeds on the foliage of the cherry.—**Clover leaf-beetle.** Same as *clover-weevil.*—**Cottonwood leaf-beetle.** Same as *poplar* ★*leaf-beetle.*—**Elm leaf-beetle,** a European chrysomelid beetle, *Galerucella luteola,* first introduced into the United States near Baltimore about 1840. It has spread north and south, and is



Elm Leaf-beetle (*Galerucella luteola*).

a, eggs; *b,* larvæ; *c,* adult; *d,* eggs (enlarged); *f,* sculpture of egg; *g,* larva; *h,* side view of greatly enlarged segment of larva; *i,* dorsal view of larva; *j,* pupa; *k,* adult; *l,* portion of elytron of beetle (enlarged). (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

the principal enemy to the elms grown as shade-trees in most eastern cities. It is commonly known as the imported elm leaf-beetle, and is frequently referred to in literature as *Galeruca xanthomelæna* and *Galerucella xanthomelæna.*—**Four-marked leaf-beetle,** *Cryptocephalus quadrimaculatus.*—**Larger sugar-beet leaf-beetle,** *Monoxia puncticollis.*—**Linden leaf-beetle.** Same as ★*ladder-beetle.*—**Locust leaf-beetle,** *Odontota dorsalis.*—**Long-horned leaf-beetle,** any member of the genus *Donacia.*—**Orange leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-notcher.*—**Peach leaf-beetle.** Same as *plum* ★*leaf-beetle.*—**Plum leaf-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Nodonota tristis,* which feeds on the foliage of the pear and the plum.—**Poplar leaf-beetle,** a chrysomelid beetle, *Lina scripta,* which defoliates poplars in the United States. Also called *cottonwood leaf-beetle.*—**Rose leaf-beetle,** *Nodonota puncticollis.*—**Southern corn leaf-beetle.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Spotted strawberry leaf-beetle.** Same as *spotted* ★*paria.*—**Strawberry leaf-beetle,** *Typophorus canellus.*—**Willow leaf-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Lina scripta.*

leaf-blight, *n.* A few of the hosts, with their specific leaf-blights, are as follows: buckwheat, *Ramularia rufomaculans;* cabbage, *Macrosporium Brassicæ;* celery, *Cercospora Apii;* cotton, *Cercospora gossypina;* pear, *Entomosporium maculatum;* tobacco, *Cercospora Nicotianæ.*—**Leaf-blight of almond,** a fungous disease of the almond caused by *Cercospora circumscissa.*—**Leaf-blight of corn,** a disease which affects the leaves of corn, causing them to turn yellow and die. It is caused by the fungus *Helminthosporium inconspicuum.*—**Leaf-blight of grape,** a disease of grape-leaves caused by the fungus *Cercospora viticola.*—**Leaf-blight of mignonette,** a disease of the cultivated mignonette, especially when grown under glass, due to the fungus *Cercospora Resedæ,* which causes brownish spots on the leaves.—**Red leaf-blight,** a disease of cotton, due to the impoverished condition of the soil, which produces an autumn-like coloration in the leaves.—**Yellow leaf-blight.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*

leaf-blotch (lēf'bloch), *n.* A blotch on the leaves of plants caused by the attacks of certain fungi.—**Leaf-blotch of rose,** fungous disease attacking the leaves of roses, caused by *Actinonema Rosæ,* which produces dark blotches on the leaves and soon causes them to drop off. See ★*Actinonema.*—**Leaf-blotch of strawberry,** a fungous disease of the strawberry, due to *Ascochyta Fragariæ,* which attacks the leaves, producing dead spots.

leaf-brass (lēf'brȧs), *n.* Very thin sheet-brass.

leaf-bug, *n.*—**Four-lined leaf-bug,** an American capsid, *Pœcilocapsus lineatus,* wide-spread in the United States. It damages gooseberry-bushes, currant-bushes, and many garden plants, puncturing leaves and small twigs and sucking sap. The eggs are inserted in slits cut lengthwise into the stems of plants. Also called the

black-lined plant-bug.—**Pear leaf-bug.** Same as *tarnished plant-bug* (which see, under *plant-bug*).

leaf-cast (lēf′kȧst), *n.* A disease of young pine-trees and seedlings which causes the leaves to fall: due to the fungus *Lophodermium Pinastri.* See ★*Lophodermium*, ★*needle-cast*, and ★*casting*, 11.

leaf-caterpillar (lēf′kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* The cotton-caterpillar, the larva of *Alabama argillacea.* See ★*Alabama.* [Southern U. S.]

leaf-chafer (lēf′chā″fėr), *n.* Any leaf-eating scarabæid beetle.—**Lamellicorn leaf-chafer,** any scarabæid beetle which feeds on leaves; specifically, any member of the subfamily *Melolonthinæ*, which includes the May-beetles, and of the subfamily *Pleurosticta* of Horn. See *pleurostict.*—**Margined leaf-chafer,** a rather small American scarabæid beetle, *Anomala marginata*, which attacks the foliage of fruit-trees and grape-vines in the southern United States.—**Pear leaf-chafer,** an American scarabæid beetle, *Serica tricolor*, which often defoliates pear-trees, especially in the eastern United States.—**Shining leaf-chafer,** the goldsmith-beetle.



Pear Leaf-chafer (*Serica tricolor*). Enlarged.

leaf-climber (lēf′klī″mėr), *n.* A liana in which the petiole or blade of the otherwise unmodified leaf is the irritable supporting organ. Thus *Clematis Vitalba* and other species are petiole-climbers, varieties of *Fumaria officinalis* are leaf-blade climbers, and *Flagellaria Indica* is a leaf-tip climber. See ★*tendril-climber.*

leaf-cover (lēf′kuv″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*litter*, 8, and *duff*[1], 3.

leaf-cure (lēf′kūr), *v. t.* To cure (tobacco) after removing the stalks. See extract under ★*stalk-cure.*

leaf-curl (lēf′kėrl), *n.* A disease of the cherry, peach, and plum, due to various species of *Exoascus.*—**Potato leaf-curl.** Same as *potato early* ★*blight.*

leaf-cushion (lēf′kȕsh″ọn), *n.* See ★*cushion.*

leaf-cutter, *n.* 1. (*b*) A leaf-cutting ant; one of the tropical or subtropical ants which defoliate trees, as *Atta fervens.*—**Maple leaf-cutter,** an American tineid moth, *Incurvaria acerifoliella*, whose larva perforates the leaves of the maple with elliptical holes, using the removed leaf-substance as a case.

leaf-door (lēf′dōr), *n.* A folding door.

leafery (lē′fėr-i), *n.* [*leaf* + *-ery.*] Leafage; foliage.

leaf-fall (lēf′fâl), *n.* The fall of the year; the autumn.

leaf-fat (lēf′fat), *n.* The fat which occurs in folds or leaves in the body-cavity of an animal such as the ox or hog.

leaf-fiber (lēf′fī″bėr), *n.* The fiber of leaves.—**Leaf-fiber machine.** See ★*fiber*[1].

leaf-filter (lēf′fil″tėr), *n.* See ★*filter*[1].

leaf-flea (lēf′flē), *n.* A flea-beetle or any homopterous insect of the family *Psyllidæ;* a flea-louse.

leaf-folder, *n.*—**Lesser apple leaf-folder,** a tortricid moth, *Alceris minuta*, whose larva folds the young leaves of the apple and skeletonizes them. It is common throughout the southern Atlantic United States.

Leaf-foot bug. Same as *leaf-footed* ★*plant-bug.*

leaf-frog (lēf′frog), *n.* A small tree-frog of the genus *Hylodes*, peculiar to tropical America. The most common species, *H. martinicensis*, is noteworthy from the fact that it was the first known instance of a frog the metamorphosis of which took place within the egg.

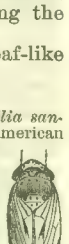
leaf-gall (lēf′gâl), *n.* A gall of leaves.—**Trumpet leaf-gall.** Same as *trumpet-gall.*

leaf-gneiss (lēf′nīs), *n.* Gneiss composed of quartz and feldspar, in which the quartz is disposed in little parallel leaves among the grains of feldspar.

leaf-gold, *n.* 2. Native gold in thin, leaf-like forms.

leaf-green (lēf′grēn), *n.* Chlorophyl.

leaf-hopper, *n.*—**Brown leaf-hopper,** *Agallia sanguinolenta.*—**Destructive leaf-hopper,** an American leaf-hopper of the family *Jassidæ*, *Cicadula exitiosa*, which sometimes seriously damages winter wheat in the southern United States.—**Grain leaf-hopper,** *Diedrocephalus flaviceps.*—**Rose leaf-hopper,** *Empoa rosæ*, frequently swarming on the leaves of the rose.—**Saddle-backed leaf-hopper,** *Thamnotettix clitellarius*, which occasionally damages the plum and other fruit-trees.



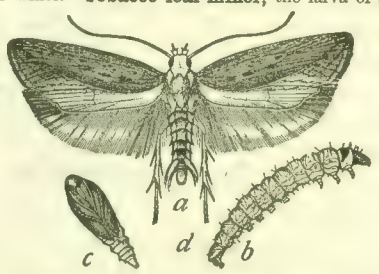
Destructive Leaf-hopper (*Cicadula exitiosa*).

leaflet, *n.* 4. (*c*) One of the thin plates or leaves contained in the lung-books of certain spiders. (*d*) One of the leaf-like branchiæ of certain aquatic insect-larvæ.

leaf-midge (lēf′mij), *n.* A midge that infests leaves.—**Clover leaf-midge,** a cecidomyiid fly, *Cecidomyia trifolii*, common to Europe and the United States, whose larvæ live in the folded leaves of white clover, *Trifolium repens.*

leaf-mildew (lēf′mil″dū), *n.* A mildew of leaves.—**Cherry leaf-mildew.** Same as *cherry-blight.*

leaf-miner, *n.*—**Apple leaf-miner,** a tineid moth, *Tischeria malifoliella*, whose larva mines the leaves of the apple, blackberry, raspberry, and other rosaceous plants in the eastern United States, forming its pupa within the folded leaf.—**Beet leaf-miner,** the larva of a fly, *Pegomyia vicina*, of the family *Anthomyiidæ.*—**Cabbage leaf-miner.** (*a*) An American drosophilid fly, *Scaptomyza adusta*, whose larva mines the leaves of cabbage and other cruciferous plants in the southern United States. (*b*) *S. graminum*, a congeneric European insect, also occurring in the United States. It is also called *imported cabbage leaf-miner.*—**Clover leaf-miner.** See ★*Agromyza*, with cut.—**Oak leaf-miner,** any one of several species of tineine moths whose larvæ mine the leaves of oak. More than fifty European species have this habit. *Lithocolletis hamadryadella* and *L. fitchella* are two of the commonest North American examples.—**Palmetto leaf-miner,** the larva of an American tineid moth, *Homaledra sabalella.* It feeds on the upper surface of the leaf of the saw-palmetto in Florida, destroying the skin as well as the fleshy part of the leaf.—**Parsnip leaf-miner,** the larva of a trypetid fly, *Acidia fratria.*—**Pear leaf-miner,** the larva of an American tineid moth, *Ornix quadripunctella.*—**Pine leaf-miner,** the larva of an American gelechiid moth, *Paralechia pinifoliella.* It is very small and eats the interior of the needles or leaves of pitch-pine and other stout-leaved species of *Pinus*, causing the needles to turn white.—**Tobacco leaf-miner,** the larva of a gelechiid moth, *Phthorimæa operculella*, common to the southern United States and Europe. It makes blotches in the leaves of tobacco and other solanaceous plants. It is known to Southern tobacco-planters as the *split-worm.*—**White-blotch oak leaf-miner,** the larva of an American tineid moth, *Lithocolletis hamadryadella.* It mines between the two surfaces of the leaves of several species of oak, making white blotches, which are often so abundant as perceptibly to whiten the foliage of a large tree.



Tobacco Leaf-miner (*Phthorimæa operculella*). *a*, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa: all enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

leaf-mite (lēf′mīt), *n.* 1. Any mite of the family *Tetranychidæ;* a red spider.—2. Any blister-mite, rust-mite, or gall-mite of the family *Eriophyidæ* (formerly *Phytoptidæ*).

leaf-mold, *n.* 2. Any one of various fungi which turn brown the leaves of carnations, cotton, grapes, melons, and other plants. Also called *white mold*, because of the white patches produced on the under side of the discolored leaves. Some of the hosts, with their specific leaf-molds, are as follows: carnation, *Heterosporium echinulatum;* cotton, *Ramularia areola;* grape, *Septosporium heterosporum;* horse-radish, *Macrosporium herculeum.*

leaf-mosaic (lēf′mō-zā″ik), *n.* Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*

leaf-notcher (lēf′noch″ėr), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Artipus floridanus*, greenish blue or copper brown in color and covered with white scales. It eats jagged notches in the leaves of the orange. Also called *orange leaf-notcher* and *orange leaf-beetle.*

leaf-red (lēf′red), *n.* A red pigment found in leaves; erythrophyl.

leaf-roller, *n.*—**Basswood leaf-roller,** an American pyralid moth, *Pantographa limata*, whose larvæ roll the leaves of basswood into tubes, within which they live. The moth is straw-colored, with olive markings and a purplish iridescence, and occurs in North, Central, and South America.—**Box-elder leaf-roller,** the larva of *Archips semiferana.*—**Fruit-tree leaf-roller,** a moth, *Archips argyrospila*, whose larvæ injure the foliage and fruit of the apple, pear, and strawberry.—**Grape-vine leaf-roller,** a pyralid moth, *Desmia funeralis*, whose larvæ live in folded grape-leaves.—**Neat strawberry leaf-roller,** the larva of *Exartema permundanum.*—**Oblique-banded leaf-roller,** a tortricid moth, *Archips rosaceana*, inhabiting the northern United States from Colorado eastward, where its larvæ roll the leaves of various rosaceous plants, including many important fruit-trees. The adult is brown in color, with its fore wings banded with contrasting shades of the same color.—**Orange leaf-roller,** the larva of *Platynota rostrana.*—**Peach leaf-roller,** the larva of *Archips persicana.*—**Raspberry leaf-roller.** Same as *neat strawberry* ★*leaf-roller.*—**Red-banded leaf-roller,** the larva of *Eulia triferana*, infesting clover.

leaf-rust, *n.*—**Orange leaf-rust,** a disease of wheat and similar grasses, due to *Uredo rubigo-vera.*—**Pine leaf-rust,** a fungous disease of pine-leaves, caused by *Coleosporium Pini.*

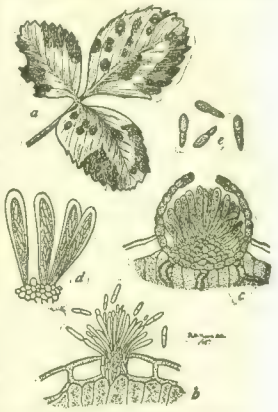
leaf-scar (lēf′skär), *n.* The scar left on a trunk after the fall of the leaf. In fossil trunks these are of high diagnostic importance, and the term is chiefly used by paleobotanists. See *scar*[1], 4, and compare *leaf-*★*cushion* and ★*leaf-base.*

> One [specimen] represents an upper portion of the stem with *leaf-scars* and remains of petioles; another a lower portion, with aërial roots.
>
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

leaf-scorch (lēf′skôrch), *n.* A fungous disease of the leaves of the cherry, causing a scorched and withered appearance. It is most destructive in Europe and is attributed to *Gnomonia erythrostoma.* See ★*Gnomonia*, with cut.

leaf-sewer (lēf′sō″ėr), *n.* Same as *leaf-roller.*—**Chapin's apple leaf-sewer,** an American tortricid moth, *Ancylis nubeculana*, whose larva sews together the leaves of the apple.

leaf-spot, *n.* 2. The common name given to a large number of fungi which produce spots upon the leaves of plants. A few of the hosts, with their specific leaf-spots, are as follows: alfalfa, *Pseudopeziza Medicaginis;* apple, *Phyllosticta pirina;* blackberry, *Septoria Rubi;* egg-plant, *Phyllosticta hortorum;* lettuce, *Septoria consimilis;* maple, *Phyllosticta acericola.*—**Angular leaf-spot,** a bacterial disease of cotton leaves characterized by the formation of watery angular spots bounded by the veinlets of the leaf.—**Black leaf-spot,** the fungous disease of maples produced by *Rhytisma acerinum.*—**Cherry leaf-spot,** a fungous disease of the cherry due to *Cylindrosporium Padi* or *Cercospora cerasella.*—**Clover leaf-spot,** a disease of clover due to the fungus *Phyllachora Trifolii.*—**Leaf-spot of pea,** a fungous disease due to *Ascochyta Pisi*, occurring upon the leaves and vines of the pea. See ★*Ascochyta.*—**Leaf-spot of violet,** a fungous disease of the violet caused by either *Phyllosticta Violæ* or *Alternaria Violæ.* See *spot-*★*disease.*—**Quince leaf-spot,** a fungous disease of quince-leaves caused by *Entomosporium maculatum.*—**Rose leaf-spot,** a fungous disease of rose-leaves caused by *Mycosphærella rosigena.*—**Strawberry leaf-spot,** a fungous disease of strawberry-leaves caused by *Mycosphærella Fragariæ.*



Strawberry Leaf-spot (*Mycosphærella Fragariæ*).

a, diseased leaf (one fourth natural size); *b*, tuft of conidiophores and conidia which have broken through the upper epidermis (enlarged); *c*, section of perithecium, showing asci within (enlarged); *d*, four asci containing ascospores (much enlarged); *e*, ascospores (still further enlarged). (U. S. D. A.)

leaf-table (lēf′tā″bl), *n.* A table with a leaf or flap which can be turned up or down; also, an extension-table, that is, one with leaves which can be slipped in or out to vary its size.

leaf-tier, *n.*—**Green apple leaf-tier.** Same as *lesser apple* ★*leaf-folder.*—**Greenhouse leaf-tier,** the larva of a pyralid moth, *Phlyctænia rubigalis*, common to Europe, Asia, and the United States. It feeds on the leaves of various plants, especially in greenhouses, and ties the leaves together.

leaf-wasp (lēf′wosp), *n.* Any saw-fly.

leaf-worm (lēf′wėrm), *n.* Same as ★*leaf-caterpillar.*

leag, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *league.*

league-hut (lēg′hut), *n.* A rude shelter for ejected tenants provided by the Land League in Ireland. See *Land League*, under *league*[1].

leaguer[4] (lē′gėr), *n.* [Also *leager*, *legar;* prob. < D. *ligger*, G. *leger*, also *legger*, a large cask; cognate with E. *ligger*, *lier*[1].] A large cask; a tun; specifically (*naut.*), a cask for water holding 159 imperial gallons, carried on vessels before the introduction of water-tanks.

Leaia (lē-ā′yą̈), *n.* [NL., named after Isaac *Lea.*] A genus of fossil phyllopodous crustaceans of the family *Limnadiidæ*, characterized by a bivalved carapace, each valve of which is marked by two diagonal ridges radiating from the anterior end of the dorsal margin. Forms of this genus are very numerous in certain Carboniferous beds of Europe and North America.

leak, *n.*—**Electric leak,** escape of current from a conductor through its insulation.

leakage, *n.*—**Magnetic leakage,** in *elect.*, that part of the magnetic flux of a magnetic circuit which does not traverse the desired path, as in dynamo-electric machines; the magnetism which strays from field-pole to field-pole without passing through the armature; in alternating-current apparatus, the self-inductive flux.

leakance (lē′kąns), *n.* [*leak* + *-ance.*] In *elect.*, conductance due to leakage through a dielectric or insulator.

> It follows that any ordinary telegraph circuit may be made approximately distortionless by adding a certain amount of *leakance*, or leakage conductance.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 215.

leak-stopper (lēk′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device for temporarily covering a hole in the bottom or side of a vessel below water while it is afloat, thus stopping the flow of water into the interior.

The ship must sink: unless the power of her pumps is sufficient to overcome the leak; or some means is devised for checking the inflow, by employing a sail, or a mat, or some other *leak-stopper*.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 24.

leal[1] (lēl), *adv.* [*leal*[1], *a.*] 1. Loyally.—2. Thoroughly; exactly.—3. Lawfully.

leal[2] (lā-äl′), *n.* [Pg., orig. 'legal': see *leal*[1], *a.*] 1. A former silver coin of Portugal, worth 15 cents.—2. A colonial Portuguese copper coin, worth 16 cents, struck at Goa.

leam[3] (lēm), *v.* [Also *leem*, *leme*, *limb*; perhaps ult. identical with *limb*[1], *v.*; cf. Norw. *lema*, *lemma*, *lima*, Icel. *lima*, dismember.] **I.** *trans.* To separate or remove the shell or husk from (nuts); shell; husk.

II. *intrans.* To become separated from the shell, as nuts; to separate easily from the shell or husk. [Prov. Eng.]

leam[3] (lēm), *n.* [Also *limb*; appar. a variant of *limb*[1], with a form and sense depending on the verb *leam*[3].] The shell or husk of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]

leam[4] (lēm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drain; a cut; in the fen district, a watercourse. [Eng.]

leaning-stock (lē′ning-stok), *n.* In *organ-building*, a horizontal bar or brace against which the pipes of a stop lean so as to be kept firmly in place: sometimes it is indented to fit the pipes.

leap-day (lēp′dā), *n.* An intercalary day, especially the 29th of February in leap-year.

leaper, *n.* 4. *Naut.*, a sea that breaks on board a vessel; a wave that leaps over the rail.

leaping (lē′ping), *p. a.* [ME. *lepynge*.] That leaps; jumping.—**Leaping cucumber.** Same as *squirting cucumber* (which see, under *cucumber*).

leapingly (lē′ping-li), *adv.* By leaps and bounds.

leaping-pole (lē′ping-pōl), *n.* A pole used to aid a jumper to increase the length or height of his jump.

leaping-spider (lē′ping-spī″dėr), *n.* Any saltigrade spider; a jumping-spider.

leap-work (lēp′wėrk), *n.* Any mechanical device for producing intermittent motion.

Learic (lēr′ik), *n.* [*Lear* (see def.) + *-ic*; in punning allusion to *lyric*.] A name given to a five-line nonsense-verse of the kind used by Edward Lear in his "Book of Nonsense": now called a ★*limerick* (which see).

The Academy (29 July, 1899) and Truth put the word in circulation by proposing competitions on the model of my 'Irish Literary *Learics*,' which they named expressly.
M. Russell, in N. and Q., 9th ser., XII. 8.

lea-rig (lē′rig), *n.* A grassy ridge left unplowed at the end of a plowed field. *N. E. D.* [Eng. dial.]

lease[2], *n.* 4. In *Australian mining*, a mining leasehold; a piece of ground leased for the purpose of mining.—**Reversionary lease,** one which is to become effective at some time in the future.

lease-band (lēs′band), *n.* One of the bands or rods which alternately separate the warp-threads in a loom; a lease-rod.

lease-pin (lēs′pin), *n.* A warping-pin; a pin on a warping-beam for holding the yarn.

leash, *n.* 4. In *physiol.*, an aggregation of similar cord-like structures, such as fibers, nerves, blood-vessels, etc.

A man for many years had chronic ulcers, small *leashes* of vessels running across the cornea to the ulcers.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1516.

leashing (lē′shing), *n.* 1. The forming of a leash (or lease) in the warp-threads in a loom between the warp-beam and the heddles.—2. Same as ★*shaft-lashing*.

leasing[4] (lē′sing), *n.* An erroneous form of ★*leashing* (in weaving).

leather, *n.* 5. In *cricket*, the ball. [Colloq.]—6. *pl.* (*a*) Wearing-apparel made of leather, as breeches, leggings, etc. (*b*) One who wears 'leathers.'

"All the coaches are full with the men going down," Spavin said. . . . "Get into my yellow; I'll drop you at Mudford. . . . Come along; jump in, old boy—go it, *leathers!*"
Thackeray, Pendennis, xx.

Acid leather, leather which retains an appreciable quantity of sulphuric or other mineral acid used to plump or raise the hide in preparation for tanning. Such leather is objectionable for military purposes, as it corrodes soldiers' socks and causes their accoutrements to rust.—**Bastard leather,** a skin used in binding books. It is as strong as goatskin in resisting tearing, but the surface is tender and shows many imperfections.—**Leather-finishing machine,** a machine for glazing, rolling, or pebbling leather.—**Leather-measuring machine,** a machine for ascertaining the number of square feet in a hide or skin.—**Oil-tanned leather,** leather made, chiefly from the skin of the sheep, calf, or deer, by partly removing or roughening the grain side of the skin, liming, thoroughly saturating with fish- or seal-oil forced in by beating, exposing to heated air until much of the oil has become oxidized, and removing the surplus unaltered oil by expression or by washing with an alkaline solution. The product is very soft and pliant, and is extensively used for lining cases for silverware, etc., for gloves, for lining articles of clothing, and in various other ways.—**Satin leather,** in *shoe-manuf.*, black leather for uppers, made from hide finished on the flesh side. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 112.—**Spanish leather.** (*b*) Decorated leather made in Spain, where the art of stamping and working leather was brought to a high state of perfection.

leather-awl (leᴛʜ′ėr-âl), *n.* A tool for piercing holes in leather.

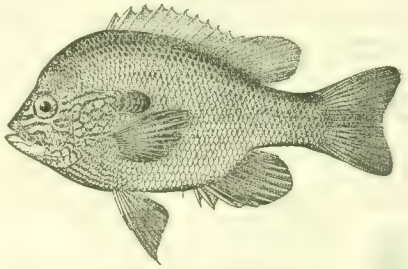
leather-bark (leᴛʜ′ėr-bärk), *n.* Same as *leather-wood*, 1. [Rare.]

leather-brown, *n.* 2. Same as *Bismarck* or *phenylene brown*.—3. A basic coal-tar color of the disazo type, prepared by combining two molecules of diazotized para-acetanilide with one molecule of meta-phenylene diamine: particularly suited for the coloring of leather and jute.—4. A name occasionally applied to ★phosphene.

leather-buffer (leᴛʜ′ėr-buf″ėr), *n.* A machine for grinding or fleshing hides or skins.

leather-bush (leᴛʜ′ėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *leatherwood*, 1.

leather-ear (leᴛʜ′ėr-ēr), *n.* One of the sunfishes, *Lepomis megalotis*, having a long dermal



Leather-ear (*Lepomis megalotis*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

opercular flap, found in the fresh waters of the eastern United States.

leather-fish (leᴛʜ′ėr-fish), *n.* The file-fish, *Monacanthus hispidus*.

leather-hunting (leᴛʜ′ėr-hun″ting), *n.* In *cricket*, fielding, especially fielding while a large number of runs are made by the opposing side. [Slang.]

leather-jack, *n.* 2. Any species of the genus *Oligoplites*, fishes of the family *Carangidæ*.

leather-jacket, *n.* 2. In *bot.*: (*b*) In Australia, any one of several other trees, so called from the toughness of their bark; especially the cooper's-wood, *Alphitonia excelsa*, the coach-wood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, *Cryptocarya Meissneri* of the laurel family, and *Weinmannia rubifolia* of the family *Cunoniaceæ*.—3. The larva of any one of several species of crane-flies of the family *Tipulidæ*. It lives underground in pasture-lands and has an especially tough skin.

This will kill slugs and *leather-jackets*.
Massee, Plant Diseases, p. 45.

4. In Australia, a thin pancake made of flour and water.

leatherneck (leᴛʜ′ėr-nek), *n.* A marine. [Eng. naval slang.]

When we played ship's theatricals of Vigo, Glass 'ere played Dick Deadeye to the moral, though the lower deck wasn't pleased to see a *leatherneck* interpretin' a strictly maritime part.
R. Kipling, The Bonds of Discipline, in Traffics and Discoveries, p. 47.

leather-paste (leᴛʜ′ėr-pāst), *n.* Paste used in attaching leather to the surface of other materials, as in bookbinding.

leather-powder (leᴛʜ′ėr-pou″dėr), *n.* Scrap leather ground to powder, for use as a manure. The nitrogen which alone gives it value as such is not readily given up in a condition available for plants.

leather-presser (leᴛʜ′ėr-pres″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a press used to remove the grease from skins which are to be used for fancy stock.

leatherwood, *n.* 2. (*b*) The Tasmanian pink-wood, *Eucryphia Billardieri*. See ★*pinkwood*, 2.—3. In the southeastern United States, *Cyrilla racemiflora*, a bush or small, wide-

spreading tree of bottom-lands, with a hard wood and, at the base of the trunk, a spongy pliable bark, recommended for a styptic.



Leatherwood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

More often called *ironwood* and sometimes *he-huckleberry*, *burnwood*, or *burnwood-bark*, and *red* or *white titi*. Sometimes called *Southern leatherwood*. See *Cyrillaceæ*.

leav, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *leave*.

leave[1], *v. t.*—**To leave over,** to leave for future use, consideration, or decision.

leawill (lē′a-wil), *n.* [Also *leeawell*; < aboriginal Australian *leäwil*, *le-ow-el*, forms of the aboriginal word otherwise represented by ★*leeangle*, q. v.] Same as ★*leeangle*.

Leber's plexus. See ★*plexus*.

lebes (lē′bēz), *n.* [Gr. λέβης.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a metal caldron, usually of bronze, but sometimes of gold and silver, often offered as a prize.



Lebes.

lebis (leb′is), *n.* [Ar. *libis*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Labeo niloticus*, inhabiting the Nile.

Lebistes (le-bis′tēz), *n.* [NL., said to be based on Gr. λεβίας, L. *lebias*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found off the island of Barbados.

lebrancho (le-brän′chō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A cuban name of *Mugil brasiliensis*, one of the mullets, found in the West Indies and south to Patagonia.

Lecanactidaceæ (lē-ka-nak-ti-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanactis* (*Lecanactid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Lecanactis*.

Lecanactis (lē-ka-nak′tis), *n.* [NL. (Eschweiler, 1824), < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish, disk, + ἀκτίς, a ray. The name alludes to the form and appearance of the apothecia.] A genus of simple crustaceous gymnocarpous lichens having disciform scattered or gregarious apothecia and hyaline, spindle-shaped, 2- to 16-celled spores. About 50 species are known. They occur on rocks and tree-trunks.

Lecanitida (lek-a-nit′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish, + *-ites* + *-ida*.] A subdivision of the ammonoid cephalopods of the suborder *Discocampyli*. It comprises genera with compressed discoidal and involute shells. The primitive representatives have entire sutures with broad, rounded saddles and narrow lobes, while the more complicated have prolonged lateral suture-lines and an indefinite number of inflections of the saddles.

Lecanium, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A scale-insect of the genus *Lecanium* or of an allied genus.—**Peach lecanium,** *Eulecanium persicæ*, which occurs in Europe, Australia, Nova Scotia, and the United States.—**Plum lecanium,** *Eulecanium prunastri*, a cosmopolitan species which occurs in Europe, Japan, and the United States.—**Tulip-tree lecanium,** *Eulecanium tulipiferæ*, an American species which occurs on the tulip-tree, magnolia, and rarely on clover. It forms large masses on the twigs of infested trees and secretes a large amount of honeydew.

Lecanocrinus (lek-a-nok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish, + κρίνον, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A crinoid genus belonging to the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*, which, like *Ichthyocrinus*, appears as a solid body when the arms are closed, except that the posterior rays of the six brachials are not in contact, but are separated by anal plates. The genus occurs in the Silurian of North America.

Lecanoraceæ (lek″a-nō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanora* + *-aceæ*.] The proper form of the name of the lichen family, based on the genus *Lecanora*. See *Lecanorei*.

Le Chatelier's law of radiation. See ★*law*[1].

leche[2], *n.* Same as ★*lichi*[2].

Lecher system. See ★*system*.

lechosa (lā-chō′sä), *n.* [Sp. *lechosa*, milky, < *leche*, milk.] In Porto Rico, the papaya, or

papaw, *Carica Papaya*, a tree with milky juice and melon-shaped fruit. See *papaw*, 1, and *Carica*.

lechriodont (lek′ri-ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *λέχριος*, slanting, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having the vomerine teeth in transverse or posteriorly converging rows: contrasted with ★*mecodont*.

Lechriodonta (lek″ri-ō-don′tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see ★*lechriodont*.] A division of tailed amphibians in which the palatal teeth are restricted to the posterior portion of the vomers and form transverse or posteriorly converging rows.

lechuguilla (lā-chō-gēl′yä), *n.* [Sp. *lechuguilla*, dim. of *lechuga*, lettuce, < L. *lactuca*, lettuce: see *lettuce*.] The name of several species of *Agave*, especially of *A. Lecheguilla*, which yield a valuable fiber and a saponaceous substance of various forms called *amole*. They are characterized by comparatively narrow, rigid leaves from 10 to 30 inches long which have along their margin a continuous toothed horny border. The flower-stalk, rising to a height of from 5 to 8 feet, bears a comparatively slender spike of flowers. Generally speaking, these plants grow on the high table-land of northern central Mexico, western Texas, and Arizona. Their fiber is often called *istle*, or *Tampico fiber*.—**Jaumave lechuguilla**, *Agave lophantha*, the source of Jaumave istle.

lecimicroönin (les-i-mī-krō′ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *λέκι*(*θος*), the yolk of an egg, + *μικρός*, small, + *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-in*².] A substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of hens' eggs. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by a weak solution of sodium carbonate, and precipitated from this solution by acetic acid.

lecimicrozymase (les-i-mī-krō-zī′mās), *n.* [Gr. *λέκι*(*θος*), yolk of an egg, + *μικρός*, small, + *ζύμη*, ferment, + *-ase*.] A substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of hens' eggs. It is precipitated by alcohol from the acetic-acid filtrate from lecimicroönin, and acts as an enzym, liquefying starch paste.

lecithal (les′i-thal), *a.* [*lecith-in* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to lecithin.

lecithalbumin (les″i-thal-bū′min), *n.* [*lecith-in* + *albumin*.] A compound of lecithin with an albumin: widely distributed in the animal world, but individually little known.

lecithoblast (les′i-thō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A name given to the yolk-cells when they constitute a discrete layer in the embryo: same as *endoderm* in many animals.

lecithoönin (les-i-thō′ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-in*².] A substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of hens' eggs. It is soluble in water, but is coagulated by alcohol.

lecithoproteid (les″i-thō-prō′tē-id), *n.* [Gr. *λέκιθος*, yolk, + E. *proteid*.] Same as ★*lecithalbumin*.

lecithoprotein (les-i-thō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *λέκιθος*, yolk, + E. *protein*.] A compound albumin which results from the union of lecithin with a protein radical.

lecithozymase (les″i-thō-zī′mās), *n.* [Gr. *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *ζύμη*, ferment, + *-ase*.] A substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of hens' eggs. It is precipitated by alcohol from an aqueous solution, but is not rendered permanently insoluble in water, and acts as an enzym, liquefying starch paste.

leck-stone (lek′stōn), *n.* [*leck*, dial. form of *leak*, + *stone*.] A granular variety of trap-rock found in Scotland and used for the bottom of ovens.

Leclaire limestone. See ★*limestone*.

lec-lex (lek′leks), *n.* [Prob. southwestern American Indian.] An American tenebrionid beetle, *Asida sordida*, found on the alkaline plains of the southwestern United States. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1892, p. 568.

lectica (lek-tī′kă), *n.*; pl. *lecticæ* (-kē). [L. *lectica*, < *lectus*, a couch, bed.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a litter, closed or open, borne by slaves.

lectotype (lek′tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *λεκτός*, chosen, + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, a syntype selected subsequently to the original description, to take the place which in other cases is occupied by a holotype.

lecythidaceous (les″i-thi-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Lecythidaceæ*.

Ledbury shales. See ★*shale*².

leden, *a.* A simplified spelling of *leaden*.

ledger¹ (lej′ėr), *v. i.* In *angling*, to fish with ledger-bait.

Ledger bark. See ★*bark*².

ledgering (lej′ėr-ing), *n.* [*ledger*(*-bait*) + *-ing*².] In *angling*, fishing with ledger-bait.

ledger-line (lej′ėr-līn), *n.* In *angling*, an arrangement of fishing-tackle in which the lead rests on the bottom.

ledge-rock (lej′rok), *n.* Rock in place as distinguished from loose fragments.

ledger-stone (lej′ėr-stōn), *n.* A slab covering an altar-tomb.

ledger-wall (lej′ėr-wâl), *n.* In *mining*, the wall underneath a vein.

ledgit (lej′it), *n.* [Appar. < *ledge*¹ + dim. *-it* for *-et*.] **1.** The top of the inner half of a window. *Banffshire Glossary.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A slip of paper or parchment projecting from the edge of a leaf in a book, upon which notes or memoranda may be written. [Scotch.]

leditannic (lē-di-tan′ik), *a.* [*Ledum* (see def.) + *tannic*.] Noting an acid, a tannin, $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$(?), obtained from wild rosemary, *Ledum palustre*. It is possibly identical with esculotannic acid.

ledixanthin (lē-dik-san′thin), *n.* [*ledi*(*tannic*) + *xanthin*.] A compound, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$(?), prepared by the action of dilute acids on leditannic acid or on esculotannic acid.

ledouxite (le-dō′īt), *n.* [Dr. A. R. *Ledoux*, of New York City, + *-ite*².] A copper arsenide, Cu_4As, containing cobalt and nickel in small amount: found in the Lake Superior copper region.

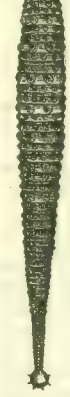
Ledum camphor. See ★*camphor*.

lee¹. **I.** *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, the side of a ledge of rocks which is turned away from the approach of an eroding agent, such as a glacier. The other side is the *stoss* or *shock side*.

II. *a.*—**Lee anchor,** the anchor on the lee bow of a vessel when it is under way: when the ship is at anchor, the lee anchor is the one that is not dropped.—**On the lee beam,** bearing to leeward (of a vessel) at or nearly at right angles to the line of the keel.

leeangle (lē′ang-gl), *n.* [Also *leangle*, *liangle*, *langeel*, *leonile*; < Australian *langeel*, *leanguel*; also in other forms, represented by ★*leawill*, q. v.] A club of the native Australians, bent at the striking end: similar to a pickax with a single pick. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

leech², *n.*—**Skate leech,** a large, spinose, greenish leech, *Pontobdella muricata*, parasitic upon skates and sharks.



Skate Leech (*Pontobdella muricata*). One half natural size (after Bourne). (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

leechery (lē′chėr-i), *n.* [*leech*¹ + *-ery*.] The healing art.

leech-extract (lēch′eks″trakt), *n.* An extract prepared from leeches: it has hemolytic properties.

leech-glass (lēch′glâs), *n.* A glass tube in which a leech is placed, the open end being applied to the part where it is desired to make the leech take hold.

Leech-line block (*naut.*), a block, secured to the yard, through which the leech-line is reeved.—**Mizzen leech-lines,** the leech-lines which lead from the leeches of the square sails to their respective yards on the mizzen, and thence to the decks, and are used for gathering the sides (leeches) of the sails toward the yards and masts in furling.

leechwort (lēch′wėrt), *n.* The ribwort or ribgrass, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Leeds ware. See ★*ware*².

leefang, *n.* (*b*) A deck-horse. See *horse*¹, 8 (*d*).

leek, *n.* **2.** *Polytelis barrabandi*, a small parrot, green with a scarlet breast. Also called *green-leek*. [Local, Australia.]—**Native leek,** in Australia, *Bulbine bulbosa*, a plant of the lily family, bearing bright-yellow flowers. It is very poisonous to horses and cattle. Called also *native onion* and, in Tasmania, *yellow lily*.

leelite (lē′līt), *n.* [Named (1818) after J. F. *Lee*.] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, from Sweden, having a flesh-red color and waxy luster.

leering (lēr′ing), *n.* [*leer*⁷ + *-ing*¹.] In *glass-manuf.*, subjection to the action of an annealing-oven or leer.

leeringly (lēr′ing-li), *adv.* In a sly, immodest, leering way; with a leer.

"How do you do, Mr. Gagin?" said the old hag *leeringly*. "Eat a bit o' currie-bhaut,"—and she thrust the dish towards me. *Thackeray*, Major Gahagan, i.

leery² (lēr′i), *a.* Empty, in any sense: as, a *leery* cart; to be *leery* and tired.

'I 've been strolling in the Walks and church-yard, father, till I feel quite *leery*.' . . .

'I won't have you talk like that!' he thundered. '"*Leery*," indeed. One would think you worked upon a farm!' *T. Hardy*, Mayor of Casterbridge, xx.

Leeway indicator, a metal segment of a circle marked with the points of the compass and placed on the taffrail of sailing vessels. Its zero-line agrees with the keel line of the ship, and the bearing of the axis of the wake from this zero point shows the leeway, which is reckoned in points and quarter-points.

leg, *n.* **2.** (*b*) In *telephony*, a wire used for connecting a subscriber's line directly with the main switchboard.—**8.** Same as *water-leg*.—**9.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The movable case which contains the bucket-belt or -conveyer of a grain-elevator. (*b*) The tube in which the grain is lifted into an elevator.—**10.** In *mining*, a peculiar form of quartz-reef, forming a nearly vertical prolongation of the saddle. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**11.** A tongue-like portion of some geologic formation which projects from the main mass or intrudes others. The term is a local one used in England for such relationship in different drift deposits. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 362.—**12.** A play in which 'leg-business' is a prominent feature. [Theat. slang.]—**Deep square leg,** in *cricket*: (*a*) A fielder at right angles with the batsman's wicket and at a distance from it on the legside. (*b*) His position in the field. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 65.—**Good leg** (*naut.*), a satisfactory course.—**Lawn-tennis leg,** rupture of some of the fibers of the muscles of the calf by overstrain in playing lawn-tennis.—**Leg along** (*naut.*), the leading out of a rope that is to be hauled on. [Eng.]—**Legs and wings** (*naut.*), said of a ship when its masts are of extraordinary height and its yards very wide, that is, an oversparred and oversailed vessel.—**Leg ball.** See ★*ball*¹.—**Leg-before-wicket,** in *cricket*. A batsman is out *leg-before-wicket* if with any part of his person he stops the ball which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, has been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket and would have hit it.

The law of *leg-before-wicket* has also been much discussed, owing to the general objection to the growing habit of deliberately putting the body or legs in front of a breaking ball instead of playing it with the bat.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 277.

Leg-of-mutton sail. Same as *shoulder-of-mutton sail* (which see, under *sail*¹).—**Legs of the martinets** (*naut.*), an old name for the two ropes fastened to the leech-rope of a course and spliced together.—**Off the left leg,** in *golf*, that stance assumed by a player by which the ball is played on a line with the left foot.—**Off the right leg,** in *golf*, that stance assumed by a player by which the ball is played relatively near to the right foot, with the right leg advanced.—**Scissors legs.** Same as ★*scissor-leg*.—**Shear legs,** the spars which form a pair of shears.—**To keep one's legs.** Same as *to keep one's feet* (which see, under *keep*).—**To make a leg.** (*b*) *Naut.*, to sail on a tack.—**To pull a person's leg,** to fool or humbug him; to 'do' or obtain money from a person by imposing on his credulity. [Slang.]

leg. An abbreviation (*b*) of *legislative* or *legislature*; (*c*) of *legal*; (*d*) of *legate*; (*e*) of the Latin *legit*, he reads; (*f*) of *legunt*, they read.

legacy, *n.*—**Absolute legacy,** a legacy, without condition, which vests immediately upon the death of the testator.—**Alternate legacy,** a legacy in which one of two or more things is bequeathed without designating which.—**Conditional legacy,** a legacy which will vest only upon the fulfilment of some condition precedent or subsequent.—**Indefinite legacy,** a legacy in which things not enumerated or ascertained as to amounts, quantities, etc., are bequeathed, as a bequest of unenumerated chattels, or all shares in a certain company, or a fund that may be on deposit in a certain bank, etc. A residuary legacy is usually of this class.—**Lapsed legacy,** a legacy which, by the death of the legatee before the testator dies or before some certain event, can never vest.—**Legacy by damnation,** in *civil law*, a legacy in which the testator charged his heir to give a certain thing to a certain legatee. It afforded the legatee a claim against the heir, but prior to delivery no right of property in the thing bequeathed.—**Modal legacy,** a legacy in which the will directs a particular method of applying the legacy for the benefit of the legatee, as a certain sum to be used for educating a certain person, etc.—**Substitutive legacy,** a gift by will or codicil intended to take the place of one already made in either.—**Universal legacy,** in *civil law*, a single bequest by which a testator disposes of his entire estate.

legacy (leg′ą-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legacied*, ppr. *legacying*. [*legacy*, *n.*] **1.** To bequeath; assign as a legacy.—**2.** To leave a legacy to.

legalistic (lē-gal-is′tik), *a.* [*legalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to legalism or to legalists.

It [book of Jubilees] is really an Haggadic commentary on Genesis, and is practically the sole monument of *legalistic* Pharisaism belonging to the latter half of the 2nd century B.C., and is a characteristic example of that form of religion against which the Pauline dialectic was directed. It has a secret apologetic aim. It defends and justifies the assumption of the high priesthood by the Maccabees. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 487.

legality, *n.* **3.** A gambling game. [Slang.]

Le Gascon style of bookbinding. See ★*style*¹.

legatary, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a legacy.

legate (lē-gāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legated*, ppr. *legating*. [L. *legare*, pp. *legatus*, send, appoint, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*] To bequeath; give by will; give and bequeath.

legatee, *n.*—**Residuary legatee.** See *residuary devisee*, under *residuary*.

legationary (lē-gā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*legation* + *-ary*¹.] Pertaining to a legation.

legative (leg′ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *legativus*, < L. *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing power to confer the authority of a legate upon: as, a *legative*

bull; a *legative* commission.—**2.** Same as *legatine*, 1 and 2.

II†. *n.* A legate. [Once, in a figurative use.] *N. E. D.*

Legato touch, a style of playing, especially on the pianoforte or organ, that produces a smooth, legato effect: opposed to *staccato touch*.

legatorial (leg-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [*legator* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to one who leaves a legacy; pertaining to a legacy.

legatory†, *n.* An obsolete form of *legatary*.

leg-break (leg′brāk), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball which breaks from the leg, that is, a ball which, after it has pitched, alters its course, or twists (as viewed by the bowler), from right to left. *R. H. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 100.

legendarian (lej-en-, or lē-jen-dā′ri-ạn), *n.* [*legendary* + *-an*.] **1.** The writer of a legendary; a chronicler of the saints.—**2.** One who regards early history, especially gospel history, as legendary.

legendry (lej′en-, or lē′jen-dri), *n.* [*legend* + *-ry*.] The realm of legend; legends collectively; mystic inscriptions or symbols.

leg-gland (leg′gland), *n.* A gland in the basal joint of the leg of *Branchippus*, and in the terminal joint of the leg in many insects.

legicide (lej′i-sīd), *n.* [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] An abolisher or destroyer of law or the laws.

legific (lē-jif′ik), *a.* [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Law-making.

legiformal† (lej′i-fôr-mal), *a.* [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *forma*, form, + *-al*[1].] Of a legal form or character. *N. E. D.*

leg-ill (leg′il), *n.* An inflammation of the interdigital space of the feet of sheep, followed by swelling, erosions, and severe lameness.

legionry (lē′jọn-ri), *n.* [*legion* + *-ry*.] Gathered legions; legions collectively.

legislation, *n.*—**Attractive legislation**, legislation which puts a premium on socially useful conduct: opposed to *negative* or *repressive legislation*, which enacts penalties for socially harmful conduct; especially, legislation which fosters education and enlightenment. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 235.

legislational (lej-is-lā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or of the nature of legislation.

legitimate, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** By ellipsis, legitimate drama (which see, under *legitimate*).—**2**†. An emigrant to Australia who had 'legal reasons' for emigrating. [Slang.]—**3.** A legitimate child.—**4**†. Something to which one has a legal right. *Milton*, Eikon., 31. *N. E. D.*

legitimature (lē-jit′i-mā-tūr), *n.* [*legitimate*, *v.*, + *-ure*.] An office or dignity to which one has a legitimate title. *Carlyle*, Fred. the Great, VI. 144. *N. E. D.*

legitime, *n.* **II.** *a.* **1.** Legitimate.—**2.** Genuine, as opposed to *adulterated* or *spurious*.—**3.** Orderly; conforming to legal usage.

legitimistic (lē-jit-i-mis′tik), *a.* [*legitimist* + + *-ic*.] Maintaining or inclined to the principles of the Legitimists.

legitimity (lej-i-tim′i-ti), *n.* [F. *légitimité*; as *legitime* + *-ity*.] Legitimacy. *Landor*, Imag. Con., III. 457. *N. E. D.*

legoa (lā′gō-ä), *n.* The Portuguese form of *league*[2].

legplek (lāg′plek), *n.* [Cape D., < *leggen*, lie, + *plek*, a place.] A pen or inclosure for cattle. [South African Dutch.]

leg-rope (leg′rōp), *v. t.* In Australia, to rope or lasso by the leg with a noosed rope.

leg-ropes (leg′rōps), *n.* Same as ★*Bauera*, 2.

leg-stump (leg′stump), *n.* See *stump*, 5.

leguan† (le-gwän′), *n.* [D. *leguaan*, < F. *viguane* or *le guane*: *le*, the, *iguana*, *guane*, iguana: see *iguana* and *guana*[1].] The iguana.

legumelin (lē-gū′me-lin), *n.* [*legume* + *-el* + *-in*[2].] A proteid which is said to be present in the pea and other leguminous seeds: it is probably a mixture consisting chiefly of nucleo-albumins.

leg-vise (leg′vīs), *n.* In *mech.*, a bench-vise which is partly supported by a leg reaching to the floor.

leg-worm (leg′wėrm), *n.* A guinea-worm, the female of which lives coiled up in the subcutaneous tissues, usually of the legs, and gives rise to painful tumors.

lehal (le-häl′), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A guessing game of the Indians of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, played with two small bones one of which is marked. The bones are hidden in the hands of the players, and the object of the game is to guess in which hand the marked bone is.

lehm (lām), *n* [G.] Loam: sometimes used technically for untransported fragmental products of the superficial decay of rocks which resemble loess.

The true loess is distinguished from another, *lehm*, which Falsan recognizes as the product of atmospheric action, formed, in fact, in place from the disintegration and decomposition of the subjacent rocks.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 227.

lehua (lā-hō′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native name for a myrtaceous tree, *Metrosideros polymorpha*, found in the Hawaiian, Marquesas, Society, Samoan, Fiji, and Kermadec islands. It bears beautiful red flowers, which are much prized by the natives. The wood is very hard, furnishes the best fuel, and is also used for building purposes. Many of the old idols were made of it. Also called *ohia-lehua*. See ★*ohia*.

lei (lā′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Any ornamental dress for the head or neck, especially a necklace or a wreath of leaves and flowers.

leibzoll (līp′tsōl), *n.* [G., < *leib*, body (see *life*), + *zoll*, tax (see *toll*[1]).] A personal tax formerly imposed in Germany upon a Jew whenever he crossed the boundary of a city or petty state. It was removed in Prussia in 1790 and in other German states in 1803.

He [Joseph II.] abolished the *Leibzoll*, night-notices, passport regulations, and gave the Jews permission to learn trades, art, science, and, under certain restrictions, agriculture. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 685.

Leicester (les′tėr), *n.* The name of a shire in England: applied distinctively (*a*) to a breed of sheep having a long, tapering head, deep chest, round body, thin skin, and fine white wool; and (*b*) to a breed of cattle, practically the same as the longhorn. This breed, as also the Leicester sheep, was brought into prominence by Robert Bakewell, a noted breeder of the eighteenth century.

Leichhardt's bean. Same as *Queensland* ★*bean*.—**Leichhardt's tree.** See ★*tree*.

leidyite (lī′di-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. Joseph *Leidy* (1823–91) of Philadelphia.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, ferrous iron, magnesium, and calcium, occurring in green incrustations consisting of fine silky scales: found in Pennsylvania.

Leimacopsidæ (lī-mạ-kop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leimacopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial triclad turbellarians, having the dorsal face very convex and the mouth in the anterior part of the body. It contains the genus *Leimacopsis*.

Leimacopsis (lī-mạ-kop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Diesing, 1862), < Gr. *λεῖμαξ*, a snail, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Leimacopsidæ*.

leimtype (līm′tīp), *n.* [G. **leimtyp*, *leimtypie*, < *leim*, glue, gelatin, + *typ*, type.] In *photog.*, a process in which gelatin prints in high relief are used for direct printing in the ordinary letter printing-press. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 259.

leiocome (lī′ọ-kōm), *n.* [Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *κόμμι*, gum.] Dextrine or starch-gum: made by heating starch cautiously until it becomes entirely soluble in water, furnishing a thick mucilaginous solution.

Leiocottus (lī-ọ-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + NL. *Cottus*.] A genus of Pacific shore-fishes belonging to the family *Cottidæ*.

leiodermia, *n.* See ★*liodermia*.

Leio gum. See ★*gum*[1].

leiomyoma, *n.* See *liomyoma*.

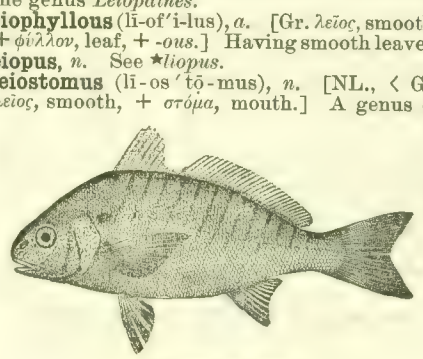
Leiopathes (lī-op′ạ-thēz), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1840), < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *πάθος*, condition, quality.] The typical genus of the family *Leiopathidæ*.

Leiopathidæ (lī-ō-path′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leiopathes* + *-idæ*.] A family of zoantharians, of the order *Antipathidea*, in which 12 mesenteries are present in the oral cone. It contains the genus *Leiopathes*.

leiophyllous (lī-of′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ous*.] Having smooth leaves.

leiopus, *n.* See ★*liopus*.

Leiostomus (lī-os′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.



Leiostomus xanthurus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

leiphamic (lī-fam′ik), *a.* [NL. *leiph*(*æmum*) + *am*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Derived from the lichen *Hæmatomma leiphæmum*.—**Leiphamic acid**, a bitter compound, $C_{22}H_{46}O_5$, contained in the lichen *Hæmatomma leiphæmum*.

Leishman-Donovan body. See ★*body*.

Leiter's coil. See ★*coil*[1].

Leithakalk (lī′t ạ-kälk), *n.* [G., 'Leitha limestone.' The river *Leitha* is a tributary of the Danube.] In *geol.*, a subdivision or phase of sedimentation of the Miocene series in Austria. The rock is a reef limestone largely composed of corals, calcareous algæ, and bryozoans, with great numbers of mollusks, sea-urchins, and other reef-inhabiting animals. At the edges of the Vienna basin, in which it lies, the rock becomes sandy and conglomeritic (*Leithaconglomerate*).

leitmotiv (līt′mō-tēf″), *n.* [Also *leitmotif*, *leitmotive*; < G. *leitmotiv*, < *leiten*, lead, + *motiv*, motive.] In *music*, a leading motive (which see, under *leading*[1]).

leitneriaceous (līt″nē-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Leitneriaceæ*.

Leitneriales (līt-nē-ri-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1897), < *Leitneria* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants embracing only the family *Leitneriaceæ*.

lek (lek), *n.* [*lek*, *v. i.*] An assemblage of black cocks, *Tetrao tetrix*, during the pairing season, when the birds select their mates.

As many as forty or fifty or even more birds congregate at the *leks*; and the same place is often frequented during successive years. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, p. 460.

lekane (le-kä′nā), *n.* [Gr. *λεκάνη*, a dish.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covered pottery vessel in the form of a tureen, with two handles, sometimes used as a basket or box.

L. E. L. An abbreviation of *Laureate in English Literature*.

lembergite (lem′bėrg-īt), *n.* [*Lemberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An artificial mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, $5NaAlSiO_4 + 2H_2O$, first described by J. F. Lemberg as nephelin hydrate.

lemmanee (lem-ạ-nē′), *n.* [Also *lemone*; from an East Indian source.] A fine cotton material made in India. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson (s. v. *piece-goods*).

"*Lemone* Handkerchiefs" were advertised in the Boston Gazette (in 1755). These were of the India cotton material *lemmanee*.

A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 124.

lemming, *n.* The North American lemmings, 8 or 10 species of which are now recognized, have been divided into two genera, *Lemmus* and *Dicrostonyx*, and the species once familiar as *Myodes obensis* is now *Lemmus alascensis*. The black-footed lemming, *L. nigripes*, is peculiar to St. George Island, Bering Sea. The common northeastern species is *D. hudsonius*.

lemming-mouse (lem′ing-mous), *n.* One of the small, short-tailed mice of the genus *Synaptomys*, the best known and most widely distributed being *S. cooperi*. Nine species are now recognized, five of which are included in the subgenus *Mictomys*.—**Cooper's lemming-mouse**, *Synaptomys cooperi*, a small mouse resembling the deer-mouse in general appearance, but having a shorter tail. It is common in the eastern United States, and is found from Massachusetts west to Minnesota and south to Georgia.

lemnaceous (lem-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Lemnaceæ*.

lemniscate, *n.* (*e*) The locus of the point in which the straight through the center and the projection of a point of a circle on a fixed tangent are cut by the perpendicular from this point to the diameter from the contact point. This is the lemniscate of Gerono, a curve of the form of an 8, whose equation in simplest form is $y^4 = y^2 - x^2$.—**Lemniscate of Bernouilli.** See *lemniscate*, *n.* (*a*).

lemniscoid (lem-nis′koid), *n.* [*lemniscus* + *-oid*.] A curve resembling the lemniscate, that is, shaped like a figure eight. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1903, p. 55.

lemniscoidal (lem-nis′koi-dal), *a.* [*lemniscoid* + *-al*[1].] Resembling a ★*lemniscoid* (which see). *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1903, p. 58.

lemniscus, *n.* **4.** A kind of reference-mark such as the modern asterisk, obelisk, etc., consisting of a straight line drawn between two points or dots (÷), formerly used by textual critics in their annotations.

Lemoine circles, parallels, point, straight. See ★*circle*, etc.

lemon, *n.*—**Desert-lemon.** Same as *native* ★*kumquat*.—**Syrup of lemon**, a cane-sugar syrup of lemon-juice flavored with lemon peel. It is used as a vehicle in pharmacy.—**Wild lemon**, in Australia, *Plectronia latifolia*, a small tree of the madder family, yielding a hard, close-grained, streaked, pinkish wood.

lemoncito (lā-mōn-sē′tō), *n.* Same as ★*limoncito*.

lemonet†, *n.* See ★*lemmanee*.

lemoniid (le-mō′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Lemoniidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the character of or belonging to the family *Lemoniidæ*.

lemon-kali, *n.* 2. A mixture of bicarbonate of potash with citric acid (originally obtained from lemon- or lime-juice), both in powder and flavored with a little oil of lemon. On addition of water it effervesces from escape of carbon-dioxid gas and produces a drink of mildly laxative effect. See *lemon-kali*, 1.

lemon-lily (lem′ọn-lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily*.

lemon-lobelia (lem′ọn-lō-bē″liä), *n.* Same as *lemon-balm*.

lemon-monarda (lem′ọn-mō-när″dä), *n.* A plant, *Monarda citriodora*, of the dry plains of the western United States. It has somewhat the odor of lemons.

lemon-rob (lem′ọn-rob), *n.* Lemon-juice that has been thickened or concentrated by evaporation. [Eng.]

lemon-scab (lem′ọn-skab), *n.* See ★*scab*.

lemon-sole, *n.* 3. In New South Wales, *Paraplagusia unicolor*, of the family *Pleuronectidæ* or flatfishes; also, in New Zealand, the New Zealand turbot. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

lemonweed, *n.* 2. In the southwestern United States, *Pectis filipes*, *P. papposa*, and *P. longipes*, small yellow-flowered lemon-scented composites with linear leaves dotted with oil-glands. These plants are used medicinally by the Indians and the white settlers, in the form of a decoction. See ★*limoncillo*, 2.

lemon-wood (lem′ọn-wụd), *n.* 1. See *lemon wood*, under *wood*[1].—2. In New Zealand, the hedge-laurel or tarata, *Pittosporum eugenioides*. Also called *mapau* and *New Zealand oak*. See ★*mapau* and ★*tarata*.

lemony (lem′ọn-i), *a.* [*lemon* + *-y*[1].] Like lemon in taste or smell.

lemoparalysis, *n.* Same as ★*læmoparalysis*.

lemuravid (lem-ū-rav′id), *n.* One of the *Lemuravidæ*.

lemuravoid (lem-ū-rav′oid), *a.* Related to or having the characters of *Lemuravus*.

lemurian[2] (lē-mū′ri-ạn), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a lemur; lemurine: correlated with *cebian*, *pithecian*, etc.

Frontal sinuses well marked, cheek and jaw bones very large, orbits large and distant, an unsymmetrical face, the nasal overture of a pheleiform type, and *lemurian* attachment of the under jaw. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 621.

lemuriform (lē-mū′ri-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a lemur: having the characteristics of a lemur.

lenad (len′ad), *n.* [*le(ucite)* + *n(ephelite)* + *-ad.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a standard feldspathoid mineral—leucite, nephelite, or a sodalite.

Lenæa (lē-nē′ä), *n. pl.* See *Lenaia*.

Lenard effect, ray, tube, window. See ★*effect*, etc.

lending-house (len′ding-hous), *n.* A charitable institution for lending money to the poor at a very low rate or gratis.

lendofelic (len-dō-fel′ik), *a.* [*len(ad)* + *do(minant)* + *fel(dspar)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), noting a division in which the normative feldspars are dominant over the normative lenads (leucite, nephelite, sodalite) within the limits ⟨$\frac{7}{8}$⟩ $\frac{5}{8}$.

lenfelic (len-fel′ik), *a.* [*len(ad)* + *fel(dspar)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division in which the normative feldspars and lenads are in equal, or nearly equal, proportions, that is, are within the limits ⟨$\frac{5}{8}$⟩ $\frac{3}{8}$.

lengenbachite (leng′en-bäċh-īt), *n.* [G. *Lengenbach*, a small stream in the Binnenthal, Switzerland.] A sulpharsenite of lead with antimony, silver, and copper in small amount; it occurs in thin-bladed crystals, probably triclinic, of steel-gray color and metallic luster: found in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

length, *n.* 9. (*a*) In the brachiopod shell, the distance from the apex of the more projecting valve axially to the anterior margin. (*b*) In the pelecypod shell, commonly the greatest distance across the shell fore and aft, but more correctly the distance from the beak obliquely along the crescence-line, or line of most rapid growth.—10. In *cricket:* (*a*) The distance between the bowler's wicket and the spot where the ball pitches: said of a ball bowled. (*b*) The proper distance at which a ball bowled should pitch; a good pitch. [Colloq.]—**At arm's length.** See ★*arm*[1].—**Basal length**, in *craniom.*, the distance from the basion to the gnathion.—**Basilar length**, in *craniom.*, the length from the basion to the henselion.—**Clear length.** See ★*clear*.—**Dental length**, in *craniom.*, the combined lengths of the crowns of the premolar and molar teeth.—**Fundamental length**, in *thermom.*, the distance between the fiducial points of a thermometer after correcting these to what they would have been under the standard atmospheric pressure.—**Length ball.** See ★*ball*[1].—**Length bowling.** See ★*bowling*[2].—**Length of an arc.** See ★*arc*[1].—**Measure of length.** See ★*measure*.—**Merchantable length**, in *forestry*, the total length of that portion of the stem of a tree which can be used under given conditions.—**Mesial length**, in *anat.*, the distance between the frontal and occipital points. *Hrdlička*, in Amer. Anthropologist, 1901, p. 491.—**Optical length of a ray**, the product of the distance traversed and the index of refraction.—**Palatal length**, in *craniom.*, the distance from the medial point on the inner side of the alveolar arch to the posterior medial point of the palatal bones, excluding the posterior nasal spine.—**Possible merchantable length.** See *merchantable* ★*length*.—**Prince's lengths**, in *archery*, the ranges of 100, 80, and 60 yards: so named from the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.—**Rupture length**, a constant used to express the strength of paper. The breaking stress of a sample is measured by stretching, and the length of a strip of the same paper, equal in width to the sample and having a weight equal to the breaking load, is computed. This length, in kilometers, is the *rupture length*.

length-height (length′hīt), *n.* Same as *altitudinal* ★*index*.

Lenham beds. See ★*bed*[1].

lenic (len′ik), *a.* [*le(ucite)* + *n(ephelite)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having the character of or belonging to the group of lenads (leucite, nephelite, and the sodalites), equivalent to the feldspathoid minerals.

lenigallol (len-i-gal′ol), *n.* [L. *lenis*, smooth, + E. *gallol.*] The trade-name for pyrogallol triacetate, $C_6H_3(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, prepared by the action of acetyl chlorid on pyrogallol.

lenirobin (len-i-rō′bin), *n.* [L. *lenis*, soft, + E. *(chrysa)robin.*] The trade-name for chrysarobin triacetate, $C_{30}H_{23}O_4(OCOCH_3)_3$.

lenition (lē-nish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *lenis*, soft.] The utterance of a consonant with a wider opening of the mouth. *E. McClure*, British Place-Names, p. 16.

lennilite (len′i-līt), *n.* [*Lenni* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A greenish orthoclase from Lenni, Pennsylvania.

leno-weaving (lē′nō-wē″ving), *n.* Same as ★*gauze-weaving*.

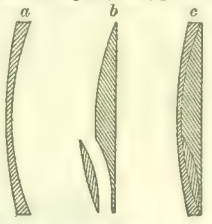
lens, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] [NL. (Stickman, 1754).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Mimosaceæ*. There are about 14 species, of which the best-known is *L. phaseoloides*, the match-box bean or simitar-pod. See *Entada*, ★*gogo*, *sea-bean*, 1, and *simitar-pod.*—6. In *entom.*: (*a*) The crystalline lens or cone. (*b*) One of the facets of the compound eye.—7. In *geol.*, a body of ore having a lenticular shape. This type is specially common in metamorphic rocks, such as schists or slates, and is very frequent with magnetic and specular iron ores, pyrites, and some gold-quartz veins. Lenses of magnetite or pyrites often overlap like shingles.

They have revealed valuable ore bodies of two great types, those which occur as *lenses*, roughly parallel to the bedding, and those which occur in fracture or fissure zones. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Contrib. to Econ. Geol., 1902, p. 113.

8. A surface-condenser made of two round, dished plates bolted together, resembling in form a double-convex lens. [Local, U. S.]

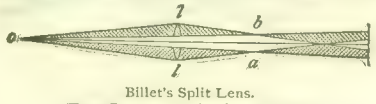
There are no coils in the stills, but the steam is conducted into what are termed "*lenses*," which resemble a double-convex lens. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 5, 1903, p. 165.

Bifocal lens, a lens the upper part of which is ground for the correction of distant vision, the lower part for that of near vision in reading, writing, etc. The several parts are either cemented or fused together.—**Billet's split lens**, an instrument for producing interference-fringes, and showing the effect of a plate interposed in the path of one of the interfering pencils in displacing the fringes. It consists of a lens, *l*, *l′*, cut in halves, which can be separated or brought close together at will by means of a micrometer-screw. Light from a luminous source, *o*, produces two images,



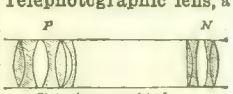
Bifocal Lens.

a and *b*, separate parts; *c*, parts joined together.

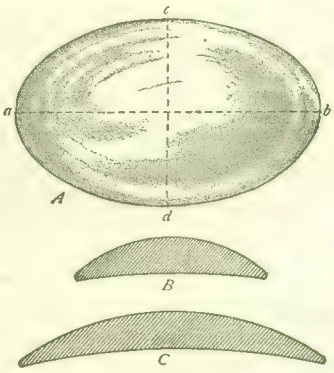


Billet's Split Lens.
(From Preston's "Theory of Light.")

a and *b*, close together. The light diverging from these images produces fringes on a screen placed anywhere in their common path, and it is easy to interpose plates of any transparent substance in the path of either or of both simultaneously.—**Bull's-eye lens**, a very convex lens used in the bull's-eye lantern.—**Convergent lens**, one which so refracts rays of light that they converge toward a single point.—**Convertible lens**, in *photog.*, a type of objective consisting of three separate systems, each of which can be used alone, each being corrected for spherical and chromatic aberration and for astigmatism.—**Coquille lens**, a lens of uniform thickness, convex on one side and equally concave on the other: used merely as a shield to the eye.—**Dispersion lens**, a diverging lens; any lens having greater thickness in the axis than at the edge.—**Equivalent lens**, a single lens which is equivalent to a given lens system in that the image formed by it is of the same size as that formed by the entire system.—**Field of a lens**, in *photog.*, the illuminated space on a screen produced by any lens working with full aperture. *Woodbury.*—**Midangle lens**, a lens having a focal length greater than that of a wide-angle lens and less than that of a long-focus lens.—**Minus lens**, a negative, concave, or diverging lens.—**Narrow-angle lens**, a photographic lens having an angle of view of from 40° to 50°: opposed to *wide-angle lens.*—**Oil-immersion lens**, a microscope objective of high power which when used is immersed, in focusing, in a drop of oil placed on the cover-glass of the slide.—**Planar lens**, in *photog.*, a special anastigmatic objective. When of short focal length it is well adapted for instantaneous photography, for enlarging and reducing pictures, and for projection apparatus; when of greater focal length it serves for photomechanical reproduction processes.—**Polyscopic lens**, a multiplying lens.—**R. R. lens**, in *photog.*, an abbreviation for *rapid rectilinear lens*. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 433.—**Steinheil's periscopic lens**, in *photog.*, a non-achromatized symmetrical doublet introduced by Steinheil in 1865. The lens included an angle of 90°, but neither lens of the combination was corrected for chromatic aberration.—**Telephoto lens.** Same as *telephotographic* ★*lens*.—**Telephotographic lens**, a lens, or more strictly a lens system, for photographing distant objects in detail. Such a system consists of two parts, a positive element (*P*), which may be any ordinary photographic objective, and a negative element (*N*), which increases the effective focal length of the system, giving a greatly magnified image but a correspondingly smaller angle. The figure shows a combination designed by Dallmeyer. Also called *telephoto lens*.—**Telescopic lens**, a lens adapted for use in a telescope.—**Toric lens**, a lens in which the difference of refraction of the two principal meridians is



Telephotographic Lens.



Toric Lens.

A, front; *B*, section on *c*, *d*; *C*, section on *a*, *b*.

ground on one surface, the other surface being ground concave. A periscopic spherocylindric lens is thus produced which is much superior to the universal grindings.

lens-board (lenz′bōrd), *n.* In *photog.*, the board which forms the front of the camera and carries the lens.

The focusing arrangement should be by rack and pinion at the side of the *lensboard*, instead of by a release at the back of the camera, or under the lens and shutter. *Photo-Miniature*, Sept., 1901, p. 243.

lensed (lenzd), *a.* [*lens* + *-ed*[2].] Fitted with a lens or lenses.

lens-hood (lenz′hụd), *n.* Same as ★*lens-screen*.

lens-screen (lenz′skrēn), *n.* In *photog.*, a contrivance fitted to the front of the lens to screen off side-light in making exposure. It may be of cardboard.

lens-star (lenz′stär), *n.* A star-shaped figure formed by radiating fibers of the crystalline lens of the eye.

-lent. [L. *-lentus* (sometimes *-lens*), usually with the vowel of a preceding stem *-u-lentus*, *-o-lentus*, sometimes *-i-lentus*, a compound composed of *-l(o)-* or *-l(i)-*, + *-entus*, *-ento-*, a suffix connected with the participial suffix *-ens* (*-ent-*): see *-ent.*] A suffix in some adjectives of Latin origin, as *flatulent*, *pestilent*, *pulverulent*, *turbulent*, *vinolent*, *violent*, *virulent*, etc. It is not used in new English formations.

lentamente (len-tä-men′tā), *adv.* [It., < *lento*, < L. *lentus*, slow.] In *music*, slowly; with deliberation.

lentelliptical (lent-e-lip'ti-kal), *a.* [L. *lens* (*lent-*), lentil, + E. *elliptical.*] Lenticular and elliptical.

Lenten kail, or pie, broth or pie made without meat. [Scotch.]

lenten-tide (len'ten-tīd), *n.* The season of Lent.

lenticle (len'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *lenticula,* dim. of *lens,* a lentil: see *lentil.*] In *geol.*: (*a*) A stratum of sedimentary rock, which from its central point of maximum thickness tapers to a thin edge in every direction; a common form of limestone in shales. (*b*) A mass of eruptive rock squeezed and sheared into a shape like the typical sedimentary lenticle.

Lenticles or eyes of uncrushed diorite may be traced, round which the more crushed parts have moved and have assumed the schistose condition.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 654.

lenticula, *n.* 4. The lenticular nucleus in the brain.

lenticular, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to lenses generally.

The lenses revolve at a given speed so proportioned to the diameter of the illuminant, and the *lenticular* apparatus, that the light is made to show continually.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 7, 1903, p. 98.

Lenticular bed, a stratum of sedimentary rock in the form of a broad, thin lens, as in the case (frequently) of limestones in shales: more commonly called *lentil-bed.* See ★*lenticle* (*a*).—**Lenticular loop, ore.** See ★*loop*[1], ★*ore*[1].—**Lenticular rose spots.** See ★*spot.*

lenticularis (len-tik-ū-lā'ris), *a.* [NL.: see *lenticular.*] In *meteor.*, a term adopted by the International Conference at Innsbruck, September, 1905, for clouds having an ovoid form with sharp edges: as, cumulus *lenticularis,* cumulo-stratus *lenticularis.* Such clouds occur especially in connection with sirocco, mistral and foehn winds, and frequently show rainbow colors.

lenticulate (len-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. **lenticulatus,* < *lenticula,* lentil.] Same as *lenticular.*

lenticuliform (len-tik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lenticula,* lentil, + *forma,* form.] Lentiform; lenticular.

lenticulo-optic (len-tik″ū-lō-op'tik), *a.* Having reference to the lenticular nucleus.

lenticulothalamic (len-tik″ū-lō-thal'a-mik), *a.* Having reference to the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus.

lenticulus (len-tik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lenticula,* lentil.] Same as *os orbiculare.*

lentil, *n.* 4. A body or mass having the general form of a double-convex lens; a lenticular body or mass; a lenticle.

In the southwestern belt there is a line of Devonian limestone *lentils* which may be traced with many interruptions for over 100 miles.
Amer. Jour. Sci., May, 1903, p. 344.

Lentil-bed. See ★*lenticular bed.*

Lentilla (len-til'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wight, 1906), a diminutive of *lens* (*lent-*), the lentil.] A genus of leguminous plants. It contains about 6 species, one of which is the lentil. See *lens,* 4, and *lentil,* 1.

lentil-powder (len'til-pou″dėr), *n.* Finely powdered seeds of the common lentil.

Lentinus (len-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *lentus,* tough, lasting.] A genus of agaricaceous fungi having a tough, leathery pileus and decurrent gills. The species occur on decaying wood. *L. lepideus* is a common species.

lentisco (len-tis'kō), *n.* An extract of the leaves of the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus:* said to be used as a substitute or adulterant for sumac.

lentitis (len-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *lens* (*lent-*), lens, + *-itis.*] Same as *phacitis.*

leonina (lā-ō-nē'nä), *n.* [It., < *Leone,* Leo.] A gold coin of 2 scudi, struck by Leo XII., 1823–29.

leonine, *n.* 2. *pl.* Leonine verse.

The Speculum is not . . . written either in classical metre or in *leonines.*
Saturday Rev., Sept. 21, 1861, p. 306. *N. E. D.*

leonite (lē'ō-nīt), *n.* [*Leo*(*pold*) (see def.) + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of potassium and magnesium, $K_2SO_4.MgSO_4 + 4H_2O$, analogous to blödite in formula, and hence also called *kaliblödite.* It occurs in massive form, rarely in monoclinic crystals, in the salt regions of Leopoldshall and Westeregeln, Germany.

leontiasic (lē-on-tī'a-sik), *a.* [*leontiasis* + *-ic.*] Marked by or affected with leontiasis.

leontiasis (lē-on-tī'a-sis), *n.* [ML., < Gr. λεοντίασις, < λέων (λεοντ-), lion.] The bloating or enlargement of the head, especially of the face, due to tubercular leprosy: from the fancied leonine aspect produced by it.—**Leontiasis ossea,** nodular enlargement of the bones of the head and face.

leopard, *n.*—**Clouded leopard.** Same as *clouded tiger* (which see, under *tiger*).

leopardite (lep'ärd-īt), *n.* [*leopard* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained feldspathic quartzite, or quartz-porphyry, spotted with oxid of manganese, occurring in North Carolina.

leopard-lizard (lep'ärd-liz″ärd), *n.* A large, spotted species of lizard, *Crotaphytus wislizenii,* common on the dry plains of the western United States from Nevada to Texas.

leopard-mackerel (lep'ärd-mak″e-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Cybium guttatum,* of East Indian seas.

leopard-marmot (lep'ärd-mär″mọt), *n.* A book-name for the 13-lined spermophile, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus.*

leopard-plant (lep'ärd-plant), *n.* See ★*Erythrochæte.*

leopard-rock (lep'ärd-rok), *n.* A metamorphosed augite-syenite, characterized by oval spots of granular feldspar encircled by dark-green augite: associated with apatite veins of Ontario.

leopard-shark (lep'ärd-shärk), *n.* A shark, *Scylliorhinus canicula,* a small species abundant in the Mediterranean and vicinity: so named from the spots. See *cat-shark.*

leopard-tree (lep'ärd-trē), *n.* The spotted-tree, *Flindersia maculosa.* See *Flindersia.*

leopold (lē'ọ-pōld), *n.* 1. The gold ducat of Lorraine, under Duke Leopold (1690–97).—2. A Belgian gold coin with an issue-value of 25 francs.

leopoldino (lā″ō-pōl-dē'nō), *n.* [It.] A Tuscan silver coin of the value of 5 paoli.

Leotia (lē-ō'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1751), < Gr. λεῖος, smooth (λειότης, smoothness).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi having stalked gelatinous, more or less irregular-shaped ascocarps, and hyaline elongate spores. *L. lubrica* is a common species, of a greenish-yellow color.

lepachys (le-pak'is), *n.* [From *Lepachys,* an untenable genus name, < Gr. λεπίς, a scale, + παχύς, thick; in allusion to the thickened apex of the receptacular bracts.] Any species of *Ratibida,* a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ,* especially *R. columnaris.* See ★*Ratibida.*

Lepadocrinus (lep-a-dok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπάς, limpet, + κρίνον, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A very peculiar genus of cystids, of the family *Callocystidæ,* with oval or pyriform calyx, consisting of 20 plates (arranged in five rows) and a column which consists of two parts, thereby differing from all other associated genera. The genus occurs in the Upper Silurian of North America.

lepamine (lep'a-min), *n.* [*lep*(*idine*) + *amine.*] A colorless liquid, $C_{20}H_{32}N_2$, prepared from isoamyl iodide and lepidine. It boils at 275° C.

lepard, *n.* A simplified spelling of *leopard.*

lepargylic (lep-är-jil'ik), *a.* [Gr. λεπ(ίς), scale, + ἄργυ(ρος), silver, + *-l-* + *-ic.* The acid crystallizes in white leaflets.] Same as ★*azelaic* (acid).

Lepargyrea (lep-är-jī-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), < Gr. λεπίς, scale, + ἀργύρεος, silvery. The name alludes to the character of the leaf-surface in the type species, *L. argentea.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Elæagnaceæ.* See *Shepherdia.*

leper[1] (lep'ėr), *v. t.* [*leper*[1], *n.*] To strike with leprosy; leperize; taint with leprosy.

Leperditia (lep-ėr-dit'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Leperdit.*] A genus of fossil ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Leperditiidæ,* characterized by oblong unequal valves with straight dorsal edge and rounded ventral outline, overlapping ventral edge of the right valve, eye-tubercle, and subcentral interior muscular imprint. The genus extends from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

Leperiza (lep-e-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), < Gr. λεπίς, scale, + ῥίζα, root.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ.* See *Urceolina.*

Lepeta (lep'ē-tä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1847).] The typical genus of the family *Lepetidæ.*

Lepetidæ (le-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepeta* + *-idæ.*] A family of docoglossate gastropods in which the ctenidia, pallial branchiæ, and eyes are absent. It contains the genus *Lepeta.*

Lepidaster (lep-i-das'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς, scale, + ἀστήρ, star.] A Silurian genus of the asteroid *Echinodermata,* belonging to the order *Cryptozonia.* It has a rather large disk and 13 arms, and its lower side is covered by imbricating plates which run in two series alongside the ambulacral furrows.

Lepidechinus (lep″i-de-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin.] A genus of fossil echinoids or sea-urchins which belong to the family *Archæocidaridæ.* It possesses narrow ambulacra, consisting of two series of imbricating plates and broad interambulacra. The genus is found in the Devonian and Carboniferous of North America.

Lepidesthes (lep-i-des'thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + ἐσθής, dress.] A genus of echinoids or sea-urchins of the family *Melonitidæ,* characterized by having a large test and broad ambulacra consisting of eight to eighteen columns of small imbricating plates. The genus is found in the Subcarboniferous rocks of North America.

lepidine[1] (lep'i-din), *n.* [?L. *lepidus,* fine, neat, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound,

$$C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}\text{CH}\\ \text{N:CH.CH:CCH}_3\end{matrix}>,$$

obtained by the distillation of cinchonine with potassium hydroxid; py-4-methylquinoline. It has an odor of quinoline, melts below 0° C., and boils at 261–263° C. Also called *quinolepidine.*

lepidine[2] (lep'i-din), *a.* [Gr. λεπίς (*-ιδ-*), scale, + *-ine*[1].] Scaly.

Lepidion (le-pid'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale.] A genus of fishes related to the codfish, found in deep water in both the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

Lepidocentrus (lep″i-dō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + κέντρον, center.] A genus of Devonian echinoids or sea-urchins which belong to the family *Archæocidaridæ,* characterized by 5 to 11 columns of interambulacral plates and very narrow ambulacra which continue beyond the peristomial margin to the true mouth.

Lepidocoleus (lep″i-dō-kō'lē-us), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + κολεός, sheath.] A very primitive Paleozoic genus of cirriped crustaceans belonging to the family *Lepidocoleidæ.* It is characterized by the elongate, blade-shaped form of the shell, which is composed of two series of plates interlocking on the dorsal edge but only in apposition on the ventral edge.

Lepidodendraceæ (lep″i-dō-den-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Lepidodendron* + *-aceæ.*] A family of Paleozoic fossil plants of the order *Lycopodiales,* typified by the genus *Lepidodendron* (which see). Several other genera have been described, as *Knorria, Halonia, Ulodendron,* etc., which, however, are now believed to represent so many parts or aspects of *Lepidodendron;* but *Lepidophloios* seems to be a distinct genus. The roots belong to *Stigmaria,* but do not constitute all that is included under that name. See all the above terms.

lepidodendrid (lep″i-dō-den'drid), *n.* Same as ★*lepidophyte.*

Lepidogobius (lep″i-dō-gō'bi-us), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + NL. *Gobius.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Gobiidæ,* found on the west coast of North America.

Lepidomeda (lep-i-dom'e-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + NL. *Meda.*] A genus of minnows found in Arizona.

lepidophyte (lep'i-dō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + φυτόν, plant.] Any fossil plant of the great group supposed to represent the ancestors of the modern order *Lycopodiales,* including the families *Lepidodendraceæ, Sigillariaceæ, Bothrodendraceæ,* etc., or Paleozoic scale-trees.

lepidophytic (lep″i-dō-fit'ik), *a.* Belonging or relating to the lepidophytes.

lepidoporphyrin (lep″i-dō-pôr'fi-rin), *n.* [*lepido*(*tic*) + Gr. πορφύρα, purple, + *-in*[2].] A purple product which results from the yellow pigment in the wings and excrement of butterflies (lepidotic acid) on warming with dilute sulphuric acid.

Lepidopsetta (lep″i-dop-set'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπίς (λεπιδ-), scale, + ψῆττα, flounder.] A genus of flounders found on the Pacific coast of the United States. See *Pleuronectidæ,* with cut.

lepidopteric (lep″i-dop-ter'ik), *a.* [*Lepidoptera* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from *Lepidoptera.*—**Lepidopteric acid,** a derivative of uric acid which forms the green pigment found in several lepidopterous insects. It is converted into uric acid by prolonged boiling in hydrochloric acid.

lepidopterological (lep-i-dop″tẹ-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to lepidopterology.

lepidopterologist (lep-i-dop-tẹ-rol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *lepidopterist.*

lepidopterology (lep-i-dop-tẹ-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *Lepidoptera* + Gr. *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] That branch of entomology which treats of the *Lepidoptera*, or butterflies and moths.

lepidosis, *n.* 2. A scaly outgrowth; specifically, the 'horn' on the nose of the sand-viper, *Vipera ammodytes.*



Side view of head of sand-viper (*Vipera ammodytes*), showing the nasal horn, or lepidosis.

Lepidospermæ (lep″i-dō-spėr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1904), ‹ Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), scale, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A class of fossil plants of the phylum *Pteridospermaphyta* (*Cycadofilices*). They have the external aspect of lepidophytes, but bear seeds instead of macrospores. The genus *Lyginodendron*, which is now known to have borne the seeds called *Lagenostoma*, seems to belong to this class.

Lepidosternidæ (lep″i-dō-stėr′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Lepidosternon* + *-idæ*.] A division of the *Amphisbænidæ*, or footless lizards, formed by Gray for the reception of the genus *Lepidosternon* and its relatives.

lepidosternoid (lep″i-dō-stėr′noid), *a.* [*Lepidosternon* + *-oid.*] Relating to or having the characters of *Lepidosternon*, a genus of *Amphisbænidæ.*

lepidotic (lep-i-dot′ik), *a.* [*lepido(p)t(er)ic.*] Noting an acid, similar to uric acid, said to be present in the pigments of many species of *Lepidoptera.*

lepidotrichium (lep″i-dō-trik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *lepidotrichia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), scale, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] One of the rays that form the fins of the bony fishes.

In Teleostomi (bony fishes and ganoids), on the other hand, we find small unjointed, horny rays (actinotrichia) on the edges of the fins, which are probably remnants of the ceratotrichia, and, in addition, branched, bony *lepidotrichia*, developed externally to the actinotrichia, and in primitive forms closely resembling the body-scales.
Nature, May 5, 1904, p. 13.

Lepidotus (lep-i-dō′tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπιδωτός*, scaled, scaly, ‹ *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the family *Semionotidæ*, characterized by thick, deeply imbricating scales with more or less produced overlapping edges, and numerous hemispherical successional teeth which make a revolution of 180° in passing from the incipient to the mature condition. The genus ranges from the Keuper to the Lower Cretaceous, and is widespread in Europe, India, Siberia, and Brazil.

Lepiota (lep-i-ō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), irreg. ‹ Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear. The name refers to the scales on the pileus.] A large genus of agaricaceous fungi having a fleshy pileus, white spores, and an annulate stipe. Over 250 species, distributed throughout the world, have been described. *L. procera*, the parasol mushroom, is a large and beautiful edible species which has a movable annulus.



Parasol Mushroom (*Lepiota procera*). One fourth natural size.

lepismatid (le-pis′ma-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the thysanurous family *Lepismatidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lepismatidæ.* Also *lepismid.*

lepismid (le-pis′mid), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*lepismatid.*

Lepisosteidæ (lep″i-sos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Lepisosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of freshwater ganoid fishes commonly known as the garpikes, which are found in North America and China.

Lepisosteus (lep-i-sos′tẹ-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. *λεπίς*, scale, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of ganoid fishes which inhabit fresh waters of North America and China, and are commonly known as garpikes.

lepocytode (lep-ō-sī′tōd), *n.* [Gr. *λέπος*, scale, + *κυτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *lepocyte. De Bary.*

lepolite (lep′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *λέπος*, scale, + *λίθος*, stone.] A gray to pink variety of anorthite from Finland which occurs in complex crystals. Lindsayite (lindesite, or linseite) is a somewhat altered variety.

Lepominæ (lep-ō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Lepomis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sunfishes.

Lepophidium (lep-ō-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λέπος*, scale, + *Ophidium.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ;* the cusk-eels: found in deep water on both coasts of America.

Leporidæ, *n. pl.* Somewhat over 150 species and subspecies of this family have been described, just about one half the number being from North America, where the geographic and climatic conditions are favorable for the production of local races. They have been divided, by Dr. Lyon, into 10 genera: *Lepus, Oryctolagus, Sylvilagus, Limnolagus, Brachylagus, Pronolagus, Romerolagus, Nesolagus, Caprolagus*, and *Pentalagus.* The most remarkable of these are *Romerolagus*, which has long clavicles and resembles the pikas somewhat, and the heavily built *Pentalagus* from the Loochoo Islands.

leporine, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *leporide.*

lepospondylous (lep-ō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [Gr. *λέπος*, a husk, scale, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] Having vertebræ consisting of a thin shell of bone surrounding the notochord, a type found in some extinct batrachians.

leprarin (lep′rạ-rin), *n.* [*Lepraria* + *in*2.] A colorless bitter compound, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$, contained in the lichen *Lepraria latebratum.*

leprolin (lep′rō-lin), *n.* A toxin which is obtained from cultures of the leprosy bacillus.

leprologist (lep-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [*leprolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who devotes special attention to the study of leprosy.

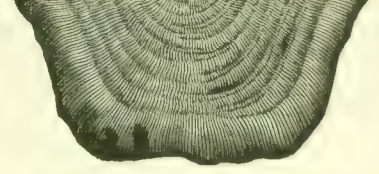
leprology (lep-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The pathological study of leprosy.

leproma (le-prō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lepromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ *lepra* + *-oma.*] One of the tubercles which occur in leprosy.

leprosin (lep′rō-sin), *n.* [See *leprosy.*] A substance, analogous to tuberculin, said to have been prepared from a pure culture of the leprosy bacillus.

leprosy, *n.*— **Anesthetic leprosy.** Same as *lepra nervorum* (which see, under *lepra*, 1).— **Leprosy bacillus.** See ★*bacillus.*— **Lombardian leprosy.** Same as *pellagra.*— **Tubercular leprosy.** Same as *lepra tuberculosa* (which see, under *lepra*, 1).

Leptæna (lep-tē′nä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *-aina*, a fem. suffix.] A genus of extinct brachiopods of the family *Strophomenidæ*,



Leptæna rhomboidalis Wilckens. Silurian.
(From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology.")

characterized by convexo-concave shells, the flatter portions of which are covered with corrugations and wrinkles. It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous, and is very common in certain formations.

leptænoid (lep-tē′noid), *a.* [*Leptæna* + *-oid.*] Resembling or related to the brachiopod *Leptæna.*

Leptagonus (lep-tag′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, small, + NL. *Agonus.*] A genus of agonoid fishes of the North Pacific Ocean.

Leptamnium (lep-tam′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, small, + *ἀμνίον*, a bowl for sacrificial blood. The calyx resembles a cup.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Orobanchaceæ.* See *Epiphegus.*

Leptictidæ (lep-tik′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Leptictis* + *-idæ*.] A family of small, extinct insectivorous mammals, having trituberculate molars: found from the Eocene to the Oligocene of North America. *Gill*, 1872.

Leptictis (lep-tik′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, small, + *ἰκτις*, weasel.] A genus of small *Insectivores* from the Oligocene (White River) of North America.

Leptilon (lep′ti-lon), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, small, delicate.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ.* It is closely related to *Erigeron*, but has very small panicled heads, with ray-flowers not longer than the diameter of the disk. There are about 20 species, natives of America and Asia. The name was originally applied to *Leptilon divaricatum*, the dwarf fleabane of the eastern United States. *L. Canadense*, the horseweed or Canada fleabane, is the best-known species. See *horseweed.*

Leptocampyli (lep-tō-kam′pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] A suborder of Jurassic or Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods, characterized by peculiar crenulated ornamentation, discoidal shells, and extremely complex sutures with much reduced saddles and excessively developed lobes.

leptocephalia (lep″tō-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *leptocephaly.*

leptocephalid (lep-tō-sef′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Leptocephalidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Leptocephalidæ.*

leptocephalous (lep-tō-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *leptocephalic.*

leptocerid (lep-tos′ẹ-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the trichopterous family *Leptoceridæ.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Leptoceridæ.*

leptochlorite (lep-tō-klō′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *χλωρός*, green, + *-ite.*] A name proposed by Tschermak for those members of the chlorite group which commonly occur in fine scales or indistinctly fibrous forms. See also ★*orthochlorite.*

leptoclase (lep′tō-klās), *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *κλᾶσις*, fracture.] A name proposed by A. Daubrée for the smallest fractures or cracks in rocks. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 658.

Leptoclinus (lep-tok′li-nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + NL. *Clinus.*] A genus of blennioid fishes found in arctic seas.

Leptocœlia (lep-tō-sē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A genus of extinct *Brachiopoda* with plicated shallow valves and an internal spiralium. The genus is widespread throughout the world in the faunas of the early Devonian.

Leptoconger (lep-tō-kong′gėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + L. *conger.*] A genus of eels of the family *Muræsocidæ*, found in West Indian waters.

Leptocottus (lep-tō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + NL. *Cottus.*] A genus of cottoid fishes found on the Pacific coast of North America.

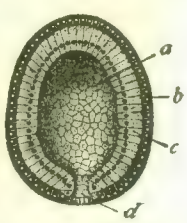
Leptodera intestinalis or **stercoralis,** synonyms for the more common term *Strongyloides intestinalis*, an intestinal parasite occasionally found in man.

leptodermia (lep-tō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Fineness or delicacy of the skin.

leptodermic (lep-tō-dėr′mik), *a.* Having a thin skin; relating to leptodermia.

leptodermous (lep-tō-dėr′mus), *a.* Leptodermic: specifically, in *bot.*, thin-coated: applied especially to the capsules of mosses.

leptogastrula (lep-tō-gas′trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *leptogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹ Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, small, + NL. *gastrula.*] In *embryol.*, a gastrula, like that of *Amphioxus*, which has no food-yolk in the gastrocele and in which the entoderm consists of a simple layer of cells.



Leptogastrula.

The fully formed gastrula of *Amphioxus* bisected horizontally: the ventral half is represented as seen from above. Magnified. (After Hatschek.) *a*, gastrocele; *b*, ectoderm; *c*, entoderm; *d*, blastopore. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

leptoid (lep′toid), *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, + *-oid.*] A cell of an alga which is differentiated in some way from the surrounding cells.

leptom (lep′tom), *n.* [See *leptome.*] A specialized conducting tissue in marine algæ, whose function it is to transmit organic nitrogenous substances.

The tissue developed to meet the demands for conduction in such cases always shows some of the characters described. It is known as *leptom*, each constituent cell being a leptoid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 409.

leptomatic (lep-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [NL. **leptoma* (*t-*) + *-ic.* See *leptome.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the value of leptome.

The primary leptome is no longer visible, but three secondary *leptomatic* strands have become developed outside each of the primary and secondary rays of hadrome. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Sept., 1907, p. 246.

leptomeningeal (lep″tō-mē-nin′jē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, + μῆνιγξ, membrane, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the pia mater and the arachnoid membrane.

leptomeninx (lep-tō-mē′ningks), *n.* The singular of *leptomeninges*.

leptomere (lep′tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, + μέρος, part.] One of the innumerable minute particles of which Asclepiades supposed the body to be composed.

Leptomeria, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A delicacy of bodily structure.

Leptomitaceæ (lep″tō-mī-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptomitus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fungi of the order *Saprolegniales:* named from the genus *Leptomitus*.

Leptomitus (lep-tom′i-tus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. λεπτόμιτος, of fine threads, < λεπτός, thin, + μίτος, thread (filament).] A genus of aquatic fungi, typical of the family *Leptomitaceæ*, containing the single species *L. lacteus*, which occurs on the bottoms of watercourses and on submerged branches, etc.

Leptonacea (lep-tō-nā′sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτόν, the small intestine, neut. of λεπτός, thin, small.] A superfamily of teleodesmaceous pelecypods which is characterized by having the incurrent and excurrent openings between the mantle-lobes at opposite ends of the body. It comprises Tertiary and recent species, and numerous commensal and parasitic forms.

leptonacean (lep-tō-nā′shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Leptonacea*.

II. *n.* A mollusk of the superfamily *Leptonacea*.

leptopellic (lep-tō-pel′ik), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, + πέλλα, bowl (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by narrowness of the pelvis; dolichopelvic. *Brinton*, Races and Peoples, p. 49.

Leptophidium (lep-tō-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, + ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις, serpent.] A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ*, found in deep water on both coasts of North America.

leptophonia (lep-tō-fō′ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + φωνή, sound, voice.] Weakness or thinness of voice.

leptophonic (lep-tō-fon′ik), *a.* [*leptophonia* + *-ic*.] Having a voice of small volume or carrying power; pertaining to leptophonia.

leptophyllous (lep-tō-fil′us), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, slender, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having slender leaves.

leptoprosope, *n.* 2. A leptoprosopic skull or individual.

leptoprosopous (lep-tō-pros′ō-pus), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, + πρόσωπον, face, + *-ous*.] In *anthrop.*, having a skull with a facial index of 90 and over. [German anthropologists.] See *leptoprosopic*.

leptoprosopy (lep-tō-pros′ō-pi), *n.* [*leptoprosop-ous* + *-y*[3].] The quality or condition of being leptoprosopous. *W. R. Macdonell*, in Biometrika, March–July, 1904, p. 214.

leptopterous (lep-top′tẹ-rus), *a.* Having small, fine, delicate wings. *Encyc. Dict.*

Leptopuccinia (lep″tō-puk-sin′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + NL. *Puccinia*.] A division of the genus *Puccinia*, proposed by Schroeter to include those species which form only teleutospores.

leptorrhinian, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person or race having narrow nasal bones. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 63.

Leptosphæria (lep-tō-sfē′ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and De Notaris, 1863), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Pleosporaceæ*. The perithecia are small at first and embedded in the host, but finally become more or less superficial. The spores are elongate, three or more septate, and colored. Nearly 500 species have been described. *L. Doliolum* and many other species are found on dead herbaceous stems. *L. Tritici* and a few other species are regarded as the cause of certain plant-diseases.

Leptospondyli (lep-tō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + σπόνδυλος, vertebra.] A subgenus of the stegocephalous *Amphibia* having a persistent notochord inclosed in constricted bony cylinders and simple conical hollow teeth. The group includes chiefly small lizards from the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

leptospondylous (lep-tō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [*Leptospondyl-us* + *-ous*.] Having the notochordal characters of the genus *Leptospondylus*.

leptosporangium (lep″tō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *leptosporangia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + NL. *sporangium*.] A sporangium of the leptosporangiate ferns, that is, one derived from a single epidermal cell.

leptostaphyline (lep-tō-staf′i-lin), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, + σταφυλή, the uvula.] In *anthrop.*, having a skull with a narrow palate the width of which is 80 per cent. or less of its length.

leptostaphylinic (lep″tō-staf-i-lin′ik), *a.* Same as ★*leptostaphyline*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1901, p. 258.

leptostaphyly (lep-tō-staf′i-li), *n.* [*leptostaphyl-ine* + *-y*[3].] The quality or condition of being leptostaphyline. *W. R. Macdonell*, in Biometrika, March–July, 1904, p. 237.

leptostracous (lep-tos′trā-kus), *a.* [Gr. λεπτός, thin, + ὄστρακον, shell.] Having a thin shell, as *Nebalia*.

Leptostroma (lep-tō-strō′mă), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + στρῶμα, layer (see *stroma*).] A genus of fungi, typical of the family *Leptostromataceæ*, having dimidiate pycnidia which suggest a thin stroma, whence the name. The pycnidia open by a more or less elongate slit. The spores are hyaline and one-celled. The species occur chiefly on dead leaves and stems. *L. punctiforme* is regarded as a parasite on leaves of the willow, rose, etc.

Leptostromataceæ (lep″tō-strō-mā-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptostroma* (*Leptostromat-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Sphæropsidales*, characterized by the dimidiate or shield-shaped pycnidia.

Leptostrophia (lep-tō-strō′fi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + στροφή, a turning, < στρέφειν, turn, twist.] A genus of Devonian *Brachiopoda* of the family *Strophomenidæ*, remarkable for its large plano-convex or flat shells. It has two pustulose diverging ridges in the pedicel-valve which bound the sides of the muscular area, and broad and flabellate cardinal scars.

Leptothyrium (lep-tō-thī′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1823), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, + θυρεός, an oblong shield.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the family *Leptostromataceæ*, closely related to *Leptostroma*, from which it differs chiefly in the irregular manner in which the pycnidia rupture. About 100 species have been described, mostly found on leaves. *L. acerinum* occurs on maple leaves in Europe.

leptynite (lep′ti-nīt), *n.* [F. *leptynite* (Haüy, 1822), irreg. < Gr. λεπτύνειν, grow thin, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, same as *granulite*.

leren, *n.* See ★*lleren*.

lern, lernd, lerning. Simplified spellings of *learn, learned, learning*.

lerpamylum (lėr-pam′i-lum), *n.* [*lerp* + Gr. ἄμυλον, fine flour.] A compound resembling manna, said to be present in lerp, the sweet exudation of the leaves of the Australian mallee, *Eucalyptus dumosa*.

lerp-insect (lėrp′in″sekt), *n.* Any one of a number of Australian homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ* whose larval cases are composed of a secretion known as 'lerp' or 'laap' and are eaten by the natives. The genera *Spondyliaspis* and *Cardiaspis* are especially noted.

lerret (ler′it), *n.* [Also *lerrett, lerrit;* etym. unknown.] A boat of great strength, built for the heavy seas: used about the Isle of Portland.

> The trip in the stern of the *lerret* had quite refreshed her. *T. Hardy*, Trumpet-Major, xxxiv.

leshalom (le-shä-lōm′), *n.* [Heb. (Yiddish, l'shō'lem): *le*, prep. to, unto, + *shalōm*, lit. peace.] A toast among the Jews. The one who treats says (in Yiddish), "*lehayim.*" The reply is, "*lesholem,*" "unto peace," equivalent to "your welfare." Sometimes both terms are used: as, "*lehayim u-lesholem,*" "to your life and peace."

lesion, *n.*—**Trophic lesion,** a morbid change due to alteration in the blood supply of the part, which causes a disturbance of nutrition.

Lesquerella (les-kẹ-rel′ă), *n.* [NL. (Watson, 1888), named in honor of Leo *Lesquereux*, an American botanist of Swiss birth.] A genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. See *Vesicaria* and *bladder-pod*, 2.

lessive (le-sēv′), *n.* [F. *lessive*, < L. *lixiva*, lye.] An adopted French name for lye: used mainly for an alkaline lye with soap, employed in washing.

lesson-piece (les′n-pēs), *n.* A piece of material on which to practice needlework. *N. E. D.*

leste (lās′tā), *n.* [Pg. *leste*, east wind: *l'*, the, *este*, east: see *east*.] The dry, hot, and dusty east wind of the Madeira Islands in the winter season.

lestiwarite (les-ti-wä′rīt), *n.* [*Lestiware*, Finland, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phanerocrystalline granular syenite composed of microperthite, with very subordinate amounts of pyroxene or amphibole. These rocks have also been called syenite-haplites, and are associated with nephelite-syenite in Norway and Finland. *Rosenbusch*, 1896.

Lestrigon (les-trī′gon), *n.*; pl. *Lestrigones* (les-trig′ō-nēz). [An early modern E. spelling of *Lestrygon*, < L. *Læstrȳgon, Lestrȳgon*, < Gr. Λαιστρυγών, pl. Λαιστρυγόνες, a legendary people.] In *Gr. legend*, one of a race of cannibal giants mentioned in Homer's Odyssey; hence, any inhuman monster.

Lestrigonian† (les-tri-gō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Læstrygonius*, < Gr. Λαιστρυγόνιος, < Λαιστρυγόνες: see ★*Lestrigon*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lestrigones.

II. *n.* Same as ★*Lestrigon*.

Lesueuria (les-ū-ū′ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < *Lesueur*, a French naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Lesueuridæ*. *Milne-Edwards*.

Lesueuridæ (les-ū-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lesueuria* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate ctenophorans having the lobes and the lobe-windings of the vessels rudimentary, and the auricles long and ribbon-shaped. It contains the genus *Lesueuria*.

let[1], *v. t.*—**To let draw** (*naut.*), to slack away the sheets of the head-sails when tacking ship, so as to let the clues travel across the deck ready to be sheeted down again to leeward when on the new tack.—**To let go and haul** (*naut.*), when tacking a square-rigged vessel, to let go the fore-bowline and lee-head braces, and to haul around the head-yards.—**To let go by the run** (*naut.*). Same as *to let run* (which see, under *run*[1]).—**To let go under foot** (*naut.*), to let go (the anchor) so that it drops and remains directly beneath the hawse-pipe.—**To let in,** (*a*) To fit, as one timber or plank into another.—**To let into.** (*b*) To pitch into; 'go for.' [Slang.]—**To let off.** (*a*) To lease in portions; let. [Eng.] (*b*) In *cricket*, to miss a chance of catching (a batsman) out.—**To let** (one) **down gently,** to let one know something derogatory to himself (letting him down to a lower plane of self-esteem) without damaging his self-respect; spare.—**To let one's self go,** to abandon self-restraint; allow imagination, animal spirits, or emotion full course. [Colloq.]

> He fretted under the severe drudgery of copying plaster casts, and yearned "*to let himself go*" in a color way, . . . and so, . . . he set himself to painting that which his fancy dictated.
> *J. C. Van Dyke*, Modern French Masters, p. 133.

let[2], *n.* 2. In *lawn-tennis, hand-tennis*, and other games played with a net, a service-ball which strikes the top of the net and then goes into the proper court; also, any unforeseen or accidental hindrance of a like nature which the umpire may on appeal so designate.

Let., Lett. Abbreviations of *Lettish*.

let-down (let′doun), *n.* A blow to one's self-esteem; a 'come-down'; a circumstance calculated to let one down, or to act as a drawback. [Colloq.]

Lethal chamber, a chamber filled with noxious gases in which animals are put to death painlessly.—**Lethal coefficient.** See ★*coefficient*.

lethality, *n.* 2. Mortality.

lethalize (lē′thal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lethalized*, ppr. *lethalizing*. [*lethal* + *-ize*.] To put to death by placing in a lethal chamber.

Letharchus (lē-thär′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λήθεσθαι, λανθάνειν, escape notice, + ἀρχός, rectum. The anal fin is wanting.] A genus of ophichthyoid eels found in rather deep water on the Florida coast.

letheomania (lē″thē-ō-mā′ni-ă), *n.* [Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness, + μανία, madness.] Addiction to a narcotic drug.

lether[2]**, lethern.** Simplified spellings of *leather, leathern*.

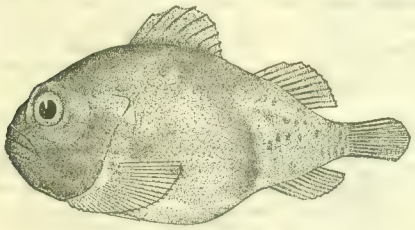
lethiferal (lē-thif′e-ral), *a.* [L. *lethum*, prop. *letum*, death, + *ferre*, bear, + *-al*[1].] Death-bringing; deadly; fatal.

> A singular loadstone for theologians, also, is the Beast of the Apocalypse, whereof, in the course of my studies, I have noted two hundred and three several interpretations, each *lethiferal* to all the rest.
> *J. R. Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vii.

lethomania, *n.* See ★*letheomania*.

Lethostole (le-thos′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λήθεσθαι, escape notice, + στολή, stole.] A genus of atherinoid fishes found in fresh waters of Mexico.

Lethotremus (le-thot′rē-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λήθεσθαι*, escape notice, + *τρῆμα*, aperture.] A



Lethotremus muticus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

genus of fishes of the family *Cyclopteridæ*, found on the north Pacific coast of North America.

letificant (lē-tif′i-kant), *a.* [L. *lætificans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *lætificare*, make glad: see *letificate*.] Tending to stimulate or make cheerful: said of a medicine.

let-off, *n.* 3. A festive occasion; a let-off of youthful spirits.—4. Part of a property which is leased or let off. [Eng.]—5. A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; for example, in *cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get the batsman out when he has the opportunity. *N. E. D.*

Lett, *n.* 2. The Lettish language; Lettic. See *Lettish*.

letten (let′en), *p. a.* Let; rented; leased. [Rare.]

Lettenkohle (let′en-kō″lę), *n.* [G., < *letten*, loam, + *kohle*, coal.] In *geol.*, a division of the Keuper in the Triassic system in Germany. The name, though usually applied to the formation otherwise termed the *Kohlenkeuper*, has special reference to the thin seams of earthy coal which this formation contains.

letter[3], *n.*—**Before the letter** or **before letters.** See *proof before letter*, under *proof*.—**Chromatic letter.** Same as *chromatic type*.—**Letter of absolution,** in *eccles. law*, a writing whereby formerly an abbot dismissed a monk to another religious order.—**Letter of indication.** See ★*indication*.—**Letter of recall,** an official notice from one government to another, that an ambassador or other diplomatic representative sent by the former to the latter has been recalled.—**Letter of recredentials,** an official communication in reply to a ★*letter of recall* (which see). It is delivered to the recalled representative by the government to which he is accredited and addressed to the executive of the representative's country.—**Letters of safe-conduct,** in *law*, passports issued under the great seal of England to citizens of a country at war with her, whereby the bearers and their merchandise were free from molestation. English ambassadors can now issue passports having equal value.—**Letters of supplement.** See *supplement*.—**Letters requisitory.** Same as *letters rogatory* (which see). [Rare.]—**Night letter,** a telegraphic message of 50 words or less sent at a special (low) rate, if received before midnight, for delivery on the morning of the next business day.—**To affect the letter,** to devote oneself to alliteration.

> I will something *affect the letter*, for it argues facility.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

letter-ballot (let′ėr-bal″ọt), *n.* See ★*ballot*[1].

letter-bound (let′ėr-bound), *a.* Bound by the letter and not the spirit of a law, a text, etc.

letter-card (let′ėr-kärd), *n.* A card (not a postal card) which can be closed, stamped, and sent as a letter.

letter-head, *n.* 3. A postage-stamp. [Dialect, Eng.]

letter-high (let′ėr-hī), *a.* In *printing*, descriptive of an engraving in relief, properly mounted, as high as the type about it.

lettering, *n.* 3. Specifically, in *bookbinding*, the act or process of affixing the alphabetical letters to the notched front margin of an indexed book; also, the addition of the name of the book on its back.

lettering-block (let′ėr-ing-blok), *n.* The stamp, usually of engraved brass, which contains the letters stamped on the cover of a book.

lettering-book (let′ėr-ing-bůk), *n.* A draftsman's, card-writer's, or sign-painter's sample-book, showing styles and varieties of letters used in lettering and (sometimes) also the conventional signs used in map-making, surveys, etc.

lettering-pen (let′ėr-ing-pen), *n.* A steel or quill pen adapted to making letters for signs or on cards and maps.

lettering-templet (let′ėr-ing-tem″plet), *n.* A guide used in making letters on cards, signs, or maps with a pen or pencil. It is marked with the letters that can be formed with each of the angles in which the guide is cut.

lettering-triangle (let′ėr-ing-trī″ang-gl), *n.* A form of lettering-templet.

lettiga (le-tē′gä), *n.* [It. *lettiga*, *lettica*, < L. *lectica*, a litter, sedan: see *litter*, *n.*] A kind of sedan-chair, for two persons, who sit facing each other: carried on long poles by two mules. *W. Irving*, in Life and Letters, I. 114.

Lettonian (le-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Lettish*.

lettuce, *n.*—**American lettuce.** Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*).—**Arrow-leaved lettuce,** *Lactuca sagittifolia*, of eastern North America, the lanceolate-acuminate stem-leaves of which are sessile with a sagittate clasping base.—**Canada** or **Canadian lettuce.** Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*).—**Canker-lettuce,** the round-leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*.—**Florida lettuce,** *Lactuca Floridana*, of the eastern and southern United States, with blue flowers and lyrate-pinnatifid leaves.—**Hairy lettuce.** Same as *red wood* ★*lettuce*.—**Indian lettuce.** (*b*) Same as *miner's* ★*lettuce*.—**Liverwort-lettuce.** Same as *canker-*★*lettuce*.—**Miner's lettuce,** *Claytonia perfoliata*, an annual American plant, ranging from British Columbia to Mexico and now established at one locality in Ohio. It is remarkable for the pair of large, connate upper leaves forming a cup out of which the panicle rises. It is used by the Indians as a salad plant and has long been grown in England for this use.—**Red wood lettuce,** *Lactuca hirsuta* of the eastern and southern United States, having reddish-yellow flowers, more or less hairy stems, and sinuate pinnatifid leaves. The involucre is often red or purple.—**Spanish lettuce.** Same as *miner's* ★*lettuce*.—**Tall lettuce.** Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*).—**Tall blue lettuce,** *Lactuca spicata* of eastern North America, a tall, blue-flowered species with large, deeply pinnatifid or lobed leaves.—**Western lettuce,** *Lactuca Ludoviciana*, of the prairies and plains of the western United States. It is a biennial plant with spinulose-denticulate leaves and showy yellow heads, the rays reflexed.



Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*). One third natural size.

lettuce-shark (let′is-shärk), *n.* See *shark-moth*.

lettuce-water (let′is-wâ″tėr), *n.* A decoction of crushed lettuce-leaves.

leubra, *n.* Same as ★*lubra*.

Leucæthiop, *n.* See ★*Leucethiop*.

leucæthiopia, *n.* See ★*leucethiopia*.

leucæthiopic, *a.* See ★*leucethiopic*.

leucaniid (lū-kā′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Leucaniidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Leucaniidæ*.

Leucascidæ (lū-kas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucascus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocœlous calcareous sponges having the flagellated chambers branched and opening into the exhalant canals which converge toward the oscula, the outer ends being covered over by a dermal poriferous membrane, and the skeleton being composed of irregular radiate spicules. It includes the genus *Leucascus*.

Leucascus (lū-kas′kus), *n.* [NL. (Dendy, 1892), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ἀσκός*, a bag.] The typical genus of the family *Leucascidæ*.

leucaurin (lū-kâ′rin), *n.* A colorless compound, $CH(C_6H_4^4OH)_3$, prepared by the reduction of aurin by means of zinc dust and sodium hydroxid. It crystallizes in prisms and is readily reconverted into aurin. Also called *triphenylolmethane*.

leucein (lū′sē-in), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ein*.] One of a group of substances related to the leucins, but differing from them in having two atoms of hydrogen less: they are possibly amido-acrylic acids.

Leucethiop (lū-sē′thi-op), *n.* [L. *Leucæthiopes*, otherwise *Leucocæthiopes*, and *Leucœ Æthiopes*, 'white Ethiops,' < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *Αἰθίοπες*, Ethiopians: see *Ethiop*.] 1. One of a people located by Pliny south of the Mauritanian Getulians: identified by some authors as the nanistic people of the northern Sahara.—2. [*l. c.*] An albino negro; also, more generally, an albino.

leucethiopia (lū-sē-thi-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL. *leucæthiopia*, < *leucothiop*, *n.*, 2.] Albinism occurring in negroes.

leucethiopic (lū-sē-thi-ō′pik), *a.* [*leucæthiop* + *-ic*.] Characterized, as a negro, by leucethiopia or albinism.

leucic (lū′sik), *a.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to leucin or leucic acid.—**Leucic acid,** a colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH(OH)COOH$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on leucin. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 73° C., and sublimes at 100° C. Also called *2-hexanolic acid*.

leucinic (lū-sin′ik), *a.* [*leucin* + *-ic*.] Derived from leucin: as, *leucinic* acid.

leucinosis (lū-si-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucin* + *-osis*.] Acute yellow atrophy of the liver, in which there is an excessive production of leucin.

leucite, *n.* 1. This mineral has been shown by C. Klein (1903) to be an essential constituent of the meteoric stone which fell at Schafstädt, in Saxony, in June, 1861. It is associated with anorthite and augite in a brown, glassy ground-mass, and this type has been named *leucituranolite*. Leucite probably also occurs in the Pavlovka meteoric stone (1882).

2. A small yellowish body found in the cotyledons of a germinating plant that has not been exposed to sunlight.

leucitis (lū-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-itis*.] Same as *sclerotitis*.

leucitophyric (lū″si-tō-fir′ik), *a.* [*leucite* + (*por*)*phyr*(*itic*) + *-ic*.] Noting a porphyritic rock whose phenocrysts are leucite. *Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 77.

leucituranolite (lū″sit-ū-ran′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2], + *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rock type represented in the meteoric stone of Schafstädt, Saxony (1861). See ★*leucite*, 1, and ★*meteorite*.

Leuckartia (lū-kär′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. *Leuckart* of Leipzig.] The typical genus of the family *Leuckartiidæ*. *Monicz*, 1878.

Leuckartiidæ (lū-kär-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuckartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dibothridiate cestoid worms, of the order *Pseudophyllidea*, lacking evident bothria. It includes the genera *Leuckartia* and *Blanchardella*, parasitic in fishes.

leuco-agglutinin (lū″kō-a-glō′ti-nin), *n.* An agglutinin directed against the leucocytes.

leucobase (lū′kō-bās), *n.* A colorless base which gives a dye on oxidation and which is formed by the reduction of the dye.

leucoblastic (lū-kō-blas′tik), *a.* Relating to a leucoblast. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 23.

leuco-body (lū′kō-bod″i), *n.* Same as ★*leuco-compound*.

leucochalcite (lū-kō-kal′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] A basic copper arseniate which occurs in white silky acicular crystals.

leucochroi (lū-kok′rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. pl., < Gr. *λευκόχροος*, of white complexion, < *λευκός*, white, + *χρόα*, color, complexion.] In *anthrop.*, persons of a white skin.

> In this essay ["Geographical Distribution of Mankind"] Mr. Dallas proposes *Leucochroi*, Mesochroi and Æthochroi as substitutes for White, Yellow and Black respectively. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 234, note.

leucochroic (lū-kō-krō′ik), *a.* [As *leucochroi* + *-ic*.] 1. In *anthrop.*, having a light-colored skin: contrasted with ★*mesochroic* and *æthochroic* ('black-colored').—2. Abnormally light in color; albinotic: contrasted with *melanochroic*.

leucocidic (lū-kō-sid′ik), *a.* [*leuco*(*cyte*) + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill. + *-ic*.] Causing the destruction of leucocytes.

leucocidin (lū-kō-sid′in), *n.* [*leucocid-ic* + *-in*[2].] A bacterial cytotoxin which causes the destruction of leucocytes.

leuco-compound (lū-kō-kom′pound), *n.* A colorless organic compound formed by the reduction of a dye and giving the dye again by oxidation.

leucocratic (lū-kō-krat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κρατεῖν*, dominate, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Brögger (1896) to designate igneous rocks characterized by a preponderance of light-colored minerals, or rather of minerals that are normally light-colored (chiefly feldspar and feldspathic minerals, and quartz), as contrasted with those (*melanocratic*) in which there is a preponderance of dark-colored minerals.

leucocyclite (lū-kō-sik′līt), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of apophyllite. See ★*chromocyclite*.

leucocytal (lū′kō-sī-tal), *a.* [*leucocyte* + *-al*[1].] Same as *leucocytic*.

leucocythemic, leucocythæmic (lū″kō-sī-thē′mik), *a.* Same as *leucemic*.

Leucocytic crystals. See ★*crystal*.

leucocytiform (lū-kō-sit′i-fôrm), *a.* [*leucocyte* + L. *forma*, form.] In *histol.*, shaped like a leucocyte, as the cells found in the reticular tissue of the phagocytic organs of the *Gryllidæ* and certain *Locustidæ*.

leucocytolysis (lū″kō-sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [*leucocyte* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of leucocytes by specific leucocytotoxins.

leucocytolytic (lū-kō-sī-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [*leucocytolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Having reference to the action of leucocytotoxins.

leucocytopenia (lū″kō-sī-tō-pē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. *πενία*, poverty.] Same as ★*leucopenia*.

leucocytopenic (lū″kō-sī-tō-pen′ik), *a.* [*leucocytopenia* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or relating to a decreased number of leucocytes, or colorless blood-corpuscles.

leucocytosis, *n.* 2. The number, actual or relative, of white corpuscles in a given specimen of blood, an excess being designated *hyperleucocytosis*, and a number below the normal *hypoleucocytosis* or *leucopenia*.

The highest leucocyte count observed in this case was 22,000, and occurred on January 10; the average had been 17,000, and at present the *leucocytosis* was 16,600.
Med. Record, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 159.

leucocytotic (lū″kō-sī-tot′ik), *a.* [*leucocytosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to leucocytosis, or the production of leucocytes.

leucocyturia (lū″kō-sī-tū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of leucocytes in the urine.

leucoderivative (lū″kō-dē-riv′ą-tiv), *n.* Same as ★*leuco-compound*.

leucodermatous (lū-kō-dėr′mą-tus), *a.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-ous.*] Marked by deficient pigment in the skin.

leucodrin (lū′kō-drin), *n.* [*Leucod*(*endron*) + *-in*².] A colorless, very bitter, levorotatory compound, $C_{18}H_{20}O_9$, contained in the leaves of *Protea concinna* (*Leucodendron concinnum* of Robert Brown). It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 212° C.

leucoencephalitis (lū″kō-en-sef-ą-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *-itis.*] Same as ★*forage-poisoning*.

leucogallol (lū-kō-gal′ol), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. *gallol.*] A colorless compound, $C_{18}H_8O_{12}Cl_{12}.2H_2O$, prepared by the action of chlorin on pyrogallol. It crystallizes in small needles which melt at 104° C.

leucolinic (lū-kō-lin′ik), *a.* [*leucoline* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to leucoline or leucol.—**Leucolinic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_9H_9NO_3$, prepared by the oxidation of quinoline from coal-tar (leucoline). It crystallizes in needles which melt at 162° C.

leucolysin (lū-kol′i-sin), *n.* [*leucolys-is* + *-in*².] A substance that produces leucolysis.

leucolysis (lū-kol′i-sis), *n.* [*leuco*(*cyte*) + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of leucocytes by means of specific leucotoxins or leucolysins.—**Venom leucolysis,** the destruction of leucocytes by means of snake-poison.

leucolytic (lū-kō-lit′ik), *a.* [*leucolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Causing the destruction of leucocytes.

leucomaine, *n.*—**Toxic leucomaine,** a leucomaine having toxic properties.

leucomelanic (lū-kō-me-lan′ik), *a.* Same as *leucomelanous*.

leucomyelitis (lū″kō-mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the spinal cord confined wholly or chiefly to the white matter.

Leucon (lū′kon), *n.* [NL. (Kröyer, 1846), < Gr. *λευκός*, white.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Leuconidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any sponge belonging to the group *Leuconaria*.

leuconecrosis (lū″kō-ne-krō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + NL. *necrosis.*] A form of dry gangrene in which the dead tissue is white instead of black.

leuconic (lū-kon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-n-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless sweet compound, $C_5H_8O_9$, prepared by the action of chlorin or nitric acid on an alkali croconate. It crystallizes, with $1H_2O$, in small needles which become anhydrous at 100° C.

Leuconidæ (lū-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucon* + *-idæ.*] A family of cumacean crustaceans which have an elongated body and no telson. It contains the genera *Leucon*, *Eudorella*, and *Eudorellopsis*.

leuconoid (lū′kō-noid), *a.* [*leucon* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or resembling a leucon: as, the *leuconoid* type of canal system in sponges. Contrasted with ★*syconoid*.

Leuconostoc (lū-kō-nos′tok), *n.* [NL. (Van Tieghem, 1878), < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. *nostoc.*] A genus of bacteria. The cells are spherical and united in chains which are inclosed in a slimy envelop. *L. mesenterioides* occurs in beet-juice and syrups, forming gelatinous masses.

leuconuclein (lū-kō-nū′klē-in), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + NL. *nucleus* + *-in*².] A decomposition-product of nucleohiston.

leuconychia (lū-kō-nik′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] The condition of having white lines or patches beneath the nails.

leucopenia (lū-kō-pē′ni-ą), *n.* [*leuco*(*cyte*) + Gr. *πενία*, poverty.] A diminution in the number of white corpuscles in the blood. Also called *hypoleucocytosis*.

The *leucopenia* is of diagnostic value, especially in children, in whom most febrile affections produce a leucocytosis. More data are needed to determine the priority of appearance of a "positive" serum reaction or a *leucopenia*.
Med. Record, July 11, 1903, p. 66.

leucopenic (lū-kō-pen′ik), *a.* [*leucopenia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by leucopenia or paucity of the white corpuscles of the blood.

leucophanite (lū-kof′ą-nīt), *n.* [*leucophane* + *-ite*².] Same as *leucophane*.

leucophlegmasia (lū″kō-fleg-mā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *leucophlegmatia:* see *leucophlegmacy.*] Same as *leucophlegmacy*.

leucophœnicite (lū-kō-fen′i-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *φοινίξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple, + *-ite*².] A basic orthosilicate of manganese chiefly, also zinc and calcium, related to humite in formula. It occurs in crystalline masses of a raspberry-red color at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

leucophyllous (lū-kō-fil′us), *a.* [Gr. *λευκόφυλλος*, white-leaved (< *λευκός*, white, + *φύλλον*, leaf), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having white leaves.

leucophyre (lū′kō-fīr), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a name given by Gümbel (1874) to certain light-colored altered diabases, with saussuritized feldspars, pale-green augite, and much chlorite. The name having fallen into disuse it has been proposed in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (1902) to apply it, in the classification for field use, to any light-colored porphyry, in distinction to a dark-colored porphyry (*melaphyre*).

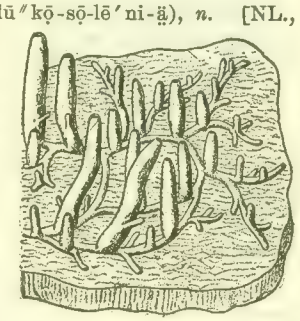
leucorrhagia (lū-kō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Profuse leucorrhea.

leucoryx (lū′kō-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *ὄρυξ*, an antelope.] The specific name of the saber-horned antelope, *Oryx leucoryx*, adopted as a common name.

leucosin (lū′kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *-ose* + *-in*².] An albuminous substance found in various cereals.

leucosism (lō′kō-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *λεύκωσις*, a whitening, a white spot, < *λευκοῦν*, whiten, < *λευκός*, white.] The presence of white coloring in parts of the bodies of animals in which the normal coloring is not white; partial albinism.

Leucosolenia (lū″kō-sō-lē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σωλήν*, pipe.] The typical genus of the family *Leucosoleniidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.



Creeping colony of *Leucosolenia variabilis*. H., with numerous erect, and for the most part simple, oscular tubes, arising from a basal creeping stolon. About four times natural size. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Leucosoleniidæ (lū-kō-sō-lē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucosolenia* + *-idæ.*] A family of homocœlous, calcareous sponges having an erect form, with monaxon spicules always present, the triradiate, if present, alate, the collar-cells with an apical nucleus, and the larva an amphiblastula. It contains the genera *Leucosolenia* and *Ascyssa*.

leucosphenite (lū-kō-sfen′īt), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σφήν*, wedge, + *-ite*².] A titanosilicate of barium and sodium, which occurs in wedge-shaped monoclinic crystals, white to grayish blue in color, with vitreous to pearly luster: obtained from southern Greenland.

leucosphere (lū′kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A name coined by Lockyer for the inner portion of the sun's corona: so called because of its whiteness, in contrast with the scarlet chromosphere.

leucospheric (lū-kō-sfer′ik), *a.* [*leucosphere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the leucosphere.

leucotephrite (lū-kō-tef′rīt), *n.* [*leucite* + *tephrite.*] Same as *leucite-tephrite*. See *tephrite*. *Nature*, March 24, 1904, p. 492.

leucotin (lū′kō-tin), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. *coto* + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance which forms the chief constituent of the extract of paracoto bark. See *Coto bark*.

leucotoxic (lū-kō-tok′sik), *a.* [*leucotox-in* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*leucolytic*.

leucotoxin (lū-kō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + E. (*cyto*)*toxin.*] A cytotoxin specifically directed against leucocytes.

leucotrichia (lū-kō-trik′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευκός*, white, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Marked diminution or absence of pigment in the hair.

leucoturic (lū-kō-tū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *λευκός*, white, + (?) L. *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_6O_6N_4$, prepared by the reduction of parabanic acid in acid solution.

leukemia, leukæmia (lū-kē′mi-ą), *n.* Same as *leucemia*.

leukopenia, *n.* Same as ★*leucopenia*.

Leuresthes (lū-res′thēz), *n.* [NL., said to allude to the toothless jaws, irreg. < Gr. *λευρός*, smooth, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of atherinoid fishes found on the coast of California.

Leuroglossus (lū-rō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λευρός*, smooth, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus



Leuroglossus stilbius.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of fishes of the family *Argentinidæ*, found in rather deep water off the coast of California.

leva (lā′vą), *n.* [Bulg.] A current silver coin of Bulgaria, of the value of 20 cents. One hundred stotinki equal one leva.

levancy (lev′ąn-si), *n.* [See *levant*¹.] The act or state of rising up. See *levant and couchant*, under *couchant*.

It may be measured, like a manorial right, by *levancy* and couchancy, or it may be limited to a fixed number of animals.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 168.

levant², *n.* 4. In *leather-manuf.*, artificial blood used instead of real blood for obtaining a perfect black. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 109.

Levantine stage. See ★*stage*.

levator, *n.*—**Levatores capitis,** in *entom.*, the extensor muscles of the head. There are two pairs: one arises from the middle of the pronotum, diverges, and is inserted on the anterior upper margin of the occipital foramen; the other arises from the prophragma and is inserted near the middle of the upper margin of the occipital foramen. This applies to the European Maybeetle, *Melolontha vulgaris*, and doubtless to many other *Coleoptera*.

levee¹, *n.* 3. In *irrigation*, one of the small continuous ridges of earth surrounding the fields, or compartments, of land that is to be irrigated. The levees are usually from three to five feet wide at the bottom, and a foot or more in height, being broad and low, so that wheeled agricultural implements can pass over them without injury.

levee-check (le-vē′chek), *n.* Same as ★*check*¹, 20.

level¹, *n.* 1. (*b*) The correction for level of an astronomical instrument; the deviation of its axis from exact horizontality. *Science*, Jan. 4, 1901, p. 13.—4. (*b*) In *landscape-gardening*, one of the horizontal surfaces in which an irregular piece of land may be arranged. By the use of different levels the designer may place various features of his design above or below the eye.—**Level of no strain,** a neutral surface, within the crust of the earth, in which the strains due to temperature and the action of gravity neutralize each other.—**Piezometric level,** the relative level or altitude of two layers of air measured in standard barometric pressures, as distinguished from *orometric levels*, which are measured in linear units; or *thermometric levels*, which are measured in temperature units; or *pycnometric levels*, which are measured in density units.

level¹, *v. t.*—**To level out** (*naut.*), to continue a horizontal line from a given base or point.

levelage (lev′el-āj), *n.* [*level*¹ + *-age.*] In *mining*, leveling.

level-constant (lev′el-kon″stant), *n.* The deviation from exact horizontality of the axis of an astronomical instrument. It should be sensibly constant if the instrument is well made and firmly mounted. *Science*, Jan. 4, 1901, p. 13.

level-course (lev′el-kōrs), *a.* In *mining*, in the direction of the strike; at right angles to the line of dip or rise.

leveler, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] (*b*) One of a secret society of rebels in Ireland in the latter half of the eighteenth century: named from their principles and the leveling of park palings and walls, practised by them.—**6.** In *currying*, a composition used to eradicate the grease before leather is dyed. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 151.—**7.** In *golf*, a hole of such length that no player can reach the green in one stroke and any player can reach it in two strokes.—**8.** A person who uses an engineer's level; a member of an engineering or surveying party.

level-error (lev′el-er″ọr), *n.* In work with astronomical and geodetic instruments, the small error in a quantitative observation made with a transit instrument due to the fact that the horizontal axis is not truly level.

level-free (lev′el-frē), *a.* In *mining*, drained by a water-level.

leveling, *n.*—**Geodetic leveling**, the method of determining the difference of level or elevation between two distant points on the earth's surface, by observing at one point the angle of elevation or depression of the other and calculating therefrom the vertical lineal distance of one point above the other after correcting for refraction and for curvature of the earth.

leveling-machine (lev′el-ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for pressing down the sole of a shoe while on the last, to give the shoe its correct form. Some machines employ a roll that passes over the sole of the shoe under heavy pressure. In others, direct pressure is used. Also called *beating-out machine.*

leveling-stand (lev′el-ing-stand), *n.* An instrument for supporting glass plates or vessels in a horizontal position.

level-line (lev′el-līn), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the curved line cut by a horizontal plane on the surface of the hull. A series of such lines cut by equidistant horizontal water-planes is used to define the form of the vessel in the half breadth plan of the sheer-draft. Also called *water-line.*

levelman (lev′el-mąn), *n.* Same as ★*leveler*, 8.

level-point (lev′el-point), *n.* **1.** Any fixed point, as a bench-mark, stake, point of rock, or point on any permanent material or structure, whose elevation above a given datum, as the sea-level, is determined and referred to in comparisons of elevations.—**2.** One of two or more points having the same elevation above sea-level.

level-stone (lev′el-stōn), *n.* In *mining*, one of the stones on the surface marking the direction of levels underground.

lever[1], *n.*—**Change-speed lever.** See ★*change-speed.*—**Compensating-lever,** a beam or lever with equal or unequal arms, used to obtain a mean effect of two equal or unequal efforts. In the locomotive the weight of the frame is applied at the fulcrum of such a lever, and the ends of the lever are attached to the springs which transmit the load on each to the axle-bearing. Any unequal reaction of the track is followed by a descent of one or the other end of the lever, and hence the load on each spring is always the same, no matter how the track-surface varies. This compensating-lever is usually called the *equalizing-lever*, and it not only mitigates shocks by dividing them between the two springs but also delivers to each wheel its share of the weight for adhesion, and slipping is lessened. The whiffletree of a two-horse wagon is a compensating-lever. The arms may be unequal, if the loads are unequal.—**Dead lever.** See *live lever*, under *live*[2].—**Equalizing-lever.** See *compensating-*★*lever.*—**Locking-lever,** a lever connected with the faller of a spinning-mule, which locks the faller in position at the beginning of the winding of the yarn on the cop or bobbin.—**Mendoza lever,** a hinged lever on a cotton-spinning mule connected with the backing-off motion of the spindle-carriage.—**Optical lever,** a device for the measurement of angles by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror, the amount of deflection being shown on a scale over which the light travels. Such a lever is used in the tangent galvanometer.

lever-fly (lev′ėr-flī), *n.* A machine for punching or shearing metal plates, in which a constantly running fly-wheel is temporarily connected to the punch or shear by moving a lever; a power-punch.

lever-motion (lev′ėr-mō″shọn), *n.* A motion transmitted by one or more levers; a motion taken from a moving lever.

leverrierite (le-ver′i-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named for *Le Verrier*, a French mining engineer.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, allied to kaolinite: it occurs at several localities in France.

lever-scales (lev′ėr-skālz), *n. pl.* Same as *steelyard*[2].

lever-shears (lev′ėr-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Hand- or power-shears, for cutting metal, in which the necessary force is obtained by the use of levers.

leviathanic (lē-vī-ą-than′ik), *a.* Like a leviathan; vast or monstrous.

levir (lē′vėr), *n.* [L. *levir*, brother-in-law.] A brother-in-law; a male relative of a man who, after the latter's death, has the right, and the duty, to marry his widow.

levirate, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the levirate: as, *levirate* marriage; *levirate* law.

Levit. An abbreviation of *Leviticus.*

levitant (lev′i-tạnt), *n.* [*levit-ate* + *-ant.*] One who exhibits or professes to exhibit the spiritualistic phenomena of levitation.

levitative (lev′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*levitate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of using or causing other things to rise in the air; having the alleged power of levitation.

Leviticism (lē-vit′i-sizm), *n.* [*Levitic* + *-ism.*] Same as *Levitism.*

levocamphene, lævocamphene (lē″vọ-kam-fēn′), *n.* See ★*camphene*, 1.

levo-compound, lævo-compound (lē′vọ-kom″pound), *n.* In *chem.*, that isomeric form of a substance which produces left-handed rotation of the plane of polarization of light.

levogyral, lævogyral (lē-vọ-jī′rąl), *a.* Same as *levogyrate.*

levolactic, lævolactic (lē-vọ-lak′tik), *a.* [L. *lævus*, left, + E. *lactic.*] Noting an acid, the variety of lactic acid which rotates the plane of a ray of polarized light to the left.

levoracemate, lævoracemate (lē″vọ-ras′ē-māt), *n.* [L. *lævus*, left, + E. *racema* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of levotartaric acid.

levorotation, lævorotation (lē″vọ-rō-tā′shọn), *n.* [L. *lævus*, left, + E. *rotation.*] The rotation of the plane of polarization of light toward the left.

A minute difference in the *lævorotation* of two fractions seems insufficient evidence for the assumption that aromadendral exists in the oil of E. corymbosa.
Nature, April 2, 1903, p. 525.

levosin, lævosin (lev′ọ-sin), *n.* [? L. *lævis*, smooth, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A colorless amorphous compound, $(C_6H_{10}O_5.H_2O)_4$, obtained from grain. It becomes anhydrous at 110° C., and melts at about 160° C.

levotartaric, lævotartaric (lē″vọ-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [L. *lævus*, left, + E. *tartaric.*] Noting an acid, a form of tartaric acid which turns the plane of polarized light to the left.

levotartrate, lævotartrate (lē-vọ-tär′trāt), *n.* [*lævotart(a)r(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of levotartaric acid.

levulan, lævulan (lev′ū-lan), *n.* [*levul(ose)* + *-an.*] A colorless, amorphous, levorotatory carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in beet-sugar molasses. It is quantitatively converted into levulose by boiling with dilute acids, and melts at about 250° C.

levulosan, lævulosan (lev-ū-lō′san), *n.* [*levulose* + *-an.*] A colorless syrup, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, prepared by rapidly heating cane-sugar at 160° C. It is optically inactive, and is converted into levulose by boiling with water.

levulosuria, lævulosuria (lev″ū-lō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [*levulose* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Presence of levulose in the urine when voided.

levynite (lev′i-nīt), *n.* [*levyne* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *levyne.*

Lewisian (lū-is′i-ąn), *a.* Noting the oldest rocks in Great Britain: so named by Murchison from the island of Lewis where they are exposed. They consist chiefly of gneisses similar to the Laurentian types of North America. See *Lewisian* ★*group.*

These lines of movement traverse the *Lewisian* plateau in various directions, producing planes of disruption, molecular rearrangement of the minerals and the development of foliation.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 617.

lewisite (lū′is-īt), *n.* [Named for Professor W. J. *Lewis* of Cambridge.] A titano-antimonate of calcium occurring in minute yellow to brown octahedrons: found in the gravels of Tripuhy, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Lewis's counter-gambit. See ★*counter-gambit.*

lewisson (lū′i-sọn), *n.* Same as *lewis*, 1.

lex, *n.* **2.** In *numis.*, the money standard fixed by imperial or other constituted authority. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

Lexell's circle. See ★*circle.*

lexiarchus (lek-si-är′kus), *n.*; pl. *lexiarchi* (-kī). [Gr. *ληξίαρχος*, < *λῆξις*, assignment by lot, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] One of a board of six officers at Athens who attended to the registration of citizens, assigned the young men to their place on the list of the deme, and were stationed at the entrance to the Pnyx, to prevent the intrusion of those who were not citizens. They were assisted by thirty armed officers. *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, VIII. 107.

lexic (lek′sik), *a.* [Gr. *λεξικός*, of or for words, < *λέξις*, a saying, speech, phrase, word, a particular word, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *lexicon*, etc.] Of or pertaining to words, as to the vocabulary of a language; consisting of words; lexical.

Primitive languages are essentially structural or morphologic, only incidentally *lexic*. . . . With the attainment of writing, the function of linguistic association largely disappears, and speech becomes essentially *lexic*, only incidentally morphologic.
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 832.

lexicalic (lek-si-kal′ik), *a.* Same as *lexical.* *G. P. Marsh*, Lect. Eng. Lang., p. 141.

lexicog. An abbreviation (*a*) of *lexicographer*; (*b*) of *lexicography.*

lexicografer, lexicografy. Amended spellings of *lexicographer, lexicography.*

lexigraphically (lek-si-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In such a manner that each character represents a word.

ley[2], *n.* *Ley* in this spelling (see *lea*[1]) is used specifically of a plantation of grasses or other plants grown for their herbage (clovers, etc.), to serve either as meadow or as pasture. Leys are planned for one or a few years or for permanency, their composition being governed accordingly. [Great Britain.]

The extended duration of the *ley* justifies the addition of timothy and an increase of cocksfoot.
M. H. Sutton, Permanent and Temporary Pastures, [p. 125.

Leyden's crystals. Same as *Charcot's crystals* (which see, under *crystal*).

L. F. P. S. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

L. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Life Guards*; (*b*) of *Low German* (often *LG.*).

L. Gr. An abbreviation of *Late Greek* (often *LGr.*).

L. H. A. An abbreviation of *Lord High Admiral.*

L. H. C. An abbreviation of *Lord High Chancellor.*

lhiamba (lē-äm′bä), *n.* [Native African name.] Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica.* See *bhang*, ★*dagga*, *Cannabis* and *hashish.*

The imported gin keeps the African . . . from his worse intoxicant, *lhiamba* (Cannabis Indica).
Mary Kingsley, West African Studies, p. 667.

L. H. T. An abbreviation of *Lord High Treasurer.*

L. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Light Infantry*; (*b*) of *Licentiate of Instruction*; (*c*) of *Long Island.*

liana, *n.* In *phytogeog.*, a liana is a plant which roots in the ground and, by means of long stems with long internodes and the assistance of various devices, climbs over other plants and, more rarely, over rocks. The name was formerly given only to woody plants; but its use has been broadened to include herbaceous annuals and perennials, thus becoming synonymous with *climber.* See ★*leaf-climber*, ★*root-climber*, ★*scrambler*, 2, *twiner* (*b*), and phrases under ★*tendril-climber.*

liangle, *n.* Same as ★*leeangle.*

Liassian (lī-as′i-ąn), *n.* [F. *liassien*: as *Lias* + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a term applied by d'Orbigny and other French geologists to the middle division of the Lias in France.

Liassic, *a.*—**Upper Liassic clay,** the upper member of the Lias, which is itself the lowest division of the Jurassic.

With the aid of other shallow wells in the Lincolnshire Limestone, this rock is shown to have a decided dip to the west down the face of the escarpment, as though it had settled down upon the eroded surface of the *Upper Liassic Clay.*
Nature, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 95.

lib. An abbreviation (*b*) of *librarian*; (*c*) of *library*; (*d*) of the Latin *libra*, pound.

libaniferous (lib-ą-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [LL. *libanus*, frankincense, + *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear, + *-ous.*] Same as *libanotophorous.*

libanophorous (lib-ą-nof′ọ-rus), *a.* [Gr. *λίβανος*, frankincense, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear, + *-ous.*] Same as *libanotophorous.*

libate, *v. i.* **2.** To take a drink. [Slang.]

Gents, this is shorely the sociablest crowd I've crossed up with as yet. Let's *libate*! *A. H. Lewis*, Sunset Trail, xi.

libational (lī-bā′shọn-ąl), *a.* [*libation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to libations; of the nature of a libation.

libation-table (lī-bā′shọn-tā″bl), *n.* A peculiar form of altar connected with the tree-and-pillar cult of Mycenæan civilization. It has four legs surrounding a sacred pillar or bætylus.



Libation-table. (From "Journal of Hellenic Studies," by permission of the Council.)

libel, *n.* **7.** In *law*, a petition for a decree in divorce.—**Mutation of libel,** in *admiralty* and *eccles. law*, an amendment allowed which changes the substance of a libel, so that a new cause of action is introduced, or another remedy demanded.

libelee, libellee (lī-be-lē′), *n.* In *law*, the defendant in actions or suits in which the complaint or first pleading is libel. See *libel*, 2.

libella, *n.* **5.** A Roman brass coin, the as of diminished weight.

Libellatic (lī-be-lat′ik), *n.* [L. *libellatici*, pl., < L. *libellus*, a paper, a certificate: see *libel*.] One of the class of Christian apostates who, during the Decian and Valerian persecutions, secured from the magistrates by bribery a false certificate (libellus) testifying that they had satisfied the requirement of sacrificing to the heathen gods.

liberal. **I.** *a.*—**Liberal-Republican party.** See *Republican.*—**Liberal science.** See *science.*

II. *n.* **3.** One who holds liberal views in theology. [U. S.]

In Boston a minister is called a *liberal* when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' creed.
The Beacon (Boston), Jan. 8, 1887. *N. E. D.*

liberal-legal (lib″ẹ-rạl-lē′gạl), *a.* Noting a stage of civilization marked by freedom of thought and criticism, liberty of personal action, freedom of contract, and the establishment of constitutional law and government. Compare ★*religious-military*. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 309.

liberative (lib′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*liberate* + *-ive.*] Same as *liberatory*.

liberticidal (lib′ėr-ti-sī″dạl), *a.* [*liberticide* + *-al*[1].] That destroys liberty.

liberticide[1], *n.* **II.** *a.* That destroys liberty; liberticidal.

libertin, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *libertine*.

libertine, *n.* **8.** At Aberdeen University, a free scholar; one who has no bursary. See *bursary*, 2. *N. E. D.*

liberty, *n.*—**Laws of liberty.** See ★*law*[1].

liberty-day (lib′ėr-ti-dā), *n.* *Naut.*, a day on which liberty is granted.

liberty-liquor (lib′ėr-ti-lik″ọr), *n.* Formerly, a certain limited amount of liquor (rum) which a member of the crew of an English man-of-war was permitted to purchase from the purser for the purpose of entertaining a visitor.

liberty-party (lib′ėr-ti-pär″ti), *n.* Members of a ship's company to whom leave to go ashore has been granted.

liberty-ticket (lib′ėr-ti-tik″et), *n.* A written or printed paper given to a man-of-war's-man, on which is specified the date and period of his liberty. The possession of it insures him against arrest as a deserter.

liberty-tree (lib′ėr-ti-trē), *n.* See *Tree of Liberty*, under *tree*.

Libonia (li-bō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (C. Koch, 1863), named in honor of *Libon*, a traveler in Brazil.] An untenable generic name still frequently used by florists for certain species of *Jacobinia*, a genus of plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*. They are half-shrubby greenhouse subjects bearing a profusion of slender, tubular, irregular red or orange flowers. The commonest species is *Jacobinia pauciflora*, often known by florists as *Libonia floribunda*, a native of Brazil. It is a very floriferous plant, with small, and entire, elliptic-oblong leaves and drooping, or declined, scarlet, yellow-tipped flowers an inch long. The plant known to florists as *Libonia Penrhosiensis* is a hybrid between *Jacobinia pauciflora* and *J. Ghiesbreghtiana*, with still more showy flowers.

libra, *n.* **4.** A money of account at Alicante in Spain; the peso, worth 10 reals.—**5.** A new gold coin of Peru, struck under a decree of January 10, 1898, and of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling.

library, *n.*—**Traveling library,** a selected set of books sent from a central source to a club or school in some place where there is no public library. The books are returned when read and another collection is sent to take its place.

librational (lī-brā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*libration* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a libration; in *astron.*, pertaining to the librations of the moon or of the planets Mercury and Venus.

libroplast (lī′brọ-plạst), *n.* [L. *liber*, free, + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed.] A stabiloplast which lies free from the chromatophore along the middle line of some diatom cells.

Libyo-Teutonic (lib″iō-tū-ton′ik), *a.* Libyan as related (in theory) to Teutonic peoples: applied to the blond type of man in Morocco and Algiers in its supposed physical relationship with the blond Teutonic type of northern Europe. *Brinton*, Races and Peoples, p. 106.

licarene (lik′ạ-rēn), *n.* A colorless cyclic, optically active hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared by the dehydration of licareol. It is a limonene.

licareol (li-kar′i-ol), *n.* Same as ★*linalool*.

Licea (lī′sē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1797), < L. *licium*, thrum, thread.] A genus of slime-molds which have sessile sporangia containing brownish or reddish spores and no capillitium. Nine species have been described.

Liceaceæ (lī-sē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Licea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of slime-molds named from the genus *Licea*.

license, *n.* **1.** (*f*) *Naut.*, a certificate issued to a merchant-marine officer showing him to be qualified for the position named on the paper; also, a certificate issued to a vessel testifying that it has been inspected by government officials and pronounced seaworthy in hull, boilers, machinery, and equipment.—**License system,** a term used to denote the laws governing the conditions under which the sale of alcoholic or intoxicating beverages may, or may not, be carried on.—**Steamship license,** a document granted to a steam-vessel, specifying the waters on which she is permitted to sail, the pressure of steam allowed, etc.

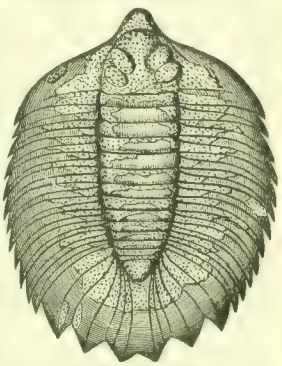
lichadid (lī′kạ-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Lichadidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lichadidæ*.

Lichadidæ (lī-kad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Lichas* (*Lichad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites typified by the genus *Lichas*.

lichadoid (lī′kạ-doid), *a.* Allied to or resembling the trilobite genus *Lichas*.

Lichas (lī′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Λίχας, a personal name.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Lichadidæ*, including some of the largest known of these organisms. All are thin-shelled, and so loosely articulated that entire specimens are extremely rare. The anterior lobe of the glabella dominates the other lobes, which are reniform and small. The genus occurs in the Silurian and Devonian of Europe and North America.



Lichas Boltoni (Hall). One fourth natural size.

Lichen planus, in *pathol.*, a form of lichen, occurring on the forearm and on parts of the body which are constricted by the clothing, in which the papules are flattened and smooth and are the seat of much itching.

lichen (lī′ken), *v. t.* [*lichen, n.*] To lichenize.

lichenal (lī′ken-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lichenales* or lichens. *Lindley.*—**Lichenal alliance,** the name proposed by Lindley for the *Lichenales* or lichens.

Lichenales (lī-ke-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *lichen* + *-ales*.] Same as *Lichenes*.

Lichenalia (lī-ke-nā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λειχήν, a lichen, + *-alia*.] A genus of cyclostomatous bryozoans of the family *Fistuliporidæ*. They possess massive or ramose zoaria, the zoœcia of which have ovoid or pyriform apertures, thin walls, and complete horizontal diaphragms. The genus extends from the Silurian to the Permian. Also *Fistulipora*.

lichenate (lī′ken-āt), *n.* [*lichen-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of lichenic acid.

lichen-fungus (lī′ken-fung″gus), *n.* Any fungus which enters into combination with an alga to form a lichen.

lichenification (lī-ken-i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [NL. *lichen*, lichen, + *-ficatio*(*n*), < *-ficare*, make.] Conversion of a portion of the skin, usually about the flexures of the joints, into a condition resembling lichen planus.

In some cases the lesions had flattened and left a state of marked *lichenification*. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 165.

lichenivorous (lī-ke-niv′ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *lichen*, lichen, + *vorare*, eat, + *-ous.*] Feeding on lichens, as reindeer.

lichenize (lī′ken-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lichenized*, ppr. *lichenizing*. [*lichen* + *-ize.*] To cover with lichens.

lichenologic (lī″ken-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *lichenological*.

Lichenopora (lī-ke-nop′ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Defrance), < Gr. λειχήν, lichen, + πόρος, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Lichenoporidæ*.

Lichenoporidæ (lī″ke-nọ-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lichenopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans. The zoarium is discoid, simple or composite, adnate or partially free and stipitate; the zoœcia are tubular, erect or nearly so, arranged in more or less distinct series radiating from a free central area; and the intermediate surface is cancellate or porous. It contains the genera *Lichenopora* and *Domopora*.

lichi[2] (lē′chi), *n.* [Also *leche*; S. African.] *Kobus lichi* (*leche*), one of the larger antelopes of South Central Africa: related to the waterbuck, but with shorter, more recurved horns. See *kob*.

Lichnophora (lik-nof′ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίχνος, a glutton, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν, bear.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lichnophoridæ*. It occurs as an ectoparasite on various marine animals, as arthropods, medusæ, snails, and worms. *Claparède*, 1867.

Lichnophoridæ (lik-nọ-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lichnophora* + *-idæ*.] A family of peritrichous, ciliate infusorians. They have a secondary circlet of cilia around the opposite end in addition to the adoral zone, which is a left-wound spiral, and the hinder end of the body forms a sucker for attachment. The family contains the genus *Lichnophora*.

Lichnophorina (lik″nọ-fọ-rī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lichnophora* + *-ina*[2].] Same as ★*Lichnophoridæ*.

licht-coal (liċht′kōl), *n.* Cannel-coal; gas-coal. [Scotch.]

Lichtenberg's alloy, an alloy of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead which has a low melting-point.

lick, *v. i.* **2.** To tear along; ride at full gallop. [Colloq.]

lick, *n.* **7.** An aberration of the appetite, with a morbid desire to eat foreign substances having no food value, which attacks nearly all the domestic animals. In the ox it is called *pica*, in the sheep *wool-eating*, etc.

lickety-whittle (lik′ẹ-ti-hwit′l), *adv.* Recklessly fast. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Vulgar.]

lick-fingers (lik′fing″gėrz), *n.* **1.** A greedy fellow; a glutton.—**2.** A cook: often used by the Elizabethan dramatists as the personal name of a cook.

licking, *n.* **3.** The adhesion of textile fibers (cotton) to any surface in the process of manufacture.

lick-ladle (lik′lā″dl), *n.* A parasite; a lick-platter.

Lic. Med. An abbreviation of *Licentiate in Medicine*.

licorice, *n.*—**Wild licorice.** (*c*) In the West Indies and British Guiana, any one of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Cassia*, having fruits which contain a sweet pulp tasting somewhat like licorice; especially *C. fistula* and *C. grandis*.

licorice-juice (lik′ọ-ris-jōs), *n.* The extract of Spanish or Russian licorice-root, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

licorice-powder (lik′ọ-ris-pou″dėr), *n.* Finely ground licorice-root: used as a mild laxative.

licorice-sugar (lik′ọ-ris-shủg″ạr), *n.* Glycyrrhizine-ammonia, the sweet principle of licorice and monesia bark. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 18, 1908, p. 43.

lid (lid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lidded*, ppr. *lidding*. [*lid, n.*] To put a lid on (something); put a cover on; hide.

lie[1], *v. i.*—**To lie to the dogs** or **to the gun,** to permit the near approach of a dog or a sportsman before flying: said of game-birds.

lie[1], *n.* **4.** In *golf*: (*a*) The angle which the shaft of a club makes with the head. A club has a *flat lie* when the angle is very obtuse, and an *upright lie* when it is less obtuse. (*b*) The position of a ball at rest on the course.—**Hanging lie,** in *golf*, the position of a ball when it rests on a slope downward in the direction of play.

liebenerite (lē′ben-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after L. *Liebener*.] An alteration-product, probably of nephelite, allied to gieseckite.—**Liebenerite-porphyry,** a nephelite-porphyry which occurs near Predazzo in Tyrol, and in which the nephelite has been altered to a dense aggregate called liebenerite, approaching muscovite in composition.

lie-days (lī′dāz), *n. pl.* See ★*lie-time*.

liefly (lēf'li), *adv.* [*lief* + *-ly*2.] Willingly; gladly. [Archaic.]

And *liefly*, mine own vassal folk
Do yield their fealty.
M. J. Preston, Cartoons, Bishop's Ban, st. 7.

lie-key (lī'kē), *n.* In *well-boring*, a tool on which boring-rods are hung when being raised or lowered. [Scotch.]

lien2, *n.*—**Tax lien**, a charge or encumbrance upon property which attaches by reason of failure to pay taxes duly assessed thereon; the claim of the state upon property to the amount of unpaid taxes and interest thereon. It has precedence over all other encumbrances on the property. The property may be sold by the state to satisfy the claim.

lienitis (lī-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lien*, spleen, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spleen.

lienogastric (lī″e-nō-gas'trik), *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen, + Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-ic*.] Same as *gastrosplenic*; specifically, in *ichth.*, noting an artery which supplies the stomach, spleen, and part of the pancreas of sharks and other fishes.

lienomyelogenous (lī″e-nō-mī-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen, + Gr. μυελός, marrow, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Originating in the spleen and bone-marrow: said of a form of leucocythemia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 69.

lie-time (lī'tīm), *n.* In *mining*, the time for making up accounts, payment for which has to lie over till the following pay-day. Also *lying-time*. [Scotch.]

Lieut.-Col. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-Colonel* as a title.

lieutenancy, *n.* 4. In *archery*, a rank or prize at a shooting-match: usually awarded to the archer who makes the second greatest number of hits without regard to score, or who first hits the second or next to the innermost circle of the target.

lieutenant, *n.* 3. In *archery*, the winner of a lieutenancy in a shooting-match.—**Additional second lieutenant**, a supernumerary second lieutenant in the United States army: a grade created by Congress, and filled only when the number of graduates in any class of the United States Military Academy exceeds the number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the army.

lieutenant-at-arms (lū-ten'ant-at-ärmz'), *n.* An old English term for the junior lieutenant, on a man-of-war, whose duty it was to drill the crew in musket and broadsword exercise.

Lieut.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-General* as a title.

Lieut.-Gov. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-Governor* as a title.

life, *n.* 17. In *base-ball*, an opportunity given to the batsman or base-runner, through an error of the opponents, of continuing without being put out; in sports in general, an unexpected or undeserved opportunity.—**Good life**, in *ins.*, an insurable risk; one who, according to his present age and condition of health, can secure ordinary life-insurance.—**Joint lives**, in *law*, the duration of an estate limited upon the natural lives of two or more persons.—**Life zone.** See ★*zone*.—**Natural life**, in *law*, life the duration of which is determined by actual rather than civil death.

life-buoy, *n.*—**Luminous life-buoy**, a buoy which is self-lighting when thrown into the sea, or one which is coated with a phosphorescent paint and shows against the water.

life-class (līf'klȧs), *n.* A class in an art school or academy for which the living model, usually nude, is posed.

life-form (līf'fôrm), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, same as ★*vegetation-form*.

Œcological Plant Geography, which considers the *life-forms* of species, their associations, and their relations to the life conditions. *R. Smith*, Nat. Science, XIV. 110.

life-guard, *n.* 3. A man employed on a bathing-beach to guard against accidents to bathers. [U. S.]

life-holder (līf'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds property for a life or lives.

life-horizon (līf'hō-rī″zon), *n.* In *geol.*, a stratum characterized by one or more fossils which in their range are restricted to it.

life-kite (līf'kīt), *n.* *Naut.*, a kite flown from a vessel wrecked on a lee shore, for the purpose of sending a line to the beach, when, owing to the severity of the wind, a line cannot be shot to the ship.

life-line, *n.* 2. A line used by firemen to lower people from a burning building.—**Life-line gun.** See ★*gun*1.

life-net (līf'net), *n.* A large net, attached by steel springs to a stiff ring, held by firemen at the height of their shoulders, into which persons may jump from a burning building.

life-of-man (līf'ov-man″), *n.* The name of several plants: (*a*) The live-forever, *Sedum Telephium*. (*b*) The American mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana*. (*c*) The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. (*d*) The bush-honeysuckle, *Diervilla Diervilla*.

life-plasma (lif'plas″mȧ), *n.* The fundamental plasma or substance in which life or vital force resides.

It is possible that the first *life-plasma* was stationary.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 17.

life-ring (līf'ring), *n.* *Naut.*, the ring to which the under part of a breeches-buoy is attached.

life-safe (līf'sāf), *n.* A safe-conduct.

The Advocate . . . has wrung your *life-safe* out of Simon and the Duke. *R. L. Stevenson*, Catriona, ix.

life-saver (līf'sā″vėr), *n.* A man employed in the life-saving service.

Life-saving station. See *station*.

life-school (līf'sköl), *n.* See ★*life-class*.

life-slide (līf'slīd), *n.* A shallow glass cell used to retain minute living organisms while they are under microscopic examination.

lifesomely (līf'sum-li), *adv.* In a lively way; with abounding animal life.

life-zone (līf'zōn), *n.* See ★*zone*.

lift2, *v. t.* 10. In *cricket*, to hit (the ball) high into the air.—11. In *archery*, to shoot at an elevation, or with a high trajectory, in order to cover the required distance: said of an arrow.—12. In *forestry*, to pry up (seedlings in a seed-bed), so that they may be pulled up by hand for transplanting.—13. To pay off; take off (a mortgage). [U. S.]

So then the spectral mortgage could never be *lifted*.
F. R. Stockton, the Spectral Mortgage.

14. To bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc. *N. E. D.* [Colloq.]

It's the Barralong, to Australia. She'll *lift* the Southern Cross in a week,—lucky old tub!
R. Kipling, Light that Failed, vii.

15. To drive (sheep or cattle) to market. [Australia.]

Well, Masther John, . . . I won't deny that I have n't *lifted* a finer mob this season.
Rolf Boldrewood, Squatter's Dream, iv.

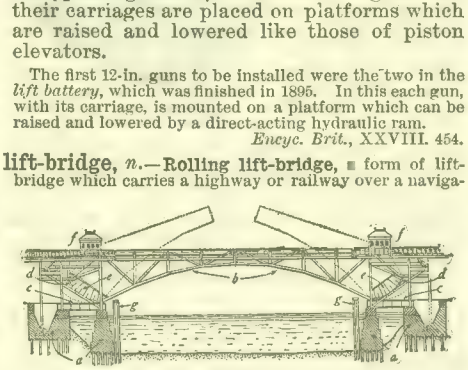
Lifting magnet. See ★*magnet*.

lift2, *n.* 7. (*c*) In *coal-mining*, a slice or cut taken off a pillar in stoping. [Scotch.]—9. In *textile-manuf.*, the extent of the traverse of a guide-eye or bobbin, as on a spinning-frame.—10. In *lawn-tennis*, a little added power at the end of the stroke.—**Hydraulic lift**, a hydraulic elevator; an elevator or lift worked by hydraulic pressure on a piston or plunger. [Eng.]—**Main lifts**, *naut.*, the lifts of the yards on the mainmast; the supports for the yards: specifically, the lifts of the main yard.—**Mizzen lifts**, *naut.*, the lifts of the yards on the mizzenmast; the supports for the yards.

lift-battery (lift'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A coast-defense disappearing battery in which the guns and their carriages are placed on platforms which are raised and lowered like those of piston elevators.

The first 12-in. guns to be installed were the two in the *lift battery*, which was finished in 1895. In this each gun, with its carriage, is mounted on a platform which can be raised and lowered by a direct-acting hydraulic ram.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 454.

lift-bridge, *n.*—**Rolling lift-bridge**, a form of lift-bridge which carries a highway or railway over a navigable channel or other passage to be temporarily opened, in which one end of the lift-bridge remains on the abutment and the other lifts or revolves vertically about the stationary end, which is curved like a hoop and rolls backward along a track on the abutment. Frequently the bridge is divided at the center into two half-bridges, each half revolving vertically about the end of the abutment.



Rolling Lift-bridge.

a, foundation of concrete resting on piles; *b*, *b*, spans of bridge, closed and forming a cantilver arch; *c*, track on which span rolls in rising to open position; *d*, curved face or tread that rolls on track; *e*, *e*, counterweights; *f*, house for motor and control; *g*, *g*, fender-piles. Dotted lines show spans rolling backward and upward and half open.

lifter1, *n.* 2. (*b*) In *founding:* (1) A tool used by molders for lifting loose sand from the bottoms of flange-and rib-molds. (2) One of the hooks suspended from the bars of a molding-box into the mold to support the sand.

lifting-arms (lif'ting-ärmz), *n. pl.* 1. A pair of arms in a locomotive valve-gear for lifting the links.—2. Arms for raising valves which are opened by the action of cams, as in some internal-combustion motors.

lifting-cam (lif'ting-kam), *n.* A cam or lobe on a revolving or rocking shaft which imparts a lifting movement to valves or other mechanism.

lifting-cog (lif'ting-kog), *n.* A curved lever or cam-shaped arm for lifting a poppet-valve in an engine.

lifting-crane (lif'ting-krān), *n.* 1. A crane for lifting weights.—2. A swing-crane or derrick in which the arm moves up and down to raise and lower the load, the hook being attached directly to the arm without the interposition of a hoisting-device.

lifting-jet (lif'ting-jet), *n.* The steam-jet which lifts and forces the water in an ejector or injector.

lifting-nozle (lif'ting-noz″l), *n.* The combining or forcing nozle in an injector or inspirator.

lifting-pallet (lif'ting-pal″et), *n.* A pawl or projection on a lever or other part of a mechanism used for lifting.

lifting-poker (lif'ting-pō″kėr), *n.* Same as ★*poker*1 (*d*).

lifting-sail (lif'ting-sāl), *n.* A head-sail the tendency of which is to lift or raise a vessel's bows out of water.

lifting-shaft (lif'ting-shȧft), *n.* The shaft in a locomotive valve-gear which carries the arms for raising and lowering the links or link-blocks.

lifting-toe (lif'ting-tō), *n.* The revolving arm of the rock-shaft of a valve-gear. It takes against the toe on the lifting-rod and transmits motion.

lifting-valve (lif'ting-valv), *n.* See *valve*, 2.

lift-jigger (lift'jig″ėr), *n.* A double and a single block-tackle made fast to the hauling part of a lift to multiply its purchase.

liftman (lift'man), *n.*; pl. *liftmen* (-men). An elevator attendant. [Eng.]

lift-smoke (lift'smōk), *n.* A game of cards played by from four to six persons, with the full pack. The cards are dealt one at a time, six to four players, five to five, and four to six. The last card that comes to the dealer is the trump. The play is as at whist. The winner of each trick draws the top card from the stock and leads again. As soon as a player's cards are exhausted he withdraws from the game. The one who outlasts the others, having a card when his adversary has none, wins the pool.

lig (lig), *n.* *Naut.*, a combination fish-hook and sinker.

ligament, *n.*—**Cervical ligaments**, two ligaments, the anterior of which connects the basilar fissure of the occipital bone with the bodies of the first few cervical vertebræ, and the posterior of which is the same as the ligamentum nuchæ.—**Douglas's ligament.** See *Douglas's* ★*fold*.—**Gastropancreatic ligament, gastrophrenic ligament.** See ★*gastropancreatic*, ★*gastrophrenic*.—**Hepatic ligaments**, folds of peritoneum, passing from the liver to adjacent parts, which serve to prevent displacement of the organ.—**Hepatocolic ligament**, a peritoneal fold passing between the liver and the colon.—**Hepatorenal ligament**, a peritoneal fold stretching from the liver to the right kidney.—**Iliopubic ligament.** Same as *Poupart's ligament* (which see, under *ligament*).—**Interossicular ligament**, a ligament connected with the Weberian ossicles of certain fishes.—**Ligament of Bertin**, the iliofemoral ligament.—**Ligament of Henle**, the internal portion of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Ligaments of Cooper**, fibers passing between the skin and the mammary gland; that part of the fascia of the transversalis which passes from the ileopectineal eminence to the spine of the pubes: fibers passing, on the inner side of the elbow, from the coronoid process to the olecranon.—**Metacarpal ligament**, a ligament connecting the lower ends of the last four metacarpal bones.—**Pancreaticosplenic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum passing between the tail of the pancreas and the spleen.—**Rhomboid ligament.** (*b*) A ligament passing from the lower end of the radius to the unciform and cuneiform bones.

ligation, *n.*—**Distal ligation**, the tying of an artery, for the cure of aneurism, on the side of the dilatation farthest from the heart.—**Immediate ligation**, the tying of an artery by a ligature passed around the isolated vessel which takes in none of the surrounding tissue.—**Mediate ligation**, the tying of an artery by a ligature which includes also some of the surrounding tissues.—**Proximal ligation**, the tying of an artery, for the cure of aneurism, by a ligature around the vessel between the heart and the dilated portion of the artery.

Ligature forceps, needle. See ★*forceps*, ★*needle*.—**Ligatures of Stannius**, two ligatures, one of which is placed between the sinus venosus of a frog's heart and the auricles, causing both auricles and ventricle to cease beating while the veins and the remains of the venous sinus continue, and the second of which is then placed between the auricles and ventricle, causing the latter to begin to beat again while the auricles remain quiescent.—**Pro-**

visional ligature, a broad ligature passed around a large artery and tied during an operation, but removed when this is completed.—**Soluble ligature,** a ligature, made of catgut or other animal material, which is absorbed after remaining a time in the tissues.

Ligerian (lī-jē′ri-an), *n.* [L. *Liger* (F. *Loire*) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a substage of the Cretaceous system on the continent of Europe taking its name from the Loire river. It constitutes the lower division of the Turonian stage, and lies immediately above the Cenomanian beds. Also used attributively.

light[1], *n.* **15.** In *mech.*, an opening; a space clear of obstructions.—**16.** In an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists. *N. E. D.*—**Actinic light,** light capable of affecting a photographic film or of producing other chemical effects. This property belongs chiefly, but not exclusively, to the violet and ultra-violet regions of the spectrum. The longer wave-lengths, such as those transmitted by ruby glass, are chemically so inactive as to be commonly termed *non-actinic.*—**Ashen light,** a translation of *lumière cendrée*, a French term for the earth-shine seen on the moon when it is a narrow crescent.—**Astral light.** See ★*astral.*—**Auer light,** an Auer or Welsbach burner.—**Borrowed light.** See ★*borrowed.*—**Combination light,** a lantern for a launch which shows a bow-light in front and red and green side-lights.—**Cone of light.** Same as ★*light-spot.*—**Costen lights** (*naut.*), colored fireworks of special design used for signaling at sea. They are named from their inventor. Also called *Costen signals.*—**Efficiency of a source of light.** See ★*efficiency.*—**Electro-ethereal theory of light.** See ★*electro-ethereal.*—**Feast or Festival of Lights.** See ★*Hanukah.*—**Finsen light treatment,** the treatment of diseases of the skin by exposure to the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, a method devised by Dr. Niels Finsen of Copenhagen. Either sunlight or the electric arc-light may be used, but the latter is usually preferred. See ★*apparatus.*—**Holme's light,** a device used, in practice, to show the movements of a locomotive torpedo. It is an arrow-headed canister pierced with several holes and filled with phosphide of calcium. The contact of water with this chemical produces bubbles which burst into flame on reaching the surface and also emit dense smoke having the odor of garlic.—**Latent light,** in *photog.*, the light or actinic influence (sufficiently powerful to affect a photographically sensitive surface even after the lapse of several months) which is found to be stored up in paper that has been saturated with uranium nitrate exposed to sunlight, and inclosed in an opaque tube.—**Light-contrast.** Same as *brightness-contrast.* See ★*contrast*, 5.—**Light induction** (*simultaneous* and *successive*). See ★*induction.*—**Light-sensation,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) A visual sensation, whether of color or of brightness. (*b*) A brightness-sensation; a member of the achromatic (black-gray-white) series of visual sensations.—**Light standard,** a source of light used as a standard of intensity in the photometry of the various flames and other sources employed for artificial illumination. The properties essential to a light standard are constancy of illuminating power and a quality of light as nearly as possible identical with that of the light sources with which the standard is to be compared. It is also important that a light standard be reproducible. Aside from the standard candle (see ★*candle*), which has been abandoned in practice on account of its unreliability, although it is still the legal British and American unit, the earliest well-known light standard is the *Carcel lamp*, a modified form of Argand burner with a central draft. Colza-oil is supplied to the wick by means of a pump driven by clockwork. The character of the wick, the diameter of the wick-tube and air-duct, and the dimensions of the chimney are specified exactly in order to secure the greatest attainable constancy of performance. The behavior of the Carcel lamp depends upon a multitude of factors, and it has been found a difficult standard to manage except in expert and experienced hands. The brightness of the flame is approximately 8 candle-power. According to Mounier, the British standard candle is equal to 0.120 carcels. Various types of petroleum flame have likewise been used as photometric standards, and an Argand burner—supplied with ordinary illuminating-gas and provided with a screen (S S, Fig. 1) having an opening (*a*) of such size as to permit the passage of an amount of light from the center of the flame sufficient to give an intensity approximately equal to twice the light from a standard candle—has been widely employed in gas-photometry. This device is known as the *Methven screen.* On account of the variable character of the fuel employed, it affords results but little better than those obtained with the standard candle or with ordinary oil or gas flames, all of which are deficient in constancy. It is now universally recognized that in order to obtain a flame suitable for a light standard it is necessary to use a fuel of definite chemical composition in a lamp of accurately specified construction. The only light standard thus far produced which fulfils these conditions is that obtained by the use of the lamp invented by the late Von Hefner Alteneck and known as the *Hefner lamp.* The fuel employed is amyl acetate ($C_5H_{11}C_2H_3O_2$), a volatile organic liquid which burns with a luminous flame similar in color to the flame of petroleum and gas, but of slightly greater relative intensity in the red than the latter. The *Hefner lamp* (Fig. 2) is of simple construction. It has a wick-tube (*w*) of German silver, the length, diameter, and thickness of wall of which are carefully specified, since the brightness of the flame depends upon these details. The flame (*f*), which burns in free air, is similar in size and shape to a candle flame, and its height, which under normal conditions should be precisely 40 millimeters, is controlled by turning the wick up and down and is measured by means of a flame-gage (*g*). (See ★*flame-gage.*) The principal variation in the brightness of the flame of this standard is that due to atmospheric moisture, the intensity in dry air being about 10 per cent. greater than in air containing 20 liters of moisture to the cubic meter. The effect of the temperature and pressure of the air and of the amount of carbon dioxid present are scarcely appreciable under working conditions. It has been found that Hefner lamps constructed in accordance with the mechanical specifications give light-values which when corrected for the humidity of the atmosphere agree with each other within 2 per cent., and since this is the best result obtained with any primary light standard, this lamp has been adopted as the reference standard in photometry. To reduce measurements made with the Hefner lamp to British standard candle-power, the relation 1 hefner = 0.88 British standard candles is used. This ratio has been obtained by averaging many thousands of comparisons of the two sources. The *Harcourt pentane-lamp*, extensively used in gas-photometry in England and in a modified form in the United States, has a flame of pentane-vapor burning within a metal chimney. An aperture in the chimney is so adjusted as to give light of either 1 or 10 candle-power. The pentane-lamp is not reproducible with accuracy, and is usually calibrated by means of some other standard, such as the Hefner lamp. *Violle's platinum standard* was proposed by Violle to avoid the uncertainties to which all flame standards are necessarily subject. The primary standard of light is the light emitted from a square centimeter of surface of a mass of platinum at its temperature of solidification. The brightness of this standard, which is called the *violle*, is approximately 20 candle-power. The *bougie décimale* or *pyr*, which was intended to supplant various standard candles as a unit, was defined by the Geneva Congress in 1896 as one twentieth of a violle. It was, however, found impracticable to determine this unit accurately by means of the platinum standard, and the bougie décimale was accordingly provisionally defined as equal to one hefner. The light from the crater of the electric arc issuing through an aperture of one square millimeter has likewise been proposed as a standard of photometric intensity, but the use of this as a standard has been found to be impracticable. Incandescent glow-lamps supplied with steady current afford the most convenient and reliable standards for secondary use. Such lamps can be brought into perfect agreement with one another, and when one such standard lamp has been carefully compared with a primary standard it can be copied or reproduced indefinitely.—**Magnesium light,** the intensely white light obtained by burning metallic magnesium. The source of this light is the combined incandescence and luminescence of the solid magnesium oxid formed by the combustion of the metal, and has, therefore, a continuous spectrum. The magnesium light is of extraordinary actinic power because of the great intensity of the violet and ultra-violet regions of its spectrum. It is the only known light having a continuous spectrum of greater energy in these regions than in the regions of less refrangibility.—**Masthead light** (*naut.*), the white light carried in front of the foremast by steamships when under way. It shows over an unbroken arc of the compass from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side.—**Mechanical equivalent of light.** See ★*equivalent.*—**New Lights.** Specifically—(*a*) The Campbellites. See *Campbellite*, 1. (*b*) The Socinian party in the west of Scotland during the last part of the eighteenth century. See *Socinianism.* (*c*) The Fifth Monarchy Men in England. See *fifth.* (*d*) The Freewill Baptists, an American sect. See *baptist*, 2. (*e*) The Separates, a sect of Calvinistic Methodists in America (1750). See *Separate*, 2. (*f*) The Edwardsians. See ★*Edwardsian.* (*g*) The champions of the revival in New England and other Eastern States in the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Non-actinic light.** See *actinic* ★*light.*—**Patent light,** a light or window for pavements or vaults, consisting of thick translucent glass fixed in a metal frame so as to resist weights and blows, while transmitting light. A pavement or vault-light.—**Platinum standard light.** See ★*light standard.*—**Pyramid of light.** Same as ★*light-spot.*—**Sodium light,** the light emitted by sodium vapor in a state of incandescence. It is yellow in color and nearly monochromatic. Its source is the pair of bright lines, in the spectrum of the metal, of wave-lengths .5896 μ and .5890 μ. It is produced by volatilizing a salt of sodium or the metal itself in the flame of the Bunsen burner or in the electric arc.—**Strontium light,** the intense red light emitted by glowing vapor of strontium. It is by no means monochromatic, there being many bright lines in the spectrum of the vapor. It owes its color chiefly, however, to the lines of wave-length .6550 μ, .6408 μ, and .6386 μ, lying in the red of the spectrum.—**Thallium light,** the monochromatic light emitted by the green line, of the wave-length .5350μ in the spectrum of the metal thallium.—**Ultra-violet light,** radiations of a wave-length shorter than that of visible light, but still of sufficiently great wave-length to be reflected and refracted. Many substances, as glass, are opaque for ultra-violet light. Ultra-violet light acts on the photographic plate and produces powerful fluorescence.—**Velocity of light,** the velocity of progression of the wave-motion to which luminous sensations are due. The first estimations of the velocity of light were made by

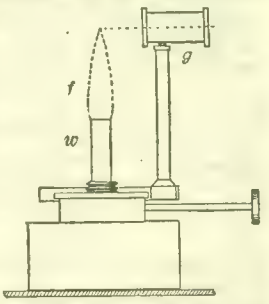


Fig. 2. Hefner Lamp.

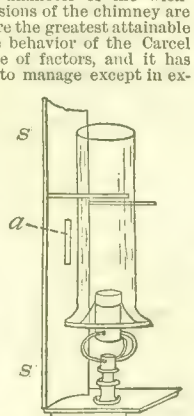


Fig. 1. Methven Screen.

Römer (1676) from observations upon the eclipses of the moons of Jupiter. The observed times when the satellites of Jupiter disappear behind the disks of the planet and reappear again are several minutes earlier when Jupiter and the earth are in conjunction than when they are in opposition. From such observations Römer found the time required for a wave of light to cross the earth's orbit to be 16½ minutes. The diameter of the earth's orbit being known, the velocity of light could then be computed. The velocity as thus determined was 302,300,000 meters per second, a value now known to be too large. Another astronomical method of computation (*Bradley's method*) is based upon aberration, a phenomenon consisting in the apparent displacement of a star due to the motion of the earth in its orbit. This displacement depends upon the velocity of light, which, computed from such observations, is found to be 299,300,000 meters. The first direct measurements of the velocity of light by a method independent of the motion of the earth in its orbit, was made by Fizeau (*Fizeau's method*), who introduced into the path of a beam of light a rapidly revolving toothed wheel. Light passing between two adjacent teeth of this wheel is reflected back upon its path by means of a distant mirror, and when the wheel is driven at a certain speed the returning light is intercepted by the adjacent tooth. To an observer looking through the teeth of the wheel toward the mirror the light coming from the mirror to the eye will be extinguished when the proper speed has been attained. The arrangement of the essential features of the apparatus is shown in Fig. 1, in

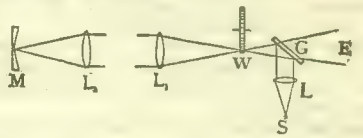


Fig. 1. Velocity of Light—Fizeau's method.

which S is the source of light, G an unsilvered glass plate reflecting the light in a horizontal direction, W the revolving wheel, so placed that the apertures between its teeth lie in the focus of the lens L_1. This lens renders the beam of light parallel, and L_2 focuses it upon a concave mirror M. This mirror returns the light through the lenses L_2 and L_1, and a portion is transmitted through the glass plate G to the eye at E. At the proper speed, as mentioned above, the returning light is intercepted by the wheel. In 1850 Foucault devised another method of determination (*Foucault's method*). He employed a revolving mirror driven at a high rate of speed by means of an air-turbine. The essential features of this method are indicated in Fig. 2. A beam of light from S, thrown

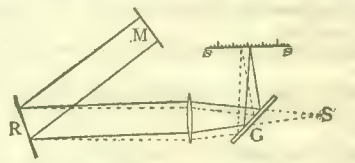


Fig. 2. Velocity of Light—Foucault's method.]

upon the revolving mirror R, is reflected to a distant mirror M, thence back to the revolving mirror, and thence to the glass plate G, from the surface of which a portion is reflected to the scale *ss*. If in the interval occupied by the beam of light in traveling from the revolving mirror to the fixed mirror M and back again the revolving mirror moves through an appreciable angle, the portion of the scale reached by the returning ray will not coincide with that which it would have reached had the revolving mirror been at rest. From the deflection of this beam of light along the scale, the angular velocity of the mirror, and the distance between the revolving mirror and the fixed mirror, the velocity of light is computed. In 1874 Cornu made a determination of the velocity of light by a refinement of Fizeau's method, and obtained the value 300,400,000 meters per second in vacuo. In 1879 Michelson repeated Foucault's measurements with a greatly improved apparatus set up upon a sea-wall at the Naval Academy in Annapolis. The speed of the revolving mirror was 256 revolutions per second, and this was determined with great accuracy by comparison with the period of a standard tuning-fork. The distance between the revolving mirror and the fixed mirror was very great (about 500 meters) and the deflection of the returning ray was 133 millimeters. Michelson's result for the velocity of light was 299,944,000 meters per second. These experiments were afterward repeated by Newcomb. That the velocity of light in vacuo and in air is nearly the same, whatever be the wave-length of the light, is well established. Any considerable difference of velocity would show itself in Michelson's observations by dispersion of the different colors of the spectrum of the returning ray, but no such effect was observed. That the different wave-lengths reaching the eye from the stars travel at the same rate is shown by the fact that no momentary color effects are produced in the occultation of the stars by the moon or in the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites. In refracting media such as glass, however, the velocity varies with the wave-length, the shorter wave-lengths being more retarded than the longer, a fact which gives rise to the phenomenon of dispersion.—**Zircon light,** the light produced by the incandescence of a disk or cylinder of zirconium oxid heated in the oxyhydrogen flame. The light is very similar in color and intensity to the calcium light or lime-light, but zircon is much less rapidly disintegrated by the action of the flame, and does not slake, like lime, on exposure to moist air.

light[3], *v. i.*—**To light in,** to run lightly or easily: applied to the inward traverse of the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule.

lightage (lī′tāj), *n.* [*light*[1] + *-age.*] **1†.** A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *N. E. D.*—**2.** A system

of lighting; the supply of gas, electricity, or other illuminant used for lighting.

light-buoy (līt′boi), *n.* A life-buoy which automatically ignites a flare upon striking the water, or a channel buoy which carries a light from sunset to sunrise.

light-contrast (līt′kon″trast), *n.* Same as *brightness-contrast*. See ★*contrast*, 5.

lightening-hole (līt′ning-hōl), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding*, a hole cut in a plate which forms a part of a vessel's structure, to reduce its weight without reducing its strength for the purpose intended. See cut at ★*keel*[1], 2.

light-equation, *n.*—**Constant of light-equation.** See ★*constant*.

light-filter (līt′fil″tėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a screen which transmits light selectively and is used to control the composition of the radiation which falls upon the sensitized plate.

light-horseman, *n.* **2.** A fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, of the family *Ephippidæ:* found from Cape Cod to Rio de Janeiro. See *Chætodipterus*, with cut.

lighting-station (lī′ting-stā″shọn), *n.* An establishment for the generation of electric current to be used in lighting.

light-line (līt′lin), *n.* *Naut.*, the water-line at which a vessel floats when at light displacement. See ★*displacement*, 3. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 47.

light-liquor (līt′lik″ọr), *n.* The liquid obtained in the manufacture of glucose or starch-sugar by sufficiently boiling starch with dilute sulphuric acid, neutralizing the acid with calcium carbonate, and separating the calcium sulphate by subsidence, before filtration and the concentration which produces 'heavy-liquor.'

light-mill (līt′mil), *n.* Same as *radiometer*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 128.

lightning[1], *n.*—**Dark lightning,** dark lines which sometimes appear on photographs of lightning. They are sometimes due to the excessive actinic intensity of the light from the flash which causes a reversal, giving a positive or bright line on the negative plate and a black line on the positive.

lightning-beetle (līt′ning-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *lightning-bug*.

lightning-bone (līt′ning-bōn), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

lightning-gap (līt′ning-gap), *n.* The air-gap of a lightning-guard placed in an electric circuit.

lightning-hopper (līt′ning-hop″ėr), *n.* A homopterous American insect of the family *Fulgoridæ*. See *Fulgora*.—**Frosted lightning-hopper,** a lightning-hopper, *Ormenis pruinosa*, of a pale green or lead color, covered with a whitish powder which makes it seem frosted.

lightning-pains (līt′ning-pānz), *n. pl.* Sharp darting pains of brief duration experienced in locomotor ataxia.

lightning-recorder (līt′ning-rẹ̄-kôr″dėr), *n.* A modification of the Marconi apparatus for wireless telegraphy which serves to record automatically the occurrence of distant lightning or weaker electric discharges. The natural electric discharge produces an induced current in a local receiving radioconductor or circuit of wire including some form of coherer, tapper, and relay. The latter actuates the recording apparatus proper. Various forms of the lightning-recorder are in use.

lightning-stone (līt′ning-stōn), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

lightning-tree (līt′ning-trē), *n.* In the Bahamas, the West Indian coral-tree, *Erythrina Corallodendron*. Its leaves are deciduous and at certain seasons the bright scarlet flowers cover the tree before the new leaves have appeared. See *coral-tree* and *Erythrina*.

light-port (līt′pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, a port-hole; an opening in the side of a vessel for admitting light into a cabin, state-room, or other compartment.

light-pressure (līt′presh″ụr), *n.* The mechanical pressure due to the impact of light-waves upon a body placed in their path. See *pressure*, 2 (*b*).

light-sensation (līt′sen-sā″shọn), *n.* See ★*light*[1].

lightskirts (līt′skėrtz), *n.* A woman of lax behavior. [Rare.]

> Hath not Shor's wife although a *light skirts* she,
> Given him a chast long lasting memory?
> *Return from Parnassus*, II. i. 2.

light-spot (līt′spot), *n.* **1.** See the extract.

> In view of the recent work of Haberlandt on the light sense-organs of leaves, it may be of interest to record the discovery of similar organs in xerophilous stems. Certain of the epidermal cells of the young stems of the Ephedreæ have on their external wall conical structures of the nature of papillæ, the core of the papilla being mucilaginous. This structure acts as a collecting lens focussing the incident rays of light, and a definite area of the cytoplasm of the back wall of the cell is thereby illuminated. Fig. 1, which is a photomicrograph taken in diffuse light of a mounted preparation of epidermis, shows the appearance of these *light-spots* as seen under ⅓ objective. Of any object held in the path of the incident rays an image is formed by each of these light sense-organs.
> *R. J. D. Graham*, in Nature, April 4, 1907, p. 535.

2. A cone-shaped area of reflected light on the drum-membrane. Also called *cone of light* and *pyramid of light*.

light-stuff (līt′stuf), *n.* A trade-name for a volatile liquid obtained in rectifying commercial coal-tar benzine in aniline-dye works: used to some extent as a solvent for india-rubber.

light-telephony (līt′tel″ẹ̄-fō-ni), *n.* See ★*telephony*.

light-vector (līt′vek″tọr), *n.* A vector or line which indicates by its length and direction the magnitude and character of the disturbance of the ether (the so-called *light-disturbance*) at any point in a region traversed by polarized light. The light-disturbance s is defined by the equation

$$s = A \sin\left(2\pi\frac{t}{T} + \vartheta\right),$$

where A is the amplitude, t the time, T the period of the disturbance, and ϑ the constant of phase

light-year (līt′yēr), *n.* The distance traversed by light in one year; the unit usually employed in expressing the distances of the fixed stars: for example, the distance of *a* Centauri is $4\frac{3}{10}$ light-years. In terms of the smaller astronomical unit (the mean distance of the earth from the sun), it is found by dividing the number of seconds in a sidereal year by the number of seconds occupied by light in coming from the sun to the earth. According to our best present determinations, it is 62,243 astronomical units. It bears to the smaller astronomical unit very nearly the ratio of the mile to the inch.

Ligia, *n.* **3.** A genus of plants of the family *Daphnaceæ*. See *Thymelæa*.

lignicolous (lig-nik′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in wood: applied to certain bivalve mollusks, as *Teredo*, the ship-worm.

lignilite (lig′ni-līt), *n.* A columnar or cylindrical structure in limestone. It occurs across the bedding and is due to pressure. Same as *stylolite*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 420.

Lignin dynamite. See ★*dynamite*.

ligniriose (lig-nir′i-ōs), *n.* A term applied to a substance said to be a variety of lignin.

lignite, *n.*—**Bovey Tracey lignites,** a deposit of sands and clays containing lignite, of Oligocene age, occurring at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire. These beds are from 200 to 300 feet thick, and are isolated, lying on a granite base, the deposits having been formed in an old lake-basin. The organic remains are chiefly of terrestrial plants, on the basis of which the age of the beds was inferred by Heer to be equivalent to that of the Molasse of Switzerland.—**Hötting lignites,** lignitic beds in the Inn valley, near Innsbruck in the Tyrol, which overlie ancient moraine stuff and are surmounted by scattered erratic blocks. They are thought to represent an interglacial period. They contain plant remains of species still growing in the surrounding country.—**Utznach lignites,** beds of the Pleistocene or glacial series in Switzerland (St. Gall) which are intercalated in moraine deposits and represent an interglacial period. The lignites contain pines, firs, larch, yew, oak, sycamore, and other trees, and bones of *Elephas*, *Rhinoceros etruscus*, *Bos taurus* (var. *primigenius*), and other mammals.

lignocellulose (lig″nọ̄-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, + E. *cellulose*.] The material of which woody tissue principally consists. It is commonly associated with more or less cellulose proper, but is distinguishable from it by several reactions, among others by being stained yellow or brown by iodine. Also called *bastose*.

lignoceric (lig-nọ̄-sē′rik), *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, + *cera*, wax, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, contained in beech-wood tar and in the saponification-products of earthnut-oil. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 80.5° C.

ligno-eosin (lig-nọ̄-ē′ọ̄-sin), *n.* A trade-name for a product said to be the sodium salt of lignone-sulphonic acid. It is obtained from the waste digester-liquor of the sulphite process for making wood-pulp, and has been proposed for use as a reducing agent in chrome-mordanting wool for dyeing.

lignoin (lig′nọ̄-in), *n.* [L. *lignum* (*ligno-*), wood, + *-in*[2].] A brown compound, $C_{20}H_{23}O_8N$, prepared from old Huanaco cinchona bark.

lignone (lig′nōn), *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, + *-in*[2].] Same as *lignin*.

lignose, *n.* **2.** [L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ose*.] A colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{26}O_{11}$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on glucolignose.

lignosity (lig-nos′i-ti), *n.* [*lignos(e)* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being ligneous or woody.

lignosulphite (lig-nọ̄-sul′fīt), *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, + *sulph(ur)* + *-ite*[2].] A brown liquid obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of cellulose. It consists of sulphur dioxid and aromatic compounds which are probably derived from the fir. It is used for inhalation in cases of tuberculosis, the air of the room in which the patient remains being saturated with a 10-per-cent. solution of the sulphite.

lignosulphuric (lig″nọ̄-sul-fū′rik), *a.* Pertaining to lignin and sulphuric acid, or to sulpholignic acid.—**Lignosulphuric acid,** a syrupy compound formed by treating cellulose with concentrated sulphuric acid.

lignum[1], *n.* **2.** A contraction for *lignum-vitæ*: applied in Australia to several species of trees because of their tough and hard wood. See the Australian species mentioned under *lignum-vitæ*.

lignum[2] (lig′num), *n.* [An abbreviated pronunciation of *polygonum*.] Any species of the wiry plants of the genus *Polygonum*. [Australia.]

ligulate-flowered (lig′ū-lāt-flou″ėrd), *a.* Same as *liguliflorous*.

liguloid (lig′ū-loid), *a.* [L. *ligula*, a var. of *lingula*, a little tongue, + *-oid*.] Having the form of a ligula or little tongue; tongue-shaped.

Ligurian. I. *a.* **2.** Pertaining to a division of the Oligocene Tertiary in the southern Alps and the Rigi. These beds lie at the base of the series, consist of marls and limestones with marine fossils, and form a part of the great series of deposits termed *Molasse* or *Flysch*. Included in the division are the Glarus shales, celebrated for their abundant fish fauna.

II. *n.* **2.** The Ligurian division. Also known as the *Rigi beds*.

Ligurianize (li-gū′ri-ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ligurianized*, ppr. *Ligurianizing*. [*Ligurian* + *-ize*.] To render Ligurian; specifically, make (an apiary or a colony of bees) Ligurian by introducing Ligurian queen bees.

ligustrone (li-gus′trōn), *n.* [*Ligustrum* (see def.) + *-one*.] A colorless bitter compound contained in the bark of *Ligustrum vulgare*. It crystallizes in needles, melts a little above 100° C., and boils at 260–280° C.

lija (lē′hä), *n.* [Sp., a dogfish, etc., orig. a fish whose dried skin was used for polishing wood, < *lijar*, polish, make smooth.] Any one of several fishes of the genus *Monacanthus*. See *leather-jacket*, 1 (*b*).—**Lija barbuda,** *Alutera monoceros*, a fish widely distributed in tropical seas.—**Lija colorada,** *Cantherines pullus*, a fish found from the West Indies to Brazil.—**Lija trompa,** *Alutera scripta*, a fish found in tropical waters along both coasts of America and in the East Indies.

likari (lē-kä′rē), *n.* A native name of the Cayenne cedar.—**Essence de likari.** See *linaloa-★oil*.

like[2], *n.* **2.** In *golf*, a stroke which equalizes the number played by the other side.

like[2], *adv.* **5.** As well as; as also.

> I can counterfeit the deep tragedian; . . .
> Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
> . . . ghastly looks
> Are at my service, *like* enforced smiles.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., III. 5.

Like a lamplighter, with long, rapid strides. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Colloq.]—**Like all possessed,** as if bewitched. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Colloq.]—**Like anything, like everything,** with such rapidity and intensity of effort as to preclude comparison. [Colloq.]

> The Walrus and the Carpenter
> Were walking close at hand:
> They wept *like anything* to see
> Such quantities of sand.
> *Lewis Carroll*, Through the Looking Glass, Walrus and Carpenter, st. 4.

Like Sam Hill. Same as ★*like sin*.—**Like sin,** intensely; very hard: as, to work *like sin*. [Slang.]—**Like smoke.** See *smoke*.

likeness, *n.*—**Law of likeness.** See ★*law*[1].

lil, lill (lil), *n.* [Said to be Romany.] **1.** In Gipsy language, a book; a pocket-book.—**2.** A five-pound note. *Farmer*. [Slang.]—**3.** A bad bill. *Farmer*. [Slang.]

lilac, *n.* **3.** A fanciers' name for a peculiar bluish-gray color shown in the coats of some domesticated mice.—**California lilac,** the blue myrtle, *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*.—**Cape lilac,** in Australia, a variety of *Melia Azedarach*, the tree called *white cedar* by the colonists. See *Melia*.—**Native lilac,** in Tasmania, *Prostanthera rotundifolia*, a strong-smelling bush of the mint family, bearing quantities of deep-lilac-colored flowers.—**Summer lilac,** the dame's-rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*. See cut under *rocket*[2], 2.

lilial (lil′i-ạl), *a.* [NL. **lilialis*, < L. *lilium*, lily.] Designating plants of the lily kind or related to the lily: as, the *lilial* alliance. *Lindley*.

Liliales (lil-i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Lilium* + *-ales*.] A large order of monocotyledonous plants. It includes the lily

family and 11 others, the most important being the *Juncaceæ* (rushes), *Convallariaceæ* (lilies-of-the-valley), *Smilacaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Dioscoreaceæ* (yams), and *Iridaceæ*. The lilial alliance of Lindley embraced only the *Liliaceæ*, and the *Pontederiaceæ*, the latter of which is now referred to the order *Xyridales*.

liliated† (lil'i-ā-ted), *a.* [L. *lilium*, lily, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with lilies, especially with the lilies of France.

Lille pottery. See ★*pottery*.

lillianite (lil'i-an-īt), *n.* [*Lillian*, name of a mine in Colorado, + *-ite*[2].] A lead sulphobismutite, $Pb_3Bi_2S_6$, which occurs in steel-gray crystalline masses: found in Sweden and in Colorado.

Lillienthal coefficients. See ★*coefficient*.

lillikin (lil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *lellicins*, *lellokans*; origin obscure.] A special size of pin the name for which began to be common in New England about 1775.

Harriot Paine . . . had "corkins, middlings, short whites, *lillikins*, and lace pins."
A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 186.

lilliputianize (lil-i-pū'shan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lilliputianized*, ppr. *lilliputianizing*. To make like the Lilliputians in size; dwarf.

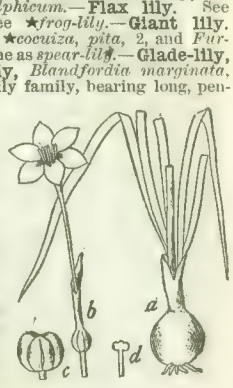
lilt, *v. i.* 3. To sway up and down, as a bird on a spray.

Young — of a reddish face — with blue eyes, and he *lilted* a little on his feet when he was pleased, and cracked his finger-joints. . . . He went to England, and he became a young man, and back he came, *lilting* a little in his walk.
R. Kipling, A Sahibs' War, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 73.

lily, *n.* — **Asa Gray's lily**, *Lilium Grayi*, a delicate plant with oblong-lanceolate leaves and long-peduncled red flowers tinged at the base and spotted within; found on the Peaks of Otter and on high mountain summits of North Carolina. — **Barbados lily**, the common name of *Hippeastrum equestre*, a member of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is a globular bulb 2 inches in diameter, producing offsets, with brown scales and a short neck; the leaves are from 6 to 8 in number and develop fully after the flowers. It is an old garden-plant, and one of the best for winter and spring blooming. The varieties *splendens*, *fulgidum*, and *ignescens* are some of the more common forms of this species. The Barbados lily is found in the region extending between Mexico, Chile, and Brazil. — **Beaver-lily**, the yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa advena*. Also called *beaver-root*. — **Bermuda lily**, the Easter lily, a cultural form of *Lilium longiflorum*: so named because it is extensively grown in Bermuda. — **Brisbane lily**, *Eurycles Cunninghami*, a Queensland plant of the amaryllis family. — **Bullhead lily.** Same as *beaver-★lily*. — **Canada lily**, *Lilium Canadense*. See *lily*, 1. — **Carolina lily**, *Lilium Carolinianum*, of the southeastern United States, a rather showy species with orange-red flowers nodding on long peduncles, the long, acuminate, recurved perianth-segments purple-spotted below. — **Chamise-lily**, the name on the Pacific coast of America for plants of the genus *Erythronium*. See ★*fawn-lily*. — **Chaparral-lily**, a true lily, *Lilium rubescens*, of the northern half of California in the Coast Range. Its stem sometimes rises 7 feet or more and often bears as many as 25 flowers, these at first pure white dotted with purple, soon pink, and finally of a deep ruby-purple. It is said to be the most fragrant of lilies. Near the coast called *redwood-lily*; inland by this name. Also *ruby lily*. — **Clinton's lily**, *Clintonia borealis*, a plant of northeastern North America related to the lily-of-the-valley. See *Clintonia*. — **Corn-lily**, the small bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*. — **Cow-lily.** (*a*) Same as *beaver-★lily*. (*b*) The marsh-marigold. — **Darling lily**, *Crinum flaccidum*, a handsome white-flowered Australian plant of the amaryllis family. Its bulbs contain starch in such quantity that it is sometimes extracted for food. Also called *Murray lily*. — **Day-lily.** (*b*) See *Funkia*. — **Dog lily.** See ★*dog-lily*. — **Easter lily.** (*a*) *Lilium longiflorum*, a showy, fragrant lily, native of China and Japan, much cultivated and now exhibiting several varieties. (*b*) *Lilium candidum*, the white or annunciation lily: originally from the Mediterranean region, but long in cultivation. (*c*) The daffodil. (*d*) The atamasco lily, *Atamosco Atamasco*. — **Fairy-lily**, the atamasco lily. — **Field lily.** Same as *Canada ★lily*. — **Flame-lily**, the red lily, *Lilium Philadelphicum*. — **Flax lily.** See ★*flax-lily*. — **Frog lily.** See ★*frog-lily*. — **Giant lily.** (*a*) *Furcræa fœtida*. See ★*cocuiza*, *pita*, 2, and *Furcræa*. (*b*) In Australia, same as *spear-lily*. — **Glade-lily**, the red lily. — **Gordon lily**, *Blandfordia marginata*, a Tasmanian plant of the lily family, bearing long, pendulous racemes of conical, orange-red flowers; also other species of the same genus: so named from George Gordon, Marquis of Blandford. — **Great yellow lily**, the American nelumbo or water-chinkapin, *Nelumbo lutea*. — **Guernsey lily**, *Imhofia Sarniensis*. See *Nerine*. — **Gunebo lily**, *Mentzelia decapetala*, of the family *Loasaceæ*, native of the Great Plains. It has very large and showy, mostly solitary, and terminal yellowish-white flowers. — **Harvest-lily**, the hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. — **Hedge-lily.** Same as *harvest-★lily*. — **Horse-lily.** Same as *beaver-★lily*. — **Huckleberry-lily**, the red lily. — **Jamestown lily**, the jimson-weed, *Datura Stramonium*; also the purple stramonium, *D. Tatula*. — **Lemon-lily**, the day-lily, *Hemerocallis fulva*. — **Liver-lily**, the blue flag or flag-lily, *Iris versicolor*. — **Lotus-lily**, any species of *Nelumbo*. — **May-lily**, the lily-of-the-valley. — **Meadow-lily.** Same as *Canada ★lily*. — **Mound-lily**, *Yucca gloriosa*. See *Yucca* (with cut). — **Murray lily.** Same as *Darling ★lily*: so named from the Murray river in Victoria. — **Nodding lily**, either the Canada lily or the American Turk's-cap lily. — **Northern lily.** Same as *Clinton's ★lily*. — **Philadelphia lily**, the red lily, *Lilium Philadelphicum*. — **Pine-lily.** See *bear-★grass* (*c*). — **Prairie-lily.** (*a*) Either of the two species of *Cooperia*, *C. Drummondii* and *C. pedunculata*, of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They are bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, with narrow, grass-like leaves, and one-flowered scapes, the large terminal flower having a salver-form, white or pinkish perianth. (*b*) Same as *gunebo ★lily*. — **Red lily**, *Lilium Philadelphicum*, of the eastern United States, one of the commonest and most attractive of American lilies. The flowers are red or orange-red, the perianth segments reflexed and purple-spotted below. The *southern red lily* is *L. Catesbæi*. — **Redwood-lily.** See *chaparral-★lily*. — **Rice-root lily.** Same as ★*mission-bells*. — **Ruby lily.** See *chaparral-★lily*. — **Snake-lily**, the blue flag, *Iris versicolor*. — **Spear-lily.** See *spear-lily*. — **Spider-lily**, the spiderwort, *Tradescantia Virginiana*. — **Spotted lily**, in the West Indies, *Cordyline hyacinthoides*: so named from the spotted leaves. See *Sansevieria*. — **Spring lily**, the white dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, *Erythronium albidum*, which flowers in early spring. — **Straw-lily**, the sessile-leaved bellwort, *Uvularia sessilifolia*. — **Trinity lily**, the large-flowered wake-robin, *Trillium grandiflorum*. — **Trout-lily**, the yellow dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, *Erythronium Americanum*. — **Yellow lily.** (*b*) In Tasmania, same as *native ★leek*.



Red Lily (*Lilium Philadelphicum*).
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")



Prairie-lily (*Cooperia Drummondii*).
One fourth natural size.
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

lily-disease (lil'i-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

lilywort (lil'i-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the lily family.

lim, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *limb*.

limacin (lim'a-sin), *n.* [L. *limax*, snail, + *-in*[2].] An organic substance obtained by Braconnot from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

limacodid (lim-a-kō'did), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Limacodidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Limacodidæ*.

lima-lima (lē-mä″lē-mä'), *n.* [Tagalog *lima-lima*, a reduplication of *lima*, five, = Bisaya *lima* = Samoan, etc., *lima*, Maori *rima*, five.] See ★*galamai-amo*.

liman (lē-män'), *n.* [Russ. *limanŭ*, an estuary, = Turk. *liman*, harbor, < NGr. λιμάνι, Gr. λιμήν, harbor.] A marsh, usually salt, at the mouth of a river; especially applied to the delta of the Dnieper river, Russia.

Limanda (li-man'dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limus*, mud.] A genus of flounders found on both coasts of northern North America and in eastern Asia: known as "*dabs*."

Lima oil. See ★*oil*.

Limatula (lī-mat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lima*.] A genus of Jurassic prionodesmaceous pelecypods, characterized by valves which are medially ribbed, laterally smooth, and without gape.

limb[1], *n.* 6. In *geol.*, that portion of an anticline or syncline which lies on either side respectively of the arch or trough. Also called *leg* and *flank*. — **Pectoral limb, pelvic limb.** See *pectoral*, *pelvic*.

limb[2], *n.* 4. In *bot.*: (*b*) The blade or broad part of a leaf.

limbation (lim-bā'shon), *n.* [NL. *limbatio(n-)*, < L. *limbatus*, edged, bordered, < *limbus*, edge: see *limb*[2].] 1. The formation of a distinct border or margin. — 2. A margin or border. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1897, p. 331.

limber-hook (lim'bėr-hůk), *n.* Same as *pintle-hook*.

limber-passage (lim'bėr-pas″āj), *n.* A channel on each side of the keelson of a wooden vessel to permit the bilge-water to flow to the pumps. Same as *limber*[2], 3. See cut under *keel*[1], 2.

limber-plate (lim'bėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *limber-board*.

limbo[1], *n.* — **Limbo of fools** (*limbus fatuorum*), a fools' paradise.

limbo[2] (lim'bō), *n.* [Zulu *ulembu*, web.] A kind of coarse cotton cloth worn by South Africans.

limbous (lim'bus), *a.* [NL. **limbosus*, < L. *limbus*, edge; see *limb*[2].] Having a definite border.

limb-ray (lim'rā), *n.* A comprehensive term for the limb of a vertebrate. [Rare.]

Those [muscles] which extend to the first, second, or to the terminal elements of the *limb ray*.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 399.

limbus, *n.* 3. In *conch.*, the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disk to the border or margin. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

lime[1], *n.* 3. In *leather-manuf.*, a vat containing a solution of lime for unhairing skins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 331. — **Bicarbonate of lime**, calcium acid-carbonate, $CaH_2(CO_3)_2$, assumed by some chemists to exist in water which contains carbonic acid and in consequence has dissolved a quantity of calcium carbonate greater than could be taken up by the water alone. It is very doubtful whether such an acid salt really exists; it has never been obtained in separate form. — **Caustic lime**, calcium hydroxid; also, calcium oxid. — **Chlorid of lime.** Same as *bleaching-powder*. It probably has the composition $Ca\{^{ClO.}_{Cl.}$: not to be confounded with chlorid of calcium ($CaCl_2$). See *calx chlorata*, under *calx*[1]. — **Dead-burnt lime.** See ★*dead-burnt*. — **Dead lime**, a lime that does not slake with water: opposed to *quicklime*. — **Lime cylinder**, lime in the form of a cylinder which is from time to time revolved, and upon which a jet of oxyhydrogen flame is thrown in producing the so-called calcium light. See *calcium light*. — **Lime silicate.** Same as ★*calcium silicate*. — **Lime, sulphur, and salt wash.** See ★*wash*. — **Lime uranite.** Same as *autunite*. — **Overburnt lime**, lime made from limestone containing silicious matter, such as clay, and heated so strongly in the kiln that silica and alumina have entered into combination with a part of the lime, causing it to slake slowly and imperfectly. — **Permanganate of lime**, the chief ingredient in the mixture recommended by Crookes for use in purifying the dangerous drinking-water which was encountered by British troops in the Ashanti campaign of 1873–74. The mixture, intended also to clarify the water, consisted of 1 part of lime (or calcium) permanganate, 10 parts of aluminium sulphate, and 30 parts of fine clay. — **Vienna lime**, a mixture of caustic potash and slaked lime used surgically as an escharotic, and also in scouring metals to remove grease. See *Vienna caustic*.

lime[3]. — **Finger-lime**, *Citrus Australasica*, a small tree of eastern Australia, bearing slender thorns, and ellipsoid or almost cylindrical fruits, 2–4 inches long, tasting like lemons. — **Native lime**, in Australia: (*a*) The finger-lime; (*b*) An evergreen tree, *Citrus australis*, which reaches a height of from 30 to 50 feet and bears globular, acid fruits about the size of walnuts. Its beautiful light-yellow wood is hard, close-grained, and takes a high polish. Called also *native orange*. — **Queensland lime**, *Citrus inodora*, bearing sharply acid fruits and inodorous flowers. — **Lime-oil.** See ★*oil*.

lime-berry (līm'ber″i), *n.* In the East Indies, same as ★*lime-myrtle*.

lime-bug (līm'bug), *n.* A scale-insect found on the lime-tree, either *Eulecanium tiliæ* or *Pulvinaria tiliæ*.

lime-coal (līm'kōl), *n.* Small coal used for lime-burning: one of the grades formerly made at collieries in the east of Scotland.

lime-craig (līm'krāg), *n.* Limestone rock in situ: the face of a limestone quarry. [Scotch.]

lime-juicer, *n.* Hence — 2. A British ship on which the lime-juice law is carried out.

The working of the ship, the life of the men, their trials and amusements are all combined in the story; in fact, the book gives a better idea of the life on a "*lime-juicer*" than any previous work we have seen.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 153.

3. In Australia, a new-comer; one who has made the voyage on a lime-juicer; a greenhorn; a 'new chum.'

lime-liniment (līm'lin″i-ment), *n.* A mixture or emulsion consisting of equal parts of a solution of lime or lime-water and linseed-oil; carron-oil: used for burns.

lime-mud (līm'mud), *n.* Same as ★*lime-sludge*.

lime-myrtle (līm'mėr″tl), *n.* In the West Indies, *Triphasia trifoliata*. See *Triphasia*.

limen (lī'men), *n.*; pl. *limens* (-menz), L. *limina* (lim'i-nä). [L. *limen*, threshold.] 1. In *exper. psychol.* and *psychophys.*, the threshold; the dividing line between noticeableness and unnoticeableness of stimulus. The limen is defined in physical or physiological terms as that amount of stimulus or degree of excitation (or as that stimulus difference or difference of excitation) which, after complete elimination of all errors, remains just noticeable to an accurate observer; or again as that amount of stimulus (or stimulus difference) which, after elimination of constant errors, remains just noticeable to the observer in one-half of a long series of observations. The term may be applied to any one of the four possible aspects of stimulus and excitation (intensity, quality, duration, extension), and to any stimulus that serves as the condition of mental state or process; so that we may speak of the intensive limen, the temporal limen, the affective limen, the limen of attention, etc. It is clear that the correlate of the limen, upon the mental side, is not a part of real experience, not a state or process that can be ideated and remembered and voluntarily reproduced: liminal values are always ideal values.

The object of these experiments was to determine the *limens* of approach and recession of the fixation-object for various distances.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., April, 1903, p. 173.

The term *limen* (Schwelle, threshold) was introduced into psychology by Herbart in 1811; a liminal stimulus,

or liminal stimulus difference, is that which lifts the sensation or the sense-difference over the threshold of consciousness.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 37.

2. In *anat.*, the portion of brain-substance situated between the base and the island of Reil. —**Absolute differential limen** or **difference limen.** See ★*absolute* and ★*difference.*—**Discriminative limen** or **threshold,** in *psychophys.*, the just noticeable stimulus difference or difference limen.—**Limen nasi,** the line of junction in the nasal cavity between the cartilaginous and the bony portions.—**Limiting limen,** in *psychophys.*, the upper or lower limit of the stimulus limen or differential limen. Thus, in esthesiometric determinations, the upper limiting limen is given with the least separation of the compass-points which invariably evokes the judgment 'two points': while the lower limiting limen is given with that separation below which the observer always reports 'one point,' and above which he always reports 'doubt' or 'two points.' The value of the lower limiting limen may be accurately determined; the determination of the upper appears to be dubious. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 19.—**Mixture limen,** in Fechnerian *psychophys.*, a limen which is modified by the addition of a qualitative to a merely quantitative change of stimulus, or by the concurrence of other stimuli (or excitations) with the stimulus or stimuli to be sensed or compared. The mixture limen includes the ordinary homogeneous stimulus limen and differential limen as limiting cases.—**Partial limen,** in *psychophys.*, the positive or negative division of the total limen in Fechner's method of right and wrong cases.—**Quotient limen, quotient mixture limen.** See ★*quotient.*

limene (lī′mēn), *n.* [*lime*[3] + *-ene.*] A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, contained in oil of limes and in bergamot-oil. It boils at 130–140° C. under 17 millimeters pressure.

lime-nitrogen (līm′nī″trō-jen), *n.* See the extract.

Prof. Adolf Frank and Dr. Caro, of Berlin, found that when nitrogen is passed over red-hot calcium carbide it is absorbed with formation of calcium cyanamide. This latter, when treated with water under high pressure, is made to yield ammonia; but it is not necessary to do this, since the crude product, which they have called "*lime-nitrogen*," can serve directly as nitrogenous fertiliser, and is in that respect equivalent to its own weight of ammonium sulphate. *Nature*, April 25, 1907, p. 619.

lime-pot (līm′pot), *n.* A pot for holding lime, which was formerly employed in naval engagements for blinding boarders.

limerick (lim′e-rik), *n.* [Said to have originated in the words "Will you come up to Limerick," occurring in the chorus of convivial songs of the character described in def. 1. See N. and Q., 9th ser., II. 470 (Dec. 10, 1898).]

1. A nonsense song or verse, one of a series of impromptu productions of a free character, sung at convivial parties in Ireland.

"But come, give us a *Limerick*. Cheer us up now! give us a good *Limerick*. You must know thousands."

"I assure you I do not. I have never been in Ireland."

The Duke burst out into a mirthless laugh. "Well, upon my—What's Ireland got to do with it?"

R. Hichens, The Londoners, xvi.

2. A nonsense verse of a fixed type, more or less amusing, of the pattern of those written by Edward Lear in his "Book of Nonsense." See ★*Learic.* The following is an example:

There was a young lady of Niger,
Who rode, with a smile, on a tiger:
They returned from their ride,
With the lady *inside*,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

limerickite (lim′e-rik-īt), *n.* A name given by Meunier to the type of gray chondritic meteorite illustrated by the meteorite which fell in Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1813. See ★*meteorite.*

lime-rock (līm′rok), *n.* Any rock in which calcite is a prominent constituent.—**Vermicular lime-rock,** in *New York geol.*, a name given by A. Eaton to certain impure dolomites appertaining to the Salina formation which are perforated by numerous small irregular cavities produced by the crystallization and removal of salt, gypsum, and celestite.

lime-shells (līm′shelz), *n. pl.* Calcined limestone.

lime-sludge (līm′sluj), *n.* A manufacturers' name for the precipitate of more or less impure calcium carbonate produced in the conversion, by means of lime, of sodium-carbonate liquor into solution of caustic soda. Also called *lime-mud.*

lime-soap (līm′sōp), *n.* Same as *calcium soap.* See *soap.*

limestone, *n.*—**Agoniatite limestone.** See ★*agoniatite.*—**Anseremme limestone,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous formation in Belgium and northern France.—**Augusta limestone,** a name introduced by Keyes to include the Burlington and Keokuk limestones in Iowa as exposed along the Mississippi river from Burlington to the mouth of the Des Moines river. These rocks are of Lower Carboniferous age and equivalent to Osage limestone.—**Austin limestone,** a limestone lying near the middle of the Cretaceous series in Texas.—**Aymestrey limestone,** in the Silurian system of England and Wales, a subdivision of the uppermost or Ludlow group, lying between the Upper and Lower Ludlow rock. It is an argillaceous limestone having a total thickness of 50 feet, but is essentially a lentil in the vicinity of Aymestrey, Herefordshire. It abounds in fossils, but less so than the Wenlock limestone beneath, and in the faunæ of these two there is relatively little difference.—**Bachant limestone,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous formation in Belgium and northern France.—**Barnegat limestone,** a name given by the early New York geologists to the limestone which, intercalated in shale, crosses the Hudson river near Newburgh and which was correlated by them with the Calciferous sandstone. It is now known to consist of Cambrian, Beekmantown, and Trenton limestones. Its thickness is probably not less than 500 feet.—**Becraft limestone.** [Name taken from *Becraft* Mountain, near the city of Hudson, New York, where the rock has long been quarried.] A limestone in the New York series of formations, originally called the *Scutella* and *Upper Pentamerus limestones* of the Lower Helderberg group of strata. It belongs to the lowest or Helderbergian division of the Lower Devonian, lying near the top, beneath the Port Ewen beds and above the New Scotland limestone. It abounds in fossil remains, and from its purity is highly esteemed both as a construction stone and as a flux in smelting.—**Beekmantown limestone.** [Named from *Beekmantown*, in Clinton county.] A division of the Lower Silurian of New York State and the adjoining regions, originally termed by Eaton the "*Calciferous sandrock.*" It is regarded as the lowest member of the Lower Silurian, resting on and graduating by easy changes from the Potsdam sandstone beneath. The rock in northern New York and the Lake Champlain basin is largely a limestone, at times magnesian, and carries a profuse and highly interesting marine fauna. In the Mohawk valley the beds are almost devoid of organic remains, are highly dolomitic, and have been locally designated as the *Little Falls dolomite.*—**Black River limestone,** a division of the Lower Silurian of New York lying below the Trenton and above the Lowville limestone. It is well developed only on the western side of the Adirondacks and typically along the Black river.—**Blacksville limestone,** a subdivision of the Carboniferous system in Pennsylvania. It is regarded by Pennsylvania geologists as equivalent to a part of the Dunkard series (Permocarboniferous).—**Bossardville limestone,** a subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, regarded by some geologists as equivalent to the Lewistown limestone and to the Lower Helderberg formation, while others place it below the Cobleskill limestone of New York. It attains a thickness of 100 feet and is underlain by the Poxono Island shale and overlain by the Decker Ferry formation. It is barren of fossils.—**Briasse limestone,** a division of the Upper Silurian in northwest France.—**Caprina limestone,** a division of the Cretaceous system in Texas, regarded by Texas geologists as equivalent to a part of the Fredericksburg group. It is underlain by the Comanche Peak chalk and overlain by the Wichita division, and is characterized by an abundance of caprinas, *Ichthyosarcolithes* (*Caprina*) *anguis, I. cranifibra,* and *I. planatus.*—**Caprotina limestone,** a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Texas, regarded as the lower part of the Wichita division and characterized by the fossil *Requienia* (*Caprotina*) *texana.*—**Cedarville limestone,** a subdivision of the Upper Silurian formation of Ohio, regarded as equivalent to the Guelph beds of Canada. Its thickness varies from 50 to 200 feet. It is underlain by the Niagara limestone and overlain by the Hillsboro sandstone.—**Chester limestone,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous beds of the Mississippi valley or the Mississippian series, regarded as the uppermost member of the Subcarboniferous and essentially equivalent to the Kaskaskia limestone.—**Choteau limestone,** a local subdivision of the Kinderhook group, the lowest division of the Subcarboniferous formation in the Mississippi valley. It attains a maximum thickness of 100 feet.—**Cobleskill limestone,** a stage of the Cayugan group of the Silurian, in New York, characterized by its abundant corals and recurrent Guelph forms. Formerly known as *coralline limestone.*—**Coeymans limestone,** in the geology of New York, the lowest element of the Devonian formation, named by the early geologists the *Lower Pentamerus limestone.*—**Columbus limestone,** a division, of Lower Devonian age, of the Onondaga or Corniferous limestone of Ohio, constituting the lower part of this formation.—**Comanche Peak limestone,** a division of the Cretaceous formations in Texas.—**Coralline limestone,** in the geology of New York, a formation of Upper Silurian age, so named because of the abundance of its corals. Now termed the *Cobleskill limestone.*—**Dayton limestone,** a local bed of compact crystalline limestone in southwestern Ohio, constituting a very valuable building-stone. It is inclosed in the Niagara shales of Upper Silurian age, has a variable thickness, and its fauna is that of the Niagara formation.—**Delthyris limestone.** See ★*Delthyris.*—**Diphya limestone,** a Jurassic limestone in the Alps, Carpathians, and Apennines, which is largely composed of the shells of the brachiopod *Terebratula* (*Pygope*) *diphya.*—**Dun limestone.** Same as *Redesdale* ★*limestone.*—**Echinosphærite limestone,** a subdivision of the Lower Silurian of the Baltic provinces in Russia, regarded by Russian geologists as equivalent to the uppermost orthoceratite limestone of Sweden. It has a thickness of from 20 to 50 feet, and is underlain by the Vaginaten limestone and overlain by the Kuckers shale. It is characterized by the abundance of the fossil cystid *Echinosphærites aurantium.*—**Encrinal limestone,** any limestone in the composition of which a chief element is the comminuted remains of encrinites. In New York the name was originally used for a subdivision of the Hamilton (Devonian) formation lying beneath the Moscow shale; but this is now called the *Tichenor limestone.*—**Encrinite limestone,** a term denoting a rock composed in great part of crystalline joints of encrinites, with *Foraminifera*, corals, and mollusks. It is especially abundant among Paleozoic formations.—**Eolian limestone,** a subdivision of the Silurian rocks in Vermont, taking its name from Mount Eolus. It is regarded as equivalent to the Chazy and Trenton limestones of New York and probably to the Stockbridge limestone of Massachusetts.—**Fetid limestone,** a limestone which gives off a fetid smell (sulphureted-hydrogen gas) when struck with a hammer. Such rocks contain either decomposable sulphids or organic matter.—**Foraminiferal limestone,** a limestone essentially composed of the calcareous exoskeletons or exuviæ of the *Foraminifera.* Such limestones are comparable in origin and mode of formation to the organic deep-sea oozes which cover the floor of the present oceans.—**Fresh-water limestone,** a compact deposit formed in lakes and ponds by the accumulation of the remains of fresh-water algæ, shells, and *Entomostraca.*—**Glenrose limestone,** a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous beds in Texas constituting the middle part of the Trinity formation, underlain by the Trinity sands and overlain by the Paluxy sands.—**Grenville limestone,** a limestone occurring at Grenville, Canada, the chief member of the Grenville series: Precambrian in age. In it was found the supposed early fossil *Eozoön canadense.*—**Gutenstein limestone,** a subdivision of the Triassic system in the northern Alpine basin in upper and lower Austria, which is underlain by the Reichenhall limestone, overlain by the Reifling limestone, and equivalent to the lower Muschelkalk of Germany.—**Hippurite limestone,** a limestone which contains in abundance the singular pelecypod genus *Hippurites.* Such beds occur at various horizons in the Upper Cretaceous strata and give a distinctive facies to certain developments of these rocks as contrasted with the Chalk facies. The beds with *Hippurites* are highly developed in southern Europe, where they have been rather closely subdivided according to the prevailing species. They also extend into southern Asia, and a hippurite limestone has been determined in the Lower Cretaceous beds of Texas.—**Hollies limestone,** a subdivision of the Upper Silurian in England, consisting of limestone beds composed of shells (mostly the brachiopod *Pentamerus*) and intercalated in the May Hill sandstone (Upper Llandovery).—**Hosselkus limestone,** the uppermost division of the Triassic system in California. It is underlain by the Halobia bed and is referred by American geologists to the Lower Carnian of the Alpine Trias. It abounds in cephalopods, and its upper part contains *Rhabdoceras, Tropites,* and *Halorites.*—**Hurlet limestone,** a term applied to a seam of encrinal limestone in the Carboniferous limestone series of Scotland. It attains a thickness of 100 feet, lies near the base of the series, and is underlain by a seam of coal and overlain by shales. It is the great repository of the fossils of the series and consists in some parts of sheets of lithodendron corals.—**Hydraulic limestone,** a limestone which contains 10 per cent. or more of silica, and usually alumina, and, when burnt and mixed with water, forms a cement that hardens under water. See *hydraulic lime.*—**Leclaire limestone,** a division of the Upper Silurian rocks in Iowa, partly equivalent to the Lockport limestone of New York and containing a representation of the Guelph fauna.—**Limestone sink.** Same as *sink-hole,* 3.—**Limont limestone,** a subdivision of the Carboniferous system in France, lying just below the Visé limestone at the top of the lower division or Dinantian. It is the Napoleon marble of Boulonnais and abounds in marine fossils.—**Lockport limestone.** Same as *Niagara limestone.* See *limestone.*—**Lowville limestone,** a division of the Lower Silurian series in the Appalachian region, underlying the Black River limestone and equivalent to the formation designated by Emmons the bird's-eye limestone.—**Main limestone.** Same as *Scaur* ★*limestone.*—**Manlius limestone,** one of the New York series of formations lying at the summit of the Upper Silurian, between the Helderberg or Oriskany above and the Rondout or Cobleskill water-lime below.—**Newland limestone,** a series of strata 2,000 feet thick in the Belt Mountain region of Montana, regarded by Walcott as of Precambrian age.—**Paludina limestone,** any fresh-water limestone containing large numbers of shells of *Paludina,* a fresh-water gastropod. Examples are the paludina limestone of the Upper Purbeck and Wealden of Sussex, England, much used for architectural marble, and the marly limestones, with paludinas, of the Pliocene series of Austria.—**Pentremital limestone,** an old name for the *Pentremites*-bearing limestones of the Chester or Kaskaskia group of the Mississippian series of the North American Carboniferous system. See *Kaskaskia* ★*group.*—**Phrygania limestone,** a series of limestone beds, with associated marls, in the Oligocene series of the Paris basin, which are crowded with the cases of caddisfly larvæ, *Phrygania.* These beds contain an abundant vertebrate fauna.—**Port Ewen limestone,** a series of argillaceous limestones forming the uppermost member of the Helderbergian series of Lower Devonian age in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey. Its typical occurrence is at Port Ewen, near Kingston, Ulster county, New York, where it is about 150 feet thick. Its fossils are more closely related to those of the underlying Becraft limestones than to those of the superjacent Oriskany beds.—**Redesdale limestone,** a subdivision of the Carboniferous limestone series in Northumberland, England, forming the base of the Lower Calcareous group and resting on the Scremerston coals. It is the same as the Dun limestone.—**Sandusky limestone.** See *Columbus* ★*limestone.*—**Scaur limestone,** in the Carboniferous limestone series in the south and center of England and Ireland, a thick limestone which passes northward into sandstones, shales, and coals. Also termed the main limestone.—**Stockbridge limestone,** a belt of crystalline metamorphic limestone in western Massachusetts, probably largely of Lower Silurian age, though in part Cambrian, but without fossils. It is regarded by Dana as coextensive with the Eolian limestone of Vermont.—**Stringocephalus limestone,** a subdivision of the Middle Devonian formation in the Eifel, characterized by the presence of the brachiopod *Stringocephalus Curtini.*—**Styliola limestone,** a more or less nodular limestone in the Genesee shales of the lower Upper Devonian in western New York, chiefly composed of the exuviæ of the pteropod *Styliola fissurella,* and representing an ancient pteropod ooze. It also carries a pelagic fauna like that of the overlying Portage shales. Also named *Genundewa limestone.*—**Taconic limestone,** a general name for a series of mostly dolomitic limestones intercalated between shales, slates, sandstones, or their metamorphic equivalents, along the line of the Taconic Mountains in eastern New York and western Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, the lower part of which belong to Emmons's Taconic system. Their ages as determined from their fossil contents range from Lower Cambrian to middle Trenton, but the larger part of them forms the transitional series of Upper Cambrian to Beekmantown age. These limestones outcrop in roughly parallel belts along the line indicated

and various local names have been given them. In places they are of great economic value as marbles. The more important varieties are the Stockbridge limestone of Vermont and Massachusetts, the Eolian limestone of Vermont (which affords the marble beds), the Wappinger limestone of Dutchess county, New York, the Neelytown limestone of Orange county, New York, the Kittatinny limestone of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Dover and Tuckahoe marbles of southeastern New York. —**Torinosu limestone,** a limestone at the base of the Cretaceous system of Japan, containing an abundant marine fauna, apparently of Neocomian age.—**Tuscumbia limestone,** a member of the Mississippian series of the Carboniferous system of Alabama. It forms the upper part of the Fort Payne chert and is supposed to be equivalent to the St. Louis limestone of the interior States.—**Twelve-fathom limestone,** a member of the Carboniferous limestone series of Yorkshire and Northumberland, England.—**Ute limestone,** a formation in the Wahsatch Mountains regarded as equivalent to the Beekmantown limestone (Lower Silurian) of New York.—**Virgloria limestone,** a division of the Triassic system in the southern Alps, lying on the Werfen beds and below the Prezzo limestones: regarded as representing the Muschelkalk in the Carinthian Alps and southern Tyrol. —**Visé limestone,** the uppermost division of the Lower Carboniferous (Culm or Dinantian) series in Belgium, attaining a thickness of about 200 feet.—**Warsaw limestone,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian series of Iowa and adjoining territory, lying above the typical Keokuk beds or the 'geode-bed' of that formation. See *geode.*—**Willow River limestone,** a division of the Lower Silurian in Iowa, of the age of and included in the St. Peter's sandstone group, and regarded as in part equivalent in age to the Chazy limestone of New York.—**Winooski limestone,** a reddish mottled limestone of Lower Cambrian age in eastern Vermont, worked for marble at Swanton and elsewhere. —**Woolhope limestone,** in the geology of England, the lowest division of the Wenlock group of the Upper Silurian, lying beneath the Wenlock shale and resting on the Upper Llandovery rocks. This limestone takes a lenticular form, swelling and decreasing in thickness through its course in the typical Upper Silurian district of Shropshire and adjacent counties.

lime-tower (lim′tou″ėr), *n.* A piece of apparatus used in chemical laboratories for drying gases or absorbing from them acid gases or vapors. It consists of an upright cylinder of glass, with two tubulures, one at the top, the other at one side at the bottom. This being loosely filled with fragments of lime, the gas is brought in at the one tubulure, usually at the bottom, and drawn out at the other, and is thus brought into contact with a large surface of lime, which acts as a drying and purifying agent. The same apparatus is often filled with calcium chlorid instead of lime when desiccation only is desired.

limettic (li-met′ik), *a.* [NL. *limetta* (*Citrus limetta*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_8O_6$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of limes or oil of rosemary. It is crystalline and volatilizes without decomposition.

limettin (li-met′in), *n.* [NL. *limetta* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $(CH_3O)_2C_6H_2{<}^{O-CO}_{CH=CH}{>}^{3,5}$, contained in the ethereal oil of *Citrus limetta.* It crystallizes in small prisms or needles melting at 147.5° C.

liminal, *a.* Specifically—2. In *psychophys.*, pertaining to the stimulus limen or differential limen. See ★*limen.*

We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a *liminal* pleasantness or unpleasantness.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 243.

The average *liminal* value obtained in these preliminary series gives us a norm or standard for the later work.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 85.

liminary (lim′i-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *liminaris,* ‹ *limen,* threshold: see *liminal.*] Being at the threshold; introductory; preliminary.

liming-box (lī′ming-boks), *n.* A vessel for holding a thin solution of lime to be used in the process of bleaching cotton cloth and the like.

liming-machine (lī′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bleaching,* a machine for washing cotton cloth in a solution (or milk) of lime.

limit, *n.* 7. In *poker,* an amount, agreed upon before play begins, by which any one player may increase his bet over that of another. Sometimes called the *raise.*—**Limit class,** a class or division limited to animals possessing certain qualifications or characters: usually employed with reference to some exhibition or contest in which prizes are given. —**Limit of resolution,** the smallest visual angle which two points may subtend if they are to be separated in the image formed in the eye or by any optical instrument. The actual limit for the eye is about a minute of arc; for a telescope having an objective of 20 centimeters in diameter it is 0.7 seconds of arc.—**Natural limit,** a limit beyond which the series representing a function cannot be continued.—**The limit,** the utmost that is possible; the worst there is; as applied to a person, one so queer or so objectionable as to be almost beyond toleration. [Colloq.]

"What with your spook horses and cats you've got me going, I can tell you. You're *the limit.* You—you—" he sputtered, so furious he could not finish the sentence.
C. S. Pearson, Romance of the Race Course, iv.

Uniform limit, in *math.*, a one-valued limit.

limit, *v. t.*—**Limiting point.** (*b*) See ★*point*1.

limital (lim′i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a limit or boundary.

Limited administration, express. See ★*administration,* ★*express.*

limit-line (lim′it-līn), *n.* In the Bolyai geometry, a circle with infinitely great radius. Called by Lobachevski *boundary-line* (*Grenzlinie*) or *oricycle;* by Bolyai, the *L line of S.* See extract under ★*limit-surface.*

limit-man (lim′it-man), *n.* In *athletics,* the man who has the farthest distance to go in a race, or the greatest handicap to overcome; a scratch-man.

limitrophe (lim′i-trōf), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *limitrophus,* prop. *limitotrophus,* applied to lands (*agri.*) set apart for the support of the soldiers on the frontier (*limitanei*), ‹ LGr. λιμιτότροφος, ‹ λίμιτον, ‹ L. *limes* (*limit-*), border, limit, + Gr. *-τροφος,* ‹ τρέφειν, nourish, feed, support. The modern use is slight, literary, and erroneous.] **I.** *a.* Situated on the borders; on the frontier line (of another country); bordering.

II. *n.* A bordering country; a frontier land.

limit-surface (lim′it-sėr″fās), *n.* In the Bolyai geometry, a sphere with infinitely great radius. Called by Lobachevski *boundary-surface* (*Grenzfläche*) or *orisphere;* by Bolyai, the *surface F in S.* The characteristic geometry of the orisphere is Euclidean, with the oricycle as its straight.

When the radius of the circle or sphere becomes infinite all these normals become parallel, but the circle or sphere does not become a straight line or plane. It becomes what Lobatchewsky calls a limit-line or *limit-surface.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 665.

limivorous (lī-miv′ō-rus), *a.* [L. *limus,* mud, + *vorare,* eat, + *-ous.*] Feeding on mud in order to get the organisms contained in it, as certain worms.

limnanthaceous (lim-nan-thā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Limnanthaceæ.*

Limnatis (lim-nā′tis), *n.* [NL., an error or altered form for **Limnitis,* ‹ Gr. λιμνῆτις, fem. of λιμνήτης, living in marshes, ‹ λίμνη, marsh, lake: see *Limnetis.*] A genus of leeches of the family *Gnathobdellidæ,* found in the Nile. Its members are small in size and if swallowed may become attached to the hinder part of the mouth-cavity and cause various objectionable results, such as spitting of blood and retarded respiration.

limnean, limnæan (lim-nē′an), *a.* [Gr. λιμναῖος, of or from the marsh or standing water (‹ λίμνη, a marsh, lake, pool), + *-an.*] In *phytogeog.*, same as ★*limnetic.*

These all, with floating stems and leaves, form with Eleocharis interstincta, E. mutata, and E. cellulosa a mingling of the Hydrocharidian and *Limnæan* classes of hydrophytes. *C. Mohr,* Plant Life in Alabama, p. 126.

limnemia, limnæmia (lim-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *limnæmia,* ‹ Gr. λίμνη, marsh, + αἷμα, blood.] Malarial cachexia.

limnemic, limnæmic (lim-nē′mik), *a.* [*limnemia* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to or suffering from malarial cachexia.—2. In *biol.,* adapted to live in marshes or marshy places.

Limnerpeton (lim-nėr′pē-tọn), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. λίμνη, marsh, + ἑρπετόν, reptile.] A genus of branchiosaurian *Amphibia* with naked body and broad frog-like skull, from the Permian rocks of Bohemia.

limnetic (lim-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. λιμνήτης, living in marshes, + *-ic.*] 1. Living in fresh water; pertaining to fresh-water life.

The development of *limnetic* copepods.
Amer. Nat., July, 1903, p. 503.

Specifically—2. Noting the free-floating or free-swimming microscopic organisms found in rivers, lakes, pools, and other bodies of fresh water. Sometimes used synonymously with *pelagic.*

The *limnetic* or pelagic organisms are those that make their home in the open water. They float or swim freely and are drifted about by every current. . . . Then there are organisms that may be said to be facultative *limnetic* forms, that is, they are sedentary or free-swimming at will.
G. C. Whipple, Microscopy of Drinking-water, p. 105.

Limnetic plankton. See ★*plankton.*

limnigraph (lim′ni-gráf), *n.* An erroneous form of ★*limnograph.*

limnimeter (lim-nim′e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous form of ★*limnometer.*

limnimetric, *a.* An erroneous spelling of ★*limnometric.*

limnobatid (lim-nob′ạ-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Limnobatidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Limnobatidæ.*

limnobiologic (lim″nō-bī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*limnobiology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to limnobiology or the scientific study of the animals and plants that live in fresh water. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1898, p. 510.

limnobiological (lim″nō-bī-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*limnobiologic.*

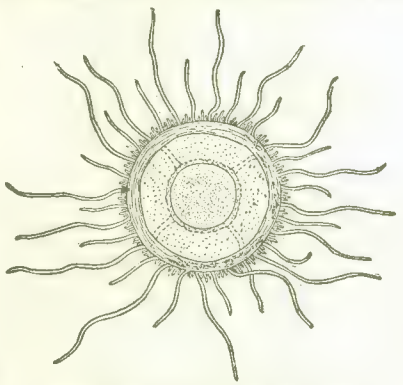
limnobiology (lim-nō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, + E. *biology.*] That branch of science which deals with the animals and plants which live in fresh water as contrasted with those of the ocean.

From having been the special study of geologists in its physical aspects, limnology is now rapidly becoming the peculiar study of biologists, and attempts are even being made to limit the meaning of the word to the study of organic life in lakes, which would be denoted more correctly as *limno-biology.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 272.

limnobios (lim-nō-bī′os), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, pond, + βίος, life.] The animals and plants of fresh water considered collectively and in contrast with the animals and plants of the ocean and those of the land. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1889–91, p. 580.

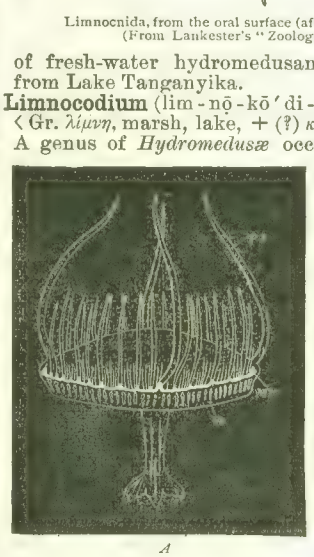
limnobious (lim-nō′bi-us), *a.* [Gr. λιμνόβιος, living in a marsh or lake, ‹ λίμνη, a marsh, lake, + βίος, life.] Living in marshes or pools.

Limnocnida (lim-nok′ni-dạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, + κνίδη, nettle.] A genus of fresh-water hydromedusans known only from Lake Tanganyika.

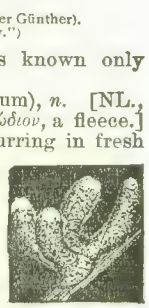


Limnocnida, from the oral surface (after Günther). (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Limnocodium (lim-nō-kō′di-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, + (?) κώδιον, a fleece.] A genus of *Hydromedusæ* occurring in fresh water and found up to the present time only in the *Victoria regia* tank of the Royal Botanical Society of London.



A



B

A, Limnocodium as seen floating; about three times natural size. MR, marginal nerve and cnidoblast ring; Ve, velum; PT, perradial tentacle. (After Lankester.) *B,* polyps of Limnocodium on weed. (After A. G. Bourne.) (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

The discovery and description of the Okapi, Cænolestes, Nyctotherus, Rhabdopleura, Cephalodiscus, *Limnocodium,* and Pelagohydra, . . . were the work of British zoologists. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1903, p. 673.

limnogram (lim′nō-gram), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, + γράμμα, a writing.] The curve of height of water for each moment of time as recorded automatically by a limnograph.

limnograph (lim′nō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη, marsh, lake, + γράφειν, write.] An apparatus for keeping a continuous record of the height of water, especially in a lake. See ★*limnometer.*

In order to study the seiches in Loch Ness, a *limnograph,* constructed in Geneva under the supervision of Dr. Ed. Sarasin, was set up. *Nature,* Jan. 7, 1904, p. 236.

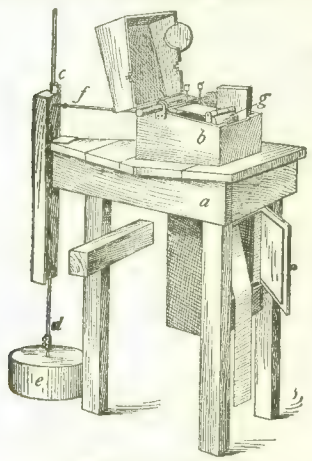
limnologic (lim-nō-loj′ik), *a.* [*limnolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to limnology. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1898, p. 506.

limnological (lim-nō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*limnologic.*

limnology (lim-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *λίμνη*, marsh, lake, pond, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of lakes and ponds, with especial reference to the organisms which live in them.

In the last quarter of the 19th century the study of lakes . . . was raised to the rank of a special science, mainly by the exertions of Prof. F. A. Forel, to whom is due the generally accepted name *limnology*. *Limnology* includes the complete study of lakes, geographical, physical, chemical, and biological, so conducted as to throw light on the mutual relations of all the natural conditions affecting them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 271.

limnometer (lim-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *λίμνη*, a marsh, lake, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of



Sarasin's Limnometer.

a, table supporting box *b*, containing the self-registering apparatus, whence a rotating rod *f* extends to a pulley-wheel near *c*, around which is wound a flexible copper band attached to the rod *d*, and moving with the float *e* which is surrounded by a large cylinder (not shown in figure), to ward off objectionable waves, ripples and winds. The rotations of *f* are recorded on a long sheet of paper wrapped about the roller *g*, which revolves by clockwork.

tide-gage, first devised by Forel and Sarasin for recording small oscillations in Swiss lakes and applied by Nakamura and Yoshida to tidal oscillations in Japanese harbors; specifically, Sarasin's limnometer of 1901, which is properly a ★*limnograph* (which see).

limnometric (lim-nō-met′rik), *a.* [Also *limnimetric*; ‹ Gr. *λίμνη*, marsh, lake, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the measurement of bodies of fresh water, such as lakes or ponds.

A Federal hydrographic office has, with the help of some Cantonal governments, spread over the territory of Switzerland a net of *limnimetric* stations, where observations on the slope, depth, discharge, width, and variations of the watercourses are regularly carried on.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 318.

The following table gives some of the *limnometric* values communicated by the author or obtained provisionally from the material now available.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 219.

limnophilid (lim-nof′i-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the trichopterous family *Limnophilidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Limnophilidæ*.

limnoplankton (lim-nō-plangk′ton), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λίμνη*, marsh, lake, + NL. *plankton*.] The floating and swimming organisms of fresh water, considered collectively and as contrasted with the floating and swimming fauna and flora of the ocean, or haliplankton. See ★*haliplankton*.

The totality of the swimming and floating population of the fresh-water may be called *limnoplankton*, as opposed to the marine haliplankton which we here briefly call plankton.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 580.

limon[2] (lē-môṅ′), *n.* [F. *limon*, OF. *limun*, ‹ ML.**limo(n-)*, ‹ L. *limus*, mud, slime: see *lime*[1] and *limous*.] A deposit of detritus along the borders of rivers; loess.

At the foot of the Alps, where black schists are largely developed, the loess is dark gray; but west of the secondary chain the same deposit is yellowish and composed almost entirely of silicious materials, with only a very little carbonate of lime. This *limon*, or loess, . . . is generally modified towards the top by the chemical action of rain. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 226.

limoncillo (lē-mōn-thēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *limón*, lemon.] 1. In Porto Rico, any one of several trees of the myrtle family, especially *Pimenta racemosa*, from the leaves of which is distilled the oil used for making bay-rum.—2. In the southwestern United States and Mexico, any one of several species of *Pectis*, especially *P. papposa*, *P. diffusa*, and *P. uniaristata*, small, yellow-flowered composites, with linear glandular-dotted leaves, and a strong odor of lemon. In many localities these plants are used for making beverages and are administered in the form of decoctions as a remedy for fever and ague and for other maladies. Also called *lemonweed* and *romerillo*.

limoncito (lē-mōn-thē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *limoncito*, diminutive of *limón*, lemon.] In the Philippine Islands, Guam, and on the west coast of Mexico, the orangeberry, *Triphasia trifoliata*, a shrub with glossy, dark-green, trifoliate leaves, white flowers with the fragrance of hyacinth, and globular berries of an orange-scarlet color filled with a somewhat gummy, bitter-sweet pulp, which has the flavor of curaçao liqueur. The plants send up many shoots from the root and form dense thickets if undisturbed. They are much used for hedges, and from the fruit marmalade and jelly are made, of an orange-like flavor, but having a constipating effect if eaten in any quantity. Also called *limoncito de China* and *lemoncito*.

Dense thicket of *lemoncito* (Triphasia aurantiola) not now in bloom, thorny shrubs with glossy trifoliate leaves, sending up shoots from the roots and consequently well adapted for hedges. Found a few *lemoncito* berries remaining on the bushes, orange-scarlet in color, filled with a somewhat gummy, bitter-sweet pulp, with a flavor like Curaçoa liquor. *Plant World*, Feb., 1903, p. 26.

limonene (lī′mō-nēn), *n.* [NL. *limonum*, lemon, + *-ene*.] A general term applied to certain terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$. The dextrorotatory derivative is also called *hesperidene*, *carvene*, and *citrene*. The inactive compound is termed *dipentene*, *cajuputene*, *cinene*, *diisoprene*, *isoterebentene*, etc.

limonillo (lē-mō-nēl′yō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *limón*, lemon: see *lemon*.] A composite plant, *Picradenia odorata*, of the southwestern United States. It exhales the odor of lemons. Also *limonilla*.

limonitization (lī″mō-nī-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*limonite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the change of a mineral or rock into limonite.

Limonium (lī-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Miller, 1759) (L. *limonion*, *lemonion*), ‹ Gr. *λειμώνιον*, sea-lavender or snakeweed, prop. neut. of *λειμώνιος*, adj., ‹ *λειμών*, a moist meadow.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Limont limestone. See ★*limestone*.

limophthisis (li-mof′thi-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *λιμός*, hunger, + *φθίσις*, wasting.] Emaciation due to inability to take sufficient nourishment.

limotherapy (lī-mō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [Gr. *λιμός*, hunger, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by reduced diet.

limousine (lim-ö-zēn′), *n.* [F., fem. of *limousin*, *a.*, of Limousin (or Limoges).] 1. A cloak of goats' hair or coarse wool worn by peasants and wagon-drivers.—2. A type of automobile body, in which the rear seats are inclosed by fixed sides, back, and top. The front seats are commonly separated from the rear part of the body by movable glass windows.

limpet-hammer (lim′pet-ham″ėr), *n.* In *prehistoric archæol.*, one of the oblong flaking-hammers found in kitchen-middens and believed to have been used to knock limpets off rocks.

limu (lē′mö), *n.* [= Polynesian *limu*, or *rimu*, moss or seaweed, Chamorro and Malay *lumut*.] Throughout Polynesia, a generic name for mosses and seaweeds.—**Limu fuafua**, in Samoa, *Caulerpa clavifera*, an alga with a pepper-like taste similar to that of *Laurencia pinnatifida*: used by the natives for food and said to be much relished by turtles.—**Limu lipoa**, in Hawaii, *Dictyopteris plagiogramma*, the favorite seaweed of the natives, who always have it at their feasts and celebrate it in their songs.

limule (lim′ūl), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Limulus*.] A king-crab, *Limulus*.

limulid (lim′ū-lid), *n.* One of the *Limulidæ*.

lin[4] (lin), *n.* A provincial pronunciation of *lind*[1].

linage[2] (lī′nāj), *n.* [Also *lineage*; ‹ *line*[2] + *-age*. Compare *lineage*[1].] 1. Lining; arrangement in line.—2. In *printing*: (*a*) The quantity of matter estimated in lines. (*b*) Payment or rate of payment by the line.

linaloa-oil (lin-ạ-lō′ạ̈-oil), *n.* See ★*oil*.

linalool (lin-ạ-lō′ol), *n.* [*linaloa* + *-ol*.] A name of two chemical compounds, differing in their effect on polarized light. The dextrorotatory isomer is identical with coriandrol. The levorotatory derivative, which is also called licareol, is contained in linaloa-oil, from the white cedar of Cayenne, and in the oils of spike, lavender, thyme, sassafras-leaf, and many other plants. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 190–195° C.

linamarin (li-nam′ạ-rin), *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, + *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*.] A bitter glucoside contained in *Linum usitatissimum*. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 134° C., and yields hydrocyanic acid when hydrolyzed.

Linc., Lincs. Abbreviations of *Lincolnshire*.

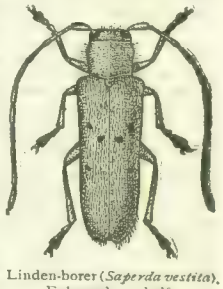
linch[3] (linch), *v. t.* [*linch(-pin)*, *n.*] To fasten with a linch-pin.

lincrusta (lin-krus′tạ̈), *n.* [*lin(seed-oil)* + L. *crusta*, crust.] A trade-name for a kind of linoleum or oil-cloth, embossed and colored in various designs, intended as a covering for the surface of walls and ceilings. It is made with wood-fiber, oxidized linseed-oil, resinous matter, and pigment. In full, *lincrusta Walton*.

lindackerite (lin-dak′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [*J. Lindacker*, name of the first analyzer, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate and sulphate of copper and nickel, occurring in green tabular crystals and reniform masses: from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

Linden inchworm. See ★*inchworm*.—**Linden leaf-beetle.** Same as ★*ladder-beetle*.—**Southern linden**, *Tilia pubescens*, a small tree of the eastern United States, chiefly southward, but ranging from Long Island to Florida and Texas. It has small leaves, often not heart-shaped, and sometimes densely woolly beneath.—**White linden**, the white basswood, *Tilia heterophylla*, a large tree of the Appalachian region, having large leaves which are white beneath and have a fine downy pubescence.

linden-borer (lin′den-bōr″ėr), *n.* An American cerambycid beetle, *Saperda vestita*, whose larvæ bore into the trunks and branches of the basswood or linden.



Linden-borer (*Saperda vestita*). Enlarged one half.

linden-worm (lin′den-wėrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed on the foliage of the linden, notably the larva of the lime-tree winter-moth (which see, under *winter*[1]), the larva of the notodontid *Datana ministra*, and that of the pyralid *Pantographa limata*.

Lindernia (lin-dėr′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Allioni, 1755), named in honor of F. B. von *Lindern* (1682–1755), a German botanist and physician.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. See *Vandellia*, *bitter-blain*, and ★*haimarada*.

Lindia (lin′di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of freshwater rotifers, of the family *Notommatidæ*. The body is elongated and cylindrical, with a projecting tail, but not annulose, the corona is obliquely truncated, the head bears auricles, and the trophi are virgate. Also *Notommata*.

lindiform (lin′di-fôrm), *a.* [*Lindia* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the shape of the genus of rotifers *Lindia*: said of certain insect larvæ.

Lindleyan (lind′li-ạn), *a.* Relating to John Lindley, professor of botany at the University of London, 1829–60, and author of a "Natural System of Botany," which was published in several editions, the first in 1830. The system was based on that of De Candolle. It was characterized by the use of a new style of nomenclature, with uniform suffixes, from which corresponding English terms were formed.

The discovery of the exogenous structure in many Carboniferous Pteridophytes (Calamites, Stigmaria, Sigillaria, even Lepidodendron) overthrew the old *Lindleyan* classification into endogens and exogens, which was supposed to be fundamental. *Science*, July 1, 1904, p. 26.

lindoite (lin′dō-īt), *n.* [*Lindö*, an island near Christiania, Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Brögger to certain fine-grained syenites, sometimes having a trachytic texture, composed chiefly of alkali-feldspar, with little or no ferromagnesian constituents. They are in part highly feldspathic facies of sölvsbergite. Rosenbusch classes them with bostonites.

Lindsæa (lind-zē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Dryander, 1793), named after John *Lindsay*, a surgeon in Jamaica.] A genus of small polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Davallieæ*, with mostly pinnate or bipinnate fronds, having oblong or lunate, unilateral pinnæ or pinnules with linear marginal sori borne in a continuous or interrupted line at the summit of the radiat-

ing forked veins, and uniting two or more of them. There are about 30 species, mainly tropical, in appearance closely resembling *Adiantum* of the tribe *Pterideæ*, but readily distinguished by the presence of a special indusium attached on the interior side, forming with the plane margin a bilabiate furrow within which the sori are borne.

lindsayite (lind′zā-īt), *n.* [From a proper name, *Lindsay*, + *-ite*2.] See ★*lepolite*.

line2, *n.* 4. Specifically—(*b*) *pl.* In *naval arch.*, the form of a vessel as shown by the lines formed by the intersections of its surface with three sets of parallel planes. The intersections with the transverse vertical planes give the square stations or frame-lines corresponding to the frames shown in their true form in the body-plan; the intersections with the horizontal planes give the water-lines or level-lines shown on the half-breadth plan; and the intersections of the vertical longitudinal planes give the bow- and buttock-lines shown on the sheer-plan. Besides these three sets of planes, diagonal planes are used to assist in defining the form by the diagonal lines (which see, under ★*diagonal*). See cut showing the lines of the forward half of a vessel, under *forebody*.

18. In *elect.*: (*a*) Short for *line of magnetic force*. See *magnetic* ★*circuit* and *magnetic force*, under *magnetic*.

This machine has a flux of 2,100,000 *lines*. At this flux the density in the pole piece will be 2,100,000 divided by 47½ equals 44,210. *Practical Electricity*, p. 68.

(*b*) That part of an electric circuit which connects generating and receiving stations or apparatus. It may be overhead and consist of electric conductors supported by insulators on poles and brackets, or it may be underground and consist of insulated cables.

19. In *fencing*, that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, in which the central part of the right side, the right arm, and the sword ought always to be found, and in which are also to be placed the feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a fencer is said to be in his *line*, to go out of his *line*, etc. *Chambers.*—20. In *printing*, a straight row of type or of print as it appears in the page of a book or the column of a newspaper. With letters or characters it is a *line of print*; without them it is a *white line*; if partly print and partly blank it is a *broken line*.

21. In *boat-* or *yacht-racing*, an imaginary line extending between two fixed points and marking the beginning or end of the course, or both.—22. In *art*, the conventional representation of the theoretical limits of surfaces or of their elements. It is usually a mark made by a dark substance upon a light one; but the reverse may be true. It may represent the contour of an object, in which case it is called *outline*, or the direction of action, or be simply decorative. A series of lines may give the impression of light and shade, as in engraving or etching.

At the present time all criticism of art is determined by the "*line*." All caprices and whims of the "*line*" are now ridden as much to death, and with the same enthusiasm, as were formerly those of "light."
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 448.

All along the line. (*a*) *Milit.*, from one end to the other of the line in a military formation. Hence—(*b*) At every point.—**Baillarger's line,** a band of nerve-fibers in the cortex of the brain. Also called *Baillarger's layer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 544.—**Basal lines.** Same as *basal* ★*straights*.—**Blackiston's Line,** an imaginary line passing through Tsugaru Strait, between the main island of Japan (Hondo) and the island of Hokkaido (formerly called Yezo), separating the temperate and semitropical fauna of southern Japan from its subarctic fauna. This line marks the northern limit of monkeys, pheasants, catfishes, and numerous other forms of life of warm regions.—**Black line.** See ★*black*.—**Blood line, blue line.** See ★*blood*, ★*blue*.—**Bottom-set line.** Same as ★*bottom-line*.—**Break line.** See ★*full line* (*b*).—**Brocard line.** Same as *Brocard* ★*straight*.—**By line,** with perfect accuracy.

Yes, sir, to carry quarrels,
As gallants do; to manage them *by line*.
B. Jonson, The Alchemist, ii, 1.

Center-line. (*a*) See ★*center-line*. (*b*) In *ship-building*, the central fore-and-aft line of a vessel at any level: loosely used for the central vertical longitudinal plane.—**Conjugate lines on a surface,** in *geom.*, lines whose directions at any point are those of the conjugate diameters of the indicatrix at that point.—**Dimension lines,** the lines on a mechanical drawing which indicate the points or planes whose distance apart is expressed by a given dimension. These lines are drawn very lightly, or with colored ink, to distinguish them from the outlines of the figure.—**Douglas's line.** See *Douglas's* ★*fold*.—**Dressed line,** hackled flax, consisting of the long fibers.

Nearly all of the best grade of long fiber, "*dressed line*," is used for making twines, yacht cordage, etc.; cheaper grades are made into binder twine.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 542.

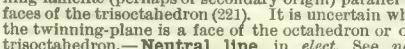
Enhanced line, a line which is made more conspicuous relatively to other lines in the same spectrum by substituting a strong electric spark for the electric arc in producing the spectrum. It has been very generally assumed that the spark is hotter than the arc and that the enhancement is due to the increase in temperature, but this is not true in all cases.—**Euler's line.** Same as *Euler's* ★*straight*.—**Farre's line,** a whitish mark on the ovary indicating the line of attachment of the mesovarium.—**Fast line,** in *surv.*, a line determined in position and measured.—**Frégier line.** Same as *Frégier* ★*straight*.—**Halleyan line,** an imaginary line which passes through all points on the earth's surface that have the same magnetic declination; an isogonic line.—**Influence line,** in *engin.*, a line or curve having as abscissæ the distances of a load from one end of a girder and as ordinates the bending moment or shear due to the load.—**In line,** in *stock-breeding*, from a particular or definite family: as, to breed *in line*.

Seek your stock bull with little regard to whether he is bred strictly "*in line*" or not. Don't be afraid of any good outcross.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 56.

Isopiestic line, in *thermodynam*, a curve showing the relation between volume and temperature in a body or system the pressure of which remains constant; an isobar.—**Lemoine line.** Same as *Lemoine* ★*straight*.—**Light water-line.** See *water-line*.—**Line-complex.** See ★*complex*.—**Line-of-battle ship.** Same as *ship of the line* (which see, under *ship*).—**Line of departure,** in *gunnery*, the line in which a projectile is moving when it leaves the muzzle of the gun.—**Line of march,** the route followed, as by a column of troops or other body of people.—**Line of regard,** in *optics*, the line of vision or line of sight.—**Line of slope,** on a surface, the line of least inclination to the horizontal plane.—**Line of syzygies,** in *astron.*, in an orbit, the diameter containing the syzygies.—**Line of Vicq d'Azyr,** a continuation, near the calcarine fissure, of the line of Baillarger. Also called *Vicq d'Azyr's band*.—**Line of weakness,** in *geol.*, a line of disturbance on the earth's surface, so called because along it relief has been afforded for internal strains. Lines of weakness are marked by upheavals (as of mountains), faults, and volcanoes.—**Line with intervals,** a line of forts, redouts, or other disconnected field-works.—**Loaded line,** in *elect.*, a telephone-line or cable in which distributed inductance is made to counteract distributed capacity, thus improving the conditions for the transmission of speech.

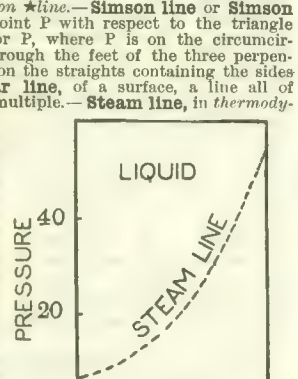
To the electrical engineer there is no such word as "fail," and the "*loaded line*" in which objectionable inductance is made to counterbalance and neutralize equally destructive capacity, has produced a circuit whereby even trans-oceanic telephony seems within grasp.
Elect. World and Engin., March 5, 1904, p. 447.

Load water-line. See *water-line*.—**Mammary line.** Same as *mammillary* ★*line*.—**Mammillary line,** an imaginary vertical line bisecting the nipple.—**Median line.** See ★*median*.—**Meridian line.** (*a*) See *meridian, a.* (*b*) A north-and-south line.—**Moment of two straight lines,** the product of the sine of their angle and the length of their common perpendicular.—**Multistation line,** in *telephony*, a line which connects several stations; a party-line. Also called a *polystation line*. *Abbott*, Telephony, v. 395.—**Nasal line,** a line running on each side from the point of junction of the ala nasi and the cheek downward, encircling the corner of the mouth: noted prominently in intra-abdominal disease.—**Nasolabial line,** the furrow marking the boundary between the lip and the cheek on each side, extending from the ala nasi to the angle of the mouth.—**Nebular line,** a bright line in the spectrum of a nebula.—**Neumann lines.** These lines are due to the presence of fine twinning lamellæ (perhaps of secondary origin) parallel to the faces of the trisoctahedron (221). It is uncertain whether the twinning-plane is a face of the octahedron or of this trisoctahedron.—**Neutral line,** in *elect.* See *neutral points*, under *point*1.—**One-way line,** in *telephone practice*, a line or trunk wire designed to transmit messages in one direction only.—**On the line.** See *the* ★*line*.—**Oppel's lines,** in *exper. psychol.*, a figure which embodies



Oppel's Lines.

a variable optical illusion of extent, described by J. Oppel in 1856–57. The two lines of the accompanying figure are objectively equal; but the 'filled' line to the right appears longer than the 'unfilled' line to the left. See Fig. 3, under ★*illusion*, 2.—**Paris line,** an unit of length, equal to $\frac{1}{144}$ of a Paris foot.—**Party-line,** in *telephone practice*, a circuit which supplies several customers.—**Pascal line** or **Pascal straight,** the three opposite pairs in every complete set of connectors of a hexastigm whose dots are in a conic intersect in three co-straight codots whose bearer is called a Pascal straight. This hexastigm has 60 Pascal straights.—**Philo's line** or **Philo's sect,** the smallest sect between two given intersecting straights through a given point in their plane. The given point and the foot of the perpendicular upon the Philo sect from the cross of the given straights are equidistant from the mid-point of the Philo sect.—**Polystation line.** Same as *multistation* ★*line*.—**Simson line** or **Simson straight,** of the point P with respect to the triangle ABC or of ABC for P, where P is on the circumcircle, the straight through the feet of the three perpendiculars from P upon the straights containing the sides of ABC.—**Singular line,** of a surface, a line all of whose points are multiple.—**Steam line,** in *thermodynam.*, a curve which indicates the pressure corresponding to any temperature at which a liquid and its vapor are in equilibrium and at which consequently both phases may be in contact without change of proportion.—**Telluric line,** any line in a solar or stellar spectrum that is produced by selective absorption in the earth's atmosphere.—**The line.** (*b*) In art-exhibitions, a line opposite the spectator's eye where objects may best be seen and where the best pictures, etc., are usually placed.—**To bring into line.** (*a*) *Milit.*, to aline. (*b*) Figuratively, to bring into accord; cause (a number of persons) to agree.—**Tonal line,** in *psychol.*, the continuous series of tonal sensations, bounded by the highest and lowest audible tones. See *Drobisch's* ★*spiral*.



Steam Line.

Music has selected at option from this continuity single sensations separated by considerable intervals, thus substituting a tonal scale for the tonal line.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 51.

To ride the line. See *line-riding*.—**Vicq d'Azyr's line.** See ★*line of Vicq d'Azyr*.—**Wollaston line.** Same as *Fraunhofer line*. See *spectrum*.

line2, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To line out,** to transplant (seedlings) from the seed-bed to rows in the forest nursery.

II. *intrans.* 2. To form in a line: usually with *up*.

line3, *v. t.* 6. In *bookbinding*, to cover the inner sides of (a book-cover) with paper; support the back of the folded sections of a book with thin lawn or linen in the process of binding.

linea, *n.*—**Linea aspera.** (*b*) A line which marks the separation of the dorsal surface of the optic thalamus from the adjoining surface of the tænia and caudate nucleus.—**Linea semicircularis.** Same as *temporal* ★*crest*.—**Linea thalassinica,** a groove or crack which runs lengthwise on each side of the cephalothoracic carapace in certain crustaceans of the tribe *Thalassinidea*.—**Lineæ albicantes,** white lines in the skin after stretching, as in the skin of the abdomen after pregnancy.

lineage2 (lī′nāj), *n.* Same as ★*linage*2.

lineal, *a.* 5. Of or pertaining to the line or officers of the line in the army or navy.

There is a growing belief that the most effective solution of the engineering problem lies in the formation of a corps of line officers for engineering duty exclusively, or one of engineer officers having positive rank and *lineal* titles, either corps to be recruited yearly by Annapolis graduates in sufficient numbers to maintain it at full strength.
Cassier's Mag., quoted in Army and Navy Jour., Nov. 18, [1905, p. 315.

lineamentation (lin″ē-ā-men-tā′-shon), *n.* [*lineament* + *-ation*.] The grouping and forms of lineaments.

Linear acceleration. See ★*acceleration*.—**Linear capacity,** in *elect.*, the electrostatic capacity per unit of length of a linear condenser, such as a cable or a line or wire.—**Linear projection,** in *crystal.* See ★*projection*.—**Linear set.** See ★*set*1.—**Linear space.** (*b*) See ★*space*.

linearifolious (lin″i-ar-i-fō′li-us), *a.* In *bot.*, having linear leaves.

linearize (lin′ē-a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *linearized*, ppr. *linearizing*. [*linear* + *-ize*.] To represent by means of lines; transform from pictographic to linear characters.

Finally, in 1900, his [Dr. Evans's] discovery of the clay archives in the prehistoric Palace of Cnossus had supplied conclusive evidence of the existence of both a semi-pictorial and a *linearized* system of writing of a highly developed kind. The relations of the two scripts, however, had remained obscure. *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, 1903, p. 757.

linearoid (lin′ē-a-roid), *a.* [*linear* + *-oid*.] In group theory, quasi-linear.

On differential equations belonging to a ternary *linearoid* group. *Science*, April 24, 1903, p. 666.

lineature† (lin′ē-a-tūr), *n.* [*lineate* + *-ure*.] Outline.

line-ball (līn′bâl), *n.* In *billiards*, a ball with its base on a line.

line-bar (līn′bär), *n.* In the customary printing of hymn-tunes and similar music, a heavy bar to mark the end of a line of the words and of the corresponding musical phrase or strain. Its place may often be in the midst of a measure, but if it falls at the end of a measure it then takes the place of the ordinary bar (see *bar*1, 11). When a line-bar needs to be distinguished from the usual bar the latter is called a *measure-bar*.

line-boat (līn′bōt), *n.* A boat used for hand-line fishing in the sea.

line-breeding (līn′brē″ding), *n.* Another name for *in-and-in breeding*.

line-car (līn′kär), *n.* A freight-car owned by a fast-freight company, or by an association of railways, and designed to be used on several different roads or through-freight routes. A line-car is thus often a foreign car. See *foreign* ★*car*.

line-cod (līn′kod), *n.* See *line-fish*.

line-cut (līn′kut), *n.* A photomechanical reproduction on metal, for relief-printing purposes, of an illustration drawn in outline, showing the object in its relation to white and black only.

line-cutting (līn′kut″ing), *n.* The cutting of lines of magnetic flux by the conductors of the electric circuit of a generator, considered, in accordance with the conceptions of Faraday, as the source of the induced electromotive force. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 574.

line-displacement (līn′dis-plās″ment), *n.* Displacement of the lines in the spectrum of a star, due, generally, to motion of the star in

the line of sight. Displacements may also occur from intense pressures in stellar atmospheres, but in that case different lines are not affected alike.

The *line-displacements* of the bright star acquaint us merely with its rate of motion as projected upon the visual plane; they correspond to a mean orbital radius of 620,000 miles, the real path being perhaps six or eight times wider than that spectroscopically indicated, while the companion-ellipse traversed by the dark satellite may be of any imaginable size.
A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 321.

line-firing (līn′fīr″ing), *n.* In *vet. surg.*, a method of treating chronic inflammations, consisting in burning parallel lines in the skin, over the seat of inflammation, with a feather-edge firing-iron or thermocautery: used principally in cases of chronic tendinitis, spavin, etc., of the horse. *U. S. Dept. Agri.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 331.

line-hunter (līn′hun″tėr), *n.* A hound which trails the game by scent alone.

line-hunting (līn′hun″ting), *a.* Trailing game by the scent alone, as distinguished from hunting by sight.

The old slow *line-hunting* staghound.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 1, 1890, p. 135.

line-knife (līn′nīf), *n.* In *whaling*, a knife used for cutting the harpoon-line when it is foul.

lineless (līn′les), *a.* [*line*[2] + *-less.*] Having no lines; without lines.

line-linkage (līn′ling″kāj), *n.* See ★*linkage.*

linen-drapery (lin′en-drā″pėr-i), *n.* The establishment, occupation, or goods of a linen-draper.

linenette (lin-en-et′), *n.* [*linen* + *-ette.*] A cotton fabric made in imitation of linen.

linen-tester (lin′en-tes″tėr), *n.* Same as *linen-prover.*

lineocircular (lin″ē-ō-sėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [L. *linea*, line, + *circularis*, circular.] A term used by Sylvester as descriptive of the Peaucellier adjustment or linkage for converting circular into rectilinear motion, or vice versa.

line-officer (līn′of″i-sėr), *n.* See *line*[2], 14.

lineoid (lin′ē-oid), *n.* [L. *linea*, line, + *-oid.*] In *math.*, the assemblage of points of an ordinary (linear) 3-space (space of three dimensions) of point 4-space.

lineole (lin′ē-ōl), *n.* A lineola.

line-pair (līn′pār), *n.* **1.** A degenerate form of a conic, consisting of two straight lines which together form a locus of the second degree.

Of sections of the cone, he [Kepler] says, there are five species from the "recta linea" or *line-pair* to the circle.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 658.

2. A curve of the second order which breaks up into two straight lines.

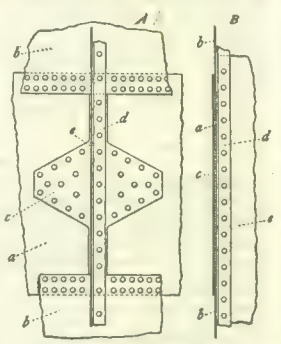
line-pusher (līn′pŭsh″ėr), *n.* The appliance in the monotype type-setting and -casting machine that pushes the finished lines from the type-channel to the galley.

For "leading" matter automatically there is a receptacle — which the operator can easily keep supplied with leads — out of which, by the action of a small lever, a lead can be delivered behind each line as the *line-pusher* carries it into the galley.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 61.

liner[1], *n.* **6.** A fine-pointed red sable brush, with a metal ferrule and wooden handle.—**7.** A vessel engaged in line-fishing at sea.—**8.** One who writes items for the press, which are paid for by the line; a penny-a-liner.—**9.** A picture hung 'on the line,' at an exhibition. [Colloq.] *N. E. D.*—**10.** In *law*, one whose legal domicile must be determined by some specific legislative or judicial act, by reason of the fact that his place of residence is situated upon a boundary line between different jurisdictions.

That J.... M. N..., a *liner* between the counties of Chambers and Lee, is declared to be a citizen of Lee County.
Laws of Alabama, 1866–67, p. 175.

liner[2], *n.* **3.** In *mach.*: (*b*) A cylinder or vessel placed inside another cylinder or vessel as a lining: frequently used in engines or pumps to protect the main cylinder from wear and injury and to facilitate making repairs.—**5.** In *iron ship-building*, a piece of plate used to fill up a narrow space between a plate and a bar or in the seam of two plates so that they can be riveted solidly together in places where, owing to the arrangement of the parts, the adjoining surfaces cannot be brought into close contact. A *frame-liner* is one whose width is that of the flange of the frame-bar, extending between the edges of adjacent sunken strakes of outside plating and filling the space between the frame-bar and the raised strake of outside plating. A *wide liner* or *water-tight bulkhead-liner* is one fitted in the space between the bounding-bar of a water-tight bulkhead and the raised strake of outside plating. It is much wider than the flange of the bar to compensate for the weakness in the outside plating due to the close spacing of rivets necessary for water-tightness. See cut. A *taper liner* is one having a wedge shape to fill up a triangular space.



Water-tight Bulkhead-liner.
A, elevation; B, section; *a*, raised or outer strake of outside plating; *b*, *b*, sunken or inner strakes of outside plating; *c*, liner; *d*, bulkhead bounding-bar; *e*, water-tight bulkhead plate.

line-scale (līn′-skāl), *n.* In *printing*, a measure, similar to a foot-rule, used to show the length of a line.

A line of matter is progressively perforated and charged until, as the end is approached, the *line-scale* shows that the next word or syllable can not go into that line.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

line-screen (līn′skrēn), *n.* In *photog.*, a screen upon which fine lines are ruled, used in photo-engraving for the manufacture of half-tone blocks. The lines are ruled with a diamond, and are filled in with black pigment. Two sheets of such ruled glass are cemented together, face to face, with the lines crossing at right angles, to form the screen.

line-shaft (līn′ shâft), *n.* A main shaft: (*a*) A long shaft, in a factory or shop, which furnishes power to the countershafts for the various machines. It may be driven directly by the engine, by a belt from the engine, or by a motor. (*b*) In *marine engin.*, the part of the propeller-shaft which reaches from the thrust-shaft to the tail-shaft.

line-shafting (līn′ shâf″ting), *n.* Same as ★*line-shaft.*

linesman, *n.* **2.** In *Amer. foot-ball*, one of the forwards; also, the man who has charge of the measurements of the distance gained and assists the umpire in various ways.—**3.** A workman engaged in the erection or maintenance of the line-wires of a telegraphic or telephonic system, or of electric circuits of any sort.

line-spectrum (līn′spek″trum), *n.* A spectrum consisting of bright lines, as distinguished from a band-spectrum or continuous spectrum. A continuous spectrum, like that of the sun, crossed by the dark lines of Fraunhofer is also sometimes referred to as a *line-spectrum.* See *spectrum.*

line-sphere (līn′ sfēr), *a.* Pertaining to or connecting the straight line and the sphere.

line-switch (līn′swich), *n.* In *elect.*, a switch for opening and closing the main line of an electric circuit.

line-up (līn′up), *n.* In athletic games such as base-ball and foot-ball, the order in which the players take their positions.

linework (līn′wėrk), *n.* In *art*, drawing executed with a pen or pencil, as opposed to 'wash.'

ling[1], *n.* **6.** Same as ★*beardy*, 3.—**Ling-liver oil.** See ★*oil.*

ling[2], *n.*—**Draw-ling, pull-ling.** Same as *hare's-tail*, 1.—**Wire-ling,** the crowberry.

lingasarira (ling″gä-sä-rē′rä), *n.* [Skt. *linga-çarīra*, the imagined typical or subtle body, < *linga*, mark, token, image, in the Vedanta philosophy the typical or subtle body (the supposed indestructible original of the gross visible body), + *çarīra*, body.] The Sanskrit name for the supposed astral body.

ling-gowan (ling′gou″an), *n.* See ★*gowan.*

lingo[3] (ling′gō), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *linga*, a strap by which anything is suspended. See *lingo*[1].] The weight attached to the heddle-cord in a Jacquard loom. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 149.

linguale, *n.* **2.** In *craniom.*, the upper terminal point of the symphysis of the lower jaw on its lingual surface. *Von Török.*

lingualize (ling′gwą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lingualized*, ppr. *lingualizing.* [*lingual* + *-ize.*] To make lingual.

The final i or u of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily *lingualizes* the initial s of the root to which it is prefixed. *Whitney*, Sansk. Gram., p. 185.

linguist, *n.* **4.** An interpreter. *N. E. D.*

linguistic, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *linguistics.*

linguistical (ling-gwis′ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *linguistic.*

Lingula flags. See ★*flag*[4].

Lingulella (ling-gū-lel′ą), *n.* [NL., < *Lingula*, 2, + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of atrematous brachiopods having a linguloid form and characterized by a more or less elevated ventral cardinal area which is bisected medially by a narrow pedicel-furrow. It occurs in the Cambrian of North America and Europe.

Lingulepis (ling-gū′lę-pis), *n.* [NL., *Lingula*, 2, + Gr. λεπίς, a scale.] A genus of atrematous linguloid brachiopods characterized by having the pedicel-valve much produced at the beak with no distinct cardinal area. It occurs in the Cambrian of North America.

linguliform (ling-gū′li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingula*, lingula + *forma*, form.] Resembling a lingula.

linguolabial (ling-gwō-lā′bi-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguilabial*, < L. *lingua*, tongue, + *labium*, lip, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by the tongue and lips, as a sound or letter. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.*, X. 113.

II. *n.* A letter or articulation produced by the tongue and lips.

linguonasal (ling-gwō-nā′ząl), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguinasal*, < L. *lingua*, tongue, + *nasus*, nose, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by the tongue and the nose, as a sound or letter.

II. *n.* A sound or letter formed by the tongue and nose.

linguopalatal (ling-gwō-pal′ ā-tąl), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguipalatal*, < L. *lingua*, tongue, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by both tongue and palate: said of various sounds or letters.

II. *n.* A sound or letter produced by the tongue and palate. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 124.

linie (lin′i-ę), *n.* [G., MHG. *linea*, OHG. *linea*, < L. *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] The twelfth part of the zoll or inch; a line. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 33.

linin, *n.* **2.** The substance which forms the reticulum of the nucleus and incloses the chromatin.

lining-cloth (lī′ning-klôth), *n.* Extra pieces of canvas sewed on the back of square sails to take the chafe.

lininoplast (lī′nin-ō-plast), *n.* [*linin* + Gr. πλαστός, < πλάσσειν, form.] The plasmosome or true nucleolus. *G. Eisen*, 1899.

linity (lin′i-ti), *n.* [*line*[2], *n.*, + *-ity.*] See the extract.

The theory of the "*linity*," analogous to the linear vector function in quaternions or to the matrix in algebra, is developed in considerable detail.
Nature, April 25, 1907, p. 623.

link[1], *n.* **8.** In *math.*: (*a*) A piece of a straight line joining two given points. (*b*) A double tangent.—**9.** In *music*, a connecting passage of one or more measures, intervening between two well-defined sections or phrases.—**Link polygon.** Same as *funicular polygon.*—**Open link,** a chain-link having an opening in one side, the ends lapping but not in contact; a chain-link in which the ends are brought together and butted against each other, but not fastened; an open ring.—**Stephenson link,** a slotted link or bar in an engine valve-gear, each end of which is connected to an eccentric by a rod. A slider or sliding-block on the link is connected to the valve-stem and may be shifted so that it is moved by either of the two eccentrics, one of which makes the engine revolve in one direction and the other in the opposite direction: so called from its inventor, George Stephenson. See *Stephenson* ★*link-motion.*

link[1], *v. t.*—**To link up.** (*a*) In an engine fitted with Stephenson link-motion, to shorten the cut-off (of the engine) by shifting the link-blocks nearer to the middle of the links, thereby increasing the expansion of the steam. (*b*) To join or connect with other parts of the same or similar systems: as, in topography, to connect two isolated surveys or systems of points and geometrical lines, with one another, by joining one point in each of the two systems by a line of measured length and direction. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 364.

link[2], *n.* **3.** *pl.* The ground on which golf is played.

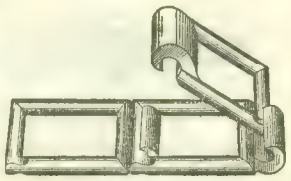
linkage, *n.* **3.** In *chem.*, the hypothetical connection between two atoms. Same as *bond*[1], 11.—**4.** In *elect.*, the product obtained by multiplying the magnetic flux through a coil by the number of turns which the coil contains.—**Hart's linkage.** Same as *Hart's* ★*cell.*—**Line linkage,** in *elect.*, the linkage of the lines of force of the magnetic circuit of a generator, motor, transformer, or other apparatus, with the electric circuit in which current is induced.

We may, with Faraday, make the transition from *line-linkage* to the precisely equivalent conception of "line-cutting" as the source of E. M. F. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 574.

Peaucellier's linkage. Same as *Peaucellier cell* (which see, under *cell*).

link-belt (lingk'-belt), *n.* Same as ★*link-belting*.

link-belting (lingk'bel″-ting), *n.* A belt for the transmission of power, composed of a series of detachable links.



Link-belt.

link-carrier (lingk'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A metal piece which carries the link in a locomotive valve-gear; a stirrup.

link-form (lingk'fôrm), *n.* A transitional form between two races or groups of organisms.

Some stress was laid on Haeckel's discovery of Ctenaria as a possible *link-form* between Hydromedusæ and Ctenophora. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 301.

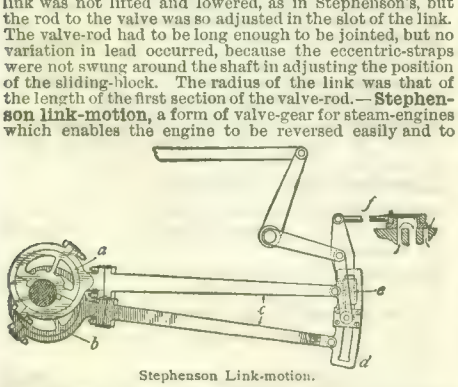
link-grate (lingk'grāt), *n.* An endless grate made up of links so that it can be run like a belt over sheaves or pulleys. The coal is put on the grate at one end or over one sheave, and is burned while traveling to the end where the ashes are dumped off. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 7, 1904, p. 863.

link-hanger (lingk'hang″ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the suspension-rod fastened to the link-saddle in a Stephenson link-motion valve-gear by which the weight of the link and of the eccentric-rods is borne, and by which the link itself is raised and lowered.

Linkia (ling'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after Heinrich Friedrich *Link* (1767–1851), professor of botany at Berlin.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Persoonia* and ★*geebung*.

linking-up (ling'king-up), *n.* The act or process of altering the position of the links or link-blocks in a reversing and cut-off engine fitted with Stephenson links, to produce an earlier cut-off and greater expansion; hence, the making of the cut-off earlier in any engine. Also called *hooking-up*.

link-motion, *n.*—**Allan's link-motion,** a form of valve-gear for steam-engines in which the link is raised as in Stephenson's and the valve-rod lowered as in Gooch's, to reverse and produce cut-off; but since the link and slider-block are both moved, each need only be moved half as far as in either of the other forms. The link is straight and not a part of a circular arc, and is more easily manufactured.—**Gooch's link-motion,** a form of link-motion, derived from Stephenson's, in which the slot-link was not lifted and lowered, as in Stephenson's, but the rod to the valve was so adjusted in the slot of the link. The valve-rod had to be long enough to be jointed, but no variation in lead occurred, because the eccentric-straps were not swung around the shaft in adjusting the position of the sliding-block. The radius of the link was that of the length of the first section of the valve-rod.—**Stephenson link-motion,** a form of valve-gear for steam-engines which enables the engine to be reversed easily and to



Stephenson Link-motion.

operate with a variable cut-off. It was first designed by Howe and was used by Stephenson in early English locomotives. The elements consist of (*a*) one eccentric set at the proper angle ahead of the engine-crank for forward movement; (*b*) another set for backward motion; (*c*) two eccentric-rods or -blades from these two eccentrics to the top and bottom respectively of (*d*) the link or slot-link; and (*e*) the sliding-block in the slot of this link which carries the pin to which the valve-stem (*f*) is fitted, either directly or through a rocker-shaft and arms. When the link is lowered, the forward eccentric (*a*) drives (*f*); when the link is raised, the backward eccentric (*b*) drives (*f*). In intermediate positions the block (*e*) is actuated partly by both (*a*) and (*b*), and, as these are in opposite phase or nearly so, the motion of (*f*) becomes less, and the port is opened during a smaller portion of the piston-stroke, and an earlier cut-off results. Stephenson's is differentiated from other link-motions by having the link raised and lowered, and with it the eccentric-blades or -rods, to vary cut-off and reverse; hence, the slot-link has a curvature formed by an arc struck with the center of the engine-shaft as a center. The swing of the eccentric-straps and -blades around the eccentrics in the cutting-off and reversing adjustments of the link makes the lead of the valve increase, as the cut-off in forward gear is made earlier.

link-saddle (lingk'sad″l), *n.* The plate or bar bolted to the side of the link and to which the link-hanger is attached on a locomotive or other engine fitted with the Stephenson valve-gear.

link-slot (lingk'slot), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slot or opening in the curved member of a Stephenson link-motion for a locomotive or other reversing-engine. This member is called the *link*, and in the opening or slot slides the link-block by which the valve is operated as the two eccentrics operate the link itself. See *Stephenson* ★*link-motion*.

link-slotter (lingk'slot″ėr), *n.* A machine or attachment for slotting or finishing the curved links for steam-engine valve-gears.

link-staff (lingk'stáf), *n.* A slender staff or rod graduated into feet or links, used in surveying: employed both as a visible object to sight to when held vertically over a given point, and also as a rough linear measuring-scale for short distances such as offsets from a given line or point; a flag-staff or flag-pole.

link-vine (lingk'vīn), *n.* In the Bahamas, *Vanilla articulata*, a tall, leafless climber of the orchid family, growing over trees and shrubs: so called from its stems, the joints of which are smooth, fleshy, and from 8 to 10 inches long.

linkwork, *n.* 2. A mechanism or device in which motion or power is transmitted by rods and levers, instead of by gearing or by pulleys and belts; a linkage; a link-motion.

link-worming (lingk'wėr″ming), *n.* *Naut.*, the operation of worming rope-cables with chain, as a protection against cutting on a rocky bottom.

linky (ling'ki), *a.* [*link*^{2} + -*y*^{1}.] Link-like; having the character or appearance of links. See *link*^{2}.

Steering by this . . . we made our way across country, and won forth at last upon the *linky*, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate Whins. *R. L. Stevenson*, Catriona, xii.

linn^2, *n.* Same as ★*lin*^{4}.—**Black linn, yellow linn,** the cucumber-tree, *Magnolia acuminata*.

Linn. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Linnæus*; (*b*) of *Linnæan*.

linography (li-nog'rą-fi), *n.* [L. *linum*, flax (see *linen*), + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The process of photographing the outlines of a picture on linen or cotton cloth, as a basis for painting it in oil. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 588.

linolenic (lin-ō-len'ik), *a.* [L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil, + *-ene* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless liquid, $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from various oils, such as linseed and cotton-seed. It has an odor of blubber and combines with six atoms of bromine.

Linophryne (lin-ō-frī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίνον*, a net, + *φρύνη*, a toad.] A genus of fishes of the family *Ceratiidæ*, found in the mid-Atlantic.

Linopteris (lī-nop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1838), < Gr. *λίνον*, net, + *πτέρις*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns with bipinnate fronds, the pinnæ oblong and multijugate, and the pinnules subfalcate, obtuse at the summit and cordate at the base, with a reticulate nervation. It was called *Dictyopteris* by Gutbier in 1835, but that name was preoccupied. See *Dictyopteris*, with cut, and ★*Dictyopteris*, 2.

linotype (lī'nō-tīp or lin'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A machine in which stereotyped lines (of words) are produced, for use in printing. See cut in next column.

II. *a.* Composed with the linotype machine.

linotype (lī'nō-tīp or lin'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *linotyped*, ppr. *linotyping*. [*linotype*, *n.*] To set with a linotype machine.

linotyper (lī'nō-tī-pėr or lin'ō-tī-pėr), *n.* One who uses the linotype machine.

Among the trades in which the workers are exposed to the danger of plumbism are the following: lead miners, painters, potters, calico printers, compositors, pressmen, stereotypers, *linotypers*, printers.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 325.

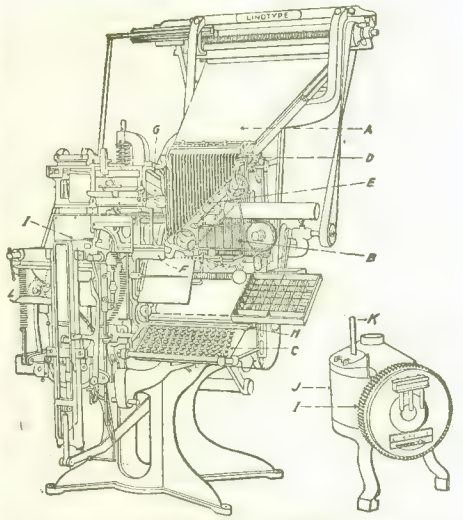
linoxyn (lin-ok'sin), *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, + *ox*(*ygen*) + -*in*^{2}.] The name given by Mulder to the amorphous, tough, and elastic material, somewhat resembling india-rubber, which is left as the product of the 'drying' of linseed-oil which has been exposed to the air, from which it absorbs oxygen. He found it to be a chemically neutral substance which on analysis gave figures leading to the formula $C_{32}H_{54}O_{11}$, but later researches have made it doubtful whether it is a single, definite substance.

linseed-tea (lin'sēd-tē″), *n.* An infusion of linseed; flaxseed-tea. It contains mucilage, and is therefore demulcent.

lint^1, *n.*—**Fairy lint, Laverock's lint,** the mountain-flax or purging-flax, *Linum catharticum*.—**Lint cotton.** See ★*cotton*^{1}.—**Patent lint.** Same as ★*sheet-lint*.

lint-bells (lint'belz), *n.* The flax plant, *Linum usitatissimum*.

lint-box (lint'boks), *n.* That part of a cotton-baling press in which the lint (ginned cotton) is packed.



Mergenthaler Linotype Machine.

A, matrix magazine; *B*, rods from finger-keys to matrix-releasing device; *C*, keyboard; *D*, matrix channels; *E*, traveling-belt to convey matrices to *F*; *F*, assembling-stick for matrices; *G*, rack containing spaces; *H*, space-releasing bar; *I*, mold-wheel *J*, melting-pot; *K*, pump-plunger for forcing metal into mold; *L*, receiving galley for finished lines.

linter^1, *n.* 2. Same as *lint-doctor*.—3. *pl.* The short fibers of cotton which are removed by a second ginning process, from cotton-seed which has been once ginned. Also called *regins*.

Linters, or delint, as the short fiber is also called, find extensive application in the arts.

L. L. Lamborn, Cottonseed Products, p. 34.

lintonite (lin'tǫn-īt), *n.* [Named after Miss L. A. *Linton*, who analyzed it.] A variety of thomsonite, occurring in green spherical forms, derived from the amygdaloid of Grand Marais, Lake Superior.

linty (lin'ti), *a.* [*lint*^{1} + -*y*^{1}.] 1. Like lint or flax; soft.—2. Covered with or full of lint.

linusic (li-nū'sik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{29}(OH)_6COOH$, prepared by the oxidation of linoleic acid with potassium permanganate. It crystallizes in rhombic plates or needles and melts at 203° C. Also called *hexahydroxystearic acid*.

Liocetus (lī-ō-sē'tus), *n.* [Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *κῆτος*, a large sea-animal.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

liodermia, leiodermia (lī-ō-dėr'mi-ą), *n.* Glossiness of the skin.

Lioglossina (lī″ō-glo-sī'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ina*.] A genus of flounders known only from the Gulf of California.

Liognathus (lī-og'nạ-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *Coccosteus*.

lion, *n.* 5. (*c*) A silver and a gold coin of the Belgian provinces, struck in 1790. The value of the gold lion was about $6.50.—**Essex lion,** a calf.—**Order of the Golden Lion,** an order for civil and military merit in Luxemburg: founded in 1858.

lion-fish (lī'ǫn-fish), *n.* A name applied to *Pterois lunatus*, *Scorpæna grandicornis*, and other stinging fishes of the family *Scorpænidæ*, from their mane-like spines.

lion-gate (lī'ǫn-gāt), *n.* An entrance portal decorated above by a pair of sculptured lions



Lion-Gate at Mycenæ, Greece.

facing each other. The motive appears in early Hellenic or Mycenæan decoration and is especially common in early Phrygian art. The most important example is at Mycenæ in the Peloponnesus.

lionization (lī″ŏn-i-zā′shŏn), *n.* The act of lionizing or making a 'lion' of some one.

The *lionization* of the German marines by the Russians at Vladivostock some time ago.
The Forum, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 470.

lion-monkey, *n.* 2. The wanderoo, *Silenus veter:* so called on account of its tufted tail and neck-ruff. — 3. *Macacus leoninus* of India, which is of a yellowish cast.

Liopistha (lī-ō-pis′thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ὀπισθε*, behind.] A genus of Cretaceous anomalodesmaceous pelecypods characterized by equivalve, oval, thin shells which are gaping in front and compressed behind and are held together by a hinge with a nymph and projecting process on each side.

Liopleurodon (lī-ō-plö′rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *πλευρόν*, rib, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] Same as *Pliosaurus*.

Liopropoma (lī-ō-prop′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *πρό*, before (pre-), + *πῶμα*, lid (operculum).] A genus of Serranoid fishes found only on the coast of Cuba.

Liopsetta (lī-op-set′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ψῆττα*, flounder.] A genus of flounders found on both sides of the Arctic Pacific.

liopus, leiopus (lī′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ποῦς*, foot.] One who has flat feet.

liotheid (lī-oth′ē-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the mallophagous family *Liotheidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Liotheidæ*.

liotrichan, leiotrichan (lī-ot′ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*liotrich-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *liotrichous*.

II. *n.* A liotrichous person. See *Liotrichi*.

liotrichian, leiotrichian (lī-ō-trik′i-an), *a.* Same as *liotrichous*.

lip, *n.* **6.** In *zoöl.*: (*b*) In the *Blastoidea*, one of the distal ends of the radial sinuses. (*c*) In the *Gastropoda*, the outer or thickened inner margin of the aperture of the shell. — **12.** In *metal.*, the part of a ladle or forehearth over which the metal flows. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 673. — **Baelz's disease of the lip,** an infiltration and ulceration of the mucous glands of the lips. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 722.

lip, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **4.** In *mach.*, to flange; turn over a lip on (a piece of sheet-metal).

The oil box covers are *lipped* and hinged, and fitted with springs that keep the lids tightly closed or hold them open as desired.
Elect. World and Engin., March 28, 1903, p. 533.

5. To lap; touch the edge of (anything) with a slight rippling sound.

We left the dying ebb that faintly *lipp'd*
The flat red granite. Tennyson, Audley Court, 11.

The dory heeled until the water *lipped* the rail.
J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, xviii.

II. *intrans.* **2.** To project in the form of a broad tab or lip. — **3.** To have an irregularity of the surface caused by overlapping of molds: said of a casting.

lipacidæmia (lip″as-i-dē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + NL. *acidum*, acid, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of fatty acids in the blood.

lipaciduria (lip″as-i-dū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + NL. *acidum*, acid, + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of fatty acids in the urine.

lipanin (lip′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-an* + *-in*2.] A mixture of 94 parts of olive-oil and 6 parts of oleic acid, used as substitute for cod-liver oil.

liparid (lip′a-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Liparidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Liparidæ*.

liparoid (lip′a-roid), *a.* [Gr. *λιπαρός*, fatty, + *εἶδος*, form.] Fatty.

Liparops (lip′a-rops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιπαρός*, fatty, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Cyclopteridæ*; it is found in Kamchatka.

liparous (lip′a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *λιπαρός*, fatty, + *-ous.*] Same as ★*liparoid*.

lipase (lī′pās), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-ase.*] A widely distributed ferment occurring in both the animal and the vegetable world, which splits fats into fatty acids and glycerin, is also capable of bringing about the synthesis of fats, and is thus reversible in its action. The synthetic activity of this ferment was first demonstrated by Kastle and Loevenhart, and Hanriot.

Since the discovery of diastase, in 1814, a large number of enzymes have been recognized, and what is of still greater interest and physiological significance, a large number of them, such as diastase, *lipase*, trypsin, etc., etc., have been found in both the vegetable and the animal organism, and, for that matter, in nearly every living cell.
Science, May 17, 1901, p. 767.

lip-brace (lip′brās), *n.* A brace or stay having a lip or flange to provide means for fastening: used in a steam-boiler or tank.

lip-bulb (lip′bulb), *n.* In *phonetics*, a rubber bulb placed between the lips and connected with a recording apparatus: used to teach the lip-pressure proper for a certain articulation. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 398.

lipemia, *n.* See *lipæmia*.

lip-fern, *n.* — **Hairy lip-fern,** *Cheilanthes lanosa*, a species of the eastern United States which has its segments more or less closely covered with rusty hairs.

lipic (lip′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, probably identical with succinic acid, said to be formed by the oxidation of oleic acid.

lip-key (lip′kē), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a form of key used in the reaction-experiment, in which an electric circuit is made or broken by a movement of the lips. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 257.

liplap (lip′lap), *n.* A half-caste, the offspring of a native of the Dutch East Indies and a Dutchman.

The question is, therefore, not as to the acclimatisation of the Dutch race, whose numbers apart from the officials and military, are insignificant, but as to that of *liplaps*, signos, and mannas, as the Dutch half-castes are variously called. *Academy*, Feb. 11, 1893, p. 122.

lipochrin (lī′pō-krin), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *ὠχρός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] A yellowish-green pigment found in the fat-droplets which occur in the retinal epithelial cells of some of the lower animals: for example, the frog.

lipochrome (lī′pō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A pigment found in fatty tissue, commonly of a yellow or red color. Such products occur widely distributed both in the animal and the vegetable world. The yellow color of the blood-serum, of the corpora lutea, and of the yoke of birds' eggs, and the reddish pigment of carrots and tomatoes belong to this order. Their composition is for the most part unknown.

lipochromic (lī-pō-krō′mik), *a.* [*lipochrome* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a lipochrome.

lipochromogen (lī-pō-krō′mō-jen), *n.* [*lipochrome* + *-gen*, -producing.] A substance which gives rise to the formation of a lipochrome.

lipochromoid (lī-pō-krō′moid), *n.* [*lipochrome* + *-oid.*] A pigment of the order of, or resembling, the lipochromes.

lipocyanine (lī-pō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *κυανος*, blue, + *-ine*2.] A blue lipochrome.

lipodystrophy (lī-pō-dis′trō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + E. *dystrophy.*] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of the metabolism of fat.

A new clinical entity — intestinal *lipodystrophy*.
Med. Record, Nov. 16, 1907, p. 821.

lipogastrism (lī-pō-gas′trizm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-ism.*] Lipogastrosis.

lipogastry (lī′pō-gas-tri), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-y*3.] In sponges, the temporary obliteration of the gastral cavity by the contraction of the surrounding walls. See ★*lipostomy*, 2.

In the first place, any sponge, whether of simple or complex form, may under certain conditions contract itself and close up its pores and osculum. In extreme cases even the gastral cavity becomes obliterated. Such changes of form are of course only of temporary duration and are of no morphological or classificatory value. Sooner or later the sponge expands again. . . . Nevertheless, sponges in a state of contraction have . . . been described . . . as a distinct species, genus or family; while the temporary obliteration of the osculum or gastral cavity has been dignified by the coinage of the terms *lipostomy* and *lipogastry* respectively. *Lankester*, Zoology, II. 4.

lipogenic (lī-pō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Forming or tending to form fat; relating to lipogenesis.

Lipogenyidæ (lī″pō-jē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Lipogenys* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes known only from a single specimen taken in the Gulf Stream in the deep sea.

Lipogenys (lī-poj′e-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, leave off, + *γένυς*, jaw.] A genus of deep-sea



Lipogenys gillii.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Lipogenyidæ*, found only in the Gulf Stream.

lipography (lī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave out, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-y*3.] Same as *dittography*.

lipohæmia (lī-pō-hē′mi-ä), *n.* Same as *lipæmia*.

lipoid (lip′oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the appearance of fat.

II. *n.* The fat of the nerve-cells. It consists chiefly of cholesterol and lecithin.

lipolysis (lī-pol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The cleavage of fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

Since the bile salts are known to increase *lipolysis*, the effects of the sodium salts of cholic, glycocholic and taurocholic acids in *n*/500 solutions were tested on lipolytic hemolysis. *Science*, Sept. 27, 1907, p. 413.

lipolytic (lip-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-ic.*] Capable of causing the cleavage of fats into fatty acids and glycerin; for example, lipase.

lipomatoid (lī-pom′a-toid), *a.* [*lipoma*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Resembling a lipoma.

lipomorph (lī′pō-môrph), *n.* [Gr. *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, leave out, + *μορφή*, form.] An organism which characterizes a district by its absence from it. See the extract.

In many cases the absence of certain forms of animal life in countries where they might be naturally expected to occur is a marked feature of certain parts of the world's surface. For example, bears (Ursus) and deer (Cervus) are altogether absent from the Æthiopian regions, and cats (Felis) from Australia, though these forms are widely distributed over other lands. It is proposed to designate such forms as "*lipomorphs*" (*λειπω*, deficio, and *μορφή*, forma) as regards the particular areas in which they are not found.
P. L. Sclater, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 673.

liporhodin (lī-pō-rō′din), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-in*2.] A red lipochrome.

lipostomism (lī-pos′tō-mizm), *n.* [*lipostom-y* + *-ism.*] Lipostomosis.

lipostomy, *n.* **2.** In sponges, the temporary obliteration of the osculum by the contraction of the walls. Compare ★*lipogastry*.

lipothymial (lī-pō-thī′mi-al), *a.* Relating to lipothymy; syncopal.

lipotropic (lī-pō-trop′ik), *a.* [*lipotrop-y* + *-ic.*] Promoting an increase of fat.

lipotropy (lī-pot′rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *-τροπια*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] The increase of fat in the body.

Lipowitz's alloy. See ★*alloy*.

lipoxanthin (lī-pō-zan′thin), *n.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] A yellow lipochrome.

lipperings (lip′ėr-ingz), *n. pl.* The mixture of oil, water, and blood that drains from the blubber when cutting in a whale, and the pieces of blubber used to wipe up the deck. See *lipper*2, 1.

After the solid matter has been disposed of, both the deck *lipperings* and blubber-room *lipperings* are usually deposited in barrels or tubs and there scalded with hot oil. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 5, 1904, p. 23552.

lip-speaking (lip′spē″king), *n.* Speaking to a deaf person, with a somewhat emphasized movement of the lips, in the course of instruction known as lip-reading.

lip-stop (lip′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, same as *flue-stop*. See *stop*1, 6.

lip-turner (lip′tėr″nėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting and turning back a lip on the in-sole of a shoe, to form a shoulder against which the sewing-machine sews the upper and the welt.

lipuria (lī-pū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίπος*, fat, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of fat in the urine: a pathological event.

lip-worship (lip′wėr″ship), *n.* Insincere worship, coming from the lips and not from the heart.

lip-worshiper (lip′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who worships with the lips only; an insincere worshiper.

liq. An abbreviation (*a*) of *liquid*; (*b*) of *liquor*.

liquation, *n.* **4.** In mixtures of fluids, a sepa-

ration by differences of specific gravity. The lightest rises to the top and the heaviest goes to the bottom.

liquefaction, *n.* **1.** Of the gases, chlorin, ammonia, and others were first liquefied by Faraday. The experiment of Andrews with carbon dioxid led to the conclusion that for every gas there is a certain temperature such that if the temperature of the gas is above it, no increase in pressure, however great, will produce visible liquefaction. This is called the *critical temperature.* If the gas has this temperature a certain pressure, the *critical pressure,* will produce liquefaction, and the volume per unit mass at this instant is the *critical volume.* If the temperature of the gas is below the critical value compression produces gradual increase in pressure until (the temperature being kept constant) liquefaction begins at a definite pressure. Further decrease in volume produces very slight increase in pressure until all the gas is liquefied, after which a slight decrease in volume necessitates a large increase in pressure, liquids being, in general, almost incompressible. From these experiments it was predicted that all the so-called permanent gases could be liquefied if they could be cooled below their critical temperatures, and in fact, this has been accomplished (including **helium,** which was first liquefied in 1908). The critical constants of some of the most important gases are as follows:

	Crit. Temp. °C.	Crit. Temp. °F.	Boiling-Point. °C.	Boiling-Point. °F.	Crit. Pressure. Atmosphere.
H	−234	−389	−246	−411	20
O	−119	−182	−181	−295	51
N	−146	−231	−194	−317	35
Air	−140	−220	−191	−312	39
CO_2	+ 31	+ 88	− 80	−112	77
Argon	−121	−186	−187	−305	50.6

For the liquefaction of gases having only moderately low critical temperatures, freezing mixtures produce sufficient cold. Gases thus liquefied, if allowed to evaporate under low pressure, produce still greater cold, which can be used in the liquefaction of other gases; or, the gas to be liquefied can be compressed, cooled as much as possible, and allowed suddenly to expand. In many cases this sudden expansion will cool the gas sufficiently to produce partial liquefaction and even solidification. By such methods Pictet and Cailletet succeeded in 1877 in liquefying oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. More recently Wroblewski, Dewar, and Olzewski produced these liquids in quantities large enough to permit their critical constants to be studied. In the process later perfected by Linde, Dewar, Hampson, and others, and applied most notably to the liquefaction of air, the gas to be liquefied is compressed to a pressure of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per square inch, cooled to the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and then led through a long coil of pipe and allowed to escape through a small orifice. The escaped gas, cooled by expansion, is led back around the coil of pipe, cooling the compressed gas on its way to the orifice. This cooled compressed gas therefore after expansion becomes colder than the gas preceding it, and upon flowing back around the pipe produces still greater cooling of the incoming gas; hence the temperature of the escaped gas will gradually diminish until equilibrium is reached either by gain of heat from the surroundings or by liquefaction of part of the gas. If there is sufficient protection from influx of heat from the outside the liquid will accumulate and can be drawn off, in some machines at the rate of several gallons an hour. If air thus liquefied be exposed to the atmosphere the nitrogen, having the lowest boiling-point, boils away first, leaving nearly pure liquid oxygen, which boils away with sufficient rapidity to keep itself at a temperature of −181° C., its boiling-point at atmospheric pressure. Liquid air will probably find its greatest commercial application in various refrigerative processes and in operative surgery. It cannot be a source of power, for a theoretically perfect process of liquefaction would require the expenditure of more energy than could be obtained by the evaporation of the liquid product, and practical methods are necessarily even less efficient.

liquefier, *n.* Specifically—**2.** An apparatus for the liquefaction of gases, especially of air. See *Hampson's liquid-*★*air apparatus,* and ★*liquefaction,* 1.

liquesce (li-kwes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *liquesced,* ppr. *liquescing.* [L. *liquescere,* become liquid: see *liquescent.*] To become liquid; liquefy.

liqueur (li-kėr'), *v. t.* To flavor or treat (wine) with a liqueur.

liquid. **I.** *a.*—**Liquid assets or liquid securities,** property instantly convertible into cash, as stocks, bonds, or other securities upon which banking institutions will at once advance loans.—**Liquid crystal.** See ★*crystal.*

II. *n.*—**Crystalline liquid.** See *liquid* ★*crystal.*—**Elasticity of liquids.** See ★*elasticity.*—**Fuming liquid** or **spirit of Libavius.** Same as *libavius.*—**Grison liquid,** a fungicide preparation designed for application (by spraying) to plants in treating them for mildew. One of the recipes for making it calls for 3 pounds of flowers of sulphur, 3 pounds of quicklime, and 6 gallons of water, to be boiled together until reduced to 2 gallons. The yellow solution so obtained is allowed to settle, and the clear part preserved in well-stoppered bottles: one part of the solution is to be diluted with 100 parts of water when required for use.

liquidate, *v. t.*—**Liquidating partner.** See ★*partner.*

Liquidator of vessels, one of a number of officials belonging to the New York Custom-house.

liquidogenous (lik-wi-doj'e-nus), *a.* [L. *liquidus,* liquid, + *-genus,* -producing.] Of or pertaining to the liquid phase of matter: opposed to ★*gasogenous.*

Liquidus curve. See ★*curve.*

liquiform (lik'wi-fôrm), *a.* [For ★*liquidiform,* < L. *liquidus,* liquid, + *forma,* form.] Resembling a liquid.

liquor, *n.*—**Caustic liquor.** See ★*caustic.*—**Heavy liquor,** in the manufacture of glucose or grape-sugar from starch, the solution which has been neutralized and once filtered through animal charcoal and concentrated in a vacuum-pan to a density of 28° or 30° Baumé, preparatory to a second filtration and final concentration.—**Liquor adhæsivus,** a solution of nitrated cellulose in acetone containing a small amount of a fatty oil: a vehicle for the application of external remedies. It forms a film like collodion.—**Liquor arsenicalis,** the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopœia, containing 1 per cent. arsenious acid; *Fowler's solution* (which see, under solution).—**Liquor epipasticus,** a 50 per cent. acetic ether tincture of cantharides: used for making blistering collodion; a blistering liquid.—**Liquor folliculi,** the liquid which fills the ovarian or Graafian follicle of the mammal, especially in man.—**Liquor opii sedativus.** Same as *Battley's* ★*solution.*—**Liquor picis alkalinus,** an alkaline aqueous liquid consisting of pine-tar 2 parts, potassium hydroxid 1 part, and water 5 parts: used in dilute solution externally for eczema.—**Red liquor.** (*b*) In the manufacture of carbonate of soda from common salt by the Leblanc process, the mother liquor from evaporation in open pans of the first crude solution obtained by leaching 'black ash,' and removal of 'black salt'; the red color is due to the presence of iron and organic matter as impurities.—**Sulphite liquor,** the waste liquor from the digesters in which the process of making wood-pulp for paper is carried out. This liquor, produced upon a very large scale, and as a rule disposed of by discharge into neighboring streams, has caused trouble on account of the yellowish-brown color it gives to the water. It is not, however, a very seriously polluting material, being discharged at a boiling temperature, so that it is sterile; and being almost destitute of nitrogen, it is not a good culture medium for the more dangerous bacteria. Various attempts have been made to utilize the organic matter of this liquor and it is said that the liquor itself may be advantageously used in dry weather for watering roads or streets.—**Tower-liquor,** the liquor obtained from the washing of roasting-furnace gases in a tower: used in the lixiviation of copper. It is a dilute sulphuric acid in composition. Also called *weak liquor.*—**White liquor,** in *sugar-manuf.,* a concentrated solution of sugar in water. It is added to the sugar in a centrifugal to wash it out and assist the process of throwing out the water held in the sugar. Sometimes called *clairce.*—**Wilson's liquor.** See ★*aluminium hypochlorite.*

liquor-log (lik'ȯr-log), *n.* In *tanning,* a hollow log used for conveying liquor from one vat to another.

liquorous[2] (lik'ėr-us), *a.* [*liquor* + *-ous.*] Liquid; like liquor.

lira[1], *n.*—**Lira Dalmata,** the lira current at Zara, Cattaro, and throughout Servia and the adjacent regions, worth about one third less than the Venetian.

lira[3] (lī'rä), *n.*; pl. *liræ* (-rē). [L., a ridge, also a furrow. Compare *delirium.*] One of the grooves or furrows on a shell.

Three out of the four examples examined have a number of fine *liræ* within the outer lip, a feature not present in the 'Challenger' shell.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1904, p. 459.

lirate (lī'rāt), *a.* [NL. ★*liratus,* < L. *lira,* a furrow: see ★*lira*[3].] Bearing liræ; marked by liræ, as a shell.

A very delicate species, vitreous, 10-whorled, delicately spirally *lirate;* the liræ distant, few, and conspicuously once acutely keeled at the centre of each whorl.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, II. 357.

liration (lī-rā'shọn), *n.* [NL. ★*liratio(n-),* < ★*liratus:* see ★*lirate.*] A system or collection of liræ on a shell.

This *liration* bears small tubercles connected by short cross-ridges with the dentations of the keel.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1904, p. 459.

lirazza (lē-rät'zä), *n.* [It. dial., pejorative of *lira;* see *lira*[1].] A Venetian base silver coin (1762–97), equal to 30 soldi, and worth about 1s. 3d. or 10 gazzettas.

lirellous (li-rel'us), *a.* [*lirella* + *-ous.*] Same as *lirellate.*

L-iron (el'ī″ėrn), *n.* A piece of structural iron or steel which has an L-shaped cross-section.

lirone (lē-rō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *lira,* a lyre: see *lira*[2].] The largest size of the viol, having sometimes as many as 24 strings.

lis[2], *n.* **2.** A gold piece of Raymond IV., Prince of Orange (1340–93).—**3.** A silver coin of France in 1655; also, a gold coin of the same period with two angels on the reverse, supporting the shield.

lis[3] (lis), *n.* [Also *liss:* < Ir. *lios,* OIr. *liss, less,* W. *llŷs,* a hall, palace, court, = Bret. *lez, les,* also *lis, leis,* a court; recorded in OCeltic as a place-name, L. *Lissus,* Gr. Λίσσος, a city in Illyricum, now *Lisso* or *Lješ.*] In *Irish antiq.,* a round inclosure walled with earth, sometimes used as a fort.

lisa (lē'sä), *n.* [Also *liza;* < Sp. *lisa, liza,* a mullet.] The Spanish (and American Spanish) name of several species of mullet.

lisena (li-sē'nä), *n.* [NL. *lisena,* G. *lisene, laschene,* a pilaster-strip.] A pilaster with very slight projections.

lisita (lē-sē'tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *lisa:* see ★*lisa.*] A name, in Mexico, of *Mugil hospes,* a mullet found on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America.

lispound (lis'pound), *n.* [Also *lispund, lispond, lesh pund;* < D. and LG. *lispund,* a contraction of *Livsch pund* (ML. *Livonicum talentum,* 'Livonian pound'): see *Livonian.*] A unit of weight used around the Baltic, varying at different times and places: in Denmark, 17.4 pounds avoirdupois; in Sweden, 18.7 pounds; at Riga, 18.4 pounds. In the Shetland Isles and the Orkneys it was used especially for butter and other provisions, and gradually increased from 12 pounds avoirdupois to 30 pounds, and even more.

lissactinic (lis-ak-tin'ik), *a.* See ★*lysactinic.*

lissamphibian (lis-am-fib'i-an), *n.* A member of the *Lissamphibia,* a division of the *Amphibia* which contains those species which are covered with a smooth skin.

lisse, *n.* **2.** A fine, sheer fabric of either silk or cotton, used for women's neckwear and for ruching.

lissoneoid (li-son'ē-oid), *n.* [Appar. based on Gr. λισσός, smooth (?).] The stream-line curve of least resistance.

lissotrichi (li-sot'ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *lissotrichus,* < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In *anthrop.,* races of man with smooth hair; lissotrichous races of man.

lissotrichian (lis-ō-trik'i-an), *a.* [*lissotrichous* + *-i-an.*] Same as *lissotrichous.*

list[4], *n.* **11.** A division or lock of the hair or beard.

And lissome Vivien . . .
. . . letting her left hand
Droop from his mighty shoulder as a leaf,
Made with her right a comb of pearl to part
The *lists* of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes. *Tennyson,* Vivien, l. 94.

listen, *v. t.*—**To listen in,** in *telephony,* to restore (circuits) after connection with subscribers to a condition for subsequent use.

The removal of the operator's plug end of line, or her "*listening in,*" restores the circuits to their proper condition for subsequent use.
Elect. World and Engin., May 7, 1904, p. 875.

listening (lis'n-ing), *n.* The act of one who listens.

listening-cam (lis'n-ing-kam), *n.* In *telephony,* a form of ★listening-key (which see).

listening-key (lis'n-ing-kē), *n.* In *telephony,* a key used by the operator to make the connections necessary to enable him to listen to a subscriber.

listerine (lis'tėr-in), *n.* [Named from Sir Joseph *Lister,* an English surgeon, the founder of antiseptic surgery.] An antiseptic preparation consisting of a solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, thymol, etc.

listing-machine (lis'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A computing-machine which prints a list of numerical items, and indicates their sum. *Engin. Mag.,* July, 1904, p. 607.

Listing's law. See ★*law*[1].

listrium (lis'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *listria* (-ä). [Gr. λίστριον, a little shovel, dim. of λίστρον, a shovel.] A chitinous plate which closes the progressive track of the pedicel opening in some neotrematous brachiopods, posterior to the apex of the ventral valve: especially characteristic of the *Discinidæ.*

listvanite (list'van-īt), *n.* [Appar. G. ★*listwänit,* < Russ. *listvenuïi,* leafy, + *-it,* E. *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a granular schistose rock, green or yellow, resembling talc-schist, and rich in quartz and dolomite: found in Ural mines.

lit. An abbreviation (*b*) of *liter.*

litaneutical (lit-a-nū'ti-kal), *a.* [Gr. λιτανευτικός, for supplication, < λιτανεύειν, supplicate, < λιτανεία, litany.] Having the form or character of a litany.

litany, *n.*—**Greater litany,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the Litany of the Saints, as chanted on the feast of St. Mark, April 25.

Lit. B., Litt. B. Abbreviations of the New Latin *Litterarum Baccalaureus,* Bachelor of Letters or Literature.

litchfieldite (lich'fēld-īt), *n.* [*Litchfield,* Maine, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a name proposed by Bayley (1892) for nephelite-syenite occurring at Litchfield, Maine. It is composed of albite and nephelite, with lepidomelane, and has variable amounts of orthoclase, cancrinite, and sodalite.

liter[2], *n.*—**Mohr liter,** the volume of 1,000 grams of distilled water at the temperature of 17.5° C., as weighed with brass weights without correction for displaced air. It really contains, at that temperature, 1,002.3 cubic centimeters, instead of 1,000. Flasks graduated according to this measure have been much used by chemists in volumetric analysis, owing to a fancied advantage in having the weight contained equal to a round number, rather than having the volume a round number.

literal. **I.** *a.* 6. Affecting or relating to a letter: as, *literal* errors, *literal* rhymes.

The manuscript miscellanies of the time of James I. and Charles I. contain several copies of *literal* rhymes not very unlike "A, B, C, tumble down D."
Halliwell, Nursery Rhymes, p. 135.

Literal agraphia. See ★*agraphia*.

II. *n.* 2. In *printing*, a literal error; that is, a wrongly placed letter; a misprint.

literalistic (lit″e-ral-is′tik), *a.* [*literalist* + *-ic.*] Having the characteristics of a literalist or of literalism.

literate, *n.* 3. One who can read and write: opposed to *illiterate*.

literatesque (lit″e-rā-tesk′), *a.* [*literate* + *-esque.*] Having a literary quality; fit to be considered literature. [Rare.]

literator, *n.* 3. One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

literature, *n.* Specifically.—5. In scientific usage, the body of monographs, original papers, etc., dealing with a particular topic: as, the *literature* of the scale-insects and mealy bugs; the *literature* of the reaction experiment.—6. Printed matter of any kind intended for circulation, as the circulars and pamphlets of a political party, of an insurance company, or of a quack advertiser. [Colloq.]

Lith. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Lithuanian;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *lithograph* and *lithography*.

litham (lē′täm?), *n.* [Tuareg?] A cloth wound twice around the head and face, so as to leave exposed only the eyes and nose: used by the Tuaregs of the Sahara.

The Touareg always keeps his face covered with a *litham*, a sort of mask; he lives in it, he sleeps in it, and when eating or drinking merely pulls it away from the lower part of his face and passes the food or cup up to his mouth from beneath it. The *litham* was undoubtedly originally intended as a protection against the sun and the scorching winds, and according to Sir Frederick Lugard, especially against the impalpable dust of the Sahara, but the original use of this garment has been so forgotten through the abuse of custom that the Touareg now considers it immodest to show his face even to members of his own family. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, May, 1904, p. 326.

lithanthracic (lith-an-thras′ik), *a.* [*lithanthrax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic.*] Of lithanthrax; noting an extract formed of those portions of coal-tar which are soluble in benzol and ether.

lithatic (li-thā′tik), *a.* [*lithate* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a lithate.

Lithia water, mineral water containing a considerable portion of lithia salts, found in natural springs in the United States. The name is also applied to artificial mineral waters of similar constitution.

lithic[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Lithic age,** the stone age. See *archæological ages*, under *age*[1].

II. *n.* A remedy supposed to cause the solution of stone in the bladder or kidney.

lithical (lith′i-kal), *a.* [*lithic*[1] + *-al*[1].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Fletcher (1895), for the texture of rocks, including the size, shape, and arrangement of the component minerals; textural.

lithify (lith′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lithified*, ppr. *lithifying.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert into stone: more commonly *petrify*.

Both the sedimentaries and the eruptives undergo a further change, which to a greater or less extent obscures their origin, for the original formations are metamorphosed, that is, recrystallized and *lithified;* so that the planes of sedimentation are partly or largely obscured and the beds of lacolites, intrusive sheets, coulées, dikes, chimneys, and tuffs have a new structure imposed upon them, and are then known as metamorphic rocks.
Powell, Truth and Error, p. 49.

II. *intrans.* To become converted into stone.

lithionite (lith′i-o-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λίθιον, dim. of λίθος, stone, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a lithia mica; lepidolite. Lithionite is used as a prefix before the names of rocks characterized by it: as, *lithionite*-granite.

lithiophorite (lith-i-of′o-rīt), *n.* [NL. *lithium* + Gr. *-φορος*, -bearing, + *-ite*[2].] An impure hydrated manganese ore related to psilomelane, but peculiar in yielding lithium.

lithite (lith′īt), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, a calcareous particle contained in a sac, as an otolith, especially of medusæ. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zool., I. p. 125.

lithobiid (li-thō′bi-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the myriapodous family *Lithobiidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Lithobiidæ*.

lithobilic (lith-o-bil′ik), *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *bilis*, bile, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{30}H_{58}O_6$, contained, together with lithofellic acid, in oriental bezoars, the gall-stones of an antelope. It forms microscopic crystals, melts at 199° C., and gives an intense red-violet color with hydrochloric acid.

lithobolia (lith-o-bō′li-ą), *n.* [Gr. λιθοβολία, < λιθοβόλος, throwing stones, < λίθος, stone, + βάλλειν, throw.] Stone-throwing, as a superstitious ceremony or traditional custom. This custom was common in ancient Greece, but was especially associated with the Damia and Auxesia at Trœzen, in which the women pelted each other with stones. There seems to have been also a lithobolia at the Eleusinia. The custom appears in the Roman festivals of the Nonæ Caprotinæ and Lupercalia. It has been found in Poland and other countries.

lithocarbon (lith-o-kär′bon), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *carbon.*] An asphalt-like material which is extracted from a bituminous limestone occurring in Uvalde county, Texas: used in making varnish and in insulating electric conductors.

lithochromography (lith″o-krō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + χρῶμα, color, + *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *chromolithography*.

lithochromy (lith′o-krō-mi), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + χρῶμα, color.] Same as *chromolithography*. Also *lithochrome*.

lithoclase (lith′o-klāz), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + κλάσις, breaking.] A fracture in a rock. See ★*diaclase*.

The occurrence in many areas of similarly regular networks of streams in which the elements are essentially straight lines in parallel series over considerable distances has now long been known, and has been given an adequate explanation by Daubrée as conditioned by the system of fractures (*lithoclases*) of the region, in part by the faults (paraclases) and in part by the joints (diaclases).
W. H. Hobbs, in Jour. of Geol., Nov.–Dec., 1902, p. 886.

lithoclasty (lith′o-klas-ti), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + κλαστός, broken, < κλᾶν, break.] The crushing of a stone in the bladder; lithotrity.

lithocolla (lith-o-kol′ą), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + κόλλα, glue.] A trade-name for a cement used to unite broken pieces of marble or other stone.

lithoculture (lith′o-kul-tūr), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *cultura*, culture.] In *anthrop.*, that type of culture in which stone is used as the most important material for making implements.

The Seri Indians of the Gulf of California as typical of the beginnings of *lithoculture*.
Amer. Anthropologist, 1902, p. 561.

lithodesma (lith-o-des′mą), *n.*; pl. *lithodesmata* (*-ma-tą*). [Gr. λίθος, stone, + δέσμα, a bond.] In certain pelecypod mollusks, a deposit of lime in the form of an accessory shelly piece which serves for the reinforcement of the resilium. Also called *ossiculum*. *W. H. Dall.*

lithodialysis (lith″o-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + διάλυσις, separation.] The solution or reduction to a pulverulent condition of a biliary or vesical calculus.

lithofellic (lith-o-fel′ik), *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to gall-stones.—**Lithofellic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{20}H_{36}O_4.H_2O$, contained, together with lithobilic acid, in oriental bezoars, the gall-stones of an antelope. It forms microscopic hexagonal crystals, melts at 204° C., and gives an intense red-violet color with hydrochloric acid.

lithog. An abbreviation of *lithograph* or *lithography*.

lithogenesis (lith-o-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + γένεσις, origin.] 1. The production or origin of minerals or rocks; lithogenesy.—2. In *pathol.*, the formation of concretions in the body.

lithogenetic (lith″o-je-net′ik), *a.* [*lithogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithogenesis.

lithografy, lithografer, etc. Amended spellings of *lithography, lithographer*, etc.

lithograph, *n.*—**Scraped lithograph,** a lithographic impression in which the design is worked out in white on black instead of black on white. The entire stone is first covered with lithographic ink and the lights are scraped or picked out. *Singer and Strang*, Etching, Engraving, etc., p. 124.

Lithographic slates. See ★*slate*[2].

lithoidite (lith′oi-dīt), *n.* [*lithoid* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a rhyolite having a lithoidal groundmass, that is, one like fine porcelain, aphanitic, and not vitreous.

lithol. An abbreviation of *lithology*.

Lithologic individual, an important geological formation in a given district, consisting of one kind of rock.

A map whose cartographic units were discriminated solely on the lithologic characters of the so-called '*lithologic individuals*' was not entitled to be called a geologic map. It was really a lithologic map.
Science, Feb. 28, 1902, p. 351.

Lithological heterogeneity. See ★*heterogeneity*.

litholysis (li-thol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + λύσις, dissolution.] Same as ★*lithodialysis*.

lithometer (li-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the size of a stone in the bladder.

lithometra (li-thom′e-trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + μήτρα, uterus.] A condition in which there are more or less extensive calcareous or osseous concretions in the wall of the uterus.

lithonephritis (lith″o-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + νεφρῖτις, inflammation of the kidney.] Inflammation of the kidney caused by the irritation of calculi.

lithonephrotomy (lith″o-nef-rot′o-mi), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + νεφρός, kidney.] In *surg.*, incision into the kidney for the purpose of removing a stone.

lithopædion, lithopedion (lith-o-pē′di-on), *n.* Same as *lithopædium*.

lithophany (li-thof′a-ni), *n.* [G. *lithophanie;* as *lithophane* + *-y*[3].] The art of making porcelain transparencies for lamp-shades or windows, by intaglio and relief modeling: invented at the Berlin Royal Porcelain Manufactory. See *lithophane*.

lithophil, lithophile (lith′o-fil), *a.* [G. *lithophil*, < Gr. λίθος, stone, + φιλεῖν, love.] Lithophilous.

lithophilous (li-thof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + φιλεῖν, love.] Living among, under, or upon stones: said of certain insects and plants.

lithophin (lith′o-fin), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A trade-name for a solution of asphalt in benzin, used in the transfer of a design to the surface of a plate of zinc or aluminium from which impressions are afterwards to be printed. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Sept. 12, 1903, p. 442.

lithophone (lith′o-fōn), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + φωνή, sound.] A surgical instrument which gives forth a plainly audible sound when it touches a calculus in the bladder.

lithophotogravure (lith″o-fō-to-grą-vūr′), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *photogravure.*] A photomechanical printing-process in which a lithographic stone is uniformly etched with fine lines; a photographic transfer is then applied, and the stone etched a second time, and a print is taken as in ordinary lithography.

lithophyte, *n.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, any plant which grows upon the surface of rocks or stones, aërial or submerged, with or without the presence of humus: sometimes opposed to ★*chasmophyte* (which see).

lithosiderite (lith-o-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, + σίδηρος, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A meteorite intermediate in character between the stones (aërolites) and the irons (siderites), characterized by nickeliferous iron which forms a coherent mass even in sections, the silicates present appearing as separate grains: by many authors included under the broader term *siderolite* (which see). See also ★*meteorite*.

lithosis (li-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + *-osis.*] Same as *pneumonoconiosis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI., Fig. 16, opposite p. 513.

lithosperm (lith′o-spėrm), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*.

Lithotomy forceps. See ★*forceps*.

lithotype, *n.* 3. (*a*) The art of reproducing type-writing print on lithographic stone or aluminium plate. (*b*) An apparatus or machine that combines these operations. (*c*) The print so produced.

Lit. Hum. An abbreviation of the Latin *Litteræ Humaniores*, humane letters.

lithuresis (lith-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + οὔρησις, urination.] In *pathol.*, the passage of calculi in the urine.

lithuric (li-thū′rik), *a.* [*lithuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with lithuria.—**Lithuric acid,** an organic acid of the composition $C_{15}H_{19}O_9N$, which has been found in the urine of oxen.

lithywale (lith′i-wāl), *n.* Same as ★*littlewale*.

Lit. M., Litt. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Litterarum Magister*, Master of Letters (or Literature).

Litmus-milk, in *bacteriol.*, a medium used for detecting acid-producing organisms.

Litopterna (lit-op-tėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., so named in allusion to the character of the calcaneum; < Gr. λιτός, smooth, plain, + πτέρνα, heel.] A suborder of extinct ungulate mam-

mals from the Miocene and Pleistocene of South America of which *Macrauchenia* is a typical example. The canines are small or wanting, ends of cervicals flattened, femur with a third trochanter, bones of carpus and tarsus not interlocking or alternating. In general build the members of the group resembled horses or llamas. *Ameghino*, 1889.

Lit-par-lit (lē′pär-lē′) **injection** or **saturation.** See ★*injection*.

litron (lē-trôn′), *n.* [F., < *litre*, liter.] A dry measure formerly used in France, equal to about $\frac{4}{5}$ of a liter. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 55.

Litt. An abbreviation of the French *littérateur*, a literary man.

litter, *n.* **8.** In *forestry*, the rubbish of dead leaves and twigs scattered upon the floor of the forest.

litteratrice (lit-e-ra-trēs′), *n.* [F. *littératrice*, < NL. **litteratrix*, fem. of *litterator:* see *literator*.] A woman engaged in literary work; a woman whose profession is literature.

little-good (lit′l-gůd), *n.* **1.** See *little-gude.*— **2.** The sun-spurge or wart-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.*

little-peach (lit′l-pēch), *n.* See ★*peach*[1].

littlewale (lit′l-wāl), *n.* The gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale.* Also *lithywale.*

Littoral benthos. See ★*benthos.*—**Littoral race.** See ★*Atlanto-Mediterranean.*

Lituaria (lit-ū-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1850), < L. *lituus*, a crooked staff, a curved trumpet: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of the family *Lituaridæ*.

Lituaridæ (lit-ū-ā′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-pens with short spicules. It contains the genera *Lituaria, Veretillum, Policella*, and *Clavella*, found mostly in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

lituitoid (li-tū′it-oid), *a.* [*Lituites* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the genus *Lituites.*

Liturg. An abbreviation of *liturgics.*

liturgician (lit-ėr-jish′an), *n.* [*liturgic* + *-ian*.] A student of liturgies or liturgics.

liturgiological (li-tėr″ji-ǫ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*liturgiology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to liturgiology.

liturgistical (lit-ėr-jis′ti-kal), *a.* [*liturgist* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to liturgists.

liturgize (lit′ėr-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *liturgized*, ppr. *liturgizing*. [*liturg-y* + *-ize*.] To perform a liturgical act; celebrate liturgically. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Litvak (lit′väk), *n.* [Yiddish, < Pol. *Litwak*, a Lithuanian.] A name given to Jews of the Lithuanian provinces, by their coreligionists of the Polish government. The former, in turn, call the latter *Pollacks* or *Pollackim.* See ★*Pollack.* There is a marked difference in the Yiddish jargon as well as in the mannerisms of the two classes.

liv. A simplified spelling of *live.*

liv. An abbreviation (*a*) of the French *livre*, book; (*b*) of the French *livre*, pound (weight or coin).

live[1], *v. i.*—**To live with hounds,** in *hunting*, to keep up with the hounds; live the pace.

The check . . . was most welcome to the contingent who still *lived with hounds.*
St. James's Gazette, Nov. 15, 1898. *N. E. D.*

live[2], *a.* **7.** In *mach.*, having motion, as distinguished from *fixed* or *stationary:* as, a *live* axle.

Of course, this construction carried with it the *live* rear axle, a large majority of the cars shown being equipped with these, which has led to a close fight for supremacy between the spur and bevel differential gear, the spur, however, being still in the lead.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 7, 1903, p. 91.

8. In *elect.*, connected directly or indirectly with a source of electric power, whether carrying current or not: said of a circuit.—**Live load,** a moving load; a load which is not fixed in position, but may move: as, the load on a bridge when a vehicle passes over it, as distinguished from the load due to the weight of the bridge itself, called the *dead load.*

It is designed that these stiffening trusses shall carry their own weight, neither more or less—the *live load*, that is the elevated cars, trolley cars, etc., and the load of the floor system, being carried by the main cables.
Sci. Amer., Jan. 16, 1904, p. 38.

Live primer (*naut.*), a loaded primer; one that has been filled and not used or discharged.—**Live rock.** See ★*rock*[1].—**Live roller,** a roller which moves along a path or track as it turns, instead of merely rotating on a spindle: used for roller-bearings, etc.

live-car (līv′kär), *n.* Same as *live-box.*

livedo (li-vē′dō), *n.* [L. *livedo*, < *livere*, be bluish or livid: see *livid*.] Cyanosis.

liveingite (liv′ing-īt), *n.* [Named after G. D. *Liveing*, an English chemist.] A lead sulpharsenite, $Pb_4As_6S_{13}$, which occurs in monoclinic crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

lively, *a.* **7.** In *golf, base-ball*, and similar games, elastic: applied to a ball possessing special elasticity.

lively-ardent (līv′li-är″dent), *a.* In *psychol.*, noting a mixed type of character. See the extract.

Perez has proposed a classification of characters, based solely on an objective phenomenon,—viz., the movements, their rapidity and energy. He distinguishes, in the first place, the lively, the slow, and the eager; further, as mixed types, the *lively-ardent* (*vifs-ardents*), the slow-ardent, and the deliberate (*pondérés*).
Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 384.

liven, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To become lively or more lively; generally with *up:* as, he *livened up* a bit after dinner.

liveness (līv′nes), *n.* [*live*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being alive; energetic; alert.

The '*liveness*' of the New Scholarship. *N. E. D.*
Saturday Rev., March 22, 1890, p. 357.

live-oak, *n.*—**Cañon live-oak,** *Quercus chrysolepis*, an evergreen oak of the Pacific coast, which ranges from southern Oregon to Lower California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora, but attains its maximum development in central California, both in the Coast Ranges and the Sierras. It is a very valuable tree, its wood being extensively used in the manufacture of agricultural implements and wagons. The under surface of the leaves is fulvous with a thick tomentum of stellate hairs. Also called *golden oak, maul-oak*, and *Valparaiso oak.*

liver[2], *n.* **3.** Temper, or irritation, as a result of a disorder of the liver. [Slang.]

The Colonel . . . carries a power av *liver* undher his right arrum whin the days are warm an' the nights chill. . . . 'Tis he sez so. 'I'm all *liver* to-day,' sez he; an' wid that he ordhers me ten days.
R. Kipling, The God from the Machine, in Soldiers [Three, p. 11.

Aberrant duct of the liver. See ★*aberrant.*—**Brimstone liver,** a condition observed in certain cases of congenital syphilis in which the liver is enlarged and is of a deep-yellow color.—**Gin-drinkers' liver,** cirrhosis of the liver.—**Iced liver.** See ★*iced.*—**Liver loaf.** See ★*loaf*[1].—**Livers of antimony.** See ★*thio-antimonite.*—**Nutmeg liver,** a liver which on section presents a mottled appearance, the result of cirrhosis.—**Sago liver,** a liver which is the seat of amyloid degeneration, the changed acini resembling boiled sago.—**Wandering liver.** Same as *floating liver.*

liver-berry (liv′ėr-ber″i), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Streptopus.* See *Streptopus.*

liver-cylinder (liv′ėr-sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *embryol.*, one of the originally solid cords of cells proliferated from the walls of the liver diverticulum in the embryos of higher vertebrates.

liver-fluke, *n.*—**Asiatic liver-fluke,** *Opisthorchis sinensis* (Cobbold, 1875), a trematoid worm 10 to 20 millimeters long, found in the liver, spleen, and intestine of man and of cats, in Asia, and producing a serious incurable disease known as *opisthorchiasis.*

liverish (liv′ėr-ish), *a.* [*liver*[2] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like liver in consistency or color.—**2.** Having symptoms of a disordered liver; bilious. [Colloq.] Hence—**3.** Bad-tempered; irritable, as if having a disordered liver. [Colloq.]

liver-lily (liv′ėr-lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily.*

liver-pancreas (liv′ėr-pan″krē-as), *n.* A hepatopancreas.

liverpool (liv′ėr-pōl), *n.* [Named in reference to the 'Liverpool Grand National' steeplechase, run at Aintree near Liverpool, since 1839.] In *steeple-chasing*, a jump constructed (according to the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association) of a ditch five feet wide and two feet deep, guarded on the taking-off side by a single rail, and having on the landing side a fence of not less than four feet and six inches in perpendicular height.

Liverpudlian (liv-ėr-pud′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Liver*(*pool*) + *puddle* (humorously substituted for *pool* in allusion to the city's muddy waters) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Liverpool.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Liverpool.

liver-rock (liv′ėr-rok), *n.* Homogeneous sandstone devoid of planes of stratification. [Scotch.]

liver-shark (liv′ėr-shärk), *n.* Same as *basking-shark.*

liver-starch (liv′ėr-stärch), *n.* Same as *glycogen.*

liverwort-lettuce (liv′ėr-wėrt-let″is), *n.* See ★*lettuce.*

livery[2], *n.*—**Court of Wards and Liveries.** See ★*court.*

livery-fine (liv′ėr-i-fīn), *n.* The fine paid on entering one of the livery companies in London: the entrance fee. *N. E. D.*

live-trap (līv′trap), *n.* Same as *live-box*, 2.

living-wage (liv′ing-wāj), *n.* A wage on which it is possible for a wage-earner to live.

livlong, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *live-long.*

livor, *n.* **3.** Lividity; the mark of a blow.

livyere (liv′yēr), *n.* [Also *liveyere;* lit., one of those who 'live here.'] In Labrador, and hence in Newfoundland and elsewhere, a native or a permanent resident of that country: a term universally used between themselves and others. [Local.]

Even tea and molasses, usually found amongst the "*livyeres*" (live-heres) of the coast, were lacking.
Dillon Wallace, The Long Labrador Trail, xxiii.

liza, *n.* See ★*lisa.*

lizard, *n.*—**Bearded lizard.** See ★*jew-lizard.*—**Bowline-lizard** (*naut.*), a short pendant with a thimble spliced in each end: a part of the bowline-bridle on the leeches of square sails.—**Buntline-lizard,** a piece of rope having two legs, with thimbles spliced into the ends, through which the buntlines reeve.—**Greaved lizard,** an American lizard of the family *Teiidæ*, a group characterized by the absence of a bony roof to the temporal fossæ, and by the shields of the head being completely free from the underlying bones; while there are no bony plates on the body.

The *greaved lizards* comprise over one hundred species, arranged in thirty-five genera.
R. Lydekker, Nat. Hist., p. 153.

Horned lizard, a book-name for the *horned toad*, coined with the idea of correcting the wrong impression that might be conveyed by the commonly used name.—**Knob-nosed lizard,** *Lyriocephalus scutatus*, a Ceylonese species.—**Pine-tree lizard,** *Sceloporus undulatus:* more commonly known as *fence-lizard* (which see).—**Ring-necked lizard,** *Crotaphytus collaris*, a common and beautiful species of the southwestern United States, which has a conspicuous black mark just above the front legs.—**Rough-tailed lizard.** Same as *starred* ★*lizard* (*a*).—**Sail-tailed lizard,** *Lophurus amboinensis*, a large species from Java, Celebes, and the Moluccas, having a high crest on the front half of the tail.—**Scale-footed lizard,** any one of the family *Pygopidæ* in which the fore limbs are wanting and the hind legs are represented externally by rounded, scaled flaps.—**Spiny lizard,** *Moloch horridus*, a curious little Australian species. Also called *mountain devil.*—**Starred lizard.** (*a*) *Agama stellio*, of southeastern Europe and northern Africa. Also known as the *rough-tailed lizard.* (*b*) The thorn-tailed lizard, *Uromastix acanthinurus.*

lizard-canary (liz′ärd-ka-nā″ri), *n.* A breed of canary-birds having the top of the head marked with a well-defined cap of clear gray or yellow. The body feathers have dark centers, and are almost black at the tips; they are edged with the color of the cap and their overlapping gives the bird a spangled appearance.

lizard-catcher (liz′ärd-kach″ėr), *n.* One of the larger American cuckoos, *Saurothera dominicensis*, found in Hayti: a near relative of the rain-bird, of Cuba, *S. vetula.*

L. J.; pl. *L. JJ.* An abbreviation of *Lord Justice.*

L. L. An abbreviation of *limiting linen.*

LL., L. L., L. Lat. Abbreviations (*a*) of *Late Latin;* (*b*) of *Law Latin;* (*c*) of *Low Latin.*

L. L. A. An abbreviation of *Lady Literate in Arts.* See the extract.

The St. Andrews diploma of *L. L. A.*—which means 'lady literate in arts'!—has been given this year on examination to 101 candidates. *Science*, Aug. 9, 1904, p. 256.

llama-twill (lä′mä-twil), *n.* A three-harness twill. Also called *drilling-, regatta-, jean-, jeanette-* (etc.) *twill.*

Llanberis (thlan-ber′is), *n.* [W., a local name.] In *geol.*, the lowest sedimentary division of the Lower Cambrian in Wales. It rests on volcanic rocks.

llanchama (lyän-chä′mä), *n.* [Native name.] On the upper waters of the Marañon river in Peru, *Couratari Tauari*, a forest-tree belonging to the family *Lecythidaceæ*, widely spread in tropical South America. It yields an excellent bast-fiber, and the inner bark is used by the Indians for blankets, sleeping-mats, and clothing, after having been prepared by soaking, washing, and pounding, somewhat in the same manner as tapa is prepared from the bark of the paper-mulberry by the Polynesians. Articles of clothing and ornament made of llanchama bark exhibited at the World's Columbian Exhibition, are now in the collection of the United States National Museum. Also called *tahuari* and *tauari.*

Llanvirn (thlan-vērn′), *n.* [W., a local name.] In *geol.*, a term introduced by Hicks to include certain Lower Siluric strata in Wales, which comprise the upper part of the Arenig and the lower part of the Llandeilo, about 2,000 feet in all.

Llb. An abbreviation of the Latin *libræ*, pounds.

lleren (lyā-rān′), *n.* [Native name.] In Porto Rico, *Calathea allouia*, a plant about three feet high, belonging to the *Marantaceæ.* It bears numerous crisp, egg-shaped, edible tubers having an agreeable nutty flavor. Also written *leren.*

L. L. I. An abbreviation of *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

LL. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Legum Magister*, Master of Laws.

Lloyd's numbers. Same as ★*Lloyd's numerals.*—**Lloyd's numerals,** in *ship-building*, numbers used in determining the scantlings of all parts of a merchant ship of any given size and type according to Lloyd's rules (see ★*Lloyd's rules*). The *first, transverse,* or *framing numeral* is the number obtained by adding together the depth, half-breadth, and half-girth of the vessel measured in feet; by entering the tables in the rules with this number, the sizes of all transverse parts such as frames, floors, and bulkheads may be found. The *second, longitudinal,* or *plating numeral* is the product of the *first numeral* by the length of the vessel in feet; this number is used in a similar manner to determine the sizes of longitudinal parts such as outside plating, keel, keelsons, etc. Also called *Lloyd's numbers.*—**Lloyd's Rules,** a book issued by Lloyd's Register containing detailed rules and regulations for the building and classification of merchant vessels. In this book the sizes of all parts of the various types of vessels are specified in detail and requirements as to the qualities of material used and methods of inspection and classification are given. Separate sets of rules are published for iron vessels, for steel vessels, for wooden vessels, and for yachts.

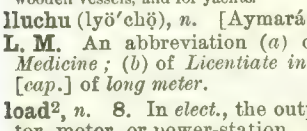
lluchu (lyö′chö), *n.* [Aymará.] See ★*chullu.*

L. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Licentiate in Medicine;* (*b*) of *Licentiate in Midwifery;* (*c*) [*cap.*] of *long meter.*

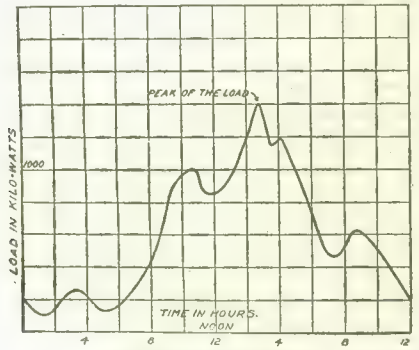
load[2], *n.* **8.** In *elect.*, the output of a generator, motor, or power-station. The load of a direct-current generator depends upon the ohmic resistance of the receiving circuit and is measured in watts, kilowatts, horse-power, or any convenient unit of activity or power. If the electromotive force of the generator is E and the current in the line is I, the product EI gives the load in watts. If there be any source of counter-electromotive force in the circuit, the electromotive force used in overcoming resistance, E′, is less than E and the load is E′ I. In the case of a direct-current motor the load, w, or useful output, is given by the equation

$$w = 2\pi nT,$$

where T is the effective torque and n is the speed of the motor. The load of such a motor varies with the current supplied to it and is expressed by means of a *load curve.* In the case of a series-motor on a constant-potential circuit the load curve has the form shown in Fig. 1. It rises to a maximum for a certain value of the current and then falls gradually to zero as the current is further increased. Such a curve is sometimes called the *load characteristic.* The term *load curve* is also applied to any curve indicating the load of a machine, as a function of its speed, electromotive force, field excitation, or of any factor upon which in operation it may depend. In the case of an alternating-current machine, as a generator or transformer, the energy consumed in the receiving circuit, which measures the load of the machine, depends on the impedance of the circuit, the difference of phase between the electromotive force and current, and the wave form. We have therefore to distinguish, in such cases, between the *inductive load* of a circuit having inductance as well as resistance and the *non-inductive load* of a circuit whose impedance is solely that due to resistance. The load of a power-station or lighting-station, which varies with the time of day, is likewise represented by a load curve. The maximum of this curve, which indicates the time when the demand for power is greatest, is called the *peak of the load.* The area inclosed by the curve affords a measure of the total energy supplied from the station.



Load Curve of a Series-motor.



Load Curve of a Power-station.

—**Curve of loads.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*—**Dead load.** (*a*) A load which stays in the position in which it is placed; a stationary load; a fixed load. (*b*) In a bridge or other structure, the fixed weight of the structure due to the material of which it is made, and which is not removable, or affected by movable weights on the floor or roof. (*c*) In railway service, the weight of cars, trucks, engine, and tender, which must be hauled in order to carry the *paying load* of freight or passengers.—**Inductive load,** in *elect.*, load due to the inductance in the receiving circuit of a generator. See ★*load*[2], 8.—**Lighting-load,** that portion of the load of a generating station which is used for the supply of electric lamps.—**Load characteristic,** in *elect.*, a curve showing the power output or load of an alternating-current machine, generator, or motor, as a function of the current. See ★*load*[2], 8. **Load current,** the current in the receiving circuit of an electric generator. See ★*load*[2], 8.—**Load curve.** See ★*curve* and ★*load*[2], 8.—**Load-diagram of a station,** a curve which represents the output of a station for a given time, say for the twenty-four hours of the day. *Houston,* Elect. Dict.—**Load factor.** See ★*factor.*—**Load of a dynamo,** the current delivered by a dynamo.—**Motor load,** that portion of the load of an electric generating station which is used in operating motors.—**Non-inductive load,** in *elect.*, load due to the ohmic resistance of the receiving circuit of a generator. See ★*load*[2], 8.—**Paying load,** in railway service, the net weight of freight or passengers which is productive of income. See *dead* ★*load* (*c*).—**Peak load.** See ★*peak-load.*—**Rolling load,** a weight on a bridge or other structure borne upon the wheels of a train or wagon which passes over it. Also called the *moving load.*—**Tidal load,** the pressure, weight, or load imposed on any portion of the earth's crust by the inflow of an oceanic tidal wave; also the increase of pressure, either upward or downward, due to the tidal stress produced by the action of the sun and moon on the rotating crust of the earth.—**Top load,** in *lumbering*, a load of logs piled more than one tier high, as distinguished from a ★*bunk-load.*

load[2], *v. t.* **8.** To add to (the net amount of the premium fixed as the actual cost of issuing a policy of insurance) such an amount as will cover the office expense of carrying the policy.

loaded[2], *p. a.* **3.** Filled with extraneous substances, especially for the purpose of fraudulently increasing the weight.

To compare the difference between a pure and *loaded* sponge, take a 2 ounce sponge of each grade, wetting them both up, and it will be found that the pure article will measure about nineteen inches in circumference, or thereabout. The *loaded* article in comparison will only measure about sixteen inches in circumference and less.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22670.

4. Coated or furred: noting a condition of the tongue.—**Loaded line.** See ★*loading,* 7.—**Loaded nucleus.** See ★*nucleus.*

loader, *n.*—**Top loader,** in *lumbering*, that member of a loading-crew who stands on the top of a load and places logs as they are sent up.

load-factor (lōd′fak″tọr), *n.* The ratio of the average to the maximum demand for power from an engine, motor, or power-plant. See ★*factor.*

The *load-factor* of most public hydraulic power supplies is considerably under 30 per cent.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 894.

load-governor (lōd′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* A governor which operates when the load on the engine changes: it does not keep the speed of the engine very uniform.

loading, *n.* **6.** The process of filling silk with metallic compounds, for which it has a great attraction when in solution, in order to increase its weight.—**7.** In *elect.*, a method invented by M. J. Pupin, of reducing the attenuation of telephonic currents in underground cables and long-distance lines (and therefore improving the operation). It consists in inserting into the telephone-line at certain definite intervals self-induction coils, which neutralize the deleterious effect of the electrostatic capacity of the line.—**8.** The exorbitant profit exacted from workmen under the truck system (which see, under *truck*[1]). [Trade-union slang.]

Notwithstanding a nominal uniformity of rate, both labor, cost and real wages will vary according to the extent of the truck business in each firm, the economy and ability with which this subsidiary store-keeping is managed, and the profit or "*loading*" which each employer chooses to exact, the latter amounting, in effect, to a fraud upon the workman.
Webb, Industrial Democracy, I. 318.

loading-berth (lō′ding-bėrth), *n.* *Naut.*, a wharf or other place where a vessel takes in her cargo; a place convenient for a vessel to ship her freight.

loading-chain (lō′ding-chān), *n.* In *lumbering*, a long chain used in loading or piling logs with horses. Also called *decking-chain.*

loading-jack (lō′ding-jak), *n.* A platformed framework upon which logs are hoisted from the water for loading upon cars.

load-panel (lōd′pan″el), *n.* In *elect.*, the panel of a central-station switchboard provided with apparatus for indicating the total station-load. *Houston,* Elect. Dict.

load-spring (lōd′spring), *n.* A spring on an engine-governor by compressing which a greater load can be put on the governor, thus changing the speed at which it allows the engine to run.

loaf[1], *n.*—**Chicken-loaf,** chicken prepared somewhat like veal-loaf, but without ham, and with slices of hard-boiled egg in the bottom of the mold, so that they appear imbedded in the loaf when the mold is taken off.—**Cottage loaf.** See ★*cottage.*—**Liver-loaf,** a preparation somewhat like a *pâté de foie gras,* but with flour panada and butter mixed in it: served cold, in slices.—**Mushroom-loaf,** a loaf of bread hollowed out and filled with a preparation of mushrooms, with seasoning.—**Oyster-loaf,** an article of food made like mushroom-loaf with oysters in place of the mushrooms.—**Veal-loaf,** minced veal with ham and various spices, made into the form of a loaf and baked: eaten sliced and cold.

loam-casting (lōm′kas″ting), *n.* A casting made by the use of a loam-mold.

loaming (lō′ming), *n.* In *mining*, a method of prospecting for gold-veins the outcrop of which is covered and concealed, by washing numerous samples of earth and thus tracing the gold to its source. [Australia.]

loam-mill (lōm′mil), *n.* A mixing and pulverizing mill used to mix loam for foundry molds.

Loan for use. Same as *commodate.*—**Maritime loan,** a loan of money upon the security of a vessel or its contents. The contract provides that if the security is unavoidably lost the loss shall fall upon the lender, unless a part is saved equaling the value of the loan. Such a loan is exempt from usury laws.

Loanda thimbles. See ★*thimble.*

loan-form (lōn′fôrm), *n.* In *philol.*, a form that is borrowed from another language. Compare *loan-word.*

Wechkawo selijil (obviative) is a Passamaquoddy *loan-form;* in Passamaquoddy wechkoyalijil.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 31.

loan-god (lōn′god), *n.* An alien god adopted in the worship of a particular tribe or people.

The reply to me takes the form of ignoring, or disabling the evidence, or of asserting that these superior beings are '*loan-gods,*' borrowed by savages from Europeans or Islamites. *A. Lang,* Magic and Religion, ii.

loan-myth (lōn′mith), *n.* An alien myth adopted by a people.

Their mythologies . . . resembled each other in some points . . . but the inference that many Greek myths are "*loan-myths,*" as certain Homeric words are "loan-words," from Phoenicia, must not be too hastily drawn.
A. Lang, Myth, Ritual, and Religion, I. 322, note.

loathsum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *loathsome.*

lob[1], *n.*—**Dealer in lobs,** in *cricket*, an underhand bowler.

lob[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *mining*, to break (ore, etc.) into pieces with a hammer for sorting.

Lobachevskian (lō-bä-chef′skē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or created by the Russian geometer Nicolai Ivanovich Lobachevski (1793–1856).—**Lobachevskian geometry, space.** See ★*geometry,* ★*space.*

lobal (lō′bal), *a.* [*lobe* + *-al*[1].] Having lobes; lobed: said of wheels or cams.

lobaric (lō-bar′ik), *a.* [NL. *Lobaria* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$, contained in the lichen *Lobaria adusta.* It forms warty aggregates.

lobbyism (lob′i-izm), *n.* The practices of a lobbyist; the system of lobbying. [U. S.]

lobe, *n.* (*e*) In the septate cephalopods like *Nautilus* and the ammonites, any division of the septal suture which makes a convex curve toward the apex: contrasted with *saddle,* which is a curvature toward the aperture. (*f*) In the trilobites, one of the divisions of the glabella; a glabellar lobe. (*g*) In *geol.*, a projection from a glacier, like a peninsula: especially used of the continental ice-sheet of the glacial epoch. See ★*ice-lobe.*—**Adipose lobe.** Seee ★*adipose.*—**Antennal lobe,** in *entom.*, one of two hemispherical lobes forming a part of the brain. They are connected with a medullary mass and also in part attached to the optic ganglia. Also called *olfactory lobe.*—**Columellar lobe.** See ★*columellar.*—**Electric lobe,** a lobe of the medulla oblongata of the electric ray, from which originate nerves running to the electric apparatus.—**Esophageal lobes,** the tritocerebrum of an insect's brain; two lobes situated far apart in front of the mouth and connected by a bundle of fibers passing behind the esophagus. From them the labrum and viscera are innervated.—**External lobe,** in the ammonoid cephalopods, the sutural lobe formed on the outer or ventral side of the septum and divided by the mesal plane.—**Olfactory lobe.** (*b*) Same as *antennal* ★*lobe.*—**Oral lobes,** in lamellibranchs, the labial palps.—**Palpebral lobe,** in the trilobites, that portion of the cranidium which projects into the ocular curve of the free cheeks; usually, the depressed curved area behind and within the crest of the eye. In primitive Cambrian types (*Paradoxides*) it is long and crescentic; in secondary derived types (*Bronteus* and *Phacops*) it is short and semicircular; in certain highly specialized types (*Encrinurus* and *Acidaspis*) it is elevated to form the inner side of a peduncle upon the raised summit of which is the visual surface of the eye.—**Paranal lobes,** in *entom.*, two subtriangular plates placed on either side of the anus in the cockroach and other insects, and in the nymphs of the dragon-flies.—**Pedal lobe,** in *Peromedusæ*, one of a series of lobes on the marginal region or crown adjacent to the cone.—**Prefrontal lobe,** the portion of the frontal lobe of the brain anterior to the ascending convolution.—**Procerebral lobes,** a region of the optic segment of the brain of an insect giving origin to the nerves of the ocelli.—**Pyriform lobe.** Same as ★*lobus pyriformis.*—**Riedel's lobe,** a portion of liver substance occasionally found covering the gall-bladder in cases of gall-stone disease.—**Siphonal lobe,** in the ammonoid cephalopods, an azygous sutural lobe on the siphonal side or venter of the shell: same as *ventral* ★*lobe.*—**Ventral lobe,** in the septate tetrabranchiate *Cephalopoda*, the sutural lobe at the venter or on the periphery. It is a single unpaired lobe, sometimes termed the siphonal lobe. It is not a primitive character in any cephalopods, but appears very early in the ontogeny of derived forms and persists to maturity only in the simpler forms of the goniatites.

lobe-angle (lōb'ang″gl), *n.* The angle at the center of a shaft occupied by a cam or by a lobe on a wheel attached to the shaft; the angle through which the shaft turns while the cam or lobe is acting.

lobelacrin (lō-be-lak′rin), *n.* [*Lobel(ia)* + *acr(id)* + *-in*2.] Said to be the acrid lobelic-acid salt of the alkaloid lobeline, contained in *Lobelia inflata*.

Lobelia, *n.*—**Bladder-pod lobelia,** the official lobelia, *Rapuntium inflatum.*—**Blue lobelia,** *Rapuntium siphiliticum.* Also called *great lobelia* and *blue cardinal-flower.*—**California lobelia,** *Bolelia pulchella,* a low-spreading annual plant of the Sacramento Valley, Nevada, and Oregon, closely related to *Rapuntium.* It has intensely azure-blue flowers with a large whitish or yellow center.

lobelianin (lō-bē′li-ą-nin), *n.* [*Lobelia* + *-an* + *-in*2.] A volatile oil contained in commercial lobelia from Indian tobacco, *Lobelia inflata.* It is crystalline and melts at 71° C.

lobelic (lō-bē′lik), *a.* [*Lobelia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to lobeline.—**Lobelic acid,** a colorless compound, present in combination with lobeline in Indian tobacco, *Lobelia inflata.* It forms non-volatile acicular crystals.

Lobites (lō-bī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λοβός,* a lobe, + *λίθος,* a rock.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods from the Alpine Trias, constituting the family *Lobitidæ.* It is an isolated group with a phylogerontic construction of the living-chamber like the *Anarcestidæ* and sutures like the *Prolecanitidæ;* with entire saddles, but bifid lateral lobes in the young.

loblolly-wood (lob′lol-i-wůd), *n.* See ★*guara*3.

lobola (lō′bō-lą), *n.* [Zulu?] A present, usually of cattle, given by the bridegroom to the father of the bride, as is customary among the Zulus and other tribes of South Africa; also, the custom itself. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1900, p. 905.

lobous (lō′bus), *a.* Same as *lobose.*

lobscouser (lob′skou-sėr), *n.* One who eats lobscouse; a sailor.

lobster1, *n.* **6.** A dull fellow, who is easily imposed upon; an irritating blockhead; a foolish bore; a chump: a vague term for contempt. [Slang.]—**Unboiled lobster,** in England, a policeman, so called from his blue coat: in distinction from a *boiled lobster,* or red-coated British soldier. See def. 5. [Slang.]

lobster2 (lob′stėr), *n.* [*lob*1, *v.,* + *-ster;* in humorous allusion to *lobster*1, *n.,* 5 or 6.] In *cricket,* a bowler of lobs or underhand balls. See *lob*1, 8.

lobster-basket (lob′stėr-bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket-trap for catching lobsters.

lobster-boat (lob′stėr-bōt), *n.* A boat used in lobster-fishing.

The *lobster boats* may be conveniently divided into two classes; first, the smaller boats, with or without sails, . . . used by the fishermen in tending their pots, and, secondly, the smacks acting as carriers to the different markets. *Fisheries of the U. S.,* Sec. 5, II. 669.

lobster-caterpillar (lob′stėr-kat″ėr-pil-ą̈r), *n.* The larva of the lobster-moth.

lobster-crab (lob′stėr-krab), *n.* A porcelain-crab.

lobster-flower (lob′stėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The Christmas flower, or *flor de Pascua,* of Mexico and Central America, *Poinsettia pulcherrima:* so called on account of its conspicuous bright floral bracts. See *Poinsettia,* 2.

lobsterling (lob′stėr-ling), *n.* [*lobster* + *-ling*1.] A young, undeveloped lobster at about the fifth molt, at which time it more nearly resembles the adult in shape and habits than at earlier stages.

After one failure 5,000 larvæ were successfully hatched; but of these, despite every care, very few attained the "*lobsterling*" stage. *Nature,* Jan. 12, 1905, p. 255.

lobster-net (lob′stėr-net), *n.* **1.** A hoop-net for catching lobsters.—**2.** A lobster-pot of netting supported upon a framework of hoops.

lobster-toad (lob′stėr-tōd), *n.* A species of crab.

lobule, *n.* **2.** A terminal bronchus, with the air-cells, vessels, and nerves related to it.—**3.** In *bot.,* same as ★*disculus.*—**Hippocampal lobule.** See ★*lobus pyriformis.*—**Petrosal lobule,** the flocular appendage of the cerebellum; the flocculus. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 333.

lobulet, lobulette (lob′ū-let, lob-ū-let′), *n.* [*lobule* + dim. *-et*1.] An ultimate bronchial twig, with the air-cells in relation with it. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 580.

lobulization (lob″ū-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [*lobule* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *lobulation.*

lobulose (lob′ū-lōs), *a.* [*lobule* + *-ose.*] Having lobules.

lobulous (lob′ū-lus), *a.* [*lobule* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*lobulose.*

Lobulus appendicularis. Same as ★*lobus flocculi.*

lobus, *n.*—**Lobi inferiores,** small lobes or diverticula in the brain of fishes, which arise from the floor of the mesencephalon and lie just behind the infundibulum.

In fishes the so-called *lobi inferiores* appear behind the infundibulum. *Buck,* Medical Handbook, II., 271.

Lobus anticus, the anterior azygous lobe of the cerebellum. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Jan., 1899, p. 363.—**Lobus flocculi,** a lateral appendage of the cerebellum in mammals supposed to correspond with the flocculus in the human brain. Also known as *lobulus appendicularis. Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Jan., 1899, p. 362.—**Lobus posticus,** the posterior azygous lobe of the cerebellum. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Jan., 1899, p. 365.—**Lobus pyriformis.** (*a*) The base of the hemisphere of the mammalian brain, which is of a pyriform shape, broadest at the posterior end and tapering to the olfactory bulb. By some the term is restricted to the posterior area which has been variously known as *natiform eminence* and *hippocampal lobule.* (*b*) A small elevation near the middle of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, between the biventral lobes.—**Lobus pyriformis anticus,** the tapering portion of the pyriform lobe anterior to the vallecula Sylvii.—**Lobus pyriformis posticus,** the expanded portion of the pyriform lobe posterior to the vallecula Sylvii. Also known as *natiform eminence, hippocampal lobule.*

local. I. *a.*—**Complex, simple local sign, local death, local express, local stamp.** See ★*sign,* ★*death,* ★*express,* ★*stamp.*

II. *n.* **3.** A local train; an accommodation train which stops at all stations.—**4.** A local examination: as, the university *locals.*

local (lō′kạl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *localed, localled,* ppr. *localing, localling.* [*local, a.*] In *Scots law:* (*a*) To apportion (an increase of the stipend of a minister of the established church) among the different heritors or landholders. *Jamieson.* (*b*) To lay the charge of such a stipend on or upon (a landholder or his land). *N. E. D.*

localist (lō′kạl-ist), *n.* [*local* + *-ist.*] One who has much regard for local conditions; one who studies what is local, or is inclined to treat things from a local viewpoint; specifically, in *med.,* one who regards every disease as having a local origin.

locality, *n.* **5.** In *phytogeog.,* the approximate geographic position of an individual specimen: less definite than *station. F. V. Coville.*—**Bump of locality,** a phrase borrowed humorously from phrenology, to denote the power of finding one's way easily and certainly amid novel surroundings: as, I have absolutely no *bump of locality.*—**Sense of locality.** (*a*) In general, the power of finding one's way easily and certainly amid novel surroundings, as in a city visited for the first time. (*b*) In *psychol.,* a phrase loosely formed on the analogy of 'sense of space,' 'sense of time,' etc., to denote the power of cutaneous localization, that is, of referring a cutaneous stimulus to the area of the skin to which it is applied.—**Type locality,** in *zoöl.,* the place where an animal which was described as a new species was taken; the locality where a type specimen was obtained.

Canis latrans Say [Coyote]. *Type locality.*—Vicinity of Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.,* Dec., 1901, p. 208.

localization, *n.*—**Germinal localization.** See ★*germinal.*

localize, *v. t.*—**Localized capacity,** electrostatic capacity introduced at given points in an electric circuit by means of condensers, as distinguished from the distributed capacity of the circuit itself.—**Localized inductance,** inductance introduced into an electric circuit by means of properly wound coils, as distinguished from the distributed inductance of the circuit itself.

locate, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** In the *Meth. Ch.,* to appoint to a fixed charge or station.

II. *intrans.* **2.** In the *Meth. Ch.,* to settle as a permanent preacher; cease to be itinerant.

location, *n.* **6.** An intuitive perception of distance and direction.

These birds [penguins] must have a wonderful power of *location,* as the male dived when about 600 yards from the vessel, reappearing close by the floe where his mate was seated, the intervening space being covered with ice-floes. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 382.

locational (lō-kā′shọn-ąl), *a.* [*location* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to location; locative.

locative, *a.* **3.** Serving to indicate the location of anything: as, a *locative* object in the neighborhood.

lochage (lōk′ąj), *n.* [Gr. *λοχαγός, λοχηγός,* < *λόχος,* lochus, + *ἄγειν,* lead.] In *Gr. antiq.,* the commander of a lochus. See ★*lochus.*

lochiorrhagia (lō″ki-ọ̄-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόχια,* lochia, + *-ῥαγια,* < *ῥηγνύναι,* break, burst.] An excessive lochial flow.

lochioschesis (lō-ki-os′kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόχια,* lochia, + *σχέσις,* retention.] Arrest of the lochial flow.

lochometritis (lō″kō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόχος,* childbirth, + *μήτρα,* uterus, + *-itis.*] Metritis following childbirth.

lochoperitonitis (lō″kō-per-i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόχος,* childbirth, + NL. *peritonitis.*] Puerperal peritonitis.

lochopyra (lō-kō-pī′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόχος,* childbirth, + *πυρ(ετός),* fever.] Puerperal fever.

lochus (lō′kus), *n.*; pl. *lochi* (-kī). [NL., also *lochos;* < Gr. *λόχος,* a company of men, an ambush.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a body of infantry; in Sparta, one of the larger divisions in which able-bodied men capable of bearing arms were grouped.

lock1, *n.* **10.** A receiver of stolen goods; also, the house in which such a 'fence' receives stolen goods. [Thieves' slang.]—**11.** A transposition or duplication of pages on the printed sheet of a book.—**Builders' lock,** the general name of a class of house- and store-locks.—**Chubb lock,** a lock of a special type made by an English inventor of that name.—**Cuvelier lock,** a lock for safety-lamps, consisting of a curved tubular catch which can be opened by hydraulic pressure which expands the tube and springs it open.—**Duplex lock,** a lock of the cylinder type, having two keyways and requiring two keys to open it, one of which is a master-key opening all of a series, and the other is adapted to its particular lock and no other. See ★*guard-lock,* 2.—**Magnetic lock,** in *mining,* a lock for safety-lamps which can only be opened by the application of a powerful magnet.—**Pasquil lock,** a roll-top desk lock having two long bolts that engage the sides of the desk, the lock itself being in the center of the roll-top, at the middle of the desk.—**Vacuum lock,** a locking device operated by a vacuum; a device for utilizing the pressure of the atmosphere to hold a movable piece in position.

lock2, *n.*—**In the lock,** with the tufts unopened, as wool. Also *in the fleece.*—**Palate lock,** a lock of hair over the frontal fontanelle, tied up firmly by negroes of the Southern States in cases of sore throat, because it is believed to draw up the palate and thus to give more breathing-space.

lock-bedder (lok′bed″ėr), *n.* A machine or tool for making a recess in a gun-stock for the lock and tangs.

lock-culvert (lok′kul″vėrt), *n.* A culvert or conduit below the floor of a hydraulic lock, connecting the lock-chamber with the sections of the canal or basin both above and below the lock. The flow of water to or from the lock-chamber is regulated by two wickets placed in the culvert, one on each side of the outlet or connection from the culvert to the lock-chamber.

lock-gate, *n.* There are various forms of lock-gates, the more common of which are the miter gate and the sliding gate. In the former, the gate at each end of the lock is composed of two leaves, each turning about a vertical axis at the side wall of the lock, when open standing parallel with the side wall, and when closed abutting together at an obtuse angle, the surface of contact between the two gates forming a miter. A sliding lock-gate is one which, when the lock is to be opened, slides horizontally into a recess in the masonry.

locking (lok′ing), *n.* A split pin. *Barrow-man,* Glossary.

locking-bar (lok′ing-bär), *n.* **1.** A bar or rod used to lock a door or mechanism.—**2.** In *railroading,* same as ★*detector-bar.*

locking-bolt (lok′ing-bōlt), *n.* Same as ★*locking-pin.*

locking-pin (lok′ing-pin), *n.* A pin that locks one piece of a mechanism to another; specifically, *naut.,* a pin used to lock the forward rudder of a double-ended ferry-boat in a line with the keel. Also *locking-bolt.*

lockless (lok′les), *a.* [*lock*1 + *-less.*] Without a lock or locks.

lock-lug (lock′lug), *n.* The raised portion on the upper surface of a gun to which the lock is secured.

lock-net (lok′net), *n.* A large cylindrical hoop-net used to catch crawfish.

lock-seat (lok′sēt), *n.* **1.** The excavation, pit, or foundation for a hydraulic lock.—**2.** The general location or place intended or suitable for a hydraulic lock. Also *lock-site.*

lock-site (lok′sīt), *n.* Same as ★*lock-seat,* 2.

lock-turbine (lok′tėr″bin), *n.* A hydraulic turbine placed in or near the walls of a hydraulic lock, driven by water flowing from the upper to the lower level of the basin, used for the purpose of furnishing power with which to operate the wickets and gates of a lock and to draw boats into or out of a lock.

lock-wicket (lok′wik″et), *n.* A wicket, gate, or valve placed in a lock-gate or in a lock-culvert, for the purpose of regulating the flow of water into or out of a hydraulic lock.

loco1, *n.* **II.** *a.* Derived from loco-weed.—**Loco acid,** a compound isolated from loco-weed, to which the poisonous properties of the plant are attributed.

loco1, *v. t.* Hence—**2.** To make crazy or in any way eccentric: as, *he's plumb locoed.* [Slang, western U. S.]

loco[2] (lō′kō), *n.* An abbreviated form of *locomotive.* [Little used in the United States.]

Locofocoism (lō-kō-fō′kō-izm), *n.* [*locofoco* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Locofoco party.

locoism (lō′kō-izm), *n.* A disease of cattle in the semi-arid region of the western United States, due to eating certain weeds known as loco-weeds, and characterized by peculiar nervous symptoms which are followed by paralysis, emaciation, and finally death.

locomarine (lō″kō-ma-rēn′), *a.* [*loco(motive)* + *marine.*] Of a locomotive type, but used in a ship: as, a *locomarine* boiler.

locomobile (lō-kō-mō′bil), *a.* and *n.* [L. *locus,* place, + *mobilis,* movable.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to change its place by its own motor, or without the aid of power or apparatus outside of itself.

II. *n.* A commercial name for a form of motor-car.

locomobility (lō″kō-mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*locomobile* + *-ity.*] The character of being locomobile; the capacity or power to move from one place to another.

locomote (lō′kō-mōt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *locomoted,* ppr. *locomoting.* [A back-formation from *locomotor.*] 1. To move from one place to another. [Humorous.]—2. In *biol.,* to effect a change of place: as, a medusa which *locomotes* toward the light.

locomotility (lō″kō-mō-til′i-ti), *n.* [L. *locus,* place, + E. *motility.*] Same as *locomotivity.*

locomotive. **I.** *a.*—**Locomotive chair.** See ★*chair.*—**Locomotive crane.** See *railway-crane* (*b*), under ★*crane*[2].—**Locomotive-rod boring-machine.** See ★*boring-machine.*

II. *n.*—**Camel-back locomotive.** Same as ★*camel-back,* 2.—**Fairlie locomotive,** a double-ended locomotive having four cylinders, two boilers with a double fire-box between them, and, a swiveling arrangement for the trucks to allow it to run around curves: designed for use on narrow-gage roads where high tractive power is called for with small diameter of boiler.—**Forney locomotive,** a locomotive in which the tank and coal-bunker are carried on an extension of the engine-frame, back of the fire-box, supported by a swiveling-truck. These locomotives were used in suburban traffic and on the elevated railways in New York city before the introduction of electricity.—**Mason locomotive.** Same as *double-truck tank-locomotive* (which see, under *locomotive*).—**Rack-rail locomotive,** a locomotive for use on a rack-railroad; one having a pinion, driven by engines, to engage with a stationary rack on the road-bed instead of depending on the adhesion of smooth wheels to rails: used on roads which have excessive grades, as on mountain ascents.—**Single-driver locomotive,** one having only one pair of driving-wheels, and intended for high speed with low tractive power. It avoids the use of side- or coupling-rods.—**Strong locomotive,** a locomotive (named for its inventor), which had gridiron slide-valves, separate exhaust- and steam-valves, and a valve-gear by which it could be run either forward or backward, with only one eccentric for each side. It also had a cylindrical fire-box, arranged to form a twin furnace, corrugated to resist collapse, and with a combustion-chamber to secure complete combustion before the gases entered the tubes.

locomotive-balance, *n.* 2. A weight placed in the driving-wheel of a locomotive to balance, as much as possible, the inertia of the reciprocating parts.

locomutation (lō″kō-mū-tā′shon), *n.* [L. *locus,* place, + *mutatio(n-),* change.] Change of place; moving from place to place. [Nonce-word.]

I should be glad to speculate also on the effect of the tendency of population towards great cities; no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of *locomutation.*

Lowell, Latest Lit. Essays and Addresses, p. 184.

locor (lō′kor), *n.* [L. *loc(us),* place, + E. *(vect)or.*] A vector which has definite position, but does not indicate rotation or any rotative function.

In the review of Prof. Henrici's "Vectors and *Rotors*" in NATURE of October 29 (p. 617), it was mentioned that Prof. A. Lodge had suggested the use of the word "*locor*" to indicate a vector which has definite position, but does not indicate rotation or any rotative function. Prof. R. H. Smith writes to say that the word "*locor*" is used in this way throughout his book "Graphics," published by Messrs. Longmans in 1888, "*rotor*" being used for rotative quantities. *Nature,* Nov. 19, 1903, p. 64.

locoto (lō-kō′tō), *n.* [Sp. corruption of Aymará *locoti,* Quichua *roccoto,* erroneously described by Tschudi as green pepper.] A variety of the ají or red pepper, botanically known as *Capsicum pubescens* (Raimondi), growing in the warmer valleys of Peru and Bolivia. It is plum-shaped and has but one large seed.

loculamentous (lok″ū-la-men′tus), *a.* Full of loculaments, or little cells.

loculus, *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*: (*c*) Same as ★*air-chamber,* 4.

locum (lō′kum), *n.* [*locum(-tenens).*] 1. A locum-tenens (in medical practice). *The Lancet,* June 6, 1903 (advt.).—2. The temporary place occupied by a locum-tenens. *The Lancet,* June 6, 1903 (advt.).

locum-tenent (lō″kum-tē′nent), *n.* Same as *locum tenens* (which see).

I met with a serious accident . . . in consequence of which I had to engage a *locum-tenent,* as I was obliged to leave home for a complete rest.

Lancet, Aug. 19, 1899, p. 547.

locupletative† (lok-ū-plē′tā-tiv), *a.* [L. *locupletatus,* pp. of *locupletare,* make rich, < *locuples,* rich: see ★*locuplete.*] Tending to make rich.

locuplete† (lok′ū-plēt), *a.* [L. *locuples* (*-plet-*), rich in lands, rich, opulent, < *locus,* a place, + √*ple-* in **plere,* fill, *plenus,* full.] Rich; wealthy; well stored. *Blount.*

locus[1], *n.* 6. The words and figures, in the signature to a quotation or in a reference to a passage, which designate the particular place or division of the work (book, chapter, page, section, verse, line, etc.) where the passage in question occurs. The locus properly follows the title of the work or piece cited, and the title follows the name of the author.—7. In *geom.,* the place of all the points, and of only those points, which satisfy a given condition.

All points in a plane which satisfy a single geometric condition make up often a single straight or a single circle, in rare cases more than one. Neglecting these rare cases, we may call such straight or circle the *locus* (place) of the points satisfying the given condition.

G. B. Halsted, Rational Geometry, p. 269.

Cusp-locus. Same as *cuspidal locus.*—**Lexell's locus.** Same as *Lexell's* ★*circle.*—**Locus communis,** a commonplace.

locus[2] (lō′kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *locused* or *locussed,* ppr. *locusing* or *locussing.* [Appar. adapted from *loco*[1], *v.,* associated with *hocus, v.*] To stupefy with drink.—**To locus away,** to carry off while stupefied. [Slang.]

locus[2] (lō′kus), *n.* [See ★*locus*[2], *v.*] Something which stupefies, as liquor. [Slang.]

locust[1], *n.*—**American locust,** *Schistocerca americana,* one of the largest of the long-winged American



American Locust (*Schistocerca americana*). Reduced.

grasshoppers, allied to several of the most destructive migratory locusts in other parts of the world.—**California devastating locust,** a western American acri-



California Devastating Locust. (*Melanoplus devastator*).

diid, *Melanoplus devastator,* which frequently does great damage to grasses and grains in California.—**Carolina locust,** an American acridiid, *Dissosteira carolina,* of wide distribution, rust-brown in color, found commonly along dusty country roads in August.—**Clear-winged locust,** *Camnula pellucida.*—**Clouded locust,** an American acridiid, *Encoptolophus sordidus,* dirty brown in color and occurring abundantly in pastures in the eastern United States in the autumn.—**Differential locust,** a common North American grasshopper, *Melanoplus differentialis,* chiefly notable from the



Differential Locust (*Melanoplus differentialis*). (Sanderson, U. S. D. A.)

great damage it occasionally does to cotton-plants in certain of the southern United States.—**Dog-day locust,** an American cicadid insect, *Tibicen pruinosa.* Also called *harvest-fly* and *lyreman.*—**Dudley locust,** a local name in England for the Dudley trilobite (which see, under *trilobite*).—**Green-faced locust,** an American acridiid grasshopper or locust, *Chortophaga viridifasciata,* common in meadows and pasture-lands in many of the United States.—**Hooded locust,** a curious locustid of the genus *Typhoptera,* inhabiting the Malay Peninsula, which has a bladder-like membrane between head and thorax, which when alarmed it can throw out into a hood-like organ over the head.—**Leather-colored locust,** *Schistocerca alutacea.*—**Lesser migratory locust,** an American acridiid, *Melanoplus atlanis,* occasionally injurious to crops, especially in a restricted region in southern New Hampshire.—**Migratory locust.** See *Rocky Mountain locust,* under *locust*[1].—**Red-legged locust,** *Melanoplus femur-rubrum.* See *red-thighed locust,* under *locust*[1].—**Sprinkled locust,** *Chloealtis conspersa.*—**Two-striped locust,** *Melanoplus bivittatus.*

locust†[2], *n.*—**Locust leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle.*—**Locust saw-fly.** See ★*saw-fly.*—**River-locust,** *Amorpha fruticosa,* a North American leguminous shrub with spike-like racemes of violet-purple flowers. Better known as *bastard* or *false indigo.*—**Sweet locust, thorn-locust,** the honey-locust.

locustal (lō-kus′tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to locusts.

locust-beetle (lō′kust-bē″tl), *n.* An American cerambycid beetle, *Cyllene robiniæ,* whose larva bores in the trunks and branches of locust-trees.

locust-bird, *n.* 2. In South Africa, applied to several very different birds, specifically to one of the grackles, *Creatophora carunculata.*—**Great locust-bird,** the stork, *Ciconia alba.*—**Little locust-bird,** *Glareola nordmanni,* a pratincole, or member



Little Locust-bird (*Glareola nordmanni*).

of the plover family, which has something the appearance of a long-legged swallow.

locustid (lō-kus′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Locustidæ.*

locust-lobster (lō′kust-lob″stėr), *n.* A crustacean belonging to the family *Scyllaridæ.*

locust-mite (lō′kust-mīt), *n.* A red mite, *Trombidium locustarum,* which destroys grasshopper eggs in the United States.

locust-moth (lō′kust-môth), *n.* An American tineid moth, *Depressaria robiniella,* whose small, green, black-headed larva defoliates locust-trees in June.

locust-tree, *n.* 2. In New Zealand, *Sophora tetraptera.* See ★*kowhai.*—**African locust-tree,** *Parkia Africana.* Also called *nitta-tree.* See *Parkia.*

locutory, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or producing speech.

lode[1], *n.*—**Comstock lode,** a very noted mineral lode formerly worked on a large scale at Virginia City, Nevada. It is a great fissure-vein, four miles long, through igneous rocks of Tertiary age, on the western flank of Mount Davidson. This lode has produced more than $325,000,000 in gold and silver.—**Live lode,** a lode containing ore which it is profitable to work.—**Peachy lode,** a lode which has a bluish-green color that, in some lights, presents a deep pink color.—**Right-running lode,** a lode which runs parallel, or nearly so, to the axis of elevation of the district.

lode-light (lōd′līt), *n.* See the extract.

Appearances of flame above mineral veins are said to have been seen, and at all events are sufficiently well established to have received a special name '*lode lights*' in Cornwall. *C. Le N. Foster,* Ore and Stone Mining, p. 107.

lode-mining (lōd′mī″ning), *n.* The taking out of ore which occurs in lodes or veins.

lodge, *n.* 8. In Cambridge, England, the residence of the head of a college.—9. In *mining,* a cabin at the pit-head for workmen. *Barrowman,* Glossary.—**Cavate lodge,** a dwelling cut out of soft rock. Such dwellings are found, for instance, in the cañons of the southwestern United States. See ★*cavate.*

Cavate lodges comprise a type of structures closely related to cliff houses and cave dwellings. The term is a comparatively new one, and the structures themselves are not widely known. They differ from the cliff houses and cave dwellings principally in the fact that the rooms are hollowed out of cliffs and hills by human agency, being cut out of soft rock, while the former habitations are simple, ordinary structures built for various reasons within a cove or on a bench in the cliffs or within a cave. The difference is principally if not wholly the result of a different physical environment, *i. e., cavate lodges* and cave dwellings are only different phases of the same thing; but for the present at least, the name will be used and the *cavate lodges* will be treated as a separate class.

Smithsonian Rep., 1892, p. 217.

lodge-moraine (loj′mō-rān″), *n.* See ★*moraine.*

lodge-pole (loj′pōl), *n.* A pole used in the framework of a lodge.

Lodge wave. See ★*wave*[1].

lodging-money (loj′ing-mun″i), *n.* In the British service, a money allowance in lieu of quarters. Called *commutation of quarters* in the United States.

lodgment, *n.* 5. In *mining,* same as *lodge,* 7. [Scotch.]

lodgment-level (loj′ment-lev″el), *n.* Same as ★*lodgement,* 5, and *lodge,* 7.

lodhranite, lodranite (lōd′ra-nīt), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A type of meteoric stone or aërolite. See ★*meteorite.*

lodja (lōd-yä′), *n.* [Also *lodia, ladia* (see ★*ladia*); < Russ. *lodĭyá, lodiyá,* also *ladĭyá, ladiyá,* = Pol. *lodzia* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *lodí* = Serv. *ladya* = Bulg. *ladya* = OBulg. *ladiya, alŭdiya* = Lith. *eldiya, aldiya,* a ship.] A Russian boat, long, flat-bottomed, and propelled by oars, but in some forms provided with a deck and a mast.

Thursday at ñ of the clocke in the morning there came abeord of us one of the Russe *Lodiaes,* rowing with twentie oares, and there were foure and twentie men in her. *Steven Burrowe,* in Hakluyt, Voyages, I. 276.

loess, *n.*—**Remodified loess,** loess which has been redeposited after its first formation.

All that we know of the loess and its fossils compels us to include this accumulation as a product of the Pleistocene period. It is not of post-glacial age, even much of what one may call the "*remodified loess*" being of Late Glacial or Pleistocene age.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 227.

loessial (lès′i-al), *a.* [*loess* + *-ial.*] In *geol.,* belonging to or derived from loess.

loessic (lès′ik), *a.* [*loess* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*loessial.*

loeweite (lē′vē-īt), *n.* [G. *löweit* (1847), named after A. *Loewe* of the Austrian mint.] A hydrated sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found at the Ischl salt-mine, Austria.

loewigite (lē′vig-īt), *n.* [G. *löwigit* (1861), named after K. J. *Loewig,* who first analyzed it.] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in straw-yellow rounded masses.

loft[1], *n.* 5. (*a*) A pigeon-house. (*b*) The flock of pigeons kept in it.

loft[2] (lôft), *v. t.* [*loft*[1], *n.*] To lift; in *golf,* to play (the ball) into the air in making a stroke. [Scotch.]

loft[2] (lôft), *n.* In *golf:* (*a*) The act of lofting. (*b*) The stroke so made. (*c*) The degree of slope from the vertical of the face of a club.

loft-dried (lôft′drīd), *a.* A trade-term applied to hand-made paper air-dried, usually in lofts or rooms arranged for the purpose.

lofter (lôf′tėr), *n.* A lofting-iron.

lofting, *n.* 2. In *mining,* lagging or longitudinal timber resting on caps to support the roof of a working. [Eng.]

lofting-iron (lôft′ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *golf,* a form of club used in lofting a ball. See cut under *golf-club.*

log[1], *n.* 3. *pl.* A jail (formerly built of logs). [Slang, Australia.]

'Let's put him in the *logs,*' says Jim. 'My word! just for a lark; turn for turn.' . . .

We pushed him into the farthest cell and locked both doors. . . . The lock-up, like most bush ones, was built of heavy logs.

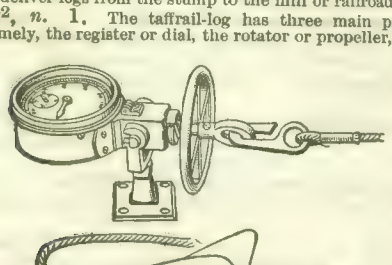
Rolf Boldrewood, Robbery under Arms, xxv.

In the log, before cutting into planks or boards; unhewn.

One connected with lumbering operations at Bangor told me that the largest pine . . . was worth ninety dollars *in the log.* *Thoreau,* Maine Woods, p. 148.

Prize logs, in *lumbering,* logs which come to the sorting-jack without marks denoting ownership.—**To stock logs,** to deliver logs from the stump to the mill or railroad.

log[2], *n.* 1. The taffrail-log has three main parts, namely, the register or dial, the rotator or propeller, and



Taffrail-log.

the braided line. The rotator is towed astern, and owing to the pitch of its blades it revolves as the vessel moves ahead. These revolutions turn the line which connects with the horizontal bar of the register, which in turn revolves a series of cog-wheels, and these move the hands in the respective circles on the face of the register, on the principle of the gas-meter. Some registers are provided with two, and some with three hands. In the latter case the first hand marks quarters, each division representing one quarter of a mile, or two furlongs; the second marks even miles, recording as high as ten miles; and the third marks ten-mile divisions and is graduated to one hundred miles. When the century point is reached, the three hands all indicate zero. Where the register has only two hands, as shown in the engraving, one of the hands marks either quarter-miles or tenths of a mile, and the other hand marks single miles extending as high as one hundred.

3. In *tailoring,* a document which fixes the time to be credited to journeymen for making a specified kind of garment, the men being paid nominally by the hour. *N. E. D.* Also attributive: as, a *log* shop.—**Boat's log,** an instrument used in surveys for measuring the distance run by a boat. It is a small copy of the taffrail-log employed generally at sea for recording the number of miles logged by a vessel.—**Current-log,** Same as *ground-log* (which see, under *log*[2]).—**Harpoon log,** a distance-recorder named from its peculiar shape, which resembles that of a harpoon.—**Patent log,** one of a large variety of patented instruments for recording the speed of and distance run by a vessel.—**Spring log,** a speed-measurer constructed on the principle of a common spring-scale, the strain upon the spring marking the velocity of the vessel through the water. This log has a specially designed chip which is towed astern by a fine silk cord, the other end being hitched to the hook on the spring.—**Submarine log.** Same as *submerged* ★*log.*—**Submerged log,** a log with a propeller and dial in one length, both towed astern: it is necessary to haul in the entire instrument when it is required to read the distance run.—**Taffrail-log.** See ★*log*[2], 1.

log[2], *v. t.* 1. (*b*) *Naut.,* to enter in a log-book the name of a man, with his offense and the penalty attached to it; hence, to fine.

logagraphia (log-a-graf′i-ä), *n.* Agraphia, or loss of the power to express ideas in writing.

logan[2] (lō′gan), *n.* [Algonkian *pokologan,* etc.: see ★*pokeloken.*] See ★*pokeloken.*

Bogan: A word very much used by guides and others who go into the New Brunswick woods is bogan—a still creek or bay branching from a stream—exactly the same thing the Indians call a pokologan—and I think the former is a corruption of the latter word. Now curiously enough, exactly the same thing is generally called in Maine a *logan*—which must be another form of the same word. These words are in good local use, and occur in articles on sporting, etc.

Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, April–June, 1903, p. 128.

logan-apple (lō′gan-ap″l), *n.* A small Queensland tree of the rue family, *Jambolifera acidula,* bearing acid fruits.

loganberry (lō′gan-ber″i), *n.* [Named for Judge J. H. *Logan,* the originator.] A dewberry-like plant said to be a hybrid between *Rubus vitifolius* (the dewberry of the Western States) and *R. Idæus* (the European raspberry). It originated in California in 1881. The fruit is blackberry-like, very large, dark red in color, and promises well as a garden fruit in some localities.

loganetin (lō-ga-nē′tin), *n.* [*logan(in)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A cleavage-product of the glucoside loganin.

loganiaceous (lō-gā-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Loganiaceæ.*

loganin (lō′gan-in), *n.* [Appar. < *Logan,* a person's name (?), + *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$, contained in the pulp which embeds the seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica.* It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 215° C.

loganite (lō′gan-īt), *n.* [Named after Sir William *Logan* (1798–1875), at one time director of the Geological Survey of Canada.] An altered amphibole from Calumet Falls, Quebec: akin to penninite in composition.

logaphasia (log-a-fā′zhi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, word, + NL. *aphasia.*] Loss, through brain-disease, of the power to express ideas by articulate speech.

logarithmetically (log″a-rith-met′i-kal-i), *adv.* An erroneous form for *logarithmically.*

logarithmic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.—**Logarithmic decrement, differentiation, paper,** etc. See ★*decrement,* etc.

II. *n.* A logarithmic curve.

Log-cabin china. Same as *Columbian star* ★*china.*

log-deck (log′dek), *n.* 1. In a sawmill, the main floor, where the logs arriving by the log-slide are turned out of the slide by the flipper and assembled ready for sawing. It consists of a sloping floor down which the logs roll on rails to the log-loader, which delivers them one at a time to the saw-carriage. See ★*saw-carriage,* ★*log-slide,* ★*flipper,* 5, and ★*log-loader.*

2. The platform on a loading-jack.

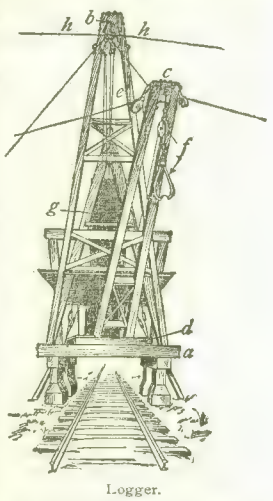
loge[2] (lōzh), *n.* [F.: see *lodge* and *loggia.*] 1. A booth or stall.—2. The French name for a private box in a theater, used in English with the French pronunciation.

logeion (lō-gī′on), *n.*; pl. *logeia* (-ä). [Gr. λογεῖον, speaking-place (L. pulpitum), < λόγος, speaking, speech.] The speaking-place or stage of the ancient Greek theater.

-loger. The ending of some words which denote the person concerned with the indicated science or subject ending in *-logy.* It is equivalent to *-logue,* which represents the original Greek noun, or *-logist,* which is more used than either. It occurs first in *astrologer* (which was probably formed from *astrology* + *-er*[1], after *astronomyer, astronomer,* rather than directly from L. *astrologus* + E. *-er*[1]), *chronologer, geologer, philologer* (obsolescent), *theologer.* The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by *-logist.*

log-gatherer (log′ga*TH*″ėr-ėr), *n.* A hauling-device for collecting logs into piles ready for shipment.

logger[1], *n.* 2. A machine for gathering freshly cut logs and loading them upon railroad flat-cars. It consists of two derricks having A-frame booms, the larger and taller, called the *hauling-boom,* being fixed to the machine, and the smaller, called the *loading-boom,* standing under it upon a sluing-table. The machine, with its two engines, rests upon a base which is as long as a flat-car and as wide as the whole length of a railroad-tie. Placed upon a flat-car, it can be taken to the logging-camp, where the logs lie upon the ground on each side of the way anywhere within a thousand feet of the track. It is then jacked up and the car removed. Guy-lines are run out on each side of the track to hold the hauling-boom in place, and lines are run out on each side and the logs are hauled over the ground to the track, ready to be lifted and loaded upon flat-cars by the loading-boom, empty cars being added to the train by running them under the loader.



Logger.

a, temporary base or bridge over track; *b,* hauling-boom; *c,* loading-boom; *d,* sluing-table; *e,* hauling-ropes; *f,* lifting- and loading-block, ropes and hook; *g,* engine-house; *h,* guy-ropes. About 35 feet high.

loggerhead, *n.* 4. (*b*) In the southern United States, the common snapping-turtle, *Chelydra serpentina.*—6. Specifically—(*b*) in the British West Indies, a name applied to two large tyrant flycatchers, *Pitangus caudifasciatus,* and *Myiarchus crinitus.*—10. The steamer-duck, *Tachyeres cinereus,* a flightless water-fowl of the Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan.—11. A lever or walking-beam which connects the piston-rod of an engine to the pump-plunger.—12. A pewter inkstand, circular and very heavy.

Pewter is now chiefly used for office inkstands and public-house or other tankards. The inkstands of this large collection are most varied, and include many of the prototypes of the circular heavy inkstand, still used, and known to many under the old name of "*loggerheads.*"

Athenæum, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 280.

13. A large, heavy head, out of proportion to the body.

Why, dear madam, did you not spare your especially? said Mr. Greville. Come, Fenwick, let us retire and lay our two *loggerheads* together, and live over again the past hour, and then hang ourselves.

Richardson, Grandison, I. Letter iv.

logging-car (log′ing-kär), *n.* In *car-building,* a car having two trucks which support an underframe but no floor or car-body. It is used on light- and standard-gage roads for logs and lumber. Another type, for narrow-gage roads, consists of a truck supporting a pivoted bridge for carrying long logs and telegraph-poles, the load being supported between two cars.

logging-wheels (log′ing-hwēlz), *n. pl.* A pair of wheels, usually about 10 feet in diameter, for transporting logs. Also called *big-wheels, katydid,* and *timber-wheels.*

loggy (log′i), *a.* [Appar. *log*[1] + *-y*[1]; but perhaps only a variant of *logy.*] 1†. Of strong growth; rank: said of a crop.—2. Heavy; stiff; sluggish: said usually of movement.

They were beat, however, by their oars, and by their slow, *loggy* stroke, and by their cheekiness.

Illus. London News, Aug., 1847, p. 142.

log-haul (log′hâl), *n.* In a sawmill, the conveyer used to lift logs from the water on which they float into and through the mill to the saws. It consists of a V-shaped spout or guideway open at the bottom. In this slot travels an endless conveyer-chain. A log floated into the open end of the conveyer is caught by

points on the chain and drawn upward in the spout until it rests on the chain, when it slides along the spout until it reaches the end of the conveyer; there the chain turns downward, leaving the log free to be rolled off sidewise upon the rails, down which it rolls to the saw-carriage. The capacity of a log-haul is about 1,800 logs in a day.

logia, *n.* Plural of ★*logion*.

-logian. An ending occurring in *theologian* and some later words that form nouns of agent going with names of sciences in *-logy*. Examples are *theologian* (the first of the type), *geologian, philologian*, etc. See ★*-loger*, ★*-logist*.

logic, *n.*—**Byzantine Logic,** a name given to a development of logic which Dr. Carl Prantl supposes to have taken place in Constantinople, solely on the evidence of one book which he supposes to be written in Byzantine Greek, but which Professor E. A. Sophocles regarded as plainly belonging to a later stage of the language. It is loaded with Latinisms and appears to show plain marks of the influence of Priscian. It was possibly written in Italy after the fall of Constantinople. This work and the Latin *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus are identical; one is a literal translation of the other.

Logical aggregate, sequence. See ★*aggregate*, 4, ★*sequence*.

logie[2] (lō′ji or -zhi), *n.* [D., < F. *loge:* see *lodge*, *n.*] In British Guiana, a shed or hut open at the sides.

logion (log′i-on), *n.*; pl. *logia* (-ä). [Gr. λόγιον, a saying, < λόγος, a saying, a speech, a word: see *Logos*.] A saying or maxim, as of a teacher, handed down traditionally: specifically used with reference to sayings attributed to Jesus. Collections of such sayings are supposed to have existed in the first century. Fragments of such a collection, ascribed to the third century or earlier, have been discovered in Egypt.

A great store of fragments of literary works, among which occur the now well-known "*Logia*" or "Sayings of Our Lord." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 441.

-logist. An ending forming nouns of agent used in connection with abstract nouns in *-logy*. The formation is mainly English.

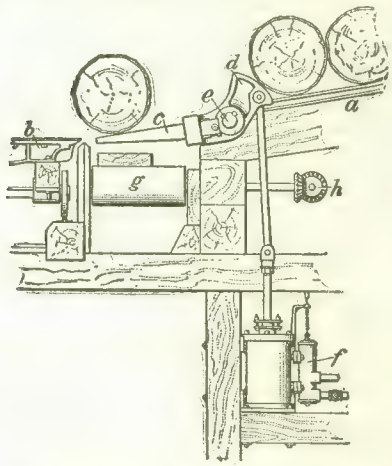
logistic. I. *a.* **4.** In *math.*: (*a*) Logarithmic. (*b*) Pertaining to a logarithmic curve.—**Logistic language.** See ★*language*[1].—**Logistic numbers**†, ratios or fractions.

II. *n.* **2.** A logistic curve. See cut under *logistic*.

log-jack (log′jak), *n.* Same as ★*gangway*, 4.

log-kicker (log′kik″ėr), *n.* In a sawmill, an appliance, operated by steam, for throwing the logs out of the log-slide upon the log-deck. It performs, in a different way, the same work as the flipper.

log-loader (log′lō″dėr), *n.* In a sawmill, a device, operated by steam, placed at the bottom



Log-loader.

a, inclined log-deck of sawmill (logs roll down on rails); *b*, saw-mill-carriage; *c*, log-loader delivering log to carriage; *d*, log-stop combined with loader, holding back next log; *e*, pivot on which loader and stop turn; *f*, steam-motor operating combined log-loader and stop through piston-rod and connecting-rod: descent of piston draws stop down, allowing log to roll on loader; ascent of piston lowers arm of loader, allowing log to roll down to carriage and interposing stop to check advance of next log; *g*, roller-conveyer removing planks from saw, plank passing under loader; *h*, gearing operating live roller.

of the log-deck, which selects one log at a time from the mass of logs on the deck and delivers it to the saw-carriage.

logodædalus (log-ō-ded′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *logodædali* (-lī). [Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, < λόγος, speech, + δαίδαλος, skilled.] One who is cunning in words. *N. E. D.*

logogrammatic (log″ō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [*logogram* + *-atic* (cf. *grammatic*).] Of or relating to logograms.

logograph (log′ō-gràf), *v. t.* [*logograph*, *n.*] To print with logotypes.

logogriphic (log-ō-grif′ik), *a.* Of or relating to logogriphs.

logolatry (lō-gol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, + λατρεία, worship.] A blind regard for words or verbal truthfulness.

logolept (log′ō-lept), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, + λῆπτός, taken.] One who has a mania for using words in extraordinary, striking senses. *N. Y. Independent*, June 8, 1899 (quoted).

logology (lō-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, the Logos, + *-λογια*, < λέγειν, speak.] The doctrine of the Logos.

logomach (log′ō-mak), *n.* A logomachist.

logomachic (log-ō-mak′ik), *a.* [*logomach-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by logomachy or verbal fencing. *Biometrika*, April, 1903, p. 321.

logomachical (log-ō-mak′i-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*logomachic*.

logomachize (lō-gom′a-kīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *logomachized*, ppr. *logomachizing*. To engage in verbal fencing or a war of words.

logomania, *n.* **2.** A form of mental unsoundness characterized by excessive garrulity.

logomaniac (log-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, + E. *maniac*.] One who is insanely devoted to words rather than ideas.

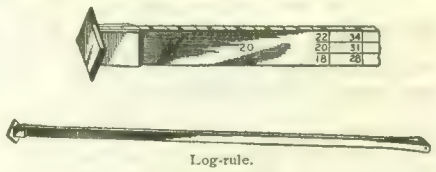
The customs of those *logo-maniacs* or word-worshipers. *H. Green*, Shakspeare and the Emblem Writers, p. 103.

logoneurosis (log″ō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, word, + νεῦρον, nerve, + *-osis*.] A nervous disorder which impairs the enunciation of words.

logopathy (lō-gop′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, + πάθος, disease.] A defect in speech due to cerebral disease. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 30.

logorrhea (log-ō-rē′ạ), *n.* [Gr. λόγος, word, + ῥοία, flux.] Morbid loquacity and rapidity of speech. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 30.

log-rule (log′röl), *n.* **1.** Same as *log-scale*.—**2.** A graduated stick for measuring the diam-



Log-rule.

eters of logs. The number of board-feet in logs of given diameters and lengths is shown on the stick.

log-runner (log′run″èr), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx*, formerly considered as related to the lyre-bird, but now placed in that heterogeneous group the *Timeliidæ*. There are about half a dozen species, the type of the genus being *O. spinicauda*. They are almost as large as sparrows, and have large feet, straight claws, and a spiny tail, whence the name *spine-tail*, frequently given to them.

log-slide (log′slīd), *n.* In a sawmill, a long, narrow wooden channel up which logs are drawn by a chain. It leads from the place where the logs are floating or lying up to the log-deck.

-logue. [Also *-log, -loge;* ME. *-loge* (in *catalloge*); F. *-logue*, < L. *logus*, < Gr. *-λογος, -λογ-ος*, the verb stem (in some cases a separate word, λόγος) in composition.] An element in several words from the Greek, as *analogue, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, duologue, epilogue, prologue*. It occurs also (instead of *-loger* or *-logist*) in some obsolescent designations of persons, related to abstract nouns in *-logy*, as *Assyriologue, astrologue, philologue, Sinologue, theologue*, etc.

logway (log′wā), *n.* Same as ★*gangway*, 4.

logwood, *n.*—**Cream of logwood,** a concentrated liquor extracted from logwood chips, used for blackening leather. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 559.

loi (lō′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A taro-patch; an artificial pond where taro is cultivated.

Loja bark. Same as *Loxa bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

loka (lō′kä), *n.* [Skt. *loka*, an open space, a place, a region, a division of the universe, a world.] In *Hindu philos.*, a division of the universe; a world. The three chief lokas or divisions are heaven, the earth, and the lower regions, of which there are seven; but the term is more particularly applied to seven superior worlds inhabited by different orders of beings, which, beginning with *Bhūr-loka*, the earth, rise in succession one above the other above the lower world, and culminate in *Satya-loka*, or *Brahmā-loka*, the abode of Brahmā and the superior deities. Buddhism adopted a similar classification.

lokaëtin (lō′ka-e-tin), *n.* [*loka(in)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A reddish-brown compound, $C_9H_8O_5$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on lokain.

lokain (lō′kā-in), *n.* [*loka(o)* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{17}$, found in lokao, or Chinese green, a lake prepared in China from the buckthorn, *Rhamnus utilis* and *R. chlorophorus*.

lokanic (lō-kan′ik), *n.* [*loka(o)nic*.] Noting an acid, a violet-black pulverulent crystalline compound, $C_{36}H_{36}O_{21}$, prepared by the action of dilute acid on lokaonic acid. It assumes a bronze luster when rubbed.

lokao (lō-kä′ō), *n.* [Chinese *luh kao*, green dye wafers prepared in the province of Chekiang: *luh*, green; *kao*, fat, grease, ointment.] A green dyestuff of Chinese origin, obtained from a decoction of the bark of *Rhamnus chlorophorus* and *R. utilis*, apparently by precipitation as an aluminium lake. It has been used by European dyers, but is now laid aside in favor of the artificial coal-tar colors. Also called *Chinese green* and *green indigo*.

lokaonic (lō-kā-on′ik), *a.* [*lokao* + *-n-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a dark blue-black compound, $C_{42}H_{48}O_{27}$, constituting the coloring-matter of lokao.

lokaose (lō′kā-ōs), *n.* [*loka(o)* + *-ose*.] An optically inactive sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, formed by the action of dilute acids on lokaonic acid. It crystallizes in needles.

Lollardize (lol′ạr-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Lollardized*, ppr. *Lollardizing*. [*Lollard* + *-ize*.] To think or act with the Lollards.

lolling-bit (lol′ing-bit), *n.* A bit with a device attached at the center of the mouthpiece to prevent the horse's tongue from protruding from his mouth or getting over the bit.

lollop (lol′ọp), *n.* [*lollop, v.*] A sprawl; a flop.

loll-shraub (lol-shrôb′), *n.* [Englishmen's Hind. *lāl shrāb*, 'red wine': see *shrub*[2].] In India, a name for claret.

loma[2] (lō′mä), *n.* [Sp., a hill, ridge, slope, < *lomo*, loin, back, ridge, < L. *lumbus*, loin: see *loin*.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a minor hill or ridge; a foothill.

The vegetation [of Peru] diminishes and varies as soon as the coast is left behind and the foothills or *lomas* of the Cordillera are reached. *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, Aug., 1904, p. 315.

Lomanotidæ (lō-mā-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lomanotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods having a slug-like body, the dorsum prominent, undulating or lobed, with one row of small cerata, no tentacles, and the rhinophores much foliated. It contains the single European genus *Lomanotus*.

Lomanotus (lō-mā-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῶμα, fringe, + νῶτος, back.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lomanotidæ*. *Vérany*, 1844.

Lomatium (lō-mā′shium), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), in allusion to the wing surrounding the fruit; < Gr. λωμάτιον, dim. of λῶμα, the border of a robe, a fringe.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Apiaceæ*. They are nearly or quite acaulescent perennial herbs, with fusiform or tuberous roots, lobed or dissected leaves, and yellow, white, or purple flowers. The genus differs from *Peucedanum*, to which it has sometimes been referred, in its acaulescent habit, usually single umbels, and in the absence of a stylopodium. About 60 species are known, all natives of the drier regions of western North America. The roots of several, called *cous, cowish*, or *biscuit-root*, were eaten by the Indians and early settlers. See *cowish*[2].

Lombardesque (lom-bär-desk′), *a.* [*Lombard* + *-esque*.] Having the characteristics of Lombardic art, especially architecture.

Lombardian (lom-bär′di-ạn), *a.* Same as *Lombardic*.

Lombardism (lom′bär-dizm), *n.* [*Lombard* + *-ism*.] An idiom characteristic of Lombardy or the Lombardic dialect.

lomentariaceous (lō-men-tā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of seaweeds *Lomentariaceæ*.

lomita (lō-mē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *loma*, a ridge.] In Spanish-American countries, a hillock.

Lon. An abbreviation of *London*.

Lonchiurus (long-ki-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγχη, a spear, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found from the West Indies to Guiana.

Lonchopisthus (long-kō-pis′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγχη, spear, + ὀπισθε, at the back.] A genus of fishes of the family *Opisthognathidæ*, known only from Cuba.

Lond. An abbreviation of *London*.

Londinensian (lun-di-nen′si-ạn), *a.* [ML. *Londinensis*, < *Londinium*, London.] Of or characteristic of London.

He feels them big; he thinks them human in their bulk; they are *Londinensian*.
G. Meredith, One of our Conquerors, i.

Londinian (lun-din′i-ạn), *a.* [NL. **Londinianus*, < L. *Londinium*, London.] Of or pertaining to London: in *geol.*, same as ★*Ypresian*.

London-lace (lun′dun-lās), *n.* The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also *lady's-laces*, *bride's-laces*.

London particular. See ★*particular*.

long[1]. **I.** *a.* **9.** Having a long time to run before maturing: as, a *long* bill; *long* (commercial) paper.—**10.** Well- or over-supplied: as, to be *long* in some commodity or stock. See *long of stock*, under *long*[1].—**Long and short work, long odds, price, train, vacation.** See ★*work*, etc.—**Long-distance telephone.** See ★*telephone*.

II. *n.*—**Longs and shorts,** cards trimmed at different lengths, so that in such games as cribbage a sharper can lift off a portion of the pack and leave a known card on the top of the cut; also used in blind hookey, so that the dealer may always get a high card.

longbeak, *n.* **2.** Any butterfly of the family *Lybytheidæ*: so called from their very long, appressed, beak-like palpi.

long-butt (lông′but), *n.* The longest of four cues employed in English billiards. It was also employed in American games until tables were reduced in size from 11 x 12 to 5½ x 11 feet and then to 5 x 10 feet as the standard.

longe[3] (lonj), *n.* An abbreviated form of *maskalonge*.

long-ell (lông′el), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth made in long pieces.

Square acres of Yorkshire lastings and *long-ells*, wrecked cargo spread out to dry. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 195.

Longevity pay. See ★*pay*[1].

longfin (lông′fin), *n.* A common name given to *Caprodon longimanus*, a serranoid fish found in Australian waters.

longhead (lông′hed), *n.* In *anthrop.*, one who is dolichocephalous.

long-hop (lông′hop), *n.* Same as ★*long-hopper*.

long-hopper (lông′hop″ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball bowled or thrown so that it reaches the batsman or wicket-keeper after a long flight from the pitch.—**Rank long-hopper,** a ball bowled much short of the proper length.

longhorn, *n.* **4.** An English breed of cattle with long, drooping horns. They are large and rather clumsily built, but are good beef cattle and fair milkers. In the United States the name is also applied to the long-horned Texas cattle, now almost entirely replaced by breeds with shorter horns.—**5.** An old inhabitant, shrewd and knowing. [Slang, western U. S.]

There was a big chief on the range, an old *longhorn* called Abraham, and his lil' ole squaw Sarah. They'd a boy in their lodge like me, another woman's kid, not a son, but good enough for them.
N. Y. Times, May 28, 1905.

long-house (lông′hous), *n.* A house of great length, particularly a communal dwelling of the Iroquois and of other North American tribes, or a communal house of the natives of Borneo.

This paper contains a detailed account of the life in a Kayan *long-house* in Sarawak.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 195.

longicone, *a.* **II.** *n.* A long straight or slightly curved cephalopod shell with a slow rate of growth, as in *Orthoceras*.

longicostate (lon-ji-kos′tāt), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1].] Having long ribs, as the wings of insects.

longilabrous (lon-ji-lā′brus), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, + *labrum*, lip, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, having a long labrum.

longing-mark (lông′ing-märk), *n.* A birthmark; a strawberry-mark.

longipalatal (lon-ji-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*dolichuranic*. *Turner*.

longipalpate (lon-ji-pal′pāt), *a.* [L. *longus*, long, + NL. *palpus* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having long palpi.

longipedate (lon-ji-ped′āt), *a.* [L. *longipes* (*ped-*), long-footed (applied to insects, and so in effect equivalent to 'long-legged'), < *longus*, long, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having long legs.

longitarsal (lon-ji-tär′sạl), *a.* In *entom.*, having long tarsi.

longitude, *n.*—**Circle of longitude.** See ★*circle*.—**Longitude rime** (*naut.*), a mnemonic couplet for naming the longitude when working a chronometer sight. It runs as follows:

Greenwich time best [ahead], longitude west;
Greenwich time least [behind], longitude east.

Longitude star, a term used to denote certain bright stars which have been selected for use in determining the longitude by the method of lunar distances—now nearly obsolete.—**Mean longitude.** See ★*mean*[3].

longitudinal, *a.*—**Longitudinal aberration, magnetization.** See ★*aberration*, ★*magnetization*.

II. *n.* In *iron ship-building*, one of the fore-and-aft members in the framing of a cellular double bottom, consisting of a plate, an inner angle-bar by which it is connected to the inner bottom, and an outer angle-bar by which it is connected to the outside plating. In warships, the plate and inner bar are usually continuous; in merchant vessels the plate and both bars are more frequently worked intercostally between the frames. Also called *longitudinal frame*. See cuts under *double* ★*bottom*.

long-jack (lông′jak), *n.* The Queensland yellow-wood, *Flindersia Oxleyana*. See *Flindersia* and *yellow-wood*. [Australia.]

longjaw (lông′jâ), *n.* **1.** A fish, the "lake herring," *Argyrosomus prognathus*, found in the Great Lakes.—**2.** A fish of the genus *Tylosurus*; a garfish.

long-jawed (lông′jâd), *a.* Extended; long-drawn: said of a long-winded person or a great talker; also (*naut.*), of a rope that has been stretched out until its lay is lengthened.

long-legged, *a.* **2.** Having a great draft of water: said of a vessel of great length, or long in comparison with its beam.

long-legs, *n.* **2.** The European stilt, *Himantopus candidus*.

Longmyndian (lông-min′di-ạn), *a.* [*Longmynd* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *Eng. geol.*, noting a series of sedimentary strata, constituting Longmynd ridge in Wales, which are assumed to be of Cambrian age. See *Longmynd group*.

Longobard (long′gō-bärd), *n.* and *a.* [L. *Longobardus*, in pl. *Longobardi*: see *Lombard*[1].] **I.** *n.* A Lombard.

II. *a.* Of the Longobards or Lombards; Longobardian.

Longobardian, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the pelagic Trias in the Mediterranean basin equivalent to the Upper Noric or the Wengen beds and constituting one of the lower elements of the Upper Trias.

Longobardic (long-gō-bär′dik), *a.* Same as *Lombardic*.

long-pated (lông′pā″ted), *a.* Same as *long-headed*.

Long-range forecast. See ★*forecast*.

longshucks (lông′shuks), *n.* The loblolly-pine, *Pinus Tæda*.

long-sleeves (lông′slēvz), *n.* In Australia, a long, slender drinking-glass; also, the drink contained in such a glass. [Slang.]

long-spoon (lông′spön), *n.* In *golf*, a wooden club with a long, lofted, face and a shaft slightly longer than a baffy-spoon. See cut at ★*baffy-spoon*.

longspur, *n.*—**Painted longspur, Smith's longspur,** *Calcarius pictus*, a bird found in the interior of North America: so named from its black, white, and yellowish markings.

longstone (lông′stōn), *n.* A menhir.

long-timbers (lông′tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, timbers in the cant-bodies which reach from the dead-wood to the head of the second futtock.

long-tom (lông′tom), *n.* In Sydney, a name given to *Tylosurus ferox*, a species of garfish which has both jaws prolonged to form a slender beak. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

longueur (lông-gėr′), *n.* [F., < *long*, long.] Something that is long-drawn-out and tedious, as a passage in a book.

Longwy enamel, pottery. See *Cluny* ★*enamel*, ★*pottery*.

lonja (lōn′hä), *n.* [Sp., a shop, warehouse, exchange, orig. a booth or shed, = Pg. *loja* = F. *loge*, E. *lodge*, *n.*] In *Sp. arch.*, a public building nearly corresponding to the English exchange or the French bourse: often an important architectural monument.

Lonsdaleia (lons-dā-lē′yạ), *n.* [NL., < *Lonsdale*, a local name.] A genus of fossil corals belonging to the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. It consists of composite coralla the corallites of which are characterized by a large columella composed of vertically rolled lamellæ and an interior dissepimental wall. The genus is very characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

loo[2], *n.*—**Domino loo,** a game resembling loo, played with dominoes instead of cards.

loofa, loofah (lö′fạ), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa Luffa*. See *Luffa*.

look[1], *v. i.*—**To look out of wind** (*naut.*), the act of sighting several objects with the eye to ascertain if they are in alinement, such as in the lining up of the propeller-shaft.—**To look up.** (*a*) Said of a ship when, by the shifting of the wind, it is enabled to point closer to the point of its destination. (*b*) To cheer up; take courage. (*c*) To advance; improve: as, business is *looking up*. [Colloq.]

looker-out (lůk′ėr-out′), *n.* In faro-banks, the person who sits at the dealer's right hand and sees that all bets are properly taken and paid.

look-in (lůk′in), *n.* **1.** A hasty look or glance; a short stay.—**2.** A chance of success. [Sporting slang.] *Bell's Life*.

Looking-glass bush, the bush karamu, *Coprosma lucida*: so called from its shining leaves.—**Looking-glass ore.** See ★*ore*[1].

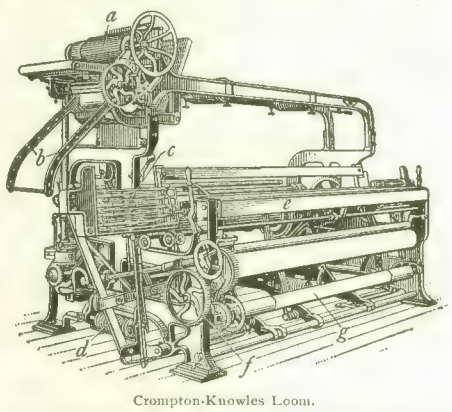
lookout, *n.* **6.** In *car-building*, a glazed clear-story on the roof of a caboose, designed to enable the train-hands to obtain a clear view over the tops of the cars in a train.

lookout-platform (lůk′out-plat″fôrm), *n.* A small platform built high up on the forward side of the foremast for the use of the *lookout*; a crow's-nest.

lookout's-nest (lůk′outs-nest), *n.* Same as *crow's-nest*.

lool (löl), *n.* In *mining*, a receptacle for ore-washings.

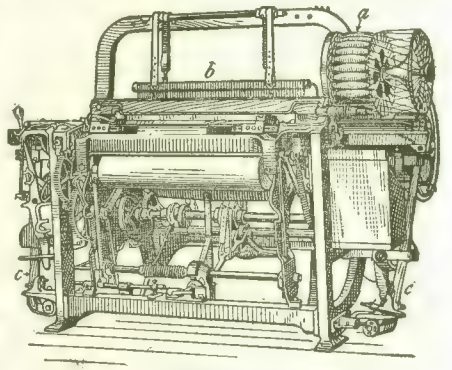
loom[1], *n.*—**Crompton loom,** a power-loom, for weaving fancy designs, having a so-called 'head-motion'



Crompton-Knowles Loom.

a, head-motion for operating the harnesses or warp-threads; *b*, rack for sustaining the warp pattern-chain; *c*, shuttle-boxes; *d*, picker-stick; *e*, breast-beam; *f*, take-up; *g*, cloth-roller.

mechanism for raising and lowering the harnesses at will by means of levers operated upon by a pattern-chain consisting of shifting rollers or pegs: invented by William Crompton in 1837.—**Cross-border Jacquard loom,** a Jacquard loom built to weave handkerchiefs and other bordered fabrics with the least number of cards.—**Northrop loom,** an automatic loom invented



Northrop Loom.

a, hopper with cops of yarn; *b*, harness; *c*, *c*, picker-sticks.

by James H. Northrop and accepted as a practical success in 1895. Its advent established a new epoch in power-loom weaving. Its principal feature is its mechanism for automatically supplying weft to the running shuttle.—**Pneumatic loom,** a loom in which the beating up of the weft in weaving is effected by compressed air acting on the forward motion of the slay.

loom[1], *v. t.* **2.** To put into or adjust in a loom.—**To loom the warp** or **web,** to make ready the warp, or web, in a loom for weaving.

loomed (lömd), *p. a.* Made in a loom.

loomer (lö′mėr), *n.* In *weaving*, one who takes the warp as it comes from the taper and prepares it for the loom.

loom-race (löm′rās), *n.* The raceway or track over which the shuttle is thrown in a loom.

loom-weight (löm′wāt), *n.* A weight used in primitive looms to stretch the warp; frequently found in excavations.

One small tomb containing only red ware and a discoidal *loom-weight*.
J. L. Myres, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVII. 143.

loon[2], *n.* 2. A name used locally for several very different birds: in England, for some of the grebes, including the large *Podiceps cristatus* and the little dabchick, *P. minor*; by sailors often in the form *loom*, for the murre, *Lomvia arra*.

loop[1], *n.* 2. (*j*) In brachiopods: (2) The calcareous support of the brachia which assumes various loop-like forms in the *Terebratulidæ*, a superfamily of the brachiopods. (*k*) The circuit formed by the path in a centrifugal railway or loop-the-loop incline, around part of which the performer or passenger travels with head downward. See *to* ★*loop the loop*. (*l*) In *archery*, the eye of a bowstring, which is slipped over and held by the neck when the bow is strung. (*m*) A recurved sand-spit which, having developed through the form of a hook, again joins the shore in a closed curve. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 341.

7. In *phys.*, that region, in a standing wave system, for which the amplitude of vibration is a maximum: opposed to *node*, which is the region of zero amplitude.—**Binocular loop**, an instrument consisting of two loops whose fields of view accurately superpose, giving a magnification of about four diameters: used in the examination of specimens.—**Flemish loop.** Same as *Flemish eye* (which see, under *eye*[1]).—**Henle's loops**, portions of the uriniferous tubules in the kidneys which are turned upon themselves, forming loops.—**Hysteresis loop.** See *magnetic* ★*loop*.—**Lenticular loop**, nerve-fibers which pass between the lemniscus and lenticular nucleus.—**Magnetic loop**, the area inclosed between the ascending and descending arms of the curve of magnetization of a piece of iron or steel. Also called *hysteresis loop*. See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.—**Potential loop**, the antinode of a curve showing the fluctuations of electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit.—**Shelly loop**, in brachiopod shells, one of the delicate calcareous ribbons, each in the form of a loop, attached by its two ends to the calcareous process on either side of the base of the latter and forming the brachial skeleton.—**Trail-wheel loop**, the aperture in the trail of a field-carriage into which the wheel enters.

loop[1], *v. t.*—**To loop the loop** [an imitation of the phrase *to shoot the chute*], to pass round the inner side of a circular path or track set vertically: originally in a car on what was known, about 1840, as the *centrifugal railway*, of which such a loop formed a part. The car started at the top of an incline, and its momentum carried it at great speed around the loop. About 1900 the feat was revived, and was performed on a bicycle. In 1904 the upper part of the loop was removed, and the rider leaped the gap of open space. In 1905 this feat was successfully performed by a woman in an automobile. Other variations of the act have followed. See ★*autobolide*.

G. E. Mogridge ('Old Humphrey's Walks in London, . . . 1843') [says]: "First a pail of water, next a hundred-weight piece of metal, and, lastly, a human being . . . passed round the circle. . . . The water was unspilt, the weight unmoved, and the attendant uninjured, though he passed round the upright circle, head over heels, performing a complete summerset, at the rate . . . of a hundred miles an hour." *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., X. 366.

loop-bolt, *n.* 2. *Naut.*, the bolt which passes through the loop and the lugs of the carriage when a howitzer is secured in position.

loop-cut (löp′kut), *n.* The puncturing of a surface followed by a cross-cut so as to excise a piece. Also called *retrosection*.

looper[2] (lö′pėr), *n.* [D. *looper*, lit. runner (see *loper*).] In the plural, buck-shot of large size.

loopful (löp′fůl), *n.* [*loop*[1] + *-ful*.] In *bacteriol.*, the amount of liquid which can be held within the loop of platinum wire used for transferring cultures.

looping (lö′ping), *n.* In *metal.*, the running together or fusing of ore when heated for calcination.

loop-lace (löp′lās), *n.* 1. A lace which has a ground of very fine net.—2. A braided ornament formed of loops.

loop-pin (löp′pin), *n.* The pin that holds the wheel of a howitzer in place.

loop-plug (löp′plug), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for connecting or disconnecting a loop-circuit; a loop-switch.

loop-stitch (löp′stich), *n.* 1. In *needlework*, an open stitch through which the needle draws the thread and leaves a loop on its way to the next stitch.—2. A stitch with loops; a kind of fastening stitch.

loop-switch (löp′swich), *n.* In *teleg.*, a switch which introduces a loop into the main circuit or disconnects it. See *switch*, 2 (*b*).

loor (lör), *n.* [Also *loore*, *lore*, *lure*, *lower*, etc.; origin and normal form unknown.] Foot-rot. [Prov. Eng.]

Loor, Loo, Lo, sb. Sore on a cow's hoof.
Gloucestershire Glossary, 1890.

loose. I. *a.* 11. In *chem.*, not combined with anything else: as, carbon dioxid *loose* in the blood. The word *free* is more commonly used in this sense.—12. In *geol.*, incoherent, as unconsolidated sands. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 138.—13. In *coal-mining*, free at the ends or sides: applied to a working-place when the coal has been previously mined on both sides: as, *loose* at one end, *loose* at one side, etc.—**Loose card**, a card of no value; hence, the best to discard. *Hoyle*.

II. *n.* 5. In *Rugby foot-ball*, that part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrimmage. *N. E. D.*—6. In *mining*, the end of a shift. Also *loosing-time*. When the workmen leave, the pit is said to be 'loosed out.' [Eng.]—7. In *archery*: (*a*) The act of releasing the bow-string and discharging the arrow. (*b*) The mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples. In the *primary* or *finger-and-thumb loose* the arrow is grasped by the finger and thumb and pulled back against the string to draw the bow. The *secondary* and *tertiary looses* are similar, but the second and third fingers aid in pulling the bowstring. In the *Mediterranean* or *finger-loose*, in use by European archers, the arrow is held between the first and second fingers, and the string is pulled by the fingers, usually three, without the aid of the thumb. In the *Mongolian loose* the string is drawn by the thumb, usually by the aid of a drawing-ring. See ★*drawing-ring*.—**Dull** or **wooden loose**, a sluggish, poorly executed loose.—**Fisher loose**, a finger-loose with the first three fingers placed in a slanting direction on the string.—**In the loose**, in bulk; not made up in any particular shape for the trade: as, tobacco *in the loose*.—**Keen loose**, in *archery*, a quick, well-executed loose.—**On the loose**, with no restraint; ready for anything; 'on a spree'; 'on a loose keel.'

loose, *v. t.* 5. In *archery*, to release (the bow-string) after the bow is drawn, thus discharging the arrow.—**To loose for sea**, to loose sails for getting under way; cast off gaskets, etc., and have the sails ready for spreading.

loose-fall (lös′fâl), *n.* A lost opportunity for harpooning a whale.

loose-shaft (lös′shâft), *n.* A barbed harpoon-head which fits into a socket of the foreshaft and which becomes detached when it strikes the game.

loosestrife, *n.*—**Bulb-bearing loosestrife**, *Lysimachia terrestris*, of eastern North America, which sometimes bears no flowers, but has peculiar bulblets in the axils of the leaves.—**Creeping loosestrife**, the moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*.—**Fringed loosestrife**, *Steironema ciliatum*, of North America. It is closely related to the true loosestrifes, and has ovate leaves and strongly ciliate petioles.—**Hyssop-loosestrife**, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, of the Old World, naturalized in both North and South America. It is sometimes called *grass-poly*.—**Southern loosestrife**, *Steironema tonsum*, of the southeastern United States.—**Spotted loosestrife**, *Lysimachia punctata*, of Europe, adventive in America from Nova Scotia to New Jersey.—**Trailing loosestrife**, *Steironema radicans*, of the southern United States. It has a more or less decumbent habit.—**Whorled loosestrife**, *Lysimachia quadrifolia*. See ★*five-sisters* and cut under *loosestrife*.—**Wing-angled loosestrife**, *Lythrum alatum*, of eastern North America. It has wing-angled stems.

loosing-hand (lö′sing-hand), *n.* In *archery*, the hand which looses the bowstring in discharging the arrow, ordinarily the right hand: opposed to *bow-hand*. Also *drawing-hand*, *shaft-hand*.

loosing-time (lö′sing-tīm), *n.* Same as ★*loose*, 6.

loosish (lös′ish), *a.* [*loose* + *-ish*[1].] Rather loose; tending toward looseness.

lop[5] (lop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [Vaguely imitative, and associated with *chop*[2]. Hence ★*loppy*[3].] To break in short, 'loppy' waves.

lop[5] (lop), *n.* [*lop*[5], *v.*] A short, 'loppy' sea.

lop-comb (lop′kōm), *n.* In poultry, a comb that turns over to one side. This may be a merit or a defect, according to the breed or sex. The black Leghorn cock has an upright comb, the hen a lop-comb.

lophine (lof′in), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, feebly basic compound,

$$C_6H_5C \lessdot \begin{matrix} NHCC_6H_5 \\ \| \\ N \quad CC_6H_5 \end{matrix},$$

prepared by the distillation of hydrobenzamide; triphenylimidazole. It crystallizes in slender needles, melts at 275° C., and boils at a high temperature without decomposition.

lophioderm (lō′fi-ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος, a crest, + δέρμα, skin.] The fold which forms the beginning of the vertical fins in the development of fishes.

The abdominal region comprises a short stretch of body between atriopore and anus, the termination of the alimentary canal. It is characterized by the presence of a special development of the *lophioderm* or median fin-system, namely the ventral fin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 386.

lophiodermic (lō″fi-ō-dėr′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the lophioderm.

The median "*lophiodermic* raphe" of the limbs constitutes a sufficient apparatus of support to admit of the regeneration of the cord. The connective fibrous neural and aortic canals are powerless, with the organs they inclose, to supply the place of the missing cord or to regenerate it. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 35.

lophiodontous (lō″fi-ō-don′tus), *a.* [Gr. λόφιον, crest, mane, bristled back, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), teeth, + *-ous*.] Having hairy or bristly teeth. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lophiomus (lō-fi-ō′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφιον, crest, + ὦμος, shoulder.] A genus of fishes of the family *Lophiidæ*, found in rather deep waters of China and Japan and off Panama. It is allied to the goose-fish (*Lophius*), but has fewer vertebræ.

lophocaltrop (lō-fō-kal′trop), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + E. *caltrop*.] A tetraxon sponge-spicule in which all of the rays are branched. Also *lophotriæne*.

lophocephalic (lō″fō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*lophocephalus* + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, having a high head with a sagittal crest; scaphocephalic. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 43.

lophocephalus (lō-fō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, crest, + κεφαλή, head.] In *anthrop.*, a high head or cranium with a sagittal crest.

lophocercal (lō-fō-sėr′kal), *a.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + κέρκος, tail, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or characterized by lophocercy.

The second stage of development of the median fin system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called *lophocercal*, when it consists of continuous, or exceptionally of discontinuous folds, which do not include permanent rays, but may at about the close of this phase contain the numerous fine embryonic rays.
J. A. Ryder, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1884, p. 987.

lophocercy (lō′fō-sėr-si), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + κέρκος, tail, + *-y*[3].] A degenerate or embryonic condition of the caudal-fin elements of certain fishes.

lophocome (lō′fō-kōm), *n.* [NL. *lophocomus*.] One of the lophocomi. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 41.

lophocomi (lō-fok′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, crest, tuft, + κόμη, hair.] In *anthrop.*, races of man with tufted hair.

Ulotriches (Woolly-haired): *Lophocomi* (Tufted): Papuans; Hottentots. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 167.

lophoderm (lō′fō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + δέρμα, skin.] In *ichth.*, a crested or spiny back.

Lophodermium (lō-fō-dėr′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Chevallier, 1826), < Gr. λόφος, crest, + δέρμα, skin.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family *Hypodermataceæ*, which resemble *Hypoderma*, but have filiform uniseptate spores. *L. Pinastri* is a species common on pine-needles, causing casting. See ★*casting*, 11, and ★*Hypoderma*, 4.

Lophogaster (lō-fō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, crest, + γαστήρ, belly.] The typical genus of the family *Lophogastridæ*. It contains but one species, *L. typicus*, known only from the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic, but not from intermediate positions. *M. Sars*, 1856.

Lophogastridæ (lō-fō-gas′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophogaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of schizopodous crustaceans. They have a large, more or less calcareous carapace, loosely covering the trunk, the first maxillipeds robust, with the exopod small or wanting, and the epipod large, the second maxillipeds with the terminal joint obtuse and the six following pairs of appendages uniform and ambulatory. The branchiæ are large and arborescent. It contains the genera *Lophogaster*, *Ceratolepis*, *Gnathophausia*, and *Chalaraspis*.

Lophogobius (lō-fō-gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, crest, + NL. *gobius*, goby.] A genus of gobioid fishes found in West Indian waters, the head having a fleshy crest.

Lophophora (lō-fof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Coulter, 1894), < Gr. λόφος, tuft of hair, + φορός, bearing. A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*. There is but one species, *L. Williamsii*, a native of southwestern Texas and northern Mexico, known to the Mexicans as *peyote*. It has a thick, fleshy subterranean stem, the part above ground appearing as a small, depressed, green, spineless cushion, growing singly or a few in a cluster and bearing pink flowers. The seedling plants bear spines, but the mature plants have none, the areolæ being occupied by tufts of soft, white hairs. The dried tops of the plant are used by several aboriginal tribes as an intoxicant. See ★*mescal-buttons*.

lophophore, *n.* 2. A pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*; the Impeyan pheasant. See cut under *Impeyan*.

lophophorine (lō-fof′ō-rin), *n.* [NL. *Lophophora* (Coulter), a genus name of cactus, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, oily, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{17}NO_3$, contained in the cactus *Lophophora* (*Anhalonium*) *Lewinii* and other species of *Anhalonium*.

lophophyte (lō′fō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + φυτόν, a plant.] In the sponges, a special appliance, such as a bundle or tuft of spicules, which serves for the attachment of the sponge body to extraneous objects.

lophophytic (lō-fō-fit′ik), *a.* [*lophophyte* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or possessing lophophytes.

Lophopsetta (lō-fop-set′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, crest, + ψῆττα, flounder.] A genus of flounders which inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States; the window-panes.

Lophoseridæ (lō-fō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophoseris* + *-idæ.*] A family of madreporarian corals consisting of simple forms with the wall neither perforated nor echinulated. It contains a score or more of genera, among them *Lophoseris*, *Agaricia*, *Bathyactis*, and *Pachyseris*.

Lophoseris (lō-fō-sē′ris), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1849), < Gr. λόφος, crest, + σῆρες (σηρικά), silks.] The typical genus of the family *Lophoseridæ*.

lophospore (lō′fō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, plume, + σπορά, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose fruit is provided with a plume, usually the modified style, to assist in dissemination. *F. E. Clements.*

lophotriæne (lō-fō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, + τρίαινα, trident.] Same as ★*lophocaltrop.*

lophotrichic (lō-fō-trik′ik), *a.* [Gr. λόφος, crest, tuft (cilia), + θριξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ic.*] Having polar flagella in tufts of two or more, as in *Spirillum* (which see).

Fischer distinguishes two types of polar flagella, i. e. monotrichic, where they occur singly as in Pseudomonas, and *lophotrichic*, where they occur in tufts of two or more, as in Spirillum.

Chester, Manual of Determinative Bacteriol., p. 6.

lophotrichous (lō-fot′ri-kus), *a.* [*lophotrich-ic* + *-ous.*] Having a tuft of several flagella at one end of the body, as certain bacteria.

Strict reliance cannot be placed on the distinction between the Monotrichous, *Lophotrichous*, and Amphitrichous conditions, since one and the same species may have one, two, or more cilia at one or both poles.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 52.

loppy[3] (lop′i), *a.* [*lop*[5] + *-y*[1].] Short; lumpy: said of the sea. See ★*lop*[5].

loq. An abbreviation of the Latin *loquitur*, he (or she) speaks. See ★*loquitur.*

loquat, *n.*—**Native loquat**, in Queensland, *Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*, a shrub of the myrtle family, bearing fruits about one inch long and yielding a hard, tough wood of a light-gray color.

loque (lōk), *n.* [F. *loque*, a piece of cloth, a rag, tatter, also a disease of bees.] An infectious disease of bees caused by a small bacillus found in the intestines of the diseased insects and in the honey of the hive.

V. Lambotte finds that the Bacillus alvei, described by Watson-Cheyne and Cheshire as the cause of the "*loque*" disease of bees, is merely a variety of the widespread Bacillus mesentericus. The bacillus occurs in healthy hives, being found in the comb and in the intestinal contents of the bees. The characteristic appearance of the disease is brought about by the budding of the bacillus in the tissues of the larva.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 77.

loquent (lō′kwent), *a.* [L. *loquens* (*loquent-*), ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking; that speaks. [Rare.]

loquently (lō′kwent-li), *adv.* By way of speech; in speech. [Rare.]

An imposed secretiveness, . . . which comes of an experience of repeated inefficiency to maintain a case in opposition, on the part of the *loquently* weaker of the pair. *G. Meredith*, One of our Conquerors, xii.

loquitur (lok′wi-tėr). [L., 3d pers. pres. ind. of *loqui*, speak: see ★*loquent*, *locution.*] 'He (she) speaks': in plays, a stage direction indicating that the person named enters and speaks: as, Enter Marlitt, *loquitur*. Abbreviated *loq.*

Loral shield. See ★*shield.*

lorandite (lor′an-dīt), *n.* A rare sulpharsenide of thallium, $TlAsS_2$, which occurs in complex monoclinic crystals of a cochineal-red color: found with realgar at Allchar, Macedonia.

lord, *n.* **8.** In *astrol.*, a planet that exercises dominion: thus, the ruler of the sign or the cusp of the first house in a nativity is termed *lord* of the ascendant or of the geniture. See *lord of the ascendant*, under *ascendant*, 1.—**9.** [A punning use, resting upon Gr. λορδός, bent backward.] A hunchback. [Slang.]—**As a lord** or **like a lord**, in a superlative state of the condition noted: as, to live *like a lord*, to live in luxury; drunk *as a lord*, entirely drunk; to swear *like a lord*, to drink *like a lord*, etc.—**Civil lord.** See ★*civil.*—**Irish lord**, a common name of various species of fish of the genus ★*Hemilepidotus* (which see), especially *H. Jordani.*—**Lord ordinary.** See *ordinary.*—**Lord Rector.** See ★*rector.*—**Lords appellant**, the five peers who superseded Richard II. in his government, and whom he superseded after a brief control of the government. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Lords in waiting.** See *waiting.*—**Lords of creation**, men.—**Naval Lord**, one of the commissioners of the British Admiralty who is also a naval officer. See ★*admiralty*, 1 (*b*).—**Sea Lord.** Same as *Naval* ★*Lord.* See ★*admiralty*, 1 (*b*).—**Very lord**, one from whom the tenant takes directly, and to whom he is *very tenant*. The lord paramount is not very lord to the tenants of a mesne lord.

lord-borough (lôrd′bur″ō), *n.* One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs. *N. E. D.*

lord-farmer (lôrd′fär″mėr), *n.* One who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop. *N. E. D.*

lordotic (lôr-dot′ik), *a.* [*lordosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with lordosis; caused by lordosis: as, *lordotic* curvature.

lord-rectorship (lôrd-rek′tọr-ship), *n.* The office of Lord Rector of a Scottish university. See *Lord* ★*Rector.*

lordship, *n.* **5.** In *mining*, a mineral property.

lorenite (lō′re-nīt), *n.* A yellow compound, $HO^{5}C_9H_4N^{6}I^{8}SO_3H$, prepared by the action of iodine on 5-hydroxyquinoline-8-sulphonic acid. It crystallizes in needles or leaves, and melts and decomposes above 210° C.

lorenzenite (lō-ren′zẹ-nīt), *n.* [Named after J. *Lorenzen*, a mineralogist of Copenhagen.] A rare silicate containing titanium, zirconium, and sodium (perhaps $Na_2(Ti, Zr)_2Si_2O_7$), occurring in violet to brown needle-like orthorhombic crystals: from southern Greenland.

loretine (lor′e-tin), *n.* A yellow, very stable, crystalline compound, $HO^{8}C_9H_4N^{7}I^{5}SO_3H$, prepared by the action of iodine on 8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulphonic acid: used as a substitute for iodoform.

lorettism (lō-ret′izm), *n.* [*lorette* + *ism.*] The condition or characteristics of the lorettes.

The brilliant ball given by the aristocracy of the Parisian lorettes — for even *lorettism* has its aristocracy.

Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 9, 1865.

lorica, *n.* **4.** An old name for a paste or lute with which vessels were coated in order to protect them when very strongly heated.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *testa*, 2. [Obsolete.] (*b*) The silicious covering of the frustules of diatoms.

Loricati (lor-i-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *loricate.*] A suborder of fishes characterized by the development of a bony stay from the suborbital bones backward across the cheek: commonly known as the mail-cheeked fishes.

lorilet (lō′ri-let), *n.* [Dim. of *lory.*] Any one of several small parrots of the genus *Cyclopsittacus* and allied genera, found in New Guinea, North Australia, and some of the adjacent islands.

Lorinseria (lō-rin-sē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1852), named for Gustav *Lorinser*, a Bohemian physician (1811–1863).] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns allied to *Woodwardia* but well distinguished by its dimorphous fronds and copious areolate venation. There is a single species, *L. areolata* (*Woodwardia angustifolia*), of the eastern and southern United States. It grows 2 feet or less high, and has green-stemmed, deeply pinnatifid, ovate-deltoid, sterile fronds, much resembling those of the sensitive fern, and fertile fronds longer and stiffly erect, with dark castaneous stipe and rachis and much contracted pinnæ. The linear sori are borne as in *Woodwardia.*

loriped (lor′i-ped), *n.* [Also *loripede*; L. *loripes* (*-ped-*), < *lorum*, a strap, thong, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A bivalve mollusk which has a very long, strap-shaped or vermiform foot, as *Lucina.*

loro (lō′rō), *n.* [Sp., a parrot, a parrot-fish. Cf. *lory.*] A Spanish name of different fishes of the genus *Scarus.*

lorry, *n.* **3.** A trolley for carrying coal, ore, etc., upon an overhead railway. Also written *larry.*

lorum (lō′rum), *n.*; pl. *lora* (-rä). [NL. See *lore*[4].] Same as *lore*[4], 2, 3, 4.

lory, *n.* **2.** In Africa, the white-crested turakoo, *Turacus corythaix* or *T. albo-cristatus*, one of the plantain-eaters: probably so called on account of its green color and high crest, which suggest a parrot.

lose-out (lōz′out), *n.* In *faro*, a card that loses the last time out of the box.

losong, *n.* See ★*lusong.*

losophan (lō′sō-fan), *n.* The trade-name of a tri-iodometacresol, $HO^{3}C_6HI_3{}^{1}CH_3$, formed by the action of iodine on metacresol. It is used in medicine as an antiseptic in certain skin-diseases.

loss, *n.*—**Dead loss**, a loss that cannot be recovered or made good, either directly or indirectly.—**Iron loss**, the loss of energy in the operation of motors, generators, transformers, or other electrical apparatus, due to the existence of hysteresis and of eddy-currents within the iron parts of the machine.—**Utter loss**, in *marine insurance*, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a constructive total loss (which see, under *constructive*).

lossenite (los′e-nīt), *n.* [G. *lossenit* (1894), named after Professor C. A. *Lossen* of Berlin.] A mineral near scorodite in form, but consisting of lead sulphate and ferric arseniate with water: from Laurium, Greece.

lost, *p. a.*—**Lost or not lost**, in *marine insurance*, a phrase in a policy signifying that the risk is assumed whether or not the vessel insured is lost at the time the policy is made, provided that neither the insured nor the insurer has at the time any knowledge or information of the fact not equally known or available to the other.—**The lost tribes.** See ★*tribe.*

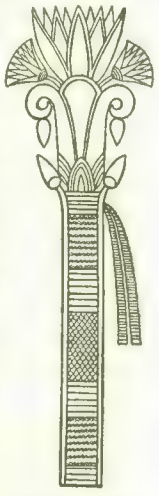
lot, *n.* **10.** An individual person: usually with *bad.* [Colloq.]

I 'm a *bad lot*, I know,—well, an idle *lot*—I don't think I am a *bad lot*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Marcella, iv. 5. 345.

lotase (lō′tās), *n.* [*Lotus* + *-ase.*] A ferment found in the plant *Lotus arabicus.* It decomposes lotusin (a glucoside) into prussic acid, glucose, and a yellow pigment, lotoflavin.

Lotella (lō-tel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lota.*] A genus of gadoid fishes found in the deep seas.

lotiform (lō′ti-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lotus*, lotus, + *forma*, form.] Similar to the lotus: noting a large class of decorative motives found in Egyptian and Oriental art.



Egyptian Lotiform Decoration.

lotio (lō′shiō), *n.* [L.] A lotion.—**Lotio flava.** Same as *yellow* ★*lotion.*—**Lotio nigra.** Same as *black* ★*lotion.*

lotion, *n.* **4.** Drink (humorously conceived as a 'wash' or 'remedy'). [Slang.]—**Black lotion.** Same as *black-wash.*—**Yellow lotion.** Same as *yellow wash* (which see, under *wash*).

lotoflavin (lō′tō-flav-in), *n.* A yellow coloring-matter, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, obtained by the hydrolysis of the glucoside lotusin from the leaves of *Lotus arabicus.*

lotophagous (lō-tof′ạ-gus), *a.* [Gr. λωτοφάγος: see *Lotophagi.*] Lotus-eating; pertaining to or characteristic of the Lotophagi.

lotophagously (lō-tof′ạ-gus-li), *adv.* In the manner of lotus-eating or of the lotus-eaters.

lotur (lō′tụr), *n.* Same as *lodh-bark.*

loturidine (lō-tū′ri-din), *n.* [*lotur*, a form equiv. to *lodh*, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A yellowish-brown amorphous alkaloid contained in Indian lotur-bark, *Symplocos racemosa.* Its solutions in mineral acids exhibit a strong blue-violet fluorescence.

loturine (lō′tū-rin), *n.* [*lotur* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid contained in Indian lotur-bark, *Symplocos racemosa.* It crystallizes in lustrous prisms, melts at 234° C., and sublimes.

lotus, *n.*—**American lotus**, *Nelumbo lutea.* See *Nelumbo.*—**Egyptian lotus.** (*b*) The sacred lotus, *Nelumbo Nelumbo.*—**European lotus**, the lotus-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus.*—**Indian Lotus**, the sacred lotus.—**Lotus capital** or **column.** See ★*capital*[3].—**Sacred lotus.** (*a*) See *sacred* and *lotus*, 1. (*b*) *Nelumbo Nelumbo*, a native of the warmer parts of Asia and of Australia, apparently not of Egypt, though long cultivated there and often called *Egyptian lotus.* It is a superb plant with large, showy pink or sometimes white flowers. It is very common in cultivation, and figures extensively in Indian mythology.—**Lotus ware.** See ★*ware*[2].

lotus-bird (lō′tus-bėrd), *n.* The Australian jacana, *Parra* (*Hydralector*) *gallinacea*, a small water-bird with enormously long toes, related to the rails: so named from being found about the lotus and water-lily. Its long toes enable it to run over the leaves of the water-lilies.

lotusin (lō′tu-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *lotus* + *-in*[2].] A yellow glucoside, $C_{22}H_{19}O_{10}N$, contained in *Lotus arabicus*, a poisonous leguminous plant indigenous to Egypt. It yields hydrocyanic acid, d-glucose, and lotoflavin when hydrolyzed.

lotus-lily (lō′tus-lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily.*

lou (lō or lou), *n.* [Chin.] In China, a two-story house, or the upper story of such a house; also, a tower, of square or oblong section and one, two, or three stories in height, which surmounts a city gateway or ornaments the angles of a city wall.

Among the later representatives of the t'ai are the towers of the great wall, which are built of stone with arched doors and windows — the Chinese would seem always to have employed the arch in stone architecture — the storied buildings dominating the gateways and angles of the city walls, often used to store arms, and the observatory of Peking, which is also a square tower mounted upon the city wall. When the tower is planned of oblong section, broader than it is deep, it is technically called a "*lou*." *S. W. Bushell*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1904, p. 679.

Lou. An abbreviation of *Louisiana*.

loubra, *n.* Same as ★*lubra*.

louche (lösh), *a.* [F. *louche*, OF. *lousche*, < L. *lusca*, fem. of *luscus*, one-eyed.] Squinting; not straightforward; sinister.

There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless intimate intercourse. *Lady Morgan*, Autobiography, p. 318. *N. E. D.*

louden (lou'dn), *v.* [*loud* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become loud or louder: also figuratively.

I can recall, nay, they are present still,
Parts of myself, the perfume of my mind,
Days that seem farther off than Homer's now
Ere yet the child had *loudened* to the boy.
Lowell, The Cathedral, l. 17.

II. *trans.* To make loud or louder: as, to *louden* one's voice.

lougheen (loch'ēn), *n.* [*lough*[1] + *-een*, Ir. *-ín*, dim. suffix.] A small lough.

Louisianian area. Same as *austroriparian* ★*area*.

Louis Philippe porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

loukoum (lö-köm'), *n.* [A French spelling of Turk. *luqūm*, a name for various kinds of small cake and confections, lit. mouthfuls, pl. of *loqma*, a mouthful.] Fig-paste.

lound (lound), *a.* Same as *lown*[2].

loup[3], *n.* 2. A sort of grapple used in ancient times by the defenders of a fortress to seize and lift a battering-ram and thus prevent its action.

loupe, *n.* 2. A lens or magnifying-glass. *Optical Jour.*, Sept., 1903, p. 384.

Loup Fork beds. See ★*bed*[1].

loupthu (loup'thö), *n. pl.* [Samoyed ?] Stockings made of fawn-skins, worn by the Samoyeds.

As the result of his experience, Mr. Jackson fitted out his party for Franz Josef Land with furs cut in London on the Samoyede pattern. These models have evidently come to stay, for one of the London equipment stores now advertises soviks, malitzas, *loupthu* and pimmies. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, May, 1904, p. 323.

loutron (lö'tron), *n.*; pl. *loutra* (-trä). [Gr. λουτρόν (also λουτρών), < λούειν, wash, bathe.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a bathing-place; a bath: sometimes a solid structure in masonry, like that discovered at Salamis in Cyprus in 1890; more often a large shallow terra-cotta basin with or without a support.

loutrophoros (lö-trof'ō-ros), *n.*; pl. *loutrophoroi* (-roi). [Gr. λουτροφόρος, bringing water, < λουτρόν, a bath, water for a bath, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν, bear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase used to carry water to a bath, especially the nuptial bath. It is an amphora of a special form, both body and neck being much elongated. The subjects found upon black-figured loutrophoroi are usually funereal; those upon red-figured loutrophoroi have reference to marriage. A loutrophoros, sometimes carved in marble, was frequently placed upon the grave of a young person who died unmarried.



Funerary Loutrophoros. (From "Die Attischen Grabreliefs.")

louver-work (lö'vėr-wėrk), *n.* Same as *louver*, 3.

lovably (luv'a-bli), *adv.* In a lovable way.

He imagined her coming towards him in her radiant majesty, made so *lovably* mortal by her soft hazel eyes. *George Eliot*, Romola, xvii.

lovanenty (luv-a-nen'ti), *interj.* [Also *lovenenty*, *loveanendie;* an extension of *love anend* (see *an-end*, 3), that is, 'almighty love!' 'good gracious!'] An exclamation of surprise. [Scotch.]

Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gi'en ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me. *Crockett*, Raiders, xxi.

love[1], *n.* 12. In Tasmania, the blue-creeper, *Comesperma volubile*.—**Lesbian love,** lewd practices between women.—**Love all.** See *love*[1], *n.*, 9.

love-entangle, love-entangled (luv'en-tang-gl, -gld), *n.* 1. The wall-pepper or mossy stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.—2. The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*.

love-grass, *n.* In the southern United States, one of several species of *Eragrostis* forming part of the natural pasturage. *E. secundiflora* is designated as purple love-grass, *E. Elliottii* as shining love-grass, and *E. glomerata* as many-flowered love-grass.

love-hood (luv'hůd), *n.* 1†. Same as *love*[1], *n.*, 8. It was worn by persons in mourning.

I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with *love hood*.
Mrs. Delany, to Mrs. Dewes, in Life, p. 478. *N. E. D.*

2. A light hood made of silk and gauze, worn in colonial days in New York. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 133.

love-in-a-chain (luv'in-a-chān'), *n.* The reflexed stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*.

love-in-winter (luv'in-win'tėr), *n.* The pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Lovejoy china. Same as *anti-slavery* ★*china*.

lovelihead (luv'li-hed), *n.* Loveliness; the quality of being lovely.

love-me (luv'mē), *n.* The forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*.

lovenite (lov'e-nīt), *n.* See ★*lāvenite*.

love-pea (luv'pē), *n.* The Indian licorice or rosary-pea, *Abrus Abrus*.

loverliness (luv'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The condition and quality of a lover; loverhood. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, I. 154.

lover's-pride (luv'ėrz-prīd″), *n.* The heart's-ease or lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

love-shell (luv'shel), *n.* A species of *Cypræa*.

love's-test (luvz'test), *n.* The plantain-leaved everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

love-vine (luv'vin), *n.* Any species of dodder (*Cuscuta*).

love-worthiness (luv'wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The quality of being worthy of love.

The nobility and *loveworthiness* of human nature. *Daily News* (London), May 27, 1899.

lovey (luv'i), *n.* [*love*[1] + *-y*[2].] Love: a term of affection, used especially to children.

You don't look pretty in it, *lovey*, indeed you don't. *Fielding*, Letter Writers, etc., i. 5.

low[2], *a.* 3. Specifically, in *phonetics*, of a vowel sound, produced with the tongue, or part of it, in a low position.—**Low and aloft** (*naut.*), under all sail; with full spread of canvas.—**Low glass.** See ★*glass*.

lowan (lō'an), *n.* The Australian brush-turkey or mallee-bird, *Leipoa ocellata*, one of the megapods or mound-birds.

lowbell, *v. t.* 2. To serenade with noisy, rough music. See *charivari*.

low-doors (lō'dōrz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, the lowest of two or more landings in a shaft. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

löweite, *n.* See ★*loeweite*.

Lower Helderberg group. See ★*group*[1].

Lowestoft decoration, porcelain. See ★*decoration, armorial* ★*porcelain*.

löwigite, *n.* See ★*loewigite*.

Lowitz, arcs of. In *meteor.*, two short oblique bands of rainbow colors attached to the parhelia of the halo of 22° and inclined to the horizontal parhelic circle: due to sunlight passing through ice prisms whose axes are oscillating about a normal vertical position. First observed by Lowitz at St. Petersburg in 1790.

low-pitched (lō'picht), *a.* 1. Pitched in a low key, as a voice.—2. Of a low or degraded nature: as, *low-pitched* desires.—3. Having very little angular elevation, as a roof.—4. Having a low ceiling, as a room.

lowrie, *n.* Another form of *lory* (which see).

Loxian[2] (lok'si-an), *n.* [Gr. Λοξίας, an epithet of Apollo, commonly supposed (perhaps wrongly) to be connected with λοξός, oblique, ambiguous.] An epithet of Apollo.

The coffer-lid
Is fastened, and the coffer safely hid
Under the *Loxian's* choicest gifts of gold.
Browning, Sordello, i. 80.

loxic (lok'sik), *a.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + *-ic*.] Distorted; drawn to one side.

Loxoceras (lok-sos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Loxoceratidæ* (suborder *Cyrtochoanites*), including orthoceracones and cyrtoceracones having highly nummuloidal central siphuncles with short and crumpled funnels. It ranges from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

loxodograph (lok-sod'ō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + ὁδός, way, + γράφειν, write.] An apparatus for electrically recording, by the aid of photography and magnetism, the actual course of a ship.

loxodromically (lok-sō-drom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a loxodromic curve or line; according to loxodromic rules.

Loxomma (lok-som'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + ὄμμα, eye.] A genus of stegocephalian *Amphibia* from the coal-measures. See ★*Gastrolepidotidæ*.

Loxonema (lok-sō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, oblique, + νῆμα, thread.] A genus of extinct platypodous gastropods of the family *Pyramidellidæ*, which have turreted shells with arched whorls bearing sigmoid growth-lines and a long aperture. It ranges from the Silurian to the Trias and is particularly abundant in the Carboniferous.

loxonemoid (lok-sō-nē'moid), *a.* [*Loxonema* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to *Loxonema*.

loxophthalmus (lok-sof-thal'mus), *n.* [Gr. λοξός, oblique, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *squint*.

loxotic (lok-sot'ik), *a.* [Gr. λοξότης, obliquity (< λοξός, oblique), + *-ic*.] Same as ★*loxic*.

loyalist, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in the American Revolution, a Tory.

lozenge, *n.*—**Spherical lozenge,** in *geom.*, an equilateral spherical quadrilateral.—**Ursine lozenge,** the triangular area of the cerebral cortex between the cruciate and precruciate fissures in certain carnivora, especially the bear.

Lp., Ldp. Contractions (*a*) of *Ladyship;* (*b*) of *Lordship*.

L. P., l. p. An abbreviation of *low-pressure*.

L-piece (el'pēs), *n.* A piece of metal tubing bent to a sharp turn; an elbow.

L. P. M. An abbreviation of *long particular meter*.

L. P. S. An abbreviation of *Lord Privy Seal*.

L. R. An abbreviation of *Lloyd's Register*. See *Lloyd's* and ★*free-board*.

L. R. C. P. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians*.

L. R. C. P. E. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh*.

L. R. C. S. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons*.

L-rest (el'rest), *n.* An L-shaped rest for hand-turning, used when the ordinary T-shaped rest would be inconvenient.

L. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Linnean Society;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *left side*.

L. S. A. An abbreviation of *Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries*.

L. S. B. An abbreviation of *London School-board*.

L. T. An abbreviation (*a*) of *lira Turca*, the Turkish pound; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *long ton*.

Lt. Batt. An abbreviation of *light battery*.

Lt.-Col. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-Colonel*.

Lt.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-General*.

Lt.-Gov. An abbreviation of *Lieutenant-Governor*.

L. Th. An abbreviation of *Licentiate in Theology*.

Lu. The symbol for ★*lutecium*.

L. U. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Liberal Union;* (*b*) of *Liberal-Unionist*.

luau (lö-ä'ö), *n.* [Hawaiian *luau*, boiled herbs (kalo-leaves), the leaf of the kalo, the petal of a plant.] In the Hawaiian Islands, a dish or dinner of boiled herbs with additions.

A *luau* is a square meal with roast pig and poi in it. *Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant*, quoted in [N. Y. Times, April 27, 1905.

Lubber's mark. Same as *lubber-line*.

lubber-fiend (lub'ėr-fēnd), *n.* In *folk-lore*, a house-elf or brownie who repays tolerance or kindness by doing the harder part of the housework, in the night, for his benefactors.

lubberland[2] (lub'ėr-land), *n.* The place of future existence of lubbers: a kind of nautical purgatory.

lubber-lift (lub'ėr-lift), *v. t.* In *lumbering*, to raise the end of a log by means of a pry, and by the use of weight instead of strength.

Lubish (lö'bish), *a.* [G. *lübisch*, < *Lübeck.*] Of or pertaining to Lübeck (Lubeck), one of the Hanse towns of North Germany: applied particularly to certain moneys of account in mercantile use there: as, the mark *Lubish*; the shilling *Lubish*.

lubra (lö'brą), *n.* [Also *loubra*, *leubra*; native Australian, but prob. orig. Tasmanian, from Tasmanian *loa* or *lowa*, woman.] A native Australian woman: originally used in Tasmania, but later adopted in Australia south of the Murray. North of the Murray the term *gin* was in use. Both terms are now used without geographical restriction. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxxix. *E. E. Morris.*

lubrication, *n.*—**Forced lubrication**, lubrication in which oil is furnished to the bearings under pressure.—**Splash lubrication**, a method of supplying oil to the bearings of an engine-mechanism, by inclosing the crank and connecting-rod in an oil-tight case filled with oil to such a level that the crank dips into it and spatters the oil upward over the surfaces to be lubricated: much used in small high-speed motors, and especially in engines for motor-cars.

lubricator, *n.*—**Displacement lubricator**, a device for feeding oil in which the difference in specific gravity of the oil and water is utilized to regulate the feed.

Lucan (lū'kan), *a.* [Also *Lukan*; < L. *Lucas*, Luke, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Luke the Evangelist.

Lucania (lū-kā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., a meaningless term.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in the coastwise swamps of the eastern United States.

lucanid (lū-kan'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Lucanidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lucanidæ*.

Lucasian (lū-kā'zi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Henry Lucas (d. 1663). See the extract.

The opportunity which gave to the world the 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia' was not due to the state subvention of the deputy mastership of the mint, but to the modest provision of a professorship by one Henry Lucas, of whose pious benefaction Cambridge has made such wonderful use in her *Lucasian* professors.
Science, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 490.

lucca (lök'ką), *n.* [Appar. named from *Lucca* in Italy.] A cotton fabric printed in imitation of an East Indian shawl.

lucently (lū'sent-li), *adv.* Clearly; translucently; luminously.

lucerne, *n.*—**Native lucerne**, in Australia, *Sida retusa*, a weed of the mallow family, which yields a fiber somewhat like jute. Also called *paddy-lucerne*. See *Sida*, 1.—**Paddy-lucerne**, Same as *native* ★*lucerne*.—**Sand-lucerne**, *Medicago media*, a deep-rooted perennial forage-plant, closely related to lucerne, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. It is less stiff in habit, its flowers are sometimes yellow, and its pods less coiled. In Michigan it has proved to possess the great advantage of enduring the winters.—**Tree-lucerne**, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby alfalfa cultivated in the Old World from ancient times, now wild in Greece. It serves for forage and as a bee-plant.—**Yellow lucerne**, *Medicago falcata*, botanically close to alfalfa and sand-lucerne, but valued only on dry and barren soils.

lucerne-dodder (lū-sėrn'dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

Lucianic, Lucianical (lū-shi-an'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucian, a Greek satirist of the second century, or characteristic of his writings and style.

Lucianist[2] (lū'shian-ist), *n.* An imitator of Lucian, the Greek satirist.

lucible (lū'si-bl), *a.* [LL. *lucibilis*, < *lucere*, be light: see *lucent.*] Emitting light; lucent.

luciferase (lū-sif'e-rās), *n.* [L. *lucifer*, light-bringing, + *-ase.*] One of the two special substances by the reactions of which light is supposed to be produced by fireflies. It is supposed to be of the nature of an enzym and to exist in the form of minute granules only in the luminous organs. The other substance, *luciferine*, exists in the blood, and light is produced as the blood enters the luminous area.

It is affirmed by Dubois that luminescence is due to the reactions of two special substances, *luciferase* and *luciferine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 499.

luciferine (lū-sif'e-rin), *n.* [L. *lucifer*, light-bringing, + *-ine*[2].] See ★*luciferase*.

luciferose (lū-sif'e-rōs), *n.* [L. *lucifer*, light-bringing, + *-ose.*] Same as ★*luciferase*.

Lucifuga (lū-sif'ū-gą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *lucifugus*, shunning light: see *lucifugous.*] A genus of blind brotuloid fishes inhabiting cave streams in Cuba. These fishes are not related to the blind cave-fishes of the United States, but are derived from marine types.

lucifugal (lū-sif'ū-gal), *a.* Same as *lucifugous*.

lucigraph (lū'si-graf), *n.* [L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for displaying the letters and numbers of the international maritime code: used in signaling. It consists of a powerful electric light, the rays of which are focused by suitable lenses, and of a series of stencils, manipulated by a keyboard, placed in the path of the rays. The letters and numbers are projected on a screen. *Electricity*, XV. 226.

luciite (lö'si-it), *n.* [G. *luciit* (Chelius, 1892), < *Luci(berg)*, Hesse, Germany, + *-it*, E. *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained phaneric, igneous rock, composed of lime-soda feldspar and hornblende, sometimes with a little quartz. The texture is panidiomorphic to hypidiomorphic granular. Luciite is the same as malchite and orbite, aplitic forms of diorite.

lucimeter, *n.*—**Bellani lucimeter**, a form of actinometer devised by Bellani, consisting of a bright and a blackened glass bulb connected by a glass tube and partly filled with water. The higher temperature of the black bulb causes the liquid within it to evaporate more rapidly than that in the bright bulb, where the surplus is condensed.

lucinoid (lū'si-noid), *a.* [*Lucina*, 2, + *-oid.*] Related to or resembling the pelecypod genus *Lucina*.

Luciocharax (lū-si-ok'a-raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *lucius*, a pike, + Gr. *χάραξ*, a sea-fish (see *Characinus*).] A genus of fishes of the family *Characinidæ*, found in streams near Panama.

lucium (lū'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light.] The name given by Barrière to a supposed new chemical element obtained from the yttria of monazite. Its existence has not been confirmed.

lucivee (lū-si-vē'), *n.* [Also *lucifee*; a corruption (simulating *Lucifer*) of *loup-cervier*, q. v.] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*. See *loup-cervier*.

The *lucifee's* eyes snapped fire, and she advanced right along the log to within fifteen feet of the sitter.
Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 67.

Lucullan (lū-kul'an), *a.* [L. *Lucullanus*, < *Lucullus* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to L. Licinius Lucullus (110–57 B.C.), a Roman, whose luxurious banquets became proverbial.

Lucullean (lū-kul'ē-an), *a.* [L. *Luculleus*, < *Lucullus.*] Same as ★*Lucullan*.—**Lucullean marble** [L. *marmor Luculleum*], fire-marble: same as *lumachelle*.

Lucullian (lū-kul'i-an), *a.* [L. *Lucullianus*, < *Lucullus.*] Same as ★*Lucullan*.

lucullite (lū-kul'īt), *n.* [L. *Lucullus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*Lucullean marble* or *lumachelle*.

lucumony (lū'kū-mō-ni), *n.* The domain of a Lucumo, or ancient Etruscan prince. [Modern.]

It [Santa Tarsilla] was a dreary place at the best of times; antiquaries said that the sea had receded nearly a mile since the days when the Etruscan pirates had sailed from that bay, and Etruscan *lucomonies* had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder where the shoreline grew dusky with thickets of bay and rosemary and the prickly marucca, or holy thorn, so common here.
Ouida, In Maremma, ii.

luderick (lū'de-rik), *n.* [Also *ludrick*; aboriginal Australian (Gippsland in Victoria).] A local variety of the Australian blackfish, *Incisidens simplex*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Ludian (lö'di-an), *n.* [Named from *Ludes*, in the Montagne de Rheims, France.] In *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Eocene Tertiary in the Paris basin, consisting of gypsum and marls, and containing mammalian remains in great abundance (dormice, opossums, pachyderms, and various carnivora which partly have marsupial characters). Also called *Priabonian* and *Paris gypsum*.

ludibund† (lū'di-bund), *a.* [L. *ludibundus*, < *ludus*, play, sport.] Playful; sportive. *N. E. D.*

ludicrosity (lū-di-kros'i-ti), *n.* Ludicrousness.

Ludisia (lū-dis'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1825), of unknown significance.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. See *Hæmaria*.

Ludolf number, *π*. Same as *Ludolphian number* (which see, under *number*).

ludrick (lö'drik), *n.* See ★*luderick*.

l. u. e. An abbreviation of *left upper entrance*.

luf, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *luff*.

luff[2], *n.*—**To hold the luff**, to keep the vessel's sails shivering.—**Rigging-luffs**, a tackle used for setting up lower rigging.—**To choke the luff**. See ★*choke*[1].—**To hold a good luff**, to steer so as to keep a vessel's sails trembling along the leeches, or along the luffs.

luff[2], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 2. To lift (the boom of a derrick).

II. *intrans.*—**To luff and lie**, to luff and remain close to the wind.—**To luff and touch her**, to luff until the sails shake.

luff-cringle (luf'kring″gl), *n.* An iron ring spliced into the bolt-rope of a gaff-sail at the junction of the head and luff.

luffing-match (luf'ing-mach), *n.* In *yacht-racing*, a struggle to get to the windward of a competitor.

lug[1], *n.*—**Standing lug**, a lug-sail that does not require the yard to be lowered and shifted to leeward of the mast in tacking.

lug[2], *n.*—**Eccentric lug**, a seat or projection on an eccentric-strap to which the eccentric-rod is attached.

lug-chair (lug'chār), *n.* A high-backed easy-chair with side-pieces for the head.

luge[2] (lö'ge), *n.*; pl. *lugen* (-gen). [Swiss (Grisons).] A Swiss form of coasting-sled of small size, steered by short iron-pointed sticks. Two of these lugen are often combined into a bob-sled with steel frames of tubular construction and fitted with a wheel steering apparatus.

The "*luge*" is a small sled peculiar to the Grisons (Switzerland), which recalls the schlittes of the Vosges, and which up to the present has been steered by hand through the intermedium of short, iron-pointed sticks.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 15, 1905, p. 24488.

luggar, luggur, *n.* Same as *lugger*[2].

lug-hooks (lug'hūks), *n. pl.* In *lumbering*, a pair of tongs, attached to the middle of a short bar, used to carry small logs.



Lug-hooks.

lug-pole (lug'pōl), *n.* A pole on which a kettle is hung over a fire.

lujaurite (lö'you-rīt), *n.* [*Lujaur* mountain, Kola Peninsula, Finland, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of nephelite-syenite composed of tabular alkali-feldspars in parallel arrangement, with nephelite, abundant ægirite in thin needles, and variable amounts of eudialyte. *Ramsay*, 1894.

lul, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *lull*.

lulab (lö-läb'), *n.* [Syr. *lulaba.*] A green palm-branch. It is intertwined with boughs of myrtle and willow, and carried, together with a perfect and spotless ethrog, during the morning services of the Feast of Tabernacles. See ★*ethrog*.

lullaby, *n.* Hence—**3**†. Good night; good-by.

Duke. You can fool no more money out of me at this throw: if you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, . . . it may awake my bounty further.

Clo. Marry, sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again.
Shak., T. N. v. 1.

lull-bag (lul'bag), *n.* A canvas chute used on whale-ships for guiding the blubber into casks.

Lullianist (lul'yan-ist), *n.* A Lullist.

lulliloo (lul-i-lö'), *v. t.* and *i.* [Imitative; cf. *halloo*, *hullabaloo*, etc.] To utter a shrill cry, with vibrations made by hitting the mouth with the hand: used in reference to African aborigines.

The women [of a tribe in northwestern Rhodesia], when saluting an important stranger, do so by *lullilooing*, a word coined by Livingstone to express a peculiar shrill scream, the sound being made to vibrate by hitting the mouth with the hand. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 74.

lulu (lö'lö), *n.* [W. African.] A cyprinoid fish, *Labeo longipinnis*, which reaches a large size: found in the Kongo river.

lumbago, *n.* 2. Same as ★*chine-gall*.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lumbagoed*, ppr. *lumbagoing*. To afflict with lumbago.

lumbang (lum'bäng), *n.* [Tagalog *lumbang*, Bisaya *lombang.*] In the Philippine Islands, the candlenut-tree, *Aleurites Moluccana*. See ★*kukui*.

lumbang-oil (lum'bäng-oil), *n.* Same as ★*candlenut-oil*.

Lumbar index, puncture. See ★*index*, ★*puncture*.

lumber[3] (lum'bėr), *v. t.* [*lumber*[3], *n.*] To put in pawn; hence, to put in prison. *N. E. D.*

lumberer[2] (lum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [*lumber*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lumbers clumsily about.—2. A swindling tipster. *Barrère and Leland.*

lumberer[3] (lum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [*lumber*[3] + *-er*[2].] A pawnbroker.

lumbering[1] (lum'bėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Awkward; cumbrous; heavy in action; encumbering.—2†. Rumbling.

lumbering[2] (lum'bėr-ing), *n.* The business of cutting timber in a forest and preparing it for market.

lumberjack (lum'bėr-jak), *n.* One who works in a logging-camp. [Eastern U. S.]

lumber-piet (lum'bėr-pī), *n.* Same as *lumbard-pie*.

lumbersome (lum'bėr-sum), *a.* [*lumber*[1] + *-some*.] Cumbrous; lumbering.

lumboabdominal (lum″bō-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin, + *abdomen*, abdomen, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the lumbar and the abdominal regions.

lumbodorsal (lum-bō-dôr'sal), *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the lumbar and the dorsal regions of the spine.

lumbovertebral (lum-bō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* Relating to the lumbar vertebræ.—**Lumbovertebral index.** See ★*index*.

lumbricaria (lum-bri-kā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lumbricus*, an earthworm.] In *paleon.*, a name under which are included certain obscure remains from the Jurassic Lithographic slates, which may best be regarded as the excrements of *Annelida*. They occur as irregularly contorted bands or strings, and are usually of considerable length.

Lumbriconereidæ (lum″bri-kō-nē-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbriconereis* + *-idæ*.] A family of phanerocephalous *Polychæta*, without branchiæ or tentacles and with the cirri reduced or wanting. It includes the genera *Lumbriconereis*, *Arabella*, *Drilonereis*, *Notocirrus*, *Laranda*, and *Ophryotrocha*.

Lumbriconereis (lum″bri-kō-nē'rē-is), *n.* [NL., < *Lumbricus* + *Nereis*.] The typical genus of the family *Lumbriconereidæ*: a marine group, though one species has been found in fresh water in Trinidad. *Grube*, 1840.

lumbrous (lum'brus), *a.* [*lumber*[1] + *-ous*.] Lumbering. [Rare.]

> Six hours after Hommy-beg had set out on his six-mile journey, a *lumbrous*, jolting sound of heavy wheels came from the road below the Curragh, and soon afterwards the Archdeacon entered the room.
>
> *Hall Caine*, The Deemster, ii.

lumen, *n.* **3.** The unit of flux of light; the flux of light in a beam subtending unit solid angle where the source has an intensity of one hefner. See ★*illumination*, 1, and *light* ★*flux*.—**4.** The hollow tube of an operating-needle or of a hypodermic syringe.

> In all such operations the difficulty is the tendency the paraffin has to solidify in the *lumen* of the needle.
>
> *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 611.

Lumen philosophicum, an early name for the flame of a jet of hydrogen gas allowed to burn in the air as the hydrogen is generated by the interaction of zinc and dilute sulphuric acid.

lumen-hour (lū'men-our), *n.* A compound unit, one lumen of light flux for one hour. See ★*lumen*, 3.

Lumière process. See *color-* ★*photography*.

luminal (lū'mi-nal), *a.* [L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), a light, air-hole, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the lumen of any tubular organ or cell.

luminance (lū'mi-nans), *n.* [*luminan(t)* + *-ce*.] Luminousness: as, the *luminance* of the stars.

luminarious (lū-mi-nā'ri-us), *a.* Same as *luminous*.

luminative (lū'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [*luminate* + *-ive*.] Illuminating; illuminative.

> Cat fear is more readily understandable than mouse fear, for in the peculiar formation and *luminative* quality of the cat's eye there is, as in the eye of the tiger, a species of fascination.
>
> *N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, May 7, 1903, p. 7.

luminator (lū'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [L. *luminator* (cf. OF. *luminier*), an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting of a church, < L. *luminare*, lighten: see *luminate*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him. *N. E. D.*

luminesce (lū-mi-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *luminesced*, ppr. *luminescing*. [L. *lumin-are*, shine, + *-esce*.] To emit light other than that due to ordinary incandescence. See ★*luminescence*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 147.

luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* [*luminescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The emission of light from causes other than that which produces incandescence. Radiation is emitted by all bodies at all temperatures; but below a certain temperature, that of the red heat, the wave-lengths emitted do not affect the eye. At that temperature (about 450° C) wave-lengths of the visible spectrum begin to have sufficient intensity to produce luminous effects. The body is then said to be *incandescent*. The luminous intensity of incandescent bodies increases rapidly with further rise of temperature, the total radiation being proportional to the fourth power of the temperature, and the luminous intensity increasing at an even greater rate. See ★*radiation*, 1. There are numerous cases in which bodies emit light at temperatures below that of incandescence, and in which at higher temperatures the intensity and character of the light emitted differs from that which we should expect from the law of ordinary radiation. All such cases of extraordinary light-emission are included under the term *luminescence*, and the phenomenon is variably described as *photoluminescence*, *thermoluminescence*, *chemiluminescence*, *triboluminescence*, *piezoluminescence*, *lyoluminescence*, *cathodoluminescence*, *X-luminescence*, or *autoluminescence*, according to the exciting cause to which the phenomenon is ascribed. Luminescence produced by the exposure of the substance to light or to ultra-violet rays is called *photoluminescence*. When observed while the substance is still under exposure to light, it is known as *fluorescence*, a name proposed by Stokes (1857), who first systematically studied the luminescence of fluor-spar, whence the name. However, the phenomenon had previously been observed by Herschel and others. When, as is sometimes the case, photoluminescence persists after the removal of the exciting light, the phenomenon is termed *phosphorescence*, on account of an imagined analogy to the power of phosphorus to shine in the dark. The glow of phosphorus is, however, a form of chemiluminescence. Since the luminous energy emitted by a photoluminescent body has its source in the exciting light, it follows that a portion of this light must have been absorbed by the body; and, in fact, it is found that photoluminescence is associated with the presence of an absorption-band in the transmission-spectrum of the substance, and that light of wave-lengths corresponding to this band is chiefly active in producing the luminescence. Luminescent light is not monochromatic, but forms an emission-band in the spectrum having a well-defined maximum the wave-length of which is always greater than the wave-length corresponding to the minimum of the absorption-band to which the luminescence is due. It was thought by Stokes that the shortest wave-length of the fluorescent light always exceeded the longest wave-length of the exciting light (Stokes's law), but subsequent measurements have shown that the absorption-band and the luminescence-band frequently overlap. Photoluminescence is exhibited not only by fluor-spar, but by numerous other solids, of which zinc sulphid and calcium sulphid are perhaps the best-known examples. The phenomenon of fluorescence is more readily observed, however, in the case of the solutions of certain organic dyestuffs, such as eosin, resorcin blue, and naphthalene red. One of these substances has received the name *fluorescein* on account of the extraordinary green fluorescence exhibited by it. The color of the fluorescent light depends upon the position of the absorption-band to which it is due; but it is noteworthy that not all substances the spectra of which show absorption-bands are fluorescent, and that a substance may have several absorption-bands only one of which has the corresponding fluorescence-band. The cause of fluorescence in organic solutions has not been satisfactorily determined, but it is known that the photoluminescence of most, if not all, inorganic solids is due to the admixture in minute quantities of certain impurities, such as the salts of copper, manganese, bismuth, lead, nickel, antimony, zinc, etc., and that each of these metallic salts produces its own characteristic photoluminescence. Many inorganic compounds, when exposed to light or to the action of cathode rays and then heated, emit light far below the temperature of incandescence, or, when red-hot, radiate light other than that due to ordinary incandescence. Such emission of light, in which previously stored energy is set free, is termed *thermoluminescence*. Many specimens of fluorite and of flint and crown-glass exhibit the phenomenon, as do the haloid salts of the alkalis and the sulphates of zinc, calcium, barium, magnesium, etc. Frequently a substance which shows thermoluminescence will emit light when, instead of being heated, it is rubbed (*triboluminescence*), or is subjected to pressure (*piezoluminescence*), or is dissolved in water (*lyoluminescence*). Thus Wiedemann and Schmidt observed all three types in the case of sodium chlorid and potassium chlorid: thermoluminescence and lyoluminescence in the case of lithium chlorid; and thermoluminescence and triboluminescence in the case of potassium bromide. The salts had in all cases been previously exposed to the cathode rays. Many substances, when exposed to the electric discharge within a vacuum-tube, emit light. Such luminescence, which is sometimes spoken of as *electroluminescence*, is, however, due either to the ultra-violet or visible rays from the discharge (in which case it is to be classed as photoluminescence) or to the action of cathode rays (in which case it is cathodoluminescence). Röntgen rays are also capable of exciting luminescence (*X-luminescence*) in many substances, such as calcium tungstate, platinocyanide of barium, and Sidot-blende, from which the screens of fluoroscopes are made. The glow of radium, and other radioactive substances, which appears to be independent of excitation from without, is termed *autoluminescence*. The term *chemiluminescence* is applied to all cases in which chemical changes accompany the emission of light by a luminescent body. When, for example, sodium chlorid is exposed to cathode rays, unstable subchlorids, giving the surface a brown or blue color, are formed. Heating or friction restores the substance to its original color and composition, and the thermoluminescence or triboluminescence, respectively, which accompanies the reaction is classed as *chemiluminescence*. Whether all luminescence is of the nature of chemiluminescence has not, as yet, been definitely determined.

luminist (lū'mi-nist), *n.* [L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, + *-ist*.] A painter who affects brilliancy of light in *plein-air* effects.

> His [Courbet's] canvases hang more harmoniously on a wall with Rousseau and Diaz than with the high-keyed productions of the *luminists*, impressionists, and other eccentrics of to-day.
>
> *J. C. Van Dyke*, Mod. French Masters, p. 200.

luminometer (lū-mi-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for the measurement of the intensity of illumination at any point in a field of light flux. The method employed in most luminometers, of which there are various forms, is to expose a white mat surface to the light the illumination from which is to be measured, and to compare its brightness with that of a similar surface illuminated by a source of known intensity placed at a known distance. Also called *illuminometer*.

Luminous arc. See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Luminous efficiency.** See ★*efficiency*.—**Luminous organ**, an organ for the production of light: often termed *phosphorescent organ*. Luminous organs are present in many groups of animals, those commonly called fireflies being the most familiar.

Lummer-Brodhun body. See ★*spectrophotometer*.

lump[1], *n.* **7.** In *mining*, a coarse fragment of ore, coal, phosphate rock, or any useful mineral, as contrasted with the *fines*, *spalls*, or otherwise designated smaller pieces. *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1897–98, vi. 550.

II. *a.* Noting the coarser grade of bituminous coal which is picked out as it comes from the mine.

lump[1], *v. i.* **2.** To appear larger by aggregation; bulk: as, he *lumped* large in public imagination. [Colloq.]

lunambulism (lū-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* [L. *luna*, moon, + *ambul-are*, walk, + *-ism*.] Somnambulism or sleep-walking supposed to be induced by the influence of the moon. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

lunar, *a.* **8.** In *Arabic gram.*, a fanciful term applied to the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article *al* is not assimilated in pronunciation: so called because including *q*, the initial of *qamar*, moon. Opposed to *solar*.—**Lunar day, hour.** See ★*day*[1], ★*hour*.

lunarium, *n.* **2.** In *paleon.*, a more or less thickened portion of the posterior wall in many Paleozoic bryozoans which is curved to a shorter radius and usually projects above the plane of the zoœcial aperture.

luncart (lung'kärt), *n.* In *mining*, a lenticular mass, nodule, or ball. Also called *lunker*. [Scotch.]

lundyfoot (lun'di-fût), *n.* [Named after *Lundy Foot*, a tobacconist of Dublin in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.] A kind of snuff.

lüneburgite (lü'ne-bör-gīt), *n.* [G. *lüneburgit* (1870), < *Lüneburg* + *-it*, E. *-ite*[2].] A hydrated phosphate and borate of magnesium occurring in masses with from crystalline to earthy structure: found at Lüneburg in northern Germany.

lunel[2] (lū-nel'), *n.* [F. *lunel*, < Sp. *lunel*, < *luna*, L. *luna*, moon: see *lunel*[1].] In *her.*, a figure formed by four crescents placed point to point, resembling a rose with four leaves.

lunetta (lū-net'ä), *n.* Same as *lunette*, 4.

lunette, *n.* **12.** The circular hole in a guillotine in which the neck of the condemned rests.

Lunéville pottery. See ★*pottery*.

lung, *n.*—**Black lung**, anthracosis.—**Grinders', masons'**, or **millers' lung**, pneumonoconiosis.—**Lung suction mask**, a mask-like apparatus, fitting over the mouth and nose, provided with valves by means of which respiration is slightly impeded; this causes a negative air-pressure in the lungs and consequent congestion: used in the application of Bier's hyperemic method to the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Med. Record*, Nov. 9, 1907, p. 757.—**Miners' lung**, anthracosis.

lung-book (lung'bůk), *n.* Same as *lung*, 2.

lunge[1], *n.* **3.** A long rope used to train a horse; also, the circular track or ring where horses are trained by cantering them around the edge of the ring in one direction with the aid of a lunge.

lungee, *n.* See *loonghee*.

lunger[2] (lung'ėr), *n.* One who comes to a climatic resort on account of his lungs; a consumptive. [Slang.]

lung-juice (lung'jös), *n.* Serous fluid obtained from the lung.

lungoti, *n.* Same as ★*langoti*.

lung-plague (lung'plāg), *n.* Contagious pleuropneumonia or lung-sickness. See *pleuropneumonia*, 1. It is a highly fatal, epizoötic disease which affects bovine animals only and is characterized by an extensive inflammation of the lungs and pleura. It was eradicated from the United States in 1892.

lung-sac (lung'sak), *n.* One of the paired respiratory organs of a spider: as, "the *lung-sacs* on the epigastric region," *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I. 49.

lung-sick (lung'sik), *a.* Noting cattle suffering from contagious pleuropneumonia, an extremely contagious and deadly disease of these animals.

lung-sickness (lung'sik-nes), *n.* Contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle. See ★*lung-plague.*

lunicurrent (lū-ni-kur-ent), *a.* Changing periodically with the position of the moon.

luniolatry (lū-ni-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *luna*, moon, + Gr. λατρεία, worship.] Moon-worship. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 314.

lunkah (lung'kä), *n.* [Hindi *lañka*, 'islands,' the local term for the islands of the Godavery delta, where the tobacco is grown (*Yule*, Hobson-Jobson).] A kind of strong cheroot. *N. E. D.*

If you can say . . . that some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian *lunkah*, it obviously narrows your field of search. *Doyle*, Sign of the Four, i.

lunker (lung'kėr), *n.* Same as ★*luncart.*

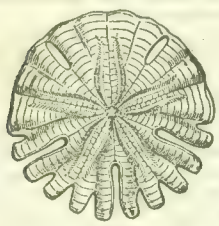
lunn (lun), *n.* A tea-cake: short for *sally-lunn.*

lunoid (lū'noid), *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, + *-oid.*] Shaped like the new moon; somewhat resembling the new moon; crescentiform.

lunula, *n.* (*g*) In *entom.*, a small depression on the frons of a dipterous insect.—**Lunulæ Hippocratis,** the lunes of Hippocrates.

lunular, *a.* 2. In *conch.*, pertaining to the lunule of pelecypods.

lunule, *n.* (*e*) One of the perforations formed by the union of digitate processes of the test of certain thin forms of echinoids, as *Rotula Augusti.*



Lunule.

Rotula Augusti, with posterior digitations and a pair of anterior lunules. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Lunulicardium (lū″nū-li-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *lunula*, lunule, + NL. *Cardium*, a genus of shells.] A genus of extinct prionodesmaceous pelecypods with triangular shells in which the anterior surface is flattened and carries a very large byssal opening. It occurs in the Silurian and Devonian formations.

lunuliform (lū'nū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lunula*, lunule, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lunule.

Lunz sandstones. See ★*sandstone.*

lupamaric (lū-pa-mar'ik), *a.* [*lup(ulus)* + *amaric.*] Noting a white crystalline acid contained in lupulin.

lupanar (lū-pā'när), *n.* [L., < *lupa*, a prostitute, a she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*, a wolf: see *wolf.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a brothel.

lupanarian (lū-pa-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*Lupanaris*, < *lupanar*, a brothel: see ★*lupanar.*] Of or pertaining to a brothel; fit for the surroundings of a brothel.

lupanine (lū'pa-nin), *n.* [L. *lup(inus)*, lupine, + *-an* + *-ine*2.] A pale-yellow syrupy alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$, contained in the seeds of blue lupines, *Lupinus angustifolius.* It has an extremely bitter taste and exhibits ▪ blue fluorescence.

lupeol (lū'pē-ol), *n.* [L. *lup(inus)*, lupine, + *-e-* + *-ol.*] A crystallizable substance, analogous to cholesterol or cholesterin, extracted from the husk of the seed of the yellow lupine, *Lupinus luteus.*

lupeose (lū'pē-ōs), *n.* [L. *lup(inus)*, lupine, + *-ose.*] An amorphous sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus.* It is not changed by Fehling's solution or by diastase. Dilute acids hydrolyze it to galactose and fructose. Also called *β-galactan.*

lupetazin (lū-pet'a-zin), *n.* [*lup(inin)* + *-et-* + *azu-* + *-in*2.] A trade-name for dimethylpiperazin, $NH<\begin{matrix}CH_2CH(CH_3)\\CH_2CH(CH_3)\end{matrix}>NH$, a white crystalline powder used in medicine as a substitute for piperazin. Also called *dipropylene-diamine* and *dimethyl-diethylene-diamine.*

lupiform (lū'pi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lupus*, lupus, + *forma*, form.] Resembling lupus.

lupigenin (lū-pij'e-nin), *n.* [*lupi(nin)* + *-gen* + *-in*2.] A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$, formed by the action of dilute mineral acids on the glucoside lupinin.

lupine2, *n.*—**False lupine,** any plant of the leguminous genus *Thermopsis;* the bush-pea. The plants of this genus are perennial herbs, unlike lupines in having but three leaflets to the leaf. The prairie false lupine, *T. rhombifolia* (known in Montana as *yellow pea*), is often so abundant as to give a yellow hue to large areas during its flowering time. It is suspected of being poisonous to stock. See ★*bush-pea.*

lupinidine (lū-pin'i-din), *n.* [*lupine* + *-id* + *-ine*2.] A viscid, oily, intensely bitter alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, contained in the yellow lupine. It has an odor of hemlock.

lupinosis (lū-pi-nō'sis), *n.* [*lupine*2 + *-osis.*] A disease of cattle, supposed to be caused by poisoning with one of the lupines, usually the white lupine. It is probable that the symptoms (fever, weakness, and distention of the abdomen) are due to the poisonous action of a fungus on the plants, rather than to any principle in the lupine itself.

lupoid (lū'poid), *a.* [*lupus*1 + *-oid.*] Resembling lupus.

The sphere of x-ray treatment should be limited to the treatment of *lupoid* growths.
Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 234.

lupoma (lū-pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lupomata* (-ma-tä). [*lup-us* + *-oma.*] The initial lesion of lupus vulgaris, consisting of a discolored elevation above the surface.

lupous, *a.* 2. Relating to lupus.

lupulic (lū-pū'lik), *a.* [*Lupul-us* + *-ic.*] Same as *lupulinic.*

Lupulinic acid, a bitter crystalline compound, $C_{25}H_{36}O_4$, contained in the bitter principle of hops.

lupus1, *n.* 3. (*c*) *Lupus exedens*, a form of lupus in which there is ulceration of the affected parts.—**Butterfly lupus,** lupus erythematosus of the skin of the nose and cheeks.—**Lupus verrucosus,** a form of lupus in which the surface is warty instead of smooth. Called also *tuberculosis verrucosa cutis.*

lurch3, *v. t.* 5. To take (game) with a lurcher. See *lurcher*1, 2.

lureful (lūr'fûl), *a.* Full of enticement; alluring.

lurefully (lūr'fûl-i), *adv.* In an alluring way.

luresome (lūr'sum), *a.* [*lure*1 + *-some.*] Enticing; alluring.

lurk, *n.* 2. The act of lurking or prowling.—**On the lurk,** on a swindling or fraudulent prowl. [Slang.]

lurryman (lur'i-man), *n.*; pl. *lurrymen* (-men). In *mining*, one who handles or manages a lurry. See *lurry*2.

Lusatian (lū-sā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Lusatia*, F. *Lusace*, G. *Lausitz.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lusatia (G. Lausitz), a district, or two districts (Upper and Lower Lausitz), in Germany, belonging in part to Prussia and in part to Saxony.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Lusatia.—2. The native language of Lusatia. Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

lush-crib (lush'krib), *n.* [*lush*3 + *crib.*] A low public-house or bar-room. [Slang.]

lush-ken (lush'ken), *n.* Same as ★*lush-crib.*

lushy, *a.* 2. Luxuriant; tender; soft. Also used figuratively.

lusingando (lö-sin-gän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *lusingare*, flatter, wheedle, < *lusinga*, flattery, = OF. *losenge*, flattery: see *lozenge.*] Flattering; coaxing; in *music*, noting passages to be rendered in an affectionate or coaxing style. Compare *amoroso.*

lusingato (lö-sin-gä'tō), *a.* [It., pp.: see ★*lusingando.*] Same as ★*lusingando.*

Lusitano-American (lū-si-tā'nō-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of mixed Portuguese and American Indian descent, as the Portuguese-speaking people of Brazil.

II. *n.* A person of mixed Portuguese and American Indian descent; a Brazilian.

The present inhabitants of Central and South America, the immense majority of whom are confessedly mixed peoples—*Lusitano-Americans* with a considerable strain of Negro blood in Brazil. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 151.

lusive (lū'siv), *a.* [L. *lus(us)*, pp. of *ludere*, play, + *-ive.*] Playful.

lusol (lō'sol), *n.* The trade-name of impure benzene, obtained by distilling coal-tar: used as an illuminant. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 29, 1906, p. 484.

lusong (lö-song'), *n.* [Also *losong.* Tagalog and Bisaya *losong.*] A wooden mortar for pounding or husking rice. [Philippine Is.]

The grain is separated from the straw by thrashing, or by use of wind whenever possible, and is finally separated from the husk by pounding two or three times in ▪ wooden mortar, called a '*lusong*,' or by making use of a sort of hand-mill, called 'guilingan.'
Gaz. Philippine Is., 1902, p. 71.

lussatite (lö-sä'tīt), *n.* [F. *lussatite* (1890), < *Lussat*, Puy-de-Dome, France, + *-ite*2.] A peculiar form of quartz which resembles chalcedony but differs from it in optical character: it has been referred to tridymite.

lust1, *n.* 5†. Pleasure; delight; a source of pleasure.

The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking,
With mowes and nodds they stand about me flocking:
Let God help him, say they, whom He did trust;
Let God saue him in whom was all his *lust.*
Sir P. Sidney, Psalmes of David, xxii. 5.

luster2, *n.* 7. A material applied to the surface of something in order to produce a lustrous appearance.—**Brianchon luster,** in *ceram.*, a nacreous luster formed of salts of bismuth mixed with resin and oil of lavender, colored with metallic oxids: patented by J. J. H. Brianchon, a French potter, in 1857. A similar luster is used on Belleek ware.—**Copper luster,** in *ceram.*, a coating of copper applied to a red pottery body.—**Gold luster.** (*a*) See *gold.* (*b*) In *ceram.*, ▪ metallic glaze containing gold applied to pottery or porcelain.—**Marbled luster,** ▪ pink-and-white mottled luster often seen on old Sunderland (English) earthenware. The ground is a clouded, lustrous pink, and the white spots are surrounded by heavy outlines of metallic luster.—**Mexican luster,** an iridescent, lustrous glaze, usually of a green color, found on some of the pottery of the native tribes of Mexico.—**Pearl luster,** in *ceram.*, an iridescent luster imparted to the glaze by applying salts of bismuth colored with metallic oxids and firing in the enamel-kiln, as seen in Belleek china and some of the so-called majolica ware made at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. See *Brianchon* ★*luster* and *madreperla luster*, under *luster*2.—**Pink luster,** in *ceram.*, a thin wash of gold, of a pink color, on old English cream-colored ware and porcelain. Also called *rose luster, Sunderland luster,* and *purple luster.*—**Purple luster,** a metallic glaze of a purplish color, darker than gold luster, on English pottery.—**Rose luster.** Same as *pink* ★*luster.*—**Spotted luster.** Same as *marbled* ★*luster.*—**Steel luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*2).—**Sunderland luster.** See *marbled* ★*luster.*



Marbled Luster.

Candlestick, Sunderland, about 1800. In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

Lustered ware. See ★*ware*2.

luster-mottlings (lus'tėr-mot″lings), *n. pl.* The mottling of the cleavage-surface of a mineral produced by numerous inclusions of other minerals: compare *pœcilitic.*

lust-house (lust'hous), *n.* [G. *lusthaus.*] 1. A pleasure-house; a country-house; ▪ summer-house in a garden.—2. A tavern with ▪ beer-garden. *N. E. D.*

lustracellulose (lus-tra-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [*lustr-(ous)* + *cellulose.*] A peculiar derivative of cellulose.

lustrative (lus'tra-tiv), *a.* [*lustrate*1 + *-ive.*] Pertaining to purification by lustration; pertaining to washing.

lustratory (lus'tra-tō-ri), *a.* [*lustrate*1 + *-ory.*] Pertaining to lustration; lustral.

lustrify (lus'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustrified*, ppr. *lustrifying.* [*luster*2 + *-i-fy.*] To give luster to: as, to *lustrify* the complexion.

lutaceous (lū-tā'shius), *a.* [NL. **lutaceus*, < L. *lutum*, mud: see *lute*2.] Pertaining to or composed of mud.

lutany (lū'ta-ni), *n.* [ML. *lutana*, lute, + *-y*3.] Lute-music. *N. E. D.*

[Minstrels] without end
Reel your shrill *lutany.*
F. Thompson, New Poems, p. 41.

lute2, *n.*—**Linseed-meal lute,** linseed-meal made into a paste with water, milk, glue, or lime-water.—**Lute d'Ane,** a mixture of recently slaked lime with strong glue and a subsequent addition of white of egg.—**Willis's lute,** a paste made with slaked lime and a solution of two ounces of borax in one pint of water. This paste is applied to earthenware with a brush, and, when dry, is covered with a pasty mixture of slaked lime and linseed-oil.

lutecine (lū'tē-sin), *n.* [L. *luteus*, of mud, + *-c-* + *-ine*2.] A form of anhydrous silica, SiO_2, which has a fibrous structure and which differs from quartz in lower density and in optical characters. Also called *quartzine.*

lutecite (lū'tē-sīt), *n.* Same as ★*lutecine.*

lutecium (lö-tē'sium), *n.* [L. *Lutetia*, Roman name of Paris.] See the extract.

A New Element, *Lutecium.*—By means of a long series of fractional recrystallizations of the nitrate of Marignac's ytterbium, using nitric acid of density 1·3 as a solvent, G. Urbain has succeeded in separating the material into two distinct substances, one of which gives ▪ characteristic spark spectrum. This new element he calls *lutecium*, Lu, from an ancient name for Paris, and he finds that its atomic weight is not much greater than 174. The other element present he calls neo-ytterbium, Ny, in order that it may not be confused with Marignac's ytterbium. Its atomic weight cannot differ much from 170. Two spec-

trum bands obtained by Lecoq de Boisbaudran's method are probably characteristic of neo-ytterbium, while a third band appears to belong to *lutecium*.
Am. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1908, p. 146.

luteic (lū-tē′ik), *a.* [L. *lute-us*, of mud, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a yellow compound, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{12}$ (?), resembling luteoleine, contained in the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias*. It crystallizes in slender needles, sublimes at 220° C., and melts at 273–274° C.

lutein (lū′tē-in), *n.* [(corpus) *lute* (*um*) (see def.) + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow pigment contained in the yolk of eggs, in the tissue of the corpus luteum, in blood-serum, etc. It forms orange crystals.

luten (lū′ten), *n.* Same as ★*lutein*.

luteocobaltic (lū″tē-ō-kō-bâl′tik), *a.* In *chem.*, containing a cobalt-hexammine constituent: as, a *luteocobaltic* salt.

luteofilin (lū-tē-of′i-lin), *n.* [L. *luteus*, of mud, + *filum*, thread, + *-in*^{2}.] A compound said to occur in monocotyledons and in *Lobeliaceæ*.

Lutetian, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *geol.*, the Middle Eocene Tertiary of the Paris basin, which takes its name from Lutetia, the Roman name of Paris. This stage is regarded as the probable equivalent of the Lower Bagshot and Bracklesham beds of England.

Luth. An abbreviation of *Lutheran*.

Lutheranic (lū-thėr-an′ik), *a.* Same as *Lutheran*.

Lutheranize (lū′thėr-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Lutheranized*, ppr. *Lutheranizing*. **I.** *trans.* To render Lutheran in character; convert to Lutheranism.

II. *intrans.* To become Lutheran; favor Lutheranism.

Lutianidæ (lū-ti-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lutianus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes related to the percoids and commonly known as snappers.

Lutianus (lū-ti-ā′nus), *n.* [NL., also *Lutjanus*, ⟨ *lutjang*, D. spelling of Malay **luchang*: see ★*lutjang*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Lutianidæ*.

lutidine (lū′ti-din), *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, + *-id*^{1} + *-ine*^{2}.] The collective name of the various isomeric dimethylpyridines, $(CH_3)_2C_5H_3N$. They are present in coal-tar oil and in animal- and bone-oil, and resemble pyridine in general properties.

lutite (lū′tīt), *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *petrog.*, a term introduced by Grabau (1904) for an indurated rock of any composition or origin.

lutjang (lö′chang), *n.* [A D. spelling of Malay *luchang* in *ikan lūtjang* (*luchang*), appar. lit. 'bell-fish.'] A Malayan name (*ikan lutjang*) of the fish *Lutianus lutianus*.

lutrin (lū′trin), *n.* [F.: see *lectern*.] Same as *lectern*.

lutulence (lū′ tū-lens), *n.* [*lutulent* + *-ce*.] Muddiness; turbidity.

luv, *v.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *love*.

luvar (lö-vär′), *n.* Same as ★*luvaro*.

luvaro (lö-vä′rō), *n.* [Sp.] A pelagic scombroid fish, *Luvarus imperialis*. See *Luvarus*.

luvly, *a.* and *adv.* An amended spelling of *lovely*.

lux^3, *n.* 2. The unit of illumination; the illumination received by a surface at a distance of one meter from a light-source the intensity of which is one hefner. See ★*illumination*, 1.

luxograph (luk′sō-grâf), *n.* [A trade-name; irreg. ⟨ L. *lux*, light, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, a large lantern-like device with a tissue-paper front, in which pyrotechnic materials can be burned to give an artificial light for portraiture. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 456.

luxus (luk′sus), *n.* [L. *luxus*, excess: see *lux*^{2}.] In *physiol.*, the consumption of more nitrogenous food-material than is necessary to maintain nitrogenous equilibrium, that is, to cover the actual wear and tear of the nitrogenous constituents of the body tissues: in such an event the term 'luxus consumption' is used.

luzonite, *n.* This supposed independent species has been shown to be only a variety of enargite.

lv. A contraction (*a*) of *leave*; (*b*) of *livres*.

LXX. The Roman numeral for 'seventy'; hence, the 'Seventy' (L. *Septuaginta*) who, according to tradition, translated the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek; also the translation—the Septuagint itself. See *Septuagint*.

Lyæan (lī-ē′an), *n.* See ★*Lyæus*.

Lyæus (lī-ē′us), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *Λυαῖος*, appar. ⟨ *λύειν*, release.] The looser or deliverer: an epithet of Bacchus.

lycaconitin (lī-ka-kon′i-tin), *n.* [(*g*)*lyc*(*erol*) (?) + *aconite* + *-in*^{2}.] An amorphous alkaloid of undetermined composition, obtained from the tuberous roots of *Aconitum lycoctonum* and *A. septentrionale*.

lycænid (lī-sē′nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Lycænidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lycænidæ*.

lyceal (lī-sē′al), *a.* [*lyce-um* + *-al*^{1}.] Pertaining to a lyceum, in any sense.

Marro tabulated the conduct of 3012 boys in gymnasial and *lyceal* classes in Italy from 11 to 18 years of age.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 345.

Lycenchelys (lī-seng′kē-lis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *ἐγχελυς*, an eel.] A genus of fishes of the family *Zoarcidæ*, found in deep water on both coasts of North America.

Lycengraulis (lī-seng-grâ′lis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + NL. *Engraulis*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*, found on both coasts of tropical America.

lycetol (lī′sē-tol), *n.* [(*g*)*lyc*(*erol*) + *-et-* + *-ol*.] The trade-name for dimethylpiperazin tartrate, $NH\langle^{CH_2.CH(CH_3)}_{CH_2.CH(CH_3)}\rangle NH.H_2C_4H_4O_6$, which is prepared from glycerol. It is a white odorless powder and is used in medicine to effect the elimination of uric acid, with which it forms a readily soluble compound.

lyceum, *n.*—**United States Naval Lyceum,** an association organized in 1833, at the Brooklyn navy-yard, by naval and marine officers.

lychnisk (lik′nisk), *n.* [Gr. *λυχνίσκος*, applied to a kind of fish, dim. of *λύχνος*, a lamp.] One of the swollen nodes formed at the junction of the rays in the skeletal structure of the dictyonine hexactinellid sponges, especially when these nodes are hollow and inclose an octahedral space.

ly-chow (lī′chou), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Roasted potato starch, similar to crommelin and leio gum, used as a thickener in calico-printing. *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. of Textile Fibres, p. 251.

Lycian^2 (lis′i-an), *a.* [Gr. *λύκειος*, of a wolf, ⟨ *λύκος*, wolf. Also taken as *Lycian*^{1}.] Wolf-slaying: an epithet applied to Apollo.

lycine (lī′sin), *n.* [(*g*)*lyc*(*erol*) + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless compound, $HON(CH_3)_3CH_2COOH$, or, in the anhydrous form, $(CH_3)_3N\langle^{O}_{CH_2}\rangle CO$, contained in sugar-beet juice, cotton-seeds, and other vegetable products, and in urine. It forms large crystals which become anhydrous at 100° C. and attract moisture from the air, and is of considerable importance in plant physiology. Also called *betain*, *hydroxyneurine*, or *trimethylglycin*.

Lycocara (lī-kok′a-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *κάρα*, head.] A genus of fishes of the family *Zoarcidæ*, found in Baffin Bay.

lycoctonine (lī-kok′tō-nin), *n.* [*Lycoctonum* (see def.) + *-ine*^{2}.] A substance resembling aconitin, found in *Aconitum Lycoctonum*. It is possibly a mixture, and not a chemical individual.

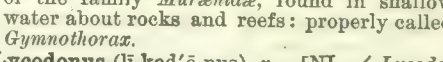
Lycodalepis (lī-kō-dal′ē-pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycodes* + Gr. *ἀλεπις*, without scales.] A genus of fishes of the family *Zoarcidæ*, found in the Arctic Ocean.

Lycodapodidæ (lī-kō-da-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycodapus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea fishes found in North Pacific waters, which includes one genus and four known species.

Lycodapus (lī-kod′a-pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycodes* + Gr. *ἄπους*, footless.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Lycodapodidæ*, found in the North Pacific.

Lycodontis (lī-kō-don′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of eels of the family *Murænidæ*, found in shallow water about rocks and reefs: properly called *Gymnothorax*.

Lycodonus (lī-kod′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycodes* with term. *-onus*.] A genus of zoarcoid



Lycodonus mirabilis.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes, found in the deep sea off the New England coast.

Lycodopsis (lī-kō-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycodes* + Gr. *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] A genus of fishes of the family *Zoarcidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Lyconectes (lī-kō-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*, found in rather deep water on the Alaska coast.

Lyconema (lī-kō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf (see *Lycodes*), + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of zoarcoid fishes, found in rather deep water on the coast of Alaska.

Lycoperdales (lī″kō-pėr-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Lycoperdon* + *-ales*.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, including the single family *Lycoperdaceæ*. See *Lycoperdaceæ*.

lycoperdoid (lī-kō-pėr′doid), *a.* [*Lycoperdon* + *-oid*.] Resembling the fungus *Lycoperdon*.

lycopin (lī′kō-pin), *n.* [*Lycop-us* + *-in*^{2}.] A colorless amorphous compound obtained from bugleweed, *Lycopus*. It has astringent, styptic, and sedative properties.

Lycopodiales (lī-kō-pō-di-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), ⟨ *Lycopodium* + *-ales*.] An order of vascular cryptogamic plants of the phylum *Pteridophyta*, coördinate with the *Filicales* and *Equisetales*. It is divided into two groups, according to the presence or absence of the ligule in the leaves. It contains four families of living and two of fossil or extinct plants. The *Lycopodiaceæ* and *Psilotaceæ* are destitute of the ligule (*Lycopodiales eligulatæ* of Engler). The *Selaginellaceæ* and *Isoëtaceæ* are ligulate (*Lycopodiales ligulatæ* of Engler). The two extinct families, *Lepidodendraceæ* and *Sigillariaceæ*, are placed by Engler in the ligulate group.

lycopodine (lī-kop′ō-din), *n.* [*Lycopod-ium* + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless bitter alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{52}O_3N_2$, contained in club-moss, *Lycopodium complanatum*. It crystallizes in long, monoclinic prisms and melts at 114–115° C.

Lycopodium, *n.* 2. [*l.c.*] A fine powder consisting of the spores of *Lycopodium clavatum* and other species, used in pharmacy as a dusting-powder on the skin and on excoriated surfaces, and in other ways. On the application of a flame, it burns with a flash, and does not become wet in contact with water. It is used in physical experiments, especially with sound.

lycorexia (lī-kō-rek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a morbid state characterized by a constant, excessive hunger.

lycorine (lik′ō-rin), *n.* [*Lycoris* + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{32}O_8N_2$, contained in *Lycoris radiata* (*Nerine japonica*), melting at 250° C. It affects the central nervous system.

Lycoris (lī-kō′ris), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), ⟨ *Lycoris*, a Roman actress celebrated in Vergil.] A small genus of bulbous plants of Japan and China, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, distinguished from *Hippeastrum* by its turgid seeds, few in a compartment. Four species are known in gardens, usually as greenhouse subjects, but in mild climates as border plants. The flowers are lily-like, red, lilac, or orange, in umbels on long scapes, appearing without the leaves. In the United States they bloom in summer or autumn. *L. sanguinea*, *L. radiata*, *L. aurea*, and *L. squamigera* are grown, the last being sometimes known to florists as *Amaryllis Halli*.

Lycosaurus (lī-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil theromorphous reptiles belonging to the family *Galeosauridæ*. Only the skull is known, and this shows, like that of other reptilian genera from the Karoo formation in South Africa, a remarkable similarity to the carnivorous mammals. In this genus the molariform teeth are all in single cones, though more or less compressed and with finely serrated edges.

lycosid (lī-kos′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the araneid family *Lycosidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*.

lycotropous (lī-kot′rō-pus), *a.* Same as *lycotropal*.

Lycurgan (lī-kėr′gan), *a.* [*Lycurg-us* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, or to his laws, which are proverbial for their severity.

lyddite (lid′īt), *n.* [So called from *Lydd*, in Kent, England.] An explosive, consisting of picric acid melted and cast into a shell. It is difficult to detonate.

lydine (lī′din), *n.* A violet compound, prepared by the action of potassium ferricyanide on aniline hydrochlorid. Also called *mauvein*.

lydite (lid′īt), *n.* [L. *Lydia*, ⟨ Gr. *Λυδία*, an ancient country of Asia Minor, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *petrog.*, Lydian stone, a black or dark-colored compact, hard rock composed of minute grains of quartz with carbonaceous matter. It was used by the ancients as a touchstone for testing gold.

lye[3], *n.* 2. In a general sense, water charged with soluble solid matter by contact with a mixture of solid substances, partly soluble, partly insoluble.—**Concentrated lye,** the trade-name in the United States for caustic soda, sold for scouring.—**Solid lye,** a trade-name for a very impure caustic soda (two-thirds common salt), sold for domestic use in scouring, etc.

lye-boil (lī'boil), *n.* The boiling of cotton cloth in a dilute solution of soda-ash, preparatory to bleaching.

Lyellian (lī-el'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875) or to his geological theories and investigations.

The old *Lyellian* theory of the marine origin of the boulder clay thus finds confirmation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 173.

Lyellism (lī-el'izm), *n.* [Sir Charles *Lyell*, a distinguished geologist, + *-ism.*] In *geol.*, uniformitarianism (which see) or the general doctrine, advocated by Lyell, that the events of the past are to be explained by the processes of the present, and that the course of nature has been essentially uniform.

Indeed, *Lyellism*, with its essential doctrine of the alternate elevation and subsidence of the land under the agency of local causes, seemed inconsistent with the existence of any general cause governing the geographical evolution of the globe as a whole.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 226.

lyer (lī'ėr), *n.* [Cape D. *leier*, a reduction of *leider* = E. *leader.*] In South Africa, the lad who walks before a team of oxen, guiding the leaders with a rope.

lygæid (lī-jē'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Lygæidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lygæidæ.*

Lygeum (lī-jē'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Löfling), < Gr. *λυγόειν*, bend, tie fast.] A genus of grasses, containing but one species, *L. Spartum*, found on stony soils in the Mediterranean region, particularly in Spain and Algeria. It is often called *esparto* because of confusion with the true esparto, *Stipa tenacissima*, but its proper name is *albardin.* Its tough, slender leaves are used in making baskets and for other coarse textile purposes. See ★*albardin.*

Lygodesmia (lī-gō-des'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1829), < Gr. *λύγος*, withe, + *δέσμη*, bundle; in allusion to the fastigiate, naked stems of the type species, *L. juncea.*] A genus of plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, perennial or annual herbs with usually rush-like stems, inconspicuous linear or scale-like leaves, and mostly terminal, narrow, erect heads of pink flowers. There are about six species, all North American. The best-known is *L. juncea* (often called *skeleton-weed* and *germ-weed*), a native of the Great Plains, which now occurs as a weed in the cultivated fields of that region.

lygosinate (lī'gō-sin-āt), *n.* [*lygosin* + *-ate*[1].] The trade-name for an antiseptic compound of lygosin.

lygosin (lī'gō-sin), *n.* The trade-name of diorthocumaketone.

lying-time (lī'ing-tīm), *n.* Same as ★*lie-time.*

lying-wall (lī'ing-wâl), *n.* Same as *foot-wall.*

lymantriid (lī-man'tri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the lepidopterous family *Lymantriidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of, or belonging to, the *Lymantriidæ.*

Lymantriidæ (lī-man-trī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lymantria* + *-idæ.*] A family of lepidopterous insects founded on the type genus *Lymantria* and its allies.

lyme-grass, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, a British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Tapinostola elymi.*—**Great lyme-grass,** *Elymus robustus*, a coarse species of the interior, without special value.—**Sea lyme-grass,** a stout species, *Elymus arenarius*, found northward on the shores of Europe and on both coasts of North America. It is useful as a sand-binder, especially in conjunction with beach-grass (maram), making fast the sand which the latter arrests. Its seeds yielded food to the Indians of Northwestern America, and, springing up about deserted lodges, it has been called by the settlers *rancheria grass.* Also *upright*, or *upright sea, lyme-grass.* The soft sea lyme-grass is *E. innovatus*, a similar species, downy below the spike, found along the Great Lakes and northward on both American coasts.

lymexylonid (lī-mek-si-lon'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Lymexylonidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lymexylonidæ.*

lymf, lymfatic. Amended spellings of *lymph, lymphatic.*

lymph, *n.* 3. Any antitoxic serum, as vaccine virus.—**Glycerinated lymph.** See ★*glycerinate.*—**Glycerinized lymph.** Same as ★*glycerinated lymph.*—**Koch's lymph,** essentially a solution for the metabolic products of the tubercle bacillus grown for from 4 to 6 weeks in nutrient bouillon containing 5–6 per cent. of glycerin. The bacilli are removed by filtration through porcelain filters. Inoculation with this fluid constitutes an attempt at active immunization. The material is extensively utilized in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and is of great value in the recognition of the disease in cattle. Same as *tuberculin*, 1.—**Plastic lymph,** lymph, exuded during inflammation, which shows a tendency to become organized.

lymphadenia (lim-fa-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland.] Enlargement of the lymphatic glands in general: a symptom of Hodgkin's disease.

lymphadenosis (lim-fad-e-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lympha*, water (lymph).] Same as ★*lymphadenia.*

lymphagogue (lim'fa-gog), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *ἀγωγός*, leading.] A therapeutic agent which promotes the formation of lymph.

It seems highly probable that the reparative lymph exudation which follows exercise is produced by the agency of chemical substances generated by muscular contraction, just as the digestive lymph flow is caused by exogenous *lymphagogues.* Creatin and lactate of ammonium produce the double curve of arterial pressure induced by exercise and rest.
Nature, May 26, 1904, p. 92.

lymphangiectodes (lim-fan-ji-ek'tō-dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + *angiect(asia)* + *-odes* (see *-oid*).] Hypertrophy of the skin associated with dilatation of the lymph-spaces.

lymphangiomatous (lim-fan-ji-om'a-tus), *a.* [*lymphangioma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Relating to or affected with lymphangioma. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 227.

lymphangiotomy (lim-fan-ji-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *τομή*, section.] Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

lymphatic[1], *a.*—**Waldeyer's lymphatic throat-ring.** See ★*throat-ring.*

lymphatism (lim'fa-tizm), *n.* [*lymphat-ic* + *-ism.*] 1. A depressed physical condition, marked by low vitality, associated with the lymphatic temperament. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 446.—2. Scrofula.

lymphatolysin (lim-fa-tol'i-sin), *n.* [*lymphat-ic* + *lysin.*] A cytotoxin directed against lymphatic tissue.

lymphatolytic (lim-fa-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [*lymphatolysin* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to the action of a lymphatolysin.

lymphedema (lim-fē-dē'mä), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *οἴδημα*, swelling.] A dropsical condition of the tissues due to obstruction to the flow of lymph.

lymph-gill (limf'gil), *n.* In certain worms, as the *Capitellidæ* and the *Glyceridæ*, one of the parapodial respiratory processes containing continuations of the body-cavity, and carrying hemolymph: in starfishes, the dermal branchiæ or papulæ.

lymph-gland (limf'gland), *n.* Same as *lymphatic gland.*—**Marrow-lymph glands,** a form of hemolymph glands found in the retroperitoneal adipose tissue near the brim of the pelvis and in relation with the great vessels.

lymph-node (limf'nōd), *n.* One of numerous roundish, somewhat resistant bodies found along the course of the lymphatic vessels and composed of a mass of round cells in a delicate fibrous network.

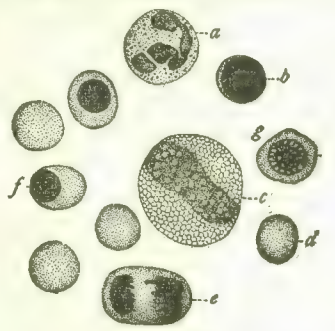
lymphoblast (lim'fō-blast), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] A leucocyte of lymph-gland origin, which possesses feeble phagocytic properties: distinguished from the ★*myeloblast.*

lymphoblastic (lim-fō-blas'tik), *a.* [*lymphoblast* + *-ic.*] Relating to a lymphoblast; giving origin to lymphocytes. *Jour. Med. Research*, Dec. 1907, p. 261.

lymphocele (lim'fō-sēl), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] A cystic tumor containing lymph.

lymphocyte (lim'fō-sīt), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A type of leucocyte found in the blood of all vertebrate animals. It is colored blue or purple with Ehrlich's triple stain, and occurs, in man, normally in the proportion of about 30 per cent.

of the entire number of white blood-cells. There are two varieties, the large (11 to 14



Lymphocyte.

Cover-glass preparation from the bone-marrow of a dog, highly magnified (from preparation of H. F. Müller). *a*, mast-cell; *b*, lymphocyte; *c*, eosinophil cell; *d*, red blood-cell; *e*, erythroblast in process of division; *f*, normoblast; *g*, erythroblast. (From Huber's trans. of Böhm-Davidoff, "Histology.")

microns in diameter), and the small (7.5 microns in diameter), the latter being the more numerous.

Abscess of some variety was suspected, but later a differential count of the white blood cells showed the *lymphocytes* in a proportion of 93 per cent.; the second case was that of a young woman who had been delivered of a child a short time before, in whom the leucocytes ranged between 200,000 and 400,000, the *lymphocytes* were later found to be in a proportion of 98 per cent.
Med. Record, May 30, 1903, p. 810.

lymphocythemia (lim″fō-sī-thē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as ★*lymphocytosis.*

lymphocytic (lim-fō-sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of lymphocytes.

lymphocytosis (lim″fō-sī-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis.*] The formation of lymph-cells; specifically, increase, actual or relative, in the number of lymphocytes in the blood.

There may be an increase in the proportions present in the blood of lymphocytes (*lymphocytosis*).
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 558.

lymphocytotic (lim'fō-sī-tot'ik), *a.* Relating to lymphocytosis, or the formation of lymph-cells.

lymphocytotoxin (lim-fō-sī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [*lymphocyte* + *toxin.*] A cytotoxin directed against lymphocytes.

lymphœdema, *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*lymphedema.*

lymphogenic (lim-fō-jen'ik), *a.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *-γενης*, -producing.] Producing lymph or lymphocytes.

lymphogenous (lim-foj'e-nus), *a.* Same as ★*lymphogenic.*

lymphogonion (lim-fō-gō'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *lymphogonia* (-ä). [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *γόνος*, generation.] A more or less hypothetical ancestral cell of the lymphocytes.

Lymphoid tuberculosis. See ★*tuberculosis.*

lymphopenia (lim-fō-pē'ni-ä), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *πενία*, poverty.] A diminution in the number of the lymphocytes of the blood.

lymphorrhagia (lim-fō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Discharge of lymph from a wounded lymphatic vessel.

lymphorrhea, lymphorrhœa (lim-fō-rē'ä), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *ῥοία*, flow.] Same as ★*lymphorrhagia.*

lymphostasis (lim-fos'ta-sis), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *στάσις*, standing.] Arrest of the flow of lymph.

lymphous (lim'fus), *a.* [*lymph* + *-ous.*] Containing lymph; of or relating to lymph.

lymph-scrotum (limf'skrō″tum), *n.* Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

lymphuria (lim-fū'ri-ä), *n.* [L. *lympha*, water (lymph), + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of lymph in the urine when voided.

lymph-vascular (limf'vas″kū-lär), *a.* Relating to or containing lymphatic vessels.

Lynceidæ (lin-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lynceus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cladocerous phyllopod crustaceans, having 3-jointed antennal branches and a convoluted intestine. It includes the genera *Lynceus* and *Eurycercus.*

Lynceus, *n.* 2. The typical genus of the family *Lynceidæ.* *Müller*, 1785.

lynch-court (linch'kōrt), *n.* A so-called 'court' hastily but illegally organized by an enraged mob for the trial and summary punishment, according to lynch-law, of some obnoxious person.

lyncher (lin'chėr), *n.* [*lynch*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lynches or takes part in a lynching.

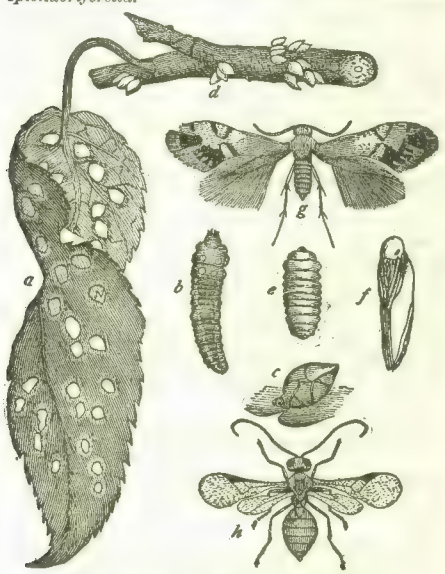
lynching (lin'ching), *n.* [*lynch*[2], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] The act of executing lynch-law upon a person; the killing of a person by a mob under pretense of summary justice.

Lynton group. See ★*group*[1].

lynx, *n.*—**Isabelline or Tibet lynx,** *Lynx isabellina,* the Tibet wildcat, of a pale-yellowish color.—**Pardine lynx,** *Felis* (*Lynx*) *pardina,* of southern Europe. It is rufous above, white below, with black spots on the body, limbs, and tail.

lyoluminescence (lī″ō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύειν,* dissolve, + E. *luminescence.*] The emission of light by certain substances when in process of solution. See ★*luminescence.*

Lyonetia, *n.*—**Apple lyonetia,** a tineoid moth of the family *Elachistidæ, Coptodisca splendoriferella* (formerly known as *Lyonetia saccatella*), whose larva lives on apple-leaves, forming a sac-like case which it carries about with it. Also formerly referred to as *Aspidisca splendoriferella.*



Apple Lyonetia (*Coptodisca splendoriferella*).

a, work on apple leaf; *b*, summer larva; *c*, larva in case traveling; *d*, cases tied to twig for hibernation; *e*, hibernating larva; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth; *h*, parasite: all much enlarged except *a* and *d*, which are slightly reduced. (Comstock, U. S. D. A.)

lyonetiid (lī-ō-net′i-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Lyonetiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Lyonetiidæ.*

Lyonsia (lī-on′si-ą), *n.* [NL., (Turton, 1822).] The typical genus of the family *Lyonsiidæ.*

Lyonsiidæ (lī-on-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lyonsia* + *-idæ.*] A family of anatinacean bivalve mollusks having a cylindrical byssiferous foot and short siphons. It contains the genus *Lyonsia.*

Lyopomi (lī-op′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *λύειν,* loosen, + *πῶμα,* lid (operculum).] An order of deep-sea fishes, containing the single family *Halosauridæ.*

Lyopsetta (lī-op-set′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύειν,* loosen, + *ψῆττα,* flounder.] A genus of flounders found on the west coast of the United States.

Lyosphæra (lī-ō-sfē′rą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *λύειν,* loosen, + *σφαῖρα,* ball, sphere.] A genus of fishes of the family *Diodontidæ,* found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

lypemania (lī-pē-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *λύπη,* grief, + *μανία,* madness.] Insanity marked by an extreme degree of melancholy.

lypothymia (lī-pō-thim′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύπη,* grief, + *θυμός,* spirit, mind.] Extreme depression of spirits.

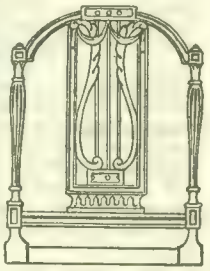
lyr. An abbreviation of *lyric.*

lyrachord (lī′rą-kōrd), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύρα,* lyre, + *χορδή,* string.] A form of pianoforte invented in England about 1850, in which the hammers were directed against the middle point of the strings. Compare ★*cembalo d'amore,* which may have suggested the idea.

lyre[1], *n.* 4. (*e*) In *pianoforte-making,* the lyre-shaped frame to which the pedals are attached and through which the pedal-rods work.—6. The posterior portion of the under surface of the fornix of the brain, marked by a number of lines bearing a fancied resemblance to a lyre. Also called *lyre of David* or *lyra Davidis.*

lyre-backed (līr′bakt), *a.* In old English furniture, said of a chair in which the centerpiece of the back has the form of a lyre.

lyre-fish (līr′fish), *n.* A gurnard, *Trigla lyra,* of the family *Triglidæ,* found in the Mediterranean and on the coasts of England and France.



A Sheraton Lyre-back.

lyre-flower (līr′flou″ėr), *n.* A handsome, hardy perennial plant, *Bikukulla spectabilis,* with rosy-crimson flowers arranged in graceful racemes. See *Dicentra* and *bleeding-heart,* 2.

lyre-tree (līr′trē), *n.* The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera:* so called from a distant resemblance in the shape of the leaves to a lyre.

lyrically (lir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a lyric manner.

lyricize (lir′i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lyricized,* ppr. *lyricizing.* [*lyric* + *-ize.*] To write lyrics or write lyrically.

lyrid (lī′rid), *n.* [*Lyra* + *-id*[2].] Same as *lyraid,* and now the more usual form of the name. *Nature,* April 23, 1903, p. 584.

Lyrodesma (lī-rō-des′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύρα,* a lyre, + *δέσμα,* band, hinge.] A genus of fossil prionodesmaceous pelecypods having an oval shell with narrow cardinal border and a hinge-armature which radiates like a fan from below the umbones. It is restricted to the Silurian of Europe and America.

lyrula (lir′ū-lą), *n.* [NL. dim. of *lyra,* lyre.] In polyzoans, a tooth-like process behind the avicularium. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* July, 1903, p. 120.

lysactinic (lis-ak-tin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λύσ(ις),* solution, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ic.*] In echinoderms, as the starfishes, having the podia limited to the lower surface of the body. Also, erroneously, *lissactinic.* Compare ★*desmactinic.*

lysalbic (li-sal′bik), *a.* [Gr. *λύσ(ις),* solution, + *alb(umen)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a compound prepared by the action of caustic alkali (alkali hydroxid) on egg-albumin. With compounds of the heavy metals it gives precipitates which are soluble in alkali, the metal passing into the colloidal state.

Lysarete (li-sar′e-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Λυσαρέτη,* a feminine personal name.] The typical genus of the family *Lysaretidæ.*

Lysaretidæ (lis-ą-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lysarete* + *-idæ.*] A family of polychætous annelids having a prestomium with three tentacles and four eyes, the first two segments without appendages, the parapodia uniramous with one set of setæ, and the dorsal cirri foliaceous and branchial. It includes the genera *Lysarete, Danymene,* and *Halla.*

lysatine (lis′ą-tin), *n.* [*lys(in)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A colorless basic compound, $C_6H_{13}O_2N_3$, obtained, together with lysatinine, by the action of stannous chlorid and hydrochloric acid on albuminous compounds. It is said to yield urea when decomposed, and it may be a mixture of arginin and lysin.

lysatinine (li-sat′i-nin), *n.* [*lysatine* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless basic compound, $C_6H_{11}ON_3$, obtained, together with lysatine, by the action of stannous chlorid and hydrochloric acid on albuminous compounds.

lysidine (lis′i-din), *n.* [*lys(in)* + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A bright red basic compound, $CH_3C{<}\begin{matrix}NHCH_2\\ |\\ N-CH_2\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of ethylenediamine hydrochlorid on sodium acetate. It melts at 105° C., boils at 195–198° C., and is used medicinally in cases of gout to remove uric acid, its salt with which is extremely readily soluble. Also called *ethylene ethenyldiamine* and *μ-methylglyoxalidine.*

lysimeter, *n.* 2. An instrument for determining the quantity of matter held in solution in a liquid.

lysin (lī′sin), *n.* [Gr. *λύσ-ις,* loosening, solution, dissolution, + *-in*[2].] 1. In *physiol. chem.,* one of the hexon bases; a diamino acid of the composition $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$, resulting on decomposition of most albumins, including the protamines. It is the mother-substance of the ptomaïne cadaverin.—2. A substance, found in blood serum, which, when injected into the body of an animal, will cause the dissolution or destruction of cellular elements. Such lysins may be produced artificially by immunization with various cells in animals of different species, and are then lytic for the corresponding cells. Such bodies are the hemolysins, the leucolysins, endotheliolysins, etc.

lysine (lī′sin), *n.* [Gr. *λύσ-ις,* loosening, solution, dissolution, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $CH_2(NH_2)CH_2CH_2CH_2CH(NH_2)$-COOH, formed by the action of dilute acids or of trypsin on albuminous substances of both vegetable and animal origin. It crystallizes in slender needles and forms salts with both acids and bases. Also called *a-ε-diaminocapric acid.*

lysis, *n.* 3. The dissolution of various cells by means of lysins.

That complete agglutination has no effect upon subsequent solution (*lysis*) of the corpuscles will be shown when treating of the latter phenomena.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 4.

lysoform (lī′sō-fôrm), *n.* [*lyso(l)* + *form-* (*aldehyde*).] A clear, yellowish, odorless, soapy liquid containing formaldehyde and lysol: used as an antiseptic.

lysogenesis (lī-sō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [*lys(in)* + Gr. *γένεσις,* production.] The production of a lysin, or the initiation of the process of lysis.

It has been completely established that in this phenomenon of *lysogenesis* there are two substances concerned, one specially developed or developed in excess, and the other present in normal serum.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 68.

lysogenetic (lī″sō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*lysogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lysogenesis.

Sera from those bacteria which produce, so far as we know, no soluble poison, are not antitoxic, having no effect upon the toxines already formed in the system in case of disease, but bactericidal acting directly upon the bacteria causing their disintegration and complete solution, to which the term bacteriolysis or *lysogenetic* action has been applied, and to this really marvellous property we have no analogy in the whole domain of chemicals, antiseptics or disinfectants.
Columbus Med. Jour., Jan., 1903, p. 14.

lysogenic (lī-sō-jen′ik), *a.* [*lys(in)* + Gr. *-γενης,* -producing, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*lysogenetic.*

The first of these is the *lysogenic* action, which consists in the production of a change in the corresponding bacterium whereby it becomes granular, swells up, and ultimately may undergo dissolution.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 68.

lysol (lī′sol), *n.* [Gr. *λύσ-ις,* solution, + *-ol.*] A 50 per cent. solution of the cresols of tar-oil in neutral soap: used as an antiseptic, in 0.25 to 2 per cent. aqueous solution, and also in histological work, as a macerating and isolating medium.

lyssi (lis′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *lyssa,* q. v.] Little blisters on the tongue, occurring in the early stage of rabies.

lyssic (lis′ik), *a.* Relating to lyssa or rabies; hydrophobic; rabic.

lysulfol (lī-sul′fol), *n.* [*ly(sol)* + *sulf(ur),* *sulph(ur),* + *-ol.*] A thick, black, viscous liquid containing lysol and sulphur. It is miscible with water and is used externally in certain skin diseases.

lysuric (lī-sū′rik), *a.* [*lys-in* + *uric.*] Noting an acid, $C_6H_{12}(COC_6H_5)N_2O_2$, a derivative of lysin.

Lythrulon (lith-rō′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθρον,* gore, + *οὐλον,* gum (of the mouth).] A genus of fishes of the family *Hæmulidæ,* found on the Pacific coast of tropical America.

lytic (lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *λυτικός, adj.,* < *λύσις,* loosening, *λυτός,* loosed; see *lysis.*] Relating to lysis or the destruction of the cells of a part; producing lysis.

The factors required for producing solution of cells are similar to those for causing solution of bacteria under like conditions. Only when the *lytic* serum is very fresh will solution be effected; the addition, however, of peritoneal exudate or fresh normal serum to immune serum which has lost the solvent property, suffices to restore it.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 281.

Lyttonia (li-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., from the surname *Lytton.*] A genus of very peculiar brachiopods of the family *Thecidiidæ,* occurring in the Carboniferous formation of China and India. It possessed very large and highly inequivalve, irregular shells, with broad lateral expansion and numerous laterally directed brachial ridges in the ventral valve, with corresponding grooves in the dorsal valve.

lyttonioid (li-tō′ni-oid), *a.* [*Lyttoni(a)* + *-oid.*] Related to or resembling the genus *Lyttonia.*



M **3.** As a symbol: (*c*) M denotes (1) magnetic moment: usually printed in old English; (2) a gaseous pressure of the millionth of an atmosphere. (*d*) μ denotes (1) magnetic permeability or the specific conductivity of any substance for lines of magnetic force; (2) the coefficient of friction. (*e*) *m* stands for the intensity or strength of a magnetic pole. (*f*) m^2 stands for *square meters*, m^3 for *cubic meters*.—**4.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) In titles, M. stands also for *Marquis*, *Matthew* (a book of the New Testament), and *Monsieur*. (*g*) In a ship's log-book, *m.* is an abbreviation (2) of *moderate*. (*h*) In a chart, *m.* stands for *mud;* in *meteor.*, for *mist;* in *ophthalmol.*, for *myopia*. (*i*) In *phar.*, M. or *m.* stands for *macerare* (macerate), *manipulus* (a handful), *mensura* (measure or by measure), *minimum* (minim), *misce* (mix), *mistura* (mixture). (*j*) In astronomical tables, M. or *m.* (abbreviation of L. *meridies*) indicates meridian or meridional: 12 M. stands for noon. See *A.M.* and *P.M.* (*k*) In *astron.*, M. stands for *Messier*, referring to his catalogue of 103 nebulæ and star-clusters: thus, 51M. or M.51 is the famous whirlpool nebula. (*l*) M. stands for *Monday;* M. or *m.*, for *mile* or *miles*, *mill* or *mills*, *month* or *months*, *moon*, *muster;* *m.*, for *married*, *masculine*, *middle*, *minutes*, *morning*, and the Latin *mille* (a thousand).

maal (mâl), *n.* [Norw. Dan. *maal* = Sw. *mål* = Icel. *mál*, speech, language.] In Norway, language: a term occurring in several compounds of some historic note, as *maalstræv*, 'the language struggle,' namely, the struggle to substitute the *landsmaal*, or 'popular speech,' as partly normalized by Aasen in his grammar (1848) and dictionary (1858 and 1873), in place of the *rigsmaal*, or 'national speech,' the literary Norwegian, nearly identical with Danish.

The close of 1899 and the beginning of 1900 were occupied by a discussion, which drowned all other interests, and in which every Norwegian author took part, as to the adoption of the *landsmaal*, or composite dialect of the peasants, as the national language in place of the *rigs-maal* or Dano-Norwegian. Political prejudice greatly embittered the controversy, but the proposition that the *landsmaal*, which dates from the exertions of Ivar Aasen (*q. v.*) in 1850, should oust the language in which all the classics of Norway are written, was opposed by almost every philologist and writer in the country, particularly by Björnson and Sophus Bugge (born 1833). On the other side, Arne Garborg's was almost the only name which carried any literary weight. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 275.

ma'am, *n.* At the British Court it is used, instead of 'madam,' in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

ma'amselle (mäm-zel'), *n.* An Englished form of *mademoiselle*.

maar (mär), *n.* [G. dial., a form of *meer*, sea: see *mere*[1].] In *geol.*: (*a*) A local German name originally applied to certain small crater-lakes in the recently extinct volcanic region of the Eifel, near Bonn, on the Rhine. The craters were believed to have resulted from explosive outbreaks, without emissions of lava. (*b*) Technically, any crater which has been produced by an explosion unaccompanied by lava. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1904, p. 135.

maara-shell (mä'rä-shel), *n.* A large ornamental top-shell, *Turbo margaritaceus*, found in the South Pacific.

maatje (mät'ye), *n.* [D., a small measure, a deciliter, dim. of *maat*, measure: see *mete*[1], *n.*] The name given in Holland to the deciliter.

mabi (mä-bē'), *n.* [Carib.; cf. *mabby*, *mobby*, *mobee*.] **1.** A name in Porto Rico for a West Indian tree of the buckthorn family, *Colubrina reclinata*, yielding a heavy, hard, strong, dark-brown wood and a medicinal bark. See *naked-wood*.—**2.** A drink prepared from the bark of the mabi and also from that of *Colubrina Colubrina*. It is commonly sold in the markets and peddled in the streets of Porto Rico, where it is used as a beverage and as a remedy for indigestion.

mabolo (mä-bō'lō), *n.* [Bisaya *mabolo*.] In the Philippine Islands, the kamagon, *Diospyros discolor*, which bears an edible fruit covered with down. Also called *talang*. See ★*kamagon*.

mac (mak), *n.* Short for *macadam*. [Colloq.]

Until of late years little attention was paid to "*Mac*," for it was considered in no way distinct from other kinds of street-dirt. *Mayhew*, London Labour, II. 197.

Mac., Macc. Abbreviations of *Maccabees*.

macabi (ma-kä'bi), *n.* The ladyfish.

macadam, *n.* **2.** The material used for a macadam pavement.—**Tar-macadam,** the material used in a form of macadam roadway or pavement in which the broken stone for the upper courses is treated with coal-tar for the purpose of increasing the strength and durability of bond, preventing the formation of dust, and rendering the surface of the roadway impervious to moisture.

macadamite (mak-ad'am-īt), *n.* An alloy containing about 72 per cent. of aluminium, 24 per cent. of zinc, and 4 per cent. of copper. It is said to possess a tensile strength of more than 44,000 pounds to the square inch. *Mineral Resources of U. S.*, 1902, p. 233.

macadoub (mak'a-döb), *n.* [Etym. uncertain; probably S. A. Indian.] A name given by natives of British Guiana to a luminous larviform insect, probably the larviform female of a coleopterous insect of the tribe *Phengodini*. Probably same as ★*railway-beetle* (which see).

Mr. C. W. Anderson exhibited a specimen of a light-giving larva brought by him from near the boundary of British Guiana with Brazil, exhibiting when living a ruby light in its head, and a double row of phosphorescent spots along the body, two on each segment. These lights were not intermittent, but glowed continuously. This presumed coleopterous larva was called "*macadoub*" by the natives, and is not uncommon in the region named. *Athenæum*, Nov. 30, 1907, p. 694.

macana (mä-kä'nä), *n.* [Arawak of the Greater Antilles *macana*, a war-club; also in various idioms of the isthmus of Panama.] **1.** A war-club made of heavy wood, or sometimes of stone, formerly used by the Indians in parts of the West Indies. Through the Spaniards the word was circulated in many parts of Spanish America and became incorporated as a designation for Indian war-club in general in many Indian tongues, alongside of original native terms. It is used chiefly by Spanish authors, although the Indians occasionally use it also.

2. A common name of *Eigenmannia humboldti*, a fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, found in rivers near Panama.

macaroni, *n.* **5.** A vulgar name in Jamaica for a Mexican quarter-dollar, or, afterward, for an English shilling. [Spelled *maccaroni;* also called *macaroni-piece*.]

macaronicism (mak-a-ron'i-sizm), *n.* [*macaronic* + *-ism*.] The literary style known as macaronic. See *macaronic*, *a.*, 3.

macaronism (mak-a-rō'nizm), *n.* [*macaron-i* + *-ism*.] The style and manners of a macaroni; dandyism. See *macaroni*, 3.

macasla (mä-käs'lä), *n.* [Bisaya *macasla*.] A shrub whose root affords a counterpoison, and whose fruit is poisonous to fish. A mixture containing the poison is thrown into the water. The fish are stupefied, rise to the surface, and are easily caught.

macauco (mä-kä-ō'kō), *n.* [W. Ind.] In Guiana and the British West Indies, the larva of a cerambycid beetle of the genus *Prionus*. This larva is, or was, eaten by both whites and blacks, after cleaning and roasting.

Macaulayese (ma-kâ-lā-ēs'), *n.* The literary style of the historian and essayist, T. B. Macaulay (1800–1859).

maccaluba (mak-a-lö'bä), *n.* [Sicilian name.] An eruptive vent whence gases (usually hydrocarbons), brines, mud, and, less often, boulders are blown out, building small cones which resemble normal volcanoes. Such vents have no apparent connection with true volcanoes but are due to the generation of gas in the depths.

On the other hand, solfataras and pits of boiling mud (*maccalubas*) are very common in the volcanic regions where tuff is the predominating rock. The solfataras at Krisuvik and Mývatn [in Iceland] are very well known. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 513.

M. Acct. An abbreviation of *Master of Accounts*.

mace[4] (mās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Swindling; a swindler; a swindling loan-office.—**On mace,** on tick.

mace[4] (mās), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *maced*, ppr. *macing*. [See ★*mace* [4], *n.*] To swindle.

Maced. An abbreviation of *Macedonian*.

macédoine (mä-sā-dwon'), *n.* [F., a medley, a mess, lit. Macedonia; in allusion perhaps to the chronic confusion in modern Macedonia.] **1.** A mold of jelly containing a mixture of fruits; also, a mixture of vegetables served as a garnish to meat or, with a sauce, as a vegetable dish or as a salad.—**2.** Hence, figuratively, any mixture of unrelated things.

That strange *macedoine* of mental and moral qualities—the late Count Gurowski—once remarked to James Russell Lowell, with that easy superiority of knowledge about this country which is the monopoly of foreigners, that we have no singing birds. *Springfield Republican*, June 23, 1902.

macene (mā-sēn'), *n.* [*mac(e)*[2] + *-ene*.] A colorless liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in oil of mace. It has an odor of thyme.

macer[2] (mā'sėr), *n.* [*mace*[4] + *-er*[1].] A swindler.

Maceration process. See ★*process*.

mach., machin. Abbreviations (*a*) of *machinery;* (*b*) of *machinist*.

machæracanthus (mā-kē-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάχαιρα*, knife, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn.] The fin-spines of a genus of Devonian selachians or sharks of large size: the only parts of these fishes yet known.

machærodontine (mā-kē-rō-don'tin), *a.* [*Machærodus* (*-odont-*) + *-ine*[1].] Related to or having the characters of *Machærodus*.

machairomancy (ma-kī'rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *μάχαιρα*, knife, sword, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a sword.

machan (ma-chän'), *n.* [Also *muchan;* < Hind. *machán*, an elevated platform.] In *tiger-shooting*, a high platform or some device to protect and conceal the hunter while he is watching for the tiger. The machan is usually built in a tree and is concealed by the branches.

We stayed three days, trying every means which might enable us to shoot a specimen [buffalo], but without luck. We tried *machans* at night; we tried walking round the outskirts in bright moonlight, and nearly with success. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 262.

machete, *n.* **2.** (*b*) Same as *cutlas-fish*.—**3.** A small guitar with four strings, common in Portugal. Its usual tuning is an octave above that of the ordinary guitar.

machetero (má-chā-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *machete*, machete.] A person who carries and uses a machete or cutlass.

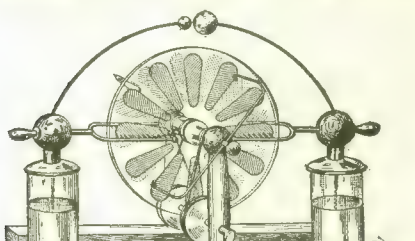
machicot (mäsh-i-kō'), *n.* [OF. *machicot*, a minor singer in a choir.] In *music*, a singer who is skilful in machicotage.

machicotage (mäsh-i-kō-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *machicot;* see ★*machicot*.] In *medieval music*, the practice or effect of adding passing-notes and other embellishments to a plain-song melody.

machilla (mä-chil'ä), *n.* [East African.] A hammock or chair slung on a pole and carried by porters.

machine, *n.*—**Beating-out machine.** Same as ★*leveling-machine*.—**Belt-machine.** See ★*sandpapering-machine*.—**Bornhardt's machine,** a portable frictional electrical machine much used in France for firing explosives in blasting.—**Compound machine,** a dynamo-electric machine which has two field-windings, a shunt-winding which receives a small branch current at full voltage, and a series-winding having only a few turns of large size, which receives the full armature current, or a

large part thereof, before it passes to the external circuit. —**Convertible cutting-machine,** an apparatus used by cracker-bakers. It can be changed from a cutting-machine into a panning-machine, or vice versa.—**Expanding machine,** a machine for expanding the end of a pipe or tube to secure it in a flange or tube-sheet.—**Fiber-cleaning machine.** See *leaf-*★*fiber machine.*—**Garnett machine,** a machine similar to a wool-carding machine, with two large cylinders and a number of small top-rollers, but with stronger carding-teeth, used for opening wool waste, especially yarn waste: named after the original builders, P. and C. Garnett, of Cleckheaton, England. See cut at ★*garnett.*—**Magneto-electric machine.** See *electric machine,* under *electric.*—**Matrix-rolling machine.** See *matrix.*—**Moving-picture machine.** See ★*picture.* —**Nail-making machine,** a machine for making cut nails, by cutting them from a strip and forging the heads; also, a machine in which wire nails are formed from wire of the same diameter as the body of the nail.—**Paper-cutting machine,** a machine with a long and heavy blade of steel that quickly cuts many sheets of paper to the required length or width.—**Rounding-and-backing machine,** in *bookbinding,* same as *rounding-machine (b).*—**Sand-disk machine.** See ★*sandpapering-machine.*—**Sash-sticking and -plowing machine.** See ★*sticker*[1], 4.—**Screw-measuring machine,** a machine having a microscope and micrometer for measuring the diameters and pitch and angle of thread on a screw.—**Series-machine,** in *elect.,* a dynamo-electric machine in which the field exciting-coils are connected in series to the armature, so that the whole or a large part of the armature current traverses the field-coils, but only a small part of the voltage generated by the machine (or supplied to it, in a motor) is consumed by the field-coils, which then consist of relatively few turns of large wire or copper bars.—**Shunt-machine,** in *elect.,* a dynamo-electric machine in which the field exciting-coils are connected in shunt to the armature, and so receive only a small part of the total machine current, at full or nearly full machine voltage. The field-coils then contain very many turns of relatively small wire.—**Sigsbee machine.** Same as *Sigsbee* ★*sounding-machine.*—**Strip-covering machine.** See ★*strip-machine.*—**Synchronous machine,** in *elect.,* an alternating-current machine revolving in step with the alternations of the current traversing the machine. —**Tin-pickling machine,** a machine for hoisting and lowering the metal plates into the acid bath in the process of pickling and washing.—**Truing-up machine,** a machine for turning rollers to a uniform diameter, as those on a drawing-frame in cotton-manufacturing.—**Universal machine,** a name applied to certain types of milling and emery grinding-machines that perform various operations within the sphere of milling, gear-cutting, and grinding.—**Wimshurst machine,** a simple, self-exciting, highly efficient induction electrical machine. It consists of two well-varnished glass disks which are rotated in opposite directions about a fixed horizontal spindle.



Wimshurst Machine.

These disks carry, on their outer surfaces, narrow sections of tin-foil placed radially at equal angular distances apart. The electrical charge developed is collected by combs and condensed in Leyden jars which support the discharging-rods. Two bent conducting-rods, at an angle of 45° to the combs, are provided with fine wire brushes, and twice during each revolution two diametrically opposite sections of tin-foil are put in connection with each other.—**Wire-forming machine,** in *sheet-metal work,* a general name for power-automatic machines for measuring, straightening, cutting, and forming wire into handles, ears, bails, and rings of the sizes and forms used in sheet-metal ware.—**Zig-zag machine.** See ★*overseaming-machine.*

machine-cut (ma-shēn′kut), *a.* Cut or finished by machinery; specifically, of files, cut in a file-cutting machine, instead of by hand.

machine-fitted (ma-shēn′fit″ed), *a.* Finished or brought to an exact size in a machine-tool, instead of by hand.

machinely (ma-shēn′li), *adv.* By or as if by a machine; correctly. [Rare.]

> To the legion of the lost ones, to the cohort of the damned,
> To my brethren in their sorrow overseas,
> Sings a gentleman of England, cleanly bred, *machinely* crammed,
> And a trooper of the Empress, if you please.
> *R. Kipling,* Gentlemen-Rankers, in Barrack-room [Ballads, p. 63.

machine-screw (ma-shēn′skrö), *n.* A bolt or screw having a moderately fine machine or standard bolt-thread, a blunt end, and a fillister, flat, or button head to be set home by a screw-driver rather than a wrench: used for holding together parts of machines or other metal-work.

machine-thread (ma-shēn′thred), *n.* Cotton thread made especially for use on the sewing-machine; sewing-machine thread.

machinism (ma-shēn′izm), *n.* [*machine* + *-ism.*] The methods of the 'machine' in party politics, in the United States. *Kansas City Daily Star,* April 9, 1903.

machinization (ma-shē-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [*machinize* + *-ation.*] The process or the result of machinizing.

machromin (ma-krō′min), *n.* [*ma*(*clurin*) + Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *-in*[2].] A yellow substance, soluble in water, formed, together with phloroglucin, when maclurin is reduced with zinc and sulphuric acid. When oxidized it turns blue.

machuelo (mä-chö-ā′lō), *n.* [Sp., a small he mule.] Same as *thread-herring,* 2.

machuto (mä-chö′tō), *n.* [Sp.] The common mullet.

macies (mā′shi-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *meager, emaciate.*] Marasmus; emaciation.

macilence (mas′i-lens), *n.* Same as *macilency.*

macilent, *a.* 2. Of literary products, thin; dry; jejune.

mackerel[1], *n.* In Australia, a fish, *Scomber antarcticus,* Castln., similar to the chub mackerel, *Scomber Japonicus,* Houttuyn; in New Zealand, *Scomber australasicus,* Cuv. and Val. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**Monterey Spanish mackerel,** a scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus concolor,* found on the California coast.

mackerel-bird (mak′e-rel-bėrd″), *n.* A local English name for young kittiwake gulls, *Larus tridactylus,* which begin to fly about the time that the mackerel come on the coast.

mackerel-breeze (mak′e-rel-brēz), *n.* A fresh breeze which has good sailing power. Compare *mackerel gale* (which see, under *gale*[2]).

mackerel-pocket (mak′e-rel-pok″et), *n.* A bag of netting immersed in the water to hold mackerel and keep them alive.

mackerel-spiller (mak′e-rel-spil″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*mackerel-pocket.*

mackintoshite (mak′in-tosh-īt), *n.* [Named after J. B. *Mackintosh,* New York, who died in 1891.] A silicate of uranium and thorium, occurring in black nodular masses and also, rarely, in square prisms: found with gadolinite in Llano County, Texas. It exhibits radioactivity in a marked degree.

mackite (mak′īt), *n.* [From a surname (?) + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for a material said to consist essentially of a mixture of asbestos and plaster of Paris, intended for use in house-construction as a fire-proof substitute for wood in floors, partition walls, pipe-coverings, etc.

Maclaurin expansion. Same as *Maclaurin's theorem* (which see, under *theorem*).—**Maclaurin's configuration.** See ★*configuration.*

macleyine (mak-lā′in), *n.* Same as ★*protopine.*

Maclurea (mak-lö′rē-ą), *n.* See *Maclurites.*

maclurin (mak-lö′rin), *n.* [*Maclura* + *in*[2].] A pale yellow crystalline compound, $(OH)_3C_6H_2.CO.C_6H_3(OH)_2 + H_2O$; protocatechuphloroglucinol. It occurs in yellow-wood, *Morus tinctoria* (or *Maclura aurantiaca*). When boiled with concentrated caustic potash or when heated with dilute sulphuric acid to 120° C., it yields phloroglucinol and protocatechuic acid. It loses its water of crystallization at 130° C. and melts at 200° C. See ★*morintannic acid.*

Macquaria (ma-kwā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., from the river *Macquarie.*] A genus of serranoid fishes found in rivers of southeastern Australia.

macro-æsthesia (mak″rō-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *αἴσθησις,* perception.] A form of paræsthesia in which objects give the sensation, when touched, of being larger than they really are.

macro-axis (mak′rō-ak″sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + L. *axis,* axis.] In *crystal.,* the macrodiagonal axis.

Macrobdella (mak-rob-del′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* large, + *βδέλλα,* leech.] A genus of large leeches belonging to the family *Ichthyobdellidæ. M. decora* is sometimes used for blood-letting.

macrobian[1] (ma-krō′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μακρόβιος,* long-lived, < *μακρός,* long, + *βίος,* life.] **I.** *a.* Long-lived.

II. *n.* One who has a long life; a macrobiote.

Macrobian[2] (ma-krō′bi-an), *a.* [LL. *Macrobius,* < Gr. *Μακρόβιος,* a personal name, lit. 'long-lived.'] Pertaining to Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, a writer who lived probably in the first part of the fifth century after Christ. —**Macrobian sketches,** special map-illustrations furnished by Macrobius in connection with various passages in his commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio," which discuss especially the question of the terrestrial zones, to which most of the sketches refer.

> Macrobius shares with Sallust the peculiarity of special map-illustration, arising out of specific passages in the works of each; but whereas the Sallust maps stand comparatively apart, these *Macrobian sketches,* as we have seen, are clearly members of a large and interesting family. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 383.

macrobiostigmatic (mak″rō-bī-ō-stig-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μακρόβιος,* long-lived, + *στιγμα,* point (stigma): see *stigmatic.*] In *bot.,* having the stigma long-lived: said of a proterogynous flower in which the stigma continues receptive to pollen until the anthers mature.

macrobiostigmatous (mak-rō-bī-ō-stig′ma-tus), *a.* Same as ★*macrobiostigmatic.*

macrobrachia (mak-rō-brā′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *βραχίων* (L. *brachium*), arm.] A condition in which the arms are abnormally long or large.

macrobranchiate (mak-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός,* large, + *βράγχια,* gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having large gills; also, of or pertaining to the large gill: as, the *macrobranchiate* segment, which contains the greater gill, in the body of *Nautilus.* Opposed to ★*microbranchiate.*

> In the body of the animal [Nautilus] two metameres are recognized—the microbranchiate segment, containing the smaller gill, the outer osphradium, pericardial gland, kidney, and kidney opening, with the generative opening on the right side and the opening of the pear-shaped body on the left; and the *macrobranchiate* segment, containing the greater gill and the inner osphradium, pericardial gland, kidney, and renal opening. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Jan., 1903, p. 135.

macrocentrosome (mak-rō-sen′trō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός,* long, + E. *centrosome.*] In *cytol.,* the centrosome of Boveri, that is, a centrosome containing a central granule: probably the equivalent of the ★*entosphere* (which see). *Ziegler,* 1898.

macrocephalia (mak″rō-se-fā′li-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*macrocephaly.*

macrocephalism (mak-rō-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [*macrocephal*(*ous*) + *-ism.*] Same as ★*macrocephalia.*

macrocephalus (mak-rō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *macrocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *μακροκέφαλος,* long-headed: see *macrocephalous.*] One who has an abnormally large head.

macrocephaly (mak-rō-sef′a-li), *n.* [NL. *macrocephalia,* < Gr. *μακροκέφαλος,* long-headed. See *macrocephalous.*] The condition of having an abnormally, or unusually, large head; macrocephalia.

> The evolution of man from microcephaly to *macrocephaly* has been associated with the passages from macrodontic to a microdontic condition. *Science,* Oct. 30, 1903, p. 550.

macrochæta (mak-rō-kē′tą), *n.*; pl. *macrochætæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *χαίτη,* mane (bristle).] One of certain large bristles on the body of dipterous insects, used in classification. See ★*chætotaxy.*

macrochemistry (mak-rō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + E. *chemistry.*] The chemistry of substances as observed in quantities easily perceptible by the unassisted eye: opposed to *microchemistry,* which deals with the chemical behavior of substances as seen under the microscope.

macrochilia (mak-rō-kī′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *χεῖλος,* lip.] Abnormal thickness of the lips.

macrochiria (mak-rō-kī′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *χείρ,* hand.] Abnormal size of the hands.

macrocnemia (mak-rok-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + *κνήμη,* tibia.] The condition in which the legs, especially below the knee, are of abnormal length or size.

macrocnemic (mak-rok-nē′mik), *a.* [*macrocnem*(*ia*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*dolichocnemic.*

macrocosmology (mak″rō-koz-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [*macrocosm* + *-ology.*] A description or an account of the macrocosm.

macrocranial (mak-rō-krā′ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός,* long, + *κρανίον,* skull, + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.,* characterized by or exhibiting a skull of more than middle length.

> Dolichocephaly and chamaecephaly in both races are associated with *macrocranial* characters. *Biometrika,* Aug., 1902, p. 462.

macrocytase (mak-rō-sī′tās), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός,* long, large, + E. *cytase.*] A cytase (complement) in the sense of Metchnikoff, derived from the large lymphocytes of the lymph-nodes, etc.

macrocyte (mak′rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A red blood-corpuscle of abnormally large size.

In secondary anæmias . . . microcytes . . . disappear as convalescence sets in, and give place to *macrocytes*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 204.

macrocythemia (mak″rō-sī-thē′mi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] The occurrence of large red corpuscles in the blood.

macrocytosis (mak″rō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] Same as ★*macrocythemia;* also, the process of formation of macrocytes: a tendency to over-size of the red blood-corpuscles.

macrodactylia (mak″rō-dak-til′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακροδάκτυλος*, long-fingered: see *macrodactyl.*] Abnormal length or thickness of the fingers or toes.

macrodactylism (mak-rō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [*macrodactyl* + *-ism.*] Same as ★*macrodactylia.*

Macrodon (mak′rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Erythrinidæ*, found in fresh waters of South America.

macrodontic (mak-rō-don′tik), *a.* [*macrodont* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*megadont*, 2.

macroërgate (mak-rō-ėr′gāt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ἐργάτης*, worker.] A very large ergatoid ant (See ★*ergatoid.*) Wheeler has shown that the enormous size of some of the macroërgates of *Pheidole commutata* is a swollen condition caused by the presence in the body of a parasitic worm of the genus *Mermis.*

These *macroërgates* are compared with phenomena observed among other species, the author concluding that the character of the adult ants is not due to the efforts of the attendant workers alone, but also to a certain amount of initiative in the larvæ.
Science, Dec. 13, 1901, p. 932.

macroflora (mak′rō-flō-rą), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + NL. *flora.*] See the extract.

The Italian botanists, Messieurs Levier and Sommier, have given a vivid account of what they call the *makroflora* of the Central Caucasus—those wild-flower beds, in which a man and a horse may literally be lost to sight, the product of sudden heat on a rich and sodden soil composed of the vegetable mold of ages. Has any competent hand celebrated the mikroflora of the highest ridges, those tiny, vivid forget-me-nots and gentians and ranunculuses that flourish on rock-island 'Jardins' like that of Mont Blanc, among the eternal snows, and enamel the highest rocks of the Basodano and the Lombard Alps?
Smithsonian Rep., 1904, p. 351.

macrogamete (mak-rō-gam′ēt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, + E. *gamete.*] A female germ-cell or ovum.

Coccidium differs further from Monocystis in that the conjugating gametes are sexually differentiated, the small, active one, or microgamete, functions as the male cell, and the larger, quiescent one, or *macrogamete*, as the female or egg cell, while in the gregarine, on the other hand, the conjugating gametes are of equal size.
Pop. Sci. Mo., June, 1901, p. 192.

macrogametocyte (mak-rō-gam′e-tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + E. *gametocyte.*] In sporozoans, the mother-cell of a macrogamete or a female element: opposed to ★*microgametocyte.*

Macroglossini (mak″rō-glo-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ini.*] A group of hawk-moths, or *Sphingidæ*, all of which have a remarkably long proboscis. They are called the *humming-bird hawk-moths.*

macrognathism (ma-krog′na-thizm), *n.* [*macrognath(ic)* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being macrognathic.

macrographic (mak-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [*macrograph(y)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by large or coarse handwriting.

macrography (mak-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The use of very large characters in writing, sometimes carried to such an extreme by the insane that a word of three or four letters will run across the entire page.

macrogyne (mak′rō-jin), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *γυνή*, female.] A female, or queen, ant of conspicuously larger stature than the normal female form of the species. *Wheeler*, 1907.

macrohemozoite, macrohæmozoite (mak″rō-hem-ō-zō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*2.] The large form of schizont in the development of the hemogregarine *Drepanidium serpentium*, which infests various snakes. Compare ★*microhemozoite. Lutz.*

macro-illuminator (mak′rō-i-lū′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + E. *illuminator.*] In a microscope, a single achromatic combination of 1¼-inch clear aperture and 2-inch focus. This lens is mounted to fit into the substage, close to the object, so as to focus the image of the source of light on the objective. Objects up to fully 1 inch in diameter may be thus illuminated with absolute uniformity. It is valuable for photography with the holostigmat and planar types of lenses. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb. 1903, p. 91.

macrolecithal (mak-rō-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg.] Containing a large amount of food-yolk: said of certain eggs, like those of birds, reptiles, sharks, many insects, crustaceans, etc.: opposed to ★*microlecithal* or ★*alecithal.*

macrolepidopterous (mak″rō-lep-i-dop′te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Macrolepidoptera.*

macrolophic (mak-rō-lof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *λόφος*, crest, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a high incisor crest in the anterior nasal aperture and a sharp alveolar line. *Harrison Allen*, in *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, N. S., X. 419.

macromania (mak′rō-mā″ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *μανία*, madness.] **1.** Same as *megalomania.*—**2.** The persistent delusion that surrounding objects, including one's own body, are larger than they really are.

macromastia (mak-rō-mas′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *μαστός*, breast.] Abnormal size of the breasts or nipples.

macromazia (mak-rō-mā′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *μαζός*, breast.] Same as ★*macromastia.*

macromelia (mak-rō-mē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *μέλος*, limb.] Abnormal size of one or more of the limbs.

macromere, *n.* In *embryol.*: (*b*) One of the large yolk-laden cells, found about one pole of an egg in case of unequal segmentation, such as occurs in the hagfish, *Myxine:* contrasted with ★*micromere.*

macromerite (mak-rom′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a rock whose component crystals are large enough to be seen by the unaided eye. Same as ★*phanerite. Vogelsang.*

macromerozoite (mak″rō-mer-ō-zō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + *μέρος*, part, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*2.] In sporozoans, a macrosporozoite: contrasted with ★*micromerozoite.*

macromesentery (mak-rō-mez′en-ter-i), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + E. *mesentery.*] In anthozoans, a large complete mesentery bearing gonads and filaments: contrasted with ★*micromesentery.*

The first twelve mesenteries are disposed in couples, and do not differ from those of Actinia except in size. The mesenterial pairs, I, II, and III, are attached to the stomodæum, and are called *macromesenteries* . . ., but IV, V, and VI are much shorter, and are called micromesenteries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 458.

macromicrometer (mak″rō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μακρος*, long, + *μικρός*, small, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Dolland's micrometer, with wires not magnified by the eyepiece. [Obsolete.]

macrophage (mak′rō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A very large phagocyte or wandering amœboid cell that devours other cells. Macrophages develop from small lymphocytes and are found in the lymphoid tissues of the alimentary canal.

macrophagocyte (mak-rō-fag′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + E. *phagocyte.*] Same as ★*macrophage.*

macrophonous (mak-rof′ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρόφωνος*, < *μακρός*, large, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Having a loud, stentorian voice.

macrophotography (mak″rō-phō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, + E. *photography.*] The production of an enlarged negative from a negative by means of the camera. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. Photog., p. 274.

macrophysical (mak-rō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + E. *physical.*] Of or pertaining to the physics of matter in the mass: opposed to *microphysical*, which relates to the ultimate structure of matter. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. vii.

macrophysics (mak-rō-fiz′iks), *n.* The physics of the relations of large masses, or of bodies as a whole, the problems of ultimate structure being ignored.

macrophyte (mak′rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρος*, long, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant visible to the unassisted eye: contrasted with *microphyte.* See quotation under ★*dysphotic.*

macrophytic (mak-rō-fit′ik), *a.* [*macrophyte* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a macrophyte: pertaining to macrophytes.

macropia (mak-rō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *megalopsia.*

macropine (mak′rō-pin), *a.* [*Macropus* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the kangaroos, *Macropodidæ.*

macroplasia (mak-rō-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *πλάσις*, a forming.] Overgrowth of a part of the body, or of any special tissue.

macropodal, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, same as *macropodous.*

Macropodia, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] The condition of having abnormally large feet.

macroprosopia (mak″rō-prō-sō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] The condition of having a disproportionately large face.

macroprosopous (mak″rō-prō-sō′pus), *a.* Characterized by macroprosopia.

macropsia (mak-rop′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὄψις*, view.] A state in which a visual defect makes objects appear to be of too great size. Also called *macropia* and *megalopsia.*

Macropterygidæ (mak-rop-tę-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of birds containing the tree-swifts of southeastern Asia. They have the vomer narrow; palatines exteriorly unnotched; posterior margin of sternum concave, with two perforations; and the tarsus shorter than the first digit.

Macropteryx (mak-rop′tę-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of birds containing the tree-swifts of southeastern Asia and the larger adjoining islands. They are distinguished from other swifts by many anatomical peculiarities and are placed in a separate family, the *Macropterygidæ.*

macrorhinia (mak-rō-rin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ῥις* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] The condition of having a disproportionately large nose.

macrosceles (mak-ros′e-lēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακροσκελής*, long-legged: see ★*macroscelia.*] One who is long-legged.

macroscelia (mak-rō-sē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακροσκελής*, long-legged, < *μακρός*, long, large, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Same as ★*macrocnemia.*

macroscelic (mak-rō-sē′lik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by macroscelia.

What is more, in a race like the French, there are two distinct types, each having the same measurement, but the one class is long-legged (*macroscelic*, in the term of the anthropologists), the other short-legged (microscelic).
Smithsonian Rep., 1904, p. 528.

macroscope (mak′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An imaginary instrument, antithetic to the microscope, which should bring vast regions of the universe within the range of vision. See the extract.

We may imagine a *macroscope*, which should shrink experience as the microscope expands it, thus disclosing to us more and more of immensity at once.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 230.

macroseism (mak′rō-sīzm), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake.] A great earthquake; a heavy or intense earthquake.

Prof. Milne pointed out the distinction which exists between *macroseisms*, or large earthquakes, and microseisms, or small earthquakes. The former he described as world-shaking disturbances, while as regarded the latter, there were about thirty thousand such disturbances every year, each of which disturbs from ten up to several hundreds of square miles of the earth's surface.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 2, 1903, p. 22855.

macroseismic (mak-rō-sīs′mik), *a.* [*macroseism* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a macroseism; relating to an intense earthquake, or to one of great area or of long continuance.

In the earthquakes with distant origins, the periods of the preliminary tremors do not depend upon their duration, the duration of preliminary tremors being proportional to the distance such earthquake motion may have travelled. This is probably true for other phases of motion, and it has also been shown to exist for *macroseismic* disturbances. *Nature*, July 9, 1903, p. 235.

macroseismograph (mak-rō-sīs′mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σεισμός*, earthquake, + *γράφειν*, write.] A seismograph adapted for recording large movements of the earth, or macroseisms.

macrosepalous (mak-rō-sep'ą-lus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having long or large sepals.

macrosis (mak-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάκρωσις*, lengthening, enlarging, **μακροῦν*, lengthen, enlarge, < *μακρός*, long, large.] In *pathol.*, increase in size.

macrosmatic (mak-ros-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὀσμή*, smell, + *-atic*[2].] Having the organs of smell, especially the ethmoturbinals, well developed: contrasted with ★*microsmatic*. According to Turner, the application of this and related terms depends largely upon the number of ethmoturbinals, five being characteristic of most osmatic animals, anosmatic animals having four or less, and macrosmatic animals from six to eight.

Echidna, on the other hand, is, to use Turner's nomenclature, "*macrosmatic.*"
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894, p. 9.

macrosmatism (mak-ros'mą-tizm), *n.* [*macrosmat(ic)* + *-ism.*] A characteristic condition in mammals which consists in their having the organs of smell well developed. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Jan., 1899, p. 298.

macrosomatia (mak″rō-sō-mā'shią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σῶμα* (*τ*-), body.] Great size of the body; gigantism.

macrosomatous (mak-rō-sō'mą-tus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σῶμα* (*τ*-), body, + *-ous.*] In *anat.*, having a large body.

macrosome (mak'rō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the larger granules scattered among the smaller ones (microsomes) in certain cell-nuclei.

Some cytologists regard the macrosomes as composed of chromatin, the microsomes of achromatic substance. According to others, the macrosomes are true nucleoli, whereas the microsomes are true chromatin granules.

macrosomia (mak-rō-sō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see ★*macrosome.*] Abnormal size of the body: gigantism.

macrosporic (mak-rō-spō'rik), *a.* [*macrospore* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a macrospore.

macrosporozoite (mak″rō-spō-rō-zō'īt), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + E. *sporozoite.*] In *Sporozoa*, a large endogenous sporozoite; a macromerozoite. Compare ★*microsporozoite*. *Podwyssotzki.*

The discovery by Schaudinn and Siedlecki of a true fertilization in a certain number of Sporozoa, for which the present writer's announcement in 1896 of the sexual dimorphism of *macrosporozoites* and microsporozoites prepared the way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 814.

Macrostoma, *n.* 2. *sing.* A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*.—3. *sing.* The typical genus of the family *Macrostomidæ*. *M. hystrix* is found in stagnant water. *Van Beneden.*

Macrostomatidæ (mak″rō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Macrostomidæ*, 2.

macrostomatous (mak-rō-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *στόμα* (*τ*-), mouth, + *-ous.*] Having a mouth of unusually large size.

macrostomia (mak-rō-stō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The state of having an abnormally large mouth.

Macrostomidæ, *n. pl.* 2. A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians in which the female gonad is an ovary and the female pore is in front of the male pore. It contains the genera *Macrostoma*, *Omalostoma*, and *Mecynostoma*. Also called *Macrostomatidæ*.

macrostomoid (mak-ros'tō-moid), *a.* Resembling the *Macrostomidæ*; having a large mouth or aperture, as a shell.

macrostomous (mak-ros'tō-mus), *a.* Same as ★*macrostomatous*.

macrostomus (mak-ros'tō-mus), *n.*; pl. *macrostomi* (-mī). [NL.] One who has a very large mouth.

macrostructural (mak-rō-struk'tū-ral), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + E. *structure* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to gross, as distinguished from microscopic, structure.—**Macrostructural metamorphism.** See ★*metamorphism*.

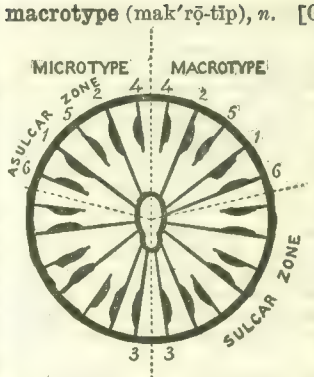
macrostylous (mak-rō-stī'lus), *a.* [*macrostyle* + *-ous.*] Same as *macrostyle*.

macrotia (mak-rō'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ*-), ear.] Abnormal size of the ears.

macrotrachelous (mak″rō-trā-kē'lus), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-ous.*] Having the preintestinal longer than the postanal part of the body, as certain rotifers.

macrotypal (mak'rō-tī-pal), *a.* [*macrotype* + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to a macrotype: as, the *macrotypal* arrangement of the mesenteries in anthozoans.

macrotype (mak'rō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + *τύπος*, type.] A modification of the usual arrangement of the mesenteries in certain *Zoanthidea*, in that the mesenteries 6, 6, which form couples with 1, 1, are macromesenteries: contrasted with ★*microtype*.



Macrotype.

Diagram of the final arrangement of the mesenteries in the *Zoanthea*. The left of the figure shows the microtypal; the right, the macrotypal arrangement. The five mesenterial pairs, 1, 1; 2, 2; 4, 4; 5, 5; 6, 6, occupy the asulcar aspect of the zoöid, and it is seen that in this region the macromesentery of each couple is furthest from the sulcar directives. In this remaining sulcar region the macromesentery of each couple is nearest the directives. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Some such relationship may perhaps hold between the complete (*macrotype*) or incomplete (microtype) sixth protocnemic pair and the enlarged or diminutive alar septa. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1902, p. 393.

Macrourus (mak-rō'rus), *n.* Same as *Macrurus*, 1.

macrovariolitic (mak″rō-vā-ri-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μακρός*, large, + E. *variolitic*]. Coarsely variolitic or spotted: applied to certain variolitic eruptive rocks. *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1904, p. 139.

macruran, *n.* **II.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Macrura*.

Spence Bate maintained that the Schizopoda ought not to form a separate order but to be ranged as a *macruran* tribe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 479.

macula-ring (mak'ū-lą-ring), *n.* A ring which surrounds the macula or spot of most acute vision in man and some of the apes. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1901, ser. B, p. 74.

maculature, *n.* 3. In *etching*, an impression or proof taken upon a sheet of common absorbent paper laid upon the plate.

One of these [the Hundred Guilder Plate], in the Museum of Amsterdam, is a '*maculature*,' an impression on a sheet of ordinary paper passed over the plate to remove the ink. *Rose Kingsley*, in Burlington Mag., V. 70.

macule, *n.* 2. In *pathol.*, same as *macula*.

A *macule*, excoriation, or bulla on the site of the destruction. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 147.

maculicolous (mak-ū-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *macula*, a spot, + *colere*, inhabit, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, found in definite spots upon the surface of leaves or stems: applied to fungi.

maculiferous (mak-ū-lif-ę-rus), *a.* [L. *macula*, spot, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous.*] Covered with spots; bearing spots.

maculopapular (mak″ū-lō-pap'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *macula*, spot, + *papula*, pimple, + *-ar*[3].] Both macular and papular.

Mad., Madm. Abbreviations of *Madam*.

Madagass (mad-ą-gas'), *n.* 1. Same as *Malagasy*.—2. A light-colored Jamaica negro whose hair is more nearly straight than is usual with the race.

madarin (mad'ą-rin), *n.* Same as ★*mudarin*.

madaroma (mad-ą-rō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαδαροῦν*, make bald, < *μαδαρός*, bald.] Same as *madarosis*.

madarotic (mad-ą-rot'ik), *a.* [*madarosis* (*-rot-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or marked by madarosis, or a falling of the hair, especially of the eyelashes.

mad-bred (mad'bred), *a.* Bred by madness in the brain; madness-bred. [Rare.]

This fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this *mad-bred* flaw.
Shak., 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

madder[1], *n.*—**Blue field-madder.** Same as *field-madder*: now adventive in Ontario and Massachusetts, also in Bermuda.—**Purple madder.** (*a*) See *madder lakes*. (*b*) Same as ★*purple-black*.—**Wild madder.** (*c*) The dyer's-cleavers, *Galium tinctorium*.

madder-bleach (mad'ėr-blēch), *n.* Originally, a very thorough bleaching process to which cotton cloth was subjected before it was printed with madder: now used in many cotton-bleacheries to designate the most thorough form of cotton-bleaching.

In calico-printing with alizarine colors, or in fact with any colors where a particularly clear and white ground is desired the *madder-bleach* is used.
L. A. Olney, Textile Chem. and Dyeing, II. 48.

maddish (mad'ish), *a.* [*mad*[1] + *-ish.*] 1. Like a madman; characteristic of a madman.—2. Somewhat mad; rather mad.

Mad-dog weed. See ★*weed*[1].

madega (ma-dā'gą), *n.* [Abyssinian.] A measure of capacity in Abyssinia, equal to 3.466 bushels. *C. H. Haswell*, Mech. and Engin. Pocket-book, p. 48.

madeleine (mäd-lān'), *n.* [F. *madeleine*, from *Madeleine*, a feminine name. See *maudlin.*] A small iced and decorated cake, usually made with a layer of jelly or jam.

mademoiselle, *n.* 4. A French governess: used as '*Fräulein*' is used for a German governess.

madescent (ma-des'ent), *a.* [L. *madescens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *madescere*, become moist, < *madere*, be moist.] Slightly moist.

Madhuca (mad-hō'ką), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1791), < Skt. *madhūka*, a bee, also the name of a tree, *Bassia latifolia* or *Madhuca Indica*, the mahwa-tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees belonging to the family *Sapotaceæ*. About 30 species are known, natives of the East Indies. (See *Bassia*.) Several species are valuable for the oil yielded by the seeds, and for their fleshy flowers, which are largely used as food in central India and yield a coarse spirit by distillation. The mahwa-tree, *Madhuca Indica*, is cultivated throughout India for these purposes. *M. butyracea*, the Indian butter-tree, yields a solid white oil known as *fulwa-butter*. *M. longifolia* of southern India is the principal source of illupi-oil. The bark, leaves, and oil of these trees are used in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases, and the timber is hard and durable. See *illupi*.

madnep, *n.* (*b*) *Heracleum lanatum*, the cow-parsnip or masterwort.

madness, *n.*—**Greenland dog-madness.** Same as ★*piblockto*.

mado (mā'dō), *n.* [Prob. aboriginal Australian.] A fish, *Therapon cuvieri*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found in Australian waters.

madonnina (ma-do-nē'nä), *n.* [It., < *madonna*, madonna.] A silver coin of Genoa, with a device of the immaculate conception on the reverse, worth 1*s.* 6½*d.*; the double lira.

madras, *n.* 2. A thin cotton cloth, generally corded or figured, used for shirts, etc.

Madreporic gland, in echinoderms. Same as ★*axial organ*.

madreporidan (mad-rē-por'i-dan), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of the *Madreporidæ*.

madreporigenous (mad″rē-pō-rij'e-nus), *a.* [*madrepore* + *-gen* + *-ous.*] Producing madrepore coral: as, *madreporigenous* polyps.

madriale (mä-drē-ä'le), *n.* [It.: see *madrigal.*] In *music*: (*a*) A madrigal. (*b*) An intermezzo: so called because madrigals were once much used as intermezzi in the opera.

madrina (mä-drē'nä), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'godmother'; also sponsor, protectress, < *madre*, < L. *mater*, mother.] In South America, the leading animal of a mule-train, usually distinguished by some head-ornament, chiefly by a bell dangling from the neck. In Spain the term is also used to designate the rope or leather band by which two mules are tied together; and for a wooden support in the shape of a pillar or column.

madroño, *n.* The name was originally applied to the strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, which is so called in Spain. It was transferred to its congener, *A. Menziesii*, of the American Pacific Coast. It is now also applied to *A. Xalapensis* and *A. Arizonica*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

madupite (ma-dū'pīt), *n.* [*Madùpa*, an Indian name for *Sweetwater*, a county in Wyoming, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, an aphanitic volcanic rock composed of diopside and phlogopite, with leucite in subordinate amount, also a little glass base. *Cross*, 1897.

Madurese (mad'ū-rēs or -rēz), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madura, an island in the Malayan archipelago, east of Java.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of the island of Madura.

madwoman's-milk (mad'wùm-anz-milk′), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

Ma. E. An abbreviation of *Master of Engineering*.

mæandrinoid (mē-an'dri-noid), *a.* Resembling the *Mæandrinidæ*, a family of corals.

mæandroid (mē-an'droid), *a.* [Gr. *μαίανδρος*, a meander, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a meander, as a brain-coral.

Aporose, mainly colonial corals, massive, branching, or *mæandroid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 462.

maestrale (mä-es-trä'le), *a.* [It., < *maestro*, master.] See *stretto*.

Maestrichtian (mäs-trich'ti-an), *n.* [*Maestricht* + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, the designation of a

substage of the Cretaceous in Belgium and northern France: equivalent to *Maestricht beds* (which see, under *bed*[1]).

maffia (mä′fi-ä or mä-fē′ä), *n.* [Also *mafia* (N. E. D., Internat. Encyc.); = F. *maffia* (Larousse), < It. *maffia* (marked *máffia*, Edgren), a Sicilian word of obscure origin not in the local glossaries and only lately inserted in Italian dictionaries.] 1. In Sicily, (*a*) a general sentiment of hostility to legal restraint or punishment, or to the invoking of the law for any purpose; also, (*b*) the collective number of those who sympathize with this hostility and often express it by criminal acts.—2. A supposed wide-spread secret society of Sicilians, or other Italians, leagued in opposition to the laws or for purposes of revenge by assassination. [This is the sense reflected in the American newspapers since 1888.]

Here and there it [the insurrection in Sicily] was based upon a bastard Socialism, in other places it was made a means of municipal party warfare under the guidance of the local *maffia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 649.

The *Maffia* is not, as is generally believed, one vast society of criminals, but is rather a sentiment akin to arrogance which imposes a special line of conduct upon persons affected by it. In substance the maffioso considers it dishonourable to have recourse to lawful authority to obtain redress for a wrong or a crime committed against him. *G. Mosca*, in Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 618.

maffick (maf′ik), *v. i.* [A back-formation from *mafficking*, taken as a verbal noun.] To give way to a frenzy of enthusiasm; celebrate a victory with a delirious uproar. [Slang, Eng.]

The word had its origin in the scenes witnessed in London on May 18, 1900, the night after the raising of the siege of Mafeking was announced. . . . And because the celebration was so utterly unprecedented, because such scenes had been supposed to be impossible in London, or anywhere else where English is spoken, there was no word to describe it. Afterward, therefore, when the London mob has shown a disposition to celebrate in a similar manner, a brand-new word has been employed to describe these manifestations of enthusiasm — the word '*maffick*.' *N. Y. Times*, July 6, 1902.

maffick (maf′ik), *n.* [*maffick*, *v.*] A particular act of mafficking. See ★*maffick*, *v.* [Slang, Eng.]

The Peace '*maffick*' has not yet been completely worked off. *Westminster Gazette*, June 4, 1902, p. 7. *N. E. D.*

mafficker (maf′i-kėr), *n.* One who 'mafficks,' or celebrates a joyful event with frenzied enthusiasm. [Slang, Eng.]

mafficking (maf′i-king), *n.* [From the name of *Mafeking*, a town in South Africa which became famous in the Boer war (1899–1900). Held by British troops under Colonel (later Major-General) R. S. S. Baden-Powell, it underwent a severe siege by the Boers. It was finally relieved on May 18, 1900. The announcement of the relief of Mafeking produced an extraordinary outburst of popular enthusiasm in London on the night of May 18. The name was humorously treated as a verbal noun in *-ing*, and the verb *maffick* was thus evolved.] A frenzied celebration of a victory, when the people of a city go wild with joy. See ★*maffick*, *v.* [Slang, Eng.]

Probably in years to come the perfervid ebullitions which were described as "*Mafficking*" will be looked upon as beyond the bounds of physiological limits. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1574.

mafficky (maf′i-ki), *a.* [*maffick* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to be uproariously enthusiastic; frenzied with joy: as, a *mafficky* crowd. *N. Y. Times*, July 6, 1902. [Slang, Eng.]

maffioso (mä-fi-ō′sō), *n.*; pl. *maffiosi* (-sē). [It., < *maffia*.] One who sympathizes with the maffia; a member of the maffia.

mafoo (mä-fō′), *n.* [Chin. *ma fu*, a groom, servitors in general: *ma*, horse, + *fu*, a man (servant).] A groom; by extension, a coachman. [Anglo-Chinese.] *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., III. 305.

mag. An abbreviation of *magnetism*.

magaline (mag′a-lin), *n.* [*mag(netic)* + *-a-* + *line*[2].] A practical unit of magnetic flux density equal to 1,000,000 gausses or lines per unit of cross-section.

magastromancy † (mā-gas′trō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *μάγος*, magus, + *ἀστρον*, star, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Magical astronomy.

If there were any congruity or consistency betwixt prophecy and *magastromancy*.
Rev. J. Gaule, The Magastromancer. *N. E. D.*

magautrap (mag′â-trap), *n.* [*mag(azine)* + *au(to-)* + *trap*[1].] A machine for throwing clay pigeons used in trap-shooting. It contains a magazine from which the pigeons are discharged automatically.

During the day others shot at targets from the *magautrap*. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 159.

magazine, *n.*—**Expense magazine**, a magazine for keeping small quantities of ammunition for immediate use, as distinguished from a storage magazine.—**Magazine flood-pipe.** See ★*flood-pipe*.

magazine-cock (mag-a-zēn′kok), *n.* A cock or valve in an ammunition-room which, when opened, permits sea-water to flow from the magazine flood-pipe into the room and to flood the ammunition in case of fire on board the vessel.

magazine-dress (mag-a-zēn′dres), *n.* A special woolen outside dress with slippers worn by men who handle powder in a magazine.

magazine-fuse (mag-a-zēn′fūz), *n.* A device for protecting electric circuits from excessive currents, in which, when the fuse is melted, it is replaced automatically by another.

magazine-passage (mag-a-zēn′pas″āj), *n.* On shipboard, an alleyway in the magazine; a small passageway cut off from the magazine proper but communicating with it by small doors.

magazine-pistol (mag-a-zēn′pis″tol), *n.* A repeating pistol; a pistol which has a magazine containing a number of cartridges which are fed automatically into the chamber so that all of them may be fired in rapid succession.

Magdalenian (mag-da-lē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *magdalen*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting one of the divisions of the postglacial series in France, based upon the character and workmanship of the human relics they contain. The name is derived from the caves of La Madeleine in Périgord, where well-finished flints are found associated with carved bone and ivory. It is equivalent to the ★*Glyptic period*.

II. *n.* The paleolithic epoch described above.

Magellania (maj-e-lā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Magellan* (in allusion to the Straits of Magellan?).] A genus of brachiopods having a long and deeply reflected loop. It appeared in Jurassic time, and still exists in southern seas.

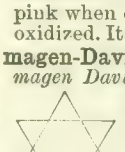
Magellanian (maj- or mag-e-lā′ni-an), *a.* Same as ★*Magellanic*, 2.—**Magellanian series.** See ★*series*.

Magellanic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to the region in the vicinity of the Straits of Magellan.—**Magellanic jacket**, a sailor's watch-coat, with a hood. *N. E. D.*

Magelona (maj-ē-lō′nä), *n.* [NL.] The typical and sole genus of the family *Magelonidæ*. *M. papillicornis*, of which the blood is madder-pink in color, is found between tide-marks along the coast of the United States. *F. Müller*, 1858.

Magelonidæ (maj-ē-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Magelona* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine, sand-inhabiting polychætous worms, having the body divisible into two regions by differences in the setæ, the prostomium large and flat, two long peristomial cirri, and a large eversible buccal region. The blood is madder-pink when oxygenated, but colorless when deoxidized. It contains the single genus *Magelona*.

magen-David (mä′gän-dä′vēd), *n.* [Heb. *magen David*, shield of David.] A cabalistic emblem consisting of two intertwined triangles, forming a six-pointed star. This emblem has been adopted by modern Jews, although it is of non-Jewish origin. The supposed miracle-working cabalists inscribe it upon parchment along with certain formulæ and use it as a protecting amulet. The Zionists have placed the *magen-David* on their flag. See *Zionist* ★*flag*.


Magen-David.

Magenta bronze. See *tungsten* ★*bronze*.—**New magenta**, a basic coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a red which is brighter and bluer than magenta.

maggiolata (mäj-ō-lä′tä), *n.* [It., < *Maggio*, < L. *Maius*, May.] An Italian May-day song.

maggot, *n.*—**Beet leaf-maggot**, the larva of an anthomyiid fly, *Pegomya vicina*, which mines the leaves of the sugar-beet and other closely allied plants. See ★*Pegomya*, with cut.—**Cabbage-root maggot.** Same as *cabbage-maggot*.—**Corn-stalk maggot.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Processional maggots.** See *snakeworm*.—**Red maggot**, the larva of the wheat-midge. See *wheat-midge*, 1.

Magian. **I.** *a.* 2. [*l. c.*] Magic. [Rare.]

Will he touch me with his searing hand, . . .
Or tear me piecemeal with a bony saw,
And keep me as a chosen food to draw
His *magian* fish through hated fire and flame?
Keats, Endymion, iii.

II. *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A wizard.

Magic parallelepiped, photograph. See ★*parallelepiped*, ★*photograph*.—**Magic square** (*general* and *ordinary*). See ★*square*[1].

magicalize (maj′i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magicalized*, ppr. *magicalizing*. [*magical* + *-ize*.] To invest with a magical charm. [Rare.]

The landscape, up to this point so Greek in its clear beauty, is suddenly *magicalized* by the romance touch. *M. Arnold*, Celtic Lit., p. 122.

magiric (ma-jī′rik), *a.* [Gr. *μαγειρικός*, < *μάγειρος*, a cook, also a butcher, earlier (by etym.) a baker, lit. 'kneader,' < *μάσσειν*, knead: see *mass*[2], n.] Of or pertaining to cookery. *Soyer. N. E. D.*

magirist (ma-jī′rist), *n.* [*magir-ic* + *-ist*.] An expert in magirology.

magirology (ma-jī-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μάγειρος*, a cook, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The art of cookery. [Rare.]

magistrate, *n.*—**Glasgow magistrate**, a red herring.

magistratial (maj-is-trā′shial), *a.* [Irreg. < *magistrate* + *-ial*.] Same as *magisterial*. [Rare.]

Then nodding with a *magistratial* air,
To farther anecdote he call'd the fair.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

magna cum laude (mag′nä kum lâ′dē). [L.] With great praise: a phrase used in conferring a degree which has been taken with high honors.

magnalium (mag-nā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *magnus*, great.] An alloy of aluminium and magnesium combined in varying proportions. Magnalium containing 25–30 per cent. of magnesium is not affected by air or water and gives good castings; with 7½–10 per cent. of manganese, it takes on a good polish and is suitable for bells. The alloy also possesses great ductility and its melting-point lies between 600° and 700° C.

Magner's hitch. Same as *Magnus hitch* (which see, under *hitch*).

Magnesia bleach-liquor. Same as ★*magnesium hypochlorite*.—**Magnesia nigra**, an early name for pyrolusite or black oxid of manganese, for a long time looked upon as an inferior kind of magnetite or lodestone, incapable of attracting iron.—**Magnesia soap.** See ★*soap*.—**Magnesia usta**, an old pharmaceutical name for magnesium oxid produced by heating magnesium carbonate or magnesia alba. More commonly called *calcined magnesia*.—**Sorel's magnesia cement.** See ★*cement*.—**Milk of magnesia.** See ★*milk*.

Magnesic oxychlorid. Same as ★*magnesium oxychlorid*.

magnesiferous (mag-nē-sif′e-rus), *a.* [*magnesium* + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Containing magnesium as a constituent: as, a *magnesiferous* limestone.

Magnesite bricks. See ★*brick*[2].

magnesium, *n.*—**Deville and Caron's magnesium process.**—See ★*process*.—**Gratzel's electrolytic magnesium process**, a process which consists in electrolyzing a bath of carnallite for about thirty-six hours, a current of moderately high tension being employed. The reduced magnesium separates in globules which are collected and, on being remelted, yield a chemically pure metal.—**Magnesium fluting.** See ★*fluting*.—**Magnesium hypochlorite**, a substance used to some extent in bleaching, made by decomposing a solution of ordinary bleaching-powder with magnesium sulphate. Also called *magnesia bleach-liquor*.—**Magnesium manganite**, a compound obtained, instead of calcium manganite, in Waldon's modified process for recovering manganese in the manufacture of bleaching-powder. This process, though possessing certain advantages, has not come into general use.—**Magnesium nitride**, a yellow powder produced by heating metallic magnesium in nitrogen gas. It reacts energetically with water, forming magnesium hydroxid and ammonia. Its production furnishes the means of separating nitrogen from argon and the other inert gases of the atmosphere, and its action upon water, or that of the analogous but cheaper nitride of calcium, may become industrially important as a means of making ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen.—**Magnesium oxychlorid.** This substance, or the hydroxychlorid, is the essential material of Sorel's cement, used in building and in the manufacture of artificial stone. Also called *magnesic oxychlorid*.—**Magnesium peroxid**, a substance, MgO_2, produced by the interaction of sodium dioxid and magnesium sulphate. It is valuable in the modern use of hydroxyl in bleaching, having the advantage over the original sodium dioxid of not leaving a residue of corrosive character injurious to the fabric to be bleached. Also known as *magnesium dioxid*.—**Magnesium pyrophosphate**, the salt which is left on heating to redness ammoniomagnesium orthophosphate. It is the form in which phosphoric acid is most commonly determined in analysis.

magnet, *n.*—**Club-foot magnet**, a horseshoe magnet only one leg of which has a magnetizing coil.—**Lifting magnet**, an electromagnet used instead of hooks, chains, or clamps in lifting iron or steel sheets, bars, billets, rails, or structural shapes in a crane or derrick. It is made in many forms adapted to the shapes of the metal to be raised. The magnet, whatever its form, is suspended from the hoisting wire rope or chains of a traveling crane or the boom of a derrick, and is supplied with current through wires. The man who operates the crane controls the current by a small switch. When the magnet touches the metal to be lifted and the current is turned on, the magnet holds the metal until the current is cut off.—**Molecular magnets**, molecules of a substance, such as iron, each of which, according to Ewing's theory of magnetism, has a north and south pole.

The phenomenon of magnetism consists of these *molec-*

ular magnets being placed with their poles pointing in the same direction.

W. Watson, Text-book of Physics, p. 729.

Normal magnet, a magnet the dimensions of which are such as to give the greatest attractive force at the ends possible with a given weight of iron.—**Vibration-magnet**, a suspended magnet from the rate of vibration of which the relative intensity of the field in which it swings is determined, or from the vibration of which one of the elements for the computation of the absolute horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetic field is derived.

magnetarium (mag-ne-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *magnetaria* (-ä). [NL.] An instrument devised by H. Wild (1890) for illustrating some of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. It consisted of a globe surrounded with a coil of wire and an outer concentric globe representing the earth's surface.

Magnetic alloy, an alloy which may be produced from non-magnetic metals by melting together copper, manganese, and aluminium in the proportion of about 60, 27, and 13 per cent., in the order named.—**Magnetic chuck, clutch, conductivity.** See ★*chuck*[4], etc.—**Magnetic concentration**, the process of separating the magnetic from the non-magnetic particles of an ore by the action of a magnetic field.—**Magnetic concentrator**, a machine for concentrating magnetic minerals which occur with non-magnetic material. By the use of powerful magnetic fields this method of separation has lately been applied to feebly magnetic minerals.—**Magnetic creeping**, the phenomenon of gradual increase in the magnetization of a specimen of iron when subjected to a sudden magnetizing force.—**Magnetic curves.** (*b*) Lines of force, or lines of flow, or stream-lines, supposed to emanate from the polar regions of the sun and communicate energy to the earth from the sun by the motion of the ether. The coronal streamers that are seen during solar eclipses have the curvature of stream-lines and are therefore assumed by some to be true magnetic curves in a coronal field of force.—**Magnetic detector.** See ★*detector*.—**Magnetic explorer**, a device for exploring the magnetic field. It consists of a spiral of bismuth the resistance of which varies with the strength of the field, or sometimes of a small, flat coil of wire of known dimensions in circuit with a ballistic galvanometer.—**Magnetic fatigue.** See ★*fatigue*.—**Magnetic flux.** See ★*magnetism*, 1.—**Magnetic fringe**, that portion of the magnetic field of a generator, motor, or electromagnet which extends into the air-space outside of the edges or horns of the pole-pieces of the machine.—**Magnetic hammer, hysteresis, latitude, loop**, etc. See ★*hammer*[1], etc.—**Magnetic permeance.** See ★*magnetism*, 1.—**Magnetic permeation, perturbation, phantom, polarization, pole, pressure, pulley, reactance.** See ★*permeation*, etc.—**Magnetic reluctivity.** See ★*magnetism*, 1.—**Magnetic resistivity, resonance, retardation, saturation**, etc. See ★*resistivity*, etc.—**Magnetic separator.** (*b*) Same as ★*magnetic concentrator*.—**Magnetic shield, shoal shunt**, etc. See ★*shield*, etc.—**Open magnetic circuit.** See ★*circuit*.—**Solar magnetic period.** See ★*period*.—**Unit of magnetic flux.** See ★*unit*.—**Unit magnetic reluctance.** See ★*reluctance*.

magnetiferous (mag-ne-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), magnet, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Having magnetic properties.

magnetification (mag-net″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* The production of magnetic flux; magnetization.

magnetify (mag-net'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *magnetified*, ppr. *magnetifying*. [*magnet*.] To render magnetic; magnetize. [Rare.]

magnetism, *n.* **1.** As in the electric circuit so in the magnetic circuit there exists a quantity component, the magnetic current, or *magnetic flux*, measured in lines of magnetic force, and a pressure component, the *magnetomotive force*, measured in absolute units, or frequently in ampere-turns. The ratio of magnetomotive force divided by magnetic flux is called the *magnetic resistance* or *reluctance*, and its reciprocal is called the *permeance*. *Magnetizing force* is the magnetomotive force per unit length of magnetic circuit; *magnetic induction* is the magnetic flux per unit section; *reluctivity* is the reluctance, and *permeability* the permeance per unit volume. To produce a magnetic circuit energy is required, which is partly or completely returned when the magnetic circuit is destroyed. No energy is required to maintain the magnetic circuit. Magnetic materials—that is, materials of high permeability, as iron, nickel, and cobalt—remain permanently magnetized after withdrawing the exciting magnetomotive force. The remaining permanent magnetism is called the *remanent magnetism*, the permanent magnetomotive force the *coercive force*. The coercive force, therefore, equals the magnetomotive force which has to be applied in the opposite direction to destroy the remanent magnetism. (See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.) The magnetic permeability, or conductivity for magnetism, is practically the same for all substances, with very few exceptions (the so-called *magnetic substances*), in which it is from hundreds to thousands of times greater. The magnetic substances are iron, cobalt, nickel, magnetite, liquid oxygen, and certain alloys of unmagnetic metals, as copper manganese and aluminium. All the other substances differ from one another in permeability only by a fraction of 1 per cent., and are called *paramagnetic* or *diamagnetic*, according as they are of higher or lower permeability than air.

magnetization, *n.*—**Longitudinal magnetization**, magnetization of a bar or ring such that lines of flux are parallel to the axis of the magnetized body.—**Magnetization by separate touch**, a method of magnetizing a bar of iron or steel in which two magnets are used. They are placed with opposite poles together at the center of the bar to be magnetized, and are simultaneously drawn apart along the bar.

magnetize, *v. t.*—**Unit of magnetizing force.** See ★*unit*.

magnetizer, *n.* **3.** Specifically, one who assumes to cure disease by means of so-called magnetic passes, magnetized water, etc. *Lancet*, June 16, 1900, p. 1761.

magneto, *n.* **2.** Specifically, the electric generator used as the source of the current in internal-combustion motors (the engines of motor-cars in particular) to cause the spark which ignites the combustible mixture. The magneto, which is in effect a dynamo, is driven from the motor-shaft and supplies current through a small storage battery for use in starting or before the magneto armature reaches speed. The magneto is not liable to stoppage of its current, nor to change of voltage, and the renewal of the battery-cell is eliminated. See ★*ignition*, 5, and *internal-combustion* ★*motor*.

magneto-acoustic (mag″ne-tō-ạ-kös'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to magnetic and also to acoustic properties of a substance: as, the *magneto-acoustic* quality of a telephone diaphragm. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 340.

magneto-alternater (mag″ne-tō-al'tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* An alternating current, generator, or motor with permanent field-magnets.

Magneto-cathode rays. See ★*ray*[1].

magnetocrystallic (mag″ne-tō-kris-tal'ik), *a.* Same as *magne-crystallic*.

magneto-drop (mag'ne-tō-drop″), *n.* An annunciator or drop-signal operated by an electromagnet. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 967.

magnetofriction (mag″ne-tō-frik'shọn), *n.* A phenomenon observed when an electric discharge is acted upon by a powerful magnetic field.

He [H. Pellat] describes how the positive column is squeezed together into a thin pencil and calls this phenomenon *magneto-friction*.

Sci. Amer. Sup., June 20, 1903, p. 22969.

magnetographic (mag″ne-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), magnet, + γράφειν, write, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the graphical recording of fluctuations in the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

magneto-inductive (mag″ne-tō-in-duk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to magnetic induction.—**Magneto-inductive capacity**, magnetic induction per unit of magnetizing force; permeability.

magnetometer, *n.*—**Differential magnetometer**, an instrument for testing the permeability of iron by means of a balanced, divided magnetic circuit: analogous in principle to the Wheatstone bridge.—**Vibration magnetometer**, a magnetometer of which the time of vibration is lengthened by attaching a plumb-bob to the magnet.

magnetometrically (mag″ne-tō-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* By a magnetometric method or process.

magnetomotive, *a.*—**Unit of magnetomotive force.** See ★*unit*.

magneto-motor (mag'ne-tō-mō″tọr), *n.* An electric motor the field of which is furnished by permanent magnets.

magneto-optical (mag″ne-tō-op'ti-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the influence of the magnetic field upon optical phenomena or to optical phenomena dependent upon magnetic action; specifically, pertaining to the power of the magnetic field to cause rotation of the plane of polarization of light; magneto-optic.

magneto-phonograph (mag″ne-tō-fō'nọ-grạf), *n.* In *elect.*, a phonograph which records speech magnetically. It consists of a very small magnet attached to a diaphragm and acting on a moving steel tape or wire which is magnetized in waves by the vibrations of the magnet when some one speaks against the diaphragm. In repeating, the magnetized steel tape, moving in front of the magnet, sets the magnet, and thereby the diaphragm, in vibration and reproduces the sound. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 47.

magneto-regulator (mag″ne-tō-reg'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* An electric potential regulator, consisting of two stationary coils at right angles, a primary and a secondary, and an iron core which is moved to change the path of the magnetic flux and thereby varies the secondary voltage or potential.

magnetostatic (mag″ne-tō-stat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a magnetic field whose lines are stationary.

magnetostatics (mag″ne-tō-stat'iks), *n.* That part of the science of magnetism which deals with stationary magnetic fields.

magneto-striction (mag″ne-tō-strik'shọn), *n.* Change of length or mechanical deformation of a body produced by the action of a magnetic field. *Physical Rev.*, March, 1902, p. 158.

magneto-stricture (mag″ne-tō-strik'tụr), *n.* Same as ★*magneto-striction*.

magneto-therapy (mag″ne-tō-ther'ạ-pi), *n.* The use of magnetism in the treatment of disease.

magnetropism (mag-net'rō-pizm), *n.* [Short for **magnetotropism*, < μάγνης, magnet, + τρόπος, a turning, + *-ism*.] An alleged change of direction of growth of organisms under the action of a magnet.

magnet-wire (mag'net-wīr), *n.* Wire of the sort commonly used in winding electromagnets and similar apparatus; copper wire with a thin insulating layer of cotton or silk.

magnicaudate (mag-ni-kâ'dāt), *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, + E. *caudate*.] Having a large tail.

magnification, *n.* **4.** In the theory of optical images, the ratio f/x or x′/f′, where f is the focal length of the object-space of the optical system and x the distance of the object from the principal focal plane of that space, or where f′ and x′ are the corresponding quantities in the image-space.—**5.** In *math.*, in conformal representation, the modulus of the derivative $\frac{dw}{dz} = \text{limit}\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z}$.—**Normal magnification**, the magnification obtained from a lens-system when the exit-pupil equals the pupil of the eye.

magnificative (mag-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*magnificate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to magnify.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, an augmentative, a word expressive of increased or large size: opposed to *diminutive*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., xi. 214.

magnipotence (mag-nip'ọ-tens), *n.* [*magnipoten(t)* + *-ce*.] The possession of great power. [Rare.]

Jehovah's mild *magnipotence*
Smiles to behold His children play
In their own free and childish way.

Coventry Patmore, in Macmillan's Mag., Dec., 1861, 114.

magnipotent (mag-nip'ọ-tent), *a.* [NL. **magnipotens* (*-ent-*), < *magnus*, great, + *potens*, powerful. See *potent*.] Having great strength and power.

Satan, as he is a spirit, is *magnipotent*, but he never was omnipotent; and therefore there may be, and are, abundance of fine things which such People expect of him. *Defoe*, System of Magick, iii.

magnitude, *n.*—**Algebraic magnitude**, a magnitude considered as negative or positive. This character is usually indicated by a qualitative use of the algebraic signs + and —.—**Intensive magnitude**, a magnitude which evinces degrees of 'more' and 'less,' but which is not a measurable magnitude or quantity. Thus, sensations are intensive magnitudes, since they are directly given as 'louder,' 'weaker,' 'brighter,' 'fainter,' 'colder,' etc.; but they are not quantities, since a 'loud' sensation is not the sum of so-and-so many 'weak' sensations, and the difference between a 'loud' and a 'weak' sensation cannot itself be represented as a sensation-magnitude made up of so-and-so many sensation-units.—**Median magnitude**, in *biol.*, one above which and below which equal numbers of the variates occur.—**Star magnitude.** On the absolute scale (see *magnitude*, 5), Aldebaran is taken as the standard first-magnitude star and the scale is carried downward for the fainter stars. The equation which connects the magnitudes of two stars with their relative brightness is $\log \frac{b_m}{b_n} = \frac{4}{10}(n-m)$, in which m is the magnitude of the brighter star, and n that of the fainter one, while b_m and b_n are their respective brightnesses. In applying the scale to objects brighter than Aldebaran fractional and negative numbers must be used. Thus the magnitude of Vega is 0.3; that of Arcturus is + 0.0; of Canopus —1.0; of Sirius, —1.4; of Venus, when brightest, about —4.0. That of the sun would be about —26. The earlier observers, Herschel, Struve, and Argelander, used scales of their own, differing widely for the telescopic stars. The absolute scale most nearly agrees with Argelander's, the standard first magnitude having been selected to secure such accordance as far as possible.

magnitudinous (mag-ni-tū'di-nus), *a.* [L. *magnitudo* (*-din-*), greatness, + *-ous*.] Having the quality of greatness in size, amount, importance, etc. [Rare.]

magnium (mag'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Davy, 1808). < *magn(esia)* + *-ium*.] A former name of the element magnesium.

magnochromite (mag-nọ-krō'mīt), *n.* [*magn(esium)* + *chromite*.] A variety of chromite in which magnesium replaces a considerable part of the ferrous iron. The mineral from Grochau, Silesia, to which the name was first applied (1868), yielded 14 per cent. of magnesia. Mitchellite, from Webster, North Carolina, is essentially the same mineral. It gave 17.3 per cent. of magnesia.

magnofranklinite (mag-nọ-frangk'lin-īt), *n.* [*magn(etic)* + *franklinite*.] A variety of franklinite from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, stated to be highly magnetic and to contain but little zinc.

Magnolia metal. See ★*metal*.

magnolin (mag′nō-lin), *n.* [*magnolia* + *-in*².] An aromatic bitter principle contained in the bark and leaves of various species of magnolia.

magnolite (mag′nō-līt), *n.* [*Magnolia* + *-ite*².] A mercury tellurate (perhaps Hg_2TeO_4) occurring in tufts of silky white crystals: found in the Magnolia district, Colorado.

magootee (ma-gö′tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flute-like musical instrument used by East Indian snake-charmers. In the reed a mirror is set, to which, while the instrument is being played, the snake's eyes are attracted with a hypnotizing effect.

magophony (mā-gof′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μαγοφόνια*, ⟨ *μάγος*, magus, + *φόνος*, slaughter.] The massacre of the magi, an event in Persian history. *N. E. D.*

magpie, *n.* **6.** A breed of small domesticated pigeons having the head, the under side of the body, and the long flight-feathers white, and the rest of the plumage clear black, red, yellow, or blue: the line between the two colors should be sharply defined. The name is derived from the suggestion of a magpie found in the black-and-white variety.—**7.** A black-and-white costume for women in which the contrasts are very marked, the masses of color being large.

magpied (mag′pīd), *p. a.* [*magpie* + *-ed*².] Compare *pied.*] Variegated with black and white like a magpie: said of a black-and-white costume for women, at one time fashionable.

magpie-goose (mag′pī-gös), *n.* A black-and-white goose, *Anseranas melanoleucus*, found in Australia.

magpie-lark (mag′pī-lärk″), *n.* The pied grallina, *Grallina picata.*

M. Agr. Same as ★*Agr. M.*

magra (mä′grą), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A sort of sling or support by means of which the native Australian women carry their children on their backs.

magrepha (mä-grā′fä), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument mentioned in the Talmud as used in the temple at Jerusalem in the first century A.D.: usually supposed to be a rude organ. Its sound is said to have been excessively loud.

Magyarism (ma′dyar-izm), *n.* The political principles, sentiments, or aims of the Magyars; adherence to those principles or aims.

Magyarization (ma″dyar-i-zā′shon), *n.* The act of Magyarizing, or the state of being Magyarized.

Magyarize (ma′dyar-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Magyarized*, ppr. *Magyarizing.* To render Magyar in character, language, or sentiment.

mahajun (mą-hä′jun), *n.* [Hindi *mahājan*, a great person.] A banker or merchant; a moneylender; a usurer. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

mahakavya (mą-hä-käv′yą), *n.* [Skt. *mahākāvya*, a great poem, ⟨ *mahā*, great, + *kāvya*, poem.] In *Skt. lit.*, a great or classical poem (a term specifically applied to six particular poems.)

The artificial rules of prosody and poetics, according to which a poem, a *mahākāvya*, ought, according to the later writers on the Ars poetica, to be composed.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 432.

mahal (mą-häl′), *n.* [Also *muhal*, *mahl*; ⟨ Hind. *mahall*, ⟨ Ar. *mahall*, ⟨ *halla*, lodge.] **1.** Private apartments.—**2.** A palace; a summer house.—**3.** A territorial division; also, a division of land for farming and hunting purposes.

[Anglo-Indian in all uses.]

mahala (ma-hä′lą), *n.* [Also *mahaly*, *mohale*: said to be a corruption of Sp. *mujeres*, women, adopted by California Indians: also taken as from Yokuts *muk'ela*, in the same meaning.] **1.** An Indian woman; a squaw. [Pacific coast of the U. S.]—**2.** A female salmon.

mahala-mats (ma-hä′lą-matz), *n.* A prostrate shrub, *Ceanothus prostratus*, which forms carpets in the Sierra and northern Coast Range of California, especially under yellow pine. In spring it is covered with delicate clusters of blue flowers, and in late summer bears scarlet fruit among a rich green foliage. Also called *squaw's-carpet.*

mahamari (mä-hä-mä′rē), *n.* [Also *mahamuree*; ⟨ Hindi (?) *mahāmāri*, Hind. *mahāmār*, pestilence, ⟨ *mahā*, great, + *mār*, beating, striking, in comp., killing, destroying.] The East Indian name for the plague, or a disease resembling it, which occurs on the southern slopes of the Himalayas.

The native form of plague, known as *mahamari*, is confined to the southern slopes of the Himalaya.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 786.

mahant (mä-hunt′), *n.* [Hindi.] A religious superior. *N. E. D.*

Maharanee (mä-hä-rä′nē), *n.* [Hind. *mahārānī*, ⟨ *mahā*, great, + *rānī*, queen.] The wife of a maharaja.

"Room for the *Maharanee* av Gokral-Seetarum." . . . She is a very estimable old queen of the Central Indian States, and they say she is fat.
R. Kipling, Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney.

maharif (mä-hä-rēf′), *n.* One of the large horse-antelopes of Central Africa, *Hippotragus bakeri*, a relative of the sable antelope, and, like that species, having long, decurved horns. It is pale liver-color, with a dark stripe over the shoulders.

mahatma (mą-hat′mä), *n.* [Skt. *mahātmā*, nom. sing. of *mahātman*, great-souled, of great intellect, very wise; as a noun, great spirit, universal soul; ⟨ *mahā*, great, + *ātman*, soul, spirit.] An alleged adept in Brahmanism: a name applied by modern European and American theosophists to certain imaginary persons who have acquired, by ascetic or 'astral' means, preternatural powers, and are asserted to exist in or near India. The term so used is modern and is due to European manipulation. No beings so named and endowed have any ancient recognition in Indian literature.

maha-white (mä-hä-hwīt′), *n.* In New Zealand, a name for one of the mullets, *Agonostomus forsteri.*

mahayana (mä-hä-yä′nä), *n.* [Skt., 'the great vehicle,' ⟨ *mahā*, great, + *yāna*, vehicle, road, way, course.] A later form of Buddhism, originated by Nagarguna.

The *Mahâyâna* or modern form of Buddhism in India.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 432.

Mahdiship (mä′dē-ship), *n.* The dignity or office of a Mahdi.

Mahdist, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mahdists.

As to the remainder of the region in question, the *Mahdist* troubles account sufficiently for the absence of white men during the recent years.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 47.

mahoe, *n.*—**Wild mahoe,** *Malvaviscus arboreus*, which, besides being an ornamental greenhouse plant, yields a coarse bast-fiber applied to various uses in South America. See ★*Malvaviscus.*

mahogany, *n.* **5.** An old British collectors' name for a European and Asiatic noctuid moth, *Amphipyra tetra.*—**False mahogany,** the red bay or isabella-wood, *Persea Borbonia.* Also called *Florida mahogany.*—**Irish mahogany,** the European alder, *Alnus glutinosa.*—**Philippine mahogany,** a name sometimes given to the wood of *Pterocarpus Indicus* and *P. echinatus.* Called in the Philippine Islands *narra* and *asana.* See ★*asana.*—**Valley mahogany,** *Cercocarpus parvifolius*, which grows in valleys and on mountain slopes, and is also called *mountain mahogany.*

maholi (mä-hō′li), *n.* [African.] A species of galago, *Galago maholi*, found in central Africa. See cut under *Galago*, 1.

Mahoning sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

mahow (mą-hou′), *n.* [S. African.] An intoxicating drink made from fermented mealie meal. [South Africa.]

Excess mealie meal (this was burnt and drunk as a black liquor termed 'native coffee'), fermented makes a drink called '*mahow*' (intoxicating).
Lancet, June 18, 1904, p. 1717.

mahzor (mach′zōr), *n.*; pl. *mahzorim* (-zō-rēm). [Heb., ⟨ *hazar*, return.] **1.** A cycle; a solar cycle of 28 years or a lunar cycle of 19 years.—**2.** A Jewish festival prayer-book. Each of the five principal festivals has a special liturgy.

mai (mä′ē), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a tree, the same as *matai.*

maia-moth (mā′yą-môth), *n.* An American saturniid moth, *Hemileuca maia*, in color black



Maia-moth (*Hemileuca maia*).

with white markings. Its larvæ feed on oak-leaves.

maid (mād), *v. i.* [*maid*, *n.*] To do the work of a maid: usually referring to a lady's-maid. *N. E. D.*

maiden. **I.** *n.* **7.** A frame on which clothes are dried. [Prov. Eng.].—**8.** *pl.* See ★*mingles.*

II. *a.*—**Maiden number.** See ★*number.*

maiden-cane (mā′dn-kān), *n.* See ★*cane*¹.

maidenism (mā′dn-izm), *n.* [*maiden* + *-ism.*] The manner or bearing of a maiden; a maidenish peculiarity or idea. [Rare.]

When he confessed these *maidenisms*, I despaired of his suiting the pleasant, prancing, pop-gun situation of butler at Prior's Lea, and was the less concerned to find him in treaty for another place.
Anna Seward, Letters, III. 38.

maiden's-blush, *n.* **3.** In Australia, either of two timber-trees, *Echinocarpus australis* of the linden family, and *Euroschinus falcatus* of the cashew family, the wood of which has a delicate rosy color when freshly cut.—**4.** In Tasmania, *Convolvulus erubescens*, a species of morning-glory.

maiden's-tears (mā′dnz-tērz), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris.*

maidism (mā′i-dizm), *n.* Same as ★*maïdismus.*

maidismus (mā-i-dis′mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *maid-*, false stem of *maïs*, maize, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism.*] Same as *pellagra*, a disease produced by eating damaged Indian corn. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 223.

maid's-hair (mādz′hār), *n.* The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; also the common bedstraw or goose-grass, *G. Aparine.*

mail¹, *n.* **9.** The breast feathers of a hawk when full grown. *E. B. Mitchell*, Art and Practice of Hawking, p. 9.

mail², *n.*—**Open mail,** in the *postal service*, mail forwarded to any country for redistribution in that country or distribution onward to still other countries or places of final destination.

mail-boat (māl′bōt), *n.* A steamboat or steamship which carries the mail on lakes, rivers, or the sea. Also *mail-steamer.*

mail-chute (māl′shōt), *n.* A vertical mailing-tube, having a glass front, erected in a hotel or office-building, and passing through all or several floors; a chute for letters. At each floor is a letter-drop, and on the first floor a collecting-box. The box and chute are nearly air-tight and the inclosed air acts as an air-cushion to check the fall of the letters.

maile (mä′ē-lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, etc., *maile*, *ma-i-le* = Maori *maire.*] A name widely used throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean for plants having myrtle-like leaves, and especially applied in certain groups to *Gynopogon*, a genus of plants belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, which have the agreeable fragrance of coumarin. The glossy branches of the Hawaiian maile, *Gynopogon olivæformis*, are in great favor with the natives for making garlands and for decorating their houses and lanais on festive occasions; and the lau-maile of Samoa, *G. bracteolosus*, is used by the natives for wreaths and garlands, but is not so highly esteemed by them as the more fragrant moso'oi blossoms. For other kinds of maile, see ★*maire*².

mailer¹, *n.* **2.** A boat or steamer which carries mail; a mail-boat. [Colloq.]

mailer² (mā′lėr), *n.* [*mail*³ + *-er*².] **1.** One who pays rent.—**2.** A squatter on waste ground (with the consent of the owner) who holds himself ready to be hired by the day. [Scotch, in both uses.]

mail-flag (māl′flag), *n.* A distinguishing pennant carried by vessels having the mail in transportation. The United States mail-flag is a swallow-tail pennant with a red field, a blue border, and a spread-eagle in the upper corner.

mailing-tube (mā′ling-tūb), *n.* A pasteboard tube, used as a cover for maps, engravings, photographs, and the like when sent in the mails.

mail-order (māl′ôr″dėr), *n.* In *com.* and *manuf.*, an order for goods, received by mail.—**Mail-order house,** a business house which conducts a retail business by receiving orders and cash by mail and distributing the goods through the mails. In England, called a *postal-trade house.*

mail-room (māl′röm), *n.* A room which is used in receiving and distributing mail-matter.

mail-steamer (māl′stē″mėr), *n.* A steamship that carries the mails.

maimakterion (mī-mak-tē′ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *Μαιμακτηριών*, so called from the festival, held in this month, of *Ζεὺς Μαιμάκτης*, Zeus 'the boisterous' or 'stormy,' ⟨ *μαιμάσσειν*, *μαιμάειν*, be eager, rage.] The fifth Attic month, containing the end of November and the beginning of December.

maimer (mām′ėr), *n.* One who maims or mutilates.

main[1], *n.*—**Forcing-main** or **force-main,** a main-pipe through which water or other fluid material is forced, by pumping, to a reservoir, tank, or system of pipes for distribution or supply: used in distinction from a *main supply-pipe*, which derives its motive pressure from gravity due to an elevated source of supply of the water or other fluid material transmitted.

main[2], *a.*—**Main clue-garnets,** the tackles which haul up the clues of the mainsail or course, and which on all sails above the courses are called *clue-lines.*—**Main clue-lines,** the purchases which haul up the clues of the main-topsail, topgallantsail, and royal.

main-backstays (mān′bak″stāz), *n. pl.* The backstays of the maintopmast and maintopgallantmast; also, the backstays of the main-royal-pole.

main-breadth (mān′bredth), *n.* The broadest part of a ship at any given timber or frame. Compare *bearing*, 10.

main-buntlines (mān′bunt″linz), *n. pl.* The buntlines belonging to the square sails on the mainmast.

main-center (mān′sen″tėr), *n.* 1. A shaft or axle on which a walking-beam rocks in a beam-engine.—2. The center of the heaviest revolving part, as the shaft on which the levers vibrate in side-lever engines.

main-chains (mān′chānz), *n. pl.* The locality where are situated the iron links on plates for securing the shrouds of the mainmast. See *chain*, 7.

main-chuck (mān′chuk), *n.* A lathe-chuck which carries other chucks or clamps for grasping the work to be turned.

main-crosstrees (mān′krôs″trēz), *n. pl.* The crosstrees on the mainmast, situated at the meeting of the head of the topmast and foot of the topgallantmast on square-rigged vessels, and at the meeting of the head of the lower mast and foot of the topmast on fore-and-aft rigged vessels.

main-en-griffe (mañ-oṅ-grēf′), *n.* [F.] Same as *claw-hand.*

main-gaff (mān′gaf), *n.* The spar to which the head of the fore-and-aft mainsail is bent.

main-keel (mān′kēl), *n.* In *wood ship-building*, a name used to distinguish the keel proper from the false keel. See cut under *keel*[1], 2.

mainland, *n.* 2. The principal island of a group: as, the *mainland* of Orkney.

mainmast, *n.* 2. *pl.* The lower topmast and topgallantmasts of the mast next abaft the foremast.

mainmort† (mān′môrt), *n.* [F. *mainmorte*, 'dead-hand': see *dead-hand* and *mortmain.*] 1. Same as *mortmain.*—2. In *Fr. feudal law*, a right which the lord had (on the death of the chief of a family which is mainmortable) of taking the best movable in the house. *Chambers.*

mainmortable (mān-môr′ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [F. *mainmortable*, < *mainmorte*. See ★*mainmort.*] I. *a.* Not having the right of alienating one's possessions in the event of dying childless, as serfs under the old feudal law of France; also, not subject to this right, as the possessions themselves.

II. *n.* A serf who, under the feudal law in France, did not have the right of alienating his possessions in the event of a childless death.

main-piece (mān′pēs), *n. Naut.*, the timber of which the rudder-head is composed; the principal part of a timber; the main section of a timber.

main-rope (mān′rōp), *n.* In *mining*, in the tail-rope system of haulage, the rope which draws out the loaded cars. See *tail-rope system*, under *tail-rope.*

mainsail, *n.* 2. *pl.* The square sails on the mainmast: they are the course, or mainsail proper, the lower and upper topsails, the topgallantsail and royal, and also a skysail if the ship is lofty. Men-of-war usually carry single topsails instead of a divided sail.—**Mainsail haul!** an order to swing the main-yards so that the sails on the main may be filled on the new tack.

main-sheet, *n.* 2. *pl.* Collectively, all the sheets of the square sails on the mainmast, but especially the sheets which belong to the main course.—3. In Jamaica, weak rum and water. [Slang.]

> We . . . have seen an old man invited to have a drink of "*main-sheet*" (Jamaican for a cool and seductive mixture of rum and water).
>
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, June, 1890, p. 784.

To haul aft the main-sheet. See ★*aft*[1].

main-shrouds (mān′shroudz), *n. pl.* The shrouds on the main lower mast.

mainstay, *n.* 3. *pl.* All the stays which give support to the main lower mast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast.

Maintenance of way. See ★*way*[1].

maintop-bowline (mān′tọ-bō″lin), *n. Naut.*, something very long: as, his yarn was as long as the *maintop-bowline.* [Sailors' slang.]

maintopgallant (mān′top″gal-ant), *n.* The name given to the rigging, yard, and sail belonging to the maintopgallant-mast.—**Maintopsail haul!** the order to swing the after-yards when tacking. This order is given in distinction from *mainsail haul*, which is the order proper when the mainsail is not clued up before tacking.

main-yard, *n.* 2. *pl.* All the yards which belong to the mainmast, namely, the lower, lower topsail, upper topsail, topgallant, royal, and skysail yards.

main-yardman (mān′yärd-man), *n.* A sailor whose station is on the main-yard for the purposes of loosing, furling, and reefing the mainsail, or for sending the main-yard on deck.

Maioli (mī-ō′lē), *a.* The name of an Italian bookbinder (Thomas Maioli) of the first half of the eighteenth century: used as descriptive of his style, or of a style resembling his.

> The principal features of a *Maioli* design, I claim, are a perfect curve in scrollwork where it is used, a framework of flowing curved lines more than of figures of geometrical shape, ornaments of Moresque character, mostly in outline, sometimes azured, and an enrichment of part of the field with a studding of gold dots.
>
> *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding, p. 71.

maiotic, *a.* See ★*miotic.* *Nature*, Nov. 29, 1906, p. 98.

maipuri (mī-pö′ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] An Indian name, used to some extent as a common name, for the South American tapir, *Tapirus terrestris.*

maire[2] (mä′i-rā), *n.* [Maori *maire* = Hawaiian, etc., *maile*, a widely spread name for plants with myrtle-like leaves.] 1. *Eugenia Maire*, a small New Zealand tree of the myrtle family, with white bark and four-angled branches, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate leaves, and white flowers having a tuft of many stamens. The fruit is a red berry crowned by the thickened rim of the calyx. It is distinguished from the other maires of New Zealand as *maire-Tawhiki*, or 'myrtle of the god Tawhiki' (the Tafa'i of Samoan myths and Kahai of the ancient Hawaiians).—2. *Mida salicifolia*, a small New Zealand tree of the sandalwood family, having variable, myrtle-like or willow-like leaves and short axillary cymes of small green flowers.—3. One of several species of *Olea* indigenous to New Zealand: (*a*) The black maire, *O. Cunninghamii*, a lofty tree with white limbs, long coriaceous leaves, racemes of unisexual flowers, and fruit in the form of a drupe containing a bony nut. The wood is dense, hard, and durable. (*b*) The white maire, *O. lanceolata*, a smaller and less robust tree, yielding the New Zealand boxwood (which see, under ★*boxwood*). (*c*) The narrow-leaved maire, *O. montana*, a large bushy tree with leathery linear leaves and racemes of minute flowers. (*d*) The broad-leaved maire, *O. apetala*, which yields the ironwood of Norfolk Island.—4. In Tahiti, *Gynopogon stellatus*, a plant with ternate, myrtle-like leaves. Compare ★*maile.*

mairie (mā-rē′), *n.* [F., < *maire*, mayor.] In France, the public building which serves as the office, and usually as the residence, of the mayor of a town, or, in Paris, of one of the great divisions of a city.

mairogallol (mā-rọ-gal′ol), *n.* A colorless compound, $C_{18}H_7O_{10}Cl_{11}$, which is formed by the action of chlorin on pyrogallol. It crystallizes in lustrous prisms, and melts at about 190° C.

maise[2] (māz), *n.* The mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula.*

maisin (mā′zin), *n.* [NL. *maïs*, maize, + *-in*[2].] A colorless pulverulent proteid, $C_{184}H_{300}O_{51}.N_{46}S$, found in the seeds of maize, which contain from 4 to 4½ per cent. of it.

maisonette (mā-zọ-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *maison*, house.] A small house. [Rare.]

> The Charlevilles have exchanged their *maisonette* in Berkeley Square for Queensberry House, Piccadilly, and, with their usual kindness, have invited us to two dinners and one rout whilst we remain.
>
> *Lady Morgan*, Autobiography, p. 38.

maiz, *n.* A simplified (and former) spelling of *maize.*

maize, *n.* 1. Indian corn presents numerous varieties, which fall under 6 types, all referable to *Zea Mays.* According to E. L. Sturtevant, who based his classification on the character of the kernel (endosperm), these types (agricultural species) are as follows: (1) *Pop-corn*, distinguished by the small size of the kernel and by its property of popping with heat. See *pop-corn.* The kernel, split transversely, exhibits the chit (embryo) surrounded by corneous matter, glossy in appearance, sometimes having a thin line of starchy matter between. (2) *Flint corn*, which has larger kernels incapable of popping with heat; the chit is surrounded by starchy matter, and this by a corneous envelop; the kernels are in from 8 to 16 rows in different varieties, but usually in 8. (3) *Dent corn*, which has kernels with a transverse furrow at the top, the section showing corneous matter at the sides and starchy matter between, reaching from the chit to the summit; the kernels are usually in from 16 to 20 rows. (4) *Soft corn*, in which the grain is wholly starchy (amylaceous). (5) *Sweet corn*, which has kernels with a translucent appearance, usually corneous throughout, the starch being more or less reduced to sugar, the grains generally with a wrinkled surface, usually in 12 rows. (6) *Starchy sweet corn*, in which the lower half of the kernel is starchy, the upper half corneous and translucent. (7) *Pod-corn*, in which each kernel is inclosed in a separate husk, the whole ear being also in a husk. Each of these groups except the last two, admits, according to Sturtevant, of subdivision into three, according as the kernel is broader than deep, as broad as deep, or much deeper than broad. Pop-corn is divided into three subgroups: *golden pop-corn*, marked by the small size of the ear and kernel, and by its extreme earliness: regarded by some as a form of pearl pop-corn; *pearl pop-corn*, in which the kernels are densely aggregated and have a nacre-like color; and *rice pop-corn*, which has pointed kernels, and a tendency to yield cone-formed ears with the kernels imbricate rather than side by side. The pop-corn stalk usually grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and tends to bear many ears. Flint corn usually grows from 5 to 8 feet high, and inclines to bear two ears to the stalk. Though less prolific than dent corn, its varieties are planted in the more northerly regions on account of their shorter season, prevailing over New England, New York, and Canada. Dent corn ordinarily attains a height of from 8 to 12 feet, and bears but one ear to the stalk. Its varieties alone are planted in the corn-belt of the United States (see below). Soft corn was liked by the aborigines on account of its being more easily crushed, but it has no modern commercial standing. The best quality of sweet corn is produced in the more northerly regions, where it is grown chiefly for use as a fresh vegetable and for canning. Soft sweet corn consists, as far as is known, of a few Mexican varieties. Pod-corn is grown, under various names, merely as a curiosity. It is thought to approach nearest to the primitive form from which all these types have sprung. No wild species of maize is at present clearly known. Corn was grown by the American aborigines from Maine to Chile and Argentina, whence its cultivation has spread over the warmer parts of the globe. The world's product from 1902 to 1906 inclusive averaged 3,340,000,000 bushels, of which North America, chiefly the United States, yielded 2,680,000,000. Almost three fifths of the crop of the United States is produced (1907) by the seven States (named in the order of quantity) of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, and Ohio, these being known as the *corn*, or *maize, surplus States* and forming the *corn-belt.* Among other important corn-producing States, are Texas and Oklahoma.—**Millo maize,** one of the non-saccharine sorghums, related to Kafir-corn, cultivated for forage in warmer parts of the United States.

maize-meal (māz′mēl), *n.* Same as *Indian meal* (which see, under *meal*[1]).

maizenic (mā-zē′nik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from maize.—**Maizenic acid,** an organic acid contained in the styles and stigmas of *Zea Mays.*

maize-thorn (māz′thôrn), *n.* Same as *mouse-thorn.*

maja (mä′hä), *a.* [Sp., fem. of ★*majo.*] Noting a Spanish woman of the lower classes who dresses gaily and is a belle in her circle. See ★*majo.*

> Now bring me, dear Dolores, my basquiña,
> My richest *maja* dress.
>
> *Longfellow*, Span. Student, ii. 1.

majagua (mä-hä′gwä), *n.* [West Indian Sp., from a native name.] 1. A malvaceous tree, *Pariti tiliaceum*, native in Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, and widely distributed throughout the warm regions of the world. Its strong, flexible bast-fiber was in use by the natives of America before the advent of Europeans. In Porto Rico, nearly all the ropes in use are made from this fiber. Called also *emajagua.* See ★*balibago*, ★*fau*, 2.

2. A collective name used in Spanish-speaking countries for the bast-fibers of a number of malvaceous and similar plants. See *mahoe.*

majo (mä′hō), *a.* [Sp., gay, fine.] Noting a Spaniard of the lower classes, who is a gaily dressed dandy. The feminine is *maja.*

> Here, too [in the Vivarrambla], were the *Majos* and *Majas*, the rural beaux and belles, with fine forms, flashing eyes, and gay Andalusian costumes.
>
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 155.

majolist (ma-jol′ist), *n.* [*majol(ica)* + *-ist.*] A maker of majolica; a potter who makes pottery in the style of the old Italian majolica. Also *maiolist.*

major, *a.* 6. In *pros.*, noting the longer of two types of verse which bear a common name.—**Major arc,** the arc on the same side of its chord as the center of the circle.—**Major circle,** a great circle.

majordomo, *n.* 2. See ★*water-master.*

major-generalcy (mā″jor-jen′e-ral-si), *n.* Same as *major-generalship.*

Majorism (mā′jor-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Georg Major. See *Majoristic.*

majorize (mā′jor-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *majorized*, ppr. *majorizing.* [*major* + *-ize.*] 1. To come of age.—2. In *Rugby foot-ball*, to convert a try into a goal, that is, to increase the points from three to five. *N. E. D.*

mak (mäk), *a.* [D., tame, domesticated.] In South African Dutch, tame: applied especially to Kafirs who have come under European influences.

makaisa (mä-kī′sä), *n.* [Tagalog *makaisa.*] In the Philippine Islands, *Croton Tiglium*, a shrub or small tree bearing poisonous fruit which is used by the natives for stupefying fish and crabs and for killing dogs. It is very acrid and is used medicinally as a counter-irritant, the seeds being made into a paste or plaster and applied externally to the body; taken internally, it acts as a drastic purgative. The natives sometimes administer the fourth part of a seed, but its action is so violent that the remedy is considered dangerous. This plant is also called *tuba*, or *tuba makaisa*, and by the Bisayans *makasla.* See *Croton*, 1 (with cut).

makara (mä′ka-rä), *n.* [Skt. *mákara.*] In *Hindu myth.* and *art*, a fantastic marine monster figured with the body and tail of a fish and the forelegs, neck, and head of an antelope, an alligator, or a shark: used as a symbolic or ornamental figure, and as the zodiacal sign Capricorn.

makasla (mä-käs′lä), *n.* [Bisayan *makasla.*] See ★*makaisa.*

make[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 24. To reach; catch (a train, etc.): as, we *made* Paris in three hours. [Colloq.]

He . . . jumped on board the steam-boat . . . "Just *made* it," he said: "and that's what I like to do."
Howells, Silas Lapham, vi.

To make a balk. See ★*balk*[1].—**To make a berth** (*naut.*), to reach an anchorage; obtain dockage.—**To make an anchorage** (*naut.*), to come to anchor; find an anchorage berth.—**To make a pair of spectacles,** in *cricket.* See ★*spectacle.*—**To make colors** (*naut.*), to display the ensign on board of naval vessels, yachts, etc.: a ceremony which takes place at 8 A.M.—**To make it so** (*naut.*), an order, given by the captain, which means that authority is given to strike the ship's bell eight strokes as the official announcement of meridian, or 12 o'clock by the sun.—**To make the course good** (*naut.*), to allow the vessel's head alternately to incline as much on one side of the given course as on the other, so that the mean of the two will give the course that it is desired to steer. This is done on sailing vessels when, owing to a heavy sea or other cause, the ship's head cannot be kept steady, but yaws away from the proper course.

II. *intrans.*—**To make clear** (*naut.*), to pass without touching; avoid.—**To make off.** (*b*) *Naut.*, to chop whale blubber into pieces.

make[1], *n.* 7. In *bridge*, the declaration.

In considering a heart *make*, the dealer should be influenced by the general strength of his hand and by the number of honours he holds in the trump suit.
J. B. Elwell, Bridge, p. 13.

8. In *mining*, a system of metal-bearing veins which are not stratified; a network of veins. [Australia.]

make-and-break (māk′and-brāk′), *n.* A device for alternately closing and opening an electric circuit; an interrupter.

make-key (māk′kē), *n.* In *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, an electric key the action of which closes an electrical circuit.

It [the Scripture-Dessoir reaction key] may also be used, though less accurately, as a *make key.*
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 165.

maker, *n.* 4. In *bridge*, the declaring hand.

When the *maker* is on your right, you have the advantage that your trumps are over his.
J. B. Elwell, Bridge, p. 24.

5. In *shoemaking*, the laster (a man or boy) who places the closed uppers of a boot (in handsewn work) over the last and attaches the bottom material. *Webb*, Industrial Democracy, I. 418.

make-record (māk′rek″ord), *n.* In *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, a record (chronoscopic or chronographic) obtained by the use of a make-key.

The lost time of the *make-records* may be reduced to a minimum by adjustment of the lower sliding block.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 165.

makeshiftiness (māk′shif-ti-ness), *n.* The character of being makeshifty. *Ruskin*, Præterita, ii. 267.

makeshifty (māk′shif-ti), *a.* [*makeshift* + *-y*[3].] Of the nature of a makeshift; characterized by the use of makeshifts. [Rare.]

make-spark (māk′spärk), *n.* A spark produced in the air-gap of the secondary circuit of an induction-coil or transformer when the primary circuit is made or closed.

makhna, makna, *n.* Same as ★*muckna.*

making-up (mā′king-up′), *n.* 1. The act or process of compensating.—2. In *printing*, the process of arranging composed type in columns and pages.

Notes are a hindrance in composition and *making-up* . . . The composition and *making-up* of this matter must have been an affliction to be avoided.
De Vinne, Practice of Typography, p. 171.

Making-up piece, a smooth convex plate fastened to the comb-cylinder of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine, between the needle and the fluted segments, to allow time for the auxiliary parts to act.

makita (mä-kē′tä), *n.* [Fijian.] In *bot.*, see ★*ais.*

mako (mä′kō), *n.* [Maori.] The tiger-shark (which see). The teeth of the mako are used for ornaments by the Maoris. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Mal. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Malachi*, a book of the Old Testament; (*b*) of *Malayan.*

mal, *n.*—**Mal de caderas** [Sp. 'disease of the hips'], a chronic (at present, incurable) infectious (but not contagious) disease of horses in South America, caused by the presence of flagellate protozoa of the species *Trypanosoma equinum.* The parasites live in the blood plasma and are supposed to be transmitted by flies.—**Mal de los pintos.** Same as *pinta.*—**Mal de mer.** Same as *seasickness.*—**Petit mal,** a mild epileptic attack, not marked by strong convulsions or complete unconsciousness. Compare *grand mal.*

mala[2] (mā′lä), *n.* [L. *mala*, jaw, cheek: see *malar.*] A sclerite in the mouth-parts of certain *Myriapoda*, the third joint of the mandible, supporting the sclerites which homologize with the galea and lacinia of an insect's maxilla.

Malabar almond. Same as *country almond* (which see, under *almond*).

malabathrum (mal-a-bath′rum), *n.* [L. *malabathrum, malobathrum,* < Gr. *μαλάβαθρον, μαλόβαθρον,* < Skt. *tamālapattra,* 'leaf of the tamāla tree,' < *tamāla*, Hindi *tamal*, name of several trees, + *pattra*, leaf.] 1. The dried, aromatic leaves of several Indian species of *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. iners* and *C. nitidum*, formerly used in medicine. Also called *Indian* or *Malabar leaves.* (See *Malabar leaves*, under *leaf.*)—2. An ointment or perfume prepared from the malabathrum leaf.

malac. An abbreviation of *malacology.*

Malacanthidæ (mal-a-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of trachinoid fishes of the temperate and tropical seas, including about six genera, the greater number of species being American.

Malacanthus (mal-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < *μαλ(ακός)*, soft, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn.] A genus of fishes found in West Indian waters.

Malaceæ (mā-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Small, 1903), < *Malus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Rosales*, the apple family, typified by the genus *Malus:* usually included in the family *Rosaceæ*, as the tribe or subfamily *Pomeæ* (which see).

Malache (mal′a-kē), *n.* [NL. (B. Vogel, 1772), < Gr. *μαλάχη*, the common mallow: see *mallow.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Malvaceæ.* See *Pavonia.*

malachite-green, *n.* 3. One of the modern artificial dyes, a salt of tetramethyl-paradiamido-triphenylcarbinol: used in dying silk, wool, and cotton. Also called *benzaldehyde green, solid green*, and *Victoria green.*—**Malachite-green G.** Same as *ethyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

malacia, *n.* 2. A longing for some special article of food; specifically, a depraved appetite. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Malacocephalus (mal″a-kō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Macruridæ.*

Malacocottus (mal″a-kō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + NL. *Cottus.*] A genus of cottoid fishes found in the North Pacific.

Malacocotylea (mal″a-kō-kot-i-lē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *κοτύλη*, cup, socket.] An order of endoparasitic *Trematoda* equivalent to *Digenea.* Also *Malacotylea.*

malacocotylean (mal″a-kō-kot-i-lē′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of the *Malacocotylea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Malacocotylea.*

Malacoctenus (mal-a-kok′te-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), comb.] A genus of blennioid fishes found on both coasts of tropical America.

malacoderm, *n.* **II.** *a.* Malacodermatous.

malacodermous (mal″a-kō-dėr′mus), *a.* Same as *malacodermatous.*

malacologic (mal″a-kō-loj′ik), *a.* [*malacolog(y)* + *-ic.*] Same as *malacological.*

malacophilous (mal-a-kof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (see *mollusk*), + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, adapted to cross-fertilization by mollusks: applied to plants or their flowers.

malacophonous (mal-a-kof′ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακόφωνος*, < *μαλακός*, soft, + *φωνή*, voice.] Soft-voiced; having a gentle voice.

malacopod (mal′a-kō-pod), *n.* A member of the *Malacopoda.*

malacostome (mal′a-kō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (*μαλάκια*, mollusks), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a mollusk.

malacotomist (mal-a-kot′ō-mist), *n.* [*malacotom-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in malacotomy; a student of the anatomy of mollusks.

Malacotylea (mal-a-cot-i-lē′ä), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Malacocotylea.*

malacozoölogy (mal″a-kō-zō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (*μαλάκια*, mollusks), + E. *zoölogy.*] The zoölogy of mollusks; malacology.

malactic (ma-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μαλακτικός*, < *μαλάσσειν*, make soft.] **I.** *a.* Making soft; emollient.

II. *n.* An emollient medicine.

maladif (mä-lä-def′), *a.* [F., < *malade*, sick: see *malady.*] Sickly; delicate.

He [Hans Makart], . . . standing in the corner, silent, inanimate, save for his gleaming black eyes and his smoking cigarette—a fragile, *maladif* little figure, with a disproportionately impressive head.
M. G. van Rensselaer, in Portfolio, 1886, p. 51.

maladminister (mal-ad-min′is-tėr), *v. t.* [*mal-* + *administer.*] To administer in a faulty, inefficient way, particularly public affairs.

The people, themselves, in all countries, might confide in it [the true Scheme of Human Economy], to vindicate their respective interests, by its moderate representations, when necessary to their several sovereigns, or otherwise, as those interests might be *maladministered.*
G. Edwards, Practical Plan, iii.

maladministrator (mal-ad-min′is-trā-tor), *n.* One who maladministers affairs, especially public affairs.

malafu (mal′a-fö), *n.* Same as *toddy*, 1.

Malaga pottery. See ★*pottery.*

Malagasy, *n.* 2. The language of Madagascar.

malakin (mal′a-kin), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of salicyl-paraphenetidine, $C_2H_5{}^4OC_6H_4{}^1N{:}{}^2CHC_6H_4{}^1OH$, prepared by the action of paraphenetidine on salicylic aldehyde. It crystallizes in silky, lustrous needles and is used in medicine as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

malakon, *n.* See *malacon.*

malamethane (mal-a-meth′ān), *n.* [*mal-ic* + *methane.*] A colorless compound, $NH_2COCH(OH)CH_2COOC_2H_5$, formed by the action of dry ammonia on diethyl malate. Also called *ethyl malamate.*

malamic (mal-am′ik), *a.* [*malam(ide)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $NH_2COCH(OH)CH_2COOH$, prepared from diazosuccinic ester. It crystallizes in short, thick prisms and melts at 146° C.

malamide (mal-am′id), *n.* [*mal(ic)* + *amide.*] A colorless compound, $H_2NCOCH(OH)CH_2CONH_2$, prepared by the action of ammonia on ethyl malate. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms.

mala-mujer (mä″lä-mö-her′), *n.* [Sp. *mala*, bad, + *mujer*, woman.] A name applied in Mexico to several pernicious plants, some of which are armed with prickles. Among them are *Solanum rostratum*, called *sand-bur* in the southwestern United States; *Cnidoscolus urens* (*Jatropha urens* of Linnæus), which is armed with stinging hairs; and *Rhus Toxicodendron*, the poison-oak, also called *guao* and *tetlatia.* See ★*guao* and ★*tetlatia.*

malamute (mal′a-mūt), *n.* [Name of an Alaskan Indian tribe.] A local name for the Eskimo dog, apparently used in Alaska.

Few pure *malamutes* (native dogs descended from the Siberian wolf) are now employed in the mail service. Their legs are too short, their feet sink too readily through the snow.
Lida Rose McCabe, in St. Nicholas, March, 1908, p. 387.

malapaho (mä-lä-pä′hō), *n.* [Philippine Sp., said to be Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a name of several forest trees, especially of *Sindora Wallichii* and *Dipterocarpus vernicifluus.* The latter yields a valuable oleoresin. Also called *panao.*

malappropriate (mal-ą-prō′pri-āt), *a.* [*mal-* + *appropriate*, *a.*] Inappropriate.

malappropriation (mal-ą-prō-pri-ā′shọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *appropriation.*] Misappropriation.

malapropian (mal-ą-prop′i-ąn), *a.* [*malaprop* + *-ian.*] Of the nature of or addicted to malapropism.

malapropism (mal-ap-rọ-pō′izm), *n.* [*malapropo(s)* + *-ism.*] Same as *malapropism.*

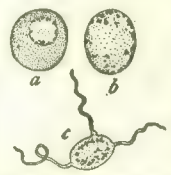


Bipartite Malar Bone.

malar, *a.*—**Malar division,** in *craniom.*, the condition, of the malar bone, of being divided by a suture into two bones; a bipartite malar.

malare (mā-lā′rē), *n.* [NL. (sc. *os*), the malar bone. See *malar.*] In *craniom.*, the most prominent point of the tuberositas malaris. *Von Török.*

malaria, *n.* Numerous investigations made in recent years have established the fact that malaria is a disease resulting from the presence within the red blood-corpuscles of a protozoan parasite, the *Hæmamœba malariæ*, or *Plasmodium malariæ*. The parasite has two cycles of existence, one in the human body, the other in the body of a mosquito of the genus ★*Anopheles* (which see, with cut). In the blood, reproduction of the parasite occurs only by fission or segmentation; but in the stomach-wall of the mosquito, which it reaches in the blood sucked by this insect from the skin of the sick, sexual reproduction occurs, the parasite giving birth to a large number of exceedingly minute forms, called sporozoids. These make their way through the tissues of the mosquito to its salivary glands, whence they are injected into the blood of the human subject whom this infected mosquito stings. On reaching maturity in the blood, the protozoan invades the red blood-corpuscles, and so completes the two cycles of its existence. The malarial paroxysm of chill, fever, and sweating occurs at the time of invasion of the blood-cells by a new brood of the parasites, either those resulting from segmentation of the protozoan within the human blood-vessels or those reproduced sexually in the body of the mosquito and thence injected into man. There are three varieties of the *Hæmamœba* which are concerned in the production of the three varieties of malaria, *tertian, quartan,* and *estivo-autumnal* or *pernicious.* Symptomatically, there are four forms of malaria: the *intermittent,* in which the interval between the paroxysms is fever-free; the *remittent,* in which the fever is continuous, but is marked by exacerbations with intercurrent chill and sweating; the *pernicious* or *congestive* form, in which the blood-poisoning is profound; and the *chronic* form, constituting what is called the *malarial cachexia.* See ★*Laverania.*—**Hybrid malaria,** malaria modified by association with some other disease.



Hæmamœba malariæ (*Plasmodium quartanæ*), the Parasite of Quartan Fever.

a, a developing form within the red blood-corpuscle; *b*, a full-grown body, the substance of the red corpuscle having disappeared; *c*, flagellate body.

(From Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports—Thayer and Hewetson.)

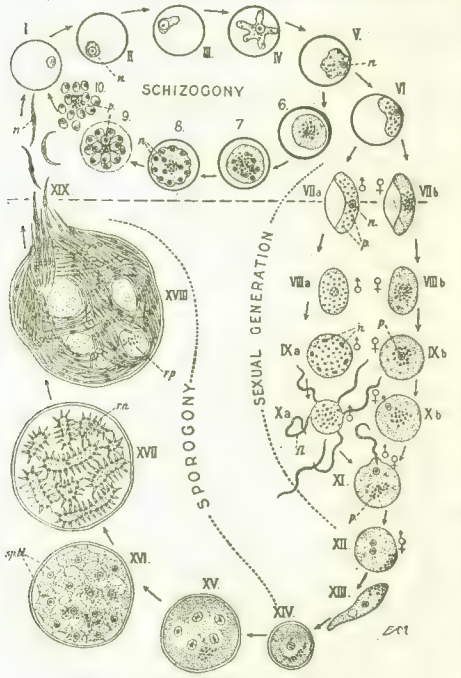
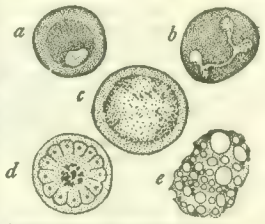


Diagram of the Complete Life-cycle of the Parasite of Pernicious Malaria, *Hæmamœba* (*Plasmodium*) *malignum* or *Laverania malariæ.*

The stages shown above the dotted line are those found in human blood; below the dotted line are seen the phases through which the parasite passes in the intermediate host, the mosquito. I–V and 6–10 show the schizogony; VI–XII, the sexual generation, which at VII splits into two lines, male (*a*) and female (*b*), to be united again by conjugation (XI and XII); XIII, the motile zygote; XIV–XIX, sporogony. I–III, young amœbulæ in blood-corpuscles, the last two showing the ring-form (which is, however, not quite correctly drawn). IV, older, actively amœboid trophozoite. V, still older, less amœboid trophozoite. 6, mature schizont. 7, schizont with nucleus dividing up. 8, young rosette stage. 9, fully formed rosette stage, merozoites round a central residual mass of protoplasm containing the pigment, and blood-corpuscle beginning to break down. 10, merozoites free in the blood by breaking down of the corpuscle. VI, young, indifferent gametocyte. VIIa, male crescent. VIIb, female crescent. VIIIa and VIIIb, the gametocytes becoming oval. IXa and IXb, spherical gametocytes; in the male (IXa) the nucleus has divided up. Xa and Xb, formation of gametes; in the male (Xa) the so-called flagella or male gametes (*f*) are thrown out—one of them is seen detached; in the female (Xb) a portion of the nucleus has been thrown out. XI, a male gamete penetrating a female gamete at a cone of reception formed near the nucleus. XII, zygote with two pronuclei in proximity. XIII, zygote in the motile stage (vermicule or oökinete). XIV, encysted zygote (oöcyst). XV, commencing multiplication of the nuclei in the oöcyst. XVI, oöcyst with numerous sporoblasts. XVII, commencing formation of sporozoites; the nucleus of each sporoblast has divided to form numerous nuclei, each of which is growing out in a little tongue of protoplasm to become a sporozoite, but a few nuclei remain behind as residual nuclei. XVIII, full-grown oöcyst crammed with ripe sporozoites; on one side the cyst has burst and the sporozoites are escaping. XIX, free sporozoites, showing their changes of form. *n*, nucleus of the parasite; *p*, melanin pigment; *fl*, flagella; *sp.bl*, sporoblasts; *r.n.*, residual nuclei; *r. p*, residual protoplasm. (Chiefly after Neveu-Lemaire, from whom the plan and arrangement of the different stages are borrowed, with slight modifications; details of the figures are founded on the figures of Grassi, Schaudinn (Leuckart's "Zoologische Wandtafeln"), Ross, and others.)

(From Lankester's "Zoology.")



Hæmamœba (*Plasmodium*) *tertianæ*, the Parasite of Tertian Fever.

a, a young form within a red blood-corpuscle; *b*, a developing pigmented form within the corpuscle; *c*, a full-grown body; *d*, a segmenting body; *e*, a degenerating form undergoing vacuolization.

(From Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports—Thayer and Hewetson.)

malarial, *a.*—**Malarial cachexia.** See ★*cachexia.*—**Malarial crescent.** Same as ★*crescent,* 4 (*e*).—**Malarial fever of cattle.** Same as *Texas fever.*

II. *n.* One who suffers from or is subject to malaria.

malariated (mā-lā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [*malaria* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Infected with malaria.

malarigenous (mal-ą-rij′e-nus), *a.* [*malaria* + L. *-genus*, -producing.] Producing malaria; malarious. [Rare.]

malarin (mal′ą-rin), *n.* [*malar(ia)* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of acetophenone-paraphenetidine citrate, $(C_2H_5OC_6H_4N:C(CH_3)C_6H_5)_3C_6H_8O_7$. It is prepared by the action of acetophenone on paraphenetidine, forms a crystalline powder, and is used in medicine as a febrifuge. Also called *acetophenone-phenetidide.*

malarioid (mą-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [*malari(a)* + *-oid.*] Like or resembling malaria. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

malariologist (mą-lā-ri-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* Same as *malarialist.*

malarrangement (mal-ą-rānj′mẹnt), *n.* [*mal-* + *arrangement.*] Bad, defective arrangement.

malashaganay (mä-lä-shä′ga-ni), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] Same as *fresh-water drum,* which see, under *drum*[1], 11 (*b*).

Malaspina glacier. See ★*glacier.*

malaxation, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, with certain solitary wasps, the act of kneading or bruising with their jaws insects already stung, in order more thoroughly to paralyze them before storing them away in their burrows as food for their future young.

Malay cat. See ★*cat*[1].

Malayic (mą-lā′ik), *a.* [*Malay* + *-ic.*] Same as *Malay.*

Malayo-African (mą-lā″ō-af′ri-kạn), *a.* Malayan and African; connected with Malaysia and Africa. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 331.

Malayo-Chinese (mą-lā″ō-chī-nēs′), *a.* Malayan and Chinese; connected with Malaysia and China. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 333.

Malayo-European (mą-lā′ō-ū-rọ-pē′ąn), *a.* Connected with Malaysia and Europe. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 333.

Malayoid (mą-lā′oid), *a.* [*Malay* + *-oid.*] Similar to the Malays.

Malayo-Indonesian (mą-lā″ō-in-dọ-nē′si-ąn), *a.* Connected with Malaysia and Indonesia. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 333.

Malayo-Malagasy (mą-lā″ō-mal-ą-gas′i), *a.* Malayan and Malagasy; connected with Malaysia and Madagascar. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 285.

Malayo-Papuan (mą-lā″ọ̄-pap′ū-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Common or relating to both Malays and Papuans.

II. *n.* One of mixed Malay and Papuan blood.

malchite (mal′kīt), *n.* [*Malchen,* Mount Melibocus, Hesse, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained to aphanitic, porphyritic, igneous rock, composed of labradorite and hornblende, with a subordinate amount of quartz. *Osann,* 1892.

malconduct (mal-kon′dukt), *n.* [*mal-* + *conduct.*] Wrong, faulty, or improper conduct; especially, maladministration of public affairs: as, *malconduct* in office.

malcontentism (mal-kọn-tent′izm), *n.* [*malcontent* + *-ism.*] The condition or state of being malcontent or dissatisfied.

maldigestion (mal-di-jes′tyọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *digestion.*] Imperfect digestion.

mal-di-gomma (mal-dē-gom′ą), *n.* [It.: *mal,* disease; *di,* of; *gomma,* gum, also the name of a disease.] Same as ★*foot-rot,* 2.

malduck (mal′duk), *n.* The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis.* Also *malmarsh.*

male[1], *n.* 3. A 'male' precious stone. In the middle ages and until quite recent times, all the darker gems, such as sapphire, ruby, and topaz, were known as 'male' gems; the lighter blue, lighter red, or lighter yellow were called 'female' gems.—**Dwarf male.** (*b*) The minute, parasitic male which is attached to the body of the ordinary hermaphrodite individual in certain cirripeds. It is supposed to secure the cross-fertilization of the hermaphrodite. See *complemental,* 2.

Malebolgian (mal-ē-bol′ji-ąn), *a.* [*Malebolg(e),* < It. *male,* fem. pl. of *malo,* evil, + *bolge,* pl. of *bolgia,* budget, + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or resembling Malebolge, the eighth circle in Dante's description of Hell.

Malebolgic (mal-ē-bol′jik), *a.* Same as ★*Malebolgian.*

malediction, *n.* 2. In *anc. eccles. law,* a curse annexed to the donation of lands to churches or religious institutions against those who should violate their rights. *Cowell.*

maleducation (mal″ed-ū-kā′shọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *education.*] Faulty, imperfect education. *Emerson.*

malefactory (mal-ē-fak′tọ-ri), *a.* [NL. **malefactorius,* < *malefactor.*] Ill-doing; criminal. [Rare.]

One of the boasts of Riversley was that while the rest of the world ate and drank poison, the Grange lived on its own solid substance, defying *malefactory* Radical tricksters.

G. Meredith, Adventures of Harry Richmond, xlix.

male-fern, *n.* 2. The dried rhizome of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* of Schott, or of *Dryopteris marginalis* of Gray, used as an anthelmintic. The chaff, together with the dead portions of the rhizome and stipes, should be removed, and only such portions used as have retained their internal green color.—**Oleoresin of male-fern.** See ★*oleoresin.*

maleness (māl′nes), *n.* The character of being male. [Rare.]

The discovery of these morphological facts does not in the least shift the old-time attribute of *maleness* as applied to the stamen or of femaleness as applied to the pistil. *L. H. Bailey,* in Science, June 5, 1896, p. 826.

mal-entendu (mäl′oṅ-toṅ-dü′), *a.* and *n.* [F. *mal,* ill, + *entendu,* understood.] **I.** *a.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.

II. *n.* A misunderstanding.

Maletra burner. See ★*burner.*

malfeasant (mal-fē′zant), *a.* and *n.* [F. *malfaisant,* < *mal,* ill, + *faisant,* ppr. of *faire,* do. Compare *damage feasant.*] **I.** *a.* Doing ill; guilty of misconduct in office.

II. *n.* An ill-doer; a malefactor.

malgovernment (mal-guv′ėrn-mẹnt), *n.* [*mal-* + *government.*] Bad government; misgovernment.

malgrace (mal-grās′), *n.* [OF. *male grace,* 'bad grace.' See *mal-* and *grace.*] 1†. Ill grace; ill favor; disfavor.—2. Something of ill grace or ill favor; something unbecoming.

May these not see in us some *malgrace* which it needs the gentleness of Christ to get over and forget, some savagery of which we are not aware, some gaucherie that repels though it cannot estrange them?

Geo. MacDonald, Weighed and Wanting, iv.

malice, *n.* 5. The common dwarf mallow, *Malva rotundifolia.*—**Particular malice,** actual malevolence; positive ill-will: it is directed toward a definite person or persons and is distinguished from *legal malice,* that is, the doing of a wrongful act without spite; and from Blackstone's *universal malice,* which is intentional but not definite.

malignite (ma-lig′nīt), *n.* [*Maligne* river, Canada, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Lawson (1896) to phaneric igneous rocks composed of orthoclase with ægirite-augite, biotite, sodic amphibole, nephelite, melanite, sphene, and apatite. Some varieties of malignite are rich in melanite, others in nephelite.

malik (mä′lik), *n.* [Ar.] The head man of a village in parts of India and central Asia.

About this time a letter arrived from the Prince Sultán Dániyál, reporting that (*Malik*) Ambar had collected his troops in Bidar. *Elliot*, Hist. Ind., VI. 104.

mali-mali (mä′li-mä′li), *n.* A form of chronic chorea or tic prevalent in the Philippine Islands.

malipes (mal′i-pēz), *n.* Singular of *malipedes*.

malism (mā′lizm), *n.* [L. *malus*, bad, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the world is evil, or that, on the whole, evil prevails over good: a less extreme doctrine than pessimism.

Malism, to me a convenient expression, is acknowledged on all hands. *H. Goodwin*, Science and Faith, p. 243. *N. E. D.*

malist (mā′list), *n.* [L. *malus*, bad, + *-ist*.] One who believes that the world is bad, but not the worst possible.

Bad as things are, he does not believe that the world is getting worse and worse . . . he is a '*malist*.' *Cheyne*, Job & Solomon, p. 202. *N. E. D.*

malistic (ma-lis′tik), *a.* [*malist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of malism.

malitza (mä-lit′sä), *n.* [Samoyed ?] A kind of fur coat or tunic reaching to the knees, and open only at the neck and hem, worn by the Samoyeds. It is made with the hair inside, and with mitts attached to the sleeves. See extract under ★*louphu*.

malkuth (mal-köth′), *n.* [Heb. kingdom, < *malak*, to rule, < *melek*, king.] The tenth Sephira, forming the Adam Kadmon. See ★*Sephiroth* and ★*Adam Kadmon*.

mallagong (mal′a-gong), *n.* [Australian.] A native name for the Australian duck-mole or platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*: used to some extent locally as a common name. Also, in books, *mallangong* and *mullagong*.

Malleable castings. See ★*casting*.

malleableize (mal′ē-a-bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *malleableized*, ppr. *malleableizing*. [*malleable* + *-ize*.] To make malleable, as iron or other metals. [Rare.]

malleal (mal′ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [*malleus* + *-al*[1].]
I. *a.* Of or relating to the malleus.
II. *n.* Same as *interoperculum*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

malleate (mal′ē āt), *a.* [*malleus* + *-ate*[1].] In rotifers, having the mallei stout, the manubria and uncī being of equal length: as, the *malleate* type of trophi.

malleatory (mal′ē-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [NL. **malleatorius*, < L. *malleator*, a hammerer, < *malleare*, *v.*, hammer: see *malleate*.] Of or pertaining to a hammerer or hammering.—**Malleatory spasm** or **chorea.** Same as *malleation*, 3.

mallee[2] (mal′ē), *n.* Same as *molly*[3].

mallee-scrubber (mal′ē-skrub″ėr), *n.* In Australia, a name given to cattle that run wild in the mallee-scrub, or thickets of dwarf eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. The brush-turkey, *Leipoa*, is similarly known as the *mallee-bird*.

mallein (mal′ē-in), *n.* [L. *malle(us)*, glanders, + *-in*.] A sterilized filtered extract of glycerin-bouillon cultures of the bacillus of glanders, containing substances from the bodies of the bacilli and their soluble products which have not been destroyed by heat.

malleh-bug (mal′e-bug), *n.* Same as *mianabug* (which see).

mallemak, *n.* See *mallemuck*.

mallemot (mä-le-mōt′), *n.* [Cape D. *mallemót*, < *mal*, foolish, + *mot*, moth.] A name given in South Africa to a poisonous wasp.

malleotomy (mal-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [*malleus* + Gr. *-τομα*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** An operation for separating the malleoli by division of the ligament which holds them in apposition.—**2.** An operation of division of the malleus in the middle ear in cases of ankylosis of the ossicles.

mallochorion (mal-ō-kō′ri-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλλός*, a lock of wool, + *χόριον*, membrane. See *chorion*.] In *embryol.*, the presumably primitive form of the mammalian chorion, characterized by a uniform covering of villi.

malloplacenta (mal″ō-plā-sen′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαλλός*, a lock of wool, + NL. *placenta*.] In *embryol.*, a non-deciduate placenta corresponding to the mallochorion, that is, having uniformly distributed villi. Such a placenta occurs in many ungulates and in cetaceans.

mallotoxin (mal-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *μαλλός*, lock of wool, + E. *toxin*.] Same as ★*rottlerin*.

mallow, *n.*—**Bristly-fruited mallow,** *Modiola Caroliniana*, a low plant of the mallow family with pedately cleft leaves, red flowers, and hispid-aristate carpels, found from Virginia to Florida and Texas, and also in Central and South America.—**European mallow,** *Malva Alcea* of Europe, cultivated in, and escaped from, gardens in some parts of the United States. Also called *vervain-mallow*.—**Globe mallow.** The name is applied especially to the species *Sphæralcea acerifolia*, the maple-leaved globe mallow, and *S. cuspidata*, the sharp-fruited globe mallow, of western North America.—**High mallow.** See *high-mallow*.—**Low mallow,** the dwarf mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*.—**Running mallow.** Same as *dwarf mallow*: so called from its procumbent, spreading habit.—**Swamp-mallow,** the swamp rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*.—**Virginia** or **Virginian mallow,** *Sida hermaphrodita*. See *Sida*, 1.—**Water-mallow,** the swamp rose-mallow.—**White mallow,** the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*.

malm, *v. t.* **2.** To mix (clay and chalk) for making bricks.

malma (mal′mä), *n.* [Kamchatkan.] Same as *Dolly Varden trout* (which see, under *trout*[1]).

malo (mä′lō), *n.* [Fijian and Hawaiian, the paper-mulberry, a malo or girdle made from it, Maori *maro*, a girdle.] **1.** In the Fiji Islands, Hawaii, and other parts of Polynesia, the paper-mulberry, *Papyrius papyrifera*.—**2.** A cloth or girdle made from the fiber of the paper-mulberry. See *Broussonetia*, ★*kapa*, *tapa*, ★*aute*, and ★*wauke*.

malobago (mä-lō-bä′gō), *n.* [Bicol *malubago*.] Same as ★*balibago*.

malobservance (mal-ọb-zėr′vans), *n.* [*mal-* + *observance*.] Wrong observance: as, *malobservance* of the Sabbath.

malobservation (mal″ob-zėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *observation*.] Incorrect observation; the act of seeing or observing wrongly.

Further experiment [in "crystal-gazing"] may reveal some normal explanation, while scepticism (which seldom takes the trouble to examine the alleged facts with any care) can always repose on a theory of *malobservation* and imposture. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 53.

malofrontal (mā-lō-fron′tal), *a.* [L. *mala*, jaw, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al*[1].] In *craniom.*, pertaining to both the malar and the frontal bone.

malonic (ma-lon′ik), *a.* [*mal(ic)* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_2(COOH)_2$, found in the sugar-beet and prepared by the hydrolysis of cyanacetic acid; propanediacid. It crystallizes in triclinic plates and melts and decomposes into carbon dioxid and acetic acid at 132° C. Malonic esters and their sodium derivatives are extensively used for organic syntheses.

malorganization (mal-ôr″gan-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *organization*.] Imperfect or wrong organization.

malorganized (mal-ôr′gan-īzd), *a.* [*mal-* + *organized*.] Imperfectly or wrongly organized.

Malo-Russian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Little-Russians.

malpais (mäl-pä-ēs′), *n.* [Sp., 'bad land': see *mal-*, *pais*, *peasant*.] The ragged surface of a lava-flow. [Southwestern U. S.]

In the old times, up to the present generation, in their trading visits to the Pimas the Hopi took the trail through Chaves Pass, an available one for them to cross the rugged *malpais* of the Mogollones. *J. W. Fewkes*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 520.

malposed (mal-pōzd′), *a.* [*mal-* + *pose*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Badly placed; wrongly placed.

Malposed teeth are not only unsightly but prone to disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 417.

malpraxis (mal-prak′sis), *n.* [*mal-* + *praxis*.] Malpractice.

malt[1], *n.*—**Pale malt,** in *brewing*, malt which has been dried in a kiln, but at a comparatively low temperature, so that it has less color than yellow or amber malt.—**Slack malt,** malt which, after having been dried, has absorbed moisture from the atmosphere. It produces inferior beer, and requires to be redried before use.

Malta gray. Same as *methylene* ★*gray*.

maltan (mâl′tan), *n.* [*malt*[1] + *-an*.] The term used in organic chemistry to designate an atomic complex which is supposed to be present in the starch molecule and which gives rise to maltose and its derivatives when the starch is hydrolyzed.

maltase (mâl′tās), *n.* [*malt*[1] + *-ase*.] A ferment which causes the cleavage of maltose into two molecules of dextrose. Maltase, like lipase, has been shown to be capable of reversible action in concentrated solutions. It occurs widely distributed in both the animal and the vegetable world.

maltate (mâl′tāt), *n.* [*malt*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A compound of malt with another substance.

Maltee (mâl′tē), *a.* Same as *Maltese* (cat). *Dialect Notes*, III. iii, 193. [Colloq.]

Maltese cross. (*b*) A plant, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. Also called *cross-of-Jerusalem*.—**Maltese lace.** See ★*lace*.

maltesite (mâl-tēs′īt), *n.* [*Maltese* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chiastolite or macle (andalusite) which is found in the crystalline schists of eastern Finland. It occurs in large nodules that exhibit a Maltese cross of the pure mineral separated by areas of impure material. See cut under *chiastolite*.

malt-grist (mâlt′grist), *n.* See the extract.

When wanted the malt is again scoured, and is ground or rather crushed in specially-constructed malt mills, which press the grains so that the hulls remain intact while the interior starch body is finely powdered. It is now termed "*malt-grist*," and it is stored in grist hoppers, where it is kept in readiness for the mash-tub underneath. *Sci. Amer.*, June 18, 1904, p. 480.

maltha, *n.* **2.** Haeckel's term for the gelatinous ground-substance or mesoglœa and contained cells of various kinds, which forms the skeletogenous layer in sponges.

malthacite (mal′thą-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μαλθακός*, soft (a variant of *μαλακός*, soft), + *-ite*[2].] A white or yellowish clay which occurs in scales, also massive. It is related to fullers' earth.

malthite (mal′thīt), *n.* [*maltha* + *-ite*[2].] A general term sometimes used to embrace the viscous bitumens of varying consistency, namely, maltha, mineral tar, brea, and chapapote.

Malthusianize (mal-thū′si-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Malthusianized*, ppr. *Malthusianizing*. [*Malthusian* + *-ize*.] To become a supporter of the doctrines of Malthus. [Rare.]

malt-jelly (mâlt′jel″i), *n.* The trade-name of an extract of malt to which isinglass, gelatin, or agar-agar has been added at a boiling temperature and the liquid gelatinized by cooling.

malto-. A combining form used in organic chemistry to designate a relation to maltose.

maltodextrine (mâl-tō-deks′trin), *n.* A variety of dextrine or starch-gum, produced, in 'mashing' brewers' malt, as an intermediate product between starch and fermentable glucose. Its claim to be considered a distinct substance is not clearly established.

maltol (mâl′tol), *n.* [*malt*[1] + *-ol*.] A colorless compound, $CH\langle \begin{matrix} C(OH):CH \\ O \\ CH:C(OH) \end{matrix} \rangle CH$ (?), formed during the roasting of malt. It crystallizes in long needles and gives a violet color with ferric chlorid.

maltometer (mâl-tom′e-ter), *n.* [*malt*[1] + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer with a special scale, used to determine the strength of brewers' wort or extract of malt.

maltonic (mâl-ton′ik), *a.* [*malt*[1] + *-on* + *-ic*.] Pertaining ultimately to malt.—**Maltonic acid.** Same as ★*gluconic acid*.

maltosazone (mâl-tōs-az′ōn), *n.* [*maltose* + *azone*.] A crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{24}O_9(N.NH_2)_2$, prepared by the action of maltose on hydrazine acetate. The name is also used, less correctly, for *phenyl maltosazone*.

maltoside (mâl′tō-sid), *n.* [*maltose* + *-ide*[1].] In *organic chem.*, the name of a class of compounds which are both intramolecular anhydrids and ethers. They are formed from alcohols and maltose by the action of hydrochloric acid, closely resemble the corresponding glucosides from glucose, and are hydrolyzed by certain enzyms.

malt-screen, *n.*—**Waterfall malt-screen,** a sieve or screen placed in a sloping position and having several strips of wood crossing it horizontally, by passing over which malt is cleansed from dust, rootlets, and plumules, preparatory to its use by the brewer.

maltzyme (mâlt′zim), *n.* [*malt*[1] + Gr. *ζύμη*, ferment.] A specially prepared form of diastase or malt extract.

malu (mä′lö), *n.* [*Melanesian*.] The initiation ceremonies of the Melanesians performed at the time of puberty of boys.

malum, *n.* **2.** In *pathol.*, a disease.—**Malum coxæ,** hip-disease.—**Malum perforans,** perforating ulcer of the foot.—**Malum senile.** (*a*) Arteriosclerosis. (*b*) Inflammation of the sclera in the aged. (*c*) A chronic destructive disease of one of the larger joints, usually the hip, which occurs in advanced life.

malunion (mal-ū′nyọn), *n.* [*mal-* + *union*.] Union of the fragments of bone in a faulty position after a fracture.

Malvaviscus (mal-va-vis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Dillenius, 1732), < L. *Malva*, mallow, + *viscum*, bird-lime, in allusion to the mucilaginous or fleshy fruit.] A genus of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*. They are shrubs closely allied to *Abutilon*, from which they differ in having a 10- to 12-bracted involucre. There are from twenty to thirty species, native to warm parts of America. *M. arboreus*, known to gardeners as *Achania Malvaviscus*, is a window-garden or greenhouse plant, with alternate

shallowly 3-lobed leaves and scarlet flowers which remain nearly or quite closed and bear a projecting column of stamens.

Malvern quartzite. See ★*quartzite.*

malwa (mäl′wä), *n.* An intoxicating liquor made from ripe bananas and fermented millet. [Africa.]

mam. An abbreviation of *mammalogy.*

mamaki (mä-mä′kē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **1.** A name in Hawaii of a shrub of the nettle family, *Pipturus albidus,* found on all the islands of the group, and one of the two principal plants from which kapa is prepared.—**2.** The kapa or cloth made from this plant.

mamaloi (mä-mä-lō′i), *n.* [Also *maman-loi;* < *mama,* mother, + Bantu *loi,* sorcerer.] The priestess in voodoo ceremonies. [Haiti.]

Mamamouchi (mä-mä-mö-shē′), *n.* [F., a factitious word.] A pompous title, from that supposed to have been conferred by the Sultan on M. Jourdain in Molière's play, 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme'; hence, one who takes such a title; an ostentatious, self-important, and ridiculous pretender.

mamane (mä-mä′nā), *n.* [Native name.] A leguminous tree, *Sophora chrysophylla,* growing at great elevations in the Hawaiian Islands, which has pinnate leaves, racemes of pale-yellow flowers, and fruit in the form of a four-winged pod deeply constricted between the seeds. The wood is hard and durable, and is suitable for posts in building. It was used by the ancient Hawaiians for making their *oo,* or digging implements, and the *holua,* or sleds, in which they coasted down the mountain sides.

mamanite (mä′ma-nīt), *n.* [*Maman* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral closely related to polyhalite in aspect and characters, but stated to differ in the proportion of the bases. It occurs with carnallite at the salt-mine of Maman in Persia.

mamelonated (mam′e-lon-ā-ted), *a.* [*mamelon.*] Having rounded, nipple-shaped elevations on the surface.

Mameluke bit, a heavy iron bit used by the Brazilian mamelucos.—**Mameluke point,** the double-edged cutting-point of the Mameluke saber.—**Mameluke sleeve,** a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under the First Empire. *N. E. D.*

mamillariform (mam-i-lā′ri-fôrm), *a.* Same as *mammilliform.*

mamma2, *n.*—**Supernumerary mammæ,** breasts in excess of the normal number. They may be situated near the natural ones, or may be found in the axilla, groin, or abdominal wall. Also called *accessory mammæ.*

mammæform, *a.* An erroneous form for *mammiform.*

mammalgia (ma-mal′ji-ą), *n.* [L. *mamma,* breast, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Neuralgic pain in the breast.

mammality (ma-mal′i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being a mammal. *J. Fiske.*

Mammary arteries, three main trunks which supply the breast, the *internal* arising from the subclavian artery, and the *superior* and *inferior external* derived from the axillary artery.

mamma-shrimp (mam′ä-shrimp), *n.* A West Indian crab, probably of the family *Homolidæ.*

mammato-cumulus, *n.* 2. Same as *mammiform cloud* (which see, under ★*cloud*1).

mammilla, *n.*—**Spinning mammilla,** one of the mammilliform spinnerets of a spider.

mammillaplasty (ma-mil′ą-plas-ti), *n.* [L. *mammilla,* nipple, + Gr. πλαστός, < πλάσσειν, form.] A surgical operation for restoring a defective nipple or raising a depressed one.

mammoid (mam′oid), *a.* [*mamm*(*a*)2 + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or resembling a mamma in character or shape: as, the *mammoid* process of the temporal bone of man. [Rare.]

mammoniacal (mam-ō-nī′ą-kąl), *a.* Same as ★*mammonic.*

mammonic (ma-mon′ik), *a.* [*Mammon* + *-ic.*] Related to or influenced by Mammon or worldliness. [Rare.]

mammonitish (mam′on-ī-tish), *a.* Resembling Mammon; worldly; avaricious. *N. E. D.*

mammular (mam′ū-lär), *a.* [*mammula* + *-ar*3.] Having or consisting of mammulæ.

mammulose (mam′ū-lōs), *a.* [*mammula* + *-ose.*] Same as ★*mammular.*

mammy, *n.* **3.** Same as *stone-lugger,* 2.

mamo (mä′mō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **1.** The sickle-billed sunbird, *Drepanis pacifica,* one of the honey-suckers of Hawaii: exterminated for the sake of its yellow feathers, which were used in making feather cloaks worn by the chiefs. It was black with golden-yellow rump and lower back. See cut under *Drepanis.*—**2.** A cloak made wholly or partly from the feathers of this bird.

mamsell, mamselle (mam-zel′), *n.* [F. *mamselle, mamzelle,* short for *mademoiselle.*] Mademoiselle. [Colloq.]

Put on Miss Maria's bonnet this instant, *Mamsell.* . . . I shall take care, *Mamsell,* that you return to Switzerland to-morrow. *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle Papers, Pref., p. 170.

man1, *n.* **14.** In Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lonsdale, a cairn or pile of stones marking a summit or prominent point of a mountain. Compare *Low Man, High Man,* as local names for particular cairns, also applied to portions of the mountains themselves. *N. E. D.*—**Blue-sky man.** See ★*sky*1.—**Corner man.** (*a*) One of the two end-men of a company of negro minstrels. (*b*) A loafer who hangs about street-corners. [Eng. in both uses.] (*c*) In building a camp or barn of logs, one who notches the logs so that they will fit closely and make a square corner. (*d*) One who makes a corner in stocks or commodities.—**Second man.** (*b*) In *domestic service,* a butler's first assistant, to whom, among other duties, the care of the silver is intrusted.—**The man in the street,** the ordinary man; one who takes the commonplace view of things; the type of commonplaceness.

The man in the street, finding no worth in himself which corresponds to the force which built a tower or sculptured a marble god, feels poor when he looks on these. *Emerson,* Self-Reliance, Essays, 1st ser., p. 62.

A Greenwich nautical almanac he has, and so being sure of the information when he wants it, *the man in the street* does not know a star in the sky.

Emerson, Self-Reliance, Essays, 1st ser., p. 83.

Third man, in *cricket.* (*a*) A fielder who stands beyond point, but farther from the wicket, and more behind it. (*b*) His position in the field.—**Ward man,** a police officer detailed as a detective in the service of his captain. The office was abolished in New York in 1894. [U. S.]—**White man.** (*a*) A man of the Caucasian race. (*b*) An honest, upright man. [Slang, U. S.]

man2 (mân), *n.* [Per. *mān,* Hind. *mān,* usually *man,* Skt. *māna,* a measure, a weight, < √*mā,* measure: hence E. *maund.*] A measure of weight in Persia, varying in value, in different localities, from about 6 to about 25 pounds.

Man., Manit. Abbreviations of *Manitoba.*

mana1 (mä′nä), *n.* [Jap. *mana,* the true or real characters, from *ma,* just, true, perfectly, exactly, + *na,* name.] The Chinese characters as used by the Japanese.

Chinese characters have been adopted by only one people with an agglutinative language, the Japanese, who along with these characters (*Mana*) use another method of writing (Kana), which is syllabic.

Deniker, Races of Man, p. 141.

mana2 (mä′nä), *n.* [Maori and Tahitian *mana,* authority, influence; Samoan and Hawaiian *mana,* supernatural power, etc.: a word common to many Polynesian and Melanesian languages.] **1.** Power in general; authority; influence. [New Zealand.]—**2.** Magical or supernatural power.

A degraded and conventionalised representation of a bird, probably of the sacred bird of the West Pacific, the frigate bird, which possesses *mana* (spiritual or magical power) in an eminent degree.

Nature, May 14, 1903, p. 36.

manaca, or **manacaa** (mä′nạ-kä′), *n.* [Tupi.] In Brazil, the name of a shrub belonging to the solanum family, *Brunfelsia Hopeana,* the tough woody root of which is used as a remedy for rheumatism and syphilis. See ★*Brunfelsia.*

manada (mä-nä′dä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish term for a herd of cattle or drove of sheep; adopted to some extent in California and southern Texas.

managemental (man-āj-men′tąl), *a.* [*management* + *-al*1.] Relating to management or to the management; of the nature of management. [Rare.]

managerially (man-ā-jē′ri-ąl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a manager; in the capacity of a manager.

manal (mā′nąl), *a.* [L. *man*(*us*), hand, + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to the manus or hand.—**Manal formula,** in *zoöl.,* a statement of the distance between the distal ends of the second to fifth metacarpals of a bat, measured when the wing is extended as in flight.

mañana (män-yä′nä), *n.* and *adv.* [Sp., the morning, the morrow; < L. *mane,* the morning.] **1.** *n.* To-morrow: used as a synonym of easy-going procrastination.

Six hours [to wait]! What difference did it make? There was a flavor of the *mañana por la mañana* of the Spaniards . . . in the acceptance of the situation that appealed to me.

F. Hopkinson Smith, A Pot of Jam, in At Close Range, [p. 243.

Land of Mañana, the land of To-morrow: applied to any region characterized by the easy-going procrastination of its inhabitants; a land where the Spanish disregard of the value of time prevails.

A lethargic sloth beyond that of sluggish ox or somnolent swine, which was an irritating marvel to the patient padres of the eighteenth century, and is to-day a by-word in the even-tempered *land of Mañana.*

Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 421.

II. *adv.* On the morrow; to-morrow; on any future day; by and by.

"Lazzarillo," despairingly, "order the horses, it is time to go."

"Oh! *mañana,* señora; we go *mañana.*"

"But the luggage?"

"Oh! aie, *mañana,*" murmured Lazzarillo, provokingly, putting off the evil day.

S. J. Cunningham, Through the Byways of Andalusia, v.

mananguete (mä-nän-gā′tā), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A person who sells tuba, a drink made of palm-sap. [Philippine Is.]

mananosay (man-a-nō′sā), *n.* Same as *manunose.*

manarvel (mą-när′vęl), *v. t.* Same as *manavel.*

Manasquan formation. See ★*formation.*

manazo (mä-nä′zō), *n.* The Japanese name of a small shark, *Mustelus manazo,* of the family *Carchanidæ.*

man-breasted (man′bres″ted), *a.* Presenting a human appearance as far as the breast or upper part of the body is concerned, as the merman.

And in the light the white mermaiden swam,
And strong *man-breasted* things stood from the sea,
And sent a deep sea-voice thro' all the land.

Tennyson, Guinevere, l. 244.

man-broker (man′brō″kėr), *n.* A sailors' boarding-house keeper; a sailors' shipping-agent.

mancala (män′ka-lä), *n.* [Ar. *manqala,* a game played with 72 small shells on a board of 12 holes, lit. 'place of transferring or moving' (compare the meaning of *draughts,* lit. 'moves'), < *ma-,* a prefix forming nouns of place and time, + *naqala,* transfer, remove.] A game played on a board containing two or more rows of cup-shaped holes in which pebbles are placed and transferred from hole to hole according to certain rules. The game has been carried by the Arabs over the greater part of Africa and eastward to the Malay Archipelago. It is known locally as *naranj* (Maldive Islands); *chonka* (Ceylon); *chongkak* (Malay Peninsula); *poo* (Liberia); *chuncajon* (Philippine Islands); *gabatta* (Abyssinia); *abangah* (Niam Niam); *wave* (West Indies); *chuba* (as published and played in the United States).

Mancalias (man-kā′li-as), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *mancus,* defective, + *-alias,* "a quasi-diminutive termination to correspond with *Ceratias.*"] A genus of fishes of the family *Ceratiidæ,* inhabiting the open seas, usually at considerable depths.

Manchester cotton. See *Kendal* ★*cotton.*

Manchesterism (man′ches-tėr-izm), *n.* The economic philosophy and policy of so-called *Manchester school;* especially, the principles of free trade and *laissez faire. Kidd,* Western Civilization, p. 23.

Manchurian subregion. See ★*subregion.*

mancinism (man′si-nizm), *n.* [It. *mancinismo,* < *mancino,* left-handed, < *manco,* left-handed, maimed, defective, < L. *mancus,* defective.] Left-handedness or left-sidedness.

It seems that sufficient care has not yet been taken to determine what constitutes left-handedness. The relative strength of the two hands is not enough to decide this, for *mancinism,* or left-sidedness, is a matter of relative skill as well as of relative strength.

H. H. Ellis, The Criminal, p. 110.

mancipant (man′si-pant), *n.* [L. *mancipans* (*-ant-*), < *mancipare,* deliver. See *mancipate* and *mancipation.*] One who disposes of property by mancipation; a mancipator.

mancipatio (man-si-pā′shi-ō), *n.* [L.] Same as *mancipation,* 1.

mancipative (man′si-pā-tiv), *a.* [*mancipate* + *-ive.*] In *Rom. law,* having the character of mancipation (which see); mancipatory.

A *mancipative* will was executed by the same process.

Poste, Gaius, II. § 103.

mancipator (man′si-pā-tor), *n.* [L. *mancipator,* < *mancipare,* deliver. See *mancipate* and *mancipation.*] In *Rom. law,* one who disposed of property by mancipation; a mancipant.

Mancipation . . . is an imaginary sale which is only within the competence of Roman citizens, and consists in the following process: in the presence of not fewer than five witnesses, citizens of Rome above the age of puberty, and another person of the same condition, who holds a bronze balance in his hands and is called the balance holder, the alience holding a bronze ingot in his hand, pronounces the following words: This man I claim as belonging to me by right quiritary and be he purchased to me by this ingot and this scale of bronze. He then strikes the scale with the ingot, which he delivers to the *mancipator* as by way of purchase money.

Poste, Gaius, I. § 119.

mancipee (man-si-pē′), *n.* [Irreg. *mancip*(*ate*)

+ *-ee*[1].] The purchaser of property by mancipation, or the executor of a mancipatory will.

mancipium (man-sip'i-um), *n.* [L. See *mancipate.*] In *Rom. law*, the power over a freeman acquired by mancipation, that is, exercise of the paternal power to sell a son. The son then came into a condition similar to that of a slave, but to the purchaser alone. The transaction could be only among Roman citizens.

Bondage was an institute of the Civil law, slavery of the law of nations. [The custom did not exist in Justinian's time.] *Poste*, Gaius, pp. 30, 85.

Mandaic (man-dā'ik), *a.* Same as *Mandæan.*

mandant, *n.* **II.** *a*†. Commanding; ordering: chiefly in the phrase *member mandant*, the brain, as the controller of the body.

mandarah (man'da-rä), *n.* [Ar. *mandarah*, place of seeing, < *nadara*, see.] In some Oriental countries, a reception-room.

mandarin, *n.* **6.** Same as *mandarin orange* (which see, under *orange*[1]).

mandarinize (man'da-rin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mandarinized*, ppr. *mandarinizing.* [*mandarin* + *-ize.*] To raise to the position of mandarin; make a mandarin of. [Rare.]

mandarinship (man'da-rin-ship), *n.* [*mandarin* + *-ship.*] The office, authority, or rank of mandarin.

mandate (man'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mandated*, ppr. *mandating.* [L. *mandare*, pp. *mandatus*, commit, enjoin, command. See *mandate, n.*] 1†. To command.—**2.** To commit (a sermon, speech, etc.) to memory by repeating (it) aloud to one's self before delivery. [Scotch.]

My father . . . flung away his life without stint every Sabbath-day, his sermons being laboriously prepared, loudly *mandated*, and at great expense of body and mind, and then delivered with the utmost vehemence and rapidity.

J. Brown, Letter to J. Cairns, 1860, in Horæ Subsecivæ, [p. 97.

mandatee (man-dā-tē'), *n.* One to whom a mandate is given; a mandatary.

mandation (man-dā'shon), *n.* [*mandate, v.*, + *-ion.*] The act of committing (a sermon, or speech, etc.) to memory. See ★*mandate*, 2.

mandative (man'dā-tiv), *a.* [ML. *mandativus*, < L. *mandare*, command.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of command.—**2.** In *gram.*, noting the imperative use of the future.

mandelic (man-del'ik), *a.* [G. *mandel*, almond, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH(OH)COOH$, prepared by the hydrolysis of bitter-almond oil or by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid. It forms large rhombic crystals, melts at 118° C., and may be resolved into its optical isomers. Also called *phenylglycolic acid* or *paramandelic acid.*

mandible[1], *n.* (*e*) In polyzoans, an operculum.

mandibled (man'di-bld), *a.* Provided with a mandible or operculum, as the avicularia of certain *Polyzoa.*

An acute *mandibled* avicularium.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1903, p. 591.

mandibula (man-dib'ū-lä), *n.* In *ichthyol.*, same as *dentary.*

Mandibular condyle, fenestra, fontanelle, foot, goniometer, index. See ★*condyle*, etc.

mandibularis (man-dib-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL. See *mandibular.*] The masseter muscle.

mandilion[2] (man-dil'yon), *n.* [NGr. *μανδήλιον*, *μανδύλιον*, a handkerchief, *τὸ ἅγιον μανδήλιον*, 'the sacred handkerchief' of the legend; orig. identical with *mandilion*[1], a garment.] A handkerchief on which, according to an ecclesiastical legend, a portrait of Jesus was painted, and which was sent by him to Abgarus, prince of Edessa. In the earliest version of the legend, that of Eusebius, the portrait is not mentioned. Three churches claim to possess the original relic, the Sainte-Chapelle at Paris, the church of San Silvestro in Capite in Rome, whence the relic was transferred to the Vatican in 1870, and the church of S. Bartolommeo in Genoa. The mandilion is not to be confused with the sudarium of St. Veronica.

man-door (man'dōr), *n.* In *mining*, a small trap-door on a traveling road.

mandragorine (man-drag'ō-rin), *n.* [*mandragora* + *-ine*[2].] A hydroscopic resinous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, contained in the root of *Mandragora autumnalis* and *M. vernalis.* It melts at 77–79° C., and its salts are mydriatics.

mandragorite (man-drag'ō-rīt), *n.* [*mandragora* + *-ite*[2].] One who consumes mandragora as a narcotic. [Rare.]

mandrake, *n.*—**Wild mandrake.** (*a*) See *wild*[1]. (*b*) The enchanter's nightshade, *Circæa Lutetiana.*

mandram (man'dram), *n.* [West Indian.] A mixture, used in the West Indies as an appetizer, consisting of sliced cucumbers, chopped shallots, lime-juice, wine, and peppers. Also *mandrang.*

mandrel-press (man'drel-pres), *n.* A hand-press used to push a mandrel into a metal object for the purpose of holding it in a lathe or other machine-tool: also used to push the mandrel out again when the work is done. It is usually made as an attachment to a lathe and is sometimes a separate machine. Also called an *arbor-press.*

mandriarch (man'dri-ärk), *n.* [LGr. *μανδριάρχης*, < Gr. *μάνδρα*, monastery.] The founder or head of a monastic order. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

mandrin (man'drin), *n.* [F. *mandrin*, a mandrel, former, strike, etc.: see *mandrel.*] A stiff wire used to give shape and rigidity to a soft catheter during its introduction.

mandruka (man-drö'kä), *n.* A trade-name of a kind of honeycomb-sponge of fine quality.

Honeycomb sponges are various in quality, these being known as *Mandruka*, and found in deep water, are perfect forms, and have a close fiber and no horny fibers protruding from the surface, and are characteristic for their small root. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22670.

manflight (man'flīt), *n.* The flight of a human being through the air by means of a flying- or a gliding-machine. *Aeronautic Annual*, 1895, p. 145.

manga, *n.* **2.** A cone-shaped bag for the filtration of amalgam. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elem. of Metallurgy, p. 746.

mangan (mang'gan), *n.* [Gr. *μάγγανον*, a machine, war-engine: see *mangonel.*] Same as *mangonel.*

mangan-, mangano-. A prefix used with mineral names to indicate the presence of manganese: as, *manganapatite*, *manganosiderite*, etc.

manganandalusite (mang"gan-an-da-lū'sīt), *n.* A variety of andalusite of a grass-green color, which contains considerable manganese: found in muscovite-quartzite at Vestanå, Sweden.

manganberzeliite (mang"gan-bėr-zē'li-īt), *n.* A variety of berzeliite from Långban, Sweden, peculiar in containing both manganese and sodium.

manganblende (mang'gan-blend), *n.* Same as *alabandine.*

manganbrucite (mang-gan-brö'sīt), *n.* A massive variety of brucite which contains considerable manganese: found at Jakobsberg, Sweden.

Manganese bronze. (*b*) Same as *manganese brown.* See *brown.*—**Manganese dioxid,** the common black oxid of manganese, found in nature as the mineral pyrolusite: valuable in the manufacture of glass, steel, bleaching-powder, and in other industries. Its composition is represented by the formula MnO_2.—**Manganese peroxid,** manganese dioxid, MnO_2, also known as black oxid of manganese. As found in nature it constitutes the mineral pyrolusite. See *manganese.*—**Manganese silicate,** a compound which occurs in nature in several minerals (as rhodonite, tephroite, and bementite) and as a constituent of many more complex silicates.—**Red manganese.** (*b*) Rhodonite.

manganesious (mang-ga-nē'shius), *a.* [*manganese* + *-i-ous.*] Same as *manganous.*

manganic[2] (mang-gan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μαγγανικός* (used in reference to charms), adj., < *μάγγανον*, a machine: see ★*mangan.*] Relating to the form of civilization in which machinery is used: opposed to ★*naturistic*, 2.

Professor Rouleau, of Berlin, divides culture into phases which he calls '*manganic*' and 'naturistic'; the former term applies to the use of machinery and the domestication of nature's forces, the latter to that condition of culture in which the hand was aided by the simplest appliances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1902, p. 338.

manganin (mang'ga-nin), *n.* [*mangan(ese)* + *-in*[2].] An alloy of 84 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. nickel, and 4 per cent. manganese, used, generally in the form of wire, to make electrical resistance-coils, since its resistance varies little with changes of temperature.

manganite, *n.* **2.** A substance which may be viewed as a compound of manganese dioxid with the monoxid of a more basic or electropositive metal.—**Calcium manganites,** compounds which represent the product of the union of lime and manganese dioxid in different proportions. They constitute the 'Weldon mud' obtained in the process, patented by W. Weldon, for recovering manganese in available form from the still liquor of the manufacture of chlorid of lime.

manganitic (man-ga-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing manganite.

manganocolumbite (mang"ga-nō-kō-lum'bīt), *n.* Same as *mangancolumbite.*

manganosphærite (mang"ga-nō-sfē'rīt), *n.* An iron-manganese carbonate occurring in globular aggregations: found at the Louise Mine near Horhausen, Germany.

Manganous acid, a hypothetical acid, H_2MnO_3, corresponding to the manganites. It is not known as an actually obtainable substance.—**Manganous oxid,** manganese monoxid or protoxid, MnO.

manganpectolite (mang-gan-pek'tō-līt), *n.* A variety of pectolite containing several per cent. of manganese protoxid: found at Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

mange[2], *n.*—**Texas mange.** Same as *winter itch.*

mangel, *n.* An abbreviation of *mangel-wurzel.*

mangle[2], *n.* **2.** See *plate-straightening* ★*rolls.*

mangle-padded (mang'gl-pad"ed), *a.* In *calico-printing*, noting cloth which has been saturated, or padded, with a mordant or color in a mangle.

man-god (man'god), *n.* A deity regarded as being in form or origin or in other respects a man.

The old tradition of the fish-headed *man-god* Oannes, who taught men to read and to write, and to sow, and to reap, and to build. *Nature*, Feb. 11, 1904, p. 338.

mango-fish, *n.* **2.** *Polynemus paradoxus*, a fish found in the East Indies.

mango-fool (mang'gō-föl), *n.* Mangos beaten to a pulp and mixed with cream or milk. *N. E. D.*

mangostin (mang'gō-stin), *n.* [*mangost(een)* + *-in*[2].] A tasteless golden-colored compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_5$, contained in the husk of the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana* from India. It crystallizes in thin plates melting at 190° C.

mangrove, *n.*—**Black mangrove.** Same as ★*courida.*—**Button mangrove,** *Conocarpus erecta:* same as *buttonwood*, 1.—**Five-petaled mangrove,** *Ceriops Candolleana*, a tree which yields a medicinal bark. See *Tengah* ★*bark.*—**Four-petaled mangrove,** *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. Mangle.* See *Rhizophora* and *mangrove*, 1.—**Mangrove grouper.** See ★*grouper.*—**Many-petaled mangrove,** *Bruguiera gymnorhiza.*—**Milky mangrove.** Same as ★*blinding-tree.*—**Native mangrove,** in Tasmania, a variety of *Acacia longifolia*, abundant on the sea-coast and an excellent tree for binding coast sands.—**Red-flowered mangrove,** *Lumnitzera littorea.*—**Red mangrove.** (*b*) In Australia: (1) *Bruguiera Rheedii*, a small tree which yields a good tan-bark and a hard, durable, yellowish-brown wood; (2) *Heritiera littoralis*, a tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ.* See *Heritiera* and *sundari.*—**River-mangrove,** *Ægiceras majus*, a small tree of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, which grows on swampy shores from India and Ceylon to China, the Philippine Islands, and northern Australia. It forms impenetrable thickets like the common mangrove.

mangrove-fly (mang'grōv-flī), *n.* A West African fly of the genus *Glossina*, a tsetse-fly.

The genus Tabanidæ, to which "hippo" and "*mangrove*" *flies* belong, has a wide distribution, which extends all over the country and along the Nile, and in no way agrees with that of sleeping sickness. The bite of these flies is, however, severe, and they may be regarded as possible carriers of disease.

Jour. Trop. Med., Nov. 2, 1903, p. 343.

mangrove-minnow (mang'grōv-min"ō), *n.* See ★*minnow.*

Manhattanese (man-hat-an-ēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*Manhattan* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Manhattan (New York) or to its inhabitants.

Unlike most "stellar vehicles," however, "Her Own Way" is very far from being a one-part piece. It brings together a number of highly piquant *Manhattanese* types of to-day, sketched with captivating drollery.

The Forum, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 410.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives upon the island of Manhattan.—**2.** The characteristic phraseology of a New-Yorker.

manhole (man'hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *manholed*, ppr. *manholing.* To enter or use a manhole, as for the purpose of examining or repairing machinery. [Nonce-word.]

"Mister McAndrews, dont you think steam spoils romance at sea?"
Damned ijjit! I'd been doon that morn to see what ailed the throws,
Manholin', on my back—the cranks three inches from my nose. *R. Kipling*, McAndrew's Hymn, l. 147.

manhole-plate (man'hōl-plāt), *n.* The cover of a manhole.

manhole-ring (man'hōl-ring), *n.* A ring, usually of steel or wrought-iron, riveted to a boiler-shell around a manhole to strengthen and stiffen the shell at that point and form a flat surface for the joint with the lid.

mania, *n.*—**Alcoholic mania,** delirium tremens.—**Mania mitis,** delirium.—**Reasoning mania,** paranœa.

manic (mā'nik), *a.* [Gr. *μανικός*, mad, insane, < *μανία*, madness: see *mania.*] Relating to or affected with mania. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 120.

Manicaria (man-i-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1791), < L. *manicæ*, sleeve, glove, gauntlet; from the appearance of the spathes.] A genus of palms. It contains but one species, *M. saccifera*, the bussu of the Brazilian natives, which is found from the Amazon region to Central America. See *bussu-palm*.

manic-depressive (mā″nik-dē-pres′iv), *a.* Both manic and melancholic: noting a form of insanity in which mania and melancholia alternate. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 393.

manicurist (man′i-kūr-ist), *n.* [*manicure* + *-ist.*] One who practises manicure; a manicure.

The surgeons, though they had ceased to rank with *manicurists* and barbers, were often little better than bone-setters. *Nature*, July 26, 1900, p. 294.

manifest, *n.*—**Master's manifest** (*naut.*), the document, signed by the master and submitted to the customs authorities, showing to what port the cargo is destined, and giving an itemized account of it, and the names of the shippers and consignees.

manifestational (man″i-fes-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of manifestation.

manifold[1], *n.* 5. In *math.*, given a general conception capable of various determinations or determination-modes, the totality of the determinable particulars is a *manifold*, of which each is an element. The manifold is continuous or discrete, according as the passage from one determination to another is continuous or discrete.

Now since every point of the colour *manifold* is completely determined by three magnitudes which are given in fact and cannot be arbitrarily chosen, it is plain that measurement by superposition—involving, as it does, motion, and therefore change in these determining magnitudes—is totally out of the question.
B. A. W. Russell, Foundations of Geom., p. 67.

6. Same as ★*manifold-valve*.—**Algebraic manifold**, one whose elements combine by an addition which is associative and commutative.—**Infinite manifold**, one that is equivalent to a part of itself.—**Numerable manifold**, a manifold between which and the whole or a part of the scale of natural numbers a one-to-one correspondence can be established.—**Ordered manifold**, a manifold arranged in order by a definite criterion.—**Progressive manifold**, an ordered manifold in which (1) there is one element anterior to all the rest; and (2) every element x is followed by a definite next element x', so that $x < x'$ and no element falls within the interval (x, x').—**Self-constituted manifold**, a manifold wherein only the properties which the elements represent are used to define the relations between elements. The manifold of integral numbers is self-constituted, since all relations of such numbers can be defined in terms of them.—**Uniform manifold**, one in which each element bears the same relation as any other element to the manifold considered as a whole. The perimeter of a circle, the points being elements, forms a uniform manifold, but not the surface of a circle.

manifold[2] (man′i-fōld), *n.* [Also *mannifold, manifolds; many* + *fold*[1], *n.*] The third stomach of a ruminant; the manyplies; the intestines generally. [Eng. dial.]

manifolder (man′i-fōl-dėr), *n.* Any contrivance, such as a manifold-writer, for making a number of facsimile copies of a document, a sketch, or the like, at one time; also, the person who uses such a contrivance for this purpose.

manifold-valve (man′i-fōld-valv″), *n.* A number of valves combined in one valve-body or -chamber. Each valve has a separate opening below it to which a pipe can be connected, but the chamber above the valves is common to all. Usually called *manifold*.

manigraphy (ma-nig′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μανία*, madness, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of the various forms of insanity.

man-in-the-ground (man′in-thē-ground″), *n.* Same as *wild* ★*gourd* (*b*).

maniple, *n.* 5. In the middle ages, a garment worn under the armor.

manism (mā′nizm), *n.* [L. *man(es)* (see *manes*, 1) + *-ism.*] The worship of the manes or shades of the dead. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 179.

Manisuris (man-i-sö′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), < Gr. *μανός*, loose, scanty, + *οὐρά*, tail. The allusion is to the character of the inflorescence.] A genus of grasses. See *Rottbœllia*.

Manitoban (man-i-tō′bạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Manitoba.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Manitoba.

manitoism, manitouism (man′i-tō-izm, -tō-izm), *n.* Same as ★*demonism*, 2.

manitology (man-i-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [*manit(o)* + *-ology.*] The study of manitos.

We should do great injustice to the Indian character, not to mention by far the most prominent of their beliefs, so far as they govern his daily practices. We allude to the doctrine of Manitoes, or what may be denominated *Manitology*. *Schoolcraft*, Ind. Tribes of U. S., I. 36.

manjairah (man-jī′rạ), *n.* [Syrian.] A Syrian direct flute with six holes.



Manjairah.

manjak (man′jak), *n.* [West Indian.] A variety of bitumen found in Uvalde county, Texas, and in Barbados. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1889, p. 445.

manjee (man′jē), *n.* [Also *manjie, mangee, maungee*; < Hind. *mānjhī*, Beng. *mājī, māghi*, lit. 'one who stands in the middle,' < Skt. *madhya*, middle. See *mid*[1].] The master, or steersman, of a boat or any native river-craft; also a title borne by the head men among the Paharis or Hill-people of Rajmahal. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

The principal Gaut *mangies* of Calcutta have entered into engagements at the Police Office to supply all persons that apply there with boats.
India Gazette, Feb. 17, 1781.

manjua (män-hö′ä), *n.* [Cuban, of native origin.] Same as *striped* ★*anchovy*.

manjuari (män-hö-ä-rē′), *n.* [Cuban, of native origin.] Same as *alligator-gar* (which see, under *gar*[1]).

mankalah, *n.* See ★*mancala*.

manlid (man′lid), *n.* The cover of a manhole of a steam-boiler. [British.]

manlihood (man′li-hụd), *n.* Manliness. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

Mannaheim (män′ạ-hīm), *n.* [Icel. **Manna heim*, 'home of men,' *Mannheimar*, pl. 'homes of men.'] In *Norse myth.*, the earth.

manna-insect (man′ạ-in″sekt), *n.* A scale-insect, *Gossyparia mannifera* (formerly known as *Coccus manniparus*), which lives on the tamarisk and has been fancied to have produced the manna of the children of Israel.

mannan (man′ạn), *n.* [*manna* + *-an.*] A colorless compound, or mixture of compounds, found in the seeds of certain leguminous and other plants and in the tubers of several orchids. It constitutes a reserve food of the plant, and is readily converted into mannose by the action of soluble ferments.

mannane (man′ān), *n.* [*manna* + *-ane.*] Same as ★*mannan*.

manna-oak (man′ạ-ōk), *n.* See ★*oak*.

manneotetrose (man″ē-ọ̄-tet′rōs), *n.* [*manna* + Gr. *τέτρα-*, four, + *-ose.*] A sugar, $C_{24}H_{42}O_{21}$, obtained from manna. It forms small monoclinic crystals. Also called *stachyose*.

mannequin (mȧn-kaṅ′), *n.* [F., = E. *manikin.*] In a dressmaking establishment, a young woman employed to put on gowns, etc., when shown to customers, or to wear them for exhibition in public places.

manneristic (man-ėr-is′tik), *a.* [*mannerist* + *-ic.*] Marked by mannerism; characterized by mannerisms.

mannersome (man′ėr-sum), *a.* Mannerly. [Eng. dial.]

mannid (man′id), *n.* [Also *mannide*; *manna* + *-id*[1].] One of a class of organic substances which occur widely distributed in the vegetable world and on decomposition yield mannite, $C_6H_{14}O_6$.

mannie (man′i), *n.* [Dimin. of *man.*] A little man; a boy. [Scotch.]

"Well, *mannie*," he added, "it's nane of my affairs; but ye seem a decent-spoken lad."
R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, ii.

mannitan (man′i-tạn), *n.* [*mannite* + *-an.*] The name of two compounds, $C_6H_{12}O_5$. They are formed by prolonged boiling of mannite with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and are distinguished as *amorphous* and *crystalline*. The former is semisolid and feebly dextrorotatory; the latter forms monoclinic tables and is strongly levorotatory.

mannitic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to mannitic acid or manna.—**Mannitic acid**, a strongly acid syrupy compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, prepared by the oxidation of mannite. It reduces silver and copper salts in alkaline solution when warmed.

mannitine (man′i-tin), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid, $C_6H_8N_2$, prepared by the distillation of a mixture of mannite and ammonium chlorid. It boils at 170° C.

mannoheptite (man-ọ̄-hep′tīt), *n.* [*manna* + Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*perseite*.

mannoheptose (man-ọ̄-hep′tōs), *n.* [*manna* + Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-ose.*] The name of three stereomeric compounds. The i-derivative is a colorless syrup, $C_7H_{14}O_7$, prepared from the corresponding mannoheptonic anhydrid. It is not fermentable with beer-yeast.

mannonic (ma-non′ik), *a.* [*manna* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a hypothetical compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, known only in the form of its anhydrid and salts. Three stereomeric substances with this name are known. The d-derivative, which is the most important, is prepared by the oxidation of mannose.

mannononose (man-ọ̄-non′ōs), *n.* [*manna* + *-one* + *-ose.*] A colorless dextrorotatory carbohydrate, $C_9H_{18}O_9$, prepared by the reduction of mannonic anhydrid. It forms small crystals melting at about 130° C.

manno-octose (man-ọ̄-ok′tōs), *n.* [*manna* + Gr. *ὀκτω*, eight, + *-ose.*] A colorless syrupy carbohydrate, $C_8H_{16}O_8$, prepared by the reduction of manno-octoic anhydrid.

mannose (man′ōs), *n.* [*manna* + *-ose.*] The name of three stereomeric compounds, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. The dextro-derivative is found in groundnuts and is prepared by the oxidation of mannite.

mano (mä′nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'the hand,' < L. *manus*, the hand.] A cylindrical stone, slightly tapering to each end, used for grinding grain or cocoa. See also ★*metate*.

The grinding-stone concordantly changes from a simple roller or crusher to a *mano* (or muller), and finally to a pestle, at first broad and short, but afterwards long and slender. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 37.

manoao (mä-nō-ä′ō), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree of the yew family, *Dacrydium Colensoi*, yielding a hard, close-grained yellowish-brown wood. Called also *New Zealand yellow pine* and *tarwood*.

manœuver, *n.*—**Gridiron manœuver** (*naval*), a British tactical manœuver of a fleet in double column, in which the ships in each column turn inward simultaneously and pass through the intervals between the ships of the other column, then again turn simultaneously, thus forming double column in the inverse order.

manograph (man′ọ̄-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *μανός*, rare, thin (see *manometer*), + *γράφειν*, write.] A device in which a beam of light, moving over a ground-glass screen, shows the pressure in the cylinder at any point of the stroke for a given engine: used on high-speed engines, as of motor-cars, which are too small for ordinary indicators.

Manometabola (man″ọ̄-me-tab′ọ̄-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μανός*, thin, + *μεταβολή*, change.] In *entom.*, a division of Packard's *Heterometabola* including those insects which undergo a slight or gradual metamorphosis but which are active in all stages. It includes the *Orthoptera, Dermaptera, Platyptera, Thysanoptera*, and *Hemiptera* (the *Coccidæ* excepted).

manometer, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, an instrument used for determining blood-pressure.

Hürthle's differential *manometer* has proved to be an instrument of great value and precision. A double-bored tube cannula is introduced so that one tube reaches the right auricle and the other the right ventricle. In observations on the left side of the heart, one tube is placed in the left ventricle and the other in the aorta, and each of these tubes is brought in connexion with a tambour.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 733.

Regnault manometer, a form of manometer in which any desired adjustment of the mercury is effected by means of a three-way cock.

Manometric unit. See ★*unit*.

manorrin (ma-nor′in), *n.* [Ojibway name.] The wild rice, *Zizania aquatica*.

manostat (man′ọ̄-stat), *n.* [Gr. *μανός*, rare, thin, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand. See *static*.] A device for keeping constant the pressure of the gas in some apparatus; a pressure regulator. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Feb., 1907, p. 107.

manque (mañk), *n.* [F., a lack.] In *roulette*, one of the numbers from 1 to 18.

If he places his money on *Manque*, he is considered to wager that the ball will fall into one of the numbers from 1 to 18 inclusive. *Amer. Hoyle* p. 376.

manquea (män-kā′ä), *n.* [Sp., < *manquear*, pretend to be maimed.] An infectious disease

of young cattle existing enzoötically throughout tropical and subtropical South America. It is characterized by the formation of abscesses of the size of a walnut or a hen's egg upon the legs. The cause is a minute oval bacterium which closely resembles the bacillus of fowl-cholera.

To Mr. O. Voges, of Buenos Ayres, is due the credit of having discovered the smallest bacillus which has yet been identified. It is much smaller than the influenza bacillus, and is only just discernible when magnified about 1500 times. These very minute rods were obtained from abscesses which cattle suffer from in South America, producing a disease known as *manquea* amongst other names. It is usually found in quite young cattle, and is easily recognisable by the characteristic lameness of one leg which it produces.

Nature, March 13, 1902, p. 445.

manqueta (män-kā′tä), *n.* [Also *maquata;* W. African.] The native name for a fossil gum-resin found in Angola. It resembles copal gum.

Man-rope stanchion. See ★*stanchion*.

M. A. N. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences*.

mansard, mansarde (man-särd′), *n.* [F.: see *Mansard roof*.] In French, a mansard roof; a dormer-window; hence, a chamber lighted by such a window; a chamber in the roof: in English used in all these senses. See *Mansard roof*, under *roof*[1].

man's-motherwort (manz′mu͟ᴛʜ″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The castor-oil bean, *Ricinus communis*.

mant (mant), *v. i.* and *t.* [Origin obscure.] To stammer. [Scotch.]

manta, *n.* 5. A wrap of black cloth, cashmere, or silk extensively worn by women on the west coast of South America, especially in the forenoons and to church and funerals. It is worn less now than formerly, when it was in general use on the streets.

Mantchu, *n.* and *a.* See *Manchu*[1].

mantel, *n.* 4. In *geom.*, lateral surface: as, the *mantel* of a frustum.—**Mantel figures,** statuettes or figurines for the decoration of mantels or small apartments; commonplace and commercial sculpture.

manteltree, *n.* 2. Same as *mantelpiece*. *N. E. D.*

mantic, *a.*—**Mantic bees,** bees supposed to have prophetic power. Bees played an important part in Greek mythology and in the oracles.

In the Homeric Hymn to Hermes we get a seeming personification of *mantic bees* in the neighborhood of Delphi. *A. B. Cook*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XV. 7.

II. *n.* Divination; an object used in divination.

In these eight lectures are discussed, first, the methods of religious psychology and various views concerning the essence of religion, its development and diverse forms, subjective faith and the specific utterances of faith, offerings, vows, castigations, sacramental acts and objects, *mantics*, revelations, prayer, symbols and symbolic acts, religious art, presentations in words, doctrine, dogma and free knowledge, religious ethics and religious communities.

Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 107.

manticoceran (man-ti-kos′ė-ran), *a.* Relating or belonging to the genus *Manticoceras*.

Manticoceras (man-ti-kos′ė-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαντικός*, prophetic, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods or goniatites with broad lateral sutural saddles which cover the principal part of the lateral surface of the whorl: characteristic of the lower Upper Devonian (zone of *Manticoceras intumescens*) and equivalent to *Gephyroceras*.

mantid (man′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Mantidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the orthopterous family *Mantidæ*.

mantispid (man-tis′pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Mantispidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of, or belonging to, the neuropterous family *Mantispidæ*.

mantle, *n.* 2. (*d*) (3) Also, the plumage of the back and upper parts of the closed wings, which, as in gulls and terns, is often quite distinct in color from the rest of the plumage and suggests a mantle.

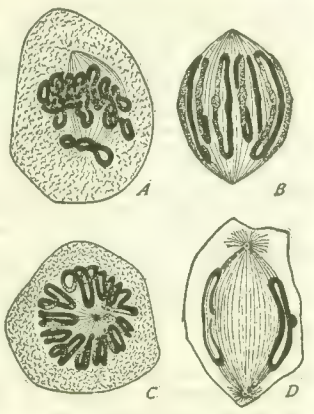
Great Black-backed Gull. *Mantle* intense slate-color nearly black, with a purplish reflection.

Coues, Key to North Amer. Birds, p. 743.

Incandescent mantle, a mantle consisting of refractory earths possessing high radiating power, rendered luminous by heating to incandescence in the flame of a Bunsen burner, as in the Welsbach light. As now made, these mantles consist of more than 99 per cent. of thorium oxid mixed with less than 1 per cent. of cerium oxid; without this admixture they would give but little light.

mantle-cavity (man′tl-kav″i-ti), *n.* In a bivalve, the whole space included between the pallial lobes, containing the gills, visceral mass, and foot.

mantle-fibers (man′tl-fī″bėrz), *n. pl.* In *cytol.*, a bundle of delicate achromatic fibers which connect the chromosomes during the anaphase stages of karyokinetic cell-division. See *interzonal* ★*fibers*.



Mantle-fibers.

Heterotypical Mitosis in Spermatocytes of the Salamander. (Flemming.)

A, prophase: chromosomes in the form of scattered rings, each of which represents two daughter-chromosomes joined end to end. *B*, the rings, ranged about the equator of the spindle and dividing; the swellings indicate the ends of the chromosomes. *C*, the same, viewed from the spindle-pole. *D*, diagram (Hermann) showing the central spindle, asters, and centrosomes, and the contractile mantle-fibers attached to the rings (one of the latter dividing).

(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

mantle-fusion (man′-tl-fū″zhon), *n.* In bivalves, union of the edges of the mantle-lobes. As the result of such fusions the anal and branchial siphons and the opening for the protrusion of the foot are formed.

mantle-line (man′tl-līn), *n.* Same as *pallial line*.

mantle-lobe (man′tl-lōb), *n.* In brachiopods, either the dorsal or the ventral reduplication of the body-wall, closely applied to the internal surface of the corresponding valve and containing a prolongation of the cœloma. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zool., I. 333.

mantle-rock (man′tl-rok), *n.* Residual deposits, consisting of the insoluble portions of rocks which have been exposed to the atmospheric agencies. The layer covers the more solid and unaltered rock like a mantle. Compare *laterite*, ★*regolith*, ★*saprolite*.

It is not to be inferred, however, that any part of the *mantle rock* (soil and subsoil) now remaining in this area is necessarily millions of years old. It is possible that all products of decay in the distant past have been carried away by erosion, and that all which now remain are the product of decay within relatively recent times.

R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1897, p. 7.

manual. **I.** *a.*—**Manual stop.** See ★*stop*[1].—**Manual training-school,** a school where the pupils are taught various crafts by actual practice; also, a class or school in which the manual methods of instruction are taught.

II. *n.*—**Manual of arms.** See ★*arm*[2].

manualist, *n.* 2. One who teaches the deaf and dumb by means of the manual alphabet or method.

manubalist (man′ū-ba-list), *n.* [F. *manubaliste*, < ML. **manubalista*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *ballista*, *balista*. See *ballista*.] In medieval armor, a hand-weapon by which projectiles were thrown. The term includes the arbalist.

manuf. An abbreviation (*a*) of *manufacture;* (*b*) of *manufacturer;* (*c*) of *manufacturing;* (*d*) of *manufactory*.

manuka (mä-nö′kä or män′ö-kä), *n.* [Maori.] Either *Leptospermum scoparium*, a low shrub, called *white* or *scrub manuka*, or *L. ericoides*, a tree, called *red manuka*. The wood of the latter is very hard and durable and is a favorite with the natives for making spears, paddles, fishing-rods, etc. The leaves of *L. scoparium* are sometimes used as a substitute for tea, whence it is called *tea-tree*.

manul[2] (mä′nȯl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the pearl-fisheries of Ceylon, a pearl-oyster bank which consists of soft or loose sand, as distinguished from a *paar*, which consists of rock or hard bottom. See ★*paar*.

manumitter (man-ū-mit′ėr), *n.* One who manumits or frees; an emancipator.

The Church was the great *manumitter* and improver of the condition of the serf in the middle ages; and in the present age religious feeling has been at the bottom of the great movement against slavery.

J. B. Mozley, Eight Lectures on Miracles, vii.

manure, *n.* The advent of commercial fertilizers has made it necessary to distinguish *farm* or *natural manures* and *artificial manures*. Recent usage tends to restrict the term *manure* to the former. In scientific agriculture, only those applications are properly manures which directly supply plant-food, and those which serve mainly to improve the soil physically (as gypsum, lime, marl) are distinguished as *soil amendments* or *improvers*. This distinction affects also, to some extent, the term *fertilizer*. See *artificial* ★*manure*.—**Artificial manure,** manure provided by manufacture (as superphosphates), or by mining (as kainite), or at least requiring transportation from points where found (as guano). Chemical fertilizers are here included and materials of organic origin, such as ground bone, tankage, etc. In America these are usually termed *commercial fertilizers*, soil amendments being often included.—**Barn-yard manure.** See *farm-yard* ★*manure*.—**Chemical manure,** an inorganic fertilizer which consists of one or more chemical compounds (muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, etc.) containing a manurial ingredient.—**Cold manure,** an animal manure which ferments slowly, as that of cattle and hogs.—**Complete, normal,** or **general manure,** a fertilizer which supplies all the elements of plant-food in which soils are liable to be deficient, namely, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. See ★*manurial ingredient*.—**Farm-yard, barn-yard,** or **stable manure,** the solid and liquid excrements of stock kept in and about stables, more often mixed with litter. This is a complete manure, but the ingredients are not in due proportion. The urine is more valuable than the solids.—**Fresh manure.** Same as *green* ★*manure* (*b*).—**Green manure.** (*a*) Any fresh vegetable substance, as weeds, prunings, seaweed, etc., used as a fertilizer; in recent use, chiefly, a standing crop plowed under for fertilizing. See *green* ★*manuring*. (*b*) Unfermented dung. Also called *fresh* or *long manure*.—**Liquid manure.** See *manure*.—**Long manure,** barn-yard manure which contains unrotted litter; hence, fresh manure.—**Short manure,** well-rotted barn-yard manure.—**Stable manure.** See *farm-yard* ★*manure*.

manure-fly (mą-nūr′flī), *n.* See ★*mushroom-gnat*.

manure-sick (mą-nūr′sik), *a.* In such a state as to receive no benefit from manuring: said of land. Apparent cases of this kind are probably due to the lack of some essential ingredient in the application. *Storer*, Agriculture, p. 47.

Manurial ingredient, constituent, or **element,** one of the substances required in a complete manure.

manuring (mą-nūr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *manure, v. t.*] The addition of any substance to the soil to increase its fertility; fertilizing.—**Green manuring,** the plowing under of a green crop, usually one sown for the purpose, to serve as a manure. Legumes (clover, cow-pea, etc.) are chiefly used, owing particularly to their nitrogen-gathering capacity; but buckwheat, rye, etc., are useful on poor soils. It is often better to harvest the legume, the root growth still enriching the soil; but this is not usually called green manure. See *ameliorating*, *renovating*, and *nitrogen-fixing* ★*crop*.

Manus cava, a deformity of the hand marked by a deep hollow of the palm.—**Manus valga,** a form of club-hand in which the hand is deflected to the ulnar side.—**Manus vara,** a form of club-hand in which the hand is deflected to the radial side.

manutype (man′ū-tīp), *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] Printed matter made with letters separately impressed or formed by hand.

manutype (man′ū-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manutyped*, ppr. *manutyping*. To make by hand from types, or with pen or pencil, isolated letters in imitation of print: erroneously applied to type-writing.

manward (man′wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward man; with regard to man.

The correlative change in the conception of His *manward* activities and relations.

A. M. Fairbairn, Philos. Chris. Relig., p. 543.

man-wise (man′wīz), *adv.* and *a.* Pertaining to or in the manner of any relation of individual to individual, rather than of group to group. *E. A. Ross*, Social Control, p. 29.

Manx penny. See ★*penny*.

many-minded (men′i-min″ded), *a.* Having many successive states of mind in regard to some matter, but unable to come to a decision about them; lacking in decision; vacillating.

manywhere (men′i-hwār), *adv.* [Also formerly *maniquare*, *many wheres;* < *many* + *where*.] In many places. [Rare.]

This kind of Prayer . . . was *many wheres* received.

Jewell, Repl. Harding, p. 433. *N. E. D.*

Smoothed and polished rocks occur also "*manywhere*," if I may coin the word, in our northern districts, where the rocks are hard enough to receive and retain their characteristic marks.

Sir J. Lubbock, Scenery of England, p. 52.

manzai (män-zī′), *n. pl.* [Jap.] Strolling ballet-singers and -dancers who go about at the beginning of the new year. *Hepburn*, Jap.-Eng. Dict.

manzana (män-thä′nä), *n.* [Sp., a block of houses, a square measure.] 1. A group of houses surrounded on every side by streets; a square or block.—2. A unit, equivalent to about $1\frac{5}{8}$ acres, employed in Central America for measuring land.

manzanillo (man-zą-nil′ō; Sp. pron. män-thä-nēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. See *manchineel*.] The common manchineel, *Hippomane Mancinella*. *C. Lumholtz*, Unknown Mexico, II. 64.

maomao (mä-ō-mä′ō), *n.* The Maori name of a New Zealand sea-fish, *Neptotichthys violaceus*, one of the *Stromateidæ*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

maon, *n.* See *mahone*.

Maori. **I.** *n.*—**Pakeha Maori** ('foreign Maori'), a

white man who lives among the Maoris and has adopted their customs.—**White Maori,** a local name for calcium tungstate or scheelite. [New Zealand.]

II. *a.*—**Maori chief.** See ★*chief*.—**Maori hen,** the weka rail, or wood-hen, a large New Zealand land-rail of the genus *Ocydromus*.

Maorian (mä-ō′ri-an, or mou′ri-an), *a.* Same as *Maori*.—**Maorian subregion.** See ★*subregion*.

Maorilander (mä′ō-ri-lan″dėr, or mou′ri-lan″dėr), *n.* [*Maoriland* (New Zealand) + *-er*[2].] A native or an inhabitant of New Zealand.

map[1], *n.*—**Cultural map.** See ★*cultural*.—**T-O map,** a map issued by the topographical office of the ordnance survey of England: a purely topographical map, containing nothing relating to land divisions. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 379.

mapau (mä′pou), *n.* [Maori.] Any one of several New Zealand trees resembling one another in foliage, especially *Myrsine Urvillei*. The name, with a descriptive adjective prefixed, is usually applied by the settlers to other trees, and is frequently corrupted into *maple*.—**Black mapau,** the tawhiri, *Pittosporum tenuifolium*: so named from the color of the bark.—**Red mapau,** the settlers' name for the mapau of the natives, *Myrsine Urvillei*, on account of the dark-red wood.—**White mapau.** (*a*) *Carpodetus serratus*, an ornamental shrub or small tree of the saxifrage family, with mottled green leaves and large panicles of white flowers. (*b*) The tarata, *Pittosporum eugenioides*. See ★*tarata*.

maple[1], *n.* **3.** In New Zealand, a common settlers' corruption of ★*mapau*.—**4.** In Australia, *Chariessa Moorei*, the scrub silky oak (which see, under ★*oak*).—**Black maple.** (*a*) Same as *black sugar-maple*. (*b*) The sugar-maple.—**California maple,** the broad-leaved maple.—**Creek maple,** the silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*.—**Cut-leaved maple.** (*a*) Any horticultural form of the silver maple, or other species of maple with dissected leaves. (*b*) The box-elder, *Acer Negundo*.—**Drummond's maple,** *Acer Drummondii*, of the coast region from New Jersey to Texas: by some regarded as a subspecies of *A. rubrum*.—**European maple** or **field-maple,** the common European maple, *Acer campestre*.—**Ground maple,** *Heucheravillosa*, an herb of the eastern United States which has hairy stems and leaves shaped like those of the maple. Also called *American sanicle*.—**Guelder-rose maple,** the maple-leaved arrow-wood, *Viburnum acerifolium*.—**Hard maple.** (*b*) The black sugar-maple.—**Low maple,** the mountain-maple.—**Maple-leaf-cutter.** See ★*leaf-cutter*.—**Moose-maple,** the mountain-maple.—**Northern maple,** the dwarf maple.—**Oregon maple,** the broad-leaved maple.—**Red River maple.** (*a*) The silver maple. (*b*) The box-elder.—**River-maple,** the silver maple.—**Rocky Mountain maple,** the dwarf maple.—**Shoe-peg maple,** the red maple: so called from the use of its wood for shoe-pegs.—**Sugar-maple.** (*b*) A local name in some places for the box-elder.—**Swamp-maple.** (*b*) The silver maple. (*c*) The mountain-maple.—**Vine-maple.** (*b*) The Canada moonseed, *Menispermum Canadense*.—**Water-maple.** (*a*) See *water-maple*. (*b*) The silver maple. (*c*) The mountain-maple.—**White maple.** (*a*) See *white*[1]. (*b*) The red maple: so called from its white wood. Compare *shoe-peg* ★*maple*.

maple-aphis (mā′pl-ā″fis), *n.* One of several species of plant-lice, as *Pemphigus acerifolii*, which infest the leaves of the maple.

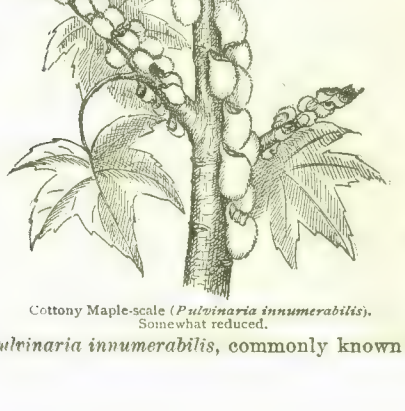
maple-ash (mā′pl-ash), *n.* The ash-leafed maple, *Acer Negundo*.

maple-blight, *n.* See ★*blight*.

maple-borer, *n.* Besides the species mentioned are the following: (*a*) A cerambycid beetle, *Glycobius speciosus*. (*b*) Any one of several horntail borers of the family *Uroceridæ*, as *Xiphydria albicornis* and *Oryssus sayi*. (*c*) The larva of a buprestid beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*. (*d*) Any one of several scolytid beetles, as *Xyloterus politus* and *Corthylus punctatissimus*. (*e*) A calandrid beetle, *Stenoscelis brevis*. (*f*) A ptinid beetle, *Xestobium affine*. (*g*) The larva of the leopard-moth, *Zeuzera pyrina*.—**Beautiful maple-borer,** an American cerambycid beetle, *Plagionotus speciosus*, black in color and banded with yellow. Its larvæ bore in the trunk of the sugar-maple.

maple-louse (mā′pl-lous), *n.* A plant-louse that infests the maple.—**Woolly maple-louse,** an American aphidid, *Pemphigus acerifolii*, occurring abundantly on the leaves of the maple and secreting an abundance of white wool-like wax.

maple-scale (mā′pl-skāl), *n.* **1.** The species,



Cottony Maple-scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*). Somewhat reduced.

Pulvinaria innumerabilis, commonly known as the *cottony maple-scale*.—**2.** *Aspidiotus tenebricosus*, a destructive diaspine coccid.

maple-worm (mā′pl-wėrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which defoliate maple-trees.—**Green-striped maple-worm,** the larva of an American ceratocampid moth, *Anisota rubicunda*, occurring abundantly in the northern Mississippi valley and the eastern United States, where it feeds on the leaves of species of maple. See *Anisota*, with cut.

mapo (mä′pō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] Same as *sleeper*[1], 8 (*c*).

mappy (map′i), *a.* [*map*[1] + *-y*[3].] Having the appearance of a map; in *pathol.*, noting the condition called *geographical tongue*.

maquahuitl (mä-kwä-hwē′tl), *n.* [Nahuatl *maitl*, hand, + *quauitl*, stick, tree.] A sword-like weapon of wood the edges of which are set with sharp flakes of obsidian.

maquata, *n.* [W. African.] Same as ★*manqueta*.

maquette (mä-ket′), *n.* [F., < It. *macchietta*, dim. of *macchia*, a spot, < L. *macula*, a spot: see *macula*.] The first sketch, in wax or clay, from which a work in sculpture is elaborated. Wax maquettes are often employed by painters in arranging compositions.

M. J. B. E. Detaille has, after a long delay, executed four *maquettes*, each comprehending three large panels. *Athenæum*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 122.

maqui[2] (mä′kwē), *n.* [It. dial.] A tract of land on the shores of the Mediterranean, especially in Corsica, characterized by a siliceous soil and occupied by a sclerophyllous vegetation more luxuriant and taller than that of the garrigues, but mainly bush, with a few trees, in France chiefly *Pinus Pinaster* and *Quercus Suber*. See ★*garrigue*.

Only in the Mediterranean countries, in the so-called *Maquis*, do we find anything similar.
Bot. Gazette, XXVII. 14.

The macchie or *maquis* of Algeria in no way differs from that of Corsica, Sardinia, and other places; it consists of lentisk, arbutus, myrtle, cistus, tree-heath, and other Mediterranean shrubs. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 260.

Mar. An abbreviation (*a*) of *March*; (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *maritime*.

M. Ar. An abbreviation of *Master of Architecture*.

Mara[2] (mär′ä), *n.* [Skt. *māra*, death, plague, god of love, tempter, as adj. killing, cf. *mara*, death, < √ *mṛ*, die. See *mortal*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the tempter; the spirit of evil.

marabotin (mä-rä-bō-tēn′), *n.* [Sp., related to *morabitino*. See *maravedi*.] **1.** A coin struck by the Almoravides and Almohades in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.—**2.** A name given to the Arabic derham, or dinar, which circulated in the south of France as late as the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

marabunta (mar-a-bun′tä), *n.* [Negro-Eng. (in Dutch Guiana) *marabonsoe;* also cited as Pg., *marabonda*, a social wasp; prob. a native W. Ind. or Guiana name.] In British Guiana and the West Indies, a common name for various species of bees and wasps.

maracock† (mar′a-kok), *n.* [Also *maricock, amaracoc, maracot*, etc.; Algonkin.] The fruit of certain American passion-flowers, especially of the 'may-pop,' *Passiflora incarnata*, native of Virginia, and the granadilla, *P. quadrangularis*, of Brazil and the West Indies; also the plant itself. *N. E. D.*

maral (mä-räl′), *n.* [Pers. *marāl*.] The red deer of Persia and the Caucasus, *Cervus maral*.

marami (ma-rä′mi), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A crawfish-like crustacean of the genus *Astacopsis*, found in Australia.

marantic (ma-ran′tik), *a.* [Gr. μαραντικός, wasting, withering, < μαραίνειν, waste, wither.] Wasting: same as *marasmic*.

marare (mä-rä′rā), *n.* [Maori.] A labroid fish, *Coridodax pullus*, of New Zealand.

marasmolite (ma-raz′mō-līt), *n.* [Gr. μαρασμός, decay, + λίθος, stone.] A partially decomposed sphalerite containing free sulphur.

Marasmus infantilis or **lactantium,** the wasting of young infants without evident cause: often due to insufficient nourishment.

marathon (mar′a-thon), *n.* A long-distance foot-race (usually of 24.85 miles or 40 km.). The name was suggested by the feat of the Greek messenger who in 490 B. C. carried the news of victory from Marathon to Athens.

marattiaceous (ma-rat-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Marattiaceæ*, a family of ferns.

marble, *n.*—**Bird's-eye marble,** a name for an ornamental stone, consisting of the fossil coral *Acervularia davidsoni*, which in Iowa is carved into small objects.

Sections of the coralline cells suggest eyes.—**Calico marble,** a trade-name for the mottled Triassic marble quarried near the Potomac at the Point of Rocks, Maryland: used in the Capitol at Washington.—**Egyptian marble,** a black marble veined with yellow.—**Florentine marble.** Same as ★*landscape-marble*.—**Mandelato marble,** a light-red marble with white spots.—**Melbury marble,** a name for septaria of the Melbury district, in west Dorset, England.—**Mozambique marbles,** a trade-name for a variety of crude india-rubber in small balls, black or brown on the outside, lighter in color within, the product of several speices of *Landolphia* from Mozambique.—**Palombino marble,** a compact, fine-grained white marble found in ancient monuments.—**Peacock marble,** a green marble.—**Stalagmite marble.** Same as *onyx marble*.

marble-band (mär′bl-band), *n.* Mussel-band limestone.

marbled, *a.* **3.** Having the lean and fat properly blended: applied by butchers to meat.

Hereford meat, in the technique of the trade, is always 'beautifully *marbled*,' or, in other words, its lean and its fat are very evenly blended.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 248.

Marbled luster. See ★*luster*[2].—**Marbled white.** Same as ★*half-mourner*.

marble-fish (mär′bl-fish), *n.* In Geelong, a name of the tupong. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

marble-flower (mär′bl-flou″ėr), *n.* The poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

marble-gall (mär′bl-gâl), *n.* A gall made by *Cynips Kollari*.

marbleization (mär″bl-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*marbleize* + *-ation*.] The state of being marbled or marked by veins and cloudings. Also called *marmoration*.

A secondary œdema, . . . accompanied with a more or less distinct *marbleization* of the superficial veins.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 463.

marble-paper (mär′bl-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper printed in colors and designs imitating marble.

Marble-rag (mär′bl-rag″), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Upper Purbeckian or Portland Oölites, lying at the summit of the Jurassic series and consisting of limestone with fresh-water fossils (*Unio*) overlain by clays and shales.

marble-seal (mär′bl-sēl), *n.* The seal *Phoca fetida*.

marble-veal (mär′bl-vēl), *n.* Potted veal interspersed with lumps of tongue, having a mottled surface when cut. *N. E. D.*

marblewood, *n.* **2.** In Australia, the whitish, mottled heart-wood of the Queensland olive, *Olea paniculata*. It is hard, tough, close-grained, and durable, and when newly cut has a rose-like fragrance.

Marc brandy-oil. Same as *fusel-oil*.

marcal (mär′kal), *n.* [Also *mercal, merkal*, < Tamil *marakkāl*.] A measure of capacity used in the Madras Presidency, equal, at Madras, to 2.70 gallons.

Marcan (mär′kan), *a.* [L. *Marc(us)*, Mark, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to St. Mark or to the Gospel attributed to him.

The *Marcan* tradition.
H. B. Swete, in Exposition, June, 1903, 415.

marcella (mär-chel′lä), *n.* [It.] The Venetian silver lira: so called on the accession of Nicolo Marcello (1473).

marcello (mär-chel′lō), *n.* [It.] A silver coin of Francesco III., Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua (1540–50).

Marcellus shale. See ★*shale*[2].

marcescence (mär-ses′ens), *n.* The character or state of being marcescent.

marcgraviaceous (märk-grā-vi-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Marcgraviaceæ*.

march[1], *n.*—**Approver in the marches,** in *Eng. criminal law*, an approver who had a license to sell and purchase beasts in the marches. See *march*[1].—**March place,** in *mining*, the room or drift next the march or property line. [Scotch.]—**March stones,** in *mining*, stones set at intervals on the surface to indicate the line of march; boundary stones. [Scotch.]

march[2], *v. i.*—**Time and marching,** in *topog.*, the name applied to a method of determining linear distances by observing the time required by a person marching or walking at a regular rate of speed over the distance to be measured.

The position of intermediate points other than points of triangulation has been fixed by "*time and marching*" observations. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 620.

march[2], *n.*—**Route march,** a march of troops in which the first consideration is the health and comfort of the soldiers. It is the ordinary march of an army when distant from the enemy.

march[4]† (märch), *n.* The celery plant, *Apium graveolens*, and parsley, *Petroselinum Petroselinum*. Also *merch*.

March. An abbreviation of *Marchioness*.

M. Arch. An abbreviation of *Master of Architecture.*

Marchand's adrenals. See ★*adrenal.*

marchantiaceous (mär-kan-ti-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging or related to the family of liverworts, *Marchantiaceæ.*

Marchantiales (mär-kan-ti-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), ‹ *Marchantia* + *-ales.*] An order of cryptogamic plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* characterized by athalloid, dorsiventral proembryonal generation, the antheridia and archegonia borne in groups on the surface of the thallus or on stalked receptacles, the sporogonia consisting of a spherical capsule with or without a short stalk. It embraces the two families *Marchantiaceæ* and *Ricciaceæ* (which see), and is coördinate with the *Jungermanniales* and *Anthocerotales,* the three orders constituting the class *Hepaticæ,* or liverworts. See ★*Jungermanniales* and ★*Anthocerotales.*

marchasite, marchesite, *n.* Same as *marcasite.*

marchesa (mär-kā′zä), *n.*; pl. *marchese* (-zā). [It.] An Italian marchioness; a lady having the rank of marchioness.

marchese (mär-kā′ze), *n.*; pl. *marchesi* (mär-kā′zē). [It.] An Italian nobleman ranking between a duke and a count; a marquis.

March-fly (märch′flī), *n.* Any member of the dipterous family *Bibionidæ.*

Marchi's tract. See ★*tract*[1].

marcia (mär′chē-ä), *n.* [It., a march. See *march*[2], *n.*] In *music,* same as *march*[2], 5: as, *tempo di marcia,* in march rhythm and time; *marcia funebre,* a funeral march, etc.

marciale (mär-chē-ä′le), *a.* [It., ‹ *marcia,* a march.] In *music,* like a march in rhythm and style.

Marcite (mär′sīt), *n.* [L. *Marcus,* Gr. Μάρκος, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Marcosian.*

marco (mär′kō), *n.* [Sp. See *mark*[2].] A Spanish and Spanish-American unit of weight for gold and silver, equal to half a libra.

marconi (mär-kō′ni), *v. i.* or *t.* To telegraph by the Marconi wireless system.

marconigram (mär-kō′ni-gram), *n.* [*Marconi* (see def.) + Gr. *γράμμα,* anything written.] A message by wireless telegraph sent by the Marconi system.

The British battleship Revenge . . . received a number of private *Marconigrams.*
Ithaca Jour., March 18, 1902, quoted in Dialect Notes, [II. vi.

marconigraph (mär-kō′ni-gràf), *n.* [*Marconi* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] The wireless telegraph of Marconi.

A school for *Marconigraph* operators.
Daily Chron., March 21, 1903. *N. E. D.*

marconigraph (mär-kō′ni-gràf), *v.* [*marconigraph, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To send messages by means of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

II. *trans.* To transmit by wireless telegraphy.

marconigraphy (mär-kō′ni-gràf-i), *n.* [*marconigraph* + *-y.*] The system of wireless telegraphy developed by Marconi.

The history of the series of inventions and discoveries which have culminated in Transatlantic *Marconigraphy.* *Nature,* April 23, 1903, p. 583.

marconism (mär-kō′nizm), *n.* [*Marcon(i)* + *-ism.*] The art of wireless telegraphy according to the Marconi system. *N. E. D.*

marconist (mär-kō′nist), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. *Encyc. Dict.*

II. *n.* A telegraphic operator who uses the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. *Encyc. Dict.*

marcuccio (mär-kō′chē-ō), *n.* [It., aug. of *marco:* see *mark*[2].] A Venetian copper coin struck under the Doge Bertuccio Valieri (1656–58).

marcylite (mär′si-līt), *n.* [For R. B. *Marcy* (1812–87).] A name given by C. U. Shepard to an impure copper ore of uncertain character, probably in part an impure atacamite, in part a decomposed chalcopyrite containing oxid of copper and water: from a locality in Arkansas.

mardling (märd′ling), *n.* Duckweed; especially, the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor.*

mare[1], *n.*—**Flying mare,** a trick in wrestling, consisting in seizing the opponent's wrist, turning it back, and working the arm palm down over the shoulder, thus using the arm for a lever, throwing him over the shoulder.

mare[4] (mā′rē), *n.*; pl. *maria* (-ri-ä). [L., a sea: see *mere*[1] and *marine.*] A sea; specifically, in *astron.,* a name for certain dark regions on the surface of the moon which were supposed by Galileo and other early observers to be seas or oceans, and are now regarded as plains; also a name for certain dark regions on the planet Mars.

The craters are so different in size from those of the earth, many being over a hundred miles in diameter, and so numerous, overlapping and irregularly distributed that the causes leading to their formation must be very different from those of volcanoes upon the earth, and for these forms Shaler proposes the name of vulcanoids. The *maria,* or great plains, evidently belong to a category distinct from the vulcanoids, being characterized by their larger size, smoother and darker floors.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Oct. 1904, p. 314.

Mare liberum [L.], a free sea; an open sea: distinguished from *mare clausum* (which see).

maregram, maregraph. See ★*marigram, marigraph.*

maremma (mä-rem′ä), *n.*; pl. *maremme* (-ā). [It.] A marshy and unhealthy region lying along the sea-shore.

mareograph (mā′rē-ō-gràf), *n.* Same as *marigraph.*

mareometer (mā-rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *marigraph.*

mare-ridden (mār′rid‴n), *p. a.* Nightmare-ridden; witch-ridden.

Between his neck and his collar was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands.
"Gentles! good Christians! Save me! I am *mare-rode!*"
Kingsley, Westward Ho! ii.

mare's-tail, *n.* **1.** (*c*) The horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense.* (*d*) The heath-aster, *Aster ericoides.*

marg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *margin;* (*b*) of *marginal.*

margarimeter (mär-gą-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *margari(n)* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] An apparatus for determining, by observation of the density at 100° C., the proportion of oleomargarin in adulterated butter.

margarodid (mär-gą-rod′id), *a.* and *n.* Having the characters of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Margarodidæ;* a member of the *Margarodidæ.*

margarous (mär′gą-rus), *a.* [*margar(ic)* + *-ous.*] Noting an acid, a substance resembling margaric acid, now known to be a mixture.

Margate chalk. See ★*chalk.*

Margelidæ (mär-jel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Margelis* (*-lid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of *Anthomedusæ,* having 4 or more simple or branched tentacles, with 4 or 8 separate manubrial gonads. The simple unbranched tentacles may be uniformly distributed or grouped in 4 or 8 sets. It contains several genera, among which are *Margelis, Lizzia, Cytæis, Limnorea,* and *Hippocrene.*

Margelis (mär-jē′lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *μαργηλίς,* a pearl.] The typical genus of the family *Margelidæ. Steenstrup,* 1849.

margin, *n.*—**Anal margin.** See ★*anal.*—**Margin of cultivation.** See ★*cultivation.*—**Margin of power,** surplus of power; a margin over and above that required under normal conditions.—**Margin of safety.** Same as ★*factor of safety.*

marginal, *a.*—**Marginal anchor,** in some *Lucernaridæ,* as *Haliolystes,* a peculiar form of marginal body.—**Marginal contrast, eye.** See ★*contrast,* ★*eye*[1].—**Marginal funnel,** in medusoids, one of the conical prominences on the subumbral surface above the velum, having an excretory pore at the apex.—**Marginal moraine, plate, tubercle.** See ★*moraine,* etc.—**Marginal utility.** See ★*utility.*

II. *n.* **1.** One of the bones which form the border of the carapace in turtles, except in the *Trionychoidea,* in which they are lacking: same as *marginal* ★*plate.* See cut under *carapace,* 1.—**2.** In the ammonoid cephalopods, or ammonites, one of the small inflections which sometimes develop on the sides of the antisiphonal lobe of the sutures.—**3.** In *conch.,* one of the outermost teeth on the radula of gastropods; one of the uncini.—**4.** In asteroid echinoderms, one of the series of thick plates round the margin of the arms and disk.

marginal-pygal (mär‴ji-nąl-pī′gąl), *a.* Noting the posterior median bony plate in the carapace of a turtle.

margination (mär-ji-nā′shọn), *n.* The act of marginating or the condition of having a margin; a marginated appearance.

No statement in a properly-edited historical source ought to appear without its being at once obvious, either from the nature of the print or from distinctly-marked *margination.* *Archæol. Inst. Jour.,* LV. 128.

marginoplasty (mar′jin-ō-plas‴ti), *n.* [L. *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin, + Gr. *πλαστός,* formed, + *-y*[3].] A surgical operation for restoring an edge or border, as of the lip or eyelid.

margin-plate (mär′jin-plāt), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding,* a longitudinal plate which limits the double bottom at the turn of the bilge. The lower edge is connected to the outside plating by an angle-bar, and the upper edge is flanged over horizontally, and the inner-bottom plating riveted to it. See cuts at *double* ★*bottom* and ★*bracket*[1], 9 (*b*).—**Margin-plate bracket,** the triangular plate fitted on the margin-plate to give a connection for the foot of the frame angle-bar above the inner bottom.

margin-stop (mär′jin-stop), *n.* In a typewriter, an adjustable stop-motion which controls the traverse of the carriage in one or both directions. It consists of a stop supported by a graduated margin-stop bar and fitted with a locking device to hold it in any desired position. It is so named because, through the limiting of the traverse of the carriage and the leaving of a portion of the paper held by the carriage outside the feeding distance of the carriage, that part or edge is left blank and forms the margin of the printed sheet.

marg. trans. An abbreviation of *marginal translation.*

marguerite, *n.* **3.** In decorative design, a small flat rosette which resembles the common daisy.

The daisies or *marguerites* of the outer border had central bosses consisting of convex disks of rock crystal, set probably on a blue paste background.
A. J. Evans, in Annual of Brit. School at Athens, [VII. 78.

marguerite-fly (mär′ge-rēt-flī‴), *n.* A phytomyzid fly, *Phytomyza chrysanthemi,* the larva of which mines the leaves of composite plants in greenhouses.

maria, *n. pl.* See ★*mare*[4].

mariamolle (mä-rē-ä-mol′e), *n.* [Prop. as in Sp., *maria mole, Maria mole: Maria,* Mary; *molle, mole,* ‹ L. *mollis,* soft.] A pomacentroid fish, *Eupomacentrus fuscus,* found about coral reefs from the West Indies to Brazil.

marian[4] (mä-rē-än′), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp., given as "a negro word meaning tough and lean."] *Holocentrus marinus,* a chætodontoid fish found in the West Indies.

Mariana (mā-ri-ā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1762), from *Carduus Marianus,* the Linnæan name of the milk-thistle, or Virgin Mary's thistle.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Asteraceæ.* See *Silybum.*

Marianist (mā′ri-ąn-ist), *n.* [*Marian*[2] + *-ist.*] A member of a now extinct religious association of knights, founded in the thirteenth century at Bologna to succor and protect the unfortunates who suffered from the strife between the Guelfs and Ghibellines.

maricao (mä-rē-kä′ō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] The surette, *Byrsonima spicata.* Also called *doncella.* See *surette.*

maricultural (mā-ri-kul′tụr-ąl), *a.* Of or relating to mariculture.

Such maps would be purely agricultural and *maricultural,* dependant upon the harvests of the land and sea.
Science, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 461.

mariculture (mā′ri-kul-tụr), *n.* [L. *mare,* sea, + *cultura,* culture.] The development of the resources of the sea, especially with respect to food-fish: coined in distinction from *agriculture.*

Marienglas (mä-rē′en-gläs), *n.* [G., 'Mary's glass.'] A German name applied to plates of selenite (gypsum) and also to muscovite. Sometimes called *Frauenеis* ('[Our] Lady's ice').

Marie's disease. See ★*disease.*

marigot (mar′i-got), *n.* [F.] A branch or side channel in a river. [West Africa.]

Passing up a *marigot* or branch channel, worn down by porters' feet to a deep wet ditch, we soon reached the half-way place, a second sandy oasis, the site of the village of Zumgboji. *R. F. Burton,* Mission to Gelele, I. 35.

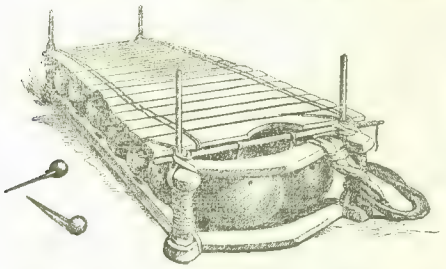
marigram (mar′i-gram), *n.* [Also *maregram, mareogram;* ‹ L. *mare,* sea, + Gr. *γράμμα,* a writing, *γραμμή,* a line.] The line traced by the marigraph as a record of fluctuations of sea-level.

mariguana (mä-rē-gwä′nä), *n.* Same as ★*marihuana.*

marihuana (mä-rē-hwä′nä), *n.* [Mex.] In Mexico, any one of several plants having narcotic properties; in many localities, *Cannabis Indica,* and in the state of Sonora, *Nicotiana glauca.*

marimba (ma-rim′bä), *n.* [Also *merimba;* W. African: Kimbundu (Angola) *marimba.*] **1.** An African musical instrument formed of a number of strips of wood of various sizes

yielding different notes when struck by a hammer. The sound is often reinforced by resonators formed from calabashes placed underneath.



Marimba.

Instruments of the bar type are found frequently in our orchestras and bands under various names, as xylophone; they are familiar in children's toys and are widely distributed in savage and half-civilized lands under the names of *marimba*, balafong, harmonicon, etc.
Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 436.

2. In the Kongo region and Angola, a name of a musical instrument with iron keys; the sansa.

marimonda (mar-i-mon′dä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A name applied to various spider-monkeys, particularly to the white-bellied species, *Ateles beelzebuth*.

marina (mä-rē′nä), *n.* [It., fem. of *marino*. See *marine*.] An esplanade or promenade by the sea. *N. E. D.*

marine. I. *a.*—**Marine band, blue, chorology.** See ★*band*³, etc.—**Marine interest.** Same as *maritime interest*.—**Marine laboratory, metal, salt.** See ★*laboratory*, etc.

II. *n.*—**Dead marine.** Same as *marine*, 5.—**Mercantile marine,** the merchant service; the vessels, officers, and crews belonging to the merchant-marine.—**Merchant marine.** Same as *mercantile* ★*marine*.

mariner, *n.* 2. A Tasmanian name for the bronze-colored shell of any one of several species of the marine gastropod *Elenchus*, especially *E. bellulus*. Also called *warrener*, and *pearly necklace shell*. *E. E. Morris.*

marinist² (ma-rē′nist), *n.* [*marin*(*e*) + *-ist*.] One who attributes various changes on the earth's surface, such as the formation of terraces, planes, etc., to marine action: opposed to ★*subaërialist*.

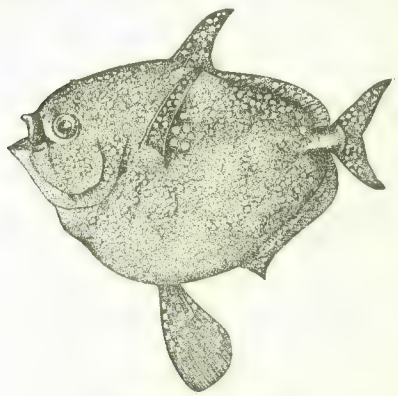
Mariolatrous (mā-ri-ol′a-trus), *a.* Characterized by Mariolatry; of the nature of Mariolatry.

Mariology (mā-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [*Mary* + *-ology*.] The doctrines and opinions of the various Christian sects with regard to the Virgin Mary.

Mariology is exhaustively treated in the four hundred and fifty pages which are here devoted to it. The work is divided into three parts.
Dublin Rev., Jan., 1903, p. 211.

Mariotte's spot. Same as *blind spot*.

mariposa (mar-i-pō′sä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A butterfly.—2. A beautiful fish, *Lampris luna*, of large size, found in the open Atlantic and Pacific.—3. The mariposa-lily.



Mariposa (*Lampris luna*).
(From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

mariposite (mar-i-pō′sīt), *n.* [*Mariposa* + *-ite*².] A micaceous mineral, varying from soft green to white, observed with pyrite in the gold ore of the Mariposa region, California.

marisca (ma-ris′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *marisca*, a fig, pl. *mariscæ*, piles.] One of the excrescences in hemorrhoids.

mariscal (ma-ris′kal), *a.* [*marisca* + *-al*¹.] Hemorrhoidal.

Maritime cause, in *law*, an action arising from the commercial relation of persons on navigable waters.—**Maritime exchange,** a meeting-place for ship-brokers and others interested in ships and shipping, where business of a marine nature is transacted.—**Maritime jurisdiction,** the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty.—**Maritime loan.** See ★*loan*¹.—**Maritime service,** in *law*, a service rendered upon public navigable waters and having relation to commerce or navigation.

mariupolite (mar″i-ö-pō′līt), *n.* [*Mariupol*, on the Sea of Azov, Russia, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a nephelite-syenite composed of albite, ægirite, and nephelite, with a small amount of lepidomelane and zircon. It is free from potash feldspar. *Morozewicz.*

marivaudage (mar″i-vō-däzh′), *n.* [*Marivaux*, a French writer of the 18th century.] In *lit.*, a style resembling that of Marivaux, whose writings were a mixture of subtle metaphysics and bizarre trivialities, with over-refined sentiments which were mingled with the most ordinary colloquialisms: the word has come to note an affected attempt at refinement.

Characteristic of *sensibilité* in sense and of *marivaudage* in manner. *Saintsbury.*

mark¹, *n.* 17. In *ordnance* (followed by a Roman numeral), an expression used to distinguish different designs of the same size and type of gun or mount: as, 6-inch B. L. R., *mark* II (a 6-inch caliber breech-loading rifle-gun of a design indicated as marked two).—**Black mark, china mark.** See ★*black*, ★*china*¹.—**By the mark** (*naut.*), the cry of the leadsman when he obtains soundings of 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 20 fathoms. On the hand lead-line there are 9 marks and 11 deeps, the latter being the unmarked fathoms of the line, namely, the 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 19.—**Easy mark,** one who from his simplicity of character or unsuspecting nature is easily imposed upon. [Slang, U. S.]—**Good mark.** (*a*) A mark placed in a school- or class-register against the name of a pupil for being 'good' in behavior or diligent in study. (*b*) In Australia, a person, conspicuous in the community for his integrity and high business standing, who would rather allow himself to be imposed upon than seem to impose upon another; an 'easy mark' for the unscrupulous. [Slang.]—**Lead-line mark** (*naut.*), one of the nine markings on the hand lead-line, or one of the knots on the deep-sea lead-line, which is continued from 20 to 100 fathoms.—**Marks and deeps** (*naut.*), the fathoms of the lead-line from 1 to 20; the 9 marks and 11 deeps of the hand lead-line. See *lead-line*, 1.—**Port-wine mark.** Same as *capillary* ★ *nævus*.—**Sharp-up mark.** Same as ★*square-mark*.

mark², *n.* 5. [Finnish *markka*.] A current silver coin of Finland, equal to 100 pennia (see ★*penni*), and equivalent to $19\frac{30}{100}$ cents.—6. A silver coin of Schleswig-Holstein, equal to 16 skillings, and equivalent to 24 cents.

mark⁵, *n.* Same as *marc*².

markasol (mär′ka-sol), *n.* [Trade-name.] Bismuth borophenate, an antiseptic powder used in surgery for dusting purposes.

mark-buoy (märk′boi), *n.* In submarine-cable work, a buoy anchored to mark any desired position or point.

mark-caller (märk′kâl″ėr), *n.* In sorting logs, one who stands at the lower end of the sorting-jack and calls the different marks so that the logs may be guided into the proper channels or pockets.

marker, *n.* 1. (*c*) In *archery*, a person stationed near the target, especially in clout-shooting, to signal to the archers the result of each shot.

2. (*b*) Specifically, a counter (an oblong piece of bone) used in faro. One marker is placed on a player's bet, and another on a card so far removed from it that he cannot take in both bets by any of the usual ways of placing bets on the lay-out. From the fact that the marker is not a chip, and has no value except to point out the superior value elsewhere, arose the colloquial expression: "he is not a *marker* to so-and-so."

7. At *poker*, any object placed upon the table to show that a player who has no chips is still in the pool: sometimes used in table-stakes to indicate that the player is supposed to have as much money in front of him as any other person at the table.—8. In *railroading*, a flag, lamp, or other signal placed upon an engine or train, or upon an electric car, to indicate its character, destination, etc. The green flag at the end of a train is a marker, as is also a red tail-light, or an extra light upon a locomotive.—**Deprez marker** or **signal,** a delicate form of electromagnetic time-marker, capable of recording five-hundredths of a second.—**Magnetic marker,** in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, a time-marker consisting essentially of a writing-lever actuated by an electromagnet which is in circuit with an electric fork. The Deprez and Pfeil time-markers are typical magnetic markers. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonet., p. 91.—**Pfeil's marker,** in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, an electromagnetic time-marker used in connection with an electric fork to trace a time-line upon the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. See *Deprez* ★*marker*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonet., p. 91.

market, *n.* 7. On the *stock-exchange*, one of the classes into which the business of the exchange is divided; a group of jobbers engaged in a particular kind of business. [Eng.]

Every great *market* is organized with a view not merely to the purchase and sale of a commodity at once, or "on the spot," but also with a view to the future requirements of buyers and sellers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 540.

market-boat (mär′ket-bōt), *n.* A dinghy or other small boat used by the stewards to bring off marketing for the various messes.

market-gardening (mär′ket-gär″dn-ing), *n.* The occupation of raising vegetables for sale, particularly when conducted on such a scale as to constitute a business; truck-gardening.

market-scales (mär′ket-skālz), *n.* A counter-scale adapted to the weighing of meat and fish.

market-wire (mär′ket-wīr), *n.* Soft steel and brass wire in small sizes, suitable for the retail hardware trade.

markhor, *n.* Four subspecies are recognized, the extremes being represented by the Astor and the Suliman markhor. In the first, named from the village of Astor in northwestern Kashmir, the horns are long, massive, and form an open spiral. In the Suliman variety, found in the Suliman range, the horns are comparatively short and straight, with the keel running around them like the thread of a screw.



Markhor (*Capra falconeri*).
Head of Astor Markhor.
Horns of Suliman Markhor (larger scale).

marking, *n.*—**Lapham** or **Laphamite markings,** a peculiar form of the Widmanstättian figures, first observed by I. A. Lapham in the meteoric iron of Trenton, Wisconsin, and called Lapham or Laphamite markings by J. Lawrence Smith. In this form of the figures there are broad bands of kamacite inclosing areas of plessite.

marking-bowl (mär′king-bōl), *n.* A roller provided with coloring-matter for marking off warps into lengths or sections for the loom.

marking-cross (mär′king-krôs), *n.* A cross placed upon church vestments or furniture to mark them as exclusively devoted to sacred uses. Altar-cloths and corporals usually have five, in reference to the wounds of Christ.

marking-disk (mär′king-disk), *n.* In a Morse ink-writer (a machine for taking telegraph messages), the rotating disk which carries the letters and signs and marks the signals.

marking-hammer (mär′king-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer bearing a raised device used to stamp logs, to indicate ownership. Also called *marking-iron*.

marking-hatchet (mär′king-hach″et), *n.* A hatchet for marking trees. A raised die is cut on the head for stamping the face of the blaze.

marking-iron, *n.* 2. Same as ★*marking-hammer*.

marking-plate (mär′king-plāt), *n.* A three-cornered metal plate with a small spike, used to mark an angle of a tennis-court.

marking-plow, *n.* 2. An ice-plow fitted with a guide, used to mark ice for cutting.

marking-tape (mär′king-tāp), *n.* In *tennis*, a tape used to outline and mark the various divisions of a tennis-court.

markland (märk′land), *n.* [*mark*² + *land*¹.] A division of land, originally of the annual value of a mark. *N. E. D.*

marksman, *n.* 1. (*b*) A soldier who makes 60 per cent. at target practice at ranges up to 600 yards.

mark-weed (märk′wēd), *n.* The poison-ivy, *Rhus radicans*.

marl¹, *n.*—**Chloritic marl.** See ★*chloritic*.—**Etruria marl,** a subdivision of the Carboniferous system in

England. It is regarded by British geologists as a part of the Upper series of the coal-measures, attains a thickness of 1,100 feet, is underlain by the Blackband group and overlain by the Newcastle-under-Lyme group. Its bottom and top are characterized by *Spirorbis* beds.—**Gainfahren marl,** a phase of the Miocene series of Austria. It is considered by Austrian geologists as a part of the second substage of the Mediterranean or marine stage and is characterized by an abundance of lamellibranchs and gastropods.—**Gargas marl,** a subdivision of the Cretaceous system in Vaucluse, France. It is the lowest member of the Aptian or upper division of the Lower Cretaceous. It is also well developed in northwestern Germany.—**Grinzing marl,** a phase of the Miocene Tertiary in Austria. It is considered by Austrian geologists to be a part of the second substage of the Mediterranean or marine stage.—**Salt marl,** the lowest division of the Cambrian rocks in the Salt Range of India. It is 1,500 feet thick and without fossils.—**Swamp marl,** beds of freshwater shells found beneath swamps and left by the *Mollusca* which inhabited the lake or pond which has given rise to the swamp. They are sought as a source of lime in making hydraulic cement.

Marlburian (märl-bu′ri-an), *n.* [Erroneously < *Marlborough.*] A graduate of Marlborough College.

I will read you the last letter received from a nephew of mine, aged twenty-one, a *Marlburian,* who . . . is settled on a Texan ranche.
T. Hughes, Rugby, Tennessee, III. iii.

marmairolite (mär-mī′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μαρμαίρειν,* glisten, + *-lite.*] A mineral from Sweden, occurring in fine crystalline needles of a pale yellow color: probably a variety of the amphibole called *richterite.*

marmarize (mär′ma-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marmarized,* ppr. *marmarizing.* [Gr. *μάρμαρος,* marble, + *-ize.* See *marmarosis.*] To convert (limestone) into marble by metamorphism; subject to marmarosis.

On the east side of the great intrusive mass of Fair Head the chalk is likewise *marmarised.* Another smaller . . . illustration of the same change occurs at Camps Quarry near Edinburgh.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 603.

marmelos (mär′mē-los), *n.* [NL., < Pg. *marmelo,* quince.] The Bengal quince, *Ægle marmelos.*

marmit (mär′ mit), *n.* [F. *marmite,* pot or kettle.] A pot fitted with a hook by which it may be hung; a kettle; a soup-kettle.

marmite (mär-mēt′), *n.* [F.] A pot; a kettle; specifically, an earthenware pot in which soup is made and served.—**La petite marmite,** a soup made of strong stock and vegetables.

marmoration, *n.* 3. Same as ★*marmorization.*

marmorization (mär″mō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [*marmorize* + *-ation.*] In *geol.*, the process of recrystallization during metamorphism, whereby sedimentary limestones become marble.

Marmorization of the limestone is abundant in the region and by no means confined to the contact belt, but, as Mr. King observes, spreads out over large areas in the limestone beds that have no definite relation to any known outcrop of eruptive rock.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1903, p. 144.

marmorize (mär′mō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marmorized,* ppr. *marmorizing.* [L. *marmor,* marble, + *-ize.* Compare ★*marmarize.*] To change from a sedimentary limestone to crystalline marble, more especially under the influence of an intrusive dike or other mass of eruptive rock. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 772.

marmorosis (mär-mō-rō′sis), *n.* [L. *marmor,* marble + *-osis.*] Same as *marmarosis.*

maro (mä′rō), *n.* Same as ★*malo.*

maroon[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Maroon formation.** See ★*formation.*

II. *n.*—**Acid maroon.** See ★*acid-maroon.*—**Alizarin maroon,** a mordant dyestuff derived from anthracene. It is a mixture of α- and β-amidoalizarin and amidopurpurin. With a chromium mordant it produces a maroon color. It is not as fast as alizarin red.—**Maroon S,** an impure acid-magenta.

maror (mä-rōr′), *n.*; pl. *merorim* (me-rō′rim). [Heb. *marōr,* < *marar,* bitter.] A bitter herb, eaten at the seder meal on the first two evenings of Passover.

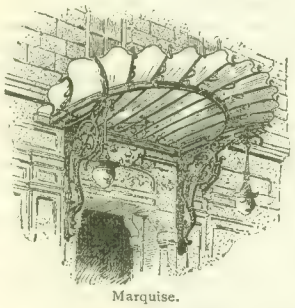
marouflage (mä-rö-fläzh′), *n.* [F., < *maroufler,* back (a painting) with a back lining glued on, < *maroufle,* a tenacious paste.] The process or the act of applying a mural painting to a wall by coating the back of the canvas with a strongly adhesive paste and applying it. This device allows mural paintings to be in oil colors, and also allows the work to be done at a distance from the building for which it is intended.

Marq. An abbreviation of *Marquis.*

Marquette (mär-ket′), *n.* In *geol.*, that section of the Huronian system which is found in the Marquette iron range in the northern peninsula of Michigan and west of the city of Marquette. It consists of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, and of eruptives of several kinds, and is separated by an unconformity into three well-marked divisions, a lower, a middle, and an upper. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 628.

Marquettian (mär-ket′i-an), *a.* In *geol.*, noting a group of rocks carrying the Marquette iron ores: a name given by Alexander Winchell. The group is placed by him below the true Huronian. See ★*Marquette.*

marquise, *n.* 3. In *gem-cutting,* an ellipsoidal double-pointed form of cut which has been used extensively for diamonds and the more brilliant stones, although many of the common stones, such as amethysts, etc., are now cut in this way. Also called *navette.* —4. A light shelter over an entrance doorway: usually carried on brackets or cantalivers, more rarely on slender posts. The roofing itself is often of glass.—5. Same as *marquee.*—**Marquise ring,** a finger-ring in which is set a cluster of gems having the form of a pointed oval.


Marquise.

marral, *n.* See ★*murral.*

marram-grass (mar′am-gras), *n.* Same as *marram.*

marriage, *n.*—**Class-marriage.** See ★*class-marriage.*—**Common-law marriage,** a marriage not solemnized by any form or ceremony, but created by an actual and consummated agreement between the parties. It may be evidenced by their conduct and reputation. Such a marriage is valid in the United States, except in those states where statutes have abolished it. See *marriage,* 2.—**Detinue of goods in frank marriage.** See ★*detinue.*—**Marriage officer,** a diplomatic or consular agent, or other duly authorized person, before whom marriage between British subjects in a foreign land may be solemnized and be valid.

Under it [the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892] a marriage between British subjects on land is as valid as a marriage duly solemnized in England, . . . if celebrated in accordance with the local law or in the presence of a "*marriage officer.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 548.

Restraint of marriage, a legal term used with reference to conditions attached to bequests, gifts, etc., in which the beneficiary, in order to obtain the bequest or gift, is limited in the free choice of marriage. Conditions in restraint of marriage are, if general, usually void.—**Royal marriage,** in such games as penuchle and bezique, the king and queen of the trump suit.

marriageability (mar″āj-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state of being marriageable, or the degree to which a person may be considered marriageable.

marriage-flight (mar′āj-flīt), *n.* Same as *nuptial* ★*flight.*

marrite (mär′it), *n.* [For Dr. John Edward *Marr,* of Cambridge, England.] A lead-gray to steel-gray mineral which occurs very sparingly in highly modified monoclinic crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal in Switzerland: the chemical composition has not been determined.

marron[1], *n.*—**Marrons glacés,** French or Italian chestnuts boiled in a syrup of sugar and water and flavored with vanilla and a few drops of lemon-juice. They are softened and sweetened all through, not having a glaze of sugar like glacé oranges, etc.

marrow[1], *n.*—**Oblongate marrow,** the medulla oblongata.

marrubiin (ma-rō′bi-in), *n.* [*Marrubi-um* + *-in*[2].] A neutral compound contained in *Marrubium vulgare.* It crystallizes in large plates or needles melting at 106° C.

marry[1], *v. i.*—**To marry over the broomstick.** See ★*broomstick.*

Mars, *n.* 2. The question of the planet's climate hinges upon its temperature. It is undeniable that the white caps which alternately form and disappear about its poles behave with respect to the planet's seasons exactly as snow caps would. This strongly suggests conditions of temperature resembling our own, and a corresponding climate. On the other hand, the rarity of the planet's atmosphere, the infrequency of clouds, its smallness, and its distance from the sun (reducing its supply of solar heat to less than half of ours) seem to require a temperature far below the melting-point of ice, and suggest that the white caps may be due to the precipitation of some substance with a much lower freezing-point than water. The question can hardly be settled until our heat-measuring instruments become sensitive enough to determine the planet's temperature by direct observation.—**Canals of Mars.** See ★*canal*[1].

Marseilles pottery. See ★*pottery.*

marsh, *n.* 2. In Australia, a drained meadow. See the extract.

A '*marsh*' here is what would in England be called a meadow, with this difference, that in our *marshes,* until partially drained, a growth of tea-trees (Leptospermum) and rushes in some measure encumbers them; but, after a short time, these die off, and are trampled down, and a thick sward of verdant grass covers the whole extent.
Mrs. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, I. 163, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

marshallik (mär′sha-lik), *n.* [Yiddish.] A professional merrymaker. Also *marshalok.* See ★*badhan.*

marsh-bass (märsh′ bas), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides.*

marsh-berry (märsh′ber″i), *n.* The Old World cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus.* Also *bogberry, fenberry,* and *marshwort.*

marsh-clover (märsh′klō″vėr), *n.* The bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

marsh-cow (märsh′kou), *n.* A name given by Rütimeyer to a race of cattle of small size the remains of which were found in Swiss lake-villages. *Lyell,* Antiq. of Man, p. 24.

marsh-crocodile (märsh′krok″ō-dil), *n.* A common species of southern Asia, *Crocodilus palustris,* somewhat smaller and less dangerous than the muggar, or salt-water crocodile, *C. porosus.*

marsh-deer (märsh′dēr), *n.* The larger South American deer, *Cervus* or *Odocoileus palustris.*

marsh-fleawort (märsh′flē″wėrt), *n.* A swamp or marsh plant, *Senecio palustris,* found in high northern latitudes in North America, Greenland, Europe, and Asia, extending southward in the western hemisphere to Iowa and Wisconsin. It has spatulate, entire, radical leaves, those of the stem being few and toothed. The heads are numerous, mostly in a terminal corymb, the rays pale yellow but showy.


Marsh-fleawort (*Senecio palustris*). *a*, lower part of stem with leaves; *b*, upper part of stem with flowers; *c*, floret. (From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

marshite (märsh′it), *n.* [Named after C. W. *Marsh.*] Cuprous iodide (Cu_2I_2) occurring in oil-brown tetrahedral crystals at the Broken Hill mines, New South Wales.

marshman (märsh′man), *n.*; pl. *marshmen* (-men). A person living in the marshes: used in Yorkshire to designate a particular group of people.

Apparently the bird was well known to the Yorkshire "carr-men" and "*marsh-men*" half a century ago, but no examples are known to science save the type and the one procured by Mr. Coburn. *Nature,* Jan. 15, 1903, p. 252.

marsh-orchis (märsh′ôr″kis), *n.* See ★*orchis*[2].

Marsh's arsenic apparatus, test. See ★*apparatus,* ★*test*[1].

marsh-treader (märsh′tred″ėr), *n.* Any bug of the heteropterous family *Hydrometridæ* or *Limnobatidæ. L. O. Howard,* Insect Book, p. 282.

marsileaceous (mär-sil-ē-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Marsileaceæ,* a family of cryptogamic plants.

marsipobranchian (mär″si-pō-brang′ki-an), *n.* A member of the order *Marsipobranchii,* a group of vertebrates containing the lampreys and hagfishes.

Marsupial plate. See ★*plate.*

Marsupialida (mär-sū-pi-al′i-dä), *n. pl.* The *Cubomedusæ.*

marsupialization (mär-sū″pi-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*marsupial* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The formation of a pouch in a membrane, such as the peritoneum.

marsupialize (mär-sū′pi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marsupialized,* ppr. *marsupializing.* [*marsupial* + *-ize.*] To render marsupial in character; provide with a pouch.

marsupite (mär-sū′pīt), *n.* [NL. *Marsupites.*] A member of the genus *Marsupites.*

Marsupites (mär-sū-pī′tēz), *n.* [Gr. *μάρσιπος,* a pouch, + *-ιτης,* E. *-ite*[2].] The only genus of the family *Marsupitidæ,* including flexible crinoids of free-swimming habit having no column and few and large calyx plates. It occurs in the Upper Cretaceous of Europe.

mart[5] (märt), *n.* [See *marten*[1].] The marten. [Eng. dial.]

martaban (mär′ta-ban), *n.* [Ar. *martabāni.*] Old celadon porcelain, popularly supposed to have been made at Martaban in Pegu. Some-

times called *green porcelain*. Large jars of this kind are mentioned by Ibn Batuta, the Algerian traveler, in the fourteenth century.

The Arabs and Persians call this peculiar porcelain *martabani*, and value it very highly from its fancied property of detecting poisoned food by changing color.
S. W. Bushell, Oriental Ceram. Art, p. 148.

martelé (mär-te-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *marteler*, hammer, strike: see *martel*, *v.*] 1. Hammered; produced by hammering: applied to metal work.—2. In *music*, same as *martellato*.

martensite (mär′ten-sīt), *n.* [From a personal name.] A very hard carbide of iron, approximately of the composition $Fe_{24}C$, formed in the recalescence of steel at 850° C. in cooling from a temperature of 1,000° C. or over. It remains unchanged if the metal is then suddenly cooled, as by plunging it into cold water, but on slow cooling is decomposed into iron and the carbide Fe_3C. On the other hand, it appears that this latter compound, known as *cementite*, may split into martensite and carbon in the form of graphite.

martensitic (mär-ten-sit′ik), *a.* [*martensite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or characterized by martensite: designating the state of steel when its iron and carbon are combined to form martensite.

Martha Washington china. See ★*china*[1].

Martian, *a.* II. *n.* An (imaginary or possible) inhabitant of Mars.

These exemplary *Martians* wear no clothes but the exquisite fur with which nature has endowed them, and which constitutes a part of their immense beauty.
Du Maurier, The Martian, viii.

martin[3] (mär′tin), *n.* A shortened form of *freemartin*.

Purebred steer, spayed or *martin* heifer, two years old and under three.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 211.

martingale, *n.* 4. In *fencing*, a bit of twine, fastened to the hilt of a foil, which is caught round one finger of the sword hand to prevent the foil from falling to the ground in case of disarmament.—**Standing martingale**, a long martingale connected to the girth and collar of a harness, with branched ends which are attached to the rings of the bridle-bit.

martinoe (mär′ti-nō), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *Martynia*.] The unicorn-plant, *Martynia Louisiana*.

Martin's albumin negative process. See ★*process*.

martiology (mär-ti-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the planet Mars: same as *areography*, which is the accepted term. [Rare.]
L. F. Ward, Pure Sociol., p. 69.

martyrium (mär-tir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *martyria* (-ä). [LGr. *μαρτύριον*, a martyr's shrine, < *μάρτυρ*, martyr: see *martyr*.] A place in which the relics of martyrs are preserved, usually a crypt or underground chapel like the famous one of the church of Saint-Denis, France, which still retains much of the original Roman construction.

martyrolatry (mär-tē-rol′a-tri), *n.* [*martyr* + *-olatry*. See *idolatry*.] Worship of the Christian martyrs.

The Christianity which he despised—the only Christianity which he knew—was mainly associated with a superstitious *martyrolatry* and a grovelling relic-worship. The Galileans, he said, "abandon the worship of the gods to worship the mouldering remains of the dead."
Farrar, Lives of the Fathers, I. 702.

marum, *n.* 2. Same as *herb mastic* (which see, under *herb*).

marut (mä-rut′), *n.* [Skt. *marút*, wind, wind-god.] In *Hindu myth.*, a wind-god; a storm-god.

Marxian (märk′si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the socialistic or the historical views formulated by Karl Marx. *Kidd*, Western Civilization.

Marxist (märks′ist), *n.* A socialist of the school which accepts the views of Karl Marx, or a historian or sociologist who accepts Marx's economic interpretation of history. *Kidd*, Western Civilization.

marzacotto (märt-sä-kot′ō), *n.* [It. *marzacotto*, formerly a sort of ointment, also a potters' tool (Florio, 1598).] In *ceram.*, a thin coating of transparent glaze, made of oxid of lead, potash, and sand: used by Italian potters on their painted stanniferous enamel to increase the brilliancy of the colors. See ★*coperta*.

mas. An abbreviation of *masculine*.

M. A. S. An abbreviation of *Master of Applied Science*.

masamacush (mas′a-ma-kush″), *n.* [Prob. North Amer. Indian.] A common name of the Great Lake trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*, found in the Great Lakes, and widely distributed over northern North America.

masar, *n.* See ★*mazar*.

masarid (mas′a-rid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Masaridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Masaridæ*.

mascagnite (mas-kän′yīt), *n.* [*Mascagni* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *mascagnin*.

mascaret (mȧs-kä-rā′), *n.* [F. *mascaret*, < Gascon *mascaret*, of unknown origin.] A tidal bore.

The tide begins to make itself felt at Poses, 11 miles above Elbeuf, and between Caudebec and Villequier the *mascaret*, or bore, has its greatest development.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 508.

Maschil (mäs-kēl′), *n.* [Heb.] An epithet prefixed to thirteen psalms (32, 42, 44, 45, 52–55, 74, 78, 88, 89, and 142). It probably means 'a contemplative composition,' but the true significance is not certainly known.

mascot, *n.* II. *a.* Of the nature of a mascot; having luck-bringing qualities; lucky: as, *mascot* snakes; a *mascot* dog or goat.

mascularity (mas-kū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [L. *mascul*(*us*), male, + *-ar* + *-ity*.] Masculinity.

To some the unmentionables might savor of *mascularity*.
Kane, Grinnell Exp., xlvi. 425. *N. E. D.*

mash[1], *n.*—**Sour mash**, mash in which fermentation is begun by having put back into it some of a mash in which fermentation has already been going on.—**Sweet mash**, in *brewing*, mash in which fermentation has been started with yeast.—**Thick-mash process**, a method of preparing wort in brewing, chiefly employed in Bavaria, other parts of Germany, and Bohemia. It involves the removal of portions of the malt from the mash-tub to be boiled and returned to the mash-tub, so that much of the diastase is rendered inactive, while the starch of the boiled portion is brought to the condition of starch-paste and thus is more readily acted on, the production of glucose is regulated, and the amount of malt-extract in the wort is increased.—**Thin-mash process**, the method of preparing wort in brewing most common in France and England. It involves simple infusion of malt with water at 60° to 70° C., with continuous stirring in a mash-tub with a false bottom, the clear infusion being drawn off after a time from beneath this, and more water at the same temperature as before run on upon the malt for a second mashing. None of the malt is heated to the boiling-point of water.

mashed (masht), *p. a.* In *geol.*, noting rocks which are dynamically crushed and granulated.

Also, northwest of Cranberry the gangue minerals and even magnetite are developed in the mass of the red granite along more or less *mashed* zones.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 245.

mashie, *n.* Same as ★*mashy*[2].

mashing, *n.* 4. In *geol.*, the granulation of a rock in dynamic metamorphism. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 762.

mashrebeeyah, meshrebeeyah (mash-, mesh-re-bē′yä), *n.* [Ar. *mashrabiya*.] A window with openwork of light wooden bars, leaving free access to the air, and used as a place where a porous water-bottle may be put for cooling: usually, in Cairo and other Levantine cities, a projecting bay-window or oriole window, fitted on three sides with such openwork.

mashy[2], **mashie** (mash′i), *n.* In *golf*, a club with an iron head and a more or less lofted face.



Mashy-niblick.

mashy-niblick (mash′i-nib″lik), *n.* A golf-club with a small, deep iron head, lofted: used for approaching and playing out of hazards and bad lies.

mask[3], *n.* 9. In *zoöl.*: (*c*) The skin of the forehead and upper part of the face of any quadruped, taken off at about the level of the eyes.—10. In *base-ball*, a protection for the face worn by the catcher. See ★*cage*, 8.—**Brewer's mask**, an apparatus used to facilitate inhalation of ethyl chlorid in the induction of surgical anæsthesia.—**Uterine mask**, chloasma occurring during pregnancy, or in certain cases of disease of the womb.

maskalonge, *n.*—**Chautauqua maskalonge**, a great pike or maskalonge, *Esox ohiensis*, found in Chautauqua Lake and in the Ohio Basin.

masked, *p. a.* 5. In *pathol.*, same as ★*larval*, 2.

masking, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, a device adopted in printing from an imperfect negative, consisting in pasting tissue-paper on the reverse side of the negative over the portions of the picture which print too deeply. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 276.

masochism (maz′ō-kizm), *n.* [From Leopold von Sacher-*Masoch*, an Austrian novelist, who described the perversion.] A form of sexual perversion in which the victim craves, and takes pleasure in, physical abuse from one of the other sex: the opposite of *sadism*.

masochistic (maz-ō-kis′tik), *a.* Characterized by or of the nature of masochism. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 127.

mason-ant (mā′sn-ant), *n.* Any ant which makes habitations of mud, such as *Lasius brunneus* or *Formica fusca* of Europe. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, p. 271.

Masonic china. See ★*china*[1].

masonry, *n.*—**Dry masonry**, work done without the use of mortar of any kind, especially where the stones are closely fitted and leave only fine joints between them.—**Polygonal masonry**, masonry which shows on the face of a wall many-sided blocks, the face being smooth, but the joints at irregular angles with each other. Thus five-sided and six-sided stones, and even more complicated pieces, are set in a wall by patient fitting of one to another, while very small splinters are used to make the surface more uniform.—**Trapezoidal masonry**, masonry in which the faces of the outer stones are four-sided but not rectangular. They may even have the top and bottom beds horizontal and parallel.

masonwork (mā′sn-wėrk), *n.* Masonry. [Colloq.]

masopin (mas′ō-pin), *n.* A colorless compound, $C_{22}H_{36}O$, contained in the resin from a Mexican tree. It crystallizes in needles melting at 155° C. Also called *masopin resin*.

masrite (mas′rīt), *n.* [See ★*masrium*.] A fibrous alum from Egypt, supposed to contain a new element called *masrium*.

masrium (mas′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *Masr*, Egypt, + *-ium*.] The name given to a supposed new chemical element of the same family with barium, strontium, and calcium, occurring as sulphate in the mineral masrite from Egypt. There has been no confirmation of its existence. The place to which the approximate atomic weight reported would assign it in the periodic classification of the elements seems to belong to the more recently discovered radium.

mass[1], *n.*—**Nuptial mass**, a mass celebrated at a church wedding, with special prayers and blessings for the couple married.

mass[2], *n.* 8. In *phar.*, a preparation of thick, pasty consistency with which is incorporated some active medicinal substance: the mass is made up into pills of definite size and weight for administration.—9. In the *fine arts*, any large and simple expanse of form, light, shade, or color, in which the details of a composition arrange themselves.—**Achromatic mass.** See ★*achromatic*.—**Active mass.** (*a*) In *phys. chem.*, the amount of the active substance contained in the unit volume; the concentration of the active substance, or the number of gram-molecules (or gram-equivalents) contained in one cubic centimeter or one liter, as the case may be. (*b*) In *electrochem.*, the concentration of that fraction of the electrolyte which, at the given dilution, is dissociated into ions, and is therefore capable of carrying the electric current.—**Apparent mass**, the mass of a moving particle due to its electrostatic charge and to its velocity. It differs from the ordinary mass dealt with in mechanics, which is independent of the velocity.—**Electromagnetic mass**, mass due to the electric charge of a moving particle.

The *electromagnetic mass* is a vector quantity of the nature of a tensor, with the same kind of symmetry as an ellipsoid of rotation. *Science Abstracts*, VI., Sec. A, 238.

Gravitational mass, mass in the sense in which the term is used in ordinary mechanics: so called to distinguish it from the electromagnetic mass of a moving electron or charged particle.—**In mass** (*milit.*), in compact formation, as a close column.—**Lateral masses of the sacrum.** See ★*sacrum*.—**Law of conservation of mass.** See ★*conservation*.—**Law of mass action.** See ★*action*.—**Linear mass of points**, a mass not discrete: a term used by Hankel.—**Longitudinal mass**, in the dynamics of an electrically charged particle, mass which opposes acceleration in the line of motion.—**Mass resistivity.** See ★*resistivity*.—**Tigroid masses.** Same as *Nissl* ★*bodies*.—**Transverse mass**, in the dynamics of an electrically charged particle, mass which affects acceleration perpendicular to the line of motion.—**Vallet's mass**, a mixture of ferrous carbonate with sugar and honey brought by evaporation of water to a thick, pasty condition, used in medicine in the form of Vallet's pills. The sugar protects the iron from the action of the air tending to form ferric oxid or hydroxid.

Mass. An abbreviation of *Massachusetts*.

massa[2] (mas′ä), *n.* A copper coin of Ceylon.

massage[2], *n.*—**Douche massage**, massage combined with the application of a douche to the same part.—**Vibratory massage**, rapid and light percussion of a part, for therapeutic purposes, made by means of a special instrument.

Massaria (ma-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1844), named for Giuseppe Filippo *Massara* (1792–1839), an Italian botanist.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia separate and imbedded in the host. The spores are large, several-septate, brown, and usually surrounded by a conspicuous hyaline envelop. Many species have been described. They occur on dead trunks and branches. *M. inquinans* is a common species in Europe and America, found on the maple and other trees.

Massariaceæ (ma-sā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Massaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Massaria* and having the same general characters.

massecuite (más-kwēt′), *n.* [F., 'baked mass.'] In the manufacture of sugar and in sugar-refining, the semi-fluid mixture of separating sugar crystals and residual syrup, produced by completed evaporation, from which, after cooling, the syrup is to be removed by drainage or by the use of the centrifugal machine.

masser[3] (mas′èr), *n.* [F. *masser*.] A masseur. [Great Britain.]

A single *masser* should have strength enough to do the work without too obvious exhaustion, which gives the patient an unpleasant impression.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 573.

masseur, *n.* 2. An instrument designed for mechanical massage of the tissues.

massing[1] (más′ing), *n.* [*mass*[1], *v.*] The act denoted by the verb *mass*[1].

massing[2] (más′ing), *n.* [*mass*[2], *v.*] The act denoted by the verb *mass*[2].

massing[3] (mas′ing), *n.* Same as *massage*. [Rare.]

Without going so far as to make *massing* a closed profession, it is obviously desirable to have some guarantee of competency. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 573.

massive, *a.* 6. In *zoöl.*: (*b*) Noting a compact sponge of any kind which grows more or less equally in all directions: contrasted with *incrusting, dendritic, flabellate,* etc.—7. In *pathol.*, extensive; involving a large mass of tissue.

II. *n.* Same as *massif*.

Mount Cochrane, . . . which rises 12,140 feet above sea-level. This powerful *massive* competes with Mounts San Valentin and San Clemente as to which is the highest of Patagonia. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 206.

massive-solid (más′iv-sol′id), *a.* Having the quality of being both solid and homogeneous.

Judging from the heated conditions of the material extruded during a *massive-solid* eruption at the time it rises into the air, and reasoning also from the known variations in the physical and mineralogical features of the igneous rocks which depend on the conditions under which they solidify, we should expect the lavas extruded in a *massive-solid* condition to present at least three leading physical characteristics.
Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 263.

massless (más′les), *a.* [*mass*[2] + *-less*.] In *physics*, devoid of mass.

masson (mȧ-soṅ′), *n.* A silver coin of Lorraine in the eighteenth century. It was struck under Leopold I. (1690–1729), and was named from Masson, the director of the mint.

Masson's disk. See ★*disk*.

massotherapeutics (mas″ō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [*mass(age)* + *therapeutics*.] Treatment of disease by means of massage. Also *massotherapy*.

massoy (mas′oi), *n.* [Also *massaj, massoi, mussoi;* Malay *masui*.] The bark of an East Indian tree, *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. *N. E. D.*

mast[1], *n.*—**Bonaventure mast** (*naut.*), the after-mast of a four-masted vessel of the Elizabethan period, which corresponded to the jigger-mast of to-day.—**Fore-trysail mast.** Same as ★*fore-spencer mast*.—**Lower-mast,** the first mast above the deck; the mast that steps in the keelson and passes through the deck.—**Mast-and-guy system,** a method of providing longitudinal strength in wooden river-steamers having shallow hulls. Strong keelsons in the bottom support a series of vertical poles or masts on each side of the vessel, which are tied and braced together with iron rods or chains, thus forming a structure analogous to a bridge-girder.—**Mast-yard plates,** the iron plates of which the yards of some vessels are constructed.

mastaba (mas′tą-bą), *n.* [Ar. *mastaba* or *mastaba*, a stone or mud bench.] The earliest form of Egyptian tomb, a building oblong or square in plan and having sloping sides and a flat roof. It covers the sepulchral pit.

mastaxed (mas′takst), *p. a.* Possessing a mastax, or chitinous gizzard, as rotifers.

He also describes a new *mastaxed* male.
Nature, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 327.

mast-cell (mȧst′sel), *n.* A name given to certain large wandering cells of the leucocyte type, found in the blood and connective tissues under normal but more especially under pathological conditions, such as those of leucemia, chronic inflammation, etc. See cut under ★*lymphocyte*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 75.

mast-cloth (mȧst′klôth), *n.* The middle breadth of canvas in a square sail, which receives the chafing of the mast; also, a covering of canvas sometimes laced on the after-mast of a steamship, so as to receive the soot and smoke from the stack when at sea.

master[1]. **I.** *n.*, 9. (*e*) In medieval musical gilds, especially those of the mastersingers, one who had attained the highest rank of proficiency.—**Master of misrule** (*naut.*), the title given by his messmates to the elected master of ceremonies during the recreation-hour obtained from the captain for the purpose of indulging in all kinds of pranks and absurdities. It was a well-known custom on old-time vessels to grant this privilege to the crew as a mark of appreciation for some good work done by them.—**Master of the Crown Office.** See ★*crown*.—**Small master,** a painter of small easel-pictures.

The great majority of pieces due to the brush of this most exquisite of all '*small masters*' [Watteau] were no doubt engraved.
Claude Phillips, in Burlington Mag., V. 235.

II. *a.*—**Master card.** See ★*card*[1].—**Master controller.** See ★*controller*.—**Master record.** See ★*record*.

master-general (más′tėr-jen″ę-ral), *n.* An officer of the British Army from 1483 to the Crimean war, who was charged with the supply and transportation of the army and in the early days controlled the artillery and engineers. Also called *master-general of ordnance*.

master-keyed (más′tėr-kēd), *a.* Fitted to a master-key.

A series of locks is said to be "*master-keyed*" when so constructed that each lock can be operated by its own key, which fits it but no other lock in the series, and also by another key which will operate every lock in the series, this latter being designated as a "master-key" or "pass-key."
H. R. Towne, Locks and Builders' Hardware, p. 121.

master-mechanic (más″tėr-mę-kan′ik), *n.* A chief mechanic; one who has charge of the machinery, etc., of shops.

master-song (más′tėr-sông), *n.* The art in general, or some accredited composition, of the mastersingers or meistersänger. See *mastersinger*.

master-strap (más′tėr-strap), *n.* A heavy steel strap used in wood-bending machines to insure smooth bending of the wood.

master-tap (más′tėr-tap), *n.* A tap used to cut a die for any screw, but not used in cutting threads in the nuts, a larger tap being used for that purpose to afford a slight clearance.

Masthead compass. See ★*compass*.

mast-hinge (mȧst′hinj), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of socket for quickly stepping and unstepping the mast of a small sail-boat.

mast-hole (mȧst′hōl), *n.* In *ship-building*, the hole through the partners of a deck to receive the mast. See *partner*, 3.

mastic, *n.*—**Oil of mastic.** See ★*oil*.

masticator, *n.* (*d*) An attachment to a feed-cutter. It crushes, shreds, and mixes hay, corn, or other material cut in the feed-cutter, and is designed to render the feed more digestible and palatable.

mastigobranch (mas′ti-gō-brangk), *n.* Same as ★*mastigobranchia*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 536.

mastigobranchia (mas″ti-gō-brang′ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *mastigobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), whip, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A bush-like or plumose epipodial appendage of the throacic limbs of decapod crustaceans, serving to clean the gills.

First maxillipeds with a 2-lobed *mastigobranchia*. . . . The *mastigobranchiæ* are extremely rudimentary, consisting of a minute tubercle with a mere trace of a plume.
Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 440.

mastigobranchial (mas″ti-gō-brang′ki-ąl), *a.* [*mastigobranchia* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a mastigobranchia.

First maxillæ 2-branched; second pair 3-branched, with wide *mastigobranchial* plate.
Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 440.

mastigophoran (mas-ti-gof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Mastigophora*.

Mastigopus (mas-tig′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *πούς*, foot.] The final stage in the development from the larval to the adult condition of certain decapod crustaceans, as the *Sergestidæ*. The external changes involved consist largely in modifications of the appendages of the antennary and mouth parts and of the ambulatory limbs. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 944.

mastigosis (mas-ti-gō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μαστίγωσις*, < *μαστιγοῦν*, whip, flog, < *μάστιξ*, a whip, a scourge.] Whipping; flagellation.

mastigospore (mas′ti-gō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant which distributes itself by means of ciliate or flagellate propagative cells, as in *Protococcus*, etc., or by plant-bodies similarly motile, as in *Bacteriaceæ* and *Volvocaceæ*. *F. E. Clements*.

masting (mȧst′ing), *n.* On a sailing-vessel, the arrangement of the masts and their supports.

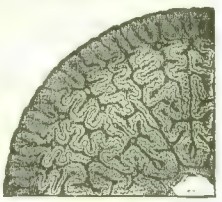
This method of procedure has long been followed in the Royal Navy, where the data as to *masting*, etc., obtained and tabulated long ago for the now obsolete classes of sailing ships, have furnished rules for practice up to the present time, and have made serious accidents, such as dismasting, almost unknown.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 343.

mastodonic (mas-tō-don′ik), *a.* [*mastodon* + *-ic*. The regular type is *mastodontic*.] Relating to or having the characters of a mastodon; mastodontic; gigantic. *Kane*, Grinnell Exp., xxxi. 269. *N. E. D.*

mastodonsaurian (mas″tō-don-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the characters of *Mastodonsaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the labyrinthodont genus *Mastodonsaurus*.

Mastodonsaurus (mas″tō-don-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, teat, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of very large labyrinthodont amphibia having a skull one and one quarter meters in length, the outer surface of which is highly sculptured, the premaxillæ pierced for the passage of two tusks of the lower jaw, and the teeth of very complicated structure. The body skeleton is known only in part. It occurs in the Triassic of Europe and India.


Section of a tooth of a *Mastodonsaurus*.

mastoid. **I.** *a.*—**Mastoid antrum,** the mastoid cells taken collectively.—**Mastoid disease.** Same as *mastoiditis*.—**Mastoid empyemia.** See ★*empyemia*.—**Mastoid sinus.** See ★*sinus*.

II. *n.* 3. Same as *pterotic*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 510.

mastoidale (mas″toi-dā′lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of **mastoidalis*, < *mastoides*, mastoid.] In *craniom.*, the lowest point of the mastoid process. *Von Török*.

mastoidectomy (mas-toi-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *mastoides*, mastoid, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] A surgical operation for the excavation of the mastoid process. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 957.

mastoideum, *n.* 2. Same as *opisthotic*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 511.

mastoiditis, *n.*—**Sclerosing mastoiditis,** chronic mastoiditis in which the walls of the cells become thickened, almost or quite obliterating the latter.

mastoidotomy (mas-toi-dot′ō-mi), *n.* [NL. *mastoides*, mastoid, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] A surgical operation for opening into the mastoid cells in cases of mastoiditis, in order to provide for drainage and free exit of the pus.

mastomenia (mas-tō-mē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *μαστός*, breast, + *μῆνες*, menses.] A form of vicarious menstruation in which there is bleeding from the breasts.

mastoncus (mas-tong′kus), *n.*; pl. *mastonci* (-ton′sī). [Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A mammary tumor.

mastopexy (mas′tō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] A surgical operation for raising and supporting pendulous breasts.

mastorrhagia (mas-tō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνῦναι*, break.] Hemorrhage from the breast.

mast-partners (mȧst′pärt″nėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *partners*. See *partner*, 3.

mast-plate (mȧst′plāt), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, one of the plates of which an iron mast is constructed.

mastrous, *a.* 2. Great; remarkable. Also used adverbially: as, a *mastrous* large school. [Prov. Eng.]

M. Ast. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Astronomical Society*.

mast-step (mȧst′step), *n.* In *ship-building*, a support above the keel or on a deck on which the heel of the mast rests and by which it is prevented from moving sideways. In racing-yachts, the step is built up into a structure of cross girders to distribute the load over a large area of the lightly constructed bottom.

mast-tackle (mȧst′tak″l), *n.* A purchase for hoisting or lowering a mast; a purchase secured to the masthead for the purpose of handling heavy weights.

masut (mä-söt′), *n.* [Said to be Russian; cf. Russ. *maslo*, oil, butter.] The Russian name for crude petroleum from the Caucasus, which has lost the more volatile hydrocarbons by exposure to the air. The name is also applied, but less properly, to the residue from the distillation of such petroleum after all illuminating oil has been driven off. This residue is properly called ★*astatki* (which see).

mat[1], *n.* **9.** In *phytogeog.*, a mat-like aggregation of tufts from basal branches. Compare ★*mat-plant*. *Pound and Clements.*—**Abdominal mat.** See ★*abdominal*.—**Chafing-mat** (*naut.*), a mat-like binding wound around a hawser or rope, or laid under the end of a plank or spar, to prevent chafing or wear.—**Chinese mat,** a particular style of package in which the poorest grades of cassia-bark are marketed. It consists of two small rolls sewn into a mat; in the center are heavy foreign materials, outside of that cinnamon-chips of very inferior quality, and on the extreme outside neatly arranged quills of fair size and quality.—**Cork-mat** (*naut.*), a bag filled with granulated cork, used to prevent chafing; a cork fender.—**Dock-mat,** a rope fender used in a dock to protect the side of a vessel.

Matabele (mä-tä-bā′le), *n.* [From a tribe name.] A name given in South Africa to a large predatory true ant which is said to capture white ants and keep them as slaves in its own colonies.

matador, *n.* **4.** In *skat*, every trump in unbroken sequence with the highest trump, if in the same player's hand or on the same side as the highest trump. See ★*skat*[2].

Matagne schists. See ★*schist*.

matalan (mä′tä-län), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small Hindu flute used with bayadere dances.

matama (mä-tä′mä), *n.* [East African.] A native name for a kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, much cultivated by the natives of Africa. Also called *Kafir-corn* and *durra*.

The native food resources are *matama*, maize, manioc, and in some parts bananas. *Nature*, May 7, 1903, p. 15.

matanza (mä-tän′thä), *n.* [Sp., < *matar*, kill.] **1.** The act of butchering or slaughtering.—**2.** The place where cattle are slaughtered.

Matawan formation. See ★*formation*.

match[1], *n.*—**Three-ball match.** See ★*ball*[1].

match[1], *v. t.* **5.** In *building*, to bring to a uniform width or thickness by any process, either by sorting and arranging the material or by cutting down some pieces to correspond with others: thus, planks are said to be of *matched* width.—**6.** In *logging*. See ★*mate*[1], *v. t.*, 3.

match[2], *n.*—**Parlor-match,** the trade-name for a friction-match made without sulphur, or with so little that the disagreeable suffocating smell from its combustion is practically avoided.—**Settlers' matches,** the long pendulous strips of bark which hang from eucalypts and other trees during decortication, and which, when thoroughly dry, are used for torches and kindling. [Australia.]

Match-makers' disease. See ★*disease*.

match-play (mach′plā), *n.* [*match*[1], *n.*, + *play*[1], *n.*] In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes lost or won on either side.

mate[1], *n.* **6.** In *geom.*, the element that is paired with a given element in a correlation.—**Chief mate** (*naut.*), the deck-officer next below the master in rank; the one upon whom the command of the vessel would fall in the event of the death or disability of the captain.—**Extra second mate.** Same as *navigating* ★*mate*.—**Junior mate** (*naut.*), any of the mates lower in rank than the chief mate.—**Machinist's mate,** a chief petty officer of a man-of-war, who stands watch in the engine- and fire-rooms when the vessel is under way.—**Mate of the deck** (*naut.*), the officer of the watch.—**Mate of the hold** (*naut.*), the officer who has charge of, and is responsible for, the condition of the hold.—**Mate of the hull** (*naut.*), an old-fashioned rating for the officer specially assigned to the work on the hull, spars, and the standing and running rigging in the fitting out or repairing of a vessel. This officer was generally the chief mate, although a junior mate was sometimes selected.—**Mate of the watch** (*naut.*), the officer in charge of the deck; the mate on watch who has charge of the ship.—**Navigating mate** (*naut.*), the mate assigned to duty in the chart-room. On some steamships a navigating mate called an *extra second mate* is carried, whose specific duty it is to look after the navigation of the ship as an aid to the captain. This officer stands no regular bridge watch, but is supposed to be on the alert day and night to ascertain the ship's place in latitude and longitude, to lay out the ship's course, and to determine the deviation of the compass by azimuths of the sun, moon, and stars.—**Senior mate** (*naut.*), the chief mate.

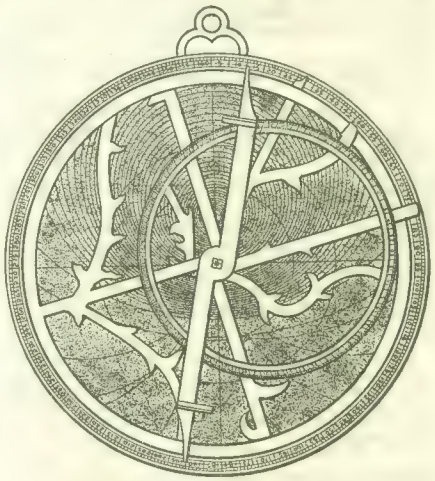
mate[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *logging*, to place together in a raft (logs of similar size); match.

mate[3], *n.*—**Forced mate,** in *chess*, a mate at a certain stage of the game, which cannot be avoided even by the best possible rejoinders.

mate[4], *n.* **2.** Same as ★*congonha*.

mateceric (mä-te-ser′ik), *a.* [*mate*[4] + L. *cera*, wax, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, obtained from the wax of *yerba-maté*.

mater[2], *n.* **3.** The large metallic disk which forms the foundation of an astrolabe, and carries at its circumference the graduation upon which the indications of the alidade or index are read. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 120.



Astrolabe of Regiomontanus, showing the Mater.

Material point, placenta. See ★*point*[1], ★*placenta*.

materialism, *n.*—**Psychophysical materialism,** the doctrine that the problem of psychology is to determine the dependence of immediate experience upon the body. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 17.

material-man (mā-tē′ri-al-man), *n.* One who keeps for sale the materials used in some trade, especially those used by builders.

materteral (mā-tėr′tę-ral), *a.* [L. *matertera*, maternal aunt.] Characteristic of a maternal aunt. *W. Taylor*, Monthly Rev., CII. 447. *N. E. D.*

matezite (mat′ę̄-zīt), *n.* **1.** A carbohydrate which occurs in crude india-rubber from Madagascar. It is the mono-methyl ether of optically inactive inosite.—**2.** Same as ★*pinite*.

matezo-dambose (mat′ę̄-zō-dam′bōs), *n.* A name given to d-inosite obtained by treating pinite (matezite) with hydriodic acid.

mat-grass, *n.* **3.** In Australia, *Manisuris compressa*, a grass with creeping or ascending flattened stems, esteemed for pasturage and said to keep green the whole year in dry climates.—**4.** Same as *tussock-grass*, 2. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 139.

math. An abbreviation (*c*) of *mathematician*.

Mathematical induction. (*b*) See ★*induction*.

mathematicophysical (math-ę̄-mat′i-kō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to mathematical physics; noting the study of physics by mathematical methods.

mathematics, *n.*—**Mixed mathematics,** mathematics into which the consideration of the properties of matter enters.—**Pure mathematics,** mathematics apart from its applications. Compare *applied mathematics*.—**Qualitative mathematics,** mathematics rigorously kept free from every quantitative idea, being neither positively nor negatively quantitative: for instance, pure projective geometry as founded and expounded by von Staudt (1847).

mathetic (ma-thet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μαθητικός*, relating to learning. See *mathesis*.] Of or pertaining to mathesis or learning. *Bentham*.

Matico camphor. See ★*camphor*.

matildite (ma-til′dīt), *n.* [*Matilda* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphobismutite of silver ($AgBiS_2$), occurring in gray prismatic crystals, also massive: from the Matilda mine, near Morococha, Peru. Also found in Colorado.

mâtin[2] (mä-taṅ′), *n.* [F.] A French breed of large dogs, somewhat resembling the great Dane, but rough-coated; also used to some extent for sheep-dogs. Also *mâtin-dog*.

mâtin-dog, *n.* See ★*mâtin*[2].

mating, *n.*—**Apolegamic mating,** preferential mating; conscious and intentional sexual selection.—**Assortative mating, assortive mating, homogamous mating,** the pairing or mating of animals, or of human beings, with some common distinctive characteristic, considered apart from the question whether the mating is due to conscious selection of or preference for this characteristic or is unintentional or unconscious; sexual selection in its widest sense.

We could hardly want stronger evidence of the existence of *assortative mating* in man, i.e. of the actuality of sexual selection. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 373.

Autogamic mating, the pairing or mating of like with like.

Pearson adds, "Variations do not occur accidentally, or in isolated instances; *autogamic* and assortive mating are realities." *T. H. Morgan*, Evol. and Adapt., p. 269.

Endogamic mating or **breeding,** mating or breeding within the limits of the tribe or family.—**Heterogamous mating,** the pairing or mating or marriage of unlike individuals, as contrasted with *homogamous* ★*mating*.—**Homogamous mating.** Same as *assortative* ★*mating*.—**Pangamic mating,** marriage or mating or pairing at random within the limits of the race, without conscious or unconscious preference or selection.—**Preferential mating,** marriage or pairing or mating with one individual of the opposite sex rather than another, as the result of preference or selection; sexual selection as commonly understood.—**Selective mating,** homogamous or assortative mating with or without conscious preference.

matipo (mä′tē-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A name for several of the New Zealand trees also called *mapau*, particularly for those better known as *tarata* and *tawhiri*. See ★*mapau*, ★*tarata*, and ★*tawhiri*.

matka (mat′kä), *n.* [Russ. *matka*, mother, dim. of *matĭ*, mother.] A Russian name of the mother fur-seal, used on the Pribilof Islands.

matlow (mat′lō), *n.* A corruption of French *matelot*, sailor.

They get into her an' bale out another young Christmas-treeful of small reckonin's—brass mostly. Simultaneous it hits the Pusser that 'e 'd better serve out mess pork for the poor *matlow*.

R. Kipling, Traffics and Discoveries, p. 54.

mato (mä′tō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] **1.** A hard, round seed of any one of several leguminous plants, used by children for playing marbles; especially, a seed of *Guilandina Crista*, *G. major*, *Ormosia monosperma*, or *Stizolobium urens*, or one of the plants itself. They are usually distinguished from each other, as *mato azul*, *mato amarillo*, etc.—**2.** A game of marbles played with these seeds.

Matonia (ma-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1830), named for Dr. *Maton*, a London physician.] A small genus of peculiar Malaysian ferns, the only living representatives of the family *Matoniaceæ*. The best-known species, *M. pectinata*, which occurs also as a fossil, has rigid fan-shaped fronds, from 1 to 2 feet wide and palmately divided, the divisions pectinately pinnatifid, and the sori, which are borne singly at the confluence of several veinlets toward the base of the segment, large, globose, with a peltate stipitate superior indusium inclosing six sessile radial sporangia which are laterally connate. A second, rare species, *M. sarmentosa*, is of very different habit but of like fructification.

Matoniaceæ (ma-tō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Matonia* + *-aceæ*.] One of the eight families of ferns comprising the *Eufilicineæ*, or homosporous leptosporangiate *Filicales*, and typified by the genus *Matonia*. There are, besides, some half-dozen genera of fossil plants placed in this family. See ★*Matonia*.

mat-plant (mat′plant), *n.* A plant of a prostrate radiating habit.

The *mat-plant*, such as a purslane or carpet-weed, adapted to life on a flat plane.

C. MacMillan, Minnesota Plant Life, ii.

matranee (ma-trä′nē), *n.* [Also *metrahnee*; Hind. *mehtarānē*, fem. of *mehtar*, a sweeper, or scavenger.] A female sweeper or scavenger.

matrical (mat′ri-kal), *a.* [L. *matrix* (*matric-*) + *-al*[1].] In *histol.*, of or pertaining to a matrix, like the matrix of a tissue such as cartilage.

The nutrition of the cartilage is probably effected by impenetration of fluids along the fine bundles of fibers, which in this way come to stand out clearly amid the *matrical* substance.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 163.

matrimony, *n.* **4.** It is played with a lay-out on which bets are placed, the players winning the counters in each division according to the combinations held. These are: *matrimony*, any king and queen; *intrigue*, any queen and jack; *confederacy*, any king and jack; a *pair*, any two cards of the same denomination, and *best*, the ace of diamonds. Two cards are given to each player.

matrine (mā′trin), *n.* A crystalline dextrorotatory alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}ON_2$, contained in the roots of *Sophora angustifolia*. It melts at 80° C.

matriotism (mā′tri-ọt-izm), *n.* [L. *mater*.

mother: on the analogy of *patriotism*.] Loyalty to one's mother country. [Rare.]

I am delighted with your *matriotism*. "Rome, Venice, Cambridge!" I take it for an ascending scale, Rome being the first step and Cambridge the glowing apex.
Lowell, Letters, I. 270.

matrix, *n.*—**Rank of a matrix.** See ★*rank*[2].

matrix-bar (mā′triks-bär), *n.* A combination of matrices, usually 12 in number, on one plate or bar of metal, as arranged for type-making on the monoline machine.

matrix-gem (mā′triks-jem), *n.* An opal, turquoise, ruby, or other gem intimately mixed with the matrix material and cut with it.

mat-rush (mat′rush), *n.* The great bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*.

matsa (mä′tsä), *n.*; pl. *matsoth* (mät-sōt′). [Also *mazza*, pl. *mazzoth*; Heb. √*matsats*, suck, taste.] Unleavened bread. See *Passover*.

matted[2] (mat′ed), *p. a.* Dull; lusterless; covered with a mat glaze: as, *matted* steel; *matted* glass; *matted* pottery.

matter, *n.*—**Bredichin's matter,** matter of which comets' tails are formed, according to the hypothesis of Bredichin.

He [Bredichin] has found that it is merely necessary to postulate three kinds of matter, issuing from the nucleus with three initial velocities, and subject to repulsion from the sun with three sets of forces of repulsion—i.e., as compared with ordinary gravitative attraction for the whole of the phenomena of all sorts of comets to be very completely accounted for. . . . With the comparatively slow separation of the atoms of *Bredichin's matter* from the nucleus, each one describing its own hyperbola convex to the sun, the tail at any moment represents the then position of any number of atoms which left the nucleus for some distance back.
Nature, Sept. 10, 1903, p. 450.

Fourth state of matter, a term proposed by Crookes for the condition in which gases exist when the pressure is so low that the particles have a mean free path greater than the dimensions of the containing vessel. A gas under such pressures is also called a *hypergas* or *radiant matter*. See *radiant matter*.—**Gray matter** or **substance.** See ★*gray*.—**Law of conservation of matter.** See ★*conservation*.—**Matter in pais,** in *law*, in the country; not in court.

Matteuccia (ma-tū′chiă), *n.* [NL. (Todaro, 1866), named in honor of Carlo *Matteucci*, an Italian physicist and statesman.] A small genus of dimorphous polypodiaceous ferns, having the fronds borne in a close, upright crown from an ascending rhizome. In the single American species, the ostrich-fern, *M. Struthiopteris* (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*, *Struthiopteris Germanica*), which occurs also in Europe, the bright-green sterile fronds are broadly lanceolate and bipinnatifid, from 3 to 6 feet nigh, with the lower pinnæ reduced in size. The sterile fronds, which appear late in the season, are much smaller and usually devoid of leafy tissue, with the crowded sori wholly concealed beneath the strongly revolute margins of the contracted, bead-like pinnate divisions. There is, besides, an Asiatic species, in most respects similar.

Matthean (ma-thē′an), *a.* [L. *Matthæ(us)* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to St. Matthew or to the Gospel attributed to him.

matting[2], *n.* **3.** In stained glass, color laid on to deaden a surface or to render glass less transparent.

mattoid (mat′oid), *n.* [It. *mattoide*, madman, < *matto*, < ML. *mattus*, stupid, dull, + *-oide*, E. *-oid*.] One who exhibits symptoms of mental degeneration but is not positively insane; a semi-insane person; a crank: a term used by Lombroso to designate a semi-insane person whose ideas and aims (often of a literary or artistic character), while they may simulate those of talent and even of genius, are marked by radical absurdities which the patient is unable, through mental weakness, to perceive.

mattowacca (ma-tō-wak′ä), *n.* [Appar. an Amerindian name.] Same as *gizzard-shad*.

mattras, *n.* Same as *matrass*.

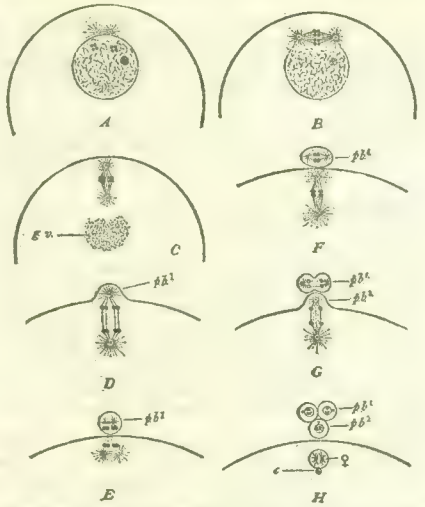
Mattress blanket. See ★*blanket*.

mattress-wire (mat′res-wīr), *n.* Fine steel wire used for making wire mattresses.

matura (mā-tū′rä), *n.* Same as *imago*. [Rare.]

Exception is taken to the use of the words "imago" and "imagine," introduced by Linnæus, as representing the final stage of insect metamorphosis, and "*matura*" (maturo = to ripen) is suggested and employed as a substitute, conforming conveniently with the accepted terms for the earlier stages—larva and pupa.
Nature, March 30, 1905, p. 521.

maturation, *n.* **3.** In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, the final stage in the development of the germ-cells (ovum and spermatozoön). This stage is characterized by certain changes in the chromosomes, especially a reduction in their number to one half of that of the chromosomes in the somatic or body cells. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 18.



Diagrams showing the essential facts in the maturation of the egg. The somatic number of chromosomes is supposed to be four. *A*, initial phase, two tetrads have been formed in the germinal vesicle; *B*, the two tetrads have been drawn up about the spindle to form the equatorial plate of the first polar mitotic figure; *C*, the mitotic figure has rotated into position, leaving the remains of the germinal vesicle at *g.v.*; *D*, formation of the first polar body, each tetrad divides into two dyads; *E*, first polar body formed, two dyads in it and in the egg; *F*, preparation for the second division; *G*, second polar body forming and the first dividing, each dyad divides into two single chromosomes; *H*, final result, three polar bodies and the egg-nucleus, ♀, each containing two single chromosomes (half the somatic number); *c*, the egg-centrosome which now degenerates and is lost. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

mature, *a.* **5.** In *phys. geog.* and *geol.*, noting the stage of maximum development; specifically, noting a stage in the cycle of erosion when the fullest development of variety in forms and of activity in processes is attained.

The usual outlines of a *mature* lake-shore in consequence of wave-action. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 447.

Mature river, topography. See ★*river*[2], ★*topography*.

maturer (mā-tūr′ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, matures; whatever serves to ripen or bring to maturity; something added, as to ale, to ripen or mature it: as "sorrow is a great *maturer* of judgment," *Addison*.

maturescence (mat-ū-res′ens), *n.* [See *maturescent*.] The process of becoming mature; maturation.

maturity, *n.* **4.** In *phys. geog.*, that stage in the geographical cycle or cycle of erosion when the fullest development of variety in forms and of activity in processes is attained. It lies between the uncarved forms of youth and the worn-down forms of old age.

Matuta (mā-tū′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Matuta*, a surname of Ino, a sea-deity.] The typical genus of the family *Matutidæ*. It is noted for its powers of swimming and burrowing. *Fabricius*, 1798.

Matutidæ (mā-tū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Matuta* + *-idæ*.] A family of oxystomatous brachyurous crustaceans, having much the same characters as the *Calappidæ* except that the third maxillipeds have the three terminal joints concealed beneath the triangular acute fourth joint. It includes the genera *Matuta* and *Hepatus*.

matutinary (mā-tū′ti-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *matutin(us)* + *-ary*. See *matutinal*.] Same as *matutinal*. [Rare.]

We were aroused at four o'clock this morning; had some eggs and coffee, and were ready to start between five and six; being thus *matutinary*, in order to get to Terni in time to see the falls.
Hawthorne, Fr. and Ital. Note-books, I. 239.

maty[3] (mā′ti), *n.*; pl. *maties* (-tiz). [Dim. of *mate*[1].] **1.** A mate; a companion.—**2.** A dockyard carpenter, shipwright, or artificer. [Eng.]

mau (mou), *n.* A tsetse-fly.

maud[2] (mâd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon-net stretched around four stakes in the form of a square.

maudlinize (mâd′lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *maudlinized*, ppr. *maudlinizing*. To make maudlin-drunk. [Rare.]

Mi. Pledge her, good brother.
Gab. I do—
Mi. I hope 't will *maudlenize* him.
R. Brome, Covent-Garden Weeded, iv. 1.

Maugrabee (mâ′gra-bee), *n.* Same as *Mograbin*.

Maugrabin, *n.* Same as *Mograbin*.

maul[1], *n.* Specifically—**2.** In *well-boring*, a heavy block of wood used like the ram of a pile-driver to drive pipe into the ground for water or preliminary to boring in the rock below.—**Double-headed maul,** a large iron hammer the two ends of which are equal in size, both of them steel-faced, and which is used for driving bolts.—**Single-headed maul,** a large iron hammer having a flat head, steel-faced at one end and with a point at the other.

maul[5] (mâl), *n.* Same as *mold*[2], *n.* [Prov.]—**Black mauls,** fungous disease of willows, in Ireland, attributed to a pyrenomycetous fungus, *Physalospora gregaria*.

maulavi, *n.* Same as ★*maulvi*.

maulvi (moul′vi), *n.* [Also *moulvi*, *maulavi*, *molavee*, etc. Hind. *maulavī*, *maulvī*, in popular speech *mulvī*, also *maulī*, *maulbī*, < Ar. *maulawī* (*maulavī*, *maulvī*): see *molla*.] In Hindu Mohammedan use, a judge; a doctor (of the law): a common title of learned men, professors of the law and literature.

maungee, *n.* See ★*manjee*.

mauve, *n.*—**Acid mauve.** See ★*acid-mauve*.

maux (mâks), *n.* [See *mawk*[2].] A slattern; a woman of low character; a prostitute. [Obs. or dial.]

mauzeliite (mou-zā′li-īt), *n.* [Named after R. *Mauzelius*, a Swedish chemist, who analyzed it.] A titano-antimonate of lead and calcium occurring in dark-brown octahedrons at Jakobsberg, Sweden.

mavourneen (ma-vör′nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo*, my; *mūirnīn*, darling, dim. *muirn*, joy, affection.] My darling; darling: an Irish term of endearment.

Kathleen *mavourneen!* the grey dawn is breaking.
Annie Barry Crawford.

maw-bound, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*grain-sick*.

Mawworm[2] (mâ′wėrm), *n.* A man who resembles Mawworm, a character in Bickerstaffe's play "The Hypocrite," 1769; a hypocritical pretender to sanctity. *N. E. D.*

A man naturally likes to look forward to having the best. He would be the very *Mawworm* of bachelors who pretended not to expect it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. ii.

Mawwormish (mâ′wėrm-ish), *a.* Characteristic of Mawworm. See *Mawworm*[2].

He [Luther] was no sour Sabbatarian, no *mawwormish* mar-joy. He had music in his soul.
Karl Blind, in Gentleman's Mag., CCLV. 488.

max[2] (mäks), *n.* [A native name in Yucatan.] A Central American curculionid beetle whose larva burrows into the sisal plant in Yucatan.

Next to fire, a large, long-nosed black beetle is the greatest enemy of the cultivated sisal. It is known to the natives as the "*max*."
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 9, 1903, p. 22869.

maxillary. I. *a.*—**Maxillary index.** See ★*index*.—**Maxillary neuralgia.** Same as *facial* ★*neuralgia*.

II. *n.* **2.** The posterior of the two bones which border the upper jaw in osseous fishes. It usually bears teeth in the soft-rayed fishes, but in the spiny-rayed fishes the teeth are confined to the premaxillary.—**Supplemental maxillary,** an auxiliary bone found on the upper or posterior edge of the maxillary of some species of fishes.

maxillitis (mak-si-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *maxilla* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the maxilla or jaw.

maxillolabial (mak-sil-ō-lā′bi-al), *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw, + *labium*, lip, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to both the maxilla and the labium. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 435.

Maximianist (mak-sim′i-an-ist), *n.* [*Maximianus* + *-ist*.] An adherent of one of the extreme sects of the Donatist heresy in the fourth century: so called from its leader Maximianus, bishop of Carthage.

Maximilianea (mak-si-mil-i-ā′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1819), named in honor of *Maximilian* I. (1756–1825), King of Bavaria, who supported Martius in his earlier botanical exploration of Brazil.] A genus of plants of the family *Cochlospermaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, with palmately lobed leaves preceded by the conspicuous yellow flowers, which are borne in small racemes or panicles. There are about 13 species, widely distributed in the tropics, but confined to arid habitats. *M. Gossypium*, of India, is a small tree which produces kuteera gum, a substitute for gum tragacanth. In *M. nilotica*, an African species, the permanent stem from which the flower and leaf shoots spring is almost subterranean. The thickened underground portion of the West African *M. tinctoria* produces a yellow dye. See *Cochlospermum*.

maximite (mak′sim-īt), *n.* [Named from its inventor, Hudson *Maxim*.] An explosive, invented by Hudson Maxim, consisting largely of picric acid: used as a bursting-charge for large projectiles.

Maximite, the new high explosive which has been adopted by the United States Government as a bursting

charge for shell, is one of the most powerful high explosive compounds known to science, being about fifty per cent. more powerful than pure nitro-glycerine. Among commercial high explosives, it is equalled only in shattering force by nitro-gelatine and pure picric acid. . . . The experiments at Sandy Hook which finally resulted in the adoption of *Maximite* were very thorough and exhaustive.

H. Maxim, in Jour. Mil. Serv. Institution U. S., Nov., 1901, pp. 347, 348.

maximum, *a.*—**Maximum stress.** See ★*stress*[1].—**Principle of maximum work.** See ★*work*.

maxtle (mäsh′tle), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl (of Mexico) *maxtlatl*.] The popular name in Mexico, New Mexico, and Central America for the breech-clout.

maxwell (maks′wel), *n.* [Named for J. Clerk *Maxwell*, an eminent mathematician and physicist.] The c. g. s. unit of magnetic flux; the flux which, acting upon a unit magnet-pole, will repel it with a force of one dyne; the flux per square centimeter of cross-section in a field of unit flux density.

mayacaceous (mā-ya-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Mayacaceæ*.

Mayad clover. See *Trifolium*.

Mayall's albumin negative process. See ★*process*.

Mayan (mī′an or mä′yan), *a.* and *n.* [*Maya* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

II. *n.* A linguistic family of North America including numerous languages spoken in southern Mexico and Central America.

maycock[2] (mā′kok), *n.* [Also *macock;* formerly also *macokos;* from one or more Indian forms corresponding to Virginian (Powhatan?) *mahawk*, gourd, Delaware (Lenâpé) *machgachk*, pumpkin.] A species of squash or pumpkin. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 247. [Now local in Virginia.]

May-dewing (mā′dū″ing), *n.* The custom of washing the face in dew on May-day, or on the first Sunday in May, to secure lasting beauty of complexion. The custom still exists in some places in England. See *May-dew*, *n.*

The quaint old custom of *May-dewing*, or washing the face in dew, on the first Sunday in May . . . was observed yesterday by a large number of Blackburn girls and women. *Standard* (London), May 8, 1905.

Mayepea (mā-ep′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), prob. from a native Guiana name of the type species, *Mayepea Guianensis*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Oleaceæ*. See *Linociera*.

Mayfield (mā′fēld), *n.* Same as *placitum*.

The frequent popular assemblies, whereof under the names of the Mallum, the Placitum, the *Mayfield*, we hear so much under Clovis and Charles were now never summoned. *J. Bryce*, Holy Roman Empire, p. 126.

May-gowan (mā′gou″an), *n.* The common daisy. Also *ewe-gowan*.

May-haw, *n.* This species has the largest flowers and the largest and best-flavored fruit of the genus. In southwestern Louisiana the fruit is largely gathered for the market, being utilized for jellies, etc. Also called *summer haw*.

May Hill sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

mayoral[2] (mä-yō-räl′), *n.* [Sp., < *mayor*, greater. See *major*.] A head shepherd; an overseer; a leader of a pack-train.

Our mules toiled along slowly and painfully, urged by the incessant cries of the *mayoral*, or conductor, and his mozo. As the *mayoral's* whip could only reach the second span, the business of the latter was to jump down every ten minutes, run ahead and belabor the flanks of the foremost mules, uttering at the same time a series of sharp howls, which seemed to strike the poor beasts with quite as much severity as his whip.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracens, p. 406.

Here our conversation was cut short by the *Mayoral* of the diligence, who came to tell us that the mules were waiting; and before many hours had elapsed, we were scrambling through the square of the ancient city of Burgos. *Longfellow*, Outre-Mer, p. 173.

mayorazgo (mä-yō-räth′gō), *n.* [Sp., < *mayor*, < L. *major*, elder. See *major*.] In *Sp. law*, same as *majorat*, 1.

maysin (mā′zin), *n.* [NL. *mays*, *maïs*, maize, + *-in*[2].] See ★*maisin*.

may-star (mā′stär), *n.* Same as *star-flower* (*a*).

Maytenus (mā′te-nus), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), from *mayten*, the Chilean name of *Maytenus Boaria*.] A genus of plants of the family *Celastraceæ*. They are upright trees or shrubs with alternate evergreen leaves and small white, yellow, or reddish flowers, either single in the axils of the leaves or in axillary, often clustered, cymes. There are about 70 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. One, *M. phyllanthoides*, grows wild as far north as southern Florida. *M. Boaria*, a Chilean species, is planted as an ornamental tree in California as far north as San Francisco. It has pendulous branches, small ovate-lanceolate, glandular-serrate, thin leaves, and inconspicuous flowers followed by fruit with scarlet arils.

May-term (mā′tėrm), *n.* The Easter-term at the University of Cambridge, England. [Eng. colloq.]

May-week (mā′wēk), *n.* The week of the May races at Cambridge, England. *N. E. D.*

May-wine (mā′wīn), *n.* Same as *May-drink*.

may-wings (mā′wingz), *n.* Same as ★*gay-wings*.

mazagran (mä-zä-grän′), *n.* [*Mazagran*, a village of Algeria.] Black coffee sweetened and served with cracked ice in a long, slender glass.

mazamorra (mä-thä-mor′ä), *n.* [Sp. *mazamorra*.] **1.** In Spanish use, breadcrumbs used in a soup or mush.—**2.** In Peru, a dish consisting of a sweet mush made of various fruits; also, a kind of custard.—**3.** In Bolivia, a mud-flow or mud-slide. Such slides occur frequently in the gorges around La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, during the rainy season, and are very dangerous for inexperienced travelers. The mud, however, soon hardens and forms a deep and sterile crust. Portions of the once fertile gorge of the La Paz river have been completely ruined by mud-flows which, in places, attained a thickness of ten to twenty feet.

mazar (mä-zär′), *n.* [Also *masar*, < Ar. *mazār*, a shrine visited by pilgrims, < *zār*, he visited, *ziyārah*, a visit.] A tomb of a saint regarded as a shrine. Also *masar*.

Mazeutoxeron (maz-ū-tok′sẹ-ron), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1798).] A genus of plants of the family *Rutaceæ*. They are shrubs or small trees, usually clothed with stellate hairs, and have ovate or lanceolate opposite entire leaves, and rather large pendent white, green, yellow, or red flowers, with the four petals connate at the base or nearly to the apex into a bell-shaped or tubular corolla, and 8 usually exserted stamens. There are 6 or more species, natives of Australia. *M. speciosum* (*Correa speciosa* of Aiton), the native fuchsia of Australia, and other species are sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

mazic (mā′zik), *a.* [Gr. *μᾶζα*, a cake (representing NL. *placenta* in its L. sense, a cake), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the placenta; placental.

mazolysis (mạ-zol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μᾶζα*, a cake (representing NL. *placenta*), + *λύσις*, a loosening.] Separation of the placenta.

mazopathia (maz-ọ-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μᾶζα*, a cake (representing NL. *placenta*), + *πάθος*, disease.] Any placental disease.

mazuca (ma-zö′kạ), *n.* [Also *masooka;* appar. an aboriginal name.] A sciænoid fish, *Leiostomus xanthurus*, found on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

mazun (mä-tsön′), *n.* See the extract.

Lastly, mention should be made of the "*mazun*" of the Armenians from the milk of the bison or goat, but is also prepared from the milk of cows, and possesses a pleasant acid taste similar to that of kefir. It serves as acidifying material in the case of churning wherewith the butter assumes a pleasant aroma. Moreover, it serves as a beverage, and also for the production of various milk foods. The preparation is carried on in a way similar to that of kefir and koumiss, the lactic acid and alcohol fermentation probably takes place here also in a symbiotic manner. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 25, 1908, p. 63.

M. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Medicine; (*b*) of the Latin *Musicæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music; (*c*) of "mark of the beast," in allusion to the popular belief that the garment described below smacked of popery.—**M. B. waistcoat**, a kind of waistcoat with no opening in front, worn by Anglican clergymen (originally, about 1840, only by adherents of the Tractarian party, but afterwards by many belonging to other schools). *N. E. D.*

mbalolo (mbä′lō-lō), *n.* The native name in Samoa and Fiji for the palolo worm, *Palolo viridis*. An indication of the relative abundance of these worms is the fact that October is called *mbalolo lailai* (little), and November, *mbalolo levu* (large).

mbco. A contraction of *marks banco*.

M. B. F. & H. An abbreviation of the Latin *Magna Britannia, Francia et Hibernia*, Great Britain, France and Ireland.

mbira (mbē′rä), *n.* [S. African.] A South African musical instrument allied to the zanze.

M. B. Sc. An abbreviation of *Master of Business Science*.

M. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *Magister Chirurgiæ*, Master of Surgery; (*c*) of *Master of Ceremonies*.

M/c. An abbreviation of *metallic currency*.

McBurney's point. See ★*appendicitis*.

McCay's circles. See ★*circle*.

M. C. E. An abbreviation of *Master of Civil Engineering*.

Mch. A contraction of *March*.

M. C. L. An abbreviation of *Master of Civil Law*.

M. C. P. An abbreviation of *Member of the College of Preceptors*.

M. C. S. An abbreviation of *Madras Civil Service*.

M. D. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Middle Dutch;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *months* (*after*) *date*.

Md. A contraction of *Maryland*.

m/d. An abbreviation of *month's date*.

M. D. E. An abbreviation of *Master of Domestic Economy*.

Mdlle. A contraction of the French *Mademoiselle*, Miss.

Mdm. A contraction of *Madam*.

M. D. S. An abbreviation of *Master of Dental Surgery*.

M. D. V. Same as ★*V. D. M.*

mdse. A contraction of *merchandise*.

M. E. An abbreviation (*d*) of *Master of Engineering;* (*e*) of *Mechanical Engineer;* (*f*) of *Military Engineer;* (*g*) of *Most Excellent*.

Me. A contraction of *Maine*.

meadow, *n.*—**Mountain meadow**, an open grassy valley-floor or basin among mountains.

The *mountain meadows* and deer parks, which constitute a feature of considerable importance because of their area in the mountain regions of both the eastern and the western portions of the United States.

Yearbook of U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 585.

meadow-bell (med′ō-bel), *n.* The harebell.

meadow-grass, *n.*—**Alkali meadow-grass.** See ★*alkali-grass*, 2.—**Pungent meadow-grass.** Same as ★*stink-grass*.

meadow-lily (med′ō-lil″i), *n.* Same as *Canada* ★*lily*.

meadow-parsnip, *n.*—**Golden meadow-parsnip**, *Zizia aurea*, an umbelliferous plant which closely resembles the meadow-parsnip and has bright yellow flowers: found throughout North America east of the Great Plains.

meadow-shoe (med′ō-shö), *n.* A flat iron disk or sole designed to be attached to a horseshoe to prevent the horse from sinking in soft or wet ground.

meadow-wink (med′ō-wingk), *n.* A name sometimes given to the bobolink.

meakin (mē′kin), *n.* The spiked water-milfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, found throughout most of the northern hemisphere.

meaking (mē′king), *n.* *Naut.*, the act of running old oakum out of the deck or bottom seams of a vessel, preparatory to recalking.

meal[1], *n.*—**Germ-oil meal**, a trade-name of the ground cake left after expressing oil from the germs of the kernels of maize or Indian corn. It is used as food for cattle.—**Whole meal**, meal or flour from which the bran has not been removed by bolting.

meal-hour (mēl′our), *n.* The hour or time at which a meal is or should be served; specifically (*naut.*), the interval during which the meal-pennant is displayed. The term has no reference to length of time.

mealiness, *n.* **3.** In *photog.*, a defect in silver-printing, in which the surface of the print presents a peculiar mottled appearance, due generally to a too weak sensitizing-bath. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 277.

mealing (mē′ling), *a.* Pertaining to the reduction of some substance, as a cereal, to meal by grinding.

A very interesting *mealing* outfit was encountered on the hillside above the dwelling and near the margin of the mine. *Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1900, p. 169.

mealing-plate (mē′ling-plāt), *n.* A plate having teeth for grinding materials, such as acorns, to meal.

Plates 10 and 11 serve to illustrate two of the first steps in the acorn industry, the carrying and hulling of the acorns, and the use of the *mealing plate* in grinding.

Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1900, p. 172.

mealing-trough (mē′ling-trôf), *n.* A trough or box of wood or stones about 2 feet wide, 8 inches high, and several feet long, separated by partitions into several compartments (usually three), each of which contains a metate or slab for grinding corn: used by the Indians of the Southwest and Mexico.

meal-moth, *n.*—**Indian meal-moth.** See ★*moth*.

meal-tree (mēl′trē), *n.* The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

meal-worm, *n.* **2.** In *angling*, a worm bred in meal or flour, used for bait in fishing.

The *meal-worm*, which is perhaps the least troublesome, breeds amongst the refuse sweepings of flour mills.

H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, Mod. Pract. Angler, p. 229.

mealy, *a.* **6.** Starchy; farinaceous. See ★*starchy*[2], 2.

mealy-back (mē′li-bak), *n.* A local name for a grasshopper. [Australia.]

mealy-wing (mē′li-wing), *n.* Any member of the homopterous family *Aleurodidæ;* a white fly.

mean[3]. **I.** *a.*—**Mean longitude.** (*b*) The middle longitude; the point half-way between two longitudes; the meridian equidistant between two other meridians.—**Mean point,** of a polygon or polyhedron, the mass-center of a system of equal particles situated at the vertexes or summits.—**Mean sphere, spheroid.** See ★*sphere,* ★*spheroid.*

II. *n.* **10.** The abscissa of the center of gravity of the variates or of the frequency polygon. It is found by the formula $M=\frac{\Sigma(V.f)}{n}$

where V is the magnitude of any class, *f* its frequency, and *n* the number of variates. —**Mean of the altitudes,** in *nav.,* the average obtained in a series of altitudes by dividing the aggregate of the degrees, minutes, and seconds of an arc by the figure which represents the number of altitudes taken.—**Mean of the latitudes,** in *nav.,* the middle latitude (which see, under *latitude*).—**Mean of the tides,** the average high- or low-water mark.—**Weighted mean,** the mean value of a series of observations, obtained by assigning to each its proper weight or importance, instead of assuming all to be of equal significance in the computation of the result.

meander, *n.* **4.** In *phys. geog.,* a self-developed river-curve suitable to the volume of the stream.

The terms "*meander*" and "shut in," and the like, have a definite enough geomorphological meaning, as appears clearly from Mr. Marbut's use of them, but we cannot help feeling that they sound crude and angular, more conformable in style to the German language than to our own. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 666.

meandriform (mē-an′dri-fôrm), *a.* Meandrine: labyrinthine.

meandriniform, *a.* Same as *mæandriniform.*

meanness, *n.* **4.** A mean, vindictive spirit. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

He say he gwine lef he mark on you, marster, and Marse Bruce, an' on dat ole man . . . and de young lady over dyah. . . . Dat man 's got *meanness* in him!
Thomas Nelson Page, On Newfound River, xvi.

meas. An abbreviation of *measure.*

measles, *n.* **5.** In *photog.,* a defect in silver-printing consisting in semi-opaque blotches caused by imperfect fixation by the insoluble silver hyposulphite visible when the prints are held to the light. In time these spots become yellow.—**Bastard measles,** rubella.—**Black measles,** a malignant form of measles formerly of not infrequent occurrence, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—**Confluent measles.** (*a*) A form of measles in which the eruption is so thick that the separate lesions coalesce. (*b*) Same as *scarlet fever.*—**Hemorrhagic measles.** Same as *black measles.*—**Pork measles,** an infection of pork with the bladder-worm stage (*Cysticercus cellulosæ*) of *Tænia solium,* the 'armed' tapeworm of man. See also ★*cysticercosis.*—**Spanish measles.** Same as *anthracnose.*

measure, *n.* **12** (*c*) Specifically, in *organ-building,* the proportion of the diameter of flue-pipes, or of a stop of such pipes, to their length: as, a diapason pipe is made on a wider or larger *measure* than a gamba pipe. —**Double measure,** in *carp.,* molded or having moldings on both sides: said of a door, a casement-window, a screen of joiner's work, and the like. [Eng.]—**Measure-and-a-half,** having moldings and sunken panels on one side: said of a door. Compare *single* ★*measure* and *double* ★*measure.* [Eng.]—**Measure of a dihedral,** the angle of two perpendiculars to the edge of a dihedral, one in each face.—**Measure of an arc,** the sect connected with an arc such that if the arc is cut into two arcs, this sect is the sum of their sects and is not less than the chord of the arc nor, if the arc is minor, greater than the sum of the sects on the tangents from the extremities of the arc to their intersection.—**Measure of an area,** the sum of the measures of the areas of all the triangles into which an area is cut in any given partition, the measure of the area of a triangle being half the product of a base and its corresponding altitude.—**Measure of length,** in terms of a given unit, the number specifying how often the unit is contained in the length.—**Measure of time,** in *astrol.,* the method of ascertaining the periods of events by converting the arc of direction into time. See *equation of arcs of* ★*direction.*—**Measure of volume,** the sum of the measures of volume of all the tetrahedra in any given partition, the measure of the volume of a tetrahedron being one third the product of the area of a face and its correspouding altitude.—**Paris measure,** the system of measures employed in France previous to the adoption of the metric system. The term is applied most frequently to measures of length, such as the Paris foot (pied), Paris inch (pouce), and Paris line (ligne).—**Riemann's measure of curvature.** When the infinite number of two-dimensional ordinary measures of curvature at a point are constant and equal to all the measures of curvature at any other point, there exists what Riemann calls a manifold of constant curvature.—**Single measure,** having no moldings or relief, as a panel framed on either side: said of a door. Compare *double* ★*measure* and ★*measure-and-a-half.* [Eng.]—**Surveyors' measure,** the system of denominate multiple units for linear measurements in land-surveying, in which the primary unit is the surveyors' chain of 4 rods or 66 feet, divided into 100 smaller units called 'links.' See *chain,* 3.

measure-bar (mezh′ūr-bär), *n.* In *musical notation,* same as *bar*[1], 11: used only when it is necessary to distinguish an ordinary bar from a ★*line-bar* (which see).

measure-sign (mezh′ūr-sīn), *n.* In *musical notation,* same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

measuring-day (mezh′ūr-ing-dā), *n.* In *mining,* the day when the mine foreman or other official measures the work done by the contract miners. [Scotch.]

measuring-motion (mezh′ūr-ing-mō″shọn), *n.* A mechanism for measuring the size or amount of the product of a machine: as, for example, the size of a full lap on a ribbon lap-machine, in cotton-manufacturing. *Thornley,* Cotton Combing Machines, p. 17.

measuring-roller (mezh′ūr-ing-rō″lėr), *n.* A roller, or small beam, as part of the warp-delivering mechanism of a loom for measuring the amount of yarn woven. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 443.

measuring-spout (mezh′ūr-ing-spout), *n.* In a boiler-room where the coal is stored in overhead bunkers, a chute for delivering the coal to the floor in front of the fire-doors of a battery of boilers. It consists of a sheet-metal chute which has gates above and below, and is controlled by a locking-rod so that the upper gate cannot be opened to admit the coal to the chute until the lower gate is closed. When the chute is full and the supply is cut off, the chute contains a fixed weight of coal. When the coal is discharged below, a counting device registers the weight delivered. The spout swings about a fixed center to distribute the coal to two or more boilers.

measuring-weir (mezh′ūr-ing-wēr), *n.* A low, small, submerged dam, or obstruction of wood, metal, or masonry which affords a method of measuring water, particularly that used in irrigation and in water-power.

measuring-wheel, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*curvometer. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 442.

measuring-worm, *n.*—**Pine measuring-worm.** See *pine* ★*span-worm.*

meat[1], *n.* **8.** *pl.* The trade-name for cotton-seed from which the remains of fiber ('lint') and husk ('hulls') have been removed and which is ready for crushing.

meat-crusher (mēt′krush″ėr), *n.* A small machine having two corrugated rollers between which steaks are passed to make them tender.

meat-flour (mēt′flour), *n.* Meat dried at a low temperature and ground to a powder. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

meat-fruit (mēt′frōt), *n.* The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

meat-man (mēt′man), *n.* A butcher; a man who sells meat. *Dialect Notes,* III. iii. 194. [U. S.]

meatoscope (mē-ā′tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *meatus,* meatus, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] A form of speculum employed in examining the anterior extremity of the urethra.

meatoscopy (mē-ā-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [*meatoscope* + *-y*[3].] The inspection, especially by instrumental means, of any meatus, such as the anterior extremity of the urethra or the vesical orifices of the ureters.

meatotome (mē-ā′tō-tōm), *n.* [NL. *meatus,* meatus, + Gr. *-τομος,* ‹ *ταμεῖν,* cut.] A knife employed in the operation for enlargement of a meatus.

meatotomy (mē-ā-tot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [*meatotome* + *-y*[3].] Division of the rim of a meatus, usually of the urethra, in order to enlarge it.

meat-rocker (mēt′rok″ėr), *n.* A meat-mincing knife which has a curved blade and a handle at each end: used with a rocking motion.

M. E. C. An abbreviation of *Member of Executive Council.*

mecenic (mē-sen′ik), *a.* [*mec*(*onic*) + *-ene* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOC_5HO(COOH)_2$, prepared from meconic acid. It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 146° C.

mechanic, *n.* **5.** A professional card-shuffler usually employed to deal faro in brace games. [Slang.]

mechanical. I. *a.*—**Mechanical advantage,** the ratio of the force applied (to any mechanism) to the force exerted by means of the mechanism; or as frequently stated, the ratio of "*power*" to "*resistance.*"—**Mechanical arithmetic, effect, equivalent of light, momentum, sense.** See ★*arithmetic,* etc.

II. *n.* **2.** *pl.* The trade-name for common articles, such as overshoes, of vulcanized india-rubber, made by molding, and often of old reworked material.

mechanical-esthetic (mē-kan″i-kạl-es-thet′-ik), *a.* In *psychol.,* noting T. Lipps's theory of the geometrical-optical illusions. See *law of mechanical-esthetic* ★*unity.*—**Mechanical-esthetic theory.** See ★*theory.*

mechanicalism (mē-kan′i-kạl-izm), *n.* [*mechanical* + *-ism.*] The character of being mechanical; mechanical action or procedure; specifically, in *philos.,* the mechanical interpretation of the universe.

Yet, admitting what that patient *mechanicalism* may have done for modern civilization, one must not . . . under-estimate the force of personality.
Athenæum, May 6, 1905, p. 558.

mechanicophysical (mē kan″i-kō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or dependent on, both mechanics and physics.—**Mechanicophysical theory of evolution.** See ★*evolution.*

mechanicotherapeutics (mē-kan″i-kō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by mechanical means, such as gymnastics, massage, vibration, etc.

mechanicotherapy (mē-kan″i-kō-ther′a-pi), *n.* Same as ★*mechanicotherapeutics.*

mechanics, *n.*—**Abstract mechanics.** Same as *rational* ★*mechanics.*—**Animal mechanics,** the science of mechanics as applied to the human body or to the body of any animal.—**Applied mechanics,** the statical and dynamical investigation of machines and engineering construction.—**Celestial mechanics,** that portion of astronomy which deals with the motions of the heavenly bodies.—**Developmental mechanics.** See ★*developmental.*—**Non-Euclidean mechanics,** rational mechanics in which the geometry interwoven is non-Euclidean.—**Pure mechanics.** Same as *rational* ★*mechanics.*—**Rational mechanics.** (*a*) See *rational.* (*b*) The science which explains natural phenomena by depicting them with mathematical precision as dependent solely upon relations of motion.—**Social mechanics,** that part of sociology which treats of social forces and their operation in so far as they act mechanically and according to the laws of motion. *L. F. Ward,* Dynamic Sociol., 603.—**Statistical mechanics,** that portion of mechanics which deals with a great number of systems of the same nature differing in configuration and velocities, not merely infinitesimally, but also in such a way as to embrace every conceivable combination of configuration and velocities.

The laws of *statistical mechanics* apply to conservative systems of any number of degrees of freedom, and are exact. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., Pref., p. viii.

Technical mechanics, the mechanics of construction and manufacture.—**Theoretical mechanics.** Same as *rational* ★*mechanics.*

mechanotherapy (mek″a-nō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *μηχανή,* a machine, + *θεραπεία,* healing.] Cure by mechanical means; mechanicotherapeutics.

mechloic (mē-klō′ik), *a.* [*me*(*conin*) + *chlo*(*rin*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, said to be formed by the action of chlorin on meconin. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms and melts at 150° C. It does not contain chlorin.

mecistocephali (mē-sis-tō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* In *anthrop.,* persons having a cephalic index less than 71. *Huxley,* Scientific Memoirs, III. 215.

mecistocephalic (mē-sis″tō-se-fal′ik), *a.* Same as ★*mecistocephalous. Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* 1872, p. 314.

mecistocephalous (mē-sis-tō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *μήκιστος,* longest, tallest, greatest, + *κεφαλή,* head, + *-ous.*] In *anthrop.,* having a cephalic index less than 71.

mecistocephaly (mē-sis-tō-sef′a-li), *n.* [See ★*mecistocephalous.*] The character of being mecistocephalous.

While A is the widest, B is the narrowest normal skull I have met with, its index being only 629. It is, therefore, an extremely marked example of *mecistocephaly.*
Huxley, Scientific Memoirs, III. 218.

meck (mek), *n.* [D. *mik,* a forked stick.] A notched piece of wood in a whale-boat, upon which to rest the harpoons.

Meckelectomy (mek-e-lek′tō-mi), *n.* [*Meckel*('*s ganglion*) + Gr. *ἐκτομή,* excision.] Excision of Meckel's ganglion.

Meckelian bar. Same as *Meckelian rod.* See *rod*[1].

Meckel's diverticulum. See ★*diverticulum.*

Mecklenburgian epoch. See ★*epoch.*

mecocephalic (mē″kō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μῆκος,* length, + *κεφαλή,* head, + *-ic.*] Same as *dolichocephalic. Huxley.*

mecodont (mē′kọ̄-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Mecodonta.*

Mecodonta (mē-kọ̄-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *μῆκος,* length, + *ὀδούς,* tooth.] A division of the *Salamandridæ,* having the palatal teeth situated on the inner sides of the palatal processes, forming two parallel rows diverging behind.

meconial (mē-kō′ni-al), *a.* [L. *meconi*(*um*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to meconium, in any sense.

meconinic (mek-ọ̄-nin′ik), *a.* [*meconin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to meconinic acid or meconin. —**Meconinic acid,** a hypothetical compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$, known only in the form of its salts and of its anhydrid meconin.

meconism (mek′ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *μήκων*, poppy, + *-ism.*] Chronic opium poisoning in those addicted to the use of that drug.

meconoisin (mē-kō-noi′sin), *n.* A neutral principle, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, contained in opium.

mecopter (mē-kop′tėr), *n.* A member of the order *Mecoptera;* a scorpion-fly.

med. An abbreviation (*c*) of *medieval;* (*d*) of *medicinal.*

M. E. D. An abbreviation of *Master of Elementary Didactics.*

medaddy-bush (mē-dad′i-bůsh), *n.* The American fly-honeysuckle, *Lonicera ciliata.*

medal, *n.* 2. A small metal badge, usually with a ribbon attached, presented for distinguished service.

He [Lord Roberts] was created K. C. B., G. C. B., and a baronet, received the *medal* with four clasps, and the bronze star, and was given the command of the Madras army. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 264.

medalary, medallary (med′ạl-ā-ri), *n.* [*medal* + *-ary*[1].] A collection of medals. [Rare.]

These gentlemen [Visconde de Castilhos and Councillor A. J Viale] kindly showed me the *medallary* struck for the tercentenary festival. The collection is remarkable only for portraying as many men as there are medals. *R. F. Burton*, in Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1882, p. 125.

medalize, medallize (med′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medalized*, ppr. *medalizing.* [*medal*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] To portray on a medal.

Not less remarkable for their technical merit are two medals in which Mr. Legros has transformed two of his models into "personages" of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. . . . Mr. Legros has also *medallised* Mr. Constantine Ionides. *Mag. of Art*, V. xvii.

medallionist (mē-dal′yon-ist), *n.* A worker of medallions. *N. E. D.*

medal-play (med′al-plā), *n.* In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes taken to complete the round.

medano (mā′dä-nō), *n.* [Sp. *médano, mégano*, a heap of sand, = Pg. *medão*, a heap (*de areia*, of sand), < Sp. Pg. *meda* = OF. *moie* = It. *meta*, Lombard *meda*, a heap, < L. *meta*, a conic post, goal-post, also a conic hill, etc.] A crescentic sand-dune; a barchan.

The dunes called barchanes usually have their greatest extension in a longitudinal direction. This form occurs in the Sahara, in Central Asia, in Peru (where they are called *medanos*), and probably in other localities also. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 290.

Med. Dir. An abbreviation of *Medical Director.*

medesimo tempo (mạ-dā′si-mō tem′pō). Same as ★*istesso.*

medial, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, same as *median vein* (*b*) (which see, under *median*[1]).—3. In *geom.*, same as ★*median*[1], 1.

medialization (mē″di-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*medialize* + *-ation.*] The making of a consonant medial (sonant).

A similar *medialization* is found with ch, s, which in Abenaki are often heard after vowels as j and z respectively. . . . The tendency to *medialization* in ancient times, however, must have been very slight, if it existed at all. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 24.

medialize (mē′di-ạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medialized*, ppr. *medializing.* [*medial* + *-ize.*] To render medial.

It is quite possible that the earlier Abenakis may have only partially *medialized* their consonants after vowels. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 25.

median[1], *a.* 2. Noting the middle number of a series; having as many before as behind (or above as below) a certain number: distinguished from *average:* as, the *median* age of the population was found to be 21 (that is, there were as many persons above 21 as below it), while the *average* age was found to be 25.—**Median line.** (*d*) A straight through a vertex of a triangle and the mid-point of the opposite side.—**Median magnitude.** See ★*magnitude.*—**Median point.** (*a*) In *geom.*, the cointersection point of a triangle's medians; its centroid. (*b*) Such a point on the *x*-axis of the frequency polygon that the ordinate from it bisects the polygon of rectangles or the continuous curve.—**Median section.** Same as *golden section* (which see, under *golden*).

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A sect whose endpoints are the bisection-points of opposite sides of a quadrilateral. (*b*) A sect from a vertex of a triangle to the bisection-point of the opposite side.—2. The measure or observation which has as many of the separate measures or observations above as below it.

This principle may be applied to other kinds of means besides the arithmetic, in particular the *median* (that point which has as many of the given observations above as below it). . . . If the observations do not obey the normal law—especially if the extremities are abnormally divergent—the precision of the *median* may be greater than that of the arithmetic mean. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 287.

3. In *entom.*, the median vein of an insect's wing.

mediaometer (mē″di-ạ-om′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *media*, pl. of *medium*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of refractive errors of the various media of the eye.

mediastinal, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *entom.*, the submarginal vein of the wing of a cockroach. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1904, p. 118.

mediastino-pericarditis (mē″di-as-tī″nọ-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the pericardium and of the adjacent mediastinal structures.

Mediastino-pericarditis seemed not to be so rare as had been supposed. Since attention had been directed to it four cases had been discovered by the physicians of the Heidelberg medical clinic; three of them were operated on successfully and one died from influenza. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 188.

mediastinotomy (mē″di-as-ti-not′ọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *mediastinum* + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the cavity of the mediastinum. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan., 1903, p. 59.

Mediastinum cerebelli. Same as *falx cerebelli.*—**Mediastinum cerebri.** Same as *falx cerebri.*

medic[3], *n.*—**Toothed medic,** *Medicago denticulata.* See ★*bur-clover.*

Medical botany. See ★*botany.*—**Medical corps,** the surgeon officers of the navy, consisting of a surgeon-general, medical directors, medical inspectors, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons.

medicamentary (med″i-ka-men′tā-ri), *a.* [*medicament* + *-ary*[1].] Medicamental; medicinal.

medicamentation (med″i-ka-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [*medicament* + *-ation.*] Same as *medication.*

medication, *n.*—**Cataphoretic medication.** See ★*cataphoretic.*—**Epidermic medication.** See *epidermic method*, under *epidermic.*

medicator (med′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [*medicate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who medicates; one who prescribes or prepares medicines.

The art of a *medicator* of poisons. *Scott*, Demonol., I. 67. *N. E. D.*

2. An instrument for carrying remedies into a cavity of the body, as the larynx; an applicator.

medicatory (med′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*medicat*(*e*) + *-ory.*] Medicative; medicinal.

medicin, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *medicine.*

medicine, *n.*—**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.** See ★*bureau.*—**Compound medicines,** remedies which contain a mixture of several drugs.—**Preventive medicine,** that branch of medical science which has to do with the prevention of disease by means of personal and public hygiene.—**Psychological medicine** medical science in its relation to mental diseases.—**Rational medicine,** the practice of the healing art based upon actual knowledge, and reasoning from the known to the unknown: opposed to *empiricism.*—**Statical medicine,** the treatment of disease governed by observation of the varying relations of ingestion, excretion, and body weight.—**Suggestive medicine,** the treatment of disease by means of (hypnotic) suggestion.

medicine-ball (med′i-sin-bâl), *n.* A large ball, of considerable weight, used in exercising. It is thrown from one player to another.

medicine-bowl (med′i-sin-bōl), *n.* A bowl which contains sacrifices or sacred objects, used in the religious ceremonials of the North American Indians. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1901, p. 215.

medicine-lodge (med′i-sin-loj), *n.* A lodge used for the performance of religious ceremonials among North American Indians. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 207.

medicine-spoon (med′i-sin-spön), *n.* A spoon, usually of porcelain, the bowl of which is partially decked over but which has an aperture at the tip through which a fluid may be poured, without spilling, into the mouth.

medicine-tree (med′i-sin-trē″), *n.* Same as ★*horseradish-tree*, 2.

medicisterna (mē″di-sis-tėr′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *medius*, middle, + *cisterna*, cistern.] The arachnoid canal (which see, under *canal*[1]).

medico, *n.* 2. A name, among Spanish-speaking people of America, for *Teuthis cæruleus* and other species of the same genus, fishes found in warm seas and called *surgeon-* and *doctor-fish*, in English. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 486.

medicomechanical (med″i-kō-mē-kan′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to mechanicotherapy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 1.

medicommissure (mē-di-kom′i-sūr), *n.* [L. *medi*(*us*) + E. *commissure.*] The middle or soft commissure of the brain. *Wilder* and *Gage.*

medicophysical (med″i-kō-fiz′i-kạl), *a.* Both medical and physical; relating both to the state of health or disease of the body and its parts and to the physical condition; specifically, noting the examination required of recruits in the army and navy, engineers, applicants for life-insurance, etc. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 180.

medicopsychological (med″i-kō-sī″kō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to medicopsychology. *Nature*, July 6, 1905, p. 227.

medicopsychology (med″i-kō-sī-kol′ọ-ji), *n.* The science of the mind in relation to the science of medicine; the medical or pathological study of mental conditions.

medicotopographical (med″i-kō-top-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to topography in its relation to disease or health; noting the medical study of the relation of the topography of a locality to health.

A *medicotopographical* and general account of Marwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmir. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 192.

medicozoölogical (med″i-kō-zō-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of zoölogy in its relation to the study of medicine; noting the study of zoölogy in its bearing upon the study of diseases in man. *Science*, Jan. 30, 1903, p. 198.

medidural (mē-di-dū′ral), *a.* [*medi*(*an*) + *dural.*] Relating to the central part of the dura mater.

medifrontal (mē-di-fron′tal), *a.* Same as ★*mediofrontal.* *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 631.

medilateral (mē-di-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*[1].] On or near the middle of the side; half-way between back and belly. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 409.

medio (mā′di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *medio*, middle, < L. *medius*, middle.] A silver coin of Mexico and the Spanish American states, equal to one half a real.

medio-anterior (mē″di-ō-an-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* In or toward the anterior and median region of the animal body. Same as ★*anteromedial.* *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 140.

mediocarpal (mē″di-ō-kär′pal), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + NL. *carpus* + *-al*[1].] Situated in the middle of the carpus or wrist: as, the *mediocarpal* articulation.

mediocenter (mē″di-ō-sen′tėr), *n.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *centrum*, center.] The center of the nine-point circle.

mediocircle (mē″di-ō-sėr′kl), *n.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *circulus*, circle.] The circle determined by the mid-points of the sides of a triangle.

mediocolic (mē″di-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + NL. *colon* + *-ic.*] Relating to the middle portion of the colon.

mediofrontal (mē″di-ō-fron′tal), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *frons* (*front-*), front, + *-al*[1].] Situated in the middle line of the frontal region.

mediolingual (mē″di-ō-ling′gwạl), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the median portion of the tongue. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 395.

medio-occipital (mē″di-ō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*[1].] Situated in the middle line of the occipital region.

mediopalatal (mē″di-ō-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*[1].] 1. Relating to the central portion of the palate. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 297.—2. Same as ★*mesuranic.* *Turner.*

mediopontine (mē″di-ō-pon′tin), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *pons* (*pont-*) (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Situated in the middle portion of the pons Varolii.

medioposterior (mē″di-ō-pos-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *posterior*, hinder.] In or toward the posterior and median region of the animal body. Same as ★*posteromedian.* *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 141.

medioprepalatal (mē″di-ō-prē-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *præ*, before, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the center of the anterior portion of the palate. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 436.

medioseptum (mē″di-ō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *mediosepta* (-tä). In *ornith.*, a vertical division between the two narial chambers.

Adventitious ossicles occurring in the soft membranous *medio-septa* of these vertebrates. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1891, p. 124.

mediostapedial (mē″di-ō-stā-pē′di-al), *n.* The median portion of the columella in birds and reptiles. In birds, its inner end is fused with the stapedial plate that fits into the fenestra ovalis. *W. K. Parker.*

Medism (mē′dizm), *n.* [Gr. Μηδισμός, < Μηδίζειν, Medize.] **1.** In *Gr. hist.*, the favoring of the principles or the furtherance of the interests of the Medes or Persians; in a rhetorical use, an unpatriotic sympathy with or tolerance of any foreigners.

An analogy may be found in the *medism* of the Delphic oracle, which yet, by a species of national self-deception, did not forfeit its claim to Hellenic respect, in spite of its failure in the hour of trial.

W. T. Woodhouse, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 46.

2. A Median or Persian idiom.

medisylvian (mē-di-sil′vi-an), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Relating to or situated in the middle portion of the fissure of Sylvius. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 621.

Medit. An abbreviation of *Mediterranean.*

meditemporal (mē-di-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), temple, + *-al*[1].] Relating to or situated in the middle portion of the temporal lobe of the brain. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 627.

mediterranean, *a.* **3.** [*cap.*] (*b*) Same as ★*Iberian*[1], 3.—**Mediterranean class,** a group of domesticated fowls which comprises breeds derived from southern Europe, including the Andalusian, Leghorn, Minorca, and Spanish breeds.—**Mediterranean passports, stage.** See ★*passport*, ★*stage.*—**Mediterranean province.** See ★*province.*

medithoracic (mē″di-thō-ras′ik), *a.* Same as *mesothoracic.*

medithorax (mē-di-thō′raks), *n.* [L. *medius*, middle, + NL. *thorax.*] Same as *mesothorax.*

medium, *n.*—**Löffler's medium,** a nutritive medium which is extensively used in the cultivation of the diphtheria organism. It is composed of three parts of calves' or lambs' blood-serum, with one part of ordinary bouillon, made from veal, plus one per cent. of glucose, the whole being solidified and sterilized.—**Passive medium,** a liquid or solution in which living cells or tissues, taken from the body, can be examined without undergoing any, or but very little, change in their microscopic structure: opposed to *active medium.*

mediumization (mē″di-um-i-zā′shon), *n.* The process of mediumizing or transforming into a spiritualistic medium.

Till we can do this, we must feel the effects of the acidity, as I may call it, which characterizes the crude and unsettled spiritual existence reached by our present system of *mediumization.*

W. D. Howells, Undiscovered Country, ii.

mediumize (mē′di-um-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mediumized*, ppr. *mediumizing.* [*medium* + *-ize.*] To make a spiritualistic medium of; render a medium. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Medize (mē′dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Medized*, ppr. *Medizing.* [Gr. *μηδίζειν*, < Μῆδοι, the Medes.] In *Gr. hist.*, to be unduly partial to the Medes or Persians or to imitate them; be unpatriotically or disloyally subservient to the Persians.

The leading men of Thebes . . . decidedly *medised* or espoused the Persian interest.

Grote, Greece, II. xi. v. 101. *N. E. D.*

medlar, *n.*—**Rock-medlar.** Same as *Savoy medlar.* See ★*Amelanchier.*—**Savoy medlar.** See *Savoy medlar.*

Medo-Persian (mē″dō-pėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or including both Medes and Persians.

II. *n.* One of the Medo-Persian people or nation.

medow, *n.* A simplified spelling of *meadow.*

medulla, *n.* **1.** (*g*) The semi-fluid endosarc of a protozoön.

The protoplasm is differentiated into a firmer superficial layer, the cortex, . . . and a semi-fluid central mass, the *medulla*, . . . and is covered superficially by a thin cuticle. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, p. 45.

Medulla dorsalis, the spinal cord.

Medullary canal. Same as *medullary cavity* (*b*).—**Medullary fold, narcosis, nucleus, sheath.** See ★*fold*[1], etc.—**Medullary streak.** Same as *medullary furrow.*

medullate (med′u-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *medullated*, ppr. *medullating.* To produce the white substance of Schwann around the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber; form a medullated nerve.

The tract which ascends from the internal geniculate body *medullates* separately from the other intracerebral systems.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 2.

medullation (med-u-lā′shon), *n.* [*medulla* + *-ation.*] The formation or acquisition of a medulla or marrow or pith. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 319.

medullic (mē-dul′ik), *a.* [L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{20}H_{41}COOH$, found, in combination with glycerol, in beef-suet and beef-marrow.

medullization (med″u-li-zā′shon), *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Inflammatory softening of the substance of bone.

medullo-encephalic (med″u-lō-en″se-fal′ik), *a.* Same as *cerebrospinal.*

medusid (mē-dū′sid), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Medusidæ.*

medusome (mē-dū′sōm), *n.* [*Medusa* + *-ome.*] In siphonophores, a modified medusoid person.

Free-swimming colonies of modified medusoid persons (*medusomes*).

J. A. Thomson, Outlines of Zoology, p. 143. *N. E. D.*

meet[1], *v. t.*—**To meet her** (*naut.*), to put the rudder so as to check the swing of the vessel's head.

meet[1], *n.* **3.** In *geom.*: (*a*) The straight line common to two planes. (*b*) A point which is on each of two straights: also called their *cross.*

meeting, *n.* **5.** *pl.* In *mining*, the point in a mine-shaft where the ascending and descending cages meet. When the coal was raised in creels or corves the shaft was bulged at the meetings. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

mefitic, mefitis. Amended spellings of *mephitic, mephitis.*

megabar (meg′a-bär), *n.* [Gr. *μέγα*, great, + *βάρ*(*ος*), weight.] A proposed unit of atmospheric pressure; a gaseous pressure such that the force on each centimeter of surface is one megadyne. The megabar is equivalent to the pressure exerted by 75.015 centimeters of mercury. It is 10^6 c. g. s. units of pressure.

megabarie (meg-a-bä-rē′), *n.* [Also *megabary, megabarye*; F. *megabarie*, < *megabar* + *-ie*[3], *-y*[3].] A unit of atmospheric pressure recommended by the International Physical Congress in Paris (1900). Same as ★*megabar.*

The *megabary*, equal to 10^6 C.G.S. units, may, for practical purposes, be considered equal to the pressure of a column of mercury 75 cm. high at 0°. C. under normal conditions of gravity. *Science*, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 101.

megabary (meg′a-bär-i), *n.* Same as ★*megabarie.*

megacaryocyte (meg-a-kar′i-ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέγα*, great, large, + *κάρυον*, nut, nucleus, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A large cell with lobulated nucleus found in the spleen of the human embryo and of young animals.

megacephaly (meg-a-sef′a-li), *n.* [*megacephalous.*] The condition of being megacephalous, either normally or pathologically.

megacerotine (meg-a-ser′ō-tin), *n.* [*Megaceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-ine*[1].] Relating to or having the characters of *Megaceros* or *Cervus giganteus*, the extinct Irish deer.

megachilous (meg-a-kī′lus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *χείλος*, lip.] **1.** In *entom.*, having a large lip.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Megachile.*

megaclon (meg′a-klon), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, large, + *κλών*, twig (see ★*clon*).] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a large-sized rhabdoclon. See ★*rhabdoclon.*

megacoulomb (meg″a-kö-lom′), *n.* [*mega-* + *coulomb.*] A practical unit of electric charge or quantity equal to a million coulombs.

megacranous (meg-a-krā′nus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *κρανίον*, cranium, + *-ous.*] In *craniom.*, having a skull of large volume—2,120–2,270 cubic centimeters in males and 1,850–1,950 cubic centimeters in females.

megadont, *a.* **2.** In *craniom.*, having a dental index of more than 44.

megadynamics (meg″a-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *dynamics.*] In *geol.*, the dynamics of the earth, viewed in their large relations, as connected with great upheavals or subsidences of the crust.

Without the postulate of pervasive rigidity, conditioned by modifications due to molecular change, and to local solution-fusion, I am unable to find agencies competent to satisfy the demands of the *megadynamics* of the earth.

T. C. Chamberlin, in Econ. Geol., Oct.–Nov., p. 721.

megafrustule (meg-a-frus′tūl), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *frustule.*] In *biol.*, a frustule of large size.

megagamete (meg-a-gam′ēt), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *gamete.*] A large gamete or germ-cell, as distinguished from a microgamete; a macrogamete. The ovum is a megagamete, the spermatozoön a microgamete; the two unite to form a zygote.

It is obvious that the *megagamete* corresponds with the ovum of the higher animals, the microgamete with the sperm, and the zygote with the oosperm or impregnated egg. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 72.

megagnathous (me-gag′nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having large jaws.

Megaladapidæ (meg″a-la-dap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Megaladapis*, the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of lemurs which contains extinct species of comparatively great size: based on bones from Pleistocene and cave deposits of Madagascar. *Megaladapis insignis* was as large as a donkey, and is surmised by A. S. Woodward to have been aquatic in its habits. *Forsyth Major*, 1893.

megalencephalic (meg-a-len-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + E. *encephalic.*] Characterized by hypertrophy of the encephalon.

megalo-. [Gr. *μεγαλο-*, combining form of *μέγας*, great: see *meg-, mega-.*] A prefix, meaning 'great' or 'large'; specifically, in *phys.*, a prefix sometimes used in place of the shorter forms *meg-* and *mega-* to denote that a unit is multiplied by one million.

megaloblast (meg′a-lō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A large nucleate cell found in the bone-marrow in the embryo: also a megalocyte, or large red blood-corpuscle occurring in certain forms of anemia in extra-uterine life. *R. C. Cabot*, Clinical Exam. of the Blood, p. 89.

megaloblastic (meg″a-lō-blas′tik), *a.* [*megaloblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to megaloblasts; of the nature of a megaloblast.

The presence of the nucleated erythrocytes of the *megaloblastic* type was evidence of a severe, though not necessarily fatal, anæmia.

Med. Record, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 196.

megalocardia (meg″a-lō-kär′di-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *καρδία*, heart.] The condition of having an abnormally large heart.

megalocephalia (meg″a-lō-se-fā′li-a), *n.* Same as ★*macrocephalia.*

megalocephalic (meg″a-lō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μεγαλοκέφαλος*, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] Same as *megacephalic.*

megalocephaly (meg″a-lō-sef′a-li), *n.* [*megalocephal*(*ic*) + *-y*[3].] Same as ★*macrocephaly.*

megalochirous (meg″a-lō-kī′rus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *χείρ*, hand.] Characterized by large hands or prehensile organs.

megaloconidium (meg″a-lō-kō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *megaloconidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + NL. *conidium.*] Same as *macroconidium.*

megalocornea (meg″a-lō-kôr′nē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + NL. *cornea.*] Abnormally large size of the cornea.

Megalocottus (meg″a-lō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + NL. *Cottus.*] A genus of cottoid fishes found in the North Pacific.

megalocytosis (meg″a-lō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [*megalocyte* + *-osis.*] The production or formation of megalocytes, or very large red blood-corpuscles.

megalodactylia (meg″a-lō-dak-til′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as ★*macrodactylia.*

megalodactylism (meg″a-lō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-ism.*] Same as ★*macrodactylism.*

Megalodon (meg′a-lō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] An extinct genus of *Pelecypoda* typifying the family *Megalodontidæ.* It is characterized by ponderous heart-shaped shells with amphidetic area, opisthodetic ligament, and large and heavy cardinal teeth. The earliest species are Devonian, but the shells are most abundant in the Triassic rocks. Properly *Megalodus.*



Megalodon (*Eumegalodon*) *cucullatus*, Goldf. Devonian; Paffrath, near Cologne. One half natural size. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

megalodont (meg′a-lō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *μεγαλόδους* (*-ὀδοντ-*), < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having large teeth; megadont.

megalodontous (meg″a-lō-don′tus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Characterized by large teeth.

megalogastria (meg″a-lō-gas′tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] The condition in which the stomach is abnormally large.

megaloglossia (meg″a-lō-glos′i-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Same as *macroglossia.*

megalomaniac (meg″a-lō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.*

[*megalomania* + *-ac.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by megalomania.

But in that courteous, cultured throng I doubt whether one-fifth felt sympathy with the *megalomaniac* ideals paraded before their eyes. *Nation*, May 11, 1899.

II. *n.* One who suffers from megalomania.

megalomaniacal (meg″a-lō-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* Relating to or suffering from megalomania. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 536.

megalomartyr (meg″a-lō-mär′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *μάρτυρ*, witness.] A great or eminent martyr.

Among those holy martyrs whom the Greeks honour with the title of *Megalomartyrs* (i.e. = Great Martyrs) as St. George, St. Pantaleon, &c. four are distinguished by them above the rest as principal patrons.
Butler, Lives of the Primitive Fathers, II. 93.

It was the Chief of the "*Megalomartyrs*," or Dii Selecti, who had convoked this crowd of christian people.
Is. Taylor, Anc. Chr., II. 186.

Megalonychidæ (me-gal-ō-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ.*] The great ground-sloths of the genus *Megalonyx* considered as sufficiently distinct from those represented by *Megatherium* to warrant their separation as a distinct family. *Zittel*, 1892.

megalopa, *n.* 2. Same as ★*megalopa stage.* —**Megalopa stage**, in the development of crabs, an advanced larval stage in which the animal has large eyes, an extended abdomen, and well-developed pleopods.

It is therefore interesting to find that in the zoea and through the larval and post-larval (*megalopa*) *stages*, the shore-crab possesses a primary and a secondary chromatophore system of a very clearly defined character.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1902, ser. B, p. 318.

megalophonic (meg″a-lō-fon′ik), *a.* Same as *megalophonous.*

megalophthalmus (meg″a-lof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεγαλόφθαλμος*, large-eyed, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A condition in which the eyes are of abnormally great size. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 9.

megalopia (meg-a-lō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *megalopsia.*

megalopod (meg′a-lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Having large feet; megalopodous; macropod.

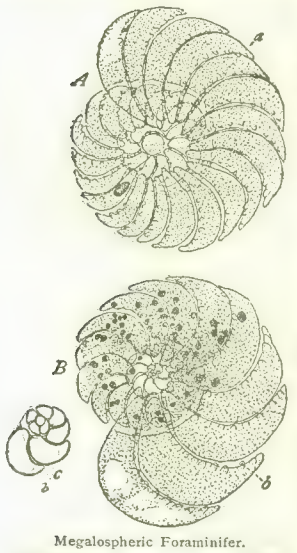
megalopodous (meg-a-lop′ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Characterized by large feet.

megalopore (meg′a-lō-pōr), *n* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *πόρος*, pore.] A large pit or pore in the shell of a chitinoid mollusk, containing a sense-organ: opposed to ★*micropore.*

megaloscope (meg′a-lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of endoscope in which the part brought into view is magnified.

megalosphere (meg′a-lō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + E. *sphere.*] The large original or central chamber of a megalospheric foraminifer. Compare ★*microsphere.* *Nature*, April 6, 1905, p. 550.

megalospheric (meg″a-lō-sfer′ik), *a.* [*megalosphere*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Having a single large nucleus and a large central chamber, as certain foraminifers in which the species consists of two kinds of individuals. Compare ★*microspheric.* *Knowledge and Sci. News*, March, 1904, p. 48.



Megalospheric Foraminifer.

Polystomella crispa. *A*, the megalospheric, *B*, the microspheric forms, decalcified. *a*, communication between the chambers; *b*, retral processes; *c*, the central chambers of the microspheric forms more highly magnified. The canal system is omitted in these figures for the sake of clearness. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

megamaxwell (meg-a-maks′-wel), *n.* A unit of magnetic flux equal to 1,000,000 maxwells.

megamere (meg′a-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the large blastomeres of the segmenting ovum in certain animals, as opposed to the micromeres. See *macromere.*

megameter (meg′a-mē-tėr), *n.* [*mega-* + *meter.*] A unit of length equal to one million meters.

megamho (meg′a-mō), *n.* [*mega-* + *mho.*] A practical unit of electric conductance equal to 1,000,000 mhos or 1×10^{-3} c. g. s. units.

megamil (meg′a-mil), *n.* [*mega-* + *mil.*] A proposed practical unit of length, equal to one million mils or one thousand inches. [Rare.]

megampere (meg-am-pār′), *n.* [*mega-* + *ampere.*] A practical unit of electric current equal to a million amperes.

meganephric (meg-a-nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, large, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ic.*] Characterized by the possession of large nephridia: as, a *meganephric* worm.—**Meganephric nephridia.** See ★*nephridium.*

meganucleus (meg-a-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *meganuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *nucleus.*] Same as *macronucleus.*

megaphone, *n.* 2. A large speaking-trumpet of a conical form.

megaphonic (meg-a-fon′ik), *a.* [*megaphon*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a megaphone; of the nature of a megaphone; transmitted by means of a megaphone: as, a *megaphonic* message.

Several individuals can be examined at once by duplicating the ear tubes or by substituting a *megaphonic* horn for the tubes. *Science*, June 24, 1904, p. 960.

megaphotographic (meg″a-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by megaphotography.

megaphotography (meg″a-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *photography.*] The photography of the heavenly bodies and of celestial phenomena. *Nature*, May 24, 1900, p. 79.

megaphyllous (meg-a-fil′us), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, large, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, large-leaved.

It is natural to look to the pteridophytes for guidance as to the origin of foliar development in the sporophyte, for they are the most primitive plants with leafy sporophytes. They may be disposed according to the prevalent size of their leaves in a series, leading from microphyllous to *megaphyllous* types. *Science*, Oct. 21, 1904, p. 529.

megaprosopous (meg-a-pro-sō′pus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *πρόσωπον*, face, + *-ous.*] In *craniom.*, said of a skull having a large face, the volume of which is 720–780 cubic centimeters in males and 580–625 cubic centimeters in females.

megapul (meg′a-pul), *n.* [*mega-* + *pul.*] In *physics*, a proposed unit of measurement of the time-integral of forces; one million dynes acting for one second.

megarrhine, megarhine (meg′a-rīn), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Characterized by a large nose, as *Rhinoceros megarhinus*, an extinct species of rhinoceros.

megascleric (meg-a-sklē′rik), *a.* [*megasclere* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a megasclere.

megascleron (meg-a-sklē′ron), *n.*; pl. *megasclera* (-rä). [NL.] In sponge-spicules, a megasclere.

megasclerum (meg-a-sklē′rum), *n.*; pl. *megasclera* (-rä). [NL.] Same as *megasclere.*

megasphere (meg′a-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The large primordial chamber in the shells of some *Foraminifera:* contrasted with ★*microsphere.* See ★*megalosphere.*

megasporophyl, megasporophyll (meg-a-spō′rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. In the *Spermatophyta*, a carpel.—2. In the *Pteridophyta*, a sporophyl which bears megaspores (macrospores).

megastome (meg′a-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A univalve shell having a large aperture or mouth.

megatherial (meg-a-thē′ri-al), *a.* [NL. *megatherium* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the megatherium; huge; unwieldy.

Beautiful problems of the past of our island and the evolution of life were defaced by the disorderly offspring of a quite *megatherial* wit—if one may coin such an antithesis to "etherial." *Nature*, July 26, 1894, p. 301.

megathermic (meg-a-thėr′mik), *a.* [*megatherm* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a megatherm; composed of or characterized by megatherms.

Yet in these latter extensions [Southern Florida and Southern Brazil] the *megathermic* flora is already perceptibly impoverished.
A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 226.

megatorque (meg′a-tôrk), *n.* [*mega-* + *torque.*] A proposed practical unit for the measurement of the moments of forces; one million torques or one million times the moment of a dyne acting with a lever-arm of one centimeter.

megatypy (meg′a-tī-pi), *n.* [*megatyp*(*e*) + *-y*[3].] In *photog.*, the process of making megatypes or enlargements.

megawatt (meg′a-wot), *n.* [*mega-* + *watt.*] A unit of power or activity equal to 1,000,000 watts.

megazoöid (meg-a-zō′oid), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + E. *zoöid.*] A large zoöid, or animal, as opposed to a small individual, or microzoöid, of the same species. Such mega- and microzoöids occur, for example, in the bell-animalcule, *Vorticella.* In this animal the microzoöids are formed as free-swimming buds by the large, pedunculate, and sessile megazoöids.



Colony of Megazoöids.
a, nutritive zoöid; *b*, reproductive zoöid; *c*, axial fiber. (From Parker's "Biology," after Saville Kent.)
(From Lankester's "Zoology.")

megillah (me-gil′ä), *n.*; pl. *megilloth* (-ōt). [Heb., < *gālāl*, roll.] One of five books in the Old Testament (namely, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther) which are recited in the synagogue in the following order: Canticles on Passover, Ruth on the feast of Weeks, Ecclesiastes on the feast of Tabernacles, and Esther on Purim; Lamentations is given on the fast of the ninth of Ab. They derive their name from the fact that they are written on parchment rolls or scrolls.

megilloth, *n.* Plural of ★*megillah.*

megistocephalous (me-gis-tō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *μέγιστος*, superl. of *μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a very large head.

megohmmeter (me-gōm′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument similar in type to an ohmmeter but suitable for the measurement of very high electric resistances.

megosmatic (meg-os-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + E. *osmatic.*] Same as ★*macrosmatic.*

megoxycyte (me-gok′si-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *ὀξίς*, sharp, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell).] A coarsely granular oxyphil or eosinophil blood-corpuscle, or leucocyte. *Durham*, 1897.

mehari (mā-hä′rē), *n.* One of a race of swift Arabian camels taking name from Mehara, a region in Arabia where it is raised, and of great value in campaigning and in exploring expeditions.

His little troop was mounted on *meharis*, used by the Touaregs—rapid camels, which are to the ordinary camels of the caravan what race-horses are to cart horses. Thanks to the mobility of his caravan, M. Foureau could perform long raids without being attacked by the Touaregs.
Nat. Geog. Mag., Feb., 1905, p. 77.

meharist (mā-hä′rist), *n.* [F. *mehariste*, < *mehari* + *-ist.*] A trooper mounted on a mehari.

A new and decisive operation was undertaken. At the commencement of February, 1904, Major Laperrine, quitting In-Sala at the head of a troop of "*meharistes*" and taking his route south, succeeded in traversing the Sahara and meeting a second troop of "*meharistes*" which had set out from Timbuctoo.
Nat. Geog. Mag., Feb., 1905, p. 79.

mehmandar (mā′man-där), *n.* [Pers.] In Persia and India, an official appointed to act as courier to a traveler of distinction. *N. E. D.*

mehtar (mā′tär), *n.* [Also *mater;* < Hind. *mehtar*, a sweeper (ironically a 'prince'), < Pers. *mihtar*, a great personage, a prince.] A sweeper; a scavenger.

Among the more minute of his elaborate recommendations is one that in campaigns in warm countries where dust storms and flies are always prevalent a "*mehtar*" establishment from India should be attached to each unit with the duty to cover up the excreta immediately after the latrine has been used. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 627.

Meibomia (mī-bō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (proposed by Heister, established by Adanson in 1763),

named after B. *Meibom* (1678–1740), a German botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Desmodium*.

Meibomian cyst. Same as *chalazion*.

meiler (mē′lėr), *n.* [G. *meiler*, MHG. *mīler*; origin obscure. The corresponding Bohem. *milèr*, Pol. *millerz*, are from the G.] A pile of wood to be burned into charcoal, irrespective of the shape; also, specifically, a rectangular pile about 25–30 feet in length, 8 feet wide, and sloping from a height of 2 feet at one end to 7 or 8 feet at the other, this upward slope tending to develop a draft in the direction of the length of the pile and so to secure uniform progress in the burning. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., I. 105.

meiobar (mī′ō-bär), *n.* [Gr. *μείων*, less, + *βάρος*, weight.] An area of low barometric pressure on the daily weather-map: a term introduced by Prestel in 1870.

meiotic, *a.* See ★*miotic*. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1907, p. 556.

Meissner's bodies. Same as *Meissner's corpuscles*.

Meister (mīs′tėr), *n.* [G.] Master.

Mejidieh, *n.* Same as *Medjidie*.

Mekong yellow. See ★*yellow G* and *R*.

M. E. L. An abbreviation of *Master* (or *Mistress*) *of English Literature*.

Melæna neonatorum, hemorrhage from the stomach or bowels in the new-born infant, denoted by the passage of altered blood in the stools.—**Melæna spuria,** simulation of melæna neonatorum, in which the blood comes from a fissured nipple of the nurse, not originally from the intestinal tract of the child.

melænic (me-lē′nik), *a.* [*melæna* + *-ic*.] Relating to or marked by melæna.

melalgia (mel-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλος*, limb, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgic pain in one or more of the limbs.

melam (mel′am), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + E. *am*(*monia*).] A colorless granular, pulverulent, indifferent compound, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, formed by the rapid heating of ammonium thiocyanate at 300° C.

melamdim, *n.* Plural of ★*melammad*.

melamine (mel′am-in), *n.* [*melam* + *-ine*².]

A colorless compound, $H_2NC{<}^{N:C(NH_2)}_{N.C(NH_2)}{>}N$, formed, together with melam, by heating ammonium cyanate. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms. Also called *cyanuramide*, *triguanide*, and *triurethriamidin*.

melammad (me-lam′ad), *n.*; pl. *melamdim* (-dēm). [Heb. (Yiddish *m'lamed*), < *lamad*, learn, teach.] A teacher in a rabbinical school: especially, the teacher of a *heder*, or elementary Jewish school.

Melampsora (mel-amp-sō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Castagne, 1843), < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ψώρα*, scab, scale.] A genus of uredineous fungi having 4 spore forms (spermagonia, æcidia, uredo- and teleutospores), all produced on the same host. The æcidia are without peridia and paraphyses, and the teleutospores form a dark crust on the surface of the host. The species are numerous and common, causing rusts of various plants. *M. farinosa* is usually abundant on the leaves of various willows.

Melampsoraceæ (mel″amp-sō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melampsora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of uredineous fungi named from the genus *Melampsora*. The teleutospores are sessile and usually form flattened masses in the tissue of the host.

melancholia, *n.*—**Involution melancholia,** melancholia occurring in advanced life, during the period of senile involution. *Jour. Philos. Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, Dec. 5, 1907, p. 698.—**Melancholia attonita,** a form of melancholia in which the sufferer shows absolute indifference to all his surroundings.

melanconiaceæ (mel-an-kō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melanconium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Fungi Imperfecti* named from the genus *Melanconium*. Also written *Melanconieæ*.

melanconiaceous (mel-an-kō-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to the fungous family *Melanconiaceæ*.

Melanconiales (mel-an-kō-ni-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melanconium* + *-ales*.] An order of *Fungi Imperfecti* containing the single family *Melanconiaceæ*. The spores are usually borne in superficial cavities without the formation of a special wall or pycnidium. See ★*Glœosporium* and *Melanconium*.

Melanconidaceæ (mel-an-kō-ni-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melanconis* (*Melanconid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Melanconis* and containing 9 genera.

Melanconis (mel′an-kō-nis), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1863), referring to the black spores, < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κόνις* (*κονιδ-*), dust.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, type of the family *Melanconidaceæ*. It has the perithecia arranged in a valsoid stroma and producing elongate necks which break through the surface of the bark. The spores are ellipsoid or elongate and uniseptate. *M. modonia* is a common species occurring on dead branches of chestnut.

melanephidrosis (mel-a-nef-i-drō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + NL. *ephidrosis*.] A form of sweating-sickness marked by dark perspiration.

mélangeur (me-loṅ-zhėr′), *n.* [F. **mélangeur*, m., *mélangeuse*, f., < *mélanger*, mix, < *mélange*, a mixture.] In *candy-making*, a mill for grinding and mixing cocoa. One type consists of a granite roller (sometimes two) traveling in a pan or metal bed. In another the bed revolves, and the rollers, held in one position, revolve by friction with the bed. It is used in mixing cocoa and sugar in making chocolate.

melanian² (me-lā′ni-an), *a.* [F. *mélanien*, < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] In *anthropol.*, used as the equivalent of ★*Negrito* and also of *Negroid*. *Owen*.

melanidrosis (mel″an-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἱδρ*(*ώς*), sweat, + *-osis*.] The sweating of a dark-colored fluid.

melanize (mel′a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *melanized*, ppr. *melanizing*. [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ize*.] To render melanistic; produce melanism in.

melano (mel′a-nō), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] An abnormally black or melanistic animal; a black animal that would normally be colored.

The small specimen is a *melano*, but shows indications of the normal spotted condition.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1902, p. 59.

melanocancroid (mel″a-nō-kang′kroid), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + E. *cancroid*.] An epithelial tumor containing much pigment matter.

melanocerite (mel″a-nō-sē′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + E. *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*².] A fluosilicate of the cerium and yttrium metals, calcium, and other elements. It occurs in brown to black rhombohedral crystals, and is found sparingly in southern Norway.

melanochalcite (mel″a-nō-kal′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ite*.] A pitch-black massive mineral substance forming a thin zone about a kernel of cuprite in nodules the exterior zones of which are made up of malachite and chrysocolla. In composition it is a silicocarbonate of copper with copper hydroxid. It is found near Bisbee, Arizona.

melanochlorous (mel″a-nō-klō′rus), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χλωρός*, yellow.] Variegated with black and yellow. *Mayne*.

melanochroid (mel″a-nō-krō′id), *a.* [*melanochro*(*ic*) + *-id*².] Same as *melanochroic*. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 167.

melanocratic (mel″a-nō-krat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting igneous rocks characterized by a preponderance of dark-colored minerals, or rather of minerals, chiefly ferromagnesian, that are normally dark-colored: contrasted with ★*leucocratic* rocks. *Brögger*, 1896.

melanocyte (mel′a-nō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *pathol.*, a lymphocyte, or wandering amœboid cell, containing dark pigment-granules.

melanoderma (mel″a-nō-dėr′mä), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Dark discoloration of the skin; melasma.

melanodermic (mel″a-nō-dėr′mik), *a.* [*melanoderm*(*a*) + *-ic*.] Having a dark-colored skin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 110.

melanogallic (mel″a-nō-gal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + E. *gallic*².] Noting an acid, an amorphous, odorless, tasteless compound, $C_6H_4O_2$, formed by heating gallic or tannic acid. Also called *gallhuminic acid* and *metagallic acid*.

melanogen (me-lan′ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-gen*, -producing.] The colorless mother substance, or chromogen, of urinary melanin.

Melanogrammus (mel″a-nō-gram′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *γραμμή*, line.] A genus of gadoid fishes, known as haddock, found on both coasts of the North Atlantic.

melanoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A pigment resembling or belonging to the melanins.

melanoidin (mel-a-noi′din), *n.* [*melanoid* + *-in*².] A melanin derived from the albumins: a term introduced by Schmiedeberg.

Melano-Papuan (mel″a-nō-pap′ū-an), *a.* Connected with the black races and the Papuan race (which is itself one of the black races of Melanesia). *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 288.

melanophore (mel′a-nō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-φορος*, bearing, < *φέρειν*, bear.] 1. A large cell which contains dark pigment-granules. Typical examples occur in the common fence-lizard, *Anolis*, which turns from green to brown. *Nature*, Jan. 28, 1904, p. 304.—2. The dark-brown chromatophore of the algæ.

melanophyl, melanophyll (mel′a-nō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The yellow-brown coloring-matter of the diatoms, composed of diatomin and chlorophyl, and supposed to be similar to the phæophyl of the brown algæ.

melanoplakia (mel″a-nō-plā′ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a flat thing.] The formation of dark patches on the tongue.

melanose² (mel′a-nōs), *a.* [*melanosis*.] Characteristic of or affected with melanosis.

melanosed (mel′a-nōst), *p. a.* Affected with melanosis.

melanostibian (mel″a-nō-stib′i-an), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + NL. *stibi*(*um*) + *-an*.] An antimonate of iron and manganese occurring in black foliated masses: found in Sweden.

Melanostigma (mel″a-nō-stig′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *στίγμα*, point.]



Melanostigma pammelas.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of fishes, belonging to the family *Zoarcidæ*, found in the deep sea off both coasts of North America.

melanotrichous (mel-a-not′ri-kus), *a.* [Gr. *μελανόθριξ* (*τριχ-*,) black-haired, < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *θριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having black hair; black-haired.

melanotype, *n.* 2. A glass negative mounted on black and used as a positive.—3. A black print.

Melanthiaceæ (me-lan-thi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), earlier *Melanthaceæ* (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Melanthium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliales*, the bunch-flower family, typified by the genus *Melanthium* (which see). It is included by many authors in the *Liliaceæ*, but is distinguished from it mainly by the septicidal capsule and the absence of bulbs. The family includes the hellebore, the bellwort, the bog-asphodel, and the blazing-star or devil's-bit.

melanthiaceous (me-lan-thi-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Melanthiaceæ*.

melanthin (mel′an-thin), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{33}O_7$(?), contained in the seeds of *Nigella sativa*.

melanure (mel′a-nūr), *n.* [NL. *melanura* (see def.), < Gr. *μελάνουρος*, black-tailed, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A sparoid fish, *Oblada melanura*, found in the Mediterranean.

melanurenic (mel″a-nū-ren′ik), *a.* [*melanur*(*ic*) + *-en-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, the same as ★*ammelide*.

melanuresis (mel″a-nū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] The passage of dark-colored urine, usually containing melanin.

melaphyre, *n.* It is proposed, in the field classification accompanying the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*¹), to restore the term *melaphyre* to its early significance and apply it to all dark-colored porphyries, of any composition.

Melasma gravidarum, discoloration of the skin occurring in pregnant women.—**Melasma universale,** a discoloration of almost the entire surface of the body, occurring in the aged.

Melasmia (me-las′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1846), < Gr. *μέλασμα*, a black spot, black color.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, of the family *Leptostromataceæ*, having dimidiate pycnidia in a black scutellate stroma. The species are mostly stages in the development of *Rhytisma*.

M. acerina is the pycnidial condition of *Rhytisma acerinum*. See ★*Rhytisma*.

melassic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_6O_3$ (?), formed by the action of alkali on glucose.

melassigenic (me-las-i-jen'ik), *a.* [*melasses* (F. *mélasse*), molasses, + *-genic*.] Producing molasses, or tending to increase the proportion of molasses to crystallized sugar obtained in sugar-making. A large amount of mineral salts in beet-juice or cane-juice and the '*inversion*' of much of the sucrose present are melassigenic in effect.

Melbourn rock. See ★*rock*[1].

Melbury marble. See ★*marble*.

Melchizedekian (mel-kiz-ē-dek'i-an), *n.* [LL. ★*Melchisedecianus*, MGr. Μελχισεδεκιανοί, < Μελχισεδέκ, Melchizedek.] One of a sect which was founded about 210 A.D. as a branch of the Theodotians. The sect affirmed that Melchizedek was not a man, but a divine power, without father or mother, the true priest, who was intercessor not only for men but for angels and thus superior to Christ.

Melchizedekite (mel-kiz'ē-dek-īt), *n.* [MGr. Μελχισεδεκῖται, pl.] Same as ★*Melchizedekian*.

meld (meld), *v. t.* [G. *melden*, mention, announce.] In *penuchle*, to announce (any counting combination in the hand), such as sequence in trumps, 150; in card-games in general, to declare.

When a player *melds* any combination, he must lay down the cards of which his meld consists face upwards on the table beside him; he can make use of any of these exposed cards to play to a trick, but the remainder (if any) must remain exposed until the talon is exhausted.

Amer. Hoyle, p. 204.

meld (meld), *n.* [*meld*, *v.*] In *penuchle*, the announcement of any counting combination in the hand: as, a *meld* of 60 queens; in card-games in general, a declaration. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 202.

Meldola's blue. Same as *new blue*.

mêlée, *n.* 2. That part of the game of halma in which the pieces of the two players occupy the same part of the board.

melem (mel'em), *n.* [*mel*(*am*) + *-em* (a mere substitution).] A white amorphous compound, $C_6H_6N_{10}$(?), left undissolved when melam is digested with potassium hydroxid.

melene (mel'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *-ene*.] A colorless, crystalline, olefinic hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{60}$, prepared by the distillation of beeswax. It melts at 62° C.

meletin (mel'ē-tin), *n.* [*mel*(*in*) + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product of melin, probably identical with quercitin.

melezibiose (mel-ē-zib'i-ōs), *n.* [*melezi*(*tose*) + *biose*.] A disallowed form for ★*melezitose*.

melezitose (mē-lez'i-tōs), *n.* [F. *mélézitose*; cf. ★*melizitose*.] A colorless dextrorotatory carbohydrate, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}+2H_2O$, obtained in southern France from the sweet exudation of the young twigs and needles of the larch, *Abies Larix*, and from *Alhagi Camelorum* from Asia. It forms small, lustrous, hard, monoclinic crystals, and melts at 140° C. In France it is sometimes used in place of sugar. In India it is employed as an aperient. Also called *melezitriose*.

melezitriose (mel-ē-zit'ri-ōs), *n.* Same as ★*melezitose*.

Melian (mē'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Island of Melos (one of the Cyclades) or to its productions.

Of the last kind is the most of the Rhodian ware, and that which lay thickly just below the surface at Phylakopi, and is not of *Melian* manufacture.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 57.

melianthaceous (mel″i-an-thā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Melianthaceæ*.

melibiase (me-lib'i-ās), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *biase* (?).] Same as ★*raffinase*.

melibiose (me-lib'i-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + E. *biose*.] A colorless pulverulent dextrorotatory carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on melitriose (raffinose).

melic[2] (mel'ik), *n.* [L. *melic*(*a*).] A plant of the genus *Melica*.

melicera (mel-i-sē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *κηρός*, wax.] Same as *meliceris*; also, same as *porrigo*, and *favus*, 2.

meliceria (mel-i-sē'ri-ä), *n.* Same as ★*melicera*.

meliceroma (mē-lis-ē-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *meliceromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., as *melicer*(*is*) + *-oma*.] Same as *meliceris*.

Melicerta (mel-i-sèr'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Melicerta*, Gr. Μελικέρτης, name of a sea-god.] The typical genus of the family *Melicertidæ*. *Schrank*, 1803.

Melicertidæ (mel-i-sèr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*Melicerta* + *-idæ*.] A family of social rotifers, of the order *Rhizota*, having a corona without setigerous lobes, the mouth lateral, the velum in the form of a continuous marginal band bent upon itself at the dorsal surface in such a manner as to encircle the corona twice, and the trophi malleoramate. It includes the genera *Melicerta*, *Lacinularia*, *Megalotrocha*, *Trochosphæra*, *Conochilus*, *Limnias*, *Cephalosiphon*, and *Œcistes*.

melicha, *n.* See ★*meliha*.

melichroous (me-lik'rō-us), *a.* [Gr. *μελίχροος*, honey-colored, < *μέλι*, honey, + *χροά*, color.] Having the color of honey.

Melichthys (me-lik'this), *n.* [Gr. *μέλ*(*ας*), black, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of balistoid fishes found in tropical seas.

meliha, melicha (mel'i-ċhä), *n.* [Heb., < *mālaḥ*, *v.*, salt, *melaḥ*, *n.*, salt.] The Jewish process of salting meat in preparing it for kosher food. See ★*kashern*.

melilite-basalt (mel'i-līt-ba-sâlt″), *n.* See ★*basalt*.

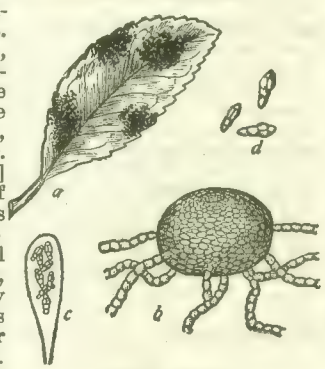
melilot, *n.*—**Blue melilot**, the Swiss melilot or old sow, *Trigonella cærulea*. It is a native of southeastern Europe and has blue flowers collected into heads.

melilotic (mel-i-lot'ik), *a.* [*Melilotus* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HO.C_6H_4CH_2CH_2\overset{2}{C}OOH$, found in yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*, and prepared by the reduction of coumarin. It forms long trimetric crystals and melts at 83° C. Also called *orthohydroxycoumaric acid*.

melinite[2] (mel'i-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *μήλινος*, of the apple or quince, of a quince color (< *μῆλον*, apple, quince), + *-ite*[2].] A yellow clay-like mineral obtained from Amberg, Bavaria.

melinum (mel'i-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήλινος*, of quince color. See ★*melinite*[2].] In *chem.*, an early name for the metal cadmium.

Meliola (mel-i-ō'lä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), in allusion to the shape of the perithecia, dim. < Gr. *μῆλον*, apple.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi of somewhat doubtful relationship, placed by some authors in the order *Perisporiales*. The mycelium forms a sooty layer on the surface of the leaves. The perithecia are black and without a regular opening. About 130 species have been described, and they occur chiefly in the warmer regions of the earth. *M. Penzigi* causes the sooty mold of citrous fruits.



Meliola Penzigi.

a, leaf showing the fungus; *b*, perithecium with portions of the mycelium, magnified; *c*, ascus containing spores; *d*, three ascospores, highly magnified. (From Saccardo's "Fungi Italici.")

meliorative (mē'lyo-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to make better; that tends toward betterment.

Here would come the so-called *meliorative* and pejorative developments in word-meaning, whereby, e.g., steward, "the sty-ward," becomes the title of a great officer of the realm and the name of a line of kings; or, on the other side, sou (Lat. solidus) passes from the name of a gold coin to that of one of proverbially insignificant value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 673.

melis (mel'is), *n.* [G., < Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] A kind of lump-sugar made in Germany by warming up the 'massecuite' from the vacuum-pan until most of the small crystals which have begun to form are redissolved, filling into molds and allowing the whole to solidify.

melissic (mē-lis'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέλισσα*, honey, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to honey.—**Melissic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_{29}H_{59}COOH$, prepared by heating melissyl alcohol with calcium and potassium hydroxids at 220° C. It crystallizes in silky, lustrous plates and melts at 90° C. It is the highest known member of the series of normal aliphatic acids.

Melissyl alcohol, a substance found in beeswax.

melissylene (mē-lis'i-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *μέλισσα*, honey, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*melene*.

melitagra (mel-i-tag'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλι*, (*μελιτ-*), honey, + *ἄγρα*, a catching.] Same as *impetigo*.—**Melitagra florescens**, eczema of the face, with yellow, honeycomb-like crusts. *Dunglison*.

melitagria (mel-i-tag'ri-ä), *n.* Same as ★*melitagra*.

melitagrous (mel-i-tāg'rus), *a.* [*melitagra* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from, melitagra or impetigo.

melitis (mē-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆλον*, cheek, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cheek.

Melitodes (mel-i-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελιτώδης*, like honey, < *μέλι*(*τ-*), honey, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Melitodidæ*. *Verrill*, 1864.

Melitodidæ (mel-i-tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melitodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of gorgonacean *Alcyonaria*, having the axis jointed and consisting of alternate portions of calcareous and soft horny substance, and without an epithelial layer around the central rod. It contains several genera, among them being *Melitodes*, *Mopsella*, *Clathraria*, and *Parisis*.

melitriose (me-lit'ri-ōs), *n.* Same as *melitose*, or ★*raffinose*.

melizitase (mel-i-zī'tās), *n.* [*melizit*(*ose*) + *-ase*.] A ferment which causes the inversion of melizitose (a higher polysaccharide).

melizitose (mel-i-zī'tōs), *n.* [Varied from *melezitose*. Cf. *melitose*.] A carbohydrate, of the composition $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, found in various kinds of manna.

mellaginous (me-laj'i-nus), *a.* [NL. *mellago* (*mellagin-*), a substance like honey, + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling honey.

Melletes (me-lē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελλητής*, loiterer. The fish remains in shallow pools as the tide recedes.] A genus of cottoid fishes known from Alaska.

melligenous (me-lij'e-nus), *a.* [L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Honey-producing; that yields honey. [Rare.]

mellogen (mel'ō-jen), *n.* [L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-gen*, -producing.] A black, brittle, amorphous compound, $C_{11}H_2O_4.1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, prepared by the electrolysis of acidified water with gas-carbon electrodes. It does not melt.

Mellone hydrid. Same as ★*cyamellone*.

mellonide (mel'ō-nid), *n.* [*mellone* + *-ide*[1].] The general name, in organic chemistry, of salts of mellone.

mellophanic (mel-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + Gr. *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_2(\overset{1,2,3,5}{COOH})_4$, prepared by the oxidation of the corresponding tetramethyl-benzene. It forms small, ill-defined crystals and melts at 238° C. Also 1, 2, 3, 5-*benzene-tetra-carboxylic acid*.

melodial (me-lō'di-al), *a.* [*melody* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to melody; melodic.

melodramatize (mel-ō-dram'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *melodramatized*, ppr. *melodramatizing*. [*melodrama* (*t-*) + *-ize*.] To make a melodrama of; render melodramatic.

melody, *n.*—**Melody curve**, in *phonetics*, a curve or graphic tracing which represents the melodic course (changes of tonal pitch) of a spoken word or sentence. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 479.

melody-organ (mel'ō-di-ôr″gan), *n.* An organ so constructed that the highest tone of chords can be made louder or more emphatic than the other tones.

melody-string (mel'ō-di-string″), *n.* Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

Melogramma (mel-ō-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Melogrammataceæ*. It has the perithecia more or less buried in a black somewhat cushion-shaped or elevated stroma. The spores are elongate, brown, and several-septate. *M. vagans* is a common species on dead branches of *Carpinus* in Europe and America.

Melogrammataceæ (mel″ō-gram-a-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melogramma* (*Melogrammat-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Melogramma* and containing 8 genera.

melolonthin (mel-ō-lon'thin), *n.* [*Melolonth*(*a*) + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_5H_{12}O_3N_2S$, contained in the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. It crystallizes in silky, lustrous plates, and decomposes without melting.

melon[1], *n.*—**Bacteriosis of the melon.** See ★*bacteriosis*.—**Indian melon**, the barrel-cactus, *Echinocactus*. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April–June, 1902, p. 109. [Colorado.]—**Melon vine-borer.** Same as *squash* ★*vine-borer*.

melon-beetle (mel′o̤n-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of several beetles infesting melon plants, notably the chrysomelids *Diabrotica vittata, D. duodecimpunctata*, and, in the western United States, *D. trivittata*. See ★*cucumber-beetle*.

meloncus (mē-long′kus), *n.*; pl. *meloncī* (-lon′-sī). [Gr. *μῆλον*, cheek, + *ὄγκος*, a mass.] Tumor of the cheek.

melon-fly (mel′o̤n-flī), *n.* A trypetid fly, *Dacus cucurbitæ*, whose larvæ bore into melons, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous fruit in Hawaii.

melon-fruit (mel′o̤n-frōt), *n.* The papaw. *Bartlett.*

melongena (mel-on-jē′nä), *n.* [Also *melinzane, melangeno*; < It. *melanzana*.] The egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

melon-hood (mel′o̤n-hu̇d), *n.* A kind of fungus, *Hygrophorus pratensis*. *N. E. D.*

melonist (mel′o̤n-ist), *n.* [*melon*[1] + *-ist*.] One who cultivates melons. *N. E. D.*

melonite (mel′ō-nīt), *n.* [Named from the *Melonese* mine, in Calaveras county, California.] A nickel telluride (perhaps Ni_2Te_3), which occurs in reddish-white granular forms with metallic luster: found in California and also in Colorado.

melon-louse (mel′o̤n-lous), *n.* An American plant-louse, *Aphis gossypii*, which damages the leaves and young shoots of melons, as well as of cotton, orange, and many other trees and plants. See cut under ★*cotton-aphis*.

melon-moth (mel′o̤n-môth), *n.* The adult of the melon-caterpillar (which see).

melonry (mel′o̤n-ri), *n.* [*melon*[1] + *-ry*.] A place where melons are grown.

melon-ware (mel′o̤n-wār), *n.* Pottery made in the form and coloring of a small melon. Melon-ware was made extensively in the eighteenth century by Whieldon, Wedgwood, and other English potters.

melon-wood (mel′o̤n-wu̇d), *n.* A yellow Mexican wood resembling sandalwood, used for furniture. *Treas. Bot.*

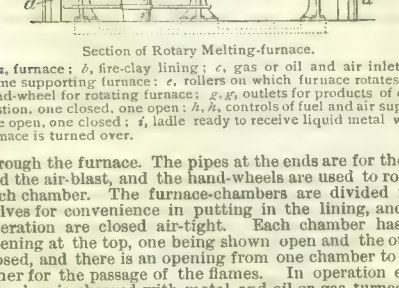
melophare (mel′ō-fār), *n.* [Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *φάρος*, lighthouse.] A lantern fitted with oiled paper on which music is written, so that it can be read at night, as in serenading.

melo-tragedy (mel-ō-traj′e-di), *n.* [Gr. *μέλο(ς)*, song, + E. *tragedy*.] A musical or operatic tragedy.

> He [Alfiere] composed a sort of drama, altogether new, which he called a *melo-tragedy*. His object here was to unite the music . . . with the grandeur and pathos of tragedy. *J. Hobhouse*, Hist. Illustr. Ch. Har., p. 402.

melotype (mel′ō-tīp), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *τύπος*, type. The name would allude confusedly to the dark room that is not required.] **1.** In *photog.*, a photographic process which permits development at any time and does not require a dark room.—**2.** A picture made by this process.

melting-furnace, *n.* **2.** A gas-furnace used to melt gold, silver, copper, nickel, or other hard metals placed within it in a crucible. For melting lead, type-metal, and other soft metals an iron pot is used instead of a crucible.—**Rotary melting-furnace,** an oil- or gas-furnace having two cylindrical steel chambers lined with fire-clay and placed end to end on rollers for convenience in rotating one or the other, independently, in charging and pouring out the melted metal. The cut shows a lengthwise section



Section of Rotary Melting-furnace.

a, furnace; *b*, fire-clay lining; *c*, gas or oil and air inlet; *d*, frame supporting furnace; *e*, rollers on which furnace rotates; *f*, hand-wheel for rotating furnace; *g, g*, outlets for products of combustion, one closed, one open; *h, h*, controls of fuel and air supply, one open, one closed; *i*, ladle ready to receive liquid metal when furnace is turned over.

through the furnace. The pipes at the ends are for the oil and the air-blast, and the hand-wheels are used to rotate each chamber. The furnace-chambers are divided into halves for convenience in putting in the lining, and in operation are closed air-tight. Each chamber has an opening at the top, one being shown open and the other closed, and there is an opening from one chamber to the other for the passage of the flames. In operation each chamber is charged with metal, and oil or gas turned on at one end. The flame of the burning gas melts the metal in the first chamber, and the waste heat passes through to the second chamber, heating the metal in part and escaping at the top. The illustration shows two chambers at this point of the operation. The gas is then turned off, the cover of the first chamber is removed, and the chamber is turned over until the liquid metal pours out into the ladle on the floor. The chamber is turned back and recharged, the top being left open. The top of the second chamber is then closed and the gas is turned on at that end, when the whole process is reversed and, by thus alternating the two chambers, the work of the furnace becomes practically continuous.

melting-hole (mel′ting-hōl), *n.* A furnace for melting steel in the crucible process. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 348.

mem (mām), *n.* [Heb. *mēm* (*mäyim*, waters), Samaritan *mēm*, Syr. Ar. *mīm*, etc.; in Gr. *μῶ*, later *μῦ*. See *M*.] The thirteenth letter (מ) in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *m*. Its numerical value is XL.

mem. An abbreviation (*b*) [*cap.*] of *member*; (*c*) of the Latin *memento*, remember; (*d*) of *memoir*.

member, *n.* **4.** (*f*) In the classification of the sedimentary rocks adopted by the United States Geological Survey, one of the component elements of a formation.

5. In *Eng. law*, a place where a custom-house has been kept of old time, with officers or deputies in attendance. Such localities were lawful places of exportation or importation. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

memberment (mem′bėr-ment), *n.* [*member* + *-ment*.] The manner of arrangement of parts in a complex body. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 313.

membrana (mem-brā′nä), *n.*; pl. *membranæ* (-nē). [L.] Same as *membrane*.—**Membrana flaccida,** the tympanic membrane where it passes over the notch of Rivini.—**Membrana granulosa,** a layer of yellow granules lining the Graafian follicle.—**Membrana propria,** one of various membranes which cover or line organs or cavities, such as the pia mater, the membrane covering the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, a fibrous addition to the periosteum of the sternum, etc.—**Membrana putaminis,** the membrane lining the inner surface of the shell of a bird's egg.—**Membrana reticulata,** a finely reticulate membrane which covers the organ of Corti in the ear.—**Membrana serosa.** (*a*) Same as *serous membrane*. (*b*) Same as *false amnion*.—**Membrana tympani.** Same as *tympanic membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

membranate (mem′brā-nāt), *a.* [NL. *membranatus*, < *membrana*. See *membrane*.] Having a membrane or membranes; covered with membranes. *Robson*, Brit. Flora, iii. 7.

membranated (mem′brā-nā-ted), *a.* Same as ★*membranate*.

membrane, *n.*—**Acherson's membrane,** a sheath of casein which incloses the milk-globules, preventing their coalescence.—**Alar membrane.** See ★*alar*.—**Basilar membrane of the eye.** See ★*basilar*.—**Bowman's membrane.** Same as *Bowman's* ★*layer*.—**Cargile membrane,** a thin animal membrane, such as gold-beaters' skin, employed to prevent adhesions of opposed raw surfaces after an operation. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 387.—**Dermal membrane,** in sponges, the outer porous skin.—**Descemet's membrane.** Same as *membrane of Demours*.—**Drum membrane.** Same as *tympanic membrane*.—**Huxley's membrane** or **layer,** a portion of the inner root-sheath of the mammalian hair which consists of polygonal cells with clearly defined nuclei.—**Membrane of Duddell.** Same as *membrane of Demours*.—**Osborne membrane,** in lepidopterous larvæ, the stretched part of the membrane around the rectum and in the anal legs. It is shed with the last larval skin in the transformation to pupa. Also called *retaining membrane*.—**Peripodal membrane,** in *entom.*, that portion of the hypodermis of holometabolic insects which lines the peripodal cavity.—**Peritoneal membrane,** in tracheate arthropods, the epithelial layer of the tracheæ. Also called *ectotrachea*.—**Peritrophic membrane,** a chitinous tube within the alimentary canal of many insects which eat solid indigestible food: probably a secretion of the chylific stomach.—**Reissner's membrane.** See *membrane of Reissner*.—**Retaining membrane.** Same as *Osborne* ★*membrane*.—**Reticulate membrane,** the net-like membrane covering the organ of Corti in the ear.—**Shrapnell's membrane.** Same as ★*membrana flaccida*.—**Tympaniform membrane,** the membrana tympaniformis, which takes part in the formation of the syrinx in birds and is stretched between the lower bronchial half-rings. It is described as *membrana interna* and *membrana externa*, according to its position on the internal or external side of the bronchus.—**Virginal membrane.** Same as *hymen*[2].—**Vitreous membrane.** Same as *membrane of Bruch*.

membrane-pipe (mem′brān-pīp), *n.* In *phonet.*, a pipe with membranous reeds; a tube across the end of which membranes are stretched: used to illustrate the action of the vocal cords.

> *Membrane pipes* . . . form convenient instruments for illustrating the effect of tension on the pitch of the membrane, but are decidedly liable to mislead in implying that the vocal bands vibrate like membranes and that the tension is obtained wholly by bringing the points of support further apart. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 257.

membranin (mem′brā-nin), *n.* [*membrane* + *-in*[2].] A hyalogen (possibly a glucoalbumin) found in Descemet's membrane and the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Membranipora (mem-brā-nip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *membrana*, membrane, + Gr. *πόρος*, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Membraniporidæ*. *Blainville*.

Membraniporidæ (mem″brā-ni-pō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*Membranipor(a)* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, having the zoarium calcareous or membranocalcareous, the zoœcia forming an irregular continuous expansion, or in linear series with raised margins, and more or less membranous in front. It contains the genera *Membranipora, Electra, Biflustra, Amphiblestrum, Megapora*, and *Foveolaria*.

membranoid (mem′brā-noid), *a.* [*membran(e)* + *-oid*.] Resembling a membrane; membraniform.

membrette (mem-bret′), *n.* [F., < *membre*, member.] An alette; also, less accurately, any small shallow pilaster.

Memorandum clause. See ★*clause*.

memory, *n.*—**Affective memory.** See ★*affective*.—**Associative memory,** in *physiol.*, that capacity of the organism in virtue of which a given stimulus produces not only the effects to which it is adequate, but also the effects of other stimuli which formerly affected the organism coincidentally with the given stimulus: sometimes regarded as a criterion of the existence of mind in the organism stimulated.—**Emotional memory,** affective memory.—**Functional memory,** in *psychol.*, a memory connected always with the exercise of some bodily function and not meditated by free ideas. See the extract.

> The second category contains those animals possessing primitive instincts . . . and *functional memory*, i. e., memory connected always with some bodily function. The animal perceives, in the external world, the conditions of satisfying the primary instincts; but this consciousness is strictly connected with the return of functional need, and leaves no independent image in the nervous organism. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 264.

Intellectual memory, in *psychol.*, memory of sensations and of their derivatives: opposed to ★*affective memory*. *T. Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 163.—**Kinesthetic memory,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) Memory of bodily movement. Such memory may be mediated by images of sight, hearing, etc., or by kinesthetic images. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 599. (*b*) Memory as mediated by kinesthetic images in the narrower sense.—**Mediate memory.** Same as *mediate* ★*association*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 243.—**Memory apparatus,** in *psychol.*, an apparatus for the study of memory and association which consists, in principle, of a screen with a window, behind which pass at regular intervals series of words, pictures, nonsense-syllables, etc.—**Memory-consciousness,** in *psychol.*, mind as it is when we are remembering something; the disposition or arrangement of mind during an act or process of recall. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 1.—**Motor memory,** in *psychol.*, memory by means or in terms of motor or kinesthetic images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XI. 7.—**Muscular memory.** Same as *motor* ★*memory*. *F. Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 106.—**Pitch memory,** in *psychol.*, memory of tonal pitch; specifically, the ability accurately to recall the pitch of a tone or clang, or the key of a melody. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 409.

memory-cell (mem′ō-ri-sel), *n.* A special cortical cell supposed to be the seat of the memory-image of a sensation: opposed to *sensory cell*.

> We assume, therefore, that the sensation of the rose is produced in certain ganglion-cells, and that these numerous sensory cells transmit their excitation further to one other ganglion-cell, a *memory-cell*. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 156.

memory-idea (mem′ō-ri-ī-dē″ä), *n.* In *psychol.*, a reproduced idea; an idea of a remembered object or event.

> *Memory-ideas* are aroused by sense-perceptions, and again interrupted by new impressions. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 282.

memory-image (mem′ō-ri-im″āj), *n.* In *psychol.*, the reproduction in kind of a sensation or sense-perception; the sensation or sense-perception as it is pictured in memory.

> *Memory-images*, it is true, cannot be directly aroused through external sense impressions, but follow them after a longer or shorter interval. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 22.

Memphite, *n.* **2.** The language now spoken in the neighborhood of ancient Memphis, and forming one of the main divisions of Coptic; also, formerly, the adjacent Coptic dialect now called *Bohairic*.

Memphitic empire, the ancient empire or earliest period of Egyptian history, from the first to the tenth dynasties inclusive: characterized, especially in the fourth and fifth dynasties, by the realism and dignity of its sculpture and the importance of its monuments, such as the Great Sphinx and the great pyramids of Gizeh.

menachite (men′a-kīt), *n.* [*Menachan*, prop. *Menaccan*, a locality in Cornwall, + *-ite*[2].] An imperfectly examined ingredient in black magnetic sand, later identified by Klaproth with the metal titanium which he discovered.

menagerist (me-naj′ę-rist), *n.* One who forms, owns, or exhibits a menagerie, or collection of wild animals.

Menandrian (me-nan′dri-an), *n.* A member of one of the most ancient branches of the Gnostics, so called from the leader, Menander, thought to have been a disciple of Simon Magus. He asserted that he was the Messiah, offering salvation through baptism in his name, and promising immortality to his followers.

mend, *v. t.*—**To mend the furl.** Same as *to mend* ★*sail.*

mendee (men′dē), n. [Also *mindy, mendy;* Hind. *mendhi.*] The plant *Lawsonia alba,* a variety of henna. It affords the henna dye extensively used in Mohammedan countries for dyeing the hands and the hair. *Yule and Burnell.*

Mendelian (men-dē′li-an), *a.* [*Mendel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Gregor Johann Mendel (1822–84), an Austrian naturalist and ecclesiastic, or to the theoretical interpretations of his experiments in heredity or of others of like character: as, the *Mendelian* law of heredity. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*

With the discovery of the *Mendelian* principle the problem of evolution passes into a new phase.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [L. 125.

Mendelian hybrid. See ★*hybrid.*

Mendelianism (men-dē′li-an-izm), *n.* Same as ★*Mendelism.*

The " purity of the germ " idea applies quite as well to the law of ancestral inheritance as to *Mendelianism* and is in harmony with it. *Science,* Feb. 5, 1904, p. 214.

Mendelism (men′del-izm), *n.* [*Mendel* + *-ism.*] The theory of hybridity and heredity proposed by Gregor Johann Mendel (1822–84) and revived in later years by De Vries, Bateson, and others. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*

The breeder wants to preserve the desirable characters or traits and eliminate the undesirable ones, but under the strict interpretation of *Mendelism* this is difficult.
Science, March 20, 1903, p. 451.

Mendelize (men′del-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Mendelized,* ppr. *Mendelizing.* To conform to Mendel's law of ancestral inheritance. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*

We do not know what plants will *Mendelize* until we try. *L. H. Bailey,* Plant Breeding, p. 171.

Mendelssohnian (men-del-sō′ni-an), *a.* In *music,* pertaining to or in the style of the German composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809–47).

mendole (mañ-dōl′), *n.* [F. *mendole,* It. *mendole.*] A small Mediterranean fish, *Smaris gagarella,* or some similar species: formerly called *cackerel.*

meneclinoid (men-e-klin′oid), *n.* [Gr. *μήνη,* the moon, + *κλίνειν,* bend, + *-oid.*] In *math.,* a catenary.

Menelaion (men-e-lā′yon), *n.* [Gr. *Μενελάϊον, Μενελάειον,* < *Μενέλαος,* Menelaus.] A temenos or shrine in honor of Menelaus, the Homeric hero. The Menelaion at Sparta was excavated in 1889–90.

menelcosis (men-el-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνες,* menses, + *ἕλκωσις,* ulceration.] Bleeding from an ulcer as a form of vicarious menstruation.

Menevian (me-nē′vi-an), *a.* [*Menevia,* the medieval Latin name of St. David's.] Of or pertaining to St. David's, in Wales.—**Menevian group.** See ★*group*[1].

M. Eng. An abbreviation of *Master of Engineering.*

menhidrosis (men-hi-drō′sis), *n.* Same as ★*menidrosis.*

Menidia (mē-nid′i-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήν,* moon, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of atherinoid fishes, of numerous species, all American, some of them entering or inhabiting fresh water: known as *silversides.*

menidrosis (men-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνες,* menses, + *ἱδρώς,* sweat.] Sweating of blood as a form of vicarious menstruation.

meningic (mē-nin′jik), *a.* Same as *meningeal.*

meninginа (men-in-jī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, pia mater.] The pia mater and cerebral layer of the arachnoid regarded as one membrane.

meninginitis (mē-nin-ji-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *meningina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the meningina; leptomeningitis.

meningism (mē-nin′jizm), *n.* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *-ism.*] A morbid condition marked by the symptoms of meningitis, but without the actual presence of that disease; pseudomeningitis.

Meningitic streaks. Same as *taches cérébrales,* which see under *tache*[4].

meningitis, *n.*—**Basilar meningitis,** inflammation of the membranes covering the base of the brain: usually of tuberculous origin.—**Cerebral meningitis,** inflammation of the membranes of the brain.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis.** (*a*) See *cerebrospinal* and *meningitis:* also see *epidemic cerebrospinal* ★*meningitis.* (*b*) See ★*forage-poisoning.*—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.** See *meningitis.* It was first described in 1805, since which time several severe epidemics of the disease have occurred in various parts of the world. The disease is caused by a micro-organism, *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis,* or Weichselbaum's diplococcus, present in the cerebrospinal fluid. The death-rate from the disease is high, and even if recovery takes place incurable deafness, blindness, paralysis, or mental feebleness may be left behind. The treatment that has given the best results is by means of hot baths and the administration of large doses of sodium salicylate. Good results have been obtained by the injection of an antitoxic serum. Benefit often follows the withdrawal of a portion of the cerebrospinal fluid through a puncture in the lumbar region of the spine.—**Otitic meningitis,** involvement of the membranes of the brain in an inflammatory process arising in the middle ear.—**Spinal meningitis,** inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord.

meningocephalitis (mē-ning″gō-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *κεφαλή,* head, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cerebral membranes and adjacent portion of the brain.

meningocerebritis (mē-ning″gō-ser-ē-brī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + L. *cerebrum,* brain, + *-itis.*] Same as ★*meningocephalitis.*

meningococcic (mē-ning″gō-kok′sik), *a.* [NL. *meningococc(us)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from meningococci.

In the foregoing table there are given the results of the tests with seven different antigonococcic serums and a *meningococcic* serum in conjunction with the various homologous extracts and two control extracts.
Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1907, p. 229.

meningococcus, *n.* See ★*diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* (with cut).

meningo-encephalitis (mē-ning″gō-en-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*meningocephalitis. Jour. Trop. Med.,* July, 1903, p. 202.

meningo-encephalocele (mē-ning″gō-en-sef′-a-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *ἐγκέφαλος,* brain, + *κήλη,* tumor.] Hernia of the brain with its membranes.

meningo-encephalomyelitis (mē-ning″gō-en-sef″a-lō-mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *ἐγκέφαλος,* brain, + *μυελός,* marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord with their membranes.

meningomalacia (mē-ning″gō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *μαλακια,* softness.] Softening of any membrane.

meningomyelitis (mē-ning″gō-mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *μυελός,* marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the spinal membranes and more or less of the substance of the spinal cord.

meningomyelocele (mē-ning-gō-mī′e-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *μυελός,* marrow, + *κήλη,* tumor.] Spina bifida in which the tumor consists of both membranes and nervous substance.

meningorrhagia (mē-ning-gō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *-ραγια,* < *ῥηγνύναι,* break.] Hemorrhage from the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

meningorrhea (mē-ning-gō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *meningorrhoea,* < Gr. *μῆνιγξ,* membrane, + *ῥοία,* a flow.] Same as ★*meningorrhagia.*

menischesis (mē-nis′kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνες,* menses, + *σχέσις,* retention.] Failure of menstruation to establish itself at puberty.

Meniscium (mē-nis′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), < Gr. *μηνίσκος,* a crescent, alluding to the arcuate connecting veins.] A genus of coarse polypodiaceous ferns resembling various species of *Goniopteris* and *Dryopteris* and having fronds 1–7 feet high, usually once pinnate. The primary pinnate veins of the pinnæ are uniformly connected by opposing veinlets arcuately joined in pairs, each with an excurrent free veinlet, the elliptical or somewhat curved sori being borne at the point of union. The species, about 10 in number, are mostly tropical, one (*M. reticulatum*) occurring in subtropical Florida.

Meniscotheriidæ (mē-nis″kō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Meniscotherium,* the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of ungulate mammals, belonging to the suborder *Condylarthra,* which comprises species of small size with lophodont molars. All are extinct, and their remains are found in the Lower Eocene. *Cope,* 1882.

meno (mā′nō), *adv.* [It., < L. *minus,* less: see *minus.*] In *music,* less: as, *meno* allegro, less quick; *meno* forte, less loud; *meno* mosso, slower; etc.

Menognatha (mē-nog′na-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μένειν,* remain, + *γνάθος,* jaw.] In Brauer's classification of insects, a group of superordinal rank which includes those forms which feed by means of jaws both as young and as adults.

menognathous (mē-nog′na-thus), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Menognatha.*

Menominee (me-nom′i-nē), *n.* [From a local name, one of many derived from the name of the *Menominee* Indians of the region mentioned.] 1. That section of the Huronian system which constitutes the Menominee iron range along the river of this name and on the border of Michigan and Wisconsin. It consists of metamorphosed sedimentary and eruptive rocks, and is separable into a lower and an upper portion.—2. *Coregonus quadrilateralis,* one of the whitefishes found in the Great Lakes and north to Alaska.

Other important items [of fishes taken from Lake Michigan] were "*Menominee*" worth $14,307, and bluefin worth $12,794, all other products being represented by lower values. *Rep. U. S. Fish Com.,* 1902, p. 597.

menophania (men-ō-fā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνες,* menses, + *-φανια,* < *φαίνεσθαι,* appear.] The appearance of menstruation at puberty.

menorah (me-nō′rä), *n.* [Heb. *menōrāh,* < *nūr,* light.] A candlestick: specially applied to the seven-branched candlestick in the synagogue.—**Menorath ha-zahab,** the golden candlestick in the Tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31).


Menorah.

Menorhyncha (men-ō-ring′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μένειν,* remain, + *ῥύγχος,* snout, bill.] In Brauer's classification of insects, a group of superordinal rank which includes those forms which take food by suction both as young and as adults.

menorhynchous (men-ō-ring′kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Menorhyncha.*

menoschesis (mē-nos′kē-sis), *n.* Same as ★*menischesis.*

menosepsis (men-ō-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῆνες,* menses, + *σῆψις,* putrefaction.] Decomposition of retained menstrual discharges; also, blood-poisoning resulting therefrom.

menoseptic (men-ō-sep′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with menosepsis.

Menospora (mē-nos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήνη,* moon, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] The typical genus of the family *Menosporidæ. Léger,* 1892.

Menosporidæ (men-ō-spor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menospora* + *-idæ.*] A family of gregarines which consists of solitary forms having the epimerite on a long neck and crescent-shaped spores. It contains the genera *Menospora* and *Hoplorhynchus.*

menostasia (men-os-tā′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *menostasis.*

menostatic (men-os-tat′ik), *a.* [*menostasis.*] Pertaining to or marked by menostasis, or retention of the menses.

mensur. An abbreviation of *mensuration.*

mensuralist (men′sū-ral-ist), *n.* [*mensural* + *-ist.*] A composer of measurable music.

The figures adopted by earlier *mensuralists.*
Woodbridge, Oxf. Hist., I. 132. *N. E. D.*

mental[1], *a.*—**Law of mental growth,** in Wundt's psychology, one of the three laws of mental development, coördinate with the laws of heterogony of ends and of development toward opposites.

The *law of mental growth* is an application, to more comprehensive mental syntheses, of the law of psychical resultants, which declares that every psychical compound shows attributes which, while intelligible from the attributes of its elements, are by no means the mere sum of the attributes of these elements.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

Mental physiology, physiological psychology; psychology approached by way of physiology, or developed in connection with physiological facts and laws. W. B.

Carpenter wrote a "Principles of Mental Physiology, with their applications to the training and discipline of the mind, and the study of its morbid conditions," which reached its sixth edition in 1888. The phrase has now fallen into disuse.—**Mental science.** See ★*science*.

mentalism (men'tal-izm), *n.* [*mental*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. Mental activity or process.

Deranged nervous function—a deranged *mentalism*, if I may be permitted to coin such a word—of an epileptic or allied nature.
Maudsley, Mental Dis., vii. 243. *N. E. D.*

2. The metaphysical opinion that matter is a mode of mind or consciousness; the opposite of materialism.

It may be held broadly that 'matter in ultimate analysis is a mode of mind or consciousness,' without raising the question of a conscious self or subject. . . . Such view I think is often called Idealism. I propose to label it '*Mentalism*' in broad antithesis to 'Materialism.' If, again, the Mentalist's ontology expressly excludes the notion of self or subject . . . then perhaps we may designate him as an atomistic *Mentalist*.
Sidgwick, in Mind, Jan., 1900, p. 20. *N. E. D.*

Menthaceæ (men-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1905), < *Mentha* + *-aceæ*.] A great family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales*, the mint family, typified by the genus *Mentha*, the mint genus. It is characterized primarily by a labiate corolla, whence it was called *Labiatæ* by Bernard Jussieu in laying out the garden of the Trianon—a name which has been generally adopted and is still widely used, although not based on that of any genus of the family. See *Labiatæ*.

menthenol (men'thē-nol), *n.* Same as ★*terpineol*.

menthenone (men'the-nōn), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-en* + *-one*.] A colorless ketonic compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, contained in peppermint-oil and prepared by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on nitrosomenthene. It boils at 206.3° C. and has a well-marked odor of peppermint.

menthiodol (men-thī'ō-dol), *n.* [*menth(ol)* + *iodol*.] Iodol containing one per cent. of menthol.

menthophenol (men-thō-fē'nol), *n.* [*menth(ol)* + *phenol*.] An antiseptic and anesthetic fluid made by melting together 3 parts of menthol and 1 part of phenol: generally used very much diluted with water.

menticulture (men'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *mens* (*ment-*), mind, + *cultura*, culture. See *culture*.] The cultivation or training of the mind.

mento-anterior (men″tō-an-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin, + *anterior*, before.] Noting a position of the fetus, during labor, in which its chin points anteriorly in relation to the body of the mother.

mento-iliac (men-tō-il'i-ak), *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin, + E. *iliac*.] Noting a position of the fetus, during labor, in which its chin points to one or the other iliac fossa of the mother.

mentolabial (men-tō-lā'bi-ạl), *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin, + *labium*, lip, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the chin and the lips.—**Mentolabial furrow**, the hollow just above the chin.

mentoposterior (men″tō-pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin, + *posterior*, behind.] Noting a position of the fetus, during labor, in which its chin is directed posteriorly in relation to the body of the mother.

menyanthaceous (men″i-an-thā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Menyanthaceæ*.

menyanthol (men-i-an'thol), *n.* [*menyanth(in)* + *-ol*.] A colorless volatile oily compound, C_8H_8O, prepared by the hydrolysis of the glucoside menyanthin. It has an odor like that of oil of bitter almonds.

M. E. P. An abbreviation of *mean effective pressure*.

Mephistophelic (mef″is-tō-fel'ik), *a.* Same as *Mephistophelian*.

Mephitic air. See ★*air*[1].

mer. An abbreviation of *meridian*.

meralgia (mē-ral'jiạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μηρός*, the thigh, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the thigh.—**Meralgia paræsthetica**, various disagreeable and painful sensations in the skin of the thigh.

Meramec (mer'a-mek), *n.* A name suggested by E. O. Ulrich, from the Meramec river in Missouri, where these strata outcrop, for a group of Lower Carboniferous limestones of the upper Mississippi valley, embracing the St. Louis, Spergen Hill, and Warsaw of earlier writers.

merc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *mercurial*; (*b*) of *mercury*.

mercantil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *mercantile*.

Mercantile agency. See ★*agency*.

mercaptal (mėr-kap'tạl), *n.* [*mercapt(an)* + *al(dehyde)*.] The name of a class of compounds containing the group $\frac{R}{H}>C(SAlk)_2$, where R is any hydrocarbon radical and Alk is an alkyl-group such as methyl or ethyl. The compounds are oils with a highly offensive smell, and are also called *thioacetals*. They are related to mercaptan in the same way that the acetals are to alcohol.

mercapto-. A combining form used in organic chemistry to denote a derivative of a mercaptan, that is, a compound containing the group R S, where R is an alkyl radical such as methyl or ethyl.

mercaptol (mėr-kap'tol), *n.* [*mercapt(an)* + *-ol*.] The name in organic chemistry of a class of compounds containing the group $\frac{R}{R}>C(SAlk)_2$, where R is any hydrocarbon radical and Alk is an alkyl-group such as methyl or ethyl. The compounds are prepared by the action of ketones on mercaptans and are related to the mercaptols in the same way that acetals are to acetoles or as aldehydes are to ketones.

mercapturic (mėr-kap-tū'rik), *a.* [*mercapt(an)* + *-uric*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Mercapturic acid**, a name (introduced by Baumann) of certain complex substances which appear in the urine of dogs after they are fed with hyalogen substitution-products of benzol, the aromatic radical appearing in combination with a sulphur-group of the nature of cystein.

mercatorial[1] (mėr-kạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [L. *mercatorius*, mercantile.] Mercantile; of or pertaining to merchants or commerce. [Now rare.]

Mercatorial[2] (mėr-kạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [From *Mercator* (Lat. for Gerhard *Kremer*, 1512–1594), a Flemish geographer, and the inventor of a system of map-projection extensively used by navigators.] Of or pertaining to Mercator's projection (which see, under *projection*) or to Mercator's chart (which see, under *chart*).

The *Mercatorial* bearing between two stations is the mean of their reciprocal true bearings.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 99.

Merced series. See ★*series*.

mercenaria (mėr-se-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* The specific name of the quahog, or hard-shell clam, adopted to some extent as a book-name.

mercerization, *n.* The most valuable application of mercerization at the present time is the lustering of cotton yarn, which is accomplished by subjecting the yarn under tension to the action of caustic-soda solution and then thoroughly removing the caustic soda by washing before the tension is relieved. Egyptian or sea-island cotton is best suited for the purpose, and with yarns of these cottons a high silky luster may be obtained. Two-ply yarn is commonly used, and the nature of the twist of the yarn has been found to have more or less influence upon the result.

merch (mėrch), *n.* Same as ★*march*[4].

merchandizable (mėr'chạn-dīz-ạ-bl), *a.* Suited for being classed as merchandise; marketable.

Merchant mill. See ★*mill*[1].

Merchantable volume. See ★*volume*.

merchanteer (mėr-chạn-tēr'), *n.* A merchant vessel: a merchantman. [Rare.]

merchanter† (mėr'chạn-tėr), *n.* A merchantman.

merchet, *n.* Same as *marchet*.

Mercurean, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mercurian*.

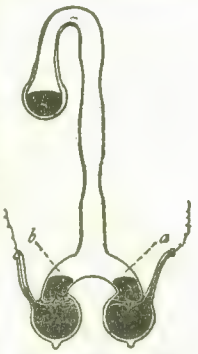
Mercurian, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, one born under the influence of the planet Mercury. *N. E. D.*—2. An (imaginary) inhabitant of the planet Mercury.

Mercuric iodide. See ★*iodide*.—**Mercuric oxid,** red oxid of mercury (HgO), the substance, early known as calx of mercury, from which Priestley, in 1774, first obtained oxygen in separate form.

mercurius (mėr-kū'ri-us), *n.* [ML. See *Mercury*.] The metal mercury.—**Mercurius philosophorum** (Mercury of the philosophers, that is alchemists), a name used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to denote the essence of metallic character, or that which should have the power of imparting metallic character in the highest degree to base metals.

Mercury, *n.*—**Black mercury,** the poison-ivy, *Rhus radicans*.—**Black oxid of mercury,** mercurous oxid, Hg_2O.—**Green iodide of mercury.** See ★*iodide*.—**Inch of mercury.** See ★*inch*[1].—**Maiden's mercury,** the girl's mercury.—**Mercury arc.** See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Mercury-arc rectifier.** Same as *mercury-vapor* ★*rectifier*.—**Mercury lamp,** a lamp the light of which is derived from an electric discharge through mercury vapor

in vacuo. In its original form the mercury lamp was devised by Professor Arons of Berlin (1892). The Arons lamp consists of a vacuum-tube with mercury terminals, of the form shown in Fig. 1. When the tube is carefully pumped out and an arc is established in the vacuum between the terminals *a* and *b*, a strong light of characteristic greenish color is emitted. To establish the arc the lamp is tipped until the mercury flows through the bend of the tube from one leg to the other, thus forming a temporary bridge for the path of the current, which is immediately broken upon restoring the lamp to its vertical position. Much heat is developed by the electric arc in such lamps, particularly at the cathode, the surface of which emits more light than any other portion of the arc, and on this account it is difficult to maintain such lamps in long-continued operation without breaking the glass. To overcome this difficulty, and to render the mercury lamp more suitable for certain spectroscopic work requiring great intensity of light, Lummer modified the form of the tube as shown in Fig. 2 and surrounded the entire tube, with the exception of the flattened ends, *w*, *w'*, which serve as windows, with a metallic case through which a flow of cold water is maintained. Another mercury lamp was devised by Abbe of Jena, for the special purpose of testing lenses, the form being such as to throw the light of the arc vertically upwards. An interesting and useful modification is that of Fabry and Perot, Fig. 3, in which the cathode consists of mercury contained in an inner tube, *c*. The mercury of the anode fills the annular space between this tube and the exterior of the lamp. The Cooper-Hewitt lamp, a form of mercury arc-lamp for commercial lighting, consists essentially of a straight tube of glass about 5 centimeters in diameter and 40 centimeters long. One terminal is formed by mercury contained in the bottom of the tube and the other terminal, in the top of the tube, is of iron. The arc is established by tipping the lamp, until the mercury flows from the bulb in a thin stream the entire length of the tube, and then restoring it to its vertical position. The light, which fills the entire tube, is greenish in color, as in all mercury lamps, but possesses an actinic intensity of great value for photographic purposes. In some commercial mercury lamps an attempt has been made to remedy the lack of red in the light of the mercury arc by placing in the same circuit incandescent lamps with carbon filaments. The light of all mercury arc-lamps differs from that commonly used for purposes of illumination in having a bright-line spectrum, that of mercury vapor. The strongest line in this spectrum is the green line of wave-length 5461, to which the characteristic color of the light is due. The only other visible lines are a yellow pair at 5770–90 and violet lines of wave-lengths 4358 and 4047. (See Fig. 4.) There is also a strong ultra-violet triplet, 3650–55–63, and to this, together with the violet lines, the extraordinary actinic intensity of the mercury lamp is due. The infra-red spectrum of the mercury arc consists of a group of lines lying between 1 μ and 2 μ and another group between 4 μ and 6 μ. The intensity of this region as compared with that of the visible spectrum is, however, much smaller than in the case of the continuous spectra of sources of light usually employed for illumination and the radiant efficiency of the mercury lamp is therefore comparatively high, probably about 20 per cent. By substituting for the glass vacuum-tube a tube of fused quartz, Hereaus has succeeded in producing a mercury lamp capable of sustaining very high temperatures and of furnishing light the intrinsic brightness of which far exceeds that of the other forms. This lamp, on account of the greater transparency for ultra-violet rays of the quartz tube, is especially valuable in certain lines of work in which an intense ultra-violet spectrum is demanded.—**Mercury perchlorid.** Same as *corrosive sublimate*.—**Mercury-vapor rectifier.** See ★*rectifier*.—**Scotch mercury,** the foxglove.—**Siemens mercury unit.** See ★*unit*.


Fig. 1. Arons Lamp.

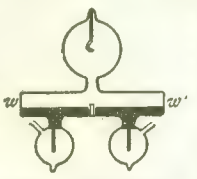


Fig. 2. Lummer Lamp.



Fig. 3. Lamp of Fabry and Perot.

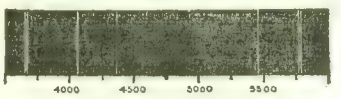


Fig. 4. Spectrum of the Mercury Arc.

mercury-break (mėr'kū-ri-brāk″), *n.* An interrupter for induction-coils, in which mercury is used. See *interrupter* (*a*).

mercury-spark (mėr'kū-ri-spärk″), *n.* See ★*spark*[1].

mercury-switch (mėr'kū-ri-swich″), *n.* See ★*switch*.

mercury-trough (mėr'kū-ri-trôf″), *n.* In *chem.*, a trough (generally of porcelain, cast-iron, or wood) used to hold mercury over which, in glass jars or tubes, gases are collected which, on account of their solubility, can not well be

collected over water: essentially, a pneumatic trough containing mercury instead of water.

mercury-tube (mėr'kū-ri-tūb″), *n.* See ★*tube.*

mercury-valve (mėr'kū-ri-valv″), *n.* A valve in which mercury is used as a seal between the parts.

mercury-weed (mėr'kū-ri-wēd), *n.* The three-seeded mercury, *Acalypha Virginica.*

mercy, *n.* **5.** In *criminal law,* partial remission of a punishment to which a convict is subject, as distinguished from pardon, or total remission.—**To be in mercy,** said of a convict who is liable to punishment at the discretion of the judge.

merdurinous†, *a.* [L. *merda,* dung, + E. *urinous.*] Consisting of both dung and urine. *B. Jonson.*

mere[6] (mēr), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* a share, part.] In the reticulum or supporting skeleton of the extinct silicious sponges of the family *Dictyospongidæ,* one of the divisions or meshes produced by the intersection of the primary vertical and horizontal spicular bundles. It is subdivided by the spicules of subordinate rank into lesser areas or quadrangles — dimeres, tetrameres, hexameres.

mere[7] (mer'e), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori war-club; a *casse-tête,* or war-ax, from 12 to 18 inches in length, made of any suitable hard material, as stone, hard wood, or whalebone. Outside of New Zealand the word is only known as the name of a little trinket of greenstone made in imitation of the New Zealand weapon in miniature, mounted in gold or silver, and used as a brooch, locket, ear-ring, or other article of jewelry. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

Merevale shales. See ★*shale*[2].

merganser, *n.*—**White merganser,** the smew, *Merganser albellus,* the smallest and whitest of the mergansers. See *smew* (with cut).

mergence (mėr'jens), *n.* The act of merging or sinking into something else, with consequent loss of original identity or form; the state of being merged.

A gradation between a "bird-like canoe-charm," through a "human-headed bird canoe-charm," to a "canoe fetich," the latter having a very prognathous human head. The *mergence* of a frigate-bird's into a human head may be due . . . to one design acting upon the other.
Haddon, Evolution in Art, 266.

merger[2], *n.* **3.** A merging of the interests and control of two or more corporations, engaged in the same line, or in allied lines, of business, into a single corporation which exchanges its stock for that of the merging corporations, which however preserve, nominally at least, their separate identity.

So too, who shall doubt but that the present monopolistic movements, the trusts and the *mergers,* when we shall have learned to guard that which is good and prevent that which is bad, will result in greater benefits to mankind and a higher civilization?
Science, July 31, 1903, p. 129.

meridian. I. *a.*—**Meridian furrow.** See ★*furrow.*—**Meridian zenith distance,** the complement of the meridian altitude, or what that altitude lacks of 90° 00′ 00″.

II. *n.* **6.** In ctenophorans, a costa or *meridional* row of swimming-plates.

It possesses eight *meridians* (costæ) of iridescent paddles in constant vibration, which run from near one pole towards the other. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 300.

Astronomic meridian, on the celestial sphere, a great circle which passes through the poles of the earth's axis and the zenith of the spectator.—**Brass meridian.** See *meridian of a globe.*—**Celestial meridians,** hour-circles; great circles of the celestial sphere which pass through its poles and correspond exactly to the meridians on the earth.—**Gnomonic meridian,** a meridian in gnomonic projection.—**National meridian,** the meridian which passes through the national observatory of a country; the prime or first meridian of a nation; the zero-point in longitude for that nation, and from which calculations are made.—**Principal meridian.** (*a*) A first or prime meridian. (*b*) The meridian from which the meridians bounding townships are measured.—**Terrestrial meridian,** a geographic meridian.—**Zero meridian,** the meridian from which longitude east or west is reckoned.

The International Congress at Washington in October, 1894, which adopted for the nations represented the uniform *zero-meridian* of Greenwich for maritime purposes.
Science, June 21, 1901, p. 979.

Meridiana (mē-rid-i-ā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Hill, proposed in 1761, established in 1768), < L. *meridianus,* pertaining to midday. See *meridian.* The name alludes to the habitual opening of the flowers at noon.] A genus of dicotyledonous herbs of the family *Asteraceæ.* See *Gazania* and *treasure-flower.*

meridianal (mē-rid'i-a-nal), *a.* [*meridian* + *-al*[1].] Lying in the direction of a meridian; meridional.

The great *meridianal* systems, e. g. the Urals and the Rocky mountains. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 540.

meridian-passage (mē-rid'i-an-pas″āj), *n.* The crossing of a heavenly body over the meridian of the observer.

meridional, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who dwells in the south; specifically, an inhabitant of the south of France.

Daudet was able to paint a real sober picture of the *Meridional* in Numa Roumestan.
M. V. Crawford, Stud. For. Lit., p. 50. *N. E. D.*

meriedric (mer-i-ē'drik), *a.* Same as *merihedric.*

merihedral (mer-i-hē'dral), *a.* Same as ★*merihedric.*

merihedric, *a.* **2.** In *group-theory,* designating isomorphism in which two groups are multiply isomorphic.—**3.** In *crystal.,* same as *hemihedral.*

merihedrism (mer-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [*merihedr(ic)* + *-ism.*] Merihedric isomorphism. See ★*merihedric,* 2.

merimba (me-rēm'bä), *n.* See ★*marimba.*

merino, *n.*—**Pure merinos,** in Australia, and especially in New South Wales, the very first families (socially): from the fact that the pure merinos are the most valuable sheep. [Slang.]

The *pure merinos* . . . pride themselves on being of the purest blood in the colony.
P. Cunningham, Two Years in New South Wales, II. 116.

merise† (me-rēs'), *n.* [F.] A kind of small black cherry. *N. E. D.*

merism (mer'izm), *n.* [Gr. *μερισμός,* division into parts, < *μερίζειν,* divide into parts, < *μέρος,* a part.] The repetition of parts in an organism in such a way as to form a regular pattern, as in radial and bilateral symmetry, serial homology, etc. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 23.

merismoid (me-ris'moid), *a.* [Gr. *μέρισμα,* a part, + *-oid.*] Characterized by a branched or laciniate cap: said of sporophores.

Merismopedia (mer″is-mō-pē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meyen, 1839), < Gr. *μέρισμα,* a part, + *πεδίον,* a plain (taken in the sense of *ποίς,* foot).] **1.** A genus of unicellular fresh-water blue-green algæ, characterized by spherical cells which divide regularly in two directions, thus having the cells arranged in groups of fours.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *bacteriol.,* a name applied to cocci arranged in large rectangular plates.

merist (mer'ist), *n.* [Gr. *μεριστής,* < *μερίζειν,* divide.] One who divides. [Rare.]

The administrators of the three great divisions of law are severally Archons, *Merists,* and Dicasts. . . . The *Merists* are properly the Domini, or Lords of houses and nations. *Ruskin,* Munera Pulveris, p. 117, note.

meristic (me-ris'tik), *a.* [Gr. *μεριστικός,* < *μεριστός,* divided, < *μερίζειν,* divide. See ★*merism.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting merism. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 22.—**Meristic homology, variation.** See ★*homology,* ★*variation.*

meristically (me-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means of merism, or in a meristic manner. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 26.

merit, *n.*—**Certificate of merit.** See ★*certificate.*—**Order of merit.** See ★*order.*

merle[1], *n.* **2.** A West Indian name for orioles of the genus *Cassicus.*

merluce (mėr'lūs), *n.* [NL. *merlucius, merluccius:* said to be formed (irregularly) from F. *mer,* L. *mare,* sea, + L. *lucius,* pike.] The European hake, *Merlucius merluccius,* belonging to the family *Merluciidæ.*

mero (mā'rō), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *mero.*] The spotted jewfish, *Epinephelus guaza,* found off the coasts of southern Europe and western Africa.

merocarpal (mer-ō-kär'pal), *a.* [*merus* + *carpus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the merus and the carpus, or to the fourth and fifth joints of a malacostracan trunk-leg; as, the *merocarpal* joint. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* May–Dec., 1901, II. 555.

merocrystalline (mer-ō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + E. *crystalline.*] In *petrog.,* partly crystalline. *Fletcher,* 1895. Also *semi-crystalline, hypocrystalline, hypohyaline.*

merocyte (mer'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *κύτος,* a hollow (a cell).] In *embryol.,* one of the nucleate masses of protoplasm lying in the unsegmented yolk of a meroblastic ovum, such as the ovum of sharks, birds, etc.

merognathite (mē-rog'na-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + E. *gnathite.*] In crustaceans, the fourth joint of a gnathite.

merogonic (mer-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [*merogon(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to merogony, or the development of fertilized fragments of eggs. *E. B. Wilson,* in *Biol. Bulletin,* April 5, 1903, p. 218.

merogony (me-rog'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *-γονια,* < *-γονος,* -born.] The development, partial or perfect, of an organism from part of an egg or part of an embryo. If the two blastomeres of the two-celled stage of the segmenting egg of a ctenophore are isolated, each forms a half-embryo. In *Amphioxus* each forms a perfect embryo of half the normal size.

merohedric (mer-ō-hē'drik), *a.* Same as *merihedric.*

merology (me-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] Same as *histology.*

meromorph, *a.* **II.** *n.* A change in one or more of a number of parts in series, such as the change of the appendages of the antennary somite of a crustacean into eyes.

meromorphosis (mer-ō-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *μόρφωσις,* forming.] In *biol.,* the incomplete replacement of a lost part. See ★*holomorphosis.*

meront (mer'ont), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *ὤν* (*οντ-*), being.] In certain sporozoans, as *Thelohania,* a form of trophozoite which multiplies by simple schizogony, a second division sometimes taking place before the first is finished, so that three or four individuals may be connected in a group or chain.

meroplankton (mer-ō-plangk'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος,* part, + NL. *plankton.*] The organisms, considered collectively, that pass part of their lives in the depths of the ocean and part at or near the surface.

meroplanktonic (mer″ō-plangk-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + E. *planktonic.*] Swimming in the ocean at one stage of life and passing the rest of life vagrant or sessile on the sea-bottom, as part of the diatoms and *Oscellaria,* the planktonic fucoids, the metagenetic medusæ, some *Turbellaria* and annelids, the pelagic larvæ of hydroids and corals, and many helminths, echinoderms, *Acalepha,* and gastropods. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 583.

Thus the *meroplanktonic* stage, which we may assume existed in the ancestors of Fulgur and Sycotypus, was apparently suppressed even in the earliest species of Fulgur, as otherwise the distribution would be more world-wide. *Amer. Nat.,* Aug., 1903, p. 516.

merorachischisis (mer″ō-rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *ῥάχις,* spine, + *σχίσις,* cleaving.] Partial fissure of the spinal cord. Also *merorrhachischisis.*

merosthenic (mē-ros-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μηρός,* thigh, + *σθένος,* strength, + *-ic.*] Strong in the hinder parts; having the hinder parts more developed and stronger than the fore parts: opposed to *prosthenic.*

merosymmetrical (mer″ō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*merosymmetr(y)* + *-ical.*] In *crystal.,* exhibiting partial symmetry. See ★*symmetry,* 6.

merosymmetry (mer-ō-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + E. *symmetry.*] In *crystal.,* partial symmetry; a lower grade of symmetry than that exhibited in holosymmetrical forms. See ★*symmetry,* 6.

merotomy (me-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *-τομια,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *histology,* a dividing into several parts or segments.

The experiments of "*merotomy,*" that is to say of amputation, tried by Waller on nerves, on infusoria by Brandt, etc., teach us the necessity of the presence of the cellular body and the nucleus.
Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 404.

merotropy (me-rot'rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *-τροπια,* < *τρέπειν,* turn.] A name which has been suggested for a phenomenon, generally termed *desmotropy,* which is exhibited by certain organic chemical compounds. See ★*desmotropy.*

Merozoa (mer-ō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος,* part, + *ζῷον,* animal.] A grade of *Cestoidea* in which the adult worm consists of two distinct parts, the head or scolex, and the genital region or body. It contains the *Dibothridiata* and the *Tetrabothridiata,* in which groups are included nearly all cestoid worms: contrasted with *Monozoa.*

merozoite (mer-ō-zō'īt), *n.* [Gr. *μέρος,* part, < *ζῷον,* animal, + *-ite*[2].] In the life-cycle of a sporozoön, one of the cells to which a dividing spore gives rise. They appear as buds radiating from the parent cell and afterward become free.

When fully developed, the spores, or, as they are technically known, the *merozoites,* drop off the parent cell and work their way through the fluids of the digestive tract until they come to the cells lining it, and then, like the

sporozoites, they penetrate the cells, grow at their expense, and again reproduce spores as before.
Pop. Sci. Mo., June, 1901, p. 192.

Mersey jolly-tail. See ★*jollytail*.

Mertensidæ (mėr-ten'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mertensia*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of tentaculate ctenophorans which have the body compressed in the stomachal plane, the subtentacular ribs longer than the substomachal, and no wing-like appendages at the sensory pole. It contains the genera *Euchlora* and *Charistephane*.

merulioid (me-rō'li-oid), *a.* [*Merulius* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Merulius*.

Merulius (me-rō'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1768), < L. *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*[1]. The name alludes to the black color of the fungus, especially in its later stages.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Polyporaceæ*. They have a soft, waxy, usually resupinate hymenium, with reticulate or sinuous folds forming shallow pits. *M. lacrymans*, sometimes called the *house-fungus*, is the cause of a destructive dry-rot of coniferous wood. See cut under *dry-rot*.

merycole (mer'i-kōl), *n.* [Irreg. < *merycol(ogy)*, or < *mery(cism)* + *l. colere*, cultivate.] One who practises merycism.

merycology (mer-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [*meryc(ism)* + Gr. *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the causes, nature, and treatment of rumination in man.

mesaconic (mes-a-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *aconic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOCO.CCH_3$ / $HCCOOH$, prepared by boiling citraconic acid with dilute nitric acid. It crystallizes in slender needles, melting at 202° C.

Mesadenia (mes-a-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀδήν*, gland; in allusion to the central projection of the receptacle.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. They are tall perennial, mostly smooth, often milky-juiced herbs with terminal corymbs of small, few-flowered, inconspicuous heads, the flowers all tubular and perfect. There are about 16 species, natives of North and Central America, of which 11 occur within the United States. They are commonly called *Indian plantain*.

mesa-dwelling (mā'sä-dwel″ing), *n.* A house, usually a communal dwelling, built upon a mesa or limited table-land with steep sides, as in the western part of the United States.

mesaortitis (mes″ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀορτή*, aorta, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the middle coat of the aorta.

mesaræum (mes-a-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *mesaræa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μεσάραιον*, mesentery, < *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀραιά*, belly, flank, fem. of *ἀραιός*, porous.] Same as *mesentery*.

mesaticephalism (mes″a-ti-sef'a-lizm), *n.* The condition of being mesaticephalic.

mesaticephalous (mes″a-ti-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *mesaticephalic*.

mesaticephaly (mes″a-ti-sef'a-li), *n.* [*mesaticephal-ic* + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, the condition of being mesaticephalic; mesaticephalism.

We place systematically after the Tibetans and the Indo-Chinese, who are subbrachycephalous, the Chukluks, whose average indication, 79.9, stands at the extreme limit of *mesaticephaly*, and not far from them, the Tungus-Manchu (300,000 individuals), another breaking up of Prichard's "Allophylians," with their clearly mesaticephalous skull, which is at the same time excessively flattened. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 514.

mesaticercic (mes″a-ti-sėr'sik), *a.* [Also *mesatikerkic*; < Gr. *μέσατος*, midmost, + *κερκίς*, radius of the arm.] Having the forearm of average length in proportion to the length of the arm; neither brachycercic nor dolichocercic; having a radiohumeral index between 75 and 80. *Turner*.

mesatikerkic (mes″a-ti-kėr'kik), *a.* See ★*mesaticercic*.

mesatilekanic (mes″a-ti-le-kan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσατος*, midmost, + *λεκάνη*, dish, bowl (pelvis).] Same as ★*mesatipellic*. *Turner*.

mesatipellic (mes″a-ti-pel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσατος*, midmost, + *πέλλα*, dish (pelvis).] In *anthrop.*, said of a male who has an index of the pelvic brim between 90 and 95. Also *mesopellic*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1900, p. 149.

mesatipelvic (mes″a-ti-pel'vik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσατος*, midmost, + L. *pelvis*, bowl (pelvis).] Same as ★*mesatipellic*.

Mesatlantis (mes-at-lan'tis), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *Ἀτλαντίς*, Atlantic.] The mid-Atlantic or tropical Atlantic sea-region of Sclater, which comprises the Atlantic ocean from a little north of the tropic of Cancer down to about the tropic of Capricorn. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 219.

mesaxonic (mes-ak-son'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-ic*.] Having the third digit of the foot the largest, thus forming the axis of the foot: contrasted with ★*paraxonic*.

They (Perissodactya) are all digitigrade quadrupeds, with the axis of both feet passing through the digit No. III (hence *mesaxonic*).
A. S. Woodward, Outlines of Vertebrate Palæontology, [p. 319.

mescal-buttons (mes-käl' but″nz), *n. pl.* [*mescal* (Nahuatl *mexcalli*) + E. *buttons*.] The dried tops of a succulent, spineless, turnip-shaped cactus growing in the arid regions of Texas and northern Mexico, known botanically as *Lophophora Williamsii*, and called by the natives in various localities *peyote*, *hikuli*, and *wokowi*. The plant scarcely rises above the ground: it has a flat top divided into a number of radiating convex ribs bearing low tubercles, each with an areole in the center which bears a tuft of silky hairs from which the pink flowers appear. The tops of the plants are collected by the Indians and dried, forming button-like masses an inch or more in diameter and about a quarter of an inch thick. These buttons have narcotic properties and in Texas are sometimes called *dry whisky*. They are either chewed dry or are added to tizwin, mescal, or other alcoholic drinks. They produce a delirious exhilaration which enables the Indians to perform certain ceremonial dances for many successive hours without fatigue. The effect seems to resemble that of opium, though in some cases a condition of exaltation is induced resembling that produced by Indian hemp. Several alkaloids have been isolated from the plant, some of which resemble morphine, others strychnine, in their effects upon animals. One of them, called *pellotine*, has been introduced as a hypnotic; another, called *mescaline*, seems to be the cause of the exaltation.



Mescal-button (*Lophophora Williamsii*). One third natural size.

mescaline (mes-kal'in), *n.* [*mescal* + *-ine*[2].] Methyl-3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzylamine, $(CH_3O)_3C_6H_2.CH_2NHCH_3$, an alkaloid found in mescal-buttons. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 151° C.

mescalism (mes-käl'izm), *n.* [*mescal* + *-ism*.] The habit of using mescal or mescal-buttons. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 789.

mescal-pit (mes-käl'pit), *n.* A pit filled with stones on which mescal roots are roasted.

mescroyance†, *n.* [OF. See *miscreant*.] Unbelief. [Rare.]

There may be any quantity of intermediate mind, in various conditions of bog, . . . but the elements of Croyance and *Mescroyance* are always chemically separable out of the putrescent mess.
Ruskin, Fors Clavigera, lxxii. 383.

mescroyant†, *n.* [OF. See *miscreant*.] An unbeliever.

mesdem (mes-dem'), *n.* [Egyptain ?] A substance used in ancient Egypt as a cosmetic and a medicine. It seems to have been either antimony sulphid or lead sulphid, more probably the latter. *E. von Meyer* (trans.), Hist. Chem., p. 18.

mese[4] (mes'ē), *n.* [Gr. *μέση*, the middle string or note.] In *Gr. music*, the middle or central tone of the system. See cut under *tetrachord*.

mesectoblast (me-sek'tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *ectoblast*.] Same as ★*ectomesoblast*.

This mass of *mesectoblast*, with enclosed auditory pit, bears a considerable resemblance to the common anlage of auditory pit and lateral line system referred to above. It subsequently extends into the adjacent gill arches, where its further history was not followed.
Science, April 11, 1902, p. 575.

mesembryo, *n.* 2. The blastula stage of a polyzoan. *Cumings*, 1904.

Mesencephalic flexure, fossa. See ★*flexure*, ★*fossa*[1].

mesencephalospinal (mes-en-sef″a-lō-spī'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the mesencephalon, or mid-brain, and the spinal chord.

mesenchymatal (mes-eng-kī'ma-tal), *a.* Same as *mesenchymal*. *L. O. Howard*, in Science, Dec. 21, 1906, p. 812.

mesenchyme, *n.* 2. In *embryol.*, the whole or a portion of the middle germ-layer, or mesoblast, when this layer is not epithelial, but consists of stellate, loosely interconnected, or even disconnected cells like those seen in primitive forms of connective tissue.

About the proton of the liver and the vascular spaces surrounding it there is considerable *mesenchyme*.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 58.

mesenchymic (mes-eng-kim'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to mesenchyme.

mesenteriform (mez-en-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a mesentery.

Deep carmine, *mesenteriform*, consisting of suberect plicately aggregated laminæ; the margin minutely ragged or crispate, and furnished with a few scattered pores of irregular shape. *Dana*, Zooph., p. 708.

mesenteritic (mes″en-te-rit'ik), *a.* [*mesenterite* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with mesenteritis.

mesenteroblast (mes-en'te-rō-blast), *n.* [*mesenteron* + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, the mesenteron; the middle portion of the intestine or alimentary tract, arising from the entoderm, as distinguished from the stomodeal and proctodeal portions of the embryonic gut, which are of ectodermal origin.

mesenteron, *n.* 2. In sea-anemones and similar polyps, the main digestive cavity or stomach; in *Mollusca*, the stomach and intestine. Compare *stomodæum* and *proctodæum*.

mesenterophthisis (mes-en-te-rof'thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < *mesenteron* + Gr. *φθίσις*, consumption.] Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands.

mesentery, *n.*—**Directive mesenteries**, in the *Hexacoralla*, the mesenteries which correspond to the extremities of the longitudinal mouth. They are distinguished from the other mesenteries of the animal by the fact that the muscular thickenings on the walls of the pairs do not face each other, as they do in all other pairs of the body. —**Edwardsian mesentery**, in anthozoans, one of the eight mesenteries first formed: so called because exhibited typically by the adult stage of *Edwardsia*.—**Uterine mesentery**. Same as *mesometry*.

mesentoderm (mes-en'tō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *entoderm*.] In *embryol.*, a cell-layer or single blastomere not yet differentiated into mesoderm and entoderm proper, but exhibiting peculiarities of both of these germ-layers.

mesentomere (mes-en'tō-mēr), *n.* [*mes(omere)* + *entomere*.] In *embryol.*, a blastomere which has not yet divided into mesomeres and entomeres.

The cleavage of the egg of the nudibranch, Fiona marina, is of the spiral type well known for molluscs. From the *mesentomere* . . . arises the primary mesoblast and also enteroblasts, these latter being concerned in the formation of the intestine.
Amer. Nat., July–Aug., 1904, p. 505.

mesepisternal (mes-ep-i-stėr'nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesepisternum.

mesepithelium (mes-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *epithelium*.] Same as *mesothelium*.

mesh[1], *n.* 6. One of the subdivisons of a head or ear of wheat; a wheat spikelet.

The spikelets (*meshes*) are two to four grained.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Plant Industry, 1901, Bulletin 3, [p. 10.

meshorer (me-shō'rėr), *n.* [Heb. *meshōrēr*, < *shīr*, sing.] A singer who assists the cantor or hazzan in the synagogue.

mesh-pin (mesh'pin), *n.* An oval piece of wood over which the mesh of nets is formed, the loops being knotted on its edge.

meshummad (me-shō'mad), *n.* [Heb., < *shamad*, destroy.] Literally, one who is destroyed: a term of disdain and hatred applied to one who abandons Judaism for another faith; a pervert.

mesh-winding (mesh'wīn″ding), *n.* See ★*winding*[1].

mesiad (mes'i-ad or mē'zi-ad), *adv.* [*mesi(al)* + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.*, to or toward the middle line or plane of the body.

When the bones of the shoulder-girdle in a grebe are articulated as in life, there is quite an interval between their sternal ends, *mesiad*. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 22.

Mesial length. See ★*length*.

mesicerin (mes-i-sē'rin), *n.* [*mesi(tine)* + Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_3(^{1,3,5}CH_2OH)_3$, prepared by boiling the corresponding bromide with water and lead carbonate. Also called *1′, 3′, 5′-trihydroxymethylbenzene*.

mesidine (mes'i-din), *n.* [*mesi(tine)* + *-id* + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless liquid, $H_2\overset{2}{N}C_6H_2(\overset{1}{C}H_3)(\overset{3}{C}H_3)(\overset{5}{C}H_3)$, prepared by the reduction of nitromesitylene. It boils at 229–230° C. Also called *amino*-1, 3, 5-*trimethylbenzene*.

mesilla (mā-sēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *mesa*: see *mesa*.] A small mesa.

mesiocaudad (mes″i-ō-kâ'dad), *adv.* [*mesi(al)* + *caudad*.] In the median line and toward the tail. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1024.

Mesirenia (mes-i-rē'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *Irenia*, the Pacific region.] The mid-Pacific sea-region of Sclater, consisting of that part of the Pacific which lies between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

mesite (mes'īt), *n.* [Gr. *μεσίτης*, being in the middle. See *Mesites*, *mesitine(-spar)*.] An old name for a mixture of methyl acetate and mesityl oxid, prepared by distilling crude wood-alcohol or crude acetic acid from wood with sulphuric acid.

mesitene (mes'i-tēn), *n.* [*mesite* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*mesite*.

mesitine (mes'i-tin), *n.* Same as *mesitine-spar*.

mesitol (mes'i-tol), *n.* [*mesit(ine)* + *-ol*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $H\overset{2}{O}C_6H_2(\overset{1}{C}H_3)(\overset{3}{C}H_3)(\overset{5}{C}H_3)_3$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on mesidine. It melts at 65–69° C. Also called 1, 3, 5-*trimethylphenol*.

mesitonic (mes-i-ton'ik), *a.* [*mesit(ine)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2C(COOH)CH_2COCH_3$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas, potassium cyanide, and alcohol on acetone. It crystallizes in small prisms or large plates, melts at 74° C., and boils at 138° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

Mesityl oxid, a colorless liquid olefinic ketone, $(CH_3)_2C{:}CHCOCH_3$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas, sulphuric acid, or zinc chlorid on acetone. It has an odor of peppermint and boils at 129.5–130° C. Also called *isopropylidine-acetone* and *2-methyl-2-pentenone*.

mesitylenic (mes″i-ti-lē'nik), *a.* [*mesitylene* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesitylene.—**Mesitylenic acid,** a colorless compound, $(\overset{1}{C}H_3)_2\overset{3}{C}_6H_3\overset{5}{C}OOH$, prepared by the action of dilute nitric acid on mesitylene. It forms monoclinic crystals and melts at 166° C. Also called 1, 3-*dimethylbenzoic acid* (5).

mesitylic (mes-i-til'ik), *a.* [*mesityl* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2C\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2.C(CH_3)COOH.H_2O\\ CO.NH\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas, potassium cyanide, and alcohol on acetone. It crystallizes in long prismatic needles, melts, when anhydrous, at 174° C., and may be distilled.

meso-. [Gr. *μέσο-ς*, middle.] A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate optical inactivity through internal compensation. See ★*mesoform*.

mesoappendix (mes″ō-a-pen'diks), *n.* [*mes(entery)* + *appendix*.] The mesentery of the vermiform appendix. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 421.

mesobacteria (mes″ō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*.] Medium-sized rod-shaped bacteria. *Billroth*.

mesobenthic (mes-ō-ben'thik), *a.* [*mesobenthos* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesobenthos; living upon or in the bottom between the outer edge of the continental slope and the bottom of the deep ocean. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 934.

mesobenthos (mes-ō-ben'thos), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βένθος*, depth: see ★*benthos*.] The animals and plants which live upon or in the bottom between the outer edge of the continental slope and the bottom of the deep ocean, considered collectively and in contrast with the dwellers in or upon the bottom of the continental slope and those that live upon or in the bottom of the deep ocean. See ★*benthos*, ★*epibenthos*, and ★*hypobenthos*.

The mud-line is the real upper limit of this zone [continental slope]: it typically begins at about 100 fathoms, but may begin at 5 to 20 fathoms in deep sheltered firths, or be pushed down to 300 fathoms where currents are strong. The fauna of this zone may be termed the *mesobenthos*; it is not so abundant, nor so sharply characterized, as the epibenthos and yet is sufficiently distinct to deserve at any rate a provisional name.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 933.

mesoblast, *n.* 2. In *cytol.*, the middle one of three concentric protoplasmic layers supposed to surround the cell-nucleus.

The normal and developed cell has three concentric envelopes which may be called blasts, the whole enclosing a nucleus, so that the structure which we found in the earth as spheres is repeated here as blasts. These are the exoblast, *mesoblast*, and endoblast.
J. W. Powell, Truth and Error, p. 69.

Sporadic mesoblast, mesoblast in the form of disconnected cells or cell-clusters, as distinguished from typical mesoblast in a continuous cell-layer or epithelium. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1894, Ser. B, p. 313.

mesobregmate (mes-ō-breg'māt), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βρέγμα*, sinciput.] In *craniom.*, having a moderately rounded vertex. *J. C. Prichard*.

mesobronchium (mes-ō-brong'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *mesobronchia* (-ä). In *ornith.*, a tube or prolongation of the bronchus running backward into one of the abdominal air-sacs.

Mesocambrian (mes-ō-kam'bri-an), *n.* In *geol.*, the middle Cambrian.

Mesocampyli (mes-ō-kam'pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] In Hyatt's classification of the cephalopods, a suborder of the *Ammonoidea* of uncertain value, comprising certain Devonian goniatites or forms intermediate in structure between the *Microcampyli* and *Eurycampyli*.

meso-Carboniferous (mes″ō-kär-bo-nif'e-rus), *a.* Middle Carboniferous.

Title: 'The *Meso-Carboniferous* Age of the Union and Riversdale formations in Nova Scotia.'
Science, March 7, 1902, p. 392.

mesocardium (mes-ō-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *mesocardia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *embryol.*, the membrane which connects the developing heart with the anterior body-wall on the ventral side and with the intestine on the dorsal side.

mesocarpaceous (mes″ō-kär-pā'shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Mesocarpaceæ*, a family of algæ.

mesocephal (mes-ō-sef'al), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a mesocephalic individual. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 316.

mesocephali (mes-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] In *anthrop.*, mesocephalic individuals. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 328.

mesocephalic, *a.* 3. Of or relating to the mesencephalon.

Mesocestoides (mes″ō-ses-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *Cestoides*.] The typical genus of the family *Mesocestoididæ*. *Vaillant*, 1863.

Mesocestoididæ (mes'ō-ses-toi'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mesocestoides* + *-idæ*.] A family of tapeworms, of the order *Tetracotylea*, having the head unarmed but provided with four terminal suckers, and the genital pores separate on the ventral surface. It contains the genus *Mesocestoides*, parasitic in the dog and cat, especially in Iceland.

mesochondrium (mes-ō-kon'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesochondria* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] The transparent matrix or intercellular substance in which the cellular elements of hyaline cartilage are embedded.

mesochroi (me-sok'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χρόα*, color.] In *anthrop.*, individuals or races of a medial (namely, a yellow) color. See the extract under ★*leucochroi*.

mesochroic (mes-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [*mesochroi* + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to the mesochroi; having a medial (namely, a yellow) color: contrasted with ★*leucochroic* and *æthochroic*.

mesochrone (mes'ō-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χρόνος*, time.] A mean-time curve. *P. Serret*, 1855.

mesococcus (mes-ō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *mesococci* (-sī). [NL., also *mesococcos*, ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *coccus*.] A medium-sized coccus: applied to such forms of bacteria. *Billroth*.

mesoconch (mes'ō-kongk), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κόγχη*, shell.] Same as ★*mesoconchous*.

mesoconchic (mes-ō-kong'kik), *a.* Same as ★*mesoconchous*.

mesoconchous (mes-ō-kong'kus), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κόγχη*, shell, + *-ous*.] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index of middle value, that is, of from 80.1 to 85.0: a term used by German anthropologists.

mesoconchy (mes'ō-kong-ki), *n.* [*mesoconch* + *-y*^{3}.] In *craniom.*, the condition or character of being mesoconchous. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 214.

Mesocoracoid arch. See *precoracoid* ★*arch*.

mesocotyl (mes-ō-kot'il), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *cotyl(edon)*.] An intercalary internode developed between the cotyledons in certain plants, which renders them alternate instead of opposite.

A further irregularity in the case of Klugia Zeylanica and some species of Streptocarpus is the displacement of the cotyledons from the opposite to an alternate position; this is attributed to the intercalary development of an internode between the cotyledons, to which the name of *mesocotyl* is given. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 453.

mesocracy (me-sok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *-κρατια*, rule, ⟨ *κρατεῖν*, be strong, rule.] Government by the middle class. *N. E. D.*

mesocratic (mes-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κρατεῖν*, rule. See ★*mesocracy*.] 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, mesocracy. —2. In *geol.*, having light and dark minerals in about equal amounts: contrasted with ★*leucocratic* and ★*melanocratic*.

The main body of the boss is made up of a coarsely crystalline, *mesocratic*, hornblende gabbro.
Amer. Geol., Sept., 1904, p. 134.

mesocribrum (mes-ō-krib'rum), *n.*; pl. *mesocribra* (-rä). [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] The median one of three main side sacs arising from the embryonic cribrum.

The mammalian cribrum.—W. Blendinger has investigated this structure in a series of mammals. In origin it consists of lateral, more or less vertical, folds, the cribral sacs. On the embryonic cribrum there arise three main side sacs, pro-, *meso-*, and meta*cribrum*, the entrance to which is perpendicular to the main axis of the nasal canal.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1905, p. 42.

mesocyst (mes'ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κύστις*, a bag. See *cyst*.] The double layer of peritoneum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver when the former is completely surrounded by serous membrane. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Mesoderm band, one of the strands of mesodermal cells which arise from the germinal groove of the embryo of an insect.

mesodesm (mes'ō-desm), *n.* [See *Mesodesma*.] In *bot.*, the layer of undifferentiated parenchyma lying between the several strands of a polystele. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 416.

Mesodesma, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fold of peritoneum which subtends one of the uterine ligaments.

mesodesmic (mes-ō-des'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mesodesm.

mesodiastolic (mes-ō-dī-as-tol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *diastolic*.] Occurring in the middle of the diastole. *N. E. D.*

Mesodon (mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of Jurassic fishes, similar to *Microdon* (which see), but having teeth on the vomero-palatine in five rows and three or four irregular small rows on the splenial.

mesodont, *a.* 3. In *craniom.*, having a dental index between 42 and 44.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of a group of stag-beetles which have, like the amphiodonts, a mandibular development intermediate between the teleodont and priodont types.

mesodorsal (mes-ō-dôr'sal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *dorsal*.] Situated in the middle of the dorsal region or back.

meso-epididymis (mes-ō-ep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *epididymis*.] A double layer of the tunica vaginalis, resembling the mesentery, that unites the epididymis to the scrotum.

mesoform (mes'ō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *form*.] In *organic chem.*, a compound which contains two or more asymmetric (optically active) carbon atoms in the molecule, but which has its optical activity diminished or extinguished because one or more of the carbon atoms has the dextrorotatory and one or more the levorotatory configuration, thus more or less completely neutralizing each other's optical effect. Such compounds are also said to be internally compensated, in contradistinction from the racemic or externally compensated isomers. The two forms are distinguished, in practice, by the fact that the racemic isomer is capable of resolution into two optically active substances, which is not the case with the meso-compound.

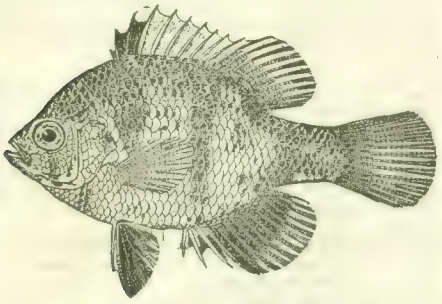
mesognathia (mes-og-nath'i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, the condition of having middle-sized jaws.

mesognathion (mes-og-nath'i-on), *n.*; pl. *mesognathia* (-ä). [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An external premaxillary bone.

mesognathism (me-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [*mesognath-ic* + *-ism*.] In *anthrop.*, the condition or character of being mesognathous.

mesogonion (mes-ō-gō'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *mesogonia* (-ä). [NL.] See ★*mesogonium*.

Mesogonistius (mes″ō-gō-nis′ti-us), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γωνία*, angle, + *ἱστίον*, sail.] A genus of fresh-water sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, found in the eastern United States.



Black-banded Sunfish (*Mesogonistius chætodon*). (From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

mesogonium (mes-ō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *mesogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *Trachomedusæ*, one of the thin vertical laminæ of the subumbrella which pass across the bell-cavity from the manubrium to the radial canals, underlying the generative sacs and dividing each into two. Also *mesogonion*.

mesogyrate (mes-ō-jī′rāt), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn.] Twisted toward the middle, as the beaks of some pelecypod mollusks: contrasted with ★*prosogyrate* and ★*opisthogyrate*.

mesogyrous (mes-ō-jī′rus), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γῦρος*, a turn, gyre, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the second or middle loop of the intestine arranged in the form of a spiral, as in all *Passeres*.

mesohepar (mes-ō-hē′pär), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *hepar*. See *hepar*.] A fold of peritoneum attached to the free edge of the right lobe of the liver in many animals. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mesohypoblast (mes-ō-hī′pō-blȧst), *n.* Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὑπό*, under, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as ★*mesentoderm*.

mesohypsicephalic (mes-ō-hip″si-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*meso(cephalic)* + *hypsicephalic*.] In *craniom.*, being both mesocephalic and hypsicephalic. *Man*, 1901, p. 190.

mesolecithal (mes-ō-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, a term applied to certain eggs, like those of most arthropods, in which the yolk in an early developmental stage lies in the center and is enveloped by a layer of blastodermic cells: same as *centrolecithal* and ★*perilecithal*.

Mesolithic (mes-ō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-ic*.] In *prehistoric archæol.*, relating to the period intermediate between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods: a term employed in the classification of post-glacial deposits which contain human relics, or of such relics themselves, and referring to the relative character and degree of workmanship displayed therein. Contrasted with *Eolithic*, *Paleolithic*, and *Neolithic*. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 308.

mesologic (mes-ō-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *mesological*.

mesomegacranious (mes-ō-meg-ȧ-krā′ni-us), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *μέγα*, great, + *κρανίον*, skull.] In *craniom.*, having a skull of medium volume, that is, measuring from 1,810 to 1,950 cubic centimeters in males and from 1,610 to 1,730 cubic centimeters in females.

mesomegaprosopous (mes-ō-meg-ȧ-pros′ō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *μέγα*, great, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *craniom.*, said of a skull which has a face of middle size, the volume of which is from 580 to 640 cubic centimeters in males and from 480 to 530 cubic centimeters in females.

mesomental (mes-ō-men′tal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + L. *omentum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the central portion of the omentum.

mesomere (mes′ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) In the segmenting egg, a blastomere, or cell which gives rise to the mesoblast. (*b*) In the vertebrate embryo, a mesoblastic somite, or protovertebra.

mesometatarse (mes-ō-met′ȧ-tärs), *n.* Same as ★*mesometatarsus*.

mesometatarsus (mes-ō-met-ȧ-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *mesometatarsi* (-sī). [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *metatarsus*.] The middle metatarsal bone.

mesomula (me-som′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *mesomulæ* (-lē). [Gr. *μέ(σος)*, middle, + (?) *σῶμα*, body, + dim. *-ula*.] A young embryo which consists of an epithelial mesoderm and entoderm separated by a mass of mesenchyme.

Mesomycetes (mes-ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, intermediate, + NL. *Mycetes*.] A group of fungi including the *Hemiascales* and the *Hemibasidiales*, regarded by some authors as intermediate between the *Phycomycetes* and the higher fungi, *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. *Brefeld*.

mesomycetous (mes″ō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mesomycetes*, a group of fungi.

mesonasal (mes-ō-nā′zal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *nasal*.] Relating to or situated in the middle of the nose.

Mesonemertini (mes″ō-nē-mėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *Nemertini*.] A group or order of nemerteans having the lateral nerves in the dermal muscular layer; the body-wall consisting of ectoderm, dermis, an external circular, an internal longitudinal, and usually an intermediate diagonal layer of muscles; the mouth behind the brain; no cæcum; and the proboscis without stylets. It includes the family *Cephalothricidæ*. Compare ★*Protonemertini*, ★*Metanemertini*, and ★*Heteronemertini*.

mesonephridium (mes″ō-ne-frid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesonephridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *nephridium*.] A nephridium of mesodermal origin.

mesopatagium (mes-ō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *mesopatagia* (-ä). [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *patagium*. See *patagium*.] That part of the wing-membrane of a bat lying between the fifth digit of the hand and a line drawn from the center of the posterior margin to the elbow.

Within the *mesopatagium* the subordinate lines incline either toward the forearm or the manus.
Harrison Allen, Monograph of the Bats of North America, p. 3.

mesopectus (mes-ō-pek′tus), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + L. *pectus*, breast.] Same as *mesosternum*, 2.

mesopellic (mes-ō-pel′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πέλλα*, dish (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Same as ★*mesatipellic*. *Brinton*, Races and Peoples, p. 49.

mesophile (mes′ō-fil), *a.* [G. *mesophil* (Warming, 1895), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as ★*mesophilous*. *C. Mohr*.

mesophilic (mes-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φίλος*, loving.] Preferring, or adapted to live under, a condition of medium temperature or moisture; mesophilous: noting especially bacteria which grow best in cultures which are maintained at a medium temperature (15–45° C.). *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 686.—**Mesophilic bacteria**. See ★*bacterium*.

mesophilous (me-sof′i-lus), *a.* Mesophilic; in *phytogeog.*, mesophytic.

mesophryon (me-sof′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσόφρυον*, < *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow.] The region between the eyebrows.

mesophyte (mes′ō-fīt). *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *φυτόν*, plant.] 1. A plant which is adapted to live under conditions of medium moisture and dryness; a plant intermediate between the hydrophytes and the xerophytes.—2. Same as *mesophytum*.

mesophytic (mes-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*mesophyte* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to mesophytes.

mesoplankton (mes-ō-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *plankton*.] The animals that float or swim in the water below the 100-fathom line and above the 500-fathom line, considered collectively and in contrast with the fauna of the deep ocean and the fauna and flora of the surface. See ★*hypoplankton* and ★*epiplankton*.

A. [Arachnactio] albida . . . occurred in over 61 per cent. of epiplankton hauls, never in a *mesoplankton* haul, and may fairly be taken to be a purely epiplankton form.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 117.

mesoplanktonic (mes″ō-plangk-ton′ik), *a.* [*mesoplankton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of mesoplankton. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 23.

mesoplasm (mes′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] An intermediate layer between the ectoplasm and the endoplasm of some sporozoans. *Cohn*.

mesoplastral, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *mesoplastron*.

mesoplax (mes′ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πλάξ*, anything flat.] In the *Pholadidæ*, a family of teleodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*, one of the accessory shelly plates, thus termed when situated above the beaks of the two valves. See also ★*prosoplax*, ★*metaplax*, and ★*hypoplax*.

mesopod (mes′ō-pod), *n.* Same as *mesopodium*.

mesopore (mes′ō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πόρος*, pore.] In the *Bryozoa*, the angular or irregular cells which occupy interzoœcial spaces in some of the paleozoic genera (*Monticulipora*).

mesopotamic (mes″ō-pō-tam′ik), *a.* [See *Mesopotamian*.] Situated between two rivers: as, a *mesopotamic* region.

mesopsychic (mes-ō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ψυχή*, mind, + *-ic*.] In *psychol.*, belonging to the mid-period of mental development: opposed, on geologic analogy, to ★*paleopsychic* and ★*cenopsychic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 358.

mesopterygoid, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, a bone between the pterygoid and metapterygoid which usually helps to wall in the orbital cavity behind and below. It is not infrequently absent.

mesoptile (mes′op-til), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πτίλον*, feather.] A feather of the plumage of nestling birds, intermediate between the down and the mature feather: it bears on its tip the down and is in turn attached at its base to the neossoptile: correlative with ★*teleoptile* and ★*neossoptile*.

This so-called nestling plumage, which is always intermediate in point of time and position between the other two named, may be called the *mesoptile*.
Rep. Fur Seal Investigations, III. 424.

mesoptychial (mes-op-tik′i-ȧl), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), fold, + *-ial*.] Relating to the anterior middle part of the chest: as, the *mesoptychial* scales of lizards.

mesorchis (mes-ôr′kis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *mesorchium*.

mesorchium, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, the tissue which suspends the genital gland from the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity in the males.

mesorcinol (mes-ôr′si-nol), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *orcinol* (?).] A colorless compound, $(HO)_2C_6H(^{1,3,5}CH_3)_3$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on aminomesitol. It sublimes in small lustrous plates, melts at 149–150° C. and boils at 274.5–275.5° C. Also called 1, 3, 5-*trimethylphendiol*.

mesorhinian, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *anthrop.*, a mesorhinian individual or type.

mesorhiny (mes′ō-rin-i), *n.* [*mesorhine* + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, the condition or character of being mesorhine.

mesorostral (mes-ō-ros′tral), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + L. *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or situated upon the median line of the beak: specifically, referring to the beak or prolongation of the head of such a cetacean as a dolphin.

mesosalpinx (mes-ō-sal′pingks), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet.] The upper part of the broad ligament between the Fallopian tube and the ovary.

Mesosauri (mes-ō-sâ′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An order of plesiosaurs established by Boulenger to contain species having vertebræ with a persistent notochord, four sacral vertebræ, and paddles with five fingers of not more than five phalanges each. The type genus, *Mesosaurus*, is from the Trias of South Africa.

mesoscelocele (mes-ō-sel′ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σκέλος*, leg, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Perineal hernia.

mesosclerometer (mes″ō-sklē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for testing the hardness of minerals by the rotation of a weighted needle pressed against the surface. See *sclerometer*.

mesoseismal (mes-ō-sīs′mal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σεισμός*, earthquake.] Pertaining to or situated in the center of intensity of an earthquake: as, the *mesoseismal* area.

mesoseme, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *craniom.*, a skull which exhibits mesoseme measurements.

mesosome (mes′ō-sōm), *n.* [*mesosoma.*] 1. In crustaceans, the pereion or thorax. Compare ★*metasome* and *urosome.*—2. Same as *mesosoma.*

mesospore, *n.* 2. A unicellular teleutospore which occurs in certain species of *Puccinia,* as *P. obscura, P. Scirpi,* etc., associated with the ordinary two-celled form.

mesostasis (me-sos′tạ-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *στάσις,* a placing.] 1. In *petrog.,* same as *base*[2], 8.

These rocks [dolerites of the Western Isles of Scotland and of Iceland] . . . are described as possessing "intersertal structure," a structure characterized, according to the definition . . . by the presence of a hypocrystalline interstitial substance (*mesostasis*) wedged in between the feldspars. *Nature,* March 15, 1888, p. 459.

2. In *phytogeog.,* the condition of being mesostatic.

mesostatic (mes-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *στατικός,* causing to stand.] 1. In *petrog.,* of or pertaining to mesostasis.—2. In *phytogeog.,* having place under essentially uniform conditions of medium moisture: said of a succession of vegetations. *F. E. Clements.*

mesosternite (mes-ō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *sternite.*] Same as *mesosternal sternite.* See *mesosternal.*

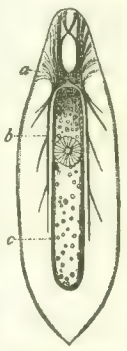
mesosthenic (mes-os-then′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *σθένος,* strength, + *-ic.*] 1. Of ordinary or medium strength.—2. Strong in the median or middle part.

Mesostoma (me-sos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*Mesostomum.*

Mesostomatidæ (mes″ō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Mesostomidæ.*

Mesostomidæ (mes-ō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mesostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of freshwater and marine rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having one or two generative openings and a rosette-shaped, ventrally placed pharynx. It includes several genera, among them being *Mesostomum, Castrada,* and *Promesostomum.*

Mesostomum (me-sos′tō-mum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *στόμα,* mouth.] The typical genus of the family *Mesostomidæ.* Also *Mesostoma. Dugés.*



Alimentary Canal and Nervous System of *Mesostomum ehrenbergii* (after Graff).

a, the two cerebral ganglia with two eye-spots; *b,* two lateral nerve-trunks; *c,* alimentary canal with mouth and pharynx.

mesostyle (mes′ō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *στῦλος,* pillar.] 1. In *bot.,* a style of intermediate length, as in trimorphic plants. Compare ★*metastyle* and ★*parastyle.*—2. In *anat.,* the median one of the three enamel-covered ridges on the outer side of the molar tooth of a horse: correlated with ★*parastyle* and ★*metastyle.*

Microchœrus in all probability comes in the same group, and when more fully known should furnish a closer approximation to the Indrisinæ than Necrolemur, on account of the development of a *mesostyle* in the upper molars. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* March, 1904, p. 214.

mesosystolic (mes″ō-sis-tol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *systolic.*] Occurring in the middle of the systole. *N. E. D.*

mesotarsal (mes-ō-tär′sal), *a.* [NL. *mesotars(us)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the median horizontal line of the tarsus; pertaining to the metatarsus. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 366. —**Mesotarsal joint,** a joint or articulation in the median horizontal plane of the tarsus, such as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, in which the joint is between the bones of the tarsus and not between the tibia and the tarsus.

mesotartaric (mes″ō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *tartaric*[1].] Noting an acid, a colorless optically inactive compound, $HOOC\text{-}CH(OH).CH(OH)COOH.H_2O$, prepared by the prolonged boiling of d-tartaric acid with water or hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in rectangular plates and melts at 140–143° C. The compound can not be resolved into optically active isomers, and its lack of activity is consequently regarded as being intramolecular, the one asymmetric carbon atom exactly neutralizing the other. See ★*mesoform.*

mesotendon (mes-ō-ten′dọn), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + L. *tendo,* tendon.] The synovial fold which connects a tendon and its sheath.

mesotheca (mes-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *mesothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *θήκη,* case.] The middle one of the three laminæ of the perigonium in *Hydrozoa. N. E. D.*

mesothecium (mes-ō-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *mesothecia* (-ä). [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + NL. *thecium.*] 1. The middle layer of cells in the wall of an anther.—2. The thecium of lichens. *Jackson,* Gloss. Bot. Terms.

mesothermal (mes-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *θέρμη,* heat, + *-al*[1].] Relating to or exhibiting a moderate temperature or quantity of heat.

mesothermic (mes-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [*mesotherm* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a mesotherm; composed of or characterized by mesotherms.

The most important family of the north temperate zone among the Polycarpicae, that of the Ranunculaceæ, is *mesothermic* and microthermic. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 236.

mesothet (mes′ō-thet), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *θετόν* (neuter), placed. See *thesis.*] A middle or intermediate term or thing. See *mesothesis.* [Rare.]

Mackaye sat in his usual place . . . while opposite to him was Farmer Porter. . . . A curious pair of 'poles' the two made; the *mesothet* whereof, by no means a 'punctum indifferens,' but a true connecting spiritual idea, stood on the table—in the whisky bottle. *Kingsley,* Alton Locke, xxi.

mesothetic (mes-ō-thet′ik), *a.* [*mesothesis.*] Of the nature of mesothesis; intermediate; serving to connect extremes or opposites. [Rare.]

An honest development of the true idea of Protestantism, which is paving the way to the *mesothetic* art of the future. *Kingsley,* Yeast, xv. *N. E. D.*

mesothorium (mes-ō-thō′ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + NL. *thorium.*] A disintegration-product of thorium, intermediate between thorium and radiothorium.

These preparations must contain the intermediate product between thorium and radiothorium. He [Dr. Otto Hahn] therefore reaches the conclusion that it is this intermediate product, for which he suggests the name "*mesothorium,*" and not the radiothorium, which is separated from the thorium in the technical process of preparing pure thorium nitrate. *B. B. Boltwood,* in Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1907, p. 96.

mesotonic (mes-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *tonic.* See *tone*[1].] Of the nature of or characterized by middle or mean tones. See *mean* ★*tone* and *temperament,* 5.

This is known as the System of Mean Tones, or the *Mesotonic* System, as it will be here termed. It was the earliest system of temperament, and is claimed by Zarlino and Salinas. *A. J. Ellis,* in Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), XIII. 408.

mesotriæne (mes-ō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *τρίαινα,* trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triæne in which the rhabdome is produced, leaving the three cladisks near the middle of the shaft. See *triæne.*

mesotroch (mes′ō-trok), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* equal, + *τροχός,* a wheel.] A band of cells bearing cilia and encircling the middle of the body in the larvæ of certain marine worms (annelids). Compare ★*prototroch,* ★*paratroch,* etc.

mesotropic (mes-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + *-τροπος,* ⟨ *τρέπειν,* turn, + *-ic.*] In *phytogeog.,* controlled by conditions changing from wet or dry to medium: said of a succession of vegetations. *F. E. Clements.*

mesotropy (me-sot′rō-pi), *n.* [*mesotrop(ic)* + *-y*[3].] The character or condition of being mesotropic.

mesoturbinal (mes-ō-tėr′bi-nạl), *n.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *turbinal.*] The middle turbinate bone.

meso-uterine (mes-ō-ū′tẹ-rin), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος,* middle, + E. *uterine.*] Pertaining to the middle of the uterus: applied to the fold of peritoneum which supports the uterus.

mesoxalyl (mes-ok′sạ-lil), *n.* [*mesoxal(ic)* + *-yl.*] In *organic chem.,* the bivalent radical –COCO.CO– or its hydrated form $-COC(OH)_2-CO-$. It is the radical of mesoxalic acid.

mesquite, *n.*—**Bristly mesquite,** one of the black gramas, *Bouteloua hirsuta,* ranging from Illinois and Wisconsin to the Rocky Mountains. It is a tufted perennial, from 6 to 16 inches high, named from its hairy spikes. It is valuable chiefly because it will produce feed on very poor soils.—**Curly** or **creeping mesquite,** *Hilaria cenchroides,* a delicate perennial grass with slender, creeping stems and upright shoots a few inches to nearly a foot high. It is one of the most valuable grasses for grazing on the dry plains and mesas in the southwestern United States. It forms a close mat in summer, cures on the roots, and when not rotted by late rains affords excellent pasture in the fall and winter. During severe drought it appears dead, but quickly revives throughout upon the advent of warm rains.—**Early mesquite,** the true buffalo-grass, *Bulbilis dactyloides.*—**Grape-vine mesquite.** Same as *vine-*★*mesquite.*—**Hairy mesquite.** Same as ★*side-oats.*—**Running mesquite.** Same as *curly* ★*mesquite.*—**Seed-mesquite,** *Bouteloua Texana,* a small, densely tufted grass found in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. It is an important grass in stock-ranges, chiefly along the Rio Grande. Also called *Texas grama.*—**Velvet-mesquite.** Same as *velvet-grass.* See *Holcus.*—**Vine-mesquite,** *Panicum obtusum,* a stoloniferous panic-grass with upright stems 1–2 feet high and runners often 8 or 10 feet long. It ranges from Colorado and Texas into Mexico, being found chiefly on irrigated ground or on damp soil, most often in shade. Its character indicates agricultural value. Sometimes called *grape-vine mesquite* or *grass,* and in New Mexico *wire-grass.*

mess[1], *n.*—**Chief Master-at-arms' mess,** the chief petty officers' mess, presided over by the master-at-arms, the highest chief petty officer of a naval vessel.—**Orderly sergeants' mess,** the marines' mess for the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers of the marine guard. —**Steerage mess,** the midshipmen's mess.—**Ward-room mess,** the commissioned officers' mess: generally for those above the rank of ensign.—**Warrant-officers' mess,** the mess of the boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sailmaker, and warrant machinists.

message-hook (mes′āj-hůk), *n.* A wire hook upon which are filed the sheets of paper on which telegraphic messages have been written.

message-rate (mes′āj-rāt), *n.* A fixed rate of payment per message sent by telephone, as distinguished from a subscription entitling to unlimited service. *N. E. D.*

message-stick (mes′āj-stik), *n.* A stick bearing carved marks, carried by a messenger. The marks serve as reminders and are a device for securing the accurate delivery of the message. Message-sticks are used particularly in Australia.

message-string (mes′āj-string), *n.* A knotted string to which a number of symbolic objects are attached: used to convey messages from one person or tribe to another, and found, for instance, among the Jebu tribe in Africa. See also ★*knot-writing. Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 406.

mess-beef (mes′bēf), *n.* Beef packed in barrels for use on board ship.

mess-boy (mes′boi), *n.* *Naut.,* the one who waits on the officers' table on a merchant steamer.

messel[3] (mes′el), *n.* In *Arabic music,* a method or system of fixing and measuring intervals which involves their description in terms derived by dividing the vibration-number of the lower tone by that of the higher: thus, the *messel* of an octave was 2, of a fifth 1½, etc. It is supposed that the messel theorists, by at least the fourteenth century, had established the modern thirds and sixths as distinguished from those of the Pythagorean system.

messenger, *n.*—**To fleet the messenger.** See ★*fleet*[1].

messenger-rope (mes′en-jėr-rōp), *n.* 1. In power-transmission, a rope-drive for operating a drum or machine.—2. A rope used to support guide-sheaves.

messenger-strand (mes′en-jėr-strand), *n.* A strand in a messenger-wire or a single wire used to support a cable.

messenger-wire (mes′en-jėr-wīr), *n.* A wire or wire rope used to support an aërial cable. The cable is attached to the messenger-wire at frequent intervals by cable-clips.

Messianism (me-sī′an-izm), *n.* [*Messian(ic)* + *-ism.*] Belief in a Messiah.

messieurs. Plural of *monsieur.*

Messinese (mes-i-nēs′), *a.* and *n.* [*Messina,* a city in Italy, + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Messina.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Messina.

Messinian (me-sin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Messina,* a city in Italy, + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Messina; in *geol.,* noting a division of the Tertiary in Italy commonly regarded as appertaining to the base of the Pliocene, though by some authors considered as the top of the Miocene. It is constituted of deposits indicating alternations of marine and brackish-water conditions.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Messina.—2. In *geol.,* the Messinian formation.

messire (me-sēr′), *n.* [F., ⟨ L. *meus senior.* See *monsieur.*] Sir: a French title of honor prefixed originally to the names of persons of high rank, but later used more loosely as a form of address.

mess-kid (mes′kid), *n.* Same as *kid*[3], 1.

mess-man (mes′man), *n.* Same as ★*mess-boy.*

Messrs. An abbreviation of the French *Messieurs.*

mess-whistle (mes′hwis″l), *n.* *Naut.,* the pipe to meals; the winding of the boatswain's call as a summons to meals.

mestiza (mes-tē′zä), *n.* Feminine of *mestizo.*

Mestizo wool. See ★*wool.*

mesto (mās′tō), *a.* [It., < L. *mæstus*, sad, < *mærere*, be sad.] In *music*, sad, gloomy.

mesuranema (mes-ū-ran′ē-mä), *n.* [NL., also *mesouranema*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *οὐρανός*, heaven.] In *astrol.*, mid-heaven; the tenth house of the heavens, being the maternal house, or house of dignities.

mesuranic (mes-ū-ran′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *οὐρανός*, palate, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a palatomaxillary index between 110 and 115. *Turner.*

met. An abbreviation (*a*) of *metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorically;* (*b*) of *metaphysical, metaphysically, metaphysics;* (*c*) of *metropolitan.*

met-. A combining form sometimes used in organic chemistry in place of *meta-.*

meta-. (*d*) In *inorganic chem.*, among the different types of periodic, phosphoric, arsenious, arsenic, boracic, and silicic acids, a prefix used in the name of that which contains the least proportion of hydrogen. (*e*) As a prefix to the names of benzene derivations, it signifies that atoms or radicals substituting two, three, or four of the hydrogen atoms of benzene have the positions (if all six hydrogen atoms of the original benzene be numbered consecutively from 1 to 6) 1 and 3, 1, 2, and 4, or 1, 2, 3, and 5, respectively. This arrangement is spoken of as *asymmetric.* In *geol.*, it is used to denote change, transformation, or metamorphism, but differently in different instances. In one case the rock-name to which it is prefixed accords with the present character of the rock, and the prefix *meta-* indicates that it has been developed by processes of metamorphism: as, *meta-diorite*, a diorite which has resulted from metamorphism, possibly of a gabbro. In another case the rock name describes the rock as it was before metamorphism: as, *meta-diabase*, for an altered diabase.

meta-andesite (met-ạ-an′dē-zīt), *n.* An altered or partly metamorphosed andesite.

Much of the lava contains porphyritic quartz, and in general may be designated metarhyolite, but a large part, being without free quartz and less siliceous, has the appearance of *metaandesite.* A peculiarity of many of these rocks is that they are rich in soda.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 124.

meta-arthritic (met″ạ-är-thrit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *arthritic.*] Consequent upon arthritis as an effect.

metabasalt (met″ạ-bạ-sâlt′), *n.* An altered or partly metamorphosed basalt. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Feb., 1904, p. 145.

metabelian (met-ạ-bē′li-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *Abelian*[2].] In *math.*, noting a group whose cogredient group of isomorphisms is Abelian.

metabiosis (met″ạ-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, with, + *βίωσις*, a way of life.] The dependence of an organism upon another which furnishes something that is necessary for its existence.

metabiotic (met″ạ-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [*metabiosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, dependent upon another for some condition of existence. See ★*metabiosis.*

metabole (me-tab′ō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *μεταβολή*, changing, change, < *μεταβάλλειν*, turn about, change.] Development with metamorphosis, such as characterizes many insects: contrasted with ★*ametabole*, or development without metamorphosis.

metabolin (me-tab′ō-lin), *n.* [*metabol(ic)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *metabolite.*

metabolizable (me-tab′ō-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [*metabolize* + *-able.*] Capable of metabolic transformation: said of foods received into the animal system. See *metabolism.*

metabolon (me-tab′ō-lon), *n.*; pl. *metabola* (-lạ). [Gr. *μεταβόλον*, neut. of *μεταβόλος*, changeable, < *μεταβάλλειν*, turn about, change.] A temporary and transitional form of matter produced by the disintegration of radioactive substances such as thorium or radium. The metabolon differs from a chemical element in having only a temporary existence.

The various *metabolons* from the radio-elements are distinguished from ordinary matter by their great instability and consequent rapid rate of change.
E. Rutherford, Radio-activity, p. 324.

metacanthid (met-ạ-kan′thid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Metacanthidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of, or belonging to, the family *Metacanthidæ.*

metacarpal. **I.** *a.*—**Metacarpal ligament, phalanx.** See ★*ligament*, ★*phalanx.*

II. *n.* 2. One of the six primary feathers of a bird's wing which are attached to the metacarpal bones.

metacarpodigital (met-ạ-kär-pō-dij′i-tạl), *n.* One of the primaries of a bird's wing: the term was devised by Wray, who divided the primaries into digitals, those attached directly to the digits, and metacarpals, those joined to the metacarpus.

metacarpophalanx (met-ạ-kär-pō-fā′langks), *n.*; pl. *metacarpophalanges* (-fā-lan′jēz). [NL., < *metacarpus*, 2, + *phalanx.*] A pectoral ray; one of the rays of the pectoral fin in fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 523.

metacarpus, *n.* 2. Same as *actinost. Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 523.

metacasein (met-ạ-kā′sē-in), *n.* [*meta-* + *casein.*] A certain phase in the rennin reaction (coagulation of milk), during which the paracasein is precipitated only by higher temperatures.

metacenter, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, an organism or an organ which, while one of the descendants from an archetype, itself becomes a new archetype around which new divergent or apocentric modifications are produced.

With reference to any particular group of forms such a new centre of modification may be termed a *metacentre.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 343.

Curve of metacenters or **transverse metacenters.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*

metacentral (met-ạ-sen′trạl), *a.* Same as *metacentric. Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 229.

metacentric, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, pertaining to a new center around which new diverging modifications are produced. *P. C. Mitchell.*—**Metacentric diagram,** in *naval arch.*, a diagram showing the curves of metacenters and of centers of buoyancy in a conventional method. See cut and description under ★*curves of ship calculations.*—**Metacentric height.** See ★*height.*

metacentricity (met″ạ-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [*metacentric* + *-ity.*] The property of being metacentric, in either sense of that word.

metacerium (met-ạ-sē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, with, + NL. *cerium.*] A supposed new chemical element announced by Brauner as probably present as an oxid mixed with oxid of cerium. No confirmation of its existence has been had.

metacestode (met-ạ-ses′tōd), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, implying change, + E. *cestode.*] A sexless, encysted stage of certain tapeworms, as *Bothriocephalus.* If imperfectly cooked fish infested with the parasite in this stage is eaten by man, the metacestode develops into the mature tapeworm. Also called *pleroces-tode.*



Metacestode of *Bothriocephalus* encysted in the smelt (after Leuckart). (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

metachemic (met-ạ-kem′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *chemic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to metachemistry; metachemical.—2. In *petrog.*, noting changes in the chemical constitution of rocks; metasomatic. *Dana*, 1886.

In none of the specimens studied was there any schistosity, so that the alteration has been *metachemic.*
22d An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., ii. 793.

metachemical (met-ạ-kem′i-kạl), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *chemical.*] Transcending chemistry; standing beyond the bounds of true chemistry: metachemic.

What Mendeléef denominates the *metachemical* and vague ('verschwommene') theory of electrons.
Science, March 4, 1904, p. 395.

Metachlamydeæ (met″ạ-kla-mid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1898), < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, envelop, + *-eæ.*] A series of dicotyledonous plants, embracing all those having a double floral envelop (calyx and corolla), with the parts of the inner envelop (corolla) coherent. Although coextensive with the ★*Sympetalæ* (which see), it is not to be confounded with that (which is a division) and is coördinate with the series ★*Archichlamydeæ* (which see). The plants of this series appeared later in the geological history of plants and possess a higher organization than those of the *Archichlamydeæ.*

metachlamydeous (met″ạ-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [*Metachlamydeæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the plant series *Metachlamydeæ;* having the divisions of the corolla coherent.

metachlorite (met-ạ-klō′rīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *chlorite.*] A dull leek-green chloritic mineral, related to daphnite.

metachromasy (met-ạ-krō′mạ-si), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, after, + *χρῶμα*, color.] An anomalous manner of staining, whereby a single stain will color different tissue elements in different tints or in altogether different colors: a term introduced by Ehrlich. Not all dyes have metachromatic properties. The most notable ones are methyl-violet, thionin, methylene-azure, cresyl violet RR, and toluidin blue.

The cells which contain granules contain also a store of ferment (zymogen), whilst the cells that are destitute of granules exhibit the reaction of mucin (*metachromasy*).
Lancet, July 18, 1903, p. 177.

metachromatic (met″ạ-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *χρῶμα* (*χρωματ-*), color, + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by metachromatism or color-change.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting metachromasy; metachromic.—**Metachromatic bodies,** granules in the interior of certain bacteria which take on a different stain from the rest of the cell; metachromic granules.

metachromatism (met-ạ-krō′mạ-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-ism.*] Change of color; specifically, variation of color due to changes in the temperature of a body; change of color by change of physical conditions, as in the case of a double salt consisting of silver chlorid and mercuric iodide, which changes from yellow to red on being heated and returns to yellow after cooling.

metachromatosis (met-ạ-krō-mạ-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-osis.*] An alteration in color.

metachrome (met′ạ-krōm), *n.* [See ★*metachromatic.*] A body or substance that changes color.

metachromic (met-ạ-krō′mik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ic.*] 1. Staining in a color different from that of the dye used—for example, red with a blue or violet dye; metachromatic.—2. Differentiated by means of special stains: applied to granules and other contents of the cell.—**Metachromic granules,** in *bacteriol.*, minute bodies within the protoplasm of bacteria which are brought out by special staining methods; metachromatic bodies.

metachromism (met-ạ-krō′mizm), *n.* 1. Same as ★*metachromatism.*—2. Same as ★*metachromasy.*

Metacineta (met″ạ-si-nē′tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κινητός*, < *κινεῖν*, move.] The typical and only genus of the family *Metacinetidæ. Bütschli*, 1888.

Metacinetidæ (met″ạ-si-net′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Metacineta* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Suctoria*, consisting of thecate forms having the base of the cup drawn out into a long stalk and the walls perforated for the exit of the tentacles. It contains the single genus *Metacineta.*

metacinnamene (met-ạ-sin′ạ-mēn), *n.* [*meta-* + *cinnamene.*] Same as ★*metastyrolene.*

metacneme (met′ak-nēm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] In anthozoans, one of the later mesenteries which appear after the twelve primary mesenteries. Compare ★*protocneme.*

metacnemic (met-ak-nē′mik), *a.* [*metacneme* + *-ic.*] Resembling, or pertaining to, a metacneme. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1902, p. 397.

metacœle (met′ạ-sēl), *n.* **1.** Same as *metacœlia.*—**2.** The trunk-cavity formed as a pair of entodermal outgrowths in the *Hemichorda.*

And a *metacœle* (trunk cavity), formed as a pair of endodermal outgrowths, which may possibly have been originally archenteric diverticula.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 249.

metacœloma (met-ạ-sē-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *metacœlomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the true body-cavity, or cœloma, which becomes the pleuroperitoneal cavity of the adult.

metaconal (met-ạ-kō′nạl), *a.* [*metacone* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the metacone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 570.

metacone (met′ạ-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κῶνος*, cone.] The outer, hindmost cusp on the upper molar of such a tooth as that of a horse or horse-like mammal. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 529.

metaconid (met-ạ-kon′id), *n.* [*metacone* + *-id.*] The anterior or intermediate cusp on the inner side of a lower molar of a mammal: typically present in the teeth of the extinct *Hyracotherium* and in existing monkeys.

Treating them for the present as subspecies, the animal I should call H. a. leucurus has the tooth small and narrow . . ., low . . ., and simple, the antero-internal cusp not or scarcely divided into its constituent paraconid and *metaconid*, . . . and with but one low cusp on the centre of the talon.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1904, p. 409.

metaconule (met-a-kon′ūl), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *conule*.] The posterior smaller or intermediate cusp on the upper molar tooth of a mammal. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1905, p. 244.

metacopaivic (met-a-kō-pā′vik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$, contained in Maracaibo copaiva balsam. It is possibly identical with gurjunic acid.

metacoracoid (met-a-kor′a-koid), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *coracoid*.] The coracoid proper, as distinguished from the epicoracoid.

Similarly the doubly ossified condition of the coracoid may now be held diagnostic, for it is known that the epicoracoidal element, originally thought to characterize the monotremes alone, is always present, and that reduction to a varying degree characterizes the *metacoracoid*, which retires, as in man, as the so-called coracoid epiphysis. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1902, p. 588.

metacrasis (met-a-krā′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κρᾶσις*, mingling.] 1. Kinetic metabolism; transmutation of energy. *Jackson*, Gloss. Bot. Terms.—2. In *geol.*, that variety of metamorphism which involves the recrystallization of old materials into new compounds without the necessary addition of new matter: thus, shales may be changed to mica schists. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 765.

metacresol-anytol (met-a-krē′sol-an″i-tol), *n.* A 40-per-cent. solution of metacresol in anytol: used in erisypelas.

metacribrum (met-a-krib′rum), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] The outermost of the three main side sacs arising from the embryonic cribrum. See ★*mesocribrum*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 42.

metacrisis (me-tak′ri-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κρίσις*, a separating.] In *petrog.*, a term introduced by Bonney (1886) to signify recombination or a change, such as the conversion of a mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates.

metacrolein (met-a-krō′lē-in), *n.* [*meta-* + *acrolein*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $(C_3H_4O)_3$, prepared by the action of sodium hydroxid on β-chlorpropionic aldehyde. It has a highly offensive odor and melts at 50° C.

metacrystal (met-a-kris′tal), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *crystal*.] A relatively large crystal, simulating the phenocrysts of eruptive rocks, but formed in both sediments and eruptives during metamorphism. Examples are garnets and staurolite in schists; andalusite in contact-zones; etc. *A. C. Lane*, in Bulletin Geol. Soc. Amer., XIV. 388.

metacyclic, *a.* 2. Solvable by radicals: as, a *metacyclic* equation. See ★*equation*.

metacyesis (met″a-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κύησις*, gestation.] Ectopic gestation in which the embryo, at first in the uterus, is carried to some outside part where it undergoes further development.

metadesmine (met-a-des′min), *n.* [*meta-* + *desmine*.] A more or less completely dehydrated stilbite (desmine).

metadiabase (met-a-dī′a-bās), *n.* [*meta-* + *diabase*.] Same as *epidiorite*.

metadiazin (met″a-dī-az′in), *n.* [*meta-* + *diazin*.] Same as ★*pyrimidine*.

metadiorite (met-a-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *diorite*.] In *petrog.*, a phaneric rock, having the composition of diorite, which has been produced by the alteration or metamorphism of another rock, most frequently by the alteration of pyroxene to hornblende. *Dana*.

metadiscoidal (met″a-dis-koi′dal), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *discoid* + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, noting the placenta of certain mammals such as the primates (man and apes), in which the villi are restricted to a disk-shaped chorionic area on the ventral side of the embryo. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 562.

meta-element (met′a-el″ē-ment), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *element*.] In *chem.*, a term suggested by Sir William Crookes for the very similar but in some respects different components into which crude yttrium seems to split up on oft-repeated fractional crystallization of its salts. He connected these supposed analogues of closely related organic radicals with his ideas as to the genesis of the generally recognized elements of chemistry from a single primitive form of matter.

metafysics, *n.* An amended spelling of *metaphysics*.

metagabbro (met-a-gab′rō), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *gabbro*.] An altered or partly metamorphosed gabbro. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Feb., 1904, p. 145.

metagadolinite (met-a-gad′ō-lin-īt), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *gadolinite*.] An uncertain alteration-product of gadolinite.

metagallic (met-a-gal′ik), *a.* [*meta-* + *gallic*[2].] Same as ★*melanogallic*.

Metagene (met′a-jēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *geol.*, a term suggested by Heilprin (1887) as an equivalent of *Miocene*.

metageometer (met″a-jē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [*metageometry*, after *geometer*.] One who is skilled in metageometry.

metageometrical (met″a-jē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [*metageometry* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to metageometry.

metageometrician (met″a-jē-om-e-trish′an), *n.* [*metageometric* + *-ian*.] Same as ★*metageometer*.

Our *metageometricians* tried to derive the basic geometrical principles from pure reason but failed. *Science*, Jan. 16, 1903, p. 106.

metageometry (met″a-gē-om′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *geometry*. Compare *metaphysics*.] A system of geometry which omits or reverses some one or more of the explicit or implicit postulates of ordinary geometry, such as that space has but three dimensions, that all points of space have like neighboring places, that every pair of unbounded straight lines which are in one plane and do not cut one another at a finite distance cut one another at infinity, etc. See ★*non-Euclidean*.

The fifth book of *Metageometry*. . . . M. Barbarin calls fifth book of '*Metageometry*' that which corresponds to the fifth book of the 'Elements of Legendre' or to the eleventh of Euclid. *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 364.

metaglobulin (met-a-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [*meta-* + *globulin*.] Same as *fibrinogen*.

Metagnatha (me-tag′nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Brauer's classification of insects, a group of superordinal rank including those forms which take their food by means of jaws when young, but by suction when adult.

metagnathous, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the *Metagnatha*.

metagram (met′a-gram), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, over, + *γράμμα*, a letter.] A word altered by removing some of its letters and substituting others.

metagraph (met′a-gråf), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, between, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument used for drawing diagrams of the inner form of the skull.

metagraphic (met-a-graf′ik), *a.* [*metagraph(y)* + *-ic*.] 1. Of the nature of metagraphy; transliterative.—2. Pertaining to, or drawn by means of, the metagraph.

metagrobolism (met-a-grob′ō-lizm), *n.* [*metagrobol(ize)* + *-ism*).] The act of puzzling; mystification. [Humorous.]

By whose [the mendicant friars' and Jacobins'] gyronomomic circumbilivaginations, as by two celivagous filopendulums, all the autonomatic *metagrobolism* of the Romish church, when tottering and emblustricated with the gibble gabble gibberish of this odious error and heresy, is homocentrically poised. *Rabelais* (trans.), iii. 38.

metagrobolize (met-a-grob′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metagrobolized*, ppr. *metagrobolizing*. [F. *metagraboulizer* (Rabelais), to puzzle (Cotgrave).] To puzzle; puzzle out. [Humorous.]

Ha, ha, a pair of breeches is not so easily got; I have experience of it myself. Consider, Domine, I have been these eighteen days in *matagrabolising* this brave speech. *Rabelais* (trans.), i. 158.

I find my brains altogether *metagrabolized* and confounded, and my spirits in a most dunsical puzzle. *Rabelais* (trans.), iii. 59.

"You see," quoth Stalky, as they strolled up to prep. with the ignoble herd, "if you get the houses well mixed up an' scufflin', it 's even bettin' that some ass will start a real row. Hullo, Orrin, you look rather *metagrobolized*." *R. Kipling*, Stalky & Co., p. 124.

metakinesis (met″a-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *κίνησις*, motion.] 1. Same as *metaphase*.

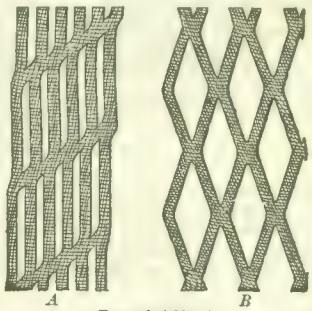
Heuser ('84) seems to have been the first to call attention to the double character of the daughter chromosomes in the diaster stage of Tradescantia virginica, but he interpreted the separation of the daughter segments during *metakinesis* of the first mitosis as a transverse division. *Bot. Gazette*, April, 1903, p. 251.

2. Any mental process or manifestation of consciousness. See the extract.

We call manifestations of energy 'kinetic' manifestations, and we use the term 'kinesis' for physical manifestations of this order. Similarly, we may call concomitant manifestations of the mental or conscious order 'metakinetic, and may use the term '*metakinesis*' for all manifestations belonging to this phenomenal order. According to the monistic hypothesis, every mode of kinesis has its concomitant mode of *metakinesis*, and when the kinetic manifestations assume the form of the molecular processes in the human brain, the metakinetic manifestations assume the form of human consciousness. *C. L. Morgan*, Animal Life and Intelligence, p. 467.

metakinetic (met″a-ki-net′ik), *a.* [*metakinesis*.] Of or pertaining to metakinesis, in either sense of that word; specifically, pertaining to mind or consciousness or to a manifestation of mind or consciousness. See ★*metakinesis*, 2. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 156.

metal, *n.* 11. In *mining:* (*a*) Cast-iron. (*b*) Hard rock; whin or igneous rock. (*c*) *pl.* A general name for coal-bearing strata. *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**Albata metal**, an alloy composed of 40 parts of copper, 32 of zinc, and 8 of nickel.—**Alfenid metal**, an alloy composed of 60 parts of copper, 30 of zinc, and 10 of nickel, with traces of iron. It is a kind of German silver.—**Alger metal**, an alloy composed of 90 parts of tin and 10 of antimony. It is suitable as a protector from corrosion.—**Argusoid metal**, an alloy composed of 55.5 per cent. of copper, 23.2 of zinc, 13.4 of nickel, 3.5 of lead, and 4 of tin, with traces of iron.—**Ashberry metal**, an alloy somewhat resembling Britannia metal (which see, under *metal*). It is composed of 78–82 parts of tin, 14–20 of antimony, 2–3 of copper, 1–2 of zinc, 1–2 of nickel, and 1 part of aluminium. It is harder than Britannia metal and is used chiefly for the manufacturing of forks, spoons, coffee-pots, tea-pots, etc., for which Britannia metal is generally employed.—**Baudoin metal**, an alloy composed of 72 parts of copper, 16.6 of nickel, 1.8 of cobalt, 2.5 of tin, and 7.1 of zinc. About ½ per cent. of aluminium may also be added.—**Bobierre metal**, an alloy of 66 parts of copper and 34 of zinc. It is used for sheathing ships.—**Bourbon metal**, an alloy composed of equal parts of aluminium and tin. It solders readily.—**Coarse metal**, the impure metal obtained in one of the intermediary processes of extraction.—**Colloidal metals**. See ★*colloidal*.—**Delta metal**, an alloy consisting chiefly of brass or bronze with a small proportion of iron, and sometimes containing also manganese or lead. The iron is chemically dissolved in the brass or the bronze, and the alloy is characterized by great strength and toughness, durability, and resistance to corrosion. It is especially valuable for ship-building, massive engineering, sanitary work, etc.—**Direct metal**, molten cast-iron taken directly from the blast-furnace and used in the subsequent metallurgical processes before it has solidified.—**Dull metal**, molten metal which has stood in a ladle until it thickens, or into which pieces of solid metal have been thrown to cool it. Dull metal is preferable for heavy castings because it shrinks less, crystallizes more closely, and is less liable to blow-holes and spongy places than hot metal.—**Expanded metal**, sheet-metal lathing and lattice for use in making screens and lockers and for reinforcing concrete. It is made by cutting in sheet-metal a series of short slits arranged in parallel lines,



Expanded Metal.
A, lathing; B, net.

one line breaking joint with the next, and then pulling the sheet out sidewise until the slits are drawn open and form a diamond-mesh net. It is extensively used in fireproof and steel-concrete construction. See *reinforced* ★*concrete*.—**Fine metal**, the regulus or matte, containing from 60 to 80 per cent. of copper, obtained in the fourth stage of the Welsh method of copper-smelting (which see, under ★*method*). The name serves to distinguish it from the regulus obtained in the second stage of the process, which is known as *coarse metal*. See *white metal*, under *metal*.—**French metal**, metallic antimony of a marketable degree of purity. Also called *star metal*.—**Hercules metal**, a trade-name of an alloy of copper and a little aluminium.—**Karmarsch metal**, an alloy composed of tin, copper, and antimony in varying proportions. It is used as a bearing-metal.—**Magnolia metal**, a trade-name of an anti-friction alloy, used for the bearings of machinery, etc., consisting of about 78 per cent. of lead, 18 of antimony, and 4 of tin.—**Perforated metal**, a trade-name of iron, brass, copper, or other sheet-metal perforated in a perforating-press, with square, round, or oblong holes arranged in various patterns: used for screens, riddles, sieves, lamp-fixtures, and other purposes. Compare *expanded* ★*metal*.—**Platinum metals**, a natural group of elements of metallic character, found associated in the mineral kingdom, and having close relations with one another as to chemical behavior. There are six in all, forming two subgroups of three each, platinum, iridium, and osmium in the one, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium in the other.—**Rare-earth metals**. See ★*earth*[1].—**Ruoltz metal**, an alloy which contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of silver, 25 to 30 per cent. of nickel, and 35 to 50 per cent. of copper: used for manufacturing jewelry.—**Spence's metal**, a compound obtained by dissolving metallic sulphids (mostly those of iron, lead, and zinc in varying proportions) in melted sulphur. It melts at 160° C., takes perfect impressions, and is at-

tacked by few acids. It is used for soldering gas-pipes, and is especially valuable for making air-tight connections between glass tubes.—**Star metal,** a trade-name of refined metallic antimony showing on the surface the star-like crystalline markings which indicate a near approach to purity.—**White metal.** (*b*) A metallic alloy used for the bearings of machinery, usually consisting of tin and lead hardened by antimony, zinc, or copper, and distinguished by greater fusibility and the absence of yellow color from the bronzes used for the same purpose. (*c*) A metallic alloy used for the production, by casting in iron or brass molds, of cheap ornamental articles to be electroplated, usually consisting of lead and tin hardened by antimony, with occasional addition of other metals.

Metal-ammonia compounds. See ★*ammonia.*

Metal-ammonium compounds. See ★*ammonium.*

metalbumin (met-al-bū′min), *n.* [*meta-* + *albumin.*] Same as ★*pseudomucin* (which see).

metalepsis, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, same as *metalepsy.*

metalik (me-tal′ik), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish coin worth ten paras or about one cent.

metaline, *n.* 3. A trade-name of a non-rusting antifriction alloy, intended to be used as a lubricant in bearing surfaces. It is inserted as plugs or short pencil-like rods radially in holes in the bearing.

metallaceous (met-ạ-lā′shius), *a.* [*metal* + *-aceous.*] Resembling or analogous in character to the metals.

metalleity (met-ạ-lē′i-ti), *n.* [F. *métalléité,* ⟨ L. *metalleus,* metallic.] The property of being metallic; metallic character. *Coleridge.*

Metallic acid, an acid of which the radical consists of a metal in combination with oxygen, as chromic acid (H_2CrO_4). The term is frequently but incorrectly applied to an acid oxid of a metal or a metallic anhydrid, as chromium trioxid (CrO_3).—**Metallic return.** See ★*return*1.

metallician (met-ạ-lish′ạn), *n.* [*metallic* + *-i-* + *-an.*] A racing book-maker: from the fact that book-makers used metallic books and pencils. *Hotten,* Slang Dict.

metallocyanide (met″ạ-lō-sī′ạ-nīd), *n.* [L. *metallum,* metal, + E. *cyanide.*] Any cyanide of a metal.

metallogenetic (met″ạ-lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέταλλον,* metal, + E. *genetic.*] Producing metals.—**Metallogenetic province,** a region of similar or related ore-deposits. *L. de Launay,* Compte rendu, 10th Int. Geol. Congr., 1906, I. 555.

metallogeny (met-ạ-loj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μέταλλον,* metal, *-γενης,* -producing.] That special branch of geology which treats of the genesis of the metalliferous deposits.

On the possible rôle of slipping in *metallogeny.*
Nature, April 13, 1905, p. 576.

metallograph (me-tal′ō-gràf), *n.* [See *metallography.*] A print produced by metallography. See *metallography,* 3.

metallographer (met-ạ-log′ra-fėr), *n.* [*metallograph(y)* + *-er*2.] A metallographist; a metallurgist. *Athenæum,* April 1, 1905, p. 406.

Metallographic province, a mining region in which the ore-deposits possess a general similarity of type. Compare ★*metallogenetic,* which is to be preferred because not already established in a totally different sense. *J. E. Spurr,* in U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 42, p. 276.

metallographical (met″ạ-lō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [*metallograph(y)* + *-ical.*] Relating to or connected with metallography.

metalloptric (met-ạ-lop′trik), *a.* [Gr. *μέταλλον,* taken in sense of L. *metallum,* metal, + Gr. *-οπτρον,* ⟨ *ὀπ-,* see.] Relating to the minute structure of metals and their alloys as studied with the aid of the microscope.

The report takes up the work done by the different departments, these covering heat and mechanics, optical research, electric thermometers, pressure indicators, photometry, saccharimetry, *metalloptric* researches and chemistry. *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 10, 1904, p. 400.

metalloscope (me-tal′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μέταλλον,* taken in sense of L. *metallum,* metal, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument for investigating microscopically the structure of metals. The metal under examination is polished and then etched, this process disclosing its crystalline structure. *Science,* Oct. 30, 1903, p. 575.

metallotechny (met′ạ-lō-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μέταλλον,* metal, + *τέχνη,* art.] The art of working in metals. *N. E. D.*

metallurgy, *n.*—**Physical metallurgy,** the study of the physical properties of metals and alloys. This branch of metallurgy is occupying a large share of the attention of scientists at the present time. *Electrochem. and Metal. Industry,* July, 1905, p. 248.

metal-mark (met′al-märk), *n.* Any butterfly of the family *Riodinidæ.*—**Large metal-mark,** an American riodinid butterfly, *Calephelis borealis.*—**Small metal-mark,** an American riodinid butterfly, *Calephelis cænius,* which occurs in the southern United States. Its early stages are unknown.

metalogisis (met-ạ-loj′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *λογισις,* numeration, calculation.] A changing of numerical status or relations. [Rare.]

At the upper surface the disintegrated rocks form an overplacement of soils which undergo such chemical reaction that the substances of vegetal life are produced. This material, exposed for longer or shorter periods, is transported by streams to lakes or to the sea and sinks to the bottom, where it is recombined into various substances, especially as carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, other salts, clay, and coal. All of this transmutation is a numerical change in the relation of the atoms to the molecules of the substances developed. Let us call it *metalogisis.*
J. W. Powell, Truth and Error, p. 55.

metaloph (met′ạ-lof), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *λόφος,* crest.] A crest, or fold of enamel, developed on the postero-internal angle of such an upper molar as that of a horse. *Amer. Museum Jour. Sup.,* Jan., 1903, Guide Leaflet No. 9, p. 20.

metalorganic (met″al-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [Prop. *metallorganic,* ⟨ *metal* (L. *metallum*) + *organic.*] Pertaining to a compound consisting of a metal in combination with one or more organic radicals, such as zinc methyl, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, or magnesium ethyl iodide, $MgIC_2H_5$.

metal-spinning (met′al-spin″ing), *n.* In *sheet-metal work,* the forming of brass, copper, and other vessels on a spinning-lathe. A flat disk is placed in the lathe and made to revolve at a high speed in a vertical plane. A suitable tool is then held in the hand, supported on the tool-rest, and pressed against the disk, causing it to bend into the desired form. Vases, bowls, plates, jars, pans, and other vessels are in this way pressed or spun directly from flat disks of sheet-metal. See ★*spinning-lathe.*

metamathematical (met-ạ-math-ē-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [*metamathematic(s)* + *-al*1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamathematics.

metamerical (met-ạ-mer′i-kạl), *a.* [*metamere* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to metameres, or segments of the body; metameric.

metameride (me-tam′ẹ-rid), *n.* [*metamer* + *-ide.*] Same as *metamer.*

metamorfose, metamorfosis. Simplified spellings of *metamorphose, metamorphosis.*

metamorphic, *a.* 3. Noting races formed by intercrossing of archimorphic races in those parts of the world where distinct archimorphic races come into contact. Examples of metamorphic races are the Malay, Ethiopians, and Hottentots. *G. T. Fritsch.*

metamorphism, *n.*—**Contact metamorphism,** in *petrog.,* the metamorphism developed in rock in the immediate neighborhood of igneous rocks. See *metamorphism.*—**Macrostructural metamorphism,** metamorphism which produces changes of structure sufficiently coarse to be easily discernible with the unassisted eye. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 765.—**Microstructural metamorphism,** changes in the microscopic structure of rocks which may not be visible without magnification. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 765.

metamorphist (met-ạ-môr′fist), *n.* [*metamorph(ism)* + *-ist.*] In *geol.,* an advocate of the theory of metamorphism.

metamorphopsy (met″ạ-môr-fop′si), *n.* Same as *metamorphopsia.*

metamorphosis, *n.* 5. In *music,* either the same as *variation* (see *variation,* 9), or that extension or transformation of a theme or subject which often appears in modern music in the progress or development of an extended movement. From Beethoven onward the recognition of the essentially plastic nature of musical ideas (see *idea,* 9) has steadily advanced and constitutes one of the salient characteristics of recent composition.—**Stadia of metamorphosis,** instars. See ★*instar*2.

metamorphous (met-ạ-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *metamorphic.*

metamorphy, *n.* 2. In *biol.,* the abnormal replacement of a part of the body of an organism by another part, as in a flower in which the pistil is replaced by a leaf-shoot.

Metamynodon (met-ạ-min′ō-don), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *μετά,* after, + *ἀμύνειν,* ward off, defend, + *ὀδούς,* tooth.] A genus of aquatic, hornless rhinoceroses occurring in the White River Oligocene deposits of North America. It is characterized by formidable canine tusks, small but prominent eye-sockets, a broad, flat skull, and the presence of four completely functional digits in the manus. The latter character widely separates this animal from the true rhinoceroses.

Metanemertini (met″ạ-nē-mėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μετά,* after, + NL. *Nemertini.*] A group or order of nemerteans having the brain and lateral nerves lying within the dermal muscles of the body-parenchyma, the body-wall as in the *Mesonemertini,* the mouth in front of the brain, the proboscis usually with stylets, and a cæcum generally present. It includes several families, among which are the *Eunemertidæ, Amphiporidæ, Tetrastemmidæ,* and *Malacobdellidæ.*

metanephric (met-ạ-nef′rik), *a.* [*metanephr(on)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *metanephron.*

Another organ which, though not peculiar to the Mammalia, is yet a diagnostic feature of terrestrial vertebrates, is the *metanephric* kidney, and that there is possibly a relationship between terrestrial modes of locomotion and the evolution of this organ I will now endeavor to show. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, I. 338.

Metanephric duct, a duct that in higher vertebrates becomes the ureter. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 110.

metanephros (met-ạ-nef′ros), *n.* Same as *metanephron.*

metanepionic (met-ạ-nep-i-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά,* between, + *νήπιος,* an infant.] In the nomenclature of the stages of growth and decline (auxology), noting a substage of the nepionic condition intermediate between the ananepionic and the paranepionic conditions. See ★*nepionic.*

For about half a volution or less, the shell is smooth, although lines of growth become more pronounced. At more or less regular intervals stronger lines of growth appear (ananepionic). In the later portion of the nepionic stage (*metanepionic*) longitudinal wrinkles or ribs appear which characterize the ambital portion of the whorl, and may be traced upward to the suture between the two whorls. *Amer. Nat.,* Aug., 1903, p. 518.

metantimonate (met-an′ti-mō-nāt), *n.* [*meta-* + *antimonate.*] A salt of antimonic acid, as sodium antimonate, the production of which by precipitation, owing to its slight solubility, is sometimes used as a test for sodium in its compounds.

metantimonic (met-an-ti-mon′ik), *a.* [*meta-* + *antimonic.*] Noting an acid, $HSbO_3$, obtained by heating ortho-antimonic acid to 175° C. The metantimonic acid of Frémy ($H_4Sb_2O_7$) is now called *pyro-antimonic* acid, thus preserving analogy with the different phosphoric acids.

metanucleolus (met″ạ-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*metanucleus.*

After a time the chromatin emerges and is re-distributed in the nuclear framework, or it postpones its emergence until the formation of the directive spindle where it takes the form of chromosomes. In both cases there is a residue (Häcker's "*metanucleolus*"), which is either a product of metabolism or superfluous chromatin. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* April, 1904, p. 187.

metanucleus (met-ạ-nū′klē-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μετά,* after, + NL. *nucleus.*] The nucleolus of the ovum after its extrusion into the cytoplasm from the nucleus or germinal vesicle. *V. Haecker,* 1892.

meta-organism (met-ạ-ôr′gan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + E. *organism.*] See the extract.

That this body of ours . . . is interpenetrated with a '*meta-organism*' of identical shape and structure, and capable sometimes of detaching itself from the solid flesh. *Myers,* Phantasms of Living, II. 278. *N. E. D.*

metapectin (met-ạ-pek′tin), *n.* [*meta-* + *pectin.*] A colorless amorphous-acid compound, $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$(?), prepared by boiling parapectin with dilute acid.

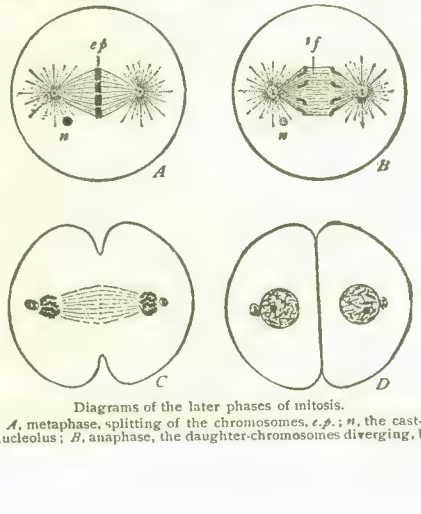
metapectus (met-ạ-pek′tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μετά,* after, + L. *pectus,* breast.] Same as *metasternum,* 2.

Meso- and *Metapectus* with a double row of dark green nodules placed on transverse spots of the same color; metapleura with a row of spines.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1904, p. 440.

metapeptic (met-ạ-pep′tik), *a.* [*metapepsis.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, metapepsis.

metaph. Same as ★*met.* (*a*) and (*b*).

metaphase (met′ạ-fāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *φάσις,* phase.] In *cytol.,* the second or middle



Diagrams of the later phases of mitosis.
A, metaphase, splitting of the chromosomes, *e.p.*; *n,* the cast-off nucleolus; *B,* anaphase, the daughter-chromosomes diverging, be-

tween them the interzonal fibers, *i.f.*, or central spindle; centrosomes already doubled in anticipation of the ensuing division; *C*, late anaphase or telophase, showing division of the cell-body, midbody at the equator of the spindle and beginning reconstruction of the daughter-nuclei; *D*, division completed. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

stage of karyokinetic cell-division, or mitosis, in which the chromosomes are collected to form the equatorial plate of the spindle and undergo longitudinal fission. Compare ★*anaphase* and ★*telophase*. *Strasburger*, 1884.

metaphasis (me-taf′ā-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*metaphase*.

metaphenylene (met-a-fē′nil-ēn), *n.* [*meta-* + *phenylene*.] The phenylene radical in which the two valence bonds extend from carbon atoms that are in the meta position. See ★*meta-* (*e*).—**Metaphenylene blue.** See ★*blue*.

metaphonical (met-a-fon′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphony or umlaut.

metaphony (me-taf′ō-ni), *n.* [F. *métaphonie*, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *φωνή*, sound.] Umlaut. [Rare.]

Since the usual term 'mutation' is altogether vague, designating any kind of vowel-shifting whatever, I have ventured to introduce into the English terminology the word '*metaphony*' for German 'Umlaut,' as al eady in my French edition.

V. Henry, Comp. Grammar of Eng. and German, p. 43.

metaphragmal (met-a-frag′mal), *a.* [*metaphragma* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the metaphragm or metaphragma.

metaphysicize (met-a-fiz′i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *metaphysicized*, ppr. *metaphysicizing*. [*metaphysic* + *-ize*.] To engage in metaphysical reflection or argument; think metaphysically.

He [Walking Stewart] had also this singularity about him—that he was everlastingly *metaphysicizing* against metaphysics.

De Quincey, Note Book of an English Opium-eater, p. 243.

metaphysiologist (met-a-fiz-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [*metaphysiology*(*y*) + *-ist*.] A student of metaphysiology.

Modern metaphysicians and *metaphysiologists* have been staggered by the impropriety of assigning Secretion, Digestion, &c., to the spiritual agent active in Thought and Will.

G. H. Lewes, in Fortnightly Rev., April, 1876, p. 486.

metaphysiology (met-a-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *physiology*.] A science or theory of life transcending physiology.

There is still the radical separation between the conceptions of Creation and Evolution in the explanation of the Cosmos; and between the conceptions of *metaphysiology*, and physiology in the explanation of Life and Mind.

G. H. Lewes, in Fortnightly Rev., April, 1876, p. 479.

Metaphyta (met-a-fī′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1889), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *φυτόν*, pl. *φυτά*, plant.] A great division of the vegetable kingdom including all multicellular plants, or plants possessing tissues, that is, all except the *Protophyta* (which see). It corresponds in plant life to the *Metazoa* in animal life.

metaphyte (met′a-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, a multicellular plant: corresponding to *metazoön* in zoölogy. See ★*Metaphyta*.

metaphytic (met-a-fit′ik), *a.* [*metaphyt*(*e*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to metaphytes, or of the nature of a metaphyte.

metaplasm[2], *n.* 2. In *cytol.*, a collective term applied to lifeless or non-living substances or inclusions such as yolk-bodies, starch, pigment, etc., in the cell-protoplasm, as distinguished from the living substances. *Hanstein*, 1868.

These non-living substances altogether belong to the group known as *metaplasm* or paraplasm, in contradistinction to the substance which is the real living element of the cell—the protoplasm.

S. Watase, Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 85.

metaplasmic (met-a-plaz′mik), *a.* [*metaplasm* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, metaplasm.

After the formation of the daughter nuclei, they again begin to fill with the linin granules or reticulum (the so-called *metaplasmic* substance of Strasburger) until, at the time of maturity, they are so dense as to make any distinction between the granular material and chromatin reticulum very difficult. *Bot. Gazette*, July, 1903, p. 11.

metaplasmosism (met-a-plas′mō-sizm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, implying change, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, + *-os*(*is*) + *-ism*.] A pathological change in a cell or its constituents. *Haeckel*. [Rare.]

metaplax (met′a-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *πλάξ*, a plate.] In the *Pholadidæ* (a family of teleodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*), one of the accessory shelly plates, thus termed when situated behind the beaks of the two valves. See also ★*prosoplax*, ★*mesoplax*, and ★*hypoplax*.

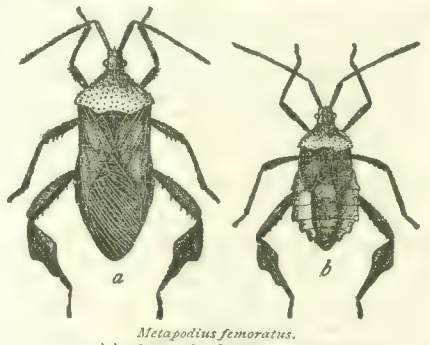
metaplexus (met-a-plek′sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + NL. *plexus*.] The choroid plexus in the fourth ventricle of the brain.

metapneumonic (met″a-nū-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + NL. *pneumonia* + *-ic*.] Following upon pneumonia; occurring as a sequel of pneumonia.

metapod (met′a-pod), *n.* [Also *metapode*; < NL. *metapodium*.] Same as *metapodium*.

metapodion (met-a-pō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *metapodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *ποῦς*, foot.] In hymenopterous insects with a petiolated abdomen, the part of the abdomen situated behind the petiole.

metapodius (met-a-pō′di-us), *n.*; pl. *metapodii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A large American coreid bug, *Metapodius femoratus*, the thick-thighed metapodius, occurring abundantly in the southern United States. It is both carnivorous and phytophagous, and is an important enemy of the cotton-caterpillar and army-worm.



Metapodius femoratus.
a, adult; *b*, nymph. Enlarged one fourth.

metapole (met′a-pōl), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *πόλος*, pole.] If BCX, ACY, and ABZ are triangles constructed externally on the sides of ABC, and BCX′, ACY′, and ABZ′ triangles constructed internally, and all six are similar to Δ T, the straights AX, BY, and CZ cointersect in T_1, prime metapole of ABC and T; the straights AX′, BY′, and CZ′ in T_2, second metapole of ABC and T.

metapolitical (met″a-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [*metapolitic*(*s*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to metapolitics.

The metaphysical, or as I have proposed to call them, *metapolitical* reasonings hitherto discussed, belong to government in the abstract. But there is a second class of reasoners who argue for a change in our government from former usage. *Coleridge*, The Friend, II. iv.

metapolitician (met″a-pol-i-tish′an), *n.* [*metapolitics*.] One who indulges in metapolitics or abstract political theorizing.

The *metapoliticians*, as they have aptly been called, who bewilder themselves with abstractions.

Southey, Ess., I. 390. *N. E. D.*

metaprotaspis (met″a-prō-tas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + NL. *protaspis*.] A subdivision of the protaspis or larval stage in the trilobites intermediate between the anaprotaspis and paraprotaspis conditions. See ★*protaspis*.

metaprotein (met-a-prō′tē-in), *n.* [*meta-* + *protein*.] A protein derivative which results from the action of acids or alkalies upon albumins. The group includes the acid albumins and alkaline albuminates.

metapsychical (met-a-sī′ki-kal), *a.* A term formed on the analogy of *metaphysical* to denote phenomena beyond the range of ordinary consciousness; occult or transcendental: applied to the phenomena of psychical research. *Athenæum*, April 22, 1905.

metapsychology (met-a-sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* A term formed on the analogy of *metaphysics* to denote philosophical speculation regarding the mind, its origin, functions, etc., which is beyond the reach of verification by mental experience; metempirical psychology.

metapterygoid, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, the posterior of the three pterygoid elements, the mesopterygoid and the pterygoid being anterior to it. It is articulated behind with the hyomandibular.

metapyric (met-a-pir′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after (signifying change), + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting a metamorphosed igneous rock: thus, a *metapyric* gneiss is one derived from a granite. *Gregory*, 1894.

metaquinite (met-a-kwin′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *quina* + *-ite*[2].] Dihydroxyhexahydrodiphenyl, $C_6H_5C_6H_9(OH)_2$: made by reducing phenyldiketohexamethylene with sodium and alcohol. It melts at 157° C.

metarachidial (met″a-rā-kid′i-al), *a.* [*metarachis* (assumed stem *-rachid-*) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a metarachis: as, the *metarachidial* aspect of a sea-pen.

metarachis (me-tar′a-kis), *n.*; pl. *metaraches* (-kēz). [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] In *Pennatulacea*, that face of the rachis on which the zoöids are borne: opposed to ★*prorachis*.

metargon (met-är′gon), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + E. *argon*.] A supposed element found in atmospheric air: afterward found to be merely carbon monoxid.

metarhyolite (met-a-rī′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *rhyolite*.] An altered or partly metamorphosed rhyolite.

Much of the lava contains porphyritic quartz, and in general may be designated *metarhyolite*, but a large part, being without free quartz and less siliceous, has the appearance of metaandesite. A peculiarity of many of these rocks is that they are rich in soda.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 124.

metaschematism (met-a-skē′ma-tizm), *n.* [NL. *metaschematismus*, < Gr. *μετασχηματισμός*, < *μετασχηματίζειν*, to transform.] A change in the form of a disease, as when hemoptysis follows suppression of the menses. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

metascolecite (met-a-skol′ē-sīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *scolecite*.] A partly dehydrated scolecite, differing from the original mineral in physical characters.

metaseptum (met-a-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *metasepta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + NL. *septum*, partition.] In corals. See the extract.

In recent corals the septa beyond the primary septa—*metasepta*—are found to appear bilaterally, in a dorsoventral sequence, within each of the six primary systems, the adult radial symmetry being secondary. In certain Palæozoic corals the *metasepta* arise in a regular dorsoventral succession within only four of the six primary systems. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 388.

metasitism (met′a-sī-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, implying change, + *σῖτος*, food (*σιτεῖν*, eat), + *-ism*.] 1. Change from the method of nutrition which is characteristic of plants to that which is characteristic of animals. [Rare.]

In the same way we can derive the phycomycetes by *metasitism* from the siphonea, the fungi from the algæ.

Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 616.

2. Cannibalism, especially among protozoans. *Haeckel*.

metasocial (met-a-sō′shal), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *social*.] Pertaining to the stage of social evolution which begins with the conquest and subjugation of one group or race by another, and continues through fusion or amalgamation. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 274.

metasomatic, *a.* 3. Relating to the alternations of air and water within the earth, which are suggestive of breathing, and eventually produce important geological changes.

metasomatism, *n.* 2. Chemical change occurring in a body of ore or in a rock-mass at a considerable depth in the earth's crust: distinguished from *weathering*, which occurs at or near the surface.

metasomatist (met-a-sō′ma-tist), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, over, + *σῶμα* (*σώματ-*), body, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the lithological theory of metasomatosis.

metasomatome (met-a-sō′ma-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *-ome*.] One of the constrictions or spaces between successive mesoplastic somites, or protovertebræ, in vertebrate embryos.

metasome, *n.* 2. In some crustaceans, as the amphipods, the first three segments of the pleon or abdomen. Compare ★*mesosome* and *urosome*.

metasperm (met′a-spèrm), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, over, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A member of the *Metaspermæ*; an angiosperm.

Metaspermæ (met-a-spèr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Strasburger, 1872), < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *Angiospermæ* (which see) and ★*Archispermæ*. The term is designed to emphasize the fact that these plants appeared later in the geological series, none being certainly known earlier than the Lower Cretaceous. See ★*Metachlamydeæ*.

metaspermic (met-a-spėr′mik), *a.* [*Metasperm*(*æ*) + *-ic.*] Of, or consisting of, *Metaspermæ.*

metastability (met″a-stā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*meta-* + *stability.*] The character of being metastable; specifically, in *thermodynam.*, equilibrium of the type, neither strictly stable nor unstable, possessed by a medium under certain conditions such as those which exist in the case of an under-cooled liquid.

metastable (met-a-stā′bl), *a.* [*meta-* + *stable*[2].] 1. In *phys. chem.*, having a stability of such sort that a minute impressed change of conditions may produce a disturbance not proportional to the impressed change. Pure water in a smooth vessel may be cooled a few degrees below the freezing-point without the formation of ice. The water is then in a metastable condition. If a hundredth of a grain of ice at the temperature of the freezing-point be brought in contact with the water, a certain fraction of it becomes ice, while the temperature of the whole rises to the freezing-point; and if ten or a thousand grains of ice be used, the fraction frozen and the final temperature are precisely the same. A somewhat closely analogous condition in mechanics is called an unstable equilibrium; but the word equilibrium, in chemistry, has been applied to the permanence of a given relation between *two* or more substances and cannot consistently be applied to the stability of a single substance.

Among supersaturated solutions there are some which under definite conditions can be kept indefinitely, if germs are excluded, without formation of the solid phase. Such solutions are called *Metastable.*

H. W. Morse and G. W. Pierce, in Proc. Amer. Acad. of [Arts and Sciences, May, 1903.

2. In *thermodynam.*, in a state intermediate between stable equilibrium and unstable equilibrium, but approaching stability as nearly as the conditions will permit.

metastasis, *n.* 4. In *petrog.*, a change within a rock or mineral in the nature of recrystallization or molecular rearrangement, without the addition or subtraction of material: as the crystallization of a limestone, or the devitrification of glass.

metastasize (me-tas′ta-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *metastasized*, ppr. *metastasizing.* [*metastasis* + *-ize.*] In *pathol.*, to produce new foci of disease in more or less distant parts by means of metastasis: referring usually to malignant growths.

As might be expected the tendency to *metastasize* is much greater in certain tumors than in others.

Jour. Med. Research, Nov., 1907, p. 187.

metastatic, *a.* 2. Relating to or characteristic of the *Metastatica* or *Holostomatidæ;* involving a change of host but no alternation of generations: as, the *metastatic* mode of development of certain trematodes.

Metastatica (met-a-stat′i-kạ), *n. pl.* The *Holostomatidæ. Leuckart.*

Metastigmata (met-a-stig′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *στίγμα*, point, mark.] In Canestrini's classification of the *Acarina*, a group corresponding to the superfamily *Ixodoidea*, or ticks.

metastigmate (met-a-stig′māt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Metastigmata.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Metastigmata.*

metastome (met′a-stōm), *n.* Same as *metastoma.*

metastomial (met-a-stō′mi-al), *a.* [*metastomium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the metastomium.

metastomium (met-a-stō′mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The region of the body behind the mouth; the metastoma.

metastrophe (me-tas′trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *στροφή*, a turning.] Change or interchange; specifically, in *crystallog.* See the extract.

A solid figure is symmetrical to an axis when every radius vector moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis and meeting a point of the figure would also meet corresponding points at the same distances from the axis at each revolution through an arc-angle of $\frac{2\pi}{n}$.

The aspect of such a solid figure will not therefore be changed by a revolution of the solid round this axis through the angle $\frac{2\pi}{n}$, and any portion of its surface so revolving will move into a position in which it will be congruent with another portion of the surface entirely corresponding to it.

Def.—Congruence of this kind will be termed *metastrophe*, and such corresponding parts will be said to be metastrophic to each other.

N. Story-Maskelyne, Crystallography, p. 99.

metastrophic (met-a-strof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *στροφή*, a turning, + *-ic.*] Of, characterized by, or of the nature of, metastrophe; interchangeable: said specifically of the faces, edges, and solid angles of a crystal with reference to rotation about an axis of symmetry. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

metastyle (met′a-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *style*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, an unusually long style: said chiefly of trimorphic plants. Compare ★*mesostyle* and ★*parastyle.*—2. The posterior enamel-covered ridge on the outer side of such a molar as that of a horse: correlative with ★*parastyle* and ★*mesostyle.*

Rudimentary conules, and para-, meso-, and *metastyles. H. F. Osborn*, in Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1902, [p. 210.

metastyrene (met-a-stī′rēn), *n.* Same as ★*metastyrolene.*

metastyrol (met-a-stī′rol), *n.* [*meta-* + *styrol.*] See ★*metastyrolene.*

metastyrolene (met-a-stī′rō-lēn), *n.* [*meta-* + *styrolene.*] A transparent, highly refractive, solid polymer of styrolene, $(C_8H_8)_n$, contained in liquid storax and formed spontaneously from styrolene, into which it is retransformed by distillation. Also called *metastyrene*, *metacinnamene*, and, incorrectly, *metastyrol.*

metasyncrisis (met-a-sin′kri-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετασύγκρισις*, < *μετασυγκρίνειν*, use diaphoretics.] In *med.*, the elimination of morbid matter, particularly through the pores of the skin. *N. E. D.*

metasyphilis (met-a-sif′i-lis), *n.* [*meta-* + *syphilis.*] Hereditary syphilis.

metasyphilitic (met-a-sif-i-lit′ik), *a.* 1. Relating to or of the nature of hereditary syphilis.—2. Occurring as a sequel of syphilis.

metatactic (met-a-tak′tik), *a.* [*metataxis.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metataxis.

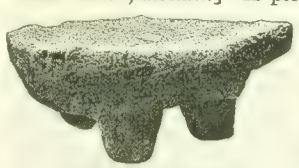
Metatarsal artery, phalanx. See ★*artery*, ★*phalanx.*

metatarsale, *n.* 2. *pl.* The bones of the metatarsus considered collectively.

metataxic (met-a-tak′sik), *a.* Same as ★*metatactic.*—**Metataxic change.** See ★*change.*

metataxis (met-a-tak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after (indicating change), + *τάξις*, arrangement.] In *petrog.*, mechanical modification such as transverse cleavage, produced in a rock by metamorphism. *Irving*, 1889.

metate (me-tä′te), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *metate*, < Nahuatl *metatl, metlatl.*] A primitive hand-mill of stone, usually on three, formerly also on four, legs of the same block. In ancient times the Mexican metate was often elaborately carved, whereas the Peruvian batan is a rude slab. The metate is in common use in the North American Southwest.



Metate from Pueblo Viejo. (From 22nd An. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.)

Thus it is found that the nether millstone, which may be either a ledge or other mass in place of a portable bowlder, is, in the early stage of use, a flat or slightly concave *metate*, which after more extended use becomes a deeply concave *metate*, still later a shallow mortar, and at length a deep mortar which may eventually be worn through, if the original mass is not more than 9 to 15 inches in thickness. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 37.

metathetical, *a.* 2. In *chem.*, involving transposition of constituents between two compounds which interact chemically with each other.

In order that water may act hydrolytically upon barium chloride, for example, with liberation of hydrogen chloride and substitution of oxygen for chlorine, the temperature of the system must approach low redness, while magnesium chloride is attacked at a much lower temperature, and aluminum chloride is extremely sensitive to the *metathetical* action of water.

Amer. Jour. Sci., May, 1904, p. 365.

metatitanic (met″a-tī-tan′ik), *a.* [*meta-* + *titanic.*] Noting an acid, a substance thrown down as a white precipitate on boiling a solution of orthotitanic acid in aqueous hydrochloric acid. Its formula is H_2TiO_3, analogous to that of metasilicic acid.

metatrophia (met-a-trō′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, with, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] The atrophy of malnutrition. Also *metatrophy.*

metatrophic (met-a-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-ic.*] Dependent upon organic matter, both nitrogenous and carbonaceous: applied to bacteria which are thus dependent for their existence. They are the most numerous and widely distributed of the micro-organisms. See ★*prototrophic* and ★*paratrophic.*

metatropic (met-a-trop′ik), *a.* [*metatrop*(*y*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, metatropy.

metatropy (me-tat′rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after (indicating change), + *τροπή*, a turning.] In *petrog.*, metamorphic processes consisting in physical changes, into which chemical action does not enter or enters only to a slight extent. *Irving*, 1889.

metatungstate (met-a-tung′stāt), *n.* [*meta-* + *tungstate.*] A salt of metatungstic acid. The metatungstates are not precipitated by the addition of an acid unless the solution is boiled for some time, when ordinary tungstic acid is thrown down.

metatungstic (met-a-tung′stik), *a.* [*metatungst*(*ate*) + *-ic.*] Noting a metallic acid, forming small yellow crystals of the composition $H_2W_4O_{13}.7H_2O$, obtained by decomposing barium metatungstate by dilute sulphuric acid. It differs from ordinary or normal tungstic acid in being soluble in water.

metatype (met′a-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A tabulation of the normal or average individuals of a race, in respect to any characteristic, as a basis for statistical comparison with exceptional or aberrant individuals. See the extract under ★*metatypic.*

It is these *metatypes* that we should compare anatomically with the criminals if we would make comparison between the anatomic characters of the two classes.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 630.

2. In the nomenclature of types in natural history, a topotype identified by the nomenclator himself.

metatypic (met-a-tip′ik), *a.* [*metatype* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a metatype.

In order to characterize criminals in general, it is necessary to obtain the averages, which can be compared with the averages of other individuals of the same race, the same sex, the same social class, etc. These latter individuals must themselves be the average of their respective race, sex, or class, and their averages thus taken should become the type or standard. Honest or virtuous men (a category not less vague than that of criminals) will then be without doubt the *metatypic.*

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 631.

metavanadate (met-a-van′a-dāt), *n.* [*metavanad*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of metavanadic acid, as sodium metavanadate, $NaVO_3$, and ammonium metavanadate, NH_4VO_3. The latter of these gives a deep-black color with tincture of galls which has been proposed for use as writing-ink; it has also been used in the development of aniline black on cotton cloth.

metavanadic (met″a-vā-nad′ik), *a.* [*meta-* + *vanadic.*] Noting an acid, a substance obtained in brilliant scales of a golden color by prolonged boiling of cupric metavanadate with sulphurous acid. Its formula is HVO_3. It has been used as a golden bronzing-powder.

metavoltaite (met-a-vol′tā-īt), *n.* Same as ★*metavoltine.*

metavoltine (met-a-vol′tin), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, with, + E. *voltine.*] A hydrous sulphate of potassium, sodium, and ferric iron which occurs in minute yellow hexagonal scales. It is related in composition to voltaite.

metazone (met′a-zōn), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, behind, + E. *zone.*] The posterior of the three zones into which the pronotum of the *Acridiidæ*, *Locustidæ*, and *Gryllidæ* is divided.

Melanoplus decoratus sp. nov. Related to decorus. Vertex rather strongly protuberant, especially in female. Pronotum with mid-carina strong on *metazone*, weak or indistinct on prozone. *Psyche* (Boston), XI. 12.

Met. E. An abbreviation of *Metallurgical Engineer.*

metel[2] (mē′tel), *n.* [Ar.] 1†. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium.*—2. The specific name given by Linnæus to the hairy thorn-apple, *Datura Metel.*

metembryo, *n.* 2. The gastrula stage of a polyzoan. *Cumings*, 1904.

metempsychosist (me-temp-si-kō′sist), *n.* [*metempsychos*(*is*) + *-ist.*] One who believes in metempsychosis. *N. E. D.*

Metencephalic fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

metencephalospinal (met-en-sef″a-lō-spī′nal), *a.* In *neurol.*, of or pertaining to both the metencephalon, or cerebellum, and the spinal cord.

metensarcosis (met″en-sär-kō′sis), *n.* [Gr.

μετά, over, + *ἐνσάρκωσις*, < *ἐν*, in, + *σάρξ*, flesh.] The transference of the flesh of one body to another. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

See especially the conclusion of the 'great scene (iii. 6) [of Congreve's "Mourning Bride"]; and Almeria's offer (iv. 7) to clothe the rotten bones of her (supposedly) dead lover with her own flesh—a species of *metensarcosis* altogether original. The bathos of the concluding lines equals that of the moral of Buckingham's Julius Caesar.
A. W. Ward, A Hist. of English Dramatic Literature, [II. 589, note.

metenteron, *n.* 2. In sea-anemones and polyps, one of the radially arranged cavities given off from the stomach or mesenteron; an intermesenteric chamber.

meteorgraph (mē′tē-or-gråf), *n.* [*meteor* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A device for quickly recording the exact location of the path of a shooting star. Neumayer's arrangement consisted of a plate supported at any angle on the ordinary equatorial mounting of a telescope. The records were made by hand-drawn pencil lines on this plate.—2. A meteorograph.

Meteoric paper. See ★*paper*.

meteorics (mē-tē-or′iks), *n.* The study of the atmosphere; meteorology.

meteorin (mē′tē-ō-rin), *n.* [*meteor* + *-in*2.] A supposed new metal reported by A. T. Abel as separated from the Cranbourne (Australia) meteoric iron. It was later shown by Flight to be identical with Reichenbach's tænite, and was named by him edmondsonite (after George Edmondson, Director of Queenwood College, Hampshire).

meteorist (mē′tē-ō-rist), *n.* [*meteor* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of meteors. *N. E. D.*

meteoristic (mē″tē-ō-ris′tik), *a.* [*meteorism*.] Pertaining to or affected with meteorism.

meteorit (mē′tē-ō-rit), *n.* [G. (?): see *meteorite*.] An alloy of aluminium and phosphorus. It is a chemical mixture and can be melted and cast. It has a comparatively high tensile strength and can be worked like brass. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22622.

meteorite, *n.* The great interest in meteorites in recent years has led not only to a minuter study of known meteorites, but also to a keener search for new specimens and a closer watch for falls. The result of this activity is shown in the very considerable increase in the number of known meteorites from well-authenticated independent sources. The collections of Vienna and London contain each between 550 and 600 specimens and the Ward-Coonley collection (now in New York) has over 600. Of recent discoveries of meteoric iron, the Willamette specimen, found in Clackamas county, Oregon, in 1902, is remarkable for its great size (being one of the four largest masses known to exist: see below), and also for various structural features. Its dimensions are 10¾ x 7 x 4 feet, and its estimated weight about 15½ tons. The form (see cut) is roughly conical, and the cone-shaped portion, lying beneath when found, was obviously the front side (*brustseite*) in the forward motion of the mass. A remarkable feature of this iron is the large, basin-like cavities on the upper exposed surface, probably the result of terrestrial decomposition during the long period that has elapsed since its fall. Near Cañon Diablo, Arizona, in a very limited area, more than 600 masses of meteoric iron have been found since 1891. They vary from about 1,200 pounds to half an ounce and less in weight and their occurrence is immediately associated with a remarkable crater (¾ of a mile wide, 500 feet deep), which is believed to owe its origin to the impact of the meteoric mass. This iron is noteworthy because it has been shown by various investigators, especially by Moissan of Paris, to contain minute transparent octahedrons of diamond. It has also yielded green hexagonal crystals of carbon silicide (*moissanite*), identical with the artificial compound used in the arts as an abrasive under the name of *carborundum*. The mass of meteoric iron, the 'Ahnighito meteorite,' brought to New York by Lieutenant Peary from Cape York, Greenland, in 1897 (known since 1818), is unquestionably the largest meteorite preserved in any museum and perhaps the largest mass known to exist. It measures 11 x 7½ x 5½ feet and weighs 36½ tons; its form is shown in the cut.

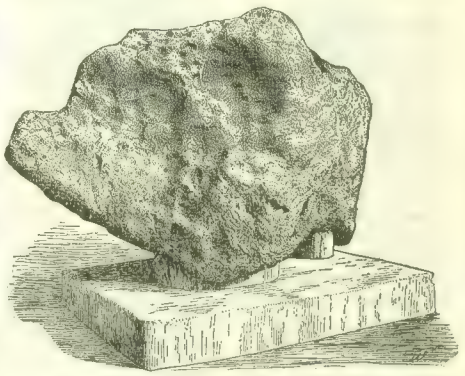


Willamette Meteorite.
Side view showing holes piercing the base.
In the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

A somewhat higher weight (estimated as 46 tons) is given for the iron of Bacubirito, Sinaloa, Mexico (known since 1871), while that of Chupadero, Chihuahua, Mexico (1852), weighs about 16 tons. The meteoric origin of the Ahnighito iron is well established, although the iron of Disko Island and those of some other localities on the west coast of Greenland are certainly terrestrial. The great mass of Santa Catharina, Brazil, remarkable for its high percentage of nickel (34 per cent.), is now generally regarded as terrestrial; this type is called *catarinite* by Meunier. Some doubt also has been cast upon the meteoric origin of the iron from Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, which contains 60 per cent. of nickel (*oktibbehite* type, Meunier). The meteorites which have been seen to fall between 1890 and 1906 number about 30. These include three irons, those of Quesa, Spain (1898), of Bugaldi, New South Wales (1900), and of Ngoureyma, in Northwest Africa (1900); the latter-named mass weighed 37½ kilograms, and its remarkable appearance is shown in the adjoining cut. The minute microscopic and chemical examination of meteoric irons has led to more definite knowledge of the composition of the various iron-nickel alloys, *kamacite*, *tænite*, and *plessite* forming the triad (or trias) of Reichenbach (see *Widmannstättian figures*, under *Widmannstättian*); of these, kamacite contains from 4.8 to 7.4 per cent. of nickel, tænite from 16.7 to 38.1 per cent., and plessite is regarded as a eutectic mixture of the two species. Reichenbach's *lamprite* (*glanzeisen*) has been shown, however, to be not nickel-iron, but in part iron carbide (including *cohenite* (Fe, Ni)$_3$C), and in part *schreibersite*. The *edmondsonite* of Flight (*meteorin* of Abel) is only tænite. The *wickelkamacite* of Brezina (*hülleisen* of Reichenbach) is kamacite, not in regular form as usual, but of irregular outline inclosing accessory constituents, sulphids, graphite, silicates, etc. The iron sulphid of meteoric irons is now conceded to be troilite (FeS), not pyrrhotine (Fe_7S_8). The list of chemical elements identified in meteorites has been increased by the following, several of them detected in traces only and a few perhaps needing confirmation: gold, silver, platinum, iridium, palladium, lead, gallium, selenium; the stone of Saline township, Kansas, contains free phosphorus. The identification of leucite, a mineral of rather rare occurrence in terrestrial igneous rocks, as an essential constituent of the meteoric stone of Schafstädt is an interesting point; it is probably also present in the Pavlovka stone (1882). The classification of meteorites now generally adopted is essentially that of Gustav Rose (Berlin, 1863) as extended and elaborated by later writers, particularly A. Brezina of Vienna. The fundamental division is that between the *meteoric irons*, or *siderites*, consisting essentially of metallic iron (probably in all cases nickel-iron), and the *meteoric stones*, or *aërolites*, in which silicates predominate, the metallic nickel-iron sometimes (though rarely) entirely absent. As a transition-group between the irons and stones belong those meteorites in which the iron forms a continuous, sponge-like mass inclosing silicates (chiefly olivin and bronzite); these are often embraced under the general name of *siderolites*, and sometimes (as below, Brezina) divided into *siderolites* and *lithosiderites*, according as the iron, on a cross-section, appears as separate grains or forms a continuous web. The system of Brezina (catalogue of the Ward-Coonley collection, 1904) recognizes further the following prominent divisions: I. STONES: (*a*) *achondrites*, chondri generally absent, metallic iron absent or only sparingly present; (*b*) *chondrites*, chondri prominent, bronzite, olivin, and iron essential; (*c*) *chondrites*, with enstatite, anorthite, and iron essential; (*d*) *siderolites*, iron inclosing silicates, iron in separate grains in section. II. IRONS: (*e*) *lithosiderites*, iron and silicates, the iron continuous in section; (*f*) *octahedrites*, irons with octahedral structure as shown in Widmannstättian figures; (*g*) *hexahedrites*, irons with cubic structure and cleavage; (*h*) *ataxites*, structure interrupted or indistinct. These divisions are further separated into groups or types briefly characterized as follows: (*a*) ACHONDRITES: (1) *chladnite* (abbreviated Chl), consisting chiefly of bronzite (named, like the mineral chladnite (=enstatite), after the physicist Chladni (1756–1827), who wrote about meteors); (2) *chladnite* with bronzite, black or metallic veined (Chla); (3) *angrite* (A), chiefly augite (named after the meteorite of Angra dos Reys, Brazil; date of fall, 1869); (4) *chassignite* (Cha), chiefly olivin (Chassigny, France, 1815); (5) *bustite* (Bu), bronzite and augite (Busti, India, 1852); (6) *amphoterite* (Am), bronzite and olivin (named by Tschermak); (7) *rodite* (Ro), bronzite and olivin, brecciated or breccia-like (La Roda, Spain, 1871); (8) *eucrite* (Eu), augite with anorthite (named by Rose in 1863; also used for a terrestrial rock: see *eucrite*); (9) *shergottite* (She), augite with maskelynite (Sherghotty, India, 1865); (10) *howardite* (Ho), bronzite, olivin, augite, and anorthite (named by Rose after Edward Howard, who first determined the true nature of meteoric iron: Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc., 1802); (11) *howardite*, brecciated (Hob); (12) *leucituranolite* (L), leucite, anorthite, augite, and glass (named by C. Klein, 1904). (*b*) CHONDRITES: (1) howarditic chondrite (Cho); (2) the same, veined (Choa); (3) chondrite, white and friable (Cw); (4) the same, veined (Cwa); (5) the same, brecciated (Cwb); (6) intermediate chondrite (Ci), firm, with white and gray chondri; (7) the same, veined (Cia); (8) the same, brecciated (Cib); (9) gray chondrite (Cg), firm gray mass with chondri; (10) the same, veined (Cga); (11) the same, brecciated (Cgb); (12) *orvinite* (Co), black, infiltrated mass, discontinuous crust (Orvinio, Italy, 1872); (13) *tadjerite* (Ct), black, semiglassy, without crust (Tadjéra, Africa, 1867); (14) black chondrite (Cs), dark or black mass, chondri of various colors; (15) the same, veined (Csa); (16) *ureilite* (U), black mass, chondritic or granular, iron in veins, etc. (Novo Urei, Russia, 1886); (17) carbonaceous chondrite (K), dull-black friable chondri with free carbon and little or no iron; (18) the same, spherulitic (Kc); (19) the same, spherulitic, veined (Kca); (20) spherulitic chondrite (Cc), mass friable, chondri not breaking with matrix; (21) the same, veined (Cca); (22) the same, brecciated (Ccb); (23) *ornansite* (Cco), friable mass of chondri (Ornans, France, 1868); (24) *ngawite* (Ccn), friable, brecciated mass of chondri (Ngawi, Java, 1883); (25) spherulitic chondrite, crystalline (Cck); (26) the same, veined (Ccka); (27) the same, brecciated (Cckb); (28) crystalline chondrite (Ck); (29) the same, veined (Cka); (30) the same, brecciated (Ckb). (*c*) ENSTATITE-ANORTHITE CHONDRITES: crystalline chondrite (Cck), enstatite, anorthite, and iron with round chondri. (*d*) SIDEROLITES: (1) *mesosiderite* (M), sponge-like mass of iron inclosing crystalline olivin and bronzite (name given by G. Rose, 1862: see *mesosiderite*); (2) *grahamite* (Mg), the same, with also plagioclase (J. Lorimer Graham of New York city); (3) *lodhranite* (Lo), granular crystalline olivin and bronzite in iron (Lodhran, India, 1868). (*e*) LITHOSIDERITES: (1) *siderophyre* (S), bronzite grains with accessory asmanite in iron (named by Tschermak); (2)–(5) groups of *pallasites*, iron inclosing olivin (Pk), (Pr), (Pi), (Pa), differing chiefly in relation to the olivin (named from Pallas iron, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, 1749). (*f*) OCTAHEDRITES: groups (1)–(3), fine octahedrites (Off), (Ofv), (Of), showing thin lamellæ of varying types, widths 0.3–0.4 millimeters; (4) medium octahedrite (Om), lamellæ 0.5–0.10 millimeters; (5) broad octahedrite (Og), lamellæ 1.5–2.0 millimeters; (6) broadest octahedrite (Ogg); (7)–(11) brecciated octahedrites, fine, medium, etc., different types (Obk), (Obn), (Obz), (Obzg), (Obc); (12) octahedrite, Hammond group (Oh). (*g*) HEXAHEDRITES: (1) normal, not granular (H); (2) granular (Ha); (3) brecciated (Hb). (*h*) ATAXITES: groups (1)–(8) (respectively designated as Dc, Dsh, Db, Dl, Dn, Ds, Dp, and Dm), differing chiefly either in amount of nickel or in structure; the Siratic group (Ds, and named from a place in Senegal) is poor in nickel, but contains rhabdite. Daubrée divided all meteorites into four grand divisions, according to the amount of iron present, namely: *holosiderites*, containing no silicates; *syssiderites*, an iron mass inclosing silicates; *sporadosiderites*, stones with disseminated grains of iron; *asiderites*, stones containing



Bugaldi Meteorite.
One half natural size, showing the drip from the under side, tail end.
In Technological Museum, Sydney, N. S. W.



Ahnighito Meteorite.
(11 feet wide.)
In the American Museum of Natural History, New York.



Ngoureyma Meteorite.
Top and side views, about one seventh natural size.

no metallic iron. He further divided the sporadosiderites into *polysiderites*, iron abundant; *oligosiderites*, iron less abundant; and *cryptosiderites*, iron not visible to the eye. This classification was further developed by Meunier, who distinguished fifty-three groups, named in most cases after some typical meteorite; these begin with the highly nickeliferous irons *oktibbehite* and *catarinite* (see above), also *tazewellite*, *nelsonite*, *braunite*, etc., and end with *orgueillite* and *bokkewellite*.

Meteoritic hypothesis. See ★*hypothesis*.

meteorogram (mē′tē-ō-rō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] The record of atmospheric conditions made by a meteorograph.

Six possible sources of constant error have been recognized as influencing the records. These are (1) instrumental errors, (2) errors in exposure of instruments when comparing with standards, (3) errors in reading from *meteorograms*, etc.

U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., March, 1904, p. 121.

meteorograph, *n.*—**Aërial meteorograph,** a very light form of meteorograph, designed to be raised to a great height by means of kites or a sounding-balloon.

Meteoroidal hypothesis. Same as *meteoritic* ★*hypothesis*. *Amer. Geol.*, July, 1903, p. 14.

meteorol. An abbreviation of *meteorological*.

Meteorological chart. See *weather-map.*—**Meteorological equator, photography.** See ★*equator*, ★*photography*.

meteorology, *n.*—**Cosmical meteorology,** the general relation of the earth's atmosphere to cosmical processes, more especially to the radiation from the sun to the earth, or the radiation of the earth into space.—**Dynamic meteorology,** the study of the forces that produce the motions of the atmosphere; the combined thermodynamics, hydrodynamics, and aërodynamics of the atmosphere; the physics of the atmosphere; theoretical meteorology.—**Planetary meteorology,** the study of the relations between atmospheric phenomena and the motions or positions of the moon and planets. Since no such relations are accepted by the best authorities, this study is also spoken of as a *false* or *pseudo-meteorology*.—**Statical meteorology,** that branch of meteorology which treats of the condition and the phenomena of the atmosphere at any moment, without much regard to the underlying causes; statistical meteorology; climatology.

meteoroscope, *n.* 2. An instrument for observing and registering the apparent path of a meteor.

meter[1], *n.* 4. In *photog.*, an instrument for determining the time of exposure.

Exposure *Meters*. When gelatine dry plates came into general use, and were made of many different degrees of sensitiveness, the want of a guide to the proper exposure for the various makes of plates under different conditions of lighting began to be felt, and several methods were devised for meeting the want. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 701.

Meter of water, a unit of gaseous pressure; the pressure exerted by a vertical column of water one meter in height. A meter of water exerts a pressure of 1000 kilograms, or a metric ton, on a square meter of surface, hence its numerical convenience as a unit. Also called *meter of water column*.—**Pendulum meter,** an electric meter which has an oscillatory instead of a rotatory motion.—**Power-factor meter,** a recording instrument for indicating the power factor of an alternating-current circuit.—**Quantity meter,** an integrating meter for electric circuits which usually reads or records in ampere-hours or coulombs.

meter-angle (mē′tèr-ang″gl), *n.* In *optics*, the unit of convergence corresponding to one diopter of accommodation.

meter-bridge (mē′tèr-brij), *n.* A slide-wire bridge the calibrated wire of which is one meter long. See ★*slide-wire bridge*.

meter-candle (mē′tèr-kan″dl), *n.* Same as ★*candle-meter*.

meter-gram (mē′tèr-gram), *n.* A practical unit used in describing or specifying the properties of wire or other electrical conductors; a wire one meter long and weighing one gram.

meter-lens (mē′tèr-lenz), *n.* A lens having a focal distance of one meter.

meter-millimeter (mē″tèr-mil′i-mē-tèr), *n.* A practical unit used in describing or specifying the properties, especially the resistance, of wires; a wire one meter long and one millimeter in diameter.

meter-pump (mē′tèr-pump), *n.* A device for obtaining samples of air for analysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 567.

metethereal (met-ē-thē′rē-al), *a.* [Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *ethereal*.] Existing beyond the ether. See the extract. [Rare.]

Metetherial.—That which appears to lie after or beyond the ether; the *metetherial* environment denotes the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists.

F. W. H. Myers, Human Personality, I. Gloss. p. xix. [*N. E. D.*

meth-. A combining form sometimes used in organic chemistry in place of *methyl*.

Meth. An abbreviation of *Methodist*.

methacetin (meth-as′e-tin), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *acetin*.] A trade-name of para-oxymethylacetanilide, a white crystalline powder, for use as an antipyretic and antiseptic remedy.

methaform (meth′a-fôrm), *n.* Same as ★*chloretone*, or ★*acetone chloroform*.

methanal (meth′a-nal), *n.* [*methane* + *-al*[3].] Same as *formaldehyde*.

Methane type, the constitution of those organic compounds which may be considered as being derived from methane (CH_4), by the replacement of one or more of the hydrogen atoms by radicals or elements.

methanol (meth′a-nol), *n.* [*methane* + *-ol*.] The official, scientific name for methyl alcohol, CH_3OH.

methazonic (meth-a-zon′ik), *a.* [*meth(yl)* + *azone* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless, unstable, explosive compound, $CH_2N_2O_3$, prepared by the action of alcohol and sodium hydroxid on nitromethane. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 58–60° C.

methenyl (meth′ē-nil), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *-ene* + *-yl*.] The trivalent organic radical ⩾CH. Also called *methine*.

methide (meth′id), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *-ide*[1].] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds of the univalent radical methyl, $-CH_3$. It is chiefly used in the case of metallic derivatives.

methilepsia (meth-i-lep′si-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέθυ*, wine, + *λῆψις*, taking, seizure.] Same as *methomania*.

methionic (meth-i-on′ik), *a.* [*me(thyl)* + *thionic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline deliquescent, very stable compound, $CH_2(SO_3H)_2$, prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on lactic acid, and formed, in small quantity, by the action of sulphuric acid on ether.

method, *n.*—**Apagogic method,** reductio ad absurdum.—**Apostoli method,** in *med.*, the treatment of fibroid tumors of the uterus by means of electrolysis.—**Argelander's method,** in *astron.*, a method of observing the light-fluctuations of a variable star by visual comparison with neighboring stars of nearly the same brightness.—**Bradley's method,** in *optics*, a method of determining the velocity of light from the aberration of the fixed stars and the velocity of the earth in its orbit, due to the astronomer Bradley (1727). See *velocity of* ★*light*.—**Brandt's method,** in *med.*, the treatment of typhoid and other fevers by means of cool baths.—**Brandt's method,** in *med.*, manual pressure through the abdominal walls upon the Fallopian tubes, designed to force out contained pus or other fluid.—**Bravais's method,** in *meteor.*, a method of determining the true altitude and motion of a cloud. It consists in observing the images of a cloud as seen in one mirror far below the observer and in another mirror near him. The two mirrors may be turned so that the two images perfectly overlap or coincide. The lower mirror may be always horizontal and may be the smooth surface of a lake. The angle between the two mirrors and their distance apart enable the observer to compute the altitude of the cloud.—**Cascade method.** See ★*cascade*[1].—**Collodion sac method.** See ★*collodion*.—**Credé's method,** in *med.*: (*a*) The instillation of a solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of a new-born child, as a preventive of gonorrheal ophthalmia. (*b*) Compression of the uterus made by the hand of the accoucheur in order to squeeze out the placenta after the birth of the child.—**Deslandre's spectrographic method.** See ★*spectrographic*.—**Double-slit method,** the method of the ★spectroheliograph (which see).—**Dry method.** Same as *dry way* (which see, under *dry*).—**Dumas's method,** in *phys.*, a process for the determination of vapor-densities invented by the chemist Dumas. It consists in heating the liquid to be vaporized in a glass bulb of known volume. When the liquid has entirely disappeared, the neck of the bulb is sealed and the bulb is weighed. From the mass of the vapor, thus determined, and its volume, the vapor-density is computed.—**Error methods,** in *psychophys.*, a name introduced by Wundt in 1883 to include average error and right and wrong cases. See *gradation* ★*methods*.—**Fizeau-Cornu method,** in *optics*, the method employed by Fizeau and subsequently by Cornu for measuring the velocity of light. See *velocity of* ★*light*.—**Flechsig's myelination method.** See ★*myelination*.—**Foucault's method,** in *optics*, the method employed by Foucault for measuring the velocity of light. See *velocity of* ★*light*.—**Frobenius's method,** in *math.*, a method of integrating linear differential equations in series. It has the advantage of exhibiting the connection between the two solutions found by it.—**Galton's method,** in *psychol.*, a name sometimes applied to the questionary method, which, though not invented by Galton, was used by him with conspicuous success in the study of visualization. Tables of questions (questionaries) dealing with some psychological topic are prepared and sent to a large number of persons. The replies are collated with a view to the induction of psychological uniformities, the determination of the range of mental variation, etc.—**Gibbs's vector method.** See ★*vector*.—**Golgi method,** in *histol.*, a method of distinguishing the nerve-cells and their branches by staining them with silver nitrate.

The *Golgi method* of differentiating the nervous elements has so revolutionized our knowledge of the structure of the nervous system that no text-book on that subject ten years old is of any value except as history.

Amer. Inventor, Dec. 15, 1903, p. 298.

Gradation methods, in *psychophys.*, a name introduced by Wundt in 1883 to include minimal changes and mean gradations. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 316.—**Graffin method,** in *photog.*, a process, especially adapted to the photographing of manuscripts, invented by Mgr. Graffin of Paris. See the extract.

The apparatus for the *méthode Graffin* consists essentially of a prism, or mirror, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, in front of the object glass of the camera, in order

to reverse the image before its passage into the object glass, in such a way that, twice reversed, it is reproduced as a positive on the sensitive paper. The proof will be negative; the black letters of the manuscript or book copied will appear in white against a black or dark background. The order of the letters and their position will be normal, by reason of the double reversal. The plate-holder contains sheets of bromide paper, preferably rapid. One great advantage of the method is that the manuscript or book to be photographed may be placed horizontally on the table or chair, or on the floor. The work is done with rapidity, almost as fast as one can turn the pages. Only one copy can be made by this process, which cannot therefore serve for the production of a large number of copies.

The Nation, March 5, 1908.

Gram's method, in *bacteriol.*, a method of staining based upon the principle that certain bacteria after being stained with aniline dyes retain the color on subsequent treatment with a solution of iodopotassic iodide, while others are decolorized.—**Hampe's method,** in *chem.*, a method for the determination of oxygen which consists in reducing the oxid of finely divided copper (brought to a bright-red heat) in a current of hydrogen, the loss in weight giving a measure of the amount of oxygen.—**Hehner method,** in *chem.*, an analytical process applied to butter, and to other fats and oils, which determines the percentage of insoluble fatty acids which can be obtained from the particular fat.—**Inverse method of fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Isthmus method,** a method of testing the magnetic permeability of iron under great magnetizing force, in which the sample, in the form of a short bobbin, is so placed between the poles of an electromagnet as to form part of a closed magnetic circuit.

In applying the *isthmus method* it is desirable to be able to turn the bobbin round suddenly between the magnet poles.

J. A. Ewing, Magnetic Induction in Iron and other [Metals, p. 150.

Keeler's spectrographic method. See ★*spectrographic*.—**Kjeldahl method,** in *chem.*, a method of determining nitrogen in organic compounds, suggested by Kjeldahl. It consists in boiling the substance with concentrated sulphuric acid, with or without the addition of a little copper or potassium sulphate or mercuric oxid: this oxidizes the carbon to carbon dioxid, and the hydrogen to water, and converts the nitrogen into ammonia. The liquid is then made alkaline and the ammonia boiled off. The method is used chiefly for the examination of fertilizers, foodstuffs, etc.—**Laborde's method,** in *med.*, a method of inducing respiration in cases of threatening asphyxiation, as in drowning, by means of rhythmical tractions on the tongue.—**Littrow's method** (*naut.*), a navigation rule, named after its author, by which to determine the ship's longitude from the employment of circummeridian altitudes.—**Measurement methods,** metric methods; psychophysical metric methods; in *psychophys.*, methods for the determination of the stimulus and differential limen, and of subjectively equivalent stimuli and stimulus-differences: typified by the four classical methods of just noticeable differences, mean gradations, average error, and right and wrong cases.—**Method of average error,** one of the four classical methods of psychophysics, in which a variable stimulus is equated for sensation to a constant stimulus and the errors of adjustment are combined to furnish a representative or average error. The method was introduced into psychophysics by Fechner. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 70.—**Method of characteristics,** a geometric method at the basis of enumerative geometry, founded by Chasles on his correspondence-principle (1864).—**Method of Clément and Desormes,** in *phys.*, a method for the determination of the ratio of the two specific heats of a gas. The gas, contained in a closed receptacle, is suddenly compressed by means of a piston, and the change of pressure due to this approximately adiabatic change of volume is immediately noted. The pressure is read again after the gas has cooled. This gives the result of an isothermal change of volume. The ratio of these two changes is the ratio of the specific heats.—**Method of complete series,** in *psychophys.*, a mode of the method of just noticeable differences (which see, under ★*difference*) which combines into one the partial series required for the determination of the upper and lower differential limens.—**Method of constant stimuli,** in *psychophys.*, the method of right and wrong cases as employed with a number of stimuli for the determination of the stimulus limen.—**Method of constant stimulus-differences,** in *psychophys.*, the method of right and wrong cases as employed with a number of stimuli, above and below the standard stimulus, for the determination of the differential limen.—**Method of doubled stimuli,** in *psychophys.*, a method, proposed by J. Merkel, the object of which is the determination of a stimulus that is subjectively the double of the given stimulus.—**Method of equal and unequal cases,** in *psychophys.*, a modification of the method of right and wrong cases, proposed in 1888 by J. Merkel.—**Method of equal-appearing intervals, of equal sense-distances, of mean gradations, of supraliminal differences,** in *psychophys.*, a method the object of which is the equation of two supraliminal sense-distances. In the usual form of the method, the two extreme stimuli are given, and the third, intermediate stimulus is varied up and down by small steps until it appears to divide the total sense-distance into halves. Other forms of the method are, however, possible; and the principle may also be employed for the just noticeable differentiation of supraliminal sense-distances.—**Method of equivalents,** in *psychophys.*, a form of the Fechnerian method of average error in which the stimuli or stimulus-differences to be equated are applied to different parts of the sense-organ.—**Method of infinitesimals,** the method of Leibnitz for the calculus.—**Method of just noticeable differences, method of least differences, method of minimal differences.** See ★*difference*.—**Method of limits.** (*b*) In *psychophys.*, a form or mode of the method of just noticeable differences (which see, under ★*difference*), developed by G. E. Mueller. It is characterized by rules of procedure which make its results comparable with the results of the method of constant stimulus-differences (method of right and wrong cases).—**Method of minimal changes,** in *psychophys.*, a form or mode of the method of just noticeable differences (which see, under ★*difference*), developed by Wundt. It

is characterized by the attention paid to the psychological variable errors, especially to expectation and practice. —**Method of multiple reproduction, method of single reproduction,** in *psychophys.*, forms of the Fechnerian method of average error employed in work upon the estimation of time-intervals. In the former, a standard or normal interval is given, and the observer reproduces this interval (say, by tapping on a key) three, five, ten, or so many times, the length of the normal and of the reproduced intervals being graphically recorded; in the latter, the normal interval is bounded by two clicks or strokes, and the observer is required to make a third stroke as soon as a time has elapsed which he judges to be equal to the normal. The length of the two intervals is recorded as before.—**Method of paired comparisons.** See ★*comparison.*—**Method of passage,** in *bacteriol.*, a method of increasing the virulence of pathogenic bacteria by inoculating a number of animals one from the other in a series.—**Method of reactions,** in *metal.*, a method of double decomposition, in which to a molten bath or to a solution of a combination of bases and acids a reagent is added which is itself a salt or compound of base and acid; the acid of the metallic solution goes to the base of the reagent, and the acid of the reagent unites with the bases in the solution. Such double decompositions are usual with the silicates and carbonates in reduction processes.—**Method of reciprocal polars,** in *geom.*, a method of duplicating or dualizing all descriptive and many metric properties of curves and surfaces by consideration of polar reciprocals. It was first systematically employed by Poncelet.—**Method of right and wrong answers,** in *psychophys.*, a simplified form of the method of right and wrong cases, introduced by J. Jastrow and E. Kraepelin, in which the judgment 'doubtful' is forbidden and all judgments have accordingly the form 'greater' or 'less.'—**Method of right and wrong cases,** in *psychophys.*, a method in which a single slight stimulus-difference, or a number of stimulus-differences ranging from small to large above and below the standard stimulus, is presented to the observer, who is required to judge in each case of the relation of the component stimuli (as second stimulus greater, less, much greater, relation doubtful, etc.). From the distribution of the judgments in accordance with the theory of probabilities a differential limen and its measure of precision may be determined. Like the method of constant stimuli (which see, above), the method is available for the determination of a stimulus limen. It is evidently, in a way, the counterpart and supplement of such methods as that of minimal changes. There, stimuli are varied until a required judgment has been passed; here, stimuli are constant and the observer's judgments are variable.—**Method of Roy and Ramsden,** in *phys.*, a method for the measurement of the linear expansion of bars, in which the elongation is observed directly through microscopes focused upon cross-lines ruled upon the specimen. See ★*dilatometer.*—**Method of substitutions,** in *alg.*, a method based upon replacing a quantity by another or by a function of several others. —**Method of two, three, five,** etc., **cases,** in *psychophys.*, Wundt's names for various forms of the method of right and wrong cases. In the first, there are two possibilities of judgment (equal and unequal, or positive and negative); in the second, three (greater, doubtful, less); in the third, five (much greater, greater, etc.).—**Methods of adjustment.** See ★*adjustment.*—**Methods of difference,** in *psychophys.*, a name proposed in 1891 by E. Kraepelin to include right and wrong cases, right and wrong answers, and equal and unequal cases. See ★*methods of limits.*—**Methods of enumeration,** in *psychophys.*, a term introduced by Wundt in 1895 to include the methods of two, three, five, etc., cases, and extended in 1902 to average error: opposed in the first case to *methods of* ★*adjustment*, and in the second to *gradation* ★*methods.*—**Methods of limits,** in *psychophys.*, a name proposed in 1891 by E. Kraepelin to include minimal changes, mean gradations, and average error.—**Mixed method,** the combination upon one printing-plate of the different processes of line-engraving, etching, mezzotint, with rouletting.

> Line-engraving has been killed by etching, mezzotint, and that bastard form of line-engraving known as the "*mixed method*"—a combination of etching, graving, and machine-ruling, such as is seen in Thomas Landseer's "Stag at Bay." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 267.

Napier's method (*naut.*), a graphic representation of the deviation. The margin of a compass card is shown as cut out at the N-point and straightened into a vertical line, divided into 32 equal parts which correspond to the 32 points of the compass, and into 360 degrees of its circumference. Also called *Napier's card, compass-error card, curve, diagram,* and *deviation diagram.*—**Newton's method of approximation,** in *alg.*, a method for obtaining the roots of equations.—**O'Dwyer's method,** in *med.*, a method of relieving obstructive dyspnœa by intubation of the larynx.—**Ogata's method,** in *med.* (*a*) A method of resuscitation of an asphyxiated new-born infant by alternately approximating the feet and the head and letting the body fall, holding the infant by the feet only. (*b*) A method of resuscitation, in cases of asphyxia from chloroform or ether, by stroking the lower portion of the chest with the fingers in order to stimulate respiration and the action of the heart.—**Open method,** in *med.*, the treatment of wounds by free exposure to the air, as contrasted with the use of air-tight antiseptic dressings.—**Patch method.** See ★*patch.*—**Point-to-point method,** a method of determining wave-forms of alternating currents, in which each point upon the curve indicating the wave is found separately. Also called *step-by-step method.*

> In other places there is an apparent want of knowledge of recent progress, as, for example, where the oscillograph is spoken of as an instrument of little value, the *point-to-point method* being described as more practical.
> *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 31.

Polygonal method, in topographical surveying of an extensive area or territory, the traverse method of determining the relative positions of several points by surveying a series of consecutive lines joining those points: used as an alternative to the method of triangulation, in which the lines surveyed form the sides of contiguous triangles, the lengths of whose sides are determined by trigonometric methods.

On the other side, the *polygonal method* permitted, as has already been stated, the carrying on of the operations of the survey along the route of each expedition.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 331.

Questionary method. See *Galton's* ★*method.*—**Reckoning method,** in *psychophys.*, a method of enumeration (Germ. Abzählungsmethode) typified by the method of right and wrong cases. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 257.—**Reserve-seed method.** See ★*seed.* —**Reserve-sprout method.** See ★*sprout.*—**Römer's method,** in *optics*, the method employed by Römer (1675) for computing the velocity of light from observations upon the eclipses of Jupiter's moons, made when the earth and that planet were in conjunction and when they were in opposition. See *velocity of* ★*light.*—**Rousseau's method,** in *photom.*, a graphic method devised by Rousseau for finding the mean spherical intensity of a source of light. See *Rousseau's* ★*figure.*—**Sayre's method,** in *surg.*, the treatment of lateral curvature of the spine, or of Pott's disease, by means of a corset of plaster of Paris applied while the patient is suspended by bands under the arms.—**Scattered-seed method.** See ★*seed.*—**Schleich method,** in *med.*: (*a*) Induction of local anæsthesia by distention of the tissues with a weak cocaine solution subcutaneously injected. (*b*) Induction of general anæsthesia by a mixture of chloroform, ether, and petroleum ether administered by inhalation.—**Schott method,** in *med.*, the treatment of heart-disease by baths in effervescent water and by special exercises.—**Seebeck's and Holmgren's method,** in *exper. psychol.*, a rough method of testing partial color-blindness. Colored cards or worsteds are given to the subject, who is required to sort and match them without naming the colors.—**Serial method,** in *psychophys.*, any method which implies the presentation to the observer of a graded series of stimuli; specifically, in the sphere of sensation, a gradation method; in the sphere of affection, a form of the method of impression. As applied to affective processes, the serial method requires that a series of stimuli be presented to the observer one at a time, and be referred by him to one or other of certain prearranged categories of affective intensity, as very pleasant, moderately pleasant, indifferent, moderately unpleasant, very unpleasant. The results are recorded in graphic form.—**Single-tree method,** that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction from self-sown seed under the shelter of the old stand is invited by the cutting of single trees. This cutting may be made throughout the forest, as in some wood-lots, or in definite portions of the forest in turn. Also called *selection system, selection method, shelter-wood selection system.* —**Stand method,** that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured from self-sown seed by means of successive cuttings made throughout the mature stand, thus leading to the production of a new stand approximately even aged. These successive cuttings encourage seed production, create conditions favorable to the growth of seedlings, and gradually remove the remaining trees of the mature stand as the young growth develops. The series of cuttings, which vary in number and duration according to the degree of difficulty with which reproduction is effected, is divided into the following four kinds: (1) *Preparatory cuttings* fit the stand for its reproduction by the removal of dead, dying, or defective trees, and prepare the ground for the germination of seeds. A stand in which one or more preparatory cuttings have been made is in the *preparatory stage.* (2) *Seed cuttings* encourage seed production by the further opening of the stand, and admit light in quantity favorable for the development of young growth. A forest in which one or more seed cuttings have been made is in the *seedling stage.* (3) *Removal cuttings* gradually remove the mature stand which would otherwise retard the development of the young trees. A stand in which one or more removal cuttings have been made is in the *removal stage.* (4) The *final cutting* is the last of the removal cuttings, in which all of the old stand still remaining is cut. Also called *shelter-wood compartment system, method of successive thinnings, compartment system,* and *high forest compartment system.*—**Statistical method.** (*a*) See *statistical method,* under *statistical.* (*b*) In *phys.*, the method of statistical mechanics in which a great number of systems, similar in nature but differing as to configurations and velocities, are simultaneously considered.—**Step-by-step method.** Same as *point-to-point* ★*method.* —**Sturm's method,** in *alg.*, a method for ascertaining how many real roots of an equation lie between any given limits.—**Sylvester's dialytic method,** in *alg.*, a method of elimination. See *dialytic,* 3.—**Sylvester's method,** in *med.*, a method of artificial respiration for the resuscitation of a drowning person. Inspiration is effected by drawing the arms up over the head, the subject lying on the back, and expiration by folding the arms over the chest and producing pressure.—**Tentative method,** specifically, a procedure followed by skilled experts in opening locks of either the tumbler, pin, or combination keyless type, in which advantage is taken of possible lost motion due to poor mechanical construction, to detect, by feeling the yielding of the bolt, the position of pins or tumblers. This element of weakness has been reduced or eliminated in the more modern constructions, such as the so-called "paracentric" or deeply corrugated section of the key-way in flat-key types, and by the timelock combinations.—**Thiersch's method of skin-grafting.** See ★*skin-grafting.*—**Unitary method of chemistry.** See *unitary* ★*theory.*—**Welsh method of copper-smelting,** a process of smelting copper in reverberatory furnaces, employed largely in South Wales. It is conducted in six stages. In the first stage the pyritic ore (the ore usually employed) is roasted in a reverberatory furnace to expel the arsenic and a part of the sulphur, and a large proportion of the sulphid of iron present in the pyrites is changed into oxid of iron, while the copper oxid is converted into sulphid. In the second stage of the process the oxid of iron is removed by melting and by causing it to combine with silica: this part of the process is also carried out in a reverberatory furnace, and a coarse metal is obtained containing about 33 per cent. of copper. In the third stage the granulated coarse metal is calcined again for the purpose of oxidizing more of the sulphid of iron. In the fourth stage the calcined coarse metal is fused together with some slag containing silica and ores containing oxid and carbonate of copper. The fused mass separates by gravity into the matte or regulus, containing

from 60 to 80 per cent. of copper, and a metallic slag consisting chiefly of silicate of iron, but containing also some copper. The regulus, which is called, according to its appearance, either *cake blue metal, cake white metal,* or *pimple metal,* is placed again in the reverberatory furnace. This constitutes the fifth stage of the process, in which the sulphur is partly removed and blister-copper obtained. In the sixth and last stage the metal is refined and toughened by being subjected to oxidizing agencies while molten, during which the arsenic escapes as vapor, while the other metals are converted to oxids.—**Wet method.** Same as *wet way.*—**Will and Varrentrapp's method,** in *chem.*, a process, devised by the two chemists named, for determining quantitatively the nitrogen of organic substances submitted to analysis. It consists essentially in heating, in a tube of hard glass, a weighed portion of the substance mixed with a large excess of soda-lime (a mixture of sodium and calcium hydroxids), thus converting the nitrogen present into ammonia, which is carried as gas into an excess of hydrochloric acid and so fixed as ammonium chlorid. In the ammonium chlorid the ammonia, and from it by calculation the nitrogen, may be determined either by the gravimetric or the volumetric method. This process has for a number of years been in most cases replaced by that of Kjeldahl.—**Zero method.** Same as *null-method* (which see, under *method*).

methodaster (meth′ō-das-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *method* + *-aster.* The formation does not express the meaning intended.] One who makes an ignorant use of scientific methods, or magnifies unduly the importance of methods.

> The *methodaster* and macerator blunts the intuitions, the best thing in youth, drags down thoughts that fly and makes them crawl at a slow, senescent pace. More yet, it tends to pedantry that shields ignorance from exposure, teaches the art of seeming wise with empty minds, . . . and whips up a modicum of knowledge to deceptive proportions. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 496.

Methodist. I. *n.*—**Calvinistic Methodists,** Methodists who accept the Calvinistic teachings of Whitefield, in the controversy of 1740, as opposed to the Arminian doctrine of John Wesley. They are found chiefly in Wales.

II. *a.*—**Reformed Methodist Church.** See ★*church.*

Methodological parallelism, physiologico-psychological parallelism; a methodological form of the doctrine of psychophysical parallelism. See the quotation.

> From this [psychoneural parallelism] we must distinguish a second sense of parallelism founded on the disparity just mentioned as also pertaining to the psychical and neural correlates. We may call this physiologico-psychological, or, more briefly, *methodological parallelism.* It rejects, as illogical, the attempt to penetrate to psychical facts from the standpoint of physiology. . . . It also forbids the psychologist to piece out his own shortcomings with tags borrowed from the physiologist. The conceptions of the two sciences are to be kept distinct as the facts themselves to which they relate are distinct. . . . This methodological convention, as we may call it, implies a more stringent interpretation of causation than that expounded by J. S. Mill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 66.

Methody (meth′ō-di), *n.* Same as *Methodist.* [Vulgar or dial.]

methol (meth′ol), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *-ol.*] **1.** Same as ★*carbinol,* ★*methanol,* or *methyl alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**2.** A colorless hydrocarbon, said to be found in crude wood-alcohol. It is probably a mixture.

methonal (meth′ō-nal), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *-one* + *-al*[3].] A synthetic organic compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$, similar in composition and action to sulphonal; dimethylsulphonedimethylmethane. It is hypnotic.

methose (meth′ōs), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *-ose.*] A colorless, sweet, syrupy carbohydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, prepared by the condensation of formaldehyde under the influence of magnesium hydroxid. It is probably a mixture.

methoxy-group (me - thok′si - grōp), *n.* [*meth(yl)* + *oxy-* + *group*[1].] The monovalent organic radical $-OCH_3$, derived from methyl alcohol.

methoxyl (meth-ok′sil), *n.* Same as ★*methoxy-group.*

Methven screen. See ★*light standard.*

Methyl acetanilide, a coal-tar product with properties similar to acetanilide, sold under the trade-name *exalgin:* principally used as an analgesic.—**Methyl aldehyde.** Same as *formaldehyde.*—**Methyl alkali blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Methyl blue.** See *methyl-blue.*—**Methyl chlorid,** a colorless gas, CH_3Cl, prepared by the action of sodium chlorid and sulphuric acid on methyl alcohol, and formed by treating methane with chlorin. It has an ethereal odor and boils at −23.73° C. It is sometimes used, mixed with ethyl chlorid, to produce anæsthesia. Also called *chlormethane.*—**Methyl eosin, orange.** See ★*eosin,* ★*orange*[1].—**Methyl violet.** See ★*methyl-violet.*

methylate, *v. t.* 2. To substitute in (a compound) the methyl radical $-CH_3$, for an equivalent of some other radical or element. —**Methylated spirit.** Alcohol thus denaturized or rendered unfit for drinking (with the addition of one half of one per cent. of benzene) is by law exempt from the internal revenue tax in the United States, and therefore becomes available for manufacturing uses at much reduced cost. Similar regulations have been adopted in other countries, and other materials than crude wood-spirit have been employed to denaturize the common or ethyl alcohol.

methylate (meth'i-lāt), *n.* [*methyl* + *-ate*[1].] A derivative of methyl alcohol.—**Sodium methylate,** a colorless compound, CH_3ONa, prepared by the action of sodium on methyl alcohol.

methylation (meth-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*methylate* + *-ion.*] The act of methylating. See ★*methylate.*

Methylene acetylenazin. Same as ★*glyoxaline.* —**Methylene benzoate,** a crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5CO_2)_2CH_2$, prepared indirectly from formaldehyde and benzoic acid. It melts at 99° C. and boils at 255° C. —**Methylene blue.** See *methylene-blue.*—**Methylene dibenzamide,** a crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5CONH)_2CH_2$, formed by the action of ammonia on methylene benzoate. It melts at 118° C.—**Methylene gray, green, violet.** See ★*gray,* etc.—**New methylene-blue.** (*a*) A basic coal-tar color of the thiazin type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a fuller and redder blue than methylene-blue. (*b*) A basic color of the oxazin type, distinguished as *new methylene-blue GG.*

methylenitan (meth-il-en'i-tan), *n.* [*methylene* + *-ite*[2] + *-an.*] A yellow syrupy or amorphous carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, prepared by boiling trioxymethylene with lime-water. It is not fermentable and is probably a mixture.

methylglycine (meth-il-glī'sin), *n.* Same as ★*sarcosine.* Also *methylglycosine.*

methylguanidin (meth-il-gwä'ni-din), *n.* A poisonous substance, of the nature of a ptomaïne, which has been found in decomposing cadavers.

methylindol (meth-il-in'dol), *n.* Same as *skatol.*

methylmethane (meth-il-meth'ān), *n.* Same as ★*ethane.*

methylosis (meth-i-lō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *ὕλη,* matter, + *-osis.*] In *geol.,* that variety of metamorphism which involves change of chemical substance. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 765.

methylpelletierine (meth″il-pel-e-tēr'in), *n.* A colorless, hygroscopic, dextrorotatory, liquid alkaloid, $C_9H_{17}ON$, contained chiefly in the root of the pomegranate-tree. It boils at 215° C.

methylpentose (meth-il-pen'tōs), *n.* [*methyl* + *pentose.*] A pentose in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the methyl-group: used especially of rhamnose or isodulcite.

methylphenacetin (meth″il-fē-nas'e-tin), *n.* [*methyl* + *phenacetin.*] A colorless synthetic compound formed by the action of methyl iodide on phenacetin. It is hypnotic.

methylsalol (meth-il-sal'ol), *n.* [*methyl* + *salol.*] A colorless crystalline synthetic compound, a methyl derivative of salol: used in rheumatism.

methyluramine (meth″il-ūr-am'in), *n.* [*methyl* + *ur(ic)* + *amine.*] A methyl derivative of guanidin, $NH:C(NH_2)(NH.CH_3)$, obtained on oxidation of creatine, to which it is closely related: same as ★*methylguanidin.* It has also been found in putrefying meat.

methylurethane (meth″il-ūr-eth'ān), *n.* [*methyl* + *ur(ic)* + *ethane.*] A crystalline synthetic hypnotic obtained by the action of cyanogen chlorid on methyl alcohol.

methyl-violet, *n.* 2. One of several basic colors of the triphenylmethane group. They consist chiefly of the hydrochlorids of pentamethyl and hexamethyl pararosaniline or their benzyl derivatives.

methyostylic (meth″i-ō-stil'ik), *a.* Relating to, or having that arrangement of the visceral arches termed, methyostyly.

methyostyly (meth-i-os'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + E. *hyo(id)* + Gr. *στῦλος,* pillar, + *-y*[3].] That condition of the visceral arches in which their component parts are more or less shifted from their primitive conditions, and the metapterygoid, symplectic, and adjacent parts assist the hyomandibular in the support of the lower jaw: a condition found in the *Teleostei,* or bony fishes.

Methyostyly, in allusion either to the prominence of the metapterygoid, or to the fact that *methyostyly* represents a morphological advance upon earlier modes.
Biol. Bulletin, June, 1904, p. 59.

methystic[1] (me-this'tik), *a.* [Gr. *μεθυστικός,* intoxicating, < *μεθύειν,* be intoxicated, < *μέθυ,* strong drink: see *mead*[1]. Compare *amethyst.*] That intoxicates; intoxicating.

methystic[2] (me-this'tik), *n.* [NL. *methyst-(icum)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_2\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle C_6H_3C_4H_4COCH_2COOH$, prepared by the hydrolysis of its methyl ester, methysticin (kawain), derived from kawa-root (*Piper methysticum*). It crystallizes in silky, lustrous, prismatic needles and melts at 180° C.

methysticin (me-this'ti-sin), *n.* [NL. *methysticum*) + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*kawain.*

métier (mā-tyā'), *n.* [F. *métier,* OF. *mestier, mester,* = It. *mestiero,* < L. *ministerium,* attendance, service, office, occupation, work: see *ministry* and *mystery*[2].] Trade; profession; with reference to literature or art, one's particular kind or line of ability.

Messrs. Morris & Co.'s furniture was not of William Morris's own design, flat ornament being essentially his *métier.* *A. Vallance,* William Morris, p. 92.

métissage (mā-tē-säzh'), *n.* [F., < *métis,* of mixed race: see *métis.*] Mixture of races.

métisse (mā-tēs'), *n.* [F., fem. of *métis:* see *métis.*] A woman of mixed blood, particularly of mixed Indian and white descent.

Metius's ratio. See ★*ratio.*

metoche (met'ō-kē), *n.* [Gr. *μετοχή,* a sharing, < *μετέχειν,* share in, take part in, < *μετά,* among, + *ἔχειν,* have.] In *arch.*: (*a*) The arrangement of a dentil-course or of a Doric frieze with its triglyphs and metopes: a term used by Vitruvius (III. 3) [although some authorities make the term *metatome*]. (*b*) The space between two dentils: used by French writers, by a false analogy with *metope.*

metochy (met'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *μετοχή,* a sharing.] The relation between ants and those of their guests which are tolerated and not disagreeable to them. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 183.

metodontiasis (met″ō-don-tī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά,* after, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-iasis.*] 1. Faulty development of the teeth.—2. The second dentition.

metœstrous (met-es'trus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the metœstrum. See the extract under ★*metœstrum.*

metœstrum (met-es'trum), *n.*; pl. *metœstra* (-trä). [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *οἶστρος,* vehement impulse.] The period of decline which follows the height of the period of sexual desire in female mammals.

Metœstrum, or the Metœstrous Period.—If conception does not take place during œstrus the activity of the generative organs gradually subsides during a definite period, which I have called the *metœstrum;* and this is followed . . . by a long period of rest.
W. Heape, in Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., Nov., 1900, p. 8.

metol (met'ol), *n.* [*met(hyl)* + *-ol.*] A trade-name of methyl-*p*-amino-*m*-cresol hydrochlorid, $CH_3\overset{4}{N}HC_6H_3O\overset{1}{H}C\overset{3}{H}_3.HCl$. It is used in photography as a developer.

meton. An abbreviation of *metonymy.*

metonym (met'ō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *μετά,* after, + *ὄνυμα,* a name (see *onym*).] A name given to a group (usually a genus) after a different name had been applied to another member (usually a species) of the same group. According to the American code of botanical nomenclature, a metonym is invalid.

A name is rejected when there is an older valid name based on another member of the same group (*metonym*).
Code of Bot. Nomenclature, p. 175.

metopantralgia (met″ō-pan-tral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέτωπον,* forehead, + *ἄντρον,* cave (cavity), + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Pain in the frontal sinuses.

metopantritis (met″ō-pan-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέτωπον,* forehead, + *ἄντρον,* cave (cavity), + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Metopias (me-tō'pi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετωπίας,* having a broad forehead, < *μέτωπον,* forehead.] 1. A genus of labyrinthodont *Amphibia* from the Keuper of Würtemberg, attaining large size and having a broadly triangular skull with anterior orbits, weak dentition, and slightly infolded dentin: the pectoral plates are large and the ribs very heavy.—2. A genus of Silurian trilobites.

metopion (me-tō'pi-on), *n.*; pl. *metopia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μετώπιον,* forehead, prop. neut. adj., < *μέτωπον,* the forehead.] In *anthrop.,* the point in which a line connecting the tubera of the frontal bone intersects the median line. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1901, p. 35.

metopodynia (met″ō-pō-din'i-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μέτωπον,* forehead, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] Neuralgic pain in the forehead.

metopomancy (met'ō-pō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *μέτωπον,* the forehead, brow, front, face, + *μαντεία,* divination.] Divination by means of the characteristics of the face.

metoxenous (mē-tok'se-nus), *a.* [Gr. *μετά,* among, + *ξένος,* a stranger.] Heterœcious.

metranate (met'ra-nāt), *n.* [*metran* + *-ate*[3].] The office or jurisdiction of a metran or head of the Abyssinian church.

The Patriarchate of Alexandria, and *Metranate* of Ethiopia. *J. M. Neale,* Hist. Eastern Church, I. 111. *N. E. D.*

metraneurism (mē-tran'ū-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἀνευρυσμός,* dilation (see *aneurism*).] Same as ★*metrectasia.*

metraterm (mē'tra-tėrm), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + L. *term(inus),* end.] In certain trematodes, the short, thick-walled terminal portion of the uterus.

The uterus terminates in a short heavy-walled region devoid of eggs, known as the *metraterm.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 862.

metratonia (mē-tra-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἀτονία,* atony.] Atony of the uterus.

metratrophia (mē-tra-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἀτροφία,* atrophy.] Atrophy of the uterus.

metrectasia (mē-trek-tā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἔκτασις,* extension.] Dilatation of the non-pregnant uterus.

metrectomy (mē-trek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἐκτομή,* excision.] Same as *hysterectomy.*

metrelcosis (mē-trel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἕλκωσις,* ulceration.] Ulceration of the uterus, especially of its neck.

metremphysema (mē″trem-fi-sē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ἐμφύσημα,* inflation.] Same as *physometra.*

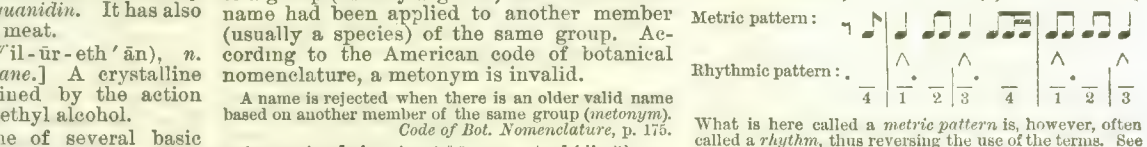
metret (met'ret), *n.* [*meter*[3], *metre*[2], the measure of length, + dim. *-et,* used here with a particular implication.] A decimal submultiple of the meter, in the scheme of magnitudes devised about 1860 by G. J. Stoney. See ★*metro* and ★*uno.*

We shall use the syllable **-et** for decimal submultiple. Thus the sixthet will mean the sixth of these -ets, that is, a unit in the sixth place of decimals. In this nomenclature the tenthet of a meter is the same as the tenth-*metret,* i. e., the tenth of the series of *metrets* or decimal submultiples of a meter.
G. J. Stoney, in Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 208.

metria (mē'tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus.] Any local inflammatory condition following childbirth.

metric[1], *a.*—**Metric property,** in *geom.,* a property which involves measure or quantity.—**Metric relation,** a relation which involves measure or quantity.

metric[2], *a.*—**Metric** or **metrical pattern,** in *music,* the scheme of long and short tones, resting upon and conformable to the fundamental rhythm, according to which a particular melody or phrase is laid out. For instance, the *metric pattern* of the first line of "The Bluebells of Scotland," as compared with its *rhythmic pattern,* may be expressed thus:



What is here called a *metric pattern* is, however, often called a *rhythm,* thus reversing the use of the terms. See *meter*[2], 2, and *rhythm,* 2.

metric[3], *a.*—**Metric horse-power.** See ★*horse-power.*

metrics[1], *n.*—**Projective metrics,** in *geom.,* the treatment of metric relations as projective relations to the absolute.

metriocephalic (met″ri-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μέτριος,* within measure, moderate, + *κεφαλή,* head.] In *craniom.,* having a length-height index between 72 and 77: said of skulls. *Amer. Anthropologist,* 1901, p. 40.

metro (met'rō), *n.* [An arbitrary detached use of *metro-,* combining form of *meter.*] One of a series of decimal submultiples of the meter: as, *metro*-sixteen, the sixteenth of this series of metros. See the extract and ★*uno.*
G. J. Stoney.

A *metro*-ten is the tenth of the *metros* or decimal units of the metre. In other words it is 10^{10} metres.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 572, note.

metrocace (mē-trok'a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *κάκη,* bad condition.] Gangrenous inflammation of the uterus.

metrocampsis (mē-trō-kamp'sis), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *κάμψις,* flexion.] Flexion of the uterus.

metrocele (mē'trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *κήλη,* tumor.] Same as *hysterocele.*

metrodynia (mē-trō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα,* uterus, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] Uterine colic.

metrol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *metrological;* (*b*) of *metrology.*

metroncus (mē-trong′kus), *n.*; pl. *metronci* (-tron′sī). [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A tumor of the uterus; also, metrophyma.

metroneurosis (mē″trō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + NL. *neurosis*.] Any neurosis originating from uterine disease or pregnancy.

metronym (mē′trō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄυνμα*, name. Compare *metronymic*.] A personal name derived from the mother or from the maternal family.

The acceptance of *metronyms* in the genealogies as proofs of female kinship, while patronyms are rejected. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. xiii.

metronymic, *a.* 2. In *anthrop.*, relating to that form of society in which the child takes its name from the mother's family, or in which the child is reckoned as a member of the maternal family.

The older [group] may be named *metronymic*. In a *metronymic* group all the relationships are traced through mothers; relationships on the father's side are ignored. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 188.

metronymy (mē-tron′i-mi), *n.* [*metronym* + *-y*³.] The system of tracing name and kinship in the female line.

Metronymy and Patronymy.—It is necessary to distinguish between two different types of ethnical organization, one of which is older than the other. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 187.

metrop. Same as ★*met.* (*c*).

metropathia (mē-trō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *πάθος*, disease.] Uterine disease. Also *metropathy*.

metrophlogosis (mē″trō-flō-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *φλόγωσις*, inflammation.] Severe inflammation of the uterus.

metrophotographic (met″rō-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained by means of metrophotography.

A most useful variation on ordinary *metrophotographic* observations, for it is obvious that the representation of orographic features as effected by this well known process conveys a far more readable impression to the eye of the nature of the country photographed, the rise and fall of undulations, the gradation of slopes, &c., than any flat photograph can possibly convey. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 546.

metrophotography (met″rō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + E. *photography*.] 1. The art of making topographic maps from measurements of stereophotographs of great interobjective distance. *Nature*, Aug. 18, 1904, p. 392.—2. The taking of stereophotographs for use in map-making.

metrophyma (mē-trō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *metrophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *φῦμα*, a swelling.] Same as ★*metroncus*.

metropolitanship (met-rō-pol′i-tan-ship), *n.* [*metropolitan* + *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a metropolitan.

metropolypus (mē-trō-pol′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *πολύπους*, polypus.] A polypus of the uterus.

metroproptosis (mē″trō-prop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *πρόπτωσις*, falling forward, prolapse.] Same as ★*metroptosis*.

metroptosis (mē-trop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Falling of the uterus. Also *metroproptosis*.

metrorrhagic (mē-trō-rā′jik), *a.* [*metrorrhagi*(*a*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or suffering from metrorrhagia or uterine hemorrhage.

metrorrhexis (mē-trō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] Rupture of the uterus during childbirth.

metrosalpingitis (mē-trō-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + NL. *salpingitis*.] Inflammation of the uterus and Fallopian tubes, or of the latter alone.

metrosalpinx (mē-trō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet.] Same as *Fallopian tube*.

metroscope² (met′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speed-measuring device or tachometer which indicates both speed and distance traveled.

metrostaxis (mē-trō-stak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα*, womb, + *στάξις*, a dropping.] Hemorrhage of the uterus.

metrostenosis (mē″trō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Abnormal contraction of the cavity of the uterus.

metrosteresis (mē″trō-ste-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *στέρησις*, deprivation.] 1. Removal of the uterus.—2. Absence of the uterus.

metrostyle (met′rō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + E. *style*².] A speed-controller used in certain mechanical piano-players. It consists of an index that can be moved to right or left to correspond with a line traced on the revolving music-roll, its movement affecting a lever by which the tempo of the music may be increased or diminished.

metrosynizesis (mē″trō-sin-i-zē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *συνίζησις*, collapse, shrinking.] Adhesion of the uterus to neighboring structures, the result of inflammation.

metro-ten (met′rō-ten), *n.* A unit of length equal to 1×10^{10} meters. See ★*metro*.

metrotomy (mē-trot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *hysterotomy*.

metuloid (met′ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *metula*, a small pyramid, an obelisk, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a small pyramid or obelisk.

II. *n.* An object that resembles a small pyramid.

Metuloids, modified cystidia, encrusted with lime, which project from the hymenium of Peniophora, giving it a velvety appearance. *Jackson*, Glossary. *N. E. D.*

metzograph (met′zō-graf), *n.* [*Metz*, a surname, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A form of screen, for process-work in photography, in which lines or dots are avoided and an irregularly grained effect is produced by the use of glass with a wavy surface.

meuse, *n.* See *muse*³, *n.*

Mex. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Mexican;* (*b*) of *Mexico*.

mexcal, *n.* Same as *mescal*.

Mexican bead-tree, bean-weevil, boll-weevil, calendar, cherry, chicken-bug. See ★*bead-tree*, ★*bean-weevil*, ★*weevil*, etc.—**Mexican coca.** Same as *Mexican clover*. See *Richardsonia*.—**Mexican coral bean, luster.** See ★*bean*¹, ★*luster*².—**Mexican snapper.** Same as *red snapper*. See *snapper*¹ (*g*) (3).—**Mexican sole, stinkwood, strips.** See ★*sole*², ★*stinkwood*, ★*strip*².—**Mexican walnut.** Same as *rock-walnut* (which see, under *walnut*). See also ★*walnut*.

Mexicana fiber. See ★*fiber*¹.

Mexicanize (mek′si-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mexicanized*, ppr. *Mexicanizing*. [*Mexican* + *-ize*.] To make like the Mexicans; assimilate to the customs and institutions of Mexico.

These Indians, now practically *Mexicanized*. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, p. xvi.

meymacite (mā′ma-sīt), *n.* [*Meymac* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrated tungstic oxid derived from the alteration of scheelite, found at Meymac, Corrèze, France.

mezure, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *measure*.

mezzano (med-zä′nō), *a.* [It. *mezzano* (pl. *mezzani*), middle, medium, < L. *medianus*, middle: see *median*¹.] Of medium size: applied to a macaroni larger than spaghetti and smaller than the largest macaroni.

The macaroni called "*Mezzani*," which is a name designating size, not quality, is the preferable kind for macaroni dishes made with cheese. *Century Cook Book*, p. 225.

mezzeria (med-ze-rē′ä), *n.* [It., < *mezzo*, middle, half, < L. *medius*, half: see *medium*.] In Italy, a system of halving the produce of the soil between landowner and landholder: same as *metayage*. See the extract.

A system . . . in certain provinces of Italy and France, where it was once almost universal, and is still very common, is called *mezzeria* and métayage or halving. . . . These expressions . . . merely signify that the produce is divisible in certain definite proportions, which must obviously vary . . . and which do in practice vary so much that the landlord's share is sometimes as much as two-thirds, sometimes as little as one-third. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 415.

mezzograph (mez′ō or med′zō-graf), *n.* [*mezzo*(*tint*) + *-graph*.] A photographic print imitating the effect of a mezzotint. *N. E. D.*

mezzotype (mez′ō- or med′zō-tīp), *n.* [*mezzo*(*tint*) + *type*.] A kind of paper for photographic printing. *N. E. D.*

mf. 2. In *elect.*, an abbreviation of *microfarad*.

mfd. An abbreviation (*a*) of *manufactured;* (*b*) in *electrotechnics*, of *microfarad*.

mfg. An abbreviation of *manufacturing*.

mfr. An abbreviation of *manufacturer*.

mg. An abbreviation of *milligram*.

M. G. An abbreviation (*c*) of Latin *Musicæ Graduatus*, Graduate of Music.

M. G., M. Goth. Abbreviations of *Mœsogothic*.

mgm. An abbreviation of *milligram*.

Mgr. An abbreviation (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *milligram;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *manager*.

M. Gr. An abbreviation of *Middle Greek*.

M. H. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Master of Horticulture;* (*b*) of *Most Honorable*.

M. Hon. An abbreviation of *Most Honorable*.

mhor (mōr), *n.* An East Indian name of the great whale-shark, *Rhinodon typicus*.

mhorr (môr), *n.* [Ar.] A West African gazel, named by E. T. Bennett *Gazella mhorr*, having horns annulated with ten or twelve prominent rings. *N. E. D.*

M. H. R. An abbreviation of *Member of the House of Representatives*.

M. H. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Massachusetts Historical Society;* (*b*) of *Member of the Historical Society*.

mi. An abbreviation (*a*) of *mile;* (*b*) of *mill* or *mills;* (*c*) of *milliampere*.

miam (mī′am), *n.* Same as ★*mia-mia*.

mia-mia (mī′mī), *n.* [Also *mi-mi*, *my-my*, *miam;* a native name.] A native hut or shelter of the Australian aborigines.

The word is aboriginal, and has been spelt variously. *Mia-mia* is the most approved spelling, *mi-mi* the most approved pronunciation. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

miasmatology (mī″az-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *miasmology*.

miasmic (mī-az′mik), *a.* Same as *miasmatic*.

Miauli, essence of. See ★*essence*.

miazin (mī-az′in), *n.* Same as ★*pyrimidine*.

Mic. An abbreviation of *Micah*, a book of the Old Testament.

mica², *n.*—**Water-mica,** a trade-name for clear, colorless muscovite.

The clear kind is known to the trade as "*water mica*," and this, as a rule, contains no iron, but much of the large-sized muscovite is unfortunately colored to some extent, which detracts greatly from its value. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Sept., 1905, p. 200.

micacious (mī-kā′shius), *a.* [L. *micare*, shine.] Shining; sparkling; glittering.

There is the Cyclopean stile, of which Johnson is the great example; the sparkling, or *micacious*, possessed by Hazlitt, and much affected in Reviews and Magazines; the oleaginous, in which Mr. Charles Butler bears the palm, or more appropriately the olive branch. *Southey*, Doctor, interchap. xxii.

micacization (mī″ka-sī-zā′shon), *n.* [*micacize* + *-ation*.] In *geol.*, the process of becoming charged with mica during metamorphism. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 790.

micacize (mī′ka-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *micacized*, ppr. *micacizing*. [Irreg. < *mica*² + *-c-* + *-ize*.] In *geol.*, to become charged with mica, as in the production of mica-schists from shales.

The Liassic shales by degrees become *micacized*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 803.

micanite (mī′ka-nīt), *n.* [*mica*² + *-n-* + *-ite*².] A trade-name of mica in sheets of considerable size made by cementing together a number of small clear pieces split very thin: used as an insulating material for electric circuits. *Elect. Rev.*, Oct. 8, 1904, p. 575.

micarelle (mī′ka-rel), *n.* [*mica*²: from its appearance.] A micaceous mineral which has externally the form of scapolite and results from its alteration. *Chester*.

M. I. C. E. An abbreviation of *Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers*.

Micellian water. See ★*water*.

Mich. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Michigan*.

Michelangelo, bar of. See ★*bar*¹.

michron (mī′kron), *n.* [Gr. *μι*(*κρός*), small (see *micron*), + *χρόνος*, time.] A unit of time proposed by Lord Kelvin; the time corresponding to the period of vibration of an ether-wave whose length in vacuo is one micron.

Mick (mik), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Michael*.] A slang name for an Irishman. See *micky*.

micr-. In *phys.*, etc., a prefix used instead of *micro-* before a second element beginning with a vowel. See *micro-*.

micracoustic (mik-ra-kös′tik), *a.* [*micr*(*o-*) + *acoustic*.] Having the property of rendering faint sounds audible; magnifying weak sounds.

micræsthete, *n.* Same as ★*micresthete*.

micrallantoid (mik-ra-lan′toid), *a.* [*micr*(*o-*) + *allantoid*.] Characterized by a small allantois. *W. Turner*, Anat., II. 869.

Micrampelis (mi-kram′pe-lis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1808), < Gr. *μικρός*, little, + *ἀμπελίς*, dim. of *ἄμπελος*, a vine.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. (See *Echinocystis*.) *Micrampelis Oregona* is the wild gourd of Oregon, and *M. macrocarpa* and *M. fabacea* are the chilicothe and bitter-root of California. See ★*chilicothe*.

micranatomy (mik-ra-nat′ō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *anatomy*.] Microscopical anatomy.

micrandrous (mik-ran'drus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the dwarf male plants of the *Œdogoniaceæ*.

Micraster (mik-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or *Echinoidea* having a heart-shaped tumid test. It is very abundant in the Cretaceous rocks and occurs also in the early Tertiary.

micrencephalic (mik″ren-se-fal'ik), *a.* Same as *micrencephalous*.

micrencephalism (mik-ren-sef'ą-lizm), *n.* [*micrencephal(y)* + *-ism.*] Same as ★*micrencephaly*.

micrencephalus (mik-ren-sef'ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *micrencephali* (-lī). [NL.] 1. A micrencephalous individual.—2. Same as ★*micrencephaly*.

The conditions known as microcephalus and *micrencephalus*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 140.

micrencephaly (mik-ren-sef'ą-li), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, the condition or character of being micrencephalous, or small-brained.

micrergate (mī-krėr'gāt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἐργάτης*, worker.] A worker ant of smaller stature than the typical worker form of the species. The workers of the first brood of offspring reared by a young ant-queen are normal micrergates. *Wheeler*.

micresthete (mik'res-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *αἰσθητός*, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive.] In chitons, one of the numerous fine branches given off by a megalesthete. Each branch ends in a swelling which occupies a micropore and carries a small chitinous cap.

micrify (mik'ri-fī), *v. t.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small. See *magnify*.] To make small; minify.

This power which he [the poet] exerts . . . to magnify the small, to *micrify* the great.
Emerson, Nature, p. 67. *N. E. D.*

Micristodus (mī-kris'tō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἱστός*, an upright projection, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of very large sharks of the family *Rhinodontidæ*, found in the Gulf of California.

micristological (mik″ris-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to micristology.

micro-aërophile (mī-krō-ā'ę-rō-fīl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *aërophile.*] **I.** *a.* Same as ★*micro-aërophilous*.

II. *n.* A micro-aërophilous organism.

micro-aërophilic (mī″krō-ā-ę-rō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*micro-aërophilous*.

Clostridium Pasteurianum, which Winogradsky found to possess nitrogen-assimilating properties, is an anaerobe, but it also grows in symbiosis with aerobic forms; it is, therefore, *microaerophilic*. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 371.

micro-aërophilous (mī″krō-ā-ę-rof'i-lus), *a.* [*micro-aërophile* + *-ous.*] Requiring but little free oxygen: a term used to designate bacteria and other organisms. See *anaërobic*.

micro-ampere (mī″krō-am-pār'), *n.* A unit employed in the measurement of very small electric currents; one millionth of an ampere or 1×10^{-7} c. g. s. units of current.

micro-analysis (mī″krō-ą-nal'i-sis), *n.* Analysis by means of the microscope.

micro-anemometry (mī″krō-an-e-mom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *anemometry.*] The determination of wind-velocity on a very small scale, specifically by Barus's filar micrometer.

microbacillar (mī-krō-bas'i-lär), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *bacillus* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *bacterial*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 88.

microbacillary (mī-krō-bas'i-lą-ri), *a.* Same as *bacterial*.

microbalance (mī'krō-bal-ąns), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *balance.*] A delicate balance for weighing 1 milligram or less. It consists of a capillary glass tube 30 centimeters long and 0.5 millimeter thick, bent at a right angle so as to make one part a pointer 9 centimeters long. The tube is attached, by waterglass, to a quartz fiber 5 centimeters long and fastened to a pronged support. The instrument is thus built on the principle of the torsion balance. A hooked platinum wire melted into the end of the glass beam carries a platinum basket of 20 milligrams weight which holds the objects to be weighed. The deflection of the pointer is read from a scale, and platinum-wire riders serve as weights. The mechanism was devised by Nernst.

microbarograph (mī-krō-bar'ō-gràf), *n.* [*micro-* + *barograph.*] A barograph designed to record minute and rapid variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. *Nature*, Aug. 18, 1904, p. 368.

microbicidal (mī-krō-bi-sī'dal), *a.* [*microbicide* + *-al*[1].] Destructive to microbes.

microbioscope (mī-krō-bī'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *bioscope.*] An apparatus for showing or recording the movements of micro-organisms. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 18.

Microbiotheriidæ (mī″krō-bī-ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Microbiotherium*, the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of small marsupial mammals, containing extinct species from the Miocene of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1887.

microbism (mī'krō-bizm), *n.* A condition due to the presence of microbes.

The various explanations of "return" cases were considered, including, besides the ordinary ones of failure of disinfection or a true "return" of infection, the possibility of a relapse of the original disease, of latent *microbism*, or of missed cases. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1724.

microblast (mī'krō-blàst), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An unusually small nucleated red blood-corpuscle. See cut under ★*blood*, 1.

microbrachia (mī-krō-brā'ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βραχίων* (L. *brachium*), arm.] A condition in which the arms are abnormally small.

microbrachius (mī-krō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *microbrachii* (-ī). [NL.] One who has abnormally small, but not deformed, arms.

microbranchiate (mī-krō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βράγχιον*, gill, + *-ate*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the small gill. Contrasted with ★*macrobranchiate*.

In the body of the animal [Nautilus] two metameres are recognized—the *microbranchiate* segment, containing the smaller gill, the outer osphradium, pericardial gland, kidney, and kidney opening, with the genuerative opening on the right side and the opening of the pear-shaped body on the left; and the macrobranchiate segment, containing the greater gill and the inner osphradium, pericardial gland, kidney, and renal opening.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1903, p. 135.

microcalory (mī-krō-kal'ō-ri), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *calory.*] One thousandth of a small calory.

microcaltrop (mī-krō-kal'trop), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *caltrop.*] Same as *microcaltrops*.

Microcampyli (mī-krō-kam'pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] In Hyatt's classification of the cephalopods, a suborder of the *Ammonoidea*. It is the primitive suborder of forms which possess a ventral siphuncle and are characterized by undivided ventral lobes and very slightly developed saddles.

microcanonical (mī″krō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *canonical.*] In *statistical mech.*, of or pertaining to a distribution in phase such that all the systems of an ensemble have the same energy. *J. W. Gibbs*, Statistical Mech., p. 114.—**Microcanonical distribution, ensemble.** See ★*distribution*, ★*ensemble*.

microcanonically (mī″krō-ka-non'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a microcanonical manner.

microcardia (mī-krō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *καρδία*, heart.] A condition in which the heart is abnormally small.

microcardius (mī-krō-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *microcardii* (-ī). [NL.] A monster having a very small and imperfect heart.

microcarpous (mī-krō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having small fruit. (*b*) Of mosses, having small urns.

microcentrosome (mī-krō-sen'trō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, center, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, the central granule of the astrosphere in the dividing-cell; the centriole of Boveri. *Ziegler*, 1898.

microcentrum (mī-krō-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *microcentra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *cytol.*, the centrosome or cluster of centrosomes united by a primary centrodesmus in the astral system of certain cells. *Heidenhain*, 1894.

microcephal (mī-krō-sef'al), *n.* [*microcephal(ous).*] A microcephalous individual. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April–June, 1902, p. 121.

microceratous (mī-krō-ser'ą-tus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ous.*] In *entom.*, having small antennæ.

Microchæta, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *microchætæ* (-tē).] One of certain small bristles which occur on the body of a dipterous insect and are used in classification. See ★*chætotaxy*.

The supra-alars are unusual; the cephalic one is small, often so small as to be little or not at all distinguishable from the *microchaetae*.
Kansas Univ. Quarterly, July, 1900, p. 224.

microchemic (mī-krō-kem'ik), *a.* Same as *microchemical*.

microchiria (mī-krō-kī'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χείρ*, hand.] A condition in which the hands are abnormally small. Also *microcheiria*.

Microchœridæ (mī-krō-kē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*Microchœrus*, the type genus (Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χοῖρος*, hog), + *-idæ.*] A family of small lemur-like animals, comprising extinct species of small size whose remains occur in Eocene strata. *Lydekker*, 1887.

microclase (mī'krō-klās), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλάσις*, fracture.] A name given by Wiik to the feldspar usually called *anorthoclase*.

microcnemia (mī-krok-nē'mi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] The condition of having the leg short below the knee. See ★*brachycnemic*.

microcnemic (mī-krok-nē'mik), *a.* Same as ★*brachycnemic*.

micrococcal (mī-krō-kok'al), *a.* [*micrococc(us)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a micrococcus.

Micrococcus lanceolatus. See ★*diplococcus pneumoniæ* (with cut).—**Micrococcus melitensis**, the pathogenic micro-organism of Malta fever.—**Micrococcus neoformans**, an alleged pathogenic micro-organism of cancer: its existence is doubtful.

Microcodon (mī-krō-kō'don), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κώδων*, bell.] The typical genus of the family *Microcodonidæ*. *Ehrenberg*, 1830.

Microcodonidæ (mī″krō-kō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microcodon* + *-idæ.*] A family of illoricate rotifers, of the order *Ploima*, containing the genera *Microcodon* and *Microcodides*.

Microcotyle (mī-krō-kot'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Van Beneden and Hesse, 1863), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κοτύλη*, a cup, socket.] The typical genus of the family *Microcotylidæ*.

Microcotylidæ (mī″krō-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microcotyle* + *-idæ.*] A family of trematodes, of the order *Heterocotylea*, having two buccal and many small posterior suckers, borne on a variously shaped marginal cotylophore. It contains the genera *Microcotyle*, *Gastrocotyle*, and *Axine*.

microcranous (mī-krō-krā'nus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κρανίον*, cranium.] In *craniom.*, having a skull of small volume, from 1,540 to 1,630 cubic centimeters in males, and from 1,420 to 1,500 cubic centimeters in females.

microcryptocrystalline (mī″krō-krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *cryptocrystalline.*] In *petrog.*, microscopically cryptocrystalline, that is, composed of crystals so minute that their form cannot be seen with a microscope, their presence being recognized by the phenomenon of aggregate polarization.

The closest approach to typical andesitic microstructure occurs in the dike cutting shales in the ridge south of Winter Creek. . . . The transition from a groundmass of brown *microcryptocrystalline* matrix with distinct lath-shaped feldspar microlites and magnetite grains to one that is gray in thin section with larger feldspar laths and a slightly micropoikilitic structure can be observed in one rock section. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monographs, XXXII. 64.

microcrystal (mī-krō-kris'tal), *n.* [*micro-* + *crystal.*] A microscopic crystal.

microcrystallography (mī-krō-kris-ta-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*micro-* + *crystallography.*] Microscopic crystallography.

microcytase (mī-krō-sī'tās), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *cytase.*] A cytase (complement) in the sense of Metchnikoff, derived from the polymorphonuclear leucocytes.

microdactylism (mī-krō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger or toe, + *-ism.*] A condition in which the fingers and toes are abnormally short. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 498.

microdactyly (mī-krō-dak'ti-li), *n.* Same as ★*microdactylism*.

microdentous (mī-krō-den'tus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *-ous.*] Having abnormally small teeth.

Microdesmus (mī-krō-des'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δεσμός*, band.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Cerdalidæ*, found off the Pacific coast of tropical America.

microdiactine (mī″krō-dī-ak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δι-*, twice, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A small diactine sponge-spicule.

microdiæne (mī-krō-dī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δι-*, two-, + *-aiva* as in *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a triod of minute size having two arms of like curvature.

microdichotriæne (mī-krō-dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] A small or reduced dichotriæne.

Spicules calthrops-like microtriænes and spined microxeas; *microdichotriænes* absent.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, II. 218.

Microdiscus (mī-krō-dis′kus), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δίσκος*, disk.] A primitive Cambrian genus of trilobites of the family *Agnostidæ*, with slightly segmented cephalon and pygidium. See *Agnostus*.

microdont, *a.* 2. In *craniom.*, having a dental index less than 42.

microdontic (mī-krō-don′tik), *a.* [*microdont* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*microdont*, 2.

microdontism (mī-krō-don′tizm), *n.* [*microdont* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being microdont; microdontism.

microdontous (mī-krō-don′tus), *a.* [*microdont* + *-ous.*] Same as *microdont*.

microdyne (mī′krō-dīn), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small (see *micron*), + E. *dyne.*] A unit of force equal to one millionth of a dyne.

micro-ergate (mī-krō-ėr′gāt), *n.* See ★*microergate*.

microfauna (mī-krō-fâ′nä), *n.*; pl. *microfaunæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *fauna.*] A fauna in which all the animals are of minute or diminutive size; a congeries of microscopic animals, or sometimes a depauperated fauna. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 323.

microflora (mī-krō-flō′rä), *n.*; pl. *microfloræ* (-rē). [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *flora.* See *flora.*] A flora in which all the plants are of minute size; a congeries of microscopic plants: opposed to ★*macroflora*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 351.

microform (mī′krō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *form.*] A microscopic organism, or one that is too small to be studied without a microscope.

microfungus (mī-krō-fung′gus), *n.*; pl. *microfungi* (-fun′jī). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + L. *fungus*, fungus.] A minute fungus which must be magnified in order that its gross morphology may be discerned: distinguished from mushrooms and other large forms.

microgamete (mī-krō-gam′ēt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *gamete.*] 1. The smaller of the two conjugating cells or gametes of a colonial rhizopod. See ★*macrogamete*.—2. A male germ-cell; a spermatozoön. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 209.

Coccidium differs further from Monocystis in that the conjugating gametes are sexually differentiated, the small, active one, or *microgamete*, functions as the male cell, and the larger quiescent one, or macrogamete, as the female or egg cell, while in the gregarine, on the other hand, the conjugating gametes are of equal size.
Pop. Sci. Mo., June, 1901, p. 192.

microgametocyte (mī″krō-gam′e-tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *gametocyte.*] In sporozoans, the mother-cell of a microgamete or male element: contrasted with ★*macrogametocyte*.

Another interpretation would regard this as the male element (mother-*microgametocyte*), in which the falciform bodies represent the *microgametocytes* and from the latter the microgametes may arise somewhat as described by Siedlecki for Adelea ovata, i. e. after the *microgametocyte* has reached the macrogamete.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 310.

microgametophyte (mī-krō-gam′e-tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *gametophyte.*] A male gametophyte when the sexes are dicœciously separated.

microgametophytic (mī″krō-gam-e-tō-fit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *gametophyt(e)* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or relating to a microgametophyte.

The question here arises if we are to regard the rich prothallial endowment of the Podocarpineæ as the retention of a feature possessed by the ancestral Coniferales or as a recent cenogenetic adaptation, which has arisen at a later stage of evolution. This question can only be answered by a consideration of the *microgametophytic* conditions found in the Gymnosperms in general, particularly the more ancient of those still living.
Amer. Nat., June, 1907, p. 361.

microgauss (mī′krō-gous), *n.* In *elect.*, one millionth part of a gauss or of a c. g. s. unit: a practical unit of magnetic induction.

microgilbert (mī-krō-gil′bėrt), *n.* In *elect.*, one millionth part of a gilbert or of a c. g. s. unit: a practical unit of magnetomotive force.

micrognathia (mī-krog-nā′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, the condition of having small jaws.

micrognathic (mī-krog-nath′ik), *a.* Same as ★*micrognathous*.

micrognathism (mī-krog′na-thizm), *n.* Same as ★*micrognathia*.

micrognathous (mī-krog′na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ous.*] In *anthrop.*, having small jaws.

Microgobius (mī-krō-gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Gobius.*] A genus of gobioid fishes found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

microgram, *n.* 2. A photograph or a drawing of a microscopic object.

microgranitoid (mī-krō-gran′i-toid), *a.* [*microgranit(e)* + *-oid.*] Resembling microgranite.

micrograph, *n.* 2. An instrument for photographing microscopic objects.—3. Same as ★*microgram*, 2.

The authors [of "Alloys of Copper and Cuprous Oxide"] studied by metallographical methods the various alloys of copper and cuprous oxide and show that area measurements of enlarged *micrographs* of pure coppers containing less oxygen than the eutectic give good valuations of the oxygen contained.
Elect. World and Engin., March 12, 1904, p. 532.

micrographical (mī-krō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as *micrographic*.

micrography, *n.* 2. The art or process of photographing or depicting microscopic objects; photomicrography.

microgyne (mī′krō-jīn), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γυνή*, a female.] A female or queen ant of smaller stature than the typical female form of the species. *Wasmann.*

microgyria (mī-krō-jir′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γῦρος*, a turning (see *gyrus*).] A condition in which the cerebral convolutions are abnormally small. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1907, p. 104.

microhemozoite, microhæmozoite (mī-krō-hem-ō-zō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*2.] The smaller form of schizont in the development of the hemogregarine *Drepanidium serpentium*. Compare ★*macrohemozoite*. *Lutz.*

microhenry (mī-krō-hen′ri), *n.*; pl. *microhenries* (-riz). [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *henry.*] In *elect.*, one millionth part of a henry or one thousand c. g. s. units: a practical unit of inductance.

microhistological (mī″krō-his-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*microhistolog(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to microhistology.

microhistology (mī″krō-his-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *histology.*] Microscopic histology; micristology.

microjoule (mī′krō-joul), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *joule.*] A practical unit of work equal to ten ergs.

microkinetic (mī″krō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *kinetic.*] Pertaining to or consisting of minute, continued, and rapid motions or movements, such as those of tremor, titillation, formication, etc. [Rare.]

The aimless and archaic movements of infancy . . . in the form of isolated automatic tweaks or twinges, and perhaps even the still more *microkinetic* gleanings of fibrillary formications, are . . . by slow processes of combined analysis and synthesis . . . made over into habits and conduct that fit the world of present environment.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 163.

microlecithal (mī-krō-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*1.] In *embryol.*, having very little food-yolk: applied to certain ova, such as those of sponges, marine worms, echinoderms, etc.: opposed to ★*macrolecithal* or ★*bradylecithal*.

microlepidotous (mī″krō-lep-i-dō′tus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaled.] Having minute scales.

Microlepidotus (mī″krō-lep-i-dō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaled, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), scale.] A genus of fishes of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found in the Gulf of California.

Microlestes (mī-krō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λῃστής*, robber.] A genus of small marsupial mammals from the Triassic rocks of England and Germany.

microline (mī′krō-līn), *n.* [*micro-* + *line*2, *n.*] A proposed unit of measurement of microscopic objects. See the extract.

The size of microscopic objects could . . . be recorded simply, by saying they were one, two, three, or more *Microlines* in diameter.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1857, p. 115.

micrologic (mī-krō-loj′ik), *a.* [*micrology(y)* + *-ic.*] 1. Marked by minute investigation; micrological.—2. Of or pertaining to micrology; microscopical.

microlophic (mī-krō-lof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *λόφος*, crest, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a low incisor crest in the anterior nasal aperture and an indistinct alveolar line. *Harrison Allen*, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., N. S., X. 419.

microm (mī′krom), *n.* [An alteration of *micron.*] Same as *micron*: proposed as a substitute for *micron* by Lord Kelvin, to avoid confusion with the unit of time, the *michron*, also suggested by him.

micromagnetometer (mī-krō-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *magnetometer.*] An instrument devised by Pender and Cremieu for the determination of very weak magnetic fields. It consists essentially of a horizontal bar carrying a vertical bar-magnet at one end and suspended by a torsion-fiber. A field of 0.00001 c. g. s. unit gives a large deflection. *Elect. World and Engin.*, April 18, 1903, p. 666.

micromania (mī-krō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μανία*, madness.] 1. A delusion that objects, especially the parts of one's own body, are growing smaller.—2. An insane self-depreciation.

micromaniac (mī-krō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*micromani(a)* + *-ac.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or suffering from micromania.

II. *n.* 1. One who is afflicted with micromania.—2. One who has a mania for littleness, weakness, or inefficiency. [Rare.]

Alas, the Unity of Italy is undermined by the *micromaniacs* who aim at shutting Italy in her shell, at isolating her from the great nations, forbidding her to share the active initiatives on whose development her glorious destinies depend.
Crispi (trans.), in The Nation, May 11, 1899, p. 350.

micromanometer (mī″krō-mā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *manometer.*] A very small, delicate manometer for measuring minute differences of pressure.

micromazia (mī-krō-mā′zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μαζός*, breast.] A condition in which the breasts are abnormally small.

micromelia (mī-krō-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μέλος*, limb.] A condition in which the limbs are abnormally small.

micromelic (mī-krō-mel′ik), *a.* [*micromel(ia)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by micromelia; having small extremities; dwarfish.

micromembrane (mī-krō-mem′brān), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *membrane.*] A very thin layer of finely porous material, such as is used in experiments on osmose.

micromere, *n.* 2. One of the small blastomeres, or cells, which result from the early cleavage of the egg: opposed to ★*macromere* or ★*megamere*.

The eggs undergo a total, but unequal segmentation, with small cells (*micromeres*) at one pole, and larger, yolk-laden cells (macromeres) at the other.
J. S. Kingsley, Vertebrate Zool., p. 222.

micromerism (mī-krom′e-rizm), *n.* [*micromere* + *-ism.*] A collective term for the theories that assume that living protoplasm is made up of a great number of excessively minute units, or biomolecules, each endowed with the peculiar properties of living substance, namely, assimilation, growth, and reproduction.

These [speculative] theories have been ably brought together and discussed by Delage, who has included them all under the term "*micromerism*," since they agree in the assumption that the living substance contains, or consists of, a vast number of excessively minute particles—*i. e.*, aggregates or combinations of molecules, which give to the protoplasm its specific properties and tendencies ("idioplasm" of Nägeli). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 41.

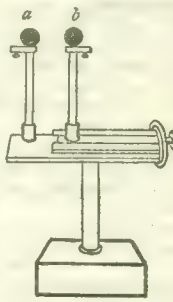
micromerozoite (mī″krō-mer-ō-zō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μέρος*, part, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*2.] In sporozoans, a microsporozoite: contrasted with ★*macromerozoite*.

micromesentery (mī-krō-mez′en-ter-i), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *mesentery.*] In some anthozoans, a small, incomplete mesentery devoid of gonads and filaments. Compare ★*macromesentery*.

micrometallurgy (mī-krō-met′al-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *metallurgy.*] The study of metals, particularly as to structure and crystalline form, under the microscope.

micrometer, *n.*—**Dioptric micrometer**, a form of double-image micrometer having the divided lens in the eye-tube.—**Electric micrometer**, a micrometer for the precise measurement of lengths, in which contacts are indicated electrically, thus permitting an accuracy of determination to within less than one micron.—**Micrometer caliper**. See ★*caliper*.—**Micrometer eyepiece**. See *ocular* ★*micrometer*.—**Ocular micrometer**, an eyepiece

micrometer which consists usually of a cross-hair or set of cross-hairs mounted upon a slide in the eyepiece of a microscope or other optical instrument, and moved through the field by means of a micrometer-screw.—**Repsold's transiting** or **registering micrometer**, a micrometer fitted to a transit-instrument and so arranged that with it the observer can follow a star with the wire, keeping it continually bisected. The passage of the wire across certain definite points of the field is automatically registered on the chronograph by electricity, and the resulting observation is nearly, if not quite, free from personal equation.—**Ring-micrometer**, an opaque, accurately circular ring, supported by arms, or by being cemented upon a glass plate, in the focal plane of the object-glass of a telescope. It is used to determine the difference of declination and right-ascension between two or more bodies by observations of their transits across the ring. It has the advantage of simplicity and does not require an equatorial mounting, but it is less accurate than the filar micrometer.—**Spark-micrometer**, an instrument devised by Riess for the determination of large differences of electrical potential by means of the length of the spark in air between adjustable knobs of metal. The spark passes between the balls *a* and *b*, the distance between which is varied by means of the micrometer-screw *m*.—**Square-bar micrometer**, an instrument similar to the ring-micrometer, except that the ring is replaced by a square composed of four parallel-sided strips, crossing at right angles and so placed that one of its diagonals is exactly east and west, thus requiring an equatorial mounting of the telescope. It has an advantage over the ring-micrometer in the easier reduction of observations and in the accuracy of results.



Spark-micrometer.

micrometer-cock (mī-krom′e-tėr-kok), *n.* A valve capable of delicate adjustment by means of a micrometer-screw.

micro-microfarad (mī″krō-mī-krō-far′ad), *n.* In *elect.*, a practical unit for the measurement of very small capacities; one millionth of a microfarad, or 1×10^{-21} of a c. g. s. unit of the electromagnetic system.

micromil (mī′krō-mil), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *mil*(*lion*).] A unit of length equal to one millionth of a mil; 1×10^{-9} inches, or about 2.540×10^{-8} millimeters.

micromorph (mī′krō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μορφή*, form.] A specimen of a size smaller than the normal.

Micromorphs . . . occur . . . in many parts of the Inferior Oolite.
Hudleston, Gasterop. (Palæont. Soc.), p. 112.

micromotoscope (mī-krō-mō′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *motoscope*.] In *photog.*, an instrument for photographing microscopic organisms in motion.

micromyelia (mī″krō-mī-ē′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μυελός*, marrow.] A condition presented by a small or imperfectly developed spinal cord.

microne (mī′krōn), *n.* Same as *micron*.

micronephric (mī-krō-nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a micronephridium: as, the *micronephric* type of nephridia in annelids. Compare ★*meganephric*.

micronephridium (mī″krō-nef-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *micronephridia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *nephridium*.] A diplonephridium. Compare ★*mesonephridium*.

micronuclear (mī-krō-nū′klē-ąr), *a.* [*micronucleus*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a micronucleus.

micro-organismal (mī″krō-ôr-gą-niz′mąl), *a.* [*micro-organism* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to micro-organisms, such as bacteria and *Protozoa*.

The *microorganismal* differences between fresh and stale sewage are also dwelt upon.
Science, June 26, 1903, p. 1006.

Microperca (mī-krō-pėr′ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of percoid fishes confined to the fresh waters of the eastern United States.

microperthite (mī-krō-pėr′thīt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *perthite*.] A perthite in which the interlaminated structure of the orthoclase (or microcline) and albite is only distinctly discernible by aid of the microscope in a thin section. See ★*cryptoperthite*.

micropetalous (mī-krō-pet′ą-lus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πέταλος*, a petal.] Having minute petals.

microphag (mī′krō-fag), *n.* Same as ★*microphage*.

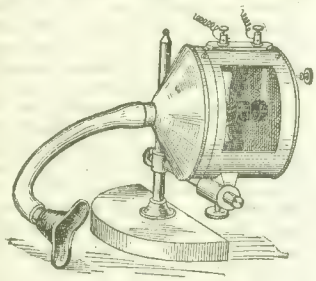
microphage (mī′krō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A small phagocyte, or wandering leucocyte, which engulfs or devours other cells, bacteria, etc.: opposed to ★*macrophage*.

Metchnikoff has attempted to show that the chief function of the polynuclears or "*microphages*" is to take up bacteria and inert particles, whilst for animal cells they show negative chemiotaxis, remaining inactive; the macrophages doing all the work of phagocytosis when foreign animal cells or fragments of cells are introduced into the peritoneal cavity.
Jour. Med. Research, July, 1906, p. 9.

microphagocyte (mī-krō-fag′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *phagocyte*.] Same as ★*microphage*.

microphitic (mī-krō-fit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *ophite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, microscopically ophitic; noting a texture of igneous rocks, which have crystals of lime-soda feldspar inclosed in crystals of augite, as some diabases (ophites) or basalts.

microphone, *n.*—**Pencil-microphone**, a microphone the contacts of which are formed between rods or pencils of carbon.—**Rousselot microphone**, in *exper. psychol.* and *phonetics*, a microphone, devised by the Abbé Rousselot, which consists essentially of a metallic mouthpiece connected by rubber tubing to a cylindrical metallic box in which three carbon tips are suspended. The adjustment is effected by means of a screw set in the opposite end of the box. The screw is connected with a metallic spring to which one of the carbon tips is attached, and thus regulates the distance between the tips. The wires by which the carbon tips are included in an electric circuit enter through the top of the box.


Rousselot Microphone.

microphonic, *a.* 2. Of an intensity so small as to be audible only by the aid of the microphone.

At a time when Vesuvius became active, Rocca di Papa was agitated by microseisms, and the shocks were found to be accompanied by the very same *microphonic* noises as before. *G. H. Darwin*, The Tides, p. 117.

microphonograph (mī-krō-fō′nō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *phonograph*.] 1. A phonograph to the membrane of which a microphone is attached, thus intensifying the sounds.—2. See ★*telegraphone*.

The telephonograph, or, as it is sometimes called, the "telegraphone," the "*microphonograph*."
W. J. Hammer, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 307.

microphony, *n.* 2. In *physics*, the art of enhancing or magnifying the intensity of sound; the use of the microphone.

microphotogram (mī-krō-fō′tō-gram), *n.* Same as *microphotograph*.

microphotographic (mī-krō-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [*microphotograph*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, microphotography.

microphthalmous (mī-krof-thal′mus), *a.* Same as *microphthalmic*.

microphysical (mī-krō-fiz′i-kąl), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *physical*.] Of or pertaining to the physics of the ultimate particles of matter: opposed to ★*macrophysical*.

microphysics (mī-krō-fiz′iks), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *physics*.] The physics of minute masses or of the ultimate particles and structure of matter: opposed to ★*macrophysics*, which deals with bodies taken as a whole.

micropia (mī-krō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Defect of vision in which objects appear of smaller size than they really are.

microplankton (mī-krō-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *plankton*.] The microscopic animals and plants that float or swim in the water.

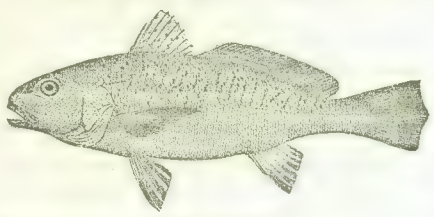
The *microplankton* of the Sicilian coast has not been included. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 638.

microplasia (mī-krō-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πλάσις*, formation.] A condition in which the size normal to the species is not attained; dwarfism.

micropodal (mī-krop′ō-dąl), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-al*[1]: see *Micropoda*.] Having small—especially abnormally small—feet; micropodous.

micropodous (mī-krop′ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-ous*.] Having small—especially abnormally small—feet; micropodal.

Micropogon (mī-krop′ō-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific in America.


Micropogon undulatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

micropoikilitic (mī-krō-poi-ki-lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *poikilitic*.] In *petrog.*, microscopically poikilitic; noting a texture in igneous rocks produced by the presence in one crystal of many small crystals of other minerals variously oriented.

The microstructure of the groundmass is "*micropoikilitic*," with more minute feldspars maintaining a fluidal arrangement. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monographs, XXXII. 63.

micropolariscope (mī″krō-pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *polariscope*.] A microscope with a polarizing attachment. The polarizer is placed beneath the stage and the analyzer above the objective or at the eyepiece. It is used in the examination of crystals, tissues, and other objects.

Micropora (mī-krop′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πόρος*, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Microporidæ*. *Gray*, 1848.

micropore (mī′krō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πόρος*, pore.] A small pit or pore in the shell of a chitinoid mollusk containing a microscopic sense-organ: opposed to ★*megalopore*.

Microporidæ (mī-krō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*, having zoœcia in which the front wall is wholly calcareous and the margins elevated. It includes the genera *Micropora*, *Setosella*, *Caleschara*, *Steganoporella*, and *Vincularia*.

microprojection (mī″krō-prō-jek′shon), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *projection*.] In *physics*, the art of projecting upon a screen greatly enlarged images of minute objects by means of a lantern with a microscopic attachment. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 582.

microprosopous (mī″krō-pro-sō′pus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πρόσωπον*, face, + *-ous*.] In *craniom.*, said of a skull which has a small face, with a volume of from 470 to 510 cubic centimeters in males, and from 405 to 435 cubic centimeters in females.

microprosopus, *n.* 2. In the Cabala, the 'lesser face'; a cabalistic name which includes all the Sephiroth below Kether (crown) and denotes the workings of the Adam Kadmon in the universe: opposed to *macroprosopon*, the name applied to the Kether Sephira.

micropterism (mī-krop′te-rizm), *n.* [*micropter*(*ous*) + *-ism*.] The character of being micropterous or short-winged or short-finned; specifically, the condition of having the wings reduced in size or vestigial, as in certain dimorphic bugs (*Hemiptera*) and in some insular insects and birds.

micropterygid (mī-krop-ter′i-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Micropterygidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of, or belonging to, the family *Micropterygidæ*.

Micropterygidæ (mī-krop-te-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Micropteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A notable family of lepidopterous insects, forming, with the family *Hepialidæ*, Comstock's suborder *Jugatæ*. They are very small moths which resemble the tineids in appearance and habits. Their larvæ are usually leaf-miners. See ★*Jugatæ*.

Micropteryx (mī-krop′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816, as *Micropterix*; Zeller, 1839, as *Micropteryx*), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing.] The type genus of the lepidopterous family *Micropterygidæ*. The species are small, possess no mandibles, have a short tongue, moderate labial palpi, and posterior tibiæ thinly hairy above. The genus has few species and is confined to southern and central Europe.

Micropus, *n.* 4. [*l. c.*] A person with abnormally small, but not necessarily deformed, legs.

micropyle, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*: (*c*) In certain sporozoans, a minute opening in the oöcyst through which the microgamete enters to fertilize the macrogamete.

microrefractometer (mī-krō-rē-frak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [*micro-* + *refractometer.*] A refractometer specially constructed for the detection of differences in the minute structure of blood corpuscles. *N. E. D.*

microrheometer (mī″krō-rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *rheometer.*] A galvanometer for small currents.

micros. An abbreviation (*a*) of *microscopic, microscopical*; (*b*) of *microscopy.*

Microsauri (mī-krō-sâ′rī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Microsauria.*

microscelic (mī-krō-sel′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Having short legs.

What is more, in a race like the French, there are two distinct types, each having the same measurement, but the one class is long-legged (macroscelic, in the term of the anthropologists), the other short-legged (*microscelic*). *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 528.

microsclerometer (mī″krō-sklē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the hardness of minerals; a delicate form of sclerometer. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1897–98, p. 511.

microscleron (mī-krō-sklē′ron), *n.*; pl. *microsclera* (-rą̈). [NL.] A microsclere.

microscope, *n.*—**Metallographical microscope**, a form of microscope for the investigation of metals and alloys. Light admitted above the objective from the side is reflected down through the objective, which acts as a condenser, to the object which is viewed under this illumination.—**Projection microscope**, a form of magic lantern adapted to the projection of enlarged images of minute objects. The projecting lenses of the lantern are replaced by high-power microscope lenses.—**Reading microscope**, a vernier- or scale-reading microscope: used on instruments of precision.

microscope (mī′krō-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *microscoped*, ppr. *microscoping.* To enlarge with or as with a microscope; examine very minutely as with a microscope: as, to *microscope* one's faults.

microscopize (mī-kros′kō-pīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *microscopized*, ppr. *microscopizing.* To use the microscope; work with a microscope.

I may read, draw, or *microscopize* at pleasure, and as to books, I have a carte blanche from the Captain to take as many as I please. *Huxley*, in Life and Let., II. 29.

microsecond (mī-krō-sek′und), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *second.*] One millionth of a second: a unit employed in the measurement of exceedingly small intervals of time.

microseismology (mī″krō-sīs-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [*microseism* + *-ology.*] The scientific study of microseisms or small earth-tremors.

microseismometer (mī″krō-sīs-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *seismometer.*] An apparatus for detecting slight earth-tremors, and showing their direction, intensity, and duration.

microsiphuncle (mī-krō-sī′fung-kl), *n.* [*micro-* + *siphuncle.*] Same as *microsiphonula.*

microslide (mī′krō-slīd), *n.* A glass slide upon which an object for observation under a microscope is mounted.

microsmatic (mī-kros-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀσμή*, smell, + *-atic.*] Having the organs of smell small or feebly developed: opposed to ★*megosmatic* and ★*macrosmatic.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1894, p. 9.

microsmatism (mī-kros′ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀσμή*, smell, + *-t-* + *-ism.*] The fact or condition of having the organs of smell small or feebly developed: contrasted with ★*macrosmatism.*

microsomatia (mī″krō-sō-mā′shią̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Same as *microsomia.*

microsomatous (mī-krō-sō′ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] Having a small body; being of minute size.

microsome, *n.* 2. One of the minute granules found in the protoplasm of animal and plant cells and by some biologists regarded as the ultimate units of living matter. The microsomes of the nucleus are known as karyomicrosomes, those of the cytoplasm of the cell as cytomicrosomes. See cut under ★*aster*[1], 7.

Microspathodon (mī-krō-spath′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπάθη*, sheath, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pomacentridæ*, found about rocky islands of the American tropics.

microspectral (mī-krō-spek′tral), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *spectrum* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the spectra of objects in the field of the microscope, or to microspectroscopy. *Science Abstracts*, VI. Sec. A, p. 110.

microspectroscopic (mī-krō-spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* [*microspectroscop*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or observed by means of, the microspectroscope.

microspectroscopy (mī″krō-spek-tros′kō-pi), *n.* [*microspectroscope* + *-y*[3].] The scientific use of the microspectroscope.

microspermous (mī-krō-spėr′mus), *a.* [See *Microspermæ.*] Having minute seeds; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microspermæ.*

microsphere (mī′krō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. A microscopic spherical organism: applied by Cohn to the micrococci found in vaccine lymph and in small-pox pustules. *N. E. D.*—2. In the calcareous *Foraminifera*, the small primordial chamber of the test: an index of the dimorphism expressed by these bodies, as with like exteriors some have a microsphere and others a large primordial chamber or megasphere.—3. In *cytol.*, the central portion of the astrosphere in the dividing cell. The center of the microsphere is occupied by the centrosome. *Kostanecki and Siedlecki*, 1896.

microspheric (mī-krō-sfer′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a microsphere, in any sense; specifically, having a small central chamber and a large number of small nuclei: as, a *microspheric* individual in some dimorphic foraminifers. Compare ★*megalospheric.*

microspherulitic (mī-krō-sfer-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [*micro-* + *spherulitic.*] In *geol.*, minutely spherulitic in structure.

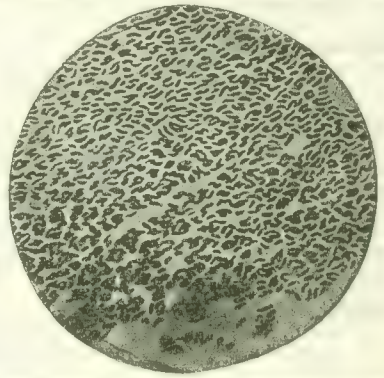
microsphyxia (mī-krō-sfik′si-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σφύξις*, pulsation.] A state in which the pulse is very small.

microspined (mī′krō-spīnd), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *spined.*] Covered with or bearing minute spines or spinules.

Microspira (mī-krō-spī′rą̈), *n.* [NL. (Schröter, 1886), < Gr. *μικρός* + *σπεῖρα*, spire.] A genus of bacteria, with cells mostly comma-shaped or short spiral, sometimes united in chains, and usually provided with a single polar flagellum, rarely 2 or 3. *M. comma*, the comma bacillus of Koch, is the most important pathogenic species, being generally accepted as the specific cause of Asiatic cholera. *M. Metschnikovi* is associated with fowl-cholera. Other species occur in seawater, sewers, and rivers.



Koch's Comma Bacillus (*Microspira comma*). Highly magnified. (After Lehmann-Neumann.) (From Fischer's "Vorlesungen über Bakterien.")



Asiatic Cholera Bacillus (*Microspira comma*). Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

microsplenic (mī-krō-splen′ik), *a.* [*micro-* + *splenic.*] In *pathol.*, not accompanied by enlargement of the spleen. *N. E. D.*

microsporange (mī-krō-spō′ranj), *n.* Same as *microsporangium.*

Microsporidia (mī″krō-spō-rid′i-ą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, seed, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] Same as ★*Cryptocystes.* *Nature*, Aug. 27, 1903, p. 408.

microsporozoite (mī″krō-spō-rō-zō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *sporozoite.*] In sporozoans, a small endogenous sporozoite; a micromerozoite. Compare ★*macrosporozoite.*

In 1894, the present writer discovered that in this schizogonic phase (then considered as a separate specific form) there existed cysts with macrosporozoites and others with *microsporozoites*, and he (like Schuberg) propounded the theory of a sexual dimorphism and of a fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 815.

microstat (mī′krō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στατός*, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] The stage and finder of a microscope.

Microstomatidæ (mī″krō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Microstomidæ.*

microstomatous (mī-krō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth, + *-ous.*] Having a small mouth or aperture, as a univalve shell.

microstomia (mī-krō-stō′mi-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Unusually small size of the mouth.

Microstomus (mī-kros′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of flounders found in rather deep water in the northern seas.

microstrongyle (mī-krō-stron′jil), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στρογγύλος*, round (see *strongyle*).] In sponge-spicules, a small or reduced strongyle.

The *microstrongyles*, which are 18 x 2 μ in size, are occasionally centrotylote. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 131.

microstrongylon (mī-krō-stron′ji-lon), *n.*; pl. *microstrongyla* (-lą̈). [NL.] A microstrongyle.

microstructural (mī-krō-struk′tū-ral), *a.* [*microstructure* + *-al*[1].] Of minute or microscopical structure; of or pertaining to microstructure.

microstructure, *n.* Applied especially to metals and alloys, the study of the microstructure of which is now a very important department of engineering.

A brief statement of the effect on the *microstructure* of nickel steels of tempering, annealing, working, chilling, etc. The tempering and working produce very similar results. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, April, 1904, p. 305.

microstyle (mī′krō-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] A minute monaxial sponge-spicule with sharp ends.

microtechnic (mī-krō-tek′nik), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *technic.*] The handling or construction of the microscope and its accessories; the manipulation of minute objects, as in microscopy.

microtetrod (mī-krō-tet′rod), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *τετρα-*, four, + *ὁδός*, way.] A small tetraxial sponge-spicule.

microthermic (mī-krō-thėr′mik), *a.* [*microtherm* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a microtherm; composed of or characterized by microtherms.

Microthoracidæ (mī-krō-thō-ras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microthorax* (*-thorac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, consisting of small asymmetrical forms, with the mouth in the hinder part of the body, the cilia scattered and sometimes limited to the oral region, and sometimes one or two undulating membranes. It contains several genera, among them being *Microthorax*, *Cinetochilum*, and *Ancistrum.*

microthorax (mī-krō-thō′raks), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] 1. In *entom.*, a fourth thoracic segment anterior to the prothorax, in the *Dermaptera.*—2. [NL.] [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Microthoracidæ.* *Engelmann*, 1862.

Microthyriaceæ (mī-krō-thir-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microthyrium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of ascomycetous fungi of the order *Perisporiales*, named from the genus *Microthyrium.* It contains 21 genera, most of which are tropical or subtropical.

Microthyrium (mī-krō-thir′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Desmazières, 1840), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *θύριον*, door.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi having membranous perithecia, with a shield-like covering on the surface of the host. The spores are elongate, 2-celled, and hyaline. The species are mostly tropical. *M. microscopicum* occurs on leaves of various trees and shrubs in Europe and America.

microtia (mī-krō′ti-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] The condition of having abnormally small ears.

Microtinæ (mī-krō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Microtus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of mouse-like rodents, containing a large number of species and forming one of the most important divisions

of the *Muridæ*. By the law of priority this name replaces the familiar *Arvicolinæ*.

microtine[1] (mī′krō-tin), *n.* [G. *mikrotin*, < Gr. *μικρότης*, littleness, + *-in*[2].] A name sometimes given to the glassy forms of the plagioclase feldspars occurring as minute phenocrysts in igneous rocks.

microtine[2] (mi-krō′tin), *a.* [*Microtus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling, or having the characters of, the small rodents of the genus *Microtus*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 86.

microtome (mī′krō-tōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *microtomed*, ppr. *microtoming*. [*microtome*, *n.*] To cut (a tissue or organ) into thin sections with the aid of a microtome.

The following nerves of muscles were *microtomed* for detection of some fibres.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 95.

microtriæne (mī-krō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In sponge-spicules, a small or reduced triæne.

microtriod (mī-krō-trī′od), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *τρι-*, three, + *ὁδός*, way.] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a triod of minute size.

Microtus (mi-krō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Microtinæ*, containing those species of small rodents long placed in the genus *Arvicola*. There are over 20 synonyms for this genus. See *Arvicola*. *Schrank*, 1798.

microtylostyle (mī-krō-tī′lō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *τύλος*, knot, knob, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] A minute monaxial sponge-spicule with one knobbed end.

microtylote (mī-krō-tī′lōt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *tylote*.] A small tylote. *Sollas*, in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

microtypal (mī′krō-tī-pal), *a.* [*microtype* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a microtype: as, the *microtypal* arrangement of mesenteries in the *Zoanthidæ*.

microtype (mī′krō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *τύπος*, type.] The normal arrangement of mesenteries in certain *Zoanthidea*, each couple comprising a macromesentery and a micromesentery. Compare ★*macrotype*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1902, p. 393.

microwatt (mī′krō-wot), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *watt*.] A unit of power or activity equal to ten ergs per second; a millionth of a watt.

microxea (mī-krok-sē′ä), *n.*; pl. *microxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀξεία*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In sponge-spicules, a small or reduced oxea. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, II. 218.

microxycyte (mī-krok′si-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell).] A finely granular oxyphil or eosinophil blood-corpuscle, or leucocyte. *Durham*, 1897.

microzoögonidium (mī-krō-zō″ō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *microzoögonidia* (-ä). [*micro-* + *zoögonidium*.] A minute zoögonidium.

microzoöscopic (mī″krō-zō-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the seeing of microscopic organisms; characterized by the seeing of tiny animals.

In a recent study of the dreams of hysterics and epileptics De Santis found that those of the former were most frequently of pain, next of fear, and were less often erotic. Dreams of large animals predominate, while in alcoholism those of tiny animals or *microzoöscopic* dreams were most frequent. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 276.

microzyma (mī-krō-zī′mä), *n.*; pl. *microzymæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζύμη*, ferment.] One of the very minute bodies which, according to some biologists, represent the ultimate elements of living substance, or protoplasm, like the pangens, plasomes, gemmules, etc.

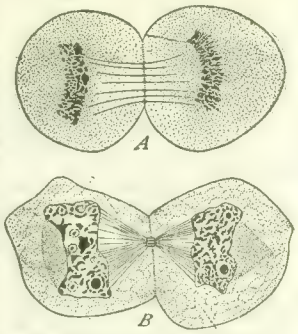
Micruræ (mī-krō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of *Nemertini*, forming a subdivision of the family *Lineidæ*, characterized by a small filamentous tail. It contains the genera *Micrura*, *Cerebratulus*, and *Langia*. See ★*Amicruræ*.

Mida[2] (mī′dä), *n.* [NL. (Cunningham, 1838), stated to be from a native New Zealand name.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Santalaceæ*. See *Fusanus*.

midas-fly (mī′das-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Mididæ* or *Midasidæ* or *Midaidæ*, as it is variously spelled. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 461.

midaxillary (mid-ak′si-lā-ri), *a.* Situated in the center of the axilla. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 452.

midbody, *n.* 2. The cell-plate; a structure almost invariably found in plant- and often in animal-cells, as a series of deeply staining thickenings or granules in the equatorial plane of the achromatic spindle toward the end of mitotic cell-division.



Midbody in embryonic cells of *Limax*. (Hoffmann.)
A, earlier stage, showing thickenings along the line of cleavage; *B*, later stage, showing spindle-plate and cytoplasmic plate. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

mid-digital (mid-dij′i-tal), *n.* One of the two primaries attached to the first phalanx of the second digit of a bird's wing. *Parker and Haswell*, Text-book of Zool., II. 356.

middle, *n.*—**Middle of the road**, an epithet applied, especially in the presidential campaign of 1896, to those members of the Populist party who urged the nomination of a Populist by their party convention and opposed the acceptance of the nominee of the Democratic party: said to be derived from the habit, in some parts of the Southwest, of keeping in the middle of the road, the better to protect one's self from enemies lying in ambush. [U. S. political slang.]—**Persian middle**, in the Arab-Persian musical theory of the early Middle Ages, a central tone in the system of tones which served as a point of reference in the calculation of intervals: the ★*mese* of Greek musical theory.—**To break out middles**, to open lengthwise with a double mold-board or a scooter-plow the middle of an existing cotton bed. Also *to burst* or *burst out middles*. Compare ★*middle-buster*. [Southern U. S.]

middle-body (mid′l-bod″i), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the part of a ship's form in the middle of the length where the cross-sections are all of nearly the same size and shape. The *parallel middle-body* is that part in which they are of exactly the same dimensions.

middle-breaker (mid′l-brā″kėr), *n.* A double mold-board plow, used to break out the middle of a cotton bed and for similar purposes. It is steadied by a land-bar bisecting the angle made by the two mold-boards. [U. S.]

middle-buster (mid′l-bus″tėr), *n.* A middle-breaker. Sometimes corrected to *middle-burster*. [Colloquial, Southern U. S.]

Or by means of a *middle "buster,"* which is a double mold-board plow.
T. F. Hunt, Forage and Fiber Crops in America, p. 352.

middle-piece (mid′l-pēs), *n.* A differentiated region of the spermatozoön between its 'head,' or nucleus, and 'tail,' or flagellum.



Human spermatozoa.
The two at the left after Retzius (81); the one at the extreme left is seen in profile; the other in surface view; the one at the right is drawn as described by Jensen. *a*, head; *b*, terminal nodule; *c*, middle-piece; *d*, tail; *e*, end-piece of Retzius. (From Huber's trans. of Böhm-Davidoff's "Histology.")

It is clear, however, that the term *middle-piece* has been applied to structures of quite different morphological nature, which agree only in lying behind the nucleus. Thus in the salamander the inner centrosome gives rise to the main body of the *middle-piece;* in the rat or in man it gives rise only to the small disc-shaped body lying in the "neck" in front of the so-called *middle-piece;* while in Helix or the elasmobranch it is transformed into a long filament traversing a cytoplasmic "*middle-piece*" which forms a considerable part of the flagellum. The term *middle-piece* has thus become highly ambiguous and should only be employed, if at all, as a convenient descriptive term which has no definite morphological meaning.
E. B. Wilson, The Cell (ed. 1900), [pp. 170, 171.

Middlesex shale. See ★*shale*[2].

middleshot (mid′l-shot), *a.* In *hydraul.*, receiving water at its circumference about opposite the center or middle: said of a water-wheel with a horizontal axis, in which the relation of the diameter of the wheel to the available head makes the type intermediate between the breast-wheel and the under-shot.

middletonite (mid′l-ton-īt), *n.* [*Middleton* collieries, near Leeds, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrocarbon occurring in minute rounded pea-like masses of a yellowish-brown color between layers of coal at the Middleton collieries, near Leeds, England.

middle-watcher (mid′l-woch″ėr), *n.* The lunch served to the officer of the deck during the mid-watch. This is customary in the navy and on board passenger-steamships. [Slang.]

middling, *n.* 5. *pl.* The finest kind of wheat bran.

The bran known as "*middlings*" is usually considered the best to use, because it is finer and contains more flour than the coarse grades.
Flemming, Practical Tanning, p. 9.

mid-door (mid′dōr), *n.* In *mining*, the middle one of three landing-places in a shaft. Also called *mid-working*. [Scotch.]

mide (mē′dā), *n.* [Ojibwa *midewin*.] A religious society of the Ojibwa Indians, consisting of a number of persons initiated by supernatural powers. The members are grouped in classes and a record of the initiations of each member is kept by him on birch-bark charts. The traditions of the mide tell of the initiation of the society by the creator or transformer. The ceremonies are performed in a rectangular open lodge. The members of the mide order are believed to possess supernatural powers and to be able to cure disease.

Among the Indians of North America there are also special healers (medicine-men) who are held in great esteem, and who sometimes form a corporation (*Mide*), into which admission can only be gained after a professional examination in the "doctors' cabin."
Deniker, Races of Man, p. 227.

midewiwin (mē-dā′wi-win), *n.* [Ojibwa.] A religious society of the Ojibwa Indians, the members of which are imagined to have the power to converse with spirits and, after death, to reach the land of the spirits. See ★*mide*.

midfacial (mid-fā′shal), *a.* Situated in the middle of the face.

midfilial (mid-fil′yal), *a.* [*mid* + *filial*.] Of or pertaining to a statistical offspring of composite sex which is the statistical mean of the sons and the transmuted daughters.

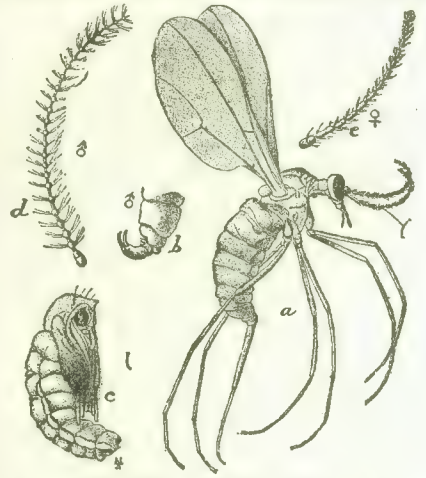
The proportion between the *Mid-Filial* and the Mid-Parental deviation is constant, whatever the Mid-Parental stature may be.
Francis Galton, Natural Inheritance, p. 97.

Midford sands. See ★*sand*[1].

midfrontal (mid-fron′tal), *a.* Situated in the center of the forehead.

mid-galley (mid′gal″i), *n.* The middle of a vessel; the galley or caboose, situated amidships below decks (midway between the upper deck and the hold) in old-time vessels.

midge, *n.*—**Gray midge**, a kind of artificial fly.—**Net-veined midge.** See ★*Blepharoceridæ*.—**Net-winged midge.** Same as *net-veined* ★*midge*.—**Pear-midge**, a cecidomyiid fly, *Contarinia pyrivora*, indigenous to Europe,



Pear-midge (*Contarinia pyrivora*).
a, female fly; *b*, genitalia ♂; *c*, pupa; *d*, antenna ♂; *e*, antenna ♀. All greatly enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.).

and accidentally introduced into the United States. Its larvæ injure young pear fruit.—**Solitary midge**, *Orphnephila testacea*, a minute dipterous insect: so called by Comstock because it is the only American representative of its family, the *Orphnephilidæ*.—**Violet-midge**, a cecidomyiid fly, *Contarinia violicola*, whose larvæ fold the leaves of the violet, bringing the upper surfaces of the leaves together so as to form a kind of gall. Also called *violet gall-fly*.—**Winter midge**, a trypetid fly, *Trichocera hiemalis*, occasionally found flying in winter and occurring as far north as Greenland.

mid-gear (mid′gēr), *n.* That position of a Stephenson link where both the eccentrics have the same effect on the valve, that is, where

the link-block is at the middle of the link; that position of the valve-gear of an engine in which the engine will run neither forward nor backward.

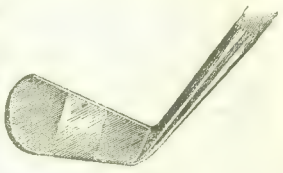
mid-grandparent (mid-grand′pär-ent), *n.* An ideal person of composite sex who is the algebraical sum of the grandfathers and grandmothers.

mid-heaven, *n.* 3. In *astrol.*, the degree culminating on the cusp of the tenth house.

midinette (mē-dē-net′), *n.* [F., < *midi*, noon.] One of the class of working-girls seen coming out at noon (the lunch-hour) from the business establishments of Paris.

mid-intestine (mid-in-tes′tin), *n.* In *entom.*, the portion of the digestive track of an insect between the proventriculus and the ileum.

mid-iron (mid′ī″ėrn), *n.* A golf-club with an iron head, in form between that of a cleik and that of a mashy: used for approaching.



Mid-iron.

mid-kidney (mid-kid′ni), *n.* The Wolffian body; the mesonephros. *Parker and Haswell*, Text-book of Zoology, II. 110.

midnightly (mid′nīt-li), *a.* and *adv.* **I.** *a.* Occurring at midnight or every midnight.

II. *adv.* At midnight; every midnight. *N. E. D.*

mid-orbital (mid-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* Of or relating to the center of the orbit of the eye; relating to the center of the superior boundary of the eye.

From the *mid-orbital* region onward it [the frontal] becomes band-shaped, ultimately being produced into an outwardly directed and blunt angle underlying the nasal.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 270.

mid-parental (mid-pā-ren′tal), *a.* [*mid*[1] + *parental.*] Of or pertaining to statistical mid-parentage.

This value of two thirds will therefore be accepted as the amount of Regression, on the average of many cases, from the *Mid-Parental* to the Mid-Filial stature, whatever the *Mid-Parental* stature may be.
Francis Galton, Natural Inheritance, p. 98.

mid-periphery (mid-pe-rif′e-ri), *n.* In *physiol.* and *psychol. optics*, the middle zone of the retina, colors falling upon which are all seen either as blue or as yellow. *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 791.

mid-product (mid′prod″ukt), *n.* A substance formed in the course of chemical decomposition which stands between the original material and the end-products. Also *intermediary product.*

midriatic, *a.* and *n.* Same as *mydriatic.*

Midship beam, the breadth of a vessel amidships; the horizontal timber at the broadest part of a ship.

midshipman, *n.* 2. In 1902, Congress abolished the title of naval cadet in the United States navy and restored the title of midshipman. These officers are not commissioned officers, but receive appointments on probation, on the nomination of the President of the United States, of senators, or of congressmen, and the passage of an entrance examination to the Naval Academy. The course of instruction at the Naval Academy lasts four years and is followed by two years at sea, after which midshipmen are promoted to ensigns or second lieutenants of marines upon passing a final examination.—**Midshipman apprentice,** a cadet on board certain merchant and revenue-service vessels; a title given to a midshipman of the East India service who was serving his first year, after which time he became a full midshipman, and after two years as such became eligible for promotion to the office of fourth mate.

midship-section (mid′ship-sek″shon), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the line formed by the intersection of a transverse vertical plane at the middle of the length of a vessel with the surface of the hull; also, a plan of this transverse section on which is delineated the arrangement of the structural parts of the vessel, and on which are marked in great detail the sizes or scantlings of all the structural parts.

mid-shore (mid′shōr), *n.* That strip of a shore which lies between ordinary high-tide mark and the dunes; the middle beach. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 180.

mid-spoon (mid′spön), *n.* A wooden golf club, with a lofted face, of which the capacity in distance is between that of a long and that of a short spoon.

mid-stroke (mid′strōk), *n.* In steam-engines, the middle point or position in the stroke or travel of a piston or valve.

mid-tarsal (mid-tär′sal), *a.* Relating to the central portion of the tarsus.

If they act alone they either turn the foot inwards (tibialis posticus), or turn it outwards (peronei), and thus invert or evert the foot at the *mid-tarsal* articulation.
Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 56.

mid-ventral (mid-ven′tral), *a.* Situated in the middle of the ventral surface.

The median vein lies along the *mid-ventral* line of the swollen abdomen, scarcely noticeable posteriorly, but increasing anteriorly as it picks up several lateral branches.
Amer. Nat., Feb. 1904, p. 123.

mid-ventricle (mid-ven′tri-kl), *n.* The cavity of the midbrain, or mesencephalon, in the embryonic vertebrate. Its medioventral portion becomes the iter, or aqueduct of Sylvius, while its dorsolateral portions become the optic ventricles, or optocœles, of a more advanced stage of development.

midwall (mid′wâl), *a.* and *n.* [*mid*[1] + *wall*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, placed in the middle of a wall.—**Midwall shaft,** a shaft or baluster placed in the middle of the thickness of the wall, in an early type of English belfry-windows. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* In *mining*, a close wooden partition dividing a shaft.

midway, *n.* 3. A middle way or path: also attributively: as, 'the *Midway* Plaisance,' a part of the exhibition park at the World's Fair in Chicago (1893), projecting from the park at a point midway between the north and south sides.

Considerable areas were devoted to "side-shows," and the *midway* Plaisaunce, as it was termed, resembled a gigantic fair.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 351.

Hence—4. A place for booths and side-shows at a fair.

midweek (mid′wēk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The middle of the week.

II. *a.* Set for or occurring in the middle of the week: as, the *midweek* sailings; a *midweek* holiday.

mid-working (mid′wėr″king), *n.* See ★*mid-door.*

midyear (mid′yēr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The middle of the year: as, rents due at the *midyear.*

II. *a.* Set for or occurring in the middle of the year.

To teachers the series of meetings is a series of *mid-year* institutes. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 154.

midzu-ame (mēd′zö-ä′mā), *n.* [Jap. *midzu-ame*, < *midz* (*mi-dz*), water, + *ame*, a kind of jelly made from flour.] A syrup made in Japan by the addition of water to ame. See ★*ame.*

M. I. E. E. An abbreviation of *Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.*

miemite (mē′e-mīt), *n.* [*Miemo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral dolomite, of pale asparagus-green color, from Miemo in Tuscany.

Miersiidæ (mēr′si-i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miersia*, a genus, + *-idæ.*] See ★*Acanthephyridæ.*

miersite (mī′ėr-zīt), *n.* [Named from Prof. H. A. *Miers* of Oxford, England.] Silver iodide (AgI) which occurs in yellow tetrahedral crystals at the Broken Hill mines, New South Wales.

miesite (mē′sīt), *n.* [*Mies* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A brown variety of pyromorphite containing a small amount of calcium: from Mies, Bohemia.

mièvrerie (myev-re-rē′), *n.* [F., < *mièvre*, arch, roguish (of children). Childish piquancy or prettiness.

The ivory Madonnas of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries gradually lose their austere dignity, relax into elegance and *mièvrerie.*
R. E. Fry, in Burlington Mag., V. 280.

mignonette, *n.*—**Mignonette-vine.** (*b*) See ★*Boussingaultia.*

mignonette-disease (min-yo-net′di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*leaf-blight of mignonette.*

migraine, *n.*—**Ophthalmic migraine,** severe paroxysmal headache due to eye-strain.

migrainine, *n.* See ★*migranine.*

migrainoid (mi-grā′noid), *a.* Resembling migraine. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 243.

migranine (mi-grā′nin), *n.* A mixture of 90 parts of antipyrin, 9 parts of caffein, and 6 parts of citric acid: said to be specific in migraine.

migration, *n.* 5. In *phytogeog.*, the movement of plants from one area into another. According to F. E. Clements this is properly a narrower term than *invasion.* See ★*invasion*, 4.—**Arctic migration,** a supposed migration of animals from the arctic region into Europe.

One of the most important problems, as far as the origin of the European fauna is concerned, is the question whence came the animals which Doctor Scharff has termed the *"Arctic migration."* He, with many others, contends that until toward the end of the glacial period there existed a continuous land connection between America and Europe, far north between Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Scandinavia, the latter being again connected by a land bridge with Scotland across the North Sea, and England with France. Across this continuous land bridge these animals are supposed by him to have wandered into central Europe.
Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 255.

Law of migration, segregation or isolation in space brought about by migration, considered as an explanation of the origin of species. *Eimer* (trans.), Organic Evolution, p. 7.—**Ontogenetic migration,** the successive changes of locality that take place in the normal life-history of many fishes before they reach their adult stage. *Nat. Science*, June, 1897, p. 390. [Rare.]

migrational (mī-grā′shon-al), *a.* [*migration* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or characterized by migration.

In the case of freely moving animals, the psychological guidance is an essential factor in the success of the individual; while in the case of plants and low types of animal life, the suitable situation is reached by a wide distribution of a vast number of seeds, spores, or germs, and the same situation is maintained by a loss of *migrational* power as soon as the germs begin to develop.
J. T. Gulick, in Linnean Soc. Jour. Zool., XX. 223.

migrative (mī′grā-tiv), *a.* Migratory.

The Blackcap is a *migrative* species, visiting us early in the spring, and retiring in September.
Montagu, Ornithological Dict. (ed. 1831), p. 42.

migratorial (mī-grā-tō′ri-al), *a.* Same as *migratory.*

mihanere (mē-ha-nā′re), *n.* [A Maori pronunciation of the E. *missionary.*] A convert to Christianity. [New Zealand.]

mijakite, *n.* Same as ★*miyakite.*

mika (mē′kä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] An operation, practised by the natives of Australia, consisting in a partial opening of the lower side of the urethra of the male, resulting in an artificial hypospadia.

Mikado yellow. See ★*yellow.*

mikadoate (mi-kä′dō-āt) *n.* The office of mikado. *N. E. D.*

mikrom, *n.* See ★*microm.*

mikron, *n.* See *micron.*

mikveh (mik′ve), *n.* [Also *mikvah:* Heb. *miqweh*, *miqwah*, a bath, lit. 'a gathering,' especially of water (Gen. i. 10.).] Among orthodox Jews, a bath for the purpose of ritual purification.

mil[1] (mil), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wires, equal to 0.001 of an inch.—**Circular mil,** a unit of area used in measuring the areas of cross-sections of wires, equal to 0.7854 of a square mil.

mil[2] (mil), *n.* [L. *mille*, thousand.] A copper coin of Hongkong, the thousandth part of a dollar, corresponding to a Chinese 'cash.'

mil, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of mill.

miladi (mi-lā′di), *n.* A French or Italian form of the English *my lady:* applied on the continent of Europe to titled Englishwomen. Also spelled *milady.*

Telescopes were being used, and loud statements made that the boat held somebody who had been drowned. One said it was the milord who had gone out in a sailing boat; another maintained that the prostrate figure he discerned was *miladi;* a Frenchman who had no glass would rather say that it was milord who had probably taken his wife out to drown her.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lv.

milady, *n.* Same as ★*miladi.*

milammeter (mi-lam′e-tėr), *n.* See ★*milliammeter.*

milampere (mil-am-pār′), *n.* Same as *milliampere.*

milcher (mil′chėr), *n.* An animal that gives milk; a milch animal, as a cow or a goat. More commonly *milker.*

mildew, *n.*—**Beech-seedling mildew,** a fungus, *Phytophthora omnivora*, which attacks the seedlings of beech and other trees.—**Corn-mildew.** See ★*corn-mildew.*—**Cucumber-mildew.** (*a*) A disease of cucumbers, usually confined to greenhouses, due to *Erysiphe Cichoraceaarum.* (*b*) A disease of cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, and similar plants, caused by *Plasmopara Cubensis.*—**Downy mildew.** See *grape-mildew* and ★*Plasmopara.*—**European surface-mildew,** a disease of various plants due to the fungus *Oïdium Tuckeri.* See *mildew*, 1, and *grape-mildew.*—**Filbert-mildew.** See ★*filbert-mildew.*—**Frosty mildew,** a fungous disease of the peach caused by *Cercosporella persica.*—**Peach-mildew,** a disease of peaches which produces white powdery patches upon the fruit: due to the fungus *Podosphæra Oxyacanthæ.* Compare *cherry-blight.*—**Rose-mildew,** a fungous disease of the rose, due to either *Peronospora sparsa* or *Sphærotheca pannosa.*—**Strawberry-mildew,** a fungous disease which attacks the leaves of strawberries: due to *Sphærotheca Castagnei.*

mile, *n.*—**International geographical mile,** one fifteenth of a degree of the earth's equator, equal to about 4.61 statute miles of 5,280 feet.—**Passenger-mile.** See ★*passenger-mile.*—**Ton-mile.** See ★*ton-mile.*

mile-hunter (mīl′hun″tėr), *n.* A bicycler or automobilist who is eager to increase the distance he has traveled or can travel. [Slang.]

milen (mī′len), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glass-manuf.*, the scar left by the pontil, as on the bottom of a blown-glass bottle. Sometimes called *punt*.

miler (mī′lėr), *n.* In *track-athletics*, one who runs the mile distance. Similarly, *half-miler*, *quarter-miler*, and *two-miler*. [Colloq.]

mil-foot (mil′fůt), *n.* A wire one mil (or one thousandth of an inch) in diameter and one foot in length: a practical unit used in describing or specifying the properties of wire or other electric conductors.

milhenry (mil-hen′ri), *n.* See ★*millihenry*.

miliaceous (mil-i-ā′shius), *a.* [L. *milia* + *-aceous*. See *milia* and *Milium*.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, millet or millet-seed.

miliaria, *n.* 1. (*b*) An eruption of minute vesicles due to obstruction of the sweat-glands. Also called *prickly heat*.

miliary, *a.* **II.** *n.* In the *Echinoidea*, one of the very small tubercles on the surface of the test which serve as bases for the lesser spines.

milieu (mē-yė′), *n.* [F., < *mi* (< L. *medius*), middle, + *lieu* (< L. *locus*), place.] The middle place or point; the mean; a point equally removed from extremes; also, surrounding conditions; social environment.

militaristic (mil″i-tā-ris′tik), *a.* [*militarist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to militarists or militarism; military.

A political organization and a moral tendency that are common to all nascent civilization of the *militaristic* order. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1905, p. 73.

militarize (mil′i-tā-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *militarized*, ppr. *militarizing*. 1. To render military in character, feeling, bearing, or conduct.

He was brought up in Germany, becoming more and more *militarised*. *Spectator*, Sept. 1, 1900, p. 266.

2. To place under military control; subject to military methods: as, to *militarize* the government.

Military top. See ★*top*¹.

militia, *n.*—**Naval militia,** State forces in the United States which form a part of, and are on a footing with, the national guard. The general duties of the former are similar to those of the latter, but in addition they are supposed to exercise a special supervision along the water-front, both on shore and afloat, and in time of war to be eligible for absorption into the regular naval forces of the country.

milk, *n.* 5. An emulsion; any liquid which holds small particles of solid matter in suspension. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 385.—**Bitter milk,** milk which has been made bitter by the growth of bacteria, especially of *Bacillus Weigmanni*.—**Fortified milk,** milk rendered more nutritious by the addition of the white of egg or cream.—**Laboratory milk,** milk in which the essential components, namely, fat, albumins, and lactose, have been added according to a special formula.—**Medicated milk,** milk containing medicinal substances first given to the mother that they might be excreted in the milk, and so exert a therapeutic action on the child.—**Milk of magnesia,** a milk-white aqueous liquid holding magnesium hydrate in permanent suspension: it is antacid.—**Modified milk,** cows' milk the composition of which has been altered by the addition of water, salts, sugar, etc., in fixed proportions, so as to adapt it to the needs of the infant at different ages. Also called *rectified milk*.—**Separated milk,** milk from which the cream has been removed by means of a separator. See ★*centrifugal method* and ★*separator*, 2 (*e*).—**Slimy milk,** milk which has become slimy by the growth of bacteria (*Bacterium subviscosum*).—**Soapy milk,** fermented milk which appears to be frothy and has a soap-like taste.—**Sour milk,** milk containing lactic acid which is produced by the growth of certain bacteria, especially *Bacterium acidi-lactici*, and related forms.—**Starch milk,** water which contains in suspension enough starch granules to give it the appearance of milk.—**Vegetable milk.** See the extract.

In a recent number of a Japanese journal a Mr. T. Kalajama described a process for the manufacture of a *vegetable milk*, the properties of which would render it highly suitable for use in tropical countries. The preparation is obtained from a well-known member of the leguminous family of plants (namely, the Soja bean), which is a very popular article of food among the Chinese. The beans are first of all softened by soaking, and are then pressed and boiled in water. The resultant liquid is exactly similar to cows' milk in appearance, but it is entirely different in its composition. This Soja bean-milk contains 92.5 per cent water, 3.02 per cent proteine, 2.13 per cent fat, 0.03 per cent fiber, 1.88 per cent non-nitrogenous substances, and 0.41 per cent ash.
Sci. Amer., Nov. 2, 1907, p. 306.

Witches' milk, a whitish fluid sometimes present in the breasts of new-born infants.

milk, *v. t.*—**To milk the street,** in stock-exchange business, to make a profit out of the smaller traders in stocks (known as 'the street') by first manipulating the market in such a way as to give promise of a rise in prices, thus inducing the smaller traders to purchase the particular stock affected, and after supporting it for a time, depressing the price suddenly before the smaller traders have had time to cover.

milk-brother (milk′bru͟ᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A foster-brother.

milk-bush (milk′bůsh), *n.* 1. Same as *milk-hedge*.—2. A shrub of the genus *Wrightia*, a native of India.—3. A shrub, *Wrightia saligna*, a native of Queensland. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—4. See the extract.

The common *milkbush* of the karroo and karroid regions of the interior [South Africa], viz. Euphorbia mauritanica. *Nature*, Jan. 17, 1907, p. 288.

milk-cell (milk′sel), *n.* The cell in which the milky juice or latex of plants is contained. *N. E. D.*

milk-escutcheon (milk′es-kuch″ọn), *n.* Same as *escutcheon*, 2 (*c*).

milk-fish, *n.* 2. An Australian holothurian which emits a whitish, viscid fluid from its skin. Also known as *tit-fish*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

milk-flour (milk′flour), *n.* Skimmed milk transformed by an exsiccator into a highly soluble powder which, when dissolved at a temperature of 60–70° C. above zero in a proper quantity of water, gives a solution with the same taste, smell, and other qualities as common milk. The flour, or powder, can be easily transported, and can be kept a long time without being spoiled. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, April 18, 1903, p. 22827.

milk-fungus (milk′fung″gus), *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Lactarius*.

milk-gowan (milk′gou″an), *n.* The dandelion.

milk-grass (milk′gràs), *n.* The corn-salad, *Valerianella olitoria*.

milking, *n.* 4. In *card-playing*, same as ★*fuzzing*.

milk-ipecac (milk′ip″ē-kak), *n.* See ★*ipecac*.

milk-knot (milk′not), *n.* A condition in which there are small nodular swellings in the secreting breast, occurring especially where an effort has been made to suppress the secretion; also, one of the nodular swellings.

milk-nucleon (milk′nū″klē-on), *n.* A substance of the character of Siegfried's phosphocarnic acid, occurring in milk.

milk-plant (milk′plant), *n.* Same as *milk-pea*. See *Galactia*, 2.

milk-powder (milk′pou″dėr), *n.* A powder prepared from desiccated milk. *Evening Post*, Feb. 10, 1906.

milkpox (milk′poks), *n.* A disease, believed to be a modified form of smallpox, prevalent among the Kafirs in South Africa. Also called *amaas*.

milk-premolar (milk′prē-mō″lăr), *n.* Same as *milk-molar*.

In this communication the author [Oldfield Thomas] suggested the use of the term "*milk-premolars*," in lieu of milk-molars. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 924.

milk-purslane (milk′pėrs″lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

milk-ranch (milk′ranch), *n.* A large dairy-farm. [Slang, western U. S.]

milk-route (milk′röt), *n.* The district or the round of customers served by a milkman or his employees, or the business built up by him in this round or route: as, to buy or to establish a *milk-route*.

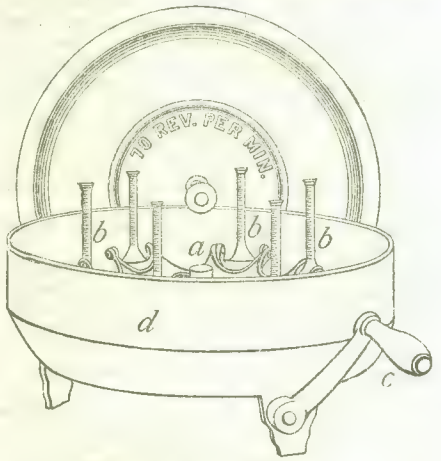
milk-scales (milk′skālz), *n. pl.* A spring-balance for weighing cans of milk. One form employs a case for a card ruled in vertical lines, one of the spaces between the lines being assigned to each cow of a herd. The index travels over the whole front of the case and carries a series of knobs which when pressed record the weights on the card. The card is placed in the case, the milk from a particular cow is weighed, then the attendant presses the button on the index and records the weight in the space assigned to the cow that gave the milk. When all the milk is weighed the card shows the actual and comparative weight of milk for each cow in the herd.

milk-separator (milk′sep″a-rā-tọr), *n.* See ★*separator*, 2 (*e*).

milk-shield (milk′shēld), *n.* Same as *escutcheon*, 2 (*c*).

milk-spot (milk′spot), *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) A whitish spot sometimes found on serous membranes, especially on the layer of pericardium attached to the heart. They are occasionally found post mortem in the aged. *Lancet*, April 18, 1903, p. 1075. (*b*) A white mucous patch in secondary syphilis. (*c*) A kind of toothrash. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

milk-tester, *n.* 2. A machine used to ascertain the percentage of fat in a sample of milk. The sample is placed in a standard glass vial which has a long, slender neck graduated on the outside. The vial is then placed in a centrifugal machine and the fat is driven out of the milk, its position in relation to the graduated scale indicating the percentage of it in the milk. Several vials may be tested at once.—**Babcock's centrifugal** or **milk-tester,** an apparatus for determining the percentage of butter-fat in milk, used extensively in creameries. The test is made by adding acid to a weighed quantity of milk and separating the watery portion from the liquid fat by centrifugal force. The percentage of fat is shown by the thickness of the layer of liquid fat as measured in divisions of the graduated neck of the test-bottle.



Babcock Centrifugal or Milk-tester.

a, centrifugal table; *b*, glass jar for milk, cream rising in graduated neck; *c*, handle to operate machine; *d*, casing.

milk-thrombus (milk′throm″bus), *n.*; pl. *milk-thrombi* (-bī). A nodular swelling in the breast arising from obstruction of the flow of milk in the ducts.

milk-train (milk′trān), *n.* In *railroading*, a train which carries milk, and is wholly or in part composed of milk-cars.

Milk-tree wax. See ★*wax*².

milk-vetch, *n.* 2. A plant of any one of the three genera *Phaca*, *Orophaca*, and *Homalobus*, closely related to *Astragalus* and formerly included in that genus.

milkweed, *n.* 3. (*c*) The tall blue lettuce, *Lactuca spicata*.—**Running milkweed,** the hairy angle-pod, *Vincetoxicum hirsutum*, of the eastern United States.—**Wandering milkweed,** the spreading dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

milkweed-beetle (milk′wēd-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle that infests the milkweed.—**Red milkweed-beetle,** any beetle of the lamiid genus *Tetraopes*. They are bright red, usually spotted with black.

milkweed-butterfly (milk′wēd-but″ėr-fli), *n.* 1. See *archippus*.—2. Same as *monarch* ★*butterfly*.

mill[1], *n.* 12. In *leather-manuf.*, an arrangement consisting of one or two large stone rollers which revolve vertically in a pit. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 377.—13. The raised or ridged edge or flange made in milling, stamping, rolling, or pressing anything, as a coin or a screw.—**Bogardus mill,** a machine for grinding materials between two horizontal revolving plates, the upper of which is eccentric to the lower.—**Chaser mill.** Same as *edge-runner mill* (which see, under *mill*[1]).—**Cheese-curd mill,** in *dairying*, a small crushing-mill for breaking and grinding cheese-curd; a curd-breaker or -crusher.—**Dry mill,** any machine in which the abradant or cleaning material is dry. It is sometimes steam-heated to keep the abradant hot and to drive off moisture.—**Exhaust mill.** See ★*tumbling-mill*.—**Gastric mill.** See ★*gastric*.—**Glacial mill.** See ★*glacial*.—**Hungarian mill,** a rotating mill for removing small particles of gold from quartz by mixing with mercury; one of the many forms of pan-amalgamators: so called because used in Hungary.—**Huntington mill,** in *mining*, a crushing-machine in the form of a heavy cast-iron pan containing several rollers on vertical shafts hung like pendulums from a revolving frame, and crushing the ore by centrifugal force as they roll on the inside of the rim.—**Lauth's mill,** a three-high rolling-mill in which the middle roll has a diameter only about one half of that of the top and bottom rolls. The middle roll runs loose, being driven by the friction of the piece going through.—**Merchant mill.** (*a*) A rolling-mill for rolling merchant bars, billets, angles, channels, beams, etc. (*b*) The entire plant for producing merchant bars and shapes, including the buildings, boilers, engines, mills, and accessories.—**Pharyngeal mill,** in rotifers. Same as *mastax*, 1.—**Ramsbottom's mill,** a rolling-mill in which the rolls are driven, without the intervention of a fly-wheel, by a pair of direct-acting horizontal engines, which are reversed after each pass of the bloom or ingot, so that the rolling is performed alternately in opposite directions.—**Wagner's mill,** a rolling-mill consisting of two horizontal rolls mounted in the usual way, and a pair of vertical rolls working in bearings. The distance between the vertical rolls can be regulated at will, so that bars and flats of various sizes can be produced with the same rolls. It is a kind of universal mill.—**Wet mill,** a mill in which moist or wet abradants can be used.

mill[1], *v. t.* **12.** In *sugar-manuf.*, to pass (sugar-cane) through a cane-mill. See *sugar-mill.*

Milla[1] (mil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1793), named in honor of J. *Milla*, a Spanish court gardener of Madrid.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, closely allied to *Hookera* and *Triteleia:* distinguished by the salver-shaped perianth with 3-nerved, nearly separate segments, 6 nearly sessile stamens, and waxy-white, star-like flowers borne (from 1 to 5) on a slender scape. *M. biflora*, the only species, a native of New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico, is a choice garden plant. It may be planted in the border in spring and the bulbs removed in autumn, or used as a pot-plant under glass.

milla[2] (mēl′yä), *n.* [Sp.: see *mile.*] In Spain, a mile, especially a nautical mile or knot; the mile of some Spanish-American countries (as the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela), equivalent to 1.15 statute miles.

millage (mil′āj), *n.* Rate (as of taxation) reckoned in mills per dollar.

mill-beetle (mil′bē″tl), *n.* The cockroach.

mill-brow (mil′brou), *n.* Same as ★*mill-run.*

mill-bush (mil′bůsh), *n.* The iron lining or bushing placed in the eye of a millstone, where the shaft or arbor comes.

mill-dog (mil′dog), *n.* A dog or clamp used to secure a log in a saw-mill.

mill-dressed (mil′drest), *p. a.* Cut or planed in a mill or by mechanical power: said of stones, marble, etc., but more especially of boards, planks, clapboards, and the like, used for house-building. Also *mill-planed.*

mille (mil), *n.* In certain card games, a counter representing ten 'fishes' or points. *N. E. D.*

milled, *p. a.* **5.** Worked in a mill or by machinery: said especially of boards and planks which are cut and then planed by the power-mill.

millefleurs (mēl-flêr′), *n.* [F. *eau de mille-fleurs*, lit. water of a thousand flowers.] Perfume made from several kinds of flowers.

> It was a sad day for you, when you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all *millefleurs*), in a trim, prim, freshly mangled surplice, which you thought became you. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, v.

millefoliate (mil-e-fō′li-āt), *a.* [L. *mille*, thousand, + *foli(um)*, leaf, + *-ate*[1].] Having leaves that are very much incised, so as to resemble many smaller leaves. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Millegrana (mil-ē-grā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), a name applied to the plant by some of the early botanists, in allusion to the many capsules and seeds produced by it: < L. *mille*, a thousand, + *granum*, a seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Linaceæ.* See *Radiola.*

millenary, *n.* **4.** A thousandth anniversary; a celebration of an event that had happened one thousand years before.

millenniad (mi-len′i-ad), *n.* [L. *millenni(um)* + *-ad*[1].] A period of a thousand years; a very long period of years.

millennian (mi-len′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*millennium* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *millennial.*

II. *n.* A millennialist.

millenniary (mi-len′i-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *millennial.*

milleograph (mil′ē-ō-gràf), *n.* [Also *milliograph;* irreg. < L. *mille*, thousand, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A modification of Edison's mimeograph used in printing numbers of any special form up to 500. It utilizes a wax stencil-paper, the pressure of a stencil-point, or a type-writer stroke, and an inked pad below the paper when printing directly. The writing may be transferred to a lithographic stone and more copies printed.

milleporous (mil′e-pō-rus), *a.* [See *millepore.*] Having the characters of the millepores; having numerous pores.

miller, *n.* **7.** A cicada. [Australia.]—**To drown the miller** (*naut.*), to put a generous quantity of water into the grog to make it go around.

Millerian (mi-lē′ri-an), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the English mineralogist W. H. Miller (1801–80), and specifically noting the system of crystallographic notation introduced by him.—**Millerian axes,** the three equal, obliquely inclined axes to which, following Miller, the forms of rhombohedral crystals are sometimes referred. See ★*system.*—**Millerian indices.** See *index,* 8.—**Millerian notation** or **symbols.** See ★*symbol*[1].

millet[1], *n.*—**Ankee-millet.** Same as ★*ankee.*—**Arabian millet.** (*b*) Same as *Johnson* ★*grass.*—**Arizona millet,** *Chætochloa macrostachya*, a native American grass, closely related to the foxtail-millets and making a good hay. It is common in central Texas and ranges to Mexico and South America.—**Australian millet.** Same as *Johnson* ★*grass.*—**Barn-yard millet,** any of the cultivated forms of *Echinochloa Crus-galli*, the barn-yard grass. The best are of an upright habit with a close head, the Japanese barn-yard millet, recently introduced into the United States, being one of the most promising. (Compare ★*ankee.*) The name has been extended to the Shama millet, or jungle-rice, and the Sanwa millet, species of the same genus. See *jungle-*★*rice* and *Sanwa* ★*millet.*—**Broom-corn millet, brown millet,** the true millet, *Panicum miliaceum.*—**Cat-tail millet.** (*b*) Same as *foxtail-*★*millet.*—**Chaparral-millet,** *Panicum Reverchoni*, an excellent pasture-grass of the highlands of central Texas.—**Common millet,** a slender form of foxtail-millet with narrow, nodding heads, affording the best hay. See *foxtail-*★*millet.*—**Ditch-millet.** Same as *millet coda* or *khoda* (which see, under *millet*[1]). This is cultivated in northern India as a rainy-season crop on poor soil, the grain supplying food chiefly to the poorer classes. A variety is called *hureek* (which see).—**False millet.** Same as *Polish* ★*millet.*—**Foxtail-millet,** any of the varieties of *Chætochloa Italica*, as distinguished from *true* or *broom-corn millet*, the name referring to the cylindrical brushy heads. According to Hackel, the probable original of this cultural species is the common green foxtail. Millets of this class have long been grown as cereals as well as for forage in the Old World, but in America they are sown only for forage. Four standard varieties are known in the United States, namely, *common millet, German millet, golden wonder millet,* and *Hungarian millet.*—**German millet,** a robust broad-leaved form of foxtail-millet, yielding an abundant coarse forage but not bearing drought.—**Giant millet,** a very robust foxtail-grass, *Chætochloa magna*, found in water or wet ground on the Atlantic coast from Delaware to Texas, also in the West Indies and in Central America. It promises to be serviceable in reclaiming swampy lands along the coast.—**Golden millet.** Same as *German* ★*millet.*—**Golden wonder millet,** a stout and tall variety of foxtail-millet with a large head, yielding more seed than others: as forage it is coarse.—**Hog-millet.** Same as *broom-corn* ★*millet.*—**Horse-millet.** Same as *pearl millet* (which see, under *millet*[1]).—**Hungarian millet,** a foxtail-millet resembling the common millet in size, marked by the prominent brown or purple beards of the heads: it is next to common millet in quality of hay. Known as *Chætochloa Italica Germanica.*—**Indian millet.** (*b*) In the United States, one of the various mountain-rices, *Eriocoma cuspidata.* It is a valued bunch-grass of the Western arid country, thriving in soil too dry and sandy for most other grasses. *Oryzopsis micrantha*, of the Dakotas and Montana, has been called *small Indian millet.*—**Japanese barn-yard millet.** See *barn-yard* ★*millet.*—**Japanese panicle millet.** Same as *broom-corn* ★*millet.*—**Morocco millet.** Same as *Johnson* ★*grass.*—**Polish millet,** the common crab-grass, *Syntherisma sanguinalis.* In Bohemia (presumably also in Poland) this grass is grown as a cereal, the seeds being used for a mush or porridge.—**Ragi millet,** *Eleusine coracana.* See *Eleusine* and *raggee.*—**Russian millet.** Same as *broom-corn* ★*millet.*—**Sanwa millet,** *Echinochloa Crus-galli frumentacea*, a very quick growing millet, in India yielding forage and a cheap food. It has been introduced experimentally into the United States. See *barn-yard* ★*millet.*—**Shama millet.** Same as *jungle-*★*rice.*—**Swamp-millet,** *Isachne globosa*, a slender creeping grass with upright stems and open panicles of very small spikelets, native in southern Asia and in Australia. It grows on the banks of rivers and in swamps, and is well adapted by its running rootstocks to fixing soils exposed to washing; it is also said to be liked by cattle.—**Texas millet,** *Panicum Texanum*, a leafy branching annual grass of much merit as a hay-grass, native and abundant near the Colorado River of Texas. Also called *Colorado grass, Austin grass, concho-grass* (which see), and *bottom-* or *river-grass.*—**Water-millet,** a stout and tall semi-aquatic grass, *Zizaniopsis miliacea*, of the southern United States, allied to the wild rice, *Zizania.* It grows from extensively creeping rootstocks, and inhabits both fresh- and salt-water marshes.—**Wild millet.** (*a*) The millet-grass, *Milium effusum* (see *Milium,* 1). (*b*) The green foxtail, *Chætochloa viridis.* (*c*) Same as *Indian* ★*millet* (*b*).

millet[2] (mil′et), *n.* [Turk. *millet* (< Ar. *millah*), people, community, sect, creed.] A people; a nation.

> All Moslems, to whatever race they may belong, are included in the *millet*, or nation, of Islam. The Rûm, or Roman (*i.e.*, Greek) *millet* comprises all those who acknowledge the authority of the Œcumenical Patriarch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 395.

millet-grass, *n.*—**Many-flowered millet-grass,** a European mountain-rice, *Oryzopsis miliacea*, not highly esteemed at home, but proving to be of value on granitic soils in California.

millet-rice (mil′et-rīs), *n.* Same as *jungle-*★*rice.*

mill-fever (mil′fē″vėr), *n.* A form of low fever prevalent among the young hands in linen-mills. *N. E. D.*

mill-gearing (mil′gēr″ing), *n.* Gears; belts, pulleys, and other forms of transmission machinery.

mill-headed (mil′hed″ed), *a.* Having a milled head.

mill-hole (mil′hōl), *n.* An auxiliary shaft connecting a stope or other excavation with the level below.

mill-house (mil′hous), *n.* A mill; a building for milling or grinding.

milliad (mil′i-ad), *n.* [L. *mille*, thousand. See *myriad.*] A millennium; a period of a thousand years.

milliammeter (mil-i-am′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *ammeter.*] In *elect.*, an instrument for the measurement of small electric currents, in which the scale is graduated to read in thousandths of an ampere. Also *milammeter.*

milliamperage (mil″i-am-pār′āj), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *amperage.*] In *elect.*, current strength expressed in milliamperes, or thousandths of an ampere.

milliamperemeter (mil″i-am-pār′mē-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*milliammeter.*

millicalory (mil′i-kal″ō-ri), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *calory.*] The calory; a gram-calory.

millicoulomb (mil′i-kö-lom″), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *coulomb.*] A thousandth of a coulomb, or 1×10^{-4} c. g. s. units: a practical unit of electrical quantity or charge.

millième (mēl-yām′), *n.* [F., < L. *millesimus*, thousandth.] A current subsidiary coin of Egypt and the Soudan, equal to one tenth of a piaster.

> The subsidiary coinage consists of pieces of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 piastres in silver; 5, 2, and 1 *milliemes* in nickel; and ½ and ¼ *millieme* in bronze. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 700.

milligauss (mil′i-gous), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *gauss.*] In *elect.*, a practical unit of magnetic induction equal to a thousandth of one gauss or of one c. g. s. electromagnetic unit.

milligilbert (mil′i-gil-bėrt), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *gilbert.*] In *elect.*, a practical unit of magnetomotive force equal to one thousandth of a gilbert or of one c. g. s. unit.

milligrade (mil′i-grād), *a.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + *gradus*, step. See *centigrade.*] Divided into a thousand degrees: as, a *milligrade* scale. *Bentham.*

millihenry (mil′i-hen-ri), *n.*; pl. *millihenries* (-riz). [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *henry.*] In *elect.*, a practical unit of inductance equal to one thousandth of a henry. Also *milhenry.*

millim (mil′im), *n.* [*millim(eter).*] A millimeter; the third metret or decimal submultiple of a meter in the scheme of magnitudes devised (about 1860) by G. J. Stoney, F. R. S. The decim or decimeter is the first metret, the centim the second. See ★*metro* and ★*metret.*

> The third subsection w, from *millims* (millimeters) down to tenths of a micron, covers the entire range of the microscope. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 213.

millimeter, *n.*—**Circular millimeter.** See ★*cross-section units.*

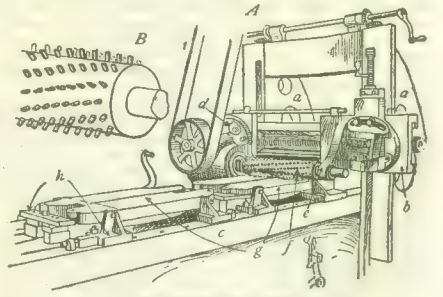
millimicrohm (mil′i-mik-rōm), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *microhm.*] A c. g. s. unit of resistance: 1×10^{-9} ohms. *H. DuBois*, The Magnetic Circuit, p. 306.

millimicron (mil′i-mī-kron), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + *μικρός*, small (see *micron*).] A unit of length ($\mu\mu$) equal to 10 Ångström units, .001 micron, or .000001 millimeter: used in spectroscopy for stating wave-lengths of light. It is equal to and sometimes called a micromillimeter. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 31.

millimol (mil′i-mol), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, + E. *mol(ecule).*] In *phys. chem.*, the one thousandth part of a gram-molecule, an amount of any element or compound whose weight in milligrams is numerically equal to the molecular weight of the substance. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 60.

Milling blue, green, orange, red, scarlet, yellow. See ★*blue,* etc.—**Process milling,** milling of wheat to make flour by one of the processes invented for that purpose.

milling-attachment (mil′ing-a-tach″ment), *n.* A milling-machine combined with other machine-tools, such as a boring-machine, a drilling-machine, or a planer. The most simple of these



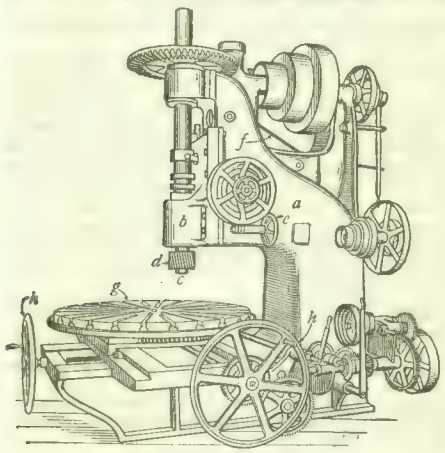
Planer Milling-attachment.

A, planer; *B*, milling-cutter with inserted teeth; *a*, housing of planer; *b*, cross-rail; *c*, traveling-bed; *d*, milling-attachment bolted to tool-saddle of cross-rail; *e*, out-board support for spindle of milling-attachment; *f*, milling-cutter; *g*, work (slabs) in vises secured to traveling-table of planer; *h*, vises; *i*, temporary belt delivering power to milling-attachment.

attachments is a bracket-table fixed to the side of a lathe and next to the live-head. The lathe-spindle, extending over the work on the table, becomes the horizontal spindle of the milling-machine to which any horizontal type of cutter can be fixed. Combined boring-, drilling-, and milling-machines are of many forms, and among them are included many of the largest and most powerful machines used in modern machine-shops.—**Planer milling-attachment,** a small milling-machine attached directly to the planer-rail in place of the usual cutting-tool. The spindle may be horizontal or vertical, and within certain limits any form of cutter may be employed. The traveling-bed of the planer is used as the feed-table, and as it has a very long traverse several pieces of work may be placed upon it in a line to pass in turn under the cutter, with great economy of time and labor. Thin or long and narrow pieces of work can also be clamped together side by side and, with suitable cutters, all may be milled at the same time. These milling-attachments may also be in pairs on the same planer and cut two sides of the work at the same time. See cut.

milling-cutter, *n.* 2. A cutting-tool adapted for use in a milling-machine. Milling-cutters are made in a great variety of forms and are used for many purposes. Many are in the form of cylinders, with the cutting edges placed in straight or spiral lines along the sides of the cylinder or radially at the end, when they are called *end-mills.* Others are disks, with the blades on the edge and sides of the edge, or, as in circular saws, with the blades on the edge only, as in the screw-slotting cutter. Others, called *face-cutters,* have the blades placed radially at the end of the shank.

milling-machine, *n.* 1. This name, originally given to a simple form of metal-finishing machine, is now



Large Vertical Milling-machine.

a, frame supporting spindle; *b*, vertical sliding support for spindle; *c*, spindle; *d*, milling-cutter; *e*, control of sliding support to adjust cutter to work; *f*, cable to counterweight for sliding support, counterweight inside the frame; *g*, table for work with rotary, cross, and longitudinal feed having hand or power control; *h*, *h*, control of feed.

applied to a large and important class of tools ranging in size from a small bench-machine to large and powerful machines employed upon the massive pieces of metal used in constructing motors and machinery. Milling-machines having two spindles are called *duplex millers.* Single-spindle machines may also employ several cutters and are then *gang* or *multiple millers.* Special forms of milling-machines are also made which employ the general form of the lathe and the planer. The milling-machine has largely occupied the field of the planer, shaper, and slotting-machine, and has made it possible to finish or machine metal forms hitherto not attainable at all or only by means of slower and more expensive tools. It has thus greatly modified all machine-shop practice and made it possible to finish the many novel and complicated forms now demanded in the metal industries. See *profiling-machine.*—**Boring-, drilling-, and milling-machine.** See ★*boring-machine.*—**Plain milling-machine,** a milling-machine consisting of a standard which supports a horizontal or vertical spindle (operated by suitable belting or gearing) to which some form of revolving cutter, called a *milling-cutter,* may be attached. Beneath the spindle is a feed-table to which the piece of metal to be milled or machined is fixed. The action of the machine is a combination of the revolution of the cutter and the movement of the feed-table which pushes the work against it. The serrations or teeth of the cutter chip or cut off minute shavings of metal as the work passes under it. Since the cutters have a great variety of forms the machine is adapted to a wide range of work. Such machines are divided into two classes, those having horizontal and those having vertical spindles. See ★*milling-cutter.*—**Universal milling-machine,** a milling-machine fitted with longitudinal, cross, and revolving feeds, in which boring, drilling, gear-cutting, milling, etc., can be done by rotating cutters or mills.

milling-saw (mil'ing-sâ), *n.* A milling-cutter resembling a large circular saw used in cutting hot or cold metals. Hot iron is cut at a high and cold iron at a low speed.

milliograph (mil'i-ō-grȧf), *n.* Same as ★*milleograph.*

millionairedom (mil-yon-ãr'dum), *n.* Millionaires collectively; the state of being a millionaire; millionairism.

millionairism (mil-yon-ãr'izm), *n.* The state of being a millionaire.

Your millionaire, for example,—and *millionairism* is getting so common as to be almost vulgar,—your millionaire never tires of telling you how he worked the multiplication table until cents became dimes.
E. Eggleston, Faith Doctor, v.

millionary, *a.* 2. Possessing millions (of dollars, or pounds, etc.).

All this to feed the avidity of a few *millionary* merchants. *Jefferson,* Writings, IV. 284. *N. E. D.*

He had a dread that these *millionary* people, with wasteful private cars, might take undue interest in his companion. *R. Kipling,* Captains Courageous, ix.

millisavart (mil'i-sa-värt″), *n.* [L. *mille,* a thousand, + E. *savart.*] In *acoustics,* an interval pitch equal to one thousandth of a savart.

In acoustics it is common to measure large intervals of pitch in octaves and smaller ones in "commas." M. A. Guillemin proposes to adopt instead of these units the savart and the *millisavart.* By the savart is meant an interval of ten to one, which equals three octaves plus a major third. The *millisavart,* which is the thousandth part of the savart, represents the interval between two French standard diapasons giving one beat per second.
Nature, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 398.

millivoltmeter (mil'i-vōlt-mē″tėr), *n.* [L. *mille,* a thousand, + E. *voltmeter.*] In *elect.,* a direct-reading instrument for the measurement of small differences of potential, in which the scale is graduated to read in thousandths of a volt.

milliweber (mil'i-vā″bėr), *n.* [L. *mille,* thousand, + *weber.* See *weber.*] The thousandth part of a weber.

mill-lands (mil'landz), *n. pl.* Certain lands which by legal custom appertained to a corn-mill, especially in Scotland. *N. E. D.*

mill-leat (mil'lēt), *n.* An artificial channel for the conveyance of water to a mill. *N. E. D.*

millocracy (mi-lok'ra-si), *n.* [See *millocrat.*] Mill-owners as a ruling or dominant class.

In hydra-wrestle, giant '*Millocracy*' so-called, a real giant, though as yet a blind one and but half-awake, wrestles and wrings in choking nightmare.
Carlyle, Past and Present, III. 1.

mill-pick, *n.* 2. Same as *pickax.*

mill-pile (mil'pīl), *n.* A number of puddling-bars charged together into a reheating- or balling-furnace. They are heated to a welding temperature and then passed through the rolls, by which they are welded together and a new bar is formed from the pile.

mill-planed (mil'plānd), *a.* Planed, as a board or plank, in a power-mill. A mill-planed board is not considered as finished for any purpose requiring smoothness, but should be worked over by hand.

mill-power (mil'pou″ėr), *n.* A unit of water-power the value of which varies in different localities. For example, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, it is equivalent to 38 cubic feet of water per second discharging under a head of 20 feet; at Minneapolis, Minnesota, it is equivalent to 30 cubic feet of water per second discharging under a head of 22 feet. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.,* XXIV. 983.

mill-run (mil'run), *n.* 1. The work of an amalgamating-mill between two clean-ups.—2. A test of a given quantity of ore by actual treatment in a mill.

mill-saw (mil'sâ), *n.* A straight saw placed in a gate or frame which is given a reciprocating motion; one of the saws in a gang-saw. See cut under *saw*[1], 1.

mill-staff (mil'stȧf), *n.* A staff used to test the flatness of the face of a millstone.

millstone-hoist (mil'stōn-hoist), *n.* A hoisting-screw or -jack for lifting and handling millstones.

mill-table (mil'tā″bl), *n.* Same as ★*roller-table.*

mill-worked (mil'wėrkt), *p. a.* Same as ★*mill-dressed.*

milo (mē'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian and Samoan *milo* = Tahitian, Mangarevan, etc., *miro,* name of several trees.] In Polynesia, *Thespesia populnea,* a widely spread tropical tree belonging to the mallow family, with broadly ovate, entire, pointed leaves, and showy yellow hollyhock-like flowers which change to a purplish-pink color on withering. The heart-wood, which is hard, smooth-grained, and durable, is used by the Hawaiians for making bowls, or 'calabashes,' for holding poi. The Samoans use it in boat-building. Also called *Polynesian rosewood.* See *Thespesia* (with cut) and ★*banalo.*

milpa (mil'pȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *milpan,* in the country; *milli,* a cultivated field.] 1. Among the ancient Aztecs, a garden-bed assigned out of the communal land to a particular family. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 131.—2. A cultivated field, especially a field of maize. [Mexico.]

Miltonism (mil'ton-izm), *n.* A peculiarity of Milton's style or an imitation of it.

Cowper's blank verse detains you every step with some heavy *Miltonism;* Chapman gallops off with you his own free pace. *Lamb,* Letters, CXIX. 238.

Miltonist (mil'ton-ist), *n.* A supporter of John Milton, especially of his views on divorce.

A party, distinguished by the name of *Miltonists,* attested the power of his pen, and gave consequence to his pleading for divorce. *Symmons,* Life of Milton, p. 250.

Miltonize (mil'ton-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *Miltonized,* ppr. *Miltonizing.* [*Milton* + *-ize.*] To render Miltonic in character or style; to imitate Milton's style.

Mr. Johnstone has conscientiously gone to Milton for his model, and *Miltonises* as best he may. The metre is a faint Miltonic echo. *The Academy,* April 4, 1903, p. 336.

miltos (mil'tos), *n.* [Gr. *μίλτος,* red lead, minium.] Minium, a red earth found in the Cyclades, from which the ancients made the red paint so common in their decorations.

milt-pain (milt'pān), *n.* A disease of swine.

milt-sickness (milt'sik″nes), *n.* A disease of the spleen in cattle.

mimaluse (mim'a-lös), *a.* and *n.* [Chinook jargon, also *mimaloose, memaloose,* dead, to die (*mimaluse illahee,* a cemetery, a sepulcher); < Chinook *imemalus,* a dead person.] **I.** *a.* Dead. [Columbia River, Washington, and British Columbia.]

II. *n.* A dead body.

M. I. M. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers;* (*b*) of *Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.*

M. I. Mech. E. An abbreviation of *Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.*

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-grȧf), *v. t.* To multiply (copies of a writing or document) by means of a mimeograph; manifold by the use of a mimeograph.

mimesid (mī-mes'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Mimesidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of, or belonging to, the family *Mimesidæ.*

mimesis, *n.* 3. The occurrence of symptoms, without organic basis or in the course of some disease, which simulate those of another disease.

Mimetic resemblance. See ★*resemblance.*

mi-mi (mī'mī), *n.* Same as ★*mia-mia.* [Australia.]

mimiambi (mim-ī-am'bī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *μιμίαμβοι,* pl., < *μῖμος,* mime, + *ἰαμβος,* iambus. See *iambic.*] Mimes composed in iambic verse: as, the *mimiambi* of Herondas.

mimiambic (mim-ī-am'bik), *a.* [*mimiambi.*] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of mimiambi; being a writer of mimiambi: as, a *mimiambic* poet.

mimicry, *n.*—**Aggressive mimicry,** the resemblance of certain predaceous and parasitic insects to the insects on which they prey. Examples are abundant in the tropics, where certain spiders mimic the ants on which they prey. *Volucella* and *Psithyrus* mimic the bees on which their larvæ feed.—**Batesian mimicry.** See ★*Batesian.*—**Müllerian mimicry,** synaposematic resemblance. See ★*resemblance.*

miminy-piminy (mim″i-ni-pim'i-ni), *a.* and *n.* [Arbitrary and imitative.] Absurdly precise, delicate, or over-refined; finicking; niminy-piminy; also, something that exhibits these traits.

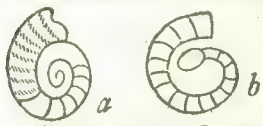
She went and dropped her curtsey at the parlour door, and in a *miminy piminy* voice said she was come to make her submission, and would he forgive her, and give her another trial? *C. Reade,* Hard Cash, xxx.

It is a tortuous, tottering, wriggling, fidgetty translation of every thing from the vulgar tongue, into all the tantalizing, teasing, tripping, lisping *mimminee-pimminee* of the highest brilliancy and fashion of poetical diction.
Hazlitt English Poets, viii.

mimoceracone (mim-ō-ser'a-kōn), *n.* [*Mimoceras,* a genus of cephalopods, + Gr. *κῶνος,* a cone.] A cone or shell like that of the cephalopod genus *Mimoceras,* that is, loosely coiled in a spiral and straight for a short distance at the initial end: an elementary expression in the development of genera of the *Ammonoidea.*

mimoceran (mī-mos'e-ran), *a.* [*Mimoceras* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Mimoceras.*

Mimoceras (mī-mos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῖμος*, imitator, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods regarded as of extremely primitive character. Its shell is coiled in a spiral and the initial whorl is free from the next. It is of Lower Devonian age.



Mimoceras compressus, Beyr. sp. Lower Devonian; Wissenbach, Nassau.
a, natural cast; *b*, nepionic individual enlarged.
(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

mimography (mī-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*, a mimic, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The art of writing gesture-language by means of conventional pictorial symbols: designed for recording the gestures used by the deaf and dumb, or of primitive tribes that use gesture-language.—**2.** Writing which consists of symbols that represent gesture-language.

mimophyre (mim′ō-fīr), *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*, a mimic, + E. (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a name suggested by Brongniart (1813) for porphyritic volcanic tuffs, and for porphyritic metamorphic rocks which resemble porphyries or porphyroids.

Mimosa, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] Same as *thiazol* ★*yellow*.

mimosaceous (mī-mō-sā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Mimosaceæ*; resembling or having the characters of the mimosa.

Mimosella (mī-mō-sel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Mimosa* + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Mimosellidæ*. *Hincks*, 1851.

Mimosellidæ (mī-mō-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimosella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having the movable deciduous zoœcia contracted below, with an aperture on the ventral side. It contains the single genus *Mimosella*.

mimosis (mī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *μῖμος*, a mimic, + *-osis*.] Same as *mimesis*.

mimotannic (mī-mō-tan′ik), *a.* [*mimo*(*sa*) + *tannic*.] Pertaining to the tannin derived from the mimosa.—**Mimotannic acid**, a variety of tannic acid found in mimosa, acacia, and similar species of plants.

mimsey (mim′zi), *a.* [*mim*, *a.* Cf. *flimsy*.] Prim; prudish; contemptible. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

mimsy (mim′zi), *a.* [A nonsense-formation, < *mi*(*serable*) + (*fli*)*msy*.] Miserable and flimsy: a ★blend-word, or ★brunch-word (which see). *Lewis Carroll*, Through the Looking-glass, p. 128.

Min. An abbreviation of *minister*.

Mina[3] (mī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cervantes, 1824), named in honor of Francisco Javier *Mina* (1789–1817), a Spanish soldier, killed in Mexico.] A genus of plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, closely related to *Ipomœa* and *Quamoclit*. *Mina lobata* of the gardens, a native of Mexico, is a twining herb with cordate 3-lobed leaves and small flowers in scorpioid clusters, the bag-shaped corolla of which is a rich crimson when it first opens, but changes to yellow.

minacciando (mi-nät-chē-än′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *minacciare*, menace: see *menace*, *v.*] In *music*, threatening: noting passages to be so rendered. Also *minaccioso*.

minaccioso (mi-nät-chē-ō′sō), *a.* [It., < *minaccio*, a menace: see *menace*, *n.*] In *music*, same as ★*minacciando*.

minage (mē-näzh′), *n.* [F. and OF. *minage*, < *mine*, a measure of grain, < L. *hemina*, < Gr. *ἡμίνα*, a Sicilian measure.] In French use, formerly: (*a*) The measurement of grain by the 'mine' (a measure somewhat less than two bushels). (*b*) The selling of grain by the 'mine.' (*c*) A tax exacted from the tenant by his lord upon the amount of grain produced. (*d*) A tribute paid upon grain. *Kidd*, Social Evolution, p. 222, note.

minah (mī′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the peninsula of India, a stambha, especially one built of masonry. Compare *lat*[6].

minargent, *n.* **2.** A trade-name of several alloys intended for ornamental use. One of them consists of copper alloyed with nickel, aluminium, and tungsten.

minchiate (min-ki-ä′tā), *n.* [It., pl.] A card-game chiefly played in Tuscany, a modification of tarot; also, as plural (the original use), the cards used in the game. *N. E. D.*

mind[1], *n.*—**Social mind**, the concurrent feeling, agreeing thought, and concerted volition of two or more individual minds. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 132.

mind-blindness (mīnd′blīnd″nes), *n.* Inability to recognize the visual impressions of external objects conveyed to the brain by functionally sound organs of vision.

mind-curist (mīnd′kūr″ist), *n.* One who believes in mind-cure; one who holds the doctrine that mental influence is the only or the chief cure for bodily ills.

A clear and adequate reason may be given to explain why that psycho-physiological transformation and the advent of Faith should be conditioned, or at least greatly facilitated, by self-surrender understood in the sense of a relaxation of the deeper, the unconscious, will—that kind of giving up, of relaxation, which the *Mind-Curist*, the Christian Scientist and the Hypnotizer, wisely attempt to bring about in their subjects by way of preparation.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 80.

mind-deafness (mīnd′def″nes), *n.* Same as *mental* ★*deafness*.

mindlessness (mīnd′les-nes), *n.* The condition of being devoid of mind or intelligence; absence of mind.

God created the world. The question between faith and science even now is not whether the universe was created by Mind. If it requires Mind to construe the universe, could *mindlessness* have constructed it?
W. Alexander, Primary Convictions, v. 12.

mine[2], *n.* **1.** Specifically, in *Scotch mining*: (*a*) The underground works of a colliery or metalliferous working. (*b*) A drift or roadway from the surface, either level or on the slope of the seam. (*c*) A mine passage in rock: usually qualified, as stone-*mine*, cross-cut *mine*, etc.—**Back-set mine.** See ★*back-mine*.—**Buoyant mine.** See *submarine* ★*mine*.—**Contact mine.** See *submarine* ★*mine*.—**Dormant mine.** See *submarine* ★*mine*.—**Electro-contact mine.** See *submarine* ★*mine*.—**Floating mine**, an explosive mine that floats on or near the surface of the water.—**Observation mine.** See *submarine* ★*mine*.—**Small mine**, the dust and small fragments of iron ore left from calcining iron ore in Staffordshire, England. See *mine*[2], 6.—**Submarine mine**, in naval warfare, a large charge of explosive in a water-tight casing placed under water at such a depth that, by its explosion, it may sink or seriously damage a vessel passing in its vicinity. Such mines are of two principal classes: *contact mines*, designed to explode by contact with the vessel; and *observation mines*, designed to explode, at the will of an operator on shore, by the closing of an electric circuit connected to the mine when he observes an enemy's vessel passing over it. An *electro-contact mine* is controlled by an electric circuit by which its condition can be tested and by which it can be made temporarily inoperative for the passage of friendly vessels. Mines are also distinguished as *ground-mines*, which rest on the bottom; and *buoyant mines*, which are anchored to the bottom but remain suspended in the water below its surface by their buoyancy. *Dormant mines* are contact mines which are ordinarily held down to the bottom, but which can be released at the will of an operator on shore, and then become buoyant mines. Submarine mines are arranged systematically in groups in harbors and channels, and such a group is called a *mine-field*.—**Submerged mine.** Same as *contact mine* (which see, under ★*mine*[2]).

mine-car (mīn′kär), *n.* A small car used in mines for bringing ore or coal to the surface.

mine-dust (mīn′dust), *n.* Screenings of calcined ironstone. [Scotch.]

mine-field (mīn′fēld), *n.* A body of navigable water in which submarine mines are anchored for the purpose of preventing an enemy's ships from entering a channel, harbor, or roadstead; also, the group of mines itself. The mines may be so arranged that they can be exploded from a station on shore or may be contact mines which explode on being struck by a vessel. The mines are charged with guncotton or some other very powerful explosive. See *submarine* ★*mine*.

mine-master (mīn′mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who is charged with the laying of military mines.—**2.** The superintendent of a mine.

mine-pig (mīn′pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from mine or ore, as distinguished from cinder-pig. *N. E. D.*

miner, *n.* **1.** The term is sometimes limited to one who mines for minerals other than coal, a coal-miner being called a *collier* in Great Britain.—**Miners' anemia.** See ★*anemia*[1].—**Miners' asthma, lung, phthisis.** Same as *anthracosis*.—**Miners' disease.** Same as ★*ancylostomiasis*.—**Miners' elbow, horn.** See ★*elbow*, ★*horn*.—**Miners' nystagmus.** See *nystagmus*.—**Miners' right.** See ★*right*.—**Miners' worm.** See ★*worm*.—**Miners' worm disease.** See ★*ancylostomiasis*.

mineral. **I.** *n.* **3.** In *mining*, ore.—**Bathgate mineral.** Same as *Boghead coal*.—**Contact mineral**, a mineral characteristically developed along the contact of an igneous intrusion and its walls, such as vesuvianite and garnet in limestones, andalusite in slates.—**Critical mineral**, in *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks, an abnormative mineral present in a rock in notable amount, that is, in sufficient amount to render the mode of the rock ★abnormative (which see).—**Green mineral**, malachite.—**Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead, of a bright orange color, which has the chemical formula Pb_3O_4. It has the same chemical composition as red lead, but is finer in texture and more brilliant in color. It is made by oxidizing white lead in a reverberatory furnace, while red lead is made by oxidizing metallic lead in a similar way.

II. *a.*—**Mineral jelly**, a hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of crude petroleum.

The *mineral jelly* is a hydrocarbon having the formula $C_{16}H_{24}$, and is obtained by the fractional distillation of crude petroleum oil at a temperature of over 200° C.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 23.

mineralize, *v. t.* **2.** To impregnate with mineral substances, as metallic salts: thus, the water of a particular spring may be spoken of as more or less strongly *mineralized*.—**3.** In *mining*, to introduce, in solution or otherwise, a new mineral or ore into (surroundings where it did not previously exist, as, for example, into a fissure or into shattered or porous rock). The rock is then said to be *mineralized*.

On the other hand, it is certainly most remarkable that so little auriferous quartz has been found; at the time of my visit hundreds of quartz claims had been staked, but very few had been shown to contain any gold whatever; neither do the quartz boulders of the White Channel appear to be auriferous, or even *mineralized*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1902, p. 235.

Mineralizing agent, in *petrog.*, a volatile substance, such as water vapor, chlorin, fluorin, or boric acid, which, while not actually entering into the composition of a given mineral, facilitates its crystallization. It is believed by some petrographers, especially the French, that mineralizing agents are necessary to the crystallization of the highly silicious rocks, such as granite. The exact rôle played by the substances in question is not as yet understood.

mineralizer, *n.* **2.** In *petrog.*, a dissolved gas in an igneous magma which promotes crystallization, or leads to the production of particular minerals which contain the elements of the gas, such as boron, chlorin, fluorin, hydrogen. Compare ★*crystallizer*, 2.

mine-run (mīn′run), *n.* The entire unscreened output of a coal-mine.

minervite (mi-nėr′vīt), *n.* [*Minerve* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous aluminium phosphate which occurs in soft plastic masses in the Grotte de Minerve, valley of the Aude, France.

mine-tin (mīn′tin), *n.* Tin ore or tinstone extracted directly from the solid rock: opposed to *stream-tin*, which is obtained by washing the gravel and sand of the beds of streams.

mingles (ming′glz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, iron frames or standards carrying the pillow-blocks of pit-head pulleys. Also *maidens*. *Barrow-man*. [Scotch.]

mingo[1] (ming′gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of various fishes of the family *Monacanthidæ*.—**Long mingo**, a common name of *Alutera punctata*, a fish of the family *Monacanthidæ*, known from the West Indies to Brazil.

mingo[2] (ming′gō), *n.* [A variant of *mungo*[1].] A kind of shoddy with short fibers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 176.

Ming porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

minha (min′hä, min′ċhä), *n.* [Heb., a present, an offering.] The second of the three daily services in the Jewish liturgy; the afternoon prayer.

minhag (min′bäg), *n.*; pl. *minhagim* (min-hä′gēm). [Heb., < *nahag*, drive, go along the road, behave.] Conduct; usage; custom: applied to religious practices and customs which, though not based upon scriptural injunctions, have come to be considered binding.

miniaceous (min-i-ā′shius), *a.* [L. *miniaceus*, cinnabar-red. See *minium* and *miniate*.] Vermilion in color; miniate. *Dana*, Zoöph., p. 643.

miniator (min′i-ā-tor), *n.* [*miniate*, *v. t.*] One who miniates or paints with vermilion, as a manuscript; an illuminator; a miniaturist.

minification (min-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [*minify* (*-fic-*) + *-ation*.] The act or result of minifying; reduction in size: opposed to *magnification*.

In the instrument upon the table the eye-piece has a magnifying power of 10—that is to say, a magnifying power which exactly balances the ten-fold *minification* before spoken of.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., June, 1904, p. 281.

minimal, *a.* **2.** Relating to the minimus or fifth digit of the hind foot.

The membrane attached to the ankle . . . is disposed to cross it by an oblique, raised fold and be secured to the *minimal*, *i. e.* little toe side.
H. Allen, Bats of North America, p. 2.

Minimal basis, in Kronecker's method of treating the theory of functions, a basis from which all possible factors have been removed so as to reduce it to its lowest possible order.—**Minimal surface.** See *surface*.

minimetric (min-i-met′rik), *a.* [*mini*(*m*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] In *analyt. chem.*, relating to, or obtained by means of, the measurement of minims, as by counting the number of drops required to complete a reaction.

On the estimation of carbon monoxide and carbonic acid in vitiated air, by M. Ferdinand Jean. An application of the *minimetric* method to the examination of air, requiring no skilled manipulation in its use.
Nature, Nov. 13, 1902, p. 47.

minimifidian (min″i-mi-fid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *minimus*, least, + *fides*, faith.] Exhibit-

ing or requiring the smallest degree of faith: one who has the least faith. [Rare.]

And as we agree in the opinion that the *Minimi-fidian* party err grievously in the latter point, so I must concede to you, that too many Pædo-baptists (assertors of Infant Baptism) have erred, though less grossly in the former. *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, p. 284.

minimism (min'i-mizm), *n.* [L. *minim(us)*, least, + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the disposition to minimize the implications of an accepted dogma; the minimizing view of what is involved in a dogma, especially that of papal infallibility. *N. E. D.*

The doctrine of *Minimism*, adopted by Newman from Bishop Fessler . . . gives liberty to the theologian to examine whether the Papal decree on any given point is or is not infallible.
William Palmer, Narr. Events, Suppl., iv. 278. *N. E. D.*

mining-case (mī'ning-kās), *n.* A frame in a gallery or shaft, made with four planks.

mining-engine (mī'ning-en″jin), *n.* 1. A man-engine.—2. Any engine used about a mine, as a hoisting-engine or mine-locomotive.

mining-locomotive (mī'ning-lō-kō̤″-mō″tiv), *n.* A small locomotive, built very low, usually operated by compressed air or electricity, and used for hauling cars in underground passages and mines.

mining-machine (mī'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A channeler; a machine for cutting coal.

mining-piece (mī'ning-pēs″), *n.* A coin struck from gold, silver, or copper ore worked in France, Germany, Russia, and Sweden. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

mining-pump (mī'ning-pump), *n.* A pump adapted for taking water from deep mines.

Minion chapel. See ★*chapel.*

ministrer (min'is-trėr), *n.* One who ministers or serves. *N. E. D.*

minjak, *n.* See ★*minyak.*

mink-frog (mingk'frog), *n.* A small spotted frog, *Rana septentrionalis*, of eastern North America: so called from its peculiar odor.

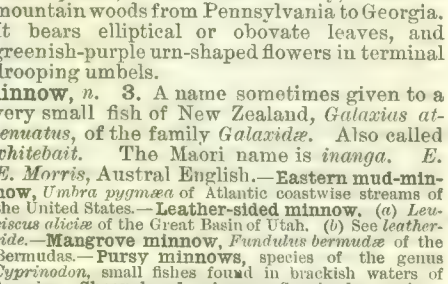
minkle (ming'kl), *n.* [An arbitrary modification of *minnow.*] A minnow. [Rare.]

The hum-bird shook his sun-touched wings around,
The bluefinch caroll'd in the still retreat;
The antic squirrel capered on the ground
Where lichens made a carpet for his feet:
Through the transparent waves, the ruddy *minkle*
Shot up in glimmering sparks his red fin's tiny twinkle.
J. R. Drake, Bronx, st. 4.

Minn. An abbreviation of *Minnesota.*

minnie-bush (min'i-bŭsh), *n.* A shrub, *Menziesia pilosa*, of the heath family, found in mountain woods from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It bears elliptical or obovate leaves, and greenish-purple urn-shaped flowers in terminal drooping umbels.

minnow, *n.* 3. A name sometimes given to a very small fish of New Zealand, *Galaxias attenuatus*, of the family *Galaxidæ*. Also called *whitebait.* The Maori name is *inanga.* *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Eastern mud-minnow,** *Umbra pygmæa* of Atlantic coastwise streams of the United States.—**Leather-sided minnow.** (*a*) *Leuciscus aliciæ* of the Great Basin of Utah. (*b*) See *leather-side.*—**Mangrove minnow,** *Fundulus bermudæ* of the Bermudas.—**Pursy minnows,** species of the genus *Cyprinodon*, small fishes found in brackish waters of America.—**Sheepshead minnow,** *Cyprinodon variegatus*, a pœcilioid fish found in brackish water from Cape Cod to the Rio Grande.—**Silver-sided minnow,** *Leuciscus hydrophlox*, a cyprinoid fish found in the Salt Lake basin.—**Spot-tailed minnow,** the spawn-eater, *Notropis hudsonius.*—**Star-headed minnow,** *Fundulus nottii*, a pœcilioid fish inhabiting swamps and streams in Florida and the neighboring States.



Sheepshead Minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Minoan (mī-nō'an), *a.* [Gr. Μινῷος, of Minos (< Μίνως, Minos), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Minos, the traditional monarch and lawgiver of Crete, and especially to the palace of Minos, a prehistoric edifice on the site of ancient Cnosus, in Crete, the excavation of which was begun by Arthur J. Evans in 1900.

Dr. Arthur Evans, F.R.S., explained his preliminary scheme for the classification and approximate chronology of the periods of *Minoan* culture in Crete, from the close of the Neolithic to the early Iron age. To the period as a whole it is proposed definitely to attach the name *Minoan*, as indicating the probable duration of successive dynasties of priest-kings, the tradition of which has taken abiding form in the name of Minos. It is proposed to divide this *Minoan* era into three main periods, early, middle, and late, each with a first, second, and third subperiod.
Nature, Oct. 6, 1904, p. 563.

Minoan period, that period of Cretan history and culture which extended from the close of the Neolithic to the early iron age, or from about 3500 B.C. to 1100 B.C. *A. J. Evans*, in Man, Nov., 1904, p. 172.—**Minoan pottery.** See ★*pottery.*

minor. I. *a.*—**Minor arc,** the arc on the opposite side of its chord from the center of the circle.

II. *n.*—**Complementary minor.** Same as *complementary determinant* (which see, under *determinant*).

minorat (mi-nō̤-rä'), *n.* [F., < NL. *minoratus*, < L. *minor*, younger.] The custom that prevailed in some European countries, and still survives in some parts of Germany and Austria, by which the youngest rather than the eldest possible heir had the succession. Compare *majorat.* Similar to *borough-English* (which see).

Minorca (mi-nôr'kạ), *n.* [From the island of *Minorca.*] A breed of domesticated fowls of the Mediterranean class, somewhat similar to the Leghorns, but longer-bodied and heavier. They are good table fowls, lay the year around, and are non-sitters.

Minorcan (mi-nôr'kạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Minorca, one of the Balearic islands.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the island of Minorca.

Min. Plen. An abbreviation of *Minister Plenipotentiary.*

Min. Res. An abbreviation of *Minister Resident.*

M. Inst. C. E. An abbreviation of *Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.*

minster-house (min'stėr-hous), *n.* The official residence of the canons of a cathedral. *Stand. Dict.*

M. Inst. M. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers;* (*b*) of *Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.*

mint[1], *n.*—**Keeper of the exchange and mint.** Same as *master of the mint* (which see, under *mint*[1]).

mint[2], *n.*—**Apple mint.** See *apple-mint.*—**Balm-mint.** (*a*) See *balm*, 7. (*b*) The crisped or curled mint, *Mentha crispa.*—**Brandy-mint,** peppermint.—**Brown mint,** spearmint.—**Cross-mint,** the crisped or curled mint.—**Field-mint.** (*a*) The corn-mint. (*b*) The cat-mint or catnip, *Nepeta Cataria.*—**Fish-mint.** (*a*) The water-mint, *Mentha aquatica.* (*b*) The horsemint, *M. longifolia.* (*c*) The bergamot-mint, *M. citrata.*—**Lamb-mint.** (*a*) Peppermint. (*b*) Spearmint.—**Mountain mint.** (*a*) See *mountain-mint.* (*b*) The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma.* (*c*) The wood-calamint, *Clinopodium Calamintha.*—**Round-leaved mint.** Same as *round-leaved horsemint.*—**Woolly mint,** *Mentha alopecuroides*, a white-woolly, leafy-stemmed perennial of the Old World, naturalized in the United States.

mintage, *n.* 4. A coin bearing the initial of a particular mint: thus the San Francisco mint is represented by a small S on the reverse.

minting-mill (min'ting-mil), *n.* A press suitable for coining: used in mints to make coins from bullion bars or blanks.

minuscular (mi-nus'kū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a minuscule; written in minuscules.

Alpha . . . Sometimes the two letters, of which the ω is almost always of that uncial form which resembles the *minuscular*, are hung by chains from the arms of the cross. *Schaff-Herzog*, Relig. Encyc. I.

minute[2], *n.* 2. (*b*) In *geom.*: (2) The sixtieth part of a degree of a perigon.—**Centesimal minute.** See *centesimal division*, under *centesimal.*—**Decimal minute.** See ★*decimal.*—**Horse-power minute,** one sixtieth of a horse-power hour.—**Metric horse-power minute,** one metric horse-power exerted for one minute; one sixtieth of a metric horse-power hour.—**Minute of the equator,** the sixtieth part of a degree of longitude measured on the parallel of the equator; the maximum value of a minute of longitude.—**Sidereal minute.** See *sidereal* ★*second.*

Minyadidæ (min-i-ad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Minyas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of actinarian zoantharians which have the pedal disk transformed into an apparatus for floating. It includes the genera *Minyas*, *Dactylominyas*, *Acerominyas*, and *Phyllominyas.*

minyak (min'yäk), *n.* [Also (in G. or D. spelling) *minjak;* < Malay *minyak*, Dyak *minyak*, oil, balsam, resin.] Oil, fat, or resin: a Malayan word used in several phrase-names in different dialects, as *minyak lagam*, a balsam or oleoresin obtained from an unknown tree in Sumatra, and resembling gurjun balsam in character; *minyak-tengkawang*, a solid vegetable fat (also known as *Borneo tallow*) obtained from the fruit of various species of *Hopea* in Borneo and Sumatra, and used in soap- and candle-making.

minyan (mēn'yan), *n.*; pl. *minyanim* (mēn-yä'-nēm). [Heb., < *manah*, count, reckon.] In Jewish use, count; number; specifically, the number of ten males above thirteen years of age required for public worship and other religious practices in the synagogue.

Minyas (min'i-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Μινύας, a race of nobles at Orchomenos.] The typical genus of the family *Minyadidæ.* *Cuvier.*

Minytrema (mī-nit'rė-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μινύς, small, + τρῆμα, hole.] A genus of suckers found from the Great Lake region to North Carolina and west to Texas.

Mioclænidæ (mī-ō̤-klē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of small ungulate mammals, of the suborder *Condylarthra*, containing a few species from the Lower Eocene of New Mexico. *Osborn and Earle*, 1895.

miogyrous (mī-ō̤-jī'rus), *a.* [Gr. μείων, less, + γῦρος. See *gyre.*] In *bot.*, rolled inward a little. *Jackson*, Gloss.

Miolithic (mī-ō̤-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. μείων, lesser, + λίθος, stone, + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the period intermediate between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic.

Miona bug. See ★*bug*[2].

miophone (mī'ō̤-fōn), *n.* [Gr. μείων, less, + φωνή, sound.] A microphonic instrument for the medical testing of the muscles. *Houston*, Elect. Dict., p. 426.

Miopliocene (mī-ō̤-plī'ō̤-sēn), *n.* [Gr. μείων, lesser, + E. *pliocene.*] In *geol.*, a term at one time applied to the Bolderian and Anversian divisions of the Tertiary system in Belgium, the fauna of which was supposed to indicate a mingling of Miocene and Pliocene forms.

miosis, *n.* (*c*) In *cytol.*, the reduction-process in organisms, including mitapsis (or synapsis) and the subsequent heterotypic and homotypic divisions. This process results in reducing to one half the number of chromosomes in the nuclei. *Farmer* and *Moore.* Improperly spelled *maiosis.* (*d*) Used by error or substitution for *myosis.*

miotherm (mī'ō̤-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. μείων, less, + θέρμη, heat.] A plant which inhabits cool temperate regions.

miotic (mī-ot'ik), *a.* [*miosis* (*miot-*) + *-ic.*] Noting or characterizing the stage in the life-history of an organism at which miosis or reduction occurs. *Farmer* and *Moore.*

miquelet (mik'ė-let), *n.* [F. *miquelet*, < Sp. *miquelete*, < *Miquelot*, a bandit chief.] In *Spanish hist.*: (*a*) A member of a body of Catalonian banditti who infested the Pyrenees in the 17th century. (*b*) A Spanish guerrilla soldier in the Peninsular War; also one of a corps of irregulars employed by Napoleon in 1808 against the Spaniards. (*c*) In modern Spain, the designation of the soldiers of certain local regiments of infantry, chiefly employed on escort duties. *N. E. D.*

Black Camisard and White Camisard, militiaman and *Miquelet* and dragoon, Protestant prophet and Catholic cadet of the White Cross, they had all been sabring and shooting.
R. L. Stevenson, Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes, [p. 235.

mirabelle (mir-ạ-bel'), *n.* [F.] A plum, the fruit of *Prunus armenoides.* The Corsican mirabelle is the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi.* *Syd. Soc. Lex.*



Miracidium. Highly magnified.

miracidium (mī-ra-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *miracidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. μειρακίδιον, a little boy, dim. of μειράκιον, a boy (μεῖραξ, a girl).] The free-swimming larva of the liver-fluke. The body is ciliated and the larva swims about seeking for a definite mollusk, its future host, into which it bores its way by means of the snout, which, in certain species, is armed with a stylet.

The embryo . . ., which is designated a *miracidium*, is somewhat elongated in form, with a conical tip, and sometimes also a sharp boring spine at the anterior end.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 863.

Miraculous berry. See ★*berry*[1].

miramolin (mi-ram'ō̤-lin), *n.* [Sp. *miramamolín*, a corruption of Ar. *amīru'l mūminīn*, 'Commander of the Faithful.'] The Emperor of Morocco. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Surely that grape-juice, bubbling at the stalk,
Is some gray scorching Saracenic wine
The Kaiser quaffs with the *Miramoline.*
Browning, Sordello, iii. 212.

mire-blob (mīr′blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Also *May-blob, horse-blob, water-blob*.

miric (mir′ik), *a.* [*m(agnesium)* + *ir(on)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a term indicating that a rock magma is characterized by the presence of magnesia and ferrous oxid.

mirid (mir′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Miridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Miridæ*.

miriki (mē-rē-kē′), *n.* [Tupi *mirikí, murikí.*] A woolly monkey, *Eriodes arachnoides*, of eastern Brazil, having the thumb absent or imperfectly developed.

mirlic (mėr′lik), *a.* [*m(agnesia)*, + *ir(on)* + *l(ime)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a term indicating that a rock magma is characterized by the presence of magnesia, ferrous oxid, and lime.

mirliton (mėr-lē-toṅ′), *n.* [F.; origin obscure.] 1. A kind of toy flute. See *kazoo*.—2. The chayote, *Chayota edulis*. [Louisiana.]

mirnyong (mėrn′yong), *n.* [Also *mirrnyong;* aboriginal Australian.] A shell-mound or shell-heap of the natives of Australia and Tasmania. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

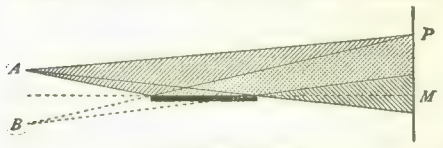
Australia: numerous *mirrnyongs* (ash-heaps, shell-mounds, &c.) mainly confined to the eastern and southern regions. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 94.

miro[2] (mē′rō), *n.* [Maori *miro.*] A bird of the genus *Miro*, two or three species of which are found on Chatham Island and in New Zealand, where they are called *robins*. Also called *miro-miro*.

mirobia (mē-rō′bi-ą), *n.* The local name in the harbor of Valetta, Malta, for an oscillation with a period of 20 minutes and an amplitude of 14 meters: probably a tidal seiche controlled by the average depth of the Mediterranean Sea off the harbor.

mirograph (mir′ō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *mirari*, admire, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] In *photog.*, a form of cinematograph in which the intermittent movement of the film is effected by means of a disk provided with an eccentric flange which engages a notch in the film. Rotation of the disk is secured by a crank and gearing.

mirror, *n.*—**Achromatic mirror stereoscope.** See ★*stereoscope*.—**Dentists' mirror,** a small looking-glass with a long handle for insertion into a patient's mouth in the examination of the teeth.—**Fresnel's mirrors,** mirrors for the production of interference of light by reflection. The usual arrangement consists of two plane mirrors, set at an angle with each other slightly less than 180°, which reflect overlapping beams of light to a screen with such difference of path as to give interference fringes. Three mirrors, known as *Fresnel's three mirrors*, are also used.—**Laryngeal mirror,** in *phonetics*, a small circular mirror set upon a light wooden handle, used for observation of the larynx during action of the vocal cords.—**Lloyd's single mirror,** a mirror of polished metal, or of black glass, for displaying interference bands by the mutual action of direct and reflected light. The light is



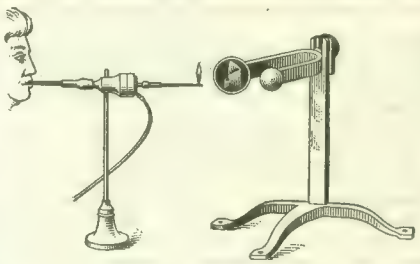
Lloyd's Single Mirror.
A, direct light; *B*, reflected light; *M*, plane of mirror; *P*, interference band.
(From Preston's "Theory of Light.")

reflected at a nearly grazing incidence. *T. Preston*, Theory of Light, p. 122.—**Mercury mirror.** (*a*) A level surface of mercury: used as a mirror in astronomical observations. (*b*) A glass backed with an amalgam of tin or silver.—**Revolving mirror,** a device extensively used in the study of periodic phenomena of high frequency, such as the oscillations of an electric spark, the fluctuations in brightness of an alternating-current arc, or the changes of pressure at the node of a set of standing sound-waves. It consists of a plane mirror or symmetrically arranged set of such mirrors capable of revolving about a central axis parallel to the faces of the mirrors. The method depends upon persistence of vision.—**Rüdorff mirrors,** two small mirrors placed on either side of the screen in the sight-box of a photometer, at an angle to each other of 120–140°, and presenting the two sides of the screen simultaneously to the eye. Erroneously attributed to Rüdorff.

mirror-barometer (mir″ėr-bą-rom′e-tėr), *n.* A mercurial barometer with a small mirror which is moved by the mercury and indicates the height of the column by reflected light.

mirror-box (mir′ėr-boks), *n.* A device used in testing many grass seeds, consisting of a box open on one side and fitted with an adjustable mirror which throws the light upward through a pane of glass upon which the seeds are placed. This makes it possible to discern the presence or absence of seeds within the glumes.

mirror-fork (mir′ėr-fôrk), *n.* A tuning-fork having a small mirror attached to one or both of the tines, used for the observation or projection of Lissajous's curves, for the observation of the flame of a manometric capsule, etc. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 270.



Mirror-fork and manometric flame.

mirror-glass (mir′ėr-glàs), *n.* Glass suitable for mirrors. See ★*mirror-plate*.

mirrorize (mir′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mirrorized*, ppr. *mirrorizing*. To reflect in, or as in, a mirror. [Rare.]

mirror-knob (mir′ėr-nob), *n.* A head or disk of glass, metal, or pottery attached to a long screw or spike, formerly inserted into a wall to form a rest for a mirror or picture-frame. The metal knobs were frequently embellished with painted or enameled medallions, while those of glass were usually pressed into decorative patterns.

mirror-photography (mir′ėr-fō-tog″rą-fi), *n.* Same as ★*multiphotography*.

mirror-plate (mir′ėr-plāt″), *n.* Plate-glass of fine quality suitable for mirrors.

mirror-pseudoscope (mir′ėr-sü″dō-skōp), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument in which the pseudoscopic effect is produced, not by prisms or lenses, but by an arrangement of plane mirrors. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 296.

mirror-scale (mir′ėr-skāl), *n.* A scale etched in millimeters on the surface of a strip of glass about 5 millimeters in thickness, which is then silvered on the second surface: used in reading barometers, manometers, etc. See *Jolly's* ★*balance*. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 56.

mirror-speech (mir′ėr-spēch), *n.* Pronunciation of words as if the syllables or letters were reversed: as '*lamina*' or '*malian*' for '*animal.*'

mirror-thermometer (mir′ėr-thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer constructed on the same principle as the ★*mirror-barometer* (which see).

mirror-velvet (mir′ėr-vel″vet), *n.* A soft, pliable velvet with the pile pressed down, giving the surface a high gloss.

mirror-writing (mir′ėr-rī″ting), *n.* Same as *mirror-script*.

mirthsome (mėrth′sum), *a.* Mirthful; joyous.

Mis. An abbreviation of *Missouri*.

misandry (mis′an-dri), *n.* Man-hatred; a bad opinion of man, as being unfair or oppressive toward women.

misanthropia (mis-ąn-thrō′pi-ą), *n.* Same as *misanthropy*.

misarchism (mis′är-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *ἀρχή*, rule, + *-ism.*] Hatred of or opposition to government in any form; the doctrine that government as such is evil or an evil.

misarchist (mis′är-kist), *n.* [*misarch(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who regards government as inherently evil, or at best a necessary evil, yet without going to the extreme position of the anarchist.

These *misarchists* see the beneficent influence of natural law in the industrial world interfered with by what seems to them an extraneous power.
L. F. Ward, Outlines of Sociol., p. 228.

misbecum, *v. t.* An amended spelling of *misbecome*.

misc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *miscellaneous;* (*b*) of *miscellany*.

miscegenate (mis′ē-je-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *miscegenated*, ppr. *miscegenating*. [*miscegenation.*] To enter into sexual relations with an individual of another race, especially of a race of another color (black or white).

miscegenate (mis′ē-je-nāt), *n.* A person begotten by miscegenation.

miscegenationist (mis″ē-je-nā′shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors miscegenation, particularly the union of whites and blacks.

miscegenator (mis′ē-je-nā-tọr), *n.* One who miscegenates or unites sexually with an individual of another race.

miscegenesis (mis-ē-jen′e-sis), *n.* [L. *miscere*, mix, + *genesis*. See *genesis*.] Same as *miscegenation*.

miscegenetic (mis″ē-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*miscegenesis.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, miscegenesis or miscegenation; produced by miscegenation.

mischarge, *n.* 2. A mixture of gas and air in an internal-combustion engine, introduced into the cylinder, but not ignited. The charge may fail of ignition either as the result of a governing action, because the speed is too high, or because the mixture was not of the normal proportion of fuel and air. Such mischarges often ignite after leaving the cylinder either in exhaust-passages or -pipes, or beyond.

The devices for changing the motor speed by varying the charge or by *mischarge*, work well above the minimum speed at which the motor will run, say about 200 revolutions per minute. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 24.

mischief, *n.*—**Painted mischief,** the devil's picture-books; playing-cards. *Farmer*.

There are plenty of ways of gambling . . . without recourse to the '*painted mischief.*'
Daily News (London), March 18, 1879. *N. E. D.*

misconjunction (mis-kọn-jungk′shọn), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *conjunction.*] A false or erroneous conjunction.

There is no *misconjunction* so absurd as that of safety and wrong, because it is a moral *misconjunction*, showing our mortal state itself to be out of joint, even down to its lowest foundations.
Bushnell, Moral Uses of Dark Things, p. 128.

misconvey (mis-kọn-vā′), *v. t.* [*mis-*[1] + *convey.*] To convey a meaning other than that intended: used reflexively.

I hope he has *misconveyed* himself to H. E. Manning, for Manning identifies him in some very painful points with the Rationalism of Germany.
E. S. Purcell, Life Card. Manning, I. xiii.

miscook (mis-kůk′), *v. t.* [*mis-*[1] + *cook.*] To cook badly; spoil in cooking; also, figuratively, to mismanage. *N. E. D.* [Chiefly Scotch.]

miscorrection (mis-kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *correction.*] A false or erroneous correction.

miscreate (mis-krē-āt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscreated*, ppr. *miscreating*. [*mis-*[1] + *create.*] To create faultily; create erroneously; mar or render monstrous in the making.

The lesson is forcibly taught . . . that our life might be much easier and simpler than we make it . . . that we *miscreate* our own evils. *Emerson*, Essays, Ser. I. iv.

Seeing superb manly beauty in the place of the thick-featured sodden satyr of her *miscreating* fancy, the irresistible was revealed to her on its divinest whirlwind.
G. Meredith, Tragic Comedians, iv.

miscue (mis-kū′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *miscued*, ppr. *miscuing*. [*miscue, n.*] 1. In *billiards*, to make a miscue.—2. In *theat.*, to miss one's cue or answer a wrong cue.

misdateful (mis-dāt′fůl), *a.* [*misdate* + *-ful.*] Full of misdates; very inaccurate in chronology. [Rare.]

Poor Bielfield being in this Chapter very fantastic, *misdateful* to a mad extent, and otherwise, except as to general effect, worth little serious belief.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, XIII. ix.

misdemeanant, *n.*—**First-class misdemeanant.** In *Eng. law*, prisoners convicted of misdemeanor and not sentenced to hard labor are, by the Prisons Act (28 and 29 Vict. c. 126, s. 67), divided into two classes, one of which is called the first division. In the discretion of the court a convict can be placed in this division, and he is then not regarded as a criminal convict, but is known as a *first-class misdemeanant*, or a *misdemeanant of the first division*.

misdescriptive (mis-des-krip′tiv), *a.* [*mis-*[1] + *descriptive.*] That describes erroneously.

misenglish† (mis-ing′glish), *v. t.* [*mis-*[1] + *English.*] To mistranslate into English. *N. E. D.*

miserabilism (miz′ę-ra-bil-izm), *n.* [*miserable* + *-ism.*] The state of being miserable; miserablism; specifically, a complainingly pessimistic view of, or attitude towards, life. See the extract.

The third . . . of these unscientific species combines the characteristic evils of both wrathful and quietistic pessimism. It has been aptly termed *Miserabilism* (Miserabilismus). The miserabilistic pessimist spends his life in sulky grumbling at his lot, without making the slightest effort to improve it. He is not active, nor has the grace to be resigned.
J. W. Barlow, Ultim. Pessimism, p. 8. *N. E. D.*

miserabilistic (miz″ę-ra-bi-lis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or practising miserabilism. [Rare.]

miserablism (miz'ẹ-rạ-bl-izm), *n.* [*miserable* + *-ism*.] The state of being miserable; miserabilism.

What was the mental state of Jesus's followers when he died and while he yet lay in the tomb? . . . The truth they relied on was branded as folly and crime. . . . Dispersion, denial, *miserablism*, and absolute despair must have followed, and the teachings of Jesus might have been forgotten. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 335.

misère (mi-zãr'), *n.* [F., lit. 'misery.'] In *card-playing*, as in solo whist, boston, etc., a declaration to lose tricks instead of to win them. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 248.—**Open misère** or **misère ouverte**, in *card-playing*, a declaration to lose a certain number of tricks with the cards exposed on the table. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 248.—**Petite misère ouverte**, in *boston*, the declaration to lose 12 tricks, after having discarded a card which is not shown, the single player's remaining twelve cards being exposed on the table, but not liable to be called.

misericorde, *n.* 4. Relaxation of monastic rule; indulgence.

"As we have," he said, "in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our meridian, indulgence shall be given to those of our attendants who shall, from very weariness, be unable to attend the duty at prime, and this by way of *misericord* or indulgentia." *Scott*, Monastery, II. ii.

5. An apartment in a monastery in which certain relaxations of the rule were permitted; especially, one in which those monks ate to whom special allowances were made in food and drink. *N. E. D.*

misericordious† (miz"ẹ-ri-kôr'di-us), *a.* [OF. *misericordieux*. See *misericorde*.] Merciful; compassionate.

misery, *n.* 6. See ★*misère*.

misexpressive (mis-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [*mis-*[1] + *expressive*.] Expressing a meaning other than that intended.

Law made by the supreme legislature is called promulged law, and law emanating immediately from a subordinate source is called unpromulged law. But the terms promulged and unpromulged, as thus applied, are not less *misexpressive* than written and unwritten. *J. Austin*, Lect. on Jurisprudence, II. 542.

misfeature (mis-fē'tụ̄r), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *feature*, *n.*] A distorted feature; a bad feature or trait. *N. E. D.*

He [man] has his Winter too of pale *misfeature*,
Or else he would forego his mortal nature.
Keats, Sonnet, Human Seasons.

misfeature (mis-fē'tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfeatured*, ppr. *misfeaturing*. [*mis-*[1] + *feature*, *v.*] To mar the features of; distort or misrepresent the features of.

The strange *misfeaturing* mask that I saw so amazed me, that I
Stumbled on deck, half mad.
Tennyson, The Wreck, ix.

misfere†, *v. i.* [See *misfare*, *v. i.*] 1. To do wrong; misbehave.—2. To be unfortunate; fare ill.

misfigure (mis-fig'ụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfigured*, ppr. *misfiguring*. [*mis-*[1] + *figure*, *v.*] To disfigure. [Obs. or dial.]

misfire (mis-fīr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *misfired*, ppr. *misfiring*. [*mis-*[1] + *fire*, *v.*] To miss fire: said of a firearm.

The weapons were all exceedingly clumsy and unwieldy, tiresome to charge and discharge, and continually *missfiring*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 43.

misgiv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *misgive*.

mishcup (mish-kup'), *n.* [Narragansett.] Same as ★*scup*[2].

mishcuppauog (mish-ku-pâ'og), *n. pl.* [Narragansett *mishkuppaúog*, plural: see ★*mishcup*, *scup*[2], and *scuppaug*.] A plural of ★*mishcup*.

mishwap (mish'wäp), *n.* [Algonkin (of Labrador).] An Indian lodge. [Labrador.]

misidentification (mis-ī-den"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* False or inaccurate identification.

The chief defects in practice were (1) frequent failure to identify, (2) liability to *mis-identification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 468.

misimpression (mis-im-presh'ọn), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *impression*.] An erroneous impression or idea.

misinclined (mis-in-klīnd'), *p. a.* [*misincline*, *v.*] 1. Wrongly inclined.—2. Disinclined.

misintelligence, *n.* 3. Ignorance; faulty intelligence or knowledge. [Rare.]

The whole condition of things at the South is shameful, and I am ready for a movement now to emancipate the whites. No doubt the government is bound to protect the *misintelligence* of the blacks, but surely not at the expense of the intelligence of the men of our own blood. *Lowell*, Letters, II. 174.

mislocate (mis-lō'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mislocated*, ppr. *mislocating*. [*mis-*[1] + *locate*.] To locate or place wrongly.

mismay (mis-mā'), *v. t.* [*mis-* for *dis-may*.] To dismay. [Obs. or Scotch.]

mismove (mis-möv'), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *move*, *n.*] A mistaken move; a false move.

misnome (mis-nōm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnomed*, ppr. *misnoming*. [*misnome(r)*.] To misname. [Rare.]

This My Novel, or Varieties in English Life was *misnomed* and insulted as "a Continuation of the Caxtons," with which biographical work it has no more to do . . . than I with Hecuba. *Bulwer*, in Blackwood's Mag., LXXI. 86.

misocapnic (mis-ọ-kap'nik), *a.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *καπνός*, smoke, + *-ic*.] Smoke-hating; disliking tobacco-smoke.

Not having . . . before his eyes the fear of that *misocapnic* Solomon James I. or of any other lying Stuart, that not to . . . Sir Walter Raleigh, but to Sir Amyas Leigh; . . . does Europe owe . . . that age of smoke. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! vii.

misocapnist (mis-ọ-kap'nist), *n.* [*misocapn(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who dislikes tobacco-smoke. [Rare.]

misocatholic (mis-ọ-kath'ọ-lik), *a.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, to hate, + E. *Catholic*.] Hating Roman Catholicism. [Rare.]

misogallic (mis-ọ-gal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, to hate, + E. *Gallic*.] Disliking the French; hostile to the French. [Rare.]

misogamic (mis-ọ-gam'ik), *a.* [*misogam(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting misogamy or hatred of marriage. [Rare.]

misogynic (mis-ọ-jin'ik), *a.* [*misogyn(ous)* + *-ic*.] Woman-hating; misogynous.

In the Works and Days . . . we glean indications of Hesiod's rank and condition in life, that of a stay-at-home farmer . . . and an old-fashioned bachelor whose *misogynic* views and prejudice against matrimony have been conjecturally traced to his brother Perses having a wife as extravagant as himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 777.

misogynism (mi-soj'i-nizm), *n.* Same as *misogyny*.

misomath (mis'ọ-math), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, to hate, + E. *math(ematics)*.] One who dislikes mathematics. [Rare.]

misoneist (mis-ọ-nē'ist), *n.* [*misone(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who hates or dislikes novelty. [Rare.]

misoneistic (mis"ọ-nē-is'tik), *a.* [*misoneist* + *-ic*.] Averse to change or novelty; disliking innovation.

Women have often stood in the way of progressive movements. Like children, they are notoriously *misoneistic*; they preserve ancient habits and customs and religions. *C. Lombroso* (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 139.

misopedia, misopædia (mis-ọ-pē'di-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] Extreme dislike of, or aversion for, children.

misopedism, misopædism (mi-sop'ẹ-dizm), *n.* [*misoped(y)* + *-ism*.] Same as ★*misopedia*.

misopedist, misopædist (mis-ọ-pē'dist), *n.* [Gr. *μισόπαις* (*μισοπαιδ-*), a child-hater, + *-ist*.] One who dislikes children; a child-hater. [Rare.]

misopedy (mi-sop'ẹ-di), *n.* Same as ★*misopedia*.

misopogonistically (mis-ọ-pō-gọ-nis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* [Gr. *μισοπώγων*, beard-hater, < *μισεῖν*, to hate, + *πώγων*, beard, + *-istically*.] Like a beard-hater; with dislike of beards. [Rare.]

He and Basil read together poems and philosophies, and holier things, or talked low and *misopogonistically* of their fellow-student Julian's bearded boding smile. *Mrs. Browning*, Greek Christian Poets, p. 236.

misosophist (mi-sos'ọ-fist), *n.* [Gr. *μισόσοφος*, < *μισεῖν*, to hate, + *σοφία*, wisdom, + *-ist*.] A hater of wisdom. [Rare.]

misosophy (mi-sos'ọ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν*, hate, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] Hatred of wisdom. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

misotheist (mis'ọ-thē-ist), *n.* [*misothe(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who hates God. [Rare.]

mispick (mis-pik'), *n.* [*mis-*[1] + *pick*[1], *n.*] The omission of a weft-thread in weaving.

misprizal (mis-prī'zạl), *n.* [*misprize*[2], *v.*, + *-al*[1].] The act of misprizing or undervaluing; contempt; scorn.

misreflection (mis-rẹ̄-flek'shọn), *n.* An illusory reflection. See the extract.

Fallacies of reflection are fallacies of time and cause, and they may be classed as *misreflections* and myths. The *misreflections* are a fourth group of illusions and the myths a fourth group of delusions. *J. W. Powell*, Truth and Error, p. 374.

misrendering (mis-ren'dėr-ing), *n.* A faulty or erroneous rendering.

Retranslation into Greek is frequently necessary in order to correct the *misrenderings* of the translator. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 492.

Miss. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Mississippi*; (*b*) of *mission*, *missionary*.

missal, *n.*—**Mozarabic missal**, the missal which contains the order of the Mass according to the Mozarabic rite, the use of which is now confined to a chapel of the Cathedral of Toledo endowed by Cardinal Jiménez for the maintenance of that rite.

miss-and-out (mis'ạnd-out'), *n.* In *trap-shooting*, a competition from which a contestant retires upon missing a target.

The races were each at 10 birds per man, there being three of these, and finally a *miss-and-out* between the last two men up. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 159.

missary† (mis'ạ-ri), *n.* [LL. *missarius*, < *missa*, mass.] A Roman Catholic or a Roman Catholic priest. [Rare.]

missatical† (mi-sat'i-kạl), *a.* [LL. *missaticus*, < *missa*, mass.] Of or pertaining to the mass; Roman Catholic.

missensation (mis-sen-sā'shọn), *n.* Lack of perception due to diversion of attention. See the extract. [Rare.]

I do not hear the speaker because I am attending to a sight, or I do not see a sight because I am listening to what another person is saying. All of such *missensations* are easily corrected by ordinary methods of verification. . . . I shall call all such errors of judgment *missensations*, and group them in a higher class which I shall call illusions. *J. W. Powell*, Truth and Error, p. 309.

missey-moosey (mis'i-mö-zi), *n.* [English corruption of Amerindian *mozemize*.] The American mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana*. See *Indian* ★*mozemize*.

missible (mis'i-bl), *a.* [L. *miss(us)*, pp. of *mittere*, send, + *-ible*. See *missile*.] That may be sent or transmitted.

This Custom-and-Duty Age would have made the Preacher on the Mount take out a licence, and St. Paul's Epistles would not have been *missible* without a stamp. O that you may find means to go on! *Lamb*, Letters, CLXIII. 310.

missil, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *missile*.

mission, *n.*—**Military mission**, an apparently diplomatic and ostensibly friendly mission, accompanied by a large military force, sent by one country, usually a very powerful one, to a less powerful one.

Persia had no regular army until 1807, when some regiments of regular infantry (*sarbáz*) were embodied and drilled by the first French *military mission* to Persia under General Gardane. Since then seven other *military missions* (two British, two French, two Austrian, and one Russian) have come to Persia at the request of the Persian Government, and many officers and non-commissioned officers, and even civilians, of various nationalities, . . . have been engaged as army instructors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 621.

Mission furniture, a trade-name for a kind of dark stained furniture, usually of ashwood, characterized by great plainness and solidity and the prevalence of straight lines. It was originated in 1894 by a furniture-maker of New York and is said to have been patterned closely after the general style of certain chairs from one of the Spanish missions in California.

mission-bells (mish'ọn-belz), *n.* In California, *Fritillaria mutica*, a species bearing a raceme of from 3 to 17 dark purple or greenish, spotted or checkered, bell-shaped flowers. Also called *rice-root lily*. Also, the related *F. lanceolata* or any Californian species. See ★*Fritillaria*, 1.

mission-grass (mish'ọn-grȧs), *n.* See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.

Mississippian, *n.* 2. In the scheme of classification and nomenclature of the rocks adopted by the United States Geological Survey, the purely marine sedimentation of the early or Lower Carboniferous rocks of the interior or Mississippi basin.

missiv, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *missive*.

missourite (mi-zö'rīt), *n.* [*Missouri* (river) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock composed of leucite, augite, and olivin, with smaller amounts of biotite, iron oxids, and apatite, occurring in the Highwood mountains, Montana. *Weed and Pirsson*, 1896.

mistify (mis'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistified*, ppr. *mistifying*. [*mist*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To convert into a mist or a very fine spray, as by a fine spray-nozle. [Rare.]

The nozzles for "*mistifying*" the wash most in use are known as the Vermorel and Riley's, which can be fitted to any length of tubing, so as to reach any height, and can be turned in any direction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 635.

mistpouffer (mist'pöf-ėr), *n.* [Also *mistpoeffer*; < D. **mist-poffer*, 'fog pistol,' < *mist*, = E. *mist*[1], + *poffer*, pistol, < *poffen*, puff.] A mysterious noise heard over the ocean in quiet, foggy weather off the coast of Belgium and Holland. See *Barisal* ★*gun*.

In the Monthly Weather Review for September, 1897, page 393, we have given some account of the "barisal guns," the "*mistpouffers*," and similar phenomena whose origin is as yet not certainly understood. . . . It may be that the barisal guns have their origin in the escape of bubbles of gas just as do the "guns" of Seneca Lake. *U. S. Monthly Weather Rev.*, July, 1903, p. 336.

mistress, *n.* 7. In *mining*, a cover for sinkers in a wet shaft; a cover for a sinker's lamp. [Scotch.]

mistura (mis-tū′rä), *n.* [L.: see *mixture*.] In *phar.*, same as *mixture*, 2.

misurato (mē-sö-rä′tō), *a.* [It.] Measured; hence, as a direction in *music*, in a measured manner.

misuze, *v. t.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *misuse*.

mitapsis (mi-tap′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *ἁψις*, a joining.] The process of fusion of chromatin, the final stage in the reproductive process of cell-conjugation: essentially the same in meaning as ★*synapsis*. The name *mitapsis* refers to the fact that at the time of fusion the chromatin granules are strung out on long, slender threads. *Cook and Swingle*.

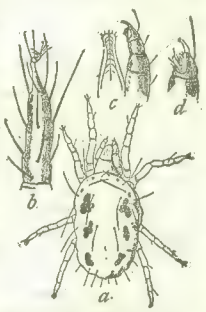
mitchel (mich′el), *n.* [Perhaps from *Mitchel*, a surname.] See the extract. [Eng.]

Mitchel, a name given by workmen to Purbeck stones of twenty-four inches by fifteen when squared for building. *Gwilt*, Encyc. Archit., p. 1318. *N. E. D.*

mitchellite (mich′el-īt), *n.* [Named from Professor Elisha *Mitchell*, an American geologist.] A magnesian variety of chromite from North Carolina. See ★*magnochromite*.

Mitchillina (mich-i-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel Latham *Mitchill*, United States senator from the State of New York, 1804–09, the first to study systematically the fishes of New York harbor.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Alepocephalidæ*.

mite[1], *n.*—**Black-currant mite**, a European eriophyid mite, *Eriophyes ribis*, which occurs on the black currant and is an especial pest in England.—**Brown mite**, an American acarid, *Bryobia pratensis*, which occurs in enormous numbers in orchards in the Western States. Also called ★*clover-mite* (which see, with cut).—**Red mite**, a small reddish mite of the family *Tetranychidæ*, *Tetranychus telarius*, found commonly in hothouses and also commonly called *red spider*.—**Red-spotted mite**, one of the leaf-mites or 'red spiders' of the family *Tetranychidæ*, *Tetranychus sexmaculatus*, found commonly on the orange in Florida and California.—**Six-spotted mite of orange**. Same as *red-spotted* ★*mite* or *California* ★*spider*.



Red-spotted Mite of the Orange (*Tetranychus sexmaculatus*).
a, adult mite, much enlarged; *b*, greater enlargement of foot; *c*, *d*, mouth parts. (From "Insect Life," U. S. D. A.)

mite[2], *n.* 5. A copper or billon coin of very small value, current in Brabant and Holland.

miter, *v. t.* 6. In *organ-building*, to introduce one or more miter-joints into (a pipe), so as to adapt it to a contracted space: such a pipe is said to be *mitered* or *mitered over*.

miter-arch (mī′tėr-ärch), *n.* The arch or angle formed by mitering, as in groining.

miter-bevel (mī′tėr-bev″el), *n.* Same as *miter-square*.

miter-bracket (mī′tėr-brak″et), *n.* An angle-bracket in the bracketing of a molded cornice. *N. E. D.*

miter-gear (mī′tėr-gēr), *n.* A bevel-gear having an angle of 90° at the apex of its pitch-cone; a bevel-gear whose teeth make an angle of 45° with the axis; one of a pair of equal bevel-gears whose axes form a right angle.

miter-snake (mī′tėr-snāk), *n.* A small serpent of western Texas, *Contia episcopa*, the markings of which are suppposed to suggest a bishop's miter.

miter-wheel, *n.* 1. (*b*) A friction-gearing or -wheel of which the working face is at an angle of 45° to the axis.

Mithratic (mith-rat′ik), *a.* [*Mithra(s)* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to or concerned with the worship of Mithras; Mithraic.

mithridatism (mith-ri-dāt′izm), *n.* [*Mithridates* (see *mithridate*) + *-ism*.] Immunity against the action of a poison acquired by taking the drug in constantly increasing doses: a method said to have been conceived by Mithridates to protect himself against palace intrigues.

mithridatize (mith′ri-dā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mithridatized*, ppr. *mithridatizing*. [*mithridat(e)* + *-ize*.] To induce the condition of mithridatism in. See ★*mithridatism*.

mitic (mit′ik), *a.* [*m(agnetite)*, + *i(lmenite)* + *t(itanite)* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a term indicating the presence of one or more of the normative minerals in the second subgroup of femic minerals.

mitis-metal (mī′tis-met″al), *n.* [L. *mitis*, soft, + E. *metal*.] 1. A malleable cast-steel slightly alloyed with aluminium, chiefly used, on account of its high magnetic permeability, for field-magnets in generators and motors. —2. A commercial product consisting of wrought-iron which is fusible enough to cast in molds. The fluidity results from the presence of aluminium in the bath of metal.

mitochondria (mit-ō-kon′dri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος*, thread, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] A body of unknown significance, consisting of coiled filaments, found outside of the nucleus in the cytoplasm of certain cells. *Benda*.

Follicular Epithelium in Birds.—Marie Loyez finds that in some birds all the cells of the follicular epithelium exhibit, outside the nucleus, an almost spherical body of considerable size, composed apparently of coiled filaments. It stains strongly with iron-hæmatoxylin, and is analogous to the ergastoplasm of Garnier, the *mitochondria* of Benda, and the pseudochromes of Heidenhain. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 594.

mitokinetic (mit″ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [*mito(sis)* + *kinetic*.] Noting the force which has its seat in the kinoplasm of the cell and is supposed to produce the achromatic spindle during karyokinetic cell-division. *Hartog*.

Third, there is the force which has its seat in the kinoplasm, and which produces the chains of force which Hartog calls "*mitokinetic*" because of their analogies with magnetism. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Dec., 1904, p. 637.

mitom (mī′tom), *n.* [Also *mitome*; < NL. *mitoma*.] A term used by Flemming to designate the reticulum of cell-protoplasm. Also *mitome*.

mitoma (mi-tō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, a web, + *-oma*.] The minute mesh composing the more solid part of the protoplasm and inclosing the more fluid portion. Same as ★*mitom*.

mitome (mī′tōm), *n.* See ★*mitom*.

mitoschisis (mi-tos′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίτος*, thread, + *σχίσις*, splitting, cleaving.] Mitosis, or karyokinetic cell-division: so-called from the longitudinal splitting of the thread-like chromosomes peculiar to this form of division, as distinguished from amitosis, or akinesis. *Flemming*, 1882.

mitosis, *n.*—**Heterotypical mitosis**. See ★*heterotype division*.—**Homotypical mitosis**, a form of karyokinetic or mitotic cell-division occurring in the secondary spermatocytes of certain animals, such as the salamander. It differs from the common form in the shortness of the chromosomes and their irregular arrangement after division into the daughter-chromosomes. *Flemming*, 1887.—**Somatic mitosis**, the form of mitosis, or indirect cell-division, found in the cells of the soma, or body, as distinguished from that which occurs in the germ-cells, or during spermatogenesis and oögenesis.

mitosome (mī′tō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος*, thread, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, a body formed from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocytes, said to give rise to the middle-piece and tail envelop of the spermatozoön: probably equivalent to the '*Nebenkern*' of La Valette St. George. *Platner*, 1889.

Mitra, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a long band of stuff, leather, or metal, bound about the head or loins: much used by women. It is mentioned in the Iliad and has been found on archaic statuettes discovered in excavations at Delphi, Olympia, and elsewhere. Although often made of metal not a single example has come down to us complete.

Mitral insufficiency. See *valvular* ★*insufficiency*.

Mitraster (mi-tras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίτρα*, girdle, head-band, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of fossil starfishes or a subgenus of *Goniaster* (which see), from the Cretaceous rocks.

mitsumata (mit″sȯ-mä′tä), *n.* [Jap. *mitsumata*, *mitsz-mata*, < *mitsu*, *mitsz*, three, + *mata*, a fork or crotch.] A low shrub, *Edgeworthia papyrifera*, of the family *Daphnaceæ*, native to China and Japan, and cultivated in the latter country for its bark. The bark is used in the manufacture of the best grades of paper, especially when mixed with the fiber of the kozo and the ganpi. Compare ★*ganpi*.

mitsvah (mitz′vä), *n.*; pl. *mitsvoth* (-vōt). [Heb. *mitsvah* (*mitswah*), < *tsavah*, command, charge, order.] Among the Jews, a precept. According to Rabbi Simlai, there were revealed to Moses no less than 613 precepts, namely 365 prohibitions, corresponding to the number of the days in the year, and 248 mandates, corresponding to the number of 'members' (bones) in the human body. Upon this basis various lists of commandments, great and small, have been compiled from the Hebrew scriptures to make up the mysterious number.

mitsvoth, *n.* Plural of ★*mitsvah*.

mittelhand (mit′el-hänt), *n.* [G. 'middle hand.'] In *skat*, the second player on the first trick; the one who bids first.

mittimus, *n.* 1. (*c*) In *old Eng. law*, a writ by which the sheriff of a county palatine was required to summon a jury from the county for the trial of a cause, the record of which was inclosed or sent (hence the name) with the writ.

mixed[1], *p. a.* 4. In *geol.*, technically applied to those igneous rocks which under the microscope are found to consist of both crystalline and glassy matter, the two being intimately involved. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 152, note.—**Mixed curve**. *See* ★*curve*.

mixer, *n.* 3. A receptacle for diluting a drop of blood with a definite quantity of artificial serum preliminary to counting the blood-corpuscles.—4. A person of a social temperament; one who makes acquaintances readily and somewhat indiscriminately: as, he is a good *mixer*. [U. S. slang.]

mixer-valve (mik′sėr-valv), *n.* A valve by which the proportions of the fluids or gases in a mixture are regulated; specifically, a valve used to regulate the amount of external or unheated air supplied to a hot-blast in a blast-furnace, or to regulate the proportions of fuel and air in an internal-combustion motor. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 22.

mixing-chamber (mik′sing-chām″bėr), *n.* 1. A volume or space within which a mingling of substances may occur; specifically, a vessel, stationary or revolving, in which the stone, cement, and sand which together form concrete for building purposes may be intimately compounded.—2. The chamber, space, or passage in a gas-engine or other internal-combustion motor in which the fuel, in atomized or vaporized form, is intimately mixed with the air which is to support its combustion.

mixing-picker (mik′sing-pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for opening and mixing wool preparatory to carding.

mixing-stack (mik′sing-stak), *n.* A pile, as of cotton, made up of layers of the material from different packages, as bales, so as to insure a uniform blend in length and quality of staple. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 50.

mixing-syrup (mik′sing-sir″up), *n.* A trade name for a thick solution of glucose-sugar, made from starch, sold to be mixed with, and so to cheapen, table syrup made from cane-sugar.

mixing-valve (mik′sing-valv), *n.* Same as ★*mixer-valve*.

mixipterygium (mik″sip-te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *mixipterygia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μίξις*, mingling, copulation, + *πτέρυξ*, wing, fin.] Gegenbaur's term for the claspers of male elasmobranchs, the long, cartilaginous projections from the base of the ventral fins. The forward shifting of the fin is partially arrested in the male owing to the development of the mixipterygium.

Mixochoanites (mik-sō-kō-ą-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίξις*, a mixing, + *χόανος*, a funnel.] In Hyatt's classification of the cephalopods, a suborder of the *Nautiloidea* comprising straight or slightly curved shells in which the older septa are curved orad or toward the apertures, and the siphuncle is highly modified. In specialized forms like *Ascoceras* the siphuncles have short funnels and collars and the gerontic living-chambers are contracted by the formation of large septa developed on one side only. The group is wholly Silurian.

Mixonus (mik′sō-nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of brotuloid fishes found in the deep sea, one specimen being taken in the mid-Atlantic at the depth of 2,500 fathoms.

mixoscope (mik′sō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μιξο-*, mixed, + *σκοπεῖν*, view. See *scope*[3].] An apparatus for mixing colors.

mixoscopia (mik-sō-skō′pi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *μιξο-*, mixed, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of sexual perversion in which libidinous pleasure is excited by the sight, or mental picture, of the cohabitation of the desired one with another.

mixoscopic (mik-sō-scop′ik), *a.* [*mixoscop(ia)* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or affected with, mixoscopia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, May, 1903, p. 167.

mixotrophic (mik-sō-trof'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μιξο-*, mixed, + *τροφή*, nourishment. See *trophic.*] Imperfectly trophic: applied to chlorophyl-bearing plankton which, because of abundant organic matter in the water, has begun to lose chlorophyl and consequently the power of manufacturing food from inorganic substances.

mixtion, *n.* 3. In *law*, confusion of goods, that is, such an admixture of the property of two or more persons that it is impossible to determine the precise property of each.

mixture, *n.* 9. The material for the charge of an internal-combustion engine. It usually consists of fuel, in a vaporized or finely pulverized condition, mixed with air.—**A. c. e. mixture,** a mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether, in 1, 2, and 3 parts respectively: used to produce anæsthesia by inhalation.—**Basham's mixture,** a transparent reddish aromatic solution of iron and ammonium acetate.—**Bordeaux mixture,** a material largely used to destroy parasitic fungi, especially on fruit-trees and grape-vines, and applied in the form of spray. It is made in the proportion of 4 pounds of crystallized copper sulphate and 5 pounds of quick-lime to 45 gallons of water.—**Copper mixture of Gironde.** See ★*copper*1.—**Cornell mixture,** a fungicide and insecticide preparation, made from Bordeaux mixture, kerosene emulsion, and an arsenite.—**Johnson's mixture,** a fungicide preparation, consisting of cupric sulphate, ammonium carbonate, and a large proportion of water, intended for application to plants by spraying.—**Neutral mixture,** a greenish-yellow solution obtained by neutralizing fresh lemon-juice with bicarbonate of potassium: it is diaphoretic and sedative.—**Schleich's anesthetic mixture.** See ★*anesthetic.*—**Single-tree mixture,** in *forestry*, a mixture in which trees of different species occur singly.—**Thilorier's mixture,** a mixture of liquid ether with carbon dioxid in the solid state. By the rapid evaporation of this mixture under reduced pressure, as produced by an air-pump, a temperature of −110° C. may be obtained.

miya (mē'yä), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A Japanese Shinto temple or shrine.—2. [*cap.*] The residence of the Mikado of Japan.—3. [*cap.*] The title of the Mikado's children.

miyakite (mē'yä-kīt), *n.* [*Miyakojima*, an island of Japan, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, pyroxene-andesite occurring on Miyakojima, in which the pyroxene is a manganiferous babingtonite. *Petersen*, 1891.

mizdeh (miz'de), *n.* [Ar. ?] A fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*, of the family *Mormyridæ*, found in the Nile. It was an object of veneration to the ancient Egyptians and therefore frequently occurs in their emblematic inscriptions.

mizzen, *n.*—**Mizzen clue-lines,** the purchases for hauling up the clues of the mizzen-topsail, topgallantsail, and royal.

II. *a.* Noting the hindmost pair of horns in a five-horned giraffe, a small pair of projections arising from the lambdoid crest, back of the larger frontal horns.



Five-horned Giraffe showing Mizzen Horns.

These structures, on the analogy of the masts of a ship, it may be convenient to speak of as "*mizzen*" horns.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, 477.

mizzen-backstays (miz'n-bak″stāz), *n. pl.* The backstays of the mizzen-topmast and mizzen-topgallantmast; also the backstays of the mizzen-royalmast.

mizzen-braces (miz'n-brā″sez), *n. pl.* The braces on the yards belonging to the mizzenmast; the braces of the cross-jack, topsail-, topgallant-, and royal-yards; also the skysail-yard, if that spar is carried.

mizzen-buntlines (miz'n-bunt″linz), *n. pl.* The buntlines belonging to the squaresails on the mizzen.

mizzen-chains (miz'n-chānz), *n. pl.* Plates of iron bolted to a ship's sides abreast the mizzen-mast for securing the shrouds and backstays of that mast.

mizzen-crosstrees (miz'n-krôs″trēz), *n. pl.* The crosstrees on the mizzenmast, situated at the meeting of the head of the topmast and the foot of the topgallantmast.

mizzenmast, *n.* 2. *pl.* The lower-mast, topmast, and topgallantmast of the mast next abaft the mainmast.

mizzenmast-man (miz'n-mast-man), *n. Naut.*, one of the crew stationed to attend to the gear of the mizzenmast.

mizzen-parrels (miz'n-par″elz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the iron collars which confine the hoisting mizzen-yards to the masts. See *main* ★*parrels.*

mizzen-sail, *n.* 2. *pl.* The squaresails on the mizzenmast, namely, the cross-jack (not always carried) or mizzen-course, the lower and upper topsails, topgallantsail, royal, and sometimes a skysail. See ★*mainsail*, 2.

mizzen-sheets (miz'n-shēts), *n. pl. Naut.*, the sheets of the squaresails on the mizzen-mast.

mizzen-stays (miz'n-stāz), *n. pl. Naut.*, all the stays which give support to the mizzen lower mast, topmast, and topgallantmast.

mizzen-staysails (miz'n-stā″sālz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the fore-and-aft sails which set between the mizzenmast and mainmasts.

mizzen-trusses (miz'n-trus″ez), *n. pl. Naut.*, the iron shapes which confine the mizzen lower yard and the mizzen lower topsail-yard to the mast, and upon which the yards revolve or pivot.

mizzen-yards (miz'n-yärdz), *n. pl. Naut.*, all the yards belonging to the mizzenmast.

M. J. I. An abbreviation of *Member of the Institute of Journalists.*

M. J. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Japan Society.*

M. K. Q. C. P. An abbreviation of *Member of King and Queen's College of Physicians.*

ml. An abbreviation of *milliliter.*

M. L. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Master of Laws;* (*c*) of *Master of Literature;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *muzzle-loading.*

M. L. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Master* or *Mistress of Liberal Arts;* (*b*) of *Member of the Legislative Assembly.*

M. L. C. An abbreviation of *Member of the Legislative Council.*

M. L. D. An abbreviation of *minimal lethal dose. Nature*, July 14, 1904, p. 260.

M. L. E. An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mistress of English Literature.*

M. L. G. An abbreviation of *Middle Low German.*

M. Lit. An abbreviation of *Master of Literature.*

Mlle. A contraction of *Mademoiselle.*

M. L. S. An abbreviation of *Master of Library Science*, a degree conferred by the University of the State of New York.

M. L. S. B. An abbreviation of *Member of the London School Board.*

M. L. W. An abbreviation of *Mean Low Water. Amer. Jour. Sci.*, May, 1904, p. 335.

MM. An abbreviation (*b*) of *their Majesties;* (*c*) of *Martyrs.*

mm1. An abbreviation (*b*) of the plural of Latin words commonly abbreviated *m.*, as *magistri;* (*c*) of the Latin *matrimonium;* (*d*) of the Latin *meritissimus.*

mm2. An abbreviation of *square millimeter.*

mm3. An abbreviation of *cubic millimeter.*

μμ. A symbol used to denote a thousandth of a micron or a millionth of a millimeter.

MM. A. An abbreviation of the Latin *Magistri Artium*, Masters of Arts.

M. M. E. An abbreviation of *Master of Mechanical Engineering.*

m. m. f. An abbreviation of *magnetomotive force.*

M. Mus. An abbreviation of *Master of Music.*

M. N. A. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the National Academy of Sciences.*

Mnemia (nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), appar. < Gr. *Μνήμη*, Memory, one of the Muses.] The typical genus of the family *Mnemiidæ.*

Mnemiidæ (nē-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mnemia* + *-idæ.*] A family of lobate ctenophorans in which the lobes are very large, the auricles are long and ribbon-shaped, and the origin of the auricles and lobes is placed almost at the same height as the funnel. It contains the genera *Mnemia*, *Alcinoë*, and *Mnemiopsis.*

mnemism (nē'mizm), *n.* [Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *-ism.*] The 'memory' which has been attributed to cells and organic molecules, and has been held to be an explanation of inheritance. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 153. [Rare.]

mnemogenesis (nē-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The generation of new organisms by means of the organic 'memory' or mnemism of parents. Those who hold the opinion that inheritance is memory attribute the building of an embryo to mnemogenesis, or the unfolding of a record of a memory which, having been stored up in the central nervous system of the parent, is impressed upon the developing germ in the order in which it was stored. [Rare.]

The premature development of characteristics and some other rare phenomena . . . can only be explained by assuming an irregularity in the action of *mnemogenesis.* *Hyatt*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 156.

mnemogenic (nē-mō-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to mnemogenesis. [Rare.]

When special tendencies or structures have arisen, their reappearance in descendants at the same time, or earlier, . . . becomes one of the strongest confirmations of the *mnemogenic* hypothesis.
Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 155.

mnemonicon (nē-mon'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *mnemonica* (-kä). [See *mnemonics.*] An aid to the memory; a mnemonic device.

mnemonize (nē'mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mnemonized*, ppr. *mnemonizing.* [*mnemon(ic)* + *-ize.*] To associate (in memory) with a system of mnemonics; remember by means of mnemonics.

Each lecture is . . . separately dedicated to two persons, twelve fortunate individuals being thus *mnemonized* into immortality. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1845, p. 263.

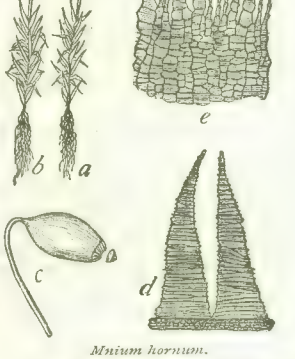
mnemotechnist (nē-mō-tek'nist), *n.* [*mnemotechn(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in mnemotechnics.

Mnestra (nes'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μνῆστρα*, a daughter of Danaus.] A genus of hydromedusans. *M. parasitica*, found on a pelagic snail, *Phyllirrhoë bucephala*, is one of the very small number of parasitic medusæ.

Mniaceæ (nī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brotherus, 1901), < *Mnium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of acrocarpous mosses of the order *Bryales*, typified by the genus *Mnium*, and distinguished from the *Bryaceæ*, to which it was formerly referred, by the club-shaped (instead of filiform) paraphyses of the male organs, and by the hexagonal (not rhombic) parenchymatous cells of the upper surface of the leaves. There are 4 genera and 79 species, of which latter 72 belong to the genus *Mnium.* They grow in moist, shady places, on the ground, on the bark of trees, or on rocks, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, but chiefly in temperate regions.

mniotiltine (nī-ō-til'tin), *a.* Relating to or having the characteristics of the *Mniotiltidæ*, a family containing the small North American warblers.

Mnium (nī'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. *μνίον*, also *μνῖον*, a moss.] A large genus of acrocarpous mosses, now made the type of the family *Mniaceæ.* It is characterized by synœcious flowers, erect stems, covered below with scale-like leaves becoming broader and toothed above and on the branches, and bearing at the summit one to several nodding or declined capsules on more or less elongated setæ. There are 72 species of wide distribution, 30 occurring in America, growing in swampy or moist ground, on rocks, or on trees.



Mnium hornum.

a, plant with sporogonium, still bearing a calyptra; *b*, plant with ripe sporogonium; *c*, mature capsule with operculum removed; *d*, two peristome teeth of the outer row; *e*, part of inner peristome. *a* and *b*, two thirds natural size; *c*, twice natural size; *d* and *e*, greatly enlarged. (From Strasburger's "Text-book of Botany.")

M. N. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Master of Natural Science;* (*b*) of *Member of the Numismatical Society.*

Mo. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Missouri;* (*c*) of *Monday.*

M. O. An abbreviation of *Master of Oratory.*

Moab (mō'ab), *n.* [See *Moabite.*] See the extract.

Moab, a name applied to the turban-shaped hat which was some few years back fashionable among ladies, and ladylike swells of the other sex. From the Scripture phrase, "*Moab* is my washpot" (Ps. lx. 8), which latter article the hat in question was supposed to resemble.
Slang Dict.

Moabitish (mō′a-bī-tish), *a.* [*Moabite* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite.

moafza (mō-äf′zä), *n.* [Ar. *muhāfza*, governorship, guardianship, < *hafaz*, keep, learn.] An administrative division of modern Egypt.

moa-hunter (mō′a-hun″tėr), *n.* A hunter of the moa: a poetical name applied, in the plural, to an extinct people, probably of Papuan relationship, supposed to have inhabited New Zealand before the advent of the Maoris.

moat[1], *v. t.* 2. In *mining*, to puddle; cover with earth so as to exclude air, as a mine shaft in case of an underground fire. [Scotch.]

moating (mō′ting), *n.* The puddling beaten in behind the stonework of a mining-shaft built up through a bed of quicksand. *N. E. D.*

mobile[1], *n.* 3. A name proposed as a substitute for *motor-vehicle*, or *automobile*.

Mobilian, *n.* 2. The trade language formerly spoken in the Gulf States, a jargon originating in the intercourse between whites and Indians. It contained many Choctaw words.

mobiliary (mō-bil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [F. *mobiliaire*, < L. *mobilis*, movable. See *mobile*[1].] 1. In the Channel Islands, relating to movable property; also the distinctive epithet of a court that deals with 'mobiliary' questions. *N. E. D.* —2. Of or pertaining to household furniture. —3. In *mil.*, of or pertaining to mobilization.

mobility, *n.* 4. In *phytogeog.*, the inherent capacity of a plant for migration. *F. E. Clements.*

mobilizable (mō′bi-lī-za-bl), *a.* [*mobilize* + *-able.*] Capable of being made or of becoming mobile or movable; that may be mobilized.

The hæmal and other mobile or *mobilizable* cells of the body. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 44.

mobilization, *n.* 2. The act or process of rendering mobile or movable: as, the *mobilization* of a stiff joint.

Möbius's surface. See ★*surface.*

mob-madness (mob′mad″nes), *n.* The uncontrolled emotionalism or frenzy of an excited crowd: a phenomenon particularly described by Le Bon in his study, "The Psychology of the Crowd." *E. A. Ross*, Social Control, p. 147.

moca (mō′kä), *n.* [Porto Rican.] In Porto Rico, the cabbage-tree, *Vouacapoua Americana*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *wacapou*.

moccasined[2] (mok′a-sind), *p. a.* [Lit., 'bitten by a moccasin,' that is, 'poisoned.'] Intoxicated. [Slang, southern U. S.]

In some parts of the Southern States *moccasined* = "intoxicated" was common as a slang term. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 248.

mocha, *n.* 4. In *glove-making:* (*a*) A soft leather made from Arabian goatskins, nominally from Mocha. (*b*) Generally, a very soft sheepskin, tanned principally with oil.

Mocha ware. See ★*ware*[2].

mochila (mō-chē′lä), *n.* [Sp., a caparison, knapsack, etc., prob. from *mocho*, cut short, lopped, cropped, < L. *mutilus*, lopped: see *mutilate.*] The leather flap which covers a saddletree.

mochylic (mō-kil′ik), *a.* Noting an alcohol, a colorless compound, $C_{26}H_{46}O$, found, probably in combination with palmitic acid, in bird-lime, and obtained by boiling the inner bark of *Ilex integra* with water. It crystallizes in small lustrous prisms melting at 234° C.

Mock bishop's weed, *Ptilimnium capillaceum*, an umbelliferous plant of the United States, ranging from Massachusetts to Florida and west to Texas.

mock-acacia (mok′a-kā″shiä), *n.* The locust-tree, *Robinia Pseud-acacia*.

mock-bird, *n.* 2. A bird that imitates; a parrot. [Rare.]

> The king would dress an ape up in his crown
> And robes, and seat him on his glorious seat,
> And on the right hand of the sunlike throne
> Would place a gaudy *mock-bird* to repeat
> The chatterings of the monkey.
> *Shelley*, Witch of Atlas, lxxiv.

mock-chervil (mok′chėr″vil), *n.* 1. Cow-parsley.—2. Shepherd's-needle.

mocking-bird, *n.* 2. In Demerara, a name applied to orioles of the genus *Cassicus*, and especially to *C. icteronotus*, which is often kept as a cage-bird on account of its pleasant note.—3. In Australia, the lyre-bird, *Menura superba:* so called on account of its remarkable power of song.

mocking-thrush (mok′ing-thrush), *n.* Any one of the *Mimin*æ, a group of North American birds including the mocking-bird and catbird.

mock-knee (mok′nē), *n.* A large tumor-like swelling appearing on the knee of horses and cattle, due in most cases to repeated bruising and injury to the soft tissues, and sometimes resulting in the formation of hard epidermal scales.

mock-orange, *n.* 3. Same as *calabazilla.*—4. The Victorian laurel, *Pittosporum undulatum*, a small tree yielding a hard, close-grained whitish wood. In the Azores it is used for protecting orange-trees from the wind. Called also *native laurel.* See *Pittosporum.*

mock-strawberry (mok′strâ″ber-i), *n.* Same as *Indian* ★*strawberry* (*a*).

moco (mō′kō), *n.* [W. Ind., of obscure origin.] Cut money. [Windward and Leeward Islands.]

mocock (mō-kok′), *n.* Same as ★*mocuck. Notes and Queries*, Aug. 10, 1907, p. 107. [Canada.]

mocomoco (mō-kō-mō′kō), *n.* [Carib.] A variety of arum, *Montrichardia arborescens*, growing in Guiana, etc. *N. E. D.*

mocuck (mō-kuk′), *n.* [Also *mowkowk;* < Ojibwa *makak*, Menomini *makak.*] A box of birch bark for sugar, rice, etc., used by the Indians of Ontario, Minnesota, Michigan, etc. *Bartlett*, Dict. of Americanisms.

mod[2] (mōd), *n.* [Gael. *mòd*, an assembly, < Icel. *mōt.* See *moot*[1].] The yearly meeting of the Highland Association, for literary and musical compositions. *N. E. D.* [Great Britain.]

modal, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to or having the numerical value of a statistical mode.

Any race as we find it is very largely the product of its *modal* members. *K. Pearson*, Grammar of Sci., p. 445.

4. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), relating to the mode.—5. Of or pertaining to the mode of a curve. See ★*mode*, 11.—6. In *math.*, most frequently occurring.—**Modal frequency.** See ★*frequency.*—**Modal sensitivity.** See ★*sensitivity.*—**Modal value.** Same as ★*mode*[1], 12.

A numerical value for which such a frequency is greatest is termed a *modal value* or mode. *K. Pearson*, Grammar of Sci., p. 382.

modality, *n.* 6. In *psychol.*: (*a*) The nature or character of sensation or stimulus as determined by the sense-department to which it belongs or appeals: a term proposed by Helmholtz, to avoid a confusing use of *quality.*

It was found, for instance, that the simple reaction-time depended not only upon such objective factors as the *modality* of the stimulus, . . . but also quite as much upon certain more subjective conditions. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XV. 489.

Hence—(*b*) the sense-department itself: as, sensations of different *modalities.*

modalize (mō′dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modalized*, ppr. *modalizing.* [*modal* + *-ize.*] To render modal; impart modality to.

mode[1], *n.* 11. In *math.*: (*a*) The most frequent measure; the class with greatest frequency. (*b*) The point at which a curve, indicating frequencies of occurrence of a variable event, reaches its maximum. In the normal frequency curve (see *Quételet's* ★*curve*), the average is at the same time the mode, while in skew curves the average and mode do not coincide. (*c*) In a table of frequencies which gives a list of the different quantities appearing, with a statement of the number of times that each appeared, the one which occurs most often.—12. In *biom.*, that statistical value of a character which is most prevalent in a group of organisms.

Mr. Tower indicates a similar seasonal change in the case of the *mode* of Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. He proposes a new definition for the term '*mode*,' but the word '*mode*' was introduced into statistics with a perfectly definite sense, and it seems undesirable now to alter it. "The average prevailing state of one or more characters of a homogeneous lot of individuals" is not a biometric definition. It might refer to any constant whatever of the frequency,—to the mean, the *mode*, the variability, or indeed to the whole frequency distribution itself. The now established use of the word '*mode*' is for that value of an organ or character, at which the frequency of the population per unit of the character or organ is a maximum,—the frequency 'per unit of the character' being used, if the character be not discrete, in the sense of the infinitesimal calculus. The definition is clear; it belongs to the theory of statistics to show us how to determine whether there is one or more true *modes*, and if there be, to settle the degree of their significance. *Biometrika*, April, 1902, p. 305.

13. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), the actual mineral composition of a rock in distinction from the norm, with which it may or may not coincide.—**Mode color.** See ★*color.*—**Normative mode.** See ★*normative.*—**Octave mode.** See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*).—**Secular mode,** the statistical mode which prevails for a given year or season in a species or any other statistical population.

A '*secular mode*' is the prevailing state of one or more characters of a homogeneous lot of individuals, of the same pleomorphic condition and stage of development, for a particular place and year. *Biometrika*, April, 1902, p. 314.

mode-imitation (mōd′im-i-tā″shọn), *n.* Imitation of the new, in distinction from *custom-imitation* or imitation of the long established: a term introduced by Tarde.

model, *n.* 7. See the extract.

An insect thus resembled by another is spoken of as its "*model*," the imitating insect is called a "mimic," and the combination of model and mimic or mimics is known as a "mimetic pair" or "mimetic assemblage," as the case may be. *Nature*, Oct. 31, 1907, p. 673.

Half-model (*naut.*), a block-model which shows one side of a vessel from the midship line.—**Waterline model.** Same as ★*block-model.*

model-basin (mod′el-bā″sn), *n.* An establishment for the experimental investigation of the phenomena of the motion of vessels and screw-propellers through the water, the determination of suitable forms of hull for a given speed, and the ascertainment of the power necessary to drive a given form of hull through the water at any given speed. The basin or tank used in the experimental work is an excavation of canal-shaped cross-section, from 300 to 500 feet long, 25 to 50 feet wide, and 8 to 15 feet deep, and filled with water. Above the surface of the water is a traveling carriage moved by power, which can be run over the length of the basin at any desired speed. The model of a vessel to be tested is towed through the water by a lever-arm attached to and hanging below the carriage, and suitable registering instruments record the speed of the model and its resistance to motion through the water. From the data thus obtained a curve of resistance of the model is made and the power required to drive a full-sized vessel is determined by the application of Froude's law.

modeliar (mo-del′yär), *n.* [Tamil *mudalizār*, an honorific plural from *mudali*, a chief. *Yule and Burnell.*] A native head-man, in the Tamil districts of Ceylon; a chief.

moderant (mod′e-rant), *n.* [L. *moderant(em)*, acc. sing. of ppr. of *moderari*, to moderate.] That which moderates or mitigates.

moderantist (mod′e-ran-tist), *n.* [*moderant(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who professes moderantism: one who belongs to the party of the 'moderates.' See *moderantism.*

moderator, *n.* 7. In *astrol.*, any one of the four principal points in a nativity upon which the native's fortunes are supposed to depend: the sun, moon, ascendant, or mid-heaven.—8. In *mech.*, a device for moderating or reducing the speed of an internal-combustion engine by the operation of a throttle-valve. Its action is the reverse of that of the accelerator.—**Moderator band.** See ★*band*[2].

modernism, *n.* 3. Specifically, a tendency among Roman Catholics to modern and progressive views condemned by Pius X. in an encyclical issued in 1907.

modernist, *n.* 3. One who holds modern views; specifically, a Roman Catholic who holds the views (modernism) condemned by Pius X. in his encyclical issued in 1907.

modesty, *n.* 4. (*a*) The hare's-ear or thorough-wax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* (*b*) The bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour, *Hibiscus Trionum.*

modificand (mod′i-fi-kand″), *n.* [L. *modificand(us)*, ger. of *modificare*, modify.] That which is to be, or ought to be, modified. [Rare.]

modification, *n.* 7. In *biol.*, a change which is brought about in a living being by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a variation regarded as a congenital change which is not the effect of the activity of the organism and is transmitted to descendants; an acquired character. *Natural Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 288.

modify, *v. t.*—**Modified milk.** See ★*milk.*—**Modified smallpox.** Same as *varioloid.*

modinature (mō-di-nā′tụr), *n.* [Also *modenature;* < L. *modus*, mode, + *natura*, nature.] The dispositon of the moldings in a classical cornice, or, by extension, in any part of the entablature.

modinha (mō-dēn′yä), *n.* [Pg., dim. of *moda*, mode.] In *music*, a form of song very popular in Portugal, combining features of the French romance and the Italian aria.

Modiolopsis (mō″di-ō-lop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Modiola* + Gr. *ὄψις*, a form, appearance.] A genus of extinct pelecypod mollusks, hav-

ing the form of the *Modiola*, with narrow hinge-plate and edentulous hinge. It is of Silurian age.

Modiomorpha (mō″di-ō-môr′fä), *n.* [NL., < *Modiola* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods, having the form of the *Modiola*, with a single oblique elongate ridge-like tooth. It is found in Devonian rocks.

mod. præscript. An abbreviation of the Latin *modo præscripto*, in the manner prescribed.

Mods. An abbreviation of *Moderations*. See *moderation*, 5, pl.

I should have thought that four years of Oxford with a little finishing at Wren's . . . would make a lad quite safe who had been in the Sixth at a public school and got a scholarship and first in *Mods*.
Nature, June 16, 1904, p. 145.

modulation, *n.*—**Abrupt modulation**, in *music*, a modulation or transition of key accomplished suddenly, without ordinary harmonic process. See *modulation*, 3 (*b*).

modulative (mod′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*modulate* + *-ive*.] Having the function of modulating; serving to modulate.

Our punctuation-marks seem to have been originally *modulative*, . . . though punctuation is now mainly logical. *H. Sweet*, Eng. Sounds, § 235.

module, *n.* 5. Equivalent to the phrase *with congruence-modulus*. See *modulus of a congruence*, under *modulus*.

modulus, *n.*—**Bulk modulus**, the modulus of elasticity of volume. It is the quantity c in the formula: $c = \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{strain}}$, where the stress is a hydrostatic pressure and the resulting strain is the diminution suffered by a unit volume of the substance.—**Modulus of a complex number**, $a + bi$ is $+|a^2 + b^2|^{\frac{1}{2}}$.—**Modulus of a complex quantity**, $x + iy$, the absolute value $|x + iy|$, the positive square root $|x^2 + y^2|^{\frac{1}{2}}$.—**Modulus of a curve**, a function of the coefficients of the equation of a curve which is absolutely invariant for every birational transformation.—**Modulus of a real number**, its absolute value.—**Modulus of compression**, the plastic pressure throughout a substance produced by a forced uniform dilatation of it.—**Modulus of decay**, the time in which a velocity, decreasing in geometrical proportion, becomes $\frac{1}{2.7183}$ of its initial value.—**Modulus of periodicity**, the constant by which the values of an integral on opposite banks of a cross-cut differ.—**Modulus of resistance**. Same as ★*modulus of rupture*. Also sometimes used as the equivalent of the modulus of elastic resistance.—**Modulus of rupture**, a number which represents the weight necessary per square inch of cross-section to break a beam of any given material of definite length, breadth, and depth, usually one square inch in section and one foot long.—**Principal modulus**, a modulus of elasticity where the stress provokes only a strain of its own type.—**Stretch modulus**, in *phys.*, a numerical constant used to express the elongation of a substance when subjected to longitudinal stress; Young's modulus. See ★*compressional strength*.

Mœbia (mē′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Professor Karl *Möbius* of Berlin.] A genus of brotuloid fishes containing two species found in the deep sea.

moel (mō′el), *n.* [W. *moel*, a hill bare on top, a sugar-loaf hill (common in local names), also a heap, a pile, prop. an adj., bald (compare E. *bald* as applied to mountains, or to the bare top of a mountain), = Ir. *moil*, a heap, a pile.] An isolated hill or small mountain, of convex or dome-like form above, and with concave slopes around the base.

Mr. J. E. Marr read a short but important paper on the peculiar form of isolated hill known from its popular Welsh name as a *Moel*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 446.

Moel Ferna slates. See ★*slate*[2].

moellon, *n.* 2. In *tanning*, partly oxidized oil recovered by expression from skins in the process of oil-tanning. It is used in currying leather which has already been tanned by other methods, and for this purpose is sometimes prepared specially from skins that have been repeatedly used. Also called *degras*.

Mœræ, Moirai (mē′rē, moi′rī), *n. pl.* [NL. *Mœræ*, Gr. *Μοῖραι*, pl. of *μοῖρα*, part, lot, destiny, fate; connected with *μέρος*, part, share, < *μείρεσθαι*, part, divide.] In *class. antiq.*, the fates: Homer, in the Iliad, speaks of Mœra in general, and of several Mœræ; and, in the Odyssey, of the Clothes ('spinners'). In later mythology three Fates appear, Clotho ('the spinner'), Lachesis ('the disposer of lots'), and Atropos ('the inevitable'), who cuts the thread.

Mœritherium (mē-ri-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μοῖρις*, Mœris, a lake in Egypt, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct ungulate mammals, described from remains found in the Eocene of the Fayum, Egypt, and believed to represent the ancestors of the proboscideans. The animal was about the size of a large tapir; the molars are cross-ridged; there is one pair of tusk-like lower incisors; and the second incisors of the upper jaw are developed as tusks. The arrangement of the bones of the cranium shows some points peculiar to the *Proboscidea*.

Mœsa-blight (mē′sä-blīt), *n.* An undetermined East Indian plant-bug of the family *Capsidæ*, allied to *Helopeltis*, which blights the plants of the genus *Mœsa*.

moff (mof), *n.* A Caucasian silk fabric.

mofussilite (mō-fus′il-īt), *n.* [*mofussil* + *-ite*[2].] In India, one who lives in the mofussil, or country, as distinguished from the residencies.

mogigraphia (moj-i-graf′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μογι-*, hardly (*μόγος*, toil, *μογεῖν*, toil, suffer), + *-γραφια* < *γράφειν*, write.] Writers' cramp.

mogigraphic (moj-i-graf′ik), *a.* [*mogigraph(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of mogigraphia.

mogiphonia (moj-i-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μόγις*, with difficulty, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *pathol.*, a difficulty in producing loud vocal sounds with the larynx, ordinary speech remaining unaffected. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mogo (mō′gō), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A stone ax of the natives of New South Wales.

mogra (mō′grä), *n.* [Hindi.] The Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac*.

M. O. H. An abbreviation of *Medical Officer of Health*.

Moham. An abbreviation of *Mohammedan*.

mohar, *n.* See *mohur*.

mohawkite (mō′hâk-īt), *n.* [*Mohawk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of copper, nickel, and cobalt, $(Cu,Ni,Co)_3As$, closely related to domeykite, found at the Mohawk mine, in the copper region of Keweenaw Point, Michigan.

Mohawk-weed (mō′hâk-wēd), *n.* The perfoliate bellwort, *Uvularia perfoliata*.

mohel (mō′hel), *n.* [Heb. *mul*, to cut off.] A circumciser; the officiating rabbi who is specially qualified to perform the operation of circumcision.

Moho, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A short-winged, short-tailed rail, *Pennula ecaudata*, peculiar to Hawaii.

Mohrodendron (mō-rō-den′dron), *n.* [NL. (Britton, 1893), < *Mohr* (Charles *Mohr* (1824–1901), a German botanist and pharmacist in America) + Gr. *δένδρον*, tree.] A name improperly given to *Halesia*, a genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Styracaceæ*. See *Halesia*.

Moine schist. See ★*schist*.

Moiragetes (moi-ra-jē′tēz), *n.* [Gr. *μοιραγέτης*, < *μοῖρα*, fate, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Leader of the Fates: an epithet of Apollo and Zeus.

There were also statues of two of the Fates, of Zeus *Moiragetes*, and of Apollo *Moiragetes*.
J. H. Middleton, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, IX. 292.

moiré, *v. t.* 2. In finishing cotton goods, to stamp a fabric so as to produce a watered or moiré effect, for which various methods are employed.

moirette (mwo-ret′), *n.* [*moire* + *-ette*.] A textile fabric made to imitate moire. *N. E. D.*

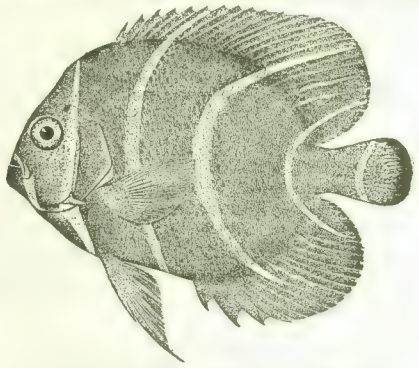
moissanite (mwo′san-īt), *n.* [*Moissan* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Carbon silicide, identified by Dr. Henri Moissan of Paris in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona. The same substance made artificially in the electric furnace is extensively used in the arts under the name of *carborundum*.

Moist thermometer. See ★*thermometer*.

moisture-proof (mois′tūr-prōf), *a.* Proof against moisture or its ill effects; not liable to be affected by moisture; damp-proof: as, transformers mounted in *moisture-proof* iron cases. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 420.

moisture-scales (mois′tūr-skālz), *n. pl.* Scales for ascertaining the percentage of weight lost by the evaporation of the moisture held in any sample of ore or other loose material in bulk. The material is first weighed, then dried, and again weighed. The beam has two sets of marks, one for weight and one for percentage gradations, the sliding weight showing at the second weighing both the loss in actual weight and the percentage of loss resulting from the evaporation of the moisture.

Mojarra almejera, a fish, *Hæmulon sexfasciatum*, from the Pacific coast of tropical America.—**Mojarra cantileña**, a fish, *Eucinostomus californiensis*, of the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America.—**Mojarra cardenal**, a fish, *Holocentrus suborbitalis*, found in abundance from Mazatlan to Panama, inhabiting the pools in the rocky shores left by the tide.—**Mojarra china**, a fish, *Gerres lineatus*, found on the west coast of Mexico.—**Mojarra de las piedras**, a chætodontoid fish, *Pomacanthus zonipectus*, found on the west coast of Mexico



Mojarra de las piedras (*Pomacanthus zonipectus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

and Central America from Mazatlan to Panama.—**Mojarra dorada**, a carangoid fish, *Gnathanodon speciosus*, widely distributed through the tropical parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans.—**Mojarra garabata**, a sparoid fish, *Calamus brachysomus*, found in the Gulf of California and in neighboring waters.—**Mojarra prieta**, a fish, *Hæmulon scudderi*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of tropical America.—**Mojarra verde**, a cichloid fish, *Heros beani*, inhabiting the Rio Presidio near Mazatlan, Mexico.

mojarrita (mo-hä-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *mojarra*.] Any fish of the genus *Eucinostomus* and family *Gerridæ*. These fishes are numerous in warm seas.

mojarron (mō-hä-rōn′), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *mojarra*: see *mojarra*.] A fish, *Anisotremus interruptus*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found on the west coast of tropical America.

moki[1] (mō′ki), *n.* [Maori.] The native name of two New Zealand fishes, the blue cod, *Percis colias*, and the bastard trumpeter, *Latris ciliaris*. *N. E. D.*

moki[2] (mō′kē), *n.* [Maori.] Same as ★*mokihi*.

mokihi (mō′kē-hē), *n.* [Maori *mokihi*, also *moki*.] A raft made of bundles of bulrushes, tied firmly together at one end and expanded by being tied to a stick at the other. Also written *moki* and *moguey*.

moko (mō′kō), *n.* [Maori.] Tattooing as practised by the natives of New Zealand, the designs consisting of elaborate figures with predominating spirals and covering a great part of the body.

The "*moko*" or tattooing of a New Zealander is really a mark of rank, and only slaves are forbidden the more or less complete tattooing of the face. A completely tattooed face is literally covered with spiral scrolls, circles, and curved lines; but though the principal marks are generally similar, they are not exactly alike on any two persons, owing to the almost infinite variety of combinations at the operator's command.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 12, 1903, p. 23160.

It is not a fact—as popularly supposed—that the "*moko*" was distinctive in different families; serving, as is sometimes said, the purpose of a coat-of-arms. The "*moko*" was in fact all made on the same pattern—that of all Maori carvings. Some were more elaborate than others. The sole difference was that some were in outline only, some were half filled in, and others were finished in elaborate detail. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

moko (mō′kō), *v. t.* To tattoo in the manner practised by the natives of New Zealand.

moko-moko (mō-kō-mō′kō), *n.* [Maori.] 1. A New Zealand lizard, *Lygosoma moko*.—2. The bell-bird.

mokum (mō′kum), *n.* [Jap. *moku-me*.] A Japanese alloy used chiefly for decorations upon articles of gold or silver.

mol[2] (mol), *a.* [F. *mol*, *mou*, = G. *moll*, < L. *mollis*, soft: see *moll*[2].] In *music*, minor: as, E *mol*, or E minor.

mol[3], **mole**[7] (mōl), *n.* [NL. *mol(ecula)*, molecule.] The gram-molecule, or the gram-molecular weight of an element or compound: a brief form introduced by Ostwald.

molad (mō′lad), *n.* [Heb., < *yalad*, bear, bring forth.] The birth-time or beginning of the new moon. The Jewish month is lunar and therefore begins with the molad. See ★*rosh hodesh*.

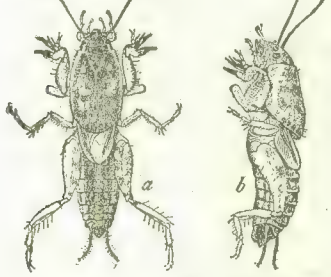
molal (mō′lal), *a.* [*mol*[3] + *-al*[1].] Of, or pertaining to, that amount of an element or compound which is equal to its molecular weight taken in grams. This amount is sometimes called a *mol*, and from the term in the German language an adjective *molar* is derived. The use of this German form of the adjective in English is infelicitous, since the English word 'molar' has already a very different meaning. Accordingly, some have lately used the adjective *molal*.

From the *molal* fluidity of the components of the mixture the *molal* fluidity was computed by the mixture formula. *Phys. Rev.*, Jan., 1908, p. 55.

molar[1], *a.*—**Molar height.** See ★*height*.
molar[2], *a.*—**Molar death.** See ★*death*.
molarity (mō-lar′i-ti), *n.* [*molar*[2] + *-ity*.] The action of forces upon bodies as a whole, as distinguished from the molecular forces.

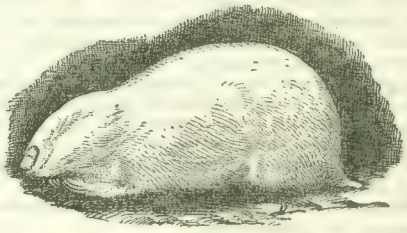
The stellar bodies are interrelated through gravity and various forms of molar force which may be combined under the term *molarity*; and astronomy in its earlier form was the science of these relations.
W J McGee, in Science, May 19, 1905, p. 771.

molasquit (mō-las′kit), *n.* [An arbitrary formation, < *molas(ses)* + *-quit* (uncertain).] A food for horses and cattle, prepared from molasses and fine bagasse from the sugar-mills. Sufficient cane-cellulose is mixed with molasses to permit its transportation as a dry material. The fine bagasse readily absorbs a large quantity of molasses and is itself digestible to a considerable extent. The resulting mixture is a valuable fodder which contains about 45 per cent. of saccharine matter.
Molasse, *n.*—**St. Gall Molasse,** a division of the Miocene Tertiary series in Switzerland, being a marine stage lying between the fresh-water or gray Molasse below and the fresh-water Oeningen Molasse above.
molasses, *n.* 2. The repellent fluid ejected from the mouths of grasshoppers and certain other insects when captured.
molasses-grass (mō-las′ez-gras), *n.* See ★*grass*.
molavee, *n.* Same as ★*maulvi*.
mold[2], *n.*—**Fruit-mold,** a serious fungous disease which attacks the fruit of the apple, cherry, peach, pear, and plum. It is caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia fructigena*, the conidial condition of which has long been known as *Monilia fructigena*. Also called *fruit-rot* and *brown* ★*rot* (which see).—**Oil-mold.** Same as ★*grease-mold*.—**Sooty mold,** a fungous disease of citrous trees and the olive, which produces a dark sooty growth on leaves, branches, and sometimes the fruit, caused by species of *Meliola* and *Apiosporium*. See ★*Meliola* and ★*Apiosporium*.—**White mold of sweet potato.** Same as *white* ★*rust*.
mold[4], *n.* 12. In *paleon.*, the external impression of an organic body, test, or skeleton in the rocks: contrasted with *cast*, which is an internal impression. See *cast*[1], 14.—**Dry-sand mold,** a mold which has been baked to a hard mass to prepare it to receive molten metal: distinguished from a *green-sand mold*, which is not dried or baked before the molten iron or other metal is poured into it.
moldave† (mol-dāv′), *n.* [*Moldavia.*] A long outer garment worn by ladies during the first half of the nineteenth century. *N. E. D.*
moldavite (mol-dā′vīt), *n.* [*Moldavia*, Hungary, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a green glass found in oval grains an inch long. Its origin is in doubt: considered by Suess to be of meteoric character, possibly a variety of obsidian. It is found in sandy deposits in Moldavia, Hungary. Sometimes used as a gem. See ★*bottle-stone*.
mold-block (mōld′blok), *n.* A cast-iron block forming a part of the casting-bed in an iron-refinery.
Molders' crane. See ★*crane*[2].
molding[2], *n.*—**Belt-molding.** (*b*) A small and delicately molded belt-course, especially in interior fittings, joinery, etc.—**Cat's-head molding.** See ★*cat's-head*.—**Double-cone molding,** a molding composed of a series of double cones, that is, of truncated cones joined base to base and top to top, so that it continually varies from thicker to thinner. It is a rare ornament, identified with Romanesque architecture.—**Open-sand molding,** a process of casting without the use of a cope or top-flask: used for casting pig-iron and heavy castings that do not need to be of an exact size, such as grate-bars.—**Plain molding,** a molding having a continuous surface, or one unbroken by corners.—**Rope molding,** a round, convex molding carved with a twist or spiral resembling a rope.
Moldo-Wallachian (mol″dō-wo-lā′ki-an), *n.* See *Rumanian*.
mole[2], *n.*—**Marsupial-mole.** Same as ★*mole-marsupial*.
mole-cricket, *n.*—**Southern short-winged mole-cricket,** an American gryllid, *Scapteriscus abbreviatus*, occurring in the southern United States.



Southern Short-winged Mole-cricket (*Scapteriscus abbreviatus*).
a, winged adult, dorsal view; *b*, same, lateral view. Natural size. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Molecular conductivity, death, encounter. See ★*conductivity*, etc.—**Molecular heat of vaporization.** See ★*heat*.—**Molecular magnetic friction.** See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.—**Molecular refraction.** See ★*refraction*.—**Molecular refractive power or refractivity.** See ★*refractive*.—**Molecular resistance, rigidity, shadow, silver, stability, streams, volume.** See ★*resistance*, etc.—**Molecular theory of vital currents.** See ★*current*[1].
molecule, *n.*—**Active molecules,** in *electrochem.*, those molecules of a dissolved electrolyte which are dissociated into their ions and are therefore active in carrying the electric current.—**Double molecule,** the simplest form of molecular complex in which two molecules combine to form one.—**Inactive molecules,** in *electrochem.*, those molecules of a dissolved electrolyte which are not dissociated into ions and are therefore not active in carrying an electric current.—**Proteid molecule,** a molecule of an albuminous substance in the wider sense of the term, or of a proteid in the narrower sense.
mole-diver (mōl′dī″vėr), *n.* The little grebe.
mole-marsupial (mōl′mär-sū″pi-al), *n.* A small marsupial which has the habits and very much the appearance of a small mole and which inhabits the desert regions of central South Australia. It is of a pale yellow color, with a horny shield on the nose, and a bare, leathery tail. Only about a dozen specimens



Mole-marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*).

of the animal, which has been named *Notoryctes typhlops*, have been found. It is the type of the family *Notoryctidæ*.
molette, *n.* 2. A small steel roller upon the surface of which is cut a pattern, in relief, which is pressed into the surface of a copper printing-cylinder of a calico-printing machine.
molewort (mōl′wėrt), *n.* Water-cress.
molinary (mō′li-nā-ri), *a.* [LL. *molinarius*, < *molina*, a mill.] Of or pertaining to milling or the grinding of cereals.

The 'Lead,' a stream, 'led' from the Tay past Rose Terrace, into the town for *molinary* purposes; and long ago, I suppose, bricked over, or choked with rubbish.
Ruskin, Fors Clavigera, i. 161.

Molka berry. See ★*berry*[1].
mollescence (mo-les′ens), *n.* [L. *mollis*, soft, + *-escence*.] Softening; in *pathol.*, same as *mollities*.
mollescent (mo-les′ent), *a.* [L. *mollescent(em)*, ppr. of *mollescere*, become soft.] Becoming soft; softening.
mollichthyolin (mol-ik′thi-ō-lin), *n.* A mixture of molline and ichthyol. It is used externally in diseases of the skin.
Mollienisia (mol″i-e-nis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Le Sueur, 1821), named after M. *Mollien*, a French minister of finance.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, small mud-loving fishes found from North Carolina to Mexico in the coastwise swamps.
Mollisia (mo-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Karsten, 1871), irreg. < L. *mollis*, soft.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi having separate or crowded bright-colored sessile waxy ascomata. The spores are elongate, unicellular, and hyaline. About 150 species have been described. They occur on dead stems and decaying branches and are widely distributed.
Mollisiaceæ (mo-lis-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mollisia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of discomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Mollisia*, containing 19 genera. The ascocarps are mostly small and sessile. See ★*Mollisia*.
Mollities unguium, a trophic disease of the nails in which they become abnormally soft and yielding.
moll-rowing (mol′rou″ing), *n.* Domestic squabbling; the quarreling of man and wife. [Slang.]

One scene was the work of my brother and myself. It was the outside of a lodging-house by moonlight. . . . The scene wound up with a great concert of "practical" cats on the roof, whose diabolical *moll-rowings* still ring in my ears.
G. A. Sala, Things I have Seen and People I have [Known, II. 121.

molly[4] (mol′i), *n.* [A senseless application of the familiar name *Molly*: see *Molly*[1].] In the printers' game of jeffing, a throw of quadrats which exposes only the unnicked sides; hence, any useless work with types in a composing-room.
molly-gut (mol′i-gut), *n.* Same as *goose-fish*.
mollyhawk (mol′i-hâk), *n.* An emendation of *mollymawk*, a name given by sailors to the smaller albatrosses. The change has been made on the mistaken supposition that mollymawk was a corruption of mollyhawk.

On Adam's Island Mr. Cockayne had an opportunity of studying the nests of the albatross placed in exposed situations, where the solitary chicken remains on the nest for a year, and on the desolate Bounty Islands were found the nests of the *mollyhawk*, and numbers of animals, crustaceans, spiders and beetles which make their home in the guano or on the bare rocks.
Nature, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 14.

moloker (mō′lok-ėr), *n.* A renovated silk hat. *N. E. D.* [Slang.]
molombwa (mō-lom′bwä), *n.* [Native name in West Africa.] Same as *molompi*. The pulverized heartwood of the tree is used by the natives as an ornament by sprinkling it upon their hair and clothing.
molote (mo-lō′tā), *n.* A long-handled heart-shaped hoe used by the Latookas and other natives of the Upper Nile Valley and the lake regions.

The handles of the *molotes* are extremely long, from seven to ten feet, and the instrument being shaped like a miner's spade (heart-shaped), is used like a Dutch hoe, and is an effective tool in ground that has been cleared, but is unfitted for preparing fresh soil.
Sir S. W. Baker, The Albert Nyanza, p. 164.

Molpadia (mol-pā′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μολπαδία*, a feminine name.] The typical genus of the family *Molpadiidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.
Molpadiidæ (mol-pā-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Molpadia* + *-idæ*.] A family of holothurians, of the order *Actinopoda*, having neither tube-feet nor papillæ, the posterior end gradually tapering into a tail-like piece, mouth and anus terminal, usually fifteen simple or digitate tentacles, calcareous ring of five radial and five interradial pieces, and a single stone-canal with an internal madreporite. Respiratory trees are present but Cuvierian organs are rare. It contains the genera *Molpadia*, *Eupyrgus*, *Caudina*, *Haplodactyla*, *Trochostoma*, and *Ankyroderma*.
molula (mol′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *mola*, a millstone: see *mola*, *molar*[1].] In *entom.*, the convex and sometimes bent head of the tibia of the hind leg of an insect, armed with a horny process on each side by which it is attached to the thigh. Also called *knee-ball*. *Kirby and Spence*.
mol. wt. An abbreviation of *molecular weight*.
Molybdate of ammonium, a salt of molybdic acid largely used in the determination of phosphorus and phosphoric acid in analysis. It is in constant use in the laboratories of steel-works and fertilizer-factories.
Molybdenum blue. See ★*blue*.—**Molybdenum glance.** See *molybdenite*.
molybdomancy (mō-lib′dō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the behavior of molten lead, conclusions being based on the number, form, etc., of the drops.
molybdophyllite (mo-lib-dof′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A rare lead silicate occurring in colorless foliated masses somewhat resembling mica, found at Långban, Sweden.
Momable slates. See ★*slate*[2].
moment, *n.* 9. In *statistics*, influence in determining the position of the center or of the axis of distribution, as of population or resources.—**Center of moments.** See ★*center*[1].—**Dictyotic moment.** See ★*dictyotic*.—**Lorication moment.** Same as ★*dictyotic moment*.—**Moment of friction.** See ★*friction*.—**Moment of momentum,** a quantity, sometimes employed in the mechanics of rotation, equal to the angular momentum ($m\omega$), or the product of the mass and angular velocity. Since the angular velocity is $\frac{v}{r}$, angular momentum may be written $\frac{mv}{r}$—momentum (mv) multiplied by distance (r); hence the name *moment of momentum*.—**Moment of population,** a compound quantity formed by multiplying the population of a given area by the distance of its population-center from an assumed parallel or meridian. By means of this idea, the United States Census Office, using as element the square degree, determines centers of population.—**Moment of rotation,** the rotational inertia or moment of inertia.—**Moment of torsion,** the torque tending to twist a body, as a rod; the constant T in the equation $T = -\frac{\pi n r^4 \theta}{2l}$, where n is the slide modulus, r the radius of the twisted body, θ the angle through which the free end is twisted, and l is the distance from the free end along the axis of torsion to the point of clamping.—**Moment of two straight lines.** See ★*line*[2].—**Psychological moment,** the best or the right time: as, it happened at the *psychological moment*. The expression rests upon a misunderstanding of the German *das psychologische Moment*, i. e. the psychological factor.—**Statical moment.** Same as *moment of a force*.—**Unit moment of a couple.** See ★*couple*.
momentum, *n.*—**Angular momentum,** the product of the angular velocity of a rotating body into its moment of inertia.—**Electromagnetic momentum,** momentum due to velocity of an electromagnetic mass: opposed

to ordinary mass, the momentum of which is termed *mechanical momentum*.—**Mechanical momentum**, momentum of the sort ordinarily dealt with in dynamics, in which the moving body has no electrostatic charge and consequently no electromagnetic mass.—**Moment of momentum.** See ★*moment*.

momiology (mō-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [F. *momie*, a mummy, + *-ology*.] The scientific study of mummies.

Even the history of the Egyptian dynasties is a department of *momiology*, for the tablets of Abydos and Sakkarah belonged to temples which are connected with that future life and day of judgment for which the mummy lies patiently waiting.

Athenæum, March 3, 1894, p. 283.

momme (mom′mē), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese unit of weight, equivalent to 3.756 grams, or nearly 60 grains. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 61.

mon[5] (mon), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese money of account, the ten thousandth part of a silver yen, equal to 50 cents.

mon[6] (mon), *n.* [Corean?] A Corean coin, the hundredth of a Japanese tempo, equivalent to one tenth of a cent.

mon. An abbreviation (*a*) of *monastery*; (*b*) of *monetary*; (*c*) of *Monday*.

Monacanthidæ (mon-a-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes closely allied to the *Balistidæ*, herbivorous shore-forms found in warm seas.

monachate (mon′a-kāt), *n.* [L. *monachatus*. See *monk*.] The period of life passed as a monk. *N. E. D.*

monachist (mon′a-kist), *a.* [*monach(ism)* + *-ist*.] Pertaining or relating to monachism or monasticism.

I do not find in Giorgione's work any of the early Venetian *monachist* element. He seems to me to have belonged more to an abstract contemplative school.

Ruskin, Modern Painters, V. ix. § 11.

monachize (mon′a-kīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *monachized*, ppr. *monachizing*. [*monach(ism)* + *-ize*.] To live a monastic life; become a monk.

monaco (mon′a-kō), *n.* [It. *Monaco*, a petty principality now under French protection, < L. *Arx* (or *Saxa*) *Monœci*, 'the fort (or rock) of Monœcus,' Gr. Μόνοικος, 'he who dwells alone,' an epithet of Hercules.] A silver coin of the value of 58 sols, bearing the arms of the Prince of Monaco.

monactin (mon-ak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκτίς*, (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A sponge-spicule of one axis.

monactinellid (mo-nak-ti-nel′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Monactinellida*, an order of sponges.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Monactinellida*.

monad, *n.*—**Collared monad,** in *zoöl.*, a monad which possesses a delicate membranous collar at one pole; one of the *Choanoflagellata*.—**Hooked** or **springing monad.** See ★*Bodo*.

monadary, *n.* Same as *monadiary*.

Monadelphic surface. See ★*surface*.

monadistic (mon-a-dis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of monadism.

monadnock (mō-nad′nok), *n.* [A generic use of the name of Mount *Monadnock* in southwestern New Hampshire. The name *Monadnock* (formerly also *Monadnuck*, *Monadnic*, *Menadnock*) is of Algonkin origin, prob. from *manit*, 'that which is exceeding, surpassing, extraordinary, supernatural' (hence *manit*, *manitto*, a spirit, God: see *manito*), + *-adene* (*-ahdin*, *-adn*), a hill or mountain, + *-auke* (*-ohke*, etc., in colonial spellings often *-ock*, *-oc*), land, country, place. The meaning would be 'the place where there is a very high mountain.'] In *phys. geog.*, an isolated hill or mountain rising over a peneplain, and surviving because of the superior resistance of its rocks or of its distance from the larger rivers; a residual hill.

The rivers Lesse, Ourthe, Süre, and Vierre, which radiate from the Serpont *monadnock*, all suddenly turn, at intervals, at right angles to their normal course, and these bends lie in concentric circles as if the region has been denuded in concentric waves.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 615.

monadological (mon″a-dō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*monadolog(y)* + *-ic-* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to monadology, or the doctrine of monads.

In this case matter is thought of as made up of similar [mental] atoms of a lower order (monistic or *monadological* spiritualism), or the mind-atom is regarded as specifically different from matter proper (dualistic spiritualism). *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 313.

monæne (mon′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-αινα*, as in *τρίαινα*, trident.] In sponge-spicules, a triæne in the cladome of which two of the three rays have atrophied or been arrested in development.

monamide (mon-am′id), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, one, + E. *amide*.] A class name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds, derived from acids and ammonia, containing the univalent radical $-CONH_2$: occasionally used, incorrectly, for amines.

monamido (mon-am′i-dō), *a.* [*mon(o)-* + *amido-*.] Containing a single amido (NH_2) group: as, *monamido* acid.

monandric (mō-nan′drik), *a.* Practising or characterized by monandry; monandrous.

monapsal (mon-ap′sal), *a.* [*mon(o)-* + *apse* + *-al*[1].] In *arch.*, having only one apse.

Monarch butterfly. See ★*butterfly*.

monarcho† (mon′ärk-kō), *n.* [For It. *monarcha*, monarch.] A title assumed by a fantastical individual of Shakspere's time; hence, humorously, a monarch.

This Armado is a Spaniard, that keeps here in court; A phantasime, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport To the prince and his bookmates. *Shak.* L. L. L. iv, i.

Monarda, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Monarda*.—**Monarda oil.** See ★*oil*.

Monardella (mō-när-del′ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1834), a diminutive of *Monarda*, on account of the resemblance of the two genera.] A genus of plants of the family *Menthaceæ*. They are annual or perennial sweet-smelling herbs, with rose-purple, lavender, or white flowers in terminal heads subtended by broad, often colored bracts. There are about 15 species, natives of western North America, chiefly of California, some of which are occasionally cultivated.

monarthritis (mon-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of one joint.—**Monarthritis deformans,** arthritis deformans affecting one joint only.

Monastic architecture, the architecture of the convents and monasteries of the Christian middle ages, and the resulting styles down to the eighteenth century. Romanesque art in western Europe is largely monastic in origin.

monasticize (mō-nas′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monasticized*, ppr. *monasticizing*. [*monastic* + *-ize*.] To make monastic; convert to monasticism.

monatomism (mon-at′ǫm-izm), *n.* [*monatom(ic)* + *-ism*.] The character of being monatomic.

monaulic (mō-nâ′lik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *αὐλός*, pipe, + *-ic*.] Having an undivided tube, as the hermaphrodite duct leaving the ovotestis in certain mollusks. Compare ★*diaulic*, 2.

monaxile (mon-ak′sil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *monaxial*.

II. *n.* A monaxial sponge-spicule.

monaxon, *n.* 2. In *neurol.*, a nerve-cell with a single neuraxon, or axis-cylinder process.

monaxonal (mon-ak′sǫ-nal), *a.* [*monaxon* + *-al*[1].] In sponge-spicules, monactinal.

monaxonidan (mon-ak-son′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*Monaxida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Monaxonida*; having only monaxon spicules.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Monaxonida*.

monchiquite (mon′chi-kīt), *n.* [Serra de *Monchique*, Portugal, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a porphyritic rock with aphanitic groundmass, composed of hornblende, augite, biotite, olivin, and magnetite in a ground-mass of the same minerals, with an isotropic base having the composition of analcite. *Hunter and Rosenbusch*, 1890.

monchiquoid (mon′chi-koid), *a.* [*Monchiqu(ite)* + *-oid*.] In *petrog.*, resembling monchiquite in mineral composition and texture.

mond (mond), *n.* [D. *mond* = G. *mund* = E. *mouth*.] A mouth; particularly, the mouth of a river: an element in many South African Dutch place-names.

Mond. An abbreviation of *Monday*.

mondaine (mon-dān′), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *mondain*, < L. *mundanus*, of the world: see *mundane*.] **I.** *a.* Worldly; absorbed in the fashionable world.

II. *n.* A woman who loves the pomps and vanities of this world; one who is devoted to the world of fashion; a worldling.

monembryonic (mon-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a single embryo; bearing a single embryo.

monembryony (mon-em′bri-ǫ-ni), *n.* [*monembryon(ic)* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of bearing only one embryo.

monergic (mō-nėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. (*en*)*ergic*: properly *monenergic*.] In *plant physiol.*, having a single nucleus, or center of vital energy: opposed to ★*polyergic*.

monergist (mon′ėr-jist), *n.* [*monerg(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of monergism, namely, that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration.

monergistic (mon-ėr-jis′tik), *a.* [*monergist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monergism; of the nature of monergism.

Monesia bark. (*b*) See ★*bark*[2].

monetary, *a.*—**Latin Monetary Union.** See ★*Latin Union*.

monetite (mon′ē-tīt), *n.* [*Moneta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Acid calcium phosphate ($HCaPO_4$) occurring in minute yellowish-white triclinic crystals, found in a bed of guano on the islands Moneta and Mona, West Indies.

money, *n.*—**Anglo-Gallic money,** coins struck in France by English rulers of a portion of that country, from the time of Henry II.—**Ear money,** an archaic money struck in the Low Countries for Java, in deference to native predilection.—**Black money.** (*a*) Copper coins struck at Tours and made current in England during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. (*b*) See the extract.

When any class of work involves special unpleasantness or injury to clothing, "*black money*" or "dirty money" is sometimes stipulated for. Thus, the boilermakers and engineers receive extra rates for jobs connected with oil-carrying vessels. *Webb*, Industrial Democracy, I. 313.

Cloth money, an early Chinese copper coinage.—**Condemnation money,** in *law*: (*a*) The damages which the losing party to an action is adjudged to pay. (*b*) In an appeal bond, the amount that should be awarded against the appellant by the judgment of the court upon affirming the judgment or order appealed from.—**Cut money,** sections of silver or gold coins cut for circulation as subsidiary money, especially in the West Indies and Spanish colonies.—**Danes' money,** a local name for Roman coins found in Northamptonshire. [Eng.]—**Don Patiño's money,** a local name once current in Jamaica for the Spanish pistareen: so named from a colonial and finance minister of Spain at the beginning of the eighteenth century.—**Exurgat money,** an English coinage of Charles I., with the inscription on the reverse, *Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici* (Ps. lxvii., Vulg.), "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered" (Ps. lxviii. 1, Rev. ver.).—**Franco-Italian money,** the coins struck by temporary French rulers of parts of Italy, from Charles VI. to Louis XVI. *W. C. Hazlitt.*—**Franco-Spanish money,** the coins struck in Spain by Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. of France, during their occupation of parts of that country. *W. C. Hazlitt.*—**Hock-Tuesday money,** in *old Eng. law*, money paid to a lord that his tenants and bondmen might celebrate the second Tuesday after Easter week—the day on which the English overcame the Danes. *Cowel.*—**India money,** an English coinage made in the seventeenth century for use by the East India Company. Also called *Indian money*, and *Porteullis money*. See *porteullis*, 4.—**Lanka money,** a bar of silver stamped with Arabic inscriptions, used as money in Ceylon.—**Merovingian money,** a term loosely applied to the whole group of coins struck in the Low Countries and in France in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries and actually originating in Holland. *W. C. Hazlitt.*—**New plate money,** a coinage, as opposed to Mexican plate, created by Charles II. of Spain (1686), who ordered that the American piece-of-eight (reals) should pass as a piece of ten new reals.—**Saddle money,** a Chinese copper coinage in use from the first to the fourth century B.C.—**Temple money.** See ★*temple*[1].—**Tin-dangle money.** Same as ★*bridge-money*.



Cloth Money.

money-bound (mun′i-bound), *a.* Detained on board awaiting a remittance to pay for a passage that has been made: said of a ship's passenger.

money-grass (mun′i-gràs), *n.* Same as *penny-grass*, 1.

money-maker, *n.* 3. Any commodity which sells well and is profitable for those who make or handle it.

money-plant (mun′i-plant), *n.* Same as *money-flower*.

mongo (mon′gō), *n.* See the extract.

Mongo (Phaseolus mungo Bl.), smaller than the lentil, but of the same flavor, cultivated on a large scale, as it is the principal food of many towns.

Pron. Gaz. Philippine Is., p. 80.

Mongolian, *a.*—**Mongolian idiocy, idiot.** See ★*idiocy*, ★*idiot*.—**Mongolian mark** or **spot,** a dark spot in the lumbar region, occurring in Mongolian new-born children and also observed among the new-born of the American (Indian) race.

Mongolization (mong″gō-li-zā′shon), *n.* [*Mongolize* + *-ation*.] The process of Mongolizing or rendering Mongolian in character.

Mongolize (mong′gō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mongolized*, ppr. *Mongolizing*. [*Mongol* + *-ize*.] To render Mongolian in character; subject to Mongolian influence or control.

> Australia was determined . . . not to *Mongolise* its dominions.
> *Daily News* (London), July 2, 1906. *N. E. D.*

Mongolo-Tatar (mong″gō-lō-tä′tär), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to peoples that speak languages of the Mongol and Tungus divisions of the Ural-Altaic stock (the Mongol, Kalmuck, Buriat, Tungus, and Manchu), or to the languages themselves. Sometimes also used to include the Turkish languages or the whole group of Ural-Altaic languages. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 299.

II. *n.* A people of Mongolo-Tatar affinities.

Mongrel disease. See ★*disease*.

monheimite (mon′hīm-īt), *n.* [Named (1853) after a German, Von *Monheim*, who described it.] A variety of the zinc carbonate, smithsonite, containing over 20 per cent. of iron carbonate.

Monicono-stereoscopic glasses. See ★*glass*.

monilethrix (mō-nil′ē-thrix), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *monile*, a necklace, + Gr. *θρίξ*, hair.] Irregular atrophy of the hairs, giving them a beaded appearance.

Monilia (mō-nil′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), so called in allusion to the chain of spores, < L. *monile*, a necklace.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, type of the family *Moniliaceæ*, having erect branched conidiophores bearing chains of conidia. *M. fructigena* and *M. cinerea* are known to be conidial conditions of the discomycetous genus *Sclerotinia*. They are the destructive fruit-molds which attack the peach, plum, cherry, etc. See *fruit-*★*mold*, *peach-blight*, *rot*, and ★*Sclerotinia*.

Moniliaceæ (mō-nil-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monilia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of hyphomycetous fungi named from the genus *Monilia* (see ★*Monilia* and ★*Moniliales*). It is the same as the *Mucedinaceæ*, for which it is to be substituted, that name not being based on the name of a genus.

Moniliales (mō-nil-i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monilia* + *-ales*.] The largest order of the group *Fungi Imperfecti*, frequently called *Hyphomycetes*, containing the 4 families *Moniliaceæ*, *Dematiaceæ*, *Stilbaceæ*, and *Tuberculaceæ*.

Moniligaster (mō-nil-i-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *monile*, necklace, + *gaster*, belly.] The typical genus of the family *Moniligastridæ*. *Perrier*, 1873.

Moniligastridæ (mō-nil-i-gas′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Moniligaster* (*-gastr-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous *Oligochæta*, consisting of large or small earthworms with 8 paired setæ in each segment, the inconspicuous clitellum occupying segments 10–13, and one or two pairs of male pores. It contains the genera *Moniligaster* and *Desmogaster*, found in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Burma, and the Bahamas. *M. grandis* attains a length of two feet.

monimiaceous (mō-nim-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Monimiaceæ*.

monimolite (mō-nim′ō-līt), *n.* [G. *monimolit* (1865); < Gr. *μόνιμος*, lasting, stable, + *λίθος*, stone.] An antimoniate of lead, iron, and sometimes calcium, occurring in yellow to brown isometric crystals and also in massive forms: found in Sweden.

Monimostylica (mon″i-mō-stil′i-kä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *μόνιμος*, lasting, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] A division of reptiles including those which have the quadrate immovable, as turtles, crocodiles, and extinct forms: contrasted with *Streptostylica*.

monism, *n.*—**Cosmonomic monism.** See ★*cosmonomic*.—**Psychophysical monism**, the metaphysical opinion that physical and psychical phenomena are parallel aspects or attributes of one and the same underlying thing of which no experiential knowledge is possible.

> The first [parallelist theory] looks upon mind and body as of equal reality or rather unreality, and interprets them as parallel manifestations or aspects of a single real being: to this we may give the name of *psychophysical monism*. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 299.

monistically (mō-nis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the monists; in accordance with monistic philosophy.

> So far as the present work is concerned, it knows nothing of the value judgments by which the world ground is interpreted in terms of ethical personality; and it ignores all psychological experiences in which the inworkings of a transcendent moral person are known—experiences construed now *monistically* and now pluralistically.
> *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, Aug. 4, 1904, [p. 442.

monistichous (mō-nis′ti-kus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, row, file.] Covered with a single layer of cells, like the ommatidium or structure which underlies the lens unit of the eye of a scorpion.

monitor, *n.* 9. In *hydraul.*, a device consisting of a universal-jointed pipe, to which is attached a nozle throwing a powerful stream of water: used in hydraulic mining and on fire-boats. See *hydraulic mining*, under *hydraulic*.—**10.** A turret or tool-holder in a lathe. See ★*turret*[1], 6.—**11.** Same as ★*catamaran*, 4.—**Gould's monitor**, *Monitor gouldi*, a large Australian lizard, named after the naturalist John Gould.

monitor (mon′i-tor), *v. t.* To be a monitor or adviser to; admonish.

> So after my own heart! I knew, I knew
> There was a place untenanted in it;
> In that same void white Chastity shall sit,
> And *monitor* me nightly to lone slumber.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv. 135.

monitor-lathe (mon′i-tor-lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *turret-lathe*.

monitorship (mon′i-tor-ship), *n.* The position and duties of a monitor.

monium (mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, alone.] The name given by Sir W. Crookes to a supposed new chemical element the presence of which in salts of so-called 'yttrium' seemed to be indicated by a peculiar phosphorescent spectrum exhibiting a group of lines almost alone near the extreme ultra-violet (whence the name): it was later proposed to change the name to *victorium*, in honor of Queen Victoria. Monium must be looked upon as one of the large number of inferred but unestablished elements.

> In his presidential address to the British Association in 1898 he [Sir William Crookes] announced the discovery of yet another member of the rarer earths—*monium* or victorium. The spectroscopic examination of this showed the spectrum crossed by an isolated group of lines high up in the ultra-violet end, and the existence of which could be detected only upon the photographic sensitive negative. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 8, 1903, p. 99.

monkey, *n.* **10.** In *mining*, an appliance for automatically gripping or letting go the rope in rope haulage.—**11.** *pl.* In the Australian bush, a sheep-shearer's name for sheep. [Slang.]

> No one felt better pleased than he did to see the last lot of '*monkeys*,' as the shearers usually denominated sheep, leave the head-station.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 88, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

12. A local name for the cinder-notch of the dam in an iron-making blast-furnace, through which the slag or cinder can be allowed to flow out as it accumulates in the smelting process. It is placed on the side of the furnace, and about 30 or 40 inches below the level of the twyers where the blast is introduced in furnaces of modern size.

> On the side of the furnace, and 30 to 40 inches below the level of the tuyeres, the "cinder notch" or "*monkey*" is situated. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 242.

Green monkey, a name applied to several African monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more particularly to *C. sabæus*, the general color of which is a greenish gray.—**Howling monkey.** Same as *howler*, 2.—**King-monkey**, *Colobus polycomus*, one of the colobes, or horse-tailed monkeys of Sierra Leone, having a pure white forehead that suggests a crown.—**Monkey bass.** See ★*bass*[2].—**Monkey flush.** See ★*flush*[9].—**Patas monkey.** Same as *patas*.—**Road-monkey**, in *lumbering*, one whose duty is to keep a logging-road in proper condition. Also *blue-jay*.—**Satan-monkey**, *Pithecia satanas*, the black saki, a South American monkey, dark brown or black in color, with a bushy tail, heavy whiskers, and a thick crest or wig.—**Stump-tailed monkey**, one of the short-tailed macaques, *Macacus arctoides*, of southeastern Asia.—**Sykes's monkey**, an East African species, *Cercopithecus albogularis*, black above and white beneath.—**Weeper** or **weeping monkey.** Same as *weeper*, 4.

monkey-belt (mung′ki-belt), *n.* *Naut.*, a waist-belt worn by a seaman when working in a dangerous position over the vessel's side, as when 'cutting in' a whale.

monkey-drift (mung′ki-drift), *n.* In *mining*, a small drift used by prospectors.

monkey-forecastle (mung′ki-fōr″kas-l), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

monkeyfy (mung′ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monkeyfied*, ppr. *monkeyfying*. [*monkey* + *-fy*.] To make like a monkey, literally or figuratively.

> Notwithstanding the very *monkeyfying* process to which some of the illustrations of inferior human types have been subjected in this pictorial chorography, the correspondences are not such as to carry conviction to most minds. *Sir D. Wilson*, Prehistoric Man, I. 172.

monkey-gangway (mung′ki-gang″wā), *n.* A small gangway parallel with the main gangway. *Coal and Metal Miner's Pocket-book*.

monkey-jar (mung′ki-jär), *n.* A water-monkey.

monkey-jug (mung′ki-jug), *n.* A coarse earthenware jug with a globular body and narrow neck, covered with a grayish brown glaze made from wood ashes and sand. The body is modeled in the semblance of a grotesque human head, the eyeballs and teeth being made of a white, porous clay, and usually movable. These jugs were made at Bath, South Carolina, about the year 1863.

monkey-nut (mung′ki-nut), *n.* The peanut.

monkey-orchis (mung′ki-ôr″kis), *n.* A plant, *Orchis tephrosanthos*.

monkey-rolls (mung′ki-rōlz), *n. pl.* The smaller rolls in an anthracite breaker.

monkey-rope (mung′ki-rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope secured to a monkey-belt.

monkey-shaft (mung′ki-shäft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft which rises from a lower to a higher level. [Australia.]

> They began to think they might be already too deep for it, and a small '*monkey*'-*shaft* was therefore driven upwards from the end of the tunnel.
> *G. Sutherland*, Tales of Goldfields, p. 69, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

monkey's-pea (mung′kiz-pē), *n.* See ★*pea*[1].

monkey-twyer (mung′ki-twī″ėr), *n.* One of the blank twyer-openings built into a blast-furnace above the ordinary twyers to be used in case of an emergency. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 225.

monkey-vine (mung′ki-vīn), *n.* A species of the genus *Ipomæa*, *I. Nil*.

monkey-yard (mung′ki-yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, an auxiliary spar; a light yard used in exercising and training cadets and apprentices on board ship or at a naval station.

monk's-head (mungks′hed), *n.* The dandelion. Also *priest's-crown* (which see).

mono-articular (mon″ō-är-tik′ū-lär), *a.* Same as *monarticular*. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 513.

monoazo (mon-ō-az′ō), *a.* [*mono-* + *azo-*.] Pertaining to a chemical compound that contains one azo group.—**Monoazo color.** See ★*color*.—**Monoazo type**, a type of coal-tar coloring matter characterized by the presence of one azo group.

monobacillary (mon-ō-bas′i-lā-ri), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *bacillus* + *-ary*.] Relating to one species of bacillus.

monobacteria (mon″ō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *bacteria*.] Bacteria the cells of which are separate. *Billroth*.

monobacterial (mon″ō-bak-tē′ri-al), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *bacterium* + *-al*[1].] Relating to one form of bacterium.

Monobar chain. See ★*chain*.

monobasic, *a.* 2. Pertaining or relating to monobasis.—**Monobasic phosphate.** See ★*phosphate*.

monobasicity (mon″ō-bā-sis′i-ti), *n.* [*monobasic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, the character of being monobasic; the character of an acid as containing but one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a metal or electropositive radical; or the special character of a salt as containing a metal or electropositive radical replacing but one atom of hydrogen out of a larger number of such replaceable atoms in the corresponding acid.

monobasis (mō-nob′a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *βάσις*, step (used in the sense of descent).] Descent on simple or narrow lines, as by inbreeding, or by vegetative propagation: the alternative of symbasis as a method of descent. *Cook and Swingle*.

monobium (mo-nō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *monobia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *βίος*, life.] A unicellular organism which lives a free or independent life, as contrasted with a cœnobium, one that is a unit in an aggregation of cells. *Haeckel*.

monoblepsia (mon-ō-blep′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *monoblepsis*.

monobranchiate (mon-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [*mono-* + *branchiate*.] Having but one set of branchiæ or gills. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monobromacetanilid (mon″ō-brōm-a-se-tan′i-lid), *n.* [*mono-* + *brom*(*ine*) + *acetanilid*.] A colorless, crystalline, synthetic compound, $C_6H_4.Br.NH.C_2H_3O$, obtained by the action of bromine on acetanilid and said to combine the

sedative effect of bromine and the antipyretic effect of acetanilid. Also *antisepsine*.

monobrom-derivative (mon″ō-brōm-dē-riv′ạ-tiv), *n.* In *organic chem.*, a class-name applied to compounds containing one atom of bromine in the place of one of hydrogen. It is synonymous with *monobrom substitution-product*.

monocarp, *n.*— **Perennial monocarp,** a plant which lives many years but dies after once flowering, as the common century-plant. *Möbius.*

monocarpal (mon-ō-kär′pạl), *a.* Same as *monocarpous*.

monocarpian (mon-ō-kär′pi-ạn), *a.* Same as *monocarpous*.

monocelled (mon′ō-seld), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *cell* + *-ed*².] Consisting of but a single cell; unicellular: said of organisms such as the *Protozoa* and *Protophyta*.

Monocentric eyepiece. See ★*eyepiece*.

monochasy (mō-nok′ạ-si), *n.* Same as *monochasium*.

monochlor-. [*mono-* + *chlor(in)-*.] In *chem.*, in compound words, signifying the presence of one atom of chlorin in combination or introduced by substitution, as iodine monochlorid, and monochloracetic acid.

monochloracetic (mon″ō-klō-rạ-set′ik), *a.* [*mono-* + *chloracetic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $CH_2Cl.COOH$, prepared by the action of chlorin on acetic acid. It crystallizes in needles or rhombic plates, melts at 62.5–63.5° C., boils at 185–187° C., and attacks the skin: used in the synthesis of indigo.

monochlor-derivative (mon″ō-klōr-dē-riv′ạ-tiv), *n.* In *organic chem.*, the class-name applied to compounds containing one atom of chlorin in the place of one of hydrogen. It is synonymous with *monochlor substitution-product*.

monochoanitic (mon″ō-kō-ạ-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, simple, + *χόανος*, funnel, + *-ite*² + *-ic*.] Having simple funnels: used of the ammonoid cephalopods, and expressing a primitive condition of shell structure.

monochordist (mon′ō-kôr-dist), *n.* [*monochord* + *-ist*.] One who plays upon or writes about the monochord.

monochordize (mon′ō-kôr-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *monochordized*, ppr. *monochordizing*. [*monochord* + *-ize*.] To play on, or as on, the monochord. [Rare.]

> He became gay, did leap for joy, would loll and rock himself in the cradle, then nod with his head, *monochordising* with his fingers. *Rabelais* (trans.), i. 48.

monochromasy (mon-ō-krō′mạ-si), *n.* [*monochroma(tic)* + *-sy*.] In *psychol.*, that form of color-blindness in which all visible objects are seen as shades of the same quality. As opposed to *dichromasy*, by the adherents of the Young-Helmholtz theory of color-vision, the term leaves it open as to whether the single remaining visual quality is a color or a brightness. There is now, however, no doubt that monochromasy is identical with total color-blindness, and that the vision of the monochromate is gray-vision and that only. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.*, 1900, p. 15.

monochromate (mon-ō-krō′māt), *n.* [*mono-* + *chromate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a normal chromate, as of potassium, K_2CrO_4, in contradistinction to a dichromate or pyrochromate, as $K_2Cr_2O_7$: the former may be viewed as $K_2O.CrO_3$, and the latter as $K_2O.2CrO_3$.— 2. In *psychol.*, a totally color-blind person; one who is afflicted with monochromasy. *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 793.

monochromatic, *a.* 2. In *psychol.*, pertaining to or characterized by monochromasy: as, *monochromatic* vision.— 3. Having an affinity for only one dye at a time, in contradistinction to polychromatic.— **Monochromatic illuminator.** See ★*illuminator*.

II. *n.* Same as ★*monochromate*, 2.

monochromatism (mon-ō-krō′mạ-tizm), *n.* [*monochromat-ic* + *-ism*.] Monochromatic light or its production.

> *Monochromatism.*—Fabry and Perot . . . recommend as a source of monochromatic light the arc produced between mercury electrodes in a Torricellian vacuum. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1899, p. 707.

monochromatist (mon-ō-krō′mạ-tist), *n.* Same as ★*monochromist*.

monochrome, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of one color; painted in one color; monochromic.

monochromic (mon-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [*monochrome* + *-ic*. See *monochrome*.] Of one color; pertaining to or of the nature of monochromy; monochromical.

monochromist (mon′ō-krō-mist), *n.* [*monochrom(e)* + *-ist*.] One who paints in monochrome.

monocle, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, an uncorrected spectacle-lens, usually periscopic, of about 1½ inches diameter, and of a focus of 2 inches and upward. It is necessary to make correction in focussing since the lens has both a chemical and a visual focus. For ordinary landscape work this correction may be made by means of the formula $f = f0{\cdot}02$, which is practically one fiftieth of the focus. This is only applicable when the lens is working at its equivalent focus. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 290.

monocleid (mon′ō-klīd), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key.] Having, or locked by, a single key: said of certain writing-desks and cabinets in which all the compartments are fastened by locking a single lock.

Monoclinal shifting, the tendency of a stream flowing parallel to the strike of tilted strata to shift to one side in eroding its valley. The shifting is in the direction of the dip of the rocks and results in sapping the valley bluff on the down-dip side. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 120.

monococcus (mon-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *monococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κόκκος*, berry (coccus).] A coccus form of bacteria in which the cells are separate. *Billroth.*

monocœlic (mon-ō-sē′lik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοιλία*, a cavity.] Having only one cavity.

Monocondylia (mon-ō-kon-dil′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The more commonly used form of *Monocondyla*.

monocondylic (mon″ō-kon-dil′ik), *a.* Same as *monocondylian*.

monocondylous (mon-ō-kon′di-lus), *a.* [As *Monocondyl(a)* + *-ous*.] Having a single occipital condyle, as is the case with birds and reptiles, which are collectively termed *monocondylia*: contrasted with ★*amphicondylous*.

monocormic (mon-ō-kôr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κορμός*, a tree-trunk.] In *bot.*, having but one trunk, or main axis of growth.

monocot (mon′ō-kot), *n.* An abbreviated form, among botanists, of *monocotyledon*.

monocotyl (mon-ō-kot′l), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτύλη*, a cup, a socket.] Same as *monocotyledon*.

Monocotyle (mon-ō-kot′i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Taschenberg, 1878), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτύλη*, a cup, a socket.] The typical genus of the family *Monocotylidæ*.

monocotylean (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *monocotyledonous*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Same as *monocotyledon*. [Rare.]

Monocotylidæ (mon″ō-ko-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocotyle* + *-idæ*.] A family of trematodes, of the order *Heterocotylea*, having the posterior sucker usually small, no anterior suckers, and the common genital pore median. It includes the genera *Monocotyle*, *Calicotyle*, and *Pseudocotyle*, parasites of sharks and rays.

monocotyloid (mon-ō-kot′i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*monocotyl* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a monocotyledon.

II. *n.* A plant which resembles a monocotyledon.

monocotylous (mon-ō-kot′i-lus), *a.* [NL. *monocotylus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κοτίλη*, cup.] 1. Having but one vent or mouth.— 2. Same as *monocotyledonous*. *N. E. D.*

monocranus (mo-nok′rạ-nus), *a.*; pl. *monocrani* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A monster having a single skull but more or less duplication of the parts of the face.

monocratic (mon-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, monocracy; monarchic.

monocrepid (mon-ō-krep′id), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κρηπίς*, foundation.] In the structure of silicious sponge-spicules, such irregular forms or desmata as have only a single fundamental layer.

monocrotic (mon-ō-krot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κρότος*, a stroke, beat.] Striking once: said of a pulse the sphygmographic tracing of which shows but one notch, the down stroke showing an unbroken line.

monocrotism (mō-nok′rō-tizm), *n.* [*monocrot(ic)* + *-ism*.] A condition in which there is but one pulse-beat for each contraction of the heart: the opposite of *dicrotism*.

monocrotous (mō-nok′rō-tus), *a.* Same as ★*monocrotic*.

Monocular rivalry. See ★*rivalry*.

monoculist (mo-nok′ū-list), *n.* [LL. *monocul(us)*, one-eyed, + *-ist*.] A one-eyed person. *N. E. D.*

monocycle, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the type of individual or racial development which consists of but a single cycle: opposed to ★*polycycle*. *Hyatt*, 1893.

monocyclic, *a.* 3. In *bot.*, living only one season; annual: opposed to *dicyclic*. See ★*dicyclic*, 3 (*b*). *F. E. Clements.*— 4. In *elect.*, pertaining to a single-phase alternating-current system of electric distribution, which utilizes an auxiliary electromotive force (the teaser electromotive force) out of phase with the main electromotive force, and wattless, that is, supplying no power or practically no power, but only wattless currents. See ★*wattless*.— 5. Of or pertaining to a monocycle. See ★*monocycle*, 2.— **Monocyclic generator,** a polyphase generator, the armature of which has two windings, a main coil and a lesser coil in quadrature with the former.— **Monocyclic system,** in *phys.*: (*a*) A mechanical system within which only stationary movements in closed curves occur and between the portions of which only conservative forces are active. (*b*) See ★*monocyclic*, 4.

monocyclon (mon-ō-sī′klon), *n.*; pl. *monocycla* (-klạ). [NL.] In *biol.*, same as ★*monocycle*.

monodactylate (mon-ō-dak′ti-lāt), *a.* [*monodactyl* + *-ate*¹.] Having, like a horse, a single digit.

> It is, however, certain that there is a *monodactylate* representative of the family [*Proterotheriidæ*]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 509.

monodactyly (mon-ō-dak′ti-li), *n.* [*monodactyl* + *-y*³.] The state of having but one digit in the foot. The horse is a typical example of monodactyly, but the condition is also found in some of the *Litopterna* and, abnormally, in other animals.

monodermic (mon-ō-dėr′mik), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Consisting of or pertaining to a single layer of cells; epithelial.

monodiametral (mon″ō-dī-am′e-tral), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *διάμετρος*, diameter.] Having a single diameter: said of quartan curves.

monodic² (mō-nod′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δός*, way.] In *biol.*, along a single path: used by Giglio Tos in the phrase *monodic development* to express his peculiar conception of biological ontogeny. See ★*polyodic*².

monodiplopia (mon-ō-di-plō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *διπλόος*, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Double vision when an object is looked at with one eye.

monodist, *n.* 2. One who writes or sings a monody. *N. E. D.*

monodomous (mō-nod′ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δόμος*, house.] A term applied to a formicary consisting of but a single nest: opposed to ★*polydomous*. *Forel.*

monodontal (mon-ō-don′tal), *a.* [*monodont* + *-al*¹.] 1. Having a single tooth; monodont; also, of the nature of a single tooth.

> They [the narwhals] were near me; so near that I could see their checkered backs. . . . The horn, that *monodontal* process which gives them their name of sea-unicorn, was perfectly examinable. *Kane*, in U. S. Grinnell Exped. (First Exped., 1856), [p. 340.

2. In *elect.*, having one armature-tooth per pole for each phase: said of the windings of certain generators and motors.

> Low-voltage machines are usually provided with polyodontal windings, these windings having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase, while the high-voltage machines are generally *monodontal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 889.

monodramatist (mon-ō-dram′ạ-tist), *n.* [*monodramat(ic)* + *-ist*.] A writer of monodramas.

monodrome (mon′ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, race.] Same as *monodromic*.

> On *monodrome* functions and transcendental numbers. *Nature*, Feb. 11, 1904, p. 359.

monodromy (mō-nod′rō-mi), *n.* [*monodrome* + *-y*³.] In *math.*: (*a*) The characteristic property that, if the argument returns by any path to its original value, the function also returns to its original value. (*b*) The property that the curves described by a revolution or rotation through four right angles are closed.

> It is pointed out that in the non-Pythagorean geometries devised by Hilbert, Helmholtz's axiom of *monodromy* is not verified, inasmuch as it is possible, by rotation through four right angles, to bring the points of a line into positions which they do not occupy before the rotation. It is pointed out further that, in the same geometries, it is possible to pass from one point to another of a straight line without passing through all intermediate points and without leaving the line. The application of the name "geometry" to systems which admit such possibilities is criticised. *Nature*, Feb. 19, 1903, p. 382.

Monodromy group. See ★*group*[1].— **Monodromy of space,** the characteristic property that it coincides with itself (with its trace) after revolution through a perigon about any axis.

monody, *n.* 3. A poem in which grief for the death of the subject of the poem is expressed.

In this *Monody*, the author bewails a learned friend, unfortunately drowned . . . and by occasion foretells the ruin of our corrupted clergy, then in their height.
Milton, Lycidas, argt.

monodynamism (mon-ō-dī'na-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δύναμις*, power.] The theory that all natural phenomena are the manifestations of a single principle, power, or force.

The monotheistic tendency is visible in Greece, as elsewhere. . . . Side by side with this tentative and growing monotheism there is a bold and unhesitating *monodynamism*, the efforts of all the early thinkers being to reduce all the powers of nature to one principle.
G. H. Lewes, History of Philosophy, I. 3.

monodynamous (mon-ō-dī'na-mus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δύναμις*, power, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having one stamen larger than the others.

monoeidic (mon-ō-ī'dik), *a.* [Gr. *μονοειδής*, of one form.] Of one form or nature. *N. E. D.*

What then shall we imagine to be the aspect of the supreme beauty itself, simple, pure, uncontaminated with the intermixture of human flesh and colours, and all other idle and unreal shapes attendant on mortality; the divine, the original, the supreme, *the monoeidic* beautiful itself?
Shelley, Essays, Letters from Abroad, Trans. and Frag., [I. 124.

mono-electronic (mon″ō-ē-lek-tron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *electron* + *-ic.*] Containing a single electron: said of atoms which when dissociated break up into one negatively charged particle, and one much larger positively charged portion.

monœstrous (mon-es'trus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶστρος*, vehement impulse, + *-ous.*] Having but one œstrum. See the extract.

F. H. A. Marshall finds that in Scottish black-faced sheep the length of the sexual season varies with the locality, both in regard to the number of diœstrous cycles in a season and to the duration of each cycle. There is a perfect gradation between the *monœstrous* condition of some wild sheep and the extreme polyœstrum of certain merinos. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1903, p. 484.

Monogameliæ (mon″ō-ga-mē'li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γαμήλιος*, of marriage, < *γάμος*, marriage.] In Lankester's classification, a family of *Discomedusæ* in which the four subgenital pits are united into one continuous cavity: contrasted with *Tetragameliæ*.

monogamelian (mon″ō-ga-mē'li-an), *a.* [*Monogameliæ* + *-an.*] Relating or pertaining to the *Monogameliæ*; having the four subgenital pits united into one continuous cavity.

monoganglial (mon-ō-gang'gli-al), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γάγγλιον*, a tumor. See *ganglion.*] In *pathol.*, affecting only one gland: said of a bubo.

monogastric, *a.* 2. Said of a muscle having but one part or belly.

Digastric [muscle]. This, in spite of its name, is really a *monogastric* muscle in the Carnivora.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London.

monogatari (mō-nō-ga-tä'rē), *n.* [Jap., history, story, narration.] In Japanese literature, a story; a narrative.

If we judge Old Japan by its artistic and literary production, it is precisely in those works which are least Chinese that the greater value is to be found—the ancient poetry, the mediæval *monogatari*, some of the later romances, and the works of the ukiyo school of art. The histories are dreary compilations, of no merit and little authority; the philosophies are platitudinarian logomachies founded on partially understood Chinese arguments; and such science as Old Japan possessed is a mere echo of that of China.
Athenæum, May 6, 1905, p. 552.

monogen (mon'ō-jen), *n.* [See *monogenesis.*] In *chem.*, an element which combines in one proportion only. *N. E. D.*

monogene (mon'ō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *μονογενής*, produced once: see *monogenous.*] Noting those volcanic outbreaks which consist of a single mass of lava, usually quite infusible and viscous, and which have been formed by one eruptive effort: a term suggested by Strübel.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 322.

monogeneity (mon-ō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* The character of being monogenous.

monogenesis, *n.* (*d*) Origination or derivation from a single species, or, in a restricted sense, from a single pair. Contrasted with ★*polygenesis* (which see).

monogenetic, *a.* 4. Having the whole life-history a single cycle, there being no alternation of generations, or, in parasitic forms, of hosts.—**Monogenetic color.** See ★*color.*

monogenic (mon-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [See *monogenous.*] 1. Same as *monogenous.*—2. In *chem.*, combining with an element in only one form; forming only one compound with a monovalent element. *N. E. D.*—3. Same as *monogenetic.*—4. In *petrog.*, noting a fragmental rock, conglomerate or breccia, whose fragments or parts are all of one kind of rock.—5. Having a univocal derivative: the better and now accepted form for *monogeneous*, 2, and *monogenous*, 3.—**Monogenic function,** $y \equiv fx$, one having the property that $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ tends, in general, to a unique finite limit.

Monogenica (mon-ō-jen'i-kä), *n.* See ★*Asporea.*

monogeny, *n.* 3. The 'natal probability,' or statistical expectation of offspring, based on the age of one parent only.

monoglyphic (mon-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γλυφή*, carving.] Having only one siphonoglyph, the sulcus, as certain polyps: contrasted with ★*diglyphic.*

A discussion of the variations in Metridium dianthus. In reference to the last topic, it may be noted that the author seeks to show:—(a) that regular hexamerous diglyphic polyps arise non-sexually as well as sexually; (b) that *monoglyphic* forms arise sexually as well as non-sexually. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 45.

monogonium (mon-ō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *monogonia* (-ä). [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation.] The non-sexual sporulating stage of the malarial parasite as it occurs in man. *Grassi.*

In the Atti della Fondazione Scientifica Cagnola (vol. xviii.), Prof. Grassi gives an excellent survey of our present knowledge of malaria. He describes fully its epidemiology and prophylaxis, and the morphology and development of the malaria parasite. In the latter connection he introduces some new terms. The asexual parasites producing the febrile attacks are named "*monogonia*," the developmental forms in the mosquito "amphigonia," while the recurrent attacks of fever which occur at long intervals after infection are regarded as being due to parthenogenetic parasites, which develop from the non-flagellating (female) sexual cells, or gametocytes. *Nature*, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 517.

monogram-machine, *n.* 2. A sewing-machine having a universal feed-motion and presenting the fabric to the needle in any direction, the feed being controlled by a pantograph. In practice, ten or more machines are placed in a line upon a bench, the power being under the control of the operator, who sits at the bench at the right of the battery of machines. Each machine is supplied with the same quality of thread and the fabric clamped in the feed may be the same in each machine, in which case the finished work will be alike in all the machines. A pantograph is placed on the bench before the operator and by means of suitable rods and joints is connected with the feed of each machine. The design to be stitched upon the fabric is placed on the bench under the pointer of the pantograph and the operator, by making the pointer trace the design, causes, through the pantograph, the feed in each machine to present the fabric to its needle in the same order and all the machines to make an exact reproduction of the design in stitching.

Monograptus (mon-ō-grap'tus), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραπτός*, written (see *graptolite*).] A genus of monoprionidian graptolites with straight or curved hydrosoma and the thecæ in contact: abundant in the Silurian.

monohydrate (mon-ō-hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a substance containing one molecule of water in a combined state: as, the *monohydrate* of sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$, now an article of commerce under the trade-name 'concentrated sal-soda.' Sometimes, though improperly, 'monohydrate' is applied to a substance which may be viewed as derived from and as containing the constituent elements of one molecule of water, though no longer united as in water; thus, sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, is sometimes called a 'monohydrate,' since it may be produced by the interaction of one molecule each of sulphur trioxid and water, $H_2O + SO_3 = H_2SO_4$.

moncic (mo-nō'ik), *a.* Same as *monœcious.*

monoicous (mō-noi'kus), *a.* Same as *monœcious.*

monoidal (mō-noi'dal), *a.* [*monoid* + *-al*[1].] In *math.*, connected with a monoid, a hypersurface of nth order with an $(n-1)$ fold point.

mono-ideistic (mon″ō-ī-dē-is'tik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to or characterized by monoideism.

The history of philosophy shows that the *monoideistic* thinkers . . . either stiffened in the mold by precociously formulating and defining their ideas . . . or else were the victims of an environment or an age itself overwrought, one-sided and extreme.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 50.

mono-infection (mon″ō-in-fek'shon), *n.* Infection with but one variety of pathogenic organism. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 500.

monolater (mō-nol'a-tėr), *n.* [See *monolatry.*] One who worships only one god. See *monolatry.*

monolatrous (mō-nol'a-trus), *a.* [*monolatr(y)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of monolatry; practising monolatry.

Monolene (mō-nol'ē-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὠλένη*, arm (see *ulna*).] A genus of flounders found on the Atlantic coast of the United States south to the West Indies.

monolepsis (mon-ō-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, one, only, + *λῆψις*, a taking.] The transmission to a cross-bred organism and to its descendants of the characteristics of only one parent, to the exclusion of those of the other: contrasted with ★*amphilepsis.* *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 155.

monoleptic (mon-ō-lep'tik), *a.* [*monolepsis.*] Pertaining to, by means of, or exhibiting monolepsis. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 155.

monoline (mon'ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *line*[2].] A trade-name of a form of type-setting machine which produces a solid line of type, or type-bar.

The Scudder *monoline*, a Canadian machine somewhat like the linotype, except that the matrices are located upon a disk. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 51.

monolithic, *a.* 4. Made of one mass of artificial stone, as a concrete of broken stone, cement, and sand, without joints: used in structures such as mills and houses, dams, retaining-walls, and bridge abutments and piers, floors, columns, and other similar constructions.

The writer believes that a masonry or *monolithic* dam would be highly objectionable, either at Panama or Nicaragua, on account of the great damage that might be done to it in a few moments by an earthquake, and which might require several years to repair, and in the meantime the canal would be closed.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 22648.

monolog, *n.* A simplified spelling of *monologue.*

monologic (mon-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*monolog(ue)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

monological (mon-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*monolog(ue)* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of monologue; fond of monologue.

There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, either of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists. . . . and Thomas, last of the Dynasty. . . . The talking dynasty has always been hard upon us Americans. . . . As for King Thomas, the last of the *monological* succession, he made such a piece of work with his prophecies and his sarcasms about our little trouble with some of the Southern States, that we came rather to pity him for his whims and crotchets than to get angry with him for calling us bores and other unamiable names.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, x.

monologize, *v. i.* Same as *monologuize.*

monologuist (mon'ō-log-ist), *n.* Same as *monologist.*

monoloph (mon'ō-lof), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λόφος*, tuft.] In the hexactinellid sponges, having one tuft or rope of elongate spicules for the attachment of the sponge; also, in sponge-spicules derived from the caltrop, having one of the arms tufted.

monolophous (mō-nol'ō-fus), *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, single, + *λόφος*, crest, + *-ous.*] In tetractinal sponge-spicules, having one ray forked or branched like a crest. Compare ★*dilophous*, ★*trilophous* and ★*tetralophous.*

monomeniscous (mon″ō-mē-nis'kus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μηνίσκος*, a crescent (a lens).] Having but a single lens in the eye.

The central eyes [of Limulus] are "simple eyes," that is to say, they have a single lens and are hence called *monomeniscous.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 526.

monomeric (mon-ō-mer'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ic.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, relating to or derived from a single metamere; consisting of only one piece or segment. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. p. 151.—2. In *petrog.*, a term applied by Stache and John (1879) to segregations in igneous rocks that are composed of a single kind of mineral.

monomethylic (mon″ō-me-thil'ik), *a.* [*mono-* + *methyl* + *-ic.*] Containing one univalent methyl group, CH_3, in the molecule: applied to organic compounds.

monomodal (mon-ō-mō'dal), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *modus*, mode, + *-al*[1].] Having only one mode. See ★*mode*, *n.*, 11 (*b*).

The author shows that a *monomodal* curve is not sufficient evidence that a population is homogeneous, but that a process of biological analysis must precede the general mathematical analysis, to attain satisfactory results. *Bot. Gazette*, April, 1904, p. 314.

monomolecular (mon″ō-mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *molecula*, molecule, + *-ar*[3].] Consisting of or involving a single molecule: in *chem.*, of a substance, having its simplest molecular composition in contradistinction from polymeric derivatives formed by the union of two, three, or more of the simplest molecules. Thus, formic aldehyde (CH_2O) may be spoken of as monomolecular, and metaformaldehyde ($C_3H_6O_3$) as its trimolecular derivative, $3CH_2O$.

In the synthesis of phenyltolylmethane from toluene and benzyl chloride in the presence of aluminium chloride, the reaction is *monomolecular*, and is probably one between toluene and a compound of aluminium and benzyl chloride, and the same applies to the reaction in the presence of ferric chloride.
Jour. Phys. Chem., Oct., 1904, p. 521.

monomorphism (mon-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [*monomorph(ic)* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of the members of a race or species in which they form a single group with respect to the distribution among them of a given characteristic.

Among the soles this uniformity or *monomorphism* no longer obtains. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1903, p. 501.

mononeural (mon-ō-nū′răl), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-al*[1].] 1. Relating to one nerve, one source of nervous supply, or one neuromere.—2. Mononeurous.

mononeuritis (mon″ō-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a single nerve.

mononeurous (mon-ō-nū′rus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve. See *Mononeura.*] 1. Having only a ganglionic nervous system; belonging to the *Mononeura.*—2. Mononeural.

mononT (mon′ont), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being.] A non-sexual cell which gives rise to others by the process of fission.

mononuclear, *a.* **II.** *n.* A cell with a single nucleus; a uninuclear, as distinguished from a multinuclear, cell.

It is important, then, to note the percentage of large *mononuclears* met with in the series of typhoid fever cases, so that they may be compared with that of the malarial series to be dealt with presently.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1503.

mononucleated (mon-ō-nū′klē-ā-ted), *a.* [*mono-* + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having but a single nucleus; uninucleated: said of certain cells.

With predominance of the large *mononucleated* cells filled with melanotic pigment.
Med. Record, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 336.

mononychous (mō-non′i-kus), *a.* [Gr. *μονώνυχος*, also *μονῶνυξ*, having a single claw or hoof, solidungulate (applied to the horse), < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, claw, nail, hoof.] Having an undivided claw.

mononymy (mō-non′i-mi), *n.* [*mononym(ic)* + *-y*[3].] A mononymic system of nomenclature.

monopectinate (mon-ō-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *-ate*[1].] In gastropods, having one row of plates in the ctenidium or gill, as in the *Streptoneura.* Compare *bipectinate.*

monoped (mon′ō-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*mono-* + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having but one foot (or leg), a condition sometimes found in human monstrosities.

II. *n.* A person, animal, or thing that has only one foot (or leg); specifically, a monster with only one foot (or leg).

monophagous (mō-nof′ą-gus), *a.* [Gr. *μονοφάγος*, < *μόνος*, single, alone, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. Feeding on a single substance, or a single kind of food: opposed to *heterophagous.*—2. Specifically, of sporozoans, passing the entire life-cycle in one host; permanently intracellular: contrasted with ★*polyphagous.*

monophagy (mō-nof′ą-ji), *n.* [*monophag(ous)* + *-y*[3].] 1. The character or habit of being monophagous; the eating of only one kind of food.—2. The act or habit of eating alone. [Rare.]

monophase (mon′ō-fāz), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φάσις*, phase.] Having or exhibiting only a single phase; single-phase; monophasic. See ★*single-phase.*—**Monophase generator,** an alternating-current generator which produces a single-phase current.

monophasia (mon-ō-fā′ziă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φάσις*, speaking.] A form of aphasia in which the patient can articulate but one word or, at most, one sentence.

monophasic (mon′ō-fā-zik), *a.* [*monophas(e)* + *-ic.*] Monophase; single-phase.

monophone (mon′ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice.] Same as *homophone.* [Rare.]

monophonous, *a.* 2. Same as *homophonous.*

monophotal (mon′ō-fō-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the monophote.

monophrastic (mon-ō-fras′tik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-φραστος*, < *φράζειν*, speak (*φράσις*, a speaking), + *-ic.*] 1. Consisting of a single word or phrase.—2. Speaking or responding in a single word or phrase, or with great brevity.

Boys especially are often dumb-bound, *monophrastic*, inarticulate, and semi-aphasic save in their own vigorous or inelegant way. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 454.

monophthalmic (mon-of-thal′mik), *a.* [See *monophthalmus.*] Having only one eye.

Monophyes (mo-nof′i-ēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονοφυής*, of single nature, < *μόνος*, single, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Monophyidæ. Claus*, 1874.

Monophyidæ (mon-ō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monophyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyconectous siphonophorans, having a single nectophore at the apex of the long tubular stem, the cormidia eudoxiform, separated by equal free internodes, and each siphon with a bract. It includes, among other genera, *Monophyes, Cymba,* and *Sphæronectes.*

monophylesis (mon″ō-fī-lē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, tribe.] Evolution in a single line of descent. See ★*polyphylesis.*

monophyllic (mon-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ic.*] Consisting of a single leaf or leaf-like division: used of the sutural divisions in the shells of the ammonoid cephalopods.

monoplane (mon′ō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *plane.*] A flying-machine or a gliding-machine which depends for sustention upon a single aëroplane (surface) or upon a single pair of aëroplanes laterally disposed. In a flying-machine of this type, M. Louis Bleriot crossed the English Channel, July 25, 1909. See ★*aëroplane*[1], *n.*, 2.

Another aëroplane . . . is the "*monoplane*" of M. Robert Esnault Pelterie. This, unlike most recent types, has only a single transverse supporting surface, which in one machine measured 9·6 metres from tip to tip with a superficial area of 18 square metres; in a more recent machine these dimensions have been reduced to 8·6 metres and 16 square metres respectively. *Nature*, Dec. 5, 1907, p. 106.

monoplastid (mon-ō-plas′tid), *n.* [*monoplast* + *-id*[2].] A one-celled animal organism.

monoplegic (mon-ō-plē′jik), *a.* [*monopleg(ia)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or suffering from monoplegia.

Monopleura (mon-ō-plö′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρόν*, rib.] A genus of very inequivalve teleodesmaceous pelecypods, typical of the family *Monopleuridæ*, with a long, twisted, conical, attached right valve, a shallow left valve, and strongly developed dentition. It is found in the cretaceous rocks.

monopodium, *n.* 2. A form of table having only a central support, used by the ancient Romans.

monoprostyle (mon-ō-prō′stīl), *a.* [*mono-* + *prostyle.*] In *arch.*, prostyle, with a single row of columns. See *prostyle,* with cut.

monops (mon′ops), *n.* [Gr. *μονώψ*, one-eyed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A being with but one eye.

monopsia (mon-op′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὄψις*, vision, sight.] Same as *cyclopia.*

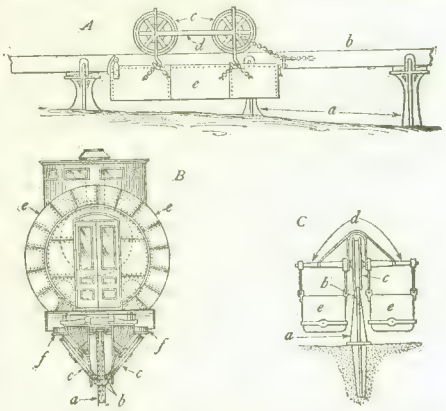
monopsychism (mon-ō-sī′kizm), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *psychism.*] The theory that all souls (or the souls of all mankind) are one; the unity of souls asserted by this theory. *N. E. D.*

monopsychosis (mō-nop-si-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ψύχωσις*, animation (taken as 'mental action').] Same as *monomania.*

monopterous (mō-nop′te-rus), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having but one wing, as some seeds.

monopylarian (mon″ō-pi-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* Same as *monopylean.*

monorail (mon′ō-rāl), *n.* [*mono-* + *rail*[1].] A railway in which the cars run on a single rail.



Monorail.

A, side elevation, suspended type; *B*, front view, supported type; *C*, front view, suspended type.
a, carrying-posts; *b*, single or monorail; *c*, supporting and guiding-wheels; *d*, frame from which cars are suspended; *e*, car bodies; *f*, driving-wheels.

This rail may be fixed to an overhead structure and the cars suspended from it, or it may be laid on ties or chairs and the cars run over it. In the latter case there are usually three rails, one to support the car, and two steadying or side-rails, but all placed on a single stand or chair in the center of the road-bed.

In the Langen *monorail* the car is hung from a single overhead rail; a line on this system is worked between Barmen and Elberfeld, a distance of about 9 miles, the cars for a part of the way being suspended over the river Wupper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 143.

monorailroad (mon-ō-rāl′rōd), *n.* Same as *monorailway.*

monorailway (mon-ō-rāl′wā), *n.* [*monorail* + *way.*] Same as ★*monorail.*

A *monorailway* is employed at Clichy for completing the piling after the bags have been delivered upon the heaps by the inclined conveyors. These *monorailways* are 1,000 feet or more in length, and are constructed as desired on the tops of the great piles of coke.
Amer. Inventor, June 15, 1904, p. 267.

monorchidism (mo-nôr′ki-dizm), *n.* Same as *monorchism.*

monorefringent (mon″ō-rē-frin′jent), *a.* [*mono-* + *refringent.*] Refracting light in the manner of an isotropic, singly refracting medium: opposed to *birefringent.*

monorhinous (mon-ō-rī′nus), *a.* [*monorhine* + *-ous.*] Having a single nasal passage, as in the lampreys; monorhinal; monorhine.

monosaccharide (mon-ō-sak′ą-rid), *n.* [*mono-* + *saccharide.*] A carbohydrate the molecule of which is not divisible into simpler groups without loss of its essential characteristics. According to the number of carbon atoms, monosaccharides are divided into trioses, tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc. One of the best-known examples is the hexose dextrose (glucose).

monose (mon′ōs), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-ose.*] Same as ★*monosaccharide.*

monoseme (mon′ō-sēm), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σημεῖον*, a sign.] In *anc. pros.*, having a single mora or unit of time. See *monosemic.*

monoserial (mon-ō-sē′ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *series*, series, + *-al*[1].] Being in one series: used in zoölogy and comparative anatomy, generally for a series of organs, cells, teeth, or the like, that may be in two or more series in other forms.

A transitional stage from the biserial archipterygium of the latter [Dipnoi] into the *monoserial* of recent sharks.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 398.

monosiphonic (mon″ō-sī-fon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon.] Monosiphonous; in hydroids, having the tubes of the hydrocaulus distinct from one another: opposed to ★*polysiphonic.*

monosodic (mon-ō-sō′dik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *sod-ium* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing one atom of sodium: said of a salt: as, *monosodic* orthophosphate (NaH_2PO_4), a salt which occurs in normal human urine.

Calcium oxalate, which was ordinarily held in solution by the *monosodic* acid phosphate.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 277.

monospermic (mon-ō-spėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ic.*] 1. Exhibiting or pertaining to monospermy.—2. Same as *monospermous.*

monospermy (mon′ō-spėr-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-y*³.] The entrance of but a single spermatozoön into the egg: the normal and, in most animals, the only type of fertilization: opposed to ★*dispermy* and *polyspermy*.

monosporangium (mon″ō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *monosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *sporangium*.] A sporangium which contains monospores.

monospore (mon′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] An asexual spore of the red algæ, which remains undivided and is thus distinguished from a tetraspore.

monosporiferous (mon″ō-spō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [*monospore* + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing monospores: said of algæ.

monostele (mon′ō-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στήλη*, pillar.] In *bot.*, a single undivided stele. See ★*stele*³, 2, and compare ★*polystele*.

Arrangement in strands: the central cylinder or *monostele*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 412.

monostelic (mon-ō-stē′lik), *a.* [*monostele* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having a monostele. Also *monostelous*.

Side by side with *monostelic* types which furnish a most interesting sequence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 415.

monostelous (mon-ō-stē′lus), *a.* Same as ★*monostelic*.

monostely (mon-ō-stē′li), *n.* [*monostele* + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the condition of being monostelic.

monostereoscope (mon-ō-ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *stereoscope*.] An apparatus for projecting two pictures upon a screen so as to appear as one, with stereoscopic or solid effect. The two pictures are projected from separate magic lanterns.

monostich, *n.* **II.** *a.* Consisting of a single line or verse.

monostichodont (mon-ō-stik′ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, row, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] In leeches, having only one row of teeth in each jaw.

Among the fresh-water leeches (Natantia), which have an eyeless ring between the third and fourth pairs of eyes, only the *monostichodont* forms (*i.e.*, those with a single row of teeth in each jaw) are important.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 701.

Monostomatidæ (mon″ō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Monostomidæ*.

monostome (mon′ō-stōm), *n.* [NL. *Monostomum*.] A trematoid of the genus *Monostomum*, or *Monostomulum*.

The other case was that of an elderly woman from whose eye eight so-called *monostomes* were removed from the lens substance. The descriptions do not enable one to determine the species or to assert the identity of the forms. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 866.

Eye monostome, *Monostomulum lentis*, a small immature trematoid said to be parasitic in the eye of man.

monostomous (mō-nos′tō-mus), *a.* Same as *monostomatous*.

monostratified (mon-ō-strat′i-fīd), *p. a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *stratified*.] In *biol.*, arranged in a single layer or stratum, like the cells in a simple epithelium. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 79.

monostromatic (mon″ō-strō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στρῶμα* (*τ-*), layer, + *-ic*.] Having only one layer of cells: said of the frond or tissue of an alga which is but one layer of cells in thickness.

monosulphonic (mon″ō-sul-fon′ik), *a.* [*mono-* + *sulphonic*.] In *chem.*, containing one combining unit of the compound radical HSO_3: said of an acid: as, benzene *monosulphonic* acid ($C_6H_5.HSO_3$), in which HSO_3 replaces one atom of hydrogen in benzene (C_6H_6).

Monosyllabic family of languages. See ★*family*.

monosyllabize (mon-ō-sil′a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monosyllabized*, ppr. *monosyllabizing*. [*monosyllab*(*le*) + *-ize*.] To render monosyllabic. *N. E. D.*

monosymptomatic (mon-ō-simp-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [*mono-* + *symptomatic*.] In *med.*, having a single distinct or dominant symptom.

Neurasthenia is a disease in which headache in some cases may be almost a *monosymptomatic* sign.
F. S. Pearce, in Therapeutic Gazette, Jan., 1903, p. 9.

monotechnic (mon-ō-tek′nik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τέχνη*, art.] Pertaining to or concerned with a single form of skilled labor; relating to a single branch of technology; opposed to *polytechnic*.

Thousands of our youth of late have been diverted from secondary schools to the *monotechnic* or trade classes now established for horology, glass-work, brick-laying, carpentry. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 170.

Many of the American schools of engineering are practically *monotechnic* institutes in contradistinction to the polytechnics here, and consequently better equipment and staffing is observed in any one department.
Jour. Inst. Elect. Engin. (London), Feb. 25, 1903–04, [p. 458.

monothalamous, *a.* **3.** Having but one chamber, as some *Foraminifera* of the family *Lituolidæ*.

Monotidæ (mō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monot*(*us*) + *-idæ*.] A family of digonoporous marine turbellarians, of the order *Rhabdocellida*, having a single otolith, pharynx plicatus directed backward, and paired germaria and vitellaria. It contains the genera *Monotus* and *Automolos*.

Monotis (mo-nō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνωτος*, one-eared (one-handled), < *μόνος*, single, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of prionodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*, of the family *Pteriidæ*, comprising nearly equivalve, radially striate shells from the Triassic rocks.

Monotocardia (mon″ō-tō-kär′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνωτος*, one-eared, + *καρδία*, heart.] A group of gasteropodous mollusks in which the heart has only one auricle, the true breathing organ is single, and there is a single kidney. It includes the great majority of the marine univalves, all of the fresh-water and land operculates, as well as the *Heteropoda*. Contrasted with ★*Diotocardia*.

monotocardiac (mon″ō-tō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [*Monotocardia* + *-ac*.] Relating or pertaining to the *Monotocardia*; having a single auricle in the heart: as, the *monotocardiac* condition. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 630.

monotocardian (mon″ō-tō-kär′di-an), *a.* Same as ★*monotocardiac*.

monotomid (mō-not′ō-mid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Monotomidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Monotomidæ*.

monotone, *n.* **5.** A single or uniform tint or color. [Rare.]

monotoned (mon′ō-tōnd), *p. a.* [★*monotone*, 5.] Having a single or uniform tone or tint.

The *monotoned* wastes of the great Gold Desert.
R. Boldrewood, Miner's Right, xxxvi.

monotonia (mon-ō-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μονοτονία*: see *monotony*.] Same as *monotony*, 1.

monotonic, *a.* **3.** Homogeneous; in marine zoölogy an aggregation of organisms is said to be monotonic if some one species, genus, or family forms more than one half of the total volume.—**Monotonic plankton.** See ★*plankton*.

monotonize (mō-not′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monotonized*, ppr. *monotonizing*. To reduce to one tone or type; render monotonous.

Monotonous throughout an interval, in *math.*, said of a function which never increases or never diminishes throughout the interval.

monotony, *n.* **3.** In *math.*: (*a*) Continual increase, or continual decrease. (*b*) Unchanging character, neither increasing nor decreasing.

monotrichic (mon-ō-trik′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In *bacteriol.*, having a single polar flagellum, as the cells in the genus *Pseudomonas*.

monotrichous (mō-not′ri-kus), *a.* [*monotrich*(*ic*) + *-ous*.] Same as ★*monotrichic*.

monotriglyphic (mon″ō-trī-glif′ik), *a.* [*monotriglyph* + *-ic*.] Said of the Doric order when there is but one triglyph over the intercolumniation.

Monotrocha, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] In chætopodous annelids, a larval stage with a single preoral circle of cilia.

monotropaceous (mon″ō-trō-pā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Monotropaceæ*.

monotrophic (mon-ō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-ic*.] Capable of carrying on but one series of fermentations or decompositions.

The nitrifying, nitrogen-fixing, sulphur- and iron-bacteria he [Fischer] regards as *monotrophic*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 55.

monotropism (mō-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [*monotrop*(*y*) + *-ism*.] The state or condition of monotropy.

This development of *monotropism* cannot take place except through the sorting and grouping of specialized molecules. *J. A. Ryder*, Biol. Lectures, 1894, p. 39.

Monotropsis (mon-ō-trop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Schweinitz, 1817), < *Monotropa* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Monotropaceæ*. See *Schweinitzia*.

monotropy (mō-not′rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, only, + *τρόπος*, turning.] Homogeneity upon or with reference to a system of parallel lines only. [Rare.]

[The] completest homogeneity is found to occur in only one direction in parallel lines extending through the mass. This condition we may designate as *monotropy*.
J. A. Ryder, Biol. Lectures, 1894, p. 38.

Monotus (mō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνωτος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] The typical genus of the family *Monotidæ*. *M. hirudo* is parasitic. *Diesing*, 1862.

monotype, *n.* **3.** The trade-name of a machine which casts and sets in order single types.

monotypous (mon-ō-tī′pus), *a.* Same as *monotypic*, 1.

monoüreid (mon-ō-ū′rē-id), *n.* [*mono-* + *urea* + *-id*.] In *organic chem.*, the class-name applied to compounds containing the bivalent radical –CONHCONHCO–. They are to be regarded as urea (carbamide) in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by the bivalent radical of a dibasic acid.

monovariance (mon-ō-vā′ri-ans), *n.* See ★*univariance*. *Physical Rev.*, Dec., 1904, p. 458.

monovariant (mon-ō-vā′ri-ant), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *variant*.] In *phys. chem.*, having but one degree of freedom.—**Monovariant system.** See ★*bivariant system*.

monovular (mon-ō′vū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ovular*.] Containing but one ovum or ovule: as, a *monovular* Graafian follicle. *L. O. Howard*, in Science, Dec. 21, 1906, p. 817.

monoxalate (mon-ok′sa-lāt), *n.* [*mono-* + *oxal*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] Oxalic acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by a metal: as, *monoxalate* of potassium, KHC_2O_4.

monoxeny (mō-nok′se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ξενία*, hospitality, < *ξένος*, host.] The habit of frequenting a host of but one species: applied by De Bary to certain fungi. See ★*dixeny* and ★*polyxeny*.

Monozoa, *n. pl.* **2.** A grade of *Cestoidea* in which the animal consists of a single segment containing a single set of reproductive organs: contrasted with ★*Merozoa*. Same as ★*Cestodariidæ*. *Lang*.

monozoic, *a.* **2.** In *Coccidiidea*, producing only one falciform body: as, a *monozoic* spore. Contrasted with ★*dizoic* and so on to ★*polyzoic*, 3.—**3.** In cestodes, having only one set of generative organs, as in the unsegmented *Archigetes*. Contrasted with ★*polyzoic*, or segmented forms like *Tænia*.

Monroe shales. See ★*shale*².

Monroeism (mon-rō′izm), *n.* Same as *Monroe doctrine* (which see, under *doctrine*).

Monroeist (mon-rō′ist), *n.* [*Monroe*(*ism*) + *-ist*] One who supports the Monroe doctrine (which see, under *doctrine*).

Mons pubis. Same as *mons Veneris*, but designating occasionally the similar region in the male.—**Mons ureteris,** the projection on the wall of the bladder which surrounds the orifice of the ureter.

Monsig. An abbreviation of *Monsignor*.

Monsoon current, forest. See ★*current*¹, ★*forest*.

Mont. An abbreviation of *Montana*.

Montalban (mon-tal′ban), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Mont*(*es*) *alb*(*i*), 'White Mountains,' + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting a division of the Precambrian strata: named from the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

II. *n.* The Montalban division.

[Obsolete in both uses.]

Montana formation. See ★*formation*.

montbretia (mont-brē′ti-ä), *n.* [From *Montbretia*, a former genus name of these plants, dedicated to G. Coquebert de *Montbret* (died in 1836), a French naturalist and traveler.] A small group of cormous gladiolus-like plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, now merged with the genus *Tritonia*. The species best known in gardens (where they are treated after the manner of gladiolus) are *Tritonia Pottsii* and *T. crocosmæflora*, the latter a hybrid of *T. Pottsii* and *Crocosmia aurea*. The plants are South African. They produce a blaze of red or orange flowers in summer.

monte-acide (môn-tä-sēd′), *n.* [F., < *monter*, lift, + *acide*, acid.] An arrangement in use in sulphuric-acid works for raising the acid from a lower to a higher level by means of compressed air, thus avoiding contact of acid with the metal-work or valves of pumps.

Montebello sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

month, *n.*—**The R months.** See ★*R.*

Montia (mon′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linn.), named after Joseph *Monti*, a professor of botany.] A genus which comprises several species (about 20) of small herbs of the family *Portulacaceæ*, some of which are often referred to *Claytonia*. The species are American. The winter purslane (*M. perfoliata*) is sometimes grown as a pot-herb, and it also runs wild in waste places. It is a tufted herb with edible, radical leaves, and a scape bearing a cluster of small white flowers, and beneath the flowers a leaf-like cup: native to the western side of the continent.

Montian (mon′ti-ạn), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting a substage of the Cretaceous system in France and Germany which lies at the top of the series above the Maestrichtian and constitutes the upper division of the Danian stage.

monticolous (mon-tik′ọ-lus), *a.* Same as *monticoline.*

monticule, *n.* 2. In the tabulate corals of the family *Chætetidæ*, a group of autopores which form a slightly elevated cluster on the surface of the corallum.—3. Same as *monticulus.*

monticulose (mon-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* [See *monticulous* and *-ose.*] Covered with small eminences; monticulate. *Dana.*

monton, *n.* 2. In *mining*, a heap or pile of ore.

Montrose shales. See ★*shale*[2].

montroydite (mon-troid′it), *n.* [Named from *Montroyd* Sharpe, one of the owners of the Terlingua mercury mines.] Mercuric oxid, HgO, occurring in orange-red orthorhombic crystals: found at Terlingua, Texas.

monument, *n.* 9. A conspicuous crag of a somewhat pillar-like and symmetrical form. [Western U. S.]

monumentalism (mon-ū-men′tạl-izm), *n.* [*monumental* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being monumental.

The plain lessons of the Crimean War were unheeded and *monumentalism* became the ideal of the coast defences, although the performance of the little Telegraph Battery at Sebastopol, confirming much previous experience, should have amply sufficed to moderate the ambitions of military engineers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 451.

monumentalize (mon-ū-men′tạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monumentalized*, ppr. *monumentalizing.* [*monumental* + *-ize.*] To record or commemorate by a monument; record permanently; render monumental in character.

monzonite (mon′zō-nīt), *n.* [F. *monzonite* (De Lapparent, 1864), ⟨ *Monzoni*, near Predazzo in Tyrol, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock intermediate in composition between syenite and diorite, that is, composed of alkali feldspar, usually orthoclase, and lime-soda feldspar, andesin or labradorite, in equal or nearly equal proportions, with subordinate amounts of hornblende, pyroxene, or mica, rarely olivin, and minor constituents. There may be a variable amount of quartz: when it is present in considerable amount the rock is quartz-monzonite or granodiorite.

monzonitic (mon-zō-nit′ik), *a.* [*monzonite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, having the composition of monzonite.

monzonose (mon′zō-nōs), *n.* [*monzonite* + *-ose.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), the name of sodipotassic rocks belonging to the domalkalic rang of the perfelic order of the dosalanes.

mooch (möch), *v. i.* See *mouch.*

moocher (mö′chėr), *n.* [See *moucher.*] A moucher. See the extracts.

"Why, I remember jes lots o' things. I 's been a crook, I 's been a *moocher*, an' now I 's shatin' on me uppers. Why, what I 's seen would keep them blokes up there in Cooper Union readin' all winter, I guess."
J. Flynt, in Cent. Mag., March, 1894, p. 706.

In police parlance as a '*moocher*,' or a man who hung around saloons and drank and ate only when some one treated. *Kansas City Daily Times*, Feb. 15, 1904.

moodirieh, *n.* See ★*mudirieh.*

moogadee (mö′gạ-dē), *n.* [Western Amer. Indian.] A name applied by the Fort Hall Indians of Idaho to *Catostomus pocatello*, a sucker of the Snake River basin. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 53.

moolvi (möl′vē), *n.* Same as ★*maulvi.*

moon[1], *n.* 1. Upon the moon's surface the force of gravity is only one sixth of gravity upon the earth, a fact of great importance in relation to the moon's surface-phenomena, and probably connected with the almost complete, if not absolute, absence of a lunar atmosphere. Some recent observers report appearances which they attribute to gases and water vapor rising at various points on the moon's surface through fumaroles and fissures, and condensing during the lunar night into white patches of snow or frost, which disappear after the sun rises. If this is correct it would indicate a possible feeble survival of the moon's former volcanic activity. The recent investigations of Very apparently prove that the temperature of the moon's surface at points where the sun is nearly overhead rises above that of boiling water, as was long ago maintained by Lord Rosse. When the sun's rays are withdrawn it probably falls nearly to the absolute zero (−273°C., −460°F.), so low that most gases would be liquefied or frozen. Photography has of late done much to improve our maps of the moon's surface. In the study of delicate details, however, the best photographs cannot rival visual observations made with powerful telescopes.

4. (*d*) A kind of knife used in shaving skins; a moon-knife. See ★*mooning.*

7. Moonlight.

In the *moon* athwart the place of tombs.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur, l. 214.

Horizontal moon, the moon as viewed when rising or setting. Its diameter at such times appears much greater than at considerable altitudes, whence the expression, once familiar, now obsolete, "the illusion of the horizontal moon."—**Hunters' moon,** in *astron.*, the full moon next after the *harvest-moon* (which see).—**Local transit of the moon.** See ★*transit.*—**Lower transit of the moon.** See ★*transit.*—**Station of the moon.** See ★*station.*—**Tidal theory of the moon's origin.** See ★*tidal evolution.*—**To shoot the moon,** to remove secretly with one's belongings in the night in order to escape payment of rent, or distraint. [Slang.]—**Wet moon,** a new moon, one horn of whose crescent is much lower than the other, like a bowl tipped up on edge and unable to hold water. The wet moon is a popular (but fallacious) sign of coming wet weather.

moon[1], *v. t.* 3. In opposum-hunting, to locate (the hiding-place of the animal) by bringing the tree in which it is supposed to lurk into clear view between one's self and the moon. [Australia.]—4. To shave (skins) with a moon or moon-knife. See ★*mooning*, 1.

moonack, *n.* 2. A mythical animal much feared by the negroes of the Southern States.

moon-blindness (mön′blīnd″nes), *n.* 1. Same as *moon-blink.*

Hemeralopia is called *moon-blindness* by sailors, and is attributed by them to a morbific influence emanating from that planet, especially affecting such persons as commit the imprudence of sleeping on deck.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 627.

2. An eye-disease of the horse, scientifically known as periodic ophthalmia, the cause of which is unknown. One attack is followed at regular intervals by others which finally produce total blindness in one or both eyes.

moon-dog (mön′dog), *n.* A luminous spot in the sky due to the refraction and reflection of the moon's rays by minute ice-crystals floating in the air. See *paraselene* and *sun-dog.*

mooneyed, *a.* 4. Having feathers marked towards the ends with rounded or oval spots, as in the spangled Hamburg breeds of fowls.

The feather markings of the penciled varieties differ greatly from those of the spangled; the latter being commonly called "*moon-eyed*" from the round or oval appearance of the spangles, while the markings of the penciled varieties are in parallel bars of reddish-bay or black, or clear silvery-white and black, as the case may be.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 467.

moonfish, *n.* (*f*) The opah, *Lampris guttatus.* (*g*) Same as ★*mariposa*, 2.

moon-guitar (mön′gi-tär″), *n.* Same as ★*yukin.*

mooning (mö′ning), *n.* [*moon*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *leather-manuf.*, the shaving of skins with a 'moon' or moon-knife.

The kid skins are shaved either by "*mooning.*" . . . "*Mooning*" is performed with a round steel, shaped like a plate, and having the center cut out, and a handle placed across the opening.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

2. The act of going about as if moonstruck.

moonlet (mön′let), *n.* [*moon*[1] + *-let.*] A little moon: applied to the small bodies of which the rings of Saturn are composed.

The rings of Saturn appear to be continuous masses separated by circular rifts. This is the phenomenon which is observed through a telescope. By no known means can we ever approach or handle the rings; yet everybody who understands the evidence now believes that they are not what they appear to be, but consist of minute *moonlets*, closely packed, indeed, but separate the one from the other.
A. W. Rucker, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 175.

moonsif, *n.* Same as ★*munsif.*

moor[1], *n.*—**Moor rock.** See ★*rock*[1].

moor[2], *v. i.*—**To moor across** (*naut.*), to drop the anchors on either side of a stream.—**To moor along** (*naut.*), to come to anchor in a river with a hawser leading to the shore for the purpose of steadying the vessel.

moored (mörd), *a.* In *mining*, obstructed with rubbish or mud; silted up. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

mooring-buoy (mör′ing-boi), *n.* A can-buoy which has a large swivel on its top, to which vessels make fast their cables instead of riding at anchor.

moor-burn (mör′bėrn), *n.* The burning of the heather on a moor, which is unlawful between April 11 and Nov. 1. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

moor-burner (mör′bėr″nėr), *n.* One who sets fire to heather on a moor. See ★*moor-burn.* [Scotch.]

mooring-kit (mör′ing-kit), *n.* In marine hardware, a wooden keg with an air-tight cover, used to support a mooring-chain. It has galvanized iron rings at top and bottom, joined together by an iron rod. The lower ring supports the chain and the upper ring is used as a holdfast for a boat's mooring-rope or -chain. It is usually painted in some distinctive color or pattern.

mooring-mat (mör′ing-mat), *n.* *Naut.*, a flat mat made of thrums like a door-mat. It is bound around a mooring hawser to prevent chafing at a certain part or point.

mooring-staple (mör′ing-stā″pl), *n.* A large staple-shaped forging fastened on the side of a war-ship, to which chain-cable may be shackled to hold the vessel when moored alongside a wharf.

moor-myrtle (mör′mėr″tl), *n.* See ★*myrtle.*

mooruk (mör′uk), *n.* [Native name: from the sound of its cry?] A species of cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*, peculiar to the island of New Britain.

moose, *n.* The Alaskan moose has been described as a new species, *Alces gigas*, distinguished by its larger teeth and antlers, and by other characteristics.

moose-berry (mös′ber″i), *n.* Same as ★*moose-bush.*

moose-bush (mös′bůsh), *n.* The hobble-bush or American wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum alnifolium.*

moose-horn (mös′hôrn), *n.* Same as *moose-call. Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 249.

moosemise (mös′mīs), *n.* [From an eastern Algonkian form answering to the (western) Ojibwa *monzomish* (applied to the hobble-bush, *Viburnum alnifolium*); ⟨ *monz*, moose, + *-mish*, bush.] The false wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia.* See *Indian* ★*mozemize.* [Vermont.] *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 249.

moose-trumpet (mös′trum″pet), *n.* Same as *moose-call. Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 249.

moot[4] (möt), *n.* In *ship-building:* (*a*) A ring used to gage the diameter of treenails. (*b*) A piece of hard wood bound with iron at both ends, used in making blocks.

mooted (mö′ted), *p. a.* [*moot*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Unsettled; disputed; argued; subject to different opinions; moot.

mope-hawk (mōp′hâk), *n.* Same as *more-pork*, a large Australian night-jar of the genus *Podargus.* The name is probably given under the mistaken impression that it was the original and proper form.

moph (mof), *n.* [A perverted abbreviation of *hermaphrodite*, the instrument being properly named *hermaphrodite calipers.*] An instrument consisting of a pair of compasses, one leg of which is fashioned like the leg of a pair of calipers. *N. E. D.*

mopoke (mō′pōk), *n.* Same as *more-pork.*

Mor. An abbreviation of *Morocco.*

mora[2], *n.*—**Giuoco della mora,** a game played in Italy by two players matching the fingers of the right hands, the left being held behind the back. A similar game was common in ancient Greece in which the left hands were confined by holding a stick.

mora[4] (mō′rạ), *n.*; pl. *moræ* (-rē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόρα*, a part; connected with *μοῖρα*, a part: see ★*Mœræ.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the six main divisions of the army of Sparta, commanded by a polemarch.

Moraceæ (mō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), ⟨ *Morus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants of the order *Urticales*, the mulberry family, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by unisexual flowers, the staminate usually in panicles or spikes, and the pistillate in heads, a superior ovary, solitary, pendulous, anatropous ovules, one or two styles, and as many seeds. There are 67 genera and about 925 species, mostly trees and shrubs of temperate and tropical regions. Besides the mulberries the family includes the breadfruits, the figs, the Osage orange, the hop, and the hemp.

moraceous (mō-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Moraceæ* or mulberry family.

moradin (mō-rā′din), *n.* [NL. *morada* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, contained in the bark of false cinchona, cascarilla, or china morada,

Pogonopus febrifugus. It has a blue fluorescence and melts at 201–202° C.

morai (mō-rä′ē), *n.* [Also *marae, morae,* in many Polynesian dialects.] A sort of elevated stone platform or terrace, often of considerable size, found on elevated sites in certain of the Polynesian Islands.

The principal object of ambition among these people ['Otaheite'] is to have a magnificent *Morai*, and this was a striking memorial of the rank and power of Oberea.
Hawkesworth, Voyages into Southern Hemisphere, 1785, II. 443.

moraine, *n.*—**Bottom moraine,** a ground moraine; subglacial drift and boulder-clay.—**Frontal moraine,** a moraine found at the front of a glacier.—**Interlobate moraine,** a compound moraine formed between adjacent glacial lobes.—**Intermediate moraine,** a special name, suggested by T. C. Chamberlin, for those portions of the terminal moraine of the continental ice-sheet which were deposited where two lobes coalesced. Also *interlobate moraine*. *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1881–82, p. 301.—**Kame moraine,** a moraine formed of roughly stratified glacial debris and having a knob and basin topography.

In its relations to other phases of drift, therefore, as well as in the particulars already specified, the kame belt stands in the position of a moraine. For it, and for similar aggregations of kames, the designation *kame moraine* is proposed.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 93.

Lodge moraine, glacial debris deposited beneath the ice. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 286.—**Marginal moraine,** a moraine deposited at the margin of a glacier; a terminal moraine.—**Moraine of advance,** a moraine which is formed during the advance of a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 262.—**Moraine of recession,** Same as ★*moraine of retreat*.—**Moraine of retreat,** a moraine which is formed during the retreat of a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, pp. 209, 213.—**Moraine profonde.** (*a*) The stony, mixed drift, which constituted the ground moraine of the continental ice-sheet. (*b*) A mixed stony drift gathered from the disintegration of underlying rocks and strewn over lower slopes as by landslides.—**Push moraine,** a moraine formed of the debris pushed forward by the front of a glacier. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 286.—**Retreatal moraine.** Same as ★*moraine of retreat*.—**Shoved moraine.** Same as *push* ★*moraine*.—**Submarginal moraine,** the deposit of debris formed under the margin of a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 741.—**Superficial moraine,** the debris on the surface of a glacier.—**Terminal moraine.** See *moraine*. The term is used only in North America as applied to the ice-sheet of the Wisconsin epoch.

Morainic apron. Same as ★*apron*, 6.—**Morainic loops,** the forward curves of moraines formed around the lobes of a continental glacier.

moralism, *n.* 3. A tendency to moralize; a habit of moralizing.

Is it the laureate? He lies buried under his own historical quartos! There is neither his mannerism nor his *moralism*, nor his methodism.
Southey, Doctor, Interchap. vii.

morassic (mō-ras′ik), *a.* [*morass* + *-ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to a morass: as, a *morassic* habitat; a *morassic* soil.

All of these *morassic* formations characterize quiet shores.
C. MacMillan, in Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX. 995.

moratorium (mor-ạ-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. sing. of LL. *moratorius*, causing delay, dilatory: see ★*moratory*.] In *law*, legal title to delay in making a due payment: as a legislative authorization of suspension of payment by a government bank.

moratory (mor′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *moratorius*, delaying, < *morator*, a delayer, < *morare*, delay: see *moration*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to moratorium; delaying: as, a *moratory* bill.

II. *n.* One who postpones the maturity of notes, bills of exchange, and the like.

morauke (mo-rä′ke), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss) *moracke, moroche, moracher*, dim. *morauchli* (Stalder, 1812).] A whitefish, *Coregonus hiemalis*, native of Lake Constance, Switzerland, now introduced into the United States.

Moravian[2] (mō-rā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *Moravia*, Moray, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Moray; an inhabitant of Moray.

moray, *n.*—**Black moray,** *Lycodontis funebris*, an eel of the family *Muræniдæ*, found on both coasts of tropical America.—**Common spotted moray,** *Lycodontis moringa*, an eel found from Punta Concepcion to Isla de Cedros.

morbify (môr′bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *morbified*, ppr. *morbifying*. [L. *morbus*, disease, + *-i-* + *-fy.*] To render diseased. [Rare.]
Browning, Aristoph. Apol.

morbigenous (môr-bij′e-nus), *a.* [L. *morbus*, disease, + *-genus*, -producing.] Exciting or producing disease.

morbus, *n.*—**Morbus anglicus,** rachitis.—**Morbus cæruleus,** cyanosis of the new-born, due usually to some malformation of the heart.—**Morbus comitialis,** epilepsy.—**Morbus cordis,** heart-disease.—**Morbus coxæ senilis,** arthritis deformans which affects the hip.—**Morbus regius,** jaundice.—**Morbus sacer,** epilepsy.

morcellate (môr-sel′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *morcellated*, ppr. *morcellating*. [F. *morceler*, divide, + *-ate*[2]. The Latin type would be **morcellare*.] To shatter or break into many pieces. Rocks which are finely divided by many joints are said to be morcellated.

morcellation (môr-se-lā′shọn), *n.* [*morcellate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of shattering or breaking.—2. In *surg.*, removal of a part, as a tumor, a little at a time instead of by excision in mass.

morcellement (môr-sel-maṅ′), *n.* [F., < *morceler*, divide: see ★*morcellate*.] Same as ★*morcellation*, 2.

Porcelini suggested *morcellement*, the danger of which consists in the subsequent necrosis of the stump of the cervix.
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 199.

mordant. **I.** *a.*—**Acid mordant colors.** Same as *mordant acid* ★*colors*.

II. *n.*—**Dutch mordant,** one of the acid baths used in biting a plate in etching. Its composition is given by Hamerton as chlorate of potash, 20 grams; hydrochloric acid, 100 grams; water, 880 grams.

mordant, *v. t.*—**Mordanting principle,** a term used by textile-colorists to indicate the substance used to produce a mordant, in order to distinguish it from the mordant proper.

In one of the most important wool mordanting processes, potassium bichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is used in the mordanting bath, but the actual mordant precipitated upon the fiber is an acid oxide of chromium (CrO_3). The potassium bichromate is, therefore, the *mordanting principle*. *L. A. Olney*, Textile Chem. and Dyeing, II. 115.

mordellid (môr-del′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Mordellidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Mordellidæ*.

Mordey effect. The effect of increasing load in diminishing the hysteresis of the core of armatures of certain generators and motors: first noted by W. M. Mordey.

mordoré (môr-dō-rā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *more*, Moor, + *doré*, gilded.] A brown color mixed with red. *N. E. D.*

morelle, *n.* 2. The belladonna.

morena (mō-rā′nä), *n.* [Sp., also *murena*, < L. *muræna*: see *Muræna*.] Any eel of the family *Murænidæ*, commonly called *moray eels*. They inhabit tropical and subtropical seas and are abundant about rocky places and coral reefs. Some of them reach a large size, and all are pugnacious and voracious.—**Morena pinta,** *Muræna lentiginosa*, an eel found from the Gulf of California to the Galapagos Islands.—**Morena pintita,** *Lycodontis dovii*, an eel of the family *Murænidæ*, found from the Gulf of California to the Galapagos Islands.—**Morena prieta,** *Lycodontis castaneus*, an eel reaching a length of six feet, and found in abundance about the rocks of Mazatlan, Mexico.—**Morena verde.** Same as *black* ★*moray*.

morencite (mō-ren′sīt), *n.* [*Morenci* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated ferric silicate occurring in brownish-yellow silky fibrous seams in a lime shale at Morenci, Arizona.

morenosite (mō-rā′nō-sīt), *n.* [Sp. *morenosita* (1853) (irreg. formed), named after a Señor *Moreno* of Spain.] Hydrous nickel sulphate, $NiSO_4+7H_2O$, usually occurring in fibrous forms or as an efflorescence of a green color. It results from the alteration of nickel ores.

Moresco-Spanish (mō-res″kō-span′ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moors of Spain, especially to Moorish art in Spain.

Moreton Bay canes. See ★*bangalow*.

Morgagni's crypts, globules or **spheres.** See ★*crypt*, ★*globules*.

Morgan (môr′gạn), *n.* A breed of trotting horses which originated with a stallion owned by Justin Morgan of Vermont.

morganic, *a.* Same as *morganatic*.

morganite (môr′gạn-īt), *n.* [For J. P. *Morgan* + *-ite*.] Rose beryl. *Kunz*.

morget (môr-zhā′), *n.* [Swiss F., also *mourdjet*; so named from *Morges*, a village on Lake Geneva.] A land-breeze which blows as a strong north wind during the night on the northern shore of Lake Geneva. This wind is not to be confounded with the descending mountain wind known as the *joran*.

Large lakes may give rise to off-shore and on-shore breezes. . . . On the northern shore [of Lake Geneva], . . . the land breeze (*morget*) blows as a strong north wind from between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening to between 7 and 9 in the morning. This breeze always begins on the land and works out toward the lake, as . . . [has been observed] at Morges. . . . In the autumn, when the land cools, while the lake is still warm, the air flows toward the lake from all sides in calm weather, and the *morget* then blows almost continuously. The same thing happens to a more marked degree in winter, when the land is covered with snow. The *morget* is, however, then no longer a true land breeze. . . . The real descending mountain wind, known as joran, is much stronger than the *morget*, but reaches only the base of the mountains, not advancing on to the lake. *J. Hann* (trans.), Handbook of Climatol., p. 161.

moribundity (mor-i-bun′di-ti), *n.* A moribund state or condition.

If the American Association insists upon meeting in the last week of the dying year the gatherings are likely to reveal *moribundity* as the years die in succession.
Science, March 11, 1904, p. 434

moric (mō′rik), *a.* [L. *morus*, mulberry, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to morin or moric acid.—**Moric acid,** a dye, $(HO)_2C_6H_2\langle^{3,5}_{CO.COH}{}^{1}_{2}{}^{1,4}_{O.}C_6H_3(OH)_2.2H_2O$, contained in old fustic. It crystallizes in long lustrous needles and produces characteristic colors with certain metallic salts.

morindin (mō-rin′din), *n.* [*Morinda* + *-in*[2].] A yellow compound, $C_{26}H_{18}O_{14}.H_2O$, contained in the root-bark of *Morinda citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria* from India. It crystallizes in small needles and closely resembles ruberythric acid. Called by the natives *suranji*.

morindone (mō-rin′dōn), *n.* [*morind(in)* + *-one.*] An orange-red compound, $CH_3C_{14}H_{14}(OH)_3O_2$, prepared by heating morindin alone or with a dilute acid. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 271–272° C., and may be sublimed.

moringatannic (mō-ring-gạ-tan′ik), *a.* See ★*morintannic*.

moringic (mō-rin′jik), *a.* [*Moringa* + *-ic.*] Obtained or derived from plants of the genus *Moringa*; specifically, noting an acid, a compound supposed to occur, in combination with glycerol, in oil of ben, from *Moringa aptera*. It is probably oleic acid.

morintannic (mō-rin-tan′ik), *a.* [*morin* + *tannic.*] Pertaining to morin and tannic acid.—**Morintannic acid,** 2, 4, 6, 3′, 4′- pentahydroxybenzophenone, $(OH)_3C_6H_2COC_6H_3(OH)_2$, a compound found in yellow-wood or fustic. Also called *maclurin, moringatannic* and *moritannic acid*.

moriogram (mō′ri-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *μόριον*, a piece, part, member, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A diagram devised for the rapid approximate determination of the angles between a plane of symmetry and any crystal faces with rational indexes which lie in the same zone with it. *G. F. Herbert Smith*, in Mineralogical Mag., 1904, p. 49.

Moriscan (mō-ris′kạn), *a.* [*Morisc(o)* + *-an.*] Moorish. *Lytton*, Leila, I. iii.

Morisco, *n.* 7. The offspring of a mulatto woman and a Spaniard; also, in general, any one with a considerable amount of negro blood. [Mexico.]

morisqueta (mō-rēs-kā′tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., prop. a device of the Moors or Moros, < *morisco*, Moorish.] Rice boiled in water, eaten by the natives in place of bread. Called by the Tagalogs *canin*. [Philippine Is.]

Rice boiled in water without salt, called by Spaniards "*morisqueta*" and by the Tagalos "canin," is looked upon by the natives the same as Americans and Europeans look upon bread.
Gaz. Philippine Is., 1902, p. 70.

moritannic (mō-ri-tan′ik), *a.* See ★*morintannic*.

Mormon[1], *n.* (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, an American hesperiid butterfly, *Atrytone hobomok*, which occurs from eastern Canada to the Mississippi valley. Its larvæ feed on grasses. Also called *hobomok skipper*.

Mormon-weed (môr′mọn-wēd), *n.* The velvet-leaf, *Abutilon Abutilon*.

mormyrid (môr′mi-rid), *n.* Any fish of the family *Mormyridæ*, a peculiar group confined to the fresh waters of Africa. They are commonly called *beaked fishes*, from the form of the muzzle, which in some of the species is long and bent downward.

morn. An abbreviation of *morning*.

morning, *n.*—**False morning,** the false dawn or *subhi Kázib* of the Persians; the fore-glow or transient light that precedes the auroral dawn of the true sunrise. See *fore-glow, afterglow,* ★*dawn*.

Before the phantom of *False morning* died,
Methought a Voice within the Tavern cried,
"When all the Temple is prepared within,
"Why nods the drowsy Worshipper outside?"
Fitzgerald, tr. of Omar Khayyam, Rubaiyat, quat. ii.

morning-glory, *n.*—**Bush morning-glory,** the manroot, *Ipomœa leptophylla*.—**Cypress morning-glory.** Same as *cypress-vine*. See also *quamoclit*, 1.—**Dwarf morning-glory,** *Convolvulus spithamæus*, of North America, a nearly upright species with oblong leaves and handsome terminal white flowers on long peduncles.—**Ivy-leaved morning-glory,** *Pharbitis hederacea*, a tropical American plant with trilobate leaves and blue or purple flowers, which has established itself as far north as Long Island, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska.—**Pink morning-glory,** *Ipomœa Carolina*, a pink- or purple-flowered species with deeply three-lobed leaves, the terminal lobe much prolonged and pointed: found from South Carolina to Florida and west to Texas.—**Red**

morning-glory, *Quamoclit coccinea*, a small red-flowered annual twiner with ovate or orbicular deeply cordate leaves, naturalized from tropical America as far north as Pennsylvania.—**White morning-glory**, *Ipomœa lacunosa*, which has very small white flowers and ovate-cordate leaves, the lower ones angled. It ranges from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and west to Kansas and Texas.—**Wild morning-glory**, the hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*.

morning-sickness (môr′ning-sik″nes), *n.* Nausea and sometimes vomiting from which a woman often suffers at the beginning of pregnancy, in the early part of the day.

morning-song (môr′ning-sông), *n.* A song, or a musical service, performed in the morning. See *aubade*, 1, *laud*, 4, and *matin*, 3.

moro, *n.* 2. A small abscess or tumor of mulberry shape.

morocco, *n.*—**Crushed morocco**, in *bookbinding*, a coarse-grained leather, usually Levant morocco, that has had its roughness reduced by hydraulic pressure. It is preferred for fine bindings of books.

moroko (mō′rō-kō), *n.* [Jap.] Same as ★*haya*[2].

morologist (mō-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [*morolog(y)* + *-ist.*] 1. One who talks foolishly.—2. A student of morology. [Rare.]

moront, *n.* [F.] A variety of salamander. *Goldsmith*, Nat. Hist., III. 158. *N. E. D.*

Morone[2] (mō-rō′nē), *n.* [NL. (Mitchill, 1814); origin uncertain.] A genus of fresh- and brackish-water percoid fishes which inhabit



White Perch (*Morone americana*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

streams and river-mouths of the eastern and southern United States.

moronolite (mō-ron′ō-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μόρον*, mulberry, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pale-brown concretionary variety of jarosite, found at Monroe, New York.

Morosaurus (mō-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μωρός*, dull, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles described by Marsh from the Upper Jurassic beds of Colorado and Wyoming. The animal was of great size, but is imperfectly known. It had an extremely long and flexible neck and a short back with but ten dorsal vertebræ, resembling in general aspect the *Diplodocus* and *Brontosaurus* (which see).

morosis (mō-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μώρωσις*, stupidity, fatuity, < *μωροῦν*, make stupid, < *μωρός*, stupid, silly, foolish.] Imbecility; idiocy.

moroxylic (mō-rok-sil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μόρον*, mulberry, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid the calcium salt of which is found in the stems of *Morus alba*. It is probably succinic acid.

morph. An abbreviation of *morphology*, *morphological*, etc.

morphallaxis (môr-fa-lak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *ἄλλαξις*, exchange.] The development of a new whole from a piece of an organism by a remodeling of the original piece into the typical form. A characteristic feature of the process is that it takes place without proliferation of new material at the cut surfaces of the piece. It is thus distinguished from the more common form of regeneration, or epimorphosis. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 121.

morphiated (môr′fi-ā-ted), *a.* [*morphia* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Containing or impregnated with morphine or with one of its salts.

morphically (môr′fi-kal-i), *adv.* In relation or respect to form. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, April 5, 1893, p. 66, note.

morphinated (môr′fi-nā-ted), *a.* [*morphine* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Same as ★*morphiated*.

morphine, *n.*—**Oleate of morphine.** See ★*oleate*.

morphinic (môr-fin′ik), *a.* [*morphin(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to morphine.

morphinist (môr′fin-ist), *n.* [*morphin(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who is addicted to the use of morphine.

morphinization (môr″fi-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [*morphiniz(e)* + *-ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the physiological effects of morphine.

morphinize (môr′fi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *morphinized*, ppr. *morphinizing*. [*morphine* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of morphine. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 355.

morphœa, *n.* 2†. Same as *leprosy*.

morphogenesis, *n.*—**Law of morphogenesis**, as stated by Hyatt, the law that the life of the individual organism, in all its phases (morphological, physiological, normal or pathologic, embryonal, larval, adolescent, adult, or old), is correlated with the morphological and physiological history of the group to which it belongs. See ★*recapitulation doctrine*, ★*auxology*, and *palingenesis*, 2.

morphographic (môr-fō-graf′ik), *a.* Same as *morphographical*.

In a purely *morphographic* sense the line indicates the limit of a steep wall and a furrow reaching from sea to sea. *Amer. Geol.*, Nov., 1904, p. 283.

morphography, *n.* 2. The descriptive science of land forms.

morphol. An abbreviation of *morphology*, *morphological*, etc.

morpholite (môr′fō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *λίθος*, stone.] A term applied by Ehrenberg to the coccoliths found in deep-sea ooze and in many chalk deposits, and regarded by him as inorganic.

morphology, *n.* 3. In *phys. geog.*, the study of the form of lands.—**Mental morphology.** (*a*) Comparative psychology.

The former of these aims to carry the investigation of the mind or consciousness into all of its manifestations in the animal world. . . . We thus have the problem of *mental morphology*, as it has been called by a prominent biologist. *Carnegie Inst. Yearbook*, 1902, p. 202.

(*b*) Structural ★psychology (which see).

morphon, *n.* 2. A structural or organic individual, as contrasted with one that is functionally or physiologically, but not structurally, independent. See ★*bion*.

morphophysics (môr-fō-fiz′iks), *n.* [Gr. *μορφή*, form, + E. *physics.*] See the extract.

Fifth and last, I should like to gather under the head of *morphophysics* a number of researches, nearly all of which are very recent, and which tackle the doctrine of the chemical and physical causes of development. These researches have been largely experimental in character, and though we are only at the beginning of this sort of work, yet the results already obtained are of the highest value and make us hope for far greater results to come.
C. S. Minot, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1906, p. 12

morphoplasm (môr′fō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *πλάσμα*, something formed.] The protoplasm of the body of a cell, or its cytoplasm, contrasted with the protoplasm of the nucleus, and considered as the part which gives its form to the organism.

As the term 'protoplasm' is used in a far too indefinite sense, I shall follow Nägeli's example, and call the vital substance of the cell the 'formative plasm' or *morphoplasm*, . . . in contrast to the idioplasm.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 38.

morphoplasmic (môr-fō-plaz′mik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of morphoplasm.

The specific morphogenic factors are connected in some way with specific forms of protoplasm, which I think may conveniently be designated as formative (perhaps better, '*morphoplasmic*') stuffs.
Science, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 749.

morphotic (môr-fot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μορφωτικός*, < *μόρφωσις*, forming. See *morphosis.*] Organized; organic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 764.

morphotropic (môr-fō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *τρόπος*, turning, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the relation of crystalline form to chemical composition or morphotropism; exhibiting morphotropism. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 167.

morphotropically (môr-fō-trop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a morphotropic manner; with respect to the relation of crystalline form and the composition of chemically similar substances or of substances derived from the same parent compound.

morphotropism (môr-fot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*morphotrop(ic)* + *-ism.*] The relation in form, optical characters, etc., exhibited by crystals of related chemical compounds, specifically those whose molecules differ by the mutual replacement of equivalent atoms or groups of atoms. See ★*humite*.

The chapter on *Morphotropism* deals with the dependence of the crystal structure on the chemical constitution of the body. The author here, after describing the changes produced by substitutions as in the nature of homogeneous deformations of the crystal structure, explains the manner of measuring these modifications and gives the morphotropic influence of elements and radicals.
Amer. Chem. Jour., July, 1905, p. 104.

morphotropy (môr-fot′rō-pi), *n.* [*morphotrop(ic)* + *-y*[3].] Same as ★*morphotropism*.

morrenine (mō-rē′nin), *n.* [*Morrenia* + *-ine*[2].] A dark-red gelatinous alkaloid found in the root and milky sap of *Morrenia brachystephana* Grieseb, from the Argentine Republic. It melts at 106° C.

morrenol (mō-rē′nol), *n.* [*Morren(ia)* + *-ol.*] A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{22}O$ or $C_{15}H_{24}O$, formed in the milky sap of the fruit of *Morrenia brachystephana* Grieseb, from the Argentine Republic. It melts at 168° C.

morrhuic (mor′ọ̄-ik), *a.* [*Morrhua* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cod-liver oil.—**Morrhuic acid**, an organic substance of the composition $C_9H_{13}NO_3$.

morrhuine (mor′ọ̄-in), *n.* [*Morrhua* + *-ine*[2].] A yellow, thick, oily, strongly basic compound, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, the characteristic active alkaloid of cod-liver oil. It has an odor of syringa-flowers, crystallizes in microscopic needles, and is a powerful diuretic and sudorific.

morrhuol (mor′ọ̄-ol), *n.* [*Morrhua* + *-ol.*] A pungent, bitter, partly crystalline oily substance of disagreeable odor, which is obtained by extracting cod-liver oil with 90 per cent. of alcohol and removing the alcohol by distillation: said to represent the physiologically active portion of the oil.

Morrill Act. See ★*act*.

Morris chair, tube. See ★*chair*, ★*tube*.

morro (mor′ō), *n.* [Sp., something round; a prominence.] A round hill, hillock, or rocky promontory, especially one that is fortified or is crowned with a castle.

morsal (môr′sạl), *a.* [Prop. **morsual*, < L. *morsus*, a biting. See *morse*[2].] Biting or chewing: said of the edge of a tooth.

Morse[3] (môrs), *n.* A telegram written in the Morse alphabet.

Morse[3] (môrs), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *Morsed*, ppr. *Morsing*. To write or transmit in the Morse alphabet, as a telegram.

The first part is private signals. Ah! now she 's *Morsing* against the *og*.
R. Kipling, Traffics and Discoveries, p. 133.

Morse finger. Contraction of the finger following a traumatic inflammation of the joints excited by overuse in pressing the keys of the Morse telegraph.

Morse ivory. See ★*ivory*[1].

morselization, *n.* 2. Same as ★*morcellation*.

morselize (môr′sl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *morselized*, ppr. *morselizing*. [*morsel* + *-ize.*] To divide up into morsels; communicate piecemeal.

There is nothing in the environment to which the adolescent nature does not keenly respond. With pedagogic tact we can teach about everything we know that is really worth knowing, but if we amplify and *morselize* instead of giving great wholes, . . . and if we wait before each methodic step till the pupil has reproduced all the last, we starve and retard the soul, which is now all insight and receptivity. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 454.

mor. sol. An abbreviation of the Latin *more solito*, in the usual manner.

mort[5] (môrt), *n.* A salmon in the third year.

mortality, *n.*—**Makeham's law of mortality.** See ★*law*[1].

mortar[1], *n.*—**Mortar-apparatus.** Same as *life-saving mortar* (which see, under *life-saving*).

mortar[2], *n.*—**Adobe mortar.** See ★*adobe*.

mortar-bed[2] (môr′tär-bed), *n.* [*mortar*[1] + *bed*[1].] In *geol.*, a relatively hard bed of silt, sand, or gravel, cemented together by carbonate of lime and standing out in relief after the erosion of the soft beds with which it is associated in the region of the Great Plains. The name was given by Robert Hay, and is current in the discussions regarding water-supply in these regions. *Amer. Geol.*, June, 1904, p. 38.

mortar-circle (môr′tär-sėr″kl), *n.* In *ordnance*, the circular platform on which a mortar is fixed.

mortar-float (môr′tär-flōt), *n.* A vessel of raft-like construction specially designed for carrying and working a mortar.

mortar-ketch (môr′tär-kech), *n.* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

mortar-structure (môr′tär-struk″tūr), *n.* In *petrog.*, a texture, in some metamorphic rocks that have been crushed, in which larger crystals or fragments of crystals are surrounded by finer-grained fragments or crystals, like stones cemented together by mortar.

mortar-ware (môr′tär-wār), *n.* A very hard porcelain biscuit invented by Wedgwood and used by him in the manufacture of mortars. *N. E. D.*

Morte slates. See ★*slate*[2].

mortgage-bond (môr-gāj-bond), *n.* A bond secured by a mortgage.

mortgage-note (môr'gāj-nōt), *n.* A note the payment of which is secured by a mortgage given at the same time and recited in the note. Its effect is to hold the borrower liable for the deficiency if the mortgaged property does not satisfy the debt. The term *bond* is also used.

mortific (môr-tif'ik), *a.* [LL. *mortificus.* See *mort*[1], *n.*, and *-fic.*] Causing death; deadly.

mortification-root (môr″ti-fi-kā'shon-röt), *n.* The marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis.*

Mortimer's variation. See ★*variation.*

mortiser (môr'ti-sėr), *n.* A mortising-machine (which see).

mortising-machine, *n.*—**Chain mortising-machine,** in *woodworking,* a machine for sinking a mortise in wood by means of a band-saw composed of an endless band or chain each link of which is a cutting-tool. The chain is supported by two wheels in a vertical position and is driven at a high speed. The wooden sill or other piece to be mortised is brought up against the lower end of the chain, and each link chips out a small piece, the effect being quickly to cut a mortise in the wood the exact length of the width of the loop of the chain and as wide as the cutting-face of the links. The depth of the mortise is governed by the upward pressure of the wood against the chain.

Mortuary chapel. See ★*chapel.*

morula, *n.* 2. In *pathol.,* same as *button-scurvy* (which see, under *scurvy*[2]).

morulit (mor'ō-lit), *n.* [See *morula.*] In sporozoans, the chromatin mass in the nucleus. *Frenzel.*

moruloid, *a.* 2. In *bacteriol.,* applied to colonies which are broken up into regular segments, like a morula.

morvin (môr'vin), *n.* [F. *morve,* glanders, + *-in*[2].] The specific poison of the bacillus of glanders. See ★*mallein.*

morwong (môr'wong), *n.* [New South Wales aboriginal name.] The fish *Chilodactylus macropterus,* also called *carp* and *jackass-fish,* and in New Zealand by the Maori name of *tarakihi.* The *red morwong* is *Chilodactylus fuscus,* also called *carp.* The *banded morwong* is *Chilodactylus vittatus.* *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

mos. An abbreviation of *months.*

mosaic[1]. **I.** *a.* 2. In *biol.,* pertaining to or characterized by the presence of antagonistic or mutually exclusive parental characters in different parts of the body or of the germ-cells.

Unless there is an original sport on the part of the individual, such a phenomenon may be taken as indicating that the germ-cells may also have been *mosaic.*
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 127.

Mosaic chromatic process, a method of printing from a combination, in proper design, of colored pastes or chalks arranged upon a plate of metal. It was introduced in New York about 1870 by Hitchcock, an engraver on wood. Prints could be had only on paper that had been moistened with turpentine or benzin. The process was most applicable to the tints of maps and of wall-papers.—**Mosaic disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Mosaic inheritance,** particulate inheritance. See ★*inheritance.*—**Mosaic theory of development.** See ★*development.*—**Mosaic tile.** See ★*tile*[1].

II. *n.* 4. In *biol.,* an organism which has antagonistic or mutually exclusive parental characteristics in different parts of its body.

These *mosaics* occurred as varieties both on prickly individuals and on smooth ones still more rarely.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 23.

The families of the albino D [dominant] . . . are especially interesting; for, . . . all the 13 coloured offspring by two different broken-coloured males, one brw. [pied-brown], the other blw. [pied-black], were self-coloured, brown, or black. This result resembles one obtained by Castle . . ., but the suggestion that such a pied individual is a *mosaic* which throws self-colour gametes is not readily applicable to this case. For here the peculiarity evidently lies in the gametes of the individual albino, since with other albinos the same males gave pied offspring. As Castle commonly obtained such self-coloured mice from albinos crossed with pied, it is likely that the peculiarity may belong to certain strains of albinos.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, II. 84.

mosaic[1] (mō-zā'ik), *v. t.* To work up into a mosaic; represent in or decorate with mosaic patterns. Also *mosaick.*

The windward slope was *mosaiced,* if the word be allowed, with the coarse sand [shown] in bottle No. 1.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 559.

Literature, philosophy, and history abound in variant editions of the same theme, which, although relative and partial, . . . illustrate certain features of the ephebic metamorphoses . . . and might be *mosaicked* into a new and higher unity about this theme.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 339.

mosaic-machine (mō-zā'ik-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for cutting marble and other ornamental stone into the small cubes used in laying mosaic floors. It is essentially a shearing-machine.

mosasaur (mō'sa-sâr), *n.* [*Mosasaur(us).*] A general name for the large, extinct marine reptiles of the family *Mosasauridæ,* including the well-known genera *Mosasaurus, Tylosaurus, Clidastes,* etc. They had long, pointed heads, rather long bodies, a compressed tail, and limbs modified into short, flattened paddles. They abounded in the Cretaceous period and their remains are particularly abundant in the chalk of Kansas.

Mosasauri (mō-sa-sâ'rī), *n. pl.* Same as *Mosasauria.*

mosasauroid (mō-sa-sâ'roid), *a.* [*mosasaur* + *-oid.*] Resembling a mosasaur.

moschatine (mos'ka-tin), *n.* [NL. *moschata* + *-ine*[2].] A bitter pulverulent alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{27}O_7N$, contained in *Achillea moschata* and in *A. millefolium.*

moschophoros (mos-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NGr. **μοσχοφόρος,* < Gr. *μόσχος,* calf, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν,* carry.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a calf-carrier: the name given to certain statues in which a man is represented carrying a sacrificial calf upon his shoulders.

Moscovian (mos-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Moscovia, Muscovia* (< Moscow), Russia, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* In *geol.,* noting the middle division of the Carboniferous system when this expresses the marine type of sedimentation, as contrasted with the Westphalian, which represents the lagoon type.

II. *n.* The Moscovian division.

Moseleya (mōs-e-lē'yä), *n.* [Named after Professor Henry N. *Moseley,* F. R. S.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Macruridæ,* taken off the coast of British Columbia.

mosker (n os'kėr), *n.* [Yiddish.] A pledger; one who makes a living by taking advantage of the business incapacity of persons engaged in the pawnbroking trade. Also *moskeneer, moskinner.*

moskinner, *n.* Same as ★*mosker.*

mosky (mos'ki), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having a yellow tail: applied by sailors to a dolphin. Also used as a noun. [Eng.] *N. and Q.,* 10th ser., I. 266.

Moslemic (mos-lem'ik), *a.* [*Moslem* + *-ic.*] Moslem.

Moslemite (mos'lem-īt), *n.* [*Moslem* + *-ite.*] A Moslem.

Moslemize (mos'lem-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Moslemized,* ppr. *Moslemizing.* To cause to become a Moslem or to believe in the Mohammedan faith; render Moslem.

Emin Effendi (he had *Moslemized* himself) was appointed governor of the equatorial province.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 281.

mosquito, *n.*—**Big woods-mosquito,** *Janthinosoma musica,* a rather large black species with purple reflections, which breeds in woodland swamps.—**Brown-striped woods-mosquito,** *Culex siphonalis,* a rather small dark mosquito with a brown stripe in the center of the thorax. It breeds in swampy woodlands.—**Brown woods-mosquito,** *Culex cantans,* a large brown mosquito with banded abdomen and tarsi. It flies in the spring and breeds in woodland pools, its larvæ hiding among the dead leaves on the bottom.—**Dapple-winged mosquito,** a name used by British investigators to designate the first of the malarial mosquitos which proved to carry malaria, *Anopheles claviger.*—**Elephant mosquito,** a large East Indian mosquito, *Tozorhynchites immisericors,* occurring abundantly from Ceylon through India and down the Malay Peninsula. Its larvæ live in the hollow stumps of the giant bamboo and prey solely upon the larvæ of other mosquitos.—**Fringe-legged mosquito,** *Psorophora ciliata,* a large mosquito with erect scales on its legs. Its larvæ are carnivorous and feed on other mosquito larvæ.—**Irritating mosquito,** *Culex perturbans,* a large brown species with the tarsi broadly banded with white. It is an especially fierce biter.—**Malarial mosquito,** one of many genera and species of the culicid subfamily *Anophelinæ.* Among the genera, certain species of which have been proved to be malaria-carriers, are *Anopheles, Myzomyia, Myzorhynchus, Pyretophorus,* and *Nyssorhynchus.*—**Mottled mosquito,** *Culex discolor,* a small yellow-brown species with banded legs and beak, spotted wings, and the abdomen mottled with brown and yellowish white.—**Pitcher-plant mosquito,** *Wyeomyia smithii,* a small black species which breeds in the leaf-pitchers of *Sarracenia.*



Mosquito (*Anopheles punctipennis*). *a*, adult female; *b*, wing venation; *c*, male antenna: greatly enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

—**Rock-pool mosquito,** *Culex atropalpus,* a species not uncommon in the northeastern United States. The thorax is golden yellow with a blackish central stripe, and the abdomen has narrow irregular white bands at the bases of the segments. It breeds in pot-holes and other rocky pools.—**Salt-marsh mosquito,** any one of several species of *Culicidæ* which breed in salt or brackish water; notably, *Culex sollicitans, C. tæniorhynchus,* and *C. cantator.*—**Silver-striped mosquito,** *Culex serratus,* a black species with a broad silvery-gray stripe down the middle of the thorax and with unbanded legs and beak. It lives in low swampy woods and is wide-spread, occurring from South America north to New Jersey.—**Snowy-foot mosquito,** *Culex niveitarsis,* a small brown species whose hind tarsi are almost wholly white. It flies in the spring, and its larvæ are found in rocky pools.—**Spotted-legged mosquito,** *Culex jamaicensis,* a large dark-colored species which has the legs spotted with yellow.—**Swamp-mosquito,** *Culex sylvestris,* a medium-sized or small species having white-rimmed tarsal joints and the abdominal segments banded with pure white. It is especially abundant in fresh-water swamps.—**Three-striped mosquito,** *Culex trivittatus,* a species having a pale-yellow thorax with three black longitudinal stripes and unbanded legs and proboscis. It is a woodland form and breeds in small springs and surface pools.—**Tree-hole mosquito,** *Culex triseriatus,* a small species with black proboscis and legs and the sides of the thorax silvery white. It breeds most abundantly in water-filled holes in trees, stumps, and logs.—**White-lined mosquito,** *Culex signifer,* a medium-sized black mosquito, with the thorax marked with narrow white lines and the hind tarsi broadly banded with white at either end of each joint, the last one being wholly white.—**Woods-mosquito, wood-mosquito,** any one of several species of mosquitos which breed by preference in woods, as the brown-striped woods-mosquito, *Culex siphonalis,* or the brown woods-mosquito, *Culex cantans.*


Fringe-legged Mosquito (*Psorophora ciliata*). Female, greatly enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

mosquito-bee (mus-kē'tō-bē), *n.* Any one of the small stingless tropical bees of the genera *Melipona, Trigona,* or *Tetragona.*

mosquito-blight (mus-kē'tō-blīt), *n.* A blight of the tea-plant in East India, caused by the punctures of a capsid bug, *Helopeltis theivora,* and other species of the same genus; also, the insect itself.

mosquitocide (mus-kē'tō-sīd), *n.* [*mosquito* + L. *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] One who or that which kills *mosquitos.*

moss[1], *n.*—**Besom-moss,** the haircap-moss.—**Bird's-nest moss.** See *resurrection-plant* (*b*).—**Cord-moss,** any moss of the genus *Funaria.* See *Funaria.*—**Corsican moss.** See ★*Alsidium* and *moss*[1].—**Flowering moss.** (*b*) The moss-pink, *Phlox subulata.* (*c*) The widow's-cross, *Sedum pulchellum.*—**Golden moss.** (*b*) The wall-pepper or wall-moss, *Sedum acre.* (*c*) The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum.*—**Kentucky moss,** *Portulaca grandiflora,* a plant introduced into the United States from South America and widely cultivated under a variety of forms.—**Moss copper.** See ★*copper*[1].—**Mountain-moss.** (*a*) *Selaginella selaginoides,* a low creeping plant found on wet rocks in high northern latitudes of both hemispheres, ranging southward in America to New Hampshire, Michigan, and Colorado. (*b*) Same as *golden* ★*moss* (*b*).—**Pyxie moss,** the flowering moss, *Pyxidanthera barbulata.*—**Rock-moss.** (*a*) See *rock-moss.* (*b*) Same as *flowering* ★*moss* (*c*).—**Rose-moss.** Same as *Kentucky* ★*moss.*—**Running moss.** Same as *snake-moss.* Also *running-pine.*

moss[1], *v. t.* 2. To fill with moss, as the crevices between the logs in a logging-camp.

mossbacked (môs'bakt), *a.* [*mossback,* *n.*, 2, + *-ed.*] Antiquated; old-fashioned; very conservative. [Slang.]

moss-bush (môs'bůsh), *n.* Same as ★*moss-plant.*

moss-flower (môs'flou″ėr), *n.* The reproductive organs of a moss.

moss-fruit (môs'frōt), *n.* The fruiting portion (sporocarp, sporogonium, capsule) of a moss. See *sporogonium.*

mossite (môs'it), *n.* [*Moss*, a locality in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] A tetragonal mineral consisting, like tapiolite, of the niobate and tantalate of iron, but containing a relatively large amount of niobium: found near Moss, Norway.

moss-land (môs'land), *n.* Land that consists chiefly of peat-bog; peat-moss.

moss-peat (môs'pēt), *n.* Peat derived chiefly from moss, as distinguished from that derived from other plants, such as wild rice, etc. See *peat*[1].

moss-plant (môs'plant), *n.* A moss-like plant, *Harrimanella hypnoides*, of the heath family, found on alpine summits in New England and New York, and northward throughout the arctic regions of both hemispheres.

mosswort (môs'wėrt), *n.* A bryophyte, especially a moss, as distinguished from the *liverworts*.

mot[4], *n.* 3. A small grove or clump of timber on a prairie, sometimes likened to an 'island.' [Local, U. S.]

mot[5] (mōt), *n.* [Marathi *moṭ*, Telugu *mota*, *motu*.] An ancient mechanical device used in India and other countries of the Orient for lifting water by animal power. It consists of a bucket or water-tight bag, raised by means of a rope fastened over a pulley, two bullocks or other animals being attached to the end of the rope. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 489.

mote[1], *n.* 6. In *cotton-spinning*, a piece of broken cotton-seed, cotton-leaf, etc.

The fragmental portions of cotton seeds carry a tuft of attached fibres on the outer membrane; this is termed a bearded *mote*, and is regarded as an imperfection or an impurity, as it interferes with the spinning qualities of a good yarn. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 102.

mote[6] (mō'te), *n.* [Peruvian and Bolivian: Quichua *mutti*, = Aymara *motti*.] Boiled grains of maize, a dish much eaten in Peru and Bolivia.

mote[7] (mōt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *moted*, ppr. *moting*. [Back-formation from *motor*.] To ride in a motor vehicle; engage in the sport of motoring. [Colloq.]

mote-knife (mōt'nīf), *n.* A steel bar with a sharp edge, attached to a cotton-carding machine immediately under the feed-rolls for removing fragments of broken seed and leaf that may be in the cotton. See ★*mote*[1], 6. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 132.

moter (mō'tėr), *n.* [*mote*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who extracts motes or particles of extraneous substances from wool; a wool-moter. — 2. A device in a cotton-gin for removing motes or small impurities, as pieces of stalk and dirt.

moteur (mō-tėr'), *n.* [F.] A person who is ★motor-minded (which see).

The so-called motor reaction is one given by a *moteur*, whose movements are habitually initiated by motor images: to whatever sense the stimulus is given, the impulse has to go to the motor-image-centres, and then to the muscles. *Amer. Nat.*, March, 1903, p. 207.

motex (mō'teks), *n.* [*mo(de)* + *tex(ture)*.] In *petrog.*, see the extract.

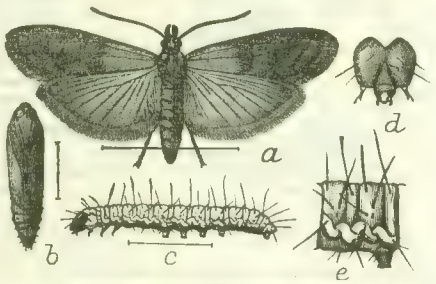
For the present, in the application of the quantitative system, it would seem to be wisest, and the part of moderation, to be conservative in the matter of systematic typal adjectives, and to bestow them only in the case of the more unusual magmas, the less common combinations of mode and textures (which may conveniently be called *motexes*), or when redescribing in terms of the new classification some well-known rock which is commonly recognized as adequately representative of some usual *motex* (combination of mode and texture).

Amer. Jour. Sci., Sept., 1907, p. 230.

moth[1], *n.* — **Brown-tailed moth**, a European liparid moth, *Euproctis chrysorrhœa*, white in color with a brown anal extremity, which feeds in the larval stage in a great variety of orchard-, shade-, and forest-trees, and which has been established in eastern Massachusetts, where it has become a great pest. — **Chinese-character moth.** Same as *goose-egg* ★*moth*. — **Clothes moth.** See *clothes-moth*. — **Copper hind-wing moth.** Same as *American copper* ★*hindwing*. — **December moth**, a British collectors' name for a lasiocampid moth, *Pœcilocampa populi*, which often issues from its cocoon in December. — **Delta moth**, any one of a group of noctuid moths formerly known as *Deltoides* from the triangular outline of the wings when at rest. The *Hypeninæ* or *Hypenidæ* (which see) are characteristic delta moths. See *deltoid moth*. — **Diamond-back moth**, a cosmopolitan moth, *Plutella maculipennis*, probably originally a European species, but carried by commerce to most parts of the world. Its larvæ feed on cabbage and other cruciferous vegetables. — **Diverse-line moth**, an American geometrid moth, *Eustroma diversilineata*, pale ocher-yellow in color, with the forewings crossed by many diverging brown lines. Its larvæ feed on the foliage of grape, and those of the fall generation hibernate. — **Dried-currant moth**, a cosmopolitan phycitid moth, *Ephestia cautella*, whose larvæ feed on dried raisins and currants, as well as in chocolate-nuts or cocoa-beans, English walnuts, figs, and corn meal. — **Engrailed moth**, a British collectors' name for a geometrid moth, *Tephrosia biundularia*. — **Gipsy moth.** See *gipsy-moth*. — **Goose-egg moth**, an old British collectors' name for a European platypterygid moth, *Drepana glaucata*. Also called the *Chinese-character moth*. — **Harnessed moth**, an American arctiid moth, *Apantesis vittata*, so marked as to appear as if harnessed. — **House-builder moth**, a psychid moth, *Oiketicus saundersii*, occurring in the West Indies, whose larva builds a portable house which it carries about with itself. The name is equally applicable to many psychid larvæ. See *bag-worm*. — **Imperial moth**, a large and handsome American ceratocampid moth, *Basilona imperialis*, yellow in color with brown markings. Its large hairy larva feeds on the leaves of butternut, hickory, and other forest-trees. — **Indian-meal moth**, a phycitid moth, *Plodia interpunctella*, probably of American origin, whose larva feeds on stored grain, flour, or meal. — **Japan moth**, a British collectors' name for a European tineid moth, *Adela degeerella*. — **Many-plumed moth**, any moth of the family *Orneodidæ*, the species of which have the wings each split up into longitudinal sections or plumes. — **Mocha-stone moth**, any one of several moths of the notodontid genus *Melalopha*. The peculiar markings of the wings resemble somewhat those of a moss-agate. The larvæ feed on the willow and the poplar. — **Mottled plum-tree moth**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela superans*, whose larva feeds on the leaves of plum-trees. — **Neat cucumber-moth.** See ★*cucumber*. — **Pepper-and-salt moth**, an American geometrid moth, *Lycia cognataria*, whose larva feeds on currant-leaves. — **Poplar mocha-stone moth**, *Melalopha inclusa*. — **Potato-tuber moth.** Same as ★*potato-moth*. — **Processionary moth**, the adult of the processionary caterpillar (which see, under *processionary*). — **Regal moth**, an American ceratocampid moth, *Citheronia regalis*. See *walnut-moth*. — **Royal moth**, the regal walnut-moth. See *royal horned caterpillar*. — **Scallop-shell moth**, a British collectors' name for an Old World geometrid moth, *Calocalpe undulata*, whose wings are marked like a scallop-shell. — **Senatorial moth**, an American ceratocampid moth, *Anisota senatoria*, whose larvæ feed on oak-leaves. — **Small engrailed moth**, a British collectors' name for a geometrid moth, *Tephrosia crepuscularia*. — **Smoky moth**, any species of the lepidopterous family *Pyromorphidæ*. They are small moths of a smoky-black color, sometimes marked with brighter colors. *Harrisina Americana* is a familiar example: formerly called the *grape-vine Procris*. — **Two-colored royal moth**, an American ceratocampid moth, *Adelocephala bicolor*, occurring in the Mississippi valley. The fore wings are yellowish brown speckled with black, and the hind wings are pink. The larva feeds on honey-locust and on the Kentucky coffee-tree. — **Underwing moth.** See ★*Catocala*. — **White-tipped moth**, an American notodontid moth, *Symmerista albifrons*, having a conspicuous white patch on the outer half of the costal border of each fore wing. Its larvæ feed on oak-leaves. — **Window-winged moth**, any one of the small moths of the family *Thyrididæ* or *Thyrididæ*. The English name is derived from the white or yellowish translucent spots on the wings.



Brown-tailed Moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhœa*).
a, female moth; *b*, antennæ of moth; *c*, larva: all one fourth reduced.



Indian-meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).
a, moth; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva: all nearly twice natural size; *d*, head of larva; *e*, segment of larva: more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.).

moth[3] (mōt), *n.* [Hind. *moṭh*.] In India, a trailing dwarf bean, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, cultivated for food and fodder. Also called *Turkish gram*. See ★*gram*[3].

moth-borer (môth'bōr″ėr), *n.* Same as *sugar-cane* ★*borer* and *larger corn-stalk* ★*borer*. [British West Indies.]

mother-cyst (muᴛʜ'ėr-sist), *n.* The cyst which produces daughter-cysts by budding.

mother-gate (muᴛʜ'ėr-gāt), *n.* In *mining*, a large passage in a coal-mine used as a main roadway.

motherhood, *n.* 2. A clan constituted by kinship through the mother. *N. E. D.*

mother-lobster (muᴛʜ'ėr-lob″stėr), *n.* An edible crustacean, *Scyllarus latus*, found in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic: said sometimes to attain a length of 18 inches and to be superior to the common lobster in flavor.

mother-lode, *n.* 2. The principal vein of any district.

mother-metal (muᴛʜ'ėr-met″al), *n.* A metal or metallic compound from which some other form of the metal can be obtained.

The composition of the remaining solid-solution or "*mother-metal*" of martensite has reached that of hardenite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 573.

mother-of-emerald (muᴛʜ″ėr-o̤v-em'e̤-rald), *n.* Prase: sometimes so called because formerly supposed to be the mother-rock of emerald. *Max Bauer* (trans.), Precious Stones, p. 488.

mother-of-niter (muᴛʜ″ėr-o̤v-nī'tėr), *n.* The residual bitter saline liquor from which saltpeter has been crystallized. The term was used by Black in the middle of the eighteenth century.

mother-of-wheat (muᴛʜ″ėr-o̤v-hwēt'), *n.* 1. The cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*. — 2. The ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*.

mother-right (muᴛʜ'ėr-rīt), *n.* 1. Alleged supremacy of the mother in the primitive family and clan; in reality, the supremacy of the male relatives of the wife or mother as opposed to the supremacy of husband or father. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 213. — 2. That social order in which descent is traced from mother to children, so that the children belong to the mother's family and inherit from their mother's brothers: same as *matriarchy*.

mother-rule (muᴛʜ'ėr-röl), *n.* Same as ★*mother-right*, 1.

mother's-heart (muᴛʜ'ėrz-härt), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*.

motherwort, *n.* — **Golden motherwort**, the chafeweed or wood-cudweed, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, a native of Europe and Asia and found also in New Brunswick and Cape Breton, where it has probably been introduced.

moth-fly (môth'flī), *n.* Same as *moth-like* ★*fly*.

moth-miller (môth'mil″ėr), *n.* Same as *miller*, 3.

motion, *n.* 18. In *geom.*, a reversible unique transformation of the aggregate of all points into itself. — **Absolutely total motion**, in *geom. topics*, a motion during which no two instantaneous places of the moving object have any part in common. — **Alternating motion**, reciprocating or oscillatory motion. — **Angle motion** or **canting motion**, a device in the tables of band-saws, or in the carriage or fence of circular saws, by which the work may be presented at an angle with the plane of the saw for cutting bevels. — **Circular motion**, a device or mechanism for guiding a planing- or shaping-tool along the arc of a circle. Such a device is frequently used for finishing curved surfaces which can not be finished in a lathe because the radius of the arc is so long as to be beyond the capacity or convenience of standard machine-tools. — **Compound motion**, the resultant of two or more simple motions or the combination of a motion of translation with one of rotation. — **Euclidean motion**, a reversible unique transformation of the aggregate of all points into itself, in which the Euclidean postulate with regard to parallels is assumed. — **Fore-and-aft motion**, in *mech.*: (*a*) A forward and backward motion, used in connection with something that has a distinct front and rear. (*b*) A motion parallel to the keel of a vessel. — **Gooch's link-motion**, a form of link-motion, derived from Stephenson's, in which the slot-link was not lifted and lowered, as in Stephenson's, but the rod to the valve was raised and lowered to secure the same adjustment in the slot of the vibrating non-adjustable link. The valve-rod had to be long enough to be jointed, but no variation in lead occurred, because the eccentric-straps were not swung around the shaft in adjusting the position of the sliding-block. The radius of the link was that of the length of the first or pivoted section of the valve-rod. — **Homogeneously total motion**, in *geom. topics*, a motion during which no two instantaneous places of the moving object have any homogeneous part in common. — **Impulsive motion**, a motion conceived of as generated instantaneously from rest by the application of impulses. — **Latent motions**, motions of cyclic or gyrostatic nature, imagined as taking place in the ultimate particles of a substance. The assumption of such latent motions is an essential feature of certain speculations concerning the structure of matter. — **Motion curve.** See ★*curve*. — **Motion in altitude.** See ★*altitude motion*. — **Naperian motion**, a superposition of a rotation and a dilatation. — **Negative motion**, in *weaving*, a kind of drag motion for taking up the cloth in the loom as it is being woven: used in contradistinction to *positive motion*. — **Non-Euclidean motion**, a reversible unique transformation of the aggregate of all points into itself, in which the Euclidean postulate with regard to parallels is not assumed. — **Notice of motion**, in *law*, a formal legal notice, given by one party in a cause to the other or others, that an application for an order affecting the cause will be made to the court at a certain time and place. — **Periodic motion**, a motion in which changes of speed or of direction recur at regular intervals of time. Simple harmonic motions, all types of vibratory motions, orbital motions, and the motions of any part of a revolving body not within the axis of revolution are examples of periodic motion. — **Pick-at-will motion**, a motion for throwing the shuttle of a loom, which has a series of shuttle-boxes at each end, so as to allow a single weft, or any kind or color of weft, to be passed through a shed or between the warp-threads. — **Polygon of motion**, a vector diagram, analogous to the polygon of forces, representing the components of a motion and the direction and magnitude of their resultant. It

is usual, and more accurate, to speak of a *polygon of velocities, acceleration,* or *momenta* rather than of a *polygon of motion.*—**Precessional motion,** in *mech.*, gyroscopic precession.—**Simple motion,** a motion of translation alone or of rotation alone, but not of the two in combination.—**Single preventer motion.** See *single* ★*preventer.*—**Star-wheel motion,** a motion employed for operating-, measuring-, or recording-machines, such as cyclometers and the feed of machine-tools: so called because a small wheel having pointed teeth and resembling the conventional symbol for a star is used. The wheel is turned one tooth or more at each stroke or revolution, as the case may require.—**Thwartwise motion.** Same as ★*cross-motion.*—**Translatory motion.** See *translation,* 6.—**Traverse motion,** a to-and-fro motion, forming part of the mechanism of a number of machines used in textile-manufacturing.—**Uniform motion,** motion with uniform velocity.—**Uniplanar motion,** motion in which the paths described by the particles of the moving body lie in planes parallel to one another.

motion-block (mō′shọn-blok), *n.* 1. A moving block, such as a link-block or cross-head, used to connect two moving parts.—2. An engine cross-head. [Eng.]

motion-frame (mō′shọn-frām), *n.* Same as ★*motion-plate.*

motion-plate (mō′shọn-plāt), *n.* A rolled steel or iron plate which is bolted transversely between the longitudinal frame-plates of a locomotive, to carry the ends of the cross-head guides which are farthest from the cylinder. The connecting-rods and valve-rods sometimes pass through openings in this plate.

motion-process (mō′shọn-pros″es), *n.* [Tr. G. *bewegungsvorgang.*] Any physical phenomenon regarded as a mode of motion; especially, a process of stimulation: opposed to *mental process.*

> We generally understand by stimulus the external *motion-process,* which . . . is accompanied by the mental process of sensation.
> *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 16.

motion-rod (mō′shọn-rod), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rod which communicates motion from a rock-shaft, driven by the eccentric, to the valve-stem. [Eng.]

motiv. A simplified spelling of *motive.*

motivity, *n.* 2. In *thermodynam.*, a term proposed by Lord Kelvin for the available energy of a system.

motivization (mō″tiv-i-zā′shọn), *n.* Motivation. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 433.

motocycle (mō′tọ-sī-kl), *n.* [L. *motus,* motion, + E. *cycle.*] 1. Same as ★*motor-cycle.*—2. A light motor vehicle, without body, on three or four wheels, carrying one or more persons.

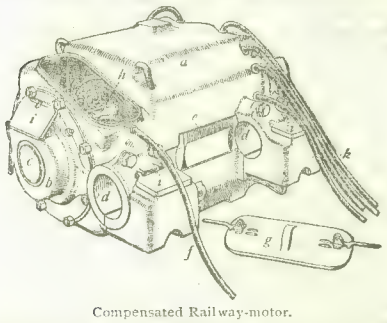
> It will be noticed that the *moto-cycles* have been entirely replaced by the motor-bicycles; these make very fast time, and reach the speed of an express train.
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 20, 1903, pp. 22958.

motocyclist (mō′tọ-sī-klist), *n.* One who rides a motocycle.

motoneurone (mō-tọ-nū′rōn), *n.* [L. *motus,* motion, + E. *neurone.*] A neurone having a motor function.

> The external stimulus, it may be recalled, while exciting the flexor muscles to contraction, produces relaxation of their antagonists, the extensors. This latter it effects by quelling (inhibiting) all nervous discharge for the time being in the extensor *moto-neurones* of the spinal cord. *Nature,* Feb. 6, 1908, p. 333.

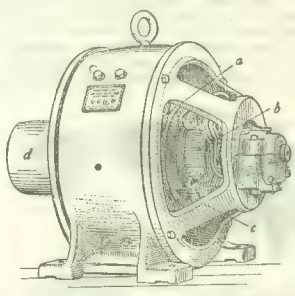
motor. I. *n.* 4. A motor-car.—5. In *anat.*, specifically, a motor nerve.—**Air-motor.** (*b*) A motor-car driven by an air-motor.—**Asynchronous motor,** an alternating-current motor in which the speed is not rigidly determined by the frequency of alternation. Induction-motors (see below) are asynchronous.—**Brayton motor** a form of gas-engine or internal-combustion engine devised about 1873 to operate on a cycle in which the gas and air were ignited and expanded at constant pressure beyond the piston.—**Compensated motor.** (*a*) An electric motor in which the armature reaction



Compensated Railway-motor.

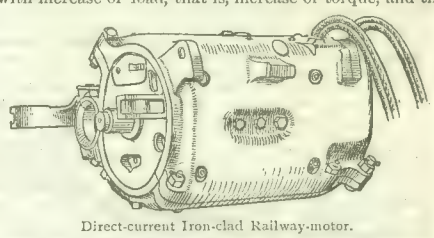
a, frame; *b*, frame-head; *c*, frame-head cover; *d*, bearing; *e*, field laminations; *f*, armature-lead; *g*, commutator-hole cover; *h*, brush-holder; *i*, oil-well cover; *k*, field- and compensator-leads.

is compensated by an auxiliary winding in the field structure: used for alternating-current railway-motors. (*b*) An alternating-current motor in which the wattless current is compensated by a condenser or by auxiliary commutator-brushes; a compensated repulsion-motor.—**Compound motor.** See *electric* ★*motor.*—**Double-opposed motor,** an arrangement of the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine in which two cylinders on opposite sides of the crank-shaft are connected to cranks which are 180 degrees apart: usually applied in horizontal engines in motor-car practice, either parallel to the long axis of the vehicle or at right angles to it. If the two cylinders operate on the four-phase or Otto cycle, the working-strokes may occur together in the two cylinders, so as to balance the thrust against the cylinder-covers; or the working-stroke of one may occur when the other is aspirating its charge. In two-phase cycles the working-strokes will always be together.—**Electric motor,** an apparatus for converting electric into mechanical power. In general, any electric generator, when supplied with a suitable form of electric power, will act as a motor, and an electric motor, when driven by mechanical power, will become an electric generator, that is, produce electric power. By the form of electric power supplied, electric motors are divided into *direct-current motors* and *alternating-current motors.* Direct-current motors usually have a commutator and brushes to receive the current, a revolving armature, and a stationary field, which may be bipolar or multipolar. By the connection of the field-exciting coils, direct-current motors are divided into *shunt-motors, series-motors,* and *compound motors.* In the shunt-motor the field-coils are connected in parallel or multiple to the armature. Such motors give fairly constant speed at all loads, and therefore are commonly used as stationary motors in factories, mills, and in general for driving apparatus at constant speed. In starting, they require a rheostat in the armature circuit. In the series-motor the full supply-current passes the field-coils (which consist of fewer turns of larger wire) in series to the armature. In such motors the speed increases with decrease of load and decreases with increase of load, that is, increase of torque, and the



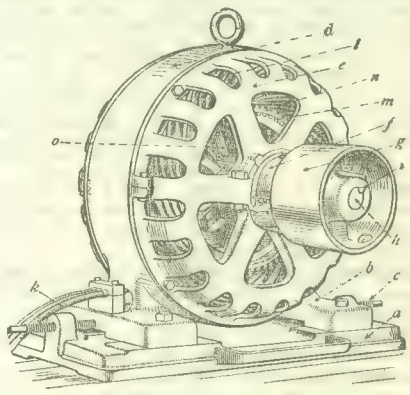
Direct-current Type Stationary Motor.

a, field-coils; *b*, commutator; *c*, armature winding; *d*, pulley.



Direct-current Iron-clad Railway-motor.

torque is a maximum in starting. They are used where heavy starting-torque and a variation of speed with the load are desired, as for hoist-motors, and especially in electric railroading. Compound motors with cumulative compounding—that is, having a shunt-field and a series-field magnetizing in the same direction—are intermediate in character between shunt-motor and series-motor, and are used for electric elevators, etc. Differential compounding, that is, a small series-field counteracting the shunt-field, has been used to obtain more constant speed than that given by shunt-motors, but its use has been discontinued because the modern shunt-motor gives a sufficiently constant speed. Alternating-current motors are *induction-motors, commutator-motors,* and *synchronous motors.* Induction-motors contain a primary winding,

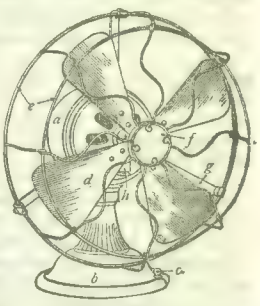


Induction-motor.

a, bed-plate; *b*, foot; *c*, belt-tightening bolt; *d*, frame; *e*, end-plate; *f*, bearing; *g*, pulley; *h*, shaft; *i*, key; *k*, leads; *l*, primary or stator winding; *m*, secondary or rotor bars; *n*, rotor end-ring; *o*, rotor ventilator.

usually stationary, and excited by single-phase or more commonly polyphase alternating currents, and a secondary winding, usually revolving, closed upon itself in short circuit. In the secondary winding a rheostat is frequently used, in starting, which is external and connected to the windings by collector-rings and -brushes, or revolving with the armature or secondary winding. If no starting rheostat is used the secondary winding

usually is a 'squirrel-cage,' that is, a number of copper bars passing through the iron of the armature-core near the periphery and connected with each other electrically by two end-rings. In such motors, in starting, especially in large motors, an autotransformer or autostarter is frequently used to lower the voltage and thereby the starting current. The characteristics of the induction-motor are those of the shunt-motor, that is, constant speed at all loads. To the direct-current series-motor corresponds the alternating-current commutator-motor, which is usually single-phase. It may be a *series-motor* (that is, the main current passes in series through the stator or field, and, by brushes and commutator, through the rotor or armature), and then usually contains a stationary compensating winding to neutralize the armature reaction and self-induction, this compensating winding being either excited by the main current or short-circuited upon itself (inductive compensation). Another form of alternating-current commutator-motor is the *repulsion-motor,* in which the main current traverses only the stator winding, while the rotor winding is short-circuited upon itself through the commutator and the brushes which are set under a small angle with the axis of the stator winding. Another form is the *series repulsion-motor,* in which a part of the supply voltage is impressed upon the compensating winding, a part on the armature, and their proportion varied with the speed. The commutator-motors have high starting torque and variable speed, and are used for railroading, etc. The synchronous motor consists of an armature excited by the single-phase or usually polyphase alternating supply-current, and a field excited by direct current. They can operate only at synchronism, that is, by keeping step with the generator, and therefore give absolutely constant speed. They usually have sufficient induction-motor properties to start themselves at light load. They are less severe than any other motor in their reaction on the system, and are therefore preferred for very large sizes. By their speed characteristics, motors are divided into *constant-speed motors* (direct-current shunt-, alternating-current induction-, and synchronous motors), *variable-speed motors* (shunt-motors with field rheostat, induction-motors with variable number of poles), and *heavy starting-torque motors* (direct-current series-, alternating-current commutator-motors). By their construction, motors are divided into *bipolar* and *multipolar, ironclad* or *protected,* and *open motors.*—**Fan motor,** a small electric motor driving a fan for creating a current of air for cooling or ventilation. The fan usually consists of a circle of inclined vanes.—**Internal-combustion motor,** a form of heat-engine in which a mixture of air and the fuel is delivered to a cylinder behind a piston and there ignited. The expansion of the air due to the combustion of the fuel, usually a hydrocarbon liquid or vapor or a gas, causes an increase in the pressure by the effort to increase in volume. That pressure forces the piston forward in the cylinder and overcomes the external resistance on the crank-shaft to which the piston is attached. This form is much used in motor-vehicles, since no boiler is required but each stroke develops its own power at its beginning. The usual cycle or succession of events in modern motors is called the *Otto cycle* or the *four-phase cycle* (see ★*cycle*1, 12). On an outgoing stroke of the piston the charge of air and fuel-vapor is drawn into the cylinder; on the return of the piston this mixture is compressed, raised in pressure and temperature, and confined in the clearance volume behind the cylinder. The mixture is ignited while thus compressed, expands (doing work against the moving piston on its second outgoing traverse), and is exhausted by the opening of an exhaust-valve on the second ingoing traverse. Then the cycle is repeated. The *two-phase cycle* compresses the mixture either in front of the piston or in a second cylinder. It flows into the cylinder behind the piston under slight pressure, and, by a stratification, acts to help expel the exhaust gases at the end of the working-stroke. The piston uncovers exhaust-ports by its outward traverse, and the burnt gases are expelled by their own pressure and the displacing action of the fresh charge. The return of the piston compresses the fresh mixture, and it expands after ignition, working the piston outward. Hence a working-stroke occurs every revolution instead of once in two revolutions as in the four-phase cycle. If the incoming charge is ignited by flame from the burnt gases while the inlet-valve is open, annoying back-firing takes place into the mixture-chamber, so that the two-phase cycle is not at its best with varying resistance. The firing of the charge is usually done by an electric spark which passes between separated insulated terminals projecting into the compression volume or clearance (see ★*spark-plug*). Governing is effected by throttling the admission of the mixture of fuel and air, or by varying the period of its admission to the cylinder during the aspirating-stroke. With the four-phase cycle four cylinders are usual, in motor-car practice, in order to distribute the effort and to secure two work-impulses in every revolution. Such engines also balance better. They are light in weight, in proportion to power developed, and hence have come into extensive use for high-speed launches (called *motor-boats*), and have been selected to drive the dirigible air-ships which have been constructed. See *internal-combustion* ★*engine,* with cuts.—**Monocyclic motor,** an alternating-current motor having two superimposed fields in quadrature, one of which is excited by the driving or primary circuit, the other by a magnetizing circuit.—**Multiphase motor,** an alternating-current motor for use on polyphase circuits.



Fan Motor.

a, motor-frame; *b*, base and pedestal; *c*, starting-switch; *d*, vane; *e*, wire guard; *f*, monogram name-plate; *g*, wire guard-support; *h*, oil-cup.

—**Multipolar motor,** an electric motor which has more than two poles.—**Octopolar motor,** an electric motor with eight poles.—**Open-coil motor,** an electric motor in which only one coil of the armature is in circuit at a time.—**Overtype motor,** a bipolar electric motor which has the armature below the field-magnets.—**Panchronous motor,** in *elect.*, a motor which tends to assume a fixed characteristic speed differing by a certain amount from the speed of synchronism.

Such a motor being neither a synchronous nor a non-synchronous motor is called a *panchronous motor.*
Electrical World, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 811.

Pilot-motor, in *elect.*, a small motor used to move automatically the controlling devices of any circuit or system of circuits.

The invention is designed to overcome these objections, and to this end a *pilot-motor* is used for intermittently moving the regulator, its movement being stopped when the starting current exceeds a predetermined limit.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 495.

Polyphase induction-motor, an electric motor with alternating magnetic field and a short-circuited armature: designed for use on a polyphase circuit.—**Polyphase motor,** an electric motor driven by two or more alternating currents differing in phase; a motor designed to be operated in a polyphase circuit.—**Pyromagnetic motor,** an electric motor the action of which depends upon the influence of temperature on the magnetization of iron.—**Repulsion motor.** See *electric* ★*motor.*—**Rheostatic motor,** in *elect.*, a motor connected with and automatically regulated by a rheostat.—**Series-, shunt-motor.** See *electric* ★*motor.*—**Single-phase motor,** an electric motor operated by means of an alternating, single-phase current.—**Solar motor,** an engine which uses the direct heat from the sun's rays as a motive power. Such motors involve a series of reflecting-surfaces to reflect the radiant heat from the sun, which strikes a large area, and concentrate it on a definite heating surface.—**Split-phase motor,** a single-phase alternating-current motor in which the starting effort is produced by dividing the supply current in two branch currents differing in phase from each other.—**Squirrel-cage, synchronous motor.** See *electric* ★*motor.*—**Transformer motor.** Same as *induction-motor.* See *electric* ★*motor.* [Rare.]

II. *a.*—**Absolute motor field,** a region of the cerebral cortex in which a lesion is always followed by impaired motion, as distinguished from a *relative motor field,* in which a lesion may or may not be followed by motor disturbance.—**Motor aphasia, center, economy,** etc. See ★*aphasia,* etc.—**Motor point,** the point corresponding to that at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, where an electrode must be placed to produce the maximum of contraction.—**Motor reaction, reflex, region, rhythm.** See ★*reaction,* etc.—**Motor root,** the root of a spinal nerve which contains the motor fibers only.

motor-bicycle (mō′tor-bī″si-kl), *n.* Same as ★*motor-cycle.*

motor-boat (mō′tor-bōt), *n.* A launch driven by an internal-combustion motor using a hydrocarbon such as gasolene, naphtha, kerosene, or alcohol as a source of fuel. See ★*autoboat.*

motor-break (mō′tor-brāk), *n.* A rotary interrupter for induction-coils. See ★*interrupter* (*a*).

motor-bus (mō′tor-bus), *n.* An automobile omnibus. *Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 11, 1905. [Colloq.]

motor-car, *n.* 2. A mechanically propelled vehicle or automobile. The term is used to include all classes of automobiles, from the racing-machine, in which speed is the prime requisite, to the commercial vehicle, in which speed is of no moment, but carrying capacity for loads is desired.

motor-carist (mō′tor-kär-ist), *n.* One who uses a motor-car, especially for pleasuring.

motor-cell (mō′tor-sel), *n.* One of the cells of the spinal cord of vertebrates which has its neuraxon continued into a motor nerve-fiber; distinguished from *sensory* ★*cell.*

motor-coach (mō′tor-kōch), *n.* A railway-car carrying within itself a motor to propel it on the rails without an attached locomotive.

motor-cycle (mō′tor-sī′kl), *n.* A bicycle or tricycle operated by some form of motor as well as by pedals.

motor-drive (mō′tor-drīv), *n.* An arrangement for driving a machine, or a small group of machines, by an electric motor.

motor-driven (mō′tor-driv″n), *a.* Driven by a motor or engine: applied to vehicles.

motordrome (mō′tor-drōm), *n.* [*motor* + Gr. *δρόμος,* a course, running, ⟨ *δραμεῖν,* run.] A rounded course or track, often rising at an angle or in a curve toward its outer edge, upon which automobile and motor-cycle races are run.

motor-fluid (mō′tor-flö″id), *n.* Any fluid used as a means of conveying heat, motion, or energy from one point to another.

motor-generator (mō′tor-jen′e-rā-tor), *n.* In *elect.*, an apparatus which changes one form of electrical power into another by means of two separate machines, a motor and a generator, permanently connected together. See ★*converter,* 3, ★*dynamotor,* and *motor-*★*generator.*

motoring (mō′tor-ing), *n.* The art of driving or riding in an automobile or motor-car; the sport of driving motor-cars.

The Bennett Cup race is the *motoring* Derby, the blue ribbon of the automobile world. The approaching contest is the sixth running, it having been won by France three times and by Great Britain and Germany each once.
Automobile Topics, European Sup., May 27, 1905, p. 2.

motorist (mō′tor-ist), *n.* One who uses a motor-vehicle in traveling for pleasure or on business.

In the little manual before us, the same author describes concisely the theory and action of the motor bicycle, and provides in text and illustration just the kind of information which the *motorist* will find of service.
Nature, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 316.

motorization (mō″tor-i-zā′shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, apprehension in motor or kinesthetic terms of an auditory or visual stimulus.

The *motorization* of a word [seen] would seem to have often been present and disregarded.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., VII. 303.

motorize (mō′tor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *motorized,* ppr. *motorizing.* [*motor* + *-ize.*] In *psychol.*, to apprehend a visual or auditory stimulus in motor or kinesthetic terms.

The fourth page was *motorized,* at normal speed, but without lip-movement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XII. 295.

motorman (mō′tor-man), *n.*; pl. *motormen* (-men). 1. One whose business it is to drive a motor-car or automobile vehicle.—2. A man who operates a motor; specifically, one who operates a railway motor.

motormeter (mō′tor-mē″tèr), *n.* In *elect.*, an integrating wattmeter (that is, a meter which registers the total electric power passing over the circuit) based on the principle of the electric motor, either the commutator motor (Thomson recording wattmeter) or the induction-motor. See *electric* ★*motor.* All electric meters installed for recording the power consumed by a customer are now motormeters. *Elect. World and Engin.,* June 4, 1904, p. 1095.

motor-minded (mō′tor-mīn″ded), *a.* In *psychol.*, endowed with a mental constitution such that one thinks, remembers, imagines, dreams, etc., principally in motor or kinesthetic images; specifically, endowed with a kinesthetic memory; more specifically, endowed with a verbal memory of the kinesthetic type.

Consonants were not thought to be generally more important than vowels for word perception. The relative importance of these elements might depend upon the reader's tendency to be *motor* or auditory *minded.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 297.

motor-mindedness (mō″tor-mīn′ded-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a type of mental constitution characterized by the predominance, throughout the intellectual processes, of motor or kinesthetic images; specifically, kinesthetic or motor memory type; more specifically, kinesthetic or motor verbal memory type. *Baldwin,* Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 571.

motorneer (mō″tor-nēr′), *n.* [*motor* + (*engi*)*neer.*] An objectionable substitute for ★*motorman* (which see).

motorogerminative (mō″tor-ō-jėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* In *embryol.*, giving rise to or developing into the musculature: said of portions of the middle germ-layer, or mesoderm.

motorphobe (mō′tor-fōb), *n.* [*motor* + Gr. *-φοβος,* ⟨ *φοβεῖν,* fear.] One who dislikes motor-cars or automobiles; one who has a strong prejudice against motor-cars. [Rare.]

From pillar to post the poor motorist is pushed, and no Pariah was more persecuted than he is in some places. The time will come when . . . the *motorphobes* will wonder what ever possessed them to act so foolishly.
Automobile Topics, May 27, 1905, p. 448.

motor-shaft (mō′tor-shâft), *n.* 1. The shaft of an electric or other motor.—2. The shaft in an automobile or other machine which is directly connected with the crank-shaft of the engine.

motor-vehicle (mō′tor-vē″hi-kl), *n.* A vehicle containing an engine or motor which propels it; an automobile.

motor-wagon (mō′tor-wag″on), *n.* 1. A motor-car.—2. An automobile vehicle, smaller than the motor-truck, designed for business use.

motor-wheel (mō′tor-hwēl), *n.* 1. A motor-cycle.—2. A self-propelling truck, consisting of an axle and wheels carrying the driving-power, which can be fastened to the body of a carriage or wagon in place of the front axle and wheels, and used to propel the vehicle; a fore-carriage.

motse (mōt′se), *n.* [Heb.] See ★*seder.*

mottle, *n.* 2. One of the spots or blotches which together constitute a mottling.—3. *pl.* See *diseased* ★*butter.*

mottled, *p. a.*—**Mottled-top disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*

motuca-fly (mō-tö′kä-flī), *n.* [Braz. Pg. *motuca,* ⟨ Tupi *mutucuna.*] A large Brazilian tabanid fly, *Hadrus lepidotus,* which makes such a large and deep puncture that much bleeding may follow the bite.

mouche, *n.* 2. In the hurdy-gurdy, the open string next to the lowest one, usually tuned to the G next below middle C.

mouchetė (mösh-tā′), *n.* [F., 'spotted,' pp. of *moucheter,* spot, mark with fly-specks, ⟨ *mouche,* fly: see *mouche.*] The black end of the wheat grain due to a black rich soil and moist climate.

mougat (mö′gat), *n.* Same as ★*mucket.*

mouillé (mö-yā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *mouiller,* make wet, moisten, soften, make liquid, ⟨ LL. **molliare,* for L. *mollire,* soften, ⟨ *mollis* (> F. *mou*), soft.] Made 'liquid,' as a sound; applied especially to the consonant *l* as pronounced with a following *y* sound as in French *-(i)ll-,* Spanish *ll,* Italian *gl(i),* and English *ll(i)* in *brilliant, million,* etc.

The 36th [letter of the Cyrillic Alphabet] . . . softens a preceding letter, giving it a *mouillé* sound.
Encyc. Brit., I. 614.

mouillure (mö-yür′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *mouiller,* make liquid; see ★*mouillé.*] The pronunciation of *l* with a following *y* sound. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 316.

mouket (mö′ket), *n.* Same as ★*mucket.*

moulleton (möl-toṅ′), *n.* [Trade F. ?] A fabric for women's wear, having a satin-armure weave.

Moulmein cedar. See ★*cedar.*

Mound-building ant. See ★*ant*[1].

mound[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To form into mounds; become piled up into mounds.

The enormous masses of ice, thrust under [the brig] . . . by the action of repeated pressures, had glued themselves together so completely, that we remained cradled in a mass of ice exceeding twenty-five feet in solid depth. . . . Our ice-saw with great labor buried its length in the floe, . . . but the submerged material is so thick that it has little or no effect. Wedging, by billets of wood between her sides and the *mounding* ice, was equally ineffectual.
Kane, in U. S. Grinnell Exped. (First Exped., 1850), [p. 405.

mound-lily (mound′lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily.*

mound-planting (mound′plan″ting), *n.* In *forestry,* a method of planting on wet ground in which the seeds or young trees are planted on mounds, ridges, or hills. Also called *ridge-planting* and *hill-planting.*

mound-turkey (mound′tėr″ki), *n.* The Australian megapod or mound-builder.

mount[2], *v. t.*—**To mount a breach.** See ★*breach.*

mount[2], *n.* 3. A trumpet signal for mounting.

mountain, *n.*—**Block mountain,** a mountain produced by block-faulting and tilting in such a manner as to develop escarpments of great relief. See ★*block,* 18, with cut.—**Embayed mountain,** a mountain near the



Embayed Mountains.

sea that has been depressed so that the ocean enters the valleys, as, for example, on the coast of southwestern Ireland.—**Folded mountain,** a mountain formed by anticlinal folding.—**Mountains of circumdenudation,** the remnants of the continents left by rivers as they eat out deep valleys and gorges: distinguished from mountains due to the folding of strata, to faulting, or to other geological processes.—**Mountain system,** in *geol.*, a group of parallel or consecutive mountain-ranges of the same age.

A *mountain system* includes all ranges in a region made in different, more or less independent, geosynclines at the same epoch.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 389.

Residual mountain, a mountain whose origin involves the removal by gradual erosion of a large neighboring volume of former mountains or highlands.—**Subdued mountain,** a mountain which has been so much worn down as to have lost its peaks and cliffs and become covered with its own detritus.—**Subtuberant mountain,** a mountain elevated by an igneous intrusion among or beneath its basement rocks.

mountain-ash, *n.* 3. See *Texas* ★*ash*[1].

mountain-bay (moun′tān-bā), *n.* *Franklinia Alatamaha.* See *Gordonia* and ★*Franklinia.*

mountain-clover (moun′tān-klō″vėr), *n.* A papilionaceous plant, *Trifolium montanum.*

mountain-devil (moun′tān-dev″l), *n.* The small spiny Australian lizard, *Moloch horridus.* See cut at *thorn-devil.*

mountain-elder (moun′tān-el″dėr), *n.* See ★*elder*2.

mountain-elm (moun′tān-elm″), *n.* See ★*elm.*

mountain-flax, *n.*, **1.** (*a*) Same as *purging-flax.* (*b*) Same as *Seneca snakeroot* (which see, under *snakeroot*). (*c*) The lesser centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium.* Also called *bitter-herb* and *earth-gall.*

mountain-flower (moun′tān-flou″ėr), *n.* A variety of crane's-bill, *Geranium sylvaticum.*

mountain-heather (moun′tān-heŦH″ėr), *n.* Same as *sand-myrtle* (which see, under *myrtle*).

mountain-hummer (moun′tān-hum″ėr), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus,* found high up on the Andes. Also called *hill-star.*

mountain-larch (moun′tān-lärch), *n.* A fir, *Larix lyalli,* of the Rocky Mountains.

mountain-moss (moun′tān-môs), *n.* See ★*moss*1.

mountain-oak (moun′tān-ōk), *n.* See ★*oak.*

mountain-parrot (moun′tān-par″ọt), *n.* The



Mountain-parrot (*Nestor notabilis*).

kea, *Nestor notabilis,* of New Zealand, which attacks and kills sheep.

mountain-partridge (moun′tān-pär″trij), *n.* A common name of a large West Indian ground-pigeon, *Geotrygon montana.*

mountain-pheasant (moun′tān-fez″ant), *n.* See *mountain* ★*curassow.*

mountain-plover (moun′tān-pluv″ėr), *n.* A small plover, *Ægialitis montana,* related to the killdeer and found on the upland plains of the western United States.

mountain-quail (moun′tān-kwāl″), *n.* One of the North American quails, somewhat larger than the familiar bob-white and readily distinguished by a slender tuft of black plumes on either side of the head. The general color is slaty-blue, marked beneath and on the sides with white and chestnut. It inhabits the mountain regions of Oregon, California, and Nevada.

mountain-range (moun′tān-rānj), *n.* A range of mountains; specifically, in *geol.*, the series of more or less parallel ridges formed over the area and border of a single anticlinal or synclinal mountain-fold considered as a unit. *Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 389.

mountain-rose, *n.* **2.** The rhododendron.

mountain-rush (moun′tān-rush), *n.* *Ephedra antisyphilitica,* the common joint-fir of the western United States, with somewhat the aspect of a scouring-rush.

mountain-sheep, *n.* No less than six species and two subspecies of *Ovis* have been described from North America, but it is possible that one or two of these may not stand the test of further research. The northernmost species is the white or Dall's sheep, *O. dalli,* widely spread over northern Alaska. The southernmost and smallest is *O. mexicana,* from northern Mexico and the adjoining parts of New Mexico. The black or Stone's sheep, *O. stonei,* from Alaska and British Columbia, is very dark with white belly and marks down the legs. Other species are *O. nelsoni* and *O. fannini.*

mountain-sickness (moun′tān-sik″nes), *n.* A morbid condition, marked by various distressing symptoms, caused by very high altitudes.

Mountain-sickness results from a diminution in the O[xygen] fixed by the blood, and from the rapid consumption of that O, but also from defect of adaptation of the organism, either from causes due to itself (less rapid mobilization and deficient increase of the red corpuscles, deficient increase in pulmonary ventilation, etc.); or by a less regular intervention of some of the accelerating atmospheric conditions (light, ozonization, etc.).
Med. Record, April 4, 1903, p. 537.

mountain-silverspot (moun′tān-sil″vėr-spot), *n.* See ★*silverspot.*

mountain-sucker (moun′tān-suk″ėr), *n.* See ★*sucker.*

mountain-thrush (moun′tān-thrush), *n.* *Oreocincla lunulata,* one of the thrush family, found in Australia and Tasmania.

mountant (moun′tant), *n.* [*mount*1 + *-ant,* after F. *montant.*] In *photog.,* a paste or other adhesive substance used in mounting prints.

Starch, although much employed as a *mountant,* should be carefully used. Unless quite pure and fresh it is very dangerous, as it is very likely to become acid and destroy the print upon which it is laid.
Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 293.

mounted, *p. a.* **4.** In *organ-building,* said of a pipe or a stop which is set up away from the general wind-chest to which it belongs, usually as a part of the display-pipes: as, a *mounted* diapason.

Mount Vernon series. See ★*series.*

mourner1, *n.* **5.** A penitent, especially one who makes public announcement of a desire for salvation: used in Methodist churches.—**Mourners' bench,** one of the front seats in a Methodist church which the mourners, that is, the penitents, occupy, thus publicly showing their anxiety as inquiring sinners and their desire for salvation.

Mourning horse-fly. Same as *black* ★*gadfly.*

mouse, *n.* **10.** A device used in underground pipe-conduits to get cables into the tubes after the latter have been laid. It consists of a small conical piece of wood to the rear end or butt of which is fastened a washer of leather, which is a little larger than the diameter of the tube. A fine wire is attached to the block, which is then inserted in the tube, with air-pressure from an air-pump applied behind it against the washer. The leather is forced out cup-wise and converts the block into a piston which carries the wire forward to the next manhole-opening, where it drops out, leaving the wire continuous to the previous opening. A cord and rope can then be drawn through the duct and, finally, the insulated cable.

A fine wire is sometimes drawn through a duct by a conical piece of wood with a thin leather washer filling the duct, and forced ahead by the air pressure at the rear, which is exerted through the application of an air pump at the front end of the duct at the next manhole. This piece of wood is termed the "*mouse,*" and the name is probably responsible for the persistent story that lines are first drawn through the conduits by a fine string tied to the tail of a tame rat who has been taught to do this work. *Jour. Franklin Inst.,* March, 1905, p. 185

Dancing mouse. See *waltzing* ★*mouse.*—**Pouched mouse.** (*a*) See *pouched.* (*b*) Any one of several small marsupials of the genus *Phascogale,* so called from their strong resemblance to a mouse or rat.—**Red-backed mouse,** a small and common field-mouse, *Evotomys rutilus,* of Northern Europe. The name is also applied to various species of the same genus found in North America, especially *E. alascensis.*—**Spiny mouse,** any one of a number of small rodents characterized by having small flattened spines mixed with the fur. The typical species belong to the genera *Echimys* and *Loncheres.* With the exception of one species from Africa all are South American. See *spiny rat,* under *spiny.*—**Waltzing mouse,** a breed of domesticated mice which has the habit of spinning rapidly around. This habit is said to be due to a malformation of the semicircular canals of the ear, the function of these being to preserve the equilibrium. Also called *dancing mouse.*

mouse-hare (mous′hār), *n.* A small rodent of the genus *Ochotona,* more commonly known as a *pika.* See cut under *Lagomys.*

mousle (mou′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moused,* ppr. *mousling.* [Also *mouzle, mowsle, mowzle,* < *mouse, v.* Compare *tousle.*] To pull about roughly. *N. E. D.*

mousse (mös), *n.* [F., lit. moss. See *moss*1.] In *cookery,* a whipped cream, sweetened and variously flavored, with or without eggs, and frozen without stirring.

mousseline-de-soie (mö-sę-lēn′dė-swo′), *n.* [F.: *mousseline,* muslin; *de,* of; *soie,* silk.] A thin and gauzy silk muslin, sometimes embroidered.

Moustierian (mös-ti-ē′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moustier, in France: a term used in the classification of Paleolithic human relics according to their workmanship and degree of finish, and applied to such as have the character of the flint scrapers found in the sands of Moustier. They are regarded as intermediate in workmanship between the ruder Acheulian and the more deftly made Solutrian implements, and it has hence been inferred that they belong to a correspondingly intermediate period. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 86.

III. Glacial period: *Mousterian* culture (cold climate). *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1906, p. 374.

moutac (mö-täk′), *n.* [F. spelling of a native name?.] In *entom.,* the name in Mauritius of a large cerambycid larva, possibly of the genus *Prionus,* which is, or was, dressed and eaten by both whites and natives. *Kirby and Spence.*

mouth, *n.* **3.** (*g*) In transverse flutes, the edge of a mouth-hole. See ★*mouth-hole.* (*h*) In *metal.,* the opening through which a furnace is charged with fuel, ore, etc. (*i*) In *mining,* a mine entrance. [Scotch.]—**Glass-blowers' mouth,** a chronic swelling of the parotid gland sometimes seen in glass-blowers.—**To give mouth,** to bay or cry out: said of hounds upon a trail.

mouth-board (mouth′bōrd), *n.* In *exper. psychol.,* a strip of wood, hollowed out in front and smeared with sealing-wax, for the reception of the teeth: used with or without a head-rest to secure a constant position of the head in certain experiments upon visual space perception, etc. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 245.

mouth-cook† (mouth′kůk), *n.* A cook; especially a chef in the household of a king or great noble.

mouth-frame (mouth′frām), *n.* In ophiurans, one of the large calcareous plates of the oral skeleton.

mouth-hole (mouth′hōl), *n.* In transverse flutes, the hole in the side of the tube against the edge of which the player's breath is so directed as to produce the tone.

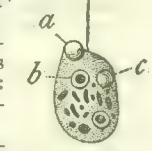
mouth-mapping (mouth′map″ing), *n.* In *phonetics,* the construction of maps or plans of the mouth-pharynx cavity.

The methods of *mouth-mapping* are still so crude that at present no reliance can be placed on such calculations.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 294.

mouth-papilla (mouth′pā-pil″ą), *n.*; pl. *mouth-papillæ* (-ē). In starfishes, one of the ambulacral spines which occur in groups, one at each of the five corners of the mouth.

mouth-plate (mouth′plāt), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*buccal shield.*—**2.** In starfishes, one of the plates which border the mouth.—**3.** In *mining,* a cast-iron switch-plate; a plate with a raised ridge to direct car-wheels from the plate to the rails. [Scotch.]

mouth-vacuole (mouth′vak″ū-ōl), *n.* In flagellate protozoans, a vacuole at the base of the main flagellum where the food enters; an oral vacuole.



Mouth-vacuole.
a, mouth-vacuole; *b,* nucleus; *c,* contractile vacuole.

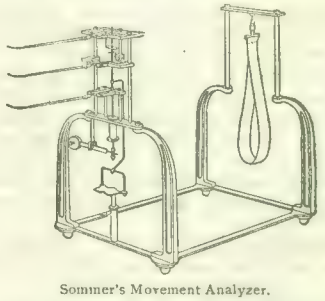
mouthy, *a.* **2.** Given to grimacing or to distorting the lips or the face in speaking, etc.: as, *mouthy* children are unpleasant. [Colloq.]

moutonnée, *a.* See *roches moutonnées.*

mouz, mouzer. Simplified spellings of *mouse, mouser.*

move, *n.*—**False move,** at *chess,* a move which is impossible according to the rules of the game.—**Forced move,** in *chess,* a move which one must make, having no other move at one's disposal.—**Rule of fifty moves.** See ★*rule*1.—**To get a move on one,** to begin to act; be active; hasten one's steps. [Slang.]—**To make a move.** (*a*) To take action; begin active operations. (*b*) To move a piece in a game, as in checkers, chess, etc.

movement, *n.*—**Illusions of movement.** See ★*illusion,* 2.—**Movement analyzer,** in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.,* an instrument for analyzing and recording the involuntary tremor of the hand and forearm. The movement analyzer of R. Sommer consists of a metal frame carrying a sling for the forearm and a rest for the first and second fingers of the hand. This rest is connected by a complex lever system with three writing-levers, one of which records the vertical, another the transverse, and



Sommer's Movement Analyzer.

another the sagittal components of the involuntary tremor. The three curves thus traced upon the kymograph drum give a complete picture of the involuntary movements made, with analysis into their three spatial dimen-

sions. Also called *tridimensional analyzer.*—**Periodic movement,** specifically in *bot.*, a manifest change of position in plant-organs responding to diurnal changes; also, a movement taking place in a few plants by very short periods, as in the telegraph-plant. See *sleep,* 5.—**Swedish movements,** in *med.*, a form of kinesitherapy, or treatment of disease by means of active and passive exercises, devised by Peter Henrik Ling of Sweden.

movement-contrast (möv′mẹnt-kon″trȧst), *n.* The reciprocal influence of eye-movements of opposed directions, supposed by some psychologists to explain certain phenomena of optical illusion.

movement-illusion (möv′mẹnt-i-lū″zhọn), *n.* In *psychol.*, an illusory perception of motion. The illusion may be visual (apparent movement of an object in space) or kinesthetic (apparent movement of a part of one's own body). See ★*illusion,* 2.

movement-sensation (möv′mẹnt-sen-sā″shọn), *n.* In *psychol.*: (*a*) Any sensation (or, more properly, any sensation-complex) the office of which is to inform us of the movement of objects in space, or of our own body or of some part of it. In this significance, the term must include sensations of sight and hearing, as well as kinesthetic sensations. It is formed on the analogy of 'weight sensation,' 'resistance sensation,' etc.; and its use is to be condemned, since it substitutes end or function for psychological analysis. (*b*) The sensation (or, more properly, the sensation-complex) directly aroused by movement of the body or of some part of it; a kinesthetic sensation.

The action of the vocal muscles occurs under guidance of the sensations of movement obtained from them. The association of the correct *movement-sensation* ordinarily occurs with the aid of hearing the sounds produced.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 387.

(*c*) A specific sensation whose adequate stimulus is movement. Some psychologists posit movement-sensations of sight, of touch, etc., but it is probable that the articular or joint sensation of kinæsthesis is the only true movement-sensation under this heading.

Joints, on the other hand, constitute a very important factor, so far at least as concerns appreciation of position and change of position. . . . The distinction between position-sensations and *movement-sensations* is important.
G. F. Stout, Manual of Psychol., p. 192.

movies (mō′viz), *n. pl.* Moving pictures. See *moving-picture machine,* under ★*picture.* [Colloq. or slang.]

Moving platform or **sidewalk.** See ★*platform.*—**Moving picture.** See *moving-picture machine,* under ★*picture.*

mowkowk, *n.* Same as ★*mocuck.*

moxie-berry (mok′si-ber″i), *n.* The creeping snowberry, *Chiogenes hispidula.*

Moxostoma (mok-sos′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL., an error for **Myzostoma,* irreg. < Gr. *μυζᾶν,* suck, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A genus of suckers, numerous in species, found in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

mozambique (mō-zam-bēk′), *n.* [Named with reference to *Mozambique* in Africa.] A loosely woven fabric for women's wear, having a cotton warp and a woolen weft.—**Mozambique spindles.** See ★*spindle.*

mozemize (mō′zem-īz), *n.* See ★*moosemise.*—**Indian mozemize,** the American mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana.*

mozo (mō′thō), *n.* [Sp. *mozo,* Pg. *moço,* a young man or boy.] A man-servant.

M. P. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Master of Painting;* (*c*) of *man-power;* (*d*) of *Member of Police;* (*e*) of *Methodist Protestant;* (*f*) of *Metropolitan Police;* (*g*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *millia passuum,* a thousand paces: the Roman mile; (*h*) of *Municipal Police.*

M. P. C. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament in Canada.*

M. Ph. An abbreviation of *Master of Philosophy.*

m. p. h. An abbreviation of *miles per hour.*

M. P. L. An abbreviation of *Master of Polite Literature.*

M. P. P. An abbreviation of *Member of the Provincial Parliament.*

M. P. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Member of the Pharmaceutical Society;* (*b*) of *Member of the Philological Society;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *meter per second.*

mr. An abbreviation of *millier.*

M. R. An abbreviation of *Master of the Rolls.*

M. R. A. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

M. R. C. C. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.*

M. R. C. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

M. R. C. V. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.*

M. R. G. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Geographical Society.*

M. R. I. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Institution.*

M. R. I. A. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Irish Academy.*

M. R. S. L. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Society of Literature.*

M. R. U. S. I. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal United Service Institute.*

M. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Master of Science;* (*c*) of *Master of Surgery;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *month's sight;* (*e*) of Latin *Memoriæ Sacrum,* sacred to the memory (of, etc.).

M. S. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Master of Scientific Agriculture;* (*b*) of *Member of the Society of Arts.*

M. Sc. An abbreviation of *Master of Science.*

M. S. C. An abbreviation of *Madras Staff Corps.*

M. S. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Staghounds.*

m. s. l. An abbreviation of *mean sea-level.*

M. S. S. An abbreviation of *Member of the Statistical Society.*

m. t. An abbreviation of *mean time.*

mth. An abbreviation of *month.*

Mts. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An abbreviation of *Mountains.*

mu (mū), *n.* The Greek letter M, *μ* (*μῦ,* earlier *μῶ*), corresponding to the English *M, m.* See *M* and ★*mem.*

muang (mū-äng′), *n.* [Siamese *muang, meuang,* kingdom, country, city.] A town; especially, the official residence of the governor of a province. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 469. [Siam.]

muawinine (mö-ä′wi-nin), *n.* [E. African *muawi,* a tree of Mozambique, + *-in* + *-ine*2.] An amorphous syrup-like alkaloid contained in a tree of Mozambique.

mucambo (mö-käm′bō), *n.* [Brazilian.] The village of a colony of bush negroes. [Brazil.]

mucamide (mö-kam′id), *n.* [*muc(ate)* + *amide.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_8OC_4H_8O_4(CONH_2)_2$, prepared by the action of ammonia on ethyl mucate. It is the diamide of mucic acid.

mucedinaceous (mū″se-di-nā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mucedinaceæ.*

mucedineous (mū-se-din′ẹ̄-us), *a.* Same as ★*mucedinaceous.*

mucinic (mū-sin′ik), *a.* [*mucin* + *-ic.*] Noting a dibasic acid obtained from galactose.

mucinogen (mū-sin′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [*mucin* + *-gen,* producing.] Same as *mucigen.*

mucinoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*mucoid.*

mucinuria (mū-si-nū′ri-ȧ), *n.* [*mucin* + Gr. *οὖρον,* urine.] The passage of urine containing mucin.

mucitis (mū-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *mucus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of any mucous membrane.

muckerish (muk′ėr-ish), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mucker. See *mucker*3, 2. [Slang.]

muckerishly (muk′ėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a muckerish manner; with ill-breeding; coarsely; roughly; noisily. *Outing,* Jan., 1906, p. 494. [Slang.]

muckerism (muk′ėr-izm), *n.* Underbreeding; coarseness; low roughness; the conduct of a 'bounder' or mucker. [Slang.]

Both battalions were equally guilty, and we hope it does not mean an entrance of *muckerism* into our Army and Navy games. *Outing,* Jan., 1906, p. 494.

mucket (muk′et), *n.* [Also *mouket, mougat;* origin obscure.] A large dark-brown mussel, *Lampsilis ligamentinus,* found in the Mississippi river and used in the manufacture of pearl buttons.

muck-iron (muk′ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron which has been rolled only once after being squeezed or shingled into a bloom, in the manufacture of wrought-iron by the puddling process. Such iron contains cinder and is imperfectly welded throughout. It must be cut up, piled into fagots, again heated, and rolled into bar before it is salable.

muckite (muk′īt), *n.* [G. *muckit* (1878); named after H. *Muck.*] A yellow resin from the coal-beds of Neudorf, Silesia.

muckluck (muk′luk), *n.* [Also *mukluk, macklock,* < Eskimo *magdlag,* ground-seal.] **1.** In Alaska, a seal; also sealskin.

Soles of "*maclock,*" or sealskin.
Whymper, Travels in Alaska, p. 136.

The Innuit name of the same seal is *mukluk,* a word which is also used by the Russians to designate seal-skin.
W. H. Dall, Alaska, p. 533.

2. The high boot of the Alaskan Eskimo and of the Aleutians, made of sealskin, with soles of ground-seal hide. Also spelled, in this sense, *muck-a-luck.*

The *muck-a-lucks* . . . are water-tight, clumsy, evil-smelling, so large that hay is put inside to make a good bed for the foot, and so loose that leather thongs must be wrapped around instep and ankle.
Pall Mall Mag., Jan., 1901, p. 56.

muckna (muk′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *makhnā,* < Skt. *matkuna,* a bug, a tuskless elephant, etc.] An East Indian name for a tuskless elephant; strictly speaking, a tuskless male elephant, since the female Indian elephants seldom develop tusks.

muckweed (muk′wēd), *n.* **1.** The curled-leaved pondweed, *Potamogeton crispus.*—**2.** The lamb's-quarters or pigweed, *Chenopodium album.*

mucobromic (mū-kō-brō′mik), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *bromic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, OCHCBr: CBrCOOH, prepared by the action of bromine on pyromucic acid. The acid crystallizes in lustrous leaflets and melts at 120° C.

mucocartilage (mū-kō-kär′ti-lāj), *n.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *cartilago,* cartilage.] In *histol.*, a soft cartilage the cells of which are embedded in a limpid, mucous-like matrix.

mucochloric (mū-kō-klō′rik), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *chlor(in)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, OCHCCl: CClCOOH, prepared by the action of chlorin on pyromucic acid. The acid crystallizes in rhombic plates and melts at 125° C.

mucocutaneous (mū″kō-kū-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *cutis,* skin. See *cutaneous.*] Relating to both mucous membrane and skin.

muco-enteritis (mū-kō-en-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *mucus,* mucus, + Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *-itis.*] Intestinal catarrh.

mucofibrous (mū-kō-fī′brus), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *fibra,* fiber, + *-ous.*] Both mucous and fibrous: as, the *mucofibrous* tissue of the umbilical cord, which is chiefly mucous, with enough fibrous tissue to give it support.

mucoid, *a.*—**Mucoid tumor.** Same as *myxoma.*

II. *n.* A viscid, glairy substance derived from connective tissue and containing a large amount of mucin.

It may be mentioned that some holothurians have the remarkable property of converting their tough, brown, leather-like skin into *mucoid* within a few hours, on their being brought into air. The whole skin may undergo this viscous transformation.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 517.

mucomembranous (mū-kō-mem′brā-nus), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *membrana,* membrane, + *-ous.*] Relating to mucus and membrane: noting a form of enteritis or enterocolitis in which there is a discharge of mucus and of membranous patches with the intestinal passages.

muconic (mū-kon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, HOCOCH: CH.CH: CH-COOH, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on 3, 4-dibromadipic acid. It crystallizes in small needles and decomposes at about 320° C.

mucoraceous (mū-kō-rā′shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the family *Mucoraceæ,* or mold family.

mucosal (mū-ko′sal), *a.* [L. *mucosa* (sc. *membrana*) + *-al*1.] Relating to mucous membrane.

mucosanguineous (mū″kō-sang-gwin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [L. *mucus,* mucus, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-eous.*] Both mucous and bloody.

mucosanguinolent (mū″kō-sang-gwin′ọ̄-lẹnt), *a.* Same as ★*mucosanguineous.*

Mucous cancer. Same as *colloid cancer.*—**Mucous edema.** Same as *myxedema.*—**Mucous fermentation.** See *mucic* ★*fermentation.*—**Mucous patch.** See ★*patch.*—**Mucous râles.** Same as *moist râles* (which see, under *râle*).—**Mucous tubercle.** Same as *condyloma.*—**Mucous wart.** See ★*wart*1.

mucronation (mū-krọ̄-nā′shọn), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being mucronate; a mucronate process.

The apex is often very slightly retuse, and the midrib produced into a slight spiculation or *mucronation.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 154.

2. In *bot.*, same as *mucro* (*b*).

mucroniform (mū-kron′i-fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of a mucro; spine-like.

mucus-gland (mū′kus-gland″), *n.* See *mucous glands*, under *gland*.—**Pallial mucus-gland**, in some gastropods, a glandular area on the inner surface of the mantle.

mucusin (mū′kus-in), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *mucus* + *-in*².] Same as *mucin*.

mucus-passage (mū′kus-pas″āj), *n.* A simple or branched tube filled with mucus, often found in the tissue of certain species of *Laminaria*.

mud, *n.*—**Green mud** a name applied to a certain deep-sea mud because of its color. This extremely fine sediment covers great areas of the ocean bottom at depths of from 100 to 700 fathoms. The green mineral glauconite is a constituent. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 106.—**Weldon mud**, the trade-name for regenerated manganese oxid obtained by the process invented by Walter Weldon as an important improvement in the production of chlorin for bleaching-powder. Since chlorin gas is prepared by the interaction of aqueous hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxid, there is left in the still a solution of manganese chlorid, which is treated with a proper quantity of slaked lime (calcium hydroxid), and an abundance of air is driven through the turbid liquid in a tall cylindrical vat. A black deposit, the Weldon mud, forms as the result of oxidation. It consists essentially of calcium-acid manganite and manganese manganite, which can be used, instead of new manganese dioxid, to act upon a fresh lot of hydrochloric acid.

mud, *v. t.* **3.** To fill with mud or soft clay, as the crevices between the logs in a log house.

mudarin (mu-dä′rin), *n.* [*mudar(i)* (see the def.) + *-in*².] An odorless, bitter mixture of compounds contained in the bark of madar-root, *Calotropis mudari*. It is used in India as a medicine and is also called *madarin*.

mud-barge (mud′ bärj), *n.* A mud-boat; a mud-scow: usually arranged with a hopper or dumping-bottom, so that when filled by means of a dredge, or otherwise, it may be towed to a designated point and there emptied.

mud-binder (mud′ bīn″dėr), *n.* See ★*soil-binder*.

mud-blow (mud′ blō), *n.* A pipe with a straight-way valve leading away from the lowest point of a boiler and used for blowing out or cleaning out mud and other deposits. Also *blow-off* and *bottom-blow*.

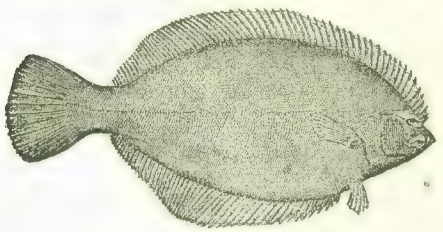
mud-boat, *n.* **2.** A low sled with wide runners, used for hauling logs in swamps.

mud-collector (mud′kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* A mud-drum.

mud-crack (mud′krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a shrinkage-crack produced in mud when it dries and sometimes filled with matter later introduced.

mudd (mud), *n.* [Ar.?] A measure of capacity used in Morocco, equal to 1.28 English bushels.

mud-dab (mud′dab), *n.* The winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*, found on the



Mud-dab (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay.

mudder (mud′ėr), *n.* [*mud* + *-er*.] A horse which runs best on a muddy track; a mud-runner. [Racing slang.]

The second horse was King Pepper, synonymous with mud, and the third horse, Athlone, is by Handsel, a *mudder* himself and a son of a *mudder*.
N. Y. Eve. Sun, Aug. 17, 1905.

mud-digger (mud′dig″ėr), *n.* A broad, flat-bottomed boat fitted with machinery and a large scoop, or steam-shovel, for dredging the bottoms of rivers, deepening channels, etc.

mud-diver (mud′dī″vėr), *n.* Same as ★*parsley-frog*.

muddlement (mud′l-ment), *n.* A muddled or confused state or condition. [Colloq.]

Thunder-storms, as a rule, are familiar enough and definite enough to escape the general *muddlement*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1901, p. 385.

mud-duck (mud′duk), *n.* Any domesticated duck.

They are a cross between the mallard and ordinary *mud duck*, and almost a perfect imitation of the mallard.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 150.

mud-fat (mud′fat), *a.* As fat as mud; very fat: as, "veal, *mud-fat* and tender as a chicken, worth a shilling a pound," *Rolfe Boldrewood*, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

mud-flow (mud′flō), *n.* In *geol.*: (*a*) A characteristic structure seen in certain shales or hardened mud-rocks, and produced by the stoppage and subsequent hardening of a small flow of soft fluid mud. (*b*) A great flow of mud and water such as often attends volcanic eruptions, when rain, or hot water from the crater, gathers up fine volcanic tuff and flows with it down the sides of the volcano like a sheet of lava.

The largest ejected block that we saw was one on the surface of the *mud-flow* between the rivers Blanche and Sèche and not more than two hundred yards from the sea coast. *Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, XVI. 347.

mud-guard (mud′gärd), *n.* A light shield so placed as to protect riders or passengers from mud thrown by the wheel of a bicycle, carriage, or motor-car.

mud-hen, *n.* **5.** A woman who dabbles in stock-gambling. [Slang.] *Clapin*, Americanisms.

mud-hole, *n.* **4.** A soft spot in granite due to decomposition. [Quarrymen's slang.]

Knots, streaks, and "*mud holes*" must be carefully avoided in a conscientious selection of stock for monumental work.
W. C. Day, in Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897-98, p. 230.

mudirieh (mö-dē-rē′e), *n.* [Also *moodirieh*; < Ar. *mudīrīya*, < *mudīr*. See *mudir*.] The province administered by a mudir.

mud-land (mud′land), *n.* A marsh left dry by the ebbing tide.

mud-lark, *n.* **4.** The Australian magpie-lark, *Grallina picata*, named from its large and elaborately built mud nest.—**5.** A ★mudder (which see).

mud-lighter (mud′lī″tėr), *n.* An open flat-bottomed boat which receives the contents of the iron scoop or shovel operated by a mud-digger.

mud-lump (mud′lump), *n.* A projecting mass or lump of mud specially characteristic of the delta of the Mississippi, and produced by the local bulging of underlying soft beds because of overloading in the neighborhood, or perhaps also by the generation of confined gases.

Within the region lie a number of "mud volcanoes," apparently analogous to the "*mud lumps*" of the Lower Mississippi, which have attracted much attention by reason of their novelty, though they are quite subordinate to the general features. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 71.

mud-oyster (mud′ois″tėr), *n.* See ★*oyster*.

mud-pot (mud′pot), *n.* A mud geyser.

mud-ring (mud′ring), *n.* A piece of metal so shaped as to close the bottom of a locomotive boiler or an upright boiler between the shell and the fire-box sheets.

mud-runner (mud′run″ėr), *n.* In *racing*, a horse which runs best in mud or on a muddy track; a mudder.

This theory [of heredity] was supported yesterday [a wet, muddy day] by the result of all the races on the flat which, without exception, were won by the product of stallions that in their day were famous *mud runners*.
N. Y. Eve. Sun, Aug. 17, 1905.

mud-saucer (mud′sâ″sėr), *n.* In *trap-shooting*, a clay pigeon or other composition target. See *clay pigeon*. [Slang.]

mud-scoop (mud′sköp), *n.* A bucket or scoop for dredging mud from the bottom of a pond, river, or the like; a machine for dredging or digging in mud or other soft material.

mudsill, *n.* **3.** Specifically, the bed-piece or bottom timber of a dam placed across the stream and usually resting on rocks or in mud.

mud-skipper (mud′skip″ėr), *n.* A name of the gobioid fishes of the genus *Periophthalmus*, from their remarkable ability to hop about on mud-flats, and even to climb trees and bushes growing near the shore. The generic name, *Periophthalmus*, refers to the prominent eyes, set close together, capable of protrusion and retraction, and furnished with a well-developed eyelid. See cut at *Periophthalmus*.

mud-wheel (mud′hwēl), *n.* In *brickmaking*, any form of tempering-machine. See *pug-mill*.

muf, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *muff*.

muff[1], *n.* **5.** A lap or fleece of fibrous material, such as the lap of waste cotton, which is taken from the comb of a combing-machine.

muff-coupling (muf′kup″ling), *n.* Same as ★*box-coupling*.

muffin[2] (muf′in), *n.* [*muff*[2], *v.*] One who is given to muffing or acting clumsily in playing a game, but more particularly one who in cricket or base-ball fails to retain hold on a ball which comes into his hands. See *muff*[2], *n.*, 3.

muffled, *p. a.* **3.** Having feathered feet, such as are found in many breeds of domesticated pigeons: thus a black, self-*muffled* tumbler is a tumbler of uniform black color with the feet and lower part of the tarsus feathered.

muffle-kiln (muf′l-kil), *n.* A closed kiln in which the enamel and gold decorations on pottery and porcelain are fired: so constructed that the flame, gases, and smoke do not come into contact with the ware. See *enamel-kiln*.

muffler, *n.* (*e*) A device to deaden or silence the explosive puff of the exhaust of hot gases from an internal-combustion motor such as is used on motor vehicles. The escape of these gases at high temperatures and pressures into the open air is followed by their expansion, with a shock to the displaced air and a noisy report. The muffler compels them to escape slowly and evenly, and by cooling them in the process less change of volume occurs. The simplest type consists of enlargements of the cross-section of the exhaust-pipe, and the discharge through a large number of small orifices. Called *silencer* in England.

mugginess (mug′i-nes), *n.* The state of being muggy.

muggy, *a.* **II.** *n.* A half-intoxicated person. [Sailors' slang.]

mug-house, *n.*—**Mug-house club.** See the extract.

The *mug-house clubs* in Long Acre, . . . where gentlemen, lawyers, and tradesmen, used to meet in a great room, seldom under a hundred. They had a president . . . to keep the whole room in order. A harp played all the time at the lower end of the room, and, every now and then, one or other of the company rose, and entertained the rest with a song. . . . Here was nothing drank but ale, and every gentleman had his separate mug, which he chalked on the table where he sate, as it was brought in.
W. Chappell, Pop. Music of the Olden Time, quoted in N. [and Q., 5th ser., II. 333.

muguet (mü-gā′), *n.* [F., name of several plants, also a disease, the thrush.] In *pathol.*, same as *thrush*[2].

mugwumpian (mug-wump′i-an), *a.* Of or relating to mugwumps or mugwumpery.

muktar (mök′tär), *n.* A minor provincial official of the Turkish empire.

mukti (mük′ti), *n.* [Skt. *mukti*, release, deliverance, emancipation from the bonds of existence, < *mukta*, set free, released, < √*much*, let go, set free, release.] In *Hindu philos.*, release from existence: equivalent of nirvana in the Buddhist scheme.

mulada (mö-lä′dä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < *mulo*, mule.] A drove of mules.

mulattoism (mū-lat′ọ-izm), *n.* [*mulatto* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a mulatto.

mulazem (mö-lä-zem′), *n.*; pl. *mulazemin* (-ze-mēn′). [Ar.] In the Arabic-speaking regions of northern Africa, an attendant of higher rank than a servant; a superior servant or attendant.

The next morning, . . . I feigned sickness, and asked the chief of the *mulazemin* for permission to absent myself from morning prayers.
R. C. Slatin Pasha (trans.), Fire and Sword in the [Sudan, p. 589.

mulberry, *n.*—**Bacteriosis of the mulberry.** See ★*bacteriosis*.—**Chytridiose of the mulberry.** See ★*chytridiose*.—**Mulberry-root disease.** See ★*disease*.

mulberry-body (mul′ber-i-bod″i), *n.* A segmenting egg in the morula or mulberry stage.

mulberry-fig (mul′ber-i-fig″), *n.* The sycamore-fig, or Pharaoh's fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*. See *fig*[2], 1, and *sycamore*, 1.

mulberry-wing (mul′ber-i-wing), *n.* An American hesperiid butterfly, *Poanes massasoit*, occurring in the eastern and middle United States, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

mule, *n.* **10.** In *mech.*, a locomotive for towing canal-boats, operated by compressed air, electricity, or steam: so called because it replaces the mules usually used for towing.

The "*mule*" has two large hooks for the towropes and has also a running board and guard hand rail, . . . so that the driver can go around the machine without dismounting.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 14, 1903, p. 795.

mule-gate (mūl′gāt), *n.* The floor-space in a mill occupied by the spinning-mule. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 409.

mule-jenny (mūl′jen″i), *n.* **1.** A spinning-jenny.—**2.** A female mule.

mule-killer, *n.* **2.** Any one of several insects, as the wheel-bug, a mantis, or a walking-stick. [Southern U. S.]

mule-mark (mūl′märk), *n.* A dark stripe on the fore part of the back of a horse or mule, considered an ancestral character.

mule-spinner, *n.* 2. Same as *mule*, 5.

mule-steerer (mūl′stēr″ėr), *n.* A mule-driver. [U. S.]

Muley brick. See ★*brick*[2].

mulga (mul′gä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] 1. A long, narrow shield used by the natives of Australia, but usually only in single combat, as a protection against the native club. It is usually made from acacia wood.—2. Any one of several species of *Acacia*, especially *A. aneura*, a shrub or small tree found all over Australia, but more commonly in the arid desert region of the interior. Its dark-brown wood is very hard, and is used by the aboriginals for boomerangs, spear-sticks, and shields, while its leaves are eaten by stock and in times of drought often form their only food.

mulga-grass (mul′gä-gras), *n.* Either of two Australian fodder grasses, *Danthonia penicillata*, also called *wallaby-grass*, and *Neurachne Mitchelliana:* so called because they grow in company with the tree called *mulga*.

muliebrile (mū′li-e-bril), *a.* [L. *muliebris*, of woman, + *-ile*.] Feminine; female. [Rare.]

The progeny of successive generations are not the offspring of average parents, but of pairs at the perfection and conjugal culmination of their virile and *muliebrile* excellencies. *Science*, May 17, 1901, p. 782.

mulierine (mū′li-e-rin), *a.* [L. *mulier*, woman, + *-ine*[1].] Female; feminine. [Rare.]

The jewel of seven stars is a carven ruby found on a queen mummy, or a mummied queen, in an Egyptian tomb and brought to England along with other lingerie of the lady, including a mummied cat. . . . Mr. Trelawney, an Englishman, rich and learned in Egyptology, had the feline and *mulierine* mummies in a strange cabinet of . . . weird and woozy curios. *The Reader*, May, 1904, p. 658.

mull[1], *v. t.* 4. In *leather-manuf.*, to soften. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 415.

mullen, *n.*—**Turkey mullen**, a low, heavy-scented annual herb, *Piscaria setigera*, belonging to the spurge family. It is very abundant on the Pacific coast from southern California to the Columbia river. The leaves are densely stellate-pubescent and whitish, somewhat resembling those of the mullen, and the oblong smooth, shining seeds are said to be eaten by turkeys. See *California* ★*fish-poison*.



Turkey Mullen (*Piscaria setigera*).
a, portion of a plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, capsule, and *c*, seed, one and a half times natural size.

muller[1], *n.* 3. A prehistoric stone implement, so called because supposed to have been used for grinding grain. See the extract.

The objects known as *mullers* are generally flat or smooth on one side and convex on the other, sometimes with a pit on one side or both. They are mostly of granite, quartzite, or sandstone, rarely of other materials.
Fowke, Archæol. Hist. Ohio, p. 539.

Müllerian mimicry. See ★*mimicry*.

Müller-Lyer figure. See ★*figure*.

Müller's net. See ★*net*[1].

mullet[1], *n.*—**Blue-back mullet.** Same as *white* ★*mullet*.—**Common mullet**, *Mugil cephalus*, found from California to Chile in great abundance.—**Fan-tail mullet**, *Mugil trichodon*, known from the Florida Keys to Brazil.—**Flat-tail mullet**, *Mugil peronii*, a mullet found in Australia.—**French mullet**, *Mugil incilis*, found in brackish waters from Rio Chágres to Pará.—**King of the mullets.** (*a*) See *king*[1]. (*b*) *Apogon imberbis*, a Mediterranean fish.—**Red-eye mullet**, *Mugil gaimardianus*, known from the Florida Keys to Cuba.—**Red mullet**, specifically, *Upeneus vlamingii* and *Pseudupeneus porosus*.—**Sea mullet**, any mullet found in the sea; in Australia, *Mugil grandis*.—**Snip-nose mullet**, a common name of *Palinurichthys perciformis*, usually called *rudder-fish*. It is found on the Atlantic coast of North America.—**Whirligig mullet**, a very small mullet, *Querimana gyrans*, found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States.—**White mullet**, *Mugil curema*, found on both coasts of North and South America.

mullid (mul′id), *n.* Any fish belonging to the family of the mullets, or more properly the surmullets, *Mullidæ*.

mullock (mul′ok), *v. t.* [*mullock*, *n.*] To work on in a blundering, untidy, or unsatisfactory way; half do (a thing); spoil; botch. [Prov. Eng.]—**To mullock over**, to half do; slur over.

I affirm as a practical shearer, that no man could shear 321 sheep in eight hours, although I will admit he might do what we shearers call '*mullock over*' that number.
The Age, Sept. 23, 1893, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral [English.

mullocky (mul′o-ki), *a.* [*mullock* + *-y*[1].] In *mining*, rubbishy; not metal-bearing; of no value.

mulloid (mul′oid), *n.* [L. *mullus*, mullet, + *-oid*.] Of or related to the family *Mullidæ*.

Mulloides (mu-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *mullus*, mullet, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of fishes of the family *Mullidæ*, having numerous species: found chiefly in the Pacific Ocean.

mulsh, *n.* A mulsh may also be of use in preventing the evaporation of soil-moisture and the baking or cementing of the soil, and in preventing the washing of the soil as well as too deep freezing. The upper part of the soil itself may be employed as a mulsh to the soil beneath, by being kept loose and dry by means of tillage: this, in fact, is one of the chief objects of tillage. The frequently stirred top soil is often spoken of as the *earth-mulsh* or *soil-mulsh*. Sometimes the crops themselves are utilized as mulshes by being cut and allowed to lie on the land, as, for example, with grass or rye in orchards. The cover crop is sometimes considered as a mulsh even when it is still alive and growing. See *cover* ★*crop*.

mulshing (mul′shing), *n.* The process and operation of applying mulshes in agricultural practice. Also written *mulching*.

multenion (mul-tē′ni-on), *n.* [L. *multus*, many. Cf. *quaternion*.] In *math.*, a multifold quantity, analogous to a quaternion. The system called 'multenions' resembles Grassmann's 'Ausdehnungslehre,' but has only one method of multiplication. *Nature*, April 25, 1907, p. 623.

multiactinate (mul-ti-ak′ti-nāt), *a.* [*multi-* + *actine* + *-ate*[2].] In sponge-spicules, having many actines, as an aster.

multibrachiate (mul-ti-brā′ki-āt), *a.* [NL. **multibrachiatus*, < L. *multus*, many, + *brachium*, arm.] Having many arms, as the *Crinoidea*.

multicircuit (mul′ti-sėr-kit), *a.* Having a multiple circuit.—**Multicircuit arc-dynamo**, a generator the armature of which is wound in such a manner as to supply several arc-lighting circuits connected in parallel.—**Multicircuit generator**, an electric generator, as for the supplying of arc-lights, which is connected with and feeds several parallel circuits.

multicycle, *n.* 2. A bicycle designed to carry more than two riders.

multicylinder (mul′ti-sil″in-dėr), *a.* Same as ★*multiple-cylinder*.

Two types of gas engines are on view: the vertical single-acting and the horizontal double-acting. Both are *multi-cylinder* machines, the former having three cylinders with cranks at 120 degrees angularity and the latter two cylinders arranged in tandem with single crank.
Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 516.

multifoliate (mul-ti-fō′li-āt), *a.* [*multi-* + *foliate*.] Having many leaves.

multiganglionic (mul-ti-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + NL. *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having many ganglia.

multiglobulus (mul-ti-glob′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *multiglobuli* (-lī). [L. *multus*, many, + *globulus*, a little ball.] In polyzoans, a group of zoœcia on an internode.

multigravida (mul-ti-grav′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *multigravidæ* (-dē). [L. *multus*, many, + *gravida*, gravid.] A woman who has been pregnant two or more times.

multilirate (mul-ti-lī′rāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *lira*, a ridge, a furrow, + *-ate*[2].] Bearing or marked by many grooves or furrows, as a gastropod shell.

The body-whorl bears eleven longitudinal ribs, thick, spirally *multilirate*, these liræ of varying widths alternately disposed. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 450.

multilobulate (mul-ti-lob′ū-lāt), *a.* [*multi-* + *lobulate*.] Having numerous lobules.

multimammate (mul-ti-mam′āt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *mamma*, breast, + *-ate*[2].] Having more than one pair of mammæ, as the pig. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, March, 1902, p. 219.

multimillionaire (mul″ti-mil-yon-ãr′), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, + E. *millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth several million dollars (or pounds, or francs, etc.).

multimodal (mul-ti-mō′dal), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *modus*, mode, + *-al*[1].] 1. Having a number of modes: said of a frequency curve which does not correspond to the probability curve and which has several maxima. See ★*mode*[1], 11.

We see therefore quite clearly in a special case . . . that the *multimodal* appearance of short series of crania such as those represented in our diagrams may be wholly due to random sampling and be no sign of racial heterogeneity. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 454.

In other cases it has been found that there are two or more classes containing a large number of individuals with intermediate classes containing few. The curve plotted from such a series of observations would present

two or more modes, as the case might be, and would be what is called a *multimodal* curve.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 24.

2. Concerning, pertaining to, or illustrative of multimodalism.

Those who have considered the "*multimodal*" character of many botanical distributions as furnishing evidence of the existence of subspecies or local races will find reasons for reconsidering their views in these papers.
Nature, July 3, 1902, p. 234.

multimodalism (mul-ti-mō′dal-izm), *n.* [*multimodal* + *-ism*.] The character of being multimodal; that state or condition of a group of organisms in which it exhibits more than one character which occurs more frequently than characters of adjacent statistical value.

The object of the present series of papers is to indicate that much of the *multi-modalism* interpreted in the case of flowers as polymorphism . . . is not true *multi-modalism* at all. *Biometrika*, April, 1902, pp. 305, 306.

multinervate (mul-ti-nėr′vāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] Having many nerves, in any sense.

multinipple (mul-ti-nip′l), *a.* Having numerous teats: said of animals.

From Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, three of his *multinipple* sheep. *Carnegie Inst. Yearbook*, 1904, p. 32.

multioral (mul-ti-ō′ral), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*[1].] Having several mouth-openings, as a polyp.

During the subsequent growth of the *multioral* polyp the original linear arrangement is soon lost.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov., 1902, p. 389.

multiovulation (mul″ti-ō-vū-lā′shon), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the production of many ovules. *Pound and Clements*.

multiparous, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to a multipara; having given birth to two or more children.

Multipartite number. See ★*number*.

multiperforate (mul-ti-pėr′fō-rāt), *a.* [L. *multus*, much, + *perforatus*, bored through.] Having many perforations or minute pores, as, for example, septa in the tissues of plants through which the sap passes in the process of transpiration.

In determining the rates of gaseous diffusion of atmospheric carbon dioxide through *multiperforate* diaphragms extended over chambers containing perfect absorbents, the same relations between partial pressure of the gas and its absorption were found to hold good.
Nature, Oct. 16, 1902, p. 620.

multiperiodic (mul-ti-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *periodus*, period, + *-ic*.] Characterized by a multiplicity of periods.—**Multiperiodic current**, an alternating electric current having components of various frequency.

multiphase (mul′ti-fāz), *a.* [*multi-* + *phase*.] Having many phases, in any sense of that word; specifically, in *elect.*, same as *polyphase*.

multiphaser (mul′ti-fā-zėr), *n.* [*multiphase* + *-er*.] In *elect.*, a generator which furnishes multiphase alternating currents. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

multiphone (mul′ti-fōn), *n.* [L. *multus*, many, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] A number of phonographs so arranged as to play the same record simultaneously, thus increasing the loudness in proportion to the number of instruments.

multiphotography (mul″ti-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [*multi-* + *photography*.] The photographing of an object (person or thing) before two mirrors set at an angle so as to secure a number of images. Also *mirror-photography*.

multiplanar (mul-ti-plā′när), *a.* [L. *multus*, many, + *planus*, plane, + *-ar*[3].] Consisting of several planes.

multiplane (mul′ti-plān), *a.* and *n.* [L. *multus*, many, + *planum*, a plane.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having several planes.—2. Having several aëroplanes.

II. *n.* A flying-machine having several (specifically, more than two) aëroplanes (surfaces).

multiple. **I.** *a.*—**In multiple series.** See ★*series*.—**Multiple algebra**, algebra having units of different qualitative character, which can, however, be multiplied together.—**Multiple circuit.** See ★*circuit*.—**Multiple connection**, the character of a multiply connected surface.—**Multiple individuality, jacks, point, pregnancy, press, resonance, reversal.** See ★*individuality*, etc.—**Multiple root.** See ★*root*[1].—**Multiple screws, spectra, unit.** See ★*screw*[1], ★*spectrum*, ★*unit*.—**Multiple vision.** Same as *polyopia*.

II. *n.* 2. In *telephony*, a multiple jack. (See ★*jack*[1].)—**In multiple**, in *elect.*: (*a*) So connected as to form a divided circuit in each branch of which the current will be inversely proportional to the impedance of that branch. (*b*) Arranged with all positive terminals on the one hand, and all negative terminals, on the other, in direct metallic connection: said of motors, generators, voltaic cells, and the like.

multiple-color (mul″ti-pl-kul′ọr), *a.* Consisting of or using more than one color: as, a *multiple-color* calico-printing machine, which has several printing-cylinders for as many colors.

multiple-cylinder (mul″ti-pl-sil′in-dėr), *a.* Having three or more cylinders: as, a *multiple-cylinder* engine; a *multiple-cylinder* pump.

multiplex, *a.*—**Multiplex telegraphy,** a method by which several messages (specifically, more than four) can be sent over the same wire. By Edison's method (see *quadruplex*) four messages can be sent, and the number has been increased by Rowland to twelve or sixteen. See *duplex telegraph.*—**Multiplex telephony.** See ★*telephony.*

multiplexly (mul′ti-pleks-li), *adv.* In a multiplex way; intricately.

On account of this exaggerated and concentrated sensibility, it becomes very difficult to persuade or dissuade either men of genius or the insane. In them the roots of error, as well as those of truth, fix themselves more deeply and *multiplexly* than in other men, for whom opinion is a habit, an affair of fashion, or of circumstance.
C. Lombroso (trans.), The Man of Genius, p. 32.

multiplicate, *a.* **3.** Bearing many ridges or folds, as a gastropod shell.

The whorls delicately longitudinally *multiplicate.*
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, p. 366.

multiplication, *n.* **5.** A dice-game in which the highest of three dice thrown is left on the table. The remaining two are thrown again, and the higher left, and then the third is thrown as a multiplier of the sum of the other two. The player who gets the highest total in this way wins.—**Arithmetic multiplication,** multiplication by a number.—**Combinatorial multiplication,** multiplication in which (1) $(l_m l_n)+(l_n l_m)=0$; (2) $(l_1 l_1)=(l_2 l_2)=\ldots=(l_n l_n)=0$; (3) $(l_1 l_2\ldots l_n)(l_{n+1}\ l_{n+2}\ldots l_r)=(l_1 l_2\ldots l_n l_{n+1}\ldots l_r)$, where $l_1 l_2 l_n$ are the reference elements.—**Compound multiplication,** the multiplication of compound numbers.—**Geometric multiplication,** the multiplication of one sect by another. See ★*product of two sects.*—**Multiplication of effects.** See ★*effect.*—**Outer multiplication,** progressive and regressive multiplication.—**Progressive multiplication,** in the extensive calculus with n independent units, if $A_r \equiv \Sigma\alpha E^{(r)}$ and $B_s \equiv \Sigma\beta E^{(s)}$ be two extensive quantities of species r and s; then if $r+s \equiv n$, the product $A_r B_s = \Sigma(\alpha\beta)E^{(r)}E^{(s)}$, where the products $E^{(r)}E^{(s)}$ of derived units of species r and s may be expressed as derived units of species $(r+s)$. *Grassmann.*—**Regressive multiplication,** when $r+s>n$, $A_r B_s = \Sigma\alpha E_r \Sigma\beta E_s = \Sigma$ (ab) $E_r E_s$, where the regressive products $E_r E_s$ are to be reduced to units of species $(r+s-n)$ by taking them as the supplements of the progressive products $|E_r |E_s$ where $|E$, the supplement of E, is the only unit such that the (progressive) product $E|E=1$. Compare *progressive* ★*multiplication. Grassmann.*—**Scalar multiplication,** in *math.*, commutative multiplication, where $ab=ba$.

multiplication-theorem (mul″ti-pli-kā′shọn-thē″ō-rem), *n.* A theorem by virtue of which a certain function of mx is an algebraic function of the same function of x.

Multiplicative function. Same as *factorial function* (which see, under *function*).

multiplicity, *n.* **3.** In *math.*, the number of times an object ought to be counted for the sake of regularity. Thus, a zero of a function has a multiplicity of two, if it ought to be regarded as a union of two zeros. This will be shown on a conform representation by the whole circuit of longitude being twice traversed in going round such a point once.

multiplier, *n.*—**Dynamic multiplier,** an inductance-coil or choke-coil. [Obsolete.]—**Electromagnetic multiplier,** a galvanometer which consists of a compass-needle surrounded by a coil of many turns to increase the action of the current: a device introduced by Schweigger and also called *Schweigger's multiplier.* [Obsolete.]—**Schweigger's multiplier.** See *electromagnetic* ★*multiplier.*

multiply (mul′ti-pli), *adv.* In a manifold way.

The tables give the numbers of distinct abstract groups of each order as far as 63; the number of substitution groups of each degree as far as 18, classified as *multiply* transitive, other primitive, imprimitive, and intransitive.
Science, June 5, 1903, p. 904.

Multiply connected surface. See ★*surface.*

multipoint (mul′ti-point), *a.* [L. *multus* (*multi-*), many, + E. *point*[1].] Serving to connect together several points in a divided electric circuit: said of certain forms of switch.

Mr. Stillwell has enumerated . . . the several advantages in favor of group switches. . . . It seems as though the latter class of advantages might be obtained as readily and more simply and cheaply by the use of *multi-point* control-switches, used in parallel with the ordinary ones; as group operation could be easily obtained in this way.
Trans. of Amer. Inst. of Elect. Engineers, March 23, [1904, p. 483.

Multipolar field. See ★*field.*

multipress (mul′ti-pres), *n.* [L. *multus,* many, + E. *press*[1].] A flat-bed perfecting-press of the same type as the Cox duplex press. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 63.

multiradial (mul-ti-rā′di-al), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *radius,* spoke (radius), + *-al*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or having many radii; multiradiate.

It is necessary to determine if the modification be a simple change that might have occurred in independent cases, in fact if it be a *multiradial* apocentricity.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 343.

2. In *biol.,* purely adaptive or homoplastic. *P. C. Mitchell.*—**Multiradial apocentricity.** See ★*apocentricity.*

multirotation (mul″ti-rō-tā′shọn), *n.* [L. *multus,* many, + *rotatio*(*n-*), rotation.] In *chem.* and *phys.,* the power possessed by solutions of certain optically active sugars, hydroxy-acids, lactones, and other compounds of changing their rotatory power according to the length of time they have been in solution. A constant value for the rotation is finally obtained, which may be greater or less than the initial one. This phenomenon is probably due to the formation of hydrates of the active compound. Also *mutarotation. Jour. Phys. Chem.,* Oct., 1907, p. 559.

multiscaled (mul′ti-skāld), *a.* [L. *multus,* much, + E. *scale*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having several scales: said of certain ammeters and voltmeters the constants of which can readily be changed so as to enable more than one scale to be employed on a single instrument.

multiseated (mul′ti-sē-ted), *a.* In *mech.,* having a number of seats or surfaces of contact: said of valves or other parts of a machine which rest on three or more seats.

multisect (mul-ti-sekt′), *v. t.* [L. *multus,* many, + *sectus,* pp. of *secare,* cut.] To divide into more than two parts.

multisection (mul-ti-sek′shọn), *n.* [L. *multus,* many, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting.] The act of multisecting.

multisegmental (mul″ti-seg-men′tạl), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *segmentum,* segment, + *-al*[1].] Having many segments: as, a *multisegmental* commutator.

A closed coil armature, connected with a *multi-segmental* commutator.
Steinmetz, Elect. Engineering, p. 122.

multisegmented (mul-ti-seg′men-ted), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + E. *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Having many segments; having been divided into many segments.

The whole body distinctly *multisegmented,* and elongated; without dorsal plates or articulate limbs.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, April 18, 1899, p. 477.

multispicular (mul-ti-spik′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *spiculum,* spicule, + *-ar*[3].] Composed of or containing many spicules: as, the *multispicular* strands of a sponge-skeleton.

In one of the two specimens [of sponges] in the collection, . . . there are a few *multispicular* strands in the otherwise very regular unispicular meshwork.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 210.

multispiculate (mul-ti-spik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *spiculum,* spicule, + *-ate*[1].] Having many spicules.

multispinous (mul-ti-spī′nus), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *spina,* spine, + *-ous.*] Bearing many spines: as, a *multispinous* varix of a gastropod shell, for example, *Murex tenuispina.*

It is clear that the *multispinous* varix is a modification of the unispinous one. *Amer. Nat.,* Dec., 1902, p. 933.

multistation (mul′ti-stā-shọn), *n.* Same as ★*polystation.*

multistratified (mul-ti-strat′i-fīd), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *strata,* layers, + *-fy* + *-ed*[2] (see *stratified*).] Composed of many strata or layers.

multisyllabic (mul″ti-si-lab′ik), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *syllaba,* syllable, + *-ic.*] Consisting of many syllables; polysyllabic.

Multituberculata (mul″ti-tū-bėr-kū-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *multus,* many, + *tuberculum,* tubercle.] An order of small mammals having enlarged incisors and the molar teeth with numerous points or tubercles typically arranged in longitudinal rows. The species range from the Trias to the Eocene. The name is in common use, but is antedated by *Allotheria,* Marsh.

multituberculate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A member of the mammalian order *Multituberculata.*

multituberculy (mul″ti-tū-bėr′kū-li), *n.* [*multitubercul*(*ate*) + *-y*[3].] The condition of having molar teeth with many cusps or tubercles. The primitive mammals afford typical examples of multituberculy. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 714.

Multitude of a set. Same as ★*potency of a set.*

multitudinous, *a.* **4.** Thronged; crowded. [Rare.]

The transport of a fierce and monstrous gladness
Spread through the *multitudinous* streets, fast flying
Upon the wings of fear. *Shelley,* Revolt of Islam, xii.

multivane (mul′ti-vān), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + E. *vane.*] Having many vanes or blades: said of propellers, windmills, aëroplanes, etc.

multivariance (mul-ti-vā′ri-ạns), *n.* [*multivariant.*] The character or condition of being multivariant; in *phys. chem.,* the possession by a thermodynamic system of more than one degree of freedom. See ★*degree of freedom* (*b*) and ★*phase rule. Physical Rev.,* Dec., 1904, p. 458.

multivariant (mul-ti-vā′ri-ạnt), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + E. *variant.*] In *phys. chem.,* having more than one degree of freedom. The variance (V) of a chemical system is expressed by the equation $V=c+2-\phi$, where c is the number of independent components and ϕ is the number of phases in which the system may exist.

The indifferent curve divides the plane into two regions, in one of which the bivariant or *multivariant* system can exist in equilibrium while in the other it cannot.
Jour. Phys. Chem., Oct., 1904, p. 492.

multivincular (mul-ti-ving′kū-lär), *a.* [L. *multus,* many, + *vinculum,* bond, + *-ar*[3].] In the *Pelecypoda,* noting a type of ligament which consists of a multiplication of ligamental plugs along the hinge-line, as in *Perna, Arca,* etc. It is a reduplication of the alivincular type, in which there is a single median plug between the valves.

multivoltage (mul-ti-vōl′tāj), *n.* [L. *multus,* many, + E. *voltage.*] Having a multiplicity of voltages.

With the aid of diagrams he discussed at some length the rheostatic control and the *multivoltage* systems.
Elect. World and Engin., April 11, 1903, p. 621.

Multivoltage system, a system of electrical distribution from a central station by which two or more voltages are available for the operation of motors or for the simultaneous use of motors and lamps.

mulvi (möl′vi), *n.* Same as ★*maulvi.*

mummy[1], *n.*—**Mummy brown.** See ★*brown.*—**Mummy-corn.** See ★*corn*[1].

mummy-pot (mum′i-pot), *n.* In *Egypt. archæol.,* an earthenware jar in which a mummied cat or bird was deposited; also a Canopic vase (which see).

Munchausenism (mun-châ′zen-izm), *n.* [*Munchausen* (G. *Münchhausen*) (see def.) + *-ism.*] **1.** A disposition to indulge in extravagant romance and wild exaggeration, in the manner of Baron Munchausen, the hero of a work of fiction originally composed by Rudolph Erich Raspe (1737–94), a German scholar and adventurer, whose work, written in English, and published in England in 1785, was afterward expanded by booksellers' hacks, and became very popular.—**2.** A grossly exaggerated story or statement such as those of Baron Munchausen; an incredible tale; a 'whopping' lie.

Munchausenize (mun-châ′zen-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Munchausenized,* ppr. *Munchausenizing.* To exaggerate grossly; indulge in extravagant romance and wild exaggeration; lie egregiously, after the fashion of Baron Munchausen. See ★*Munchausenism.*

The bragging, boastful lie is a psychosis by itself which has of late been somewhat treated in the literature of psychology. Here the truth is left behind and the imagination *Munchausenizes* in the field of romance, heroics, and rodomontade. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 366.

muñeca (mön-yā′kä), *n.* [Sp., a child's doll.] A little fish, *Chætodon humeralis,* especially common about rocks, found from Guaymas to Panama.

muney, *n.* and *v. t.* An amended spelling of *money.*

mung, *n.* [Hind.] See *moong.*

muni (mun′i), *n.* [Skt. *muni,* Hind. *munī.*] **1.** A Hindu sage or ascetic, especially one who has taken the vow of silence.—**2.** One of the seven stars (the seven sages or rishis) of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper, in the constellation Ursa Major.

muniama (mö-ni-ä′mä), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A name in Porto Rico of a gerroid fish, *Xystæma cinereum,* found on both coasts of tropical America.

Munich candle. See *standard* ★*candle.*

municipal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A municipal magistrate at Toulouse in the Middle Ages. See the extract.

They [the Sternes] were now established at Toulouse. . . . It had the air and tone of a little capital, and boasted

its own provincial gentility and local nobles. . . . There was a corporate state kept up—lifted a good deal above common corporate associations; and eight *municipals*, bearing the quaint names of "Capitouls," administered the affairs of the city with suitable magnificence.
Fitzgerald, Life of Sterne (edition of 1864), II. ch. xxii. [p. 206.

municipalization, *n.* 2. Transference from private to municipal ownership. See ★*municipalize*, 2.

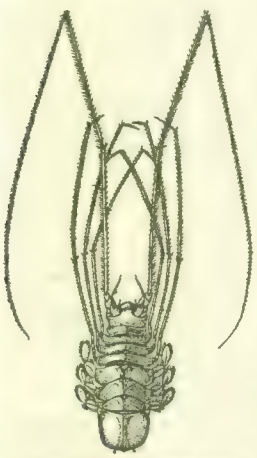
municipalize (mū-nis'i-pal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *municipalized*, ppr. *municipalizing*. 1. To make a municipality of; render municipal in character.—2. To transfer from private to municipal ownership and management: applied especially to such transfer of water, gas, and electric-lighting works, street-railways, docks, and ferries, and less frequently to such transfer of bakeries, abattoirs, and markets.

Now it is obvious that if electricity production in London should become *municipalised*, so far as London is concerned the rate of development and the adoption of improved methods will be much hindered. Experience has shown that local authorities are, as in fact they should be, very cautious in adopting scientific improvements.
Nature, Feb. 28, 1907, p. 419.

munjack (mun'jak), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A pitch common in the Bay of Honduras and there used to paint vessels' bottoms as a protection against marine worms.

munk, munkey, munkish. Amended spellings of *monk, monkey, monkish*.

Munnopsidæ (mu-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Munnopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans having the body distinctly separated into two regions, the anterior consisting of the head and the first four segments of the pereion and the posterior composed of the last three segments of the pereion and the consolidated pleon. There are no eyes, and the various limbs are prehensile, ambulatory, and natatory. It contains the genera *Munnopsis*, *Eurycope*, *Ilyarachna*, *Desmosoma*, and *Acanthocope*.


Munnopsidæ (*Eurycope gigantea*).

Munnopsis (mu-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (*M. Sars*, 1861), < *Munna*, a related genus, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Munnopsidæ*.

munshi (mön'shē), *n.* Same as *moonshee*.

The "*Munshi*," a native surveyor attached to the Forsyth Mission. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 443.

munsif (mun'sif), *n.* [Also *munsiff, moonsif*; < Hind. Ar. *munsif*, a judge.] A native petty judge in the civil courts of British India.

Münsterberg's chronoscope, figure. See ★*chronoscope*, ★*figure*.

Munychia (mū-nik'i-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Μουνύχια*, < *Μουνυχία*, epithet of Artemis, fem. of *Μουνύχιος*, of *Μουνυχία*, a place in Attica.] A festival of Artemis Munychia, the goddess of the full moon, which was especially celebrated at Munychia, the port of Athens, where her shrine stood. It was held in the month Munychion (April–May), in commemoration of the battle of Salamis.

It is evident that they [reliefs] refer to a victory won in the boat-races at Athens; perhaps in one of those races of Ephebi at the festivals of Diisoteria, Aianteia, or *Munychia* which are spoken of in the Ephebic inscriptions. *P. Gardner*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XI. 146.

Munychion (mū-nik'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *Μουνυχιών*.] The tenth month of the Athenian year. It included the latter part of April and the early part of May. The festival of the Munychia was celebrated in this month.

munyeru (mun'yė-rö), *n.* [Aboriginal name in central Australia.] A succulent plant of the family *Portulacaceæ*, *Baitaria Balonensis* (*Calandrinia Balonensis* of Lindley); also, especially, its small black seeds, and a paste made from them, which is a staple article of food among the Arunta and other tribes of Central Australia. The spore-cases of *Marsilea Drummondii* are much used in a similar way in the districts to the south and east. See *nardoo*.

Mural decoration. See ★*decoration*.

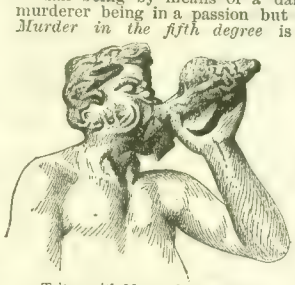
Muranashiji lacquer. See ★*lacquer*.

Murchisonian (mėr-chi-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to Sir R. I. Murchison, a noted British geologist (1792–1871); in *geol.*, applied by d'Orbigny to the Upper Silurian formation.

II. *n.* The Murchisonian formation.

murcielago (mör″thi-e-lä'gō), *n.* Same as *flying-robin*.

murder, *n.*—**Murder in the first degree**, in *law*, the inexcusable or unjustifiable killing of a human being from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect his death: the highest form of homicide. In most jurisdictions it also includes the taking of a human life by an act imminently dangerous to others, as the wrecking of a train, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to cause the death of any particular person; or the killing of a person by another without design when engaged in an attempt to commit a felony, or when perpetrated in committing the crime of arson in the first degree.—**Murder in the second degree**, in *law*, the inexcusable or unjustifiable killing of a human being when committed with a design to effect the death of the person killed, but without premeditation and deliberation.—**Murder in the third degree**, the killing of a human being by one engaged in a felony, if the killing is incidental to the felony and not essential: a degree of murder recognized in some parts of the United States. With like limitation the term *murder in the fourth degree* signifies the killing of a human being by means of a dangerous weapon, the murderer being in a passion but not intending death. *Murder in the fifth degree* is unjustifiable homicide not already classified. Generally speaking, the term *manslaughter* covers all but murder in the first and second degrees.


Triton with Murex, by Bernini.

murex, *n.* 4. A shell used as a trumpet, as in representations of tritons, in art.

murexoin (mū-rek'sō-in), *n.* [*murex* + *-o-* + *-in*2.] A red compound, $(CH_3)_4C_8O_6N_5NH_4$, prepared by the action of ammonia gas and air on amalic acid. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms and sublimes at 230° C.

Murgeresque (mėr-zhär-esk'), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the writings or style of Henri Murger, the author of "Scènes de la vie de Bohême"; hence, Bohemian.

We have become more practical; the customs of Bohemia in *Murgeresque* times exist no more.
J. C. Van Dyke, Modern French Masters, p. 114.

muriate, *n.*—**Muriate of potash**, an old name for potassium chlorid.—**Muriate of soda**, an old name for sodium chlorid or common salt.—**Muriate of tin**, an old name for tin chlorid, still in use as a trade-name for the chlorid with smaller proportion of chlorin (stannous chlorid), used as a dyers' mordant in solution of two degrees of concentration, known as *single* and *double muriate of tin*.

muriated (mū'ri-ā-ted), *p. a.* [*muriate* + *-ed*2.] In *chem.*, charged with or containing chlorids (formerly called muriates); as, the *muriated* water of a medicinal spring. An antiquated term.

muriaticum (mū-ri-at'i-kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*murium*.

Muriceidæ (mū-ri-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muricea* + *-idæ*.] A large family of alcyonarians of the order *Axifera*, having the axis horny, the zoöids divided into three regions, and the tentacles infolded at rest and provided at their bases with an armor of stout spicules forming a false operculum. It contains more than twenty genera, among which are *Acanthogorgia*, *Paramuricea*, *Villogorgia*, and *Acis*.

muriform1, *a.* 2. In *mycol.*, same as ★*dictyoid*.

murium (mū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *muri(atic)um*.] A hypothetical radical at one time imagined as existing, combined with oxygen, in hydrochloric (formerly called *muriatic*) acid. Also called *muriaticum*.

murloch (mėr'loch), *n.* [Prob. of Gaelic origin; cf. Gael. *murlach*, a kingfisher, *murlag*, *murlach*, a fishing-basket.] 1. The young dogfish. [Scotch.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—2. A trade-name for pickled dogfish.

murmur, *n.*—**Anemic murmur**, a cardiac murmur heard in cases of anemia.—**Aortic murmur**, a murmur caused by disease of the aortic valve of the heart.—**Arterial murmur**, a sound heard, in certain cases of anemia and in other morbid states, when the ear is applied over one of the larger blood-vessels.—**Endocardial murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound due to disease of the lining membrane of the heart.—**Functional murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound not due to disease of the cardiac valves.—**Hemic murmur**, a functional murmur, heard on auscultation, due to an altered state of the blood and not to disease of the heart.—**Mitral murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound caused by disease of the mitral valve.—**Muscle murmur**, a low murmur heard on applying a stethoscope over a muscle which is in a state of contraction.—**Obstructive murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound produced by the blood passing through a narrowed valve.—**Organic murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound due to some pathological change in one or more of the cardiac valves.—**Pericardial murmur**, an abnormal sound produced in the pericardial sac.—**Pulmonary murmur**, an abnormal heart-sound caused by disease of the pulmonary valve.—**Tricuspid murmur**. See *tricuspid*.—**Venous murmur**. Same as *venous hum* (which see, under *hum*1).

muromontite (mū-rō-mon'tīt), *n.* [NL. **Muromons* (*-mont-*), translation of G. *Mauersberg*, + *-ite*2.] A mineral, related to allanite, of complex composition, containing the yttrium earths in large amount: found at Mauersberg, Saxony.

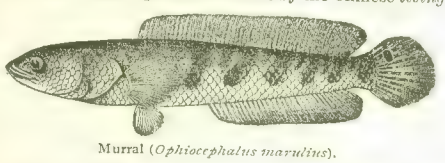
Murphy's button. See ★*button*.

murracyte (mur'a-sīt), *n.* [NL. *Murracyteæ*.] A small transparent single-celled vegetable organism found, in great numbers, floating at the surface in tropical and subtropical oceans.

Murracyteæ (mur-a-sī'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [*murra*, a glass-like mineral (see *murra*), + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-eæ*.] A group of single-celled transparent vegetable organisms from .5 to 1.5 mm. in diameter, and spherical, oval, or spindle-shaped. Their continuous cell-membrane is thin and transparent like glass. They are present in enormous numbers in tropical and subtropical seas and are one of the chief sources of the phosphorescence of their waters. *Haeckel*, 1890.

murrain-worm (mur'ān-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the elephant hawk-moth, *Chærocampa elpenor*: so named in Ireland, where it is popularly thought that cattle become diseased by eating it.

murral (mur'al), *n.* [Also *murrel*, *murrul*; < Hind. **mural*, < Skt. *murala*, a fresh-water fish.] An East Indian fish, *Ophiocephalus marulius*. This and related species are called by the Chinese *living-fish*, from their tenacity of life. A peculiar thick membranous lining of the gill-chamber enables these fishes to breathe air directly. Many of them are sent alive to San Francisco, where the Chinese keep them in shallow tanks.


Murral (*Ophiocephalus marulius*).

Murray carp. See ★*carp*2.

murrayetin (mur'ā-e-tin), *n.* [*Murraya* + *-et* + *-in*2.] A colorless compound, $C_{12}H_{12}O_5$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on the glucoside murrayin, from *Murraya exotica*. It crystallizes in needles or rhombic prisms and melts at 110° C.

murre2, *n.*—**Pallas murre**, the Pacific thick-billed guillemot, or arre, *Uria lomvia arra*, a common waterbird of the North Pacific. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 433.

murrnong (mėr'nông), *n.* [Aboriginal name, southern Australia.] A yellow-flowered plant of the chicory family, *Microseris scapigera*, found in the mountainous parts of southern Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Its sweet milky tubers are a favorite food of the aborigines.

mursinskite (mör-sinsk'īt), *n.* [*Mursinsk* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in wine-yellow, or honey-yellow, tetragonal crystals inclosed in the topaz of Alabashka near Mursinsk in the Ural. Its composition is undetermined.

murvite (mėr'vīt), *n.* A trade-name of an insecticide preparation for application to plants by spraying. It consists of a mixture of kerosene, soap, and fir-balsam, prepared with the aid of heat and used as an emulsion with water.

mus. An abbreviation (*a*) of *music*, *musical*; (*b*) of *museum*.

Musagetes (mū-sa-jē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *μουσαγέτης*, 'leader of the Muses.'] The leader of the Muses: an epithet of Apollo.

musaph (mö'säf), *n.* [Heb., < *yāsaph*, add.] An additional Jewish service after the daily morning prayer, on Sabbaths and festivals.

Mus. Bac. An abbreviation of the Latin *Musicæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.

Musca, *n.*—**Musca Borealis**, the Northern Fly, a small constellation lying just north of Aries. It was proposed

by Bartschius, and still appears on many celestial globes and maps, but is rejected by the best authorities, who include its stars in Aries.

Muscardinidæ (mus-kär-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muscardinus*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] The dormice, comprising small rodents belonging to the genera *Muscardinus*, *Eliomys*, and *Typhlomys*, and to other allied genera considered as forming a family: same as *Myoxidæ*. *T. S. Palmer*, 1899.

muscarine, *n.* 2. A brownish-violet pulverulent dye, $(CH_3)_2\overset{4}{N}C_6H_3 < \overset{N}{\underset{O}{\overset{2}{>}}} > C_{10}H_5\overset{7}{O}H.HCl$, prepared by the action of nitroso-dimethylaniline hydrochlorid on 2, 7-dihydroxynaphthalene.

muscid (mus'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Muscidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Muscidæ*.

muscidian (mu-sid'i-an), *a.* Having the characters of the dipterous family *Muscidæ*.

muscle[1], *n.*— **Columellar muscle.** See ★*columellar*. — **Inspiratory muscles,** the muscles concerned in inspiration, ordinarily the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm: others, however, such as the pectoral muscles, may become inspiratory when the arms are raised and fixed in that position.— **Muscle formula.** See ★*formula*.— **Muscle process,** the contractile process of an epitheliomuscular cell, in the cœlenterates.— **Perforating muscles.** See *perforans*.— **Skew muscles,** muscles whose fibers run obliquely.— **Smooth muscle.** See *smooth*.

muscle-banner (mus'l-ban″ėr), *n.* In anthozoans, a band of muscular tissue, forming the longitudinal retractor muscles, supported on plaited folds of the mesogloea.

The mesenteries are provided with well-developed longitudinal retractor muscles, supported on longitudinal folds or plaits of the mesogloea, so that in cross-section they have a branched appearance. These *muscle-banners*, as they are called, have a highly characteristic arrangement. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 455.

muscle-bound (mus'l-bound), *a.* Suffering from a loss of elasticity of the muscles, with increase in bulk, a condition which sometimes results from overtraining.

muscle-curve (mus'l-kėrv), *n.* The tracing recorded by a myograph.

muscle-juice (mus'l-jös), *n.* Same as *muscle-plasm*.

muscle-sound (mus'l-sound), *n.* Same as *muscle* ★*murmur*.

muscle-spindle (mus'l-spin″dl), *n.* 1. A striated muscular fiber.— 2. Same as *end-plate*.

muscoid[2] (mus'koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the dipterous superfamily *Muscoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the superfamily *Muscoidea*.

Muscoidea (mus-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-oidea*.] The *Muscidæ* considered as a group of superfamily rank.

muscovado, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, a name given by Minnesota geologists to any rusty-brown weathered rock that resembles brown sugar. It has been applied to gabbros and to quartzite.

muscovitization (mus″kō-vīt-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*muscovite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the alteration of a rock or mineral into muscovite.

Muscular insufficiency. Same as ★*imbalance*.— **Progressive muscular dystrophy.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy*.

muscularis (mus-kū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL.] The muscular layer in the wall of a hollow organ or tube, such as the stomach or blood-vessels. — **Muscularis mucosæ,** muscular fibers contained in the mucous coat of the intestine.

muscularize, *v. t.* 2. To convert into muscular tissue.

musculomembranous (mus″kū-lō-mem'brā-nus), *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, + *membrana*, membrane, + *-ous*.] Composed of both muscle and membrane.

musculorachidian (mus″kū-lō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, + Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine: see *rachidian*.] Relating to the spinal muscles: noting certain arteries which supply these parts.

musculotegumentary (mus″kū-lō-teg-ū-men'tą-ri), *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, + *tegumentum*, cover, + *-ary*.] Relating to or formed of both skin and muscle.

musculotendinous (mus″kū-lō-ten'di-nus), *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle, + *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + *-ous*.] Relating to both tendon and muscle.

Mus. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Musicæ Doctor*, Doctor of Music.

musette, *n.* 4. Same as ★*schalmei*, 4.

museum, *n.*— **Dime museum,** a low-class museum or show in which, for an admission fee of one dime or ten cents, are exhibited freaks of nature, or supposed freaks of nature, or other curiosities.— **Type museum,** a museum in which type-specimens relating to some particular science or department of science are systematically arranged for preservation or study.

The "Outlook Tower" of Old Edinburgh, which is being arranged as a *type-museum* and observatory, alike of physical and of political geography.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 585.

mush[1] (mush), *v.* [*mush*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To reduce to a mush or a pulp, or to a pulverized condition; pulverize; crush.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become reduced to a pulverized condition; crumble; waste away. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To trudge or travel through the snow, while driving a dog-sled. See ★*mushing* and ★*musher*. [Alaska.]

mushal, *n.* Same as *mussal*.

musher (mush'ėr), *n.* [*mush*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] The driver of a dog-team in arctic Alaska. The dog-teams are harnessed in the style customary among the Eskimos and the driver walks behind the team urging the dogs while a woman walks ahead of the dogs.

Traveling by this means [by dog-sled] is known, in the language of the country [Alaska], as "mushing," and the traveler is called a "*musher*." The "*musher*" does not ride on the sled, . . . but follows the sled afoot and urges the dogs forward.
U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper No. 20, p.14.

Mushet steel. See ★*steel*[1].

mushing (mush'ing), *n.* [*mush*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] Traveling by dog-sled in arctic Alaska. See ★*musher*.

Traveling by this means [by dog-sled] is known, in the language of the country [Alaska], as "*mushing*."
U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper No. 20, p. 14.

mush-paddle (mush'pad″l), *n.* A paddle-shaped stirrer for acorn mush, used by the Indians of California.

mushroom. I. *n.*—**Cæsar's mushroom,** the royal agaric, or orange amanita, *Amanita cæsarea*. See ★*agaric* and ★*Amanita*.

II. *a.* 3. Having the form or shape of a mushroom or toadstool; formed like the segment of a sphere; said of valves, anchors, etc.

Both valves are of the single-beat poppet, or *mushroom* type, and seat vertically along the same axis but in opposite directions, the admission-valve opening downward and the exhaust upward.
Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 517.

Mushroom body, loaf. See ★*body*, ★*loaf*[1].

mushroom, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To spread out at the top in a form resembling that of a mushroom; curve over at the top; curve down from the top like a mushroom.

As the bullet was composed of soft lead, a resistant bone usually caused it to *mushroom* or otherwise lose its shape. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 431.

mushroom-cloud (mush'röm-kloud), *n.* A cloud, specifically an ascending cloud, which



Mushroom-cloud.
As seen above Mt. Pelée during its eruption in June, 1902.

spreads outward and downward at the top in a form resembling that of a mushroom.

mushroom-disease (mush'röm-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

mushroom-gnat (mush'röm-nat), *n.* Any one of several species of small flies whose larvæ damage mushrooms. They belong principally to the families *Mycetophilidæ* and *Phoridæ*. The species principally concerned in the damage in the United States are *Sciara multiseta*, *S. agraria*, and *Phora albidihalteris*. *Sciara coprophila* has also been reported as injurious to mushrooms. It lives chiefly in manure, whence it is also called *manure-fly*.



Mushroom-gnat (*Sciara coprophila*) and larva. Much enlarged.

music, *n.* 11. In *golf*, the degree of suppleness in the shaft of a club.

The man with a less rapid swing will get equally as long a ball by using a more supple shaft. The more "*music*" there is in the shaft, however, the greater is the liability to slice or pull, especially if the least pressing is indulged in. *W. J. Travis*, Practical Golf, p. 111.

Absolute music, music the effect of which is not due to the intellectual suggestion of a title, motto, text, or program, but which appeals directly to the feelings by its tonal qualities only. Also called *pure music*, in distinction from *program music*, *vocal music*, and every style that utilizes some verbal suggestion of thought.— **Academy of music.** See ★*academy*.— **Act music,** at Oxford, vocal works performed at commemoration exercises (see *act*, *n.*, 5), the words being written by the professor of poetry and the music by the professor of music. — **Chamber music.** See *chamber-music*.— **Dramatic music,** in general, music written to a dramatic text or intended for dramatic performance, including large forms such as the opera, the oratorio (usually), and many shorter works; specifically, operatic music.— **False music.** See *musica ficta*, under *musica*.— **Popular music,** either music of popular origin, such as folk-songs, or music devoid of great difficulty or artistic elaboration: music which is not classical.— **Pure music.** Same as *absolute* ★*music*.— **Salon music,** music intended for use in a drawing-room or salon, not for public performance. Such music is usually in small forms, often mediocre in quality, and designed more for amusement or the display of technical skill than for real artistic effect. Hence the term is not equivalent to the old expression *chamber-music*.

Musica figurata. See *figurate*, 3.— **Musica mensurata.** See *mensurable*, 2.

Musical agraphia. See ★*agraphia*.— **Musical box.** Recent devices include many other forms, especially such as are operated by means of interchangeable perforated metal disks, so that the repertoire of pieces may be extensive. Small musical boxes are also made to be set in motion by placing a coin in a slot, and are attached in various ways to other mechanisms, including toys.

Musicians' cramp. See *occupation* ★*cramp*.

music-pad (mū'zik-pad), *n.* A set of sheets of music-paper fastened together in a pad.

music-printer (mū'zik-prin″tėr), *n.* One whose business or occupation is the printing of music.

music-roll, *n.* 2. In certain mechanical musical instruments, such as piano-players, the removable roll of perforated paper, or stencil, by which the admission of air is regulated and the music is thus produced. See ★*piano-player*, 2.

music-store (mū'zik-stōr), *n.* A store, or place of business, where music or musical instruments are sold. [U. S.]

music-trade (mū'zik-trād), *n.* The lines of business, collectively, that are connected with the manufacture and sale of printed music and of musical instruments and appliances.

music-typography (mū'zik-tī-pog″rą-fi), *n.* The art or process of printing music by means of movable types.

musily (mū'zi-li), *adv.* Musingly. [Rare.]

If you beheld the dancers, . . . you would slide down three thousand years in a moment, and, *musily* gazing from the door into the soft morning, your eyes would yearn toward Esne.
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji (ed. of 1877), [p. 314.

musk, *n.* 1. The artificial or imitation musk of Baur, trinitrobutyltoluene, made from the toluene of coal-tar, is now extensively used in perfumery.

musk-crowfoot (musk'krō″fůt), *n.* See ★*crowfoot*.

musk-deer, *n.*—**Pygmy musk-deer.** Same as *musk-deer*, 2.

muskeg (mus-keg'), *n.* [Also *muskeag*; Ojibwa **muskig*? Menomini *moskik*.] A bog; a soft mossy or peaty spot.

Sphagnum formations with the various attendant plants are commonly designated as *Muskeag* by the woodsmen of Minnesota.
C. MacMillan, in Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club, XXIII. 501.

musk-kangaroo (musk'kang-gą-rö″), *n.* A rat-kangaroo of the genus *Hypsiprymnodon*.

musk-ox, *n.*—**Ward's musk-ox,** *Ovibos moschatus wardi,* the variety found in Greenland, having a white forehead and light saddle mark on the back.

musk-polyp (musk′pol″ip), *n.* An edible cephalopodous mollusk, *Eledone moschata,* of the Mediterranean, which exhales a strong odor of musk.

muskrat-weed (musk′rat-wēd), *n.* The tall meadow-rue, *Thalictrum polygamum.* Also *musquash-weed.*

musk-terrapin (musk′ter″a-pin), *n.* The musk-turtle, skilpot, or stinkpot. The name includes several small ill-smelling fresh-water turtles of the genera *Aramochelys* and *Cinosternon,* widely distributed in the United States.

muslin, *n.* **3.** A general term for a vessel's canvas.—**Madras muslin,** a very fine muslin made in the presidency of Madras, India.

muslin-de-soie. See ★*mousseline-de-soie.*

Mus. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Musicæ Magister,* Master of Music.

musquash-poison (mus′kwosh-poi″zn), *n.* Same as *beaver-poison.*

musquash-weed (mus′kwosh-wēd), *n.* Same as ★*muskrat-weed.*

mussel-crab (mus′l-krab), *n.* A small crab, *Pinnotheres maculatus,* which lives commensally in the gill-chamber of mussels and scallops.

mussel-mud (mus′l-mud), *n.* Estuarine mud sufficiently rich in the remains of dead shell-fish for use as a fertilizer. See *shell-marl.*

mussel-scale (mus′l-skāl), *n.* Any scale-insect of the genus *Mytilaspis* or *Lepidosaphes.* The scale resembles an oyster-shell, whence the name.

mussitation, *n.* **2.** In *pathol.,* movement of the lips and tongue as in speaking, but without articulation: a sign of bad omen in disease.

must[3], *n.* **II.** *a.* Frenzied; in the state of madness known as *must:* as, a *must* elephant. *Kipling.*

mustaba, *n.* Same as *mastaba.*

mustahfuz (mös-täh′föz), *n.* [Turk. *mustahfiz,* a soldier in a garrison.] A division of the military forces of the Turkish empire corresponding to the German landsturm or territorial army.

Conscripts . . . serve 9 years in the Nizam [regular army], . . . 9 years in the Redif [the Landwehr]; and 2 years in the *Mustahfuz* [the Landsturm].
Statesman's Year-book, 1905, p. 1224.

mustard, *n.*—**Ball mustard,** a slender annual crucifer, *Neslia paniculata,* a weed of the Old World introduced into Manitoba, where it gives trouble in grain-fields.—**Brown mustard,** the black mustard, *Brassica nigra.*—**California mustard,** the hedge-mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale.*—**Clown's mustard.** See ★*clown.*—**Dish mustard,** the field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense.*—**False mustard,** the clammy-weed, *Polanisia graveolens.*—**Hare's-ear mustard,** an annual cruciferous weed, *Conringia orientalis,* introduced from the Old World and troublesome in grain-crops in the northern United States and Manitoba. See *hare's-ear,* 2.—**Orange mustard,** the western wall-flower, *Erysimum asperum.*—**Poor-man's mustard.** Same as *garlic-mustard* (which see, under *mustard*).—**Tumbling mustard,** *Sisymbrium altissimum,* a plant introduced into the United States from Europe and which has become a noxious weed, a sort of tumbleweed, in the northwestern section.—**Yellow mustard,** the charlock, *Brassica arvensis.*

mustard-yellow (mus′tärd-yel″ō), *n.* In *ceram.,* a yellow glaze of Oriental porcelain, of the color of ground mustard.

muster, *n.*—**Bang-tail muster.** See ★*bang-tail.*

mustizo, *n.* Same as *mestizo.*

musume (mös′mā), *n.* [Jap.] A daughter; a girl.

The *musumé* (young girl) wears hair-pins decorated with fans in her dark hair.
C. M. Salwey, Fans of Japan, p. 65.

mut. An abbreviation of *mutual.*

muta (mö′tä), *v.* [It., impv. of *mutare,* < L. *mutare,* alter: see *mutate.*] In orchestral or band music, a direction to the player on an instrument such as the horn, the trumpet, the timpani, etc., to alter the pitch of his instrument by changing the crooks or the tension.

mutant, *a.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or by means of mutation.

The special purpose of the present paper is to consider . . . some of the *mutant* forms.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1903, p. 740.

II. *n.* In *biol.,* a race or an individual organism that has arisen through mutation. See ★*mutation,* 8.

[A] period in which they do form *mutants,* to use the terminology of de Vries, which *mutants* may be true to seed. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n,* 1901, p. 848.

mutation, *n.* **8.** In *biol.*: (*a*) A sudden and inheritable change of type; a discontinuous variation; a sport.

Finally, there is the group of discontinuous variations. Of these there may be several kinds. . . . For the present we may include all the different sorts under the term *mutation,* meaning that the new character or group of characters suddenly appears, and is inherited in its new form. *Morgan,* Evolution and Adaptation, p. 458.

(*b*) One of a group of individuals which originate directly and immediately from pure-bred stock and have uniform or nearly uniform characteristics different from those of the parents. Mutations differ in form from their parents in much the same manner as closely related species differ from each other. The seeds from a single plant of one of the evening primroses, *Œnothera Lamarckiana,* often produce several mutations in the first generation.—**Mutation of libel.** See ★*libel.*—**Progressive mutation,** in *biol.,* a mutation which is attributed to an increase in the complexity of germ-cells.—**Regressive mutation,** in *biol.,* a mutation which is attributed to a decrease in the complexity of germ-cells.

mutational (mū-tā′shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to mutation in the biological sense. See ★*mutation,* 8.

Dr. Bastian does not seem to have quite realised how many biologists now accept, as proved up to the hilt, the frequent occurrence of Galton's "transilient," or Bateson's "discontinuous," or De Vries's "*mutational*" variations. *Nature,* Feb. 25, 1904, p. 386.

mutationist (mū-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [*mutation* + *-ist.*] One who believes that new species arise as mutations, sports, or sudden and inheritable changes of type. See ★*mutation,* 8.

From the hasty presentation here given it might be inferred that Lamarckians and Darwinians are necessarily regarded as believers in adaptiveness as a factor in evolution, and *mutationists* are necessarily supposed to hold the opposite view. *Science,* June 10, 1904, p. 881.

mutator (mū-tā′tor), *n.* [NL., < *mutator,* changer, < *mutare,* change.] Same as ★*mutationist.*

The criterion between the "Biometriker," as Johannsen calls them, and the "*Mutators,*" as we may perhaps call their opponents, cannot be made to turn on the breeding true of "pure lines" or on the variability of such lines about their type. *Nature,* Dec. 17, 1903, p. 149.

mute[1], *a.* **7.** In *numis.,* destitute of legend or means of identification beyond those furnished by heraldic or other symbolic devices.

muted (mū′ted), *p. a.* Of musical instruments, played with a mute: as, *muted* strings or *muted* horns. Also applied to the tones thus produced.

muter (mö′ter), *a.* [Heb.] Among the Jews, lawful, permitted: a rabbinical term: applied to matters ritual or secular. The opposite term is ★*osur.*

mutivity (mū-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*mutive* + *-ity.*] **1.** The character of being mutive or mutable. —**2.** The proportion of energy contained in a substance after it has changed form, or without the addition of energy from some external source. *Nature,* Dec. 18, 1902, p. 161.

mutoscope (mū′tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for the exhibition of a series of photographs in rapid succession to give the optical effect known as a moving picture. The pictures, taken in a moving-picture camera, are placed radially upon a spool in the instrument and are viewed tangentially through the eyepiece, one picture being shown at a time and just long enough to cause them all to merge into one continuous moving picture. It is made in many forms for showing the effect to one or more spectators.

mutoscopic (mū-tō-skop′ik), *a.* [*mutoscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or exhibited by a mutoscope or with the rapidity of a mutoscope: as, *mutoscopic* views.

mutton, *n.*—**To return to one's muttons,** to return (after an interruption or digression) to the topic or subject under discussion or consideration: a blundering translation of the French phrase *revenons à nos moutons.*

mutton-bag (mut′n-bag), *n.* A woven seamless cotton bag used in the Australasian frozen-meat trade for enveloping the carcass of a sheep.

mutton-cane (mut′n-kān), *n.* See ★*cane*[1].

mutton-fish, *n.* **3.** A common name of a fish of the family *Gerridæ, Gerres olisthostomus,* found from Florida to Brazil.—**4.** A marine univalve mollusk, *Haliotis nævosa,* so called from its flavor when cooked. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**5.** One of the snappers, *Lutianus analis,* found from Florida to Brazil. It is the most important food-fish in the Havana markets.

mutton-grass (mut′n-gràs), *n.* A blue-grass, *Poa Fendleriana,* found on mesas and dry hills from Colorado to Arizona and California. It is valuable for grazing, as is suggested by the name, originally applied to a smooth subspecies, *P. Fendleriana Arizonica.* Also called *California* and *Fendler's blue-grass.*

mutual, *a.* **4.** Based on the principle of mutuality in sharing both burdens and benefits: as, a *mutual* insurance company.—**Mutual insurance,** insurance in which the insured become members of a company who reciprocally engage, by payment of certain amounts into a common fund, to indemnify each other against loss.

mutualistic (mū″tū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [*mutual* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to mutualism or mutualists.—**Mutualistic symbiosis,** in *biol.,* same as *mutualism.*

mutualization (mū″tū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*mutualize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering mutual; specifically, the act of making an insurance company a mutual company. See ★*mutual,* 4.

The Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by a unanimous vote yesterday adopted the plan of *mutualization* proposed by the *Mutualization* Committee appointed to consider the subject at the special meeting of the board on Feb. 13. *N. Y. Times,* March 22, 1905.

mutualize (mū′tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mutualized,* ppr. *mutualizing.* [*mutual* + *-ize.*] To render mutual; specifically, reorganize (a proprietary or stock insurance company) as a mutual company. See ★*mutual,* 4.

It is entirely within the power of the policy holders to honestly *mutualize* the society by going to the Legislature. *N. Y. Times,* March 22, 1905.

muzziness, *n.* **2.** Lack of definiteness, as in outline or general treatment; a blurred or indistinct character or appearance.

It is a magnificent composition; but here, as often in the case of the work of primitive artists, we lament the *muzziness* which seems inseparable from the process employed in this work. *Athenæum,* May 7, 1904, p. 599.

muzzle, *n.* **6.** A workman's name for a covering of many folds of flannel cloth tied over the nose and mouth of one who is engaged in removing bleaching-powder from the chambers in which it is made, and in packing it, to afford protection from the chlorin gas and the fine dust suspended in the air. A sponge moistened with water is sometimes used in the same way.—**7.** A chain clevis or shackle. [Scotch.]

muzzle-ring (muz′l-ring), *n.* A ring or projection of metal on the exterior of a solid-cast gun near the muzzle.

M. V. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Medicus Veterinarius,* veterinary physician; (*b*) in *music,* of the Italian *mezza voce,* with half the force of the voice; (*c*) in *exper. psychol.,* of *mean variation.*

M. V. O. An abbreviation of *Member of the Royal Victorian Order.*

M. W. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Most Worshipful;* (*b*) of *Most Worthy.*

M. W. G. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Most Worshipful Grand Master;* (*b*) of *Most Worthy Grand Master.*

M. W. P. An abbreviation of *Most Worthy Patriarch.*

M. W. V. An abbreviation of *Mexican War Veteran.*

myal (mī′al), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς,* muscle, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to myotomes or muscle segments in *Amphioxus* or embryos.

The ventral roots, on the contrary, are *myal* or segmental in position. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 386.

myall[2] (mī′âl), *n.* [Aboriginal name ('men') in New South Wales.] **1.** A wild and independent native Australian.—**2.** *pl.* By transference, wild cattle.

myamœba (mī-a-mē′bä), *n.*; pl. *myamœbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς,* muscle, + *ἀμοιβή,* exchange. See *amœba.*] A muscle-cell. Compare *neuramœba.*

myasis (mī′a-sis), *n.* Same as ★*myiasis.*

Myasthenia gastrica, a condition marked by weakness and loss of tone in the muscular wall of the stomach.

We speak, therefore, less of the size of the stomach and more of its functional activity. The term dilatation threatens to be displaced by motor insufficiency, *myasthenia gastrica,* and ischochymia.
Med. Record, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 171.

Mycena (mī-sē′nä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), altered from Gr. *μύκης,* a fungus.] A genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi having a somewhat membranaceous, striate pileus and a smooth cartilaginous hollow stem. The species are numerous, occurring in forests either on the ground or on decaying wood. *M. galericulata* is common on decaying trunks and stumps.

Mycenæan, Mycenean (mī-sē-nē′an), *a.* [L. *Mycenæus*, < Gr. Μυκηναῖος, < Μυκῆναι, L. *Mycenæ*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Mycenæ, in Greece, or to the civilization represented by its remains. A series of excavations, beginning with those of Schliemann at Hissarlik (ancient Troy) in 1873, and continued by those of Evans in Crete (1893–) have revealed numerous remains of the first Hellenic civilization, which may have begun as early as 2000 B.C.,



Gold Cup from Mycenæ.
(Schlieman, "Mykenä," fig. 342.)

and which continued until it was obliterated by the Doric invasion, about 1200 B.C. These remains show so many points of resemblance to descriptions in the Homeric poems that it is usually assumed that they belong to the same civilization as that which is the subject of the Iliad and Odyssey. Until quite recently the most typical and important of these relics were those found at Mycenæ, the seat of the Achean kings in the Peloponnesus, first excavated by Schliemann in 1876; and this entire class of monuments, metal-work, pottery, gems, etc., has hence taken the name *Mycenæan*. Within a few years, however, investigation has made it probable that the chief seat of this early civilization was the island of Crete. See the extract.

The name '*Mycenean*' is now applied to a whole class of monuments — buildings, sepulchres, ornaments, weapons, pottery, engraved stones — which resemble more or less closely those found at Mycenæ.
Ridgeway, Early Age of Greece, I. 1.

Mycenæologist (mī-sē-nē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [*Mycenæ* + *-olog(y)* + *-ist*.] A student of the Mycenæan civilization; one who is skilled in the study of Mycenæan remains. *Nature*, Sept. 15, 1904, p. 483.

mycetogenic (mī-sē-tō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *mycetogenetic*.

mycetoid (mī-sē′toid), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), fungus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling or pertaining to a fungus; myceoid.

mycetologist (mī-sē-tol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *mycologist*.

mycetophilid (mī-sē-tof′i-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Mycetophilidæ*.

mycetous (mī-sē′tus), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), fungus, + *-ous*.] Having the appearance of a fungus; fungoid.

mycetozoan (mī-sē-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mycetozoa*.

II. *n.* Same as *mycetozoön*.

mychogamy (mī-kog′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μυχός*, innermost part, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the condition in which self-pollination is rendered possible by the contiguity of anthers and stigma. Mychogamy is *homomorphic* when the stamens and pistils are of similar length in all the plants; *heteromorphic* when they are of different length in different plants.

Mycobacterium (mī″kō-bak-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), fungus, + NL. *bacterium*.] A genus proposed by Lehmann-Neumann to include certain pathogenic bacteria, as *Bacterium lepræ:* regarded as synonymous with the genus *Bacterium*, in which it is included by Migula.

mycodesmoid (mī-kō-des′moid), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *δεσμός*, bond, + *εἶδος*, form.] A new growth of connective tissue in the inguinal region of the horse, due to infection with *Micrococcus Ascoformans* of the severed end of the spermatic cord following castration. More commonly termed *scirrhous cord*.

mycoid (mī′koid), *a.* Same as ★*mycetoid*.

mycolichen (mī′kō-lī-ken), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] A lichen, such as certain species of *Pyrenula* and *Calicium*, in which the algal element is inconspicuous or sometimes wanting.

mycomelic (mī-kō-mel′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *μῆλον*, apple (?), + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a gelatinous compound, $C_4H_4O_2N_4.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, prepared by the action of aqueous ammonia on alloxan.

mycomycete (mī′kō-mī-sēt), *n.* One of the *Mycomycetes*, or higher fungi.

Mycomycetes (mī″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), fungus.] A name applied by Brefeld to the so-called higher fungi, including the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*.

mycomycetous (mī″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mycomycetes*.

mycophagous (mī-kof′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on fungi, as the larvæ of many mycetophilid flies and other insects.

mycophylaxin (mī″kō-fi-lak′sin), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *φύλαξις*, guarding, + *-in*2.] A defensive proteid.

mycoplasm (mī′kō-plazm), *n.* 1. See ★*mycoplasma*.—2. Frank's term for the strands of zoöglœa in the root-nodules of legumes.

mycoplasma (mī-kō-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] A term applied by Eriksson to a latent infective form of *Puccinia* which, concealed within the cytoplasm of the host-cells, later develops into mycelium. Also *mycoplasm*.

mycoplasmic (mī-kō-plaz′mik), *a.* [*mycoplasm(a)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mycoplasma.

mycorhiza, *n.*—**Ectotrophic mycorhiza,** a form of mycorhiza in which the hyphæ of the fungus are always on the outside of the root.—**Endotrophic mycorhiza,** the form of mycorhiza in which the hyphæ of the fungus enter the parenchyma cells of the root.

mycorhizal (mī-kō-rī′zal), *a.* [*mycorhiza* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to mycorhiza.

The discovery of the widespread occurrence of this *mycorhizal* symbiosis must be held to be one of the most important results of research upon the nutritive processes of plants during the closing decade of the 19th century.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 760.

mycorhizome (mī-kō-rī′zōm), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *ῥίζωμα*, root.] A structure similar to a mycorhiza, which occurs in the roots of *Corallorhiza* and other living plants: also found in certain fossil plants.

Prof. Weiss exhibited some preparations and photographs of a mycorhiza or *mycorhizome* from the Coal-Measures. *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 654.

mycosin (mī′kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *-ose* + *-in*.] A nitrogenous compound said to occur in the cell-wall of fungi. It is regarded as playing the same part in these that cellulose does in the cell-walls of higher plants.

mycosozin (mī-kō-sō′zin), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *σώζειν*, save, + *-in*.] A defensive proteid.

Mycosphærella (mī″kō-sfē-rel′ą), *n.* [NL. (Johanson, 1884), < Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having minute membranous perithecia buried in the tissue of the host. The spores are hyaline or greenish and uniseptate. About 500 species have been described, mostly under the untenable name *Sphærella*. They occur chiefly on fallen leaves. *M. maculiformis* is common on oak-leaves.

Mycosphærellaceæ (mī-kō-sfē-re-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycosphærella* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Mycosphærella*.

mycothrix (mī′kō-thriks), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *θρίξ*, hair.] In *bacteriol.*, a chain of micrococci: same as *streptococci*. [Rare.]

The new elements of successive divisions may remain connected, and thus form a chain (or *mycothrix*).
E. Klein, Micro-organisms and Disease, p. 37.

Mycteroperca (mik-tę-rō-pėr′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκτήρ*, nose, snout, + *πέρκη*, perch. The allusion is to the large divided posterior nostril of *M. olfax*.] A genus of large serranoid fishes found in the tropics; most of them are American. See cut under ★*gag*2.

Myctophidæ (mik-tof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myctophum* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes living away from the shores at a considerable depth, many of them deep-sea fishes. They have luminous spots more or less regularly placed along the sides.

Myctophum (mik′tō-fum), *n.* [NL., of uncertain derivation.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*. The species are numerous and widely distributed.

mydan, *n.* See *maidan*.

mydatoxine (mī-da-tok′sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μύδος*, damp, decay, + *τοξ*(*ικόν*), poison, + *-ine*2.] A strongly alkaline toxic ptomaïne, $C_6H_{13}O_2N$, formed by the putrefaction of the human body and of horse-flesh.

mydine (mī′din), *n.* [Gr. *μύδος*, damp, decay, + *-ine*2.] A strongly reducing non-toxic ptomaïne, $C_8H_{11}ON$, formed by the putrefaction of human flesh.

mydriasis, *n.*— 2. Hydrophthalmia.

mydrin (mid′rin), *n.* [*mydr(iatic)* + *-in*2.] A 10-per-cent. aqueous solution of a mixture of the hydrochlorids of ephedrine and homatropine: an evanescent mydriatic.

myectomy (mī-ek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] A surgical operation for the removal of a portion of a muscle.

myel (mī′el), *n.* [NL. *myelon*, < Gr. *μυελός*, later *μυελόν*, marrow.] The spinal cord.

myelæmia, *n.* Same as ★*myelemia*.

myelalgia (mī-el-al′jiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spinal cord or its membranes.

myelatrophy (mī-el-at′rō-fi), *n.* Same as *myelatrophia*.

myelemia (mī-el-ē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *myelæmia*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The appearance in the blood of large numbers of cells which are normally found only in the bone-marrow, such as neutrophilic and eosinophilic myelocytes and nucleated red blood-corpuscles. This is seen almost exclusively in the myelogenous type of leucemia.

myelencephalospinal (mī″el-en-sef″a-lō-spī′nal), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + L. *spina*, spine.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord.

myelic (mī-el′ik), *a.* [*myel* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the myel, or spinal cord.

myelin, *n.* **II.** *a.* Resembling myelin: said of lecithin which has been placed in water and has become swollen and pasty. On microscopical examination it will then be seen to exist in the form of peculiar slimy droplets and threads, which are known as the *myelin forms* of the substance.

myelinated (mī′e-lin-ā-ted), *p. a.* [*myelin* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Having the axis-cylinder inclosed in a sheath of myelin: said of nerve-fibers. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, Ser. B, p. 86.

myelination (mī″e-li-nā′shọn), *n.* [*myelin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition by a nerve-fiber of a sheathing of myelin. *M. Foster*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 447.—**Flechsig's myelination method,** the determination of nerve-paths from a study of the time in the development of the nerve-fibers at which their myelin-sheath develops.

myelinic (mī-e-lin′ik), *a.* [*myelin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myelin.

myelinization (mī″e-lin-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*myelin* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as ★*myelination*.

Basing his opinion on the tardy *myelinisation* of the nerve-fibres which terminate in it, subsequent to the birth of the individual and to the *myelinisation* of the fibres of the sensory and motor centres, Flechsig supposes that these convolutions were designed to enable the different cerebral centres to communicate with each other and to render us conscious of this communication; therefore he has named their grey substance "centres of association." *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 103.

myelitis, *n.*—**Ascending myelitis,** inflammation of the spinal cord extending upward.—**Cavitary myelitis,** syringomyelia.—**Central myelitis,** inflammation which involves mainly the gray substance of the spinal cord.—**Compression myelitis,** inflammation of the spinal cord due to compression by a tumor or in consequence of angular bending of the spine in Pott's disease.—**Descending myelitis,** inflammation of the spinal cord extending downward.—**Disseminated myelitis** inflammation of the spinal cord occurring at several distinct points.

myeloblast (mī′e-lō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell from which the myelocyte is developed; sometimes also synonymous with ★*myelocyte*, 2.

myelocyst (mī′e-lō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A cyst of the spinal cord.

myelocystocele (mī″e-lō-sis′tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *κήλη*, tumor.] Spina bifida in which the tumor is composed of a sac of spinal-cord tissue inclosing fluid.

myelocystomeningocele (mī″e-lō-sis″tō-mē-ning′gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A myelocystocele covered with the spinal membranes.

myelocytæmia (mī″e-lō-sī-tē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., strictly **myelocythæmia*; Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition in which the blood contains myelocytes in abnormal number.

myelocyte (mī′e-lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] 1. One of the cells of the gray substance of the brain.—2. A bone-marrow cell; one of the varieties of leucocytes formed in the bone-marrow.

myelocytic (mī″e-lō-sit′ik), *a.* [*myelocyte* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, myelocytes.

myelocytosis (mī″e-lō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [*myelocyte* + *-osis.*] The occurrence of myelocytes in the blood.

myelogenesis (mī″e-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *γένεσις*, origination.] The origin and development of the nervous system, more especially of the brain and spinal cord. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 106.

myelogenic (mī″e-lō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-γενης*, -produced, + *-ic.*] Originating from bone-marrow.

myelogenous (mī-e-loj′e-nus), *a.* [*myelogen(ic)* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*myelogenic.*

myeloid, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*myeloidin.*

myeloidin (mī″e-loi′din), *n.* [*myeloid* + *-in*[2].] A mixture of protagon and lecithalbumins occurring in the rods and hexagonal epithelial cells of the retina.

myeloma, *n.* 2. A tumor of the bone-marrow, often multiple.

Multiple *myeloma* is a convenient term enough for certain rare cases in which myelogenic new growth has been found, but in which there are such differences that two if not more types may be distinguished.
Med. Record, April 11, 1903, p. 584.

myelomatosis (mī″e-lō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *myeloma(t-)* + *-osis.*] A pathological condition, characterized by the occurrence of multiple myelomata (tumor-like structures which are histologically suggestive of granulation tissue), affecting especially the thoracic skeleton, but found also elsewhere in the bony structures of the body.

myelomeningocele (mī-e-lō-mē-ning′gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the spinal cord and its membranes; spina bifida.

myelomere (mī′e-lō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the segmental portions, corresponding with a pair of mesoblastic somites, in the embryonic brain and spinal cord of vertebrate animals.

myelopathia (mī″e-lō-path′i-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as ★*myelopathy.*—**Myelopathia tropica.** Same as *beriberi.*

myelopathic (mī″e-lō-path′ik), *a.* [*myelopath(y)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with disease of the spinal cord. *Med. Record*, April 11, 1903, p. 585.—**Myelopathic albuminuria.** See *Bence-Jones* ★*albumin.*

myelopathy (mī-e-lop′ạ-thi), *n.* [NL. *myelopathia*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Any disease of the spinal cord.

myeloplaque (mī′e-lō-plak), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + F. *plaque:* see *plaque.*] Same as *myeloplax.*

myelorrhaphy (mī-e-lor′ạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] Surgical suture of the spinal cord following an injury.

myelosarcoma (mī″e-lō-sär-kō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *myelosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] An osteosarcoma arising from the marrow.

myelospongium (mī″e-lō-spon′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *myelospongia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] A network of connecting or sustentacular tissue in the embryonic brain and spinal cord, derived from the spongioblasts; the embryonic neuroglia.

myelosyphilis (mī″e-lō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + NL. *syphilis.*] Syphilis of the spinal cord.

myelotherapy (mī″e-lō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Employment of bone-marrow in the treatment of disease.

myelotoxic (mī″e-lō-tok′sik), *a.* [*myelotox(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or having reference to the action of, myelotoxins.

myelotoxin (mī″e-lō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A cytotoxin which causes the destruction of the granular leucocytes of the bone-marrow.

myenteric (mī-en-ter′ik), *n.* [*myenteron* + *-ic.*]. Of or pertaining to the muscular coat of the intestine.

myenteron (mī-en′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *myentera* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] The muscular layer of the intestine.

myg. An abbreviation of *myriagram.*

myiasis (mī-i-ā′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *-iasis.*] The infestation of human beings by dipterous and other insect larvæ. Such are the cutaneous swellings caused by the larvæ of the œstrid *Dermatobia noxialis;* the occurrence of the larvæ of the screw-worm fly, *Lucilia* (or *Compsomyia*) *macellaria*, in the nasal passages or in wounds; and the occurrence of larvæ (as anthomyiid larvæ swallowed with uncooked vegetables) in the alimentary tract. Myiasis is referred to medically as *internal* or *external, myiasis interna* or *myiasis externa.* Also called *scholechiasis.*
Cambridge Nat. Hist., VI. 512.

myiferous (mī-if′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear, + *-ous.*] Bearing or supporting the muscles: used especially of certain shelly plates on the valves of the *Brachiopoda* and *Pelecypoda* on which the muscle-bands are implanted.

myiosis (mī-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, fly, + *-osis.*] Same as ★*myiasis.*

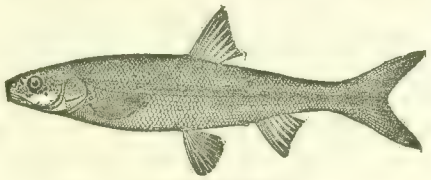
Mykenean (mī-kē-nē′ạn), *a.* Same as ★*Mycenæan.*

mykis (mī′kis), *n.* [A vernacular name in Kamchatka.] A common name of a trout, *Salmo mykis.* It inhabits the streams of Alaska and Kamchatka, and is represented southward by several subspecies.

mykomelinic (mī″kō-me-lin′ik), *a.* Same as ★*mycomelic.*

myl. An abbreviation of *myrialiter.*

Mylocheilus (mī-lō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύλος*, a grinder, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of



Mylocheilus caurinus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

large cyprinoid fishes found on the Pacific slope of the United States.

mylonite (mī′lō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *μυλών*, a mill, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a schist produced by crushing or granulation, that is, by dynamic metamorphism. *Lapworth*, 1885.

mylonitic (mī-lō-nit′ik), *a.* [*mylonite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, having the characters of mylonite, chiefly the granular texture of a rock metamorphosed by crushing.

mylonize (mī′lō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mylonized*, ppr. *mylonizing.* [*mylon(ite)* + *-ize.*] To render a mylonite or mylonitic; make schistose by dynamic metamorphism.

In the field, bands of *mylonised* rock have been traced near the base of the overlying cake of gneiss, and the microscopic examination of the latter by Mr. Teall has revealed cataclastic structures due to dynamic movement.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 617.

Mylopharodon (mī-lō-far′ō-don), *n.* [NL. *Mylopharyngodon*, < *μύλος*, grinder, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of large cyprinoid fishes found in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

mym. An abbreviation of *myriameter.*

mymy (mī′mī), *n.* Same as ★*mia-mia.*

myoalbumin (mī″ō-al-bū′min), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *albumin.*] Muscle albumin.

myocardiac (mī-ō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία*, heart, + *-ac.*] Of or pertaining to the muscular tissue of the heart.

myocardiagram, myocardiagraph. Same as ★*myocardiogram,* ★*myocardiograph.*

myocardiogram (mī-ō-kär′di-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία*, heart, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A tracing made by a myocardiograph.

myocardiograph (mī-ō-kär′di-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία*, heart, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the work performed by the heart muscle. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 688.

myocarditic (mī″ō-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [*myocarditis* + *-ic.*] Relating to myocarditis.

myochrome (mī′ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A muscle-pigment. The common red muscle-pigment is identical with the hemoglobin of the blood. Other myochromes belong to the order of the lipochromes, and are especially abundant in certain fishes, such as the salmon and trout.

myoclonia (mī-ō-klō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *κλόνος*, spasm.] A disease characterized chiefly by muscular spasm, or myoclonus.

myoclonic (mī-ō-klon′ik), *a.* [*myoclon(us)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting myoclonus or myoclonia.

myoclonus (mī-ok′lō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *κλόνος*, spasm.] Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the extremities and, less frequently, of the back. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 258.

myocœle (mī′ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] 1. The cavity in a myocomma. —2. In the embryonic vertebrate, the most dorsal portion of the cœlomic or true body-cavity which lies in the protovertebra, or myotomic portion of the mesoderm.

myocœlom (mī′ō-sē-lom), *n.* Same as ★*myocœle.*

myoctonine (mī-ok′tō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *μυόκτονος*, mouse-killing (< *μῦς*, mouse, + *-κτονος*, < *κτείνειν*, kill), + *-ine*[2].] A powerfully poisonous alkaloid, obtained from Aconitum lycoctonum, resembling curare in its effects.

myocyte, *n.* 2. In *Gregarinida*, the deeper layer of the ectoplasm containing a system of contractile fibrils: contrasted with ★*sarcocyte.*



Myocyte-fibrillæ. *Gregarina munieri* (A. Schn.), (par. *Timarcha tenebricosa*), showing the network of myocyte fibrils. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

myocyte-fibrillæ (mī″ō-sīt-fi-bril′ē), *n. pl.* The system of fine contractile fibrils in the deeper part of the ectoplasm of gregarines.

myodiastasis (mī″ō-dī-as′tạ-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *διάστασις*, separation.] Rupture of a muscle.

myodynamic (mī″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of or pertaining to muscular force.

myo-epithelial (mī″ō-ep-i-thē′li-ạl), *a.* [*myo-epitheli(um)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of myo-epithelium. *Nature*, March 3, 1904, p. 431.

myo-epithelium (mī″ō-ep-i-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + NL. *epithelium.*] 1. A kind of tissue, found in the *Cœlenterata*, which partakes at the same time of the characters of epithelial and muscular tissue.—2. The epithelium of the mesoblastic somite of the vertebrate embryo: so named because, though epithelial in form, it nevertheless gives rise to muscle.

myofibril (mī-ō-fī′bril), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *fibril.*] A muscle-fibril.

A. Labbé finds that in Nebalia there is an actual continuity of substance between the epithelial "tonofibril" and the *myofibril.*
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 38.

myogen (mī′ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-γενης*, -producing.] An albuminous substance which occurs in muscle-plasma. Like the fibrinogen of the blood, it is capable of clotting, during which process it is transformed into myogen-fibrin. Also called *myosinogen.*

myogenous (mī-oj′e-nus), *a.* Same as *myogenic.*

myoglyphis (mī-og′li-fis), *n.*; pl. *myoglyphides* (mī-ō-glif′i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow, < *γλύφειν*, cut, carve.] In *entom.*, one of the notches in the posterior margin of the neck, usually two in number, to which the levator muscles are attached: found in the *Coleoptera.*

myoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*myonema.*

myokymia (mī-ō-kī′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *κῦμα*, wave.] A pathological condition in which slow, wave-like contractions pass from one end to the other of a muscle without locomotor effect.

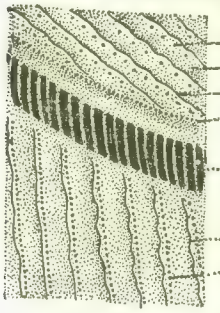
myolipoma (mī″ō-li-pō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *myolipomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + NL. *lipoma.*] A tumor of mixed muscular and fatty tissue.

myolysis (mī-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Softening and degeneration of muscle.

myometritis (mī″ō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the uterus.

myometrium (mī-ō-mē′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] The muscular tissue of the uterus.

myonema (mī-ọ-nē′mą̈), *n.*; pl. *myonemata* (-ma-tą̈). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *νῆμα*, thread.] One of the contractile, muscle-like fibrillæ found in the protoplasm of certain ciliate *Infusoria*, such as the bell-animalcule, *Vorticella*.



Myonema.

Section parallel with the surface and in the region of the adoral zone of *Stentor niger*.

a, basal corpuscle; *b*, cytoplasm; *c*, myonema; *d*, row of marginal cilia; *e*, adoral zone.

(Drawn from Gurwitsch's "Morphologie und Biologie der Zelle.")

myoneme (mī′ọ-nēm), *n.* Same as ★*myonema*.

A. Prenant in attempting a phylogenetic survey of the evolution of muscular elements has begun naturally with the so-called *myonemes* of Protozoa.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., [Oct., 1903, p. 618.

myoneure (mī′ọ-nūr), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A motor nerve-cell.

myonymy (mī-on′i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμα*, name, + *-y*[3].] A nomenclature of the muscles.

myopericarditis (mī-ọ-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the muscular wall of the heart and of its enveloping membrane.

myophage (mī′ọ-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A phagocyte which takes part in breaking down and consuming muscle-fibers. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 32.

myophane (mī′ọ-fān), *n.* Same as *myophan*.

myophonia (mī-ọ-fō′ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *φωνή*, sound.] Sound produced by the contraction of muscular tissue.

myophoric (mī-ọ-for′ik), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*myiferous*.

myopia, *n.*—**Chromic myopia.** See ★*chromic*.—**Malignant** or **pernicious myopia**, near-sightedness associated with serious disease of the eye, progressing steadily to total blindness.

Myopic crescent. See ★*crescent*.

myoproteid (mī-ọ-prō′tē-id), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *proteid*.] A peculiar albuminous substance, possibly a globulin, which has been found in the muscle-plasma of fishes and crabs.

myoproteose (mī-ọ-prō′tē-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *proteose*.] An albumose derived from one of the soluble muscle-albumins.

myorrhexis (mī-ọ-rek′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] The tearing of a muscle.

myosclerosis (mī″ọ-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Overgrowth of the connective-tissue septa in a muscle.

myosclerotic (mī″ọ-sklē-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting myosclerosis.

myoseptum (mī-ọ-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *myosepta* (-tą̈). [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + L. *septum*, partition.] A plate of tendinous connective tissue separating muscle-segments and extending transversely to the long axis of the muscle-cells or fibers.

In somewhat shrunken transverse sections each bundle of fibrils is seen to be contained in a sheath of protoplasm containing a nucleus at one side, the whole forming a somewhat cylindrical 'cell' stretching from the one *myoseptum* to the other.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 655.

myosinogen (mī-ọ-sin′ọ-jen), *n.* [*myosin* + *-gen*.] Same as ★*myogen*.

myosinose (mī′ọ-si-nōs), *n.* [*myosin* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from myosin.

myosis, *n.*—**Spinal myosis**, myosis occurring in connection with any disease of the spinal cord.

myositis, *n.*—**Interstitial myositis**, inflammation, with overgrowth of the connective-tissue septa, in muscular tissue.—**Ossifying myositis**, inflammation of muscle leading to bone-formation, most marked at the points of origin and insertion.—**Parenchymatous myositis**, inflammation of the true muscular tissue rather than of the connective-tissue septa.

myospasm (mī′ọ-spazm), *n.* Same as *myospasmus*.

myostromin (mī-ọ-strō′min), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + NL. *stroma* + *-in*[2].] A phosphorized proteid found in the muscle stroma.

myotasis (mī-ot′ą̈-sis), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τάσις*, tension, ⟨ *τείνειν*, stretch.] Tension of muscular tissue.

myotenotomy (mī″ọ-tē-not′ọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τέν(ων)*, tendon, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Surgical division of a muscle and its tendon.

myotonia (mī-ọ-tō′ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-τονια*, ⟨ *τόνος*, tension.] 1. A state of continuous muscular contraction.—2. Same as *myotony*.—**Myotonia congenita.** Same as *Thomsen's disease*.

Myoxocephalus (mī-ok-sọ-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυωξός*, the dormouse, + *κεφαλή*, head.] See ★*Acanthocottus*.

myriachit, *n.* See *miryachit*.

myriadyne (mir′i-ą-dīn), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *μυριάς*, ten thousand, + *δύν(αμις)*, power. See *dyne*.] A unit of force equal to 10,000 dynes. [Rare.]

myriagon (mir′i-ą-gon), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *μυριάς*, ten thousand, + *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon of ten thousand sides.

myricaceous (mir-i-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Myricaceæ*.

Myricales (mir-i-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1897), ⟨ *Myrica* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants coextensive with the family *Myricaceæ* and containing only the genus *Myrica* (which see).

myricetin (mi-ris′ē-tin), *n.* [*Myrica* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A yellow coloring-matter, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, a hydroxyquercitin contained in the bark of *Myrica Nagi* and in the leaves of the Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria*. It crystallizes in lustrous needles and melts above 300° C.

Myrichthys (mi-rik′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of eels, of the family *Ophichthyidæ*, found in most tropical seas.

Myridæ (mir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eels which inhabit sandy coasts of most tropical seas.

myringa (mi-ring′gą̈), *n.* [NL., appar. originally a mistaken form of **meninga*, Gr. *μήνιγγα*, acc. of *μῆνιγξ*, membrane. See *meninx*.] Same as *tympanic membrane*.

myringodectomy (mi-ring-gọ-dek′tọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *myringa* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of the tympanic membrane.

myringomycosis (mi-ring″gọ-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *myringa* + Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the tympanic membrane due to the presence of a fungous growth.

myringoplasty (mi-ring′gọ-plas-ti), *n.* [NL. *myringa* + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the closing of a ruptured tympanic membrane.

myringotomy (mir-ing-got′ọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *myringa* + Gr. *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the tympanic membrane.

myriologist (mir-i-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [*myriologue* + *-ist*.] One who sings myriologues.

myriologue (mir′i-ọ-log), *n.* [F. *myriologue*, said to be ⟨ Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *λόγος*, speech.] An extempore lament or funeral song.

myriometer (mir-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, myriad, + *μέτρον*, measure.] See the extract.

Mr. G. W. Evans-Cross exhibited his calculating machine, the *myriometer*. The instrument has several different forms, which are all, in principle, modifications of the slide-rule. In the form in which the instrument can be used for multiplication, the rule consists of a number, equal to that of the digits in one factor, of slips placed diagonally in a frame, and the slide carries as many cursors as there are digits in the other factor. The instrument will give exact results for numbers of six or eight digits. In other forms the instrument can be used for various calculations relating to commerce, such as the reduction of the interest on a stated sum from one percentage to another. In another form slides can be set so as to give the calendar of any year, B.C. or A.D., and all the new moons of the year.

Nature, March 21, 1907, p. 503.

myrionomous (mir-i-on′ọ-mus), *a.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, myriad, + *ὄνομα*, name, + *-ous*.] Having a myriad names; myriad-named.

Love would be not only blind but aphasic without flowers, the language of which is the signature of its diverse and *myrionomous* phases.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 130.

Myriothela (mir″i-ọ-thē′lą̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυριάς*, myriad, + *θηλή*, a teat.] The typical genus of the family *Myriothelidæ*. *Sars*, 1857.

Myriothelidæ (mir″i-ọ-thel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myriothel(a)* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian hydromedusans consisting of colonial forms with a perisarc destitute of investing layer of cœnosarc, and the polyp solitary, with scattered capitate tentacles. It contains the genus *Myriothela*.

Myriozoidæ (mir″i-ọ-zō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myriozo(um)* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the zoarium incrusting or rising into foliaceous expansions, or dendroid, the zoœcia calcareous with no membranous area or raised margins, and the orifice with a sinus on the lower lip. It includes several genera, among them being *Myriozoum*, *Schizoporella*, and *Hippothoa*.

Myriozoum (mir″i-ọ-zō′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυριάς*, myriad, + *ζῷον*, animal.] The typical genus of the family *Myriozoidæ*. *Donati*.

Myripristis (mir-i-pris′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυριας*, myriad, + *πρίστις*, a fish so called (*πρίστης*, sawyer).] A genus of berycoid fishes, of the family *Holocentridæ*, which has numerous species in tropical seas.

myristicin (mi-ris′ti-sin), *n.* [*Myristic(a)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH_2<^{O}_{O}>C_6H_2(OCH_3)C_4H_7$, contained in oil of mace. It melts at 30.2° C. and boils at 142–149° C. under 10 millimeters pressure.

myristicol (mi-ris′ti-kol), *n.* [*Myristic(a)* + *-ol*.] A colorless compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with camphor, contained in nutmeg-oil, from *Myristica fragrans*.

myristinic (mī-ris-tin′ik), *a.* [*myrist(ic)* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an organic acid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_{21}$, found in nutmeg-butter, in the spermaceti of whales, and in ox bile.

myristodiolein (mi-ris″tọ-dī-ọ-lē′in), *n.* [*myrist(ic)* + *di-*[2] + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] A glyceride, $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, found in the oil from Bir Bahoti, or the 'rains insect.' The oil extracted from this mite is used medicinally by the Mohammedans of Allahabad. *Nature*, April 6, 1905, p. 552.

myristolic (mī-ris-tol′ik), *a.* [*myrist(ic)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a yellow oil, $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$, prepared by the action of chlorin and alcoholic potassium hydroxid on myristic acid. It melts at 12° C.

myristone (mī-ris′tōn), *n.* [*myrist(ic)* + *-one*.] A colorless ketone, $(C_{13}H_{27})_2CO$, prepared by the distillation of calcium myristate. It crystallizes in small plates melting at 76.3° C.

myrmecographer (mėr-mē-kog′rą-fėr), *n.* [*myrmecograph(y)* + *-er*[2].] One who describes ants; a myrmecologist.

myrmecographist (mėr-mē-kog′rą-fist), *n.* [*myrmecograph(y)* + *-ist*.] Same as ★*myrmecographer*.

myrmecography (mėr-mē-kog′rą-fi), *n.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ*, ant, + *-γραφια*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive portion of myrmecology; that portion of the study of ants which comprises the description of species, the forms of their nests, etc.

myrmecologist (mėr-mē-kol′ọ-jist), *n.* [*myrmecolog(y)* + *-ist*.] An entomologist who makes a special study of ants, or of myrmecology. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 589.

myrmecophile (mėr′mē-kọ-fil), *n.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ*, ant, + *φίλος*, loving.] An animal or plant which lives in symbiotic or intimate relations with ants. The majority of myrmecophiles are arthropods, especially beetles.

myrmecophily (mėr-mē-kof′i-li), *n.* [*myrmecophile* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being myrmecophilous, or of living in intimate relations with ants: said of certain beetles, plants, etc.

Another relation of which the facts are clear enough, but of which the evolution is doubtful, is that known as *Myrmecophily*. Species of ants make their home on tropical plants, living in hollows of stem, petiole, or stipule. . . . These ants act as a bodyguard to their home against the inroad of leaf-cutting ants collecting material for their fungus-gardens.

Encyc. Brit., XXV. 439.

myrmeleontid (mėr-mē-lē-on′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the neuropterous family *Myrmeleontidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Myrmeleontidæ* or *Myrmeleonidæ*.

myrmicid (mėr′mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Myrmicidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Myrmicidæ*.

Myronic[2] (mī-ron'ik), *a.* [*Myron*, Gr. Μύρων, + *-ic.*] In the style of Myron, a Greek sculptor who flourished in the fifth century B.C. and who especially favored athletic subjects. The quality of his work is supposed to appear in the statue of the Discobolus at the Lancellotti palace in Rome.



Myronic Style in Sculpture. The Discobolus of the Lancellotti Palace, Rome.

myronin (mī'rō-nin), *n.* A hydrous ointment base consisting of a mixture of soap, carnauba-wax, and doegling oil.

Myrophis (mī'rō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of small eels, of the family *Myridæ*, which resemble earthworms. They are found on the sandy shores of tropical America.

myroxylic (mī-rok-sil'ik), *a.* [*Myroxyl(on)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from trees of the genus *Myroxylon*.—**Myroxylic acid,** a compound obtained from Peru balsam by the action of concentrated alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It is apparently impure benzoic acid.

myrrh, *n.*—**East Indian myrrh.** See ★*hebbakhade.*—**False myrrh,** a name applied to more than one gum-resin resembling true myrrh, as East Indian myrrh or besabol (of African origin) and Arabian myrrh: the latter differs little from the true drug.

myrrholin (mir'ō-lin), *n.* [L. *myrrha*, myrrh, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] A mixture of equal parts of tincture of myrrh and castor-oil: a vehicle for administering creosote.

Myrsiphyllum (mèr-si-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρσί(νη)*, myrtle, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A section of the genus *Asparagus*, of the family *Liliaceæ*, containing the 'smilax' of florists, *Asparagus asparagoides*, a climbing perennial South African herb much prized by the public in floral decorations. The foliage, which is composed of cladodes or leaf-branches, is broad and ovate, in this respect differing from the true asparagus, which has linear or filiform foliage.

Myrtales, *n. pl.* 2. A large order of dicotyledonous chiefly choripetalous plants. It consists of trees, shrubs, and herbs with simple leaves and flowers with the gamosepalous calyx superior or adnate to the compound ovary, which contains numerous ovules. It embraces 13 families, including, besides the myrtle family, the *Lythraceæ*, *Punicaceæ*, *Combretaceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, *Onagraceæ*, *Trapaceæ*, and *Haloragidaceæ*.

myrtle, *n.*—**Barren myrtle.** (*a*) The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.* (*b*) The sweet-gale, *Myrica Gale.*—**Bridal myrtle,** the common myrtle, *Myrtus communis.*—**Brush-myrtle.** Same as ★*brush-cherry,* 2.—**California wax-myrtle.** See *wax-myrtle.*—**Common myrtle,** *Myrtus communis.* See *myrtle,* 1.—**Dwarf myrtle.** Same as *Jew's-myrtle,* 1.—**Moor-myrtle,** the sweet-gale.—**Odorless myrtle,** *Myrica inodora,* a shrub or small tree of the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mississippi. It resembles the wax-myrtle but has entire leaves and is nearly devoid of odor.—**Ridge myrtle,** a large evergreen tree of the myrtle family, *Melaleuca genistifolia,* native to Queensland and New South Wales. It yields a hard grayish wood.—**Sweet myrtle,** the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus.*—**Three-veined myrtle.** See ★*brush-turpentine,* and *red scrub tea-tree,* under *tea-tree.*—**Tree myrtle,** *Ceanothus arboreus,* a small, round-headed tree found in the Santa Barbara islands off the coast of California.—**Wild myrtle.** Same as *Jew's-myrtle,* 1.

Myrtle-berry wax. Same as *myrtle-wax.*

myrtle-green, *n.*—**Fast myrtle-green.** Same as *dark* ★*green.*

myrtle-oak (mèr'tl-ōk), *n.* See ★*oak.*

myrtle-pan (mèr'tl-pan), *n.* A tub-like pottery receptacle for evergreens or other plants: made in England near the end of the eighteenth century.

myrtol (mèr'tol), *n.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, + *-ol.*] A colorless aromatic volatile liquid consisting of the fraction between 160–180° C. obtained by the distillation of the oil of *Myrtus communis.* It consists principally of d-pinene and cineol, and is antiseptic.

Mysis stage, in the development of some decapodous crustaceans, a larval stage in which the thoracic limbs are long and biramous and serve for swimming, as in *Mysis.* Also called *schizopod stage.*

Myst. An abbreviation of *Mysteries.*

mystacinous (mis-tas'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *μύσταξ* (*μυστακ-*), upper lip, mustache, + *-ine*[1] + *-ous.*] In *entom.*, having a mystax.

Mystacoceti (mis″tā-kō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *μύσταξ*, mustache, + *κῆτος*, a whale.] An order of cetaceans containing the whalebone-whales. They are without teeth, having baleen in the upper jaw.

mystæ (mis'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσται*, pl. of *μύστης*, one initiated.] The name assumed by various Dionysiac societies in Asia Minor and Thrace in the second and third centuries A. D.

> The *Mystæ* of Dionysus Trieterikos may be compared with a number of other Dionysiac societies, calling themselves οἱ Μύσται, which flourished especially in Asia Minor and Thrace during the second and third centuries A. D. . . . The discovery of the hall in which the *Mystæ* held their meetings is an important addition to our knowledge of these associations.
>
> *R. C. Bosanquet,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. [78, 79.

mysterious-plant (mis-tē'ri-us-plant), *n.* The spurge-laurel, *Daphne Mezereum.*

mystery[1], *n.*—**Samothracian mysteries.** See ★*Cabiria.*

Mystriophis (mis-trī'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυστρίον*, a spoon, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of eels, of the family *Ophichthyidæ*, found in warm seas.

Mystrosporium (mis-trō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), < Gr. *μύστρος*, a spoon, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, of the family *Dematiaceæ*, having simple or sparingly branched conidiophores and many-septate muriform dark-brown spores. About 16 species have been described. *M. adustum* causes bulb-scab of *Iris*, and *M. abrodens* is said to cause a blight of wheat. See ★*bulb-scab* and *wheat-*★*blight.*

Mystrothamnus (mis-trō-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Coville, 1908), < Gr. *μύστρον*, spoon, + *θάμνος*, bush, in allusion to the use and habit of the plant. Compare the South African name *ladlewood.*] A genus of plants of the family *Celastraceæ.* See *Hartogia.*

myth, *n.* 3. A landmark for directing the course of a vessel through a channel, or along a dangerous shore.—**Ætiological myth.** See ★*ætiological.*—**Creation-myth.** See ★*creation-myth.*—**Origin-myth,** a myth supposed to explain the origin of a tribe or people. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Jan.–March, 1902, p. 36.—**Power-myth,** a myth in which the powers of nature appear personified as heroes.

> *Power-myth.*—In the second stage of myth or romance we discover a radical development in the personages of the story. A new class of deities is found. From the same linguistic cause, which we have set forth, the conspicuous phenomena of nature are personified as gods. The powers of the universe as they are known in that stage of society become the heroes of myth.
>
> *J. W. Powell,* in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, [I. lxxxiii.

Transformation-myth, a myth which explains the present form of the world by a series of transformations from a previous stage: opposed to ★*creation-myth.*

myth. An abbreviation of *mythological, mythology.*

myth-keeper (mith'kē″pèr), *n.* A person whose duty it is to learn, remember, and teach the knowledge of the mythology of a tribe, either to all the members of the tribe, or to a successor. Myth-keepers are found among tribes which have well-developed religious organization but which do not possess the art of writing.

> The *myth-keepers* and priests were accustomed to meet together at night in the ási, or low-built log sleeping house, to recite the traditions and discuss their secret knowledge. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.,* 1897–98, i. 230.

mythogeny (mi-thoj'e-ni), *n.* Same as ★*mythogony. Smithsonian Rep.,* 1891, p. 444.

mythogonic (mith-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [*mythogon(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to mythogony: as, *mythogonic* studies or investigations.

mythogony (mi-thog'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, myth, + *-γονια*, -production.] The origination of myths, or the study of their origins.

mythologema (mith-ō-lō-jē'mä), *n.*; pl. *mythologemata* (-mä-tä). [Gr. *μυθολόγημα*, < *μυθολογεῖν*, tell myths or legends, < *μῦθος*, myth, + *λόγος*, speech, story.] A record or account of a myth in a poem or other writing.

> The apotheosis of Homer and his marriage with Hebe . . . do not properly belong to the Homeric era, but to the *mythologema* of later times.
>
> *Cecil Smith,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, V. 236.

mythomania (mith-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + ML. *mania.*] An abnormal propensity to untruthfulness, especially to the telling of stories, affecting oneself or others, which have no foundation on fact.

mythomaniac (mith-ō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* [*mythomania* + *-ac.*] One who is subject to mythomania; a chronic liar. *Lit. Digest,* Feb. 1, 1908.

mythopheme (mith'ō-fēm), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *φήμη*, a speaking.] An accepted myth or legend.

> We must have an introduction to science that touches rather lightly on nearly all the great hypotheses, frontier questions, and larger syntheses over the whole field, in a way that a modern specialist wots not of, that is unitary and synthetic and non-analytic, that commands and compares the great ethnic *mythophemes,* that is poetic and historical and orienting. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 151.

mythosociologic (mith-ō-sō″shi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* Relating to a system of society the organization of which is founded on myth. *F. N. Cushing,* in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1891–92, p. 325.

mytilotoxicon (mit″i-lō-tok'si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *μυτίλος*, mussel, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A poisonous substance found in decaying mussels; mytilotoxin.

mytilotoxism (mit″i-lō-tok'sizm), *n.* [*mytilotox(in)* + *-ism.*] Poisoning by eating decaying mussels. See ★*mytilotoxicon.*

myxadenitis (mik″sad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a mucous gland.

myxadenoma (mik″sad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-oma.*] Adenoma containing islets of mucoid material.

myxamœba (mik-sa-mē'bä), *n.*; pl. *mixamœbæ* (-bē). [Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + *ἀμοιβή*, change, spontaneous movement.] In *Mycetozoa*, a swarm-cell with purely amœboid creeping motion.

> Swarm-cells with purely amœboid motion have been unnecessarily distinguished by the name of *myxamœbæ.*
>
> *DeBary* (trans.), Fungi, p. 423.

myxedema, *n.* It has been found that this affection is usually entirely amenable to treatment by extracts and other preparations made from the thyroid gland (throat-sweetbread) of the sheep. The same treatment is often of great value in cretinism, which is regarded as a congenital form of myxedema. The use of preparations of the thyroid gland to supply a deficiency of the secretion of this gland, which is the underlying defect in myxedema and cretinism, affords one of the most brilliant examples of successful organotherapy.—**Congenital myxedema.** Same as *cretinism.*

myxedematoid (mik-sē-dem'a-toid), *a.* [*myxedema(t-)* + *-oid.*] Resembling myxedema. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 122.

Myxididæ (mik-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Myxidiidæ.*

Myxidiidæ (mik-si-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxidi(um)* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxosporidia*, forming two or more spores at the same time, the spores being variously shaped and inclosing two polar capsules. It includes several genera, among which are *Myxidium, Leptotheca,* and *Sphærospora.* They are found mainly in the gall-bladder and kidney-tubes of fishes and amphibia. Also called *Myxididæ.*

Myxidium (mik-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (*Bütschli,* 1882), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] The typical genus of the family *Myxidiidæ.*

Myxobacteriaceæ (mik'sō-bak-tē″ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thaxter, 1892), < Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + NL. *Bacteriaceæ.*] An order of *Schizomycetes.* In the vegetative condition, they consist of a mass of rod-like bodies produced by repeated fission of individuals possessing power of slow locomotion and secreting a firm gelatinous substance which connects the whole colony. In the fruiting condition, the masses become elevated above the substratum and sometimes irregularly branched, producing cysts in which the rod-like bodies occur in groups or are converted into spore-masses. They occur chiefly on decaying vegetable matter and dung of animals, and partake of the characteristics of both the *Myxomycetes,* or slime-molds, and bacteria, whence the name. See ★*Chondromyces.*



Myxidium lieberkühnii, Bütschli, from the urinary bladder of the pike.

a, trophozoite with two spores and pseudopodia, after Lieberkühn; *b,* trophozoite with numerous spores; *c,* and *d,* spores, the latter with extruded polar filaments; *b, c,* and *d,* after Balbiani. (From Wasielewski.) (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Thaxter's group of *Myxobacteriaceæ*, if these turn out to be autonomous, points to alliances with the Myxomycetes.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 3L

Myxobolidæ (mik-sō-bol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxobolus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxosporidia*, consisting of forms which are usually polysporous, the spores having one or two polar capsules. It contains the genera *Myxobolus* and *Henneguya*, found mostly in the gills, kidney, and spleen of fishes.

Myxobolus (mik-sob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (*Bütschli*, 1882), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + *-βολος*, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] The typical genus of the family *Myxobolidæ*.

Myxococcidium (mik″sō-kok-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + *κόκκος*, berry (see *coccus*), + dim. *-ιδιον.*] **1.** A genus of protozoan parasites. *M. stegomyiæ* has been found in the body of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*, which has been contaminated by sucking the blood of a yellow-fever patient. —**2.** [*l. c.*] pl. *myxococcidia* (-ä). A protozoan of this genus.

myxocylindroma (mik-sō-sil-in-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxocylindromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + E. *cylindroma.*] Same as *myxosarcoma.*

Myxodagnus (mik-sō-dag'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Myxodes* + *Agnus*, 2 (*b*).] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, found only at Cape San Lucas.

myxœdema, *n.* See *myxedema.*

myxogaster (mik-sō-gas'tėr), *n.* Any member of the *Myxogastres* or *Myxomycetes.*

myxoglioma (mik″sō-glī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxogliomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *glioma.*] A glioma which contains more or less mucous tissue.

myxoid (mik'soid), *a.* [Gr. **μυξοειδής*, *μυξώδης*, like mucus, < *μύξα*, mucus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *mucoid.*

myxomycete (mik'sō-mī-sēt), *n.* One of the group of *Myxomycetes* or slime-molds.

myxoneurosis (mik″sō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + NL. *neurosis.*] A neurosis marked by excessive secretion from the mucous membranes, especially the intestinal mucous membrane; mucous colitis.

> The flushing of the colon in these cases usually brings large masses of mucus in strings, and this mucous colitis, or better, "*myxoneurosis*," is perpetuated by the constant use of cathartics to which these patients are addicted.
>
> *Med. Record*, July 20, 1907, p. 86.

Myxophyceæ (mik-sō-fī'sē-ē), *n.* [Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-eæ.*] Same as *Schizophyceæ.*

myxopodium (mik-sō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *myxopodia* (-ä). [Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A flexible protrusible and retractile pseudopodium which may fuse with neighboring pseudopodia into a network, or flow together with them into a mass of protoplasm outside the body.

Myxospongida (mik-sō-spon'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *-ida.*] A grade of sponges devoid of a skeleton in any form, and containing the families *Oscarellidæ* and *Halisarcidæ.*

myxospongidan (mik-sō-spon'ji-dan), *n.* One of the *Myxospongida.*

Myxosporidia (mik″sō-spō-rid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, slime, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ιδιον.*] An order of *Sporozoa.* The trophozoite is amœboid, spore-formation begins at an early period and proceeds throughout the growth of the trophozoite, the spores being produced within the protoplasm of the latter, and each spore always possesses one or more polar capsules. They are sometimes called *fish-psorosperms* and are parasitic in many common species of teleost and elasmobranch fishes, as well as in some amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. The order includes the families *Ceratomyxidæ*, *Myxidiidæ*, *Chloromyxidæ*, *Myxobolidæ*, and *Glugeidæ.*

myxosporidian (mik″sō-spō-rid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or characteristic of the *Myxosporidia:* as, a *myxosporidian* parasite.

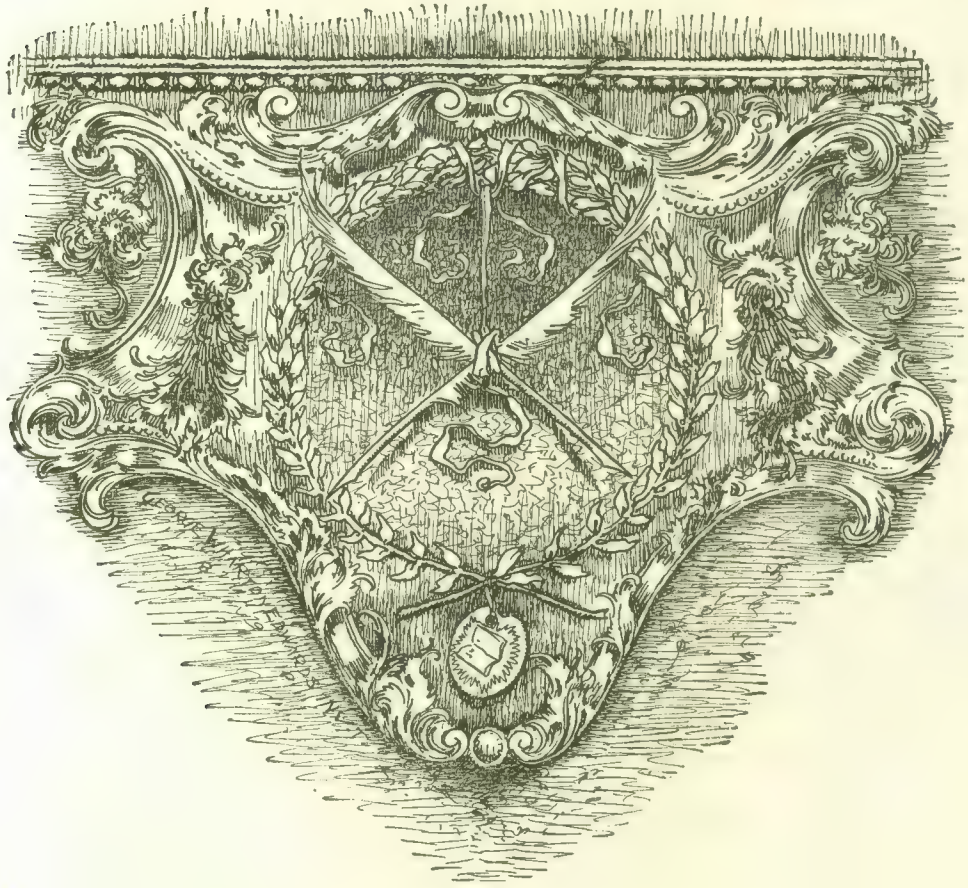
II. *n.* Any sporozoan of the order *Myxosporidia.*

Myxothallophyta (mik″sō-tha-lof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + NL. *Thallophyta.*] Engler's name for the *Myxomycetes.*

myzorhynchus (mī-zō-ring'kus), *n.*; pl. *myzorhynchi* (-kī). [Gr. *μύζειν*, suck in, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] In certain tapeworms, as *Echeneibothrium*, an apical muscular proboscis or sucker.

Myzostomatidæ (mī″zō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Myzostomidæ.*

myzostomidan (mī-zō-stom'i-dan), *a.* [*Myzostomid*(*a*) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or *Myzostomidæ.*



N 5. An abbreviation (*e*) [*cap.*] of *Nationalist*; (*f*) [*cap.*] in *meteor.*, of *nimbus*; (*g*) [*l. c.*] in *chem.*, of *normal*, in reference to the strength of a solution; $\frac{1}{10}$ *n.* stands for one tenth normal strength, or a normal solution diluted tenfold: also written $^{n}/_{10}$ or $^{N}/_{10}$. See *normal* ★*solution*. (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *name*; (*i*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *natus*, born; (*j*) [*l. c.*] of *nephew*; (*k*) [*l. c.*] of *new*; (*l*) [*l. c.*] of *women*; (*m*) [*l. c.*] of *nominative*; (*n*) [*cap.*] of *noon*; (*o*) [*cap.*] of *Norse*; (*p*) [*cap.*] in *electrotechnics*, of *north pole*; (*q*) [*l. c.*] of *note*; (*r*) [*cap.*] of *Northern Postal District, London.*—6. In *electrotechnics*, ▪ symbol (*a*) used by telegraph operators to indicate that a message is completed and that there is nothing more to follow; (*b*) of the total number of lines of magnetic flux in a circuit; (*c*) of the frequency of any harmonic or periodic function of the time.

nabid (nab'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Nabidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the heteropterous family *Nabidæ*.

Nabidæ (nab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nabis* + *-idæ*.] A family of predatory heteropterous insects having the beak four-jointed and the front legs fitted for grasping prey. They are allied to and sometimes included in the *Reduviidæ*. The commonest American species belong to the genus *Coriscus*.

Nabis (nā'bis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), from a proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Nabidæ*. There are few American species. The British species, *N. lativentris*, in its early stages of growth greatly resembles an ant.

nabla (nab'lä), *n.* [NL. *nabla*, L. *nablium*, *naulium*, < Gr. *νάβλα*, also *νάβλας*, *ναύλας*, later *ναῦλον*, *ναύλη*, prob. from a Phenician form cognate with Heb. *nēbel* (also *nebel*), a harp. Some compare O. Egypt. *nefer*.] An ancient Egyptian lute with two or three strings. Compare ★*nefer*.

nablar (nab'lär), *n.* [*nabla* + *-ar*[3].] Clerk-Maxwell's name (1872) for Hamilton's operator, the inverted Greek delta, ▽, or the physical operation indicated by the partial differential equation $\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial z^2}$.

nablium (nab'li-um), *n.* [L.: see ★*nabla*.] A Roman musical instrument, either a lute (like the Egyptian *nabla*) or a small lyre or harp.

nablock[1]†, *n.* Same as *niblick*.

nablock[2] (nab'lok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining* and *geol.*, a nodule or concretion, such as flint or pyrite, in some other and usually softer rock, as chalk, clay, or coal.

nabo (nä'bō), *n.* [Philippine *nabo*, a corruption of *anabo*.] Same as ★*anabo*. See *devil's-cotton*.
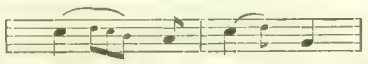
nabobery (nā'bob-ę-ri), *n.* [*nabob* + *-ery*.] The conduct and characteristics of nabobs as a class; the wealthy, collectively, or their ways.

nabobess (nā'bob-es), *n.* A female nabob: the wife of a nabob.

> He hopes to live long enough . . . to see her eclipse all other *nabobesses* as much in wealth, as she does already in exterior and . . . interior merit. *Sterne*, Letters, lxxxiii.

nacelle (nä-sel'), *n.* [F., < LL. *navicella*, < L. *navis*, ship.] 1†. A small boat. *N. E. D.*—2. The basket of a balloon; also the corresponding part of a dirigible balloon.

nachschlag (näch'shläch), *n.* [G., < *nach*, after, + *schlag*, stroke.] In *music*: (*a*) A melodic embellishment consisting of one, two, or even more grace-notes appended to a principal note and borrowing from its time-value: opposed to *appoggiatura* or ★*vorschlag*. It is noted in the same way as is an appoggiatura (by a small-sized note, usually connected with the principal note by a slur), but its position and its slur connect it with the note before instead of the note after, as



(*b*) The turn or other figure at the end of a shake or trill. The term is sometimes translated *after-note*.

nachtanz (näch'tänts), *n.* [G., < *nach*, after, + *tanz*, dance.] An old form of round dance following a country-dance, or the music for such a dance. Also called *proportio*. See *saltarello* (*a*).

nachthorn (näch't'hōrn), *n.* [G., < *nacht*, night, + *horn*, horn.] In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes yielding a soft, horn-like tone. Also called *pastorita*.

nacreous, *a.* 3. In *bacteriol.*, applied to colonies which are of a translucent, grayish-white color with a pearly luster.—**Nacreous cloud.** See ★*cloud*[1].

nacrite (nā'krīt), *n.* [*nacre* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral kaolinite; also, ▪ partially altered mica.

nacrous (nā'krus), *a.* Same as *nacreous*.

N. A. D. An abbreviation of *National Academy of Design*.

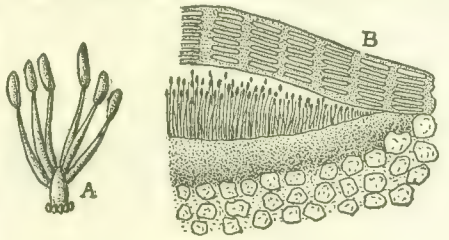
nadiral (nā'dėr-al), *a.* [*nadir* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or situated at the nadir. [Rare.]

> Its transcendental aspirations still unconsciously based on the geocentric view of things, a zenithal paradise, a *nadiral* hell—were as foreign to his own as if they had been the dreams of people on another planet.
> *T. Hardy*, Tess of the D'Urbervilles, xxv.

nadir-point (nā'dėr-point), *n.* The reading of ▪ vertical circle when its telescope points toward the nadir.

naegite (nä-yā'gīt), *n.* [*Naegi* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of uranium and thorium found in placer tin-washings at Naegi (Nayegi), near Takayama, Japan. It varies in color from green to gray and brown, and is probably isomorphous with zircon. It exhibits marked radioactivity.

Næmospora (nē-mos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1787), prob. an error for *Nemaspora* (sometimes so written), < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *σπορά*, a seed (spore).] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, of the order *Melanconiales*, having



Næmospora.

A, *Næmospora crocolæ* (sporophore); *B*, *N. Tiliæ* (half of a section through a spore-bed).

the sporogenous hyphæ forming an irregular bright-colored gelatinous layer beneath the epidermis of the host. The spores are mostly hyaline and unicellular, adhering in tendril-like masses. The species occur chiefly on fallen branches of trees, and are regarded as the conidial condition of pyrenomycetous fungi.

nævolipoma (nē″vō-li-pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *nævolipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *nævus* + *lipoma*.] A nævus which contains much fatty tissue. Also called *nævus lipomatodes*. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1595.

nævus, *n.*—**Capillary nævus**, the ordinary form of nævus, due to dilatation of the superficial capillary blood-vessels of the skin. Also called *port-wine mark* and *claret-cheek*.—**Nævus araneus.** Same as *spider* ★*cancer*.—**Nævus linearis**, elongated, slightly elevated streaks associated with a papillary eruption.—**Nævus lipomatodes.** Same as ★*nævolipoma*.—**Nævus vinosus**, strawberry-mark.

naftalan (naf'ta-lan), *n.* [**nafta* (?), naphtha, + *-al*[3] + *-an*.] A gelatinous mass consisting of soap impregnated with a peculiar Russian naphtha: it is antiseptic, antiparasitic, deodorant.

naftha, naptha, *n.* Amended spellings of *naphtha*.

nagal (nä'gäl), *n.* [Telugu.] A tree of the verbena family, *Premna tomentosa*, common in southern India, Burma, and Ceylon. It is planted for its wood, which is smooth, light-brown, close, and even-grained, and seasons and polishes well. It is used in Burma for making shuttles.

nagana (na-gä'nä), *n.* [Zulu.] A very fatal, at present incurable infectious (but not contagious) disease of horses in Africa, caused by the presence of flagellate protozoa of the species *Trypanosoma brucei*. The parasites live in the blood-plasma, and are transmitted by the tsetse-fly, *Glossina morsitans*. Also called *tsetse-fly disease*.

> In 1895 and 1897 the well-known reports of Lieut.-Colonel Bruce appeared. He described the tsetse fly disease or *nagana* met with in Zululand, and established the fact that it is due to a protozoan blood parasite, the Trypanosoma Brucei, which is conveyed by the bites of the tsetse fly from affected to healthy animals.
> *Nature*, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 123.

nagas (nä'gäs), *n.* [Hindustani *naghas*, the name of the tree.] The East Indian iron-wood, *Mesua ferrea*. See *Mesua* and *nagkassar*.

Nageia (nā-gē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), from *nagi*, the Japanese name of *Nageia Nagi*.] A genus of plants of the family *Taxaceæ*. See *Podocarpus* and *native* ★*deal*.

nagual (nä-gwäl'), *n.* [Sp. *nagual*, Nahuatl *nauălli*, a sorcerer.] Among the aborigines of Mexico and the adjoining countries of Central America, a personal guardian spirit (sometimes in the form of beast or bird); a magical power. See the extract.

> The guardian spirit was obtained in various ways by different American tribes, but the dream apparition was the most widely spread. Dr. Frazer calls it 'individual totem'; Miss Fletcher speaks of the object dreamed of (the wahube of the Omaha) as the 'personal totem' or simply as the 'totem'; it is termed by the Algonkin manitu, by the Huron okki, by the Salish Indians sulia, and *nagual* in Mexico. Perhaps it would be best to adopt either wahube or manitu to express the guardian spirit.
> *Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 741.

nagualism (nä-gwäl'izm), *n.* [*nagual* + *-ism*.] The development of the belief in personal guardians as found in Mexico and in the adjoining countries of Central America. In pre-Columbian times the sorcerer whose powers were derived from the nagual seems to have been different from the tonalpouhgue, whose office it was to divine the future from the divinatory calendar. In later times nagualism seems to have developed into a secret rite and to have embodied occult doctrines and the belief in necromantic powers.

nagualist (nä-gwäl'ist), *n.* One who practises nagualism.

nagualistic (nä-gwä-lis'tik), *a.* [*nagualist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nagualism.

Nah. An abbreviation of *Nahum*, a book of the Old Testament.

Nahash Hakadmoni (nā'hăsh hä-kad-mō'nē). [Heb., the pit, serpent.] In cabalistic doctrine, Satan, in opposition to ★Adam Kadmon.

nahoor, nahur (na-hör'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The bharal, or blue sheep of Tibet, *Ovis nahura*.

nahualism (nä-hwäl'izm), *n.* Same as ★*nagualism*.

Naiad, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] One of the naiades or pearly fresh-water mussels; ▪ fresh-water mollusk as distinguished from an oceanid or marine mollusk.

Naiadacea (nā-ya-dā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *naiad* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of prionodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*, including shells of varied form, normally equivalve, inequilateral, and dimyarian, with obscure hinge-area and parivincular, opisthodetic ligament. They are of fluviatile or brackish-water habit. Species occur from the Devonian to the present.

Naiadales (nā-yạ-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1898), ⟨ *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-ales.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, consisting of aquatic or marsh herbs with unisexual flowers, the parts of which are usually unequal in number. It embraces 7 families of which the *Naiadaceæ*, *Potamogetonaceæ*, *Alismaceæ*, and *Vallisneriaceæ* are the chief.

naiadology (nā-yạ-dol′ō-jī), *n.* [*naiad* + Gr. *-λογια*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the naiads or pearly fresh-water mussels.

A revolution in *naiadology*, comparable with that produced by Pilsbry in the study of the Helicidæ.
Science, June 21, 1901, p. 984.

naid (nā′id), *n.* [*Naid(idæ).*] Any worm of the family *Naididæ*.

naik (nā′ik), *n.* [Hindi *nāik*, *nāyak*, ⟨ Skt. *nayaka*, a leader, ⟨ *nāya*, guide.] **1.** An Indian title of nobility; also, a lord, prince, or governor.

Mysore was gradually growing into a third Hindu state, while everywhere local chieftains, called pálegárs or *naiks*, were in semi-independent possession of citadels or hill-forts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 800.

2. A military officer; in later use, a corporal of native infantry. *N. E. D.*

nail, *n.* **10.** A straight stamping-tool.—**Boat-nail,** a nail used by boat-builders. Boat-nails are of different lengths, rose-headed, square at the points, and made of either iron or copper.—**Deck-nail,** a nail used for fastening deck-planking. Such nails range from 4 to 12 inches in length and have a snug head.—**Filling nail,** an obsolete type of cast-iron nail which was driven, in large numbers, in the bottom planks of a vessel to take the place of copper sheathing.—**Flat nail,** a small, sharp-pointed nail having a flat, thin head, used for nailing the scarfs of molds.—**Hippocratic nails,** thick rounded nails curving over the clubbed ends of the fingers in certain diseases marked by profound disturbances of nutrition. See *Hippocratic* ★*fingers.*—**Nail-making machine.** See ★*machine.*—**Port nails,** nails similar to clamp-nails: they are made both double and single and are used for fastening ironwork.—**Reedy nail,** a nail marked by various furrows and grooves.—**Sort nails,** four-, six-, eight-, ten-, twenty-four-, thirty-, and forty-penny nails of different lengths for nailing boards, etc.—**Wall of the nail,** the fold of skin which covers the nail at each side. See cut (*a*) under *nail,* 1.—**Wire nail,** a nail made of round iron wire, sharply pointed and with a head produced by compression of the end, the metal being soft: a variety of wrought nail having the advantage of that form.—**Wrought nail,** a nail of wrought iron, originally worked by hand on the anvil. Such nails are valuable because they are easily clenched.

nail, *v. t.*—**Blind nailing.** Same as *secret* ★*nailing.*—**Secret nailing,** the method of nailing used for floor planks, the nails being driven into the exposed edge of each plank after it is driven firmly into place. The planks for this kind of nailing are always tongued-and-grooved. Also called *blind nailing,* because the heads of the nails are not seen.

nailage (nāl′āj), *n.* The charge made by the customs for nailing up a package of tobacco opened for inspection. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

nail-clencher (nāl′klen″chėr), *n.* A tool used by horseshoers to clench, or turn down, the points of the nails driven through the hoof to hold the shoe.

nail-culture (nāl′kul″tūr), *n.* A colony of bacteria which grows downward in the culture medium in the form of an iron nail.

nail-driver (nāl′drī″vėr), *n.* A machine for driving nails, used in box-making. The nails are put in the machine and are driven by a single stroke of a reciprocating plunger.

nail-gun (nāl′gun), *n.* An invention for nailing down floor-planks rapidly and without the necessity of kneeling upon the floor. A piston working in a tube serves as a hammer to drive the nail.

nailing-block (nā′ling-blok), *n.* One of the small pieces of wood built into a brick wall to which the trim, dado, etc., may be nailed.

nailing-machine, *n.*—**Box-nailing machine,** a machine for placing, driving, and clinching nails in making wooden packing-boxes. It consists essentially of a feeding-device for delivering three or more nails at once and placing them in any desired position or angle at the sides, ends, tops, or bottoms of boxes or upon the box-cleats, and a gang nailing-device under the control of the operator. The box to be nailed is placed upon a table and the nails are driven along two sides at once, a single turn of the box serving to nail it together on four edges. Some machines also clinch the nails as fast as they are set. Such machines range from small machines driving three brads, in making a cigar-box, up to machines driving sixteen nails at once in making dry-goods packing-cases. It also drives nails through box-straps or shooks.

nail-puller (nāl′pūl″ėr), *n.* A nail-extractor (which see).

nail-rod, *n.* **2.** In Australia, a coarse dark tobacco smoked by bushmen: named from the shape of the plug, which looks like a thin flat stick of licorice. The name is also applied to any coarse stick of tobacco. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

nail-scissors (nāl′siz″ọrz), *n. pl.* Scissors, generally with curved blades, designed to be used in cutting the finger-nails.

nail-set (nāl′set), *n.* A short slender rod of steel used to drive a nail home or flush with the wood. It is held on top of the nail and struck with the hammer.

nail-sick (nāl′sik), *a.* Leaky at the nail-holes. *N. E. D.*

Much smaller waves soon make a boat "*nail-sick,*" as the phrase is. The keeper said that after a long and strong blow there would be three large waves, . . . and then no large ones for some time.
Thoreau, Cape Cod, p. 145.

naio (nī′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian *naio,* ⟨ Maori *ngaio,* a New Zealand tree of the same genus.] The bastard sandalwood of Hawaii, *Myoporum Sandwicense.* See *Myoporum,* and *bastard sandalwood,* under *sandalwood.*

nair (nā′ėr), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *nayre, naire.*] A member of the noble and military caste in Malabar. *N. E. D.*

Nairoa series. See ★*series.*

naiscus (nā-is′kus), *n.*; pl. *naisci* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ναίσκος*, dim. of *ναός*, a temple.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a small temple; a shrine: by extension, a small medieval building, such as a tomb, in eastern countries.

Inscriptions often occur, and most frequently on one type of tombstone — a *Naiscus* with round arch, panelled door below, and pointed gable above.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 269.

Nakanuri lacquer. See ★*lacquer.*

naked, *a.* **2.** (*d*) Said of a vessel's bottom when her copper is stripped off.—**Naked contract.** Same as *nude pact* (which see, under *nude*).—**Naked light,** a candle or any form of lamp with an unprotected flame; a light that is not a safety-lamp.—**Naked possessor, power, title.** See ★*possessor,* etc.—**Naked vertebræ.** See ★*vertebra.*

naked-eared (nā′ked-ērd), *a.* Having hairless ears: as, the *naked-eared* deer of Columbia, *Odocoileus gymnotis.*

nakedize (nā′ked-īz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *nakedized,* ppr. *nakedizing.* [*naked* + *-ize.*] To go naked; render naked. *N. E. D.*

Grown persons may derive much benefit from remaining some hours in mild weather, without their clothes. It was most manifest that the children liked to *nakedize* — such was the term of art — exceedingly; . . . it was something new and different from the ordinary routine of jackets, trowsers, and petticoats.
T. J. Hogg, Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley, II. 289.

naked-stopper (nā′ked-stop″ėr), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Anamonis dichotoma,* of the myrtle family, found in the West Indies, Florida, and the Keys. Compare *nakedwood.*

naked-weed (nā′ked-wēd), *n.* The gum-succory, *Chondrilla juncea.*

nakhod (nạ-ĥōd′), *n.* [Pers. *nukhūd*, a pea.] A Persian unit of weight, the twenty-fourth part of a miskal, equal to 2.96 grains.

nakhoda (nä′kō-dä), *n.* [Pers. *nākhodā,* ⟨ *nāw,* boat, + *khudā,* master.] In India, the captain or master of a boat or vessel.

nalita (nä-lē-tä′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small herbaceous plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus,* largely cultivated throughout India for its fiber. See *Dekhan* ★*hemp* and *Hibiscus,* 1.

N. Am. An abbreviation of *North America,* or *North American.*

Nama (nā′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, proposed in 1747, established in 1753), in allusion to the habitat of the type species *N. Zeylanica,* ⟨ Gr. *νᾶμα,* running water.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ.* See *Hydrolea.*

namamahay (nä-mä-mä-hī′), *n.* [Tagalog (at the time of the Spanish conquest) *aliping* (*alimpiy*) *namamahay.*] In the Philippine Islands, formerly, serfs who lived in their own houses under socage tenure, being held to assist their master in agricultural work, as rowing-crews, in building houses, etc.

namaqualite (nä-mä′kwä-līt), *n.* [*Namaqua* + Gr. *λίθος,* stone.] A pale-blue fibrous mineral with silky luster, consisting of the hydrated oxids of aluminium and copper: found in Namaqualand, South Africa.

Namaquan (nä-mä′kwạn), *n.* [S. Afr. *Namaqua,* connected with *Nama,* a native term.] One of the three varieties of the Hottentot language; the Nama. The other dialects are the Kora, the Eastern, and the Cape.

namaycush (nam′ạ-kūsh), *n.* [Cree *namekus,* Ojibwa *namegos;* prob. connected with Natick *namohs, nâmâs,* Narragansett *nammaùus,* Menomini *nahmaish,* a fish.] The Great Lake trout, *Aristivomer namaycush,* called also

Mackinaw trout and (in Maine) *togue. Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 251.

namely (nām′li), *a.* Notable. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

name-plate, *n.* (*b*) A metal plate bearing the name of the manufacturer, and often giving the size and capacity of the machine, placed on a machine-tool, engine, dynamo, or other machine.

The committee recommends that the ratings of generators and motors, except traction motors, be marked plainly on the *name-plate.* Two types of service are recommended, continuous working and intermittent working, and the *name-plate* must state to which service it relates. *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 3, 1904, p. 327.

nami (nä′mē), *n.* Same as ★*calut.*

namma-hole (nam′ạ̈-hōl), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian *namma,* elsewhere *ngunma,* lit. breast, + E. *hole*[1].] In Australia, a native well or water-hole.

The route all the way from York to Coolgardie is amply watered, either '*namma holes*' (native wells) or Government wells being plentiful on the road.
Australasian, Aug. 5, 1893, p. 252, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

Nanaimo beds. See ★*bed*[1].

nancy-story (nan′si-stō″ri), *n.* [Corruption of native African *ananse,* spider.] A folk- or fairy-tale of a type current among the negroes of the Gold Coast and the West Indies. *N. E. D.*

nandinine (nan′di-nin), *n.* [*Nandina*[2] (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous, poisonous, pulverulent alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}O_4N$, contained in the root-bark of *Nandina domestica,* from Japan.

ñandubay (nyän-dö-bī′), *n.* [Native name.] In Argentina, a small tree of the mimosa family, *Prosopis Nandubey,* with strong, hard, durable wood. On account of the short trunk the wood is not much used for cabinet-work, but great numbers of the trees are cut for fence-posts.

nanduly (nan′dū-li), *n.* [S. Amer.?] A fiber-lace of South America, made by the needle into small squares which are afterwards joined together. *Dry Goods Economist,* Aug. 20, 1904, p. 142.

nangka (näng′kä, näng-kä′), *n.* [Also *nangca;* Chamorro *nángka,* Tagalog *nangká,* the jackfruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia.*] **1.** In Guam, the edible seeds of the fertile breadfruit, *Artocarpus communis,* which, like those of the jackfruit of the Philippines, are roasted and eaten, and resemble chestnuts in taste. See ★*dugdug.*—**2.** In the Philippine Islands, the jackfruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia.* See *jack-tree* and *Artocarpus.* Also called *langka.*

nanguer (nang′gwėr), *n.* [Said to be from native, Senegal, name.] A species of antelope formerly accepted by zoölogists on the authority of Buffon. *N. E. D.*

Nankeen crane. Same as ★*Nankeen heron.*—**Nankeen hawk.** Same as *Nankeen* ★*kestrel.*—**Nankeen heron,** a species of night-heron, *Nycticorax caledonica,* found in Australia: named from its general pale yellow color.—**Nankeen yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

Nanking china. See ★*china.*

nannandrium (nan-an′dri-um), *n.*; pl. *nannandria* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος,* dwarf, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] The peculiar dwarf male plant of the *Œdogoniaceæ* (which see).

Nannastacidæ (nan-as-tas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nannastacus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cumacean crustaceans. They have either one or two eyes, the first antennæ alike in the two sexes, the flagella very unequal, the smaller being one- or two-jointed, the mandibles with few spines on the anterior branch, the first two pairs of pereiopods in the female and the first four in the male with well-developed swimming-branches, and the telson wanting. It contains the genera *Nannastacus, Cumella, Diops,* and *Spencebatea.*

Nannastacus (na-nas′ta-kus), *n.* [Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος,* dwarf, + *ἀστακός,* lobster.] The typical genus of the family *Nannastacidæ. Spence Bate,* 1865.

Nanno (nan′ō), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *Ναννώ*, a proper name, ⟨ *νάννος, νᾶνος,* a dwarf.] A genus of holochoanitic nautiloid *Cephalopoda* having an apically swollen endosiphuncle. It occurs in the Trenton limestone.

Nannobrachium (nan-ō-brā′ki-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος,* dwarf, + *βραχίων,* arm.] A genus of deep-water marine fishes of the family *Myctophidæ.*

nannocephalic (nan-ō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Also *nanocephalic;* ⟨ Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος,* dwarf, + *κεφαλή,* head, + *-ic.*] Having a disproportionately small head; specifically, in *anthrop.,* having a

cranial capacity of less than 1,200 cubic centimeters. *Virchow.*

Therefore, if we seek ethnic relationships for the Negritos of the Philippines, or as they are named, the Aetas (Etas, Itas), such connections obtrude themselves with the stocks named, and the more strongly since they all have brachycephalic, relatively small (*nannocephalic*) heads and through their small size attach themselves to the peculiar dwarf tribes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1901, p. 260.

nannocephalism (nan-ō-sef′ą-lizm), *n.* [*nannocephal(ous)* + *-ism.*] Same as ★*nannocephaly.*

nannocephalous (nan-ō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous.*] Same as ★*nannocephalic.*

nannocephaly (nan-ō-sef′ą-li), *n.* [Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-y*[3].] Abnormally small size of the head in comparison with the body and limbs.

nannocormia (nan-ō-kôr′mi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *κορμός*, trunk (of a tree).] A condition in which the body is markedly dwarfed in comparison with the head, and sometimes the extremities as well.

nannocranous (na-nok′rā-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-ous.*] In *anthrop.*, having a cranium the total volume of which is less than 1,530 cubic centimeters in males, and 1,410 cubic centimeters in females. *E. Schmidt.*

Nannopterum (na-nop′tę-rum), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of cormorants, distinguished by the small size of the wings, the type being the flightless Harris's cormorant, *N. harrisi* Rothschild, of Narborough Island. See *Harris's* ★*cormorant*, with cut.

nannosomus (nan′ō-sō-mus), *n.*; pl. *nannosomi* (-mī). [NL., ‹ Gr. *νάννος, νᾶνος*, dwarf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A dwarf.

nanny-bush (nan′i-bu̇sh), *n.* Same as *nanny-berry.*

nannygai (nan′i-gī), *n.* [Also *nannygy, nannagai*, from the aboriginal name in New South Wales, which is given as *nura ngin a gai.*] In New South Wales, a fish, *Beryx affinis*, common in Australian waters.

nanny-plum (nan′i-plum), *n.* Same as *nanny-berry.*

nanocephalic (nā″nō-se-fal′ik), **nanocephalism**, etc. Same as ★*nannocephalic*, etc.

nanocormia (nā-nō-kôr′mi-ą), *n.* Same as ★*nannocormia.*

nanocranous (nā-nok′rą-nus), *a.* Same as ★*nannocranous.*

nanosomus (nā′nō-sō-mus), *n.* Same as ★*nannosomus.*

Nansenia (nan-sē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after F. *Nansen*, an Arctic explorer.] A genus of fishes of the family *Microstomidæ* found, in deep water, in the Arctic Ocean.

nantusi (nan′tō-sē), *n.* The trade-name of a mixture of about 30 per cent. sulphur with about 70 per cent. of paraffin-wax with a little beeswax and tallow: used as an addition to some of the lower grades of vulcanized india-rubber, in order to prevent cracking on exposure to the sun.

naological (nā-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*naolog(y)* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to naology or the study of temples.

naology (nā-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ναός*, temple, + *-ology.*] The architectural or archæological study of temples or other sacred buildings.

Naosaurus (nā-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [Gr. *ναός*, temple, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An extinct genus of reptiles of the suborder *Pelycosauria*, family *Clepsydropidæ*, differing from the related genus *Dimetrodon* in having transverse processes on the greatly elongated neural spines. Found in the Permian of Bohemia.

napa (nä′pä or nap′ä), *n.* The name of a city and a county in California, applied to a product and a process of leather-manufacture.—**Napa finish**, a cheap tannage or curing-process applied to light, thin sheepskins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 275.—**Napa glove**, a glove made of sheepskin or goatskin with an oily tannage.

napal (nā′pal), *a.* [*nape*[1] + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nape of the neck. [Rare.]

naperer (nā′pėr-ėr), *n.* [*napery.*] The person having charge of the royal table-linen. *N. E. D.* [Obs. or historical.]

naphindone (naf′in-dōn), *n.* [*naph(tha)* + *ind(igo)* + *-one.*] A basic coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from safranine. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton blue. Same as *indoin* ★*blue.*

naphtha, *n.*—**Bathgate naphtha**, naphtha obtained from Boghead shale of Torbane Hill, at the Bathgate works, Scotland.—**Boghead naphtha.** Same as *Bathgate* ★*naphtha.*—**Caoutchouc naphtha.** See ★*caoutchouc.*—**Coal-tar naphtha.** Same as ★*coal-naphtha.*—**Mineral naphtha**, petroleum or mineral oil, especially the lighter and more volatile varieties.—**Miscible naphtha**, a trade-name for crude wood-naphtha, obtained from brown acetate of lime in working up the products of the destructive distillation of wood.—**Naphtha gas.** See ★*gas.*—**Naphtha vitrioli**, an old name for ordinary ether.—**Shale naphtha**, a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained in the distillation of Scotch bituminous shales, chiefly of the olefine series, and therefore chemically different from petroleum naphtha and from coal-tar naphtha: used as a solvent in the india-rubber and other industries.—**Solvent naphtha**, a trade-name, chiefly applied to the coal-tar naphtha used as a solvent by manufacturers of india-rubber goods, but also to the wood-naphtha used as a solvent for resins in varnish-making. See ★*coal-naphtha* and *wood-naphtha.*

naphtha-burner (naf′thą-bėr″nėr), *n.* See ★*burner.*

naphthalate (naf′tha-lāt), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-al*[3] + *-ate*[1].] The former name for ★*phthalate.*

naphtha-launch (naf′thą-länch), *n.* A launch the motive power of which is derived from the explosion of naphtha in the engine-cylinder.

Naphthalene blue, green, oil. See ★*blue*, etc.—**Naphthalene rose, scarlet.** Same as *magdala red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Naphthalene yellow.** See *Manchester yellow*, under *yellow.*

naphthalenic (naf-tha-len′ik), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to naphthalene, or, specifically, to naphthalenic acid.—**Naphthalenic acid**, a yellow compound, $C_{10}H_5(OH)O_2$, formed by heating aminonaphthoquinonimide or similar compounds with acids or alkalies. It crystallizes in needles, and melts at 190° C. Also called *naphthalic acid*, or, more correctly, *β-hydroxy-α-naphthoquinone.*

naphthalenoid (naf′tha-lē-noid), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or derived from naphthalene: applied to chemical compounds the molecules of which contain the same atomic grouping as naphthalene.

naphthalic (naf-thal′ik), *a.* [*naphthal(ene)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to naphthalene, especially to naphthalic acid.—**Naphthalic acid.** (*a*) Same as ★*naphthalenic acid.* (*b*) A colorless compound, $C_{10}H_6(COOH)_2$, prepared by the oxidation of acenaphthene. It crystallizes in long, silky, hair-like needles and melts at 266° C.

naphthalide (naf′tha-lid), *n.* [*naphthal(ene)* + *-ide*[1].] In *organic chem.*, the class-name of acyl derivatives of napthamine, such as formylnaphthalide, $C_{10}H_7NHCOH$.

naphthalidine (naf-thal′i-din), *n.* [*naphthalide* + *-ine*[2].] A former name for *naphthylamine.*

naphthalol (naf′tha-lol), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-al*[3] + *-ol.*] Same as ★*betol.*

naphthase (naf′thās), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-ase.*] A substance, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2$, belonging to the class of azins, from which valuable coloring-matters are obtainable: now known as *dinaphthazin.*

naphthazarine (naf-thaz′ą-rin), *n.* [*naphtha* + (*ali*)*zarin.*] A reddish-brown compound prepared by the reduction of 1, 5-dinitronaphthalene with zinc and sulphuric acid at 200° C. It sublimes and forms needles.

naphthazin (naf-thaz′in), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-azin.*] In *organic chem.*, the name given to those azins, such as $C_{10}H_6\langle^{N}_{N}\rangle C_{10}H_6$, which contain naphthalene instead of benzene radicals. The substitution of certain radicals for the hydrogen gives rise to valuable dyes.—**Naphthazin blue.** See ★*blue.*

naphthazurin (naf-thazh′ų-rin), *n.* [*naphtha* + *azure* + *-in*[2].] A basic coal-tar color. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton navy-blue shades.

naphthene (naf′thēn), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-ene.*] In *organic chem.*, a class-name of a series of hydrocarbons derived from hexahydrobenzene (cyclohexane), C_6H_{12}. Many of them may be made synthetically, and a considerable number are found in petroleum, especially in that from the Baku district.

naphthenic (naf-then′ik), *a.* [*naphthene* + *-ic.*] Derived from naphthene; referring to cyclohexane.—**Naphthenic acid**, in *organic chem.*, the general term applied to the carboxylic acids derived from cyclohexane and its homologues. The simplest member is cyclohexane carboxylic acid (hexahydrobenzoic acid), $C_6H_{11}COOH$.

naphthenol (naf′thē-nol), *n.* [*naphthene* + *-ol.*] A former name for naphthol.

naphthide (naf′thid), *n.* [*naphtha* + *-ide*[1].] In *organic chem.*, the general name applied to salts of acids with substituted aminonaphthalenes, such as methylaminonaphthalene, $CH_3NHC_{10}H_7$.

naphthidine (naf′thi-din), *n.* [*naphthide* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $H_2NC_{10}H_6C_{10}H_6NH_2$, prepared by the reduction of hydrazonaphthalene. It crystallizes in silvery lustrous plates, melts at 198° C., and corresponds to benzidine. Also called *diaminodinaphthyl.*

Naphthion red. See ★*red*[1].

naphthionic (naf-thi-on′ik), *a.* [*naph(tha)* + *thionic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $H_2\overset{1}{N}C_{10}H_6\overset{4}{S}O_3H.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, prepared by the action of alcoholic ammonium sulphite on 1-nitronaphthalene. It crystallizes in small needles, blackens without melting, and is also called 1, 4-*aminonaphthalene-sulphonic acid.*

naphthoform (naf′thō-fôrm), *n.* [*naphtha* + *form(aldehyde).*] A synthetic compound of *β*-naphthol and formaldehyde. It is a dermal antiseptic.

naphthoformine (naf-thō-fôr′min), *n.* [*naphthoform* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a condensation compound of *α*- and *β*-naphthol with formaldehyde and ammonia. It is an insoluble powder which possesses powerful antiseptic properties owing to the readiness with which it is resolved into its constituents.

naphthoic (naf-thō′ik), *a.* [*naphth(alene)* + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to naphthalene.—**Naphthoic acid.** Two acids, $C_{10}H_7COOH$, with this name are known, distinguished as *α*- and *β*- or 1- and 2-. They are prepared by the hydrolysis of the corresponding cyanides and bear the same relation to naphthalene that benzoic acid does to benzene. They crystallize in needles; the 1-derivative melts at 160° C., the 2-compound at 182° C. Also called *naphthalene-carboxylic acids.*

Naphthol black. See ★*black.*—**Naphthol black 12B.** Same as *naphthol* ★*blue-black.*—**Naphthol blue.** See *naphthol.* The name is applied to several basic coal-tar colors of the oxazine type, similar to the new blues; also to several acid coal-tar colors which produce dark navy-blue shades on wool.—**Naphthol blue-black, orange.** See ★*blue-black*, ★*orange*[1].—**Naphthol red.** Same as ★*amaranth*, 5.—**Naphthol yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

naphthol-aristol (naf″thol-ar′is-tol), *n.* A greenish-yellow powder, $C_{16}H_6I_2O_2$, insoluble in water; diiodo-*β*-naphthol: a substitute for iodoform.

naphtholate (naf′thō-lāt), *n.* [*naphthol* + *-ate*[1].] A salt-like compound formed by replacing the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group of a naphthol with a metal: thus sodium *β*-naphtholate ($C_{10}H_7ONa$-*β*) is formed when *β*-naphthol is dissolved in caustic soda.

naphtholsulphonic (naf″thol-sul-fon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a derivative from naphthol obtained by heating with concentrated sulphuric acid. The two isomeric modifications, made from *α*-naphthol and *β*-naphthol respectively, are used in the manufacture of scarlet and other dyes.

naphthopyrin (naf-thō-pī′rin), *n.* [*naphtho(l)* + (*anti*)*pyrin.*] The trade-name of a combination of *β*-naphthol and antipyrin, for use as an antiseptic and antipyretic.

naphthorubin (naf-thō-rō′bin), *n.* [*naphtho(l)* + *rubin.*] An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized *α*-naphthylamine with naphtholdisulphonic acid. It dyes wool a bluish red in an acid bath. Also called *palatine red.*

naphthosalol (naf″thō-sal′ol), *n.* [*naphtho(l)* + *salol.*] Same as ★*betol.*

naphthous (naf′thus), *a.* [*naphtha* + *-ous.*] Having the characters of naphtha; resembling naphtha.

naphthyl (naf′thil), *n.* [*naphth(alene)* + *-yl.*] A univalent organic radical derived from naphthalene by the removal of one hydrogen atom. Its formula is $C_{10}H_7-$.—**Naphthyl blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Naphthyl blue 2B.** See ★*blue.*—**Naphthyl blue-black.** See ★*blue-black.*

Naphthylamine black. See ★*black.*—**Naphthylamine Bordeaux.** Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* ★*red.*—**Naphthylamine brown.** See ★*brown.*—**Naphthylamine red.** Same as *magdala red.*—**Naphthylamine yellow.** Same as *naphthol* ★*yellow.*

naphthylene (naf′thi-lēn), *n.* [*naphthyl* + *-ene.*] 1. Same as *naphthalene.*—2. Tetrahydrobenzene (cyclohexene) C_6H_{10}. It is used as a class name for derivatives of this hydrocarbon.—**Naphthylene blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Naphthylene red.** See ★*red*[1].

Naples beds. See ★*bed*[1].

napoleon, *n.* 3. A small piece of frosted pastry, made by putting several thin layers of puff-paste together with a cream filling.—4. *pl.* The crimson clover, *Trifolium incarnatum.*—**Napoleon porcelain.** See ★*porcelain*[1].

nappe, *n.* 2. In *geom.*, a sheet; a separate portion of a surface.

napped (napt), *p. a.* [*nap*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a nap: as, a *napped* fabric.

napping-cylinder (nap'ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A napping-machine cylinder covered with wire teeth.

napping-hammer, *n.* Same as *knapping-hammer.*

napping-machine[2] (nap'ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* See *knapping-machine.*

napu (nä'pö), *n.* [Malay *nāpuh,* a small deer.] A small Asiatic deer, of the genus *Tragulus*: a chevrotain, specifically the Sumatran species, *Tragulus napu,* one of the largest of the group.

narangillo (nä-rän-hēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *naranjilla,* dim. of *naranja,* orange.] In Central Chile, a shrub, *Villaresia mucronata,* of the family *Icacinaceæ,* the leaves of which are used as tea.

naranj (na-ranj'), *n.* See ★*mancala.*

naras (nä'räs), *n.* [Native name in southwest Africa.] An erect spiny shrub of the gourd family, *Acanthosicyos horrida,* a native of southwest Africa, bearing edible globose fruits with a very thin, hard rind. The flesh of the fruit and the oily seeds form the principal food of the Hottentots and other native tribes of the region. The fruit is eaten fresh and is also made into a kind of cake, which with the seeds is kept until times of need. For a long time the seeds have been an article of export to Cape Colony under the name of *butter-pits,* where they are used as food by the colored peoples and by the whites as a substitute for almonds. See *narras-plant.*

Narayana (nä-rä'yä-nä), *n.* [Skt. *nārāyaná,* 'the son of the primordial man.'] In *Hindū myth.,* a patronymic of the personified Purusha, identified with Vishnu and Krishna.

narceine[2] (när'sē-in), *n.* An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized sulphanilic acid with β-naphthol and then treating the product with sodium bisulphite. It dyes wool orange in an acid bath, but is chiefly used in textile-printing.

narceonic (när-sē-on'ik), *a.* [*narce(ine*[1]) + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from narceine.—**Narceonic acid,** a colorless compound, $CH_2<^{4}_{O}>^{6}_{O}>C_6H(OCH_3)$ $(CH:CH_2)CH_2CO.C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2COOH$, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on narceine. It crystallizes in plates which melt at 208–209° C.

Narcine (när-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκη,* the torpedo or electric ray.] A genus of electric rays of the family *Narcobatidæ,* found in warm seas.

narciss (när-sis'), *n.* An abbreviation of *narcissus.*

Narcobatidæ (när-kō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Narcobatis* + *-idæ.*] A family of electric rays, found in most warm seas.

Narcobatis (när-kob'ą-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκη,* the torpedo or electric ray, + *βατίς,* a ray.] A genus of electric rays, found in European, Asiatic, and African waters.

narcoleptic (när-kō-lep'tik), *a.* Relating to or affected with narcolepsy. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 264.

narcomania (när-kō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *νάρκη,* torpor, + *μανία,* madness.] A morbid craving for some narcotic drug.

narcosis, *n.*—**Medullary narcosis,** anæsthesia induced by the injection of a solution of cocaine or a drug with similar properties into the sheath of the spinal cord.

A. W. Morton has found that under the influence of *medullary narcosis,* analgesia about the mouth is as complete as in the lower extremities.

Med. Record, March 28, 1903, p. 508.

narcostimulant (när-kō-stim'ū-lant), *n.* [*narco(tic)* + *stimulant.*] An agent having combined narcotic and stimulant properties. *Alien. and Neurol.,* Aug., 1904, p. 326.

narcoticism (när-kot'i-sizm), *n.* Same as *narcotism.*

narcotico-acrid (när-kot″i-kō-ak'rid), *a.* Possessing both acrid and narcotic properties.

narcotico-irritant (när-kot″i-kō-ir'i-tant), *a.* Possessing both narcotic and irritant properties.

narcotile (när'kō-til), *n.* [*narcot-ic* + *-ile.*] The trade-name of 1, 2-dichlorpropane, $CH_3CHCl.CH_2Cl$. It is a colorless liquid, prepared by the action of chlorin on propylene, boils at 96.8° C., and is used as an anesthetic. *Lancet,* April 18, 1903, p. 1091.

narcotist (när'kō-tist), *n.* [*narcot(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who habitually uses narcotics.

narcotization (när″kō-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*narcotize.*] The act or process of narcotizing; the state of being narcotized; narcotic poisoning.

narcous (när'kus), *a.* [Gr. *νάρκη,* numbness, torpor, + *-ous.*] Same as *narcotic.*

naregamine (na-rej'ą-min or -mēn), *n.* [*Naregamia* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid contained in *Naregamia alata,* from the East Indies.

nargol (när'gol), *n.* [*n(ucleide)* + Gr. *ἀργ(υρος),* silver, + *-ol.*] Silver nucleide containing ten per cent. of silver.

Narica (nar'i-kä), *n.* [L. *naris,* nostril?] The typical and only genus of the family *Naricidæ. Récluz,* 1841.

Naricidæ (nā-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Narica* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods having a circular foot with an epipodial lobe on each side, the tentacles flattened, and the shell naticoid with a velvety periostracum. The family includes the single genus *Narica,* found in warm seas among corals.

naringin (na-rin'jin), *n.* [Pers. *nārinj, nāranj,* an orange: see *orange*[1].] A lemon-colored levorotatory glucoside, $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11}.4H_2O$, contained in the flowers of *Citrus decumena,* from Java. It crystallizes in small monoclinic prisms and when anhydrous melts at 171° C. Also called *aurantiin* and *hesperidin.*

naringinin (nā-rin'ji-nin), *n.* [*naringin* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $HOC_6H_4CH:CHCOOC_6H_3(OH)_2$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on the glucoside naringin. It crystallizes in pearly lustrous leaflets and melts and decomposes at 248° C.

narra (när'ä), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *narra,* < Bisaya *naga.*] In the Philippine Islands, *Pterocarpus Indicus* and *Pterocarpus echinatus,* valuable hardwood trees from which furniture is made. See ★*asana,* with cut.

Narrabeen beds. See ★*bed*[1].

narra-pula (när-ä-pö'lä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Bisaya *naga narra* + *pola* (*pula*), red.] *Pterocarpus echinatus,* sometimes called Philippine mahogany. See ★*mahogany.*

narsarsukite (när-sär'sū-kīt), *n.* [*Narsarsuk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A titano-silicate of ferric iron and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow to brownish-gray tabular tetragonal crystals: from the neighborhood of Narsarsuk in Southern Greenland.

narshallik, *n.* See ★*badhan.*

narthecal (när'the-kal), *a.* [*narthex* (*narthec-*) + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a narthex.

N. A. S. An abbreviaton of *National Academy of Sciences.*

Nasal artery, an artery which supplies the skin of the nose, derived from the ophthalmic and anastomosing with branches of the facial artery.—**Nasal cartilages,** the cartilages which form the anterior portion of the nose. There are two lateral cartilages on each side and a septal cartilage in the center.—**Nasal catarrh.** Same as *coryza* (acute form) and *ozæna* (chronic fetid form).—**Nasal height.** See ★*height.*—**Nasal hinge.** Same as *frontonasal* ★*hinge.*—**Nasal plate.** (*b*) Any plate over the snout in the nasal region of fishes.—**Nasal reflex.** See ★*reflex.*—**Nasal retina,** the nasal half of the retina.—**Nasal shield.** See ★*shield.*

nasalia (nā-sā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nasalis,* nasal.] In the skull of fishes, small ossifications above each nasal opening, sometimes fixed to the outer face of the ethmoid.

Nasalis, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *nasales* (-lēz).] A muscle on either side of the nose, the action of which is to depress the alæ, narrowing the anterior nares. Also called *compressor naris.*—**Nasalis ossis frontis,** the median bone in the cranium of fishes above the vomer; the ethmoid. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

nasalism (nā'zal-izm), *n.* [*nasal* + *-ism.*] Nasality; the practice or habit of pronouncing words 'through the nose.'

The Yankee *nasalism* is another familiar instance of the same kind.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 1887, p. 349.

nascence (nas'ens), *n.* [See *nascency, nascent.*] Origination; birth; beginning; specifically, in *phytogeog.,* the rise of a new plant formation on an area destitute of floral covering.

Recent formations may arise either from *nascence* or by modification. If by *nascence* they must originate upon areas previously destitute of any floral covering, while in the second case they are formed by the elaboration or modification of existing formations, often by the intrusion of foreign elements. Abandoned cultivated patches may represent the first, timber claims the second. Formations often disappear through the agency of fires, floods, mankind, etc., in which cases new formations may arise by *nascence.* *Science,* June 21, 1901, p. 983.

N. A. S. E. An abbreviation of *National Association of Stationary Engineers.*

nashiji (nä'shē-jē), *n.* [Jap., < *nashi,* a pear, + *ji,* ground, texture, ground of a picture.] A kind of Japanese lacquer, having a pear-colored ground sprinkled with gold-leaf. *Trans. Jap. Soc.,* III. 8.

Nashville group. See ★*group*[1].

nasial (nā'zi-al), *a.* [*nasi(on)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nasion.—**Nasial angle,** in *anthrop.,* the angle formed by the lines drawn from the basion to the nasion and to the alveolar point.

naso-antritis (nā″zō-an-trī'tis), *n.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + NL. *antrum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, involving also the lining-membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

nasobronchial (nā-zō-brong'ki-al), *a.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + NL. *bronchia* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the nasal cavities and to the bronchial tubes. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 147.

nasobuccal (nā-zō-buk'al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + L. *bucca,* mouth, + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Relating to both the nose and the cheeks.

II. *n.* In some sharks, a groove connecting each nostril with the angle of the mouth. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 136.

Nasolabial sulcus. See ★*sulcus.*

Nasomalar index. See ★*index.*

nasomental (nā-zō-men'tal), *a.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + *mentum,* chin.] In *craniom.,* relating to the nasion and to the chin.

nasonite (nā'son-īt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Nason.*] A silicate of lead and calcium, containing a small amount of chlorin. It occurs sparingly in granular cleavable masses at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

nasopharyngitis (nā″zō-far-in-jī'tis), *n.* [*nasopharynx* (*-ryng-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

nasopremaxillary (nā″zō-prē-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + E. *premaxillary.*] Relating to the nasal and premaxillary bones: as, the *nasopremaxillary* suture, which lies between the two bones. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1901, p. 681.

nasorostral (nā-zō-ros'tral), *a.* [L. *nasus,* nose, + E. *rostral.*] Relating to the nasal and rostral regions. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902, p. 16.—**Nasorostral shield.** See ★*shield.*

nasoseptal (nā-zō-sep'tal), *a.* [L. *nasus,* nose + *septum,* partition, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the septum of the nose.

nasoturbinal (nā-zō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* [NL. *nasus,* nose, + E. *turbinal.*] Relating to the nasal cavity and the turbinal bodies: noting the first ethmoturbinal. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 9.

nasrol (nas'rol), *n.* [*na(tron)* + *s(ulphur)* + *(sympho)rol.*] The trade-name of sodium sulphocaffeate or symphorol sodium, a bitter crystalline powder. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, being more powerful in this respect than caffeine.

nasse (nās), *n.* [F., < L. *nassa,* a wicker basket for catching fish.] A trap made of wickerwork, used in the Mediterranean for catching fish.

nassellarian (nas-e-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Nassellaria.*

II. *n.* An individual of the *Nassellaria.*

nastika (näs'ti-kä), *n.* [Skt. *nāstika, adj.* unbelieving, *n.* an unbeliever, < *na-,* not, + *asti,* it is so, √*as,* be, is.] In *Hindu religion* or *philosophy,* an atheist; one who denies the authority of the Vedas.

nasturtian, *n.* Same as *nasturtium,* 2.

nasutus (nā-sū'tus), *n.*; pl. *nasuti* (-tī). [L. *nasutus,* nosed, < *nasus,* nose.] One of a caste of termites in which the head is prolonged into a point like a long nose. A duct opens at the extremity of the point and from it issues a fluid used as a cement in constructing the nest.



Nasutus.

Two and one half times natural size. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

The largest of the nests collected was exhibited, and also a queen cell and alcoholic specimens of queens, workers, *nasuti* and other forms of the insects. Notes on the life history of "Eutermes ripperti" contributed by E. A. Schwarz were also read.

Science, June 3, 1904, p. 857.

Nat. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Natal;* (*b*) of *national;* (*c*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *natural;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *naturalist.*

natal[1], *a.*—**Natal stone.** Same as ★*birth-stone.*

Natal bitter-root. See ★*bitter-root.*—**Natal boil.** See ★*sore.*—**Natal cotton.** See ★*cotton*[1].

Natalidæ (nā-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Natal(us)* + *-idæ.*] A family of small bats containing those of the genus *Natalus* and allied genera:

practically the subfamily *Natalinæ* of Harrison Allen raised to family rank. *Miller*, 1899.

nataline (nat'a-lin), *a.* [*Natal(us)* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to the genus *Natalus*, tropical American bats, or resembling them. See *Natalus*. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 91.

natational (nā-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*natation* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to swimming. [Rare.]

natch[1], *n.* **2.** In *mining*, a small hitch or dislocation, as of a coal seam. [Scotch.] *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**3.** The junction of two rails where the rails are out of level or out of line. [Scotch.] *Barrowman*, Glossary.

natch[3], *n.* Same as *nautch*.

natchnee (nach'nē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Marathi *nachnī*.] The ragi millet, *Eleusine Coracana*. See ★*millet*[1] and *Eleusine*. In northwestern India the name is often given to another grass, *Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum*.

Naticopsis (nat-i-kop'sis), *n.* [*Natica*, a genus of mollusks, + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of extinct prosobranchiate gastropods, related to the existing *Natica*, having thick imperforate shells with a short spire, large body-whorls, and a calcareous operculum. It ranges from the Devonian to the Trias.

Natiform eminence. See ★*lobus pyriformis(a)*.

National economics, forest, forest reserve. See ★*economics*, ★*forest*, ★*reserve*.

nationalism, *n.* **4.** The conduct of all business by the public for the benefit of the public; the substitution of public for private control of all business.

The recent change in the trend of economic discussion as to the questions involved in the proposition of *Nationalism* has not been less marked than the moral awakening. *E. Bellamy*, in N. A. Rev., June, 1892, p. 748.

nationalty (nash'on-al-ti), *n.* The property or funds belonging to a nation; public property.

O, that our clergy did but know and see that their tithes and glebes belong to them as officers and functionaries of the *nationalty*,—as clerks, and not exclusively as theologians, and not at all as ministers of the Gospel. *Coleridge*, Literary Remains, III. 119.

nativ, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *native*.

native. I. *a.* **9.** Peopled with natives or aborigines; not civilized: as, a *native* region; *native* country.

Sir James Brooke's famous utterance, "We aim at the development of *native* countries through *native* agency." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 56.

Native citizen, in *U. S. law*, one born of citizen parents, whether born at home or abroad.—**Native deal.** See ★*deal*[2].—**Native dog,** *Canis dingo*, the dingo, or wild dog of Australia. See cut under *dingo*.

II. *n.* **7.** A name given in Australia to the schnapper, *Pagrus unicolor*, after it has ceased to school. Also called *rock-native*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Nat. Ord. An abbreviation of *Natural Order*.

natrium (nā'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < *natrum*, *natron* (carbonate of sodium): see *natron*.] In *chem.*, the metal, more generally called sodium, of which the hydroxid and the carbonate constitute caustic soda and washing soda respectively.

natrojarosite (nā"trō-ja-rō'sīt), *n.* [*natron* + *jarosite*.] A variety of jarosite which contains several per cent. of soda, found in Soda Springs valley, Nevada.

natronberzeliite (nā"tron-bėr-zē'li-īt), *n.* Same as ★*manganberzeliite*.

natroncatapleiite (nā"tron-kat-a-plē'i-īt), *n.* A variety of catapleiite, which contains sodium and no calcium, found in Norway.

natronium (nā-trō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *natron* + *-ium*.] In *chem.*, same as ★*natrium* or *sodium*.

natronmicrocline (nā"tron-mī'krō-klīn), *n.* [*natron* + E. *microcline*.] Same as ★*anorthoclase*.

natrophilite (nā-trof'i-līt), *n.* [*natron* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite*[2].] A rare sodium-manganese phosphate ($NaMnPO_4$) occurring in cleavable masses of a deep wine-yellow color: found at Branchville, Connecticut.

natrum (nā'trum), *n.* [NL.: see *natron*.] Same as *natron*.

natuary (nat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [NL. **natuarium*, < L. *natus* (*natu-*), birth, < *nasci* (pp. *natus*), be born.] A room or ward in a hospital or other public institution where women are cared for during parturition.

The *natuary*, it is observed, was clean and ventilated and armed with proper appliances, with a midwife on the spot. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1775.

natural. I. *a.*—**Natural day.** (*b*) In *law*, the period from sunrise to sunset; the solar day, as distinguished from the calendar day, which extends from midnight to midnight.—**Natural drainage,** in *mining*, drainage by means of an adit or drift, the water flowing from the mine workings above this level by gravity.—**Natural heir,** in *law*, a child, legitimate or adopted; also, where a testator having no children uses the phrase, it means such next of kindred as one would naturally choose to the exclusion of others, as a mother or sister as against cousins.—**Natural number, scale.** See ★*number*, ★*scale*[3].

II. *n.* **9.** In *gaming*, anything which wins the stake immediately, such as a throw of 7 or 11 at craps, showing 21 at vingt-et-un, or holding 8 or 9 at baccara. See *nick*[3], *n.*, 3.

naturalisti (nä-tö-rä-lēs'tē), *n. pl.* [It.: see *naturalist*.] The 'Naturalists,' a school of realistic painters in Italy centering especially in Naples in the seventeenth century.

The realism of the *Naturalisti* was founded upon passion. It was the elemental truth of vehement natures, delighting in detail and in strong contrasts. *Hartley*, Spanish Painting, p. 185.

naturalistic, *a.* **4.** In *photog.*, said of a photograph in which the chief object is slightly out of focus. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 296.

Naturalization papers, a document which testifies that a certain person has been admitted to citizenship and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen.

nature, *n.*—**To come to nature,** to reach that phase in the puddling of iron when the metal becomes pasty. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

naturel (nä-tü-rel'), *n.* [F., a noun use of *naturel*, natural.] One's own individual nature.

The two points in a boy's training are, to keep his *naturel* and train off all but that: to keep his *naturel*, but stop off his uproar, fooling and horse-play; keep his nature and arm it with knowledge in the very direction in which it points. *Emerson*, Education, Lectures and Biog. Sketches, [p. 142.

nature-right (nā'tūr-rīt), *n.* Same as *natural right* (which see, under *right*).

And when Savigny, the herald of evolution, was already in the field, the day for a "*Nature-Right*"—and Austin's projected "general jurisprudence" would have been a *Nature-Right*—was past beyond recall. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 253.

nature-rightly (nā'tūr-rīt"li), *a.* Pertaining to nature-right or natural right. [Rare.]

The principal outlines of equity were drawn by men who were steeped in the common law. By way of ornament a Roman maxim might be borrowed from a French or Dutch expositor, or a phrase which smacked of that "*nature-rightly*" school which was dominating Continental Europe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 252.

nature-study (nā'tūr-stud"i), *n.* In recent pedagogics, the process and means of coming into sympathetic contact with common natural objects and phenomena in their normal relationships and in their native places. Nature-study extends the laboratory out-of-doors, making the conventional indoor laboratory an adjunct to the fields, rather than the fields a proving-place for the laboratory. It first studies the objects in their natural forms and relationships, rather than by means of dissection and technical analysis. It studies the things of out-of-doors primarily for the purpose of putting the pupil into sympathy with nature (and therefore with his own life), rather than of developing the spirit of scientific research. It considers first the objects and phenomena that are nearest at hand, since these are most vital and relevant to the child.

But the ordinary teacher without any particular training in the subject has wanted more systematic guidance, his previous training has been in the wrong direction, and the many text-books that have been hurried on to the market have only tended to confirm his probable original error that *nature-study* consisted in reading about natural objects or anything bearing on country life. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 546.

naturistic, *a.* **2.** Relating to that form of culture in which only simple appliances are used: opposed to ★*manganic*[2].

On every grade of culture women were more *naturistic* than men. Any culture area, therefore, which afforded occasion and stimulus for the employment of mechanical powers, the forces of nature, and continuous organized effort of mind and muscle was virile and most propitious for men. *O. T. Mason*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1902, p. 338.

nat-worship (nat'wėr"ship), *n.* The worship of nats. See *nat*[4].

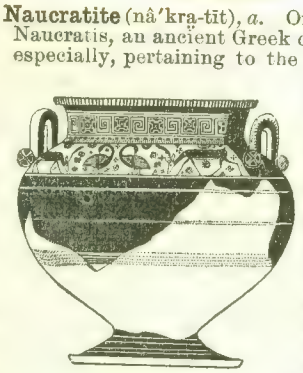
naucorid (nâ'kō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Naucoridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Naucoridæ*.

naucrary (nâ'krā-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ναυκραρία*.] A political subdivision of the Athenians. See the extract.

Solon appears first distinctly to have perceived the peculiar advantage of the maritime position of Attica. . . . He appears to have laid the foundation of the Attic navy by charging the forty-eight sections, called *naucraries*, into which the tribes had been divided for financial purposes, each with the equipment of a galley, as well as with the mounting of two horsemen. *Bp. Thirlwall*, History of Greece, I. 186.

Naucratite (nâ'kra-tīt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Naucratis, an ancient Greek colony in Egypt; especially, pertaining to the pottery of Naucratis, which is in a clearly defined style. The product of the great factory there is characterized by a whitish ground with black or polychrome decoration. The vases are black inside. Similar ware was made at Cyrene, in Northern Africa.



Naucratite Pottery, seventh or eighth century B.C.

naucum (nâ'kum), *n.* [L. *naucum*, a trifle.] **1.** The fleshy part of a drupe. *Lindley*.—**2.** A seed with a large hilum. *Gaertner*.

Nauheim treatment. See ★*treatment*.

naukar-chackur, *n.* See ★*chackur*.

Naumannian (nou-mân'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to K. F. Naumann, a German mineralogist (1797–1873), or to the system of crystallography and crystallographic notation which he introduced. See ★*symbol*[1].

Nausea gravidarum, the morning sickness of early pregnancy.—**Nausea marina, nausea navalis,** seasickness.

naut (nât), *n.* An abbreviation of *nautical mile* (6,080 feet), sometimes used, especially in writing of the laying of submarine cables.

From Vancouver to Fanning Island the copper weighs 600 pounds per *naut*, and the gutta-percha 340 pounds per *naut*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 13, 1902, p. 22528.

Nautical block, a navigation pad made up of a certain number of sheets of paper on which the form of a problem is printed. Also *navigation block*.—**Nautical forms,** navigation formulæ. Also *navigation forms*.—**Nautical surveying.** Same as *marine surveying* (which see, under *surveying*).

Nautichthys (nâ-tik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναύτης*, sailor, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of small cottoid fishes found on the northern Pacific coast of America.

nautics (nâ'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *nautic*.] **1.** The art or science of navigation. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Aquatic sports and exercises.

There was also special training in swimming and *nautics*, as rowing and sailing. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 259.

nautilicone (nâ'til-i-kōn), *n.* [NL., < *Nautilus*, + Gr. *κῶνος*, cone.] In the cephalopods, a closely coiled shell having an impressed zone, as in the genus *Nautilus*.

nautiline (nâ'ti-lin), *a.* [NL. *nautilinus*, < *Nautilus*.] Having the characters of the *Nautilidæ* or *Nautilini*, a primitive group of goniatites with simple septal sutures.

Nautiscus (nâ-tis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναύτης*, sailor, + dim. *-ισκος*.] A genus of cottoid fishes which inhabit Bering Sea.

Nav. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *naval*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *navigation*.

navaja (nä-vä'hä), *n.* [Sp. *navaja* = Cat. *navalla* = Pg. *navalha*, < L. *novacula*, a sharp knife, a razor, a dagger, < *novare*, renew, plow again, coin, etc., < *novus*, new: see *new*, *novel*.] **1.** A folding or clasp-knife.—**2.** A razor. [Spanish use.]

naval, *a.*—**Naval apprentice,** a youth enlisted in the navy for a term of years to do duty as a sailor and to advance successively through the grades of seaman and petty officer to possible warrant-officer's rank.—**Naval architect,** one who follows the profession of ship-designing.—**Naval asylum,** a home, supported by the United States government, for retired naval men; specifically, an institution in Philadelphia for men who have served twenty years in the United States navy.—**Naval brass.** See ★*brass*[1].—**Naval brigade,** the organization of the officers and crew of two or more war-ships as a landing force for military operations on shore.—**Naval dock,** a dock provided with naval stores, ship-building material, etc.—**Naval lord.** See ★*lord*.

navalism (nā'val-izm), *n.* [*naval* + *-ism*.] The predominance of naval interests; the excessive strengthening of naval power.

The beginning of this extraordinary policy was the Barrundia affair, in which Mr. Blaine . . . co-operated with Mr. Tracy in . . . handing the foreign policy of the Government over to *navalism*. *The Nation*, Jan. 21, 1892, p. 44.

Navassa phosphate. See ★*phosphate*.

Nav. Const. An abbreviation of *Naval Constructor*.

nave-aisle (nāv'īl), *n.* One of the aisles which flank the nave in a church.

navel-hood (nā″vl-hůd), *n.* In *wood shipbuilding*, heavy plank or timber worked outside the framing around the hawse-holes on which the outer flange of the hawse-pipe is secured. Also called *naval hood.*

navel-pipe (nā′vl-pīp), *n.* A chain-pipe; a pipe through which a chain passes from one deck to another.

Navesink group. See ★*group*[1].

navette, *n.* 2. Same as ★*marquise*, 3.

Navicular arthritis, disease. See ★*arthritis*, ★*disease.*

Navig. An abbreviation [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *navigation, navigator.*

navigating-officer (nav′i-gā-ting-of″i-sėr), *n.* One of a ship's officers whose special duty it is to care for the chronometers, compasses, charts, etc., to measure altitudes and take the bearings of the heavenly bodies from which to calculate latitude, longitude, and the deviation of the compass, and to lay out the vessel's course, etc.,—all, however, under authority of the captain. On a man-of-war the navigating-officer is next in rank below the executive officer, or the second in rank after the captain. In addition to his duties as navigator, he has supervision over the ground-tackle, steering-gear, etc., the disposal of the ballast, the stowage of water, provisions, etc.

navigation, *n.*—**Bureau of Navigation.** See ★*bureau.*—**Inside navigation.** Same as *inland navigation* (which see, under *navigation*).

navigerous (na-vij′e-rus), *a.* [L. *naviger*, < *navis*, ship, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous.*] Capable of bearing or floating ships; navigable.

navipendular (nav-i-pen′dū-lär), *a.* [*navipendulum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a navipendulum or to its use.

The *navipendular* method of experiments as applied to some warships of different classes.
Nature, April 9, 1903, p. 541.

navipendulum (nav-i-pen′dū-lum), *n.* [L. *navis*, ship, + NL. *pendulum*, pendulum.] A piece of mechanism by which the rolling movement of a ship, in still water or amongst waves, is reproduced on a small scale. It consists of two parts, a pendulum of special shape representing the ship, called the "*navipendulum*," and a device for giving to the pendulum the motions of a ship. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 6, 1902, p. 374.

navy[1], *n.* **3.** The navy may be divided into the central administration, both military and civil; the ships of every kind, including war-vessels properly so called, supply-vessels, transports, repair-ships, hospital-ships, and minor craft, their personnel of officers and crew; and to bring ammunition, provisions, water, etc., to the fighting fleet; colliers, with special appliances for coaling ships at sea; repair-ships or floating shops, to repair damages to the fighting ships; and hospital-ships, to take care of the sick and wounded. To build these vessels originally, to repair them when they are damaged to an extent beyond the capacity of the repair-ships, and to supply their numerous wants, navy-yards in suitable harbors are required. These yards include in their plant and equipment dry-docks, numerous shops, storehouses, etc., with a floating equipment of tugs, lighters, etc. To these may be added certain detached functions, such as the personnel and material necessary to carry on hydrographic surveys and make charts, observatories for astronomical work in connection with navigation, and the schools necessary to train the various kinds of officers, enlisted men, and civil employees. There is also the important service of the organization of a naval militia or reserve force of naval volunteers for the expansion of the personnel in time of war and the conversion of merchant vessels to naval purposes. The central administration of the United States navy is in the Navy Department at Washington. There are navy-yards located at Kittery, Maine (opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire), officially designated *Portsmouth Navy-yard*; at Boston; at Brooklyn, officially designated *New York Navy-yard*; at Philadelphia, formerly designated *League Island Navy-yard*; at Portsmouth, Virginia (opposite Norfolk), officially designated *Norfolk Navy-yard*; at Warrington, Florida (near Pensacola), officially designated *Pensacola Navy-yard*; at Mare Island, California, at the head of San Francisco Bay; and at Bremerton, Washington (near Seattle), officially designated *Puget Sound Navy-yard.* There are numerous minor naval stations along the coast not equipped for building or repairing vessels, and also in the island possessions. At Cavite, Philippine Islands, near Manila, there is a naval station at which vessels are repaired. At Washington is located the naval gun-factory, at Annapolis the United States Naval Academy for the education of naval officers, and at Newport, Rhode Island, the principal training-station for enlisted men. A recent type of battle-ship in the United States navy is the *Arkansas*, whose main battery, like that of the British battle-ship *Dreadnought*, is entirely of big guns. It also has greater speed than the older vessels, more complete armor protection, and greater size. For description see ★*battle-ship.* The comparative tables below show the sea strength of the principal naval powers (Dec. 1, 1912). Prior to the war with Japan, Russia ranked as the third naval power of the world.

The following vessels are not included in the tables: Those over 20 years old, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; transports, colliers, repair-ships, torpedo-depot ships, and converted merchant vessels or yachts; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons, or over 15 years old.—**Department of the Navy.** See *department.* The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has special charge of the Office of the Director of Navy Yards, Section of Accounts of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Office of the Solicitor, Office of the Library and Naval War Records, and final preparation of departmental estimates for submission to Congress. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has charge of the construction and maintenance of buildings, of docks, and of civil engineering work in general for the navy; the Bureau of Navigation, and clothing for enlisted men, of the payments of money, and of keeping the accounts of the navy; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, of the hospitals, and of the care and treatment of the sick and wounded. Besides the seven bureaus there are the Judge-Advocate General, who has charge of all legal matters, claims, proceedings of courts martial, etc.; the Major-General Commandant, who has charge of all that relates to the Marine Corps; and the General Board, which has charge of devising measures for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war.—**Navy blanket,** a heavy white blanket of wool, napped on both sides, sixty by seventy-two inches in size, and weighing ten pounds a pair.

navy-board (nā′vi-bōrd), *n.* A former title of the admiralty. *N. E. D.*

nawls[2] (nâlz), *n. pl.* [Orig. *mine alls*: see *alls*, under *all*, n. 2.] Same as *alls.*

But up I soon start, and was dress'd in a trice,
And call'd for a draught of ale, sugar, and spice;
Which having turn'd off, I then call to pay,
And packing my *nawls*, whipp'd to horse, and away.
Cotton, A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque, iii.

nay[2] (nā[ē]), *n.* [Also *nei*; < Ar. *nāy*, pl. *nāyāt.*] A native Egyptian transverse flute, usually with six holes. *Grove.*

nay-say (nā′sā), *n.* A saying of 'nay'; a refusal.

Sir Frederick would say then, nineteen *nay-says* are half a grant. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, v.

Nazarene, *n.* **3.** *pl.* The name given to a coterie of painters in Germany in the early nineteenth century who were especially opposed to the classicism of Winckelmann and endeavored to return to the religious intensity of the middle ages and early Renaissance. They formed themselves especially on the Italian primitives, the painters before Raphael, and to a certain extent corresponded to the pre-Raphaelites of England. The leading painters were Overbeck (1789–1869), Schnorr (1794–1872), and Führich (1800–1876).

Nazia (naz′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), of unknown significance.] A genus of grasses. See *Tragus*, 3.

nazir, *n.* **2.** In Mohammedan countries, the warden of a mosque.

N. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of *New Brunswick*; (*c*) of *North Britain*; (*d*) of *North British.*

N. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Church*; (*b*) of *North Carolina.*

Nd. In *chem.*, the symbol for the element neodymium.

N. D. An abbreviation of *no date.*

N. Dak. An abbreviation of *North Dakota.*

SEA STRENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS, DECEMBER 1, 1912

NUMBER OF WAR-SHIPS, BUILT AND BUILDING, OF 1,500 OR MORE TONS, AND OF TORPEDO CRAFT OF MORE THAN 50 TONS

TYPE OF VESSEL	GREAT BRITAIN[6]		GERMANY		UNITED STATES		FRANCE		JAPAN		RUSSIA		ITALY		AUSTRIA	
	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building	Built	Building
Battle-ships[1] (Dreadnought type)	16	9	10	7	8	4		7	2	1		7	1	7	1	3
Battle-ships[2] (Predreadnought)	40		20		25		20		13		8		8		6	
Coast-defense vessels[3]			3		4		2		2		2				6	
Battle cruisers[4]	7	4	3	3						4						
Armored cruisers	34		9		11		21		13		6		9		3	
Cruisers[5]	73	17	38	5	15		10		14		9		5	2	4	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers	140	44	119	12	42	8	75	9	58		98	9	24	11	12	6
Torpedo-boats	49		9		20		157		54		14		48	21	40	12
Submarines	70	16	26	6	23	16	76	13	11	5	31	8	18	2	6	7
Total	429	90	237	33	148	28	361	29	167	10	168	24	113	43	78	31

[1] Battle-ships having a main battery of all big guns (12 inches or more in caliber). [2] Battle-ships of (about) 10,000 or more tons displacement, whose main batteries are of more than one caliber. [3] Includes smaller battle-ships and monitors. [4] Armored cruisers having guns of largest caliber in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battle-ships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection. [5] All unarmored war-ships of more than 1,500 tons are classed as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed. The word "protected" has been omitted because all cruisers except the smallest and oldest now have protective decks. [6] Colonial vessels included.

the shore stations or navy-yards (in Great Britain called 'dock-yards') at which these vessels are built and repaired, and receive their supplies of all kinds, and at which is stationed the military and civil personnel required for these purposes. The central administration in the United States navy is called the *Navy Department*, in the British navy, the *Admiralty.* The fighting ships of a modern navy may be divided into a number of types. The first in importance are the battle-ships (see ★*battle-ship*), which take the place of the line-of-battle ship of the days of wooden sailing vessels. Analogous to the battle-ship, but of higher speed and less offensive and defensive power, is the modern armored cruiser. Following these are armored coast-defense vessels of limited speed and sea-going qualities. Next are the protected cruisers. The modern tendency is to diminish the number and importance of ships of the latter type owing to their feeble defensive power against modern shell fire in comparison with their size. The recent tendency is to replace them with a new type of cruiser called the *scout-cruiser.* This is a vessel of sufficient size to have high speed in rough weather and with other qualities sacrificed to extreme speed. Following these are torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats, together with the recently developed submarine boats. The above comprise all the types of fighting vessels distinctly recognized in a modern navy. Coast- and harbor-defense vessels may be considered as small battle-ships having limited speed and seaworthiness, and tend to disappear as a distinct type. Besides the fighting ships, a modern navy requires a number of auxiliary vessels. Among these may be mentioned supply-ships of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the navy, their training, education, and employment, and of the assignment and movements of ships; the Bureau of Ordnance, of the manufacture and use of armor, guns, mounts, and ammunition; the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of the designing, building, and repair of the hulls of vessels and their appurtenances; the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of the designing, building, and repair of the propulsive machinery of vessels, and of the electrical appliances; the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the purchase, transportation, and care of all stores, provisions,

RELATIVE ORDER OF WAR-SHIP TONNAGE

Present Order (Tonnage Completed)		As Would be the Case if Vessels now Building were Completed	
Nation	Tonnage	Nation	Tonnage
Great Britain	1,978,212	Great Britain	2,478,152
Germany	837,982	Germany	1,124,257
United States	773,107	United States	898,345
France	630,769	France	806,729
Japan	471,558	Japan	613,724
Russia	286,930	Russia	459,207
Italy	224,837	Italy	416,310
Austria	178,149	Austria	260,751

n-declension (en′dē-klen′shon), *n.* The weak declension of Teutonic nouns and adjectives, in which the stem ends in *n.* *N. E. D.*

Ne. In *chem.*, the symbol for the element *neon.*

N. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New England*; (*b*) of *northeast*; (*c*) of *Northeastern Postal District, London.*

nealing (nē′ling), *n.* Same as *annealing.*

nealogic, *a.* **2.** Same as ★*neanic.*

In several immature individuals it has been observed that in the early *nealogic* [neanic] stage the beaks are strongly elevated, probably erect, and each has a very large open delthyrium, surface smooth at first, but gradually developing eight plications and a mesial sinus in each valve. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1903, p. 9.

Nealotus (nē-a-lō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεάλωτος*, newly-caught, < *νέος*, new, + *ἁλωτός*, taken, < *ἁλῶναι*, take, catch.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Gempylidæ*, found in the Atlantic.

Neanderthal skull. See ★*skull*[1].

neanic (nē-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεανικός*, youthful, < *νεανίας*, a youth, < *νέος*, new.] Noting that stage of evolution or auxology which is

broadly equivalent to adolescence or approaching maturity: opposed to the ★*nepionic* or infantile, and the ★*ephebic* or adult stage.

At this stage, the early *neanic*, the lines of growth are well marked and of nearly equal strength with the revolving lines, the two together giving the shell surface a reticulated appearance. *Amer. Nat.*, Aug., 1903, p. 519.

Nearctica (nē-ärk′ti-kä), *n.* The Nearctic region. See *Nearctic.*

near-point, *n.*—**Absolute near-point,** the nearest point at which an object can be distinctly seen by one eye alone.—**Relative near-point,** the nearest point of distinct vision for both eyes.

nearthrosis (nē-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *νέος*, new, + NL. *arthrosis.*] Same as *pseudarthrosis.*

Neb. An abbreviation of *Nebraska.*

nebenkern (nā′ben-kern), *n.*; pl. *nebenkerne* (-ker-ne). [G., < *neben*, near, + *kern*, nucleus.] In *cytol.*, the paranucleus; an extra-nuclear body in the spermatid, arising from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocyte. This name is also given to many other cytoplasmic structures, such as the mitosome and yolk-nucleus.

nebhelah (neb-hā′lä), *n.* [Heb. *nebhēlah*, carcass, dead body, < *nabhal*, decay, wither.] A dead body; especially, the carcass of an animal which has died from disease and is not fit for food.

Nebr. An abbreviation of *Nebraska.*

Nebris[2] (nē′bris), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sciænoid fishes found on both coasts of tropical America.

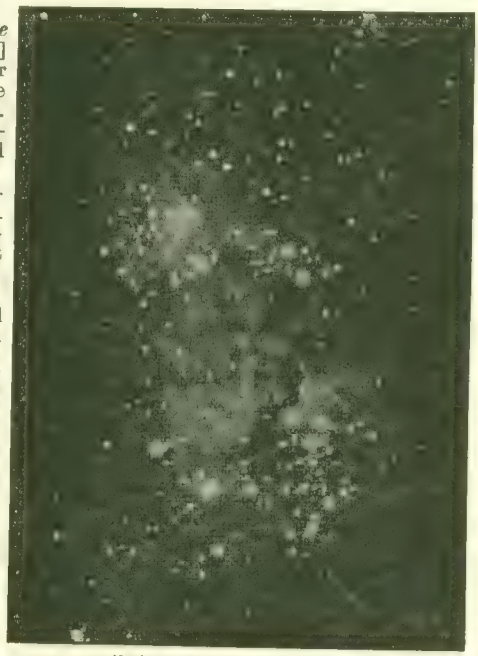
nebula, *n.*—**Cometary nebula,** a nebula which resembles a comet in appearance, usually having a stellar nucleus, and sometimes branching out on one side as if forming a tail.—**Crab nebula,** a nebula in Taurus, Messier 1: called the *crab nebula* by Lord Rosse, and so generally still known, although the appendages which rendered the name appropriate have not been seen since Rosse noted them,—photography does not show them, and it is not impossible that they were temporary and have disappeared.—**Fish-mouth nebula,** a descriptive name of the great nebula of Orion, which has a notable



Fish-mouth Nebula,—the great nebula in Orion.

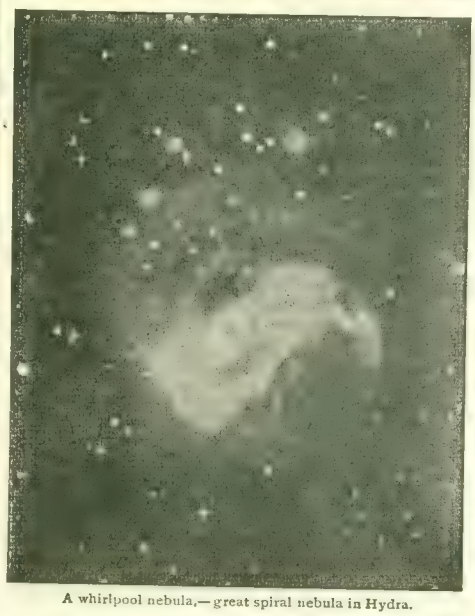
feature of the appearance indicated.—**Green nebula,** one which shows a greenish tint due to the bright lines of nebulium: contrasted with *white* ★*nebula.* The planetary nebula H. iv. 1 in Aquarius is especially vivid in color.—**Hind's nebula,** a nebula near the variable star T Tauri, discovered by Hind in 1852 with a small telescope. After growing brighter for a time it faded away with fluctuating luminosity and is now visible only in the largest telescopes, if at all. Another, discovered near it by O. Struve in 1868, has behaved in a similar manner.—**Horseshoe nebula,** the nebula Messier 17, often called the *Omega nebula*, on account of its form.—**Keyhole nebula,** a nebula in the constellation Argo (Carina) which has a peculiar dark keyhole-shaped hole near its center. The remarkable variable *η* Argus is close to the eastern edge of the keyhole.—**Omega nebula,** a bright nebula, Messier 17, shaped like the Greek letter omega (Ω) in the constellation of Scutum Sobieskanum.—**Owl nebula,** a peculiar planetary nebula, Messier 97, in Ursa Major: so called from its apparent resemblance to the face of an owl.—**Stellar nebula,** a body of numerous distant stars, appearing like a nebula, or a nebula with a stellar nucleus.—**Variable nebula,** a nebula which varies in brightness, for example, 1,555 in Dreyer's New General Catalogue, which is connected with the variable star T Tauri.—**Whirlpool nebula,** the nebula Messier 51 in the constellation of the Hunting Dogs: so called by Lord Rosse because of its wonderful spiral structure. Similar features have since, however, been brought out in numerous other nebulæ.—**White nebula,** one which is not green, like the nebulæ which give a bright-line spectrum. Its spectrum is continuous. An example is the great nebula in Andromeda (Messier 31).

Nebular hypothesis. The hypothesis was suggested in a somewhat crude and unscientific form by Swedenborg and Kant, but was first distinctly formulated by Laplace about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He assumed that the matter of which the sun and planets are now composed was once a nebula—an immense ball of heated gases, somewhat condensed at the center, and with a revolution on an axis. He did not assume, as Kant had done, that the whole material universe was once gaseous, and that the formation of such a rotating nebulous ball was produced simply by the action of gravitation. He did not undertake to explain the genesis of the primordial nebula, but simply assumed its existence. Starting with this, he assumed that the nebula losing heat by radiation would contract under its own gravitation and that, for mechanical reasons, the speed of its rotation would necessarily increase. In consequence of



Keyhole Nebula,—nebula in Carina.

this rotation the nebulous globe would become flattened at the poles and, ultimately, as the contraction went on, the centrifugal force at the equator would become equal to gravity and rings of nebulous matter, like the rings of Saturn, would be detached from the central mass. In fact, Saturn's rings suggested this feature of the theory. A ring thus formed would for a time revolve entire, but would ultimately break, and the material would collect into a globe, revolving around the central nebula as a planet. Laplace seems to have supposed that the ring would revolve as if it were solid, the outer edge moving more swiftly than the inner, and if so the planet would



A whirlpool nebula,—great spiral nebula in Hydra.

necessarily rotate in the same direction as that of the revolution of the ring. Its revolution around the central mass would of course be in or near the plane of the equator of the whole. The planet thus formed might throw off rings of its own, and so form for itself a system of rings and satellites. Obviously this theory explains most of the peculiar facts of the solar system, especially the fact that the planets all revolve in nearly circular orbits, all in the same direction, and in planes nearly coinciding with the sun's equator; and also the fact that the planets

and their satellites revolve in the same direction, with the exception of Uranus and Neptune. These exceptions can be explained in more than one way, by slightly modifying the assumption that the rings revolve as if solid. It is almost certain that the particles at the outer edge



White nebula,—great nebula in Andromeda.
(By courtesy of Dr. Isaac Roberts of England.)

of a ring must move more slowly, instead of more rapidly, than those at the inner edge. This has been shown to be actually the case with the rings of Saturn. It is to be remarked, however, that, judging from the prevailing spiral structure of the nebulæ and the number of binary stars, both visual and spectroscopic, it seems likely that the formation of rings would occur only seldom. So far as yet appears the rings of Saturn are unique in the universe. A modified form of the nebular hypothesis proposed by Faye assumes that the inner planets were formed within the nebula, before the outer ones, and are therefore older; but this has gained little acceptance. There are serious, and probably fatal, objections to any theory which assumes as its starting-point a mass of heated gas. In the light of modern investigations it seems far more likely that the original 'cloud' or 'nebula' was cold, and that the present high temperature of the sun and planets has been developed in the process of their formation. Nor does it appear how the matter of a nebulous ring could coalesce into a planet, at least within any such length of time as can be reconciled with the conclusions as to the possible age of the solar system deduced by Lord Kelvin and others from the theory of heat—conclusions which, however, may be greatly modified if it should appear that other sources than mechanical contraction have contributed heat to be radiated into space, thus reducing the rate of contraction and allowing more time for the formation of planets and satellites. At present the general drift of opinion favors a 'meteoritic hypothesis' of some sort, substituting for the primordial gaseous nebula a swarm of small cold meteoric masses, from the slow aggregation of which the sun and planets have gradually been built up. Such a meteoritic cloud would behave, as George Darwin has shown, very much like a mass of gas, but with an immensely magnified time-scale of evolution. The distinctive feature of the *planetesimal hypothesis* lately proposed by Chamberlin consists in assuming that the meteors, instead of moving indiscriminately in all directions, move in paths which are nearly concentric circles and nearly in one plane, like infinitesimal planets, occasionally overtaking each other and coalescing without any violent shock.—**Nebular line.** See ★*line*[2].

nebulated (neb′ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* [L. *nebula*, a cloud.] Obscured as with a cloud; clouded.

On the head and neck the light rufous decidedly predominates, and seems indistinctly but thickly *nebulated* with dusky; this dusky forming a conspicuous spot just at the anterior canthus of the eye.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 608.

nebulation (neb-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [*nebula* + *-ation.*] Nebulosity; the character or condition of being nebulated.

nebulium (ne-bū′li-um), *n.* [NL., < *nebula*, nebula.] A supposed gaseous element assumed to account for the brilliant green lines in the spectrum of the nebulæ. Thus far it has not been detected on the earth, or in any of the heavenly bodies except the nebulæ.

The spectrum is purely gaseous, and is dominated visually, with more than the usual emphasis, by the green *nebulium* line, while in the photographic region the ray at λ 3727 was found by Von Gothard to be of quite peculiar strength. Symptoms of helium-emission should be looked for. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 517.

nebulization (neb″ū-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [*nebuliz(e)* + *-ation.*] The state of being nebulized; reduction to a fine spray or vapor: said of a liquid.—**Nebulization treatment,** treatment of disease, chiefly of disease of the mucous membrane, by the direct application or the inhalation of a medicated spray.

Nebulous star. (*b*) See ★*star*[1].

necessario (ne-che-sä′ri-ō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, same as *obbligato.*

necessarious†, *a.* Same as *necessary.*

necessist (nē-ses′ist), *n.* [*necess(ism)* + *-ist.*] Same as *necessitarian.* *W. G. Ward.*

necessitate (nē-ses′i-tāt), *a.* Necessitated.

necessitative (nē-ses′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*necessitate* + *-ive.*] Rendering necessary; necessitating: as, a *necessitative* conviction.

neck, *n.* 6. (*j*) (3) The prolonged apex of a perithecium or pycnidium. (*l*) The crook of the head of a golf-club where it joins the shaft. (*m*) A reduced section in a rod or bar; specifically, the part of a rod or bar under tensile test in a testing-machine where the material is stretching more than in other parts of its length. As the weight of the piece cannot change, the material must diminish in cross-section as its length increases. Hence, a hollowing of the sides or perimeter and the formation of a neck occur before the piece parts. This local stretch or diminution of area at the fracture is a measure of the toughness or ductility of the material, the reduction of the area at fracture being greatest for ductile materials and least for those which are brittle.

When a wrought iron or steel piece is tested, the elongation is made up of two parts: first, a fairly uniform stretch throughout the whole length of the cylindrical portion; and second, for a length of 1-2 inch to 1 inch on each side of the break, there is superposed on the first a greater local elongation in what is called the "*neck*" of the break. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, June, 1905, p. 456.

Nithsdale neck, goiter.—**Septal neck,** the calcareous tube in the septum of an ammonite or nautilus through which the siphuncle passes.—**To get it in the neck,** to receive a hard blow in, or as if in, the neck; be hit in a sensitive place. [Slang.]

Showing how Vanity is still on deck
And Humble Virtue *gets it in the neck.*
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, Epilogue.

Volcanic neck. See *neck,* 6 (*k*).

neckatee (nek′a-tē), *n.* [*neck* + *-atee,* an arbitrary ending, as if F.] A neckerchief; a small shawl-shaped wrap. [Rare.]

Other colonists had speckled neck-cloths, lawn and silesia neck-cloths. Men and women both wore them. They were also called neck-clothes, neckerchiefs, neckingers, and *neckatees.*
A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 167.

neck-band, *n.* 3. Same as ★*neck-cord.*

neck-bang (nek′bang), *n.* The short hair which grows on the back of the neck of a woman where the line of hair growth begins. See *bang,* *n.*

She wore brown cotton gloves and a brown cotton veil to preserve her complexion. Her *neck-bangs,* recently released from curling-tins, stood out like a bunch of tumbleweed. *The Century,* Aug., 1905, p. 602.

neck-cord (nek′kôrd), *n.* A cord which connects the Jacquard attachment of a loom with the harness or heddle. Also called *neck-band.*
R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving, p. 192.

neck-core (nek′kōr), *n.* A mass of resistant lava in the chimney of a volcano.

The fact that most volcanoes 'plug' themselves after varying periods of activity, and that some of these reopen directly in the line of earlier eruptions, would in itself seem to suggest that from time to time extravasated plugs (*neck-cores* or towers) should appear at the surface.
Science, May 20, 1904, p. 801.

Necker's cube or **parallelepiped.** See ★*parallelepiped.*

neck-furrow (nek′fur″ō), *n.* The posterior groove on the cephalon of a trilobite, dividing the glabella from the occipital segment. Also called *nuchal furrow.*

neckgear (nek′gēr), *n.* Same as *neckwear.*

necklace (nek′lās), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *necklaced,* ppr. *necklacing.* To form into a necklace; encircle or surround with, or as with, a necklace. *N. E. D.*

necklace-shell (nek′lās-shel), *n.* A marine univalve mollusk (the pearly necklace-shell), *Elenchus bellulus.* When deprived of its epidermis by the action of acid or by other means, it has a blue or green pearly luster. [Tasmania.]

necklace-weed (nek′lās-wēd), *n.* 1. The white baneberry, *Actæa alba.*—2. The false gromwell, *Onosmodium Virginianum.*



A Wooden Neck-rest of the Ba-Mangwato Tribe, South Africa.

neck-leathers (nek′leᴛʜ″-ėrz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* leather washers on top of the lid of a clack to prevent wear.

neck-plate (nek′plāt), *n.* Same as *neck-piece,* 1.

neck-rest (nek′-rest), *n.* A support for the neck, used in resting. It consists generally of a rounded crosspiece with supports, and is four to eight inches high. The sleeper places the neck-rest under his neck. Neck-rests are used in many parts of the world, for instance in China, Japan, New Guinea, and many parts of Africa. In some regions, as in Alaska, they are used only by shamans.

neck-ring, *n.* 2. In *mech.,* a bushing fitted in the bottom of the stuffing-box on an engine-cylinder or steam-chest. It is usually of brass and prevents the rod and cylinder from rusting together when the engine is shut down for some time. It is easily renewable in case of wear.

neck-stock (nek′stok), *n.* A made-up, stiffly arranged cravat worn in the eighteenth century, and somewhat resembling the stock of the present day. There was a metal spring within it to keep it in place on the neck. *A. M. Earle,* Costume of Colonial Times, p. 169.

neck-stool (nek′stöl), *n.* Same as ★*neck-rest.*

neck-yoke, *n.*—**Whiffletree neck-yoke,** in *lumbering,* a heavy logging neck-yoke, to the ends of which short whiffletrees are attached by rings. From the ends of the whiffletrees wide straps run to the breeching, thus giving the team added power in holding back loads on steep slopes.

necræmia (nek-rē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *αἷμα,* blood.] Destruction or devitalization of the red blood-corpuscles.

necrobacillosis (nek″rō-bas-i-lō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + NL. *bacillus* + *-osis.*] Any disease of animals produced by *Bacillus necrophorus* and characterized by caseonecrotic lesions. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. Bur. Animal Industry,* 1905, p. 18.

necrobiosis, *n.* 2. In *biol.,* the doctrine or opinion that living beings may arise from decomposing organic matter: contrasted with the opinion that they may be spontaneously generated from inorganic matter.

necrogenic (nek-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-γενής,* -produced, + *-ic.*] Originating, actually or supposedly, from dead matter.

necrogenous (nek-roj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-genous.*] Growing on dead or dying tissues or organs. *Mayne.*

necrographer (nek-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *γράφειν,* write.] A necrologist.

What Twysden read in the Globe was a mere curt paragraph: but in next morning's Times there was one of those obituary notices to which noblemen of eminence must submit from the mysterious *necrographer* engaged by that paper. *Thackeray,* Philip, II. p. 35.

necromania (nek-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μανία,* madness.] A morbid attraction toward death or the dead.

necromorphous (nek-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μορφή,* form.] That simulates death; seeming lifeless; lying motionless like a dead body: applied to the pupæ of certain *Coleoptera.*

necrophile (nek′rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φίλος,* loving.] One who exhibits necrophilism.

necrophobic (nek-rō-fō′bik), *a.* [*necrophobi(a)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting necrophobia.

necropole (nek′rō-pōl), *n.* Same as *necropolis.*

Necropsittacus (nek-rop-sit′ą-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* dead, + *ψίττακος,* a parrot.] The generic name for a large and extinct species of parrot, *Necropsittacus rodericanus,* formerly found on Rodriguez Island.

necrosial (nek-rō′zi̯ąl), *a.* [*necrosis* + *-al*[1].] Relating to necrosis.

necrosis, *n.* 2. (*b*) A disease of the grape, attributed to *Bacillus vitivorus.*—**Phosphorus necrosis,** necrosis of the jaw, due to poisoning by the fumes of phosphorus.

necrotize (nek′rō-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *necrotized,* ppr. *necrotizing.* [*necrot(ic)* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become necrotic.

It is assumed generally that the fraying of the velvet has originated through fighting, that the bared portion of the antler-bone became necrotic, and had therefore to be renewed &c., and that the whole process of stripping, *necrotising,* shedding, and renewing has become rhythmical—a feature due to cumulative inheritance.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, I. 211.

II. *trans.* To cause necrosis in; render necrotic.

In this same article Dorset and de Schweinitz described the isolation of a *necrotizing* acid which they obtained from tuberculous cultures.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. Bur. Animal Industry, 1902, p. 276.

necrotomist (nek-rot′ō-mist), *n.* [*necrotom(y)* + *-ist.*] One who dissects dead bodies. *Craig.*

necrotomy, *n.* 2. A surgical operation for the removal of necrosed bone.

Nectalia (nek-tā′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (*Haeckel,* 1888), < Gr. *νηκτός,* swimming, + *ἁλς,* the sea.] The typical genus of the family *Nectalidæ.*

Nectalidæ (nek-tal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectalia* + *-idæ.*] A family of physonectous siphonophorans. The forms are polygastric, with a short vesicular stem and branched tentacles, the stem bearing numerous siphons, palpons, and bracts, the nectocalyxes being in two or four rows and the pneumatophore having radial pouches. It includes the genera *Nectalia* and *Sphyrophysa.*

nectariferous (nek-ta-rif′e-rus), *a.* [L. *nectar* + *-fer,* < *ferre,* bear.] Producing nectar, as a flower.

The fritillary, . . . a large, handsome, bell-shaped flower, with separate petals, . . . and with a *nectariferous* cavity at their base, . . . is purple or red, chequered with lurid marks.
Grant Allen, Colours of Flowers, p. 56.

nectarine, *n.*—**Native nectarine,** in Australia, the emu-apple, *Rancooria acidula.*

nectarivorous (nek-ta-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *νέκταρ,* nectar, + L. *-vorus,* < *vorare,* eat.] Feeding on nectar, as the true bees.

Nectarivorous insects, having acquired the habit of frequenting leaves covered throughout their entire surface with honey dew, continued to do so, even when the excretion had ceased. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1896, p. 421.

necteric (nek-ter′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νηκτήρ,* for *νήκτης,* a swimmer, < *νήχειν,* swim.] Capable of swimming: in *marine zoöl.,* said of an animal that is able to direct its own movements through the water: contrasted with ★*ploteric* or drifting.

necton (nek′ton), *n.* [Gr. *νηκτόν,* neut. of *νηκτός,* swimming.] A name introduced by Haeckel in 1890 for the entire assemblage of aquatic animals that lead an actively swimming life. A torpedo-like form, bilateral symmetry, and highly developed swimming-musculature characterize this group, of which the fishes, whales, and squids are examples.

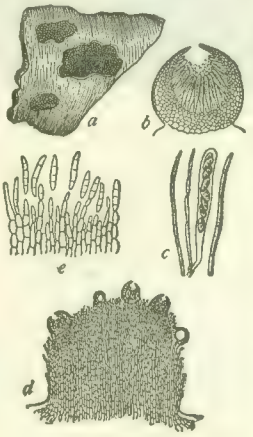
Nectonemertes (nek″tō-nē-mėr′tēz), *n.* [NL. (*Verrill,* 1893), < Gr. *νηκτός,* swimming, + NL. *Nemertes.*] A typical genus of the family *Nectonemertidæ.*

Nectonemertidæ (nek″tō-nē-mėr′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectonemertes* + *-idæ.*] A family of nemerteans, of the order *Metanemertini,* consisting of deep-sea forms with short, broad bodies, the hinder end being flattened into a fin, the mouth and proboscis openings separate, and eyes absent. It contains the genera *Nectonemertes* and *Hyalonemertes.*

nectophore (nek′tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *νηκτός,* swimming, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν,* bear.] A nectocalyx or nectozoöid.

Isolated *nectophores* occur in the hauls from 620, 1275, and 1470 fathoms. In shape they resemble the *nectophores* of Vogtia pentacantha, Köll., but their margin is smooth, instead of being surrounded with spinous processes.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., April, 1903, p. 429.

Nectria (nek′tri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < Gr. *νηκτρίς,* fem. of *νηκτήρ,* a swimmer. The allusion is obscure; perhaps the fungus was first found on aquatic plants.] 1. A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Hypocreaceæ,* having the perithecia membranous, single, or variously aggregated on a stroma, and usually bright-colored. The spores are elongate, hyaline, and uniseptate. In many species conidia occur which have been described under the genus *Tubercularia* of the *Fungi Imperfecti.* About 250 species have been described. Most of them are regarded as saprophytes, but *N. Ipomœæ* is said to cause a stem-rot of eggplant and sweet-potatoes, and *N. ditissima* is considered by some authorities as the cause of the canker of fruit-trees.



Nectria ditissima.

a, three groups of perithecia on a branch; *b,* section of a perithecium showing asci; *c,* an ascus with spores and paraphyses; *d,* the *Tuberculariа* stage, a section showing ascigerous perithecia forming; *e,* a portion of the *Tuberculariа* stage showing conidia. All except *a,* highly magnified.

2. [*l. c.*] pl. *nectrias.* Any fungus of the genus *Nectria.* See *apple-tree* and *plum* ★*canker, cacao* and *coral-spot* ★*disease,* and *Tuberculariа.*

nectriaceous (nek-tri-ā′shius), *a.* [*nectria* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Nectria.*

Nectrioidaceæ, Nectrioideæ (nek″tri-oi-dā′-sē-ē, nek-tri-oid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectria* + *-oid* + *-aceæ, -eæ.*] Same as ★*Zythiaceæ.*

needle, *n.* **3.** (*i*) In *mech.*: (1) the needle-shaped or pointed stem in a needle-valve. (2) A curved arm which carries the binding-wire around the bundle in a binder or reaper. (*j*) A slender timber, usually square or rectangular in cross-section, generally used in a contiguous parallel series to close an opening or to cover an area, as in a *needle* ★*weir* (which see), where it is placed in an inclined or vertical position against horizontal bottom and top sills, extending across the channel or waterway to be regulated or closed.

6. *pl.* In *mining:* (*a*) Beams laid across a mine shaft to support a cage. (*b*) Buntons. —**Active needle,** a lively, sensitive compass-needle.—**Crazy needle,** a compass-needle which flies about in an erratic manner owing to some magnetic disturbance in its vicinity.—**Demagnetized needle,** a needle which has lost its magnetism.—**Hang-back needle,** a compass-needle which does not respond immediately to the change of a vessel's head, but sticks for the time being.—**Hypodermic needle,** a hollow needle used for injecting medicated solutions into the tissues.—**Ligature needle,** a slender steel rod with an eye in its curved extremity, used to pass a ligature underneath an artery.—**Needle bath.** See ★*bath*[1].—**Needle of oscillation,** a suspended magnet which is free to oscillate about a vertical axis, and is used to determine, by means of its frequency of vibration, the relative horizontal intensity of the magnetic field in which it swings.—**Quick needle,** a compass-needle that responds instantly to the change of course; that neither hangs back nor takes a long time to settle.—**Slow needle,** a magnetic needle that has little life.—**Sluggish needle.** Same as *slow* ★*needle.*—**Submerged needle,** the needle of a liquid compass.—**Vicat's needle,** in *ceram.,* an instrument for testing the softness of clays and for determining the time of setting of Portland cement. It consists of a needle, which, by means of a fixed load, is forced to a certain depth into the prepared clay within a given time. "The softened clay is well 'wedged' to make it perfectly homogeneous, and pressed into a ring four centimeters deep, set on a glass plate under the needle and struck off level with a steel spatula. The needle is then allowed to penetrate the clay, and if within five minutes it sinks to a depth of four centimeters into the same, the clay is of the proper consistence; if not, it is either made stiffer or softened, as the case may be." *Langenbeck,* Chem. of Pottery, p. 19.—**Wire needle,** a light thin steel wire to which magnetic properties have been imparted.

needle-and-thread (nē″dl-and-thred′), *n.* See ★*needle-grass,* 2.

needle-bolt (nē′dl-bōlt), *n.* The bolt which carries the needle in a needle-gun. *N. E. D.*

needle-bush (nē′dl-bůsh), *n.* A name of two Australian trees: (*a*) *Hakea leucoptera,* having smooth, terete leaves, from 1 to 3 inches long, with fine straight rigid points: called also *pin-bush* and *water-tree.* (*b*) The wallaby acacia, *Acacia rigens,* having linear, terete, rigid phyllodia, from 2 to 3 inches long, armed with a short, often recurved point. See ★*water-tree,* 2, and *wallaby acacia,* under *wallaby.*

needle-carrier (nē′dl-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A long-handled needle-holder used in surgery.

needle-cast (nē′dl-kast), *n.* A destructive disease of the young Scotch pine, due to the fungus *Lophodermium Pinastri.* Also called *pine-blight.* See ★*Lophodermium* and ★*casting,* 11.

needle-fish, *n.* **5.** A fish of the family *Tylosuridæ,* widely distributed.

needle-galvanometer (nē′dl-gal-vą-nom″e-tėr), *n.* A galvanometer the indications of which are noted by means of the movement of a needle or pointer over a graduated circle.

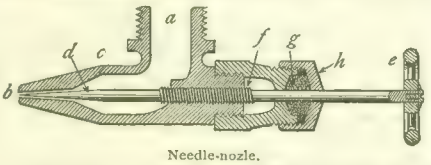
needle-gate (nē′dl-gāt), *n.* A gate or obstruction formed by placing long, slender bars, or 'needles,' side by side vertically in a suitable frame. The needles, since they are relatively small, can be quickly placed in the swiftly flowing water and the current checked without shock, or without the use of an expensive and heavy mechanism. *H. M. Wilson,* Irrigation Engineering, p. 229.

needle-grass (nē′dl-gràs), *n.* **1.** *Aristida fasciculata,* a grass of the dry country from Texas to Montana, constituting on some poor lands in Texas a large element in the forage. The long, straight beards of the spikelets sometimes penetrate the skin or intestines of lambs, but the loss is less than the value of the pasturage. Also called *purple beard-grass* and *dog-town grass.* Associated with this under the same name is *A. coarctata.*—**2.** One of several species of *Stipa,* especially *S. comata,* a common bunch-grass of the dry mesas and foot-hills of the Rocky Mountain region, where it is abundant and affords valuable forage. The awns of this grass also cause some trouble. They are long and flexuous and have suggested the name *needle-and-thread.* Other needle-grasses of this genus are *S. Lettermanni, S. Nelsoni,* and *S. Tweedyi.* The porcupine-grass, *S. viridula,* is locally called by the same name.

needle-lace (nē′dl-lās), *n.* Lace made with a needle, in distinction from that made with the bobbin. See *needle-point lace,* under *lace.*

needle-lubricator (nē′dl-lū″bri-kā-tọr), *n.* A lubricator consisting of a reservoir from which a conical tube leads the oil to the bearing, the flow being regulated by the position of a stem or needle which almost touches the bearing.

needle-nozle (nē′dl-noz″l), *n.* In hydraulic impulse-turbines or jet-wheels, a form of long,



Needle-nozle.

a, inlet of water; *b,* outlet of water, annular opening between needle-rod and nozle proper; *c,* body of valve; *d,* needle-rod; *e,* controlling wheel for hand; *f,* screw-thread; *g,* packing in stuffing-box; *h,* stuffing-box gland.

slender, conical nozle for directing the jet of water against the buckets of the wheel, in which the velocity of water through the nozle is regulated, without disturbing the form or direction of the jet, by the axial motion of a corresponding long, slender, conical valve, called a *needle-valve.* See ★*needle-valve.*

needle-palm (nē′dl-päm), *n.* The short-leaved tree-yucca or Spanish bayonet, *Yucca Schottii,* of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

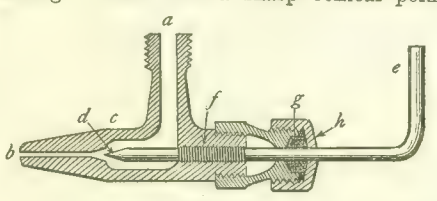
needle-plate (nē′dl-plāt), *n.* A perforated plate for receiving the ends of the horizontal needles of the warp-shedding mechanism of a dobby-loom.

needle-point (nē′dl-point), *n.* A small steel wire having a point at each end, used in the leg of a drawing-compass in place of a fixed point.

needle-segment (nē′dl-seg″ment), *n.* The section of the comb-cylinder which contains the comb-needles in a cotton-combing machine.

needle-sight (nē′dl-sīt), *n.* A slender front sight, used on small arms intended for match-firing and sometimes for sharp-shooting.

needle-valve (nē′dl-valv), *n.* **1.** A valve capable of very fine adjustment.—**2.** A valve having a stem with a sharp conical point



Needle-valve.

a, supply inlet; *b,* discharge outlet; *c,* body of valve; *d,* needle-valve; *e,* lever or handle; *f,* screw on spindle; *g,* packing in stuffing-box; *h,* stuffing-box gland.

which bears on a conical seat. The stem is made to travel by a very fine screw, and a large turn of the handle is required to make a small change in the opening through the valve. —**3.** A similar valve controlling an opening of very small size.

A small quantity of ammonia is injected through a *needle valve,* which allows a very fine stream to pass into the space between two pipes, running in a coil approximately 300 feet long surrounding a pipe containing the brine above mentioned.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22628.

needle-wire (nē′dl-wīr), *n.* A high grade of steel wire.

neeskotting (nēs′kot-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **neeskot, v.,* supposed to be from a noun **neeskot,* an appar. perverted form of an Amerindian word which appears in Canadian F. as *nigogue,* < Micmac *negok* (Rand), the jaw of a salmon-spear, also the salmon-spear itself, used in taking fish at night with the aid of fire or torch.] The spearing, or rather gaffing, of fish in shallow water at night with the aid of a lantern or torch, the 'spear' being a long pole with a hook at the end. Compare ★*weequashing.* *F. Starr,* cited in Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 251.

Neetroplus (nē-et′rō-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος,* new, + NL. *Etroplus,* a related genus of fishes (< Gr. *ἦτρον,* abdomen, + *ὅπλον,* armor).] A genus of fishes of the family *Cychlidæ,* found in fresh waters of Central America.

nefer (nef′ėr), *n.* [Old Egyptian.] An ancient Egyptian lute or guitar, usually with three strings, a small elliptical body, and a very long neck. See ★*nabla.*

nefew, nevew, *n.* Amended spellings of *nephew.*

nefritic, *a.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *nephritic.*

neftgil (neft′gil), *n.* A kind of earth-wax, allied to ozocerite, found on the island of Cheleken in the Caspian, and said to occur also in Persia. It consists of paraffins and a resinous material. It is reported as existing in large quantity. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 16.

neg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *negative;* (*b*) of *negatively.*

negative. I. *a.*—**Negative class** or **order,** the class or order of a function which has more infinities than zeroes.—**Negative culture.** See ★*culture.*—**Negative form, pyramid, tetrahedron,** etc. See ★*form,* 2.—**Negative motion, number, remainder, skewness.** See ★*motion,* etc.

II. *n.*—**Grained negative,** in *photog.,* a negative in which the half-tones of the image are given a grained appearance, usually by interposing a fine netting or wire gauze between the lens and the object photographed. Such negatives are used in photomechanical printing.—**Line negative,** in *photog.,* a negative made behind a line-screen and used in photo-engraving. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 272.

negative-clasp (neg′a-tiv-klåsp), *n.* In *photog.,* a wire clamp for raising negative plates from a bath without injury to the film. Also called *negative-lifter.*

negativistic (neg″a-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [*negative* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by negativism.

Negaunee formation. See ★*formation.*

Negligée shirt, a shirt not of the conventional white, stiffly starched kind; a shirt of woolen or unstarched linen or cotton, worn for comfort.

Negri bodies, minute round or oval bodies found in the nerve-cells of the hippocampus major, the pons, the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum, and elsewhere in the brain and spinal cord, in animals dead of rabies. They are supposed to be protozoa and the specific cause of the disease. *Med. Record,* Nov. 2, 1907, p. 750.

negrified (nē′gri-fīd), *a.* Having become similar to negroes through intermixture continued through many generations.

Negrillo. I. *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A silver ore, black sulphid of silver.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the dwarfish negroid tribes of Africa. Also *Negrito.*

Negritic (nē-grit′ik), *a.* Same as *Nigritian.*

negritize (nē′gri-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negritized,* ppr. *negritizing.* To make similar to negroes, particularly by infusion of negro blood. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1899, p. 513.

Negrito, *n.* **2.** An individual belonging to one of the dwarfish negroid tribes of southern Asia and Africa. Also *Negrillo.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Negritos.

negro. I. *n.*—**Pied negro,** a negro whose skin presents numerous spots and patches of a lighter color: a condition sometimes observed after a long and exhausting illness.

II. *a.*—**Negro bat,** (*b*) A fish of the West Indian fauna, *Bodianus fulvus punctatus,* of the family *Serranidæ.*—**Negro bean.** See ★*bean*[1].

negro-fish (nē′grō-fish), *n.* Same as *nigger-fish.*

negro-ground (nē′grō-ground), *n.* Formerly, in the West Indies, a portion of an estate on which the negro slaves were allowed to plant vegetables, etc., for their own use. See the extract.

Whenever it is found convenient for the owner to exchange the *negro-grounds* for other lands, the Negroes must be satisfied, in money or otherwise, before the exchange takes place.

Bryan Edwards, A Hist. of the Brit. W. Indies, II. 163.

Negro-head beech, an Australian tree, *Fagus Cunninghamii,* used in furniture-making.

negro-Hottentot (nē′grō-hot″n-tot), *a.* Of or relating to a people of mixed negro and Hottentot descent. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 153.

negroid, a. II. *n.* An individual of a negroid race, such as those of Micronesia, the Negritos of the Philippine Islands, and the mixed tribes of northeastern Africa.

There is even the same succession of types, running from the pygmy Negritoes of Borneo and the Philippines, through the Negroes of Papua and Melanesia, to the *Negroids* of Micronesia.

Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 455.

negroidal (nē-groi′dal), *a.* [*negroid* + *-al*[1].] Similar to or pertaining to the negro race; negroid.

negroization (nē″grō-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*negro* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The process of negritizing or the state of being negritized. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, III. 258.

negroloid (nē′grō-loid), *a.* Same as *negroid.*

negrophil (nē′grō-fil), *n.* [*negro* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, to love.] One who is a friend of the negro; one who desires to promote the welfare of the negro.

This is not the language of prejudice, of racial or religious bias, but the sober truth, frankly admitted by the *Negrophiles* themselves "behind the scenes."
Keane, Ethnology, p. 268.

negrophilism (nē-grof′i-lizm), *n.* [*negrophil(e)* + *-ism.*] A disposition to favor the negro race; benevolence toward the negro.

negrophilist (nē-grof′i-list), *n.* [*negrophil-(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who favors the negro race and exerts himself in its behalf.

negrophilistic (nē-grof-i-lis′tik), *a.* Tending to negrophilism; of the nature of negrophilism.

negrophobe (nē′grō-fōb), *n.* [*negro* + Gr. *φόβος*, fear.] One who fears or has a strong antipathy to the negro; one who exhibits negrophobia.

negrophobia (nē-grō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [*negro* + Gr. *φόβος*, fear.] Fear of the negro; strong antipathy to the negro.

negrophobiac (nē-grō-fō′bi-ak), *n.* [*negrophobia.*] One who exhibits negrophobia.

negro's-ear (nē′grōz-ēr), *n.* The black, curved pods of *Enterolobium contortisiliquum.*

negrotic (nē-grot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

"This is Mponbinda, and you know we're bound for Mbátá!" Nothing *negrotic* now astonishes us, there is nought new to me in Africa.
R. F. Burton, Two Trips to Gorrilla Land, I. 34.

negro-yard (nē′grō-yärd), *n.* On West Indian plantations, a portion of ground, near the mills and the manager's house, where the laborers have their dwellings, and generally some fruit-trees, with places for pigs, goats, and poultry. Originally these grounds were occupied only by negroes, but at present coolies and other laborers are frequently associated with them.

Neh. An abbreviation of *Nehemiah*, a book of the Old Testament.

nei[2], *n.* See ★*nay*[2].

n. e. i. An abbreviation of the Latin *non est inventus*, is not found.

neighbor, *n.*—**Help your neighbor,** a dice-game for six players with three dice. Each player has a number, from 1 to 6. Each has one throw, and any player whose number appears on any die scores a point. Game is five points.

neighborhood, *n.* 7. In *math.*, the part of a line, surface, space, or other *locus in quo* so near to a correlative point that from its utmost parts to that point it has everywhere a certain given character with respect to which it is the neighborhood of that point. Thus, to say that the air is condensed in the *neighborhood* of a certain point, is to say that after one has approached it sufficiently near, the nearer one approaches the more condensed is the air up to the point itself.—**Neighborhood house.** See *college* ★*settlement.*—**Neighborhood of a number** or **point,** *a*, for a positive number *h*, is the aggregate of all numbers (or points) *x* for which the absolute value of *x*-*a* denoted by | *x*-*a* | does not exceed *h*.

neighboring, *a.* 2. In *chem.*, same as ★*vicinal*, 2.

neiloid (nē′loid), *n.* [*Neile* (see def.) + *-oid.*] A solid resembling a cone, but in part concave: named for William Neile (1637–1670).

neinei (nā-ē-nā′ē), *n.* [Maori *neinei.*] In New Zealand, a name applied to several species of *Dracophyllum*, especially to *D. Traversii*, a tree belonging to the *Epacridaceæ*, having long grassy leaves terminating in a slender point, and slender terminal panicles of small sessile flowers crowded closely together. The wood is white, marked with satin-like specks, and adapted for cabinet-work.

Neisandra (nē-i-san′drạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1838), < Gr. *νη-*, a negative prefix, + *ἴσος*, equal to, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, stamen; the genus not having as many stamens as others formerly confused with it.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*. See *Hopea*, and *vegetable tallow*, under *tallow.*

nek (nek), *n.* [D. *nek*, neck.] In South Africa, a neck or saddle between two hills. *N. E. D.*

nekozame (nā′kō-zä-mē), *n.* [Jap. *neko*, eat, + *zame*, shark.] A shark, *Heterodontus japonicus*, of the family *Heterodontidæ.*

nekton (nek′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, < *νήχειν*, swim.] Swimming organisms considered collectively and in contrast with those that float and those that live upon or in the bottom. See ★*plankton*, ★*benthos.*

The fauna of the sea is divisible into the plankton, the swimming or drifting fauna which never rests on the bottom (generally taken now to include Hæckel's *nekton*, the strong swimmers, such as fish and cephalopods), and the benthos, which is fixed to or crawls upon the bottom.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 932.

nektonic (nek-ton′ik), *a.* [*nekton* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to nekton; swimming. See ★*nekton.*

It has been asserted on various excellent grounds that life originated in the coastal regions with benthonic forms; that slowly creeping organisms preceded the planktonic and *nektonic* forms in the lower phyla of the animal kingdom. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1903, p. 211.

nekudoth (ne-kö′dōth), *n. pl.* See *Hebrew* ★*vowel-points.*

nelly (nel′i), *n.* [Perhaps from the personal name *Nelly.*] The giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea.* [Eng.]

nelma (nel′mạ), *n.* Same as *inconnu.*

Nelson (nel′sun), *n.* [From the surname *Nelson.*] A hold in wrestling. In a *full Nelson*, one of the contestants, slipping behind the other, puts his arms up under his opponent's armpits and clasps his hands or arms as high up as possible around the latter's neck.

nelsonite (nel′sọn-īt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

nelumbian (nē-lum′bi-ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the genus *Nelumbo*; lotus-like.

nema (nē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *nemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread.] The flexuous filiform process by which the sicula and rhabdosome of graptolites are suspended from the primary disk. It attains great length in the young of certain forms, as in *Dictyograptus*, *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, and in certain *Axonolipa*, as species of *Tetragraptus.*

nemacaulus (nem-ạ-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *nemacauli* (-lī). [NL., prop. ‡*nematocaulus*, < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *καυλός*, a stalk.] A stout, nontheciferous supporting stem of a graptolite colony. By means of it the colony was either suspended from or sessile upon a disk or system of adhesive fibers. *Lapworth.*

nemaline (nem′ạ-lin), *a.* [Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-al*[1] + *-ine*[1].] In *mineral.*, exhibiting a fibrous structure.

nemalitic (nem-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* [*nemalite* + *-ic.*] Characteristic of the mineral nemalite.

Nemalitic structure or fibration, commonly occurring in brucite within serpentinoids subjected to dynamic stresses. The major axis of elasticity always lies parallel to the direction of the fibers.
Science, March 31, 1905, p. 511.

Nematocarcinidæ (nem″ạ-tō-kär-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nematocarcinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of caridean macrurous crustaceans in which the animal is slender and smooth, the first antennæ have two long slender flagella, the second antennæ have a long narrow scale and an elongated slender flagellum, and the telson is slender and tapering. It includes the two genera *Nematocarcinus* and *Stochasmus.*

Nematocarcinus (nem″ạ-tō-kär′si-nus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881), < Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, + *καρκίνος*, a crab.] The typical genus of the family *Nematocarcinidæ.*



Nematocarcinus undulatipes, about one fourth natural size.

nematoceratous (nem″ạ-tō-ser′ạ-tus), *a.* Same as *nematocerous.*

nematocide (nem′ạ-tō-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [*nemato(de)* + L. *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] **I.** *n.* A substance that kills nematoid worms.

II. *a.* Destructive of threadworms or nematoids.

nematogene (nem′ạ-tō-jēn), *n.* Same as *nematogen.*

Nematonurus (nem″ạ-tō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gadoid fishes which inhabit deep seas.

Nematonus (nem-ạ-tō′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brotulidæ.*

nematopode (nem′ạ-tō-pōd), *n.* One of the *Nematopoda* or cirripeds.

nematopodous (nem-ạ-top′ō-dus), *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Nematopoda* or cirripeds.

Nematorhyncha (nem″ạ-tō-ring′kạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A group of organisms including the *Gastrotricha* and the *Kinorhyncha.* *Bütschli.*

nematospermia (nem″ạ-tō-spėr′mi-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A group of spermatozoa having a head or body and more or less elongated end-piece or tail. The other group in Waldeyer's classification comprises the *spherospermia*, which have only a variously shaped body without any appendage.

nem. diss. An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine dissentiente*, no one dissenting, that is, unanimously.

Nemertini (nē-mėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. *Nemertes* + *-ini.*] A class of elongated wormlike marine animals having a ciliated ectoderm, as in the *Turbellaria*, and an eversible proboscis lying in a sheath on the dorsal side of the enteron. They have a mouth and an anus, simple gonads, and a vascular system; and are, as a rule, dicœcious. There is no external segmentation as in the more highly organized class of *Chætopoda.*

nemertite (nē-mėr′tīt), *n.* [*Nemert(ea)* + *-ite*[2].] A name given to certain vermiform markings in rock strata, some of which may be trails of annelids.

Nemesia (nē-mē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), < Gr. *νέμεσις*, Dioscorides' name for a plant of the related genus *Antirrhinum.*] A genus of South African plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ.* It contains about 30 species, annual or perennial herbs bearing white, yellow, or red short-tubular, solitary, or racemed saccate or spurred flowers. A few of them are in cultivation as garden annuals, one of the most advertised being *N. strumosa.*

nemestrinid (nē-mes′tri-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Nemestrinidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nemestrinidæ.*

Nemipterus (nē-mip′te-rus), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, + *πτερόν*, fin (wing).] A genus of fishes of the family *Lutianidæ* which inhabit the western Pacific.

nemophilist (nē-mof′i-list), *n.* [Gr. *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist.*] One who is fond of woods and groves.

nemophily (nē-mof′i-li), *n.* [See *nemophilous.*] Love of the woods; fondness for a woodland life. [Rare.]

nene (nā′nā), *n.* [Native name.] A species of goose, *Bernicla sandwichensis*, peculiar to the Sandwich Islands.

N. Eng. An abbreviation of *New England.*

neo-American (nē″ō-ạ-mer′i-kạn), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *American.*] New American: applied especially to the nomenclature of American botanists.

A "Flora of Los Angeles and Vicinity," by Abrams (Stanford University Press, April 5, 1904) forms an octavo volume of 474 pages, and contains analytical keys and full descriptions of the Spermatophyta of the coast slope of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California. The Orders are arranged in the Engler and Prantl sequence, and the *Neo-American* nomenclature is adopted — with synonymic citation where the generic name is unfamiliar to the ordinary reader. *Amer. Nat.*, Sept., 1904, p. 682.

neoarthrosis (nē″ō-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *arthrosis.*] Same as *pseudarthrosis.*

neoatavistic (nē-ō-at-ạ-vis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *atavistic.*] In *biol.*, derived from recent ancestors: opposed to ★*paleoatavistic.*

Infant growth means being loaded with paleoatavistic qualities, . . . while the pubescent increment is relatively *neoatavistic.* *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 50.

neobiologist, *n.* 2. A student of the biology of recent organisms, as distinguished from one who studies fossils.

This author really does seriously consider some of the neglected theories usually omitted by students of existing biological phenomena, or *neobiologists*.
A. Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 147.

neoblastic, *a.* 2. Relating to the formation of new tissue.

neobotanist (nē-ō-bot'a-nist), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *botanist*.] A botanist proper, as distinguished from a paleobotanist.

neobotany (nē-ō-bot'a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *botany*.] Botany proper, as distinguished from paleobotany.

neo-Buddhism (nē″ō-bu'dizm), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Buddhism*.] Later Buddhism; specifically: (*a*) Buddhism as altered by the addition or admixture of the Shivaitic, Shamanistic, and other notions introduced some centuries after the death of the Buddha. It is professed largely by the Buddhists of Kashmir, Tibet, China, Mongolia, and Japan (the so-called Northern School). See the *Great Vehicle*, in the *Cyclopedia of Names*. (*b*) The 'Buddhistic' notions and doctrines professed by modern theosophists.

neo-Buddhist (nē-ō-bu'dist), *n.* One who accepts neo-Buddhism.

neo-Buddhistic (nē″ō-bu-dis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to neo-Buddhism.

The four great gods of the Mayas, the 'props of the heavens,' answered to the four great Mexican gods of the four quarters of the compass. . . . There is something similar in the *Neo-Buddhistic* teachings; but Buddhism, even of the oldest type, is much too recent to explain anything in the religious worlds of Mexico or Yucatan.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 346.

neo-Catholic (nē-ō-kath'ō-lik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Catholic*.] New Catholic: applied (*a*) to a party in the Anglican Church which openly sympathizes with the Roman communion; (*b*) to the party of liberals in the French Church represented by Lamennais.

II. *n.* One who accepts the neo-Catholic doctrines. See ★*neo-Catholic* (*a*).

neo-Catholicism (nē″ō-ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* The neo-Catholic doctrines. See ★*neo-Catholic*.

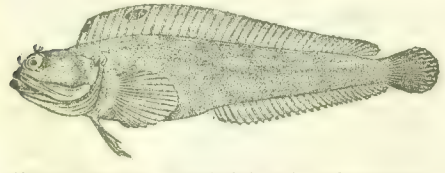
Neocene (nē'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, the later Tertiary, including the Miocene and Pliocene.

neochrysolite (nē-ō-kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *chrysolite*.] A mineral from the ancient lava (1631) of Vesuvius occurring in small, black, tabular crystals near chrysolite in angle. It is probably identical with fayalite.

neoclassic (nē-ō-klas'ik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *classic*.] Noting any phase of modern civilization which is based on principles or practices developed during the period of Greek and Roman antiquity. It is especially applicable to resemblances between modern and ancient art. See ★*neo-Greek*.

neoclassicism (nē-ō-klas'i-sizm), *n.* [*neoclassic* + *-ism*.] The character of being neoclassic; revival of classic style in art or literature.

Neoclinus (nē-ō-klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Clinus*, a generic name.] A genus of blennioid fishes found off the California coast.



Neoclinus satiricus. (From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Neoconger (nē-ō-kong'gėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *conger*, a conger.] A genus of eels of the family *Murænesocidæ*, found on both coasts of the warmer parts of America.

neocorate (nē-ok'ō-rāt), *n.* [L. *neocor(us)*, < Gr. *νεωκόρος*, a person having charge of a temple, + *-ate*[3].] The office of custodian or guardian of a temple. See the extract and *neokoros*.

A single *neocorate* implied a single temple to an emperor or an imperial family, such as the Julii or Flavii.
W. M. Ramsay, in Classical Rev., April, 1889, p. 175.

neocorus (nē-ok'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *neocori* (-rī). Same as *neokoros*.

Now I do not know what were the duties or the social position of a *neocorus*, but if he at all corresponded to the verger of a modern cathedral, then he would have plenty of time to ply a trade of his own when he was off duty and to supplement thus his official salary.
F. B. Jevons, in Jour. of Hellenic Studies, XV. 246.

Neocosmospora (nē″ō-koz-mos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (E. F. Smith, 1899), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κόσμος*, order, + *σπορά*, seed.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi closely related to *Nectria*, but having brown unicellular ascospores. The conidial form is a *Fusarium*. A single species, *N. vasinfecta*, with two varieties, has been described. The wilt-disease of cotton is caused by this fungus. The variety *tracheiphila* causes the wilt of the cow-pea and the variety *nivea* the wilt of watermelons. See *wilt-disease*, under ★*disease*.

Neocosmospora occurs on cotton (Gossypium herbaceum and G. Barbadense), watermelon (Citrullus vulgaris), and on cowpea (Vigna sinensis). It probably occurs also on okra (Hibiscus esculentus), although the identification is not complete, depending solely on the character of the symptoms, on the presence of similar macro- and microconidia, and on the occurrence of the disease in the same localities, no cultures or cross inoculations of the okra fungus having been made and no perithecial fruits having been discovered.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin [17, 1899, p. 31.

neocriminalist (nē-ō-krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *criminalist*.] An adherent of the school of criminologists who consider criminality in an individual to be due to physiological conditions which govern his activities.

neo-Darwinian (nē″ō-där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Darwinian*.] **I.** *a.* Darwinian (in reference to Darwin's view of the origin of species) with modifications by later writers. See ★*neo-Darwinism*.

How then does it fare with the case of inherited characters which are not also adaptive? Merely that this case is met by another and sequent assumption, which constitutes an integral part of the *Neo-Darwinian* creed—namely, that in nature there can be no such characters.
G. J. Romanes, Darwin, and after Darwin, II. 55.

II. *n.* One who accepts or advocates neo-Darwinism.

As soon as we begin to cast about for cases which will satisfy the *Neo-Darwinians*, we find that the structure of their theory is such as to preclude, in almost every conceivable instance, the possibility of meeting their demand. *G. J. Romanes*, Darwin, and after Darwin, II. 55.

neo-Darwinism (nē-ō-där'win-izm), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Darwinism*.] New or modified Darwinism; specifically, the doctrine or opinion that the survival of the fittest, in the struggle for existence, is an all-sufficient account of the origin of species, as contrasted with Darwin's opinion that natural selection is an important, but not the exclusive means of modification. Since Weismann is the latest of its prominent advocates it is commonly regarded as identical with Weismannism, although many neo-Darwinians reject the system of metaphysical subtilties that makes up Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm. See ★*Weismannism*.

Admitting the possible truth of either of the current doctrines of heredity, called *Neo-Darwinism* and Neo-Lamarckism respectively, yet there are certain defects inherent in both of them.
J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 135.

neo-Darwinist (nē-ō-där'win-ist), *n.* [*neo-Darwin(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who accepts or advocates neo-Darwinism; one who advocates some modification of Darwin's view of the origin of species through the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence, or some substitute for this view; specifically, one who believes that organisms do not, or can not, transmit to their descendants anything which has not itself come to them through the germ-cells from which they were themselves generated.

I am not a *Neo-Darwinist*, and so have no desire to make "natural selection" synonymous with "natural causation" throughout the whole domain of life and mind. *G. J. Romanes*, Darwin, and after Darwin, II. 28.

neodidymium (nē″ō-dī-dim'i-um), *n.* [*neo-* + *didymium*.] Same as ★*neodymium*.

Neoditrema (nē″ō-dī-trē'mä), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Ditrema*. See *Ditrema*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Embiotocidæ*, found in Japanese waters.

neodymate (nē-od'i-māt), *n.* [*neodym(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a substance which may be viewed as consisting of neodymium oxid united to the oxid of a monobasic or electropositive metal, or as a salt in which neodymium forms part of the acid radical: as, barium *neodymate* ($BaO.Nd_2O_3$ or $Ba(NdO_2)_2$).

neodyme (nē'ō-dīm), *n.* Same as ★*neodymium*.

neodymia (nē-ō-dim'i-ä), *n.* Neodymium oxid (Nd_2O_3), one of the so-called rare earths.

neodymium (nē-ō-dim'i-um), *n.* [*neo-* + (*di*)*dymium*.] An element which occurs in cerite, albanite, and other comparatively rare minerals. In 1803 Berzelius and Hisinger recognized as containing a new metallic oxid an earth-like substance extracted from cerite and gave to the metal the name *cerium*. In 1839 Mosander showed that this oxid contained a second metal, which he named *lanthanum*, and in 1841 the same chemist proved that there was also present still another metal, which he called *didymium*. In 1885 Auer von Welsbach succeeded, by a most laborious series of fractional crystallizations of certain salts of the didymium of Mosander, in resolving these into salts of two distinct metals, for which he proposed the names *neodymium* and *praseodymium*, respectively. Neodymium has the higher atomic weight of the two: it forms a single oxid of faint bluish-gray tint and its salts are characterized by a bright rose-red color inclining to violet red, affording special absorption and emission spectra. Neodymium is present in larger proportion than praseodymium in the original didymium compounds of Mosander.

neoformation (nē″ō-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *formation*.] Same as *neoplasm*.

Neogæic (nē-ō-jē'ik), *a.* [*Neogæa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *Neogæa*.

In laying down the great zoological subdivisions of the Earth's surface, he [R. Lyddeker] agrees in the main with Mr. Sclater, adopting, like him, the three broad divisions proposed by Dr. Blanford in 1890, and using likewise for them the terms Notogæic, *Neogæic*, and Arctogæic. These he considers as "realms," the minor subdivisions being designated "regions." In the definition of these latter, he rather follows Dr. Heilprin than Mr. Sclater, uniting the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions under the name "Holarctic," and raising the Sonoran transition tract of the former to an equal rank with the other subdivisions of Arctogæa. Madagascar and neighbouring islands form another separate region, while Notogæa constitutes four separate regions, instead of the two of Dr. Heilprin. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 99.

Neogæic realm South America, Central America, and the hot coastal plains of Mexico, considered as together forming a prime zoögeographical region: correlative with ★*Arctogæic* and ★*Notogæic realms*. The terms and divisions were made by Dr. W. T. Blanford in 1890.

neogamous (nē-og'a-mus), *a.* [*neogam(y)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by neogamy. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 536.

neogamy (nē-og'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *zoöl.*, the very precocious conjugation of two gregarines, in some instances, as in *Cystobia irregularis*, where it takes place at the beginning of the life-cycle, when the two parasites have hardly advanced beyond the sporozoite stage.

In C. Minchinii occurs one of the most advanced instances of *neogamy* yet known, the fusion taking place almost at the commencement of the life-cycle when the parasites are scarcely more than sporozoites, and comprising an absolute union of the two cytoplasms, the nuclei alone remaining distinct.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 535.

neogen (nē'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-γενης*, -produced. See *-gen*.] An alloy resembling silver, said to have the following composition: copper, 58 per cent.; zinc, 27; nickel, 12; tin, 2; aluminium, 0.5; and bismuth, 0.5.

neogenesis (nē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *γένεσις*, generation.] A new genesis or begetting; new production. See the extract.

The term *neogenesis* was first used to explain this sudden origin of new forms from old-established species, if I am not mistaken, by my friend and colleague Professor Paolo Mantegazza, many years ago; it has been since used, more or less in the same sense, by the late Professor Cope and by others.
W. E. D. Scott, in Science, Sept. 1, 1905, p. 281.

neogenetic (nē″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of neogenesis; newly generated or originated; in *biol.*, making its appearance during individual development or ontogeny.

neogenic (nē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as ★*neogenetic*.

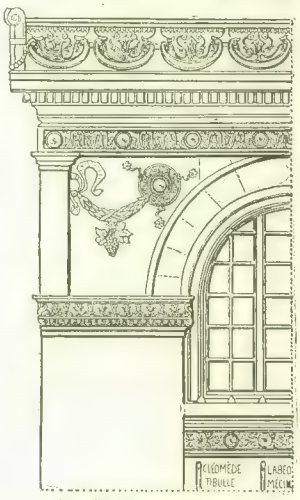
Neognathæ (nē-og'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] One of two main divisions of existing birds, comprising all save the ostriches and their allies, and the tinamous. Contrasted with ★*Palæognathæ*. *Pycraft*, 1900.

neographic (nē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [See *neography*.] Of or pertaining to neography, or a new method of writing or spelling.

neo-Grecianism (nē-ō-grē'shan-izm), *n.* A tendency to introduce Greek types and motives in art or literature. See ★*neo-Greek*.

neo-Greek (nē-ō-grēk'), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Greek*.] **I.** *a.* Noting a revival of

antique Greek style, types, or motives, in art or literature; specifically, noting a style in French architecture introduced in the reign of Louis Philippe (1830-48), by the architects Duc, Duban, Labrouste, and others, characterized by a free and modern rendering of essentially Greek motives. The leading examples are the tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides by Visconti, the Palais de Justice by Duc, the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève by Labrouste, and the École des Beaux Arts by Duban. The Opera by Garnier conforms generally to the neo-Greek style.



Detail in Neo-Greek Style. Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, Paris.

II. *n.* The language of modern Greece in its various dialects.

neo-Hebraic (nē-ō-hē-brā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Hebraic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the modern Hebrews.

II. *n.* The post-biblical Hebrew language.

Neo-Hebraic may be divided into several periods, the most important of which are: (*a*) the period of Hebrew Aramaic, the language in which the Talmud, Middrashim, etc., were written, which begins with the third century of our era; (*b*) the period of medieval Hebrew, the style in which the celebrated commentators, philosophers, and poets of the Sephardi school wrote, which may be subdivided into various categories. Writers of pure biblical Hebrew were few and the Aramaic element seems to have been in supremacy until the middle of the eighteenth century when, with the beginning of the 'Renaissance,' renowned writers of biblical Hebrew arose everywhere. It is now making rapid strides among the Jews even in the United States. Owing, however, to the abnormal influx of Russian immigrants it is being outstripped by Yiddish.

neo-Hellenic (nē″ō-he-len'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Hellenic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to modern Greece or Hellas.—2. Relating to neo-Hellenism.—3. Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, the Romaic.

II. *n.* Same as *Romaic*. *I. Taylor.*

neo-Hindu (nē-ō-hin'dö), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Hindu.*] Modern Hindu.

The Aryans of India form the greatest portion of the population to the north of the Nerbada and Mahanadi; they speak different dialects of the *neo-Hindu* language (ancient Bracha language, branch of the Prakrit or corrupt vulgar Sanscrit). *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 412.

Neohipparion (nē″ō-hi-pā'ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Hipparion.*] A genus of three-toed horses occurring in the Miocene deposits of North America, and distinguished from the European Pliocene genus *Hipparion* by the structure of the teeth, the more slender construction of the long bones of the limbs and feet, and the relatively greater reduction of the lateral digits.

neokosmium (nē-ō-koz'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κόσμος*, order.] A supposed substance announced in 1896 as a new chemical element. There is no reason for believing in its existence.

neo-Lamarckian (nē″ō-la-mär'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Lamarckian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to neo-Lamarckism.

The weakness of the *Neo-Lamarckian* view lies in its interpretation of heredity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 344.

II. *n.* One who advocates or accepts a modification of the opinions of Lamarck on the origin of species; especially, one who, while accepting natural selection, believes that it is aided by the inheritance of acquired characters. *G. J. Romanes*, Darwin, and after Darwin, II. 63.

neo-Lamarckianism (nē″ō-la-mär'ki-an-izm), *n.* Same as ★*neo-Lamarckism.*

neo-Lamarckism (nē″ō-la-mär'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Lamarckism.*] A modification of the opinions of the French naturalist, the Chevalier de Lamarck (1744–1829), on the origin of species. Lamarck, who was one of the earliest advocates of the mutability of species, regarded the structural changes that are produced in animals by their activities under the stimulus of new habits and new needs and new desires, and those that are produced in plants by the direct modifying influence of external conditions, as the means of transformation and adaptation. The word *neo-Lamarckism* was introduced into biological literature by A. S. Packard, an American entomologist and biologist (1839–1905), who held that species cannot arise through the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence without the aid of the modifying influence of external conditions. Packard attributed the blindness of cave-animals to the inheritance of the effects of disuse; and as it is clear that use and disuse and the external conditions of life cannot give rise to new species unless their effects are inherited, the defense of the belief in the inheritance of 'acquired characters' occupies so prominent a place in the literature of neo-Lamarckism that this belief is commonly regarded as the meaning of the term, although one who admits that 'acquired characters' may be inherited without admitting that this inheritance is a means for modifying species is not a neo-Lamarckian.

Inasmuch as Lamarck attempted to frame a theory of evolution in which the principle of natural selection had no part, the interpretation placed on their work by many bionomical investigators recalls the theories of Lamarck, and the name *Neo-Lamarckism* has been used of such a school of biologists, particularly active in America. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 344.

neo-Latin, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who speaks a neo-Latin or Romance language.

Neolepidoptera (nē″ō-lep-i-dop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Lepidoptera.*] A suborder of *Lepidoptera*, erected by Packard to include all the *Lepidoptera* except the *Micropterygidæ* (*Paleolepidoptera*) and the *Eriocephalidæ* (*Protolepidoptera*).

Neolimulus (nē-ō-lim'ū-lus), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Limulus.*] A genus of extinct merostomatous crustaceans allied to the *Xiphosura* or horseshoe-crabs. They are found in the Silurian beds of Scotland.

Neoliparis (nē-ō-lip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Liparis.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Liparididæ*, found in northern seas. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of North and Middle Amer., p. 2106.

neolite, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, a term used by King (1878) to designate a group of volcanic rocks including both rhyolite and basalt.

neolith (nē'ō-lith), *n.* [*neolith(ic).*] A stone implement, or weapon, of the Neolithic period; also a person living in that period. See *Neolithic.*

Although the wolf was abundant in Europe during the old stone age, the dog was unknown till it appeared on the scene with the *Neoliths*, a race that came from the home of the jackal.

E. S. Thompson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 715.

Large numbers of barbed and grooved bone spear and arrow points, as well as stone adzes, axes, fish and skinning knifes, chisels, scrapers, &c., are found. Some of these are of the rough 'palæolithic' type, others are finely wrought and polished '*neoliths.*' The two are commonly found side by side.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 442.

neologianism (nē-ō-lō'ji-an-izm), *n.* [*neologian* + *-ism.*] Same as *neology.*

neologization (nē-ol″ō-ji-zā'shon), *n.* [*neologize* + *-ation.*] The act of neologizing, in any sense of that word. [Rare.]

neologous (nē-ol'ō-gus), *a.* Same as *neological.*

Neomænis (nē-ō-mē'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Mænis.*] An obsolete genus of fishes, now known as *Lutianus*, belonging to the family *Lutianidæ*, found on both coasts of America. See ★*raiado*, with cut.

neomon (nē'ō-mon), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μον(άς)*, unit.] The square root of minus one; $\sqrt{-1}$; *i.*

neomonic (nē-ō-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*neomon* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or based upon the neomon.—**Neomonic number.** See ★*number.*

II. *n.* A neomonic number, for instance $\sqrt{-2}$.

The notion of number has been made more clear and precise; at the same time it has received diverse generalizations. The most precious for the analyst is that which results from the introduction of *neomonics*, which modern mathematicians could not now dispense with.

Science, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 354.

neomonoscope (nē-ō-mon'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μόνος*, single, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *photog.*, an instrument for magnifying photographs, invented about 1862. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 299.

neomorph (nē'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μορφή*, form.] In *biol.*, a part or organ, or a modification of a part or organ, which has recently been generated or acquired.

neomorphic (nē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [*neomorph* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, neomorphs.

Madagascar has yielded a Physa (P. lamellata) with a *neomorphic* gill, a character shared by species of Planorbis (P. corneus and P. marginatus).

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 631.

neomorphosis (nē'ō-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μόρφωσις*, formation.] In *biol.*, the replacement of a lost part by a part that normally belongs in a different region of the body or by one that is unlike any normal part of the body.

As an illustration of this process [*neomorphosis*] may be cited the development of an antenna, when the eye of a crab or of a prawn is cut off near the base.

T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 24.

Neomylodon (nē-ō-mī'lō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Mylodon.*] A genus of gigantic extinct ground-sloths whose remains have been found in the caverns of Patagonia in a condition and association which indicate that the animal is but recently extinct and has been a coutemporary of the existing fauna of the region, including man. The remains found have been not only bones but pieces of epidermis bearing a hairy covering. Hauthal has observed, in association with these, bones of the horse, a human scapula, and bone tools, together with masses of dried excrement and cut hay, and believes that this great sloth was domesticated by an early race of men in that region.

neon (nē'on), *n.* [NL., 'the new (element),' < Gr. *νέον*, neuter of *νέος*, new: see *new.*] An elementary substance occurring in gaseous form in the earth's atmosphere: atomic weight, 20. It was first isolated in 1898, and was obtained by the fractional distillation of liquid air. It is a colorless transparent gas which has been liquefied. Its boiling-point under normal pressure is − 239° C. (− 398.2° F.). In the gaseous state its density is 9.97 (hydrogen = 1). In a tube suitably exhausted, electric discharge gives a characteristic spectrum, most of the lines of which are in the area of the visible red, with a specially noteworthy line at 5016 in the green. Neon is, like argon and the other recently discovered atmospheric gases, chemically inactive. It occurs in the air in larger proportion than any of the other gases of this class except argon—about 1 to 2 parts by volume in 100,000 of air.—**Neon tube,** a vacuum-tube containing neon and showing, when traversed by an electric discharge, the spectrum of that gas.

The wave-length of the oscillator's vibration can, therefore, be measured by isolating a complete wave on the helix by means of a sliding earthed saddle using a *neon tube* as indicator.

Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 1, 1904, p. 583.

neonatal (nē-ō-nā'tal), *a.* [*neonatus* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the new-born; of recent birth.

neonatus (nē-ō-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *neonati* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *natus*, born.] A new-born child.

neontological (nē″on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*neontology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to neontology, or the zoölogy of existing animals: opposed to *paleontological.*

neopallial (nē-ō-pal'i-al), *a.* [*neopalli(um)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the neopallium, or area between the pyriform lobe and hippocampus. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 370.

neopallium (nē-ō-pal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *pallium.*] That area of the cortex of the brain which lies between the hippocampus and the pyriform lobe.

He [Dr. Elliot Smith] applies to the pyriform lobe and the hippocampus the terms "basal" and "marginal" pallium, in order sufficiently to emphasise, for the first time, the fact that the intervening area of "*neopallium*," the most variable, is both morphologically and physiologically the most important pallial constituent.

Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 340.

neo-Persian (nē-ō-pėr'shan), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Persian.*] Persian of modern times. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 412.

neophilism (nē-of'i-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism.*] A love of novelty; a preference, sometimes amounting to an insane desire, for what is new.

neophrastic (nē-ō-fras'tik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *φράζειν*, declare, express.] Of or pertaining to the coinage or use of new words or phrases. [Rare.]

I am "awfully" afraid (as my grandchildren will say—no d—g will stay this *neophrastic* flood) that I have lost my Emerson letters. *Lowell*, Letters, II. 327.

neopithecine (nē″ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* [*Neopithecini.*] Relating to, or having the characters of, monkeys above the marmosets.

It is reasonably clear, therefore, that these three species are primitive members of the *Neopithecine* division of the Anthropoidea. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 23.

Neopithecini (nē-ō-pith-ē-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *πίθηκος*, ape, + *-ini.*] A division of the order *Primates* containing those above the marmosets: correlative with *Arc-*

topithecini, the living marmosets, and *Palæopithecini, Tarsius*, and its allies, considered as representing primitive monkeys.

neoplasia (nē-ō-plā′ziä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *πλάσις*, formation.] The formation of neoplasms or true tumors.

neoplastic, *a.* 2. Relating to or consisting in neoplasty.

neoplasty (nē′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] Surgical measures adapted to the formation of new parts.

neopsychic (nē-ō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *psychic.*] In *psychol.*, of recent mental development: opposed to ★*paleopsychic.* [Rare.]

The mind . . . is repeating most rapidly the later *neopsychic* stages of phyletic experiences, and laying on this foundation the corner-stones of a new and unique adult personality. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 70.

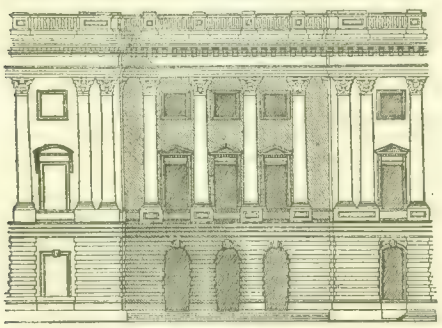
neo-Punic (nē-ō-pū′nik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Punic.*] Punic of more recent date (than old Punic): applied to a Punic dialect of North Africa, represented in the neo-Punic inscriptions (100 B.C. to A.D. 400).

Neorhynchidæ (nē-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neorhynchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Nemathelminthes* in which sexual maturity is reached in the larval stage, the proboscis-sheath has a single wall, the circular muscle-layer is very simply developed, and the longitudinal muscle-cells are present only in certain places. It includes the genus *Neorhynchus.*

Neorhynchus (nē-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] The typical and only genus of the family *Neorhynchidæ. N. clavæceps* is parasitic in the carp and *N. agilis* occurs in *Mugil auratus* and *M. cephalus. Hamann*, 1892.

Neornithes (nē-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ὄρνις*, pl. *ὄρνιθες*, bird.] One of two main divisions of birds, comprising all save the extinct *Archæopteryx* and its immediate, but as yet unknown, relatives: contrasted with ★*Archæornithes. Gadow*, about 1898.

neo-Roman (nē-ō-rō′man), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Roman.*] In *mod. arch.*, characterized



Neo-Roman Architecture.
(From the Capitol at Washington.)

by a strongly marked classical design with a free use of columns in porticos and the like, and abundance of detail taken from ancient Roman buildings.

neoromantic (nē″ō-rō-man′tik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *romantic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the later romantic school.

neosalvarsan (nē″ō-sal′vär-san), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *salvarsan.*] A modified salvarsan in which the arsenic of the preparation is combined with an alkaline base instead of an acid. It may be administered in simple solution, is less painful than salvarsan, and is said to be equally efficacious when injected in one-third larger dose.

neo-Sanskritic (nē-ō-san-skrit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Sanskritic.*] Sanskritic of a more recent date. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 210.

Neosporidia (nē″ō-spō-rid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *sporidium*, pl. *sporidia.* See *sporidium.*] A group of *Sporozoa* in which growth and reproduction go on at the same time. It includes the *Myxosporidia* and *Sarcosporidia.* Contrasted with ★*Telosporidia.*

neossidin (nē-os′i-din), *n.* [*neoss(ine)* + *-id* + *-in*[2].] The hyalin which corresponds to neossine.

neossoptile (nē-os′op-til), *n.* [Gr. *νεοσσός*, a chick, + *πτίλον*, a down feather.] One of the feathers which form the covering of a newly-hatched bird, resembling but distinct from the down of an adult bird. Neossoptiles are distinguished by having a very short calamus; a very short rhachis, or none at all; practical absence of cilia; long slender rami; and no aftershaft, save in the emu. The term is correlative with ★*mesoptile* and ★*teleoptile.*

The whole process [evolution of horns and antlers] recalls the relation of the *neossoptile* to the teleoptile or permanent feather, and still more the shedding of our own fœtal finger-nails.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 213.

neostoma (nē-os′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *neostomata* (-tō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *embryol.*, the existing mouth-opening of vertebrates: so named because it is supposed to have been formed more recently than the palæostoma. (See ★*palæostoma*, 2.) It lies behind the palæostoma and is supposed to have arisen from a pair of branchial clefts.

neostyle (nē′ō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *stilus, stylus*, style.] A duplicating-machine constructed on the principle of the press. In the rotary neostyle a stencil is laid on the outer surface of a perforated steel drum, rotated by hand or by a motor, and ink is forced through the stencil at the proper moment upon the paper to be printed, which is then automatically discharged.

neo-Sumerian (nē-ō-sū-mē′ri-an), *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Sumerian.*] Sumerian of a more recent date (than the earliest Sumerian).

neo-Syriac (nē-ō-sir′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Syriac.*] Syriac of modern times: applied to certain dialects spoken in Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and Lake Urumiah.

neotenia (nē-ō-tē′ni-a), *n.* Same as ★*neoteny.*

Epistasis is a modified form of the process emphasized by Boas under the name of *neotenia*, a reversion of a phylum to a modified embryonic condition.
Science, March, 1903, p. 381.

neotenic (nē-ō-ten′ik), *a.* [*neoten(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, neoteny.

Amphiuma is a sort of *neotenic* Cæcilian, a larval form become sexually mature while retaining the branchial respiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 383.

neoteny (nē-ot′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, young, + *τείνειν*, keep.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The reversion of a phylum to a modified embryonic condition. (*b*) The retention by an organism of larval or juvenile characters beyond the time characteristic of other members of the group to which it belongs. This may be partial, as in the case of some toads and frogs, whose young pass the winter in the tadpole condition, or total, as in some salamanders that retain their external gills when adult. Also ★*neotenia.*

These cases of *neoteny* are therefore instances of more or less complete retardation, or of the retention, of partially larval conditions.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 65.

neoterically (nē-ō-ter′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neoteric or modern way or fashion.

neotocite (nē-ot′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεότοκος*, newly born, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of manganese and iron, derived from the alteration of some other species, as rhodonite.

Neotremata (nē-ō-trem′a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τρῆμα*(*τ-*), hole.] In Beecher's classification of the brachiopods, an order including forms without articular hinge, with the pedicel aperture restricted to the ventral valve and modified by a listrium.

neotrematous (nē-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [*Neotremat(a)* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Neotremata.*

Neotropic (nē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* Same as *Neotropical.*

neottious (nē-ot′i-us), *a.* [*Neotti(a)* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the genus *Neottia*; characteristic of orchids of the genus *Neottia.*

Neottopteris (nē-ō-top′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (John Smith, 1841), < Gr. *νεοττιά*, a nest, + *πτέρις*, a fern, in allusion to the nest-like growth of the fronds (see *bird's-nest* ★*fern*).] A genus of large epiphytic ferns, related to *Asplenium*, with simple, entire, broadly linear or lanceolate fronds from 2 to 6 feet long borne in crowns, with forked parallel veins running from the usually raised midrib nearly to the margin where their apices are connected by a continuous transverse vein. There are about 6 species, natives of Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. Several of these, including *N. Nidus*, are commonly cultivated. See *bird's-nest* ★*fern.*

neotype (nē′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen identified with some described and named species, selected as a standard of reference where the original type is lost or damaged beyond recognition, or is not available. *Schuchert and Buckman*, 1905.

neovitalism (nē-ō-vī′tal-izm), *n.* [*neo-* + *vital* + *-ism.*] 1. In *physiol.*: (*a*) The doctrine or opinion that the distinctive activities of living beings cannot completely be accounted for as the resultants of the physical and chemical constitution of their bodies and of their movements, according to the principles of mechanics.

It is true that at times in these latter days, sporadic upshoots of a *neo-vitalism* raise their tiny heads, but these are to be ascribed to the innate aversion of the human mind to confess its ignorance of what it really does not know, and they do not receive serious attention from the more hopeful seekers after truth.
Sci. Amer. Sup., March 14, 1903, p. 22741.

(*b*) The doctrine or opinion that the distinctive activities of living beings are different in kind from those of inorganic bodies, and that they are due to a different kind of energy from any that is made known by the study of the inorganic universe: because knowledge of the physics and chemistry of their bodies, while it may make it possible to foresee or predict their actions, does not reveal what brings them about and makes them to be what they are. Since the aim of the concrete sciences is to predict the consequences of given antecedents and not to discover who or what makes them to be, there is no difference between physics and physiology in this respect.

Prof. Verworn regards with disfavour the intrusion of such idealistic conceptions as have been made familiar by the exponents of "*neo-vitalism*," and accordingly he limits the subject-matter of general physiology.
Nature, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 212.

2. In *biol.*, the doctrine or opinion that the generation of new beings from eggs and parts of eggs, and the regeneration or replacement of parts that have been lost, cannot be explained or understood as the mechanical resultants of the conditions under which they take place, because they bring about or restore that due subordination and interadjustment of parts which is necessary for establishing or restoring the coördination and unity of the whole: although inability to account for these processes by means of the history of the individual does not show that they may not be the intelligible consequences, direct or indirect, of ancestral history.

neovitalist (nē-ō-vī′tal-ist), *n.* [*neovital(ism)* + *-ist.*] An advocate of or believer in neovitalism, in any sense of that word.

neovitalistic (nē″ō-vī-ta-lis′tik), *a.* [*neovitalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, neovitalism.

But all the so-called *neo-vitalistic* efforts . . . have nothing to do with the older vitalism.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 712.

Neowashingtonia (nē″ō-wosh-ing-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sudworth, 1897), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Washingtonia*, an untenable name for the genus.] A genus of palms. See *Washingtonia*, 2.

neo-ytterbium (nē″ō-i-tėr′bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *ytterbium.*] See the extract, and compare ★*lutecium.*

A new element, lutecium, resulting from the splitting of Marignac's ytterbium: G. Urbain. The separation was effected by fractional crystallization of the nitrates from nitric acid of density 1.3. The characteristic lines in the arc spectrum of the new element are given. For the purified ytterbium resulting from the separation the name of *neo-ytterbium* is proposed.
Nature, Nov. 14, 1907, p. 48.

neoza (nē-ō′zä), *n.* [Bhutanese.] A tree, *Rinus Gerardiana*, of the Himalayas. Its seeds are edible.

neozoölogist (nē″ō-zō-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *zoölogist.*] One who studies recent animals: contrasted with *paleontologist*, one who studies fossil animals. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

neozoölogy (nē″ō-zō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *zoölogy.*] That branch of science which deals with existing or recent animals: contrasted with *paleozoölogy*, which deals with fossil animals, and correlative with ★*neobotany. Nicholson* and *Lydekker.* [Rare.]

nepaline (ne-pâl′in), *n.* [*Nepal* (*Nepaul*) + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in *Rumex nepalensis* Wall. It crystallizes in orange-colored needles which melt at 136° C.

nepenthaceous (nē-pen-thā′shius), *a.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Nepenthaceæ*, a family of insectivorous plants.

nepenthic (nē-pen′thik), *a.* [*Nepenth(es)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the *Nepenthes*, a genus of insectivorous plants.

nephelescope (nef′e-lē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An instrument for showing the changes in the temperature of the air induced by rarefaction.—2. An instrument for viewing the upper strata of clouds.

nepheliad (ne-fē′li-ad), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ad*[1]. Cf. *Naiad*.] A cloud-nymph *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

> Ho! We are the *Nepheliads*, we,
> Who bring the clouds from the great sea,
> And have within our happy care
> All the love 'twixt earth and air.
> *L. Hunt*, Foliage, The Nymphs, p. xxxi.

nepheligenous (nef-e-lij′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, cloud, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous*.] Producing clouds (of tobacco-smoke). [Rare.]

> Let us sit awhile with nubiferous, or, if we may coin a word, *nepheligenous* accompaniment such as shall gently narcotize the over-wearied brain.
> *O. W. Holmes*, in The Atlantic, Dec., 1862, p. 759.

nephelodometer (nef″e-lō-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *ὁδός*, way, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the distances of clouds.

nephelological (nef″e-lō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nephelology.

nephelology (nef-e-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ology*.] The study or science of clouds.

nephelometer, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, an instrument for estimating the quantity of a solid substance suspended, in very small proportion and in a very finely divided state, in a liquid, as in the case of one or two milligrams of silver chlorid in a liter of water. It depends on a comparison of the degrees of illumination required to produce the same apparent opalescence in two tubes, one of which contains a known quantity of the finely divided solid under examination, the other containing the unknown quantity of the same which is to be estimated, both similarly suspended in water or some other suitable liquid.

nephelometry (nef-e-lom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, cloud, + *-μετρια* ‹ *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring, observing, or studying the general cloudiness of the sky.—2. The art of measuring the size, growth, and other changes of a particular cloud.—3. The application of the photogrammeter to cloud-work.

nephelopsychosis (nef″e-lō-sī-kō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, cloud, + E. *psychosis*.] In *psychol.*, mental processes and attitudes set up by the sight of clouds: supposed by some psychologists to be specific and atavistic in character.

> *Nephelopsychoses* . . . are distinctly more prominent and numerous among girls than boys, and as the female organism is more conservative this of itself suggests rapport with phylogeny. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 181.

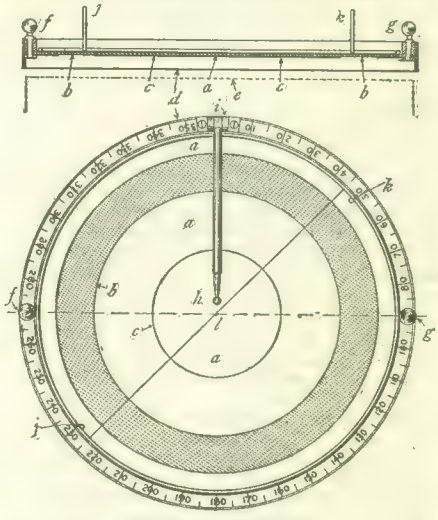
nephite (nef′īt), *n.* [*Nephi* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] According to the Book of Mormon, one of the descendants of Nephi, who, with his brothers and his father Lehi, of the tribe of Joseph, fled from Jerusalem to America. The narrative says that after the ascension Christ appeared to the Nephites, and converted the whole nation; that they were destroyed by the Lamanites; but that their chronicles, kept on gold plates, were preserved by Mormon, whose abridged form of the history was found later by Joseph Smith.

nephodoscope (ne-fod′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *ὁδός*, way, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of nephoscope, devised by Fornioni in 1881, consisting essentially of a magnetic compass containing, above the needle, a circular plane mirror on which are drawn radial lines corresponding to the wind-rose. A rod with terminal sighting-eye or knob is pivoted to the edge of the mirror. The observation consists in keeping the reflections of the sight-point and of the cloud coincident as they pass from the center of the mirror off to the edge.

nephogram (nef′ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A photograph of a cloud or clouds.

nephograph (nef′ō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. *νέφος*, cloud, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for photographing clouds.

nephoscope, *n.*—**Abbe's marine nephoscope,** a form of nephoscope devised for use on vessels at sea, to enable the navigator to observe the motions of the upper or lower clouds as accurately as he observes the winds. The nephoscope rests on the ship's standard compass—the Ritchie liquid compass of the U. S. navy—when used at sea, but can be supported on a fixed pillar when used on land. A horizontal circular glass mirror, *a a a*, having the silvered back removed from the circular band *b*, as well as from the circular line *c*, is fastened in the circular frame *d*, which slips down over the rim of the compass *e*, and is rotated horizontally to any azimuth by the handles *f*, *g*. An adjustable rod, ending in the knob *h*, is pivoted to the frame at *i*, so that it can move vertically. A light wire circle lying flat on the mirror at its outer edge carries a diametral thread which is set at any azimuth by means of the handles *j*, *k*. The compass is fastened to the deck of the vessel so that its fore-and-aft line or zero is parallel to the keel of the vessel. The observer looking into the



Abbe's Marine Nephoscope.

mirror sees a small cloud or other celestial object reflected therein. He moves his eye until the object is reflected at the center, *l*. He also moves the brass rim by the handles *f* and *g*, and slides the knob *h* until the latter is also reflected at *l*. As the object appears to move away from *l* he moves his eye so that the knob *h* continually covers the reflected object: at the same time he turns the thread by the handles *j* and *k* so that the reflection of the object moves along it. The thread now represents the desired direction of the apparent motion of the cloud. The compass-card is visible through the clear glass band *b*, and the observer records the bearings of the thread and of the lubber-line. The absolute motion and the altitude of the cloud may also be determined if desired by a second observation when the ship has a different speed or course.—**Aimé's nephoscope,** a nephoscope which has two mirrors, one near and the other distant from the observer. The same cloud is observed in both, and when the images overlap the inclinations of the mirrors are recorded, and the distance or altitude of the cloud is computed. Called by Aimé a *reflecting anemometer*.—**Besson's zenithal nephoscope,** a nephoscope designed for observations near the zenith. It consists of a horizontal frame on which are stretched two orthogonal systems of threads, with an inclined plane mirror below. The observer looks horizontally through an eyehole in a fixed position.—**Vanishing-point nephoscope,** an arrangement of horizontal and inclined circles whose horizontal axes can be set parallel to the direction of the movement of the clouds, so that one may quickly determine the radiation-point and vanishing-point for the motion of all clouds that happen to be moving in parallel directions.

nephoscopic (nef-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [*nephoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the nephoscope; made by the use of the nephoscope: as, *nephoscopic* observations.

nephralgic, *a.*—**Nephralgic crises,** sudden attacks of very severe pain in the kidneys, sometimes experienced in locomotor ataxia.

nephrectasia (nef-rek-tā′ziä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ἔκτασις*, extension.] Dilatation of the pelvis of the kidney, leading to the formation of a cystic kidney.

nephrectomize (nef-rek′tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nephrectomized*, ppr. *nephrectomizing*. [*nephrectom(y)* + *-ize*.] To perform the operation of nephrectomy upon; remove a kidney, or the kidneys, from.

> A patient who has been *nephrectomized* for tuberculosis should never consider that the future is safe.
> *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 126.

> In studying the properties of the blood of *nephrectomized* rabbits it was found that bullock's serum, which is distinctly hæmolytic, for normal rabbit's blood, was less so for the red cells of *nephrectomized* rabbits.
> *Science*, May 27, 1904, p. 831.

nephria (nef′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney.] Bright's disease of the kidney.

nephric (nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-ic*.] Same as *nephritic*.—**Nephric duct.** See ★*duct*.

Nephridial gland. See ★*gland*.

nephridiopore (nef-rid′i-ō-pōr), *n.* [NL. *nephridium* + Gr. *πόρος*, pore.] An opening of a nephridium to the exterior.

> The *nephridiopores* are only plainly visible upon the clitellar segments; they lie close to the anterior margin of the segment in a line with the ventralmost of the two lateral setæ. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 191.

nephridiostome (nef-rid′i-ō-stōm), *n.* [NL. *nephridium* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] The internal, ciliated, funnel-like opening of a nephridium into the cœlomatic cavity; a nephrostome.

> The Hesionidæ have compound organs, serving both as excretory and as genital ducts, formed by the grafting of the cœlomostome on to the *nephridiostome*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 882.

nephridium, *n.*—**Diffuse nephridia.** Same as ★*plectonephric nephridia*.—**Meganephric nephridia,** in many limicolous and terricolous annelids, nephridia consisting of the cœlomatic funnel and long tube opening to the exterior.—**Plectonephric nephridia.** See ★*plectonephric*.

nephrin (nef′rin), *n.* [*Ne(o)phr(onium)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless neutral compound, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, contained in the lichen *Neophronium arcticium*. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 168° C.

nephrism (nef′rizm), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ism*.] A pathological condition characterized by serious disease of the kidneys.

nephritic, *n.* 2. One who suffers from nephritis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 563.

nephritis, *n.*—**Glomerular nephritis.** Same as *glomerulonephritis*.

nephritoid (nef′ri-toid), *n.* [*nephrit(is)* + *-oid*.] One of several minerals which have the properties and uses of nephrite, as jade (nephrite), jadeite, chloromelanite, and similar varieties of other species, as vesuvianite.

nephro-abdominal (nef″rō-ab-dom′i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *abdominal*.] Of or relating to the kidney and the abdominal wall.

nephroblast (nef′rō-blâst), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the pole-cells which furnish the material for the development of the nephridia in annelids. See cut under ★*neuroblast*.

nephrocele, *n.* 2. In *embryol.*, the cavity of the pronephric and mesonephric tubule considered as an extension of the cœloma or true body-cavity of the embryo.

nephrocolica (nef-rō-kol′i-kä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *κωλική*, colic.] Same as *renal colic* (which see, under *colic*).

nephrocyst (nef′rō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *κύστις*, bladder.] One of the kidneys of certain larval mollusks, consisting of a few large vacuolated cells which contain excreta in the form of fluid or concretions.

> The larva also possesses additional organs of excretion, two in number, lying bilaterally in the anterior region of the body cavity. These, the "*nephrocysts*," are composed of but a few large vacuolated cells which contain concretions and fluid excreta. The origin of these cells has not been determined definitely, but they are probably derived from the mesoderm.
> *Amer. Nat.*, July–Aug., 1904, p. 506.

nephrocystitis (nef″rō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the kidney and the bladder.

nephrocyte (nef′rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] An excretory cell, with fibrillar or vacuolated cytoplasm, which contains masses of waste products. Such cells occur in the track of the blood-currents in the *Crustacea*.

> More recently Masterman (1894) has asserted that collar cells [of sponges] when full fed become amœboid and pass into the parenchyma as trophocytes, . . . and that further, after having distributed their nutriment to the parenchymal cells, they take up waste products and migrate to the surface of the body, where they act as *nephrocytes*. It seems more than probable that these statements are founded on mistaken observations.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Treatise on Zoology, II. 57.

nephrogastric (nef-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + E. *gastric*.] Pertaining to the kidneys and the stomach. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

nephrogenic (nef-rō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as ★*nephrogenous*.

nephrogenous (ne-froj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous*.] Originating in the kidney.

nephrolith (nef′rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kidney-stone or renal calculus.

nephrolysin (nef-rol′i-sin), *n.* [*nephrolys(is)* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*nephrotoxin*.

nephrolysis (ne-frol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] 1. Destruction of the cells of the kidney by a toxin or other morbid agent in the blood.—2. The loosening or destruction of pathological adhesions which bind the kidney to the surrounding tissues.

> Rovsing's "*nephrolysis*," or destruction of adhesions after nephrotomy, was successfully tried in three cases, and it seems to be indicated when the adhesions are particularly extensive and tough.
> *Med. Times*, Aug., 1907, p. 230.

nephrolytic (nef-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [*nephrolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Causing the destruction of renal epithelial cells by the corresponding

cytotoxin: as, a *nephrolytic* serum. *Med. Record*, July 18, 1903, p. 84.

nephromalacia (nef″rō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the kidneys.

nephromegaly (nef-rō-meg′ą-li), *n.* [NL. **nephromegalia*, < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great.] Enlargement of one or both kidneys.

nephromere (nef′rō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *μέρος*, part.] That part of the mesoderm which forms the kidneys.

Those [muscles] originating in the *nephromere* or region of the segmental organs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 399.

nephromeric (nef-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [*nephromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the nephromere.

The muscles which are derived from the *nephromeric* region, sometimes called hypaxial or hyposkeletal muscles, are a few, small aberrant somatopleural slips. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 399.

nephromixium (nef-rō-mik′si-um), *n.*; pl. *nephromixia* (-ą). In certain worms, one of the organs which perform both excretory and genital functions.

In other words, the duct does not issue from the centre of the funnel as in the sperm-ducts of other Oligochæta. It is suggested that here is a composite organ, such as Goodrich has described in several Polychæta, and termed by Lankester "*nephromixium*." It would appear that the sperm-ducts are not absolutely homologous throughout the Oligochæta. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 56.

nephroncus (nef-rong′kus), *n.*; pl. *nephronci* (-ron′sī). [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] Tumor of the kidney.

nephropathy (nef-rop′ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the kidneys.

nephropexy (nef′rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *πῆξις*, fastening, fixing.] A surgical operation for fixing a floating kidney in position. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 389.

nephrophthisis (ne-frof′thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *φθίσις*, consumption.] Tuberculosis of the kidney.

Nephropsidæ (nef-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Nephrops* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans. They have a subcylindric carapace bearing a prominent rostrum; the second antennæ with a long multiarticulate flagellum; the segments of the pleon imbricated; the epipodial plates large; and a well developed podobranchial plume attached to all the trunk-legs except the last pair. The family includes six genera, among which are *Nephrops*, *Astacus*, and *Nephropsis*.

nephroptosis (nef-rop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Downward displacement of the kidney; floating or wandering kidney. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 389.

nephropyosis (nef″rō-pī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *πύον*, pus, + *-osis.*] Suppuration of the kidney.

nephroscleria (nef-rō-sklē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A hardening of the kidneys through the formation of much new fibrous tissue.

nephrosclerosis (nef″rō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-osis.*] Same as **nephroscleria*.

nephrostomial (nef-rō-stō′mi-ąl), *a.* [*nephrostome* + *-i-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nephrostome of a nephridium.

In all Pisces, with the exception of certain Elasmobranchii, the mesonephric bodies retain connection with the cœlom by means of the *nephrostomial* tubules. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 338.

nephrotome (nef′rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A segmental portion of the mesoblast, which, in the vertebrate, gives rise to the embryonic kidneys, that is, the pronephros and mesonephros. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, p. 166.

nephrotomization (nef-rot″ō-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* The operation of nephrotomizing; nephrotomy.

nephrotomize (nef-rot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nephrotomized*, ppr. *nephrotomizing*. [*nephrotom(y)* + *-ize.*] To subject to the operation of nephrotomy.

nephrotoxic (nef-rō-tok′sik), *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Same as **nephrolytic*. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 144.

nephrotoxin (nef-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A cytotoxin, resulting on immunization with renal epithelial cells.

nephrotyphoid (nef-rō-tī′foid), *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *typhoid.*] Acute inflammation of the kidneys associated with the presence of typhoid bacilli.

nephrotyphus (nef-rō-tī′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *typhus.*] Severe inflammation of the kidneys complicating typhus fever.

Nephthya (nef′thi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Nephthyidæ*. *Savigny.*

Nephthydidæ (nef-thid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as **Nephthyidæ*[2].

Nephthyidæ[2] (nef-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephthya* + *-idæ.*] A family of alcyonaceans having a branched cœnenchyma with a sterile base and terminal polyps. It contains a number of genera, among them being *Nephthya*, *Siphonogorgia*, and *Ammothea*.

nepiastic (nep-i-as′tik), *a.* [Gr. *νήπιος*, an infant, + *-ast-* + *-ic.*] Noting that condition in the development of the compound individual or colony which corresponds to the nepionic stage in the simple individual.

The *nepiastic* stage is taken to represent the period from the formation of the primary buds [in the Bryozoa], i.e., those buds which are given off by the protœcium, to the establishment of the definite budding habit of the colony. *Cumings*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 56.

nepiasty (nep′i-as-ti), *n.* [*nepiast(ic)* + *-y*[3].] The nepiastic condition. See **nepiastic*.

nepionic (nep-i-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νήπιος*, an infant, + *-on* + *-ic.*] In evolution or auxology, a stage in ontogeny immediately succeeding the embryonic and broadly equivalent to infancy; in *entom.*, larval: contrasted with **neanic*, **ephebic*, 2, and **gerontic*.

For larval Hyatt proposes the term *nepionic*. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 594.

The *nepionic* stage of shell growth begins with the second whorl. *Amer. Nat.*, Aug., 1903, p. 517.

nepticulid (nep-tik′ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Nepticulidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nepticulidæ*.

Neptune's cup. (*a*) Same as *Neptune's spoon-worm*. (*b*) A Sumatran coral, *Alcyonium poculum*.—**Neptune's girdle.** See **girdle*[1].—**Neptune's sleeve,** a popular name for any lace-coral of the genus *Retepora*.

neptune-bond (nep′tūn-bond″), *n.* The trade-name for a copper bond used to make a good electrical connection between the adjacent ends of two rails.

neptunic (nep-tū′nik), *a.* [*Neptune* + *-ic.*] In *geol.*, deposited in water; sedimentary.

The descriptive terms are compounded of two elements, the first being descriptive of the materials (I, plutonic, II, *neptunic*, III, metamorphic). *Amer. Geol.*, May, 1904, p. 302.

neptunicentric (nep″tū-ni-sen′trik), *a.* [L. *Neptunus*, Neptune, + Gr. *κέντρον*, center.] In *astron.*, having Neptune as a center.

Neptunism (nep′tūn-izm), *n.* [L. *Neptunus*, god of the sea, + *-ism.*] A geological doctrine, chiefly developed and supported by A. G. Werner (1750–1817), professor in the Mining Academy of Freiberg, Saxony, according to which the ancient crystalline schists and gneisses and even later basalts when interstratified with obvious sedimentary rocks, were precipitated from solution in the ocean: also *Wernerianism*: the opposite of *Plutonism* or **Huttonianism*.

neptunite (nep′tū-nīt), *n.* [*Neptune* + *-ite*[2].] A titano-silicate of iron, manganese, sodium, and potassium, occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is found in southern Greenland.

neptunium (nep-tū′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Neptunus*, Neptune.] In *chem.*, a supposed new element announced by Hermann in 1877 as present in columbite and ferro-ilmenite. Its existence has not been confirmed.

nereidiform (nē-rē-id′i-fôrm), *a.* [*Nereis* (*-d-*) + *-form.*] Belonging to the suborder *Nereidiformia*, or resembling the worms of this group.

Nereis, *n.* **1.** (*b*) [*l. c.*] A marine worm of the genus *Nereis*.

nerfling (nėr′fling), *n.* [G. *nerfling*, *nörfling*, a dial. variant of *örfling*, dim. of *orf*, the ide, < L. *orphus*, < Gr. *ὀρφος*, Attic *ὀρφώς*, a kind of sea-perch (NGr. *ὀρφός*, *ὀρφάς*, blackfish).] The ide or golden ide, *Leuciscus idus*, a fish found in the central and northern parts of Europe.

nerianthin (nē-ri-an′thin), *n.* [*Nerium* + Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside contained in the leaves of *Nerium oleander*. It resembles the glucosides of *Digitalis*, and, when hydrolyzed, yields resinous compounds.

neriin (nē′ri-in), *n.* [*Nerium* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside contained in the leaves and bark of *Nerium oleander*. It resembles nerianthin.

Nerinea (nē-rin′ē-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nerine*, a feminine name for **Nereine*, < Gr. *Νηρηίνη*, a Nereid, < *Νηρεύς*, Nereus.] A genus of platypodous gastropods characterized by turreted shells in which the columella and inner and outer lips bear simple folds or corrugations which greatly contract the interior of the whorls. It occurs in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

neriodorein (nē″ri-ō-dō′rē-in), *n.* [See **neriodorin*.] An intensely bitter, amorphous glucoside associated with neriodorin in the bark and seeds of *Nerium odorum*.

neriodorin (nē″ri-ō-dō′rin), *n.* [From the botanical name of the plant from which it is derived.] A light yellow, bitter, varnish-like glucoside contained in the bark and seeds of *Nerium odorum*.

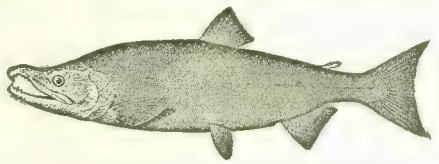
neritic (nē-rit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νηρός*, *νερός*, flowing (see *Nereid*), + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the water near the coast, as contrasted with the high sea.

Special conditions of wind and current may of course carry into the *neritic* zone forms which are characteristic of the open sea, and vice versâ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 936.

Neritic plankton. See **plankton*.

neritidan (nē-rit′i-dąn), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Neritidæ*.

nerka (nār′ką), *n.* [Russ. *nyarka*. Prob. a Tunguse name.] The most abundant salmon of



Oncorhynchus nerka; breeding male, large form. (From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Alaska, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, found from the Klamath and Rogue rivers northward to Kamchatka and Japan. Also called *red salmon*, *redfish*, *blueback*, and *sawqui*.

Nernst lamp. See **lamp*[1].

nerocurrent (nē′rō-kur-ẹnt), *n.* [Gr. *νηρός*, flowing, + L. *currens*, current.] An oceanic current near to and influenced by the coast.

The fishermen, pilots, etc., are very well acquainted with these local coast currents, which we will briefly call *nerocurrents*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1889–91, p. 625.

nerol (nē′rol), *n.* [*ner(oli)* + *-ol.*] A colorless liquid terpene alcohol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, contained in French oil of orange-flowers and in other essential oils. It boils at 225–227° C.

neroli (nē′rō-li), *n.* [F. *néroli*, so called from an Italian princess *Neroli*, said to have discovered it.] An oil extracted from the flowers of the bitter orange; a French perfume. Also *neroli-oil* and *oil of neroli*.

nerolin (nē′rō-lin), *n.* [*neroli* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $CH_3OC_{10}H_7$, prepared by the action of methyl alcohol and zinc chlorid on β-naphthylamine. It crystallizes in small plates, melts at 72° C., boils at 274° C., and has an odor of neroli-oil. Also called *β-naphthyl methyl ether*.

Neronian (nē-rō′ni-ąn), *a.* Pertaining to the Roman emperor Nero (54–68 A.D.), or to his reign; characteristic of or resembling Nero; grossly cruel and tyrannical.

Neronic (nē-ron′ik), *a.* Same as **Neronian*.

Neronize (nē′rọn-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *Neronized*, ppr. *Neronizing*. [*Neron(ic)* + *-ize.*] To render like Nero; to become or act like Nero.

nerv, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *nerve*.

nerval, *a.* **II†.** *n.* A healing ointment for the sinews. *N. E. D.*

nervate (nėr′vāt), *a.* [*nerve* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having nerves or veins; nerved: said of leaves.

nerve, *n.*—**Galen's nerve,** an anastomotic twig which connects the superior with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve.—**Intestinal nerve,** in *ornith.*, a term applied by Mitchell to that portion of the sympathetic system which supplies the intestine. It arises usually from two or three main nerves, which leave the ganglia corresponding to the solar plexus and the ganglia over the ovary and suprarenal capsule, and enter the mesenteric expanse. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 259.—**Mixed nerve,** a nerve which contains both motor and sensory fibers.—**Musculospiral nerve,** a nerve which passes around the humerus, in the musculospiral groove, down the arm and forearm, supplying in its branches the muscles on the back and radial side of the forearm, and a part of the skin of the fingers

—**Nerve formula.** See ★*formula*.—**Nerve of arrest.** Same as *inhibitory nerve* (which see, under *inhibitory*).—**Pain nerve,** in *neurol.*, a specific sensory nerve whose function is the conduction of pain stimuli.

He [Goldscheider] admits pain points (points sensible to pain), but not a specific organ for pain nor special nerves to transmit it. Frey, on the other hand, professes to have proved experimentally both *pain nerves* and appropriate terminal organs.

Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 27.

Spino-occipital nerves, nerves from the spinal and occipital regions: a term used in connection with the distribution of nerves in fishes.

nerve-cavity (nėrv'kav″i-ti), *n.* The pulp-cavity of a tooth, which contains the nerve-terminations.

nerve-excitation (nėrv'ek-si-tā″shọn), *n.* In *neurol.*, the excitatory process conducted by a nerve-fiber, afferent or efferent.

By irritating the extremities of the sensory nerves, this external stimulation becomes a *nerve-excitation*. This *nerve-excitation* is another physiological process, that may also be properly regarded as physical or chemical.

T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 22.

nerve-papilla (nėrv'pą-pil″ą), *n.* Same as ★*neurothele*.

nerve-plasma (nėrv'plas″mą), *n.* Same as ★*neuroplasm*.

nerve-ring, *n.*—**Circumesophageal nerve-ring,** the ganglion or nerve-center encircling the gullet: found in many invertebrates and typically present in the lobster. Also called *nerve-collar*.

nerve-root (nėrv'röt), *n.* Either of two species of *Cypripedium*, *C. acaule* and *C. hirsutum*.—**Water nerve-root,** the swamp milkweed or white Indian hemp, *Asclepias incarnata*.

nerve-sheath (nėrv'shēth), *n.* Same as *neurilemma*.

nerve-sign (nėrv'sīn), *n.* Any symptom indicative of disease of or injury to the nerves or nervous centers.

nervine, *n.*—**Male nervine,** the yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum*. Also called *nerve-root*.

nervism (nėr'vizm), *n.* [*nerve* + *-ism*.] Nerve-force; also, nervous excitement. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

nervomuscular (nėr″vọ-mus'kụ-lą̈r), *a.* Same as *neuromuscular*.

nervosism (nėr'vọ-sizm), *n.* [L. *nervosus*, nervous, + *-ism*.] 1. Neurasthenia.—2. The theory that disease is due to variations in nervous force.

nervous, *a.*—**Central nervous system,** the brain and spinal cord.

nervulation (nėr-vụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [*nervule* + *-ation*.] Same as *nervation* (*b*).

nervulose (nėr'vụ-lōs), *a.* [*nervule* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, having many fine nerves.

nervuration (nėr-vụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [*nervure* + *-ation*.] Same as *nervation* (*b*).

nervus, *n.*—**Nervi erigentes,** branches of the sacral nerves which supply the base of the bladder and the sides of the prostate gland; erection nerves. Stimulation of these nerves causes an erection of the penis.

neshannock (ne-shan'ọk), *n.* [So called from *Neshannock*, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. This local name, which also appears in *Neshannock* Falls, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and in *Neshanic*, New Jersey, is of Amerindian origin. According to some, the potato is also called *meshanic*, which indicates a source in Delaware *meshanik* (?), Ojibwa *misanik*, black squirrel.] A white-fleshed variety of potato. [Pennsylvania.]

Neshannock. A white-fleshed variety of potato, which has obtained its name from the region of Pennsylvania where it first became noteworthy.

Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 251.

neshness (nesh'nes), *n.* [*nesh* + *-ness*.] The character of being nesh; softness; tenderness; weakness or delicacy of constitution.

"What did she die from?"

"I don't know for certain; but I should be inclined to think it was from general *neshness* of constitution. She was such a limber maid that 'a could stand no hardship."

T. Hardy, Madding Crowd, xli.

Nesopithecidæ (nes″ọ-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nesopithecus*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of lemurs, based on a single species, *Nesopithecus roberti*. They have the orbital cavity open behind; the upper incisors oblique, the middle pair much enlarged; the upper canine with a basal cingulum; and the upper molars quadritubercular. *Forsyth Major*, 1896.

nesquehonite (nes-kẹ-hō'nīt), *n.* [*Nesquehon(ing)* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] Hydrous magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3 + 3H_2O$, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and white fibrous masses: found in a coal-mine at Nesquehoning, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and similarly elsewhere.

Nessler jar. See ★*jar*3.

nest1 *n.*—**Cocks' nests,** the nests which the wren builds but never uses, supposed to be intended to cheat and mislead the enemy. *Athenæum*, July 29, 1905, p. 143.

nest-aura (nest'â″rą), *n.* The aura or 'atmosphere' of the nest, by the perception of which ants are able to distinguish their own colonies or nests. The organ of this sense is supposed to be in the distal joint of the antenna.

A single worker may live apparently well in isolation for six months. Familiarity with the *nest-aura* does not reconcile aliens. The kings have the distinctive odour of their blood-relations.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 35.

nest-epiphyte (nest'ep″i-fīt), *n.* See ★*epiphyte*, 1 (*c*).

nester (nes'tėr), *n.* A bird or other animal that makes a nest.

nest-fungus (nest'fung″gus), *n.*; pl. *nest-fungi* (-fun″jī). Any fungus belonging to the family *Nidulariaceæ*. See *bird's-nest fungus*.

nest-gearing (nest'gēr″ing), *n.* A pair or set of gears inclosed in a box or case, as in the head of a capstan.

nestiatria (nes″ti-ą-trī'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆστις*, fasting, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by the withholding of food. Also called *hunger-cure* and *nestitherapy* or *nestotherapy*.

nestitherapy, nestotherapy (nes-ti-ther'ą-pi, nes-tọ-ther'ą-pi), *n.* [Gr. *νῆστις*, fasting, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as ★*nestiatria*.

Nestorianize (nes-tō'ri-ąn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Nestorianized*, ppr. *Nestorianizing*. To adopt Nestorian views; become Nestorian.

nest-root (nest'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*, so called in allusion to its root-parasitic habit.

nesty (nes'ti), *a.* Full of nests or of markings resembling nests. [Nonce-word.]

His eyes would be pulled down like to the *nesty*, streaky water.

R. Kipling, The Disturber of Traffic, in Many Inventions, p. 10.

net1, *n.* 9. In *cricket*, an open fabric of twine placed so as to enable batsmen to practise without inconveniencing one another. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 50.—10. In *mining*, a heavy leather harness used for lowering or raising horses in a shaft. [Scotch.]—**Bathypelagic net, bathygraphic net,** a pelagic net, or towing-net, which may be let down, closed, to any desired depth, then opened and towed through the water, and then again closed and brought to the surface. Any organisms it may contain are thus, evidently, inhabitants of the water at the depth to which it was lowered. The existence of a rich and diversified fauna in the water of the ocean, down to a depth of more than a mile, has been proved by the use of this net.—**Gnomonic net,** the imaginary lines of latitude and longitude as represented by the gnomonic projection. *Nature*, Feb. 18, 1904, p. 382.—**Müller's net,** a pelagic net: so named because first used by Johannes Müller in 1845.—**Pelagic net,** a net used by students of marine biology for collecting the delicate organisms, larvæ, and microscopic plants that float or swim in the water. It is a bag of fine silk bolting-cloth, kept open by a hoop or rim, and either dragged gently through the water by a towing-line, or fastened to a short handle and used as a dipping-net. In either case the net is soon lifted carefully from the water and inverted into sea-water contained in a bucket or glass jar, into which its contents are washed off for examination.—**Spherical net,** a system of spherical polygons just covering the surface of a sphere once, twice, or more.—**Wheatstone's net,** in *elect.*, a divided circuit of the type of which the Wheatstone bridge is the simplest form.

net2, *a.*—**Net ton.** See ★*ton*1.

net., nett. [See *net*2.] Abbreviations of the Italian *netto*, free from all deductions.

net-cutter (net'kut″ėr), *n.* A device attached to the nose of a torpedo for cutting a torpedo-net.

net-fork (net'fôrk), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, a metal bar standing upright in the middle of a tennis-net, the lower part of it being inserted in the ground, to hold up the middle of the net to the required height and give the net stability.

Neth. An abbreviation of *Netherlands*.

Netherlandic (neᵀᴴ'ėr-lan-dik), *a.* Same as *Netherlandish*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 294.

Netherlandish, *a.* **II.** *n.* The language spoken by the Netherlanders; Dutch.

neti (nā'tē), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In Guam, *Xiphagrostis floridula*, a tall perennial grass with terminal feathery panicles, growing in damp places and covering vast treeless savannas on the hilltops. The edges of the leaves are armed with minute sharp teeth which are very apt to inflict painful cuts upon those passing through a neti thicket, and which give to the plant the name of *sword-grass*. The leaves form an excellent thatch, much more durable than that of coconut leaves with which the houses of the island are usually covered. See cut under ★*cutting-grass*.

net-knot (net'not), *n.* A kind of nucleolus which stains like chromatin and is probably to be regarded as a mere enlargement of the chromatin network of the cell-nucleus. Same as ★*karyosome*, 1. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 72.

net-lace (net'lās), *n.* Same as *punto a reticello* ★*lace*.

netop (nē'top), *n.* [Also *netup*, *neetup*; < Narragansett **netop*, Natick *neetomp* = Powhatan *netoppu* (Ojibwa *nita*), 'my brother' or 'my kinsman,' < *ne-*, a prefix, my, + *weetomp-ain*, a friend, prob. < *weetu-*, *weto-*, dwell with, + *-omp*, an element meaning 'man,' and appearing also in Natick *mugwomp* (whence *mugwump*) and other words.] A friend (used at first in reference to New England Indians); a crony; a chum.

Mr. Harum and I are great "*neetups*," as he says.

E. N. Westcott, David Harum, XXXIII.

Netop. A word once very commonly used in Massachusetts and some other parts of New England in the sense of "friend," and (later) "crony," "chum."

Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 251.

net-play (net'plā), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the play of the player who stands nearest the net, and who usually volleys.

Netrocera (net-ros'ẹ-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆτρον*, a spindle, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Felder*, 1874.—2. A suborder of *Lepidoptera* proposed by Haase to include the family *Hesperiidæ* only. On account of the preoccupation of the name, as given above, Reuter's name *Grypocera* has been substituted.

Nettastoma (ne-tas'tọ-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆττα*, duck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of eels found in the Mediterranean Sea.

Nettastomidæ (net-ą-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nettastoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea eels.

nettle1, *n.*—**Bee-nettle,** (*a*) See *bee-nettle*. (*b*) The white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—**Blind nettle.** Same as *bee-*★*nettle* in both senses.—**Burning nettle,** the small nettle, *Urtica urens*.—**Canada nettle.** See *wood-*★*nettle*.—**Day-nettle,** either the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*, or the white dead-nettle, *L. album*.—**Deaf nettle,** the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*.—**Dog-nettle,** either the hemp-nettle or the red dead-nettle.—**Dumb nettle,** the white dead-nettle.—**Flowering nettle.** Same as *bee-*★*nettle* in both senses.—**French nettle,** the red dead-nettle.—**Sand-nettle,** the spurge-nettle.—**Slender nettle,** *Urtica gracilis*. See *Urtica*.—**Tall wild nettle.** Same as *slender* ★*nettle*.—**Weak nettle,** *Urtica chamædryoides*, a delicate species which grows in thickets in the southern United States.—**Wood-nettle,** *Urticastrum divaricatum*, a North American nettle-like plant. It is an unofficial alterative, etc. See *Laportea*. Also called *Canada nettle* and *Albany hemp*.

nettle-animal (net'l-an″i-mąl), *n.* An animal provided with nettle-cells or stinging-cells; one of the *Cœlenterata*.

nettle-grub (net'l-grub), *n.* Either of two stinging caterpillars of the lepidopterous family *Limacodidæ*, which feed on the tea-plant in East India. The larva of *Thosia divergens* is known as the *Assam brown-and-green-striped nettle-grub*, and the larva of *Parasa lepida* is known as the *blue-striped nettle-grub*.

nettle-potato (net'l-pọ-tā″tō), *n.* Same as *queen's-delight*.

Netuma (ne-tū'mą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, found in warm seas.

netup, *n.* Same as ★*netop*.

network, *n.*—**Chiari's network,** a network of fine fibers sometimes found stretching across the interior of the right auricle of the heart. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1806.—**Network hypothesis,** the opinion that the network of branching fibers that forms a framework in three dimensions, in some cells, is the fundamental structure of all protoplasm.—**Polygonal network,** in topographical surveying of large areas or ranges, a system of intersecting surveys on the polygonal method forming a network of traverse survey-lines covering an area or range. See *polygonal* ★*method*.

Nearly 12,000 miles of *polygonal network* have been measured in the Andine Valley.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 343.

Neudeckian (noi-dek'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Neudeck*, Silesia, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting a division of glacial time and deposits in Europe regarded by James Geikie as the third interglacial epoch, represented by marine and fresh-water deposits between the boulder-clays of the southern Baltic coast. It was preceded by the Polandian or third glacial epoch and followed by the Mecklenburgian or fourth glacial epoch.

Neudorf sands. See ★*sand*1.

Neuhoff's diagram. See ★*diagram*.

Neumann's bacillus. See ★*bacillus*.

Neurachne (nū-rak'nē), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀχνη*, chaff;

in allusion to the marking of the glumes.] A genus of grasses which includes 3 species, all natives of Australia, characterized by the ovoid or cylindrical spike and sessile spikelets, and a single terminal hermaphrodite flower with rarely a male flower below it. *N. Mitchelliana* is a low thickly-growing species which endures drought and produces a good pasture feed. See ★*mulga-grass*.

neural, *a.*—**Neural cavity,** the cavity of the cranium and vertebral canal, containing the brain and spinal cord. —**Neural crest.** See ★*crest.*—**Neural plate.** Same as ★*neural.*—**Neural process.** See ★*process.*

II. *n.* One of the bony plates that lie upon and fuse with the summit of the spinous process and take part in the formation of the carapace of a turtle.

neurale (nū-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *neuralia* (-li-ạ). [NL. *neurale*, neut. of **neuralis*. See *neural.*] A neural plate or neural.

neuralgia, *n.*—**Cardiac neuralgia.** Same as *angina pectoris.*—**Crural neuralgia.** Same as *sciatica.*—**Facial neuralgia,** severe pain in one or more of the branches of the fifth or trigeminal nerve. Also called *tic-douloureux, face-ache, brow-ague, infra-orbital neuralgia, maxillary neuralgia,* etc.—**Femoropopliteal neuralgia.** Same as *sciatica.*—**Infra-orbital neuralgia, maxillary neuralgia.** Same as *facial* ★*neuralgia.*—**Morton's neuralgia,** a form of neuralgia of the plantar nerves; metatarsalgia. Also called *Morton's foot* and *Morton's toe.*—**Plantar neuralgia.** Same as *erythromelalgia.*—**Red neuralgia.** Same as *erythromelalgia.*

neuramœbimeter (nū-ram-ē-bim′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀμοιβή*, exchange, response, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for determining the rapidity of nervous impulses, or the duration of the simple reaction, by recording the time between the application of a stimulus and the movement made in response to it.

neurarthropathy (nū-rär-throp′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *arthropathy.*] Disease of the joints involving also disease of the nerves.

neurasthenia, *n.*—**Cerebral neurasthenia.** Same as *cerebrasthenia.*—**Gastric neurasthenia,** impaired digestion associated with nervous exhaustion. *Lancet,* June 25, 1904, p. 1797.

neurastheniac (nū-ras-thē′ni-ak), *n.* [*neurasthenia* + *-ac.*] One who suffers from neurasthenia.

Whether the "*neurastheniacs*" that present themselves at the clinic for diseases of the nervous system are in reality cases of psychasthenia or neurasthenia it was difficult to decide. *Lancet,* June 18, 1904, p. 1737.

neurastheny (nū-ras′the-ni), *n.* [See *neurasthenia.*] **1.** In *path.*, nervous weakness; neurasthenia. Hence—**2.** Moral weakness; lack of moral principles.

It is frequent that among vagabonds, robbers, thieves, and other criminals against property there is a physical and moral *neurastheny*, a term coined by Benedikt, of Vienna. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 660.

neuraxial (nū-rak′si-ạl), *a.* [*neuraxis.*] Of or pertaining to the neuraxis.

neuraxis (nū-rak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *axis*, axis.] **1.** The central nervous system; the brain and spinal cord.—**2.** Same as ★*neuraxon* or *axis-cylinder. Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 28.

neuraxon (nū-rak′son), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἄξων*, axis.] The axis-cylinder of the nerve or ganglion-cell, as distinguished from its other processes, the dendrites.

Whatever may in the end be shown to be the exact differences in nature and action between the dendrites and the *neuraxon*, this at least seems sure, that cell plays upon cell only by such a kind of contact as seems to afford an opportunity for change in the figure of the dance—that is to say, in the nature of the impulse—and that in at least the ordinary play it is the terminal of the *neuraxon* (either of the main core or a collateral) of one cell which touches with a vibrating touch the dendrite or the body of some other cell.

M. Foster, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 450.

neurectasia (nū-rek-tā′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*neurectasis.*

neurectasis (nū-rek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἔκτασις*, stretching, extension.] The surgical operation of stretching a nerve.

neurectasy (nū-rek′ta-si), *n.* Same as ★*neurectasis.*

neurectopia (nū-rek-tō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place.] Congenital displacement or accidental dislocation of a nerve.

Neurenteric pore. See ★*pore*[2].

neurhypnology (nūr-hip-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *hypnology.*] Same as *neurohypnology.*

neurilemmal (nū-ri-lem′ạl), *a.* [*neurilemma* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the neurilemma or nerve-sheath.

From the microscopic study of the distal portions of divided nerve-trunks we arrived at the conclusion that the activity of the *neurilemmal* cells has some relation to the development of the new nerve-fibres.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 782.

neurine, *n.* **3.** The substance of which nerve-tissue is composed, consisting chiefly of fat and albumin containing phosphorus.—**4.** An extract made from nerve-tissue, employed therapeutically.

neurite (nū′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ite*[2].] In *neurol.*, the principal process or axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; a neuraxon: opposed to ★*dendrite.*

The nerve-cells are characterised by their processes, one of which usually passes over directly into a nerve-fibre, while the others ramify, if not immediately, after running a brief course, into fine fibrils. The former is called the axis-cylinder, nerve-process or *neurite;* the latter are termed protoplasmic processes or dendrites.

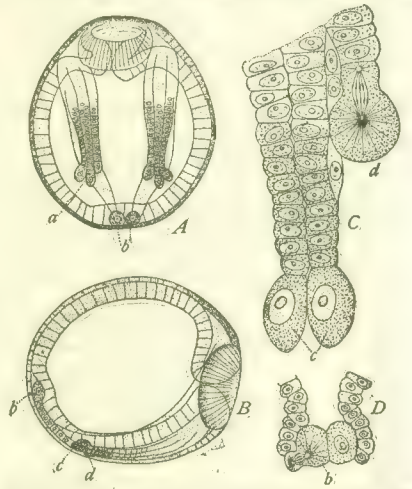
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 41.

neuritis, *n.*—**Alcoholic neuritis,** multiple neuritis due to chronic poisoning by alcohol.—**Ascending neuritis,** inflammation of a nerve extending gradually from the periphery toward its origin.—**Descending neuritis,** inflammation of a nerve which progresses gradually in a direction from the origin of the nerve toward the periphery.—**Peripheral neuritis,** inflammation of the terminal nerves or of the nerve-endings.—**Pressure neuritis,** inflammation of a nerve caused by compression. —**Tabetic neuritis,** degenerative inflammation of the nerves occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Toxic neuritis,** inflammation of the nerves caused by the action of some poison, such as alcohol, arsenic, or lead, circulating in the blood.

neuro-anatomical (nū″rō-an-ạ-tom′i-kạl), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *anatomical.*] Relating or pertaining to the anatomy or structure of the nervous system. *Biol. Bulletin,* Jan., 1904, p. 90.

neuro-anatomy (nū″rō-ạ-nat′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *anatomy.*] The anatomy of the nervous system.

neuroblast (nū′rō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An embryonic cell: (*a*) One



Embryos of the earthworm *Allolobophora fœtida*, showing neuroblasts and teloblasts or apical cells. *A*, gastrula from the ventral side; *B*, same from the right side; *a*, lateral teloblasts, comprising a neuroblast, *d*, from which the ventral nerve-cord arises, and two nephroblasts, *c*, of somewhat doubtful nature, but probably concerned in the formation of the nephridia; *b*, the terminal teloblasts or primary mesoblasts, which bud forth the mesoblast-bands, cell by cell; *C*, lateral group of teloblasts, more enlarged, the neuroblast, *d*, in division; *c* the nephroblasts; *D*, the primary mesoblasts enlarged, one in division.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

of two large cells or teloblasts which are situated at the posterior end of the body in the annelid embryo and larva and give rise to the ventral nerve-cord of the adult animal. *Whitman.* (*b*) One of the cells in the embryonic brain and spinal cord of vertebrates. These cells are said to give rise without division to the ganglion-cells. *His.* (*c*) In arthropod embryos, certain ectodermal cells which proliferate inward from the surface to form rows of elements that become the ganglion-cells. *Wheeler.*

neuroblastic (nū-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [*neuroblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to neuroblasts.

neurocentrum (nū-rō-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *neurocentra* (-trạ). [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέντρον*, center.] One of a pair of vertebral elements (arcualia) lying on the dorsal face of the notochord from which the spinous process and its adjoining processes are developed. The neurocentra of Osborn correspond with the basidorsalia of Gadow, and neural arches of others.

The '*neurocentra*' correspond with the neural arches or neuropophyses of authors.

Science, Feb. 12, 1904, p. 257.

neurochitin (nū-rō-kī′tin), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *chitin.*] A compound, resembling chitin, which constitutes the supporting framework of the nervous tissue.

neurochondrite (nū-rō-kon′drīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *χονδρίτης*, made of coarse meal, cartilaginous, < *χόνδρος*, coarse meal, cartilage.] One of two cartilaginous elements that by growth and ossification become the neural arch of a completed vertebra. When fully formed in cartilage they are known as the *neuroids:* correlated with *centrochondrite* and ★*pleurochondrite.*

Starting with the terms chondrite and osteite already proposed (p. 43), the cartilages of which any vertebral segment is formed will be called respectively the centrochondrite, *neurochondrites,* and pleurochondrites. By the concrescence of these is formed a cartilaginous vertebra, the regions of which are centrum, neuroids, and pleuroids.

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, ser. B, 1891, p. 72.

neurochord (nū′rō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, sinew (nerve), + *χορδή*, a cord.] A cord of giant fibers which, in the earthworms and their allies and in some of the thoracostracous *Crustacea*, accompanies the ventral nervous system, on its dorsal surface. It is commonly regarded as a degenerated nervous structure which has acquired a supporting function, serving a purpose similar to that of the notochord in vertebrates.

Immediately above the notochord there lies another subcylindrical chord, also surrounded by a sheath of connective tissue. This chord is neither elastic nor solid, but consists of nerve tissue, fibres, and ganglion cells, surrounding a small central canal. For the sake of uniformity in nomenclature this nerve chord may be called the *neurochord.* It is the central nervous system, and contains within itself the elements of the brain and spinal marrow of higher forms. The *neurochord* tapers towards its posterior end, where it is coextensive with the notochord, but ends abruptly in front, some distance behind the tip of the snout. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 386.

neurochordal (nū-rō-kôr′dạl), *a.* [*neurochord* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a neurochord.

neuroclonic (nū-rō-klon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κλόνος*, spasm. See *clonic.*] Marked by or exhibiting nervous spasms.

neurocord, *n.* Same as ★*neurochord.*

neurocyte (nū′rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *neurol.*: (*a*) Any adult nerve-cell within the central nervous system, together with its processes of whatever sort.

The conception that underlies his theory is that the *neurocytes* possess a kind of amœboid movement.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 165.

(*b*) The cell-body of such a nerve-cell.

neurodegenerative (nū″rō-dē-jen′ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *degenerative.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, nervous degeneration.

Spitzka, in defining paranoia, states that it is "based on an acquired or transmitted *neurodegenerative* taint." *Med. Record,* Aug. 17, 1907, p. 263.

neurodendrite (nū-rō-den′drīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δενδρίτης*, of a tree: see *dendrite.*] One of the branching processes given off from a neurone: distinguished from the axis-cylinder process or neuraxon.

neurodendron (nū-rō-den′drọn), *n.*; pl. *neurodendra* (-drạ), *neurodendrons* (-drọnz). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δένδρον*, tree.] In *neurol.*: (*a*) The arborization or terminal ramification of the processes of a nerve-cell; a neurodendrite.

He confines the amœboid movement to the extremities of the *neurodendrons. Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XII. 165.

(*b*) Same as ★*neurocyte* (*a*).

neuroderm (nū′rō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The ectoderm, or epiblast of the embryo: so called because it gives rise to the nervous system. *Lankester.*

neurodermal (nū-rō-dėr′mal), *a.* [*neuroderm* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the neuroderm.

neurodermatosis (nū″rō-dėr-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-osis.*] Same as ★*dermatoneurosis.*

neurodiagnosis (nū″rō-dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *διάγνωσις*, diagnosis.] Diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system. *Alien. and Neurol.,* Feb., 1903, p. 21.

neurodin (nū′rō-din), *n.* [Gr. *νευρώδης*, nervous (sinewy), + *-in*[2].] The trade-name for acetyl-p-hydroxyphenylurethane, $CH_3COOC_6H_4NHCOOC_2H_5$, a colorless crystalline compound used in medicine as an antineuralgic and antipyretic.

neurodynamic (nū″rō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, force.] In *neurol.*, of or pertaining to nervous energy and its discharge.

This interrelation may be either direct, *neurodynamic*, or indirect, vasomotoric. The first is probably due to the fact that energy which accumulates in one region as the result of inhibition, is discharged through the connecting fibres into other central regions.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 274.

neurodynia (nū-rō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *neuralgia*.

neuro-enteric (nū″rō-en-ter′ik), *a.* Same as *neurenteric*.

neuro-epidermal (nū″rō-ep-i-dėr′mąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nervous system and the epidermis: as, the *neuro-epidermal* layer of the vertebrate embryo.

neuro-epithelioma (nū″rō-ep-i-thē-li-ō′mą), *n.*; pl. *neuro-epitheliomata* (-mą-tą). [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *epithelioma*.] A tumor arising in neuro-epithelial tissue.

neuro-equilibrium (nū″rō-ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *æquilibrium*.] The condition of even nervous tension in which there is a ready response to stimuli of whatever nature. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 437.

neurofibril (nū-rō-fī′bril), *n.* Same as ★*neurofibrilla*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 21, note.

neurofibrilla (nū″rō-fī-bril′ą), *n.*; pl. *neurofibrillæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *fibrilla*, fibril.] The very delicate fibrils that have been found to lie within the ganglion-cells and their neuraxons and dendrites.

In the ganglion-cells and their processes there is no known differentiation of *neurofibrillæ*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 793.

neurofibrillar (nū-rō-fī′bri-lăr), *a.* [*neurofibrilla* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the neurofibrils or neurofibrillæ.

neurofibroma (nū″rō-fi-brō′mą), *n.*; pl. *neurofibromata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *fibroma*.] A tumor of a nerve, caused by circumscribed overgrowth of the fibrous tissue. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 926.

neurofibromatosis (nū″rō-fi-brō-mą-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *neurofibroma(t-)* + *-osis*.] The occurrence of one or more neurofibromata, or a general increase of fibrous tissue in the nerves. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 925.

neurogenic, neurogenous (nū-rō-jen′ik, nū-roj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Originating in the nerves or in nervous substance. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 111.

neuroglandular (nū-rō-glan′dū-lăr), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *glandular*.] Having the characteristics of sensory and glandular organs: as, the *neuroglandular* pit of some *Nemertini*. Compare ★*cerebral organ*.

neuroglia-cell (nū-rog′li-ą-sel′), *n.* Same as ★*glia-cell*.

neuroglioma (nū″rog-li-ō′ma), *n.*; pl. *neurogliomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *glioma*.] A tumor formed of overgrowth of the neuroglia; a glioma.

neurohematology (nū″rō-hem-ą-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *hematology*.] The study of the changes in the composition of the blood occurring in diseases of the nervous system. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Aug., 1907, p. 431.

neurohistologist (nū″rō-his-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [*neurohistolog(y)* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of the microscopic structure of the nervous system. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 336.

neurohistology (nū″rō-his-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *histology*.] The department of histology which treats of the minute structure of the nervous tissues and their elements, the neurones. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 40.

neurohypnotic (nū″rō-hip-not′ik), *a.* [*neurohypnotism*.] Same as *hypnotic*.

neurolemma, *n.* Same as *neurilemma*.

neurolite (nū′rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, string, sinew, tendon, nerve, + *λίθος*, stone.] A soft yellow hydrated aluminium silicate occurring in fibrous masses, wood-like in aspect: from Stanstead, Province of Quebec.

neurolymph (nū′rō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *lympha*, fluid.] The cerebrospinal fluid.

neurolysin (nū-rol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *lysin*.] A cytotoxin resulting on immunization with nerve-cells.

neurolysis (nū-rol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] 1. Destruction of nerve-substance; the physiological action of neurolysins.—2. The state of exhaustion in a nerve due to over-stimulation.

neurolytic (nū-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [*neurolysis*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, neurolysis: (*a*) having a destructive action upon nerve-substance; (*b*) exhausting a nerve by over-stimulation.

neuroma, *n.*—**Amputation neuroma,** a tumor due to enlargement of the end of a nerve in the stump after an amputation.—**False neuroma,** a tumor situated on a nerve-trunk, but not composed of any nervous elements.

neuromechanism (nū-rō-mek′ą-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *mechanism*.] The structure or arrangement of the nerves and nerve-centers in relation to any function. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 647.

neuromerism (nū-rom′e-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ism*.] The state or condition of metamerism, or segmentation in the central nervous system.

neurometer (nū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A means of measuring nerve-force. [Rare.]

The nitrous oxyd approaches nearer to the notion of a *neurometer* than anything which perhaps could be devised; and I was acted upon by a far smaller dose than any person upon whom it had ever been tried.
Southey, Life xxiv.

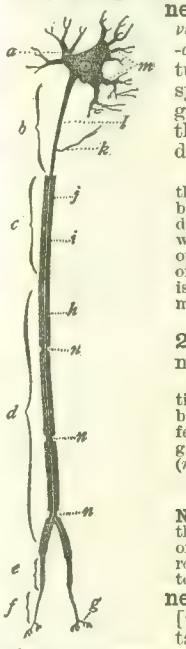
neuromyic (nū-rō-mī′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *μῦς*, muscle.] Same as *neuromuscular*.

neuromyomere (nū-rō-mī′ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *μέρος*, part.] A segment or metamere of the central nervous system, with the myomere or muscle-segment belonging to it. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, p. 216.

neuromyositis (nū″rō-mī-ō-sī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + E. *myositis*. See *myositis*.] Inflammation of both nerves and muscles.

neuron, *n.* 3. Same as ★*neurone*.

neuronal (nū-rō′nąl), *a.* [*neurone* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to a neurone. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Nov., 1907, p. 520.



Schema of a Neurone (after Verworn).
a, nerve-cell; *b*, naked axis-cylinder; *c*, axis-cylinder clothed with medullary sheath; *d*, axis-cylinder clothed with medullary sheath and neurilemma; *e*, axis-cylinder clothed with neurilemma; *f*, naked axis-cylinder; *g*, terminal branches; *h*, neurilemma; *i*, axis-cylinder; *j*, medullary sheath; *k*, collateral branch; *l*, axis-cylinder process; *m*, dendrites; *n*, *n*, *n*, nodes of Ranvier. (From Hall's "Physiology.")

neurone (nū′rōn), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-one* (Gr. *-ων*).] 1. One of the structural elements of the nervous system; a nerve-cell together with all its processes, the neuraxon and the dendrites.

The primordial segmentation of the vertebrate nervous centres has become overlaid and masked by the development of groups of *neurones*, which combine, co-ordinate, and otherwise influence the relations of the segmental nerve-cells. This is true of the spinal cord, but much more so of the brain.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 399.

2. The axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell.

The brain here grows by the addition of cells in the indifferent stage, but as soon as these cells are differentiated they conform to the general law and divide no more (*neurones*) or slowly (glia cells).
C. S. Minot, in Science, March 29, 1901, p. 488.

Neurone theory, the theory that the nervous system is composed of independent nerve-cells (neurones) which are not united anatomically with one another.

neuronic (nū-ron′ik), *a.* [*neurone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, neurones.

The object of the present research has been to indicate the exact region of the cortex to which the visuo-sensory function is limited. For this purpose it has been unnecessary to pay attention to the special *neuronic* structure of this portion of the cerebrum but the general histology of the cortex referred to . . . has been considered minutely.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 166.

neuronophage (nū-ron′ō-fāj), *n.* [*neurone* + Gr. *φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] One of the neuroglia cells which have been supposed to eat or prey on injured nerve-cells. *Med. Record*, July 18, 1903, p. 86.

neuronophagocytosis (nū″-rō-nō-fag″ō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [*neurone* + *phagocytosis*.] In *pathol.*, the destruction of the neurones of ganglion cells by phagocytes. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 261.

neuronym (nū′rō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *ὄνυμα*, a name. See *onym*.] The anatomical name of a nerve. *B. G. Wilder*. [Rare.]

neuronymy (nū-ron′i-mi), *n.* [*neuronym* + *-y*³.] Neurological nomenclature. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 174.

neuroparalysis (nū″rō-pą-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis due to lesion of a nerve rather than to disease or destruction of the nervous centers.

neuroparalytic (nū″rō-par-ą-lit′ik), *a.* [*neuroparalysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to or resulting from loss of conducting power in a nerve.

neuropathia (nū-rō-path′i-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *neuropathy*. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 109.

neuropathist (nū-rop′ą-thist), *n.* [*neuropath(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study and treatment of nervous diseases.

neuropathogenesis (nū″rō-path-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πάθος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, origination.] The development of disease of the nervous system.

His lectures on *neuropathogenesis*, gout, leprosy, diseases of the tongue, &c., were full of original observation.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 367.

neuropile (nū′rō-pīl), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *pilus*, hair.] One of the delicate, ultimate branches of a nerve-cell process.

It was easy to decide this question by separating the ganglion-cells with their axis-cylinder process from the motor neurons without injuring the *neuropiles*.
J. Loeb, Comp. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 45.

neuropilem (nū-rop′i-lem), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *pilus*, hair.] An interweaving mass of minute fibrils forming the termination of a nerve. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 175.

neuroplasm (nū′rō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The protoplasm, or the living substance of the nerve-cells and their fibrillæ. Also called *nerve-plasma*.

neuroplasmic (nū-rō-plaz′mik), *a.* [*neuroplasm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the neuroplasm, or protoplasm of the nerve-cells.

neuroplasty (nū′rō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*³.] Surgical reunion of divided nerve-trunks and other forms of plastic surgery of the nerves.

neuropod (nū′rō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] An invertebrate animal, as a worm, in which the neuropodia are well developed; an animal in which the limbs are upon the neural aspect of the body.

neuropodion (nū-rō-pō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *neuropodia* (-ą). [See *neuropodium*.] One of the terminal branches of the axon of a neurone; a dendraxon.

neuropodous (nū-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [*neuropod(ium)* + *-ous*.] Having the neuropodia well developed; also, having the limbs on the neural instead of the hemal side of the body, as many worms and other invertebrates.

neuropsychic (nū-rō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *psychic*.] In *neurol.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the nerve-centers that form the substrate of mind.

Electric energy is synonymous with *neuropsychic* energy. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 767.

neuropsychical (nū-rō-sī′ki-kąl), *a.* Same as ★*neuropsychic*.

neuropsychological (nū″rō-sī-kō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [*neuropsychology(y)* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, neuropsychology.

neuropsychologist (nū″rō-sī-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*neuropsychology(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neuropsychology.

neuropterist (nū-rop′te-rist), *n.* [*Neuropter(a)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of the *Neuroptera*.

neuropteroid (nū-rop′te-roid), *a.* [*Neuroptera* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of, or belonging to, the old Linnean order *Neuroptera*. Thus the *Odonata*, *Trichoptera*, and *Mecaptera*, although split off into independent orders, may be referred to as belonging to the neuropteroid series.

Neuropteroidea (nū-rop-te-roi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neuroptera* + *-oidea*.] A suborder of fossil insects including those forms which resemble the *Neuroptera*.

neurorthopteran (nū-rôr-thop′tẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*Neurorthoptera* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Neurorthoptera.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Neurorthoptera.*

neurosclerosis (nū″rō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Overgrowth of the fibrous structure in a nerve-trunk, encroaching upon and destroying more or less the nervous substance.

neurosis, *n.* **3.** In *neurol.*, a process of nervous excitation: used thus generally only in opposition to *psychosis,* a mental process.

"No psychosis without *neurosis*": there is no mental state which has not a peculiar nervous state corresponding to it. *E. B. Titchener*, Outline of Psychol., p. 360.

Occupation neurosis, any nervous affection, such as writers' cramp, which is directly referable to the person's occupation as a cause.

neurosome (nū′rō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *neurol.*, one of the minute particles in the ground-substance of the cytoplasm of a neurone. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 326.

neurospasm (nū′rō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] A muscular spasm of nervous origin.

neurospongium (nū-rō-spon′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] A fine meshwork of minute fibrillæ traversing the granular matrix of the optic tract in certain insects. *Hickson.*

neurostearic (nū″rō-stē-ar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *stearic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on phrenosin, a glucoside found in the brain. It melts at 84° C.

neurosteite (nū-ros′tē-īt), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ite*2.] The center of ossification in the cartilaginous segments or neuroids that, by ossifying, become the neural arch: correlated with *chondrosteite* and ★*pleurosteite.*

When ossification takes place one or two centres appear in the body, the centrosteites, one in each neuroid, the *neurosteites*, which extend ventrad into the body, and one in each pleuroid, the pleurosteites. Thus the entire centrum of the bony vertebra, although co-extensive with that of its cartilaginous predecessor, consists not only of the single or paired centrosteites but of the ventral ends of the *neurosteites.*

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1891, p. 73.

neurosthenia (nū-rō-sthē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σθένος*, strength.] Excessive irritability of the nerves.

neurosurgery (nū-rō-sėr′jėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *surgery.*] Surgery of the nervous system. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Aug., 1904, p. 404.

neurotabes (nū-rō-tā′bēz), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *tabes*, wasting.] Multiple neuritis with symptoms resembling tabes dorsalis.

neurotendinous (nū-rō-ten′di-nus), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + *-ous.*] Relating to both nerve and tendon: noting the nerve-terminations in tendons.

neurothele (nū′rō-thēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *θηλή*, nipple.] A papilla in the skin which contains tactile corpuscles or other forms of nerve termination. Also called *nerve-papilla.*

neuroticism (nū-rot′i-sizm), *n.* [*neurotic* + *-ism.*] A condition of exalted or perverted nervous or psychic action.

neurotization (nū-rot-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*neurotiz(e)* + *-ation.*] Reunion of a nerve after division.

neurotize (nū′rō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neurotized,* ppr. *neurotizing.* [Gr. **νευρωτός* (< *νευροῦν*, nerve, < *νεῦρον*, a nerve) + *-ize.*] To reunite and restore the axis-cylinder of (a nerve) after it has been divided. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 274.

neurotome (nū′rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** A long two-edged scalpel used in the dissecting of nerves.—**2.** Same as *neuromere.*

neurotomist (nū-rot′ō-mist), *n.* [*neurotom(y)* + *-ist.*] One who practises neurotomy or section of the nerves; a dissector of the nerves.

neurotonic, *n.* **II.** *a.* **1.** Tending to improve the general tone of the nervous system.—**2.** Relating to the tonus of a nerve.—**Neurotonic reaction,** contraction of a muscle which persists after the removal of the stimulus which excited it.

neurotoxic (nū-rō-tok′sik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *toxic.*] Causing the destruction of nerve-cells by means of neurotoxins.

It is possible by replacement experiments in vitro to demonstrate the occupation of the receptors by the neurotoxin of serum and the consequent exclusion of the *neurotoxic* constituent of venom.

Science, July 3, 1903, p. 12.

neurotoxical (nū-rō-tok′si-kal), *a.* Same as ★*neurotoxic. Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 30, 1905, p. 256.

neurotoxin (nū-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *toxin.*] A cytotoxin which results on immunization with nerve-tissue.

neurotropic (nū-rō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Influenced, by way of attraction or repulsion, by nervous tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 270.

neurotropism (nū-rot′rō-pizm), *n.* Same as ★*neurotropy.*

neurotropy (nū-rot′rō-pi), *n.* [*neurotrop(ic)* + *-y*3.] In *histol.*, the attraction or repulsion of certain substances for nerve-tissue; especially the affinity of nerve-cells for certain stains. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 270.

neurovaricosis (nū-rō-var-i-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *varix* (*varic-*), varix, + *-osis.*] The formation of bead-like swellings along the course of a nerve.

neurovascular (nū-rō-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + E. *vascular.*] Both nervous and vascular: as, *neurovascular* tension. *Allbutt*, Sys. Med., VIII. 609.

neurula (nū′rō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *neurulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + dim. *-ula.* See *-ule.*] An early stage in embryonic development, characterized by the first appearance of the central nervous system.

neururgic (nū-rėr′jik), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἔργον*, work.] Relating to, or of the nature of, nerve action.

But he sees that if he is to take a broad view he must of necessity consider this whole pulse of activity in the whole system of systems; and this he pictures to himself perhaps as the complex vibration of a sensitive elastic mass the surface of which is disturbed by ever-varying waves producing at each special moment what he chooses to call a special "*neururgic* pattern."

Marshall, in Mind, Oct., 1902, p. 479.

Neusser's perinuclear granules. See ★*granule.*

neutral. I. *a.* **8.** In *metal.*: (*a*) Neither acid nor basic: said of slag and linings. (*b*) Neither red-short nor cold-short: said of wrought-iron. (*c*) Suitable for production of neutral iron: said of iron-ore.—**Arago's neutral point.** See ★*point*1.—**Babinet's neutral point.** See ★*point*1.—**Neutral ammeter,** an ammeter connected with the neutral conductor of a three-wire circuit.—**Neutral armature,** in *telegraphy*, the armature of a nonpolarized relay.—**Neutral brick, conductor, oil,** etc. See ★*brick*2, etc.—**Neutral zone.** (*a*) See *neutral.* (*b*) See ★*zone.*

II. *n.* **2.** Specifically, in some United States colleges and universities, one who belongs to none of the Greek-letter or other secret societies.

The distinction [at German universities, between the corps-students and others] resembles that which exists at Yale, for instance, between "society-men" and *neutrals.*

J. M. Hart, German Universities, p. 70.

3. In *elect.*, the neutral conductor of a three-wire circuit.

If the ground were in the primary coils of a transformer, it was possible to get a voltage of four or five times the regular pressure of the system. It was always better to ground the *neutral.*

Elect. World and Engin., April 11, 1903, p. 607.

neutralism (nū′tral-izm), *n.* [*neutral* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being neutral; neutrality.

It is not . . . unreasonable to ask of those "Religions of the Future" . . . that they will equip themselves with a substantial shape, with a worship, a ministry, and a flock. . . . But, when they have done this, their *neutralism* will be at an end, denominationalism will have made them prisoners; the denominationalism of Groningen or Tübingen, instead of that of Utrecht or Geneva.

M. Arnold, Pop. Educ. of France, p. 221.

neutralization, *n.* **3.** [From the French.] In *motor-racing*, the act of neutralizing or rendering neutral. See ★*neutralize*, 4.

France was entitled to select the course, and her choice fell upon the Auvergne Circuit, located in a mountainous and thinly populated section, where there are no cities or large towns to require frequent *neutralizations.*

Automobile Topics, European Sup., May 27, 1905, p. 2.

Heat of neutralization. See ★*heat.*—**Richter's law of neutralization.** See ★*law*1.

neutralize, *v. t.* **4.** In *motor-racing*, to give a neutral character to (a town or to a specified part of a road), that is, to arrange that the time used in passing through or over it is not to be counted in the race.

Fournier made an average speed of 53 miles an hour to Bordeaux—a distance (after deducting the *neutralized* sections) of 328 miles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 13.

The first stage, to Bordeaux, which was the only one allowed by the authorities, passed through Chartres, Poitiers, and Angoulème. A number of different villages were *neutralized*, and the chauffeurs were given from 5 to 25 minutes to make the passage. The total time which was allowed for passing through the towns was 3 hours 32 minutes; and this was not counted in the speed contest.

Sci. Amer. Sup., June 20, 1903, p. 22958.

neutraloid (nū′tra-loid), *n.* [*neutral* + *-oid.*] See the extract.

Neutraloids are non-fermentable oxidized hydrocarbons that are somewhat related to glucosoids. Aloin, elaterin, and glycyrrhizin are varieties of *neutraloids.*

Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 29, 1908, p. 138.

neutrophile, *a.* **II.** *n.* A leucocyte, or colorless blood-corpuscle, containing granules that stain in neutral dyes. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 347.

neutrophilic (nū-trō-fil′ik), *a.* Same as *neutrophile.*

The invading cells are endothelial cells, *neutrophilic* and eosinophilic polymorphonuclear leucocytes, mononuclear eosinophiles, and cells of the lymphocytic series.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1906, p. 486.

neutrophilous (nū-trof′i-lus), *a.* Same as *neutrophile.*

neutrosaline (nū-trō-sā-līn′), *a.* In *chem.*, having the character of a neutral salt or a mixture of neutral salts.

Neuvizyan (nė-viz′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Named from *Neuvizy*, a village of France.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system in France and the Jura Mountains equivalent to the Lower Oxfordian of England.

Nev. An abbreviation of *Nevada.*

Nevada blue-grass, clover. See ★*blue-grass*, ★*clover.*

Nevadan (nē-vä′dạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Nevada or to the Sierra Nevada: as, the *Nevadan* desert.

nevado (nā-vä′dō), *n.* [Sp. *nevado*, snowy, of snow, < L. *nivatus*, cooled with snow, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow: see *nival.*] A violent dry, cold wind which blows down the slopes of the Andes in the more elevated portions of Colombia, South America, from about 7 A.M. to sunset.

Nevers pottery. See ★*pottery.*

nevjanskite (nev′yän-skīt), *n.* [*Nerjansk*, in Siberia, + *-ite*2.] A variety of the iridium-osmium alloy iridosmium, containing a relatively large amount of iridium.

nevus, *n.* See *nævus.*

New Connection, woman. See ★*connection*, ★*woman.*

Newark half-crown, series. See ★*half-crown*, ★*series.*

Newberg circles. See ★*circle.*

Newburg (nū′bėrg), *n.* [Appar. from the city of Newburg, N. Y.] A preparation of delicate meat or shell-fish, stewed usually in cream, thickened with eggs and flavored with wine: frequently made in a chafing-dish. Also *Newberg, Newburgh.*

newburn-weed (nū′bėrn-wēd), *n.* In the Bahamas, the blood-leaf or Juba's-bush, *Iresine paniculata.* See *Iresine.*

Newcastle coal-measures. See ★*coal-measures.*

newel1, *n.*—**Hollow newel,** the open space around which a flight of stairs is disposed, especially spiral stairs: a misnomer.

new-fallen (nū′fâ″ln), *a.* Newly or recently fallen: as, *new-fallen* snow.

Meantime forget this *new-fall'n* dignity.

Shak., As You Like It, v. 4.

New Guinea balls. See ★*ball*1.

newkirkite (nū′kėrk-īt), *n.* [*Newkirk*, translating G. *Neukirchen*, where found, + *-ite*2.] A mineral, a variety of manganite, from Neukirchen in Alsace.

new-laid (nū′lād), *a.* Newly laid.

And *new laid* eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Baucis and Philemon, l. 97.

new-lighted (nū′lī″ted), *a.* Newly alighted.

A station like the herald Mercury
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

New M. An abbreviation of *New Mexico.*

new-made (nū′mād), *a.* Newly or freshly made: as, *new-made* bread.

Suffolk, the *new-made* duke that rules the roast.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Newmanism (nū′mạn-izm), *n.* The religious views and theories of John Henry Newman (1801–90), during the period just prior to his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, in which he sought to find a 'middle way' between Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism;

especially, the doctrine laid down in the famous Tract XC., in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine articles.

Newmanite (nū′man-īt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Newmanism.

II. *n.* An adherent of Newmanism, the view that a middle way may be found between Anglicanism and Romanism.

Newmanize (nū′man-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Newmanized*, ppr. *Newmanizing*. [See ★*Newmanism*.] To adopt the views or intellectual methods of John Henry Newman.

new-mown (nū′mōn), *a.* Newly or recently cut or mown.

> And the ripe harvest of the *new-mown* hay
> Gives it a sweet and wholesome odour.
> *Cibber*, Richard III., v.

news, *n.*—**Do you hear the news?** (*naut.*), the preface to the ordering out of a watch: as, "*Do you hear the news?* on deck the starboard (or port) watch!"—**News agency,** an agency, such as the Associated Press (which see under ★*associated*), engaged in the business of collecting and distributing telegraphic news to those newspapers which subscribe for this service.—**News bureau,** a news agency.—**To carry the news forward,** to transmit orders or information from the officers to the crew.—**Ward-room news,** information in the possession of the ward-room officers concerning the vessel, its destination, etc., carried forward by the mess-boys.

news-editor (nūz′ed″i-tor), *n.* That member of the editorial staff of a newspaper whose business it is to attend to the collecting and editing of news items. *Athenæum.*

newspapery (nūz′pā″pėr-i), *a.* Having the characteristics of a newspaper: implying flimsiness, superficiality, and inaccuracy.

news-stand (nūz′stand), *n.* A stand or place at which newspapers, periodicals, etc., are sold.

newt, *n.*—**Webbed newt,** *Molge palmata*, the smallest species of newt found in Great Britain, distinguished by having the hind toes fully webbed during the breeding-season.

New Test. An abbreviation of *New Testament.*

Newtonian constant. Same as *gravitation constant* (which see, under *constant*).

newtonite (nū′ton-īt), *n.* [*Newton* (county in Arkansas) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft white compact masses resembling kaolin: found in Newton county, Arkansas.

newtonium (nū-tō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Newton* + *-ium*.] A name proposed by Mendelejeff for the cosmical ether considered as a chemical substance so light but with such molecular velocity as to escape gravitation. For this he assumes a molecular weight of about one millionth that of hydrogen, with a velocity of at least 2,240 kilometers per second.

Newton's scale of colors, parallelogram, principle. See ★*color*, etc.

New York series. See ★*series.*

New Zealand boxwood, cedar, cotton, etc. See ★*boxwood*, ★*cedar*, ★*cotton*[1], etc.

Nexilarius (nek-si-lā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *nexilis*, tied or bound together, < *nectere*, bind.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Pomocentridæ*, found on the Pacific coast of Central America.

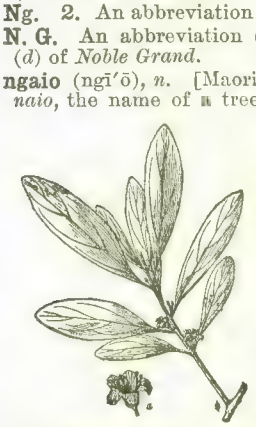
next, *a.*—**To get next,** to get into favorable and close relations with (a person or thing). [Slang.]—**To make it next,** in *euchre*, to name the same color for trumps as the suit just turned down.

N. F. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Newfoundland*; (*b*) of *New French*; (*c*) of *Norman French.*

Ng. 2. An abbreviation of *Norwegian.*

N. G. An abbreviation (*c*) of *New Granada*; (*d*) of *Noble Grand.*

ngaio (ngī′ō), *n.* [Maori name, = Hawaiian *naio*, the name of a tree of the same genus.] In New Zealand, *Myoporum lætum*, a shrub or small tree closely allied to the bastard sandalwood of Hawaii (*M. Sandwicense*) and the Australian blueberry-tree (*M. serratum*). It bears small edible drupes and its light, tough white wood is used for making gunstocks. In the South Island the name is generally corrupted to *kaio.*



Ngaio (*Myoporum lætum*). Greatly reduced. *a*, single flower.

ngawite (ngä′wīt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

N. G. C. An abbreviation of (Dreyer's) *New General Catalogue* of nebulæ, a revised and enlarged edition of Sir John Herschel's General Catalogue, usually referred to by the abbreviation G. C.

N. H. An abbreviation of *New Hampshire.*

nhanica (nyä-nē′kä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia Nhanica*, native of southern Brazil, bearing edible berries the size of plums, which are there used as a table fruit.

N. H. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Naturalis Historiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Natural History.

N. Heb. An abbreviation of *New Hebrew.*

N. H. P. An abbreviation of *nominal horse-power.* [No longer in use.]

N. I. An abbreviation of *Native Infantry.*

Niagaran (nī-ag′a-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*Niagar*(*a*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting a period or group of the Upper Silurian which embraces the Clinton limestone, sandstone, and shales, the Rochester shale, and the Lockport dolomite of New York and elsewhere.

II. *n.* The Niagaran period or group.

niaiserie (nē-ā-zē-rē′), *n.* [F., < *niais*, fem. *niaise*, simple, stupid.] Foolishness or stupidity; a foolish or stupid act.

Niam fat. See the extract.

> *Niam fat* was obtained from the seeds of Lophira alata, Banks, a tree indigenous to Senegambia, Sierra Leone, and the Egyptian Soudan. The fat, freed from extraneous matter, forms 41 per cent. of the kernels. It is a soft, buttery mass melting at 24° C., and is used by the natives for culinary purposes and as a hair oil.
> *Nature*, Dec. 26, 1907, p. 189.

niata (ni-ä′tä), *n.* [South Am.] A small variety of South American cattle.

> These cattle can browse as well as others on grass, but . . . they cannot, during the often recurrent droughts, browse on the twigs of trees, reeds, &c. . . . so that at these times the *Niatas* perish, if not fed by their owners.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, vii.

niatism (nī′a-tizm), *n.* [*niat*(*a*) + *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, the condition of being a dwarf; a sudden variation or mutation which produces a dwarfed stature in animals.

nib[1], *n.* 8. The tip or growing point of an oyster-shell. [Local, U. S.]—9. The button or nodule of graphitic carbon which is sometimes deposited upon the negative terminal by an electric arc between carbon poles.

nib-block (nib′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a metal block whose distinctive feature is a fixed or rigid hook to insure the block's standing square (against turning).

nibs (nibz), *n.* [Also *nabs*, *knabs*.] A nonsensical title: used in the phrase 'his royal *nibs*.' [Slang.]

Nicæan (nī-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Nicæa*, Gr. *Νίκαια*, Nice, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or concerning the Nicene council or Creed.

II. *n.* One who holds to the Nicene Creed.

Nicar. An abbreviation of *Nicaragua.*

Nicaragua scraps and sheets. See ★*scrap*[1].

niccolanum (nik-ō-lā′num), *n.* [NL., < *niccolum*, nickel, + *-anum*.] A supposed new chemical element announced in 1805 as present in certain cobalt ores. It proved to be merely impure nickel mixed with cobalt, arsenic, and iron.

Nicholson's blue. Same as *alkali blue* (which see, under *blue*).

nick[1], *n.* 4. In *type-founding*, a small groove, made by the mold on the front side and lower part of the body of American type. The first purpose of the nick is to enable the type-setter to place the type properly in the stick without examining the face. When many faces are designed for the same body, it is customary to cast two or more nicks at irregular intervals to prevent accidental mixing of unlike faces. In France the nick is on the hinder side. In some forms of type-setting and type distributing, the nicks are square-cut grooves, with a different arrangement of nicks for each character.

5. In *violin-making*, one of the little notches cut midway in the side of an f-hole or sound-hole, to indicate the proper location for the bridge.—6. In *lumbering*, same as ★*undercut*, 2.—**A nick on the green,** in *golf*, a slight depression or shallow cup on a green.

nick[3], *n.* 4. In *craps*, a throw of 7 or 11, which wins all the stakes for the caster immediately.

nickar-tree, *n.* 2. See ★*nicker-tree*, 2.

nickel, *n.*—**Antimonial nickel,** breithauptite.—**Christofle's method of nickel-smelting,** a process in which New Caledonia ore, mixed with appropriate fluxes, is smelted with coke, and the resulting regulus, which contains iron, copper, and nickel as sulphids, is ground and roasted. The nickel is recovered from the roasted product, which consists mainly of sulphid of nickel and oxid of iron, either by precipitation or by repeated fusing in reverberatory furnaces with fluxes added to absorb the iron.—**Grain-nickel,** fragments of reduced metallic nickel, fitted together and resembling grains in shape.—**Nickel carbonyl,** a remarkable substance obtained by passing carbon-monoxid gas over finely divided metallic nickel at a temperature of 30–80° C. and cooling the escaping gas by a freezing-mixture. Nickel carbonyl condenses as a colorless liquid of the density 1.32 which solidifies at −25° C. and boils at 43°. Its composition is represented by the formula $Ni(CO)_4$. The vapor decomposes explosively at 60° and burns in the air with a brilliantly luminous flame. Mixed with an inactive gas, as hydrogen or nitrogen, and passed through a tube heated to 180° C., the vapor deposits pure metallic nickel. On the basis of this reaction, Mond, the discoverer of nickel carbonyl, devised an industrial process for obtaining the metal from its ores.

nickel-aluminium (nik′el-al-ū-min″i-um), *n.* The name of a class of aluminium alloys containing varying proportions of nickel. Some of them have a tensile strength of over 40,000 pounds to the square inch. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Mineral Resources of U. S., 1902, p. 233.

nickel-bronze (nik′el-bronz), *n.* An alloy of copper and nickel: not as good as many of the other copper alloys, since it is apt to be brittle.

nickeled, nickelled (nik′eld), *p. a.* Nickel-plated; coated with nickel.

nickelin (nik′el-in), *n.* [*nickel* + *-in*[2].] An alloy of 74.5 per cent. of copper, 25 per cent. of nickel, and 5 per cent. of iron. It is used for electric resistance. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 409.

nickelite, *n.* Same as *niccolite.*

nickelization (nik″el-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*nickelize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of nickelizing, or coating with nickel.

nickel-plate (nik′el-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nickel-plated*, ppr. *nickel-plating.* To coat with nickel; deposit nickel on the surface of, by means of electroplating or otherwise.

nicker-tree, *n.* 2. The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica.*

nicking (nik′ing), *n.* The act of cutting nicks or notches; specifically, the operation of cutting the depressor or lateral muscles of the tail of a horse, for the purpose of either elevating or straightening it.

nicking-buddle (nik′ing-bud″l), *n.* A box or buddle used in washing ore.

nicking-trunk (nik′ing-trungk), *n.* A tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed.

nick-pot† (nik′pot), *n.* **1.** An inn-keeper or tapster.—2. A fraudulent beer-pot. *N. E. D.*

Niclausse boiler. See ★*boiler.*

Nicolaier's bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

nicolo (nik′ō-lō), *n.* [It. *niccolo*, < **onicolo*, < L. *onyx*, onyx.] A variety of onyx consisting of a layer of a bluish tint over black. See *Plate of Precious Stones and Engraved Gems.*

> An antique gem representing a bust . . . of Oraphale, cut in a double *nicolo*. *Daily News*, June 29, 1899. *N. E. D.*

Nicomachean (nī-kom′a-kē-an), *a.* [L. *Nicomachus*, < Gr. Νικόμαχος.] Of or pertaining to some ancient Greek named Nicomachus; particularly, either (*a*) Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas II., King of Macedonia, and the father of Aristotle, the philosopher, or (*b*) Nicomachus the Younger, a son of Aristotle, who, like his father and grandfather, was also an author.—**Nicomachean ethics** [Gr. Ἠθικὰ Νικομαχεία], the "Ethics of Aristotle," said to have been published by Nicomachus the Younger after his father's death.

nicotic (ni-kot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to nicotine: as, *nicotic acid. N. E. D.*

nicotidine (ni-kot′i-din), *n.* [*nico*(*tine*) + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A pale-yellow poisonous thick oil, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, prepared by the action of zinc or concentrated hydrochloric acid on metadipyridyl. It boils at 287–289° C., has a strongly narcotic odor, and is found in bone-oil. Also called 3- or *meta-hexahydrodipyridyl.*

nicotinian (nik-ō-tin′i-an), *a.* Same as *nicotian.*

nicotinic (nik-ō-tin′ik), *a.* [*nicotine* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from nicotine.—**Nicotinic acid,** a colorless compound, $N<\begin{matrix}CH=CH-CO_2H\\ CH=CH\end{matrix}>CH$, prepared by the oxidation of nicotine and certain related compounds. It crystallizes in slender needles and melts at 228–229° C. Also called *3-pyridine-carboxylic acid.*

nicotism (nik′ō-tizm), *n.* Same as *nicotinism.*

nicotize (nik′ō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicotized*, ppr. *nicotizing.* Same as *nicotinize.*

nicotunia (nik-ō-tū′ni-ą), *n.* [*Nicot(iana)* + *(Pet)unia.*] A hybrid of *Petunia* and *Nicotiana*, offered in 1893 by Luther Burbank, but now lost.

Hybrids which are infertile in thousands of cases may for once prove a success among hundreds of thousands. Burbank has an example of this in his crossing of Petunia with tobacco. From numberless hybrids he got one germinating from seed. He named this curiosity *Nicotunia* (from Nicotiana and Petunia). It was not very attractive and succumbed after one year, having flowered profusely, but failed to produce any seed.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1905, p. 347.

nicotyrine (nik-ō-tī′rin), *n.* A colorless liquid, $CH<\begin{matrix}CH.CH\\N=CH\end{matrix}>C.C<\begin{matrix}CH—CH\\\|\\N(CH_3).CH\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid and potassium ferricyanide on nicotine. It boils at 280–281° C. under 744 millimeters pressure and has an odor of mushrooms. Also called *dipyridine* or, more correctly, 1-*methyl*-2, 3-*pyridylpyrrol*, or *n-methyl-pyridylpyrrol.*

nicou (ni-kö′), *n.* A poison derived from a plant, *Lonchocarpus rufescens.* It is used by American Indians to poison fish in streams.

nidal (nī′dal), *a.* [L. *nid(us)*, a nest, + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of a nidus, in any of the meanings of that word. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 483.

nidana (nē-dä′nä), *n.* [Skt. *nidāna*, a band, a rope or halter, a cause; < √*dā*, bind.] Any one of the 12 links which form the Buddhist chain of causality and bind man to earthly existence with its round of transmigration and its attendant suffering and misery. These are: (1) *Avidyā*, or ignorance (in a previous state of existence) of the four verities or noble truths (see ★*verity*). From this comes (2) *conformations* or the character-forming qualities derived from previous existence, which give rise to (3) *consciousness.* This leads to (4) *nāmarūpa*, or name and corporeal form (that is, individual being), from which come (5) the six fields or *organs of sense* and the corresponding objects of sense. (6) *Contact* between these senses and their respective objects produces (7) *sensation.* From sensation comes (8) *desire* or thirst; this brings (9) *attachment* or a clinging to life and its pleasures, resulting in (10) *continuity of becoming*, with (11) *birth* and rebirth in one of the six forms of sentient being (gods, men, demons, animals, etc.), and (12) the *suffering* and misery incident to life in any of these forms.

niddui (nid′ö-i), *n.* [Heb., < *nadah*, exclude, put away.] A lesser degree of Jewish herem or excommunication, lasting only seven days or, in Palestine, thirty days. See ★*herem.*

niddy-noddy (nid′i-nod″i), *v. i.* Same as *nid-dle-noddle, v. Carlyle.*

nidge[2] (nij), *v. i.* and *t.* [Origin obscure.] To shake; quiver. *N. E. D.*

"Upon my honor, Mr. Lascelles," added he, smiling, and turning towards the coxcomb, who stood *nidging* his head with anger by Miss Beaufort's chair,—"upon my honor, Mr. Lascelles, I did not mean to draw any parallel between your person and talents and those of this Mr.——." *J. Porter*, Thaddeus of Warsaw, xxvi.

nidget[2] (nij′et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A triangular horse-hoe, used in Kent and Sussex, chiefly in cultivating hops. *N. E. D.*

nidget[2] (nij′et), *v. t.* [*nidget*[2], *n.*] To cultivate with a nidget.

Shimming, *nidgeting*, digging round and hoeing hills.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 324.

Nidicolæ (nī-dik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nidus*, nest, + *colere*, dwell.] A collective name for those birds which are hatched in a naked and helpless condition, and remain for some time in the nest: same as *Altrices:* contrasted with ★*Nidifugæ.*

nidicolous (nī-dik′ō-lus), *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest, + *colere*, dwell, + *-ous.*] Abiding in the nest; noting those birds which are hatched in a more or less helpless condition and remain for some time in the nest; altricial: contrasted with ★*nidifugous.* *Gadow.*

But, it is to be noted, these young are all *nidicolous*—born blind and helpless. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1907, p. 274.

nidificational (nid″i-fi-kā′shon-al), *a.* [*nidification* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to nidification or nest-building. *J. T. Gulick.*

Nidifugæ (nī-dif′ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nidus*, nest, + *fugere*, flee.] A collective name for those birds which are able to run about as soon as they are hatched: same as *Præcoces:* contrasted with ★*Nidicolæ.*

nidifugous (nī-dif′ū-gus), *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous.*] Of birds, able to run about when hatched: same as *precocial:* contrasted with ★*nidicolous.* *Gadow.*

Plantigrade, *nidifugous*, aquatic.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 257.

nidologist (nī-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [*nidolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who makes a study of the nests of birds: a caliologist.

nidology (nī-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest, + Gr. *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The branch of ornithology that treats of birds' nests: same as *caliology.*

nidulariaceous (nid-ū-lā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the fungus family *Nidulariaceæ.*

Nidulariales (nid-ū-lā-ri-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nidularia* + *-ales.*] An order of gasteromycetous fungi containing the single family *Nidulariaceæ* (which see). Formerly written *Nidulariineæ.*

Nidulariineæ (nid-ū-lā-ri-ī′nē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Nidulariales.*

Nidulites (nid-ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *nidulus*, a little nest. See ★*nidulus.*] A genus of enigmatical fossils which have a sack-like shape, hollow within and open at one end or attached by a pedicel. The outer wall is composed of angular plates or tubes united at the base, the closed ends being perforated by a single hole. These bodies have been regarded as related to the cystids, the sponges, the *Foraminifera*, and the calcareous algæ. Their systematic position is altogether uncertain. They are found in the Silurian rocks.

nidulus (nid′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *niduli* (-lī). [L., dim. of *nidus*, a nest.] Same as *nidus*, 3.

niellated (ni-el′ā-ted), *a.* [*niello* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with designs in niello (which see).

niello-silver (ni-el′ō-sil″vėr), *n.* An alloy of silver, lead, copper, bismuth, and sulphur which has a dull bluish cast. Also called *Russian tula.*

nievita (nē-ā-vē′tä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *nieve*, snow, < L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow.] In California, a plant of the genus *Cryptanthe*, or sometimes of any of the genera included under the name *white* ★*forget-me-not* (which see). The name, meaning 'light snow,' refers to the appearance of fields in which the plant abounds.

nig[4], *v. i.* A colloquial form for *renege.* See *renege*, 2.

Nigella, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Nigella;* also some other plants, especially with a qualifying word.—**Bastard nigella, field nigella**, the corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago.*

niggardize (nig′ąrd-iz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *niggardized*, ppr. *niggardizing.* [*niggard* + *-ize.*] To be niggardly; give in a niggardly way.

Fame, I accuse thee, thou didst *niggardize*,
And faintly sound my love's perfections,
Great lady Fortune and fair Empress.
Chapman, Plays, Alphonsus, II. ii.

nigger[2], *n.*—**Angola niggers**, a trade-name for a kind of india-rubber in small black balls, brought from the west coast of South Africa.—**Massai niggers**, a trade-name for a variety of crude india-rubber of good quality, the product of *Landolphia owariensis* and *L. florida*, brought in reddish-brown balls, pink and white on a cut surface, from Sierra Leone in Africa.—**Sierra Leone niggers.** Same as *Massai* ★*niggers.*

nigger-caterpillar (nig′ėr-kat″ėr-pil-ąr), *n.* Same as *nigger*[2], 3.

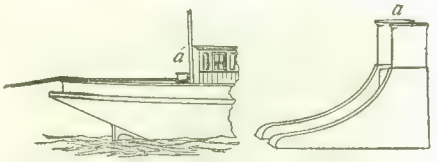
nigger-dick (nig′ėr-dik), *n.* In Pennsylvania, the cut-lip chub, *Exoglossum maxillingua.*

nigger-goose (nig′ėr-gös), *n.* A name given to the cormorant in some parts of the United States.

niggerhead, *n.* 2. Also, applied to boulders of chromite in the region north of Baltimore, Maryland, and generally, among English-speaking peoples, to any tough black rock in loose boulders.—3. In swampy land, tufts or clumps of sedge and grass growing up stiffly, and somewhat resembling a black head. [Local. U. S.]

The surface is pre-eminently swampy during the warmer periods of the year, and walking over it means either wading through the water or risking continuous jumps to and from the individual clumps of matted grass and moss—the so-called "*nigger-heads.*"
Pop. Sci. Mo., April, 1900, p. 637.

4. A spool or capstan for lifting or hauling, formed on the end of a shaft which is turned by power: so called because it is usually black. Also known as a *wildcat.*—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) The cone-flower or black-eyed-Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta.* (*b*) The common greenbrier or catbrier, *Smilax rotundifolia.*—6. A towing



a, niggerhead; *a′*, niggerhead in position.

bitt; an upright timber to which towing hawsers are secured.—7. A fresh-water mussel, *Quadrula ebena*, of the Mississippi River, used in the manufacture of pearl buttons. It is rather small with a thick shell and a black or dark brown outer skin.—**Mud-niggerhead**, a form of the niggerhead (see ★*niggerhead*, 7).—**Warty-back niggerhead**, *Quadrula metanerva* or *Q. pustulosa*, so called from the tubercular excrescences on the shell.

nigger-toe (nig′ėr-tō), *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Brazil-nut, *Bertholletia excelsa.*

nigger-weed (nig′ėr-wēd), *n.* The joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum.*

niggery[2] (nig′ėr-i), *n.* [D. *negerij.*] An administrative division of the Dutch West Indies. *N. E. D.*

night-bag (nīt′bag), *n.* A traveling-bag containing necessaries for the night. *N. E. D.*

night-blue (nīt′blö), *n.* A trade-name for a blue which retains its color under artificial light.

night-chant (nīt′chänt), *n.* A chant intended to be chanted at night; specifically, a ceremony of the Navajo Indians, performed for curing disease. It occupies nine days. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 61.

night-clothes, *n. pl.* 2†. Negligé or informal dress worn in the evening. *N. E. D.*

The Queene gone, and ladies; only my Lady Castlemaine, who looked prettily in her *night-clothes.* So took my coach, which waited, and through Covent Garden, to set down two gentlemen and a lady.
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 24, 1667.

night-flowering (nīt′flou″ėr-ing), *a.* Same as *night-blooming.*

nightgear (nīt′gēr), *n.* Night-clothes. [Colloq.]

Miss Prissy took the *nightgear* between her finger and thumb. *J. C. Lincoln*, Partners of the Tide, ii.

night-hawk, *n.* 4. One who prowls about at night; specifically, a night cabman or his cab or horse. [Colloq.]

night-hunter (nīt′hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *night-walker*, 3. [Rare.]

nightingale[1], *n.*—**Kentish nightingale**, a name given in some parts of England to the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, on account of the sweetness of its song.—**Swedish nightingale.** (*a*) A European thrush, *Turdus iliacus.* (*b*) A title popularly given to Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish singer.—**Virginia nightingale**, a name sometimes given to the cardinal, *Cardinalis cardinalis.*

night-rider (nīt′rī-dėr), *n.* One who rides by night; specifically, a member of a band of (usually mounted) men who perpetrate deeds of violence or intimidation by night. [Southern U. S.]

night-riding (nīt′rī-ding), *n.* The practices of the night-riders. [Southern U. S.]

nightshade, *n.*—**American nightshade**, the pokeweed, *Phytolacca Americana.*—**Beaked nightshade**, the sand-bur, *Solanum rostratum.*—**Bindweed nightshade**, the enchanter's nightshade, *Circæa Lutetiana.*—**Black-berried nightshade**, the black nightshade.—**Climbing nightshade**, the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara.*—**Fetid nightshade**, the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger.*—**Garden nightshade**, the black nightshade.—**Silver-leafed nightshade**, the bull-nettle, *Solanum elæagnifolium.* See ★*bull-nettle.*—**Spiny nightshade.** (*a*) The sand-bur, *Solanum rostratum.* (*b*) *Solanum aculeatissimum*, a shrubby and prickly species with yellow berries found from North Carolina to Florida and west to Texas.

night-shift (nīt′shift), *n.* 1. See *shift*, *n.*, 6.—2. A shift or shirt used to sleep in: so called in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 9.

night-stick (nīt′stik), *n.* A strong club carried by a policeman at night.

San Juan Hill and the Gut were under *nightstick* law until early this morning. *N. Y. Times*, July 15, 1905.

night-tide (nīt′tīd), *n.* 1. Night-time.—2. A tide occurring at night. *N. E. D.*

night-vision (nīt′vizh″ọn), *n.* Vision or sight that is strongest and best at night; ability to see clearly only at night or in a dim light.

night-warbler (nīt′wâr″blėr), *n.* The sedge-



Night-warbler (*Curruca salicaria*).

warbler, *Curruca salicaria*, a European warbler which sings at night.

night-wormꝉ (nīt′wėrm), *n.* **1.** A treacherous comrade.—2. A prostitute.—3. A glow-worm. *N. E. D.*

nighty[2] (nī′ti), *n.* [*night(-gown)* + *-y*[2].] A night-gown or night-dress: originally a child's word. [Colloq.]

nignay (nig′nā), *n.* [Also *nignye*. Origin obscure.] A trifle; a trifling thing or act. [Scotch.]

nigori (nē-gō′rē or nēng-gō′rē), *a.* and *n.* [Jap., impure, impurity.] **I.** *a.* Impure: applied in Japanese to certain sounds (g, z, j, d, b, and p) which are substituted in certain circumstances for the pure sounds k, s, sh (or ch), t, h, or f.

II. *n.* **1.** The substitution of an impure consonantal sound for a pure one when it begins the second part of a compound, or the second part of a plural expression formed by reduplication, as in ★*kami-dana* (which see) for *kami-tana*, 'god-shelf'; *kawa-guchi* for *kawa-kuchi*, 'river-mouth'; ★*ban-zai* (which see) for *ban-sai*, 'ten thousand years'; *kanagawa* for *kana-kawa* (name of the prefecture in which Yokohama is situated); *hito-bito*, 'men,' for *hito-hito*, from *hito*, 'man,' etc.—2. In Japanese writing and printing, the mark ゛ (earlier ゜゜), placed at the right of a pure consonant to show that it has become impure.

The nido is exactly analogous to the Japanese Katakana script, in which modified forms of Chinese ideographs are used phonetically to express 47 syllables (the so-called I-ro-fa syllabary), raised to 73 by the *nigori* and maru diacritical marks. *Keane*, Man, Past and Present, p. 308.

Han nigori, literally 'half nigori,' the mark ° placed after *h* or *f* to show that it is nigori or impure and takes the sound of *p*.

nigramine (nig-ram′in), *n.* [L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + E. *amine*.] A basic coal-tar color of unpublished composition, similar to methylene gray. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton bluish gray.

nigraniline (nig-ran′i-lin), *n.* [L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + E. *aniline*.] An intermediate product of the oxidation of aniline to aniline black (which see, under *black*).

nigresceous (nī-gres′ē-us), *a.* [See *nigresent*.] Somewhat black. [Rare.]

nigrify (nig-ri′fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nigrified*, ppr. *nigrifying*. [LL. *nigrificare*, make black, blacken. See *nigrification*.] To blacken.

Where was the harm? 'T would have been but giving a polish to lamp-black, not *nigrifying* a negro primarily. After all, I cannot but regret my involuntary virtue. *Lamb*, Letters, lxxii. 151.

nigrism (nig′rizm), *n.* [L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, +*-ism*.] Same as *nigrities*.

nigrite, *n.* **2.** A kind of asphaltum allied to albertite and grahamite.

nigritic (ni-grit′ik), *a.* [NL. **nigriticus*, after Sp. *negrito*, 'a little negro.' See *Negrito*.] Of or pertaining to the negro race; specifically, of or pertaining to the Oceanic negroes.

nigritism (nig′ri-tizm), *n.* [L. *nigrities*, blackness, + *-ism*.] Same as *nigrities*.

nigritudinous (nig-ri-tū′di-nus), *a.* [L. *nigritudo* (*-din-*), blackness, + *-ous*.] Having the character of nigritude; negro-like.

nigrium (nig′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.] The name given by Church to a supposed new chemical element the occurrence of which in zircon he supposed to be indicated by certain black bands in the absorption-spectrum. Its existence has not been confirmed.

nigrosine, *n.* The name is applied to three different coal-tar colors: (*a*) Spirit-soluble nigrosine, which is closely allied to spirit-soluble induline. (*b*) Water-soluble nigrosine, which is the sodium salt of certain sulphonic acids of spirit-soluble nigrosine. (*c*) Methylene gray (which see, under ★*gray*).

nigrous (nī′grus), *a.* [L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ous*.] Deep black.

Blacks:—piceous or piceus, the colour of pitch: atrous or ater, the colour of liquid ink; . . . *nigrous* or niger, the colour of lamp black: fuliginous or fuliginosus, the colour of soot.
E. Newman, A Familiar Introd. to the Hist. of Insects, [iii. 2.

nigua (nē′gwä), *n.* [Sp. *nigua*.] **1.** Same as *chigoe*.—2. In Cuba and Porto Rico, a name applied to several plants belonging to the genus *Tournefortia* of the borage family, especially to *T. hirsutissima*, a trailing shrub with one-sided spikes of flowers resembling those of heliotrope.—**Nigua enredadera**, *Tournefortia volubilis*. See *basket-withe*.—**Nigua de playa**, seaside nigua, *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*, a strand shrub with silky-tomentose leaves.

nihilum album (nī′hil-um al′bum), *n.* [L., 'white nothing.'] An old name of white oxid of zinc, in loose light flakes, produced by the combustion of zinc vapor in the air. Also known as *flowers of zinc* and *lana philosophica*.

nika[1] (nē′kä), *n.* [Chamorro *nika*.] On the island of Guam, the name for several varieties of yam with cordate-acuminate leaves having a deep basal sinus, especially *Dioscorea aculeata*.—**Nika cimarron**, the wild yam of Guam, *Dioscorea spinosa*, a species in which the large starchy tuber is protected by a mass of spines surrounding the base of the stem.

Nika[2] (nī′kä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Nikidæ*. *Risso*, 1816.

nikau (nē′kou), *n.* [Maori *nikau*, the New Zealand palm-tree, = Mangarevan *nikau*, cocoanut-palm, = Hawaiian *niau*, or *niao*, the petiole or midrib of a cocoanut-palm leaf.] In New Zealand, *Hedyscepe sapida*, a palm-tree with a slender green ringed stem and pinnate leaves with narrow linear leaflets. The young unexpanded inflorescence is eaten by the natives. This species occurs also on the Chatham islands and is the most southerly representative of the palm family.

Nikâya (nē-kä′yä), *n.* [Skt. *nikāya*, assemblage, class, society, collection, < *ni*, down, in, + *kāya*, body, mass.] A collection of *sutras*, or sayings (of Buddha).

A number of such efforts, after the *Nikâyas* had been closed, were included in a supplementary *Nikâya* called the Khuddaka *Nikâya*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 431.

Nikidæ (nī′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Nik(a)* + *-idæ*.] A family of caridean crustaceans in which the rostrum is horizontal with the dorsal surface of the carapace, the mandibles are without cutting edge, the first pair of trunk-legs is simple or chelate, and the second is minutely chelate. It includes the genera *Nika*, *Lysmata*, and *Glyphocrangon*, of which the first two contain edible species.

nikie (nik′i-ē), *n.* [Omaha and Ponca Indian.] Something handed down from a mythical ancestor.—**Nikie kinship**, kinship based on descent from the same or a similar mythical ancestor.—**Nikie name**, a name derived from the ancestor myth. These terms are used in reference to customs of the Omaha and Ponca Indians.

nil[2], *n.* **2.** In *musical acoustics*, a minute interval, equal to a fifty-first part of a semitone.

nila (nē′lä), *n.* [Skt. *nīla*, dark blue; as a noun, indigo. See *anil*, *lilac*.] A dark shade of blue used in the decoration of East Indian pottery.

nil album. Same as ★*nihilum album*.

Nile-bird (nīl′bėrd), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, from its cry. *N. E. D.*

Nile blue. See ★*blue*.

Nileus (nil′ē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of trilobites of Silurian age.

nilgai (nēl′gī), *n.* Same as *nilgau*: the form most commonly used in India to designate the large antelope *Portax pictus*.

nilionid (nil-i-on′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Nilionidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nilionidæ*.

Nilometry (nī-lom′e-tri), *n.* [See *Nilometer*.] Measurement of the amount of water discharged by the Nile. *Nature*, Dec. 9, 1909, p. 161.

Nilot (nī′lot), *n.* [Gr. Νειλώτ(ης), on the Nile.] One who dwells on the banks of the Nile.

Nilotic, *a.* **2.** In *ethnol.*, denoting the eastern division of the Sudanese negroes.

Nilous (nī′lus), *a.* [*Nile* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from the Nile.

I executed my commission like a winged Mercury flying to save friends from Pluto's drear domains, when they might live a little longer to enjoy this *Nilous* earth; for certainly it is more like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil. *Sir R. Wilson*, Diary, II. 448.

nimbated (nim′bā-ted), *p. a.* [L. *nimb(us)*, cloud, + *-ate-* + *-ed*.] Provided with or having a nimbus; nimbed.

nimble, *a.* **4.** Fresh or strong: applied to tan-liquor.

nimble-fly (nim′bl-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Dexiidæ*.

nimble-Kate (nim′bl-kāt), *n.* The star- or bur-cucumber, *Sicyos angulatus*.

nimbleness, *n.*—**Thermal nimbleness**, the sensitiveness of a thermometer to changes of temperature.

The time in which the instrument loses half its heat has been called its *thermal nimbleness*.
J. Y. Buchanan, in Antarctic Manual, p. 130.

nimbo-pallium (nim-bō-pal′i-um), *n.*; pl. *nimbo-pallia* (-ä). [NL., < *nimbus* + *pallium*.] A broad sheet of cloud from which rain is falling. Also called *nimbo-stratus*.

nimbo-stratus (nim-bō-strā′tus), *n.*; pl. *nimbo-strati* (-tī). Same as ★*nimbo-pallium*.

nimfadoro† (nim-fa-dō′rō), *n.* [It.] An effeminate fellow; a ladies' man. [Rare.]

Pvnt. Peace, you, ban-dogge, peace: what briske *Nimfadoro* is that in the white virgin boot there?
Carl. Mary, sir, one, that I must entreat you take a very particular knowledge of.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

nim-oil (nim′oil), *n.* Same as *neem-oil*. See *margosa*. Also written *nimb-oil*.

nine, *n.*—**The two nines**, a fire-alarm signal, used only in an emergency, which calls out all the fire-fighting apparatus, and every available fireman. [New York City.]

Acting Chief K— arrived a few minutes later and ordered the fourth [alarm], and then *the two nines*, calling out every piece of apparatus on the island. *The two nines* were sounded less than an hour after the fire alarm had been sent in. *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1903.

nineted (nīn′ted), *p. a.* [Corruption of *nointed*.] Wicked; incorrigible. *N. E. D.* [Dial. Eng.]

nineteenth, *n.* **3.** In *organ-building*, a stop whose pitch is two octaves and a fifth above that of the keys used, as, for example, the larigot.

nino (nē′nō), *n.* [Tagalog *nino*, Malay *nona*, Polynesian *nonu*, Hawaiian *noni*.] *Morinda citrifolia*, a shrub or tree which yields a dye. See ★*al*[1], and ★*nonu*.

Ninsei ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Niobe, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Liliaceæ*. See *Funkia*.

niobifluoride, niobiofluoride (nī″ō-bī-, nī-ō″bī-ō-flö′ō-rid), *n.* Same as ★*fluoniobate*.

niobous (nī-ō′bus), *a.* [*niob(ium)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or derived from niobium: implying a lower degree of oxidation than *niobic*.

Niobrara group. See ★*group*[1].

niog (nē′ōg), *n.* [Tagalog *niog*, Chamorro *niyog*, Malay *nior* or *nyor*, Polynesian *niu*.] In the Philippine Islands, the cocoanut-palm, *Cocos nucifera*.

nip[1], *v. t.* **10.** In *cricket*: (*a*) To catch neatly: said of a fielder. (*b*) To break sharply: said of a bowled ball. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 322.—**To nip her** (*naut.*), to take a sharp turn in a rope; to stop the cable from running out so that the ship may jerk suddenly to her anchor.

nip[1], *n.* **11.** The place of contact between two cylinders, rollers, or bowls. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-Printing, p. 21.—**To freshen the nip.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to shift the chafing from a certain spot. (*b*) To take a new hold; refresh the memory.

nip[3], *n.* **3.** A low cliff cut in the border of land near the sea. [Eng.]

Tidal cuspate forelands . . . where the aggradation begins at the shoreline at the foot of the earlier formed "nip." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 542.

nip[3] (nip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nipped*, ppr. *nipping*. [*nip*[3], *n.*] To cut a low cliff in (the border of the land) by wave action.

The coasts of the counties of Kent and Sussex, or, physiographically speaking, the coasts of the dissected Weald dome, form a succession of headlands *nipped* back by the sea. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 538.

nipecotic (nip-ē-kot′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $HN\langle \begin{matrix} CH_2CH_2 \\ CH_2.CH(COOH) \end{matrix} \rangle CH_2$, prepared by a reduction of nicotinic acid by the means of sodium and alcohol. It melts at 249–250° C. Also called *hexahydronicotinic* or *piperidine-3-carboxylic acid*.

Nipigon (nip'i-gon), *n.* [*Nipigon*, name of a Canadian lake, and river.] Among Canadian geologists, a name applied to the vast series of basaltic rocks and sediments which immediately precedes the Cambrian strata in the Lake Superior region and which contains deposits of native copper. These strata are usually called *Keweenawan* in the United States.

nip-out (nip'out), *n.* See *nip*[1], 8.

nipper[1], *n.* 5. (*l*) A device for holding the fibers of cotton, in the early process of combing.

12. A local name in Australia of species of *Alphæus*, a genus of prawns.

nippering (nip'ėr-ing), *n.* Same as *racking*[1], 2.

nipper-knife (nip'ėr-nīf), *n.* That part of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine which holds or nips the cotton staple as the combs pass through it.

nipper-motion (nip'ėr-mō″shọn), *n.* A combination of devices on a cotton-combing machine for holding the cotton during the process of combing.

nipper-shaft (nip'ėr-shȧft), *n.* The shaft or arbor to which are fastened the nippers in a cotton-combing machine.

nipper-tap (nip'ėr-tap), *n.* In *chem.*, a little wire clamp which, when pressed upon by the finger and thumb or by turning a screw, serves partly or completely to close an india-rubber tube over which it fits and thereby obstructs the flow of a liquid or a gas. Various special forms are known as *Mohr's clamp*, *Hofmann's clamp*, etc.

nipping-jaw (nip'ing-jâ), *n.* A device on a cotton-combing machine for holding a tuft of cotton while it is combed.

nipping-rollers (nip'ing-rō″lėrz), *n. pl.* See ★*roller*.

nipple, *n.*—**Push-nipple,** a nipple, or piece of pipe having a thread on each end, used in such a way that it receives a thrust.

In the case of the *push-nipple* type of boiler the rule would be as follows. *Engin. Rev.*, Jan., 1903, p. 14.

nipple-pipette (nip'l-pi-pet″), *n.* A pipette provided with a rubber nipple. By compressing the nipple air is expelled. If the pressure is withdrawn while the point of the pipette is in a liquid, the liquid enters the pipette.

nipple-wrench (nip'l-rench), *n.* A wrench for seating or removing the nipple of a small-arm.

Nirodha (ni-rō'dȧ), *n.* [Skt. *nirodha*, confinement, obstruction, destruction, < *nis-*, out, + *rodha*, holding back, obstruction, suppression.] Cessation: used as equivalent to *nirvana*.

nirvanic (nir-vä'nik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of nirvana.

In spite of the *nirvanic* remoteness of its nature, it is not troubled by human emotions.

E. F. Benson, Six Common Things, p. 73. *N. E. D.*

nirvanin (nir-vä'nin), *n.* [*nirvan*(*a*) + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of a colorless, neutral, crystalline compound, $(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CONHC_6H_3(OH)COOCH_3.HCl$, used in surgery as a local anesthetic.

Nishikide ware. See ★*ware*[2].

nishikiye (nē-shē″kē-yā′), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Jap., < *ni*, two, + *shiki*, color, + *ye*, a picture, drawing.] In Japanese art, prints taken in color, and by hand, from wooden blocks, cut (as is usual with the Japanese) in the direction of the grain instead of across it, as has been the custom in Europe since Bewick's time. The method of printing is to lay the color on the block with a brush and to press the paper against it with a pad or dabber called the *baren*. This method of printing is much more sensitive than the usual mechanical one. A printing may be accomplished with few impressions, but usually from twenty to thirty are employed. The number of blocks does not necessarily correspond to the number of impressions. Japanese color-printing is a recent art, not having been known much before the middle of the eighteenth century.

nishu (nē'shō), *n.* [Jap.] A small rectangular Japanese silver coin, worth half a bu: no longer made or used. See *bu*.

Nisi prius roll. Same as *nisi prius record* (which see, under *nisi prius*).

nispero (nis'pe-rō), *n.* [Sp. *níspero*, medlar-tree.] 1. In Spain, the medlar-tree, *Mespilus Germanica*.—2. In the Spanish West Indies, the sapodilla, *Sapota zapotilla*, the name of which has been corrupted in Jamaica to naseberry.—**Nispero cimarron** or **Nispero de monte,** wild nispero, a name applied to several wild trees which bear fruit more or less resembling the medlar or sapodilla; in Colombia, to *Pouteria Tovarensis*, which bears a golden-yellow edible fruit and yields wood suitable for use in building; in Porto Rico, to *Symplocos lanata*, a forest-tree belonging to the sweetleaf family.

Nissl or **Nissl's bodies.** See ★*body*.

nisus[1], *n.* 2. The generative impulse occurring periodically, as with many creatures in the spring.

nit[1], *n.* 3†. A small insect; a gnat or fly: applied contemptuously to persons.

How most sweetly a' will swear!
And his page o' t' other side, that handful of wit!
Ah, heavens, it is a most pathetical *nit!*
Sola, sola! *Shak.*, L. L. L. iv. 1.

nit[3] (nit), *adv.* [G. *nicht*, not: see *not*[1].] No; not; not at all. [Slang.]

niter, *n.* The word *niter* (in its Hebrew, Greek, and Latin forms) was used in early times to signify any kind of saline efflorescence, and therefore included a number of substances now recognized as distinct. The 'niter' of the Old Testament scriptures was obviously natron in the sense of naturally occurring carbonate of soda (from Egypt). The 'nitrum' mentioned by Pliny, which gave off a strong smell on being sprinkled with lime, must have been a salt of ammonium, probably the chlorid; but potassium nitrate (the niter or saltpeter of the present age), and also calcium nitrate, potassium carbonate, sodium chlorid, magnesium sulphate, and the sulphates of zinc, iron, and copper (later distinguished as metallic vitriols) were probably more or less confounded under the general name.

nit-grass, *n.* 2. Same as ★*slough-grass*.

nithialine (ni-thī'ą-lin), *n.* [*ni*(*trogen*) + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-al*[3] + *-ine*[3].] A yellow, amorphous, pulverulent compound, $C_{12}H_{16}ON_4S$, prepared by the action of ammonium sulphid on metadinitrobenzene or metanitraniline. It decomposes at 200° C.

nitidity (ni-tid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *nitiditas*, < *nitidus*, shining: see *nitid*.] 1. Brightness; brilliancy; lustrousness.—2. Spruceness; gayness: applied to persons.

nitidulid (nī-tid'ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Nitidulidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nitidulidæ*.

nito (nē'tō), *n.* [Tagalog *nito*.] In the Philippine Islands, a climbing fern, *Lygodium scandens*, the glossy, wiry stems of which are used for weaving hats, receptacles for betel-nuts, etc. The species is of wide distribution and in the Bismarck Archipelago is used by the natives for making baskets.



Nito (*Lygodium scandens*).
a, group of sporanges, enlarged.

nitragin (nī'trą-jin), *n.* [*nitr*(*ogen*) + Gr. *ἀγειν*, bring, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for a culture of the specific bacteria which, when present in the soil and reaching the roots of leguminous plants, produce the tubercles by which such plants become capable of assimilating the free nitrogen of the air and converting it into proteid compounds.

The growth of plants by . . . [nitrification of the soil . . .] may be encouraged and stimulated by the use of phosphatic manures and also by inoculating the ground and the seed to be sown on it with cultures of these earth bacteria referred to, which are sold commercially under the name of *nitragin*.

Lancet, June 6, 1903, p. 1590.

nitramine (nī-tram'in), *n.* [*nitr*(*ogen*) + *amine*.] In *organic chem.*, the class-name applied to compounds prepared by the action of nitric acid on the amido derivatives of primary amines. They contain the univalent radical R, where R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, such as methyl. In the former case the hydrogen is replaceable by metals. Sometimes called *nitro-amines*.

nitramite (nī'trą-mīt), *n.* [*nitr*(*ate*) + *am*(*monium*) + *-ite*[2].] A class-name of explosives in which ammonium nitrate is a principal component, patented in Belgium by Favier. See *Favier* ★*explosives*.

nitranilic (nī-tra-nil'ik), *a.* [*nitranil*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to nitraniline: noting an acid, a golden-yellow compound, $(\overset{6}{HO})_2C_6(\overset{2}{NO_2})_2\overset{5}{O}_2\overset{1}{O}_2\overset{4}{O}_2$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on hydroquinol or hydroquinone. It crystallizes in needles and explodes at 170° C.

nitraniline (nī-tran'i-lin), *n.* [*nitr*(*ic*) + *anilide* + *-ine*[2].] Any one of three compounds, $H_2NC_6H_4NO_2$. They are distinguished as ortho- or 1, 2, or meta- or 1, 3, and para- or 1, 4. They are formed by the action of nitric acid on acetanilide, are crystalline, and melt at 71° C., 114° C., and 147° C. respectively. Also called *nitro-anilines*.

nitrate, *n.* Important experiments have been made on an industrial scale for the production economically of nitrates from atmospheric air by high-tension electrical discharges through moist air in the presence of basic materials.—**Alkaline nitrate of silver,** a compound obtained by the action of an alkaline base upon silver nitrate.—**Cellulose nitrates.** Same as *nitrocellulose*.—**Nitrate of iron.** See ★*iron*.

nitratoxygen (nī-trą-tok'si-jen), *n.* [*nitrat*(*e*) + *oxygen*.] In *chem.*, a name suggested for the radical NO_3. See *nitran* and ★*oxynitrion*.

nitric, *a.*—**Fuming nitric acid.** See ★*fume*.

nitricum (nī'tri-kum), *n.* [NL.: see *nitric*.] An imaginary substance of early chemistry which, in union with oxygen, was supposed to constitute nitrogen.

nitrifaction (nī-tri-fak'shọn), *n.* [See *nitrification*.] The production of niter or nitrates.

nitrifier (nī'tri-fī-ėr), *n.* Anything which serves to bring about or to facilitate the production of niter or nitrates; specifically, in *bacteriol.*, any micro-organism which is capable of oxidizing ammonia to nitrous acid, or nitrous acid to nitric acid; a micro-organism which serves to fix, and accumulate in the soil, the free nitrogen of the air. See ★*nitrogen-fixing*.

The bacterial organisms themselves are, however, the real nitrogen bringers or *nitrifiers*, the leguminosæ being dependent upon their presence at the roots for healthy growth. These organisms abound in all good cultivated soils in which there is a sufficiency of phosphates, potash, and lime, the last especially being of vital necessity to them, and they are most active at a temperature of about 99° F., cold and absence of moisture inhibiting them. Good cultivation assists them. It is possible with their aid to grow crops extremely rich in nitrogen on a soil which is otherwise almost devoid of nitrogenous elements. Their presence in a soil is indicated by the growth upon the leguminosæ roots of small nodules sometimes as large as a small pea.

Lancet, June 6, 1903, p. 1590.

nitrify, *v. t.* 2. To impregnate (the soil) with nitrates in order to stimulate the growth of plants.—3. In *bacteriol.*, to oxidize (ammonia compounds) to nitrites or (nitrites) to nitrates, by bacterial action.

nitrile (nī'tril), *n.* [*nitr*(*ogen*) + *-ile*.] In *organic chem.*, the class-name of compounds which contain the univalent radical -C⋮N. They are prepared by the action of alkyl haloids on potassium cyanide and, in some cases, by the dehydration of organic ammonium salts into which they are reconverted by the action of acids or alkalies. They are also called *acid nitriles* or *alkyl cyanides*. Occasionally tertiary amines (R_3N) are called *nitrile bases*.

nitrine, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, a name proposed for the hypothetical radical of hydrazoic acid or azoimide, N_3, or, if supposed to be isolated, $(N_3)_2$.

nitro (nī'trō), *n.* An abbreviation of ★*nitro-powder*.

nitro-. It is also employed, very commonly but in regard to technical use incorrectly, as a part of the name of a compound which does not contain the radical nitryl (NO_2) with its nitrogen directly united to carbon. Thus *nitro*glycerin and *nitro*cellulose (guncotton) are not nitro-compounds in the technical sense of the term, but nitrates.

nitro-acid (nī'trō-as″id), *n.* In *organic chem.*, the class-name of acids which contain in the molecule one or more univalent nitro-groups ($-NO_2$).

nitro-alizarin (nī″trō-al-i-zä'rin), *n.* Same as *alizarin* ★*orange*.

nitro-amine (nī-trō-am'in), *n.* Same as ★*nitramine*.

nitro-aniline (nī-trō-an'i-lin), *n.* Same as ★*nitraniline*.

nitrobacteria (nī″trō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* Soil bacteria which oxidize nitrous acid to nitric acid. See *nodule*-★*bacteria*, with cut.

The *Nitro-bacteria* are smaller, finer, and quite different from the nitroso-bacteria, and are incapable of attacking and utilizing ammonium carbonate.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 56.

nitrobarbituric (nī-trō-bär-bi-tū'rik), *a.* Same as ★*dilituric*.

nitrocarbole (nī-trō-kär'bōl), *n.* Same as ★*nitromethane*. [Rare.]

nitro-color (nī'trō-kul″or), *n.* A dye-stuff containing the nitro-group (NO_2): one of a subdivision of the acid colors.

nitrocotton (nī-trō-kot'n), *n.* Cotton treated with nitric acid; a high explosive. See *guncotton.*

He [Nobel] next combined nitro-glycerine with another high explosive, *nitro-cotton,* into a form that could be safely employed for blasting. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 248.

nitro-ester (nī″trō-es'tėr), *n.* In *organic chem.,* a class-name of compounds which contain the univalent group –N:O(OR)OM, where R is an alkyl group such as methyl, and M a metal such as sodium. In general it might also be applied to an ester containing one or more nitro-groups in its molecule.

nitro-explosive (nī″trō-eks-plō'siv), *n.* An explosive in the preparation of which nitric acid is used.

nitroferricyanic (nī-trō-fer″i-sī-an'ik), *a.* Same as ★*nitroprussic.*

nitroform (nī'trō-fôrm), *n.* [*nitro-* + *form-* (*ic*)?] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH(NO_2)_3$, prepared by the action of water on trinitro-acetonitrile; trinitromethane. It melts at 15° C., explodes when rapidly heated, is a strong monobasic acid, and gives yellow solutions and colored salts.

nitrogelatin, *n.* This important explosive has no relation in chemical composition to gelatin. The name has reference merely to its jelly-like consistence. Its value depends in large measure upon the fact that of its two principal components the one, guncotton, contains an insufficient proportion of oxygen for complete combustion, while the other, nitroglycerin, contains an excess of the same element; by blending proper quantities of the two, complete oxidation of the carbon and hydrogen is effected, with consequent maximum evolution of energy.

nitrogen, *n.* The boiling-point of liquid nitrogen under ordinary atmospheric pressure is –194.4° C. or –317.9° F. For the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by growing plants, see ★*nitragin.*—**Nitrogen chlorid,** a pale-yellow oily-looking liquid, NCl_3, much heavier than water, produced by the action of chlorin on a warm solution of ammonium chlorid. It has a peculiar irritant odor and upon slight heating, or by contact with phosphorus, turpentine, fatty matter, or other substances tending to abstract the chlorin, it explodes with most dangerous violence.—**Nitrogen-free extract,** in agricultural chemistry, a sum of organic compounds comprising starch, sugar, gums, and the like, but exclusive of cellulose or fiber, together with which they compose the carbohydrates.—**Nitrogen sulphid,** a yellow powder, produced by the interaction of dry ammonia and sulphur chlorid, which crystallizes in reddish-yellow prisms, decomposes rapidly at 160° C. with evolution of heat and light, and explodes violently on percussion.—**Organic nitrogen,** the name given generally in chemistry to nitrogen in carbon compounds: sometimes restricted to nitrogen in its original form of combination in animal or vegetable substances, that is, before these have undergone decay or putrefaction.

nitrogen-bulbs (nī'trō-jen-bulbz), *n. pl.* In *chem.,* a piece of apparatus consisting of a series of three or sometimes five glass bulbs which contain hydrochloric acid, by means of which the nitrogen of an organic substance submitted to analysis, having been evolved as ammonia, is absorbed and collected.

nitrogen-consumer (nī'trō-jen-kon-sū″mėr), *n.* A plant which depends for its nitrogen upon the soil, as the cereals.

nitrogen-fixing (nī'trō-jen-fik″sing), *a.* Fixing and accumulating the free nitrogen of the air: said of plants whose roots serve as hosts to microbes which perform this function. The microbes operate by means of tubercles formed through their agency on the roots. See ★*nitrifier* and ★*nodule.*

As this peculiar property pertaining to this order of plants belongs more to the domain of agricultural chemistry than medicine it may be well if I explain that they react at their roots with certain earth bacteria, the result being the fixing in the soil of nitrogen from the atmosphere. They are accordingly referred to as *nitrogen-fixing* plants. *Lancet,* June 6, 1903, p. 1589.

Nitrogen-fixing crop. See ★*crop.*

nitrogen-gatherer (nī'trō-jen-gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant capable, through bacterial agency, of acquiring and fixing the nitrogen of the air. See *nitrogen-fixing* ★*crop.*

nitrogen-gathering (nī'trō-jen-gaᴛʜ″ėr-ing), *a.* Same as ★*nitrogen-fixing.*

nitrogenization (nī″trō-jen-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of nitrogenizing, or impregnating with nitrogen; impregnation or inoculation with nitrogen; nitrification. *Lancet,* June 6, 1903, p. 1590.

nitrogen-trap (nī'trō-jen-trap″), *n.* A popular name for the nodules upon the roots of leguminous plants. The nodules are caused by microbes which fix the free nitrogen of the air. See ★*nitrogen-fixing.*

nitroglauberite (nī-trō-glâ'bėr-īt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *glauberite.*] A white, fibrous, crystalline mineral consisting of the nitrate and sulphate of sodium: found in the desert of Atacama.

nitrohippuric (nī″trō-hi-pū'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from hippuric acid and nitrogen.—**Nitrohippuric acid,** an acid which appears in the urine after the administration of nitro-benzoic acid.

nitrohydrocellulose (nī-trō-hī-drō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* A product obtained by treating cotton fiber for a short time with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, washing out the residual acid, drying, and subjecting the resultant hydrocellulose, which is readily reduced to fine powder, to the action of a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, as in the common process for making guncotton. Nitrohydrocellulose resembles ordinary guncotton, but is more sensitive to shock. It has been used in the manufacture of detonating primers.

nitrojute (nī'trō-jöt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *jute*[2].] An explosive made by treating jute fiber with a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids; a variety of nitrolignin.

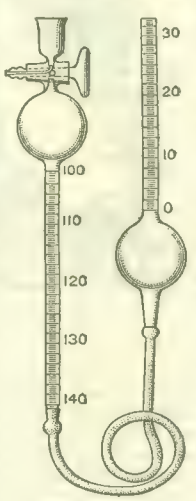
nitrol (nī'trol), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-ol.*] In *organic chem.,* a class-name of compounds containing the group $RCH(NO)NO_2$ or $RC(NO_2):NOH$., where R is an alkyl group such as methyl. They are strong acids, give dark red, explosive salts with alkalies, and are prepared by the action of nitrous acid on the sodium derivatives of primary nitro-paraffins. Also called *nitrolic acids.*

nitrolic (nī-trol'ik), *a.* [*nitrol* + *-ic.*] Noting compounds containing a nitro- and a hydroxime group or nitrolic acids.—**Nitrolic acid.** Same as ★*nitrol.*

nitrolignin (nī-trō-lig'nin), *n.* [*nitro-* + L. *lignum,* wood, + *-in*[2].] Wood rendered explosive by treatment with a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, as guncotton is manufactured from the much purer cellulose of cotton fiber. Some kinds of nitrolignin, as Schultze powder, have been used as explosives, chiefly as sporting powders.

nitromase (nī'trō-māsz), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-m-* + *-ase.*] A ferment concerned in nitrification.

nitrometer, *n.*—**Lunge's nitrometer,** an apparatus used in the analysis of nitrates, as guncotton. It brings together, in a stoppered bulb-tube, the substance to be treated, with mercury and sulphuric acid. Nitrogen dioxid gas is evolved, and its volume is measured under observed conditions of temperature and pressure.



Lunge's nitrometer.

nitromethane (nī-trō-meth'ān), *n.* [*nitro-* + *methane.*] A colorless oily compound, CH_3NO_2, prepared by the action of silver nitrite on methyl iodide. It boils at 101° C. and has acid properties.

Nitromonas (nī-trō-mon'as), *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον,* niter, + *μονάς,* a unit.] The nitrifying organism which brings about the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid in the fermentative decay of nitrogenous organic substances.

nitron (nī'tron), *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον,* niter.] The trade-name of 1, 4-diphenyhl-3, 5-endanilodihydrotriazole. It is a strong base and crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 189° C. It is used for the detection and estimation of nitric acid.

M. Busch has synthesized a base, diphenyl-endanilodihydro-triazol, named "*Nitron*" for the sake of brevity and for commercial purposes, which forms a very insoluble, stable nitrate, and, therefore, furnishes a means for the direct gravimetric determination of nitric acid, as well as for its qualitative detection.
Amer. Chem. Jour., May, 1905, p. 388.

nitrophenol (nī-trō-fē'nol), *n.* [*nitro-* + *phenol.*] Any one of three compounds, $HOC_6H_4NO_2$, distinguished as ortho- or 1, 2, meta- or 1, 3, and para- or 1, 4. The ortho- and para-compounds are prepared by the action of dilute nitric acid on phenol. The former crystallizes in yellow needles or prisms, melts at 44.27° C., boils at 214° C., and is the only one volatile with steam. The para-derivative crystallizes in colorless needles or monoclinic columns and melts at 114° C. The meta-isomer is prepared from metanitraniline and nitrous acid. It forms thick, sulphur-colored crystals, melts at 96° C., and boils at 194° C. under 70 millimeters pressure.

nitrophyte (nī'trō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *nitrum,* niter, + Gr. *φυτόν,* plant.] In *phytogeog.,* a plant which requires a large nitrogen content in the soil.

A general mixture of psammophytes, lithophytes, *nitrophytes,* and hydrophytes that indicate . . . the complexity of the substratum as an ecological area.
C. MacMillan, in Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX. 1014.

nitrophytic (nī-trō-fit'ik), *a.* [*nitrophyte* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a nitrophyte.

nitropowder (nī'trō-pou-dėr), *n.* A gunpowder into the composition of which nitric acid enters.

nitroprussiate (nī-trō-prus'i-āt), *n.* Same as ★*nitroprussid.*

nitroprussic (nī-trō-prus'ik), *a.* [*nitro-* + *prussic* (acid).] Pertaining to nitric and prussic acids or to nitroferricyanic acid.—**Nitroprussic acid,** a dark red, deliquescent, crystalline compound, $H_2Fe(CN)_5NO$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on the silver salt. Also called *nitroferricyanic acid.*

nitroprusside (nī-trō-prus'id), *n.* [*nitro-* + *pruss(ic)* + *-id*[c2].] A compound of a basic element or radical with the dyad radical Fe.NO.$(CN)_5$. Thus sodium nitroprusside, the compound most frequently prepared, has the composition $Na_2Fe.NO.(CN)_5$ and crystallizes with two molecules of water. Such a compound gives an intense but transient purple color with the solution of an alkaline sulphid, this reaction being often utilized for the detection of sulphur in minute quantity.—**Sodium nitroprusside,** the most important salt of nitroferricyanic acid; a ruby-colored compound, $Na_2Fe(CN)_5NO.2H_2O$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide and subsequent treatment of the product with sodium hydroxid. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms and decomposes when heated.

nitros-. A prefix denoting derivation from nitrous acid, or indicating the presence of the univalent group –NO in the molecule of a compound. See *nitroso-.*

nitrosamine (nī-trō-sam'in), *n.* [*nitros-* + *amine.*] 1. A class-name of compounds which contain the group $\frac{R}{R'}>N.NO$, where R is an alphyl group such as phenyl, C_6H_5, and R′ is an alkyl such as methyl, CH_3. They are formed by the action of nitrous acid on secondary aromatic, aliphatic amines.—2. Same as *nitrosamine* ★*red.*

nitrosate (nī'trō-sāt), *n.* [*nitros-* + *-ate*[1].] In *organic chem.,* a class-name of compounds which contain the group $RC(ONO_2).C(R):NOH$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3. They are formed by the addition of nitrogen tetroxid to aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons of the ethylene series.

nitrosite (nī'trō-sīt), *n.* [*nitros-* + *-ite*[2].] In *organic chem.,* a class-name of compounds which contain the group $>\overset{V}{C}ONO.C:NOH$. They are prepared by the action of nitrogen trioxid (nitrous anhydrid) on ethylene hydrocarbons.

Nitroso color. See ★*color.*

nitrosobacteria (nī-trō'sō-bak-tē″ri-ą), *n. pl.* Bacteria of the soil which oxidize ammonia to nitrous acid.

Winogradsky's investigations resulted in the discovery that two kinds of bacteria are concerned in nitrification; one of these, which he terms *Nitrosobacteria,* is only capable of bringing about the oxidation of the ammonia to nitrous acid. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVI. 56.

nitrosodimethylaniline (nī-trō″sō-dī-meth″il-an'i-lin), *n.* The para-compound, $\overset{4}{O}NC_6H_4\overset{1}{N}(CH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on dimethylaniline. It crystallizes in large green plates and melts at 85° C. It is used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

nitroso-indol (nī-trō-sō-in'dol), *n.* A red compound obtained by treating a solution of indol with concentrated sulphuric acid in the presence of a nitrite.

nitrostarch (nī'trō-stärch), *n.* An explosive substance obtained by dissolving starch in nitric acid, adding the solution gradually, after cooling, to a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, and washing away all traces of surplus acid. It may be obtained of several different grades of nitration, is liable to undergo spontaneous decomposition, and has no practical value as an explosive. Also called *nitramidin.*

nitrosulphonic (nī″trō-sul-fon'ik), *a.* In *organic chem.,* noting a class of compounds which contain in their molecule the univalent nitro-radical $-NO_2$ and the univalent sulphonic-acid radical $-SO_3H$.—**Nitrosulphonic acid.** (*a*) A colorless crystalline compound, O_2NSO_3H, formed during the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the chamber process, if the quantity of water present is insufficient for the production of sulphuric acid. See *lead-chamber* ★*crystals.* (*b*) In *organic chem.,* the general name given to sulphonic acids containing one or more nitro-groups, NO_2, in their molecules.

Nitrosyl chlorid, a substance, NOCl, formed by the direct union of nitrogen dioxid with chlorin. Below—8°

C. it is a deep orange-colored liquid which boils at that temperature and appears as an orange-yellow gas. With a solution of caustic soda it produces sodium nitrate, sodium chlorid, and water.

nitrosylic (nī-trō-sil′ik), *a.* [*nitrosyl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the univalent nitrosyl radical –NO, which is also called the *nitroso group.*

nitrotartaric (nī″trō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOOC.CH(NO_3)$-$CH(NO_3)COOH$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on tartaric acid. It crystallizes in silky prisms and is decomposed by hot water.

nitroxyl (nī-trok′sil), *n.* A nitro-group; specifically, the group NO_2.

Nitrum fixum, an old name for potassium carbonate made by the deflagration of saltpeter with charcoal.—**Nitrum seri lactis,** a seventeenth-century name for lactose or milk-sugar obtained by evaporating the whey of milk.

niu (nē-ö′), *n.* [Polynesian name.] In Hawaii and throughout Polynesia, the cocoanut-palm. See ★*niog.*

nivate (nī′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nivated,* ppr. *nivating.* [L. *nivatus,* cooled with snow. See ★*nivation.*] Cover with snow; specifically, in *geol.,* affect (as a surface) by nivation. See ★*nivation.*

In this manner glaciated forms are seen to shade out into *nivated* forms; and it is possible to establish a complete series of gradations from the deepest glaciated cirque to the most featureless *nivated* flat.
F. E. Matthes, Glacial Sculpture of the Bighorn Mountains, in Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1899–1900, ii. 184.

nivation (nī-vā′shọn), *n.* [NL. *nivatio(n-)* (cf. L. *nivatus,* cooled with snow), < *nix* (*niv-*), snow (see *névé*).] In *geol.,* the condition of being snow-covered; also the erosive and transporting action of a cover of snow.

The effects of the occupation by quiescent névé are thus to convert V-shaped valleys into U-shaped ones and to efface their drainage lines without material change of grade. These névé effects, which are wholly different from those produced by glaciation, I shall for the sake of brevity, speak of as effects of *nivation,* the valleys exhibiting them having been nivated.
F. E. Matthes, Glacial Sculpture of the Bighorn Mountains, Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1899–1900, ii. 183.

niveau (ni-vō′), *n.* [Pr. *niveau.* See *level*[1], *n.*] A level; a flat surface.

nivellate (niv′e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nivellated,* ppr. *nivellating.* [F. *niveler,* level, + *-ate*[2].] To level; reduce to a level.—**Nivellating table,** a table the top of which can be brought, by a suitable mechanism, to a perfect level.

The *nivellating table* is designed to take the place of the usual forms of nivellating apparatus, as it is itself perfectly level, is provided with several shelves divided into compartments, the whole being covered with a glass hood, excluding dust but not light.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 9, 1898, p. 18574.

nivenite, *n.* Like other varieties of uraninite, this mineral exhibits marked radioactivity.

nivosity (nī-vos′i-ti), *n.* [L. *nivosus,* snowy. See *Nivóse.*] Abundance of snow; snowiness.

That faculty . . . which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, *nivosity,* germinality, and vendemiarity,—under the yoke for the service of men.
J. Morley, Critical Miscellanies, Ser. II. 110. *N. E. D.*

nixie[2], *n.* Same as *nix*[2].

niyog (nē′yōg), *n.* [Chamorro and Tagalog name.] The cocoanut-palm. See ★*niog.*

nizamate (ni-zäm′āt), *n.* [*Nizam* + *-ate*[3].] The territory or jurisdiction of the *Nizam.*

N. J. An abbreviation of *New Jersey.*

nkungu, *n.* See ★*kungu.*

N. L. An abbreviation (*b*) of *north latitude;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *non licet,* it is not permitted; (*d*) of the Latin *non liquet,* it does not appear, it is doubtful, the case is not clear; (*e*) of the Latin *non longe,* not far.

N. Lat. An abbreviation of *north latitude.*

N. L. F. An abbreviation of *National Liberal Federation.* [English.]

N. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Mexico;* (*b*) of the Latin *nux moschata,* nutmeg.

N. Mex. An abbreviation of *New Mexico.*

no[2], *a.*—**No ball.** See ★*ball*[1].

no[3] (nō), *n.* [Jap. *nō.*] In Japan, a sort of dignified operatic performance consisting of music and dancing, with recitation. The carved masks worn by the performers indicate the characters portrayed.

The stage on which the *No-dance* is performed is made of hard, unpainted wood, with a single pine tree somewhat conventionally portrayed on the background. Thus is suggested a grand monotony. The main parts are three in number, the small chorus and orchestra being seated on the stage at one side. Masks are worn by the chief players—who might almost better be termed tellers—and assist in the general idealisation. The poem deals with historical subjects, always interpreting them through Buddhist ideas. The standard of excellence is an infinite suggestiveness, naturalism the one thing to be condemned.
Okakura, Ideals of the East, p. 183.

No. An abbreviation (*b*) of *north.*—2. In *chem.,* the symbol for *norium.*

N. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of *natural order;* (*b*) of *New Orleans.*

Noachical (nō-ā′ki-kạl), *a.* Same as *Noachic.*

nob[3], *n.*—**His nobs.** (*a*) A slang title for an aristocrat or a swell. (*b*) In *cribbage,* the jack of the same suit as the starter held in either hand or crib.

no-ball (nō′bâl), *v. t.* In *cricket:* (*a*) To condemn as a 'no ball.' See *no ball,* under ★*ball*[1]. (*b*) To declare (a bowler) to have delivered a 'no ball.' *N. E. D.*

It was discovered that he had lost his residential qualification, so the matter terminated through a side issue, and Crossland was never *no-balled* by any umpire. There are six prominent instances of *no-balling* for throwing in first-class matches. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 277.

nobber (nob′ėr), *n.* [*nob*[1].] 1. A blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A pugilist skilful in delivering blows on the head. [Slang.]

nobblerize (nob′lėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nobblerized,* ppr. *nobblerizing.* [*nobbler* + *-ize.*] To drink nobblers with frequency. See *nobbler,* 3. [Slang, Australia.]

noble. I. *a.*—**Noble elements.** See ★*element.*

II. *n.*—**Harry noble,** a gold coin of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England.

nobst (nobz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dear; a darling: applied to a woman.

He calleth me his whytyng,
His mullyng and his mytyng,
His *nobbes* and his conny,
His swetyng and his honny,
With, Bas, my prety bonny,
Thou art worth good and monny.
Skelton, Elynour Rummynge, p. 102.

noca (nō′kä), *n.* [Sp.] An edible prawn, *Bithynis acanthurus,* of Porto Rico and elsewhere.

Nocca (nok′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1794), named in honor of Domenico *Nocca,* an Italian botanist who published several botanical works between 1793 and 1814.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ.* See *Lagascea.*

nocerite (nō′sē-rīt), *n.* Same as *nocerine.*

nociceptive (nō-si-sep′tiv), *a.* [L. *nocere,* inflict injury, + *capere,* take.] In *neurol.,* receptive of injury.

In this reaction the reflex arc is (i.) the receptive neurone (*nociceptive*) from the foot to the spinal segment, (ii.) perhaps a short intraspinal neurone, and (iii.) the motor neurone to the flexor muscle.
Nature, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 463.

nocking-plug (nok′ing-plug), *n.* A plug inserted at the base of a cane arrow, used for strengthening the nock.

noctambulistic (nok-tam-bū-lis′tik), *a.* [*noctambulist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or subject to, noctambulism or sleep-walking.

noctambulous (nok-tam′bū-lus), *a.* [*noctambul(ism)* + *-ous.*] Subject to noctambulism or sleep-walking.

noctilucal (nok-ti-lū′kạl), *a.* [*Noctiluc(a)* + *-al*[1].] 1†. Phosphorescent. *Boyle.*—2. Pertaining to, or consisting of, phosphorescent animalcules of the genus *Noctiluca.*

noctilucan (nok-ti-lū′kạn), *n.* A phosphorescent animalcule of the genus *Noctiluca.*

noctilucence (nok-ti-lū′sẹns), *n.* The character or state of being noctilucent; luminousness at night, or in the dark, as the phosphorescence of the pelagic animalcules of the genus *Noctiluca. Science,* July 7, 1893, p. 10.

noctiluminous (nok-ti-lū′mi-nus), *a.* [L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, + *-ous.*] Luminous or shining at night; as a *noctiluminous* cloud. See *night-shining cloud,* under ★*cloud*[1].

noctivagator† (nok-tiv′ā-gā-tọr), *n.* [See *noctivagant.*] One who, or an animal which, walks or wanders at night. [Rare.]

Noct. maneq. An abbreviation of the Latin *nocte maneque,* at night and in the morning.

noctuideous (nok-tū-id′ē-us), *a.* Same as *noctuidous.*

nocturn, *n.* 4. An organism whose color is different at night from what it is in the daytime. Also *nocturne.*

nocturn (nok′tėrn), *v. i.* [*nocturn, n.*] To be different in color at night from what it is in the daytime; be a nocturn. Also *nocturne. Nature,* April 5, 1900.

nocuity (no-kū′i-ti), *n.* [NL. **nocuitas,* < L. *nocuus,* harmful.] Harmfulness; noxiousness.

Nodal circle, plane, points (*b*). See ★*circle,* etc.

nodality (nō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [*nodal* + *-ity.*] The fact or character of being nodal; the character of being the intersection of several converging lines, paths, or the like.

A higher degree of "*nodality,*" to use Mr. Mackinder's term, is found where several such furrows meet to form a well-marked though by no means deep hollow. . . . Where from any cause a gap exists running through the Chalk, obviously the village which lies at that gap at the base of the Chalk tends to be a point of convergence for roads leading to the gap. The "*nodality*" of the point rises to a high degree. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 78, 79.

nod-crafty (nod′kraf″ti), *a.* Able to nod with an air of great wisdom. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

Solemne goose. stately least wyse *nodd crafty.* They have made him beleeve he is wondrous wy.
J. Spedding, Letters and Life of Bacon, IV. 92.

nodding-cap (nod′ing-kap), *n.* An orchidaceous plant of eastern North America, *Triphora trianthophora,* with nodding purple flowers. Sometimes called *three-birds.*



Nodding-cap (*Triphora trianthophora*), greatly reduced.
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

noddy-peak†, *n.* A variant of *hoddy-peak.*

node, *n.*—**Heberden's nodes,** nodular swellings on the knuckles, associated with lateral deflection of the finger-joints, in those of advancing years. *Med. Record,* Feb. 7, 1903, p. 216.—**Petiolar node,** a node on the petiole of the abdomen of an ant.—**Singers' nodes** or **nodules,** a circumscribed swelling between the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx, sometimes observed in those who use the voice a great deal, especially the higher notes in singing. See ★*trachoma of the vocal bands.*

node-curve (nōd′kėrv), *n.* Same as *nodal curve* (which see, under *nodal*).

node-longitude (nōd′lon″ji-tūd), *n.* The celestial longitude of the ascending node of the orbit of any member of the solar system; the angle between the radii vectores from the sun's center to the vernal equinox, and to the ascending node of the orbit.

nodiflorous (nō-dif′lō-rus), *a.* [L. *nodus,* knot, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous.*] Bearing flowers at the nodes of the stem.

nodiform, *a.* 2. Having the form of a node.

nodium (nō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < *Nod*(*on*) (see def.) + *-ium.*] The trade-name of an alloy offered for industrial use by a French engineer, Albert Nodon: said to have the density 2.4, high electric conductivity, and greater resistance to the chemical action of the atmosphere than aluminium.

nodobicuspidal (nō″dō-bī-kus′pi-dal), *a.* [L. *nodus,* node, + E. *bicuspidal.*] Having a node and two cusps: used to designate a class of quartic curves.

Nodobicuspidal quartics admit of three primary subdivisions. *Nature,* Nov. 27, 1902, p. 80.

nodocuspidal (nō-dō-kus′pi-dal), *a.* [L. *nodus,* node, + E. *cuspidal.*] Having a node-cusp.

Nodocuspidal quartics admit of only four primary subdivisions, three of which depend on the character of the node, whilst the fourth arises from the fact that the node and cusp may unite into a rhamphoid cusp.
Nature, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 80.

nodoid (nō′doid), *n.* [L. *nodus,* node, + *-oid.*] The surface of revolution of the hyperbolic catenary.

nodosity, *n.*—**Haygarth's nodosities,** nodular swellings on the articular surfaces of the bones in arthritis deformans.—**Heberden's nodosities.** Same as *Heberden's* ★*nodes.*

nodule, *n.* (*e*) The peculiar knot upon the roots of leguminous and a few other plants, caused by bacteria. (See *nodule-bacteria,* under ★*bacterium.*) They enable the plant to use atmospheric nitrogen. See ★*root-tubercle.*—**Nodule-bacteria.** See ★*bacterium.*—**Nodule beds.** See ★*bed*[1].—**Radial nodule,** a nodule of bone or cartilage found at the base of each dorsal and each anal ray of some fishes.—**Root nodule.** Same as *root-knot.* Also applied to ★*root-tubercles.* See ★*nodule* (*e*).—**Vocal nodules.** Same as *singers'* ★*nodes.*

nodulose, *a.* 2. Abounding in nodes or tubercles: used in descriptive zoölogy.

nodulus, *n.*—**Noduli laqueati pilorum,** the occurrence of knots in the hair, especially in the long hairs of the beard in man, or of the head in women.

noël (nō-el′), *n.* [F. Christmas, a Christmas song. See *nowel*[1] and *natal*[1].] A Christmas song or carol; specifically, in the South of

France, a popular ballad relating to the Nativity sung at Christmas time; also the air to which it is sung.

The most consistently popular form of poetry in the South of France was always the *noël*. There has been no limit to the production of these. . . . They have deservedly maintained their popularity to the present day.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 43.

The Provençal *noëls*—being some real, or some imagined, incident of the Nativity told in verse set to a gay or tender air—are the crèche translated into song. The simplest of them are direct renderings of the Bible narrative. *T. A. Janvier*, Christmas Kalends of Provence, xiv.

noësis (nō-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *νόησις*, thought. See *noëtic*.] In *philos.*, pure thought; reason; intellection.

Identity, the situations in time and place, and causation . . . are thus obviously not the result of grounding or *noesis* merely, are not ideal but empirical, and have, that is to say, existential import. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 64.

noëtic, *a.* 2. In *psychol.*, consciously logical: opposed to ★*hyponoëtic*, or unconsciously logical.

noëtics (nō-et'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *noëtic*.] The science of pure thought, reason, or intellection; "the science that deals with the phenomena that arise from efforts to satisfy the craving for truth." *Ross*, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., VIII. 776. [Rare.]

nœud (nē), *n.* [F., a knot, node.] 1. A nautical mile, taken as 1855 meters, or 2028 yards.—2. Same as *node*, 10.

The case of a differential equation of the first order and a point on the discriminant locus at which the integral curves have not a cusp is a good example, and shows the existence of a *nœud* may be predicted from an inspection of the diagram.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 555.

Nœud vital, a point in the medulla oblongata where the respiratory center is supposed to be: disease or injury of it is fatal.

nogal (nō-gäl'), *n.* [Sp. *nogal*, walnut-tree.] In Spanish America, a name given to various species of *Juglans:* in Porto Rico, to the indigenous *J. Jamaicensis*.

noggle-head (nog'l-hed), *n.* *Cottus gobio*, commonly known as *miller's-thumb*, a cottoid fish widely distributed over Europe. See cut at *miller's-thumb*.

noi, nooi (nō'i), *n.* [Cape D.] Among the South African Dutch, a title of women, especially of young women, equivalent to *Madame*, or *Mistress* (*Mrs.*).

noio (nō-ē'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of the noddy-terns, *Anous hawaiiensis*, peculiar to the Sandwich Islands.

noir (nwor), *a.* and *n.* [F.] Black; in *roulette*, the space in which are placed bets on the color of the number coming black.

noise, *n.*—**Moodus noises,** dull rumbling sounds, like distant thunder, heard from time to time near Moodus, Connecticut, and attributed to earth-movements.—**Simple noise,** in *psychol.*, a noise-sensation; the elementary noise experience. It is at present unsettled whether simple noises are all reducible to the type of the pop or crack, or whether the hiss must be added as a second class of noise-sensation. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 31.

noise-sensation (noiz'sen-sā"shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, the less differentiated form of auditory sensation; the pop, crack, hiss, etc., as distinguished from the tone.

If we abstract from these elementary *noise-sensations*, . . . we may say that all kinds of auditory sensation . . . are combinations of simple tone-sensations.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 78.

noise-stimulus (noiz'stim"ū-lus), *n.* In *psychol.*, the adequate stimulus of the sensation of noise, thought by some to consist of a single jar or shock of the surrounding medium, but more probably a mixed medley of broken and interrupted wave-motions (tonal stimuli). *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 33.

Nolan (nō'lan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nola, near Naples, in Italy; especially noting the numerous Greek vases found in excavations at that locality.

The selection and grouping of figures on *Nolan* Amphorae is seldom very careful or suggestive.
P. Gardner, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 138.

nolanaceous (nō-lā-nā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Nolanaceæ*.

nolid (nol'id), *n.* and *a.* [*Nolid(æ)*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Nolidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nolidæ*.

nomadization (nom"a-di-zā'shon), *n.* [*nomadiz(e)* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering nomadic; adoption of a nomadic life.

The Turks triumphed by breaking up intercourse and trade, destroying industries and manufactures, and flooding the land with a sea of wandering tribes, so that the soil passed out of cultivation, the population decreased, and all sources of wealth shrank—in short, by bringing about the *nomadisation* of Asia Minor.
W. M. Ramsay, in Contemporary Rev., Aug., 1897, p. 235.

nomarch, *n.* 2. The governor of a nome in ancient Egypt.

Like the Pharaohs of old, the Macedonian conqueror became the son of Amon-Ra, and in Egypt at least claimed divine honours. Before leaving Egypt Alexander appointed the *nomarchs* who were to govern it, and ordered that justice should be administered according to the ancient law of the land.
Sayce, The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotus, p. 137.

Nomeidæ (nō-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nomeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small fishes, most of which are found in the open sea, of no value for food.

nomenclate (nō'men-klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nomenclated*, ppr. *nomenclating*. [*nomenclature*.] To assign a name to, especially in accordance with a particular system of nomenclature; name. [Rare.]

The natural history of the doctor has not yet been written, but the classes are easily *nomenclated*.
Tuckerman, Collector, p. 127. *N. E. D.*

nomenclaturist (nō"men-klā'tū-rist), *n.* [*nomenclature* + *-ist*.] Same as *nomenclator*, 1 and 2.

Nomeus (nō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νομεύς*, a herdsman, < *νέμειν*, manage, feed. Early travelers compared the fish to a mullet (D. *harder*, mullet, *herder*, herder, herdsman).] A genus of fishes of the family *Nomeidæ*, found in warm seas, some of them living commonly among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

Nomin. An abbreviation of *nominative*.

Nominal partner. See ★*partner*.

nominated (nom'i-nā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Named; mentioned or designated by name.—2†. Noted; famous.

Such of them as were thought the chief and most *nominated* opposer on the other side.
Milton, An Apology for Smectymnuus, p. 75. *N. E. D.*

nomineeism (nom-i-nē'izm), *n.* [*nominee* + *-ism*.] The principle of nomination to office; the political practice of selecting a nominee, in distinction from the practice of appointment.

nominy (nom'i-ni), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *nomine*, ab. sing. of *nomen*, name; from its use in the formula *in nomine patris* (in the name of the Father), etc. *N. E. D.*] A riming formula; a set or form of words in popular use; a rigmarole; a long story. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

Should the boy be unable to recite this rhyme, he would be told 'he didn't knaw his *nominy*.'
J. Nicholson, Folk-Sp. Yorksh., p. 8. *N. E. D.*

nomism (nō'mizm), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-ism*.] Strict adherence to law, especially in the nomistic religions, that is, religions which possess codes for the regulation of the cult and of life.

nomocratic (nom-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*nomocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nomocracy. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe.

nomogram (nom'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] 1. A graphic table for computation. *Fr. Schilling.*—2. [F. *nomogramme*.] A written rule or law.

nomograph (nom'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *γράφειν*, write.] The graphic presentation of numerical relations by any one of various processes or systems.

nomography, *n.* 2. In *math.*, the theory of the construction and use of abaci or graphic tables for computation; the theory of the geometric representation of interdependences of variables. *D'Ocagne*, 1891.

nomophylactic (nō-mof-i-lak'tik), *a.* [Irregularly from *nomophylax*.] Pertaining to the protection and preservation of law; especially, in *Gr. antiq.*, said of the functions and duties of the nomophylax (which see). [Rare.]

Above all the *nomophylactic* Areiopagus to observe the officials and to check illegality.
R. W. Macan, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII. 33.

nomothetic, *a.* 4. Noting a science which aims at the discovery of universals or general laws: opposed to ★*idiographic*.

This is the same distinction as that made by Windelband under the names *nomothetic* and idiographic sciences.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. Sci. Methods, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 42.

nonadecane (non-a-dek'ān), *n.* Same as ★*nondecane*.

non-aërobiotic (non-ā"ē-rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *anaërobiotic, anaërobious*.

nonane (non'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-ane*.] A colorless liquid compound of the methane series, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on pelargonic acid. It melts at −51° C., boils at 149.5° C., and is probably present in petroleum.

non-Archimedean (non-är"ki-mē'dē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or designating any system in which either (*a*) the assumption of Archimedes is contradicted, or (*b*) is not used. See ★*assumption*.

non-arcing (non'ärk"ing), *a.* In *elect.*, noting the property of metals of not being able to maintain an alternating arc under certain conditions, but of blowing it out explosively. This property is shown more by some metals (as zinc, mercury, etc.) than by others (as copper and aluminium) and is utilized in making the terminals of lightning-arresters to keep the machine-current from following the lightning-discharge as arc.

non-being (non'bē-ing), *n.* The negation of being; absence of the attribute of being.

non-bituminous (non-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Lacking bitumen, as anthracite coal in contrast with bituminous coal.

non-cellular (non-sel'ū-lär), *a.* In *bot.*, same as ★*apocytial*.

non-commensurable (non-ko-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* Incommensurable: said of two quantities whose ratio cannot be expressed as a *rational* number but is irrational.

Non-commissioned staff. See ★*staff*[1].

non-commonable (non-kom'on-a-bl), *a.* Not subject to or having the privilege of the right of common. See *common*, 4.

A right may be claimed for other animals, such as donkeys, pigs, and geese; but they are termed *non-commonable*, and the right can only be established on proof of special usage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 167.

nonconformism (non-kon-fôr'mizm), *n.* Same as *nonconformity*.

Sir Henry Fowler, that stanch pillar of *nonconformism*.
N. Y. Times, Sat. Rev., Dec. 16, 1905, p. 898.

non-conjugate (non-kon'jō-gāt), *a.* Not conjugate: said of the ambulacral pores of the sea-urchins (*Echinoidea*) when not united by transverse furrows.

non-convergent (non-kon-vėr'jent), *a.* Not convergent; in *math.*, either divergent or oscillating.

non cul., non culp. Abbreviations of the Latin *non culpabilis*, not guilty.

nondecane (non-dek'ān), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + E. *decane*.] A colorless compound of the methane series, $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on the corresponding dichlorid and contained in the paraffin from bituminous shale. It melts at 32° C. and boils at 330° C. Also called *nonadecane* and *enndecane*.

nondecatoic (non"dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{17}COOH$, prepared by the hydrolysis of octodecyl cyanide. It melts at 66.5° C. and boils at 297–299° C. under 100 millimeters pressure.

non-degenerate (non-dē-jen'e-rāt), *a.* Not degenerate; in *geom.*, not consisting of an aggregation of forms of a lower order or class. *Science*, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 103.

non-diathermanous (non-dī-a-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* Not diathermanous; not conducting heat freely; that is a poor conductor or a non-conductor of heat.

non-dichogamous (non-dī-kog'a-mus), *a.* Not dichogamous; having anthers and stigmas simultaneously produced; synanthetic.

non-dichogamy (non-dī-kog'a-mi), *n.* Simultaneous maturity of anthers and stigmas; synanthesis.

non-directional (non-di-rek'shon-al), *a.* In *math.*, scalar or undirected: thus velocity has direction, but speed is *non-directional*.

In Prof. Henrici's algebra the products of two vectors α, β are:—($\alpha\beta$) a *non-directional* or "scalar," in magnitude equal to the product of one vector into the component of the other along the first, and [$\alpha\beta$] a vector perpendicular to the plane drawn through α and β, and in magnitude equal to the area of the parallelogram of which α and β are concurrent sides.
Nature, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 610.

non-electrolyte (non-ē-lek'trō-līt), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, a substance which does not conduct electrolytically and which is not dissociated into ions on being dissolved.

The *non-electrolytes* used, distilled water, cane sugar and urea, affect the protoplasm of paramœcia only through the osmotic pressure of the solution. There is no chemical effect. *Biol. Bulletin*, June, 1904, p. 10.

non-emanating (non-em′ą-nāt-ing), *a.* Incapable of emitting an emanation: said of certain compounds of the radioactive elements.

nonene (non′ēn), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-ene.*] A name given to two hydrocarbons, C_9H_{18}. One is obtained by heating 4-ethyl-4-iodoheptane with alcoholic potash and boils at 139.5° C. The other is $CH_3C(C_6H_{13}):CH_2$, which is obtained by heating the corresponding hydrochlorid of nonylamine. It boils at 141–143° C.

Non-essential singularity, singular point. See ★*singularity*, ★*point*[1].

non-Euclidean (non″ū-kli-dē′ąn), *a.* Not comprehended within or not in conformity with the system of geometry established by Euclid; pertaining to or designating any system of geometry which, while differing in essential particulars from that of Euclid, is nevertheless in accord with the facts of experience within the limits of the errors of observation.

Similarly it has been supposed (*e.g.* by Newcomb) that *non-Euclidean* spaces of three dimensions should be regarded as figures in a four-dimensional Euclidean space, being related to it as the sphere to ordinary space.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 669.

Non-Euclidean geometry, in its primitive meaning, the system which follows from the denial of Euclid's postulate that "through a given point there is not more than one parallel to a given straight line," when all of his other assumptions, explicit and unconscious, are retained. The name has sometimes been applied to what Bolyai called *absolute geometry* and Lobachevski *pangeometry*, namely, the system which simply dispensed with the above Euclidean postulate, using neither it nor any contrary assumption, and was undifferentiated, therefore, as between Euclidean and primitive non-Euclidean geometry. —**Non-Euclidean motion.** See ★*motion.*—**Non-Euclidean space.** See ★*space.*

non-Euclidian (non-ū-klid′i-ąn), *a.* See ★*non-Euclidean.*

non-exportation (non″eks-pôr-tā′shọn), *n.* A refraining from exportation or a failure to export. Compare *non-importation.*

non-homogeneity (non-hō″mọ-jẹ-nē′i-ti), *n.* The state of being non-homogeneous; lack of uniformity of structure or composition; diverseness as regards some specified quality: thus, a beam of white light has non-homogeneity as to wave-length.

non-homogeneous (non-hō-mọ-jē′nẹ-us), *a.* Not homogeneous.

nonic (nō′nik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the ninth degree or order.

II. *n.* An algebraic function or form of the ninth degree; a quantic of the ninth degree.

In another case, which primâ facie seemed normal, Professor Pearson found that "all nine roots of the fundamental *nonic* lead to imaginary solutions of the problem."
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 291.

non-identist (non-ī-den′tist), *n.* One who opposes the theory that all venereal diseases are of one and the same origin, that is, caused by the same virus.

nonillionth (nọ-nil′yọnth), *a.* and *n.* [*nonillion.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Last in a series of a nonillion individuals.—2. Being one of a nonillion equal portions.

II. *n.* One of a nonillion equal parts.

non-inductive (non-in-duk′tiv), *a.* In *elect.*, containing no, or only very low, inductance. See ★*inductance.* A *non-inductive circuit* is a circuit in which an alternating current flows in phase, or practically in phase, with the electromotive force.

nonine (non′in), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid compound of the acetylene series, C_9H_{16}, prepared by the action of phosphoric anhydrid on campholic acid. It boils at 135–137° C.

non-ionized (non-ī′ọ-nīzd), *p. a.* In *phys. chem.*, not dissociated into ions capable of carrying a current in electrolysis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 15.

non-ionizing (non-ī′ọ-nī-zing), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, not separating a dissolved electrolyte into ions: said of a solvent. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 103.

non-irrigable (non-ir′i-gą-bl), *a.* Not capable of being irrigated; so situated that irrigation is impossible.

That the *nonirrigable* grazing lands should be leased in small tracts so as to unite the irrigable and the pasture lands. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 96.

non-linear (non-lin′ē-ąr), *a.* Not linear; in *math.*, not of the first degree.

There is an infinite number of linear complexes touching a *non-linear* complex at a given line.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 661.

non-malignant (non-mą-lig′nąnt), *a.* In *pathol.*, benignant; not malignant: as, a *non-malignant* tumor.

non-Mendelian (non-men-dē′li-ąn), *a.* Exhibiting non-conformity with Mendel's principles, or definite departure from these principles, in the breeding of animals or plants. See ★*Mendelism.*

non-metal (non′met″ąl), *n.* In *chem.*, an element which has not the character of a metal. See *metalloid.*

non-metalliferous (non-met-ą-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* Not metalliferous; that does not contain a metal or metals: as, the *non-metalliferous* minerals.

non-miscible (non-mis′i-bl), *a.* Incapable of mixing: said of certain liquids which, upon contact, maintain a definite dividing surface.

non-motile (non-mō′til), *a.* Not motile; not capable of moving of itself.—**Non-motile serum.** See ★*serum.*

non-nitrogenous (non-nī-troj′e-nus), *a.* Not containing nitrogen as a constituent: as, the *non-nitrogenous* portion of human food.

non-nucleated (non-nū′klẹ-ā-ted), *a.* In *cytol.*, not provided with a nucleus; without a nucleus; enucleate.

non obst. An abbreviation of the Latin *non obstante*, not standing in the way; notwithstanding.

nonoic (nọ-nō′ik), *a.* [L. *nonus*, ninth.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound of the acetic acid series, $C_8H_{17}COOH$, prepared by the hydrolysis of octyl cyanide. It melts at 12.5° C., boils at 253–254° C., and is probably identical with pelargonic acid prepared from oil of rue.

nonose (non′ōs), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-ose.*] In *organic chem.*, the class-name of sugars having the formula $C_9H_{18}O_9$. The designation refers to the number of oxygen atoms in the molecule. The most important members of the class are d-mannononose and gluconose.

non-oxygenous (non-ok-sij′e-nus), *a.* Not containing oxygen as a constituent.

non-periodic (non-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* Not having a regular period of repetition or orbital motion: as, *non-periodic* variables (stars) and comets.

The *non-periodic* comets appearing since 1700 are nearly all in the hands of computers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 161.

non-phosphorized (non-fos′fọ-rīzd), *a.* Not containing phosphorus as a constituent: as, *non-phosphorized* cast-iron.

non-photobiotic (non-fō″tọ-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Not photobiotic; living in darkness.

non placet (non plā′set). [L. *non*, not, *placet*, it pleases. See *placet.*] It does not please (me, us): a formula, used in certain universities and assemblies, for expressing a negative vote; as a substantive, a negative vote. In the latter sense often written *non-placet.*

Cambridge.—It was agreed by the senate on January 29, by a large number of placets to one *non-placet*, to appoint two additional demonstrators of human anatomy.
Nature, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 332.

non-placet (non-plā′set), *v. t.* [See ★*non placet.*] To cast a non-placet or negative vote against; vote down (a measure).

To-day I brought in a Grace with that view: it is *non-placeted.* *Whewell*, Life, p. 287. *N. E. D.*

non-plane (non-plān′), *a.* Not lying all in one plane.

non-plussation (non-plu-sā′shọn), *n.* [*non-plus, v.*, + *-ation.*] The act of nonplussing or perplexing.

non plus ultra. [L.] Same as *ne plus ultra.*

non-productive (non-prọ-duk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Lacking the power of producing; not fertile.—2. Unproductive financially; not yielding revenue; unprofitable, as a mine or a farm.—3. In *polit. econ.*, not causing or tending to cause an increase in the quantity or quality of things of value; not causing commodities to possess exchangeable value: as, *non-productive* labor.

II. *n.* A person or industry that does not cause an increase in the quantity, quality, or exchangeable value of commodities.

nonproteid (non-prō′tẹ-id), *n.* Any complex organic substance which is not an albumin.

non-radiable (non-rā′di-ą-bl), *a.* Impervious to cathode rays, X-rays, or similar forms of radiation: as, a *non-radiable* metal.

non-restraint (non-rẹ-strānt′), *n.* Freedom from restraint: noting the treatment of insanity without strapping, the use of the straitjacket, or the like.

non-saccharine (non-sak′ą-rin), *a.* Not having the qualities of a sugar.

non-seat (non′sēt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, see the extract.

Non-seat. See D Link. [A flat iron bar attached to chains, and suspended from a hemp rope to a windlass at surface.] *Gresley*, Gloss. Coal Mining. *N. E. D.*

nonsensification (non-sen″si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of making nonsensical; production of nonsense. [Rare.]

Only a simple suffumigation . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour. Simple suffumigation? simple *nonsensification*—planetary hour? planetary fiddlestick! *Scott*, Antiquary, xxii.

nonsensify (non-sen′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nonsensified*, ppr. *nonsensifying.* To make nonsense of; render nonsensical. [Rare.]

They have . . . *nonsensifyed* a Scripture with their Figures and Allegories.
H. Lawrence, Some Consid., p. 13. *N. E. D.*

non-significant (non-sig-nif′i-kąnt), *n.* Something (as a sign, or statement) that has no significance or meaning.

The Simple Cyphars with Changes, and intermixtures of Nulles, and *Nonsignificants.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 61. *N. E. D.*

non-social (non-sō′shąl), *a.* Of undeveloped social instincts and habits; socially indifferent. Compare ★*antisocial*, 3.

nonu (nō′nö), *n.* [Samoan *nonu*, = Hawaiian *noni*; connected with *nono*, red.] The name applied in Samoa to *Morinda citrifolia*, a littoral tree the bark of the roots and stem of which yields a valuable coloring-matter which is the source of the al dye of India. The fleshy composite fruit is sometimes eaten by the natives, but is full of seeds and is not held in great esteem. The seeds are of especial interest in possessing a separate air-chamber or vesicle which renders them buoyant and capable of being transported to distant shores by ocean-currents. See ★*al*[1].



Nonu (*Morinda citrifolia*). *a*, branch with flowers and young fruit, one fourth natural size; *b*, mature fruit, one fourth natural size.

non-umbilicate (non-um-bil′i-kāt), *a.* Not umbilicate: said of gasteropod shells which are roughly divisible into the umbilicate or non-umbilicate, according as the umbilicus is open or closed.

non-uniform (non-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* Not uniform; irregular. In *math.*, if for each ϵ we can select a positive integer m which is independent of x and such that $|r_n(x)|<\epsilon$ when $n \geqq m$, whatever be the value of x in an interval (a, b), the series is said to converge uniformly in that interval; but the convergence is *non-uniform* if the value of the variable x has to be assigned before m can be given.

non-union, *a.* 2. That does not submit to the rules or the dictation of a trade-union; not employing union men as such, and exclusively: as, a *non-union* shop.

non-unionism (non-ū′nyọn-izm), *n.* Disregard of or opposition to the rules of trade-unions; non-union sentiments.

non-unionist (non-ū′nyọn-ist), *n.* One who is not a member of a trade-union; one who advocates the principles of non-unionism.

nonuple (non′ū-pl), *a.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-plus* as in *duplus*, double, etc.] Ninefold; nine times told: as, in *music*, *nonuple* rhythm, a rhythm with nine beats to the measure.

non-use (non-ūs′), *n.* The fact of not using; abandonment or neglect of use; failure to use.

Many considerations have been established which point to the *non-use* of the candle as a light unit for photometry.
W. M. Stine, Photometrical Measurements, p. 120.

non-valent (non-vā′lẹnt), *a.* Having no chemical valency, and hence not able to enter into chemical combination.

non-variant (non-vā′ri-ąnt), *a.* Incapable of variation; fixed: applied in thermodynamics to certain relations between the solid, liquid, and gaseous phases of matter.—**Non-variant system,** in *thermodynam.*, a system in which solid, liquid, and gaseous phases coexist for one or more discrete points and in which neither pressure nor tempera-

ture can be changed without the disappearance of one of the phases.

So long as there is present only a single, chemically definite substance, three co-existent phases form a *non-variant system*.

E. Buckingham, Theory of Thermodynamics, p. 183.

non vult (non vult). [L. 'he does not wish.'] A shortening of the Latin phrase, *non vult contendere*, he does not wish to contest (the case). See *nolo contendere*.

nonylene (non'i-lēn), *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*nonene*.

nonylenic (non-i-len'ik), *a.* [*nonylene* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nonylene; having nine carbon atoms and one double union in the molecule.—**Nonylenic acid**, a colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH{:}CHCOOH$, prepared by the action of acetic anhydrid and sodium acetate on œnanthol. It has an odor of tallow, and decomposes when distilled. Also called *ennenoic acid*.

nonylic (no-nil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*nonylenic*.

nook-shaft (nůk'shâft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft placed in the internal angle formed by the meeting of two contiguous faces in a compound archway. *N. E. D.*

noon[1], *n.*—**Local apparent noon**, midday determined by the passage of the real sun across the meridian of the observer.—**Local mean noon**, midday determined by the passage of the mean or imaginary sun across the observer's meridian.—**Local noon**, midday according to either apparent or mean time. See *local apparent* and *local mean* ★*noon*.—**Sidereal noon**, midday determined when the first point of Aries comes to the meridian.

noon-house (nön'hous), *n.* See the extract.

There might have been seen a hundred years ago, by the side of many an old meeting-house in New England, a long, low, mean, stable-like building, with a rough stone chimney at one end. This was the "*noon-house*," or "Sabba-dayhouse," or "horse-hows," as it was variously called. It was a place of refuge in the winter time, at the noon interval between the two services, for the half-frozen members of the pious congregation. . . . They built in the rude stone fireplace a great fire of logs, and in front of the blazing wood ate their noon-day meal.

A. M. Earle, Sabbath in Puritan New England, ix.

nop[1] (nop), *n.* Another spelling of *knop*, common in dialect works.

nop[2], *n.* Same as *nap*[1], *nep*[2].

nop[3] (nop), *n.* 1. The original and still a common dialect form of *nap*[2].—2. An accidental spot or speck in a textile fabric.

nop[3] (nop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nopped*, ppr. *nopping*. [A variant of *nap*[2], *v.*] To remove specks (as vegetable matter) from (woolen fabrics).

n. o. p. An abbreviation of *not otherwise provided for*.

nope[2] (nōp), *adv.* [*no*[1] + *-p*, added, as in *yep*, to give an abrupt character to the word.] No: a vulgar corruption.

I'll make the thing [a business] over to you. How 's that, Harve?

Nope; never pays to split up a going concern.

R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, x.

Nor. An abbreviation of *Norman*.

Nordic (nôr'dik), *a.* [Sw. Dan. G. *nord*, north, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to the type of man inhabiting northwestern Europe and characterized by tall stature, blond hair, blue eyes, and elongated head. Also called *Teutonic*.

nordmarkite (nôrd'mär-kīt), *n.* [*Nordmark*, Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock composed of orthoclase, a little oligoclase, a small amount of quartz and biotite, and sometimes diopside, hornblende, and ægirite; a variety of quartz-syenite rich in soda, related to nephelite-syenite. *Brögger*, 1890.

Norfolkian epoch. See ★*epoch*.

Norfolk Island bloodwood. See ★*bloodwood*.

Nor. Fr. An abbreviation of *Norman French*.

norgare (nôr-gär'), *n.* [Norw. *Norge*, Norway, + *-are*, suffix applied to names of orders in petrography.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), the lendofelic order of dosalanes, that is, of all igneous rocks having salic components dominant over femic ones within the limits $\langle \frac{7}{1} \rangle \frac{5}{3}$, and having normative feldspars dominant over the lenads within the same limits.

Norian (nō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Nor(ic)* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting a subdivision of the Archæan next above the Laurentian, a group characterized by great masses of gabbro and related anorthosite: proposed by T. Sterry Hunt, who adopted the following succession: Laurentian, Norian, Arvonian, Huronian, Montalban, and Taconian.

noric (nor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Noricus, adj.*, ⟨ *Noricum*, a country between the Danube and Alps.] See ★*stage*.

norie[2], **nory** (nō'ri), *n.* [From a personal name. See the def.] A copy of the "Epitome of Navigation" by J. W. Norie, originally published in 1803. *N. E. D.*

norium (nō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Norge*, Norway, + *-ium*.] A supposed new chemical element announced in 1845 by Svanberg as detected by him in the mineral zircon, especially in specimens from Norway. It has been shown to be identical with the already known zirconium.

norm, *n.* 3. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), the standard mineral composition of an igneous rock, that is, the chemical composition expressed in terms of standard minerals.—**Norm of a complex number** $a + bi$, the real number $a^2 + b^2$.

Norm. An abbreviation of *Norman*.

Norma basilaris, the lower aspect of the skull.—**Norma facialis.** Same as ★*norma frontalis*.—**Norma frontalis**, the anterior aspect of the skull.—**Norma lateralis**, the lateral aspect or profile of the skull.—**Norma occipitalis**, the posterior aspect of the skull.—**Norma superior.** Same as ★*norma verticalis* (*b*).—**Norma ventralis**, the outline of the base of the cerebral hemispheres.—**Norma verticalis.** (*b*) The superior aspect of the skull.

normal. I. *a.* 5. In *chem.*: (*a*) Of a salt, having all the readily replaceable or basic hydrogen of the corresponding acid replaced by one or more metals or strongly electropositive radicals: distinguished from an acid salt in which this replacement is only partial. (*b*) Of a solution for use in volumetric analysis, containing of the dissolved chemical substance the reactive equivalent of 1 gram of hydrogen in 1 liter of the solution at 16° C. See *normal* ★*solution*.—**Normal curve**, the curve of lowest order into which a curve of given deficiency can be transformed by a birational transformation.—**Normal linear substitution.** See ★*substitution*.—**Normal paper, phosphate, piling, powder.** See ★*paper*, etc.—**Normal pyrometric cones.** Same as *Seger's* ★*cones*.—**Normal Riemann surface.** See ★*surface*.—**Normal series.** Same as ★*well-ordered set*.—**Normal serum, solution, spectrum,** etc. See ★*serum*, etc.

II. *n.* 2. The rule; the standard.

It still falls within the *normal* for alloxuric nitrogen however, although at the highest limit of this.

Jour. Exper. Med., V. 545.

3. In *biol.*, a species or race considered as a fixed standard which individual organisms may approach by heredity and from which they may recede by variation. The conception of a normal is statistical rather than biological, for there is no evidence that an exceptional specimen of a species differs, as such, from an average specimen in any essential or qualitative way. The notion of a species as a fixed standard belongs to the pre-Darwinian period in the history of biology.

[The] belief that such races are descended from the putative *normal* scarcely ever rests on proof.

W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 17.

4. In *meteor.*, the average of a large number of observed values of any given meteorological element, for example, mean temperature, pressure, or rainfall for any hour of the day, or day of the year. The number of observations must be so large that a second group of the same number would give the same average or normal. The normals for the hours of local mean solar time may be corrected or adjusted so as to become normals for the hours of any other standard of time.—5. In *compar. psychol.*, an untrained or uninjured animal whose behavior is made the standard of reference for the interpretation of the conduct of other, trained or operated animals.

The results with rat Y were even more interesting, as she was certainly totally blind after Exp. 2. She was somewhat longer in learning the way than X and the *normals*.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 235.

Hemispheric normal, the average condition of the whole of any circle of latitude on the earth's surface. See ★*holospheric normal*.

normality, *n.* 3. In *chem. anal.*, the quality of being normal or of normal strength: said of a solution.

Boric acid was agitated in a thermostat at 26° with an excess of aqueous hydrochloric acids of different *normalities*. After saturation, a given volume of clear solution was taken away with a pipette, the total acidity being ascertained by titration. Deducting the amount of alkali required by the known *normality* of the hydrochloric acid used, the remaining alkali gave the amount of boric acid dissolved.

Science Abstracts, VI., Sec. A., p. 315.

Normally ordered. Same as ★*well-ordered*, 2.

Normandy soap. See ★*soap*.

Normanesque (nôr-man-esk'), *a.* [*Norman*[1] + *-esque*.] Resembling the Norman style of architecture.

Norman-French (nôr'man-french'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the form of French spoken by the Normans. See *Norman French*, under *Norman*[1].

Normanism (nôr'man-izm), *n.* [*Norman*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. A custom, manner, or appearance characteristic of the Normans.—2. Partiality for the Normans. [Rare.]

Thou art English, Edward too is English now,
He hath clean repented of his *Normanism*.

Tennyson, Harold, iii. 1.

Normanly (nôr'man-li), *adv.* In the Norman way; as the Normans.

His contemplative eye could crowd itself with various and brilliant pictures, and whence his impartial brain—one lobe of which seems to have been *Normanly* refined and the other Saxonly sagacious—could draw its morals of courtly and worldly wisdom.

Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

Normannic (nôr-man'ik), *a.* Same as *Norman*[1]. *N. E. D.*

Normanskill shale. See ★*shale*[2].

normative, *a.* 2. In *petrog.*, relating to the norm; making up the norm, as distinguished from 'normal' in the sense of regular, usual.—**Normative mode**, in *petrog.*, a mode in which the actual mineral composition of a rock is so nearly the same as the norm or standard mineral composition, as calculated from the analysis, that either may be used to classify the rock correctly in the quantitative system. See ★*rock*[1].

Norm. Fr. An abbreviation of *Norman French*.

normoblast (nôr'mō-blâst), *n.* [NL. *norma*, rule, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] A nucleated red blood-cell developed from an erythroblast, and having a globular, deeply staining nucleus in which a chromatin reticulum cannot be recognized. This nucleus is surrounded by a layer of cytoplasm containing hemoglobin. The normoblast becomes a typical red blood-corpuscle by extruding its nucleus. See cut under ★*lymphocyte*, and under ★*blood*, 1.

The erythroblasts of the hypertrophied bone-marrow are not of the normal size (*normoblasts*), but are much larger than normal (megaloblasts).

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 558.

normoblastic (nôr-mō-blas'tik), *a.* [*normoblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a normoblast.

In counting five hundred cells forty-three to sixty-four nucleated red cells were seen, all of the *normoblastic* or intermediate type—no typical megaloblasts being seen.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1907, p. 260.

normocyte (nôr'mō-sīt), *n.* [L. *norma*, rule, + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] The ordinary non-nucleated red corpuscle of the circulating blood. See cut under ★*blood*, 1.

The red cells . . . are spoken of as microcytes, *normocytes*, and megalocytes, according to their size.

Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 273.

normocytic (nôr-mō-sit'ik), *a.* [*normocyte* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a normocyte.

noropianic (nō-rop-i-an'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $(HO)_2{}^{3,4}C_6H_2(CHO)^1COOH.1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid on opianic acid. It melts, when anhydrous, at 171° C.

Norsk (nôrsk), *a.* [Sw. Dan. Norw. *norsk*.] Norse.

North. An abbreviation of *northern*.

Northampton sands. See ★*sand*[1].

Northants. An abbreviation of *Northamptonshire*.

norther (nôr'ŦHêr), *v. i.* [*north* + *-er*.] To veer or tend toward the north, as the wind; run toward the north.

The hills which form the western coast of the Red Sea run inland with a slight *northering* tendency, until they are lost in the sand-waves of the perennial deserts.

F. Adams, The New Egypt, p. 86.

Northern sucker. Same as *long-nosed* ★*sucker*.

Northum., Northumb. Abbreviations of *Northumberland*.

Northumber (nôr-thum'bėr), *n.* [See *Northumbrian*.] A Northumbrian. [Obsolete or rare.]

northupite (nôrth'up-īt), *n.* [Named after C. H. *Northup*, who first obtained the mineral.] A carbonate of magnesium and sodium with sodium chlorid, occurring in colorless to gray or yellowish octahedrons: found in San Bernardino county, California.

northwester, *n.* 2. In Canada, one who is employed by the Northwest Fur Company.

Norw. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Norway*.

Norwegian itch. See *sarcoptic* ★*acariasis*.

Norwich canary, poplin. See ★*canary*, ★*poplin*.

noscononge (nos'kō-nonj), *n.* The American Indian name of *Esox masquinongy*, the maskalonge.

nose[1], *n.* 3. (*l*) Same as ★*chase*[2], 7. (*m*) In *mining*, a projecting angle of coal or other mineral.

5. In *golf*, the extreme end of a club opposite the neck or heel.—**Dudley nose**, a dog-fancier's name for a flesh-colored nose.

nose[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 5. In *forestry*, to round off the end of (a log) in order to make it drag or slip more easily. Also called *snipe*.

II. *intrans.*—**To nose about**, said of a vessel when it changes its course frequently, remaining on each course for only a short time.

nosebleed, *n.* 3. The American birthroot or wake-robin, *Trillium erectum*.

nose-key, *n.* 2. A nose-ring worn by East Indian women as a badge of widowhood.

noselite (nō′zē-līt), *n.* Same as *nosean*.

Nosema (nō′sē-mä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Nosematidæ*. *Nägeli*, 1857.

Nosematidæ (nō-sē-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Nosema* (*-t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Myxosporidia* having a bivalve spore. It contains the genus *Nosema*.

nose-paint (nōz′pānt), *n.* Liquor; any strong drink that reddens the nose or otherwise stamps the drinker. [Slang.]

> The barkeep . . slams his *nose-paint* where the shorthorn [green-horn] can get action.
> *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Days, i.

nose-peg (nōz′peg), *n.* A pin or stud attached to the quadrant-arm in a spinning-mule to effect an acceleration of the spindle in forming the cop.

nose-plow (rōz′plou), *n.* See ★*snow-plow*.

nose-pole (nōz′pōl), *n.* A bowsprit. [Rare.]

nose-puller (nōz′půl″ėr), *n.* One of a set of unruly persons who infested public places in London in the last half of the eighteenth century, and emphasized their opinions by pulling their opponents' noses.

> If a quiet man in the pit ventured on making a remark to his neighbour, who happened to be a "*nose-puller*," and who disagreed with the remark, the speaker's nose was sure to be painfully wrung by the "puller."
> *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, III. 30.

nose-shield (nōz′shēld), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a piece of hard rubber or some other substance, used to protect the nose.

nosine (nō′zin), *n.* Same as *nosean*.

nosing-peg (nō′zing-peg), *n.* A peg, or pin, attached to the end of the quadrant-arm in a spinning-mule, and acting upon a chain so as to increase the velocity of the spindle as the cop is built higher upon it. *C. Vickerman*, Woolen Spinning, p. 326.

nosism (nōs′izm), *n.* [L. *nos*, we, + *-ism*.] 1. Self-esteem in a group corresponding to egotism in an individual. *N. E. D.* [Rare.] —2. Excessive use of the pronoun 'we' in writing or speaking.

> On the one hand, it tempts a man to indulge in *Nosism*, where modesty and a sense of propriety would have made him shrink from undisguised egotism.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 1864, p. 52.

nosode (nos′ōd), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *εἶδος*, form.] A remedy used for the cure of disease according to the theory of isopathy; a specific disease-producing substance given, greatly diluted, in the treatment of the same disease.

nosogenic (nos-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Pathogenic; producing disease.

nosogeography (nos″ō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *γεωγραφία*, geography.] Medical geography.

nosophen (nos′ō-fen), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + E. *phen(yl)*.] A pale-yellow odorless and tasteless compound, obtained by the action of iodine on a solution of phenolphtalein: an antiseptic dusting-powder. Also called *tetraiodophenolphtalein* and ★*iodophen*.

nosophyte (nos′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A pathogenic bacterium.

nostic (nos′tik), *a.* [Gr. *νόστος*, a return home.] Same as ★*parageróntic*. *Hyatt*.

nostril, *n.*—**False nostril**, a diverticulum, or pocket, three or four inches in length, opening into the upper outer side of the nasal passage in the horse and other perissodactyls, notably the tapir.—**Pervious nostrils**, in *ornith.*, nostrils that communicate with one another, thus forming an opening through the beak: typically present in such a bird as the turkey-buzzard. Same as *perforate nostrils*. Contrasted with *impervious nostrils*.

nostrility (nos-tril′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *nostril* + *-ity*.] The character of having the alæ of the nose strongly set off by a curve extending upward and forward, as in typical Jewish noses. *W. Z. Ripley*, Races of Europe, p. 395.

Notal[3] (nō′tal), *a.* [L. *Notus*, < Gr. *Νότος*, the south wind, the south, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to Notalia.

> An example known to most zoologists is furnished by the genus Serolis, of which many species are developed in the *notal* surface-water, and a still greater number in the deep sea, yet its range, apparently, does not extend beyond the equator.
> *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1901, p. 317.

Notamia (nō-tā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Notamiidæ*. *Fleming*.

Notamiidæ (nō-ta-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Notamia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the zoœcia in pairs, each pair arising by tubular prolongations from the second pair below it, and at each bifurcation a new series of cells intercalated into the branches. It contains the genus *Notamia*.

notandum (nō-tan′dum), *n.*; pl. *notanda* (-dä). [L. gerund of *notare*, to note.] Something to be noted; a memorandum.

notarial[2] (nō-tā′ri-al), *a.* [NL. *notari(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the notarium, or united vertebræ in the anterior part of the thoracic region of some pterodactyls.

> The eighth vertebra . . . was lying close to the first *notarial* vertebra.
> *Williston*, Osteology of Nyctosaurus, p. 133.

notariate (nō-tā′ri-āt), *n.* [See *notary*[1].] The profession of a notary. *N. E. D.*

> The peculiar importance attached to the *notariate*, and the limitations imposed on its membership are seen in the papal privileges issued for the appointment of notaries. *H. C. Lea*, Hist. of the Inquisition, I. 379.

notarium (nō-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *notaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *notarius*. See *notary*[1].] A union of several vertebræ (at least three) in the anterior part of the thoracic region in certain large cretaceous pterodactyls. The ends of the scapulæ rest against the neural spines of these vertebræ, thus making an unusually firm support for the wing.

> The structure so formed may be named the *notarium* to distinguish it from the sacrum.
> *Seeley*, Dragons of the Air, p. 87.

notation, *n.*—**Dualistic notation.** See ★*dualistic*.—**Numerical notation.** (*b*) In *music*, a method of indicating tones by numerals, instead of by notes, advocated by Rousseau in the eighteenth century.—**Vigesimal notation**, in *arith.*, the system with radix twenty.

notative (nō′ta-tiv), *a.* [As if L. **notativus*. Cf. *connotative*.] See the extract.

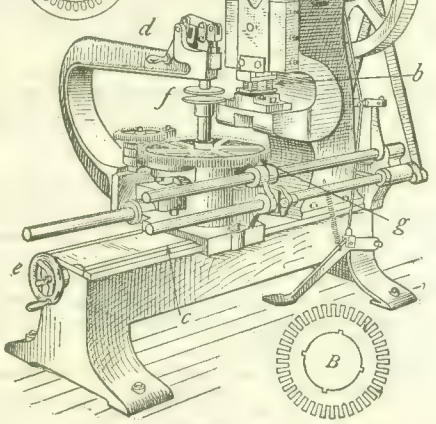
> A *Notative* Conception . . . suggests its own marks (notæ) by its very name. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 67. *N. E. D.*

notch, *n.* 6. (*b*) The posterior or lower angle, formed by the meeting of the pubic bones. Same as *pubic arch*.—8. Same as ★*undercut*, 2.—**Glenoid notch**, the indentation on the cranium of a bird which marks the place wherein lies the glenoid cavity for the outer head of the quadrate.—**Obturator notch**, in *ornith.*, the angle formed by the meeting of the ischium and pubis. When closed posteriorly by bone it becomes the *obturator foramen*.—**Sternal notch**, Same as *suprasternal notch* (which see, under *notch*).

notch, *v. t.* 4. To make an undercut in (a tree) preparatory to felling (it). Also *undercut*.

notch-gun (noch′gun), *n.* A patented device (1904) for stopping the iron-hole in a blast-furnace or cupola after the charge has been drawn.

notching-press (noch′ing-pres), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a machine for cutting the notches or indentations in armature disks and segments. It is essentially a stamping-press which has a feed-mechanism adapted to the work of holding the blank disk or segment in position during the cutting of the notch, moves it the right distance for the next cut, clamps it, moves it again, and repeats the operation continuously until the work is complete. By suitable attachments the number and shape of the notches can be changed to suit the size of the disk or the character of the armature. The illustration shows a machine for notching disks, a separate attachment (not shown) being used for armature segments. The blank disk is placed in the revolving feed between the two circular clamps that are controlled by the handle at the top. On starting the machine the geared feed automatically presents the blank to the press until every cut is made, when it stops the machine. The hand-wheel at the left causes the feed-mechanism to slide on the bed of the press to adapt it to different sizes of disks. The machine cuts several blanks at once and at a high speed. It is sometimes called a *notching-machine*. Armature disks are also stamped in presses.



Notching-press.

a, press; *b*, die; *c*, bed of press having ways for traverse in adjusting feed-mechanism; *d*, feed-mechanism; *e*, hand-wheel operating traverse of feed; *f*, clamps holding blank disk while being stamped; *g*, mechanism for revolving blank after each stroke of die; *A*, *B*, samples of notched work.

notch-wheel (noch′hwēl), *n.* An arrangement for actuating the detaching-roller in a Heilmann cotton-combing machine.

note[1], *n.*—**Binding note.** See *binding note*, under ★*bind*.—**Changing-note**, in *music*, a note foreign to the essential harmony: either a *passing-note*, a *grace-note*, or a *nota cambiata*. (See these terms.)—**Characteristic note**, in *music*, same as *leading note*.—**Collateral note**, a promissory note secured by the deposit of collateral.—**Connecting note.** Same as *binding note* (which see, under ★*bind*).—**Double-stemmed note**, in *musical notation*, a note having two stems, one directed upward, the other downward, indicating that two voice-parts use it together: as 𝅗𝅥.—**Ground note**, in *music*, the fundamental note or root of a chord. Also called *ground tone*.—**Intercalary note** or **tone**, in *music*, same as *accidental note* (which see, under *note*[1]).—**Kossuth note**, a Hungarian bank or government note bearing the name of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot (1802–94).

> With wonderful energy he [Kossuth] began developing the internal resources of the country . . . and it was characteristic that on the new Hungarian notes which he issued his own name was the most prominent inscription; hence the name of *Kossuth notes*, which was long celebrated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 69.

Natural note, in musical wind-instruments, a tone produced without the use of keys or valves, that is, either the fundamental tone of the tube or one of its harmonics. Also *natural tone*.—**Note of color**, any especially harmonious combination of colors in representative or decorative painting.—**Risk note**, in *Eng. law*, a contract signed by the consignor of goods exempting the carrier, chiefly on account of lower freight, from liability for injury or loss rising from negligence. The law requires the contract to be just. Much litigation has been caused by these notes.—**Unessential note** or **tone**, in *music*, any note or tone not normal to or constituent of the harmony, including all passing-notes, suspensions, embellishments, etc.

note-book, *n.*. 2. A book in which notes of hand are registered; a bill-book.

note-head (nōt′hed), *n.* 1. Printed matter, usually the name and address of the writer, at the head of a sheet of note-paper.—2. In *musical notation*, the square or oval part of a note by the position of which on a staff the pitch of the intended tone is indicated.

note-value (nōt′val″ū), *n.* In *acoustics*, the pitch or frequency of a musical tone.

Notharctidæ (nō-thärk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notharctus*, generic name, + *-idæ*.] A family of lemurs containing extinct species of moderate size from the Eocene strata of the United States. *Trouessart*, 1879.

Nothofagus (nō-thō-fā′gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1850), < Gr. *νόθος*, bastard, false, + L. *fagus*, beech, < Gr. *φηγός*, oak.] A genus of evergreen or deciduous trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Fagaceæ*, and closely related to *Fagus*, to which it was formerly referred by many authors. It is distinguished from that genus by the usually much smaller leaves and especially by the fact that the flowers, both staminate and pistillate, are borne in threes or are solitary. About 12 species are recognized, natives of southern South America, Australia, and New Zealand. The wood of some of the species is much valued and four have been introduced into European gardens and are hardy in England. See *Fagus* and ★*birch*, 4.



Nothofagus antarctica.
a, cupule with nuts; *b*, a nut.

nothogamy (nō-thog′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Cross-fertiliza-

tion between different species; hybridization. *Pound and Clements.*

nothris (nō′thris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νωθρός*, sluggish, torpid.] An American tineid moth, *Ypsolophus citrifoliellus* (formerly placed in the genus *Nothris*), found in Florida. Its larva feeds on young orange-leaves.

Notice of motion. See ★*motion*.—**On short notice,** in a brief space of time; quickly.

notified (nō′ti-fīd), *p. a.* Celebrated; notorious; well-known. *N. E. D.* [Obsolete or dial.]

notifier (nō′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which notifies; specifically, an appliance in connection with a coal-miner's safety-lamp which serves to give warning of the presence of a dangerous amount of fire-damp in the atmosphere of the mine-workings.

notionalist (nō′shon-al-ist), *n.* [*notional* + *-ist.*] An abstract or speculative thinker; a theorist; an idealist.

No *notionalist*, one should think, can be so practically insane, as to see an abstract right or wrong in any particular combination of political powers.
Edinburgh Rev., LIII. 529.

notitia, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] See ★*Regionary Catalogues.*

notocentrous (nō-tō-sen′trus), *a.* [*notocentr(um)* + *-ous.*] Having the centra of the vertebræ formed by the dorsal arcualia or interdorsalia, two of the ossifications that form on the superior face of the notochord.

notocentrum (nō-tō-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *notocentra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *κέντρον*, center.] The centrum of a vertebra when formed by the dorsal arcualia or interdorsalia, as in toads and frogs.

notochord, *n.* 2. A vestigial structure, representing a very ancient form of alimentary canal not in itself a part of the skeleton.

This *notochord* is no part of the skeleton; it was originally a canal, but in the absence of any animal which preserves this structure as such it is difficult to understand what was its original function. . . . It probably was an archaic form of alimentary canal, around which were disposed the segmented skeletal and other tissues.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 397.

Notochordal sheath. See ★*sheath.*

notodontian (nō-tō-don′ti-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*notodontid.*

notodontid (nō-tō-don′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Notodontidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Notodontidæ.*

Notogæic (nō-tō-jē′ik), *a.* [*Notogæa* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the zoögeographical division known as Notogæa.

In laying down the great zoological subdivisions of the Earth's surface, he [Lyddeker] agrees in the main with Mr. Sclater, adopting, like him, the three broad divisions proposed by Dr. Blanford in 1890, and using likewise for them the terms *Notogæic*, Neogæic, and Arctogæic. These he considers as "realms," the minor subdivisions being designated "regions." In the definition of these latter, he rather follows Dr. Heilprin than Mr. Sclater, uniting the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions under the name "Holarctic," and raising the Sonoran transition tract of the former to an equal rank with the other subdivisions of Arctogæa. Madagascar and neighbouring islands form another separate region, while Notogæa constitutes four separate regions, instead of the two of Dr. Heilprin. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 99.

Notogæic realm. Same as *Notogæa.*

Notohippidæ (nō-tō-hip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notohippus*, generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of ungulate mammals, of the suborder *Litopterna*, containing extinct species from the Miocene (?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1894.

Notommata (nō-tom′a-tä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Notommatidæ. N. werneckii* is parasitic in the cells of the freshwater alga *Vaucheria. Ehrenberg.*

Notommatidæ (nō-tō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notommata* + *-idæ.*] A family of illoricate rotifers, of the order *Ploima*, having the corona obliquely transverse, the velum of interrupted curves and clusters, usually with a marginal band surrounding the mouth, the trophi forcipate, and the foot furcate. It includes several genera, among which are *Notommata*, *Furcularia*, and *Albertia*, the last parasitic in annelids.

notonectid (nō-tō-nek′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Notonectidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Notonectidæ.*

Notopelagia (nō″tō-pē-lā′ji-ä), *n.* [Gr. *νότος*, the south, + *πέλαγος*, the sea.] The southern sea region, comprising the sea south of 40° south latitude.

The Southern Sea-region, or *Notopelagia*, containing the whole of the South Polar ocean all round the globe south of the above mentioned limits.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 220.

Notopithecidæ (nō″tō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notopithecus*, a generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct lemur-like mammals, comprising species from the Miocene (?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1897.

Notorhynchus (nō-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, back, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of



Notorhynchus maculatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

sharks of the family *Hexanchidæ*, found in the Pacific Ocean.

Notoryctidæ (nō-tō-rik′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notoryctes*, a generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupial mammals whose only known member is the little mole-marsupial, *Notoryctes typhlops. J. D. Ogilby*, 1891. See cut at ★*mole-marsupial.*

Notosema (nō-tō-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, back, + *σῆμα*, mark.] A genus of flounders taken in the deep waters of the Gulf Stream along the Carolina coast.

notostome (nō′tō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *νῶτος*, back, + *στόμα*, mouth.] See the extract.

The valve of the dorsal mouth, or *notostome*, is broken.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 323. *N. E. D.*

Notostylopidæ (nō″tō-sti-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notostylops*, generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of tillodont mammals, containing extinct species from the Miocene (?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1897.

nototrocha (nō-tō-trō′kä), *n.*; pl. *nototrochæ* (-kē). [Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *τροχός*, something round.] A larval stage of a chætopodous annelid having several incomplete bands of cilia on the dorsal surface.

not-out (not′out), *n.* In *cricket*, a batsman who at the drawing of stumps has not been got out.

no-trump (nō-trump′), *n.* In *bridge*, the declaration to play without any trump suit, each trick being worth 12 points: the most valuable declaration. See ★*bridge*[2], *n.*

In the play of the cards the ace is high and the deuce low. You must follow suit, but if you have no card of the suit led, you may either trump or discard. At *no-trump* the best card, if of the suit led, wins the trick.
Elwell, Bridge, p. 4.

no-trumper (nō-trum′pėr), *n.* A hand at bridge upon which 'no trumps' can be declared. See ★*bridge*[2], *n.*

With a strong heart hand and a doubtful "*no-trumper*," or if the hand contain one unguarded suit, hearts should always be given the preference. As the adversaries have the lead and the privilege of doubling, a weak suit exposes the hand to some danger at no-trump.
Elwell, Bridge, p. 13.

Sporty no-trumper, in *bridge*, a no-trump declaration which is not sound, but may be demanded by the state of the score, as a declaration on two suits only, there being no protection in the others.

Nottingham ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Notts. An abbreviation of *Nottinghamshire.*

nouille (nö-ēy′), *n.* [F. *nouille*, also *noule*, < G. *nudel*, whence E. *noodle*[2], q. v.] A ribbon vermicelli.

nounism (noun′izm), *n.* [*noun* + *-ism.*] A marked disposition to multiply nouns, at the expense of other parts of speech, in writing and speaking. [Rare.]

Adjectivism, adverbism, *nounism*, . . . in the above order, also occur near the early teens.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 467.

nourishment, *n.* **4.** A fluid applied to glazed leather to make it pliable and prevent it from hardening. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 596.

noursingh (nėr-sing′), *n.* [A F. spelling; in E prop. **nursing* or **narsing*, < Hind. *narsinga.*] A Hindu trumpet with a curved tube.



Noursingh.

Nouveau style. See ★*art nouveau.*

nova (nō′vä), *n.*; pl. *novæ* (-vē) or *novas* (-vaz). [NL., 'new,' sc. *stella*, 'star.'] A 'new' or temporary star; a star which makes its appearance suddenly and gradually fades away, the whole decline generally occupying some years and leaving the star still visible in large telescopes. About twenty such stars have thus far been recorded.

In all these views the chance of passing another star at some small distance such as one or two or three times the sun's radius has been overlooked; and that this chance is not excessively rare seems proved by the multitude of *Novas* (collisions and their sequels) known in astronomical history.
Lord Kelvin, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 226.

Nova Cassiopeiæ, the temporary star observed by Tycho, which appeared in November, 1572, the most brilliant on record. When first seen it was brighter than Jupiter and became brighter than Venus, so that it was visible in daylight. It disappeared in 16 months.—**Nova Geminorum,** a nova of the eighth magnitude which appeared in 1903 in the constellation of Gemini.—**Nova Persei,** the most remarkable of the temporary stars since Kepler's star of 1604. It appeared suddenly on February 20 or 21, 1901; on the 22d was for some hours brighter than any star except Sirius and Canopus, and then gradually faded, exhibiting a series of extremely interesting phenomena during its decline, especially the swift motion of luminous knots in the nebulosity surrounding it. In 1904 it was still visible as a star of the thirteenth magnitude.

Novaculichthys (nō-vak″ū-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < L. *novacula*, a sharp knife, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Labridæ*, which has numerous species in warm seas.

Novanglian (nōv-ang′gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Nova Anglia*, New England.] Of or pertaining to New England; an inhabitant of New England. *N. E. D.*

Novanglican (nōv-ang′gli-kan), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Novanglian.*

I must say, I rather admire this stolid self-reliance and *Novanglican* assumption—if for nothing else, at least because it shows a thicker cuticle than we excitable New-Yorkers possess.
B. Taylor, At Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 339.

novate (nō′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *novated*, ppr. *novating.* [L. *novat(us)*, pp. of *novare*, make new, < *novus*, new.] To make new; renovate; specifically, in *law*, to substitute a new obligation for an old one. See *novation*, 3.

Non-statutory actions, or actions founded on the executive authority of the Praetor, are required to terminate within twelve months from their institution, and have no power at civil law of consuming or *novating* a right of action, but bar a subsequent action when pleaded by the exceptio rei judicatae. *Poste*, Gaius, p. xv.

novative (nō′va-tiv), *a.* Of the nature of novation. See *novation*, 3.

novel, *n.*—**Problem novel,** a novel with the same characteristics as the problem play (which see, under ★*play*[1]).

novelese (nov-e-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [*novel* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Exhibiting the language or literary style of the ordinary novel.

II. *n.* A literary style supposed to be observable in the ordinary novel, flimsy in construction and lacking in point and elegance.

The English is *novelese*, when it does not degenerate into sheer bad grammar.
Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 13, 1900, p. 3.

novelettist (nov-e-let′ist), *n.* [*novelette* + *-ist.*] A writer of novelettes. *N. E. D.*

novelism, *n.* **2.** Novel-writing. [Rare.]

Let a novel work of literary merit be brought forward, though it shall find thousands of copiers, how few will be the instances of adequate and commendable imitation! What a host of pens and printers have been pressed into the service of romance and *novelism* by the appearance of the Waverly Novels! *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIV. 469

novemole (nō've-mōl), *n.* [L. *novem*, nine, + *-ole* (cf. ★*duole, triole*, etc.).] Same as *nonuplet.*

novice, *n.* 3. In bench shows and other similar exhibitions, an animal which has not before been exhibited for a prize.

Novice dogs was a large class, 28 in all. First went to Westlake Chancellor, a good dog.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 151.

4. In *athletics*, one who has not won a prize, when the competition is open to members of two or more clubs.

novocaine (nō-vō'ka-in), *n.* [Trade-name.] A synthetic alkaloid having local anesthetic properties similar to those of cocaine.

It is possible, according to Donitz . . ., to extend the anesthesia to the upper part of the chest and even to the arms without danger if tropacocaine is used instead of *novocaine* or stovaine, which have more effect on the motor roots and thus are likely to cause paralysis of respiration if pushed too high.
Alien. and Neurol., Nov., 1907, p. 521.

noxa (nok'sä), *n.*; pl. *noxæ* (-sē). [L., harm, injury. See *noxious.*] Anything which causes injury to the body or its organs or tissues.

nozle, *n.*—**Cyclone nozle,** a nozle in which the water under pressure is made to eddy round the interior of a chamber and to issue in the form of a fine spray.

nozler (noz'lėr), *n.* A blow on the nozle or nose. [Slang.]

nozle-tip (noz'l-tip), *n.* A tip or short-coned end screwed on to the end of a nozle or otherwise adjusted to it to make a change in the shape of the stream it throws.

N. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *nisi prius*, unless before; (*b*) of *Notary Public.*

N. P. D. An abbreviation of *North Polar Distance.*

nr. An abbreviation of *near.*

N-radiation (en'rā-di-ā″shọn), *n.* Radiation consisting of N-rays. See *N-rays*, under ★*ray*[1].

The phenomenon was discovered while concentrating the rays by a quartz lens upon a phosphorescent screen, when it was found that the *N-radiation* persisted with the lens as a source after the original source was removed. Following up this clue, it turned out that various other substances became temporarily active after exposure to *N-radiation.*
Elect. World and Engin., Dec. 26, 1903, p. 1034.

N-rays. See ★*ray*[1].

N. S. An abbreviation (*c*) of *National Society*; (*d*) of *New School*; (*e*) of *New Side*; (*f*) of the French *Notre Seigneur*, Our Lord; (*g*) [*l. c.*] of *not specified*; (*h*) of *Nova Scotia*; (*i*) of *Numismatic Society.*

nsambi (nsäm'bi), *n.* [S. African.] A South African guitar which has strings of palm-fiber.

N. S. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Naturalis Scientiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Natural Science.

N. S. J. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*, Our Savior Jesus Christ; (*b*) of the French *Notre Seigneur Jésu Christ*, Our Lord Jesus Christ.

N. S. P. C. C. An abbreviation of *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

N. S. W. An abbreviation of *New South Wales.*

N. T. An abbreviation (*b*) of *New Translation*; (*c*) of *Northern Territory*, of South Australia.

nu (nū), *n.* The Greek letter *ν*, corresponding to the English *n.*

n. u. An abbreviation of *name unknown.*

nuance (nü-ons'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nuanced*, ppr. *nuancing.* [F. *nuancer*, < *nuance*, shading. See *nuance*, *n.*] To shade and give delicate tones of expression to, as a piece of music or a picture.

nubbin, *n.* 2. A small lump of gold which has once been melted.

Nubian sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

nubiform (nū'bi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nubes*, cloud, + *-form.*] Having the form or aspect of a cloud; cloud-like.

This accident of nomenclature . . . may in many points curiously illustrate for you that contest of Frederick the Second with Innocent the Fourth, which . . . represents to all time the war of the solid, rational, and earthly authority of the King, and State, with the more or less spectral, hooded, imaginative, and *nubiform* authority of the Pope, and Church. *Ruskin*, Val d'Arno, p. 3.

nubilation (nū-bi-lā'shọn), *n.* [*nubilate.*] Cloudiness. [Rare.]

The under parts white . . . but clouded everywhere with dusky patches. . . Varying degrees of this dusky *nubilation* approach in some specimens nearly to the uniform dusky below characterized; in others fade almost into the pure white of the adult.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 613.

nucal (nū'kal), *a.* [LL. *nucalis*, pertaining to a nut, < *nux*, nut.] Of or pertaining to a nut.

nucellar (nū-sel'är), *a.* [*nucell(us)* + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the nucellus of flowering plants.

Two series of vascular bundles run in the ovule, and it is proved that the inner series, frequently described as "*nucellar*," belong to the soft inner layer of the integument. These bundles do not invariably die out at the region where the nucellus becomes free from the integument, as hitherto supposed, but in more than one species are found continuing in the inner layer of the integument almost to the micropyle.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Dec., 1904, p. 665.

nuchal, *a.* 3. In the trilobites, relating to the axial segment and groove at the base of the cephalon.—**Nuchal cartilage,** in cephalopods, same as *nuchicartilage.*—**Nuchal cirrus, crest.** See ★*cirrus*, ★*crest.*—**Nuchal furrow.** Same as ★*neck-furrow.*—**Nuchal plate.** Same as *nuchicartilage.*—**Nuchal tubercle.** See ★*tubercle.*

II. *n.* One of two or more plates forming part of the covering of the dorsal portion of the neck in reptiles. The term is usually applied to the well-marked bony plates of crocodiles but also, as in lizards, to horny plates or shields.

nuchale (nū-kā'lē), *n.*; pl. *nuchalia* (-li-ä). Same as ★*nuchal.*

nuciculture (nū'si-kul″tụr), *n.* [L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *cultura*, culture.] Nut-culture: generally considered to be one of the branches of pomology.

nucin (nū'sin), *n.* [L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*juglone.*

nucitannin (nū-si-tan'in), *n.* [L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + E. *tannin.*] A glucoside contained in the husks of walnuts.

nucivorous (nū-siv'ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *vorare*, devour.] Nut-eating.

The great majority [of Mammalians] may be said to be granivorous, or *nucivorous*, or even graminivorous; but many live upon dried vegetable substances and wood.
Kirby, the Power, . . . of God, as manifested in Creation of Animals, etc., II. 377.

nucleal, *a.* 2. Attracting or collecting likes or similars; forming a nucleus for similar persons or things.

It would be worth while to induce such *nucleal* men to lecture in large cities, if only to discover . . . how the partakers of one level of intellect are scattered through the different levels of politics, religion, and society.
N. P. Willis, Hurry-graphs, p. 178.

Nuclear cap, sap, shadow, spindle, thread. See ★*cap*[1], etc.

nucleary (nū'klē-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *nuclear.*

nuclease (nū'klē-ās), *n.* [*nucleus* + *-ase.*] 1. A ferment which can cause the cleavage of nucleins. Specifically—2. One of several bacteriolytic ferments so-named on account of their ability to digest the nucleoproteids of the bacterial cells.

Jones has shown the existence of enzymes in the thymus and adrenal that have the power of decomposing nucleic acids into their constituents, phosphoric acid and the xanthin bases. Sachs found a similar enzyme in the pancreas and called it "*nuclease.*"
Jour. Med. Research, July, 1906, p. 163.

nucleated, *a.* 2. In *phys.*, in a state of nucleation: said of a vapor, portions of which have condensed in the form of minute globules about suspended nuclei.

Also, The Diffusion of Vapor into *Nucleated* Air, by Carl Barus. *Sci. Amer.*, May 9, 1903, p. 351.

nucleation (nū-klē-ā'shọn), *n.* [*nucleate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act or process of nucleating or forming nuclei; the state of aggregation of matter about nuclei; the loading of central nuclei with specific kinds of otherwise amorphous material lying adjacent to them.

Experiments are described showing different temperatures for the maxima of *nucleation* and of ionisation.
Nature, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 548.

2. Specifically, in *phys.*, cloudy condensation, in an atmosphere containing vapor, due to the gathering of minute globules of liquid about floating particles called nuclei.

After *nucleation* the first dense fogs were vaguely annular. *C. Barus*, in Science, Jan. 31, 1902, p. 177.

nucleator (nū'klē-ā-tọr), *n.* In *phys.*, any substance, such as lycopodium powder, or any medium which, like the ionized gases from flames, affords nuclei of condensation in an atmosphere containing vapor; any medium or agent which produces nucleation of a vapor.

The very interesting result that phosphorus as a *nucleator* suddenly bursts forth into maximum activity at about 13°. *C. Barus*, in Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 103.

nucleic (nū-klē'ik), *a.* Same as ★*nucleinic.*

nucleide (nū'klē-id), *n.* [*nucle(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound formed by the action of nucleic acid on a base.

nucleinate (nū'klē-in-āt), *a.* [*nuclein* + *-ate*[1].] Containing or consisting of nuclein.

nucleinic (nū-klē-in'ik), *a.* [*nuclein* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or pertaining to nuclein.—**Nucleinic acid,** the phosphorus-containing radical of the nucleoproteids, from which the xanthin bases are derived. There are different forms. The formula for that occurring in combination with salmin is supposedly $C_{40}H_{54}N_{14}O_{27}P_4$.

nucleo-albumin (nū-klē-ọ-al-bū'min), *n.* A compound albumin in which an albuminous radical is in combination with a special phosphorized radical (possibly a pseudo- or paranuclein). On decomposition the nucleoalbumins, unlike the nucleoproteids, do not give rise to the formation of xanthin bases. The group is closely related to the globulins (hence the term *phosphoglobulins* which has also been applied to them) and comprises some of the most important food-stuffs, such as the casein of milk, the vitellin of egg-yolk, the phytoglobulins of the leguminous plants, etc.

Nucleoblastidæ (nū″klē-ọ-blas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *-idæ.*] A family of *Blastoidea*, typified by the genus *Nucleocrinus.*

nucleochyme (nū'klē-ọ-kīm), *n.* Same as ★*karyolymph* or ★*karyenchyma.*

Nucleocrinus (nū-klē-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of Devonian blastoids, with globular or ovoid calyx, linear ambulacra, double spiracles, and divided posterior deltoid plate.

nucleohiston (nū″klē-ọ-his'ton), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + Gr. *ἱστός*, a web.] A nucleoproteid which has been obtained from the thymus gland, lymph glands, etc. It is characterized by a very high phosphorus content, 3.025 per cent., and on decomposition yields histon and Lilienfeld's leuconuclein.

nucleolocentrosome (nū-klē″ọ-lō-sen'trọ-sōm), *n.* A persisting body within the nucleus of certain *Protozoa*, as *Euglena*, *Amœba*, etc., which divides to form a kind of central spindle.

nucleololus (nū-klē-ol'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *nucleololi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *nucleolus:* see *nucleolus.*] In *cytol.*, a small body inclosed in the nucleolus of certain cells. Same as *nucleolinus.*

nucleoplast (nū'klē-ọ-plast), *n.* [*nucleoplasm.*] A nucleoplasmic body.

nucleoplastic (nū″klē-ọ-plas'tik), *a.* [*nucleoplast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a nucleoplast.

nucleoproteid (nū″klē-ọ-prō'tē-id), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, nucleus, + E. *proteid.*] One of a group of substances which represent one of the most important classes of compound albumins and are characterized by their phosphorus content and the fact that on decomposition they all give rise to the formation of xanthin bases. Structurally they are probably made up of an albuminous group in combination with a phosphorized radical, which in turn may be simple (a nucleinic-acid group) or itself a compound of an albumin with nucleinic acid (nuclein). The nucleoproteids are essentially nuclear constituents, and all or nearly all contain iron. In contradistinction to the native albumins they turn the plane of polarization to the right.

nucleoprotein (nū″klē-ọ-prō'tē-in), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + E. *protein.*] A nucleo-albumin or a nucleoproteid.

nucleoreticulum (nū-klē-ọ-rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + L. *reticulum*, a net.] The network of linin and chromatin within the nucleus of the resting-cell.

nucleosin (nū'klē-ọ-sin), *n.* [*nucleose* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*thymin.*

nucleus, 1. (*g*) In *phys.*, any particle, suspended in an atmosphere containing vapor, about which the vapor condenses. Finely divided matter floating in the air affords nuclei of condensation, and the free ions of an ionized gas appear to have the same property. (*h*) In *chem.*, a name introduced in the earlier part of the nineteenth century to signify a group of atoms in a particular state of combination, or, as it would now be expressed, presenting a particular structure, one or more of which atoms might be replaced by others without change in the characteristic arrangement or structure. This idea was developed by Laurent in his so-called nucleus theory.

3. A very small colony of honey-bees started for the purpose of rearing queens to exchange with the queens of full colonies, thus assisting in



An infusorian (*Trachelocerca*), with diffused or distributed nucleus consisting of scattered chromatin-granules. (*Gruber.*) (From Wilson's "The Cell.") Enlarged.

the prevention of swarming.—**Abducens nucleus.** See ★*abducens.*—**Benzene nucleus,** that portion of a benzene derivative which retains the structure and chemical properties of the benzene-ring.—**Dentate nucleus.** Same as *dentate body.*—**Distributed nucleus,** a peculiar nucleus occurring in some *Protozoa* and consisting of a number of chromatin granules lying free in the cytoplasm and not inclosed in a nuclear membrane or karyotheca.—**Free nucleus,** in *phys.,* a floating nucleus of condensation about which the surrounding vapor has not yet gathered in liquid form.—**Gracile nucleus,** an area of small nerve-cells in the dorsal pyramid of the oblongata.—**Loaded nucleus,** in *phys.,* a floating nucleus about which some of the surrounding vapor has condensed in the form of a minute globule of liquid.—**Medullary nucleus,** the white nervous substance in the cerebellum.—**Nucleus funiculi gracilis.** Same as *clavate nucleus.*—**Nucleus of a set.** Any closed set of points ϵ can be reduced by a finite, or at most countably infinite, series of the operations of derivation and deduction to one of two forms: (*a*) no points at all; (*b*) a perfect set. This result (set) is the nucleus $E\Omega$.—**Nucleus pedunclularis,** a group or nucleus of nerve-cells in the brain of a bird, posterior to the optic tract. Also known as the *ganglion ectomammillare. Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1899, ser. B, p. 301.—**Nucleus pulposus,** the vestige of the notochord which appears as a pulpy mass in the center of the intervertebral fibrocartilages.—**Nucleus theory,** a theory of the constitution of organic chemical compounds proposed by Laurent and Gmelin. According to this theory such compounds consist of groups of atoms (radicals) containing even numbers of carbon and hydrogen atoms combined in certain typical ways, such as the water type, the ammonia type, etc. As the atomic weight of carbon was then supposed to be 6, C_2 was written where we should now use C.—**Oculomotor nucleus,** the center of origin in the brain of the third or oculomotor nerve.—**Sensory nucleus,** a group of nerve-cells which pertain to the origin of the sensory portion of the trigeminal nerve.—**Vagoglossopharyngeal nucleus,** a group of nerve-cells at the origin of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves.

nucleus-parasite (nū′klē-us-par″a-sīt), *n.* A fungus, such as *Puccinia asarina,* which penetrates the cell and directly attacks the nucleus, causing deformation or complete destruction.

nucoline (nū′kō-lin), *n.* [L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *ole*(*um*), oil, + *-ine.*] A kind of butter made from nuts; nut-butter. *N. E. D.*

nucule, *n.* 2. In *bot.* Same as *nutlet,* 1.

nuculiform (nū′kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [*Nucula* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form of the mollusk *Nucula.*

nudel, *n.* See *noodle*[2].

nudicaulous (nū-di-kâ′lus), *a.* Same as *nudicaul.*

nuez (nwāth), *n.* [Sp. *nuez,* walnut.] In Porto Rico, the nut of the nogal, *Juglans Jamaicensis.*

nug[2] (nug), *n.* In *mining,* the dull sound caused by the breaking of subsiding strata. [Scotch.]

nugget, *n.* 2. A thick-set, strong, young horse. [Australia.]—3. A lump of tobacco. [Australian slang.]

nugget (nug′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nuggeted,* ppr. *nuggeting.* [*nugget, n.*] To steal or appropriate the unbranded calves of (one's neighbors). [Australian slang.]

> If he does steal a calf now and then, I know several squatters who are given to *nuggeting.*
> *R. M. Praed,* Longleat of Kooralbyn, p. 25, in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

nuggety, *a.* 2. Short, thickset, and strong: applied to a horse or a man. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English. [Australian slang.]

nul, *a., n.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *null.*

nul disseizin (nul dis-sē′zin). [AF.] No disseizin; in *law,* the general issue in an action concerning real property.

null. I. *a.* 4. Zero in algebraic measure.—5. In *math. logic,* noting a propositional function when it is false for all values of x.—**Null element.** See ★*element.*

II. *n.* 4. Specifically, one of the bids in the game of skat. Same as ★*misère.* See ★*skat*[2].—**Grand null ouvert,** in *skat,* a bid to lose every trick with the hand exposed on the table from the first. See ★*null ouvert,* in which the first trick is played before the hand is exposed.—**Null ouvert,** in *skat,* a bid to lose every trick with the hand exposed on the table, but not until after the first trick.—**Null tourné,** in *skat,* a change from tourné to nullo when the card is a seven.

nulla bona (nul′a bō′na). [L., no goods.] The return made by a sheriff upon an execution where the party has no goods to be distrained. *N. E. D.*

null-circle (nul′sėr″kl), *n.* The imaginary circle about the point (*a, b*) with radius null, $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = 0$.

null-class (nul′klâs), *n.* A class of no terms.

null-conic (nul′kon″ik), *n.* In the theory of averages, the equation of the *null-conic* of an area is $\iint (lx + my + n)^2\,dx\,dy = 0$, which may, by proper choice of axes and use of the notation of averages, be written in the form $l^2x^2 + m^2y^2 + n^2 = 0$. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1903, p. 560.

nulliparity (nul-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [*nullipar*(*ous*) + *-ity.*] The state of not having given birth to a child.

nullipore-sand (nul′i-pōr-sand), *n.* In *geol.,* a marine sand consisting of the detritus of calcareous seaweeds or nullipores.

Nullity of a determinant. A determinant of order *n,* all of whose subdeterminants of order $(n-i+1)$ vanish, but not all of order $(n-i)$, is a determinant of nullity *i.*

null-moment (nul′mō″ment), *n.* In *mech.,* a zero moment.

> The lines of *nul-moment* for the system form a linear complex of which the given line is the central axis and the quotient G/R is the pitch.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 660.

nullo (nul′ō), *n.* [It. ?: see *null.*] Same as ★*misère.* See also *Cayenne* ★*whist.*

null-plane (nul′plān), *n.* One of the corresponding planes of a null-system.

> In the case of a complex of the first degree (or linear complex) the lines through a fixed point lie in a plane called the polar plane or *null-plane* of that point.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 660.

null-point (nul′point), *n.* 1. In *phys.,* the zero-point upon the scale of any instrument.—2. The dual of a null-plane.—3. The origin or beginning point in the representation of a set by the points on a straight line.

null-set (nul′set), *n.* An empty class, corresponding to a condition satisfied by no entity in the universe.

null-sphere (nul′sfēr), *n.* The sphere about the point (*a, b, c*) which has zero radius, $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = 0$.

nul tiel record (nůl′ tiel re-kôrd′). [AF., 'no such record.'] In *law,* a plea which puts in issue the existence of a record upon which an opposing party relies, or the fact that the record is what it is alleged to be.

nul tort (nůl tôrt). [AF., 'no wrong.'] In *law,* a plea in a real action, by which a general issue is joined, denying any wrong done by the defendant.

nul waste (nůl wäst). [AF., 'no waste'.] In *law,* the plea in an action for waste by which the general issue is joined.

num, *a.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *numb.*

num. An abbreviation (*a*) of *number;* (*b*) of *numeral.*

number, *n.* 17. A term used in the textile-industry to designate the size or fineness of yarn; the number of units of length contained in a given weight of the product. The length of yarn required to produce the definite weight on which the numbering is based is called a *hank,* as with cotton, or, in case of flax or jute, a *lay* or *lea.* The fundamental rule, in the various systems of numbering yarn, is that the finer the yarn the higher shall be the number. The number, or titre, of true or reeled silk differs from that of all other yarns in being based on a constant length and variable weight. The higher the number, or titre, the coarser the yarn or thread. The number is expressed in deniers. According to the international (French) titre system, a denier is .05 gram, or .771 grain, for 500 meters. In the new Lyons titre system a denier is 1.2747 grams, or 19.66 grains, for 12,000 meters.—**Abbreviated numbers** numbers obtained by cutting off the expression for each number at a certain number of places after the decimal point.—**Absolute number,** a signless or plus rational or irrational.—**Absolute value of a complex number,** $x = a + bi$, is $+(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$: denoted by $|x|$.—**Absolute value of a real number,** a, its value taken positively: denoted by $|a|$. Thus $|2| = |-2| = +2$.—**Abstract number,** one in which there is no statement of the points in which the objects numbered agree.—**Absurd number,** negative number. *Stifel,* 1544.—**Affirmative number.** Same as *positive* ★*number. Newton.*—**Aleph number,** a Cantorian cardinal number belonging to a normally ordered set.—**Approximate numbers,** a simpler set of numbers equal to those for which they are substituted, to within a fixed degree of approximation.—**Arithmetical number.** Same as *positive* ★*number.*—**Associate numbers,** the four numbers obtained by multiplying any whole complex number by $+1, -1, +i, -i$.—**Back number,** a number of a magazine or other periodical that has been followed by more recent issues and is no longer read or in demand; hence (in United States slang), a person or a thing that is behind the times or has become superannuated.—**Barlong number.** Same as *heteromecic* ★*number.*—**Cantorian cardinal number.** In Cantor's words: "We call the potency or cardinal number of the set M that general idea which by means of our active faculty of thought we deduce from the set M, by abstracting from the nature of its diverse elements and from the order in which they are given." It is a property of the set independent of the nature of its terms and of their order. It is finite or transfinite according as the set is finite or infinite.—**Cantorian ordinal number.** See ★*Cantorian.*—**Cardinal number of a series,** the cardinal number or potency of the class of elements which occur in the series, without regard to their order.—**Commensurable numbers,** such as have a common measure; two numbers whose ratio is a rational number.—**Concrete number,** one in which there is a statement of points in which the objects numbered agree: as, 3 dogs.—**Condensed numbers,** numbers expressed each in the form

of a product of a power of 10 and a decimal, with the decimal point appearing after the first digit from the left.—**Congruent number,** one having the same remainder with regard to a given modulus.—**Conjugate complex numbers,** two numbers with equal moduli and amplitudes of equal magnitude but contrary sense.—**Constant number,** a number the value of which does not change: usually represented by one of the first letters of the alphabet.—**Cyclical number,** a number, such as 5 or 6, the square of which ends with the same number.—**Determinate number,** a number referred to some given unit.—**Diacritical number,** in *elect.,* the number of ampere turns necessary to magnetize the core of a coil to half saturation.—**Dual number,** one written in the system with radix two.—**Ester number.** See ★*ester.*—**Euclidean number.** Same as *perfect number* (which see, under *perfect*).—**Finite number,** a number which can be reached or exceeded by starting from 0 and increasing by 1 at each step.—**Fractional number,** a symbol of the form a/b, defined by its position in an ordinal system which includes the natural numbers.—**Heteromecic number,** a number of the form $n\ (n-1)$.—**Hexagonal number,** any one of the series of polygonal numbers 1, 6, 15, . . . obtained by successively summing the terms of the series 1, 5, 9, . . . in which the difference is 4.—**Imaginary number.** (*a*) Same as *neomonic* ★*number.* (*b*) Same as *complex number* (*a*) (which see, under *complex*).—**Incommensurable numbers,** two numbers whose ratio is an irrational.—**Infinitesimal number.** If P and Q are two numbers, and if, *n* being any finite integer whatever, *n* P is always less than Q, then P is infinitesimal with respect to Q.—**Integral number,** a whole number.—**Irrational number,** the one number between all numbers in B and all in A,—two classes to one and but one of which every rational falls as soon as given, and such that (1) each number in B precedes every number in A and (2) there is no last number in B and no first number in A.—**Koettstorfer's number.** Same as *saponification* ★*value.*—**Law of great numbers.** See ★*law*[1].—**Literal number,** a number represented by a letter.—**Maiden number.** See the extract.

> 7 was called the *maiden number,* because within the decade it has no factors or product.
> *New Century Rev.,* May, 1900, p. 374.

Minus number. Same as *negative* ★*number.*—**Modulus of a complex number.** See ★*modulus.*—**Modulus of a real number.** See ★*modulus.*—**Multipartite number.** Objects not all similar cannot be effectively enumerated by a single integer, a succession of integers being required. If the objects be *p* in number of one kind, *q* of a second kind, *r* of a third, etc., the enumeration is given by the succession *p q r,* which is a *multipartite number,* written $\overline{p\ q\ r}\ \ldots$, where $p + q + r = n$.—**Natural number.** (*a*) An element of an ideal manifold defined solely by the following conditions: (1) that there is one element anterior to all the rest, and (2) that every element *a* is followed by a definite next element *a′*, so that $a < a'$ and no element falls within the interval (a, a'). (*b*) A sign or symbol for a cardinal number; a sign 1, 2, 3, . . . or its name 'one,' 'two,' 'three,' . . .—**Negative number,** a number indicating the remainder, when the subtrahend is greater than the minuend; a number preceding 0 in the complete scale.—**Neomonic number,** a number whose unit is the neomon; for example $\sqrt{\ } - 3$.—**Number eleven,** an umbrella. [Slang.]

> *Number eleven!* Why, it is only by favour and connivance that a person can manage to make it shelter two.
> *N. and Q,* 9th ser., XII. 406.

Number of degree. See ★*degree.*—**Numerical value of a real number.** Same as *absolute value of a real* ★*number.*—**Oblong number,** a product of two unequal factors.—**Odd number,** a number that is not divisible by 2.—**Opposite numbers,** two numbers which have the same absolute value but are of opposite quality: as, +3 and −3.—**Pentagonal numbers,** the series of polygonal numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35.—**Pitch number.** See ★*pitch*[1].—**Plus number.** Same as *positive* ★*number.*—**Positive number,** a number greater than 0.—**Primary number.** (*a*) See *primary.* (*b*) The cardinal number of a finite set; that property of the set because of which we shall arrive at the same natural number in whatever order we count the set.—**Pronic number,** a number of the form $a^2 + a$.—**Pure number.** Same as *abstract* ★*number.*—**Real number,** a number which may be indefinitely approximated to by a fraction whose numerator and denominator are sums of the primitive unit one.—**Reichert number,** the number of cubic centimeters of decinormal alkali solution necessary to neutralize the volatile fatty acids in 5 grams of fat. This is fairly high in genuine butter, while in oleomargarin it is very low.—**Relatively finite numbers,** two such that the product of the lesser by a finite number exceeds the greater.—**Relative number,** a number with a sign (+ or −).—**Saponificaton number.** Same as *saponification* ★*value.*—**Single-valued number,** a number with a definite, particular value: opposed to *general number,* one representing more than one value.—**Spheric number,** a product of three unequal factors.—**Surd number,** an irrational.—**The number e,** $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \ldots = 2.718281829\ldots$, the base of the natural logarithms, a transcendental irrational, connected with π by Euler's equation $e^{i\pi} = -1$. See *logarithm.*—**The number** π. Same as *Ludolphian number* (which see, under *number*).—**To make her number,** to signal her number (on Lloyd's books) to a Lloyd's station on nearing land: said of a ship.

> The *Flamingo* picked up the landmarks of the Southern Irish coast, and *made her number* to Lloyds' station on Brow Head, stood across for the Tuskar, and so on up St. George's Channel for Holyhead.
> *Cutcliffe Hyne,* A Master of Fortune, xii.

Transcendental number, a number which cannot be defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients; one which cannot occur as root of an algebraic equation: *e* and π are such numbers.—**Transfinite cardinal number,** the number of a class having a proper part similar to the whole.—**Transfinite ordinal number,** a number which, starting from 0 or 1, cannot be reached by mathematical induction; a class or type of serial relations, of

well-ordered series; a type of order or of generating relation presented by series of finite and transfinite cardinals which begin with some cardinal.—**Transport numbers of Hittorf,** in *phys. chem.*, numbers which express the fraction of the current between the electrodes which is carried by the motion of the anions and by the motion of the cations. The transport number of the anion is often denoted by n, $1-n$ being given as the transport number of the cation.

In a preceding paragraph, it was noted that each ion had its own specific constant of electrical conductivity, the sums of which for all anions and all cations was the conductivity of the solution. These constants for ions are intimately connected with the so-called "*transport numbers*" (a rendering into English of the word Ueberführungszahl).

Electrochemical Industry, March, 1904, p. 99.

Triangular number, a number of the form $n(n+1)/2$. See *triangular.*—**Unipartite number,** a number, say n, regarded as enumerating n similar objects.—**Variable number,** a number which takes a set of values: usually represented by one of the final letters of the alphabet.—**Vessel's number,** a numeral made by a hoist of flags which corresponds to the distinguishing number given to the ship in the signal-book.—**Watch number,** the hammock-number, which is changed as the seaman's station is shifted.—**Whole number.** See *whole.*—**Wolf's relative sun-spot numbers.** See ★*sun-spot.*

number-continuum (num'bėr-kon-tin″ū-um), *n.*; pl. *number-continua* (-ä). 1. The whole system of positive and negative integral, fractional, and irrational numbers.—2. The real numbers from 0 to 1, both inclusive.

numbering-machine, *n.* 2. An automatic mechanism attached to a printing-machine which registers the number of each printed sheet.

number-interval (num'bėr-in″tėr-val), *n.* The set of all real numbers between a and b, both inclusive.

number-man (num'bėr-man), *n.* A man who delivers to subscribers the successive numbers of a subscription-book that is issued in numbers. [Great Britain.]

Those subscribers, therefore, who choose to be accommodated with the Apocrypha may now be supplied by giving orders to the . . . *Number-men.*

N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 66.

numbly (num'li), *adv.* In a numb or dull manner.

Her fingers fumbled *numbly* with the string. She might as well have tried to untie the knotted cords with her feet. *Crockett*, Lads Love, xxiv.

numda (num'dä), *n.* [Also *numna;* Hind. *namdā*, < Pers. *namad*, felt.] Felt; a saddle-cloth originally made of felt.

numerable, *a.* 2. In *math.*, capable of being put into one-to-one correspondence with the elements of a progression.—**Numerable manifold.** See ★*manifold*[1].

numeral, *n.*—**Hindu numerals, Indian numerals,** the so-called Arabic numerals.—**Numerals in shipbuilding,** the products of certain dimensions used to classify and determine the scantlings of the different structural items of a vessel when being built according to rule.

Numerical quadrature. Same as *arithmetical quadrature.* See *the problem of the quadrature,* under *quadrature.*

numis. An abbreviation (*a*) of *numismatic;* (*b*) of *numismatics;* (*c*) of *numismatology.*

nummulation (num-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *nummulus*, a coin, + *-ation.*] The peculiar arrangement exhibited by red blood-corpuscles when they unite to form columns like stacked-up coins.

nummuloidal (num-ū-loi'dal), *a.* [L. *nummulus*, a coin, + *-oid* + *-al*[1].] Coin- or button-shaped, as the siphuncular segments in some fossil cephalopods.

numna, numnah (num'nä), *n.* Same as ★*numda.*

Biting cold winds, from which some protection was afforded by having a large *numnah* held up close to the plane-table. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 519.

numskul, *n.* A simplified spelling of *numskull.*

nun[1], *n.* 5. Same as ★*nun-moth.*—**Capuchin nun,** a nun of the order founded by Maria Longa in 1534, which adopted the Capuchin rule in 1538, and afterward that of St. Claire.—**Nun's work,** an old name in England for lace.

Lace was long called '*nun's work*,' and even to the present day the term lingers in remote districts.

Mrs. F. N. Jackson, in Burlington Mag., IV. 54.

nun[2] (nön), *n.* [Native name in Yucatan?] A yellowish-brown, neutral, fatty substance produced by an insect found in Yucatan. It melts at 48.9° C. and readily absorbs oxygen from the air.

nun[3] (nön), *n.* [Heb. *nūn*, Aram. Syr. Ar. *nūn.*] The fourteenth letter (נ) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the Greek *νῦ* and the English *n*. Its numerical value is 50.

nunciative (nun'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Making an announcement; conveying a message.

We have . . . to look for some more positive bond of connection between them . . . which makes them worth our prolonged investigation. This we shall find in the fact that they are all of them message-bearing or *nunciative* automatisms.

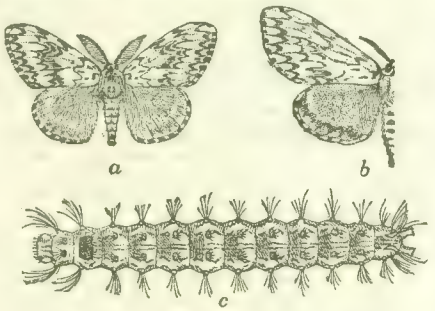
F. W. H. Myers, Human Personality, II. 88.

nundine (nun'dīn), *n.* [L. *nundinæ*, the ninth day, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, day.] In *Roman antiq.*, a market-day occurring every ninth day (in Roman reckoning). Also as plural. *N. E. D.*

Nungu butter. Same as *shea-butter.*

nunlet (nun'let), *n.* A book-name for the small South American birds of the genus *Nonnula.*

nun-moth (nun'môth), *n.* A European liparid moth, *Lymantria monacha*, whose larva is a noted enemy to forest-trees in Europe.



Nun-moth (*Lymantria monacha*).

a, male moth; *b*, female; *c*, full-grown caterpillar: all reduced about one third.

nuns (nunz), *n. pl.* Bluets; innocence, *Houstonia cærulea.*

nun's-fiddle (nunz'fid″l), *n.* Same as *sea-trumpet*, 1.

nupharetum (nū-fa-rē'tum), *n.*; pl. *nuphareta* (-tä). [*Nuphar* + *-etum.*] A zone of vegetation near the shore of a body of fresh water, characterized by the presence of plants which belong to the genus *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*). See *Nymphæa*[1], 1.

nupharin (nū'fa-rin), *n.* [*Nuphar* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, optically inactive compound, $C_{18}H_{24}O_2N_2$, contained in the rhizome of *Nuphar luteum.*

nuptiality (nup-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*nuptial* + *-ity.*] The tendency of a people toward marriage, expressed statistically by the marriage-rate.

Nuptiality and Fecundity.—In connection with the subject of natural increase may be mentioned the tendency of a people towards marriage, and the average fertility of each union. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 839.

nuque (nük), *n.* [F.] The nape of the neck.

nurag, nuragh, nuraghe, *n.* Same as *nurhag.*

nurish[1], *v.* 2. A simplified spelling of *nourish.*

Nuritate lacquer. See ★*lacquer.*

nurse, *n.* 11. In *entom.*, one of the worker-ants or worker-bees whose function in the colony is to care for the young brood.—**Captain's nurse,** one who instructed the captain in the merchant marine. Before compulsory examinations were in force, an incompetent man might obtain command of a vessel by virtue of ownership and go to sea as her captain; but in such cases it was common to give the experienced chief mate an extra compensation for instructing the captain in the laws of seamanship and navigation as well as in the general duties of a master.—**Gray nurse,** a common name in Tasmania for *Carcharias littoralis,* a carcharioid shark.—**Rub nurse,** in *billiards,* a stroke made by hitting the cushion first, rubbing the first object-ball, and not much more than shaking the second. In this way runs of 50 and over have been made in practice-play. The needful position can occasionally be obtained at regular cushion-caroms, but not once in every hundred thousand trials at the bank-shot game, which is the only one in which the cushion must be hit first. The point not commonly understood is that a run by bank-shot process is not necessarily a bank-shot run.

nurse, *v. t.* 7. In *billiards,* formerly, to make a number of consecutive caroms, as rapid as dainty, off (balls) held but an inch or two apart. In addition, nursing now comprehends perhaps 65 per cent. of the scientific manœuvering imposed by the balk-line games. Until straight-rail play was developed in 1876–78, adroit players sought to do all their caroming at either end of the table. It was so with all the exceptional runs. Straight-rail play was quickly frowned upon, and end-play came into use again; but the 'anchor' (see ★*anchored*, 4) which was developed was abolished even more quickly than the straight-rail. Three maxims underlie all of modern billiards not played for diversion: never drive the second object-ball; drive the first no oftener than is urgently needful; and make the cue-ball's journeys as short as possible.

nurse-bee (nėrs'bē), *n.* 1. Same as ★*nurse,* 11.—2. A honey-bee not yet sixteen days of age.

nurse-crop (nėrs'krop), *n.* In *agri.*, a crop which is employed to aid another crop in getting established, as in the practice of planting certain rapid-growing short-lived trees or bushes to shade the slow-growing conifers in an intended conifer forest, or in the sowing of a straw crop to shade and shield a lawn seeding.

nursery, *n.* 8. In *Eng. billiards,* the section, about 2 feet by 6, farthest from balk: it may extend along the cushion almost to the middle pocket: formerly a condition rather than a locality.—**Nursery stock,** in *plant-breeding,* the contents of a centgener and its offspring so long as the plants remain in the nursery and have not been subjected to field tests. See ★*centgener,* *n.*, 2.

nursing-pouch (nėr'sing-pouch), *n.* The pouch, characteristic of the marsupial mammals, in which the young are carried. *Nature,* Aug. 14, 1902, p. 374.

nut, *n.* 2. Loosely, a similar vegetable product, as a tuberous root (earth-*nut,* ground-*nut*), leguminous pod (pea*nut*), or seed (physic-*nut*).—3. (*f*) (3) In general, the lower end or heel of the bow: opposed to *point* or *head.*

8. In Australia: (*a*) See the extract. [Slang.]

The peculiar type of the Australian native (I do not mean the aboriginal blackfellow, but the Australian white), which has received the significant sobriquet of "The *Nut,*" may be met with in all parts of Australia, but more particularly . . . in far-off inland bush townships. . . . What is a *Nut?* . . . Imagine a long, lank, lantern-jawed, whiskerless, colonial youth . . . generally nineteen years of age, with a smooth face, destitute of all semblance of a crop of "grass" as he calls it in his vernacular.

A. J. Boyd, Old Colonials, p. 60, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

(*b*) A daredevil. [Slang.]

"Tommy the *Nut*" was the alias of the prisoner who, according to the story, was first described as "a larrikin" by Sergeant Dalton. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

African nuts, a commercial name for the Spanish nutmeg, *Virola Surinamensis.*—**Artificial nut,** in playing on the violin and other instruments with a finger-board, the act or effect of shortening the effective length of the strings by stopping them below the nut proper either by the fingers or by a special appliance. See *barré,* 2, and *capo tasto.*—**Boma nut,** the almond-like seed of *Wetriaria macrophylla,* which furnishes an abundance of sweet, bland oil, much used in cooking by the natives of eastern Central Africa. It is cultivated abundantly in the region of the Upper Zambesi. See *bomah-nut.*—**Burrawang nut,** the seed of the *burrawang* (which see).—**Capped nut,** a threaded nut with an ornamental disk covering one side.—**Deaf nut.** See ★*deaf.*—**Elastic nut,** a form of nut which can be kept to a close fit on the screw. The nut may be split along one side and sprung as far as is necessary to compensate for the wear, or it may be cut in halves which are separated by a spring or a screw.—**French nut.** (*b*) The Old World chestnut, *Castanea vesca.*—**Mote-nut.** (*b*) *pl.* The seeds of *Carapa procera,* which yield a bitter, cathartic oil. See *kundah-oil* and *Carapa,* 1.—**Traveling nut,** a nut which travels on a screw when the screw is turned, the nut being prevented from turning.—**Untapped nut,** a mechanical nut-blank which has not been tapped or in which the hole has been formed but the thread has not been cut.

nutation, *n.*—**Chandler's nutation,** Sir G. H. Darwin's designation of the slight movement of the earth's axis within the globe: discovered by Küstner in 1888, but first thoroughly discussed and reduced to law by Dr. S. C. Chandler of Cambridge, United States. It produces among the stars with respect to the zenith of an observer slight displacements which are somewhat analogous to those due to the nutation proper. *G. H. Darwin,* The Tides, p. 227.—**Constant of nutation.** See ★*constant.*

nut-crab (nut'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ebalia;* so called from its resemblance to a nut when the legs are tucked in.

nut-fudge (nut'fuj), *n.* See ★*fudge,* 4.

nutlet, *n.* 1. (*b*) One of the achene-like segments of a pericarp or schizocarp, as in the borage and mint families.

nutmeg, *n.*—**Queensland nutmeg,** a small tree of the north coast of Australia, a variety of *Myristica cimicifera,* or its seeds, which are not so strongly aromatic as those of the true nutmeg, *M. fragrans.*—**Spanish nutmeg,** in the West Indies, *Virola Surinamensis* or its seeds, which are an article of export for their oil. See *African* ★*nuts, dali,* and *dollee-wood.*—**Stinking nutmeg.** Same as *California nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).

nutmeg-apple (nut'meg-ap″l), *n.* The fruit of the nutmeg-tree.

Here and there a *nutmeg-apple* has split, and shows within the delicate crimson caul of mace; or the nutmegs, the mace still clinging round them, lie scattered on the grass. *Kingsley,* At Last, v.

nutmeg-butter, *n.* 2. The fat oil from the seeds of *Myristica moschata,* which contains, as glyceride, myristic acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$). This fat oil is a quite different substance from the essence or volatile oil obtained by distillation with water.

nutmegged, *a.* 2. Same as *nutmeggy.*

nutmeg-hickory, *n.* This tree, rare in South Carolina, is now known to range through Alabama and Missis-



Flowering Branch and Fruit of nutmeg-hickory (*Hicoria myristicæformis*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

sippi to southern Arkansas, where it is abundant. It is a forest-tree 80 to 100 feet high, valuable for timber and fuel.

nutmeg-pigeon, *n.*—**Nicobar nutmeg-pigeon**, *Carpophaga insularis*, a species gray beneath, and bronze green above: found on the Nicobar Islands.

nutmeg-tree, *n.*—**California nutmeg-tree.** Same as *California nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).

nut-Monday (nut′mun″dā), *n.* The first Monday in August, locally observed as a holiday. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

nut-palm (nut′päm), *n.* A cycad of northern Australia, *Cycas media*, the seeds of which are used as food by the aborigines. The kernels are broken, steeped in water for some days to remove a poisonous principle, then reduced to a fine paste between two stones, and baked in hot ashes.

nutricism (nū′tri-sizm), *n.* [L. *nutrix* (*nutric-*), nurse, + *-ism.*] That form of symbiosis in which the fungus becomes the nurse or feeder of the host, usually resulting in the formation of *Mycorrhiza*.

Nutrient canal. Same as *Haversian canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]).

Nutritive ratio. See ★*ratio*.

nutrium (nū′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *nutrire*, nourish, + *-ium.*] The trade-name of a food-material obtained by evaporating to dryness milk deprived of its fat and pulverizing the solid residue. This contains the proteids of the milk, the milk-sugar, and the mineral salts.

nutrose (nū′trōs), *n.* [L. *nutrire*, nourish, + *-ose.*] A water-soluble sodium salt of casein.

nut-sedge, *n.* 2. The nutgrass, *Cyperus rotundus*.

Nuttall's-weed (nut′alz-wēd), *n.* The golden coreopsis, *Coreopsis tinctoria*. The species was named by Thomas Nuttall, an eminent American botanist.

nuttery (nut′ėr-i), *n.* [*nut* + *-ery.*] A plantation where nuts are grown; a copse where nuts grow.

nutting (nut′ing), *n.* The gathering of nuts.

N. V. An abbreviation of *New Version*.

N. V. M. An abbreviation of *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*.

N. W. An abbreviation (*b*) of *northwestern*; (*c*) of *Northwestern Postal District, London*.

N. W. P. An abbreviation of *Northwestern Provinces*.

N. W. T. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Northwest Territory*; (*b*) of *Northwestern Territories*.

Ny. In *chem.*, the symbol for ★*neo-ytterbium*.

N. Y. An abbreviation of *New York*, city or State.

nyala, *n.* See ★*inyala*.

nyanda (ni-an′dä), *n.* [African (Livingstone).] A coarse fabric made from the fibers of fig-tree (*Ficus Indica*) bark.

nyanza (ni-an′zä), *n.* [Central African.] A lake. *H. M. Stanley.*—**Nyanza black.** See ★*black*.

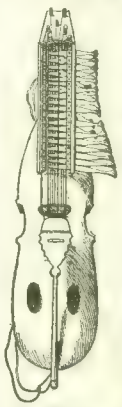
nyarong (nyä′rong), *n.* [Dayak (Dyak), also spelled *njaring* (Hardeland).] The spirit of an ancestor or dead relative, which appears to a youth in a dream and which becomes his protector. The nyarong has often the outer form of an animal. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 742.

N. Y. C. An abbreviation of *New York City*.

nychthemer (nik′thē-mėr), *n.* An anglicized form of *nychthemeron*.

nychthemeral (nik-thē′mē-ral), *a.* [*nychthemer*(*on*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, a nychthemeron, or the whole period of day and night (twenty-four hours). *Nature*, Jan. 17, 1907, p. 287.

nyckelharpa (nik′el-här-pä), *n.* [Sw., < *nyckel*, key, + *harpa*, harp.] A stringed instrument once used in Sweden, essentially similar to the hurdy-gurdy, but sounded with a bow instead of a wheel. It had 4 principal strings of gut, 2 of which were drones, 8 sympathetic strings of metal, and 19 keys or tangents.



Nyckelharpa. From Engel's "Early History of the Violin Family."

nyctaginaceous (nik-taj-i-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the four-o'clock family, *Nyctaginaceæ*.

nyctalgia (nik-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain which occurs only or chiefly at night.

nyctalope (nik′ta-lōp), *n.* One who is affected with nyctalopia.

nyctamblyopia (nik″tam-bli-ō′pi-ą), *n.* Same as *nyctalopia*.

nyctanthous (nik-tan′thus), *a.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἄνθος*, blossom, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of flowers, opening only at the approach of twilight or in the night, or, of plants, having flowers which so open. *Pound and Clements*.

nyctemerid (nik-tem′ę-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Nyctemeridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nyctemeridæ*.

nycteribiid (nik-tę-rib′i-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Nycteribiidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nycteribiidæ*.

Nycthemerus (nik-thē′mę-rus), *n.* The customary form of *Nychthemerus* (which see).

nyctipelagic (nik″ti-pę-laj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *πέλαγος*, sea.] Living on the surface of the sea only at night, and sinking to the depths of the sea during the day. *Pyrosoma*, most pteropods and heteropods, and many crustaceans, medusæ, and siphonophores, are examples of nyctipelagic organisms.

nykint, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Dear; darling: a term of endearment.

Fond. See you have made me weep — made poor *Nykin* weep —

. . . . . .

Læt. No you shan't neglect your Business for me — No indeed you sant *Nykin* — If you don't go, I'll think you been dealous of me still. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 4.

Nymanina (nī-ma-nī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), named in honor of C. F. *Nyman* (1820–1893), a Swedish botanist.] A genus of bulbous iridaceous plants with fragrant white or pale yellow flowers. Two species are in cultivation and are often forced by florists, especially for cut flowers for Christmas. See *Freesia*.

nymf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *nymph*.

nymph, *n.* 3. (*b*) In insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis, the stage in which the wing-pads appear.

nymphæaceous (nim-fē-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the water-lily family, *Nymphæaceæ*.

nymphid (nim′fid), *n.* A nymph. [Rare.]

nymphine (nim′fin), *a.* Same as *nymphal*.

nymphology (nim-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [*nymph* + *-ology.*] Legends about nymphs, collectively.

nymphosis (nim-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, + *-osis.*] In *entom.*, the transformation from larva to nymph or pupa.

nyssonid (ni-son′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Nyssonidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Nyssonidæ*.

nystagmic (nis-tag′mik), *a.* [*nystagm*(*us*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of nystagmus.

nystagmiform (nis-tag′mi-fôrm), *a.* [*nystagm*(*us*) + *-i-* + *-form.*] Having the appearance of mystagmus.

nystagmoid (nis-tag′moid), *a.* [*nystagmus* + *-oid.*] Resembling mystagmus.

nyxis (nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξις*, a puncture, < *νύσσειν*, puncture, pierce.] A puncture.

N. Z., N. Zeal. Abbreviations of *New Zealand*.





4. An abbreviation (*d*) in *elect.*, of *ohm;* (*e*) of *Ohio;* (*f*) [*l. c.*] of *only;* (*g*) of *opening of the circuit;* (*h*) in *psychol.*, of *observer.*

ω. [Gr. omega.] **1.** A symbol for *angular velocity.*—**2.** In *elect.*, a symbol (*a*) [*cap.* Ω] for *megohm;* (*b*) for *ohm.*

oak, *n.*—**Arizona white oak,** *Quercus Arizonica,* a tree 50 or 60 feet high and from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, found on plateaus and mountain slopes in southern New Mexico and Arizona and northern Mexico. —**Australian oak,** any one of several species of *Casuarina* (which see).—**Blue oak.** (*b*) *Quercus oblongifolia,* a small tree of western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico. It rarely exceeds 30 feet in height and has small oblong leaves and small acorns. Very little use is made of it except as fuel. It is commonly called *white oak,* but sometimes *dwarf black oak.*—**Box white oak,** the post-oak, *Quercus minor.*—**Bray oak,** the durmast, *Quercus sessiliflora.* —**California black oak.** Same as *Sonoma oak* (which see, under *Sonoma*).—**California live-oak.** Same as *encino.*—**California white oak,** *Quercus lobata.* See *white oak,* under *oak.*—**Cañon live-oak.** See ★*live-oak.* —**Chapman's oak,** *Quercus Chapmani* of the southern United States, most abundant in Florida on the Gulf Coast. It is closely related to the post-oak, with which it was formerly confounded.—**Cochineal-oak.** Same as *kermes-oak.*—**Durand's oak,** *Quercus breviloba,* a tree of the eastern and southern United States, sometimes 90 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, with obovate undulate leaves and small acorns. The wood is hard and heavy, but brittle. It belongs to the white oak group and is often called *white oak.*—**Dwarf black oak.** See *blue* ★*oak* (*b*).—**Dwarf chestnut-oak,** *Quercus prinoides,* which sometimes bears acorns at the height of two feet. See *chestnut-oak,* under *oak.*—**Emory's oak.** Same as *black oak* (*c*) (which see, under *oak*).—**Engelmann's oak,** *Quercus Engelmanni,* a medium-sized evergreen tree of southwestern California, sometimes called *evergreen white oak.*—**English oak,** *Quercus Robur.* See *oak,* 1.—**European oak,** chiefly *Quercus Robur,* but also *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora.*—**Evergreen oak.** (*b*) Same as *Engelmann's* ★*oak.*—**Female oak,** the quercitron or dyers' oak, *Quercus velutina.*—**Gambel's oak,** *Quercus Gambelii,* a small tree of the Rocky Mountain regions up to 7,000 feet altitude, the only oak in southern Colorado. It frequently covers hillsides of great extent and provides a favorite resort of bears. It shares with *Q. undulata,* with which it has close affinities, the name of *shin-oak.* It is also called *white oak.*—**Georgia oak,** *Quercus Georgiana,* a small tree of the black oak group, restricted to a portion of central Georgia.—**Golden oak.** (*a*) See ★*goldenoak* and ★*Dasistoma.* (*b*) Same as *cañon* ★*live-oak.*—**Ground-oak.** (*a*) See *ground-oak.* (*b*) The wall germander, *Teucrium Chamædrys.*—**Highland oak,** *Quercus Wislizeni,* a live oak of California, found in the highlands of both the Sierras and the Coast Ranges: a very variable tree both in size and in appearance. The wood is heavy and very hard, but is little used except for fuel.—**Kellogg's oak.** Same as *Sonoma oak* (which see, under *Sonoma*).—**Manna-oak,** a variety of the British oak, *Quercus Robur,* found in Kurdistan, the leaves of which yield a sweet exudation. See ★*oak-manna.*—**Marden oak,** the durmast, *Quercus sessiliflora.*—**Mountain-oak.** (*a*) The chestnut-oak, *Quercus Prinus.* (*b*) Gambel's oak, *Q. Gambelii.* (*c*) The Texan oak, *Q. Texana.*—**Myrtle-oak,** *Quercus myrtifolia,* a small tree 20 feet high found on sandy shores and islands from South Carolina to Florida and along the Gulf Coast to Mississippi. It has obovate myrtle-like leaves and small sessile acorns.—**Native oak,** in Australia, same as *Australian* ★*oak.*—**New Zealand oak.** (*b*) Same as ★*titoki.* (*c*) Same as ★*tarata.*—**Oak canker, leaf-miner, root-borer.** See ★*canker,* etc. —**Oakroot-gall,** a cynipid gall which occurs on the roots of various species of European oaks, caused by *Andricus trilineatus.*—**Oak-seedling disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Oil of oak,** punishment with an oaken stick. [Colloq.]—**Red rot of oak.** See ★*rot.*—**Rock chestnut-oak,** the chestnut-oak.—**Rock-oak.** (*a*) The chestnut-oak, *Quercus Prinus.* (*b*) The mountain white oak, *Q. Douglasii.*—**Rocky Mountain oak,** *Quercus undulata,* the widely diffused scrub-oak of the Rocky Mountain region, especially the slopes and foot-hills, covering vast areas and often forming thickets. It is a low tree, rarely 30 feet high, of the white oak group and serves chiefly for fuel and shelter. Also called *shin-oak.*—**Running white oak, scrub chestnut-oak,** the yellow or chinkapin oak, *Quercus prinoides.*—**Scrub silky oak,** a large tree of the family *Icacinaceæ, Chariessa Moorei,* a native of eastern Australia and yielding a close-grained, prettily figured, durable white wood, suitable for making furniture. Also called *maple.* —**Shin-oak.** (*a*) Same as *Rocky Mountain* ★*oak.* (*b*) Same as *Gambel's* ★*oak.* (*c*) The California white oak, *Quercus lobata.*—**Silky oak.** (*b*) Same as *silvery* ★*oak.* See also *Stenocarpus.*—**Silver oak,** *Fremontodendron Californicum,* better known as *California slippery-elm* (which see, under *slippery-elm*).—**Silvery oak,** *Cybele saligna,* an Australian tree which yields a beautifully figured hard red-brown wood, used for making furniture, veneers, and picture-frames. Called also *silky oak.* See *Stenocarpus.*—**Spotted oak.** (*a*) The dyers oak or quercitron, *Quercus velutina.* (*b*) Same as *Texan* ★*oak.* (*c*) The water-oak, *Q. nigra.*—**Swamp chestnut-oak.** Same as *basket-oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Texan oak, Texan red oak,** *Quercus Texana,* a large tree of the black oak group found throughout most of the Mississippi valley and southern United States. The wood makes valuable lumber.—**Valley-oak,** the California white oak, *Quercus lobata.*—**Water-oak.** (*a*) See *water-oak.* (*b*) The laurel-oak, *Quercus laurifolia.*—**Water white oak,** the swamp white oak, *Quercus lyrata.*—**Western oak, western white oak,** *Quercus Garrayana.* See *white oak,* under *oak.*—**White-leaved oak,** *Quercus hypoleuca,* which has the under surface of the lanceolate leaves covered with a hoary tomentum. It is a small and somewhat rare tree of the southwestern United States and northeastern Mexico.—**White oak.** (*b*) See *Gambel's* ★*oak.* (*c*) See *Durand's* ★*oak.* (*d*) In Australia, a small malvaceous tree, *Lagunaria Patersoni.* See *whitewood.*—**White rot of oak.** See ★*rot.*—**Wild oak,** in the Bahamas, a tall shrub of the spurge family, *Lasiocroton macrophyllus,* with leaves which resemble certain species of oaks.

oak-apple, *n.* **2.** In Australia, a cone of any one of several species of *Casuarina,* or she-oak, especially *C. stricta.* The young cones and foliage have an acid taste when chewed, and afford great relief in cases of thirst. See *she-oak* and *Casuarina.*—**Fibrous oak-apple,** an American oak-gall made by the cynipid *Amphibolips coccineæ.* It is a large spherical leaf-gall with a small hollow kernel in the center in which the insect develops. From the central kernel there radiate many fibers.—**Large empty oak-apple,** a large round American cynipid gall, an inch or more in diameter, found commonly on oak-leaves and produced by *Holcaspis inanis.*—**Smaller empty oak-apple,** an American cynipid gall found on the post-oak, measuring three fourths of an inch or less in diameter, and produced by *Holcaspis centricola.*—**Spongy oak-apple,** an American oak-gall made by the cynipid *Amphibolips spongifica,* occurring commonly on both the red and the black oak. It is a round gall in which the space between the kernel and the outer layer is closely filled with a spongy mass.

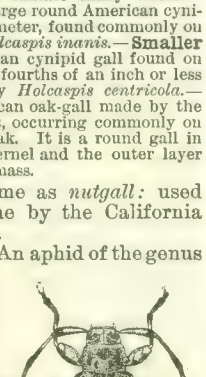


Fibrous oak-apple.

oak-ball (ōk′bâl), *n.* Same as *nutgall:* used especially of those borne by the California white oak, *Quercus lobata.*

oak-blight (ōk′blīt), *n.* An aphid of the genus *Schizoneura* (*S. querci*), which affects the branches of oak. Also called *woolly aphis of the oak.*

oak-borer (ōk′bōr″ėr), *n.* **1.** The larva of any one of several cossid moths, as *Prionoxystus robiniæ, P. macmurtrei,* and *Cossula magnifica.*—**2.** The larva of any one of several buprestid beetles, as *Chrysobothris femorata.* —**3.** The larva of any one of several cerambycid beetles, as *Urographis fasciatus, Liopus querci,* and *Xylotrechus colonus.* —**4.** Any one of several species of scolytid beetles, as *Xyleborus celsus* and *Pityophthorus querciperda.*—**5.** The brenthid beetle *Eupsalis minuta,* the curculionid *Magdalis olyra,* and others.



Oak-borer (*Urographis fasciatus*).
Female, twice natural size.

oak-button (ōk′but″n), *n.* An oak-gall. See *gall*[3], 1.

oak-caterpillar (ōk′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* A caterpillar which infests the oak.—**Orange-striped oak-caterpillar,** the larva of an American ceratocampid moth, *Anisota senatoria.*

oak-fly (ōk′flī), *n.* An anglers' name for an undetermined insect and for the artificial fly supposed to resemble it; probably the common European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.*

oak-gall, *n.*—**Giant oak-gall,** a cynipid gall produced on the twigs and branches of the California white oak by *Andricus californicus.* It is a polythalamous gall and reaches a circumference of 10 or 12 inches.

oaklet (ōk′let), *n.* [*oak* + *-let.*] A small oak-tree. *Tyndall,* Fragments of Sci., II. 24.

oak-manna (ōk′man″ă), *n.* A sweet substance which in warm weather exudes from the upper surface of the leaves of an oak, a variety of *Quercus Robur,* found in Kurdistan.

oak-moth (ōk′môth), *n.* The European tortricid moth *Tortrix viridana,* whose larvæ roll the leaves of oak. [Eng.]—**Japanese oak-moth,** a large saturniid moth, *Antheræa yama-mai,* whose larva feeds on oak. See *yama-mai.*—**North China oak-moth,** a large saturniid moth, *Antheræa pernyi,* found in north China. Its larvæ feed on oak-leaves, and their silk is used in the manufacture of fabrics.

oak-pruner (ōk′prō″nėr), *n.* An American cerambycid beetle, *Elaphidion parallelum* or *E. villosum.* Its larvæ bore into twigs of oak and, when approaching full growth, girdle them from within so that they are broken off by the wind. See cut at *Elaphidion.*

oak-scale (ōk′skāl), *n.* Any species of the coccid genus *Kermes,* all of which live on oak. See *kermes,* 2.

oak-silkworm (ōk′silk″wėrm), *n.* Same as *yama-mai* (which see).

oak-slug (ōk′slug), *n.* The larva of an American cochlidiid moth, *Euclea delphinii.* It is spiny, slug-like, and feeds on oak-leaves.

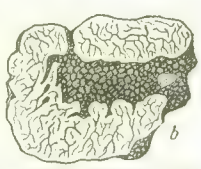


Oak-slug Moth (*Euclea delphinii*).
One and one half times natural size.

oak-spangle, *n.* **2.** A small cynipid gall, found on the leaves of several species of European oaks, caused by *Neuroterus lenticularis.*

oak-truffle (ōk′trŭf″l), *n.* The edible hypogean fungus *Tuber brumale,* which frequently is found among the roots of oaks.





Oak-truffle (*Tuber brumale*). *a*, cross-section of plant, two thirds natural size; *b*, ascus with three spores, enlarged.

oakum, *n.*—**Teased oakum,** oakum that has been picked apart very fine for use in calking.

oakum-boy (ō′kum-boi), *n.* An apprentice to a calker.

oak-weevil (ōk′wē″vl), *n.* A curculionid beetle *Eupsalis minuta,* whose larva bores a cylindrical burrow in the solid wood of white oak.

oak-worm (ōk′wėrm), *n.* Any lepidopterous larva which feeds on oak-leaves. More than 100 different species are known to have this habit in the United States, and more than 250 in Europe.—**Orange-striped oak-worm.** Same as *orange-striped* ★*oak-caterpillar.*—**Rosy-striped oak-worm,** the larva of the American ceratocampid moth, *Anisota virginiensis.*—**Spiny oak-worm,** the larva of *Anisota stigma.*

Oamaru (ō-ä-mä-rö′), *n.* [The name of a town on the east coast of South Island, New Zealand.] In *geol.*, a division of the Eocene Tertiary rocks in New Zealand.—**Oamaru stone,** a white granular limestone, extensively quarried as a building-stone at Oamaru, on the east coast of the South Island of New Zealand.

oangium (ō-an′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *oangia* (-ä). In *bot.*, a multicellular organ which produces eggs: same as *archegonium*.

oar[1], *n.*—**Rigged oar,** an oar which ships into a tholepin, or a becket, or rowlock, at the stern of a boat, and is used both for sculling and for steering.

oarage (ōr′āj), *n.* [*oar*[1] + *-age.*] 1. The use of oars in rowing; rowing.—2. Apparatus of the nature of oars, or resembling oars in action. [Rare.]

> He plies along the Empyrean vast
> On th' *oarage* of his wings.
> *R. C. Singleton,* tr. of Virgil, I. 240. *N. E. D.*

oar-feather (ōr′feᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* A rendering of *remex*, the scientific name for a primary or flight-feather.

oar-foot (ōr′fůt), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Hippidæ*.

oariopathy (ō-ā-ri-op′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠάριον*, used for NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the ovary.

oariotomy (ō-ā-ri-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠάριον*, used for NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + *-τομια*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *ovariotomy*.

oar-lop (ōr′lop), *n.* A fanciers' name for a breed of rabbits in which the ears stand out at right angles to the head, suggesting a pair of oars.

oar-peg (ōr′peg), *n.* Same as *thole*[2], 1.

oarweed, *n.* See *oreweed*.

oary, *a.* 2. Having oars; equipped with oars. [Rare.]

> Haste! Seek the mail-arm'd multitude, by force
> Detain them of thy soothing speech, ere yet
> All launch their *oary* barks into the flood.
> *Cowper,* tr. of Iliad, ii. 193.

oasitic (ō-a-sit′ik), *a.* [*oasis* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, an oasis. *N. E. D.*

oat, *n.*—**Animated oat,** in England, the wild oat, *Avena fatua*, so called from the coiling and uncoiling of the awns according as they are dry or wet. The awns are used in making hygrometers and the whole spikelet, with awns and hairy seed, serves as a fly in rustic fishing, whence also the name *fly-oat*. These names are shared by *A. sterilis*, for which see *oat*, 1 (*b*).—**Australian oats.** Same as *rescue-grass.*—**Canadian oats.** Same as *wild rice.*—**Golden oat.** Same as *yellow* ★*oat-grass.*—**Indian oats.** Same as *Indian rice* (*a*) (which see, under *rice*[1]).—**Oat-field procedure.** See ★*procedure.*—**Rust-proof oats,** a variety of oats particularly resistant to the attack of the fungus *Puccinia coronata*, the oat-rust.—**Sand-oat,** the wild oat, *Avena fatua.*—**Sea-oats.** See *spike-grass* (*c*).—**To feel one's oats,** to be frisky, like a horse that has been well fed; hence, to be exhilarated or expansive. [Slang.]—**Turf-oats,** a variety of the common oat more hardy than usual and stooling very freely: highly esteemed for winter grazing in the southern United States.—**Wild oat.** (*d*) Most properly, *Avena fatua*. In the United States sometimes also the wild rice, *Zizania;* the reed bent-grass, *Calamagrostis cinnoides;* the porcupine-grass, *Stipa spartea;* the feather bunch-grass, *S. viridula;* and the broad-leafed spike-grass, *Uniola latifolia*. In Australia, an indigenous grass, *Bromus arenarius*, growing near the sea-coast, from which good hay can be made.

oat (ōt), *v. t.* [*oat, n.*] To feed with oats; feed oats to. *N. E. D.*

oat-grass, *n.*—**American oat-grass,** *Avena Hookeri*, a species resembling the European *A. pratensis*, found on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It is useful for grazing where abundant and may deserve cultivation.—**California oat-grass,** *Danthonia Californica*, the largest native *Danthonia* (three feet high), in Wyoming and Montana forming a considerable part of the meadow vegetation at altitudes of from 5,500 to 8,000 feet.—**Downy oat-grass,** *Avena pubescens*, a European species valuable for mowing and pasturage on sandy loams. It is occasionally found in the grain region of the Pacific slope in America.—**Golden oat-grass.** Same as *yellow* ★*oat-grass.*—**Parry's oat-grass,** *Danthonia Parryi*. It resembles the California oat-grass and replaces it farther southward.—**Rocky Mountain oat-grass,** *Danthonia intermedia*, a species occurring with the California oat-grass, but ascending to higher altitudes.—**Tall oat-grass.** (*a*) See *oat-grass*, 2. (*b*) In New South Wales, *Themeda gigantea*, a grass generally growing in tussocks, sending its roots deep and thus able to withstand drought. It yields a large amount of forage in its basal leaves, is suitable for ensiling if cut early, and has the advantage of seeding freely.—**Tennessee oat-grass,** a slender tufted perennial, *Danthonia compressa*, common in hilly country in North Carolina and Tennessee and farther north, forming the bulk of the forage of 'balds' or parks.—**Wild oat-grass.** (*a*) See *oat-grass*, 3. The common wild oat-grass, *Danthonia spicata*, ranges from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a light-colored tufted perennial of thin soils, without marked agricultural value. Also called *white-top* and *old-fog.* (*b*) The wild oat, *Avena fatua.* (*c*) The *Indian grass, Sorghastrum avenaceum.* See *Indian* ★*grass* (*a*). (*d*) Same as *feather* ★*bunch-grass.*—**Yellow oat-grass,** a slender loosely tufted perennial, *Trisetum flavescens*, a native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. In Europe it is highly esteemed as a fodder plant, being valuable for temporary, and still more for permanent, pastures and yielding a good return of hay. It is not well known in the United States.



Yellow Oat-grass (*Trisetum flavescens*).

a, plant and inflorescence, one fourth natural size; *b*, spikelet, enlarged; *c*, flowering glume, enlarged.

oath, *n.*—**Gospel oath,** an oath, such as that required of witnesses, sworn on the Gospels; a solemn oath.—**Hippocratic oath,** an oath, said to have originated with Hippocrates (460–377 B.C.), to discharge worthily the duties of their calling, taken, in modified form, by medical students upon receiving their medical degree.—**Oath decisory,** or **decision oath,** in *civil law*, an oath taken by one of the parties to an action when the other, conceiving that he had not sufficient proof of the facts upon which his claim was founded, offered to abide by the oath of his adversary as to the matter at issue. The adversary must then either take the oath or refer it back to the party offering it. In case of his refusal to do either, the issue was determined against him.—**Oath ex officio,** in *Eng. law*, an oath by which a member of the clergy accused of crime was formerly allowed to establish his innocence. The term was also applied to the oath of those who were allowed to swear to their belief in his innocence. See *compurgator.*—**Oath in litem,** an oath taken by a plaintiff as to a thing in dispute where other proof is not found.—**Oath of Amnesty,** an oath of loyalty to the Constitution of the United States prescribed by Lincoln's proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction, December 8, 1863. It also pledged support to all acts of Congress passed, and all proclamations made during the Civil War in reference to slaves. Among those exempt from its benefits were civil and diplomatic officers of the Confederacy, the superior officers (above the rank of colonel in the army and above that of lieutenant in the navy) of the Confederate army and navy, and those who left the United States Congress, United States judgeships, or the United States army or navy to support the Confederacy.—**Oath of calumny,** an oath required from a plaintiff to the effect that he had a good and meritorious cause of action and that he was not actuated by unworthy and illegal motives in bringing his suit.—**Oath purgatory,** an oath by which a man purges himself of an offense, and which is sufficient to remove any presumptions of guilt that may exist—for example, for disobedience to a subpœna to serve as a juror.—**Parliamentary oath,** in *Eng. law*, an oath taken by the members of Parliament upon assuming their official duties.—**Suppletory oath.** See *suppletory.*—**Test-oath,** an oath of loyalty to the government; specifically, in the United States, an oath prescribed after the Civil War to candidates for certain offices, in which, in addition to the pledge of loyalty, the affiant declared that he had not participated in or aided or sympathized with the war against the Union. The test oaths of the various States were substantially the same. The Supreme Court pronounced them unconstitutional because *ex post facto.* See also *iron-clad oath* (under *oath*) and ★*Oath of Amnesty.*

oath (ōth or ōᴛʜ), *v.* [ME. *othen, athen;* ‹ *oath, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make to take an oath; put to the oath.—2. To use as an oath; swear by.—3. To call, speak to, or curse with an oath.

II. *intrans.* To swear; use oaths.—**To oath it,** to use oaths.

oat-land (ōt′land), *n.* Land sowed with and bearing a crop of oats.

oat-rust (ōt′rust), *n.* See ★*rust*[1].

oat-shell (ōt′shel), *n.* The shell of a small marine mollusk, one of the various species of *Columbella*, used for necklaces. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

oat-smut (ōt′smut), *n.* A disease of oats due to the fungus *Ustilago avenæ*.

oat-stone (ōt′stōn), *n.* In *pathol.*, a concretion composed of indigestible fragments of oatmeal; an avenolith.

oaty (ō′ti), *a.* [*oat* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or full of oats. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

ob. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *obiter*, incidentally, by the way; (*c*) of *oboe*.

O. B. An abbreviation of NL. *Oratoriæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Oratory.

obambulatory (ob-am′bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*obambulat(e)* + *-ory.*] Ambulatory; continually walking about; itinerant: as, *obambulatory* merchants. [Rare.]

obclude (ob-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obcluded*, ppr. *obcluding*. [See *occlude.*] To shut off or hide from view. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 434. [Rare.]

obcuneate (ob-kū′nē-āt), *a.* [*ob-* + *cuneate.*] Inversely cuneate; wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base.

obe (ōb), *n.* [Gr. *ὠβά.*] In ancient Laconia, a village; a district; a subdivision of an original phyle or clan.

obedience, *n.*—**Passive obedience.** (*b*) In *theol.*, a term used to comprehend Christ's sufferings of every kind, as distinguished from his active obedience, or perfect performance of the requirements of the moral law. The distinction is considered artificial by most theologians.

obediency (ō-bē′di-en-si), *n.* Obedience; submission to rule. [Rare.]

> O! what a rent thou makest in my heart!
> The ingrain'd instinct of old reverence,
> The holy habit of *obediency,*
> Must I pluck live asunder from thy name?
> *Coleridge,* tr. of Schiller, Piccolomini, v. 2.

obedientiary (ō-bē-di-en′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *obedientiarius,* ‹ L. *obedientia*, obedience.] **I.** *a.* Owning allegiance and obedience to one of higher rank.

II. *n.* 1†. Same as *obedienciary.*—2. In a monastery or religious house, the holder of any office under the abbot or superior; also, one charged with any special duty or 'obedience.' *N. E. D.*

obedient-plant (ō-bē′di-ent-plant), *n.* The false dragon's-head, *Physostegia Virginiana*.

Obeliscaria (ob″e-lis-kā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1825), ‹ Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, obelisk; doubtless in allusion to the elongated receptacle.] An old generic name, still sometimes used by horticulturists, for one or more of the species of ★*Ratibida* (which see).

obeliskoid (ob-e-lis′koid), *a.* [*obelisk* + *-oid.*] Having the shape of an obelisk; like an obelisk.

The *obeliskoid* form may itself be regarded as another trace of Egyptian influence on the externals of Mycenean cult. *A. J. Evans,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXI. 173.

obelism (ob′e-lizm), *n.* [*obelus* + *-ism.*] The act of obelizing: the noting of a word as spurious or obsolete by marking it with an obelus.

oberland (G. ō′ber-länt), *n.* [G., ‹ *ober*, upper, + *land*, land.] The high land; highlands: as [*cap.*], the Bernese *Oberland*.

obeyable (ō-bā′ą-bl), *a.* [*obey* + *-able.*] Capable of being obeyed; that allows or commands obedience.

obfuscity (ob-fus′i-ti), *n.* [*obfusc(ous)* + *-ity.*] Obfuscous or obfuscated condition. [Rare.]

> A brutal state of mental *obfuscity.*
> *J. Wilson,* Noctes Ambrosianæ, IV. 177. *N. E. D.*

obi (ō′bi), *v. t.* [*obi*[1], *n.*] To bewitch by the practice of obi; charm for the cure of disease, for revenge, etc.

obispo, *n.* 2. In Bolivia, Peru, and other



Obispo.

parts of Spanish America, the four-horned sheep.

obit, *n.* 4†. The sinking of a star or planet below the horizon; setting.

obital (ō′bit-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [*obit* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to register or commemorate a death or a memorial service: as, an *obital* book, the *obital* day.

II. *n.* A register of obital days or of deaths; an obituary: as, an English *obital*.

obitual, *a.* **II.** *n.* A register of deaths or of obit days; an obital.

obituarian (ō″bit-ū-ā′ri-ąn), *n.* [ML. *obituarius,* obituary, + *-an.*] An obituarist. [Rare.]

There is one characteristic story to be told about Robert Louis Stevenson which his *obituarians* have missed, probably because they knew nothing about it. It relates to his first visit to New York. *English Newspaper.*

obituarize (ọ-bit′ū-ā-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obituarized*, ppr. *obituarizing*. [*obituar(y)* + *-ize.*] To write an obituary. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

obj. An abbreviation (*b*) of *objection*; (*c*) of *objectively*.

objectative (ọb-jek′tā-tiv), *a.* [NL. **objectativus*, < L. *objectare*, object.] Given to objecting; fond of making objections. *N. E. D.*

object-ball (ob′jekt-bâl), *n.* In *billiards*, any ball except the striker's: at caroms, distinguished as *first* or *second*.

object-clause (ob′jekt-klâz″), *n.* In *gram.*, a substantive or a substantive clause which stands in the relation of an object of a verb.

objectionable, *a.* **II.** *n.* An objectionable person. [Rare.]

> So be, the whiskified *Objectionable*,
> Unclean, abominable, out-at-heels,
> Became the tutelary Deity
> Of all the Gauri valley villages.
> *R. Kipling*, Giffen's Debt, l. 63.

objectional (ọb-jek′shọn-al), *a.* [*objection* + *-al*[1].] 1. Of the nature of or involving objection. *N. E. D.*—2. That can be objected to; objectionable.

objectionist (ọb-jek′shọn-ist), *n.* One who objects: one who raises objections.

objective. **I.** *a.* 5. In *gram.*: (*b*) Noting the case expressing the subject of the intransitive verb. (*c*) In *Eskimo gram.*, noting the thing possessed. Also ★*intransitive* (which see).—**Objective certainty.** See ★*certainty*.—**Objective spectroscope.** See ★*spectroscope*.

II. *n.*—**Achromatic objective,** a combination of lenses used in optical instruments, as the microscope or telescope, in which chromatic aberration is corrected.—**Protar objectives.** See ★*protar*.

objectivist (ọb-jek′ti-vist), *n.* [*objective* + *-ist.*] One who believes in objectivism.

objectivity, *n.* 2. In *psychol.*, detachment from oneself; independent existence. See the extract.

> Among the other mental properties of sounds, the *objectivity* and the emotional tinge may be mentioned. The *objectivity* of a tone is a property expressing the degree to which we consider the tone not to belong to ourselves. A tone produced in imagination, as in mentally singing a song, has almost no *objectivity*. . . . Tones actually sung by ourselves are more objective; those sung by others are highly objective, though even here the degree of *objectivity* increases with the strangeness of the singer, the distance, etc.
> *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, pp. 111, 112.

objectization (ọb-jek-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*objectize* + *-ation.*] The action of objectizing, objectifying, or making objective: as, the externalization or *objectization* of one's own feelings.

objectlessly (ob′jekt-les-li), *adv.* In a way that is purposeless.

objectlessness (ob′jekt-les-nes), *n.* The condition of being without object or purpose. *N. E. D.*

object-memory (ob′jekt-mem″ọ-ri), *n.* In *psychol.*, the memory of things or objects aroused by the presentation of a verbal stimulus or the occurrence of a verbal idea.

> The learner should make an effort to actively produce the complete idea with its *object-memories* and internal word and not rely on the so-called 'spontaneous' rise of the idea from memory.
> *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 150.

object-point (ob′jekt-point), *n.* In an apparatus for the drawing of objects on a greatly enlarged scale from microscopic originals, that point in the pantographic system of links at which the microscopic objective is located over the slide or object being observed and reproduced. As the object-point is moved over the original, a tracing-point at the long end of the leverage traces the outline on a scale which gives the desired multiplication of size. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1905, p. 509.

object-space (ob′jekt-spās), *n.* In *optics*, a space or region, pertaining to any optical system, every point of which has an image in a corresponding space called the *image-space*.

object-speculum (ob′jekt-spek″ū-lum), *n.* The mirror in a reflecting telescope which receives and reflects the rays proceeding from the object. *N. E. D.*

object-table (ob′jekt-tā″bl), *n.* The stage of a microscope.

> When the record may be cut out, a micrometer *object table* under a microscope may be used.
> *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 74.

objurgative (ọb-jėr′gā-tiv), *a.* [*objurgate* + *-ive.*] Same as *objurgatory*.

objurgator (ọb-jėr′gā-tọr), *n.* One who objurgates or chides.

objurgatorily (ọb-jėr′gā-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an objurgatory manner.

objurgatrix (ob-jėr-gā′triks), *n.*; pl. *objurgatrices* (-tri-sēz). [ML., fem. of L. *objurgator*, a chider, scolder. See ★*objurgator*.] In *law*, a common scold.

obl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *oblique*; (*b*) of *oblong*.

oblately (ob-lāt′li), *adv.* In *geom.*, in an oblate manner.

oblational (ob-lā′shọn-al), *a.* [*oblation* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of an oblation.

oblationary (ob-lā′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*oblation* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an oblation; oblational.

II. *n.* In the celebration of the eucharist, the official who accepts the oblations offered by the faithful. He also had a part in the service in the early church, bringing the oblations of bread and wine from the patriarchium to the pontiff celebrating the mass.

oblatory (ob-lā′tọ-ri), *a.* [*oblat(ion)* + *-ory.*] Relating to oblations or offerings.

> The Iesuiticall Priests . . . concluded their Masses and *oblatory* Sacrifices, with their prayers for the good successe of their expected hopes.
> *Speed*, Hist. Great Britaine, x. 1.

oblatum (ob-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *oblata* (-tą). [NL. See *oblate*.] An oblate spheroid or ellipsoid.

obligancy (ob′li-gąn-si), *n.* [*obligan(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of enforcing or obliging, or of being obligatory.

obligate, *a.* **II.** *n.* An obligate parasite. See quotation under *obligate, a.*

> It is probable that the intestinal bacteria are not essential to healthy life. The chief value of these *obligates* lies probably in their potential capacity to check the growth and development of harmful bacteria.
> *Med. Record*, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 172.

obligation, *n.*—**Imperfect obligations,** obligations which are enjoined by moral law, but which are unenforceable in any legal tribunal.—**Obligation of contract.** See ★*contract*.

obligationary (ob-li-gā′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*obligation* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or containing or expressing an obligation.

obligative, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, same as *obligate*: applied to parasites and saprophytes. See *obligate* and *obligate parasite*, under *parasite*. *C. MacMillan*, in Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX. 930.

obligator (ob′li-gā-tọr), *n.* **1.** In *law*, one who binds himself or gives his bond to another. —2. One who obliges another.

obligatory, *a.*—**Bill obligatory.** See ★*bill*[3].

obliquangular (ob-lēk-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Oblique-angled. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

oblique. **I.** *a.*—**Oblique strophoid.** See ★*strophoid*.

II. *n.* 2. In *geom.*, except the perpendicular, any sect from a point to a straight or a plane.

obliquitous (ọb-lik′wi-tus), *a.* Exhibiting moral or intellectual obliquity.

Obliterative shading. See ★*shading*.

obliviscence (ob-li-vis′ens), *n.* [NL. **oblivis-centia*, < *oblivisc-ens*, forgetting, ppr. of *oblivisci*, forget: see *oblivion*.] Forgetfulness.

obliviscible (ob-li-vis′i-bl), *a.* [Cf. ★*obliviscence* and *-able, -ible.*] Easily forgotten; forgettable. [Rare.]

> That does not exactly strike us as a good reason for including in the anthology the sonnets he wrote about those poets, so *obliviscible*, excepting by himself.
> *N. Y. Times*, Sat. Rev., Aug. 12, 1905, p. 526.

Oblong number. See ★*number*.

oblongated (ob′lông-gā-ted), *a.* [*oblong* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having greater length than breadth; prolonged.

oblong-elliptical (ob″lông-ē-lip′ti-kal), *a.* Having the shape of a long ellipse: used by Ridgway to denote the shape of certain eggs of birds.

oblongish (ob′lông-ish), *a.* [*oblong* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat longer than wide.

oblongitude (ob-lon′ji-tūd), *n.* [*oblong* + *-itude*, as in *longitude*.] Oblong form. *N. E. D.*

oblongitudinal (ob-lon-ji-tū′di-nal), *a.* Oblong. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

oblongum (ob-long′gum), *n.*; pl. *oblonga* (-gą). [See *oblong*.] A prolate ellipsoid.

obloquial (ob-lō′kwi-al), *a.* [L. *obloquium*, obloquy, + *-al*[1].] Relating to, or of the nature of, obloquy.

obmutescent (ob-mū-tes′ent), *a.* [L. *obmutescens*, ppr. of *obmutescere*, become mute, < *ob-* + *mutescere*, grow mute, < *mutus*, mute.] Growing mute; wilfully mute; dumb.

obnebulate (ob-neb′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnebulated*, ppr. *obnebulating*. [*ob-* + L. *nebula*, cloud, + *-ate*[2].] Same as *obnubilate*.

obnounce (ob-nouns′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obnounced*, ppr. *obnouncing*. [L. *obnuntiare*, < *ob-* + *nuntiare*, tell, announce. See *announce*.] To announce an unfavorable result of the auspices taken with reference to some proposed public action: a sort of veto: said of a Roman magistrate.

> The people . . . offered him, his colleague in vain *obnouncing*, the provinces of the Cisalpine and Illyricum for five years, with an army of three legions.
> *Merivale*, Roman Republic, ix.

obnoxiety (ob-nok-sī′e-ti), *n.* [L. *obnoxius*, obnoxious, + *-ety.*] Obnoxiousness. [Rare.]

obnunciate (ob-nun′si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnunciated*, ppr. *obnunciating*. [L. *obnuntiare* (pp. *-atus*). See ★*obnounce*.] Same as ★*obnounce*.

obnunciation (ob-nun-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [L. *obnuntiatio(n-)*, < *obnuntiare*. See ★*obnounce*.] The announcement of an unfavorable omen by a Roman magistrate; hence the dissolution of the assembly and the rendering void of some public transaction. *Blount*, Glossographia.

obolos (ob′ọ-los), *n.* [Gr. *ὀβολός*. See *obol*.] 1. Same as *obolus* and *obol*.—2. In modern Greek currency, a piece of 5 lepta.

obomegoid (ob-ọ-mē′goid), *a.* [*ob-* + *omega* + *-oid.*] Shaped like the Greek capital omega (Ω) reversed (℧). *N. E. D.*

oboz (ọ-bōz′), *n.* [Russ. *obózŭ*, *obvozŭ*, a train of loaded wagons or sledges, = OBulg. *obozŭ* (> Rum. *oboz*), baggage, = Pol. *oboz*, an encampment, = OPruss. *abasus*, abbas, wagon; < OBulg. *vezaⁿ*, *vesti*, etc., = L. *vehere*, etc., carry. See *vehicle*, *wagon*, and *weigh*[1].] A wagon-train composed of a considerable number of wagons, each horse being fastened to the wagon in front so as to form a continuous line.

obplacenta (ob-plā-sen′tą), *n.* [*ob-* + *placenta.*] The part of the uterine mucosa which is opposite the mesometrium. It is typically present in the rabbit.

> The contemplation of the described phenomena of the rabbit's *obplacenta*. *Science*, March 29, 1901, p. 494.

obpyramidal (ob-pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* [*ob-* + *pyramidal.*] Having the form of an inverted pyramid; inversely pyramidal.

obpyriform (ob-pir′i-fôrm), *a.* [*ob-* + L. *pyrus*, prop. *pirus*, pear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pear with its smaller end upward.

obreguin (ob-rā-gēn′), *n.* [Mex. Sp. ?] A substance of fatty and resinous character found in Mexico as an exudation on the twigs of *Alcea rosea*. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., III. 1.

obrok (ọ-brōk′), *n.* [Russ. *obrókŭ*, a poll-tax, quit-rent, tax, = Pol. *obrok*, provision, pension, etc., = OBulg. *obrokŭ*, a promise, a stipend.] A fine levied on a Russian peasant for absence from his village.

obs. An abbreviation (*b*) of *observation*; (*c*) of *observatory*.

obscurancy (ọb-skū′ran-si), *n.* [*obscuran(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or character of being obscurant; obscurantism. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

obscurant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Obscuring or darkening; of the nature of, or characteristic of, an obscurant. [Rare.]

obscurism (ọb-skūr′izm), *n.* [*obscure* + *-ism.*] Same as *obscurantism*.

obsede (ob-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obseded*, ppr. *obseding*. [F. *obséder*, based on L. *obsidere*, obsess. See *obsess.*] To assail or vex from without, as an evil spirit; obsess. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

obsequence (ob′sē-kwens), *n.* [L. *obsequentia*, < L. *obsequens*, ppr.: see *obsequent.*] Compliance; obsequiousness. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

obsequent, *a.* 2. In *phys. geog.*, the opposite of consequent: said of streams which have grown by headward erosion so as to flow in a direction opposite to the dip of the underlying strata.

> The beheaded stream . . . holds its former course below the divide, but is weakened by the loss of its headwaters; the portion of the stream . . . from the divide on the hard bed to where the subsequent stream . . . intersected it, is reversed. For such reversed streams Davis has proposed the name *obsequent*.
> *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 191.

obsequian (ọb-sē′kwi-ąn), *a.* [ML. *obsequium*, > MGr. *ὀβσέκουον*, *ὀψίκιον*, retinue, suite, esp. of the emperor; lit., in L., following, obedience. See *obsequy*, *obsequious.*] Of or per-

taining to the retinue (of the Byzantine emperor). See the extract.

This generous enterprise was defeated by the cowardice or treachery of the troops who, in the new language of the empire, were styled of the *Obsequian* Theme. (Note. In the division of the Themes, or provinces described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus . . . the Obsequium, a Latin appellation of the army and palace, was the fourth in the public order.) *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, VI. lii.

obsequity (ob-sē′kwi-ti), *n.* [*obsequi(ous)* + *-ty.*] Obsequiousness. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

observ, *v.* A simplified spelling of *observe.*

observation, *n.*—**Batten observations.** See ★*batten*[2].—**Meridian observation.** Same as *meridian altitude of a star* (which see, under *altitude*).—**Pendulum observation.** See ★*pendulum.*—**Zone of observation.** See ★*zone.*

observatorial (ob-zėr-vạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [*observatory* + *-al*[1].] Of or characteristic of a scientific observer or of an observatory. *N. E. D.*

observatory, *n.*—**National observatory,** the astronomical observatory of a country, generally situated in the capital city. Washington contains the national observatory of the United States; Paris holds the same for France; Saint Petersburg for Russia; and Greenwich for England.—**Physical observatory,** an observatory designed for the observation of physical, meteorologic, magnetic, or other terrestrial phenomena, and, to some extent, of certain solar phenomena.

observer, *n.* 5. In *exper. psychol.*, the general term for the subject of a psychological experiment: opposed to *experimenter*, the general term for the person who arranges the conditions of the experiment.

Some experiments are best performed by oneself on oneself. Most, however, require two persons for their performance: the *observer*, O, who makes the introspection, and the experimenter, E, who handles the instruments and makes the records.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. xiii.

obsession, *n.* 3. In *pathol.*, a constant brooding upon any subject, such as the thought of death, until the mind becomes dominated by that one idea.

obsessional (ob-sesh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [*obsession* + *-al*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a siege; obsidional.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of obsession.

obsolescently (ob-sō-les′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In such a way as to be obsolescent, or gradually becoming obsolete.

obsolete, *a.* 3. In *bot.*, noting an organ which is rudimentary or scarcely apparent.

The sporophore is *obsolete* when the spore-bearing hyphæ are not sharply distinct from the mycelium.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 556.

obstet. An abbreviation (*a*) of *obstetrical;* (*b*) of *obstetrics.*

Obstetric canal. See ★*canal*[1].

Obstetrical chair. See ★*chair.*

obstinacious (ob-sti-nā′shus), *a.* [*obstinate* + *-ious* (after *contumacious*, etc.).] Having an obstinate nature; obstinate. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

"Well, I guess, Squire, the old man has been again an *obstinacious* fool. Had I not been as everlasting *obstinacious* as a pine stump, I'd 'a followed your counselling."
Galt, Lawrie Todd, iv. 6.

obstructant (ọb-struk′tant), *n.* [*obstruct* + *-ant.*] That which obstructs.

The ruptured walls of the interna curling up in the lumen act as an *obstructant* to the current.
Med. Record, May 30, 1903, p. 884.

obstructivism (ọb-struk′ti-vizm), *n.* [*obstructive* + *-ism.*] The practice of systematic obstruction.

obt., obdt. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations of *obedient.*

obtainal (ọb-tā′nal), *n.* [*obtain* + *-al*[1].] Obtainment. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

obtainance (ọb-tā′nạns), *n.* [*obtain* + *-ance.*] Same as ★*obtainal.* [Rare.]

obtrigonal (ob-trig′ō-nạl), *a.* [*ob-* + *trigonal.*] Same as *obtriangular.*

obtrigonate (ob-trig′ō-nāt), *a.* [*ob-* + *trigonate.*] Same as *obtriangular.*

obtunder (ob-tun′dėr), *n.* [*obtund* + *-er*[1].] 1. Same as *obtundent.*—2. Same as *obturator:* an incorrect use.

obturator, *n.* (*d*) In *photog.*, the instantaneous shutter of a camera. (*e*) Anything used to close the orifice of a hollow instrument, such as a speculum or catheter, during its introduction.

Each instrument has its *obturator*, which is to be used only for the purpose of rounding out the end of the speculum during introduction.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 779.

Obturator fissure. Same as *ilio-ischiadic* ★*fissure.*—**Obturator index.** See ★*index.*—**Obturator notch.** See ★*notch.*

obtusifid (ọb-tū′si-fid), *a.* [L. *obtusus*, obtuse, + *-fidus*, ⟨ *findere*, split.] Divided into obtuse parts.

obtusilinguine (ọb-tū-si-ling′gwin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues.*

obtusipennate (ọb-tū-si-pen′āt), *a.* [L. *obtusus*, obtuse, + *pennatus*, winged.] Having wings which are obtuse at the apex.

obtusirostrate (ọb tū-si-ros′trāt), *a.* [L. *obtusus*, obtuse, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-ate*[1].] 1. Having an obtuse beak.—2. In *entom.*, having a blunt rostrum or proboscis.

O. Bulg. An abbreviation of *Old Bulgarian.*

obumbratory (ob-um′brạ-tō-ri), *a.* [*obumbrate* + *-ory.*] Overshadowing, darkening, or shading. *N. E. D.*

obvelation (ob-vē-lā′shọn), *n.* [NL., **obvelatio(n-)*, ⟨ LL. *obvelare*, cover over, ⟨ L. *ob-* + *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil, v.*] A concealing; concealment; opposed to *revelation.*

obverse, *n.* 3. Specifically, in *logic*, the contranominal of the inverse of a proposition.

If C is D, then A is B, (iii) is the converse of the typical Theorem (i). The contrapositive of the last Theorem, viz.: If A is not B, then C is not D, (iv) is termed the *obverse* of the typical Theorem (i).
Ass'n Improvement of Geom. Teaching, Plane Geom., [p. 12.

obversion, *n.* 2. In *logic:* (*b*) The taking of the contranominal of the inverse.

obvert, *v. t.* 2. In *logic*, to form or take the obverse of (a proposition).

obvertend (ob-vėr′tend), *n.* [L. *obvertendus*, ⟨ *obvertere*, turn toward. See *obvert, v.*] In *logic*, the original proposition to be obverted.

obvolution (ob-vọ-lū′shọn), *n.* [LL. *obvolutio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *obvolvere*, wrap around. See ★*obvolve.*] A folding around, as of a bandage round a limb; a twist; a fold. *N. E. D.*

obvolutive (ob-vọ-lū′tiv), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around, + *-ive.*] Same as *obvolute. Thomas.*

obvolve (ob-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obvolved*, ppr. *obvolving.* [L. *obvolvere*, wrap around, cover all over, ⟨ *ob-* + *volvere*, wrap, roll: see *volute.*] 1. To fold or roll around; cover up by wrapping around; disguise, as an odor.—2†. To cause to roll or revolve: as, to *obvolve* the eyeball.

obyism, *n.* Same as *obiism.*

oc. An abbreviation of *ocean.*

Ocapia, *n.* An amended form of *Okapia*, but untenable because antedated. See ★*Okapia.*

Occamistic (ok-ạ-mis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of Occamism.

occasionless (ọ-kā′zhọn-les), *a.* Without occasion; without ground or reason.

occidentality (ok″si-den-tal′i-ti), *n.* [*occidental* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being occidental; the state of being in the west. See *orientality.*—2. Westernism; a Western or American trait or characteristic.

His *occidentalities* had for her the charm of novelty. They affected her taste . . . as something dubiously delightful. *W. S. Mayo*, Never Again, i.

occidentalization (ok-si-den″tạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*occidentalize* + *-ation.*] The act of imbuing with Occidental or Western thought and peculiarities.

The *Occidentalization* of Russia proceeded with giant strides in the reign of Catherine. The Imperial dilettante, as our author calls her, wrote comedies and essays.
Athenæum, Jan. 6, 1906, p. 11.

Occipital eminence, a protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the brain which marks the situation of the occipital fissure.—**Occipital fissure.** Same as *parieto-occipital fissure.*—**Occipital index, operculum, plane.** See ★*index*, etc.—**Occipital segment.** (*b*) The posterior of three principal segments, or sections, into which the skull may be divided, the others being the *frontal* and *parietal segments.* It is composed of the basioccipital, exoccipitals, and infra-occipital.

occipito-anterior (ok-sip″i-tō-an-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* Having the occiput anterior: noting a position of the fetus in which its occiput is directed toward the anterior abdominal wall of the mother.

occipitobasilar (ok-sip″i-tō-bas′i-lär), *a.* Relating to both the occiput and the base of the skull.

occipitocervical (ok-sip″i-tō-sėr′vi-kạl), *a.* Relating to both the back of the head and the neck.

occipito-iliac (ok-sip″i-tō-il′i-ak), *a.* Having the occiput directed to the iliac region: noting a position of the fetus in which its occiput points toward the groin of the mother.

occipitonuchal (ok-sip″i-tō-nu′kạl), *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and the nape; specifically, in *ichth.*, of or pertaining to bony plates on fishes which extend over the back of the head and down over the nape.

Occipito-nuchal shield a little longer than broad, ending in two rounded processes.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 26.

occipitoposterior (ok-sip″i-tō-pos-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* Having the occiput directed backward: noting a position of the fetus in which its occiput points to the sacrum of the mother.

occipitorostral (ok-sip″i-tō-ros′trạl), *a.* Belonging to both occiput and rostrum.

occlusal (o-klö′zạl), *a.* [L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up, + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*morsal:* noting the biting or grinding surface of a tooth.

occlusion, *n.* 3. In *dentistry*, the fitting into each other of the cusps of the opposing teeth in the upper and lower jaws.

The age, sex, and health of the patient, the character of the *occlusion* or bite, and the force exerted in mastication.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 418.

Occlusion of gases. See *occlude*, 2.

occult, *v. t.*—**Occulting apparatus,** the apparatus used in lighthouses for rendering the beam of light intermittent, so that it may be possible to distinguish a particular lighthouse from others.

II. *intrans.* To undergo occultation; be hidden or concealed, as a star or the intermittent beam of light from a lighthouse.

The light *occults* every ten seconds, seven seconds visibility and three seconds' obscuration, the occultations being actuated by a double valve arrangement.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 464.

occulter (o-kul′tėr), *n.* That which occults: specifically applied to the mechanism or device which, in lighthouses, periodically interrupts or occults the beam of light; also to the device used in heliographic signaling to interrupt or divert the beam of light reflected from the mirror of the heliostat, heliograph, or heliotrope.

This light shows, instead of one prolonged flash at intervals of one minute, as would be produced by the apparatus in the absence of a gas *occulter*, a group of short flashes varying in number between six and seven.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 256.

occultist, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to occultism; characteristic of, or characterized by, occultism.

Cabalistic, *occultist*, Indian, and modern spiritualistic ideas and formulas. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 275.

occultistic (ok-ul-tis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to occultists or to occultism; occultist.

occupancy, *n.*—**Title by occupancy.** See ★*title.*

occupant, *n.*—**General occupant.** In *common law*, when the life tenant, who held an estate, for himself only and not for his heirs, pour auter vie, died, any person was entitled to enter into possession of the estate and to hold it during the life of the cestui que vie. The first person who so entered was called the *general occupant.*

Occupation disease, a disease arising from causes incident to the patient's occupation, as lead-poisoning among painters.

The many causes of *occupation diseases*, so-called, in which we recognize the introduction into the body chiefly with the inspired air, but also by way of the digestive tract and possibly by way of other mucous surfaces and the skin, of injurious foreign particles, are at present only slightly understood and act not wholly, probably, by increasing susceptibility to bacterial and allied infections, but often through direct chemical and physical malinfluences. *S. Flexner*, in Science, Jan. 24, 1908, p. 128.

occupiable (ok′ū-pī-ạ-bl), *a.* [*occupy* + *-able.*] Capable of being occupied.

ocean-bug (ō′shạn-bug), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the genus *Halobates* (which see).

ocean-going (ō′shạn-gō″ing), *a.* Sea-going; able to meet safely the dangers of ocean navigation.

The former is an *ocean-going* vessel, and must be prepared to meet all conditions of wind and sea.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 600.

oceanic, *a.* 4. [*cap.*] Pertaining to or noting the languages of the Malay-Polynesian group.

oceanid (ō′shē-ạ-nid), *n.* A marine mollusk, as distinguished from a naiad or fresh-water shell.

ocean-river (ō′ shạn-riv″ėr), *n.* [Tr. Gr. *Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός* (Homer).] The great river which was formerly supposed to surround the inhabited world. Also called *ocean-stream.*

ocean-stream (ō′shạn-strēm), *n.* The great stream formerly supposed to surround the inhabited world. See ★*ocean-river.*

oceanward (ō′shạn-wärd), *a.* [*ocean* + *-ward.*] Directed to or toward the ocean: as, an *oceanward* view.

oceanward, oceanwards (ō′ shạn-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*oceanward, a.*] In the direction of the ocean.

oceanwise (ō′shan-wīz), *adv.* By way of the ocean; appropriately to the ocean.

O. Cel., O. Celt. Abbreviations of *Old Celtic.*

ocellation (os-e-lā′shon), *n.* [*ocellate* + *-ion.*] An eye-shaped marking; an ocellus.

ocelliform (ō-sel′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ocellus*, eye, + *forma*, form.] Resembling an ocellus in shape.

ocelloid (ō-sel′oid), *a.* [*ocellus* + *-oid.*] Like an ocellus.

och (oċh), *interj.* An Irish form of *O.* See *O*[2].

ochavo (ō-chä′vō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *octavus*, eighth: see *octave.*] The half-cuarto of the Spanish monetary system under Ferdinand and Isabella and their successors. Also called *chavo.*

ocher, *n.* **3.** A metallic oxid which occurs in the form of an earthy powder or easily crumbled mass: as antimony *ocher;* bismuth *ocher;* tungstic *ocher.*—**Cadmium ocher.** See ★*cadmium.*—**Flowers of ocher,** a local name for barite in certain regions, as the Cartersville district in Georgia, where its presence in the soil is found to indicate the presence of ocher deposits.—**Plumbic ocher,** massicot.—**Spanish ocher,** red ocher (hematite).—**Tantalic ocher,** a brownish oxid of tantalum observed on crystals of tantalite.—**Telluric ocher,** tellurite.—**Uranic ocher,** uraconite.—**Vanadic ocher,** a yellow pulverulent substance observed with the native copper of Lake Superior, inferred to be an oxid of vanadium.—**Vitriol ocher.** Same as ★*glockerite.*—**Yellow ocher,** limonite. See also *yellow ocher,* under *yellow.*

ocher, ochre (ō′kėr), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *ochered, ochred,* ppr. *ochering, ochring.* [*ocher, n.*] To mark or stain with ocher. *N. E. D.*

ocheraceous, ochraceous (ō-kėr-ā′shius, ō-krā′shius), *a.* [*ocher* + *-aceous.*] Same as *ocherous.*

ocherish (ō′kėr-ish), *a.* Same as *ocherous* or *ochery.*

ochlocrat (ok′lō-krat), *n.* [*ochlocracy* (*-crat-*).] An upholder of ochlocracy or mob-rule.

ochlophobist (ok-lof′ō-bist), *n.* [Gr. ὄχλος, crowd, + *-φοβος*, -fearing, + *-ist.*] One who fears crowds or mobs; one who dreads the ascendancy of the mob or mob-rule.

ochnaceous (ok-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Ochnaceæ.*

Ochotona (ok-ō-tō′nä), *n.* [*Ochodona*, the Mongol name for the pika.] The generic name of the small duplicidentate rodents commonly known as pikas or little chief hares: used by Link in 1795. The name *Lagomys*, long used, was originally given to "an unnatural and undefined combination of forms with squat bodies," and is untenable. See cut at *Lagomys.*

Ochotonidæ (ok-ō-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ochotona* + *-idæ.*] A family of small rodents, related to the hares. The name replaces *Lagomyidæ*, and the characters of the group are given under that word. *Oldfield Thomas*, 1897.

ochrodermia (ō-krō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠχρός, pale yellow, + δέρμα, skin.] Yellowness of the skin.

ochroite (ok′rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. ὠχρός, pale yellow (see *ocher*), + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Klaproth in 1803 to the Swedish mineral now called *cerite*, from which he had extracted a new earth (impure oxid of cerium) which he termed *ochroiterde* on account of its ocherous yellow color.

ochronosus (ō-krō-nō′sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠχρός, pale yellow, + νόσος, disease.] A dark yellowish-brown or brownish-black pigmentation of the tissues, especially of the ligaments and other structures which enter into the formation of the joints: in some cases this appearance is associated with alkaptonuria.

o-cm. An abbreviation of *ohm-centimeter.*

ocote (ō-kō′te), *n.* [Nahuatl *ocotl.*] The common Mexican or candlewood pine (which see, under *pine*). In New Mexico the word is used to designate very resinous pine-wood.

ocotilla (ō-kō-tēl′yä), *n.* [Mex. *ocotilla*, dimin. of *ocote*, < Nahuatl *ocotl*, a pine-tree.] **1.** In Mexico, a name applied to resinous splints of pine-wood, especially those of *Pinus Teocote*, used in the market-places and churches as torches and candles.—**2.** The stems and splints of stems of other plants, especially those of *Fouquieria splendens* and allied species, which contain resin and a peculiar wax, and burn with a fragrant aromatic odor.

ocotillo (ō-kō-tēl′yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., diminutive of *ocote.* See ★*ocotilla.*] In the southwestern United States, northern Mexico, and Lower California, a name applied to several species of *Fouquieria*, especially to *F. splendens*, a shrub which grows in arid, stony soil, and which has many spiny stems terminating in slender panicles of red flowers. The stems readily take root when cut off and stuck in the ground, and are much used for fences and hedges. The bark contains, in addition to resin, a peculiar wax like that of the Brazilian wax-palm, *Copernicia cerifera.* It is cut into splints, called *ocotillas*, which burn with an aromatic fragrance and are used as candles in illuminating churches and for carrying at funerals.—**Tree-ocotillo,** *Fouquieria Macdougalii*, an arboreus species which grows in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, having pendulous branches and slender panicles of bright red flowers. See *Fouquieria* and ★*Fouquieriaceæ.*



Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*). *a*, calice and pistil; *b*, corolla; *c*, stamen.

ocreaceous (ok-rē-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, consisting of or resembling ocreæ. See *ocrea*, 1.

octactine (ok-tak′tin), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] A sponge-spicule having eight regular arms; an octaster.

octad, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having valence equal to that of eight monad atoms, as platinum in the double chlorid of platinum and potassium (K_2PtCl_6).

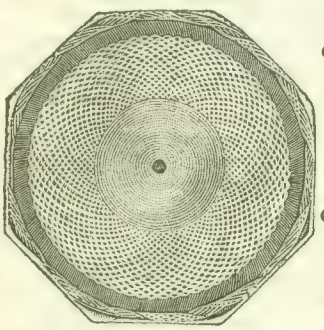
octaëteric (ok″tạ-e-ter′ik), *a.* [*octaëter(is)* + *-ic.*] Belonging to or of the nature of the octaëteris.

octaëterid (ok″tạ-e-ter′id), *n.* Same as *octaëteris.*

octagon, *n.* **3.** A gold coin of octagonal shape, of the value of 50 dollars, issued in 1851 by the United States assay-office in San Francisco.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Octagon. (Size of the original.)

octagram (ok′tạ-gram), *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, + γράμμα, a writing.] A polygram of eight sides.

octahedric (ok-tạ-hē′drik), *a.* Same as *octahedral.*

In the course of three to four hours *octahedric* crystals of K platinum chloride form a yellow precipitate that presents characteristic microscopic features.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VIII. 56.

octahedrical (ok-tạ-hē′dri-kạl), *a.* Same as *octahedral.*

octahedrid (ok-tạ-hē′drid), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. *octahedron.*] **I.** *n.* The name given by N. Story-Maskelyne ("Crystallography," 1895) to any plane which intersects all the three crystallographic axes.

II. *a.* In *crystal.*, cutting all three axes of coördinates.

octahedrite, *n.* **2.** A meteoric iron with octahedral structure, which is usually distinctly marked by the lamellæ of kamacite, tænite, and plessite, seen in the Widmannstättian figures. Most iron meteorites fall in this class. See ★*meteorite.*

octahedroid (ok-tạ-hē′droid), *n.* [*octahedr(on)* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, a four-dimensional body bounded by 8 cubes.

octahedron, *n.*—**Octahedron function.** See ★*function.*—**Three-faced octahedron,** a trisoctahedron.

octahedrous (ok-tạ-hē′drus), *a.* Same as *octahedral.*

octaid (ok′tạ-id), *a.* Same as ★*octahedrid.* *W. J. Lewis*, Crystallography, p. 493.

octakishexahedron (ok″tạ-kis-hek″sạ-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *octakishexahedra* (-drä). [Gr. ὀκτάκις, eight times, + ἓξ, six, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] Same as *hexoctahedron.*

octameral (ok-tam′e-ral), *a.* [Gr. ὀκταμερής, in eight parts, + *-al*[1].] Same as *octamerous.*

octamerism (ok-tam′ẹ-rizm), *n.* [*octamer(ous)* + *-ism.*] The state of having parts or organs in series of eight: used specifically in zoölogy and botany.

octane (ok′tān), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-ane.*] An oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series. It occurs in petroleum, and is one of the chief constituents of ligroin. It boils at 124° C. The name is sometimes given to diisobutyl (C_8H_{18}).

octanol (ok′tạ-nol), *n.* [*octane* + *-ol.*] Octyl alcohol, $C_8H_{17}.OH$, derived from octane. It is a liquid which boils at 195.5° C. The acetate occurs in the oil of *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and the butyrate in the oils of *H. giganteum* and *Pastinaca sativa.*

octant, *n.* **4.** Each of the eight regions into which space is divided by three copunctal noncostraight planes.

octantal (ok-tan′tal), *a.* [*octant* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of an octant, in any sense.

octarch (ok′tärk), *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, + ἀρχή, origin.] In *bot.*, having eight centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

octarticulate (ok-tär-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *articulatus*, jointed (see *articulate*).] Having eight joints.

octaseme (ok′tạ-sēm), *a.* Same as *octasemic.*

octaster (ok-tas′tėr), *n.* A sponge-spicule having eight actines radiating from a center; an octactine.

octastichous (ok-tas′ti-kus), *a.* Same as *octostichous.*

octastyle, *a.* **II.** *n.* A building having eight columns in front; especially, a Greek or Roman temple having that number of columns in the front row of the portico.

octatomic (ok-tạ-tom′ik), *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, + ἄτομος, atom, + *-ic.*] Forming molecules which consist of eight similar atoms, as sulphur.

octavalent (ok-tav′a-lẹnt), *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, + E. *valent.*] Having a quantivalence of eight; octad.

octave. I. *n.* **5.** In *fencing*, the eighth guard: point low, hand moving to the right.—**Law of octaves.** See ★*law*[1].—**Subcontra octave,** in *acoustics*, the lowest octave of the musical scale, comprising the interval between 16½ and 33 complete vibrations per second.—**Thrust in octave,** in *fencing*, a thrust with the knuckles upward toward the lower part of the opponent's right.

II. *a.* **2.** In *music*, noting a tone, note, instrument, organ-stop, etc., whose pitch is an octave above the ordinary pitch or any pitch taken for reference: as, the piccolo is an *octave* flute.

octave-forks (ok′tāv-fôrkz), *n. pl.* In *exper. psychol.*, a pair of tuning-forks tuned to the interval of the octave.

Try with a pair of *octave-forks* on resonance boxes or held over resonance bottles.

E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol., p. 67.

octave-stretch (ok′tāv-strech), *n.* The distance the hand stretches in striking an octave on the pianoforte; the distance the ordinary hand is able to stretch.

> Poor gay child, who had not caught
> Yet the *octave-stretch* forlorn
> Of your larger wisdom.
>
> *Mrs. Browning*, Little Mattie, st. 6.

Octavian[2] (ok-tā′vi-ạn), *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth, + *-i-an.*] One of the members of a committee of finance appointed by James VI., in 1595, to control the Royal Exchequer: so called because eight members of the Secret Council composed the committee.

octavic (ok-tā′vik), *a.* [L. *octavus*, eighth, + *-ic.*] Of the eighth order: as, *octavic* curves.

octavina (ok-ta-vī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *octavus*, eighth (octave), + *-ina*[1].] A spinet tuned an octave higher than the usual form.

octavo, *n.* 2. A sheet of paper evenly folded to make eight leaves and sixteen pages.—3. A form of type containing eight pages.

octene (ok′tēn), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-ene.*] An unsaturated oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16}, of the ethylene series. It boils at 125° C. Also called *octylene* and *caprylene.*

octibbehite, *n.* See ★*oktibbehite.*

octic (ok′tik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the eighth degree or order.—**Octic equation, surface.** See ★*equation*, ★*surface.*

II. *n.* An algebraic function or form of the eighth degree; a quantic of the eighth degree.

octile, *n.* 2. In *statistics*, a group containing one eighth of the total number of observations or of observed objects arranged upon a curve of frequency: usually marked off, as *upper* and *lower octiles*, to right and left of the abscissal points which bound the upper and lower quartiles.

II. *a.* Said of the aspect of two planets distant 45° from one another.

octillionth (ok-til′yonth), *a.* and *n.* [*octillion* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. The ordinal numeral adjective corresponding to octillion; last in an ordered set of an octillion elements.—2. Being one of an octillion all equal: as an *octillionth* part.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by an octillion.

octine (ok′tin), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-ine*[2].] An oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, of the acetylene series. Two varieties, 1-*octine* and 2-*octine*, are known; they boil at 131–132° C. and 133–134° C. respectively. Also called *caprylidene.*

octingentenary (ok-tin-jen′te-nā-ri), *n.* [L. *octingenti*, eight hundred. Cf. *centenary.*] Same as *octocentenary.*

octoad (ok′tō-ad), *n.* Same as *ogdoad.*

October-flower (ok-tō′bėr-flou″ėr), *n.* One of the jointweeds, *Polygonella polygama*, of the southern United States: so called from its late flowering.

Octobrist (ok-tō′brist), *n.* [< *October* + *-ist*: from Oct. 30, 1905, the date of the "Freedom Manifesto" issued by the Czar.] In Russian politics, one of a group of moderate liberals. They formed the Center in the third duma.

octocarbon (ok-tō-kär′bon), *a.* Containing eight atoms of carbon in the molecule.

octocentennial (ok″tō-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, + E. *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to eight hundred years, or the eight hundredth anniversary.

octoceratous (ok-tō-ser′a-tus), *a.* Same as *octocerous.*

octocosane (ok-tō-kō′sān), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, + (*εἴ*)*κοσι*(*ν*), twenty, + *-ane.*] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{28}H_{58}$, of the paraffin series.

octodactylous (ok-tō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [*octodactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *octodactyl.*

octodecimal (ok-tō-des′i-mal), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *decem*, ten (*decimus*, tenth), + *-al*[1].] 1. Based on the number eighteen; pertaining to or of the size of an octodecimo.—2. In *crystal.*, having eight faces on the middle part and five on each of the two ends.

octodianome (ok-tō-dī′a-nōm), *n.* A surface of the fourth degree with eight double points. *Cayley.*

octoduodecimal (ok-tō-dū-ō-des′i-mal), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *duodecim*, twelve, + *-al*[1].] Containing the numbers eight and twelve: in *chem.*, applied to a basic or oxysulphate of copper which has its constituents in the proportion $(CuO)_8.SO_3.(H_2O)_{12}$.

octoedral (ok-tō-ē′dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral.*

octogenarianism (ok″tō-je-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [*octogenarian* + *-ism.*] The state of being an octogenarian; the characteristics of an octogenarian.

octogenary, *a.* **II.** *n.* An octogenarian. *Webster.*

octoglot (ok′tō-glot), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, + *γλῶττα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Written in eight versions, each in a different language, as a book or manuscript; eight-languaged, as a lexicon.

II. *n.* A book or manuscript written in eight tongues.

octogon (ok′tō-gon), *n.* Same as *octagon.*

octogynian (ok-tō-jin′i-an), *a.* Same as *octogynous.*

octohedric (ok-tō-hē′drik), *a.* Same as ★*octahedric.*

octoic (ok-tō′ik), *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Derived from octane. See ★*caprilic.*

octonal, *a.* 2. Of, consisting of, or pertaining to, eight.

The mechanical-arithmetical structure of the *octonal* square. *An. Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. 850.

octonaphthene (ok-tō-naf′thēn), *n.* Hexahydrometaxylene, an oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16}, found in Caucasian petroleum and in rosin-oil.

octonarian (ok-tō-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *octonarius*, octonary, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* In *Lat. pros.*, having eight feet.

II. *n.* Same as *octonarius.*

octonemous (ok-tō-nē′mus), *a.* Same as *octonematous.*

octonion (ok-tō′ni-on), *n.* [L. *octoni*, eight each. Cf. *quaternion.*] Same as *biquaternion*, 2. *McAulay.*

Octonum (ok-tō′num), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1838), < L. *octoni*, eight each. The name alludes to the usually octamerous flowers of the type-species.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the family *Melastomaceæ.* See *Heterotrichum*, 2.

octopartite (ok-tō-pär′tīt), *a.* [NL. *octopartitus*, < L. *octo*, eight, + *partitus*, divided.] Divided into eight parts; consisting of eight parts, as a contract signed by eight parties in eight copies.

octopartition (ok″tō-pär-tish′on), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *partitio*(*n-*), division.] The state of being divided into eight parts; the act of so dividing something.

octopean (ok-tō-pē′an), *a.* [Irreg. < *octop*(*us*) + *-e-an.*] Characteristic of an octopus; like an octopus: in figurative uses.

octopolar (ok-tō-pō′lär), *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, + E. *polar.*] Having eight poles.—**Octopolar dynamo,** an electric generator the field of which has eight poles.—**Octopolar field,** a magnetic field of eight poles: specifically, such a field in certain generators and motors.—**Octopolar generator,** in *elect.*, a generator the field of which has eight poles.

octopolarity (ok″tō-pō-lar′i-ti), *n.* [*octopolar* (< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, + *πόλος*, pole) + *-ity.*] The condition of having, or involving, eight poles or centers of attraction or repulsion.

Octopus, *n.* Hence—3. [*l. c.*; pl. *octopi* (-pī).] Figuratively, any centralized organization which has many branches and secret connections, and thereby maintains an oppressive hold upon the public.

octoreme (ok′tō-rēm), *n.* Same as *octireme.*

octose (ok′tōs), *n.* [L. *octo*, eight, + *-ose.*] A synthetic sugar, $C_8H_{16}O_8$, containing eight carbon atoms in the molecule.

octovalent, *a.* Same as ★*octavalent.*

octozoic (ok-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀκτώ*, eight, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Containing eight sporozoites, as the spores of typical gregarines.

octroy (ok-trwo′), *v. t.* [F. *octroyer*, grant; See *octroi*, *n.*] 1. To grant as a privilege; authorize; concede, as an exclusive right of trade by a government or company.—2. [G. *octroyiren.*] To impose by authority. [Rare.]

octuple, *a.* 2. Having eight units; specifically, noting a motor-car with eight cylinders which drive a common crank-shaft.—**Octuple press.** See *press.*

octuple (ok′tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *octupled*, ppr. *octupling.* [*octuple*, *a.*] To multiply by eight; increase eightfold.

octuplex (ok′tū-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *octo*, eight, + *plicare*, fold.] **I.** *a.* Eightfold; specifically, of or pertaining to a device or system for sending eight simultaneous telegraphic messages over a single wire.

II. *n.* In *teleg.*, an eightfold system; a system permitting of the simultaneous transmission of eight messages over one wire.

octuplex (ok′tū-pleks), *v. t.* [*octuplex*, *a.*] In *teleg.*, to adjust or arrange (a telegraphic system) for the simultaneous sending of eight messages.

octuply (ok′tū-pli), *adv.* [Cf. ★*octuplex.*] Eightfold; so as to be eight times multiplied.

ocular. I. *a.*—**Ocular quadrangle, spot.** See ★*quadrangle*, ★*spot.*

II. *n.* 2†. Something which is conveyed to the mind through actual sight.—3. The eye. [Humorous.]—4. In *Echinoidea*, an ocular plate.—**Achromatic ocular,** in *optics*, an eyepiece corrected for chromatic aberration.—**Micrometer ocular.** Same as *ocular* ★*micrometer.*—**Orthoscopic ocular.** See *Kellner's* ★*eyepiece.*

ocularist (ok′ū-la-rist), *n.* [*ocular* + *-ist.*] A manufacturer of artificial eyes. *N. E. D.*

ocularium (ok-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ocularia* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *ocularius*, of the eye. See *ocular.*] Same as *œillère.*

oculocephalic (ok″ū-lō-se-fal′ik), *a.* Belonging to the eyes and the head.

oculofacial (ok″ū-lō-fā′shal), *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, + *facies*, face, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the eyes and the face: noting especially a form of paralysis involving these parts.

Oculomotor nucleus. See ★*nucleus.*

oculonasal (ok″ū-lō-nā′zal), *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, + *nasus*, nose, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the eye and the nose.

oculopupilary (ok″ū-lō-pū′pi-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, + *pupilla*, pupil, + *-ary.*] Relating to the pupil of the eye.

oculospinal (ok″ū-lō-spī′nal), *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*[1].] Same as *ciliospinal.*

oculus, *n.* 3. In *arch.*, a circular window, usually a small one without tracery or other special subdivision; also an opening at the summit of a dome-shaped vault.

ocupod (ok′ū-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*ocypode.*

Ocyanthias (ō-sī-an′thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκυς*, swift, + NL. *Anthias*, a generic name.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the Caribbean Sea.

ocypode (os′i-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ocypoda.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Ocypodidæ.*

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidæ.*

Ocyurus (ō-sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκυς*, swift, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Lutianidæ*, found from Florida to Brazil.

od, *a.* A simplified spelling of *odd.*

O. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *oculus dexter*, right eye; (*b*) of *Old Dutch*; (*c*) of *Official Document.*

oda[3] (ō′dä), *n.* [Also *odah*; < Turk. Ar. *ōda*, *ōdah*, a room, chamber, office, bureau.] A room in an Eastern harem; also the occupants of such a room. See *odalisk.*

O. Dan. An abbreviation of *Old Danish.*

odd. I. *a.*—**Odd number.** See ★*number.*—**Odd permutation.** See ★*permutation.*

II. *n.* Something that is numerically odd. In *golf*, 'an odd,' 'two odds,' etc., per hole is the handicap given to a weaker opponent by deducting one, two, etc., strokes from his total for every hole. To have played the 'odd' is to have played one stroke more than one's opponent. If one's opponent has played one stroke more, that is, the 'odd,' one's next stroke is the 'like'; if two strokes more, one's next stroke will be 'one off two'; if three more, 'one off three'; and so on.—**Thirteen and the odd.** Same as *humbug* ★*whist.*

odd-horse (od′hôrs), *n.* Same as ★*odd-man-out.*

odd-man-out (od″man-out′), *n.* The person singled out, as by tossing a coin or in some similar way, from among a number to perform some special act or service; also, the mode of selection itself.

odd-man-wins (od″man-winz′), *n.* A gambling game in which the one of three persons tossing coins who has a different result from the other two wins.

odds, *n. pl.*—**Game at odds.** See ★*game*[1].—**Long odds.** (*b*) In *golf*, the situation when a player has to play a stroke more than his opponent who is much nearer the hole.

odd-side (od′sīd), *n.* In *founding*, a part of a mold made similar to a false-part, but used in casting instead of being broken up; a part of a mold actually used in making a casting from a pattern which is not parted. It is the drag in which the pattern is bedded.

ode[1], *n.*—**Choral ode.** See ★*choral.*

Odinist (ō′din-ist), *n.* [*Odin* + *-ist.*] One who worshiped Odin. *N. E. D.*

odinite (ō′din-īt), *n.* [G. *odinit* (Chelius, 1892), < *Odin*, for *Odenwald*, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, an aphanitic porphyry, with few small phenocrysts of labradorite and augite in a ground-mass of feldspar prisms and needles of hornblende.

odmyl (od′mil), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδμή*, smell, + *-yl.*] The supposed radical, C_4H_{10}, of odmyl sulphid, a volatile oil which is obtained by distilling oleic acid, olive-oil, and other oils with sulphur. It is now believed to be butyl mercaptan ($C_4H_9.SH$).

Odocoileus (ō-dō-koi′lē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς*, a tooth, + *κοῖλος*, hollowed.] The generic name for the American deer of which the Virginia deer is a typical example. The name was given by Rafinesque in 1832 to a premolar, supposed by him to belong to an extinct species, found in a cave near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The spelling has been amended to *Odocœlus* by Sclater, and *Odontocoileus* by Elliot, but according to commonly accepted rules the original spelling stands.

odograph (ō′dō-graf), *n.* 1. Same as *hodograph*.—2. An odometer or pedometer.

odology (ō-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [*od*[3] + *-ology*.] The so-called science of the hypothetical force called *od*. See *od*[3].

odont. An abbreviation of *odontology*.

odontagra (ō-don-tag′ra), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *ἄγρα*, a catching.] Toothache of supposed rheumatic or gouty origin.

odontinoid (ō-don′ti-noid), *n.* [*odont-ic* + *-ine*[1] + *-oid*.] An osseous tumor which resembles a tooth in its composition.

odontist (ō-don′tist), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-ist*.] A dentist. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

odontitis (ō-don-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tooth-pulp.

odontocetous (ō-don-tō-sē′tus), *a.* [*odontocete* + *-ous*.] Same as *odontocete*.

Odontochile (ō-don-tō-kī′lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of proparian trilobites having the general structure of ★*Dalmanites* (which see). It occurs in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian rocks.

odontochirurgical (ō-don″tō-kī-rėr′ji-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *χειρουργία*, surgery, + *-ical*.] Relating to dental operations.

odontoclast (ō-don′tō-klast), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break.] One of the cells which bring about the absorption of the root of a deciduous tooth.

odontodynia (ō-don-tō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *ὀδύνη*, ache.] Toothache.

Odontogenic fibers. See ★*fiber*[1].

Odontognathus (ō-don-tog′na-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of clupeoid fishes found in the tropical waters of America.

odontographic (ō-don-tō-graf′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an odontograph or to odontography.

II. *n.* A curve which has been laid out by the use of an odontograph.

odontographically (ō-don-tō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an odontograph.

Odontoid bone, the odontoid process of the axis when free, as in many reptiles. The odontoid process is the centrum of the atlas and when free represents to some extent the primitive or original condition.

odontolith (ō-don′tō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A calculus of the tooth-pulp.—2. Same as *tartar*[1], 2.

odontonecrosis (ō-don″tō-nek-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + NL. *necrosis*.] Extensive caries or loss of vitality of the greater part of a tooth.

odontoperiosteum (ō-don″tō-per-i-os′tē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *περί*, around, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Same as ★*periodontium*.

odontoplerosis (ō-don″tō-plē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), bone, + *πλήρωσις*, filling.] The process of plugging or filling a tooth-cavity.

Odontopteryx (ō-don-top′tē-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of fossil birds from the London clay (Lower Eocene) of England, having tooth-like projections on the mandible and believed to be related to the gannets (*Steganopodes*).

Odontopyxis (ō-don-tō-pik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *πυξίς*, box.] A genus of fishes of the family *Agonidæ*, which inhabit the Pacific ocean along the coast of the United States.

odontorrhagia (ō-don-tō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, burst.] Profuse bleeding from the socket of an extracted tooth.

odontoscope (ō-don′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A small mirror, attached at an angle to a long handle, used in the examination of the teeth.

odontotherapy (ō-don-tō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The medical care of the teeth; dental medicine.

odontothrypsis (ō-don-tō-thrip′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *θρύψις*, a breaking into small pieces.] Wearing away of the teeth by use.

odoom, *n.* See ★*odum*.

odophone (ō′dō-fōn), *n.* [L. *od*(*or*), odor, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] A scale or gamut of scents.

These [tinctures] are sometimes made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the *odophone* or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Septimus Piesse.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 525.

odorate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A perfume-giving substance; a substance that diffuses odor.

odorimeter (ō-dọ-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *odor*, smell, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring and recording the objective intensity of olfactory stimuli: opposed to and correlated with *olfactometer*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, X. 85.

odorimetry (ō-dọ-rim′e-tri), *n.* [*odorimeter* + *-y*[3].] The science which is concerned with the objective measurement of olfactory stimuli: correlated with *photometry* and ★*phonometry*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, X. 85.

odorine (ō′dọr-in), *n.* [L. *odor*, smell, + *-ine*[2].] In *chem.*, a volatile liquid of oily consistence and basic character obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been picoline in an impure state.

odorize (ō′dọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *odorized*, ppr. *odorizing*. [*odor* + *-ize*.] To impart an odor to; scent.

They have a wide use . . . in *odorizing* and flavoring.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 103.

odorosity (ō-dọ-ros′i-ti), *n.* [*odorous* (*-os-*) + *-ity*.] Same as *odorousness*.

odor-tube (ō′dọr-tūb), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a glass tube lined with a tube composed of some solid odoriferous substance; the stimulus-tube of the Zwaardemaker dry olfactometer. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 50.

odum (ō-dŏm′), *n.* [Native name in the Gold Coast.] Same as ★*iroko*. Sometimes written *odoom*.

odylist (ō′di-list), *n.* [*odyl* + *-ist*.] One who believes in odylism.

odylize (ō′di-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *odylized*, ppr. *odylizing*. [*odyl* + *-ize*.] To affect by means of odyl or od.

odynerid (od-i-nē′rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Odyneridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Odyneridæ*. See *Odynerus*.

odynometer (od-i-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A measurer or recorder of pain; an algometer.

But we have no *odynometer*, and cannot tell whether, when one person bears pain better than another, he is bearing . . . the same amount and quality of pain.
Daily News (London), Dec. 23, 1893.

odynometrical (od″i-nō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [*odynometer* + *-ical*.] Algometrical; pertaining to the use of the odynometer, or to the measurement of pain.

As yet we have no . . . good *odynometrical* resources, to test and measure pain.
J. M. Duncan, Lect. on the Diseases of Women, iii.

odynophobia (od″i-nō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread of pain.

Odyssean (od-i-sē′an), *a.* [L. *Odyssēa*, < Gr. *Ὀδυσσεία*, Odyssey.] Relating to or having the characteristics of Homer's 'Odyssey.'

œciomania (ē″si-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *οἰκίον*, dim. of *οἶκος*, house, + *μανία*, madness.] Monomania in relation to household affairs.

Œcological distribution, embryology, morphology, physiology. See *plant* ★*œcology*.—**Œcological optimum.** See ★*optimum*.—**Œcological phytogeography,** that branch of botany which studies the distribution of plants in the light of their adaptations to life under specific local conditions, that is, of heat, water, soil-composition and -texture, light, animal agency, etc. It accordingly is interested in vegetation, rather than flora (see ★*vegetation*, 4), and is thus opposed to floristic phytogeography. As the latter requires taxonomy, so this continually uses plant œcology (see *plant* ★*œcology*). Since the œcological characters of plants are not coincident with the morphological, it makes only an ancillary use of taxonomic classification and forms for itself œcological classes, based either upon the relation of the individual to its environment (see ★*hydrophyte*, 2, ★*mesophyte*, 1, *tropophyte*, and ★*xerophyte*) or upon the aggregation of individuals according to law (see ★*association*, 4, *plant* ★*association*, and *plant* ★*formation*). Historically, œcological phytogeography dates from Humboldt (1806, 1807), who organized the study of vegetation, characterizing different landscapes by their dominant species, and (the truly œcological feature) recognized heat as the prime factor governing plant distribution (see *floral* ★*zones*). De Candolle (1820) recognized the œcological point of view, but only projectively. Grisebach (1838) wrote in the spirit of Humboldt and introduced the term *formation*. Thurmann (1849) made an explicit distinction between the flora and the vegetation of a country. Darwin brought in a new era by calling attention to the adaptations of organisms and their struggles together for existence. Grisebach, Drude, and others now made important contributions, and Warming (1895) gave a fresh impulse by organizing the results of previous work and by recognizing water content as the basis of association; while Schimper (1898) distinguished *physical* from *physiological* water and analyzed thoroughly the conditions determining the distribution of plants in the large. In America work in this line has been initiated by C. MacMillan, F. V. Coville, C. H. Merriam, R. Pound, F. E. Clements, C. Mohr, H. C. Cowles, T. H. Kearney, and others.

œcologist, ecologist (ē-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*œcology, ecology*, + *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in œcology, ethology, or bionomics.

Whether with the *œcologist*, we regard the organism in relation to the world, or with the physiologist as a wonderful complex of vital energies, the two branches have this in common, that both studies fix their attention, not on stuffed animals, butterflies in cases, or even microscopical sections of the animal or plant body—all of which relate to the framework of life—but on life itself.
Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 439.

œcology, ecology, *n.*—**Economic œcology,** the science of the adaptations of plants and animals to human interests. *C. MacMillan.*—**Geographic œcology,** that division of œcological phytogeography which relates to the *climatic formations* (so termed by Schimper). See ★*formation*, 5. This term was proposed by H. C. Cowles, who would also restrict the term *œcological plant geography* to this application.—**Physiographic œcology,** that part of œcological phytogeography which relates to the more local plant formations, the edaphic formations of Schimper. (See ★*formation*, 5.) *H. C. Cowles.*—**Plant œcology,** the science of the adaptation of plants to life under particular environing conditions, whether physical or biological. Plant œcology presupposes and interacts with plant physiology (physiological botany), the science of the life-process as such, considered in its various phases, including the reproductive function and so the capacity of variation. Similarly, œcology presupposes morphology, the descriptive knowledge of the transformations which are passed through by ideal types in the process of adjustment to conditions. Œcology completes these sciences by pointing out the correlations of organic forms and the life-process operating through them, with the determining environment. Œcology, if it does not presuppose, at least finds indispensable, taxonomy—the classification of plants upon the basis of morphology. Œcology is not in itself geographical, since it studies the effects not of local environment but of particular kinds of environment. But as soon as the plant covering of particular areas is interpreted according to adaptations we have ★*œcological phytogeography* (which see). See also ★*paleœcology*. See *œcology*.

œcoparasite (ē-kō-par′ą-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *οἶκος*, house, + E. *parasite*.] Any specialized parasitic fungus which is able to infect its proper host under normal conditions: applied by Salmon to certain *Erysiphaceæ*. Compare ★*xenoparasite*.

In a recent paper, E. S. Salmon described methods of culture in which he wounded, or otherwise injured, a host plant hitherto immune to the fungus, and thus rendered it liable to infection. For such a case he proposes the terms xenoparasite and xenoparisitism. In the case of the specialized fungus on its proper host under normal conditions, he uses the terms *œcoparasite* and œcoparasitism.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1905, p. 219.

œcoparasitism (ē-kō-par′ą-sī-tizm), *n.* [*œcoparasite* + *-ism*.] The particular form of parasitism due to an œcoparasite. See ★*œcoparasite*.

œcophobia (ē-kō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *οἶκος*, home, + *-φοβια* < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] Morbid aversion to the home. Also written *ecophobia* and *oicophobia*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 291.

œcotone, *n.* See ★*ecotone*.

œcumene, *n.* See ★*ecumene*.

œcus (ē′kus), *n.*; pl. *œci* (-sī). [L., < Gr. *οἶκος*, a house, a hall, a room.] In *Rom. archæol.*, a room in a large dwelling. The word occurs in Vitruvius and Pliny, in ways that have suggested to modern writers the idea that it had a technical meaning; but it was merely the Greek word transferred.

œdagus (ed′ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *œdagi* (-jī). [NL.] The penis of an insect. Also written *œdeagus* and *ædeagus*.

œdematin (ē-dem′ą-tin), *n.* [Gr. *οἴδημα*(*τ-*), swelling, + *-in*[2].] In *cytol.*, the nuclear ground-substance, or substance of which the microsomes or granulæ of the karyoplasm are supposed to consist. *Reinke*, 1893.

œdemerid (ē-dem′ę-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Œdemeridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Œdemeridæ*.

œdemic, edemic (ē-dem′ik), *a.* [*œdema* + *-ic*. The correct form would be *œdematic*.] Same as *edematous*.

An atmosphere containing one half part per thousand sulphureted hydrogen produces death with cramps and *œdemic* inflammation of the lungs.
Science, April 15, 1904, p. 633.

Œdipean (ed-i-pē′an), *a.* [Irreg. < *Œdipus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling Œdipus: used in allusion to the story of his solving the riddle proposed by the Sphinx. The right adjective would be *Œdipodean*.

œdogoniaceous (ē″dō-gō-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the green alga *Œdogonium*; belonging to the family *Œdogoniaceæ*.

œgopsid (ē-gop′sid), *n.* and *a.* Same as *oigopsid*.

Œgopsida (ē-gop′si-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Oigopsidæ*. The group includes the families *Ommatostrephidæ*, *Onycoteuthidæ*, *Chiroteuthidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*.

œil-de-bœuf, *n.* 2. Same as ★*bull's-eye*, 16.

oellacherite (ö′laċh-er-īt), *n.* [*Oellacher* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of muscovite containing several per cent. of baryta. The original, analyzed by Oellacher, was from the Pfitschthal, Tyrol.

œnanthine (ē-nan′thin), *n.* [See *œnanthin*.] Same as ★*heptine*.

œnanthylene (ē-nan′thi-lēn), *n.* [*œnanthyl* + *-ene*.] An oily unsaturated hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_4.CH{:}CH_2$, of the ethylene series, made by the action of heated lime on chloroheptane. It boils at 98–99° C. Also called *normal* 6-*heptylene*.

œnanthylidene (ē-nan-thil′i-dēn), *n.* [*œnanthyl* + *-id*¹ + *-ene*.] Same as ★*heptine*.

Oeningen stage. See ★*stage*.

Oeningian (ė-ning′gi-an), *a.* [G. *Oening(en)* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Oeningen stage, or to its rocks and fossils. See ★*stage*.

œnocarpol (ē-nō-kär′pol), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-ol*.] A crystalline triacid alcohol, $C_{26}H_{39}(OH)_3$, occurring as the palmitate in grape-skins.

œnocyan (ē-nō-sī′an), *n.* Same as ★*œnocyanin*.

œnocyanin (ē-nō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*².] The coloring-matter of black grapes and red wines. It is produced by the oxidation, and probably also hydration, of a substance in the green grapes. Also called *œnolin*. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 203.

œnocyte (ē′nō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] One of the large succulent cells of unknown function, which arise in metameric clusters from the ectoderm of the insect embryo and migrate into the body-cavity, where they remain in contact with the fat-body or tracheæ. The œnocytes are often of a wine-yellow color; hence the name. *Wielowiejski*, in Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 527.

œnocytic (ē-nō-sit′ik), *a.* [*œnocyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of œnocytes.

œnogallic (ē-nō-gal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + E. *gallic*².] Noting an acid, a derivative of gallic acid said to occur in wines.

œnoglucose (ē-nō-glō′kōs), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + E. *glucose*.] A trade-name of a good grade of starch sugar used, with raisins, in France, in the manufacture of factitious wine.

œnolin (ē′nō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-ol* + *-in*².] Same as ★*œnocyanin*.

œnologist (ē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [*œnolog(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is interested in the study of wines; a connoisseur of wines.

œnomaniac (ē-nō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *μανία*, madness, + *-ac*.] One who has a mania for wine; a dipsomaniac.

œnophobist (ē-nof′ō-bist), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear, + *-ist*.] One who fears wine, that is, its use.

Œnoplia (ē-nō′pli-ä), *n.* [NL. (established in 1819 by Roemer and Schlutes, from a section name proposed by Persoon in 1805), emended *Œnoplea*, given as < Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *πλέως* (*πλέα*), full. The allusion is to the drunken (contradictory) descriptions by various authors.] A genus of climbing shrubs, rarely trees, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*. The leaves are deciduous, alternate, slender, petiolate, and entire, or nearly so; the fruit is a small berry-like drupe with a 2-celled stone; and the flowers are inconspicuous, 5-merous, and in terminal, usually leafy, panicles. The common varieties are tender ornamental climbing shrubs and are used for covering trellis-work in sunny positions. There are about 12 species in eastern Asia, North America, and eastern Africa, the most common of which in cultivation are *Œ. scandens* (*Rhamnus scandens* of Hill), known as the supple-jack, and *Œ. racemosa* (*Berchemia racemosa* of Siebold and Zuccarini).



Œnoplia.
a, *Œnoplia racemosa*; *b*, bud; *c*, flower; *d*, *Œnoplia scandens*; *e*, a fruit; *f*, section of a fruit.

œnopoetic (ē″nō-pō-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *ποιητικός*, < *ποιεῖν*, make.] Relating to wine-making.

œnotannin (ē-nō-tan′in), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + E. *tannin*.] A mixture of gallotannic acid, quercitin, and a third unidentified body. The mixture is found in red wine, and was formerly supposed to be a definite compound.

Œnotheraceæ (ē″nō-thē-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1879), < *Œnothera* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Œnothera*: the evening-primrose family. It is the same as the *Onagraceæ* of Dumortier, still used by most authors, although *Onagra*, upon which the name is based, has no systematic standing. See *Onagraceæ* and *Œnothera*.

œnothionic (ē″nō-thī-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*ethylsulphuric*.

œnoxidase (ē-nok′si-dās), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + E. *oxid* + *-ase*.] An oxidizing ferment occurring in spoiled wine: supposedly identical with laccase.

oeoe (ō′ā-ō-ā), *n.* The stormy petrel of the Sandwich Islands, *Oceanodroma castro*.

oersted (ėr′sted), *n.* [H. C. *Oersted*, a Danish physicist.] In *elect.*, the unit of magnetic reluctance.

Theoretically the unit of reluctance is that of a cubic centimeter of a . . . vacuum, but to all intents and purposes, for practical work at least, the magnetic reluctance of a cubic centimeter of all non-magnetic materials . . . is the same as that of an air-pump vacuum. This unit of reluctance is called the "*oersted*" and is symbolized by the script letter, $\mathcal{R}$.
Elect. World and Engin., June 13, 1903, p. 1010.

oerstedite (ėr′sted-īt), *n.* [G. *oerstedit*, named after H. C. *Oersted*, a Danish physicist.] A mineral from Arendal in Norway, which appears to be zircon altered by hydration.

œsar, *n.* See ★*ās*.

oese (ē′zē), *n.* [G. *oese*, *öse*, a loop, link, hoop.] In *bacteriol.*, a platinum wire loop used for making cultures.

Oesel zone. See ★*zone*.

œsophagoblast, *n.* See ★*esophagoblast*.

œsophagomalacia (ē-sof″a-gō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Pathological softening of the wall of the esophagus.

œsophagoplasty, œsophagoscopic, œsophagoscopy, œsophagospasm, œsophagostomy, œsophagotome. See ★*esophagoplasty*, etc.

œstriasis (es-trī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἶστρος*, gadfly, + *-iasis*.] Any infection with fly-larvæ of the family *Œstridæ*; in particular, the 'snotty nose' of sheep, due to the presence of *Œstrus ovis* in the nasal passages: a more restricted term than ★*myiasis*.

œstrid (es′trid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Œstridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Œstridæ*.

œstroid (es′troid), *a.* [Gr. *οἶστρος*, gadfly, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling or pertaining to bot-flies of the genus *Œstrus*.

œstromania (es-trō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *οἰστρομανία*, a frenzy, < *οἶστρος*, vehement impulse, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *nymphomania*.

œstrous (es′trus), *a.* [*œstr(us)* + *-ous*.] 1. Relating to œstruation.—2. Relating to an œstrus or gadfly.—**Œstrous cycle**, the complete period of sexual desire in female mammals comprising the commencement or proœstrum, climax or œstrus, and decline or metœstrum.

œstrus, *n.* 4. The climax or height of the period of sexual desire in female mammals. This is preceded by the proœstrum and followed by the metœstrum.

Oettel's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

œuvre (èv′r), *n.* [F., a work: see *ure*, *manœuver*.] Work or a work, especially of a writer, musician, or artist.

The technical execution of these canvases, the treatment of landscape in the former would lead the writer to place them some years farther on still in the *œuvre* of the master. *C. Phillips*, in Portfolio, July, 1898, p. 66.

Of., Off. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Abbreviations (*a*) of *official*; (*b*) of *officinal*.

O. F. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Odd Fellow* or *Odd Fellows*; (*c*) in *mineral.*, of *oxidizing flame*.

off, *prep.*—**Off the wind.** A vessel is said to *sail off the wind*, when the latter is abaft the beam: opposed to *on the wind*, which has reference to a breeze forward of the beam. When a vessel sails off the wind, she sails *free*; but when a vessel sails on the wind, she sails *close-hauled*.—**One off two, one off three,** in *golf*, expressions used to indicate the state of the game at different stages as regards one's own play and the play of one's opponent. When one's opponent has played three strokes more, one's next stroke is *one off three*. If it is one's turn to play again, one plays *one off two*, and so on.

off, *a.*—**Off grade of oil,** a trade-name for cotton-seed oil of an inferior quality due to bad seed, mustiness, etc.

Off. An abbreviation. See ★*Of*.

offage (ôf′āj), *n.* [*off* + *-age*.] Waste; rubbish; anything thrown off or away, as of no value.

off-break (ôf′brāk), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball which after it has pitched alters its course, or twists, as viewed by the bowler, from left to right: such a ball is said to 'break from the off.'

off-color (ôf′kul″or), *a.* 1. Not of standard coloration; differing from the shade or pattern of color considered as characteristic. The term is generally applied to domesticated animals.—2. Somewhat improper or indecent. [Colloq.]

off-colored (ôf′kul″ord), *a.* Same as ★*off-color*, 1.

We elected to take in their place, if I may be permitted to use a seeming contradiction of terms, that bete noir to breeders of rival breeds—*off-colored*, scurred or horned Aberdeen-Angus grade steers.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 339.

off-come, *n.* 2. Outcome; the way something 'comes off'; good or ill result.—3†. In *arith.*, the product of multiplication.—4†. The finish of an argument; the conclusion.

off-drive (ôf′drīv), *v. t.*; pret. *off-drove*, pp. *off-driven*, ppr. *off-driving*. In *cricket*, to strike (a ball), usually a half volley, forcibly, so as to send (it) somewhere on the off-side, in front of point.

off-drive (ôf′drīv), *n.* In *cricket*, a powerful stroke by which an over-pitched ball is hit somewhere on the off-side, in front of point.

offendable (o-fen′da-bl), *a.* [*offend* + *-able*.] Capable of taking offense; liable to be angry or displeased.

offendedly (o-fen′ded-li), *adv.* In a manner showing that one is offended.

offense, *n.*—**Divisible offense,** in *law*, an offense in the commission of which two or more acts are done each of which is, by itself, a crime.—**Major offense,** in *criminal law*, the greater of two crimes which are joined, as murder and assault.—**Summary offense,** a trivial offense against the law, which may be dealt with promptly and without the formality of a jury trial.

offenseful (o-fens′fûl), *a.* [*offense* + *-ful*.] Causing offense; offensive; full of offenses.

So then it seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3.

offertorial (of-ėr-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*offertory* + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to, received or used in, an offertory. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

off-falling (ôf′fâ″ling), *n.* That which falls off, as blossoms from a tree; also, the state of falling off: as, an *off-falling* in attendance; an *off-falling* in health.

offg. An abbreviation of *officiating*.

off-gas (ôf′gas), *n.* Chimney gas; waste gas; a product of combustion which is given off from a fire or process and is to be removed.

off-go (ôf'gō), *n.* A start; a going off.

off-grade (ôf'grād), *a.* Of inferior quality, or below a commercially recognized standard of quality: as, *off-grade* cotton-seed oil.

office, *n.*— **Front office,** police headquarters. [Thieves' cant.]

No one knows absolutely how many guns there are in New York; the *Front Office* itself could not tell for a certainty the number of first-class thieves who are on the streets at this moment: but it is a generally accepted fact among the guns themselves that every day in the week there are enough grafters in the city to people a good-sized county-seat.

Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., April, 1901, p. 571.

Offices of the Virgin, that part of the Roman Catholic ritual which relates to the Virgin Mary; also a book containing such service.

officer, *n.*— **Chief officer.** See ★*chief.*— **Chief petty officer,** the highest rating for enlisted men in the United States navy, equivalent to sergeant-major in the army. Chief petty officers are designated according to their specialty, as: chief master-at-arms, chief boatswains' mates, chief quartermasters, chief machinists' mates, chief electricians, chief carpenters' mates, chief yeomen, hospital stewards, band-masters, etc.— **First officer,** the officer of a merchant vessel next in rank to the captain; the first mate.— **Gun-room officer.** See *steerage* ★*officer.* — **Marriage officer.** See ★*marriage.*— **Navigating officer.** Same as *navigator,* 1.— **Steerage officer,** an officer of junior rank in the United States navy, quartered in the steerage. In the British navy, the equivalent term is *gun-room officer.*

Ensigns, not watch and division officers, second lieutenants in the Marine Corps not in command of the detachment, pay officers having the rank of ensign not heads of departments, midshipmen, and clerks shall occupy the steerage. *U. S. Navy Regulations,* Art. 1111.

officer-bush (of'i-sėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as ★*officer-plant.* See ★*Christmas-bush.*

officer-plant (of'i-sėr-plant), *n.* The Australian Christmas-bush, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum:* so called from its bright red appearance. See ★*Christmas-bush.*

officership (of'i-sėr-ship), *n.* [*officer* + *-ship.*] The whole body of officers; also, the status of an officer. *N. E. D.*

official, *a.* 4. In *pharm.,* authorized by the pharmacopœia of some country or countries: as, an *official* drug; an *official* preparation. In this sense recent, displacing the broader term *officinal. U. S. Dispensatory.*

officiarian (ọ-fish-i-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* [L. *officium,* duty, + *-ary* + *-an.*] One who makes duty the principle of ethics. *J. Grote,* Moral Ideals, p. 126. *N. E. D.*

officiary, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. An official: as, one of the state *officiaries.*— 2. Officers of an organization collectively; an official body.— 3. A division of a Highland estate in charge of 'a ground officer.' *N. E. D.*

officiation (ọ-fish-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [*officiate* + *-ion.*] The performance of any act or ceremony by the proper officers; also, the time or term during which this performance continues.

officinally (ọ-fis'i-nạl-i), *adv.* 1. In an officinal manner; according to officinal or prescribed use. Specifically— 2. In *phar.,* in accordance with the directions of the pharmacopœia.

offing, *n.*— **To keep a good offing,** to keep well off from the land.

offishness (ôf'ish-nes), *n.* Disposition to be offish; unapproachableness: implying the inclination to take offense readily.

off-load (ôf'lōd), *v. t.* and *i.* To unload.

"Ubique" means "Entrain at once for Grootdefeatfontein!"

"Ubique" means "*Off-load* your guns"— at midnight in the rain!

Kipling, Ubique (motto of Royal Artillery).

Every march meant dragging the donkeys one by one through several swamps or streams, *off-loading* on one side and carrying the loads through to load up again on the other. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 69.

off-lying (ôf'lī-ing), *a.* Lying at a distance; lying away from the main, central, or important part; lying off, as a ship off a coast.

offprint (ôf'print), *v. t.* To print off; print separately (an article or paper which is first printed as part of a periodical or other miscellany). Compare ★*deprint, v.*

off-put (ôf'půt), *n.* A putting aside; the act of putting off, in any sense.

offretite (of're-tīt), *n.* [Named after Professor *Offret* of Lyons.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, potassium, and calcium occurring in minute colorless or white hexagonal prisms, also in hemispherical forms: found in the basalt of Mont Simiouse, France.

offscape (ôf'skāp), *n.* [Also *offskip; off* + (*land*)*scape,* (*land*)*skip.*] The background of a landscape; in *landscape-gardening,* that part of the landscape which lies beyond the property that is to be improved: an old term now coming again into use. The landscape-garden proper comprises the domain over which the artist has immediate jurisdiction and control; the offscape is the outlying scenery, with which his own work should articulate.

offscour (ôf'skour), *v. t.* To scour off, literally or figuratively.

offset, *v. t.* 2. In *mech.,* to bend so as to bring the axis out of line, but parallel to its original direction: said of a pipe, bar, rod, or shaft.— 3. To build with an offset: as, to *offset* the second story wall four inches.— 4. To transfer, by negligence (the moist or undried ink of a newly printed sheet upon the face of an overlying or facing sheet).

offset, *n.* 11. In *iron ship-building,* an abrupt deviation to one side of the general line of a bar, as an angle-bar, designed to enable it to fit over a part projecting above the surface against which the bar is fitted.

offsetting, *n.* 2. The stain which is sometimes caused upon the back of a sheet by the colored or printed matter on the sheet which is placed against it.

If the water colors have been properly applied there is no fear of *offsetting* on the backs of the sheets.

S. R. Koehler, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1892, [p. 225.

offset-vise (ôf'set-vīs″), *n.* A bench-vise having one jaw longer than the other.

offtake, *n.* 3. A suction; an opening or pipe through which a fluid is drawn off.— 4. A taking off; specifically, a taking of goods off the market by purchase; the amount or value of goods thus taken off the market; a deduction.

Off-takes, all deductions retained from men's wages for house-rent, house-coal, doctor's fees, tool-sharpening, etc. *Labour Com. Glossary.* N. E. D.

ofidian, *a.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *ophidian.*

O. F. M. An abbreviation of *Order of Friars Minor.*

O. Fris. An abbreviation of *Old Frisian.*

ofthalmic, ofthalmy. Amended spellings of *ophthalmic, ophthalmy.*

oftly (ôft'li), *adv.* Frequently.

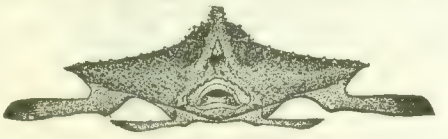
When you see a face there—that is
Not the old familiar one,—
Will you *oftly*
Murmur softly,
'Here, ye watched me morn and e'en,
Sweetest eyes, were ever seen!'

Mrs. Browning, Catarina to Camoens, st. 12.

O. G. An abbreviation of *Outside Guard* or *Guardian.*

O. Gael. An abbreviation of *Old Gaelic.*

Ogcocephalus (og-kọ-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγκος,* barb of an arrow, + *κεφαλή,* head.]



Ogcocephalus vespertilio.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A genus of fishes of the family *Ogcocephaliдæ,* found in tropical America.

ogdohedral (og-dọ-hē'drạl), *a.* [Gr. *ὀγδοάς,* eight, + *ἕδρα,* seat, base, + *-al*[1].] Noting a class of crystals of which the hemimorphic trigonal pyramid is the characteristic form. See ★*symmetry,* 6.

ogi (ō'gē), *n.* [Jap. *ogi.* The flat screen fan is called *uchiwa.*] In Japan, a folding-fan, in distinction from the flat screen fan, *uchiwa.* See the extract.

The *ogi* is composed of sticks varying in number. The inside limbs seldom reach to the top of the fan faces, so as to enable the whole to adhere firmly when closed; and the outer frame sticks are purposely made to incurve slightly. This is a marked peculiarity of Japanese folding fans, and it is the means of particularising them among the productions of other nations.

C. M. Salwey, Fans of Japan, p. 26.

Ogilbia (ō-gil'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after J. D. *Ogilby,* an Australian ichthyologist.] A genus of brotuloid fishes which inhabit tropical shores of America.

ogi otoshi (ō'gē ō-tō'shē). [Jap.; *ogi,* fan, *otoshi,* a dropping, a falling, a trap.] A Japanese game in which a fan with bells is set on a stand and the players sitting around endeavor to hit this target with other fans thrown in a peculiar way.

ogival, *a.* 2. Resembling in shape a pointed arch.— 3. In *ordnance,* noting the form of longitudinal section of the head of modern projectiles. The radius of the ogive is from 2 to 3 calibers.

ogive, *n.* **II.** *a.* Ogival.

It is cylindrical in form, with an *ogive* nose and a nearly hemispherical stern.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 16, 1904, p. 44.

Ogygia (ọ-jij'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὠγύγης,* Ogyges, a legendary king of remote antiquity. See *Ogygian.*] A genus of Silurian opisthoparian trilobites with cephalon and pygidium of subequal size, glabella lobed, and thoracic segments with grooved pleuræ.

oha-wai (ō-hä-wī'), *n.* [Hawaiian *oha-wai,* < *oha,* a stick for catching birds, + *wai,* a liquid.] In the Hawaiian Islands, a general name for plants of the genus *Clermontia,* belonging to the family *Campanulaceæ.* They yield a milky latex which is used by the natives as bird-lime. *Clermontia macrocarpa* bears fruit about the size of a crab-apple, which, though insipid, is eaten by the natives.

ohelo (ō-hā'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] The Hawaiian huckleberry, *Vaccinium reticulatum,* a low shrub found in the high mountains of several islands of the group, covering large open tracts in some places. The shining fleshy berry, though astringent, is not unpleasant to the taste, and makes a good preserve. It is the principal food of the mountain wild goose. It was formerly used as a propitiatory offering to the fire-goddess Pele, and is still celebrated in the songs of the natives.

ohelo-kai (ō-hā'lō-kī), *n.* [Hawaiian *ohelo* + *kai,* sea.] Same as ★*aeae.*

ohia (ō-hē'ạ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of several trees, but particularly the Malay apple, *Caryophyllus Malaccensis.* (See *Malay apple,* under *Malay.*) It is often called *ohia-ai* (edible ohia), in distinction from *ohia-lehua* (flowering ohia), *Metrosideros polymorpha,* a related tree. See ★*lehua.*

Ohi pottery. See ★*pottery.*

ohm, *n.*— **Legal ohm,** a practical unit of electrical resistance defined by the Electrical Congress in Paris (1884) as the resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimeters long and one square millimeter in cross-section. The legal ohm was subsequently supplanted by the international ohm, which was more nearly an exact multiple of the absolute unit.— **New ohm,** the practical unit of resistance adopted by the British Board of Trade and defined as equal to 1.01358 British Association units.— **Reichsanstalt ohm,** the practical unit of resistance adopted by the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt in Charlottenburg. It is represented by the resistance at 0°C. of a column of pure mercury 106.3 centimeters long and weighing 14.4521 grams. Same as *international ohm.* — **True ohm.** Same as *theoretical* or *absolute ohm.* See *ohm.*

ohmage (ō'māj), *n.* Electrical resistance expressed in ohms as the unit.

ohm-centimeter (ōm'sen″ti-mē-tėr), *n.* A practical unit of resistivity or specific resistance equal to one ohm of resistance per centimeter of length in a conductor of one square centimeter cross-section.

Ohmic drop, in an electric circuit, fall of potential due to resistance.—**Ohmic heat.** See *irreversible* ★*heat* (6).

ohm-inch (ōm'inch), *n.* A unit used in comparing the conductivity of wires having the same length but differing in diameter; the product of the resistance per unit length and the cross-section of a conductor in square inches.

ohm-mile (ōm'mīl), *n.* A standard of electrical conductivity: thus, the conductivity of a metal may be given by the weight of an ohm-mile, that is, the weight of a wire which is one mile long and has a resistance of one ohm.

O. H. M. S. An abbreviation of *On His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's Service.*

oho (ọ-hō'), *interj.* [O^2 + ho^1; compare *aha,* etc.] Oh! ha! aha!: an exclamation expressing a somewhat scornful surprise, a taunt, a self-congratulatory exultation, or a bantering address.

"*Oho!*" thought Mr. Hardie, "he comes with a proposal: I 'll hear it, anyway." *C. Reade,* Hard Cash, xxv.

O. Ice., O. Icel. Abbreviations of *Old Icelandic.*

oïdioid (ọ-id'i-oid), *a.* [*Oïdium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or pertaining to *Oïdium,* a genus of fungi.

oïdiomycosis (ō-id″i-ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL. *Oïdium*, + E. *mycosis*.] Infection with some form of *Oïdium*.

Thus far there have been reported forty-two cases of blastomycosis or blastomycotic dermatitis, of which thirty-two were local and ten disseminated. Of coccidioidal granuloma or *oïdiomycosis* there have been eighteen cases reported. *Jour. Med. Research*, May, 1907, p. 246.

oïdiospore (ō-id′i-ō-spōr), *n.* [NL. *Oïdium* + Gr. σπορά, seed (spore).] Same as ★*oïdium*, 2.

Oïdium, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, one of a considerable chain of conidia.—**Oïdium albicans**, the thrush-fungus.

oikofugic (oi-kō-fū′jik), *a.* [Gr. οἶκος, a house, + L. *fugere*, flee.] Relating to or characterized by the desire to travel, migrate, play truant, etc.: opposed to ★*oikotropic*. [Rare.]

These two opposite instincts, which we may dub oikotropic and *oikofugic*, between which the soul oscillates especially in youth, suggest again atavistic psychic stratifications, and also a once earlier pubescence.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 382.

oikomania (oi′kō-mā″ni-ą), *n.* Same as ★*œcomania*.

oikotropic (oi-kō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. οἶκος, a home, + τροπή, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Relating to or characterized by love of home, nostalgia, etc.: opposed to ★*oikofugic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 382. [Rare.]

oil, *n.*—**Acajou oil.** See ★*acajou*².—**Alizarin-oil.** Same as *Turkey-red* ★*oil*.—**Anda-assu oil.** Same as *oil of anda*. See *Joannesia*.—**Banana-oil**, a commercial name for amyl-acetate, a liquid which possesses a pungent odor resembling that of bananas. It is used as a solvent in the preparation of pyroxylin lacquers and for mixing bronze and aluminium paints.—**Basswood-oil**, a fixed oil contained in basswood (*Tilia Americana*) and extracted by means of volatile solvents.—**Blackfish-oil**, animal oil, obtained probably from more than one species of whale and dolphin, used in tanning and finishing leather.—**Blown-oil**, a fixed oil, usually of vegetable origin, as linseed-, rape-, or corn-oil, which has been partly oxidized by heating it and blowing air through it. This increases the density and viscosity and augments its value as a lubricant when mixed with other oils.—**Blue oil**, the residual oil from the destructive distillation of Scotch bituminous shale after the portion known as paraffin-oil has been cooled and thereby the 'crude scale' (solid paraffin wax) has separated out. It exhibits marked bluish fluorescence.—**Bottlenose-oil.** (*b*) Same as *dogling* ★*oil*.—**Bread-oil**, an orange-red fluorescent oil, probably mineral in origin, said to be used by bakers to smear over oven plates.—**Butter-oil.** See ★*cotton-seed oil*.—**Calamus-oil**, an ethereal oil obtained from the root of *Acorus calamus*. It consists chiefly of two terpenes which boil at 158–159° and 255–258° C., respectively.—**Camelina-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of *Myagrum sativum*, used to burn and as a slow-drying vehicle for paints. See *camelina*³, 2.—**Caparrapi-oil**, an oil obtained from *Nectandra caparrapi*, recommended as a substitute for copaiba balsam.—**Cascarilla-oil**, a yellow to greenish volatile oil, of aromatic odor and taste, obtained by distillation from cascarilla, the bark of *Croton Eleuteria*: sometimes used in perfumery.—**Cassia-flower oil**, an essential oil from the flowers of *Acacia Farnesiana*, used in perfumery.—**Certificate oil.** See ★*pipe-line certificate*.—**Chaulmugra-oil.** It has been recently shown that the chaulmugra-oil of commerce is not obtained from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, but from those of *Taraktogenos Kurzii*.—**Chinese cabbage-oil.** Same as *Shanghai* ★*oil*.—**Choice oil**, the trade-name of a very light-colored cotton-seed oil, bland and free from any decided taste.—**Cold-pressed oil.** See *hot-expressed* ★*oil*.—**Compound oil**, oil compounded of two or all of the three kinds of oil, animal, mineral, and vegetable, or of mixtures of each. Animal oils are liable to do injury to a bearing by reason of the fatty acids they contain; mineral oils are liable to be squeezed out from a bearing and to evaporate or volatilize; vegetable oils are liable to oxidize or dry and gum, becoming sticky. Many combinations of these can, however, be made, in which the advantages of each are to some extent combined and the disadvantages lessened.—**Cotton-seed oil.** See ★*cotton-seed*.—**Coundi-oil, crab-wood oil.** Same as *Touloucouna* ★*oil*.—**Creosote-oil**, formerly the same as the 'heavy oil' or 'dead oil' from the distillation of coal-tar. It now includes, beside this, somewhat similar but chemically different products obtained from bituminous shale, from the waste gases of blast-furnaces, and from bone-oil. Creosote-oils are used chiefly in the preservation of timber from decay.—**Cress-seed oil**, a vegetable oil obtained from *Lepidium sativum*.—**Crude oil.** See ★*crude*.—**Cylinder oil**, an oil or mixture of oils, generally mineral, suitable for lubricating the piston moving in the cylinder of an engine. It should have a high flash-point, be sufficiently viscid at the high temperature of the cylinder, and contain as little as possible of any constituent capable of volatilizing at this temperature.—**Cypress-oil**, a yellowish volatile oil obtained by the distillation of the leaves and young branches of *Cupressus sempervirens*. It consists principally of δ-pinene. From the last runnings of the distillate a crystalline body, cypress camphor, sometimes separates out. Cypress-oil is used as an inhalant to relieve whooping-cough.—**Danforth's oil**, the trade-name of a petroleum naphtha of specific gravity 0.69 to .70, boiling at 80–110° C., used as a solvent and for burning in vapor-stoves.—**Detonating oil**, a name applied to nitroglycerin when it was first introduced into practical use for blasting.—**Doegling oil**, or **doegling train-oil**, oil obtained from the blubber of certain cetaceans, chiefly *Hyperoödon rostratus* and *H. bidens*: used as a substitute for and adulterant of sperm-oil. Also called *bottlenose-oil* and *arctic sperm-oil*.—**Drying oil.** See *oil*, 1.—**Elæococca oil.** See ★*Elæococca*.—**Eucalyptus-oil**, a pale yellow oil, usually slightly dextrorotatory. It is obtained by distillation from the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. amygdalina*, and *E. citriodora* from Australia, and is used in perfumery and medicine. The oil is a mixture of cineol with several terpenes.—**Euonymus oil.** See ★*euonymus-oil*.—**Fennel-oil**, a volatile oil, of aromatic anise odor, obtained by distilling the fruits of fennel, *Fœniculum capillaceum*. It contains anethol and several terpenes.—**Fulminating oil**, a former name of nitroglycerin.—**Garden-cress oil.** Same as *cress-seed* ★*oil*.—**Geranium-oil.** (*a*) Pelargonium or rose-geranium oil, a fragrant essential oil distilled from the leaves of several cultivated species of pelargonium, used in perfumery. It comes chiefly from Spain, France, Algiers, and the island of Réunion. (*b*) Indian geranium or palmarosa oil (formerly called *Turkish geranium-oil*), a fragrant essential oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, used in perfumery. It comes from the Bombay Presidency in India.—**Gray oil**, a preparation made by rubbing up metallic mercury and lanolin, with perhaps the addition of olive-oil: employed in hypodermic injection.—**Green oil**, the second product obtained in purifying Yorkshire grease from wool or other similar material, by distillation with superheated steam: sometimes used for coarse lubricating purposes, sometimes returned to the still to be worked over along with more of the crude material.—**Guaiac-wood oil**, an essential oil distilled from guaiacum wood. It is now esteemed of considerable value in perfumery.—**Guilandina-moringa oil.** Same as *ben-oil*, a fat oil obtained from the seeds of *Moringa oleifera*, used in the extraction of perfume from flowers by the process of enfleurage, as it shows little tendency to become rancid.—**Guizot-oil.** Same as *ramtil*-★*oil*.—**Gundschit oil.** Same as *lallemantia*-★*oil*.—**Hammer-fish oil**, an oil obtained from the liver of the hammer-fish, *Sphyrna zygœna* or *Zygœna malleus*: one of the varieties of shark-oil.—**Headlight oil**, an illuminating oil distilled from petroleum, colorless and of 150° F. fire-test, fit for use in the headlight lamps of locomotives.—**Hemp-oil**, an oil obtained from the seed of *Cannabis sativa*. It belongs to the class of drying oils and is used to mix with paints, in making varnishes and soft soap, and to adulterate linseed-oil.—**Heracleum-oil**, in *chem.*, an essential oil obtained from cowparsnip, *Heracleum spondylium* and *H. giganteum*. It consists essentially of octyl acetate, $C_8H_{17}.C_2H_3O_2$.—**Horse-chestnut oil**, a fatty oil obtained in small quantity from the kernels of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*).—**Horsefoot-oil**, a fixed oil extracted from the feet (hocks) of horses.—**Hot-expressed oil**, an oil obtained by pressure aided by heating, in contradistinction to *cold-pressed oil*, obtained at common temperature.—**Incandescent oil-vapor burner.** See ★*burner*.—**Indian-cress oil**, an oil obtained from the seed of Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*.—**Indian geranium-oil** or **grass-oil.** Same as *geranium*-★*oil* (*b*).—**Indarjau-oil** [Hindustani, *indarjau*, the barley of India, + *-oil*], a fatty oil obtained from the seed of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, the bark of which (conessi bark) is medicinally used in India. The seeds and oil are used on account of their vermifuge effect.—**Japanese sardine-oil**, a fish-oil introduced into European commerce in 1885, obtained by boiling fish with water or by allowing the fish to rot and separating the oil by drainage and pressure. The crude oil, which has a most unpleasant smell, is refined at Yokohama by remelting, producing two layers, the one of liquid oil, the other of solid fish-stearin or fish-wax. It is believed to be available for use in making soap and candles, and in some of the operations of dyeing. It is obtainable in large quantity.—**Jasmine-oil**, the natural oil of jasmine, originally extracted by the process of enfleurage. It appears to consist to a large extent of benzyl acetate, and this ester, artificially produced and having its odor modified by the addition of other substances (one of which is probably the methyl ester of anthranilic acid), is sold as a perfume under the name of synthetic oil of jasmine.—**Jonquil-oil**, a yellowish substance of butter-like consistence, extracted by ether, along with odorless jonquil camphor, from the fresh flowers of *Narcissus jonquilla*. It has a strong odor of the flowers.—**Kulp-liver oil**, an oil obtained from the liver of the kulp.—**Kurung-oil** or **kurunj-oil.** See ★*kurunj-oil*.—**Laintlaintain-seed oil**, a fat oil obtained from the seed of meni or laintlaintain, *Lophira alata*, of Senegambia and Sierra Leone, brought from the west coast of Africa.—**Lallemantia-oil**, a fatty oil, of distinctly drying character, obtained from *Lallemantia iberica* of Persia and Kurdistan.—**Lima oil**, crude petroleum obtained from the district about Lima, Ohio. It contains sulphur compounds which unfit it for refining by the ordinary process, and hence it is either treated by special methods or is used as fuel.—**Lime-oil**, the essential oil or essence obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta* in Italy, a distinct essence being also obtainable from the leaves of the same tree. West Indian lime-oil or limette-oil is obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus medica*, and differs in composition and character from the Italian. It is produced by expression; a very inferior grade is produced by distillation as a by-product in evaporating the juice of the fruit.—**Linaloa-oil**, an essential oil or essence of importance in perfumery, obtained chiefly by distillation from the wood of a Mexican tree, *Bursera delphechiana* or *B. aloexylon*, locally known as *lignaloë* or *linalué*. (See *linaloa*.) The annual consumption is estimated at about 20,000 kilograms. A similar oil is obtained in French Guiana from a wood called *likari*, probably *Ocotea caudata*, and this product is known as *essence de likari*. In both oils the principal constituent is an alcohol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, which has been named ★*linalool*.—**Ling-liver oil**, a fatty oil extracted from the liver of the ling, *Molva vulgaris*, similar in general character to cod-liver oil.—**Louar-oil**, a fish-oil obtained from the Indian and Malayan louar, *Clupea lemuru* and *C. palasah*.—**Manatee-oil**, a fatty oil obtained from the carcass of the sea-cow or manatee, *Manatus americanus* or *australis*.—**Mangosteen-oil.** Same as *cocum-butter*.—**Massoy-oil.** See *oil of Massoy*.—**Meni-seed oil.** Same as *laintlaintain-seed* ★*oil*.—**Middle-oil**, the trade-name of the second principal portion of the products of the distillation of coal-tar. It represents the part of the distillate which comes over between 170° and 230° C., and by further separation yields phenol or carbolic acid and naphthalene.—**Mignonette-oil**, a fragrant oil, obtained from *Reseda odorata*, which has been found to contain the di-

olefine alcohol geraniol.—**Monarda-oil**, an essential oil of varying composition and character obtained from several species of *Monarda*, as from *M. punctata*, *citriodora*, *didyma*, and *fistulosa*.—**Mururé-oil**, an oil obtained in Brazil from *Bichetea officinalis*, used locally in medicine as an emmenagogue and antisyphilitic remedy.—**Mustard-seed oil**, the essential oil or essence of black mustard-seed, essentially allyl isothiocyanate: now artificially reproduced in large quantity as an article of commerce.—**Myagrum-oil.** Same as *German* ★*sesame-oil* or *camelina*-★*oil*.—**Naphthalene-oil**, that portion of coal-tar which distils over between 200° and 300° C. It contains chiefly phenols, naphthalene, and naphthalene derivatives.—**Neroli-oil.** See *oil of neroli*, under *oil*.—**Neutral oil**, the lightest portion of the lubricating oil from petroleum, of density 32° to 38° Bé., used to mix with animal or vegetable oil.—**Nigella-oil**, the essence or volatile oil distilled from the seed of *Nigella sativa*. It has a disagreeable odor, but the oil from the seed of *N. damascena* is said to have the pleasant odor and taste of the wild strawberry.—**Niger oil.** Same as *ramtil*-★*oil*.—**Nikkei oil**, a volatile oil obtained in Japan by distillation with water of the leaves and young twigs of *Cinnamomum loureirii*, the Japanese cinnamon or cassia-bark tree.—**Niko-nut oil**, a vegetable fat oil from the west coast of Africa, likely to prove valuable if obtainable in large quantity.—**Non-drying oils**, oils which, like olive-oil, do not absorb oxygen freely from the air with production of a solid resinous or india-rubber-like substance.—**Off-grade of oil.** See ★*off*.—**Oil of Anacardium**, a blistering oil, which turns black on exposure to the air, obtained from the pericarp of *Anacardium orientale*.—**Oil of ants**, a fat oil of yellow color obtained from the residue left after distilling the bodies of ants with water in order to procure dilute formic acid.—**Oil of apple**, the isoamyl ester of isovaleric acid, $C_4H_9COO.C_5H_{11}$, made by the action of isovaleric acid on a mixture of fusel-oil and sulphuric acid. It boils at 190.3° C.—**Oil of behen.** Same as *ben-oil*.—**Oil of Canada snakeroot**, an essential oil derived by distillation from the rhizome of *Asarum Canadense*, the wild ginger or Canada snakeroot, and probably also of some related species. It has an agreeable aromatic odor and is considerably used in perfumery in this country, chiefly for strengthening other odors.—**Oil of cognac.** See ★*cognac*.—**Oil of culilawan**, an essence or essential oil obtained, by distillation with water, from the bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. Its principal constituent is eugenol.—**Oil of geranium.** For East Indian and Turkish oil of geranium, see *palmarosa* ★*oil*. For *rose-geranium oil*, see ★*oil of rose-geranium*.—**Oil of ginger**, a volatile oil consisting of camphene, phellandrene, and sesquiterpene, which exists to the extent of 1–3 per cent. in the rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. It gives to ginger its odor and flavor.—**Oil of ginger-grass**, an oil imported from India, generally assumed to be an inferior and usually adulterated variety of Indian geranium or palmarosa oil; but there seems to be some reason for believing that it is occasionally a genuine product of the distillation of other grasses than *Andropogon Schœnanthus*. See *Andropogon*.—**Oil of grapes**, the trade-name of diluted fusel-oil.—**Oil of hartshorn.** See ★*hartshorn*.—**Oil of mastic**, a colorless, balsamic volatile oil obtained by the distillation of mastic.—**Oil of Osmitopsis**, an essence or volatile oil from the South African plant *Osmitopsis asteriscoides*.—**Oil of pear**, the isoamyl ester of acetic acid, $CH_3COO.C_5H_{11}$, made by heating fusel-oil with sulphuric and acetic acids. It boils at 138.6° C.—**Oil of petitgrain**, a volatile oil, similar in odor to oil of neroli, obtained by the distillation of the leaves, twigs, and immature fruit of the bitter orange, *Citrus bigaradia*. It is now manufactured chiefly in Paraguay.—**Oil of pineapple**, the ethyl ester of normal butyric acid, $C_4H_9O_2.C_2H_5$, made by the action of butyric acid, or rancid butter, on a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. It boils at 119.9° C.—**Oil of rose.** Artificial rose-oil is now extensively sold as a substitute for the product of rose-flower distillation. It consists mainly of geraniol and citronellol obtained from other and cheaper vegetable sources, but in actual composition and properties it is essentially identical with the natural rose-oil aside from its odorless stearoptene.—**Oil of rose-geranium**, an oil distilled from the leaves of *Pelargonium*, chiefly *P. capitatum*, the common rose-geranium, a variety of *P. radula*, the skeleton-leafed geranium, and *P. odoratissimum*, the nutmeg geranium. It is produced commercially in France, Algiers, Réunion Island, and Spain. Its chief constituent is geraniol. It serves as a substitute for the oil of roses.—**Oil of rosemary.** Recent examination of English, French, Spanish, and Dalmatian rosemary-oil seems to show the presence of more than one substance, with difference of optical character as respects polarization.—**Oil of sweet birch**, an oil distilled from the bark of the cherry-birch or sweet birch, *Betula lenta*. It is almost pure methyl salicylate. It has mainly taken the place of the similar oil of wintergreen, being more cheaply procured, and commercially goes under its name.—**Oil of tartar**, deliquesced carbonate of potash.—**Oleander-seed oil**, a fatty oil extracted from the seed of *Nerium thevetia* in India.—**Olive-kernel oil**, an oil extracted from the kernels of the stones or seeds of the olive as distinguished from that yielded by the pulp of the fruit. It is generally produced, not by expression, but by extraction with carbon disulphid or some other volatile solvent, is darker in color than the oil from the pulp, and has a disagreeable smell which unfits it for table use.—**Oolachan oil.** Same as *eulachon-oil* (which see, under *eulachon*).—**Opachala** or **owala oil**, a fatty oil extracted from the kernels of *Pentechlethra macrophylla*, an African leguminous tree. The term *opachala* belongs to the Eboe country, *owala* to the Gaboon.—**Orange-seed oil**, a fat oil extracted from the seed of the orange, *Citrus aurantium*.—**Owala oil.** Same as *opachala* ★*oil*.—**Oxidized oil.** Same as *blown* ★*oil*. Cotton-seed oil and rape-oil are those most frequently treated in this way.—**Palmarosa oil.** See *geranium*-★*oil* (*b*).—**Palm-kernel oil**, the white concrete oil obtained by expression from palm-kernels. It is used in the manufacture of fine soaps and artificial butter. Though obtained from the same plant which is the principal source of palm-oil, this substance has quite different properties. The former is an African product

of native manufacture, prepared from the pulp of the fresh fruit, while the latter is the product of modern machinery and its production is almost entirely confined to Europe. See *palm-oil.*—**Palm-nut oil.** Same as *palm-kernel* ★*oil.*—**Peach-kernel oil,** a bland fixed oil obtained by expression from the seed of the peach, very similar to and used instead of sweet-almond oil and olive-oil. Also called *peach-oil.*—**Peanut-oil,** oil obtained by expression from the nuts of *Arachis hypogæa.* It is produced on a large scale, particularly in France, and is used as a substitute for and an adulterant of olive-oil for table use, as also in soap-making. It is chemically peculiar in containing the glycerides of two special fatty acids, arachidic acid ($C_{20}H_{40}O_2$) and hypogæic acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$). Also known as *groundnut-oil, earthnut-oil,* or *arachis-oil.*—**Pea-oil,** a fatty material extracted by solvents from the seeds of the common pea, *Pisum sativum.* It contains phosphorized constituents of the nature of lecithin.—**Pear-oil.** See ★*oil of pear.*—**Pepper-oil,** a fragrant essence or volatile oil obtained by distilling with water crushed black pepper, the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum.* Similar but somewhat different products are obtained from several other species of *Piper,* and an entirely different oil, known as *Japanese oil of pepper,* is prepared from the fruit of *Anthoxylum piperitum.* This smells like the lemon, its principal constituent being citrol.—**Petit-grain oil.** See ★*oil of petit-grain.*—**Phinotas-oil,** the trade-name of an insecticide preparation which contains coal-tar phenols and light petroleum hydrocarbons: used for the extermination of mosquitos in stagnant water, marshes, etc. *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Div. Entom., Bulletin 46, p. 108.—**Pilchard-oil,** a fat oil obtained from the body of the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus,* of the coast of Cornwall.—**Pine-needle oil,** an essence or volatile oil obtained by distillation, with water, of the needles, young twigs, and cones of sundry species of pines, firs, spruces, and larches—among others *Pinus sylvestris* and *montana, Picea excelsa, Abies alba,* and *Canadensis,* and *Larix decidua.* It is used in the production of sprays in the sick-room, in baths, and in perfuming soaps.—**Pistachio-oil,** a volatile oil or essence obtained by distilling mastic, the resinous exudation from *Pistacia lentiscus,* a tree growing in Chios and elsewhere in the basin of the Mediterranean. It is used in Turkey in flavoring a spirituous liquor.—**Plum-kernel oil,** a bland fat oil obtained by expression from the seed of the plum, *Prunus domestica,* not produced as extensively as the similar product from the almond, apricot, and peach.—**Polei-oil,** the essence or volatile oil distilled with water from European pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*—**Poola oil.** Same as ★*kurunj-oil.*—**Porgy-oil,** a fish-oil from the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus.*—**Portugallo oil,** the essential oil obtained by expression from the rind of the fruit of the sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium.*—**Prima oil,** the trade-name of the grade of 'solar oil' from bituminous shale with lower density and boiling-point.—**Prime oil** the trade-name of a particular grade of cotton-seed oil, without disagreeable taste, though a little dark in color, available for direct use as food.—**Purgir-nut oil** or **purqueira-oil.** Same as ★*jatropha-oil.*—**Radish-seed oil,** a fat oil obtained from the seed of the radish, *Raphanus sativus oleiferus,* of China.—**Ramtil-oil,** a semi-drying fat oil from the seeds of *Guizotia abyssinica* (see *Guizotia*), produced in India and Abyssinia. It is used as food in India, and in the manufacture of soap in England. Also known as *Niger oil* and *guizot-oil.*—**Rangoon oil,** the trade-name of a semisolid or butter-like petroleum from Upper Burma. It was refined for a time in England, chiefly for the sake of the solid paraffin it yielded, which was employed in making candles.—**Raphigaster-oil,** a brown oil, with fetid smell, obtained from the body of the gray leaf-bug, *Raphigaster punctipennis.* It yields cimicic acid, of the oleic-acid series.—**Raps-oil.** Same as *rape-oil* (which see, under *oil*).—**Ray-liver oil.** Same as *ray-oil.*—**Rectified oil of vitriol,** the trade-name of sulphuric acid concentrated by boiling off the water of the originally dilute acid until the product contains about 95 per cent. of real acid, though often not more than 93 or 94 per cent. is met with.—**Red oil.** (*b*) A manufacturers' name for crude oleic acid obtained as a by-product in making the hard fatty acids for candles. It is largely employed in soap-making, and has been utilized to some extent for candles by conversion into artificial palmitic acid. See ★*sulpholeic acid.*—**Reduced oil,** crude petroleum from which the more volatile hydrocarbons have been driven off by partial evaporation. It is valuable as material for the manufacture of lubricating-oils.—**Resin-oil.** Same as *rosin-oil.*—**Secunda oil,** the trade-name of the grade of 'solar oil' from bituminous shale with higher density and boiling-point.—**Shanghai oil,** the trade-name of a kind of colza- or rape-oil obtained from the seed of *Brassica* or *Sinapis chinensis,* imported from China. Also known as *Chinese cabbage-oil.*—**Sherwood oil,** the trade-name of petroleum ether which boils at 40° to 70° C., used as a solvent for india-rubber and in the extraction of fat oils, and burned as vapor in so-called portable gas-machines.—**Soap-oil,** the trade-name of the lowest of four grades of summer yellow cotton-seed oil. It is darkest in color and least agreeable in taste: used for soap-making.—**Solar oil,** the trade-name of illuminating oil from bituminous shales, marketed in two grades, *prima,* of specific gravity .825 to .830 and boiling at 175 to 180° C., and *secunda,* of specific gravity .830 to .835 and boiling at 195 to 200° C.—**Spindle-oil,** the lighter portion of the petroleum distillates used for lubrication, especially Russian lubricating-oil of specific gravity .885 to .895, suitable for light-running machinery such as that used in cotton-spinning.—**Spirit-oil,** the first product obtained in the distillation of Yorkshire grease from wool-scouring, or of similar recovered greases from other sources.—**Sulphocarbon-oil,** the trade-name of olive-oil of inferior quality, obtained from the marc, or pressed cake, by the solvent action of carbon disulphid.—**Summer white oil,** the trade-name of a grade of cotton-seed oil made from summer yellow oil by treating it with fullers earth and filtering, or otherwise removing the greater part of the yellow color.—**Summer yellow oil,** the trade-name for cotton-seed oil which is liquid at summer temperature and possesses the natural yellow, but has not yet been deprived of color or caused by artificial cooling to deposit the stearin which would lead to its partially solidifying in winter.—**Sunned oil,** the trade-name of crude petroleum which, in an early stage of its industrial development, was sometimes increased in density and fitted for use as a lubricating-oil by exposing it to the sun as a thin layer on the surface of a tank of warm water, the more volatile portions being thus in part removed by evaporation.—**Tea-seed oil.** Same as *tea-oil.*—**Tobacco-seed oil,** a greenish-yellow fatty oil obtained from the seed of tobacco by expression. It dries on exposure to air.—**Touloucouna-oil,** a fat oil obtained from the seeds of *Carapa Guianensis* by expression. Also known as *carapa fat, andiroba fat, kundah-oil* (which see), *crab-wood oil,* and *tulucana-oil.* It is said to be used by the natives of Brazil and Guiana as an unguent for the head to get rid of insects. See *Carapa.*—**Toulouron-oil,** a fat oil obtained from *Pagarus latro,* said to be used medicinally in Senegal in cases of rheumatism.—**Tulucana-oil.** Same as *Touloucouna-*★*oil.*—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil-mordanting assistant used in the production of alizarin or Turkey red. It is a sulphonated castor-oil, prepared by allowing sulphuric acid to run slowly into castor-oil with continual agitation during a period of from 16 to 20 hours. It readily mixes with water that has been made slightly ammoniacal. Also known as *alizarin-oil, soluble oil,* and *sulphonated oil.* See ★*sulpholeic acid.*—**Vaseline-oil,** the trade-name of a paraffin-oil obtained from bituminous shale, used in Germany to dissolve ceresin or solid paraffin, thereby producing the German vaseline or *unguentum paraffini.*—**White oil,** the trade-name of cotton-seed oil of which the yellow color has been removed or nearly removed, generally by agitation with a little fullers' earth, followed by filtration. See ★*cotton-seed oil.*—**Winter white oil,** the trade-name of a grade of cotton-seed oil which has been exposed to a low temperature and separated by expression from the solid stearin deposited, so that it remains liquid at ordinary winter temperature, and has also been deprived of yellow color by agitation with fullers' earth and filtration.—**Winter yellow oil,** the trade-name of a grade of cotton-seed oil which has been cooled and the separated stearin removed by pressing, so that the oil remains liquid in winter, but has not had the natural yellow color removed.—**Yomugi oil,** a volatile oil or essence from Japan, of uncertain botanical origin, by some reported as distilled from the 'kiku' or chrysanthemum, but more probably from *Artemisia vulgaris.*

oil-bath (oil′bȧth), *n.* 1. In *mech.*: (*a*) A quantity of oil in a cup or receptacle, such as a gear-case or engine-case, into which a running part of a mechanism dips, carrying or throwing oil to other parts.

A motor mounted on four wheels, two running on top and two underneath the rail, all four wheels being driven by the motor through worm gearing running in an *oil-bath.* *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 24, 1904, p. 536.

(*b*) The vat or vessel filled with oil in which pieces of steel are dipped in oil-tempering. (*c*) A stream of oil directed upon a tool that is cutting steel.—2. In *phys.,* a vessel containing oil, in which an object, as a resistance-coil or the bulb of a thermometer, the temperature of which is to be held constant, is submerged.—**Fresenius's oil-bath,** a convenient form of oil-bath, made with double walls and of hard soldered copper, used for heating to temperatures above that of boiling water.



Buttercup Oil-beetle (*Meloë angusticollis*). Twice natural size.

oil-beetle, *n.*—**Buttercup oil-beetle,** an American meloid beetle, *Meloë angusticollis,* found commonly in meadows and pastures, feeding on the leaves of buttercup.

oil-belt (oil′belt), *n.* A region in which petroleum is found.

From the general direction in which developments were made, the term "*Oil belt*" . . . came into use early in the history of the oil region. *Mag. of Western Hist.,* III. 225.

oil-coat (oil′kōt), *n.* An oilskin coat; a slicker. See *sleeker,* 3.

oil-collector (oil′kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* A shallow pan or vessel for catching the oil that drips from a machine or bearing, so that it may be used again.

oil-cushioned (oil′kụsh″und), *a.* Carried on a thin film of oil: said of journals. This is easily done for light pressures, but for heavy pressures the oil must be forced into the bearing.

oildag (oil′dag), *n.* [*oil* + *dag.* See ★*aquadag.*] Deflocculated graphite in oil.

oil-engine (oil′en″jin), *n.* An internal-combustion engine in which the fuel is derived from oil, usually a derivative from petroleum, injected as a mist or spray mixed with air.

oiler, *n.* 6†. An oil-merchant; an oilman.—7. An oil-well. [Colloq.]—**Pressure-feed oiler,** a device for supplying oil to one or more bearings regularly, by keeping the supply of oil in a reservoir under a constant pressure.

oilery, *n.* 2. An establishment where oil is manufactured for the market and sold.

oil-extractor (oil′eks-trak″tọr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for dissolving out residual oil from vegetable marc, or pressed cake, by means of carbon disulphid, petroleum ether, or some other volatile solvent, which is distilled off, condensed, and used over again.—2. An oil-filter; a device for separating oil from water or other substances.—3. A centrifugal wringer used to extract the oil used in cutting metals from the metal chips.

oil-feed (oil′fēd), *n.* An oil-cup; a device for feeding oil to a bearing; a device for feeding oil to a tool that is cutting steel.

oil-field (oil′fēld), *n.* An area in which petroleum may be found.

oil-firing (oil′fīr″ing), *n.* The act or process of burning oil as a fuel.

oil-fish (oil′fish), *n.* A name of the escolar, *Ruvettus pretiosus.*

oil-fuse (oil′fūz), *n.* A fuse for electric circuits, in which the fuse-wire is submerged in a heavy oil. When rupture occurs through the melting of the fuse-wire, the oil fills the gap and chokes the arc formed between the terminals.

oil-globe (oil′glōb), *n.* In *mech.,* a spherical oil-cup.

oil-globule (oil′glob″ūl), *n.* One of the minute spherules of oil or fat often found as inclusions in the living protoplasm of cells or eggs.

oil-harden (oil′här″dn), *v. t.* To harden (as steel) by quenching in oil. The general effect of quenching from any temperature in oil heated to 80° C. is to increase the ultimate stress without reducing the elastic limit. The latter result, however, depends in some cases on the proportion of carbon present in the steel. *Electrochemical Industry,* Feb., 1904, p. 51.

oil-hardened (oil′här″dnd), *p. a.* Hardened by being heated and then quenched in an oil-bath.

oil-hardening (oil′härd″ning), *n.* The process of hardening steel by quenching it, when hot, in oil instead of in water. The oil cools the steel less rapidly than water, thus producing greater elasticity and tensile strength and the absence of extreme brittleness.

oil-kiln (oil′kil), *n.* In *ceram.,* a kiln in which kerosene-oil is burned as fuel.

oil-lease (oil′lēs), *n.* 1. A grant to a lessee of the right to bore within certain limits for "oil, salt, or other minerals," the work to be commenced within a certain time and "to be prosecuted with all reasonable diligence." *J. H. A. Bone,* Petroleum and Petroleum Wells, p. 33.—2. The land covered by such a lease.

oil-mist (oil′mist), *n.* Oil spray; vapor from a quantity of oil which is being constantly agitated.

oil-mold (oil′mold), *n.* Same as ★*grease-mold.* See also *mold*[2], *n.,* and *Phycomyces.*

oilometer (oi-lom′e-tẹr), *n.* [*oil* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A reservoir for the storage of oil. *N. E. D.*

oil-pipe (oil′pīp), *n.* A pipe used to convey oil.

oil-pulp (oil′pulp), *n.* A soft pasty mass obtained by mixing a solution of alum with one of soap, the precipitate consisting of aluminium salts of the fatty acids, chiefly oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. It is dissolved in mineral oil to form an oil-thickener, used to increase the viscidity of mineral lubricating-oil. The real value of the factitious viscidity thus given to lubricants is doubtful.

oil-pump, *n.* 2. A pump for pumping oil under pressure through a pipe-line to a burner or to an oil-engine.—3. A sinking-pump for raising oil from a non-flowing well.

oil-purifier (oil′pū″ri-fī-ẹr), *n.* An oil-filter; a device for cleaning oil which has been used on a machine, either on the bearings or on a tool that is cutting steel.

oil-ring, *n.* 2. In *mach.,* a loose ring which surrounds a horizontal journal and the lower part of the bearing, and dips into an oil-cellar from which, by its rotation, it brings oil to the top of the journal.

Bearings of the usual self-oiling type, with two revolving brass *oil rings* in each. *Elect. World and Engin.,* April 23, 1904, p. 777.

oil-river (oil′riv″er), *n.* 1. A river whose banks produce rock-oil or petroleum.—2. A river down which large quantities of oil (generally palm-oil) are carried to the sea for export.

oil-rock (oil′rok), *n.* The stratum which is productive of oil in a petroleum-field. It may be limestone, shale, or sandstone. Compare *oil-sand*.

With regard to the Spindletop *oil-rock*, the report states that its exceptional character explains in a measure the remarkable features of the Spindletop pool.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 15, 1902, p. 22469.

oil-sardine (oil′sär-dēn″), *n.* A common name of *Clupea scombrina*, a clupeoid fish of the East Indian fauna.

Oil-seed cake. Same as *oil-cake*.

oil-separator (oil′sep″a-rā-tọr), *n.* A device for extracting oil from steam or water with which it has become mixed. See ★*steam-separator*.

oil-shell (oil′shel), *n.* A projectile of metal, wood, or heavy water-proof card-board, containing oil, and designed to be shot from a gun in heavy storms at sea to a position some distance ahead of the vessel, as a means of spreading the oil over the surface of the water that the ship is approaching. Upon striking the water the head of the projectile opens, the contents escape, and the sea is calmed for the passage of the ship.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 9, 1904, p. 23641.

oil-sign (oil′sīn), *n.* An indication, in the form of oil-seepage or oil-springs, of subterranean pools of petroleum; a guide for the driller in selecting a point for a boring.

oilskinned (oil′skind), *a.* Protected with an oilskin coat.

oil-still (oil′stil), *n.* The still in which the first stage of the distillation of crude petroleum is carried out, furnishing the gasolene, naphtha, and illuminating oil, the material remaining being then transferred to the tar-still.

oil-sugar (oil′shúg″ăr), *n.* In *phar.*, a trituration of 1 part of a volatile oil with 30 parts of sugar. Also called *elæosaccharum* and *oleosaccharum*.

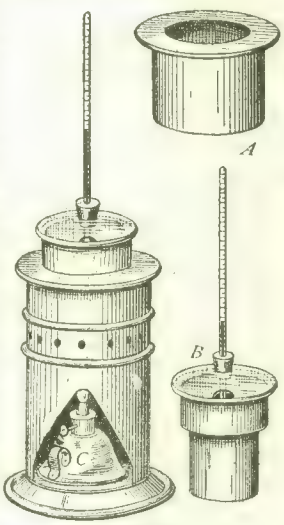
oil-switch (oil′swich), *n.* In *elect.*, an electric switch or circuit-breaker in which the break occurs under oil: used for opening circuits of very great power and of very high voltage.
Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin., 1904, p. 13.

oil-tank, *n.*—**Oil-tank steamer, vessel.** See ★*tank-vessel*.

oil-tanned (oil′tand), *p. a.* Tanned principally by oil and heat: a process applied to sheepskins and lambskins. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 46.

oil-temper (oil′tem″pėr), *n.* A temper obtained in steel by heating it to a temperature corresponding to the degree of hardness desired and then cooling it by quenching it in oil.

oil-tester, *n.* 2. It consists of a copper vessel, *A*, serving as a water-bath in which a second copper vessel, *B*, containing about 10 ounces of the oil, is placed. The water is heated at the rate of 20° F. per minute by a small alcohol or oil flame, *C*. The temperature of the oil is noted by the aid of a thermometer supported by a glass plate which covers the oil except at one point where an opening is left for the insertion of a small flame such as a lighted broom-splint or match-stick would give. When the oil has reached 85° F., testing is begun by applying a flame at the opening. When a flash of blue flame is seen over the surface of the oil, the reading of the thermometer is taken. Generally a flash-test of 100° F. is required by law.



Oil-tester.

oil-thickener (oil′thik″nėr), *n.* A substance used to increase the viscidity of oil, especially mineral oil, and so improve it as a lubricating material.

oil-thrower (oil′thrō″ėr), *n.* A device to throw or scatter oil; specifically, a raised ring on a shaft at the end of a journal or on the body of a revolving shaft. Oil creeping along the shaft from the journal is thrown off at this ring by centrifugal force.

The lubrication is automatic, by the use of continuous oil ring lubricators; special *oil throwers* are provided to prevent the creepage of oil along the shaft.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 7, 1903, p. 777.

oil-torch (oil′tôrch), *n.* See *gasolene* ★*torch*.

oil-transformer (oil′trâns-fôr″mėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an alternating-current transformer immersed in oil for cooling and insulation. See *transformer*.

oil-well, *n.* 2. An oil-cellar; a dish or receptacle, under a bearing, filled with oil to furnish a supply for the bearing.

oil-yellow (oil′yel″ō), *n.* Same as ★*butter-yellow*.

oinochoös (oi-nok′ọ̄-os), *n.* [Gr. *οἰνοχόος*, wine-pourer, < *οἶνος*, wine, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the bearer of the oinochoë; a cup-bearer; a wine-pourer.

Terra-cotta fragment of sepulchral slab . . . representing a deceased person naked and recumbent on the funeral couch, at the foot of which stands a boy *œnochoos*, also nude, holding œnochoë and wine-cup.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, VII. 34.

oinomania (oi-nọ̄-mā′ni-ă), *n.* Same as *œnomania*.

ointment, *n.*—**Casein ointment,** a thick white emulsion, miscible with water, composed of casein 14 parts, potassium and sodium hydrates (1 to 4) .43 part, glycerin 7 parts, vaseline 21 parts, salicylic acid or borax 1 part, and water 56 parts: a water-soluble varnish used in applying drugs to the skin.—**Credé's ointment,** an ointment containing colloidal or soluble silver (collargolum), employed as an antiseptic, by external or subcutaneous use, in the treatment of erysipelas and septicemia. Also called *Credé's silver ointment*.—**Gray ointment of mercury.** Same as *mercurial ointment* (which see, under *ointment*).—**Kentish ointment,** turpentine liniment.

O. Ir. An abbreviation of *Old Irish*.

Oiron ware. See ★*ware*[2].

O. It. An abbreviation of *Old Italian*.

oitavo (ō-i-tä′vō), *n.* [Pg., < L. *octavus*, eighth.] A unit of weight in Brazil, equal to 55.34 grains.

ojanco (ọ̄-hän′kọ̄), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A fish of the family *Lutianidæ*, *Lutianus mahogoni*, found in the West Indies.

ojo (ō′hō), *n.* [Sp., an eye, < L. *oculus*, eye. See *oculus*.] In Spanish America, a spring; especially, a small spring on rather level ground.

okapi (ō-kä′pi), *n.* [W. African.] A member of the giraffe family, discovered by Sir Harry


Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*).

Johnston, in 1902, in the forest region near Lake Albert, Africa. The general form of the okapi, which has been named *Okapia johnstoni*, is much like that of the giraffe, but the animal is decidedly smaller, and the neck and legs are shorter. The upper parts are dark purplish brown; forehead and ears reddish; sides of face nearly white; legs buff, the flanks and upper parts marked with horizontal blackish stripes resembling those of a zebra. It was described by Sclater in 1901 as *Equus johnstoni*, from two fragments of skin, and later by Lankester as *Okapia johnstoni*, from a skin and two skulls. All these specimens were secured by Sir Harry Johnston.

Okapia (ō-kā′pi-ă), *n.* [NL., < *Okapi*.] A genus of ungulate mammals, containing the okapi and placed in the family *Giraffidæ*.

oki (ō′ki), *n.* [Also *okki*; < Huron (Indian) *oki*.] Mysterious power.

The guardian spirit was obtained in various ways by different American tribes, but the dream apparition was the most widely spread. Dr. Frazer calls it 'individual totem'; Miss Fletcher speaks of the object dreamed of (the wahube of the Omaha) as the 'personal totem' or simply as the 'totem'; it is termed by the Algonkin manitu, by the Huron *okki*, by the Salish Indians sulia, and nagual in Mexico. Perhaps it would be best to adopt either wahube or manitu to express the guardian spirit.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 741.

okianago (ō-kẹ̄-än′ä-gō), *n.* [Jap., < *oki*, the wide sea, + *anago*, a species of conger-eel.] The off-shore conger-eel, *Congrellus megastomus*.

okieh (ō′kē), *n.* [Also *oke*; < Ar. *oqqa*, also *wiqqa*, also *ūnqīya*, < L. *uncia*, ounce: see *ounce*[1].] 1. An Egyptian measure of weight, equal to 1.32 ounces.—2. A silver coin of Morocco, equal to 4 mazunehs or about 5 cents.

okigisu (ō-ki-gē′sọ̄), *n.* [Jap., < *oki*, the wide sea (as opposed to *oka*, the land), + *kisu* (*gisu*), a kind of fish.] A Japanese name of *Pterothissus gissu*, a fish of the family *Pterothissidæ*, found in the deep waters of Japan.

okimono (ō-ki-mō′nō), *n.* [Jap., < *oki*, place, set, + *mono*, a thing.] An ornament or figure placed in the alcove or slightly raised portion of a Japanese room. The name is also applied to small table ornaments, such as paper-weights, etc.

The new artisan makers of the *okimono* struck out a line for themselves, one influenced more by the naturalistic and popular schools than by the classical art, and the quails of Kamèjo, the tortoises of Seimin, the dragons of Tôün and Tôriü, and in recent years the falcons and the peacocks of Susuki Chôkichi, are the joy of the European collector. These are usually modelled in wax and cast in bronze and various other alloys, and sometimes in pure silver, and finished, if necessary, with the chisel and graver; they are sometimes fashioned in repoussé with the hammer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 719.

okki, *n.* See ★*oki*.

Okla. An abbreviation of *Oklahoma*.

oktibbehite (ok-tib′ẹ-hīt), *n.* A name given by Meunier to the type of nickel-iron meteorite represented by the mass found in Oktibbeha, Mississippi, in 1854, and generally regarded as of meteoric origin. It contains about 60 per cent. of nickel. See ★*meteorite*.

Ol. An abbreviation (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of the Latin *oleum*, oil; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *overlimen*.

O. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Officer of the Order of Leopold*; (*b*) of *Old Latin*.

ola (ō′lă), *n.* [Also *olla*; < Malayalam *ōla* = Tamil *ōlai*, a palm-leaf.] A smoothed palm-leaf used in Ceylon and southern India for writing upon, or a letter or other document written on such a leaf. The writing is scratched on the leaf with a steel-pointed stylus, and is sometimes rubbed over with some material to make it more legible.

olacaceous (ol-a-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Olacaceæ*, a family of plants.

olay (ō′lī), *n.* [Tamil *olai* = Malayalam *ōla*, a palm-leaf: see ★*ola*.] Same as ★*ola*.

olcott-root (ol′kot-röt), *n.* The bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*.

old, *a.* 15. In *phys. geog.*, far advanced in the geographical cycle: noting a stage in which land-forms have been reduced to small relief and in which all processes of erosion and transportation have become relatively inactive.—**Old horse,** a sailors' name for tough salted meat.—**Old lady.** (*b*) A name given by Australian colonists to a large noctuid moth, *Erebus pluto*.—**Old man.** (*d*) A rocking center to guide a pump-rod at an angle. (*e*) A pivoted attachment of a pump-rod to a bell-crank.

Oldbury shales. See ★*shale*[2].

oldermost (ōl′dėr-mōst), *a.* [*older* + *-most*.] Oldest. [Provincial, U. S.]

oldfangled (ōld-fang′gld), *a.* Old-fashioned; clinging to what is old: opposed to *newfangled*.

oldfangledness (ōld-fang′gld-nes), *n.* Old-fangled or old-fashioned character; a lack of novelty.

oldfangleness (ōld-fang′gl-nes), *n.* Same as ★*oldfangledness*.

old-field (ōld′fēld), *n.* Land formerly cultivated; a field which has become exhausted by continuous cropping without renovation and left to run wild; specifically, in the United States, land cultivated by the Indians before the beginning of colonization by the whites.

old-fog (ōld-fog′), *n.* See *wild* ★*oat-grass* (*a*).

old-goose (ōld-gös′), *n.* The stemless lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*.

oldish (ōl′dish), *a.* [*old* + *-ish*[1].] Rather old; elderly.

old-land (ōld′land), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, the hilly country or upland on the interior side of a coastal plain: so called because it was a land-surface before the coastal plain was raised from the sea.

The line where the waves lapped for the first time against the land at the beginning of this cycle [of coastal

abrasion] may be called the initial shoreline. For convenience all the land back of this initial shoreline will be called the "*oldland.*" *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 538.

old-maidenish (ōld-mā′dn-ish), *a.* Having the habits of an old maid.

old-maid's-bonnets (ōld-mādz″bon′ets), *n.* The wild lupine, *Lupinus perennis.*

old-maid's-nightcap (ōld-mādz″nīt′kap), *n.* The spotted crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum.*

old-man, *n.* 2. In *mech.*, a drill-clamp; an iron strap or frame which can be clamped to or caught on a piece it is desired to drill, to furnish an abutment or brace to resist the driving or feeding pressure which forces the drill-point to its work.

old-man cactus (ōld″man kak′tus), *n.* See *Cereus.*

old-man's-root (ōld-manz″röt′), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa.*

old-standing (ōld′stan″ding), *a.* Of long continuance; long-standing.

In a case of *old-standing* softening of this area secondary atrophy was observed.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 32.

old-style (ōld′stīl), *a.* Old-fashioned; of the old style.

And gentry-fashioned *old-style* haunts of sleep.
Browning, Red Cotton Night-Cap Country, ii. 1. 964.

Old Test. An abbreviation of *Old Testament.*

oldwife, *n.* 2. (*g*) A carangoid fish, *Trachinotus glaucus,* found in West Indian waters.

3. A cowl for a chimney, to prevent its smoking.—**Black oldwife,** a fish, *Melichthys piceus,* of the family *Balistidæ,* of the West Indies and southward: possibly identical with a species found in the East Indies.

oleamide (ō-lē-am′id), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + E. *amide.*] The amide of oleic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CONH_2$: made by allowing alcoholic ammonia to act on almond or hazelnut oil. It is crystalline and melts at 75° C.

Oleandreæ (ō-lē-an′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oleandra* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, containing the single genus *Oleandra,* distinguished by having the simple lanceolate fronds distinctly articulated to the wide-creeping rhizome and the reniform or roundish indusiate sori borne more or less obliquely toward the base of the close parallel veins.

olease (ō′lē-ās), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + *-ase.*] An oxidizing ferment.

Tolomei showed that the oxidase extracted with water and purified by a repeated precipitation with alcohol produces guaiac blue from guaiac tincture, forms purpurogallol from pyrogallol without the aid of peroxide of hydrogen, quinhydrone from hydroquinone, and a brown substance from gallic acid. He calls this oxidizing enzym *olease.* *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Rep. No. 59, p. 33.

oleate, *n.* 2. In *med.*, a salve prepared by triturating a metal oxid or an alkaloid with oleic acid, which is generally used in excess. It is a solution of the salt in the excess of acid.—**Oleate of morphine,** a salt rubbed into the skin to relieve pain in cases in which the stomach rejects morphine internally administered. It is liable to alteration when kept for a considerable time, losing its medicinal efficacy.

olecranian (ō-lē-krā′ni-an), *a.* Same as *olecranal.*

olefinic (ō-lē-fin′ik), *a.* [*olefin(e)* + *-ic.*] Related to the olefines; designating, in organic chemistry, open-chain compounds containing an ethylene or double union between the carbon atoms.

olein, *n.* (*b*) The trade-name of the oil, fluid at common temperature, obtained by means of hydraulic pressure from the butter-like tropical fats, such as cocoanut-oil and palm-oil, especially the former. It is not chemically pure olein, but contains beside this some palmitin and some of the glycerides of the lower fatty acids, such as myristin, laurin, and caprin. In the so-called olein from cocoanut there is a large proportion of laurin and but little real olein.—**Cocoanut olein.** See ★*cocoanut.*

olena (ō-lā′nä), *n.* [Hawaiian, connected with *lena,* yellow.] The Hawaiian name for the turmeric, *Curcuma longa.* The natives extracted the dye for coloring their kapa yellow. See *turmeric,* 1, *curcuma,* 2, and *huldee.*

Olenellus (ō-le-nel′us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Olenus.*] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites, often of notable size, having a well-defined and lobed glabella, fourteen thoracic segments, and small round pygidium with a telson-like spine: characteristic of the Lower Cambrian or *Olenellus* stage.—**Olenellus group.** See ★*group*[1].—**Olenellus stage,** the lower Cambrian stage. Called in North American geology, the *Georgian.* See *Georgian* ★*stage.*

Olenidian group. See ★*group*[1].

Olenus (ō′le-nus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ὠλένη,* elbow.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites having a well-defined glabella, twelve to fifteen thoracic segments, and a small pygidium: characteristic of the Upper Cambrian rocks, the Olenus horizon, or Olenidian stage.—**Olenus series.** Same as *Olenidian* ★*group.*

oleobutyrometer (ō″lē-ō-bū″ti-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *Abbe's refractometer.* See ★*refractometer.* *Nature,* May 26, 1904, p. 96.

oleocalcareous (ō″lē-ō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Noting a liniment or dressing consisting of a mixture or emulsion of an oil with lime-water, as lime-liniment. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22710.

oleocyst (ō′lē-ō-sist), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + E. *cyst.*] In some siphonophorans, as *Diphyes,* the upper end of the somatocyst in which a large oil-globule is secreted, presumably to perform a hydrostatic function.

oleoduct (ō′lē-ō-dukt), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + *ductus,* duct.] A duct or channel for oil; specifically, a method of conveying petroleum or rock-oil from the oil-field to its point of export; in the United States, a pipe-line. *N. E. D.*

oleographer (ō-lē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [*oleograph* + *-er*[1].] One who produces oleographs.

oleoid (ō′lē-oid), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + *-oid.*] An oily substance derived from vegetable matter.—**Ether oleoid,** a volatile, odoriferous oil, extracted from vegetable matter, such as oil of mustard.—**Fixed oleoids,** non-volatile oleoids, such as olive-oil, croton-oil, etc.—**Resinous oleoids.** Same as *oleoresins.*

oleojector (ō″lē-ō-jek′tor), *n.* [L. *oleum,* oil, + *-jector,* < *-jicere, jacere,* throw.] The trade-name of a form of lubricator which injects oil under pressure into a chamber or vessel, such as the working cylinder of a gas or steam-engine.

oleomargaric (ō″lē-ō-mär-gar′ik), *a.* [*oleomargar(in)* + *-ic.*] Related to or resembling oleomargarin.

oleometer, *n.* 2. An apparatus for determining the proportion of oil contained in seeds, nuts, pressed seed-cakes, and other materials. It is so contrived as to allow of a small quantity of a volatile solvent being used to extract the oil, being distilled back upon the material under treatment, and filtered through it a number of times in succession. See *Soxhlet's extraction* ★*apparatus.*

oleo-oil, *n.* 2. The trade-name of the liquid portion of tallow which can be pressed out at 70–80° F.

oleopalmitate (ō″lē-ō-pal′mi-tāt), *n.* [*ole(ic)* + *palmit(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of oleic and palmitic acids.—**Lead oleopalmitate,** a lead salt of oleic and palmitic acids.

oleopalmitin (ō″lē-ō-pal′mi-tin), *n.* [*ole(ic)* + *palmit(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A mixed glyceride of oleic and palmitic acids.

oleopalmitobutyrin (ō″lē-ō-pal″mi-tō-bū′ti-rin), *n.* [*ole(ic)* + *palmit(ic)* + *butyr(ic)* + *-in*[1].] A mixed glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and butyric acids.

Oleophosphoric acid, a viscous yellow liquid, $C_{78}H_{143}PO_{12}$, found in the brain, probably as a decomposition product of lecithin. By long boiling with water it yields olein and phosphoric acid.

oleorefractometer (ō″lē-ō-rē″frak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* A piece of optical apparatus for determining the refractive indices of oils, as the means of identifying and distinguishing them.

Oleoresin of male-fern, a greenish or brownish-green liquid obtained by exhausting powdered male-fern with acetone and removing the solvent by distillation, and finally by spontaneous evaporation. It is used as an anthelmintic. See *oleoresin,* 2.—**Sumbul oleoresin,** a resin extracted from the root of *Ferula Sumbul,* or musk-root, a perennial plant inhabiting the mountains of Bokhara.

oleosaccharum, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *pharm.,* same as ★*oil-sugar.*

oleostearin (ō″lē-ō-stē′a-rin), *n.* The trade-name of the solid portion of tallow which remains when the liquid portions, called *oleo-oil,* are pressed out at a temperature of 70–80° F.

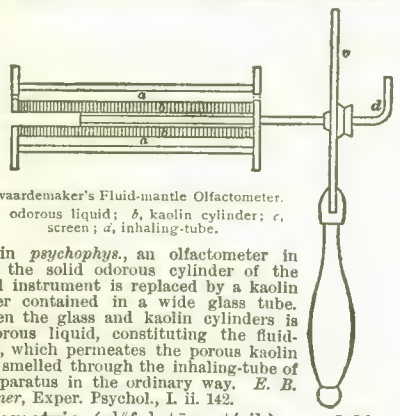
Oléron code. A set of maritime laws compiled about the time of Richard I. of England, and promulgated at the Island of Oléron, for governing the sea-trade of western Europe. See *Judgments of Oléron,* in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.

olfacient (ol-fā′shient), *n.* [L. *olfaciens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *olfacere,* smell: see *olfactory.*] Something which stimulates or affects the olfactory organs.

olfactible (ol-fak′ti-bl), *a.* [L. *olfactus,* pp. of *olfacere,* smell, + *-ible.* See *-able.*] 1. Having or connected with the power of smelling: as, *olfactible* perceptions. *Berkeley.*—2. Capable of being perceived by the sense of smell. *N. E. D.*

olfactology (ol-fak-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [*olfact(ion)* + *-ology.*] The science of smell, including both olfactometry and odorimetry: a study correlated with optics, acoustics, and haptics. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* X. 86. [Rare.]

olfactometer, *n.*—**Double olfactometer,** in *exper. psychol.,* an olfactometer arranged with two inhaling tubes for insertion in the two nostrils. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 142.—**Fluid-mantle olfactometer,** in *psychophys.,* an olfactometer in which the solid odorous cylinder of the clinical instrument is replaced by a kaolin cylinder contained in a wide glass tube. Between the glass and kaolin cylinders is an odorous liquid, constituting the fluid-mantle, which permeates the porous kaolin and is smelled through the inhaling-tube of the apparatus in the ordinary way. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 142.



Zwaardemaker's Fluid-mantle Olfactometer.
a, odorous liquid; *b,* kaolin cylinder; *c,* screen; *d,* inhaling-tube.

olfactometric (ol″fak-tō-met′rik), *a.* [*olfactometer.*] In *exper. psychol.,* relating to or implying the use of the olfactometer: as, the *olfactometric* method, *olfactometric* experiments. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 119.

olfactometry (ol-fak-tom′e-tri), *n.* [*olfactometer.*] 1. In *psychophys.,* the study of the quantitative relations of olfactory sensation.

Olfactometry is that branch of psychophysics which is concerned with the measurement of the keenness of smell. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* X. 85.

2. In *exper. psychol.,* the general term for investigations of the sense of smell, qualitative or quantitative, made with the help of the olfactometer.

olfactorily (ol-fak′tō-ri-li), *adv.* By the sense of smell. *N. E. D.*

Olfactory capsule, fossa, image. See ★*capsule,* ★*fossa*[1], ★*image.*—**Olfactory organs,** in *entom.,* the antennæ, generally accepted as the main organs of smell, and certain palpal structures, also supposed to have this function.—**Olfactory peduncle.** See ★*peduncle.*—**Olfactory peg,** a minute structure in the palpi of certain insects supposed to have olfactory functions.—**Olfactory pits.** (*b*) Pits, filled with a serous fluid, occurring in the antennæ of insects and supposed to be olfactory.—**Olfactory sac.** See ★*sac*[2].—**Olfactory teeth,** certain pale rods, perforated at the end, occurring on the antennæ of many insects: supposed to be olfactory.

olfactus (ol-fak′tus), *n.*; pl. *olfactus.* [L., smell, sense of smell.] In *exper. psychol.,* the unit of keenness or acuity of smell. See extract under ★*olfacty.*

olfacty (ol-fak′ti), *n.*; pl. *olfacties* (-tiz). [L. *olfact(are),* to smell, + *-y*[3].] In *exper. psychol.,* the normal stimulus limen for a given odorous substance.

If, for example, a subject's stimulus-limen on the olfactometer is 10 mm. when the normal stimulus-limen used is 5 mm., then his stimulus-limen is two *olfacties,* and his olfactus ½. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* X. 86.

OLG., O. L. G. Abbreviations of *Old Low German.*

olibano-resin (ō-lib″a-nō-rez′in), *n.* [*olibanum* + *resin.*] Same as *olibanum.*

olibene (ol′i-bēn), *n.* [*olib(anum)* + *-ene.*] A mixture of levopentene and dipentene, obtained by distilling olibanum with water.

olic (ol′ik), *a.* [*ol(ivin)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.,* in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having the properties of or containing normative olivin and akermanite.

oligacanthous (ol″i-ga-kan′thus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἄκανθα,* thorn, spine.] In *bot.,* having few spines.

oligarch[2] (ol′i-gärk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἀρχή,* a beginning.] In *bot.,* having a few centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

oligarchically (ol-i-gär′ki-kal-i), *adv.* By an oligarchy; after the methods of an oligarchy.

oligarchism (ol′i-gär-kizm), *n.* [*oligarch* + *-ism.*] The system of oligarchy; attachment or devotion to the principles of oligarchy.

oligarchize (ol'i-gär-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oligarchized*, ppr. *oligarchizing*. To make to conform to oligarchical principles; render oligarchic.

oligoblennia (ol″i-gō-blen'i-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *βλέννος*, slime.] A condition in which the secretion of mucus is deficient.

oligocardia (ol″i-gō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *καρδία*, heart.] Slow beating of the heart. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 529.

oligocephalic (ol″i-gō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Having a small head. *Sergi*.

oligochæte (ol'i-gō-kēt), *a.* and *n.* [*Oligochæta*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Oligochæta*.

Studies in the *oligochæte* worms by Mr. A. Ditlevsen, and investigations into the development of the eye of the bee by Mr. O. Dickel, complete the contents of this number. *Nature*, Oct. 13, 1904, p. 582.

II. *n.* A worm of the order *Oligochæta*. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 628.

oligochrone (ol'i-gō-krōn), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *χρόνος*, time.] Brief. [Rare.]

oligochronometer (ol″i-gō-krō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for recording very brief periods of time.

Oligocottus (ol″i-gō-kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, small, + NL. *Cottus*.] A genus of cottoid fishes inhabiting the North Pacific.

oligocythemic (ol″i-gō-sī-them'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with oligocythemia.

oligodacrya (ol″i-gō-dak'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. **oligodacryia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *δάκρυον*, tear.] Deficient lacrymal secretion.

oligodont (ol'i-gō-dont), *a.* [See **oligodontous*.] Same as **oligodontous*: contrasted with *polyodont*.

oligodontous (ol″i-gō-don'tus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-ous*.] Having few teeth.

oligodynamic (ol″i-gō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, small, + *δύναμις*, power, + *-ic*.] 1. In *phys.*, produced by extremely small forces, or by small quantities of an active substance. — 2. Chemically active in extremely small quantity, as an oligodynamic solution of a salt of copper, capable of destroying the lower forms of vegetable or animal life, though containing, it is asserted, not more than one part of copper in many million or even many hundred million parts of water.

oligohydramnion (ol″i-gō-hī-dram'ni-on), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *amnion*.] A deficiency of the amniotic fluid.

oligohydramnios (ol″i-gō-hī-dram'ni-os), *n.* Same as **oligohydramnion*.

oligomenorrhea (ol″i-gō-men-ō-rē'ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + NL. *menorrhœa*.] Insufficient menstruation.

oligomesomyodous (ol″i-gō-mes-ō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + E. *mesomyodous*.] In *ornith.*, noting a condition of the muscles of the syrinx which resembles both the oligomyodous and mesomyodous states. It is found in the broadbills, *Eurylæmidæ*, of tropical Asia. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1892, p. 253.

oligomyodan (ol″i-gō-mī-ō'dąn), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid*.

Oligonephria (ol″i-gō-nef'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] Those insects which possess but few urinary or Malpighian tubules. This grouping of insects shows no relation to classification or phylogeny. Distinguished from **Polynephria*.

oligonephrous (ol″i-gō-nef'rus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-ous*.] Having few Malpighian tubules.

Oligoneura (ol″i-gō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A group or suborder of dipterous insects including only the family *Cecidomyiidæ*.

oligonitrophile (ol″i-gō-nī'trō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + NL. *nitrum* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bacteriol.*, an organism capable of fixing free nitrogen and able to grow upon media very poor in nitrogen.

The *oligonitrophiles* belong to the Clostridium group or to Beijerinck's Granulobacter group. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 371.

oligonitrophilic (ol″i-gō-nī″trō-fil'ik), *a.* [*oligonitrophile* + *-ic*.] In *bacteriol.*, requiring little nitrogen: said of those organisms which grow in media containing little or no nitrogen and which have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

Oligonitrophilic bacteria are those that grow in nitrogen-free or nitrogen-poor media, and that possess the power of utilizing the free nitrogen of the air. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 371.

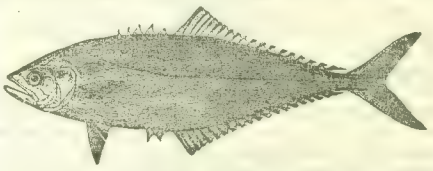
oligopelic (ol″i-gō-pel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *πηλός*, clay, + *-ic*.] Of a coarsely clayey consistency. See **pelogenous*.

oligopepsia (ol″i-gō-pep'si-ą), *n.* [Gr *ὀλίγος*, little, + *πέψις*, digestion.] Imperfect digestion.

oligopetalous (ol″i-gō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + E. *petal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having few petals.

Oligoplastina (ol″i-gō-plas-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of *Coccidiidea* in which the schizont divides into few (from two to four) archispores: contrasted with **Polyplastina*.

Oligoplites (ol″i-gō-plī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Oligoplites saurus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

ὀλίγος, few, little, + *ὁπλίτης*, armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of carangoid fishes found in the tropical seas of America.

oligoprothesy (ol″i-gō-proth'e-si), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *πρόθεσις*, a preposition. See *prothesis*.] In *philol.*, the habit of using few prepositions. *N. E. D.*

oligoprothetic (ol″i-gō-prō-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *προθετικός*, prepositional.] Characterized by oligoprothesy.

oligopsammic (ol″i-gop-sam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-ic*.] Of a finely sandy texture. See **psammogenous*.

oligopyrene (ol″i-gō-pī'rēn), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *πυρήν*, stone of a fruit (nucleus).] Having a small amount of chromatin in the nucleus: said of certain spermatozoa: opposed to **eupyrene* and **apyrene*.

Fr. Meves has continued his investigation of this interesting subject. He gives an account of the spermatogenesis in *Paludina*, which has normal "hair-like" and peculiar "worm-like" spermatozoa. The former may be called "eupyrene" [*εὐ* and *πυρήν* = nucleus], and the latter "*oligopyrene*," for they have little nuclear material. In the case of the Lepidopteron *Pygæra*, the term "apyrene" is more appropriate for the peculiar type of spermatozoa, corresponding to the *oligopyrene* type in *Paludina*. Meves gives an account of the spermatogenesis in both cases. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 23.

oligosepalous (ol″i-gō-sep'ą-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + E. *sepal*, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having few sepals.

oligosideric (ol″i-gō-si-der'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ic*.] Containing iron in small amount: said of certain meteorites. See **meteorite*.

oligosiderite (ol″i-gō-sid'ė-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, small, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Daubrée to a class of meteoric stones, or aërolites, in which the grains of metallic iron are in relatively small quantity. See **meteorite*.

oligospermism (ol″i-gō-spėr'mizm), *n.* [*oligosperm(ia)* + *-ism*.] Same as *oligospermia*.

oligotrichia (ol″i-gō-trik'i-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A condition in which the growth of hair is scanty. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 195.

oligotrophia (ol″i-gō-trō'fi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *oligotrophy*.

oligotropic (ol″i-gō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *-τροπος*, <*τρέπειν*, turn.] In *entom.*, visiting but few flowers: applied to bees or other insects.

oligozoöspermia (ol″i-gō-zō-ō-spėr'mi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] The presence of but few spermatozoa, resulting in practical sterility.

oliguresis (ol″i-gū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] Same as *oliguria*.

Olinia (ō-lin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1799), named after Johan Henrik *Olin*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of plants constituting the family *Oliniaceæ*. They are closely branched shrubs or small trees with opposite, entire, feather-veined evergreen leaves, small white or red flowers in terminal cymes, and fruit consisting of thin-fleshed drupes containing from 1 to 5 nutlets. The ovary is inferior, surmounted by a tube bearing at its summit the 5 petal-like calyx-lobes, 5 scale-like petals, and 5 stamens. There are 6 species, all natives of Africa.

Oliniaceæ (ō-lin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1845), < *Olinia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs or small trees of the order *Daphnales*, the hard-pear family, containing only the genus **Olinia* (which see for characters).

oliv, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *olive*.

olivaceous, *a.* 2. Applied to complexion, of a dull tawny color, with a greenish tinge in the shadows.

olive, *n.* — **Black olive.** See *black *olive-tree* (*a*). — **Nasal olive**, in *phonetics*, a hard-rubber bulb with a tubule which fits into the nostril, and is connected by rubber tubing, as to a Marey tambour for the recording of expiration curves. *E. W. Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 219. — **Native olive**, in Australia, one of the many names given to any one of four trees: (*a*) *Bursaria spinosa*. See *native *box* and **box-thorn*, 2. (*b*) *Elæocarpus cyaneus*. Compare *olive-nut*. (*c*) *Notelæa ovata*. See **dunga-runga* and *Notelæa*. (*d*) The Queensland olive, *Olea paniculata*. See **marblewood*, 2. — **Olive acanthus**, in classic decoration, a form of acanthus in which the terminal points of the leaves are oval like olive-leaves, and not spiked as in the typical acanthus. A standard example is the capital of the temple of Mars Ultor in Rome.



Olive Acanthus. Temple of Mars Ultor, Rome.

olive-berry (ol'iv-ber″i), *n.* The berry of the wild olive or oleaster, *Olea Europæa*. See cut under *olive*, 1.

olive-clad (ol'-iv-klad), *a.* Covered with olive orchards.

olive-fly (ol'-iv-flī), *n.* A trypetid fly, *Dacus oleæ*, whose larvæ injure the fruit of the olive.

Olivella (ol-i-vel'ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Olividæ*. *O. biplicata* was used as money by Indians in California.

olive-press (ol'iv-pres), *n.* A press for squeezing the oil from olives. See *oil-press*.

olive-scab (ol'iv-skab), *n.* See **scab*.

olive-scale (ol'iv-skāl), *n.* A scale which infests the olive-trees: (*a*) The black scale, *Saissetia oleæ*. (*b*) The greedy scale, *Aspidiotus rapax*.

olivescent (ol-i-ves'ent), *a.* [*olive* + *-escent*.] Having an olive tinge; growing olive-colored.

olivetoric (ol″i-ve-tor'ik), *a.* Noting a crystalline acid, $C_{27}H_{36}O_8$, found in *Evernia furfuracea*, a lichen. It melts at 141–142° C.

olive-tree, *n.* — **Black olive-tree.** (*a*) *Bucida Buceras*, a small tree of the family *Combretaceæ*, common in tropical America and also found in Florida and the Keys. Also called *olivebark-tree*, *black olive*, and *wild olive*. See *ox-horn*, *n.*, 2, and *bois-chêne*. (*b*) *Ximenia Americana* of tropical America. See *tallow-nut*.

olivette (ol-i-vet'), *n.* [F., < *olive*, olive.] A South European dance at the ingathering of the olive harvest.

oliviferous (ol-i-vif'ė-rus), *a.* [L. *oliva*, olive, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing olives. *Blount*.

olivil, *n.* 2. A bitter crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{18}O_5 + H_2O$, which occurs in the gum and other parts of the olive-tree. It is easily oxidized to vanillin. Also called *olivite*.

olivinite (ol'i-vi-nīt), *n.* [*olivine* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Eichstädt (1887) to a variety of peridotite or hornblende-picrite containing olivin and its decomposition-products, with hornblende and augite and occasionally a little anorthite.

olivite (ol'i-vīt), *n.* [*olive* + *-ite*[2].] Same as **olivil*, 2.

olla[2] (ol'ą), *n.* Same as **ola*, **olay*.

ollapod (ol'ą-pod), *n.* A contraction of *olla podrida*.

ollapodism (ol'ą-pod-izm), *n.* [*ollapod* + *-ism*.] A phrase or sentence made up of a number of languages. [Nonce-word.]

olm (ōlm), *n.* [G.] The local name of the blind cave-salamander, *Proteus anguinus*, of Carniola, adopted as a common name. See cut at *Proteus*.

ological (ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Detached from *geological*, *zoölogical*, and similar words. See

ology.] Relating to or versed in the 'ologies.' [Colloq.]

However, I give you joy, my dear—and I hope you may now turn all your *ological* studies to good account, I am sure I do! *Dickens*, Hard Times, I. i. 15.

"Don't tell me that 's the reason," . . . said Mrs. Gradgrind. "Go and be something*ological* directly." *Dickens*, Hard Times, I. i. 4.

ologist (ol'ō-jist), *n.* [Detached from *geologist, zoölogist,* and similar words.] One who is versed in or professor of an 'ology'; a scientist. [Colloq.]

ologistic (ol-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [*ologist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or derived from an 'ology.' *Clough.*

oloná (ō-lō-nä'), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] A Hawaiian fiber-plant. See *oloná* ★*fiber.*

Olym. An abbreviation of *Olympiad.*

Olympian, *n.*—**The Olympian,** Zeus or Jove.

Olympianism (ō-lim'pi-ạn-izm), *n.* [*Olympian* + *-ism.*] In the religious system of the ancient Greeks, the worship of the twelve greater gods, dwellers in Olympus: distinguished from the older Pelasgic traditions and from the later mythology.

Olympianize (ō-lim'pi-ạ-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Olympianized,* ppr. *Olympianizing.* [*Olympian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To invest with the attributes of an Olympian: usually alluding to the majesty of Zeus.

II. *intrans.* To assume or affect a high Olympian style.

Olympianly (ō-lim'pi-ạn-li), *adv.* In a high Olympian style; with an assumption of condescending greatness.

Olympia orange-tip. See ★*orange-tip.*

Olynthus, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A transitory stage in the development of all calcareous sponges, illustrating in form and structure the simplest known type of sponge. It consists of a hollow vase-like body with a large exhalant opening, the osculum, at the upper end, and the wall perforated by numerous pores except at the upper and lower ends. The wall consists of two layers of cells, the dermal without and the gastral within, the former containing the skeletal elements. The name was given by Haeckel under the impression that this stage of development represented an adult ancestral type. See cut at ★*Clathrina.*

O. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *old measurement;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *omni mane,* every morning; (*c*) of *Order of Merit.*

omagra (ō-mag'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος,* shoulder, + *ἀγρα,* a catching (cf. *podagra, chiragra,* etc.).] Gouty inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

omal (ō'mal), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *-al*[1].] In *math.*: (*a*) Having the differential coefficient always of one sign. *Legendre.* (*b*) Homaloidal or linear. *Cayley.*

omalgia (ō-mal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος,* shoulder, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Pain in the shoulder.

omam (ō'mam), *n.* In India, a name of the plant also called *ajwan* or *ajwain, Carum ajowan,* or *Ptychotis ajowan.* It yields ajowan-oil, the distillation-water of which, and the crystalline thymol separating from which, are medicinally used in India, especially as remedies in cholera.

omau (ō-mä'ö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Phæornis obscura,* one of the Sandwich Island thrushes.

ombi (om'bi), *n.* [African.] An African harp made from a crooked branch or root and strung with plant-fibers.

ombrifuge (om'bri-fūj), *n.* [As if F. **ombrifuge,* < Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + L. *fugere,* flee.] A protection or refuge from rain. [Rare.]

> The belfry proves a fortress of a sort,
> Has other uses than to teach the hour,
> Turns sunscreen, paravent and *ombrifuge*
> To whoso seeks a shelter in its pale.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, x. 466.

ombrograph (om'brō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + *γράφειν,* write.] A self-recording ombrometer.

ombrological (om-brō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*ombrolog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1].] Relating to rain, rainfall, or rainy weather.

ombrology (om-brol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + *λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The scientific knowledge of rain; also, a treatise or discourse about rain.

ombrophil (om'brō-fil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as ★*ombrophilous.*

II. *n.* A name proposed by Wiesner for a plant which requires much rain.

ombrophilic (om-brō-fil'ik), *a.* [*ombrophil* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*ombrophilous. C. MacMillan.*

ombrophilous (om-brof'i-lus), *a.* [*ombrophil* + *-ous.*] Loving rain; inviting the contact of rain: in *phytogeog.*, said of plants or their parts, chiefly their foliage, or of the abstract character. Ombrophilous character is manifested by the fact that the leaves or other parts are wettable: opposed to ★*ombrophobous. Wiesner,* 1893.

ombrophily (om-brof'i-li), *n.* [*ombrophil* + *-y*[3].] The character of being ombrophilous. *A. F. W. Schimper.*

ombrophobe (om'brō-fōb), *n.* [See ★*ombrophobous.*] An ombrophobous plant.

ombrophobic (om-brō-fō'bik), *a.* Same as ★*ombrophobous. T. H. Kearney.*

ombrophobous (om-brof'ō-bus), *a.* [Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + *-φοβος,* < *φοβεῖν,* fear, + *-ous.*] Shunning rain: in *phytogeog.*, said of plants or their parts, chiefly the foliage. Ombrophobous character is usually shown by a water-shedding or unwettable surface (due to hairs or a waxy covering), as in the common *Caladium,* in *Impatiens,* etc. Other adaptations, as the form or position of the leaf, assist in shedding or escaping water. *Wiesner,* 1893.

Xerophytes perish after two or three days of continuous rain; they are rain-avoiding, *ombrophobous,* whereas hygrophytes are, as a rule, ombrophilous. *A. W. F. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-geog., p. 2.

ombrophoby (om-brof'ō-bi), *n.* [*ombrophob(ous)* + *-y*[3].] In *phytogeog.*, the condition of being ombrophobous. *A. F. W. Schimper.*

ombrophytic (om-brō-fit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + *φυτόν,* plant, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to plants to which rain is peculiarly favorable (ombrophiles).

On the tali which seem younger, or which do not present quite so purely *ombrophytic* conditions, the lichens occupy nearly the whole of the surface. . . . Such an *ombrophytic* habitat is well adapted to the development of lichens. *Bot. Gazette,* March, 1903, pp. 199, 200.

ombroscope (om'brō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὄμβρος,* a rain-storm, + *σκοπειν,* view.] A rain-gage arranged to make the rate of rainfall immediately observable; specifically—(*a*) Symon's ombroscope, in which the rain over a large area is led into a narrow vertical tube which fills up rapidly so that the rate per minute is easily perceived; (*b*) Fassig's attachment to the ordinary self-registering rain-gage, by which the first few drops of a shower make a blotch or other mark, so that the exact time of beginning and the occurrence of very slight showers may be recorded.

Omega nebula. See ★*nebula.*

omegoid (ō-mē'goid), *a.* [*omega* + *-oid.*] Shaped like the Greek letter omega (Ω).

omeire (ō-mī're), *n.* [Native name?] A drink, similar to kumiss, prepared in southwest Africa by allowing milk to ferment. It is a thick liquid with a slightly acid taste and a pleasant odor like that of wine. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* VI. 831.

omentitis (ō-men-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *omentum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the omentum.

omer (ō'mėr), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A handful of grain; a sheaf.—2. A Hebrew dry measure equal to the tenth part of an ephah.

omiak, *n.* See *oomiak.*

Omish, *n.* Same as ★*Amish.*

omlah (om'lä), *n. pl.* [Ar. *'amala, 'amalāt,* pl. of *'āmil.* See *aumil.*] In India, native civil officers. Also used as a singular noun.

ommateal (om-ạ-tē'ạl), *a.* [*ommate(um)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to an ommateum or compound eye.

ommateum (om-ạ-tē'um), *n.*; pl. *ommatea* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye.] A compound eye, as in crustaceans and insects.

Omn. bid. An abbreviation of the Latin *omni biduo,* every two days.

Omn. bih. An abbreviation of the Latin *omni bihora,* every two hours.

Omn. hor. An abbreviation of the Latin *omni hora,* every hour.

omniana (om-ni-ā'nạ), *n.* [L. *omnia,* all things, + *-ana.*] Notes, anecdotes, and information upon all subjects.

omniarch (om'ni-ärk), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + Gr. *ἀρχός,* ruler.] The ruler or head of the universe.

omnibenevolence (om″ni-bē-nev'ō-lens), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *benevolentia,* good-will.] Benevolence toward all.

omnibenevolent (om″ni-bē-nev'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *benevolens,* well-wishing.] Benevolent toward all.

omnibus-bar (om'ni-bus-bär), *n.* Same as *bus-bar.*

omnicausality (om″ni-kâ-zal'i-ti), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + NL. *causalitas,* causality.] Universal causality; being the cause of everything.

omnicompetence (om-ni-kom'pē-tens), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + E. *competence.*] Competence in every case; capacity to answer all requirements.

omnicompetent (om-ni-kom'pē-tent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + E. *competent.*] Competent in all cases; competent for everything.

omnicredulity (om″ni-krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *credulitas,* credulity.] Capacity for believing everything; unlimited credulity.

omnicredulous (om-ni-kred'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *credulus,* credulous.] Believing everything; credulous to an unlimited extent.

omniessence (om-ni-es'ens), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + ML. *essentia,* essence.] Universal being.

omnific (om-nif'i-sent), *a.* [*omnific* + *-ent.*] Same as *omnific.* [Rare.]

omniformal (om-ni-fôr'mạl), *a.* Same as *omniform.*

omnigener (om-nij'e-nėr), *a.* Omnigenous. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

omnigerent (om-nij'e-rent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *gerens,* pp. of *gerere,* bear, carry on, manage.] Able to perform every kind of work; universally operative.

omnigraph, *n.* 2. The trade-name of a device for teaching telegraphy by means of automatically produced dots and dashes of the Morse code.

omnilingual (om-ni-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *lingua,* tongue, + *-al*[1].] Able to speak or to understand all languages. *N. E. D.*

omniloquent (om-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *loquens,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak.] Speaking on all subjects.

omnilucent (om-ni-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *lucens,* ppr. of *lucere,* shine.] Giving light or shining everywhere.

omnimeter (om-nim'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A form of sliding rule of extended scope, the scales of which are on concentric cards or disks rotated on a common axis.

omniscience (om-ni-nesh'ens), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + LL. *nescientia,* lack of knowledge.] Lack of knowledge of all things; total ignorance.

omniscient (om-ni-nesh'ent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *nesciens,* not knowing, ignorant.] Absolutely ignorant; knowing nothing.

omniperfect (om-ni-pėr'fekt), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *perfectus,* perfect.] Perfect in all ways.

omnipregnant (om-ni-preg'nant), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *prægnans,* pregnant.] Ready to produce anything. *N. E. D.*

omnipresently (om-ni-prez'ent-li), *adv.* In an omnipresent manner; in such a way or with such powers as to be present everywhere.

omniprevalence (om-ni-prev'ạ-lens), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + LL. *prævalentia,* prevalence.] The character or power of prevailing everywhere or over all things.

omniprudent† (om-ni-prö'dent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *prudens,* foreseeing.] Foreseeing everything; having a universal providence.

omnisciturient† (om″ni-si-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + NL. **scituriens,* ppr. of **sciturire,* desiderative of *scire,* know.] Desiring or wishing to know everything.

omniscope (om'ni-skōp), *n.* [L. *omnis,* all, + Gr. *σκοπειν,* view.] An improved periscope designed to be used in the conning-tower of a submarine boat. It consists of a brass tube projecting 8 inches above the sighting-hood, carrying five prisms with lenses. Four of these, used as finders, cover each a field of 21¼ degrees of the horizon, giving images of diminished size. The fifth looks only ahead, and covers a field of 2° 40′, and presents the image in its true size without distortion. Eyepieces and a direct-vision prism are provided within the conning-tower. Two horizontal hair-lines on the lens of the direct-vision prism act as a range-finder, the space between representing the height of a man at 300 yards.

omniscribent (om-ni-skrī'bent), *a.* [L. *omnis,* all, + *scribens,* ppr. of *scribere,* write.] Writing about everything.

omniscriptive (om-ni-skrip′tiv), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write, + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to write about everything; omniscribent.

omnisentience (om-ni-sen′shi-ens), *n.* [*omnisentien(t)* + *-ce*.] Sentience of all things.

omnisentient (om-ni-sen′shi-ent), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *sentiens*, feeling: see *sentient*.] All-feeling; having knowledge, by sensation, of all things.

omnisignificance (om″ni-sig-nif′i-kans), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *significantia*, significance.] Universal meaning; having the property of meaning everything.

omnitemporal (om-ni-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, + *-al*[1].] 1. Having reference to all time.—2. In *gram.*, including in its significance all the tenses.

omnitolerant (om-ni-tol′e-rant), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *tolerans*, tolerant.] Tolerant of all things.

omnitonic (om-ni-ton′ik), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *-ic*.] In *music*. See the extract.

The '*omnitonic*' system [of Fétis], whose main principle is that harmonic combinations exist by which any given sound may be resolved into any key and any mode.
Grove, Dict. Music, II. 30.

omnitude (om′ni-tūd), *n.* [NL. **omnitudo*, < *omnis*, all.] The character of being all; wholeness; omneity.

omnivalous† (om-niv′a-lus), *a.* Same as *omnivalent*.

omnivarious (om-ni-vā′ri-us), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *various*, various.] Of all varieties.

omnivision (om-ni-vizh′on), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *visio*(*n-*), vision.] Same as *omnividence*.

omnivolent† (om-niv′ō-lent), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *volens*, willing.] Willing all things.

omnivoracity (om″ni-vō-ras′i-ti), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *voracitas*, voracity.] The capacity of devouring everything; unlimited voracity.

omnivorant (om-niv′ō-rant), *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *vorans*, ppr. of *vorare*, devour.] Devouring everything and anything; omnivorous.

omnivore (om′ni-vōr), *n.* [L. *omnivorus*, adj.: see *omnivorous*.] An omnivorous animal, or one whose food is extremely varied in its character. Good examples of omnivores are to be found in some of the small monkeys that feed on fruit, eggs, insects, and birds. Correlative with *herbivore*, *carnivore*, etc.

omnivorously (om-niv′ō-rus-li), *adv.* In an omnivorous or all-devouring way.

Omn. man. An abbreviation of the Latin *omni mane*, every morning.

omnopon (om′nō-pon), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, + *opium*, opium.] Trade-name, in England, of a mixture of the chlorids of all the alkaloids of opium: elsewhere called *pantopon*.

Omn. quad. hor. An abbreviation of the Latin *omni quadrante horæ*, every quarter hour.

omocotyle (ō-mō-kot′i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *κοτύλη*, cup, socket.] The glenoid fossa of the scapula which receives the head of the humerus.

omodynia (ō-mō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the shoulder.

omolite (ō′mō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *ichth.*, the post-temporal bone; the bone which usually connects the shoulder-girdle with the cranium. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

omophagist (ō-mof′a-jist), *n.* Same as *omophagus*.

omophore (ō′mō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ὠμοφόρος*, < *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] One who bears the world on his shoulders: alluding to ancient Hindu and Greek cosmologic myths (Atlas, etc.).

The world-bearing elephants of the Hindus, . . . the gigantic *Omophore* of the Manichæan cosmology, are all creatures who carry the earth on their backs or heads.
E. B. Tylor, Primitive Culture, I. 329. *N. E. D.*

omoplata (ō-mop′la-tä), *n.* [NL. See *omoplate*.] In *ichth.*, the post-temporal; the upper bone of the shoulder-girdle, usually joined to the cranium.

omphalectomy (om-fa-lek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the navel.

Omphalia (om-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), from the navel-like depression in the pileus; < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A genus of white-spored agarics having a cartilaginous stem broadened at the apex and gills decurrent. The pileus is somewhat membranaceous. The species are numerous, widely distributed, inodorous, and none are known to be edible. *O. campanella* is a common species on decaying trunks of coniferous trees and *O. umbilicata* in woods among moss.



Omphalia campanella.
(From Stevenson's "British Fungi.")

omphalism (om′fa-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, center, + *-ism*.] Centralization of government both by placing the capital in the geographical center and by consolidation of governmental powers. *N. E. D.*

omphalochorion (om″fa-lō-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *omphalochoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + NL. *chorion*.] In *embryol.*, the structure which results from a fusion of the yolk-sac with the chorion.

omphaloncus (om-fa-long′kus), *n.*; pl. *omphalonci* (-lon′sī). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A tumor at the umbilicus.

omphalophyma (om″fa-lō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *omphalophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *φῦμα*, a growth.] Same as **omphaloncus*.

omphalopsychic (om″fa-lop-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Omphalopsychites or their theories.

omphalosoter (om″fa-lō-sō′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *σωτήρ*, saver.] A device for replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord during childbirth.

omphalotomy (om-fa-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *-τομια*, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the cutting of the umbilical cord.

Omphyma (om-fī′mä), *n.* [NL., < *ὀμ*(*φαλός*), navel, + *φῦμα*, growth.] A genus of Silurian tetracorals with simple conical corallum bearing radiciform extensions from about the apex.

omrah (om′rä), *n.* [Ar. *umarā*, pl. of *amir*, ameer.] A high official or grandee at a Mohammedan court, especially at that of the Great Mogul. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 795.

on[1], *prep.*— **On air.** In *mining*, a pump is said to be on air when drawing air with the water at each stroke.— **On end.** (*a*) and (*b*). See *end*. (*c*) In *coal-mining*, in a direction parallel to the main cleavage-planes or -joints of a coal-seam, and at right angles to the end-joints.— **On side**, in *foot-ball* and *hockey*, between the ball or puck and one's own goal: its opposite is *off side*. A player off side must be put on side before he can touch the ball or an opponent.— **On the spot** (*c*), **on the town.** See ★*spot*, ★*town*.

ON., O. N. An abbreviation of *Old Norse*.

onagon (o-nä′gon), *n.* [Chippewa?] A form of drum used by the Chippewa Indians.

onagra[2] (on′a-grä), *n.* [See *onager*.] The female of the wild ass or onager.

onagraceous (on-a-grā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Onagraceæ*, a family of plants.

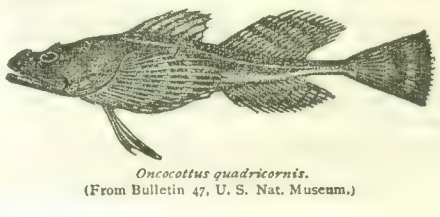
oncha (ōn′chä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A Spanish-American unit of weight, equal to twenty-five times the libra, or local pound.

onchosphere, *n.* See ★*oncosphere*.

onchus, *n.* See ★*oncus*.

Oncoceras (ong-kos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγκος*, barb, hook, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Silurian nautiloid cephalopods having slightly curved, short, and exogastric shells with expanded living-chamber.

oncoceratite (ong-kō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [*Oncoceras* (*-at-*) + *-ite*[2].] A cephalopod of the genus *Oncoceras*.



Oncocottus quadricornis.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Oncocottus (ong-kō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγκος*, hook, barb, + NL. *Cottus*.] A genus of cottoid fishes inhabiting circumpolar waters and e. tending south to England, Labrador, and Alaska.

oncological (ong-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*oncolog*(*y*) + *-ic-al*[1].] Relating to oncology.

oncometric (ong-kō-met′rik), *a.* 1. Measured with or relating to the oncometer.—2. Relating to oncometry.

The *oncometric* curves are nearly normal.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 298.

oncometry (ong-kom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὄγκος*, a mass (tumor), + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the variations in volume of the spleen, kidneys, etc., or of internal tumors.

oncosphere (ong′kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ὄγκος*, barb, hook, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The embryo of the tapeworm while it is in the spherical or subspherical stage, inclosed in a thick membrane, the embryophore, and armed with six hooks: same as *hexacanth* ★*embryo*.



Oncosphere (*Bothriocephalus latus*). Highly magnified.

The embryo [of the tapeworm] itself is small, usually spherical, and regularly armed with six hooks arranged in three pairs near one pole. This six-hooked *oncosphere*, as it is called, is borne in an inner membrane of considerable thickness, and often prominent in appearance by virtue of its structure, and to this the name of embryophore has been given.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 159.

oncospore (ong′kō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ὄγκος*, hook, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose fruit or seed is provided with hooks to assist distribution. *F. E. Clements.*

oncost (on′kôst), *n.* and *a.* [*on* + *cost*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. Additional costs; extra expenses.

The goods thus sent (damaged) are disposed of at the fairs of Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, or to itinerant traders, the commission being included in the item for *oncosts*.
J. Colville, Social England, III. 392.

2. In *coal-mining*, the cost of upkeep, making and maintaining shafts and roads, pumping, etc. The engineers and others employed on this work are paid by time. [Scotch.]—3. The indirect expenditure incurred for the purpose of increasing the productive power of organized labor. *Trans. Inst. Engin. and Shipbuilders*, Scotland, March, 1900, p. 236.

II. *a.* Noting work done on time wages; also, noting men who work on such terms: as, *oncost*-men.

oncost-man (on′kôst-man), *n.* In *mining*, a workman other than a miner, who is paid by days' wages. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

oncotylid (ong-kot′i-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** A member of the family *Oncotylidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the heteropterous family *Oncotylidæ*.

oncus (ong′kus), *n.*; pl. *onci* (on′sī). [NL. *oncus*, < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook.] A name given to certain fossil selachian fin-spines from the Paleozoic rocks, characterized by their bilateral symmetry, smooth base, and grooved surface.

ondograph (on′dō-grâf), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *onde*, < L. *unda*, wave, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] In *phys.*, an instrument for recording wave-forms in alternating-current circuits and for the investigation of other oscillatory phenomena in electricity.

ondometer (on-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *onde*, < L. *unda*, wave, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument consisting of a system of adjustable condensers and inductance-coils for determining the wave-length of the electric waves, used in wireless telegraphy.

ondraw (on′drâ), *v. i.*; pret. *ondrew*, pp. *ondrawn*, ppr. *ondrawing*. [*on*[1] + *draw*.] To approach; draw on; draw near.

By Joidoigne, near the east, as we *ondrew*,
Dawn pierced the humid air;
And eastward faced I with him, though I knew
Never marched Grouchy there.
T. Hardy, Peasant's Confession, Wessex Poems, p. 78.

ondrive (ôn′drīv), *v. t.*; pret. *ondrove*, pp. *ondriven*, ppr. *ondriving*. In *cricket*, to drive (a ball) to the on, that is, to that part of the field which is in front of the batsman's wicket and to the left of the wicket-keeper.

One old cat. See ★*cat*[1].

one-foot (wun′fût), *a.* In *organ-building*, at a pitch three octaves above that of the keys used: said of stops or tones. See *stop*[1], 6, and *foot*, 12 (*c*) (2).

onegite (ō-nē′gīt), *n.* [*Onega* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Acicular goethite-penetrating quartz:

used as an ornamental stone. The original came from Lake Onega, Russia. It is also found in Colorado.

Oneida conglomerate, sandstone. See ★*conglomerate*, ★*sandstone*.

Oneirodes (on-ī-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the small, almost covered eyes; < Gr. *ὀνειρώδης*, dream-like, < *ὄνειρος*, dream, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ceratiidæ*, found in Greenland waters.

oneiromancer (ō-nī'rō-man-sėr), *n.* [*oneiromanc(y)* + *-er*[2].] One who divines by means of dreams; an interpreter of dreams.

oneiromantist (ō-nī'rō-man-tist), *n.* [*oneiromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ist.*] Same as ★*oneiromancer*.

one-one (wun'wun), *a.* In *math.*, of two constructs, having every element of each paired with one and only one element of the other.

A relation is *one-one* when, if x has the relation to y, and x′ differs from x, y′ from y, then it follows that x′ does not have the relation to y′, nor x to y′.
B. A. W. Russell, Princ. of Math., p. 305.

Oneonta sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

onerative (on'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [*onerate* + *-ive.*] Imposing a burden or obligation on; conveying an accusation: opposed to *exonerative*.

onerosity (on-ę-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*onerous* + *-ity.*] The fact of being onerous; specifically in *Scots law*, the fact that a deed, contract, note, or the like, has valid consideration. See *onerous*, 2.

Onerous contract, gift. See ★*contract*, etc.

one-time (wun'tīm), *a.* Sometime; former; whilom: as, with their *one-time* king.

It no longer needs to fear that its boom will collapse, for the *one-time* boom has passed off to be succeeded by slower but fully as substantial progress.
Outing, Feb., 1906, p. 584.

one-time (wun'tīm), *adv.* At once; without delay. [Colloq.]

'Oh, yes,' I said, 'I came on board her sixteen minutes ago; saw the Purser, and found I knew him; made him give me the best room in the ship instead of the one I'd got; carted my things in there *one-time*, and locked the door; and then cleared out here, and didn't worry any more.'
Cutcliffe Hyne, in Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1905, p. 46.

one-to-one (wun'tō-wun'), *a.* Same as ★*one-one*.

The meanings to be attached to addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, the commutative, associative, and distributive laws of operation, can all be based on the notion of order and the possibility of *one-to-one* correspondences. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 545.

one-valued (wun'val″ūd), *a.* Having but one value; in *math.*, noting a function, $y=fx$, as regards x, when for each x there is only one value of y. For example, $y=x^n$ is one-valued; whereas the function $y=x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ is, in general, an n-valued function of x.

The fundamental assumption concerning a homogeneous phase in equilibrium is that its energy ϵ is a continuous *one-valued* function of its entropy η, its volume v, and the masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$ of its independent components. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1904, p. 325.

O. N. F. An abbreviation of *Old Northern French*.

onflow (on'flō), *n.* [*on*[1] + *flow.*] A continuous flowing, as of liquid; a flowing onward.

onflowing (on'flō-ing), *n.* Same as ★*onflow*.

onglaze (on'glāz), *a.* In *ceram.*, noting the decoration or tinting of ware after it has been glazed. See *overglaze*, *a.*

onion, *n.*—**Native onion.** In Australia, same as *native* ★*leek*.

onion (un'yun), *v. t.* [*onion*, *n.*] To affect by or with onions: (*a*) To flavor with onions. (*b*) To rub with onion; produce by the presence of onion, as tears. *N. E. D.*

onionized (un'yun-īzd), *a.* [*onion* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Flavored with or smelling of onions. *N. E. D.*

onion-rust (un'yun-rust), *n.* A fungus, *Peronospora Schleideniana*, which produces a grayish coating upon onion-tops.

onion-scab (un'yun-skab), *n.* See ★*scab*.

onion-thrips (un'yun-thrips), *n.* Same as ★*tobacco-thrips*.

onion-twitch (un'yun-twich), *n.* Same as *onion-couch*.

onion-weevil (un'yun-wē″vl), *n.* An American otiorhynchid beetle, *Epicærus imbricatus*, which feeds on onion-leaves and other garden vegetables and plants. See cut at *Epicærus*.

oniscoidean (ō-nis-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *oniscoid*.

II. *n.* A wood-louse or sow-bug.

-onium. [NL. *-onium*, as in *ammonium*, etc.] In *chem.*, a termination given to the names of compound radicals which are analogous in structure and chemical function to ammonium, NH_4, as phosphonium, PH_4, or tetramethylphosphonium, $P^3(CH_3)_4$.

onkos (ong'kos), *n.*; pl. *onkoi* (-koi). [Gr. *ὄγκος*, a bulk, a mass, a bushy topknot imitated in tragic masks: see ★*oncus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a cone-shaped projection of the upper part of the tragic mask which was supposed to give it size and impressiveness.

It seems to me possible that in this *onkos* we have a relic of the elongated animal-head, or even of the crest which we noticed on the Island stones in the case of the ass, lion, and horse.
A. B. Cook, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 166.

onlik (on'lik), *n.* [Turk. *onliq*, < *on*, ten, + *-liq*, adj. ending.] A silver coin of Turkey, equal to 10 piasters.

onlook (on'lůk), *n.* The act of looking on (something); a thing or situation looked at.

onocerine (ō-nos'ę-rin), *n.* [*Ono(nis)* + L. *cera*, wax, + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*, or rest-harrow.

onolatry (ō-nol'ą-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνος*, ass, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of an ass or asses: ascribed to various ancient sects. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, July–Sept., 1903, p. 203.

onomatomania (on-ō-mat-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), name, + *μανία*, madness.] Obsession by a word or name; constant involuntary dwelling of the mind upon some one word.

onomatoplasm (on-ō-mat'ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), name, + *πγάσμα*, anything formed.] A word which imitates the sound of the thing it signifies.

onomatopœia, *n.* **3.** A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing it signifies; an imitative word. See the extract.

Many interjections are what are called "imitative," or *onomatopœias*:—Sounds produced (a) by inanimate objects—ding-dong, . . . splash, clank, puff. (b) By animate objects—bow-wow, mew, . . . tu-whit, tu-whoo.
R. Morris, Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence, xvii. § 318.

onomatopœial (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yal), *a.* [*onomatopœia* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of onomatopœia; formed by onomatopœia; onomatopœic.

onomatopœian (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yan), *a.* and *n.* [*onomatopœia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *onomatopœic*.

II. *n.* Same as *onomatope*.

ononial (ō-nō'ni-al), *n.* [*Ononi(s)* + *-al*[3].] An amorphous compound, $C_{19}H_{26}O_8$, found in the root of *Ononis spinosa*, or rest-harrow.

ononin (ō-nō'nin), *n.* [*Onon(is)* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*, or rest-harrow.

onotillo (ō-nō-tēl'yō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *onoto*, a Venezuelan form of *annotto*, *annatto*.] In Venezuela, a tree of the gamboge family, *Vismia ferruginea*. It yields a reddish-yellow gum-resin which can be used like gamboge.

onoto (ō-nō'tō), *n.* [A Venezuelan form of Galibi *annoto*, E. *annotto*, *annatto*, *arnotto*, etc.] Same as *arnotto*.

onsetter (on'set-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who urges, incites, or sets on (another).—**2.** One who assails or makes an onset.

onsetting (on'set-ing), *a.* Assailing; attacking.

on-side (on'sīd), *n.* In *cricket*, that part of the field of play to the left of the wicket-keeper and to the left of an imaginary line drawn between the wickets and extended in either direction to the boundary.

Leg hitting has so entirely departed—the last great exponent having been William Oscroft—that for some bowlers not a single man is placed on the *on-side*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 276.

onstand (on'stand), *n.* Whatever the outgoing tenant of a farm leaves on the land (as manure, straw, etc.) for the incoming tenant, who pays for it at a price to be determined. [Prov. Eng.]

Ont. An abbreviation of *Ontario*.

ontal (on'tal), *a.* [Gr. *ὤν*, neut. *ὄν* (*ὀντ-*), being (see *ontology*), + *-al*[1].] Real; actually existent: opposed to *phenomenal*. See the extract.

Difference of aspect [the Double Aspect Theory] may result solely from difference of standpoint, or it may be due to difference in the reality itself. The circle, seen as concave from within and as convex from without, is an ancient instance of the first still in great favour; the pillar, that was cloud and darkness to the Egyptians but light to the children of Israel, may serve to exemplify the second. The former we may call the phenomenal, and the latter the *ontal*, meaning of "aspect." With these two very different meanings our theory plays fast and loose as suits its own convenience.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 67.

Ontarian, *n.* **2.** In the classification of the New York series of geological formations, a term including all formations and stages of Upper Silurian age: equivalent to *Upper Silurian*.

ontocycle (on'tō-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *κύκλος*, cycle.] The cycle of individual development or ontogeny. [Rare.]

This enables us to speak confidently of the whole cycle of the ontogeny or *ontocycle* as more or less exactly parallel with the cycle of the phylogeny or phylocycle.
Hyatt, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 134.

ontocyclic (on-tō-sik'lik), *a.* [*ontocycl(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ontocycle.

ontocyclon (on-tō-sī'klon), *n.* Same as ★*ontocycle*.

Ontogenetic adaptation. See ★*adaptation*.—**Ontogenetic forces,** the influences that work for the maintenance and stability of any organism or organization; the forces of social as well as individual preservation. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 260.—**Ontogenetic migration.** See ★*migration*.—**Ontogenetic psychology.** See ★*psychology*.

Ontogenic variation. See ★*variation*.

ontogony (on-tog'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *γόνος*, generation, + *-y*[3].] Same as *ontogeny*.

ontography, *n.* **2.** That division of geography which is concerned with the responses of organic beings to their physiographic surroundings or environment.

ontoidic (on-tō-id'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *ἰδιος*, own.] Of or pertaining to the ontogenetic stages of the idioplasm of Weismann.

We must . . . form an idea of the constitution and nature of the germ-plasm, and of the ontogenetic stages of the idioplasm, or *onto-idic* stages.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 35.

ontonomy (on-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *νόμος*, law, + *-y*[3].] Same as *ontology*.

ontophyletic (on″tō-fī-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *φῦλον*, tribe, + *-et-ic.*] Intergenetic. [Rare.]

Recurring to an earlier suggestion (p. 3, above) we may note that all three of these conceptions are 'intergenetic,' or '*ontophyletic*.'
J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 11, note.

ontotrophy (on-tot'rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), low, + *-τροφια*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Individual nutrition. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociology, p. 291.

onuphin (on'ū-fin), *n.* [*Onuphis* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] An albuminous substance belonging to the hyalins, found in the tubes of *Onuphis tubicola*.

Onychaster (on'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of fossil ophiurans or brittle-stars with small round central disk and five long simple arms, occurring in the Subcarboniferous rocks, frequently associated with or adhering to the calyx of a crinoid.

onychatrophia (on″i-ką-trō'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the nails.

onychoclasis (on-i-kok'lą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *κλάσις*, breaking.] Breaking of a finger-nail or toe-nail.

Onychodus (ō-nik'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of Paleozoic fishes of uncertain relationship, best known from its remarkable arrangement of curved spur-like presymphyseal teeth. It occurs in the Devonian rocks.

onychograph (on'i-kō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *γράφειν*, write.] A device for recording the capillary pulse, if present, under the nails.

onychoid (on'i-koid), *a.* [Gr. *ὀνυχοειδής*, < *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a finger-nail or toe-nail.

onychophage (on'i-kō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] One who has the habit of biting the finger-nails.

onychophagia (on″i-kō-fā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*onychophagy*.

onychophagist (on-i-kof'ą-jist), *n.* Same as ★*onychophage*.

onychophagy (on-i-kof'ą-ji), *n.* [NL. *onycophagia*, < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *-φαγια*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of biting the finger-nails.

Habits of various kinds, such as *onycophagie* or finger-nail biting, excessive smoking, dypsomania, nervous twitchings, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Nov., 1905, p. 607.

onychophyma (on″i-kō-fī′mą), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *φῦμα*, a growth.] Thickening of the nails.

onychoptosis (on″i-kop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] In *pathol.*, falling off of the nails.

onychorrhexis (on″i-kō-rek′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *ῥῆξις*, breaking, rupture.] A disease of the nail resulting in a longitudinal splitting.

Onycoteuthidæ (on″i-kō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Onycoteuth(is)* + *-idæ*.] A family of decapodous cephalopods of world-wide distribution. They have a cylindrical body with terminal or lateral fins, very long tentacular arms, the sessile or tentacular arms furnished with retractile hooks, and the gladius lanceolate with a terminal cone. The family contains *Onycoteuthis*, *Gonatus*, *Ancistrochirus*, and several other genera.

Onycoteuthis (on″i-kō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *τευθίς*, cuttle-fish.] The typical genus of the family *Onycoteuthidæ*. *Lichtenstein.*

Onygena (o-nij′ē-nä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1798), irreg. < Gr. *ὄνυξ*, nail, hoof, + *-γενης*, -produced.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi having small, more or less globose, stipitate or sessile ascocarps surrounded by a peridium which becomes variously ruptured at maturity. The spores are unicellular, brown, becoming free in the peridium and intermingled with capillitium threads. Six species have been described. They occur on decaying hoofs and horns of various animals.

Onygenaceæ (on″i-jē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onygena* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi containing the single genus *Onygena*. See ★*Onygena*.

onygophagist (on-i-gof′a-jist), *n.* An incorrect form of ★*onychophagist*.

> I was sitting at my desk, pen in hand and in mouth at the same time; (a substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all *onygophagists*).
> *Southey*, Doctor, iii, A. i.

onymity (on-im′i-ti), *n.* [*onym* + *-ity*.] The possession of a name: opposed to *anonymity*. [Rare.]

onymizer (on′i-mī-zėr), *n.* [*onymize* + *-er*[1].] One who applies onyms or technical names, as to species or groups in zoölogy. *Coues*, in The Auk, Oct., 1884, p. 321. [Rare.]

onymous (on′i-mus), *a.* [*onym* + *-ous* or detached from *(an)onymous*.] Having a name: opposed to *anonymous*: said of persons or things, as letters, books, etc. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

onyx, *n.*—**Oriental onyx.** Same as *onyx marble* or *Mexican onyx*.

onza (ōn′thä, ōn′sä), *n.* [Sp. *onza*, ounce. See *ounce*[1].] 1. The ounce of Spain and Spanish America, the sixteenth part of the libra, or a little more than the avoirdupois ounce.—2. A Mexican gold coin, equal to 8 scudos or 16 pesos.

oo[2] (ō′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of the Sandwich Island honeysuckers, *Moho* or *Acrulocercus nobilis*, the bright yellow axillary feathers of which were used with those of the mamo in making cloaks and leis for the chiefs. See *Moho*, with cut.

oöangium (ō-ō-an′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *oöangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a multicellular organ which develops the egg-cells. Same as *archegonium*. See ★*oöcyst*, 3.

oöblastema (ō″ō-blas-tē′mą), *n.*; pl. *oöblastemata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *βλάστημα*, a sprout.] A simple or branched filament arising from the carpogonium of certain of the red algæ. It conjugates with an auxiliary cell, and as a result, carpospores are formed.

oöcapt (ō′ō-kapt), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κάπτειν*, gulp down.] A muscular organ in *Cestoda* by which the eggs are taken from the ovary and forced onward to the vagina. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 780.

oöchlorin (ō-ō-klō′rin), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-in*[2].] A green pigment found in certain egg-shells of birds.

Oöcorys (ō-ō-kō′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] The typical genus of the family *Oöcorythidæ*. *Fischer*, 1883.

Oöcorythidæ (ō″ō-kō-rith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Oöcorys* (*-ryth-*), + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks of the order *Prosobranchiata*. They have a short siphon, broad foot, no eyes, the radula tænioglossate, the shell buccinoid or cassidiform, and the corneous operculum spiral. It contains the single genus *Oöcorys*.

oöcyan (ō-ō-sī′an), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κύανος*, blue.] Same as ★*oöcyanin*.

oöcyanin (ō-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*[2].] A blue pigment which has been found in certain egg-shells.

oöcyesis (ō″ō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κύησις*, gestation.] Ovarian gestation.

oöcyst, *n.* 3. A unicellular structure of the algæ, producing egg-cells: same as *carpogonium*. See ★*oöangium*.—4. In sporozoans, the tough, resistent wall surrounding a zygote. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, I. 77.

oöcyte (ō′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] The ovarian egg before maturation, that is, before the formation of the polar bodies. The primary oöcyte divides to form the secondary oöcyte and the first polar body; the secondary oöcyte divides to form the mature egg (oötid) and the second polar body. The primary and secondary oöcytes in oögenesis, with their corresponding polar bodies, are the homologues of the primary and secondary spermatocytes in spermatogenesis. *Boveri*, 1891.

oöciostome (ō-ē′si-ō-stōm), *n.* [NL. *oœcium* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] The orifice of a zoœcium among the moss-animals or *Polyzoa*.

> A zoœcium in which the egg develops becomes an ovicell; it differs to a conspicuous extent from the other individuals of the colony, and often acquires a complicated form. Its orifice ("*oœciostome*") is valuable for the discrimination of the species.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 828.

oof (öf), *n.* [Short for *ooftish*.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

> I believe his family 's all right, and of course he has plenty of *oof*, but then, you know, as I 've often said to Weginald, 'Whatever happens, we must keep select.'
> *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 7, 1902.

oof-bird (öf′bėrd), *n.* [*oof* + *bird*[1], used humorously.] An imaginary 'bird' or fairy godmother who can be coaxed into generosity; hence, the one who furnishes the money; the source of supplies. [Slang.]

> In these days, when the *oof-bird* is so wild and wary, it won't do . . . to kick up your heels at a good thing just because it may n't be all that your fancy painted.
> *Jane Barlow*, Founding of Fortunes, iii. 8.

oofless (öf′les), *a.* [*oof* + *-less*.] Without money; penniless. [Slang.]

ooftish (öf′tish), *n.* [Said to be Yiddish *oof tish*, for G. *auf tische*, that is, *auf dem tische*, 'on the table,' meaning money laid down on the counter, 'cash down.'] Money; money down. See the extract. [Slang.]

> 'Oof' as a current pseudonym for money has been in use for about seven years, but '*ooftish*,' which also is Whitechapel slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years.
> *J. W. Pearce*, in Mod. Soc., Jan. 16, 1892. *N. E. D.*

oofy (öf′i), *a.* [*oof* + *-y*[1].] Rich; very wealthy. [Slang.]

> Awfully good family, the Walders, not particularly *oofy*, are they? *Albert Kinross*, Philbrick Howell, xxix.

oögonial (ō-ō-gō′ni-ąl), *a.* [*oögoni(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to oögonia or an oögonium.

> The fertilizing tube is entirely of *oogonial* origin.
> *Science*, March 21, 1902, p. 457.

oögonium, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The primordial mother-cell which gives rise to the ovum and its follicle. *Pflüger*. (*b*) One of the youngest ovarian cells, characterized by having in its nucleus the same number of chromosomes as in the nuclei of the somatic or body-cells. The oögonia, which eventually give rise to the primary oöcytes, are homologous in the oögenesis with the spermatogonia in the spermatogenesis of the male animal of the same species. *Boveri*, 1891.

oöid (ō′oid), *a.* [Gr. *ᾠοειδής*, < *ᾠόν*, egg, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *oöidal*.

oöidocephalic (ō-ō″i-dō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ᾠοειδής*, oval, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, having a head of an oval form: noting one of the divisions of cranial forms given by Aitken Meigs.

oökaryon (ō-ō-kar′i-on), *n.*; pl. *oökarya* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κάρυον*, nut.] The nucleus of the unfertilized egg or ovum; the egg-nucleus.

oökinesis (ō″ō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *κίνησις*, movement.] The karyokinetic or mitotic phenomena exhibited by the egg during its maturation and fertilization. *Whitman*, 1887.

oökinete (ō-ō-kī′nēt), *n.* [Cf. ★*oökinesis*.] In sporozoans, a zygote which is at first a freely moving gregarine-like organism which penetrates the cells or tissues, comes to rest, and becomes encysted as an oöcyst. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, I. 74.

oökinetic (ō″ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [*oökinesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, oökinesis.

oölem (ō′ō-lem), *n.* [Also *oölemm*; < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *λέμμα*, peel, skin, scale.] The innermost of the three external coats of an insect's egg. See *oölemma*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 144.

oölite, *n.*—**Hambleton Oölite** [*Hambleton* Hills in Yorkshire], in *geol.*, a division of the Corallian Oölite in Yorkshire which lies between the Lower and Middle Calcareous grits and is recognized as the zone of the ammonite *Aspidoceras perarmatum*.

oölith (ō′ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil egg of a bird or reptile.

oölogize (ō-ol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oölogized*, ppr. *oölogizing*. [*oölog(y)* + *-ize*.] To study birds' eggs; collect birds' eggs.

ooloo, *n.* See ★*ulu*.

oom (ōm), *n.* [D., AS. *eám*, uncle. See *eam*.] In Dutch, uncle: used like Eng. *uncle*, as a title of mention and address: as, *Oom* Paul, the popular name of Paul (Stephanus Johannes Paulus) Kruger, president (1883–1900) of the late Transvaal Republic.

oömancy (ō′ō-man-si), *n.* [NL. *oömantia*, < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Same as ★*oöscopy*.

oont (önt), *n.* [Hind. *ūnt*, a camel, a reduced form (prob. taken as imitative of a grunt) of Skt. *ushtra*, a camel, a buffalo.] The camel. [Anglo-Ind.]

> O the *oont*, O the *oont*, O the commissariat *oont!*
> With 'is silly neck a-bobbin' like a basket full o' snakes;
> We packs 'im like an idol, an' you ought to 'ear 'im grunt,
> An' when we gets 'im loaded up 'is blessed girth-rope breaks.
> *R. Kipling*, Barrack-room Ballads, Oonts, st. 1.

oöphagous (ō-of′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Subsisting on eggs; egg-eating.

oöphagy (ō-of′ą-gi), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-φαγια*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of eating eggs.

oöphoric (ō-ō-for′ik), *a.* [*oöphor(e)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an oöphore.

oöphorid (ō-of′ō-rid), *n.* Same as *oöphoridium*.

oöphytic (ō-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*oöphyte* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an oöphyte.

oöplasm (ō′ō-plazm), *n.* [NL. *oöplasma*, < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The protoplasm or living substance of the egg or ovum.

oöplasma (ō-ō-plas′mą), *n.*; pl. *oöplasmata* (-mą-tą). Same as ★*oöplasm*.

oöpod (ō′ō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Any one of the sclerites of an insect's ovipositor.

oörhodein (ō-ō-rō′dē-in), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-e-in*.] A reddish or brownish-reddish pigment occurring in egg-shells: supposedly identical with hematoporphyrin.

oöscope (ō′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing the interior of an egg and noting its condition; an egg-tester.

oöscopy (ō-os′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. The act of observing the process of development within an egg by means of an instrument made for that purpose.—2. Divination by the examination of eggs.

oösite (ō′ō-sīt), *n.* [G. *oösit* (Marx, 1834), named from *Oos*, a stream in Baden.] A kind of pinite from the Oos valley, Baden.

Oöspora[2] (ō-os′pō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1833), < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having a scanty mycelium. The fertile hyphæ are short, sometimes branched, and bear a great abundance of catenulate hyaline or bright-colored unicellular conidia. *O. lactis* is a common species occurring on the surface of cheese, milk, and other substances, and forming a white mold-like layer.

oöstegopod (ō-ō-steg′ō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *στέγος*, cover, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] An oöstegite; a brood-foot; a thoracic appendage on the females of certain crustaceans, as *Apus*, the distal portion of which is cup-like and covered by a lid, the whole forming a cavity for the reception of the eggs. See cut at *oöstegite*.

> A capsule or brood-pouch is produced, which serves for the reception of the eggs, and the appendage is distinguished as the *oostegopod* or brood-foot.
> *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 489.

oöthecotomy (ō″ō-thē-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [NL., < *oötheca* + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *ovariotomy*.

oötid (ō′ō-tid), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *-t-* + *-id*[2] (as in *spermatid*).] One of the four cells which result from the two consecutive divisions of the primary oöcyte during oögenesis.

These four cells are the mature ovum and three polar bodies. Often there are only two polar bodies, owing to a failure of the first polar body to divide. The four oötids formed during oögenesis correspond to the four spermatids derived by two consecutive divisions of the primary spermatocyte during spermatogenesis. See ★*polar body*.

oötype (ō′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *τύπος*, impression.] In some *Trematoda*, a dilated portion of the uterus into which the oviduct opens and in which the egg is fertilized, acquires its investment of yolk, and is provided with a shell. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 254.

oöxanthin (ō-ok-zan′thin), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow pigment found in egg-shells.

ooz, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *ooze*.

ooze, *n.* **5.** The short fibers on the surface of cotton thread, usually burned off in manufacture. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 373. —**Ooze calf.** See ★*calf*[1]. —**Pteropod-ooze**, an ooze formed of the shells of organisms which live at the surface in tropical seas, and containing a large proportion of pteropod shells. It is found on submarine ridges rising to within 1000 fathoms of the surface. The reason for its absence at greater depths is that the delicate shells are dissolved by the action of the sea-water before they have sunk to the abysses of the ocean.

ooze-eel (öz′ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ilyophidæ*: a translation of the generic name *Ilyophis*.

ooze-leather (öz′leтн″ėr), *n.* Soft leather made by finishing skins on the flesh side.

oozily (ö′zi-li), *adv.* With an oozy, damp, or muddy look or feeling: as, ropes dripping *oozily*.

op. An abbreviation (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Opera*; (*c*) of *opposite*.

O.P. An abbreviation of *overproof* in the English excise system of stating the strength of alcoholic liquors. See *overproof*.

o. p. An abbreviation of *opposite prompt* [*side*] or *prompter*.

opacification (ō-pas″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [L. *opacus*, opaque, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The formation of an opacity; the process of rendering opaque. [Rare.]

Hyperplasia, degeneration—these are results of malnutrition and the essentials of *opacification*.
Med. Record, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 333.

opacity, *n.* —**Acoustic opacity**, the property of being impervious to sound-waves.

opal, *n.* —**Ceylonese opal**, one of the names applied to the Ceylonese moonstone. —**Harlequin opal.** See *harlequin*, 4, and *opal* (*a*).

opal-agate (ō′pal-ag″āt), *n.* A natural mixture of opal and agate. The agate contains a part of opal silica, that is, chalcedony silica and opal silica, the latter having five, or more, per cent. of combined water. Opal-agate occasionally replaces wood in fossilization.

opalesque (ō-pa-lesk′), *a.* [*opal* + *-esque*.] Having the color and iridescence of an opal; milky-white like an opal.

opalish (ō′pal-ish), *a.* [*opal* + *-ish*.] Something like an opal.

opalite (ō′pa-līt), *n.* [*opal* + *-ite*[2].] A milky-white variety of glass or fusible porcelain. Also used adjectively: as, *opalite* tile.

The feature of this building is the treatment of the interior of the cages with light-green *opalite* tile, and a frieze of faïence tile representing desert and jungle scenes for the lions and tigers, respectively.
Science, Feb. 13, 1903, p. 266.

opalotype (ō′pa-lō-tīp), *n.* [*opal* + *-type*.] A photograph made on opal glass. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 307.

opaque. I. *a.* —**Opaque twist.** See ★*twist*.

II. *n.* **2.** Something opaque; specifically, a shade which can be worn over the forehead to protect the eyes from brilliant light.

op. cit. An abbreviation of the Latin *opus citatum* (abl. *opere citato*), pl. *opera citata*, etc., the work cited.

Opegrapha (ō-peg′ra-fä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1794), < Gr. *ὀπή*, an opening, + *γραφή*, writing. The name alludes to certain markings seen through openings.] A large genus of lichens of the family *Graphidaceæ*, having the thallus crustaceous and the apothecia more or less elongate and carbonaceous. The spores are elongate hyaline, and many-celled. The species are widely distributed, occurring on bark, wood, and rocks. *O. varia* is a species common on bark.

opelet (ō′pē-let), *n.* [*ope*, open, + *-let*.] A European sea-anemone, *Anthea cereus*, having long tentacles which cannot be retracted, whence the name.

The olive-green tangle-blades and other seaweeds are studded with the *opelet* (Anthea cereus), whose long trailing tentacles, with their hues of green and red, wave with every surge of the tide.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1901, p. 224.

Opelousas cat. See ★*cat*[1].

open. I. *a.* **14.** In *printing*, said of a composition in type that is wide-leaded or with excess of quadrats or other blanking-out material, known to compositors as 'fat matter.' —**Open bet.** See ★*bet*[2]. —**Open champion**, one who has won in an open-championship competition. —**Open championship**, a championship which may be competed for with no restriction. —**Open class**, in bench-shows, horse-shows, etc., a class open to all. —**Open-coil armature**, an armature of a direct-current generator or motor, such that at any moment only those coils the terminals of which are under the brushes are traversed by current, the others being in open circuit. —**Open-coil dynamo**, an electric generator the armature of which is of the open-coil type. —**Open door, file, game, method, pig.** See ★*door*, etc. —**Open-plate wheel, open port, race, ranks.** See ★*wheel*[1], etc. —**Open rate**, the announced public rate (of freight, etc.), as distinguished from secret rates given to favored parties.

Had from the Central a rebate of from ten cents to forty-five cents a barrel—usually it was twenty-five cents on the *open rate* for refined oil to the seaboard.
I. M. Tarbell, in McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 403.

Open-running fan, in *mining*, a form of centrifugal ventilating fan in which the casing revolves with the fan and the air is discharged from the whole circumference. Closed fans are those in which the casing is stationary and the air is discharged at one point only. —**Open score, sea.** See ★*score*[1], ★*sea*[1]. —**Open-shelf system**, a method of library management in which the reader is permitted free access to the books upon the shelves. —**Open shop.** See ★*shop*[1]. —**Open-side planer.** See ★*planer*. —**Open test.** See ★*test*[1]. —**Open timber**, said of roofs whose beams are exposed from beneath, the under side of the beams being carved and forming an ornamental ceiling. —**Open town**, a town or city in which the laws relating to the closing of drinking-places on Sunday or between certain hours are ignored by the authorities; hence, a town or city in which gambling and other vices are winked at by the authorities. [Slang, U. S.] —**Open trade, woods.** See ★*trade*[1], ★*wood*[1].

II. *n.* **2.** An opening; a hole; the widening of a river at its mouth: as, the *open* of Humber; a gap in sand-dunes through which a road can pass. [Local, Eng.] *N. E. D.* —**3.** An opportunity; an opening; a chance.

open, *v.* **I.** *trans.* —**To open her up**, to open the throttle in the steam-pipe of a ship's engine and throw an increased volume of steam into the cylinders. —**To open out**, in *mining*, to enlarge (a heading) to form a working face: as, *to open out* a room; *to open out* a long wall-face.

II. *intrans.* **10.** *Naut.*, to appear to separate and become distinct, as lights in a harbor when the vessel nears.

The lights . . . will appear to separate, or, in the nautical phrase, they will *open*.
Moseley, Astron., I. 2. *N. E. D.*

Open-air cure, the treatment of disease, especially of pulmonary tuberculosis, by a more or less continuous existence, by day and by night, in the open air. —**Open-air school of painting.** See ★*painting*, 1.

open-casting (ō′pn-kas″ting), *n.* In *mining*, holing above the seam, that is, working as in a quarry or open-cast. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

open-cut (ō′pn-kut), *a.* In *engin.*, dug down from the surface; not tunneled; not covered during construction, as an underground railroad.

opener, *n.* **3.** *pl.* In *poker*, the necessary qualification for opening a jack-pot, namely, jacks or better. —**Porcupine-opener**, a form of machine for opening up cotton as taken from the bale: so named because the beater consists of a number of spikes or blades. See *opener*, 2 (*b*).

open-hearth (ō′pn-härth), *a.* **1.** Having a hearth which is shallow or open to inspection and to access of the workmen: said of steel-furnaces for the Siemens-Martin process. —**2.** Made in an open-hearth furnace: said of steel. See ★*steel*[1].

opening, *n.* —**Close opening**, in *chess*, any commencement of the game wherein the king's pawn is not early advanced to its fourth square by both players. —**Damiano defense opening**, in *chess*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4: 2-Kt—KB 3, P—KB 3: an obviously incorrect defense. —**Defense to King's Knight's opening**, in *chess*. The regular defenses are 2 . . . Kt—QB 3, 2 . . . Kt—KB 3, and 2 . . . P—Q 3.; all others are considered irregular. —**English opening**, in *chess*, same as *Staunton's opening*. —**Fianchetto di donna opening**, in *chess*, the moving of the Queen's Knight's Pawn on the first move: a flank movement, mostly available by the second player. —**Hampe opening.** Same as *Vienna opening*. See *opening*, 9. —**Hazard opening.** See ★*hazard chase*. —**Irregular opening**, in *chess*, an opening not found among any of the regular or 'book' openings. —**King's Bishop's opening.** See *opening*, 9. —**King's Knight's opening**, in *chess*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3. —**Pawn-and-move opening**, in *chess*, an opening in which black concedes to white the odds of the King's Bishop's Pawn and the move. —**Ponziani opening**, in *chess*, same as *Staunton's opening* (which see, under *opening*, 9). —**Queen's Bishop's Pawn's opening.** Same as *Staunton's opening*. —**Sicilian opening**, in *chess*, 1 P—K 4, P—QB 4. More commonly called the *Sicilian defense*. —**Spherical opening**, the size of a solid angle, now measured in steradians. —**Staunton's opening.** See *opening*, 9. —**Two Bishops' opening**, in *chess*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4. [Obsolete.] —**Vienna opening.** See *opening*, 9.

opening-knife (ōp′ning-nīf), *n.* A short, strong knife for opening oysters, tin cans, etc.

open-sand (ō′pn-sand), *a.* In *founding*, made in sand without a cope or cover. See *open-sand* ★*molding*.

open-timbered (ō′pn-tim″bėrd), *a.* Built so that the timber framing shows and forms the design as seen from within, as the roofs in many English churches and halls of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

opera[1], *n.* —**Opera buffa.** Same as *opera bouffe*: opposed to ★*opera seria*. —**Opera da camera**, an opera or operetta designed for performance in a private house. —**Opera seria**, the tragic or serious opera, as distinguished from the ★*opera buffa* or comic opera.

operamania (op″e-rä-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [Also *operamanie*, *op'ramanie*; E. *opera* + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] A craze for the opera.

Adieu my hopes, if *op'ramanie*
Has seiz'd on Peter's pericranie.
Drunk with Italian siren's cup!
Nay then, in troth, I give him up:
The man 's a quack whoe'er pretends he
Can cure him of that fiddling phrenzy.
Byrom, Letter to R. L., Esq., st. 6.

operand (op′e-rand), *n.* [L. *operandum*, neut. gerundive of *operari*, work.] That which is to be operated upon; in *math.*, that which is subjected to an operator. In $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$, $\frac{(d)}{dx}$ is the operator, $f(x)$ the operand.

operatic[2] (op-e-rat′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *operate* + *-ic*.] Working; productive; operative. [Rare.]

The place of our labourers and *operatic* manufacturers being almost entirely supplied by slaves.
T. Arnold, Later Rom. Comm., II. 446.

operation, *n.* —**Algebraic operations**, addition, multiplication, involution, and their inverses. —**Arithmetic operation**, addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. —**Bassini's operation**, an operation for the radical cure of hernia, consisting essentially in obliteration of the inguinal canal by twisting the hernial sac and suturing the abdominal muscles to Poupart's ligament. —**Beatson's operation**, ovariotomy in cases of inoperable cancer of the breast, the loss of the internal secretion of the ovaries being thought to cause a shrinking of the mammary tumor. —**Bier's operation**, an operation for obtaining a stump (following amputation of the leg) which will bear the weight of the body. After the amputation a wedge is cut out of tibia and fibula a few inches above the end of the stump, and the lower piece is raised so that, when union of the bones takes place, there is a foot-shaped extremity to the leg. —**Bottini's operation**, the formation of a channel, by use of the galvanocautery, through the prostate, in hypertrophy of that gland. —**Celsian operation.** (*a*) Lithotomy by incision through the perineum. (*b*) Embryotomy by decapitation. (*c*) Amputation by a circular incision down to the bone. (*d*) Removal of epithelioma of the lip by a V-shaped incision. —**Chopart's operation.** (*b*) A plastic operation for the restoration of a lost lip. —**Emmet's buttonhole operation**, a vesicovaginal fissure artificially produced in order to insure drainage of the bladder in certain cases of cystitis. —**Estlander's operation**, an operation for the relief of empyema by resection of the rib and drainage of the pleural cavity. —**Flap operation**, amputation in which flaps are utilized to round over the end of the stump. See *flap*, 6. —**Guyon's operation**, amputation of the foot by means of an elliptical incision made just above the malleoli. —**Infinitesimal operation**, in *math.*, one causing an infinitesimal change in each of the variables of the operand. —**Inverse operation.** See *inverse*, 2. —**Kocher's operation.** (*b*) A method of resection of the elbow. —**Kraske's operation**, exsection of the rectum after removal of part of the sacrum and coccyx. —**Langenbeck's operation.** (*b*) A plastic operation for the restoration of a lost lip. —**Lisfranc's operation.** (*c*) A plastic operation for the restoration of a lost lip. —**Lorenz's operation**, the forcible reduction of a congenital dislocation of the hip, and retention of the head of the femur in its normal position until a new socket forms: this is done entirely by manipulation, no cutting operation being resorted to. —**Macewen's operation.** (*a*) Chiseling through the femur just above the knee in order to permit of straightening of the leg in cases of knock-knee. (*b*) An operation for the radical cure of hernia by closing the internal ring by a pad formed of the hernial sac. —**Malgaigne's operation.** (*c*) A plastic operation for the reconstruction of a lost lip. —**Mastoid operation.** Same as ★*mastoidotomy*. —**Mules's operation**, insertion of a hollow ball of non-irritating material after evisceration of the contents of the eyeball in order to preserve its shape and give support for an artificial eye. —**Ogston's operation.** (*a*) Removal of the inner condyle of the femur for knock-knee. (*b*) Excision of a wedge-shaped piece from the tarsus in order to restore the arch in flat-foot. —**Operation of complaisance.** See ★*complaisance*. —**Permutable operations**, such operations as are commutative. —**Phelps's operation.** (*a*) The operation of cutting through all the contracted tissues to the bone and then forcibly straightening the foot, in the treatment of talipes equinovarus. (*b*) An operation for the closure of harelip. —**Rational operations**, additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions (the divisor

not being zero).—**Reverse operation,** in *math.*, inverse operation.—**Rydygier's operation for osteoplastic resection,** an operation for exsection of the rectum, in which access to the bowel is facilitated by dividing the sacrum and turning it back, replacing it (with the attached soft parts) upon the conclusion of the operation.—**Saenger's operation,** a modified Cæsarean section.—**Schede's operation.** (*a*) Resection of a portion of the thoracic wall together with some of the thickened pleura, in the treatment of empyema. (*b*) Removal of the necrosed portion of a bone, allowing the cavity to fill with blood which clots and later becomes organized.—**Stacke's operation,** the hollowing out of the mastoid process and of the drum of the ear, converting them into one cavity.—**Stephen Smith's operation,** a method of amputation at the knee-joint in which the flaps are so formed that the cicatrix lies between the condyles of the femur posteriorly.—**Syme's operation.** (*b*) A plastic operation for the reconstruction of a lost lip.—**Talma's operation,** the attachment of the omentum to the inner wall of the abdomen in order to establish an anastomosis between the veins of the portal and of the systemic systems.—**Trendelenburg's operation,** a method of bloodless amputation at the hip-joint, in which bleeding is prevented by passing an iron rod through the tissues and a rubber tube by figure-of-8 turns over the projecting ends of the rod.—**Univocal operation,** in *math.*, an operation which has only one result.—**Wölfler's operation,** the establishment of a permanent opening between the stomach and the lower portion of the duodenum or the jejunum, in cases of obstruction at the pylorus.—**Wood's operation.** (*b*) A plastic operation for exstrophy of the bladder in which the defect is closed by a flap of skin cut from the abdominal wall and turned over so that the cutaneous surface forms the inner wall of the bladder.—**Wyeth's operation,** a method of bloodless amputation at the hip-joint, similar to Trendelenburg's operation.

operative. **I.** *a.*—**Operative surgery.** See ★*surgery.*

II. *n.* 2. One who operates in any line of business; an operator: used in certain circumstances as a convenient substitute for *detective.*

The word "detective" became so offensive . . . that it was dropped by some successful [detective] agencies. The word chosen by the Pinkertons to take its place was "*operative.*" Don't telegraph to Bob to send you a detective; say "send me an *operative.*"

N. Y. Press, Oct. 23, 1905.

operatize (op'ę-rą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *operatized,* ppr. *operatizing.* [*opera*[1] + *-t-* + *-ize* (as in *dramatize*).] To change into an opera; cause to resemble an opera by the addition of songs and music, as a play.

operator, *n.* 3. One who conducts a business, as mining; a capitalist who carries on a business: opposed to *operative.*

The *operators* have intimated to sales agents and wholesalers that if the conference set for Thursday terminates in an agreement to continue work, the mines will have to be shut down for a time at any rate.

N. Y. Eve. Mail, Feb. 10, 1906.

operatress (op'ę-rā-tres), *n.* [*operator* + *-ess.*] A female operator.

operatrix (op-ę-rā'triks), *n.* [LL. *operatrix,* fem. of L. *operator.* See *operable.*] Same as ★*operatress.*

opercular, *a.* **II.** *n.* The upper posterior bone of the series of bones forming the gill-cover in fishes. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

operculare (ō-pėr-kū-lā'rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of *opercularis.* See *opercular.*] In the osteology of the fishes, same as *splenial.*

operculate, *a.* **II.** *n.* An operculated gastropod.

operculomandibular (ō-pėr″kū-lō-man-dib'ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to the opercle and the mandible, as a sensory canal in fishes running across the preopercle and mandible.

operculum, *n.*—**Genital operculum,** an organ on the ventral side of the body in the extinct crustacean *Eurypterus* and its allies, consisting of amalgamated plates longitudinally crossing the first two abdominal segments, the form of the median lobe varying with the sex.—**Occipital operculum,** a portion of the occipital lobe of the brain which is separated from the main part by the apefissure: found in certain apes and occasionally in the brain of man.

The presence of such an *occipital operculum* implies the existence, in the cerebral hemisphere possessing it, of a sulcus, called by Prof. Elliott Smith the sulcus lunatus, which is strictly comparable to, if not absolutely identical with, the "Affenspalte" so typical of the brains of Simiidæ and Cercopithecidæ.

Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 104.

opesia (ō-pē'zi-ą), *n.*; pl. *opesiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀπή,* a hole.] An aperture in the front wall of the zoœcium of a bryozoan.

opesial (ō-pē'zi-ąl), *a.* [*opesia* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to an opesia; of the nature of an opesia.

opesiula (ō-pē'zi-ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *opesiulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *opesia* + dim. *-ula.*] A secondary or small opesia.

opesiule (ō-pē'si-ūl), *n.* An opesiula.

The parietal muscles [in Microporidæ, etc.] are here reduced to a single distal pair, which may pass through foramina ("*opesiules,*" Jullien) to reach their insertion into the aperture. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 830.

Ophelia (ō-fē'li-ą), *n.* The typical genus of the family *Opheliidæ. Savigny,* 1817.

ophelic (ō-fel'ik), *a.* [*Ophelia* + *-ic.*] Derived from the plant *Ophelia Chirata.*—**Ophelic acid,** a yellowish-brown syrup, $C_{13}H_{20}O_{10}$ (?), formed by the decomposition of the glucoside chiratin, which occurs in *Ophelia Chirata.*

Opheliidæ (ō-fē-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Ophelia* + *-idæ.*] A family of polychætous annelids, having a short body, conical præstomium without appendages but with two ciliated pits, parapodia reduced with two groups of simple setæ and usually with dorsal cirri present and acting as gills. They inhabit the sand, and among the several genera are *Ophelia, Ammotrypane,* and *Polyophthalmus.*

ophelimity (ō-fe-lim'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὠφέλιμος,* useful, < *ὠφελεῖν,* help, be useful.] In *polit. econ.,* a term suggested by Professor V. Pareto as a substitute for 'utility,' as used in political economy.

Ophichthus (of-ik'thus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Ophichthys,* < Gr. *ὄφις,* serpent, + *ἰχθύς,* fish.] A genus of eels of the family *Ophichthyidæ,* very numerous in tropical seas.

ophicleide, *n.* 2. In *organ-building,* a powerful reed stop with a trumpet-like tone.

ophicleidean (of-i-klī'dē-ąn), *a.* [*ophicleide* + *-e-an.*] Produced by or resembling an ophicleide; resembling the sound produced by the ophicleide.

He recognized the intermittent honk of the Owl, . . . the stalwart snort of the Terrapin, and the mighty *ophicleidean* roll of the able organ of the Bone. "And yet," he thought, "if one were to wake one of them up and say to him that he was snoring, he would not believe a word of it!"

W. M. Laffan, in The Century, Feb., 1882, p. 489.

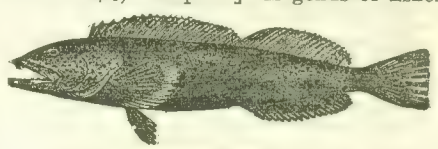
ophiderid (ō-fid'ę-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Ophideridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Ophideridæ.*

Ophidioceras (ō-fid-i-os'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίδιον,* a little snake, + *κέρας,* horn.] A genus of Silurian nautiloid cephalopods. They were closely coiled until a late stage of growth, when the shell became straight and free with a much-constricted aperture.

Ophidioidei (ō-fid-i-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ophidioid.*] A group of fishes of the order *Acanthopteri,* having no ventral spines, or no spines in the anterior part of the dorsal.

Ophidion (ō-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίδιον,* dim. of *ὄφις,* a serpent.] A genus of fishes,



Ophidion elongatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of the family *Hexagrammidæ,* found on the Pacific coast of North America from Sitka to Santa Barbara.

Ophileta (of-i-lē'tą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rhipidoglossal gastropods very characteristic of the late Cambrian and early Silurian rocks.

Ophiobolus (of-i-ob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Riess, 1854), < Gr. *ὄφις,* a snake, + *βόλος,* a throw. The name alludes to the elongate, sinuous, spotted spores.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Pleosporaceæ,* having small perithecia embedded in the tissue of the host. The spores are yellowish, many-septate, and long filiform. About 125 species have been described. They are common and widely distributed, occurring chiefly on dead herbaceous stems.

Ophioderma (of″i-ō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις,* a serpent, + *δέρμα,* skin.] The typical genus of the family *Ophiodermatidæ. Müller* and *Troschel,* 1840.

Ophiodermatidæ (of″i-ō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioderma* (*-mat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiuroids, of the order *Zygophiuræ,* having numerous oral papillæ, none being infradental, arm incisures on the disk, and dental papillæ absent. It includes several genera, among them being *Ophioderma, Ophioconeta,* and *Ophioplax.*

Ophiogenes (of-i-oj'ę-nēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ὀφιογενεῖς,* pl. of *ὀφιογενής,* serpent-born, < *ὄφις,* serpent, + *-γενης,* -born.] A people of the Troad who, according to fable, were of serpent kin and could cure by touch the bite of a serpent.

These Naga tribes of South Asia are . . . analogues . . . of the *Ophiogenes,* or Serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers whose bite they could cure by touch, and descendants of an ancient hero transformed into a snake.

E. B. Tylor, Primitive Culture, II. 218.

ophioglossaceous (of″i-ō-glo-sā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Ophioglossaceæ,* a family of ferns.

ophioid (of'i-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὄφις,* snake, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of a snake.

Ophiolepididæ (of″i-ō-le-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiolepis* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiuroids, of the order *Zygophiuræ,* having from 3 to 6 oral papillæ, of which the last may be infradental, arm incisures on the disk, and no dental papillæ. Among the several genera are *Ophiolepis, Ophiura,* and *Ophioglypha.*

Ophiolepis (of-i-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις,* snake, + *λεπίς,* scale.] The typical genus of the family *Ophiolepididæ. Müller* and *Troschel,* 1840.

Ophion, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.—**Long-tailed ophion,** a large yellowish-brown American ichneumon-fly, *Ophion macrurum,* a common parasite of the cecropia caterpillar and other allied insects. See cut under *Ophion.*

ophiophilism (of-i-of'i-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις,* serpent, + *φιλεῖν,* love, + *-ism.*] A love for and care of snakes.

Ophiophilism is by no means an ugly word.

Daily News (London), Feb. 19, 1883. *N. E. D.*

ophiophilist (of-i-of'i-list), *n.* [*ophiophil-(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who loves snakes. *Daily News* (London), Feb. 19, 1883. *N. E. D.*

ophiopluteus (of″i-ō-plō'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ophioplutei* (-ī). The larva of *Ophiuroidea;* contrasted with ★*echinopluteus. Mortensen.*

Mortensen . . . in his recent review of the echinoderm larvæ, has suggested the names echinopluteus and *ophiopluteus* for the larvæ of Echinoidea and Ophiuroidea respectively.

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, B, 1903, p. 286.

ophiosaurian (of-i-ō-sâ'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Ophiosauria;* one of the *Ophiosauria.*

Ophioscion (of-i-os'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις,* serpent, + *σκιά,* shadow (alluding to *Sciæna*).] A genus of small fishes, nearly all American, belonging to the family *Sciænidæ.*

Ophiothricidæ (of″i-ō-thris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiothrix* (*-thric-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiuroids, of the order *Zygophiuræ,* having dental papillæ but no oral papillæ. It includes among other genera *Ophiothrix, Ophionema,* and *Ophiocnemis.*

Ophiothrix (of'i-ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις,* snake, + *θρίξ,* hair.] The typical genus of the family *Ophiothricidæ. Müller* and *Troschel,* 1840.

ophiotoxin (of'i-ō-tok″sin), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις,* a serpent, + E. *toxin.*] Snake venom. *Science,* Feb. 7, 1908, p. 223.

ophiouride (of-i-ö'rid), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις,* snake, + *οὐρά,* tail, + *-ide*[2]. See ★*ophiurid.*] A cubic curve, the snake's-tail.

ophioxylin (of-i-ok'si-lin), *n.* [*Ophioxylon* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$(?), occurring in the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* It melts at 71.8° C. See ★*plumbagin.*

Ophioxylon (of-i-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus 1747–1753), < Gr. *ὄφις,* snake, + *ξύλον,* wood; in allusion to the use of the root in India as an antidote for snake-bites.] A former genus name for plants now referred to the genus *Rauvolfia,* of the family *Apocynaceæ.* See *Rauvolfia* and *serpentwood.*

ophism (of'izm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις,* serpent, + *-ism.*] Serpent-worship; ophiolatry.

ophisuroid (o-fis'ū-roid), *a.* [NL. *Ophisurus* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or connected with the lapsed genus *Ophisurus.*

This genus contains all the *ophisuroid* eels which have sharp teeth, no marked canines, well-developed pectoral fins, and the dorsal inserted behind the head.

Jordan and Evermann, Fishes of North and Middle [Amer., p. 381.

Ophitic[2] (o-fit'ik), *a.* [*Ophite*[2] + *-ic.*] Relating to the Ophites. See *Ophite*[2].

Ophitism (of'i-tizm), *n.* [*Ophite*[2] + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Ophites. See *Ophite*[2].

Ophiuchid (of-i-ū'kid), *n.* [*Ophiuchus* + *-id*[2].] A meteor belonging to the flock which appears to radiate from the constellation Ophiuchus.

In April many fine meteors diverge from Virgo and Libra, while in May there are Serpentids, Scorpiids, and *Ophiuchids.* *Nature,* April 14, 1904, p. 571

ophiurid (of-i-ū′rid), *n.* An ophiuran; a member of the family *Ophiuridæ*.

Finally, in the *ophiurid Ophioglypha*, the rate of regeneration of the arms is greater the greater the number of removed arms, with the exception of the case where all are removed. *Science*, Feb. 5, 1904, p. 215.

ophiurin (of-i-ū′rin), *n.* [*Ophiur(is)* + *-in*2.] A yellowish-brown pigment found in the ophiuris or brittle-star.

ophiuris (of-i-ū′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίουρος*, serpent-tailed, < *ὄφις*, serpent, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A brittle-star; an animal belonging to the echinoderms.

ophritis (of-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyebrows.

Ophth. An abbreviation of *ophthalmology*.

ophthalmagra (of-thal-mag′rạ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἄγρα*, a catching.] Gouty conjunctivitis or ophthalmia.

ophthalmalgic (of-thal-mal′jik), *a.* [*ophthalmalg(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or suffering from, ophthalmalgia or pain in the eyeball.

ophthalmatrophy (of-thal-mat′rọ-fi), *n.* Same as *ophthalmatrophia*.

ophthalmia, *n.*—**Egyptian ophthalmia.** Same as *trachoma*. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, June 1, 1903, p. 183.—**Migratory ophthalmia,** inflammation in one eye following upon inflammation in the uveal tract of the other eye. Also called *sympathetic ophthalmia*.—**Ophthalmia tarsi,** inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.—**Periodic ophthalmia.** Same as ★*moon-blindness*, 2.

ophthalmiac (of-thal′mi-ak), *n.* [*ophthalmi(a)* + *-ac*.] A sufferer from inflammation of the eye or of the conjunctiva.

ophthalmiater (of-thal′mi-ā-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἰατήρ*, physician.] An oculist. [Rare.]

ophthalmiatric (of-thal-mi-at′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἰατρός*, physician, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ocular therapeutics.

Ophthalmic migraine, vertigo. See ★*migraine*, ★*vertigo*.

ophthalmious (of-thal′mi-us), *a.* Suffering from inflammation of the eyes, or ophthalmia.

ophthalmocace (of-thal-mok′a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *κάκη*, bad condition.] Severe, often gangrenous, general inflammation of the eye.

ophthalmolith (of-thal′mọ-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus.

ophthalmometric (of-thal-mọ-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ophthalmometry.

ophthalmomyositis (of-thal″mọ-mī-ọ-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ocular muscles.

ophthalmomyotomy (of-thal″mọ-mī-ot′ọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Operative division of the ocular muscles.

ophthalmoneuritis (of-thal″mọ-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ophthalmic nerve.

ophthalmophacometer (of-thal″mọ-fā-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *φακός*, lentil (used to represent 'lens'), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the lines of curvature of the crystalline lens of the eye.

ophthalmophantom (of-thal-mọ-fan′tọm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + E. *phantom*.] **1.** A model of the human eye used in the instruction of students in ophthalmoscopy.—**2.** A frame in which sheep's eyes can be inserted for use in practising various ophthalmic operations.

ophthalmoplasty (of-thal′mọ-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πλάσσειν*, mold.] Plastic surgery of the eyeball or of its adnexa.

ophthalmoplegic (of-thal-mọ-plej′ik), *a.* [*ophthalmopleg(ia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ophthalmoplegia.

ophthalmoplegy (of-thal′mọ-plē-ji), *n.* Same *ophthalmoplegia*.

ophthalmopod (of-thal′mọ-pod), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In crustaceans, the eye-stalk or ophthalmite.

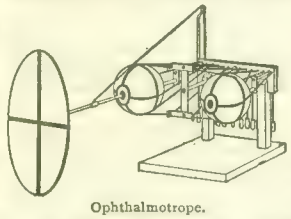
It [rostrum of Sergestes profundus] is described by Bate: "It consists of a short fine point projecting horizontally for about one-fourth the length of the *ophthalmopod*, and is dorsally furnished on the crest with a small tooth." *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 55.

ophthalmoscope, *n.*—**Ghost ophthalmoscope,** an ophthalmoscope containing a sheet of glass in the course of the efferent rays by which they are partially deflected, giving another image.

ophthalmostatometer (of-thal″mọ-stā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *στατός*, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining accurately the position of the eyes.

ophthalmostatometry (of-thal″mọ-stā-tom′e-tri), *n.* Measurement by means of the ophthalmostatometer.

ophthalmotrope (of-thal′mọ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] In *exper. psychol.* and *physiol.*, a mechanical model of the two eyes, constructed as two spheres upon each of which pull six weighted strings representing the six eye-muscles.



Ophthalmotrope.

The instrument is used especially to demonstrate the action upon the eyeball of the various eye-muscles, acting singly or in combination. In the more elaborate models, the weights attached to the strings are accurately graded to reproduce the effect due to the separate muscles. For purposes of class-demonstration, a disk of white cardboard, with the vertical and horizontal diameters drawn in black, is attached to the one eyeball, in the manner shown in the figure. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 135.

ophthalmotropometer (of-thal″mọ-trọ-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *τρόπος*, a turning, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the extent and direction of the movements of the eyeballs.

ophthalmotropometry (of-thal-mō-trọ-pom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *τρόπος*, turning, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the movements of the eyeballs.

ophyte, *n.* Same as *ophite*1.

opiammone (ō-pi-am′ōn), *n.* [*opi(anate)* + *ammon(ium)*.] A yellow crystalline powder, $C_{20}H_{19}O_8N$, made by evaporating a solution of ammonium opianate. It is insoluble in water and when heated with it to 150° C. yields opianic acid and ammonia.

opianet (ō′pi-ān), *n.* [*opi(um)* + *-ane*.] Same as *narcotine*.

opianine (ō′pi-an-in), *n.* [*opiane* + *-ine*2.] Same as *narcotine*.

opianyl (ō′pi-a-nil), *n.* [*opiane* + *-yl*.] **1.** Same as *meconin*.—**2.** The radical, $C_{10}H_9O_4$, of meconin. *Gerhardt*.—**3.** The radical, $(CH_3O)_2C_6H_2(CHO)CO$, of opianic acid.

Opimian (ọ-pim′i-an), *a.* [L. *Opimianus*, of Opimius, < *Opimius*, Opimius.] Of Opimius: applied to a celebrated Roman wine of the year A. U. C. 633, when Opimius was consul.

Italie knew her owne good, and what it was to maintain vineyards. . . . And therefore it is that all the wines of that time bear the onely name of that one Consull, and be called *Opimian*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 419.

The cry for light will not be silenced, though we crown ourselves with roses, and pour the hundred-yeared *Opimian* before the shrine of Apollo. *Shirley*, in Fraser's Mag., Feb., 1863, p. 241. *N. E. D.*

opinability (ọ-pin-a-bil′i-ti), *adv.* [*opinable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being opinable.

opinably (ọ-pin′a-bli), *adv.* Conjecturally; as a matter of opinion.

opinic (ọ-pin′ik), *a.* Noting a crystalline acid, $C_9H_6O_5 + 2H_2O$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid. It melts at 148° C.

opinional (ọ-pin′yọn-al), *a.* [*opinion* + *-al*1.] Being a matter of opinion not of certainty; of the nature of opinion.

No mere body of *opinional* truths or doctrines meets our case—nothing meets it but to give us back . . . the personal inhabitation we have lost. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 84.

opiology (ō-pi-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὄπιον*, opium, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The investigation of the properties of opium. *N. E. D.*

opiomania (ō″pi-ọ-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ὄπιον*, opium, + *μανία*, madness.] Morphiomania in which use is made of opium rather than of its alkaloid morphine.

opiomaniac (ō″pi-ọ-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [*opiomania* + *-ac*.] One who has a morbid craving for opium.

opiophagy (ō-pi-of′a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὄπιον*, opium, + *-φαγια*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of opium; a chronic craving for opium. *N. E. D.*

Opis (ō′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Opis*, < Gr. Ὦπις, a nymph in the train of Artemis.] A genus of teleodesmaceous pelecypod mollusks related to *Astarte*, having trigonal valves, prominent beaks, and very deep lunule. It occurs in rocks from the Trias to the Cretaceous.

opisthenar (ọ-pis′the-när), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπισθέναρ*, < *ὀπισ(θεν)*, at the back, + *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand.] The back of the hand.

opisthenogenesis (ọ-pis″the-nọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, at the back, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The development of segments, tubercles, and markings in animals *a tergo*, or successively from the posterior toward the anterior end of the body. *A. S. Packard*, 1904.

opisthenogenetic (ọ-pis″the-nọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by opisthenogenesis.

opisthiobasilar (ọ-pis″thi-ọ-bas′i-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπίσθιος*, hinder (see *opisthion*), + E. *basilar*.] In *craniom.*, relating to the opisthion and to the basion.—**Opisthiobasilar plane.** See ★*plane*1.

Opisthocentrus (ọ-pis-thọ-sen′trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθόκεντρος*, with a sting in the tail, < *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *κέντρον*, sting.] A genus of blennioid fishes of the North Pacific.

opisthodetic (ọ-pis-thọ-det′ik), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *δετός*, bound, + *-ic*.] Extending behind the beaks, as the ligament in certain pelecypod mollusks: contrasted with ★*amphidetic* (which see).

opisthoglyph (ọ-pis′thọ-glif), *n.* [*Opisthoglyph(a)*.] A member of a group of poisonous snakes having some of the posterior upper teeth grooved.

Opisthoglypha (ọ-pis-thog′li-fạ), *n. pl.* [NL. See *Opisthoglyphia*.] The commonly accepted spelling of *Opisthoglyphia*, a division (usually considered as a superfamily) of snakes.

opisthoglyphous (ọ-pis-thog′li-fus), *a.* [NL. *Opisthoglyph(a)* + *-ous*.] Having some of the posterior teeth in the upper jaw grooved, as in certain poisonous snakes; opisthoglyphic.

Opisthognathus (op-is-thog′na-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fishes of the family *Opisthognathidæ*, found in warm seas. See cut at *Opisthognathidæ*.

opisthogoneate (ọ-pis-thọ-gō′nẹ-āt), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *γονή*, genitalia, + *-ate*1.] Having the genitalia behind.

The genital openings *opisthogoneate*, usually single, but paired in Thysanura (Lepisma), Dermaptera, and Plectoptera (Ephemeridæ). *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 27.

opisthogyrate (ọ-pis-thọ-jī′rāt), *a.* [*opisthogyre* + *-ate*1.] Same as ★*opisthogyrous*.

opisthogyre (ọ-pis′thọ-jīr), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, back, backward, + *γυρός*, turning.] Same as ★*opisthogyrous*.

opisthogyrous (ọ-pis-thọ-jī′rus), *a.* [*opisthogyr(e)* + *-ous*.] Having the beaks of the valves twisted backward, as some species of pelecypod mollusks. Also *opisthogyre* and *opisthogyrate*.

opisthome (op′is-thōm), *n.* [See *Opisthomi*.] A fish belonging to the order *Opisthomi*.

Opisthonema (ọ-pis-thọ-nē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, back, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of clupeoid fishes the species of which are all found in American waters.

Opisthoparia (ọ-pis-thọ-pa-rī′ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *παρειά*, the cheek.] In Beecher's classification of the trilobites, an order including forms in which the facial sutures begin on the posterior margin of the cephalon within the genal angles and cut the anterior margin separately or unite in front of the glabella. Contrasted with *Hypoparia* and *Proparia*.

opisthopneumonic (ọ-pis″thọ-nū-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs, + *-ic*.] Having the vascularized pulmonary tissue situated behind the pericardium, as in some mollusks, for example *Daudebardia rufa*.

opisthopodial (ọ-pis-thọ-pō′di-al), *a.* [*opisthopodī(um)* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to the opisthopodium.

opisthopodium (ọ-pis-thọ-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *opisthopodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] An accessory foot-like organ which is developed at the posterior end of the visceral mass in some *Pelecypoda*, such as *Pholadomya* and *Halicardia*.

Behind the byssal groove [of Halicardia flexuosa], on the median line of the visceral mass, is produced a thin, compressed, fin-like body, which I propose to name the *opisthopodium*, and which in life may be nearly flat vertically. Something analogous was described by Owen in *Pholadomya*. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1896, p. 700.

opisthorchiasis (ọ-pis-thôr-kī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Opisthorchis* + *-iasis*.] A disease of the liver in man, dogs, cats, and some other animals, caused by the presence (in the bile-ducts) of flukes (trematodes) belonging to the genus *Opisthorchis*.

Opisthorchis (op-is-thôr′kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr.

ὀπισθεν, behind, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] A genus of trematodes of the family *Fasciolidæ*, of which the type is *felineus*. They are parasitic, particularly in the liver of mammals, and are characterized by the posterior position of the testicles.

opisthosomal (ō-pis-thō-sō′mal), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *σῶμα*, body, + *-al*[1].] Post-abdominal.

In both Limulus and the Scorpion the first six of the eighteen segments are well known to be fused into a prosoma bearing the limbs, but while in the Scorpion the remaining twelve are free, in Limulus they are united into a compact *opisthosomal* mass.
Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 604.

opisthotome (ō-pis′thō-tōm), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, behind, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] Cutting by a backward movement of the jaw, as does the elephant in masticating food. [Rare.]

opium, *n.*—**Boston opium,** a term formerly used to designate opium so diluted with inert matter that it barely met official requirements.—**Camphorated tincture of opium,** an aromatic tincture of opium, being one twenty-fifth as strong as laudanum; paregoric; the tinctura opii camphorata of the United States Pharmacopœia.—**Opium war.** See ★*war*[1].—**Pudding-opium.** See *Boston* ★*opium*.—**Wild opium,** the wild lettuce, *Lactuca Canadensis*.

opiumate (ō′pi-um-āt), *n.* [*opium* + *-ate*[1].] One who has the opium habit. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

opiumism (ō′pi-um-izm), *n.* [*opium* + *-ism*.] The morbid state which results from the habitual use of opium.

opium-pipe (ō′pi-um-pīp), *n.* A pipe adapted to the smoking of opium.

O-plate (ō′plāt), *n.* A cast-iron plate with a circular ridge in the center, on which minecars are turned at the crossing of two mine-roads. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

opochala (ō-pō-chä′lä), *n.* [Native name in Fernando Po.] Same as ★*owala*.

opomyzid (op-ō-mī′zid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Opomyzidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Opomyzidæ*.

opopanax, *n.* **3.** In the southern United States, the huisache, *Acacia Farnesiana*. In this sense sometimes with the French spelling *opoponax*. See ★*huisache*.

opossum-tree (ō-pos′um-trē), *n.* **1.** The sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. See cut at *Liquidambar*.—**2.** An Australian timber-tree of the saxifrage family, *Quintinia Sieberi*, which yields a heavy, close-grained yellowish wood.

opossum-wood (ō-pos′um-wụd), *n.* The silver-bell-tree, *Mohrodendron Carolinum*.

opotherapy (op-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by means of extracts made from the various glands and organs of animals. The most commonly used extracts of this kind are from the thyroid gland, the suprarenal capsule, the testicle, and the ovary. Also called *organotherapy*.

Opotherapy, or treatment by organic extracts. Extracts from the pancreas, the liver, the suprarenal capsules, the spinal cord, the ovary, the prostate, the testicle, the thyroid gland, have thus been successively used in therapeutics with varying degrees of success. The study of the thyroid extract especially has led scientists to the most unmistakable results.
Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 696.

opp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *opposed;* (*b*) of *opposite*.

Oppel's lines. See ★*line*[2].

oppidum (op′i-dum), *n.*; pl. *oppida* (-dä). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a provincial town, as distinguished from *urbs*, the city of Rome itself.

oppilant (op′i-lant), *a.* [L. *oppilans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *oppilare*, stop up.] Stopping up; obstructing; hindering. *N. E. D.*

opposit, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *opposite*.

opposite. I. *a.* **6.** In *geom.*, in any complete set of connectors or fans, said of the first and the $(n/2+1)$th, when n is even.—**On opposite sides** of a point, a straight, or a plane: said of two points whose sect intersects the point, straight, or plane.—**Opposite numbers.** See ★*number*.—**Opposite points.** See ★*point*[1].

II. *n.* **3.** In *geom.*, an opposite point.—**The opposite to a point,** of P on a sect AB, a point P′ such that P and P′ are equidistant from the bisection point of AB, but on opposite sides of it.

oppositiflorous (o-poz-i-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [L. *oppositus*, opposite, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having the flowers or flower-clusters opposite.

opposition, *n.* **10.** In *astrol.*, the aspect formed between two heavenly bodies 180 degrees (or about that distance) from each other: regarded as inimical and pernicious.

oppositipinnate (o-poz″i-ti-pin′āt), *a.* [L. *oppositus*, opposite, + E. *pinnate*.] Having the leaflets of a pinnate leaf opposite: the usual case.

oppositipolar (o-poz″i-ti-pō′lar), *a.* [L. *oppositus*, opposite, + *polus*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *neurol.*, having two poles or structures on opposite sides of a cell, as in the case of two neuraxones coming off from opposite sides of a nerve-cell.

The dendrites which often run far out into the white substance tend to be arranged in *oppositipolar* groups corresponding to the spindle shape of many of these cells.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 311.

oppositively (o-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an antithetic manner; in an opposed or contrasted manner.

oppositiveness (o-poz′i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being contentious; tendency to opposition.

oppressionist (o-presh′on-ist), *n.* [*oppression* + *-ist*.] One who practises or approves of oppression. *Bentham. N. E. D.*

oppugnance (o-pug′nans), *n.* Same as *oppugnancy*.

Opsanus (op′sa-nus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), erroneously formed, < Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, + *ἀνω*, up.] A genus of fishes of the family *Batrachoididæ*, found on the coasts of temperate regions.

opsigamy (op-sig′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψίγαμος*, late-married (< *ὀψέ*, late, + *γάμος*, marriage), + *-y*[3].] Late marriage.

opsilus (op′si-lus), *n.* A form of anemometer in which a wind-vane carries a short tube opening freely to receive the wind. The pressure of the wind is communicated through a tube to a distant indicator or manometer where it is observed or recorded. Specifically, the device invented by Lander.

opsimath (op′si-math), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψιμαθής*, late in learning.] One who is late in learning or in beginning to learn.

opsonic (op-son′ik), *a.* [*opson(in)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to opsonin.—**Opsonic immunity,** See ★*immunity*.—**Opsonic index,** the ratio of a normal to a pathological phagocytic index, the former being taken as the unit.

Bacterial vaccines are now coming to play an important rôle in the newer therapeutics. It is obvious that such means of treatment must be carefully controlled, or, instead of being of material aid to the body, they become a damaging factor. Therefore, in order to follow opsonic treatment, a means must be found by which a fairly accurate measurement can be made of the opsonins in normal bloods and in the bloods of patients suffering from any bacterial infection. Wright and Douglas have practically overcome this difficulty by a technical method by which they derive the so-called "*opsonic index*." This "index" simply shows the relation existing between the opsonic content of a patient's blood as compared with the opsonic content of the blood of a normal person.
Buck, Med. Handbook, Appendix, p. 445.

Opsonic power, the power of a serum determined by calculating the phagocytic ★index (which see).—**Opsonic therapy,** the treatment of an infectious disease by the injection of dead bacteria of the same species as those causing the disease.

opsoniferous (op-sō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [*opsonin* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Bearing opsonin.

It appears that opsonins, like toxins and complements, possess two groups of molecules, one haptophore, whereby it attaches itself to the bacterial receptors, and one which may be called the *opsoniferous* group, whereby is effected in the bacteria some change, physical or chemical, that is necessary for phagocytosis.
Jour. Med. Research, Oct., 1907, p. 58.

opsonin (op′sō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψώνιον*, provisions, + *-in*[2].] A hypothetical substance, present in blood-serum, upon which the phagocytic action of the leucocytes is dependent. Wright and Douglas have demonstrated the presence of substances in the blood which act upon bacteria, rendering them subject to phagocytosis. These bodies they have termed *opsonins*. It is thought that their presence has to do with the production or existence of immunity. Such immunity is spoken of as *opsonic immunity*.

The best known cause of phagocytosis at present, and the one occupying the attention of medical men almost exclusively, is the *opsonin* of the blood serum, first clearly demonstrated by Wright and Douglas. Of the several protective bodies known to exist in normal and immune sera, only the *opsonins* can be quantitatively determined with any considerable degree of accuracy by any methods so far discovered. It should be remembered, however, that all the immune protective bodies arise from the action of the bacteria and their chemical products; so that, while the *opsonins* are distinct from the others, the probable quantity of the others may at least be inferred from the amount of *opsonin* found to be present.
Jour. Med. Research, July, 1907, p. 521.

opsonization (op″sō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* The act or process of opsonizing.

The author found that opsonins were most active in neutral liquids. An alkalinity exceeding *n*/20 KOH prevented *opsonization*. An acidity of *n*/30 HCl was sufficient to stop the opsonic function of serum.
Science, Sept. 13, 1907, p. 346.

opsonize (op″sō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opsonized*, ppr. *opsonizing*. [*opson(in)* + *-ize*.] To produce opsonins in; affect by means of opsonins.

opsonoid (op′sō-noid), *n.* [*opson(in)* + *-oid*.] An opsonin the opsonophoric group of which has been destroyed.

We may say that when sensitized cocci are heated the opsoniferous group is largely inactivated, but as the bacterial receptors remain occupied by the haptophore group, bacteria are prevented from taking up new opsonin. In accordance with Ehrlich's nomenclature opsonin, the opsoniferous group of which is destroyed or inactivated, may be termed *opsonoid*.
Jour. Med. Research, Oct., 1907, p. 58.

opsonophoric (op″sō-nō-for′ik), *a.* [*opson(in)* + Gr. *-φορος*, -bearing, + *-ic*.] Referring to that group of an opsonin which produces changes in a bacterium of such a character that it will become subject to phagocytosis. Also *opsoniferous*.

opsony (op′sō-ni), *n.* Same as *opsonium*.

opsophagist (op-sof′a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψον*, cooked meat, dainties, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] One who habitually eats dainties; a gourmet.

opsophagize (op-sof′a-gīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *opsophagized*, ppr. *opsophagizing*. [*opsophag(y)* + *-ize*.] To feed luxuriously on dainties.

opsophagy (op-sof′a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψον*, dainties, + *-φαγια*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The act or fact of eating dainties; luxuriousness in eating.

opt (opt), *v. i.* [L. *optare*, choose.] To choose one of two alternatives; choose.

The present Heligolanders *opting* to be British subjects.
Gladstone, in Leeds Mercury, July 25, 1890. *N. E. D.*

opt. An abbreviation (*b*) of *optical;* (*c*) of *optician;* (*d*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *optics*.

Optic aphasia, capsule, radiations, tract. See ★*aphasia*, etc.

Optical agraphia, bench, constant, contact, correction, density. See ★*agraphia*, etc.—**Optical doubles.** See ★*double*, 18.—**Optical efficiency.** See ★*efficiency of a source of light*.—**Optical illusions.** See ★*illusion*, 2.—**Optical length of a ray, lever, resonance, strain, train, wedge.** See ★*length*, etc.—**Optical properties of metals,** those properties which affect reflection, refraction, polarization, and absorption of light at the surface of or within the body of a metal. One of the most obvious of these is opacity. It follows from the electromagnetic theory of light that dielectrics will, in general, be transparent, and bodies which conduct electricity opaque. The opacity of metals, however, is by no means absolute. Taken in sufficiently thin layers all metals transmit light; usually, with strong color. Thus the light transmitted by gold-leaf is green; that by silver, blue, etc. The transmitting power of metals, which is highly selective, is expressed by means of an extinction coefficient, or sometimes an absorption coefficient. *Metallic reflection*. The reflection of metallic surfaces differs from that of transparent media in that the reflected light is in general elliptically polarized. The intensity of the reflected ray, in the case of polarized light, depends upon the plane of incidence. When two rays, one polarized parallel to the plane of incidence, the other at right angles to the same, are reflected from a metallic surface the reflected rays differ in phase, and at the angle of maximum polarization this difference is always a quarter wave-length. *Indexes of refraction*. Table I gives the index of refraction of various metals for the D line. It will be noted that certain metals, such as gold, copper, and silver, have an index of refraction smaller than unity, while in other cases the index is much larger than for transparent media.

Table I.

Metal.	Index of refraction.
Silver	0.18
Gold	0.37
Platinum	2.06
Copper	0.64
Steel	2.41
Sodium	0.005
Mercury	1.73
Antimony	3.04
Lead	2.01
Magnesium	0.37

Anomalous dispersion of metals. In common with other media showing marked selective absorption, metals in

general exhibit anomalous dispersion, as will be seen by comparing the index of refraction for red with the index for blue light in Table II.

Table II.

Metal.	Index of refraction.	
	Red.	Blue.
Silver	0.35	0.20
Platinum	1.99	1.63
Bismuth	2.61	2.13
Iron	1.81	1.52
Nickel	2.17	1.85
Cobalt	3.10	2.39

The only exceptions are gold, copper, and lead. *Surface color.* Another result of selective absorption in metals is the greater reflection of certain wave-lengths of light than of others. The reflected beam consequently differs in composition from the incident beam and the metal shows surface color.—**Optical vertigo.** Same as *ophthalmic* ★*vertigo.*

opticity (op-tis′i-ti), *n.* [*optic* + *-ity.*] The power of rotating the plane of polarization of light possessed by the so-called optically active substances and by the magnetic field.

opticochemical (op″ti-kō-kem′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining both to optics and to chemistry.

opticon (op′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *optica* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀπτικόν*, neut. of *ὀπτικός*, optic.] The first of the three ganglionic swellings in the optic tract of an insect's brain.

opticonasion (op″ti-kō-nā′si-on), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτικός*, optic, + NL. *nasion.*] In *craniom.*, the distance from the posterior border of the optic foramen to the nasion. *Harrison Allen*, in Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., X. 410.

opticopapillary (op″ti-kō-pap′i-lā-ri), *a.* Relating to the optic papilla.

optimal (op′ti-mal), *a.* [L. *optimus*, best, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Best; most favorable: specifically, in *exper. psychol.*, referring to the frequency or duration of stimuli, to the length of intervals between experiments, etc., so timed as to allow of most accurate reproduction or apprehension, or of most adequate attentive preparation: as, the *optimal* interval for reproduction, the *optimal* preparation-time, the *optimal* rate of recurrence, the *optimal* rhythm, etc.

These results do not enable us therefore to locate an *optimal* interval with any high degree of probability, nor even to establish the existence of such an interval with certainty. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, III. xiii. 44.

The greatest happiness in life can be obtained only if all the instincts — that of workmanship included — can be maintained at a certain *optimal* intensity.
J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 233.

2. Of or pertaining to the optimum, as of temperature, moisture, etc. See ★*optimum.*

optimistical (op-ti-mis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *optimistic.*

optimization (op″ti-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [L. *optimize* + *-ation.*] The act of optimizing or taking an optimistic view of; the act of turning to the best account or making the best of.

optimum, *n.* The term is applicable not only to the factor of heat, but also to those of light, moisture, etc. The optimum for each several function must be distinguished from the total optimum for the plant, the most intense activity of a function often being injurious. According to Schimper, that condition which secures the highest intensity of a function is its *absolute optimum*; that which secures its most favorable activity is its *harmonic optimum*; and the harmonic optima together compose the *œcological optimum* for the plant. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 44.

II. *a.* Best; most desirable.—**Optimum capacity,** "in an induction-coil, that capacity of the condenser, which, when placed around the break, will give the longest spark in the secondary. This has also been found by experiment to be the least capacity that causes the sparking at the break to disappear, or if not entirely to disappear, to become very small." *Ives*, in Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 31, 1903, p. 731.

optive (op′tiv), *a.* [L. *optivus*, chosen, < *optare*, choose: see ★*opt*, *option.*] **1.** Relating to the power of option; elective.—**2.** In *Rom. law*, selected by option or through a power of option.

Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors *optive.*
Muirhead, Gaius, I. § 154. *N. E. D.*

optoblast (op′tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *neurol.*, a cell of the layer of large ganglion-cells (eighth or ninth layer) of the human retina.

These different currents are discharged upon the *optoblasts*, which are differentiated by the influence of habit and heredity, and hence result the differences in color sensations. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 193.

optocœle (op′tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] An optic ventricle or cavity of one of the optic lobes of the midbrain in lower vertebrates. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zoology, II. 94.

optogenic (op-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cells of the integumental disk, in certain stages of the development of the compound eye of an insect.

optography (op-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The fixation of an image on the retina. See *optogram.*

optoid (op′toid), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *-oid.*] The oval of Descartes.

optologist (op-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak, + *-ist.*] Same as *ophthalmologist. Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1601. [Rare.]

optometrical (op-tō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Of or relating to optometry. *Optical Jour.*, Dec., 1903, p. 810

optometrist (op-tom′e-trist), *n.* [*optometr(y)* + *-ist.*] One who measures the visual power; specifically, an optician without medical training, who fits eyeglasses.

One of the points to be thoroughly discussed will be the best name to give those who professionally test eyes for refractive errors. It is well to thoroughly discuss this question, but it seems to us that it is already settled. In those States which have laws governing this line of work the term used is "*Optometrist*"; also in those States where these laws are being agitated the same truth holds. *Optical Jour.*, June 23, 1904, p. 69.

optotechnics (op″tō-tek′niks), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπτ(ικός)*, optic, + E. *technics.*] The technology of microscopic, telescopic, photographic, stereoscopic, and other optical instruments.

The task of *opto-technics* consists in extending the field of vision beyond the ordinary limitations.
Paul and Cheshire, The Zeiss Works, p. 4.

opulus (op′ū-lus), *n.* [L., a variety of maple.] The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.*

Opuntiales (ō-pun-shi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Opuntia* + *-ales.*] Same as ★*Cactales:* a name introduced without good reason, but now much used.

opuntioid (ō-pun′shi-oid), *a.* [*Opunti(a)* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Opuntia*, the prickly-pear.

Opus Anglicanum, English work: a style of old embroidery. The human face was done in a manner suggesting low relief, by means of circular lines of chain-stitch beginning in the center of the cheek. After the whole figure had been done in circles and straight lines, a thin iron rod ending in a smooth knob was slightly heated and pressed in the middle spots of the circular lines of chain-stitch wherever they had been worked. The hollows thus made were lasting, and brought out a play of light and shadow which gave its distinctive character to the English work. This embroidery was highly prized for ecclesiastical use, it brought large prices, and much of it was sent to foreign churches. By the time of the Wars of the Roses, however, it had lost its high reputation. *D. Rock*, S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 80. —**Opus pectineum,** a kind of woven work which imitated embroidery. It was probably made by women with small looms and a comb-like instrument or pecten. Also called *comb-work.*—**Opus tectorium,** a hard plaster, somewhat like stucco, used for covering walls in Roman buildings. Three or four coats are necessary.—**Opus vermiculatum,** a species of mosaic which is made with little rods of stone instead of square pieces, the usual form.

opuscular (ō-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [*opuscule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or resembling an opuscule or small work.

Or. An abbreviation (*a*) of *oriental;* (*b*) of *Oregon.*

ora[3] (ō′rä), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, shore, coast.] A margin, or border, in technical uses; specifically, in *entom.*, the inflexed or inferior lateral margin of the prothorax, often separated from the antepectus by a suture. *Kirby and Spence.*—**Ora serrata,** in *anat.*, the serrate border of the retina posterior to the outer edge of the ciliary processes.

ora[4] (ō′rä), *n.* [It. *ora*, breeze, < L. *aura*, breeze: see *aura*[1].] The day wind which blows from the south up the valley of lake Garda, in northern Italy.

oral. I. *a.*—**Oral gland, hood, method** or **system.** See ★*gland*, ★*hood*, ★*oralism.*

II. *n.* In crinoids, same as *oral valve* (which see, under *oral*).

orale, *n.* 2. In *craniom.*, the anterior terminal point of the sutura incisiva, on the inner face of the alveolar process. *Von Török.*

oralism (ō′ral-izm), *n.* [*oral* + *-ism.*] The system of teaching deaf-mutes by means of ordinary speech or lip-language, without the use of the hand-manual.

oralist (ō′ral-ist), *n.* [*oral* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who speaks correctly and with precision.—**2.** One who advocates or uses the oral system in teaching deaf-mutes.

orality (ō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [*oral* + *-ity.*] **1.** Capability of being orally conveyed to another.—**2.** Oral communication.

oralization (ō-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*oralize* + *-ation.*] The process of making (the muscular movements in eating, etc.?) more distinctly oral or concerned with the mouth muscles (and thereby more manageable for 'oral' or vocal utterance). [Rare.]

Articulation is traced from the strenuous movements in the mastication and ingestion of foods, through increasing *oralization*, relaxation, and adjustments.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1900, p. 171.

oralize (ō′ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oralized*, ppr. *oralizing.* [*oral* + *-ize.*] To render oral.

orally, *adv.* **3.** Toward or in the mouth or oral region.

oralward (ō′ral-wärd), *adv.* Toward the mouth or oral region of an animal. [Rare.]

orange[1], *n.*—**Acridine orange,** a basic coal-tar color related to acridine. It is of no value for dyeing wool, but dyes silk and tannin-mordanted cotton a bright orange.—**Alizarin orange,** a mordant coal-tar color derived from anthracene. It is a nitro-derivative of alizarin, formed by the action of nitric acid upon alizarin in the presence of sulphuric acid: used in calico-printing and wool-dyeing. It gives an orange color with an aluminium mordant.—**Alpha-naphthol orange.** Same as *orange I.* —**Aniline orange.** Same as *Victoria* ★*yellow.*—**Atlas orange.** Same as *orange II.*—**Beta-naphthol orange.** Same as *orange II.*—**Bitter orange, Seville orange.** See *bigarade.*—**Brilliant orange.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Brilliant orange G,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright orange from a salt bath.—**Brilliant orange R,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazotype, prepared by combining diazotized xylidine with β-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It dyes wool and silk yellowish red from an acid bath. Also called *scarlet GR, scarlet R,* and *orange L.*—**Cerasin orange.** Same as ★*Sudan G.*—**Cerotin orange.** Same as *chrysoidine.* —**Chicago orange,** a direct cotton coal-tar color related to stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange in a neutral salt bath.—**Chloramine orange,** a direct coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange in a salt bath.—**Chlorophenin orange,** a direct cotton coal-tar color related to stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton bright orange in a salt bath. —**Cloth orange,** a mordant acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine and salicylic acid. In an acid bath it dyes wool an orange color which is rendered faster by an after-chroming. It may also be dyed upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Columbia orange,** a direct coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange in a salt bath.—**Crocein orange,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazotype, prepared by combining diazotized aniline with β-naphthol-sulphonic acid. It dyes wool and silk an orange yellow from an acid bath. Also called *ponceau 4 GB, orange GR, pyrotine orange, orange ENL, GRX,* and *orange ENZ.*—**Diamine orange B** and **G,** two direct cotton coal-tar colors of unpublished composition. They dye unmordanted cotton orange in an alkaline salt bath.—**Diamond orange.** Similar to *diamond* ★*yellow.*—**Dimethylaniline orange.** Same as *helianthin.*—**Diphenyl orange,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the stilbene type, derived from nitrotoluene-sulphonic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange from a salt bath.—**Direct orange,** a direct cotton coal-tar color similar to direct yellow, made by the reduction of direct yellow with alkaline reducing-agents. It dyes unmordanted cotton various hues of orange in a salt bath and possesses good fastness.—**Janus orange,** a mixture of Janus red and Janus yellow.—**Kid-glove orange,** the mandarin orange, *Citrus nobilis:* so called because its rind is thin and may easily be removed in one piece, like a kid glove.—**Kongo orange G** and **R,** direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type. They dye unmordanted cotton orange in a salt bath.—**Metanil orange I** and **II,** acid coal-tar colors of the monoazo type derived from meta-aniline-sulphonic acid. They dye wool orange in an acid bath.—**Methyl orange.** Same as *helianthin:* largely used as an indicator in volumetric chemical analysis. It gives a pale yellow coloration with alkaline solutions and a pink coloration with acid solutions.—**Mikado orange,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the stilbene type, prepared by the action of alkaline reducing-agents upon mikado yellow. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange in a salt bath.—**Milling orange,** a mordant acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, prepared by combining diazotized amidoazobenzin-sulphonic acid with salicylic acid. It may be dyed upon unmordanted wool in an acid bath and then after-chromed, or may be dyed upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Naphthol orange.** Same as *orange I.*—**Native orange.** (*b*) In Australia, *Capparis Mitchellii*, a congener of the caper-tree, bearing fruits 1–2 inches in diameter, with a fragrant pulp which is eaten by the natives. It is often called *small native pomegranate.* (*c*) Same as *native* ★*lime* (*b*).—**Neutral orange,** a mixed pigment used by artists which consists of cadmium yellow and Venetian red.—**Orange A, extra,** and **CP.** Same as *orange II.*—**Orange B.** Same as *orange I.*—**Orange basket-worm.** See ★*basket-worm.*—**Orange Chionaspis.** See ★*Chionaspis.*—**Orange ENL** and **GRX.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Orange ENZ.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Orange GR.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Orange GS, M,** and **N.** Same as *diphenylamine-orange* (which see, under *orange*[1]).—**Orange L.** Same as *brilliant* ★*orange R.*—**Orange leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle.*—**Orange leaf-roller.** See ★*leaf-roller.* —**Orange leaf-rust.** See ★*leaf-rust.*—**Orange MN.** Same as *metanil* ★*yellow.*—**Orange plant-louse.** See ★*plant-louse.*—**Orange R.** (*a*) An acid coal-tar color

of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized xylidine-sulphonic acid with β-naphthol. It dyes wool and silk reddish orange in an acid bath. (*b*) A mordant acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized para-nitraniline with salicylic acid. Also called *alizarin yellow R.* (*c*) Same as ★*orange T.*—**Orange T,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized ortho-toluidine-monosulphonic acid with β-naphthol. It dyes wool orange in an acid bath.—**Pyrotine orange.** Same as *crocein* ★*orange.*—**Six-spotted mite of orange.** Same as *California* ★*spider.*—**Spring orange,** the American storax, *Styrax Americana.* See *Styrax.*—**Vegetable orange.** See ★*vine-peach.*—**Victoria orange.** Same as *Victoria* ★*yellow.*—**Wild orange.** (*d*) In Australia, same as *wild* ★*lemon.*

orangeadot (or″an-jä′dō), *n.* Same as *orangeat.*

orange-aphis (or′ānj-ā″fis), *n.* An aphis, *Aphis gossypii,* common in Florida, which infests the leaves and young twigs of the orange and lemon, as well as cotton and cucurbits. See cut under ★*cotton-aphis.*

orange-berry (or′ānj-ber″i), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*lime-berry.*—2. An immature orange. The small, immature fruits which drop from the trees, when collected and dried, are used in medicine.

orange-butterfly (or′ānj-but″ėr-flī), *n.* Same as *cresphontes* ★*butterfly.*

orange-cups (or′ānj-kups), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* same as *cluster-cups.*

orange-dog, *n.* 2. See *giant* ★*swallowtail.*

orange-fin (or′ānj-fin), *n.* The salmon-trout, *Salmo brutta,* found in the north of Europe and the British Isles. When young it often has orange or red spots on the sides. The bull trout parr of the Tweed is also sometimes called *orange-fin.* *Seeley,* Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe, p. 311.

Orange-flower tree, the syringa or mock-orange, *Philadelphus coronarius.*

orange-fly (or′ānj-flī), *n.* Any one of several trypetid flies whose larvæ feed on orange-fruit, as the Morelos orange-fly, *Trypeta ludens.*

orange-gum (or′ānj-gum), *n.* See ★*gum*[2].

orange-melon (or′ānj-mel″ọn), *n.* Same as ★*vine-peach.*

orange-mite (or′ānj-mīt), *n.* Any one of several mites found on orange-trees, as *Tetranychus sexmaculatus,* or *Tetranychus mytilaspidis.*

orange-peel, *n.* 2. In *ceram.,* an oriental glaze with rough pitted surface, resembling the skin of an orange. See *peau d'orange.*—**Orange-peel bucket.** See ★*bucket.*

orange-quit (or′ānj-kwit), *n.* A Jamaican bird, *Glossoptila ruficollis.* *Newton,* Dict. of Birds, p. 761.

orangeroot, *n.*—**Climbing orangeroot,** the climbing bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens.*

orange-rust (or′ānj-rust), *n.* A fungus, *Cæoma luminatum,* which produces copious orange-colored spores on the stems of blackberries and raspberries.

orange-scab (or′ānj-skab), *n.* See ★*scab.*

orange-tip, *n.*—**Falcate orange-tip,** an American pierid butterfly, *Synchloe genutia,* having white wings with orange tip, and the apex of the fore-wings hooked. It is found from Georgia to Connecticut, and its larvæ feed on slender cruciferous plants such as shepherd's-purse.—**Olympia orange-tip,** an American pierid butterfly, *Synchloe olympia,* occurring in the southwestern United States. Its larvæ feed on hedge-mustard and other cruciferous plants.

orange-tree (or′ānj-trē), *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Citrus* which bear oranges. See *orange*[1], 2, and *citrus,* 2.—2. In New Zealand, the tarata, *Pittosporum eugenioides,* so called from the odor of its leaves when crushed. Also called *New Zealand orange-tree.* See *hedge-laurel* and ★*tarata.*

orangist[1] (or′ānj-ist), *n.* [*orange* + *-ist.*] One who raises oranges; a planter of orange-groves. *N. E. D.*

Orangist[2] (or′ānj-ist), *n.* [*Orange* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. An adherent of the House of Orange, in the Netherlands.—2. An Orangeman.

orarian (ọ-rā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [L. *orarius,* of the coast, < *ora,* shore, coast.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or living on the sea-coast.

II. *n.* One who lives on the sea-coast. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

orat. An abbreviation of *orator.*

orational (ọ-rā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [NL. *orationalis,* < L. *oratio*(*n-*), speech, prayer.] Of or pertaining to prayer in church service. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

oratorian, *a.* 2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to one of a religious society known as The Oratory, especially to the English branch of The Oratory of St. Philip Neri, a congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory, at Brompton.

In Rome . . . he [Manning] saw Newman "wearing the *Oratorian* habit and dead to the world."
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 523.

oratorio-singer (or-ā-tō′ri-ọ-sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings oratorios or oratorio music.

oratorship (or′ā-tọr-ship), *n.* The position or office of orator, as the public oratorship in an English university. See *orator,* 6.

oratrice (or′ā-tris), *n.* [F. *oratrice* < L. *oratrix,* fem. of *orator:* see *oratrix.*] Same as *oratrix.*

orbicular, *a.* 5. In *petrog.,* in phanerocrystalline igneous rocks, having large spheroidal aggregations of minerals, in radial or concentric groups of megascopic crystals: as, *orbicular* granite, *orbicular* diorite.

Orbiculoidea (ôr-bik-ū-loi′dē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Orbicula,* a genus of brachiopods, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of neotrematous brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ,* having circular chitinous shells, the pedicle passage being in the form of a slit which extends from the beak of the pedicle-valve forward, and closed behind, as growth advances, by a listrium. It is common in all rocks from the Lower Silurian to the Cretaceous.

orbific (ôr-bif′ik), *a.* [L. *orbis,* orb, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] Orb-making; world-making.

An instant impulse urging to begin
The work *orbific;* glorying in their plans
Of future suzerainty and wide-spread sway
Among new worlds of creatures yet to be.
P. J. Bailey, A Spiritual Legend, 1. 99.

orbilla (ôr-bil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *orbillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *orbis,* orb.] A lichen-shield, apothecium, or pelta in the genus *Usnea.* *Cooke's Manual.* See cut at *apothecium.*

orbit, *n.*—**Ferrel's orbit theory,** in *meteor.,* Ferrel's explanation of the growth of hailstones by the addition of successive layers of ice as the hailstone is carried by wind along a path or orbit consisting of a series of loops passing successively into and out of the strata where rain or ice is forming.

Orbital crest, ring. See ★*crest, ring*[1].

orbitale (ôr-bi-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *orbitalia* (-li-ạ). **1.** In *ichth.,* same as *prefrontal.*—2. In *craniom.,* the lowest point of the inferior border of the orbit. *Von Török.*

orbite (or′bīt), *n.* [*Orb*(*eshöhe*), a place in Hesse, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a fine-grained diorite-porphyry with phenocrysts of hornblende and lime-soda feldspar. *Chelius,* 1892.

orbitofrontal (ôr″bi-tō-fron′tạl), *a.* [L. *orbita,* orbit, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the orbits and to the frontal bone or the forehead.

Orbitoides (ôr-bi-toi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita,* orbit, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of *Foraminifera* similar to *Nummulites* (which see). It abounds in the Cretaceous and Eocene Tertiary and in places gives name to the rock: as, the *Orbitoides* limestone of the Gulf States or Orbitolitic group. See *Vicksburg group.*

Orbitolina (ôr″bi-tō-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita,* orbit, + *-ol-* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of *Foraminifera* having a silicious test composed of concentric rings divided into numerous chambers. It is very abundant in the Cretaceous rocks.

orbitomaxillary (ôr″bi-tō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *orbita,* orbit, + E. *maxillary.*] Relating to the orbits and to the superior maxillary bones.

Orbitonasal foramen. See ★*foramen.*

orbitopalpebral (ôr″bi-tō-pal′pe-brạl), *a.* [L. *orbita,* orbit, + *palpebra,* eyelid, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the orbits and to the eyelid; noting one of the insertions of the levator palpebræ muscle.

orbitosphenoid, *n.* 2. In *ichth.,* a bone anterior to the alisphenoid and usually forming part of the orbital septum. It is common only among the soft-rayed fishes. The orbitosphenoid of Owen is the alisphenoid of Huxley and Parker.

orbitostat (ôr′bi-tō-stat), *n.* [L. *orbita,* orbit, + Gr. *στατός,* < *ἱστασθαι,* stand.] In *craniom.,* an instrument used for determining the central point of the orbit and the direction of the orbital axis which passes through this point and the optic foramen.

orbitotympanic (ôr″bi-tō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [L. *orbita,* orbit, + E. *tympanic.*] Pertaining to the region of the orbit and the tympanum, as the bony ridge, present in many toads, which runs from the eye to the ear.

A thick *orbito-tympanic* bony ridge.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 203.

orb-web (ôrb′web), *n.* The kind of web spun by the spiders of the family *Epeiridæ.*

O. R. C. An abbreviation of *Order of the Red Cross.*

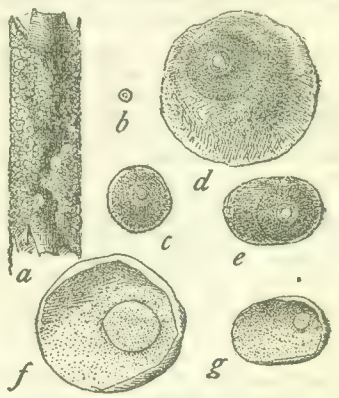
orchard, *n.*—**Indian orchard,** in certain parts of New England and New York, "an old orchard of ungrafted trees, the time of whose planting is not known." (*Bartlett.*) The name is sometimes given to the neighboring village. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* April–June, 1902, p. 109.

orcharded (ôr′chär-ded), *p. a.* Set out or planted with fruit-trees.

orcharding, *n.* 2. Land planted with orchards; orchards collectively: as, acres of *orcharding.*—**Turpentine orcharding.** See ★*turpentining.*

orchardman (ôr′chärd-mạn), *n.* Same as *orchardist.*

orchard-scale (ôr′chärd-skāl), *n.* Any one of many scale-insects found on orchard trees; specifically, the European orchard-scale, *Aspidiotus ostreæformis,* which occurs on the apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, and other trees in Europe (its native home), the United States, and Canada.



Orchard-scale (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*).

a, infested twig, natural size; *b,* life size female scale; *c,* half-grown female scale; *d,* full-grown female scale; *e,* full-grown male scale; *f,* female scale from below; *g,* male scale from below; *c–f,* greatly enlarged.

orchestrally (ôr-kes′trạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of, or for the use of, an orchestra: as, music arranged *orchestrally;* with an orchestra: as, *orchestrally* accompanied.

orchestration, *n.* 2. Figuratively, a harmonious arrangement as of colors in painting. [Rare.]

In their lack of any graspable theme and in their delicately elaborated *orchestration* of tone they can be appreciated, priced, that is to say, at their proper worth, only by those whose sense of color is very cultivated.
C. H. Caffin, Amer. Masters of Painting, p. 41.

orchestric, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to dancing.

orchestrina di camera (ôr-kes-trē′nä dē kä′me-rä), *n.* [It. 'little orchestra of the chamber.'] One of a group of small reed-organs, invented by Evans of London, which are intended for solo use in the place of certain orchestral instruments, such as the flute, the clarinet, the oboe, the bassoon, and the French horn, the tone of each instrument being skilfully imitated by varying the form of the reeds or of their wind-channels. They are serviceable as substitutes for a real orchestra and for the study of orchestral music.

orchid, *n.*—**Queen of orchids.** See ★*Grammatophyllum.*

orchidacean (ôr-ki-dā′sē-ạn), *n.* Same as ★*orchidist.* [Rare.]

Orchidales (ôr-ki-dā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Orchis* (*Orchid-*) + *-ales.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants including the families *Burmanniaceæ* and *Orchidaceæ,* which agree in their mostly complete 3–6-merous flowers, inferior compound ovary, and very numerous minute seeds (whence called also *Microspermæ*).

orchidalgia (ôr-ki-dal′ji-ạ), *n.* Pain in the testicles.

orchidist (ôr′kid-ist), *n.* [*orchid* + *-ist.*] One who cultivates orchids; one who is fond of orchids. Also called *orchidacean.*

orchidomania (ôr″ki-dō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [*orchid* + Gr. *μανία,* madness.] An exaggerated passion for orchids.

orchidopexy (ôr′kid-ō-pek″si), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem *ὀρχιδ-*), testis, + *πῆξις,* fastening.] Fixation of an undescended testis to prevent it from engaging in the inguinal canal and causing pain.

orchidotomy (ôr-ki-dot′ō-mi), *n.* Same as *orchotomy*.

Orchil red. See ★*red*[1].—**Orchil substitute.** Same as ★*archil substitute*.

orchiocele (ôr′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις, testicle, + κήλη, tumor.] 1. Tumor of a testicle.—2. Hernia of a testicle.

orchis[2], *n.*—**Female orchis,** *Orchis Morio*, a common European plant.—**Flaming orchis,** *Blephariglottis psycodes*, of eastern North America. Also called *smaller purple fringed orchis*.—**Fringeless orchis,** *Blephariglottis paramœna*, a handsome purple-flowered species of the eastern United States, the petals of which are simply erose.—**Gay orchis,** the showy orchis.—**Male orchis,** *Orchis mascula*, a very common Old World plant which has received a variety of names.—**Marsh-orchis,** *Orchis latifolia*. See *Cain-and-Abel*.—**Purple orchis,** the showy orchis.—**Ragged orchis,** *Blephariglottis lacera*, of the eastern United States, with greenish-yellow flowers, the lip deeply fringed or lacerate.—**Smaller purple fringed orchis.** See *flaming* ★*orchis*.—**Spring orchis,** the showy orchis, which blooms in early spring.—**Tubercled orchis, yellow orchis,** *Perularia flava*, a terrestrial orchid of the eastern United States with tubercled roots and greenish-yellow flowers.—**Yellow fringed orchis,** *Blephariglottis ciliaris*, of the eastern United States, with large and showy bright orange or yellow flowers, the lip copiously fringed more than half way to the middle.

orcinol (ôr′si-nol), *n.* [*orcin* + *-ol*.] Same as *orcin*.—**Gamma-orcinol.** Same as ★*isorcinol*.

ord. An abbreviation (*b*) of *ordained*; (*c*) of *ordnance*.

order, *n.* 17. Specifically, in the tobacco-trade, same as ★*case*[1], 9.

When thoroughly dried the laths of tobacco are taken down during a warm, damp spell, and piled in heaps with sacks or cloths spread over them to keep the pile in "*order*" for several days. "*Order*" or "case" in tobacco curing means a moist condition in which the tissue will not break.

U. S. Dept. Agri., Farmers' Bulletin No. 60, p. 4.

22. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a taxonomic division of igneous rocks which follows the class and is based on the proportions of the standard mineral subgroups within the preponderant salic or femic group on which the class is based.—23. In *milit. tactics*, the position of a rifle in a military drill after the command to order arms has been obeyed: as, to load from the *order*.—**Adelphic order.** See ★*adelphic*.—**A large order,** an excessive or large demand or request; a tax upon one's resources. [Slang.]

"Tell him . . . what I think of Miss Theale?" Densher stared. It was, as they said, *a large order*.

H. James, Wings of a Dove, II. 232.

Albert order, an order in the kingdom of Saxony, founded in 1850.—**Ancient Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters.** See ★*forester*, 7.—**Close order.** (*b*) *Naval*, the distance of from one to two cable's-lengths from mainmast to mainmast of a number of war-ships in line or column.—**Distinguished Service Order,** a British order for military merit, founded by Queen Victoria in 1886.—**Ernestine Order,** an order in the Saxon duchies of Germany.—**Fraud order.** See ★*fraud*.—**Greek orders,** those orders of classical architecture which are of strictly Greek origin. They are the Grecian Doric (as of the Parthenon), the Ionic (as of the Erechtheum), and the Corinthian, in its original type (as at Epidauros). The so-called *Persian order* is not generally recognized.—**Imperial Service Order,** a British order founded in 1902 and awarded for merit in the imperial civil service.—**Military Order of the Loyal Legion,** an organization which consists primarily of commissioned officers who served in the Union Army during the civil war. Civilians who performed eminent service for the government during the same period are also eligible. The right to membership descends to the eldest male heir.—**Open order.** (*b*) *Naval*, the distance of from three to four cable's-lengths from mainmast to mainmast of a number of war-ships in line or column.—**Order of African Redemption,** an order of merit in the republic of Liberia, founded in 1879.—**Order of connection.** See ★*connectivity*.—**Order of Danilo,** a Montenegrin order for civil merit, founded in 1855.—**Order of Elizabeth Theresa,** an Austrian order originally founded in 1750.—**Order of Francis Joseph,** an Austrian civil and military order, founded by the emperor of that name in 1849.—**Order of Henry the Lion,** an order for civil and military merit in Brunswick, originally founded in 1834.—**Order of Imtiaz,** a Turkish order for military merit, founded in 1879.—**Order of Kalakaua,** a Hawaiian order founded in 1874, awarded for military merit.—**Order of Kamehameha I.,** a Hawaiian order for civil and military merit, founded in 1865.—**Order of Kapiolani,** a Hawaiian order for civil and military merit, founded in 1880.—**Order of Leopold.** (*b*) A Belgian order of merit, founded by Leopold I. in 1832.—**Order of Fidelity,** a military order in Baden, founded in 1715.—**Order of Maximilian Joseph,** a Bavarian military order founded in 1806.—**Order of Merit,** a British order founded by King Edward VII. on the occasion of his coronation in 1902. It includes those who merit distinction in the army and navy, and in science, art, and literature. Such foreign members as the King shall appoint are added to the original twenty-four British members to which the order is limited.—**Order of Natives of British East Indies,** a British order for military merit, founded in 1842.—**Order of Osmanieh,** a Turkish order for civil and military merit, founded in 1861.—**Order of Rue Crown.** See ★*Crown*.—**Order of Saint Anne,** a Russian order founded in 1735.—**Order of Santa Rosa,** an order in Honduras for civil and military merit, founded in 1868.—**Order of Saint Gregory the Great,** a papal order of merit, founded in 1831.—**Order of Saint Hubert,** a Bavarian order for military merit, founded in 1444.—**Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus,** an Italian military order, originally founded in 1434.—**Order of Saint Olaf,** an order in Norway for civil and military merit, founded in 1847.—**Order of Saint Stephen of Hungary,** a military order in Austria-Hungary, founded in 1764.—**Order of Saint Vladimir,** a Russian order, founded in 1782.—**Order of the African Star,** an order of merit in the Kongo Free State, founded in 1888.—**Order of the Bust of Bolivar,** a civil and military order in Venezuela, founded in 1854 by President Monagas.—**Order of the Danebrog.** See *Danebrog*.—**Order of the Double Dragon,** a Chinese order for merit, founded in 1882.—**Order of the Golden Lion.** See ★*lion*.—**Order of the House of Hohenzollern,** a Prussian military order, founded in 1842.—**Order of the Iron Crown of Italy.** See *iron*.—**Order of the Oak Crown.** See ★*Crown*.—**Order of the Oceanic Star,** a Hawaiian order for civil and military merit, founded in 1886.—**Order of the Pole Star,** an order in Sweden for civil merit, founded in 1748.—**Order of the Star of Rumania,** a Rumanian order for civil and military merit, founded in 1877.—**Order of the Tower and Sword,** a Portuguese order for civil and military merit, originally founded in 1459.—**Order of the White Elephant.** (*b*) A Siamese order for civil and military merit, founded in 1861.—**Order of Vasa,** an order for civil merit, founded by Gustavus III. of Sweden, in 1772.—**Order of William,** a Dutch order for military merit, founded in 1815.—**Order of zeros.** In $fx = a(x-x_1)^n(x-x_2)^m$, the zeros at x_1 and x_2 are of orders n and m respectively.—**Persian order,** in *arch.*, an order in which human figures take the place of the columns on the shafts of the columns. The term is taken from Vitruvius.—**Protection order,** a term used, chiefly in England, to denote an order or decree of court issued for the protection of a wife in the enjoyment of property obtained by her after being deserted by her husband.—**Restraining order,** a temporary injunction granted by the court pending the hearing on an application for an injunction.—**Royal Order of Victoria and Albert,** a British order of court distinction for women, founded in 1862.—**Royal Victorian Order,** a British order for personal services, founded in 1896.—**Sealed orders,** official orders, especially naval or military, delivered with the instruction that they are not to be opened before a certain date.—**Vesting order,** an order in equity passing a legal title in lieu of a conveyance. Formerly it was granted only by the chancery division of the High Court of Justice, but it is granted now by commissioners also. *Wharton*.

order-book, *n.*—**Night order-book** (*Naut.*), a memorandum-book in which the captain sets down his orders for the guidance of the officers of the watch during the night.

order-paper (ôr′dėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A paper on which questions, etc., coming in the order of the day, in a legislative assembly, are entered. *N. E. D.*

order-word (ôr′dėr-wėrd), *n.* *Milit.*, the password of the day.

ordinable, *a.* 3. In *math.*, capable of being arranged in order.

An *ordinable* manifold may, in general, by the application of different criteria, be arranged in order in a variety of ways. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 281.

ordinal. I. *a.*—**Cantorian ordinal number.** See ★*Cantorian*.—**Ordinal fraction, integer, system.** See ★*fraction*, etc.—**Transfinite ordinal number.** See ★*number*.

II. *n.*—**Cantorian ordinal.** See ★*Cantorian ordinal number*.

ordinally (ôr′di-nal-i), *adv.* In an ordinal way; in regard to order.—**Ordinally similar.** See ★*similar*.

ordinar (ôr′di-när), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *ordinaire*, < L. *ordinarius*. See *ordinary*.] Same as *ordinary*. [Scotch.]—**By ordinar,** more than ordinarily; extraordinarily.

ordinary. I. *a.*—**Topically ordinary point, line,** or **surface of a place P,** a point, line, or surface within P, such that an object which fills it at any instant could begin, by an absolutely total motion, to generate any one of the same number of homogeneously exclusive homogeneous parts of P, as an object which fills some other point, line, or surface respectively, in its vicinity within P.

II. *n.* 11. The bicycle with a large front and a small rear wheel, which preceded the 'safety' bicycle: so called because it was the common form of bicycle before 1890. See *bicycle*.—12. In the stock-market, a share of ordinary or common (that is, not preferred) stock.

ordinate, *n.* 2. Any one of a set of parallel chords of a conic in relation to the diameter bisecting them. What in this sense was called *semiordinate* is now usually called *ordinate*.

ordinately, *adv.* 2. In *math.*, as or so as to form an ordinate.

ordinative, *a.* II. *n.* In *gram.*, a particle which ordinates clauses. *N. E. D.*

ordn. An abbreviation of *ordnance*.

Ordnance datum, the standard level surface above which altitudes are measured, in the official surveys of the British Isles.

To provide the necessary head of water (770 feet above *ordnance datum*) for the Birmingham supply.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 58.

Ordnance drift-piece. See ★*drift-piece*.—**Ordnance map,** a map issued by the ordnance survey of Great Britain and Ireland. See *ordnance survey*.

ordnance-hoy (ôrd′nans-hoi), *n.* A specially fitted bulk for the transportation of ordnance stores.

ordu (ôr′dū), *n.* [Turk. *ordu*, *urdu*, an army: see *horde*.] A Turkish army-corps.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1901, p. 1133.

ore[1], *n.* 3. One of the walls which surround the hearth of a Catalan forge. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 184.—**Bessemer ore,** iron ore sufficiently low in phosphorus and sulphur to be suitable for the acid Bessemer process.—**Cat-tooth ore,** a local English name of the lead carbonate cerusite. *Nature*, April 11, 1907, p. 574.—**Cleveland ore,** a clay-ironstone bed in the Cleveland district of England.—**Fossil ore.** Same as *lenticular* ★*ore*.—**Lake-ore,** limonite or brown hematite iron, much of it of very recent deposition, found at the bottom of lakes, especially in Sweden, where it is collected by dredging or 'fishing.'—**Lenticular ore,** a variety of hematite occurring in minute flattened concretions. Also called *fossil ore*.—**Looking-glass ore,** specular iron ore or hematite.—**Magnetic ore,** an iron ore consisting wholly or in large part of magnetite.—**Ore currents.** See ★*current*[1].—**Ore in sight,** in *mining*, ore developed by mining operations so fully that its existence may be taken as fully proved. In general, mining engineers demand that the block of ore shall be exposed on at least three sides.—**Ore reserve,** in *mining*, ore bodies in a mine that are fully developed and ready for mining. Compare ★*ore in sight*.—**Peacock ore.** (*b*) Same as *chalcopyrite*.—**Pencil-ore,** a massive hematite which separates easily in slender pencil-like forms.—**Pottern ore,** in *early metal.*, an ore which, when heated, becomes vitrified like the glazing on pottery.—**Purple ore.** (*a*) Bornite. (*b*) In the metallurgical treatment of the residue from burning off the sulphur of pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid this material is mixed with common salt, roasted in a suitable furnace with free access of air, and, after cooling, leached with water to extract salts of copper. The dark-red oxid of iron which is left from the leaching is known as *purple ore* or *blue billy*. It is reduced to pulverulent metallic iron and used to precipitate copper from the solution obtained in the leaching.—**Rank ore,** tin ore which contains much arsenic and sulphur. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 513.—**Specular ore, specular slate ore.** Same as *specular iron ore* (which see, under *specular*).

Ore., Oreg. Abbreviations of *Oregon*.

Oreamnos (ō-rē-am′nos), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + ἀμνός, a lamb.] A genus of hoofed mammals including the mountain goats of North America, two species of which are now recognized. The name was used by Rafinesque in 1817 as a subgenus of the genus *Mazama*, this latter, so long used for the mountain goat, being originally given to a deer. See *Haplocerus*, with cut.

ore-body (ōr′bod″i), *n.* Ore as existing in the ground in veins, lodes, etc.; a body of ore that has not been mined. *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 871.

ore-car (ōr′kär), *n.* In *car-building*, a special type of gondola car or hopper-car, used for carrying iron or other ores. See *hopper-car*.

ore-crusher (ōr′krush″ėr), *n.* A machine similar to a stone-crusher for breaking ore.

orective (ō-rek′tiv), *a.* [*orectic* + *-ive*.] Same as *orectic*.

ore-dressing (ōr′dres″ing), *n.* In *mining*, the mechanical treatment of ores by processes depending on physical laws and physical properties of minerals, such as specific gravity, magnetic or electric properties, etc. The principal objects of ore-dressing are the concentration of low-grade ore, the purification of ores by the removal of objectionable material, and the separation of two or more useful minerals occurring in the same ore in order to render each more valuable.

ore-furnace (ōr′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for melting ore; specifically, a furnace of the reverberatory type, having a comparatively large grate and small hearth, used for melting coarse metal.

oregano (ō-rā′gä-nō), *n.* [Sp. *orégano*, < L. *origanum*, marjoram.] In Spanish-American countries, a common name of a number of aromatic plants belonging chiefly to the *Verbenaceæ* and to the mint family. In Mexico the principal ones are *Lippia Palmeri*, of the west coast; *L. Berlandieri*, of the warmer regions of the interior; and *Poliomintha longiflora*, of the vicinity of Saltillo: all of which are used in the same manner as sage and thyme in seasoning sausages and other articles of food.

Oregon char. Same as *Dolly Varden trout*.—**Oregon sturgeon.** Same as *white sturgeon*. See *sturgeon*.

orejon (ō-rā-hōn′), *n.*; pl. *orejones* (ō-rā-hō′nes). [Sp., a dried slice of apple, peach, etc., lit. a little ear, dim. of *oreja*, < L. *auricula*, ear. See *auricle*.] In Spanish-American countries, a dried slice of apple, peach, or other fruit; usually in the plural, dried fruit.

ore-leave (ōr′lēv), *n.* In *mining law*, the right to mine and take ore.

ore-loader (ōr′lō″dėr), *n.* A machine for loading loose material, such as coal, sand, ore, etc., upon carts, cars, or vessels.

oreman (ōr′man), *n.*; pl. *oremen* (-men). A dealer in ores, especially in iron ore.

The position of the United States Steel Corporation is understood to have been a neutral one and the merchant *oremen* made the decision, which is generally regarded as conservative. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, April 11, 1901.

orenda (ō-ren′dä), *n.* [Iroquois.] Magic power believed to be present in all bodies: proposed as a technical term for magic power by J. N. B. Hewitt. It has, however, not come into common use. See ★*wakanda* and *manito*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 33.

orendite (ō-ren′dīt), *n.* [*Orenda* Butte, Leucite Hills, Wyoming, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name given by Cross (1897) to an aphanitic lava, with micaphenocrysts composed of leucite and orthoclase in nearly equal amounts, with phlogopite and diopside. It is related to wyomingite and madupite.

Oreocarya (ō″rē-ō-kar′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Greene, 1887), ⟨ Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *carya*, a word which occurs in the names of related genera, as *Allocarya*, *Eremocarya*, *Pectocarya*; in allusion to the prevailingly mountain habitat of the species.] A genus of coarse biennial or perennial herbaceous plants of the family *Boraginaceæ*, having mostly basal leaves and a leafy-bracted, thyrsoid, or sometimes racemose-paniculate inflorescence. It is distinguished from related genera by the persistent fruiting calyx and smooth, rugose, or tuberculate nutlets, with their margins acute or winged. There are about 20 species, natives of the mountain region of western North America from Montana and eastern Washington to Chihuahua, Mexico. See *white* ★*forget-me-not*.

oreoselin (ō-rē-os′e-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρεοσέλινον*, mountain-parsley, ⟨ *ὄρος*, mountain, + *σέλινον*, parsley: see *celery*.] A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, formed by warming peucedanin with acids or with alcoholic potash. It yields resorcinol and acetic acid when fused with caustic potash. It melts at 170° C.

oreoselone (ō-rē-os′e-lōn), *n.* [*oreosel(in)* + *-one*.] A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, which is formed when peucedanin is treated with hydrochloric acid. It melts at 177° C.

Oreosoma (ō″rē-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of fishes of the family *Zeidæ*, known from a single small specimen taken in the open Atlantic.

ore-shoot (ōr′shōt), *n.* In *mining*, a body of ore, commonly of elongated shape, within a vein: usually applied to the workable portions of a vein only.

ore-sorting (ōr′sôr″ting), *n.* The separation of the lumps of mixed ore and veinstone into different piles according to the visible richness in real ore of the various fragments. Several piles may be made, of which the two extremes will represent apparently pure ore and worthless veinstone.

ore-stamp (ōr′stamp), *n.* A stamp-mill for breaking up the ore-rock and making it ready for the separation process. This is done by stamping the ore with heavy weights which are lifted and allowed to fall like a pestle upon the rock in the mortar of the mill.

ore tenus (ō′rē tē′nus). [L.: *ore*, abl. of *os*, mouth; *tenus*, up to, unto.] In *law*, at the mouth; by word of mouth; orally: used especially of pleadings not required to be written.

ore-washer (ōr′wosh″ėr), *n.* A machine for washing clay and earths out of earthy brown hematite ores.

orexigenic (ō-rek-si-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρεξις*, appetite, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Stimulating the appetite.

An *orexigenic* and stomachic action which is not to be lightly esteemed.
Amer. Jour. Clin. Med., Oct., 1907, p. 1252.

orexine (ō-rek′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρεξις*, appetite, + *-ine*².] Phenyldihydroquinazoline, a colorless, odorless, crystalline compound derived from quinoline. It melts at 95° C. It is used in medicine to increase the appetite.

orfan, *a.*, *n.*, and *v. t.* An amended spelling of *orphan*.

org. An abbreviation (*a*) of *organic*; (*b*) of *organized*.

organ¹, *n.*—**Acoustic organ.** Same as *organ of Corti*. —**Anteocular organ.** Same as *prostemmatic* ★*organ*. —**Biddier's organ**, an organ found only in the amphibian genus *Bufo*, lying between the fat-body and the testis or ovary: apparently a portion of the ovary that undergoes degeneration. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1907, p. 553.—**Cerebral organ.** See ★*cerebral*.—**Chambered organ.** Same as *five-chambered* ★*organ*.—**Collateral organ**, in *Echinoderma*, same as *heart* or *plastidogen* ★*organ*. *Perrier*.—**Conservative organs**, in *biol.*, the organs that secure the preservation of the individual organism, as distinguished from those of reproduction; nutritive organs. In plants these are principally the root, stem, and leaves. —**Coxal organ.** See ★*coxal*.—**Cribriform organ.** See ★*cribriform*.—**Dorsal organ**, in echinoderms. Same as ★*axial organ*.—**Five-chambered organ**, in crinoids, a cavity at the apex of the calyx containing the apical parts of the axial organ, and divided into five chambers by five radially arranged partitions of connective tissue. In *Antedon* the organ is inclosed in the centrodorsal. In stalked crinoids the organ extends as a canal into the stalk and sends offshoots into the cirri when the latter are present. Also called *chambered organ* and *chambered sinus*.—**Johnston's organ**, a complex nervous structure in the basal joint of the antennæ of certain dipterous insects, supposed to be connected with the perception of vibration. It is very well developed in *Culex* and *Chironomus*, and is larger in the male than in the female.—**Keber's organ**, in lamellibranchs, same as *pericardial* ★*gland*. —**Lateral organ**, in nemerteans, one of a pair of ciliated tubes or cavities opening externally at the sides of the head, generally in a groove or slit, and terminating internally in the interior of a pair of posterior brain-lobes which may or may not be united with the rest of the brain.—**Luminous organ.** See ★*luminous*.—**Mayer's organ**, a patch of circumvallate papillæ on either side of the superoposterior part of the tongue.—**Organ of Semper**, in pulmonate gastropods, an organ situated on each side of the mouth and now regarded as having a gustatory function.—**Organ of Siebold**, an elongate flat ganglion on a branch of the acoustic nerve in the tibia of a locustid insect.—**Organ of Syrski**, the milt-organ of the male eel, discovered by Dr. Syrski in 1873.—**Organ style**, in *music*, a style of composition or of performance characterized by full connected harmony or dignified counterpoint, such as are common in organ music.—**Photogenic organ**, the luminous organ in any one of the so-called phosphorescent insects.—**Plastidogen organ.** Same as ★*axial organ*.—**Postantennal organ.** Same as *prostemmatic* ★*organ*.—**Prostemmatic organ**, a curious circular organ whose function is unknown, situated in front of the ocelli in certain collembolous insects. Also called *anteocular organ* and *postantennal organ*.—**Sensory organ**, in *anat.* and *zoöl.* Same as *sense-organ*.—**Stewart's organ**, in some echinoids, one of the arborescent bodies projecting inward from the peristome and supposed to have a respiratory function.—**Water-testing organ**, in mollusks, an osphradium.

organacidia (ôr″gan-a-sid′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + NL. *acidum*, acid.] In *pathol.*, secretion, usually in excess, of an organic acid.

Hemorrhage from erosion—ulcer—of the œsophagus is not a rare occurrence in *organacidia* gastrica.
Med. Record, April 4, 1903, p. 549.

organ-beater (ôr′gan-bē″tėr), *n.* [Trans. of ML. *pulsator organorum*.] A name given to an organ-player when the keyboard consisted of large levers that were struck with the fist. *N. E. D.*

organ-bird (ôr′gan-bėrd), *n.* 1. One of the crow-shrikes, *Gymnorhina organicum*, found in Tasmania: a near relative of the Australian piping-crow.—2. In South America, a wren, *Cyphorhinus cantans*.

organ-building (ôr′gan-bil″ding), *n.* The art, trade, or occupation of making organs, usually pipe-organs, but sometimes reed-organs as well. It properly includes every division of a complex industry, involving not only the manufacture of all sorts of pipes, wooden and metal, with their precise voicing, regulation, and tuning, the manufacture of the key- and stop-action in all its parts, and the making of the organ-case, often with much carved or painted ornamentation, but also the drafting of the specifications and plans for particular instruments, the actual assembling of all the parts required, and the setting of them up in the place for use. In early organ-building the chief workman was skilled in every branch of the art and moved from place to place, making and setting up instruments on the spot as required, but now the business is far more complicated and is carried on chiefly from fixed factories employing many workmen in distinct departments.

organ-cactus (ôr′gan-kak″tus), *n.* 1. A giant cactus with simple columnar stems, *Cereus marginatus*, much used for hedges in Mexico, especially in the states of San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and Guanajuato. It takes its common name from the resemblance of its rows of parallel stems to the pipes of an organ. Its flowers are inconspicuous and its fruit, unlike the pitahayas of many other species of *Cereus*, are not edible.—2. A name given to other columnar cacti, including *Cereus eburneus* of southern Mexico, which bears edible fruit and is also planted in hedges, and the giant saguaro of the south-western United States, *Cereus giganteus*. See *saguaro* and *pitahaya*.

organ-case (ôr′gan-kās), *n.* In *organ-building*, the external framework or structure in which an organ is contained. In churches and halls it is often highly elaborate and forms a prominent feature in the interior architecture of the building.

organ-desk (ôr′gan-desk), *n.* Same as ★*console*², 4.

organella (ôr-ga-nel′ä), *n.*; pl. *organellæ* (-ē.) [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + L. dim. *-ella*.] One of the organ-like structures in the cell-body of an infusorian, such as the eye-spot, a myonema, the cytostome, cytoproct, contractile vacuole, etc. *Haeckel*.

organ-gallery (ôr′gan-gal″e-ri), *n.* Same as *organ-loft*.

organic, *a.* 4. Applied to the substances which form the chemical material of the bodies of plants and animals, as also to numerous other substances of more or less analogous chemical character. But such material may or may not possess the special mechanical structure to which the term *organized* is applied, adapting it to the performance of the vital functions of plants or animals. The distinction between the two words is important. Organic substances may be produced from inanimate materials by laboratory processes, but organized structure is thus far only known as a result of change in a living plant or animal.—**Organic aggregation.** Same as *biological* ★*aggregation*.—**Organic geography, rhythm, selection.** See ★*geography*, etc.

organically, *adv.* 2. In *pathol.*, with reference to the structure of an organ: opposed to *functionally*.—3. With derivation from organic or organized matter: as, *organically* derived detrital rocks.

organicist (ôr-gan′i-sist), *n.* [*organic* + *-ist*.] A sociologist who explains social phenomena by biological analogies, or who conceives and interprets society as an organism. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 79.

organite (ôr′ga-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-ite*².] A small or feebly developed organ or part. [Rare.]

From this it follows that the so-called "cellulæ ethmoidales" are not *organites* proper only to the ethmoid of Man, and hence are not without phylogenetical importance. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 261.

organization, *n.* 4. In *biol.*: (*a*) The structural composition of an organism. (*b*) Metaphorically, the cause or explanation of the structure of organisms; that which organizes; an organizing influence. Most of the attempts to imagine an architecture in the egg as an explanation of the structure of the being that is developed from the egg are based upon the metaphorical conception of organization. See ★*germ-plasm* and *physiological* ★*unit*.—5. In *pathol.*, conversion of an amorphous substance, such as a blood-clot, into organized tissue.

organizational (ôr″gan-i-zā′shon-al), *a.* [*organization* + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to or of the nature of organization.

organizationist (ôr″gan-i-zā′shon-ist), *n.* [*organization* + *-ist*.] One who believes in organization or organized work; one who organizes.

organize, *v. i.* 2. To arrange; plan; prepare. [Slang.]

"Willyum," he 'd say . . . when he 'd notice me *organizin'* to go down to the village, . . . "if anybody asks you what you be, . . . you tell 'em that you 're Union, but you remember you 're secesh."
A. H. Lewis, Wolfville Days, ix.



Organ-cactus (*Cereus marginatus*).

organofaction (ôr″gan-ō-fak′shon), *n.* [L. *organum* + *facere*, make. See *organum*.] Construction or development of organs in the course of evolution. [Rare.]

The Darwinian exclusion of the unfit has been largely the exclusion of the visually unfit, and the survival of the fittest has been the survival of those possessing the best ocular mechanism. No task in *organofaction* has been so difficult of achievement and of healthy preservation as that of making the most perfect ocular mechanism.

G. M. Gould, in Med. Record, Nov. 2, 1907, p. 723.

organogen (ôr-gan′ō-jen), *n.* [*organ(ic)* + *-gen*.] A chemical element, usually carbon, and, in a less degree, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus, which is regarded as the characteristic constituent of an organic compound.

organogenetic, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the presence in a fertilized egg of germinal areas definitely set apart or specialized for the production of specific organs or regions of the body.

Some authorities . . . have suggested that the predetermination is expressed in the organization of the egg-cytoplasm—the essential idea of "*organogenetic* germinal areas." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 212.

organoid (ôr′ga-noid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an organ: applied to a tumor which contains several different tissues.

II. *n.* Same as ★*organella*.

organolith (ôr-gan′ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as ★*biolith*.

organology, *n.* **5.** The science, history, and mechanics of the pipe-organ.

organolyricon (ôr″gan-ō-lir′i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *λυρικός*, of a lyre. See *lyric*.] A form of orchestrion.

organomagnesium (ôr″gan-ō-mag-nē′sium), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + NL. *magnesium*.] **1.** A body composed of one atom of magnesium united with two organic radicals, as magnesium ethyl, $Mg(C_2.H_5)_2$, magnesium diphenyl, $Mg(C_6H_5)_2$.—**2.** A substance composed of one atom of magnesium united with a molecule of an organic halide, as ethyl-magnesium bromide, $C_2H_5.MgBr$, magnesium-phenyl iodide, $C_6H_5.MgI$.

organomotor (ôr-gan″ō-mō′tor), *a.* In *comp. psychol.*, noting a movement prompted by excitation from an internal bodily organ: opposed to *sensorimotor* and *ideomotor*. [Rare.]

The animal keeps constantly moving; but his activity at this stage is evidently sensori-motor (or *organo-motor*). *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 229.

organonomia (ôr″gan-ō-nō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *organonomy*.

organophone (ôr′gan-ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *φωνή*, sound.] A variety of reed-organ.

organotherapeutics (ôr-gan″ō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + E. *therapeutics*.] Same as ★*organotherapy*.

organotherapy (ôr″gan-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by extracts or other preparations made from various organs or glands of the sheep or other animals.

Organotherapy is beginning to be useful in treating diseases of the liver, and diseases caused by the products of the liver. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 56.

organ-pedal (ôr′gan-ped″al), *n.* One of the keys or foot-levers that make up the pedal keyboard of an organ; a pedal-key, as distinguished from a pedal of any other sort.

organ-player (ôr′gan-plā″er), *n.* One who plays the organ; also, a mechanical device for playing an organ. Compare ★*piano-player*.

organ-register (ôr′gan-rej″is-tėr), *n.* Same as *organ-stop*.

organry (ôr′gan-ri), *n.* [*organ*[1] + *-ry*.] Organ music. [Rare.]

If she must poetize, let her lay her mind to such manly verse as Pope's, or to such sound and ringing *organry* as Comus.

D. G. Mitchell, Sea Coal, Reveries of a Bachelor, p. 42.

organule (ôr′ga-nūl), *n.* [*organ*[1] + dim. *-ule*.] An animal- or plant-cell considered as a small organ.

Org. Chem. An abbreviation of *organic chemistry*.

orgia (ôr′ji-ä), *n. pl.* [L. *orgia*, < Gr. *ὄργια*. See *orgies*.] Orgies: as, the *orgia* of Bacchus. *N. E. D.*

orgiac (ôr′ji-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*orgia* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the value of an orgy.

II. *n. pl.* Orgies; secret rites connected with the worship of some of the deities of classical mythology.

orgiasm (ôr′ji-azm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀργιασμός*, < *ὀργιάζειν*, celebrate orgies, < *ὄργια*, orgies.] The celebration of orgies; the mystical, sometimes extravagantly licentious, revelry which marked orgiastic worship.

orgiast (ôr′ji-ast), *n.* [Gr. *ὀργιαστής*, < *ὀργιάζειν*, celebrate orgies.] One who celebrates orgies.

orgiastical (ôr-ji-as′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *orgiastic*.

orgueillite, *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

Oribe ware. See ★*ware*[2].

oriconic (ō′ri-kon-ik), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *conic*.] In *Bolyaian geom.*, a curve of the second degree with the center at infinity.

The curves with center situated at infinity are the *oriconics* (oriellipse, with the variety oricycle of Lobachevski, orihyperbola). *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 365.

oricycle (ō′ri-sī-kl), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + Gr. *κύκλος*, circle.] In *Bolyaian geom.*, a boundary line; that plane curve for which all perpendiculars erected at the mid-points of chords are parallel to each other. See ★*limitline*. *Lobachevski*.

In the Euclidean geometry the limit approached by a circumference as the radius increases is a straight line. In the non-Euclidean geometry this is a curve called the *oricycle*. Thus the method of Kempe's book 'How to draw a straight line,' would here draw not a straight line, but a curve. *Science*, March 11, 1904, p. 404.

oriellipse (ō″ri-e-lips′), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *ellipse*.] A species of the genus oriconic. See the extract under ★*oriconic*.

oriellipsoid (ō″ri-e-lip′soid), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *ellipsoid*.] A species of the oriquadric. *P. Barbarin*.

At the limit, when they become tangent to this sphere, they are transformed into oriquadrics (*oriellipsoid*, orihyperboloid) and into their varieties. *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 365.

orient, *v. t.* **4.** In *biol.*, to place (an organism) in a favorable position for study or description, or to treat it in reference to this position. *Science*, July 3, 1896, p. 11.—**5.** To place (a map or chart) in such a horizontal position that a line joining any two given points on the map shall be parallel to the line joining the corresponding points on the earth's surface; literally, to make the east direction on the map point toward the east.

orient. An abbreviation of *orientalist*.

Oriental cloth. See ★*cloth*.

orientalization (ō-ri-en″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*orientalize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or becoming oriental in character.

orientation, *n.* **7.** Arrangement; distribution. [Rare.]

Now the question arises, is development a function only of the mass or is it also a function of the *orientation* of the protoplasm of the egg?

J. Loeb, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 62.

8. In *chem.*, the relative position of the atoms or radicals in a molecule.

orienting (ō′ri-en-ting), *a.* Causing orientation; in *chem.*, designating the influence of an atom or group of atoms in a compound upon the position of other atoms or groups that are subsequently introduced by substitution.

It is, in all probability, an ortho substitution-product produced as a result of the well-known *orienting* influence of the hydroxyl group.

Amer. Chem. Jour., Feb., 1903, p. 125.

orientize (ō′ri-en-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orientized*, ppr. *orientizing*. [*orient* + *-ize*.] Same as *orient*.

orifice, *n.*—**Acoustic orifice.** See ★*acoustic*.—**Vasiform orifice**, in *entom.*, an opening on the dorsum of the last abdominal segment of the larvæ and pupæ of the *Aleyrodidæ*.

orificial (or′i-fish-al), *a.* [L. *orifici(um)*, orifice, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to an orifice, especially one of the orifices of the body.—**Orificial surgery**, surgery applied to any orifice, as the anus, vulva, etc., with a view to the suppression of reflex disturbances supposed to originate there. *Dunglison*.

oriform (ō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [L. *os* (*ori-*), mouth, + *forma*, form.] Mouth-shaped; formed like a mouth.

originize (or′i-gan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *originized*, ppr. *originizing*. [*origan* + *-ize*.] To flavor with origan or marjoram. *N. E. D.*

origelle (ō-ri-zhel′), *n.* [F.] In polyzoans, a bud-like formation. *Jullien*.

Shell-substance very massive and surrounding the oral opening like a collar; no oral spines; frontal surface punctate all over; *origelles* of slightly larger size are round the base.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1903, p. 114.

Origenian (or-i-jē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Origen* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or attributed to Origen, one of the Greek fathers of the church (185?–253?).

II. *n.* A disciple or follower of Origen.

Origenic (or-i-jen′ik), *a.* [*Origen* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*Origenian*.

Origenical (or-i-jen′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*Origenic*.

Origenize (or′i-jen-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Origenized*, ppr. *Origenizing*. [*Origen* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To follow or adopt the opinions of Origen.

original, *a.* **6.** In *geol.*, noting those constituent minerals of an igneous rock which have crystallized from fusion during the period of consolidation: contrasted with *secondary*, which describes a mineral produced by alteration or decay. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 89.—**Original hand.** See ★*hand*.

originist (or′i-jin-ist), *n.* [*origin* + *-ist*.] One who writes on the origin of things. *N. E. D.*

origin-myth (or′i-jin-mith), *n.* See ★*myth*.

origoto (ō-ri-gō′tō), *n.* [Jap.] A folding or flexible harp.

orihyperbola (ō″ri-hī-pėr′bō-lä), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *hyperbola*.] One of the two species of the oriconic.

The curves with center situated at infinity are the oriconics (oriellipse, with the variety oricycle of Lobachevski, *orihyperbola*). *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 365.

orihyperboloid (ō″ri-hī-pėr′bō-loid), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *hyperboloid*.] A species of the oriquadric. See the extract under ★*oriellipsoid*.

Orindan (ō-rin′dan), *n.* [*Orinda*, California.] One of the sedimentary formations of the Lower Berkleyan, a division of the Pleistocene of the Coast Range of California. *Bulletin Geol. Soc. Amer.*, XIII. p. 545.

oriocrystal (ō″ri-ō-kris′tal), *n.* [Prop. *horiocrystal*; < Gr. *ὅριον*, boundary, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal.] A phenocryst of relatively large size, in the border of an intrusive mass of igneous rock, and developed because its temperature of formation lies midway between the original high temperature of the intrusive and the low one of the wall-rock, and coincides with conditions of long duration. *A. C. Lane*, in Bulletin Geol. Soc. Amer., XIV. 388.

Orionid (ō-rī′ō-nid), *n.* [*Orion* + *-id*[2].] One of the meteors of the flock which annually, in October, appear to radiate from the constellation of Orion.

Unlike the August Perseids, the Lyrid meteor-stream, like those of the Quadrantids, *Orionids* and Geminids in January, October and December, seldom exhibits an abundant shooting-star display, more nearly resembling in that respect the Leonid and Bielid meteor-systems than the stream of August Perseids, its materials appearing to be still collected in one or more dense clusters in its orbit. *Nature*, April 23, 1903, p. 585.

Orion's hound. See ★*hound*.

oripore (ō′ri-pōr), *n.* [L. *os* (*ori-*), mouth, + E. *pore*.] A mouth-like pore or opening. [Rare.]

oriquadric (ō-ri-kwod′rik), *n.* [L. *ora*, margin, edge, + E. *quadric*.] In Bolyaian space, a paraboloid at the limit, when it is tangent to the sphere of infinite radius (orisphere). *P. Mansion*.

At the limit, when they become tangent to this sphere, they are transformed into *oriquadrics* (oriellipsoid, orihyperboloid) and into their varieties. *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 365.

ororime (ō′ri-rīm), *n.* [L. *os* (*ori-*), mouth, + *rima*, cleft.] A mouth-like cleft. *Dana*. [Rare.]

Oriskanian (or-is-kā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In the geology of New York, pertaining to the period or group represented by the Oriskany sandstone and limestone. See ★*Oriskany* and *Oriskany sandstone*, under *sandstone*.

II. *n.* The Oriskanian period or group.

Oriskany (ō-ris′ka-ni), *n.* [*Oriskany*, a creek and a village in Oneida county, New York.] In the geology of New York, an arenaceous or calcareo-arenaceous member of the rock series, in the eastern part of the State lying above the Helderberg limestones and below the Esopus and Schoharie grits, in the western part lying above the Waterlime series, with which it is unconformable, and beneath the Onondaga limestone. It extends southward along the Appalachians in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and westward into the Ohio valley. It is profuse in fossils and those of the more arenaceous littoral deposits are usually of large size. The formation belongs to the early Devonian.

orisphere (ō′ri-sfēr), *n.* [L. *ora*, edge, margin, + E. *sphere*.] In *Bolyaian geom.*, a boun-

dary surface; that surface which arises from the revolution of the boundary line about one of its axes. See ★*limit-surface*.

It has been known, since Lobachevski and Bolyai, that the characteristic geometry of *orispheres* is Euclidean.
Science, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 366.

oristic (ō-ris′tik), *a.* [Prop. **horistic*, < Gr. *ὁριστικός*, of or for defining, < *ὁρίζειν*, divide, determine, define. See *horizon*.] Determinately expressed. *Bentham. N. E. D.* [Rare.]

Oriya (ō-rē′yä), *n.* [Also *Ooriya*, *Uriya*; < Hind. *Oṛiya*, *Uriya*, adj. from *Oṛ-deśa*, *Oḍra-deśa*, whence European *Orissa*, *Orisa*, 'land of the Oḍras': Skt. *Oḍra*, name of the people and of their country (*Oḍrāshtra*).] The language of Orissa, former kingdom and modern province lying between Bengal and the Coromandel coast. It belongs to the Indic branch of the Indo-European family. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 412.

Orkneyan (ôrk′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

orlean (ôr′lē-an), *n.* [*Or(e)l(la)* + *-e-* + *-an*.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

Orleans (ôr′lē-anz), *n.* [Named from *Orléans* in France.] A wool-and-cotton fabric for women's wear.

orl-fly (ôrl′flī), *n.* [*orl*, dial. form of *alder*, + *fly*.] A British anglers' name for a sialid insect, *Sialis lutaria*. Also called *alder-fly* and, in Wales, the *humpback*.

orlong (ôr′long), *n.* [Prop. **arlong*, < Malay *ārlong*; also *harelung* and *relong*.] A measure of area, equal in Singapore to 80 yards square or 1⅓ acre.

orlop-deck (ôr′lop-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2, and *orlop*.

orlop-stringer (ôr′lop-string″ėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a broad, continuous plate fitted on the ends of the orlop-deck beams.

ornability (ôr-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [NL. **ornabilitas*, < **ornabilis*, < L. *ornare*, ornament.] Capability of being ornamented or of ornamenting. *Bentham*, Frag. Unit. Grammar, Introd. *N. E. D.*

ornamental, *n.* 2. Specifically, a plant or vine which is grown only for the beauty of its flowers or foliage.

It could be done more easily with strawberries, or with some of the common *ornamentals* that do not reproduce true to seed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1903, p. 277.

ornamentalism (ôr-na-men′tal-izm), *n.* [*ornamental* + *-ism*.] The character of being ornamental; also, a tendency to attach too much importance to ornament.

ornamentality (ôr″na-men-tal′i-ti), *n.* [*ornamental* + *-ity*.] The character of being ornamental; capacity of ornamenting; also, an ornament.

ornamentalize (ôr-na-men′tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ornamentalized*, ppr. *ornamentalizing*. [*ornamental* + *-ize*.] To render ornamental.

ornansite (ôr′nan-sīt), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

ornation (ôr-nā′shon), *n.* [L. *ornati(o-)*, < *ornare*, ornament. See *ornate*.] The act of ornamenting; the fact of being ornamented or adorned; ornamentation.

ornatrix (ôr-nā′triks), *n.* [L. *ornatrix*, fem. of *ornator*, < *ornare*, ornament.] A woman who ornaments or embellishes; a dressing-maid. *N. E. D.*

orné (ôr-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *orner*, < L. *ornare*, ornament.] Ornamented; adorned; usually in the phrase "a cottage *orné*."

ornery (ôr′ne-ri), *a.* [Also *ornary*, a reduction of *ordinary*.] Ordinary; common; mean; coarse; ugly: a term of depreciation, ranging from mild disapproval to great contempt. [Prov. U. S.]

ornithin (ôr′ni-thin), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *-in*².] A basic substance, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$, which, in combination with a guanidin radical, constitutes arginin, one of the most constant decomposition-products of the albumins. In the form of ornithuric acid it is obtained from the urine of chickens after feeding them with benzoic acid. Structurally it is *a-δ*-diaminovalerianic acid.

Ornithischia (ôr-ni-this′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint.] An order of *Dinosauria* containing the *Iguanodon* and other species which have the bones of the pelvis arranged much like those of a bird. It is practically equivalent to the *Ornithopoda* of other writers. Contrasted with *Saurischia*.

ornithischian (ôr-ni-this′ki-an), *a.* [NL. *Ornithischia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the group of dinosaurs named *Ornithischia* by Seeley; having the bones of the pelvis like those of a bird.

ornithite (ôr′ni-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird, + *-ite*².] A hydrated calcium phosphate observed in small monoclinic crystals in the Sombrero Island bird-guano. It may be an altered metabrushite.

ornithivorous (ôr-ni-thiv′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + L. *-vorus*, < *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon or eating birds. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

ornithocephalic (ôr″ni-thō-se-fal′ik), *a.* Same as *ornithocephalous*.

Ornithocheiroidea (ôr″ni-thō-kī-roi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *χείρ*, hand, + *εἶδος*, form.] A suborder of the pterosaurian reptiles, including the pterodactyls. It is characterized by a short tail; metacarpal of the wing as long as the bones of the antebrachium; vestigial fifth digit of the pes; and absence of cervical ribs. The members of this suborder vary in size from that of a sparrow to a wing expanse of 20–25 feet. The group appeared in late Jurassic times, and culminated and became extinct in the Cretaceous.

ornithodelph (ôr′ni-thō-delf), *n.* [NL. *Ornithodelph(ia)*.] Any member of the group *Ornithodelphia*, or egg-laying mammals: contrasted with *didelph* and *monodelph*.

ornithogeographic (ôr″ni-thō-jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + E. *geographic*.] Relating to the geographical distribution of birds.

ornithogeographical (ôr″ni-thō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*ornithogeographic*.

ornithographic (ôr″ni-thō-graf′ik), *a.* [*ornithograph(y)* + *-ic*.] Relating to, or having to do with, the scientific description of birds; ornithological.

ornithography (ôr-ni-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive ornithology.

ornithoidic (ôr-ni-thoi′dik), *a.* [*ornithoid* + *-ic*.] Having resemblance to birds: said especially of decoration based on bird forms.

Ornithol. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation (*a*) of *ornithological*; (*b*) of *ornithology*.

ornitholeucism (ôr″ni-thō-lū′sizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, albinism, or abnormal white plumage.

ornithologize (ôr-ni-thol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ornithologized*, ppr. *ornithologizing*. [*ornitholog(y)* + *-ize*.] To study ornithology.

ornithomantist (ôr″ni-thō-man′tist), *n.* [*ornithomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ist*.] One who divines by means of birds.

ornithomelanism (ôr″ni-thō-mel′a-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, melanism; abnormally dark coloration.

ornithomorphic (ôr″ni-thō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] Resembling or having the form of a bird.

"There was continual war between the crow and the eagle"; between these two *ornithomorphic* creators the strife was as fierce as between wolf and raven.
Lang, Myth, Ritual, and Religion, II. 4.

ornithomyzous (ôr″ni-thō-mī′zus), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *μύζειν*, suck.] Living as parasites upon birds and, in a strict sense, upon the blood of the host.

ornithopaleontologist (ôr″ni-thō-pā″lē-on-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + E. *paleontologist*.] A student of fossil birds.

ornithophilist (ôr-ni-thof′i-list), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist*.] A lover of birds. *N. E. D.*

ornithophilite (ôr-ni-thof′i-līt), *n.* [*ornithophil(ist)* + *-ite*².] Same as ★*ornithophilist*.

ornithophily (ôr-ni-thof′i-li), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *-φιλια*, < *φιλεῖν*, love.] The love of birds.

ornithopter (ôr-ni-thop′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A flying-machine in which an attempt is made to imitate the oscillatory movement of the wings of a bird.

ornithotomically (ôr′ni-thō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the methods of bird anatomy.

ornithuric (ôr-ni-thū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic*.] Derived from the urine of a bird that has been fed with benzoic acid.—**Ornithuric acid**, dibenzoyl-diaminovaleric acid, $(NH.C_7H_5O)_2.C_4H_7.CO_2H$, a crystalline compound which melts at 184° C.

orobanchaceous (or″ō-bang-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rape family of plants.

orocentral (ō-rō-sen′tral), *n.* [L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + E. *central*.] In crinoids, a name given by P. H. Carpenter to a plate supposed to be the correlative of the dorsocentral.

The *oro-central* is a discredited myth.
E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zoology, III. 14.

orodiagnosis (or″ō-dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρός*, whey (serum), + *διάγνωσις*, diagnosis.] Diagnosis based upon the effect of the administration of a specific therapeutic serum, or upon the agglutination of specific pathogenic bacteria caused by the addition of blood-serum drawn from a patient suspected of the disease caused by such bacteria. See *serum* ★*diagnosis*.

Orodus (or′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of extinct cestracionl selachian fishes or sharks, known only from its obtuse elongate teeth with crested crown. It occurs abundantly in the Carboniferous limestone.

orogenesis (or-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *γένεσις*, production.] The process of mountain-making or upheaval: opposed to ★*epirogeny*.

orogenetic (or″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*orogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to the origin of mountains.

The slope is gentle, indicating an absence of *orogenetic* activities. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 268.

Orogenetic physiography, the physiography of those land-forms which are produced by orogenetic or mouning-making processes.

orogenic (or-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*orogenetic*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 392.

orogeny (ō-roj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -producing.] Same as ★*orogenesis*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 392.

orograph (or′ō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *γράφειν*, write.] A surveyors' instrument designed for military use, to replace the engineers' chain and level. It records on paper an accurate profile of the country over which it is rolled.

oroheliograph (or-ō-hē′li-ō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + E. *heliograph*.] In *photog.*, a camera, devised by Noë, by which a panoramic view of the horizon may be taken. A vertical lens to which is attached a silvered mirror of peculiar shape is employed to focus the panoramic view from the entire horizon on a horizontal sensitive plate. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 317.

orohydrographic (or-ō-hī-drō-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + E. *hydrographic*.] In *phys. geog.*, of or pertaining to relief (mountains, etc.) and drainage.

The *oro-hydrographic* conformation of the Andine region extending southwards of Mount Tronador is extremely complex. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 35.

orohydrographical (or-ō-hī-drō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*orohydrographic*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), VI. 548.

orometer (ō-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of aneroid barometer provided with two scales, one giving barometric pressures, the other the approximate elevation above the sea-level where the observation is made; a mountain-barometer.

orometric (or-ō-met′rik), *a.* [*orometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orometry or the measurement of mountains, especially to averages of altitudes: as, "an *orometric*-anthropogeographical study." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 311.

orometry (ō-rom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *phys. geog.*, the measurement of mountains, especially with regard to averages of altitudes.

As the geoid is treated in geodesy, he treats the oroid in *orometry*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 205.

Oronoco, Oronoko (ō-rō-nō′kō), *n.* [Origin uncertain: said not to be connected with the river-name Orinoco.] An old variety of tobacco.

The different species of the genus [Nicotiana] have been in former days distinguished in Virginia by the names of *Oronoko*, sweet-scented, and little Frederick.
W. Tatham, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 4, note.

Orophodontidæ (ō″rō-fō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orophodon* (*-t-*), the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct edentate mammals, based on scattered teeth from the *Pyrotherium* beds of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1895.

ororotundity (ō″rō-rō-tun′di-ti), *n.* Same as ★*orotundity*.

Orosian (ō-rō′si-an), *a.* [NL. **Orosianus*, < *Orosius*.] Relating to Paulus Orosius, a Spanish priest (born in the latter part of the fourth century, died in the fifth century), or to his works: alluding, usually, to his history ("Historiarum contra paganos libri VII"), known as Hormesta, Ormesta, or Ormista, explained by some as Or[osii] M[undi] Hist[oria] (Orosian History of the World).

Prof. Miller argues ingeniously, from various details, that this *Orosian* material appears to be derived more directly from the lost *Orosian* map.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 134.

orotherapy (or-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρός*, whey (serum), + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] 1. Same as **serum-therapy*.—2. Same as *whey cure*.

orotund, *a.* 2. Pompous; self-satisfied; inflated: applied to a style of utterance.

II. *n.* A deep, full voice.

The *orotund* is fuller in volume, and purer in quality than the common voice.

J. Rush, Philos. of the Human Voice, p. 130.

orotundity (ō-rō-tun′di-ti), *n.* [*orotund* + *-ity*.] The character of being orotund.

orp (ôrp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To fret; murmur; weep fretfully. [Prov.]

Orphéon (ôr-fā-ôṅ′), *n.* [F. *Orphéon* (Wilhelm, 1833), < *Orphée*, Orpheus, + *-on*, as *odéon*, odeum.] A school of vocal music in Paris, organized in 1835 under governmental supervision and connected with the public-school system; hence, any similar singing-society. Such societies are now numerous throughout France, and are a notable feature in popular education.

Orpheonist (ôr′fē-on-ist), *n.* [F. *orphéoniste*, < *Orphéon*. See **Orphéon*.] A member of an Orphéon; a choral singer.

Orphical (ôr′fi-kal), *a.* Same as *Orphic*.

Orphically (ôr′fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an Orphic or Orphical manner; after the fashion of the Orphic mysteries.

Orphicism (ôr′fi-sizm), *n.* [*Orphic* + *-ism*.] Same as *Orphism*.

orphol (ôr′fol), *n.* The trade-name of naphthol bismuth or basic β-naphthol bismuth, $(Bi(C_{10}H_7O)_3)_2.Bi_2O_3$ or $Bi(C_{10}H_7O)_3.3HO$, a neutral non-irritating light-brown powder. It is used in medicine as a sedative and antiseptic, because in the intestine it is resolved into its constituents.

Orpington (ôr′ping-ton), *n.* A modern breed of domesticated fowls originated by William Cook and Sons at Orpington, Kent, England, in 1886. The breed resembles a clean-legged langshan and is the result of crosses between that bird, the Plymouth Rock, and the Black Minorca. There are ten varieties of the breed, single- and rose-combed of five colors. They are hardy, grow rapidly, and are good layers.

orqueta (ôr-kā′tä), *n.* [Sp. name at Panama.] A common name of *Chloroscombrus orqueta*, a carangoid fish found on the Pacific coast of tropical America.

orrhodiagnosis, *n.* Same as **orodiagnosis*.

orrhoid (or′oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρρός*, whey (serum), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling, or of the nature of, serum.

orrhotherapy, *n.* Same as **orotherapy*.

Orsat's apparatus. See **apparatus*.

Orseille carmine. See **carmine*.

orsellesic (ôr-se-les′ik), *a.* [*orsell(ic)* + *-es-* + *-ic*.] Same as **orsellinic*.

orsellinic (ôr-se-lin′ik), *a.* [*orsell(ic)* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid related to orsellic acid.—**Orsellinic acid,** dihydroxyparatoluic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)(OH)_2CO_2H$, made by boiling orsellic acid with lime-water, or by heating erythrin with caustic soda or baryta-water. It is a crystalline mass which melts at 176° C. and yields carbon dioxid and orcinol.

ort[2] (ôrt), *n.* [G. *ort*, MHG. (> Dan. Norw.) *ort*, a fourth part, a weight, a coin, = D. *oord*, a fourth part; the same as G. MHG. *ort*, a point, corner, place, region, = OFries. OS. AS. ME. *ord*, a point: see *ord* and *odd*. The application to money and weight arose from the division of a coin into four quadrants by a cross.] 1. A money of account in Germany, Norway, Denmark, Riga, etc.—2. A Danish unit of weight, the thousandth part of the pund or pound.

ort[3] (ôrt), *n.* [An abbreviation of *orientation*.] A vector of unit length.

There is another term also adopted by Prof. Henrici the justification of which is at least difficult, viz. the term "*ort*." A vector of unit length is called an "*ort*," which is explained to be "short for orientation," and "orientation" makes a dangerous suggestion of rotation. The "*ort*" is, of course, Hamilton's *unit vector*. The "rotor" and the "*ort*" should be regarded by anti-Hamiltonians as the trail of the serpent. *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 617.

ortalid (ôr′ta-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Ortalidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Ortalidæ*.

ortegon (ôr-tā-gōn′), *n.* [Augmentative of Sp. *ortiga*, < L. *urtica*, nettle.] In Porto Rico, *Coccoloba rugosa*, a tree with very large wrinkled leaves and purple flowers which form spikes a yard long. It is one of the most important trees of the island, and its heart-wood, which is purplish, hard, and heavy, is used for cabinet work.

orthal (ôr′thal), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-al*[1].] Noting the movement of the jaws in a vertical plane, as in the carnivorous mammals. *Cope*, in Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 991.

orthangle† (ôr′thang-gl), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, straight, + E. *angle*.] A rectangle.

orthic (ôr′thik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ic*.] 1. In *min.*, having directions at right angles to each other; orthoclastic: said of cleavage-planes, as of those of certain feldspars.—2. In *geom.*: (*a*) Orthocentric. (*b*) Designating algebraic curves which satisfy Laplace's equation in two dimensions. *Science*, Aug. 19, 1904, p. 227.—**Orthic axis.** The homologous sides of ABC and its orthocentric triangle cross in 3 costraight points on t_∞, the *orthic axis* of the two triangles.

Orthidæ (ôr′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods typified by the genus *Orthis*.

orthine (ôr′thin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name for orthohydrazine-paraoxybenzoic acid: used as an antiseptic and antipyretic remedy, but unstable and hence not much employed.

Orthis (ôr′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods having a straight hinge, subquadrate valves with ribbed exterior, well-developed teeth and sockets, and no calcified brachidium. The genus has been greatly subdivided, and is now restricted to a comparatively few species which occur in the early Silurian rocks.

ortho-acid (ôr′thō-as″id), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *acid*.] An acid in which the theoretically greatest possible number of hydroxyl-groups is combined with the central atom or radical, as orthocarbonic acid, $C(OH)_4$, ortho-acetic acid, $CH_3C(OH)_3$. The name is less correctly applied to certain other acids, as orthophosphoric acid, $PO(OH)_3$.

orthoboulia (ôr-thō-bō′li-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθοβουλία*, < *ὀρθόβουλος*, willing the right, < *ὀρθός*, right, + *βουλή*, will, counsel.] The willing of what is right or good; the giving of good counsel.

orthobrachycephalic (ôr″thō-brak″i-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniom.*, combining the characteristics of orthocephaly and brachycephaly.

orthocarbonic (ôr″thō-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, + E. *carbonic*.] Designating a variety of carbonic acid, $C(OH)_4$, which contains the maximum number of hydroxyl-groups. It does not exist in the free state.—**Orthocarbonic ester.** See **ester*.

orthocenter (ôr′thō-sen-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + E. *center*.] The cointersection point of the straight lines through the three vertexes of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides.

orthocentric (ôr-thō-sen′trik), *a.* [*orthocenter* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the orthocenter.

orthocentroidal (ôr″thō-sen-troi′dal), *a.* Pertaining at once to the orthocenter and the centroid. *Tucker*.—**Orthocentroidal circle.** See **circle*.

orthocephalous (ôr-thō-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *orthocephalic*.

orthoceracone (ôr-thō-ser′a-kōn), *n.* [NL. *Orthoceras*, a genus of cephalopods, + Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone.] In the cephalopods, the straight cone when formed by the shell in youth and maintained through all growth stages, as in the genus *Orthoceras*.

orthochlorite (ôr-thō-klō′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *chlorite*.] A name given by Tschermak to those species of the chlorite group which commonly occur in distinct crystals or plates: opposed to **leptochlorite*.

Orthochoanites (ôr-thō-kō-a-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *χοάνη*, funnel, + *-ites* (improperly used for the plural).] In Hyatt's classification of the fossil cephalopods, a suborder in which the septal funnels are long and straight and an endosiphuncle is absent.

orthochromatic, *a.* 2. Staining in the exact shade of color of the dye used.

II. *n.* An orthochromatic plate; a photographic plate the sensitiveness of which is so distributed throughout the spectrum as to give in the image a normal gradation of light and shade.

orthochromatism (ôr-thō-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [*orthochromat-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being orthochromatic.

orthochromatization (ôr-thō-krō″ma-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [*orthochromatize* + *-ation*.] The act of orthochromatizing or rendering orthochromatic; the state of being orthochromatized.

orthochrome (ôr′thō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The trade-name of a mercury-vapor lamp in which an attempt is made to supply the lack of red light in the ordinary mercury arc by means of glow-lamps placed in the same circuit. *Elect. Rev.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 312.

orthocœlous (ôr-thō-sē′lus), *a.* Same as *orthocœlic*.

Again, if the intestine forms a number of (mostly closed) loops, which run parallel with each other in the long axis of the body, we term this arrangement *orthocœlous*, or straight-gutted. *Newton*, Dict. of Birds, p. 142.

orthocœly (ôr′thō-sē-li), *n.* [*orthocœl(ic)* + *-y*[3].] The fact or condition of being orthocœlic. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 197.

orthocone (ôr′thō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κῶνος*, cone.] The straight cone of the young shell in the nautiloid cephalopods, the mature form of which may be either straight (orthoceracone) or curved.

orthocycle (ôr′thō-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κύκλος*, circle.] The locus of intersections of tangents to a conic perpendicular to each other; the director circle.

orthodiactin (ôr″thō-dī-ak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δι-*, two, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a form in which two of the arms of the caltrop have been suppressed and the remaining two stand at right angles to each other.

orthodiæne (ôr-thō-dī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + (as if *δίαινα*, a fork) *δι-*, two, + *-αινα*, as in *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triod which has two arms of equal length and recurvature, the first being straight and longer or shorter than the rest.

orthodiagraph (ôr-thō-dī′a-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, + *διά*, through, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for determining the shape and size of internal organs of the body and of foreign bodies. Their outlines are made visible on a phosphorescent screen by a Röntgen-ray apparatus placed on the other side, and can thus be traced on a drawing-board or the body. A movable frame with adjustable sections carries both the X-ray bulb and the recording stylus, which move in unison, thus obviating the distortion which would be due to the divergent X-rays, the perpendicular rays only being followed in tracing.

A so-called *orthodiagraph*, an apparatus which serves in connection with Roentgen tubes for determining the exact size of the heart and for locating foreign bodies.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 514.

orthodiazin (ôr″thō-dī-az′in), *n.* Same as **pyridazin*.

orthodichotriæne (ôr-thō-dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a dichotriæne with straight branches. See *dichotriæne*.

orthodichoxytriæne (ôr-thō-dī″kok-si-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δίχα*, in two, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of the sponges, a dichotriæne in which the forked arms of the spicule are straight and sharp. See *dichotriæne*.

orthodolichocephalic (ôr-thō-dol″i-kō-se-fal′-ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δολιχός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, combining the characteristics of orthocephaly and dolichocephaly.

Of a Hottentot skull from a cave on the Orange-Transvaal frontier, Dr. Mies states that "its form is *orthodolichocephalic*, as with the Wasandawi."

Virchow (1895), quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 341 [(note).

Orthodon (ôr′thō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of

cyprinoid fishes found in fresh waters in the western United States.

orthodontia (ôr-thō-don'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] That branch of dentistry which is concerned with the straightening of irregular teeth.

orthodontist (ôr-thō-don'tist), *n.* One who practises orthodontia.

orthodoxian (ôr-thō-dok'si-ąn), *a.* [*orthodoxy* + *-an.*] One who professes orthodoxy.

orthodoxism (ôr'thō-dok-sizm), *n.* **1.** Orthodoxy. —**2.** The regarding of orthodoxy as the most important feature of religion.

ortho-ester (ôr'thō-es″tėr), *n.* The ester of an ortho-acid.

orthoform (ôr'thō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + (*chloro*)*form.*] The methyl ester of p-amino-m-hydroxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)CO_2H$. It is a white crystalline powder which forms soluble salts with acids: used as a local anesthetic in the treatment of ulcers and other painful skin-diseases.

orthogamic (ôr-thō-gam'ik), *a.* [*orthogam*(*y*) + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to direct fertilization or orthogamy.

orthogenesis (ôr-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The direct or immediate origin of species, according to the opinion that it takes place by the 'organic growth' of one species into another in a definite line which is predetermined by the constitution which outward circumstances have given to each organism.

The Neo-Lamarckians say 'use-inheritance' (as Eimer, who calls the determination secured by this means '*orthogenesis*'); Weismann says 'germinal selection'; those who accept 'organic selection' say that it is a determining factor (the resulting determination of evolution being called 'orthoplasy'); others say 'determinate variation' (continued in the same direction for successive generations); Professor Osborn says, 'determinate variation' with 'organic selection.'

J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 161.

orthogenetic (ôr-thō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of orthogenesis.

The *orthogenetic* formation of the chambers exerts an increasing pull upon the chamber of attachment, and as a completed structure, by the law of acceleration, appears in successively earlier stages of the ontogeny, it is obvious that cameration finally led to detachment among a part of the forms. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1903, p. 205.

orthogenid (ôr-thoj'e-nid), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, straight, + *γέν*(*εσις*), generation, + *-id*[1].] The sinusoid spiral. *Allégret.*

orthogneiss (ôr'thō-nīs), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, straight, + E. *gneiss.*] In *petrog.*, a name given by Rosenbusch (1898) to gneiss derived from igneous rocks: opposed to ★*paragneiss.*

orthogon, *n.* 2†. A right-angled triangle.

Orthogonal circle, the circle orthogonal to all circles of a circle-complex with positive power.—**Orthogonal coördinates.** Same as *rectangular coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).—**Orthogonal sphere, spheres.** See ★*sphere.*—**Orthogonal system of lines, orthogonal system of surfaces.** See ★*system.*—**Triply orthogonal,** said of a combination of three systems of surfaces such that every surface of either system is at right angles to all those of the other two systems.

orthogonial† (ôr-thō-gō'ni-ąl), *a.* Same as *orthogonal.*

orthograde (ôr'thō-grād), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + L. *gradi*, go, walk.] Carrying the body upright in walking, or in a vertical position: opposed to ★*pronograde.*

Dr. A. Keith (Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xxx. p. 18) calls attention to the fact that naturalists are wrong in describing the larger apes as quadrupedal. They are so only when on the ground, which is not their proper habitat. When at home among the trees they carry the body upright, and may thus be called *orthograde*, in contradistinction to the lower Primates, which are pronograde. *Nature*, Oct. 30, 1902, p. 661.

orthografer, orthografic, orthografy. Amended spellings of *orthographer*, etc.

orthohexactin (ôr″thō-hek-sak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a six-rayed or triaxial spicule with arms at right angles.

orthoid (ôr'thoid), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *-oid.*] The path of a point in a fixed position with respect to a straight line which rolls upon any curve.

orthoketonic (ôr″thō-kē-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, + E. *ketone* + *-ic.*] Designating a ketone containing the grouping $-CO-CH_3$.

orthologer (ôr-thol'ō-jėr), *n.* [*orthology*(*y*) + *-er.*] One who speaks correctly, or who treats of the correct use of words. *N. E. D.*

orthologian (ôr-thō-lō'ji-ąn), *n.* Same as ★*orthologer.*

orthological (ôr-thō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [*orthology*(*y*) + *-ic-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to orthology or the correct use of words.

orthology, *n.* **2.** The correct use of words.

orthometopic (ôr″thō-me-top'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *μέτωπον*, forehead, + *-ic.*] Having a vertical forehead, like many children and women. *Ecker.*

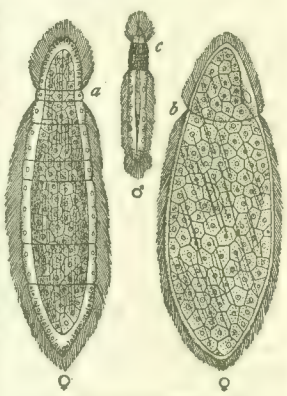
orthomonæne (ôr-thō-mon'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *μόνος*, single, + *-aiva*, as in *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne which by atrophy has lost two of its branches, the remaining one being straight.

Orthomorphic transformation. See ★*transformation.*

orthomorphosis (ôr″thō-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *μόρφωσις*, forming.] **1.** Orthopædic treatment.—**2.** Expansion or contraction without disturbing the conformal relation between corresponding lines or areas.—**3.** Orthomorphic ★transformation (which see).

It is easy to deduce the *orthomorphosis* of the rectangle into a circle. *Cayley*, Works, XIII. 191. *N. E. D.*

Orthonectidæ (ôr-thō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of organisms of uncertain position but evidently related to the *Dicyemida.* They consist of an outer layer of ciliated cells surrounding a mass of compact cells, and have a layer of fibers, possibly muscular, between the outer layer and inner mass of cells. The males are smaller than the females, and the latter occur in two forms, cylindrical and flattened, both of which produce eggs. Those of the cylindrical form are probably fertilized, while those of the flattened form are thought to develop parthenogenetically. The family contains the genus *Rhopalura*, found parasitic in turbellarians, nemertines, and ophiurids. Also *Orthonectida.*



Orthonectidæ (*Rhopalura giardii*). Metschnikoff. (From the brittle-star, *Amphiura squamata.*)

a, cylindrical female; *b*, flattened form of female; *c*, full grown male: all highly magnified. (After Julin.)

(From "Cambridge Natural History.")

Orthonychia (ôr-thō-nik'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw.] A genus of platypodous Paleozoic gastropods allied to the *Capulidæ* and having conical furrowed shells slightly twisted and curved at the tip.

orthophoric (ôr-thō-for'ik), *a.* [*orthophor*(*ia*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or marked by orthophoria.

orthophosphate (ôr-thō-fos'fāt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *phosphate.*] A salt of orthophosphoric acid. All phosphates of natural occurrence are orthophosphates.

orthophosphoric (ôr″thō-fos-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *phosphoric.*] Noting an acid, H_3PO_4, produced by the interaction of phosphorus pentoxid or pentachlorid and water by boiling dilute nitric acid with phosphorus, or by treating the calcium phosphate of bone-earth with sulphuric acid. It may be obtained in the form of colorless crystals, but is generally seen as a syrupy liquid which contains some water. It has no smell, but a strongly sour taste. It is used in medicine. By progressive heating it is converted into pyrophosphoric and metaphosphoric acid. It is often referred to as *common phosphoric acid.*

orthophyllotriæne (ôr-thō-fil-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne with flattened, undivided leaf-like branches.

orthophyric (ôr-thō-fir'ik), *a.* [*orthophyre* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, belonging to or having the characters of orthophyre.

orthoplaced (ôr'thō-plāsd), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *placed.*] In *chem.*, being in the ortho-position.

The hydroxyl group and one of the halogen atoms (an *ortho-placed* halogen atom) having exchanged positions. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 332.

orthoplastic (ôr-thō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-ic.*] Directive of or determining the changes in living beings to which the origin of species is due.

All the influences which work to assist the animal to make adjustments or accommodations will unite to give directive determination to the course of evolution. These influences we may call '*orthoplastic*' or directive influences.

J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 142.

orthoplasy (ôr'thō-plā-si), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πλάσις*, forming, + *-y*[3].] **1.** The definite and determinate changes in the history of the origin of species which have been attributed to organic selection.

And the general fact that evolution has a directive determination through organic selection we may call '*Orthoplasy.*'

J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 142.

2. The doctrine or opinion that the origin of species has been guided or directed by organic selection.

The theory of evolution which makes general use of organic selection is called *Orthoplasy.*

J. M. Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 173.

orthopnœic (ôr-thop-nē'ik), *a.* [*orthopnœ*(*a*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with orthopnœa.

Orthopoda (ôr-thop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] An ordinal term introduced by Cope for a division of the dinosaurian reptiles otherwise known as the ★*Predentata* (which see).

orthopodous (ôr-thop'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Orthopoda.*

ortho-position (ôr″thō-pō-zish'on), *n.* In *chem.*, the 'position' indicated by the prefix *ortho-.* See *ortho-.*

Orthopristis (ôr-thō-pris'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρίστις*, for *πρίστης*, a sawyer.] A genus of fishes of the family *Hæmulidæ.* Nearly all of the species are American.

orthoprosopic (ôr″thō-pros-ō'pik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *anthrop.*, having a medial facial index; having a face in which the greatest breadth expressed in per cents. of the total length has a middle value. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 71.

orthoprosopous (ôr″thō-pros'ō-pus), *a.* Same as ★*orthoprosopic.*

orthopter, *n.* **2.** A form of dirigible flying-machine or aërodrome, heavier than the air it displaces and using no gas-bag, in which the motor supplying the energy to lift and move the machine acts directly to produce motion in the desired direction. Distinguished from the *helicopter*, in which helical surfaces revolving like propellers are used to lift the weight by their rotary motion in some direction other than that of the flight. Orthopters are sometimes built with movable wings, beating the air like those of a bird, but more usually the fixed aëroplane with adjustable inclination to the horizon is depended on to give the straight flight, and support the weight. Gliders are in this general class. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 12, 1907.

Orthopteroidea (ôr-thop-tē-roi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthoptera* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Scudder's classification of the fossil insects, an order which corresponds to the recent order *Orthoptera* and occurs in the Paleozoic rocks.

orthoptic, *a.* **2.** Relating to normal binocular vision.

orthorachic (ôr-thō-rā'kik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] Having a spinal column with a straight lumbar curve, or with a lumbovertebral index of between 98 and 102. *Turner.*

Orthoscopic eyepiece. See ★*eyepiece.*

orthosiid (ôr-thō-sī'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Orthosiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Orthosiidæ.*

orthosis (ôr-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθωσις*, straightening, < *ὀρθοῦν*, straighten, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] The straightening, or the becoming straight, of a part.

orthoskiagraphic (ôr-thō-skī-ą-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *σκιά*, shadow, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to photography which attempts to render truthful gradations in light and shade. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 415.

orthostates (ôr-thos'tą-tēz), *n.*; pl. *orthostatai* (-tī). [Gr. *ὀρθοστάτης*, one who stands upright, an upright pillar, prob. adj., standing upright, < *ὀρθός*, upright, + *-στατης*, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] In *Gr. arch.*, any upright support. The word usually denotes a rectangular masonry pier in distinction from a circular column.

orthostatic (ôr-thō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθόστατος*, standing upright, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an upright position.—**Orthostatic albuminuria,** the temporary occurrence of albumin in the urine when the patient stands for a considerable time.

orthostereoscope (ôr-thō-ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, + E. *stereoscope.*] A binocular microscope in which the objects viewed appear as in reality, not being inverted or transposed.

orthostereoscopic (ôr-thō-ster″ē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [*orthostereoscop(e)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or connected with an orthostereoscope; giving a normal view without inversion or transposition.

orthostigmat (ôr-thō-stig′mat), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + E. *stigmat(ic).*] The trade-name of a lens system consisting of two similar groups of three lenses each; each group taken by itself is completely corrected and may be used as a separate system. *Encyc. Brit*, XXXI. 696.

Orthostœchus (ôr-thō-stē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *στοῖχος*, row.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of tropical America.

orthosubstituted (ôr-thō-sub′sti-tū-ted), *a.* Containing a substituting atom or group in the ortho-position.

The question of space interference, a phenomenon first observed by V. Meyer in the case of *ortho-substituted* aromatic acids which can only be esterified with great difficulty, and in some cases not at all.
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 64.

orthosymmetric, *a.* 2. In *crystal.*, same as *orthorhombic.*

orthosymmetrically (ôr″thō-si-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with right symmetry.

orthosymmetry (ôr-thō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] In *crystal.*, right symmetry. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

Orthothetes (ôr-thoth′ē-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-θετης*, < *τιθέναι*, put, place.] A genus of fossil protrematous brachiopods, of the family *Strophomenidæ*, having reversed convexo-concave shells. It occurs from the Silurian to the Carboniferous.

orthotoluidine (ôr″thō-tō-lū′i-din), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + E. *toluidine.*] An amine base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on orthonitrotoluene. Mixed with paratoluidine it occurs in commercial toluidine, which is a valuable material in the production of some of the coal-tar dyes.

orthotomy (ôr-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [*orthotom(ous)* + *-y*[3].] The property of cutting or intersecting at right angles.

orthotriæne, *n.* 2. A caltrop in which one of the arms is very long and straight. See ★*caltrop*, 4.

orthotrichoxytriæne (ôr″thō-trī″kok-si-trī′-ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τρίχα*, threefold, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a trichotriæne or thricebranched triæne which has the branches straight or sharp.

orthotriod (ôr-thō-trī′od), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *triod.*] In the sponge-spicules, a triod in which the arms are equal and one at right angles to the other two.

orthotropy (ôr-thot′rō-pi), *n.* [*orthotrop(ous)* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the condition of being orthotropous: said of an ovule.

orthoxytriæne (ôr″thok-si-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne with the arms straight and sharp. See *triæne*, ★*oxytriæne.*

orthozygous (ôr-thoz′i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ous.*] In *craniom.*, having a stephanozygomatic index of 100.

Orthrocene (ôr′thrō-sēn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρθρος*, dawn, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, a term adopted by W. Dawson for the Eocene Tertiary.

ortica (ôr′ti-kä), *n.* [A corruption of L. *urtica*, nettle (?).] A kind of cloth made in Europe from the fiber of the American plant *Urticastrum divaricatum. Dodge*, Fiber Plants, p. 213.

ortiga (ōr-tē′gä), *n.* [Sp. *ortiga*, nettle, < Lat. *urtica.*] In Spanish America, a name given to a number of stinging plants of various families, and also to those which resemble nettles in appearance. In Mexico the name is applied to the introduced ramie-fiber plant, *Bœhmeria nivea;* in Porto Rico to species of *Urera*, including *U. Caracasana* and *U. baccifera*, which bear edible fruit; in the warm regions of Mexico to species of *Cohiba*, belonging to the *Hydrophyllaceæ*, especially to *C. urens;* and in the State of Jalisco to *Tournefortia hirsutissima*, belonging to the *Boraginaceæ.* See cut at *Bœhmeria.*

ortol (ôr′tol), *n.* A trade-name for a compound of o-aminophenol with hydroquinone. It is used as a developer in photography.

Ortonia (ôr-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., after a personal name.] A genus of extinct tubicolous worms forming small conical irregular tubes and often growing in clusters from a single surface of attachment. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

orvinite (ôr′vi-nīt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

oryctogeology (ō-rik″tō-jē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρυκτός*, dug out (fossil), + E. *geology.*] The classification of rocks by their fossils.

oryctographically (ō-rik-tō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With respect to oryctography; on the basis of fossils; paleontologically.

orylic (ō-ril′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρός*, whey (serum), + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_{18}H_{28}O_8N_4$, which is obtained, together with succinic and lactic acids, by boiling carniferrin with barytawater. It is a powder easily soluble in water.

os[1], *n.*—**Os angulare,** the small bone on the posterior end of the articulare of fishes. To it a ligament from the interopercular is attached.—**Os articulare,** the posterior of the two large bones forming the lower jaw in fishes.—**Os basilare,** the basioccipital, or posterior inferior median bone of the cranium in fishes.—**Os coracoideum,** variously identified in fishes as the hypocoracoid, the clavicle, the postclavicle, or the supraclavicle.—**Os cricoideum,** in fishes, the inferior pharyngeal, a paired bone behind the fourth gill-arch, usually bearing teeth.—**Os dentale,** the dentary bone, the anterior and the tooth-bearing one of the two large bones of the lower jaw in fishes.—**Os extrascapulare,** the pterotic, the outermost of the posterior bones of the cranium in fishes.—**Os frontale,** the frontal, the largest bone on top of the cranium in fishes. It is over the orbital cavity, and is usually paired, but sometimes it is a single bone.—**Os hamuli,** a small bone developed on the fifth metacarpal of some primates.—**Os intermaxillare,** the premaxillary, the anterior of the two large bones which form the upper border of the mouth in teleost fishes.—**Os interparietale,** the epiotic, one of the superior bones of the posterior part of the cranium in fishes.—**Os japonicum,** in *anthrop.*, the lower portion of the malar bone when divided by a transversal suture.—**Os lenticulare.** Same as *os orbiculare.*—**Os mastoideum.** (*b*) The epiotic, one of the superior posterior bones of the cranium in fishes: not the 'os mastoideum' of Stannius. (*c*) Same as ★*os extrascapulare.*—**Os maxillare,** the maxillary, the posterior one of the two large bones which border the mouth above in fishes. It articulates with the premaxillary.—**Os nasi,** the nasal, a bone in fishes in relationship with the olfactory cavity.—**Os naviculare,** the scaphoid bone.—**Os occipitale externum,** the epiotic, one of the superior posterior bones of the cranium in fishes.—**Os occipitale laterale,** the exoccipital, one of the paired occipital bones in fishes. There is one on each side of the foramen magnum.—**Os occipitale superius,** the supra-occipital, the superior median bone in the posterior part of the cranium in fishes.—**Os palatinum,** the palatine, the anterior bone of the palatoquadrate arch in fishes. It often bears teeth.—**Os parietale,** the parietal, one of a pair of bones just posterior to the frontals in fishes.—**Os pharyngeum superius,** the superior pharyngeal, a superior bone of the gill-arches of fishes, usually bearing teeth.—**Os pterygoideum,** usually the pterygoid; sometimes the meso-pterygoid, a bone in fishes just behind the eyeball.—**Os quadratum.** (*b*) The quadrate, the bone in teleost fishes to which the lower jaw is hinged.—**Ossa carpi,** the coracoid elements (hypocoracoid and hypercoracoid), the bones in fishes to which the actinosts are attached.—**Ossa infraorbitalia,** the suborbitals, a chain of small dermal bones extending around the lower part of the eye in fishes.—**Ossa interspinalia,** the interneural spines, the spines which support the dorsal fin of fishes and extend between the neural spines.—**Ossa jugalia,** the suborbitals, the chain of small dermal bones extending below the eye in fishes.—**Ossa metacarpi,** the actinosts, the small bones which support the pectoral fin in fishes.—**Ossa orbitalia,** the suborbitals, the ring of small bones which borders the eye below, in fishes.—**Os sphenoideum anterius,** the basisphenoid, a small bone anterior to the inner wings of the proötic which roof the myodome.—**Os sphenoideum basilare,** the parasphenoid, a long median bone in the roof of the mouth in fishes. It lies between the vomer and the basioccipital.—**Os styloideum,** the interhyal, the uppermost of the hyoid bones in fishes. It attaches the hyoid arch to the hyomandibular.—**Os Sylvii.** Same as *os orbiculare.*—**Os symplecticum,** the symplectic, a bone situated between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in fishes.—**Os temporale,** the hyomandibular, an important bone in the skull of fishes. It suspends most of the lateral bones of the head from the cranium.—**Os terminale,** the nasal, one of a pair of anterior bones in the cranium of fishes. It is usually attached to the frontal and extends over the olfactory organ.—**Os thyreoideum,** in fishes, the hypobranchials of the first and second arches, lower bones of the gill-arches, above and at each side of the basibranchials.—**Os transversum,** the mesopterygoid, a bone behind the eyeball of fishes, attached to the pterygoid and palatine.—**Os trigonum,** a small bone at the posterior part of the astragalus, sometimes separate and sometimes attached to that bone.—**Os tympani,** the metapterygoid, a bone in fishes behind the mesopterygoid.—**Os uncinatum,** in *ornith.*, a small bone attached to the free or ventral end of the lachrymal, and in its typical form somewhat hook-shaped. It is found in gulls and some other birds.—**Os xiphoides,** the sternum.—**Os zygomaticum,** the suborbitals, the chain of small bones below the eye in fishes. It usually bears a sensory tube.

O. S. An abbreviation (*d*) of the Latin *oculus sinister*, left eye; (*e*) of *old school;* (*f*) of *old side;* (*g*) of *Outside Sentinel.*

O. S. A. An abbreviation of the Latin *Ordo Sancti Augustini*, Order of St. Augustine.

Osage group. See ★*group*[1].

osamine (ōs-am′in), *n.* [*-ose* + *amine.*] An amino compound formed by the action of alcoholic ammonia on the hexoses.

osar (ō′sär), *n. pl.* [Sw. *åsar*, pl. of *ås:* see ★*ås* and *os*[3].] 1 Same as *asar*, pl. of *ås, os*[3]. —2. [*sing.*] Same as *os*[3]. A ridge of glacial debris of considerable longitudinal extent, showing rough water-stratification: same as *eskar.* Also called *serpent-kame.*

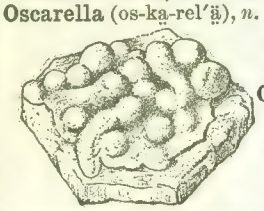
Eskers or *osars* is the name applied to certain well-defined ridges of more or less completely-stratified drift.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 41.

osar-plain (ō′sär-plān), *n.* In *geol.*, the expanded distal end of an eskar; a glacial sand-plain.

osazone (ōs-az′ōn), *n.* [*-ose* + *azo-* + *-one.*] A yellow crystalline compound formed by the action of phenyl-hydrazine on a sugar in the presence of acetic acid. Glucose yields phenylglucosazone, $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$, usually called *glucosazone.* The other hexoses, except inosite, which is not a true sugar, yield osazone of the same composition but differing in molecular structure. Some of the saccharobioses, as maltose and lactose, yield osazones of the composition $C_{24}H_{32}N_4O_9$; others, such as cane-sugar, are first broken down into hexoses, which then form the osazones, $C_{18}H_{24}N_4O_4$. Osazones of the same composition but unlike in molecular structure differ in their melting-points, solubility, etc., and are thus of importance in identifying the sugars.

O. S. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Ordo Sancti Benedicti*, Order of St. Benedict.

Oscarella (os-ka-rel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Oscarellidæ. Vosmaer*, 1881.



Oscarella lobularis. (After Schulze.) Two thirds natural size. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Oscarellidæ (os-ka-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Oscarella* + *-idæ.*] A family of myxospongidans having spherical ciliated chambers. It contains the single genus *Oscarella*, found in the Mediterranean near the surface.

oscheoplasty (os′kē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσχεον*, scrotum, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] Restoration of defects in the scrotum by a surgical operation.

oschophoria (os-kō-fō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσχοφόρια*, < *ὀσχοφόρος*, bearing vine-branches, < *ὄσχος*, a branch, esp. of the vine, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A festival of Dionysus at Athens in which a procession of boys dressed as women marched from the temple of Dionysus to that of Athene Skiras.

oscillant (os′i-lant), *a.* [L. *oscillans*, ppr. of *oscillare*, swing. See *oscillate.*] Swinging backward and forward; oscillating.

Oscillating current, separator, series. See ★*current*[1], ★*separator*, ★*series.*

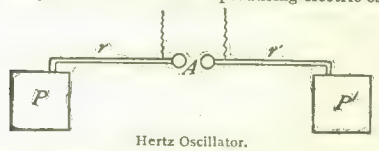
oscillation, *n.* 5. In *math.*, the difference, for values of x in the interval $(x-h, x+h)$, between the lowest value that a real function fx of a real variable x cannot exceed and the highest value below which fx cannot fall.—**Hertzian oscillation,** an electromagnetic wave of the kind discovered by Hertz; a Hertzian wave (see ★*wave*[1]).—**Needle of oscillation.** See ★*needle.*—**Oscillation galvanometer, transformer.** See ★*galvanometer*, ★*transformer.*—**Oscillation of a function** in the number interval (a, b), the difference between the superior and inferior limits of the values of $f(x)$ in (a, b).—**Retinal oscillation,** in *exper. psychol.*, a term introduced by Charpentier in 1891 for the following and similar phenomena. A white sector of 90° is pasted on a black disk of 25–30 centimeters diameter, and the disk is rotated once per second. If the middle of the disk is fixated, the retreating edge of the black is always followed by a narrow shadowy sector in the white. The retina on first being stimulated with white apparently reacts in the direction of black, then swings again toward white, and so on. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 168.

oscillator, *n.* 4. A motor in which the piston oscillates in the cylinder over a minute range at high speed. In combination with a dynamo it is used to obtain currents of high frequency. —5. In *wireless teleg.*, that part of the transmitting apparatus which produces the electric waves or oscillations. See *wireless* ★*telegraphy.*

The function of the receiving aerial is to bring about a union between these two operations above and below ground. When the electric waves fall upon it, they give rise to electromotive force in the receiving aerial, and therefore produce oscillations in it which, in fact, are electric currents flowing into and out of the receiving

aerial. We may say that the transmitting aerial, the receiving aerial and the earth form one gigantic Hertz *oscillator*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Sept., 1903, p. 442.

Hertz oscillator, a device used by Heinrich Hertz in his study of electric waves for producing electric oscilla-



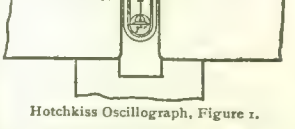
Hertz Oscillator.

tions of uniform and definite frequency. One of the numerous forms consists of two metal plates, P and P', two metallic rods, r and r', terminating in polished balls also of metal, and a spark-gap, A, of one centimeter or less between the balls. The rods are connected to the terminals of an induction-coil.—**Linear oscillator**, in *elect.*, a Hertz oscillator in which linear conductors, as rods or wires, are substituted for the plates usually employed.

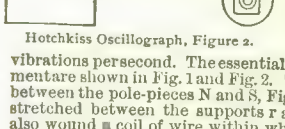
Oscillatory discharge, electric discharge, as of a condenser, in which, owing to the character of the circuit, a number of periodic and rapidly diminishing reversals of change occur before equilibrium is established. Lightning frequently takes the form of an oscillatory discharge, and the discharge of an induction-coil or static machine may readily be rendered oscillatory by adjusting the capacity, inductance, and resistance of the circuit.

oscillogram (os'i-lō-gram), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *oscillare*, swing, + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] The graphic trace or record made by an oscillograph.

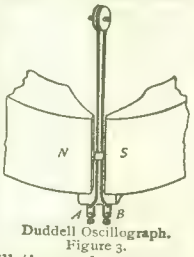
oscillograph (os'i-lō-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *oscillare*, swing, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An instrument for recording alternating-current wave-forms and for the study of electrical oscillations. The oscillograph in its usual form is a development of the D'Arsonval galvanometer in which the moment of inertia of the moving parts is reduced to a minimum and the period of the instrument is sufficiently shortened to enable the moving parts to follow the rapid oscillations that are to be recorded. In 1892 Moler constructed a curve-writing voltmeter for recording the changes in potential in the coils of dynamo-machines which, although lacking in sensitiveness and incapable of giving very rapid fluctuations, must be regarded as the forerunner of the oscillograph. It consisted of a needle of soft iron mounted between the poles of a permanent magnet and carrying a very light pointer of aluminium by means of which the movement of the needle was recorded upon a revolving metallic drum with smoked surface. The frequency was something over 100 complete vibrations per second. In the following year Blondel, to whom the name *oscillograph* is due, described various forms of the instrument, of which the most successful consisted of a soft iron needle and mirror pivoted between the poles of an electromagnet and vibrating with a frequency of 1,000 oscillations per second. In 1894-95, by greatly reducing the size of the needle and mirror and mounting the same by means of a quartz fiber between the poles of an electromagnet, Hotchkiss succeeded in producing a galvanometer having a frequency of nearly 10,000 single vibrations per second. The essential features of this instrument are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The needle is mounted between the pole-pieces N and S, Fig. 1, by means of a fiber stretched between the supports r and r', about which is also wound a coil of wire within which the oscillations to be studied are set up. Rays from an arc-light L_1, Fig. 2, are reflected to the sensitive plate of a camera, S, so constructed that the plate can be shot through the field at right angles to the plane of vibration. With this instrument not only alternating-current curves but likewise curves showing the phenomena of the oscillatory discharge of condensers may be recorded with great fidelity. The form of oscillograph now generally employed is that devised by Duddell in 1897. It consists essentially of a flat strip of phosphor-bronze carried vertically up through the field of an electromagnet, over a roller, and down through the field parallel to itself; to these strips in the middle of the field the mirror and needle are attached. The frequency of oscillation reaches .0003 of a second. When a current is sent through the strip from A to B (Fig. 3) the portion in which the current is flowing upward moves in the opposite direction from that in which the flow is downward, and the mirror is deflected. The spot of light reflected from the mirror is thrown upon the screen for observation, or upon a moving photographic plate for permanent record.



Hotchkiss Oscillograph, Figure 1.



Hotchkiss Oscillograph, Figure 2.



Duddell Oscillograph. Figure 3.

2. An apparatus for recording graphically the motions of oscillation of any structure or element as to frequency and magnitude. The element may carry a pen or tracing-point, while a paper, borne on a fixed support, is moved before the tracer as the latter oscillates; or the principle may be reversed: used to record the effect of trains on bridges, or of moving machinery in buildings, or the effect of earth-movements on structures.

oscillometer (os-i-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *oscillare*, swing, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for indicating and measuring the rolling of a ship. It consists of a motor-driven gyroscope mounted in gimbals, which maintains its absolute plane of rotation in space and, by the movement of pointers along scales attached to the frame, shows the angular departure of the vessel from the vertical. *Sci. Amer.*, July 29, 1890.

oscillophone (os'i-lō-fōn), *n.* The trade-name of a microphonic receiver with resistances, used in testing telephone circuits.

oscillum (os'i-lum), *n.*; pl. *oscilla* (-lă). The trade-name for a special form of spark-plug for explosion-engines.

oscine[2] (os'in), *n.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, found in crude belladonine and also made from other alkaloids. It melts at 110° C. Also called *pseudatropine*, *scopoline*, and *oxytropine*.

oscinid (os'i-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Oscinidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the dipterous family *Oscinidæ*.

oscitance (os'i-tans), *n.* Same as *oscitancy*.

osculable (os'kū-la-bl), *a.* [L. *osculare*, kiss, + *-ble*.] That may be kissed. [Rare.]

Oscular muscle. Same as *orbicularis*.—**Oscular sphincter.** See ★*sphincter*.

osculate, *v. i.*—**Osculating surface.** See ★*surface*.

Osculatory parabola. See ★*parabola*[2].

-ose. [1. L. *-ōsus*, fem. *-ōsa*, neut. *-osum*, earlier *-on-sus*, a suffix used to form, from nouns, adjectives noting fullness or supply, and usually equivalent to Eng. adjectives in *-ful* or *-y*[1], as *copiosus*, plentiful; *odiosus*, hateful; *nebulosus*, cloudy; *nivosus*, snowy; *pluviosus*, rainy; *vitiosus*, faulty; etc. In most cases this Latin suffix is represented by the form *-ous*, derived through Old French and Middle English, as in *copious*, *odious*, *nebulous*, *pluvious*, *religious*, *vicious*, etc. See *-ous*. 2. In its application to chemical terms *-ose* first appeared in the original form of *glucose*, namely, F. *glucose*. This word is on its face composed of Gr. *γλυκ(ύς)*, sweet, + *-ose*; but in the original report of the committee of the French 'Académie des Sciences' (1838), in which the word was proposed, it is explained by a vague and inexact reference to Gr. *γλεῦκος*, must, sweet wine, apparently implying that the committee meant that *-ose* should represent the Greek neuter noun ending in *-ος*. But this is rather substitution than representation. The form *-ose* in modern French, as in modern English, in effect represents the Latin *-osus* (see def. 1), and in *glucose* and the numerous chemical terms formed on the same model, it is commonly so taken.] **1.** A suffix occurring in many English adjectives, formed, most of them in recent scientific use, from Latin or Middle Latin adjectives in *-osus*, as *bellicose*, *globose*, *jocose*, *morose*, *otiose*, *pilose*, *verbose*, etc. In the seventeenth century many adjectives before that date and since spelled with *-ous* were often spelled with *-ose*, probably not always with a different pronunciation, as *ambitiose*, *gloriose*, *pompose*, etc. Abstract nouns in *-ity* from adjectives in *-ose* or *-ous* take the form *-osity*, as *globosity*, *jocosity*, *pomposity*, etc.—2. In *chem.*: (*a*) A suffix designating members of the group of sugars, as *glucose*, *lactose*, *maltose*, etc. (*b*) A suffix showing that the substance is a primary decomposition-product of a proteid, as *albumose*, etc.

O. S. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *Ordo Sancti Francisci*, Order of St. Francis.

oshac (ō'shak), *n.* [Persian *ushak*.] A plant of the parsley family, *Dorema Ammoniacum*, which yields gum ammoniac. See *ammoniac* and *Dorema*.

Osiandrian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of Andreas Osiander, a German theologian of the Reformation and a disciple of Luther. He agreed fundamentally with his master, but propounded a mystical doctrine of justification by faith, claiming that it is not an imputation but an infusion of the divine righteousness.

Osiandrist (ō-si-an'drist), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*Osiandrian*.

osier, *n.*—**Green osier.** (*a*) See *osier*. (*b*) Either the round-leaved dogwood, *Cornus circinata*, or the alternate-leaved dogwood, *C. alternifolia*, the twigs of which are green.—**Purple osier**, the purple willow, *Salix purpurea*.—**White osier.** (*a*) See *osier*. (*b*) *Leucothoë racemosa*, an ornamental shrub of the eastern United States with racemes of waxy white flowers borne on the under side of recurved racemes.



White Osier (*Leucothoë racemosa*). *a*, flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, stamen.

osiery, *n.* **2.** Basketwork. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 104.

-osis. [NL. L. *-ōsis*, < Gr. *-ωσις* (*-ωτ-γι-ς), abstract termination (from secondary verbs in *-ό-ω*, inf. *-οῦν*), as in *μόρφωσις*, forming; *μεταμόρφωσις*, transforming, metamorphosis; *βίωσις*, way of life, etc.; *ὀρθωσις*, straightening; *στένωσις*, narrowing.] A suffix of Greek origin in words signifying the act of making something so-and-so (equivalent to *-ing*, *-ation*, etc.), process, state, etc., as in *anastomosis*, *orthosis*, *sphrigosis*. In medical terms it often implies an abnormal or diseased condition, as in *chlorosis*, *melanosis*, *necrosis*, *neurosis*, *stenosis*, *trichinosis*, *tuberculosis*, etc.

O. Sl. An abbreviation of *Old Slavonic*.

osmatic (os-mat'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *-atic*[2].] Relating to or possessing the sense of smell.

The related doctrines that the olfactory organs are large in *osmatic*, small or absent in anosmatic animals. *Amer Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 638.

osmatism (os'ma-tizm), *n.* [*osmat(ic)* + *-ism*.] A well-developed sense of smell. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 369.

Osmerus (os-mē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < Gr. *ὀσμηρός*, odorous, said to be in allusion to the meaning 'smell' imagined to exist in the E. *smelt*, Dan. *smelt*, etc. See *smelt*[2].] A genus of fishes (smelts) of the family *Argentinidæ*, found on the northern coasts of America and Europe.

osmesis (os-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμησις*, a smelling, < *ὀσμᾶσθαι*, smell, *ὀσμή*, a smell.] Same as *olfaction*.

osmiamate (os'mi-a-māt), *n.* [*osmiam(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of osmiamic acid. Potassium osmiamate is produced by acting with ammonia on osmium tetroxid in the presence of potash. It forms orange-yellow crystals.

osmiamic (os-mi-am'ik), *a.* [*osmium* + *amine* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid obtained by decomposing its barium salt with dilute sulphuric acid. It forms a yellow solution in water, which if concentrated soon undergoes decomposition. Its formula is $HNOsO_3$, and it probably contains the nitroso-group.

osmiate (os'mi-āt), *n.* [*osmium* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of osmic acid: same as *osmate*.

osmite (os'mīt), *n.* [*osm(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a name formerly given to what is now known as an *osmate* or *osmiate*; a salt of osmic acid.

osmium, *n.* This, the most refractory of the metals, has, though with difficulty, been completely fused into globules by means of the electric furnace.—**Osmium tetroxid**, a substance produced by heating finely divided osmium in the air, or by oxidizing it with nitric acid or aqua regia. It forms nearly colorless, transparent crystals, more fusible than wax, readily subliming at the temperature of the hand, and, when melted, boiling at 100° C. The odor of the vapor is penetrating and violently irritant, the eyes, nostrils, and lungs being more dangerously attacked than by chlorin. A painful eruption is also produced upon the skin by this substance. It dissolves in water, but does not give rise to an acid, behaving as one of the neutral peroxids. It is used in staining histological preparations for examination with the microscope.

osmogram[1] (os'mō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Literally, a smell-writing; hence a message conveyed by smell. [Rare.]

If we ever fully know the higher *osmograms* of aphrodisiacs and the aura seminalis, love itself may be raised to a higher level. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 16.

osmogram[2] (os'mō-gram), *n.* [*osmo(tic)* + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of osmotic force.

osmograph (os'mō-gråf), *n.* [*osmo(tic)* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which registers osmotic force or records the height of the liquid in an osmometer.

osmology[1] (os-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of odors and of their appreciation by the senses.

osmology[2] (os-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmosis*), + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the phenomenon of osmosis.

osmon (os'mon), *n.* The trade-name of peat dried by a special process and offered for sale in the form of briquets to be used as fuel.

osmose, *n.*—**Electric osmose.** See *electrical endosmosis*, under *endosmosis*.—**Osmose process.** See ★*process*.

osmose (os'mōs), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *osmosed*, ppr. *osmosing*. [*osmose*, *n.*] To diffuse through a septum, as in osmosis; exhibit osmosis.

osmotactic (os-mō-tak'tik), *a.* [*osmotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the motion of organisms in relation to density or osmotic value of a liquid; exhibiting osmotaxis.

osmotaxis (os-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmosis*), + *τάξις*, disposition, arrangement.] The movement of cells or of organisms in relation to the density or osmotic value of the liquid they are in, and not in relation to its chemical nature.

Osmotic equivalent. See ★*equivalent*.—**Osmotic pressure**, the pressure which causes diffusion between the solution of a substance and its solute or between solutions differing in concentration. The existence of osmotic pressure may be demonstrated and its magnitude measured by the use of a semipermeable membrane. Such membranes have the property of permitting the solute to pass through more freely than the particles of the dissolved substance are able to do. Animal membranes, such as parchment or the skin of a bladder, were first used for experiments in osmosis, but it is also possible to prepare semipermeable membranes artificially by precipitating certain substances, such as gelatinous copper ferrocyanide, within interstices of a porous substance such as porcelain. If a glass tube, the bottom of which is closed by a semipermeable membrane, is partly submerged in a vessel containing water, and if a concentrated solution of copper sulphate is poured into the tube until the heights of the liquid within and without are the same, osmosis will take place. The semipermeable membrane permits the free passage of water, but impedes the passage of the dissolved particles of the salt. The osmotic pressure of the solution will cause water to enter the tube, gradually raising the level of the liquid. This process will continue until the hydrostatic pressure due to the difference of level in the tube and in the surrounding vessel balances the osmotic pressure (see Fig. 1). Osmotic pressures in certain cases reach very large values. If the solution within the tube, for example, consists of cane-sugar dissolved in water, the liquid may rise in the tube to a height of 30 feet or more. Osmotic pressures of several atmospheres have been repeatedly measured. To determine these large pressures, Pfeffer made use of the apparatus shown in Fig. 2. It consists of a porcelain cell, *c*, rendered semipermeable, into the mouth of which a glass tube, *g*, is inserted. This tube is closed above and connects through a side opening with a mercury manometer as shown. The cell and the glass tube are filled with the solution to be tested, and the cell is then submerged in a vessel of water. The compression of the air column in the top of the closed tube of the manometer affords a measure of the osmotic pressure of the solution. Osmotic pressure is proportional to the concentration of the solution and is independent of the nature of the membrane. The pressure exerted by many solutions is so great that it is impossible to observe it directly, except in the case of comparatively dilute solutions, on account of the breaking of the membrane. It is, however, possible to compute the osmotic pressure of solutions which are too great for measurement. The laws of osmotic pressure have been found to be strictly analogous to those governing gas pressures. In the case of gases the pressure, according to Boyle's law, is inversely proportional to the volume, or, what is the same thing, the pressure of a gas varies directly as the concentration of the gas, just as the osmotic pressure varies directly with the concentration of the solution. According to Charles's law for gases, the pressure of a gas increases with the temperature, the increase being $\frac{1}{273}$ per degree centigrade. Osmotic pressure likewise increases with temperature and in very nearly the same proportion. *Principle of Soret.* It has been shown by Soret that if a portion of a homogeneous solution be maintained at a temperature different from the remainder the solution increases in concentration in the cold portions, a phenomenon analogous to that which is observed in the case of gases. *Application of Avogadro's law to osmotic pressure.* According to the law of Avogadro, equal volumes of gases at a given temperature and pressure contain the same number of particles. It has been found that, in equal volumes of solutions which at the same temperature have the same osmotic pressure, the number of dissolved particles is equal, and that the osmotic pressure of a solution is exactly equal to the pressure exerted by a gas containing a number of particles per unit volume equal to the number of dissolved particles per unit volume in the solution. *Exceptions to the laws of osmotic pressure.* Just as there are exceptions to the laws of gases, which are strictly applicable only to an ideal gas, so in the case of osmotic pressure numerous and significant exceptions are found. Many solutions exhibit osmotic pressure in excess of that which can be accounted for by the number of molecules held in solution. This discrepancy is, however, explained upon the theory of electrolytic dissociation, according to which, when acids, salts, or bases are dissolved in water, their molecules are broken up into smaller particles, called ions, so that there is an increase in the number of dissolved particles and therefore a corresponding increase in the osmotic pressure.—**Osmotic theory.** See ★*osmotic pressure*.



Fig. 1. Osmotic Pressure.

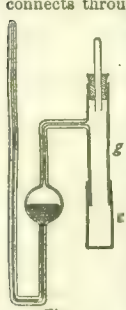


Fig. 2. Osmotic Pressure.

osmund[1], *n.*—**Royal osmund**, the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*. See *osmund*[1] and *Osmunda*.

osphranter (os-fran'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσφραντήριος*, smelling, able to smell, < *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell.] Same as *antilopine* ★*kangaroo*.

osphretic (os-fret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀσφρητικός*, < *ὀσφρητής*, smelling.] Same as *olfactory*.

Osphyolax (os-fi-ō'laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the small of the back, + *ὤλαξ*, *αὔλαξ*, a furrow, a groove.] A genus of fishes of the family *Syngnathidæ*. The only known example was taken in the open Atlantic.

osseid (os'ē-id), *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony, + *-id*[2].] A term formerly used to designate albuminoids.

ossements (os'ments), *n. pl.* [F. *ossements*, < ML. *ossamenta*, dead bones, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Human bones from which the flesh has been taken; bones of the dead.

It [blood] had been poured upon these *ossements*, which were afterwards covered with earth.
Is. Taylor, Anc. Chr., II. 263. *N. E. D.*

osseocartilaginous (os″ē-ō-kär″ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [L. *osseus*, of bone, + *cartilago* (*-agin-*), cartilage, + *-ous*.] Relating to both bone and cartilage.

osseofibrous (os″ē-ō-fī'brus), *a.* [L. *osseus*, bony, + E. *fibrous*.] In *histol.*, combining the characters of fibrous connective tissue and bone, or representing a transition between these two kinds of tissue.

osseomucoid (os″ē-ō-mū'koid), *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony, + E. *mucoid*.] A mucoid which is peculiar to osseous tissue.

ossia (os-sē'ä), *conj.* [It. *ossia*, orig. *o sia*, 'or be it': *o* (< L. *aut*), or; *sia* (L. *sit*), 3d pers. sing. subj. of *essere*, be.] In *music*, a direction indicating an alternative form of a passage, either one that is easier or one suited to a different variety of instrument. Also *oppure* and *ovvero*.

Ossianism (osh'iąn-izm), *n.* [*Ossian* + *-ism*.] The literary characteristics of Ossianic poetry; partiality for the Ossianic style.

Ossianize (osh'iąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ossianized*, ppr. *Ossianizing*. [*Ossian* + *-ize*.] To change or translate (a poem) into the style of Macpherson's "Ossian."

ossicle, *n.*—**Dermal ossicle**, a small bone, of irregular shape, embedded in the skin. Such dermal ossicles are found in many reptiles and in the extinct ground-sloths of the genus *Grypotherium*.—**Radial ossicle**, a sesamoid on the radial side of the wrist, found in its extreme form in the large curved bone of the mole.

ossiculectomy (os″i-kū-lek'tō-mi), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, ossicle, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the ossicles of the ear.

The operation known as *ossiculectomy* (that is, removal of drum membrane and small bones).
Med. Record, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 198.

ossiculotomy (os″i-kū-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, ossicle, + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Section through one or more of the ossicles of the middle ear.

ossiculum, *n.*—**Ossiculum Bertini.** See *bones of Bertin*, under *bone*[1].—**Ossiculum Camperi**, a sesamoid found in the wrist of some apes, the supposed homologue of that center of ossification in man known as the *intermedium antebrachii*.—**Ossiculum Daubentoni**, a sesamoid, which occurs in the wrist of the gibbons, *Hylobates*, considered as homologous with the proximal or carpal portion of the pisiform of man.—**Ossiculum palatinum.** See the extract.

In other forms, e.g. Guira, Crotophaga, the antorbital plate, though large, has the external lateral and inferior borders deeply excised. In such cases the orbito-nasal foramen described above is represented by a notch. Attached to the inferior border of this plate is a vestigial *ossiculum palatinum*, which, however, is generally wanting in dried skulls. *Proc. Zool. Soc., London*, 1903, p. 263.

ossicusp (os'i-kusp), *n.* [L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *cuspis*, a point.] A conical bony horn, such as those found in the okapi.

It [the okapia] is closely related to *Samotherium*, especially in the presence of these suprafrontal *ossicusps* (conical bony horns). *Science*, Nov. 7, 1902, p. 752.

ossifiant (os'i-fī-ant), *a.* [F. *ossifiant*, ppr. of *ossifier*, ossify, + *-ant*.] Becoming rigid as if ossifying; ossifying. [Rare.]

Assuming, not that the human being has no skeleton, but that it is all skeleton, it rounds an *ossifiant* theory of progress on this negation of a soul; and having shown the utmost that may be made of bones, and constructed a number of interesting geometrical figures with death's-heads and humeri, successfully proves the inconvenience of the reappearance of a soul among these corpuscular structures. *Ruskin*, Unto this Last, p. 19.

ossificatory (os'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*ossific* + *-atory*.] Having a tendency to ossification; ossifying. [Rare.]

ossifier (os'i-fī-ėr), *n.* That which ossifies. *N. E. D.*

ossifluent (o-sif'lō-ent), *a.* [L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *fluens* (*fluent-*), flowing.] Relating to or proceeding from disintegration of bone: said of an abscess associated with caries of bone.

ossifrage, *n.* 2. The lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.

Hence its name *Ossifrage*, by which the Hebrew Peres is rightly translated in the Authorized Version of the Bible. *Newton*, Dict. of Birds, p. 503.

ossipite (os'ip-īt), *n.* [*Ossipee*, a local name connected with *Ossipees*, a tribe of Indians living at one time in New Hampshire, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of gabbro containing olivin, diallage, and labradorite. *Hitchcock*, 1871.

ossuary, *n.* 3. A bone-cave, or deposit formed largely of bones, belonging to late geological times. *N. E. D.*

ostalgia (os-tal'jiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in a bone.

ostarthritis (ost-är-thrī'tis), *n.* Same as ★*osteoarthritis*.

osteal, *a.* 2. Relating to bony tissue.

osteamœba (os″tē-a-mē'bä), *n.*; pl. *osteamœbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἀμοιβή*, exchange (see *amœba*).] A name applied to a bone-cell or bone-corpuscle. Compare ★*myamœba*, *neuramœba*, etc. *Coues*.

osteite (os'tē-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ite*[2].] See the extract.

I have found it convenient to add two new terms to the general terminology of the skeleton. An independent cartilaginous element or centre of chondrification, is called a chondrite, an independent bony element or centre of ossification an *osteite*, both words being formed on the model of the well-known entomological term "sclerite." *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, ser. B., 1891, p. 43.

osteitis, *n.*—**Condensing osteitis**, chronic inflammation of bone resulting in a deposit of new substance encroaching upon the Haversian spaces and the medullary cavity.—**Rarefying osteitis.** See *rarefy*.—**Vascular osteitis**, a form of chronic inflammation of bone, resembling rarefying osteitis, in which new blood-vessels are formed and occupy the spaces resulting from the loss of osseous substance.

osteoaneurism (os″tē-ō-an'ū-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + E. *aneurism*.] Enlargement of a bone due to the growth of an aneurism in its medullary cavity.

osteoarthritic (os″tē-ō-är-thrit'ik), *a.* Relating to inflammation of a joint and of the bones entering into its formation.

Prince discusses the *osteo-arthritic* changes which he believes are identical with those found in certain types of rheumatoid arthritis or osteo-arthritis.
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 205.

osteoarthritis (os″tē-ō-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, inflammation of the joints.] Inflammation of a joint in which the bones are involved as well as the soft tissues: sometimes employed as synonymous with *arthritis deformans*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 544.

osteoarthropathic (os″tē-ō-är″thrō-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to osteoarthropathy. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1054.

osteoarthropathy (os″tē-ō-är-throp'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *πάθος*, disease.] A disease of a joint in which the bones as well as the soft parts are affected. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 96.—**Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy**, an enlargement of various joints, swelling of the tips of the fingers, curvature of the nails, etc., associated with chronic pulmonary disease.

osteoarthrotomy (os″tē-ō-är-throt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Division through the articular end of a bone within the capsule of the joint.

osteocachectic (os″tē-ō-ka-kek'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with osteocachexia.

osteocachexia (os″tē-ō-ka-kek'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *cachexia*.] 1. Cachexia resulting from long continued disease of the bones or joints.—2. Chronic disease affecting the structure of the bony tissues.

osteocartilaginous (os″tē-ō-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + E. *cartilaginous.*] Relating to both bone and cartilage.

osteochondrophyte (os″tē-ō-kon′drō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *φυτόν*, a growth.] Same as *osteochondroma.*

osteochondrosarcoma (os″tē-ō-kon″drō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *osteochondrosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor formed of sarcomatous masses inclosed in a framework of bone and cartilage. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 123.

osteoderm (os′tē-ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A bone or ossicle developed in the skin of an animal. Typical examples are the bony plates of crocodiles and the ossicles of the great extinct sloth, the *Grypotherium.*

Exquisite examples of true dermal bones are those ossifications "within the skin" which in Amphibia and Reptiles are now generally called *osteoderms.* They occur also, among Mammalia, in the Armadillos, but in no other group of this class, unless it were in the Cetacea, where Kuckenthal has found traces of a dermal armour.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 208.

osteodermal (os″tē-ō-dėr′mal), *a.* [*osteoderm* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or having the character of an osteoderm, or bone developed in the skin.

osteofibroma (os″tē-ō-fī-brō′mä), *n.*; pl. *osteofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *fibroma.*] A tumor composed of osseous and fibrous elements. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 269.

osteofibrous (os″tē-ō-fī′brus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + E. *fibrous.*] Pertaining both to bone and to fibrous tissue.

osteogenous (os-tē-oj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Same as *osteogenic.*

osteohalisteresis (os″tē-ō-ha-lis″tę-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἅλς*, salt, + *στέρησις*, deprivation.] Loss of the mineral portion of bone.

osteolysis (os-tē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Softening and disintegration of bone.

osteolytic (os″tē-ō-lit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with osteolysis.

osteomalacosis (os″tē-ō-mal″ą-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis.*] Same as *osteomalacia.*

osteomatoid (os-tē-om′ą-toid), *a.* [*osteoma(t-)* + *-oid.*] Resembling a bone tumor.

osteoncus (os-tē-ong′kus), *n.*; pl. *osteonci* (-on′sī). [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ὄγκος*, mass (tumor).] A bone tumor.

osteonecrotic (os″tē-ō-ne-krot′ik), *a.* [*osteonecrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with necrosis of bone tissue.

osteopath (os′tē-ō-path), *n.* [A back-formation from *osteopathy.*] A believer in the treatment of disease by osteopathy; specifically, one who professes to cure disease by that method.

The exclusion of *osteopaths* from the ranks of medical practitioners is eminently just, until they meet in their schools the four-year educational requirements for other practitioners. *Detroit Med. Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 725.

osteopathic (os″tē-ō-path′ik), *a.* [*osteopath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to osteopathy; practising osteopathy.

osteopathically (os″tē-ō-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the system of osteopathy; by means of osteopathy.

osteopathist (os-tē-op′ą-thist), *n.* [*osteopath(y)* + *-ist.*] Same as ★*osteopath.*

osteopathy (os-tē-op′ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πάθος*, disease.] **1.** A theory of disease and a method of cure, advocated by Dr. A. T. Still, resting upon the supposition that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton (often due to accident) which, by mechanical pressure on the adjacent nerves and vessels, interferes with their action and the circulation of the blood. As a remedy a form of manipulation is used. —**2.** Any disease of the bones.

osteoperiosteal (os″tē-ō-per-i-os′tē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *periosteum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to bone and its periosteal covering.

osteophage (os′tē-ō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *myeloplax.*

osteophagus (os-tē-of′ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *osteophagi* (-jī). [NL., 'bone-eating,' < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat. Compare *sarcophagus*, 'flesh-eating.'] A box or coffin in which to bury bones. [Rare.]

Among the boxes of bones found in the caves of the Mount of Olives . . . brought from elsewhere, for interment near the expected site of the Last Judgment . . . one *osteophagus* bears the name of 'Judah' in Hebrew, with a square cross marked below.
Edinburgh Rev., Jan. 1895, p. 210.

osteophone (os′tē-ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *φωνή*, sound.] Same as *audiphone.*

osteophyma (os″tē-ō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *osteophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *φῦμα*, growth.] A bone tumor.

osteoporotic (os″tē-ō-pō-rot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to osteoporosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 610.

osteoporous (os-tē-op′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πόρος*, pore, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*osteoporotic. Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 121.

Osteopulmonary arthropathy. See ★*arthropathy.*

osteoscopy (os-tē-os′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The examination and scientific comparison of bones, particularly of the bones of the extremities. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 904.

osteotome, *n.* **2.** A form of chisel used to divide the bone in the operation of osteotomy for the correction of deformity.

osteotomoclasis (os″tē-ō-tō-mok′la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *τόμος*, section, + *κλάσις*, breaking.] An operation for the correction of abnormal curvatures in a long bone. It consists in division of part of the bone with an osteotome and forcible fracture of the remainder.

osteotomy, *n.*—**Cuneiform osteotomy,** the excision of a wedge-shaped piece of bone.—**Linear osteotomy,** longitudinal division of a bone.

osthexia (os-thek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ἕξις*, condition.] A tendency to abnormal ossification.

osthexy (os′thek-si), *n.* Same as ★*osthexia.*

ostial (os′ti-al), *a.* [L. *ostium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to an ostium.

ostiate (os′ti-āt), *a.* [NL. **ostiatus*, < L. *ostium*, a door.] Provided with ostia. The heart of an arthropod or annelid, which communicates with the surrounding blood-spaces through lateral apertures or ostia, is ostiate.

The parapodial jaws and the *ostiate* heart cannot be supposed to have been both developed independently in each group of arthropods, or in any two of them.
E. R. Lankester, in Nat. Sci., April, 1897, p. 266.

ostiole, *n.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (2) One of the small inhalant pores or orifices of sponges.

ostium, *n.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (2) In sponges, the opening of an incurrent canal.—**Ostium tubæ,** the abdominal opening of the oviduct or Fallopian tube.

Ostmannic (öst-man′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ostmen.

ostotheca (os-tō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *ostothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *ὀστοθήκη*, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *θήκη*, receptacle.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or other receptacle for bones; an ossuary.



Ostotheca.

A good many of these *ostothecæ* remain intact.
W. R. Paton, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, VIII. 69.

ostotic (os-tot′ik), *a.* [*ostosis.*] Pertaining to bone produced under a greatly increased circulation of the blood, such as is formed during the growth of antlers.

Subperiosteal *ostotic* outgrowths of the cranial bones, covered presumably with thickened skin-pads.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 215.

Ostraciidæ (os-trā-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostraci(on)* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes living in tropical waters: commonly known as the *trunk-fishes.*

ostracioid (os-trā′si-oid), *a.* [*Ostraci(on)* + *-oid.*] Resembling or belonging to the *Ostraciidæ.*

ostracitis (os-trą-sī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστρακῖτις*, cadmia, fem. of *ὀστρακίτης*, earthen, < *ὄστρακον*, shell.] An old name for zinc oxid occasionally met with as an incrustation in the cooler parts of smelting-furnaces.

ostracizable (os′trą-sīz-ą-bl), *a.* [*ostraciz(e)* + *-able.*] That can be ostracized.

ostracizer (os′trą-sī-zėr), *n.* One who ostracizes, exiles, banishes, or excludes from favor.

ostracod (os′trą-kod), *n.* Same as *ostracode.*

ostracodal (os-trą-kō′dal), *a.* [NL. *Ostracod(a)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Ostracoda.*

Ostracodermi, *n. pl.* **2.** Same as ★*Ostracophori,* but in that sense preoccupied.

ostracoid (os′trą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. **ὀστρακοειδής*, otherwise *ὀστρακώδης*, like an earthen pot or shard, < *ὄστρακον*, an earthen pot, a shard, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda.*

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca* allied to the *Ostracoda.*

ostracological (os″trą-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ostracology or conchology.

ostracology (os-trą-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ὄστρακον*, a shell, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Conchology.

ostracon (os′trą-kon), *n.*; pl. *ostraca* (-kä). [Gr. *ὄστρακον*, an earthen vessel, a potsherd, etc. See *ostracize.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a potsherd or tile; a square plaque of terra-cotta on which an inscription is written.

Ostracophori (os-trą-kof′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄστρακον*, a shell, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A division of fishes, commonly regarded as a subclass, containing extinct species whose remains are found from the Silurian to the Lower Carboniferous. Jaws, a segmented backbone, and limb-arches are wanting, and the head and front part of the body are protected by bony plates. The term is in common use, though antedated by *Aspidoganoidei. Gill*, 1876.

ostracotherе (os′trą-kō-thēr), *n.* [NL. *Ostracotherea*, < Gr. *ὄστρακον*, shell, + *θηρίον*, beast.] An ostrocode crustacean of the genus *Ostracotheres.*

ostreal (os′trē-al), *a.* [L. *ostre(a)*, oyster, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to oysters. [Rare.]

ostrean (os′trē-an), *a.* Ostreal; ostracean.

ostreger † (os′tre-jėr), *n.* [Also *ostringer*, etc.] Same as *austringer.*

Eustace Saxby, the falconer (or *ostreger*, as he preferred to be styled), was as gallant-looking as the hardy birds on his fist. *W. H. Ainsworth*, Ovingdean Grange, p. 63.

ostreicultural (os″trē-i-kul′tūr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ostreiculture.

ostreoid (os′trē-oid), *a.* [L. *ostrea*, oyster, + *-oid.*] Like an oyster.

ostreophage (os′trē-ō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *ὄστρεον*, oyster, + *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *ostreophagist.*

ostreophagous (os-trē-of′ą-gus), *a.* [*ostreophag(e)* + *-ous.*] Feeding on or eating oysters.

ostrich, *n.* Four species of ostriches are now recognized, the name *Struthis camelus* being restricted to the northern species that ranges into Arabia. *S. molybdophanes* is from Somaliland, and *S. meridionalis* or *masaicus* from Central Africa. The southern species, *S. australis*, is the one that has been partially domesticated and is kept in ostrich-farms for the sake of its feathers. The eggs of these species differ quite as much as do the birds themselves, that of *S. camelus* being quite smooth while the others are more or less deeply pitted.

Ostrich-feather grass, the common reed, *Trichoon Phragmites.*

ostrichism (os′trich-izm), *n.* [*ostrich* + *-ism.*] Conduct like that of the ostrich: alluding to its habit of considering itself wholly concealed when only its head is hidden. [Rare.]

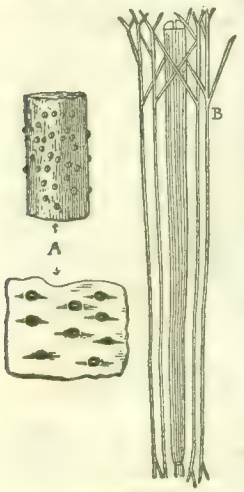
ostriculture (os′tri-kul-tūr), *n.* Same as *ostreiculture.*

ostringer †, *n.* Same as *austringer.*

ostrog (os-trōg′), *n.* [Russ. *ostrogŭ.*] In Siberia, a stockaded house or village.

Ostrogothian (os-trō-goth′i-an), *a.* Same as *Ostrogothic.*

Ostropa (os′trō-pä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *ὀστρακον*, a shell, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi having the ascocarps globose, corky, at first sunken in the host, finally erumpent and opening by a narrow longitudinal slit. The spores are filiform, hyaline, and many-celled. Only a few species are known. They occur on dead branches.



Ostropa cinerea.
A, about one-half natural size, and several fruit bodies; B, ascus, or spore-sack, with paraphyses highly magnified.

Ostropaceæ (os-trō-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostropa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Ostropa*. See ★*Ostropa*.

ostruthin (os-trō′-thin), *n.* [NL. *Ostruth-(ium)* + *-in*².] A nearly tasteless crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{20}O_3$, obtained by extracting the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium* with alcohol. Its solutions in alcohol and in alkali have a strong blue fluorescence.

Ostwald's dilution law. See ★*dilution*.

osur (ō′sör), *a.* [Heb., < *ásar*, bind.] Among the Jews, forbidden: a rabbinical term applied to things ritual or secular. Opposed to ★*muter* (which see).

O. T. An abbreviation (*b*) of *on track* (railroad).

Otakia (ō-täk′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of its discoverer, Professor K. *Otaki* of the Imperial College of Agriculture at Sapporo.] A genus of Japanese fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, found in Lake Biwa. The species is *Otakia rasbornia*.

otalli (ō-tal′yē), *n.* Same as ★*otate*.

> Clavigero describes the Mexican tlacochtli or dart, a small lance of *otalli* or some other strong wood.
> *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 220.

Otapiri (ō-tą-pē′ri), *n.* In *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic system in New Zealand, lying at the top, above the Wairoa beds, and bearing fossils which indicate its equivalence with the Rhætic stage.

otarian (ō-tā′ri-an), *a.* [NL. *Otaria* + *-an*.] Relating to, resembling, or having the characters of, the eared seals, *Otariidæ*; otarine.

Otarioidea (ō-tā-ri-oi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otari(a)* + *-oidea*.] The eared seals, *Otariidæ*, raised to the rank of a superfamily: correlative with *Phocoidea* and *Rosmaroidea*. See cut at *otary*.

otate (ō-tā′tā), *n.* [Mex. *otate*, < Nahuatl *otatli*, bamboo.] In Mexico, *Chusquea Nelsoni* (= *Guadua amplexifolia*), and several other giant grasses used by the ancient Mexicans for making darts and lances, and now used for making baskets and for other domestic purposes.

otatli (ō-tät′lē), *n.* Same as ★*otate*.

otedama (ō-tā-dä′mä), *n.* [Jap., < *o* (Chin. *o*), an exclamation or introductory syllable, + *te*, hand, + *tama*, ball, bead.] In Japan, among children, little stones or marbles (or sometimes very small bags filled with rice) used in playing a game like jackstones.

otherest (uᴛʜ′ėr-est), *a.* [*other*¹ + *-est*.] Most different. [Rare.]

> Other men are lenses through which we read our own minds. Each man seeks those of different quality from his own, and such as are good of their kind; that is, he seeks other men, and the *otherest*. The stronger the nature, the more it is reactive.
> *Emerson*, Uses of Great Men, in Representative Men, [p. 12.

otherism (uᴛʜ′ėr-izm), *n.* [*other*¹ + *-ism*.] Regard for the rights, welfare, and point of view of others; altruism; in evolutionary philosophy, "the struggle for the life of others," especially for the life of offspring. [Rare.]

> The significant note is ethical, the development of *Other-ism* as Altruism—its immediate and inevitable outcome. *H. Drummond*, Ascent of Man, p. 17.

othertime (uᴛʜ′ėr-tīm), *adv.* At another time.

> As Mr. Dorsey observes, there were no sacred rites connected with lodge-building or tent-making at the time of examination; yet the symbolism elsewhere or *othertime* connected with such ceremonials persisted.
> *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Bur. of Ethnol.*), 1891-92, p. lv.

othertimes (uᴛʜ′ėr-tīmz), *adv.* At other times. [Obsolete or rare.]

otherwhence (uᴛʜ′ėr-hwens), *adv.* From otherwhere.

otherwiseness (uᴛʜ′ėr-wīz-nes), *n.* The state of being otherwise.

othniid (oth′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Othniidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Othniidæ*.

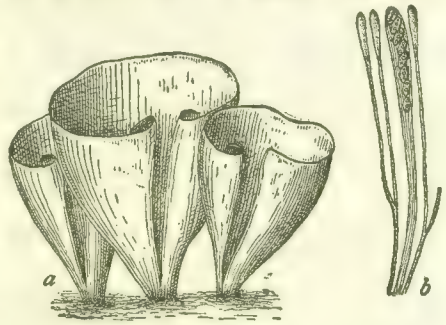
otiant (ō′shi-ant), *a.* [L. *otians*, ppr. of *otiari*, take one's ease. See *otiation*.] Taking one's ease; idling; indolent.

otiatria (ō-ti-at′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *otiatrics*.

otiatric (ō-ti-at′rik), *a.* [NL. *otiatr(ia)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the medical treatment of the ear.

oticodinia (ō″ti-kō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτικός*, of the ears, + *δῖνος*, a whirling.] Dizziness associated with disease of the ear; Ménière's disease.

Otidea (ō-tid′ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1851), < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of fleshy dis-



Otidea Onotica.
a, ascocarps,; *b*, antheridium with paraphyses.
(From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

comycetous fungi of the family *Pezizaceæ*, having smooth, more or less irregular ascocarps, usually split on one side, and the margins convolute. The species are mostly large and brownish, and grow on the ground. *O. Onotica* is a common species in Europe and America.

otiorhynchid (ō″ti-ō-ring′kid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Otiorhynchidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Otiorhynchidæ*.

otiosely (ō′shi-ōs-li), *adv.* In an otiose or perfunctory manner; futilely.

otioseness (ō′shi-ōs-nes), *n.* Otiosity; perfunctoriness; futility.

otitic (ō-tit′ik), *a.* [*otit(is)* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with otitis.—**Otitic meningitis.** See ★*meningitis*.

otoba-fat (ō-tō′bą-fat″), *n.* Same as *otoba-butter*.

otobite (ō′tō-bīt), *n.* [NL. *Otoba* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A tasteless crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{26}O_5$, insoluble in water, which is found in the fat of the fruits of *Myristica Otoba*.

Otocystic canal, in cephalopods and other mollusks, a narrow passage which leads from the organ of hearing to the exterior. It is closed externally in the nautilus and other species.

otodynic (ō-tō-din′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀδύνη*, pain, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with otodynia or earache.

otogenic (ō-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Of aural origin; originating in the ear.

otogenous (ō-toj′e-nus), *a.* Same as ★*otogenic*.

Otol. An abbreviation of *otology*, *otological*.

otolaryngologic (ō″tō-lą-ring″gō-loj′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to otolaryngology. Also *otolaryngological*.

> The Western Ophthalmologic and *Oto-Laryngologic* Association. *Detroit Med. Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 732.

otolaryngology (ō″tō-lar-ing-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Otology and laryngology regarded as a single specialty in medical practice.

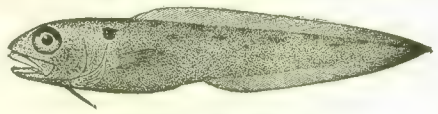
otolith, *n.* 1. (*b*) One of the calcareous concretions found in various sensory organs of lower animals, as hydromedusans, ctenophorans, holothuroideans, worms, and crustaceans, and considered to be functional in the auditory or equilibrium sense.

Otomian (ō-tō-mē′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Otomis, or to the Otomi stock. See *Century Cyclopedia of Names*.

II. *n.* A member or the language of the Otomi stock.

otopathic (ō-tō-path′ik), *a.* [*otopath-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or suffering from otopathy or disease of the ear.

Otophidium (ō-tō-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + NL. *Ophidium*.] A genus of


Otophidium omostigmum.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ*, found on the coasts of tropical America.

otopiesis (ō-tō-pī′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πιεσις*, a pressing.] A sinking in of the drum membrane consequent upon a partial vacuum in the middle ear; also, pressure from any cause on the labyrinth, or internal ear, and the consequent deafness.

otorhinolaryngology (ō″tō-rī″nō-lar-ing-gol′-ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The medical specialty which deals with diseases of the ear, nose, and larynx. *Nature*, Oct. 2, 1902, p. 554.

otosclerosis (ō″tō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] **1.** A hardening of the tissues and ankylosis of the ossicles of the middle ear.—**2.** A growth of spongy bone substance in the capsule of the internal ear.

otoscope, *n.*—**Siegle's otoscope,** an ear-speculum in which, by varying the air-pressure, the drum membrane may be made to move while under inspection.—**Toynbee's otoscope,** an instrument resembling a stethoscope, which consists of a flexible rubber tube with an ear-piece at each end. One of these is inserted into the auditory meatus of the patient, the other into that of the examiner.

otosphenal (ō-tō-sfē′nąl), *n.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σφήν*, wedge, + *-al*¹.] The basioccipital, a bone at the posterior base of the cranium, in fishes, to which the vertebral column is attached. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 533.

otosphenoidal (ō″tō-sfē-noi′dąl), *a.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) ear, + E. *sphenoidal*.] Relating to the sphenoid and bony parts of the ear collectively.

Ototyphlonemertes (ō″tō-tif″lō-nē-mėr′tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical and only genus of the family *Ototyphlonemertidæ*. *Diesing*.

Ototyphlonemertidæ (ō″tō-tif-lō-nē-mer′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of nemerteans of the order *Metanemertini*, consisting of small forms, with bodies nearly cylindrical, eyes absent, and one pair (rarely two) of otocysts ventral to the brain. It contains the single genus *Ototyphlonemertes*.

Otozoum (ō-tō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ζῷον*, animal.] The generic name applied to the footprints of a gigantic extinct dinosaurian reptile that usually walked erect on its hind legs with a stride a yard long. These tracks are found in the red Newark sandstones of the Connecticut valley, twenty-four such consecutive imprints having been exposed in one of the quarries at Portland, Connecticut.





Otozoum moodii.
a, fore foot; *b*, hind foot. (× ⅛). Hitchcock.

Otrantine (ō-tran′tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Otranto in Italy: as, the *Otrantine* dialect.

Otrynter (ō-trin′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀτρυντήρ*, one who stirs up, < *ὀτρύνειν*, stir up.] A genus of deep-water sparoid fishes found off the west coast of Florida.

otter¹ (ot′ėr), *v. i.* [*otter*¹, *n.*] **1.** To hunt otters with dogs.—**2.** (*a*) To fish with a float and hooks. See ★*otter-board*. (*b*) To fish with line and flies. See *otter*¹, *n.*, 4. [U. S.]

otter-board (ot'ėr-bōrd), *n.* In *fishing*, a floating board from which fishing-lines are suspended. It is sometimes rigged with tow-lines so attached to it that it is driven far out from shore at an angle against the current, as a kite rises in the air.

otterer (ot'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who fishes with an otter. See *otter*[1], *n.*, 4. *N. E. D.*

otterman (ot'ėr-măn), *n.* Same as ★*otterer*. *N. E. D.*

otter-moth (ot'ėr-môth), *n.* An English hop-growers' name for the ghost-moth, *Epialus humuli*, whose larvæ feed on the roots of the hop-plant.

otter-raft (ot'ėr-râft), *n.* In Alaska, a bed of seaweed or kelp which sea-otters frequent.

otter-sheep (ot'ėr-shēp), *n.* See *otter*[1], 5.

Otto cycle. See ★*cycle*[1], 12.

Ottomanean (ot-ō-man'ē-an), *a.* [*Ottoman* + *-e-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Ottoman Turks. [Rare.]

Ottomanic (ot-ō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Ottoman* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ottoman Turks; Ottoman.

II. *n.* One of the family or tribe of Osman or Othman; one of the Turkish subjects of the Sultan; an Osmanli.

Ottomanize (ot'ō-măn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ottomanized*, ppr. *Ottomanizing*. [*Ottoman* + *-ize.*] To render Turkish or Ottoman.

Midhat Pasha was seeking by law and method to *Ottomanize* European Turkey.
Eclectic Mag., Oct., 1895, p. 564.

Ottweiler (ot'vī-lėr), *n.* [From a G. local name.] In *geol.*, a division of the Coal-measures of North Germany, comprising the upper portion of the series, in beds from 7,000 to 10,000 feet thick, consisting of sandstone and shale with several coal-seams.

O-tube (ō'tūb), *n.* A capillary tube in the shape of an elongated letter O sealed to a capillary compression-tube. The lower portion contains mercury, above which on one side is a liquefied gas, on the other its saturated vapor and a drop of liquid. The volume of the liquid is determined from the differences in the heights of the mercury and the liquid columns. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 250.

O. U. An abbreviation of *Oxford University*.

O. U. A. An abbreviation of *Order of United Americans*.

ouabaic (wä-bā'ik), *a.* [*ouaba(in)* + *-ic.*] Noting an amorphous, gum-like acid, $C_{30}H_{48}O_{13}$, obtained by the action of caustic alkalies upon ouabain.

ouabain (wä-bä'in), *n.* [*ouabaio (wabaio)* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside which exists in the root and wood of ouabaio (wabaio), *Acokanthera ouabaio*, from which is prepared the arrow-poison of the Somalis of the east coast of Africa. The pure glucoside crystallizes in colorless transparent needles, which are extremely poisonous (twice as much so as strophanthin) when introduced directly into the circulation, though harmless when swallowed. It has been proposed for medicinal use instead of digitalin. Also *wabain*.

ouabaio (wä-bī'ō), *n.* [Somali name.] 1. Either of two shrubs or small trees of the dogbane family, *Acokanthera Ouabaio* and *A. Schimperi*, the juice of which is used, by certain African tribes, to poison arrows.—2. An arrow-poison used by the Somalis and prepared from the root and wood of various species of *Acokanthera*. It contains ouabain. Also *wabaio*.

ouachitite (wä'shi-tīt), *n.* [*Ouachita* river, Arkansas, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a dark-colored aphanitic porphyry composed of a glassy ground-mass with large phenocrysts of biotite and very subordinate augite and magnetite; a fourchite rich in biotite. *Kemp*, 1890.

ouananiche (wä-nä-nish'), *n.* [Prop. **wananish*, recorded also as *winninish:* < Canadian F. *ouananiche*, from a Montagnais Indian name, said to be from *wanan*, salmon.] A common name of a subspecies of the Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar ouananiche*, found in the Saguenay river, Canada, and neighboring waters. Being more active and vigorous, though smaller, than the salmon, it has attracted much attention from fishermen. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 264.

My premonition proved to be correct. When that Kri-karee, invisibly attached to my leader, went floating down the stream, the *ouananiche* was surprised. It was the fourteenth of September, and he had supposed the grasshopper season was over. The unexpected temptation was too strong for him. He rose with a rush, and in an instant I was fast to the best land-locked salmon of the year. *H. van Dyke*, Fisherman's Luck, p. 43.

oubliette (ö-bli-et'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oublietted*, ppr. *oublietting*. [*oubliette, n.*] To imprison in an oubliette.

Could you keep her
Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind,
Dark even from a side glance of the moon,
And *oublietted* in the centre.
Tennyson, Becket, iv. 2.

oud, *n.* See ★*'ud*.

ouf (ouf), *interj.* [Also *ouff*; = F. *ouf*; imitative of an impatient utterance.] 1. An exclamation of discomfort or impatience.—2. An imitation of a dog's bark.

ouija (wē'yä', in American use wē'jä), *n.* [Formed as a trade-mark name, from F. *oui*, yes, + G. *ja*, yes. The name thus implies 'a thing that will answer *yes* in any language' — a good description of a well-managed planchette.] A form of planchette, consisting of a board marked with the letters of the alphabet and the ten numerals, and of the planchette proper, which (under the hand of the operator) moves over the board and touches certain letters and numerals and thus 'answers' questions.

The next higher grade of motor automatism, involving considerable subconscious action of intelligence, is found in the various alphabet-using forms of amateur mediumship, such as table tipping, the '*Ouija*-board,' and certain other devices for making our muscles leaky and liable to escape from control.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1904, p. 195.

oulap (ö'lap), *n.* [South African Dutch.] A copper coin; specifically, an English penny.

oulitis (ö-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the gums; gingivitis.

ounce[1], *n.* 4. A gold coin of Australia struck in 1853.

ounce-stuff (ouns'stuf), *n.* In *mining*, quartz which yields about an ounce of gold per ton. [Australia.]

ouralium (ö-rā'li-um), *n.* [NL. in French style, < F. *Oural, Ural* (mountains in Russia).] The name of a supposed new metal announced by Guyard as occurring in native platinum from Russia. Its existence has not been confirmed.

Ouralo-Altaic (ö″ra-lō-al-tā'ik), *a.* Same as *Ural-Altaic*. See *Altaic family of languages*, under *Altaic*.

Ourouparia (ör-ö-pā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from *y-ourou-pari*, a Carib name of the type species.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*. See *Uncaria*.

-ous. 2. In *chem.*, a suffix used to denote the presence in a compound of a relatively electronegative constituent in smaller proportion than in the corresponding compound of which the name bears the suffix *-ic*. In each case the suffix is attached to the name of the relatively electropositive constituent, as *ferrous* oxid (FeO) and *ferric* oxid (Fe_2O_3), *stannous* chlorid ($SnCl_2$) and *stannic* chlorid ($SnCl_4$).

oustee (ous-tē'), *n.* One who is ousted. [Rare.]

To turn from general to particular retrospect, we may mention the omission of "*oustee*," which we have just found in Perkins's 'Profitable Book' (1642).
Athenæum, May 28, 1904, p. 284.

out, *n.* 4. In *printing*, the omission by the type-setter of a word or of lines in the copy.

outage (ou'tāj), *n.* [*out* + *-age.*] 1. In *elect.*, the failure of an arc-lamp, in a series arc-circuit, to start when current is sent into the circuit.

The lamp hours were 54,187; percentage of lamp *outage*, 6–10; globes broken, 23.
Elect. World and Engin., April 18, 1903, p. 653.

2. A charge made by the State of Maryland for the labor of handling tobacco inspected for export.

outblaze (out-blāz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *outblazed*, ppr. *outblazing*. **I.** *trans.* To blaze more brightly than; outshine.

II. *intrans.* To blaze out; to burst from within.

outblaze (out'blāz), *n.* A blazing out, literally or figuratively.

outblowing (out'blō″ing), *a.* Blowing out (from).

Blowing towards and in upon the polar regions to make good the drain caused by the surface *outblowing* southeasterly winds. *Geog. Jour.*, XVI. 406.

outboard, *a.* 2. In *mech.*, situated on the outer side or the side farther from the main center. Thus, the outboard bearing of a fly-wheel on an engine is the bearing which is farther from the crank than the fly-wheel itself, the inboard bearing being between the fly-wheel and the crank.

out-book (out'bůk), *n.* Short for ★*out-clearing book*.

outbred (out'bred), *p. a.* Produced by outbreeding; bred outside the stock or pair of animals under consideration: contrasted with *inbred*. See ★*outbreed*.

Before the cause of the great preponderance of the number of wild-coloured mice in the litters of pure-bred over the number of those in the litters of cross-bred albinos can be ascertained waltzing mice must be crossed with in-bred and *out-bred* pure-bred albinos and in-bred and *out-bred* cross-bred albinos.
Biometrika, Feb., 1903, p. 171.

Out-bred cross-bred mice were obtained by crossing black or yellow mice with albinos.
Biometrika, Jan., 1904, p. 6.

outbreed (out'brēd), *v. t.* and *i.* To breed outside the limits of the family, variety, race, or tribe.

outbreeding (out'brē″ding), *n.* 1. In *biol.*, the crossing of a pure strain of organisms with members of another strain or of the same strain from another locality.

"In-and-in breeding," "*outbreeding*," and other expressions relating to the close or distant relationship of parents have been prominent subjects among animal breeders.
U. S. Dept. Agri. (Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol.), Bulletin 29, 1901, p. 38.

2. In *ethnol.*, the custom of intermarrying or interbreeding outside the tribe.

Since the tribes practiced far more in-breeding than *out-breeding*, the tendency was toward forming not only verbal linguistic groups, but biological varieties.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 372.

outburst, *n.* 2. In *mining:* (*a*) A sudden outbreak of gas or water in a mine. (*b*) The outcrop.

outcast, *n.* 5. Material ejected; specifically, in *astron.*, ejected matter which lies outside of the nucleus of the sun.

I fear, therefore, that Miss Clerke's division of the solar *outcasts* into "several distinct envelopes" overlying the photosphere (p. 16)—reversing layer, chromosphere, corona, etc.—is somewhat too definite.
Astrophysical Jour., Sept., 1903, p. 158.

outcaste (out-kāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outcasted*, ppr. *outcasting*. To put (a person) out of his caste; cause to lose caste.

outclass (out-klăs'), *v. t.* To surpass (another, especially a competitor or rival), so as to belong to a higher class.

Lady Dainty *outclassed* her field in the steeplechase, and Mara . . . waited with her to the last jump, then went to the front and won cleverly.
N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 11, 1901.

out-clearer (out'klēr″ėr), *n.* In the bank clearing-house system of London, the bank-clerk who arranges in alphabetical order, enters in his books, and sends out to the clearing-house for settlement, the checks, etc., payable to his bank by the other banks; the out-clerk. See ★*in-clearer*.

out-clearing (out'klēr″ing), *n.* 1. The sending out to the clearing-house by a bank, for settlement, of the checks and bills of exchange payable to it by the other banks.—2. The total amount represented by these checks and bills of exchange. See ★*in-clearing*.—**Out-clearing books,** the books in which a bank's out-clearings are entered, under the names of the different banks, before being sent to the clearing-house.

out-clerk (out'klėrk), *n.* Same as ★*out-clearer*.

out-college (out'kol″ej), *a.* Not living within a college; not taking place within the bounds of a college.

In cooperation with five county councils, a complete scheme of "*out-college*" work in agriculture has been organised. *Nature*, Oct. 23, 1902, p. 647.

outcoming (out'kum″ing), *n.* 1†. The place of issuance.—2. The act of coming out or forth.—3. A result; that which comes out as a product; emanation.

'. . . This extended view of our Lord's preaching is no mere *outcoming* of modern thought, but was held in the early Church.' *E. White*, Life in Christ, p. 323.

outcross (out'krôs), *n.* An organism born to parents who belong to different families, varieties, races, or tribes.

Recent results from incrosses and *outcrosses* lead to the belief that hybridizing is of paramount importance to supply the best stocks for the more laborious work of selection.
U. S. Dept. Agri. (Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol.), Bulletin 29, 1901, p. 55.

out-curve (out'kėrv), *n.* In *base-ball, lawn-bowls, basket-ball,* and similar games, a curve toward the left hand made by a ball delivered by the right; the reverse of *in-curve.*

outdate (out-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outdated,* ppr. *outdating.* To make out of date or obsolete: put behind the time or out of fashion.

outdraft (out'drȧft), *n.* Outward draft as of a current of air; the undertow of a wave. [Rare.]

outdweller (out'dwel″ėr), *n.* One who lives outside of a place, or in another place. *N. E. D.*

outer[1], *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**Outer product.** See ★*product.*

II. *n.* 2. In *elect.*, one of the outside wires of a three-wire circuit. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 538.

outfall, *n.* 4. That which is discharged from an outfall. See *outfall,* 1.

It should be noted that the oysters used at the banquet . . . were taken, . . . from beds located in the south of England, and it is charged that over some of these beds "an *outfall* of sewage has been permitted to flow."
Forest and Stream, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 92.

outfit, *n.* 4. An allowance, not exceeding a year's salary, made by the United States to an ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, or *chargé d'affaires* leaving the country to go to his foreign post.

outflame (out-flām'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *outflamed,* ppr. *outflaming.* **I.** *trans.* To exceed in brilliancy of flame.

II. *intrans.* To flame out; appear as flame.

outflash (out-flash'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To outshine; excel in brilliancy.

II. *intrans.* To flash out.

outfling (out-fling'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *outflung,* ppr. *outflinging.* **I.** *trans.* To fling or wave in the air, as a banner; fling or throw out, as wine from a glass. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To rush away abruptly or angrily. [Rare.]

outfoot (out-fůt'), *v. t.* 1. To outrun; go faster than. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, to outsail: as, 'the schooner *outfooted* her rival.'

outfront (out-frunt'), *v. t.* To brave down; to outstare. *N. E. D.*

outgang (out'gang), *n.* [ME. *outgang,* AS. *ūtgang* (D. *uitgang* = G. *ausgang*), < *ūt,* out, + *gang,* going. See *gang, n.*] 1. An outgoing; the act of giving up occupancy of property.—2. An outgate; a cattle-gate. [Scotch.]

outgate, *n.* 2. The act or fact of going out; exit.

outgive (out-giv'), *v.*; pret. *outgave,* pp. *outgiven,* ppr. *outgiving.* **I.** *trans.* To surpass in generosity; give more than (another).

II. *intrans.* To give out; come to the last of.

outgiving (out'giv″ing), *n.* 1. The giving out of a statement; the fact of making a statement.—2. That which is given out; in the plural, disbursements; expenses as opposed to receipts.

outgush (out-gush'), *v. i.* To gush forth, as water.

outgush (out'gush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out; a gushing forth: as, a sudden *outgush* as of molten metal.

outhaul, *n.*—**Foretrysail outhaul,** the rope by which the head of the foretrysail is hauled out to the gaff-end.

outhector (out-hek'tor), *v. t.* To intimidate by bullying; to be more hectoring than Hector himself.

outheel (out-hēl'), *v. t.* To outfoot; sail faster than; defeat in a race.

outhousing (out'hou″zing), *n.* [*outhouse* + *-ing*[1].] A number of outhouses; the outbuildings of an estate.

outing, *n.* 6. The condition of being out in the sense of being before the public, exposed to comment, etc. [Rare.]

But the eternal healer, Time, soothed matters down wonderfully. Captain Owen Kettle's week's *outing* in the daily papers ran its course with due thrills and headlines, and then the Press forgot him, and rushed on to the next sensation.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xii.

7. The most distant part of the open visible sea; the offing.—**Outing flannel,** a soft thin cotton material, made in imitation of flannel, with a short nap.

outjockey (out-jok'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outjockied,* ppr. *outjockeying.* To outwit; circumvent by cheating; overreach.

outlaw, *n.* 3. A vicious, untamed animal: sometimes used attributively.

The whole Western country was scoured over for the wildest and most vicious "*outlaw*" bronchos that could be found. The more sinister their reputation the more they were desired. *Wide World Mag.*, March, 1903, p. 546.

outlimb (out'lim), *n.* The terminal portion of any of the extremities of the body.

outliv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *outlive.*

outly (out'li), *adv.* [*out* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Thoroughly; out and out.—2. On the outward side; outwardly. *N. E. D.*

outman (out'man), *n.* [*out* + *man.*] One who lives or works outside of the bounds, as of a town.

A council of thirty-two . . . who . . . took part . . . in choosing the *out-men* who were to be made burgesses.
Mrs. J. R. Green, Town Life in 15th Cent., II. 185.

outmarch (out'märch), *n.* The outward march; the starting forth of a military expedition.

out-pension (out'pen″shon), *n.* A pension granted without the obligation of living in a particular house or institution.

out-pension (out-pen'shon), *v. t.* To grant an out-pension to. *N. E. D.*

outplace (out-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outplaced,* ppr. *outplacing.* In *lawn-tennis,* effectually to place (the ball) in the courts and beyond the reach of an opponent.

out-play (out'plā), *n.* In *cricket,* the play by the out side.

out-player (out'plā″ėr), *n.* In *rackets,* the one who receives the service.

outpocketing (out'pok″et-ing), *n.* In *embryol.*, eversion or pushing out of a hollow sack-like or pocket-like structure; evagination.

outpoint, *v. t.* 2. To excel in number of points, as a horse or a dog in a prize exhibition.

In the tandem class . . . [the] black geldings Sampson and Sigsbee *outpointed* their rivals.
Spirit of the Times, CXXXVI. 416.

outpublish (out-pub'lish), *v. t.* To publish (the banns of marriage) or ask in a church for the third and last time; outask. [Prov. Eng.]

outpush (out'půsh), *n.* Pressure from within outward.

output, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, the waste eliminated from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, not including that from the bowels: opposed to *income,* material taken into the system.—**Output coefficient.** See ★*coefficient.*

outputter[2] (out'půt″ėr), *n.* One who manufactures and turns out industrial products; one who produces and puts on the market.

outrange, *v. t.* 2. To have a longer range than: said of guns.—3. To pass or range beyond the borders of, literally or figuratively.

outraught (out-rât'). Archaic pp. of *outreach.*

Beyond the matron-temple of Latona . . .
Lies a deep hollow, from whose ragged brows
Bushes and trees do lean all around athwart,
And meet so nearly, that with wings *outraught,*
And spreaded tail, a vulture could not glide
Past them, but he must brush on every side.
Keats, Endymion, i.

outray[2], *v. i.* 2. To throw out rays.

Outray (distinct from "outray" = surpass in radiance, revived by Lord de Tabley).
Athenæum, May 28, 1904, p. 684.

outreach (out'rēch), *n.* Length of reach: as, an *outreach* of four feet; the act of reaching out.

out-relief (out'rē-lēf″), *n.* Assistance given by a charitable institution to beneficiaries who live in their own homes; outdoor relief.

Sir Walter Foster asked the President of the Local Government Board . . . whether he would take steps to improve the methods of granting medical *out-relief.*
Lancet, June 25, 1904, p. 1829.

outride, *n.* 2. The district of an outrider. See ★*outrider* (*f*). [Prov. Eng.]

outrider, *n.* (*f*) A commercial traveler. [Prov. Eng.]

outrig (out-rig'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outrigged,* ppr. *outrigging.* To fit or equip with outriggers.

So soon as the outrigger came in, oarsmen realised the advantage to be gained by applying it to the gig, in a modified form. Half-*outrigged* gigs became common; they had a reduced beam, and commanded more speed; they were used for cruising purposes as well as for racing.
N. B. Woodgate, Boating, p. 143.

outrigger, *n.* 7. A frame used on a farm wagon, to enable it to carry larger loads, as of hay. [Local Eng. and New Eng.]

outright (out'rīt), *a.* 1. Downright; unqualified: as, *outright* wickedness.—2. Straight out; straight on.—3. Total; entire: as, the *outright* sum was $3,000.

outring (out'ring), *n.* [*out* + *ring*[1].] In *curling,* same as ★*outwick,* 2.

outroar, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To roar; roar out.

Out-roaring Dick was a strolling singer of such repute that he got twenty shillings a day by singing.
Southey, Doctor, cxxv.

outrooper, *n.* See ★*outroper.*

outroot (out-röt'), *v. t.* 1. To excel in rooting.—2. To uproot; root out.

outroper (out'rō-pėr), *n.* [*outrope, outroop,* + *-er*[1].] One who sells by outrope or outcry; an auctioneer. The Common Crier of London at one time exercised this office and was called by this name. Also *outrooper.*

outrun (out'run), *n.* 1. An outlying pasture or run for cattle or sheep. [Australia.]—2. The result of a calculation; amount or outcome of an estimate.—3. That which runs out; outpour.

outrunner, *n.* 2. One who or that which runs out or outside; an attendant who runs before or beside a carriage; a horse that runs in traces beside one that draws within shafts; the leader of a team of sledge dogs; etc. *N. E. D.*

outscour (out'skour), *n.* The scouring out of a channel by water.

outscout (out'skout), *n.* 1. An advance scout; a scout.—2. In *cricket,* an out-fielder.

outsee (out-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *outsaw,* pp. *outseen,* ppr. *outseeing.* 1. To see more or farther than (another), literally or figuratively.—2. To see farther than (a certain point or object).

outset, *n.* 2. A tidal current running from the land; the ebb. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 641.—3. In Scotland, an inclosure from surrounding moorland or common.—4. The act of setting off, or ornamenting; that which sets off.—5. Outlay; primary outlay; also, in the plural, outgoings; expenses.

outset (out-set'), *v. t.* 1. To set off; ornament; display properly.—2. To put out; set outside.

outside-fired (out'sīd-fīrd), *a.* Externally fired; having the grate and fire-box on the outside of that which is to be heated, as in a horizontal return-tubular boiler where the fire is outside the shell of the boiler.

outskirt (out-skėrt'), *v. t.* [*outskirt, n.*] To form an outskirt; skirt or run along the border of.

outslang (out-slang'), *v. t.* To exceed in the use of slang.

Put him at Iffley Lock and he could *out-slang* the boldest bargeman. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

out-soul (out'sōl), *n.* An exterior intelligence; some being outside of man.

How dared I let expand the force
Within me, till some *out-soul,* whose resource
It grew for, should direct it?
Browning, Sordello, iii.

outspan[1] (out'span), *n.* [*outspan*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of unyoking or unharnessing oxen or horses. [South Africa.]—2. The time and place of the outspan; hence, an encampment; a camp. [South Africa.]

outspan[2] (out-span'), *v.* [*out* + *span, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To stretch beyond the span or reach of. [Rare.]

The very exhaustiveness of the Gospel of Christ constitutes its chief peril. Its reach and scope are so large, that the lines of connection, which hold it fast into consistent unity, lose themselves, vanish, *outspan* our sight.
Henry Holland, Logic and Life, Sermon xvii., p. 264.

II. *intrans.* To spread out or extend, as an arch.

When the storm-rack drives leeward, the rainbow *outspanneth.* *Skrine,* Under Two Queens, I. 18. *N. E. D.*

outspan[2] (out'span), *n.* [*outspan*[2], *v.*] The entire span or stretch, especially the span of an arch.

Make demonstrable, how, by night as day,
Earth's centre and sky's *outspan,* all 's informed
Equally by Sun's efflux!
Browning, Parleyings, Bernard de Mandeville, x.

outspokenly (out'spō″kn-li), *adv.* In an outspoken, frank, straightforward manner.

outspread (out'spred), *n.* [*outspread, v.*] 1. Expansion; the act of spreading abroad; extension.—2. An extension; an expanse; a spreading out or beyond.

outspred, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *outspread.*

outstander (out'stan″dėr), *n.* One who dissents; an effectual resister; one who stands out against persuasion.

out-station (out'stā″shon), *n.* 1. A stock-farm or station at a distance from the head or main station. [Australia.]—2. A regimental station far from headquarters or from a center of population. [India.]

out-still (out′stil), *n.* [*out* + *still*[2].] In India, a private still, with a government license, situated outside of the central distillery districts.

outstroke (out′strōk), *n.* 1. In a single-acting engine, the stroke on which the piston or plunger moves outward; the stroke during which the space inclosed by the cylinder and the end of the piston increases; the stroke during which the piston travels away from the cylinder-head.—2. In *mining*, the privilege of working and conveying underground the coal from an adjoining royalty. [Great Britain.]—**Outstroke rent**, the rent paid to the owner of one royalty for coal brought from an adjoining royalty. [Great Britain.]

outsweep (out-swēp′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To move outward with a sweeping motion: as, 'with wings *outsweeping*.' [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To sweep or rush beyond. [Rare.]

outthrow (out′thrō), *n.* 1. Something thrown out; the act of throwing out; ejection.—2. The act of throwing out of line; the state of being thrown out of line.

out-thrust (out′thrust), *n.* 1. The act of thrusting outward; in stone or steel construction, a thrust outward, as in a bridge which is not perfectly equilibrated.—2. A projection from a building.

out-thrust (out-thrust′), *v. t.* To thrust out or outward.

out-trump (out-trump′), *v. t.* To play more or higher trumps than another, as at cards; hence, figuratively, to get the better of.

out-turn, *n.* 2. In the tea industry, specifically, tea-leaf after infusion, its color being a test of quality. In a black tea the prevailing color should be that of a new penny. *Money*, Tea-Culture, p. 110.

outvoter (out′vō″tėr), *n.* One who, in parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, is qualified as a holder of real property of a specified value to vote for a parliamentary representative of the county in which the property is situated, though not himself a resident of it; or one who, being an enrolled graduate of Dublin University or of one of certain English universities, or who is a member of the university court and general council of a Scotch university, etc., is entitled to vote for a parliamentary representative of his university though not resident there; a non-resident voter.

out-ward, *n.* 2. A ward of a town or city outside of the original limits of the borough.

outwash (out′wash), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act of washing out; that which is washed out.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to outwash; specifically, noting the side of a glacial moraine that is away from the ice.

These moraines are usually bordered by sand plains on the *outwash* side and by till plains on the side which was toward the ice-sheet. *Bot. Gazette*, Jan., 1903, p. 38.

They were more widespread than the river terraces of *outwash* gravel, and consisted of rock benches well covered with mantle rock. The latter "contained little clay and no transported material but was mostly sand." Although always above all the *outwash* terraces, they descend nearly to the upper ones, but never merge with them. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Feb., 1903, p. 103.

outwick (out′wik), *n.* 1. In *lawn-bowls*, a ball that curves in the opposite direction from ★inwick.—2. In *curling*, a shot that cannons off the outside of another stone so as to impel it nearer the tee: practised when a well-guarded adversary's stone is *in*, and an 'inwick' cannot be taken. *N. E. D.*

outwick (out-wik′), *v. i.* In *curling*, to make or take an outwick.

ouzel, *n.*—**Rose-colored ouzel**, the rose-colored pastor or starling, *Pastor* (*Turdus Linn.*) *roseus*. *N. E. D.*

Ov. An abbreviation of the Latin *ovum*, egg.

O. V. An abbreviation of *oil of vitriol*.

oval[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Oval quadric, sphere.** See ★*quadric*, ★*sphere*.

II. *n.* 2. (*b*) Specifically, in *athletics*, an elliptical field, or one on which an elliptical track is laid out.—**Oval of Venturi**, an oval halo around the sun ascribed to hexagonal ice crystals floating in the atmosphere. Venturi's oval is 22 degrees across in its minor vertical axis, and is tangent to the ordinary 22-degree halo at the highest and lowest limb of the latter.

ovalbumin (ōv-al-bū′min), *n.* Same as ★*ovo-albumin*.

ovalize (ō′val-īz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *ovalized*, ppr. *ovalizing*. To make oval: as, an *ovalizing* machine for forming chain-links.

The work is performed by means of three special machines — a winder, a finishing roller, and an *ovalizing* press. As a matter of fact, the chain is not, properly speaking, weldless, but one in which the welding is done mechanically. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 11, 1905, p. 24404.

ovaloid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A surface, such as Fresnel's wave-surface in crystals, the cross sections of which are ovals. The equation of such a surface has the form $r^2 = a^2d_1^2 + b^2d_2^2 + c^2d_3^2$ in which r is the radius vector, d_1, d_2, and d_3 its direction cosines, and a, b, and c are the principal axes of the ovaloid.

Ovarian aperture. Same as *genital* ★*pore* (*b*).—**Ovarian sac.** See ★*sac*[2].

ovarin (ō′va-rin), *n.* [*ovar*(*y*) + *-in*[2].] The dried and powdered ovarian substance. The same term is applied to a preparation made from the expressed juice of the fresh ovaries.

ovarist (ō′va-rist), *n.* Same as *ovulist*.

ovary[1], *n.*—**Chambered ovary**, in *bot.*, an ovary in which the margins of the carpels project into the interior, forming incomplete longitudinal dissepiments.

ovaserum (ō″va-sē′rum), *n.*; pl. *ovasera* (-rą). [L. *ovum*, egg, + NL. *serum*.] An antiserum produced by immunization with egg-albumin.

ovatolanceolate (ō-vā″tō-lan′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Having the shape of a long oval, pointed at the end. *Dana*.

oven, *n.* 5. In *bacteriol.*, a compartment which can be heated and maintained at a temperature sufficient to sterilize glassware and various bacteriological apparatus. Also *hot-air sterilizer*.—**Appolt oven**, a coke-oven consisting of 18 rectangular retorts arranged in two rows within four brick walls. Each retort is provided with a cast-iron door at the bottom and is surrounded by an air-space, all air-spaces communicating with each other, as well as with the inside of the retorts, and forming one large divided chamber in which the combustion of the products resulting from the decomposition of the coal takes place. The oven is charged at the top, and the time of operation is about 24 hours.—**Carvé oven**, a coke-oven consisting of one long, narrow, and high chamber, containing the coal to be coked, with horizontal flues in the side walls and under the floor. The products of combustion pass from the fireplace through the flues under the floor and from there into the side flues, finally passing into the chimney. The products of carbonization of the coal are drawn off into condensers, where they are freed from the ammoniacal liquors and tarry oils, while the gases return to the fireplace and ignite. In some modified Carvé ovens the fireplace is altogether done away with, the oven being heated entirely by the return gases, and the air for combustion being forced in through a special pipe.—**Continuous oven**, any mechanical oven which is fired continuously and into which the material to be dried or baked is fed continuously, or partially so, as in a reel oven. See *reel oven* and *rotary oven*, under *oven*.—**Dutch oven.** (*b*) An oven constructed of brick and used by heating with a wood fire, then withdrawing the fire, placing the article to be cooked inside, and closing the oven up. The heat of the walls does the cooking.—**Pernolet oven**, a form of coke-oven with provision for collecting and saving the tar and ammonia liquor given off.—**Portable oven**, a baking chamber built mostly of iron, resembling a furnace oven. It is used in small bakeries and is built so that it can be taken apart and easily moved.—**Rotary oven.** (*b*) An oven built of brick, in which the baking surface consists of soapstone attached to a perpendicular shaft which causes it to rotate.

oven (uv′n), *v. t.* [*oven*, *n.*] 1. To bake in an oven.—2. To inclose; muffle up in an oven.

ovenchyma (ō-veng′ki-mą), *n.* In *bot.*, loose tissue consisting of ovoid cells.

oven-furnace (uv′n-fėr″nās), *n.* A gas-furnace having an oven-shaped casing: used in heating dies and tools preparatory to hardening them.

ovenman (uv′n-man), *n.* See ★*kilnman*.

overaction (ō-vėr-ak′shon), *n.* Too much action; unnecessary and exaggerated action: applied specifically to a trained horse (a high stepper) in which the knee-action is too noticeable.

overactive (ō-vėr-ak′tiv), *a.* Too active; unnecessarily active.

overactivity (ō″vėr-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* Excessive activity.

over-aged (ō′vėr-ājd), *a.* In any aging process, noting a result (usually of a detrimental character) brought about by carrying the process too far: a term frequently used in the logwood industry and by textile colorists.

overall, *n.* **II.** *a.* In measurements, extending from one extreme limit to the other; including the whole extent.

The total length of the bridge proper is 502 feet, the approaches on the Middlesex and Surrey sides bringing the *overall* length to 1182 feet.
Nature, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 633.

Over-all dimensions, dimensions taken between boundaries so placed as to include all parts of an object or space.

The *overall dimensions* of the floor space taken up by this generating set are approximately 35 by 45 ft.
Elect. World. and Engin., May 7, 1904, p. 867.

Over-all efficiency, the ratio of the electrical output of a generator to the indicated power of the engine by which it is driven.

overarm (ō′vėr-ärm), *a.* In *cricket*, delivered with the arm above the shoulder; overhand.

Overarm action in bowling is now universal.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 276.

overbank (ō-vėr-bangk′), *v. i.* In *watch-making*, a term used to describe slip or lost motion in an escapement, whereby the balance-wheel loses a beat. It may be caused by a swaying motion of the watch or by unskilful winding.

overberg (ō′vėr-bėrg), *a.* [*over* + D. *berg*, mountain.] Over a mountain: as, the *overberg* track: specifically, in South Africa, over the mountain from or toward Natal.

over-bridge (ō′vėr-brij), *n.* A bridge which carries a highway or foot-walk over another artificial line of travel, as a railway: in distinction from a crossing of the two ways at grade.

overburden, *n.* 2. An excessive load; a burden or load greater than should be carried.

overcall (ō-vėr-kâl′), *v. t.* and *i.* In *card games*, to overbid.

overcall (ō-vėr-kâl′), *n.* In *card games*, the act of overbidding.

overcast (ō′vėr-kast), *n.* In *mining*, an air-duct or passage which crosses above another passage.

overcast (ō′vėr-kast), *a.* In *geol.*, cast or thrust beyond a normal position, as in a thrust-fault or overturned fold.

overcheck (ō′vėr-chek), *n.* In harness, a check-rein passing over a horse's head between the ears; an overdraw-check.

overcoat, *n.*—**Inverness overcoat.** See *Inverness* ★*coat*.

overcome, *v. t.* 6. Overpowered by liquor; intoxicated: in the past participle.

over-compounded (ō″vėr-kom-poun′ded), *p. a.* In *elect.*, provided with series-windings sufficient in number to give constant difference of potential, not at the terminals of the machine, but at some other point in the circuit: said of certain generators which have both shunt and series field-coils.

over-compounding (ō″vėr-kom-poun′ding), *n.* The process of so winding the field-coils of a direct current generator as to obtain a constant difference of potential at a given point in the circuit supplied by the generator.

For then by *over-compounding*, one can obtain a constant pressure, not at the terminals of the dynamo, but on the mains at some point in the midst of the lamp-network.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-electric Machinery, p. 293.

overcool (ō″vėr-kōl′), *v. t.* To cool below the temperature of fusion without bringing about solidification. It is possible, under certain conditions, thus to cool water to a temperature several degrees below its freezing-point, without converting it into ice. Same as ★*undercool* and ★*supercool*.

overcorrect (ō″vėr-ko-rekt′), *v. t.* In *optics*: (*a*) To correct (a lens) so that the red rays come to a focus beyond the violet rays. See *correct*, 5. (*b*) To change one defect of vision into its opposite by means of too powerful lenses.

over-correction (ō″vėr-ko-rek′shon), *n.* In *ophthalmol.*, the conversion of one defect of vision into its opposite by means of too powerful lenses.

overday (ō′vėr-dā), *a.* Lasting more than a day; noting a period of more than twenty-four hours. *Encyc. Dict.*

over-decoration (ō″vėr-dek-ō-rā′shon), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration designed to hide a blemish in the glaze, or to add to the effect, or change the appearance of pieces of ware which have previously been decorated. Also *sur-decoration*.

overdevelop (ō″vėr-dē-vel′up), *v. t.* To develop to excess; in *photog.*, to develop too long or with too strong developer. See *over-development*.

overdoor (ō′vėr-dōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Set above a doorway, or prepared to be so placed: said of a panel or any decorative appliance. The overdoor paintings are an important feature in eighteenth-century interior decorations.

II. *n.* The space above a door.

A noticeable feature of this room is the treatment of the *over-doors*.
R. S. Clouston, in Burlington Mag., V. 243.

overdraft, *n.* 3. The act of overdrawing one's account, especially one's bank-account.

overdriven (ō′vėr-driv″n), *a.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Applied to an arrangement of driving mechanism such that the power is applied above the place where the work is done. (*b*) Said of a machine or plant which is driven at a speed or power beyond that which is normal or suitable to the design.

overedge (ō′vėr-ej), *a.* Noting a kind of stitching. See the following phrase.—**Overedge stitching,** a method of joining two selvage edges by means of a machine that causes the needle to pass alternately through the fabric and over the edges. The alternate stitches can be made to pass from the edge of one piece to the edge of the other.

overer (ō′vėr-ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The upper or over part of anything; of two things, the one that is over the other.—**2.** A superior in office or station; one who is over another.

II. *a.* Upper; over; higher.

overexert (ō″vėr-eg-zėrt′), *v. t.* To exert or exercise too much; exert (oneself) to excess: usually reflexive.

"Don't you *over-exert* yourself, Loo," said Mr. Chick, "or you 'll be laid up with spasms, I see."
Dickens, Dombey and Son, ii.

overexpose (ō″vėr-eks-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overexposed*, ppr. *overexposing*. In *photog.* and *radiography*, to expose too long to light or other radiation. See *over-exposure*. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 80.

overfall, *n.* **2.** *Naut.*: (*c*) A sudden drop in the sea-bottom, as at the edge of a submarine terrace or ledge. *N. E. D.*

The shingly shore shelves rapidly, without steps or *overfalls*, into blue water.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), old ser., XXIX. 236.

3. That portion of a dam or weir over which the water falls or flows, including the crest and the down-stream face of the dam.

overfall (ō-vėr-fâl′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fall over: as, a fog *overfell* them.—**2.** To fall upon; to attack.

II. *intrans.* To fall; fall over. [Rare.]

Horse and riders *overfell*.
Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of the Duchess May, st. xcv.

overfatigue (ō″vėr-fā-tēg′), *n.* Excessive fatigue carried beyond the normal recuperative power of the individual.

overfault (ō′vėr-fâlt), *n.* A reversed or thrust fault; one whose upper wall is thrust up on its under one.

overflow-pipe (ō′vėr-flō-pīp″), *n.* In *plumbing*, a pipe connecting the over-flow of a wash-bowl, sink, or bath-tub with a waste-, soil-, or sewer-pipe.

overflow-valve (ō′vėr-flō-valv″), *n.* A valve in an injector designed to allow the first water lifted by the injector to overflow or run off.

overfolding (ō′vėr-fōl″ding), *n.* In *geol.*, the process which results in an overturned fold.

overforged (ō′vėr-fōrjd), *a.* Forged until the quality of the metal has been injured: said of steel, wrought-iron not being subject to this action.

overfraught (ō-vėr-frât′), *p. a.* Overloaded. See *overfreight*, *v.*

overgrowth, *n.* **3.** The deposition of the crystals of one mineral species over those of another species, particularly when the individuals or subindividuals of the former have their orientation fixed by the latter; also one of the individuals or subindividuals so deposited.

overhead, *adv.* **3.** So that something is over one's head: as, to be ducked *overhead* in the river.

overhead, *a.* **2.** Average; applicable to all.

overhung (ō-vėr-hung′), *a.* **1.** Hung from above: said of a sliding door when it moves, by means of door-hangers or other appliances, upon a rail at the top. An *underhung* door is one in which the weight of the door is carried by a rail resting on the floor or by the wall near the base of the door.—**2.** In *mech.*, having no outboard bearing; hanging on the end of a shaft; hung on or supported by a shaft having a bearing only on one side of the piece which is supported.

overindividual (ō″vėr-in-di-vid′ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to or valid for all subjects of experience. See the extract. [Rare.]

The further subdivision must be the same for both groups—that which is merely individual and that which is '*overindividual*'; we prefer the latter term to the word 'general,' to indicate at once that not a numerical but a teleological difference is in question. . . . The *overindividual* phenomena are, of course, the physical objects, the individual phenomena the psychical objects, the *overindividual* purposes are the norms, the individual purposes are the acts which constitute the historical world. We have thus four fundamental groups: the physical, the psychological, the normative and the historical sciences. Whoever denies *overindividual* reality finds himself in the world of phenomena a solipsist and in the world of purposes a sceptic.
Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. 649.

overindulgence (ō″vėr-in-dul′jens), *n.* The gratification of one's appetite or desires to an intemperate degree.

overland (ō-vėr-land′), *v. i.* In Australia, to cross the country with herds of cattle, sheep, etc.

Herds used to be taken from New South Wales to South America across what were once considered the deserts of Riverina. That used to be called '*overlanding*.' But for many years the travelling of stock has been tending to become anything but an adventurous enterprise. *W. H. L. Ranken*, Dominion of Australia, xiii.

overlander (ō′vėr-lan″dėr), *n.* In Australia: (*a*) Originally, one who crossed the country before railways were introduced. (*b*) A difficult journey. (*c*) A man who drives sheep and cattle across country, from one colony to another. (*d*) A tramp; a sundowner.

The present mining population of Hall's Creek is about twenty. This is augmented occasionally by the influx of "*overlanders*" from the Northern Territory and Queensland. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 274.

overlap, *n.*—**To establish an overlap.** In *yacht-racing*, an overlap is said to be established when an overtaking yacht has sailed up on the yacht ahead so that the latter's quarter is covered by the overtaking vessel's bow; and the overlap continues as long as the leeward vessel by luffing, or the weather vessel, by bearing away, insures fouling.—**Uncomformability of overlap.** In *geol.*, during the subsidence of a coast-line the sea will invade the land and deposit later sediments far beyond earlier ones, which latter are often buried from observation. While there is no difference in the dips of the two, there has obviously occurred a great change in conditions and the resulting relations are described by the above phrase. *Uncomformability of transgression* is synonymous.

overlap-fault (ō′vėr-lap-fâlt″), *n.* A fault in which the strata have been forced upward on the upper or hanging-wall side of the fault; a reverse fault.

overlapping (ō-vėr-lap′ing), *n.* **1.** The action or effect which occurs when one thing overlaps another; the production or the essential character of an overlap. Specifically—**2.** In *psychol.*, the supplanting of one mental disposition or of one combination of mental processes by another and more powerful disposition or combination, without appreciable conflict.

Suppose the components of the one combination are a b c, and of the other a b x; c may be so favoured from the outset that it simply displaces x without any feeling of discrepancy arising, and without any attention to the difference. This process I call *overlapping*, or coalescence. . . . The most striking examples of coalescence . . . are those in which the *overlapping* is one-sided. One image is absorbed by another which prevails over it by sheer superiority of strength. . . . Everyone knows how our memory of what has happened becomes modified in accordance with our desires, our dramatic bias, our views of what ought to have taken place, and so forth.
G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol., I. 286.

overlay, *n.* **6.** In *quarrying*, the overburden or detrital material which covers the rock in a quarry. *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**7.** An extra tax, over and above the amount apparently required, authorized in many States for the purpose of meeting abatements, cancellations, and non-collections.

overlay-days (ō′vėr-lā-dāz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a specified number of days that are agreed upon between the shippers and the master of the vessel (or her agent) for the loading and discharging of the cargo, beyond which number of days a stipulated per diem demurrage (forfeit) is agreed to be paid to the vessel. Sundays and holidays are not included unless the words "running days" are used in the charter-party (i. e., the written agreement), in which case all days are counted. Also known as *lay-days*.

overlimen (ō′vėr-lī″men), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a stimulus-difference which must be transcended if the larger (smaller) of the two stimuli compared is to be adjudged much larger (much smaller) than the smaller (larger) stimulus. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 255.

overline (ō-vėr-līn′), *v. t.* **1.** To draw a line over (writing): the opposite of underline.—**2.** In manuscript or printed matter, to place a translation over each line.

overload (ō′vėr-lōd), *n.* An excessive load; a too heavy load.

overlock (ō′vėr-lok), *a.* A coined word used in the textile and other similar trades to describe a stitch made by a sewing-machine which, on the cut edge of a single thickness of material, or in joining the edges of two pieces of material, makes covering stitches which conceal the otherwise projecting thread-ends, and at the same time locks the stitches so as to give strength to the artificial selvage or seam thus made; also applied to the machine which makes this artificial selvage or over-seam.

overman, *n.* **2.** In general, an overseer, or foreman.—**3.** An arbitrator, or umpire.—**4.** [Trans. G. *uebermensch.*] In the writings of F. W. Nietzsche, a type with more or less superhuman qualities toward which he supposed mankind to be developing.

overmantel, *n.* **II.** *a.* Placed over the shelf of a mantel, or prepared to be so placed: said of a painting, a carved panel, or the like.

over-maturation (ō″vėr-mat-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The condition of being too old properly to perform a normal function.

Stunting of the growth, and *overmaturation* of the sap of plants induce early changes in the maturing and structure of aphides; the insects multiply without the interference of the ordinary destructive influences of bad weather, and delicate maggots, etc., which are generally drowned in very large numbers by storms of rain, emerge unharmed. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 306.

overnight (ō′vėr-nīt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Done or occurring overnight; specifically, in *racing*, noting an entry made just before the day of the race, or a race arranged 'overnight.'

There is little doubt to-day that Kingston was the greater horse, doomed to handicaps and *over night* gambling races, while the "mighty" Hanover was conserved for the more prominent stake events.
Outing, Feb., 1906, p. 652.

II. *n.* **2.** In *racing*, a race (or entry) arranged the night before it is run.

This threw him into *overnights*, handicaps, etc., only the Flatbush, the grand two-year-old test race, being open to him. *Outing*, Feb., 1906, p. 652.

overpainted (ō-vėr-pān′ted), *a.* **1.** Retouched; restored.—**2.** Painted with too much elaboration.

overpitch (ō-vėr-pich′), *v. t.* In *cricket*, to pitch (a ball) too far, so that it can be hit by the batsman before it touches ground.

overplacement (ō-vėr-plās′ment), *n.* **1.** Same as *superimposition*. Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, applied to surficial deposits that are accumulated as a loose mantle upon the regular geologic strata.

In addition to these well characterized formations there is a limited variety of residua left on decomposition of rock in place, of torrential or *overplacement* deposits formed by wash adown slopes.
W. J. McGee, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 72.

overplay (ō′vėr-plā), *n.* In any duplicate card-game, especially bridge and whist, the play of a hand which has already been played at another table and by other players; in memory duplicate, the play of a hand by north and south which was originally held and played by east and west.

overpole (ō-vėr-pōl′), *v. t.* In *copper-refining*, to continue poling or reducing the oxids too long; to pole or deoxidize until the metal has passed the right point for toughness. In the last stage of copper-smelting the metal, when brittle from the presence of a little combined oxygen, is in the fused state stirred with poles of wood, the carbon of which unites with the oxygen and removes it as carbon monoxid. If the stirring is continued too long the metal, freed from oxygen, begins to take up carbon and again becomes brittle, assuming a coarse fibrous structure. It is then said to be *overpoled*.

overpoling (ō-vėr-pō′ling), *n.* The operation of almost entirely removing the oxygen from copper by excessive poling. By allowing the overpoled copper to absorb some oxygen from the air, the copper may be restored to the 'tough' pitch. Then all the impurities are oxidized, but no oxid of copper is present. See ★*overpole*.

overpot (ō-vėr-pot′), *v. t.* In *gardening*, to set out (a plant) in too large a pot.

overpowering (ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing), *a.* That is too powerful to resist; overwhelming; crushing; too intense to bear.

overprint (ō′vėr-print), *n.* An offprint.

overprint (ō-vėr-print′), *v. t.* **1.** In *photog.*, to print (a positive) much darker than it will be when finished.—**2.** In *calico-printing*, to print one color over another, as the printing of indigo patterns on cloth previously dyed turkey red.

overproduce (ō″vėr-prō-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overproduced*, ppr. *overproducing*. To produce in excess of demand.

overreach, *v. i.*—**Overreaching clause.** See ★*clause.*

overright (ō′vėr-rīt), *adv.* Right over from; oppositely.

over-risen (ō″vėr-riz′n), *a.* Said of a vessel which shows too high a side out of water in comparison with her length and beam.

overrun, *v. t.*—**To overrun her reckoning,** said of a vessel when it is found that she is ahead either in latitude or in longitude of the place worked out by dead-reckoning. When the vessel is found to be behind her calculated point, she is said to have *underrun her reckoning.*

overrun (ō′vėr-run), *n.* In *printing,* composed type run over into the next line or page, to make space for something else, etc. See *overrun, v. t.,* 7.

Every paragraph containing an alteration that compels one or more *overruns* should be re-read by a copy-holder in the same manner that has to be observed for the first proof.
De Vinne, Practice of Typography, Correct Composition, [p. 309.

overseaming-machine (ō-vėr-sē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted to making the long stitches used in overseaming, eyeletting, serging, and in many kinds of fancy stitching. It employs a vibrating needle controlled by an adjustable cam that limits the traverse of the needle and hence the length of the stitch. Also called, from the motion of the needle, a *zigzag machine.* See ★*eyelet-machine.*

oversepticize (ō-vėr-sep′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oversepticized,* ppr. *oversepticizing.* In certain methods of disposing of sewage, to subject the refuse material to the action of certain bacteria. The term has reference to the possibility of carrying the anaërobic destruction of the material too far for purposes of subsequent ready filtration.

overset, *v. i.* 2. To compose or set more type than is needed for a prescribed space.

overset (ō-vėr-set′), *p. a.* 1. Said of composed type that exceeds in amount the space prescribed.—2. Offset; not set in line: said of rivet-holes, partially blind.

overshot, *p. a.* 3. Having the upper teeth projecting beyond the lower: said of some dogs. Contrasted with *undershot.*

oversighted (ō-vėr-sī′ted), *p. a.* Hypermetropic.

oversize[1] (ō′vėr-sīz), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of excessive size; specifically, noting material which is too large to pass through the meshes of a given screen or sieve. That which passes through the meshes receives one sort of treatment; the oversize, or oversized material, passes off from the screen on its upper surface to a subsequent process.

II. *n.* Material that is oversize.

The *oversize,* which contains no slime whatever, is delivered directly to four Wilfley concentrating tables. The undersize, 50-mesh and finer, is delivered to unwatering and settling tanks from which all of the settled product, including such slimes as may be associated with same, is delivered to an entirely separate set of tables. The overflow from these tanks is delivered to the general slime tanks. *Electrochem. Industry,* March, 1905, p. 124.

overslaugh, *v. t.* 4. In *milit.,* to remit the ordinary duty of (an officer, or company), because he is detailed for some other work.

overslaugh (ō′vėr-slâ), *n.* [*overslaugh, v.*] 1. In *milit.,* remission of the ordinary daily duty of an officer or company on account of a detail to another duty which takes precedence.—2. A sand-bank or -bar which impedes navigation in a river; specifically, one near Albany, New York, in the Hudson.

oversman, *n.* 2. In *lawn-bowls,* one who decides as to the value of a shot in case of a dispute.

oversound (ō-vėr-sound′), *v. i.* Of organ-pipes, to produce the higher octave of the proper tone: occurring sometimes when the wind is too strong. See *overblow*[1], *v. t.,* 3. *Seidel,* Organ, p. 43. *N. E. D.*

overspin (ō-vėr-spin′), *v. t.* In the making of metal strings for musical instruments, to wind or wrap a covering-wire about a string so as to add to its weight and to lower its pitch. Overspun strings are used especially for the lower strings of the pianoforte, the guitar, and several instruments of the zither class.

overstain, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 2. Specifically, in *histol.,* to stain (a tissue) excessively in order to insure thorough coloring of particular elements when the excess of the stain has been washed out.

II. *intrans.* To perform the operation of overstaining tissue.

oversteepen (ō-vėr-stē′pn), *v. t.* To make excessively steep: as, a peak *oversteepened* by glacial erosion beneath it.

oversupination (ō″vėr-sū-pi-nā′shọn), *n.* Supination carried beyond the normal limit of movement.

overtake (ō′vėr-tāk), *n.* The act or fact of overtaking.

Aggregation came about by *overtakes* in contradistinction to opposed collisions. *Science,* Feb. 20, 1903, p. 300.

overthrow, *v. t.* 3. In *cricket,* to throw (the ball) inaccurately at the wicket, and so give unearned runs to the opposing batsman.

overthrust, *n.* **II.** *a.* In *geol.,* thrust beyond: applied to the rocks on the upper side of a reversed fault, which are thrust upon those of later age, thus reversing the normal succession.

Associated with the cross-compression [of Rock Deposits] new folds had formed, and *overthrust* masses had travelled in transverse and various oblique directions.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 462.

overthrusting (ō-vėr-thrus′ting), *n.* In *geol.,* the process of producing an overthrust.

The Sella mountain has subsided in several "fault-blocks" since the epoch of *overthrusting.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 463.

overtime (ō-vėr-tīm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overtimed,* ppr. *overtiming.* In *photog.,* to allow too much time in exposure or other treatment.

overtone, *n.*—**Electric overtone,** an electric oscillation of higher frequency than that of the fundamental oscillation with which it is associated, and usually harmonically related to the latter.—**Overtone current,** in *elect.,* an alternating current having a frequency higher than and usually harmonically related to the frequency of a fundamental current with which it is associated.

overtopped (ō-vėr-topt′), *a.* In *forestry,* having the crown shaded from above, although a side or sides may be free to light. See *crown* ★*class.*

overtrain (ō-vėr-trān′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To carry the process of training (athletic or mental) beyond the limits of safety, resulting in a physical breakdown.

II. *trans.* To subject to excessive training.

overtravel (ō-vėr-trav′el), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *overtraveled, overtravelled,* ppr. *overtraveling, overtravelling.* In *mech.,* to travel farther than is necessary to do a certain act or perform a definite function.

overtread (ō′vėr-tred), *n.* The act or fact of treading over; a trampling upon.—**Overtread** or **overtreading plow,** a primitive foot-plow.

overtread (ō-vėr-tred′), *v. t.*; pret. *overtrod,* pp. *overtrod, overtrodden,* ppr. *overtreading.* To step over; step beyond; trample on; crush.

overtrump (ō-vėr-trump′), *v. t.* To trump (a plain suit) with a higher trump than that already played by another person.

overtype (ō′vėr-tīp), *a.* Noting a dynamo or motor which is a bipolar machine, with field of the horse-shoe form, and with the armature above the field-coils: opposed to *undertype* machines, in which the armature is below.

The "*over-type*" form [of horse-shoe magnet] is best suited to small belt-driven dynamos, while the "undertype" is admirably adapted to be directly driven by the steam engine. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 584.

Overtype dynamo, a bipolar generator having the armature above the field-magnets.—**Overtype generator,** a bipolar electric generator having the armature above the field-magnets.

overwash (ō′vėr-wosh), *a.* In *geol.,* consisting of drift carried by streams from a glacier and deposited on the outer side of its moraine.—**Overwash plain, subaqueous overwash plains.** See ★*plain*[1].

overweightage (ō-vėr-wāt′āj), *n.* [*overweight* + *-age.*] Amount of extra weight; also, a charge for extra weight, in transportation.

overwelt (ō-vėr-welt′), *v. t.* and *i.* [*over* + dial. *welt,* variant of *walt,* turn.] To overturn; especially, of a sheep, to fall on its back and be unable to get up. [Prov. Eng.]

overwelt (ō′vėr-welt), *n.* [*overwelt, v.*] An overturn: said of a sheep. [Dialectal.]

overwood (ō′vėr-wụd), *n.* See ★*two-storied,* 2.

overworkings (ō′vėr-wėr″kingz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* coal mined in excess of the minimum fixed by the lease. [Great Britain.]

overworld (ō′vėr-wėrld), *n.* A world above or higher than this: sometimes used for heaven.

ovic (ō′vik), *a.* [NL. *ovicus,* < L. *ovum,* egg.] Of or pertaining to an ovum.

ovicelligerous (ō″vi-se-lij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [*ovicell* + L. *gerere,* carry.] In polyzoans, bearing ovicells.

ovicidal (ō′vi-sī-dạl), *a.* [*ovicid(e)* + *-al*[1].] That kills sheep; sheep-killing.

ovicular (ọ-vik′ụ-lạr), *a.* [NL. **oviculum,* dim. of L. *ovum,* egg, + *-ar*[3].] Resembling or pertaining to an egg.

oviculated (ọ-vik′ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [*ovicul-um* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.,* having egg-shaped ornaments.

oviculum (ọ-vik′ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *ovicula* (-lạ). [NL., dim. of L. *ovum,* egg.] In *arch.,* one of the oval balls of an egg-and-dart ornament. See cut under *egg*[1].

oviductal (ō-vi-duk′tal), *a.* [*oviduct* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or having the characters of, an oviduct; oviducal.

ovigenesis (ō-vi-jen′e-sis), *n.* Same as *oögenesis.*

ovigenetic (ō-vi-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* Same as *oögenetic.*

It is now known that the spermatogenic and *ovigenetic* cells of the sexual glands in higher animals pass through forms of division which differ from those which occur in the embryological development of these glands.
Lancet, May 23, 1908, p. 1495.

ovination (ō-vi-nā′shọn), *n.* [L. *ovis,* sheep, + *-ine* + *-ation.*] Vaccination of sheep with sheep-pox virus. [Rare.]

ovine[2] (ō′vin), *n.* [L. *ovum,* egg, + *-ine*[2].] A form of cerebrin found in the yolk of eggs. *Sci. Amer.,* Sept. 7, 1907, p. 167.

oviparously (ọ-vip′ạ-rus-li), *adv.* In an oviparous manner; by means of eggs or germ-cells.

All animals reproduce *oviparously.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 563.

oviparousness (ọ-vip′ạ-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being egg-bearing or oviparous.

ovispermiduct (ō-vi-spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* In some mollusks, a duct which conveys both ova and spermatozoa.

ovistic (ọ-vis′tik), *a.* [*ovist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ovist or to ovism.

ovivorous[1] (ọ-viv′ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *ovum,* egg, + *vorare,* eat.] Egg-eating; living in or on eggs, as the hymenopterous parasites of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninæ* or the chalcidid subfamily *Trichogramminæ.*

ovivorous[2] (ọ-viv′ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *ovis,* sheep, + *vorare,* eat.] Sheep-eating. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

ovoalbumin (ō″vọ-al-bū′min), *n.* An albumin, resembling serum-albumin, found in the white of birds' eggs. Also *ovalbumin.*

ovocenter (ō′vọ-sen-tėr), *n.* [NL. *ovocentrum,* < L. *ovum,* egg, + *centrum,* center.] The centrosome of the egg or ovum during fertilization: opposed to ★*sperm-center.*

ovocentrum (ō-vọ-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *ovocentra* (-trạ). Same as ★*ovocenter.*

ovocylindrical (ō″vọ-si-lin′dri-kạl), *a.* Having the form of an elongated ovoid.

ovocyte (ō′vọ-sīt), *n.* [L. *ovum,* egg, + Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell).] Same as ★*oöcyte.*

ovofibrin (ō-vọ-fī′brin), *n.* [L. *ovum,* egg, + E. *fibrin.*] A derivative of ovofibrinogen.

ovofibrinogen (ō″vọ-fī-brin′ọ-jen), *n.* [*ovofibrin* + *-gen.*] A substance found in the albumin of birds' eggs which is similar to fibrinogen and gives rise to ovofibrin.

ovogone (ō′vọ-gōn), *n.* [NL. *ovogonium.*] Same as ★*oögonium.*

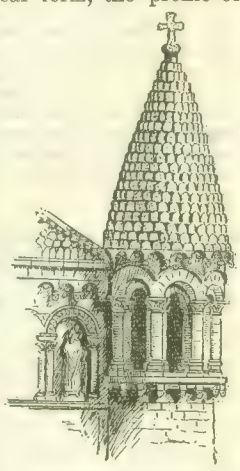
ovogonic (ō-vọ-gon′ik), *a.* [*ovogone* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*oögonial.*

ovogonium (ō-vọ-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ovogonia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *ovum,* egg, + Gr. γόνος, generation.] Same as ★*oögonium.*

ovoid, *n.* 2. In *anthrop.,* a cranium the norma verticalis of which has an ovoid form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 31.

Ovoides (ō-voi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *ovum,* egg, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of fishes of the family *Tetraodontidæ,* with numerous species chiefly of the tropical Pacific.

ovoidoconical (ō″voi-dō-kon′i-kal), *a.* In *arch.*, noting a conical form, the profile of which is curved, as in the roofs of the towers of the Cathedral of Angoulême in France.



Ovoidoconical Tower-roof. Cathedral of Angoulême, France.

ovokaryon (ō-vō-kar′i-on), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. κάρυον, nut, nucleus.] Same as ★*oökaryon*.

ovolecithin (ō-vō-les′i-thin), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *lecithin*.] Lecithin derived from the yolk of eggs.

ovolemma (ō-vō-lem′ä), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. λέμμα, peel, skin, scale.] Same as *oölemma*.

ovological (ō-vō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*ovolog(y)* + *-ical*.] Same as *oölogical*.

ovologist (ō-vol′ō-jist), *n.* [*ovolog(y)* + *-ist*.] An oölogist.

ovolysin (ō-vol′i-sin), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *lysin*.] A cytotoxin which causes the destruction of egg-cells.

ovomucoid (ō-vō-mū′koid), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *mucoid*.] The mucoid substance which occurs in the white of hens' eggs.

ovoplasma (ō-vō-plaz′mä), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. πλάσμα, anything formed.] Same as *ovoplasm* or ★*oöplasm*.

ovotid (ō′vō-tid), *n.* Same as ★*oötid*.

ovovitellin (ō″vō-vī-tel′in), *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *vitellin*.] A nucleo-albumin found in the yolk of eggs. The paranucleinic radical which enters into its composition is the avivitellinic acid described by Levene and Alsberg.

ovoviviparism (ō″vō-vī-vip′a-rizm), *n.* [*ovovivipar(ous)* + *-ism*.] Ovoviviparity.

Ovular decidua. See ★*decidua*.

ovulase (ō′vū-lās), *n.* [*ovule* + *-ase*.] An enzym supposed to exist in the living egg and to act as a stimulus to its mitotic divisions.

ovum, *n.*—**Ruptor ovi,** a hatching spine or egg-burster; a temporary organ, appearing late in the embryonic life of certain insects and other animals, by the use of which they are able to break open or cut open the eggshell.

ovum-nucleus (ō′vum-nū″klē-us), *n.*; pl. *ovum-nuclei* (-ī). The egg-nucleus or germinal vesicle of the unfertilized egg.

owala (ō-wä′lä), *n.* [Native name in Gaboon.] A leguminous tree of western Africa, *Pentaclethra macrophylla*, which bears pods about 2 feet long containing large flat seeds. These yield an oil and are used as food by the natives. They also form one of the ingredients of ★*udika-bread* (which see).

owdell (oud′l), *n.* [W. *awdl*, a rime or assonance (pl. *odlau*); also as in def. (pl. *awdlau*).] A poem consisting of compositions in all the 24 strict meters. *N. E. D.*

Owenism (ō′en-izm), *n.* [*Owen* + *-ism*.] The communistic system of Robert Owen.

Owenist (ō′en-ist), *a.* and *n.* [*Owen* + *-ist*.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Owenism.
II. *n.* Same as *Owenite*.

owl[1], *n.*—**Acadian owl,** the saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*. See *Nyctala*.—**Cuckoo owl.** Same as ★*boobook* (which see).—**Owl-face vases.** See ★*vase*.—**Owl nebula.** See ★*nebula*.—**Pygmy owl,** *Glaucidium gnoma*, a common diminutive species of California and the Southwest, having a length of about seven inches. It is brown above, spotted with white, and white below, with reddish-brown streaks. Also called *gnome-owl*. See *Glaucidium*, with cut.—**Richardson's owl,** the arctic saw-whet, *Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*, seen in the northern United States only in winter.—**White owl.** (*a*) The snow-owl. (*b*) Sometimes applied to the barn-owl, *Strix pratincola*, which is white below and when in flight seems almost entirely white. See cut at *barn-owl*.

owlet, *n.*—**Black owlet,** a noctuid moth, *Noctua c-nigrum*, common to Europe and the eastern United States. Its larva is known as the *spotted* ★*cutworm*, which see, with cut.—**Clover-looping owlet,** either of two American noctuid moths, *Drasteria erechtea* or *D. crassiuscula*, whose larvæ, having only three pairs of prolegs, walk like geometrid larvæ and feed on clover.—**Hooded owlet,** any noctuid moth of the genus *Cucullia*. These moths have a prominent tuft of scales on the thorax, which often projects over the head like a hood.—**Scalloped owlet,** a noctuid moth, *Scoliopteryx libatrix*, common to Europe and North America, brownish gray in color, with scalloped fore wings. Its larvæ feed on the willow.—**Similar-winged owlet,** an American noctuid moth, *Homoptera lunata*, brownish in color, with marbled wings. Its larvæ feed on the willow, plum, rose, and maple, and on other plants.

owl-gazel (oul′gä-zel″), *n.* A misspelling and consequent misuse of *aoul*, the native African name for Sömmering's gazel.

owl's-clover (oulz′klō″vėr), *n.* In California, a plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Orthocarpus*, particularly *O. erianthus*. The genus is related to *Castilleja*, the painted-cup. The white owl's-clover is *O. versicolor*, by some considered a variety of the former. See ★*escobita* and ★*cream-sacs*.

owl's-crown (oulz′kroun), *n.* Either the cotton-rose, *Gifola Germanica*, or the chafeweed, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, old-world cudweeds introduced into the United States.

ownership, *n.*—**Absolute ownership,** in *law*, the right, title, or interest in property which one party has to the total exclusion of all other parties, and subject only to the general laws.

ox, *n.* 3. Same as ★*ox-coin*.—**Kafir ox,** the Cape buffalo, *Bubalus caffer*.

oxadoddy (ok′sa-dod-i), *n.* The Culver's-physic or Culver's-root, *Leptandra Virginica*.

oxalan (ok′sa-lan), *n.* [A metathesis of *alloxan*.] Oxaluramide, $NH_2CONH.C_2O_2NH_2$, a crystalline compound made by treating oxaluric ester with alcoholic ammonia, and also by treating a dilute solution of alloxan with hydrocyanic acid and then with ammonia.

oxalantine (ok-sa-lan′tin), *n.* [*oxalan* + *-t-* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_6O_6N_4$, obtained by boiling alloxanic acid a long time with water, and also by the reduction of parabanic acid with zinc and hydrochloric acid.

oxaldehyde (ok-sal′dē-hīd), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *aldehyde*.] Same as *glyoxal*.

oxalethyline (ok-sal-eth′i-lēn), *n.* [*oxal(ic)* + *ethyl* + *-ine*[2].] Meta-methyl-n-ethylglyoxaline, $C_4H_5N.N.C_2H_5$, a liquid with a strong, narcotic odor. It has the same physiological action as atropin, and is a strong base.

oxalhydrate (ok-sal-hī′drāt), *n.* [*oxal(ic)* + *hydrate*.] An obsolete name for a salt of saccharic acid.

oxalhydric (ok-sal-hī′drik), *a.* [*oxal(ic)* + *hydric*.] An obsolete name for *saccharic*.

oxalidaceous (ok-sal-i-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Oxalidaceæ*, or sorrel family of plants.

oxaline (ok′sa-lin), *n.* [*oxal(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*glyoxaline*.

oxaluramide (ok-sa-lūr′am-id), *n.* [*oxalur(ic)* + *amide*.] The amide of oxaluric acid, $NH_2CONH.COCONH_2$, prepared by heating the ester of the acid with alcoholic ammonia. It is crystalline and nearly insoluble in water.

oxalyl (ok′sa-lil), *n.* [*oxal(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical, C_2O_2, of oxalic acid.

oxalylurea (ok-sa-li-lū′rē-ä), *n.* [*oxalyl* + *urea*.] Same as ★*parabanic acid*.

oxamethane (ok-sa-meth′ān), *n.* [*oxa(late)* + *methane*.] Ethyl oxamate, $NH_2.OC.CO_2C_2H_5$, a white crystalline compound prepared by the action of dry ammonia gas on ethyl oxalate. It melts at 114–115° C.

oxamethylane (ok-sa-meth′il-ān), *n.* [*oxa(late)* + *methyl* + *-ane*.] Methyl oxamate, $NH_2.OC.CO_2CH_3$, a crystalline compound made by passing dry ammonia gas into fused methyl oxalate.

oxamidin (ok-sam′i-din), *n.* [*ox(alic)* + *amidin*.] 1. The amidin of oxalic acid, $(C.NH.NH_2)_2$. The hydrochlorid, $C_2H_6N_4.HCl$, is formed when the hydrochlorid of oximido ester is boiled a long time with ammonia dissolved in absolute alcohol.—2. Same as ★*amidoxime*.

oxamine (ok-sam′in), *n.* [*oxam(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A name of a number of coal-tar colors which are related to oxamic acid. See *oxamine* ★*black*, ★*blue*, ★*red*, etc.

oxammite (ok-sam′it), *n.* [*ox(alate)* + *amm(onium)* + *-ite*[2].] Ammonium oxalate, occurring in yellowish-white crystals, also granular and pulverulent: found in the guano of the Guañape Islands of Peru.

oxanilamide (ok-sa-nil′am-id), *n.* A crystalline compound, $NH_2.OC.CO.NHC_6H_5$, which melts at 224° C., formed when cyaniline is decomposed by hydrochloric acid. Also called *phenyloxamide*.

oxanilic (ok-sa-nil′ik), *n.* [*ox(alic)* + *anil(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from oxalic acid and aniline.—**Oxanilic acid,** phenyloxamic acid, a white crystalline compound, $C_6H_5NH.OC.CO_2H$, formed by heating aniline with an excess of oxalic acid, and also by boiling oxanilide for a short time with alcoholic potash. It melts at 149–150° C.

oxanilide (ok-san′i-lid), *n.* [*ox(alic)* + *anilide*.] The anilide of oxalic acid, $(CONHC_6H_5)_2$, a crystalline compound which melts at 245° C.

oxaniline (ok-san′i-lin), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *aniline*.] Hydroxyaniline or aminophenol, $C_6H_4(OH)NH_2$.

oxaphor (ok′sa-fōr), *n.* [Trade-name.] A 50 per cent. alcoholic solution of oxycamphor, used in cardiac dyspnœa.

oxazin (ok-saz′in), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*[2].] The unknown mother-substance, C_4H_5ON, of compounds containing a ring composed of four carbon atoms, a nitrogen, and an oxygen atom.—**Oxazin color.** See ★*color*.

oxazole (ok-saz′ōl), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *az(ote)* + *-ole*.] The unknown mother-substance, C_3H_4ON, of compounds containing a ring composed of three carbon atoms, one nitrogen, and one oxygen atom.

ox-ball (oks′bâl), *n.* 1. An ornamental brass tip designed to be placed on the horns of cattle.—2. A round hairy concretion often found in the stomachs of oxen.

oxbane (oks′bān), *n.* [*ox* + *bane*[1], 2.] A South African plant, *Buphone toxicaria*, injurious to cattle. See *poison-bulb*.

ox-bile (oks′bīl), *n.* Same as *ox-gall*. In a purified and dried condition it is occasionally used in medicine.

ox-blood (oks′blud), *n.* See *sang-de-bœuf*.

ox-bot (oks′bot), *n.* The larva of the bot-fly of the ox. See *bot*[1] and *bot-fly*. Also called *ox-warble* or *wormil*.

ox-coin (oks′koin), *n.* An ancient silver coin bearing the image of the head of an ox or a bull. Also called *ox*.

These *ox coins* to which Pollux refers have been identified with certain silver coins with a bull's head struck in Euboea. . . . We must therefore take [their value] in Delos at two silver drachmas.

Isaac Taylor, in The Academy, Sept. 10, 1892, p. 220.

oxeote (ok′sē-ōt), *a.* Same as *oxeate*.

Oxf. An abbreviation of *Oxford*.

Oxford gray, tracts. See ★*gray*, *tract*[3].

Oxfordism (oks′fōr-dizm), *n.* 1. A characteristic of Oxford or of Oxford scholarship.—2. The characteristics of the Oxford movement, or that movement itself.

Oxfordist (oks′fōr-dist), *n.* One who adheres to the principles of the Oxford movement.

Oxford-weed (oks′fōrd-wēd), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*.

ox-harrow (oks′har-ō), *n.* A large and very heavy harrow, originally drawn by oxen.

oxharrow (oks′har-ō), *v. t.* To harrow with an ox-harrow.

oxid, *n.*—**Acidic, or acid, oxid,** an oxid of an electronegative element or radical, which is capable of combining with the elements of water to produce an acid, or of combining with a basic oxid to produce a salt. Also known as the anhydrids of the corresponding acids.—**Blue oxid,** the finely divided metallic zinc which is condensed in the sheet-iron drums fixed upon the clay adapters of zinc retorts. It consists mainly of zinc and zinc oxid, and, on account of its extreme state of division, is employed as a reducing agent in various chemical operations, or it is sometimes converted into metallic zinc or zinc white.—**Stannic oxid,** tin dioxid, SnO_2, which occurs in nature as cassiterite or tinstone, and may be artificially prepared by strongly heating tin in the air or by igniting the metastannic acid formed by the interaction of tin and nitric acid. As thus prepared it appears as a white or slightly yellowish powder, of specific gravity 6.7, unattacked by acids except concentrated sulphuric acid. Industrially the oxid is used in making milk-glass or white enamel, and under the name putty-powder as a polishing material.—**Titanic oxid,** titanium dioxid, TiO_2. It occurs in nature in three different crystalline forms as the minerals rutile, anatase, and brookite. As artificially produced it is a white insoluble powder, closely resembling silica in its chemical relations. It has been used to give color to artificial teeth.—**Uranium oxid.** Of the oxids of uranium the one most commonly seen is the trioxid, UO_3; but the oxid of uranium, or uranium yellow of commerce, is sodium uranate, $Na_2U_2O_7$. It is prepared from the mineral pitchblende, found in the Bohemian Erzgebirge, and forms a bright-yellow powder, used to color glass, giving it a peculiar fluorescence, and to paint on porcelain.—**Zinc oxid,** zinc monoxid, ZnO, the only known compound of zinc and oxygen, occurring in nature and utilized as one of the ores of the metal. Artificially prepared by allowing zinc vapor to escape into and burn in the air, it forms a white powder, which becomes temporarily yellow when heated, and is used as a pigment, having the advantage of not blackening by exposure to air containing sulphurated hydrogen.

oxidase (ok′si-dās), *n.* [*oxid* + *-ase*.] An oxidizing ferment occurring widely distributed in animal and plant life. Many if not all intracellular oxidations are referable to the presence of oxidases. They are divided into three classes: (*a*) the *oxygenases*, which take up molecular oxygen with the formation of peroxids; (*b*) the *peroxidases*, which in themselves do not cause oxidations, but increase the power of oxidation on the part of the peroxids; (*c*) the *catalases*, which are only feeble oxidizing agents. Also *oxydase*.

oxidasic (ok-si-dā′sik), *a.* [*oxidase* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the oxidases.—**Oxidasic oxidation,** combination with oxygen brought about by an organic enzym of the class known as oxidases.

Oxidation black, colors. See ★*black*, ★*color*.

oxidative (ok′si-dā-tiv), *a.* [*oxidate* + *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce oxidation.

oxidimetric (ok″si-di-met′rik), *a.* [*oxidimetr(y)* + *-ic.*] Involving or concerned with oxidimetry.

oxidimetry (ok-si-dim′e-tri), *n.* [*oxid* + Gr. *-μετρια*, ‹ *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.*, a process of analysis, usually volumetric, in which the quantity of a substance is determined by ascertaining the quantity of oxygen which it combines with or gives up in a particular chemical reaction.

oxidizability (ok″si-dī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*oxidizable* + *-ity.*] The capability of being oxidized.

oxidulated, *a.* In *chem.*: (*b*) Containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that in another compound of the same element or radical: as, *oxidulated* iron ore (magnetite) in contradistinction to **red** iron ore or ferric oxid.

oxidule (ok′si-dūl), *n.* [F. *oxidule*; ‹ *oxid* + *-ule.*] A French name, not generally adopted into English, for an oxid containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that in another compound of the same element or radical.

oxidulous (ok-sid′ū-lus), *a.* Same as ★*oxidulated*.

oxime (ok′sim), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *im(in)e.*] A compound formed by the action of hydroxylamine on an aldehyde (aldoximé) or a ketone (ketoxime). The oximes contain the atomic grouping =C:N.OH. They have played an important part in the study of the stereochemistry of nitrogen. Their formation indicates the presence of carbonyl oxygen in the substances from which they are derived.

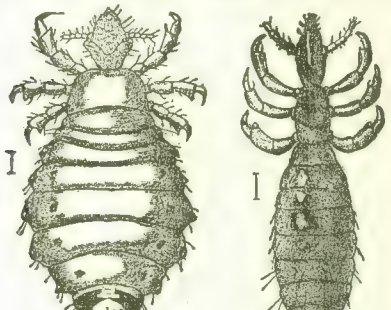
oximide (ok-sī′mid), *n.* [*ox(alic)* + *imide.*] The imide of oxalic acid, C_2O_2NH, a colorless crystalline compound which is easily changed into oxamide and oxalic acid.

oximido (ok-si-mī′dō). In *chem.*, the first element in some compound names, indicating that the substance named contains the isonitroso group, =N.OH.

oxindol (ok-sin′dol), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *indol.*] A colorless crystalline substance, C_8H_7ON, formed by reducing isatin or the anilide of orthonitrophenylacetic acid. Also called *indolinone*.

oxiodic (ok-sī-od′ik), *a.* [*ox(ygen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Containing oxygen and iodine united to the same element or radical.

ox-louse (oks′lous), *n.* Either of two species of true lice (family *Pediculidæ*) which affect



Ox-louse. Female.
A, *Hæmatopinus eurysternus*; *B*, *H. vituli*.

cattle: *Hæmatopinus eurysternus*, known as the short-nosed ox-louse, and *H. vituli*, the long-nosed ox-louse. See ★*cattle-louse*.

ox-money (oks′mun-i), *n.* A tax levied on oxen. *N. E. D.*

oxolin (ok′sō-lin), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *-ol* + *-in*2.] The trade-name of a low-grade substitute for india-rubber, made by impregnating such fibrous materials as hemp or jute with linseed-oil, repeatedly exposing it, spread out on trays, to the oxidizing action of air at about 45° C., and working the product between rollers into a uniform mass, capable of undergoing an imperfect vulcanization.

oxone (ok′sōn), *n.* [*ox(ygen)* + *-one.*] The trade-name of sodium dioxid in compact form produced by fusion, to be used for the generation of oxygen by contact with water.

oxonic (ok-son′ik), *a.* [*ox(ygen)* + *-on-* + *-ic.*] Formed by the oxidation of uric acid.—**Oxonic acid,** an unstable acid, $C_4H_5O_4N_3$, which is not known in the free state. The potassium salt is formed when a solution of uric acid in caustic potash is oxidized in the air.

Oxonien. An abbreviation of the Latin *Oxoniensis*, of Oxford.

oxonite (ok′sō-nīt), *n.* The trade-name of an explosive made by dissolving 54 parts of picric acid in 46 parts of nitric acid of specific gravity 1.50.

oxonium (ok-sō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ *ox(ygen)* + *-on-ium.*] A radical, $\begin{matrix} R \\ R' \end{matrix}\!>\!O\!<\!\begin{matrix} R'' \\ R''' \end{matrix}$, containing a quadrivalent oxygen atom and possessing salt-forming properties.

oxpecker, *n.* It is somewhat smaller than a robin, of a grayish-brown color, with dark wings and a yellow bill. This bird is found in northern and eastern Africa. A second species, the red-billed oxpecker, *B. erythrorhyncha*, inhabits central Africa. See *Buphaga*, with cut.

oxter, *n.* 2. In *coal-mining*, a reëntrant corner in a working face.

oxter-plate (oks′tėr-plāt), *n.* Same as ★*tuck-plate*.

ox-warble (oks′wâr-bl), *n.* Same as ★*ox-bot*. Compare also *warble*3, 3.

ox-wort (oks′wėrt), *n.* The butter-bur or butterfly-dock, *Petasites Petasites*.

oxy-. [*oxy(gen).*] In *chem.*, a prefix indicating that the substance named contains oxygen. In almost all cases it is chemically synonymous with ★*hydroxy-*, which is to be preferred.

oxyacanthine (ok″si-a-kan′thin), *n.* [*oxy-(gen)* + (?) Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-ine*2.] A crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained from the bark of the root of the barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. Also called *vinetine*.

oxyacetic (ok″si-a-set′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *acetic.*] Same as *glycolic*.

oxyacetylene (ok-si-a-set′i-lēn), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *acetylene.*] Noting the mixture of oxygen and acetylene.—**Oxyacetylene blowpipe.** See ★*blowpipe*.

oxyacid, *n.* This term was formerly used to distinguish an acid containing oxygen from one in which this element is not present, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, from hydrochloric acid, HCl. In modern organic chemistry the same term is often applied to an acid which contains both a carboxyl and a hydroxyl group, as oxyacetic or glycolic acid, $CH_2.HO.COOH$. Substances of this kind are perhaps better called *hydroxyacids* or *alcohol acids*.

oxyammonia (ok″si-a-mō′ni-ạ), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *ammonia.*] Same as ★*hydroxylamine*.

oxyamygdalic (ok″si-am-ig-dal′ik), *a.* [*oxy-(gen)* + *amygdalic.*] Noting p-oxyphenylglycolic acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, which has been found in the urine in cases of acute yellow atrophy.

oxyazin (ok-si-az′in), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*2.] One of a class of artificially produced coal-tar dyes, which includes among others gallocyanine, Meldola's blue, and the beautifully fluorescent resorcinal blue.

oxyazo-. In *chem.*, a prefix showing that the compound named is an azo compound containing hydroxyl in one of the radicals, as in *oxyazobenzene*, $C_6H_5N_2C_6H_4.OH$: same as ★*hydroxyazo-*, which is to be preferred.—**Oxyazo dyes.** See ★*dye*1.

oxybaphon, *n.* 2. In *Gr. antiq.*, a vinegar-cruet; a small shallow vase for holding condiments.

oxybenzoic (ok″si-ben-zō′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *benzoic.*] Noting benzoic acid in which hydroxyl takes the place of a hydrogen atom.—**Oxybenzoic acid,** $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$; hydroxy-benzoic acid. Of the three isomeric varieties the ortho compound, or salicylic acid, is the best known.

oxybromide (ok-si-brō′mid), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ide*2.] A substance containing oxygen and bromine united to the same element or radical: as, carbon *oxybromide* or carbonyl bromide, $COBr_2$.

oxybromochlorid (ok″si-brō-mō-klō′rid), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *chlor(in)* + *-id.*] A substance containing oxygen, bromine, and chlorin united to the same element or radical: as, phosphorus *oxybromochlorid* or phosphoryl bromochlorid, $POBrCl_2$.

oxybutyric (ok″si-bū-tir′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *butyric.*] Noting butyric acid in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by hydroxyl.—**Oxybutyric acid,** an acid, $C_4H_8O_3$, which occurs in three isomeric forms. Alpha-oxybutyric acid is found in the urine of diabetic patients. Also called *butanolic acid* and *hydroxybutyric acid*.

oxycaltrop (ok-si-kal′trop), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *caltrop.*] In the sponge-spicules, a caltrop with sharply pointed equal arms.

oxycamphor (ok-si-kam′fọr), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *camphor.*] A name of two compounds: (*a*) *Alpha-oxycamphor*, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, formed by reducing camphoquinone. It melts at 203–205° C. (*b*) *Beta-oxycamphor*, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, made by the action of nitrous acid on β-amino-camphor. It is a crystalline substance which melts at 154–155° C. Other varieties are made by oxidizing camphene and borneol.

oxycannabin (ok-si-kan′a-bin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *cannabin.*] A name formerly given, incorrectly, to *nitrocannabinolactone*, $NO_2.C_6H_3\text{-}(CH_3)C_3H_5CO$ (with $\lfloor O \rfloor$).

oxycaproic (ok″si-ka-prō′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *caproic.*] Noting an acid derived from caproic acid by replacing one atom of hydrogen by hydroxyl.—**Oxycaproic acid,** an acid, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, four varieties of which are known. Also called *hydroxycaproic* or *hexanolic acid*. Alpha-oxycaproic acid is also called *leucic acid*. See ★*leucic*.

oxycarbanil (ok-si-kär′ba-nil), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *carb(on)* + (*an*)*il.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_4\!<\!\begin{matrix} NH \\ O \end{matrix}\!>\!CO$ or $C_6H_4\!<\!\begin{matrix} N \\ O \end{matrix}\!>\!COH$, prepared by fusing orthophenylenediamine hydrochlorid with urea.

oxycellulose (ok-si-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *cellulose.*] A white amorphous compound, $C_{18}H_{26}O_{16}$ or $C_{36}H_{60}O_{31}$, made by boiling cellulose with nitric acid. Other varieties have been made by the action of potassium chlorate ($C_{24}H_{38}O_{21}$)(?), bromine water ($C_{12}H_{20}O_{11}$), and hydrogen peroxid ($C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$). The composition of these compounds is uncertain. See ★*celloxin*.

oxycephalic (ok″si-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*oxycephal(y)* + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, characterized by oxycephaly.

There is a generally recognised tendency to the pointed (*oxycephalic*) or sugar-loaf form of head.
H. H. Ellis, The Criminal, p. 50.

oxycephaloid (ok-si-sef′a-loid), *a.* [*oxycephal-(ic)* + *-oid.*] Similar to oxycephalic forms.

oxycephaly, *n.* 2. In *anthrop.*, the head-form resulting from artificial deformation applied all around the head and preventing lateral and occipital growth, thus making the head very high in the region of the bregma. Similar forms result from premature synostosis of the parietals with the occipital or temporal bones. *Virchow*.

oxychlor-, oxychloro-. In *chem.*, prefixes showing that the compound named is oxychloric. See ★*oxychloric*.

oxychlorate (ok-si-klō′rāt), *n.* [*oxychlor(ic)* + *-ate*1.] An early name for what is now called *perchlorate*, a salt of perchloric acid.

oxychloric (ok-si-klō′rik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *chlor(in)* + *-ic.*] Containing oxygen and chlorin united to the same element or radical.—**Oxychloric acid,** an early name for the substance now called *perchloric acid*, $HClO_4$.

oxychlorid, *n.*—**Phosphorus oxychlorid,** a colorless liquid, $POCl_3$, of peculiar acid smell, fuming strongly in the air, obtainable by heating together phosphorus pentoxid and sodium chlorid, and also by other processes. In organic chemistry it serves as a valuable reagent.

oxychloruret (ok-si-klō′rō-ret), *n.* An early and little-used name for an oxychlorid.

oxychromatin (ok-si-krō′ma-tin), *n.* [*oxy-(gen)* + Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-in*2.] That portion of the nuclear substance of the cell which is stained by acid aniline dyes: equivalent to *linin*. *Heidenhain*, 1894.

oxyclad (ok′si-klad), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κλάδος*, a shoot or branch.] In sponge-spicules, a form having branches.

Oxyclænidæ (ok-si-klē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Oxyclænus*, the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of small mammals, based on remains from the Puerco Eocene: of somewhat doubtful affinities, but generally placed in the *Creodonta*. *Scott*, 1892.

oxyconine (ok-si-kō′nin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *Con(ium)* + *-ine*2.] Same as *conhydrine*.

oxycopaivic (ok″si-kō-pā′vik), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *copaiva* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to copaiba.—**Oxycopaivic acid,** a crystalline constituent, $C_{20}H_{28}O_3$, contained in paracopaiba balsam.

oxycraspedote (ok-si-kras′pe-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κράσπεδον*, edge.] In *anthrop.*, having a sharp margin: said of the nasal skeleton. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1900, p. 147.

oxycyanide (ok-si-sī′a-nid), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*1.] A substance containing oxygen and the radical cyanogen united to the same element or radical: as, mercuric *oxycyanide*, or *oxycyanide* of mercury, $Hg_2(Cn)_2O$.

oxycymene (ok-si-sī′mēn), *n.* Hydroxycymene, the scientific name for both carvacrol and thymol.

oxycynurine (ok-si-sin′ū-rin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *cynurine.*] An oxidation-product of cynurine.

oxydase, *n.* . See ★*oxidase.*

oxydation, *n.* See *oxidation.*

oxydiamine (ok-si-dī′am-in), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A name by which several direct cotton coal-tar colors are designated.—**Oxydiamine black.** See ★*black.*

oxydimorphine (ok″si-dī-môr′fin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *di-*[2] + *morphine.*] A colorless nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{36}O_6N$, contained in opium and prepared by the gentle oxidation of morphine. Also called *oxymorphine, dehydromorphine,* and *pseudomorphine.*

oxyethyl (ok-si-eth′il), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *ethyl.*] Ethyl in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by hydroxyl, as $CH_2(OH).CH_2$ or $CH_3.CH(OH)$. It occurs only as a substituting group in compounds.

oxyfatty (ok-si-fat′i), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *fatty.*] Noting fatty acids in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl, as lactic acid, $C_2H_4(OH)CO_2H$, glyceric acid, $C_2H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, and saccharic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 683.

oxygen, *n.* **1.** Oxygen was first liquefied on a small scale by Cailletet and Pictet near the end of the year 1877, and has since then been obtained in the liquid state in large quantity. It forms a liquid of light-blue color, with a specific gravity of 1.124 at its boiling-point (−182°.6 C. or −296°.7 F.), and strongly paramagnetic.—**Available oxygen,** the proportion of oxygen in a manganese or in excess of one atom for each atom of manganese, such excess alone being effective in producing free chlorin from hydrochloric acid in the manufacture of bleaching-powder.—**Oxygen star.** See ★*star*[1].

oxygenant (ok-sij′e-nant), *n.* [*oxygen* + *-ant.*] A substance that produces or is capable of producing oxidation.

oxygen-carrier (ok′si-jen-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A substance used to bring about the transfer of oxygen so as to produce a compound of this element which would not be formed in the absence of the carrier. Thus, nitrogen dioxid serves as a carrier of oxygen derived from the air to sulphur dioxid and water in the lead-chamber process for making sulphuric acid.

oxygeneity (ok″si-je-nē′i-ti), *n.* Same as ★*oxygenity.*

Oxygeneum (ok″si-jē-nē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *γένειον,* chin, jaw.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes found in the Illinois river.

oxygeniferous (ok″si-je-nif′e-rus), *a.* [*oxygen* + L. *-fer,* < *ferre,* bear.] Containing or serving to transfer oxygen.

oxygenity (ok-si-jen′i-ti), *n.* [*oxygen* + *-ity.*] The essential character of oxygen. Also *oxygeneity.* [Rare.]

oxygenoid (ok-sij′e-noid), *a.* [*oxygen* + *-oid.*] More or less like oxygen (in some respects): formerly applied to oxygen and to the other elements which resemble it in being strongly electronegative, as chlorin, fluorin, etc.

oxygenophore (ok-si-jen′ō-fōr), *n.* [*oxygen* + Gr. *-φορος,* < *φέρειν,* bear.] An apparatus for liberating oxygen. It contains sodium peroxid, which with water yields oxygen and sodium hydrate. The latter may serve to absorb carbon dioxid. The air of an inclosed space may therefore be maintained fit for respiration by the use of this instrument. It was devised by Sabatier. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* June 4, 1904, p. 23,769.

oxygenotaxis (ok″si-jen-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *oxygen* + Gr. *τάξις,* disposition.] Same as ★*aërotaxis.*

oxygenotropism (ok″si-jen-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*oxygen* + Gr. *τρόπος,* a turning, + *-ism.*] Same as ★*aërotropism.*

oxyhaloid (ok-si-hā′loid), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *hal(ogen)* + *-oid.*] Containing oxygen and one or more of the halogen elements, fluorin, chlorin, bromine, and iodine, united to the same element or radical, as sulphuryl chlorid, SO_2Cl_2.

oxyhemacyanin, oxyhæmacyanin (ok-si-hem-a-sī′a-nin), *n.* Same as ★*oxyhemocyanin.*

oxyhemocyanin, oxyhæmocyanin (ok″si-hem-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *hemocyanin.*] The oxy compound of hemocyanin: analogous to oxyhemoglobin. See *hemocyanin.*

oxyhexactine (ok″si-hek-sak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *ἕξ,* six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In sponge-spicules, a hexactine whose rays end in sharp points: contrasted with ★*discohexactine.* See *oxyhexact.*

oxyhydrate (ok-si-hī′drāt), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *hydrate.*] Same as *hydroxid:* sometimes applied to an oxyhydroxid or compound of the same metal with both oxygen and hydroxyl, as the mineral limonite, $Fe_4O_3(HO)_6$.

oxyhydric (ok-si-hī′drik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Containing oxygen and hydrogen, or depending upon the use of both these elements: as, the *oxyhydric* blowpipe (oxyhydrogen blowpipe).

oxyiode (ok-si-ī′ōd), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *iod(in)e.*] A name formerly used for an iodate or salt of iodic acid.

oxyiodic (ok″si-ī-od′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *iodic.*] Iodic: as, *oxyiodic* acid, a name formerly used for iodic acid.

oxyiodide (ok-si-ī′ō-did), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *iodide.*] A substance which contains oxygen and iodine united to the same element or radical: as, mercuric *oxyiodide,* $Hg_4O_3I_2$.

oxyiodine (ok-si-ī′ō-din), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *iodine.*] A name originally proposed by Davy for iodine pentoxid, the anhydrid of iodic acid.

oxyisocamphor (ok-si-ī-sō-kam′fọr), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *iso-* + *camphor.*] A variety of oxycamphor made by oxidizing borneol acetate. It is a yellow crystalline substance which has the odor of vanilla and melts at 248–249° C.

Oxyjulis (ok-si-jū′lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + NL. *Julis* for *Iulis.*] A genus of labroid fishes found on the coast of southern California.

oxyketone (ok-si-kē′tōn), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *ketone.*] A ketone in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl, as acetol, $CH_3.CO.CH_2(OH)$. More correctly called *hydroxyketone.*—**Oxyketone colors.** See ★*color.*

oxykrinin (ok-si-krin′in), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + Gr. *κρίνειν,* separate, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*secretin.*

oxylic (ok-sil′ik), *a.* In *chem.,* containing hydroxyl group. *Nature,* April 11, 1907, p. 575.

oxymandel (ok-si-man′del), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + G. *mandel,* almond (see *amygdalic*).] Same as ★*oxyamygdalic.*

oxymethylene (ok-si-meth′i-lēn), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *methyl* + *-ene.*] A polymerization-product $(CH_2O)_n$ of formic aldehyde, made by heating paraformaldehyde. It is a white crystalline substance which melts at 171–172° C. When heated with water it yields formaldehyde; with sulphuric acid it gives *a*-trioxymethylene; when allowed to stand with milk of lime it yields formic acid and the sugar formose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Also called *metaformaldehyde* and, less correctly, *trioxymethylene.*

oxymetric (ok-si-met′rik), *a.* Same as ★*oxidimetric.*

oxymorphine (ok-si-môr′fin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *morphine.*] Same as ★*oxydimorphine.*

oxyneurine (ok-si-nū′rin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + Gr. *νεῦρον,* nerve, + *-ine*[2].] Trimethylglycocoll.

oxynitrate (ok-si-nī′trāt), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *nitrate.*] A substance which contains oxygen and the radical of nitric acid united to the same metal or electropositive radical: as, mercuric *oxynitrate,* $Hg_3O_2(NO_3)_2$.

oxynitrion (ok-si-nī′tri-on), *n.* [NL., < *oxy(gen)* + *nitr-ic* + *-ion.*] A name proposed by Daniell for the radical NO_3, which in combination with hydrogen forms nitric acid, HNO_3, and with the metals nitrates, as potassium nitrate, KNO_3.

Oxynoë (ok-sin′ō-ē), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Oxynoëidæ. Rafinesque,* 1819.

Oxynoeidæ (ok-sin-ō-ē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxynoë* + *-idæ.*] A family of opisthobranchiate gastropods with a long body, auriform tentacles, large simple or wing-like epipodia, long narrow foot, and small thin and slightly spiral shells incompletely covering the body. It contains the genera *Oxynoë* and *Lobiger,* found in the Mediterranean, the Antilles, and Polynesia.

Oxynoticeras (ok″si-nō-tis′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *νῶτος,* back, + *κέρας,* horn.] A genus of sharply keeled ammonites with highly complicated septal sutures, occurring in the Lias.

oxypetalous (ok-si-pet′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + E. *petal* + *-ous.*] Having sharp-pointed petals.

oxyphenic (ok-si-fē′nik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *phen(ol)* + *-ic.*] Noting a compound derived from phenol by the substitution of hydroxyl for part of its hydrogen.—**Oxyphenic acid.** Same as ★*pyrocatechol.*

oxyphenine (ok-si-fē′nin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *phen(yl)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chloramine* ★*yellow.*

oxyphenol (ok-si-fē′nol), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *phenol.*] Same as ★*pyrocatechol.*

oxyphil (ok′si-fil), *a.* [Also *oxyphile;* < *oxy(gen)* + Gr. *φιλεῖν,* love.] Having an affinity for acid dyes. Certain leucocytes of the blood are called *oxyphil leucocytes,* because of the presence in their protoplasm of granules which have such affinity for acid dyes. As eosin is one of the most common of these, the term 'eosinophil' is often used synonymously with *oxyphil,* and is in fact more common.

Ehrlich distinguished (a) eosinophil or *oxyphil* granulations staining with acid stains, (b) basophil or metachromic granulations which take on basic stains, and (c) neutrophil granulations which will stain only in neutral mixtures. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* Aug., 1903, p. 486.

oxyphilic (ok-si-fil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*oxyphil. Simon,* Physiological Chem., p. 303.

oxyphilous (ok-sif′i-lus), *a.* [*oxyphil* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*oxyphil.*

oxyphyre (ok′si-fīr), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *por(phyry).*] In *petrog.,* a name suggested by Pirsson (1895) for porphyries in which quartz, the feldspars, and feldspathic minerals preponderate: opposed to *lamprophyre.*

oxypropionic (ok″si-prō-pi-on′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *propionic.*] Noting an acid known in two modifications or isomers, *a*-oxypropionic acid, $CH_3.CH(OH).CO_2H$, and *β*-oxypropionic acid, $CH_2(OH).CH_2.CO_2H$. The former is ordinary lactic acid, also known as ethidene lactic acid. The latter is known as hydracylic acid or ethylene lactic acid, and may be obtained by boiling *β*-iodopropionic acid with water, or on heating it with moist silver oxid. Both are syrupy, non-crystallizable liquids.

oxyprotonic (ok″si-prō-ton′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + Gr. *πρῶτος,* first, + *-on-ic.*] Noting an organic substance, of the character of polybasic acid, which Maly obtained on careful oxidation of albumin.

oxyprotosulphonic (ok″si-prō″tō-sul-fon′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + Gr. *πρῶτος,* first, + *sulph(ur)* + *-on-ic.*] Same as ★*oxyprotonic.*

oxypurine (ok-si-pū′rin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *purine.*] A substance derived from purine by replacing hydrogen by hydroxyl, as 6-oxypurine or hypoxanthine ($C_5H_4ON_4$), 2,6-dioxypurine or xanthine ($C_5H_4O_2N_4$), and 2,6,8-trioxypurine or caffeine ($C_5H_4O_3N_4$).

oxypyrone (ok-si-pī′rōn), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *pyr(omeconic)* + *-one.*] Same as ★*pyromeconic acid.*

oxyquinaseptol (ok″si-kwin-a-sep′tol), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *quin(ine)* + *asept(ic)* + *-ol.*] A trade-name for quinoline orthophenol-sulphonate, $C_6H_4\begin{smallmatrix}/OH\\\backslash SO_3H\end{smallmatrix}(C_9H_7N)_2$, a powerful but little used antiseptic. It forms amber-colored transparent hexagonal crystals and melts at 185° F. Also called *diaphtherin.*

oxyquinoline (ok-si-kwin′ō-lin), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *quinoline.*] A substance derived from quinoline by replacing hydrogen by hydroxyl, as *a*-oxyquinoline or carbostyril, $C_9H_6N(OH)$.

oxyrhynch, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Oxyrhyncha;* having a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab.

oxystomous (ok-si-stō′mus), *a.* Same as *oxystomatous.*

oxysulphate (ok-si-sul′fāt), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *sulphate.*] A substance which contains oxygen and the radical of sulphuric acid united to the same metal or electropositive radical, as ferric oxysulphate (Monsell's salt), $Fe_2O(SO_4)_2$.

oxysulphion (ok-si-sul′fi-on), *n.* A name proposed by Daniell for the radical SO_4, which in combination with hydrogen forms sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), and with the metals sulphates, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4).

oxytocia (ok-si-tō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, quick, + *τόκος,* parturition.] Abnormally rapid parturition.

oxytocous (ok-sit′ō-kus), *a.* Same as *oxytocic.*

oxytoluene (ok-si-tol′ū-ēn), *n.* [*oxy(gen)* + *toluene.*] The same as *cresol.*

oxytoluic (ok″si-tō-lū′ik), *a.* [*oxy(gen)* + *toluic.*] Denoting an acid derived from toluic acid by replacing part of the hydrogen by hydroxyl.—**Oxytoluic acid.** Same as *cresotic acid.*

oxytriæne (ok-si-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *τρίαινα,* trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne with sharp arms. See *triæne.*

oxytrichinous (ok-si-trik′i-nus), *a.* Same as *oxytrichine.*

oxytriod (ok-si-trī′od), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς,* sharp, + E. *triod.*] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a triod with straight, sharp-pointed arms. See *triod.*

oxytropine (ok-si-trō′pin), *n.* Same as ★*oscine*[2].

Oxyura, *n.* 2. A group of hymenopterous insects corresponding to the family *Proctotrypidæ.* [Obsolete.]

oxyuriasis (ok″si-ū-rī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Oxyuris* + *-iasis.*] Infection with nematode worms of the genus *Oxyuris;* pinworm infection.

oxyurifuge (ok-si-ū′ri-fūj), *n.* [*Oxyuris* + L. *fugere,* flee.] A vermifuge of special service in the destruction and removal of *Oxyuris vermicularis* from the intestines.

Oxyuris curvula, a large pinworm which infests the rectum of horses.—**Oxyuris equi.** Same as ★*Oxyuris curvula* Schrank. 1788.

oyster, *n.*—**Drift oyster,** *Ostrea subtrigona,* of Australia, so named because its buds are thought to be shifted by tides and storms.—**Fresh-water oyster,** an ostreiform bivalve found adhering to rocks in African and South American rivers.—**Green oyster,** an oyster whose branchiæ and labial tentacles are colored green by the presence of the coloring-pigment of the diatom *Navicula ostrearia* in the blood: esteemed a delicacy.—**Long oyster,** an English sailors' name for the crawfish.—**Mud-oyster,** *Ostrea angasi,* regarded by some conchologists as a variety of the European species, *O. edulis.* [Australia.]—**Saddle oyster.** Same as *saddle-shell.*—**Spanish oyster,** a species of *Pinna.* [Bermuda.]

oysterage (ois′tėr-āj), *n.* [*oyster* + *-age.*] An oyster-bed.

oyster-bay, *n.* 2. An eating-house where oysters form the principal dish served.

oyster-cellar (ois′tėr-sel″ăr), *n.* An oyster-shop in a cellar or basement.

oyster-colored (ois′tėr-kul″ȯrd), *a.* Of the somewhat iridescent color of light gray mother-of-pearl. See ★*oyster-white.*

oyster-crusher (ois′tėr-krush″ėr), *n.* A common name of *Heterodontus galeatus,* a shark found in Australian waters. It is interesting from the fact that it is a representative of many related forms belonging to the Devonian and Carboniferous ages. More commonly known as the *Port Jackson shark.*

oyster-drag (ois′tėr-drag), *n.* Same as *oyster-dredge.*

oyster-float (ois′tėr-flōt), *n.* A raft or float for immersing oysters in fresh water to remove the salt-water flavor.

oyster-fungus (ois′tėr-fung″gus), *n.* Same as *oyster-mushroom.*

oyster-gray (ois′tėr-grā″), *n.* A slightly dark silver-gray color.

oysterize (ois′tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oysterized,* ppr. *oysterizing.* [*oyster* + *-ize.*] To make or treat like an oyster; swallow whole, like an oyster. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

oyster-meter (ois′tėr-mē″tėr), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company to supervise the oyster industry. *N. E. D.*

oysterous (ois′tėr-us), *a.* [*oyster* + *-ous.*] Resembling oysters. [Rare.]

oyster-parlor (ois′tėr-pär″lọr), *n.* A restaurant where oysters are the principal food served. [Colloq., U. S.]

oyster-planter (ois′tėr-plan″tėr), *n.* One who prepares oyster-beds, and plants and raises oysters.

oyster-seed (ois′tėr-sēd), *n.* Oyster spat; also young oysters at any stage of development suitable for transplantation to artificial culture-beds.

oyster-whelk (ois′tėr-hweik), *n.* An herbivorous Australian gastropod, *Potamides ebeninus,* found associated with oysters. Also called *toondah.*

oyster-white (ois′tėr-hwīt″), *a.* A white color with greenish-gray shadows, usually seen in satin for women's gowns.

oystery (ois′tėr-i), *a.* [*oyster* + *-y*[3].] Abounding in oysters; smelling or tasting like oysters.

Ozark series. See ★*series.*

ozocerine, ozokerine (ō-zō-sē′rin, -kē′rin), *n.* [*ozocer(ite)* + *-ine*[2].] A soft, semisolid yellow material resembling vaseline, made from the mineral ozocerite, used in ointments, etc. When bleached by treatment with fuming sulphuric acid, it has been used instead of fat oil in the extraction of the perfume of flowers by the process of enfleurage.

ozonator (ō′zō-nā-tọr), *n.* [*ozone* + *-ator.*] The trade-name of an apparatus for the production of ozone by means of an electrical brush-discharge in air.

ozone, *n.* In the gaseous state, ozone, if seen through a column of sufficient depth or under considerable pressure, has a blue color like that of ordinary oxygen, but more marked, and when liquefied appears dark blue. The liquid boils under atmospheric pressure at —106° C. (—159° F.). It is magnetic, and more soluble in water than ordinary oxygen. Animals breathing air which contains ozone in appreciable quantity present the phenomena of slow respiration, enfeebled circulation, lowering of bodily temperature, venous condition of the blood, and ultimately death. Air charged with ozone has been applied to the treatment of distilled spirits with a view to the removal of fusel-oil, but with only partial success.—**Ozone hydrogen.** See ★*hydrogen.*

ozone-cage (ō′zōn-kāj), *n.* Same as *ozone-box.*

ozone-test (ō′zōn-test), *n.* See ★*test*[1].

ozone-water (ō′zōn-wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which contains ozone in solution. In popular language this term has been applied to hydrogen dioxid.

ozonide (ō′zō-nid), *n.* A substance formerly supposed to contain as a constituent ozone or the specially active form of oxygen. The term is sometimes rather vaguely applied to a substance capable of producing ozone.

ozonine (ō′zō-nin), *n.* [*ozone* + *-ine.*] A trade-name for turpentine which has been treated with ozone: used as a bleaching agent.

Ozonium (ō-zō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), so called from the branching stems, < Gr. ὄζος, a branch, + *-on-ium.*] A name applied to certain forms of sterile fungous mycelia whose connection with fruiting forms is either doubtful or unknown. The root-rot of cotton and various other cultivated and wild plants in the southwestern United States has been attributed to *O. auricomum.* See ★*root-rot.*

Ozonium . . . applied, as is well known, since the time of Palisot de Beauvois to sterile mycelial strands which sometimes attained a great size in damp woods, cellars, and mines, but their connection with distinct forms of sporophore, owing to the slight attention which was formerly paid to the study of mycelia, was never actually decided. *De Bary* (trans.), Fungi, p. 29.

ozonize, *v. t.*—**Ozonized oxygen,** oxygen which has been in part converted into the allotropic form ozone.

ozonizer, *n.*—**Andreoli ozonizer,** an apparatus for the production of ozone. It consists of a number of flat pewter rings, toothed on the inside and connected longitudinally by strips of metal to form a cage. The cage fits over an exhausted glass cylinder into which an electrode is sealed so closely that the points touch the glass everywhere. The leads from an induction-coil are connected with the cage and with the electrode in the vacuum-tube. The exhausted tube may be replaced by one through which water circulates. The ozonizer is placed inside the vessel in which the ozone is to be produced, and is highly efficient.—**Berthelot ozonizer,** an apparatus for the production of ozone from air. Two concentric vessels of thin glass are arranged to permit a flow of air in the space between them. The whole apparatus is placed in a tall jar which contains a weak solution of sulphuric acid, while some of the same liquid is placed in the inner tube. Two coils of bare copper wire are placed, one about the ozonizer, the other within the central tube. The coils are connected with the terminals of the secondary of an induction-coil, and when this is put in action the silent discharge passes across the air-space and can be seen in a darkened room as a violet light. The oxygen of the air is transformed to ozone under the electric influence.—**Brodie ozonizer,** a form of apparatus for producing ozone. It consists of two concentric glass vessels sealed together, the intervening space being occupied by the gas (oxygen) which is to be submitted to a silent discharge. Flowing water is used to cool the inner vessel.

ozonous (ō′zō-nus), *a.* [*ozone* + *-ous.*] Having some of the characteristic properties of ozone; resembling ozone: as, an *ozonous* odor.

Ozorthus (ō-zôr′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄζος, branch, + ὀρθός, straight.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in Japan.

ozostomia (ō-zō-stō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀζόστομος, having a bad breath, < ὄζη, bad smell, + στόμα, mouth.] A condition in which the breath has an offensive odor.

ozotype (ō′zō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ὄζη, bad smell (?), + τύπος, type.] In *photog.,* a method of carbon- or pigment-printing invented by T. Manly.

The principle involved is the old, old one discovered by Ponton in 1839, the splitting up, by light, of chromium trioxide into chromium sesquioxide, and the rendering insoluble of soluble organic matter by the action of the nascent oxygen. In the practical application of this to *ozotype,* paper is coated with a solution containing a chromate and a manganous salt, and exposed under a negative in the ordinary way, till a distinct image of a brown color is formed. The image is positive and is then washed in water till the unaltered salts are removed, and nothing but the positive image is left. The next step is to immerse the print and a piece of unsensitized carbon tissue in a solution containing acetic acid and hydroquinone or other suitable phenol derivative. They are then withdrawn and squeegeed together, and hung up to dry. When dry, they are placed for half an hour in cold water and then transferred to warm water, and developed as an ordinary carbon print. *Sci. Amer.,* May 6, 1899, p. 277.



PRINTED BY R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, CHICAGO, ON "BRITANNICA INDIA PAPER" MANUFACTURED BY S. D. WARREN & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS. BINDERS, THE J.F. TAPLEY COMPANY, NEW YORK, AND R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, CHICAGO.